

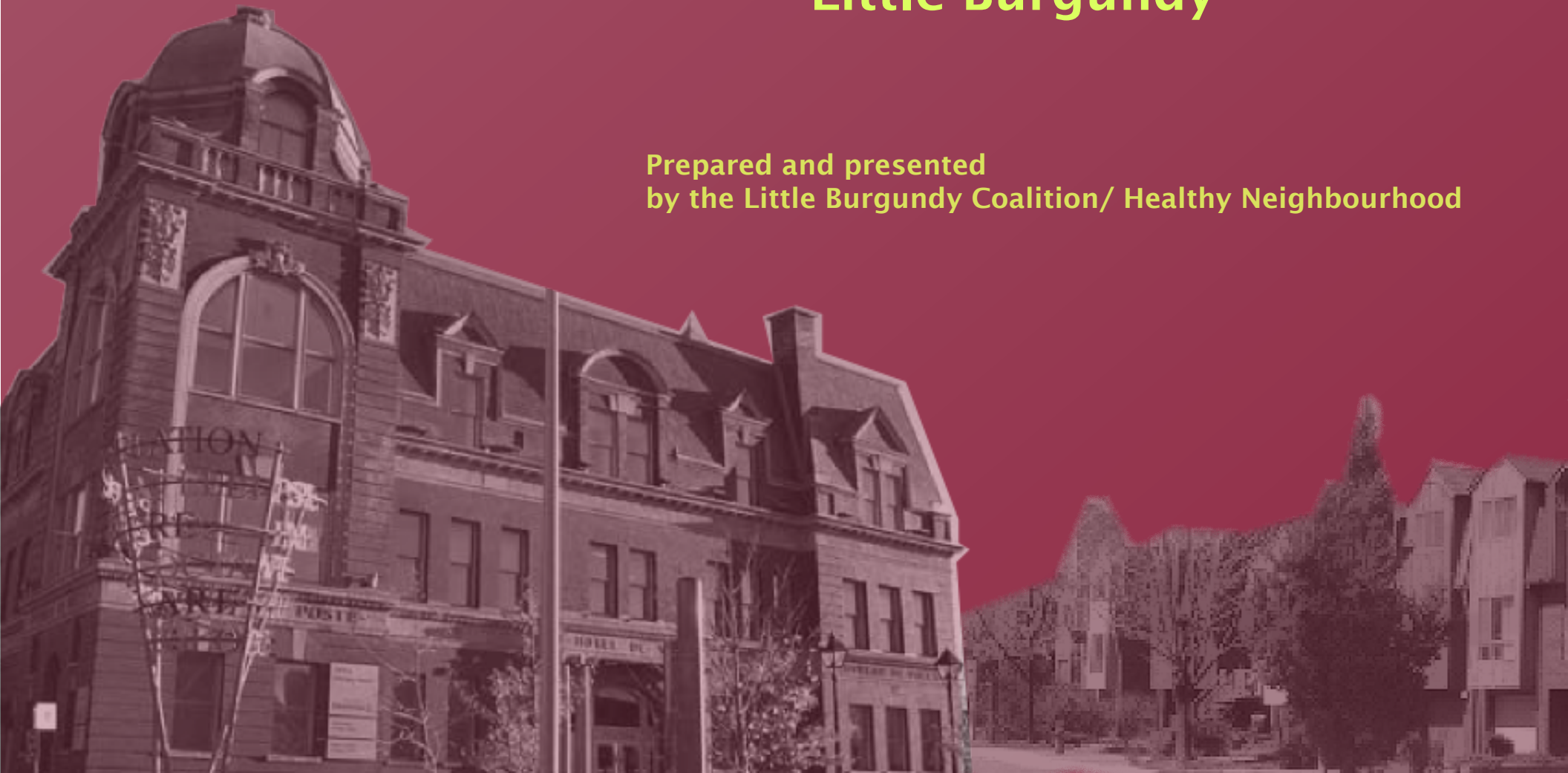
***Little Burgundy Coalition
Healthy Neighbourhood***



Neighbourhood portrait - 2014

Little Burgundy

Prepared and presented
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NEIGHBOURHOOD PORTRAIT INTRODUCTION

Compiling a neighbourhood portrait allows us to examine the current situation, to see its evolution and development, and to get a better understanding of the effects resulting from various types of intervention. It's a way of looking at the collective whole and is detailed enough to convey essential information.

The previous Little Burgundy portrait was compiled in 2004, and it was time to have another look around, to see if various actions and interventions in the area are still the right ones, and if our collective priorities are still the same.

A bit of history

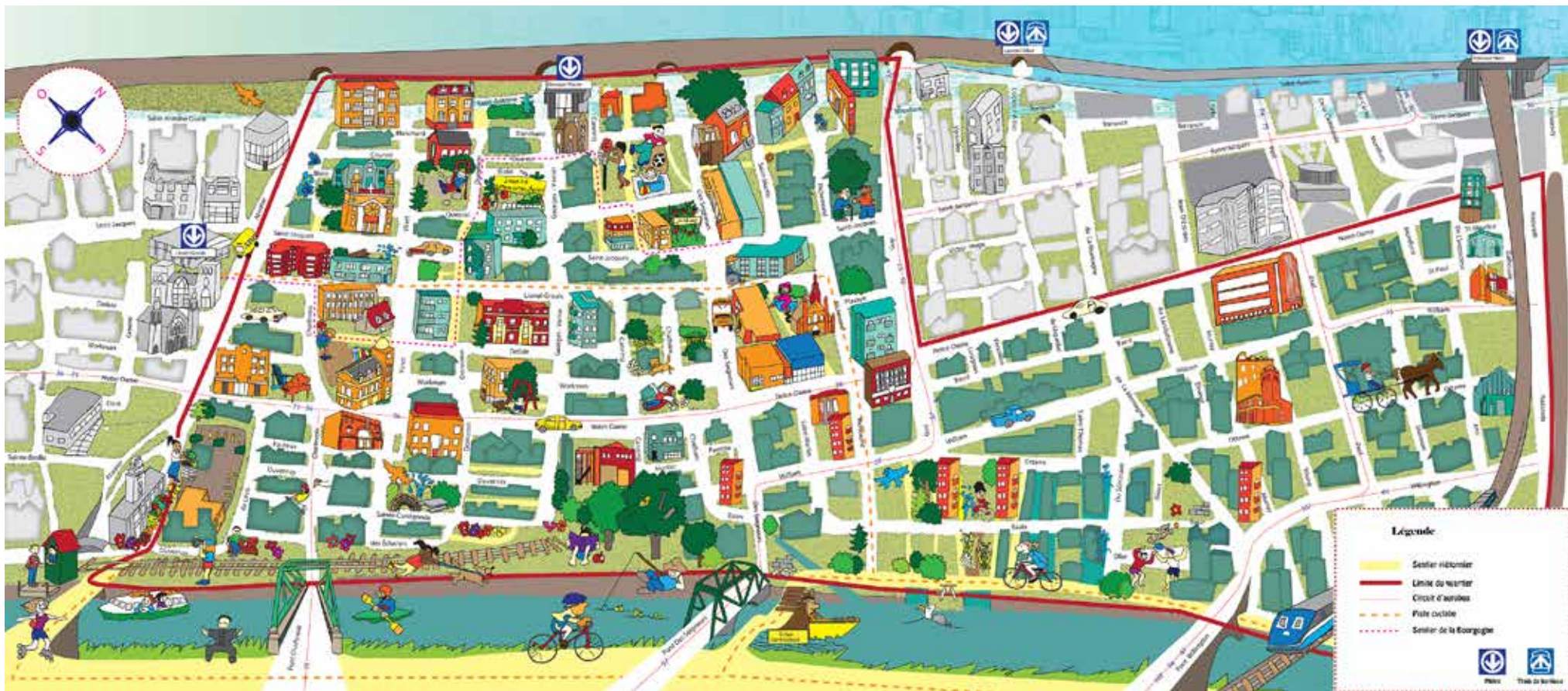
Previously known as the village of Sainte-Cunégonde, Little Burgundy was transformed by three major infrastructure projects that affected all of Greater Montreal, but also had a major local impact:

- the construction of the Lachine Canal (1821-1825)
- the establishment of the Montreal-Lachine Railroad (1847)
- the construction of Victoria Bridge (1859)

Over the years, the neighbourhood became an industrial boomtown. The population doubled between 1881 and 1901 and, in that year, the village of Sainte-Cunégonde was annexed to the City of Montreal. The change in demographics was the result of a wave of immigrants consisting both of Quebecois coming from rural areas and people from the black communities of Nova Scotia, the US and the Caribbean. This was just the right mix of people to transform the area into a vibrant hub of the Montreal jazz scene. The closing of the Lachine Canal in the subsequent years resulted in the hollowing-out of the commercial/industrial sector that had just found its legs. During the 60s, close to one-third of the neighbourhood was demolished to make room for the Ville-Marie Expressway (Autoroute 720). The residences that had been torn down were replaced by the largest social housing projects in Canada.

Today, Little Burgundy is one of the most ethnically diverse communities on the Island of Montreal, with over 83 different ethnicities represented. The socioeconomic profile is also extremely diverse, given that the northeastern part of Little Burgundy is one of the most disadvantaged areas in Montreal, while the southwestern part is fairly affluent. The neighbourhood is also distinguished by its numerous parks and its proximity to downtown Montreal. The demolition of around 3000 homes and businesses in the 1960s resulted in a scarcity of community services throughout the neighbourhood, leading to the establishment of several community agencies that seek to provide support to the population of Little Burgundy.

LITTLE BURGUNDY



METHODOLOGY

The neighbourhood portrait was compiled using five different data collection methods: statistical research, a survey, citizen consultations, consultations with the permanent member committees of the Little Burgundy Coalition and the Big Rendez-vous.

Statistical research

Our statistical information was obtained from Statistics Canada, the Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal, the Centre de santé et de services sociaux du Sud-Ouest – Verdun, (CSSS), the Office municipal d'habitation de Montréal (OMHM), as well as various community organizations.

It is important to take into consideration that the federal government's replacement of the Long-form Census with the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) in 2011 has led to limitations with regard to the use and interpretation of reported data. The modification means that we are unable to compare data from the NHS to that from the 2006 Census or from previous census years. In fact, the voluntary nature of NHS data collection methods greatly increases the risk of bias due to non-response. In the present document, we have tried to use the most reliable data available. Comparisons were made using data from the Short-form Census, as this data was collected using consistent methods. To place our statistics into context, we used comparisons with the CLSC Saint-Henri area or the Island of Montreal when using data from the NHS.

Survey

The Little Burgundy Coalition conducted a survey of the residents of Little Burgundy, which was disseminated on the Internet, via community organizations and at various community events between September 2013 and March 2014. The survey was completed by 165 people.

Citizen Consultations

In addition to the survey, several citizen consultations were held in the community to allow residents to express their opinions and concerns. Seven consultation sessions were held in total: two in English, three in French and two bilingual sessions, with a total participation of 25 adults, 20 seniors and 25 youths. These consultations took place between November 2013 and February 2014.

METHODOLOGY

Consultation of permanent committees

Members of the three permanent committees of the Little Burgundy Coalition were invited to share their findings and observations about the successes and challenges they have noticed in the area. The permanent committees are Urban Planning and Neighbourhood Life, Youth and Food Security.

The Big Rendez-vous

Finally, the Big Rendez-vous was organized to allow residents and community workers to express their opinions on which actions to prioritize in the years to come, based on their concerns.

- 55 participants
- 11 discussion groups on 10 themes
- 180 proposed actions

Based on information produced by these five data collection methods, this document will present an overview that gives an idea of the current situation in the neighbourhood, allowing community workers to select approaches and collaborate to meet the needs of the residents.

GENERAL PORTRAIT OF LITTLE BURGUNDY

The neighbourhood of Little Burgundy is situated close to downtown Montreal, in the northeastern part of the Sud-Ouest borough of Montreal. The boundaries of the neighbourhood, especially the Ville-Marie Expressway and the Lachine Canal, are definite and concrete, both physically and psychologically.

	Little Burgundy		Island of Montreal
	2006	2011	2011
Total population	9860	10,065	1,886,481
Under 15 years	20.7%	17.4%	15.2%
65 and over	8.8%	11.5%	32.9%
Single-parent families	46.6%	44.8%	47%
French first language	30.8%	33%	35.5%
English first language	25.1%	24.5%	16.6%
People living alone	19.2%	20.8%	18%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2011 Census.

- The population of Little Burgundy grew by 2.1% between 2006 and 2011.
- The most common age group in Little Burgundy is 25- to 39-year-olds, which represents 23.5% of the population.
- 42.5% of Little Burgundy residents have a first language other than French or English.

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	2011	2011
Immigrants	35.2%	32.8%
Over 15 years, no high school diploma	20.3%	18.9%
Over 15 years, unemployed	13.8%	9.7%
Over 15 years employment rate	50.8%	57.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Families

One thing that stands out about Little Burgundy is the cultural and socioeconomic diversity of its residents. Some families are quite affluent, while others live in poverty.

Family structure :

Families with children, categorized according to family structure	Little Burgundy		Island of Montreal
	2006	2011	2011
Couples with children (married or common-law)	53.4%	55.2%	67.1%
Single-parent families—female parent	43.6%	40.1%	26.9%
Single-parent families—male parent	3.0%	4.7%	6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2011 Census.

Average income of the population :

Before-tax income of residents 15 years and over	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	2011	2011
No income	6.6%	5.2%
Less than \$14,999	35.4%	29.8%
From \$15,000 to \$49,999	36.8%	44.9%
Over \$50,000	21.2%	20.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Semi-custom profile NHS 2011.

63% of low-income housing residents in Little Burgundy have an income of less than \$14,999.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Families

Low-income residents of private households :

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
Under 18	61.8%	27.5%
Aged 18 to 64	37.5%	24.5%
Over 65	35.8%	21.2%
Total low-income population	43%	24.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

Income data is based on the National Household Survey, and therefore cannot be compared to the 2006 Census data. While the data collection context makes it difficult to draw conclusions about the evolving economic situation of Little Burgundy residents, it is clear that the proportion of the population living with a low income is much higher than it is for the Island of Montreal.

