

SPACES *to* THRIVE

VANCOUVER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

CURRENT STATE DATABOOK





“

The City of Vancouver occupies the unceded and ancestral homelands of the x^wməθk^wəyəm (Musqueam), Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh (Squamish) and səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations.

We honour and acknowledge the people, culture and visions leading us towards a much different future.”

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Le Relais Francophone de la Colombie-Britannique staff member
Photo: City of Vancouver

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Overhead view of Vancouver
Photo: Peter Marriott



1. PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY: 'WHO' HAS ACCESS TO SPACES TO THRIVE

*We gratefully acknowledge the feedback and contributions of internal and external stakeholders through engagement including community partners, non-profit organizations and places of worship. Further information can be found in the Acknowledgements section in **Spaces to Thrive: Policy Framework**.*



Artwork at Saa'ust Centre
Photo: City of Vancouver video still

In 2017, the City of Vancouver conducted the Access to Services survey that measured residents' access to community and social services when needed as an indicator to achieve the Healthy City Strategy goal of 'access to human services'. Responses showed that residents with lower incomes generally rate access to these services less favourably, while men, older people, and people born in Canada rate their overall access more favourably. Sufficient services, program, and spaces need to be accessible to all residents to ensure all Vancouver residents have spaces to thrive.

Equity-Denied Communities & Applied Intersectionality

Equity-denied communities are disproportionately impacted by systemic barriers and experience more challenges accessing social, cultural and economic opportunities. Different forms of systemic oppression, such as racism, sexism, classism, and ableism create compounding negative effects and individuals are often situated within more than one identity.¹

Intersectionality is "a lens through which you can see where power comes and collides, where it interlocks and intersects."² The unique circumstance of intersectionality have increased exposure to impacts of oppressive systems including reduced access to services, and increased social isolation, and poverty. Within population groups, race is a significant predictor of unequal outcomes, with poverty notably not improving as significantly for Black visible

¹ Ontario Tech University (2018) *Oppression, discrimination, and prejudice explained* <https://community.ontariotechu.ca/blog/awareness/lets-talk-equity/oppression,-discrimination,-and-prejudice-explained.php>

² Crenshaw, Kimberlé (1989) *Marginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics*

Figure 1: Intergenerational racial identities and poverty rate

While senior governments hold direct funding and jurisdictional responsibility for fulfilling international human and Indigenous rights obligations, cities also hold obligations at the local level and experience the lack of access to basic human needs on the frontlines.

A human rights-based approach to implementation will also align with the City of Vancouver Reconciliation and Equity Frameworks. By increasing prioritization for Indigenous, Black cultural community spaces, accessible, gender and other equity social-serving spaces, the City can better plan for how community facilities would meet changing and growing needs to align and increase resiliency.

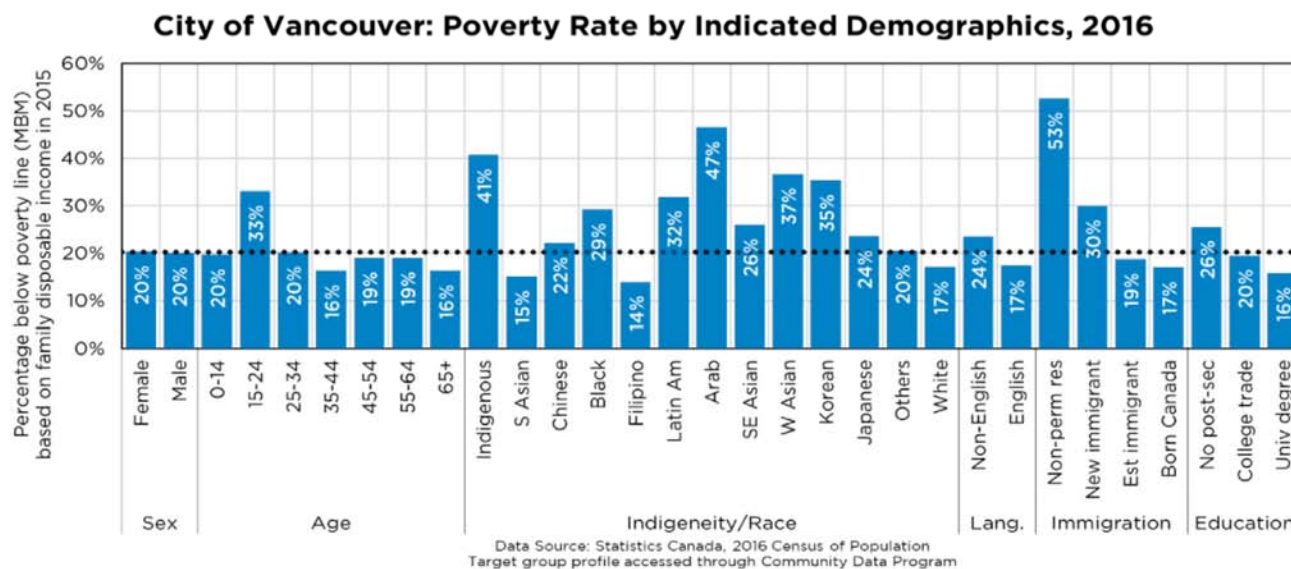
Four themes emerged from the *Getting to the Roots* (2014) community mapping survey, which explores systemic violence against women in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside: women's safety is systematically compromised and undermined by pervasive violence, and in particular violence targeting women, women's safety includes access to safe spaces and being freely and safely mobile between those spaces, women's safety means living without fear or wariness that requires the adoption of personal violence prevention strategies in daily life, and women's safety

is reinforced with strong and healthy personal relationships³. Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA (two-spirit lesbian gay transgender queer questioning intersex and asexual) people are disproportionately impacted by gendered violence:

- Indigenous women and girls in Canada have been murdered or gone missing at a rate four times higher than their rate of representation in the population.
- Indigenous women are 12 times more likely to be murdered or missing than non-Indigenous women.
- Indigenous women make up 24 percent of homicide victims, and are seven times more likely to be murdered by serial killers than non-Indigenous women.
- Among Indigenous women, the self-reported rate of sexual assault is three times higher compared to non-Indigenous women.
- Indigenous two-spirit and trans people face the added jeopardies of homophobia and transphobia. Two-spirit and trans people are violently victimized nearly five times as often⁴

Many residents struggle to make ends meet and access basic human needs

- One in five residents of Vancouver have incomes below Canada's Official Poverty Line⁵
- Poverty is created by overlapping and intersecting systems of oppression, and some of the populations disproportionately impacted by these systems include: Indigenous communities, people in many racialized groups, newcomers, lone parent families and young adults under the age of 25.

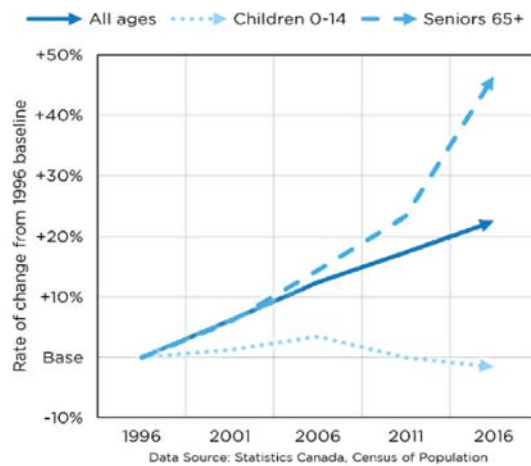


³ DTES Women's Coalition (2014) *Getting to the Roots: Exploring Systemic Violence Against Women in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver*

⁴ Martin, Carol Muree and Walia, Harsha (2019) *Red Women Rising: Indigenous Women Survivors in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside*

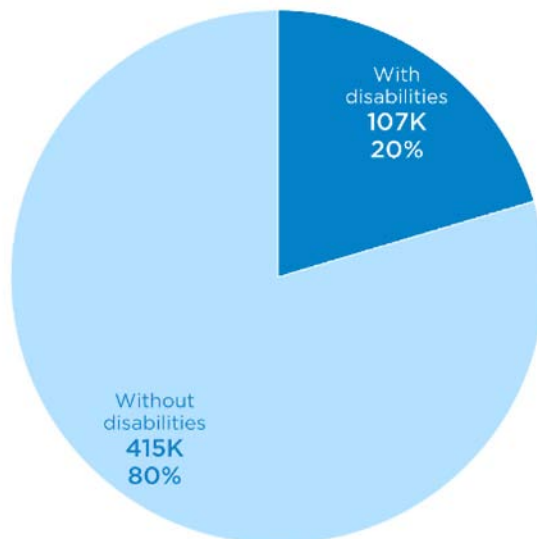
⁵ Poverty rates are based on data from Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

City of Vancouver: Pop. change from 1996 baseline



City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Disabilities, 2017

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability
Table accessed through Community Data Program



Equity-denied communities more likely to experience loneliness⁶

- 46% of people don't report a strong sense of community belonging.
- Seniors, newcomers and young people, are experiencing increased rates of loneliness and isolation region-wide.

