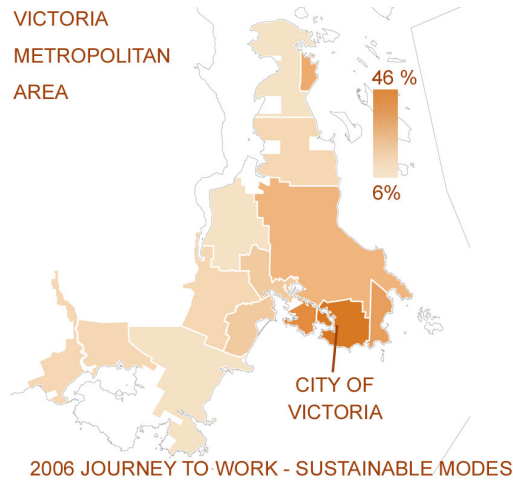
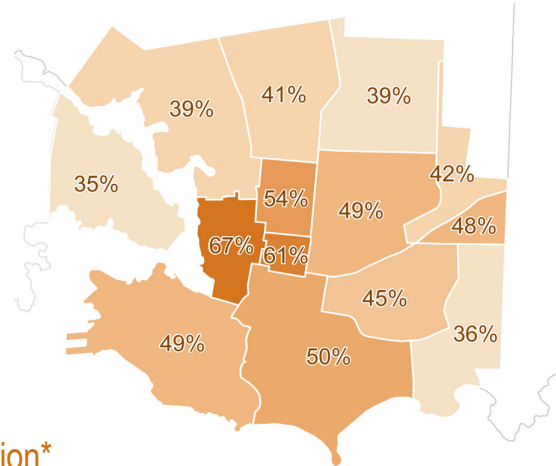


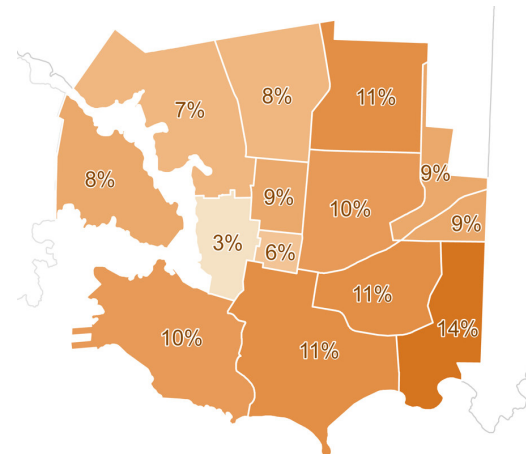
3.4 Sustainable Transportation Breakdown by Neighbourhood



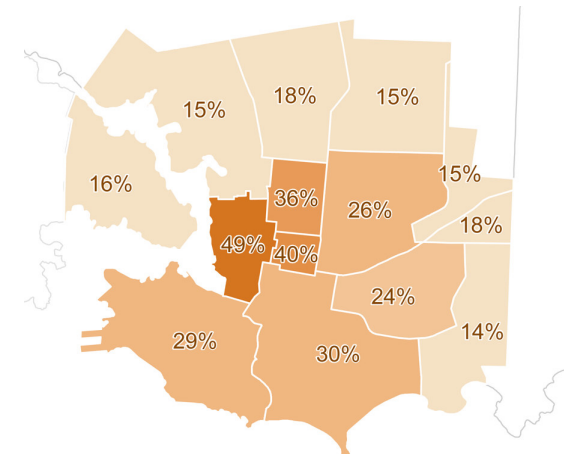
Sustainable Transportation* Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)



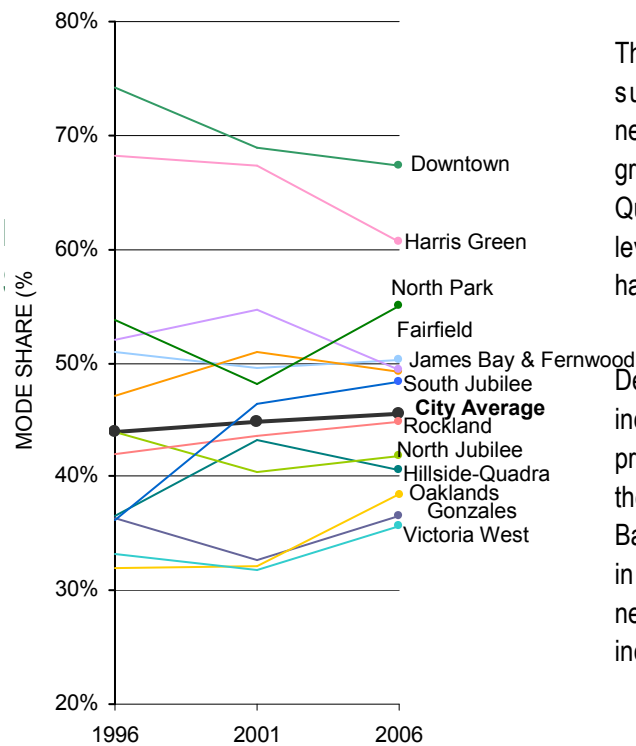
Journey to Work, Bicycle Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)



