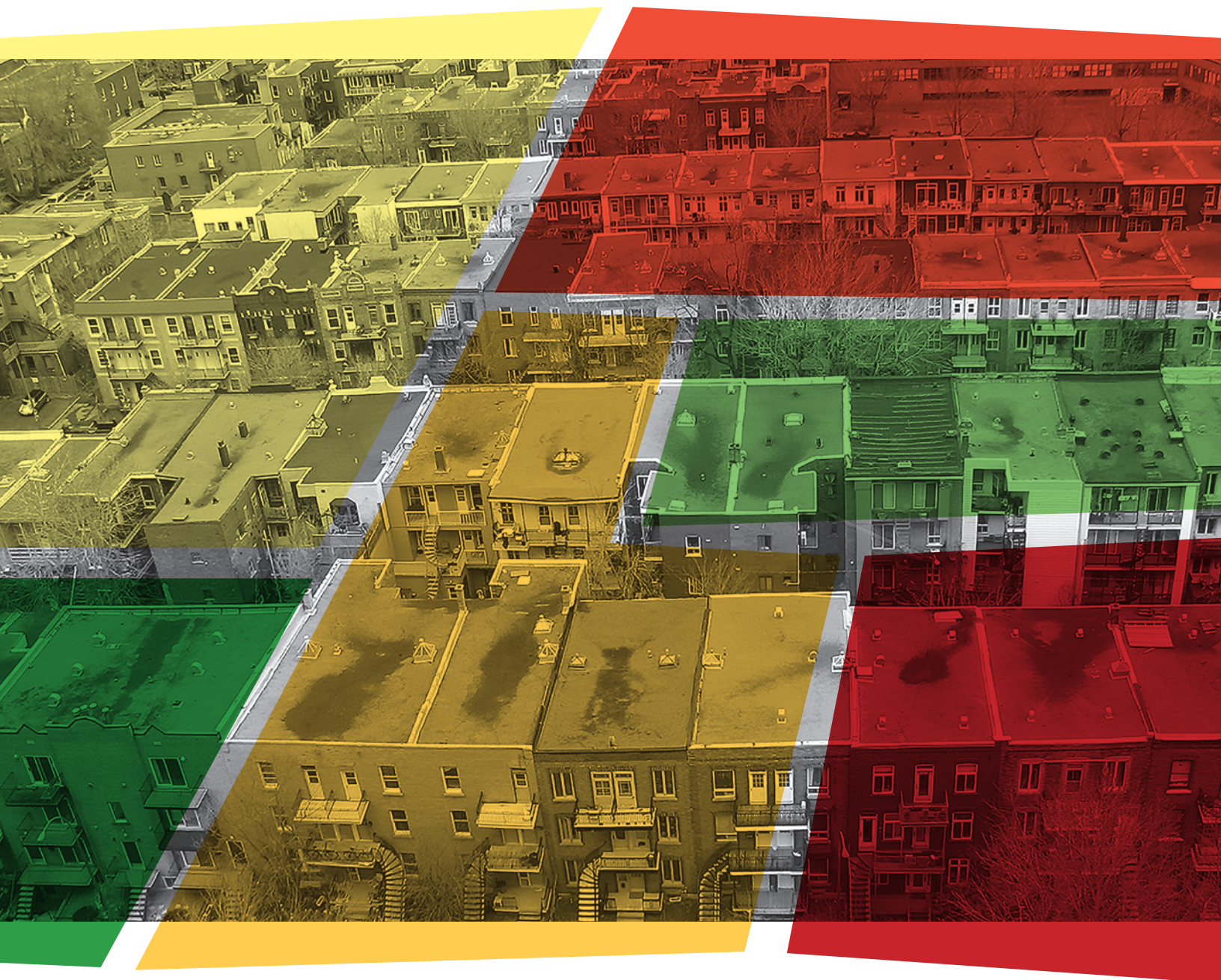# 2018
Poverty Map

of the Comité de gestion de la
taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal

Comité de gestion
de la taxe scolaire
DE L'ÎLE DE MONTRÉAL

Guide to the Poverty Map of Families
with Children Under the Age of 18 on
the Island of Montréal

Logo FSC

100%
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Foreword

For more than 40 years, the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal (Comité de gestion) has supported school boards on the Island of Montréal within the context of education in underprivileged areas.

To accomplish this mission, the Comité de gestion has created a tool for understanding Montréal's urban fabric: the Poverty Map of Families with Children Under the Age of 18 on the Island of Montréal.

This is the ninth map to be produced by the Comité de gestion; the first was published in 1975. The map and its guide are placed at the disposal of school boards on the Island of Montréal and the general public.

The Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has helped update the poverty map:

• Statistics Canada, Mrs Thérèse Nguyen and M. Jimmy Mikedis;
• Retraite Québec, M. François Fortin.

Introduction

One mandate of the Comité de gestion is to distribute, among the school boards on the Island of Montréal, funds from the additional school taxes collected and the investment income earned to implement educational catch-up measures in underprivileged areas on the Island of Montréal.

To carry out this responsibility, the Comité de gestion produces and uses a knowledge instrument: the Poverty Map of Families with Children Under the Age of 18 of school boards on the Island of Montréal. This instrument has two fundamental components: the base map and the overall underprivilege index. Both of these components have been updated from the most recent and reliable information available.

The Comité de gestion is pleased to present its latest poverty map, based on data from the 2016 National Household Survey and the Canadian Census conducted by Statistics Canada, as well as on data provided by the Retraite Québec. The guide for this ninth edition of the poverty map is divided into three chapters, which are as follows:

- **Education in Underprivileged Areas**

  Socio-economic underprivilege concept and its impact on the academic success of young people.

- **2018 Poverty Map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal**

  Results obtained in terms of the base map update and the overall underprivilege index as well as concerning the geographic distribution of underprivileged families on the Island of Montréal.

- **Methodology**

  Approach and methods used to develop the 2018 poverty map.

The publication of this new poverty map allows us to take a fresh look at the disturbing phenomenon arising from the socio-economic underprivilege concept and its impact on the likelihood of academic success on the part of young people. It also allows the Comité de gestion to renew the commitment to educational catch-up measures in underprivileged areas.
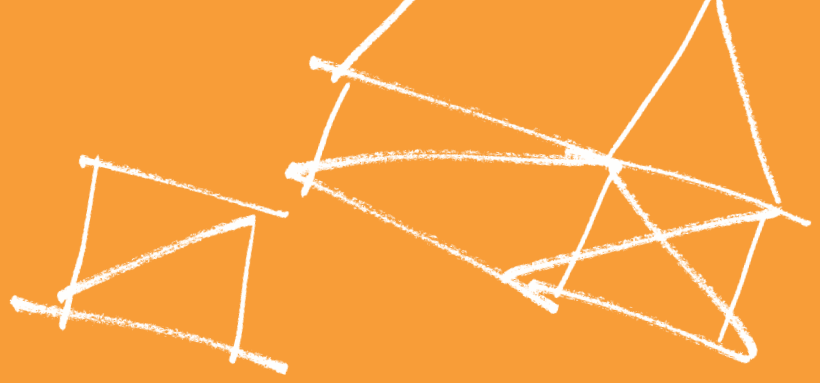
Education in Underprivileged Areas

> The poverty of "having" is often accompanied by a poverty of "being," such as the loss or lack of self esteem or of the recognition of others and a poverty of "ability," such as the ability to act on or influence one's physical or social environment.

1.1 Socio-Economic Underprivilege Concept

Socio-economic underprivilege corresponds to a state of disadvantage measured by comparing the socio-economic conditions of individuals and of groups of individuals. This state of disadvantage signifies "having less" than the average or than most people with whom the comparison is being made; when this "having less" results from socio-economic conditions, we see less income, less education, less access to the job market, and less participation in community life. The poverty of "having" is often accompanied by a poverty of "being," such as the loss or lack of self esteem or of the recognition of others and a poverty of "ability," such as the ability to act on or influence one's physical or social environment.

There are numerous negative consequences of socio-economic underprivilege, and they are not limited to physical deprivation. They include food insecurity, poor housing conditions, physical and mental health problems, developmental delay in children, and social isolation. The effects of underprivilege are more present and more significant when it is prolonged, extending over several years, rather than temporary – resulting from short-term loss of employment, for example.

Underprivileged Areas

The poverty map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal allows us to compare the level of underprivilege of families with children under the age of 18 according to their place of residence on the territory of school boards on the island of Montréal. The goal

of the map is to identify under-privileged areas, i.e., the geographic sectors on the Island of Montreal where the socio-economic conditions of families are unfavourable.

These underprivileged areas may present different characteristics depending on the causes of under-privilege that have shaped them:[1]

- concentration of single-parent families;
- chronic unemployment;
- recent immigration – high turnover of households when those who improve their financial situation leave the underprivileged areas;
- a combination of these causes.

It is also useful to distinguish two types of underprivileged areas: poverty pockets and underprivileged neighbourhoods.[1]

A pocket of poverty or social exclusion is a small concentration of underprivileged populations within a wealthier neighbourhood. Most middle-class or rich neighbourhoods on the Island of Montreal have pockets of relative poverty; likewise, some underprivileged neighbourhoods have blocks of wealthier households.[1]

Underprivileged neighbourhoods occupy larger areas with concentrations of major social problems such as unemployment, poverty, single-parent families, and crime.

Contex Effect

Whatever their socio-economic status, the attitudes and behaviour of individuals are influenced by their immediate environment, whether that be their work environment, school environment, or neighbourhood. In any given socio-economic environment, the codes of conduct and the values that underlie them generally emanate from the groups that are in authority or in the majority. In environments where education is valued and academic failure is viewed negatively, the chances for success and graduation are much higher.

In *Neighborhoods, Poverty and Children's Well-being: A Review*, Anne R. Pebley and Narayan Sastry observe that growing up in a poor neighbourhood has a negative impact on the well-being and development of children, and that impact is felt over and above that

of the family's socio-economic status. Many experts believe that residential segregation is a key mechanism in the intergenerational transmission of inequality. They attribute this to the fact that restricting families to neighbourhoods where there is a concentration of poverty reduces their chances of escaping it. Indeed, in poor neighbourhoods, the cost of housing is low, the risk of being the victim of a criminal act is higher, there are fewer well-paid jobs, exposure to disease and drug abuse is greater, and individuals are more socially isolated. So residential segregation, associated with the fact of living in a neighbourhood with a high concentration of poverty, could be a significant determiner of the family's socio-economic status and thus have a major indirect influence on the well-being and development of children.[9]

The concentration of underprivileged populations within an area generates a mass effect that handicaps people who are already made vulnerable by their economic or family situations. This concentration of underprivilege has a significant impact on the composition of educational environments.[1]

Families living in poverty pockets would thus at lower risk of developing a culture of poverty than are those living in underprivileged neighbourhoods, where the dominance of the socio-economic status affects behaviour, the social dynamic is different, and the context effects are necessarily present.[1]

1.2 Impact of Socio-Economic Underprivilege on Academic Success

Socio-economic underprivilege leads to marginalization and social exclusion. For young people, non-participation in community life primarily means non-participation in school life. Indeed schooling is the key permitting children from underprivileged families to eventually escape their condition and experience upward mobility.[2,4]

There is a link between underprivilege and:[2,17,18]

- school changes;
- delayed development in terms of language and school readiness;
- hyperactivity.

There is also abundant evidence that the **cumulative effects** of the family situation have profound repercussions on the children's education level. Studies carried out in the United States and the United Kingdom have systematically shown that factors linked to the children's family situation are also closely tied to the likelihood that they will drop out of school. These factors include:

- the socio-economic status: children from poor neighbourhoods are more likely than others to leave school early;
- the family structure: children from large and single-parent families are more likely than others to drop out;
- the parents' employment status: children whose parents are unemployed are more likely than others to abandon their studies altogether.

In general, these studies show that the link between dropping out of school and the socio-economic status appears early in life, varies with the age of the child, and persists until high school.[5]

Closer to home, a Québec study has found that there was a correlation between the number of risk factors, including a low family income as well as the low education level of the mother, and the risk of delayed development in children.[19]
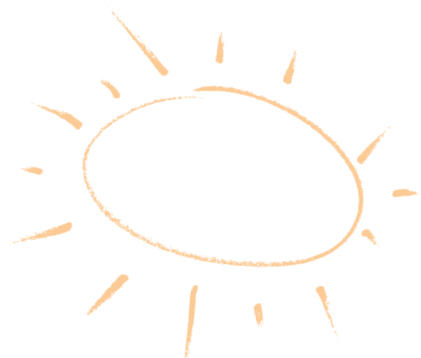
Studies have also revealed that the **neighbourhood** has an impact on cognitive abilities during childhood and on school dropouts, even when differences in the socio-economic characteristics of families are controlled. Most studies in this area focus on older children since it is presumed that the neighbourhood's impact on school-aged children is stronger because of their greater involvement in the community.

Nevertheless, it appears that the characteristics of the community and the neighbourhood also have a significant influence on maintaining a healthy development during early childhood in every area linked to school readiness. Several characteristics of the neighbourhood interfere with school readiness: difficulty speaking the official language, a low percentage of adults having completed high school, a low income, a low level of social cohesion, and unsafe conditions in the neighbourhood.[8,10,18,19]

The geographic **concentration** of underprivilege can result in a concentration of underprivileged students within certain schools. In the public system, students generally attend primary schools close to their homes; therefore, schools in underprivileged areas will have underprivileged school populations.

Schools in underprivileged areas will have underprivileged school populations.

2018 Poverty Map
of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal

The 2018 Poverty Map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal is composed of two fundamental elements: the base poverty map and the overall underprivilege index. These two components have been updated and adapted to the socio-demographic evolution of the territory served by the school boards on the Island of Montréal. This includes the Island of Montréal and the Vaudreuil-Soulanges Regional County Municipality (RCM), where the English-speaking population is served by the Lester B. Pearson School Board.

2.1 Dividing the Island of Montréal into Zones

The base map shows the division of the territory. The territory served by the school boards on the Island of Montréal has been subdivided into 486 zones. Each zone is home to an average of 459 families with children under the age of 18. A zone is defined as a collection of smaller areas known as dissemination areas (Das), each sharing common socio-economic characteristics. The overall underprivilege index was calculated per zone.

As zones include dissemination areas that are not necessarily adjacent, the 2018 poverty map must be read in terms of dissemination areas rather than zones. As a result, the poverty map shows the boundaries of the 3,373 dissemination areas covering the Island of Montréal and the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM.

2.2 Overall Socio-Economic Underprivilege Index

2.2.1 Target Population

The population targeted by the poverty map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal is composed of families with children under the age of 18 living on the Island of Montréal or in the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM, which corresponds to the area served by school boards on the Island of Montréal. These families may also have one or more children of full age living at home.

Children in Census Families

For a child to be considered a family member, they must be living with one or both of their parents. This includes grandchildren living with at least one of their grandparents in a household where the parents are absent.

2.2.2 Variables of the Overall Underprivilege Index

The overall underprivilege index is composed of four variables: family income, mother's education, female lone-parent families, and parents' economic activity. The data used to calculate the overall underprivilege index were taken from two sources: the 2016 Canadian Census and the Program of support for the children of Retraite Québec.

Family Income

Data from the "income" variable have been collected from the Retraite Québec and pertain to families with children under the age of 18 eligible to the Child Assistance Program. This program is universal, even the wealthiest families may receive a minimum allocation. Nevertheless, all families must reside in Québec and have filed a tax return to benefit from the program.

The "income" variable combines two sets of data:

- the median net annual income of eligible families;
- the percentage of families receiving the maximum amount.

The median income is located at midpoint on the income scale. Half of the families have a higher income and the other half have a lower income. The data used correspond to the net annual income reported in 2017.

Families eligible to the maximum amount under the Child Assistance Program are the most underprivileged families in terms of revenue. The amount allocated varies according to household income and the number of children under the age of 18 living with the family. This amount is indexed on a yearly basis. The parameters that allow establishing the amount allocated are the same across the province of Québec. Data that pertain to the percentage of families receiving the maximum amount are based on the net household income for 2017.

Table 1 allows for the comparison of the median net annual income of families with children under the age of 18 living on the Island of Montréal with that obtained for similar families across Québec. Based on the ratio between the value computed for the Island of Montréal and that for the province as a whole, in 2014, the median income of families living in Montréal only amounted to 73% of the median income for all Québec families. The situation of families living in Montréal seems to have slightly improved over recent years when compared to the rest of the province.

Table 2 compares the situation on the Island of Montréal with that observed in the province as a whole as regards the percentage of families with children under the age of 18 who receive the maximum amount from the Child Assistance Program; i.e., families with the lowest income. Over recent years, the percentage for the Island of Montréal has constantly been higher than that reported for the province of Québec.

Table 1 – Median Net Annual Income of Families Eligible to the Retraite Québec Child Assistance Program

Year	Island of Montréal	Province of Québec	Ratio: Island of Montréal / Province of Québec (e.g.: 47,163 ÷ 64,424)
2014	$47,163	$64,424	0.73
2015	$49,244	$66,300	0.74
2016	$50,843	$67,349	0.75
2017	$52,799	$68,839	0.77

Source: Retraite Québec. Ratios calculated by the Comtié de gestion.

Table 2 – Percentage of Families with the Maximum Amount from the Retraite Québec Child Assistance Program (amount based on the net family income of the previous year)

Year	Island of Montréal	Province of Québec	Ratio: Island of Montréal / Province of Québec (e.g.: 45.8 ÷ 32.1)
2014	45.8%	32.1%	1.43
2015	45.0%	31.6%	1.42
2016	44.2%	31.2%	1.42
2017	42.8%	30.3%	1.41

Source: Retraite Québec. Ratios calculated by the Comité de gestion.

Studies led in Canada have shown that children living in poverty are more often affected by delay in language development and poor academic performance.

Studies led in Canada have shown that children living in poverty are more often affected by delay in language development and poor academic performance. They are less ready for school than the children of average socioeconomic circles.[32]

Based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), household income is a significant predictor of 6 of the 11 readiness-to-learn measures in children aged 5. In every case, children from lower income households scored lower than their counterparts who lived in more affluent households in terms of receptive vocabulary, communication skills, knowledge of numbers, copying and using symbols, attention, and cooperative play.[29]

A summary of American studies has allowed comparing underprivileged children with other children. It appears that the risk of being held back and dropping out of school before completion of secondary studies is twice as high. They are also more likely to suffer from learning disorders and may present mental health or behaviours problems reported by parents. Moreover, children from underprivileged families are clearly more likely to live in poverty as adults than are children from wealthier families. Poverty is allegedly passed on from generation to generation and, even in times of economic upswings, such populations fail to improve their situation.[30]

Mother's Education

The "mother's education" variable is defined as the highest degree, diploma, or grade completed by the mother. For instance, a high school diploma may also be a certificate, a certification, or a trade school diploma. Two categories have been held for this variable:

1) the percentage of families where the mother has no high school diploma or any equivalent, among families with children under the age of 18 and where the mother is present;

2) the percentage of families where the mother has no post-secondary diploma or any equivalent, among families with children under the age of 18 and where the mother is present.

The data found in Tables 3 and 4 show how the mother's education has evolved between 2011 and 2016. The situation has improved on the Island of Montréal as well as in Québec and Canada as a whole.

The percentage of mothers without a post-secondary diploma is now clearly higher on the Island of Montréal than in the province of Québec as a whole (Table 4). It is also higher than the Canadian average.

The education of parents, particularly that of the mother, is an efficient predictor of academic success.[5,8,15]

The education of both parents has an influence on students' academic aspirations, while the education of the mother is closely linked to academic performance, namely results for the mother tongue. In all OECD countries, for young people, the fact of having a mother who

Table 3 – Percentage of Families With a Mother Without a High School Diploma or Any Equivalent Among Families With Children Under the Age of 18

Census Year	Island of Montréal	Québec Average	Canadian Average
2011	11.0%	10.6%	10.0%
2016	9.2%	8.7%	8.4%

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Census 2011 and 2016.

Table 4 – Percentage of Families With a Mother Without a Post-Secondary Diploma or Any Equivalent Among Families With Children Under the Age of 18

Census Year	Island of Montréal	Québec Average	Canadian Average
2011	37.8%	43.2%	39.6%
2016	33.1%	29.0%	25.6%

Source : Statistics Canada, Canadian Census 2011 and 2016.

has completed upper secondary studies represents an advantage for results in written comprehension, with a marked advantage when the mother has completed university. Consequently, results are significantly lower when the mother has not achieved completion of secondary studies. When parents have high expectations, children invest more effort and academic results are higher. High aspirations on the part of the parents, early on in pre-adolescence, have positive effects when it comes to persistence in school. School drop-outs report lower aspirations from their mother. Additionally, school drop-outs are more likely to come from a family with parents who dropped out as

well, which suggests once more that family standards and aspirations do play somewhat of a role. Students whose parents have positive aspirations with respect to post-secondary studies tend to follow this path. On the other hand, students whose parents fail to express such aspirations are more likely to interrupt their studies as soon as they have obtained their high school diploma. High aspirations are particularly important for teenagers from underprivileged areas.[24,25,26]

Data collected from the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child Development reveal that children with a mother who has not completed post-secondary studies are more likely to suffer from delayed development in language than those whose mother holds a non-graduate post-secondary diploma. In turn, the latter are at a disadvantage compared with children whose mother has completed university.[17]

Female Lone-Parent

The "female lone-parent" indicator corresponds to the percentage of single-parent families headed by a female among families with children under the age of 18. A lone-parent family could also be composed of a grandparent living with one or more grandchildren in a household where the parents are absent.[7]

Table 5 shows how the percentage of single-parent families headed by a female has evolved over a 15 year period. Table 5 also shows the Montréal percentage in that regard versus the Québec and Canadian

averages. The percentage dwindled progressively on the Island of Montréal. Conversely, the Québec and Canadian averages both went slightly up during the same period. Nevertheless, the percentage on the Island of Montréal remains higher than the Québec and Canadian averages.

Studies carried out in the United States and the United Kingdom have shown that the family structure is closely tied to the likelihood that children will drop out of school or not: children from large and single-parent families are more likely than others to drop out.[5]

Table 5 – Percentage of Single-Parent Families Headed by a Female Among Families with Children Under the Age of 18

Census Year	Island of Montréal	Québec Average	Canadian Average
2006	22.9%	18.6%	18.0%
2011	22.2%	18.7%	18.5%
2016	21.2%	18.7%	18.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Census of 2006, 2011 and 2016.

A wide range of proposals have been put forth as a means to explain the correlation between family structure and the education level of young people. The low income of single-parent families remain a major influence. However, when asked why they dropped out, young people state that it was due to the stress experienced at home; hence, stress caused by the disintegration of the family exposes students to greater risk. One researcher has even demonstrated that the effect of stress is greater during the initial transition toward single parenthood, and diminishes over time. The absence of the father is linked to less parental supervision, which could be related to limited persistence in school. When the father is no longer present, the mother often enters the labour market and is less available for parental supervision.[25]

Parents' Activity

The "parents' activity" variable corresponds to the percentage of families where neither parent works full time among families with children under the age of 18. In the case of lone-parent families, only the activity of the single parent is taken into account.

