

**PARKDALE SOUTH WARD 14  
COMMUNITY NEED ASSESSMENT**

**By Valeria Martinez**

**Immigrant Women Integration Program  
(IWIP)**

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## **Acknowledgments**

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## Introduction

The report is based on the analysis of the area according to the history, currently profiles, services, assets, and survey results gathered. Additional information was gathered from different sources Statistic Canada (Census), articles from news papers, and Assessment of the Community Health Needs of Youth Living in South Parkdale.

**Parkdale** is a neighbourhood and former village in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, west of downtown. The neighbourhood is bounded on the west by Roncesvalles Avenue, on the north by Queen Street. It is bounded on the east by Dufferin Street from Queen Street south, and on the south by Lake Ontario. The original village incorporated an area north of Queen Street, east of Roncesvalles from Fermanagh east to the main rail lines. The village area was roughly one square kilometer in area.

Parkdale was founded as an independent settlement within York country in the 1850s. It became incorporated village in 1879 and later joined Toronto in 1889.

Parkdale is one of the most diverse areas of the city, with many new immigrants finding their first homes here because of the high concentration of low-rent apartment complexes and proximity to the downtown core. The presence of a large immigrant community has done much to create the vibrancy and personality that Parkdale is known for. This may be a fact of the streetscape in Parkdale, but it remains an area rife with substandard rental apartment buildings (a large percentage of Parkdale residents are renters) run by landlords who are considered slumlords by many local residents. Perceived inaction by different levels of government has prevented the situation from improving; in fact, conditions are deteriorating as the buildings get older with each passing year. Unlike Regent Park, which is located on the east side of downtown, there is no urban renewal project in the works for Parkdale.

However, Parkdale is seeing increasing signs of (1) gentrification, as Queen Street West's sphere of influence extends further westward. "Hipster" cafés, lounges, restaurants, condominiums, shops, and art galleries are cropping up, and former "dive" hotels such as the Drake and the Gladstone have recently been purchased and renovated in a trendy manner. Local taverns have begun receiving new patronage from artists and urbanites seeking refuge from the fashion boutiques further east on Queen Street West. The area is also becoming a new gay village. The gentrification is in part fuelled by local area gay couples coming into the area to buy and renovate the properties. As a result, the area has the alternate nickname of "Queer West Village".

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I define gentrification as the transformation of a working class or vacant area of the central city into middle-class residential use – a process “fundamentally rooted in class” (Wyly and Hammel, 1999, p.716).

The area that extends northward along Roncesvalles Avenue has seen a turnover to a mix of residents with a younger average age and higher proportion of families compared to the neighbourhoods to the west. A significant amount of renovation of the older homes has occurred and property values have risen accordingly. Some of the older, family-run businesses have closed, and new restaurants, bars and shops have opened up in their place.

With by far the highest concentration of deinstitutionalized patients in Toronto left to their own devices, South Parkdale became a 'service-dependent ghetto' (Dear and Wolch, 1987, p.108), its residents living "in the shadow of run-down apartment buildings on nearby streets that stand like walls, fracturing the neighbourhood. A neighbourhood rife with poverty, drugs, and prostitution...no place for a child to grow up. Broken glass and wild screaming on the street at night. Prostitutes strolling down the sidewalk. Drunks splayed on the grass asleep" (Philip, 2000).

Despite the fact Parkdale has a number of settlement and immigration agencies that deal with the needs of the newcomers and provide them with the necessary support as they explore the opportunities provided in Canada.

Yet the Parkdale is strong, active, and vibrant. Its residents, as well as many who work in the area, are committed and passionate about nurturing the development, strength and capacity for a greater community vision and greater community health.

Today, several community organizations, business, communities' residents and the City of Toronto have join together to build on assets and capacities, prevention, community involvement, diversity and community well been.

Along Queen Street West and surrounded Parkdale offer a variety of programs to the residents; moreover, walking on Queen Street West just in one block you are able to find more than five communities services together.

Based on the investigation and research on the Need Assessment the people living in Parkdale need the creation of a specific program that allow residents to access to the different programs offered in the community. Identifying the gap in accessibility to the several programs and services in the area, I made some recommendations based on this finding.

## **Chapter one**

### **Community Resource and Needs Assessment**

#### **1.1 Methodology of the survey:**

In 2009, a Community Resource and Needs Assessment the survey was conducted based in the Parkdale neighbourhood. A total of 107 respondents completed this survey.

Methodology-Online and Face to Face. The period of time for completing this survey was three weeks (December 2009-January 2010). Through this process, were under taken collaboration with several agencies, community centres, local businesses, and libraries.

The Community Resource and Needs Assessment identify the following areas: Demographics, Community Engagement, Services and Accessibility the different programs in the community.

According with that some people find out this survey interesting and helpful, but others said it the survey was too long after completing the first two pages.

This survey helped to identify the different factors that residents facing in the neighbourhood like gaps in accessibility to the programs offered in the community.

