

Vital Signs – Nanaimo – Background Document

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Sense of Belonging

Sense of Community Belonging

77.1% of Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) 12+ years old residents had a somewhat strong or a very strong sense of community belonging in 2013 (**Figure 1**), an increase from 68.2% in 2012. In 2013, the proportion of Central Vancouver Island HSDA 12+ years old residents with a somewhat strong or very strong sense of community belonging was higher than in the Northern Interior HSDA (75.1%), British Columbia (70.4%), the Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (68.3%) and the Okanagan HSDA (68.1%).

Figure 1: Proportion of 12+ years old residents with a somewhat strong or very strong sense of community belonging, Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) (includes Nanaimo) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Health Service Delivery Area	% of residents with a somewhat strong or very strong sense of community belonging, 2012	% of residents with a somewhat strong or very strong sense of community belonging, 2013
Central Vancouver Island HSDA (includes Nanaimo)	68.2%	77.1%
Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (includes Kamloops)	70.8%	68.3%
Okanagan HSDA (includes Kelowna)	74.3%	68.1%
Northern Interior HSDA (includes Prince George)	73.6%	75.1%
British Columbia	67.6%	70.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey.

Life Satisfaction

94.4% of Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) 12+ years old residents were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives in 2013 (**Figure 2**), an increase from 92.8% in 2012. In 2013, the proportion of Central Vancouver Island HSDA 12+ years old residents who were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives was lower than in the Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (95.0%), but higher than in the Okanagan HSDA (92.8%), the Northern Interior HSDA (91.9%) and British Columbia (91.2%).

Figure 2: Proportion of 12+ years old residents who were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives, Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) (includes Nanaimo) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Health Service Delivery Area	% of residents who were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives, 2012	% of residents who were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives, 2013
Central Vancouver Island HSDA (includes Nanaimo)	92.8%	94.4%
Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (includes Kamloops)	92.7%	95.0%
Okanagan HSDA (includes Kelowna)	91.4%	92.8%
Northern Interior HSDA (includes Prince George)	91.3%	91.9%
British Columbia	90.1%	91.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey.

Proportion of Taxfilers Making a Charitable Donation

19.7% of Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) taxfilers made a charitable donation in 2013 (**Figure 3**), slightly lower than in 2012 (20.2%). In 2013, the proportion of Nanaimo CA taxfilers who made a charitable donation was lower than in the Kamloops CA (21.3%), the Kelowna CMA (21.1%) and British Columbia (20.7%) but higher than in the Prince George CA (18.7%).

Figure 3: Proportion of taxfilers who made a charitable donation, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Census Geography	% of taxfilers who made a charitable donation, 2012	% of taxfilers who made a charitable donation, 2013
Nanaimo CA	20.2%	19.7%
Kamloops CA	21.4%	21.3%
Kelowna CMA	21.5%	21.1%
Prince George CA	19.0%	18.7%
British Columbia	21.0%	20.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Taxfiler Data. Financial Data and Charitable Donations – Survey 4106.

Median Charitable Donations

The median annual charitable donation among taxfilers in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) who made a charitable donation was \$300 in 2013 (**Figure 4**), the same as in 2012 (\$300). In 2013, the median annual charitable donation among taxfilers who made a charitable donation in the Nanaimo CA was the same as in the Kamloops CA (\$300), but lower than in the Kelowna CMA (\$400), British Columbia (\$400) and the Prince George CA (\$330).

Figure 4: Median annual charitable donations among taxfilers who made a charitable donation, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Census Geography	Median annual charitable donation (\$), 2012	Median annual charitable donation (\$), 2013	Change (\$), 2012-2013	% Change, 2012-2013
Nanaimo CA	\$300	\$300	\$0	0.0%
Kamloops CA	\$300	\$300	\$0	0.0%
Kelowna CMA	\$390	\$400	\$10	2.6%
Prince George CA	\$320	\$330	\$10	3.1%
British Columbia	\$390	\$400	\$10	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Taxfiler Data. Financial Data and Charitable Donations – Survey 4106.

Safety and Security

Overall Crime Rate

The Nanaimo overall crime rate dropped from 11,067 crimes per 100,000 residents in 2012 to 10,347 crimes per 100,000 residents in 2013 (**Figure 5**), a decrease of 720 crimes per 100,000 residents (a -6.5% change). In 2013, Nanaimo had an overall crime rate per 100,000 residents that was higher than Kelowna's rate (9,557 crimes per 100,000 residents) and British Columbia's rate (7,836), but was lower than Kamloops's rate (11,160) and Prince George's rate (14,585).

Figure 5: Total crime rates per 100,000 residents, Nanaimo Municipal RCMP Service Area and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Police Force	2012 total crime rate	2013 total crime rate	2012-2013 change in rate	2012-2013 % change in rate
Nanaimo RCMP Municipal Police Area	11,067	10,347	-720	-6.5%
Kamloops RCMP Municipal Police Area	10,285	11,160	875	8.5%
Kelowna RCMP Municipal Police Area	11,151	9,557	-1,594	-14.3%
Prince George RCMP Municipal Police Area	16,545	14,585	-1,960	-11.8%
British Columbia	8,299	7,836	-464	-5.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Crime Severity Index

In 2013, Nanaimo had a crime severity index of 106 (**Figure 6**), which was virtually the same (a -0.4% change) as the 2012 crime severity index (106). In 2013, Nanaimo's crime severity index was higher than Kelowna's crime severity index (104) and British Columbia's crime severity index (89), but lower than Kamloops's crime severity index (112) and Prince George's crime severity index (137).

