

**The Quebec Community Groups Network
(QCGN)
Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative
(GMCDI)**

Discussion Document #1

***Demographics
and the Long-term Development
of the English-speaking Communities
of the Greater Montreal Region***

**Montreal, Quebec
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Preamble

The Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative (GMCDI) has commissioned the drafting of six discussion documents to assist it in initiating a conversation with members of the community and specific sector specialists on some of the key challenges facing Anglophones and their communities in the Greater Montreal Region. The discussion documents are based upon a review of selected reports and data samples and present an exposé of some of the key issues raised by the information consulted.

The discussion documents are intended to be a beginning, not an end. They contain little original research and do not pretend to be an exhaustive or comprehensive review of existing documentation on the English-speaking communities of the Greater Montreal Region or related topics. They have been crafted, however, to provide a foundation for initiating a conversation on the opportunities, issues and challenges that are currently related to the development of vital English-speaking communities in the Greater Montreal Region

As such, these discussion documents are considered by Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative to be evergreen. The GMCDI invites readers to provide it with their views on these documents, as well as references to any additional reports and/or data samples that readers feel could enhance the ongoing quality of the knowledge and evidence base of the project. The GMCDI hopes that such an approach will support a dynamic and continually evolving conversation on developing the vitality of English-speaking communities in the Greater Montreal Region

Introduction

The Anglophone population of the Greater Montreal Region constitutes the largest Official Language Minority Community in Canada. In 2001, there were 919,000 Anglophones in Quebec of whom more than three-quarters (699,213 or 76%) were living in the Greater Montreal Region.

During recent years, some community members in the Greater Montreal Region have observed to the Quebec Community Groups Network (see QCGN below) that Anglophones do not have sufficient opportunities to work together and support each other in addressing significant community challenges. Today, many of these challenges are often complex and interrelated. For example, securing employment is related to education, which is related to supporting and raising families, which is related to demographic renewal and the ability of English-speaking communities to continue to develop and support their educational institutions and resources. In working more together, there is a view that some of these issues could be addressed more effectively.

To begin to think about how these issues might be addressed in a more concerted and coordinated fashion, the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN)¹ is facilitating the development of the *Greater Montreal Community Development Initiative (GMCDI)*. This initiative is under the leadership of a Steering Committee composed of community members² from different sectors and geographic areas in the Greater Montreal Region.

The GMCDI will use a series of *Discussion Papers*³ and *Consultation Forums*.⁴ to engage community members and a variety of sector specialists in exploring some of the critical issues affecting Anglophones and their communities in the region. The discussion papers will address such issues as: the evolving demographic composition and diversity of English-speaking people and communities in the Greater Montreal Region; the development and delivery of quality health care and social services; providing quality education in English and ensuring the vitality, and in some instances the viability, of English language educational systems and institutions; promoting community economic development and employment opportunities; nurturing civic engagement and community leadership; developing social support networks and ensuring social inclusion; enhancing

¹ The QCGN is a network of English-speaking community organizations and institutions working together to promote the vitality of the English-speaking communities of Quebec. The QCGN promotes an evidenced-based approach to community development. It represents and advocates on behalf of the English-speaking communities of Quebec at the federal and provincial levels. It encourages the organizational and professional development of its members so as to help them respond more effectively to the needs and priorities of their respective communities

² Please see Appendix A for the list of members on the GMCDI Steering Committee

³ The Discussion Papers will address many of the issues mentioned above. Please visit the QCGN website www.qcgn.ca to consult these papers

⁴ Please consult the QCGN website, www.qcgn.ca, for dates, times and locations of consultation forums

English language arts, culture and heritage activities; ensuring access to public services; etc.

The GMCDI Steering Committee will prepare a report based upon its research and consultation activities. The committee hopes that this initiative will help community leaders and architects identify how they can work more effectively to address some of the key issues and challenges facing the English-speaking communities of the Greater Montreal Region.

Background

This paper provides a brief overview of the demographic characteristics of the Anglophone population of the Greater Montreal Region (GMR). It is intended to preface the series of discussion papers on sectors that are considered crucial to the interests of the Anglophone communities of the Greater Montreal Region.

For our purposes, the territory of the Greater Montreal initiative includes the administrative regions of Montreal, and Laval, the region of Vaudreuil-Soulanges and selected communities on the South Shore of Montreal, which are within the Census Metropolitan Area of Montreal.

This demographic overview contains information on the size and proportion of the Anglophone population in the GMR and will present data on the distribution of this group across the region. It also explores the demo-linguistics, age and mobility patterns of this group as well as its key socio-economic and socio-cultural dimensions.

Unless otherwise noted, the language definition used is that of first official language spoken which is a derived language concept based on the three census questions of knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language.⁵ The data is drawn from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada.

It is useful to distinguish between language variables used for the purpose of surveys and the census which necessarily require a concrete language definition such as first official language spoken (fols) and the language identity that individuals may have and which can evolve over time. In its Community Development Plan, the Quebec Community Groups Network defined the English-speaking community of Quebec as being “made-up of multiple communities that are diverse, multicultural and multiracial. These communities include citizens throughout Quebec who choose to use the English language and who identify with the English-speaking community.”

Size, Proportion and Distribution

In 2001, there were 699,213 Anglophones in the Greater Montreal area who represented 25% of the region’s population. Greater Montreal area Anglophones count

⁵ See Appendix C for a detailed discussion of the FOLS concept as well as an illustration of the population counts for Greater Montreal Anglophones if other definitions are used.

for 76% of the 919,000 Anglophones in Quebec. For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population in greater Montreal grew slightly (by 3,005 or 0.4%) as compared to the Francophone population, which grew at a more rapid rate (by 77,850 or 3.9%) over the same period. Due to the faster rate of growth in the Francophone population of the region, the Anglophone community's share of the population dropped slightly (by 0.5%) over the period in question.

As the following map illustrates, the largest pockets of Anglophones in the Montreal area are found on the island itself, with important numbers in Laval, the South Shore communities of Brossard, St. Hubert, Greenfield Park, and Longueuil as well as d Saint-Lazare to the west of Montreal island. In terms of the proportion (share of Anglophones in the total population), the highest concentrations are found on the island (Hampstead, Côte-St-Luc, Montreal West, Westmount, Pointe-Claire and Dollard-des-Ormeaux) and just to the west of the island in Hudson.

As the following table shows, the Montreal (central), Montreal (west) and South Shore sub-regions have the highest numbers of Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region.

In terms of proportion within in the sub-regions, Anglophones in the western part of Montreal actually form a local majority (63%) while Montreal centre (28.8%) and Vaudreuil-Soulanges (27%) are slightly above the regional average. In Montreal east, Laval and South Shore we find lower proportions of Anglophones in the sub-region than for the region as a whole but their proportion is nonetheless higher than that found in the rest of Quebec where Anglophones form only 5% of the population.

Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region and its Sub-Regions, 1996-2001							
Territory	2001				1996-2001		
	Total	English fols (adj)	English fols (pct)	share of region's Anglophone population	growth in Anglophone population, 1996-2001	rate of growth for Anglophone population, 1996-2001	relative population growth, 1996-2001
Mtl centre	1,370,020	394,075	28.8%	56.4%	2,325	1.01	0.98
Mtl west	206,295	130,645	63.3%	18.7%	2,485	1.02	1.00
South Shore	597,950	61,223	10.2%	8.8%	-4,625	0.93	0.91
Laval	339,000	53,390	15.7%	7.6%	2,678	1.05	1.01
Mtl east	192,865	35,830	18.6%	5.1%	-573	0.98	0.98
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	90,260	24,050	26.6%	3.4%	715	1.04	0.96
Total	2,796,390	699,213	25.0%	100.0%	3,005	1.00	0.98
Rest of Quebec	4,329,190	219,745	5.1%		-9,878	0.96	0.95
Quebec	7,125,580	918,958	12.9%		-6,873	0.99	0.98

Source: J. Pocock, 2007. Based on data from the 2001 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample.

Notes: fols if first official language which is derived from census questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language.

Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region and its Sub-Regions, 1996-2001 ⁶							
Territory	2001				1996-2001		
	Total	English fols (adj)	English fols (pct)	share of region's Anglophone population	growth in Anglophone population, 1996-2001	rate of growth for Anglophone population, 1996-2001	relative population growth, 1996-2001
Mtl centre	1,370,020	394,075	28.8%	56.4%	2,325	1.01	0.98
Mtl west	206,295	130,645	63.3%	18.7%	2,485	1.02	1.00
South Shore	611,600	64,620	10.6%	9.2%	-4,625	0.93	0.91
Laval	339,000	53,390	15.7%	7.6%	2,678	1.05	1.01
Mtl east	192,865	35,830	18.6%	5.1%	-573	0.98	0.98
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	76,610	20,653	27.0%	3.0%	715	1.04	0.96
Greater Montreal	2,796,390	699,213	25.0%	100.0%	3,005	1.00	0.98
Rest of Quebec	4,329,190	219,745	5.1%	n.a.	-9,878	0.96	0.95
Quebec	7,125,580	918,958	12.9%	n.a.	-6,873	0.99	0.98

Source: J. Pocock, 2007. Based on data from the 2001 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample.
Notes: The language definition used here is first official language spoken (fols) which is derived from the census questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language.

As the table above indicates, the population growth across the Greater Montreal Region was uneven in the 1996-2001 period. While Laval and the western and central parts of Montreal experienced growth in this period, the eastern part of Montreal and the South Shore areas experienced population decline in the Anglophone group. The only region where the Anglophone population grew faster than the Francophone majority was Laval.

⁶ Given the timeframe for this phase of the Greater Montreal Initiative, it was necessary to draw on existing datasets. For demographic data, the most useful dataset was the cdrom xyz developed by Statistics Canada which provide a rich array of data from the 1996 and 2001 Cenus on the demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of official-language groups in Quebec and in the rest of Canada. Despites its obvious strengths as a data source, like any tool the cd-rom is not perfect. One important limitation is that the basic unit of geography is the census sub-division which generally corresponds to municipalities. In the case of the community-defined regions searched for in the GMCIDI, the most that could be done was to re-group the set of municipalities found with the region by sub-regions. Although this works well in some cases, it poses some problems in other case. The most difficult region to capture is the eastern part of Montreal. Data for the set of autonomous municipalities in the eastern part of Montreal was available but data for the eastern part of the Montreal census subdivision was not available to the researchers for this project. Given that the majority of residents of Montreal are located in the “central” part of the island, data for Montreal has been attributed to the centre. The result is that an important part of the population living in the eastern part of Montreal island are counted in the centre and do not show up in the total for the east. The sub-regions set out here are based on a re-grouping of Census subdivisions to approximate the community-defined regions that could ultimately be useful in understanding the key characteristics of the regional components of the Greater Montreal Anglophone population.

English-French Bilingualism

Like Anglophones across Quebec, Greater Montreal Anglophones are increasingly able to speak both English and French. In 2001, nearly two-thirds (65%) of this group were English-French bilingual, which was slightly higher than the rate found among Anglophones living outside the Greater Montreal Region (60.5%). For their part, Francophones in the Greater Montreal area were much more likely to be English-French bilingual at 53% than Francophones in the rest of Quebec (30%).

In the 1996-2001 period, the level of bilingualism among Greater Montreal Anglophones rose from 61% to 65%.

Knowledge of Official Languages, by Language Group, Greater Montreal Region, 1996-2001						
	Total	Anglophone	Francophone	Total	Anglophone	Francophone
Knowledge of official languages, 2001	2,796,385	699,223	2,049,763	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
English only	244,850	244,845	n.a.	8.8%	35.0%	n.a.
French only	953,895	n.a.	953,900	34.1%	0.0%	46.5%
English and French	1,548,395	453,618	1,094,773	55.4%	64.9%	53.4%
Neither English nor French	49,305	738	1,138	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Knowledge of official languages, 1996	2,728,590	696,185	1,971,930	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
English only	267,865	267,860	n.a.	9.8%	38.5%	n.a.
French only	981,385	n.a.	981,370	36.0%	n.a.	49.8%
English and French	1,416,760	427,608	989,158	51.9%	61.4%	50.2%
Neither English nor French	62,540	678	1,368	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Change in knowledge of official languages, 1996-2001	67,795	3,038	77,833	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
English only	-23,015	-23,015	n.a.	-1.1%	-3.5%	0.0%
French only	-27,490	n.a.	-27,470	-1.9%	0.0%	-3.2%
English and French	131,635	26,010	105,615	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%
Neither English nor French	-13,235	60	-230	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: J. Pocock, based on data from the 1996 and 2001 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample.

The number of persons who could speak English only in Quebec dropped by 23,015 in the 1996-2001 period while the number of those who could speak only French dropped by 27,470 over the same period. The number of Quebecers who speak both English and French increased by 131,635 in the 1996-2001 period.

Use of English as the Home Language

More than three-quarters of a million (824,975) residents of the Greater Montreal area use English at least on a regular basis at home. Of this number more than half (523,175) have English as their sole home language while another 69,420 people use English and another language as their most frequent home language. Another way of looking at this phenomenon is to see that more than 300,000 persons use languages other than English as well as English in their home settings. By way of contrast, of the more than two million residents of the Greater Montreal area who use French among their home languages, nearly nine in ten (87%) use it as their sole home language. From this it

can be seen that English co-exists with other languages in a rising number of households in the Greater Montreal Region.

