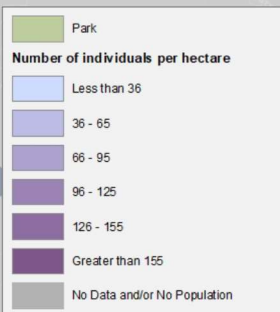
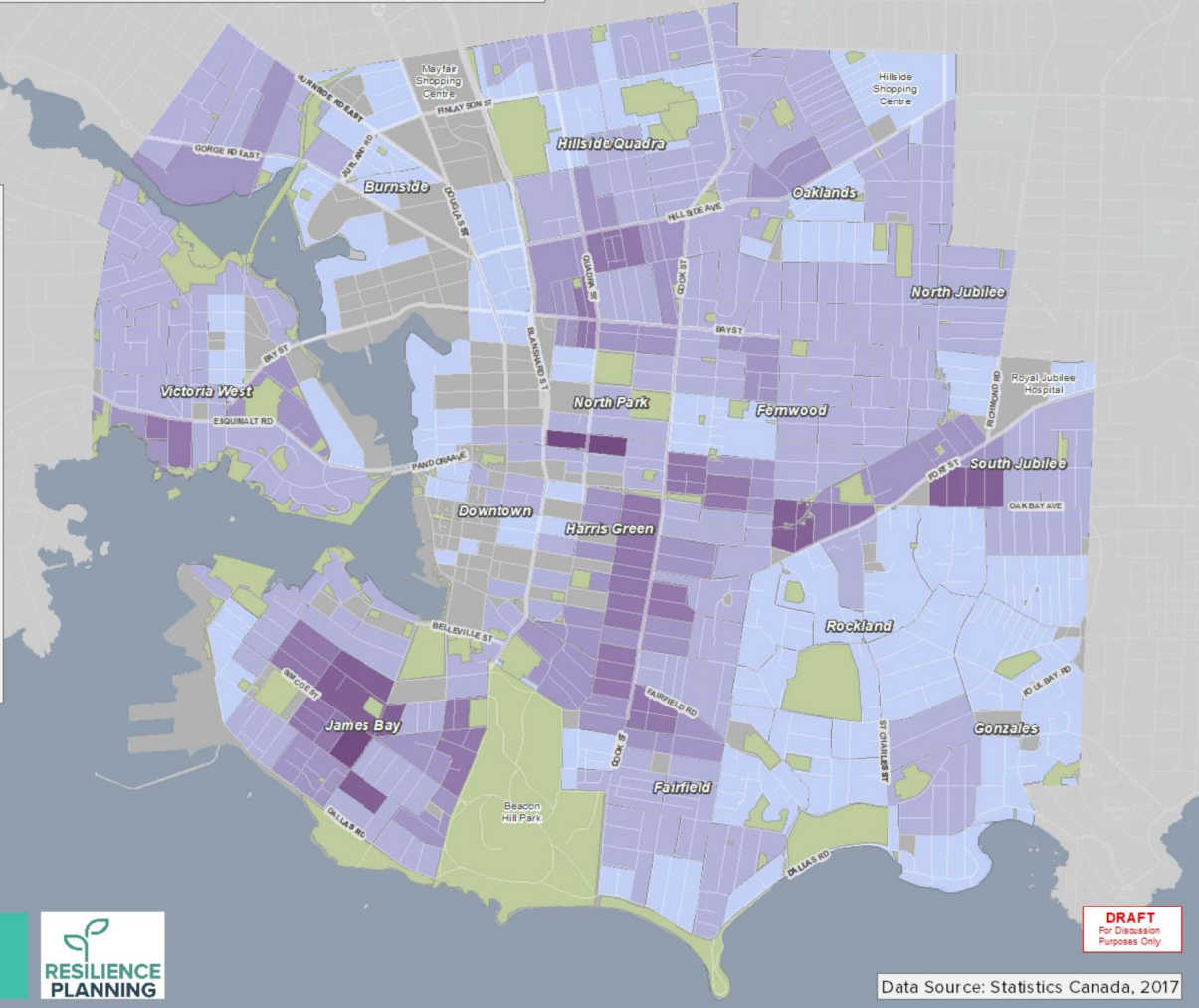


# Population Density: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Mean population density in the DA, represented as number of individuals per hectare. Population in this case refers to residential population as collected by the census, or in other terms, nighttime population.

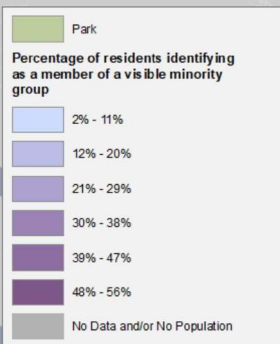
Population density is greatest in the James Bay and North Park neighbourhoods. There is low population density in Burnside and southern residential neighbourhoods.



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Purposes Only

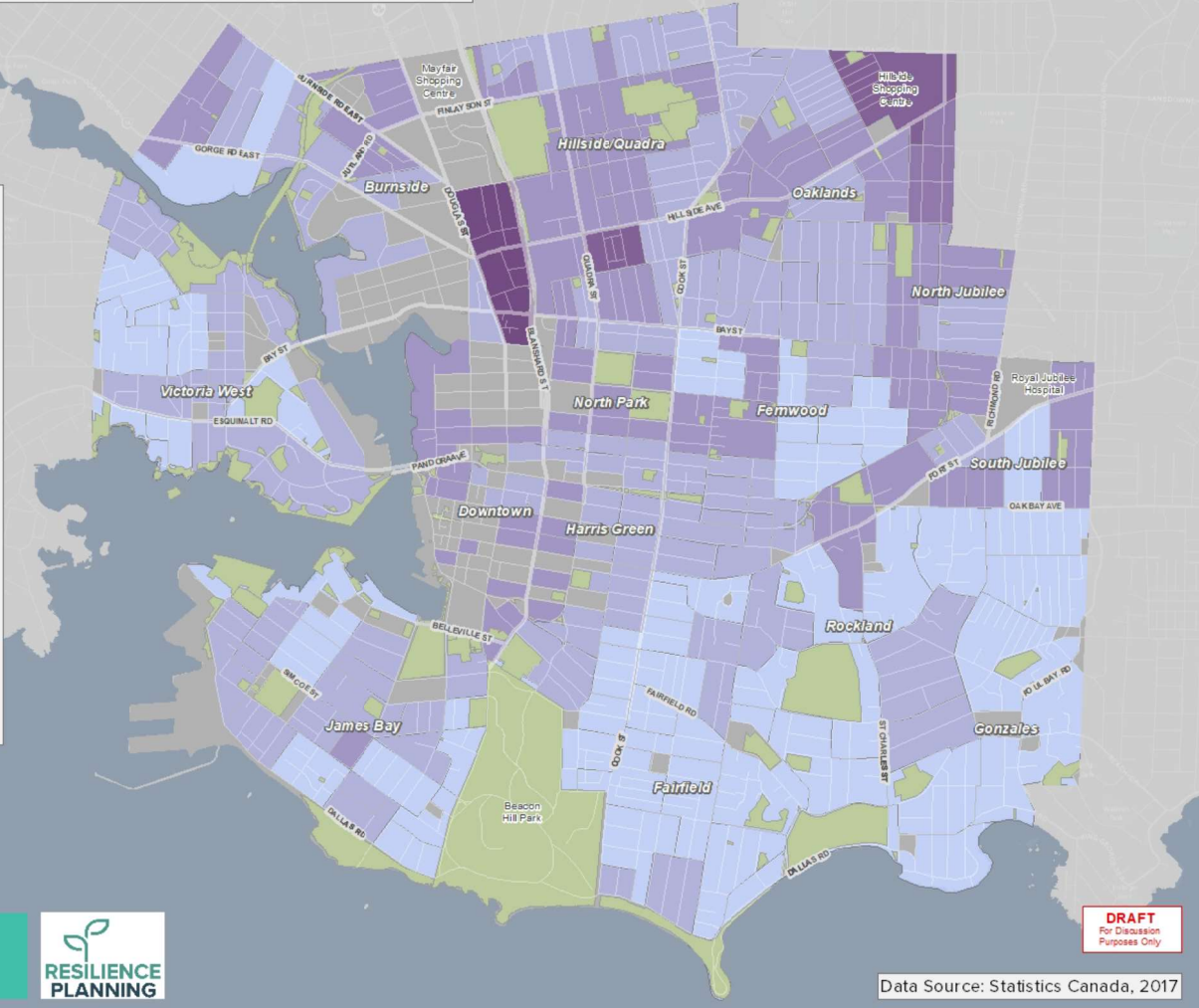
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Visible Minorities: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Percentage of residents identifying as a visible minority. Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act.

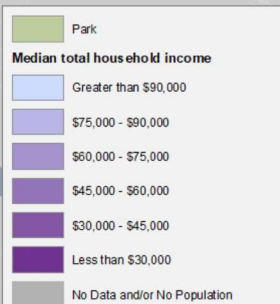
Areas with higher percentage of visible minority populations tend to be areas with lower population (such as commercial areas). Southern residential neighbourhoods have low percentages of visible minority residents.