Parents who have not worked or who have worked less than 30 hours during the reference week are not considered as full-time workers. Hours away from work (with or without pay) during the week due to illness, vacations, or other reasons are not accounted for.[7]

Table 6 shows that the percentage of families where neither parent worked full time was lower in 2016 than it was in 2011 on the island of Montréal. This percentage clearly outweighs the Québec and Canadian averages.

> ## When asked why they dropped out, young people state that it was due to the stress experienced at home.

Table 6 – Percentage of Families Where Neither Parents Worked Full Time During the Reference Week, Among Families with Children Under the Age of 18

Census Year	Island of Montréal	Québec Average	Canadian Average
2011	26.3%	17.8%	18.4%
2016	25.7%	18.0%	19.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Census, 2011 and 2016.

The parents' employment situation may have a major impact on family resources; e.g., revenue. In comparison with a more stable situation, a reduction in the number of full-time workers in the family unit is more likely to cause entry into low revenue, while an increase in the number of full-time workers is likely to make the exit most probable.[21]

The parents' activity can also have an influence on their children's development. An unstable work situation and unemployment generate stress for parents, which prevents them from being warm and loving, not to mention that it brings about erratic behaviours as well as emotional withdrawal. Ineffective parenting may cause the child to have limited capacities to adapt. Children with unemployed parents are more likely than others to drop out of school. However, the effect is allegedly not as important when the head of the family receives employment insurance, which suggests that financial difficulties in families may influence the children's decision to drop out of school in order to enter the labour market.[5,23]

Furthermore, a study has shown that high school children who perceive that their parents are worried due to their employment situation are distracted congnitively and get lower academic results. How children perceive their parents' employment situation may condition their perception as to their own economic opportunities for the future. This viewpoint may exert an influence on their academic performance and their attitude vis-à-vis school and employment.[22]

Figure 1 – Weight Allocated to Variables in the Overall Underprivilege Index

- Mother's education — 16.67%
- Parents' activity — 16.67%
- Female lone-parent — 16.67%
- Family income — 50%
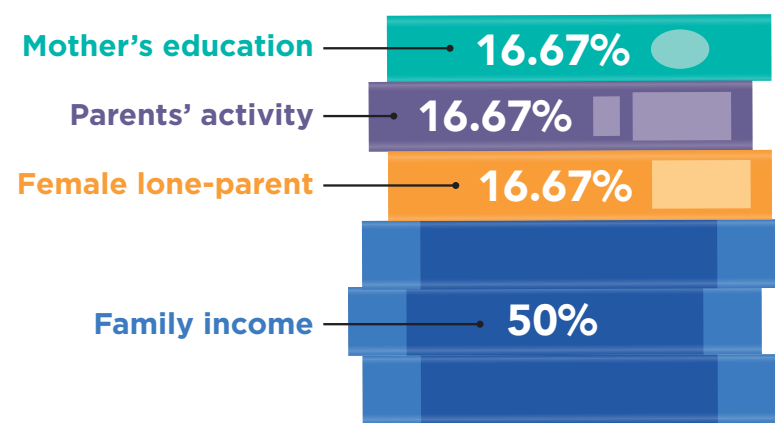
There are also exist neighbourhood effects related to the employment status of parents. It was found that the likelihood of dropping out with relation to the quality of the neighbourhood increases in a linear way until the percentage of people with high-status jobs falls below 5%. At such point, there is a marked and disproportionate increase in the number of drop-outs in the most underprivileged neighbourhoods. Moreover, it was observed that when a large number of lay-offs occur in a community, even adults who continue their employment or who are not at grips with financial hardships are more likely to experience depression, stress, or anxiety. Financial worries may alter the quality of the interactions between children and the adults who are important to them, such as teachers, friends' parents, and obviously, their own parents. Researchers have highlighted major and systematic negative effects on the academic performance of such students. It

is to be noted that these effects tend to get worse as the child matures and better understands the situation.[5,20]

2.2.3 Overall Underprivilege Index

The overall underprivilege index combines the values obtained for each of the four variables in a single measure. The method used to calculate the index assigns greater weight to the "family income" variable than to the others. In fact, the "family income" variable represents half of the total weight (50%), while the other three variables share the other half equally, with each one accounting for 16.67% of the total weight (Figure 1).

The overall underprivilege index thus corresponds to the weighted average of the values attributed to each of the four variables (see Section 3.2).

Levels of Socio-Economic Underprivilege

The values in the overall under-privilege index have been divided into six categories, or levels, using the nested averages method. This allows us to clearly indicate the index values for each dissemination area on a map. Each level of underprivilege is associated with a specific colour and a descriptive label (Table 7).

Figure 2 – Average Global Index by Level of Underprivilege

Level of Underprivelege

High concentration	
Moderate concentration	
Strong presence	
Moderate presence	
Weak presence	
Minimal presence	

Average Global Index 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
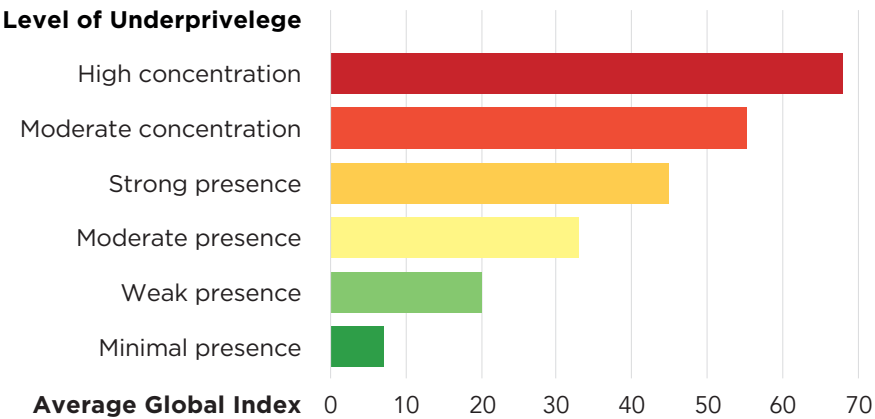
Table 7 – Characteristics of Levels of Socio-Economic Underprivilege

Level of Underprivilege	Number of Zones	% of Zones	Average Index	Minimal Value of Index	Maximum Value of Index
High concentration	51	10.5	68.198	62.163	81.642
Moderate concentration	97	20.0	55.370	50.069	61.951
Strong presence	95	19.5	44.991	39.207	49.923
Moderate presence	96	19.8	33.002	27.029	38.792
Weak presence	97	20.0	20.180	12.536	26.953
Minimal presence	50	10.3	6.936	1.104	12.536
Total	**486**	**100.0**	**38.263**	**1.104**	**81.642**

2.3 Presentation of the 2018 Poverty Map

The 2018 poverty map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal uses six colours to indicate the level of underprivilege of families with children under the age of 18. The colours vary from brick red, for a high concentration, to dark green, for a minimal presence of underprivilege. A concentration of underprivilege is considered more problematic than its mere presence since it refers to higher index values.

2.3.1 Summary of the map of the Island of Montréal

The map showing the entire Island of Montréal shows locations where underprivilege is concentrated. Some neighbourhoods, such as Petite Bourgogne, Parc-Extension, Montréal-Nord, Saint-Michel, Pointe-Saint-Charles, Ville St-Pierre, Sainte-Geneviève and Côte-des-Neiges are coloured entirely, or almost entirely, in light or brick red. However, there's no direct correspondence between the extent of a dissemina-tion area and the number of families who live there: a large dissemination area may very well be home to few families, while a small dissemination area may be home to a considerably large number of families. In other words, the population density may vary significantly from one area to another.

The current map shows an overall distribution of underprivilege on the Island of Montréal similar to that found in the previous map.

Neighbourhoods which relative position has worsened between 2011 and 2016 are as follows: Pointe-aux-Trembles, Pierrefonds, Dollard-Des Ormeaux, Ville-Marie, Côte-des-Neiges and Sainte-Geneviève. Neighbourhoods which relative position has improved are : Verdun, the Petite-Patrie, Villeray and the Plateau-Mont-Royal.

2.3.2 Summary of the map of Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM

That map shows the geographic distribution of underprivilege in the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM.

The municipalities which position deteriorated between 2011 and 2016 are: the Coteaux, Pointe-des-Cascades. The municipalities which position improved are : Sainte-Marthe, Rivière-Beaudette, Ste-Justine-de-Newton, Saint-Zotique.

A concentration of underprivilege is considered more problematic than its mere presence since it refers to higher index values.

Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire
DE L'ÎLE DE MONTRÉAL

**Poverty Map of Families with Children
Under the Age of 18**

Island of Montréal

Laval

Longueuil

Rivière des Prairies

*Lake of
Two Mountains*

*Lake
Saint-Louis*

Saint Lawrence River

Senneville
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue
Baie-D'Urfé
Beaconsfield
Kirkland
Pierrefonds
L'Île-Bizard
Sainte-Geneviève
Dollard-Des Ormeaux
Roxboro
Pierrefonds
Pointe-Claire
Dorval / L'Île-Dorval
Saint-Laurent
Lachine
Montréal-Ouest Saint-Pierre
LaSalle
Ville-Émard
Verdun
Montréal-Nord
Saint-Léonard
Anjou
Mercier-Est
Mercier-Ouest
Rivière-des-Prairies
Pointe-aux-Trembles
Montréal-Est
Saint-Michel
Rosemont
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve
Ahuntsic
Cartierville
Villeray
Petite-Patrie
Parc-Extension
Plateau Mont-Royal
Centre-Sud
Mont-Royal
Outremont
Côte-des-Neiges
Ville-Marie
Snowdon
Westmount
Petite-Bourgogne
Pointe-Saint-Charles
Hampstead
Côte-Saint-Luc
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce
Saint-Henri
Côte-Saint-Paul
Île des Sœurs

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire
DE L'ÎLE DE MONTRÉAL

Poverty Map of Families with Children
Under the Age of 18

Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM

Ottawa River

Pointe-Fortune

Rigaud

Oka

Hudson

Lake of Two Mountains

Très-Saint-Rédempteur

Vaudreuil-Dorion

L'Île-Cadieux

Island of Montréal

Sainte-Marthe

Saint-Lazare

Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac

Vaudreuil-Dorion

Terrasse-Vaudreuil

L'Île-Perrot

Lake Saint-Louis

Sainte-Justine-de-Newton

Pincourt

Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot

Saint-Clet

Les Cèdres

Pointe-des-Cascades

Saint-Polycarpe

Coteau-du-Lac

Saint-Télesphore

Les Coteaux

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield

Saint-Zotique

ONTARIO

Rivière-Beaudette

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

2.3.3 List of Neighbourhoods on the Island of Montréal

The following maps paint a more accurate picture of the distribution of underprivilege in neighbourhoods on the Island of Montréal.

Readers who wish to consult the map of a specific neighbourhood may turn directly to the correct page.

Neighbourhoods					
Ahuntsic	24	L'Île-Bizard	40	Rivière-des-Prairies	58
Anjou	25	Mercier-Est	41	Rosemont	59
Baie-D'Urfé	26	Mercier-Ouest	42	Roxboro	33
Beaconsfield	27	Montréal-Est	43	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	26
Cartierville	28	Montréal-Nord	44	Sainte-Geneviève	40
Centre-Sud	29	Montréal-Ouest	45	Saint-Henri	32
Côte-des-Neiges	30	Mont-Royal	46	Saint-Laurent	60
Côte-Saint-Luc	31	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	47	Saint-Léonard	61
Côte-Saint-Paul	32	Outremont	48	Saint-Michel	62
Dollard-Des Ormeaux	33	Parc-Extension	49	Saint-Pierre	45
Dorval / L'Île-Dorval	34	Petite-Bourgogne	50	Senneville	26
Hampstead	35	Petite-Patrie	51	Snowdon	35
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	36	Pierrefonds	52-53	Verdun	63
Île-des-Sœurs	63	Plateau Mont-Royal	54	Ville-Émard	32
Kirkland	37	Pointe-aux-Trembles	55-56	Ville-Marie	64
Lachine	38	Pointe-Claire	57	Villeray	65
LaSalle	39	Pointe-Saint-Charles	50	Westmount	66

2.3.4 List of municipalites of the the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM

Municipalites		
Coteau-du-Lac	Pincourt	Saint-Lazare
Hudson	Pointe-des-Cascades	Saint-Polycarpe
Les Cèdres	Pointe-Fortune	Saint-Télesphore
Les Coteaux	Rigaud	Saint-Zotique
L'Île-Cadieux (annexed to Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac)	Rivière-Beaudette	Terrasse-Vaudreuil
	Saint-Clet	Très-Saint-Rédempteur
L'Île-Perrot	Sainte-Justine-de-Newton	Vaudreuil-Dorion
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot	Sainte-Marthe	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac

Ahuntsic

Rivière des Prairies

Poncheville, Vianney, Larose, Saint-Michel, D'Iberville, André-Jobin, Fleury, D'Iberville, Vianney, Champdoré, Brousseau, Lille, Sauriol, Lille, Sauvé, Port-Royal, Chatand, Champdoré, D'Iberville, Louvain, Gouin, Henri-Bourassa, Parthenais, Martigny, Bruchési, Rancourt, De Lorimier, De Saint-Firmin, Fleury, Charton, Papineau, Champdoré, Gouin, Taché, Garnier, Sauvé, Francheville, Sauvé, Louvain, Papineau, Prieur, Christophe-Colomb, Olympia, De Bretonvilliers, Legendre, Sacré-Coeur, Chambord, Fleury, De La Roche, Port-Royal, Christophe-Colomb, Étienne-Blanchard, Saint-Charles, Saint-Hubert, Sauvé, Louvain, Olivier-Maurault, Joseph-Mélançon, Henri-Gauthier, Jacques-Casault, Lajeunesse, Millen, Saint-Hubert, Émile-Journault, Crémazie, Somerville, Fleury, Berri, Sauriol Est, Lajeunesse, Chabanel, Millen, Saint-Denis, Henri-Bourassa, Laverdure, D'Auteuil, Saint-Denis, Legendre, Foucher, Gouin, Clark, Saint-Laurent, Grande-Allée, Sauvé, Laflamme, Waverly, Meunier, Saint-Urbain, McDuff, Dazé, Prieur, Esplanade, Clark, Tanguay, Tolhurst, Sauriol Ouest, Saint-Laurent, Gouin, Poincaré, Henri-Bourassa, Meilleur, Prieur, Fleury, Tolhurst, Chabanel, Reims, De Saint-Réal, Fleury, Verville, Meilleur, Sauvé, Meunier, Esplanade, Crémazie, Jeanne-Mance, Beauharnois, Legendre, Parc

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Anjou

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Henri-Bourassa

Louis-H.-La Fontaine

Thérèse-Casgrain

Bombardier

Galeries-D'Anjou

Alsace

Louresse

Fontevrault

Vernantes

Jarry

Galeries-D'Anjou

Ponts-De-Cé

Neuville

Métropolitain

Halles

Bélanger

Saint-Zotique

Beaubien

Nantaise

Galeries-D'Anjou

Layon

Radisson

Roseraies

Val-D'Anjou

Mayenne

Authion

Métropolitain

Blain

Arundel

Ronceray

Châteauneuf

Joseph-Renaud

Boreau

Goncourt

Wilfrid-Pelletier

Dalkeith

Chardonnet

Peterborough

Loire

Argenton

Georges

Roi-René

Angevins

Joseph-Renaud

Merriam

Yves-Prévost

Cholet

Lévesque

Rheaume

Châteauneuf

Azilda

Mousseau

Des Ormeaux

Chaumont

De La Vérendrye

Des Ormeaux

Yves-Prévost

Chénier

Louis-Dumouchel

Saint-Donat

40

25

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

Baie-D'Urfé, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and Senneville

Lake of Two Mountains

Senneville

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Baie-D'Urfé

Aumais
Meloche
Dubreuil
Trembley
Grenier

Transcanadienne
40

20

Surrey
Birch Hill
Victoria
Normandy
Devon

Sunny Acres
Lorraine
Brittany
Lakeshore

Surrey
Cornwall
Morgan
Lakeshore

Senneville
Transcanadienne
40

Pacific

Elmwood
Senneville
Sainte-Anne
Graham
Anciens-Combattants
Brown
20
Saint-Georges
Sainte-Marie

St Andrew
Somerset
Westchester
Stafford
Lakeshore

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Beaconsfield

Transcanadienne

40

Sainte-Marie

Royal
Arlington
Northcliff
Montrose
Shamrock
Sherbrooke
Robin
Acadia
Kensington
Mariane
Coronet
Fletchers
Tower
Westcroft
Montrose
Elm
Elm

Sherbrooke
Sumac
Allancroft
Florida
Castle
Castle
Sycamore
Saint-Charles
Creswell
Epping
Chartwell
Creswell
Alton
Beacon Hill
Amherst
Elgin
Elm

Evergreen
Park
Allancroft
Elm
Beaurepaire
Sussex
Hampshire
Kenwood
Saint-Charles
Avondale
Willowbrook
Claude
Pilon
Lakeshore

20

Beaurepaire
Eastbourne
Beaconsfield
East Gables

Brentwood
Chester
Church
Angell
Midland
Redfern
Lakeview
Lakeshore
Devon
Valois
Beaconsfield
Saint-Louis
Church
Concord
Meadowbrook
Circle
City Lane
Beaconsfield

20

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

27

Cartierville

Rivière des Prairies

Médéric-Martin Bridge

Desenclaves
Gouin
Acadie
Taylor
De Saint-Réal
De Salaberry
De Poutrincourt
De Louisbourg
Dudemaine
Acadie
Poncet
Henri-Bourassa
Guertin
Lavigne
Forbes
Laurentides
Joseph-Casavant
Mesple
Acadie
Sauvé
Bocage
Goui
Saint-Évariste
De Salaberry
Grenet
Saint-Guertin
Laurentides
Grenet
Mesy
Grenet
De Lamotte
De Tracy
Dépatie
Laurentien
Lachapelle
Saint-Germain
Cousineau
De Louisbourg
Henri-Bourassa
Henri-Béland
Jean-Bouillet
Dudemaine
Beauséjour
Gouin
Toupin
Gouin
Robitaille
Jean-Bourdon

Gouin
Martin
Maple

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟢 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
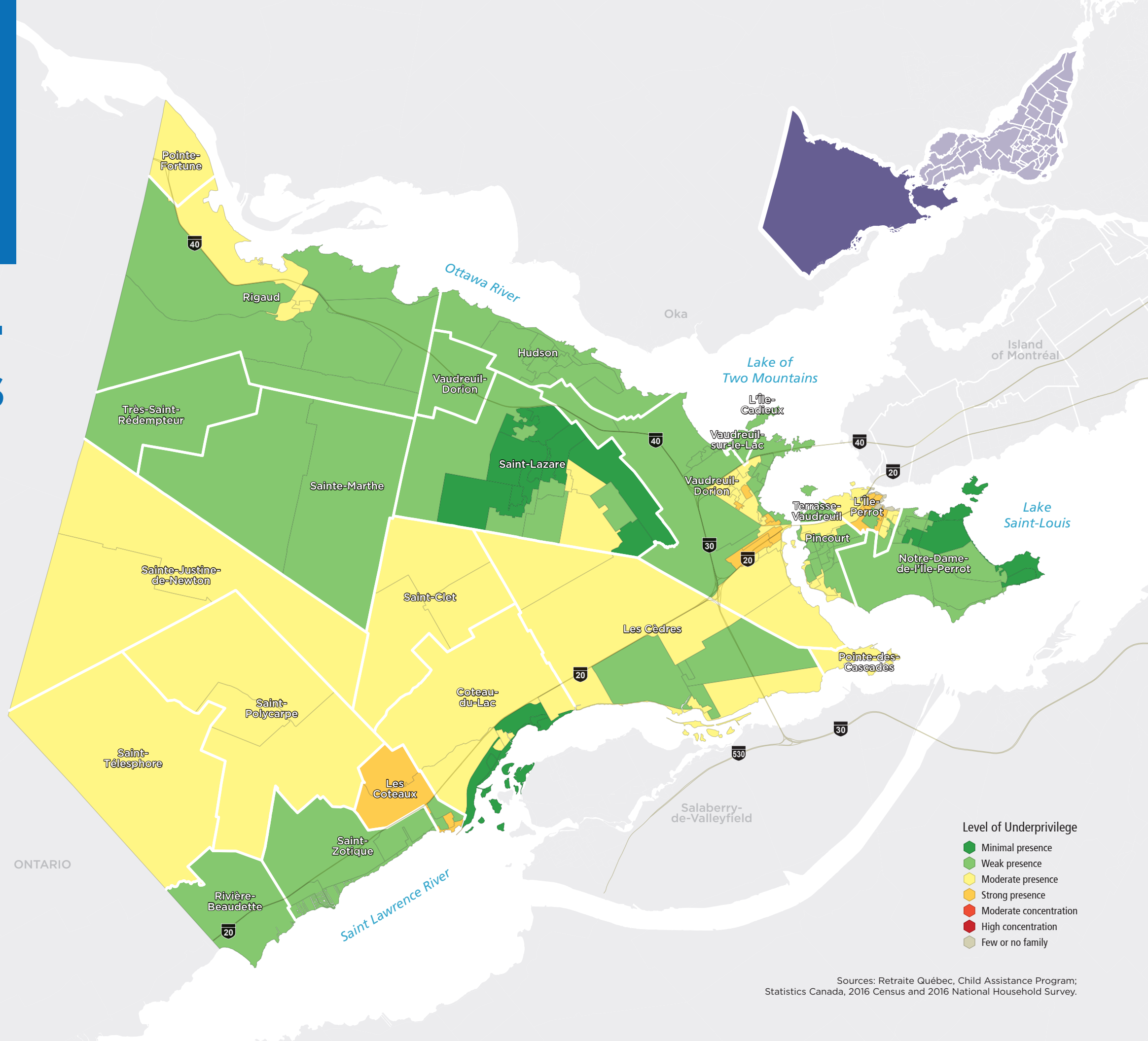- ⬜ Few or no family

Centre-Sud

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Saint Lawrence River

Jacques-Cartier Bridge

Côte-des-Neiges

Glencoe
Jean-Talon
Goyer
Pratt
Lennox
Maynard
Ekers
Darlington
Kent
Dieppe
Bedford
Goyer
Van Horne
De Soissons
Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Willowdale
Vincent-D'Indy
Hudson
Côte-des-Neiges
Barclay
Appleton
Kent
Van Horne
Linton
McShane
Souart
Decelles
Éduard-Montpetit
Jean-Brillant
Norway
Savane
Jean-Talon
Courtrai
Légaré
Ellendale
Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery
Remembrance
Mountain Sights
Paré
Bouchette
Côte-des-Neiges
Swail
Décarie
Victoria
Plamondon
Linton
Légaré
Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Troie
Côte-des-Neiges
Lemieux
Carton
Lavoie
Dupuis
Saint-Kevin
Jean-Brillant
Forest Hill
Clanranald
Vézina
Westbury
De La Pétrie
Bourret
Lemieux
Victoria
Lacombe
Tommy Douglas
Van Horne
Mountain Sights
Queen-Mary
Cedar
Décarie
Métropolitaine
40
15

