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Future Housing Priorities and Partnerships

INTRODUCTION

Since 2016, a partnership between the Capital Regional District (CRD) and federal and provincial partners has contributed to the development of over a thousand new units, addressing the needs of households in need of affordable housing in the region. Through the Regional Housing First Program (RHFP), the CRD, BC Housing Management Commission (BC Housing) and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) committed \$30 million (M) each to build housing units to help address chronic homelessness in the region. In 2020, each partner committed to increasing their contribution by \$10M to address escalating land acquisition and construction costs. With a total capital fund of \$120M, the RHFP was better positioned to achieve its target of up to 2,000 Affordable Rental Units, with up to 400 of those units having rents set at Government of British Columbia's Income Assistance Rate Table Shelter Maximum (Shelter Rate). Overall, the program is expected to leverage the development of approximately \$600M in capital development. As of July 2022, 11 projects have been approved through the RHFP program, representing 1,055 units, with 238 to be rented at Shelter Rate.

Although details have yet to be announced, new and revitalized federal programs, such as the new Housing Accelerator Fund, a third round of the Rapid Housing Initiative and potential reopening of the Affordable Housing Innovation Fund, as well as initial discussions with federal colleagues, suggest potential opportunities for future partnerships. While a specific provincial funding program is not currently open to support a partnership, early discussions with the Province indicate interest, should opportunities present. A new partnership could also help the provincial government achieve its target of building 114,000 units by 2027.

The following provides an overview of current challenges and presents options for the next opportunity to address unmet need related to housing affordability and homelessness through innovation, partnership and cross-sectoral collaboration. Opportunities to address unmet need were identified through research, analysis and engagement with internal CRD staff, municipal, provincial and federal stakeholders, including with the Regional Housing Advisory Committee.

Recommended interventions for consideration include:

- Opportunities to acquire existing housing or land to increase and preserve the supply of affordable rental and create future redevelopment opportunities;
- A Rural Housing Strategy to increase the supply of affordable housing in rural and remote communities; and
- Increase the supply of housing with supports to people with complex needs not currently adequately supported by the traditional models.

CURRENT CHALLENGES

The capital region, like many communities across Canada and around the world, continues to experience challenges related to escalating cost of housing, affordability and homelessness. The population of the region is expected to continue to grow from an estimated 392,100 in 2018, to an estimated 478,500 in 2038¹, adding housing pressure in the region. Demand is particularly

¹ [bylawno-4328.pdf \(crd.bc.ca\)](#)

strong in the rental system, especially affordable rental units. Data suggests a continued trend of low vacancies in the lower price quartiles and high rates of core housing needs for renters².

CMHC's 2021 Rental Market Report, released in February 2022, showed tightened market conditions in the Victoria Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in 2021³. Key findings include:

- Vacancy rates declined to 1%, one of the lowest in Canada;
- Two-bedroom purpose built rentals average rent increased by 3.1%;
- Demand returned, but supply is lagging behind and is unevenly distributed with 80% new supply concentrated in the Westshore region; and,
- Rental affordability and suitability remain a challenge for low-income households.

As of March 31, 2020, there were 12,957 subsidized housing units in the Growth Management Planning Area (GMPA), including emergency shelters, housing for the homeless, transitional and supported housing and assisted living, independent social housing and rent assistance in the private market, representing an increase of 1,046 units over the previous year⁴.

The development of non-market housing has been supported through a number of new and expanded funding programs at all levels of government. In 2019, the Province of British Columbia committed more than \$7 billion over 10 years for programs such as Building BC, including the Community Housing Fund, Affordable Rental Housing Program, Supportive Housing Fund, Women's Transition Housing Fund and Indigenous Housing Fund. In 2020, the Government of Canada launched the Rapid Housing Initiative, providing capital contributions to support the creation of new affordable rental units for people who are vulnerable. In the capital region, there has been and continues to be significant investments in housing through federal and provincial programs. Since 2018, the following units have been supported through various provincial and federal programs:

- Supportive Housing Fund: funding toward over 600 units across 12 projects
- Community Housing Fund: funding toward almost 900 units across 10 projects
- Rapid Housing Initiative: funding toward 136 units across three projects
- Indigenous Housing Fund: funding toward 164 units across two projects.