Characteristics of mothers and newborns :

Demographics	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
Annual number of births	127	23 134
Median age of mothers	31	31
Proportion of newborns whose mother's first language is not French or English	36.3%	39.6%
Proportion of newborns whose mother does not speak French or English at home	19.8%	19.7%
Proportion of newborns whose mother was born outside of Canada	60.3%	55.8%
Proportion of premature births	4.7%	7.3%
Proportion of newborns with intra-uterine growth restriction	10.2%	9%

Figures calculated from provisional 2011 birth data.

Sources: Live birth records, Service du développement de l'information, MSSS.

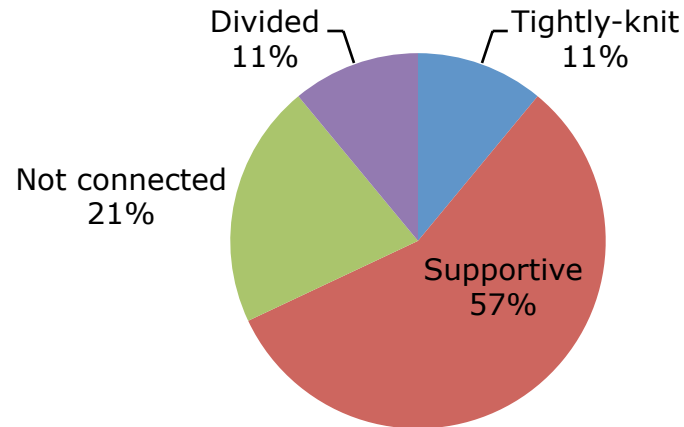
COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Families

What you told us :

Survey :

In your opinion, Little Burgundy's community is :



Citizen consultations :



- Community is the strength of Little Burgundy.
- "Little Burgundy has a soul!"
- Events and activities are very important; they keep the community together. They are a good way to promote social integration because you meet people and get to know the community organizations. We also like the Neighbours' Days. We enjoy the existing activities but we want there to be more.
- In low-income housing, tenant committees help keep tenants informed.
- The many intergenerational activities are another positive factor.



- Oscar Peterson Park is lively, but not Vinet Park.
- It is generally agreed that more effort has to be put into communication: to raise awareness about existing services and the population's needs, and to help residents integrate into society.



- There are divisions and not much interaction between the rich and the poor, between anglophones and francophones, between different cultural groups.
- Few activities in the winter.
- People are not informed well enough about the activities that are happening.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Families

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Beauty and cleanliness in public spaces, where the community comes together. Citizen involvement.
- Develop activities adapted to the needs and interests of the residents.

Community workers' comments :

- The neighbourhood has a reputation that makes certain communities afraid for their children; they don't let them go out by themselves, or go out at night.
- Extremely low levels of involvement/mobilization; we have a hard time reaching the residents and keeping them motivated.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Immigration and cultural communities

Proportion of the population with immigrant status :

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	2011	2011
Immigrants	35.2%	32.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

Visible Minorities :

Visible Minorities	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
Non-visible minority	48.7%	69.7%
Black	18.1%	8.5%
South Asian	10.8%	3.4%
Arab	6.5%	5.9%
Southeast Asian	4.7%	2.3%
Chinese	3.9%	2.9%
Latin American	3.8%	3.8%
West Asian	1.9%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

This table illustrates the diversity of cultures in Little Burgundy. The strong Black and South Asian population is notable.

Linguistic realities :

Most common first languages of Little Burgundy residents

First Language	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
French	33.0%	47.0%
English	24.5%	16.6%
French and English	1.4%	1.2%
Bengali	7.9%	0.5%
Arabic	5.9%	4.9%
Spanish	4.0%	4.2%
Chinese	2.4%	1.6%
Hungarian	1.9%	0.2%
Vietnamese	1.5%	1.0%
Tamil	1.4%	0.6%
Russian	1.0%	1.0%
Creole languages	0.9%	1.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

The presence of a strong Bangladeshi community in Little Burgundy is notable.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Immigration and cultural communities

Knowledge of official languages :

	Little Burgundy		Island of Montreal
	2006	2011	2011
English only	20.4%	20.8%	11.7%
French only	18%	18.4%	28%
English and French	59%	57.6%	57.7%
Neither English nor French	2.2%	3.2%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

Religion :

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
Christian	48.5%	65.1%
No religious affiliation	24.2%	17.9%
Muslim	17.3%	9%
Buddhist	4.8%	1.9%
Hindu	2.5%	1.4%
Jewish	2.3%	4.1%
Other religions	0.3%	0.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

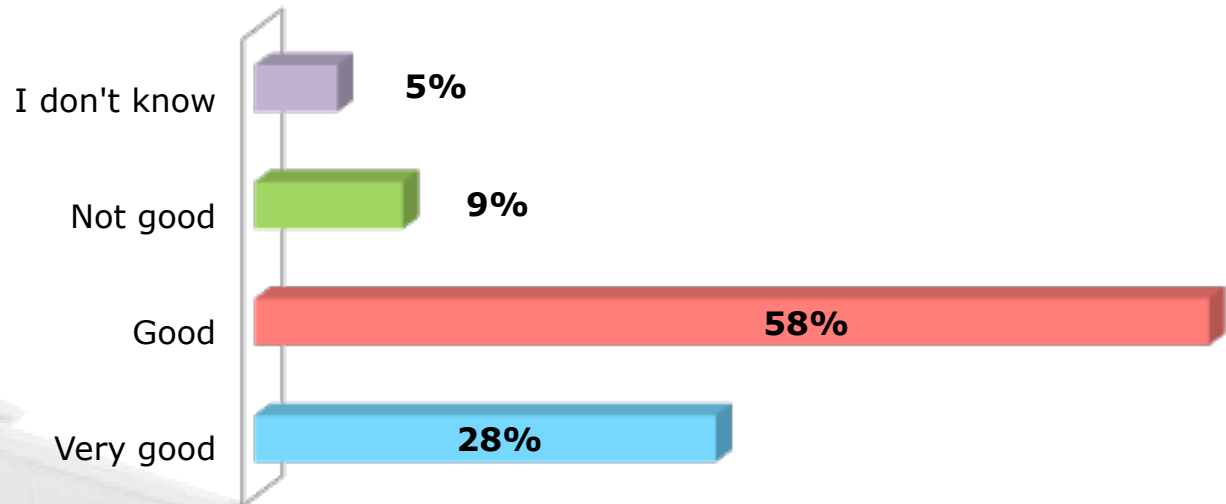
COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Immigration and cultural communities

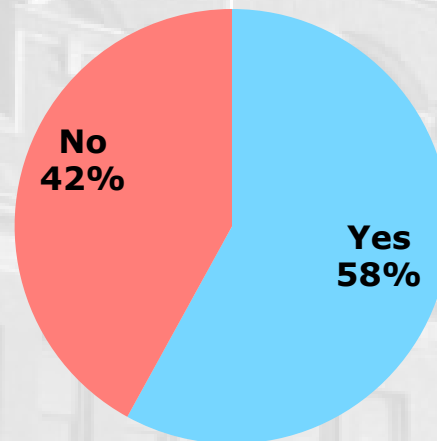
What you told us :

Survey :

In your opinion, the way different cultures live together in the neighbourhood is :



Did you find all the help you needed in the neighbourhood?



Among the needs manifested by the immigrants that responded to our survey, the most frequent responses were: employability assistance, social and cultural activities and the need for an immigrant information centre.

COMMUNITY LIFE, IMMIGRATION AND CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Immigration and cultural communities

What you told us :

Citizen consultations :



- We feel that the immigrants generally feel welcome, and living together is generally easy.
- Some citizens say that it is interesting to be surrounded by different cultures in everyday life.



- Some communities have difficulty with integration, and there is a lack of understanding between various groups. There has to be a will to understand and to benefit from mutual aid on all sides in Little Burgundy.

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular course of action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Workshops to promote intercultural exchange and to fight racism.

Additional courses of action :

- Specific meeting places and activities for young women.
- Communication/Information/Outreach, particularly for newcomers.
- Intercultural task force for outreach and support.

Community workers' comments :

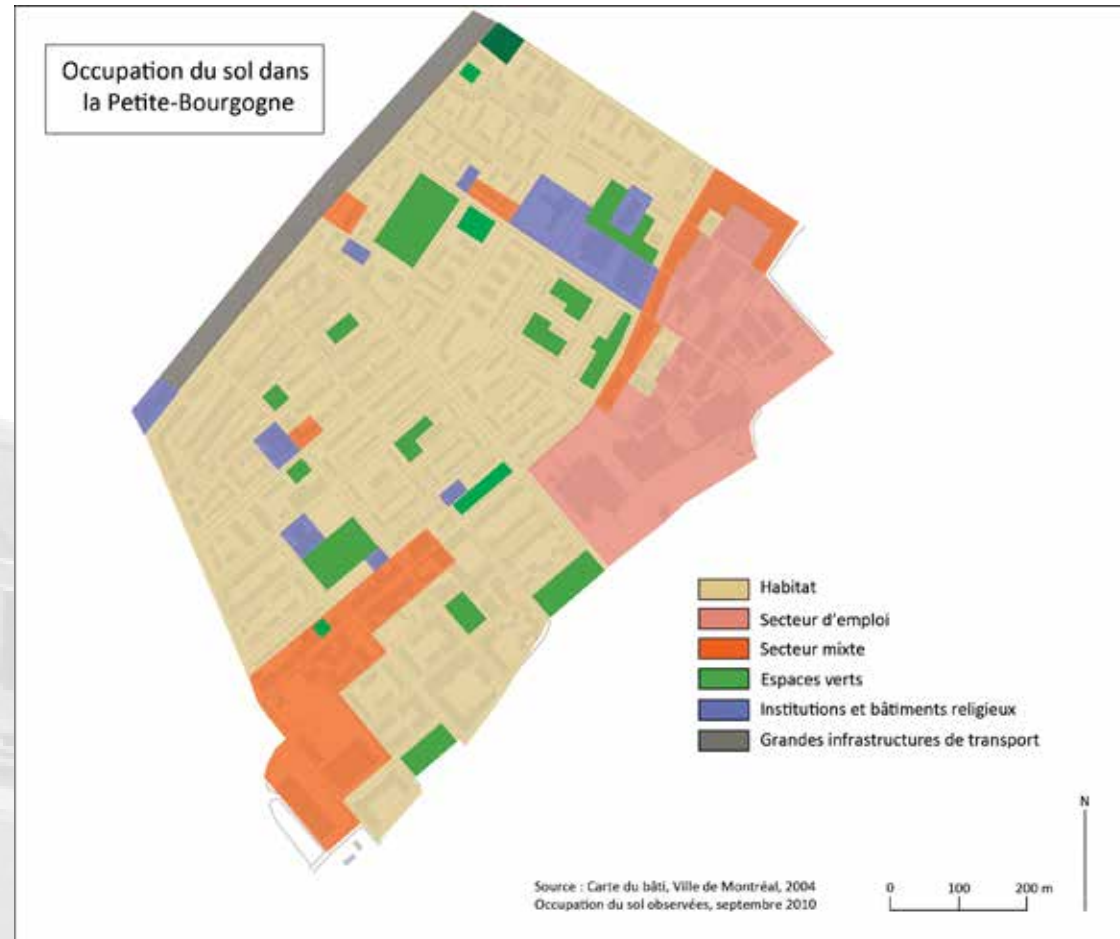
- Promote diversity among community workers, because they are role models for the community youth.
- An exodus of black anglophone youth has been observed.
- The demographics of the neighbourhood are constantly evolving; one recent observation involves the massive influx of Arabic-speaking North Africans.
- It's hard for teenagers to integrate when they are torn between their family's culture and the culture of their new country.
- There are challenges surrounding the fact that in some cultures, girls and boys are not allowed to spend time together.
- The allophones in the community are difficult to reach, and yet they are a segment of the population that most needs access to community services.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Urban planning

The development of Little Burgundy and the current street layout is the legacy of various infrastructure projects from past eras, including the Montreal-Lachine Railroad that cut through the neighbourhood, the streetcar tracks on Notre-Dame and the construction of the Lachine Canal. The urban renovation project undertaken by the Drapeau administration in the 1960s and the revitalization that took place in the 80s have also left their marks on the area.

In 1966, Little Burgundy was the target of an urban renovation project where around 3000 working-class dwellings were demolished to make room for the Ville-Marie Expressway. The neighbourhood was reconstructed in three steps over the following decades: social housing was built in the northeastern part of the area in the 1970s, townhouses went up in the centre in the 80s, and luxury condos were built along the Lachine Canal in the 90s. Another inheritance of that era is the large number of parks and public spaces in the neighbourhood. Little Burgundy is mainly residential, with the commercial zones concentrated close to rue Notre-Dame. To the south, the former industrial sector is slowly being transformed into a residential area, sprinkled with offices for small businesses.



Source: Gimat, Horrenberger, Perreault and Tardif, December 2010.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Urban planning

What you told us :

Survey :

The survey pointed to a strong desire for the beautification of housing projects.

Citizen Consultations :



- The large quantity of parks in the area is appreciated.
- Despite all the problems, the people appreciate the beautification work done in the community.



- Some of the dilapidated areas are unpleasant and project a negative image of the area, notably the Negro Community Centre (NCC) and Hushion Bath buildings.
- Several small parks seem to have been abandoned. The participants want better park maintenance and beautification.

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Private investment in infrastructure (NCC, Bain Hushion).

Community workers' comments :

- It would be nice to have a skating rink in Oscar Peterson Park in the winter.

Environment

The proximity of Little Burgundy to the Ville-Marie Expressway to the north, the presence of five major traffic arteries (St-Antoine, St-Jacques, Notre-Dame, Atwater and Guy), and the heavily paved nature of the neighbourhood layout result in extensive production of greenhouse gasses and air contaminants and the creation of heat islands. These environmental characteristics have been linked to health issues including increased incidence of chronic illness and increased mortality rates.

Recycling :

It is difficult to get an accurate idea of the proportion of residents who recycle. We know that over 2500 dwellings are registered for recycling box collection and that all the townhouses recycle. In addition, in 2012 and 2013, the Sud-Ouest borough distributed close to 1000 recycling boxes.

