

REGIONAL OVERVIEW :

THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF EQUALITY IN MONTÉRÉGIE

2nd edition

Updated March 2023

PRESENTED BY THE

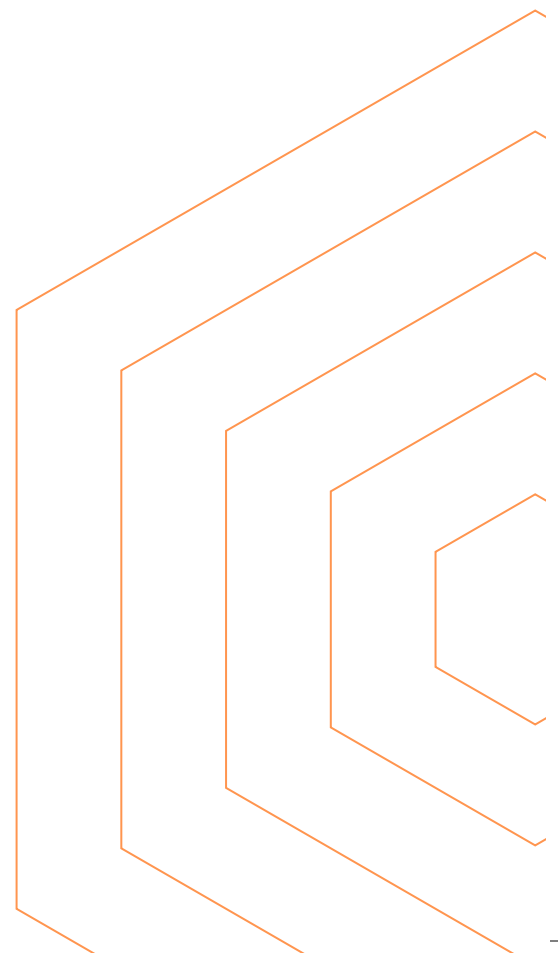
Table de concertation des groupes de femmes de la Montérégie

AUTHOR

Véronique Pronovost



**Table de concertation
des groupes de femmes
de la Montérégie**





AUTHOR

Véronique Pronovost

TRANSLATION

Nicole Kennedy, C.Tr.t

GRAPHICS

Agence Koove

LEGAL DEPOSIT

© 2023 TCGFM

ISBN : 978-2-9818877-5-7 (imprimé)

ISBN : 978-2-9818877-4-0 (PDF)



CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| ACRONYMS | 6 |
| 1. ABOUT THE TCGFM | 7 |
| 2. ABOUT THE REGIONAL OVERVIEW | 7 |
| A. Objectives of the regional overview | 7 |
| B. Issues involved in developing the overview : GBA+ | 8 |
| 3. THE MONTEREGIAN CONTEXT | 9 |
| A. Territory composition and difficulties of representation and accessibility | 9 |
| B. Women's groups: from services to rights advocacy to underfunding | 10 |
| 4. REGIONAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES | 11 |
| A. Political representation | 12 |
| B. immigration | 13 |
| C. Antifeminism and violence against women | 16 |
| D. Women and homelessness | 18 |
| E. Job-family balance + | 20 |
| F. Women's health and well-being needs and barriers | 22 |
| <i>i. Users of community sector services</i> | 23 |
| <i>ii. Women working in the community sector</i> | 24 |
| CONCLUSION | 27 |
| GROUP MEMBERS | 28 |
| REFERENCES CITED | 29 |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AL | Urban agglomeration of Longueuil |
| CALACS | Centre d'aide et de lutte contre les agressions à caractère sexuel [sexual assault centre] |
| CAFAL | Comité d'actions féministes de l'Agglomération de Longueuil |
| CCFTÉ | Coalition pour la conciliation famille-travail-études |
| JFB+ | Job-family balance+ |
| CFOJA | Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability |
| CMM | Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal |
| CPRMV | Centre de prévention de la radicalisation menant à la violence |
| CRÉ | Conférences régionales des élu·es [regional committees of elected officials] |
| CSF | Conseil du statut de la femme [Québec's status of women council] |
| DPCP | Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales [in charge of criminal and penal prosecutions in Québec] |
| WGEC | Women and Gender Equality Canada |
| GBA | Gender-Based analysis |
| GBA+ | Gender-Based analysis Plus |
| GFPD | Groupe Femmes, Politique et Démocratie |
| MIRS | Maison internationale de la Rive-Sud |
| MRC | Municipalité régionale de comté [regional county municipality] |
| MSSS | Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux [ministry of health and social services in Québec] |
| RTRGFQ | Réseau des Tables régionales de groupes de femmes du Québec |
| SAC | Service aux collectivités |
| SCF | Secrétariat à la condition féminine |
| SPAL | Service de police de l'Agglomération de Longueuil |
| TCGFM | Table de concertation des groupes de femmes de la Montérégie |
| TCSFIAL | Table de concertation sur la situation des femmes immigrantes de l'Agglomération de Longueuil |
| TIRS | Table Itinérance Rive-Sud |
| UQAM | Université du Québec à Montréal |

1. ABOUT THE TCGFM

Created in 1980 and officially incorporated in 1988, the Table de concertation des groupes de femmes de la Montérégie (TCGFM) directs its actions towards improving the socio-economic, cultural and political conditions of women. It works from the perspective of defending rights and achieving equality between women and men and between women themselves. The TCGFM is a key player in mobilization in Montérégie and assumes a regional leadership role with regard to the status of women and gender equality.

Acting as a rallying force, the TCGFM owes its vitality mainly to the involvement of its members and their delegates in regular meetings and on committees. The feminist convictions of member groups and the sharing of expertise, information and vision generate solidarity to achieve a common goal: bringing equality back to the forefront of local and regional institutions' concerns, and, in so doing, safeguarding the rights of women in Montérégie.

2. ABOUT THE REGIONAL OVERVIEW

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The overview was produced in response to a request from the Secrétariat à la condition féminine (SCF). This report is not intended to replace regional portraits prepared previously by the Conseil du statut de la femme¹, as the TCGFM is a regional advocacy organization that does not produce its own statistics. It relies on data generated by other bodies that have been made available to the general public.

The purpose of this report is to produce a regional overview that will be disseminated to the SCF, as well as to the TCGFM's partners and the main local and regional coordinating bodies in the Montérégie region. Specifically, the TCGFM aims to highlight the key gender equality issues facing women's groups.



B. ISSUES INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE OVERVIEW: GBA+

The data collection issues identified in the first edition of this report are unfortunately still relevant today². Gendered regional data, and, especially, gendered regional data broken down by additional demographic indicators (religion, ethnic origin, membership in a First Nations community, sexual orientation, disability status, etc.) remain largely inaccessible³. One of the first steps in implementing gender-based analysis (GBA) is the collection of gender-disaggregated data. Application of gender-based analysis from an intersectional perspective (GBA+), however, continues to be a secondary priority. In fact, the Québec government envisages restricting its implementation to pilot projects—as presented in the Government Strategy for Gender Equality, 2022-2027⁴. This data is essential, however, to gaining a better understanding of the realities and issues of our community's members. We also need this data to devise

solutions and services that are truly adapted and aimed not only at meeting the immediate need, but also at eliminating the sources of inequity⁵. Lack of data limits the ability of organizations working at the local and regional levels to act.

To promote the development of data disaggregated by gender and other identity factors, and also to ensure practical spinoffs, analysis and project implementation, TCGFM has engaged in an intensive mission of GBA+ education, capacity building and sustainability since September 2021. This mission comprises online trainings, short and long term coaching, and tool development. Spin-offs include the production of local overviews (RLS Champlain and Brossard). In these overviews, the analysis of disaggregated collected data highlights realities that are often ignored and left out, in addition to contributing to a detailed knowledge of the local population.

| COACHING PROVIDED BY THE TCGFM | |
|---|---|
| WHAT IS INVOLVED IN COACHING? | COACHING STATISTICS |
| <p>Coaching is flexible and varies according to each group's needs. It provides a supportive space and helps people to identify blind spots and develop reflexes to integrate and apply a GBA+ approach</p> <p>The TCGFM provides :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic advice related to the initiative • Review of the initiative's main focuses and action plan • Application of GBA+ within the initiative | <p>November 2021 to February 2023 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 coaching activities completed or underway with community groups and municipalities • 16 online training sessions (48 hours) • 248 individuals trained • 171 women, 26 men, 1 non-binary person, 2 people identifying as other gender and 48 people who did not declare their gender |

3. THE MONTEREGIAN CONTEXT

A. TERRITORY COMPOSITION AND DIFFICULTIES OF REPRESENTATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

Montérégie is composed of 148 municipalities agglomerated in 12 regional county municipalities (RCMs), in addition to the urban agglomeration of Longueuil. Despite the abolition, in 2015, of the regional conferences of elected officials (CRÉ) that divided the Montérégie territory into three areas, this same territorial division into three sub-regions (Montérégie Est, Montérégie Ouest and the Agglomération de Longueuil) has continued. Currently, the Alliance de la Solidarité uses this same territorial division for its three sub-committees. To add to the complexity, Montérégie also has three health and social services regions (CISSS) that have developed their own territorial divisions (Montérégie-Centre, Montérégie-Est and Montérégie Ouest). These artificial divisions are a challenge in terms of creating, consolidating and maintaining a common identity and regional solidarity.

In 2021, changes were made to Montérégie's territorial boundaries when the MRCs of La Haute-Yamaska and Brome-Missisquoi officially left the administrative region and joined the Eastern Townships⁶. The decision was mainly motivated by administrative concerns, as the two MRCs' organizations and elected officials were contending with substantial administrative duplication between the Montérégie and the Eastern Townships. The Québec government asserts that the decision was intended to

lighten the burden of the MRCs and promote cooperation and local development⁷.

Despite these changes, Montérégie remains the second most populous administrative region in Québec, after Montréal. It comprises 17% of the province's population⁸. It encompasses more densely populated urban areas—including four of the 20 most populous municipalities in Québec (Longueuil, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Brossard and Saint-Hyacinthe)⁹—and large rural and agricultural areas where 14.7% of the region's population live¹⁰. It is also important to highlight the presence of two Indigenous communities on the territory of Montérégie: the communities of Kahnawá:ke and Akwesasne, both of the Mohawk Nation. In 2021, the Kahnawá:ke community had a population of 11,343¹¹.

