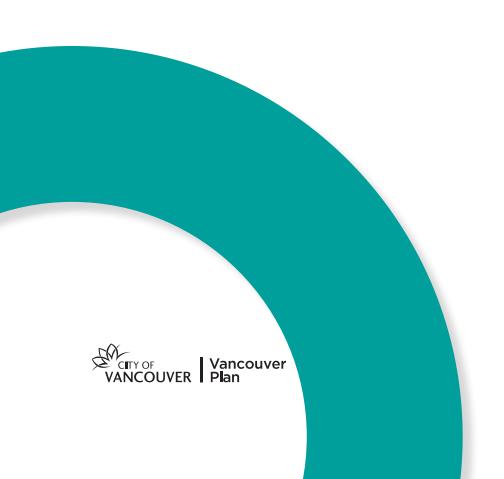
VANCOUVER PLAN SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT:

DATA, MAPS AND GRAPHICS



Acknowledging the unceded homelands of the xwməθkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations

This place is the unceded and ancestral homelands of the həndəminəm and Skwxwú7mesh speaking Peoples—the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations—and has been traditionally stewarded by them since time immemorial.

This document relies on various sources of data. Given the negative impacts of ongoing dispossession of Indigenous Peoples' lands, colonialism and the lasting impacts of Canada's Residential School system, the current data on Indigenous populations does not provide a complete picture. More work needs to be done to address data gaps, collect disaggregated data and better plan for the needs of Indigenous populations. The Census and other governmental data sources need to be supplemented with other sources of

knowledge within Indigenous communities to fully understand challenges and needs.

The maps in this document use boundaries derived from municipal boundaries, Census geographies, local areas, and others. While rich and comprehensive data sources are available within these boundaries, they often reinforce colonial practices. While looking at these maps, remember that these lands continue to be occupied by settlers, and Indigenous Peoples face ongoing dispossession and colonial violence. Despite systematic and institutional efforts to eradicate their communities and cultures, the resilience, strength, and wisdom of Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh have allowed them to revitalize their languages and cultures, and exercise sovereignty over their lands.

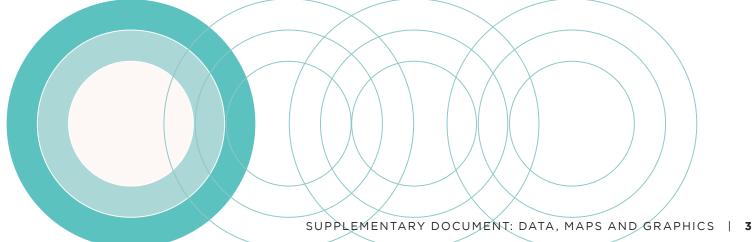


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DATA MARS AND GRAPHICS RELATING TO THE FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Reconciliation.... Equity..... Resilience

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this supplementary document

Directions in the Vancouver Plan were created using several inputs, including engagement, approved Council policy, technical analysis and data. This document highlights some of the key data inputs used. This data helps identify what is working well, and what is not working well. It has directly influenced policies and directions in the Plan. Its purpose is to help the reader better understand the topics

covered in the Vancouver Plan and to draw connects from data to policy.

Icon indicates a related direction. For example:

Related Direction:



1.1 Housing Need

A growing and changing city

Like all cities, Vancouver is constantly evolving. The data used in this document represents a moment in time and uses the data that was available at the time of publishing. As the city grows and changes, data can quickly become out of date. Notably, much of the data used here was collected before the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the future, existing data sets will be updated and new data sets will become available. In particular, new Census 2021 data will become gradually available through 2022 and 2023. Please continue to check in on the Vancouver Plan and other City of Vancouver planning processes for updated data as it becomes available.

A note on data

Quantitative data sources are important tools for building knowledge and understanding. However, they also leave a lot of information out. Additionally, people's identities are multi-dimensional, intersectional and subjective, but any method of quantifying identities at a population level must impose categories. Creating these categories is neither neutral nor value-free, and risks being reductive, stigmatizing and exclusionary.

This document draws from a number of data sources, including the Census. There are a number of important topics not included in the Census or other available data sets, such as ability, sexual

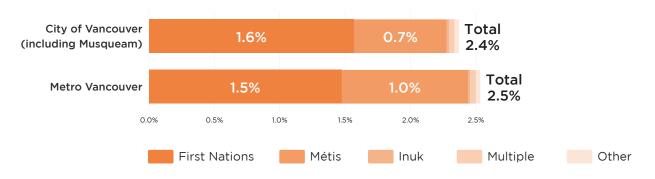
orientation, wealth, or health. Readers are encouraged to supplement the Census and other data sources with the lived experiences of individuals, which can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

The Musqueam community, geographically located in the southwest part of the city, is included within the boundaries of the City of Vancouver, but is administratively self-governing. Some statistical data for Musqueam is included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area, but it is not included in Census information published for the City of Vancouver Census subdivision, unless otherwise noted.

RECONCILIATION

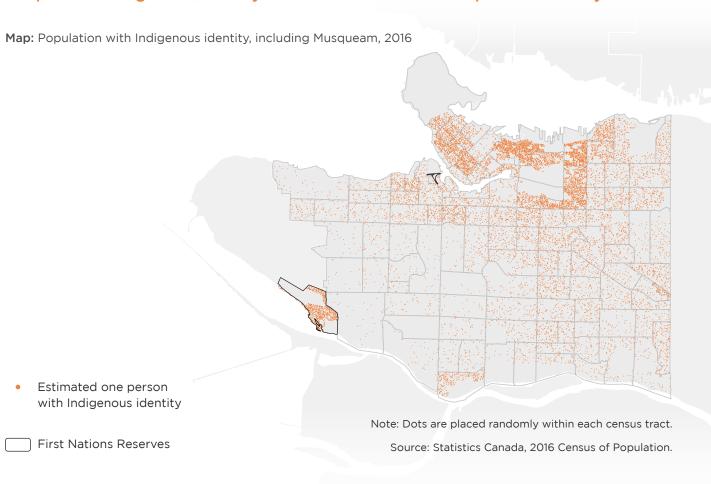
People with Indigenous identity make up 2.4% of the population in Vancouver.

Graph: Population with Indigenous identity, including Musqueam, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

People with Indigenous identity are concentrated in some parts of the city.

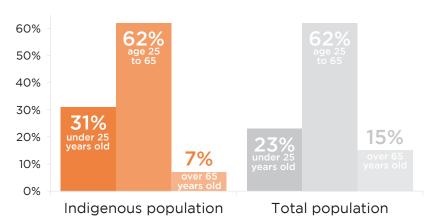


Indigenous Peoples population is growing faster and is younger than the non-Indigenous population.

Infographic: Growth of Indigenous population and total population, 2006-2016



Graph: Age of Indigenous population and total population, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 Census of Population.

These are some organizations, services and/or facilities focused on supporting and providing health, social, community services to urban Indigenous communities.

Map: Indigenous-focused organizations, services and facilities



Indigenous organizations

Council member

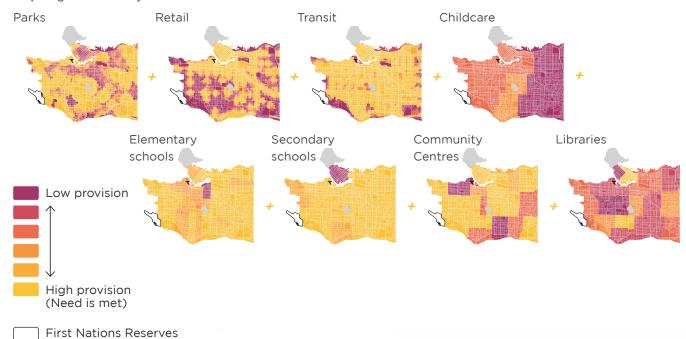
First Nations Reserves

Source: Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council; City of Vancouver.

EQUITY

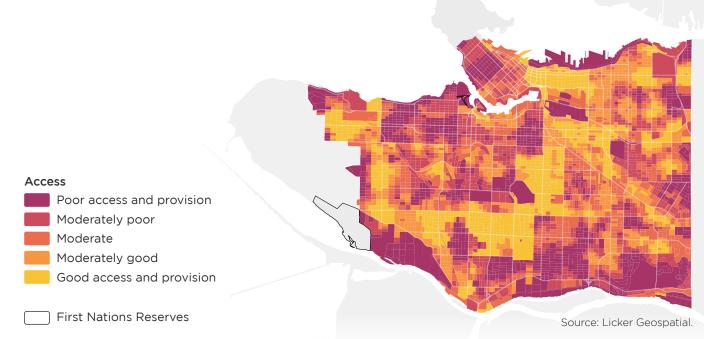
These are eight commonly used services and amenities. Some parts of the city are better served than others.