#### **1.2 Survey Overview**

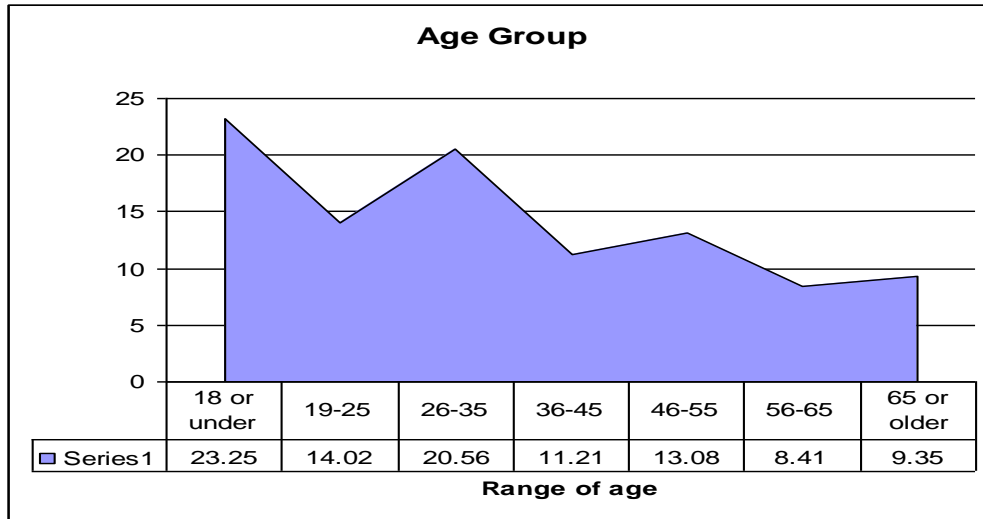
##### **Objectives**

- To raise awareness about the available community resources
- To highlight the community`s strengths
- To get a sense of the accessibility challenges that community residents face
- To determine the areas on how we can improve conditions for residents
- To make recommendations to community leaders on how to improve services

## Chapter two

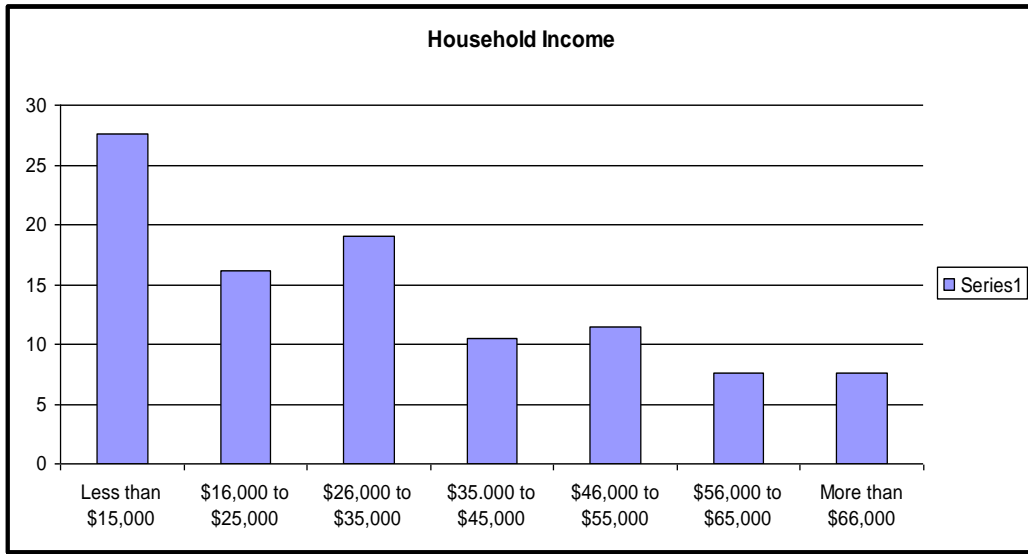
### Demographic

#### 2.1 Age Group



- According with that the majority of the people living in Parkdale composed by youth between 18 and under (23.25%) comparing with Census 2006 youth between the same age (6%) have been increased a proximally 16% in the last 11 years. In 2006, the City of Toronto shows the youth 18 or under decreased 2% comparing with Parkdale.
- Another important group is people between 26- 35 (20.56%) comparing with the population Census 2006 youth the same range age (22%) this result showed that have been maintain in the last years.

## 2.2 Household Income

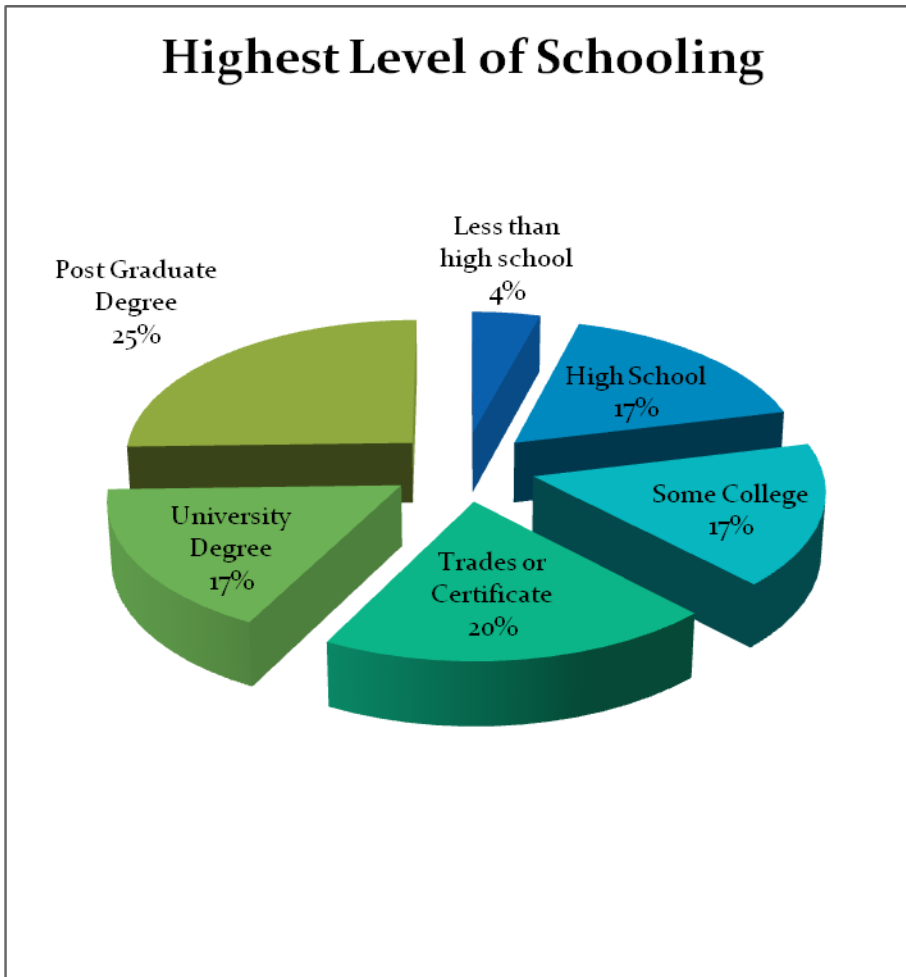


- This data shows that the majority of people with lower income perceived less than \$15,000 (27.61%) following by people with an income of \$26,000 to \$35,000 (19.05%).
- According with Census 2006 we going to compare both Wards 13 and 14, City of Toronto in the following chart:

