



Rosemont and La Petite-Patrie

THE TERRITORY AND ITS POPULATION

Rosemont and La Petite-Patrie have been part of the same borough since 2002, and have many of the assets found in Montreal's more central areas: numerous shopping districts, good public transit, many public schools and early childhood centres, and a strong sense of community. The territory includes areas as diverse as the Technopôle Angus, Little Italy, the Molson Park area, Cité-Jardin, Promenade Masson, and Plaza Saint-Hubert. With nearly 140,000 residents, Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie is Montreal's third most populated borough. Since the 2011 census, the population has increased by 5% in La Petite-Patrie and by 4% in Rosemont.

Large adult population and high rate of people living alone

The percentage of young adults between 25 and 34 is higher in the territory than on the Island of Montreal (21%, compared to 16%), a factor which could partly be explained by the areas' high concentration of students, particularly in La Petite-Patrie. More broadly, the demographic weight of the borough's entire adult population (people aged 15 to 64) is greater than in Montreal, and is even more so in La Petite-Patrie (77% compared to 68%). In addition to the large adult population, both neighbourhoods have a very high rate of people living alone (more than 25% for both neighbourhoods), which is higher than the rate in Montreal (18%).

Rosemont

In actual numbers, 22,000 people live alone in Rosemont, which has the second highest number of people in this demographic after Le Plateau-Mont-Royal. Nearly half of the senior population lives alone in Rosemont, whereas the Montreal rate is 36%. The percentage of 0-14 year-olds in both neighbourhoods is below the Montreal average. However, many families with children do live in the borough (almost 13,000), and the percentage of single-parent families is higher than the Montreal average (36%, compared to 33%), particularly in Le Vieux-Rosemont (40%). Although the percentage of single-parent families is the same in both neighbourhoods, Rosemont has double the number (4,605) compared to La Petite-Patrie (2,110). In terms of ethno-cultural diversity, there are fewer immigrants in Rosemont than there are in Montreal as a whole (24%, compared to 34%). The east end of Rosemont, known as Le Nouveau-Rosemont, has a larger immigrant population, and this is similar to the percentage of immigrants in Montreal (32%).

While a housing boom has led to more well-off people settling in the borough, the situation of many low-income residents is a concern, especially for seniors. In fact, although the island average is 21%, 26% of Rosemont seniors live on a low income. Some areas have particularly high senior poverty rates, such as Le Vieux-Rosemont (31%) and Rosemont-Nord (36%). While the low-income rate in all of Rosemont for 0-5 year-olds is below the Montreal average, in Le Nouveau-Rosemont, one in four children in that age group are facing poverty (23% in Montreal). Many families (40%) in Le Vieux-Rosemont are single-parent households, compared with 33% in Montreal.

There are still more renters than homeowners in this neighbourhood (68%), which partly accounts for the high residential mobility rate, with almost one in two people (47%) moving in the past five years; in Le Vieux-Rosemont, this rate increases to 52%. Rosemont is also one of the Montreal neighbourhoods where households spend more than 30% on rent.

La Petite-Patrie

As in Rosemont, a significant proportion of people live alone in La Petite-Patrie (28%), and this is the case for nearly half of seniors. The proportion of 0-14 year-olds is significantly lower than on the Island of Montreal: 12% versus 16%. However, the neighbourhood has many families with children (5,900, or 52% of families) and the proportion of single-parent households is slightly higher than the Montreal average. Since 2011, there has been a significant decrease (16%) in the percentage of single-parent families in La Petite-Patrie.

SNAPSHOT OF THE TERRITORY

Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie: Montreal's third most populated borough

The population is not equally distributed between neighbourhoods

Total population of 139,595 people, with 88,805 living in Rosemont and 50,790 living in La Petite-Patrie.

Central neighbourhoods with many assets, such as good public transit service, and that have been undergoing gentrification for a number of years

Young adults overrepresented in the borough
25-34 years-olds represent 21% of the population (Montreal: 16%).

High rate of adults in La Petite-Patrie

Adults (15-64) represent 77% of La Petite-Patrie's total population (Montreal: 68%).

Lower numbers of young people and families compared to the island as a whole

Young people under 15 make up 12% of La Petite-Patrie's total population and 15% for Rosemont (Montreal: 16%).

In both neighbourhoods, the percentage of families with children is under the Montreal average: 52% in La Petite-Patrie and 60% in Rosemont, compared to 63% for the island. In actual numbers, the territory nevertheless has 18,570 families.

Large number of people living alone, particularly in Rosemont, which has the second highest number of people in this category among all Montreal neighbourhoods

22,995 people in Rosemont and 13,750 people in La Petite-Patrie live alone, which translates to 26% of people living alone in Rosemont and 28% in La Petite-Patrie (Montreal: 18%).

In both of the borough's neighbourhoods, one in two seniors lives alone

50% in La Petite-Patrie and 49% in Rosemont (Montreal: 36%).

In actual numbers, 6,560 seniors live alone in Rosemont, which is more than in any other Montreal neighbourhood.