Use of English as the Language of Work

A strong majority (71%) of Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region use English as their most frequent language at work. A further 26% use French most often at work with the remaining 3% using languages other than English or French as their most frequent language of work.

Age Structure and Mobility Patterns

Place of Birth

Anglophone Quebecers are known to be a highly mobile population with large numbers of immigrants from other countries and in-migrants from other provinces. This phenomenon is particularly noteworthy in the greater Montreal area. Of the 699,210 Anglophones in the Greater Montreal area, more than one-third (256,673 or 36.7%) was born outside Canada. Another 54,958 (7.9%) were born in another Canadian province which means that nearly half of the Anglophone population in the Greater Montreal area was born outside Quebec. By way of contrast, just 17% of Francophones in the Greater Montreal area were born outside Quebec.

Place of Birth and Immigrant Status, Anglophones and Francophones, Greater Montreal Region, 1996-2001										
Place of Birth and Immigrant Status	Total Population	Anglophones		Francophones		OLMC Share of Total Pop.	minority-majority index	relative geographic index	Anglophones	
		number	pct.	number	pct.				9601 (change in absolute numbers)	1996-2001 growth rate
Total	2,796,390	699,210	100.0%	2,049,745	100.0%	25.0%	1.00	1.00	2,995	1.00
Born in Quebec	2,059,980	371,858	53.2%	1,677,868	81.9%	18.1%	0.65	0.96	-1,008	1.00
Born in another province	99,855	54,958	7.9%	44,598	2.2%	55.0%	3.61	0.67	-4,590	0.92
Immigrant population	602,390	256,763	36.7%	311,268	15.2%	42.6%	2.42	1.19	8,353	1.03
Non-permanent residents	34,200	15,673	2.2%	16,013	0.8%	45.8%	2.87	1.20	300	1.02

Source: J. Pocock based on data from the 2001 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, 20% sample.

Note: The minority-majority index compares the Anglophone group to the Francophone group. The relative geography index compares the Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region with those in the Province of Quebec.

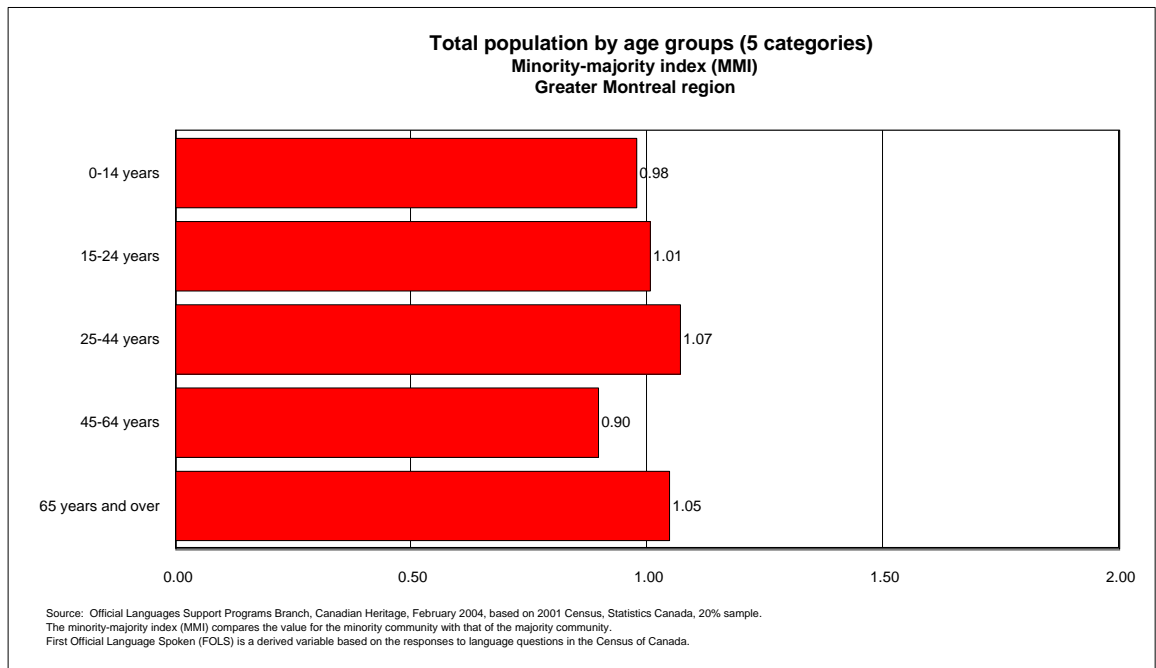
In the Greater Montreal Region, Anglophones account for 55% of residents born in other Canadian provinces and 42.6% of immigrants. These groups make up much larger shares of their Anglophone group than they do for the Francophone group. Those born in Quebec or in other Canadian provinces represented small numbers in the Anglophone group in 2001 than they had in 1996, declining by 1,008 and 4,590 respectively. Population growth for the Anglophone group was in the immigrant and non-permanent resident population. As will be seen in the discussion paper on education, this has important implications for school enrolments.⁷

⁷ See the education discussion paper for further information.

Within the Greater Montreal Region, the proportion of immigrants is much higher in the central part of Montreal Island than in other parts of the region.

Age Structure

Relative to the Francophone majority in the region, analysis of the age structure of the Anglophone population in the Greater Montreal area reveals a slightly larger than normal proportion of young adults aged 25-44 (mmi⁸=1.07) and seniors (mmi=1.05) but slightly fewer children aged 0-14 (mmi=0.98) and middle-aged adults aged 45-64 (mmi=0.90).



In comparison with the Anglophone population in the rest of Quebec, the Greater Montreal Anglophones have proportionally more individuals in the 15-24 (rgi-prov=1.02)⁹ and 25-44 (rgi-prov=1.03) age cohorts and fewer in the 45-64 (rgi-prov=0.97) and 65+ (rgi-prov=0.98) cohorts.

⁸ The **minority-majority index** (mmi) compares the value for the minority language group with the value for the majority in a given region. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that it is less present in the minority population. In the example here, Anglophones with an mmi of 1.07 are slightly more likely than Francophones to fit into the 24-44 age group.

⁹ The **relative geography index** (rgi) compares the characteristics of a linguistic group at a given level of geography with the characteristics of the same linguistic group at a larger scale of geography. In this series of discussion papers, the most common rgi is the rgi-prov that compares the characteristics of the Greater Montreal Regional Anglophone population with the characteristics of the entire Quebec Anglophone population. In the example here, the rgi-prov of 1.02 indicates that the two Anglophone groups have essentially the same proportion of 15-24 year olds in their midst.