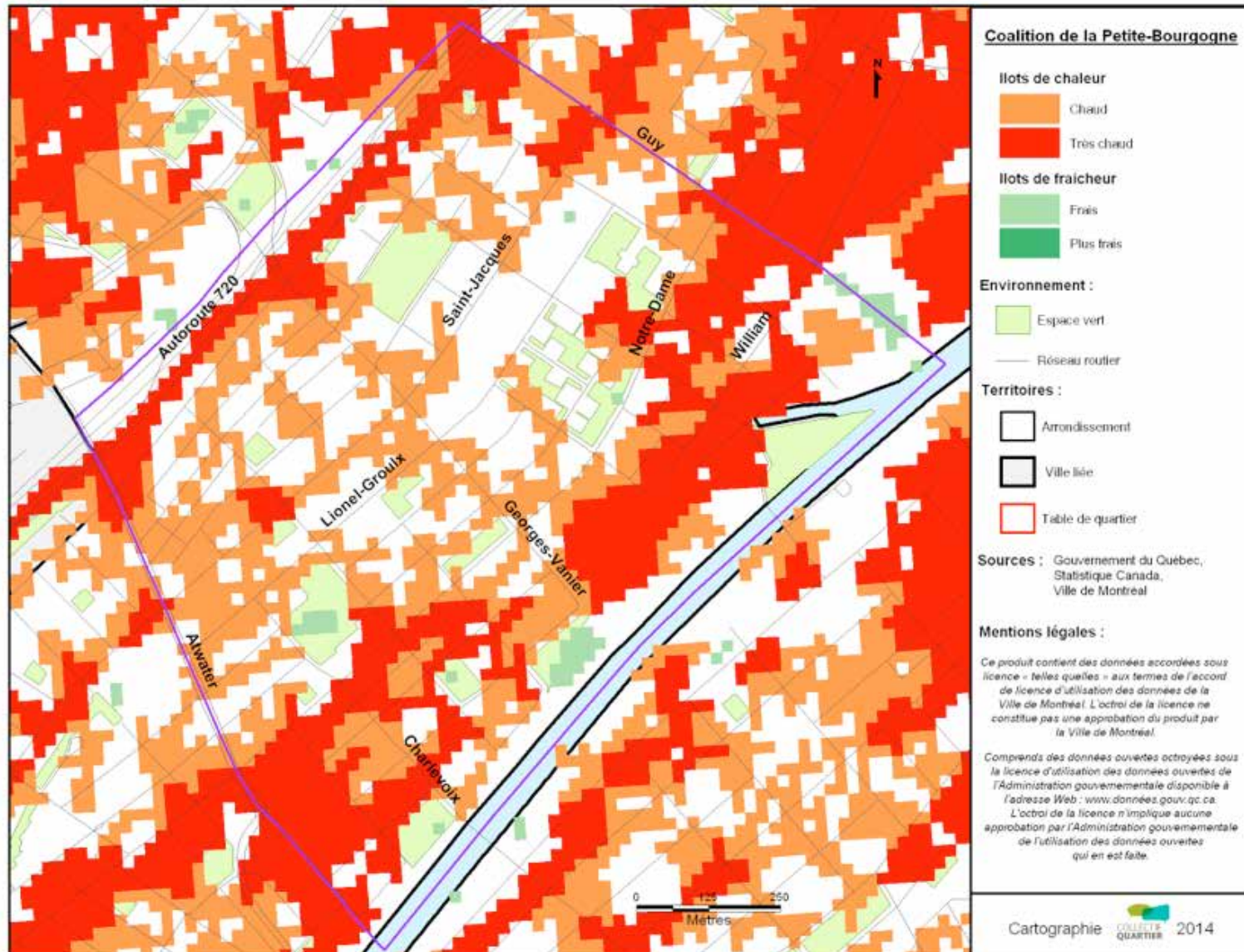
Composting :

Composting is still little known by much of the population. Compostable materials are not collected in the area. However, Little Burgundy has two community composting sites—in Herb Trawick Park and Iberville Square—that are used by 59 residents. In addition, there is a kitchen waste drop-off point that accepts compostable materials as well as meat, fish and seafood waste. This site, situated in David-Lefebvre Park, has 70 users and is run by the Sud-Ouest borough.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

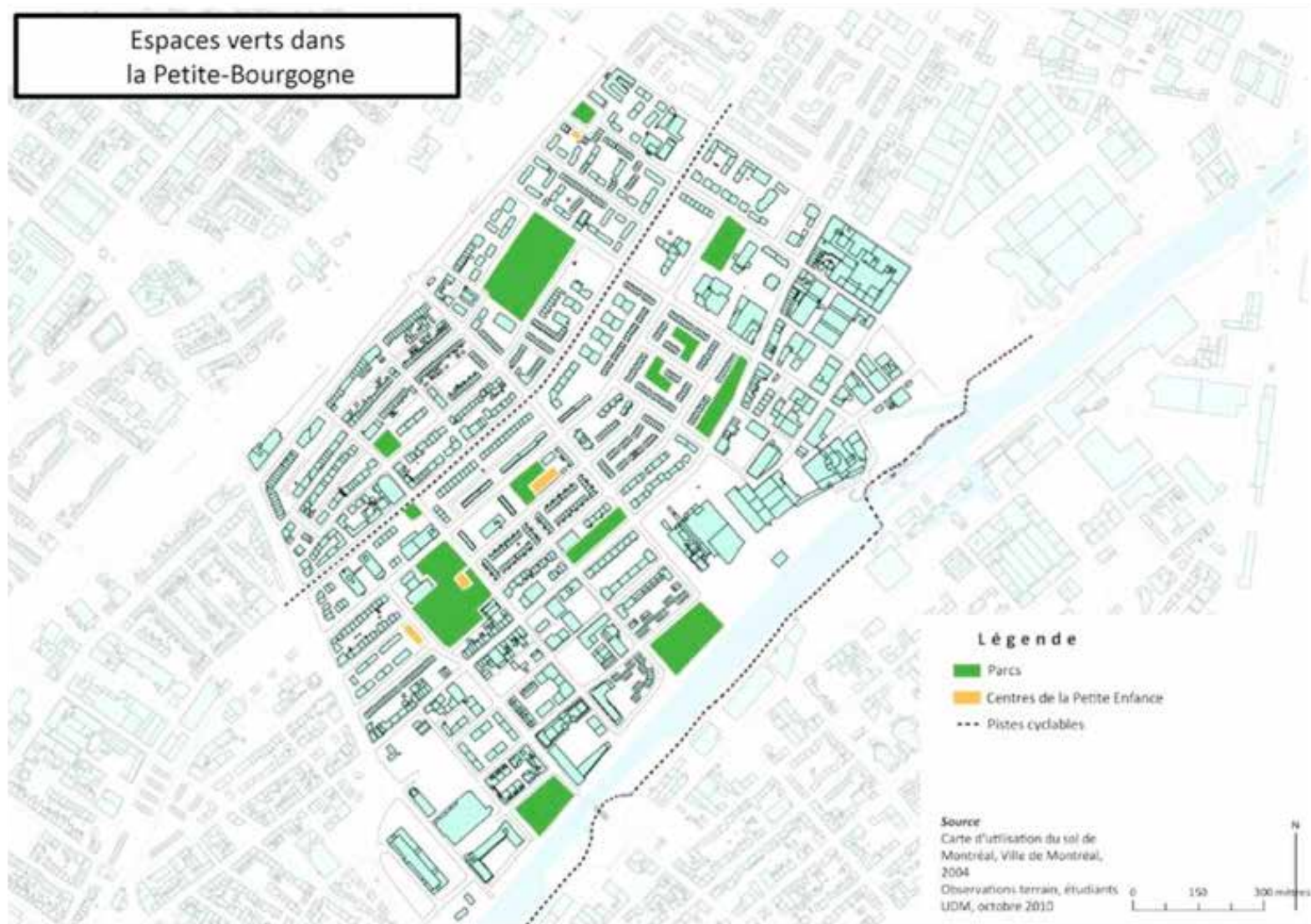
Environment

Heat island map :



Environment

Green spaces map :



Source: Gimat, Horrenberger, Perreault and Tardif, December 2010.

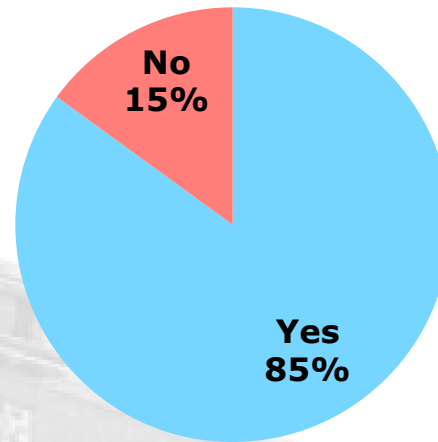
URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Environment

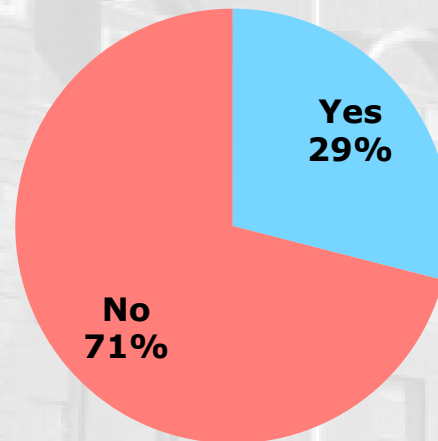
What you told us :

Survey :

Do you recycle?



Do you compost ?



The residents feel that many areas of the neighbourhood should be cleaner, including parks, streets, alleys and housing projects.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Environment

What you told us :

Citizen consultations :



- Some places are very clean, such as the area south of rue Notre-Dame.



- It is important to make the back alleys look nice.
- The places between the St-Martin housing projects should be planted with flowers to make them look nicer.



- Everyone agrees that, while the neighbourhood has been improving, garbage is a big problem.

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Beautification: murals, more frequent garbage pickup (twice a week instead of once).
- Raise awareness among the population about cleanliness.

Community workers' comments :

- The wading pool in Oscar Peterson Park is old and made of cement; it is not ideal. A water jet park would be used by more people and would attract a wider diversity of park users.
- Some outdoor garbage cans have been removed by the city.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Housing

The largest low-income housing project in Canada is located in Little Burgundy. However, the area is becoming increasingly gentrified with the addition of over 6000 condos in the next few years, which will cause the population in the neighbourhood and surrounding areas to double.

Homeowners	Renter households	
	Private housing	Low-income housing
1570	1585	1350

Source: National Household Survey 2011, Office Municipal d'habitation de Montréal, January 2014.

Almost one-third of households are in social housing. 65% of households are renters.

Housing expenses/income ratio :

The housing expenses/income ratio represents the relationship between the amount of rent paid by a household and the total financial resources available to that household.

Housing affordability		Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
Owner	Spending 30% of income or more on housing	24.5%	22.8%
	Median monthly cost	1010 \$	1052\$
Renter	Spending 30% of income or more on housing	28.4%	40.5%
	Living in subsidized housing	56.3%	8.5%
	Median monthly cost	514\$	693\$

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

Housing

Housing conditions :

The proportion of dwellings that are in need of major repairs in Little Burgundy seems to reflect the proportion in the rest of the Island of Montreal. Despite several discussions during the citizen consultation sessions on poor housing conditions, over 92% of Little Burgundy residents stated that their dwelling needed only basic maintenance or minor repairs in the National Household Survey of 2011.

Statistics from the Office municipal d'habitation de Montréal (OMHM) regarding low-income housing residents in Little Burgundy :

74% of social housing residents in Little Burgundy have occupied their current dwelling for over five years.

Residents of social housing according to living arrangement :

Living alone	38%
Two-parent families	31%
Single-parent families	22.5%

Source: Office Municipal d'Habitation de Montréal, January 2014.

According to age :

Under 18	37.1%
26 to 59	32.4%
60 and over	9.4%

Source: Office Municipal d'Habitation de Montréal, January 2014.

Housing

Expiry of Agreements :

Agreements are contracts between the government (federal or provincial) and the owning/managing organization of a social housing complex (the OMHM, a housing cooperative or a Non-Profit Organization). These agreements are valid for the duration of the mortgage, that is, 35 years for cooperatives and NPOs and 50 years for OMHM housing projects. When these agreements end, it may result in financial difficulties that can have a detrimental effect on building renovations and rent control. For over 2000 households in Little Burgundy, the expiration of an agreement could mean increased rents and lower quality of life.

Homelessness :

Organizations working with homeless people continue to see increased demand for their services. The statistics available do not allow us to compare current data with past years, but an examination of everyday situations shows the serious nature of the problem.

At the Welcome Hall Mission (Bon Accueil) in the year 2013 :

- 182,240 meals were served
- 94,900 nights of shelter were provided
- 419,527 bags of food were distributed

At the Benedict Labre House :

- Each week, new people call to find out about food bank services. The House only has food for ten people on a first come-first serve basis.
- There are many new faces using the free meal service, the salon, the showers and the clothing room.
- An additional community worker has been hired.
- They have noticed an increase in older people living on the street or in extremely precarious conditions, along with more women and young people.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

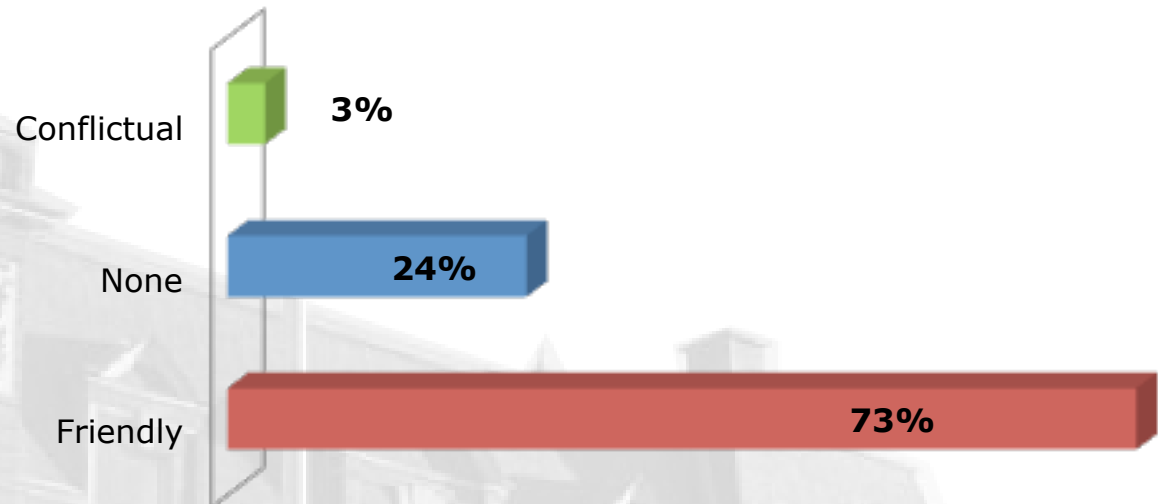
Housing

What you told us :

Survey :

One-third of respondents stated that their housing doesn't meet their needs. The most common reason was the size of the dwelling.