Aldred

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Côte-Saint-Luc

Chemin Wallenberg
Chemin Collins
Beethoven
Aldrin
Freud
Armstrong
Louis Pasteur
Centennial
Mackle
Cavendish
Rembrandt
Stephen Leacock
Kildare
Shalom
Mackle
Emerson
Parkhaven
Kincourt
Castlewood
Melling
McAlear
Mather
Smart
Kildare
Guelph
Westminster
Wentworth
Palmer
Côte-Saint-Luc
Westluke
Radcliffe
Bailly
Robert-Burns
Sunnybrooke
Westover
Pinedale
Borden
Merton
Fleet
Baily
Robinson
King Edward
Rosedale
Côte-Saint-Luc

Cleve

15 Décarie

Langhorne
Macdonald
Aumont

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

Côte-Saint-Paul, Saint-Henri and Ville-Émard

Saint-Henri

Côte-Saint-Paul

Ville-Émard

Angrignon Park

Walker
Atwater
Greene
Rose-de-Lima
Ville-Marie
720
Saint-Antoine
Saint-Couvent
Collège
Saint-Augustin
Saint-Ambroise
Saint-Philippe
Saint-Ferdinand
Lacasse
Lenoir
De Courcelle
Sainte-Marguerite
Sainte-Émilie
Notre-Dame
Acorn
Vaillant
Saint-Rémi
Palm
Côte-Saint-Paul
Lachine Canal
Bonaventure
15
Verdun
Atwater
Joseph
Dupuis
De La Vérendrye
15

Éadie
Galt
Hadley
Le Caron
De Villiers
Denonville
Monk
Jacques-Hertel
Maricourt
Angers
Le Caron
Laurendeau
Jacques-Hertel
Drake
Angers
Maricourt
Holy Cross
Desmarchais
Desmarchais
Springland
Laurendeau
Woodland
Canal de l'Aqueduc

Saint-Patrick
20
Irwin
Jacques-Hertel
Dumas
Hamilton
Mazarin
Jolicoeur
Hurteau
D'Aragon
Jogues
Springland
Newman
De Montmagny
Mazarin
Lamont
Allard
De Monts
Jogues
Hurteau
Hamilton
Irwin
Lacroix
Raudot
Briand
Monk
De La Vérendrye
Trinitaires

Baxter
De La Vérendrye

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Dollard-Des Ormeaux and Roxboro

Rivière des Prairies

Roxboro

Dollard-Des Ormeaux

3e
Belair
5e
4e
3e
Gouin
6e
Jean-Brillant
4e
2e
Gouin
Parkinson
Grant
9e
des Sources
11e
Cartier
10e
15e
16e
18e
Sunnybrooke
Woodside
Whiteoak
Hyman
Sunshine
Forest
Kingsley
Satum
des Sources
Drouin
Alle
Anselme-Lavigne
France
Belcourt
Westpark
Woodlawn
Hyman
Angora
Everett
Spring Garden
Sunnybrook
Fairview
Laurent
Clairette
Fredmir
Poplar
Roger-Pilon
Manuel
Lake
Churchill
des Sources
D'Avignon
Dallas
Valmount
Florence
Roche
Malta
Dana
Lake
Fabre
Saint-Regis
Anselme-Lavigne
Ernest
Roger-Pilon
Tecumseh
De Salaberry
Deacon
Brunswick
Mirabel
Barton
Hemingway
Maupassant
Saint-Jean
Barnett
Brahms
De Salaberry
Jourdain
Tecumseh
Shakespeare
Durham
Lake Hurteau
Viking
Huron
Westminster
Saint-Jean
Hasting
Blue Haven
Mckinley
June
Boyer
Devon
Egan
Chopin
De Salaberry
Sommerset
Montford
40

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
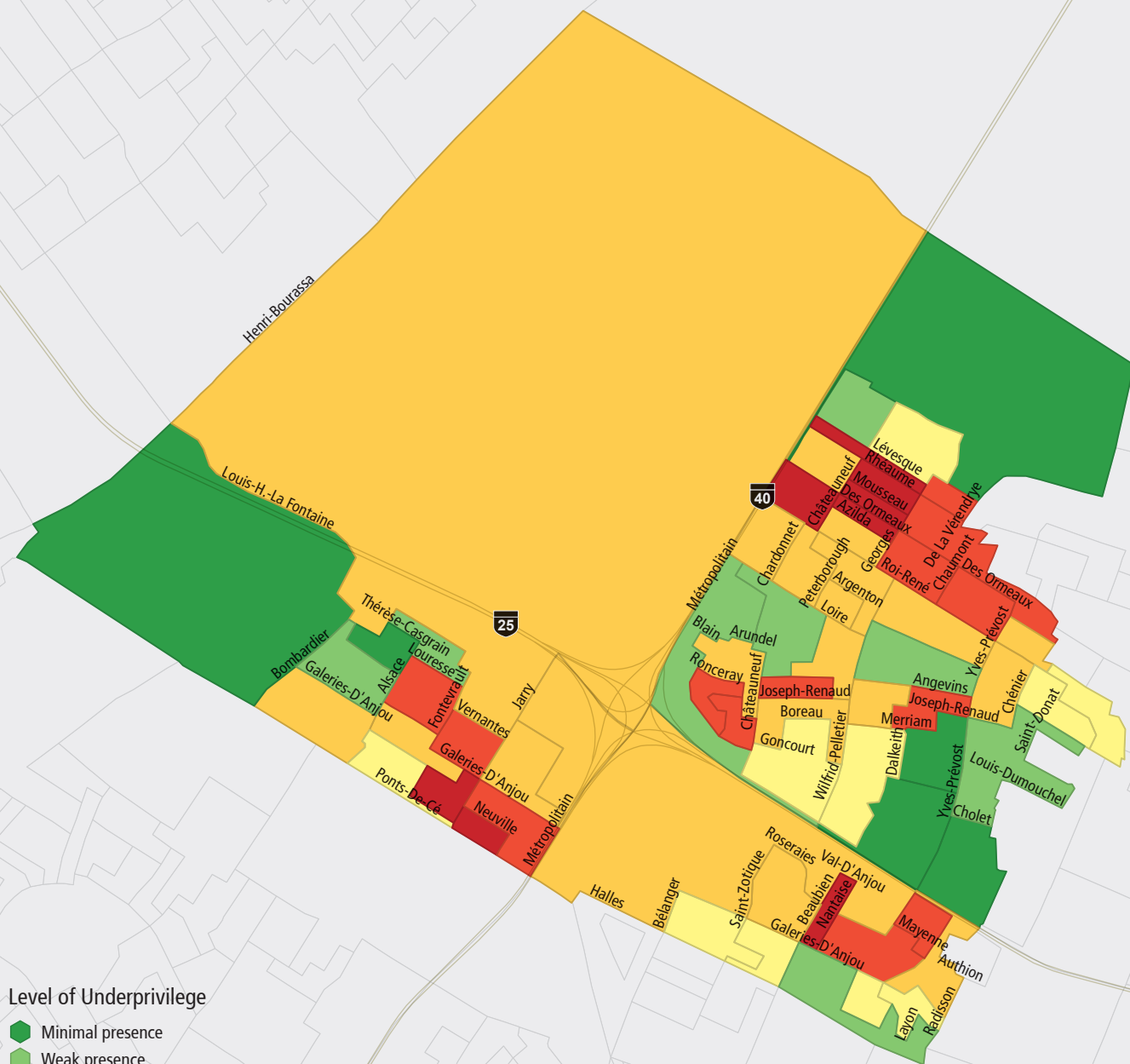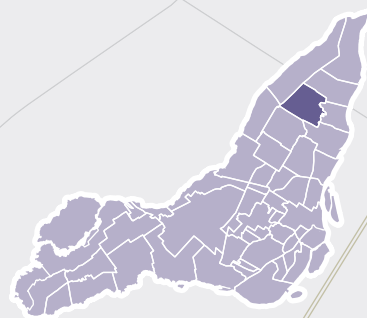- High concentration
- Few or no family

Dorval / L'Île-Dorval

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Saint-Régis

Saint-Rémi

Reverchon

Chomedey

Côte-Vertu

Côte-de-Liesse

55e

Deslauriers
Campbell
Chanteclerc
Graham
Torrence
Pine Beach
Strathmore
Parkfield
Javelin
Surrey
Clement
Sources
Avila-Legault
Cardinal
Cardinal
Herron
Sources
Lagacé
Oakville
Kingsley
Parkwood
Fénelon
Roy
Lepage
Bouchard
Galland
Bourke
Stream
Caledonia
Thorncrest
Pine Beach
Carson
Carson
Dorval
Carson
George V.
Martin
Saint-Charles
Bord-du-Lac
Allard
Bord-du-Lac
Dawson
Lilas

L'Île-Dorval

Saint Lawrence River

Hampstead and Snowdon

Vézina
Coolbrook
15 Décarie
Macdonald
Cleve
Ferncroft
Fleet
Netherwood
Aldred
Belsize
Hampstead
Colchester
Fleet
Harrow
Minden
Queen-Mary
Heath
Glenmore
Côte-Saint-Luc

Plamondon
McLynn
Newman
Van Horne
Dumford
Cochrane
Coolbrook
Belfield
Clanranald
Bourret
McLynn
Macdonald
Dupuis
Langhorne
Granville
Stratford
Northcote
Thurlow

Hamstead

Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Beaucourt
Westbury
Édouard-Montpetit
Lemieux
Lacombe
Victoria
Dupuis
Trans Island
Westbury
Mountain Sights
Fulton
Dornal
Queen-Mary
Isabella
Earnscliffe
15 Décarie
Macdonald
Queen-Mary
Aumont
Snowdon
Coolbrook
Snowdon
Earnscliffe
Clanranald
Côte-Saint-Luc

Snowdon

Queen-Mary
Michel-Bibaud
Cedar
Grosvenor
Circle
Victoria
Circle
Ponsard
Côte-Saint-Luc
Bonavista

Level of Underprivilege

- ⬛ Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
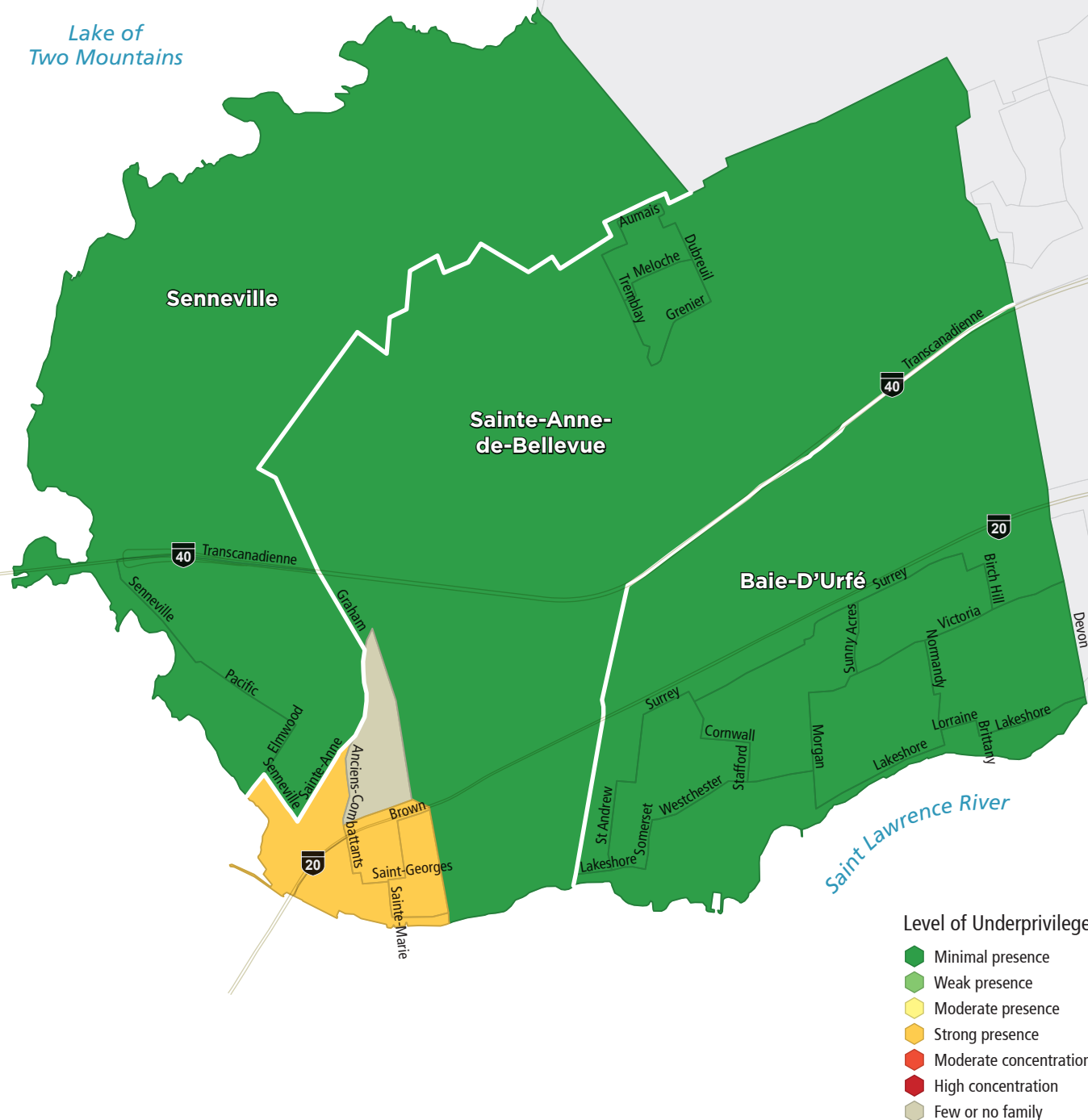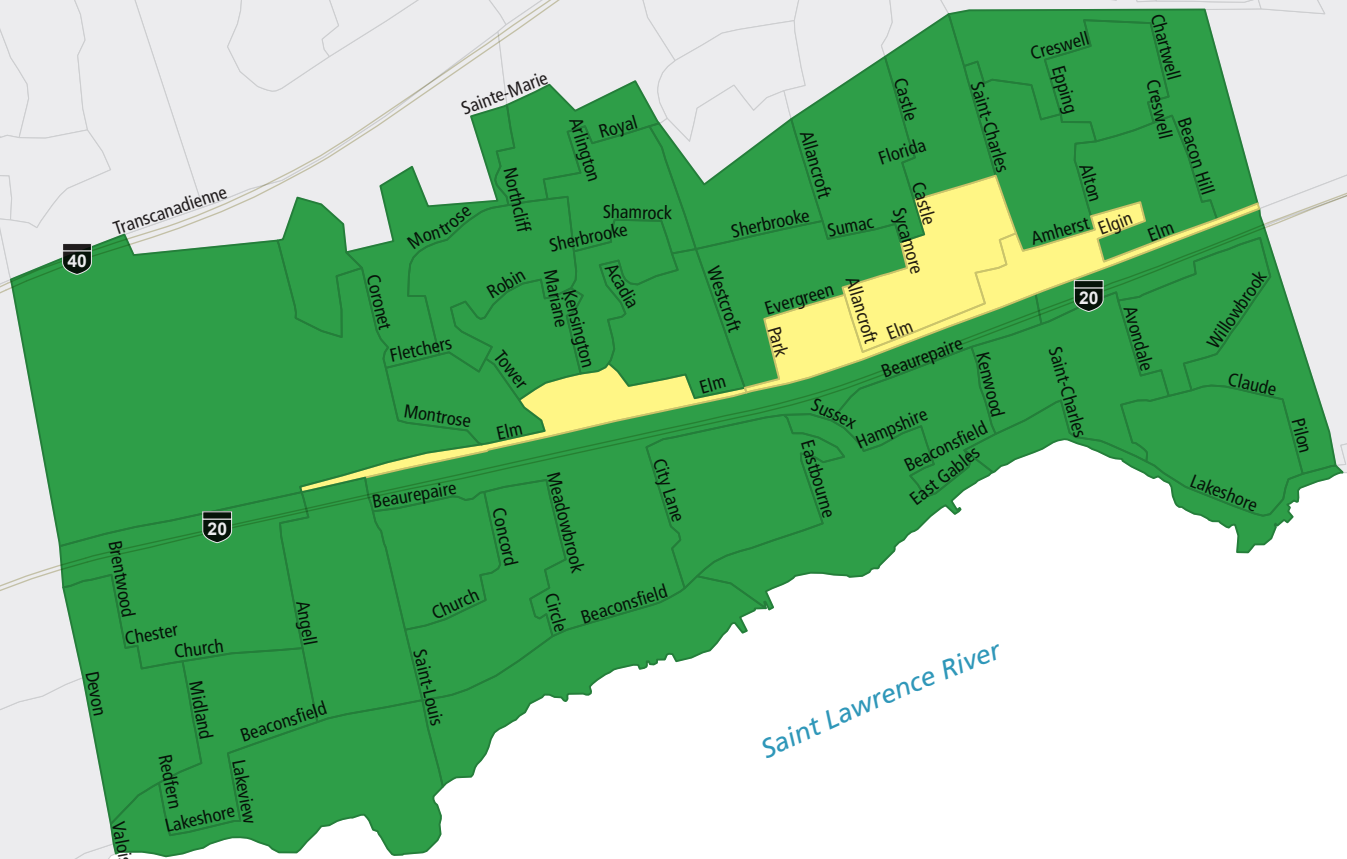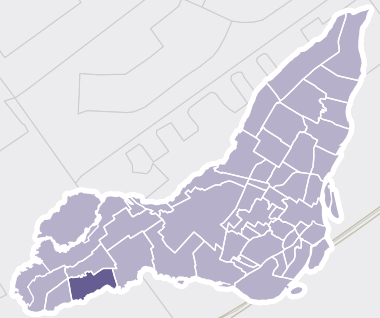Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

Hochelaga-Maisonneuve

Olympic Park

Sherbrooke

Saint Lawrence River

Viau
Théodore
Sicard
Bennett
Pierre-de-Coubertin
Letourneux
Hochelaga
Tremblay
Pie-IX
Charlemagne
Bourbonnière
Orléans
De Chambly
Hochelaga
Joliette
Cuvillier
Davidson
Saint-Germain
Sherbrooke
Hochelaga
Rouen
Dézéry
Ontario
Préfontaine
La Fontaine
Adam
Rouen
Valois
Nicolet
Ontario
La Fontaine
Aylwin
Joliette
Cuvillier
Davidson
Darling
Davidson
Cuvillier
Sainte-Catherine
Dézéry
De Rouville
Darling
Rouen
Hochelaga
Pie-IX
La Fontaine
Orléans
Adam
Valois
Nicolet
Joliette
Sainte-Catherine
Pie-IX
Viau
Ontario
Saint-Clément
La Fontaine
Vimont
Adam
Leclaire
Sicard
Aird
Bennett
Morgan
Sainte-Catherine
Gaboury
La Salle
Letourneux
Sicard

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Kirkland

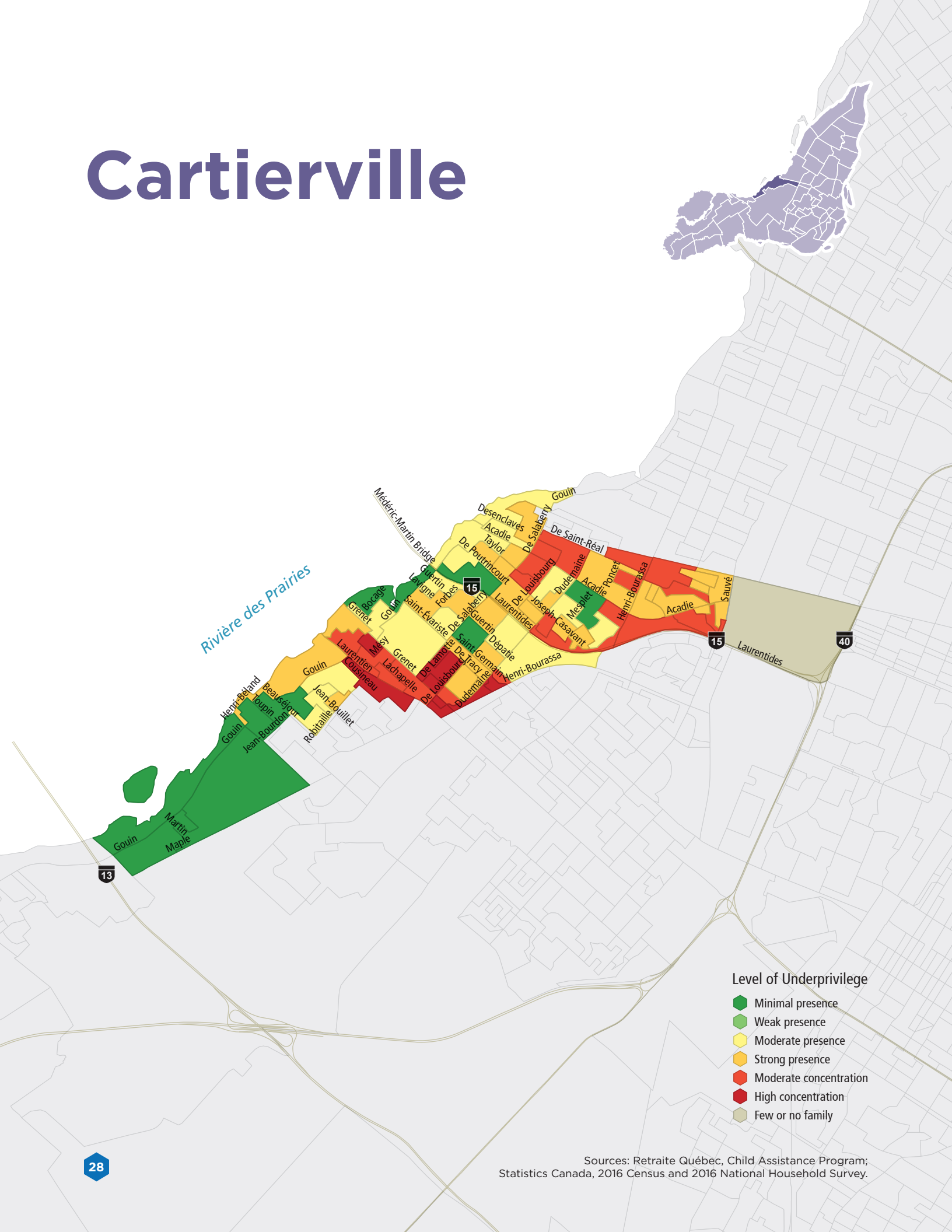Rivière des Prairies

Hazelnut
Oriole
Argyle
Gaucher
Lacey Green
Argyle
De Salaberry
Meridian
Brunswick
Saint-Charles
Argyle
Harmony
Henri-Daoust
Shannon
Brunswick
Daudelin
Charlevoix
Berne
Houde
Château-Kirkland
Budge
Lafford
Elkas
Daniel
Mountain View
Beacon
Hymus
Caravelle
Châteauneuf
Hymus
Eaton
Canvin
Saint-Charles
Terry-Fox
André-Brunet
Meaney
Heritage
Sainte-Marie
Kirkland
Beacon
Kirkland
Stillview