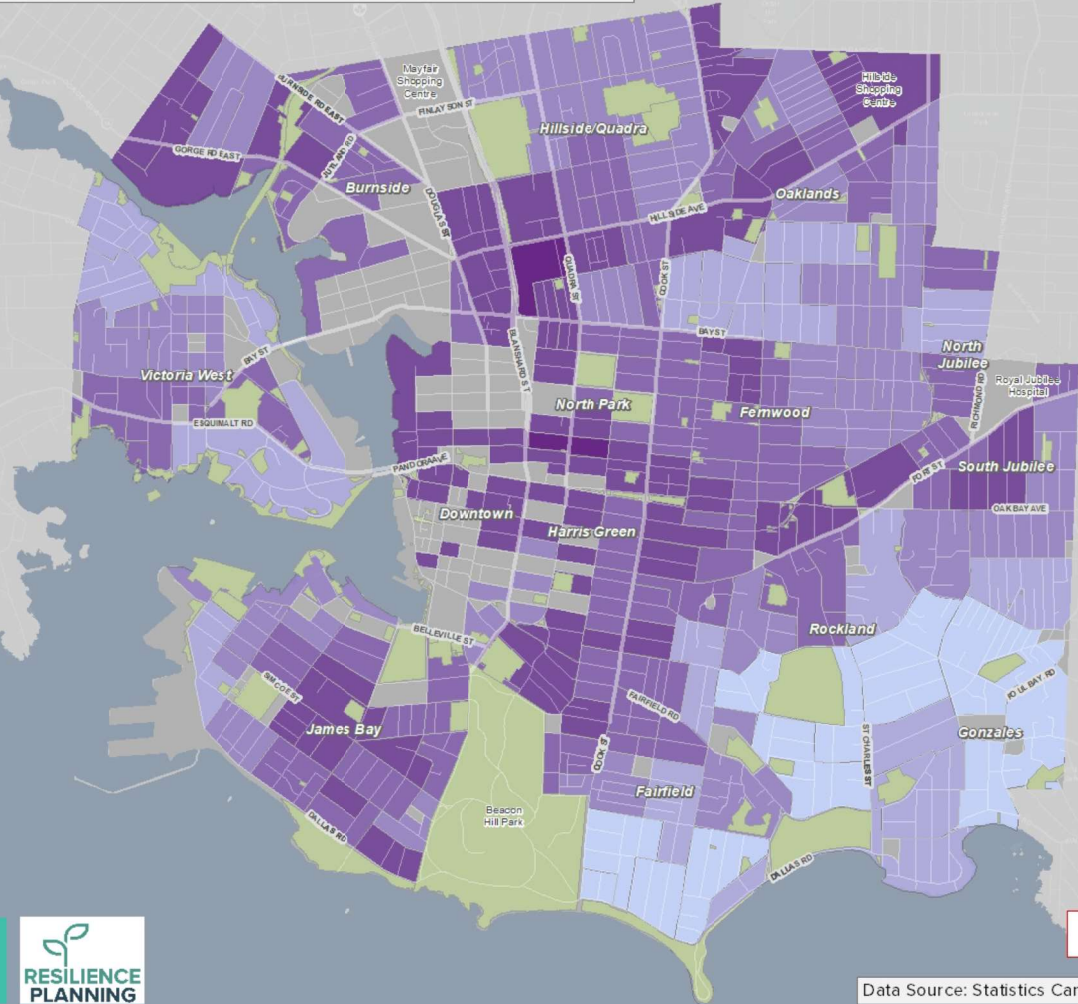
**DRAFT**  
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Purposes Only

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Median Household Income: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



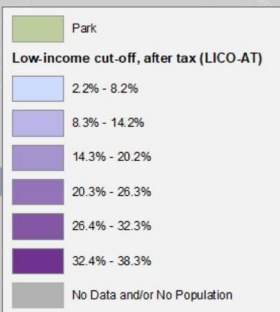
Generally, the downtown core has a lower median household income, as well as industrial and commercial zones. Southern residential neighbourhoods have higher median household incomes.



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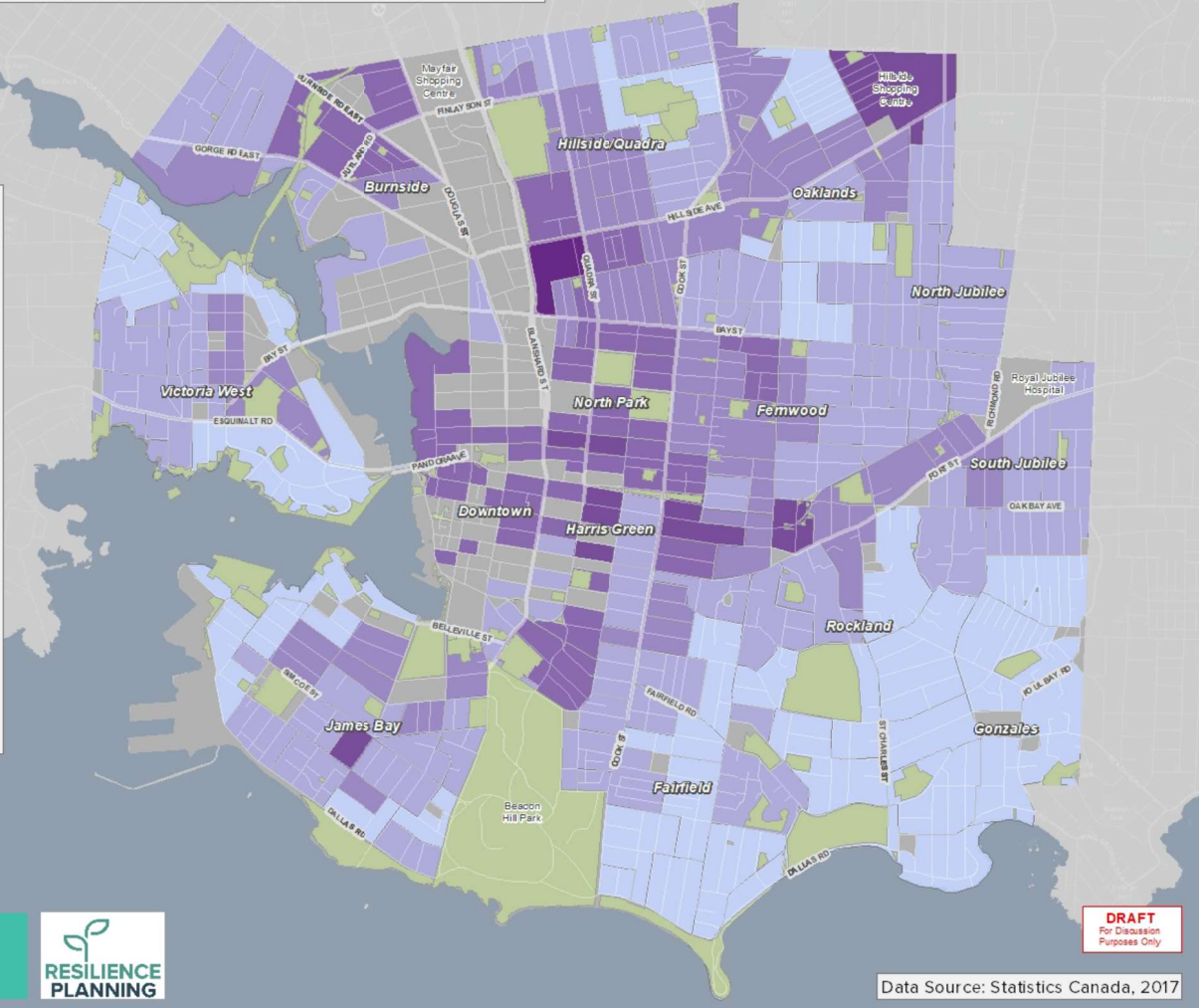
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Low-income Cut-Off: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



The Low-income cut-off, after tax refers to income thresholds, below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their after-tax income than average to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing.

No data values are the result of low population in those dissemination areas and suppression of census data for privacy. Generally, those living in the downtown core are more likely to be spending a higher proportion of income on necessities.

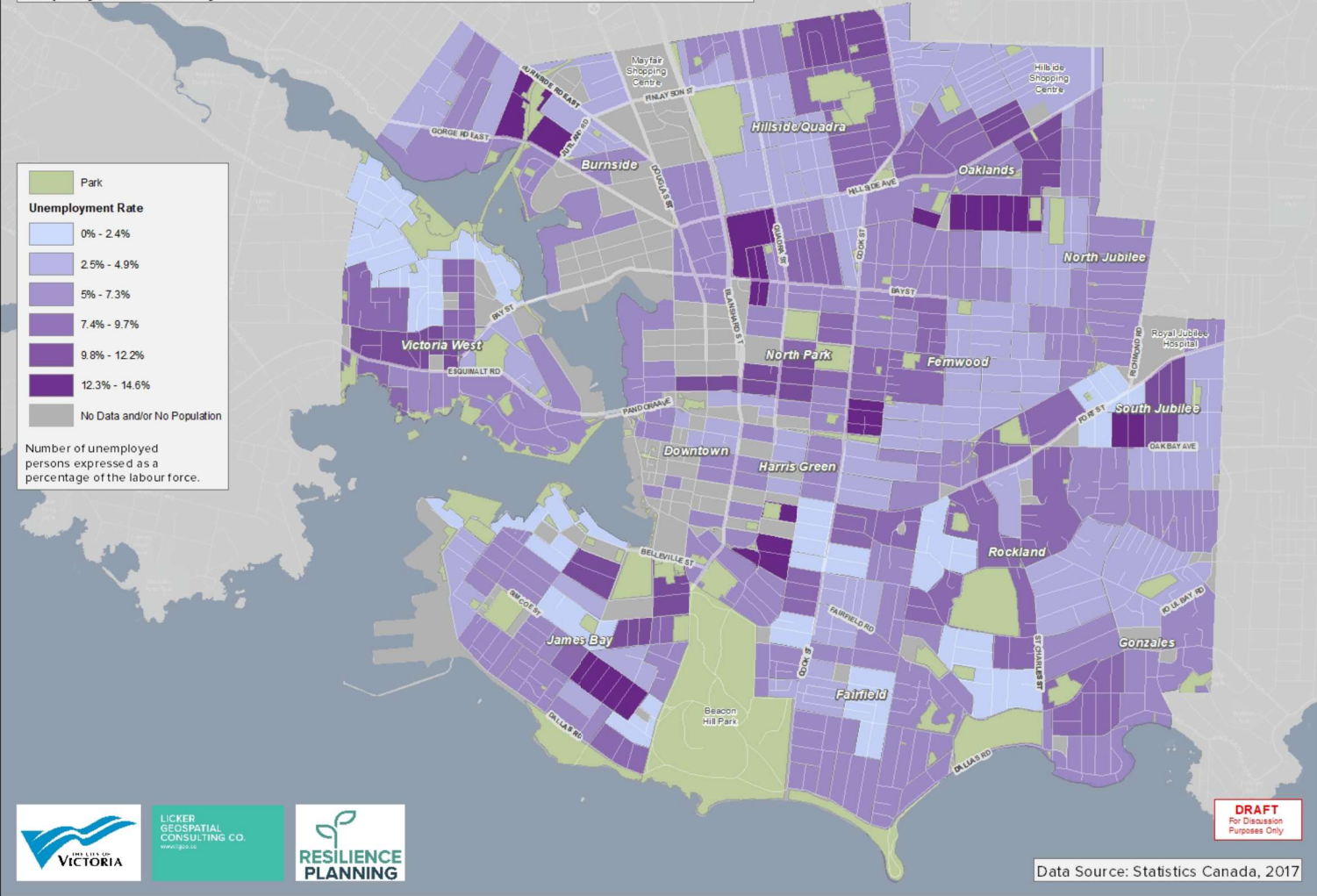
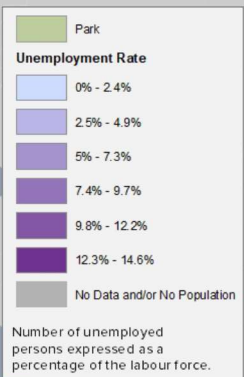