Vancouver's population is changing

- In 1996, 44.6% of Vancouverites self-identified as a visible minority – by 2016, this increased to over half the population (51.5%).
- Between 1996 and 2016, the number of seniors (age 65 and older) in Vancouver increased by 46%, double the overall population growth rate.
- An estimated 20% of Vancouverites have a disability—this will likely increase in future.

Indigenous population is urban

95% of Indigenous residents in Vancouver live in neighbourhoods outside the Musqueam reserve (Statistics Canada 2016), increasing the need for cultural and culturally-safe spaces and places in the city to respond to disproportionate impacts of colonization, including the loss of connection to lands, family and culture.

⁶ Vancouver Foundation (2019) *Connect & Engage Mini Reports*

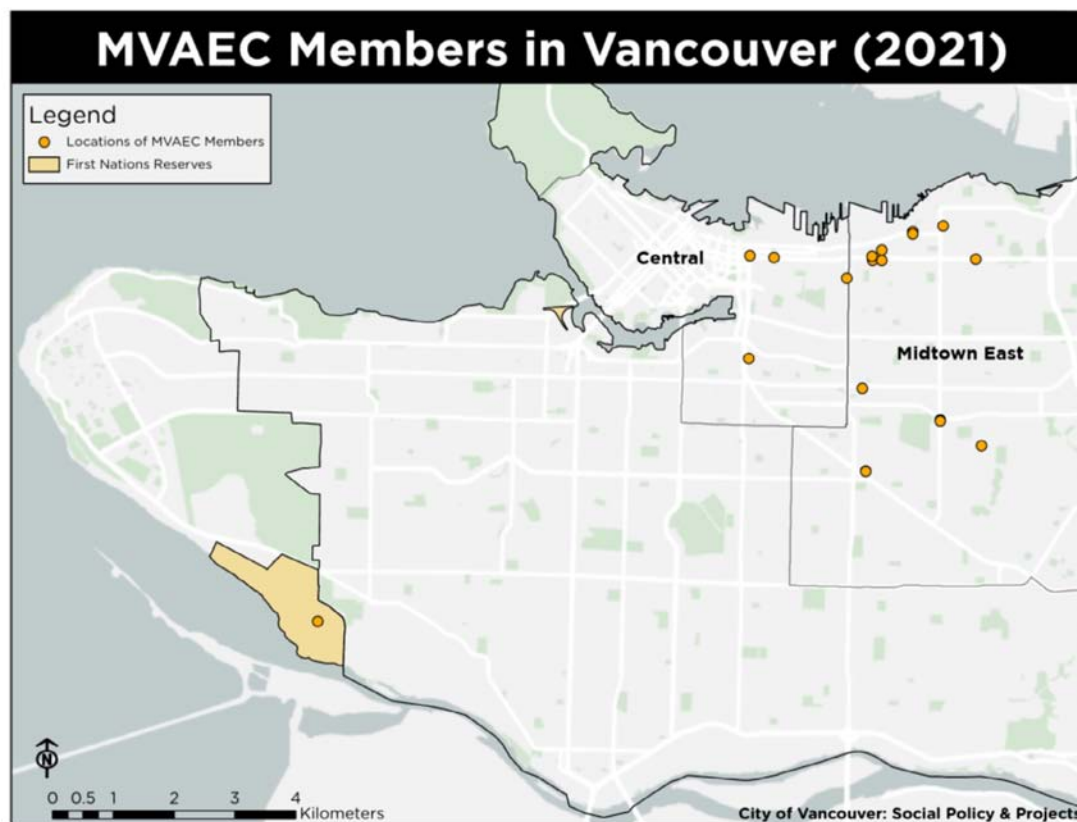
IN METRO VANCOUVER:

1 in 7 
RESIDENTS
IS LONELY

1 in 4 
RESIDENTS IS
ISOLATED

Prioritizing Indigenous-led initiatives and rebuilding efforts driven by and for Indigenous people relies on an empowerment model of service delivery versus a deficit model.

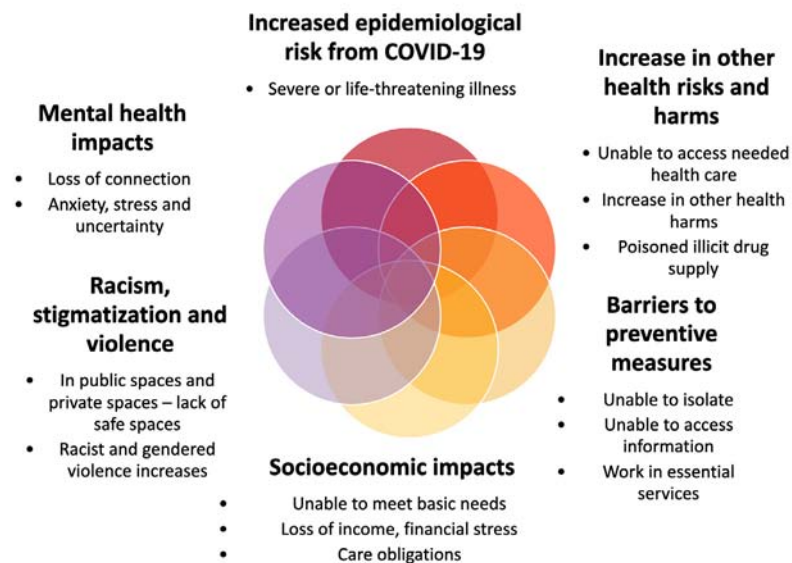
The City continues to work with Urban Indigenous service organizations through a Memorandum of Understanding with Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC), an organization representing over 20 member agencies serving Urban Indigenous populations across Vancouver.





Graphic: Social Policy and Projects Research and Data Team (January 2021) *Populations Disproportionately Impacted by COVID 19: Current State Assessment*. City of Vancouver

COVID-19 Accentuated Inequities & Disproportionate Impacts



Populations Disproportionately Impacted

- As of October 2021, BC unemployment rate for people in racialized groups was estimated to be 6.6%, compared to 4.5% for people not in Indigenous or racialized groups.⁷
- In 2020, Indigenous residents died of overdose at over five times the rate of other BC residents, with Indigenous women dying at nearly ten times the rate of non-Indigenous women.⁸
- Hate crimes incidents increased 97% from 142 incidents in 2019 to 280 in 2020.⁹

⁷ Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey Supplement, October 2021

⁸ First Nations Health Authority, *First Nations Toxic Drug Deaths Doubled During the Pandemic in 2020*, May 27, 2021 <https://www.fnha.ca/about/news-and-events/news/first-nations-toxic-drug-deaths-doubled-during-the-pandemic-in-2020>

⁹ Monojlovic, Drazen (February 2021) *Year end 2020 year-to-date key performance indicators report*. Vancouver Police Board





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Non-profit organizations are essential in fostering social inclusion and connectedness to build social capital, encourage participation and strengthen resilience in the community.”