Map: Eight commonly used services and amenities



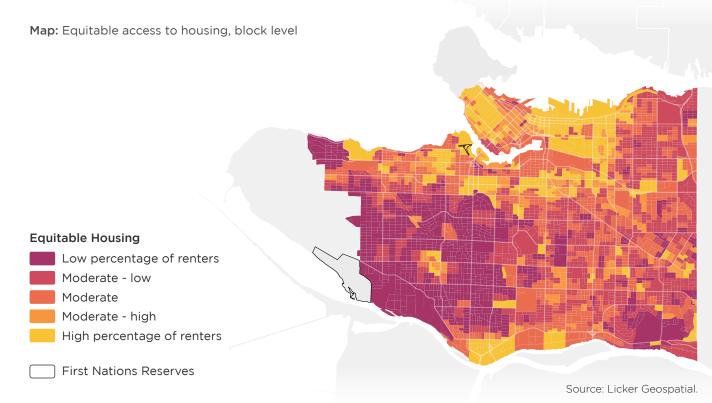
Access to amenities and services is measured by combining the eight maps above.

Map: Access to amenities and services, block level



The equitable access score is a relative score considering the following: childcare capacity by neighbourhood, school catchment capacity (secondary and elementary), areas close to rapid and frequent transit, areas close to retail (>40,000 sq.ft.), square footage per resident for neighbourhood community centres and libraries, and park space per 1000 residents in a 10-minute walk. Measures were normalized where having a met need resulted in a score of 1 for that criterion and unmet needs decayed in magnitude from the met need threshold.

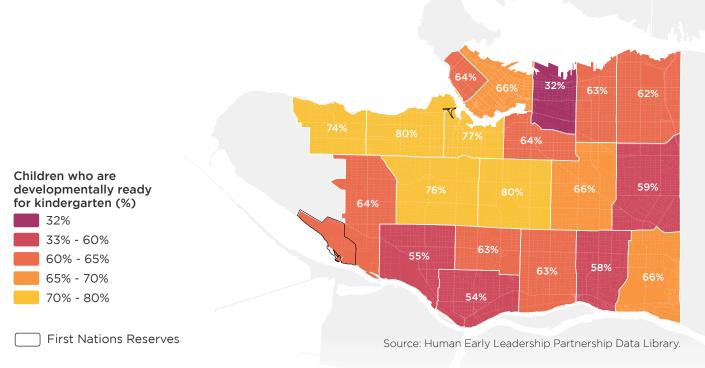
Renters are excluded from many parts of the city.

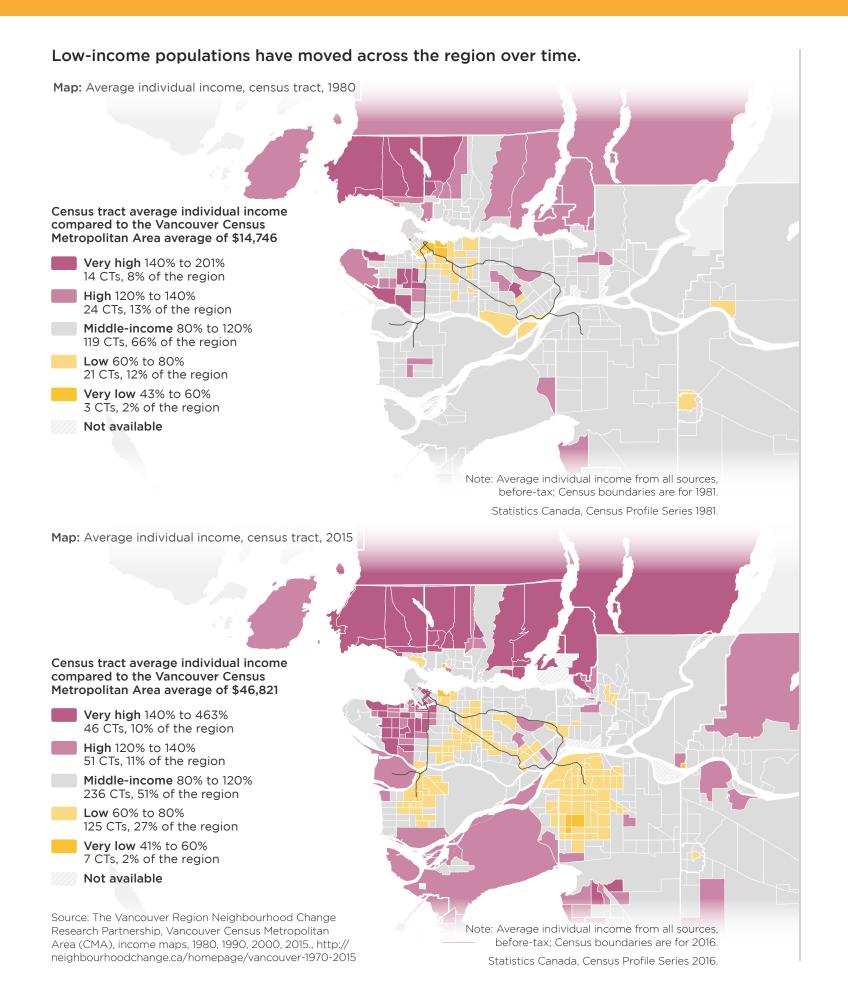


The equitable access to housing map shows areas that have a high concentration of renters in yellow and a low concentration of renters in red.

Children in Vancouver's north-west neighbourhoods are more likely to be developmentally ready for school.

Map: School readiness, local area





Vancouver is one of the most diverse cities in the world.

Infographic: Average individual income, census tract, 1980



52% RACIALIZED POPULATIONS

Visible minority groups make up the majority of the city. The most common visible minority population groups are Chinese, South Asian and Filipino.



42% IMMIGRANT POPULATION

The most common places of birth for immigrants in Vancouver are China, the Philippines and Hong Kong.



SPEAK A NON-ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE LANGUAGE

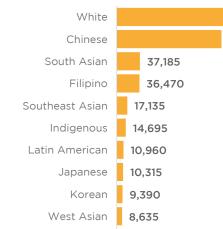
The original languages of the area now called Vancouver are hənqəminəm and Skwxwu7mesh. Today, the most common non-English mother tongue languages are Cantonese, Mandarin and Tagalog.

Graph: Racial Identity

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

The term "racialized populations" is used to describe data that is derived from the Census category titled "visible minority." It is recognized that the use of the "visible minority" category in the Census makes large generalizations about communities that are vastly different.

About 46% of the City of Vancouver's population are identified as white. The city houses about 167 thousand Chinese residents. 37 thousand South Asian residents and 36 thousand Filipino residents.



Black **6,350**

Multiple 11,065

Arab

Other

2,965

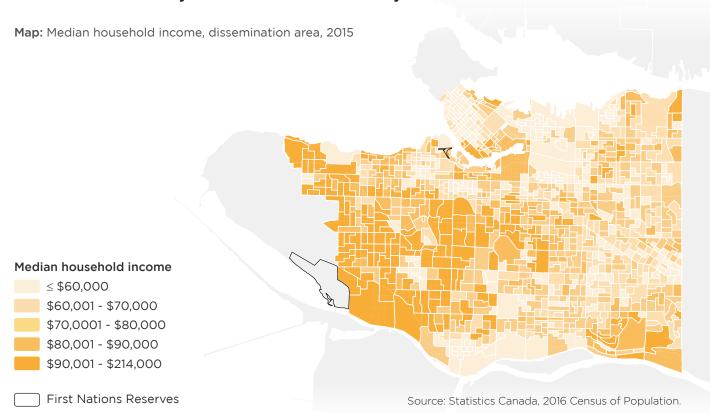
1,500

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

285,860

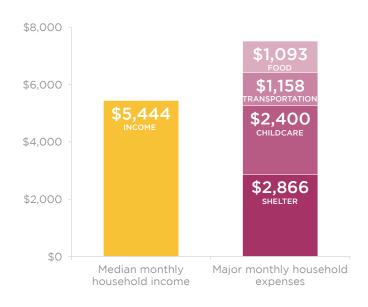
167,325

Incomes are unevenly distributed across the city.



Major household expenses leave little to spare.

