Central Transit Corridor (CTC) Monitoring Program

Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo

MONITORING CHANGE IN THE CTC 2019 REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Background

1.1 Summary

The Region of Waterloo recognizes the importance of monitoring the Central Transit Corridor (CTC) – the area around the Region's light rail system, ION – in order to understand the changing nature of the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the corridor. The CTC Monitoring Program is a multi-year project to monitor change from the baseline year of 2011 until at least 2021, after ION has been constructed, opened for service, and is functioning within the community.

There are 18 indicators each one selected for their capacity to describe key aspects of the corridor. Each year, a theme such as the environment, housing affordability and urban vitality is explored in detail. Due to COVID, hiring a student was not possible and the theme of Mobility, which was scheduled for this year, was deferred. This year's report also includes an adjustment to the geography of the CTC, based on the preferred route for the Stage 2 ION project as endorsed by Waterloo Region Council in June 2019.

It is recognized that there are many factors that influence change in the CTC. The economy, policies, programs, and political decisions at many levels of government are large influences on change in the Region, both inside the CTC and more broadly.

1.2 About ION

ION, the Region of Waterloo's rapid transit service that was approved by Council in June 2011, is shaping our community for the future by bringing Light Rail Transit (LRT) to Waterloo Region in two stages. In its entirety, ION will connect the core areas of Cambridge, Kitchener, and Waterloo. Stage 1 is 19 km in length and connects Kitchener and Waterloo. Construction of Stage 1 ION LRT was completed in 2017 and train testing began late that year. ION Stage 1 LRT service launched on June 21, 2019. Stage 2 of ION LRT service will be an 18 km route extension to Cambridge.

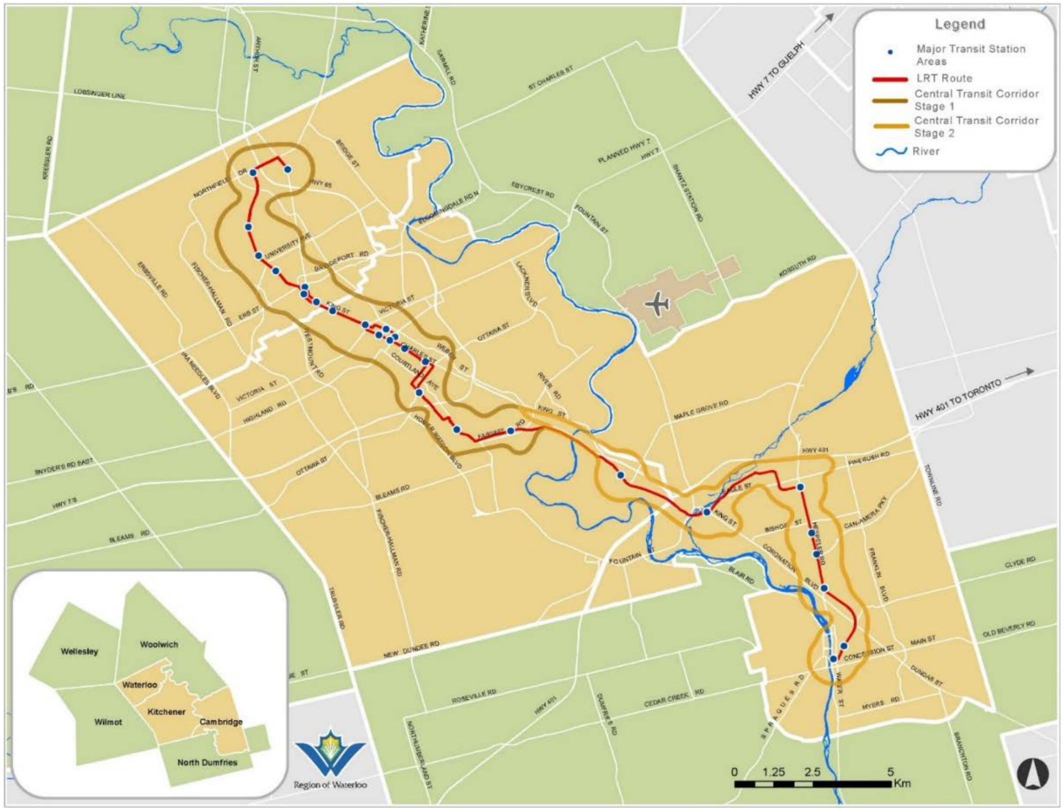
More information about ION can be found in the Region of Waterloo's ION Story report:
http://rapidtransit.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/ION-Story-Fall-2016-access.pdf;
and at the Stage 2 ION project website:
https://www.engagewr.ca/Stage2ION

1.3 The ION Central Transit Corridor

The Central Transit Corridor is the area within approximately 800 metres of ION LRT stations, and the lands connecting these, to form a continuous corridor. The 800-metre distance is generally accepted as the distance people will walk (roughly ten minutes) to access rapid transit. The CTC connects the three Urban Growth Centres (UGCs) of downtown Cambridge, downtown Kitchener and uptown Waterloo, as well as 27 rapid transit station areas. The CTC includes areas within the corridor that are expected to re-urbanize over time by incorporating the station area planning work and follows pre-established boundaries such as roads, rivers, property boundaries, and statistical boundaries already being used for monitoring.

The CTC is divided into Stages 1 and 2, reflecting the implementation stages of the full ION system. The alignment of the CTC around Stage 2 ION was preliminary until June 2019, when Regional Council endorsed the new preferred route through Cambridge. Subsequently, the mapping of the CTC was adjusted to accommodate the new alignment as well as to incorporate new work that was undertaken through the Regional Official Plan Review to develop Major Transit Station Areas as defined by the Province of Ontario’s Growth Plan. Map 1 illustrates the current CTC, while the previous alignment is shown in Appendix A.

Map 1. Central Transit Corridor



2. The Central Transit Corridor Monitoring Program

2.1 Purpose of the Monitoring Program

Since Council's commitment to implement Light Rail Transit (LRT) in 2011, the Region of Waterloo has recognized the importance of monitoring change in the Central Transit Corridor (CTC) over time. The new rapid transit system will do more than just increase transit access throughout the Region. It also creates an opportunity to build healthy and vibrant communities along the route. The Central Transit Corridor Community Building Strategy (CBS) published on December 3, 2013, made recommendations on how the community should grow around rapid transit stations. It also included a recommendation to establish and implement baseline metrics pertaining to transit investment in the Central Transit Corridor and to report to Council with periodic updates. The CBS informed the development of the monitoring program, and continues to guide planning initiatives directed towards achieving the community-building goals of ION.

2.2 Monitoring ION's Goals

To monitor ION's two goals of moving people and building community, the monitoring program for the CTC explores the changing social, economic, and environmental state of the Region's rapid transit corridor, by using data to look at the various ways the CTC will be transformed by ION. Nine dimensions are explored as shown in Table 1.

2.3 Baseline and Annual Indicators

For each dimension, one or more indicators have been chosen. In total, 16 indicators were developed, collected and reported. In 2018 two additional annual indicators, 'Supply of Community Housing' and 'Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance', were added. Some of the baseline indicators cannot be measured each year due to constraints in data availability. Thirteen of the 18 baseline indicators have been updated for the 2019 reporting year.

Table 1. Goals, Dimensions and Indicators

Goal	Dimension	Indicator	Metric
Moving People	Mobility	Transit Ridership	Number of trips made using Grand River Transit (millions)
		Daily Transit Activity	Per cent of daily average transit activity which occurred in the CTC
	Sustainable Modes of Transportation	Transit Mode Share	Per cent of mode of travel share which was on transit across the CTC
		Active Transportation	Per cent of mode of travel share which was pedestrian and cyclist in the CTC
		Walkability	Per cent of population living in 'high' or 'very high' walkable areas in the CTC
Building Community	Vibrant Communities	Land Use Mix	Per cent of all regional land uses which were found in the CTC
		Population	Per cent of Region's residents who live in the CTC
	Arts and Culture	Cultural Vibrancy	Number of arts and culture establishments in the CTC
		Restaurants	Per cent of the Region's restaurants in the CTC
	Heritage	Heritage Resource Retention	Number of demolition permits on pre-1920 and designated built heritage resources in the CTC
	Investment	Building Activity	Dollar value of building permits in the CTC for new construction (millions)
		Assessment Value	Assessed value of properties in the CTC (billions)
	Environment	Emissions	Tonnes of net air emissions per capita in Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo
	Crime and Safety	Perception of Safety	Per cent of people in Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo who perceive that their downtowns are safe at night
		Calls for Service	Per cent of police calls for service which were related to potential public perception in the CTC
	Inclusive Community	Affordability of Home Ownership Transactions	Per cent of housing transactions which were affordable to low and moderate income households in the CTC
		Supply of Community Housing	Number of Community Housing units located within the CTC
		Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance	Per cent of Housing Allowances with Supports (HAWS) in the CTC

2.4 Themed Indicators

In each monitoring year, the CTC Monitoring Program has focused on an area of interest and explored that area through the development of themed indicators (Table 2). The schedule accounts for the time when data and resources will be available for the indicators. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and the associated limited staff resources, the scheduled theme of Mobility has been postponed. The theme of Mobility may incorporate the following potential indicators: Way-finding, Vehicular Miles, Efficiency, Mode Share, Active Mobility, Connectivity, and Walkability. In 2022, a ten-year review of the indicators is proposed.

Table 2. Publication Year of Themes

Report Year	Theme
2015	Baseline
2016	The Environment
2017	Investment
2018	Housing Affordability
2019	Urban Vibrancy
2020	Postponed
2021	Mobility
2022	Ten-Year Review

2.5 Updating Indicators for the Stage 2 CTC Route Alignment Changes

Previous monitoring reports were based on the preliminary CTC Stage 2 route. As a result of the route alignment change, the CTC boundary has now also been changed, and three indicators (population, investment, and calls for service) have been recalculated to provide a seamless time series from 2011 to 2019. The remaining indicators were not rebased, rather, they were calculated using both the old alignment as well as the new alignment for 2019 to show the differences. For those indicators, the statements of change over time include new activity as well as the new alignment, and each is clearly stated. In addition, a table with both 2019 values according to their respective boundaries is shown in Appendix B.

3. Monitoring Results and Analysis

The CTC Monitoring Program measures change through the various stages of implementation of ION, from Council endorsement (2011-2014), through construction and testing (2015-2018), to service start (2019), and early operation (2019-2021). These stages are not discrete – for example, although ION was announced in 2011, there was anticipation of its approval by Council in the years leading up to the final Council decision. However, the stages are generally useful to consider in understanding the changes occurring in the corridor over time and through the progress of the project.