Survey 2009	Ward 13	Ward 14	City of Toronto Ward 13/Ward 14	
Less than \$15,000 27.61%	\$100,000 and over 28.4%	\$10,000 to \$19,999 17.1%	\$100,00 and over 21.4%	\$100,000 and over 21.4%
\$26,000 to \$35,000 19.05%	\$30,000 to \$39,999 9.2%	\$100,000 and over 13.6%	\$10,000 to \$19,000 10.6%	\$10,000 to \$19,000 10.6%

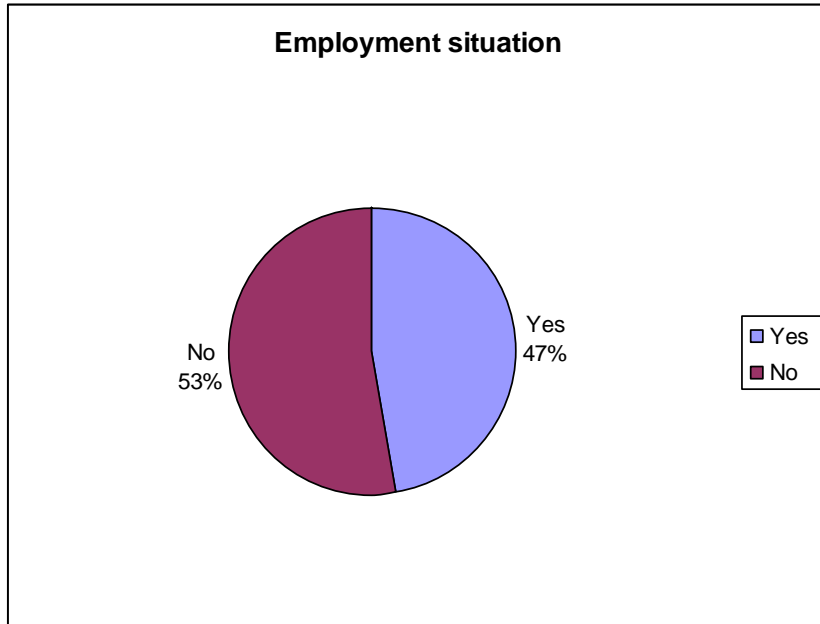


### 2.3 Highest level of schooling



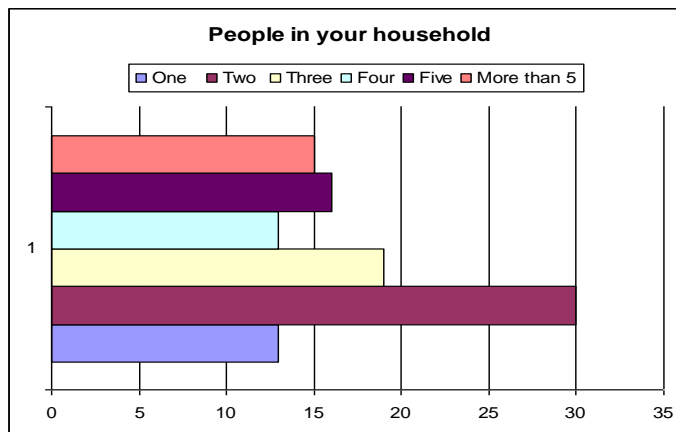
- This data show that the highest level of Education is Post Graduate Degree 25 % and the second is Trades or Certificates 20 %) following by University Degree, High School ,and Some College with 14%.
- According with Statistics Canada 2006 the level of education in Ward 13 Certificate, diploma, or degree 86.6% and Ward 14 The same level of education 79.6%.

## 2.4 Employment situation



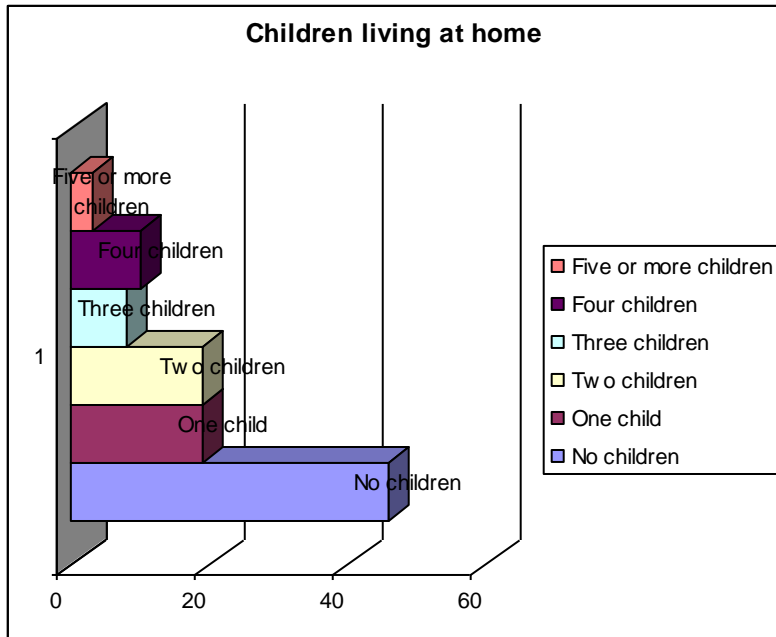
- The employment survey demonstrates that more than 53% of people are Unemployed while 43% are integrated in the Labour Force.
- According with the article published on theStar.com on 2009 said that in the last years we can see a high rate of prostitution increasing in Parkdale area. As a consequence of that a high-school dropout said that is dangerous and difficult to survive in this recession time and she is surviving thanks to the food banks.
- In addition, the article added the down areas of Jarvis, along with Kingston Rd. and Parkdale, were once the main areas of prostitution in Toronto.