Socio-economic Characteristics¹⁰

Highest Level of Schooling

In 2001, nearly a quarter (24%) of Anglophones aged 15+ in Greater Montreal had not attained a high school leaving certificate. This rate is lower than that of Francophones in the region (mmi=0.85) and substantially lower than that reported by Anglophones in the rest of Quebec (rgi-prov=0.90). At the other end of the spectrum, Greater Montreal Anglophones are much more likely to have attained a post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma with 31% reporting such a status. This is higher than that reported in the Francophone population of the region (mmi=1.32) and substantially higher than the level reported by Anglophones in the rest of Quebec (21.2%).

Labour Force Participation

Despite their relatively strong educational status, Greater Montreal Anglophones were much more likely than their Francophone counterparts to have difficulties in accessing the labour market. Their unemployment rate of 9.2% was much higher than that of Francophones (mmi=1.24) and their tendency to be out of the labour market was also higher (mmi=1.07).¹¹ In both of these areas, the relative situation of Anglophones vis-à-vis their Francophone counterparts was weaker in 2001 than it had been in 1996.

Income

In terms of income levels, Greater Montreal Anglophones were more likely to be without income (mmi=1.24), somewhat more likely to be of low income (mmi=1.07) and slightly more likely to have high income (mmi=1.03). There appears to be a shortage of Anglophones in the \$20-50k income range (mmi=0.89).

Entrepreneurship

Anglophones in Greater Montreal were significantly more likely to be self-employed than their Francophone neighbours. This was true for those who ran incorporated businesses with employees (mmi=1.41) and unincorporated businesses with employees (mmi=1.19).

¹⁰ Note: In this demographic overview, the socio-economic characteristics of the language groups in Greater Montreal will be described in general terms. More detailed description and analysis will be presented in the thematic papers dealing with the education and economy/employment sectors.

¹¹ "Out of the labour force" refers to persons who, in the week prior to Census Day were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability. This concept should be used with caution for the young (15-18 group) as they are likely students and would not be in a position to work. Youth 19-24 would generally be available for work at the period of the census-taking (May 15, 2001).

Participation in Selected Industries

Manufacturing (19.3%) is the main industry in which Anglophones are employed in the Greater Montreal area followed by retail trade (9.2%), professional/scientific/technical services (9%), health care and social assistance (8%) wholesale trade (7.4%) and education (7.1%).

In terms of major divergences from the employment patterns exhibited by the majority Francophone population, Anglophones in the Greater Montreal region are much less likely to be present in the utilities industry (mmi=0.12), public administration (mmi=0.30) and construction (mmi=0.68). Anglophones are more present in the management of companies (mmi=1.46), wholesale trade (mmi=1.45), accommodation and food services (mmi=1.26) and manufacturing (mmi=1.27).

Participation in Selected Occupations

In terms of occupations, Greater Montreal Anglophones are highly present in sales and service (21.7%), occupations related to business, finance and administration (20.4%), trades, transport and equipment operators (11,6%), and management (9.9%).

Relative to their Francophone neighbours, Anglophones are more present in management (mmi=1.38), manufacturing (mmi=1.16) and natural and applied sciences (mmi=1.10) and less present in occupations related to trade, transport and equipment operation (mmi=0.70).

Socio-cultural Characteristics

A defining characteristic of the Anglophone population is its diversity. In terms of race, religion, immigrant status and ethnic origins, this group far exceeds Canadian national averages for the proportion of these markers of diversity.

Indicators of Diversity in Official Language Groups, Canada.						
		English-French bilingualism	visible minorities (1996)	immigrants (2001)	religious affiliation, other than Christian (2001)	Aboriginal roots (1996)
Canada	Total	17.7%	11.2%	18.4%	6.1%	2.8%
Canada	Anglophones	very low (0.53)	high (1.12)	high (1.15)	high (1.15)	very high (1.22)
	Francophones	very high (2.47)	very low (0.34)	very low (0.54)	very low (0.30)	very low (0.30)
Quebec	Anglophones	very high (3.80)	very high (1.65)	very high (1.68)	very high (2.59)	low (0.85)
	Francophones	very high (2.08)	very low (0.34)	very low (0.34)	very low (0.28)	very low (0.25)
Canada, less Quebec	Anglophones	very low (0.41)	high (1.09)	high (1.12)	high (1.09)	very high (1.24)
	Francophones	very high (4.79)	very low (0.35)	very low (0.48)	very low (0.43)	very low (0.61)
Notes: Analysis by Research Unit, Official Languages Support Programs Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage, based on data from Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2001 Census of Canada.						
The figures are relative indices which compare the value for the sub-group to the value for the entire Canadian population. Linguistic definition used is that of First Official Language Spoken, with dual responses distributed equally.						

Immigrants

No less than 36.7% of Anglophones in the greater Montreal region were born outside Canada. This is two and a half times the rate for Francophones in the region (mmi=2.42) and nearly twice the national average.

Ethnic Origins

The range of ethnic origins in the Anglophone population is another strong indication of the diversity in their group. As the accompanying table shows, six ethnicities account for at least 8% of the Anglophone group and no ethnic group counts for even 20% of the group.

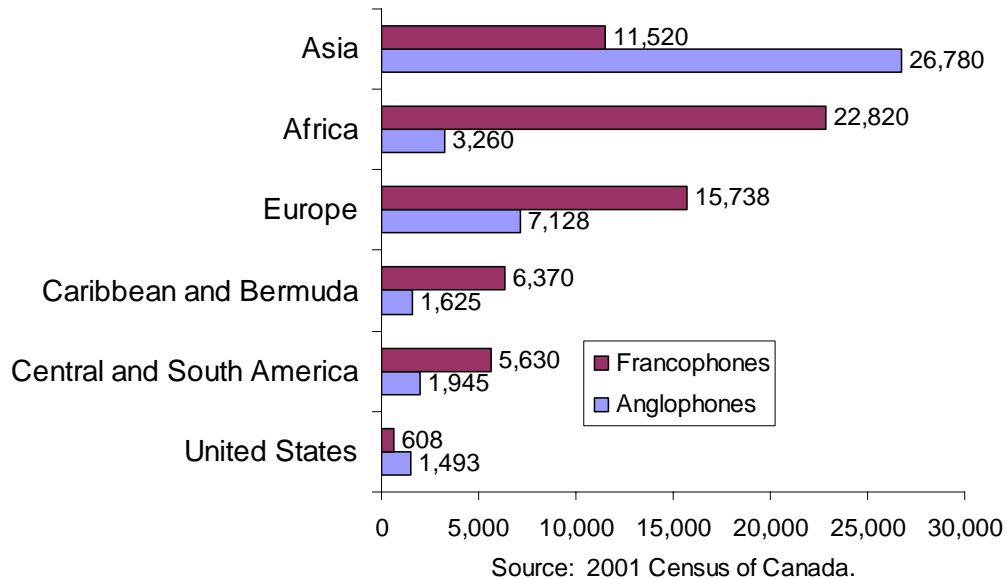
As can be seen in the accompanying graphic, the ethnic composition among Quebec Anglophones is undergoing substantial and rapid change. The proportion of recent (1996-2001) immigrants into the Anglophone Quebec from Asia far surpasses those from the United States and Europe while immigrants from Africa form a substantial proportion of immigrants into the Quebec Francophone group.