The first report from the monitoring program was the Monitoring Change in the Central Transit Corridor – Baseline Report, dated November 17, 2015, which described key aspects of the corridor in the post-announcement period from 2011 to 2014. Since construction of ION had not yet begun, the results did not reflect the direct effects of ION infrastructure, but may show indications of change in the CTC in anticipation of ION.

Subsequent reports, published annually, provide updates on key indicators and take a deeper dive into the annual themes. Results from the annual monitoring are summarized in Table 3, and results from each of the themes are summarized in Tables 4 through 7. The CTC Monitoring Program will continue to measure and report on indicators until at least 2021. These metrics are important in helping to tell the story about the different ways ION is moving people and shaping the future of our communities.

Table 3. Annual Indicators for the CTC Monitoring Program

Goal	Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Moving People	Mobility	Transit Ridership	Number of trips made using Grand River Transit (millions)	19.7	21.3	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.7	19.7	21.1	22.0
		Daily Transit Activity	Per cent of daily average transit activity in the CTC	67%	65%	67%	64%	63%	62%	60%	60%	59%
	Sustainable Modes of Transportation	Transit Mode Share	Per cent of mode of travel share on transit across the CTC	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-
		Active Transportation	Per cent of mode of travel share which was pedestrian and cyclist in the CTC	5%	-	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-
		Walkability	Per cent of population living in 'high' or 'very high' walkable areas in the CTC	55%	56%	56%	56%	56%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Building Community	Vibrant Communities	Land Use Mix	Per cent of all Regional land uses found in the CTC	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	70%	70%	70%	70%
		Population	Per cent of the Region's residents who live in the CTC	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%
	Arts and Culture	Cultural Vibrancy	Number of arts and culture establishments in the CTC	241	-	-	-	-	318	-	336	-
		Restaurants	Per cent of the Region's restaurants in the CTC	50%	51%	52%	52%	52%	52%	53%	53%	54%
	Heritage	Heritage Resource Retention	Number of demolition permits on pre-1920 and designated built heritage resources in the CTC	13	36	11	9	12	17	16	7	21
	Investment	Building Activity	Dollar value of building permits in the CTC for new construction (millions, adjusted to 2011)	$489	$263	$228	$563	$257	$303	$215	$211	$682
		Assessment Value	Assessed value of properties in the CTC (billions)	$10.0	-	-	$12.0	$12.8	$13.6	$14.7	$15.3	$17.0
	Environment	Emissions	Tonnes of net air emissions per capita in Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	2.66	-	-
	Crime and Safety	Perception of Safety	Per cent of people in the Tri-Cities who perceive that their downtowns are safe at night	65%	-	-	-	-	-	62%	58%	-
		Calls for Service	Per cent of police calls for service related to potential public perception in the CTC	41%	42%	44%	44%	44%	45%	46%	47%	-

Goal	Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Building Community (cont.)	Inclusive Community	Affordability of Home Ownership Transactions	Per cent of housing transactions which were affordable to low and moderate income households in the CTC	55%	56%	53%	54%	57%	57%	33%	38%	30%
		Supply of Community Housing	Number of community housing units in the CTC	2,687	2,610	2,631	2,631	2,633	2,645	2,645	2,701	2,758
		Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance	Per cent of Housing Allowances with Supports (HAWS) in the CTC	-	-	-	-	50%	60%	56%	57%	56%

Table 4. The Environment (2016)

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	Indicator Value
Environment	Trails and Pathways	Length of trails and pathways in the CTC	78 kilometres
	Public Greenspaces	Area of public greenspaces in the CTC	398 hectares

Table 5. Investment (2017)

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Investment	Transaction Values	Dollar value of transactions in the CTC (millions, adjusted to 2011)	$619	$764	$821	$916	$898	$1,030
	Building Improvements	Dollar value of building permits for property improvements in the CTC (millions, adjusted to 2011)	$74	$80	$93	$80	$96	$166

Table 6. Inclusive Community (2018)

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inclusive Community	Renter Affordability	Per cent of renters spending less than 30 per cent of their household income on shelter-related costs in the CTC	64%	-	-	-	-	61%	-

Table 7. Urban Vibrancy (2019)

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Vibrant Communities	Surface Parking	Area of land dedicated to surface parking in the CTC (hectares)	-	543	-	-	-	-	-	533
	Vacant Land	Area of land assessed as vacant land in the CTC (hectares)	293	285	276	274	280	272	268	268
	Grocery Stores	Number of grocery stores in the CTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	Demographic Shifts	Number of families with children in the CTC	9,384	-	-	-	-	9,539	-	-
	Festivals/Events	Event attendance in the CTC (thousands)	609	624	675	730	818	803	781	810

3.1 Goal: Moving People

ION officially launched on June 21, 2019. Following the official launch there were 11 days of free transit service for the LRT during which time nearly 300,000 passengers took a ride on the ION LRT.

Together with public sector investments in the active transportation network and improvements to service levels and the regional transit network, the ION rapid transit system has greatly enhanced mobility within and between Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo.

Monitoring of the mobility indicators will track any shifts in travel behaviour in the CTC since ION was announced.

3.1.1 Mobility: Transit Ridership

21,964,989 trips were made across Waterloo Region using Grand River Transit in 2019

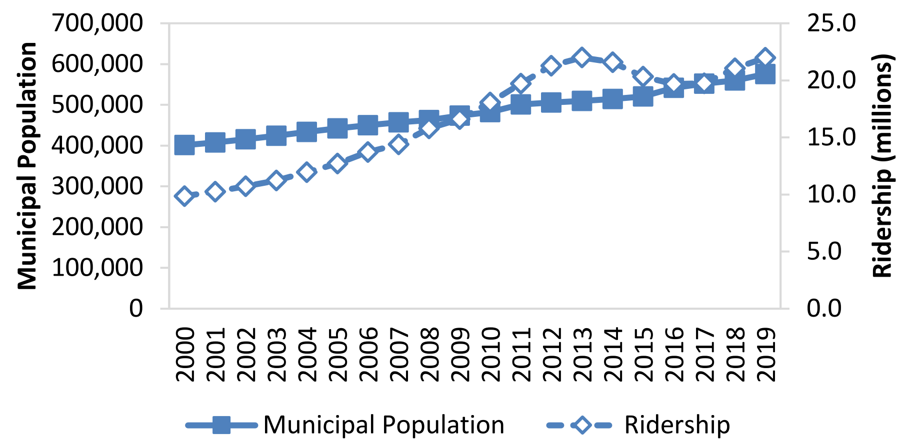
Between 2011 and 2019, total transit ridership within the Region increased by 2.2 million trips, to almost 22 million trips (Table 1; Figure 1). Year-over-year growth in total transit ridership (4.3 per cent) was spurred by the introduction of the ION LRT in June 2019 along with significant service improvements, including a network redesign and an expansion of service hours.

Table 1. Total Transit Ridership per capita within the Transit Service Area, 2011-2019

Year	Total Transit Ridership	Municipal Population *	Transit Service Area Population	Total Transit Ridership per capita in Service Area
2011	19,721,966	500,700	432,266	45.6
2012	21,274,042	505,920	438,563	48.5
2013	22,000,737	509,445	435,780	50.5
2014	21,596,989	514,611	434,437	49.7
2015	20,327,109	520,670	434,988	46.7
2016	19,691,267	541,395	452,684	43.5
2017	19,742,606	551,598	460,104	42.9
2018	21,066,847	559,695	488,257	43.1
2019	21,964,989	575,413	483,811	45.4
Change 2011-2019	2,243,023	74,713	51,545	-0.2
Change 2018-2019	898,142	15,718	-4,446	2.3
% Change 2011-2019	11.4%	14.9%	11.9%	-0.5%
% Change 2018-2019	4.3%	2.8%	-0.9%	5.2%
Average Annual % Change	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%

** For Settlements with Bus Service*

Figure 1. Relationship Between Municipal Population and Ridership, 2000-2019



3.1.2 Mobility: Daily Transit Activity

59 per cent of the daily average transit activity in the Region occurred within the CTC in 2019

In 2019, there were 138,345 people per day who boarded or alighted a Grand River Transit (GRT) vehicle within the CTC, including conventional bus, express bus and ION light rail train, which launched service in June of that year - an increase of over 4,700 per day since the previous year (Table 1). Of the 138,345 boardings and alightings in the CTC that year, there were 36,720 on ION. In 2019, 59 per cent of the total daily activity in the Region occurred within the CTC, indicating that almost six out of ten riders travelling on transit in the Region had gotten on or off at a GRT vehicle within the CTC.

Table 1. Total Daily Transit Activity, 2011-2019

Year	CTC		Outside CTC		Region Total
	Daily Boardings and Alightings	% Within CTC	Daily Boardings and Alightings	% Outside CTC	Daily Boardings and Alightings
2011	108,291	**66.8%**	53,839	33.2%	162,130
2012	114,917	**65.2%**	61,243	34.8%	176,160
2013	122,199	**67.4%**	59,133	32.6%	181,332
2014	119,248	**63.6%**	68,371	36.4%	187,619
2015	115,678	**62.8%**	68,654	37.2%	184,331
2016	119,654	**62.3%**	72,333	37.7%	191,987
2017	127,571	**60.5%**	83,416	39.5%	210,986
2018	133,607	**60.0%**	88,928	40.0%	222,535
YOY Growth	+4,318		+6,710		+11,029
2019 (Original Stage 2)	137,925	**59.1%**	95,638	40.9%	233,563
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	+420		-420		0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	138,345	**59.2%**	95,218	40.8%	233,563
Change 2011-2019	**30,054**		**41,379**		**71,433**
Change 2018-2019	**4,738**		**6,290**		**11,029**
% Change 2011-2019	**27.8%**		**76.9%**		**44.1%**
% Change 2018-2019	**3.5%**		**7.1%**		**5.0%**
Average Annual % Change	**3.2%**		**7.6%**		**4.7%**

Due to improvements implemented in 2015 to the method of calculating boardings and alightings by station, data is not comparable between the 2011-2014 data points and the 2015-2019 data.

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

From 2018 to 2019, daily transit activity increased both inside (3.5 per cent) and outside (7.1 per cent) of the CTC. The increase in boardings and alightings was larger outside of the CTC, primarily because of a substantial ridership increase related to Conestoga College – with approximately 7,000 daily boardings – and the realignment of the GRT system from a hub at the Charles Street Terminal to a grid.

The implementation of the ION LRT service in June 2019 had a significant impact on Regional transit ridership and particularly the ridership in the CTC. Overall ridership growth was 7.4 per cent for the last six months of 2019. This compared to a much lower growth of 1.2 per cent in the first half of the year. The redeployment of 60,000-plus bus service hours made available when the high-capacity LRT replaced the 200 iXpress and more than half of Route 7, enabled frequency and span of service improvements on 35 routes. An additional 25,000 service hours were added in September 2019 with the improvements in Cambridge anchored on the new 206 iXpress. Both of these service improvements contributed to 2019 ridership growth.