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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Unemployment Rate: City of Victoria Community Profile

## Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



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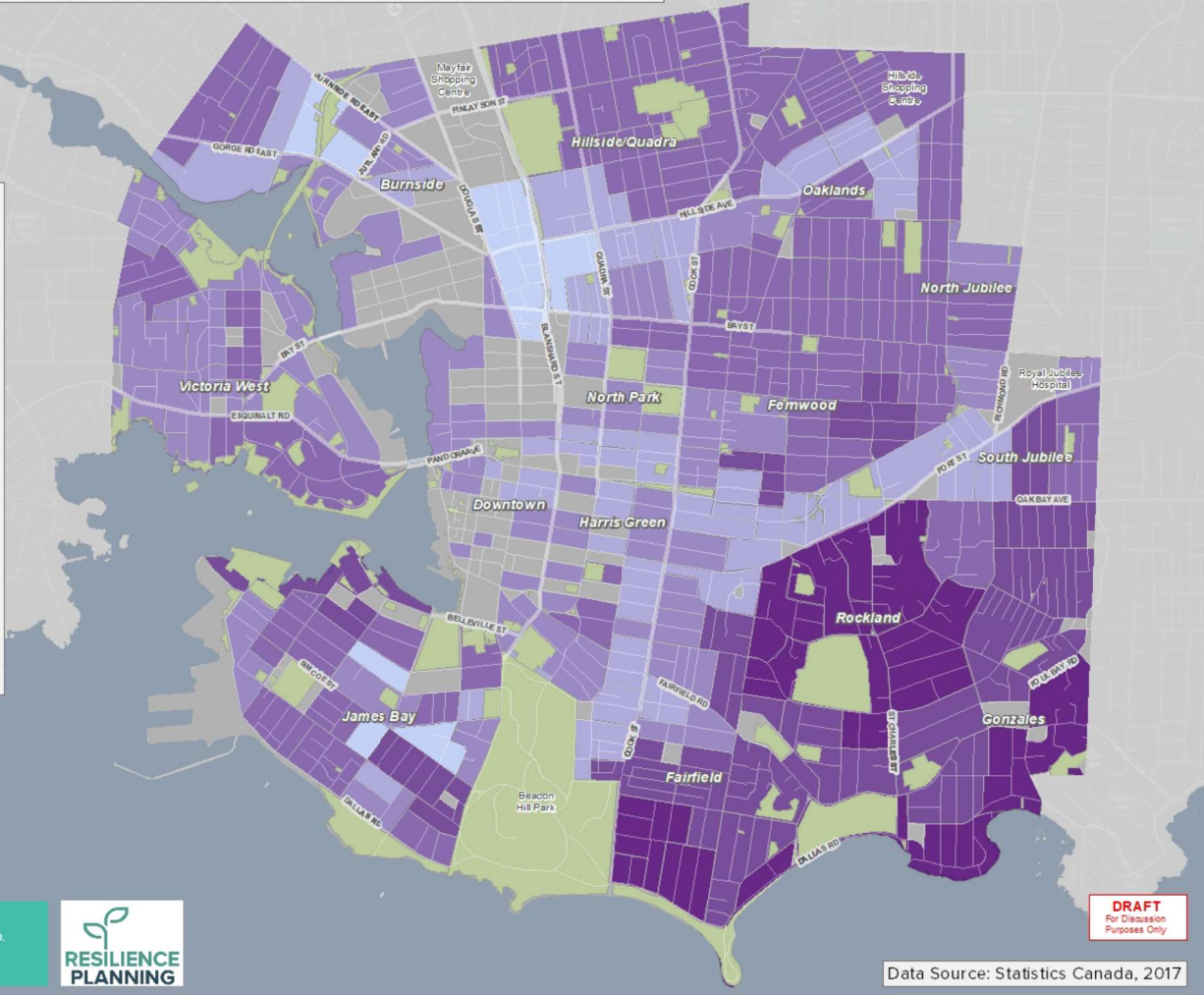
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Median Home Value: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Median owner estimated value of dwelling Value (owner estimate d) of private dwelling refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold. It refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure on the property.

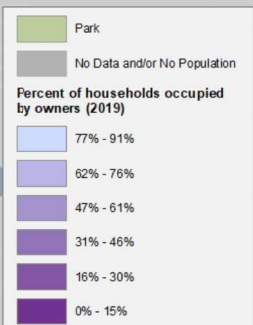
Home values are greater in southern residential neighbourhoods.



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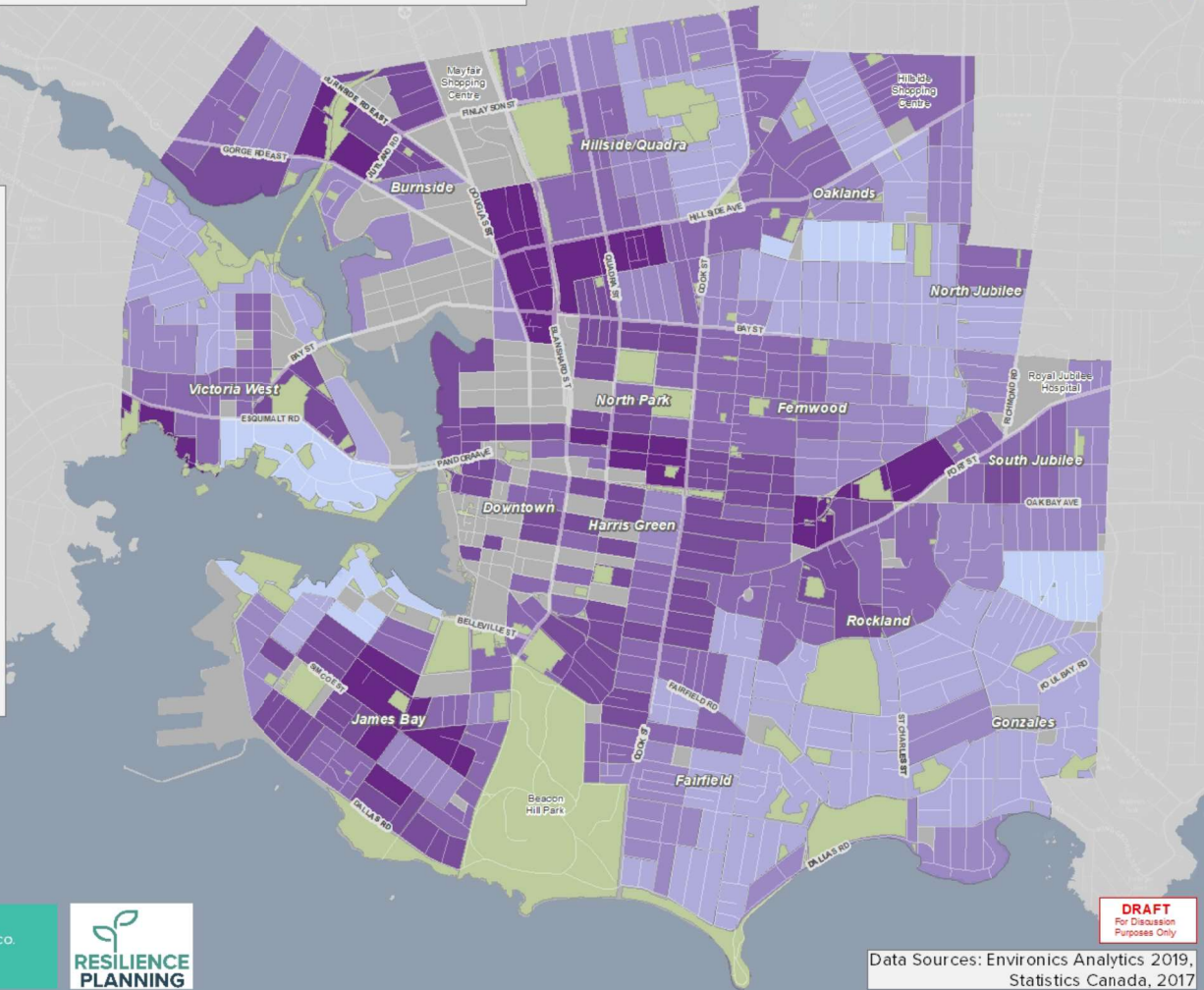
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Owner Households: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Owner household refers to a private household where some member of the household owns the dwelling, even if it is still being paid for.