Figure 6: Crime severity index, Nanaimo Municipal RCMP Service Area and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Police Force	2012 crime severity index	2013 crime severity index	2012-2013 change in index	2012-2013 % change in index
Nanaimo RCMP Municipal Police Area	106	106	0	-0.4%
Kamloops RCMP Municipal Police Area	105	112	8	7.4%
Kelowna RCMP Municipal Police Area	119	104	-15	-12.3%
Prince George RCMP Municipal Police Area	151	137	-14	-9.1%
British Columbia	95	89	-6	-6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Youth Violent Crime Rate

The rate of youth (12-17 years old) being charged with violent crime offenses in Nanaimo increased from 789 per 100,000 youth in 2012 to 836 per 100,000 youth in 2013 (**Figure 7**), an increase of 47 per 100,000 youth (a 6.0% increase). In 2013, the rate of youth being charged with violent crime offenses in Nanaimo was higher than in Kelowna (410 youth charged with violent crime offenses per 100,000 youth), British Columbia (455) and Kamloops (489), but was lower than in Prince George (1,295).

Figure 7: Rate of youth being charged with violent crime offenses per 100,000 youth (12-17 years old), Nanaimo Municipal RCMP Service Area and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Police Force	2012 violent crime charge rate for youth	2013 violent crime charge rate for youth	2012-2013 change in rate	2012-2013 % change in rate
Nanaimo RCMP Municipal Police Area	789	836	47	6.0%
Kamloops RCMP Municipal Police Area	523	489	-34	-6.5%
Kelowna RCMP Municipal Police Area	510	410	-100	-19.6%
Prince George RCMP Municipal Police Area	1,335	1,295	-40	-3.0%
British Columbia	489	455	-34	-7.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The rate of motor vehicle thefts in Nanaimo decreased from 275 per 100,000 residents in 2012 to 260 per 100,000 residents in 2013 (**Figure 8**), a decrease of 15 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents (a -5.4% change). In 2013, the rate of motor vehicle theft per 100,000 residents in Nanaimo was higher than in Kelowna (250 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents) and British Columbia (253), but was lower than in Kamloops (316) and Prince George (325).

Figure 8: Motor vehicle theft rate per 100,000 residents, Nanaimo Municipal RCMP Service Area and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Police Force	2012 motor vehicle theft rate	2013 motor vehicle theft rate	2012-2013 change in rate	2012-2013 % change in rate
Nanaimo RCMP Municipal Police Area	275	260	-15	-5.4%
Kamloops RCMP Municipal Police Area	200	316	115	57.6%
Kelowna RCMP Municipal Police Area	476	250	-227	-47.6%
Prince George RCMP Municipal Police Area	295	325	30	10.3%
British Columbia	277	253	-24	-8.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Drug Violations

The rate of drug violations in Nanaimo decreased from 792 violations per 100,000 residents in 2012 to 682 violations per 100,000 residents in 2013 (**Figure 9**), a decrease of 110 violations per 100,000 residents (a -13.9% change). In 2013, the rate of drug violations in Nanaimo was higher than in British Columbia (576 drug violations per 100,000 residents), but lower than in Prince George (703), Kamloops (962) and Kelowna (1,090).

Figure 9: Drug violation rate per 100,000 residents, Nanaimo Municipal RCMP Service Area and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Police Force	2012 drug violation rate	2013 drug violation rate	2012-2013 change in rate	2012-2013 % change in rate
Nanaimo RCMP Municipal Police Area	792	682	-110	-13.9%
Kamloops RCMP Municipal Police Area	974	962	-12	-1.2%
Kelowna RCMP Municipal Police Area	711	1,090	379	53.2%
Prince George RCMP Municipal Police Area	640	703	63	9.9%
British Columbia	560	576	16	2.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Gap between Rich & Poor

Overall Poverty Rate

The number of residents in low income households (based on LIM – After Tax) in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) increased from 14,120 in 2012 to 14,310 in 2013 (**Figure 10**). The proportion of residents in low income households in the Nanaimo CA was the same (15.0%) in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the Nanaimo CA had a lower rate of low income than British Columbia (16.3%) but a higher rate than the Prince George CA (12.6%), the Kelowna CMA (12.3%) and the Kamloops CA (11.8%).

Figure 10: Number of individuals in low income households (based on LIM-After Tax) (and as a proportion of total population), Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Census Geography	2012			2013		
	Total population	Total low-income population	% of population that was low-income	Total population	Total low-income population	% of population that was low-income
Nanaimo CA	94,290	14,120	15.0%	95,410	14,310	15.0%
Kamloops CA	98,950	11,630	11.8%	99,840	11,820	11.8%
Kelowna CMA	176,440	21,790	12.3%	179,880	22,100	12.3%
Prince George CA	81,720	10,250	12.5%	81,740	10,330	12.6%
British Columbia	4,321,100	695,100	16.1%	4,377,850	714,960	16.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File) – Taxfiler data.

Income Assistance

Nanaimo City had an average of 6,064 persons receiving income assistance during 2014 (**Figure 11**), down from an average of 6,398 during 2013. The proportion of Nanaimo City residents receiving income assistance dropped from 7.3% in 2013 to 6.8% in 2014. In 2014, the proportion of Nanaimo City residents receiving income assistance was higher than in Prince George City (6.3%), Kamloops City (5.0%), Kelowna City (4.5%) and British Columbia (3.8%).