While the region has seen increases in the number of subsidized housing units in the GMPA, insufficient supply of affordable housing in the private market relative to population growth is also a factor. In response, a number of funding programs to support increased supply of below market housing have been launched in recent years. Provincially, this includes the HousingHub which brings together private and non-profit stakeholders to create new affordable rental and homeownership options for middle-income residents. The federal government also launched and then expanded programs such as the National Housing Co-Investment Fund to support development of mixed-income, mixed tenure and mixed-use affordable housing.

While insufficient supply is a contributing factor to the increasing cost of housing, low mortgage rates, increasing upper-middle class incomes, investor buyers and accumulated equity are also key factors. Investor buyers and repeat purchasers make up the majority of homebuyers, many

² <http://crd.ca.legistar.com/gateway.aspx?M=F&ID=a7f6cc77-f6b6-4b32-bde9-c0a8e4411b45.pdf>

³ [Rental Market Report | CMHC \(cmhc-schl.gc.ca\)](https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/rental-market-report)

⁴ [rgs-indicatorreport2021.pdf \(crd.bc.ca\)](https://www.crd.bc.ca/rgs-indicatorreport2021.pdf)

of which have accumulated significant equity from rising home prices. As one of the leading Canadian researchers on housing, Steve Pomeroy notes:

“It is not the quantity of buyers (i.e., total demand), it is the quality (income and wealth, abetted by low mortgage rates) of this very small segment of ‘market makers’ that have been the ones driving up home prices. ... This small segment is creating market imbalance and serious challenge for lower income households...”⁵.

This suggests the importance of building the right supply, rather than the quantity.

Although challenges related to the cost of housing are felt by many in the capital region, research indicates some residents and communities face distinct challenges, including people with complex needs who are experiencing homelessness, and people in rural and remote areas of the region.

Challenges addressing homelessness

The 2020 Greater Victoria Point-in-Time homeless survey estimated 1,523 individuals experiencing homelessness in the region, compared to 1,525 in 2018⁶. 2020 survey results showed higher numbers of unsheltered individuals (270, as compared to 158 in 2018) and higher numbers of people couch surfing (145, as compared to 95 in 2018). Using a different methodology, a new provincial report on homelessness estimates 1,595 individuals experienced homelessness in 2019⁷.

The COVID-19 pandemic placed enormous pressure on individuals and communities throughout the region. Many in our communities lost income, resulting in greater housing insecurity or housing loss. Individuals without homes, living outside or in shelter were challenged to comply with public health recommendations to maintain physical distance.

People living with complex needs experience particularly difficult challenges. While the CRD, Province of BC and the Government of Canada have all made historic investments in housing, including housing to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness, many communities are not able to meet the needs of some vulnerable residents.

Supportive housing (subsidized housing with onsite supports for single adults, seniors and people with disabilities at-risk of or experiencing homelessness) is an important part of the housing continuum. The onsite support services help people who have experienced homelessness find and maintain stable housing.

However, people with complex needs do not always fit into the current supportive housing model. The current healthcare system is also challenged to provide appropriate support. There is a lack of ongoing rehabilitation care, services that specialize in mental health or substance use, but not both, and a lack of housing options for people who are not ready or not willing to engage in treatment. As a result, people with complex needs fall through the cracks. In many communities, including the capital region, this can lead to increased erratic behavior, open drug use and crime.

⁵ [Exploring causes of escalating home prices: Part 2, demand issues | chec ccr1.ca \(chec-ccr1.ca\)](https://chec.ccr1.ca/chec-ccr1.ca)

⁶ [crd-pit-count-2020-community-report-2020-07-31.pdf \(victoriahomelessness.ca\)](https://victoriahomelessness.ca/crd-pit-count-2020-community-report-2020-07-31.pdf)

⁷ [Appendix: 2019 Homeless Cohort Data Tables \(gov.bc.ca\)](https://gov.bc.ca)

In response, the BC Urban Mayors caucus has actively advocated for the creation of appropriate housing and supports for people with complex needs⁸.

A distinct approach is required to address the needs of people who have overlapping mental-health challenges, substance-use issues, trauma and acquired brain injuries and who may experience or be at greater risk of homelessness. Approaches may include coordinated health, mental health and substance use services, along with housing, cultural and social supports, to meet these complex needs. This requires new approaches for collaborating across sectors.

