Final Report

PUBLIC USE FACILITIES STUDY

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ND LEA

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PUFS - Public Use Facilities Study

CCA (Community Characterization Area) - There are twelve CCA's in the City of Winnipeg.

Spray Pad – An enhanced aquatic feature with zero-depth water and numerous amenities.

Urban Oasis - An urban oasis is a year round facility that offers leisure water recreational activities for all age demographics.

Community Campus – Multi-faceted complex designed to enable multi-generational and inter-generational programming.

Facilities Condition Index (also Needs Index) – Ratio of preservation needs over current replacement value (FCI)

Preservation Needs – Estimate of preservation funding required over the next ten years to lower the Facilities Condition Index to a level that will enable "managed care" to be implemented.

Managed Care – The level of service recommended for the ongoing preservation of the City's recreation, leisure and library service infrastructure.

Useful Economic Life – Typically 35 – 40 years for recreation facilities.

NPV (Net Present Value) - An approach used in capital budgeting where the present value of cash inflow is subtracted from the present value of cash outflows. NPV compares the value of a dollar today versus the value of that same dollar in the future, after taking inflation and return into account. Source: Investopedia.com.

A.C.T.I.V.E. (Active Policy Framework)

GCWCC – General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres

MAPS – Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy

WASAC – Winnipeg Aboriginal Sports Achievement Centre

Winnipeg Community Characterization Areas



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Economics Research Associates (ERA) and ND LEA, in association with Number Ten Architectural Group, were engaged by the City of Winnipeg to conduct an independent assessment of 311 community facilities as shown on Figure 1.1. The need for this assessment was driven by Executive Policy Committee (EPC), who mandated the development of a long-term sustainable strategy and fiscally sound business case for managing the City of Winnipeg's public use facilities that support an appropriate level of community-based services. This mandate was precipitated by the growing realization that the infrastructure deficit associated with the City's portfolio of recreation, leisure and library facilities is not sustainable. Furthermore, many of the facilities were designed for a single purpose and as such, no longer meet the functional requirements for the current delivery of recreation, leisure and library services. Adding to the complexity of this situation is the fact that many of the facilities were constructed prior to Unicity, resulting in varying levels of service throughout the City. These discrepancies have only grown over the years, driven by shifts in demographics and development, the latter of which has tended to favour suburban fringe neighbourhoods within the City of Winnipeg.

Changes to the overall recreation, leisure and library service environment dictated that the study include a comprehensive needs assessment to ensure that the facility portfolio is responsive to and meets the needs of the community in both the near and long terms. A facility study in the absence of a comprehensive needs assessment carried a significant risk that future investment in the infrastructure would not result in an increase in benefits to the citizens of Winnipeg. The following were identified as the key components required to successfully undertake the study:

- Development of a policy framework
- Assessment of the existing infrastructure
- Community and recreational trends assessment
- Facility usage and programming assessment
- Public and stakeholder consultation
- Strategic implementation plan and business case

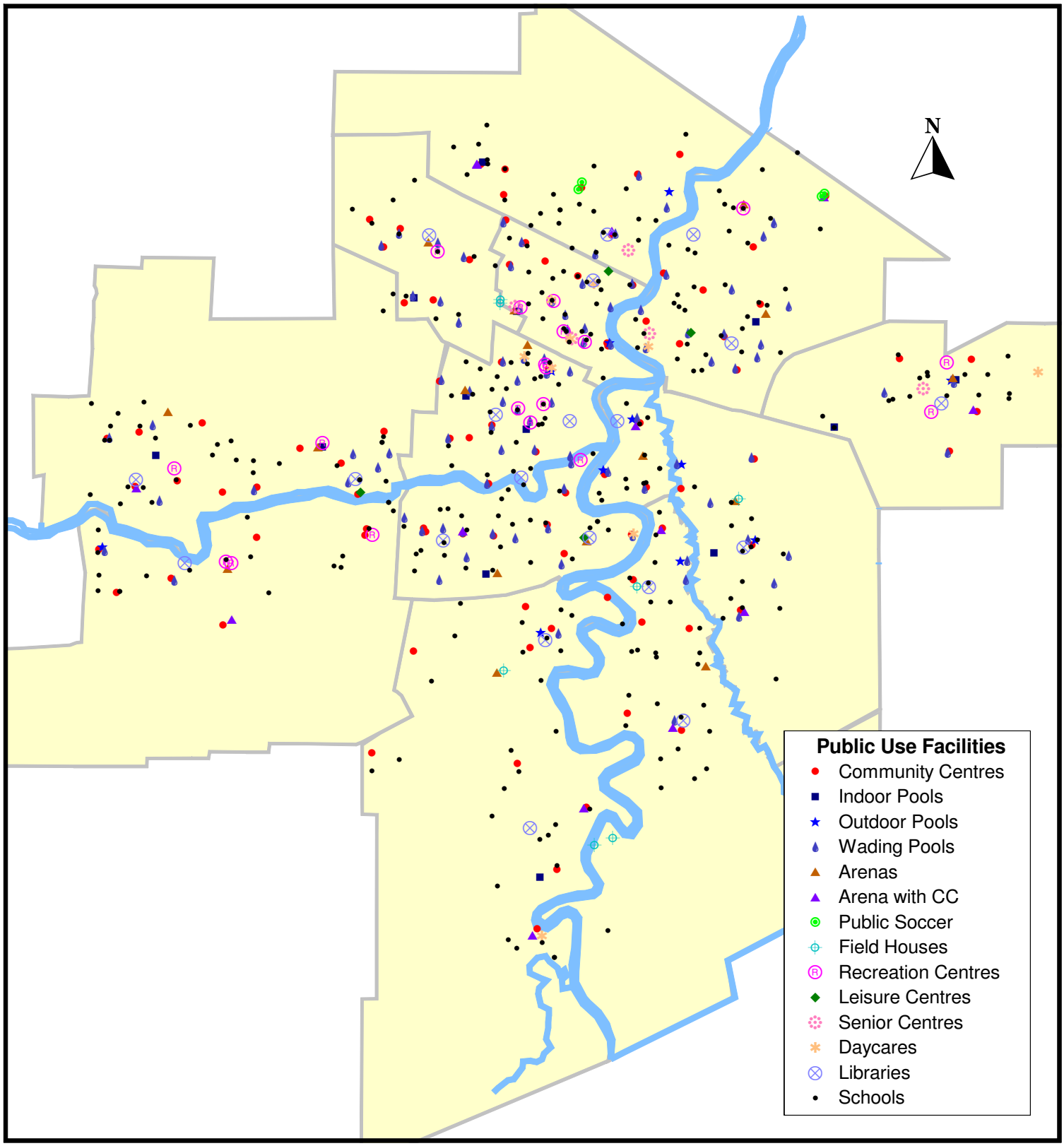
The objective of the study as mandated by EPC is the development of a long-term sustainable strategy and fiscally sound business case for managing the City of Winnipeg's public use facilities that support an appropriate level of community-based services.

The development of a strategic blue-print and fiscally sound business case required that the following essential elements be addressed:

What do we have?

Facility Utilization – Detailed usage and programming data was collected and analyzed for each facility type.

Figure 1.1: Existing Public Use Facilities and Schools



Population Characteristics – Population and demographic trends for each community characterization area (CCA) were evaluated based on 2001 Census data and included an analysis of surrounding municipalities.

Physical Condition Assessment – Detailed physical condition data was compiled for each facility in the City's inventory. The data included size and age of the facility; current maintenance and operating costs; an estimate of the current replacement value (CRV); an estimate of preservation needs required over the next ten years to reduce the infrastructure deficit to manageable levels; and the facilities condition index.

What do we need?

Policy Review and Development – Overall strategic direction was provided through Plan Winnipeg Vision 2020. The A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy Framework was developed and subsequently adopted by Council to specifically address recreation, leisure and library services programs and infrastructure. The A.C.T.I.V.E. policy framework established that all remaining and new building infrastructure be maintained at a level of care known as "managed care." The Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy (MAPS) was also used as a basis for the formulation of the strategic blueprint.

Recreation, Leisure and Library Trends – Information regarding evolving trends in the provision of recreation, leisure and library services and facilities in Manitoba, Canada and the U.S. were gathered and assessed for relevance to the Winnipeg market.

Stakeholder / Public Consultation – A number of consultation vehicles were utilized to engage the public and stakeholders and provide the opportunity for respectful and meaningful dialogue. The strategy included targeted stakeholder interviews, public focus group sessions facilitated by an independent facilitator, and a random phone survey conducted by Probe Research as part of a broader Omnibus survey.

Development of a Facility Hierarchy – A facility hierarchy was developed to facilitate decision-making; assist in matching the facility inventory to the market; ensure adequate market coverage; and to define the potential role of the City of Winnipeg in the provision of facilities.

Identification of Essential Building Blocks – The requirement for four new building blocks were developed on the basis of the policy framework, the facility hierarchy, extensive data analysis, trend information, and public and stakeholder consultation. These included the Community Campus, the Urban Oasis, Spray Pad water features, and Sport Pods. These building blocks are integrated into the existing infrastructure in a strategic manner.

Scenario Development – Infrastructure scenarios were developed for each CCA to ensure a "Made in Winnipeg" solution. The scenarios took into account socio-economic characteristics of the population, the CCA demographic profile, facility utilization data, the existing facility inventory and condition, and the presence of external service providers and potential partners.

Business Case Analysis – Four scenarios were developed complete with a comparative business case analysis to choose the preferred option. The options included retaining the status quo in a

"managed care" state; continuing to fund the infrastructure at current levels; rationalizing the existing facility inventory and incorporating new infrastructure in accordance with the vision for the future; and adding new infrastructure without rationalizing the existing infrastructure. The third scenario, addressing the vision for the future, was clearly the most advantageous from both an economic and a benefits perspective. This scenario leverages and maximizes the use of existing assets and once implemented will result in an alignment between the facility inventory and current and emerging trends.

How do we get there?

Implementation Plan – A ten-year implementation plan was developed for the preferred option. The implementation plan provides for a smooth transition from "today" to "tomorrow", with the initial focus on high return activities.

The report addresses the preceding essential elements in detail.

2.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Overall strategic direction for this study was provided through Plan Winnipeg Vision 2020. The A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy Framework was developed and subsequently adopted by Council to specifically address recreation, leisure and library services, programs, and infrastructure. The A.C.T.I.V.E. policy framework established that all remaining and new building infrastructure be maintained at a level of care known as "managed care." The Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy (MAPS) was also used as a basis of the formulation of the strategic blueprint.

The following sections in this chapter include the relevant excerpts from Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision, a complete reprint of the A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy Framework, and a brief synopsis of the Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy (MAPS).

2.2 Excerpts from Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision

The following are the verbatim excerpts from Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision of the policy statements that could be impacted by the outcome of the Public Use Facility Study. As can be seen, the impact may be felt through all five of the policy categories.

"Plan Winnipeg is City Council's long range policy plan. It is intended to guide Winnipeg in to the twenty first century by addressing the broad physical, social, economic and environmental conditions in the city."

1. Downtown and Neighbourhoods

1A-02 Encourage Downtown Living

The City shall encourage living in existing downtown residential neighbourhoods and elsewhere in the downtown by:

(i) supporting through neighbourhood development programs, the stability of existing downtown neighbourhoods;

(ii) mixed-use residential development that integrates retail, service businesses, and institutions needed by downtown residents; and

(iii) supporting the creation of a pedestrian-friendly downtown environment.

1A-04 Promote the Excitement of Downtown

The City shall promote the excitement of downtown as a destination for residents and visitors alike by:

(i) working in cooperation with other agencies such as Tourism Winnipeg to provide comprehensive information to Winnipeggers and tourists regarding the many unique and interesting opportunities which the downtown provides;

(ii) supporting and encouraging affordable activities in the downtown that foster a spirit of celebration and festivity and that promote the participation of residents and visitors; and

(iii) acting to ensure the downtown is the location of choice for major arts, culture and, entertainment amenities.

1B-01 Support Neighbourhood Revitalization

The City shall support neighbourhood revitalization through efforts that address the physical, social, and economic needs of neighbourhoods giving the first priority to Major Development Neighbourhoods identified on Policy Plate D and second priority to Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods identified on Policy Plate D by:

(i) coordinating the delivery of services and programs such as recreation, leadership, life-skills, and employment through community-based facilities to ensure maximum benefit and convenience to all local residents and business interests;

(ii) engaging the community, including residents, businesses, organizations, and schools in the identification and management of neighbourhood issues and in the preparation of improvement strategies (including the development of secondary plans where warranted);

(iii) providing leadership in the development of multi-level government programs and the facilitation of effective inter-agency communication networks to support community-based strategies; and

(iv) encouraging targeted private sector investment in neighbourhoods including the provision of infill housing and local services.

2. Government and the Economy

2A-01 Commit to Citizen Engagement

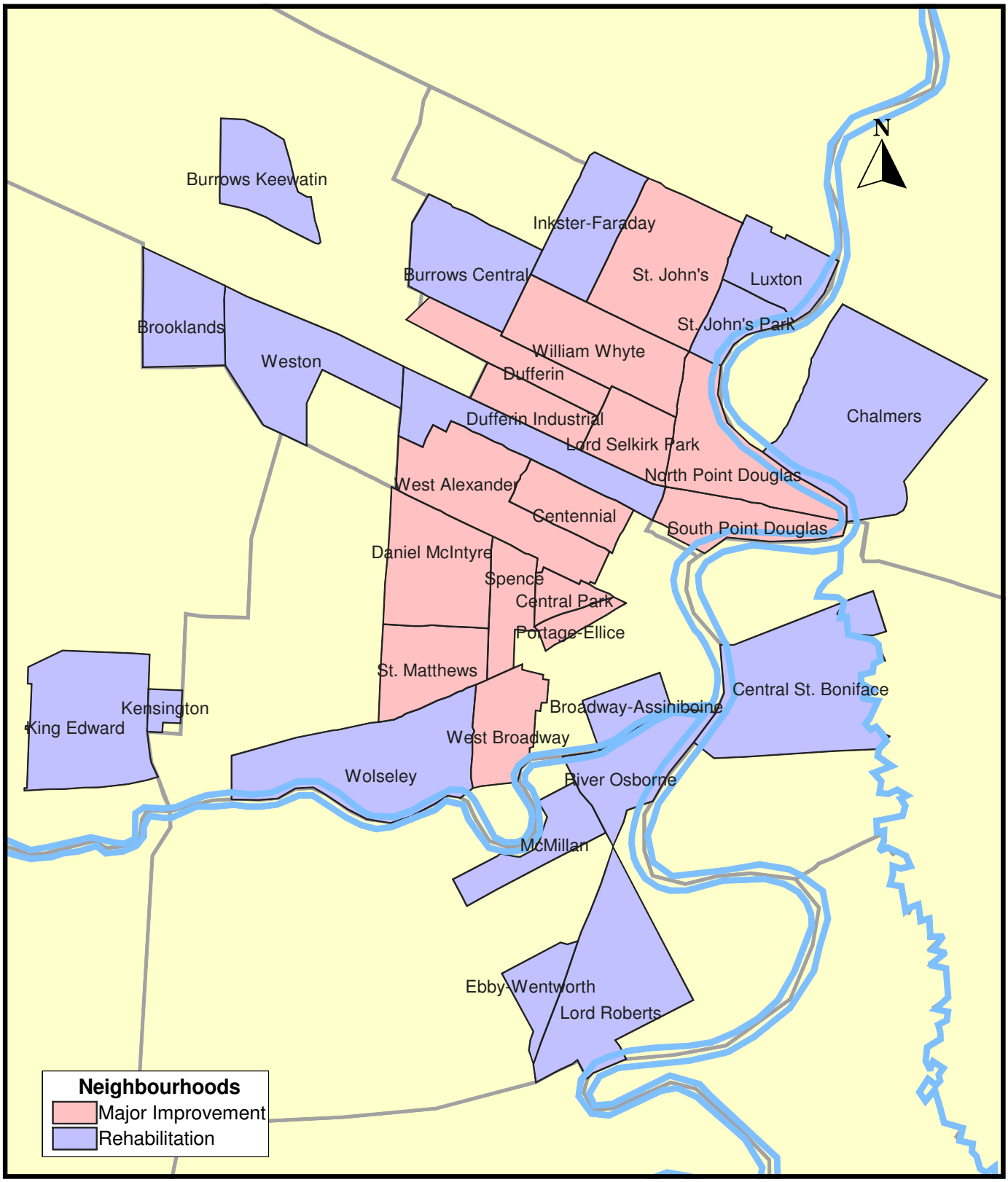
The City shall commit to citizen engagement in political decision-making processes by:

(i) facilitating access to information in a responsive, comprehensive, and transparent manner, consistent with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Acts;

(ii) dissemination of timely information regarding City programs, services, and initiatives, and fostering better public understanding and awareness of civic functions, responsibilities, priorities and overall direction; and

(iii) actively soliciting citizen input into policy formulation, political decision-making, and program development processes through meaningful public consultation.

Figure 2.1: Plan Winnipeg Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods



2A-02 Promote Equitable Access to Facilities and Services

The City shall promote equitable access to facilities and services by:

(i) eliminating physical barriers to municipal structures and facilities and promoting universal design in works undertaken by other public agencies and the private sector;

(ii) ensuring all citizens have access to essential community services and facilities and facilitating access to financial support where there is an inability to pay;

(iii) providing services which recognize and, to the greatest extent possible, accommodate the unique needs of the city's various cultural groups;

(iv) providing French language services in area where the French speaking population is concentrated and elsewhere to the greatest extent possible; and

(v) utilizing technology where appropriate to access municipal services and overcome accessibility barriers.

2A-03 Promote Self-Reliant Aboriginal Communities

The City shall promote self-reliant Aboriginal Communities by:

(i) supporting the creation of links between the City of Winnipeg and Aboriginal communities to ensure appropriateness of services and to increase Aboriginal participation in City affairs; and

(ii) identifying and pursuing joint ventures between the City and the private sector or non-governmental organizations that increase or enhance job opportunities and economic development for Aboriginal people in Winnipeg.

2A-04 Address the Needs of New Winnipeggers

The City shall address the needs of new Winnipeggers by working cooperatively with established agencies and organizations which provide service to recent immigrants and by providing direct service where appropriate.

2A-05 Provide Leadership in Addressing Social Concerns

The City shall provide leadership in addressing social concerns by:

(ii) addressing illiteracy through public library services and encouraging literacy programs in partnership with other stakeholders.

2B-01 Commit to Sustainability

The City shall commit to sustainability by:

(i) establishing and adhering to a set of guiding principles for sustainability against which policy decisions and actions can be evaluated;

(ii) monitoring and reporting on quality of life indicators which assess the balance between social, environmental, and economic goals for the City of Winnipeg; and

(iii) providing opportunities for full public information and meaningful public participation regarding the City's quality of life indicators and guiding principles for sustainability.

2B-03 Commit to Responsive Government

The City shall commit to responsive government by:

(i) monitoring and responding to demographic, social, economic and environmental trends both locally and globally;

(ii) working cooperatively with other jurisdictions to ensure that services desired and required by its residents are delivered in a coordinated manner to maximize convenience to the public, minimize duplication, and promote fairness and competitiveness with other municipalities;

(iii) leveraging financial resources through cost-sharing agreements with other levels of government and the private sector while maintaining consistency with civic goals;

(iv) exploring solutions to municipal taxation issues in partnership with the Province;

(v) evaluating all civic services to determine which are fundamental to the City's mandate, thereby assisting in the determination of funding sources and levels of service;

(vi) exploring and implementing innovative approaches to funding and alternative service delivery options to provide quality services at an affordable cost;

(vii) working with the other levels of government to secure long-term funding commitments and develop alternative revenue streams that serve to lessen the City's reliance on property taxes; and

(viii) evaluating City policy decisions, core programs and services, budget allocation, and new development applications against a set of quality of life principles, including consideration of long-term economic benefits and costs.

2B-04 Provide Sound Municipal Management

The City shall provide sound municipal management by:

(i) preparing, implementing, reporting on, and periodically reviewing a financial management plan which provides strategies for reducing property tax supported debt, reducing dependency on property and business tax revenue, reducing expenditures and seeking alternative revenue sources, and building investment capacity;

(ii) implementing life-cycle costing for capital projects considering all relevant financing options;

(iii) implementing alternative service delivery options with appropriate financial controls during implementation;

(iv) supporting a competent, productive, and healthy workforce through strategic human resource planning that promotes flexible human resources systems, invests in human resources development, and is based on values of equity, diversity, innovation, and accountability;

(vi) managing investments in physical assets including infrastructure, fleet, and facilities to ensure effective procurement, maintenance, replacement, and disposal;

(vii) managing facilities to achieve strategic fit, flexibility, and affordability in support of the physical consolidation of civic departments and the promotion of cross dependencies and innovative workplace strategies;

(ix) investing strategically in technology based on sound business decisions and promoting, where appropriate, integration and data-sharing; and

(x) ensuring the exemplary environmental practices in all aspects of civic operations.

2B-05 Meet High Standards of Service Delivery

The City shall meet high standards of service delivery by:

(i) evaluating the needs of citizens in the delivery of services and monitoring performance against those needs including comparisons with other municipalities and the private sector;

(ii) saving to continuously improve service delivery processes; and

(iii) making services and service delivery processes transparent to citizens.

2C-03 Capitalize on Comparative Advantages

The City shall capitalize on the comparative advantages Winnipeg has over other urban centers for attracting new businesses to Winnipeg by promoting the city's:

(i) stable, skilled, diverse, well-educated, and committed workforce; and

(iii) strong, stable, economy.

2C-10 Encourage Activities Beneficial to the Winnipeg Economy

The City shall encourage activities beneficial to the Winnipeg economy in areas of culture, tourism, sport, entertainment and conventions by:

(i) actively promoting the city overall as a venue for national and international events and the downtown as a tourism destination in particular;

(ii) encouraging collaborative ventures between the private and not-for-profit sector and the City's various agencies;

(iii) enhancing the unique assets, amenities, and attractions owned by the City through high-quality design and maintenance; and

(iv) recognizing the importance of volunteers and key volunteer organizations in hosting.

2D-01 Promote Higher Educated Workforce

The City shall promote a higher educated workforce for Winnipeg employers by participating with other levels of government, industry, the not-for-profit sector, Aboriginal communities, and the small business community in:

(i) providing employment opportunities that help to retain recent graduates;

(ii) identifying anticipated gaps in training and employment needs, and developing and implementing strategies aimed at filing those gaps;

(iii) encouraging the incorporation of the concept of lifelong learning into workforce education; and

(iv) encouraging the use of technology to facilitate education support for the workforce.

2D-02 Promote Coordinated Delivery of Job Training Programs

The City shall promote the coordinated delivery of job training programs to enhance employment opportunities and career prospects for all Winnipeg residents by:

(ii) fostering closer relationships with local school divisions, universities, community colleges, and the not-for-profit sector to support the needs of the business community; and

(iii) participating in cooperative research ventures, apprenticeship, and internship programs where appropriate.

3. Planned Development, Transportation and Infrastructure

3A-01 Promote Orderly Development

The City shall promote orderly development through land use designations on Policy Plate A by:

(ii) considering the Neighbourhood designation to signify areas of local identity with mutual supportive uses generally including a residential mix together with a variety of educational, recreational, institutional, commercial, and possibly industrial uses, at a scale and density compatible with each other;

(vi) considering the Major Open Space designation to signify distinctive areas of city-wide importance that provide opportunities for passive nature-oriented activities and/or a variety of active recreational facilities.

3A-05 Promote Regional Consistency in Planning and Development

The City shall promote regional consistency in planning and development by:

(i) seeking acceptance of Winnipeg's central role as the capital city in the Capital Region and the importance of its health to the health of the region overall;

(ii) consulting with neighbouring municipalities and the Province to promote the integration of Plan Winnipeg with the development plans of adjacent municipalities and monitoring compliance with these plans; and

(iii) encouraging the Provincial government to establish an ongoing forum for dialogue, discussion, and potential partnerships between Winnipeg, the Province, and neighbouring municipalities with regard to issues such as economic development, land use planning, service provision and governance.

3B-01 Promote Vibrant Neighbourhoods

The City shall promote vibrant neighbourhoods by encouraging and accommodating within new and existing developments a variety of compatible mixed uses including:

(ii) low-intensity ancillary uses such as local commercial, educational, recreation, religious, and in recognition of traffic flows related to these uses.

3B-02 Guide the Development of New and Existing Residential Areas

The City shall guide the development of new and existing residential areas designated as Neighbourhood on Policy Plate A by:

(i) requiring developments to provide a full range of municipal infrastructure in an environmental-sound, economical and timely manner.