3.1.3 Sustainable Modes of Transportation: Walkability

57 per cent of the population living in the CTC lived in 'very high' or 'high' walkable areas in 2019

Approximately 122,000 people lived in the Central Transit Corridor in 2019, of which 69,453 were in 'very high' or 'high' walkable areas (Table 1). Over half (57 per cent) of the population within the CTC lived in 'very high' or 'high' walkable areas while 37,563 (31 per cent) lived in 'moderate' walkable areas, and 14,879 (12 per cent) were in 'very low' or 'low' walkable areas. Between 2011 and 2019 there was an increase in the proportion of the CTC population living in 'high' or 'very high' walkable areas from 55 to 57 per cent. This shift resulted from population growth of 15,877 people in more walkable areas, compared to 4,412 people in 'moderate' and 4,899 in less walkable areas of the CTC.

Table 1. Estimated Population in Walkability Ratings Within the CTC, 2011-2019

Year	Very High	High	High and Very High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Low and Very Low	Total
2011	22,676	30,900	53,576	33,151	4,417	5,563	9,980	96,707
2012	22,543	30,971	53,514	33,023	4,026	5,402	9,427	95,964
2013	22,752	31,980	54,731	33,914	4,107	5,576	9,683	98,329
2014	23,348	32,446	55,794	34,294	3,993	5,693	9,686	99,774
2015	23,463	33,550	57,013	34,242	4,392	5,756	10,149	101,404
2016	24,265	36,109	60,374	34,680	5,124	6,313	11,437	106,491
2017	25,327	38,997	64,324	35,363	6,197	6,366	12,563	112,250
2018	26,377	39,344	65,722	36,084	6,567	6,364	12,931	114,737
YOY Growth	+521	+2,434	+2,954	+179	+197	+37	+233	+3,366
2019 (Original Stage 2)	26,898	41,778	68,676	36,263	6,764	6,401	13,165	118,103
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	0	+777	+777	+1,300	+1,572	+142	+1,715	+3,792
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	26,898	42,555	69,453	37,563	8,336	6,543	14,879	121,895
Change 2011-2019	4,222	11,655	15,877	4,412	3,919	980	4,899	25,188
Change 2018-2019	521	3,211	3,731	1,479	1,769	179	1,948	7,158
% Change 2011-2019	18.6%	37.7%	29.6%	13.3%	88.7%	17.6%	49.1%	26.0%
% Change 2018-2019	2.0%	8.2%	5.7%	4.1%	26.9%	2.8%	15.1%	6.2%
Average Annual % Change	2.2%	4.1%	3.3%	1.6%	8.9%	2.1%	5.3%	3.0%
% of CTC Population (2011)	23.4%	32.0%	55.4%	34.3%	4.6%	5.8%	10.3%	100.0%
% of CTC Population (2019)	22.1%	34.9%	57.0%	30.8%	6.8%	5.4%	12.2%	100.0%

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary. The 2011-2018 population figures in this table remain unchanged and therefore differ slightly from those reported in Sec. 3.2.2, which have been rebased.

Walkable areas are characterized by residential land use near a variety of destinations (retail, schools, etc.) and small block sizes that are conducive to walking. Studies show that residents living in more walkable neighborhoods tend to walk, cycle, and use transit more and own fewer cars than those living in less walkable areas of Waterloo Region. Population growth in highly walkable areas is helpful in creating safer, more vibrant communities.

3.2 Goal: Building Community

ION is a catalyst for building community in the CTC. Indicators that monitor the ‘building community’ goal of ION strive to tell a story about how the ION LRT system may influence social, economic, and environmental aspects in the CTC and contribute to change in the community. Measuring these dimensions provides snapshots of the ways people and the market may be adapting to a new higher-order transit service over the pre-and-post implementation phases of ION.

3.2.1 Vibrant Communities: Land Use Mix

70 per cent of Waterloo Region's land uses were found within the CTC in 2019

There were 199 unique land uses within Waterloo Region in 2019, of which 140 were found in the CTC. In other words, of all the types of land uses in Waterloo Region, 70 per cent of them can be found within the CTC. The number of land uses within the corridor has been relatively stable since 2011, with a net increase of nine land uses from 131 in 2011 to 140 in 2019 (Table 1). Despite the year-over-year increase in unique property codes from 2018 to 2019 shown in Table 1, there have not been any material changes in land use types within the CTC; the additional unique codes are the result of the Stage 2 re-alignment and/or technical changes in the coding of existing land uses by MPAC. Accordingly, they represent land uses that were already present on their respective properties in the preceding years.

Table 1. Land Use Mix in the CTC and Waterloo Region, 2011-2019

Year	Number of Unique Property Codes		
	CTC	Region	% Within CTC
2011	131	191	**68.6%**
2012	132	192	**68.8%**
2013	131	190	**68.9%**
2014	132	190	**69.5%**
2015	135	196	**68.9%**
2016	136	194	**70.1%**
2017	135	193	**69.9%**
2018	137	196	**69.9%**
YOY Growth	+1	+3	--
2019 (Original Stage 2)	138	199	**69.9%**
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	+2	0	--
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	140	199	**70.4%**
Change 2011-2019	**9**	**8**	--
Change 2018-2019	**3**	**3**	--

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

3.2.2 Vibrant Communities: Population

20 per cent of the Region's residents were living in the CTC in 2019

Approximately 122,000 people lived in the CTC in 2019, representing one-fifth of Waterloo Region's population. Since 2011, the population within the CTC has been increasing at a faster rate (2.6 per cent annually, on average) than the population outside the CTC (1.2 per cent) (Table 1).

From 2011 to 2019, the CTC population grew by 22,220 residents, comprising one-third of the Region's total growth. CTC population growth primarily occurred in Stage 1, with 20,838 new residents. Residential growth was even more concentrated in the CTC in 2019, with 42 per cent of the Region's 7,900-person population increase located within the corridor. These population figures include students who are living in Waterloo Region while they study at the local college and universities.

Table 1. Population Living Within the CTC, Including Students, 2011-2019

Year	CTC			Outside CTC	Region Total	% Within CTC
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total			
2011	71,018	28,660	99,678	451,922	551,600	**18.1%**
2012	72,287	28,730	101,016	455,884	556,900	**18.1%**
2013	74,932	28,904	103,836	459,164	563,000	**18.4%**
2014	77,160	28,914	106,074	462,926	569,000	**18.6%**
2015	79,006	29,026	108,032	466,668	574,700	**18.8%**
2016	82,465	29,379	111,844	474,056	585,900	**19.1%**
2017	86,313	29,743	116,056	484,644	600,700	**19.3%**
2018	88,730	29,817	118,546	491,354	609,900	**19.4%**
2019	91,856	30,042	121,898	495,902	617,800	**19.7%**
Change 2011-2019	**20,838**	**1,382**	**22,220**	**43,980**	**66,200**	--
Change 2018-2019	**3,127**	**225**	**3,351**	**4,549**	**7,900**	--
% Change 2011-2019	**29.3%**	**4.8%**	**22.3%**	**9.7%**	**12.0%**	--
% Change 2018-2019	**3.5%**	**0.8%**	**2.8%**	**0.9%**	**1.3%**	--
Average Annual % Change	**3.3%**	**0.6%**	**2.6%**	**1.2%**	**1.4%**	--

3.2.3 Arts and Culture: Restaurants

54 per cent of restaurants in the Region were located within the CTC in 2019

The vibrancy of the CTC is reflected in its restaurants, nightclubs, and food vendors. In 2019, there were 944 restaurants located within the CTC, an increase of 213 restaurants (almost 30 per cent) since 2011, pushing the proportion of restaurants located in the CTC from 50.4 per cent to 54.3 per cent (Figure 1).

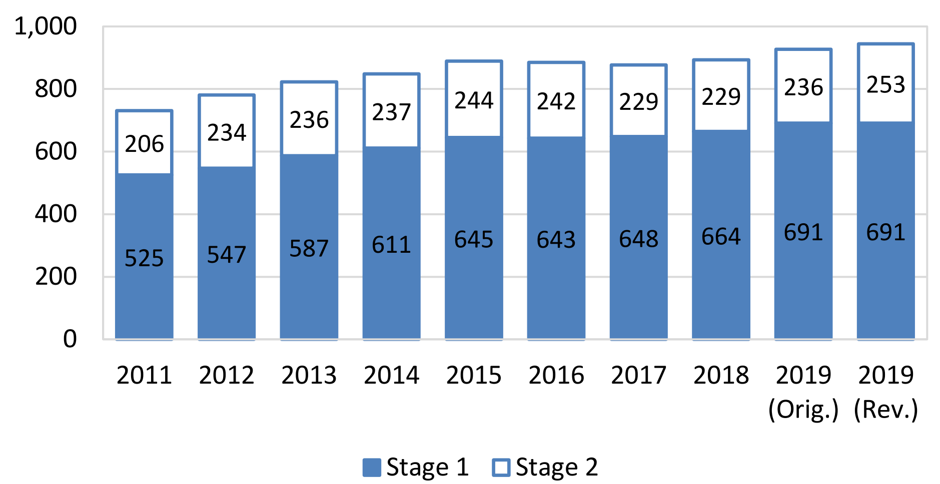
Table 1. Geographic Distribution of Restaurants, 2011-2019

Year	CTC						Outside CTC		Region Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Total				
	Number of Restaurants	% Within Stage 1	Number of Restaurants	% Within Stage 2	Number of Restaurants	% Within CTC	Number of Restaurants	% Outside CTC	Number of Restaurants
2011	525	36.2%	206	14.2%	731	50.4%	720	49.6%	1,451
2012	547	36.0%	234	15.4%	781	51.4%	737	48.6%	1,518
2013	587	37.0%	236	14.9%	823	51.9%	762	48.1%	1,585
2014	611	37.6%	237	14.6%	848	52.2%	777	47.8%	1,625
2015	645	37.9%	244	14.4%	889	52.3%	811	47.7%	1,700
2016	643	37.5%	242	14.1%	885	51.6%	831	48.4%	1,716
2017	648	39.3%	229	13.9%	877	53.2%	771	46.8%	1,648
2018	664	39.2%	229	13.5%	893	52.8%	799	47.2%	1,692
YOY Growth	+27		+7		+34		+11		+45
2019 (Original Stage 2)	691	39.8%	236	13.6%	927	53.4%	810	46.6%	1,737
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	N/A		+17		+17		-17		0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	691	39.8%	253	14.6%	944	54.3%	793	45.7%	1,737
Change 2011-2019	166		47		213		73		286
Change 2018-2019	27		24		51		-6		45
% Change 2011-2019	31.6%		22.8%		29.1%		10.1%		19.7%
% Change 2018-2019	4.1%		10.5%		5.7%		-0.8%		2.7%
Average Annual % Change	3.5%		2.8%		3.3%		1.3%		2.3%

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

The one-year change from 2018 to 2019 was an increase of 51 restaurants (6 per cent). Of particular note, the Region saw a net increase of 37 takeout food establishments between 2018 and 2019; nearly all of them were located in the CTC, with 25 in Stage 1 and ten in Stage 2. The number of restaurants in Stage 2 of the corridor increased notably in 2019 as shown in Figure 1, primarily due to the redefinition of the corridor.