## 2.5 People in your household



Description	number
One	13
Two	30
Three	19
Four	13
Five	16

## 2.6 Children living at home



- Based on the result obtained from People in your household and children living at home we going to compare with results Census Canada 2006 in Wards 13 and 14, and City of Toronto.

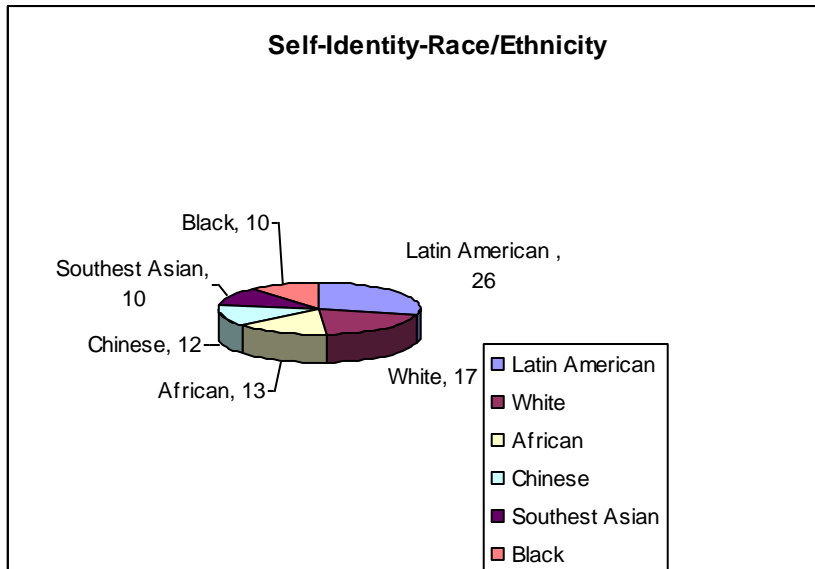
People in your household	Children living at home	Ward 13	Ward 14	City of Toronto
28.32 (2 ppl)	43.80*	37.64	38.0	32.7
17.92 (3ppl)	18.10 (1Child)	43.5	45.7	41.1
15.09 ( 5ppl)	9.52 (4 children)	13.6	15.7	17.6

\* People without children

According with the article Pilot Project Evaluate- Could stand as an example for entire city: councilor published on October 2009 said that a Parkdale program to legalize rooming houses might not be a blanket for all Toronto neighbourhoods, but some believe it's a define starting point . The Parkdale Pilot Project (PPP) was a city-run program tailored to address the problem of illegal rooming houses in the area. The city of Toronto is in process of harmonizing bylaws citywide and according to Parkdale-High High park City Councillor Gord perks, "there will be a battle over rooming houses". But, Perks said he believes the PPP can serve as an example for other areas like Scarborough and North York where rooming houses are illegal." Ten Thousand Torontonians live in illegal houses" Perk said. The PPP launched in 1999. In the other hand, others particularly social services advocates, insisted on the importance of this kind of housing. The project offered landlords of illegal rooming houses the opportunity

to legalize their building and entitled them to a significant reduction on their property taxes while improving the safety of the rooms for tenants.

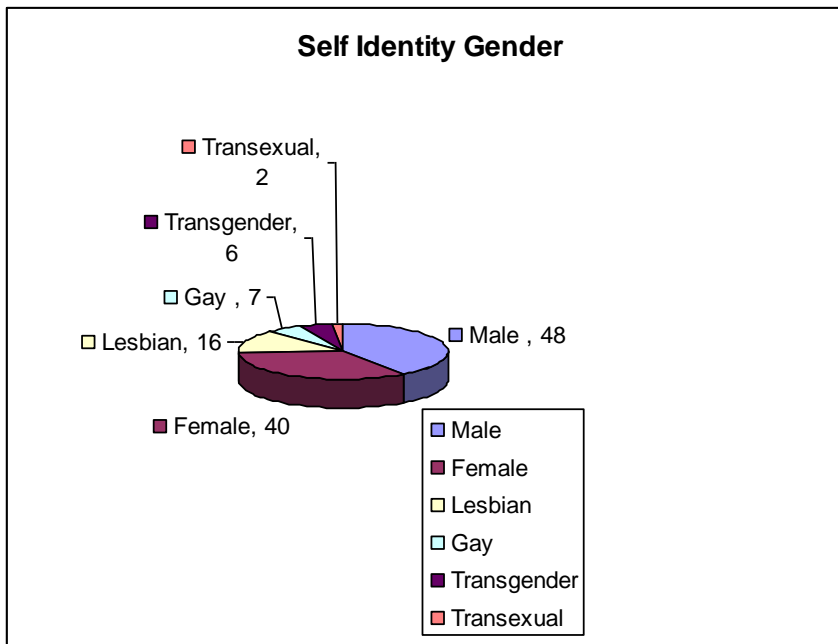
## 2.7 Self-Identity-Race/Ethnicity and Self Identity Gender



Self Identity-Race/Ethnicity	Number
Latin American	26
White	17
African	13
Chinese	12
Southeast Asian	10
Black	10

- Based on the result of this data Self-Identity-Race/Ethnicity pointed that the majority of the people living in Parkdale are Latin American 26 (24.30%), White 17 (15.89%), and African (12.15%). Comparing with the result on Census Canada2006 has been an increase in the last visible minorities in Parkdale mentioned.

