GRAND RENDEZ-VOUS DE PARC-EXTENSION
29-30 SEPTEMBRE 2017
ENGLISH VERSION

BOOKLET AND PORTRAIT

(X%) = FOR ALL THE ISLAND OF MONTRÉAL
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Traitement des données statistiques de 2016 à partir de Statistiques Canada
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BIBLIOGRAPHY :
Comité d’action de Parc-Extension (CAPE), 2017. Le quartier Parc-Extension, tiré de leur site web.
Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l’Île de Montréal, 2017. Classification des écoles primaires et classification des écoles secondaires selon leur indice de défavorisation. Disponible en ligne.
Institut national de la recherche scientifique et Centraide, 2016. Les travailleurs pauvres dans la RMR de Montréal. Disponible en ligne.

AGENDA

Friday, September 29th, from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm
- Welcome (putting this event in context)
- Ice breaker activity
- Presentation of a video on social injustices
- Presentation of the portrait of Park-Extension

Lunch
- Workshop: collective diagnostic of the neighbourhood
- Plenary session

Snack
- Presentation of the TABLES DE QUARTIER
- Plenary session
- Day 1 conclusion

Saturday, September 30th, from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm
- Welcome and summary of yesterday’s event
- Presentation of day 1 collective diagnostic
- Workshop: identifying Park-Extension’s challenges
- Break
- Plenary session
- Validation of challenges

Lunch
- Brief look at a vision for Park-Extension
- Workshop: proposal of a vision statement for the neighbourhood
- Break
- Plenary session
- Synthesis and presentation of a vision for Park-Extension
- Wrap up
Objectives of the 2ND gathering
• Present the neighbourhood’s portrait
• Analyse and carry out a collective diagnosis of the territory
• Draft a mission statement for the future Table
• Identify the primary issues to be addressed by the Table
• Identify our vision for the neighbourhood

EATING

• Park-Ex has many grocery stores
• Residents have low purchasing power
• Many community food bank services (collective kitchens, magasin partage, food banks, emergency relief...)
• The hot lunch program in the primary schools is used by many but remains inaccessible for those not poor enough to benefit from the program
• The communication barriers with residents that do not speak the official languages or know the non-profit organisations
• 178 community gardens: “Les jardins de Babylone” (Ball and Durocher)
**HOUSING (2011)**

- **12 055** Dwellings (2016)
- **79.2%** of the population rent apartments (homes) (62.7%)
- **21.9%** of dwellings are too small (19.7%)
- **$609 per month** ($732) 9.3% more than 2006
- **919** households are waiting for low income housing
- **7.6%** of rented household are subsidized (8.7%)
- **10%** of apartments require major renovations (8.7%) which has diminished from 16.9% in 2006
- **43.3%** of the population spend at least 30% of their income on housing (40.3%)

**LIVING / THE NEIGHBOURHOOD (2011)**

- Enclaved neighbourhood
- Densely built (little vacant space)
- Few trees and few spaces for greenery
- Improvement of pedestrian and cycling lanes in the last few years
- Very good public transport system
- The borough has the highest rate of children hurt in road accidents

**FUTUR URBAN PLANNING PROJECTS**

- The city is in negotiations with the CP
- Possibility of a footbridge between the de l'Epée park and UdM
- Footbridge uniting Acadie and the metro will be built by the UdM
- Creation of a green space on Parc south of Jean-Talon
SNAPSHOT: A NEIGHBOURHOOD EXPERIENCING AND SOLVING TOMORROW’S PROBLEMS (2016)

TODAY: IMMIGRATION, MULTICULTURALISM, UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY

• Total population: 28,280 residents

• A family oriented neighbourhood, densely populated by a majoritively immigrant population, enclaved, financially disadvantaged, enclaved, low criminality, where life expectancy is higher than elsewhere

• Families: 20% have three children or more children (+15.39%) (2016)

• 31.8% single parent families (34%)

• Many youths: 17% are less than 15 years of age

• 91% of Park-Extension’s population immigrated to Canada or are born of immigrated parents. (55.7% in MTL and 22.5% in PQ) (2011)

• 60.6% of the population are immigrants (2011)

• 66.2% of the population are allophones (33%)

• 63.4% of the population identity as a visible minority (2011)

• 18.11 crimes per 1000 residents (25.5) (2016)

• Seniors are older than elsewhere
  - 2.2% of seniors are 85 years old or older (1.6%)

• Healthier than the rest of MTL (less chronic diseases)

• Immigrants are in good health when they arrive. However, “protective factors” diminish with time

"The planes that regularly streak across Park-Extension’s sky are metaphors for all trips we would need to take to visit the 100 ethnicities living in the neighbourhood. However, these ethnicities are all present here, striped of their countries and landscapes. We do not know how to address them, no doubt because we do not know to what country or whereabouts we are welcoming them to." (Olivier Choinière, 2016, dans Nouveau Projet, #10)