Figure 1. Number of Restaurants in the CTC, 2011-2019



3.2.4 Heritage: Heritage Resource Retention

21 demolition permits were issued for built heritage structures in the Central Transit Corridor in 2019

In 2019, 21 demolition permits were issued for heritage structures in the CTC, defined as formally recognized or pre-1920 structures (Table 1). These 21 demolition permits represent about 46 per cent of the total permits issued for heritage structures across the Region and 20 per cent of the total demolition permits that took place within the CTC in 2019. This number of demolitions is triple the number of demolitions issued for heritage structures in the CTC in the previous year.

Of the 21 permits issued:

- Two permits were for formally recognized structures (i.e., listed on the Municipal Heritage Register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act). This number is in line with the average number of formally recognized structures lost in the CTC since 2011 (two per year).
- 19 permits were for heritage structures located in the Stage 1 section of the ION LRT project, and two were found within Stage 2. This trend reflects the greater trend experienced across the whole CTC and is related to the differing stages of and approvals of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 ION LRT project.
- The majority of demolitions occurred to facilitate significant residential and mixed-use intensification projects. Some of these projects include: 388-398 King St E, Madison Ave S, and Scott/Weber St E in Kitchener and 93-97 Roger Street and 151-161 King St N in Waterloo.

Table 1. Number of Formally Recognized and Pre-1920 Heritage Buildings Demolished, 2011-2019

Year	Stage 1	Stage 2	CTC Total	Formally Recognized (Registered/Designated)
2011	13	0	13	5
2012	34	2	36	2
2013	11	0	11	0
2014	9	0	9	1
2015	11	1	12	3
2016	17	0	17	1
2017	14	2	16	2
2018	3	4	7	2
YOY Growth	+16	-2	+14	0
2019 (Original Stage 2)	19	2	21	2
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	N/A	0	0	0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	19	2	21	2
Average 2011-2019	15	1	16	2
Total 2011-2019	131	11	142	18

The above summary statistics are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

3.2.5 Investment: Building Activity

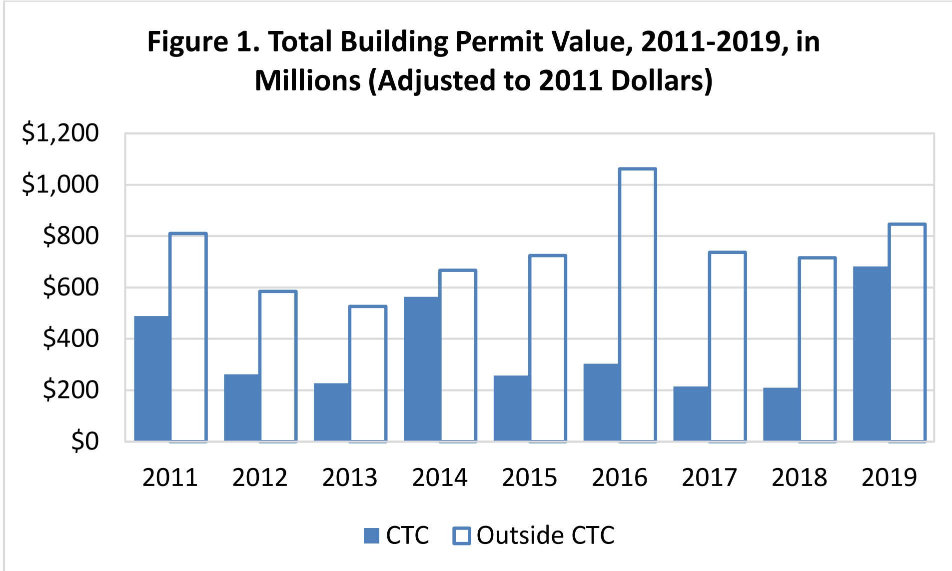
$682 million in new building permits were issued within the CTC in 2019

In 2019, building permit activity for new residential and employment uses within the CTC was estimated at $682 million – approximately 45 per cent of the new construction in Waterloo Region (Table 1; Figure 1). Of the building activity[1] in the CTC, $587 million in construction value was for 3,407 new residential units, representing 54 per cent of the total 6,280 residential units built across the Region (Table 2). In the non-residential sector, $95 million was invested in industrial, commercial, and institutional projects in the corridor, creating almost 600,000 square feet of new floor space – more than one-quarter of the total non-residential square footage added across the Region (Table 3). The total cumulative building permit value for both residential and non-residential uses from 2011 to 2019 was $3.2 billion (Table 1).

Table 1. Total Building Permit Value, 2011-2019, in Millions (Adjusted to 2011 Dollars)

Year	CTC			Outside CTC	Region Total	% in CTC
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total			
2011	$428	$61	**$489**	$810	$1,299	37.6%
2012	$228	$34	**$263**	$585	$848	31.0%
2013	$211	$17	**$228**	$526	$754	30.2%
2014	$370	$194	**$563**	$667	$1,231	45.8%
2015	$231	$26	**$257**	$724	$981	26.2%
2016	$284	$19	**$303**	$1,062	$1,366	22.2%
2017	$178	$37	**$215**	$737	$952	22.5%
2018	$196	$14	**$211**	$716	$926	22.7%
2019	$543	$140	**$682**	$847	$1,529	44.6%
Total 2011-2019	**$2,669**	**$543**	**$3,211**	**$6,675**	**$9,886**	**32.5%**

[1] Only building permits that are for new residential units or employment space are monitored in this indicator. Other building activity such as renovation of existing space, façade improvements, or accessory buildings is in addition to these figures.



In 2019, there were 13 residential building permits in the CTC worth at least $10 million. The associated projects are a marker of continued intensified forms of housing within the CTC. The City of Kitchener's development charge exemption, which had provided relief from paying development charges on projects located within the core area of the city, expired in 2019. In advance of the expiry, building permits for six residential projects in this Downtown Kitchener core area were issued, valued at $316 million. They included:

- DTK ($97 million, 39 storeys)
- Young Condos ($67 million, 25 storeys)
- Charlie West ($58 million, 31 storeys)
- Garment Street Condos ($52 million, 27 storeys)
- Arrow Loft 2 ($26 million, 15 storeys)
- Weber Scott Pearl ($15 million, 11 storeys)

Other significant developments along the corridor included:

- $106 million for Gas Light District, with two 20-storey residential and mixed use towers in Galt
- $62 million for three student-oriented residential buildings of 12-16 storeys near Waterloo's two universities
- $65 million for Cornerstone, a two-tower, 12-storey residential development on Block Line Road in Kitchener
- $40 million for a 22-storey residential tower in Uptown Waterloo's Barrel Yards development

Table 2. Residential Building Activity in the CTC, 2011-2019 (Adjusted to 2011 Dollars)

Year	Units Built					Total Value ($M)
	Single Detached	Semi Detached	Townhouses	Apartments	Total	
2011	13	1	44	1,146	1,204	$209
2012	13	7	179	624	823	$127
2013	12	6	48	624	690	$140
2014	11	6	92	1,831	1,940	$337
2015	7	2	50	1,096	1,155	$116
2016	8	5	55	1,793	1,861	$252
2017	14	3	26	1,076	1,119	$93
2018	18	16	69	847	950	$151
2019	11	13	109	3,274	3,407	$587
Total 2011-2019	**107**	**59**	**672**	**12,311**	**13,149**	**$2,012**

Table 3. Non-Residential Building Activity in the CTC, 2011-2019 (Adjusted to 2011 Dollars)

Year	Square Footage Added				Total Value ($M)
	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional	Total	
2011	3,600	311,980	122,095	437,675	$280
2012	20,909	392,408	269,053	682,370	$135
2013	28,757	77,723	236,186	342,666	$88
2014	8,818	173,994	317,777	500,589	$227
2015	115,696	528,584	155,164	799,444	$141
2016	3,335	133,250	16,824	153,409	$52
2017	8,534	292,260	228,047	528,841	$121
2018	9,616	273,358	6,519	289,493	$60
2019	2,045	576,674	17,684	596,403	$95
Total 2011-2019	**201,310**	**2,760,231**	**1,369,349**	**4,330,890**	**$1,199**

3.2.6 Investment: Assessment Value

$17 billion worth of assessed property value in the CTC in 2019

Assessment values have been on the rise in the CTC since 2011 (Table 1). An increase in property assessment values in the CTC may indicate a relationship between the investment in ION and economic growth within the corridor. There have been a number of new high-value and high-quality developments as well as renovations of existing buildings, which is evident in the growth in assessment value from $10 billion in 2011 to $17 billion in 2019. This is an average annual increase of $943 million (7.1 per cent) from 2011 to 2019 (Table 2).

Table 1. Assessment Value and Taxes Generated, 2011-2019, in Millions

Year	CTC						Outside CTC		Region Total	
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Total					
	Assessment Value	Taxes Generated	Assessment Value	Taxes Generated	**Assessment Value**	Taxes Generated	Assessment Value	Taxes Generated	Assessment Value	Taxes Generated
2011	$6,901	$89	$3,082	$45	**$9,983**	$134	$44,331	$489	$54,314	$623
2014	$8,486	$95	$3,559	$45	**$12,045**	$139	$53,602	$548	$65,646	$687
2015	$9,030	$105	$3,720	$51	**$12,750**	$155	$56,351	$582	$69,102	$737
2016	$9,805	$112	$3,816	$52	**$13,621**	$164	$58,969	$603	$72,589	$767
2017	$10,710	$122	$3,991	$54	**$14,701**	$176	$61,829	$627	$76,530	$803
2018	$11,466	$130	$3,803	$51	**$15,269**	$181	$65,875	$659	$81,144	$841
YOY Growth	+$957	+$9	+$187	+$2	**+$1,143**	+$11	+$3,540	+$27	+$4,683	+$38
2019 (Original Stage 2)	$12,423	$139	$3,990	$53	**$16,413**	$192	$69,415	$687	$85,828	$879
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	N/A	N/A	+$606	+$7	**+$606**	+$7	-$606	-$7	$0	$0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	$12,423	$139	$4,595	$61	**$17,018**	$200	$68,809	$679	$85,828	$879
Change 2011-2019	$5,522	$50	$1,514	$16	**$7,035**	$66	$24,479	$190	$31,514	$256
Change 2018-2019	$957	$9	$792	$9	**$1,749**	$19	$2,934	$20	$4,683	$38
% Change 2011-2019	80.0%	56.4%	49.1%	36.0%	**70.5%**	49.5%	55.2%	38.9%	58.0%	41.2%
% Change 2018-2019	8.3%	7.1%	20.8%	18.1%	**11.5%**	10.2%	4.5%	3.0%	5.8%	4.6%
Average Annual Change	$744	$8	$199	$3	**$943**	$10	$3,050	$25	$3,993	$36
Average Annual % Change	7.9%	7.0%	5.5%	5.6%	**7.1%**	6.5%	5.4%	4.3%	5.7%	4.8%

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

Municipal taxes (regional and area municipal) generated on properties within the CTC were estimated at $200 million in 2019. These taxes were 50 per cent higher than in 2011, resulting in a yearly average rate of change of 6.5 per cent. Stage 1 saw the highest growth in taxes generated between 2011 and 2019, increasing by 56.4 per cent. This rate of increase significantly outpaces the 40 per cent increase outside the CTC for this period.