What kind of relationship do you have with your neighbours ?



Citizen consultations :



- One person stated that her home was different; it is excellent, well maintained and clean.
- A good community network makes people want to stay.
- Young people in the community participate in the tenant committee activities.
- Cohabitation among tenants is often positive.



- It is important to raise awareness about tenants' rights.
- Renters mentioned the new condo developments: we know it will be nice, but we won't be able to benefit from it.
- Three different realities exist in the community: Social housing tenants, homeowners and other renters (housing coops and private housing). Although they live side by side, there is little interaction between the three types of residents.

Housing

What you told us :

Citizen consultations (*Continued*) :



- There is a lot of vermin: bedbugs, cockroaches, mice.
- Many problems with the OMHM: the employees at the OMHM and the building concierges are hard to get a hold of, there were negative comments about repairs and renovations, residents are not informed about staff changes, repairs often just fix the visible damage without going to the root of the problem, residents have to wait at home for repairs to be made, often for a whole day.
- Other housing problems: heating, hot water, poor soundproofing, old equipment in poor condition.
- Some buildings (SHDM and others) are not necessarily better maintained than the social housing projects.
- We're worried about the effect of the new constructions on automobile traffic in the neighbourhood; it might increase.
- The people consulted were not aware of any housing coop or NPO developments going up by the canal.
- Young people want to settle elsewhere: in quieter neighbourhoods that are less "ghetto".
- The people consulted felt that the areas close to the canal should not be reserved for the rich only.
- For owners, gentrification will result in increased property taxes, which will be hard for some.
- There is not enough housing for seniors.
- Social housing projects are a good short-term solution, but then people want to move away.
- Social housing projects are not always negative; they give single mothers a hand-up, for example.
- Living with people with mental health problems is difficult.
- Other cohabitation problems: noisy neighbours, poor pet management, smokers.

URBAN PLANNING, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Housing

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular course of action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Facilitate relations between residents and the OMHM.

Additional courses of action :

- Take action against the expiry of agreements.
- Help tenants form an association to defend their rights.

Community workers' comments :

- There is not much housing available for less affluent people who don't have access to subsidized housing.
- The scarcity of rental housing is driving prices up and leading to discrimination.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

Proportion of the population according to highest certificate, diploma or degree attained	Little Burgundy		Island of Montreal	
	15 years and over	25 to 64	15 years and over	25 to 64
No certificate, diploma or degree	20,3%	14,8%	18,9%	12,1%
High school diploma or equivalent	17,9%	15,9%	20,7%	17,6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7,1%	8,5%	9,8%	11,1%
Certificate or diploma from a college, cégep or other non-university institution	14,0%	13%	15,3%	16%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	5,5%	5,5%	5,8%	6,5%
Bachelor's Degree	19,0%	22,3%	17,2%	21,3%
University certificate or degree above bachelor level	16,3%	19,3%	12,2%	15,5%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

The proportion of university degree holders in Little Burgundy is higher than that for the Island of Montreal.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

École De la Petite-Bourgogne :

There is only one school in Little Burgundy: l'école primaire De la Petite-Bourgogne. It has 393 students enrolled. Almost one quarter of these students speak Bengali as their first language, while close to 20% speak French as their first language. These are followed by Arabic, at 17%, and English, with 10% first language speakers in the school.

According to the indice de défavorisation des écoles (disadvantaged school index)—a measurement established by the Comité de gestion de la taxe scolaire de l'île de Montréal that rates regular public primary and secondary schools—l'école De la Petite-Bourgogne ranked 4th among the most disadvantaged schools on the Island of Montreal for the 2011-2012 school year.

This index is calculated from data associated with poverty in the residential feeder areas of each school, including low income, mother's level of education, single-mother household and unemployment of parents. It determines the disadvantage of a school using notions of "environment" and "concentration of disadvantaged residents". It is a contextualized approach, rather than an individual approach, in an effort to avoid stigmatizing and targeting students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

High school dropout rates :

The dropout rates for the école secondaire Saint-Henri, where many young people in the community are enrolled, is very high as compared with other schools in the Commission scolaire de Montréal. However, students from Little Burgundy have a dropout rate that is closer to the Montreal average.

Average high school dropout rate	
Commission scolaire de Montréal	28.6%
École secondaire St-Henri	59.2%
Little Burgundy	25.5%

Source: Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, 2009-2010.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

School readiness :

School readiness is the degree to which children are prepared to start school. Moving from kindergarten into Grade 1 is an important event in the life of a child. The 2012 Quebec Survey of Child Development in Kindergarten (QSCDK) was conducted as an overview of the development of Quebec children enrolled in kindergarten during the 2011-2012 year. It examined five domains of development: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge.

What is a vulnerable child?

Being vulnerable does not mean that a child is destined to fail at school, but rather that the child is not as well equipped as others to take full advantage of what school has to offer. A child is considered to be vulnerable in a domain if the child's score is equal to or less than the 10th percentile of the distribution of all the children evaluated in Quebec in a given domain.

Development domain	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	Proportion of vulnerable children	
Physical health and well-being	11.7%	11.5%
Social competence	16.1%	10%
Emotional maturity	17.1%	9.8%
Language and cognitive development	19.9%	10.2%
Communication skills and general knowledge	23%	14.6%

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2012 Quebec Survey of Child Development in Kindergarten.
Direction de santé publique of the Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal, 2013.

It is notable that, except for in the domain of physical health and well-being, the children in Little Burgundy have a much higher proportion of vulnerability than the average for children in Montreal.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

Adult education :

Various community organizations focus on workforce insertion, training and employability. They offer services to adults who wish to continue their education, promote socio-professional insertion and provide French language training. However, not many companies provide anglophones and allophones with a workforce insertion point, and few of these types of programs are offered in English.

Training and education programs offered to adults in the community:

- Services for English-speaking adult immigrants or visible minorities who are finding it difficult to maintain employment, and who need help with workforce reintegration.
- Orientation and referral services for immigrants; help with integration into Quebec society.
- French language classes.
- PAAS Action and the Job Readiness Measure: these two provincial programs have the common goal of giving people the necessary tools to find work and prepare for the future.
- Support for young anglophones aged 18 to 25 through three approaches: continuing education, employability support and health and personal development.
- Support for adults who wish to obtain their high school diploma or the prerequisites for a professional training course.
- Assistance with job searching.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

What you told us :

Citizen consultation :



- Things young people like: robotics, the outdoors, school activities, motivated teachers... and seeing other young people who have dreams.
- The existing programs are good.
- The job search programs work well.
- The summer work placement project is working well in many community organizations: they hire young local residents for the summer.



- The homework help available for younger children in the neighbourhood is appreciated, but there is a lack of structured homework help for high school students.
- The young people also think that the youth should be motivated by student recognition activities and gifts.
- It is important to consider that academia/extra training is just one of several paths to employment.



- According to the young people, one major shortcoming of the école secondaire St-Henri is that it has no sports programs. There are fewer physical education classes than before and not enough extracurricular activities.
- Things young people don't like: unmotivated teachers, expensive food in the cafeteria, some activities.
- They find that the supervision and orientation offered to young people are insufficient.
- The young people would like a high school in their neighbourhood: the group we met with was dispersed throughout several different high schools.
- There is a general lack of resources in education and training for adults.
- The language classes are sometimes full to capacity.
- After taking courses, adults have no way to practice the language because there are no French conversation groups.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

What you told us :

Citizen consultations (*Continued*) :



- Many frustrations were voiced about the Emploi-Quebec programs for adults: Emploi-Quebec does not recognize all training, people sometimes have to sign up for training that does not correspond to their aspirations, there is a lack of information to help people make clear choices, the programs are too short and are not enough to help people get back into the work force.
- One problem for the residents is simply language: A large portion of the population doesn't speak French.
- There are few employability programs offered in English.
- After participating in a program, there are not enough reinsertion projects for specialized jobs.
- Educated people have a hard time finding a job when they arrive here.
- It's mainly people from outside the Sud-Ouest that work in the community, while the residents of Little Burgundy work elsewhere.
- The young people say that there are very few jobs for them in the neighbourhood, and working far away is an added difficulty.
- There are practically no companies left that hire manual workers for unspecialized jobs.
- The young people think that Little Burgundy's bad reputation and racism is detrimental to their job search efforts.
- It's hard to get a first job, or even to find an internship.
- The young people don't know about the community resources that could help them.
- The employment resources for young people are not suitable for all young people. Some young people feel like they're left to themselves.
- The neighbourhood is well placed and Griffintown is developing, but we don't think that that will create jobs for people in Little Burgundy.
- We've noticed that people leave the neighbourhood when their economic circumstances improve.

SCHOOLS, ADULT EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Education and adult education

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Increase the sense of the school belonging to the community and vice versa (both in terms of the physical place and its role in welcoming new residents).
- Keep a record of the needs of new immigrants in terms of training.

Community workers' comments :

- We need a trade school in the area.
- Young anglophones and allophones have difficulty integrating into the school system.
- Absence of middle-class children in the neighbourhood school.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Employment and economic development

Economic development :

The neighbourhood's commercial business is concentrated in the southwest, and mostly targets the more affluent residents. Major commercial enterprises include Atwater Market, a Super C megastore, two pharmacies and many small boutiques on rue Notre-Dame. Conversely, there are not enough commercial businesses in the more disadvantaged areas to the northeast; for example, there are practically no local services. The residents have to rely on a few convenience stores, and the eastern part of rue Notre-Dame lacks vitality, a fact that is reflected by high commercial turnover rates and many commercial spaces left vacant. Basic commercial services for the less affluent are therefore almost inexistent.

(Taken from "La Petite-Bourgogne, un quartier, deux solitudes. Dossier urbain sur la Petite-Bourgogne à Montréal", page 22.)

Employment :

Unemployment and employment rates:

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	2011	2011
Unemployed, 15 years and over	13,8%	9,7%
Employment rate, 15 years and over	50,8%	57,1%

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

Considering that more than one-third of available dwellings house low-income families, the area is one where a large number of people are unemployed. The people who improve their situation often leave Little Burgundy. In addition, because this data was taken from the National Household Survey it cannot be compared with data from 2006. Changes in data collection methods make observing the evolving employment situation of Little Burgundy residents difficult.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

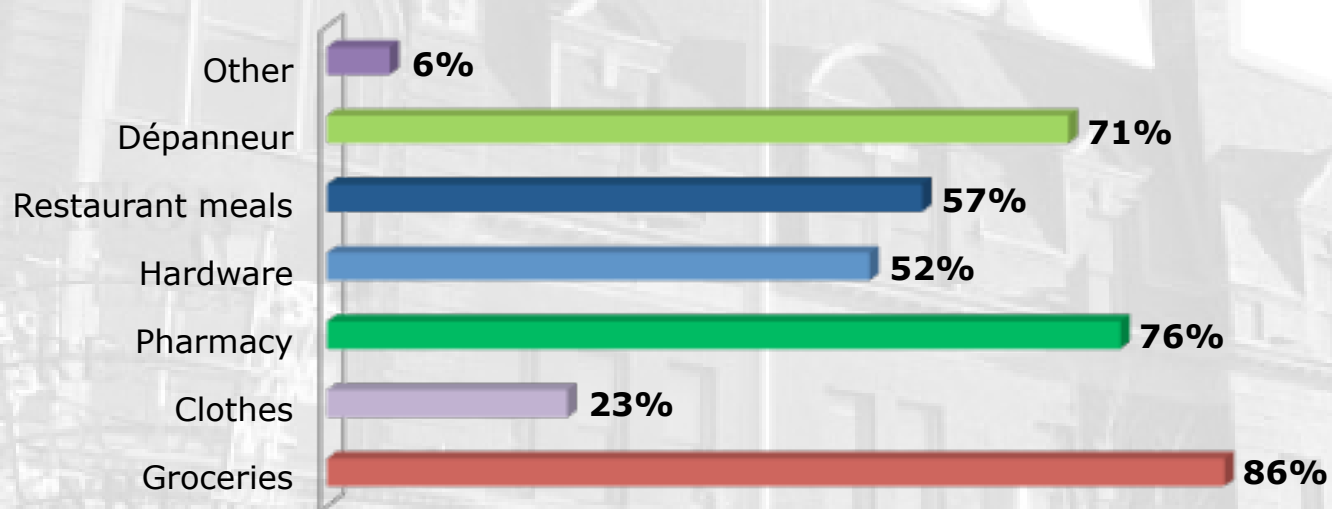
Employment and economic development

What you told us :

Survey :

Almost one-third of survey respondents are looking for work. About half of these job seekers need assistance, especially in writing resumes and obtaining internships. However, almost one-third of these job seekers are not aware of the resources available.

What kind of shopping do you do in the neighbourhood ?



EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Employment and economic development

What you told us :

Citizen consultations :



- The existing businesses on rue Notre-Dame do not meet the needs of the Little Burgundy residents. Several of these businesses are targeting more affluent populations. In addition, the new bars are extremely noisy.
- The participants say that there are fewer and fewer spaces where residents can gather in the evenings to have coffee and socialize. Where the Cafe Citoyen is now, there used to be a restaurant where people would meet.
- There is no economic development within Little Burgundy. The factories along the Lachine Canal have been converted into condos; their construction did not create long-term employment.
- Economic development in the neighbourhood does not benefit the neighbourhood residents; new businesses are not aimed at local residents either as clients or as employees.
- There are no community services; all the businesses are located around rue Atwater.
- There's no bank in the neighbourhood.
- "It's as though Little Burgundy were in a fishbowl—we are surrounded by neighbourhoods with businesses, but we don't have any."
- "Even to get a loaf of bread, you have to go far!"
- "Little Burgundy is neglected; they don't value the community because of violent incidents in the past."
- People must work far away from the neighbourhood, which shows how weak the community is in terms of economic development.
- There's not enough support for entrepreneurs who want to start a business.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Employment and economic development

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular course of action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Bring mothers and girls out of their nests by offering a wider range of services.