Figure 11: Number of income assistance recipients (and as a % of the total population), Nanaimo City and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Census Geography	2013			2014		
	Total population	Average number of income assistance recipients during 2013	% of population receiving income assistance	Total population	Average number of income assistance recipients during 2014	% of population receiving income assistance
Nanaimo City	87,522	6,398	7.3%	88,869	6,064	6.8%
Kamloops City	88,394	4,459	5.0%	89,417	4,494	5.0%
Kelowna City	120,202	5,593	4.7%	121,422	5,512	4.5%

2013				2014		
Census Geography	Total population	Average number of income assistance recipients during 2013	% of population receiving income assistance	Total population	Average number of income assistance recipients during 2014	% of population receiving income assistance
Prince George City	74,227	4,812	6.5%	73,590	4,652	6.3%
British Columbia	4,582,625	177,778	3.9%	4,631,302	175,352	3.8%

Source: British Columbia Provincial Government. Ministry of Social Development and Social Innovation. BC Employment and Assistance Statistics. And BC Stats. Population Estimates.

Percentage Not Earning a Living Wage

Of all Nanaimo residents employed in 2010, 38.2% were not earning a living wage (an annual income of more than \$20,000 before tax). This compared with 36.0% in Canada and 37.9% in British Columbia.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey.

Unemployment Rate

In 2014, the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) had an unemployment rate of 5.8% (**Figure 12**), up slightly from 5.6% in 2013. The 2014 unemployment rate for the Nanaimo CA was lower than for British Columbia (6.1%), but higher than for the Prince George CA (5.2%) and the Kelowna CMA (4.6%).

Figure 12: Unemployment rate, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Census Geography	2013	2014
Nanaimo CA	5.6%	5.8%
Kamloops CA	N/A	N/A
Kelowna CMA	6.6%	4.6%
Prince George CA	5.3%	5.2%
British Columbia	6.6%	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

Food Bank Visits

In 2014, the Loaves and Fishes Food Bank in Nanaimo served 7,265 different people (**Figure 13**), 464 more different people (a 6.8% increase) than the 6,801 different people served in 2013. In 2014, there were 61,500 food bank visits to the Loaves and Fishes Food Bank by food bank clients, an increase of 4,296 visits (a 7.5% increase) from the 57,204 food bank visits in 2013.

Figure 13: Number of different persons served by the food bank and number of food bank visits by food bank clients, Loaves and Fishes Food Bank, 2013 and 2014

Statistic	2013	2014	# change, 2013-2014	% change, 2013-2014
Number of different persons served	6,801	7,265	464	6.8%
Number of food bank visits by food bank clients	57,204	61,500	4,296	7.5%

Health & Wellness

Five Most Common Chronic Diseases

The five most common chronic diseases in the Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) in 2011/2012 were (**Figure 14**):

- Hypertension (24.8% in Nanaimo LHA, similar to the provincial average of 24.6%);
- Depression/Anxiety (23.1% in Nanaimo LHA, slightly lower than the provincial average of 24.5%);
- Asthma (11.8% in Nanaimo LHA, slightly higher than the provincial average of 10.5%);
- Osteoarthritis (10.4% in Nanaimo LHA, slightly higher than the provincial average of 8.9%); and,
- Diabetes (8.4% in Nanaimo LHA, similar to the provincial average of 8.2%).

Figure 14: Five most common chronic diseases in the Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) and British Columbia, 2011/2012

Condition	% of Nanaimo Local Health Area residents with this condition	% of British Columbia residents with this condition
Hypertension	24.8%	24.6%
Depression/Anxiety	23.1%	24.5%
Asthma	11.8%	10.5%
Osteoarthritis	10.4%	8.9%
Diabetes	8.4%	8.2%

Source: Vancouver Island Health Authority. Nanaimo (LHA 68) Local Health Area Profile.

Total Fertility Rate

The Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) had a 2013 total fertility rate of 1.50 per woman 15-49 years old (**Figure 15**), the same as the 2012 rate of 1.50. The 2013 total fertility rate in the Nanaimo LHA was higher than the 2013 rates in the Central Okanagan LHA (1.41), British Columbia (1.44) and the Kamloops LHA (1.46), but lower than the 2013 rate in the Prince George LHA (1.67).

Figure 15: Total Fertility Rate per woman 15-49 years old, Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) and comparable centres, 2012 and 2013

Local Health Area	2012 total fertility rate	2013 total fertility rate
Nanaimo LHA	1.50	1.50
Kamloops LHA	1.53	1.46
Central Okanagan LHA (Kelowna)	1.43	1.41
Prince George LHA	1.64	1.67
British Columbia	1.43	1.44

Source: BC Provincial Government. Vital Statistics Division – Births

Standardized Mortality Ratio

The Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) had a 2011 standardized mortality ratio of 1.12 (**Figure 16**), down from 1.15 in 2010. The 2011 standardized mortality ratio in the Nanaimo LHA was higher than the ratios in British Columbia (1.00) and the Central Okanagan LHA (1.01), but lower than the ratios in the Kamloops LHA (1.19) and the Prince George LHA (1.22).

Figure 16: Standardized Mortality Ratio (where provincial age-standardized rate = 1.00), Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) and comparable centres, 2010 and 2011

Local Health Area	2010 standardized mortality ratio	2011 standardized mortality ratio
Nanaimo LHA	1.15	1.12
Kamloops LHA	1.09	1.19
Central Okanagan LHA (Kelowna)	1.01	1.01
Prince George LHA	1.22	1.22
British Columbia	1.00	1.00

Source: BC Provincial Government. Vital Stats Reports – 2010 and 2011.