While assessment value is a good indicator of the change in value of properties, not all changes in assessment result in an increase in taxes generated. Reassessments and the resulting assessment phase-ins are included in the year-to-year assessment change; however, reassessments do not generate additional property taxes. Additionally, several of these new or improved buildings (such as hospitals or municipal buildings) will not generate taxes due to their tax-exempt status. Of the $17 billion total assessment value in the CTC in 2019, $1.6 billion (or 9.4 per cent of the assessed value) was on tax-exempt properties. This affects the taxes generated in the CTC as 9.4 per cent of the assessed value comes from tax-exempt properties.

3.2.7 Crime and Safety: Calls for Service

47 per cent of police calls for service related to potential public perception of safety occurred within the CTC in 2018[2]

Almost 57,000 calls for police service occurred within Waterloo Region that were identified as being related to public perception of safety. Of those calls, approximately 26,500 occurred within the CTC, which represents 47 per cent of the Regional total; this has increased from 41 per cent in 2011 (Table 1). The majority of calls for service that police respond to are not criminal in nature. However, the selected calls for service are tracked in this report as they may affect public perceptions of safety. Examples of calls related to public perception of safety are graffiti, intoxicated person, or break and enter. Appendix D lists the types of police calls that are included in this analysis.

Table 1. Police Calls for Service Related to Potential Public Perception, 2011-2018

Year	CTC		Outside CTC		Region Total
	Number of Calls	% Within CTC	Number of Calls	% Outside CTC	Number of Calls
2011	18,568	**41.3%**	26,345	58.7%	44,912
2012	19,160	**42.2%**	26,238	57.8%	45,398
2013	19,002	**43.6%**	24,581	56.4%	43,583
2014	18,880	**43.7%**	24,341	56.3%	43,220
2015	20,768	**43.7%**	26,772	56.3%	47,540
2016	22,504	**44.5%**	28,025	55.5%	50,528
2017	24,167	**46.2%**	28,146	53.8%	52,313
2018	26,548	**46.8%**	30,152	53.2%	56,699
Change 2011-2018	**7,980**		**3,807**		**11,787**
Change 2017-2018	**2,381**		**2,006**		**4,386**
% Change 2011-2018	**43.0%**		**14.5%**		**26.2%**
% Change 2017-2018	**9.9%**		**7.1%**		**8.4%**
Average Annual % Change	**5.3%**		**2.1%**		**3.5%**

The number of calls for service made within the CTC has been increasing by an average of 5.3 per cent per year since 2011 – more than double the growth in calls outside the CTC. The growth in calls for service within the CTC may be due to factors such as population growth and increases in citizen engagement and reporting. An increase is to be expected with more activity and people living in the corridor. An increase in homelessness

[2] 2018 was the most recent year for which data were available at the time of the writing of this report

and substance abuse would also have been contributing factors. On a per capita basis, there were 22.4 calls per 100 people living in the CTC in 2018, an increase of about three per cent per year since 2011 (Table 2).

Table 2. Police Calls for Service Related to Potential Public Perception per 100 People, 2011-2018

Year	CTC			Outside CTC			Region Total		
	Number of Calls	Calls per 100 people	Population	Number of Calls	Calls per 100 people	Population	Number of Calls	Calls per 100 people	Population
2011	18,568	18.6	99,678	26,345	5.8	451,922	44,912	8.1	551,600
2012	19,160	19.0	101,016	26,238	5.8	455,884	45,398	8.2	556,900
2013	19,002	18.3	103,836	24,581	5.4	459,164	43,583	7.7	563,000
2014	18,880	17.8	106,074	24,341	5.3	462,926	43,220	7.6	569,000
2015	20,768	19.2	108,032	26,772	5.7	466,668	47,540	8.3	574,700
2016	22,504	20.1	111,844	28,025	5.9	474,056	50,528	8.6	585,900
2017	24,167	20.8	116,056	28,146	5.8	484,644	52,313	8.7	600,700
2018	26,548	22.4	118,546	30,152	6.1	491,354	56,699	9.3	609,900
Change 2011-2018	**7,980**	**3.8**	**18,868**	**3,807**	**0.3**	**39,432**	**11,787**	**1.2**	**58,300**
Change 2017-2018	**2,381**	**1.6**	**2,490**	**2,006**	**0.3**	**6,710**	**4,386**	**0.6**	**9,200**
% Change 2011-2018	**43.0%**	**20.2%**	**18.9%**	**14.5%**	**5.3%**	**8.7%**	**26.2%**	**14.2%**	**10.6%**
% Change 2017-2018	**9.9%**	**7.5%**	**2.1%**	**7.1%**	**5.7%**	**1.4%**	**8.4%**	**6.7%**	**1.5%**
Average Annual % Change	**5.3%**	**2.8%**	**2.5%**	**2.1%**	**0.9%**	**1.2%**	**3.5%**	**2.0%**	**1.4%**

For 2018, calls for service data were further examined by occurrence type. An occurrence type is the recorded incident for each call. The number of calls of each type has been identified for each reported year (2011-2018) to identify trends. One particular call type identified as trending upward is unwanted person. Within Stage 1, there were 1,345 unwanted person calls in 2011 and 4,581 in 2018 (a 241 per cent increase, or 34 per cent per year on average). In Stage 2, these calls increased from 463 in 2011 to 2,216 in 2018 (379 per cent increase, or 54 per cent per year on average). Unwanted person calls outside the CTC experienced a smaller increase, from 1,848 in 2011 to 4,075 in 2018 (121 per cent increase, or 17 per cent per year on average).

Although the long-term trend shows a large increase in unwanted person calls in Stage 1, growth from 2017 to 2018 was smaller, at just 17 per cent (increasing from 3,911 to 4,581). At the same time, liquor offenses in Stage 1 saw a significant increase of 71 per cent, from 538 to 922 calls. Call numbers for this occurrence type were stable in Stage 2 and outside the CTC.

3.2.8 Inclusive Community: Affordability of Home Ownership Transactions

30 per cent of re-sale housing transactions were affordable to low- and moderate-income households within the CTC in 2019

In 2019, there were 1,041 residential resale transactions within the CTC, with 30 per cent (313 transactions) at a price below the affordability cut-off[3] while 70 per cent (728 transactions) exceeded the cut-off of $357,200 (Table 1). The number of transactions below the threshold had remained relatively stable in the CTC from 2011 to 2016; however, by 2017, upward pressure in the housing market decreased the number of affordable transactions both inside the corridor and across the Region. The 2019 analysis shows a decrease in affordability both within and outside the CTC compared to 2018.

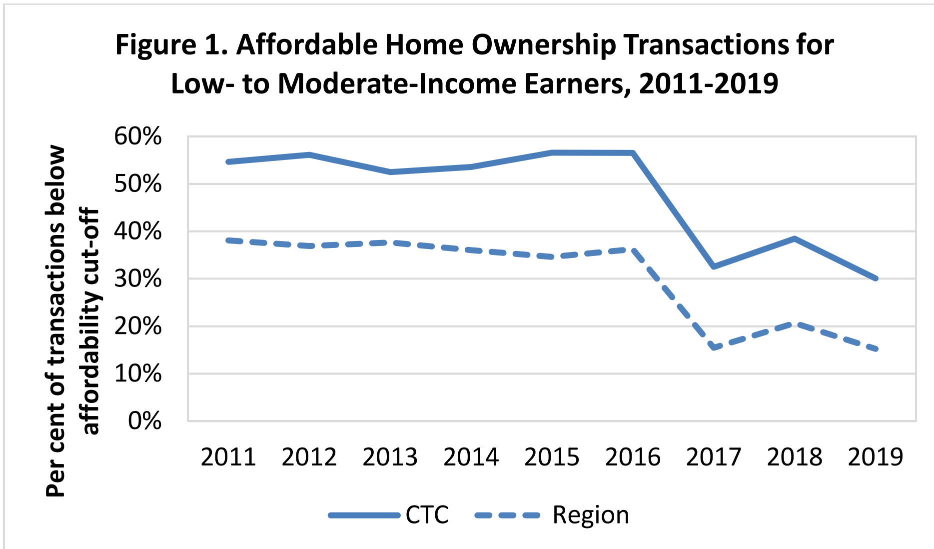
Table 1. Residential Units Under the Affordability Cut-off (Resale Transactions over $10,000), 2011-2019

Year	Affordability Cut-off	Number of Affordable Transactions				Number of Transactions				% of Transactions Below Cut-off			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	CTC Total	Region Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	CTC Total	Region Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	CTC	Region
2011	$263,349	202	156	358	2,364	373	282	655	6,209	54.2%	55.3%	**54.7%**	38.1%
2012	$270,967	240	139	379	2,322	442	233	675	6,296	54.3%	59.7%	**56.1%**	36.9%
2013	$281,678	195	141	336	2,416	384	256	640	6,421	50.8%	55.1%	**52.5%**	37.6%
2014	$290,778	202	154	356	2,289	397	268	665	6,354	50.9%	57.5%	**53.5%**	36.0%
2015	$300,857	216	176	392	2,384	409	284	693	6,883	52.8%	62.0%	**56.6%**	34.6%
2016	$337,035	247	205	452	2,727	481	319	800	7,532	51.4%	64.3%	**56.5%**	36.2%
2017	$349,500	128	131	259	1,218	478	318	796	7,890	26.8%	41.2%	**32.5%**	15.4%
2018	$350,200	228	161	389	1,525	615	397	1,012	7,379	37.1%	40.6%	**38.4%**	20.7%
YOY Growth	--	-24	-68	-92	-339	+31	-48	-17	+412	--	--	--	--
2019 (Original Stage 2)	$357,200	204	93	297	1,186	646	349	995	7,791	31.6%	26.6%	**29.8%**	15.2%
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	--	N/A	+16	+16	0	N/A	+46	+46	0	N/A	--	--	--
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	$357,200	204	109	313	1,186	646	395	1,041	7,791	31.6%	27.6%	**30.1%**	15.2%

Although transactions have become increasingly unaffordable over the past three years, the data show that, in general, housing is still more affordable in the CTC compared to the Region as a whole (Figure 1). In 2019, 30 per cent of transactions within the CTC were deemed affordable for low- to moderate-income earners, and only 15 per cent of transactions were affordable across the Region.