Graph: An estimate of major monthly expenses for a family of four



Shelter: \$2,866/month. This is the average rent for a three- or more bedroom home in Vancouver.1

Childcare: \$2,400/month. This is the average cost of having one child aged three to five (\$1,000 a month) and one aged newborn to three year old (\$1,400 a month) in licensed, full-day childcare in Vancouver.²

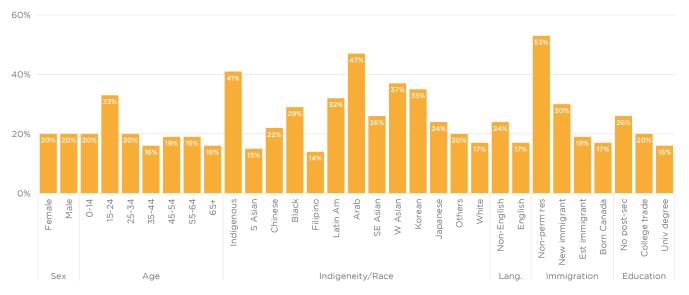
Transportation: \$1,158/month. This is an estimate of spending on public and private transportation for households in B.C.³

Food: \$1,093/month. This is an estimate of the monthly food costs for a family of four in Vancouver.⁴

- 1 Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation, 2021.
- 2 Childcare Fee Review West Coast Child Care Resource Centre, 2019.
- 3 Statistics Canada, Household Spending in BC, 2017.
- 4 BC Centre for Disease Control.

Systems of oppression can mean that some groups experience poverty at higher rates.

Graph: Poverty rate by indicated demographics

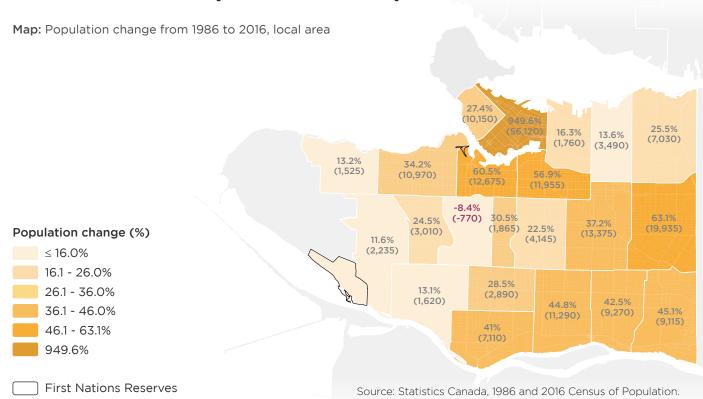


Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program.

Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Vancouver, Indigenous and Black residents are much more likely to experience poverty than other residents. Newcomers have higher poverty rates than established immigrants or Canadianborn residents.

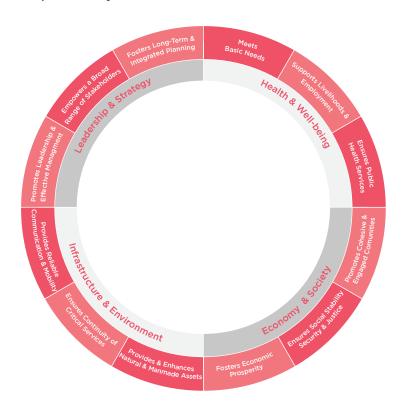
Growth has been unevenly distributed in the city.



RESILIENCE

Resilience is multi-dimensional.

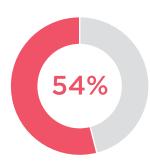
Graph: The City Resilience Framework

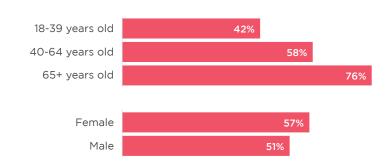


Source: City Resilience Index, Arup.

Only 54% of Vancouver residents have a strong sense of community belonging.

Graph: People who report a strong sense of community belonging





Source: My Health, My Community, 2014.

In this survey, people were asked to identify as male, female, transvariant or transgender, or prefer not to answer. The number of transvariant or transgender was too low to report out.

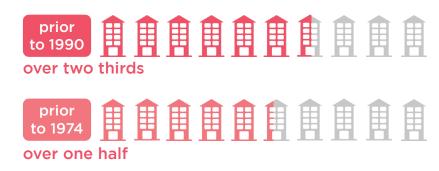
The 2019 land value of buildings and properties in Vancouver's floodplain

\$28.6B

Source: City of Vancouver; BC Assessment 2019

Over two thirds of Vancouver buildings were built prior to 1990 and over half prior to 1974, meaning a majority of buildings potentially vulnerable to damage in an earthquake.

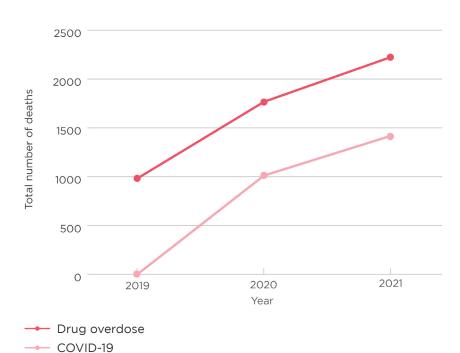
Infographic: Proportion of buildings built before 1990 and 1974:



Source: City of Vancouver, Seismic Risk Reduction for Existing Buildings, 2021.

While a direct comparison cannot be made as the situations differ, drug overdose deaths have risen alongside COVID-19 deaths.

Graph: Drug overdose and COVID-19 deaths over time

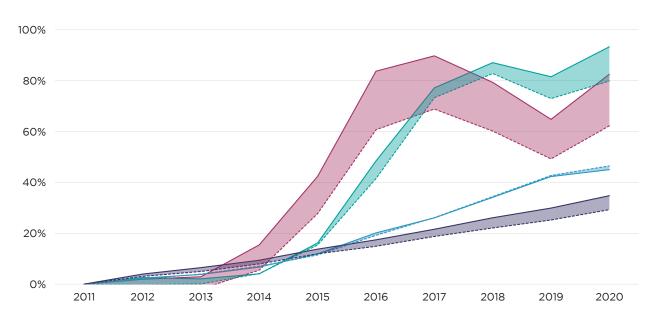


Source: BC Coroners Service report: Illicit Drug Toxicity Deaths in BC January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2021, p4; BCCDC, British Columbia (BC) COVID-19 Situation Report Week 1: January 3 - January 9, 2021, p9; BCCDC, British Columbia (BC) COVID-19 Situation Report Week 52: December 26- January 01, 2022, p7.

HOUSING

Incomes have not increased at the same pace as housing costs.

Graph: % Change in housing costs and median income, 2011-2020



--- Vancouver

---- Metro Vancouver

Apartment sales price

Detached home sale price

Average apartment rent

Median income for all family units

Related Direction:



In 2016, 29% of renter families and 8% of owner families deemed their housing unsuitable, typically meaning there are too few bedrooms. Since the approval of Housing Vancouver in 2017, 50% of housing units approved have been family sized (2+ bedrooms).

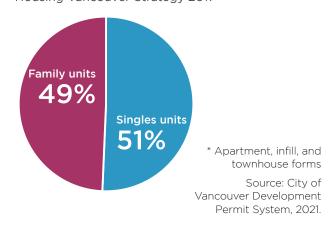
Related Direction:

Geographic Equity & Housing Diversity

Note: 2020 income data is a projection based on 2019 data adjusted as per average annual CPI.

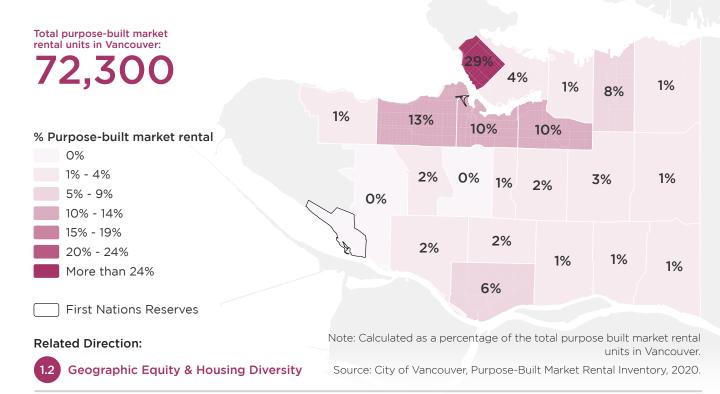
Source: Sales Prices drawn from benchmark prices from MLS Home Price Index in October of each respective year. CMHC 2020 Rental Market Report, Statistics Canada Income Statistics Division, Taxfiler Median income is shown for all family units.