Activity Limitation Rates

26.0% of the residents in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) in 2011 had an activity limitation (**Figure 17**), higher than the rates in the Kamloops CA (24.1%), the Kelowna CMA (22.4%), British Columbia (22.2%) and the Prince George CA (21.6%).

Figure 17: Proportion of residents with an activity limitation, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable centres, 2011

Census Geography	Proportion of residents with an activity limitation
Nanaimo CA	26.0%
Kamloops CA	24.1%
Kelowna CMA	22.4%
Prince George CA	21.6%
British Columbia	22.2%

Teen Fertility Rate

In 2011, the Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) had a teenage fertility rate of 12.4 per 1,000 teen women 15-19 years old (**Figure 18**), a slight increase from the 2010 rate of 11.4. The teenage fertility rate in the Nanaimo LHA in 2011 was lower than the teenage fertility rate in the Prince George LHA (19.9), but higher than the teenage fertility rates in the Kamloops LHA (10.7), British Columbia (8.5) and the Central Okanagan LHA (6.7).

Figure 18: Fertility rate per 1,000 teen women 15-19 years old, Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) and comparable centres, 2010 and 2011

Local Health Area	2010 teen fertility rate	2011 teen fertility rate
Nanaimo LHA	11.4	12.4
Kamloops LHA	14.4	10.7
Central Okanagan LHA (Kelowna)	10.1	6.7
Prince George LHA	18.4	19.9
British Columbia	9.5	8.5

Source: British Columbia Provincial Government. Vital Statistics

Dementia

3.7% of Nanaimo Local Health Area residents had dementia in 2011/2012 (**Figure 19**), similar to the provincial rate of 3.3%.

Figure 19: Proportion of Nanaimo Local Health Area (Nanaimo LHA) and British Columbia residents with dementia, 2011/2012

Local Health Area	Proportion of population with dementia
Nanaimo LHA	3.7%
British Columbia	3.3%

Source: Vancouver Island Health Authority. Nanaimo (LHA 68) Local Health Area Profile.

Proportion of Residents with a Regular Medical Doctor

94.6% of Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) residents 12+ years old had a regular medical doctor in 2013 (**Figure 20**), up from 89.6% in 2012. The proportion of Central Vancouver Island HSDA residents 12+ years old with a regular medical doctor in 2013 was higher than in the Okanagan HSDA (87.1%), the Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (84.7%), British Columbia (84.5%) and the Northern Interior HSDA (82.6%).

Figure 20: Proportion of residents 12+ years old with a regular medical doctor, Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) (includes Nanaimo) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Local Health Area	Proportion of residents with a regular medical doctor, 2012	Proportion of residents with a regular medical doctor, 2013
Central Vancouver Island HSDA (includes Nanaimo)	89.6%	94.6%
Thompson/Cariboo HSDA (includes Kamloops)	87.3%	84.7%
Okanagan HSDA (includes Kelowna)	87.1%	87.1%
Northern Interior HSDA (includes Prince George)	84.4%	82.6%
British Columbia	86.0%	84.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey.

Note: Regular medical doctor = family physician.

Youth Mental Health

67.6% of Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) youth reported having very good or excellent perceived mental health in 2013 (**Figure 21**), slightly lower than the 2012 proportion (69.0%). The proportion of Central Vancouver Island HSDA youth with very good or excellent perceived mental health in 2013 was slightly lower than the provincial average of 69.0%.

Figure 21: Proportion of youth (12-19 years old) with very good or excellent perceived mental health, Central Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery Area (Central Vancouver Island HSDA) (includes Nanaimo) and British Columbia, 2012 and 2013

Local Health Area	Proportion of youth with very good or excellent mental health, 2012	Proportion of youth with very good or excellent mental health, 2013
Central Vancouver Island HSDA (includes Nanaimo)	69.0%	67.6%

Local Health Area	Proportion of youth with very good or excellent mental health, 2012	Proportion of youth with very good or excellent mental health, 2013
British Columbia	74.7%	69.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey.

Learning

Childhood Development Vulnerability Index

35% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District kindergarten students were vulnerable on one or more early development domains (physical health & well-being, language & cognitive development, social competence, emotional maturity and communication skills & general knowledge) during the 2011/2012 – 2012/2013 school years (**Figure 22**), up slightly from 34% during the 2009/2010 – 2010/2011 school years. This compares to the provincial vulnerability rates of 31% during the 2009/2010 – 2010/2011 school years and 33% during the 2011/2012 – 2012/2013 school years.

Figure 22: Percentage of kindergarten students vulnerable on one or more domain of Early Development Instrument (EDI), Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District and British Columbia, Wave 4 (2009/2010-2010/2011) and Wave 5 (2011/2012 - 2012/2013)

School District	% of wave 4 students vulnerable on one or more domain	% of wave 5 students vulnerable on one or more domain
Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District	34%	35%
British Columbia	31%	33%

Source: UBC. Human Early Learning Partnership – Early Development Instrument. Waves 2-5 results.

High School Completion Rates

72.5% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District high school students completed high school in six years in 2013/2014 (**Figure 23**), similar to the six-year completion rate in 2012/2013 (72.3%). In comparison, the six-year completion rates for British Columbia schools were 84.2% in 2013/2014 and 83.6% in 2012/2013.

63.9% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District Aboriginal high school students completed high school in six years in 2013/2014, an increase from the six-year completion rate in 2012/2013 (56.2%). In comparison, the six-year completion rates for British Columbia Aboriginal students were 61.6% in 2013/2014 and 59.4% in 2012/2013.