Additional courses of action :

- Improve circulation of information (jobs, training, website).
- Adapt zoning to promote business creation (ex. NCC and Hushion Bath).
- Job and Education Fair in the neighbourhood.

SPORTS, LEISURE AND HERITAGE

Sports, leisure and culture

The neighbourhood has a very busy sports centre. In fact, the centre is used by many people who come from outside of Little Burgundy as well. There were 145,000 visits to the Little Burgundy Sports Centre in 2013, which is an increase from the previous year in which 141,000 visits were recorded. Other organizations in the neighbourhood and surrounding areas offer sporting activities for young people, including basketball and martial arts. There are also organizations offering activities for people living with a disability, or with physical or intellectual challenges.

Little Burgundy is full of talent and diversity. A long-time hotspot for jazz musicians, it is now home to a wide range of youthful talent involved in music and dance. The Georges-Vanier Cultural Centre offers a diverse program of visual art exhibitions, drawing workshops, music classes and more. However, it is underused by Little Burgundy residents, with an average of 1430 visits per month for the first three months of 2014. The Georges-Vanier Library, located in the same building, recorded 126,855 visits over the course of 2013, representing a slight increase from the previous year.

Heritage

Heritage buildings in danger :

Negro Community Center (NCC):

In 1927, 11 members of the Union United Church of Montreal founded what is now known as the NCC/Charles H. Este Cultural Centre. However, public funding ended in 1980, leading to the eventual closure of the organization in 1993. The building is classified as a historical structure by the Sud-Ouest borough. In April of 2014, a section of the building's wall collapsed, and its future is uncertain.

Hushion Bath:

Located at the heart of Little Burgundy (formerly Saint-Joseph) and built in 1914, during a period when running water was not yet accessible to all, this public bath is a legacy of the city's decision to provide this working-class neighbourhood with sanitation installations. The bath was named Hushion in honor of William-James Hushion, municipal councilor of Saint-Joseph from 1914 to 1928. The building is classified as possessing outstanding heritage value by the Sud-Ouest borough. It was abandoned in 1988.

SPORTS, LEISURE AND HERITAGE

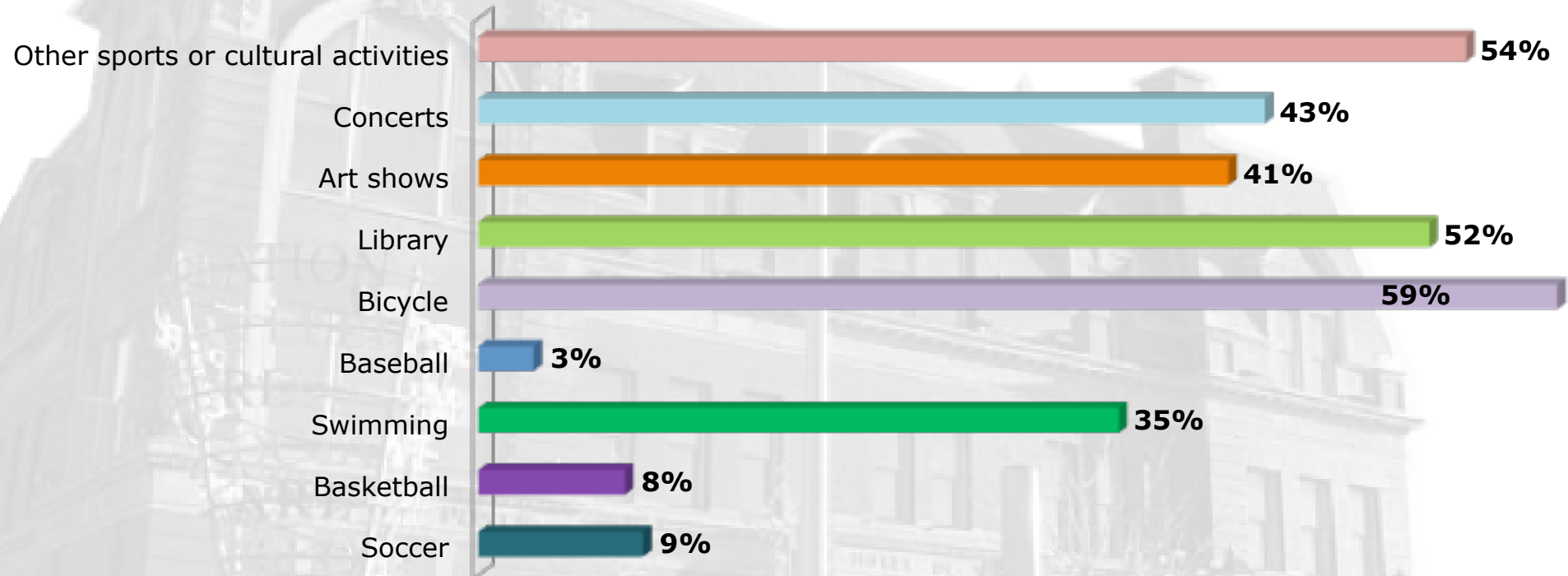
Sports, leisure, culture and heritage

What you told us :

Survey :

The neighbourhood street parties are well attended by community residents. The most frequented event for respondents and their children is the Little Burgundy Festival. The Saint-Jean-Baptiste festivities and Spring in Burgundy are also appreciated by both adults and children.

Which of these activities do you do?



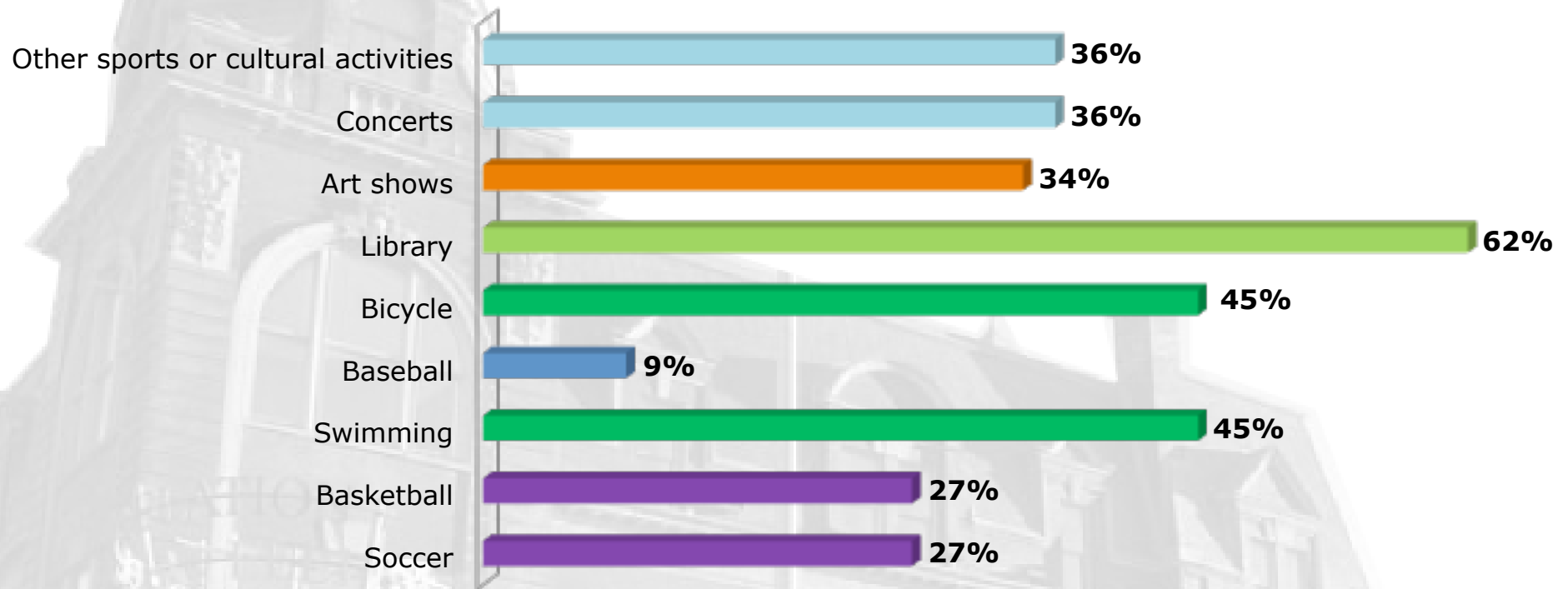
SPORTS, LEISURE AND HERITAGE

Sports, leisure, culture and heritage

What you told us :

Survey (continued):

If you have kids, which of these activities they participate in ?



We asked the residents to name activities or cultural events that they would like to see in the neighbourhood. The five ideas that came up most often were: music and musical activities for all, including concerts; more street parties and festivals; dance; outdoor cinema projections and community kitchen activities.

On the other hand, the things that most often prevent respondents from participating in sports are: a lack of time, the unavailability of the activity or the cost of the activity. The lack of sporting activities for women only was also mentioned several times.

Sports, leisure, culture and heritage

What you told us :

Citizen consultations :



- Overall, many of the activities on offer are appreciated.
- The first places that people go when they arrive in the neighbourhood are the sports centre and the library, according to the participants.
- The sports centre offers many free activities and a wide range of courses for sports-loving adults.
- The basketball court in Oscar-Peterson Park is nice.
- The library reaches out, visiting some of the housing projects and the residents really appreciate it.
- Many young people play soccer.
- The Vision Vers l'Avenir project at Oscar-Peterson Park attracts many young people.
- The skating rink at Park Vinet is appreciated.
- The library is frequented by Little Burgundy residents.
- The Tyndale St-Georges Community Centre has an English book collection.
- With the new neighbourhood newspaper, people have a better idea of the cultural activities on offer.
- The residents appreciate the shows in the parks.



- However, people are generally not well informed about the activities available.
- The information is generally in French, thereby excluding a large part of the population.
- Some groups don't see their interests reflected in the activities offered; these groups include young adults, people with reduced mobility and people with low incomes.
- Much of the outdoor infrastructure is poorly maintained, which reduces its usefulness. The soccer field in Oscar-Peterson Park is the most frequently mentioned problem among young people.
- A group of people with reduced mobility explained that they participate in leisure activities outside of the neighbourhood because nothing is offered to them in Little Burgundy, and few of the venues are accessible.

Sports, leisure, culture and heritage

What you told us :

Citizen consultations (*continued*) :



- What's missing? Tennis, tai chi, skate rental and warm-up shelter, ping pong, seniors' walking club, a calendar listing all of the activities at the sports centre, dance classes for girls, a weight room, sporting events (family tournaments, triathlons, citizen baseball league) and drop-in events, a library for adolescents, a place to do homework, internet access in the community halls of social housing projects, services for adults (training, English classes, community kitchen), a transit system allowing residents to connect to other neighbourhoods in the borough and to have access to activities in other areas, activities and places for young adults, a synthetic soccer field, the library closes too early.
- The anglophone community is not aware of the English book collection at the library.
- The Centre Culturel is not well known; information about its activities is not circulated broadly enough.
- Activities are generally offered in French, which limits access for some.
- Activities are too expensive for less affluent residents; family discounts are not available.

What's missing? :

- community cinema and outdoor cinema
- a space for young people to practice and perform rap / hip-hop
- a place to make art
- more public art
- art galleries with free entrance
- dance

SPORTS, LEISURE AND HERITAGE

Sports, leisure, culture and heritage

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular courses action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Investment in infrastructure, parks, sporting equipment (skates, etc.), heritage buildings.
- Survey the population and adapt the services offered to residents' needs (sports, leisure, culture).

Additional courses of action :

- Circulation of information: make sure people know about activities offered to neighbourhood residents.

Community workers' comments :

- There is no all-ages community centre in the neighbourhood.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health

The neighbourhood has no medical clinic, nor does it offer any other medical services. Services are therefore offered far away from Little Burgundy residents. It is important to note that statistical information about health is available only for the CLSC territory.

Life expectancy at birth – territory of CLSC Saint-Henri

	2007-2011	
	CLSC St-Henri	Island of Montreal
Men	77,2 ans	79,5 ans
Women	80,7 ans	83,8 ans

Source: MSSS: Death records. Live birth records.
Service du développement de l'information.

Death according to cause – territory of CLSC Saint-Henri

	2007-2011	
	CLSC St-Henri	Island of Montreal
	Rate per 100,000	
Accidental injuries	33.3	20.5
Circulatory system disorder	217	182.1
Respiratory system disorder	100	59.6
Tumors	246	221.4
Lung cancer	77.5	63.9
Colorectal cancer	29.4	26.3
Breast cancer	33.6	30.6

Source: Infocentre, INSPQ.

Hospitalization according to cause – territory of CLSC ST-Henri

	2007-2011	
	CLSC St-Henri	Island of Montreal
	Rate per 100,000	
Injury	59.4	50.5
Circulatory system disorder	120	95.9
Respiratory system disorder	69.9	56.0
Digestive system disorder	72.9	66.1

Source: Infocentre, INSPQ, January 2012.

Health

It is important to note the high rates of hospitalization and mortality caused by respiratory disorders and lung cancer in the CLSC Saint-Henri territory as compared to the rest of the Island of Montreal. These two diseases are directly related to lifestyle and air quality.

A look at disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Montreal :

The socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and their environments have a major impact on their health and general well being. Social and material disadvantage in any given environment affects a person's health status. The indicators that determine material disadvantage are the proportion of the population without a high school diploma, the employment rate, and the average income per capita. Social disadvantage is determined by the proportion of the population that live alone in their households, the proportion of separated, divorced or widowed individuals, and the proportion of single-parent families.