(FREE TRANSLATION)
EMPLOYMENT (2011)

- **43.6%**
  - Employment rate (56.9%)

- **16.6%**
  - Unemployment beneficiaries (10%)

- **46.8%**
  - Employed using public transport

- **30.7%**
  - Highest % of low income workers in MTL (8.2%) (2006)

- **43.5%**
  - Low income: 43.5% of the population

- **19 335$**
  - Average Gross Income (33 859$)

 INTEGRATION

- **78%**
  - of the population’s mother tongue is neither French or English

- **11%**
  - do not speak neither French or English

- **78.6%**
  - of the population are Canadian citizens (2011)

- Bridging the gap between the different cultural backgrounds and the different institutions (language barriers and cultural barriers)

- Residents from nearly everywhere in the world

- More than 50 different languages are spoken

- All the major religions are present

- Diminishing Greek population
  - A few years ago, there were 17 000 Greeks in Park-Extension. Today, there is less than 3000. (documentaire Retour à Parc-Ex, 2016)

- Growing population from Southeast Asia
  - 49.9% of immigrations arrive from 4 countries in Southeast Asia (2011)

Quartiers présentant les plus hauts taux de travailleurs pauvres:

- Parc-Extension: 30.7 %
- Peter-McGill: 39.7 %
- Côte-des-Neiges: 18.9 %
- Petite-Bourgogne: 18.5 %
- Pointe-Saint-Charles: 18.2 %
- Saint-Michel: 17.6 %
- Saint-Henri: 17.5 %

Taux de travailleurs pauvres: nombre de travailleurs pauvres/hors de personnes en emploi.

Source: Collectivités 2008, 2010
YOUTH AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

The schools welcome the most disadvantaged students in Montreal (4 schools in the top 20) [2017]

29% of children in preschool are vulnerable to at least 1 developmental problem

49.2% of Lucien Page students leave without a High School or vocational diploma

- The schools experience communication problems with families
- Many attend welcome classes
- Schools and non profits implemented many support services (school supplies, winter clothes, affordable leisure programs, community workers)

CHANGES (2016)

DECREASES SINCE 2011:
- 0.5% of the population since 2016 (+5.2%)
- 11.02% youths are aged 15 years of age or less (+7.2%)
- 6.2% families with children (+3.5%)
- 11.4% allophones
- The Greek population

INCREASES SINCE 2011:
- 9.8% of seniors are 65 years or older
- 7% of 1 person households
- 23.3% of Francophones and 15.3% of Anglophones
- French (15.2%) is the mother tongue instead of Greek (14.9%)

43.6% of households have moved since the last census (45.9%) [2011] – versus “the revolving door” neighbourhood

- The next neighbourhood to be gentrified: Park-Extension. In Park-Ex, there are plenty of lots and there are multiplexes everywhere. It is a popular neighbourhood and rents are reasonable. It is next on the list. »
- (M. Blanchard, Comité logement Petite Patrie, dans Quartier sous tension)
- Grand opening on the first UdM departments of the MIL/Outremont Campus
Proportions comparées entre Parc-Extension et Montréal

- Population de 85 ans et plus (2016): Parc-Extension 2.2%, Montréal 2.0%
- Famille de 3 enfants et + (2016): Parc-Extension 23.8%, Montréal 21.8%
- Famille monoparentale (2016): Parc-Extension 21.9%, Montréal 21.9%
- Population immigrante et enfants d'immigrants (2011): Parc-Extension 31.9%, Montréal 31.9%
- Logements de taille insuffisante (2011): Parc-Extension 21.9%, Montréal 21.9%
- Ménages locataires qui consacrent plus de 30% de leurs revenus au loyer (2011): Parc-Extension 43.3%, Montréal 43.3%
- Taux d'emploi (2011): Parc-Extension 43.6%, Montréal 43.6%
- Taux de chômage (2011): Parc-Extension 16.6%, Montréal 16.6%
- Revenus de la population de transferts gouvernementaux (2011): Parc-Extension 34.8%, Montréal 34.8%
- Travailleurs pauvres (2006): Parc-Extension 15.8%, Montréal 15.8%
- Personnes de 15 ans et plus sans diplôme d'études secondaire (2011): Parc-Extension 8.2%, Montréal 8.2%

Table des liens de Parc-Extension
- Études et événements dans le quartier
- Lieux de participation/consultation
- Faisceaux et événements dans le quartier
- Comité citoyen du quartier
- Comité citoyen des faits de l'Hydro-Québec
- Comité citoyen du projet de réaménagement du Parc-Extension
- Comité citoyen du projet de réaménagement du Parc-Extension (BAPCE)
- Regroupement interculturel du Parc-Extension (RIPPE)
- Alliance communautaire du Parc-Extension
- Coalition jeunesse du Parc-Extension (CJPE)
- Table de concertation femmes du Parc-Extension (TCWPE)
- Table de concertation jeunesse du Parc-Extension (TCJE)
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