Figure 23: Six-year high school (total and aboriginal) completion rates, Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District and British Columbia schools, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 school years

School District	Six-Year Completion Rate (2012/2013)	Six-Year Completion Rate (2013/2014)
Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District	72.3%	72.5%
British Columbia (Public and Independent Schools)	83.6%	84.2%
Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District - Aboriginal students	56.2%	63.9%
British Columbia (Public and Independent Schools) - Aboriginal students	59.4%	61.6%

Source: British Columbia Provincial Government. Ministry of Education. Six-Year Completion Rates.

Reading and Writing Rates

During the 2013/2014 year, 24% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District grade 4 students did not meet provincial standards in reading (**Figure 24**), higher than the provincial average of 15% grade 4 students who did not meet provincial standards in reading. 19% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District grade 4 students did not meet provincial standards in writing, higher than the provincial average of 13%.

During the 2013/2014 year, 24% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District grade 7 students did not meet provincial standards in reading higher than the provincial average of 18%. 18% of Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District grade 7 students did not meet provincial standards in writing, higher than the provincial average of 11%.

Figure 24: Proportion of students who did not meet provincial standards on reading and writing tests, grade 4 and 7 students, Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District and British Columbia, 2013/2014 year

School District	Percentage of grade 4 students not meeting expectations	Percentage of grade 7 students not meeting expectations
Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District - Reading	24%	24%
Nanaimo-Ladysmith School District - Writing	19%	18%
British Columbia (Public and Independent Schools) - Reading	15%	18%
British Columbia (Public and Independent Schools) - Writing	13%	11%

Source: British Columbia Provincial Government. Ministry of Education. FSA Results.

Vancouver Island University Student Credentials Awarded

4,846 credentials were awarded by Vancouver Island University during the 2014/2015 fiscal year (**Figure 25**), a decrease of 327 credentials awarded (a -6.3% change) from the 5,173 credentials awarded during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Figure 25: Number of credentials (degrees, diplomas, certificates, and development program completions) awarded, Vancouver Island University, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years

	2013/2014	2014/2015	# change, 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	% change, 2013/2014 to 2014/2015
Number of credentials awarded	5,173	4,846	-327	-6.3%

Source: Vancouver Island University. Office of University Planning and Analysis

Vancouver Island University Student Enrollment

There were 8,390 full-time equivalent students in Vancouver Island University during the 2014/2015 fiscal year (**Figure 26**), an increase of 57 full-time equivalent students (a 0.7% increase) from the 8,333 full-time equivalent students during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Figure 26: Full-time equivalent students, Vancouver Island University, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 fiscal years

	2013/2014	2014/2015	# change, 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	% change, 2013/2014 to 2014/2015
Number of full-time equivalent students	8,333	8,390	57	0.7%

Source: Vancouver Island University. Office of University Planning

Housing

House Prices

The benchmark single family house price for Island Zone 4 – Nanaimo was \$351,600 in May 2015 (**Figure 27**), up \$13,200 (or 3.9%) from \$338,400 in May 2014.

Figure 27: Benchmark single family house prices, Island Zone 4 - Nanaimo, May 2014 and May 2015

Geography	May 2014 Benchmark Price \$	May 2015 Benchmark Price \$	% Change Benchmark Price , May 2014 to May 2015	\$ Change Benchmark Price , May 2014 to May 2015
Island Zone 4- Nanaimo	\$338,400	\$351,600	3.9%	\$13,200

Source: Vancouver Island Real Estate Board.

Core Housing Need

In 2011, 14.0% of Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) households were in core housing need (**Figure 28**), higher than for Kamloops CA, Kelowna CMA and Prince George CA, but lower than for British Columbia. Core housing need refers to households who live in housing that has at least one of the following problems (unaffordable to the household, overcrowded, or in need of major repairs) but cannot afford the cost of housing that doesn't have any of these problems.

Figure 28: Percentage of households in core housing need, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable centres, 2011

Geography	Total households, 2011	Total core housing need households, 2011	% of households in core housing need, 2011
Nanaimo CA	39,460	5,505	14.0%
Kamloops CA	37,635	4,535	12.0%
Kelowna CMA	65,970	8,075	12.2%
Prince George CA	32,280	3,675	11.4%
British Columbia	1,610,540	247,280	15.4%

Source: CMHC (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation). Housing in Canada On-line (HICO).

Average Rent

The average two bedroom apartment rent in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) in April 2015 was \$811/month (**Figure 29**), up \$6 (or 0.7%) from \$805/month in April 2014. The average two bedroom apartment rent in the Nanaimo CA in April 2015 was lower than the average rents for two bedroom apartments in British Columbia (\$1,136/month), the Kelowna CMA (\$998/month) and the Kamloops CA (\$893/month), but higher than the Prince George CA (\$782/month) average rent for two bedroom apartments.

Figure 29: Average two bedroom apartment rents (\$), Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable centres, April 2014 and April 2015

Geography	April 2014 Rent \$	April 2015 Rent \$	% Change Rent, 2014-2015	\$ Change Rent, 2014-2015
Nanaimo CA	\$805	\$811	0.7%	\$6
Kamloops CA	\$858	\$893	4.1%	\$35
Kelowna CMA	\$964	\$998	3.5%	\$34
Prince George CA	\$766	\$782	2.1%	\$16
British Columbia	\$1,090	\$1,136	4.2%	\$46

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

Rental Vacancy Rate

The vacancy rate for two bedroom apartments in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) was 3.8% in April 2015 (**Figure 30**), down from 6.0% in April 2014. The two bedroom apartment vacancy rate in the Nanaimo CA in April 2015 was higher than the two bedroom apartment vacancy rates in the Kelowna CMA (2.0%) and British Columbia (2.4%), but lower than the two bedroom apartment vacancy rates in the Prince George CA (4.3%) and the Kamloops CA (4.7%).

