

NPNA's Equity Slide Deck

This presentation of maps presents the economic, racial and spatial equity issues for consideration in siting the new recreation centre and should also inform who is engaged and the needs to be addressed in selecting the amenities for this new wellbeing centre. We are adamant that this facility be sited north of Pandora, and we are quite certain that a 50m lap pool will not rank high in priority if a fulsome engagement of underserved populations were to occur, and an equity lens using the data-driven information provided here be used by staff and council of the City of Victoria.

Note that slides #26-29 provide absolute numbers of children living in poverty in Victoria in response to Councillor Young's question on absolute vs proportionate number of children living in poverty.

Please note that by both absolute and proportionate terms that the northern neighbourhoods house more children in poverty than elsewhere, but that economic equity is not the only issue for children and families in Victoria's north end. Racial equity also plays a significant role and this intersectionality with lower income and wealth adds to the barriers these residents experience in reaching their full potential. Moreover, the spatial equity issues present in the north end, related to the disproportionately high burdens and disproportionately low city services/amenities also make these neighbourhoods and the residents living in them, at further disadvantage and marginalization.

Notice to Reader:

A COMMUNITY-LED CONVERSATION OF CRITICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND TIME-SENSITIVE IMPORTANCE

Report Purpose and Status:

This presentation has been prepared by board members of the North Park Neighbourhood Association, the impetus being the proposed relocation of Crystal Pool away from the underserved, northern neighbourhoods of Victoria. The concepts contained within this presentation have been shared and are supported by neighbourhood representatives at VCAN. We will continue to refine this draft presentation and add more interpretative text and speakers notes in the lead up to our June 6th 2019 presentation to Mayor and Council. However, a number of community partners have requested immediate access to this work-in-progress document thus we are making it available as is. For the most recent version of this document, please visit www.npna.ca. Any questions, please contact Allison Ashcroft at allisonashcroft@yahoo.com

Invitation to Use:

We invite our community partners to utilize relevant aspects of this presentation to generate a discussion about equity related to public development decisions of the City of Victoria, CRD Housing, VIHA, School District 61, and others that community members find similarly concerning. Please keep this page attached to any versions of this presentation you generate or distribute. The concepts contained within this presentation are also recommended for use in prioritizing equity for Neighbourhood strategies and the Neighbourhood Summit.

Request for Your Respectful Interpretation:

Many slides contained within this document present sensitive information about injustices in our community and highlight the disproportionate burdens experienced by certain neighbourhoods, by racialized members of our community, and by households living in poverty. We love our community and all those who live, work and play here as guests of the Lekwungen people. We embrace the increasing diversity in our neighbourhoods and across Victoria, AND we seek greater equity and inclusion (and affordability) for ourselves and our neighbours in pursuit of wellbeing for all of Victoria's residents regardless of the neighbourhood we call home.

It is the failure of our systems and institutions to acknowledge and address historic and persistent injustices which prevent certain groups from reaching their full potential. Vulnerability and marginalization is neither a choice nor a result of inaction and the data visualizations contained within this presentation provide the evidence base for Victoria's inequity. These graphics and statistics should not be interpreted as a failing of certain individuals, households, or neighbourhoods, nor as fuel for NIMBYism or gentrification. Moreover, these slides do not convey the richest assets we currently possess in our commitment to community pride, neighbourliness, and volunteerism for which North Park and the other underserved neighbourhoods of Victoria have no rival.

Finally, talking about inequity, and recognizing its role as a root cause for our most complex challenges and disparities, is a relatively new conversation and can be understandably triggering. Be kind, be patient, and be generous in your critique of this presentation and the conversations it is intended to initiate. We are at the beginning of a transformative shift in pursuit of equitable wellbeing; have faith in the goodwill of your neighbor and our shared commitment to this vision.

EQUITY ANALYSIS OF CRYSTAL POOL

From an equity and affordability perspective what is the preferred location for the City's Recreation and Wellness Centre?

Community's Position*:

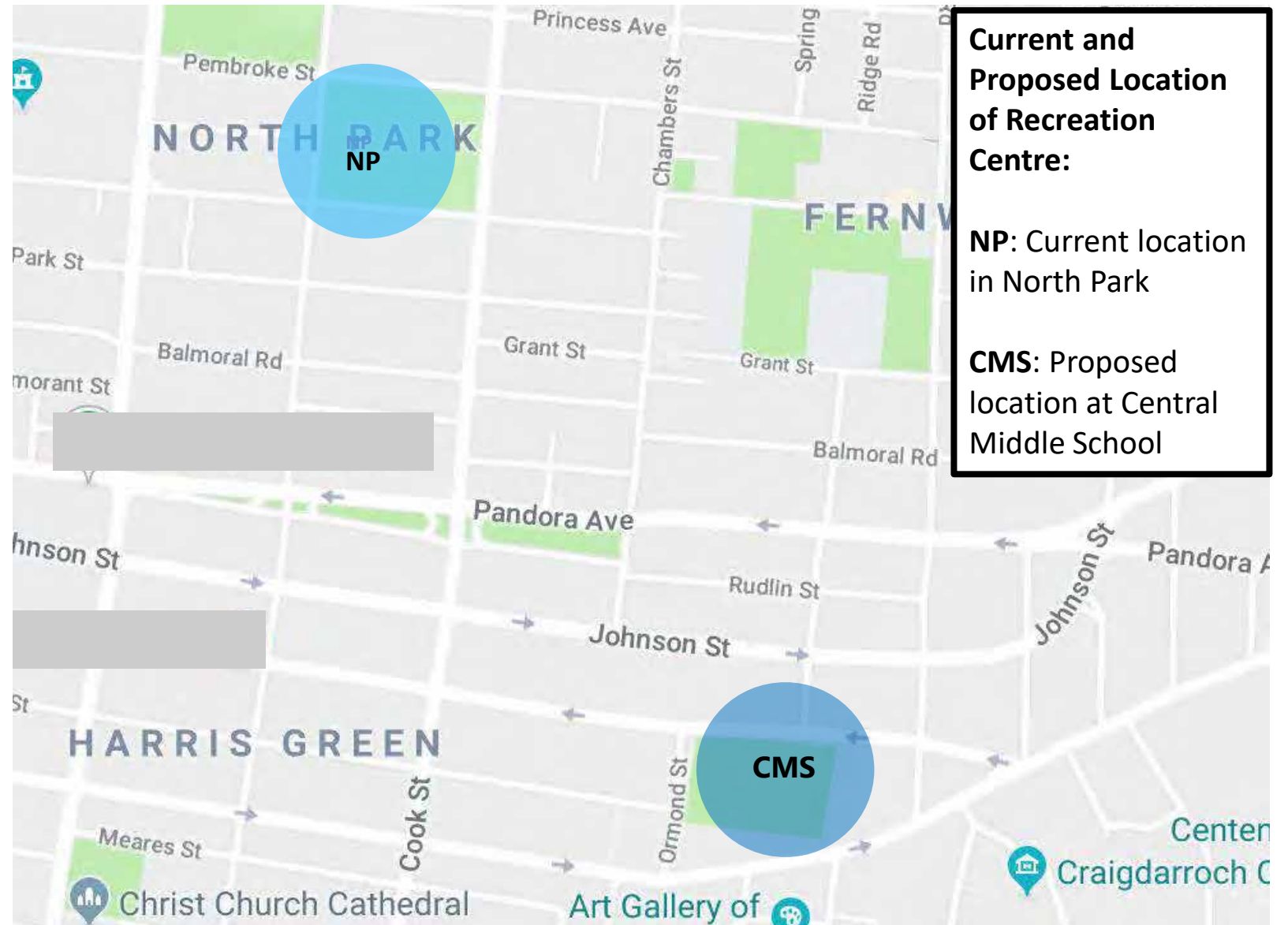
There is an unequalled opportunity to use this significant investment to reverse persistent and increasingly entrenched neighbourhood and demographic inequities across our community

** This position has the support of board members from the neighbourhood associations of Burnside Gorge, Oaklands, Hillside Quadra, North Park, Fernwood and Downtown/Harris Green. At the May meeting of VCAN, neighbourhood representatives supported in concept the retention of the Crystal Pool in the north end of Victoria and need for 950 Kings to be retained for community benefit and recreation. Furthermore, VCAN supports equity as the priority for the Neighbourhood Summit and Neighbourhood Strategies development.*

EQUITY LENS

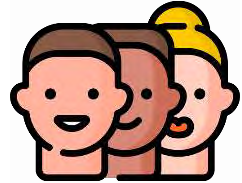
UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF NOT USING AN EQUITY LENS TO SITE AND DESIGN THE CITY'S RECREATION CENTRE?

What are the long term unintended consequences of removing a significant public asset from northern neighbourhoods that already house disproportionately high community burdens and have disproportionately fewer community assets and benefits ?



EQUITY FRAMEWORK FOR USE WITHIN A CIVIC CONTEXT

Four Types of Equity



PROCEDURAL (INCLUSION)

Inclusive, accessible, authentic engagement and representation in the process to develop or implement programs or policies.



INTERGENERATIONAL

Decisions consider generational impacts and do not result in unfair burdens on future generations.



DISTRIBUTIONAL (ACCESS)

Programs and policies result in fair distributions of benefits and burdens across all segments of a community, prioritizing those with highest need.



STRUCTURAL

Decision-makers institutionalize accountability; decisions are made with a recognition of the historical, cultural, and institutional dynamics and structures that have routinely advantaged privileged groups in society and resulted in chronic, cumulative disadvantage for subordinated groups.

Summary of Recreation Centre Redevelopment Process to Date from Equity Perspective

The Crystal Pool Recreation and Wellness Centre cannot and should not be viewed in its development as a “land transaction” or in its operations as merely a “facility”. Thoughtful development and siting of this significant amenity could go a long way towards addressing inequity and the cycle of poverty.



PROCEDURAL EQUITY (INCLUSION)

Procedurally, the City has fallen short in ensuring equitable engagement in the process for siting and designing the new Crystal Pool facility, and determining community development and recreational needs (amenity selection).



STRUCTURAL EQUITY

City's decision-makers philosophically recognize the historical, cultural, and institutional dynamics and structures that have routinely advantaged privileged groups in society and resulted in chronic, cumulative disadvantage for subordinated groups, the strategic plan reflects that understanding throughout.

However, absent analysis and an equity and affordability lens, the City will not be able to operationalize changes and institutionalize accountability.



DISTRIBUTIONAL EQUITY (ACCESS)

Distributionally, the City is risking the entrenchment of neighbourhood inequities (ghettoization / gentrification) by not using an equity lens in how it distributes services, burdens and amenities.



INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The siting decisions being made today related to long term care facilities, mental health facilities, social housing, recreation centres and firehalls, land use and density decisions, the delivery of programs and services, and direct award grants, will all determine the fate of Victoria's neighbourhoods and whether some become gentrified or ghettoized over the near and long term.

Secondly, poor investment decisions around the replacement of the recreation centre could leave the city with a stranded, underutilized asset that costs taxpayers heavily each year thereby saddling unfair cost (and greenhouse gas) burdens on future generations.

SEEKING THE CITY'S COMMITMENT

DIRECT TO THE CRYSTAL POOL REPLACEMENT PROJECT:

1. Don't build in scarce and valued public greenspace!
2. Bring an equity lens to siting, design, amenity selection, engagement, procurement, and evaluation to inform decisions and investment in community.
3. Bring an affordability lens to assess total cost of ownership, siting, amenity selection, operating costs, costs to taxpayers and users.
4. Invite potential partners and neighbourhood representatives to collaborate to align and help achieve these equity and affordability objectives.
5. Permanently table the current staff report with recommendation to site in Central Middle School and commit to retaining Crystal Pool north of Pandora street within walking distance of the people and neighbourhoods that will most benefit from it.
6. Rise and report on the failed negotiations with RG Properties to site Crystal Pool in the arena parking lot.

ORGANIZATIONALLY:

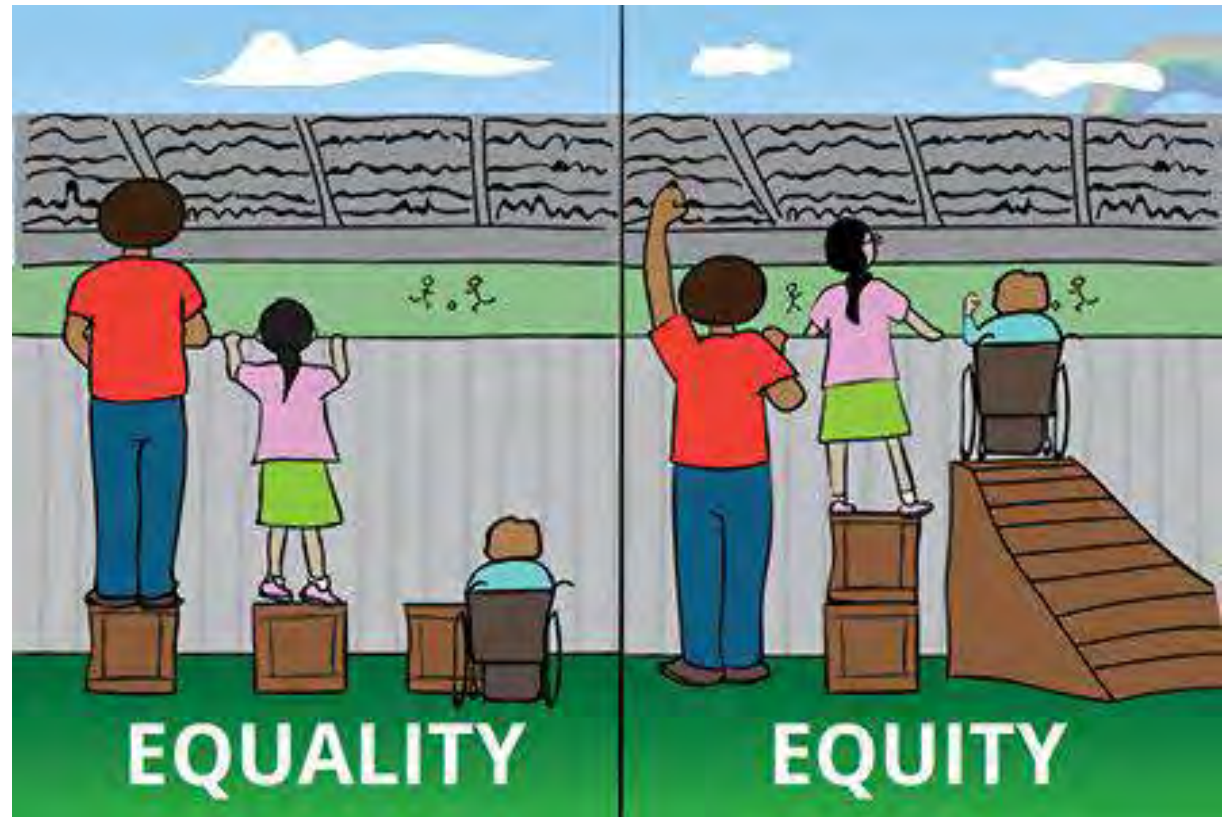
Embed **Distributional, Procedural, Structural and Inter-generational Equity** into the City's DNA (amend corporate policies guiding hiring, staff training and professional development, procurement and civic engagement).

THE LINK BETWEEN EQUITY AND RECREATION

Unequivocal research links the [social determinants of health](#) and other social benefits with recreation and [physical activity](#).

[Significant barriers](#) to access and inclusion by sectors of society:

- poverty,
- equity and affordability,
- race,
- ethnicity,
- language spoken,
- immigrant status, etc.



Global Best Practice (including BC Provincial directives) ask communities to incorporate an equity lens to “policies, programs, environments and practices in physical activity” in order to ensure truly universal access.

Benefits of more equitable and inclusive physical recreation are EXPONENTIAL for traditionally underserved populations who may feel “excluded” or experience barriers to access.

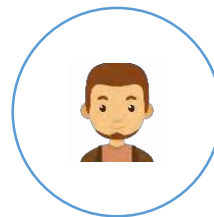
In Victoria, those folks are:



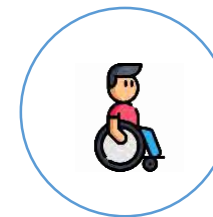
Women and girls



Indigenous Peoples



People of colour



persons with a
disability



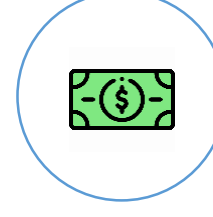
seniors



new Canadians - recent
immigrants and refugees



members of the LGBTQ
community



low income individuals
and families



people with lower levels of
formal education

SOCIAL BENEFITS FROM RECREATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Societal benefits extend well beyond physical health:

■ **Psychological and social well-being**

- Better cognition, brain development, mental health for children

■ **Increased civic pride**

- Community attachment, engagement and cohesion,
- Reduction in racism, bigotry, violence, crime
- Newcomers – a way to connect with their new community

■ **Economic development and prosperity**

- equalization benefits for low-income households

■ **“Durable by design”**

- more resilient and resistant to disease / chronic illness

■ **Vastly improved early childhood developmental trajectories**

■ **Increased life expectancy overall**

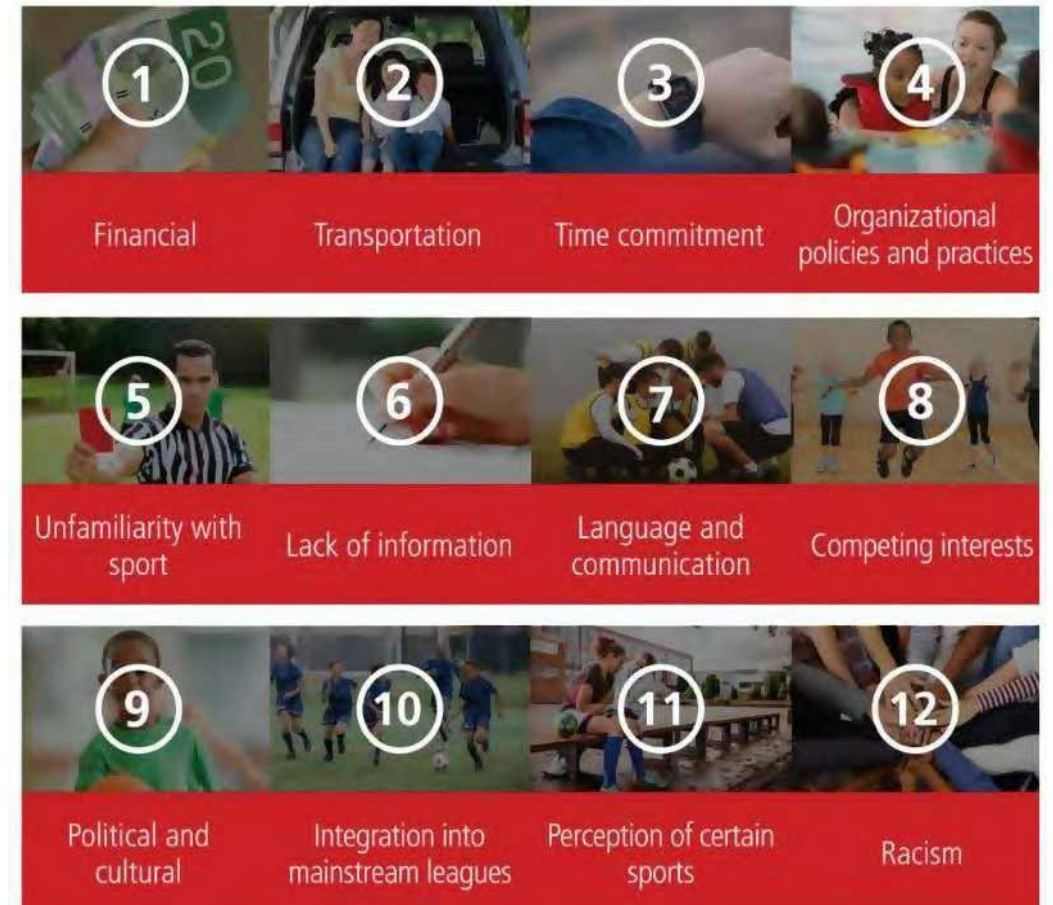
■ **Reduced smoking rate for youth and adults**

SPORT AND RECREATION BARRIERS AND STRATEGIES FOR:

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

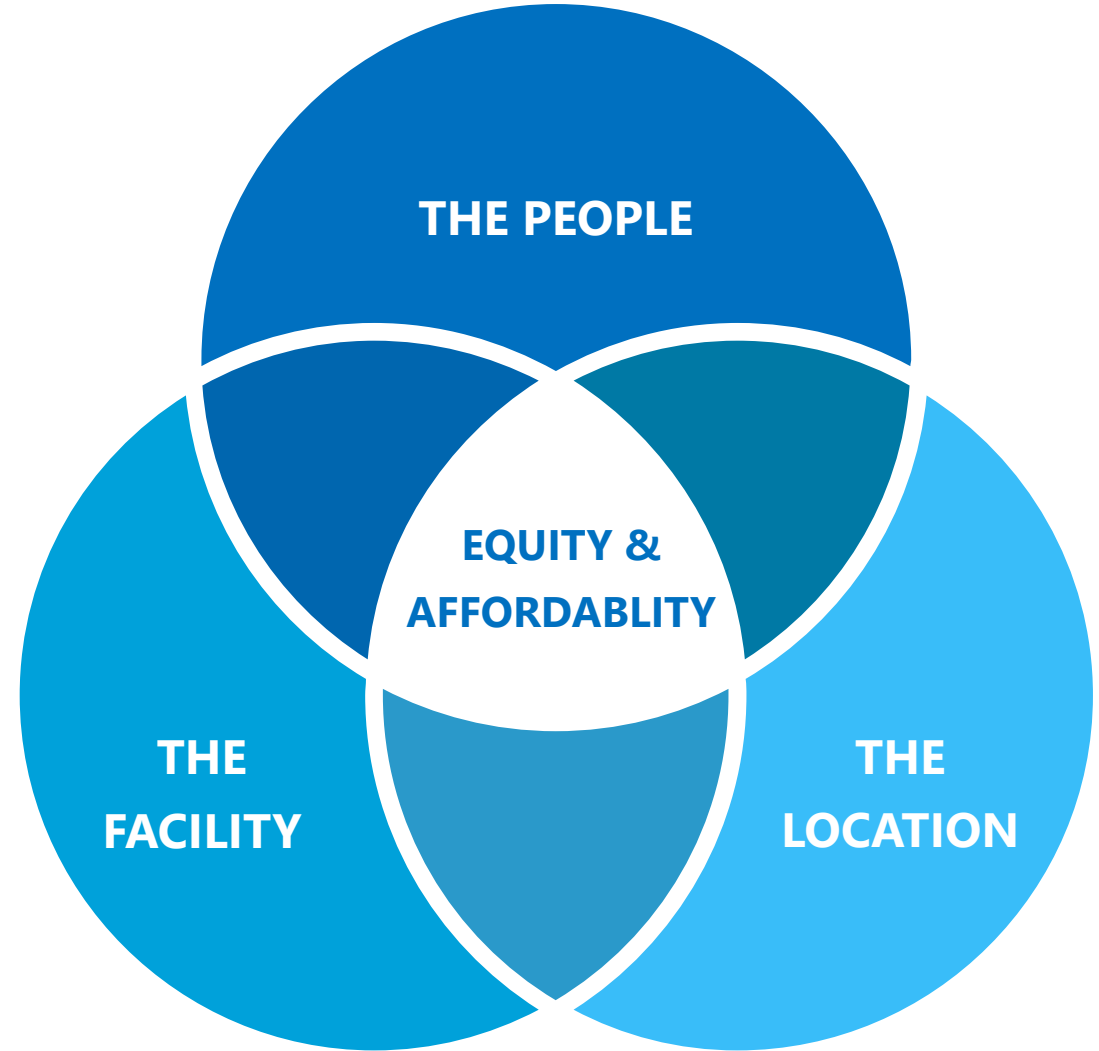
- Cultural safety
- Anti-racism framework
- Traditional spaces - sweat lodge, elders lounge
- Knowledge transfer
- Reflection of values/ culture
- Equity hiring
- Community integration
- Familiarity, comfort

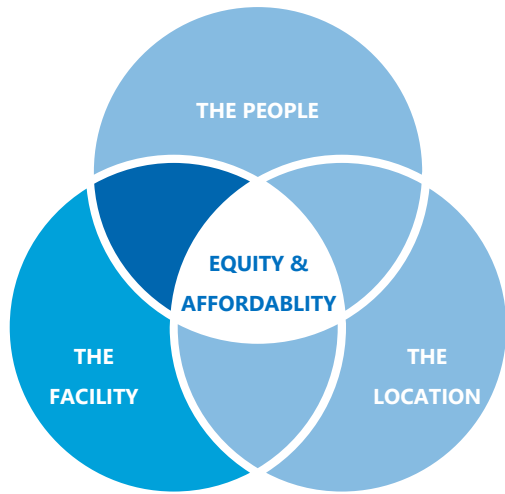
NEWCOMERS



RECOMMENDED
APPROACH TO
DEVELOPING A CIVIC
RECREATION AND
WELLNESS CENTRE –

APPLY AN EQUITY AND
AFFORDABILITY LENS TO
ALL STAGES OF DECISION-
MAKING





THE FACILITY

Outdated Paradigm:

Training and performance metrics, numbers of participants showing up for a program.