—Social Non-profit Participant

2. SOCIAL-SERVING SECTOR: POPULATIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED BY SYSTEMIC BARRIERS REQUIRE DISPROPORTIONATE RESOURCING

Non-profit organizations are essential in fostering social inclusion and connectedness to build social capital, encourage participation and strengthen resilience in the community. While governments and funders can play important roles in building and regulating spaces for non-profits, providing grants, and advocating for the importance of social infrastructure, community-based non-profits give purpose to these spaces. Non-profit organizations work by responding to needs in their communities, delivering critical social programs and services to residents, and contributing to vital improvements to the quality of life and economy of the city.

Based on data from BC211's comprehensive directory of social service agencies and other sources, approximately 400 social-serving organizations provide over 2,000 social programs and services within Vancouver.

The reach of non-profits range from serving residents within the local neighbourhood, to Vancouver and regional residents and is diverse in types of service delivery:

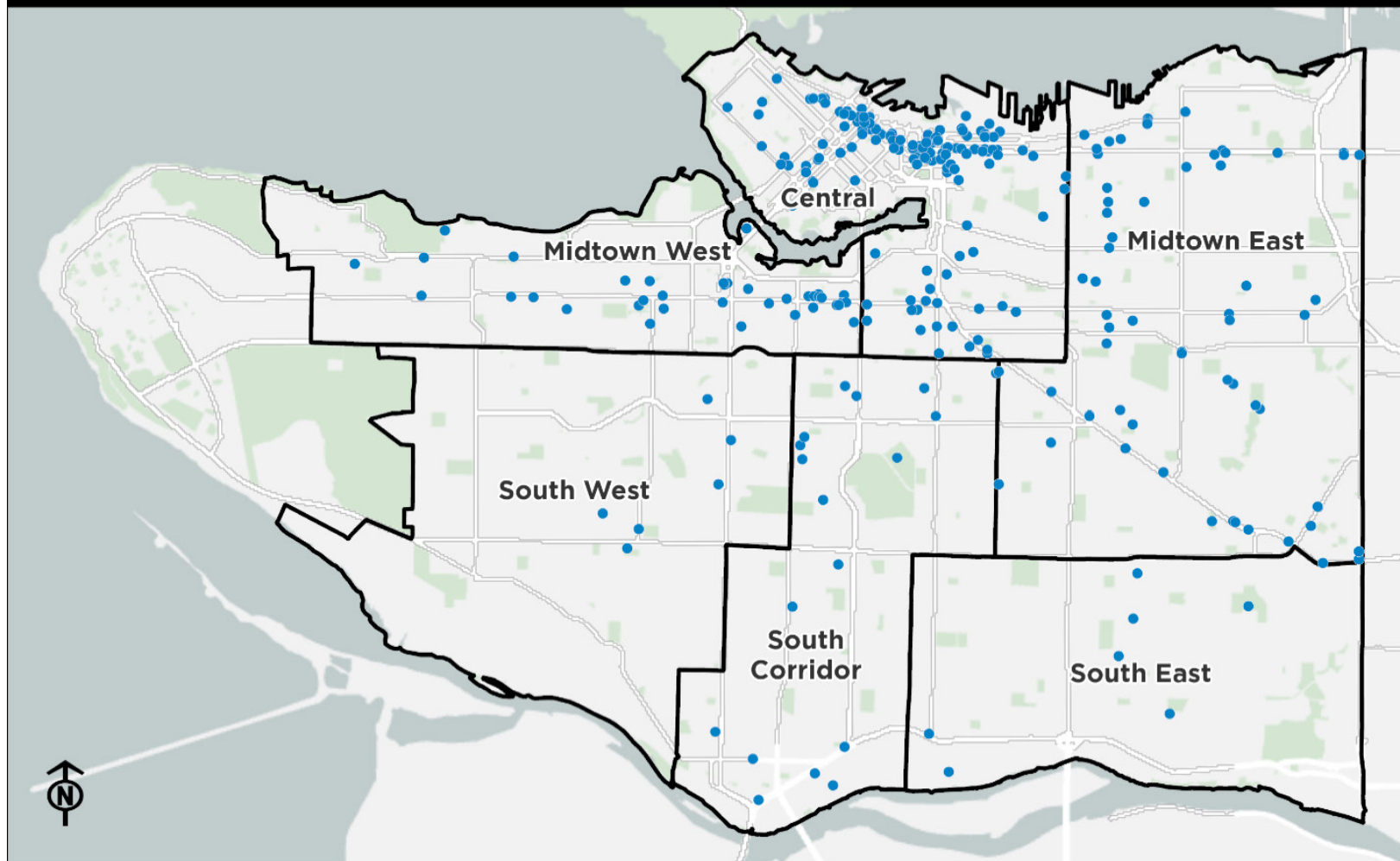
- Over 20 Urban Indigenous-led organizations are members of Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council (MVAEC), leading innovative initiatives within a range of programs for urban Indigenous residents.
- 23 organizations in the DTES Women's Coalition, including allies, have committed to implement a collaborative framework that will decrease and prevent gendered violence against women (especially Indigenous); increase a full continuum of services and support for women's only, -led, -dominant spaces and resources to better reflect gender representation.
- DTES has one of the largest social enterprise ecosystems in North America – For every \$1 invested in social enterprises, \$4.13 in social benefits is generated.¹

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Seniors playing mahjong
Photo: Cedar Cottage Neighbourhood House

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ISSofBC - Vancouver Public Library Outreach initiative
ISSofBC Communications

¹ Buy Social Canada (2020) *Downtown Eastside Social Enterprise Impacts Report 2019*

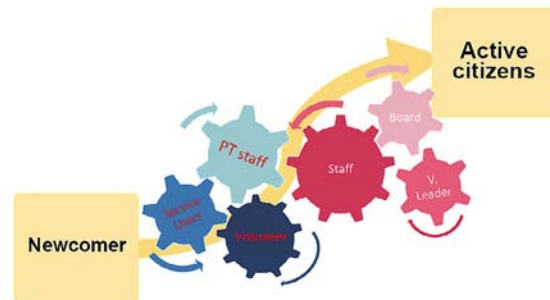
Vancouver Social Service Spaces



- Vancouver is a leader in supporting urban health, including overdose prevention sites, safe injection programs, and safe supply programs.
- Vancouver is a member of the Social Purpose Real Estate (SPRE) Collaborative, focused on improvements for non-profits and social enterprises through strategies and programs.

Pathways to Leadership

NHs build individual capacity while also providing pathways to leadership



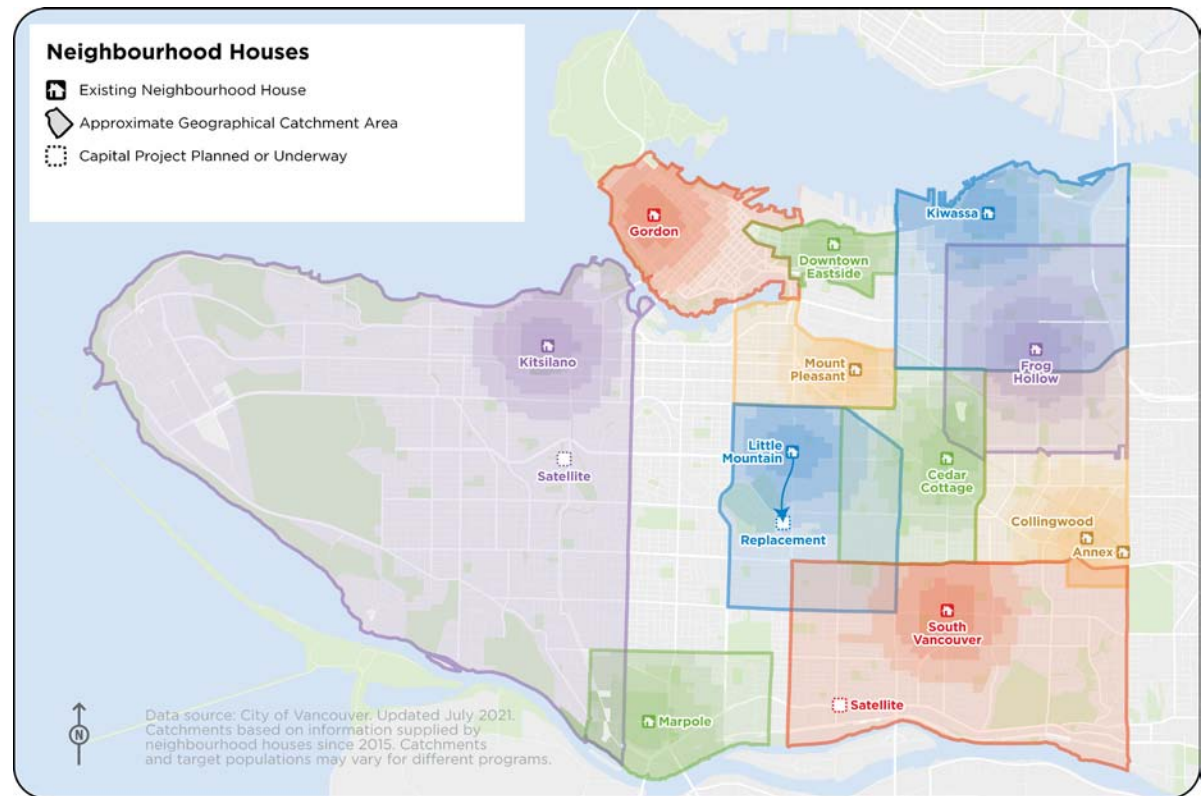
Source: Miu Chung Yan and Sean Lauer, *Neighbourhood Houses in Vancouver*, Presentation, UBC