These representation issues also make it more difficult to engage in collective political action across the territory. The realities of urban, peri-urban and rural areas vary greatly and this makes it difficult to identify common regional issues and strategies for the entire territory. This obstacle to coordinated action had already been identified in 1985 in a report by Diane Grenier for the Women's Program of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada¹².

B. WOMEN'S GROUPS: FROM SERVICES TO RIGHTS ADVOCACY TO UNDERFUNDING

According to the Conseil du statut de la femme (CSF), Montérégie has 65 local, regional and province-wide groups that work specifically with women¹². Most women's groups in the Montérégie region provide services to vulnerable women (poverty, violence, health, employability, etc.). Some groups, such as the TCGFM, the Réseau des tables régionales de groupes de femmes du Québec (RTRGFQ) and other feminist groups are more directly involved in representing women and women's groups, and collective action to defend women's rights.

A few years ago, the TCGFM member groups were already seeing an increase in requests for services. Many workers noted lengthening waiting lists in their organizations. In 2022, 23.3% of female staff working with women in Montérégie stated that their organization's diminished capacity to accommodate the demand represented an obstacle to women users obtaining the support they needed. In addition to rising numbers of requests¹³, workers also reported that cases are becoming more complex. The phenomenon of «dumping» users of public services on community resources, although it remains difficult to quantify, means that the community sector is confronting a clientele that is struggling with increasingly complex problems.

MOREOVER, A RECENT STUDY SHOWS THAT MORE THAN A THIRD OF COMMUNITY WORKERS WORKING WITH WOMEN IN THE MONTÉRÉGIE REGION (36.9%) BELIEVE THAT THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEMES EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN USERS REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT OBSTACLE IN THE SUPPORT THEY RECEIVE¹⁴.

Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has further weakened the public health system and exacerbated the problem of «dumping» on to chronically underfunded community resources¹⁵. Indeed, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the health and social services network was operating with severely reduced staffing levels while facing an exceptionally high demand. This was because of both the number of people affected by COVID-19 and the consequences of restrictive public health measures. The overloading of the public network, where the vast majority of human resources were mobilized in the fight against COVID-19, created an additional burden on the community sector, where many people in need of care were redirected.

THE RESULT IS HARDLY SURPRISING : LESS CAPACITY TO ENGAGE IN ALLIANCE BUILDING AND COLLECTIVE ACTION DUE TO THE CONCENTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN SERVICE DELIVERY. THIS CONSTANT OVERLOAD DISCOURAGES COLLECTIVE WORK AND LEADS TO A SILO APPROACH.

Overload not only hinders regional mobilization and collective action, it also contributes to dividing service provider organizations from those whose mission is collective social and political action.

4. REGIONAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES

TCGFM members are particularly concerned about the effects of poverty on women's living conditions. In 2019, they were already concerned about «the multiplication of factors of precariousness specific to women as well as the non-recognition of systemic gendered factors generating women's poverty: domestic violence, loss of earnings in maternity situations, single-parent families, older women and isolation, immigration and isolation, etc.»¹⁶ The pandemic has unfortunately exacerbated factors of precariousness and vulnerability among members of our communities. Poverty must therefore be seen as a cross-cutting issue the repercussions of which intersect with other social and political issues.

A. POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

In recent years, some government structures have intensified efforts specifically aimed at promoting the participation and representation of women in politics. In Montérégie, funding was provided for projects involving

action-research, training, networking activities as well as the creation and distribution of awareness tools across the Montérégie territory¹⁷.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF THESE COORDINATED INITIATIVES?

... AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL¹⁸

At the provincial level, parity has been achieved in Montérégie. In the 2018 election, 11 of the 21 elected officials were women. In the 2022 election, parity was confirmed when 12 female candidates won their elections in the territory's 21 constituencies. Montérégie has therefore raised the provincial average from 42% (2018) to 46% (2022) of elected women¹⁹. We must remain vigilant, however, as there are no laws protecting or regulating women's representation in politics, and the proportion of women elected can quickly decline if efforts to promote their participation cease.

... AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL²⁰

From 2013 to 2017, the presence of women in municipal politics in the territory showed little significant improvement, continuing nearly two decades of non-linear fluctuations and resulting in a stagnation effect. However, women's representation on municipal councils in the region increased after the 2021 general municipal elections. In fact, a jump of more than 5% was recorded; women now hold 35.3% of the seats on Montérégie municipal councils.

This increase indicates that efforts within the regions appear to be paying off. However, some figures remain worrying and show that the fight for parity is far from over :

- Women represent only 27.7% of those elected to the mayor's office in Montérégie's 148 municipalities. The target parity zone is between 40% and 60%
- In 30 municipalities, no women or only one woman were elected to the municipal council (including women mayors). These municipalities are not evenly distributed across the territory; some MRCs appear to be significantly more affected than others by the under-representation of women in municipal politics.

B. IMMIGRATION

Montréal's immigrant population is constantly increasing. Between 2016 and 2021, it increased from 150,000 to 187,275, 51% (95,500) of whom are women²¹. The place of birth of immigrants residing in Montréal is almost equally distributed among four regions: the Americas, Africa, Europe and Asia²². The number of visible minorities is estimated at over 202,845, of which 102,335 are women²³. Montréal continues to be one of the main places of residence for immigrants in the province, outside of the Montréal area²⁴.

The immigrant population is far from being evenly distributed across Montréal. According to data from the Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration, in 2021, there were more immigrants residing in the municipality of Longueuil (31,286) than in all the other MRCs of Montréal (25,536)²⁵. This can be explained by the municipality of Longueuil's geographical proximity to the metropolis of Montréal, and also by the size of Longueuil, which has more resources to meet these communities' specific needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to the adoption of restrictions that slowed the growth of Québec's immigrant population. According to the Montréal Metropolitan Community (MMC), immigration will remain the main factor of demographic growth for years to come²⁶. Despite their undeniable contribution to Québec society, immigrants continue to face numerous systemic obstacles, as shown in the social and economic analysis conducted in the first edition of this report.

IN RECENT YEARS, IMMIGRANTS AND PARTICULARLY WOMEN, HAVE CONTINUED TO BE PROPORTIONATELY OVER-REPRESENTED IN INDICATORS OF POVERTY, MARGINALIZATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY.

According to a worker at the Maison internationale de la Rive-Sud (MIRS), the living conditions of immigrant women have not improved significantly in recent years. On the contrary, this worker has observed a setback in women's autonomy, given the difficulties in accessing services. She notes that some immigrant women are more vulnerable than others, including foreign students, temporary workers and refugees whose status gives them access to only limited services. This is particularly true in the area of sexual and reproductive health care. The imposed restrictions lead to dangerous situations where women are prevented from consulting practitioners in the public health network due to the hefty fees imposed for pregnancy follow-ups, deliveries, abortions, etc. In addition, they have no access to follow-up care for chronic diseases. The MIRS worker describes cases where miscarriages could have been avoided, where women end up with considerable hospital debts, and where collective fundraising has been required to enable a woman to have her baby in the hospital.



HATE CRIMES, RACISM AND COVID-19...

The first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic also saw an increase in hate speech and acts of hatred directed against Asian communities, who are strongly represented in the urban agglomeration of Longueuil (AL). This situation is obviously not unique to the Montérégie region; several research reports mention the injustices, discrimination and acts of hatred suffered by Asian communities in Québec and more widely in Canada²⁷. In their 2020 annual report, the Service de police de l'Agglomération de Longueuil (SPAL) explicitly refers to the dangerous marginalization of Asian communities and the visibility of racist acts against them²⁸. SPAL and the Centre de prévention de la radicalisation menant à la violence (CPRMV) agree that these examples of hate speech and acts of hatred remain largely underreported, notably because of, 1- lack of trust in institutions; 2- the threshold of seriousness of the acts that must be reached; 3- the length and difficulty of procedures, etc²⁹. This makes it difficult to paint a realistic picture of the hatred experienced by these communities.

Even before the pandemic broke out in Québec, in February 2020, the mayor of Brossard, Doreen Assad, was already noticing the appearance of discriminatory comments online: «We're seeing racism online, isolating statements, criticisms, and I find it very distressing.»³⁰

ADAPTING OUR RESOURCES TO IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S REALITIES AND NEEDS

In discussions with workers from different groups that work with women in Montérégie, we realize that outreach problems to immigrant women remain significant. Moreover, there also seems to be a retention issue since immigrant women rarely return to existing resources, even after having used them once or twice. Yet, social and economic indicators show the chronic difficulties that many of these women experience. It is therefore clear that the services provided do not meet the specific needs of women from these communities. According to a MIRS worker, several factors explain the absence of immigrant women in women's resources in Montérégie.

- Language barrier: To date, it remains difficult to find interpreters within a reasonable time frame. Women can therefore spend several days in a resource, without complete care, since no one is able to communicate with them.
- Intercultural dialogue: Beyond language, cultural differences may discourage many immigrant women from using existing resources. Organizations must develop an intercultural approach to mitigate these differences and create a safe and welcoming environment.
- Service duration: Some time-limited services do not correspond to immigrant women's realities and specific needs.
- The feeling of safety/care/welcome: The impact of the first three points undermines any attempt to instil a sense of safety, care and welcome. In fact, some immigrant women simply prefer to avoid using existing resources because they do not feel welcome and their needs are not being met. In addition, there is the fear of the legal system, especially true of immigrant women with precarious status.

Clearly, these issues point to the work that needs to be done within feminist community organizations. However, they also testify to the lack of resources to adapt services to the realities of all Montérégie women.