Graph: Approved housing* by unit type since Housing Vancouver Strategy 2017



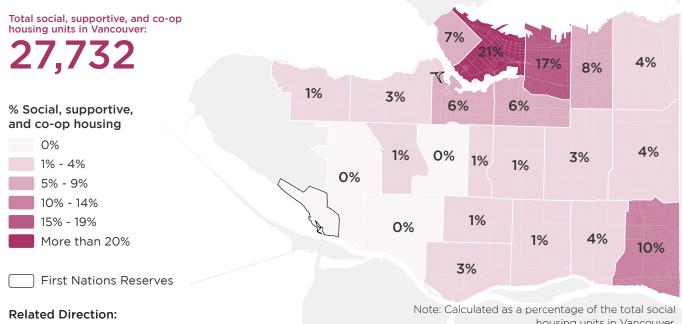
Rental housing options are unevenly distributed across the city.

Map: Purpose-built market rental housing as a % of all purpose-built market rental housing in Vancouver, local area, 2020



Social, supportive, and co-op housing options are unevenly distributed across the city.

Map: Social, supportive, and co-op housing units as a % of all social, supportive, and co-op housing units in Vancouver, local area, 2020

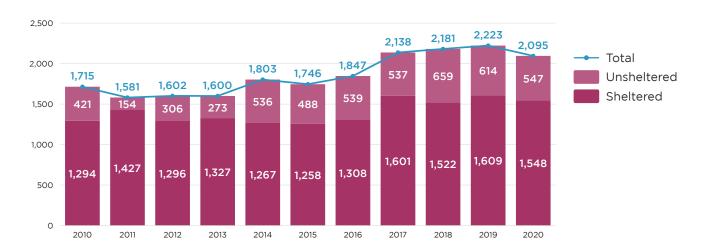


Geographic Equity & Housing Diversity

housing units in Vancouver. Source: City of Vancouver, Non-Market Inventory 2020.

Homelessness has gradually increased over time; over 2,000 people were without a home in 2020.

Graph: Sheltered and unsheltered homeless population trends, 2010-2020



Source: City of Vancouver Homeless Counts.

Related Direction:



Over half of Vancouver households rent their home. Renters tend to have a lower median income than people who own their home.

Graph: Renter and owner households



MEDIAN INCOME OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS \$50,250

MEDIAN INCOME OF OWNER HOUSEHOLDS \$88,431

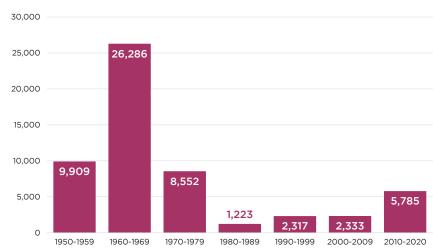
Related Direction:

Rental Housing

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

There has been limited new construction of secure, purpose-built rental in recent decades, with a modest increase in construction only in recent years. Over 80% of Vancouver's purposebuilt rental housing was constructed prior to 1980; it is both in high demand and in need of renewal.

Graph: Completed secured rental housing units by decade of construction in Vancouver

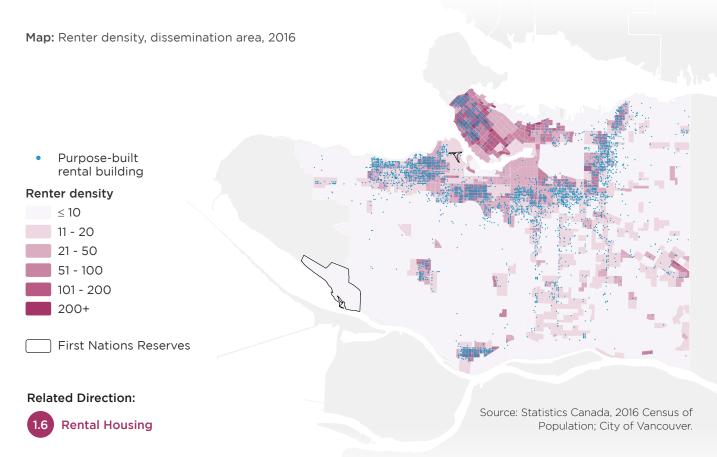


Related Direction:



Source: City of Vancouver, Purpose-Built Market Rental Inventory, 2020.

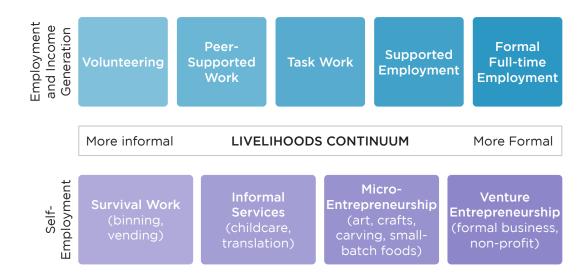
Purpose-built rental buildings and renter populations are concentrated in the downtown and midtown areas and on some arterials.



ECONOMY

People make their living in different ways.

Infographic: Livelihoods continuum



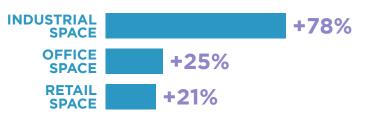
Related Directions:

- **Affordable Spaces**
- **Local-Serving and Small Businesses**
- **Shared Prosperity**

Source: City of Vancouver.

Vancouver experiences very high demand for industrial space - vacancy is at an all-time low, and rents have increased.

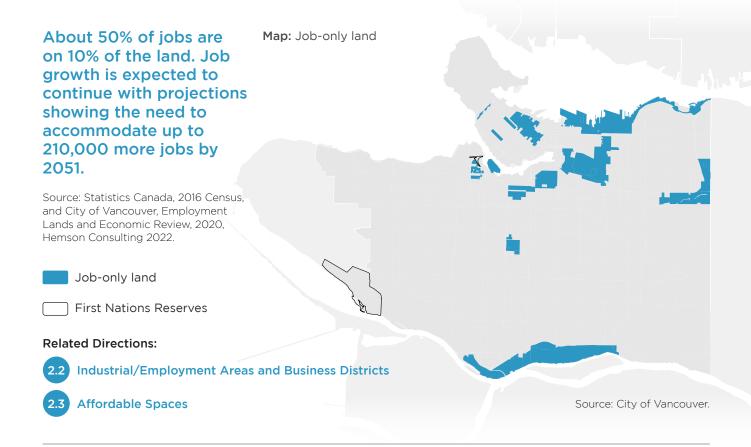
Graph: Increase in net asking rents from 2015 to 2022



Related Directions:

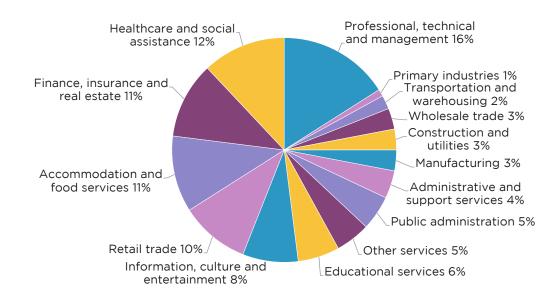
- Industrial/Employment Areas and Business District
- Affordable Spaces
- **Local-Serving and Small Businesses**

Source: CoStar.



Vancouver has a diverse and resilient economy, with no single sector accounting for more than 16% of total jobs.

Graph: Distribution of jobs in Vancouver, 2016



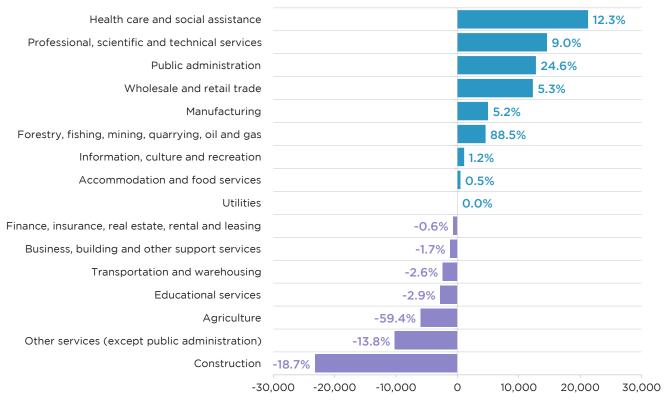
Related Directions:

- **Regional Core**
- **Shared Prosperity**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Metro Vancouver job market.

Graph: Change in employment from September 2019 to September 2021, Metro Vancouver



Related Directions:

Regional Core

Shared Prosperity

Note: The "Other Services" sector is largely comprised of jobs in personal services such as hair salons. Source: Statistics Canada - Labour Force Survey.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Metro Vancouver job market

COVID-19 led to some shifts in Vancouver's economy. Jobs in Construction. Personal Services and Education are still at a lower level compared to pre-pandemic while jobs in Health Care. Tech. Public Admin and Wholesale have increased. We are also seeing a surge in demand for light industrial space to support the rise in e-commerce and on-shoring of warehousing and manufacturing to protect against supply chain disruption. For retail storefronts, City field work shows a shift towards convenience goods and services in storefront spaces and a shift away from comparison goods (CoV Retail Inventory, 2021). The number

of retail tenants offering an e-commerce platform doubled during the pandemic, but 77% of retailers indicated that in-store shopping is still their preferred model (Colliers, 2021). For office, reductions in demand due to work from home are partly offset by the need for additional space for social distancing but also to drive collaboration, creativity and efficiency. Relative to other markets, Vancouver continues to have a strong office market and we will see continued demand from growth driven especially by the high tech and its supporting sectors (CBRE, 2021).