Ethnic Origins ¹² of Anglophones in the Montreal CMA ¹³	Number	Pct
Total	734,928	100%
Italian	112,490	15.3%
English	102,998	14.0%
Irish	78,175	10.6%
Scottish	64,770	8.8%
French	63,218	8.6%
Jewish	61,933	8.4%

¹² Census respondents can provide multiple responses to the question on ethnic origins. Nearly one-third (30%) of Anglophone Montrealers claimed more than one ethnic origin.

¹³ The source for this data on ethnicity uses province/territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) as units of geography. Given that the Greater Montreal Region that is our basis of discussion is entirely contained within the Montreal CMA and that it comprises 95% of the CMA, it can be assumed that Montreal CMA is highly representative of the territory that interest us and is therefore a good proxy.

Recent Immigration to Quebec (1996-2001) by Country of Origin and Language Group



Visible Minorities

According to 2001 Census data, more than one-quarter (25.9%) of Anglophones in Greater Montreal were also members of visible minority groups. This rate is nearly double the national average and is more than two and a half times the rate in the Francophone population of Greater Montreal ($mmi=2.19$). The presence of visible minority groups in the Quebec population is projected to increase substantially over the next decades as recent trends have shown that the bulk of immigrants are coming from non-traditional regions of the world, particularly Asia and Africa.

Religion

Similar to the profile of ethnic origins of Anglophones in the Montreal area, we find a high degree of religious diversity in this group. No single religion accounts for more than half of the religious affiliations of Anglophones in the greater Montreal area. Catholics form the largest group at 41.3% followed by non-Catholic Christians (28.1%) non-Christian religious affiliations (19.9%) and those with no religious affiliation (10.7%). The proportion of those with non-Christian religious affiliations is considerably higher than that found in the Canadian population as a whole.

Marriage Patterns and Language

Both Anglophone men and Anglophone women showed strong tendencies to marry across language lines. Of women with English as their mother tongue in the Greater Montreal who were either legally married or in a common-law relationship, just 65.2% were married to partners with English mother tongue, while 22% were married to partners with French mother tongue while the remaining 11% had partners with languages other than English or French as their mother tongues. By way of contrast, 91.7% of women with French as their mother tongue had partners who also had French as a mother tongue. The ratios for Anglophone men was similar, with 64% having spouses with English as the mother tongue, 26% with French mother tongue and a further 9% with mother tongues other than English or French. For Francophone men, 94% had partners with French mother tongue.

Community Strengths and Challenges

- In Canadian Official Language (OL) minority terms, Anglophones in the Greater Montreal area form by far the largest minority group. With nearly three-quarters of a million members, and one-quarter of the region's population, they have an important local presence. As the largest OL minority group in Canada, they are a critical component of the OL minority communities across the country.
- Their recent demographic evolution is one of stability, which is positive when compared to Anglophones in the rest of Quebec who experienced a 4% drop in absolute numbers and population share over the 1996-2001 period. Alternately, it could also be understood as one of stagnation when contrasted with the Francophone population of the Greater Montreal region, which grew by 5% over the 1996-2001 period.
- A determining characteristic of the Anglophone population of the region is its high level of diversity in terms of ethnic origins, place of birth, religion and visible minority status. This can be situated as a strength since it suggests that the community has the means to attract a wide range of persons from different places and cultures. It could also be problematic in the sense that there may be a weak sense of collective community identity and social cohesion which are often understood as prerequisites to mobilization and development.
- Anglophones in Greater Montreal display high levels of education and bilingualism, yet they have difficulties accessing the labour market. Their high levels of unemployment and tendency to be out of the labour market are increasingly a challenge to community vitality. Income polarities such as we observe in the Montreal region are considered to undermine trust and sense of belonging in a community.
- In considering the demographic situation of linguistic communities in Montreal, it is worth distinguishing between the status of the language and the status of the community. There are few who would deny that the presence of English as dominant world language with a strong presence of North America including

extensive English-language knowledge among Quebec Francophones is anything but a source of strength for Quebec Anglophones. On the other hand, the challenges to the vitality of the Anglophone communities in Quebec's regions and, to a greater or lesser degree, in the various sub-regions of Montreal can also be demonstrated and must be addressed if these communities are to survive and thrive in the future.

Considerations for Long Term Community Development in Greater Montreal

A review of the evidence base presented reveals some key considerations and questions related to the long-term development of the English-speaking communities of the Greater Montreal region. The following are examples and by no means constitute an exhaustive or inclusive listing.

- The high mobility rates and levels of diversity, including use of other languages, which characterize the present day Greater Montreal region make the questions of “What are the English-speaking communities of Montreal and where are they situated today?” pressing questions.
 - What are the communities that we are seeking to develop?
 - How do they identify themselves?
 - How is the notion of an “English-speaking Montreal community” meaningful to them and what is the nature of their attachment to the region?
 - What sort of community development process is most accessible and relevant to this group?
 - Is the current youth and young adult population (15-24 and 25-44) interested in and does it see a need for the development of the English-speaking communities in the region? How does this compare to the older segments of the population?
- Any measure of the relevance of the communities' institutions, groups and networks, as well as considerations of appropriate leadership rest upon our answers to some of these questions.
 - Are the members of the English-speaking communities in the Greater Montreal region interested in some type of collective community leadership?
 - Do they perceive some value and relevance to such leadership? Can the latter be defined?
 - If there were an interest in community leadership, what type would be most effective, given the composition and characteristics revealed by the evidence?

- Can we anticipate a unified “voice” for members of the English-speaking Montreal community or several voices joined in collaborative efforts to obtain common objectives?
- By virtue of size alone or “critical mass” Montreal’s English-speaking communities inherit an important position not only for the provincial Anglophone group but also for official language minorities across Canada.
 - Is the potential of this community strength being exploited to the full advantage of Quebec Anglophones across the province, the communities of the Montreal region and the official language minority communities across the country?
 - What are the links between our local, regional, provincial, sector and national realities?
 - To what extent is the demographic vitality of the Anglophone Greater Montreal communities of concern to Francophone Quebec? Is it perceived as strength or does it threaten the Francophone majority?
- There is evidence of trends, which, if left un-addressed, could further fragment the Montreal region.
 - High levels of unemployment and growing income polarity suggest a growing gap between the rich and the poor.
 - High levels of bilingualism and problems of access to the labour market, at least in certain areas, suggests issues related to competency levels in French or structural obstacles to labour force integration in specific areas, or a combination of both.