Single-parent families more common in this borough than in Montreal

36% in Rosemont and La Petite-Patrie and 40% in Vieux-Rosemont (Montreal: 33%).



Rosemont and La Petite-Patrie

In the neighbourhood, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma is well below the Montreal average (12% versus 17%). As for the rate of ethno-cultural diversity, there are far fewer immigrants in La Petite-Patrie (20%) than in Montreal (34%), and only 5% of the total population are newcomers.

For the past several years, La Petite-Patrie has been undergoing gentrification as a result of the many housing construction projects which are changing the face of the neighbourhood. The growth may be partly due to the fact that it is increasingly difficult for people to find places to rent or buy in the neighbouring Plateau-Mont-Royal. The so-called Mile-Ex (Marconi-Alexandra) district in La Petite-Patrie's west end is a good example of the housing boom: its housing stock is growing rapidly as existing industrial buildings are turned into condos.

In spite of this gentrification, renters still make up the majority of households (72%, compared with 60% in Montreal), and close to 55% of them moved between 2011 and 2016. And, in La Petite-Patrie 34% of seniors live on a low income, compared to 21% in Montreal, with this rate climbing to 40% in the neighbourhood's west end. However, low income among 0-5 year-olds in well below the Montreal average (13%, compared to 23% on the island).

COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Rosemont

Although these two neighbourhoods have a very different feel, they both have similarly strong community networks. In Rosemont, the local roundtable is led by the Corporation de développement communautaire de Rosemont (CDC) and consists of local community agencies and actively involved institutional partners. The CDC, in turn, brings together 49 agencies and facilitates and leads a variety of projects involving community and/or institutional stakeholders. It plays a major role in bringing together the community's different strengths, helping the different community actors develop a shared vision, and encouraging each of them to get truly involved. Rosemont's strong sense of community promotes productive dialogue and this has been instrumental in helping the community define its 5-year cross-cutting priorities, which go beyond strictly sectoral issues.

The Aller vers initiative, part of the Collective Impact Project (CIP), launched a number of activities to strengthen the community's ability to break the isolation of vulnerable people and to promote full social and civic involvement. For instance, it opened a location right on P'tit Beaubien's main shopping street in east Rosemont that agencies can use to offer activities and services, thereby encouraging community residents to get involved in their neighbourhood. The Vélo-info vehicle that travels throughout the community is an original and creative way to make residents aware of cycling-related resources and put people in touch with the appropriate agencies. The community can also focus on outreach work, thanks to the local actors' quarterly meetings, their involvement in CIP actions, and the specially designed training sessions,

In 2019-2020, Centraide is making a total investment of \$ 2,467,906 to support 19 Rosemont agencies and projects, including the community round table and several regional dan agencies.

La Petite-Patrie

La Petite-Patrie's community dynamics continue to evolve. The Regroupement des Tables de concertation de la Petite-Patrie (RTCPP), an association of about a dozen sectoral groups and committees, brings local and institutional actors together to implement different projects that will strengthen their community. Over the years, the RTCPP has become an increasingly important part of the neighbourhood and a hub for the Centraide territory's community activities. For example, for the first time in almost seven years, La Petite-Patrie has drawn up a community profile, which gave stakeholders a better understanding of the neighbourhood and its issues and, in fall 2019, will enable them to prioritize those issues. Centraide will make note of the priorities that result from this process.

As the neighbourhood evolves, community actors work hard to ensure vulnerable residents have access to affordable housing. The Comité Logement (Housing Committee) has been extremely active in fighting against the prejudice experienced by people with mental health issues, and the risk of eviction they experience. The community is organizing and joining forces to combat the local issues, as can be seen by the fact that, in 2019, the agencies that had been renting space at 6839, rue Drolet for many years purchased the building.

In 2019-2020, Centraide is making a total investment of \$1,516,937 to support 13 La Petite-Patrie agencies and projects, including the community round table. Eight of these agencies have a regional reach, while also active in the neighborhood.

There are twice as many single-parent families in Rosemont (4,605, of which 1,540 are in Le Vieux-Rosemont) as in La Petite-Patrie (2,110).

Dropout rate in Rosemont similar to the Montreal average

The dropout rate for young people in Rosemont is similar to the Montreal average: 18% (2013-2014).

Much less culturally diverse than Montreal

24% of immigrants in Rosemont and 20% in La Petite-Patrie (Montreal: 34%).

Rates of new immigrants are also lower than on the Island: 6% in Rosemont and 5% in La Petite-Patrie (Montreal: 7%).

Le Nouveau-Rosemont, however, is a more culturally diverse community: one third (32%) of the population are immigrants, the recent immigrant rate (9%) is higher than the Montreal average, and nearly one in four people (28%) is a member of a visible minority group.

Percentage of low-income individuals in both neighbourhoods the same as the Montreal average

One in five borough residents lives on a low income: 21% in La Petite-Patrie and Rosemont (Montreal: 21%). In all, the borough has a total of 28,430 low-income individuals.

Significantly high percentage of seniors living on a low income in both neighbourhoods

In La Petite-Patrie, one in three seniors (34%) lives on a low income (Montreal: 21%). The rate for the neighbourhood's west end is 40%.