3D-01 Commit Foremost to the Maintenance and Renewal of Existing Infrastructure

The City shall commit foremost to the maintenance and renewal of existing infrastructure by:

(i) implementing a program of assessment and timely replacement of infrastructure in order to maintain the capacity of existing roadways, sidewalks, bike paths, underpasses, bridges, public transit systems, water supply system, and wastewater collection and treatment system; and

(ii) minimizing deferred maintenance and taking into account the impact on the infrastructure life expectancy and life cycle when making deferred maintenance decisions.

3D-02 Invest Strategically in New Infrastructure

The City shall invest strategically in new infrastructure by:

(i) recognizing that investment in transit improvements, facilities that encourage cycling and other alternative modes, and measures to reduce the reliance on the use of automobiles is most consistent with its commitment to sustainability, compact urban form, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and

(iii) demonstrating that any proposed investment in new infrastructure will result in a positive return for the city when the long-term economic, social, and environmental benefits to the community are weighed against the long-term costs.

4. Public Safety, Health and Education

4A-01 Engage Communities in Building Safe Neighbourhoods

The City shall engage communities in building safe neighbourhoods by:

(v) working in partnership with other levels of government, schools, and community agencies to develop innovative, community based programs, such as gang prevention programs, and reconciliation processes which build community capacity and develop social capital.

4A-04 Address Emerging Problems of Safety and Security

The City shall address emerging problems of safety and security through preventative measures and, if necessary, assertive action in areas such as reducing street gang and unlawful motorcycle gang activity, eliminating graffiti, reducing incidents of arson, and addressing issues of home safety and security.

4A-05 Provide Support for People at Risk

The City shall provide support for people at risk by developing and implementing support programs on its own or working in partnership with other levels of government, schools, and community agencies, with specific efforts targeted toward:

(i) providing positive role models and recreation alternatives for at-risk youth.

4B-01 Integrate Safety into Overall Planning and Urban Development

The City shall integrate safety into its overall planning and urban development process by:

(iii) improving the safety of city-owned facilities, parks, and open spaces through personal safety evaluations, safety audits and compliance with safety codes and standards.

4C-01 Support Effective Public Health Services

The City shall support effective public health services by:

(i) developing partnerships with regional health authorities, other levels of government, and other stakeholders in areas where the City can facilitate the delivery of high quality health care to Winnipeg residents; and

(iii) working proactively with the community to enhance education and awareness of public health issues.

4D-01 Support Education Initiatives

The City shall support education initiatives that lead to a better educated adult population and the enhancement of the cultural, economic, and intellectual vitality of the community by:

i) working cooperatively with educational stakeholders to address issues related to student migrancy, jurisdictional boundaries, the sharing of demographic research, and the sharing of multi-use and recreational facilities, and

ii) developing collaborative partnerships with local school divisions, universities, community colleges, and other levels of government in the delivery of high-quality education to Winnipeg residents, the encouragement of life-long learning, and the coordination of support service delivery.

4D-02 Provide High-Quality Library Services

The City shall provide high-quality library services which foster the individual pursuit of knowledge by:

i) acquiring a wide variety of library materials to meet the needs of the community;

ii) expanding the introduction of technological resources and electronic access to information;

iii) providing literacy programs tailored to the specific needs of targeted population groups; and

iv) improving access to library services by exploring partnership opportunities, introducing new technologies, and regularly reviewing current facilities and hours in consultation with the community.

5. Environment, Image and Amenities

5A-01 Promote Environmentally-Responsible Decision-Making

The City shall promote environmentally-responsible decision-making within the broad community and within its own operations by:

i) implementing a code of practices to encourage environmentally-responsible methods, applications and procedures in its operations.

5D-01 Promote Active Living

The City shall promote active living by:

i) establishing strategic priorities in meeting the leisure needs of its citizens and visitors to the city;

ii) providing easily accessible recreation services with an emphasis on year-round participation;

iii) encouraging community leadership for active living through training and support of volunteers in collaboration with key stakeholders; and

iv) supporting targeted recreation services for the multicultural community in partnership with key stakeholders.

5D-02 Provide Leisure Facilities

The City shall provide leisure facilities for the use of residents and visitors by:

i) developing community centers with public, not-for-profit, and private partners as the primary vehicle to deliver community and neighbourhood-based recreation services;

ii) developing a system of regional sports fields in accordance with recognized needs for the highest levels of play and competition;

iii) developing a strategic leisure facilities master plan with public participation to maximize the use of existing facilities including converting or consolidating leisure facilities to meet emerging community needs and minimize operating costs; and

iv) supporting the development, upgrading, and management of sport facilities in partnership with volunteer organizations.

5D-03 Support Unique Attractions

The City shall support unique attractions and important contributors to the leisure interests of citizens and tourists by:

i) establishing master plans for unique City–owned attractions such as the Assiniboine Park Zoo and managing these attractions in accordance with long-range plans; and

ii) working in partnership with other organization such as the Red River Exhibition Association, to promote their facilities as unique attractions.

5D-04 Recognize Importance of Arts, Entertainment, and Culture

The City shall recognize the importance of arts, entertainment and culture to its urban image, quality of life, and economic development by:

ii) providing and supporting a wide range of arts, entertainment, and cultural facilities to meet the needs of its citizens.

2.3 A.C.T.I.V.E.

The following is a copy of the A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy framework in its entirety.

"To be a vibrant and healthy city which places its highest priority on the quality of life for all its citizens" ***Plan Winnipeg- 2020 Vision***

FOREWORD

If the heart of every great city is its downtown; then its people are its soul. The vitality, energy and diversity of a city's residents breathe life into the bricks and mortar of the urban environment – they are the essence of a healthy and vibrant city.

It is an inherent public belief that recreation and library services contribute directly to quality of life. Research has also demonstrated that these services are essential to personal health and well-being, help to reduce self-destructive and anti-social behavior as well as healthcare, social service and policing costs, build strong families and healthy communities, and are significant economic generators in a community. To be a creative, contemporary and competitive city, we want to attract and retain talented people, who in turn will help to bolster our economic prosperity. Quality of life issues factor strongly into this equation. People will be attracted to our Winnipeg not only if we are able to supply a vibrant labour market, but as importantly if we are able to offer quality recreational and leisure opportunities, libraries, universities, parks, diversity and cultural attractions.

Winnipeg boasts a rich history of leisure and library service provision. The traditional cornerstone of Winnipeg's recreation delivery is the neighbourhood – starting in the 1940's with the community centre movement, and continuing through the 1960's and 70's with the expansion of the recreation infrastructure to include indoor pools, arenas and leisure centres. Winnipeg Public Library's history of service to the community dates from 1888. A steady growth of branches dating from 1915 and through the rapid suburban growth of the 1950's and 60's culminated with the unification of 21 branches in 1979 to serve the needs of children through seniors. Currently, Winnipeg has over 270 recreation buildings and libraries — all of which support a diverse array of services provided by civic staff, service agencies and volunteers.

However, much of the recreation, leisure and library infrastructure (public use facilities) is now over 30 years old, and is badly in need of refurbishment or, in some cases, replacement. Moreover, existing facilities are primarily single use, lack the amenities and flexibility of space to address the changing needs and preferences of the population, and in some cases are no longer appropriately located relative to users.

Public Use Facilities* include:

Libraries (20)

Indoor Pools (13)

Wading Pools (96)

Leisure Centres (9)

Recreation Centres (22)

Community Centres (71)

Arenas (19)

Joint Use Agreements (over 100)

* As of 2003

At the same time, the face of Winnipeg's population is changing. Over the next ten years, the aging "Baby Boomers" will continue to influence the greatest changes in demographics, resulting in a large increase of Winnipeggers between the ages of 45 and 65. There will also be a significant increase in people between the ages of 10 to 22, the "Echo" of the Baby Boomers.

Winnipeg embraces its unique diversity and cultural mosaic, a mosaic that is continually changing with the added focus on immigration. Additionally, Winnipeg is home to Canada's largest Urban Aboriginal population. Over the coming years, this segment of the population is expected to grow at a rate about four times that of the non- Aboriginal population. Emerging from this will be a fundamental shift in the type of services required to meet the needs of the new Winnipeg.

These factors – the infrastructure deficit, current and anticipated shifts in Winnipeg's demographics, as well as the changing citizen needs and preferences – combine to underscore a critical need to develop a strategic plan in order to address physical deficiencies in the existing system and to ensure the appropriate type and distribution of facilities to better respond to the current and emerging recreation, leisure and library service needs of Winnipeg's residents.

Plan Winnipeg Principle: Sustainability

"Making certain that the choices available for future generations are not impaired by decisions made today.

…making decisions that do not compromise the environment and recognizing that long-term goals are more important than short-term goals".

THE POLICY FRAMEWORK: AN 'A.C.T.I.V.E.' STRATEGY

The '**A.C.T.I.V.E**.' Strategy represents a policy framework that will guide the City of Winnipeg in its decision-making around public use facilities infrastructure. Consistent with the provisions within Plan Winnipeg, the guiding principles espoused in this framework will also serve as the critical policy foundation for the development of a long-term and sustainable strategy for a recreation, leisure and library infrastructure plan that better meets the service needs of our citizens – today and into the future.

AFFORDABLE:

- City of Winnipeg recreation and library services and its facility infrastructure must be affordable, accessible and sustainable.
- The provision of programs and services will be supported by a combination of municipal taxes, funding mechanisms from other levels of government and Council approved user fees.
- The City of Winnipeg will explore public-public partnership opportunities as well as public-private partnership opportunities in order to provide efficient and affordable public use facilities.

COMMUNITY Needs-Based:

- The City of Winnipeg will provide a leadership role in the planning and delivery of recreation and library services within Winnipeg.
- Demographic analysis, user needs and current and emerging programming trends will guide service planning and provision.

TACTICAL Approach:

- Recreation, leisure and library services and facilities will be provided based on a tiered approach - regional, community and neighbourhood. Regional facilities will be strategically located within Winnipeg.
- A set of established decision tools will serve as a framework for decision-making to ensure that facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of our citizens.

INTEGRATED Service Delivery:

- The City of Winnipeg will integrate services with every strategic opportunity in order to provide for multi-use and intergenerational facilities and services.
- The City will actively seek strategic partnerships.

VIABLE Solutions:

- Opportunities will be provided for citizen input that will ensure that our strategic plans are viable from a community perspective and reflect its values.

Public Use Facilities

- *20 Libraries*
- *13 indoor pools*
- *11 outdoor pools*
- *96 wading pools*
- *9 major leisure centres*
- *22 minor recreation centres*
- *71 community centres (some with satellite sites)*
- *19 arenas*
- *110 Joint Use Agreements*

EFFECTIVE Services:

- The City of Winnipeg will provide effective, contemporary and responsive recreation and library services.
- Recreation, leisure and library facilities inventory will be maintained in accordance with sound asset/risk management standards.
- The Asset Management strategy will include criteria for decommissioning, redevelopment or disposal.
- Recreation, leisure and library facilities will be managed to an industry standard of care defined as 'Managed Care'.

AFFORDABLE PUBLIC USE FACILITIES

Guiding Principles:

- City of Winnipeg Recreation and Library services and its facility infrastructure must be affordable, accessible and sustainable.
- The provision of programs and services will be supported by a combination of municipal taxes, funding mechanisms from other levels of government and Council approved user fees.
- The City of Winnipeg will explore public-public partnership opportunities as well as public-private partnership opportunities in order to provide efficient and affordable public use facilities.

Much of the City of Winnipeg's recreation, leisure and library facilities are in need of significant infrastructure reinvestment. The declining state of facilities has resulted in an increase in citizen dissatisfaction and public concern. Aging facilities have also created additional challenges to ensure: acceptable standards of maintenance; reliability and predictability in the facility performance; accessibility for persons with disabilities; adherence to health and safety requirements; environmental stewardship; and cleanliness as a consequence of limited fiscal resources.

The City of Winnipeg must ensure a long term AFFORDABLE, cost-effective, and sustainable plan for its public use facilities. In doing so, it is imperative to address all current and future operating costs throughout the facility lifecycle. Policy makers must know which facilities are worth the assignment of reinvestment dollars, which facilities need to be converted to alternative uses, and which facilities would be better sold or demolished. Capital funding requirements must be clearly articulated and be based upon a comprehensive analysis of present facility conditions and future programming and facility requirements. The development of a 10 to 20 year strategic 'blueprint for action' is essential to ensuring the affordability of our plan.

Partnerships with other levels of government and the private sector are important elements in ensuring the affordability of a sound municipal public use infrastructure reinvestment strategy. For example, it is recognized that citizens within the Capital Region have ready access to City of Winnipeg facilities. There is an opportunity for the City of Winnipeg to explore a public–public partnership and cost-sharing arrangement with senior levels of government and Capital Region municipalities to develop a win-win strategy that ensures AFFORDABLE and ACCESSIBLE public use facilities for all citizens within Winnipeg and the surrounding Capital Region.

In addition, the City of Winnipeg must further explore new governance models and potentials in partnering (financial and service partnerships) with other community service providers. In municipalities across North America, there are many examples of successful public-private partnerships including building, managing and programming public use facilities.

The program delivery must also be cost effective. Decisions for both capital investment and ongoing operations must have an eye on revenue resources. Because the underpinnings of city management are based on fiscal responsibility, it is critical that budgeting decisions balance priorities and needs with their costs and affordability. Investment and related ongoing costs (debt and operations) must be weighed against the community benefits. These can be defined by such measures as:

- Use / benefits
- Income / expenses
- Income / expenses per user
- Subsidy / revenue linked to facility
- Subsidy / revenue linked to users
- Expected / ranked preservation or replacement costs.

By ensuring that services are affordable, the City will be able to maintain a competitive amenity package, and will have resources so that future generations have access to these assets.

Strategies:

Develop a long-term blueprint for action for the management of public use facilities that considers the following:

- An analysis of the current state of public use facilities.
- Long term operating and capital budget requirements.
- Opportunities for facility rationalization and consolidation
- Partnership opportunities as a means to leverage civic resources and maximize investment. (Eg. partnerships in the development of strategically located 'regional' multi-use facilities).
- Strategies for revenue generation.

Community Needs-Based Programming

Guiding Principles:

- The City of Winnipeg will provide a leadership role in the planning and delivery of recreation and library services within Winnipeg.
- Demographic analysis, user needs and current and emerging programming trends will guide service planning and provision.

Winnipeggers value their public services. The 2003 Prairie Research Associates Citizen Survey revealed that recreation programs received a 96% approval rating, with Library Services receiving a 93% approval rating. This trend is also apparent in facility use patterns.

At the same time, new recreation opportunities such as skateboarding, indoor soccer, ultimate, and snowboarding are also in demand. Library patrons want to be able to hold meetings, attend programs, study and socialize in 'civic spaces', buy a coffee and enroll their child in a reading program while they find a book. These user demands and emerging programming trends must figure into our planning efforts.

Plan Winnipeg Policy Statement: Provide High-Quality Library Service

The City shall provide high-quality library services… by improving access to library services by exploring partnership opportunities, introducing new technologies, and regularly reviewing current facilities and hours in consultation with the community.

Community organizations are looking to the City of Winnipeg to play a leadership role in the overall strategic planning for recreation and library services, as well as to have opportunities for participation in those planning efforts.

Understanding our demographic and diverse cultural environment is essential for the following reasons:

- To understand the market areas being served.
- To determine and anticipate changes and to identify emerging trends that are occurring in Winnipeg's demography and neighborhoods.
- To consider the City of Winnipeg's program mandate and resource capacity in relation to the demographic profile of the City.

Strategies:

Provide leadership for an ongoing process of assessing community need and collaborative planning that involves the following:

- Defining demographic characteristics and trends in the market.
- Developing and maintaining a database for the existing facilities that reflects demographics of the catchment areas, Community Characterization Areas, and wards.
- Conducting surveys / focus groups to determine priorities of users and providers.
- Linking demographics, ethnic and cultural characteristics to need.
- Overlaying demand with costs and facility conditions.
- Consulting with community organizations in the overall planning process.

Tactical Approach

Guiding Principles:

- *Services and facilities will be provided based on a tiered approach* - regional, community and neighbourhood. Regional facilities will be *strategically located within Winnipeg.*
- *A set of established decision tools will serve as a framework for decision-making to ensure that facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of our citizens.*

Current leisure facilities and libraries have catchment areas that can be defined as regional, community or neighbourhood. To adequately invest and tailor programming to the market demands, there must be a characterization of the demographic nature of the catchment area around the existing facilities. Facility recommendations must look at geographic level of service, program demand and community needs and be implemented such that public investment is maximized. Multiuse and intergenerational facilities must be strategically factored into the overall plan. The long term strategic framework must also contemplate the following:

- Expansion / modification of existing facilities
- Consolidation opportunities

Plan Winnipeg Policy Statement: Provide Leisure Facilities

The City shall provide leisure facilities for the use of residents and visitors by… developing a strategic leisure facility master plan with public participation to maximize the use of existing facilities including converting or consolidating leisure facilities to meet emerging community needs and minimize operating costs.

- New development - with the bottom-line that the decisions reflect budget realities
- Facility rationalization strategies

A set of established decision tools will serve as a framework for decision-making to ensure that facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of our citizens. This decision toolset will include as an example, facility condition assessment, demographic and cultural profile information, community needs analysis, long term operating and capital requirements, etc. It will be important to review this decision toolset every five years to ensure that the information continues to provide a relevant and accurate view of the current and emerging Winnipeg.

Strategies:

- Utilize a 'decision toolset' that aligns programming needs with the facility inventory in order to guide decision-making and strategy for public use facilities and that considers the following**:**
    - Criteria for asset categories – i.e. regional, community, neighbourhood
    - Benchmark data including current asset conditions and future predictions, facility usage, user needs, and programming trends.
    - A re-evaluation of the toolset on an every five year basis

INTEGRATED

Service Delivery

Guiding Principles:

- *The City of Winnipeg will integrate services with every strategic opportunity in order to provide for multi-use and intergenerational facilities and services.*
- *The City will actively seek strategic partnerships.*

Integrating our services at every opportunity is a cornerstone to our approach. The development of multi-use facilities strategically located within our neighborhoods is one such mechanism to achieve this goal. Opportunities to consolidate recreation, library, and other services in highly visible community locations will allow greater and easier access to such civic services. We must explore the potential to consolidate resources from our less efficient and underutilized facilities and reinvest those same resources in facilities that have greater potential to meet increasing and contemporary service demands. We must also be concerned with keeping an appropriate balance of neighborhood based services and facilities that meet the needs of a growing elderly and high need population.

Plan Winnipeg Principle: Partnership and collaboration
"Working cooperatively with people, other governments, the not-for-profit sector, and the private sector. The intent is to leverage resources to maximize advantage and to provide the most effective and efficient services to citizens."

Strategies:

- Pursue strategic and partnership opportunities for the integration of service provision within multi-use and intergenerational facility settings.

Viable Solutions

Guiding Principles:

- *Provide opportunities for citizen input that will ensure that our strategic plans are viable from a community perspective and reflect its values.*

We must ensure that our strategic solutions are VIABLE from a citizen perspective. Public consultation processes must be undertaken to ensure that our public use facility systems are reflective of our community VALUES. Engaging our citizens and key stakeholders and providing opportunities for their input into a VIBRANT model is fundamental to our future success.

It is clear that any blueprint for action must be reflective of our unique diversity and multi-cultural community values in order for it to be successful in the long term. A comprehensive community and stakeholder input process is critical to shaping the viability of the plan.

Strategies:

Design and implement an ongoing public engagement process that utilizes a variety of techniques to gather input from the citizens of Winnipeg and leisure and library users regarding public use facilities and the services provided within them. Techniques to be utilized include:

- Citizen surveys
- Focus groups
- Public forums
- Consultation with elected representatives
- Involvement of key stakeholders

Effective Services

Guiding Principles:

- *The City of Winnipeg will provide effective, contemporary and responsive recreation and library services.*

- *Recreation, Leisure and Library Facilities inventory will be maintained in accordance with sound asset/risk management standards.*

- *The Asset Management strategy will include criteria for decommissioning, redevelopment or disposal.*

- *Recreation, leisure and library Facilities will be managed to an industry standard of care defined as 'Managed Care'.*

Ensuring that we have EFFECTIVE service delivery systems will contribute to the overall affordability of our service model and enhance the quality of life for our citizens. Our service delivery systems must be examined from the perspective of the market, user demands and policy directions of Council. We must employ a sound asset and risk management strategy with respect to our facility infrastructure.

This involves setting and adhering to a standard of care for our facilities. A qualitative description of 'Managed Care' is as follows: *Equipment and building components are usually functional and in operating condition. Buildings and equipment are periodically upgraded to current standards and use. Corrective (reactive) maintenance still represents a greater portion of the work than does preventive maintenance.* This level of care will place us in the upper middle of the continuum of Industry Standards for Facility Maintenance. As well, decision tools that include criteria for the decommissioning, redevelopment and disposal of facilities will be a fundamental component of the overall Asset Management Strategy.

Strategies:

Evaluate the effectiveness of recreation, leisure and library services and facilities based upon key performance indicators and that considers:

- Effectiveness of the Asset Management Strategy
- A Managed Care set of standards for facilities
- Citizen satisfaction with service and facilities
- Effectiveness of Partnership agreements
- Efficiency of services and facilities

2.4 Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy (MAPS)

Under the auspices of Plan Winnipeg 2020 policies, which promote self-reliant Aboriginal communities, First Steps: Municipal Aboriginal Pathways was created. It includes a series of strategic initiatives that identify policies and actions aimed at enhancing the well-being of Winnipeg's Aboriginal community. Five 'Pathways' are identified including Employment, Safety, Economic Development, Quality of Life, and Outreach and Education.

The Quality of Life Pathway is intended to provide policies that will recognize the need for Winnipeg's growing Aboriginal population to participate fully in sport, recreation and leisure activities. It identifies three strategic initiatives, including the need to review the feasibility of establishing a Multi-Purpose Community Facility in the North End of Winnipeg. Responsibility and timing are identified along with an implementation mechanism.

3.0 DECISION FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of the proposed "decision framework". The decision framework will enable the planning and management of facilities in the future to be carried out in a consistent manner. It provides a summary of the integral recommendations that used to formulate the Recommended Plan (See Chapter 12). The decision framework makes this report a "living document".

Facility Hierarchy

The following is an excerpt from the A.C.T.I.V.E. FRAMEWORK, Tactical Approach.

Guiding Principles

Services and facilities will be provided based on a tiered approach – regional, community and neighbourhood. Regional facilities will be strategically located within Winnipeg.

A set of established decision tools will serve as a framework for decision-making to ensure that facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of our citizens.

Description of the Proposed Facility Hierarchy

Given the variability in the City's role ranging from direct provision of facilities to support of other agencies, it is essential to establish a facility hierarchy to facilitate decision-making and ensure strategic alignment between programs and services and facilities. The intent of a facility hierarchy is to:

- Provide focus with respect to the provision of facilities in support of programs and services.
- Ensure adequate market coverage.
- Match facilities with market demand.
- Clearly articulate the City's role in the provision of different facility types.

The following hierarchy is proposed for use by the City of Winnipeg:

Neighbourhood 2 Facilities

Neighbourhood 2 facilities are generally those associated with unstructured drop-in play including wading pools, hockey pens, play structures and gymnasiums. On a broad basis, these facilities are provided at a demographic distribution ranging from 1:5,000 to 1:10,000. For wading pools and play structures, consideration must be given to the percentage of children in the 0 to 4 age cohort.

The City of Winnipeg's role with respect to Neighbourhood 2 facilities ranges from direct provision of facilities (wading pools) to access through joint use agreements typically with schools for the play structures and gymnasiums.

Neighbourhood 1 Facilities

Neighbourhood 1 facilities include Community Centres, spray pads and local skateboard parks and are provided at a demographic distribution ranging from 1:12,000 to 1:15,000 with consideration given to the number of children (5 to 12 age cohort) and the number of youth (13 to 17 age cohort).

The City of Winnipeg's role with respect to Neighbourhood 1 facilities ranges from partnership in the community centre movement (the role of community centres is elaborated upon herein) and to being a direct provider with respect to spray pads and local skateboard parks.

Community (CCA) Facilities

Community (CCA) Facilities include the Community Campuses (defined in Chapter 11), leisure centres, as well as traditional aquatic facilities. These facilities are provided on an average demographic distribution of 1:50,000, with the CCA's currently ranging in population from 30,000 to over 80,000 people. To date, the number of traditional aquatic facilities corresponds to the 1:50,000 guideline. Sport facilities such as twin-pad arenas would also be considered to be community type facilities.

The City of Winnipeg's role in the provision of Community Facilities is as follows:

- Combination of direct provider, partner, and facilitator in the development of community campuses.
- Direct provider of aquatic facilities.
- Supporter of the senior sports governing body in the provision of athletic facilities for all sports facilities with the exception of arenas. Traditionally, the City's role with respect to arenas was as a direct provider initially, and progressed to laterally supporting Community Centres.

Regional Facilities

Regional Facilities include aquatic leisure centres (the Urban Oasis defined in Chapter 11), and major sport multi-plexes. The average demographic distribution is 1:150,000 to 1:300,000. As these facilities are destination points, consideration must also be given to geographic location.