New Paradigm:

Experiential aspects related to inclusion and community building such as belonging, engagement, meaning, mastery and challenge.



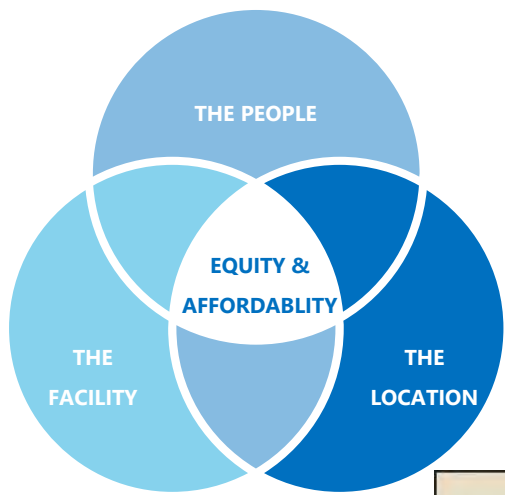
*"Public institutions continue to equate physical activity and sport as the domain of children, teens, and professional athletes."
(Active for Life / Durable by Design 2016)*



Is the pool being designed using the old paradigm or the new?

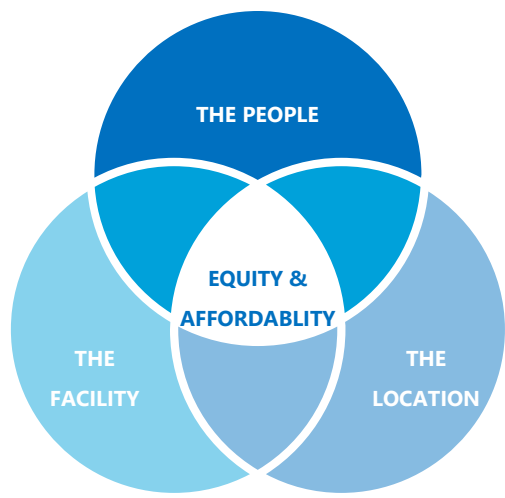
Do we understand the needs of the underserved populations in our city?

And can this facility bridge the gap in services to those citizens?



THE LOCATION





THE PEOPLE



Economic Equity

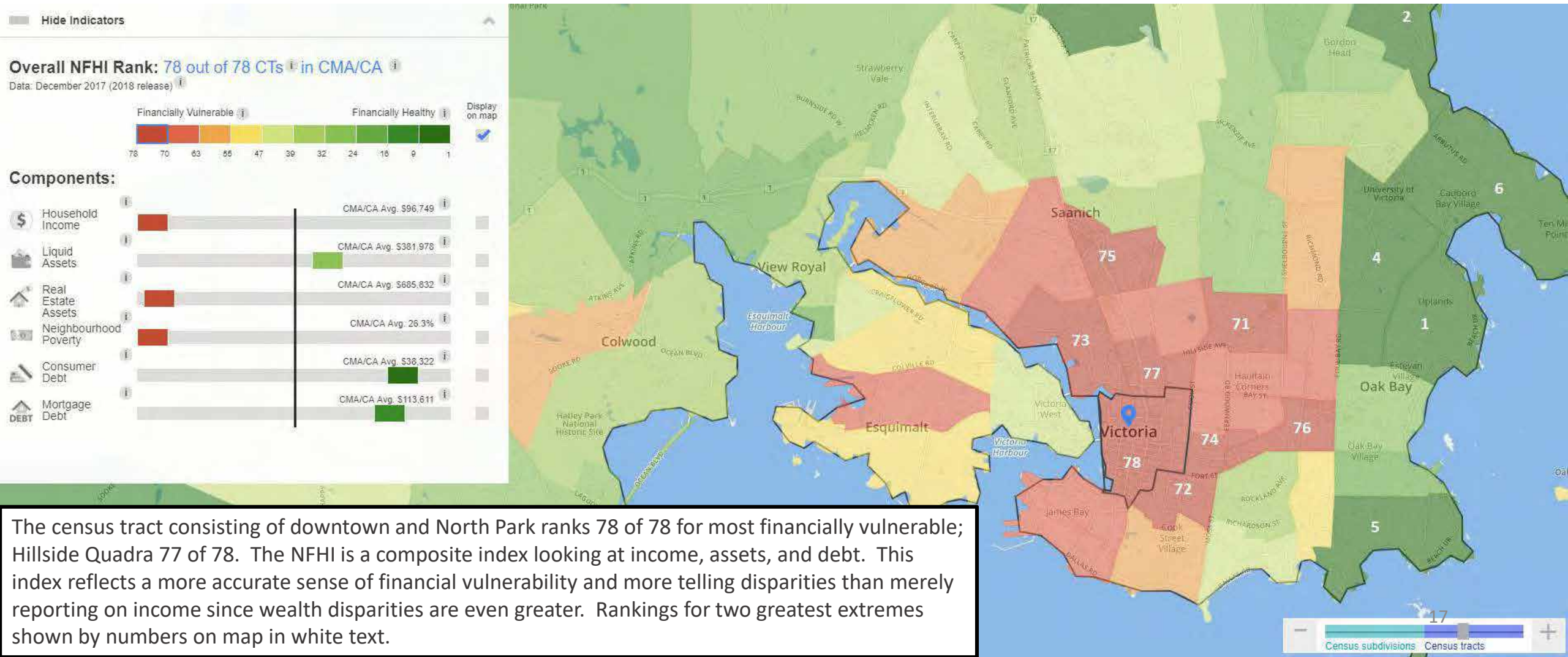
Disparities in income and financial health/vulnerability are widening in Victoria and these disparities are the root cause for most of Victoria's growing pains and social issues. Affordability is an issue for low and moderate income households including students, seniors and young families. Renters are at financial disadvantage in Victoria to homeowners, and those who purchased homes many years ago have wealth that newer residents can't hope to attain.

The neighbourhoods of downtown, North Park, Hillside Quadra and other northern neighbourhoods are the last remaining areas of affordability for a large number of Victoria's residents today. Even so, residents in these neighbourhoods still live in core housing need (high shelter costs, overcrowding, in need of major repair), more than residents in other areas of town. And living in the northern hoods comes at the cost of fewer and lesser quality public services and higher crime rates (assault, property and quality of life crimes).

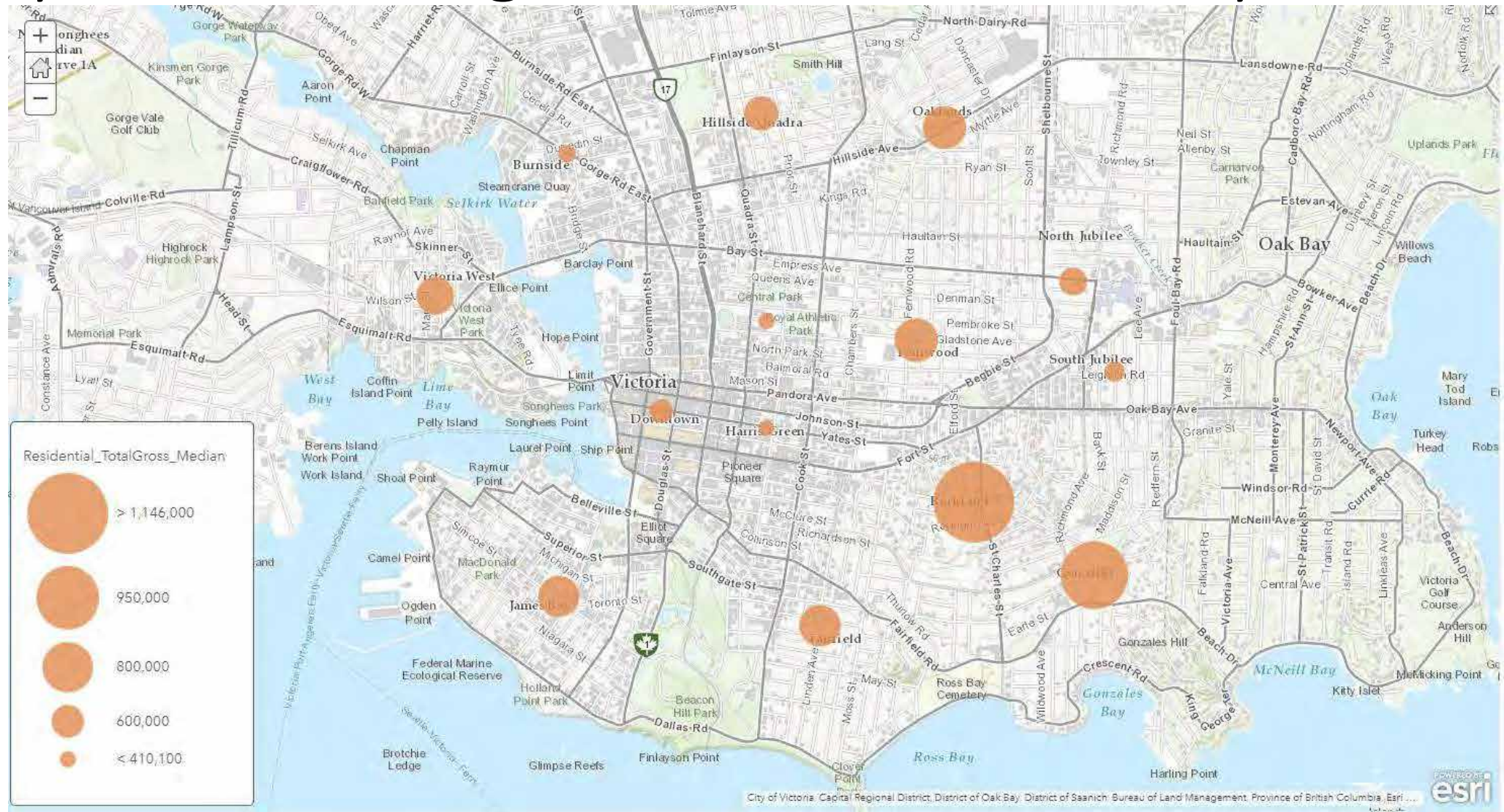
Neighbourhood Financial Health Index

Ranking of Financial Health/Vulnerability out of 78 census tracts in the Capital Region

Source: <https://communitydata.ca/NFHI/>



Median Residential Property Values by Victoria Neighbourhood Boundary



VICTORIA'S AVERAGE PROPERTY VALUES BY NEIGHBOURHOOD (IN ASCENDING ORDER)

- The northern neighbourhoods close to the existing recreation centre have the lowest property values in the city and presumably provide the most affordable housing options.
- The newly proposed location for the recreation centre, abutting Rockland and Fairfield, favour access to the households with the highest property values.
- Lower land values can also be an indication of lesser public amenities and other valued services lowering wealth creation of homeowners in these areas.



Neighbourhood	Average 2019 Property Value
North Park	\$ 656,439
Hillside/Quadra	\$ 694,335
Burnside	\$ 715,962
Downtown	\$ 725,599
North Jubilee	\$ 740,080
South Jubilee	\$ 748,603
Victoria West	\$ 757,812
Oaklands	\$ 760,078
Fernwood	\$ 819,388
Fairfield	\$ 881,051
James Bay	\$ 1,075,101
Gonzales	\$ 1,126,754
Rockland	\$ 1,354,350

Source:



See where your neighbourhood ranks!
By [Mark Brown](#) and [Romana King](#)
Apr 11, 2017

Ranking of where to buy in CRD	Neighbourhood	Municipality	Realtor Grade	Impact of Relocating Crystal Pool from Central Park to Central School
5	Fairfield East	Victoria	★★★★★	positive
5	Fairfield West	Victoria	★★★★★	positive
7	Rockland	Victoria	★★★★½	positive
8	James Bay	Victoria	★★★★½	positive
14	Downtown	Victoria	★★★★	neutral
14	Songhees	Victoria West	★★★★	neutral
22	Fernwood	Victoria	★★★★	neutral
58	Victoria West	Victoria West	★★★★	neutral
71	Jubilee	Victoria	★★★★½	negative
79	Oaklands	Victoria	★★★★½	negative
111	Hillside	Victoria	★★★	negative
115	Mayfair	Victoria	★★★	negative
129	Rock Bay	Victoria	★★★	negative
➡ 133	Central Park	Victoria	★★½	negative
136	Burnside	Victoria	★★	negative

EQUITY LENS

Neighborhood rankings from a realtor magazine article advising on where to buy out of all 150 neighborhoods in the CRD

Please note that we do not agree with these realtor rankings of Victoria’s northern neighborhoods which place many of these areas at the very bottom of the list of the region’s 150 neighbourhoods.

That said, moving the recreation centre away from these ‘low scoring’ areas and toward the most ‘coveted’ neighbourhoods in the region isn’t going to improve the standing of these areas to northern residents or realtor rating systems.

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS IN VICTORIA: LOW INCOME

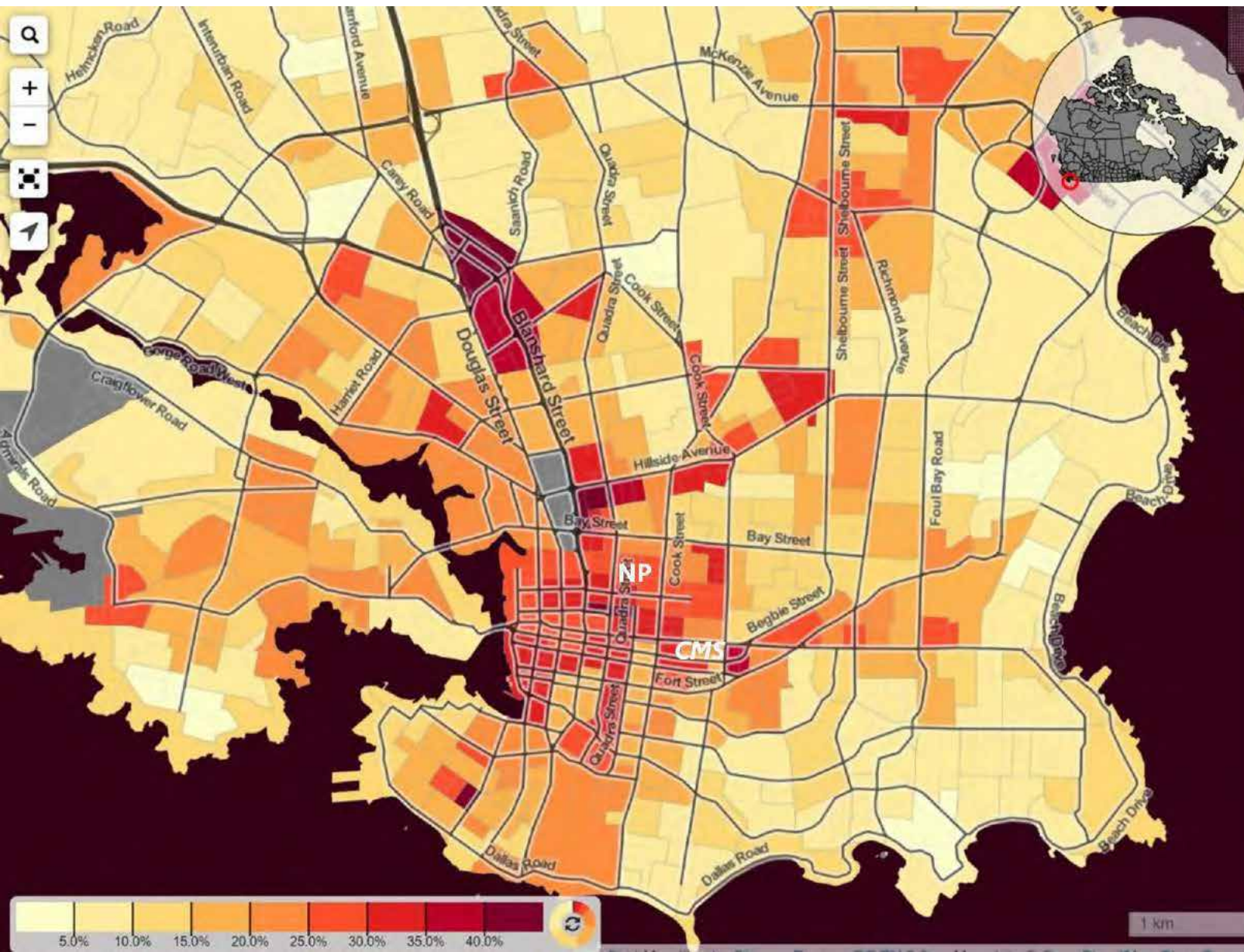
EQUITY LENS

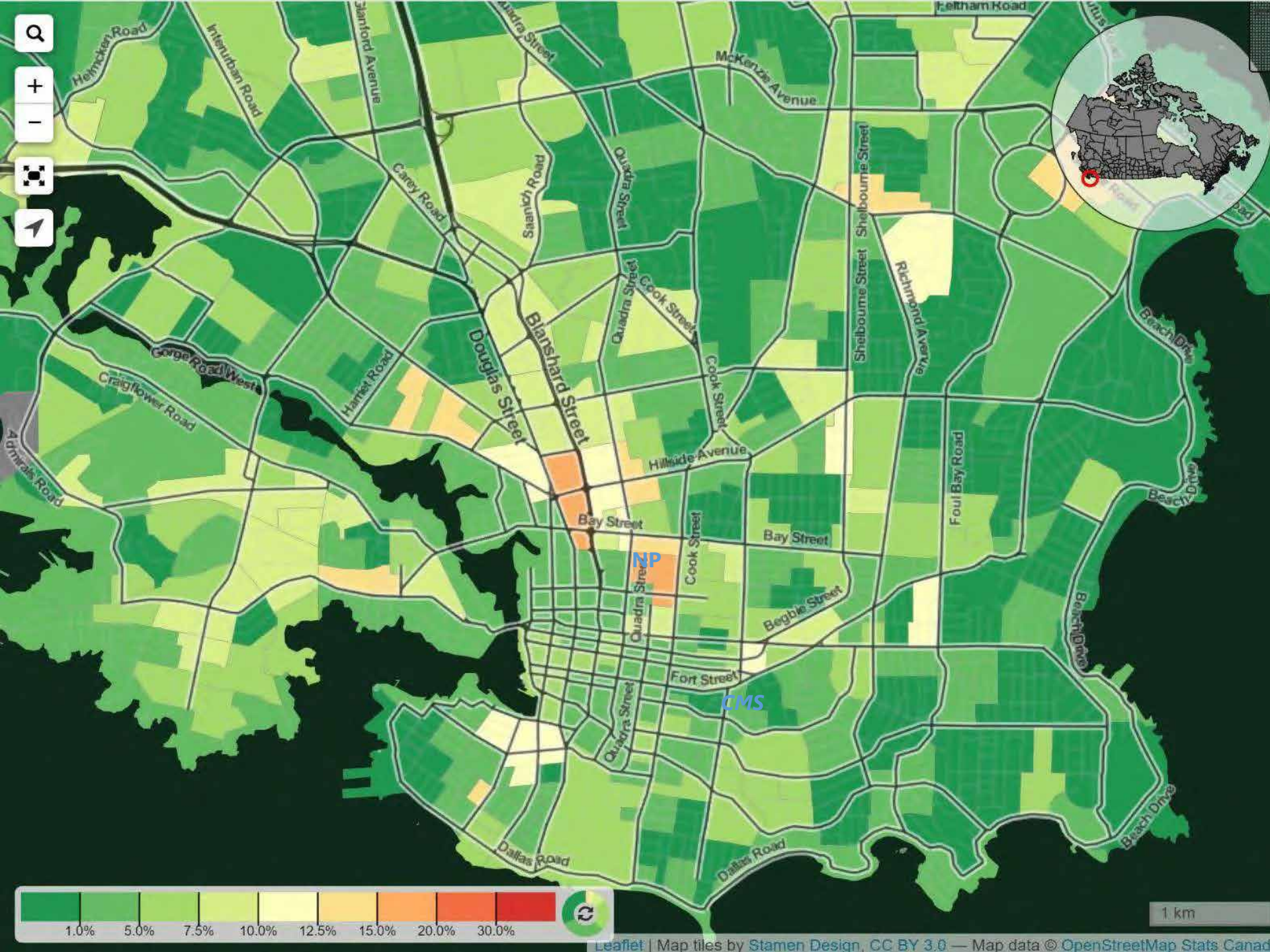
People Living Below the Low Income Measure (LIM)

(LIM refers to households earning less than 50% of median income)

The vast majority of the lowest income quintile households live on the north end of downtown, North Park and Hillside Quadra. Conversely, the areas with the smallest proportion of these households are Fairfield, Gonzales and Rockland.