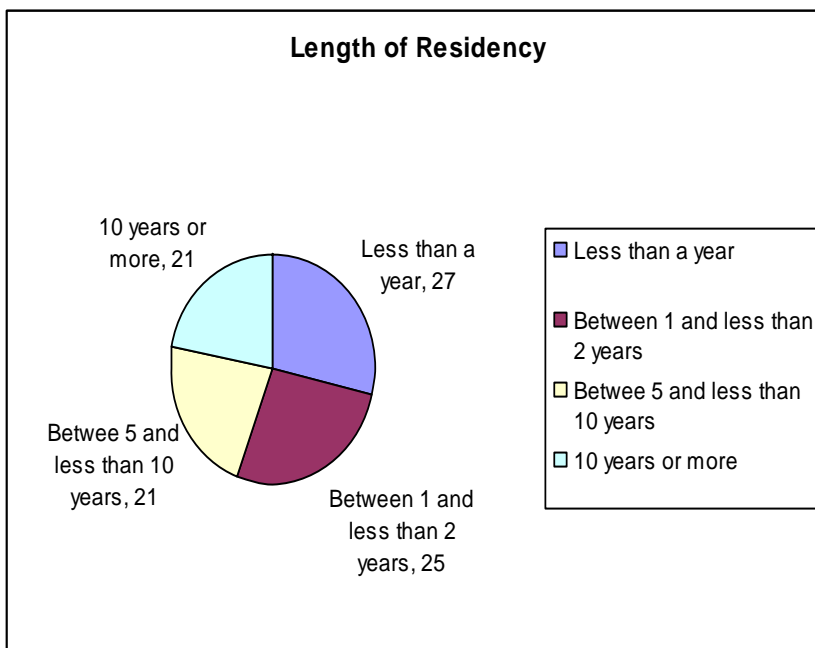
## 2.8 Self identity Gender



Self Identity Gender	Number
Male	48
Female	40
Lesbian	16
Gay	7
Transgender	6
Transexual	2

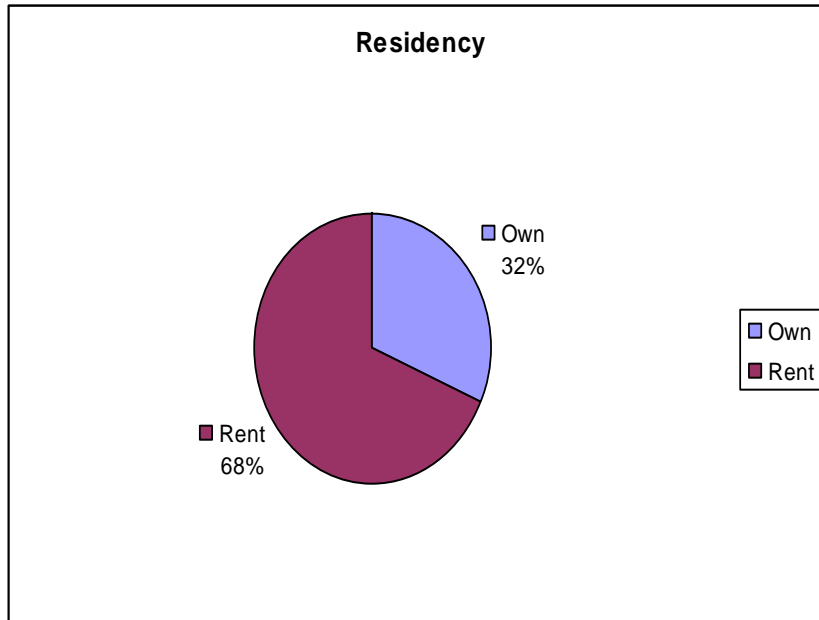
- The results obtained from the Community Resource and Needs Assessment are demonstrated that the majority people living in Parkdale neighbourhood are divide in the following areas: the data shows majority in male 48 (44.86%), female 40 (37.38%), and the last one lesbian 16 (14.95%).

## 2.9 Length of Residency



Length of Residency	Number
Less than a year	27
Between 1 and less than 2 years	25
Between 5 and less than 10 years	21
10 years or more	21

## 2.10 Residence



Residence	Number
Own	31.73
Rent	68.27

- The survey pointed that the majority people living in Parkdale rent 68 (68.27%) and the rest of the residents are home owners 32 (31.73%).
- The following chart demonstrated the different between this survey, and Census Canada 2006 including Ward 13, 14 and City of Toronto.

	Survey result	Ward 13	Ward 14	City of Toronto
<b>Rent</b>	<b>68.27</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>Own</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>54.4</b>

## **Chapter Three**

### **Community Engagement**

Community Engagement means people working collaboratively, through inspired action and learning, to create and realize bold visions for their common future.

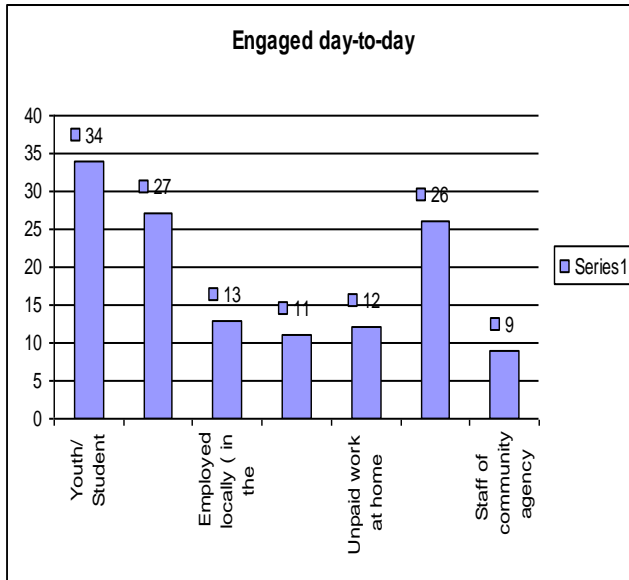
There are different levels of engagement for people. It can range from being consulted over a proposed course of action, to determining the allocation of resources of a project or being involved in the delivery of the service. Depending in the objectives, the issue and the community to be engaged with, some approaches might be more suitable than others. Communities can mean different things to different people. For those who carry responsibility for public services, engaging with the community means ensuring that everyone in their local area is given the opportunity to comment on the services provided for them and on the organization's priorities.