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Appendix A – Members of the GMCDI Steering Committee

Don Taylor (Chairman)

Don is an Educational Consultant who has recently retired from his position of Assistant Director General at the Lester B. Pearson School Board in Montreal. Before assuming that position: he taught in Lennoxville, Quebec and in the Cote des Neiges area of Montreal; he was the founding Principal of Royal West Academy in Montreal West; served as a Regional Director for 9 years at the PSBGM; and was Director of Community Services also at Lester B. Pearson.

As a consultant, Don has recently done contract work for the Quebec English School Boards Association,(QESBA), The Eastern Townships School Board, the Lester B. Pearson School Board, McGill University and Bishop's University.

He volunteers in the community by reading with students at Orchard Elementary School, is the Vice President of the Carrefour de lutte au décrochage scolaire in Montreal.

Don has lived in Drummondville, the Eastern Townships as well as in the east and central parts of Montreal. He currently resides in Dorval, Quebec.

Dennis Smith (Vice-chairman)

Dennis Smith is a retired teacher and school administrator. He was also special assistant to the Hon. Clifford Lincoln, M.P. Lac-Saint-Louis, and later executive assistant to Francis Scarpaleggia, M.P. Lac-Saint-Louis. He has been active in the West Island community for over twenty years and is currently a city councillor for the city of Pointe-Claire.

Steven Bletas

Steve Bletas has been Chairman of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board since 1998. Mr. Bletas is a marketing consultant in public relations and communications. He is a member of the Tables d'éducation of Laval, Lanaudière and Laurentides. Mr. Bletas is the founder of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Foundation. He has been active in the Laval community for over twenty years and is currently member of the board of directors of the Centre de santé et de services sociaux de Laval.

Casper Bloom

Casper Bloom is Chairperson of the Public Services Labour Relations Board. For many years, Mr. Bloom was a senior partner with Ogilvy and Renaud law firm and has also served as the Director of Academic and Employee Relations for Concordia University and as the President/CEO of the Canadian Lake Carriers Association. Mr. Bloom has been active in political associations (Conservative at the federal level, Liberal at the provincial level), community associations (Alliance Quebec, McGill University Hospital Centre Foundation, Canadian Friends of Tel Aviv University, Canadian Jewish Congress – Quebec Region) as

well as with legal professional associations (Canadian Bar Association, Quebec Bar Foundation, Bâtonnier of Montreal, Lord Reading Law Association, Canadian Foundation for Legal Research).

Janet Forsyth

Trained in the Alinsky and Grand'Maison tradition at age 18, Janet Forsyth has been devoted to community organisation for nearly thirty years. She was CLSC Métro's lone Community Organiser for over ten years, and was recently part of a sub-regional team which spent a full year analysing problems in East-Island Anglophone access to health and social services, as FASSP project manager for CSSS d'Ahuntsic et Montréal-Nord. She is now Student Placement Project manager (McGill Training and Human Resources Development) for CSSS de la Pointe-de-l'Île, Community Organiser for CSSS de Saint-Léonard et Saint-Michel, and FASSP project manager, with a sub-regional mandate. She has lived in the Rosemont neighbourhood of CSSS Lucille-Teasdale for over twenty years.

Margaret Lefebvre

Margaret Lefebvre is the founding Executive Director of the Canadian Association of Income Funds Association. She is the immediate past President of the Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs, a former Councillor of the City of Westmount and Director of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. Ms. Lefebvre has held numerous Directorships on Montreal community organizations, including the English Speaking Catholic Council and Alliance Quebec. Her current Directorship and Executive positions include, among others, the National Research Council of Canada, Collect Selective Quebec and the Canadian Centre for Ecumenism..

Edna Mendelson

Edna Mendelson has been the Director of the Jewish Rehabilitation Hospital Foundation in Laval since 2003. Previously she worked as a Planning Association for the Federation CJA; as the Interim Executive Director of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services; as the Regional Executive Director of the Jewish Women International of Canada; and as a programme coordinator at the YM-YWHA of Montreal.

Martin Murphy (QCGN)

Martin Murphy is Executive Director of the English-speaking Catholic Council and has served as President of the Quebec Community Groups Network since 2002. Mr. Murphy has a doctorate in education and worked in the education sector for many years in the Montreal region. His voluntary professional and community service experiences have included the Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers, The Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Association of Directors of English Schools, the English Speaking Catholic Council and the Community Health and Social Services Network.

Fo Niemi

Mr. Fo Niemi is the co-founder and, since 1983, executive director of the Center for Research-Action on Race Relations (CRARR), a modest non-profit civil rights and social justice organization based in Montreal. Fluently bilingual and multicultural, and a graduate in social work from McGill University, Mr. Niemi also studied political sciences at Concordia University. He was a member of the Quebec Human Rights Commission from 1991 to 2003 and a member of numerous committees of federal, provincial and municipal agencies working in justice, law enforcement and human rights.

Stephen G. Schenke

Stephen G. Schenke has been a partner with the McCarthy Tétrault legal firm where he specializes in real estate and construction litigation. He is a graduate of McGill in law and Concordia in commerce.

Leandro Tolentino

Leandro Tolentino is the Interim Executive Director of the Native Friendship Centre of Montreal. He is the President of the Tagalog (Philippine) Association of Quebec and a Regional Parent Representative of the English School Board of Montreal.

Lorraine Torpy

Lorraine Torpy works as a Community and Volunteer Development Consultant. She was born and raised in the south shore community of Greenfield Park where she has been active in a variety of community activities, mainly in the areas of health and social services and volunteer development. Ms. Torpy has been a member of the Access to Health and Social Services Committee for the Montérégie region since 1989 and a member of the Provincial Access to H&SS since 2004. She is a member of the board of directors of Charles-Lemoyne Hospital and is a member of the Users' Committee of Charles-Lemoyne Hospital. She is a board member for the Montreal Volunteer Bureau.

Frank Verrillo

Frank Verrillo is a retired school principal and represents one of the St. Leonard wards as a commissioner in the English Montreal School Board. He is a member of the Executive Committee and has served as Vice-President of the Quebec English School Boards Association. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Professional Development at McGill University.

Appendix B - Acronyms and Definitions

Anglophone – an individual whose main or first official language spoken is English. In this series of discussion papers, Anglophone is based on the English-FOLS language definition and is a synonym for English-speaking community.

Canadian Heritage (PCH) – federal department with the legislated responsibility to support the development and vitality of official-language minority communities (OLMCs) and coordinate the efforts of other federal departments and agencies in this regard.

