



# Anjou

## THE TERRITORY AND ITS POPULATION

Anjou is an average-sized borough with just over 42,000 residents. The territory has four separate areas divided by Autoroutes 40 and 25 that intersect at the Anjou interchange. Haut-Anjou, in the northwest, has some high-end residential complexes and also some less well-off ghettoized areas that are similar to those in neighbouring Saint-Léonard. The commercial area in the southwest consists primarily of the Galeries d'Anjou shopping mall, but it also has some housing. The Domaine Anjou, a residential complex in this area, is home to a number of vulnerable families. Located in the northeastern part of the borough is one of the Island of Montreal's largest industrial parks, which occupies nearly 40% of the borough's land area. Here, over 600 companies from different industries employ close to 22,000 people. Bas-Anjou, in the southeast, is the most populated area; it grew a lot in the 1950s and 1960s. This area, and more specifically around Place Chaumont, has the highest number of low-income individuals and most of the borough's community and municipal services.

### A changing demographic profile

Over the years, the demographics in Anjou have changed a great deal. The population is continuing to age, possibly aided by the simultaneous construction of a number of seniors' apartment complexes. Currently, people aged 65 and over account for 23% of the Anjou population, one of the highest percentages on the Island of Montreal. More than one third of the approximately 9,900 senior borough residents live alone and Bas-Anjou has the highest percentage (22%) of seniors living on a low income.

While immigrants represented 23% of the population in 2006, they accounted for 34% of the total in 2016, which is the same as the Montreal average. Bas-Anjou, in particular, is a popular neighbourhood for immigrants to settle in the east end of Montreal. Close to 21,000 immigrants currently live there, representing 9% of the population.

At the start of the 2000s, new residents primarily came from the Caribbean and Latin America. However, in the past ten years, Anjou has seen a major increase in immigrants from Northwest Africa. Between 2006 and 2016, the percentage of visible minorities grew at two and a half times the rate of the Montreal population, i.e., 90% compared to 37%. There is much more ethno-cultural diversity in Bas-Anjou than elsewhere in the borough; 38% of Bas-Anjou's population belongs to a visible minority group.

Anjou is home to 7,050 low-income individuals (17%), which is below the percentage in Montreal (21%). However, the percentage of 0-5 year-olds living in a low-income household (23%) is similar to that of Montreal, as is the rate of single-parent families (33%). The Bas-Anjou area has a slightly higher percentage of single-parent families (35%).

The rate of adults without a high school diploma (20%) and the dropout rate (22%) are slightly higher than in Montreal (17% and 18% respectively). Furthermore, almost one third (31%) of young children start kindergarten without the basic school-readiness skills, compared to 29% in Montreal.

Finally, nearly 56% of households are renters, with the Montreal average being 60%. Generally speaking, Anjou has the same or somewhat lower percentages than the Montreal average for such socio-economic indicators as: total low-income population, affordable housing, percentage of single-parent families, etc.

Anjou residents are proud of their community and feel that it provides a high quality of life. Anjou was a city before it was incorporated as a borough of the City of Montreal in 2002, which may partly explain why residents have such a strong sense of belonging.

## SNAPSHOT OF THE TERRITORY

### Average-sized territory

Population of 42,800

### Divided into four separate areas by the legs of the Anjou interchange

A commercial area (southwest), an industrial area (northeast), and the residential areas of Haut-Anjou (northwest) and Bas-Anjou (southeast).

### Demographic weight of seniors among the highest on the island

Rate of people aged 65 and over much higher than the Montreal average: 23% (Montreal: 17%). More than one third (36%) of the 9,970 senior borough residents live alone, which is comparable to the Montreal rate (36%).

### Percentage of young people slightly above the Montreal average

17% of the population is under 15 (Montreal: 16%).

### Number of families and single-parent households similar to the Montreal average

7,020 families with children, a slightly lower number than the Montreal average (62%, compared to 63% on the island). One third of families are single-parent households, which is comparable to the Montreal average of 33%.

### More immigrants in Bas-Anjou

In Anjou, the percentage of immigrants is similar to the Montreal average (34%).

In actual numbers, there are 13,955 immigrants living there, including 8,035 in Bas-Anjou.

Newcomers are arriving in the borough at a rate of 8% (3,230), and in Bas-Anjou at 9% (2,085), compared to 7% in Montreal.

Half of newborns have an immigrant mother: 52% (Montreal: 58%).

### A neighbourhood undergoing cultural shifts

32% of Anjou residents come from visible minority groups (Montreal: 33%). People from the black and Arab communities account for 13% and 10% of the neighbourhood's population, respectively.