The City of Winnipeg's role in the provision of Regional Facilities is as follows:

- Direct provider of aquatic leisure facilities.
- Combination of supporter and facilitator in the development of major sport multi-plexes.

City-Wide Facilities

City-wide facilities include major sport / entertainment venues such as the MTS Centre as well as high performance athletic facilities.

Arenas

Given the traditional support for Arenas by municipal governments throughout Canada, arenas are treated as their own asset class. The generally accepted Canadian standard for the provision of indoor ice is one sheet per 20,000 people. Some jurisdictions use a second standard of one sheet per 22,000 people for an age distribution that includes a higher percentage of older adults and seniors.

The role of the City of Winnipeg in the provision of indoor ice surfaces began as direct provider and subsequently is one of providing support to community centres. As arenas are highly scheduled facilities, they should be strategically located throughout the City.

Libraries

The Library System has utilized a facility hierarchy for some time and it is compatible with the foregoing. The hierarchy is not currently reflected in the size of facilities as some of the smallest branches are classified as community libraries.

The following case studies provide examples of how the preceding Facility Hierarchy facilitates decision-making in specific cases.

Case Study 1

The City of Winnipeg is approached with respect to the construction of an indoor speed skating oval. How should the City respond?

Firstly, an indoor speed skating oval would be considered to be in the same asset class as a high-performance athletic facility and therefore falls under the **City-wide** category. The City's role in the provision of sport facilities in general and as articulated in Plan Winnipeg is to provide support to the senior sport governing body in the construction of the facility only. Ongoing operating liability should rest with the proponents. The degree and manner in which the City supports the proposal should be concurrent with a risk analysis of the proponent's business case from the City's perspective. Support could range from provision of land, to assisting the proponents in obtaining financing, to providing tax concessions. Assistance in the provision of financing must be done carefully to ensure that it doesn't turn into a "golden handcuff" whereby the City assumes the risk (financial and / or facility) associated with a failed venture.

Case Study 2

The City of Winnipeg is approached by a community organization with respect to the construction of an indoor soccer facility. How should the City respond?

It is recommended that the City's position with respect to the provision of sports facilities (other than arenas) be to deal with the senior sport governing body as opposed to a community association. In this instance, the senior sport governing body is the Manitoba Soccer Association.

The City can then provide a supportive role in validating demand for the facility. If there is a latent demand, the facility would fall under the Regional Facilities category or at minimum, the Community Facilities category as the facility would be a minimum of two pitches and possibly as many as four pitches. Further to providing support in the manner deemed appropriate, the City can act as a facilitator in engaging other potential sport partners (e.g. field house sports) who could also benefit from the construction of this type of facility and may be able to access funding.

Case Study 3

The City of Winnipeg is approached by a community centre with respect to the provision of a new twin-pad arena complex. How should the City respond?

There is currently an over-abundance of indoor ice surfaces in the City of Winnipeg with ratios in the order of one sheet per 15,000 people, well in excess of Canadian standards. As such, the support of additional indoor ice surfaces should be contingent upon closure of an existing City facility / facilities as additional capacity will only lead to further fragmentation of the market. As the City owned arenas are the oldest facilities, they are most at risk.

The second consideration in assessing the proposal is the location of the new facility and its proximity to other facilities. The senior sport governing body should provide input with respect to the need for additional capacity in a specific area given that they have the data with respect to sport registrations / number of teams, etc.

The City can act as a facilitator in engaging other potential sport partners who could also benefit from the construction of this type of facility and may be able to access funding. The same caution with respect to the creation of "golden handcuffs" applies.

Managed Care

The level of service recommended for the ongoing preservation of the City's recreation, leisure and library service infrastructure is defined as "managed care." The term managed care is derived from a maintenance hierarchy developed by APPA: The Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers, a leading authority in the subject of asset management. The recommended facility maintenance operating budget (not including utilities) under a managed care scenario is 3.5% of Current Replacement Value (CRV), with a corresponding Facility Condition Index (FCI) of between 0.10 and 0.20. The latter indicator means that the amount of deferred maintenance must not be greater than 20% of the current replacement value in order for the managed care funding level to be effective. The managed care level of funding is consistent with other jurisdictions in Canada for recreation, leisure and library facilities.

Managed care is actually one of five maintenance levels and is a maintenance level 3. Maintenance level 1 by comparison is referred to as a Showpiece Facility. Under maintenance

level 1, the average FCI is less than 0.05 and the recommended funding level is greater than 4.0% of CRV. Although the funding level (>4.0%) does not appear to be significantly greater than the proposed 3.5% under managed care, the key is that the facility was not allowed to deteriorate. A Facility Condition Index of less than 0.05 represents a "nearly new" condition.

At the other end of the spectrum is Level 5 Funding or Crisis Response. This level of funding is characterized by facility maintenance operating budgets of less than 2.5% and a Facility Condition Index of >0.50. In Crisis Response mode, equipment and building components are routinely broken and inoperative. Normal usage and deterioration continues unabated, eventually leading to forced closure or complete replacement of the facility as they cannot meet present needs. Under Crisis Response, repair is basically instituted for life safety issues only.

A Level 4 Funding Level is classified as Reactive Management. In a Reactive Management Scenario, the facility maintenance operating budget ranges from 2.5% to 3.0% of CRV with the average FCI in the .30 to .49 range. Under this scenario, many systems are unreliable and in constant need of repair. Backlog of repair needs exceed resources.

The current City portfolio has an average FCI in the Reactive Management range with maintenance operating budgets in the Crisis Response range. The end result is that facilities will continue to deteriorate at an accelerating rate to the point where forced closure or emergency replacement become the norm unless funding levels are increased immediately. As such, a major infusion of capital is required in the first five years (estimated at 70% of the identified preservation needs) so that the managed care level of funding is effective.

4.0 RECREATIONAL TRENDS

4.1 Introduction

The 21st century poses new challenges for adapting and designing sports and recreation facilities that will respond to constantly evolving community needs. Several noteworthy trends will affect the features of facilities that will be in demand over the next two decades. These include:

- Impact of the Baby Boomers;
- Programs for working women;
- Accessibility for the disabled and aging; and
- Convenient, reduced time commitment exercise activities.

The American Academy for Parks and Recreation contends that people are exploring new recreation activities. More than one of five people has started a new recreation activity in the past year, and public facilities must explore new ways to design programs and facilities to meet these new needs, with flexible facilities being the key.

4.2 Canadian Participation Trends

In 2002, an Environmental Recreation Consultant (ERC) study cited a trend in Canada that 86% of Canadians are leaving structured activities for individual fitness activities like walking, jogging, cycling, and inline skating. Only 23% of Canadians use publicly provided recreation facilities for organized sports. Sport Canada found that team sports had significant reductions in participation.

Sport Canada, a branch of the International and Intergovernmental Affairs Sector within the federal Department of Canadian Heritage, released a report analyzing 1992 and 1998 sport supplements to the General Social Survey (GSS). This database does not limit "sports involvement" to active sports participation. Rather, it includes indirect involvement in sports, such as being a coach, referee/umpire, administrator or helper. Note that most of the participation rates calculated in the report use the total Canadian population aged 15 years and older as the denominator (TP = Total Population). The following information provides selected highlights and tables from the 1998 "Sports Participation in Canada" report.

Sports Participation

Fewer Canadians reported participating in a sport in 1998 than in 1992. Thirty-four percent of Canadians reported participating in a sport on a regular basis in 1998 (aged 15 and over) while 45% answered the same in 1992, which is an 11% decrease. Of the age groups, the 25 to 34 age group saw the largest decrease (over 14%) in participation between 1992 and 1998.

Table 4.1 Age Profile of Canadians Regularly Participating in Sport, 1992 and 1998

	1992		1998		Net Change
	000s	%	000s	%	
Total	9,594	45.1%	8,309	34.2%	-10.9%
Age Group					
15-18	1,185	76.8%	1,121	68.2%	-8.6%
19-24	1,375	61.3%	1,235	51.1%	-10.2%
25-34	2,483	52.8%	1,781	38.6%	-14.2%
35-54	3,196	43.0%	2,937	31.4%	-11.6%
55 and Over	1,355	25.3%	1,234	19.8%	-5.5%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

Male and Female Participation Rates By Age

While the proportion of both adult males and females playing sports declined, males playing sports (43%) outnumber females (26%). Looking at the age groups by sex, the younger age groups (15 to 18 and 19 to 24) have the least difference in participation rates by sex (25% and 24%, respectively). Also, the younger the individual, the more likely he/she is to participate in sports. It appears that people do not continue their active lifestyle past their 20's. The percentage of males 15 to 18 that participate in sports is over three times greater than males aged 55 and over, while the percent of both females 15 to 18 that participate in sports is 3.5 times greater than females aged 55 and over.

Table 4.2 Sports Participation Rates (%) by Age and Sex, 1998

Sex	15-18	19-24	25-34	35-54	55 and Over
Males	80.0%	63.0%	48.3%	39.5%	25.1%
Females	55.2%	39.3%	28.8%	23.2%	15.3%
Difference	24.8%	23.7%	19.5%	16.3%	9.8%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

Provincial/Regional Variations

In 1998, residents of the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario reported the lowest levels of sports participation, while Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia reported the highest levels.

Table 4.3 Sports Participation, Canada and the Provinces, 1992 and 1998 [1/]

	1992		1998		Net Change
	000s	%	000s	%	
Canada	9,594	45.1%	8,309	34.3%	-10.8%
Newfoundland	160	36.4%	119	26.6%	-9.8%
Prince Edward Island	40	40.3%	27	25.2%	-15.1%
Nova Scotia	333	46.8%	248	32.6%	-14.2%
New Brunswick	251	44.1%	194	31.6%	-12.5%
Quebec	2,655	48.7%	2,288	38.1%	-10.6%
Ontario	3,234	40.9%	2,921	31.8%	-9.1%
Manitoba	**349**	**41.5%**	**265**	**29.7%**	**-11.8%**
Saskatchewan	335	45.3%	267	33.9%	-11.4%
Alberta	869	44.9%	833	36.8%	-8.1%
British Columbia	1,368	52.7%	1,147	35.8%	-16.9%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

Though all provinces experienced a decrease in sports participation, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island experienced the largest decreases. Alberta, Ontario, and Newfoundland all experienced single-digit percent decreases in participation between 1992 and 1998. Manitoba had 349,000 sports participants in 1992 and 265,000 participants in 1998, a decrease of 84,000 people, or approximately 12%.

Education

In 1998, almost one-half (46%) of people holding a university degree regularly participated in sports. In comparison, less than one-third (29%) of persons with some secondary schooling or less participated regularly. The level of sports participation decreased across all education levels between 1992 and 1998 by about 10% on average. The level of participation of those with secondary education or less decreased at a smaller rate (-7.7%) than the level of participation of those with a university degree (-11.7%).

Table 4.4 Sports Participation (%) by Level of Education

Education Level	Some Secondary or Less	Some College / Trade / High School Diploma	Diploma / Some University	University Degree
1998	28.5%	33.8%	40.7%	46.4%
1992	36.2%	44.5%	51.5%	58.1%
Difference	-7.7%	-10.7%	-10.8%	-11.7%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

Income

Generally, the higher the income, the higher the sports participation rate. In 1998, half of respondent households earning incomes of $80,000 or more participated in sport compared to one-quarter of respondent households earning less than $20,000. The level of participation of those with a household income below $20,000 decreased at a significantly lower rate (-5.3%) than those in other income categories.

Table 4.5 Sports Participation (%) by Household Income

Income Level	< $20K	$20K - $30K	$30K - $50K	$50K - $80K	> $80K
1998	25.2%	26.2%	34.4%	41.5%	50.6%
1992	30.5%	39.2%	48.2%	54.8%	63.2%
Difference	-5.3%	-13.0%	-13.8%	-13.3%	-12.6%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

Most Popular Sports

Golf, hockey, baseball and swimming were most frequently reported for adult participation in 1998. Notably, the survey indicates that golf has replaced hockey as the number one sport activity reported. Over 1.8 million Canadians reported playing golf on a regular basis in 1998 (7.4% of the population) compared to 1.3 million (5.9%) in 1992. 1.5 million Canadians play hockey (6.2% of the population), which is similar to the number of Canadians that played hockey in 1992 (1.4 million, or 6.4% of the population). Swimming, golf, baseball, and volleyball (in descending order) were the sports of choice for women 15 years and older, while men preferred hockey, golf, baseball and basketball. Of the top four most played sports in 1998, three-quarters of golfers were male, 95% of hockey players were male, 70% of baseball players were male, and 60% of swimmers were female.

Table 4.6 Most Played Sports [1/] by Canadians (Aged 15 and older), 1998

Population	Total -000's	Male -000's	Female – 000,s	Percent of Participants Male	Overall Participation Rate[/2] 24,260	Active Participation Rate[/3] 8,309	Active Male Rate 5,140	Active Female Rate 3,169
Golf	1,802	1,325	476	73.5%	7.4%	21.7%	25.8%	15.0%
Hockey (Ice)	1,499	1,435	65	95.7%	6.2%	18.0%	27.9%	2.1%
Baseball	1,339	953	386	71.2%	5.5%	16.1%	18.5%	12.2%
Swimming	1,120	432	688	38.6%	4.6%	13.5%	8.4%	21.7%
Basketball	787	550	237	69.9%	3.2%	9.5%	10.7%	7.5%
Volleyball	744	394	350	53.0%	3.1%	9.0%	7.7%	11.0%
Soccer	739	550	189	74.4%	3.0%	8.9%	10.7%	6.0%
Tennis	658	434	224	66.0%	2.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.1%
Skiing (Downhill)	657	342	315	52.1%	2.7%	7.9%	6.7%	9.9%
Cycling	608	358	250	58.9%	2.5%	7.3%	7.0%	7.9%
Skiing (Cross-Country)	512	208	304	40.6%	2.1%	6.2%	4.0%	9.6%
Weightlifting	435	294	140	67.6%	1.8%	5.2%	5.7%	4.4%
Badminton	403	199	204	49.4%	1.7%	4.9%	3.9%	6.4%
Football	387	347	40	89.7%	1.6%	4.7%	6.8%	1.3%
Curling	312	179	133	57.4%	1.3%	3.8%	3.5%	4.2%
Bowling (10 Pin)	282	132	150	46.8%	1.2%	3.4%	2.6%	4.7%
Bowling (5 Pin)	200	79	122	39.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.5%	3.8%
Softball	210	118	92	56.2%	0.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%
Squash	163	x	x	x	0.7%	2.0%	x	x
Karate	129	81	48	62.8%	0.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Figure Skating	121	46	75	38.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	2.4%
Rugby	104	x	x	x	0.4%	1.3%	x	x
Ball Hockey	91	x	x	x	0.4%	1.1%	x	x
Snowboarding	81	x	x	x	0.3%	1.0%	x	x
Waterskiing	79	x	x	x	0.3%	1.0%	x	x
In-Line Skating	70	x	x	x	0.3%	0.8%	x	x
Racquetball	58	x	x	x	0.2%	0.7%	x	x
Other	323	219	104	67.8%	1.3%	3.9%	4.3%	3.3%

Source: Sport Canada – Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

[1/] Respondents may report participating in more than one sport

[2/] The percentage is calculated using the total Canadian population aged 15 and over.

[3/] The percentage is calculated over the population participating in at least one sport - the "active population"

Outdoor Sports and Park Recreation Trends

People have new needs and wants for their time outdoors. Parks and city facilities need to adapt to capture these new markets. Many facilities must consider the "If you can afford to pay, you can play" private sector philosophy in order to break even. Generally public recreation facilities and park districts are cutting down on basics to provide specialized and upscale services. For example, parks are incorporating museum elements like historic villages to attract more visitors. Increasingly, people want natural areas incorporated into the city and many park districts are exploring linear parks that would follow old railroad lines and streams. Cities like Denver, Colorado have conducted surveys and are redesigning the programs they provide to achieve a better mix of park and recreation facility activities. The Denver public cited neighbourhood parks and trails for hiking, biking, and jogging as the most desirable outdoor facilities.

Forms of human-powered outdoor recreation have become more popular according to studies in the United States. The Outdoor Industry Association's Outdoor Recreation Participation Study 2002 found that in 1998, 60% of the U.S. population participated at least once in a human powered outdoor recreation activity. By 2001 this percentage had increased to 67%. A look at northern central states that have a colder weather patterns indicates higher than national average participation in outdoor recreation activities at 68%. While there has not been a similar outdoor recreation study in Canada, many of the trends indicated by the report will apply to the recreation needs of Canadians. The following list highlights favoured activities:

1. Hiking
2. Bicycling- Road
3. Car Camping
4. Bicycling- Single Track
5. Bicycling- Wide Dirt
6. Trail Running
7. Canoeing
8. Bird Watching
9. Cross Country Skiing
10. Camping

Alternative Sports

Extreme sports are capturing larger parts of the population with exponential growth in interest over the 1990s. The Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association found that in 2002, 1/3 of inline skaters are frequent participators. Inline skating has grown 453% in the U.S. since 1990. The average artificial wall climber has been in the sport for two years. Rock climbing has a low percentage of the population participating, which makes trend prediction difficult. However, the 2002 Outdoor Industry Association study projects that 2.4% of Americans over 16 have climbed an artificial rock wall, 2.3% have climbed a natural rock, and 0.9% have participated in ice climbing each year.

Pool Facilities

As families get busier, pools need to be located near other activities that will allow families to enjoy multiple activities in one convenient location. This has particular implications for pools, which increasingly need to provide space for numerous potential activities, including:

- Leisure Swimming
- Swim lessons for all ages
- Water Aerobics
- Lap Swimming

- Synchronized Swimming
- Diving (resurgence in popularity)
- Scuba classes
- Rehabilitation Therapy
- Non-swimming fitness classes

All members of the family want to be able to enjoy the pool. According to the U.S. National Park and Recreation Service, there are several ways to customize elements of the facility to meet these new multigenerational needs:

- Provide shaded areas with plenty of furniture for sun conscious relation.
- Make family changing areas.
- Develop zero depth entry pools to make swimming easier for seniors and small children but limit this area to a few feet because people congregate in deeper water (1 ½ to 5 feet deep).

Sports Facilities

The following charts highlight the exercise trends that private sport and exercise facilities have invested in or plan to expand. As these facilities respond quickly to market forces, they may give insight on new trends that are not provided by public facilities. It is notable that 70% of clubs offer some form of childcare to meet the needs of busy parents and working families. Childcare facilities also help facilities meet the multigenerational needs of potential visitors.

Table 4.7 Top 10 Most Common Club Programs

Activity	Percentage of Clubs
Personal Training	94%
Step/Bench Aerobics	90%
Fitness Evaluation	89%
Cardio Kickboxing	86%
Yoga	86%
Strength Training	85%
Lo Impact Aerobics	83%
Hi Impact Aerobics	77%
Group Cycling Classes	72%
Child Care	70%

Source: International Health, Racquet, and Sports Club Association- Industry Statistics

People are increasingly interested in how to be fit and enhance their current level of fitness. The prevalence of personal training programs and fitness evaluation programs indicates a high consumer demand for these services.

Table 4.8 Top 10 Facilities Available at Clubs

Activity	Percentage of Clubs
Free Weights	97%
Treadmills	95%
Stationary Bikes (upright)	94%
Stationary Bikes (recumbent)	93%
Climbers/Steppers	93%
Elliptical Motion Trainers	92%
Plate- Loaded Equipment	87%
Selectorized Equipment	81%
Group Exercise/ Aerobics Studio	78%
Rowers	77%

Source: International Health, Racquet, and Sports Club Assoc. Industry

The private exercise club industry provides a glimpse at demand for facilities and services. Notably the largest areas within clubs are devoted to individual exercises like free weights, cardiovascular exercise machines, and weight machines. The programs and facilities at private clubs are designed to be convenient for individual exercise. People want the benefits of being fit with plenty of scheduling flexibility. Team sports do not provide the flexibility that many busy working adults need. Sources at the City of Denver found that the most desirable indoor public facilities include a senior citizens area, weight and cardiovascular equipment rooms, aerobic and fitness space, tot play area, gyms for basketball, volleyball, etc. and teen areas. This indicates that consumers would like public facilities to mirror more closely some of the areas available in private facilities.

Table 4.9 Areas of Private Club Expansion

Area	2001 Expansion	Planned Expansion 2002/3
Cardiovascular Equipment Area	26%	30%
Free Weight Area	16%	19%
Child Care Area	15%	11%
Aerobics/ Dance Exercise Area	14%	17%
Locker Rooms	14%	21%
Resistance Equipment Area	14%	18%
Food & Beverage	12%	11%
Physical Therapy/Rehab/Chiropractic	9%	10%
Pro Shop	9%	9%
Lounges	7%	7%
Meeting Rooms	7%	7%
Children's Rec. Area	6%	7%
Gymnasium	3%	4%
Indoor Pool	2%	4%
Indoor Tennis	2%	2%
Outdoor Pool	2%	3%
Racquetball Courts	2%	2%
Squash Courts	2%	1%
Athletic Fields	1%	2%
Climbing Walls	1%	2%
Indoor Track	1%	1%
Outdoor Tennis Courts	1%	2%
Outdoor Basketball	0%	2%
Outdoor Track	0%	2%

Source International Health, Racquet, and Sports Club Association- Industry Statistics

Private clubs have been expanding areas that bring in the most consumers. The trend indicated in the chart above is an expansion of individual exercise areas. Few clubs are expanding group sport areas like gymnasiums, racquetball courts, and tennis courts. Meanwhile, almost a third of all private clubs will be expanding the cardiovascular equipment area and another tenth will expand child-care facilities.

Age Appropriate Facilities

Programs in the future will respond to the changing needs of consumers, with emphasis on four main groups that most need district services:

- Seniors
- Youth
- Families
- Baby Boomers

In the future, busy families will look for multigenerational recreation facilities. Facilities that target several age groups will also have visitors throughout the day, rather than only during after work hours, which is a current issue in Winnipeg. The following highlights specific trends regarding these segments.

Families

According to Physicians and Sports Medicine working age adults may want additional outdoor activities, because they spend so much time indoors for work. Other adults will search out stress relieving and spiritual forms of exercise like Yoga and Pilates. The challenge for all families is balancing multiple priorities. For this reason, inter-generational recreation facilities tend to be favoured.

Senior Markets

As the citizens of Winnipeg age, more water exercise programs will be required for seniors and those with decreased mobility. The decrease in sports participation by older Canadians may be from a lack of appropriate exercise opportunities. The American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration suggest that parks need to reassess fee structures for seniors, as they become a more active element at park district facilities. Perhaps need-based fees would be more appropriate than the older age based criteria. The Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association suggests that older consumers are spending more money on equipment, while young consumers want less expensive outdoor activities. Thus facilities that require large equipment investments like golf should be geared towards the tastes of older consumers.

Boomers

As the Baby Boomers retire, recreation facilities must adapt to the new active lifestyles of seniors. These retirees want activities that are active and do not sound old or tired. The National Recreation and Park Association suggests that Boomers want an upscale or clubby atmosphere in their recreation facilities. These consumers maintain a busy schedule and prefer short individual exercise activities, with greater emphasis on leisure programs with shorter durations (about 8 weeks). Many activities should be planned for nights and weekends as many Boomers continue to work. Programs like bingo, bridge, and social dances will not be as popular with the Baby Boomers as they were with previous generations.

Children / Youth

Over half (54%) of Canadian children aged 5 to 14 were actively involved in sports. Girls (48%) tend to be less active than boys (61%). About one-half (49%) of children in households earning under $40,000 were active in sports, compared to 73% in households earning over $80,000. While a large number of children are active in sports, there are concerns and perceptions that many children are overweight and do not receive adequate exercise. Currently, a quarter of private facilities have started children's fitness programs and this number is expected to grow as concerns about child obesity increase.

Table 4.10 Sports Participation by Children, 1998

	Active Kid	Active Boy	Active Girl
Soccer	31.4%	34.4%	27.7%
Swimming	23.6%	18.8%	29.9%
Hockey (Ice)	23.6%	37.4%	5.7%
Baseball	21.9%	25.7%	16.9%
Basketball	13.1%	12.4%	14.1%
Skiing (Downhill)	7.2%	6.3%	8.3%
Figure Skating	5.8%	x	x
Karate	5.5%	6.5%	4.1%
Volleyball	5.2%	3.1%	8.1%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

The American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration suggests that more recreation programs for children need to focus on current social problems. Specially targeted programs can positively affect teens by giving them healthy outlets for their energy and frustrations. Parks and recreation facilities in Canada and the USA have responded with teen areas that can include skate boarding parks and rock climbing facilities. In addition, new public programs have been implemented that teach teens canoeing and backpacking skills. Now, park districts in the U.S. incorporate art and camp activities to give children positive influences. These types of programs and facilities attract teens that are uninterested in team sports and promote positive self-esteem.