[3] The affordability cut-off is defined as: housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low- and moderate-income households

The relative stability of the number of affordable transactions in the CTC until 2016 suggests that low- and moderate-income households have been able to obtain affordable home ownership within the CTC. The increase though in the number of transactions in the CTC that are 'unaffordable' – especially between 2016 and 2019 – shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult for low- to moderate-income households to secure affordable housing; and for some households the reality is that either they must spend, or they choose to spend, more than 30 per cent of their income on housing.



There were more transactions in 2019 in Stage 1 (646) than in Stage 2 (395), which is not surprising given the continued amount of residential investment occurring in Stage 1 compared to Stage 2. There was also a greater percentage of affordable transactions in Stage 1 (32 per cent) than in Stage 2 (28 per cent). This is a reversal from all other monitoring years where a greater percentage of affordable transactions occurred in Stage 2.

In 2019, the median residential transaction value of $415,000 within Stage 1 was over the affordability cut-off by $57,800 (Table 2). In Stage 2, the median transaction value of $420,000 was $62,800 more than the affordability cut-off. A median transaction value of $496,000 was found outside the CTC, which is $138,800 higher than the affordability cut-off.

The median value of housing transactions is influenced by the mix of housing types sold. A housing mix that includes a greater proportion of large single detached houses will have a higher median value than a mix with more apartment units. Of the 1,361 condo units sold in the Region in 2019, 28 per cent (377 units) were located in the CTC, and of the singles sold in the Region, only ten per cent were in the CTC. This housing mix explains, in part, the greater affordability in the CTC compared to the Region as a whole. However, when looking at single detached homes specifically, of all singles sold within the CTC, 13 per cent were considered affordable. This is compared to just six per cent of singles being considered affordable across the Region as a whole. This tells us that the CTC remains more affordable when compared with the Region as a whole.

Table 2. Median Resale Transaction Values, 2011-2019[4]

Year	CTC			Outside CTC	Region Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	CTC		
2011	$257,300	$235,500	$248,000	$288,500	$284,000
2012	$263,500	$245,000	$256,000	$299,900	$294,950
2013	$280,500	$257,750	$274,625	$205,000	$304,900
2014	$290,000	$267,500	$283,000	$322,500	$318,250
2015	$299,000	$275,000	$288,000	$335,625	$330,000
2016	$331,200	$300,000	$322,950	$375,000	$370,000
2017	$400,000	$363,750	$385,000	$460,000	$450,300
2018	$385,000	$370,000	$378,750	$459,900	$449,900
YOY Growth	+$30,000	+$48,000	+$36,250	+$35,100	+$35,100
2019 (Original Stage 2)	$415,000	$418,000	$415,000	$495,000	$485,000
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	N/A	+$2,000	$0	+$1,000	$0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	$415,000	$420,000	$415,000	$496,000	$485,000

[4] The median value is the value at which half of the transactions were higher and half were at a lower value.

3.2.9 Inclusive Community: Supply of Community Housing

2,758 Community Housing units were located within the CTC in 2019

In 2019, there were 2,758 Community Housing units located within the CTC (Table 1). The increase of 57 units in the CTC over 2018 is a result of the Stage 2 re-alignment. Two properties which were previously located just outside the Stage 2 boundary are now included in Stage 2. From the LRT announcement in 2011 to the end of 2019, there has been a net gain of 134 new units of Community Housing in Waterloo Region and 71 of them (53 per cent) have been in the CTC. The inclusion of the two additional properties means that 30 per cent of all Community Housing units are now located within the CTC.

Table 1. Number of Community Housing Units, 2011-2019

Year	CTC		Outside CTC		Region Total
	Number of Units	% Within CTC	Number of Units	% Outside CTC	Number of Units
2011	2,687	30.0%	6,258	70.0%	8,945
2012	2,610	29.4%	6,260	70.6%	8,870
2013	2,631	29.6%	6,265	70.4%	8,896
2014	2,631	29.4%	6,305	70.6%	8,936
2015	2,633	29.5%	6,305	70.5%	8,938
2016	2,645	29.7%	6,259	70.3%	8,904
2017	2,645	29.5%	6,306	70.5%	8,951
2018	2,701	29.8%	6,371	70.2%	9,072
YOY Growth	0		+7		+7
2019 (Original Stage 2)	2,701	29.7%	6,378	70.3%	9,079
CTC Stage 2 Realignment	+57		-57		0
2019 (Revised Stage 2)	2,758	30.4%	6,321	69.6%	9,079
Change 2011-2019	71		63		134
Change 2018-2019	57		-50		7
% Change 2011-2019	2.6%		1.0%		1.5%
% Change 2018-2019	2.1%		-0.8%		0.1%
Average Annual % Change	0.3%		0.1%		0.2%

The above change calculations are based on 2019 results for the revised Stage 2 boundary.

Community Housing, defined as housing in which rents are supported by government funding, became the responsibility of the Region in 2001 when the province transferred to municipalities a number of funding responsibilities including social housing. The inherited properties of that time, many of which still exist today, pre-date the LRT. Since ION was approved in 2011, Region-issued requests for proposals for new Community Housing projects have placed a greater weighting on projects that are proposed to be located in the CTC or along major transit routes, thereby recognizing the value of having affordable units in proximity to public transportation.

The stock of Community Housing can increase as private and non-profit developers build new units. The stock of Community Housing can decrease as non-profit housing providers with federal housing agreements reach the end of their agreements. Once they reach the end of their agreement, they are no longer obligated to provide their housing at affordable rents, although most continue to do so as providing affordable housing is part of their non-profit mandate. Some housing providers choose to sell their properties at this time if they are no longer interested or able to provide affordable housing.

3.2.10 Inclusive Community: Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance

56 per cent of households receiving rent assistance found housing in the CTC in 2019

In 2019, the percentage of the households receiving rent assistance with supports who were living within the CTC remained stable at 56 per cent (Table 1). Of the 49 households receiving HAWS and living within the CTC, 34 lived in Stage 1 while 15 households lived in Stage 2 (Table 2). The Region provides flexible rent assistance for up to 100 households through the Housing Assistance with Supports (HAWS) program. The focus for this rent assistance program is to house those who are, or are at risk of becoming, chronically homeless. Participants, with the help of their support workers, are required to find housing in the private rental market for which they will receive a monthly allowance. Rental units are only eligible if they are below a certain threshold. With costs for rental housing continuing to increase across the Region in 2019, tracking this indicator as participants change is important in order to see if program participants continue to be able to find rental units within the CTC. Although this is currently a small sample of just 87, it represents the most vulnerable households when it comes to housing stability.

Table 1. Location of HAWS Households, 2015-2019

Year	CTC			Outside CTC	Region Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total		
2015	44.0%	6.0%	**50.0%**	50.0%	100.0%
2016	54.0%	6.0%	**60.0%**	40.0%	100.0%
2017	40.0%	16.0%	**56.0%**	44.0%	100.0%
2018	38.5%	18.8%	**57.3%**	42.7%	100.0%
2019 *	39.1%	17.2%	**56.3%**	43.7%	100.0%

** 2019 results for this indicator were not affected by the CTC Stage 2 realignment.*

Table 2. Number of HAWS Households, 2019

Year	CTC			Outside CTC	Region Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total		
2019	34	15	**49**	38	87

4. Updates to Indicators

4.1 CTC Stage 2 Realignment

In this report, the CTC boundary was adjusted to reflect the newly approved alignment of ION Stage 2, and to incorporate recent work on defining the Major Transit Station Areas (MTSA) as described in Sections 1.3 and 2.5.

To calculate indicators using the revised CTC Stage 2 boundary, the following methodology was adopted:

- Three indicators (population, investment, and police calls) were recalculated from 2011 to 2019 using the new CTC geography. Rebasing these indicators to 2011 provides a consistent series with which we can show total change back to the baseline year, as if the new boundary had always been in place, allowing seamless calculations of growth.
- For most indicators, change was measured using the original CTC boundary for 2011 to 2018 and the new CTC Stage 2 boundary for 2019. This approach was used for indicators for which raw data were not available for all previous years. Therefore, change from the baseline of 2011 to 2019 includes both temporal and geographic change. Since it is important to ensure transparency between 'real' change versus change that is a result of the boundary change, each of those two components has been separated out for each indicator, and described both in the text and data tables.

Appendix B shows all indicators measured for 2011 to 2018 with the original CTC geography, and the values for 2019 with both the original CTC boundary as well as the revised boundary. Some indicators (e.g., heritage) did not change regardless of which Stage 2 boundary is used.

4.2 Adjustments and Corrections in Data and Definitions

Over time, various refinements are made to data and calculations to incorporate corrections as detected. Additionally, in this report, two indicators have been adjusted.

Restaurants

In the 2017 annual report, the definition of restaurants was refined to include only food service establishments specifically coded as 'Restaurant' in the raw data. As a result, four types of food service establishments were removed that had been included since the original baseline monitoring report; these are: 'Baked Goods – Retail', 'Cocktail Bar / Nightclub', 'Food Take Out', and 'Ice Cream / Yogurt Vendor'. The results for previous reporting years were re-stated in the 2017 report to reflect the change in methodology.

This year, the four previously removed restaurant types have been brought back, as they provide a more complete picture of the vibrancy of the CTC. Accordingly, results for 2017-2018 have been re-run from the raw data to include all five restaurant types, while 2011-2016 results – already based on five categories – have been copied from the 2016 annual report.

Calls for Service

An additional service call type (9300 – Disturbance) was added this year to reflect the originally intended 2011 baseline methodology. This call type had inadvertently been omitted from each of the previous years' reports. Results for all previous years have been regenerated from the raw data and are re-stated in the tables throughout this report.

5. Data Sources

The data presented in this report is the best available at the time of publication. Data is typically acquired from external agencies, and occasionally changes over time. All such changes to indicators over the course of the monitoring program are fully documented.

Indicator: Transit Ridership
Scale: Regional
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: GRT ridership indicator is calculated based on daily data obtained from the electronic fare boxes on buses, as well as the sales of various passes, and published on GRT's website at: http://www.grt.ca/en/about-grt/performance-measures.aspx

Indicator: Daily Transit Activity
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: The data for the ridership information comes from MOBILEstatistics, which allows Automatic Passenger Counter (APC) data queries to be made and downloaded by GRT.