In response to this challenge, the Province of BC has initiated plans to support up to 500 people with new Complex Care Housing: a suite of services and supports to better meet the needs of people with complex needs, including people with severe mental health, substance use issues or traumatic and acquired brain injuries who are homeless or unstably housed. In March 2022, the Province announced plans for 100 spaces in Greater Victoria. As the investment does not include capital funding, it is anticipated that the complex care spaces will be delivered by converting existing supportive housing sites, or supportive housing sites currently in development.

Challenges in rural and remote communities

Discussions of challenges associated with preserving, acquiring and developing housing are often in relation to large, urban centres. However, many rural and remote communities experience distinct and urgent needs. Rural homelessness is difficult to measure, as it is often more hidden, with more people living temporarily with friends or family or living in abandoned or overcrowded buildings. According to a 2021 report from the National Alliance to End Rural and Remote Homelessness, 31% of Canadians live in rural and remote communities where residents suffer from homelessness in equal or greater numbers than their urban counterparts⁹. A recent provincial research study quantifying homelessness found that, on a per capita basis, it was smaller, rural and northern communities that have the highest proportion of homelessness, based on their population¹⁰.

Housing affordability challenges have been experienced in many rural and remote communities. Recent assessed property values increased across the region, but particularly in smaller communities where value estimates rose by up to 34% in the District of Highlands and District of Sooke, and up to 35% in the District of Metchosin and the Gulf Islands¹¹. According to the recently updated Southern Gulf Islands Housing Needs Report, between 2017 and 2021, median sales prices have increased significantly from 35% to 137%, depending on the island¹².

CMHC's Rental Market Survey indicates lower vacancy rates and higher average rents across the Victoria CMA (see Figure 1 below). This includes areas outside of the core, which saw

⁸ [BC Urban Mayors make renewed and urgent call to implement complex care housing solutions - BC Urban Mayors' Caucus \(bcurbanmayorscaucus.ca\)](https://bcurbanmayorscaucus.ca)

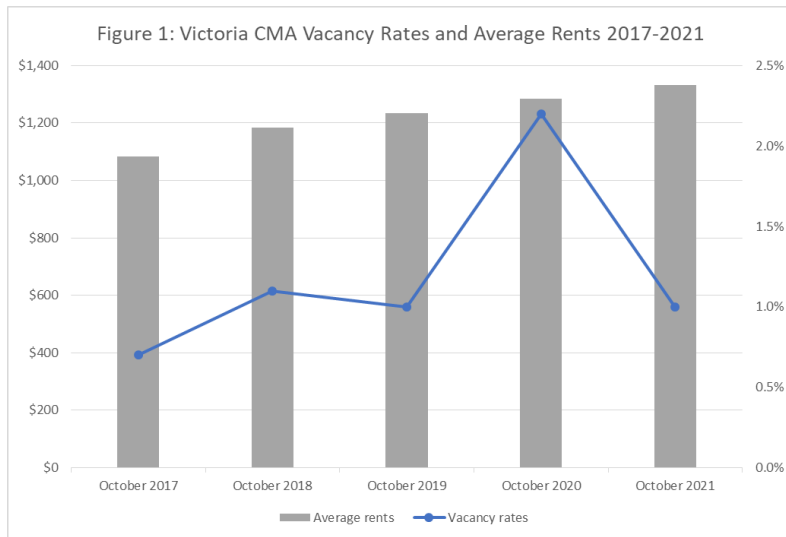
⁹ [NationalAllianceToEndRuralAndRemoteHomelessness-e.pdf \(ourcommons.ca\)](#)

¹⁰ [Report: Preventing and Reducing Homelessness Integrated Data Project, Province of British Columbia 2021 \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

¹¹ [Vancouver Island 2022 Property Assessments in the Mail \(bcassessment.ca\)](https://bcassessment.ca)

¹² Southern Gulf Islands Updated Market Analysis (Feb 2022)

decreased vacancy rates and increased average rents for almost all apartment types.¹³ See Appendix A for vacancy rates and average rents across Zones 1-10 of the Victoria CMA.



Rural and remote communities also face unique challenges in the development of affordable housing. These include: difficulty accessing financing; limited development expertise; fewer consultants with specialized expertise in rural and remote communities; challenges related smaller scale projects; funding program criteria that is not always applicable to rural and remote context; and lower supply of skilled labour¹⁴. Areas such as Salt Spring Island and the Southern Gulf Islands are also part of the Islands Trust Area, which mandates preservation and protection of the natural environment and unique amenities of the area.