Applying an equity lens would evaluate the existing location as vastly preferable to the Central Middle School for a significant investment in public recreation.





EQUITY LENS

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CORE HOUSING NEED

(OVERCROWDING, HIGH SHELTER COSTS AND IN NEED OF MAJOR REPAIR)

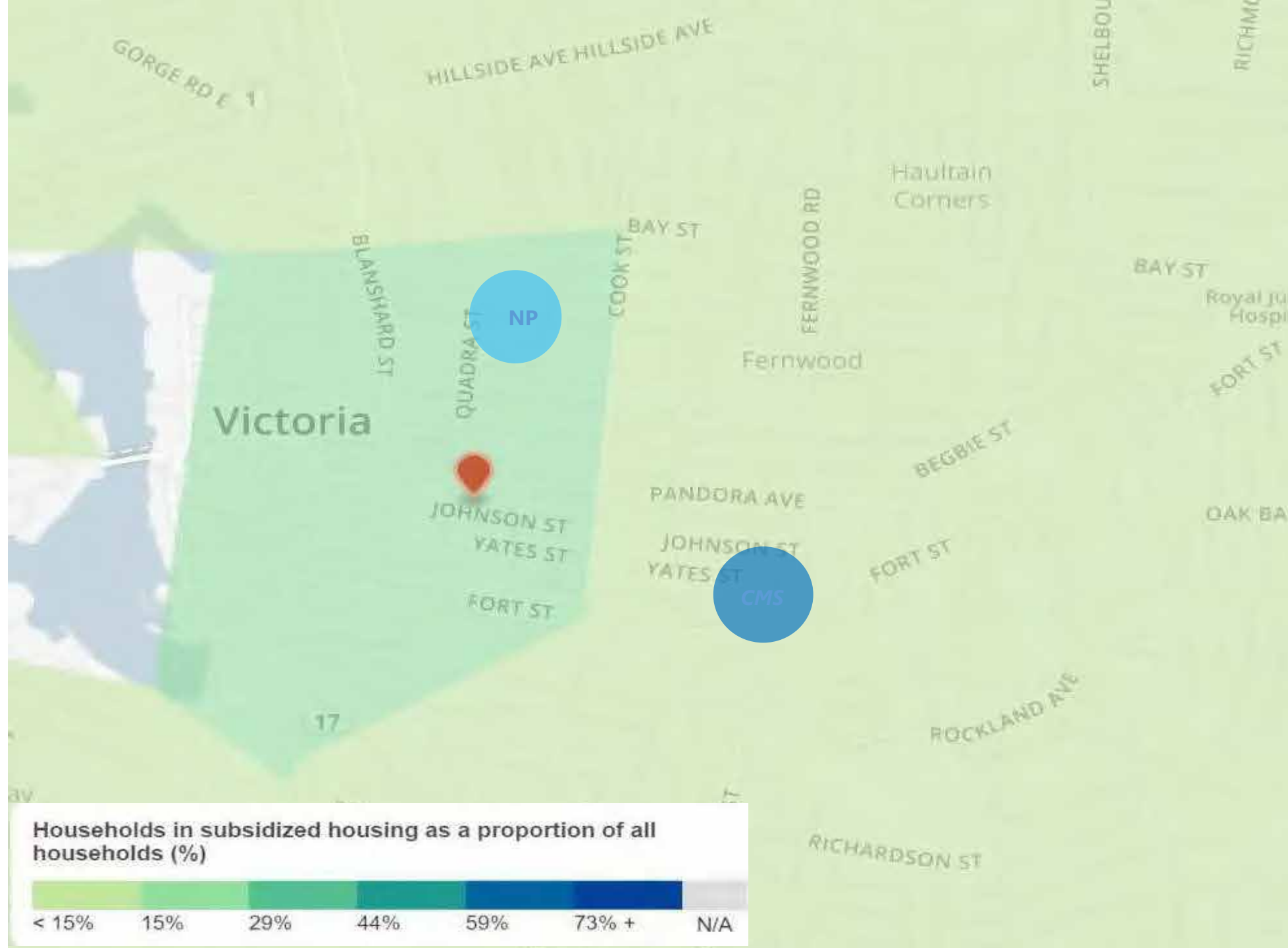
There are two areas of town with high proportions of households living in core housing need (15-20%):

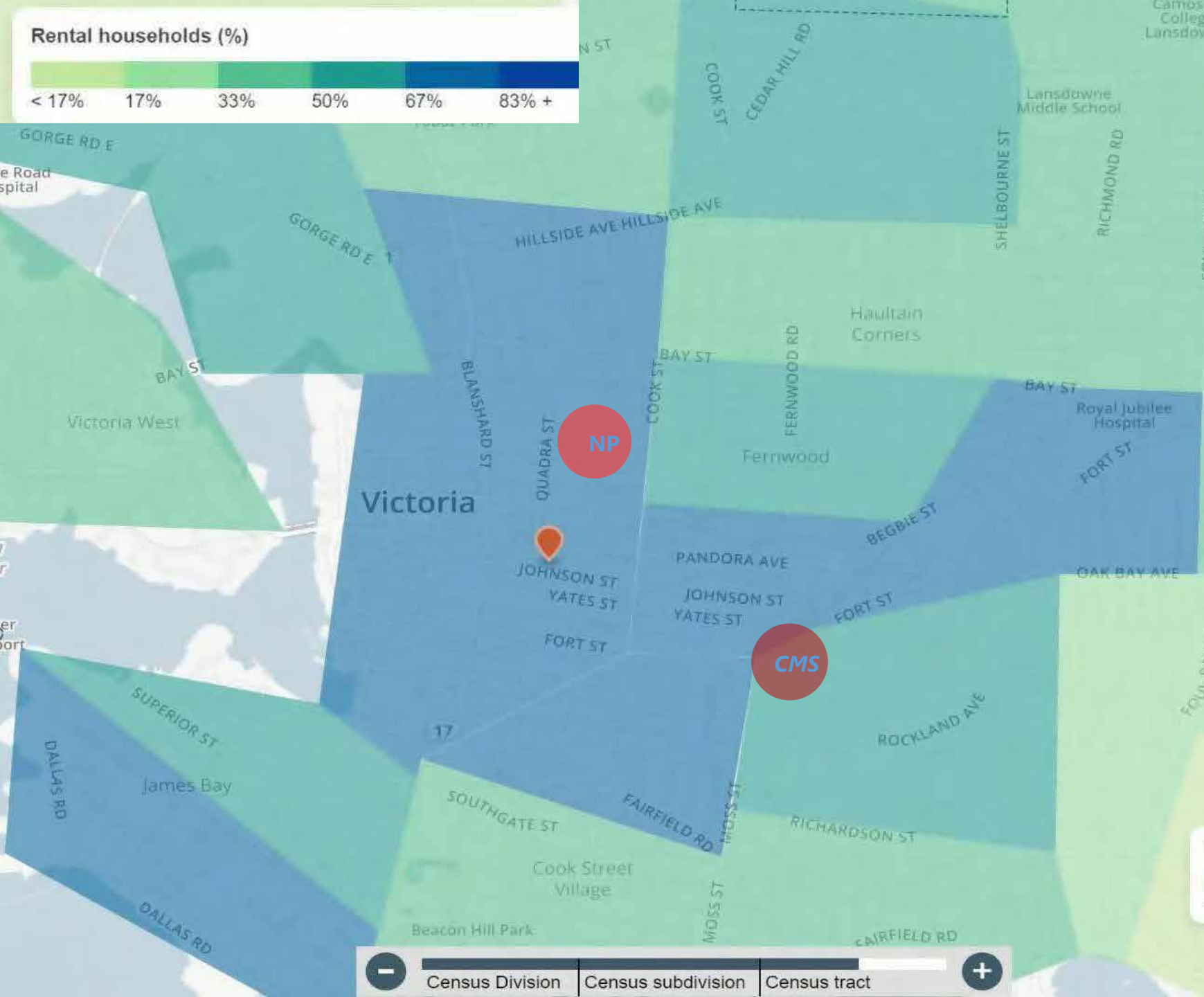
- **North Park**, and in particular, the areas immediately abutting Crystal Pool/Central Park
- Blanshard Court (Evergreen Terrace) in **Hillside Quadra**

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

Downtown and North Park have the highest proportion of households in subsidized housing (15 – 30% of households).

All other neighbourhoods have fewer than 15% of resident households living in non-market housing.



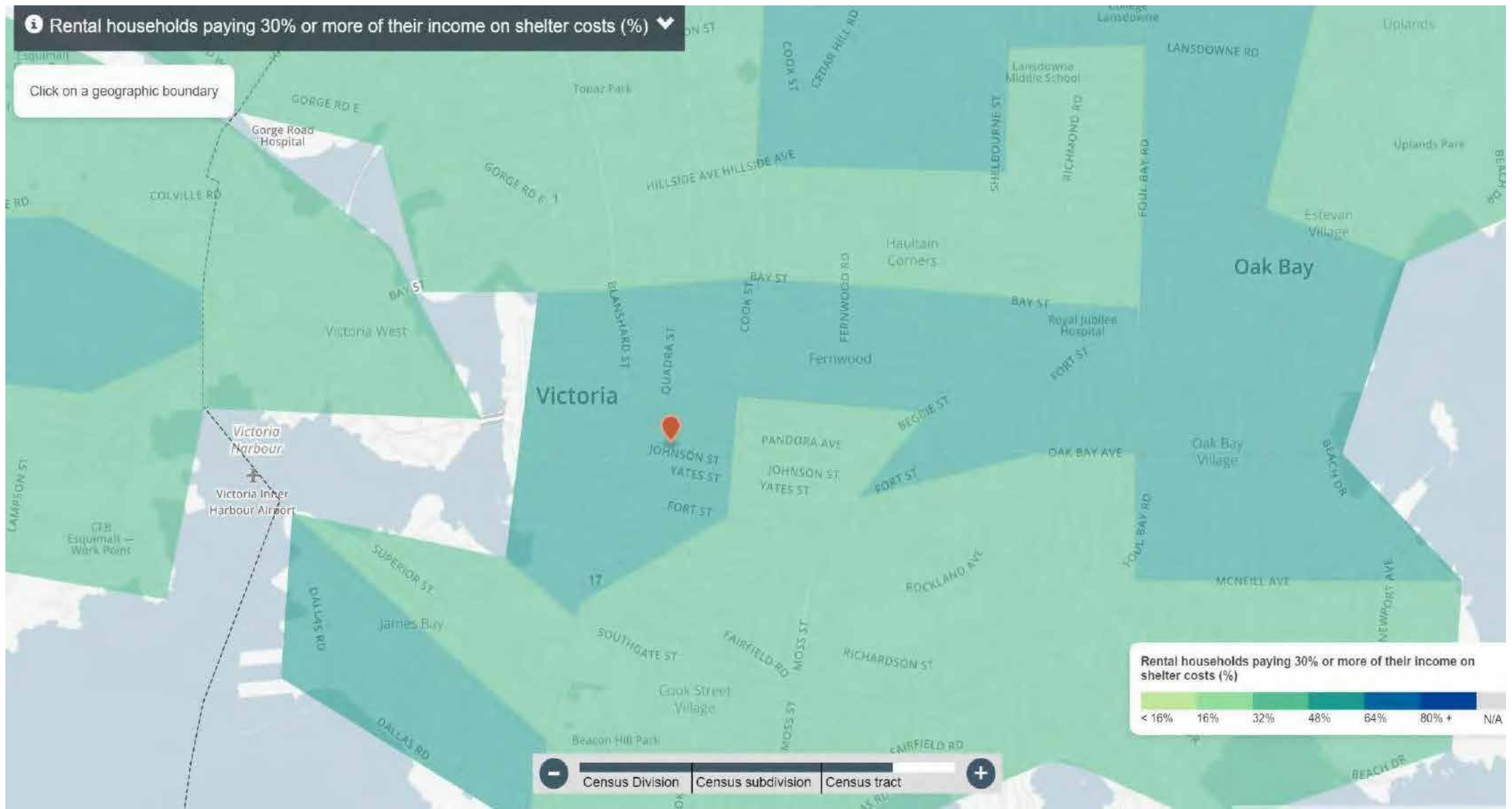


Rental Households

Proportion of households that are renters, blue areas represent areas where in excess 2/3rds of households are occupied by renters.

Renters generally have less financial wealth and rarely have access to green space as most live in multifamily high rise buildings.

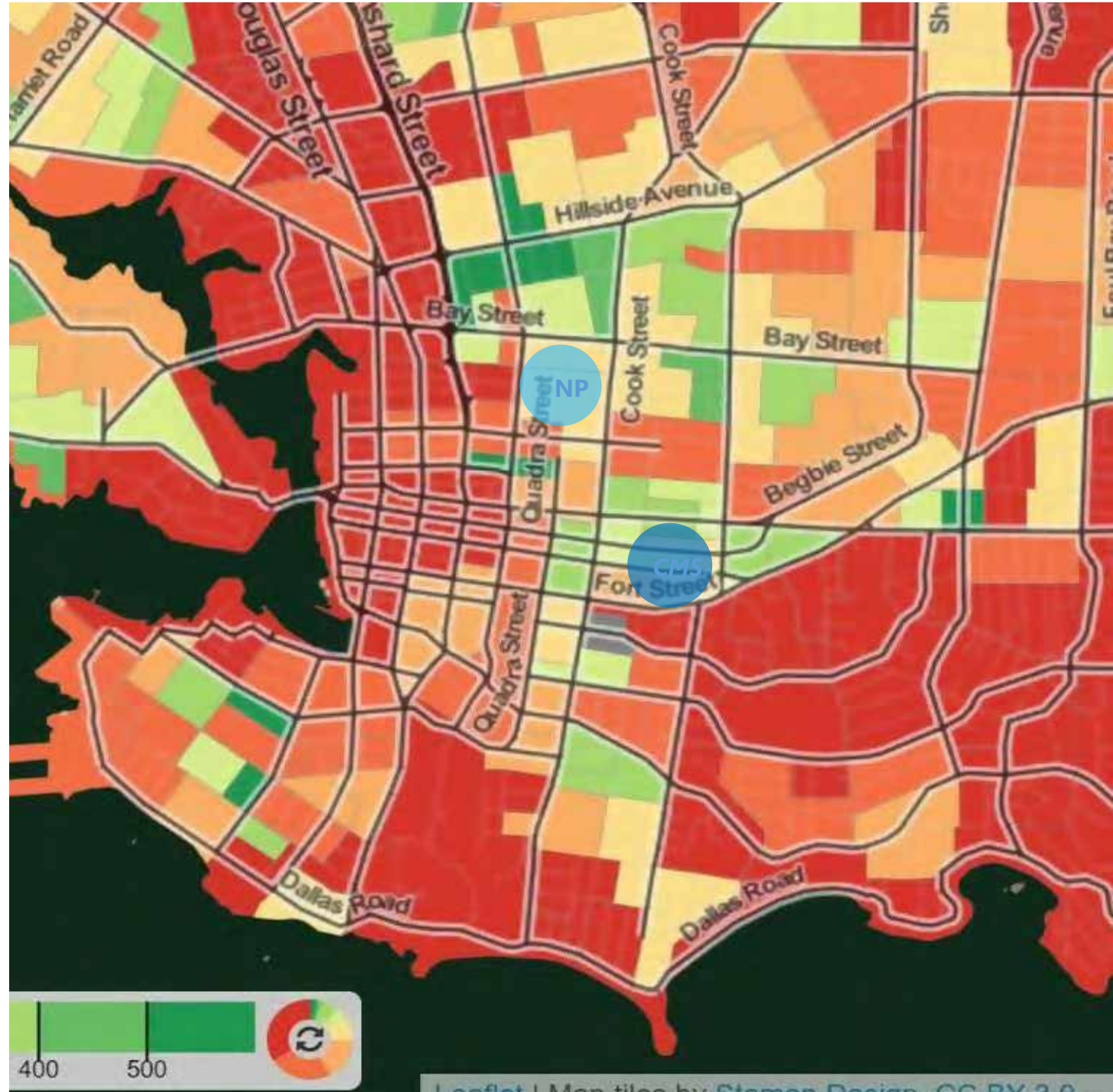
Rental Households Spending more than 30% of Income on Housing



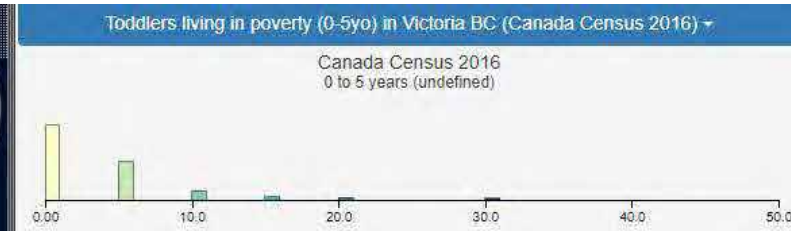
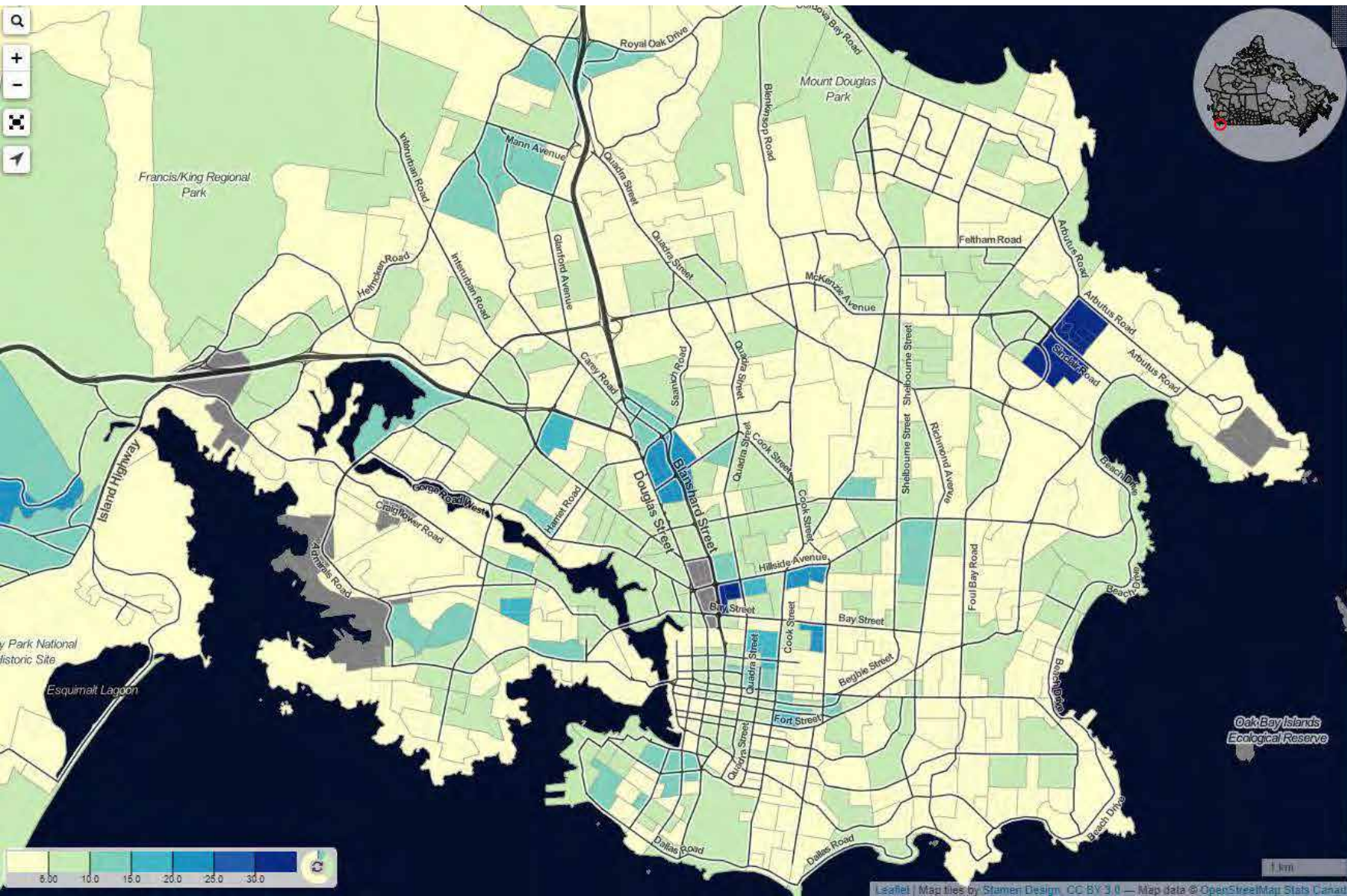
TODDLER DENSITY (TODDLERS PER KM2)

Areas in green denote the highest number of toddlers per square km. The immediate area surrounding both the existing and proposed recreation centre locations have higher number of toddlers than the rest of the city,

That said, there's a vast discrepancy in the income levels of these families with the proportion of children living in poverty being significant (20% or greater) throughout the north end of town near the existing recreation centre (see map on following page).



Toddlers Living in Poverty (absolute numbers)



Toddlers living in poverty (0-5yo) in Victoria BC by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

Toddlers living in poverty based on LICO levels shown in absolute numbers at the census dissemination area level of disaggregation.