Indicator: Walkability
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: The five walkability categories were determined from the NEWPATH study that was performed in 2009, which assessed the walkability of Kitchener, Waterloo and Cambridge.

Indicator: Land Use Mix
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) provides data on each land parcel within the Region, including land use information.

Indicator: Population
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual

Data Source: The total resident population of Waterloo Region is estimated annually, based on Census of Canada results, building activity, vacancy rates, and long-term changes in the average number persons per units for various dwelling types**.** The year-end estimates include usual residents in both private and collective dwellings, temporary postsecondary students not counted by the Census, other foreign and temporary residents, as well as an adjustment for the net undercount of the population.

Indicator: Cultural Vibrancy
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011, 2016, 2018
Data Source: The arts and culture establishments were counted from the 2016 Workplace Count, a survey of places of employment in the Region.

Indicator: Restaurants
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: The list of restaurants is derived from the Region of Waterloo Public Health food inspection data.

Indicator: Heritage Resource Retention
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: An inventory of formally recognized (listed and/or designated) and pre-1920 built heritage resources is compared to demolition permits acquired from Area Municipalities.

Indicator: Building Activity
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: Figures on building activity in both the residential and non-residential sectors are compiled annually by Regional staff, based on building permit data supplied by the Area Municipalities.

Indicator: Assessment Value
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011, 2014 to 2019

Data Source: The most updated parcels for the fourth quarter of 2019 were sourced from MPAC (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation) under license, and used to determine the total assessment of parcels within the CTC.

Indicator: Perception of Safety
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011, 2017, 2018
Data Source: The perception of safety data is obtained from the Waterloo Region Area Survey by the Crime Prevention Council of Waterloo Region.

Indicator: Calls for Service
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: The annual Waterloo Regional Police Service (WRPS) occurrence data is obtained through open source data from the WRPS website.

Indicator: Home Ownership Affordability
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: Average re-sale residential prices are obtained through the MLS® System provided by the Kitchener-Waterloo Association of REALTORS® and Cambridge Association of REALTORS®.

Indicator: Transaction Values
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011 to 2019
Data Source: Transaction data is obtained under license from Teranet.

Indicator: Supply of Community Housing
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: Annual
Data Source: Region of Waterloo Community Housing

Indicator: Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance
Scale: CTC

Measurement Interval: Annual since 2015
Data Source: Region of Waterloo Community Housing

Indicator: Change in Area of Vacant Land
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011 to 2018
Data Source: MPAC

Indicator: Change in Area of Surface Parking
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2012, 2018
Data Source: MPAC, Waterloo Open Data, Kitchener Open Data, Cambridge Open Data, manual digitizing

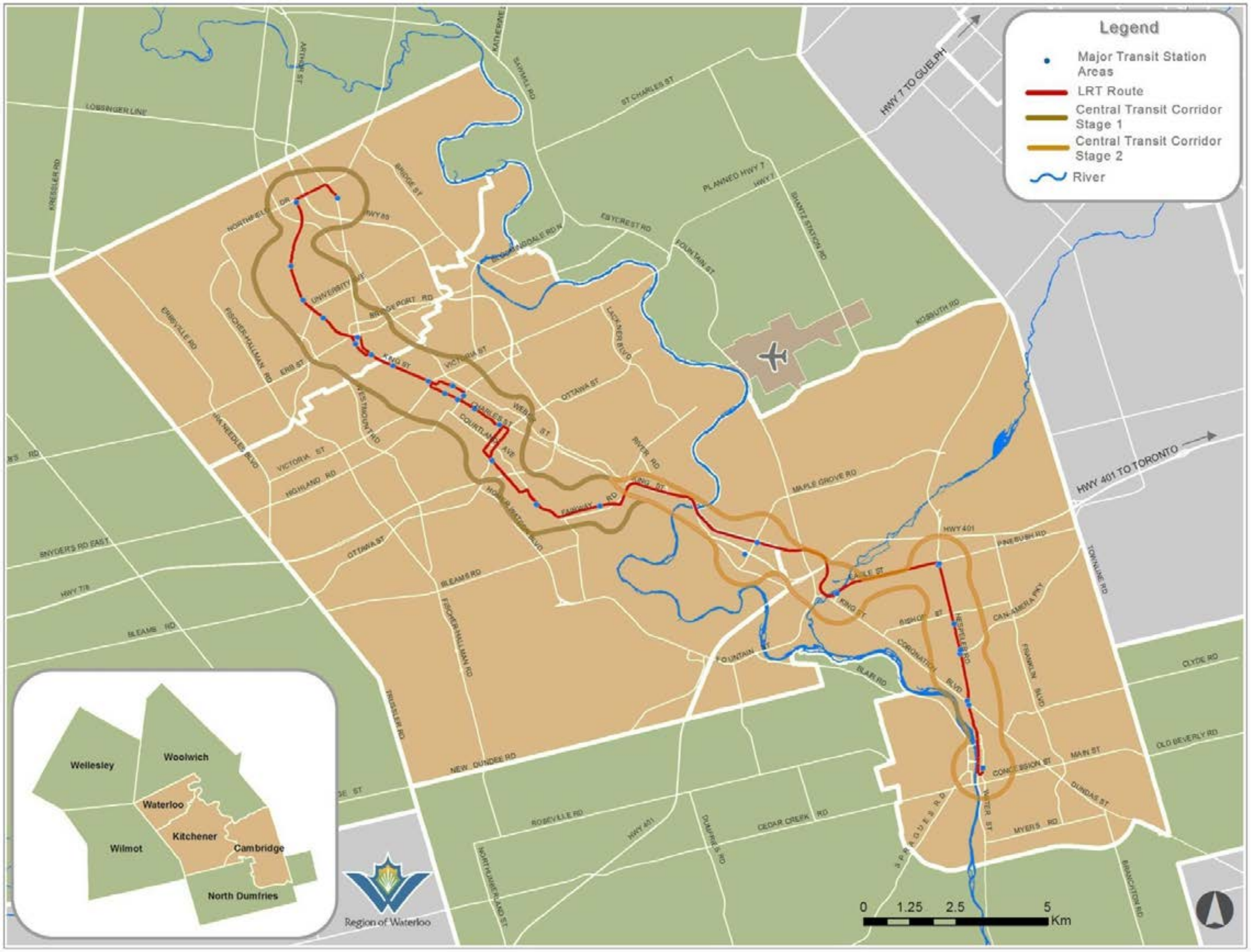
Indicator: Access to Food Stores
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2018
Data Source: Public Health Inspection Faculties

Indicator: Event Attendance
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2011 to 2018
Data Source: City of Waterloo, City of Kitchener, City of Cambridge

Indicator: Number of Households with Children in the CTC
Scale: CTC
Measurement Interval: 2006, 2011, 2016
Data Source: Census

For a more comprehensive explanation of the use of data and methodology for each indicator, please read the Baseline Monitoring report.

Appendix A: CTC Map with the Original Stage 2 Alignment[5]



[5] This boundary was used in the CTC Monitoring Program from 2011 to 2018.

Appendix B: Annual Indicators for the CTC Monitoring Program, with Results for Original and Revised Stage 2 Boundaries

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
											Original Stage 2	*Revised Stage 2*
Mobility	Transit Ridership	Number of trips made using Grand River Transit (millions)	19.7	21.3	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.7	19.7	21.1	22.0	
	Daily Transit Activity	Per cent of daily average transit activity in the CTC	67%	65%	67%	64%	63%	62%	60%	60%	59%	59%
Sustainable Modes of Transportation	Transit Mode Share	Per cent of mode of travel share on transit across the CTC	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-
	Active Transportation	Per cent of mode of travel share which was pedestrian and cyclist in the CTC	5%	-	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	-
	Walkability	Per cent of population living in 'high' or 'very high' walkable areas in the CTC	55%	56%	56%	56%	56%	57%	57%	57%	58%	57%
Vibrant Communities	Land Use Mix	Per cent of all regional land uses found in the CTC	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	70%	70%	70%	69%	70%
	Population	Per cent of the Region's residents who live in the CTC	18%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Arts and Culture	Cultural Vibrancy	Number of arts and culture establishments in the CTC	241	-	-	-	-	318	-	336	-	-
	Restaurants	Per cent of the Region's restaurants in the CTC	50%	51%	52%	52%	52%	52%	53%	53%	53%	54%
Heritage	Heritage Resource Retention	Number of demolition permits on pre-1920 and designated built heritage resources in the CTC	13	36	11	9	12	17	16	7	21	21
Investment	Building Activity	Dollar value of building permits in the CTC for new construction (millions, adjusted to 2011)	$491	$262	$227	$565	$259	$308	$222	$213	$697	$682
	Assessment Value	Assessed value of properties in the CTC (billions)	$10.0	-	-	$12.0	$12.8	$13.6	$14.7	$15.3	$16.4	$17.0
Environment	Emissions	Tonnes of net air emissions per capita in Cambridge, Kitchener and Waterloo	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	2.66	-	-	-
Crime and Safety	Perception of Safety	Per cent of people in the Tri-Cities who perceive that their downtowns are safe at night	65%	-	-	-	-	-	62%	58%	-	-

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2019
										Original Stage 2	*Revised Stage 2*	
Crime and Safety	Calls for Service	Per cent of police calls for service related to potential public perception in the CTC	40%	41%	43%	43%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	-

Dimension	Indicator	Metric	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
											Original Stage 2	*Revised Stage 2*
Inclusive Community	Affordability of Home Ownership Transactions	Per cent of housing transactions which were affordable to low and moderate income households in the CTC	55%	56%	53%	54%	57%	57%	33%	38%	30%	30%
	Supply of Community Housing	Number of community housing units in the CTC	2,687	2,610	2,631	2,631	2,633	2,645	2,645	2,701	2,701	2,758
	Location of Households Receiving Rent Assistance	Per cent of Housing Allowances with Supports (HAWS) in the CTC	-	-	-	-	50%	60%	56%	57%	56%	56%