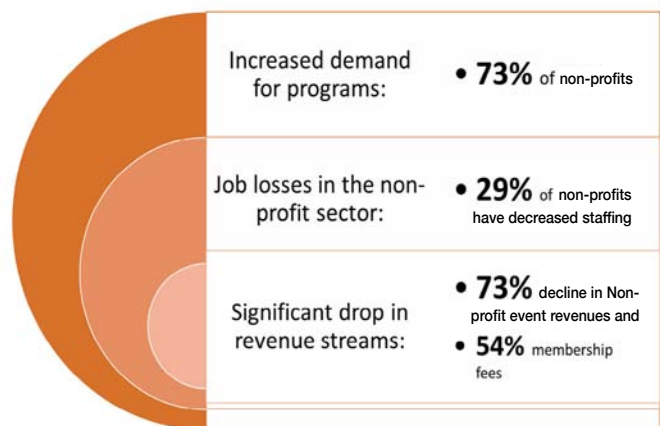
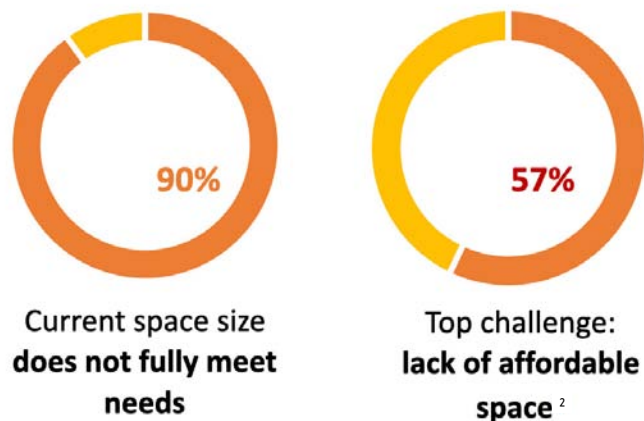
Neighbourhood Houses: Investing in Communities

Neighbourhood Houses (NH) are a vital part of Vancouver's social infrastructure ecosystem. Bringing together people from different backgrounds to build connections and community, these local-serving social service agencies tailored to residents have a history in Vancouver dating back to 1891.

- The 11 NHs in the city have a broad reach with over 200,000 people involved in 444 programs which are split between programs for children, seniors and families.
- Each NH attracts an average of 250 volunteers who contribute an average of 15,000 volunteer hours per year.
- For neighbours who step through the doors of a neighbourhood houses looking for services like childcare, English classes, meals, housing, employment counselling, tutoring and counselling or to volunteer, they can become active citizens and leaders through participation.

Yan, Miu Chung and Lauer, Sean R. (2021) *Neighbourhood Houses: Building Community in Vancouver*





Social-serving Sector: Challenges

Operational Challenges

- Most grants are program-focused and do not provide core funding for administration and operations including space costs.
- CoV grant programs provides more flexibility to cover these costs.

Space Challenges

- Affordability of spaces in immediate and longer-term.
- Unsuitable and Insufficient Space – facility maintenance in aging buildings, Indigenous spaces insufficient.
- Security of tenure - 75% of non-profit respondents of the Space 4 Community survey have only up to 5yr lease term; 24% include renewal terms.

Non-Profit Office and Program Hubs

Co-located centres allow for complementary organizations to collaborate and deliver efficient and effective services to meet community needs.

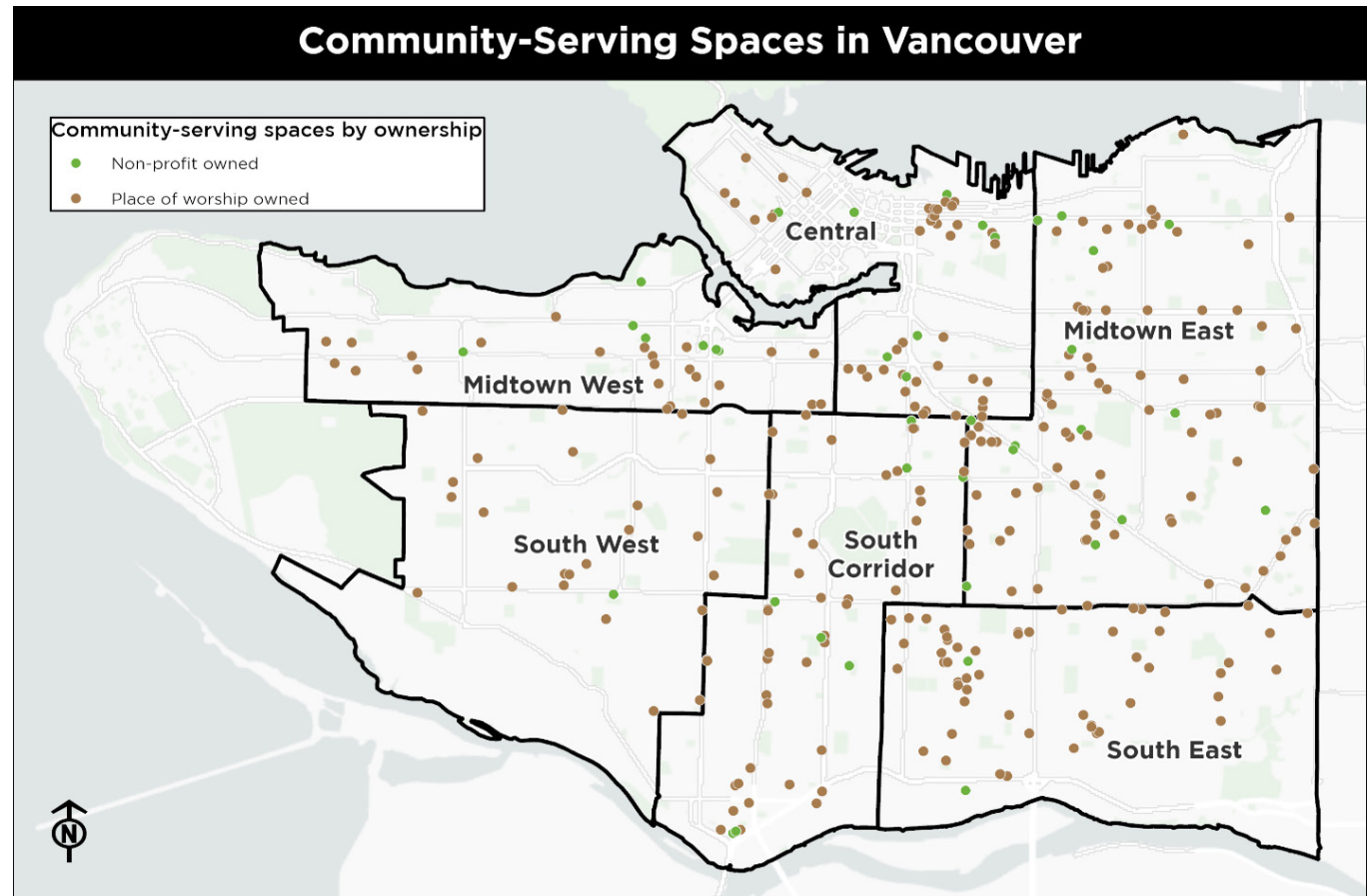
COVID-19 Compounded Inequities in Vancouver

Decreasing Resilience for Non-Profits & Community Serving Sector ³

- Complexity of service demands increasing (e.g. toxicity of drug supply, increased economic and food insecurity, grief and trauma).
- Capacity challenges, including staffing and revenue.