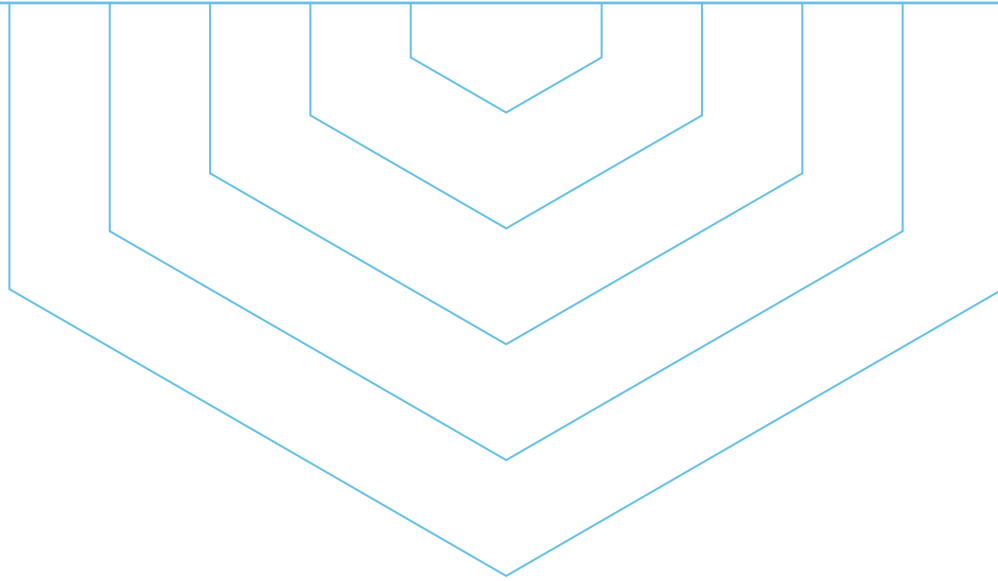
CLOSURE OF ROXHAM ROAD

At the time of writing, the announcement of the reworking of the Safe Third Country Agreement is generating more questions than answers. The closing of Roxham Road has been announced. As this crossing point between the United States and Canada, located in Montérégie, has been the subject of much controversy in recent years, it seemed appropriate to reiterate the conditions under which immigrants seeking refugee status arrive in our municipalities.

Back in 2017, a group of citizens in the Town of Hemmingford founded the group Bridges not Borders. The objective of their organization is to raise awareness among the population and elected officials about refugees by deconstructing myths and stereotypes :

Too often, refugees are rejected or stigmatized, but they are just human beings like us, fleeing terrible situations and seeking safety. People who cross illegally are not «illegal immigrants.» Nor are they «queue jumpers,» because claims are processed in the order in which they are received.³¹

One MIRS worker explained that women travel through several countries before reaching Canada and that the social and health conditions of these long trips are often minimal. She also described the context of vulnerability and dependence in which many women find themselves, which places them in a particularly precarious position with regard to sexual violence and mental health issues. In addition, despite the difficulties in accessing sexual and reproductive health care, many women cross the border while pregnant. Indeed, over the past year, there have been enough of them that social pediatrics resources have been reorganized to meet the growing demand. From March to November 2022, 640 pregnant women seeking asylum benefited from a new coordination mechanism to ensure follow-up and care in the Greater Montréal area³³.



C. ANTIFEMINISM AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN³⁴

Mélissa Blais, a professor in the Department of Sociology at the Université du Québec en Outaouais, defines antifeminism as «a counter-movement that opposes the feminist movement and seeks to impede the emancipation of women.» This author describes antifeminism as a reactive force, that «evolves with the advances of the feminist movement.» As mentioned in the first edition of this overview, anti-feminism represents a real obstacle to the work carried out by feminist groups since it challenges certain rights that women have won.

Feminist groups are frequently on the front lines of these anti-feminist attacks. Many women affirm they engage in their activities as delegates to certain coordinating bodies with a sense of wariness: they report that they are the only ones equipped to identify anti-feminist strategies aimed at either 1- blurring the systemic inequalities that disadvantage women and gender minorities, or 2- minimizing the issues that concern women.

FOR EXAMPLE, ACROSS THE MONTÉRÉGIE REGION, WOMEN WORKERS REPORT ON THE INCREASINGLY DOMINANT DISCOURSE REGARDING THE APPROACH TO « DOMESTIC VIOLENCE », A DISCOURSE THAT EMPHASIZES MEN'S INDIVIDUAL DISTRESS AND VIEWS WOMEN'S DEFENSIVE ACTIONS AS « REACTIVE ABUSE ».

This way of conceptualizing domestic violence represents a significant and alarming step backwards since, as early as 1995, the Québec government has recognized the social and political nature of this type of violence, which is committed for the purpose of control and domination .

THESE BATTLES OVER DEFINITIONS EXTEND FAR BEYOND THE IDEA OF A SIMPLE « WAR OR WORDS » AS THEY AFFECT TRAINING, INTERVENTION PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES WITHIN CRISIS UNITS, LOCAL POLICE FORCES, THE DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL AND PENAL PROSECUTIONS (DPCP), ETC.

Not only do feminist groups have to bear the brunt of these challenges and struggles—which are not part of their core mission in most cases—but they must also constantly reaffirm the legitimacy of feminist positions that are rooted in the situation of women they serve on a daily basis. Some workers reported feeling discouraged and exhausted by the repetitive nature of the awareness-raising work that needs to be done on feminism and anti-feminism within their local coalitions and with some of their institutional allies.

A PROJECT NOW UNDERWAY

In 2019, the TCGFM became the first organization in Québec to be funded to carry out a project specifically on anti-feminism and the symmetrization or de-gendering of violence. The purpose of the project, funded by Women and Gender Equality Canada (WGEC), is to co-construct a feminist advocacy strategy and to equip its members and allies to contribute to reducing the manifestations of these issues in Montérégie. A self-training kit was created to sensitize workers of its member groups to anti-feminism, its multiple forms, and appropriate ways to respond to it.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had another tragic social consequence: the significant increase in cases of violence against women and femicide. According to the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA), 23 women and girls were murdered in the province in 2020³⁹. In 2021, 26 women were murdered because of their sex—a terrible number not reached since 2008⁴⁰. Although the number of femicides declined in 2022, there seems to be an overrepresentation of their number in Montérégie (4 out of 14 femicides)⁴¹. It is too early to draw any conclusions, but it will be important to monitor this indicator over the next few years.

The breadth of violence against women and girls extends well beyond femicide. Province-wide, SOS violence conjugale estimates it «received 7,000 more calls in 2020-2021 than in 2019-2020. The number [was] as high as 200 per day, compared to an average of 90 in 2019.»⁴² On the ground, this period was characterized by a forced reduction in shelters' capacity following the imposition of Québec public health regulations. This resulted in the denial of 15,000 requests for shelter from women experiencing domestic violence across the province⁴³.

Over the past 18 months, the capacity of support organizations has gradually returned to normal, thanks to the relaxation of health regulations that restricted the number of available beds. However, despite this return to normalcy, it must be remembered that the number of resources is insufficient to meet the needs of women subjected to these situations of violence. Existing resources continue to deny requests for assistance and set up waiting lists. According to a worker from the Table Itinérance Rive-Sud (TIRS), groups have been calling for the creation of a transitional violence resource (2nd step) in the region since 2017. The overload of organizations as well as the pandemic have delayed the implementation of this project. New efforts are being made through one of the TIRS committees to ensure that this demand is heard and that concrete action is taken.

THE ANTI-ABORTION MOVEMENT AND THE EXAMPLE OF CHÂTEAUGUAY

Anti-feminism is also expressed by the anti-abortion movement. Over the past year, the Femmes Vigilantes committee of the municipality of Chateauguay has carried out several collective actions to condemn the increase in services provided by anti-abortion practitioners⁴⁴. It is not uncommon for these organizations to locate near feminist (or free choice)⁴⁵ resources. This is the case of a new shelter for young mothers that is part of the program of Options, an organization that provides, among other things, counselling services during an unplanned pregnancy, and that is identified as a resource that discourages abortion on moral grounds.⁴⁶ This new housing resource is located near the women's centre, Quartier des femmes.

At the provincial level, many feminist and pro-choice activists are calling for new research, including regionalized data, to be conducted on the anti-abortion movement in Québec, as a follow-up to the research conducted in 2014⁴⁷.

D. WOMEN AND HOMELESSNESS

From 2019 to 2023, very little new data has been generated about women's homelessness in Montérégie (quantitative or qualitative). This has compromised our ability to update this section of the report. In 2022, TCGFM, in partnership with the Service aux collectivités (SAC) of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), published a research report that briefly touched on women's homelessness⁴⁸. That section of the study contained no regional data and drew on quantitative data from five to ten years ago. This reflects at least two things.

First, the difficulty of quantifying women's homelessness, which is by definition less visible than men's homelessness. In fact, according to Professor Céline Bellot, «women will generally do anything to avoid the street, and even, once on the street, avoid being identified as a woman experiencing homelessness.» [Translation] The invisibility of women's homelessness is the result of a need for protection, as the street and mixed-gender housing resources can be hostile and even dangerous places for women.

ACCORDING TO A TIRS WORKER, THERE ARE NO WOMEN-ONLY HOMELESS SHELTERS IN MONTÉRÉGIE.

According to her, the number of women using mixed-gender housing resources varies greatly from season to season, sometimes leading workers to wonder where women go during their long periods of absence from the shelters and the places they usually frequent on the street. In addition, many last resort shelters do not allow people experiencing homelessness to stay for the day or leave their belongings.

A WORKER AT D'MAIN DE FEMMES HAS NOTICED THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW PHENOMENON : HOMELESS WOMEN'S USE OF HER CENTRE'S LIVING SPACE DURING THE DAY.

They arrive in the morning with their bags and take refuge in the centre. Workers at other women's centres said they had observed the same phenomenon: some homeless women use the community computers available to them, while others simply take advantage of the chance to warm up for a few hours before walking back to the last resort shelter. The TIRS worker said that some organizations informally allow women to drop off their belongings for a few hours or days to make it easier for them to get around and support them in taking steps toward meeting their basic needs and social reintegration.

The absence of data from the 2022 study also demonstrates the importance of producing gendered and regionalized data to generate a realistic overview of the issues unfolding in the regions

NEVERTHELESS, TWO PARTICULARLY WORRISOME FINDINGS EMERGED FROM THE STUDY ON WOMEN'S WELL-BEING IN MONTÉRÉGIE. FIRST, THAT RURAL HOMELESSNESS IS UNDERESTIMATED AND MISUNDERSTOOD. SECONDE, THAT MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS, LIVING AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF OTHER VULNERABILITIES, ARE OVER-REPRESENTED AMONG THE HOMELESS POPULATION.

Once again, this justifies the importance of adopting GBA+ to understand the specific causes of women's homelessness and, more importantly, the specific causes of homelessness for all categories of women and gender minorities in Montérégie. For example, according to one MIRS worker, immigrant women with precarious status are more vulnerable to situations of violence and abuse. They also tend to be more tolerant of these situations as they fear homelessness, in addition to fearing retaliation from the legal system (including deportation from the country). As a result, they are more wary and less likely to turn to existing resources. Some of these women are homeless and move from one home to another through their network of acquaintances. Eventually, many return to live with their abuser, as there is no economically viable alternative where they feel safe.