Appendix C: Building Activity

Residential Building Activity in the CTC, 2011-2019

Year	Single Detached			Semi Detached			Townhouses			Apartments			Total Residential		
	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	**Units**	**Value**	**Value (Adj) ***
2011	13	$4,167,241	$4,167,241	1	$23,000	$23,000	44	$6,192,614	$6,192,614	1,146	$198,675,843	$198,675,843	**1,204**	**$209,058,698**	**$209,058,698**
2012	13	$3,755,184	$3,699,643	7	$900,000	$886,689	179	$27,243,704	$26,840,757	624	$97,507,250	$96,065,072	**823**	**$129,406,138**	**$127,492,161**
2013	12	$3,743,962	$3,655,546	6	$1,337,000	$1,305,426	48	$8,015,900	$7,826,599	624	$130,206,450	$127,131,542	**690**	**$143,303,312**	**$139,919,113**
2014	11	$3,807,000	$3,645,841	6	$1,389,000	$1,330,200	92	$15,353,000	$14,703,073	1,831	$331,034,537	$317,021,094	**1,940**	**$351,583,537**	**$336,700,208**
2015	7	$2,066,332	$1,956,976	2	$500,000	$473,539	50	$6,121,112	$5,797,167	1,096	$114,144,187	$108,103,381	**1,155**	**$122,831,631**	**$116,331,063**
2016	8	$2,389,122	$2,230,964	5	$1,222,000	$1,141,104	55	$5,719,000	$5,340,406	1,793	$260,239,837	$243,012,122	**1,861**	**$269,569,959**	**$251,724,596**
2017	14	$5,096,894	$4,686,485	3	$1,055,600	$970,602	26	$3,166,000	$2,911,069	1,076	$91,965,580	$84,560,376	**1,119**	**$101,284,074**	**$93,128,531**
2018	18	$6,960,910	$6,256,470	16	$4,981,460	$4,477,339	69	$9,523,800	$8,559,997	847	$146,199,461	$131,404,163	**950**	**$167,665,631**	**$150,697,970**
2019	11	$4,367,500	$3,850,465	13	$4,432,500	$3,907,770	109	$25,916,880	$22,848,779	3,274	$631,360,128	$556,618,230	**3,407**	**$666,077,008**	**$587,225,245**
Total	**107**	**$36,354,145**	**$34,149,631**	**59**	**$15,840,560**	**$14,515,669**	**672**	**$107,252,010**	**$101,020,461**	**12,311**	**$2,001,333,273**	**$1,862,591,824**	**13,149**	**$2,160,779,988**	**$2,012,277,584**

* Value adjusted to 2011 dollars

Non-Residential Building Activity in the CTC, 2011-2019

Year	Industrial			Commercial			Institutional			Total Non-Residential		
	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	**Sq. ft**	**Value**	**Value (Adj) ***
2011	3,600	$8,500,000	$8,500,000	311,980	$44,212,500	$44,212,500	122,095	$227,234,856	$227,234,856	**437,675**	**$279,947,356**	**$279,947,356**
2012	20,909	$2,470,000	$2,433,468	392,408	$46,128,551	$45,446,288	269,053	$88,689,000	$87,377,248	**682,370**	**$137,287,551**	**$135,257,004**
2013	28,757	$3,755,000	$3,666,323	77,723	$21,991,500	$21,472,157	236,186	$64,339,248	$62,819,836	**342,666**	**$90,085,748**	**$87,958,316**
2014	8,818	$15,100,194	$14,460,969	173,994	$41,622,514	$39,860,539	317,777	$180,100,389	$172,476,331	**500,589**	**$236,823,097**	**$226,797,838**
2015	115,696	$8,769,316	$8,305,221	528,584	$83,980,713	$79,536,236	155,164	$56,060,000	$53,093,160	**799,444**	**$148,810,029**	**$140,934,617**
2016	3,335	$7,500,000	$7,003,505	133,250	$42,742,475	$39,912,950	16,824	$5,142,000	$4,801,603	**153,409**	**$55,384,475**	**$51,718,057**
2017	8,534	$11,772,000	$10,824,101	292,260	$57,911,920	$53,248,767	228,047	$62,322,869	$57,304,540	**528,841**	**$132,006,789**	**$121,377,408**
2018	9,616	$5,695,200	$5,118,849	273,358	$58,058,244	$52,182,785	6,519	$2,885,000	$2,593,040	**289,493**	**$66,638,444**	**$59,894,673**
2019	2,045	$306,500	$270,216	576,674	$101,348,153	$89,350,320	17,684	$6,319,920	$5,571,753	**596,403**	**$107,974,573**	**$95,192,289**
Total	**201,310**	**$63,868,210**	**$60,582,651**	**2,760,231**	**$497,996,570**	**$465,222,541**	**1,369,349**	**$693,093,282**	**$673,272,366**	**4,330,890**	**$1,254,958,062**	**$1,199,077,558**

* Value adjusted to 2011 dollars

Residential Building Activity in the Region, 2011-2019

Year	Single Detached			Semi Detached			Townhouses			Apartments			Total Residential		
	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	Units	Value	Value (Adj) *	**Units**	**Value**	**Value (Adj) ***
2011	1,334	$381,768,896	$381,768,896	72	$10,406,129	$10,406,129	306	$43,663,458	$43,663,458	1,887	$297,517,043	$297,517,043	**3,599**	**$733,355,526**	**$733,355,526**
2012	928	$286,286,276	$282,051,968	54	$10,495,676	$10,340,440	476	$76,178,275	$75,051,563	954	$139,919,388	$137,849,915	**2,412**	**$512,879,615**	**$505,293,885**
2013	846	$265,001,286	$258,743,112	38	$8,436,800	$8,237,560	524	$83,890,009	$81,908,893	1,238	$195,435,150	$190,819,825	**2,646**	**$552,763,245**	**$539,709,390**
2014	947	$312,650,761	$299,415,545	70	$12,608,400	$12,074,658	675	$109,685,956	$105,042,701	2,321	$401,061,410	$384,083,571	**4,013**	**$836,006,527**	**$800,616,474**
2015	1,092	$384,096,598	$363,769,211	48	$9,874,000	$9,351,442	688	$119,321,866	$113,007,044	1,776	$207,333,858	$196,361,213	**3,604**	**$720,626,322**	**$682,488,910**
2016	1,696	$594,305,283	$554,962,644	106	$21,934,024	$20,482,005	955	$151,617,150	$141,580,189	2,961	$446,160,788	$416,625,222	**5,718**	**$1,214,017,245**	**$1,133,650,060**
2017	993	$386,993,243	$355,831,977	50	$14,579,585	$13,405,615	654	$118,036,545	$108,532,069	1,528	$150,186,382	$138,093,153	**3,225**	**$669,795,755**	**$615,862,815**
2018	909	$332,119,540	$298,509,242	63	$17,292,860	$15,542,833	572	$100,379,752	$90,221,381	1,377	$269,339,960	$242,082,918	**2,921**	**$719,132,112**	**$646,356,374**
2019	782	$294,057,217	$259,246,032	112	$33,153,000	$29,228,270	1,263	$246,704,032	$217,498,628	4,123	$742,510,870	$654,610,686	**6,280**	**$1,316,425,119**	**$1,160,583,616**
Total	**9,527**	**$3,237,279,100**	**$3,054,298,626**	**613**	**$138,780,474**	**$129,068,952**	**6,113**	**$1,049,477,043**	**$976,505,925**	**18,165**	**$2,849,464,849**	**$2,658,043,545**	**34,418**	**$7,275,001,466**	**$6,817,917,049**

* Value adjusted to 2011 dollars

Non-Residential Building Activity in the Region, 2011-2019

Year	Industrial			Commercial			Institutional			Total Non-Residential		
	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	Sq. ft	Value	Value (Adj) *	**Sq. ft**	**Value**	**Value (Adj) ***
2011	435,198	$82,589,285	$82,589,285	689,686	$102,518,894	$102,518,894	552,995	$380,991,856	$380,991,856	**1,677,879**	**$566,100,035**	**$566,100,035**
2012	328,556	$43,003,250	$42,367,212	856,445	$112,437,349	$110,774,348	725,845	$192,080,261	$189,239,304	**1,910,846**	**$347,520,860**	**$342,380,864**
2013	394,662	$38,736,185	$37,821,405	383,040	$64,357,595	$62,837,750	534,528	$116,637,748	$113,883,273	**1,312,230**	**$219,731,528**	**$214,542,428**
2014	1,015,515	$91,691,662	$87,810,146	679,103	$110,988,989	$106,290,573	489,450	$246,487,230	$236,052,866	**2,184,068**	**$449,167,881**	**$430,153,586**
2015	534,583	$49,417,835	$46,802,515	778,228	$116,866,961	$110,682,059	467,636	$149,125,300	$141,233,203	**1,780,447**	**$315,410,096**	**$298,717,777**
2016	766,816	$88,934,500	$83,047,092	751,472	$96,245,966	$89,874,543	325,449	$63,220,740	$59,035,566	**1,843,737**	**$248,401,206**	**$231,957,201**
2017	978,749	$134,395,252	$123,573,548	642,222	$102,943,920	$94,654,724	573,082	$128,147,869	$117,829,214	**2,194,053**	**$365,487,041**	**$336,057,486**
2018	1,085,229	$147,003,760	$132,127,068	676,026	$112,878,881	$101,455,606	216,646	$51,420,000	$46,216,327	**1,977,901**	**$311,302,641**	**$279,799,000**
2019	1,068,949	$176,976,114	$156,025,265	958,629	$171,557,480	$151,248,102	155,869	$69,316,920	$61,111,020	**2,183,447**	**$417,850,514**	**$368,384,387**
Total	**6,608,257**	**$852,747,843**	**$792,163,536**	**6,414,851**	**$990,796,035**	**$930,336,598**	**4,041,500**	**$1,397,427,924**	**$1,345,592,630**	**17,064,608**	**$3,240,971,802**	**$3,068,092,764**

* Value adjusted to 2011 dollars

Appendix D: WRPS Call Type Codes

A list of the WRPS call type codes used to count the number of total police calls for service in the CTC. This table is a subset consisting of the most relevant police calls for service. The call types were chosen to reflect the type of police activity that may affect a person's perception of safety within their downtown area. The selected call types are grouped under three categories: Public Order Maintenance; Police Reported Violent Occurrences Against a Person; and Police Reported Non Violent Occurrences. A sum of the selected call types within each category was taken to arrive at the total percentage of police calls for service that occurred within the CTC.

Public Order Maintenance		**Police Reported Violent Occurrences Against a Person**		**Police Reported Non-Violent Occurrences**	
9190	Prostitution	9000	Bomb Threat	9110	Break and Enter
9200	Gaming and Betting	9010	Homicide	9120	Theft over $5000
9210	Drugs	9040	Sex Offence	9130	Motor Vehicle Theft
9290	Unwanted Contact	9050	Indecent Act	9180	Property Damage
9350	Intoxicated Person	9060	Threatening	9790	Theft Under $5000
9360	Unwanted Person	9070	Assault	9920	Graffiti
9370	Mentally Ill	9080	Abduction		
9380	Public Mischief	9090	Robbery		
9470	Suspicious Person	9100	Extortion		
9480	Suspicious Vehicle	9170	Offensive Weapon		
9600	Abandoned Vehicle	9300	Disturbance		
9610	Liquor Offence	9310	Dispute		
9650	Youth Complaint	9460	Prowler		
		9850	Human Trafficking		
		9900	Criminal Harassment		