It also means involving them in major decisions that will improve their quality of life. This is meant to be a two-way process, with organizations benefiting from the imagination and energy of local people. Community engagement can involve individuals, voluntary and community organizations and public sector bodies working together to address local issues.

A community consists of a number of communities, be they based on ethnicity, gender, age, disability, location, etc. Each community will have different wants and needs that have to be balanced

It is possible to engage with communities in a variety of different ways. But it is important to understand which type of engagement it is that particular citizens or communities prefer and be able to use them in a way that benefits residents, the community and the organization.

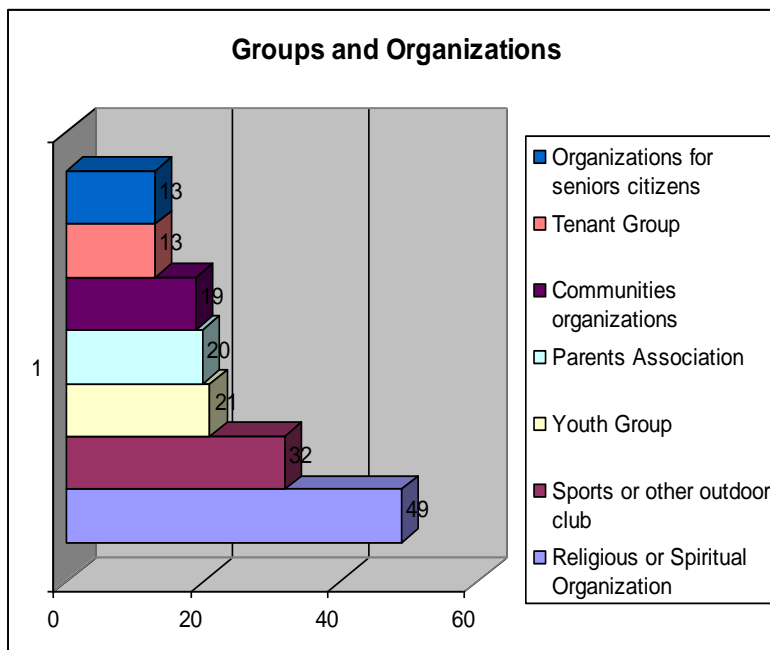
### 3.1 Engaged day-to-day



Engaged day to-day	Number
Youth/ Student	34
Volunteer at local organization/ place of worship	27
Employed locally ( in the community)	13
Local Business Owner	11
Unpaid work at home	12
Employed outside the community	26
Staff of community agency	9

- According with the result of this data people are engaging day-to-day in the community in the following areas: the majority group is represented by youth group 34 (31.78%), following by Volunteer at local organization/place of worship 27 (25.23%) and the last is Employed outside the community 26 (24.30%).

### 3.2 Groups and organizations



Groups and Organizations	Number
Religious or Spiritual Organization	49
Sports or other outdoor club	32
Youth Group	21
Parents Association	20
Communities organizations	19
Tenant Group	13
Organizations for seniors citizens	13



- The result of the survey said that the most important groups that people are using in Parkdale are: Religious or Spiritual Organization 49 (45.79%), Sports or other outdoor club 32 (29.91%), Youth Group 21 (19.63%), Parents Association 20 (18.69%), Community organizations like sports, arts, culture, ethno cultural, religious based) 19 (17.76%).
- These are some of the people comments based in their involvement in the community:
  1. I am involved with the senior community. I help to create program for them
  2. I used the community centre for swimming every day, and others like, art, soccer, and religious
  3. I am a scout leader
  4. I participated in youth groups and sports outdoor club

### 3.3 Spirit of my neighbourhood

According with the definition of community spirit from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is that friendliness and understanding between the local people. Community spirit is a good feeling in a group of people who live in the same area.

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
<b>People Know each other</b>	86	17	4
<b>Willing to help neighbours</b>	75	19	13
<b>People don't get along with each other</b>	20	62	25
<b>People do not share the values</b>	11	58	37

- The majority of people said the known each others 86 (80.37%), willing to help others 75 (70.09%), people get along with others 62(57.95%), and people share the same values 58 (54.71%).
- As a result of this survey people share good community spirit in Parkdale area.

## Chapter four

### Services

A short definition of Service is providing something for community; to provide a community or organization with something that it need.

#### 4.1 Provision of Services

The provision of services like grocery shopping, banking, medical, schools, child care , transportation-TTC, library, recreation are ranged by interviews in this category from very good to satisfactory.

#### 4.2 Equity of Access and Change in Services

	Yes	No	Got Better	Stayed the Same	Got Worse	Don't Know
<b>Access to services</b>	69	37				
<b>Access to information</b>	53	53				
<b>Access to services-Groups</b>	68	35				
<b>Change in Services Public Transportation</b>			9	44	49	4
<b>Housing</b>			7	50	45	4
<b>Policing</b>			19	35	40	10
<b>Availability of Food</b>			19	44	36	6
<b>Community Spirit</b>			14	59	28	4
<b>Employment</b>			16	42	40	7
<b>Immigrants</b>			23	38	31	14
<b>Service for youth</b>			15	47	34	10
<b>For people with disabilities</b>			19	44	27	14
<b>For Women</b>			23	41	25	15

<b>For Youth</b>			23	49	23	10
<b>For Seniors</b>			23	50	22	7
<b>For Families</b>			23	49	18	11

- According with the result of this survey the services provided in Parkdale neighbourhood allows equal access to people, but certain minorities have difficult access to this services, too
- In the other hand, people face challenge to access to information
- In the category Change in services require immediate attention the following subjects: Public Transportation and Policing
- The rest of the services remain the same

### 4.3 Assets and support

Based on the result of Assets and Support described the following categories:

People in Parkdale neighbourhood have positive Role models, Homework Assistance, Youth Centre, Mentoring Programs, Relevant information, Volunteering, Peer Listeners, Job Support, Parental Involvement, and Youth-led Programs.