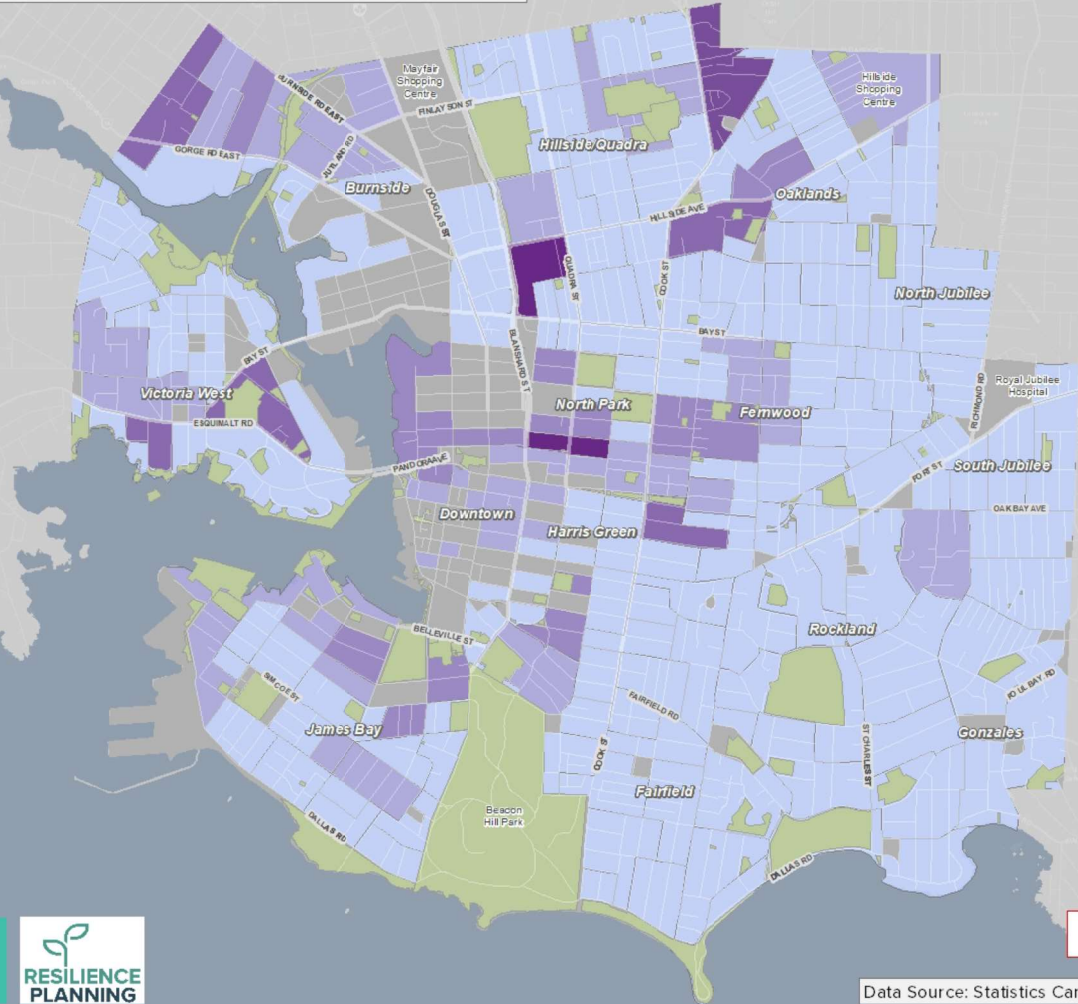
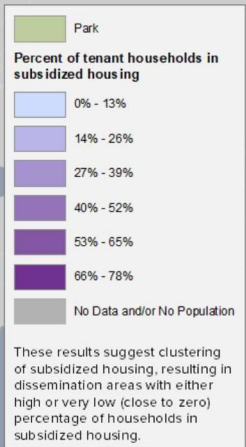
Owner households are more common in neighbourhoods with higher incomes and higher income inequality. Owner occupied housing is less common in downtown and commercial centres.



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Purposes Only

Data Sources: Environics Analytics 2019,  
Statistics Canada, 2017

# Subsidized Housing: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework

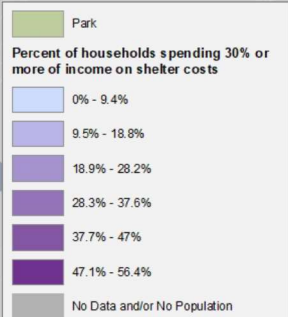


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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

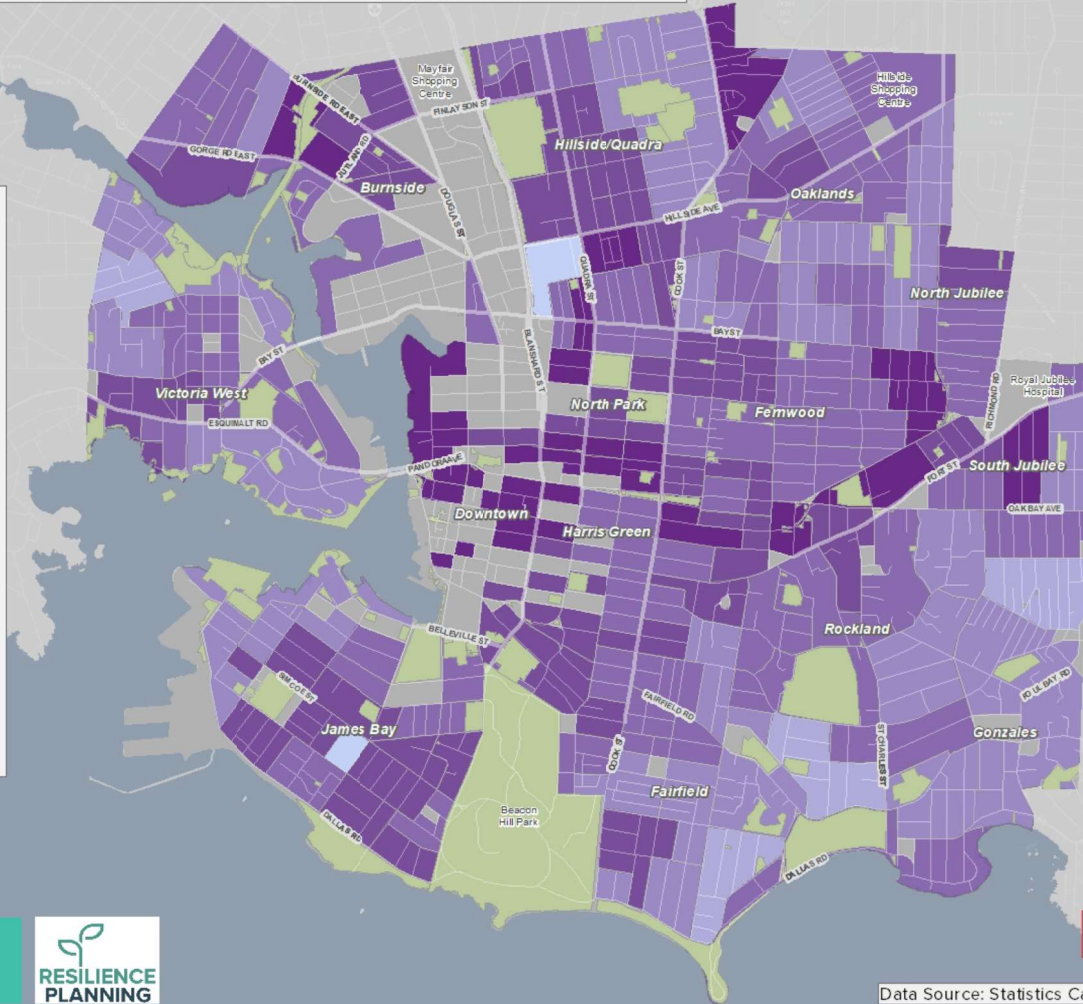


# Housing Cost Burden (Census): City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Number of tenant and owner households spending more than 30% of their total income towards shelter costs, normalized by total number of households.

No data values are the result of low population in those dissemination areas and suppression of census data for privacy. Generally, those living in the downtown core are more likely to be spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs. South Jubilee also has a high percentage, possibly related to high unemployment rate and low average income.