2019-06-07

Browse more Maps

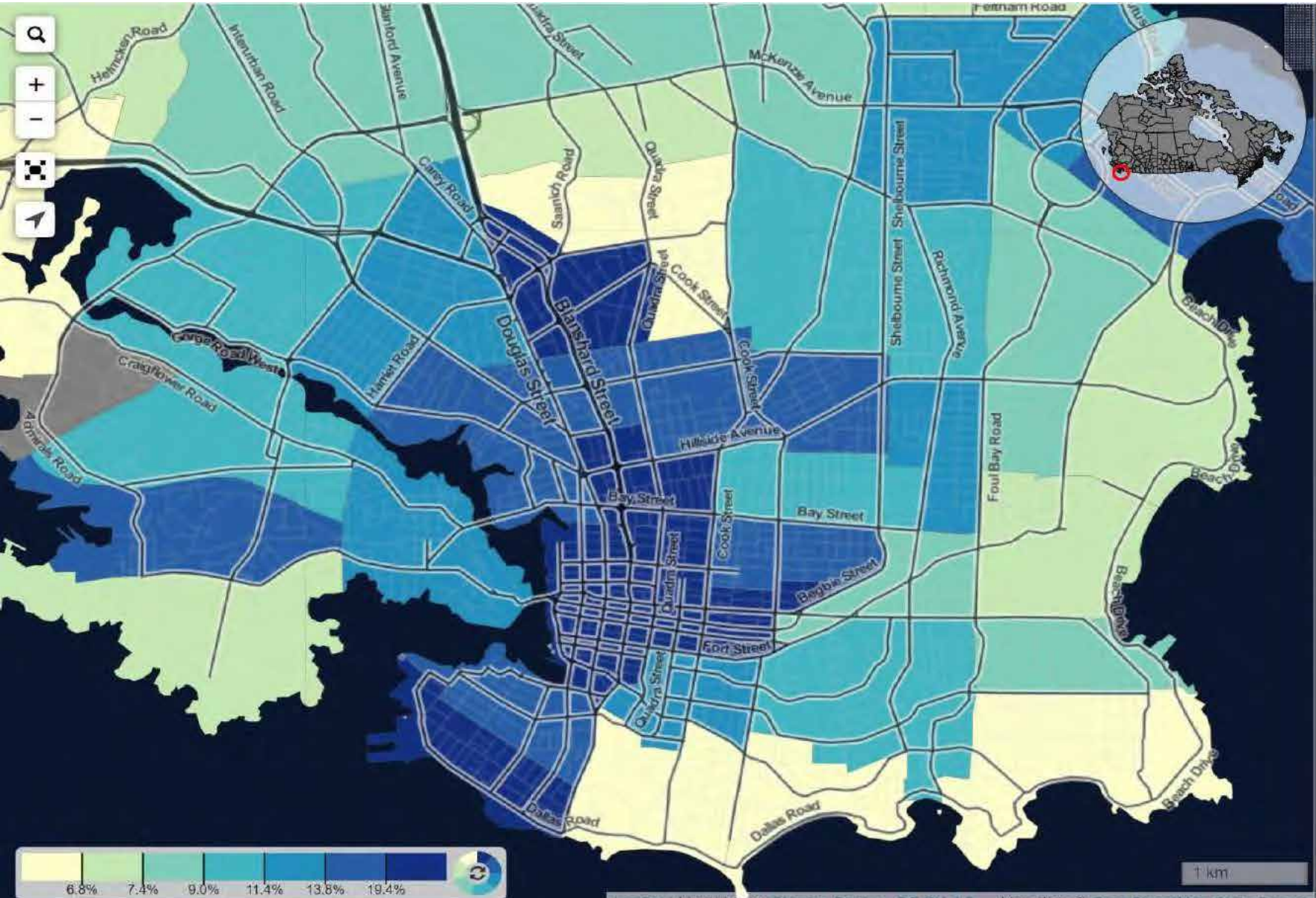
Featured Maps ▾

More Maps by allison ashcroft ▾

Even more Maps

Start a New Map

Children (0-18) Living in Poverty



Prevalence of Low Income for Children in Victoria BC

Canada Census 2016

Prevalence of Low Income for Victoria residents 0 to 17 years (%) (undefined)

Prevalence of Low Income (%)	Number of Census Tracts
5.0%	1
6.8%	2
7.4%	3
9.0%	4
11.4%	5
13.8%	6
15.0%	7
16.0%	8
17.0%	9
18.0%	10
19.4%	11
20.0%	12
21.0%	13
22.0%	14
23.0%	15
24.0%	16
25.0%	17
26.0%	18
27.0%	19
28.0%	20
29.0%	21
30.0%	22

Prevalence of Low Income for Children in Victoria BC 2016 by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

% Children 0-17 years living in poverty based on LICO by census tract Census 2016 28% for neighbourhoods of North Park, Harris Green, and Downtown Victoria (CT9350010)

[Link Text](#)

2018-05-17

Browse more Maps

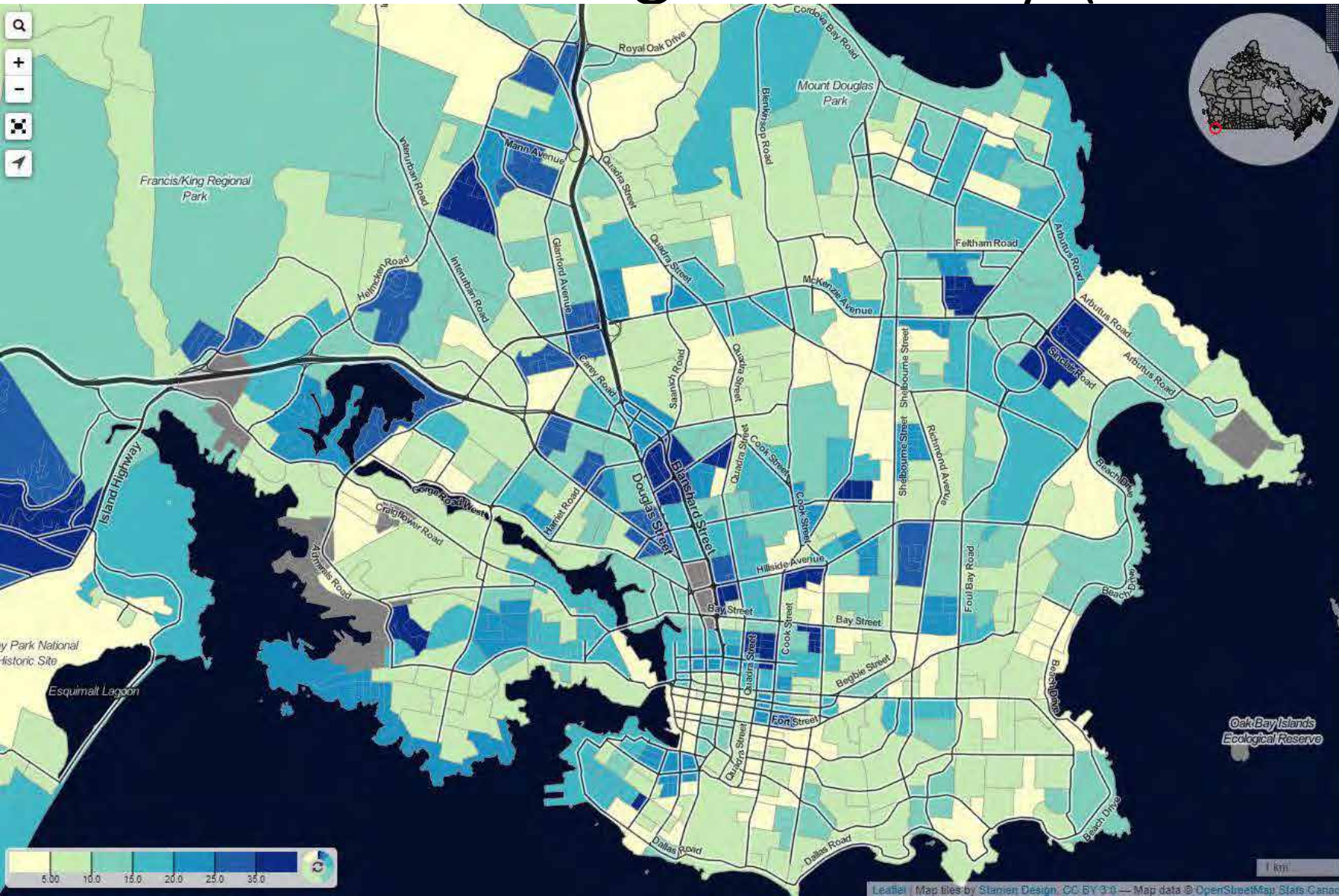
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Even more Maps

Start a New Map

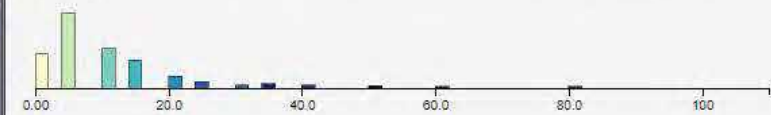
Children Living in Poverty (absolute numbers)



Children living in poverty in Victoria BC (absolute numbers) (Canada Census 2016) ▾

Canada Census 2016

Children living in poverty (0-18yo, absolute numbers at census dissemination area level) (undefined)



Children living in poverty in Victoria BC (absolute numbers) by
allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

Children 0-18 yo living in poverty based on LICO levels. Shown in absolute numbers at the census dissemination area level of disaggregation.

2019-06-07

Browse more Maps

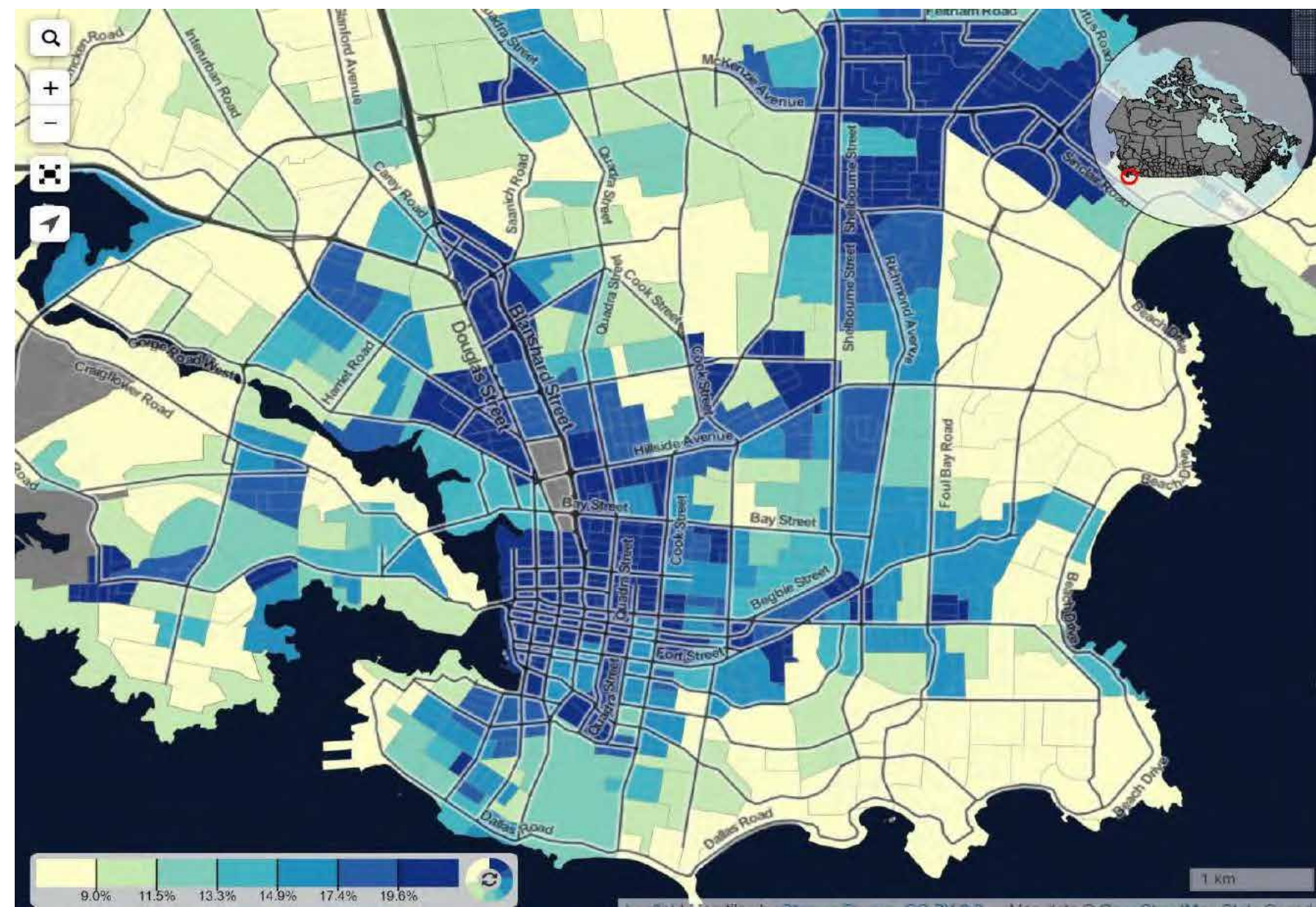
Featured Maps ▾

More Maps by allison ashcroft ▾

Even more Maps

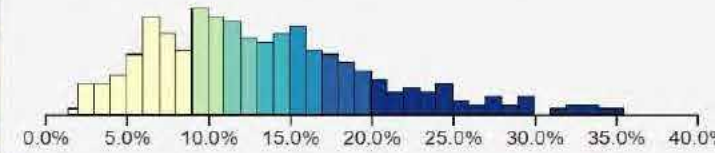
Start a New Map

Adults (18 - 64) Living in Poverty



Prevalence of Low Income 18-64yo Victoria BC 2016

Canada Census 2016
Prevalence of Low Income 18-64 yo Victoria BC (undefined)



Prevalence of Low Income 18-64yo Victoria BC 2016 by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

22.6% of 18-64 yo experiencing low income in
Downtown, Harris Green, North Park Census Tract
CT9350010 = 2,081 pop.

[Link Text](#)

2018-05-19

Browse more Maps

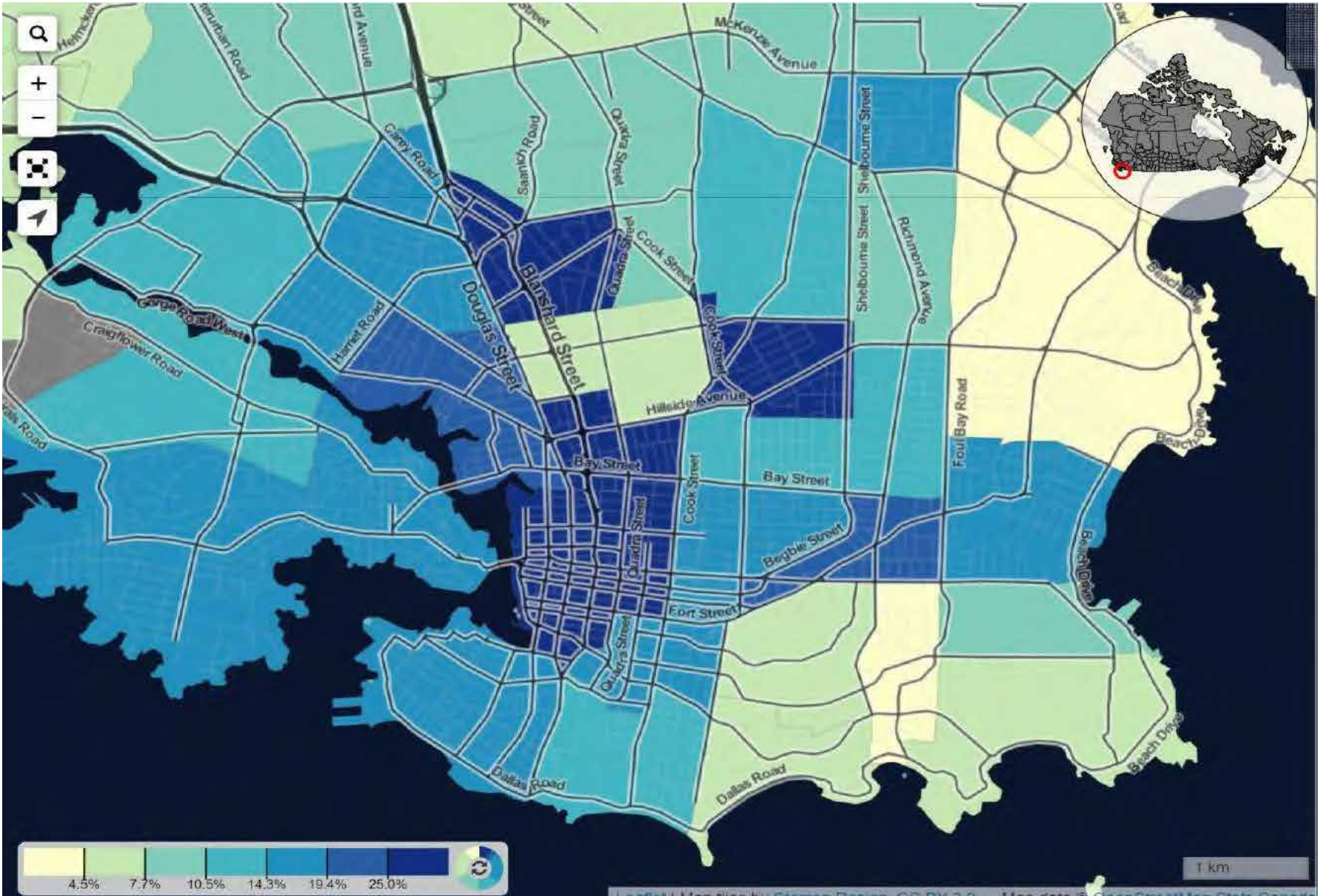
[Featured Maps](#)

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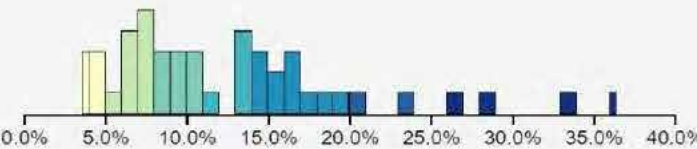
[Start a New Map](#)

Seniors (65+) Living in Poverty



Seniors Living in Low Income (Victoria BC 2016) (Canada)

Canada Census 2016
Seniors Living in Low Income 65 years and over (%) Victoria BC (undefined)



Seniors Living in Low Income (Victoria BC 2016) by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016
% of 65+ living in low income based on LICO 2016 census 36.4% of Seniors in North Park, Harris Green and Downtown neighbourhoods are of low income LICO levels.

[Link Text](#)

2018-05-17

Browse more Maps

[Featured Maps](#)

[More Maps by allison ashcroft](#)

[Even more Maps](#)

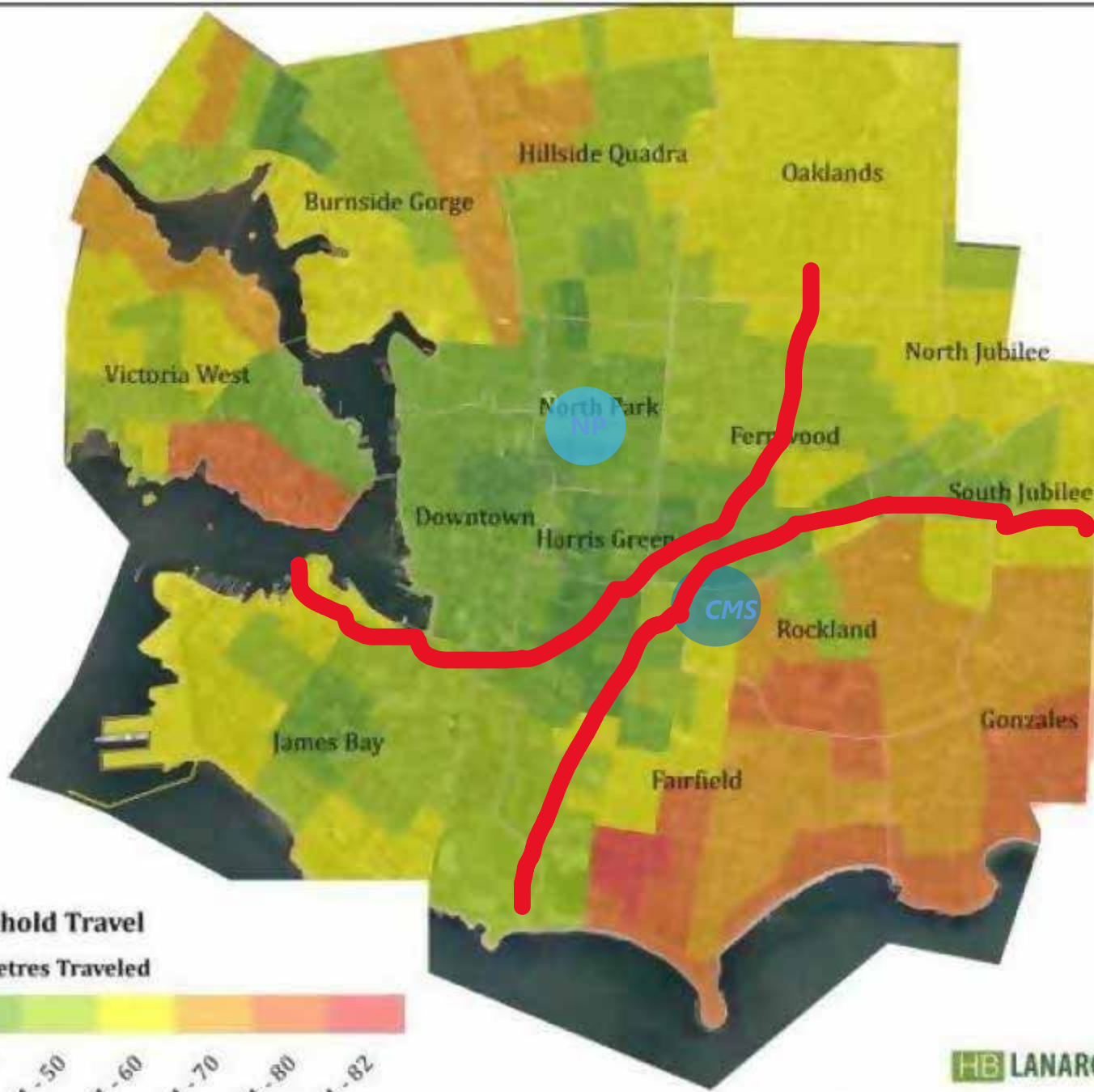
[Start a New Map](#)

MOBILITY AS INDICATOR OF ACCESS/CHOICE AND WEALTH

This map depicts Daily Private Vehicle Kms Travelled and is a proxy for:

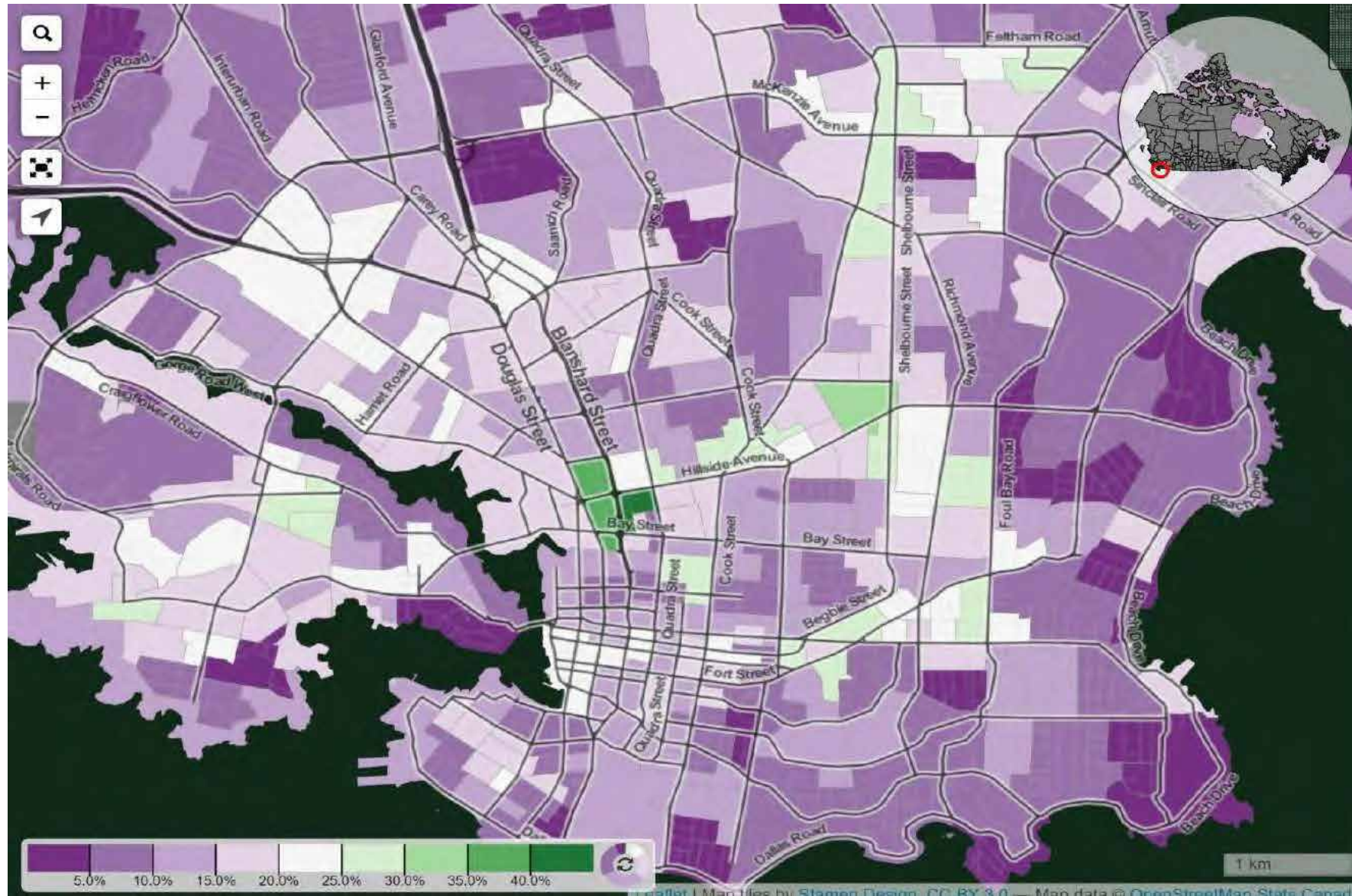
- household vehicle ownership
 - higher disposable income
- Households with vehicles and higher incomes have more choice when it comes to accessing recreation and wellness. The existing recreation facility is centred in the area with lowest vehicle ownership and easily accessed on foot.