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
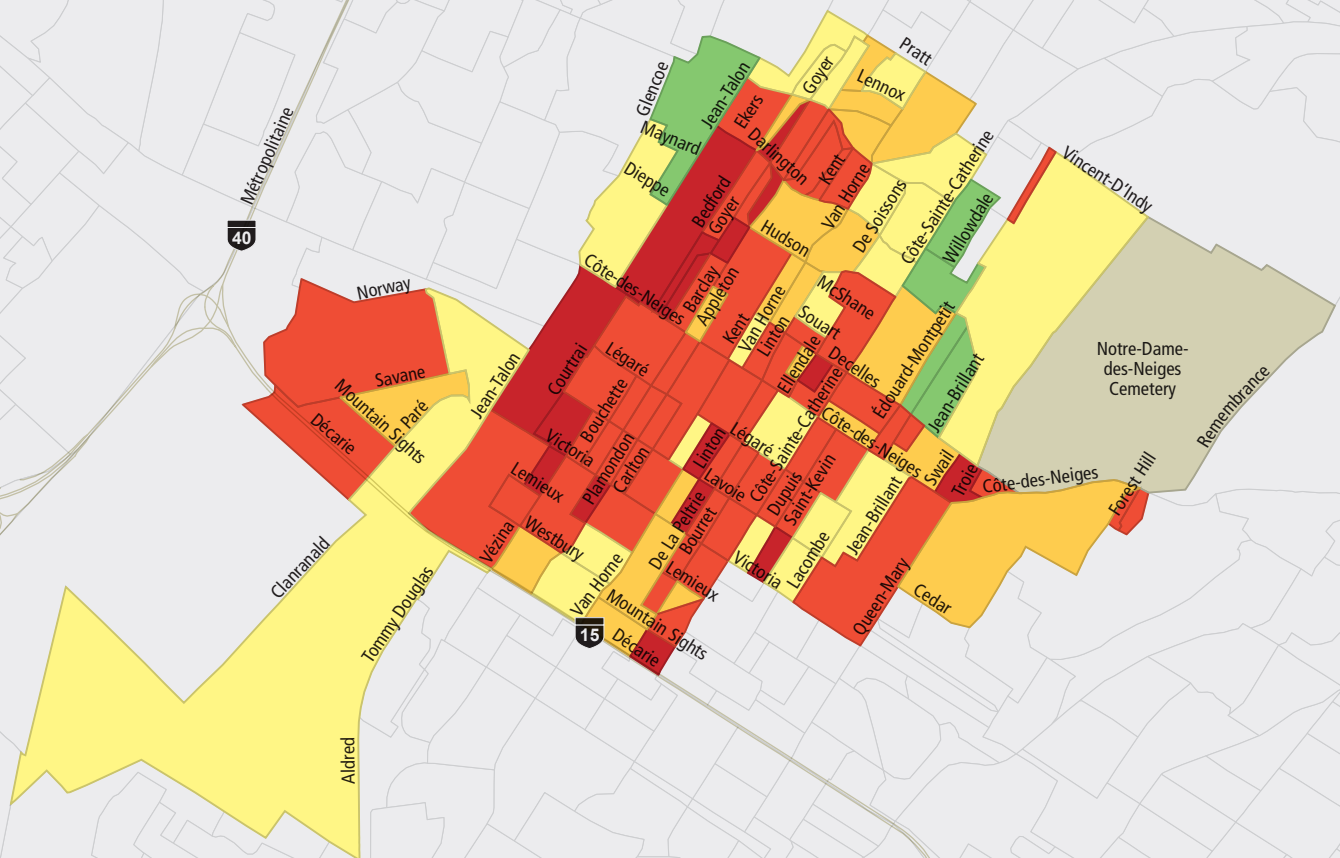- High concentration
- Few or no family

Lachine

Sir-George-Simpson

Côte-de-Liesse

Chomedey

520

13

20

55e

Sherbrooke

Victoria

48e

44e

39e

37e

54e

50e

46e

49e

Brewster

41e

Broadway

39e

Saint-Joseph

Fort-Rolland

36e

Dawes

Provost

Victoria

32e

Saint-Antoine

25e

25e

Victoria

19e

15e

12e

Piché

Notre-Dame

7e

19e

18e

Victoria

Saint-Antoine

Provost

30e

Sherbrooke

Duff

Esther-Blondin

12e

8e

Sherbrooke

20

Victoria

Lachine Canal

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
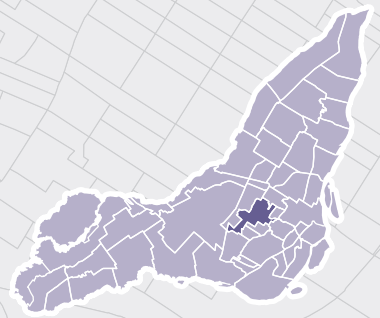- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

LaSalle

Saint-Patrick
Irwin
Lachine Canal
20
Newman
Lapierre
John-Campbell
Newman
Dollard
Thierry
Renée
Danièle
Ménard
Serge
Benoît
Newman
Smith
Oka
Préville
Chouinald
Saint-Patrick
Route 138
Lafleur
Gravel
Conte
Bourbonnais
Shevchenko
Baxter
Leclerc
Lapierre
Jean-Chevalier
Thierry
De La Vérendrye
Sénécal
Gérald
Jean-Milot
Hélène
Rancourt
Allion
Highlands
Wanklyn
Newman
Dollard
Bélec
Broadway
Centrale
4ème
LaSalle
Lyette
Jeannette
Riverview
Curé-Legault
Paquette
Salley
Champlain
9ème
Bishop-Power
Oblats
Airlie
Route 138
90ème
Maher
75ème
De La Vérendrye
Gagné
Bonnier
Thelma
Orchard
Airlie
Francoeur
Airlie
Bayne
Cabano
Canal de l'Aqueduc
Beyries
30ème
Gagné
Gamelin
Centrale
Raymond
Newport
Centrale
80ème
66ème
Latour
41ème
43ème
40ème
Vachon
31ème
Mercier Bridge
LaSalle
68ème
63ème
LaSalle
Rapides

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
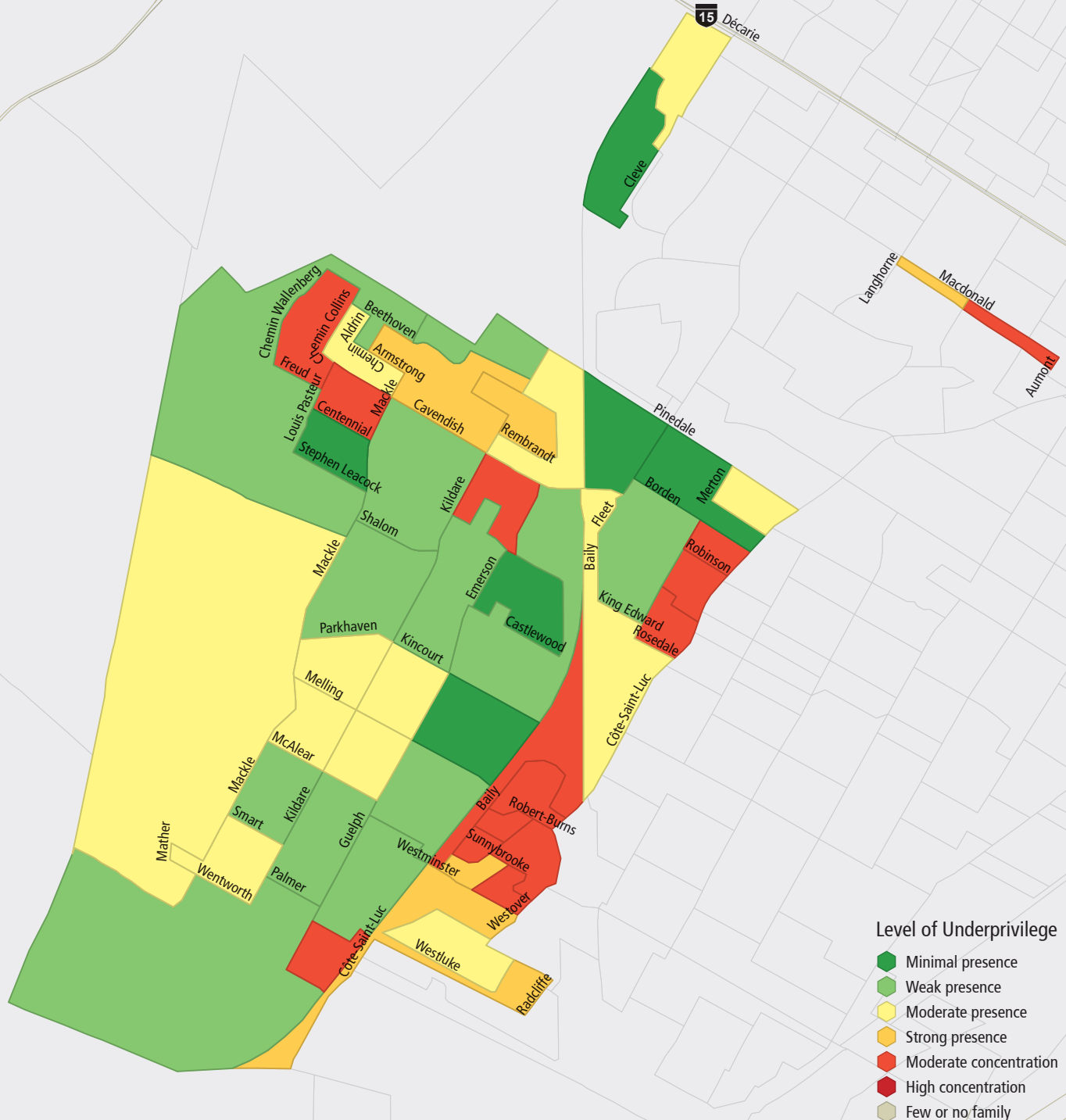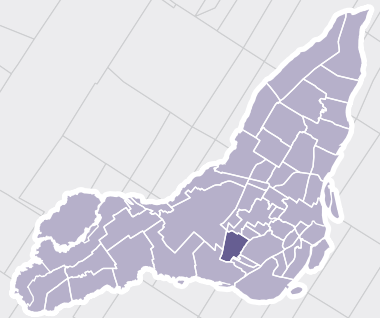- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬡ Few or no family

L'Île-Bizard and Sainte-Geneviève

Lake of
Two Mountains

Bord-du-Lac

5e Av.

Bigras

1re Av.

Blouin

Dutour

Théoret

Pierre-Panet

Bord-du-Lac

Église

Thibaudeau

Claude

Marcoux

L'Île-Bizard

Colombier

Cherrier

De Tonty

Chèvremont

Sénécal

Jacques-Bizard

Poudrette

Prés

Du Pont

Charron

Wilson

Cherrier

Paquin

Chaumette

Sainte-
Geneviève

Gouin

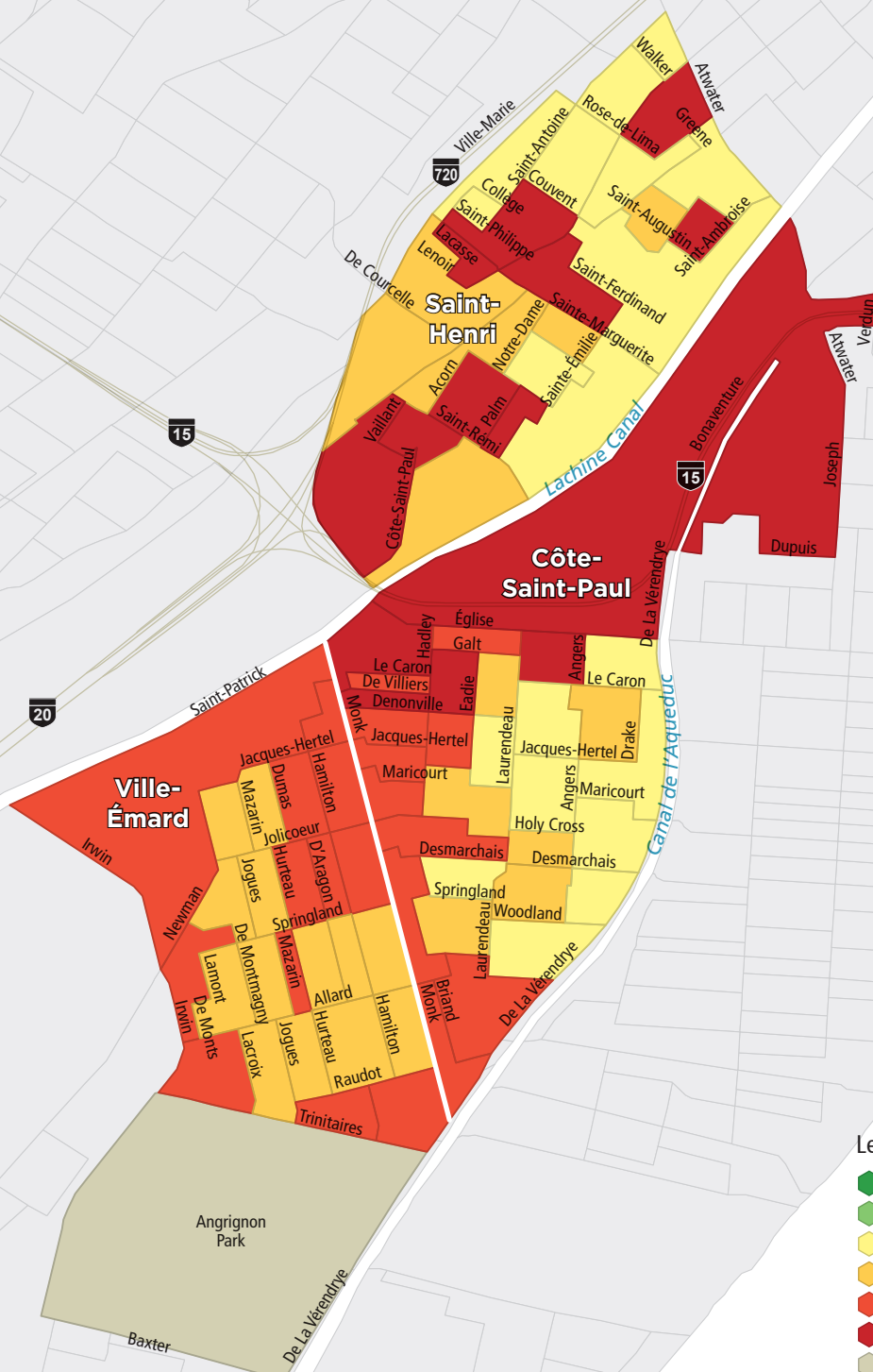Cherrier

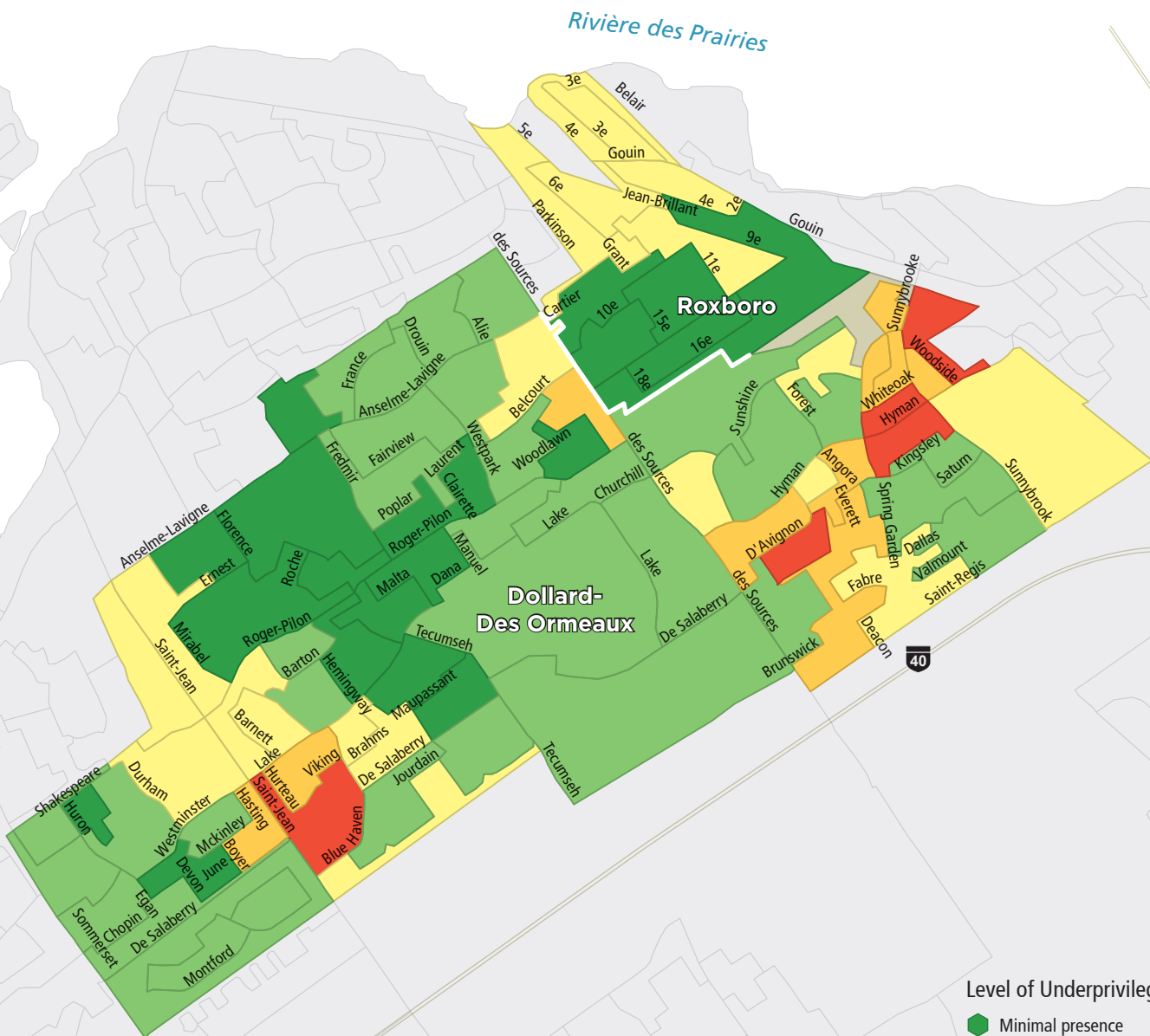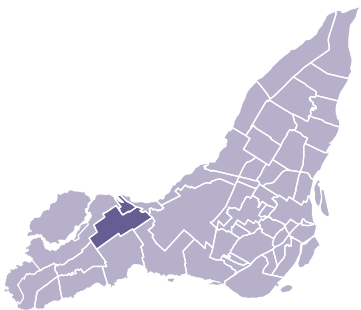Sainte-Anne

Lavigne

Gouin

Rivière des Prairies

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Mercier-Est

De La Vérendrye

Eugène-Achard
Robitaille
Paul-Pau
Anjou
Vézeau
Éric
Rousseau
Pierre-Bernard
Tiffin
Jacques-Porlier
Sherbrooke
De Teck
Hector
Georges-V
Sainte-Claire
Pierre-De Coubertin
Fletcher
Hochelaga
Saint-Victor
Contrecœur
Dubusson
Notre-Dame
Fletcher
Bilaudeau
Duchesneau
Aubry
Joseph-Nolin
Marseille
Paul-Pau
Souligny
Meese
Taillon
Paul-Pau
Taillon
Des Ormeaux
Berlinguet
De Forbin-Janson
Sherbrooke
Joffre
De Teck
Pierre-Bernard
Desmarteau
Desmarteau
Pierre-Bernard
Settennes
De Grosbois
Mousseau
Bellerive
Baldwin
De Forbin-Janson
Pierre-Tétreault
Des Ormeaux
Mousseau
Des Ormeaux
Mousseau
Mercier
Saint-Donat
Marseille
Sainte-Claire
Hochelaga
Souligny
Tellier
Baldwin
Lapointe
Mercier
Lebrun
Fonteneau
De Teck
Lapointe
Saint-Émile
Saint-Donat
Lapointe
Brouage
Saint-Donat
Honoré-Beaugrand
Sherbrooke
Liébert
Gustave-Bleau
Beaurivage
Marseille
Cirier
Pierre-De Coubertin
Hochelaga
Liébert
Baillairgé
Liébert
Notre-Dame
Galibert
Honoré-Beaugrand
Bruxelles
Hochelaga
Beaurivage
Sabatier
Arthur-Buies
Boucherville
Curatteau
Honoré-Beaugrand
Souligny
Tellier
Ontario
La Fontaine
Beaurivage
Lepailleur
Notre-Dame
Lavaltrie de Saint-Just
Lepailleur
Louis-Hippolyte-La Fontaine Bridge–Tunnel