Figure 30: Two bedroom apartment vacancy rates, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable centres, April 2014 and April 2015

Geography	April 2014 Vacancy Rate (%)	April 2015 Vacancy Rate (%)
Nanaimo CA	6.0%	3.8%
Kamloops CA	3.8%	4.7%
Kelowna CMA	1.6%	2.0%
Prince George CA	3.2%	4.3%
British Columbia	2.8%	2.4%

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

Shelter/Income Ratio

52.3% of Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) renter households spent 30% or more of their before-tax household incomes on housing costs (**Figure 31**), higher than the proportion of renter households that spent 30% or more in Kelowna CMA (50.4%), Kamloops CA (45.4%), British Columbia (45.3%) and Prince George CA (43.7%).

Figure 31: Percentage of renter households spending 30% or more of their before-tax household income on housing costs, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable centres, 2011

Geography	Percentage of renter households spending 30% or more
Nanaimo CA	52.3%
Kamloops CA	45.4%
Kelowna CMA	50.4%
Prince George CA	43.7%
British Columbia	45.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey.

Economy

Total Employment

In 2014, the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) had approximately 47.5 thousand jobs (**Figure 32**), a 2.4 thousand job increase (a 5.3% increase) from 2013, when the Nanaimo CA had approximately 45.1 thousand jobs. The percentage increase in the total number of jobs in the Nanaimo CA between 2013 and 2014 was larger than in the Kelowna CMA (a 0.0% change) and British Columbia (a 0.6% increase), but smaller than in the Prince George CA (a 6.2% increase).

Figure 32: Total employment levels, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Census geography	Total employment (in thousands), 2013	Total employment (in thousands), 2014	Change in employment (in thousands), 2013-2014	% change in employment (in thousands), 2013-2014
Nanaimo CA	45.1	47.5	2.4	5.3%
Kamloops CA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kelowna CMA	90.3	90.3	0.0	0.0%
Prince George CA	48.2	51.2	3.0	6.2%
British Columbia	2,265.6	2,278.4	12.8	0.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) had a labour force participation rate of 61.4% among the 15+ year old population in 2014 (**Figure 33**), similar to the rate of 61.8% in 2013. The Nanaimo CA's labour force participation rate in 2014 was lower than in the Prince George CA (75.8%), British Columbia (63.3%) and the Kelowna CMA (62.9%).

Figure 33: Labour force participation rate among the 15+ year old population, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Census geography	Labour force participation rate (%), 2013	Labour force participation rate (%), 2014
Nanaimo CA	61.8%	61.4%
Kamloops CA	N/A	N/A
Kelowna CMA	64.6%	62.9%
Prince George CA	71.9%	75.8%

Census geography	Labour force participation rate (%), 2013	Labour force participation rate (%), 2014
British Columbia	64.0%	63.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

GDP

The GDP of the City of Nanaimo was approximately \$4,586.43 million dollars in 2014 (in 2014 \$) (**Figure 34**), a \$148.13 million increase (a 3.3% increase) from its \$4,438.30 million dollar GDP (in 2014 \$) in 2013.

Figure 34: GDP (in 2014 \$), Nanaimo City, 2013 and 2014

Census geography	GDP (in millions of 2014 \$), 2013	GDP (in millions of 2014 \$), 2014	Change in GDP (in millions of 2014 \$), 2013-2014	% change in GDP, 2013-2014
Nanaimo City	\$4,438.30	\$4,586.43	\$148.13	3.3%

Source: Nanaimo Economic Development Corporation

Housing Starts

The Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) had 665 housing starts in 2014 (**Figure 35**), an increase of 250 housing starts (a 60.2% increase) from 2013 (415 housing starts). The percentage increase in housing starts between 2013 and 2014 in the Nanaimo CA was stronger than the percentage change in housing starts in the Kelowna CMA (a 29.4% increase), the Kamloops CA (a 8.1% increase), British Columbia (a 4.1% increase) and the Prince George CA (a -19.0% change).

Figure 35: Total housing starts, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Census geography	Total housing starts, 2013	Total housing starts, 2014	Change in housing starts, 2013-2014	% change in housing starts, 2013-2014
Nanaimo CA	415	665	250	60.2%
Kamloops CA	479	518	39	8.1%
Kelowna CMA	1,013	1,311	298	29.4%
Prince George CA	195	158	-37	-19.0%
British Columbia	25,685	26,741	1,056	4.1%

Source: CMHC. Housing Market Information Portal.

Building Permit Values

The City of Nanaimo processed approximately \$238.9 million dollars in building permits in 2014 (**Figure 36**), a \$123.5 million dollar increase (a 107.0% increase) from 2013 (\$115.4 million dollars in building permits). Nanaimo City's increase in building permit values between 2013 and 2014 was stronger than the building permit value changes in Kamloops City (a 27.8% increase), Prince George City (a 22.6% increase), British Columbia (an 11.0% increase) and Kelowna City (a -7.1% change).