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Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Transit Access: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



**Legend**

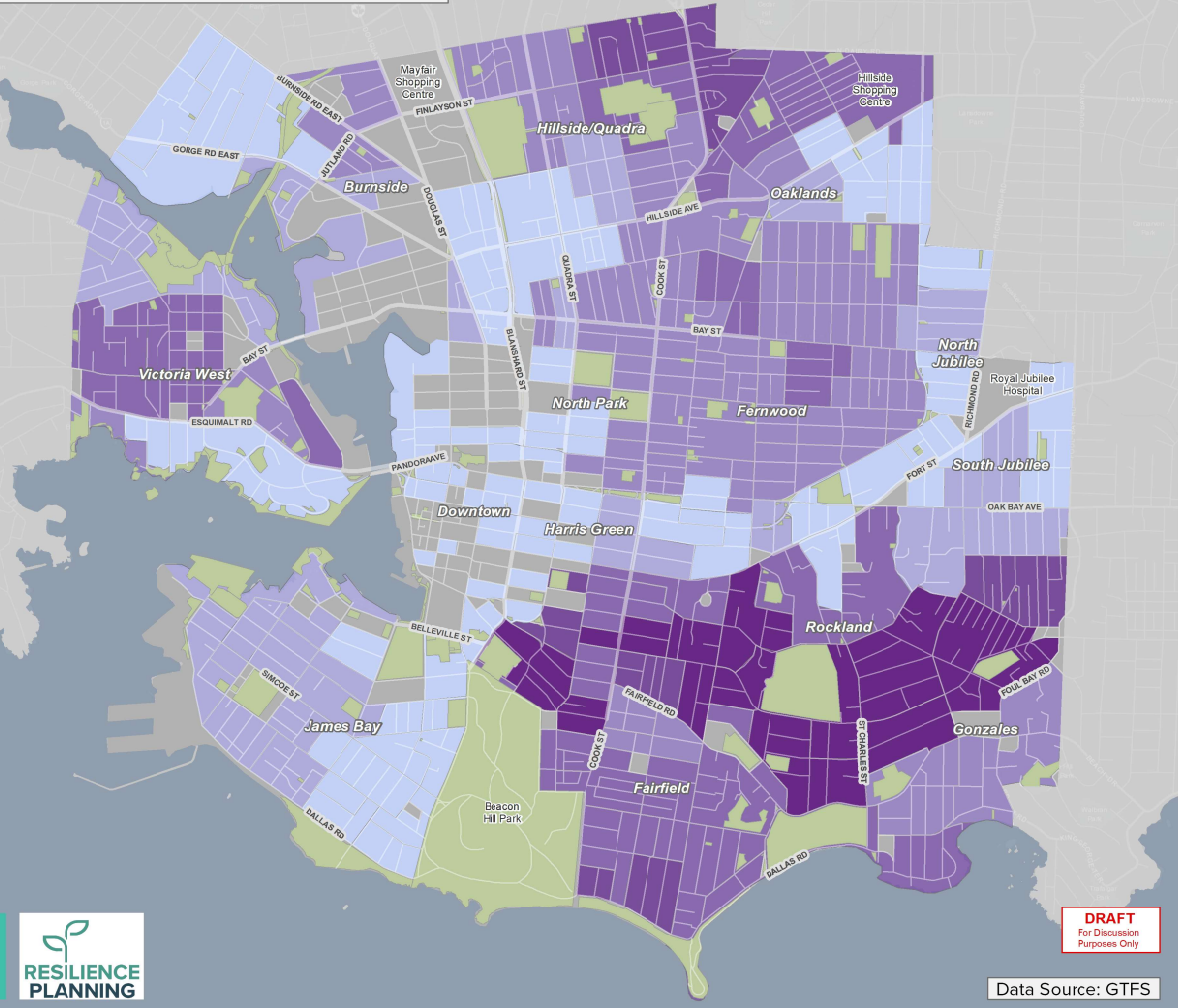
- Park

**Combined walking distance and wait time at nearest stop**

- Less than 15 minutes
- 15-20 minutes
- 21 - 30 minutes
- 31 - 45 minutes
- 46 - 60 minutes
- More that 60 minutes
- No Data and/or No Population

Walking distance based on average speed of 1.4m/s. Slope effects based on Naismith's rule.

Generally transit access is greater in the downtown core and along arterial streets. Transit access is low in southern residential neighbourhoods.



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Data Source: GTFS

# Combined Housing and Transportation Cost Burden: City of Victoria Community Profile

## Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



**Legend**

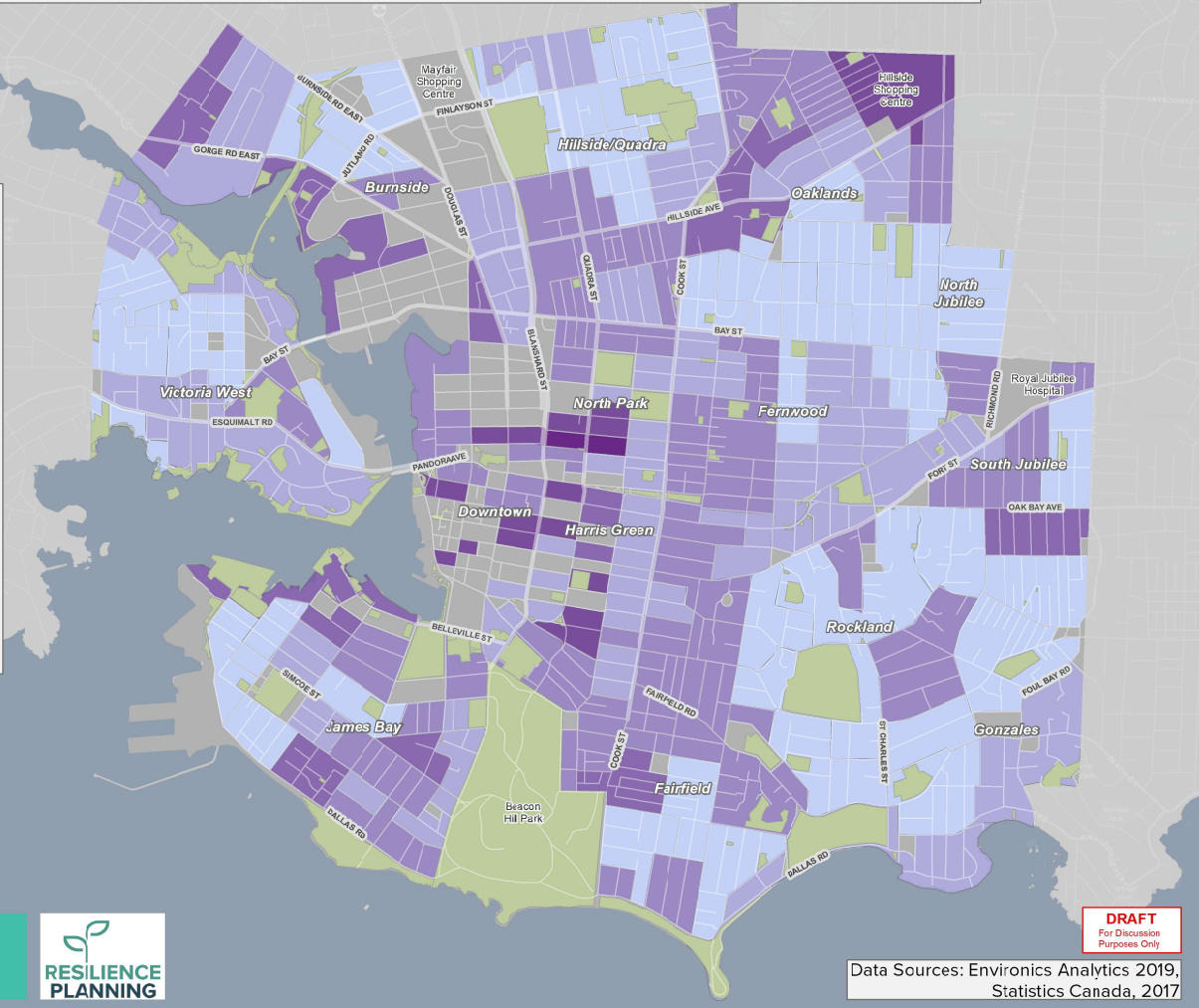
- Park

**Combined Housing and Transportation Cost Burden**

- 0.35 - 0.45
- 0.46 - 0.49
- 0.50 - 0.56
- 0.57 - 0.63
- 0.64 - 0.70
- 0.71 - 0.77
- No Data and/or No Population

Combined average housing and transportation spend normalized by the median household income.

Generally housing and transportation spend is higher in the downtown core. The area containing Hillside shopping centre also has high spend, but this is likely due to low population sample size.



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Data Sources: Environics Analytics 2019,  
Statistics Canada, 2017

