



TERRITORIAL INEQUITIES

Produced by



VIVRE EN VILLE

When they create a disadvantage for the most vulnerable populations, **disparities in the distribution** of risks, hazards, and benefits of the built environment and public space constitute **territorial inequities**.

In Greater Montreal,
one third of census tracts
are disadvantaged, and **58%**
of the region's low-income households
live in such an area.

Compared to other areas,
disadvantaged areas
are home to more
immigrant populations,
people self-identifying as
visible minorities,
people who live alone
and **renters**.

Disadvantaged areas hold
3 times as many heat islands and **5 times fewer cooling islands**
than other areas.

Many disadvantaged areas that
are more peripheral show a
higher risk of collision during active travel,
suffer from a
lack of access to public transit, and
have **less cycling infrastructure**.

Only
6% of schools located in disadvantaged areas
are not surrounded
by major thoroughfares,
compared with 22%
of other schools.



45% of the surface of disadvantaged areas is located **within 150 metres of a major thoroughfare**, compared with only **15%** in other areas. This raises issues of **air quality, noise** and **road safety**.



In Greater Montreal's disadvantaged census tracts, **72% of households rent their home**, compared with **32%** in other areas.

On the Island of Montreal, **rental stock accounts for 60% of the entire housing stock**. On the South Shore, that proportion is less than **23 %**.

Social and community housing only accounts for **4%** of Greater Montreal's housing stock.

Outside of the urban agglomeration of Montreal, **almost a quarter** of municipalities have **no low-rental housing units**.

In Laval and on the North and South Shores, **almost all households have a poor pedestrian access to local shops and services**.

Many peripheral disadvantaged areas **accumulate territorial inequities**, such as poor access to local shops, healthcare services, parks and cultural infrastructure.

A number of disadvantaged areas are exposed to many **environmental risks** at once, especially in more central districts.



Inequities in the built environment and public space can deepen social exclusion and weaken populations that are already vulnerable.