The rate of low-income seniors in Rosemont is 26%. In Old Rosemont (31%) and Rosemont North (36%), people 65 and over are more affected by poverty.

Low-income rate for young children lower than in Montreal for both neighbourhoods, but higher in Rosemont than in La Petite-Patrie

20% in Rosemont and 13% in La Petite-Patrie (Montreal: 23%). In Le Nouveau-Rosemont, one in four 0-5 year-olds (25%) lives in a low-income family.

Large renter population and high residential mobility in La Petite-Patrie

72% of households in La Petite-Patrie and 68% in Rosemont are renters (Montreal: 60%).

54% of renters in La Petite-Patrie moved in the last five years, compared to 47% in Rosemont (Montreal: 43%).

A significant number of tenants in Rosemont (10,653) and in La Petite-Patrie (6,742) spend too much (30% or more) on rent.

Sociodemographic and economic data: 2016 Census; Québec Survey of Child Development in Kindergarten (QSCDK 2017), Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (2013-2014); Profil sociodémographique 2016 – Arrondissement de Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie (2018); Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux (CIUSSS) du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, 2019.

Rosemont and La Petite-Patrie

ISSUES THAT ENGAGE CENTRAIDE

Rosemont

- **Isolation and extreme vulnerability of seniors**
The rate of seniors living alone and on a low income is much higher in Rosemont than in Montreal. In the coming years, Centraide will focus on community initiatives that focus on breaking the isolation of seniors.
- **Difficulty accessing affordable housing and gentrification**
Given the community's growing gentrification and the fact that local actors are striving to maintain social diversity and ensure vulnerable residents can access services, Centraide will continue to support existing strategies and also try and adapt to the community's situation in order to more effectively target its investments.
- **Isolation of people living in Rosemont's east end**
Rosemont's community services are primarily located in the neighbourhood's centre and west end. The community is actively looking for ways to implement programs and services for people living outside these areas. Centraide will support and focus on promising community initiatives that can reach the vulnerable populations in Rosemont's east end. Centraide also want to act decisively to help increase community programs: either by working with new agencies or by giving additional funds to existing partners so they can broaden their scope of action.
- **Academic and social success**
Because of the number of single-parent families in the neighbourhood and the vulnerability of 0-5 year-olds, Centraide will focus on initiatives aimed at promoting the academic success of different cohorts of young people and early childhood development.
- **Implementing and ensuring sustainability of CIP projects**
Centraide will continue to support the implementation of community-based projects that are part of the CIP, including Aller vers, which is intended to strengthen the community's ability to break the isolation of vulnerable people and to promote the full participation of all residents in community life.

La Petite-Patrie

- **Isolation and extreme vulnerability of seniors**
In La Petite-Patrie, the rate of seniors living alone and on a low income is much higher than the Montreal average, with the highest rates being in the northern part of La Petite-Patrie. Centraide will focus on strengthening and developing initiatives that work at empowering vulnerable seniors and encouraging them be more socially active.
- **Difficulty accessing affordable housing and gentrification**
The five-year residential mobility rate in La Petite-Patrie is particularly high, specifically in the west end, where the rate is 13% higher than the Montreal average. Centraide will therefore focus on initiatives that promote access to adequate, affordable housing, especially in that area.

INVESTMENT

FROM CENTRAIDE OF GREATER MONTREAL 2019-2020

ROSEMONT

Volunteer action

- Accès Bénévolat

Living conditions

- Bouffe-Action de Rosemont
- Comité logement Rosemont
- Regroupement Partage

Community development

- Coalition montréalaise des Tables de quartier (CMTQ)*
- Corporation de développement communautaire de Rosemont

Inclusion

- « Action-autonomie » — Le collectif pour la défense des droits en santé mentale de Montréal*
- Mouvement PHAS*
- Solidarité de parents de personnes handicapées*
- Parrainage civique de l'est de l'île de Montréal
- Projet *Aller vers* : briser l'isolement des personnes vulnérables

Youth and families

- CooPÈRE Rosemont

Neighbourhood life

- Carrefour communautaire Montrose
- Centre communautaire Petite-Côte

As well as the following agencies with a regional vocation:

- Coalition montréalaise des Tables de quartier (CMTQ)*
- Dynamo — Ressource en mobilisation des collectivités*

LA PETITE-PATRIE

Living conditions

- Au bas de l'échelle
- Comité logement de la Petite Patrie
- Mouvement Action-Chômage de Montréal*

Community development

- Regroupement des Tables de concertation de la Petite-Patrie (RTCPP)

Inclusion

- Bureau de la communauté haïtienne de Montréal
- Compagnons de Montréal*
- Multi-Ethnic Association for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities*
- Service d'aide et de liaison pour immigrants — La Maisonnée
- TCRI - Vivons nos quartiers

Youth and families

- Grossesse-secours*
- Pro-gam — Center for intervention and research in conjugal and family violence*

Neighbourhood life

- Echo des femmes de la Petite Patrie (L')
- Maison Marguerite de Montréal (La)*

*Organizations offering services in one or more regions.