# Average Commute Time: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



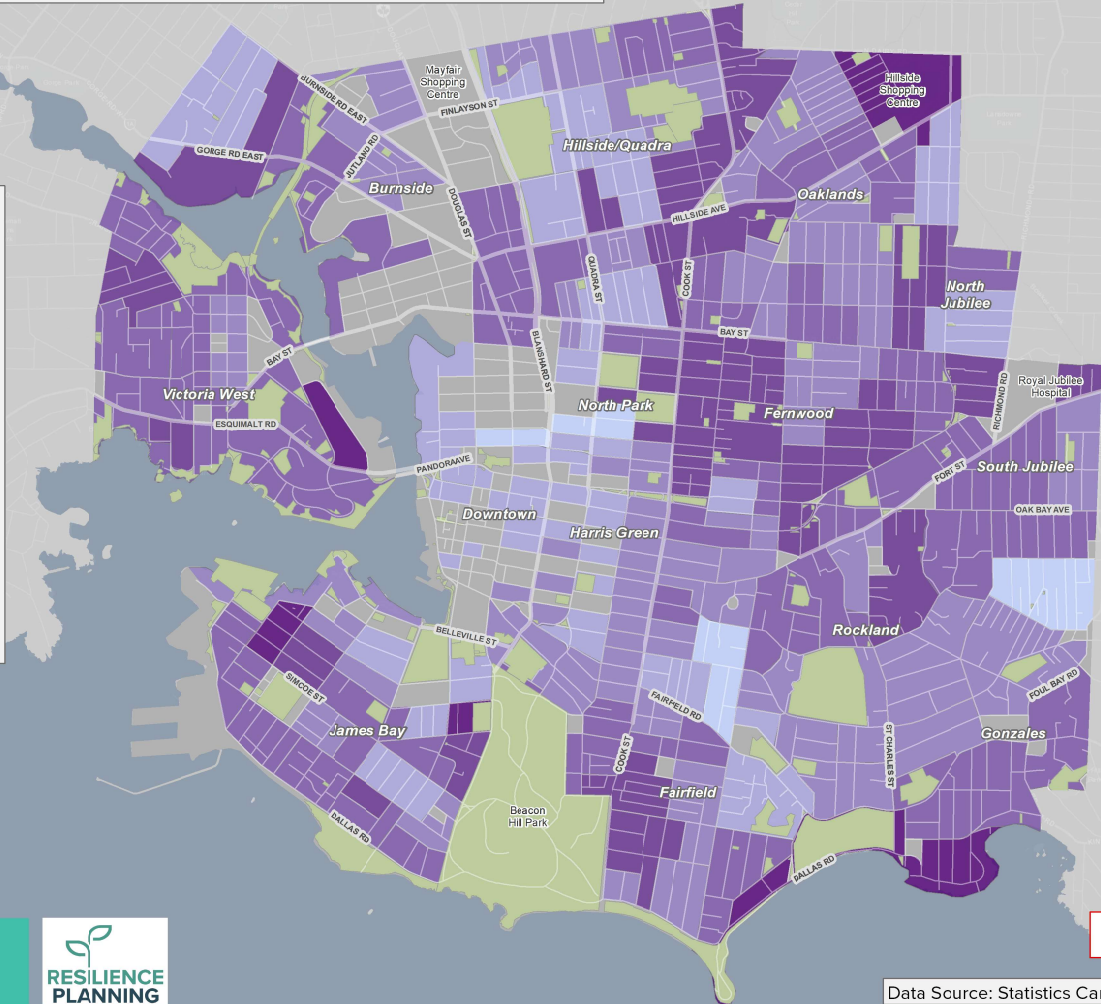
**Park**

**Average Commute Time**

- 15 - 17 minutes
- 18 - 19 minutes
- 20 - 21 minutes
- 22 - 23 minutes
- 24 - 25 minutes
- 26 - 27 minutes
- No Data and/or No Population

Average commuting time (in minutes) by main mode of commuting, employed persons with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace location.

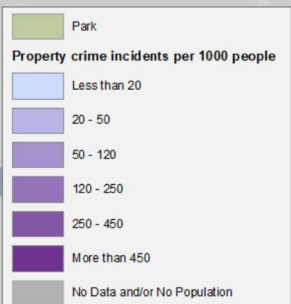
Areas with low transit access (such as Rockland and Gonzales) have shorter commute times, suggesting higher use rate of private transportation.



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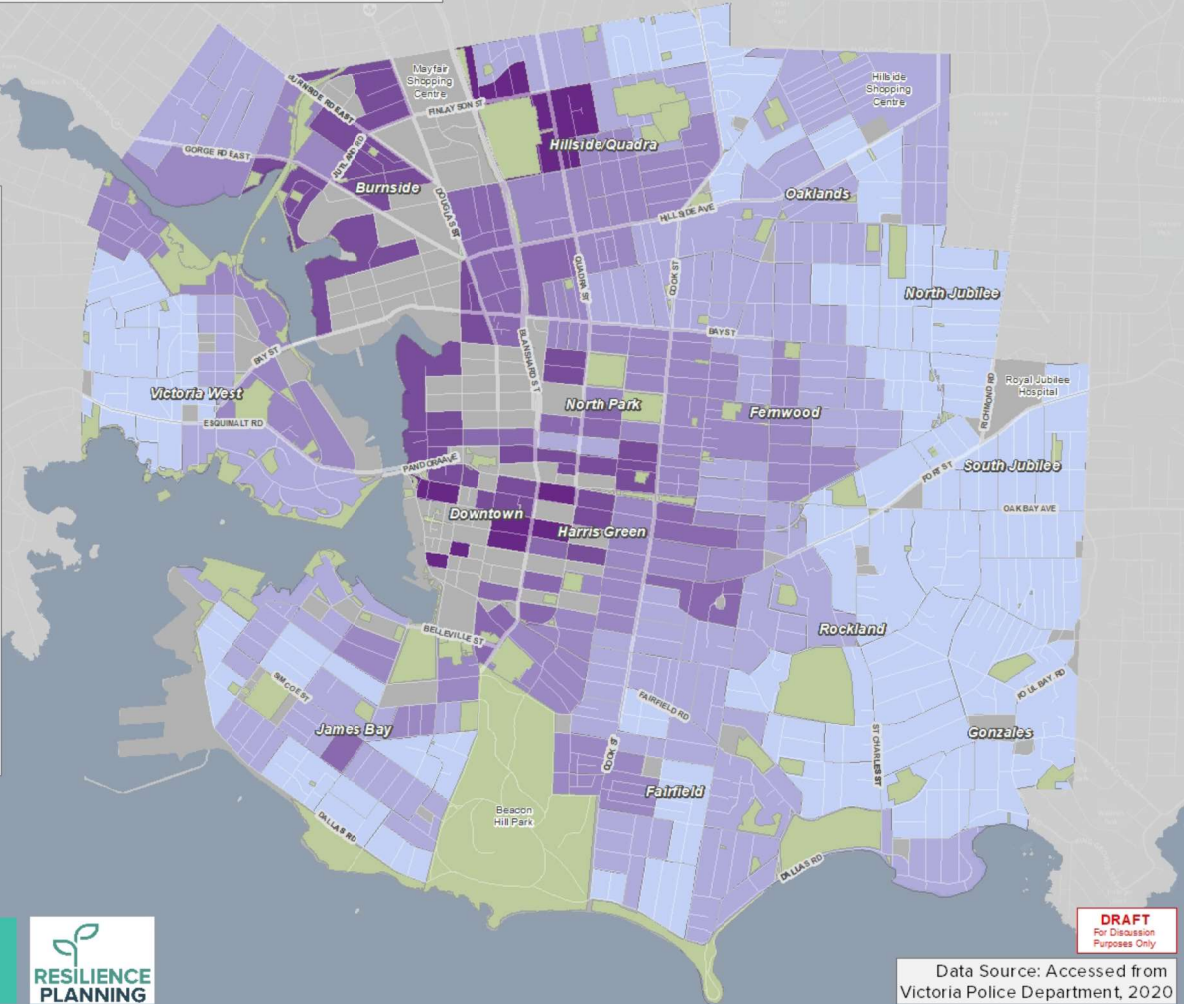
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

# Property Crime: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Count of recorded property crime incidents within dissemination areas from September 2019 to September 2020. Property crime includes all property crime, breaking and entering, thefts and robberies without offensive weapons. Normalized by 2016 population count (residents). Data is symbolized by natural breaks (Jenks) rather than equal interval due to outliers in the data.

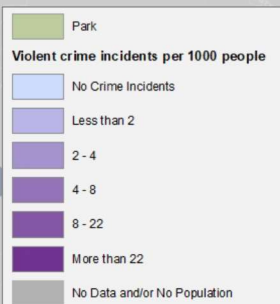
Relative property crime incidence is concentrated in the downtown and commercial cores. However, commercial and industrial areas see a higher relative crime rate due to lower population.



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Purpose Only

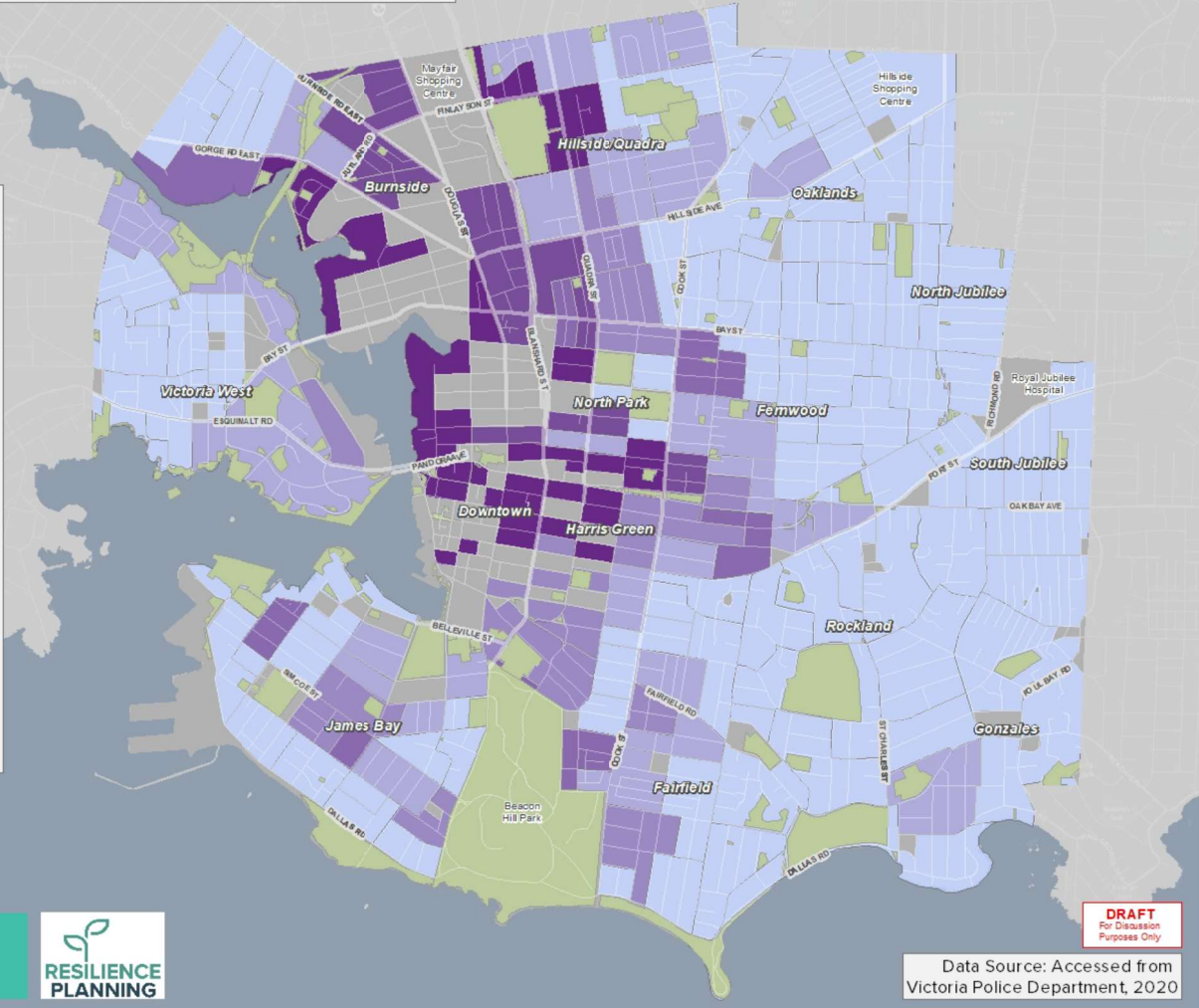
Data Source: Accessed from  
Victoria Police Department, 2020