Released in November 2021, the Southern Gulf Islands Community Housing Strategy identifies the need to approach housing solutions using different assumptions than those used for conventional housing interventions in urban areas of the region. The Strategy includes key objectives such as: exploring the potential for a CRD Rural Housing Program; annual affordable housing demand estimates; supporting third party affordable housing projects through new tools; support for pre-development expenses for affordable housing; development of garden suites and cottages; enabling alternative housing types; and taking a whole government approach through collaboration and advocacy.

A distinct approach, including specific tools, resources and supports, is required to meet the needs of rural and remote communities.

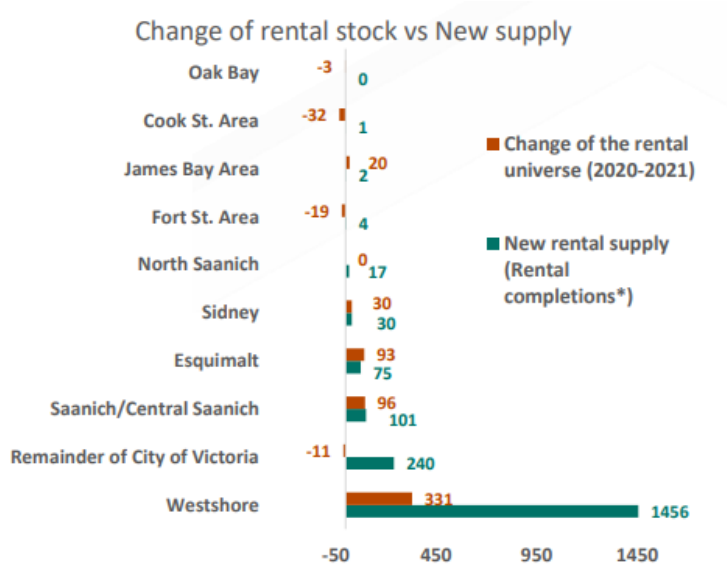
Challenges preserving existing affordable housing

Recent years have seen an increased number of financial landlords such as private equity firms, asset managers, publicly listed companies, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and financial institutions purchasing multi-family rental and single family rental, including naturally occurring affordable housing (NOAH). Between 2011 and 2016, across the country, the number of private rental units affordable to households earning less than \$30,000 per year declined by 322,600

¹³ Source: Rental Market Survey (CMHC). © 2022 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

¹⁴ [SmallCommunitiesInitiative-Research-Brief-plus-Resource-Guide-March-28.pdf \(mnpha.com\)](https://www.mnpha.com/SmallCommunitiesInitiative-Research-Brief-plus-Resource-Guide-March-28.pdf)

units¹⁵. In BC, recent analysis by Housing Central notes that between 2015 and 2019, 34,000 rental units were lost. With provincial investment supporting just over 11,000 affordable homes in the same time period, for every one affordable unit developed, over three affordable homes in the private sector were lost¹⁶. According to recent CMHC Rental Market Survey data, this trend is also evident within the capital region, as illustrated in the table below¹⁷.



* The number of rental completions is the cumulative number of rental structures completed from July 2020 to June 2021. This is consistent with the time frame covered by the 2021 Rental Market Survey.

The loss of NOAH is partially driven by the financialization of rental housing through investment by large capital funds and smaller investors capitalizing on rising rents, as well as redevelopment of sites with older, low-moderate rent properties¹⁸. Building new supply is one approach, but the high cost and longer timelines for construction makes replacing these affordable units challenging.

In recent years, there has been an increased awareness of the impact of the financialization of housing, which refers to the “expanding and dominant role of financial markets and corporations in the field of housing, leading to unaffordable and insufficient housing and discrimination¹⁹.” Rather than for social good or human rights, housing is treated as vehicle for income and investment, and has transformed housing and real estate markets around the world²⁰. The United

¹⁵ [Why Canada needs a non-market rental acquisition strategy. May 2020 | Focus Consulting Inc. \(focus-consult.com\)](#)

¹⁶ [Budget 2022 Submission - BC Non-Profit Housing Association | BCNPHA](#)

¹⁷ Source: CMHC Rental Market Survey, CMHC Starts and Completion Survey. The geographical definition in the chart is based on the CMHC Rental Market Survey Zone. For details, please refer to the Rental Market Report February 2022.