Daily Household Travel
Vehicle Kilometres Traveled



Transit Taken to Work

Possible indicator of no household vehicle ownership and/or lower disposable income

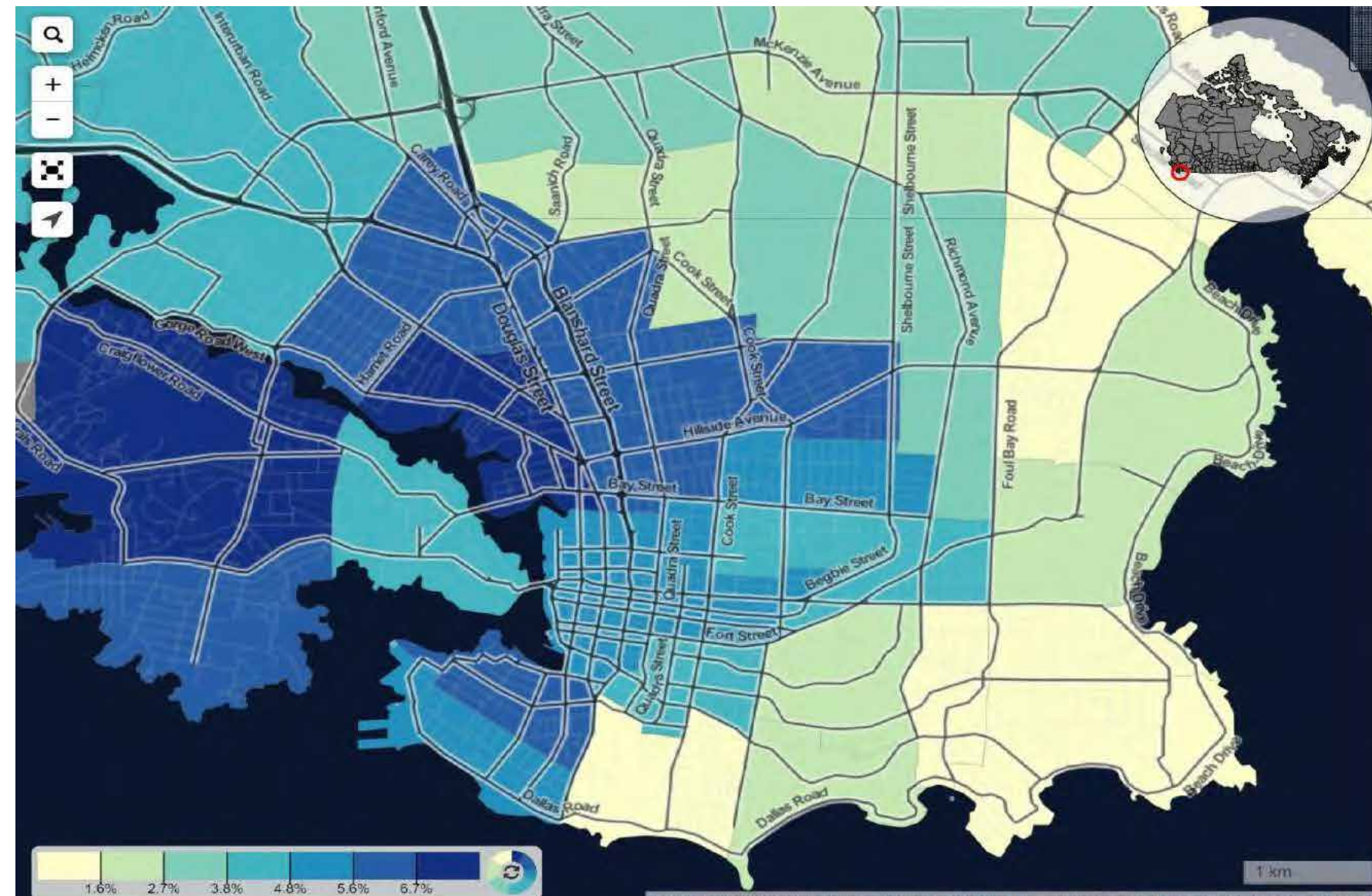


Racial Equity

Race over class (or income) is often cited as a greater factor when it comes to access, inclusion, and belonging. The northern neighbourhoods are home to the greatest number and proportion of urban indigenous, newcomers, and people of colour in the city. These traditionally marginalized groups also comprise a disproportionate percentage of our low income and high financial vulnerability households in Victoria.

Victoria Race, Immigration, and Ethnicity Statistics

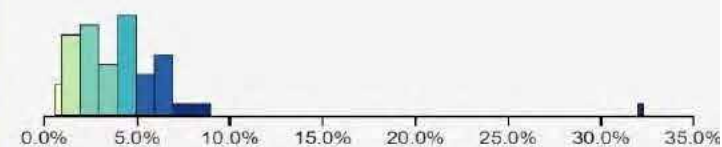
Identifying as Aboriginal



Identifying as Aboriginal Victoria BC 2016 (Canada Ce

Canada Census 2016

Aboriginal identity as percentage of Total - Aboriginal identity for the population in private households - 25% sample data (undefined)



Identifying as Aboriginal Victoria BC 2016 by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

Aboriginal identity as % of total pop by census tract
Census 2016 4.8% of total pop 405 people in Census
Tract [Link Text](#)

2018-05-17

Browse more Maps

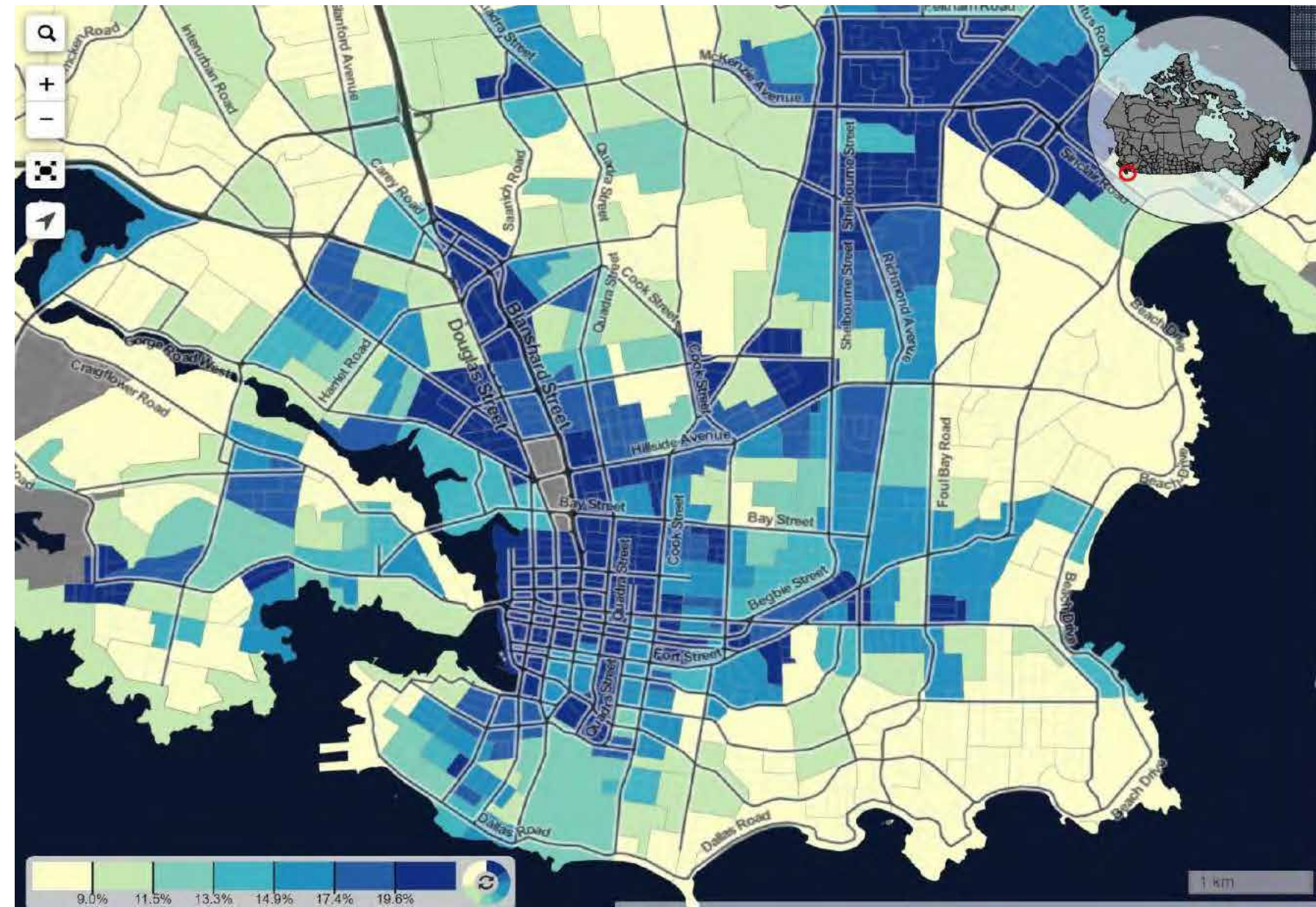
Featured Maps ▼

More Maps by allison ashcroft ▼

Even more Maps

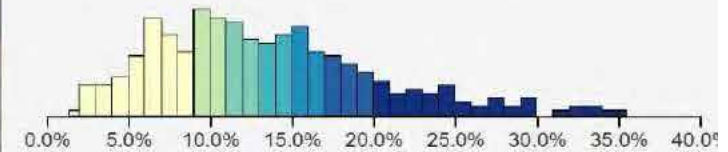
Start a New Map

Newcomers to Canada between 2011-2016



Prevalence of Low Income 18-64yo Victoria BC 2016

Canada Census 2016
Prevalence of Low Income 18-64 yo Victoria BC (undefined)



Prevalence of Low Income 18-64yo Victoria BC 2016 by allison ashcroft

Based on Canada Census 2016

22.6% of 18-64 yo experiencing low income in
Downtown, Harris Green, North Park Census Tract
CT9350010 = 2,081 pop.

[Link Text](#)

2018-05-19

Browse more Maps

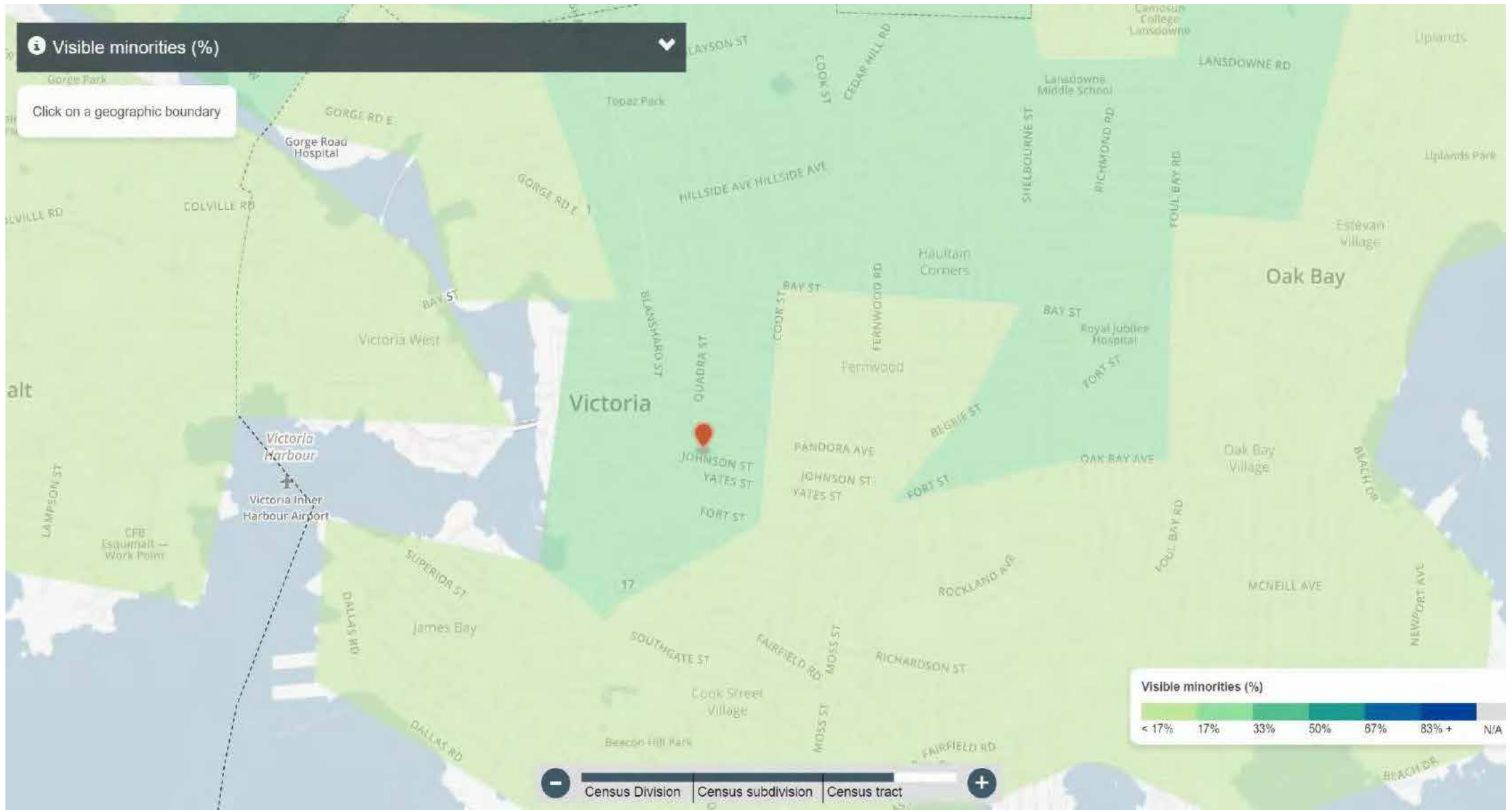
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Visible Minorities (Census proxy for people of colour)



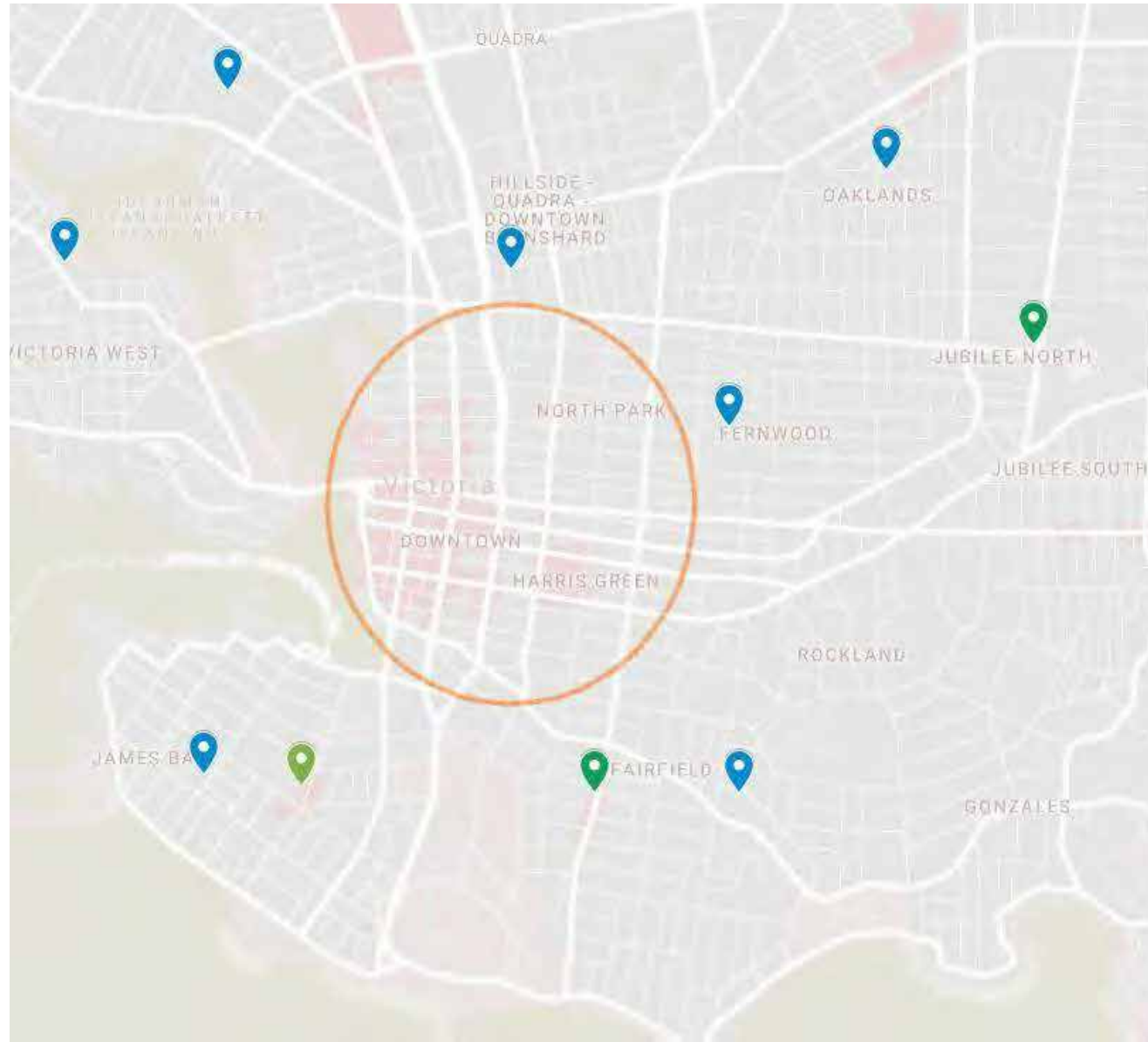
Spatial Equity

In a physical sense spatial equity can be the equitable development of land use. In a socio-economic sense it can refer to the equitable flow of goods and services from one spatial arena to another.

Spatial equity involves the redistribution of the overall resources and development opportunities and/or the optimization in an area through a planned and rationalized system of physical infrastructure. As an outcome, it envisions an area where such redistribution or optimization is achieved and sustained such that areas formerly neglected or lacking prioritization, are given equal chances to develop culturally, economically, and politically.

The neighbourhoods of downtown, North Park and, in particular, Hillside Quadra, have shouldered a disproportionate amount of the city's social burdens and received an underwhelming response by way of equitable community benefit and support services to help offset and absorb these burdens.

City of Victoria Funded Community Centres and Seniors Centres



Victoria Community and Seniors Centres

The City of Victoria owns, maintains, and/or pays the operating costs of 7 community centres and 3 seniors centres.

North Park, Downtown and Harris Green are the only densely populated neighbourhoods in Victoria without either a community centre or seniors centre.