Club / Community Leagues

In 1992, only 34% of active Canadians belonged to sports clubs. Over half (55%) of "active Canadians" (Canadians 15 years and over that reported participating in a sport on a regular basis over a 12-month period) belonged to a local club, community league or other local amateur sport organization in 1998. This amounts to 20% more active participants in a club than in 1992.

Table 4.11 % Active Population Belonging to Sport Club by Age, 1992 and 1998

Age	15-18	19-24	25-34	35-54	55 and Over
1998	44.1%	29.2%	54.1%	68.5%	52.4%
1992	32.7%	33.6%	31.0%	38.8%	31.0%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

In 1998, almost 20% of all Canadians (aged 15 and older) reported belonging to a club, local community league or regional amateur sport organization. Nearly half (46%) of active males belonged to a sport club or community league in 1998, while almost three-quarters (71%) of active females belonged. The four most popular sports in Canada (see previous table) also have the highest number of Canadians belonging to a club.

Table 4.12 Canadians Belonging to Sport Clubs / Community Leagues by Sport, 1998

Activity	Number Belonging to Clubs			Rate of Belonging to Clubs			Active Club Participation Rate		
	Total 000s	Male 000s	Female 000s	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %
Population 15 Years and Older	24,260	11,937	12,323						
Total	4,599	2,338	2,261	19.0%	19.6%	18.3%	55.3%	45.5%	71.3%
Golf	734	511	223	3.0%	4.3%	1.8%	40.7%	38.6%	46.8%
Hockey (Ice)	641	x	x	2.6%	5.1%	0.3%	42.8%	42.4%	49.2%
Baseball	542	373	169	2.2%	3.1%	1.4%	40.5%	39.1%	43.8%
Swimming	362	139	224	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	32.3%	32.2%	32.6%
Soccer	294	215	80	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	39.8%	39.1%	42.3%
Tennis	266	174	92	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	40.4%	40.1%	41.1%
Volleyball	262	133	129	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	35.2%	33.8%	36.9%
Skiing, Downhill	257	125	132	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	39.1%	36.5%	41.9%
Cycling	207	129	78	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	34.0%	36.0%	31.2%
Skiing, Cross-Country	192	89	103	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	37.5%	42.8%	33.9%
Basketball	188	136	52	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	23.9%	24.7%	21.9%
Weightlifting	181	137	44	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	41.6%	46.6%	31.4%
Curling	167	83	84	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	53.5%	46.4%	63.2%
Badminton	167	90	77	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	41.4%	45.2%	37.7%
Bowling, 10 Pin	139	63	76	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	49.3%	47.7%	51.3%
Football	128	x	x	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	33.1%	34.0%	25.0%
Softball	87	40	47	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	41.4%	33.9%	51.1%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998
Estimates under 35,000 are not reliable and have been suppressed.
Estimates are rounded to the nearest thousandth. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Quebec and Ontario had the largest number of Canadians that belong to a club. However, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia had the largest percentage of total population belonging to a club. Manitoba had 142,000 people that belonged to a sport club in 1998, accounting for 16% of its total population and about half of its population that is active in sports.

Table 4.13 Profile of Canadians Who Belong to Sport Clubs, 1998

Province of Residence	000s	TP %	Active TP % [1/]
Newfoundland	84	18.8%	70.6%
Prince Edward Island	29	27.0%	106.9%
Nova Scotia	201	26.4%	81.1%
New Brunswick	137	22.4%	70.7%
Quebec	1,088	18.1%	47.6%
Ontario	1,718	18.7%	58.8%
Manitoba	142	15.9%	53.7%
Saskatchewan	139	17.6%	52.0%
Alberta	511	22.6%	61.3%
British Columbia	550	17.2%	48.0%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998
[1/] Some percentages are greater than 100 percent.

Benefits of Sports and Reasons for Non-Participation

Active Canadians ranked the following as the most important benefits of sport. The following table shows that health and fitness was the top priority, followed by relaxation. Notably, the social aspect of sports benefits was at the bottom of noted reasons. In the US, a number of socially oriented sports leagues have emerged, tapping the younger urban professional market (aged 22 to 33), with the intent of providing facilities for recreational level team sports. These social leagues organize teams, structure social events, and hold annual championships.

Table 4.14 Sports Benefits, 1998

Category	Percentage
Health & Fitness	70.6%
Relaxation	68.5%
Sense of Achievement	57.2%
Family Activity	42.5%
New Friends	40.9%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

As shown previously, sports participation in Canada declined between 1992 and 1998. According to the report, possible reasons for a decrease in sports participation in Canada could include an aging population, economic pressure, limited leisure time, and having other leisure activities to choose from. The reasons for non-participation are listed in the following table.

Table 4.15 Reasons for Non-Participation in Sport - 1998

Reason	000s	%
Population Not Participating	14,034	57.8
Do Not Have the Time	4,396	31.3%
Not Interested	3,667	26.1%
Health / Injury	1,781	12.7%
Age	1,775	12.6%
Disability	388	2.8%
Too Expensive	320	2.3%
Other	227	1.6%
Programs Not Available	190	1.4%
Do Not Want to Be Committed	153	1.1%
Facilities Not Available	92	0.7%

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998

As the age group increased, more reasons were indicated for not participating in a sport. The age group of 35 to 54 gave the most reasons for not participating in sports. The reasons cited most often for this age group for not participating in sports included not having enough time and lack of interest. The reasons cited most often for the population aged 55 and over included age, health/injury, and a lack of interest in participating. Seniors also indicated that programs were not available. Experience suggests that seniors and Boomers in particular are less interested in attending programs where they will be seated with younger people.

Table 4.16 Reasons for Non-Participation in Sport (Number), by Age, Canada, 1998 [1/]

Age Group	Not Interested	Do Not Have the Time	Health / Injury	Disability	Too Expensive	Age	Other	Cannot Committed	Programs Not Available
15-19	246	157							
20-24	237	446	65						
25-34	623	1,231	131		103				
35-54	1,627	2,155	543	139	137	134	128	75	66
55 and Over	935	407	1,007	203	52	1,633			68

Source: Sport Canada - Sport Participation in Canada - 1998
[1/] Only reasons with estimates of 35,000 or more are included.

4.3 Entertainment / Other Recreation

Related to sports participation are other entertainment-related activities. One of the main reasons cited for people not participating in sports is a lack of time. Overall in 1996, Canadians spent $5.8 billion on entertainment services, up about 50% in real terms from 1986 (adjusted for inflation). Home entertainment expenditures increased (like cable TV), while attendance to live events decreased between 1986 and 1996. To see what Canadians are spending their entertainment dollars on, see the following table.

Table 4.17 Share of the Entertainment Services Consumer Market 1986-96

	1986		1996	
	Consumer [1/] market (in 1996 $)	% Share of Entertainment	Consumer [1/] market (in 1996 $)	% Share of Entertainment
Entertainment services	3,884,872	100.0%	5,805,874	100.0%
Rental of cablevision	1,539,790	39.6%	2,766,884	47.7%
Rental of videotapes and videodiscs	654,853	16.9%	1,008,290	17.4%
Rental of video games	N/A	N/A	86,621	1.5%
Admission to movie theatres	654,853	16.9%	627,101	10.8%
Attendance at live staged performances	619,456	15.9%	670,012	11.5%
Attendance at live sports events	415,920	10.7%	401,083	6.9%
Admission to other activities and venues	N/A	N/A	184,512	3.2%
Rental of satellite services	N/A	N/A	61,371	1.1%

Source: Statistics Canada
[1/] The consumer market was calculated by multiplying the average expenditure per household by the estimated number of households. The estimated number of households includes only full-year households.

The Canadian population reportedly spent about 4% of total commodity sales on sporting and leisure goods in 2002. Looking at the sales of commodities at large retailers specifically, about 8% of large retail sales are sporting and leisure goods, while toys, games, hobby supplies, and books and other reading material account for another 14%.

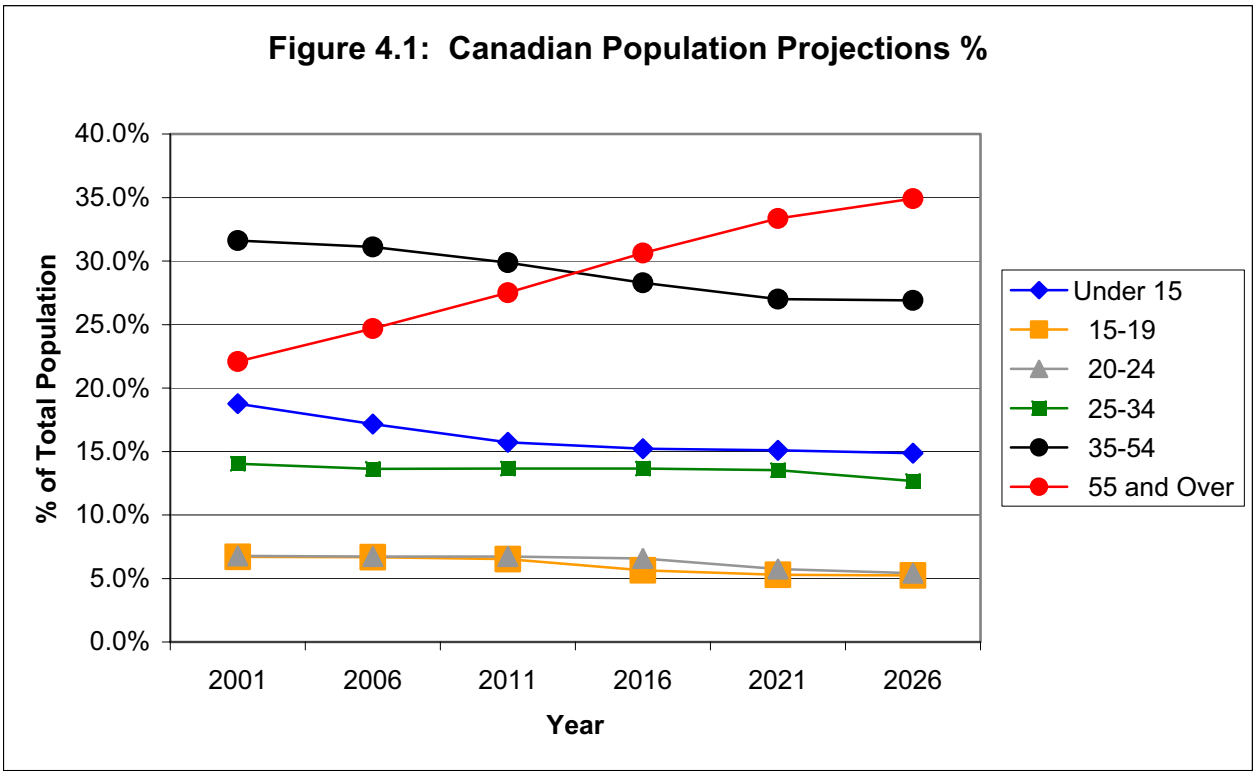
Table 4.18 Sales of Commodities of Large Retailers

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% 2002	CAGR 1998 to 2002
Total Commodities	**67,954,285**	**72,204,100**	**76,214,863**	**80,514,602**	**85,411,922**	**100.0%**	**5.9%**
Sporting and leisure goods	3,243,097	3,485,436	3,745,564	4,139,157	4,466,681	5.2%	8.3%
Toys, games & hobby supplies	1,040,479	1,089,055	1,126,955	1,304,510	1,382,724	1.6%	7.4%
Books, newspapers and other periodicals	322,843	366,624	383,138	418,524	413,856	0.5%	6.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Table 080-0009. Last modified: 2003-07-18.

4.4 Sports Participation in the Future

The previous information indicates that there is a relationship between age, sex, income, and education levels in regards to sports participation. One of the most significant factors for future sports participation is that of the aging population in Canada. Using modest projections and 2000 population estimates, Statistics Canada generated population projections for Canada. These projections, as shown in Figure 4.1 indicate that the percentage of the population in Canada age 55 and over will increase from an approximate 22% in 2001 to 35% in 2026.



The impact of this aging population on many aspects of Canadian society, including sports participation, will require serious discussion about the direction of Canadian sports, sports participation, and related issues including demand for sports facilities. Specific implications include:

- Decreased emphasis on team sports
- Growth of individualized wellness and fitness programs
- Increased demand for a greater diversity of active and leisure programming

In both Canada and the U.S., the Baby Boom generation has had a substantial impact on delivery of public services, beginning with the surge in school construction in the 1950's. Now with many Boomers at or nearing retirement, a new set of demands will be generated, which will have links to sustaining health, welfare and leisure. As important is the smaller Echo boom, the children of the Boomers, who are now raising families of their own.

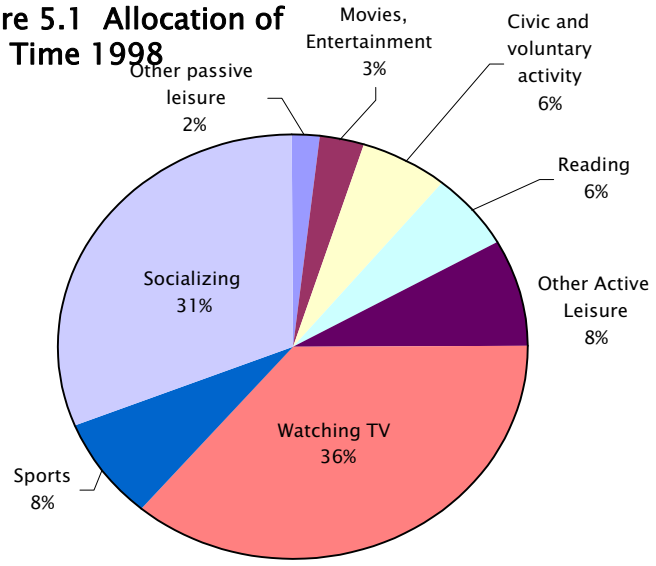
5.0 LEISURE TRENDS

The average Canadian over age 16 enjoys 6.2 hours of leisure time per day. Over the last 10 years the amount of leisure time has remained stagnant for Canadians, with average leisure time only increasing 5 minutes per day between 1992 and 1998. Information used by Statistics Canada is self reported and therefore may contain bias that puts the individual in a better light. Therefore, information on socially desirable activities like reading may be over-reported while undesirable activities like television watching may be under reported.

5.1 Allocation of Free Time

Not surprisingly, age and gender have a relationship with the amount of free time available. On average, Canadian men over age 15 enjoy a half an hour more free time than Canadian women over age 15. Younger Canadians, especially those under 25, have more than average leisure time at 6.6 hours per day. Senior Canadians enjoy the most leisure time at 8.5 hours per day.

Figure 5.1 Allocation of Free Time 1998



Source: Statistics Canada

Between 1992 and 1998, Canadians reduced the amount of leisure time they devote to reading by six minutes per day. Other categories like watching television and active sports have experienced increased time allocations at 1 and 3 minutes per day respectively.

Table 5.1 Average Hours Spent per Day by Activity, Canada, 1992 and 1998

	1992 Hrs	1998 Hrs	Difference in Minutes
Paid Work	3.6	3.6	2.0
Unpaid Work (Housework + Childcare)	3.2	3.2	0.0
Education	0.6	0.6	1.0
Sleep + Meals + Personal Care	10.5	10.4	-0.7
Free Time	6.1	6.2	5.0
Civic & Voluntary Activity	0.4	0.4	1.0
Socializing	1.8	1.9	5.0
Television, reading, other passive leisure	2.8	2.7	-6.0
Watching TV	2.2	2.2	1.0
Reading books, magazines, papers	0.5	0.4	-6.0
Other Passive Leisure	0.1	0.1	-1.0
Movies, other entertainment	0.1	0.2	4.0
Active Leisure	1.0	1.0	1.0
Active sports	0.5	0.5	3.0
Other Active leisure	0.5	0.5	-1.0
Total	24.0	24.0	

Source: Statistics Canada General Social Survey, Time Use Cycles, 1992 and 1998

5.2 Allocation of Expenditures

Total spending on reading and recreation has increased from 1992 to 1998 in Canada. In 1998, a little over 6% of household expenditures were in recreation or reading. This means that Canadians are spending a larger portion of their budget on recreation and reading than in 1992, when spending was only 5.5% of the household expenditures.

Table 5.2 Average HH Expenditures in Major Categories, Canada, 1992, 1996-1998

Current Dollars					% Change
Food	5,686	5,962	5,708	5,880	3.4
Shelter	8,102	9,813	9,873	10,092	24.6
Household Operation	1,974	2,268	2,287	2,362	19.7
Household furnishings & equipment	1,372	1,294	1,336	1,489	8.5
Clothing	2,222	2,116	2,183	2,201	-0.9
Transportation	5,640	6,045	6,203	6,363	12.8
Health Care	867	1,006	1,152	1,191	37.4
Personal Care	844	835	665	693	-17.9
Recreation	2,300	2,641	2,784	2,947	28.1
Reading materials & other printed matter	248	253	275	276	11.3
Education	430	555	659	679	57.9
Tobacco products & Alcohol	1,410	1,148	1,142	1,214	-13.9
Miscellaneous	1,322	695	796	814	-38.4
Games of chance	…	264	247	249	…
Other (non-money gifts, gifts of clothing	…	509	…	…	…
Total current consumption	32,417	35,405	35,308	36,450	12.4
Personal Taxes	9,378	10,752	10,638	10,965	16.9
Personal insurance and pension contributions	2,289	2,600	2,785	2,802	22.4
Gifts of Money & contributions	1,464	1,191	1,240	1,144	-21.9
Total expenditure	45,548	49,948	49,971	51,362	12.8

Source: Statistics Canada Family Expenditure Survey 1992, 1996 and Survey of Household Expenditures 1997 and 1998

5.3 Arts and Culture Trends

Arts and culture form an important part of leisure time. Those with the most leisure time, like retirees with 8.5 hours per day, should exhibit a higher involvement in cultural activities. As the Canadian population ages, arts and culture activities will experience increased participation. People allocate more time to culture-related activities than socializing (31%), playing sports (8%), and volunteering (6%). Statistics Canada provides statistics on over 35 different culture related activities. The definition of culture for the data considers "seven major functional elements including creation, production, preservation, manufacturing, distribution, support services and consumption. Consumption, which encompasses both active and passive participation, was deemed as one of the essential elements." Culture data is collected once every six years.

Participation in Culture –Related Activities

Canadians participate in a wide variety of culture-related activities. The most common culture-related activity is reading the newspaper, but listening to music, reading books, and seeing movies also have over 50% of the Canadian population participating at least once per year.

Table 5.3 Participation in Culture Activities by Canadians Age 15 and Over, 1998

	Number (000s)	Rate (%)
Read newspaper	19,851	81.8
Listen to pre-recorded music	18,625	76.8
Watch video on VCR	17,690	72.9
Read magazine	17,264	71.2
Read book	14,881	61.3
Go to movie	14,340	59.1
Visit conservation area or nature park	10,904	44.9
Attend professional concert or performance	8,391	34.6
Visit historical site	7,863	32.4
Visit zoo, aquarium, botanical garden	7,820	32.2
Visit museum or art gallery	7,210	29.7
Use Internet	7,171	29.6
Do crafts	7,108	29.3
Borrow library materials	6,036	24.9
Attend festival	5,493	22.6
Visit public art gallery/ art museum	5,364	22.1
Attend Theatrical performance	4,839	19.9
Play a musical instrument	4,150	17.1
Attend Other popular stage	3,778	15.6
Attend Cultural/ heritage performance	3,349	13.8
Visit science or natural history museum	3,128	12.9
Do Visual arts	2,809	11.6
Visit general, human history or community museum	2,637	10.9
Visit commercial art gallery	2,057	8.5
Do artistic photography	2,036	8.4
Sin in a Choir or solo	1,991	8.2
Attend symphonic/classical music	1,997	8.2
Attend dance performance	1,658	6.8
Dance/Choreography	1,337	5.5
Acting/theatrical activity	815	3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1998

Canadians spend 36% of their free time, 2.2 hours per day, watching television, which makes it the culture-related activity to which Canadians devote the most time. On average, Canadians spend 24 minutes per day reading the newspaper and half an hour to other forms of leisure.

Statistics Canada breaks down participation rates by province, providing invaluable information on the interests of Manitobans. In addition, breaking down the information by province may indicate which activities are not easily accessible to people in the province. Manitobans and Albertans have the highest participation rates for zoos, botanical gardens, and planetariums. In addition, Manitobans exhibit high participation rates for cultural and heritage performances. Other activities for which Manitoba has relatively high participation in comparison to Canada as a whole include doing crafts, playing musical instruments, acting, visiting human history museums, and visiting community museums. In contrast, Manitobans exhibit lower than average participation in activities like visual arts, art museum visits, art gallery visits, and magazine reading.

Table 5.4 Participation Rates in Various Culture Activities, Canada and the Provinces, 1998

	Canada	NF	PEI	NS	NB	PQ	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC
Read a newspaper	82	87	90	88	84	82	80	80	82	84	82
Read a magazine	71	72	76	81	71	72	70	64	73	75	70
Read a book	61	64	64	66	59	59	61	60	58	62	66
Use library services	26	20	23	26	20	24	28	24	26	27	38
Borrow Library materials	25	15	21	22	17	22	25	22	24	24	35
Go to a movie	59	46	58	62	51	61	60	54	52	62	57
Watch a video on VCR	73	79	74	77	77	69	73	73	72	78	72
Listen to cassettes, records, CDs	77	82	76	79	79	80	75	75	72	78	75
Use internet	30	27	27	28	28	24	32	28	22	30	36
Attend a Professional Concert or Performance	35	24	35	28	23	38	35	28	24	35	35
Theatrical Performance	20	12	23	14	11	19	22	15	12	20	23
Popular Musical	20	16	21	17	15	22	20	16	15	21	19
Symphonic, classical music	8	4	6	6	4	11	7	7	4	8	11
Choral music	7	5	10	7	7	9	5	5	4	5	8
Dance	7	5	9	6	7	7	6	8	6	8	8
Children's performance	7	6	10	6	7	9	6	5	5	5	8
Festival	23	16	20	32	20	32	19	18	18	21	17
Cultural/ heritage performance	14	14	13	14	13	13	14	19	12	15	11
Other popular stage performance	16	14	20	15	17	20	15	16	14	14	11
Visit a Museum or Art Gallery	30	21	24	36	22	29	29	26	30	30	36
Public Art Gallery, Art Museum	22	13	13	21	16	20	23	16	21	23	29
Commercial Art Gallery	9	5	5	6	6	13	6	4	5	6	13
Science or Natural History Museum	13	9	10	18	9	11	13	13	13	13	16
General, Human History, or Community museum	11	10	10	17	9	13	9	14	11	11	12
Visit a Historical Site	32	45	35	49	36	31	31	30	28	34	33
Visit a Zoo, aquarium, garden, planetarium	32	23	14	32	25	34	31	39	22	39	33
Do any visual arts	12	8	10	15	10	11	12	9	11	12	12
Do any crafts	29	38	35	39	35	20	32	32	35	32	30
Play a musical instrument	17	16	17	19	17	16	17	19	17	18	17
Sing in a Choir or solo	8	14	14	15	13	8	7	10	7	8	9
Dance or Choreography	6	12	11	12	12	4	6	5	6	5	4
Acting or theatrical activity	3			4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4
Write Poetry, short stories, etc	10	10	8	12	10	8	10	9	8	10	9
Do artistic photography	8	5	7	9	11	5	9	8	7	8	13

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1998

Similar statistical information on cultural participation is available for U.S. adults from the National Endowment for the Arts. The chart below shows trends from 1982 through 2002 in arts participation. Looking at culture trends over time shows what types of facilities the city may need over the next twenty years. Notably, Jazz listening is the only activity that exhibited increased participation as a percentage of population over the past twenty years. Absolute attendance for activities like classical music, opera, musical plays, non-musical plays, and historical sites has risen over the past twenty years. This means that existing performance space must be examined to see if it can withstand continued increases in participation. Absolute attendance has fallen for activities like ballet and other dance. Many of the activities can use similar performance space, meaning that growth areas like jazz and plays can take over times once occupied by dance troupes.