¹⁸ [Why Canada needs a non-market rental acquisition strategy. May 2020 | Focus Consulting Inc. \(focus-consult.com\)](#)

¹⁹ [Facing financialization in the housing sector: A human right to adequate housing for all - Ingrid Leijten, Kaisa de Bel, 2020 \(sagepub.com\)](#)

²⁰ [OHCHR | Financialization of housing](#)

Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing has called for governments to ensure markets serve housing need rather than investment priorities.

Strategies that enable non-profit housing providers to preserve existing affordable rental housing include an acquisition strategy. An acquisition strategy would: “enable low-income tenants to stay where they are, stabilizing neighbourhoods and preserving a diversity of incomes and tenures in gentrifying districts; preserve and extend the legacy of public investment (many of the buildings at risk of financialization were created through federal grants and tax incentives totalling \$4 Billion Canada-wide); [and] be faster and surer than new builds²¹.”

The BC Non-Profit Housing Association has called on the Province of BC to commit \$500M to create a rental housing acquisition strategy to provide expedited grants to acquisition projects initiated by the community housing sector. An acquisition fund could also include a revolving loan fund to facilitate strategic property acquisition, replaced with long-term low rate financing from CMHC²². The value of an acquisition fund has been raised by federal Minister Ahmed Hussen at the February 2022 National Housing Supply Summit, including the ability for non-profits and local governments to acquire land and the importance of not losing supply. The Minister’s mandate letter also directs the Minister to “help affordable housing providers acquire land and buildings to build and preserve more units²³.” However, the 2022 Federal Budget did not include funding toward an acquisition strategy.

The above mentioned challenges highlight the significant housing gaps in the region and areas where households are not being adequately served. It also helps explain why communities in the capital region face substantial barriers in addressing these challenges. These challenges also shed light on what is necessary to address these challenges. While new affordable housing supply is needed, additional supply is not enough. Addressing unmet needs in the region will require innovation, partnership and cross-sectoral collaboration.

RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE

The CRD is exploring options for addressing housing affordability challenges in the region through partnerships with provincial and federal partners. A future funding program to address unmet need through development and acquisition of new affordable housing units could target three specific areas of unmet need:

1. **Acquisition fund** to increase and preserve the supply of affordable rental and create future redevelopment opportunities, purchase of shovel-ready developments or acquire land for development of affordable housing
2. **Rural Housing Strategy** to increase, preserve and broaden the supply of affordable housing in rural and remote communities, recognizing the need to approach housing solutions in rural communities with different assumptions than those used for conventional housing interventions in growing urban regions

²¹ [Beat the REITs? Or join them? | Opening the Window](#)

²² [Affordable housing is a hot commodity — and a new Ottawa land trust wants to counter that | Ottawa Citizen](#)

²³ [Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion Mandate Letter \(pm.gc.ca\)](#)

3. Increase the supply of **housing with supports for people with complex needs** currently not adequately supported by the traditional model as a compliment to new provincial Complex Care Housing initiative

The three priorities target areas with unique challenges and where need is unable to be met by traditional funding programs. The priorities also acknowledge the changing landscape and expanding role of financial markets and corporations in the field of housing, reducing barriers for communities and non-profit providers in protecting, preserving and enhancing existing affordable stock.

Current CRD Services

The CRD currently offers a number of services that would complement a new funding program to acquire land and housing and address the unique needs underserved households such as those with complex needs and in rural communities.

The CRD's Real Estate Services strategically manages appraisal, acquisition and disposal of real property interests. In addition, Real Estate Services is responsible for maintaining property information, coordinating referrals from outside agencies and performing property research on behalf of CRD staff. These existing services would be an asset to supporting a future acquisition fund in the region.