Vancouver is the largest regional job centre and the preferred location for many employers, accounting for approximately 65% of office space under construction in winter 2021.

Graph: Office space under construction in the region, winter 2021



Source: Colliers Office Market Report, 2021

Related Directions:

Regional Core

Industrial/Employment Areas and Business Districts

The City has approved space for approximately 50,000 office-based jobs since 2016 and the City continues to see strong interest in construction of job space across the city.

Infographic: Number of office-based spaces approved by the City of Vancouver since 2016



Source: Colliers International, City of Vancouver, Employment Lands and Economic Review, 2020.

Related Directions:

Affordable Spaces

Removing Barriers

A large number of Vancouver workers commute from outside the city. While some choose more sustainable modes, many travel by car, increasing emissions and contributing to traffic congestion.

Infographic: Jobs held by workers commuting from outside the city



of Vancouver jobs are held by commuters from outside the city

Related Directions:

Regional Core

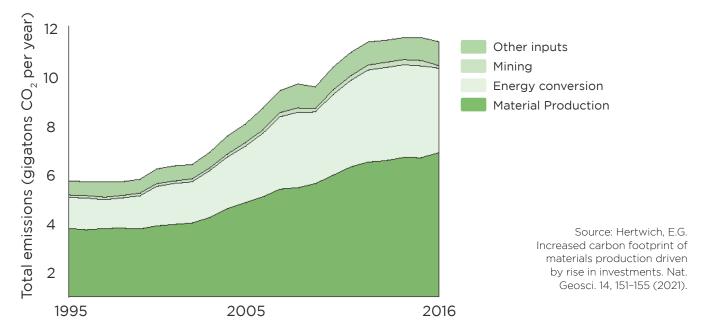
Local-Serving and Small Businesses

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

CLIMATE

Globally, GHG emissions from material production have been rising.

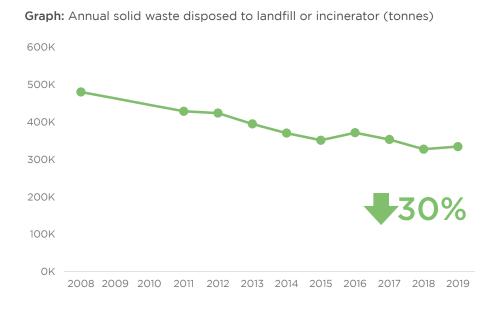
Graph: GHG emissions from global material production



Related Direction:

Eliminate Carbon Pollution

We have made great progress towards reducing solid waste in Vancouver.



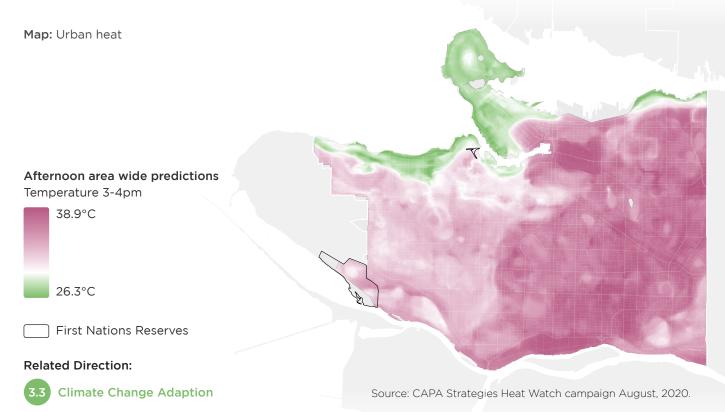
Related Direction:

Encourage Zero-Waste

Without flood management measures in place, areas in green are vulnerable to flooding due to a major storm and 1 meter of sea level rise.



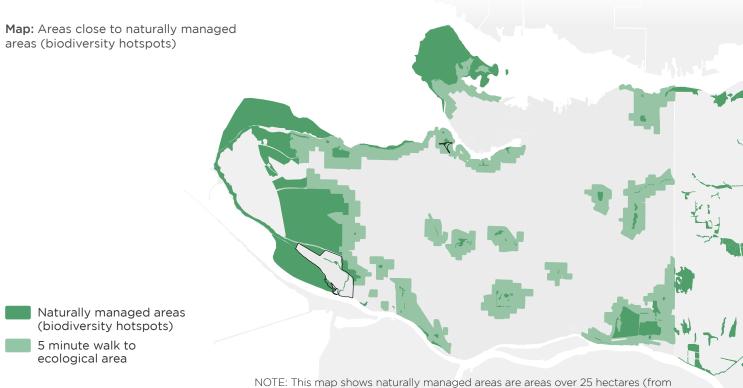
Heat can have deadly impacts. Some parts of the city experience more impacts from heat than others.



Source: City of Vancouver.

ECOLOGY

Access to nature contributes to physical and mental well-being.



First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:

Provide Access to Nature

VanPlay) that support biodiversity hotspots (from the Biodiversity Strategy) and sensitive ecosystems in Burnaby (from Metro Vancouver - Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory). Naturally managed areas include ponds and water features, naturalized horticulture beds, meadows, and native vegetation and forested areas in parks and golf courses. No mow areas were excluded for this analysis.

Source: Licker Geospatial, City of Vancouver, Metro Vancouver.

Only about 1 of 5 people in Vancouver can easily walk to naturally managed areas (biodiversity hotspots).

Graph: People close to naturally managed areas (biodiversity hotspots)



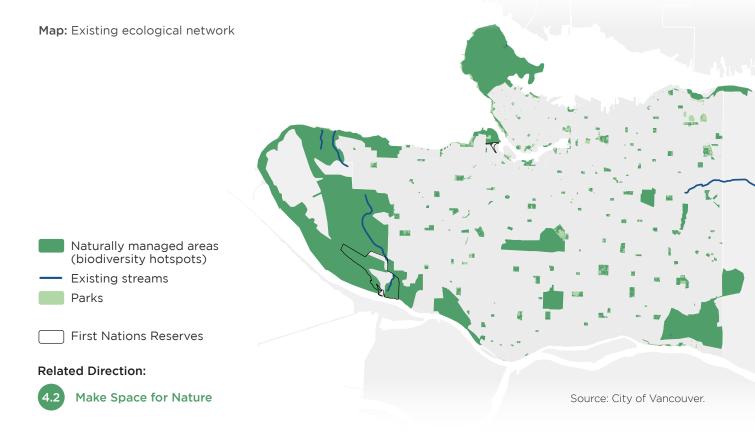
Related Direction:



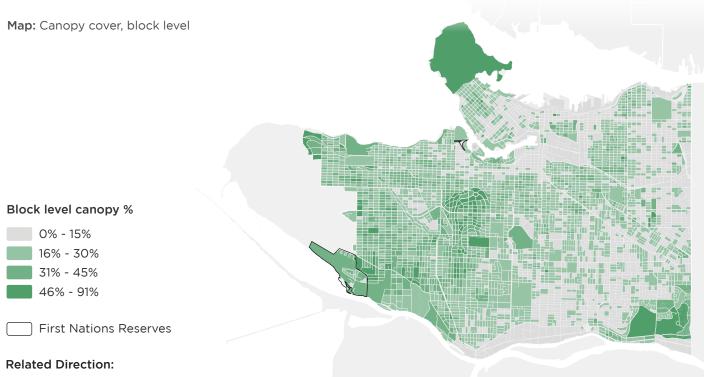
Provide Access to Nature

Source: Licker Geospatial.





Some parts of the city benefit from high canopy cover while other parts lack canopy cover.



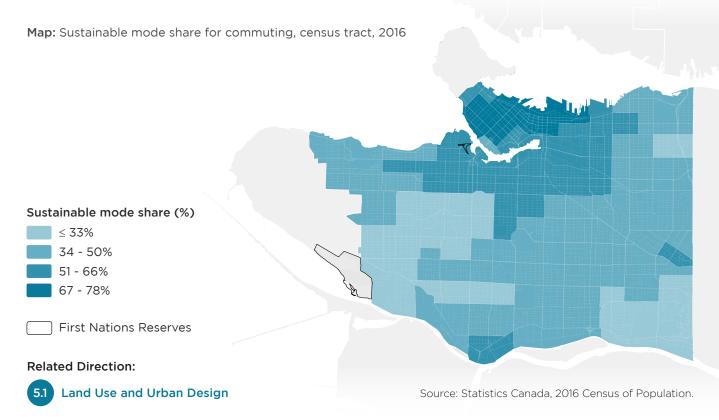
Make Space for Nature

Source: Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation.