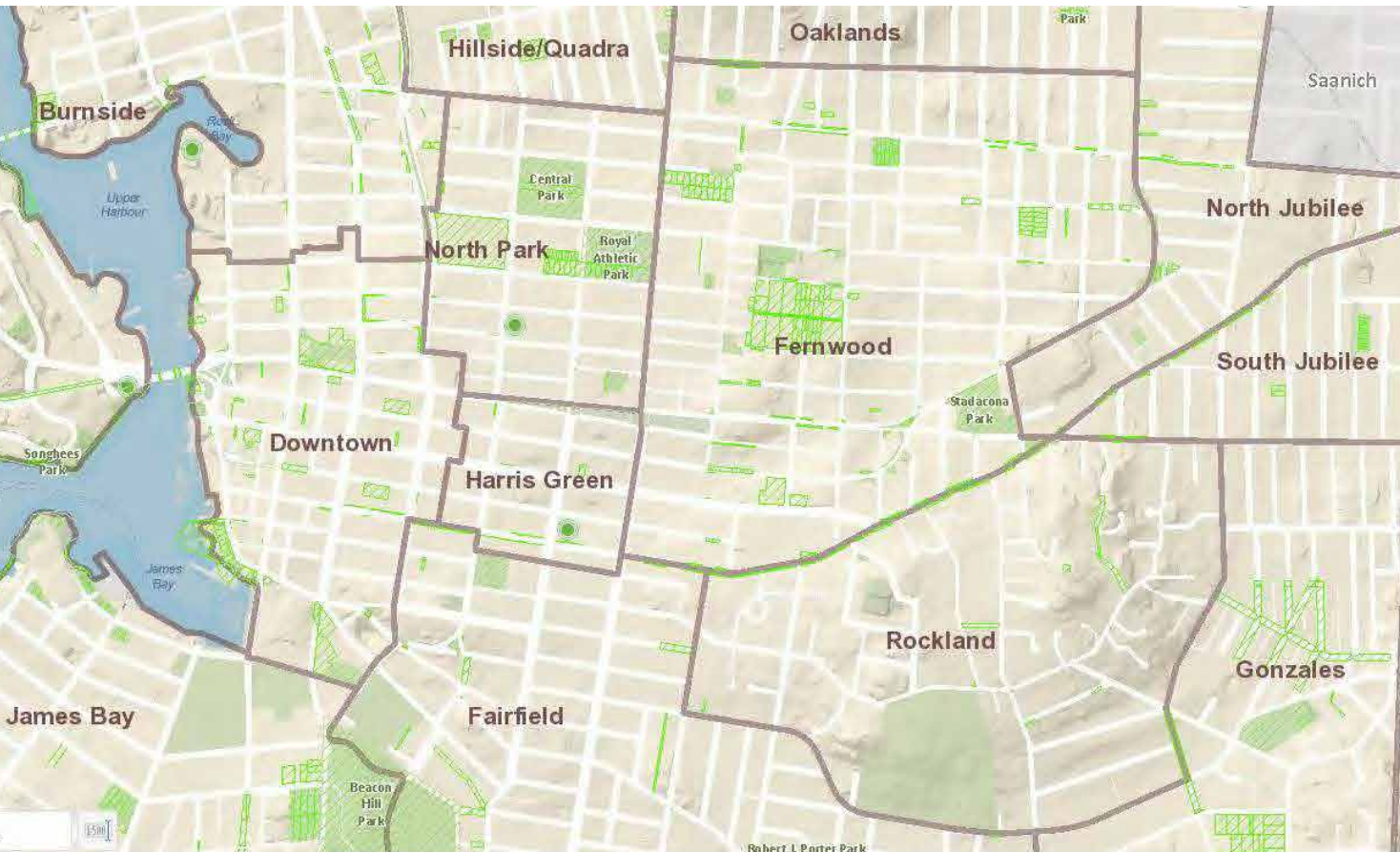
These three neighbourhoods have the greatest population density (residents/m²) and highest population growth.

Community and Seniors Centres

-  Fernwood Community Centre
-  Quadra Village Community Centre
-  Burnside Gorge Community Centre
-  Fairfield Community Centre - Garry Oaks R...
-  James Bay Community Centre
-  Oaklands Community Centre & Association
-  Victoria West Community Centre
-  Cook Street Village Activity Centre
-  JAMES BAY NEW HORIZONS SOCIETY
-  Silver Threads Service

City Parks and Proposed Park Acquisition Plans due to Green/Open Space Deficiency

Noteworthy that both North Park and Harris Green are identified as park deficient and targeted for park acquisition and yet Crystal Pool Replacement site #1 included significant loss of green space in North Park, and Crystal Pool Replacement site proposal #2 would entail significant park loss in Harris Green (the area of the City with the highest allowable densities and greatest proposed population growth)



City Parks and Proposed Parks

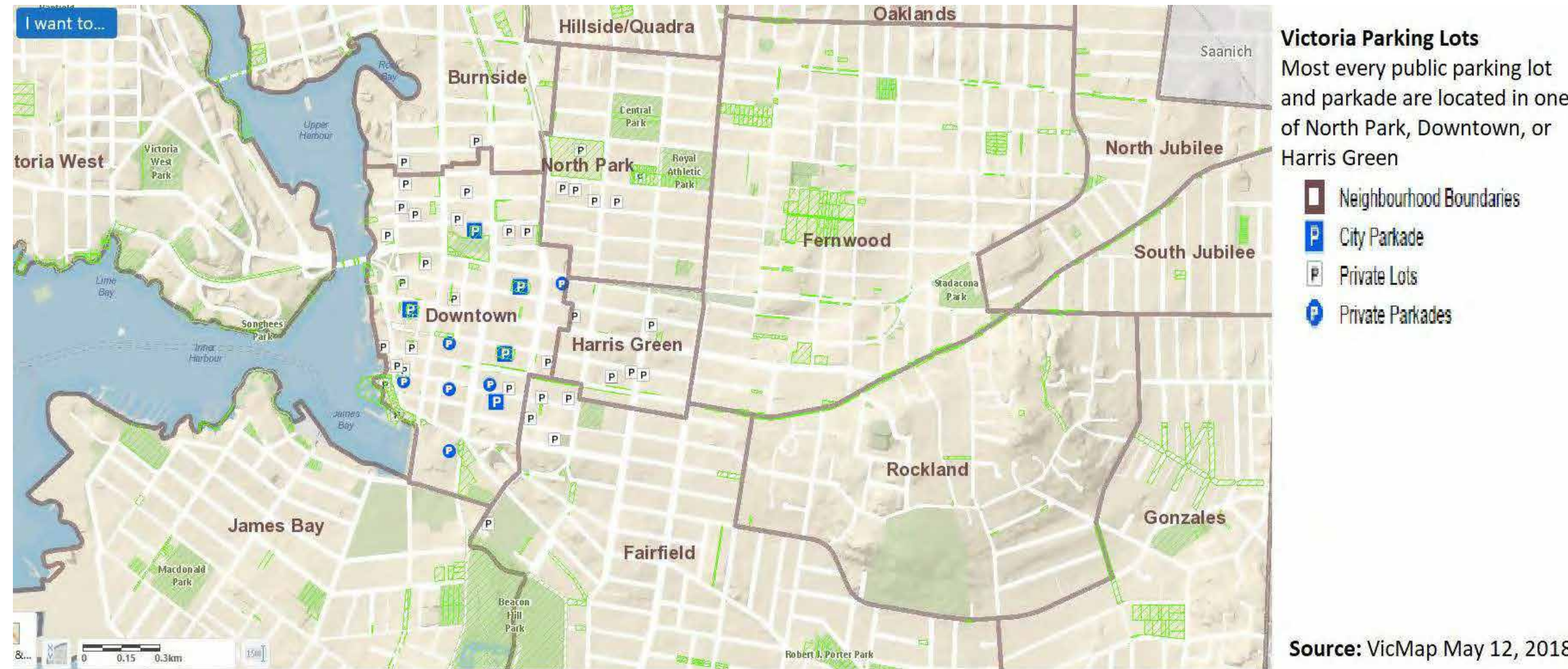
North Park, Downtown and Harris Green share one city park, Central Park. (Note: Royal Athletic Park is not accessible for use by the public).

The Official Community Plan, in recognition of the parkland deficiency for these three neighbourhoods, proposes that two parks be placed in North Park and Harris Green. (Note: OCP proposes 6 new parks total).

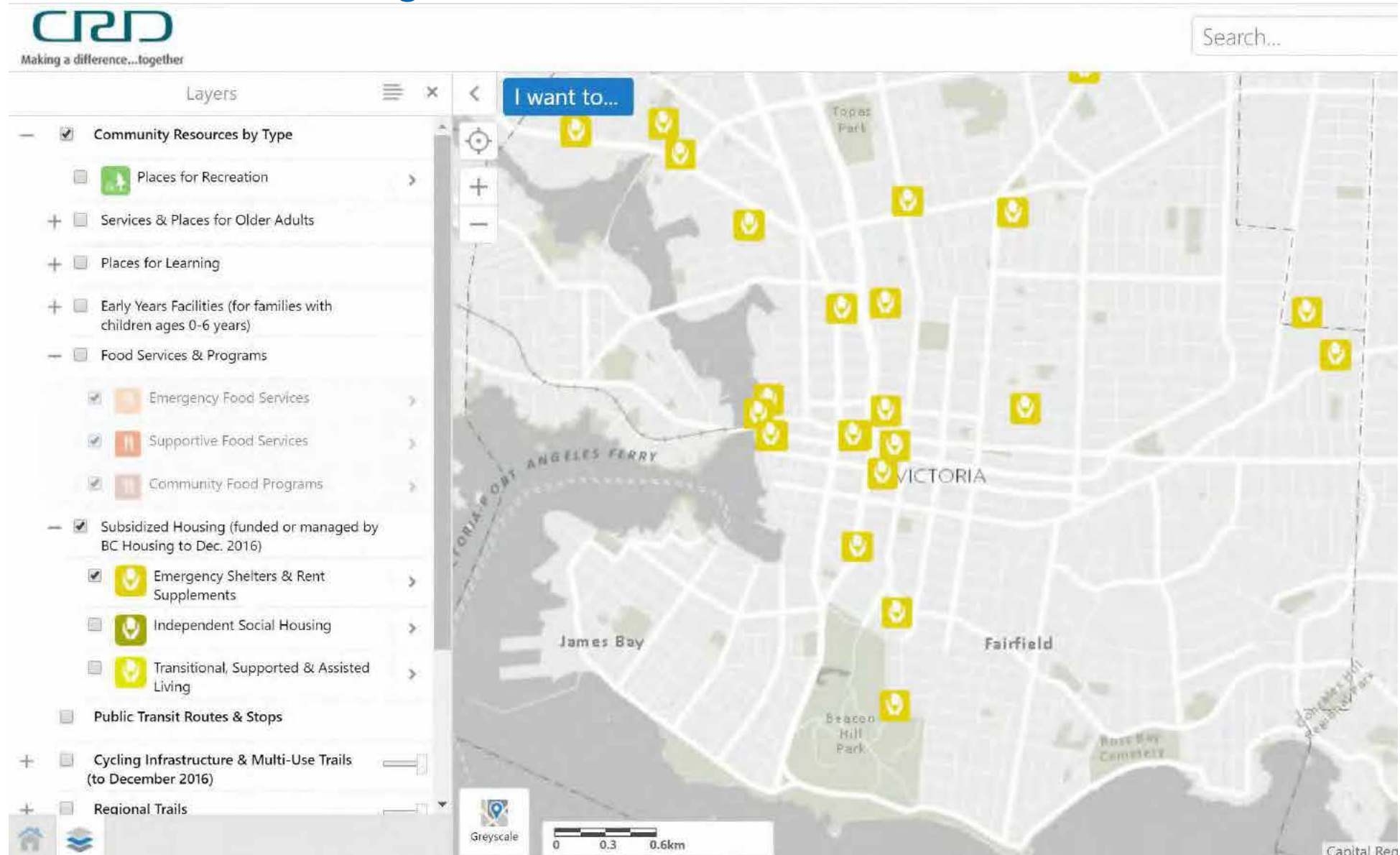
Green hatchings on this map represent City-owned property. Proposed parks are not situated on city-owned property thus property acquisition would be required to create these new parks.

Central Park provides valuable and scarce parkland for residents living in high-density housing without access to green space. It must be preserved for park purposes, not used for parking.

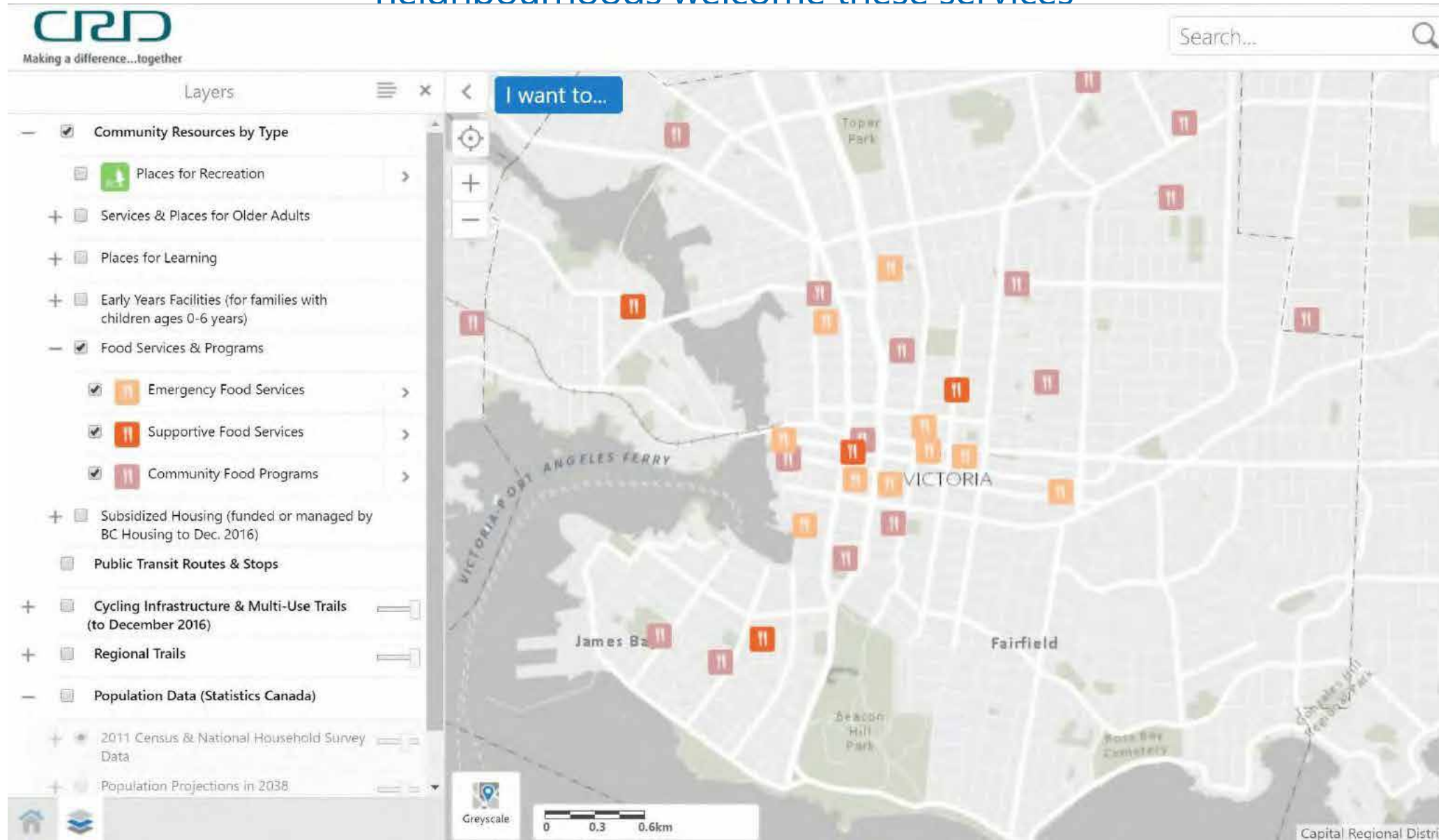
Victoria's Surface Parking Lots and Parkades (City and privately owned/operated)



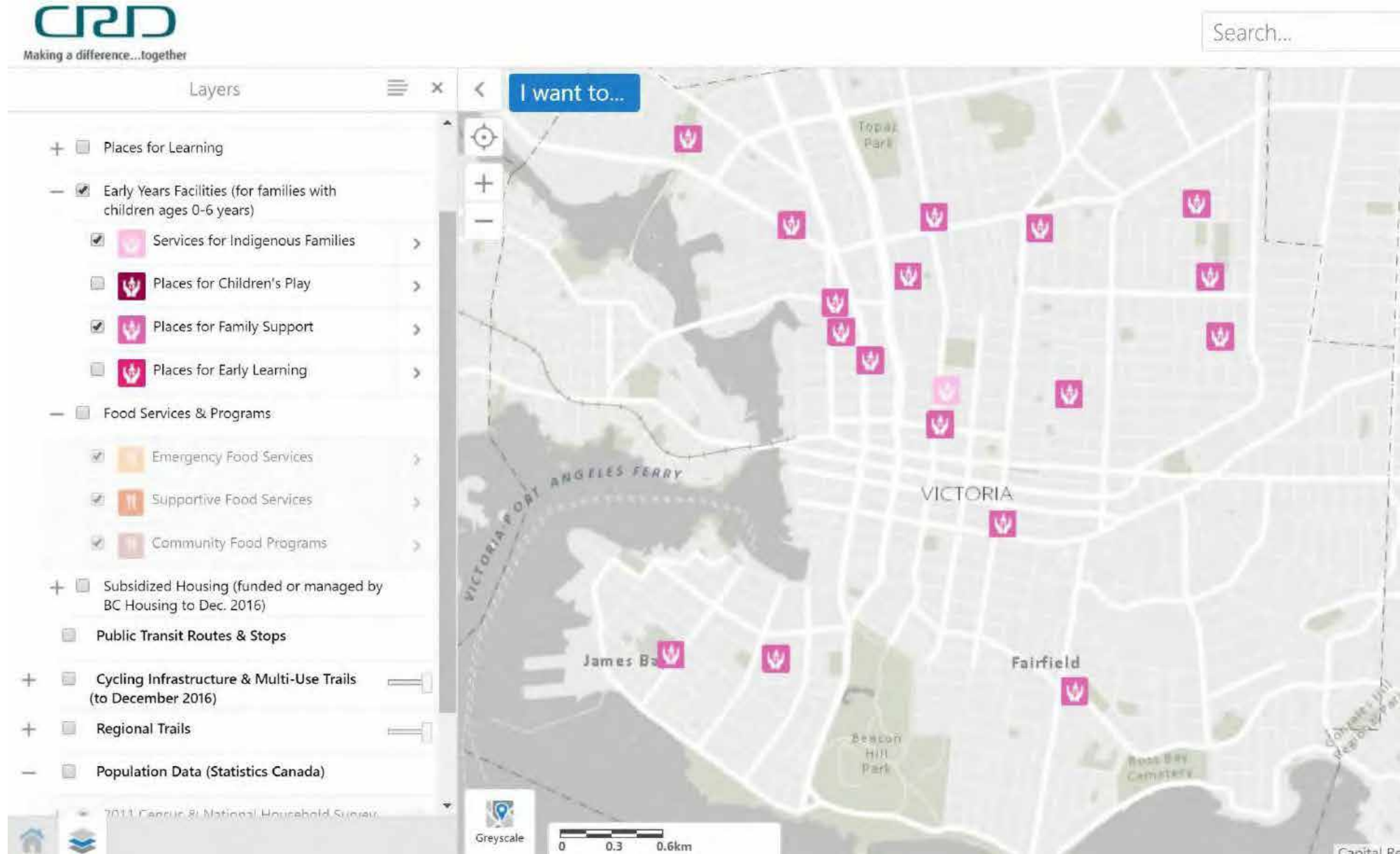
Emergency Shelters – distributed where need exists and where neighbourhoods welcome these services



Food Service Programs - distributed where need exists and where neighbourhoods welcome these services

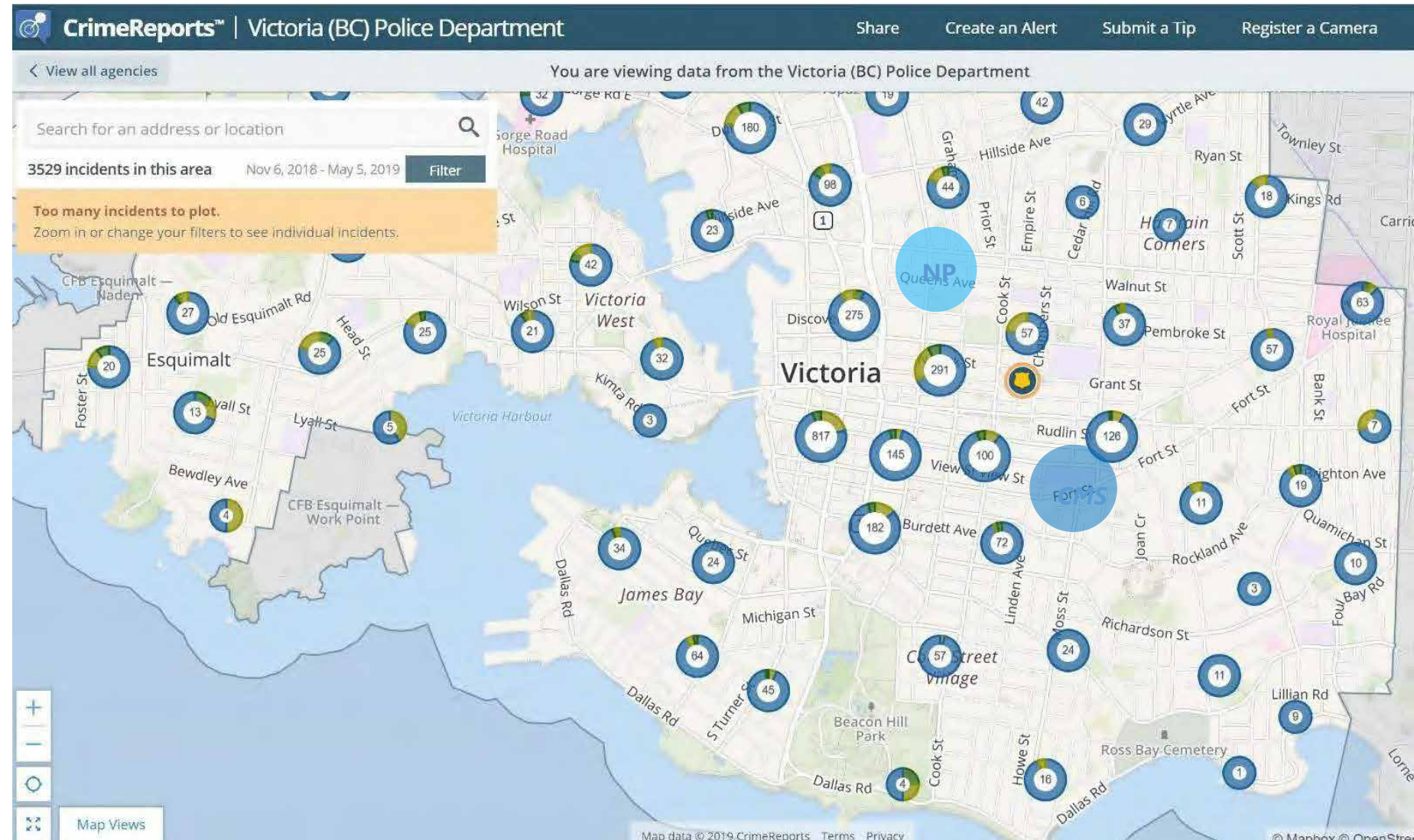


Centres of Support for Families and Services for Indigenous Families - distributed where need exists and where neighbourhoods welcome these services



COMMUNITY CRIME AND SAFETY

Victoria Police Department reports of all crime incidents for last 6 months show that the vast majority of total incidents have occurred in the downtown core, north end of downtown, North Park, and Burnside Gorge neighbourhoods.