The group of people who completed this section show to be satisfied how program are delivering in both way accessibility and availability.

### 4.4 Programs for Children and Youth

	<b>Highly Need</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Less Need</b>	<b>Not Needed</b>
<b>Leadership</b>	80	23	1	1
<b>Skills Building</b>	68	32	3	3
<b>Digital Storytelling</b>	69	33	1	1
<b>Tutoring Programs</b>	74	26	2	4
<b>Counseling Services</b>	76	21	7	2
<b>Recreation Programs</b>	77	17	7	3
<b>Job Development</b>	71	26	3	1
<b>Social Activities</b>	69	24	7	2
<b>Transportation Support</b>	73	22	7	2
<b>Youth Participation</b>	76	20	6	3
<b>Mentoring</b>	73	20	7	5
<b>Place to play</b>	77	20	6	2

<b>Safe Playground-Day</b>	<b>69</b>	26	5	5
<b>Safe Playground-Night</b>	<b>72</b>	27	4	2
<b>Daycare</b>	<b>72</b>	24	4	3

- The result on the Needs Assessment in Parkdale in the category Programs for Children and Youth are that:
- The majority of people is agreeing in the implementation and highly need new programs for children and youth.
- This are some of the suggestions from residents in Parkdale for improving programs for children and youth:
  1. More community support
  2. Get more people like neighbours involve in our children activities
  3. More facilities and programs for children and youth
  4. I think that Parkdale has a lot of potential as a neighbourhood, and the communities centres offered very good programs for our community
  5. More money from the government could help to improve programs in the community.
  6. By helping the community to improve programs for families and children, teenagers, and seniors. The government should lead more money to this programs
  7. More outreach, fly in community schools about programs
  8. People that work in these field should be able to work for will and not for money.
  9. Improving ways in which families can be reached
  10. Improving the delivering of services of existing programs

**Report of Assessment of the Community Health Needs of Youth Living in the South Parkdale was conducted in July 2008.**

Part of the Parkdale Community Health Centre' strategic plan is to increase the number of youth accessing its services and programs. In 2007, Parkdale Community Health Centre formed the Youth Team comprised of clinical and program staff. The goal of the Youth Team is to identify strategies to improve service access and to plan and implement programs and services for youth.

Recommendations:

- More outreach and promotion of programs and services
- Strengthen partnership and develop new programs
- Make the physical environment of PCHC more youth-friendly

- Train PCHC staff on youth engagement strategies

Based in the result of the survey 2009 in the section Programs for children and youth we can see a clear result in the highly need in the implementation of new programs for this category. Comparing the survey 2008 conducted by PCHC based in the final recommendations we can perceive highly need in the creation the new programs not only for children but also for youth.

## **4.5 Final Comments/Feedback**

### **a. What is the main strength about Parkdale Neighbourhood?**

- Parkdale is a neighbourhood multicultural, vibrant, and full of energy where people like to help each others and participate in different activities
- Parkdale is a community with people from different part of the world who collaborate to bring culture and values together
- Community engagement and support others minorities
- Multicultural diversity
- It is very open and enthusiastic community

### **b. What are some of the issues in Parkdale?**

- Parkdale is a very poor neighbourhood with drug problems and prostitution
- Well is a very difficult question to answered because when you are a new immigrant and at the same time you have a disability like me the adaptation part is the most harder

## **4.6 Result of the Community Resource and Needs Assessment**

The result of this survey has been gathering according to Statistic Canada 2006, Articles, and the Community Resource and Need Assessment conducted by Immigrant Women integration Program (IWIP) trainee and coordinated by Centre for Community Learning and Development (CCL&D).

- ❖ Lack of employment and resources centres
- ❖ Low household income
- ❖ Low level of schooling
- ❖ Lack of information about social services
- ❖ Lack in both services Public Transportation and policing
- ❖ Lack in access to the services for certain groups
- ❖ Lack of improvement in change in Services like housing, availability of food, community spirit, employment, immigrants, service for youth, for people with disabilities, for women, for youth, for seniors, for families.
- ❖ Lack of leadership development activities for youth

- ❖ Lack of skills building workshops
- ❖ Lack of digital storytelling
- ❖ Lack of tutoring programs for youth
- ❖ Lack of counseling and support services
- ❖ Lack of recreation programs
- ❖ Lack of job development and employment programs
- ❖ Lack of social activities and local communities centres
- ❖ Lack of support for youth
- ❖ Lack of activities that promote youth engagement
- ❖ Lack of mentoring programs
- ❖ Lack of daycare facilities
- ❖ Lack of safe playgrounds day –night
- ❖ Lack of a place to play for children

#### **4.7 Key points found in social issues around Parkdale area extracted from different sources**

**These are some of the issues that residents in Parkdale are facing everyday:**

- ❖ Incoming gentrifies and artist
- ❖ Long-standing population of poor marginalized residents
- ❖ The prevalence of drug dealers, pimps and petty criminal on the streets
- ❖ Low number of police available
- ❖ High number of people in social assistance as a consequence of the resection in 2009
- ❖ Highly need programs for youth
- ❖ Lack of programs for seniors
- ❖ Lack of support programs for the LGBTQ community
- ❖ High rise in poverty, crime, drugs, prostitution, homeless, and a large numbers of people living with mental illness
- ❖ Conflict between landlords and tenant-illegal rooming houses
- ❖ Lack of support for single mothers
- ❖ Barriers language that newcomers faced in the community