² Social Purpose Real Estate Collaborative (2020) *Space 4 Community* survey results

³ Vantage Point (November 2020) *No Immunity Non-Profit* survey results



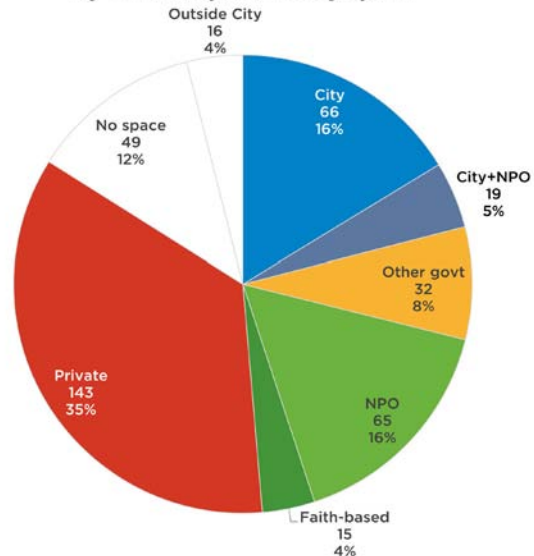
Loss and Displacement – NPO-Owned and Places of Worship Sites

Development pressures pose significant challenges by increasing the risk of displacement of community-serving spaces (CSS) and non-profits in commercial spaces, with loss of these spaces contributing to the shortfall of community services city-wide.

CSS are flexible and multi-use spaces within non-City-owned buildings that support social, cultural, recreational, and community programs and services. Examples of CSS include places of worship, and non-profit owned gathering spaces such as legions, cultural centres, and community halls. Sites identified in the CSS Study had:

- Nearly 2,000 childcare spaces
- Over 60 kitchen permits; and
- 61% were built before 1960

**City of Vancouver Social Service Organizations
by Ownership of Primary Space**



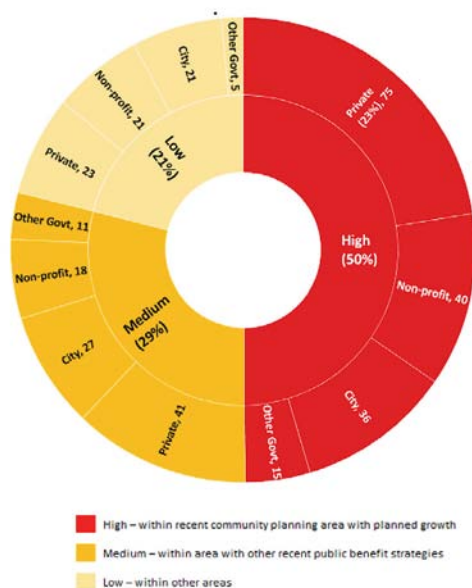
Risk of Redevelopment and Ownership – Displacement of Social NPOs

Risk of displacement is increased with tenants in privately-owned property located in high development areas, which makes up 36% of total social non-profits or 43% of those with a fixed address.

Many high-risk areas have networks or clusters of social non-profit tenants that rely on proximity of partners to deliver key programs to residents. The top reason cited in the *Space 4 Community* survey (2020) for eviction of social non-profits was that the property was going to be redeveloped, renovated or demolished.

Approximately half of social non-profits are located in community plan areas with high development pressures, which may benefit from City incentives to retain or expand key services and spaces shown.

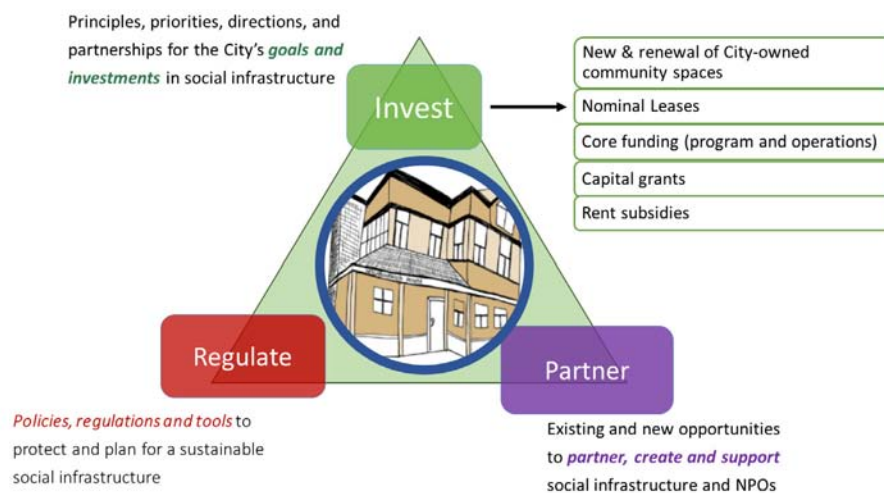
Non-Profits in Development Areas



Invest, Partner, Regulate: Roles of the City

New facilities in operation (2017-2021)

Marpole Family Place | ISS Welcome Centre | 312 Main | MOSAIC | Collingwood NH Annex | Marpole Neighbourhood House | The Lux | Evelyne Saller Centre | Killarney Senior Centre





Killarney Seniors music program
Photo: Killarney Seniors Centre

City investments: 5 year snapshot (2017-2021)

Provided core operating support to 150+ social non-profits annually

- \$36.2M total grants over 5 yrs (average of \$48,000/NP/yr)

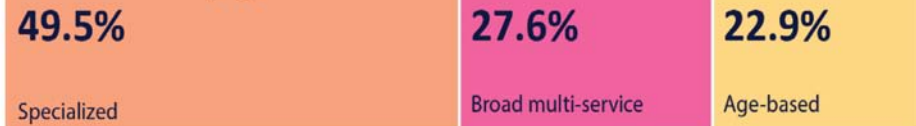
Provided 50+ small capital grants to upgrade existing spaces