Blue – property crime crimes

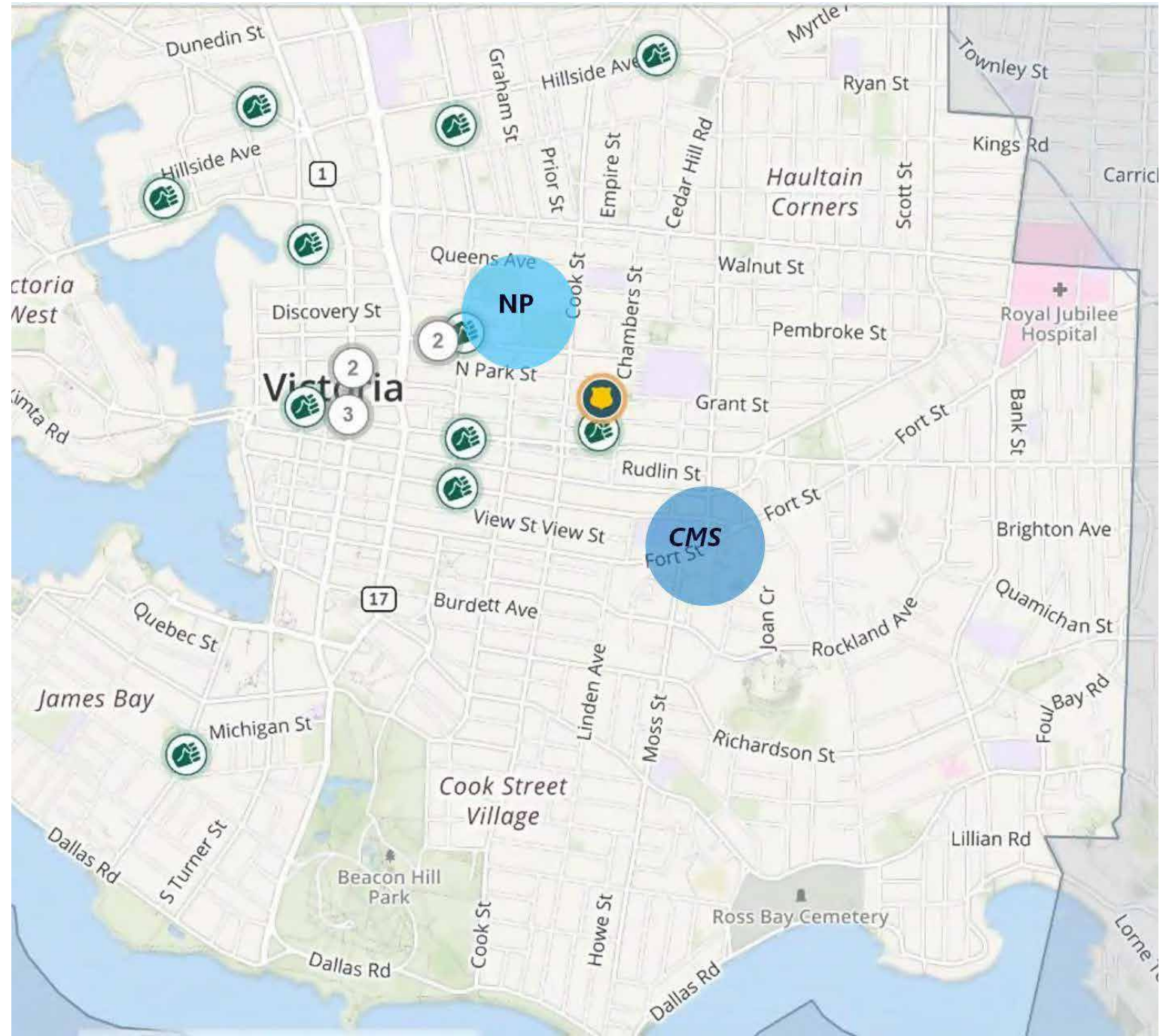
Light green – quality of life crimes

Dark green -violent crimes

VICPD REPORTED ASSAULTS (LAST 6 MONTHS)

While assaults make up the smallest # of incidents, they are most impactful to residents' and business' sense of safety.

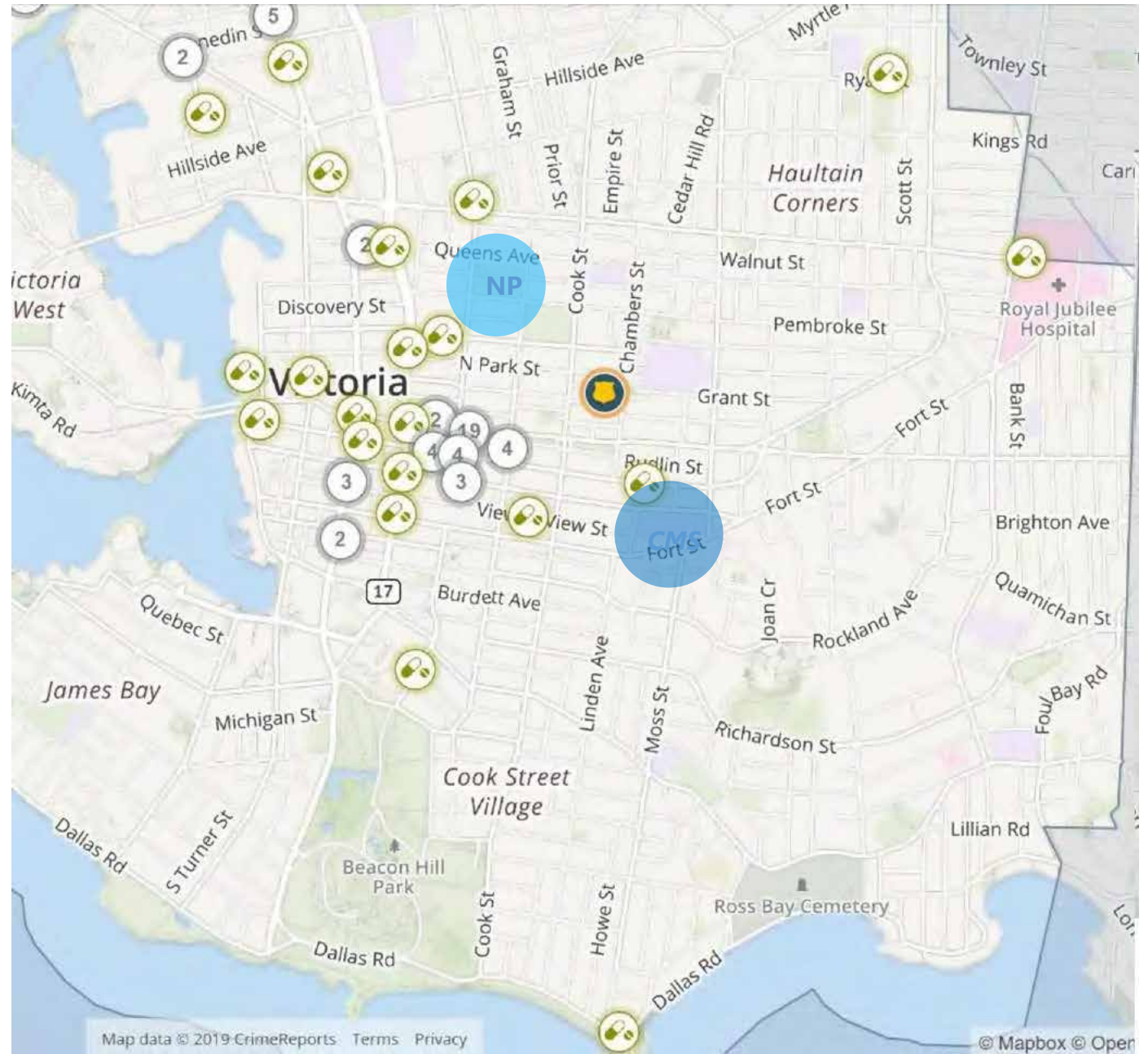
Reported assaults in the city are concentrated in the north end of the city in northern downtown, North Park, Hillside Quadra and Burnside Gorge



QUALITY OF LIFE CRIMES – DRUG-RELATED (LAST 6 MONTHS)

An anticipated concentration of drug-related quality of life crime incidents in the core and north end of downtown and North Park, but also extending along Douglas into Hillside Quadra and Burnside Gorge.

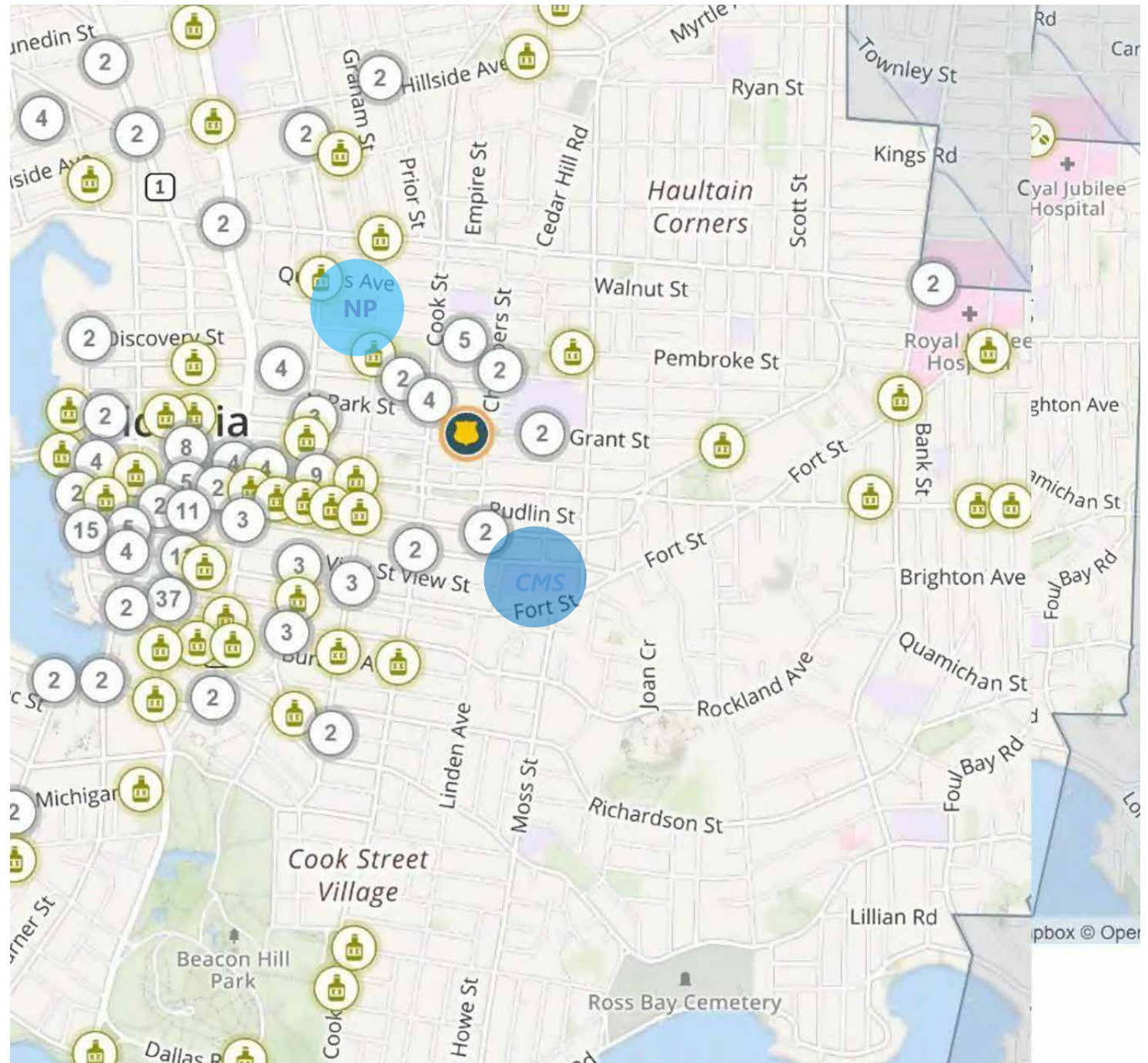
Drug-related quality of life crimes are non-existent in Fairfield, Gonzales, Rockland, and James Bay.



QUALITY OF LIFE CRIMES – ALCOHOL-RELATED (LAST 6 MONTHS)

Alcohol-related crimes are significant in the downtown where most bars and restaurants are located, but also more prevalent in the areas north of the downtown.

Alcohol-fueled quality of life crimes are non-existent in Fairfield, Gonzales and Rockland.



ICBC Crash Reports

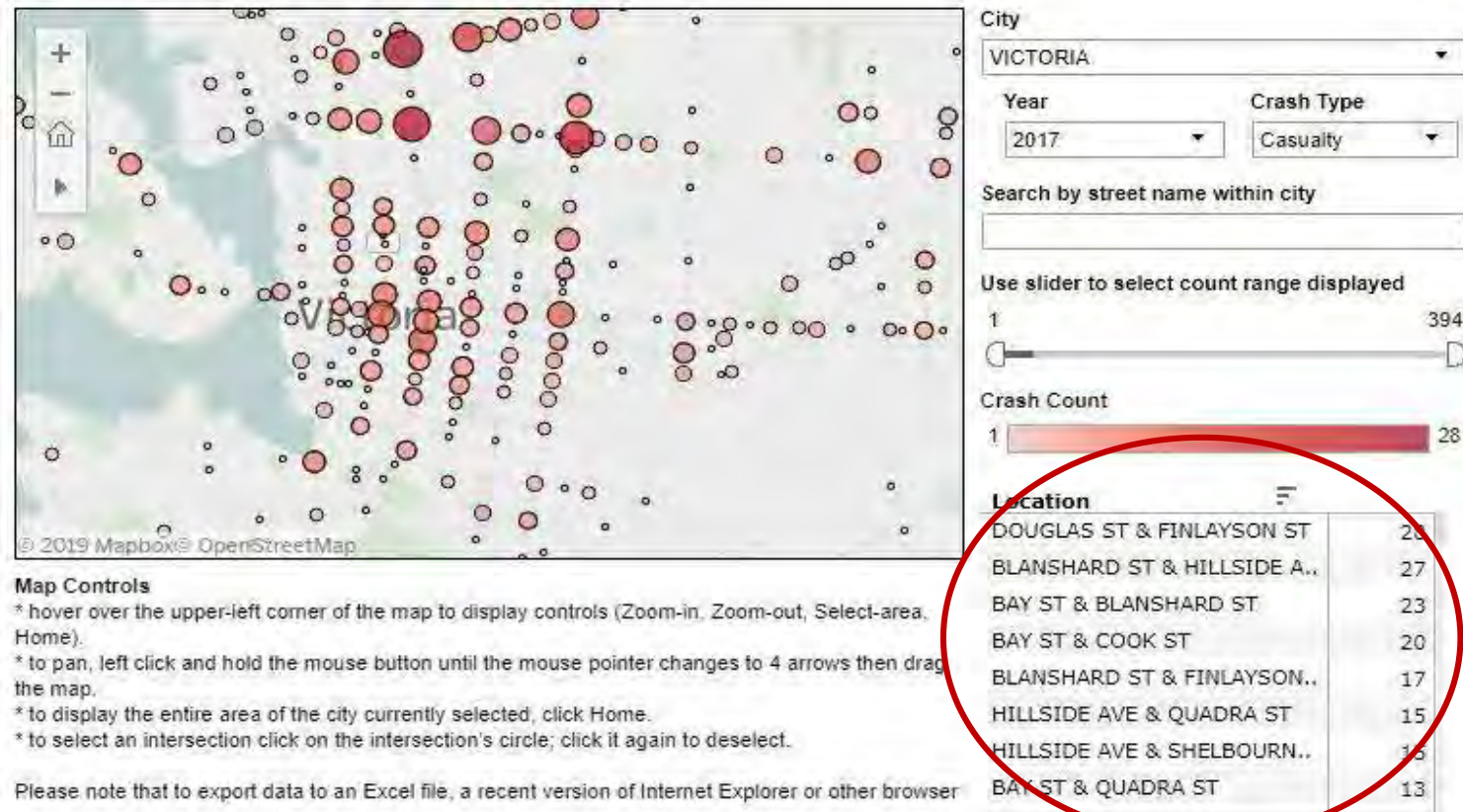
ICBC Casualty Report 2017

Vancouver Island Crashes - 2013 to 2017

Notes about the data

ICBC data as of March 31, 2018. Casualty crashes are crashes resulting in injury or fatality. Property damage only crashes are crashes resulting in material damage and no injury or fatality. Crash maps exclude crashes in parking lots and involving parked vehicles. Therefore, adding figures for any community/region won't provide an accurate total of all crashes in that area. Crashes between intersections are plotted in the middle of the nearest two intersections. In the "location" field, these crashes are grouped to the nearest 100 block/city block. Note that some 100 blocks extend through multiple intersections and may include more than one point on the map (but don't include crashes that occurred at intersections).

Accurate and verifiable information is not always available. Therefore, maps only include crashes where sufficient location information was available to determine a latitude and longitude. Crashes on boundaries will appear for both cities. When comparing map counts with previous publications, counts may differ due to rounding, late reporting or corrections to the data.

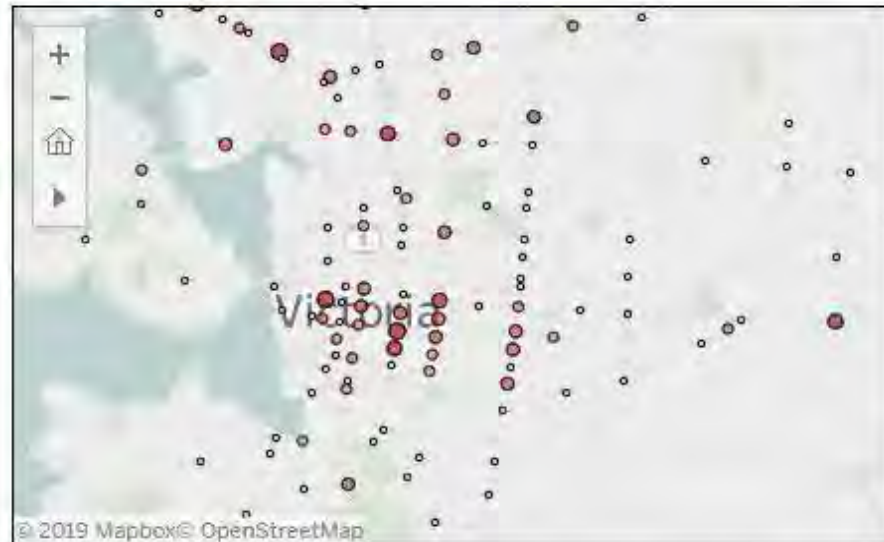


ICBC Crashes Involving Pedestrians 2015-2017

BC - Crashes Involving Pedestrians - 2013 to 2017

Notes about the data

ICBC data as of March 31, 2018. Casualty crashes are crashes resulting in injury or fatality. Property damage only crashes are crashes resulting in material damage and no injury or fatality. Crash maps exclude crashes in parking lots and involving parked vehicles. Therefore, adding figures for any community/region won't provide an accurate total of all crashes in that area. Crashes between intersections are plotted in the middle of the nearest two intersections. In the "location" field, these crashes are grouped to the nearest 100 block/city block. Note that some 100 blocks extend through multiple intersections and may include more than one point on the map (but don't include crashes that occurred at intersections). Accurate and verifiable information is not always available. Therefore, maps only include crashes where sufficient location information was available to determine a latitude and longitude. Crashes on boundaries will appear for both cities. When comparing map counts with previous publications, counts may differ due to rounding, late reporting or corrections to the data.



Map Controls

- * hover over the upper-left corner of the map to display controls (Zoom-in, Zoom-out, Select-area, Home).
- * to pan, left click and hold the mouse button until the mouse pointer changes to 4 arrows then drag the map.
- * to display the entire area of the city currently selected, click Home.
- * to select an intersection click on the intersection's circle; click it again to deselect.

Please note that to export data to an Excel file, a recent version of Internet Explorer or other browser such as Firefox is required.

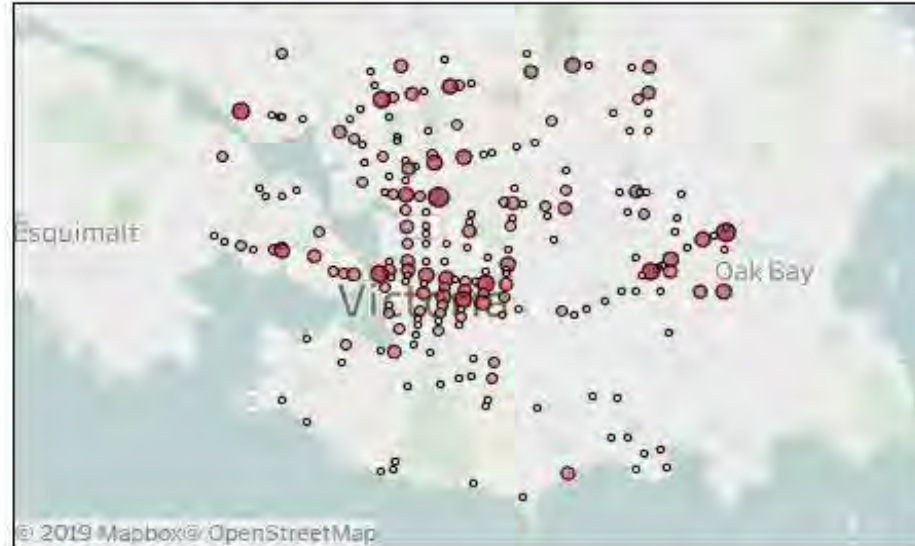
City/Community/Area		
VICTORIA		
Region	Year	Month
Vancouver Island	(Multi...	(All)
Search by street name within city		
Crash Count		
1 6		
City	Location	
VICTORIA	DONCASTER DR & HILLSID..	6
	BLANSHARD ST & YATES ST	5
	GORGE RD E & ROCK BAY ..	5
	GOVERNMENT ST & JOHNS..	5
	BAY ST & BLANSHARD ST	4
	BLANSHARD ST & VIEW ST	4
	GORGE RD E & GORGE RD..	4
	GORGE RD E & JUTLAND RD	4
	OAK BAY AVE & RICHMON..	4
	PANDORA AVE & QUADRA ..	4
	BAY ST & QUADRA ST	3

ICBC Crashes Involving Pedestrians 2015-2017

BC - Crashes Involving Cyclists - 2013 to 2017

Notes about the data

ICBC data as of March 31, 2018. Casualty crashes are crashes resulting in injury or fatality. Property damage only crashes are crashes resulting in material damage and no injury or fatality. Crash maps exclude crashes in parking lots and involving parked vehicles. Therefore, adding figures for any community/region won't provide an accurate total of all crashes in that area. Crashes between intersections are plotted in the middle of the nearest two intersections. In the "location" field, these crashes are grouped to the nearest 100 block/city block. Note that some 100 blocks extend through multiple intersections and may include more than one point on the map (but don't include crashes that occurred at intersections). Accurate and verifiable information is not always available. Therefore, maps only include crashes where sufficient location information was available to determine a latitude and longitude. Crashes on boundaries will appear for both cities. When comparing map counts with previous publications, counts may differ due to rounding, late reporting or corrections to the data.