Table 5.5 U.S. Adults Participating in the Arts at least Once in Past 12 Months

	Percent of Adults Attending/Visiting/Reading			Millions of Adults Attending/Visiting/Reading		
	1982	**1992**	**2002**	**1982**	**1992**	**2002**
Music						
Jazz	9.6	10.6	10.8	15.7	19.7	22.2
Classical Music	13.0	12.5	11.6	21.3	23.2	23.8
Opera	3	3.3	3.2	4.5	6.1	6.6
Plays						
Musical Plays	18.6	17.4	17.1	30.5	32.3	35.1
Non-Musical Plays	11.9	13.5	12.3	19.5	25.1	25.2
Dance						
Ballet	4.2	4.7	3.9	6.9	8.7	8.0
Other Dance		7.1	6.3		13.2	12.1
Visual Arts						
Art Museums/ Galleries	22.1	26.7	26.5	36.2	49.6	54.3
Art/craft fairs and festivals	39	40.7	33.4	63.9	75.6	68.4
Historic Sites						
Parks/historic buildings	37	34.5	31.6	60.6	64.1	64.7
Literature						
Plays/poetry/novels/stories	56.9	54.0	46.3	93.3	100.3	95.3

Source: National Endowment of the Arts, 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts

The following information identifies trends in creating or performing arts over the past 20 years. Each activity has experienced a reduced percentage of the population performing or creating art except music composition. The absolute number of people involved in creating or performing art has also fallen except for composing music and writing poetry, novels, plays, and short stories.

Table 5.6 U.S. Adults Performing or Creating Art at least Once in Past 12 Months

	Percent of Adults Personally Performing or Creating		Millions of Adults Personally Performing or Creating	
	1992	2002	1992	2002
Music				
Jazz	1.7	1.3	3.2	2.7
Classical Music	4.2	1.8	7.8	3.7
Opera	1.1	.7	2.0	1.4
Choir/Chorale	6.3	4.8	11.7	9.8
Composing Music	2.1	2.3	3.9	4.7
Plays				
Musical Plays	3.8	2.4	7.1	4.9
Non-Musical Plays	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.9
Dance				
Ballet	0.2	0.3	04	0.6
Other Dance	8.1	4.2	15.0	8.6
Visual Arts				
Painting Drawing	9.6	8.6	17.8	17.6
Pottery Jewellery	8.4	6.9	15.6	14.1
Weaving Sewing	24.8	16.0	46.1	32.7
Photography	11.6	11.5	21.6	23.5
Own Original Art	22.1	19.3	41.1	39.5
Literature				
Plays/poetry/short stories	7.4	7.0	13.7	14.4

Source: National Endowment for the Arts, 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts

Age and Participation in Arts and Culture

As the North American population ages, the demographics of arts attendance will reflect the upward age shift. For each category in the National Endowment of the Arts, a median age increase of 2 to 5 years was found. Similar shifts should be seen in Canadian arts audiences. Classical music had the oldest median arts attendance at 49 years old in 2002. Jazz has the lowest median age arts attendance at 43 years old in 2002. This indicates that unless classical music performances make a comeback with younger age groups, fewer performances will be demanded over the next few years. The younger jazz audience will be attending performances for many years to come, which will lead to steady or increased demand for jazz appropriate venues.

Table 5.7 Median Age of U.S. Arts Attendees, 1992 and 2002

Category	Median Age in 1992	Median Age in 2002	Change 1992-2002
SPPA respondents	42	45	+3
Jazz	37	43	+6
Classical Music	45	49	+4
Opera	45	48	+3
Musicals	43	45	+2
Plays	44	46	+2
Ballet	40	44	+4
Art Museums	40	45	+5

Source: National Endowment for the Arts, 1992 and 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Art

Table 5.8 2002 U.S. Arts Attendance Rates by Age Group

Age	Adult Population in Millions	Jazz	Classical Music	Opera	Musical	Plays	Ballet	Other Dance	Art Museum	Historic Park	Arts/ Crafts Fairs	Read Literature
All Adults	205.9	10.8%	11.6%	3.2%	17.1%	12.3%	3.9%	6.3%	26.5%	31.6%	33.4%	46.7%
18-24	26.8	10.5	7.8	2.0	14.8	11.4	2.6	6.2	23.7	28.3	29.2	42.8
25-34	36.9	10.8	9.0	3.0	15.4	10.7	3.5	5.9	26.7	33.3	33.5	47.7
35-44	44.2	13.0	10.7	2.8	19.1	13.0	4.9	7.0	27.4	35.8	37.2	46.6
45-54	39.0	13.9	15.2	4.0	19.3	15.2	5.1	8.0	32.9	38.0	38.8	51.6
55-64	25.9	8.8	15.6	4.2	19.7	13.8	3.3	6.0	27.8	31.6	35.1	48.9
65-74	17.6	7.6	12.5	4.0	16.6	13	3.3	5.4	23.4	24.2	31.1	45.3
75+	15.5	3.9	9.5	1.8	10.1	5.4	2.2	3.0	13.4	12.8	15.7	36.7

Source: National Endowment in the Arts, 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts

Arts and Culture Expenditures:

From 1992 to 1998, Canada's average expenditure per household on selected culture event and activities increased by 24%. Not all of the categories experienced increased spending. For instance, works of art, carving and vases experienced a 27% decrease in spending over the same period. The largest positive change in expenditure was for antiques, movie admissions, books, photographers, and cable television.

Table 5.9 Avg. Family Expenditure on Culture Activities, Canada 1992 - 1998 (Current Dollars)

	Average Expenditure per household $				% Change	Total Expenditure on Culture (millions)			
	1992	1996	1997	1998		1992	1996	1997	1998
Works of Art, carvings and vases	64	65	32	47	-27	731	818	417	620
Antiques	8	8	8	15	88	91	101	104	198
Live Performing arts	51	61	69	66	29	582	768	899	871
Newspapers	100	109	112	108	8	1142	1372	1460	1425
Magazines	66	51	63	65	-2	754	642	821	857
Books (excluding school books)	68	76	81	85	25	776	957	1056	1121
Maps, sheet music, & other printed material	7	6	7	7	0	80	76	91	92
Textbooks	60	67	74	78	30	685	843	965	1029
Movie Admissions	48	58	73	77	60	548	730	952	1016
CDs, tapes, videos and video discs	122	146	121	125	2	1393	1838	1577	1649
Rental of videos	80	92	95	102	28	913	1158	1238	1346
Film and Processing	82	70	77	76	-7	936	881	1004	1003
Photographers' and other Photographic services	19	25	26	26	37	217	315	339	343
Rental of cable vision and satellite services	186	260	281	307	65	2124	3273	3663	4050
Admissions to Museums and other activities	22	17	31	32	45	251	214	404	422
Library Services	8	10	11	10	25	91	126	143	132
Total Cultural Events and Activities	991	1121	1161	1226	24	11314	14110	15134	16174
Total Expenditure for FAMEX	36,169	38,322	39,313	40,397	12				

Sources: Statistics Canada, Survey of Family Expenditures (FAMEX) 1992 and 1996, Survey of Household Spending 1997, 1998.

Reasons for Non- Participation

An individual considers several factors when deciding whether to participate in a culture related activity according to Statistics Canada's Culture Statistics Program. First, the activity must be available and relatively accessible. In many areas, culture activities like opera are simply unavailable to Canadians. In other cases the culture activity may be available, but inaccessible to many because of prohibitive prices or lack of necessary knowledge to enjoy the culture activity. Canadians may not participate for a combination of factors including lack of opportunity, inaccessibility, lack of time, and economic restrictions.

6.0 LIBRARIES

This section of the report reviews national, provincial, and local trends with respect to libraries in Canada and, it focuses initially on trends for reading and the role of libraries. Current studies on the Winnipeg library system were reviewed, and related conclusions and implications noted.

6.1 Library Trends

The majority of Canadians read for pleasure whether the media be books, magazines, newspapers, or Internet content. On average in 1998 Canadians read 0.4 hours a day, which was down from 0.5 hours per day in 1992, according to the General Social Survey by Statistics Canada. In general, the number of adults that reported reading has fallen between 1992 and 1998. The survey also suggests that men are more likely to read newspapers, while women are more likely to read magazines and books. For instance, 92% of Canadian adults reported reading the paper for leisure in 1992, but only 82% reported reading the paper in 1998. While the overall level of reading has declined, it does not necessarily mean that the number of Canadians going to libraries has decreased. With the advent of the Internet, more and more people have been coming to the library to use this medium to gather information instead of the more traditional medium from books.

Table 6.1 % of Canadians (15 & older) Who Read, 1992 –1998

	1992	1998	Percent Change
Total	66	61	-7.6%
Male	75	54	-28.0%
Female	90	68	-24.4%

Source: Statistics Canada- General Social Survey 1992 and 1998

Province and Reading

Manitoba residents report large declines in reading regarding all forms of media. Manitobans reported 7% less participation in book reading in 1998 than in 1992. Six provinces report reading books more than Manitoba. According to the General Social Survey, magazines have lost 18% of Manitoban readership between 1992 and 1998.

Table 6.2 % of Canadians by Province Who Read Books,

	1992	1998	Percent Change
Newfoundland	65	64	-1.5%
Prince Edward Island	63	64	1.6%
Nova Scotia	68	66	-2.9%
New Brunswick	61	59	-3.3%
Quebec	64	59	-7.8%
Ontario	64	61	-4.7%
Manitoba	**65**	**60**	**-7.7%**
Saskatchewan	61	58	-4.9%
Alberta	68	62	-8.8%
British Columbia	78	66	-15.4%

Source: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey 1992, 1998

Similarly, newspapers have lost 13% of Manitoban readership between 1992 and 1998. Fewer Manitobans reported reading magazines and newspapers than any other province. These reading trends suggest that Manitoba is experiencing a cultural shift that prioritizes other activities.

Table 6.3 % of Canadians by Province Who Reported Reading Magazines, 1992 and 1998

	1992	1998	Percent Change
	%	%	1992 to 1998
Newfoundland	75	72	-4.0%
Prince Edward Island	85	76	-10.6%
Nova Scotia	83	81	-2.4%
New Brunswick	79	71	-10.1%
Quebec	74	72	-2.7%
Ontario	80	70	-12.5%
Manitoba	78	64	-17.9%
Saskatchewan	81	73	-9.9%
Alberta	82	75	-8.5%
British Columbia	88	70	-20.5%

Source: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey 1992, 1998

Library Borrowing

The National Core Library Statistics program notes that the Statistics Canada's General Social Survey underestimates library usage because it only measures when libraries are used for leisure. This does not include Internet usage, literacy programming, community gathering spaces, etc. While Statistics Canada has documented a 26% decline in borrowing of library materials between 1992 and 1998, Winnipeg's circulation numbers increased by 1% in 2001 and an additional 4% in 2002.

Table 6.4 % of Canadians (Aged 15 and Older) Who Reported Borrowing Library Materials, 1992 -1998

	1992	1998	Percent Change
Total	34	25	-26.5%
Male	30	20	-33.3%
Female	38	29	-23.7%

Source: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey 1992, 1998

Household Size and Library Borrowing

Households with and without children have decreased their reported library borrowing. Still, having children between the ages of 5 and 18 is positively correlated with adult library visits. Those with children who are older than 19 in the household borrow fewer books than those that have no children in the household.

Table 6.5 % of Canadians with Children who Borrow Library Materials, 1992 and 1998

	1992	1998	Percent Change
No Children	33	24	-27.3%
Children aged 0-4	33	26	-21.2%
Children aged 5-12	45	31	-31.1%
Children aged 13-18	42	30	-28.6%
Children aged 19+	22	20	-9.1%

Source: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey 1992, 1998

Household Size and Library Borrowing

Large households tend to borrow more books than small households. For this reason, libraries must diversify services to entertain the entire family when visiting the library. This means there needs to be a children's area with interactive activities to keep children busy so that teens and older adults can browse. As noted in the ASM library study, Winnipeg libraries are currently not positioned to handle this task. They must be properly funded and designed to adjust to the changing demands of the Winnipeg community.

Table 6.6 % of Canadians by Household Size who Borrow Library Materials, 1992 and 1998

	1992	1998	Percent Change
One person	26	22	-15.4%
2 persons	28	20	-28.6%
3 persons	32	26	-18.8%
4 persons	43	29	-32.6%
5+ persons	41	31	-24.4%

Source: Statistics Canada: General Social Survey 1992, 1998

6.2 Libraries in Winnipeg

As illustrated in the following table, there are 20 libraries in Winnipeg, with a population per library of roughly 31,000 people.

Table 6.7 Total Number of Libraries by CCA

	Libraries	Population Per Library
Assiniboine South	1	36,807
Downtown	3	21,945
Fort Garry	2	31,069
Inkster	1	29,965
Point Douglas	1	37,286
River East	2	40,897
River Heights	2	28,257
Seven Oaks	1	52,080
St. Boniface	2	23,283
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804
St. Vital	2	30,284
Transcona	1	30,331
Winnipeg	20	30,977

Source: City of Winnipeg

6.3 Comparisons Between Canadian Library Systems

Revenues, Expenditures, and Staff

In 2001, the Advanced Strategic Management Consultants (ASM) study "Comparison and Analysis of Data on Material Budgets of Large Urban Libraries," found that Winnipeg Public Library did not have sufficient funds to purchase materials. ASM also found that the Winnipeg Library's collection shrunk by 3.4% between 1996 and 2000, and that the collection has not only gotten smaller, but on average, older. As noted by the Winnipeg Public Library Board, the materials budget has been $2.3 million since 1990, despite inflation, expansion of formats, etc. ASM believed that, unless the library begins to expand and update its collections, circulation and visitor numbers will drop. However, it should be noted that after the ASM had been completed, Winnipeg's libraries reported a 4% increase in overall circulation in 2002.

The Canadian Library Survey, sponsored by Council of Administrators of Large Urban Public Libraries (CALUPL) found that the Winnipeg Public Library system received a competitive level of revenues in 2002. For each person within the Winnipeg Public Library Service Area the library received $33.30, ranking second in revenue per capita among similarly sized public libraries.

Table 6.8 Similar Canadian Library Revenues, 2002

Library	Population of Service Area	Municipal Revenue ($)	Provincial Revenue ($)	Federal Revenue ($)	Donations ($)	Other ($)	Total ($)	Per Capita ($)
Calgary Public Library	904,987	22,712,709	3,532,372	-	671,964	-	26,917,045	29.74
Ottawa Public Library	790,000	19,851,394	1,445,789	22,954	92,592	638,334	22,051,063	33.10
Edmonton Public Library	666,104	19,590,000	2,612,585	-	-	66,834	22,269,419	28.19
Mississauga Library	633,700	18,717,417	715,200	-	202,777	-	19,635,394	30.99
Winnipeg Public Library	**619,544**	**18,550,432**	**1,910,118**	**15,000**	**138,070**	**16,291**	**20,629,911**	**33.30**
Fraser Valley Regional	610,664	12,759,948	1,254,874	-	38,337	85,935	14,139,094	23.15
Vancouver Public Library	577,772	30,016,913	1,189,162	-	602,593	1,407,365	33,216,033	57.49

Source: CALUPL

In 2002, Winnipeg allocated fewer resources to new materials than most libraries of a similar size. Only $3.94 per person in the library system's service area was spent to update the library collections. When the Canadian Public Library Survey ranked libraries by their 2002 expenditure per capita, Winnipeg ranked 35th. Winnipeg is the 8th largest metropolitan area and the 6th largest library service population in Canada. Winnipeg Public Library spent well below the national average of new materials as a percentage of total expenditure in 2002.

Table 6.9 Similar Canadian Library Expenditures, 2002

Library	Salaries & Benefits ($)	Materials Expenditure ($)	Material Expenditure Per Capita ($)	Other Expenditure ($)	Value of City Services ($)	Total Expenditure ($)	Expenditure Per Capita ($)
Calgary Public Library	16,869,215	5,229,848	5.78	6,762,773	-	28,861,842	31.89
Ottawa Public Library	17,044,000	4,175,000	5.28	1,628,357	3,313,896	26,161,258	33.12
Edmonton Public Library	15,098,237	3,730,353	5.60	4,733,149	-	23,561,745	35.37
Mississauga Library	12,822,685	1,780,000	2.81	496,959	5,060,000	20,159,647	31.81
Winnipeg Public Library	**11,166,791**	**2,439,304**	**3.94**	**6,354,890**	**-**	**19,960,989**	**32.22**
Fraser Valley Regional	9,421,131	2,211,528	3.62	2,847,261	-	14,479,924	23.71
Vancouver Public Library	23,484,328	4,681,176	8.10	6,716,075	-	34,881,587	60.37

Source: CALUPL

In 2001, Winnipeg Public Library had 2,259 people in its service area for every staff member it employed. This is a relatively high ratio among libraries with a similar service area population. For 2002, the Canadian Public Library Survey in 2002 ranked Winnipeg Public Library 29th out of 71 in staff per capita. Among libraries of a similar size its staff per capita ranks second to last.

Table 6.17 Audio Visual Expenditures at Similar Canadian Public Libraries

Library	2000	2001	2002
Calgary Public Library	725,502	601,201	664,846
Edmonton Public Library	469,915	539,124	757,917
Ottawa Public Library	164,059	475,681	508,588
Mississauga Library System	250,000	280,000	210,740
Winnipeg Public Library	308,890	314,160	282,750
Fraser Valley Regional	n/a	233,831	259,872
Vancouver Public Library	288,560	267,543	439,308

Source: CALUPL

New Vision for Libraries

As society changes, so does the role of libraries. Libraries need to take into account new technology, innovative architecture, retail options, and visitors' changing tastes.

Electronic Resources and Libraries

Today's libraries must consider a much wider range of possible collections than ever before. The worldwide shift to electronic and Internet resources poses new challenges for libraries and materials expenditure decisions.

Figure 6.18 Electronic Format Material Expenditures at Similar Canadian Public Libraries

Library	2000	2001	2002
Calgary Public Library	146,172	157,679	165,026
Edmonton Public Library	217,576	214,234	314,040
Ottawa Public Library	87,206	231,636	402,516
Mississauga Library	150,000	120,000	136,760
Winnipeg Public Library	**57,882**	**60,000**	**130,000**
Fraser Valley Regional	n/a	121,992	136,970
Vancouver Public Library	54,190	203,281	32,906

Source: CALUPL

From 2000 to 2002, libraries have increased the number of electronic databases to which they subscribe. Winnipeg has shown steady growth in the number of electronic databases available through the library. If this growth continues Winnipeg will be close to the average number of electronic resources in about two years. While electronic databases seem to be the new way to research within the library, access to the resources from outside the library is less frequently available. The cost of allowing databases to be accessed from the Internet may be prohibitive. Over the past three years several libraries increased the number of databases that could be accessed from outside. Then these libraries reduced the number available a year later. The reason behind these shifts may be the inconsistent data on usage of electronic resources. CALUPL's library survey shows large variations year to year in the number of times databases

Table 6.10 Similar Canadian Library Staffing, 2001

Library	Population of Service Area	Number of Librarians	Other Staff	Total Staff	Population per Librarian	Population per Total Staff
Calgary Public Library	876,519	58.36	356.41	414.77	15,019	2,113
Ottawa Public Library	790,000	70.00	366.00	436.00	11,286	1,812
Edmonton Public Library	666,104	42.90	314.84	357.74	15,527	1,862
Mississauga Library System	623,500	70.00	282.00	352.00	8,907	1,771
Winnipeg Public Library	**619,544**	**36.00**	**238.30**	**274.30**	**17,210**	**2,259**
Fraser Valley Regional	605,668	37.80	160.80	198.60	16,023	3,050
Vancouver Public Library	571,708	121.70	367.00	488.70	4,698	1,170

Source: CALUPL

Library Participation, Circulation, and Programming

Of the libraries listed below, there are a number of library systems that have more borrowers than Winnipeg. The Winnipeg library system estimates that they have about 3 million visitors per year. Based on this approximation, Winnipeg would appear to have a relatively low number of visitors based on the population service area and average visits per borrower. However, since local officials do not precisely track visitation at libraries, the following table highlights general comparisons.

Table 6.11 Similar Canadian Public Library Participation, 2000

Library	Population of Service Area	Registered Borrowers	Borrowers as % of Population	Annual Visits
Calgary Public Library	860,749	384,617	44.7%	4,581,000
Edmonton Public Library	648,284	237,923	36.7%	4,123,705
Winnipeg Public Library	**621,000**	**286,085**	**46.1%**	**3,000,000**
Mississauga Library System	605,800	300,000	49.5%	3,374,488
Fraser Valley Regional	597,607	352,800	59.0%	2,740,981
Vancouver Public Library	559,736	379,016	67.7%	6,040,201

Source: CALUPL

Research also noted that the median level of circulation for similar size libraries in Canada is 6,802,688, which is significantly higher than what is experienced in Winnipeg. As shown in the following table, Winnipeg reached a high circulation of 5.8 million books in 1998, but decreased to as low as 5.4 million by 2000. However, by 2002, the circulation had increased by 4% to 5.7 million.

Table 6.12 Winnipeg's Library Circulation

Year	Adult	Child	Total	% Change
1998	3,615,856	2,190,639	5,806,495	-
1999	3,487,556	2,156,534	5,644,090	-3%
2000	3,269,063	2,155,289	5,424,352	-4%
2001	3,280,389	2,180,777	5,461,166	1%
2002	3,463,011	2,232,344	5,695,355	4%
2003	3,450,203	2,280,605	5,730,808	1%

Source: Winnipeg's Library Department

The following table highlights circulation trends. The table shows that the circulation per registered borrower is lower in Winnipeg than many libraries of similar size. It should be noted that the library system that offered the most annual hours also experienced the highest per capita and per borrower circulation averages.

Table 6.13 Similar Canadian Public Library Circulation and Hours, 2000

Library	Population of Service Area	Registered Borrowers	Annual Circulation	Circulation Per Capita	Circulation Per Borrower	Annual Hours
Calgary Public Library	860,749	384,617	11,448,902	13.3	29.8	44,950
Edmonton Public Library	648,284	237,923	7,243,960	11.2	30.4	42,916
Winnipeg Public Library	621,000	286,085	5,423,272	8.7	19.0	44,597
Mississauga Library System	605,800	300,000	6,361,376	10.5	21.2	43,150
Fraser Valley Regional	597,607	352,800	5,659,164	9.5	16.0	42,025
Vancouver Public Library	559,736	379,016	8,739,174	15.6	23.1	51,636

Source: CALUPL

Between 2000 and 2001 circulation expanded, but did not increase at the same rate as the number of registered borrowers. Annual hours of operation remain unchanged despite the increased number of borrowers, indicating that additional hours of operation would not directly correlate to an increase in circulation.

Table 6.14 Similar Canadian Public Library Circulation and Hours, 2001

Library	Population of Service Area	Registered Borrowers	Annual Circulation	Circulation Per Capita	Circulation Per Borrower	Annual Hours
Calgary Public Library	876,519	434,298	116,577,858	133.0	268.4	43,300
Edmonton Public Library	790,000	400,000	6,954,246	8.8	17.4	77,800
Ottawa Public Library	666,104	219,630	7,496,508	11.3	34.1	42,994
Mississauga Library System	623,500	259,407	7,030,576	11.3	27.1	46,325
Winnipeg Public Library	619,544	357,448	5,461,166	8.8	15.3	44,597
Fraser Valley Regional	605,668	361,919	5,955,800	9.8	16.5	47,525
Vancouver Public Library	571,708	379,178	8,779,651	15.4	23.2	53,275

Source: CALUPL

As shown in the following table, the Winnipeg Public Library system offers fewer programs per registered borrower than library systems of a similar size. Winnipeg's library programs have the lowest average attendance of the six similar library systems. According to the Winnipeg Library staff, this is more an indication of lack of facilities to support programming, as several libraries have inadequate multipurpose room space. Earlier in this report, it was noted that these

comparisons should be kept in perspective, as library programming appears to be more efficient compared to other Community Services facilities.

Table 6.15 Similar Canadian Library Programs and Attendance, 2001

Library	Population of Service Area	Registered Borrowers	Number of Programs	Programs Per Borrower	Total Program Attendance	Average Attendance
Calgary Public Library	876,519	434,298	6,466	0.015	221,620	34.3
Edmonton Public Library	790,000	400,000	9,387	0.023	na	na
Ottawa Public Library	666,104	219,630	4,186	0.019	139,661	33.4
Mississauga Library System	623,500	259,407	3,495	0.013	89,031	25.5
Winnipeg Public Library	**619,544**	**357,448**	**2,522**	**0.007**	**55,380**	**22.0**
Fraser Valley Regional	605,668	361,919	3,880	0.011	84,665	21.8
Vancouver Public Library	571,708	379,178	4,417	0.012	147,460	33.4

Source: CALUPL

As noted in the following table, since 1998, Winnipeg's Libraries have offered roughly 2,500 programs per year, but increased to as many as 2,800 in 2002. This represented a 13% increase in the number of programs being offered. In 1998, the attendance for the programming had a high of roughly 58,000. By 2001, the attendance had dropped to as low at 55,000, but by 2002, the attendance increased by 5% to about 57,500.