- \$500K total grants over 5 yrs

City-owned Current Social Facilities and Spaces

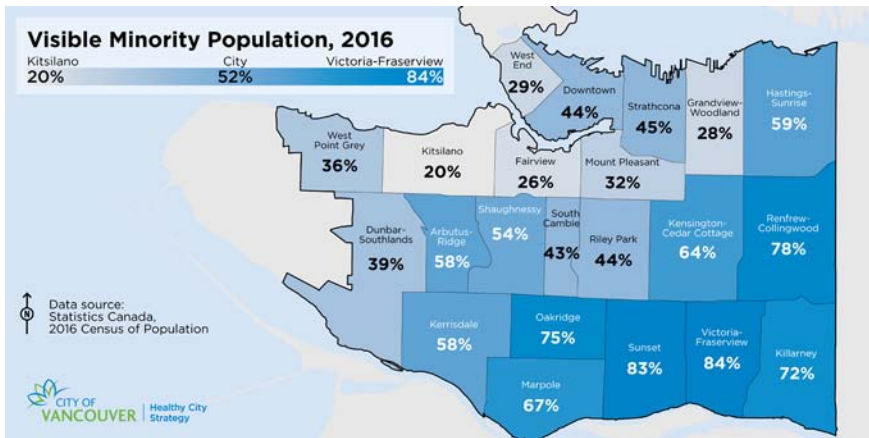
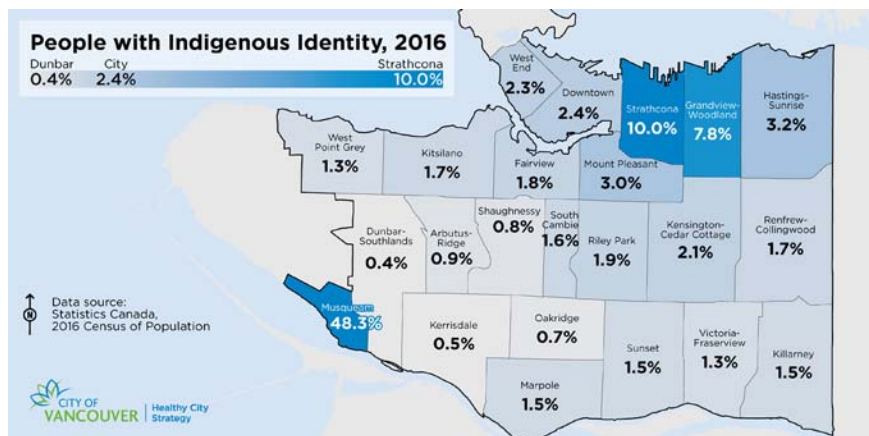


Social Facilities by type





3. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK AREAS AND PROFILES



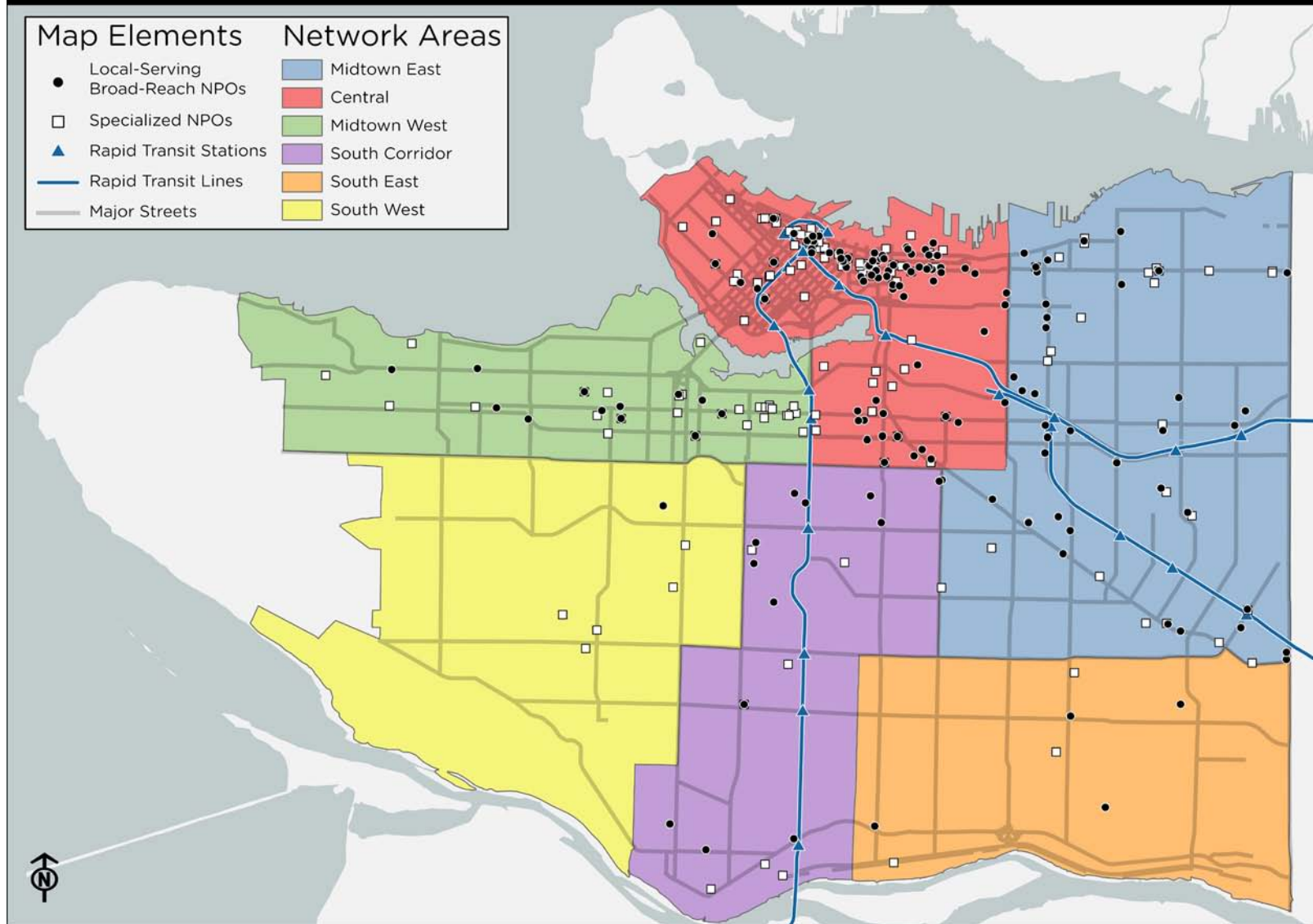
- *Spaces to Thrive* groups Vancouver's neighbourhoods into six service areas, called Network Areas for additional planning and analysis.
- These areas were identified to enable a level of analysis that sits somewhere between the broad scope of a citywide perspective, and the fine-grained detail of a neighbourhood perspective. The public spaces 'in between' are made safer with the anchoring of services.
- Many social service organizations have reach beyond their neighbourhood boundaries, and will collaborate through cross-neighbourhood networks to identify common needs and find ways to meet those needs collectively.
- Neighbourhoods in each of these Network Areas are geographically close, and share commonalities in terms of demographics, population trends, as well as opportunities and challenges for the creation and delivery of social and community facilities.
- Network Areas also attempt to approximate some of the spatial clusters or networks of non-profit or community-serving facilities working together to meet community need.
- Understanding where access gaps exist across the Network Areas for Indigenous, Black and Communities of Colour, persons with disabilities, women and gender diverse and other equity-denied groups is important to recognize when it comes to where to prioritize both broad and specialized services.
- Understanding where gaps exist across types of social infrastructure also informs planning to meet a broad range of needs. For example, need for non-profit office space serves a different need than community food systems infrastructure.

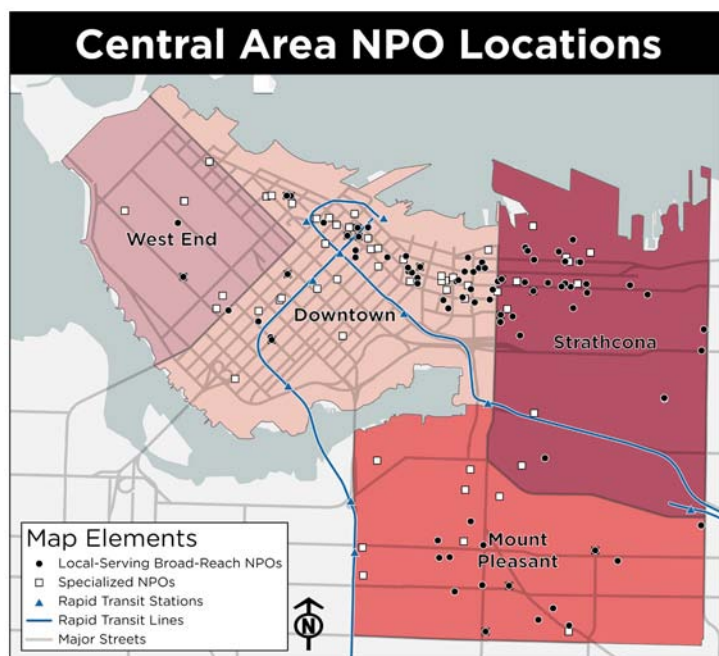
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Child eating breakfast at the Strathcona Breakfast Program

Photo: Strathcona Community Centre

CITYWIDE NPO LOCATIONS





Central Area: West End, Downtown, Mount Pleasant and Strathcona

Social Infrastructure in the Central Area

- Approximately 50% of all organizations listed in our sample of ~400 social non-profit organizations.
- Area with the largest number of social programs in nearly every category.
- More than half of all social enterprises listed in the sample.
- More than half of programs provide organizational capacity-building and admin functions.