# Violent Crime: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Count of recorded violent crime incidents within dissemination areas from September 2019 to September 2020. Violent crime includes all assault incidents and robberies with "other-offensive weapon". Normalized by 2016 population count (residents). Data is symbolized by natural breaks (Jenks) rather than equal interval due to outliers in the data.

Relative violent crime incidence is concentrated in the downtown and commercial cores. However, commercial and industrial areas see a higher relative crime rate due to lower population.



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Purposes Only

Data Source: Accessed from  
Victoria Police Department, 2020



# Parks Access (Competitive Park Area Within 10 Minutes): City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



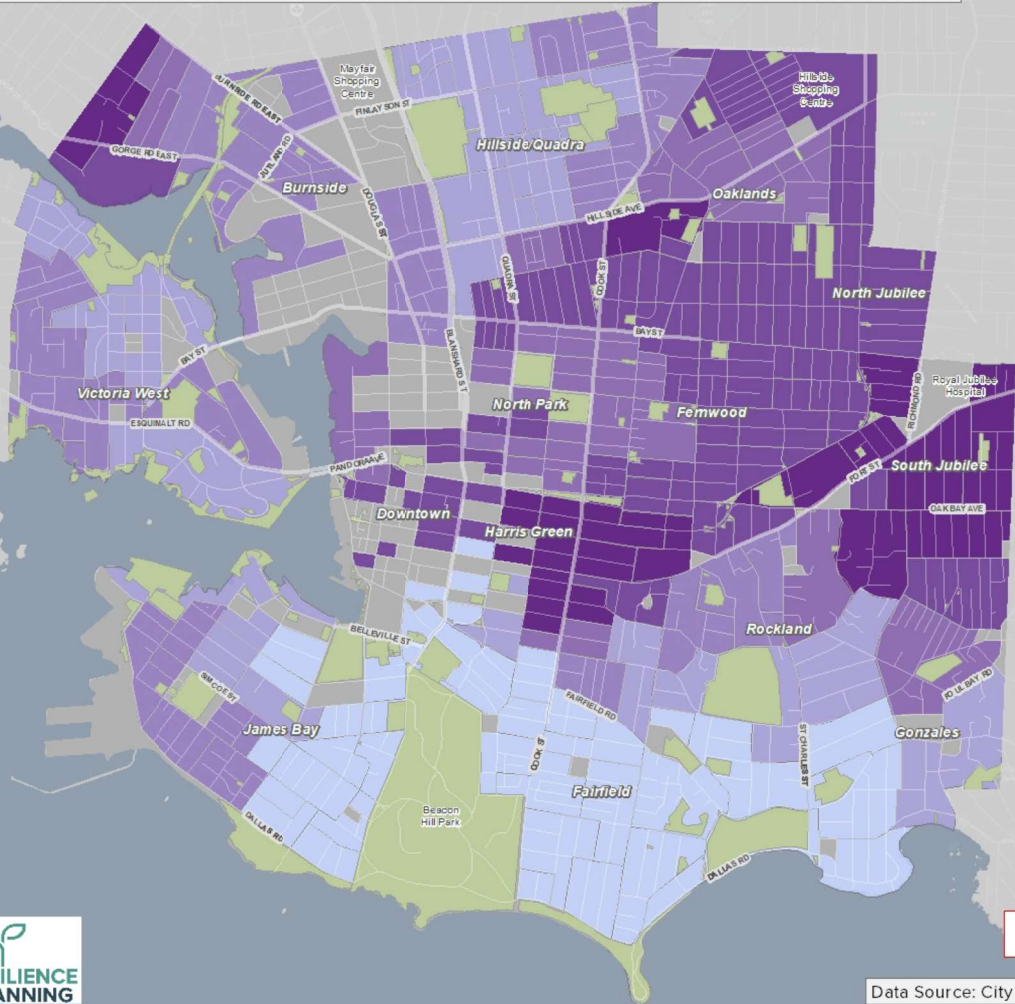
**Park**

**Hectares Per 1000 people**

- More than 5.0
- 3.1 - 5.0
- 1.6 - 3.0
- 1.1 - 1.5
- 0.6 - 1.0
- Less than 0.5
- No Data and/or No Population

Walking time based on average speed of 14m/s. Slope effects based on Naismith's rule.

While north-east neighbourhoods have low average walk times (good access), there is low park area available comparatively to population size.

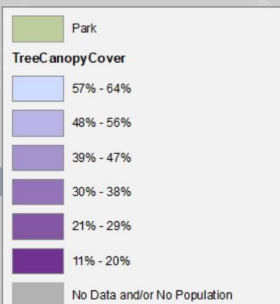


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For Discussion  
Purposes Only

Data Source: City of Victoria

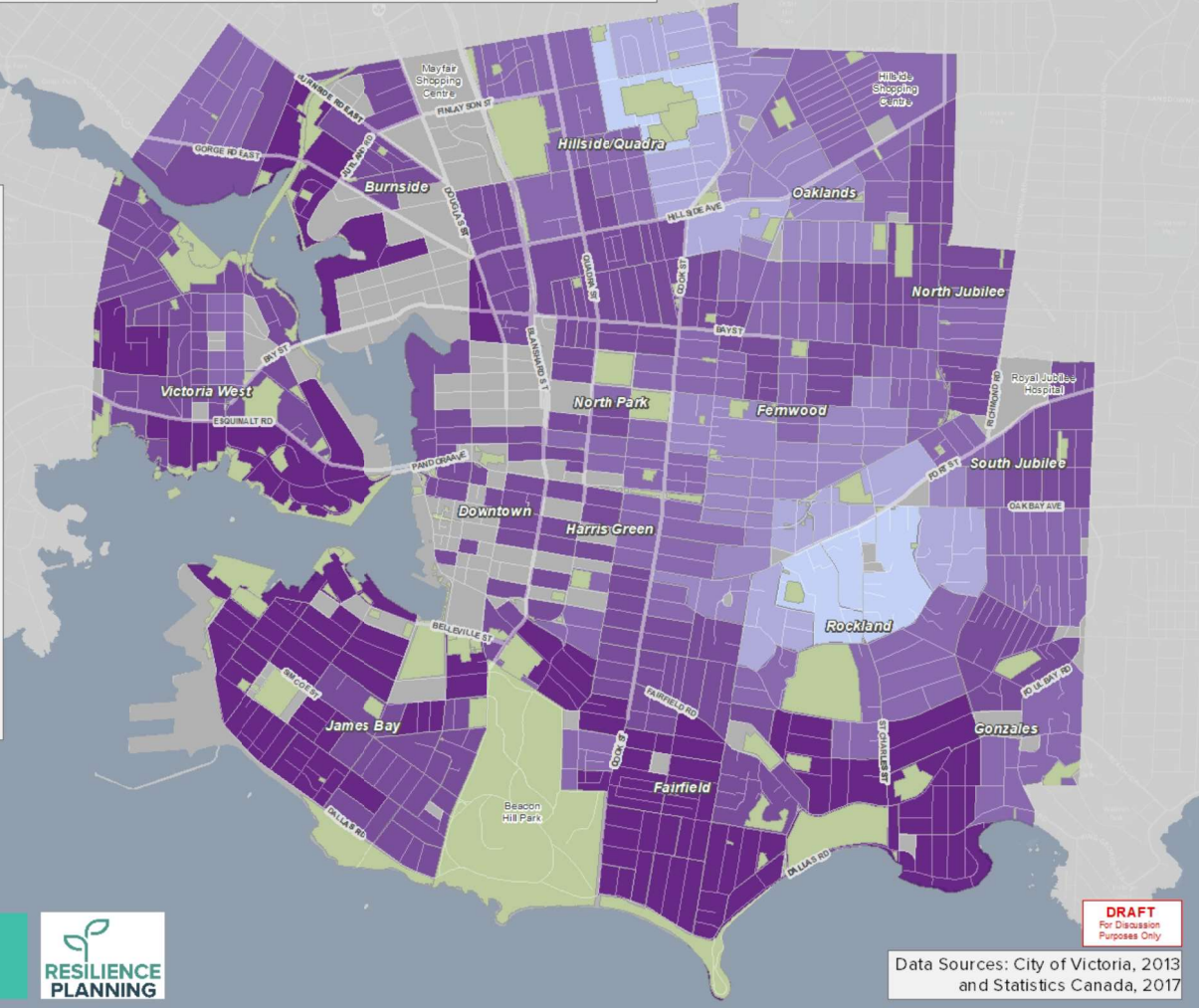


# Average Tree Canopy Cover: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Dissemination areas are showing the mean tree cover as defined by woody vegetation greater than 2 metres in height and with a crown cover (foliar density) greater than 10%. This data was originally derived from LANDSAT TM digital data.