Table 6.16 Winnipeg's Library Programs and Attendance

	Programs	Attendance	Program % Change	Attendance % Change
1998	2,531	57,990	-	-
1999	2,489	57,737	-2%	0%
2000	2,492	56,135	0%	-3%
2001	2,522	55,064	1%	-2%
2002	2,841	57,581	13%	5%

Source: Winnipeg's Library Department

Audio Visuals and Libraries

Audio Visual materials purchases have not shown a consistent trend from 2000 to 2002. Winnipeg Public Library appears to be purchasing a competitive amount of audiovisual materials when compared to libraries that serve similar population sizes. As DVDs replace the role of VHS materials in Canadian homes, the library may need to consider updating its collection. Any such update would require much higher materials expenditure in this area. The Library began to purchase DVD's in 2003. Canadian Association of Large Urban Public Libraries (CALUPL) provides interesting numbers on materials expenditures.

were used. Perhaps more information will be necessary before libraries determine the appropriate number of databases to provide library patrons and the library's virtual visitors.

Table 6.19 Electronic Database Resources at Similar Canadian Public Libraries

Library	Access in Library 2000	Access from Outside 2000	Access in Library 2001	Access from Outside 2001	Access in Library 2002	Access from Outside 2002
Calgary Public Library	143	21	127	29	147	11
Edmonton Public Library	25	17	34	23	41	27
Ottawa Public Library	53	2	77	19	75	17
Mississauga Library	10	0	14	0	24	0
Winnipeg Public Library	8	4	20	12	30	23
Fraser Valley Regional	8	8	8	8	8	6
Vancouver Public Library	52	17	86	45	48	46

Source: CALUPL

Internet and Libraries

Digital access continues to be an important trend in Canada. In 2002, Statistics Canada found that 7.5 million Canadian households used the Internet, which is 62% of all Canadian households. In contrast, the Internet usage survey found that only 29% of Canadians used the Internet in 1997. Of these households, 6.3 million regularly used the Internet from home in 2002.

Internet usage rates are highest in Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. While the growth in the number of Canadians using the Internet has flattened in the past couple of years, there is no reason to expect any future decline in usage. The majority of Canadians use the Internet for emailing or browsing, but a growing number are using the Internet for their information needs. This indicates that Canadians will expect more content to be available through library web sites as Internet usage continues to climb. Technological advancements affect many aspects of how libraries will provide services in the future.

Table 6.20 Households with at Least One Regular Internet User

	1998	1999	2000 Any location % of households	2001	2002
Canada	35.9	41.8	51.3	60.2	61.6
Newfoundland	28.8	35.2	45.5	50.2	50.8
Prince Edward Island	35.4	40.5	51.1	57.8	54.1[E]
Nova Scotia	37.8	41.1	52	57.4	58.1
New Brunswick	31	38	45.2	52.4	48.6[E]
Quebec	26.2	33.1	43.6	53.7	53.2[E]
Ontario	39.1	44.5	54.2	63.7	67.4
Manitoba	**33.3**	**38.3**	**49.8**	**56.7**	**60.1**
Saskatchewan	33.7	39.9	46.9	52.6	57.6
Alberta	45	50.8	58.8	65.3	64.3[E]
British Columbia	42	48.1	55.9	65.3	65.7

Source: Statistics Canada

Fewer households have Internet users in Winnipeg than many of the other cities with libraries that serve a similar population size. This affects the number of people who will access the public library's website.

Table 6.21 Canadian Households by Metropolitan Area with at Least One Internet User

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
			Any location[1]		
			% of households		
Canada	35.9	41.8	51.3	60.2	61.6
Ottawa (Ont.)[2]	55.3	60.7	65.2	77.6	75.3[E]
Toronto (Ont.)	42	48.5	57.9	67	71.3
Winnipeg (Man.)	**37.9**	**42.1**	**53.9**	**61.8**	**65.8**
Edmonton (Alta.)	43.9	48.8	59.5	68.3	66.1[E]
Calgary (Alta.)	52.8	60.1	65.2	70.9	68.2[E]
Vancouver (B.C.)	45.7	49.7	60	69.1	69.4

1. Internet access from home, work, school, a public library or some other location.
2. Ontario portion only of the Ottawa–Hull census metropolitan area.

More Canadians access library materials online each year. Winnipeg has experienced the increased number of visits from 2000 to 2001, but it does not have the number of Internet visitors that would be expected for its population size. The rate of Internet usage in Manitoba is one of the highest out of all provinces, which suggests that Internet access rates for the online library services are unnaturally low. The library board should consider ways to raise awareness of library information and materials online.

Table 6.22 Number of Electronic Visits Via Internet Access

Library	2000	2001	2002	Visits per person	2002 Population
Calgary Public Library	1,037,000	1,110,232	1,325,589	1.46	904,987
Edmonton Public Library	436,786	921,003	1,230,504	1.85	666,104
Ottawa Public Library	252,461	570,406	847,378	1.07	790,000
Mississauga Library	540,240	1,042,488	1,657,424	2.62	633,700
Winnipeg Public Library	**348,200**	**420,208**	**519,460**	**0.84**	**619,544**
Fraser Valley Regional	215,000	235,500	2,441,627	4.00	610,664
Vancouver Public Library	486,180	7,642,552	2,493,001	4.31	577,772

Source: CALUPL

Canadian libraries have invested heavily in Internet stations since 2000. Winnipeg has similar ratios of population to Internet stations as other major libraries. Internet accessibility will continue to be an important library resource in the future, because it will allow Canadians to meet all of their research needs at a convenient location that combines print materials, electronic databases, and Internet services. Very small numbers of Canadians indicated that they used the library for Internet access or for library programs.

Table 6.23 Internet Stations at Similar Canadian Public Libraries

Library	2000	2001	2002	Number of people to workstations in 2002	2002 Population
Calgary Public Library	198	235	235	3,851	904,987
Edmonton Public Library	91	331	260	2,562	666,104
Ottawa Public Library	63	153	275	2,873	790,000
Mississauga Library	100	141	147	4,311	633,700
Winnipeg Public Library	**135**	**190**	**205**	**3,022**	**619,544**
Fraser Valley Regional	129	135	246	2,482	610,664
Vancouver Public Library	108	192	271	2,132	577,772

Source: CALUPL

Winnipeg has fairly steady Internet usage at its branch libraries. On average visitors log on the Internet user computer 1,000 times each day. Current data does not cover enough years to identify a trend, but in the future this data will allow the library branches to tailor the number of web stations to their visitors.

Table 6.24 Internet Use at Winnipeg Branch Libraries

Library	2002	2003
Centennial	80,484	69,765
Charleswood	6,398	6,569
Cornish	10,392	11,588
Fort Garry	12,044	13,858
Henderson	27,535	31,188
Louis Riel	10,836	12,949
Munroe	14,299	13,063
Osborne	13,688	14,834
Pembina Trail	20,360	22,557
River Heights	8,154	9,499
Sir William Stephenson	21,856	23,982
St Boniface	16,167	16,318
St James	20,023	22,682
St John's	11,640	14,844
St Vital	13,547	15,381
Transcona	11,522	11,636
West End	13,827	15,694
West Kildonan	20,094	22,928
Westwood	8,935	8,759
Windsor Park	5,749	7,259
Total	**347,550**	**365,353**

Source: Winnipeg's Library Department

Architecture and Libraries

Libraries today must consider their needs for the next twenty years and beyond. As future needs are uncertain, plan spaces to be flexible and to handle technology.

- Traditional areas of the library that are necessary:
  - Book stacks
  - Study stations
  - Staff work space
  - Librarians' offices
  - Administrative offices

- Create a flexible space:
  - Try to limit load bearing interior walls for future space needs
  - Illuminate rooms evenly so that space can be rearranged
  - No part of floor should be more than 3 feet from electrical outlet
  - Build easily accessible space in walls for cables

- New library areas:
  - Group study areas where talking is appropriate
  - Computer training classrooms
  - Teen areas that group magazines, music, and study tables
  - Genealogical studies sections
  - Meeting rooms available to public
  - Coffee shops for relaxation and revenue

- Comfort:
  - Welcoming colours
  - Clear signage
  - Natural light
  - Ultraviolet filters on windows in reading rooms
  - Comfortable sitting areas
  - Spacious, visitors feel ill at ease in small spaces

Several libraries have won awards for excellence in design. Libraries like Phoenix Central Library, San Francisco New Main Public Library, and The Great Northwest Branch Library in San Antonio, Texas offer examples of flexible and comfortable spaces.

Gloria J. Leckie and Jeffrey Hopkins in their article on public libraries as public space in Library Quarterly, found that well attended libraries had a large percentage of their patrons reading at any one point in time. For instance, the Vancouver Public Library had an average of 60 percent of patrons reading in the library. This indicates that newer buildings that are designed with comfortable seating encourage library patrons to stay and relax. Libraries should be designed for two basic kinds of patrons, "those for whom the library serves as an extension of their living room, and who visit on a daily or weekly basis, and those for whom quick and convenient access to collection is important, who visit less frequently and do not linger." It is crucial that libraries of the future take into account theories of public space so that the library will be a meeting and leisure destination for the community.

Leckie and Hopkins also found that many library patrons at successful libraries were planning to stop at nearby shops. This creates a positive relationship between the public space and private enterprise. Public libraries can increase the number of visitors to the library by being located near shopping districts, and in return frequent library patrons will be new potential customers to shopping areas.

New features in Libraries

Another challenge facing libraries are the new bookstore chains. Libraries may not currently stock enough new books and provide the same comfortable atmosphere as these new stores. According the to the Library Research Service, libraries should be designed to allow creative displays that have book covers facing outward rather than just book spines. Bookstore style displays improve circulation numbers, because they reduce the time required to see book cover and group themes of interest for easy visitor access. According to a study published by the Library Research Service, fiction books in creative displays were checked out 93 percent more than the same book shelved in library stacks.

Libraries must re-evaluate the demand for books at their location. In some areas visitors may need big print editions while others may want to focus economic resources on the newest reference materials and electronic resources. Branch library systems are particularly suited to specializing in interests of a specific community or demographic.

Library Programs

Libraries may want to re-evaluate and update program choices to attract more library visitors. Current programs only attract 1 percent of Canadians over 15 years of age. New programs may be appropriate to meet the new needs of Canadians. Leckie and Hopkins found that large numbers of library patrons were looking for employment opportunities or were learning how to

integrate into Canadian life. This suggests that Canadian libraries should offer job search, English and French as a second language, and cultural programs. Libraries can offer "bookstore like" programs like book signings, roundtables with popular authors, poetry readings, and other evening events that will draw in new visitors and larger groups. Programs that encourage new visitors to the library will simultaneously increase circulation statistics.

Branch Libraries

The 2003 ASM facilities study discussed the 20 branch libraries, which it concluded were small, crowded, and lack sufficient parking. The ASM Library Facility Study report suggests that 15 library facilities with an average space of 13,870 sq. feet will better serve the community. Using standards for per capita library space, the ASM report concluded that the current libraries do not adequately serve the population, shown in the table below. The table below does not include central library space so for more central locations, the disparity between necessary square footage and current space is overstated. The West Kildonan, Charleswood, Munroe, and St. Boniface branches exhibit the most urgent need for space, as each of these branches has 15,000 square feet less than necessary to serve the population. Each of these branch libraries needs additional space, except St. James Assiniboia.

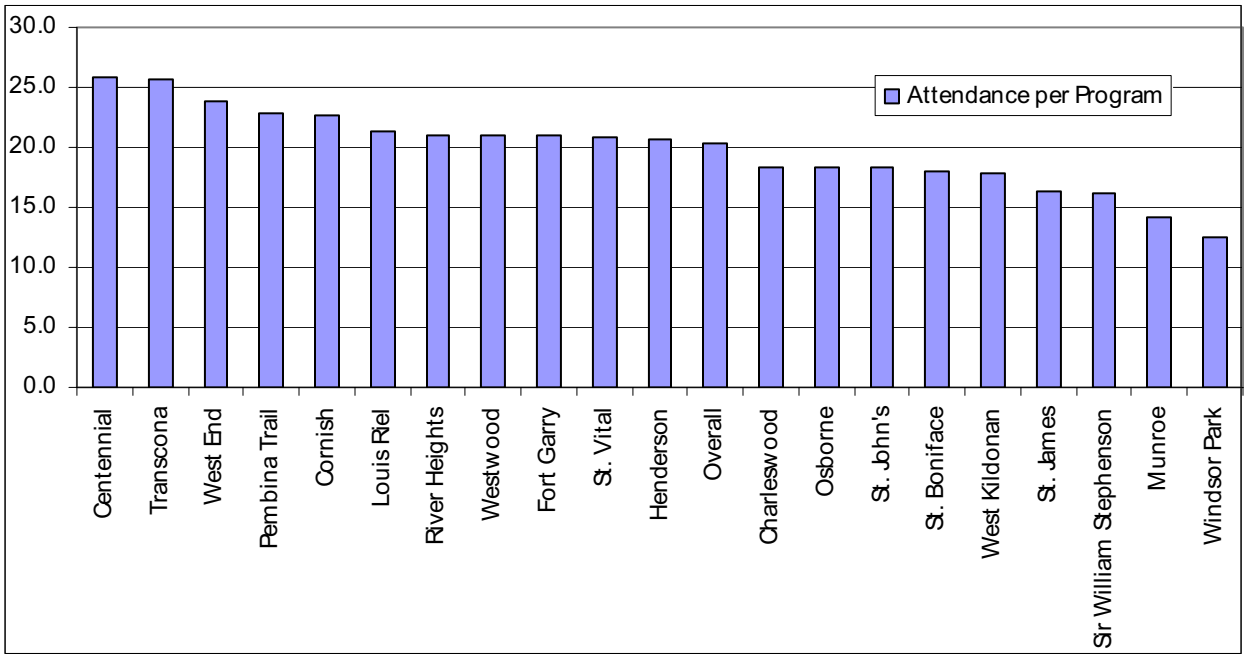
Table 6.25 Current and Appropriate Library Facility Size

Branch	Population served	Current Facility Space sq. ft.	Area Required Using the Standard of .6 sq ft.	Difference in sq. ft.
West Kildonan	55,054	11,832	33,032	-21,200
Charleswood	40,805	4,175	24,483	-20,308
Munroe	42,989	7,448	25,793	-18,345
St. Boniface	50,000	13,355	30,000	-16,645
River Heights	36,537	6,949	21,922	-14,973
West End	31,783	4,644	19,070	-14,426
Sir William Stephenson	44,506	12,291	26,704	-14,413
Westwood	32,842	6,544	19,705	-13,161
Transcona	32,900	6,939	19,740	-12,801
Henderson	39,000	11,070	23,400	-12,330
Windsor Park	28,081	5,613	16,849	-11,236
St. John's	27,340	5,354	16,404	-11,050
Pembina Trail	35,530	11,316	21,318	-10,002
Fort Garry	26,828	7,613	16,097	-8,484
Louis Riel	32,298	11,734	19,379	-7,645
Cornish	17,937	5,350	10,762	-5,412
Osborne	14,085	3,781	8,451	-4,670
St. Vital	27,271	13,582	16,363	-2,781
St. James Assiniboia	28,541	20,093	17,125	2,968
Total	**644,327**	**169,683**	**386,596**	**-216,913**

Source: ASM Library Facility Study Report for Winnipeg, 2003

The following figure highlights local library branches categorized by 2002 attendance per program. The chart shows that Centennial library has the highest annual attendance per program. Program attendance at the library branches can be categorized into three groups: greater than 4,200 participants, 4,200 to 2,000, and 2,000 or less participants. There are 11 branches between the 4,200 to 2,000 category and 8 branches between the 2,000 or less category. The overall average of participants per program is roughly 20 participants. The majority of the libraries are above the average with only nine that fall below this overall average.

Figure 6.1 Attendees Per Program by Library Branch – 2002



Source: City of Winnipeg

The ASM Library Facility Study identified other deficiencies present in the branch library system. Many of the buildings were not designed to house libraries, so they utilize inaccessible areas or put collections in the basement. Budget pressure has reduced the days of operation of the branch libraries. Over 75% of branch libraries are closed on Sundays, which means that it is harder for Winnipeg's working adults to access materials. Over half of the branch libraries are closed on Wednesdays, which creates the same problem. Budget pressures also create deficiencies in the amount of available staff, new books and materials, classes, and programming.

Library System Implications

As the role of the library has evolved, from being only a depository of books to a more active educational facility that supports varied programming, research, access to alternative media, and leisure activities, there are clear implications for facility design and operational adjustments. In library systems with older facilities, it can be more difficult to accommodate these new changes,

particularly when the competition, which includes larger format book stores, are offering the feel of a library combined with access to other lifestyle amenities.

It is also important to recognize and identify the markets that libraries compete in, to ensure that people in these markets (children, youth, adult, senior, for example) have access to libraries at convenient times. According to Gloria J. Leckie and Jeffrey Hopkins in their article on public libraries as public space in Library Quarterly, "highly successful public spaces exhibit several characteristics…[including that they] operate beyond the regular weekday working hours to accommodate visitors during evenings and weekends." Longer library hours are essential to accommodate the needs of busy working families (and their children).

While the ASM facilities and materials expenditure studies and related statistics in this section paint a picture of relative concern regarding the Winnipeg library system, the following points should be considered:

- Traditional statistics for circulation and visitation matter less compared to changing uses of libraries, which are becoming more important as places of research and leisure. It is more difficult to measure the value to the library in economic terms of providing space to allow research, either through printed materials, or the Internet, as well as access to leisure reading activity.

- Winnipeg's libraries are an important source of leisure and educational programming for all age groups. When compared to other Community Services facilities that provide recreational programming, the libraries appear to perform very well in terms of attendance and classes supported, with a stronger emphasis on educational programming for pre-school and child ages, as well as adults and seniors.

- In the US, libraries are seen as an important neighbourhood amenity, with related implications for enhancing property values. In 1998, Seattle Public Library won a US $196.4 million bond proposal for "Libraries for All." This proposal allowed the city to build a new central library, update 22 existing branch libraries and build five additional branches. As with other recreational facilities, city officials need to consider the broader social and economic benefits of reinvestment in these facilities.

7.0 RECREATIONAL PROGRAMMING ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

The delivery of recreational programming in Winnipeg, was analyzed looking at the number of programs and / or class offerings and attendance levels for key market segments, which include:

- Preschool
- Child
- Youth
- Family
- Adult Leisure
- Active Living
- Senior

The array of program and class offerings were evaluated with respect to the existing recreational facilities in Winnipeg that deliver programs. These facility types include:

- Community centres
- Leisure centres
- Recreation centres
- Senior centres
- Libraries
- Schools (joint use and other)

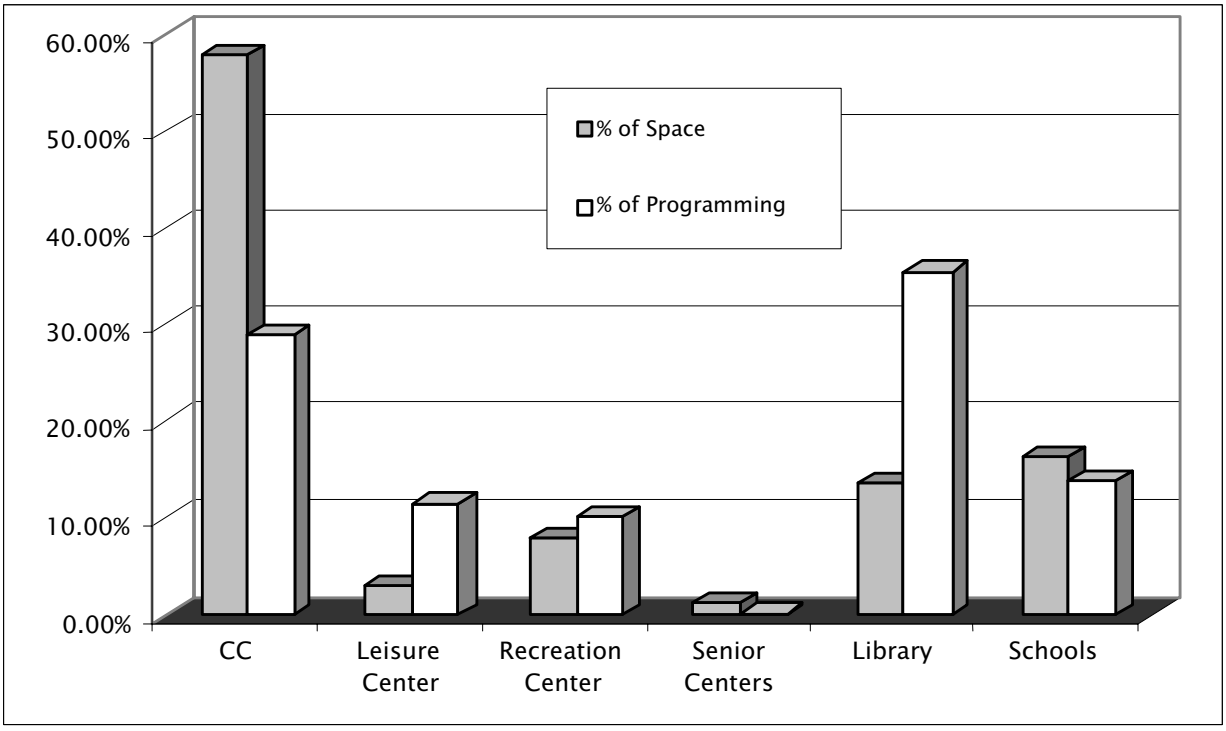
The programming assessment did not focus on city owned and operated arenas, community centre arenas, soccer facilities, and pools, which are treated elsewhere in this document. The approach includes several types of analysis:

- CCA-level comparisons of program space to program class offerings, broken down by type of facility.
- Population to total programs by CCA.
- Community centre program and space utilization.
- Comparisons of population by age to program class offerings.
- Attendance comparisons for community services programs, including registered and non-registered programs.

7.2 Comparison of Recreational Space to Offered Programs

Program class availability for community centres, leisure centres, recreation centres, libraries, and schools, were analyzed using 2002 data provided by Community Services officials, as well as information supplied by community centres, and aggregated at a CCA level. Data regarding programming and classes was reconciled with relevant facility inventory data was generated to develop standards of comparison between facility types and program types, comparing the percentage of CCA recreational space in each category to the percentage of program classes offered in each facility type. The CCA-level analysis of programs to facility square footage yielded several important points, which are highlighted below. The following figure highlights overall trends for the City of Winnipeg, comparing the percentage of space offered by community centres, leisure and recreation centres, schools, libraries, and senior facilities.

Figure 7.1 City of Winnipeg Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation

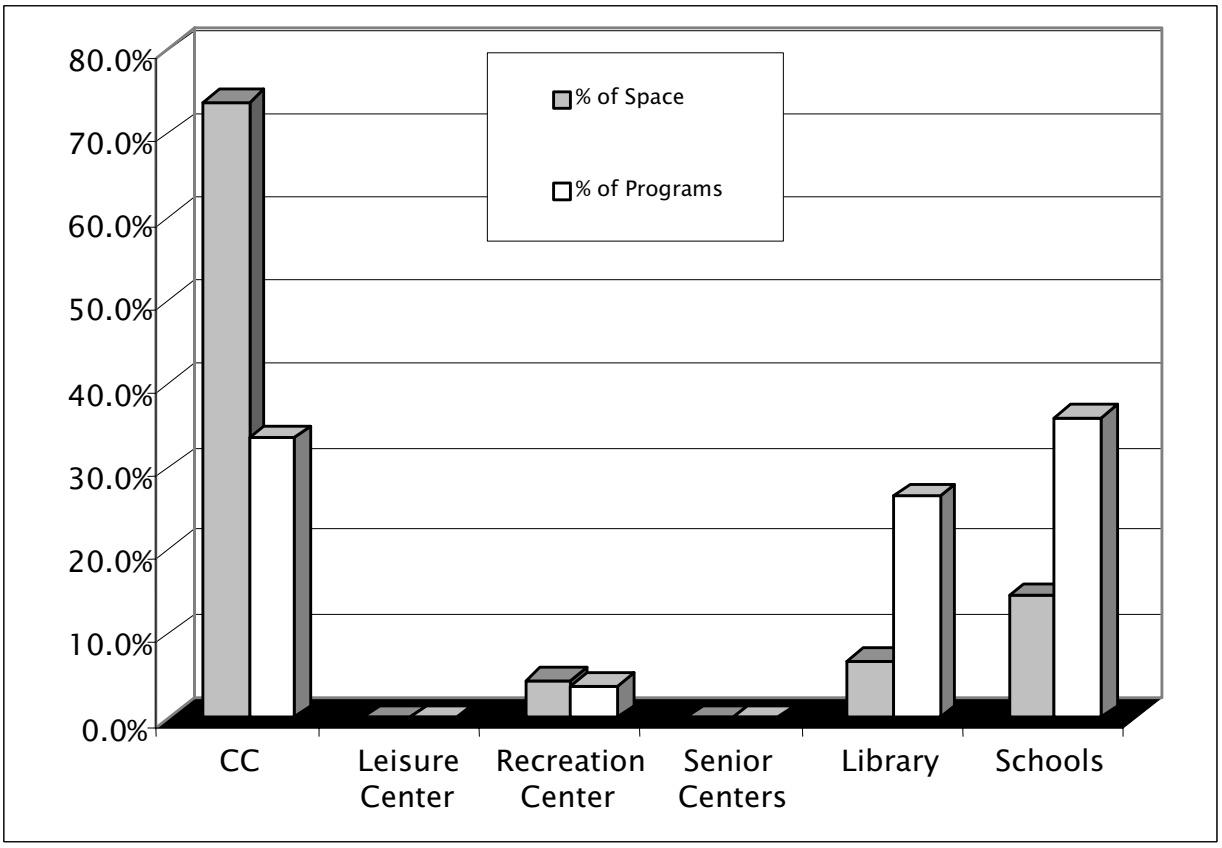


The above chart shows that community centres provide an important share of citywide recreational space, about 55%, and support about 28% of area programming. Libraries appear the most efficient in providing programming within the confines of existing space, supporting about 33% of programs with only about 12% of city-wide space. Leisure centres, recreation centres, and schools (joint use and other) also support significant programming.