Figure 36: Building permit values (all types) (in millions of \$ - unadjusted for inflation), Nanaimo City and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Municipality	Building permit values (in millions of \$), 2013	Building permit values (in millions of \$), 2014	Change in building permit values (in millions of \$), 2013-2014	% change in building permit values, 2013-2014
Nanaimo City	\$115.4	\$238.9	\$123.5	107.0%
Kamloops City	\$146.4	\$187.1	\$40.7	27.8%
Kelowna City	\$336.2	\$312.3	-\$23.9	-7.1%
Prince George City	\$102.4	\$125.6	\$23.2	22.6%
British Columbia	\$9,976.1	\$11,076.7	\$1,100.6	11.0%

Source: BC Stats. Building Permits.

New Business Start-Ups

The City of Nanaimo had 510 new business start-ups in 2013 (**Figure 37**), virtually unchanged (a -1 decrease; a -0.2% change) from 2012 (511 new business start-ups). In comparison, the number of business start-ups in British Columbia increased by 3.7% between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 37: Number of new business start-ups, Nanaimo City and British Columbia, 2012 and 2013

Census geography	Number of new business start-ups, 2012	Number of new business start-ups, 2013	Change in number of new business start-ups, 2012-2013	% change in number of new business start-ups, 2012-2013
Nanaimo City	511	510	-1	-0.2%
British Columbia	31,066	32,225	1,159	3.7%

Source: Nanaimo Economic Development Corporation

Family Incomes

The median before-tax family income in the Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) in 2013 was \$72,070 (**Figure 38**), a \$2,680 increase (a 3.9% increase) from 2012 (\$69,390). The 2013 median before-tax family income in the Nanaimo CA was lower than in the Prince George CA (\$88,070), the Kamloops CA (\$82,710), the Kelowna CMA (\$76,870) and British Columbia (\$74,150).

Figure 38: Median before-tax family income (unadjusted for inflation), Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2012 and 2013

Census geography	Median before-tax family income (\$), 2012	Median before-tax family income (\$), 2013	Change in median before-tax family income (\$), 2012-2013	% change in median before-tax family income (\$), 2012-2013
Nanaimo CA	\$69,390	\$72,070	\$2,680	3.9%
Kamloops CA	\$79,440	\$82,710	\$3,270	4.1%
Kelowna CMA	\$73,630	\$76,870	\$3,240	4.4%
Prince George CA	\$86,060	\$88,070	\$2,010	2.3%
British Columbia	\$71,660	\$74,150	\$2,490	3.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File) – Survey 4105.

Arts & Culture

Library Items Circulated

In 2014, there were 907,907 items circulated in the Nanaimo branches of the Vancouver Island Regional Library system (**Figure 39**). This represented a 36,050 item increase (a 4.1% increase) in the number of items circulated compared with 2013, when 871,857 items were circulated.

Figure 39: Item circulation in Nanaimo library branches within the Vancouver Island Regional Library System, 2013 and 2014

Nanaimo Library Branch	Items circulated, 2013	Items circulated, 2014	Change in number of items circulated, 2013-2014	% Change in number of items circulated, 2013-2014
Nanaimo Harbourfront	361,113	301,750	-59,363	-16.4%
Nanaimo North	0	211,036	211,036	N/A
Nanaimo Wellington	510,744	395,121	-115,623	-22.6%
Total Nanaimo Branches	871,857	907,907	36,050	4.1%

Source: Vancouver Island Regional Library

Note: Nanaimo North branch did not open until June 27, 2014; therefore, no items were circulated at the Nanaimo North branch in 2013.

Public Art Installations

As of July 2015, there were 168 public art installations in the City of Nanaimo. There were four temporary public art projects added in the City of Nanaimo in 2013 and two temporary public art projects added in 2014. There was also one permanent public art project added in the City of Nanaimo in 2013.

Source: City of Nanaimo

Note: 168 public art installations do not include public art installations in the private sector.

Museum Visits

In 2014, there were 63,898 visits to the Nanaimo and District Museum (**Figure 40**), 6,303 more visits (a 10.9% increase) than the 57,595 visits in 2013. In 2014, there were 3,610 visits to the Vancouver Island Military Museum, 84 fewer visits (a change of -2.3%) than the 3,694 visits in 2013.

Figure 40: Visits to the Nanaimo and District Museum and Vancouver Island Military Museum, 2013 and 2014

Museum	2013 visits	2014 visits	Change in number of visits, 2013-2014	% Change in number of visits, 2013-2014
Nanaimo and District Museum	57,595	63,898	6,303	10.9%
Vancouver Island Military Museum	3,694	3,610	-84	-2.3%

Art Gallery

The Nanaimo Art Gallery has an average of 22,200 visits per year. The Artists in the Schools program has an average of 12,000 children taking part each year.

Source: Nanaimo Art Gallery.

Port Theatre Events and Patrons

There were 275 events at the Port Theatre in 2014 (**Figure 41**), 26 more events (a 10.4% increase) than the 249 events there in 2013. 107,430 patrons attended events at the Port Theatre in 2014, an increase of 5,262 patrons (a 5.2% increase) from the 102,168 patrons who attended events at the Port Theatre in 2013.

Figure 41: Number of events at Port Theatre and number of Port Theatre Patrons, 2013 and 2014

	2013	2014	Change, 2013-2014	% change, 2013-2014
Events	249	275	26	10.4%
Patrons	102,168	107,430	5,262	5.2%

Source: City of Nanaimo

Environment

Residential Water Use

In 2012, residential water consumption in Nanaimo was 251 litres per person per day compared with 353 litres per person/day provincially.

Source: Nanaimo Water Audit. 2013.