According to average values of disadvantage, listed from least to most disadvantaged, the CLSC Saint-Henri territory is ranked 22nd out of 29 CLSC territories in material disadvantage, and 25th out of 29 CLSC territories in social disadvantage. As for Little Burgundy, it is ranked 45th out of 101 neighbourhoods for material disadvantage and 89th out of 101 neighbourhoods for social disadvantage.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

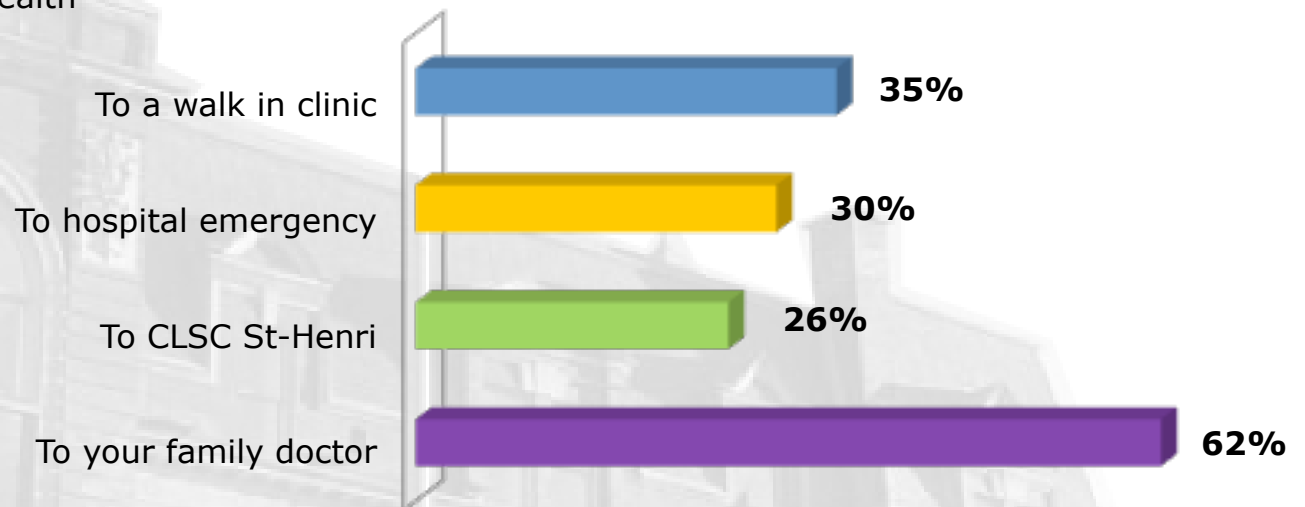
Health

What you told us :

Survey :

Little Burgundy residents have to leave the neighbourhood to have access to health services. These are the four areas most frequently mentioned by respondents when they need to access healthcare: Downtown Montreal, Saint-Henri, Westmount and the Montreal General Hospital.

Where do you go when you have health problems ?



Citizen consultations :

As regards health services, residents go first to the CLSC, and then to the doctor when the problem is serious. Many people have no family doctor, or have to travel far to see their doctor. There is a general lack of medical services for Little Burgundy residents.

What's Missing : An affordable dental clinic for low-income individuals, a place to get glasses, a medical clinic, access to services without needing to go through a social worker.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular course of action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Access to doctors and health services in Little Burgundy and Griffintown.

Additional courses of action :

- Education about health and nutrition (diabetes, STBBIs, energy drinks, hepatitis C).
- Develop urban environments that promote community health (reduce air & soil pollution).
- Support and training for social workers with clients facing mental health issues; a drop-in meeting place for people with mental health problems.
- Raise awareness about the health and nutrition resources in the community (food banks, psychosocial needs).
- Put up posters about resources around the community, for example at the laundromat.

Community workers' comments :

- Little Burgundy is in a CLSC territory where diabetes and cavity rates among children are extremely high, due to massive consumption of sugar.
- Concerns related to access to health care and social services by anglophone and allophone residents.

Nutrition

Definition of food security :

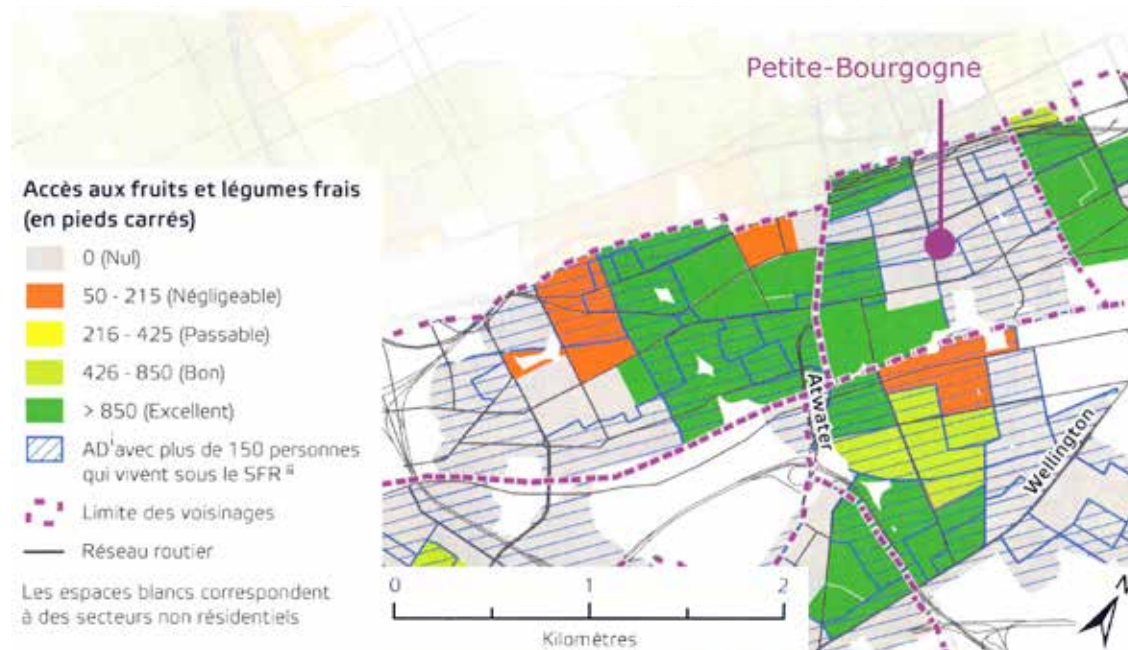
According to the Quebec Order of Dietitians, food security exists when an entire population has access at all times, with complete dignity, and at a reasonable cost, to a sufficient and nutritious food supply that is socially and culturally acceptable. Having food security also means having adequate buying power, along with access to simple and trustworthy nutritional information to inform consumer decision-making. Two-thirds of the area of Little Burgundy is considered to be a “food desert” by the Direction de la Santé Publique de Montréal, which means that the residents must travel over 500 metres to have access to fresh food products, i.e. fruit and vegetables, milk products and meat, etc.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Nutrition

Access to fruits and vegetables in a 500 m radius :



Source: Map taken from “l’Étude sur l’accès aux aliments santé à Montréal: Regard sur le territoire du CSSS de Sud-Ouest-Verdun” by the Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal.

i : AD = Dissemination area. ii : SFR : it's the Low-Income Cutoffs After-Tax established by Statistiques Canada, 2006 Census.

The above map illustrates a clear polarity in the Little Burgundy neighbourhood, where the northeastern and southeastern parts are seen to be disadvantaged in terms of both income levels and access to fresh food.

The Food Security Committee of the Little Burgundy Coalition established a citizen task force with the goal of raising awareness about and increasing access to healthy food for community residents. Since the summer of 2009, a bimonthly Citizen's Market has been selling affordable fruit and vegetables right in the heart of the northeastern part of Little Burgundy. This market improves access to healthy food for the surrounding residents.

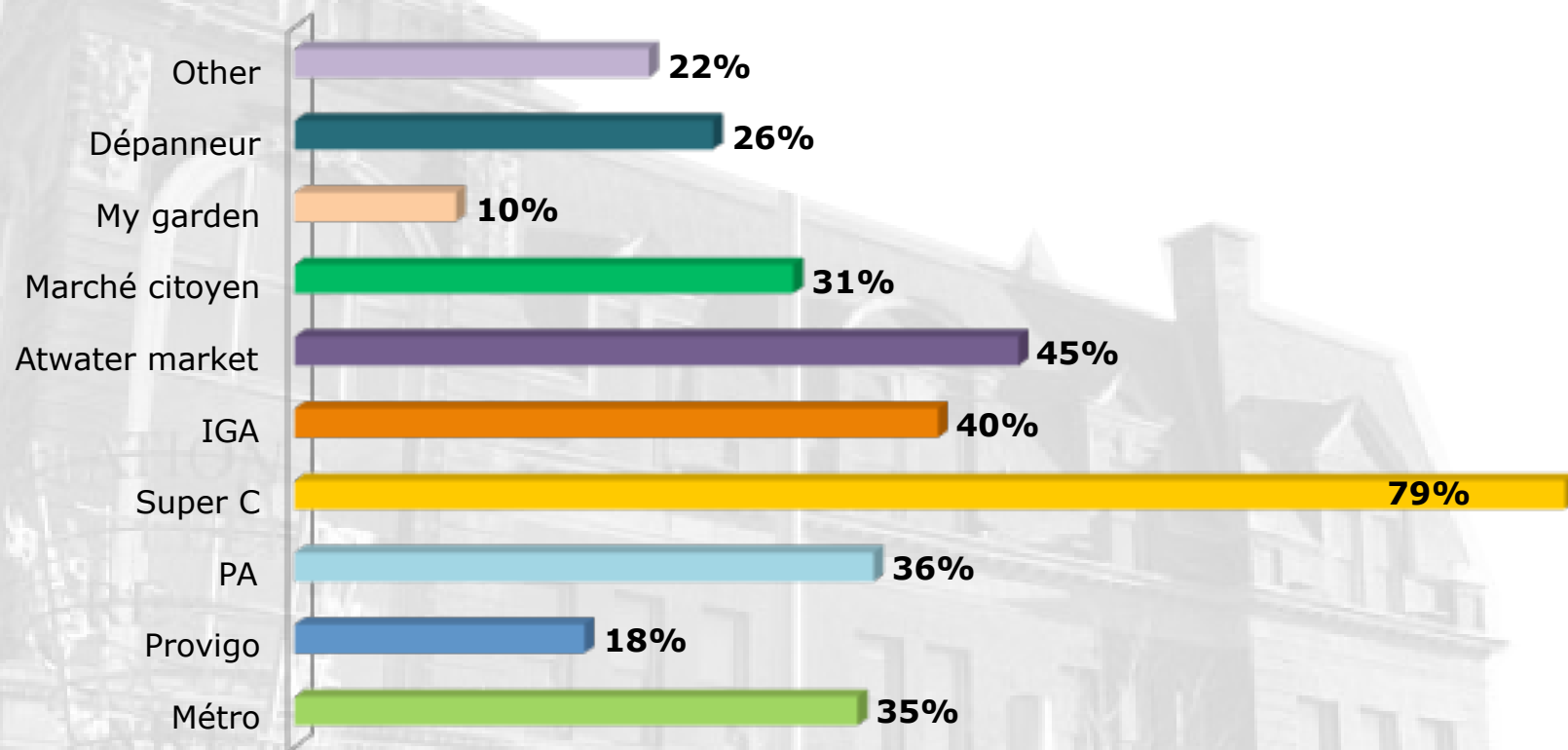
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Nutrition

What you told us :

Survey :

Where do you get your groceries ?



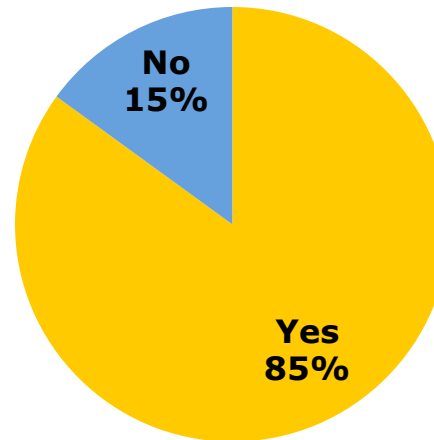
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Nutrition

What you told us :

Survey :

Are you able to get fresh, diverse, good-quality food at a good price ?



Almost a quarter of survey respondents stated that they needed food aid in the past year. In addition, half of the respondents know where to find food aid.

Citizen consultations :



- Seniors appreciate the shuttle that brings them from the Saint-Antoine 50+ Community Centre to the grocery store, as well as the delivery and phone order services offered by some grocery stores.
- Meals on wheels is a good service for people with reduced mobility.
- Residents appreciate the Christmas baskets.



- The Citizen's Market has good quality food at good prices, but the seniors need a delivery service.



- Seniors would appreciate a grocery store on rue Saint-Antoine. Most of them can get by with the help of their children and the Saint-Antoine Centre.
- The neighbourhood restaurants are too expensive.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Nutrition

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Education about health and nutrition (diabetes, STBBIs, energy drinks, hepatitis C).
- Raise awareness about the health and nutrition resources in the community (food banks, psychosocial needs).
- Put up posters about resources around the community, for example at the laundromat.
- Grocery store in Little Burgundy, especially in the northeastern part. Delivery service for seniors.

Community workers' comments :

- Residents are more motivated to participate in cooking workshops when they can bring some of the food home after. It's important to them that their families can benefit from the workshop.
- It's possible to change eating habits. For example, when fruit and vegetables are offered as snacks, people learn to appreciate them.
- New immigrants have indicated a major lack of spices and some other specialized food products.
- U-pick activities are appreciated, i.e. strawberries and apples.
- We get the impression that some new immigrants do not express their nutritional needs. It is difficult to reach out to them.
- Education and the services offered have contributed to a change in thinking and in consumption, for example in people buying organic produce at the Citizen's Market.

URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

Urban safety encompasses all elements related to objective safety, including crime rates and the number of accidents and incidents, as well as the perception of insecurity due to poor lighting, to the large amount of graffiti, to large groups of people on the street, etc.

It wasn't very long ago that Little Burgundy regularly made the headlines as a venue for murder.

2013 was an exceptional year in terms of crime reduction in Little Burgundy, and violent crime rates are still falling. This is due to various contributing factors: a change in police action, various community-based partners working together on the problem, fewer models of criminal life in the neighbourhood due to imprisonment, death, or lifestyle change of some of the major perpetrators.