CCA Highlights

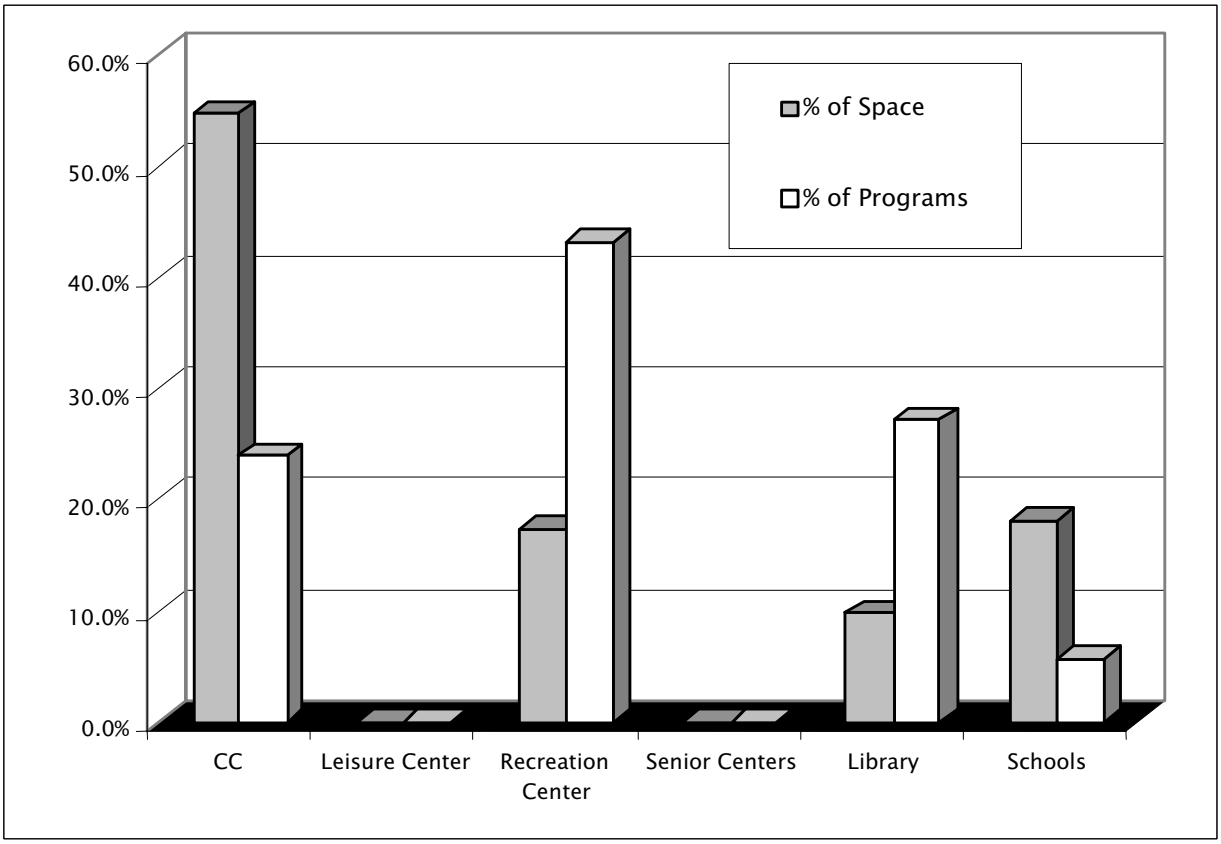
Assiniboine South – While community centres support about 30% of CCA programming, they provide more than 70% of CCA program space. Off-setting this are programs at libraries and schools (including joint use facilities) which support about 58% of programming with less than 20% of CCA facility space. Recreation, leisure, and senior centres do not appear to support significant programming in this market.

Figure 7.2 Assiniboine South Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



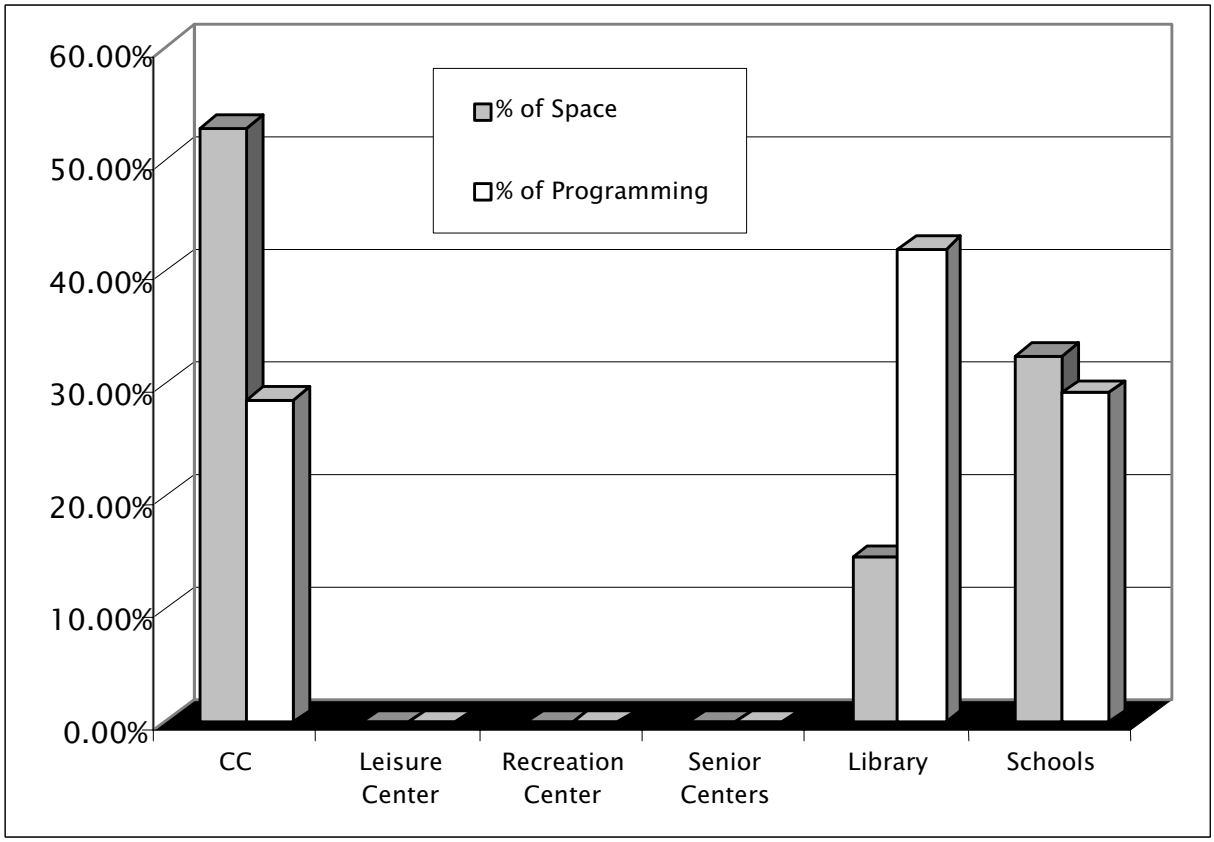
Downtown – In this market, community centres support about 23% of programs with about 53% of CCA program space. This gap is offset by recreation centres, which support more than 40% of CCA programs with less than 20% of total CCA program space. Libraries are also more efficient, supporting about 25% of programs with about 10% of available CCA space. Schools in this CCA are more inefficient, accounting for about 18% of space, which supports about 5% of CCA programming. Regarding the downtown market, ERA excluded the main downtown library, which is now closed for renovation and Sargent Park Pool because there are no comparable facilities in other CCA's.

Figure 7.3 Downtown Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



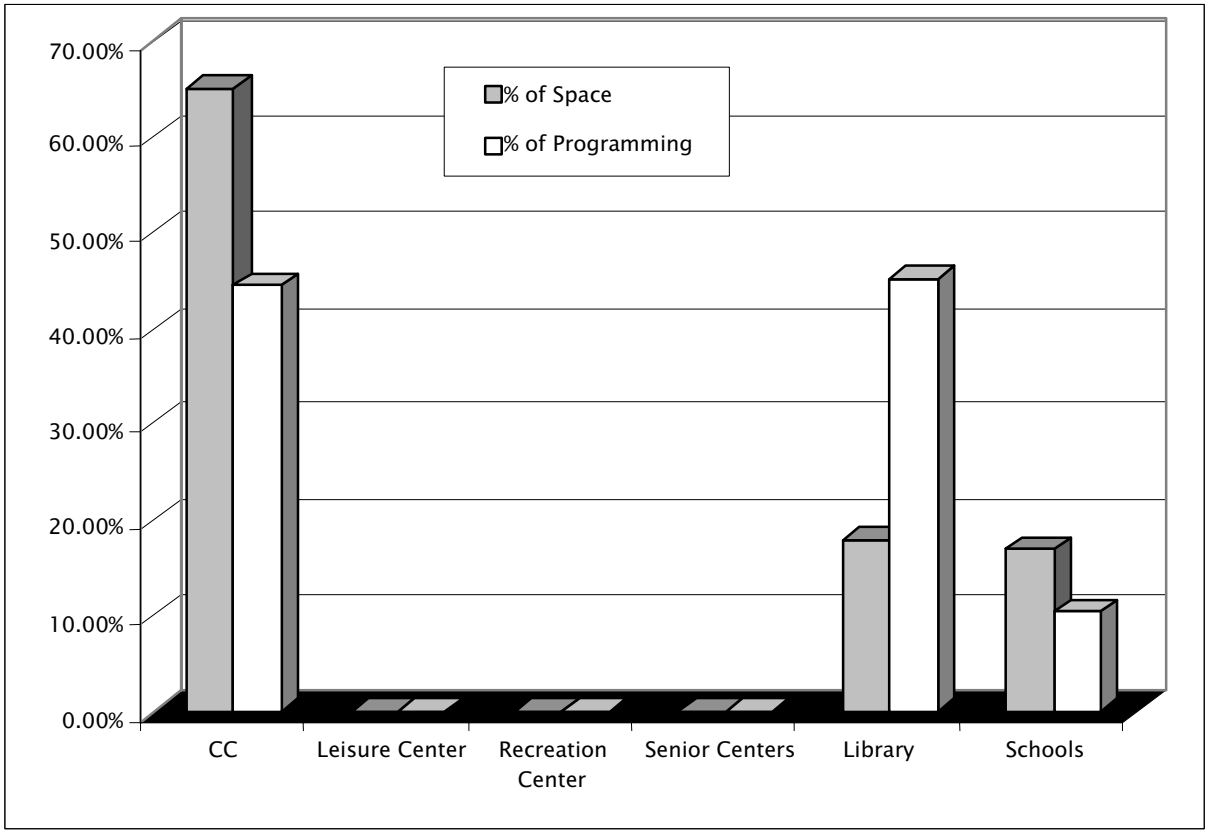
Fort Garry – This CCA supports programming in community centres, libraries, and schools. Community centres are relatively more efficient in delivering programs in this CCA, supporting about 28% of total programs with about 52% of CCA space. Key community centres are Victoria - Linden Woods and Waverley Heights. Libraries are particularly efficient, supporting about 40% of programming with only about 15% of space. While schools appear reasonably balanced, with about 30% of programming and 30% of space, the related program space is divided between 12 schools, of which only three support significant programming - Whyte Ridge School, Van Wallegham School, and Dalhousie School.

Figure 7.4 Fort Garry Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



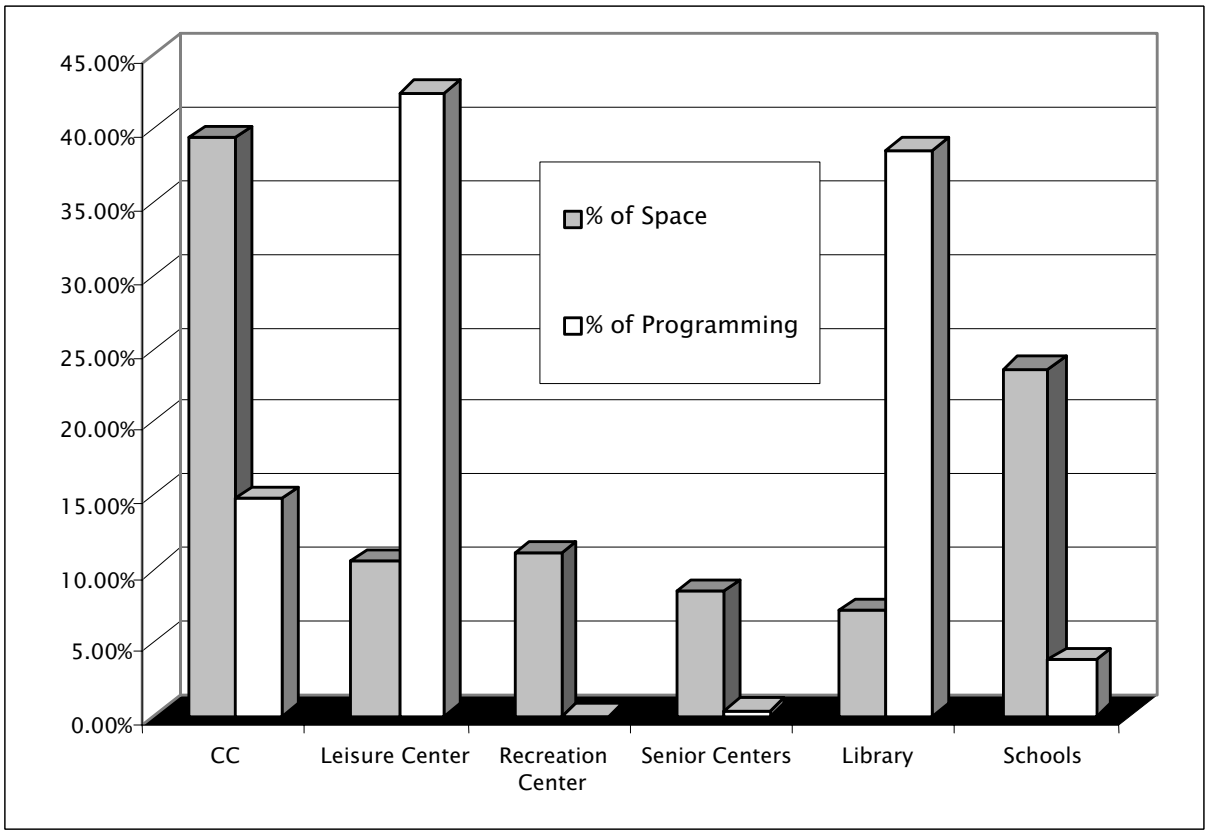
Inkster - This CCA supports programming in community centres, libraries, and schools. Community centres support a significant amount of CCA program space (more than 60%), which is used to support about 42% of CCA programming. This gap, about 20%, would make this CCA one of the three best performers in terms of facility efficiency. Libraries also support an additional 40+% of programming, albeit with about 18% of CCA space. Schools are relatively inefficient in this CCA, supporting about 10% of programming with about 15% of CCA space.

Figure 7.5 Inkster Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



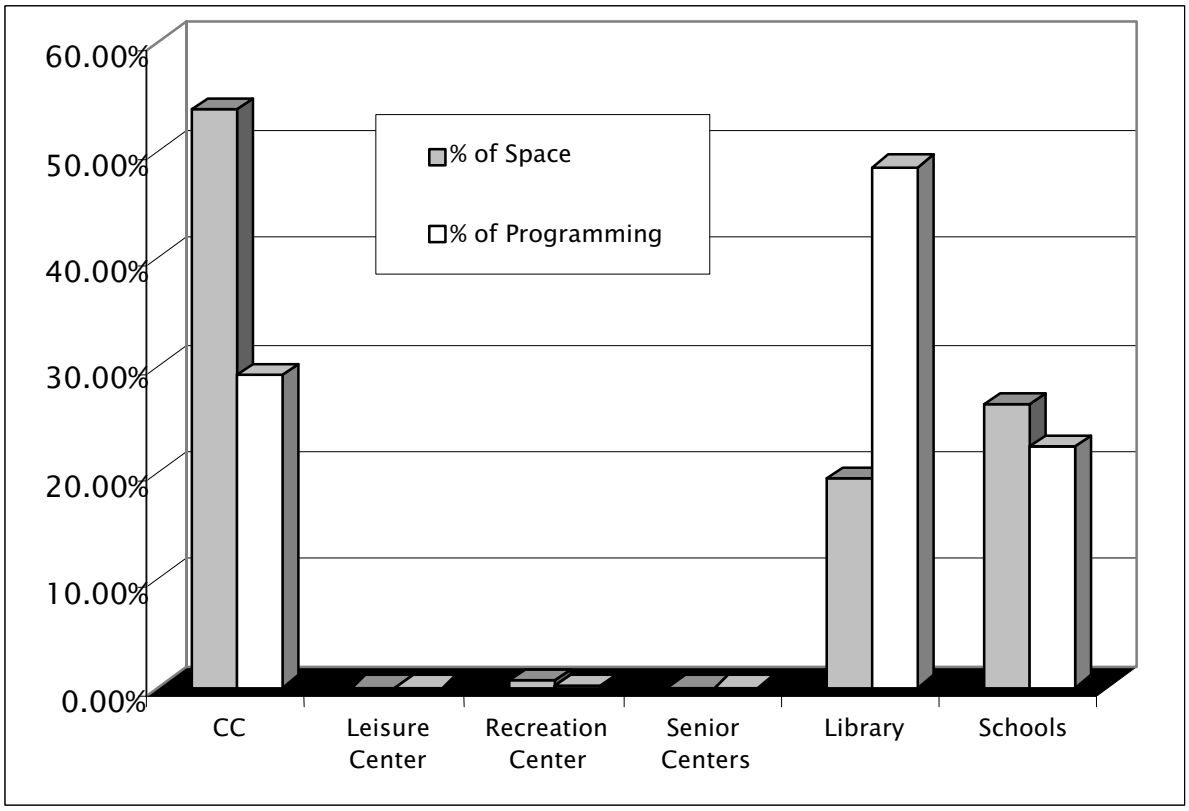
Point Douglas – The key venue in this CCA is the St. John Leisure Centre, which supports more than 40% of CCA programming with about 10% of space. Community centres support about 38% of program space, with about 14% of total CCA programming. This CCA contains the St. Johns Library, which supports about 35% of CCA programming. Seven schools in this CCA are more inefficient, supporting less than 5% of programs with about 22% of CCA space.

Figure 7.6 Point Douglas Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



St. Vital – This CCA offers recreational programming that is supported by three primary types of facilities – community centres (53% of space), libraries (18% of space), and schools (25% of space). Libraries in this CCA support the largest share of programming, about 48%, followed by community centres, which support about 28% of programming, and finally schools, which support about 20% of programming.

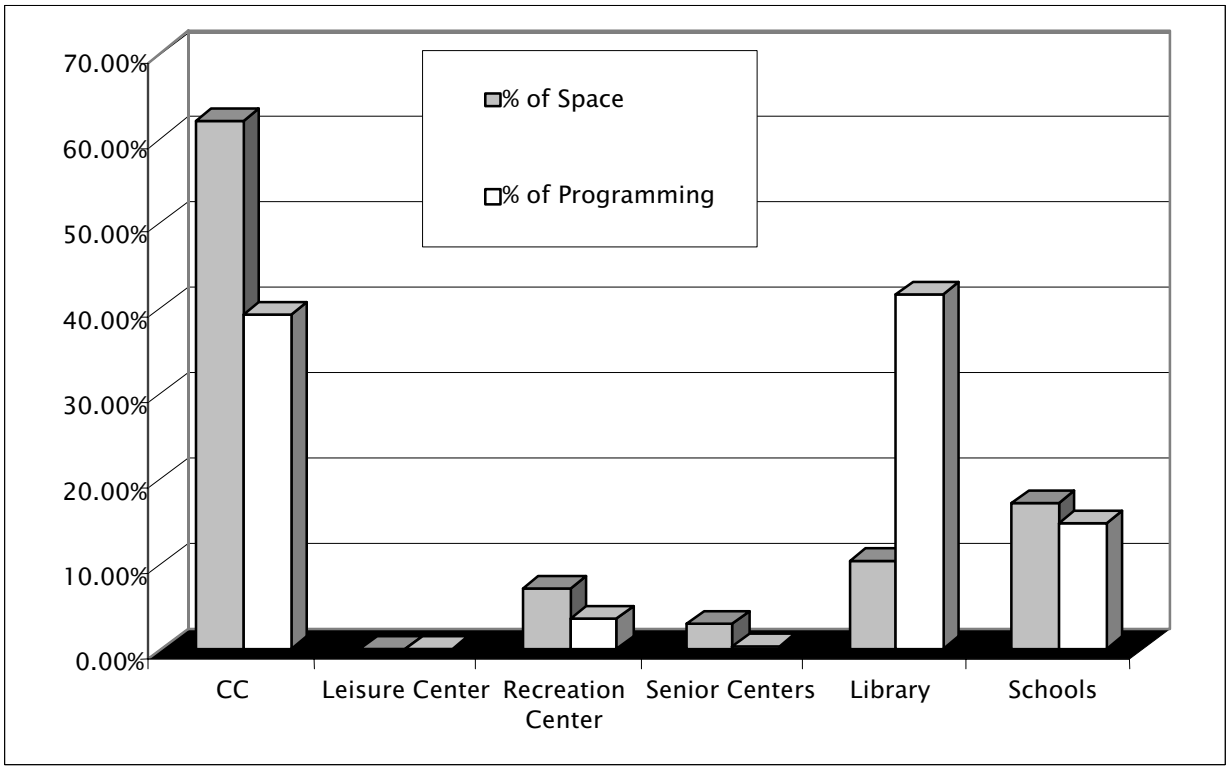
Figure 7.7 St. Vital Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



The level of school related programming in St. Vital is supported by 13 local facilities, which would appear inefficient. Key schools for programming include Samuel Burland, H.S. Paul School and Ecole Saint Germain.

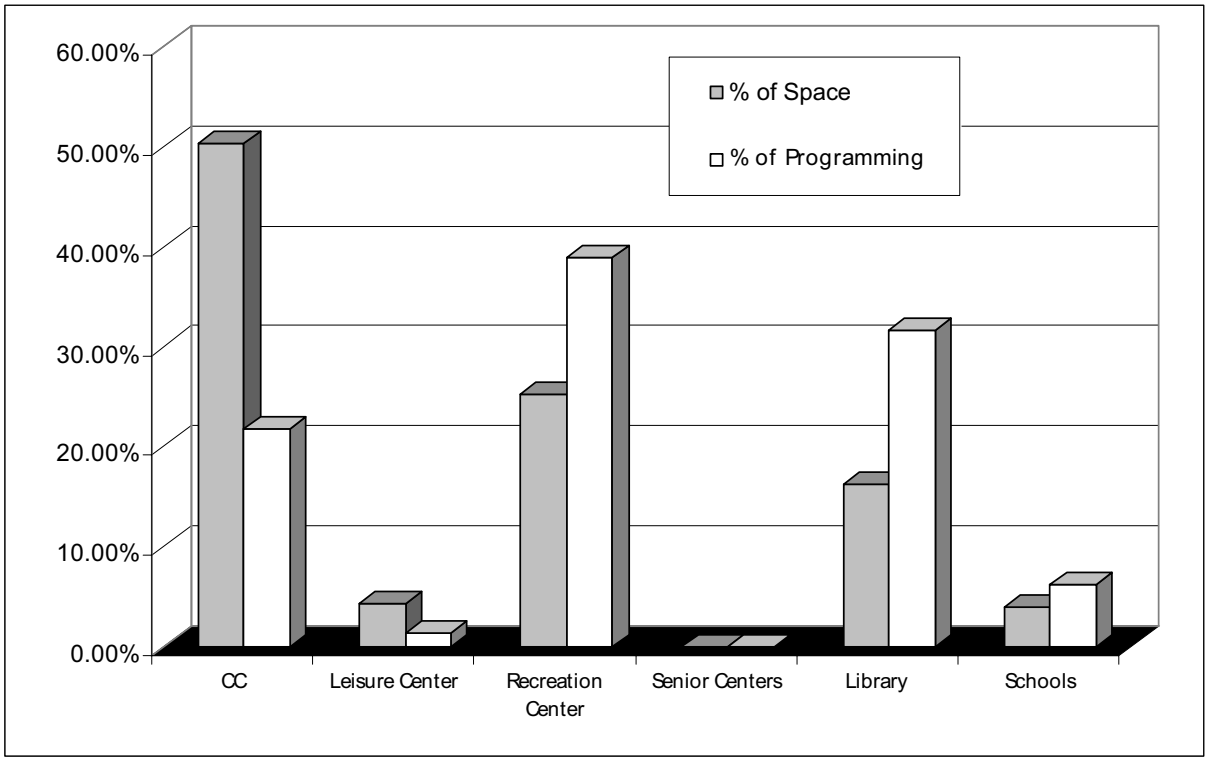
Transcona – This market supports one of the more efficient community centre segments, which hosts about 40% of area programming with about 60% of area space, representing an offset of about 20%. This CCA supports one library, which supports about 40% of programming with about 10% of total CCA program space. Schools support an additional 15% of program space, with smaller amounts allocated to recreation centres and senior centres.