First official language spoken (fols) – language concept derived from the census questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. (See detailed explanation in Appendix C.)

Francophone - an individual whose main or first official language spoken is French

Greater Montreal region (GMR) – the territory considered for the purposes of the Greater Montreal initiative which consists of the administrative regions of Montreal, and Laval, the region of Vaudreuil-Soulanges and selected communities on the South Shore of Montreal which are within the Census Metropolitan Area of Montreal.

Minority-majority index (mmi) - compares the value for the minority language group with the value for the majority in a given region. An mmi greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An mmi less than 1.00 indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

Official Language Minority Communities (OLMCs) are Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones outside Quebec who are recognized in Canada's *Official Languages Act*.

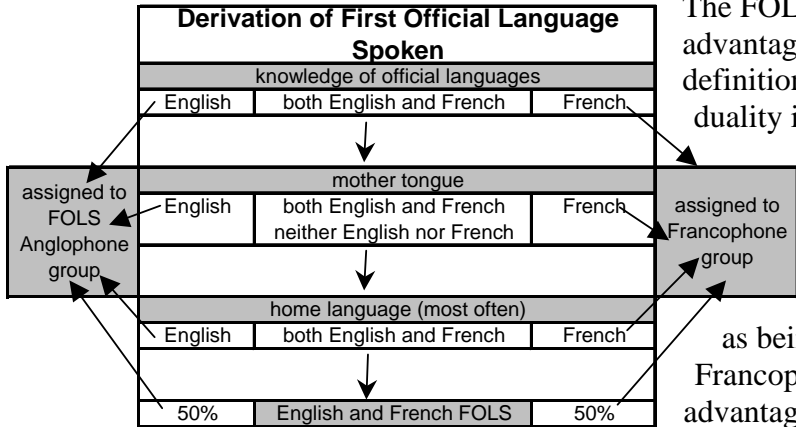
Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) is a not-for-profit organization bringing together 24 English-language community organizations across Quebec for the purposes of supporting and assisting the development and enhancing the vitality of the English-language minority communities, as well as to promote and support the use of the English language in Quebec.

Relative geography index (rgi) compares the characteristics of a linguistic group at a given level of geography with the characteristics of the same linguistic group at a larger scale of geography. In this series of discussion papers, the most common rgi is the rgi-prov which compares the characteristics of the Greater Montreal Regional Anglophone population with the characteristics of the entire Quebec Anglophone population.

Rest of Quebec (RoQ) is the remainder of the territory of Quebec not included in the Greater Montreal Region.

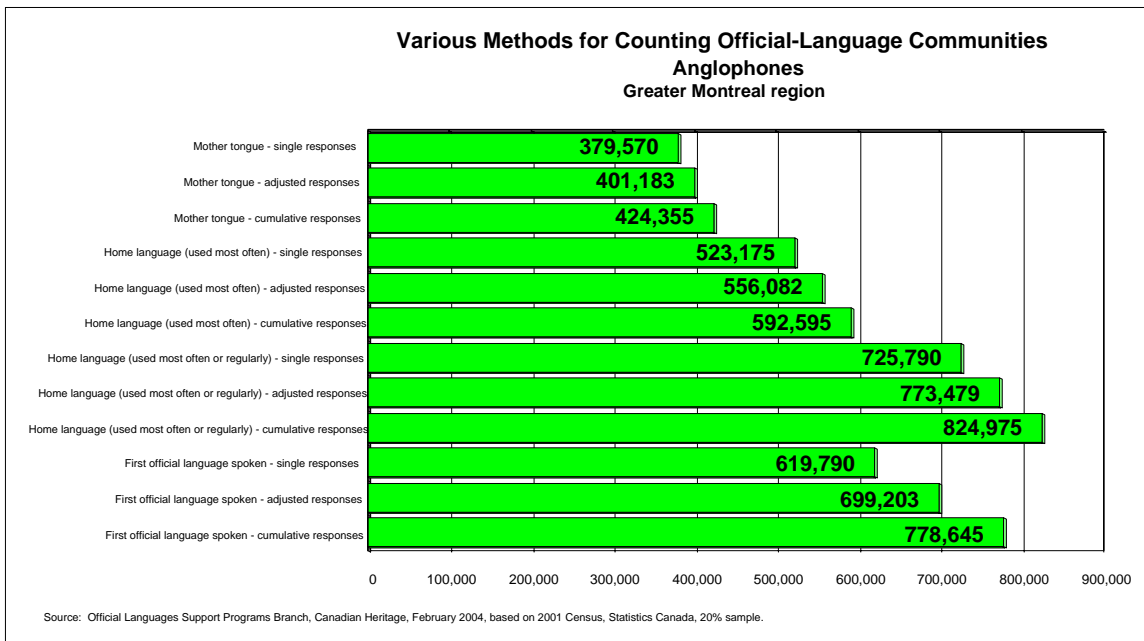
Appendix C – First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) Definition

The language definition generally used in this report is First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) which is derived from three census questions (knowledge of English and French, mother tongue and home language) following the steps in the attached graphic.



The FOLS definition has the advantage of being an inclusive definition in terms of linguistic duality in contrast with the mother tongue definition which excludes allophones¹⁴ from consideration. Under FOLS, 99.4% of Canadians are classified as being either Anglophone or Francophone. Another major advantage of FOLS is the abundance

of census data that has been developed using this definition. The following graphic represents the number of Anglophones in Quebec using various language definitions and methods of accounting for multiple responses to the language questions. For the purpose of this discussion paper, “English-speaking” and “Anglophone” are synonymous with the English-First Official Language Spoken population.



¹⁴ Allophones are those with mother tongues other than English or French.