According to the statistics compiled by the Montreal Police Neighbourhood Station 15 (PDQ15), the only increase in crime was in the number of offences against the person reported to the police. In the current context, we can think there is more citizen trust of the police and of public security workers in the area.

Little Burgundy Crime Statistics

	2012	2013	Comparison between 2012 and 2013
Car theft	25	18	28% decrease
Theft from a vehicle	87	38	56% decrease
Breaking and entering (all types of buildings)	70	50	28% decrease
Murder	0	0	-
Offences against the person*	85	110	29% increase
Sexual offences	10	8	20% decrease

Source : Poste de quartier 15, 2014.

*Offences against the person include using violence against a person or threatening to do so. These crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual aggression and robbery. Robbery is considered an offence against the person because, unlike other types of theft, it involves the use of violence or the threat of violence.

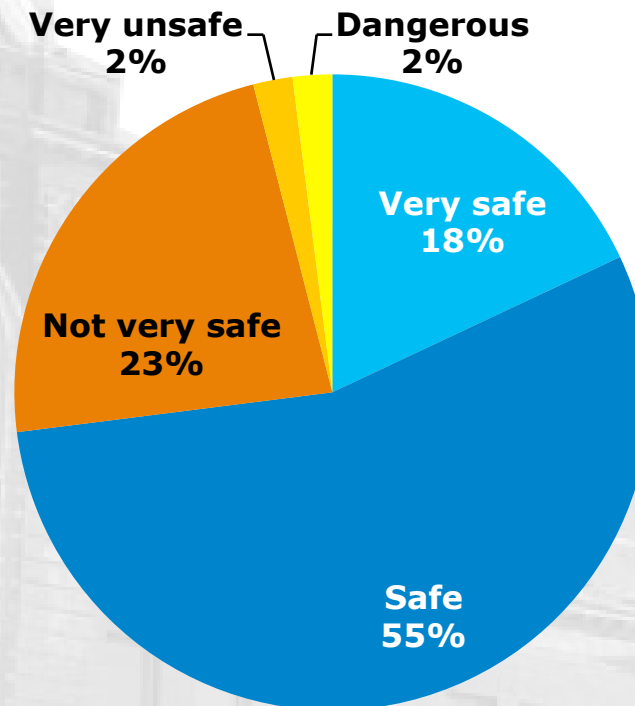
URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

What you told us :

Survey :

How do you see the overall security of Little Burgundy ?



The three places that were most frequently mentioned as locations where residents have a reduced sense of security were around the Lionel-Groulx and Georges-Vanier metro stations, in the streets and alleys at night, and in the parks.

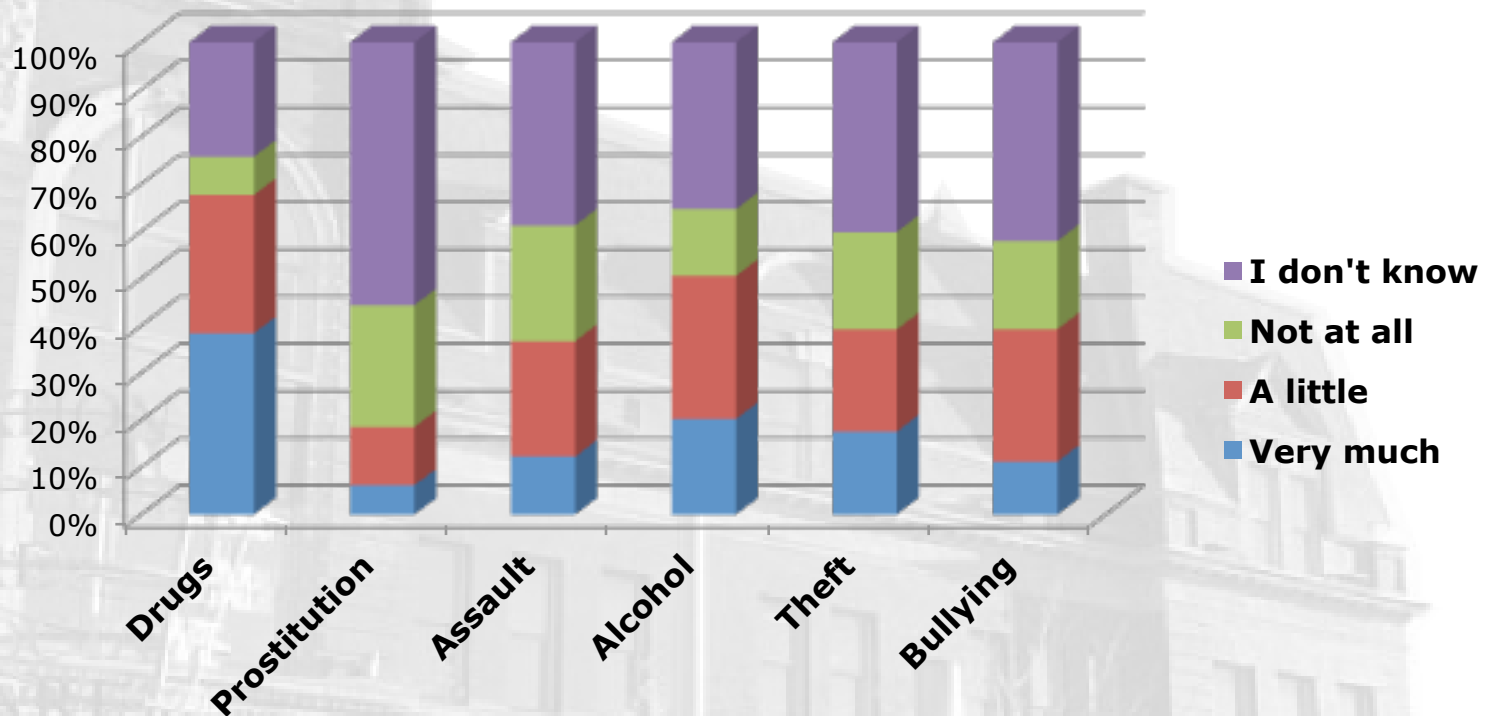
URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

What you told us :

Survey (continued):

In your opinion, which of the following situations are a problem in the neighbourhood today ?



URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

What you told us :

Citizen consultations :



- Many residents say that the neighbourhood is much safer than it was in the past.
- The Police, BUMP, and the OMHM security services do a good job, but can always do more.
- The people who see the neighbourhood as most improved are seniors.
- The streets are well lit.
- Drug trafficking is less visible; the drug users have changed.
- Many negative leaders have been arrested during the past few years.
- The parks, the library and the Maison des Jeunes are nearby and contribute to neighbourhood security.
- The police approach is less aggressive than before.
- Everyone knows each other, which creates a safer environment.
- "Before coming here, I was afraid of gangs and people of colour; but it's multiethnic here and there are no more problems here than anywhere else."



- Despite the changes, several people mentioned places and situations that are sources of insecurity for them.
- Little Burgundy's negative reputation persists, even though the problems that contributed to it no longer exist.

URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

What you told us :

The causes of feelings of insecurity :

- Some areas are poorly lit.
- Some places are poorly designed and have hidden areas, such as the areas around the metro stations.
- People loiter in some areas, especially around the metro stations and in certain parks, (Vinet, De l'Encan, Oscar-Peterson).
- Drug use and drug trafficking can sometimes be seen.
- The area between Georges-Vanier metro and the park feels unsafe. The abandoned NCC building and the groups of people that hang out there make residents feel insecure.
- The presence of homeless people or people with serious mental health problems increases the feeling of insecurity.
- OMHM security services don't do anything to improve unsafe situations. The installation of security cameras didn't change anything, according to the young people.
- Dogs who are let off their leashes are dangerous.
- People have anecdotal evidence of prostitution in the area, but nothing precise that would allow people to grasp the situation.
- Some people find that the regular police are aggressive, and that large groups of police officers are intimidating when they enter a park.
- The police presence is concentrated in certain areas, while other areas are not patrolled as well.
- There's not enough police on foot or on bikes in the area.
- Some people are afraid to report theft.

URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Urban safety

What you told us :

Big Rendez-vous :

Most popular course of action, determined by symbolic vote :

- Improve the urban environment: lighting, cleanliness.

Additional courses of action :

- To make the community safer for children, we have to keep working together (ex. youth workers supervising activities in Oscar-Peterson Park).

Community workers' comments :

- There seems to be an increase in homelessness.
- There has been an increase in older drug addicts (over 30 and in their 40s).
- Many people in the area have mental health problems.
- There have been several incidents of young people arrested for sexual offences.

URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Transport and traffic

People in the neighbourhood often go to Saint-Henri and into Downtown Montreal. However, only two bus lines pass through the neighbourhood and their service is fairly infrequent, making it difficult to go downtown on the bus.

Transportation overview:

Public transit:

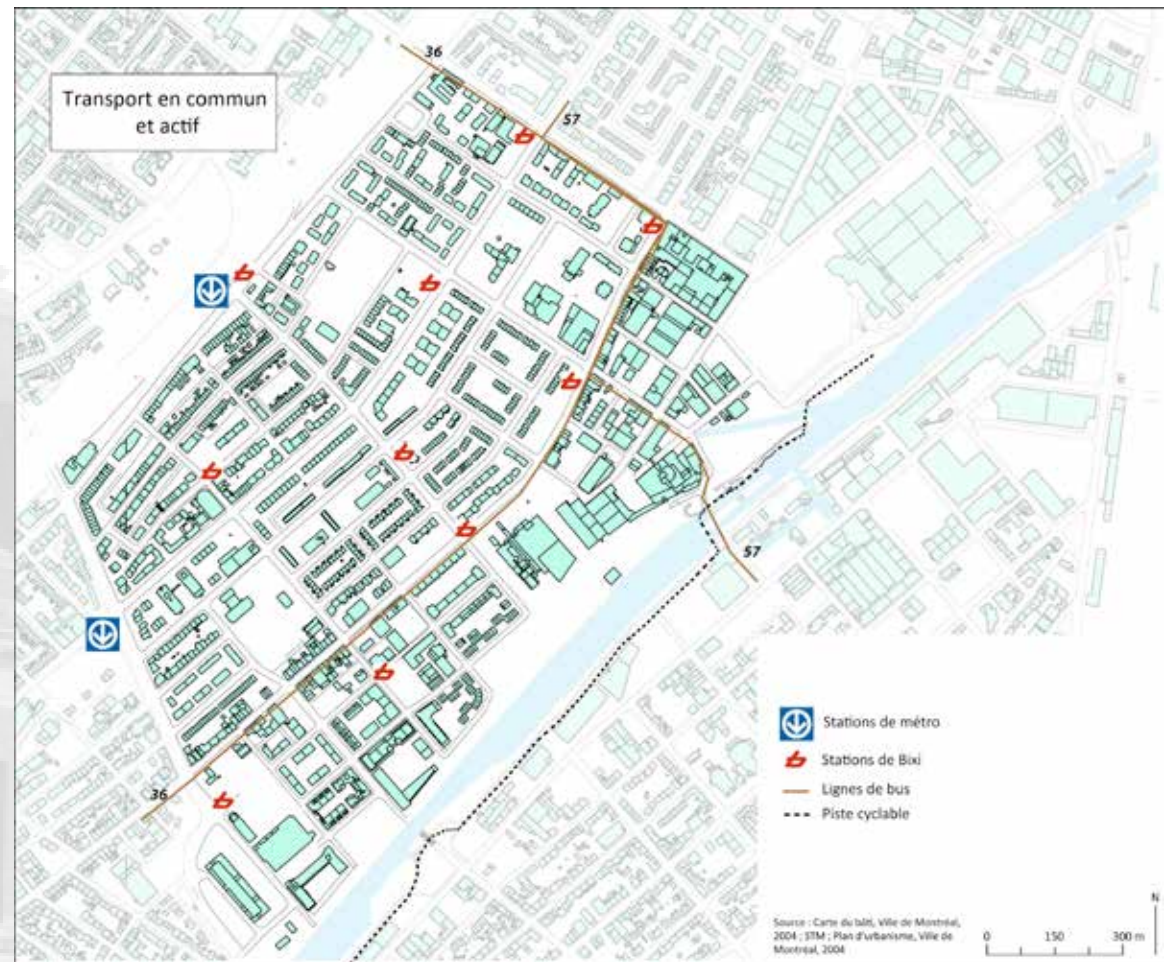
The neighbourhood is served by two metro stations (in the north) and two bus lines (in the south).

Active transport:

10 Bixi stations are located throughout the area, and there is a bike lane (shared roadway marked on the pavement) on avenue Lionel-Groulx up to rue des Seigneurs.

Automobile:

Automobile traffic passing through the area is concentrated on the major arterials: St-Jacques, Notre-Dame, Atwater and St-Antoine streets. Traffic on the residential streets is more moderate. During the redevelopment of the Turcot Interchange, the Sud-Ouest borough may be considered as a place of diversion of traffic. This situation will create additional challenges in terms of pedestrians' security.



Source: Gimat, Horrenberger, Perreault and Tardif, December 2010.