Saint Lawrence River

25

41

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
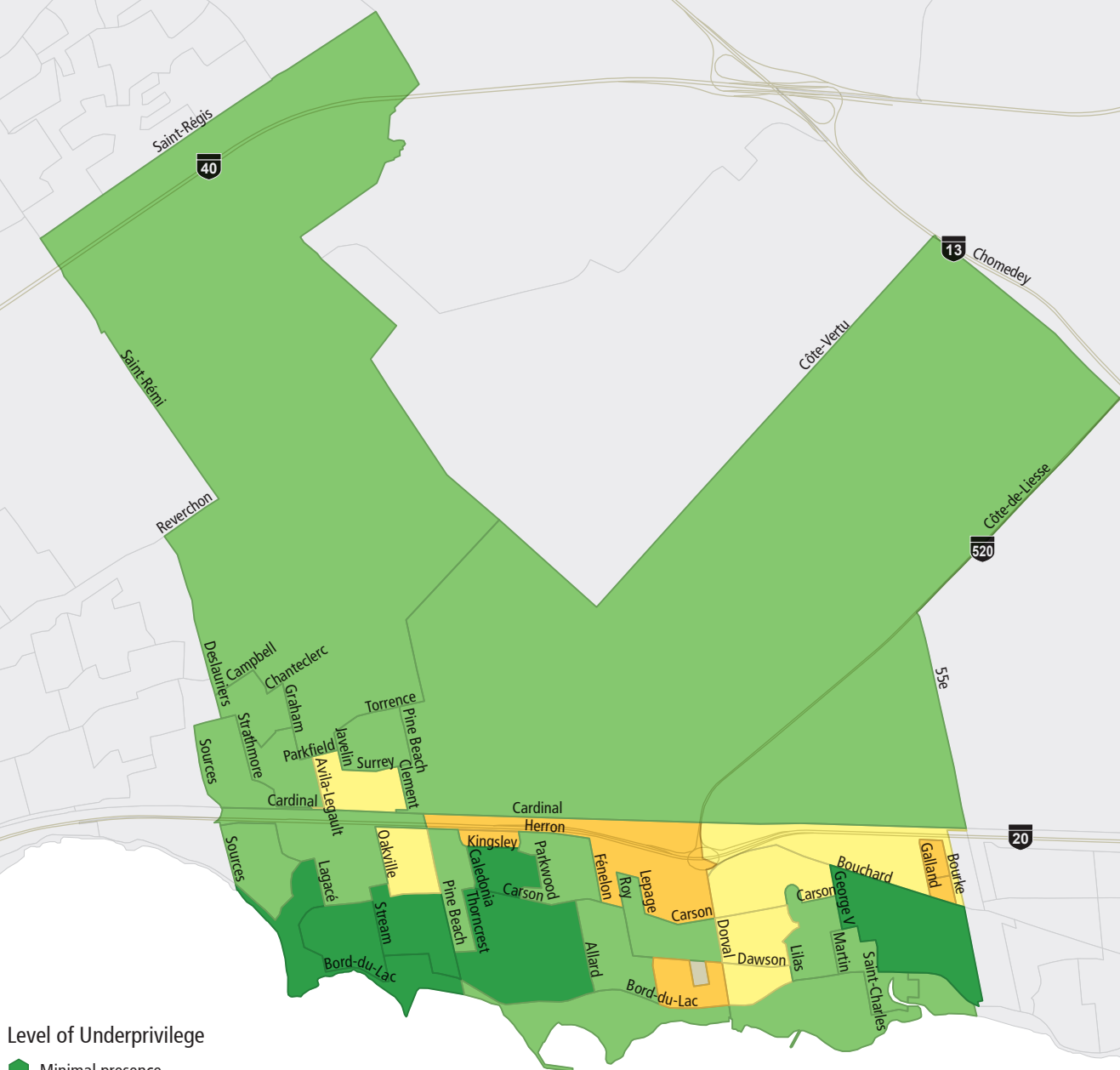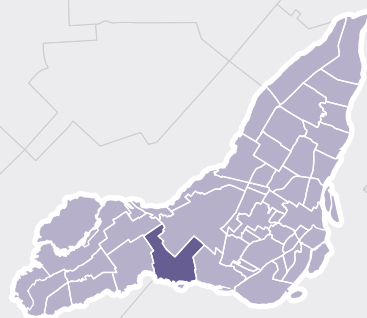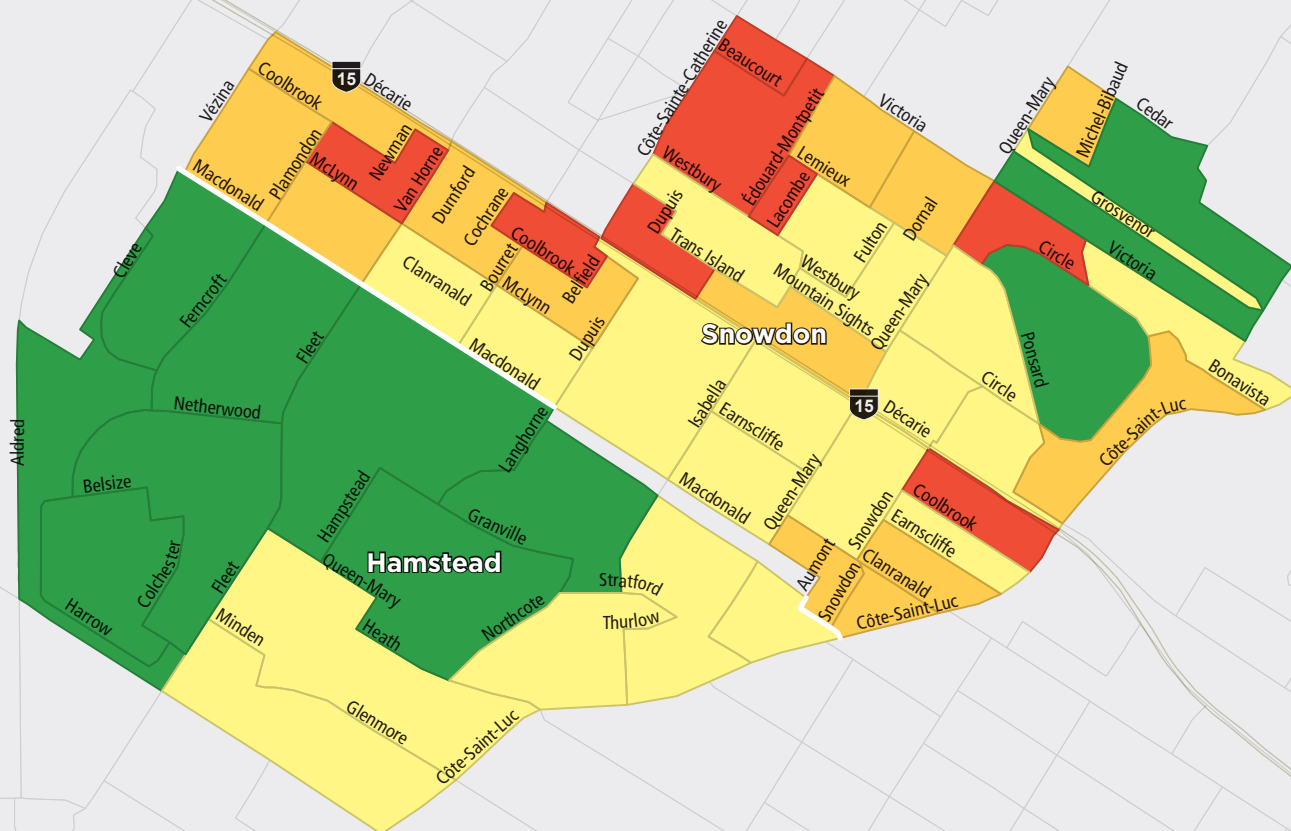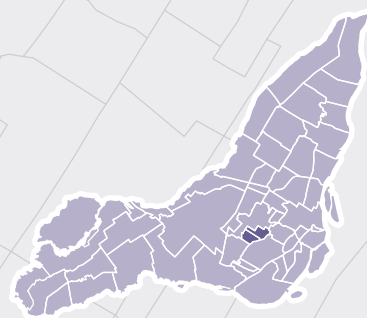Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

Mercier-Ouest

Halles
Belanger
Étienne-Bouchard
Pierre-Auger
François-Boivin
Langelier
Beaubien
Ernest-Lavigne
Alexis-Contant
Rosemont
Langelier
De Répentigny
Chouinard
Mignault
Radisson
Sherbrooke
Beauclerk
Hochelaga
Louis-Hippolyte-La Fontaine Bridge—Tunnel
Languedoc
Albani
Beaubien
De Charette
Bossuet
Rosemont
Du Quesne
Lacordaire
Louis-Riel
De Répentigny
Marseille
Haig
Arcand
Pierre-De Coubertin
Desautels
Langelier
Lyall
Haig
Émile-Legrand
Notre-Dame
Gérin-Lajoie
Turenne
De Jumonville
Sherbrooke
Faribault
Pepinière
Carignan
Granby
Dickson
Marseille
Du Quesne
Hochelaga
Bossuet
Pierre-De Coubertin
Lacordaire
Hochelaga
Assomption
Souligny
Ontario
La Fontaine
Du Quesne
Bossuet
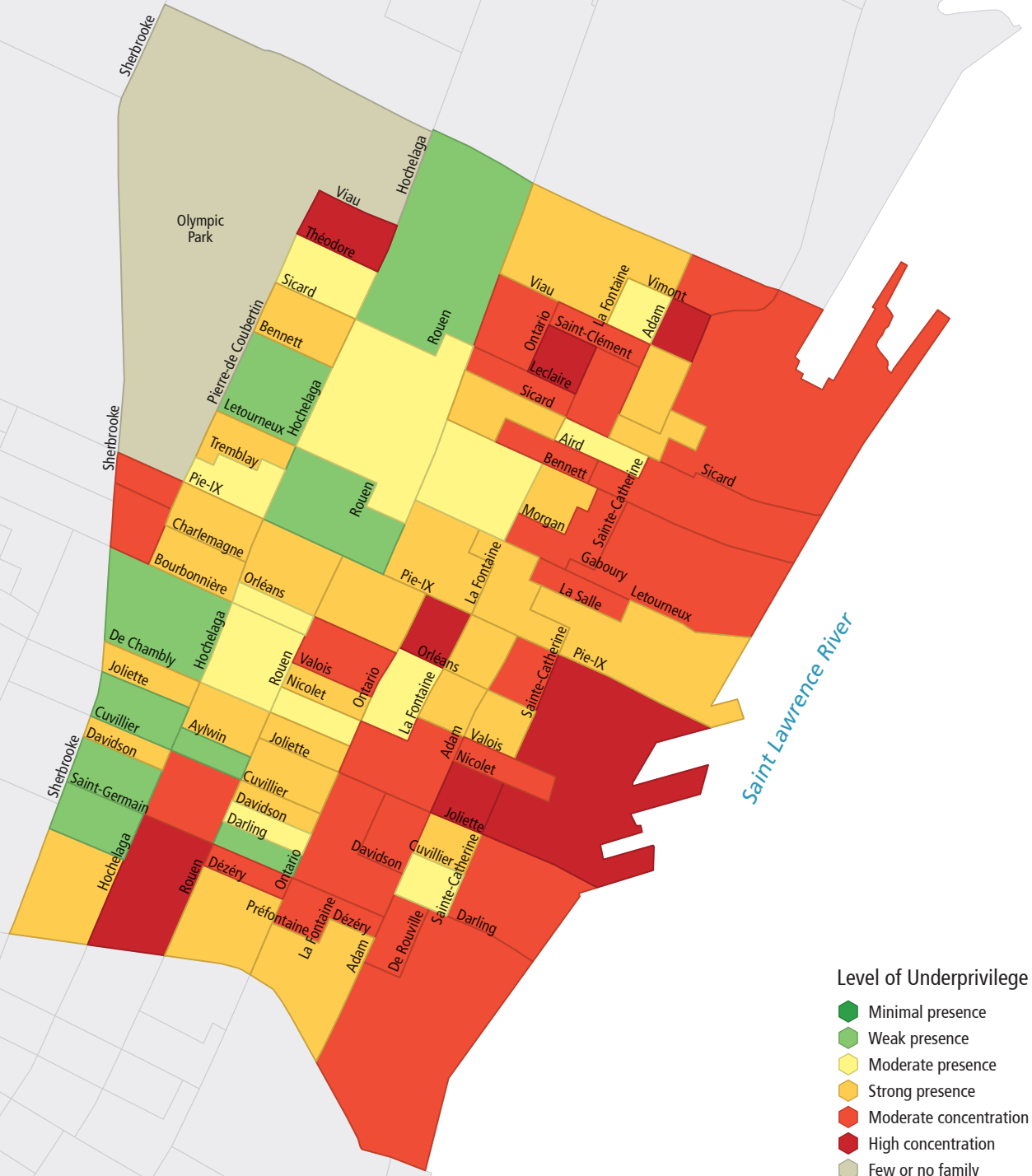Notre-Dame

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
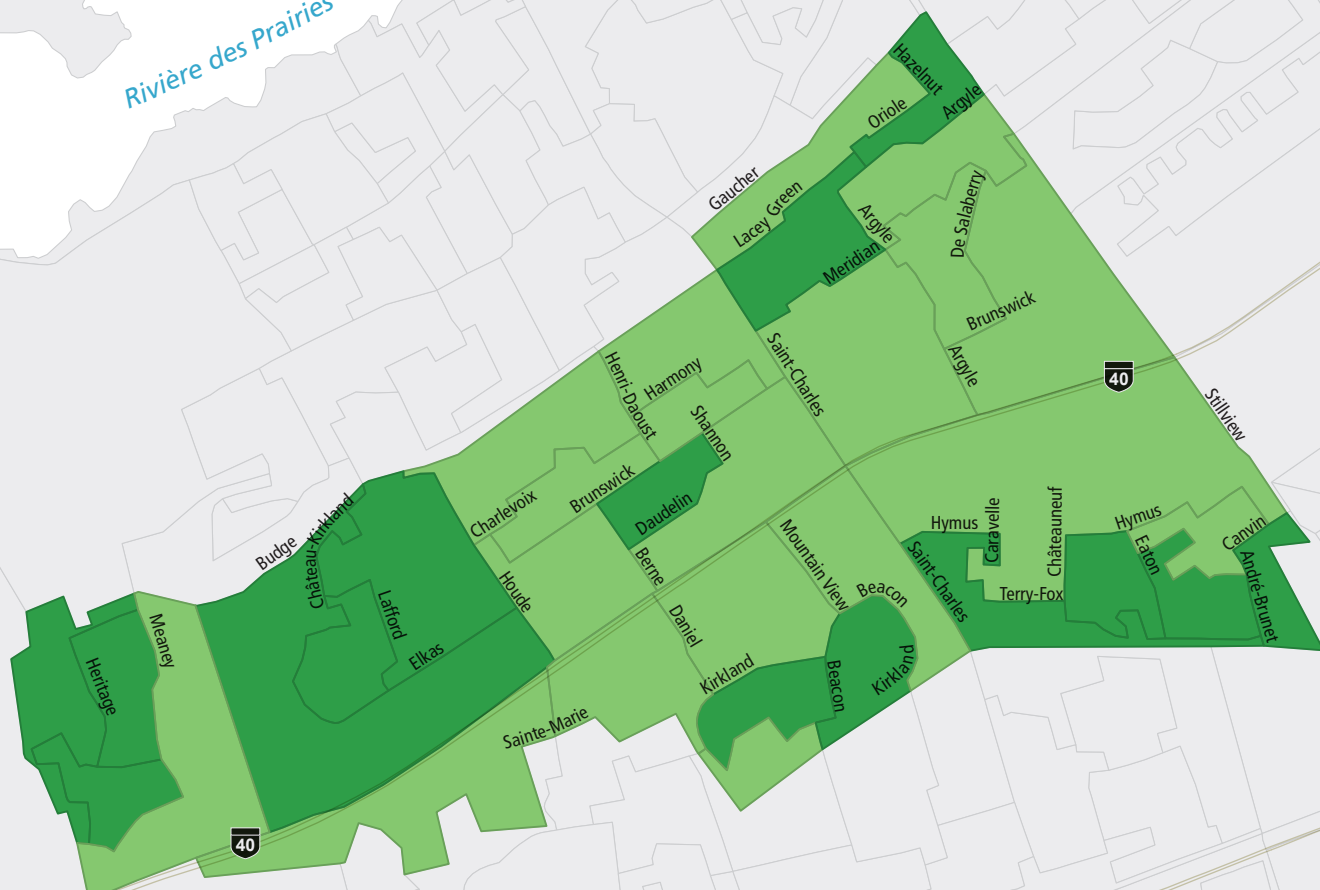- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Montréal-Est

Henri-Bourassa

Marien

Métropolitaine

40

Broadway

Dorchester

Saint-Cyr

Prince-Albert

Dubé

Sainte-Catherine

Montréal-Est

Notre-Dame

Richard

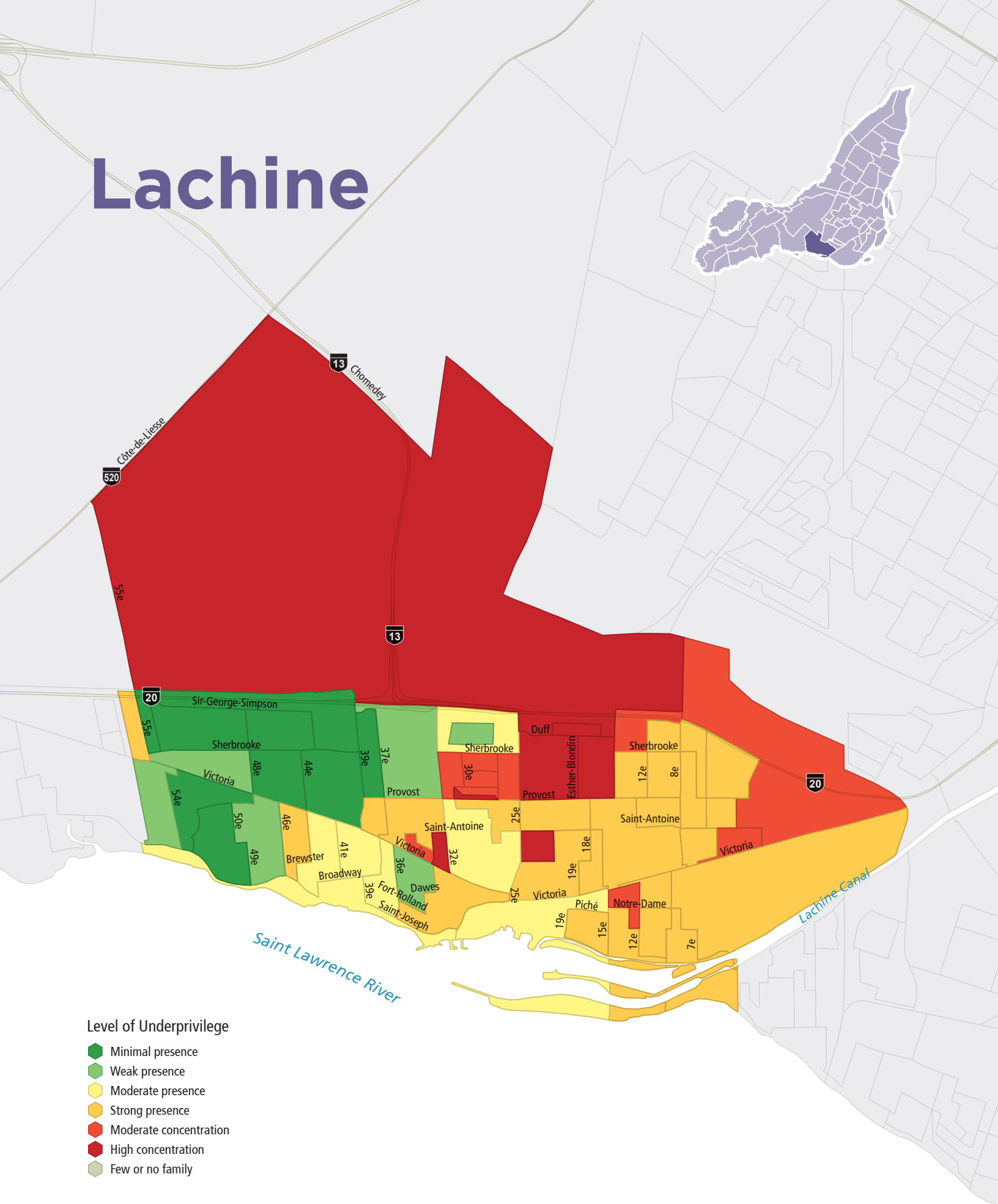Sherbrooke

Notre-Dame

Saint Lawrence River

Georges-V

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
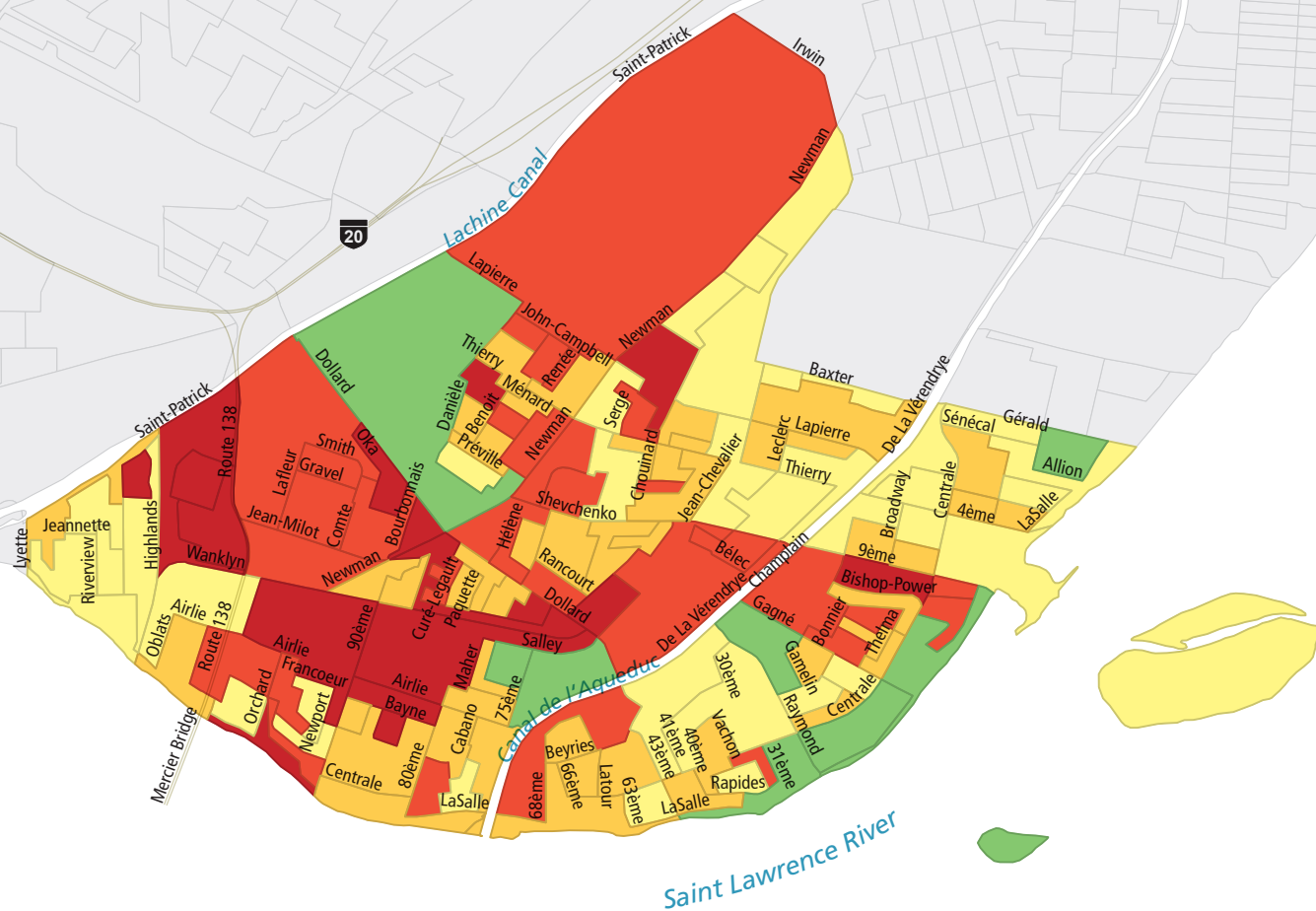- High concentration
- Few or no family