Only nine kilometres of Vancouver's estimated 105 km of streams remain today. Map: Existing and lost streams Existing streams Lost streams Old shoreline First Nations Reserves **Related Direction: Protect Nature** Source: City of Vancouver. Watershed based planning helps to ensure a focus on ecosystems. Burrard Map: Watersheds Inlet English Bay/ False Creek Watershed receiving water Fraser River English Bay/False Creek Burrard Inlet Still Creek First Nations Reserves Fraser Still Creek River (to Burnaby) **Related Direction: Embed Ecosystems in Planning** Source: City of Vancouver.

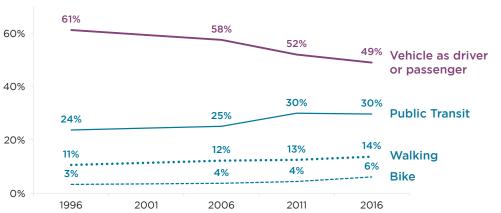
Transportation

Sustainable commutes are trips to work made by walking, biking or taking transit. Sustainable commutes are most common downtown and in the Broadway corridor for the employed residential population.



Sustainable commutes are becoming more common.

Graph: Mode share for employed population for commuting, 1996-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006 and 2016 Census of Population; 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

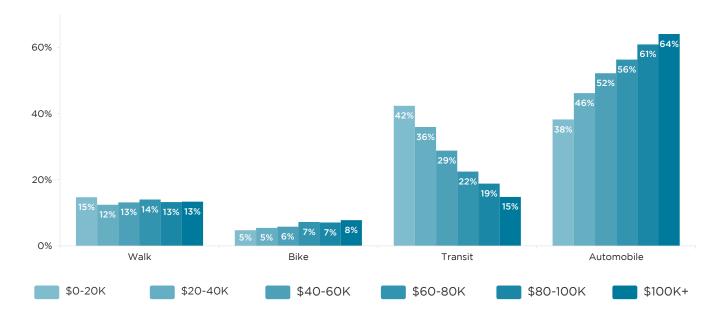
Data from 2001 is not displayed due to a transit strike during the 2001 census collection period that impacted the results.

Related Direction:

People First Streets

Taking transit to work is most common for people with the lowest incomes. Driving a car is the most common for people with the highest incomes.

Graph: Commuting mode share by income group, 2015



Related Direction:



Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

Over 80% of roadspace is dedicated to vehicles. Very little roadspace is left over for transit, walking and bikes.

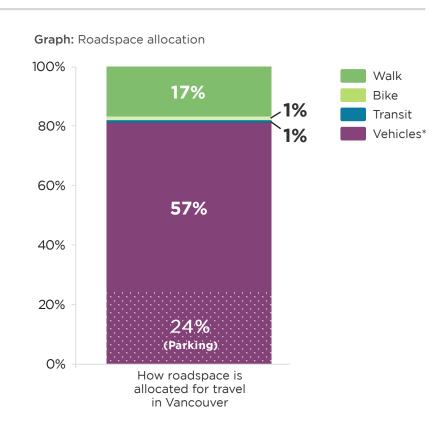
* The 81% portion of the traversable street dedication is shared between multiple vehicle modes including goods movement and service vehicles, as well as vehicle parking space. The shared use portions of transit and bike mode, are also captured here. The account includes laneways.

Source: City of Vancouver

Related Direction:



People First Streets



Walkability is highest in the Metro Core and in East Vancouver.

Map: Walkability, block level

Walkability can mean different things to different people. A person's experience walking can vary widely based on factors such as physical abilities and whether we choose to walk or are forced to because of lack of access to a car or transit. A person's experience can also be impacted by things like air pollution, traffic noise and street trees, or how sociable or safe we

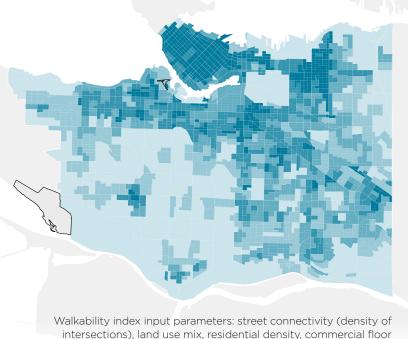
Walkability

Low

Related Direction:

Land Use and Urban Design

First Nations Reserves

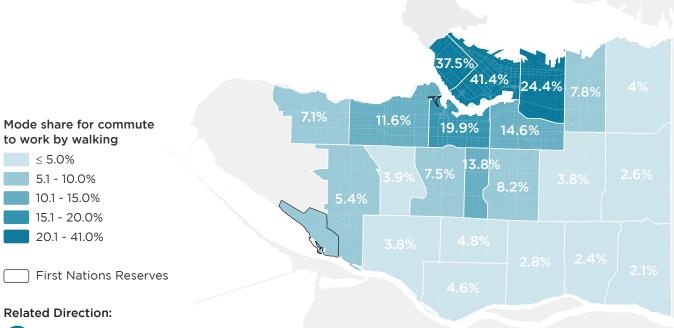


area ratio, presence of sidewalks, and sidewalk conditions.

Source: City of Vancouver.

Many people who live in and around downtown walk to work.

Map: Mode share for commute to work by walking, local area, 2016

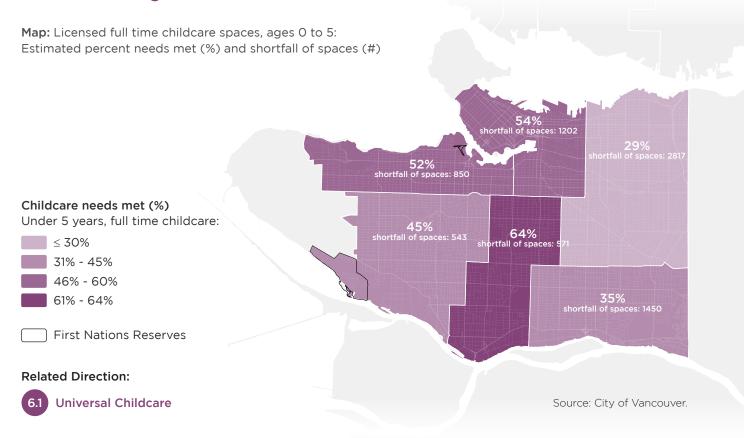


5.1 Land Use and Urban Design

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

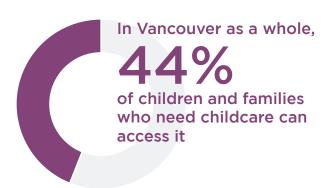
CHILDCARE

Some neighbourhoods are better served than others. However, no neighbourhood is close to having all of their childcare needs met.



Less than half of childcare needs are met in Vancouver.

Graph: City-wide estimated percent needs met of licensed full time childcare spaces, ages 0 to 5



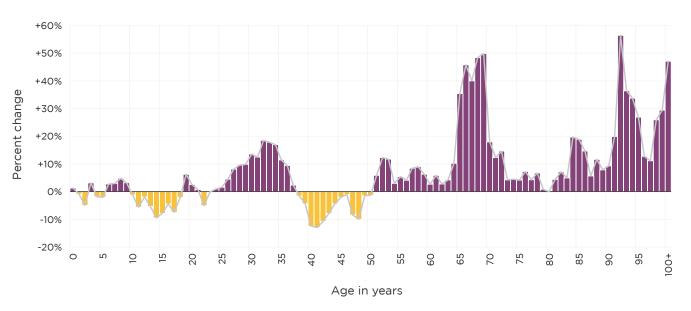
Source: City of Vancouver.

Related Direction:

Universal Childcare

Overall, the population in Vancouver grew between 2011 and 2016. However, some younger and middle aged groups decreased.

Graph: Population change 2011-2016 Rate of change in City of Vancouver population by age



Related Direction:

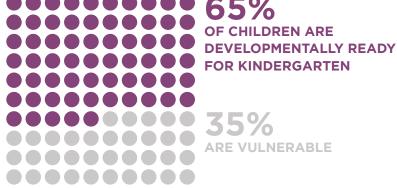
Universal Childcare

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population; 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

In Vancouver, 65% of children are developmentally ready for kindergarten, while 35% are not.

Our experiences as children and youth affect our development and health throughout life. We need a safe home, nutritious food, supportive relationships, and opportunities to learn and connect.