Broad-reach programs:

- Residents in Central Area receive the second-best service level in the city in terms of residents per neighbourhood house although facilities have small sizes
- There are roughly even numbers of programs available for children, youth, families seniors and general population.

Equity programs:

- Highest number of programs offering services and support for Indigenous people, people of colour, and other specialized demographics (e.g. women, 2SLGBTQIA).
- By far the most programs dedicated to supporting people experiencing low income or poverty, and high numbers of programs for people with mental health challenges, people experiencing homelessness, employment barriers, food insecurity, or substance use, and people who identify as women.

City Support:

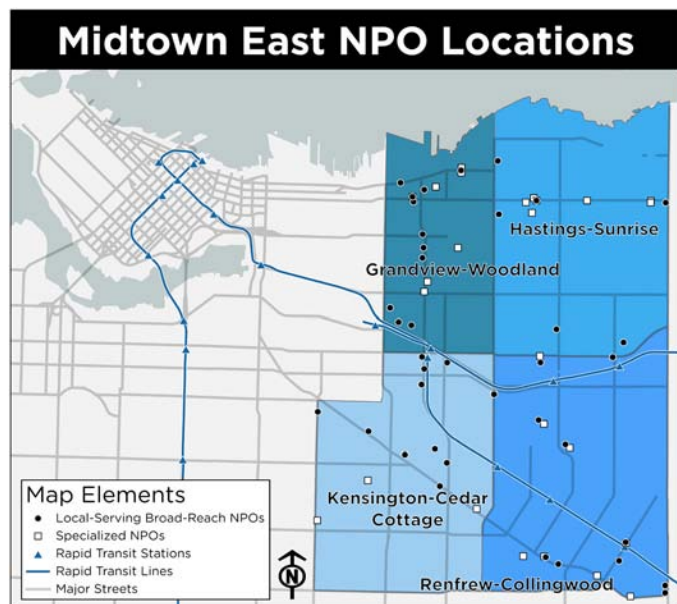
- 41% of social non-profit organizations (84 organizations) in Central Area received facility support and/or core grant support in 2020.
 - 54 non-profit organizations received facility support (such as nominal lease rates in City-owned facilities), and 45 non-profit organizations received core grant funding. 15 of these facilities received both facility and grant support from the City.
- The largest urban farm in Vancouver is located on City-owned land in Mount Pleasant. Among other benefits, this NPO farm provides low-barrier employment for community members experiencing mental health and addictions challenges.



Mural on Downtown eastside Neighbourhood House

Networks or Key Concentrations of Social Services:

- Downtown Eastside, DTES (38 organizations), focusing on programs offering supports for substance use, homelessness, low income and poverty, free and low cost food access, and DTES residents.
- 23 organizations in the DTES Women's Coalition and allies committed to implement a collaborative framework that will decrease and prevent gendered violence against women (especially Indigenous); increase a full continuum of services, support for women's only, -led, dominant spaces and resources to better reflect gender representation.
- Central Business District (22 along West Pender and West Hastings, between Bute and Hamilton) with emphasis on capacity and building/administration, employment, homelessness, and health-related services (supports for chronic health, and mental health).
- Linear networks along Main Street and Kingsway Avenue: 14 organizations located on key arterials in Mount Pleasant, with some focus on children and families, but also including organizations for Indigenous populations, physical disability and anti-violence.
- Chinatown district and Law court district.
- Low access to food and medicine garden (DTES, Downtown, West End). In Strathcona, the Indigenous Food Sovereignty Working Group provides Indigenous food programming (Strathcona Park, Field House).
- Four of the nine farmers markets in Vancouver are in this area and operate on a temporary basis. One additional market in this area was recently closed due to construction.



Midtown East: Grandview Woodland, Hastings-Sunrise, Kensington-Cedar Cottage, Renfrew Collingwood

Social Infrastructure in the Midtown East

- Approximately 20% of the social non-profit sample of ~400 organizations, second to Central Area in terms of largest number of social non-profit organizations.
- Services are well distributed between broad-reach and equity-focused programming, with just over half of all Midtown East programs and services listed as equity-focused.
- Similar to Central Area, Midtown East has a relatively high number of social non-profit organizations which rely on a central, accessible location, including:
 - second-largest number of social enterprises (10 out of 50)
 - second-largest number of non-profit organizations
 - non-profit organizations that provide organizational capacity-building and administrative functions
- One summer farmers market and one winter farmers market are located in this area and operate on a temporary basis.

Broad-Reach programs:

- Midtown East has the second-largest number of broad-reach facilities in any area (second to Central). Midtown East has the best service level in terms of neighbourhood houses per capita, as well as the greatest amount of neighbourhood house space per capita.
- While above average in the number of facilities for seniors, youth and families, Midtown East also has the highest population of these age groups, which results in increased demand for these age/stage-of-life services in the area.



Kiwassa Neighbourhood House exterior
Photo: Vivian Wong

Equity programs:

- Compared to other areas, Midtown East has a relatively high proportion of services dedicated to equity services; about half of those equity services (or ~25% of all services) are dedicated to Indigenous people, immigrants and refugees and people of colour.
- Midtown East also has a higher than average number of equity services that address basic needs, including services for people experiencing mental health challenges, poverty/low-income, and substance use, second only to Central area.

City Support:

- Approximately 45% of social non-profit organizations in Midtown East (34) received facility support or a core-funding grant from the City, the second-highest amount of City support in 2020.
 - 21 organizations received City facility support, and 22 organizations received core funding grants from the City. Nine received facility and grant support.
- Numerous community gardens are located on City and Park Board land, though demand exists for additional land for this use.

Networks or Key Concentrations of Social Services:

- Minor spatial networks in this area include linear networks on East Hastings, Commercial Drive, Kingsway and along Expo and Millennium Skytrain Lines, emphasizing the importance of access to arterials and transit.
- Three of these neighbourhood houses (Cedar Cottage, Collingwood and Collingwood Annex) are located right on the border of the South East Area and provide service to some of those residents.



Kitsilano Neighbourhood House exterior
Photo: Rebecca Blissett

Midtown West: West Point Grey, Kitsilano, Fairview

Social Infrastructure in Midtown West

Broad-reach programs:

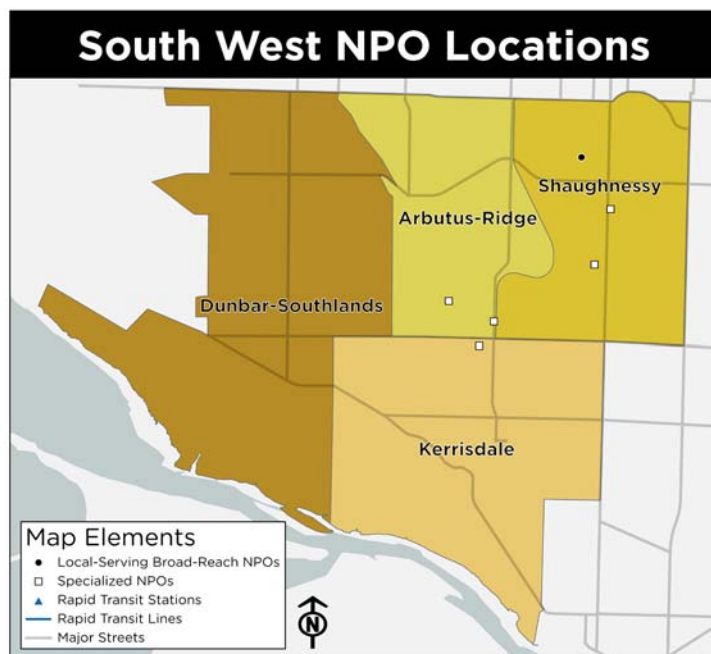
- Of the modest number of social service programs in Midtown West, approximately three-quarters are considered to deliver broad-reach services to age-specific or general populations.
 - The Kitsilano Neighbourhood House, recently renewed in 2015, is the only neighbourhood house facility serving this area, so neighbourhood house service levels are currently among the lowest in the city; however per-capita services for seniors facilities and family places ranks high.
- Needs for children, families and seniors may continue to change in future, as population shifts continue. In recent years, there has been notable growth in the seniors population of Fairview and West Point Grey. Fairview, and particularly Kitsilano have also shown continued growth in recent years in the population of children and families, despite citywide trends in the opposite direction.
- This area has a lower concentration of food and medicine gardens compared to midtown east and central. It has no community food markets, and very few free and low cost food programs.
- One farmers market is located in this area and operates on a temporary basis.