Montréal-Nord

Rivière des Prairies

Pie-IX Bridge

25

Gouin
Léger
Allard
Langelier
Monty
Villeneuve
Matte
Lapierre-Chevrier
Arthur-Chevrier
Pascal
Tardif
Maurice-Duplessis
Langelier
Marie-Victorin
Fortin
Hurteau
Rolland
Jubinville
Fiset
Matte
Beaucourt
Normandie
Allard
Crevier
Dijon
Valade
Henri-Bourassa
Charny
Desy
Renoir
Bossuet
Lacordaire
Tulipes
Sainte-Colette
Pensées
Lacordaire
Lacordaire
Lanthier
Aubin
Léger
Séville
Perras
Salk
Gare
Gervais
Amos
Lacordaire
Lamoureux
Perras
Henri-Bourassa
Ethier
Pigeon
Léger
Bayonne
Salk
Jean-Meunier
Pigeon
Amos
Charleroi
Garon
Ethier
Castille
Balzac
Racette
Brunet
Pelletier
Pigeon
Pie-IX
Charleroi
Gouin
Henri-Bourassa
Récollets
Castille
Industriel
Rome
Paris
Amiens
Martial
Saint-Vital
Plaza
Monselet
Garon
Cadieux
Henri-Bourassa
Lausanne
Majeau
Prieur
Pie-IX
Audoin
Parc-Georges
Bruxelles
Fleury
Prieur
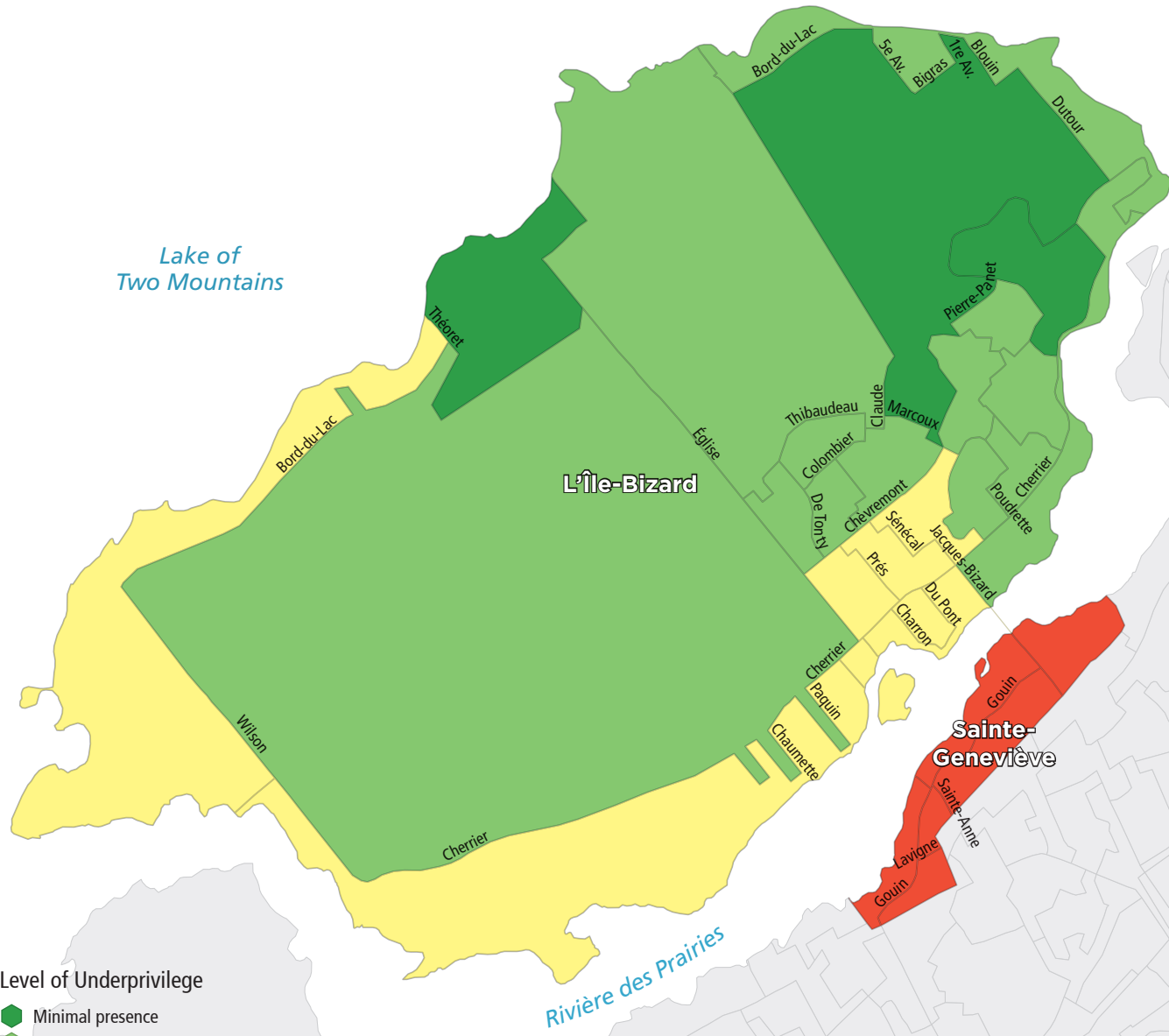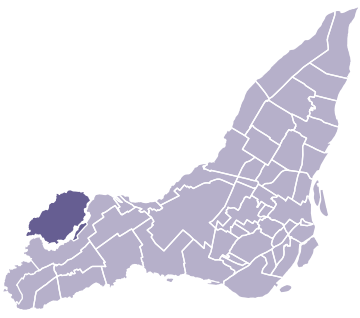Fleury Lausanne
Sabrevois
Cobourg

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟢 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Montréal-Ouest and Saint-Pierre

Westover
Westminster
Northview
Brock
Crestwood
Parkside
Strathearn
Ballantyne
Brock
Sheraton
Roxton
Montréal-Ouest
Nelson
Curzon
Brock
Bedbrook
Milner
Broughton
Avon
Easton
Elm
20

Saint-Pierre
Érables
Ouellette
Milton
Desrosiers
Moulin
Chalet
Saint-Jacques
Windsor
Érables
Boisvert
Stanley
6e
Saint-Pierre
8e
Lachine Canal
20

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Mont-Royal

Acadie
Rockland
Melbourne
Beverley
Vivian
Dobie
Acadie
Dover
Simcoe
Trenton
Brittany
Fleming
Dunraven
Dumfries
Rockland
Balfour
Vivian
Dunrae
Clyde
Dresden
Athlone
Dunkirk
Graham
Henley
Lockhart
Sunset
Athlone
Canora
Glengarry
Winton
Laird
Glencoe
Strathcona
Kindersley
Dunvegan
Devon
Moncrieff
Glengarry
Saint-Clare
Kenilworth
Métropolitaine
Mitchell
Kindersley
Stanstead
Saint-Clare
Lucerne
Waterloo
Lucerne
Jean-Talon

Décarie

Dalton

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Notre-Dame-de-Grâce

Brillon
Earnscliffe
Girouard
Oxford
Marcil
Vendôme
Northcliffe
Sherbrooke
Claremont
Hampton
Somerled
Harvard
Prud'homme
Décarie
Fielding
Grand
Terrebonne
Royal
Monkland
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce
Côte-Saint-Antoine
Girouard
De Maisonneuve
Côte-Saint-Luc
Chester
Randall
Bessborough
Madison
Harvard
Prince-of-Wales
Walkley
Cavendish
Godfrey
Grand
Belgrave
Regent
Upper-Lachine
Harvard
Montclair
King-Edward
Hingston
Saint-Jacques
Mariette
Fielding
Montclair
Sherbrooke
Walkley
Belmore
Belmore
Terrebonne
Monkland
Cavendish
Montclair
Chester
MacMahon
Sonerled
Mariette
Westmore
Patricia
Trenholme
Sherbrooke
De Maisonneuve
Coffee
Harley
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue
Saint-Jacques

15 Décarie

Ville-Marie
720

15

20

Lachine Canal

20

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
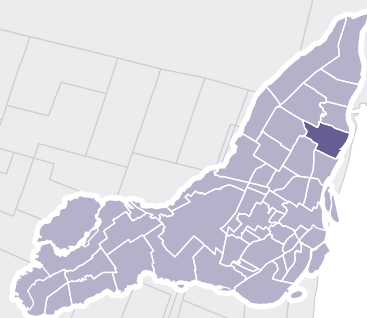- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Outremont

Hutchison

Van Horne
Durocher
Querbes
De L'Épée
Ducharme
Manseau
Bloomfield
Champagneur
Laijoie
Outremont
Bernard
Bloomfield
Hutchison
Durocher
Rockland
Ducharme
McEachran
Van Horne
Stuart
Laijoie
Outremont
Saint-Viateur
Querbes
Elmwood
Fairmount
Querbes
Édouard-Charles
Manoir
Dunlop
Hartland
Rockland
Bernard
Stuart
Wiseman
Bloomfield
McNider
Van Horne
Laijoie
Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Mont-Royal
Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Pagnuelo
Vésinet
Maplewood
Springgrove
Glencoe
Mont-Royal
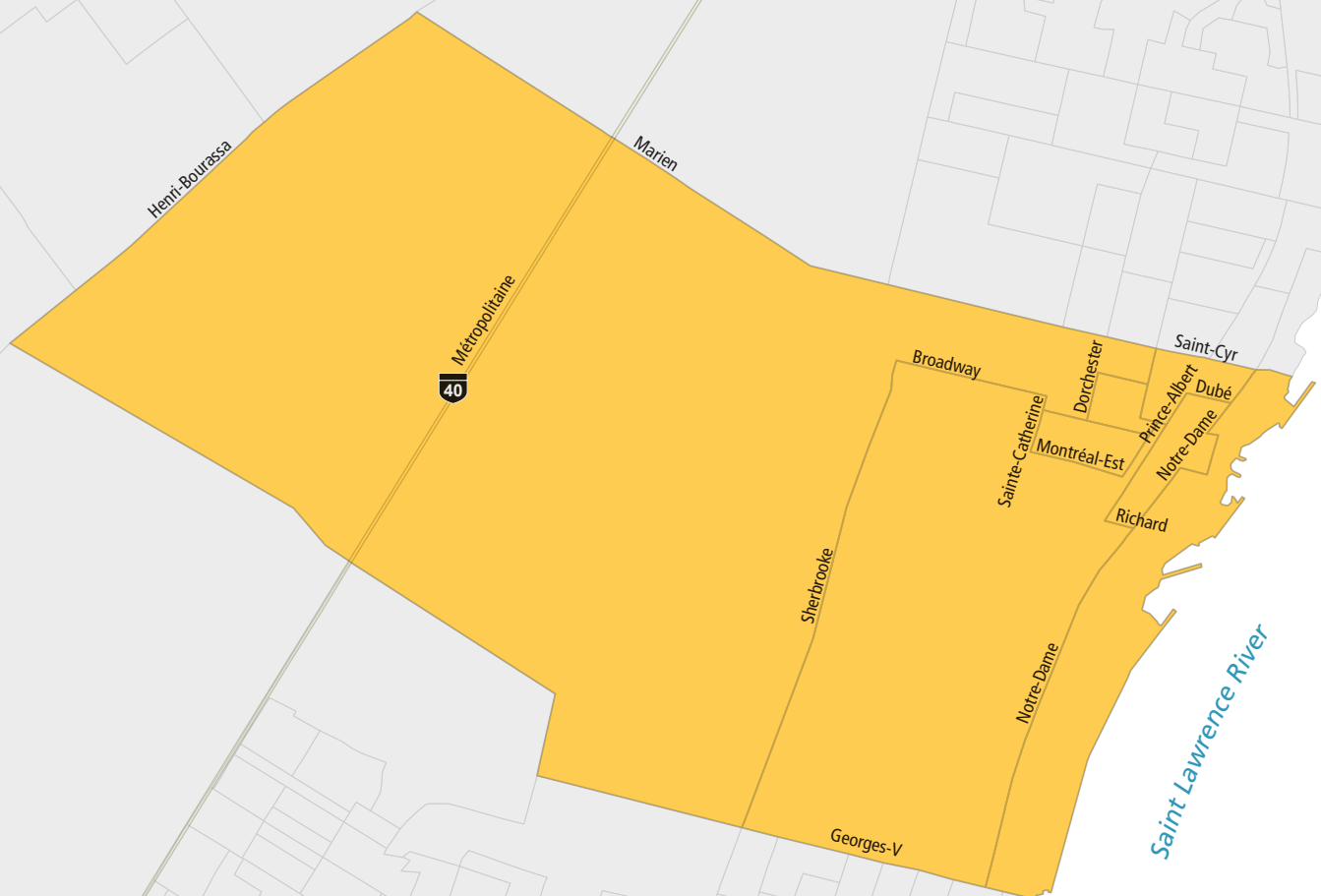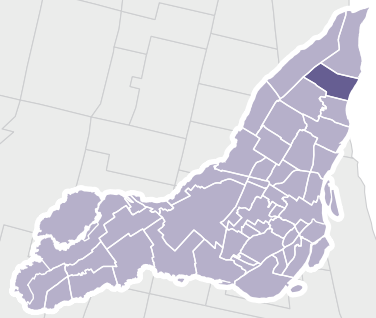Perham
Vincent-D'Indy
Édouard-Montpetit
Camillien-Houde

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Parc-Extension

Métropolitaine

40

Durocher
Bloomfield
Liège
De L'Épée
Champagneur
Anvers
Outremont
Querbes
Wiseman
Jarry
Stuart
Bloomfield
Birnam
Acadie
Liège
Outremont
Durocher
Anvers
Querbes
Ball
Saint-Roch
De L'Épée
Jarry
Stuart
Bloomfield
Jean-Talon
Champagneur
Ogilvy
Durocher
Wiseman
Querbes
Ball
De L'Épée
Birnam
Saint-Roch
Bloomfield
Acadie
Saint-Roch
Champagneur
Beaumont
Outremont
Ogilvy
Jean-Talon
Wiseman
Stuart

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟢 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬡ Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

49

Petite-Bourgogne and Pointe-Saint-Charles

Petite-Bourgogne

Pointe-Saint-Charles

Saint-Jacques
Guy
Saint-Martin
Seigneurs
Richmond
Ville-Marie
Lionel-Groulx
Georges-Vanier
Coursol
Canning
Saint-Jacques
Notre-Dame
Delisle
Atwater
Delisle
Vinet
Duvernay
Notre-Dame
Charlevoix
Atwater

Lachine Canal

Saint-Patrick
Shearer
Grand Trunk
Wellington
Island
Augustin-Cantin
Centre
Ropery
Atwater
Centre
Charlevoix
Ryde
Rozel
Hibernia
Wellington
Butler

Congrégation
Sébastopol
Le Ber
Favard
Bourgeoys
Charon
Ash
Charon
Fortune

Smith
Commune
Bonaventure
Bridge
Victoria Bridge
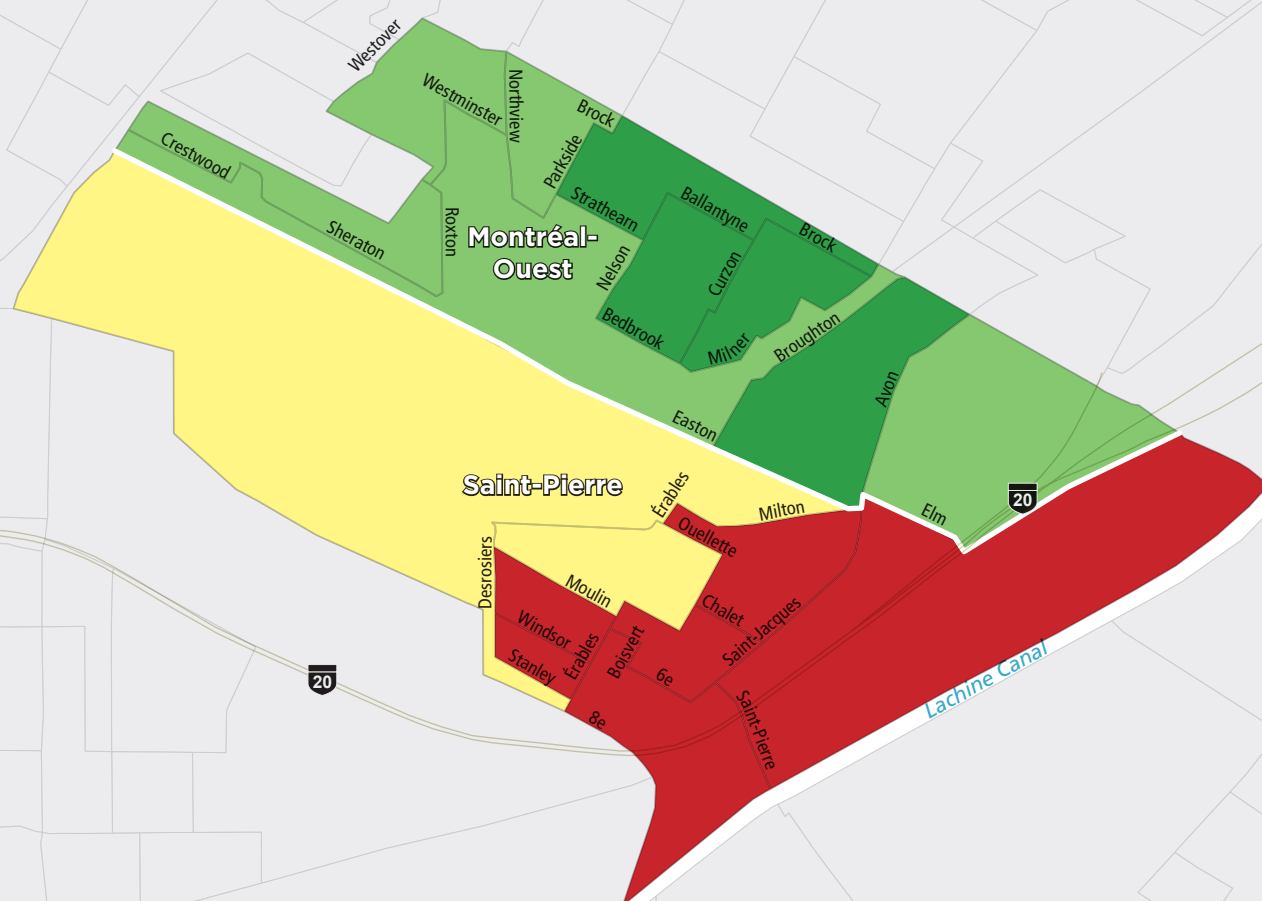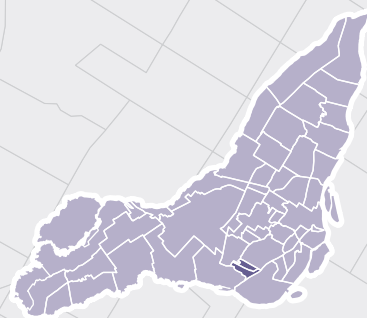Bonaventure
Champlain Bridge

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
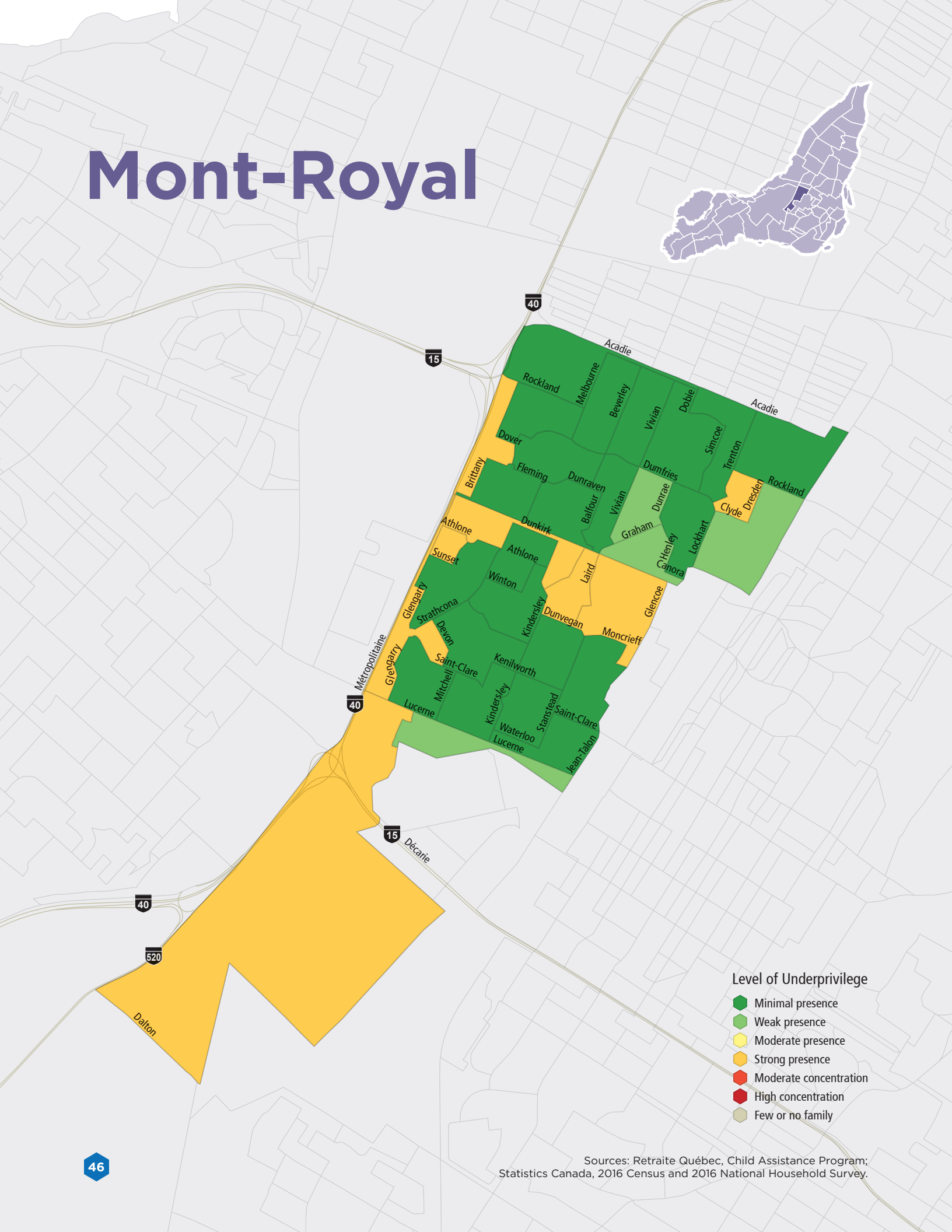- High concentration
- Few or no family