## **Recommendations**

Based on the finding of the work conducted, we make the following recommendations:

### **Youth Programs**

#### **Problem Statement**

In Parkdale South, Youth lack information on how to access leadership trainings programs

#### **Leadership Training Programs for Youth**

#### **Strategies**

- Develop new leadership training programs for youth
- Create Action Plan on how best to engage the youth, and encourage them to participate in leadership programs
- Aggressive outreach camping to encourage youth to continue their activity participation in community building

#### **Activities**

- Service providers create action plan in partnership with others agencies involving in youth programs
  - Service providers propose the creation of the committee with different community's leaders in charge in delivering programs and services for youth
  - Service providers create new way to outreach youth in different sectors in Parkdale area
  - Service providers launching massive campaign recruiting leader in the different areas in Parkdale
  - Service providers hold meetings in different locations
  - Service providers' deliver intense training in youth leaders
  - Youth leaders recruiting youth in strategic points in the neighbourhood, and providing honorarium to training participants through training
  - Both youth leaders and trainee youth create new strategies or recommendations based on the training how service providers should delivering the services
- The creation of material (handout) based on the recommendations to be distribute in agencies and communities leaders in charge of youth programs

- Service providers, youth leaders and youth trainee make final evaluation about capacity building in the community

## **Outcomes**

- Service providers, youth leaders and youth trainee receive the appropriate training and awareness about delivering services in the community and accessible to them
- Service providers, youth leaders and youth trainee involve in the creation of new strategies

## **Outcomes Short Term**

- Increased awareness in the different sector of social services and organizations in better way to work together in delivering services
- Increased numbers of youth in using programs and services
- Increased accessibility to the services and decrease the barrier
- Increased numbers of community leaders in the neighbourhood
- Community leaders, youth leaders, and youth trainee collaborate together to implement new strategies

## **Outcomes Intermediate**

- Service providers, youth leaders, and youth trainee work together in community capacity building
- Decrease barriers and provide better understanding about services
- Communities agencies, service providers, youth leaders, and youth trainee continue to collaborate and forge partnerships
- Increased numbers of youth in accessing the programs

## **Outcomes Long- Term**

- Community leaders receive the appropriate recommendations and delivery of services and programs effectively
- Youth leaders and youth trainee receive the appropriate training and sharing their knowledge in others areas as a role model for others communities



# Theory of Change Youth Programs

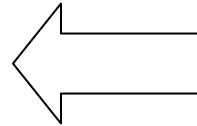
## Strategic Focus

### Leadership Training Programs for Youth

- Develop new leadership training programs for youth
- Create Action Plan on how best to engage the youth, and encourage them to participate in leadership programs
- Aggressive outreach campaign to encourage youth to continue their active participation in community building

## Contextual Analysis

In Parkdale South, youth lack information on how to access leadership trainings programs

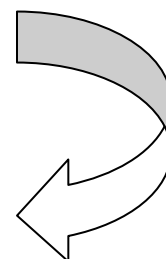
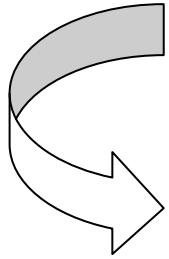
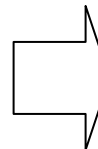


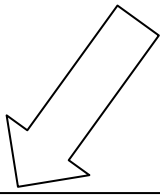
## Activities

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## Outcomes

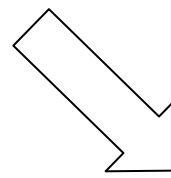
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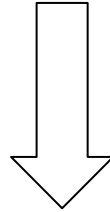
### **Outcomes Short Term**

- Increased awareness in the different sector of social services and organizations in better way to work together in delivering services
- Increased the number of youth in using programs and services
- Increased accessibility to the services and decrease the barrier
- Increases the number of community leaders in the neighbourhood
- Community leaders, youth leaders, and youth trainee collaborate together to implement new strategies



### **Outcomes Intermediate**

- Service providers, youth leaders, and youth trainee work together in community capacity building
- Decrease barriers and provide better understanding about services
- Community agencies ,service providers, youth leaders, and youth trainee continue to collaborate and forge partnerships
- Increased numbers of youth in accessing the programs



### **Long-Term Outcomes**

- Community leaders receive the appropriate recommendations and delivery of services and programs effectively
- Youth leaders and youth trainee receive the appropriate training and sharing their knowledge in others areas as a role models for others communities

## **Parkdale South- Recommendations**

- ❖ Create awareness implementing new tutoring programs for youth
- ❖ Create new ways to networking with local organizations and promote the current programs in different languages
- ❖ Promote capacity building exercising accessibility and accountability between communities workers and clients
- ❖ Educate residents about how to use the political system and make the necessary changes in policing and transportation
- ❖ Use the current infrastructure to make services available in the community and sustainable to everybody
- ❖ Develop new strategies to support employment centres for newcomers and residents in the area
- ❖ Increase daycares facilities and recreation centres for children and families

## **Conclusion**

Parkdale is a neighbourhood known for artist and incoming gentrifies with serious problems like prostitution and drug dealers with a high percentage of the poor, the homeless and large numbers of people living with mental illness.

Parkdale is a multicultural and vibrant neighbourhood with an influx of new immigrants facing many challenges in employment and resources services. Many of the households have low income. There is lack information about social services, public transportation, and policing, improvement in change in services like housing, availability of food, community spirit, for people with disabilities and senior; and especially lack of leadership development activities for youth.

Despite the above several agencies and communities workers are trying to deal with the multiple gaps and to accommodate people according to their needs. Much work is necessary in all these areas, especially in terms of support from different government institutions to help to bring Parkdale back to life.

But with the support from the neighbourhoods, youths, and all the people living in South Parkdale area we are going to build together capacity building and become a strong neighbourhood.

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