While high park density accounts for some areas of high average tree canopy cover (Hillside), some dense tree canopy areas are in neighbourhoods with low park access, such as Rockland.



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Purposes Only

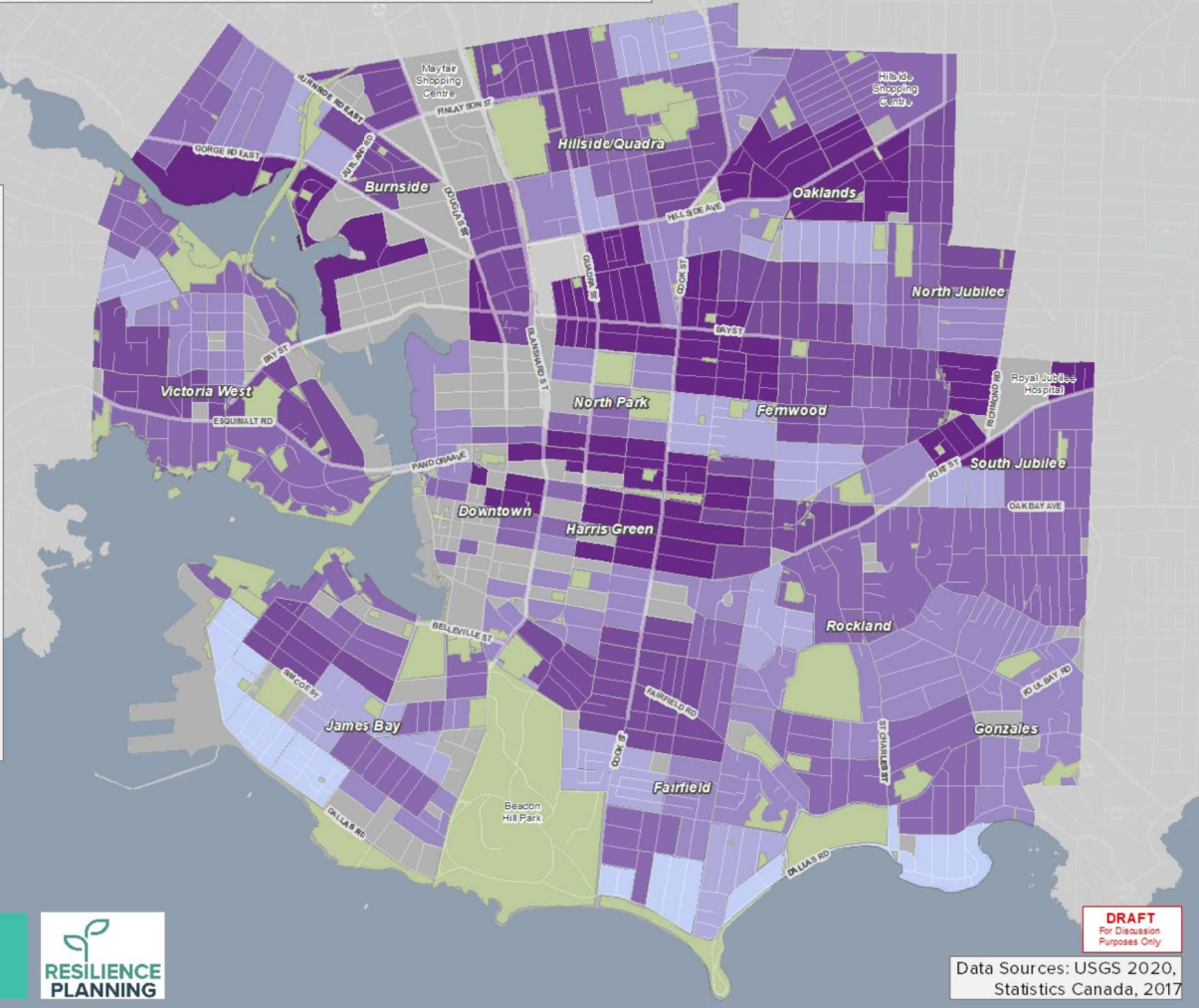
Data Sources: City of Victoria, 2013  
and Statistics Canada, 2017

# Urban Heat Islands: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



Land surface temperature captured by Landsat 7 on August 21st. Imagery was collected between August and September 2020, as it is typically the hottest time period of the year. August 21st was selected for mapping due to lack of cloud cover and other anomalies.

No data values are due to banding in satellite imagery without temperatures. Areas with higher park density and green space tend to have lower land surface temperatures. Higher temperatures occur in urban centres with more concrete infrastructure.



**DRAFT**  
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Data Sources: USGS 2020,  
Statistics Canada, 2017

# Healthy Food Access: City of Victoria Community Profile Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework



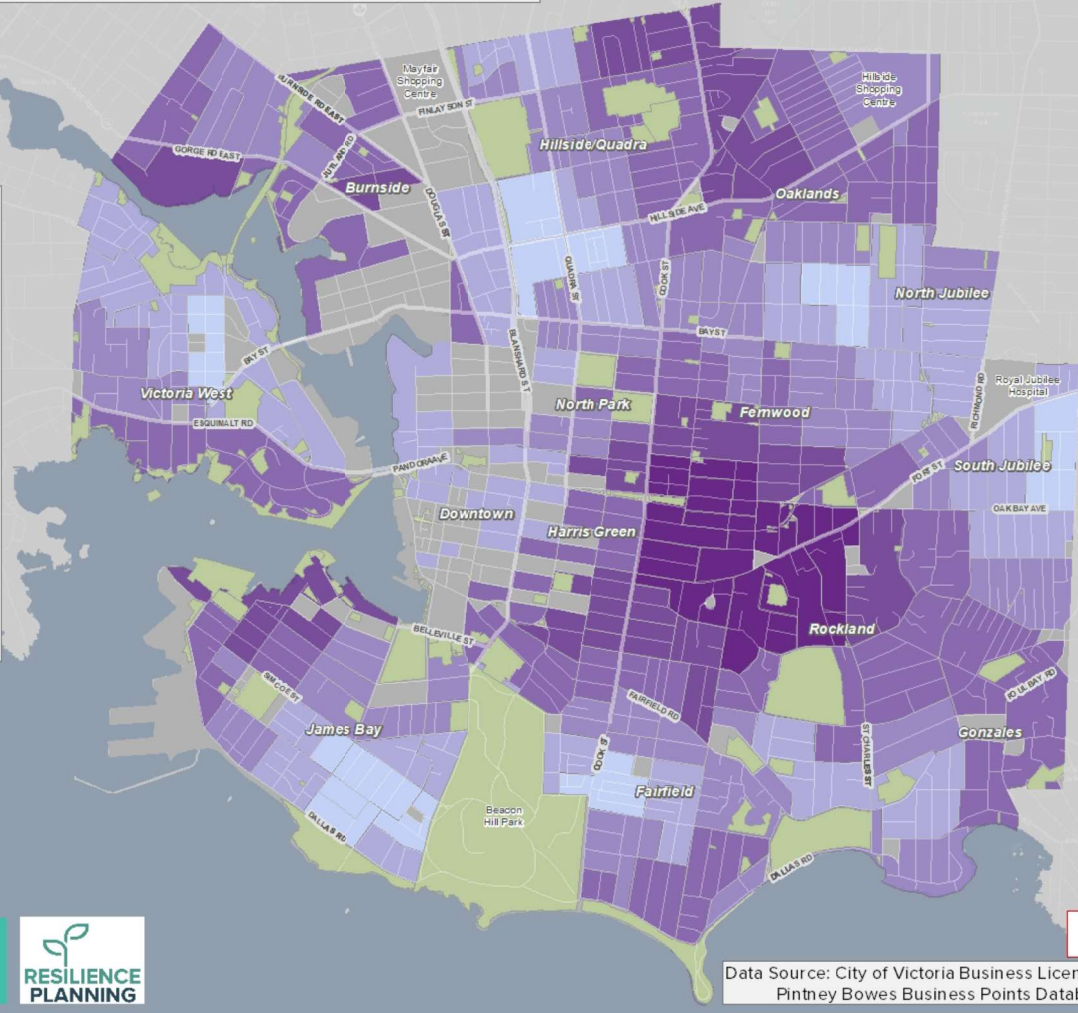
**Park**

**Walking distance to nearest grocery store**

- 0 - 4 minutes
- 5 - 7 minutes
- 8 - 11 minutes
- 12 - 15 minutes
- 16 - 19 minutes
- 20 - 22 minutes
- No Data and/or No Population

Grocery stores identified from business licenses and exclude specialty stores. Walking distance is based on an average speed of 1.4m/s.

Predominantly residential areas like Fernwood and Rockland have lower access to healthy food than dissemination areas that include commercial centres.



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For Discussion  
Purposes Only

Data Source: City of Victoria Business Licenses 2020,  
Pintney Bowes Business Points Database 2020