Despite limited available data, the issue remains a priority and a concern. Over the past year, the TIRS Women's

Homelessness Committee has created the Trousse essentiELLES [Women's Essentials Kit], containing a variety of basic sanitary and hygiene products, which is distributed free of charge⁵⁰. During the 2021-2022 year, nearly 300 kits were distributed⁵¹. This year, TIRS wishes to continue developing this project with strategically placed distribution machines. The project is currently in the consolidation phase and seeking funding from institutional partners.

THE HOUSING CRISIS AND NEW FACES OF HOMELESSNESS

The housing shortage combined with the sharp rise in the cost of living is having a strong impact on Montérégie households. In 2022, the Comité logement Rive-Sud stated that the vacancy rate was 1.2% in the municipality of Longueuil, whereas in a so-called balanced market, this rate should be at least 3%⁵². In our region, the Comité logement Rive-Sud states that households spend between 30% and 80% of their income on housing costs. This is due in particular to an average 20% increase in rental costs over the past few years⁵³. «The Comité logement Rive-Sud has noted that a growing proportion of the population is having difficulty paying their rent.»⁵⁴.

This observation was shared by a worker at the Centre D'Main de Femmes who has noticed an increase in the number of services provided to women living in precarious housing situations. She remarked that the most vulnerable women tend to accept unsanitary living conditions and unwarranted rent increases because they have nowhere else to live. This worker also maintained that new faces are appearing among the users requiring assistance related to housing⁵⁵ and other types of administrative procedures⁵⁶; these are women who previously were able to meet their financial obligations and never had to fight for their housing rights. They do not necessarily know the extent of their rights, how to assert them, or of the available helping resources. They may be low-income women living in apartments and no longer able to absorb successive increases, but also slightly better-off women living in a newer building. This worker explained that there is a lot of new construction in her municipality and that the lack of regulation for rent increases in newly built properties, coupled with the shortage of housing, is creating a new form of vulnerability and precariousness. The workers at the Centre D'Main de Femmes, like others, find themselves exceeding their counselling responsibilities in order to support women in meeting basic needs.

The same is true for the TIRS, which confirms the arrival of new faces in the streets of Longueuil, near the metro station and in the shelters; people who were just making ends meet, but now, due to the housing crisis and inflation are in an extremely precarious position. A TIRS worker explained that due to the housing crisis, some emergency resources have to extend the average length of stay, often beyond the length of time allowed by the organizations' official mandate.

E. JOB-FAMILY BALANCE +

Historically, the issue of job-family balance has been seen as an individual issue affecting women⁵⁷. According to Gabrielle Pitre, assistant director and former leader of the TCGFM's job-family balance+ (JFB+) project, labour market transformation and the diversification of family models have spurred employers to respond with measures to reduce work-life balance conflicts and motivate and

retain workers⁵⁸. The TCGFM prefers to use the term JFB+, rather than the traditional term «family-work-school balance.» This position is intended to reflect :

the collective capacity to harmonize, over time, parental, family, school and social obligations with the demands of work, school and caregiving responsibilities. The term job, rather than work, is used to avoid the work-family dichotomy that makes work done within the family sphere invisible.⁵⁹

THE STATE OF JOB-FAMILY BALANCE IN MONTRÉGIE⁶⁰

In 2019, the TCGFM surveyed Montérégie community organizations as part of its JFB+ project. Nearly 235 individuals responded to the online survey, which sought to assess the existence of formal JFB+ policies as well as how employers manage such requests. Only 25% of respondents said they had a formal job-life balance policy, while 62% said they had no such policy⁶¹. Among the latter, a large majority stated that their employer manages JFB+ on an ad hoc or informal basis (82%).

These informal and individualized methods entail risks and unintended effects: «unequal treatment, inconsistency [in the application of measures and decision-making], additional workload, loss of certain achievements, etc.»⁶².

According to a 2021 study by the Coalition pour la conciliation famille-travail-études (CCFTÉ)⁶³, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on opportunities for balancing work, school and family life. This study is based on a sample of over 1,000 respondents across the province, 90% of whom were women. The report paints a disturbing picture of the impact of the pandemic and respondents' precarious conditions. Indeed, nearly 70% of people «had difficulty combining their different roles (parent, worker, student, caregiver) during the

pandemic.»⁶⁴ Some services, including on-call services, had to cease operations for extended periods for health reasons⁶⁵. In addition to limited access to services that improve job-life balance, many changes in daily life have also contributed to reducing respondents' ability to achieve a balanced life: school closures, telecommuting, limited access to a support network and pressure to perform in a context of uncertainty⁶⁶. For more than three quarters of the respondents, these difficulties have led to a decline in their mental health⁶⁷.

**THE PANDEMIC HAS FURTHER INDIVIDUALIZED
JFB + ISSUES AND THE SEARCH FOR A « BALANCE
BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SPHERES OF LIFE »⁶⁸.**

FIGURE 1. VISUAL CREATED BY THE TCGFM FOR ITS JFB+ PROJECT

CONCILIER, C'EST POSSIBLE!



Je ne suis plus stressée quand je reçois un appel imprévu



Je me sens comprise lorsque je dois m'absenter



Ça diminue ma charge mentale et mon équipe me soutient



Mes besoins sont entendus et normalisés



Je sens qu'on me considère comme une personne, pas juste une employée



Ça facilite le recrutement d'employés qualifiés et ça aide à les garder plus longtemps



ÇA DONNE UNE ÉQUIPE DE TRAVAIL PLUS EN SANTÉ!



Table de concertation des groupes de femmes de la Montérégie

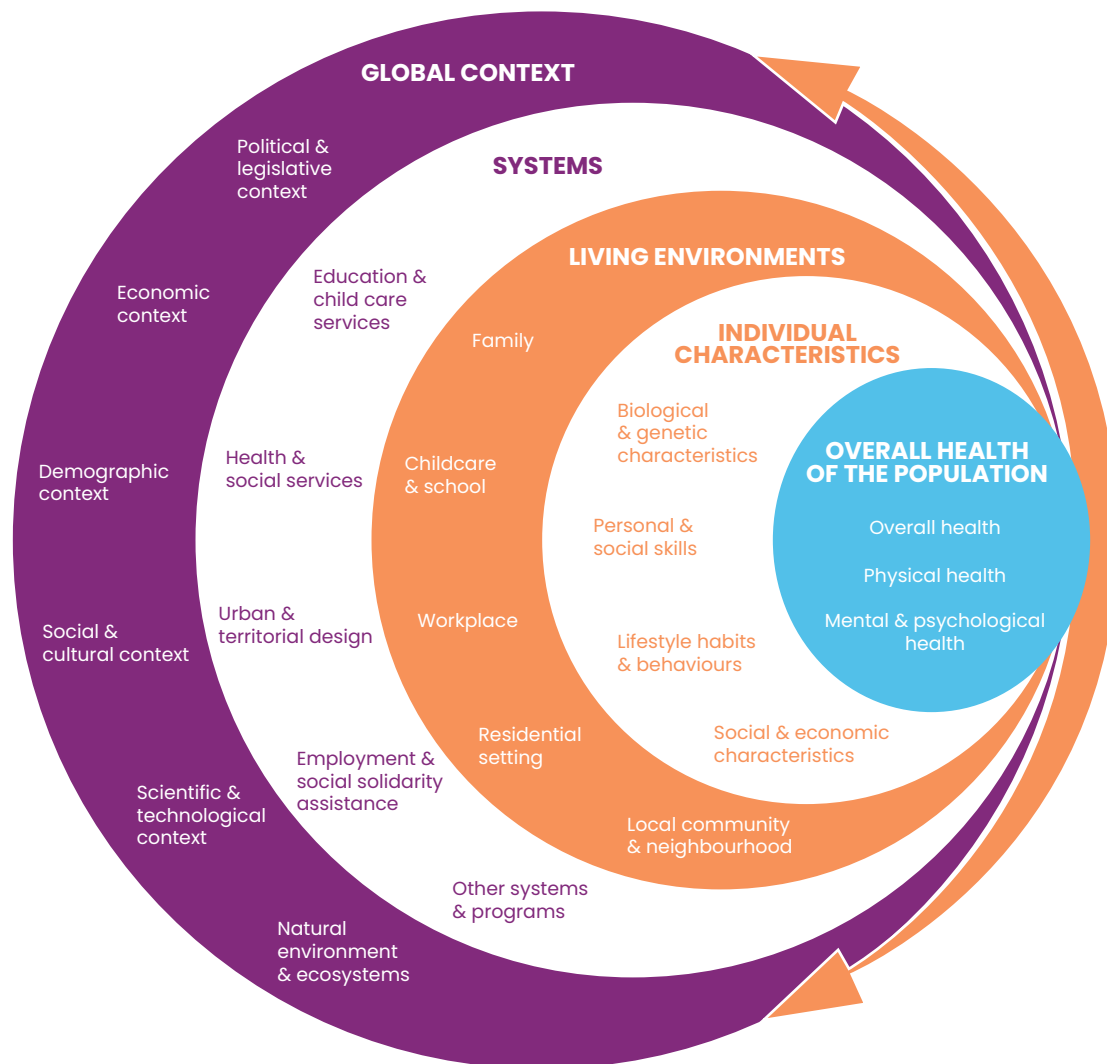
F. WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING NEEDS AND BARRIERS⁶⁹

Québec's Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) defines health as being determined by multiple interconnected factors of varying scales and diverse systems: population health status (overall health, mental, physical), individual characteristics (biological, social, socio-economic, lifestyle), living environment (family, friends, work, housing), systems (education, health, employment) and global context (political, economic, social, cultural,

technological, scientific, environmental)⁷⁰. As explained by Cournoyer and Pache, authors of the report *Women's Health and Well-being in Montérégie: Perspectives of the community sector* :

These different elements are all shaped by social position, including race, gender and class relations, as well as by immigration status and individual capabilities. In terms of health, these intertwined experiences create significant gaps between women and men, as well as among women themselves.⁷¹

FIGURE 2. HEALTH DETERMINANTS⁷²



Cournoyer and Pache's research was based on a two-fold methodology: a review of the available literature and consultation with TCGFM⁷³ member and allied groups. The consultation was carried out in three stages: 1- the identification of priority issues; 2- the distribution of a survey that was completed by more than 130 individuals who work with women and represent 80 Montérégie organizations; 3- focus groups in which about 20

people participated. The analysis revealed a category of data that had not been anticipated by the research steering committee. The data concerned not only users of community sector services, but also, through the consultation process, certain aspects of the health and well-being of women who work in community sector groups.