Air Quality Health Index

In 2014, Nanaimo had an average Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) of 1.8 (low health risk), the same as in 2013 (**Figure 42**). Nanaimo's AQHI in 2014 was lower than the 2014 average AQHIs in Kamloops (2.5 – low health risk), Prince George (2.2 – low health risk) and Kelowna (2.0 – low health risk).

Figure 42: Average Air Quality Health Index (AQHI), Nanaimo and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Station	2013, average AQHI	2014, average AQHI
Nanaimo	1.8	1.8
Kamloops	2.3	2.5
Kelowna	1.9	2.0
Prince George	2.2	2.2

Source: Environment Canada

Note: 1-3 Low health risk

4-6 Moderate health risk

7-10 High health risk

10+ Very high health risk

Residential Food (Organic) Waste Collected

In 2014, the Nanaimo Regional District collected 6,212.4 tonnes of residential food waste (**Figure 43**), virtually the same as in 2013, when it collected 6,212.8 tonnes of residential food waste.

Figure 43: Tonnes of residential food waste collected by the Nanaimo Regional District, 2013 and 2014

Tonnes collected in 2013	Tonnes collected in 2014	Change in tonnes collected, 2013-2014	% change in tonnes collected, 2013-2014
6,212.8	6,212.4	-0.4	0.0%

Source: Regional District of Nanaimo

Regional Park System

In 2015, the Nanaimo Regional District had 2,061 hectares of parkland in the regional park system (**Figure 44**), a 1,611 hectare increase (a 358.0% increase) in regional parkland from 2005, when the Regional District had 450 hectares of parkland in the regional park system.

Figure 44: Hectares of parkland in regional park system in the Nanaimo Regional District, 2005 and 2015

Hectares of parkland in regional park system, 2005	Hectares of parkland in regional park system, 2015	Change in hectares of parkland, 2005-2015	% change in hectares of parkland, 2005-2015
450	2,061	1,611	358.0%

Source: Regional District of Nanaimo.

Getting Around

Vehicle Ownership

There were 68,400 passenger vehicles owned by Nanaimo City residents in 2014 (**Figure 45**), up from 66,700 passenger vehicles in 2013. The number of passenger vehicles per resident in Nanaimo City in 2014 (0.77) was similar to the number of passenger vehicles per resident in Nanaimo City in 2013 (0.76). In 2014, the number of passenger vehicles per resident in Nanaimo City (0.77) was slightly lower than in Prince George City (0.80), similar to Kelowna City (0.77) but slightly higher than in Kamloops City (0.74) and much higher than in British Columbia (0.61).

Figure 45: Number of passenger vehicles per resident, Nanaimo City and comparable areas, 2013 and 2014

Geography	2013			2014		
	Number of passenger vehicles	Number of residents	Number of passenger vehicles per person	Number of passenger vehicles	Number of residents	Number of passenger vehicles per person
Nanaimo City	66,700	87,522	0.76	68,400	88,869	0.77
Kamloops City	65,400	88,394	0.74	66,300	89,417	0.74
Kelowna City	90,400	120,202	0.75	93,000	121,422	0.77
Prince George City	57,400	74,227	0.77	58,800	73,590	0.80
British Columbia	2,770,000	4,582,625	0.60	2,820,000	4,631,302	0.61

Sources: For vehicle data. Special Request from ICBC - August 2015. For population data: BC Stats. 2014 Sub-Provincial Estimates. Downloaded from BC Stats website: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/Demography/PopulationEstimates.aspx>

Note: passenger vehicles include ICBC categories of Actively Licenced Passenger Vehicles in addition to the following vehicles under the commercial category: Pickups, Crew Cabs, Vans and Window Vans.

Sustainable Transportation

In 2011, 12.1% of Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) residents used sustainable transportation modes (public transportation, walk, or bicycle) to get to work (**Figure 46**), up slightly from 11.4% in 2006. In 2011, the proportion of Nanaimo CA residents who used sustainable transportation to get to work (12.1%) was higher than in Kelowna CMA (11.0%), Kamloops CA (10.9%) and Prince George CA (7.2%), but lower than in British Columbia (21.4%).

Figure 46: Proportion of commuters who used sustainable transportation modes (public transit, walk, or bike) to get to work, Nanaimo Census Agglomeration (Nanaimo CA) and comparable areas, 2006 and 2011

Census Geography	2006			2011		
	Total employed labour force with a usual place of work	Total employed labour force that used sustainable transportation to get to work	% of employed labour force that used sustainable transportation to get to work	Total employed labour force with a usual place of work	Total employed labour force that used sustainable transportation to get to work	% of employed labour force that used sustainable transportation to get to work
Nanaimo CA	40,410	4,590	11.4%	42,420	5,150	12.1%
Kamloops CA	44,735	4,725	10.6%	45,575	4,955	10.9%
Kelowna CMA	73,025	6,850	9.4%	80,670	8,835	11.0%
Prince George CA	42,065	3,570	8.5%	40,190	2,885	7.2%
British Columbia	1,890,055	362,790	19.2%	1,984,985	424,915	21.4%

Sources: 2006 data for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006004. Profile for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census.

2006 data for British Columbia: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 94-581-XCB2006001. Profile for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2006 Census.

2011 data for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011015. Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, National Household Survey, 2011.

2011 data for British Columbia: Statistics Canada. Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011016. Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, National Household Survey, 2011.

Note: 2006 data was from a mandatory, long-form census, while 2011 data was from a voluntary, long-form survey. Therefore, data comparisons should be done with caution.