Between 2006 and 2016, the number of visible minorities grew two and a half times more than it did in Montreal: +90%, compared to +37% in Montreal.

There is much more ethno-cultural diversity in Bas-Anjou, where 38% of the population belongs to a visible minority group (compared to 25% in Haut-Anjou).



# Anjou

## COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Anjou's community is still young and vulnerable. The borough has only a few agencies, although some are quite active and motivated. The agencies we are supporting provide services to the most vulnerable and defend women's rights. In the last three years, Concertation Anjou, a community round table, has experienced a number of challenges. However, it restructured, appointed a new board of directors and set new objectives and projects, including an urban safety project to be implemented with the borough. It is to be hoped that this restructuring will bring agencies and partners together, enabling them to work side by side to achieve the desired objectives.

In the past ten years, many families from different cultural communities have arrived, creating a steady increase in the number of newcomers. The approximately 14,000 immigrants who now live in Anjou have provided the community with greater cultural diversity. The BINAM (Bureau d'intégration des nouveaux arrivants à Montréal) began welcoming immigrants to the borough in 2018, after the City of Montreal designated Anjou a "priority inclusion area", or TIP.

In 2019-2020, Centraide is making a total investment of \$394,410 to support four Anjou agencies, including the community round table.

## ISSUES THAT ENGAGE CENTRAIDE

As part of its territorial approach, Centraide will closely follow or pay particular attention to initiatives and funding requests that are in line with the issues identified for the Anjou territory.

### — Increasing diversity

For the next few years, Centraide wants to make sure that the community has the necessary tools and resources to adapt to the new demographic situation, characterized by higher numbers of immigrants, but also by the fact of vulnerable families being pushed to the east and Place Chaumont residents becoming isolated. With that in mind, Centraide plans to work with local agencies that help integrate immigrants and break the social isolation of the more vulnerable residents.

### — Academic and social success

When Centraide supports agencies working to keep young people in school, it wants to ensure that these agencies can respond to the neighbourhood's new demographic and intercultural realities and give young people and families the opportunities to develop their full potential. Centraide will also focus on the high dropout rate, particularly among young people attending Anjou secondary school.

### — The social isolation of seniors

Inspired by the neighbourhood's Age-Friendly Municipalities' policy (Municipalité Amie des Aînés, or MADA), Centraide has joined forces with municipal partners to try and reduce the social isolation and vulnerability of seniors by helping agencies and the community tailor their services to the evolving needs of this particular population group.

## French-speaking neighbourhood

The majority (60%) of Anjou residents are francophones (Montreal: 46%). The percentage of allophones is similar to the Montreal average (32%, compared to 33% in Montreal), while the rate of anglophones is much lower (4%, compared to 16% in Montreal).

## Challenges associated with the academic success of young people

Dropout rate higher than the Montreal average: 22%, compared to 18% in Montreal (CLSC Mercier-Est-Anjou, 2013-2014).

31% of young children start kindergarten without the basic school-readiness skills (Montreal: 29%).

## Low poverty for the neighbourhood as a whole, but poverty more apparent in specific areas

Percentage of low-income individuals below the Montreal rate (17% compared to 21%). However, children under 6 are more affected by poverty, with 23% living in low-income households (Montreal: 23%).

Bas-Anjou has a higher percentage of low-income individuals (18%) and seniors (22%).

## Rate of adults with low education higher than the Montreal average

20% of individuals aged 15 and over do not have a high school diploma (Montreal: 17%).

## Rental and residential mobility rates lower than in Montreal

56% of households are renters (Montreal: 60%).

37% of households have moved in the last five years (Montreal: 43%).

One third (31%) of households spend too much (30% or more) on rent, compared to 37% in Montreal.

In Anjou, there are nearly 400 social and community housing units. About 75% of these are low-rental housing units (HLMs) for seniors.

*Sociodemographic and economic data: 2016 Census; Répartition des logements sociaux et communautaires sur l'île de Montréal, City of Montreal (2017); Québec Survey of Child Development in Kindergarten (QSCDK 2017), Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (2013-2014); Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux (CIUSSS) du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, 2019.*

## INVESTMENT FROM CENTRAIDE OF GREATER MONTREAL 2019-2020

### Community development

- Concertation Anjou

### Inclusion

- Centre humanitaire d'organisation de ressources et de références d'Anjou (CHORRA)

### Neighbourhood life

- Carrefour des femmes d'Anjou
- Service d'aide communautaire Anjou