City Support:

- 14% of social non-profit organizations in Midtown West (3 organizations) received facility support or core funding grants from the City (1 nominal lease facility, 2 grants), one of the areas with lowest incidence and proportion of City support.

Networks, Minor spatial clusters in this area include:

- Hospital District:** organizations surrounding Vancouver General Hospital, between West 8 and West 12th between Cambie and Fir.
- Linear networks:** West 4th and West Broadway through Kitsilano and Point Grey.



Arbutus Neighbourhood House and adult day centre
Photo: DIALOG / Larco Developments

South West: Dunbar-Southlands, Arbutus Ridge, Shaughnessy, Kerrisdale

Social Infrastructure in the South West

- South West area is tied with South East for housing the lowest number and share of organizations in the 400-organizational sample; as a result, it is difficult to provide analysis of the existing services, as there are too few organizations from which to draw trends or conclusions.
- This area has a very low concentration of food and medicine gardens, no community food markets, and few free and low cost food programs. There are no farmers markets, although some farms in Southlands offer farm gate sales.

Broad and Equity services:

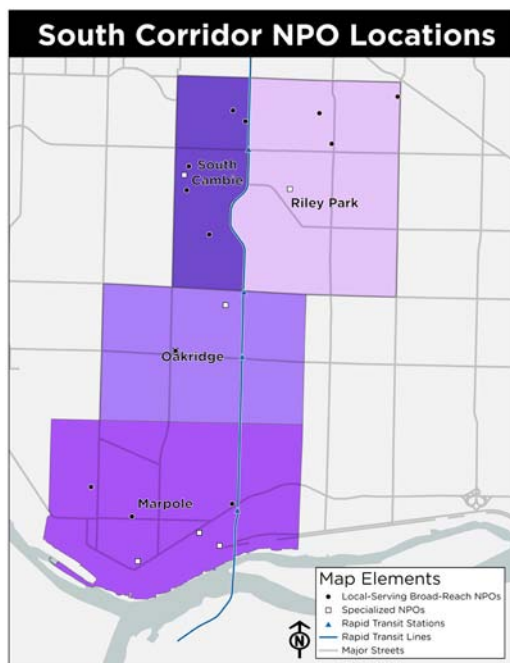
- Social needs in this area are likely to be unserved or underserved in all aspects of broad services, except for slightly above average for seniors-primary services (2 organizations).

City Support:

- 1 out of 7 social non-profit organizations located in South West received City facility support, and no South West non-profit organizations received core funding grants. This area is with South East for the area with lowest number of organizations, as well as the lowest amount of City support.

Clusters:

- Hospital district: a small number of organizations can be found on the eastern border of this area, linked to the cluster found in South Cambie near BC Children's Hospital, and adding strength to the concept that hospitals may provide a 'sticky factor' in determining the location of some non-profit services, particularly those providing health-related supports.
- Three agencies are also located near W 41st Avenue and West Boulevard. This is the current location of the ASK (Arbutus/Shaugnessy/Kerrisdale) Friendship Society, as well as the Kerrisdale Community Centre; as social infrastructure in this area develops, clusters of non-profits in this area may continue to grow, particularly for seniors and general programming drawn by the existence of these well-established organizations.



Marpole Oakridge Family Place exterior
Photo: Marpole Oakridge Family Place

South Corridor: South Cambie, Riley Park, Oakridge, Marpole

Social Infrastructure in the South Corridor

- A modest number of social non-profits (~5% of all social non-profits in the sample) are located in the South Corridor, which puts the area at a tie with Midtown West for the third highest number of social non-profits in the city (and following Central and Midtown East).
- One winter farmers market and one summer farmers market is located in this area and operate on a temporary basis.

Broad reach programs:

- Residents in South Corridor are relatively well-served by the two local neighbourhood houses (NH) (Little Mountain and Marpole), ranking third best service in terms of residents per neighbourhood house after Midtown East and Central areas.
- South Corridor also comes in second best for service in terms of neighbourhood house square footage-per-resident, despite the average size the South Corridor neighbourhood houses (8,700 sq.ft) being smaller than the citywide average (12,000 sq. ft.).
- Marpole has undergone recent renovations (2019) and an expanded Little Mountain NH replacement is currently under construction.
- However, expected growth in housing and population along the Cambie Corridor means that additional services will be required, and social infrastructure commitments have been included in the planned growth of these neighbourhoods. The presence of rapid transit (Millennium Line) through this area also indicates potential for the success of additional broad-based services.

Equity programs:

- Organizations in the area tend to focus on broad-reach services, including age/stage of life programming for children, families, seniors and youth.
- A handful of programs are available for immigrants and refugees, and people experiencing chronic illness (other than mental health).

City Support:

- 33% of social non-profits in South Corridor (7 organizations) received facility support or core funding grants from the City of Vancouver.
- A one-acre urban farm location has been secured on Park Board land at the Pearson Dogwood redevelopment.

Clusters:

- A sparse cluster in the northern portion of this area, roughly around BC Children's Hospital (Granville Street to Heather Street), with a focus on health-related social supports.
- Another sparse cluster in the south along SW Marine Drive, one of the major arterials in this area.



Entrance to Killarney Seniors Centre
Photo: City of Vancouver

Next page:
First United Church interior
Photo: NSDA Architects

South East: Sunset, Victoria-Fraserview, Killarney

Social Infrastructure in the South East

- With only 7 organizations listed as being based in South East, the area has one of the lowest number of social non-profits in our sample size (n-405), accounting for 2% of the organizations in the sample.
- This area is tied with South West for lowest number and share of social non-profits; as a result, it is difficult to provide analysis of the existing services, as they are too few organizations from which to draw many trends or conclusions.
- This area has a very low concentration of food and medicine gardens, no farmers markets or community food markets, and very few free and low cost food programs.

Broad and Equity services:

- This area includes four (60%) broad-reach organizations offering programs and support for a range of populations and ages: South Vancouver Neighbourhood House (SVNH), South Vancouver Family Place (SVFP), Killarney Community Centre, and Victoria Community Hall.

City Support:

- While South East is tied with South West for the area with the fewest number of social organizations in the sample, it has a higher incidence of City support for those organizations, with three of the seven social non-profits located in the South East receiving City support through facility or core funding grants.

Clusters:

- Of the seven social infrastructure organizations listed in South East, four are located in Victoria Fraserview, including SVNH, SVFP, the Starting Over Society (mental health) and Victoria Community Hall. A few organizations are located along South West Marine Drive; though too few to determine a trend. SW Marine is one of the main arterials across this area.



The 10-year **Social Infrastructure Strategy** provides a framework and pathway for the City to support social infrastructure - the social-serving and community non-profit organizations (NPO) sector and spaces through its various roles as investor, regulator, and advocate, and working together with our partners. The Strategy allows for flexibility and adaptability to build on as it strives to meet changing needs through to the next 30 years.

The overall vision of the strategy is that Vancouver residents, especially those that face systemic barriers, can access spaces to gather and participate in programs and services to meet their diverse needs in a dynamic and changing city.

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