I. USERS OF COMMUNITY SECTOR SERVICES

The study informs us about the health and well-being of women who use the services of community organizations in the region. This information is revealed indirectly through the accounts of workers who participated in

the study. They provided us with information about the needs expressed by users and the barriers they faced when trying to meet their basic needs. Four priority areas of intervention were identified⁷⁴.

| THE NEEDS OF WOMEN USING COMMUNITY SERVICES IN MONTÉRÉGIE | |
|---|---|
| HEALTH | Users mainly expressed the need for psychosocial support. They also asked for support in «navigating the complexity of the healthcare network.» ⁷⁵ They also sought help in accessing mental health services and a family physician. |
| HOUSING | Most requests for housing assistance concerned access to public housing. Considering emergency shelter capacity, users also made numerous requests for support in their search for available resources. Finally, because of the housing crisis, many also sought assistance in finding affordable housing in the private rental market. |
| EMPLOYMENT | Employment-related needs include re-entry into the labour market, but also barriers to JFB+. Also included in this category were requests for support related to returning to and entering school. |
| ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES | Last, administrative procedures refers to requests for assistance in obtaining other types of services. Here, the most frequently requested support is related to accessing legal aid, programs to help victims of violence, and finally, accessing social benefit programs (e.g. scholarships, last resort financial assistance, and retirement programs). |

These requests for support from community workers reveal great needs on the part of users. However, there are still many obstacles to meeting these needs. The most discussed issue continues to be barriers to accessing services. There are two main barriers. First, there is the issue of long waiting lists, both for community resources and the health care system. Waiting lists for access to mental health services are of particular concern as these delays can «further complicate other interrelated issues. For example, they can create a barrier to returning to employment, which can lead to financial insecurity.⁷⁶» Second, physical accessibility of services is problematic due to the lack of available public transportation. The Montérégie territory is vast and obstacles related to travel are recurrent and affect women in many ways: access to emergency housing resources, access to health care, travel between institutions for administrative purposes,

etc. Physical accessibility is another example of a barrier that affects women differently depending on their social position (disability, poverty, homelessness, etc.).

Finally, it would be difficult to ignore the significant consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on women users of Montérégie community sector services. Accessibility and availability of mental health resources, already insufficient, continued to decline while needs continued to increase. As discussed at several points in this report, psychological, social and political vulnerabilities increased during the pandemic. These included «increased social isolation, anxiety, [an] increase in marital separation, [an] increase in violence against women, [a] lack of housing, and [an] increase in women's material insecurity.»⁷⁷ These intertwined issues have resulted in increased mental health needs for women service users.

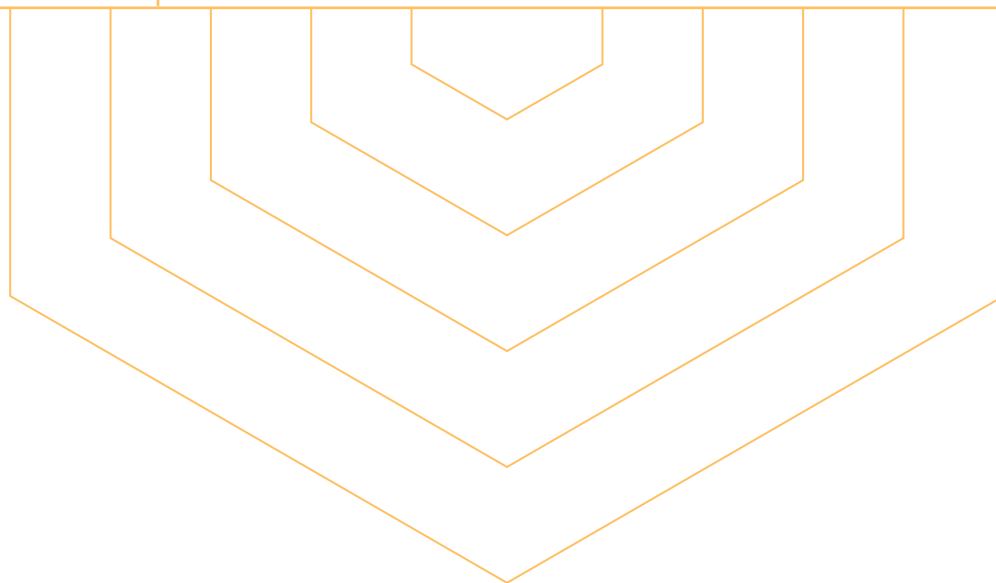
II. WOMEN WORKING IN THE COMMUNITY SECTOR

The report approaches the health and well-being of women community workers from the perspective of their relationship to work. It is therefore a non-exhaustive portrait that focuses on the obstacles encountered in their work and the consequences of these obstacles on their health and well-being. Essentially, workers reported

a lack of three types of resources: human resources, financial resources and external resources. These shortages translate into barriers that lead to chronic overload in the performance of their daily tasks as well as negative impacts on their health and well-being.

LACK OF RESOURCES EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN WORKERS

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| HUMAN RESOURCES | Staff shortages are the result of two co-occurring phenomena: recruitment difficulties and absences for health reasons (including burnout). The lack of human resources in work teams puts additional pressure on workers who are trying to make up for the lack of personnel. |
| FINANCIAL RESOURCES | <p>Chronic underfunding of community organizations imposes strain in multiple areas, threatening the capacity to pay competitive salaries (which has a direct impact on staff recruitment capacities), provide specialized training to properly equip women workers, deal with unforeseen and urgent needs, and provide women-only services adapted to all women. These difficulties represent obstacles to providing services that meet the diversity of users' needs.</p> <p>In addition, workers described the cumbersome procedures that must be followed to access project funding, in a context of scarce human resources. The constant search for funding and accountability is a source of anxiety that undermines the sustainability of jobs and services offered.</p> |
| EXTERNAL RESOURCES | Women workers also reported a general shortage of external resources. They refer users to mental health and addiction resources only to see them turned away: «while waiting for specialized services from the health network, many community organizations must offer psychological services without being trained or organized for this purpose » ⁷⁸ . |



As mentioned at the beginning of this report, for many years, the community sector has had to make up for the public network's shortcomings and, in spite of itself, has become an increasingly important part of Québec's social safety net. The community sector is facing an increase in the complexity of the problems observed among the users it serves, in a context of scarce human and financial resources. This is not without consequences. Cournoyer and Pache explain a cascade of consequences :

A veritable vicious circle, the reported issues successively aggravate working conditions in the community sector and the services that organizations are able to provide. Discontinuity of follow-up, restricted accompaniment for essential outside appointments, limitations on reception capacity: workers have to function under difficult conditions that everyone is aware of, and that allow them to provide services only on a much reduced scale. The community sector has the impression that it is making up for the shortcomings of the health care system, without receiving adequate recognition or training, particularly in the area of mental health.⁷⁹

This lack of resources places community workers in a position of chronic overload. In this respect one worker stated :

Currently, we are subsidized by a project of the Secrétariat à la condition féminine to maintain workers' health, so we provide psychological support to workers. But it is not enough, the women are burnt out. Even a month of holiday in the summer does not suffice. I'm really worried about the future. I am seeing enormous emotional, psychological and physical fatigue, [a] state of post-traumatic shock. The work of helping new employees settle in is hard because everyone is so strained already.⁸⁰

Aware that they are the last link in this heavily damaged social net and that they are the last resort for many users, the workers are struggling to reduce their workload. They are also aware that despite their own symptoms of exhaustion and anxiety, «organizations often cannot replace them when they are absent.» The vicious circle described by Cournoyer and Pache results in an impact on the capacity to provide services to users and a potential deterioration in community health and well-being (workers and users). Like their clients, women community workers struggle to obtain services and care within a reasonable time frame from the health care system.

IN SHORT, THE CONSEQUENCES OF STRUCTURAL ISSUES, LARGELY RELATED TO LACK OF FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE HEALTH CARE NETWORK, ARE INDIVIDUALIZED, AND BORNE MAINLY BY COMMUNITY SECTOR PERSONNEL, THE VAST MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE WOMEN. THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE WILL NOT BE INTERRUPTED OR REVERSED THROUGH INDIVIDUAL SOLUTIONS, HOWEVER: A BROADER SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RESPONSE IS NEEDED

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to provide a regional portrait of the state of equality between women and men, and also among women themselves. This regional overview is an awareness-raising tool that will be disseminated to the SCF, to the TCGFM's partners and to the main local and regional consultation bodies in the Montérégie.

We decided to produce a thematic portrait to address the issues raised by local and regional feminist groups in Montérégie. Some issues, such as women's political representation, are showing signs of improvement. In contrast, many others appear to be worsening, such as the social and economic conditions of immigrant women, the rise of anti-feminist movements, and the consequences of insufficient resources on women workers and their users. Unfortunately, it was difficult to profile other issues, such as women's homelessness and women's health. The lack of gendered and regionalized data remains a major obstacle to the production of a truly comprehensive overview that fully reflects the reality on the ground. While a lack of available data affected the production of the report as a whole, we were able to rely on the contribution of workers from many community groups in the region by conducting interviews. Once again, we wish to highlight their contribution and their knowledge of the field by recognizing their expertise.

In addition to the lack of gendered and regionalized data, it seems important to reiterate, one last time, the consequences of not having disaggregated data based on additional identity-based indicators. It is one of the limitations of this report. Despite our efforts, several categories of women have remained in the shadows due to lack of data, and we have not been able to observe how the issues affect these categories of women specifically (young women, older women, fat women, sex workers, neurodivergent women, women with disabilities, etc.). Gender-based analysis recognizes that the causes of a social issue, its manifestations and solutions differ by gender. GBA+ postulates that the causes of a social issue, its manifestations and its solutions differ according to gender and additional identity factors. This report contains many concrete examples that validate the intersectional approach underlying GBA+. Without this data, it is virtually impossible to gain adequate knowledge of the members of regional communities and to take precise and effective action to eliminate the sources of inequity, discrimination, vulnerability and precariousness.