Petite-Patrie

Bélanger
Augier
Érables
Saint-Zotique
D'Iberville
Louis-Hébert
De Lorimier
Bordeaux
Écores
Marquette
Beaubien
Érables
Garnier
Papineau
De Lorimier
De Lanaudière
Fabre
Bordeaux
Rosemont
Chabot
Saint-Zotique
Cartier
Holt
Chambord
Papineau
Bélanger
De Normanville
Bellechasse
De Lorimier
De La Roche
Chabot
Bordeaux
Christophe-Colomb
Beaubien
Papineau
Bellechasse
Saint-Hubert
De Chateaubriand
Chambord
De Lanaudière
Bélanger
De Saint-Vallier
De Normanville
Saint-Denis
De La Roche
Rosemont
Mozart
Henri-Julien
Boyer
Dante-Julien
Drolet
Saint-Hubert
Saint-Laurent
Casgrain
Saint-Zotique
Alma
Saint-Urbain
De Gaspé
Beaubien
Saint-Denis
Saint-Laurent
Casgrain
Bellechasse
Carrières
Jean-Talon
Hutchison

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
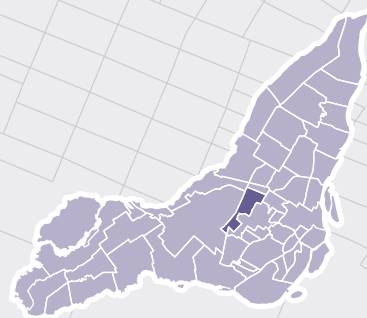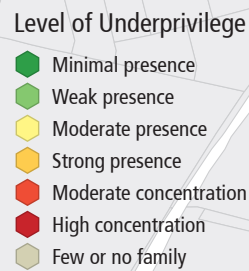- High concentration
- Few or no family

51

Pierrefonds
(southwest part)

Rivière des Prairies

André
Rive-Boisée
David
Marceau
Gouin Ouest
Richmond
Saint-Jean
Pierrefonds
Anselme-Lavigne
Gratton
Simard
Balzac
Harris
Graham
King
James
Palement
Swallow
Saint-Yves
Jacques-Bizard
Hillsdale
Magnolia
Pierrefonds
Néo
Gilles
Oakwood
Dupuis
Becket
Birch
Kimber
Boischatel
Acres
Elgin
Rivières
Ouellette
Saint-Charles
Bouchard
Nanterre
Atlas
Oakwood
Pierrefonds
Saint-Denis
Acorn
Gaucher
Prével
Meloche
Vincent
Gouin
Château-Pierrefonds
Dugas
Maher
Pierrefonds
Cageux
Roger
Gouin
Meloche
Vivier
Cécile
Foster
Antoine-Faucon
Payfer
Budge

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
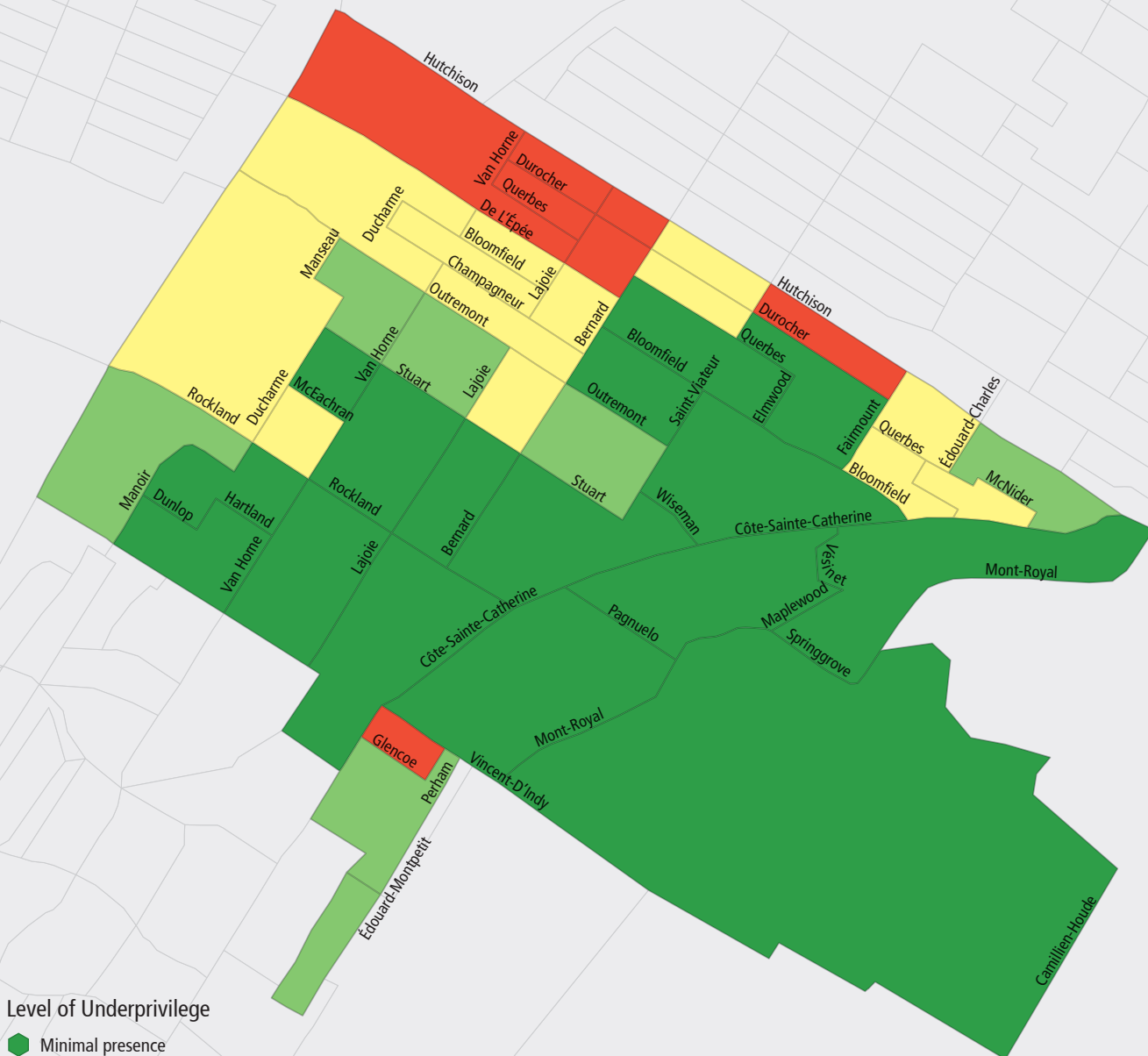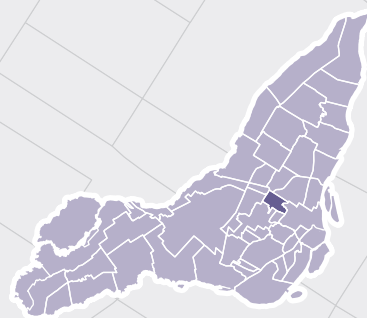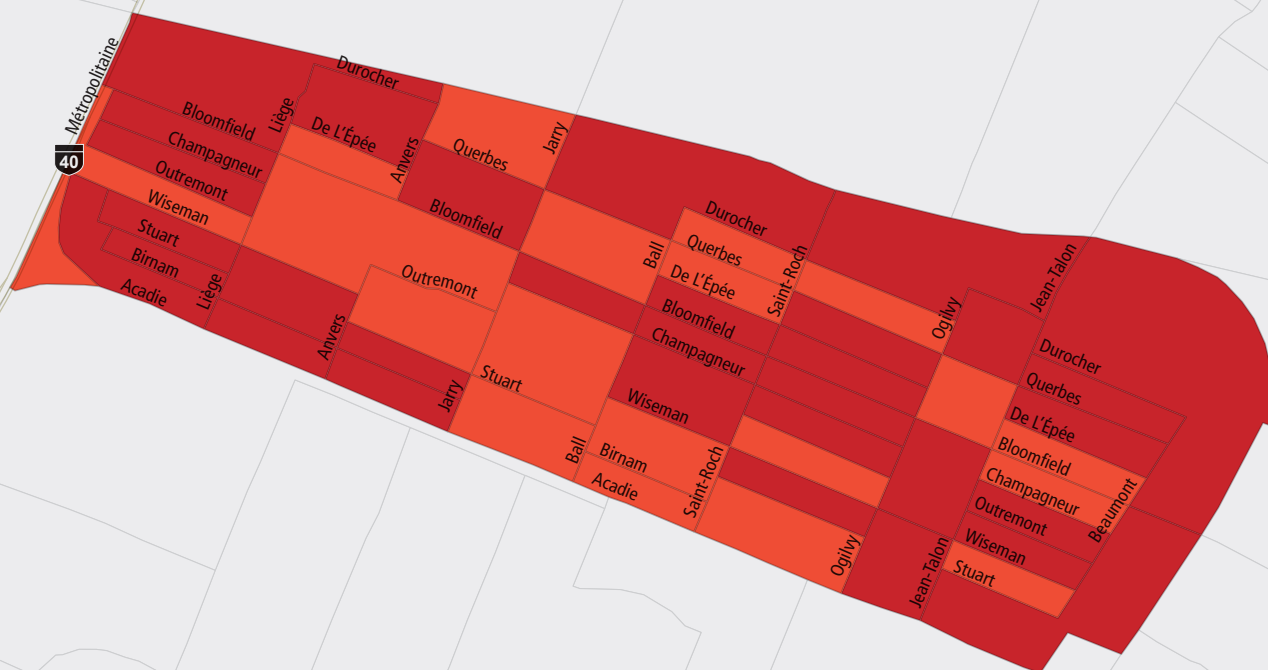- High concentration
- Few or no family

Pierrefonds
(northeast part)

Rivière des Prairies

Desjardins
Arbres
Breault
Riverdale
Richer
Gravel
Langevin
Allard
Dresden
Sources
Meighen
Belvédère
Gouin Ouest
Lalande
Gouin Ouest
Lalande
Rachel
Gouin Ouest
Sainte-Suzanne
Olympia
Gouin Ouest
Chomedey
Elizabeth
Balmoral
Monk
Perron
Gouin Ouest
Pierrefonds
Ross
Sources
Deslauriers
Lucerne
Gouin Ouest
Alexander
Basswood
André
Marceau
Gouin Ouest
Pierrefonds
Bedford
Fredmir
Hyman
Fox
Racine
Dumas
Richmond
Wagner
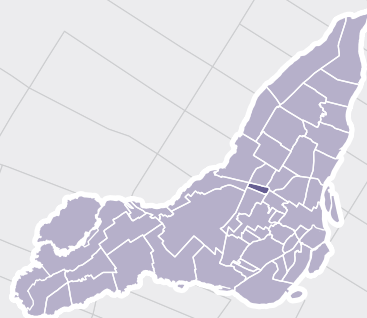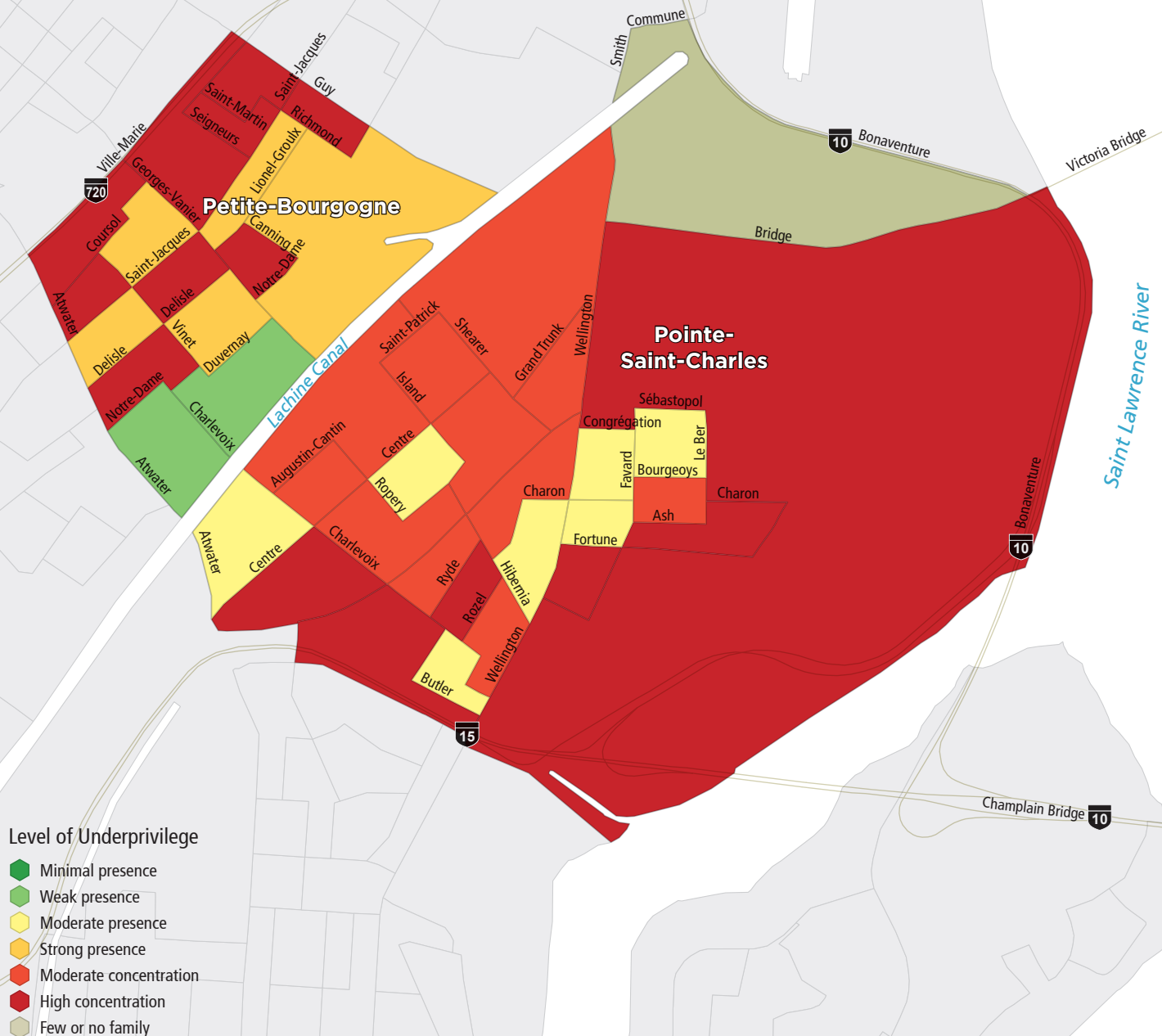
Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

53

Plateau Mont-Royal

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Pointe-aux-Trembles
(north part)

Rivière des Prairies

Charles-de-Gaulle Bridge

Gouin Est

Gouin Est

133e

133e

Le Gardeur Bridge

100e

Bureau

Sherbrooke

91e

Sainte-Maria-Goretti

94e

Eugénie-Tessier

86e

82e

Capucins

84e

Notre-Dame

Bellerive

80e

Victoria

Beaudoin

Saint Lawrence River

Sherbrooke

Notre-Dame

Sherbrooke

Montmartre

Forsyth

59e

Montigny

Victoria

55e

54e

40

40
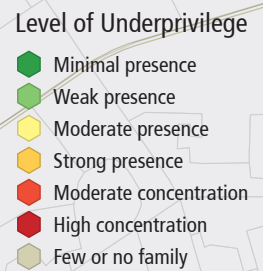
Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
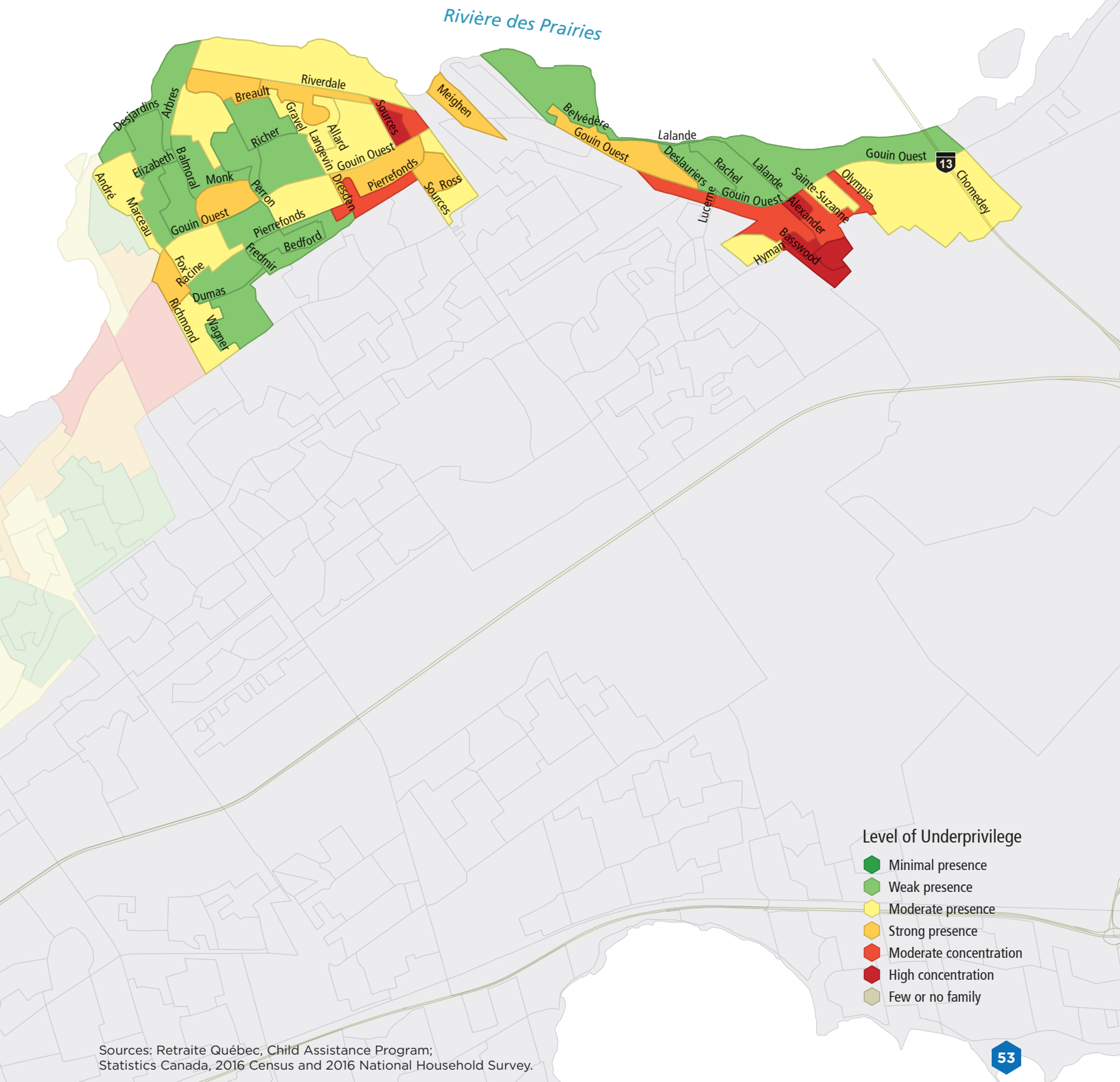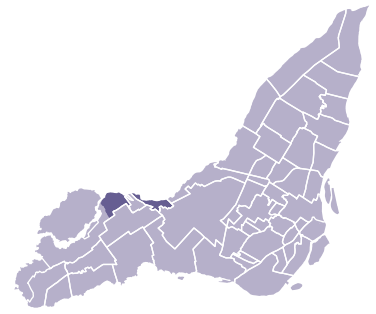- High concentration
- Few or no family

Pointe-aux-Trembles
(south part)

Saint Lawrence River

52e
53e
54e
De La Rousselière
50e
De La Rousselière
Prince-Arthur
Sherbrooke
Forsyth
48e
De Montigny
46e
Victoria
Chérier
42e
42e
De La Gauchetière
43e
Henri-Bourassa
40e
40e
41e
40e
39e
Louis-Lefebvre
De La Gauchetière
Notre-Dame
36e
René-Lévesque
36e
Forsyth
32e
De Montigny
32e
Sherbrooke
Goguet
30e
Jean-Leduc
28e
Victoria
27e
Notre-Dame
Forsyth
Georges-Vermette
25e
Versailles
Tricentenaire
Tricentenaire
Parc Sorbiers
René-Lévesque
Henri-Bourassa
Épinettes
Frênes
Sainte-Catherine
Poitou
Notre-Dame
18e
19e
Forsyth
16e
Ontario
René-Lévesque
Métropolitaine
16e
De Montigny
16e
De La Gauchetière
13e
Reeves
Parent
Saint-Jean-Baptiste
12e
Saint-Jean-Baptiste
Sherbrooke
Victoria
8e
9e
8e
Ontario
6e
Notre-Dame
Saint-Joseph
5e
Sainte-Catherine
René-Lévesque
4e
De La Gauchetière
Prince-Albert
5e
3e

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Pointe-Claire

Tecumseh
Sources
40
Saint-Rémi
Saint-Jean
Brunswick
Hermitage
40
Hymus
Eastview
Canots
Stockwell
Reverchon
Hymus
Hilary
Winthrop
Braebrook
Delmar
Chaucer
Sunderland
Braebrook
Ponner
Empress
Summerhill
Maywood
Saint-Louis
Broadview
Baie-de-Valois
King
Elgin
Saint-Jean
Cavell
Prince-Edward
Deslauriers
Alston
Sedgefield
Belmont
Chester
Sources
Stillview
Coolbreeze
Pardo
Donegani
20
Duke-of-Kent
Godin
Grassmere
Lakeside
Saint-Jean
Donegani
20
Sunnyview
Cedar
Tampico
Bayview
Belton
Lakeview
Cartier
Bathurst
Claremont
Sainte-Claire
Bord-du-Lac-Lakeshore
Lanthier
Lourdes

Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- ■ Minimal presence
- ■ Weak presence
- ■ Moderate presence
- ■ Strong presence
- ■ Moderate concentration
- ■ High concentration
- ■ Few or no family

Rivière-des-Prairies

Rivière des Prairies

3e
5e
86e
Perras
Saint-Jean-Baptiste
Maurice-Duplessis
Armand-Chaput
Henri-Bourassa
Perras
Primat-Paré
Perras
64e
70e
3e
60e
4e
63e
5e
Maurice-Duplessis
Louis-Dessaulles
Rivière-des-Prairies
7e
Gouin Est
41e
Perras
Pierre-Baillargeon
Rodolphe-Forget
Alfred-Nobel
Rita-Lévi-Montalcini
Henri-Bourassa
27e
Armand-Bombardier
Marcel-Savary
Olivier-Charbonneau Bridge
Perras
16e
28e
26e
Gouin Est
Ozias-Leduc
4e
Maurice-Duplessis
Blaise-Pascal
6e
Henri-Bourassa
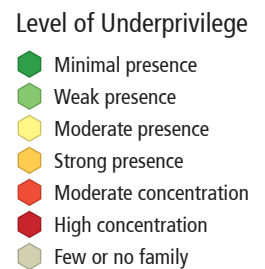
Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Rosemont