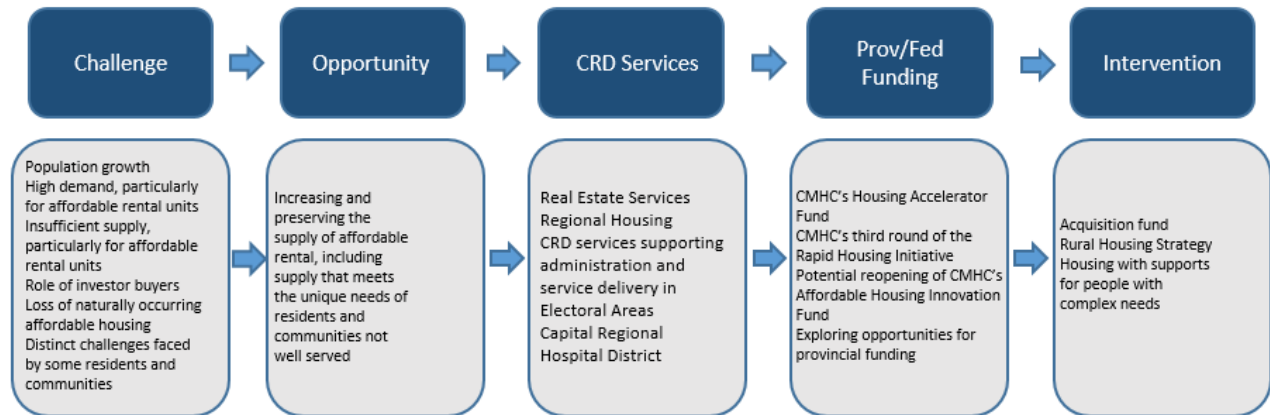
The range of services provided under the Regional Housing portfolio would also ensure the CRD is well positioned to support a program with the above mentioned priorities. Regional Housing includes planning, construction and operation of housing services, as well as administration of the current RHFP.

As a regional district, the CRD is responsible for administration and delivery of local services in the Juan de Fuca, Salt Spring Island and Southern Gulf Islands electoral areas. The recently released Southern Gulf Islands Housing Strategy includes a recommendation to explore the potential for a CRD Rural Housing Program that takes into consideration the unique characteristics of rural communities. Development of a business case that explores the viability of establishing a CRD Rural Housing Program would help support and guide the development of a future funding partnership opportunity.

The CRD is well positioned to support a program to increase the supply of housing with supports for people with complex needs, not adequately supported by the traditional housing and health models. The CRD's Housing Initiatives and Programs team administers the federal Reaching Home funding program, expected to total over \$3.2M in funding to support people experiencing homelessness in the region.

Finally, the Capital Regional Hospital District's (CRHD) capital funding mechanism would also play a complimentary role. The CRHD partners with Island Health and community stakeholder agencies to develop and improve healthcare facilities in the region and provide capital funding for infrastructure such as acute care, residential care and hospital equipment.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS



This document has provided an overview of: current challenges; proposed opportunities to address unmet need; existing CRD services that could support new funding programs; potential funding partnerships; and interventions to address housing affordability challenges in the region through innovation, partnership and cross-sector collaboration. Challenges include:

- Population growth
- High demand, particularly for affordable rental units
- Insufficient supply, particularly for affordable rental units
- Role of investor buyers
- Loss of naturally occurring affordable housing
- Distinct challenges faced by some residents and communities

Opportunities to address these challenges were identified through research and engagement with internal CRD staff and municipal, provincial and federal stakeholders, including the Regional Housing Advisory Committee. These include increasing and preserving the supply of affordable rental, including supply that meets the unique needs of people with complex needs who are experiencing homelessness, and people in rural and remote areas of the region.

The identified opportunities could be supported by existing CRD services, including: Real Estate Services; Regional Housing; CRD services supporting administration and service delivery in Electoral Areas; and the CRHD.

Initial discussions with provincial and federal partners indicate potential funding opportunities to support the identified priorities to address unmet need in the region. This may include:

- CMHC's Housing Accelerator Fund
- CMHC's third round of the Rapid Housing Initiative
- Potential reopening of CMHC's Affordable Housing Innovation Fund
- Exploring opportunities for provincial funding, supporting the provincial government's target of building 114,000 units by 2027

Recommendation

Through consideration of challenges, opportunities, support through CRD services and potential funding through federal and provincial partners, the following interventions are recommended to address unmet need in the region through innovation, partnership and cross-sector collaboration have been presented:

1. **Acquisition fund** to increase and preserve the supply of affordable rental and create future redevelopment opportunities, purchase of shovel-ready developments or acquire land for development of affordable housing;
2. **Rural Housing Strategy** to increase, preserve and broaden the supply of affordable housing in rural and remote communities, recognizing the need to approach housing solutions in these communities with different assumptions than those used for conventional housing interventions in growing urban regions; and
3. Increase the supply of **housing with supports for people with complex needs** currently not adequately supported by the traditional model as a compliment to new provincial Complex Care Housing initiative.