MEMBER GROUPS

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| L'Accueil pour Elle | Salaberry-de-Valleyfield |
| Ainsi soit-elle centre de femmes | Chambly |
| APTS CISSS Montérégie-Est | Longueuil |
| Association des femmes diplômées des universités (AFDU) | Montérégie, Saint-Lambert |
| C.A.L.A.C.S. Châteauguay | Châteauguay |
| C.A.L.A.C.S. La Vigie | Salaberry-de-Valleyfield |
| Carrefour pour Elle | Longueuil |
| Centre de femmes Autonomie en soiE | Saint-Hyacinthe |
| Centre de femmes Com'Femme | Brossard |
| Centre de femmes Entres Ailes | Sainte-Julie |
| Centre de femmes du Haut-Richelieu | Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu |
| Centre de femmes L'Éclaircie | Sainte-Catherine |
| Centre de femmes L'Essentielle | Beloeil |
| Centre des femmes de Longueuil | Longueuil |
| Centre de femmes La Marg'Elle | Saint-Rémi |
| Centre de femmes La Moisson | Île Perrot |
| Centre D'Main de Femmes | Salaberry-de-Valleyfield |
| CISSS Montérégie Est, RLS Pierre Boucher | Longueuil |
| CISSS Montérégie-Centre | Saint-Hubert |
| La Clé sur la Porte | Saint-Hyacinthe |
| COFFRE | Saint-Hubert |
| Conseil Central Montérégie | Brossard |
| Hébergement La Passerelle | Vaudreuil-Dorion |
| Inform'Elle | Saint-Hubert |
| Maison de la Paix, volet La Chaumière | Longueuil |
| Maison d'hébergement L'Égide | La Prairie |
| Maison Hina | Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu |
| Maison La Grande Ourse Montérégie | Saint-Ours |
| Maison La Source | Sorel-Tracy |
| Maison Simone-Monet-Chartrand | Chambly |
| Option Ressource Travail | Salaberry-de-Valleyfield |
| Pavillon Marguerite de Champlain | Greenfield Park |
| Place à l'emploi | Longueuil |
| Quartier des femmes | Châteauguay |
| La Re-Source de Châteauguay | Châteauguay |
| Résidence Elle du Haut-Saint-Laurent | Huntingdon |

REFERENCES CITED

Bellot, Céline. (2018). « Rendre visible l'itinérance au féminin », Retrieved 21 March 2023 from : <https://frq.gouv.qc.ca/histoire-et-rapport/rendre-visible-litinerance-au-feminin/>

Berthiaume, Claudia. (2021). « Homicides en 2021 : jamais autant de femmes tuées en 13 ans au Québec », *Journal de Montréal*, Retrieved 20 January 2023 from : <https://www.journaldemontreal.com/2021/12/30/homicides-en-2021-jamais-autant-de-femmes-tuees-en-13-ans-au-quebec>

Blais, Mélissa. (2018). « Masculinisme et violences contre les femmes : une analyse des effets du contre-mouvement antiféministe sur le mouvement féministe québécois ». Thèse. Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal.

_____. (2015). « L'antiféminisme au Québec », L'Encyclopédie canadienne, En ligne : <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/fr/article/lantifeminisme-au-quebec>, Retrieved 20 janvier 2023.

Bridges not Borders. « Qui traverse la frontière et d'où viennent-ils? », En ligne : <http://www.bridgesnotborders.ca/qui.html>, Retrieved 26 mars 2023.

Centre de prévention de la radicalisation menant à la violence. (2021). « Les actes à caractère haineux au Québec: un état des lieux », Retrieved 20 January 2023 from : <https://info-radical.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Rapport-CPRMV-dec2021-25.pdf>

Chartrand, Marie-Hélène. (2022). « La crise du logement sévit à Longueuil », Retrieved 22 March 2023 from : <https://www.fm1033.ca/la-crise-du-logement-sevit-a-longueuil/>

Chinese Canadian National Council. (2021). « A Year of Racist Attacks: Anti-Asian Racism Across Canada One Year Into the Covid-19 Pandemic », Retrieved 20 January 2023 : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/193CdIC8uq623VRIAzoO3ShfDTEutXQi2/view>

Conseil du statut de la femme. (2023). « Organismes ressources », Retrieved 17 January 2023 from : <https://csf.gouv.qc.ca/organismes-ressources/?groupe®ion=monteregie-16&competence=1>

_____. (2021). « Les violences faites aux femmes en période de crise sanitaire », Retrieved 31 January 2023 from : <https://csf.gouv.qc.ca/article/publicationsnum/les-femmes-et-la-pandemie/societe/les-violences-faites-aux-femmes-en-periode-de-crise-sanitaire/>

_____. (2015). « Portrait statistique : Égalité femmes-hommes – Montérégie », Retrieved 31 January 2023 from: https://csf.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/portrait_egalite_femmes_hommes_monteregie_2015.pdf

Cournoyer, Laurence, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). « Santé et bien-être des femmes en Montérégie : Perspectives du milieu communautaire », en partenariat avec le Service aux collectivités de l'UQAM, Retrieved 1 February 2023 from : https://sac.uqam.ca/upload/files/TCGFM_SBEF_rapport_2022_WEB.pdf

Dayan-Perez, Paula. (2022). « Avortement : des militantes manifestent devant un organisme », Le Soleil de Châteauguay, Retrieved 31 January 2023 from : <https://www.cybersoleil.com/avortement-des-manifestantes-denoncent-les-pratiques-dun-organisme-a-chateauguay/>

Dubois-Paradis, Sophie et Martin Tétu. (2021). « Étude sur la conciliation famille-travail-études des Québécois-e-s en contexte de pandémie », Retrieved 23 March 2023 from : https://ccfte.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/ecc81tude_conciliationfamille_travailecc81tudes_ccfteecc81_dubois-tecc81tu_avecannexes-1.pdf

Gentile, Davide et Daniel Boily. (2023). « La pédiatrie sociale au service de centaines de migrantes du chemin Roxham », Retrieved 26 March 2023 from : <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1950639/pediatrie-sociale-asile-chemin-roxham>,

Gonin, Audrey, Véronique Pronovost et Mélissa Blais. (2014). « Enjeux éthiques de l'intervention auprès de femmes vivant une grossesse imprévue au Québec », en partenariat avec la Fédération du Québec pour le planning des naissances et le Service aux collectivités de l'UQAM, Retrieved 1 February 2023 from : <https://archipel.uqam.ca/6588/1/rapport%20de%20recherche.pdf>

Gouvernement du Canada. (2022). « Les communautés autochtones au Québec », Retrieved 25 March 2023 from : <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/fra/1634312499368/1634312554965>

_____. (2020). « Santé et bien-être des femmes : Plan d'action 2020-24 », Retrieved 25 March 2023 from : <https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/2020/20-730-01W.pdf>

_____. (1995). « Prévenir, dépister. Contrer la violence conjugale », Retrieved 21 March 2023 : <https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/2000/00-807/95-842.pdf>

Grenier, Diane. (1985). « Solidarité régionale : Portrait des tables de concertation de groupes de femmes au Québec ».

Groguhé, Marissa. (2019). « Centres antiavortement : « tromperie » et « manipulation » », Retrieved 26 March 2023 from : <https://www.lapresse.ca/actualites/sante/201901/03/01-5209807-centres-antiavortement-tromperie-et-manipulation.php>

Institut de la statistique du Québec. (2023). « Estimations de la population des municipalités de 25 000 habitants et plus », Retrieved 17 January 2023 from : <https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/produit/tableau/estimations-de-la-population-des-municipalites-de-25-000-habitants-et-plus>

Le courrier du Sud. (2019). « Agglomération de Longueuil : Une personne sur cinq est issue de l'immigration », Le Courrier du Sud, Retrieved 17 August 2022 from : <https://www.lecourrierdusud.ca/agglomeration-de-longueuil-une-personne-sur-cinq-est-un-immigrant/>

Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Innovation et de l'Énergie. (2022). « Occupation du territoire », Retrieved 17 janvier 2023 from : <https://www.economie.gouv.qc.ca/pages-regionales/monteregie/portrait-regional/occupation-du-territoire>

Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration. (2021). « Présence et portraits régionaux des personnes immigrantes admises au Québec de 2010 à 2019 », Retrieved 18 January 2023 from : <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.fm?Lang=F&SearchText=Monteregie&DGUIDlist=2021S05002435&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0>

Observatoire canadien du féminicide pour la justice et la responsabilisation. (2021). « Comprendre les meurtres de femmes et de filles liés au sexe et au genre au Canada en 2020 », Retrieved 20 January 2023 from : <https://femicideincanada.ca/cestunf%C3%A9micide2020.pdf>. Also available in English as «Understanding sex/gender-related killings of women and girls in Canada» at: <https://femicideincanada.ca/callitfemicide2020.pdf>.

Panneton, Stéphanie, Véronique Pronovost, Caroline Bouchard, Catherine Bourassa-Dansereau et TCGFM. (2020). « Les représentations médiatiques des femmes aux élections municipales : Quels enjeux, quelles incidences pour les candidates? », en partenariat avec le Service aux collectivités de l'UQAM, Retrieved 17 January 2023 from : [https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/TGrapports %20\(phase2\)HRFINAL3.pdf](https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/TGrapports %20(phase2)HRFINAL3.pdf)

Pitre, Gabrielle et TCGFM. (2020). « Conciliation emploi-famille + : De l'exploration à l'appropriation », TCGFM Webinar.

Poireau, Juliette. (2022). « Le CALACS de Longueuil voit le jour après quatre ans de travail », TVRS, Retrieved 1 February 2023 from : <https://www.tvrs.ca/actualites/le-calacs-de-longueuil-voit-le-jour-apres-quatre-ans>

Pronovost, Véronique. (2013). « La droite chrétienne américaine : une analyse féministe foucauldienne des cas du pasteur Mark Gungor et du mouvement des centres d'aide à la grossesse » Thesis. Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal.