Brossard
Lacordaire
Beaubien
Chatelain
Pontoise
Bélanger
Assomption
Marie-Rose-Durocher
43e
Rosemont
Paisley
Dickson
Saint-Zotique
43e
Assomption
Viau
Beaubien
41e
Saules
35e
39e
Bellechasse
Sherbrooke
Chapman
33e
35e
Viau
30e
De Tonty
28e
26e
Maisonneuve
Park
24e
28e
Pie-IX
Saint-Zotique
26e
Montréal
Botanical Garden
Bélanger
20e
Beaubien
24e
Bellechasse
Rosemont
Sherbrooke
15e
16e
Pie-IX
20e
Dandurand
Bélanger
13e
Orléans
Charlemagne
Pie-IX
Saint-Michel
17e
Jeanne-d'Arc
15e
Masson
Laurier
Paradis
12e
Lafond
Saint-Joseph
18e
Mont-Royal
9e
12e
Bourbonnière
1re
Saint-Michel
De Chambly
D'Iberville
6e
9e
Joliette
Saint-Zotique
Bellechasse
Saint-Michel
Beaubien
2e
6e
7e
Rachel
Molson
6e
Dandurand
8e
Saint-Michel
Rosemont
3e
Holt
Masson
7e
D'Iberville
Laurier
Saint-Joseph
1re
Gilford
Masson
Sherbrooke

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟢 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Saint-Laurent

Rivière des Prairies

15 Laurentides

40 Métropolitaine

Louis-Bisson Bridge

Paul-Contant
Lauriault
Keller
Tétrault
Toupin
Marcel
Duchesne
Henri-Bourassa
Marcel-Laurin

Deguire
Muir
Champigny
Poirier
Côte-Vertu
Dutrisac
Saint-Germain
Décarie
Rochon
Cardinal
Côte-Vertu
Grenet
Saint-Germain
Marcel-Laurin
Gohier
Sainte-Croix
Hodge
Houde
Hébert

Henri-Bourassa
Guénette
Bois-Franc
Poirier

Thimens
Billeron
Marlatt
Église
Décarie
Alexis-Nihon
Du Collège
Cavendish
Côte-Vertu
Saint-Louis
Nantel
Bertrand
Authier

15 Décarie

13 Chomedey

40 Transcanadienne

Transcanadienne

40

Marie-Curie

Saint-François

Côte-de-Liesse

520

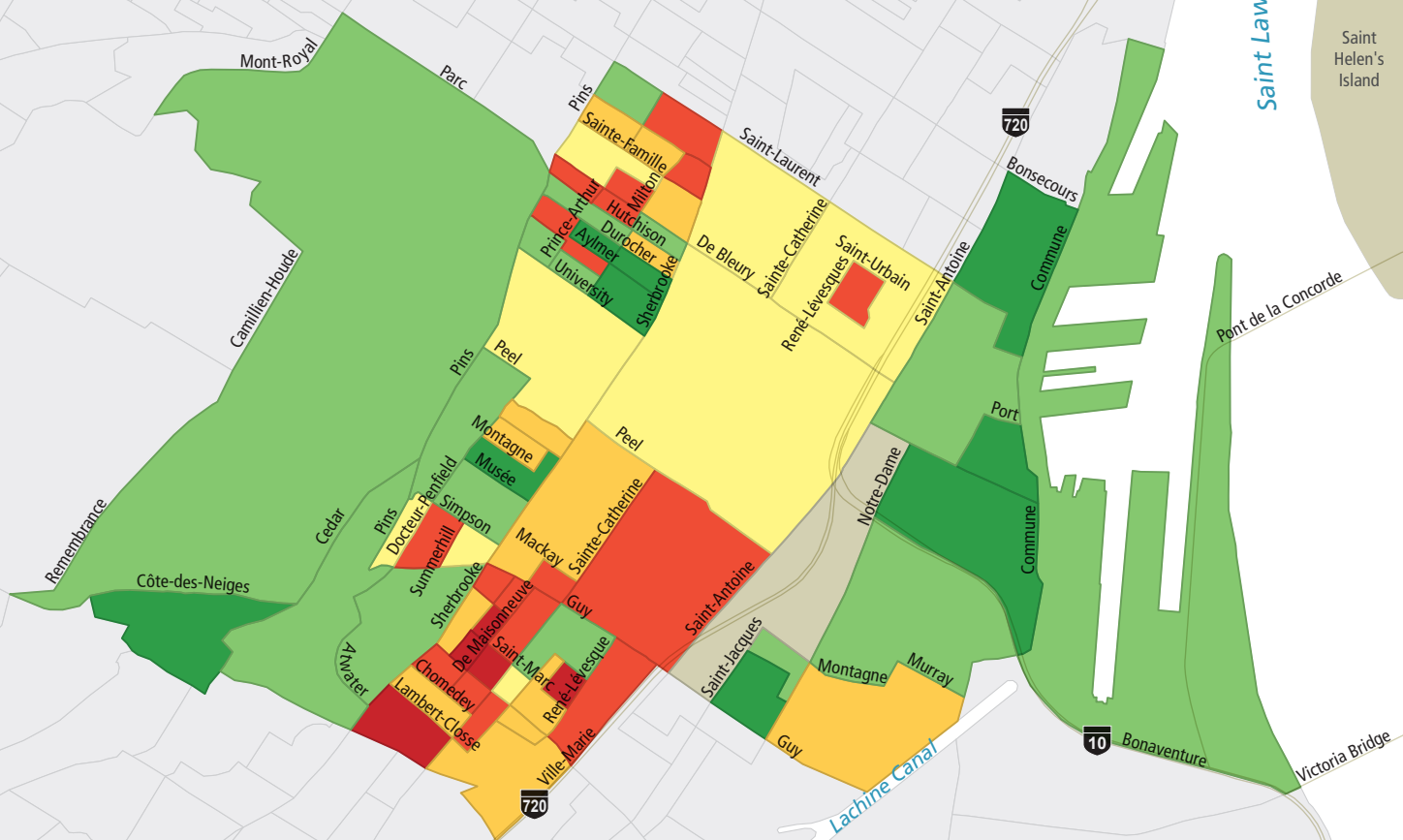Côte-Vertu

13 Chomedey

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Saint-Léonard

Couture
Picasso
Nobel
Langelier
Bombardier
Lacordaire Grandes-Prairies
Couture
Perthuis Belmont
Rochette
Le Normand
Lavoisier
Arras
Dubreuil Périnault
Albanel
P.-E.-Lamarche
Langelier
Lacordaire
Belherbe
Novelles
Toulon
Puyseaux
Coutances
Chauveau De Blainville
Grandes-Prairies
Métropolitain
Salvaye
Robert
Louis-Sicard
Viau
Saguenay
Girardin
Malouin
Béarn
Langelier De Lotbinière
Daillon
Lavoisier
Jarry
Despréaux Villanelle Élysée
Brazier
Fadette
Jean-Talon Côme
Dumesnil
Viau
Robert
Joubert
La Dauversière
Labrie
Couture
Robert
Mainville
Chaillot
Meaux
Antibes
Primot Lavoisier Valéry
Galets Louis-XIV
Mans
Bélanger
L'Aiglon
Robert Viau
Lavergne Lacordaire
Lacordaire
Gaspésie
Lionel-Groulx
Jean-Nicolet
Cap
Deslierres
Pontoise
Goya
Pouget
Bapaume
Lévrard
La Durantaye
Follereau
Becquets Candiac
D'Arles
Cluny
Terbois
Jean-Talon
Jean-Rivard
Jarry
Viau Millet
Abancourt Paisley
Bourdages
Michelet
Pesant
Baunard
Métropolitaine
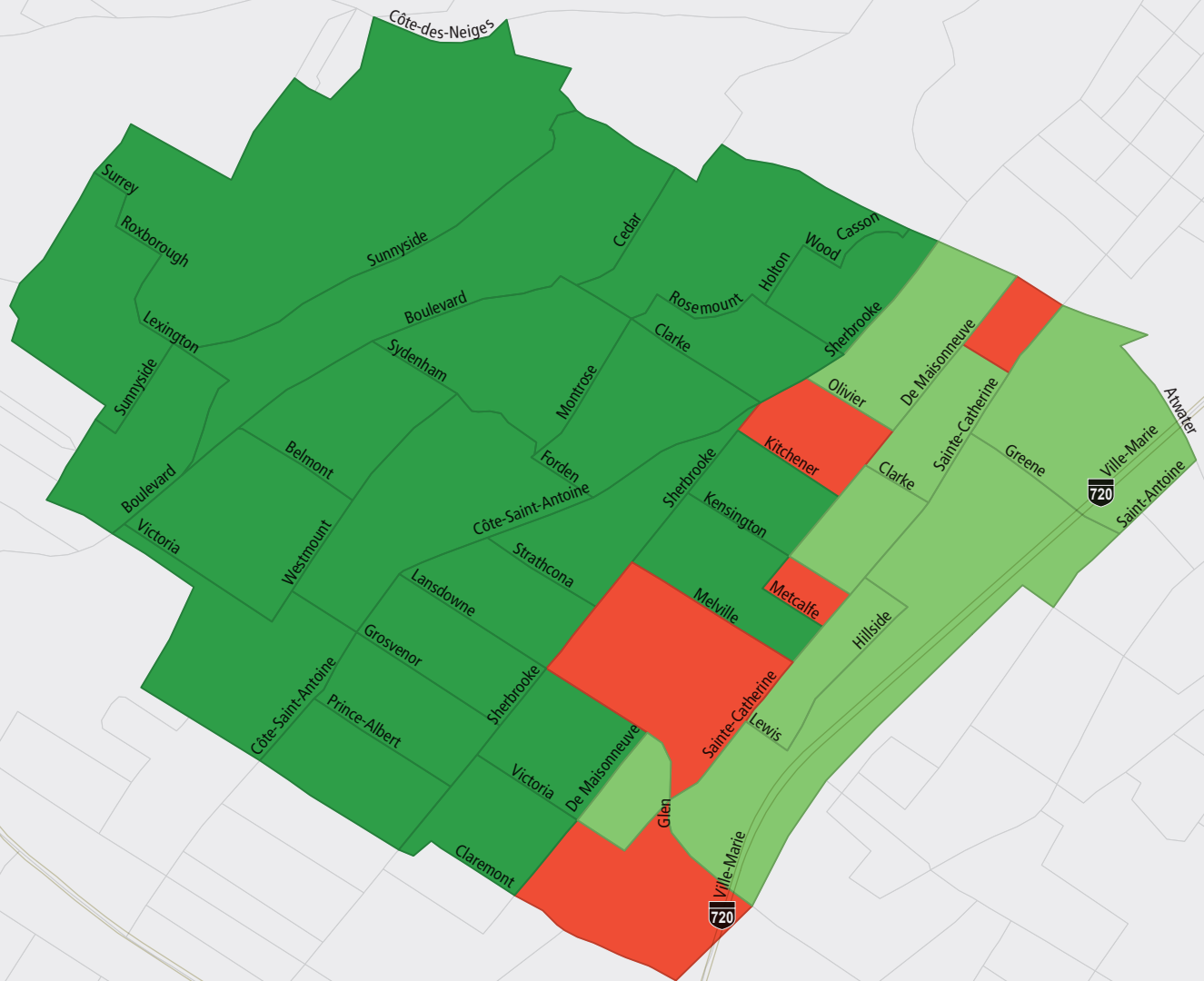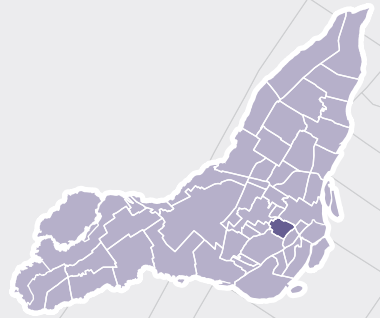Venise
Provencher
Jean-Talon

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Saint-Michel

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟢 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Verdun and Île-des-Sœurs

Verdun

Île des Sœurs

Caisse
Rushbrooke
Joseph
Strathmore
Regina
Lafleur
Troy
Gaëtan-Laberge
Dupuis
Lesage
Lanouette
Newmarch
Hickson
Gertrude
Ethel
Église
Galt
Gordon
Rielle
Willibrord
LaSalle
Bannantyne
Verdun
1ère
4ème
6ème
Wellington
Desmarchais
Argyle
Woodland
Osborne
Beatty
Manning
Richard
Brown
Beurling
Monteith
Riverview
Valiquette
Stephens
Douglas Institute
Leclair
Fayolle
Ouimet
Churchill
LaSalle

Golf
René-Lévesque
Fleuve
Île-des-Sœurs
Berlioz
Fontaine
Île-des-Sœurs
De Gagné

Canal de l'Aqueduc
De La Vérendrye
De La Vérendrye

Champlain Bridge
Saint Lawrence River

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Sources: Retraite Québec, Child Assistance Program;
Statistics Canada, 2016 Census and 2016 National Household Survey.

Ville-Marie

Saint Lawrence River

Saint Helen's Island

Mont-Royal
Parc
Pins
Sainte-Famille
Saint-Laurent
Milton
Hutchison
Prince-Arthur
Durocher
Aylmer
University
Sherbrooke
De Bleury
Sainte-Catherine
Saint-Urbain
René-Lévesques
Saint-Antoine
Bonsecours
Commune
Camillien-Houde
Pins
Peel
Peel
Montagne
Musée
Docteur-Penfield
Simpson
Port
Notre-Dame
Cedar
Pins
Summerhill
Mackay
Sainte-Catherine
Commune
Remembrance
Côte-des-Neiges
Sherbrooke
De Maisonneuve
Saint-Marc
Guy
Saint-Antoine
Atwater
Chomedey
René-Lévesque
Saint-Jacques
Montagne
Murray
Lambert-Closse
Guy
Bonaventure
Victoria Bridge
Ville-Marie
Lachine Canal
Pont de la Concorde

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Villeray

Métropolitaine

40

Papineau
Fabre
Chambord
Jarry
Papineau
Marquette
Villeray Fabre
Garnier
Tillemont
Rousselot
De Lanaudière
Chambord
Everett
Jean-Talon
Boyer
Christophe-Colomb
Saint-Hubert
De Normanville
De La Roche
Liège
Saint-Hubert
Leman
Foucher Mistral
Jarry
Christophe-Colomb
Saint-Denis
Gounod
Foucher
Villeray Saint-Hubert
Everett
De Castelnau
De Gaspé
Henri-Julien
Lajeunesse
Berri
Saint-Gérard
De Chateaubriand
Saint-Laurent
Liège
Casgrain
Guizot
Drolet
Henri-Julien
Saint-Denis
Dufour
Jean-Talon
Clark
Jarry
Gounod
Casgrain
Gary-Carter
De Castelnau
Esplanade
Villeray
Saint-Laurent
Jarry
Jarry
Park
Gary-Carter
Jean-Talon

Level of Underprivilege

- Minimal presence
- Weak presence
- Moderate presence
- Strong presence
- Moderate concentration
- High concentration
- Few or no family

Westmount

Côte-des-Neiges

Surrey
Roxborough
Sunnyside
Lexington
Sunnyside
Boulevard
Victoria
Belmont
Westmount
Lansdowne
Grosvenor
Côte-Saint-Antoine
Prince-Albert
Côte-Saint-Antoine
Strathcona
Forden
Côte-Saint-Antoine
Sydenham
Boulevard
Montrose
Clarke
Cedar
Rosemount
Holton
Wood
Casson
Sherbrooke
Olivier
Kitchener
De Maisonneuve
Sainte-Catherine
Clarke
Greene
Ville-Marie
Atwater
Saint-Antoine
Sherbrooke
Kensington
Melville
Metcalfe
Hillside
Sainte-Catherine
Lewis
Victoria
De Maisonneuve
Glen
Ville-Marie
Claremont

720

720

Level of Underprivilege

- 🟩 Minimal presence
- 🟩 Weak presence
- 🟨 Moderate presence
- 🟧 Strong presence
- 🟥 Moderate concentration
- 🟥 High concentration
- ⬜ Few or no family

Methodology

The methods and techniques used to produce this map were derived from a population-based approach, not from an individual approach. The values were calculated for family groups constituted on the basis of their geographic proximity and considering certain socio-economic characteristics.

The two major components of the poverty map are the base map and the overall underprivilege index. These two components have been updated in accordance with the evolution of the geo-social characteristics of various parts of the Island of Montréal and the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM.

This chapter is devoted to the methods and techniques used to update the poverty map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal.

The vast majority of zones are not closed, but fragmented, spaces. This configuration method reflects the growing social mix observed in many neighbourhoods on the Island of Montréal.

3.1 Configuration of the Base Map

The base map shows the division of the Island of Montréal and the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM into zones. This division aims to spotlight the geographic disparities in terms of socio-economic underprivilege. As a result, the zones must be as homogenous as possible.

Dissemination areas are the smallest geographic units for which Statistics Canada publishes data useful for updating the poverty map. In principle, the smaller the territory, the more likely that it will be homogenous. However, socio-economic homogeneity is not a criterion used by Statistics Canada when setting boundaries.

In addition, the number of families with children under the age of 18 per dissemination area is generally too small to generate reliable statistics. In fact, census data and data from the National Household Survey come from a sample of households, and the data provided by Statistics Canada are rounded to a multiple of five. It was therefore necessary to combine dissemination areas so that the number of families per geographic unit would be sufficiently high to ensure greater statistical reliability.

The base map was created by combining dissemination areas presenting similar socio-economic characteristics. The statistics used were taken from the Retraite Québec, under the Child Assistance Program. Two variables were used to characterize the dissemination areas in terms of the socio-economic status of families with children under the age of 18:

- the median net annual income of eligible families under the Child Assistance Program;
- the percentage of families receiving the maximum amount under the Child Assistance Program.

These two variables were combined on an equal share in order to end up with a unique measuring unit; i.e., "family income". The new variable thereby created is also used in the calculation of the overall underprivilege index.

For the Island of Montréal, the following criteria were used to combine the dissemination areas into zones:

- the areas had to be in the same socio-economic category;
- the areas had to be located in the same sector (neighbourhood, municipality);
- the total number of families in each zone had to be about 450.

This configuration method made it possible to combine dissemination areas that were not adjacent. The vast majority of zones are thus not closed, but fragmented, spaces. This configuration method reflects the growing social mix observed in many neighbourhoods on the Island of Montréal. One effect of this social mix is that it was difficult to find a sufficiently large number of adjacent dissemination areas with the same socio-economic profile.

Moreover, it turns out that the neighbourhood is a sufficiently homogenous territory to serve as a geographic boundary for groupings of dissemination areas that are not adjacent. A one-way analysis of variance reveals that the average values per zone vary significantly from neighbourhood to neighbourhood in terms of both socio-economic variables and those linked to academic success.

As regards the zones that divide the Vaudreuil-Soulanges RCM, their geographic boundaries match those of municipalities and one zone may include an entire municipality when dealing with a rural municipality with few inhabitants.

Results of the Configuration of the Base Map

In some cases, the number of families per zone was either much higher or much lower than the 450 prescribed because it was necessary both to avoid combining dissemination areas with different levels of underprivilege and to avoid creating too many zones.

Table 8 – Distribution of Zones According to the Number of Families Listed in 2016

Number of Families	Zones	
	Number	%
Less than 200	13	2.7
200-349	42	8.6
350-549	365	74.1
550 or more	66	13.6
Total	486	100.0

Average number of families per zone: 459

3.2 Choice and Weighting of Variables Used to Calculate the Overall Underprivilege Index

The variables selected are similar in nature to those which have been used for the previous map, and weighting under the index is identical. The variables that have to do with revenue, schooling, and activity on the labour market are collected from the Canadian Census.

The specifications of the "family income" variable are delivered by Retraite Québec who holds accurate data on a small scale with respect to the income of families with children under the age of 18. Moreover, these data were not taken from a sample and are updated annually.

The "family income" variable combines two indicators on an equal share: the median net annual income and the percentage of families receiving the maximum amount under the Child Assistance Program.

The specifications of the "mother's education" variable combines, on an equal share, the percentage of families with a mother without a high school diploma and the percentage of families with a mother without a post-secondary diploma. A series of analyses have shown that it was beneficial to combine two categories from the variable entitled "highest education level achieved by the mother" in order to compensate for the lack of variation in the values used given the relative scarcity of mothers who are non-graduates.

Table 9 provides a list of variables used in the overall underprivilege index. The "family income" and "mother's education" variables are not expressed in percentage; they are summary measures, as are indexes.

Table 9 – List of Variables and Indicators Selected

Variables	Indicators
Family income	Combination, on an equal share, of the:
	• median net annual family income
	• % of families receiving the maximum amount under the Child Assistance Program
Mother's education	Combination, on an equal share, of the:
	• % of families with a mother without a high school diploma
	• % of families with a mother without a post-secondary diploma
Female lone-parent	% of single-parent families headed by a female
Parents' activity	% of families where neither parent works full time

A series of analyses have shown that it was beneficial to combine two categories from the variable entitled "highest education level achieved by the mother" in order to compensate for the lack of variation in the values used given the relative scarcity of mothers who are non-graduates.

Weighting the Variables

Once the variables had been selected, it was then necessary to decide how to combine them into a single measure: the overall underprivilege index. They could be given equal weight, attributing to zones the arithmetic means of the values for the four variables. Or they could be given different weights, with the index corresponding to the weighted average of the values for the four variables.

For comparison purposes, the method of weighting selected was the same as the one used for calculating the overall underprivilege index of the 2013 map.

Table 10 – Weight Given to the Variables in the Overall Underprivilege Index

Variables	Weight
Family income	50.00%
Mother's education	16.67%
Female lone-parent	16.67%
Parents' activity	16.67%

Conclusion

Economic and social underprivilege is the principal consequence and is the determinant of slow academic progress, learning difficulties, late graduation, and drop-out rates. Few strategies can be implemented to fight against underprivilege auto-generation, apart from education and qualification.

The poverty map of the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal is a tool adapted to Montréal's reality, designed to measure the extent of social and economic inequality within its borders. Using the poverty map to distinguish between wealth and poverty, we are able to allocate school taxes and investment income as fairly as possible among schools serving the children at greatest academic risk. Equal opportunity must be promoted through the targeted distribution of resources to counter the greatest risk factors.

The 2018 poverty map is thus an instrument of social justice allowing us to inform and support schools in their efforts to promote equal opportunity among the most disadvantaged children.

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