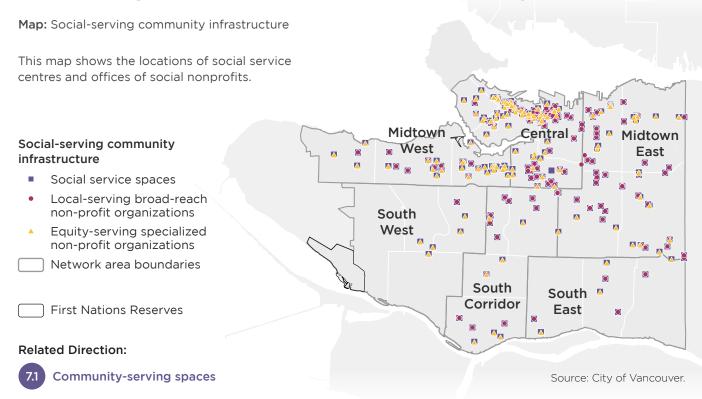
Related Direction:

Universal Childcare

Source: Human Early Leadership Partnership Data Library.

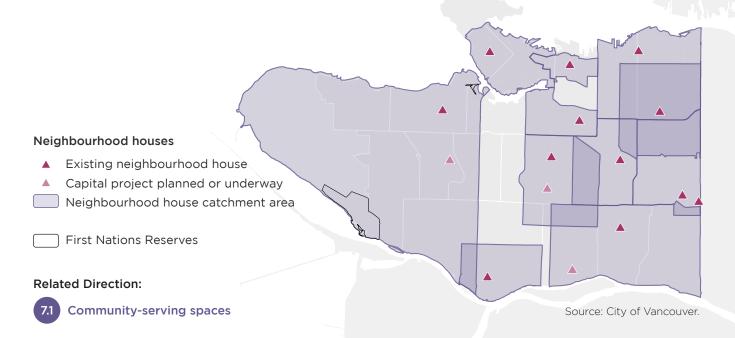
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

These facilities are dedicated for social services and offices, operated in City-owned spaces, senior government facilities, or private and commercially-owned spaces.



Neighbourhood houses are vital to social-serving community infrastructure in Vancouver. They are multi-serving non-profit organizations that have a longstanding provision of services to local and equity-denied populations.

Map: Neighbourhood houses



Community-serving spaces (CSS) are occasional and affordable spaces that could be made available within a larger facility for community groups and organizations to host their own social or cultural programs.

Map: Community-serving spaces

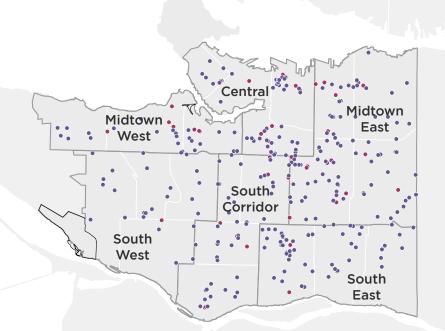
CSS are primarily within places of worship and non-profit owned locations, such as community halls, legions, and cultural centres.

Community serving spaces

- Non-profit owned
- Place of Worship owned
- Network area boundaries
- First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:

Community-serving spaces



While some libraries are currently in good condition, others are in poor condition.

Map: Vancouver Public Library: Current facilities condition index

Vancouver Public Library locations Current facilities condition index

- Good

- First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:

Libraries

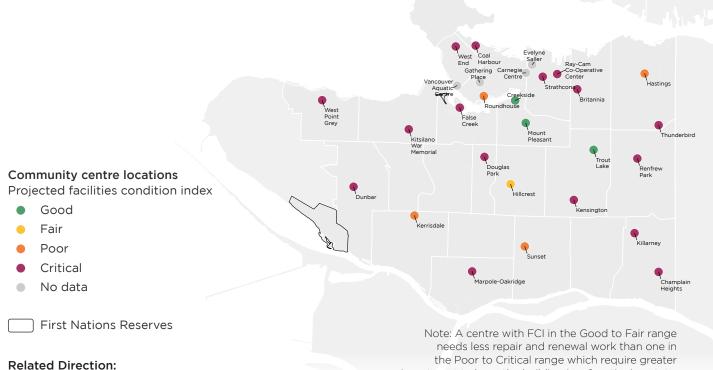
Source: Vancouver Public Library.

investment to keep the building in a functioning state.

Source: Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation.

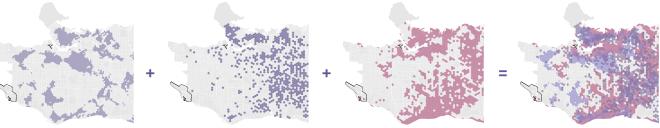
Many valued Community Centres will be in critical condition in the near future.

Map: 2026 projected community centre facility condition index



VanPlay is the Park Board's Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan, 2020. In VanPlay, three indicators were used to highlight underserved areas and determine Equity Initiative Zones.

Map: Equity Initiative Zones indicators



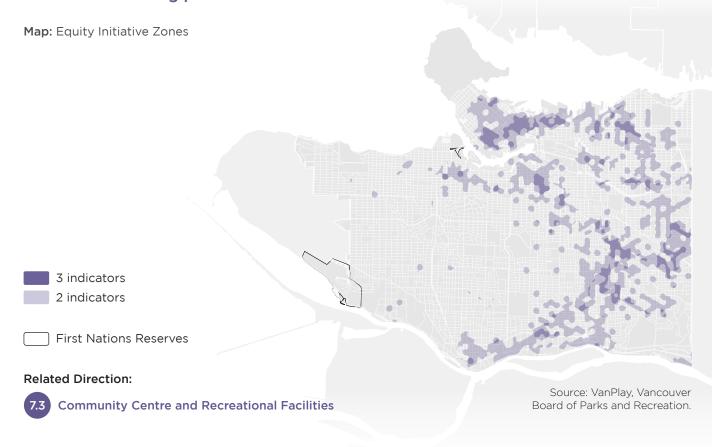
Park access gaps: Areas with low access to park space

Demand for low-barrier recreation: Areas with a higher demand for low-barrier recreation services

Urban forest canopy gaps: Areas of the city with a less robust urban forest

Composite map: All three indicators shown

The Initiatives Zones highlights historically underserved areas, so that projects, programs and resources can be focused geographically. The intent is to use this as one tool for setting priorities.

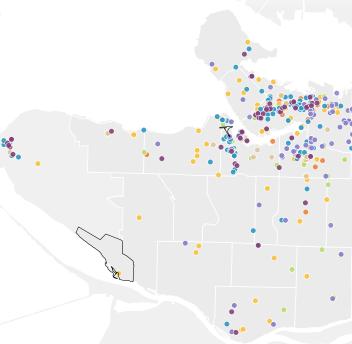


Community Centre and Recreational Facilities

ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Arts and cultural spaces are important places of expression, production and community building. Some neighbourhoods have higher concentrations of these spaces than others.

Map: Arts and cultural spaces, 2020



Arts and cultural spaces

- Cafe/restaurant/bar that support the arts
- Community space
- Educational
- Museum/gallery
- Studio/rehearsal
- Theatre/performance
- Other

First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:



Arts and Cultural Spaces

Note: This data is primarily from crowd-sourced and City of Vancouver data and may not be comprehensive. Data for arts and cultural spaces in UBC was available an included.

Source: City of Vancouver.

Most artists report that their work studio rent has increased dramatically in over a five year period.

Infographic: Change in artists' work studio rent

Artists were asked "how has your rent changed over a five-year period?"







Related Directions:



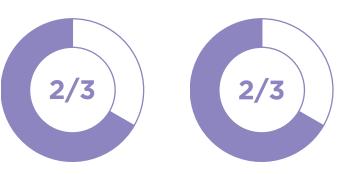
Source: Eastside Culture Crawl Society, 2019.

Many arts and cultural spaces are vulnerable.

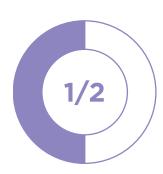
Graph: Vulnerability of cultural spaces

CULTURAL SPACES

WITH LEASES OF **FIVE YEARS OR**







ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED ABOUT LOSING THEIR **CULTURAL SPACE**

Related Directions:

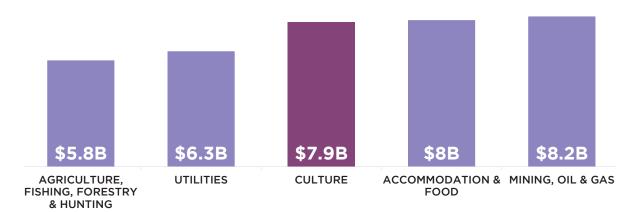


LESS

Source: AMS Planning & Research Corp., 2018.