Pronovost, Véronique et TCGFM. (2019). « État des lieux régional : Analyse thématique de l'état de l'égalité en Montérégie », BANQ, Retrieved 31 January 2023 from : <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/4072987>

_____. (2016). « Pour en finir avec la féminisation de la pauvreté », presented to the public consultation on the fight against poverty and social exclusion of the Ministère de l'Emploi, du Travail et de la Solidarité sociale. Retrieved 31 January 2023 from : <https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/1467314017-AVIS-pauvrete-FINAL.pdf>

Radio-Canada. (2020). « Racisme et coronavirus : la police de Longueuil sert un avertissement dans les école », Retrieved 20 January 2023 from : <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1505839/racisme-coronavirus-police-longueuil-lettre>

Réseau des tables régionales de groupes de femmes du Québec. (2021). « Parcours de la candidate », 3rd ed., Retrieved 23 January 2023 from : <http://www.reseautablesfemmes.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Parcours-de-la-Candidate-2021-ACC-MAI.pdf>

Richer, Jocelyne. (2022). « Nombre record de femmes élues à l'Assemblée nationale », Le Soleil, Retrieved 18 January 2023 from : <https://www.lesoleil.com/2022/10/04/nombre-record-de-femmes-elues-a-lassemblee-nationale-83e959b9674fcaac8f62c81e704f9792>

Savary, Jérôme. (2021). « La Haute-Yamaska et Brome-Missisquoi entrent dans le giron de l'Estrie », La Tribune, Retrieved 17 January 2023 from : <https://www.latribune.ca/2021/07/08/la-haute-yamaska-et-brome-missisquoi-entrent-dans-le-giron-de-lestrie-bb1cdec812110055c85446c36ca1de75?nor=true>

Secrétariat à la condition féminine. (2022). « Stratégie gouvernementale pour l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, 2022-2027 », Gouvernement du Québec, Retrieved 27 March 2023 from : <https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/org/SCF/publications/plans-strategiques/Strategie-egalite-2022-2027.pdf>

Service de police de l'agglomération de Longueuil. (2020). « Rapport des activités 2020 », Retrieved 20 January 2023 from : https://cms.longueuil.quebec/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2021-07/Rapport%20des%20activit%C3%A9s_SPAL_2020_Web_3.pdf

Statistiques Canada. (2021). « Recensement 2021 », Retrieved 18 January 2023 from : <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/detailspagecfang=F&SearchText=Monteregie&DGUIDlist=2021S05002435&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0>

Table Itinérance Rive-Sud. (2022). « Rapport d'activités 2021-2022 », Retrieved 1 February 2023 from : https://www.tirs.ca/_files/ugd/a35e49_9bbbf1e1ce804d7fbd441775db08a7c4.pdf

Tanguy, Adélaïde et Relais-Femmes. (2018). « ADS+ : Analyse différenciée selon les sexes dans une perspective intersectionnelle », Retrieved 31 January 2023 from : <http://trajetvi.ca/files/publications/fiche-synthe-se-ads-finale.pdf>

TVA Nouvelles et Agence QMI. (2022). « Regards 2022 : assassinées parce qu'elles sont des femmes », TVA Nouvelles, Retrieved 20 janvier 2023 from : <https://www.tvanouvelles.ca/2022/12/28/regards-2022-assassinees-parce-quelles-sont-des-femmes>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ¹ Le dernier rapport régional montréalais du Conseil du statut de la femme a été publié en 2015. Pour le consulter: Conseil du statut de la femme. (2015). « Portrait statistique : Égalité femmes-hommes – Montréal », En ligne : https://www.csf.gouv.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/portrait_egalite_femmes_hommes_monteregie_2015.pdf, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.
- ² Véronique Pronovost et TCGFM. (2019). « État des lieux régional : Analyse thématique de l'état de l'égalité en Montréal », En ligne : <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/4072987>, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.
- ³ Considérant les difficultés d'accès aux données quantitatives, de courtes entrevues ont été réalisées avec des travailleuses du milieu communautaire de la Montréal. Ces travailleuses œuvrent au sein d'organisations offrant des services aux femmes de la région. Ces entrevues visent à bonifier l'état des lieux en ajoutant des données qualitatives. Par ces entrevues, nous souhaitons reconnaître l'expertise des groupes communautaires locaux et régionaux.
- ⁴ Secrétariat à la condition féminine. (2022). « Stratégie gouvernementale pour l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, 2022-2027 », Gouvernement du Québec, En ligne : <https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/org/SCF/publications/plans-strategiques/Strategie-egalite-2022-2027.pdf>, page consultée le 27 mars 2023.
- ⁵ Adélaïde Tanguy et Relais-Femmes. (2018). « ADS+ : Analyse différenciée selon les sexes dans une perspective intersectionnelle », En ligne : <http://trajetvi.ca/files/publications/fiche-synthe-se-ads-finale.pdf>, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.
- ⁶ Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Innovation et de l'Énergie. (2022). « Occupation du territoire », En ligne : <https://www.economie.gouv.qc.ca/pages-regionales/monteregie/portrait-regional/occupation-du-territoire>, page consultée le 17 janvier 2023.
- ⁷ Jérôme Savary. (2021). « La Haute-Yamaska et Brome-Missisquoi entrent dans le giron de l'Estrie », En ligne : <https://www.latribune.ca/2021/07/08/la-haute-yamaska-et-brome-missisquoi-entrent-dans-le-giron-de-lestrie-bb1c-dec812110055c85446c36ca1de75?nor=true>, page consultée le 17 janvier 2023.
- ⁸ Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Innovation et de l'Énergie. (2022). Op. Cit.
- ⁹ Institut de la statistique du Québec. (2023). « Estimations de la population des municipalités de 25 000 habitants et plus », En ligne : <https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/produit/tableau/estimations-de-la-population-des-municipalites-de-25-000-habitants-et-plus>, page consultée le 17 janvier 2023.
- ¹⁰ Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Innovation et de l'Énergie. (2022). Op. Cit.
- ¹¹ La communauté d'Akwesasne est établie sur les territoires non-cédés de la Montréal, de l'Ontario et de l'État de New York. Ainsi, « sur le plan administratif, cette communauté relève du bureau régional de l'Ontario de Services aux Autochtones Canada » et il n'est donc pas possible de savoir quelle proportion de cette communauté habite en territoire non-cédé montréalais. Gouvernement du Canada. (2022). « Les communautés autochtones au Québec », En ligne : <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/fra/1634-312499368/1634312554965>, page consultée le 25 mars 2023.
-

¹² Il est à noter que la liste du CSF comprend toujours certaines ressources des MRC de Brome-Missisquoi et de la Haute-Yamaska. Conseil du statut de la femme. (2023). « Organismes ressources », En ligne : <https://csf.gouv.qc.ca/organismes-ressources/?groupe®ion=monteregrie-16&competence=1>, page consultée le 17 janvier 2023.

¹³ Laurence Cournoyer, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). « Santé et bien-être des femmes en Montérégie : Perspectives du milieu communautaire », en partenariat avec le Service aux collectivités de l'UQAM, En ligne : https://sac.uqam.ca/upload/files/TCGFM_SBEF_rapport_2022_WEB.pdf, page consultée le 1er février 2023.

¹⁴ Lorsque les travailleuses réfèrent les usagères à l'externe vers des ressources appropriées (santé mentale, dépendance, etc.), l'obstacle principal auquel elles font face est « le refus de prestations [de services] par ces ressources, notamment en raison des critères d'admission ou de leur capacité d'accueil ». Ibid., p. 25.

¹⁵ Ibid. Des témoignages ont été recueillis en ce sens dans le cadre de cette étude. Par contre, celle-ci n'a pas permis de mesurer l'ampleur du phénomène.

¹⁶ Véronique Pronovost et TCGFM. (2019). Op. Cit. La spécificité des facteurs de précarisation ainsi que l'enjeu de leur reconnaissance par l'État québécois sont abordées dans l'avis : Véronique Pronovost et TCGFM. (2016). « Pour en finir avec la féminisation de la pauvreté », dans le cadre de la Consultation publique en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale du ministère de l'Emploi, du Travail et de la Solidarité sociale, disponible en ligne : <https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/1467314017-AVIS-pauvrete-FINAL.pdf>, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.

¹⁷ La TCGFM, en partenariat avec une équipe de chercheuses de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) et le Service aux collectivités (SAC), a publié un second volet à la recherche « Les représentations médiatiques des femmes aux élections municipales » s'inscrivant dans le projet « Plus de femmes en politique », financé par Femmes et Égalité des genres Canada (FEGC). Voir : S. Panneton, V. Pronovost., C. Bouchard. C. Bourassa-Danseureau et TCGFM. (2020). « Les représentations médiatiques des femmes aux élections municipales : Quels enjeux, quelles incidences pour les candidates? », UQAM / SAC / TCGFM, En ligne : [https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/TG_rapports%20\(phase2\)_HR_FINAL_3.pdf](https://www.tcgfm.qc.ca/preview/TG_rapports%20(phase2)_HR_FINAL_3.pdf), page consultée le 17 janvier 2023. Outre cette nouvelle publication, il est aussi possible de penser aux formations offertes par la TCGFM et d'autres organisations comme le Groupe Femmes, Politique et Démocratie (GFPD) autour de la campagne électorale municipale de 2021, ainsi que la publication de l'outil « Le parcours de la candidate » mis à jour par la RTRGFQ. Voir : Réseau des tables régionales de groupes de femmes du Québec. (2021). « Parcours de la candidate », 3e éd., En ligne : <http://www.reseautablesfemmes.qc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Parcours-de-la-Candidate-2021-ACC-MAI.pdf>, page consultée le 23 janvier 2023.

¹⁸ Les données de cette section portant sur les résultats électoraux des élections provinciales de 2022 ont été colligées par la TCGFM à partir de la base de données d'Élections Québec (2022).

¹⁹ Jocelyne Richer. (2022). « Nombre record de femmes élues à l'Assemblée nationale », Le Soleil, En ligne : <https://www.lesoleil.com/2022/10/04/nombre-record-de-femmes-elues-a-lassemblee-nationale-83e959b9674fcaac-8f62c81e704f9792>, page consultée le 18 janvier 2023.

²⁰ Les données de cette section portant sur les résultats électoraux des élections municipales de 2021 ont été colligées par Véronique Pronovost à partir de la base de données du ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation (2022).

²¹ Statistiques Canada. (2021). « Recensement 2021 », En ligne : <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=F&SearchText=Monteregrie&DGUIDlist=2021S05002435&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0>, page consultée le 18 janvier 2023.