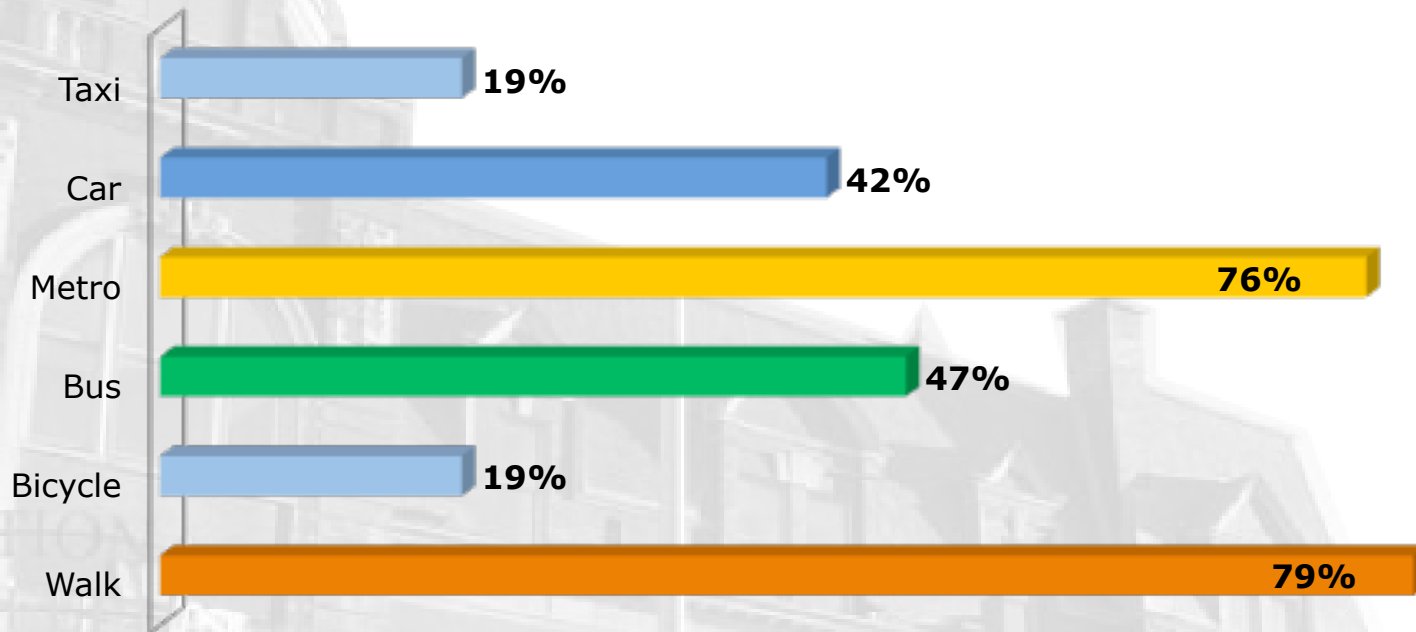
URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Transport and traffic

What you told us :

Survey :

Out of the following list of ways of getting around, choose the top three you use the most often :



Survey respondents feel that public transit should be improved, mainly on St-Jacques, Notre-Dame and St-Antoine streets.

Almost half of all respondents don't feel safe crossing at least one intersection when they are on foot or on bicycle. The intersections on Atwater street were the most mentioned, followed by intersections on St-Antoine and St-Jacques streets.

Transport and traffic

What you told us :

Citizen Consultations :



- The bike path on the Lachine Canal is extremely appreciated.
- Some measures that were introduced to ease local traffic have worked, i.e. new stop signs and median on Georges-Vanier.



- The bike lane should be located on a street that already has lots of bike traffic.
- Walking is difficult for some people; others are happy with being able to walk to the places they need to go.
- There is mixed opinion about safety when crossing blvd. Georges-Vanier: some say that it's dangerous; others say that the measures introduced to improve security have worked.



- Bus service in the neighbourhood is insufficient: they are too infrequent and sometimes they don't come at all.
- No bus service from metro Georges-Vanier.
- The metro is not accessible to everyone. It is difficult for people with reduced mobility, for example.
- It's not easy to bike in the neighbourhood. Many young people ride bikes on the sidewalk because they feel the streets are too dangerous.
- The bike lane on Rue Lionel-Groulx is not well known, and it is dangerous. Many residents don't know that there is a bike lane in the area.
- Not enough bike racks; there's a lot of bike theft in the neighbourhood.
- The sidewalk is too narrow in front of the school.
- Snow removal was a problem this year. At the school, the entrances were not sufficiently cleared.
- Some sidewalks are in poor condition; people could hurt themselves in the holes and cracks. It's dangerous for seniors.
- Not enough parking spots close to metros and in front of schools.

URBAN SAFETY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Transport and traffic

What you told us :

Citizen Consultations (*continued*):



- Not many streets with residents-only parking, which makes it easier for non-residents to park.
- The streets close to Notre-Dame are often used by visitors, causing problems for people who live on these streets: nighttime traffic, a lack of parking, noise.
- Notre-Dame is dangerous in terms of automobile traffic.
- Cars drive too fast on several streets: des Seigneurs, Vinet, Atwater, Workman, St-Jacques. It's dangerous for pedestrians.
- Dangerous intersections: St-Jacques/Georges-Vanier, Lionel-Groulx/Charlevoix (the curb location on Charlevoix makes it hard for pedestrians to see oncoming traffic), des Seigneurs and Charlevoix Bridges.
- Potholes are problematic, especially on Richmond.
- There is concern that new residents moving to Griffintown will increase automobile traffic.

Big Rendez-vous :

Additional courses of action :

- Add bike lanes.
- Pedestrian crossings with timed lights on dangerous intersections.
- East-west bus service.

Community workers' comments :

- The automobile traffic at the intersection of Georges-Vanier and St-Antoine is not safe. There are many accidents. The traffic should be slowed down.
- No bus service from metro Georges-Vanier.

Several young people actively participated in the citizen consultations used to gather information for this neighbourhood portrait. Their concerns were included among the themes presented in each of the sections of this document.

Youth committee workers also shared their observations of working with young people from early childhood to early adulthood. Here is a list of concerns that were not placed into the previous sections:

- The importance of a solid activity program for the youth organizations.
- Young people seem to lack loyalty to organizations; there is no feeling of belonging.
- Young people involved in community activities are often the same few individuals that gravitate around various community organizations.
- Young people hang out outside very late, especially in the summer.
- Teenage girls are invisible; they can't go out at night. Despite attempts by community organizations to alter the situation, there has been no change.

SENIORS

The proportion of persons 65 and over is lower in Little Burgundy than it is on the rest of the Island of Montreal. However, with the aging population, and because a large number of these people live alone, the situation for seniors in Little Burgundy is a concern for the community. For seniors, living alone is a factor that adds to their vulnerability. People who live alone experience more psychological distress and isolation, and they access health care services more frequently.

	Little Burgundy	Island of Montreal
	2011	2011
Proportion of the population over 65	11.5%	15.7%
Proportion of seniors living alone in private residences	51.2%	35.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

The needs of isolated seniors were identified by various actors involved in community work in the document “Ensemble pour briser l’isolement chez les aînés”, published by the Regroupement des organismes pour aînés et aînées du Sud-Ouest de Montréal (ROPASOM) in July of 2008.

The following are some ideas for the neighbourhoods of Saint-Henri and Little Burgundy to improve the situation of some isolated seniors :

- activities for men in the community centres.
- support, regular friendly visits, homecare for seniors.
- nursing services in seniors’ residences, developing relationships of trust, listening and finding out general information about health status.

During the citizen consultations, several seniors expressed their needs related to the different themes of the community profile. Only one element could not be categorized into those themes:

The difficulty of participating in community activities because of mobility issues and poor health.

BRAINSTORM IDEAS

Many ideas came out from the citizens consultations. Here are these ideas as told by the citizens :

Employment

- The summer jobs program should be held on a part-time basis over the entire year for students and new immigrants.
- Develop Hushion Bath to create employment.
- Employment training.
- Learning about different career possibilities at school.
- Launching job creation programs for the neighbourhood youth, with emphasis placed on cultural communities.
- Job creation, including part-time employment.
- We need more businesses.
- Developing relationships between organizations (especially the CJE) and employers.
- Establishing partnerships with local entrepreneurs to promote the hiring of neighbourhood residents.
- Jobs or programs over the Christmas holidays and spring break.
- A skill-share program.
- Take stock of all the employability programs to see what is missing.
- Citizen partnership programs.
- More frequent community parties to raise awareness about the employability programs.

Economic development

- We need an economic profile of the Sud-Ouest before developing new projects.
- Empower Little Burgundy by emphasizing positive elements: create projects, spread the word about them, advertise the canal, the proximity to downtown.
- Increase the frequency of the 36 bus, to increase accessibility to services.
- More businesses in the neighbourhood.
- Promote local business and support local entrepreneurs.

BRAINSTORM IDEAS

Education

- Skate rental and skating outings with school.
- Do oral presentations differently at school (in groups, for example), for students who are shy.
- The schools should have recognition prizes for students: i.e. favorite student among the teachers, with gift certificates.
- Mentors in the schools to start a relationship with the work force.
- Learn about different career possibilities at school.
- It's important to have courses that teach students about the different religions, and about sex education.
- Sports participation recognition by the school staff to encourage the students.
- Sports education at Saint-Henri school.
- More motivated teachers who want to help the students.
- More homework help.
- A park where students can do homework, like a library-park.
- Open the park chalet (i.e. in Oscar-Peterson Park) as a place for homework help.
- Provide support to youth organizations so they can offer more activities.
- Establish partnerships to help youth learn English and French.
- Programs to help people learn functional French, provided by Emploi-Quebec.
- French language conversations groups.

Urban design and safety

- Encouraging a feeling of belonging among residents would improve neighbourhood cleanliness.
- Recycling containers like big igloos close to the metro stations.
- More gardens, flowers, veggie gardens.
- Mosaic-topped picnic tables in the parks.
- Pedestrian light on St-Antoine at the Georges-Vanier metro exit.
- An anti-litter public awareness campaign: "Did you pick up your garbage today?"
- Taxi vouchers for seniors and low-income residents (for example, to get to the hospital).
- Skating rink in Oscar-Peterson Park.
- Add a bus line that goes through Griffintown.
- Create another park.
- Fix the park swings.
- Better lighting in the alleys.
- Place emphasis on neighbourhood watch-style surveillance (i.e. neighbours keeping an eye out for each other), to improve the sense of security.

BRAINSTORM IDEAS

Community life and culture

- Give cultural groups the chance to share their talents and their cultures during community events.
- More public art, like the mosaics in front of the Coalition.
- Hushion Bath could be converted into a cinema or a gathering place for young adults.
- Organize a visit of all the art centres and exhibits.
- Mention the library in the neighbourhood newspaper; raise awareness about the English-language section.
- Neighbourhood football team.
- Publish schedules of all the free activities at the sports centre.
- A place to offer dance classes (for boys and girls).
- Singing classes and recording studio.
- Cooking contest.
- Skate and hockey stick rental at the skating rink.
- Student discount at the Festival.
- Televisions that broadcast a loop of neighbourhood information at the sports centre.
- To break isolation, adults should act as role models to young people, showing themselves to be open to others.
- Rotating activities in different community venues to promote involvement.
- Increase internet presence to raise awareness of community services.
- Form tenant committees in the low-income housing projects.
- Information segments in the newspaper: Did you know about this community organization?
- Consult the community.
- Announce events in the entrances of the housing projects, using eye-catching and innovative visuals.

APPENDIX 1: GRIFFINTOWN

Griffintown is an old neighbourhood situated on the north shore of the Lachine Canal, between Autoroute Bonaventure and blvd Georges-Vanier, and south of rue Notre-Dame. While it was densely populated and very active during its industrial period, it was more or less abandoned after the urban renewal projects of the 1960s and 1970s. For the past few years, it has been the site of some of the most intensive real estate development in Montreal.

With the rapid adoption of a Special Planning Program deregulating construction heights and densities in the Peel-Wellington area, the Montreal municipal administration opened the door to massive speculation, which quickly swept through the entire Griffintown area. Overnight, the abandoned lots and dilapidated warehouses that were left over from the area's industrial past saw their values increase exponentially.

The new residents of Griffintown are relatively wealthy. And yet they are entering a borough, the Sud-Ouest, where the reality of many residents is quite different: 46% of the borough's residents live under the low-income threshold; 52% earn less than \$20,000 per year.

With all the real estate projects that are approved or pending approval, the area is being prepared for an influx of ten to twelve thousand new residents in a relatively short period. Over 6,000 new dwellings have already been authorized.

Two major projects are worth mentioning: District Griffin and Bassins du Havre.

District Griffin is a future multi-phase real estate project in Griffintown. Devimco, the project's promoter, launched the first phase in August of 2010; it involves the construction of four towers composed of 1375 dwellings, including around 250 community housing units, as well as commercial spaces and a hotel.

As a sustainable real estate development project, Bassins du Havre establishes a connection between ecology and real estate development. Comprised of 2,000 dwellings, 400 of which are part of a housing cooperative or NPO, this development is designed to achieve LEED certification.

At this time, around 935 low-income housing units are scheduled for construction among the new Griffintown developments, mainly as housing cooperatives. The goal of 15% of low-rent housing has almost been achieved; however, care must be taken to ensure that this goal continues to be met as new projects are approved.

On the other hand, there are no spaces reserved for neighbourhood services (convenience stores, laundromats, medical clinics, etc.) and it will be difficult to establish these types of services affordably, given that the cost of space is now ten times higher than in was in 2003. In addition, although a policy exists to encourage families to stay in Montreal, the Griffintown developments have not set aside space for CPE daycares or schools, despite a potential doubling of the population.

APPENDIX 1: GRIFFINTOWN

Below is a detailed overview of the projects that are being developed or planned in the neighbourhood and surrounding areas.



Source : Gimat, Horrenberger, Perreault et Tardif, décembre 2010.

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

Allophone: Person whose first language is neither French or English.

Composting: The decomposition of certain agricultural or urban waste, the produce of which is rich in minerals and organic matter, which can subsequently be used to enrich soil meant for growing plants.

Dwelling requiring major repairs: When the plumbing and/or electrical system are defective, or if structural repairs must be made to the walls, floor or ceiling, etc.

Household: A term applying to the totality of living space in which a person or group of people live (or can live). A household is generally defined as a person or group of people who live together or occupy the same dwelling and do not usually reside elsewhere in Canada or abroad. A household may be composed of a family group of one or more families sharing the same dwelling, or a group of unrelated persons, or a single person. Households are divided into two groups according to their dwelling: private households and collective households, depending on whether they live in a collective dwelling or a private dwelling.

Immigration: The movement of people from one country to another with the goal to stay there. The term applies to people for whom immigration authorities have granted the right to live in Canada permanently.

Low income measure: In simple terms, the Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where “adjusted” indicates that a household’s needs are taken into account. Adjustment for household sizes reflects the fact that a household’s needs increase as the number of members increase, although not necessarily by the same proportion per additional member.

Newborn: A human infant, from the time of birth to the 28th day of life.

Recycling: Refers to all techniques used to recuperate waste and reintroduce it into the production cycle from which it is derived.

Single-parent family: Mother or father without spouse or common law spouse living with at least one child.

Unemployment rate: Refers to the unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (from Sunday to Saturday) preceding the day of the census.

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