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City/Community/Area

VICTORIA

Region

(All)

Year

(Multi...

Month

(All)

Search by street name within city

Crash Count



City	Location	
VICTORIA	BAY ST & BLANSHARD ST	7
	CADBORO BAY RD & FORT ..	6
	BELCHER AVE & FORT ST ..	5
	DOUGLAS ST & FINLAYSO..	5
	GORGE RD E & GORGE RD..	5
	JOHNSON ST & PANDORA ..	5
	PANDORA AVE & VANCOU..	5
	QUADRA ST & YATES ST	5
	BAY ST & GOVERNMENT ST	4
	BLANSHARD ST & HILLSID..	4
	BLANSHARD ST & PANDOR..	4

Growth, Density, and Concentration

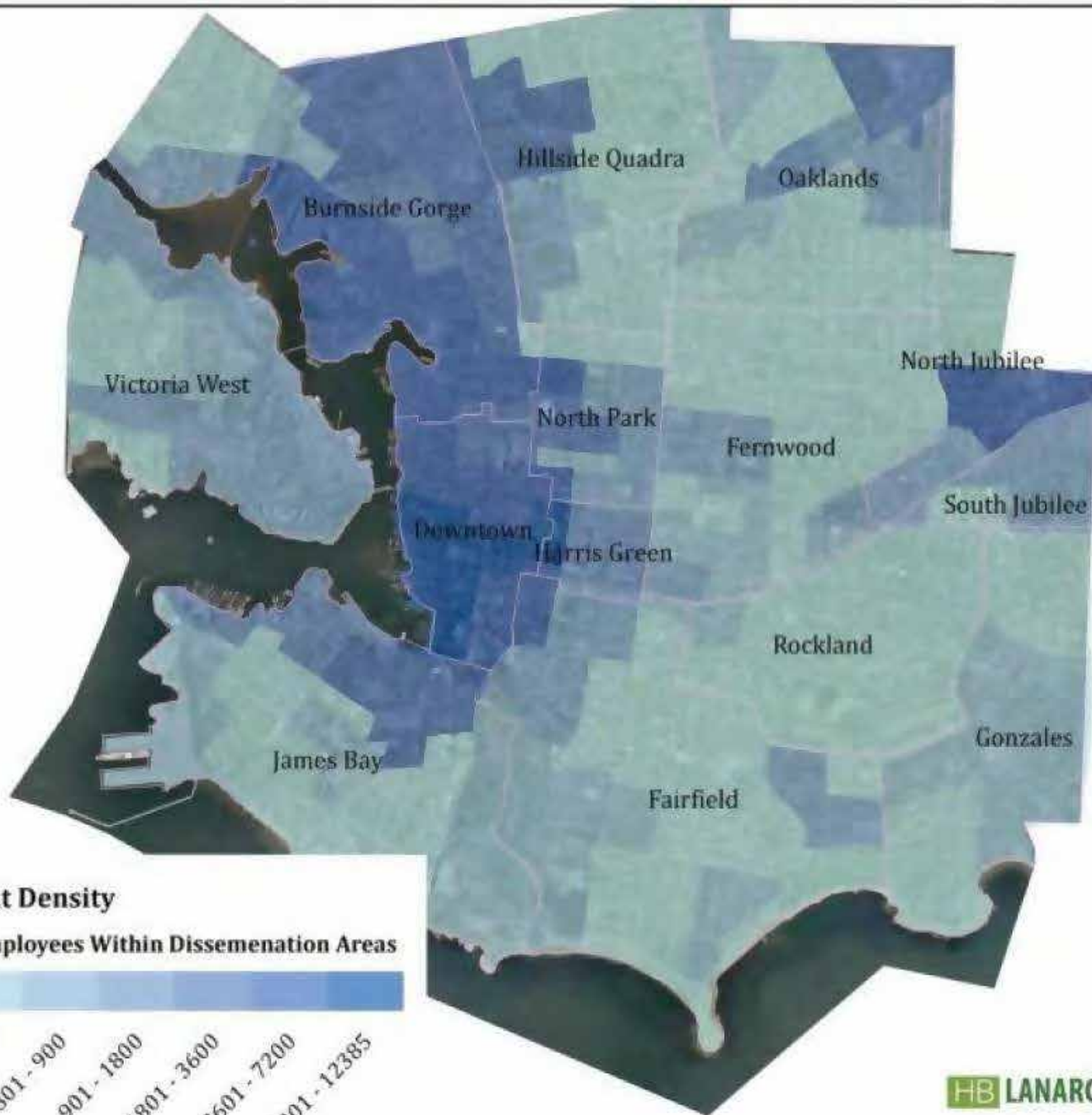
Another function of spatial equity. The northern neighbourhoods are home to all the economic and residential growth and significant land use and development changes; as such, they absorb the additional burdens that this concentration brings

Purely from a growth and density point of view there is solid rationale for siting the new Recreation centre in or around North Park, closest to the highest density and growth areas for both housing and employment.

Not only does it make sense to site the facility nearest the greatest number of people, but it also provides community gathering space for residents living in multifamily high-rises who are more likely to live alone and live in smaller spaces and are unlikely to have access to green space or recreation opportunities at home..

Employment Density

Number of Employees Within Dissemination Areas



HB LANARC

Draft Produced: February 15th, 2010

EMPLOYMENT DENSITY

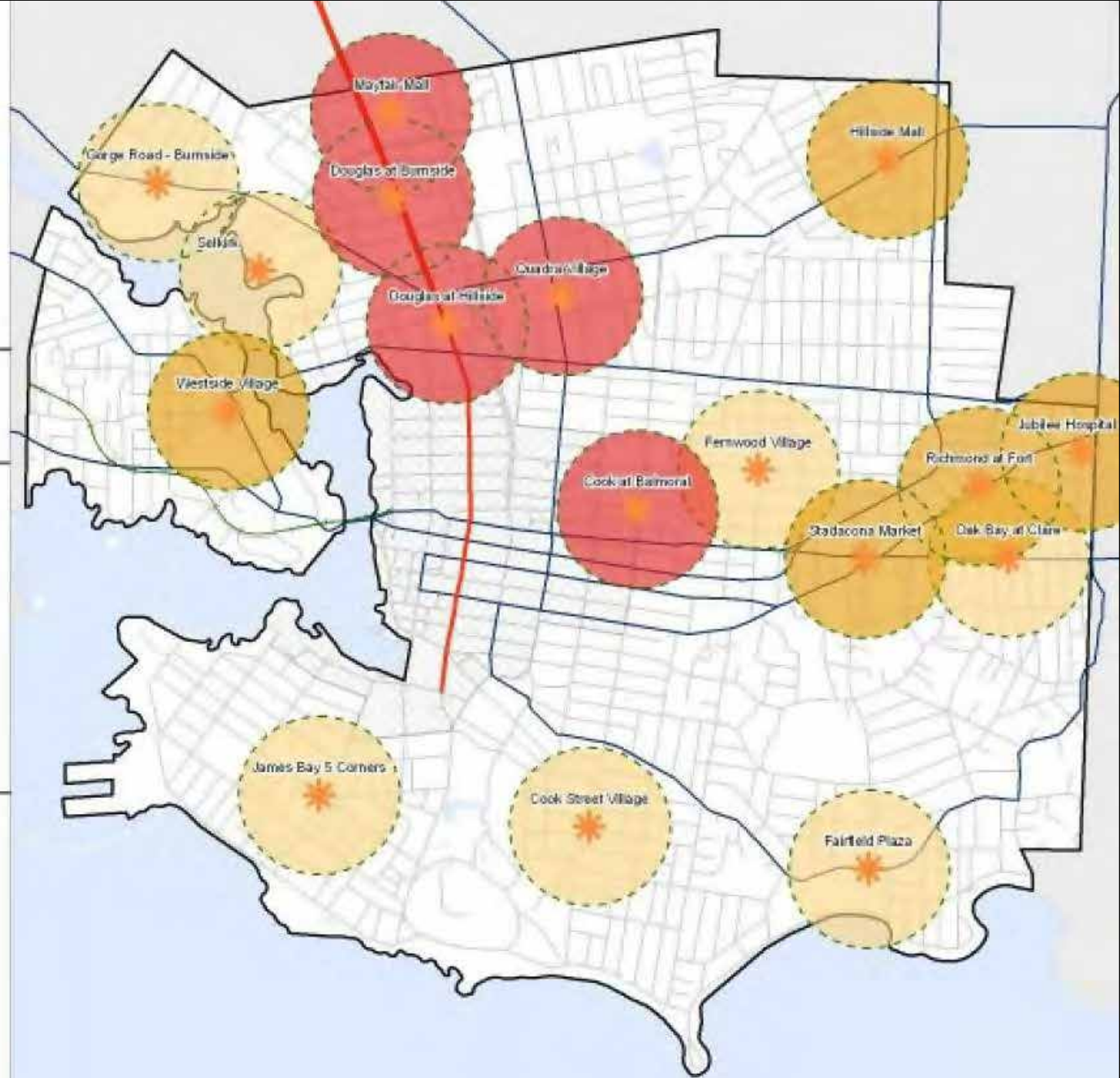
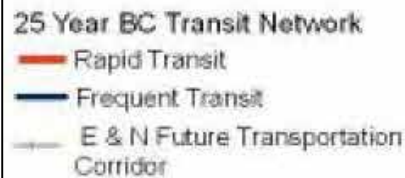
Victoria's downtown and the corridors north of the downtown and into the industrial lands of Rock Bay have been and will continue to be home to the majority of workers in Victoria and the region.

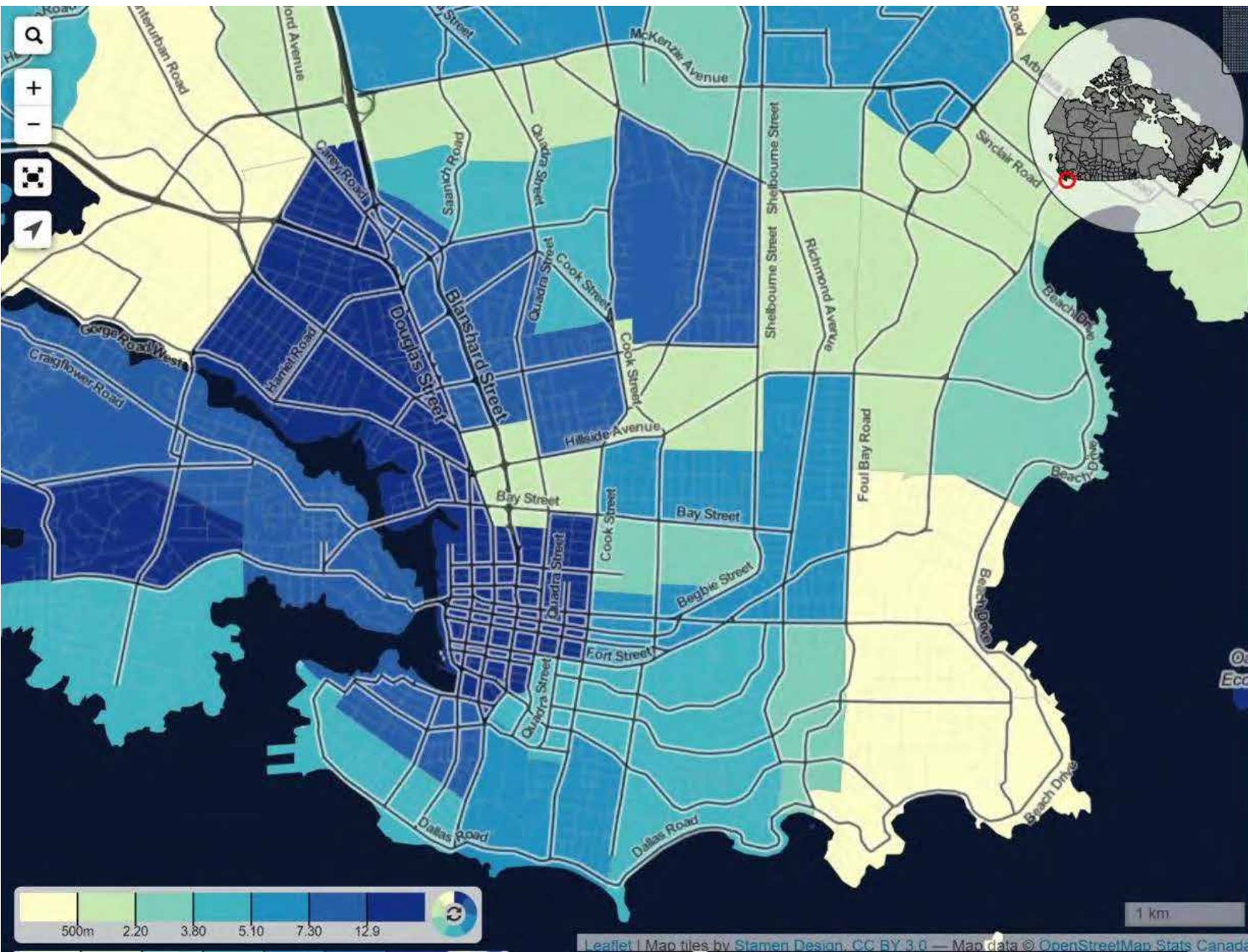
Situating a public recreation facility along this corridor would be convenient to employees and beneficial to business taxpayers.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR GROWTH (OCP)

The City's Official Community Plan identifies the neighborhoods in the north end of Victoria as being most suitable for growth and the southern ones to be least suitable.

Complete Villages Suitability

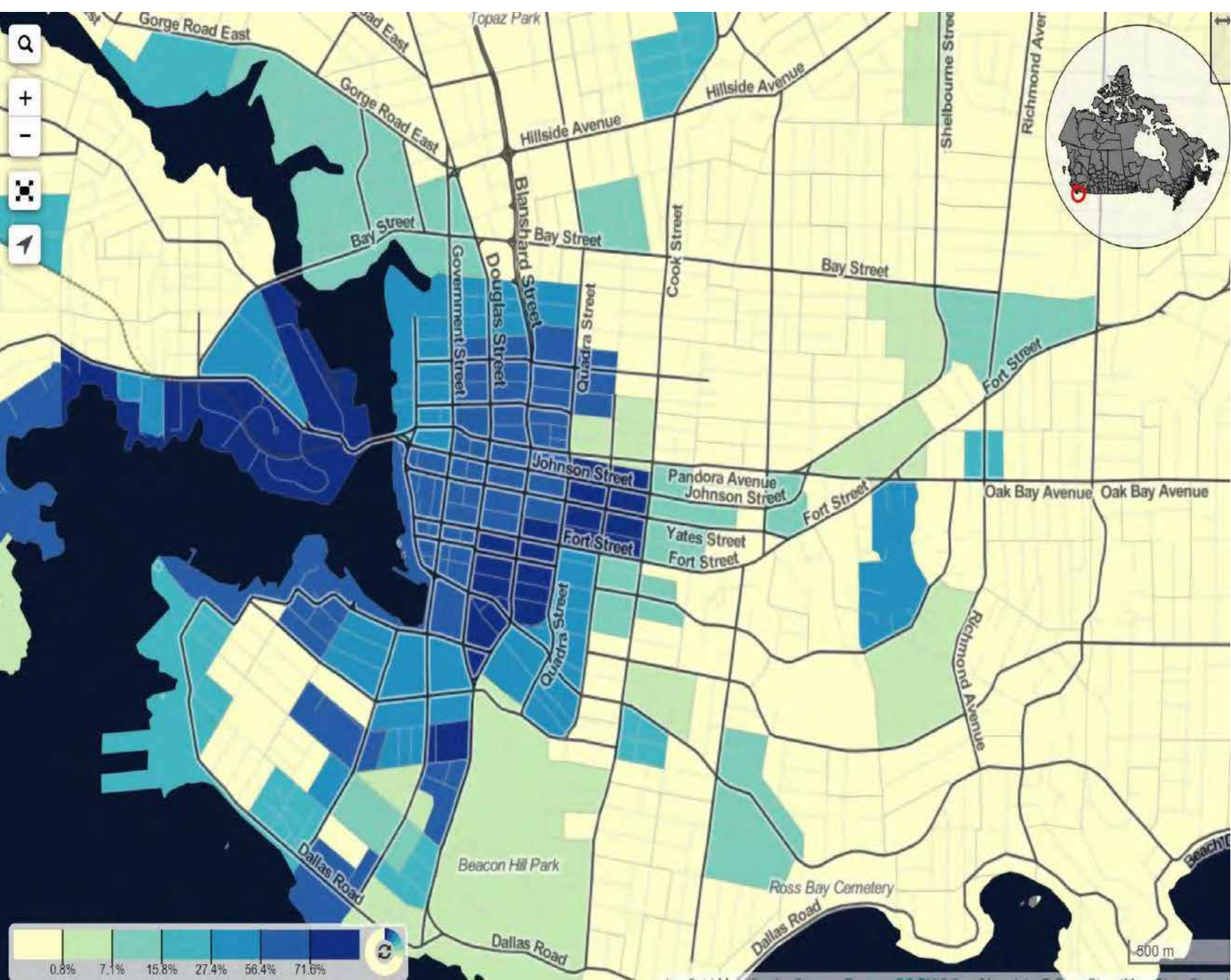




Growth Statistics

Population Change 2011 to
2016

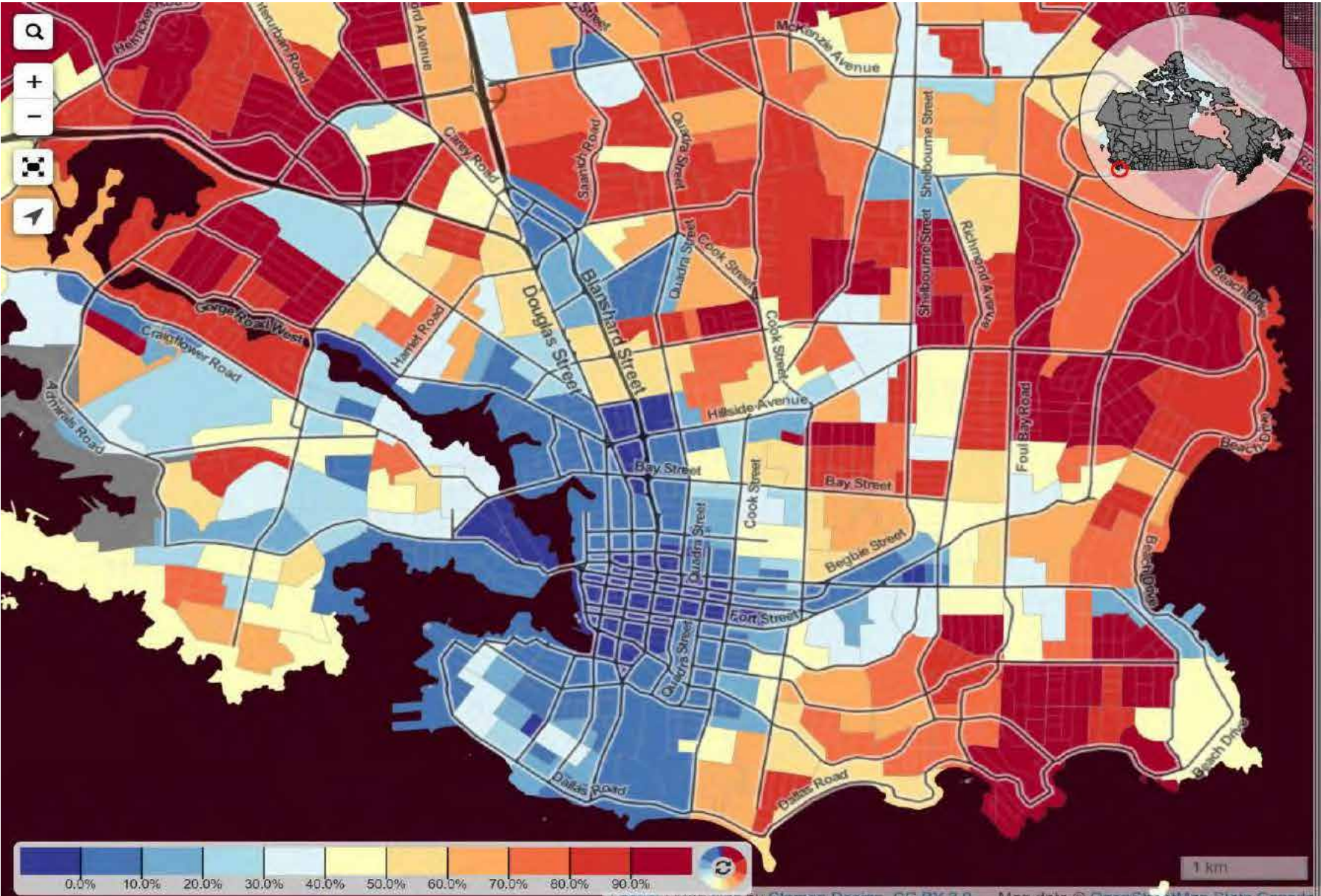
From 2011 to 2016, the concentrated and high density neighbourhoods of North Park, Downtown and Harris Green saw their resident population increase 15.5%



Housing Type

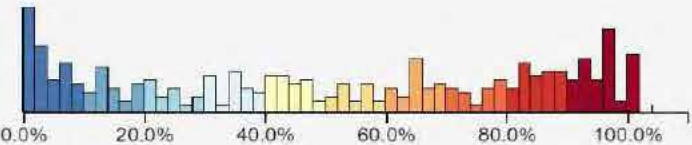
Percentage of Dwelling Units in Apartment Buildings over 5 Storeys

Households Living in Single Family Detached and Duplex



Single Detached and Duplex (Canada Census 2016)

Canada Census 2016
Single Detached and Duplex



Single Detached and Duplex by CensusMapper

Based on Canada Census 2016

This map shows the percentage of occupied dwelling units that are "Single Detached" or "Duplex" units. Compare that to the map of just [single detached](#) units. Census "duplex" units line up well with a "single family" home with a secondary suite, whereas what is commonly referred to as a duplex generally matches the census definition of a "semi-detached" dwelling.

2017-07-14

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Featured Maps ▾

More Maps by CensusMapper ▾

Even more Maps

Start a New Map