²² Ibid. Entre 22 000 et 25 000 personnes par région.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration. (2021). « Présence et portraits régionaux des personnes immigrantes admises au Québec de 2010 à 2019 », En ligne : <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-re-censement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=F&SearchText=Monteregie&DGUIDlist=2021S05002435&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0>, page consultée le 18 janvier 2023.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Le courrier du Sud. (2019). « Agglomération de Longueuil : Une personne sur cinq est issue de l'immigration », Le Courrier du Sud, En ligne : <https://www.lecourrierdusud.ca/agglomeration-de-longueuil-une-personne-sur-cinq-est-un-immigrant/>, page consultée le 17 août 2022.

²⁷ Centre de prévention de la radicalisation menant à la violence. (2021). « Les actes à caractère haineux au Québec : un état des lieux », En ligne : <https://info-radical.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Rapport-CPRMV-dec2021-25.pdf>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023, p. 29. Voir : Chinese Canadian National Council. (2021). « A Year of Racist Attacks: Anti-Asian Racism Across Canada One Year Into the Covid-19 Pandemic », En ligne : https://mcusercontent.com/9fbfd2cf7b2a8256f770fc35c/files/35c9daca-3fd4-46f4-a883-c09b8c12bbca/covidracism_final_report.pdf, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.

²⁸ Service de police de l'Agglomération de Longueuil. (2020). « Rapport des activités 2020 », En ligne : https://cms.longueuil.quebec/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2021-07/Rapport%20des%20activit%C3%A9s_SPAL_2020_Web_3.pdf, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023, p. 23.

²⁹ Ibid.; Centre de prévention de la radicalisation menant à la violence. (2021). Op. Cit.

³⁰ IDoreen Assad cité dans Radio-Canada. (2020). « Racisme et coronavirus : la police de Longueuil sert un avertissement dans les école », En ligne : <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1505839/racisme-coronavirus-police-longueuil-lettre>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.

³¹ Bridges not Borders. « Qui traverse la frontière et d'où viennent-ils? », En ligne : <http://www.bridgesnotborders.ca/qui.html>, page consultée le 26 mars 2023.

³² Davide Gentile et Daniel Boily. (2023). « La pédiatrie sociale au service de centaines de migrantes du chemin Roxham », En ligne : <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1950639/pediatrie-sociale-asile-chemin-roxham>, page consultée le 26 mars 2023.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Consciente que cet enjeu relève de dynamiques de pouvoir entre divers acteurs et actrices, l'autrice de ce rapport a pris la décision d'anonymiser les témoignages afin de ne pas nuire au travail et aux efforts de concertation des personnes et des organisations qui ont décidé de prendre la parole afin de bonifier le portrait qualitatif effectué dans le cadre de cette sous-section.

³⁵ Mélissa Blais. (2015). « L'antiféminisme au Québec », L'Encyclopédie canadienne, En ligne : <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/fr/article/lantifeminisme-au-quebec>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Mélissa Blais. (2018). « Masculinisme et violences contre les femmes : une analyse des effets du contre-mouvement antiféministe sur le mouvement féministe québécois ». Thèse. Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal.

- ³⁸ Gouvernement du Québec. (1995). « Prévenir, dépister. Contrer la violence conjugale », En ligne : <https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/2000/00-807/95-842.pdf>, page consultée le 21 mars 2023.
- ³⁹ Le terme féminicide n'est pas reconnu dans le code criminel. Cela étant dit, il est possible que les chiffres présentés soient sous-représentatifs de la réalité en raison des limites de la loi. L'Observatoire canadien du féminicide pour la justice et la responsabilisation. (2021). « Comprendre les meurtres de femmes et de filles liés au sexe et au genre au Canada en 2020 », En ligne : <https://femicideincanada.ca/cestunf%C3%A9micide2020.pdf>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.
- ⁴⁰ Claudia Berthiaume. (2021). « Homicides en 2021 : jamais autant de femmes tuées en 13 ans au Québec », Journal de Montréal, En ligne : <https://www.journaldemontreal.com/2021/12/30/homicides-en-2021-jamais-autant-de-femmes-tuees-en-13-ans-au-quebec>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.
- ⁴¹ TVA Nouvelles et Agence QMI. (2022). « Regards 2022 : assassinées parce qu'elles sont des femmes », TVA Nouvelles, En ligne : <https://www.tvanouvelles.ca/2022/12/28/regards-2022-assassinees-parce-que-elles-sont-des-femmes>, page consultée le 20 janvier 2023.
- ⁴² Conseil du statut de la femme. (2021). « Les violences faites aux femmes en période de crise sanitaire », En ligne : <https://csf.gouv.qc.ca/article/publicationsnum/les-femmes-et-la-pandemie/societe/les-violences-faites-aux-femmes-en-periode-de-crise-sanitaire/>, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.
- ⁴³ Ibid. Les demandes de services relatifs aux violences sexuelles aussi étaient en augmentation au cours des dernières années. De telle sorte que le Comité d'actions féministes de l'agglomération de Longueuil (CAFAL) a travaillé pendant quatre ans pour qu'une nouvelle ressource voit finalement le jour en 2022, soit le Centre d'aide et de lutte contre les agressions à caractère sexuel (CALACS) de Longueuil. Voir : Juliette Poireau. (2022). Le CALACS de Longueuil voit le jour après quatre ans de travail », En ligne : <https://www.tvrs.ca/actualites/le-calacs-de-longueuil-voit-le-jour-apres-quatre-ans>, page consultée le 1er février 2023.
- ⁴⁴ Paula Dayan-Perez. (2022). « Avortement : des militantes manifestent devant un organisme », Le Soleil de Châteauguay, En ligne : <https://www.cybersoleil.com/avortement-des-manifestantes-denoncent-les-pratiques-dun-organisme-a-chateauguay/>, page consultée le 31 janvier 2023.
- ⁴⁵ Veronique Pronovost. (2013). « La droite chrétienne américaine : une analyse féministe foucauldienne des cas du pasteur Mark Gungor et du mouvement des centres d'aide à la grossesse » Mémoire. Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal.
- ⁴⁶ Marissa Groguhé. (2019). « Centres antiavortement : « tromperie » et « manipulation » », En ligne : <https://www.lapresse.ca/actualites/sante/201901/03/01-5209807-centres-antiavortement-tromperie-et-manipulation.php>, page consultée le 26 mars 2023.
- ⁴⁷ Audrey Gonin, Véronique Pronovost et Mélissa Blais. (2014). « Enjeux éthiques de l'intervention auprès de femmes vivant une grossesse imprévue au Québec », en partenariat avec la Fédération du Québec pour le planning des naissances et le Service aux collectivités de l'UQAM, Montréal, Université du Québec à Montréal.
- ⁴⁸ Laurence Cournoyer, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). Op. Cit.
- ⁴⁹ Céline Bellot. (2018). « Rendre visible l'itinérance au féminin », En ligne : <https://frq.gouv.qc.ca/histoire-et-rapport/rendre-visible-litinerance-au-feminin/>, page consultée le 21 mars 2023.
- ⁵⁰ Table Itinérance Rive-Sud. (2022). « Rapport d'activités 2021-2022 », En ligne : https://www.tirs.ca/files/ugd/a35e499bbbfe1ece_804d7fbd441775db08a7c4.pdf, page consultée le 1er février 2023.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Caroline Vohl dans Marie-Hélène Chartrand. (2022). « La crise du logement sévit à Longueuil », En ligne : <https://www.fm1033.ca/la-crise-du-logement-sevit-a-longueuil/>, page consultée le 22 mars 2023.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Référence vers le comité logement, accompagnement et soutien en lien avec le tribunal administratif du logement, recherche de loyer abordable, recherche de logements sociaux.

⁵⁶ Aide juridique, programme d'aide sociale, etc.

⁵⁷ Gabrielle Pitre et TCGFM. (2020). « Conciliation emploi-famille + : De l'exploration à l'appropriation », Webinaire de la TCGFM.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Les données présentées dans cet encadré proviennent de Gabrielle Pitre. (2020). Op. Cit.

⁶¹ Finalement, 14% des personnes répondantes ne savent pas si l'organisation pour laquelle elles travaillent disposent d'une telle politique.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ La TCGFM est membre de la Coalition et a participé activement à la réalisation de cette étude.

⁶⁴ Sophie Dubois-Paradis et Martin Tétu. (2021). « Étude sur la conciliation famille-travail-études des Québécois-e-s en contexte de pandémie », En ligne : https://ccfte.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/ecc81tude_conciliationfamilletravail-ecc81tudes_ccftecc81_dubois-tecc81tu_avecannexes-1.pdf, page consultée le 23 mars 2023.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Gabrielle Pitre et TCGFM. (2020). Op. Cit.

⁶⁹ Les données contenues dans cette sous-section proviennent de : Laurence Cournoyer, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). Op. Cit.

⁷⁰ Laurence Cournoyer, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). Op. Cit., p. 13.

⁷¹ Ibid., p.13.

⁷² Tiré de : Gouvernement du Québec (2020). « Santé et bien-être des femmes : Plan d'action 2020-24 », En ligne : <https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/2020/20-730-01W.pdf>, page consultée le 25 mars 2023.

⁷³ Laurence Cournoyer, Stéphanie Pache et TCGFM. (2022). Op. Cit.

⁷⁴ Nous choisissons d'inclure les demandes de soutien en logement et en emploi puisque selon notre définition de la santé, ces éléments représentent des déterminants pouvant avoir un impact direct sur la santé et le bien-être

d'une personne. Les déterminants de la santé sont imbriqués : la perte d'une source de revenus principale peut se traduire en incapacité à payer le loyer et les autres factures mensuelles. La précarité financière fait partie des facteurs de vulnérabilité personnelle.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 24.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 26.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 25.

⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 28.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 4.

⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 29.

⁸¹ Ibid., p. 29.



Ce document a été produit grâce au soutien financier du

**Secrétariat
à la condition
féminine**

Québec 

La traduction du document a été rendue possible
grâce à la participation financière du

**Secrétariat aux relations
avec les Québécois
d'expression anglaise**

Québec 



Table de concertation des groupes de femmes de la Montérégie

POUR COMMUNIQUER AVEC NOUS :

www.tcgfm.qc.ca

Courriel : info@tcgfm.qc.ca

Téléphone : **514.562.2436**