In addition to staff continuing to explore these three identified pillars underpinning additional efforts to address housing affordability pressures felt across the capital region, advocacy to senior levels of government and continued engagement with municipal partners will be critical in supporting success. As noted throughout this white paper, intervention in the complex issue of decreasing housing affordability and the continued persistence of homelessness will require efforts from all levels of government in support of programs that are tailored to the unique needs of households and individuals across the capital region.

Therefore it is further recommended that staff continue to:

4. Explore opportunities to **advocate to senior levels of government** on the opportunities for partnerships on the identified interventions presented through this document; and
5. **Share efforts on continuing to explore these intervention areas with interested municipalities** to ensure that any future housing supply program reflects the diversity of needs and opportunities across the capital region.

Next Steps

Housing affordability and homelessness are complex policy problems that require new approaches, innovation, partnership and cross-sector collaboration. It is no longer possible for any one level of government to address these challenges alone. The RHFP has demonstrated the impact of partnership; through development of an anticipated 2,000 affordable rental units, with up to 400 of those units having rents set at the income assistance shelter rate. As the CRD prepares for the RHFP to come to a close, there is an opportunity to consider priority interventions to meet unmet need in the region.

Staff will continue to develop the recommended options, which will include continued engagement with provincial and federal partners to: explore funding contributions; consider financial modelling and funding mechanisms; development of a proposed budget; cost implications; eligibility criteria; roles and responsibilities of funding partners; and plans for monitoring and reporting. Staff will return in 2023 with a detailed proposal for a Program Framework and business case, for intended implementation in 2024.

Table 1: Private Apartment Vacancy Rates (%) by Zone and Bedroom Type - Victoria CMA

Zone	Bachelor		1-bedroom		2-bedroom		3-bedroom	
	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21
Zone 1 - Cook Street Area	0.4	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Zone 2 - Fort Street Area	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	**	0.0
Zone 3 - James Bay Area	3.6	0.5	2.6	2.0	4.9	1.4	**	**
Zone 4 - Remainder of City	2.1	1.1	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.3
City of Victoria (Zones 1-4)	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.1
Zone 5 – Saanich/Central Saanich	1.2	**	2.3	1.3	3.2	1.2	**	**
Zone 6 - Esquimalt	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	1.3
Zone 7 – Langford/View Royal/Colwood/Sooke	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Zone 8 – Oak Bay	**	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.2	**	**
Zone 9 – North Saanich	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Zone 10 – Sidney	**	**	0.0	0.0	**	1.0	**	0.0
Remainder of CMA (Zones 5-10)	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
Victoria CMA	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.4

** Data Suppressed

Table 2: Private Apartment Average Rents (\$), by Zone and Bedroom Type - Victoria CMA

Zone	Bachelor		1-bedroom		2-bedroom		3-bedroom	
	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21	Oct-20	Oct-21
Zone 1 - Cook Street Area	957	994	1,193	1,207	1,475	1,500	1,879	1,753
Zone 2 - Fort Street Area	986	961	1,125	1,157	1,450	1,501	2,082	2,069
Zone 3 - James Bay Area	1,084	1,091	1,273	1,281	1,661	1,697	2,129	2,201
Zone 4 - Remainder of City	992	1,019	1,173	1,197	1,518	1,595	1,828	1,916
City of Victoria (Zones 1-4)	1,009	1,024	1,184	1,205	1,528	1,580	1,920	1,975
Zone 5 – Saanich/Central Saanich	1,020	1,013	1,150	1,213	1,490	1,558	1,622	1,928
Zone 6 - Esquimalt	905	920	1,109	1,125	1,252	1,323	1,512	1,636
Zone 7 – Langford/View Royal/Colwood/Sooke	1,139	1,160	1,385	1,417	1,660	1,710	1,697	1,849
Zone 8 – Oak Bay	920	1,005	1,154	1,207	1,579	1,641	**	**
Zone 9 – North Saanich	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Zone 10 – Sidney	**	1,218	1,276	1,251	1,492	1,618	**	2,311
Remainder of CMA (Zones 5-10)	1,036	1,060	1,189	1,234	1,484	1,562	1,653	1,843
Victoria CMA	1,015	1,032	1,185	1,214	1,507	1,571	1,758	1,894

** Data Suppressed