Arts and cultural workers contribute 7.4% of British Columbia's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — more than mining, forestry and fisheries combined.

Graph: Economic impact of the cultural sector in B.C.



Related Direction:



Source: Conference Board of Canada, 2007.

PUBLIC SPACE

Many of us enjoy parks but there are gaps in access to parks.

Areas with less than .55 park ha / 1,000 people and/or no park access within a 10-minute walk. This mapped indicator shows areas of the city with low amounts of park space per person.

Map: Park access gaps



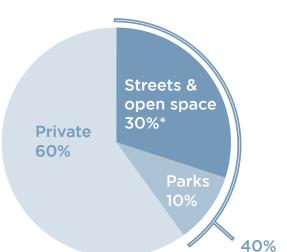
Related Direction:



Source: Park Board park data + 2041 Population Projections + Park Provision Study (Including all Park Board parks except for destination parks, golf and Arbutus Greenway).

Streets, open space and parks make up approximately 40% of Vancouver's land area.





Related Direction:



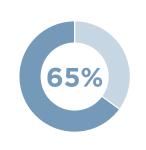
9.5 Nature, Ecology & Resilience

*streets take up the majority of the 30% represented and open space only a small fraction

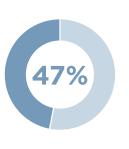
Not everybody experiences public space in the same way.

Graph: Perception of safety

WHO FEELS SAFE WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT IN VANCOUVER?









65% OF PEOPLE

57% OF WOMEN

47% OF WOMEN AGED 18-24

44% OF **INDIGENOUS** WOMEN

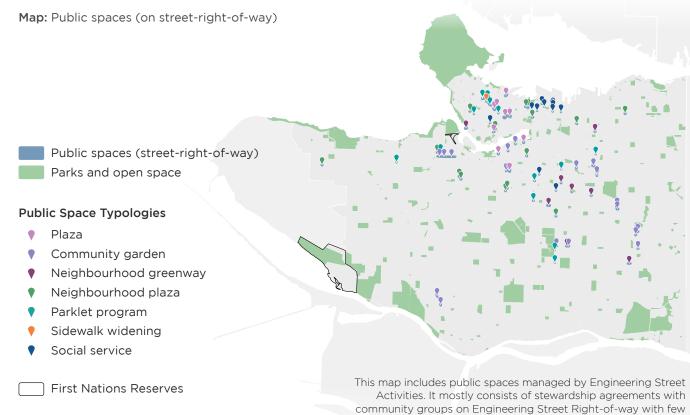
Related Direction:



Universal, Safe, All-season Design

Source: My Health, My Community.

Many different types of activities take place in public places.



exceptions. This map does not include gathering spaces without stewardship agreements or active programming facilitated by Street Activities or Privately Operated Public Spaces (POPs).

Source: City of Vancouver.

Related Direction:



Grow and Enhance the Network

WATERSHEDS & WATER RESOURCES

Climate change comes with consequences to our water systems.

Infographic: Climate change impacts by 2050

Prolonged Dry Periods in Summer



less rain during the summer



23% increase of consecutive dry days



increased risk of summer drought and wildfires

Changes in rainfall patterns



extreme rain events will be **36%** more intense



more rain of very wet days



increase the risk of coastal flooding due to the combination of intense rain, king tides and stormy weather

Too little water due to summer droughts and decreasing rain limits the recharge of the region's drinking water supply, and negatively impacts our ecosystems Too much water from rising sea levels,

storm surges, and more frequent and intense rain storms increase the risks to critical infrastructure, property and natural systems, and contribute to the pollution of our aquatic ecosystems.

Related Direction:



Manage Water on Boulevards, Sidewalks, and Streets

Source: The Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium, City of Vancouver Climate Impacts Summary.

Note: These statistics compare 2050 to the 1971-2000 baseline.

Retaining pervious areas helps to prevent localized flooding, cool local environments, clean rainwater runoff, and reduce the volume of water entering the sewer system.

Impervious area: Impervious surfaces are paved areas, roofs, and other hard surfaces that do not allow for rainwater to soak into the ground.

Map: Impervious area

Impervious area

0% - 25% (least impervious)

26% - 50% 51% - 75%

76% - 100% (most impervious)

First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:



Manage Water on Boulevards, Sidewalks, and Streets

Source: City of Vancouver.

Vancouver, like other urban areas, is characterized by a high degree of imperviousness.

Graph: Vancouver pervious and impervious land cover distribution Impervious streets and public spaces 51% **Pervious** areas Impervious building and sites Impervious parks

Related Direction:

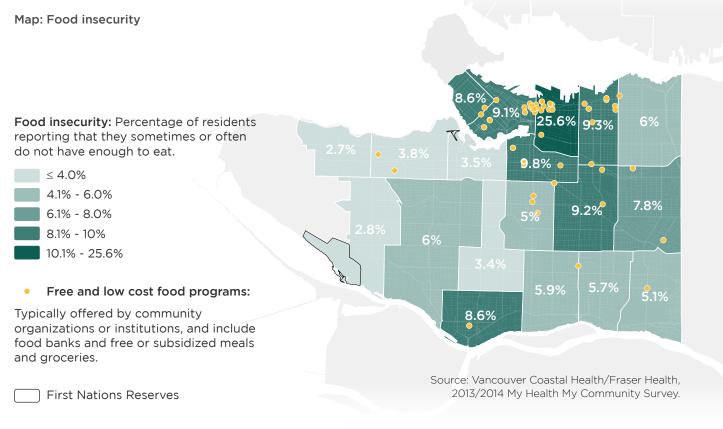


10.3 Make Space for Water in Buildings and on Sites

Source: City of Vancouver.

FOOD SYSTEMS

Access to food is a basic human right and defining element of day-to-day life.



Related Direction:

Equitable and Resilient Food System

Food insecurity rates are higher than average for many equity-denied population groups

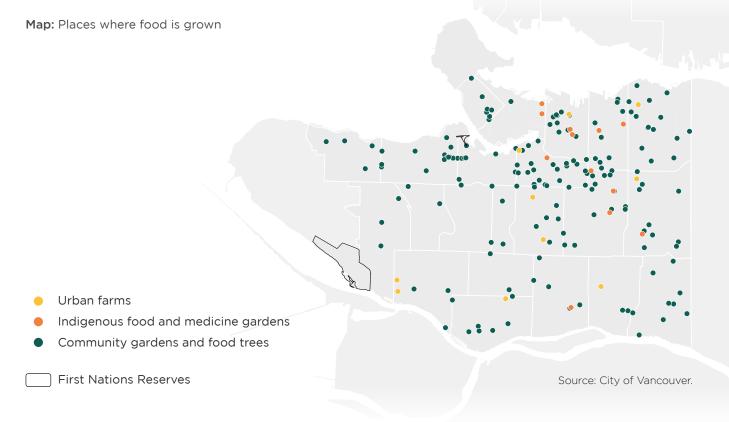


Related Direction:

Equitable and Resilient Food System

Source: Statistics Canada, 2017/2018 Canadian Community Health Survey public use microdata file.

Growing food in the city improves resilience, contributes to the local economy, and provides opportunities for residents to connect with each other and the land.



Related Direction:



Not all residents living close to food growing spaces are able to access them. Most community gardens in Vancouver have long waitlists to access a plot. The City and Park Board have supported community and Indigenous food and medicine gardens on public land, but the overall land allocation is very small compared to other uses. For example, urban agriculture only accounts for about 0.4% of total

park land and there is only one urban farm on City land. As the City densifies, residents have less access to private yards so publicly accessible food growing spaces are becoming more critical. Urban farmers also face challenges securing land and permits, and urban farms have been in decline, falling from 15 farms in 2013 to about 9 farms in 2021.

Approximately 78% of the provincial food supply flows through Metro Vancouver,¹ which makes the food supply chain businesses and infrastructure in our city and region critical for both local and regional food security and resilience.

Map: Food supply chain Grocery, produce, and specialty food stores Food wholesale First Nations Reserves

Related Direction:

11.1 Equitable and Resilient Food System

Source: City of Vancouver Business Licenses, 2021.

Critical food supply chain businesses include food wholesalers, grocers, and specialty food stores, as well as others not mapped above such as food processors, waste handlers, farmers markets, urban farms, restaurants, and other retailers that sell food products. Some of these important businesses face challenges to their viability including risk of displacement. Vancouver Plan's equitable and

resilient food system directions aim to align our land use planning approaches to better support these critical food system functions, so that Vancouver residents - and surrounding communities - are better able to withstand shocks and stressors.

1 Metro Vancouver, 2020 Food Flows in Metro Vancouver