Journey to Work, Walk Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)



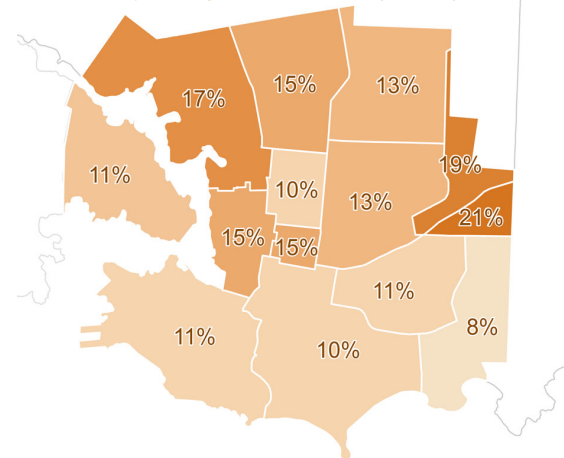
Journey-to-Work, Sustainable Transportation* Mode Shares By Neighbourhood



The most dramatic increases in the use of sustainable modes were in the neighbourhoods of South Jubilee, with a growth rate of 33% from 1996, and Hillside Quadra with a growth rate of 11% from 1996 levels. Other neighbourhoods that increased had a growth rate of about 7%.

Declines in some neighbourhoods may be indirectly attributed to sharp declines in the proportion of elderly residents—this is likely in the neighbourhoods of Fairfield and James Bay; and the normalization of the population in the Downtown and Harris Green neighbourhoods as residential populations increase.

Journey to Work, Public Transit Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)



- RELATED SHEETS
- 3.1 TRANSPORTATION OVERVIEW
 - 3.4 BICYCLE AND BIKEWAYS
 - 3.5 WALKING AND GREENWAYS
 - 3.6 TRANSIT

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA:
What is a mode??
A transportation mode (referred to as mode in this profile series) is means a form of transport.
A mode share is the percent of all trips which are done using a particular mode.
For example, using the line graph to the right, we see that percent of people using sustainable modes to get to work has increased on average from 1996 to 2006. That also means that mode shares of less Sustainable transportation have dropped.

*Sustainable Transportation is a Statistics Canada term that reports the combined totals for Walking, Bicycle, and Public Transportation modes.

NOTE: Due to the high volume of content on this profile sheet, some source information has been re-allocated to the reverse side

3.4 Sustainable Transportation Breakdown by Neighbourhood

! Two primary sources of information inform the transportation characteristics presented in this series— Statistics Canada Census Data, Journey to Work, and the Origin and Destination Household Travel Surveys (OD Survey), produced by the Capital Regional District in 2001 and 2006. One of the primary differences is that the OD Survey data reported here corresponds to trips made for *all* purposes, while Statistics Canada data is related to commuting to work, and only applies to the employed population. Due to a difference in methodologies data from the two is not comparable.

Journey-to-Work, By Sustainable Modes, by Neighbourhood (2006) Map

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	1996	2001	2006
City Average	44%	45%	46%
BURNSIDE	37%	34%	39%
DOWNTOWN	74%	69%	67%
FAIRFIELD	51%	50%	50%
FERNWOOD	47%	51%	49%
GONZALES	36%	33%	37%
HARRIS GREEN	68%	67%	61%
HILLSIDE-QUADRA	37%	43%	41%
JAMES BAY	52%	55%	49%
JUBILEE NORTH	44%	40%	42%
NORTH PARK	54%	48%	55%
OAKLANDS	32%	32%	39%
ROCKLAND	42%	44%	45%
JUBILEE SOUTH	36%	46%	48%
VICTORIA WEST	33%	32%	36%

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA , 2006, 2001, 1996 CENSUS

Neighbourhood geographies run for the City of Victoria based on: Employed labour force(1) by mode of transportation, both sexes, percentage distribution (2006), for Canada, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and component census subdivisions (municipalities) of residence - 20% sample data

- Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
 - did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
 - were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
- Place of residence: applies to the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.
- Sustainable transportation includes public transit, walking and cycling.

Journey to Work, Bicycle Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA , 2006 CENSUS

Employed labour force(1) by mode of transportation, both sexes, percentage distribution (2006), for Canada, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and component census subdivisions (municipalities) of residence - 20% sample data

- Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
 - did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
 - were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
- Place of residence: applies to the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.

Journey to Work, Walk Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA , 2006 CENSUS

Employed labour force(1) by mode of transportation, both sexes, percentage distribution (2006), for Canada, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and component census subdivisions (municipalities) of residence - 20% sample data

- Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
 - did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
 - were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
- Place of residence: applies to the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.

Journey to Work, Public Transit Mode Share by Neighbourhood (2006)

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA , 2006 CENSUS

Employed labour force(1) by mode of transportation, both sexes, percentage distribution (2006), for Canada, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, and component census subdivisions (municipalities) of residence - 20% sample data

- Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
 - did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
 - were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.
- Place of residence: applies to the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.