Appendix D – Census Subdivisions of the Greater Montreal Region

Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region, by Census Subdivision, 1996-2001								
Territory	sub-region	2001				1996-2001		
		Total	English fols (adj)	English fols (pct)	share of region's Anglophone population	growth in Anglophone population, 1996-2001	rate of growth for Anglophone population, 1996-2001	relative population growth, 1996-2001
Quebec		7,125,580	918,958	12.9%	n..a.	-6,873	0.99	0.98
Greater Montreal region		2,796,390	699,213	25.0%	n..a.	3,005	1.00	0.98
Rest of Quebec		4,329,190	219,745	5.1%	n..a.	-9,878	0.96	0.95
Laval	Laval	339,000	53,390	15.7%	7.6%	2,678	1.05	1.01
Montréal	Mtl centre	1,019,735	244,295	24.0%	34.9%	3,503	1.01	0.99
Saint-Laurent	Mtl centre	76,610	32,308	42.2%	4.6%	1,760	1.06	1.02
LaSalle	Mtl centre	73,105	31,738	43.4%	4.5%	363	1.01	0.99
Côte-Saint-Luc	Mtl centre	29,160	22,475	77.1%	3.2%	-1,098	0.95	0.95
Verdun	Mtl centre	59,485	15,293	25.7%	2.2%	-190	0.99	0.98
Westmount	Mtl centre	19,385	14,550	75.1%	2.1%	-355	0.98	1.01
Lachine	Mtl centre	39,320	11,533	29.3%	1.6%	658	1.06	0.92
Mont-Royal	Mtl centre	18,395	7,668	41.7%	1.1%	-828	0.90	0.88
Hampstead	Mtl centre	6,975	5,550	79.6%	0.8%	-273	0.95	0.95
Outremont	Mtl centre	22,690	4,678	20.6%	0.7%	-625	0.88	0.87
Montréal-Ouest	Mtl centre	5,160	3,990	77.3%	0.6%	-590	0.87	0.89
Saint-Léonard	Mtl eastern	69,510	21,338	30.7%	3.1%	-693	0.97	0.99
Montréal-Nord	Mtl eastern	82,265	10,620	12.9%	1.5%	680	1.07	1.04
Anjou	Mtl eastern	37,685	3,648	9.7%	0.5%	-503	0.88	0.86
Montréal-Est	Mtl eastern	3,405	225	6.6%	0.0%	-58	0.80	0.80
Dollard-des-Ormeaux	Mtl western	47,850	33,788	70.6%	4.8%	333	1.01	1.01
Pierrefonds	Mtl western	54,305	29,448	54.2%	4.2%	1,360	1.05	1.02
Pointe-Claire	Mtl western	29,060	20,758	71.4%	3.0%	513	1.03	1.00
Kirkland	Mtl western	20,425	14,038	68.7%	2.0%	1,198	1.09	1.00
Beaconsfield	Mtl western	19,190	13,478	70.2%	1.9%	-498	0.96	0.97
Dorval	Mtl western	17,420	10,300	59.1%	1.5%	-28	1.00	1.00
Baie-d'Urfé	Mtl western	3,805	2,688	70.6%	0.4%	-168	0.94	0.93
Roxboro	Mtl western	5,620	2,423	43.1%	0.3%	-398	0.86	0.91
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Mtl western	4,500	2,278	50.6%	0.3%	245	1.12	1.01
Sainte-Geneviève	Mtl western	3,150	933	29.6%	0.1%	-23	0.98	0.99
Senneville	Mtl western	970	518	53.4%	0.1%	-50	0.91	0.85
Brossard	South Shore	64,655	18,865	29.2%	2.7%	-1,003	0.95	0.96
Saint-Hubert	South Shore	75,190	7,498	10.0%	1.1%	-1,650	0.82	0.83
Greenfield Park	South Shore	16,860	7,400	43.9%	1.1%	-540	0.93	0.95
Longueuil	South Shore	126,760	6,323	5.0%	0.9%	-270	0.96	0.96
Saint-Lambert	South Shore	20,655	4,068	19.7%	0.6%	-735	0.85	0.85
Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	South Shore	23,565	3,255	13.8%	0.5%	-70	0.98	0.98
Candiac	South Shore	12,675	2,043	16.1%	0.3%	208	1.11	1.04
Saint-Constant	South Shore	22,495	1,490	6.6%	0.2%	-83	0.95	0.92
Chambly	South Shore	20,090	1,428	7.1%	0.2%	-25	0.98	0.95
Boucherville	South Shore	35,700	1,188	3.3%	0.2%	-28	0.98	0.95
La Prairie	South Shore	18,500	1,068	5.8%	0.2%	-38	0.97	0.88
Beloeil	South Shore	18,795	870	4.6%	0.1%	60	1.07	1.09
Sainte-Catherine	South Shore	15,945	858	5.4%	0.1%	253	1.42	1.22
Mont-Saint-Hilaire	South Shore	13,870	850	6.1%	0.1%	3	1.00	0.94
Otterburn Park	South Shore	7,860	750	9.5%	0.1%	-135	0.85	0.79
Sainte-Julie	South Shore	26,540	590	2.2%	0.1%	-85	0.87	0.79

Anglophones in the Greater Montreal Region, by Census Subdivision, 1996-2001								
Territory	sub-region	2001				1996-2001		
		Total	English fols (adj)	English fols (pct)	share of region's Anglophone population	growth in Anglophone population, 1996-2001	rate of growth for Anglophone population, 1996-2001	relative population growth, 1996-2001
Saint-Basile-le-Grand	South Shore	12,375	488	3.9%	0.1%	-108	0.82	0.78
Varennes	South Shore	19,520	375	1.9%	0.1%	75	1.25	1.20
LeMoynes	South Shore	4,835	365	7.5%	0.1%	-133	0.73	0.76
Carignan	South Shore	5,905	335	5.7%	0.0%	-183	0.65	0.62
Delson	South Shore	7,025	328	4.7%	0.0%	-215	0.60	0.58
McMasterville	South Shore	3,970	168	4.2%	0.0%	-58	0.74	0.71
Saint-Philippe	South Shore	3,875	133	3.4%	0.0%	33	1.33	1.24
Saint-Mathieu	South Shore	1,960	130	6.6%	0.0%	10	1.08	1.07
Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu	South Shore	4,115	125	3.0%	0.0%	50	1.67	1.63
Richelieu	South Shore	4,725	93	2.0%	0.0%	-13	0.88	0.59
Saint-Amable	South Shore	7,265	85	1.2%	0.0%	-23	0.79	0.77
Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloil	South Shore	2,225	60	2.7%	0.0%	15	1.33	1.28
Saint-Lazare	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	12,895	5,468	42.4%	0.8%	673	1.14	0.99
Pincourt	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	10,070	3,833	38.1%	0.5%	-250	0.94	0.93
Hudson	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	4,785	3,523	73.6%	0.5%	-210	0.94	0.95
L'Île-Bizard	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	13,650	3,398	24.9%	0.5%	60	1.02	0.96
Vaudreuil-Dorion	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	19,655	3,083	15.7%	0.4%	-263	0.92	0.85
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	8,525	1,935	22.7%	0.3%	480	1.33	1.10
L'Île-Perrot	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	9,270	1,778	19.2%	0.3%	205	1.13	1.11
Terrasse-Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,035	370	18.2%	0.1%	-33	0.92	0.89
Les Cèdres	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	5,110	323	6.3%	0.0%	8	1.02	0.93
Saint-Isidore	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	2,335	158	6.7%	0.0%	58	1.58	1.61
Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	890	130	14.6%	0.0%	40	1.44	1.53
Pointe-des-Cascades	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	910	40	4.4%	0.0%	30	4.00	4.00
L'Île-Cadieux	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	130	15	11.5%	0.0%	-23	0.40	0.37