Figure 7.8 Transcona Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



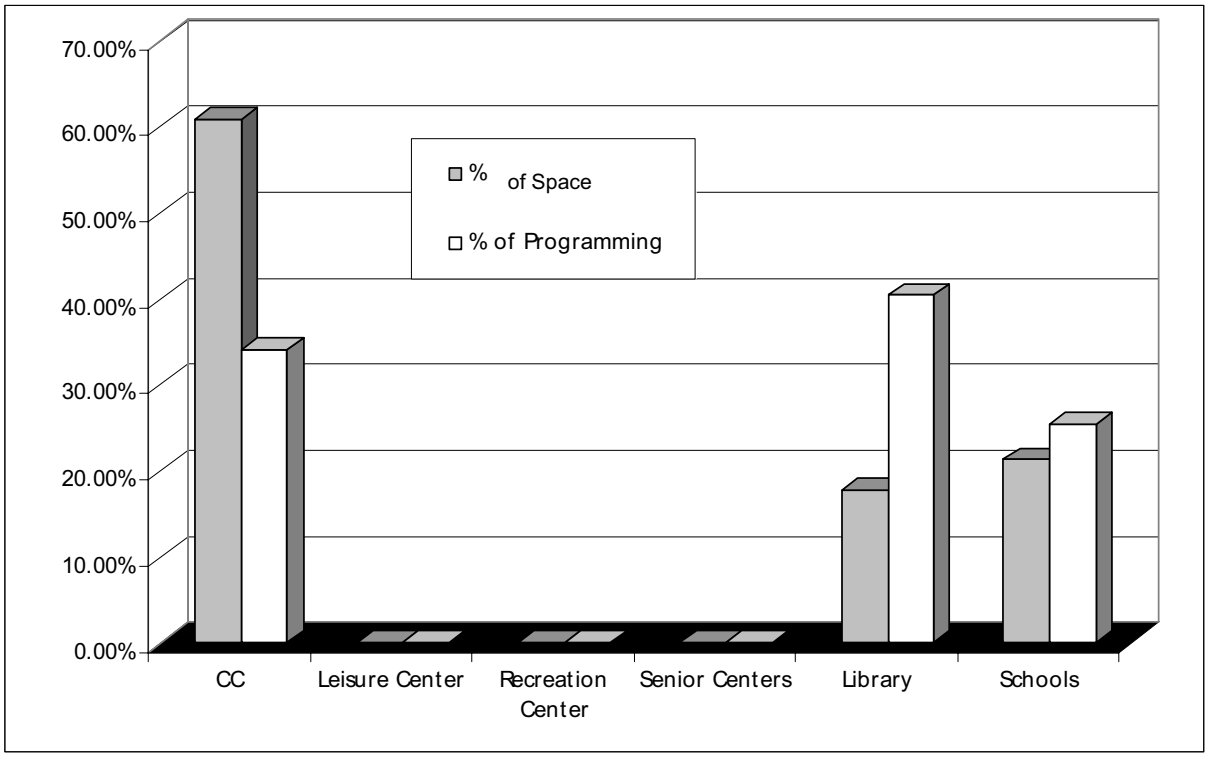
St. James – This CCA supports nine community centres, as well as a small leisure centre, and two recreation centres, libraries and schools. The community centres support about 50% of area space, hosting only about 20% of CCA programming. Recreation centres and libraries in St. James support a combined 30% of space, which is used to support about 70% of CCA programs. Recreational programming is also supported by eight CCA schools, which support about 5% of CCA programming.

Figure 7.9 St. James Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



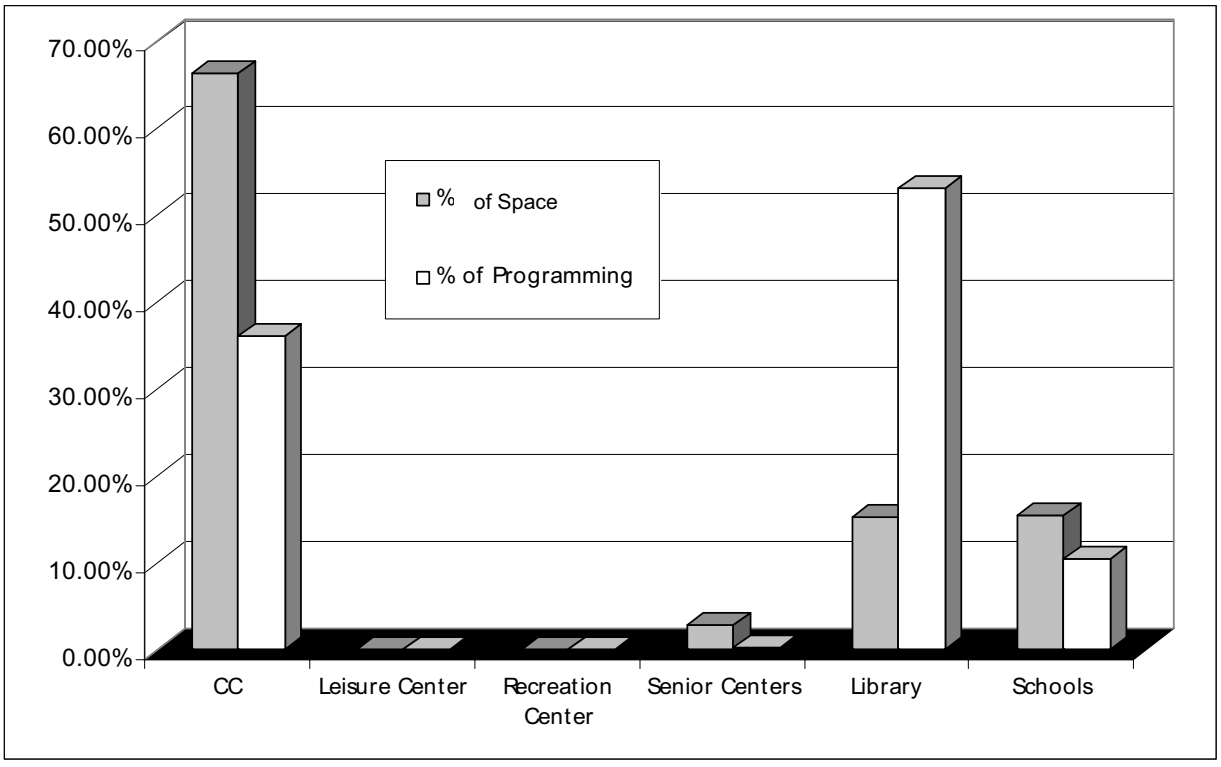
St. Boniface – Recreational programs are supported by community centres, libraries, and schools. Community centres support about 30% of programming with about 60% of program space. Libraries support about 40% of programs, with a more efficient 17% of CCA space. The CCA includes 13 schools that host about 22% of recreational programs, using about 20% of CCA recreational space. Island Lakes School and JH Bruns School are the key school facilities that host local recreational programs.

Figure 7.10 St. Boniface Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



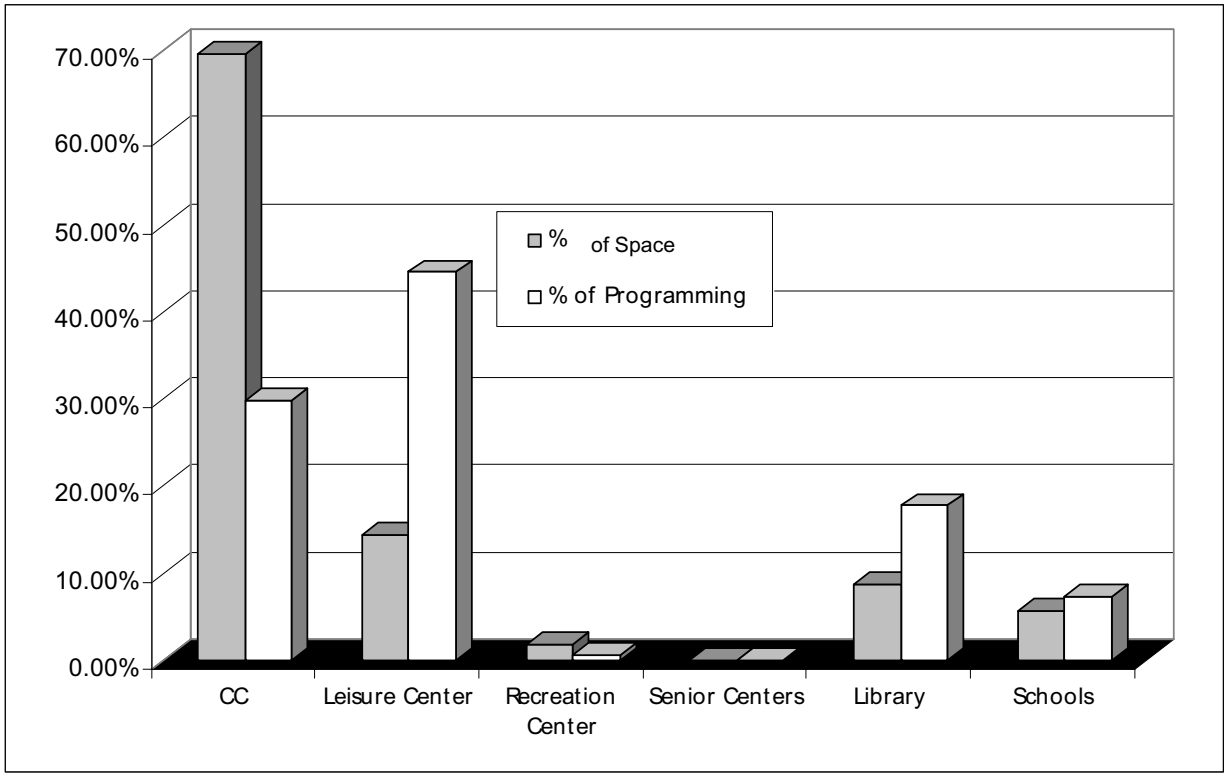
Seven Oaks – Community Centres in this CCA support almost 70% of total recreational space and about 35% of CCA programming. Seven Oaks offers one library, which supports the largest amount of CCA programming, about 50%. A total of ten schools support an additional 10% of CCA programming.

Figure 7.11 Seven Oaks Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



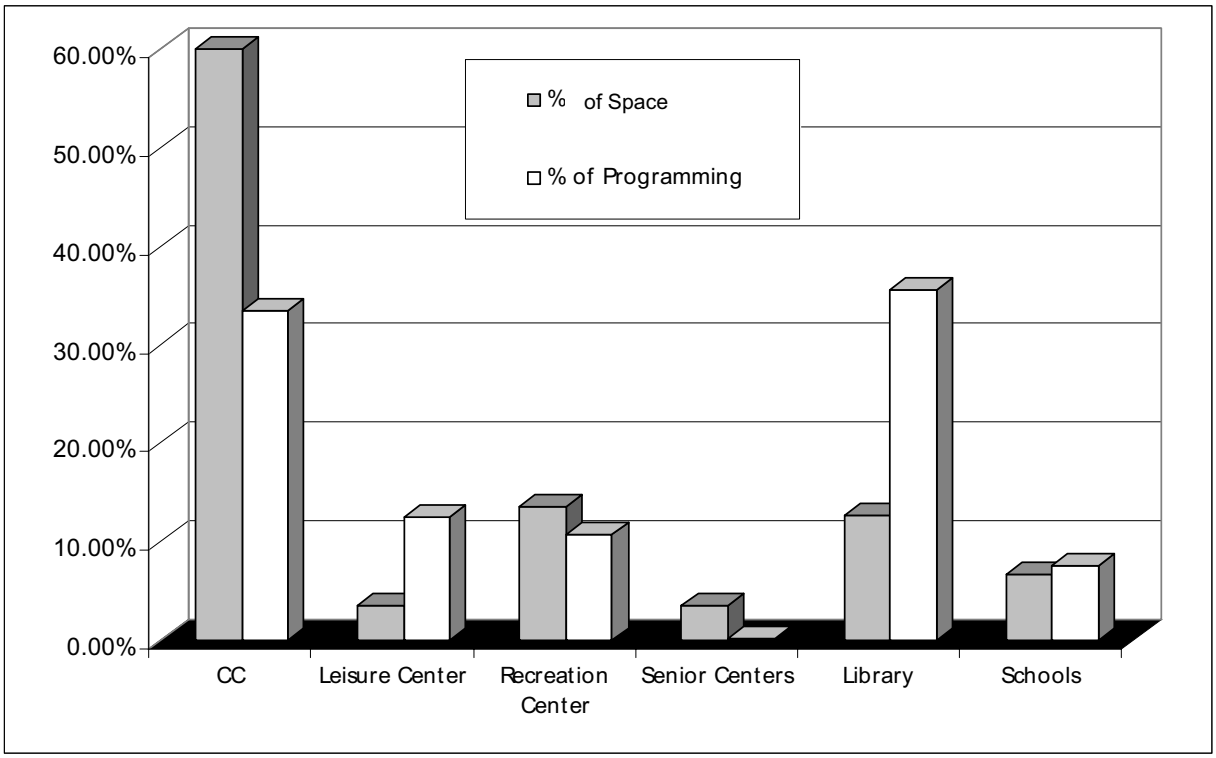
River Heights – This CCA includes community centres, leisure centres (the Fort Rouge Leisure Centre), libraries, and schools. Community centres support about 65% of total recreational space, which hosts about 28% of CCA programs. The Fort Rouge Leisure Centre supports more than 40% of CCA programs with only 12% of CCA space. Libraries and schools support additional space and programs.

Figure 7.12 River Heights Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation



River East – The River East CCA includes community centres (60% of space, 33% of programming), and libraries (10% of space and 33% of programming). This CCA also hosts several leisure and recreation centres, as well as schools, which combined support about 25% of CCA programming.

Figure 7.13 River East Overall Facility Programming to SF Allocation

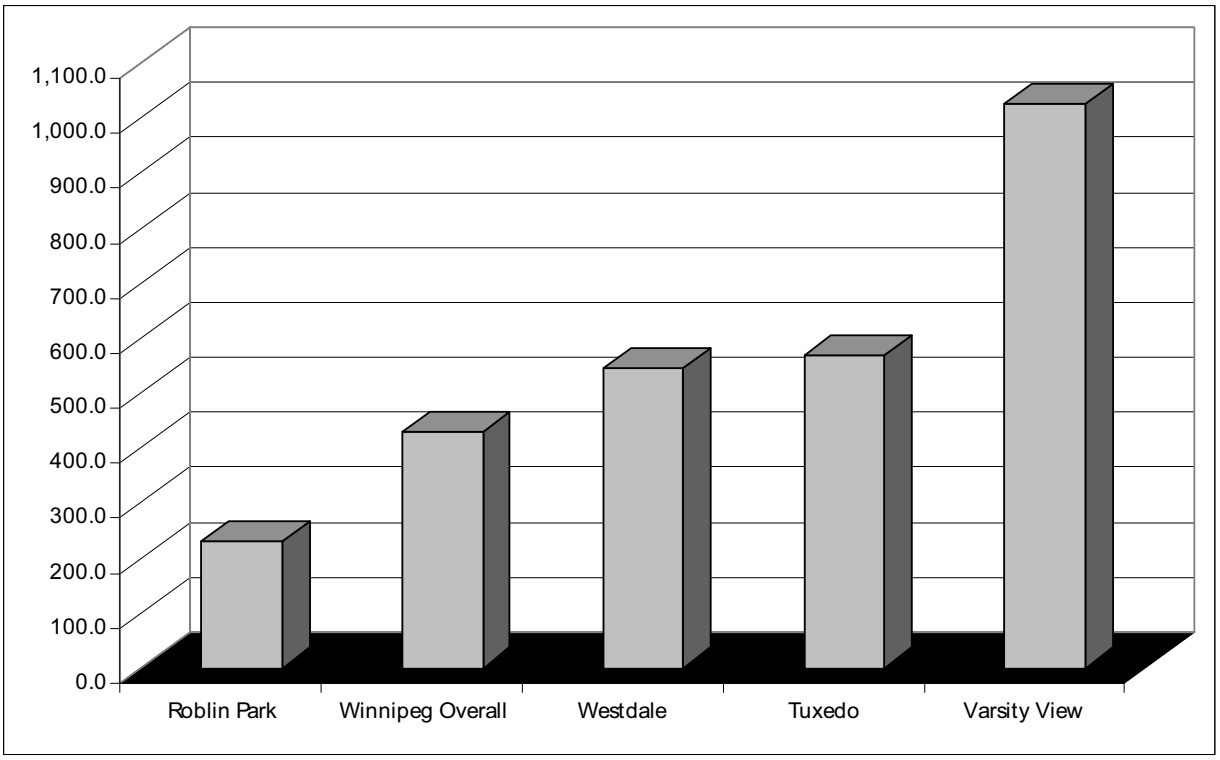


7.3 Community Centre Utilization - Square Feet Per Program

The level of efficiency in supporting programs shown by community centres was analyzed. The following figures highlight community centres in each CCA, ranking them by square feet of space per offered program / class. The analysis focuses on the extent to which community centres are able to efficiently deliver program options to their host communities. One chart has been generated for each CCA, comparing noted community centre performance to the Winnipeg city-wide average of 430 square feet per offered program / class. Discussion regarding each CCA follows.

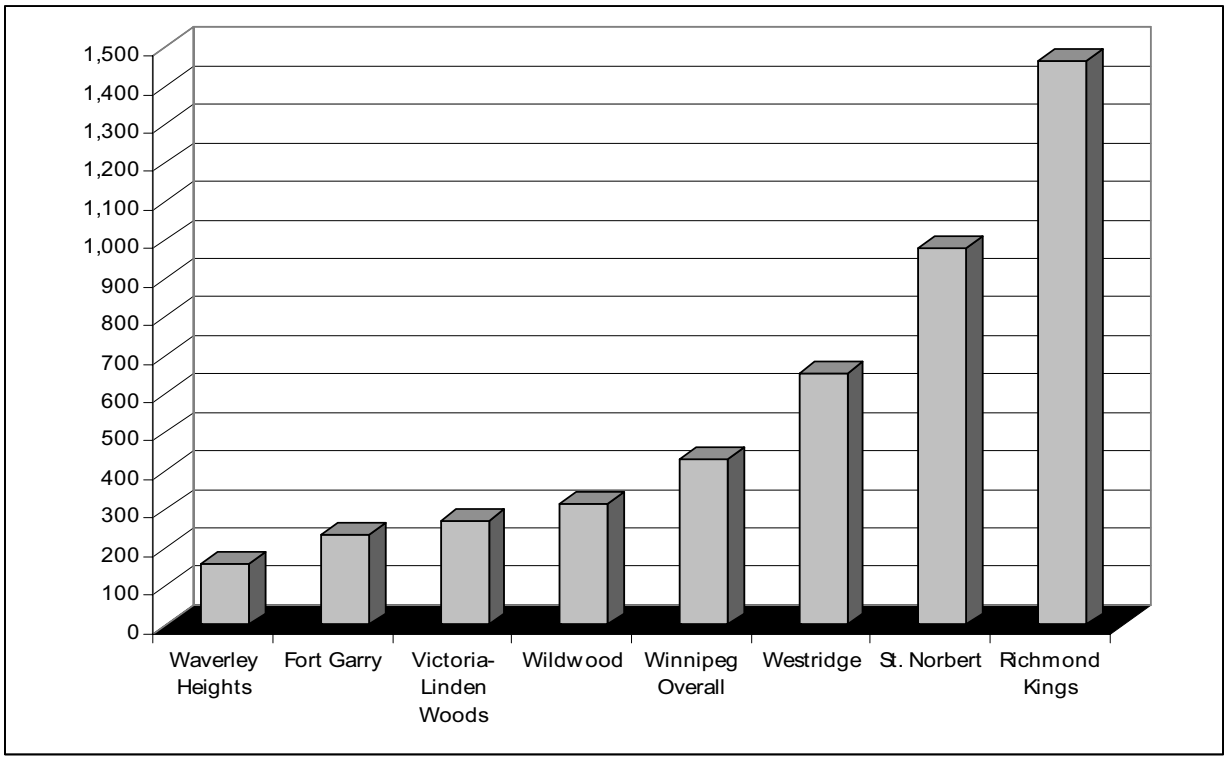
Assiniboine South – This CCA supports five community centres, of which only one (Roblin Park) is performing better than the noted citywide average. The Westdale and Tuxedo sites are performing slightly below average. The Varsity View centre had the highest level of square feet per program, reflecting the bias of this centre toward hockey and other field sports. The poorer performance of the community centres that also support arenas is a consistent theme in this analysis.

Figure 7.14 Assiniboine South Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



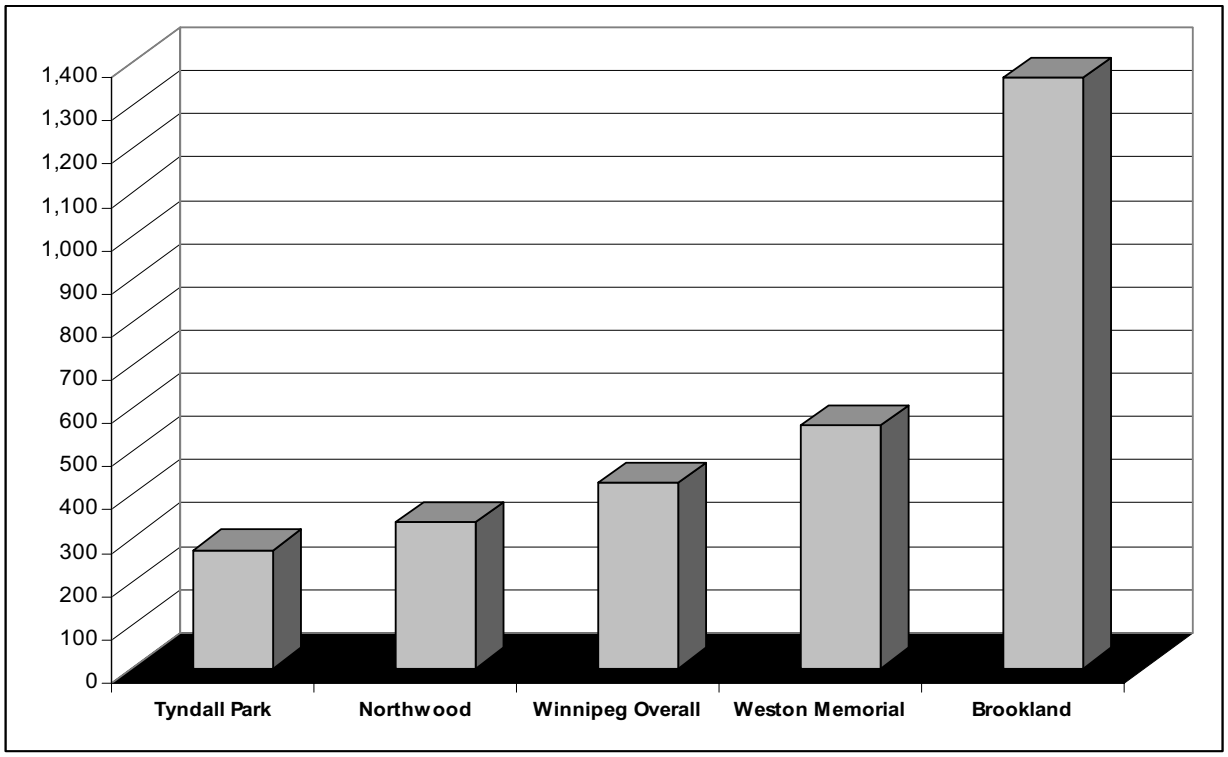
Fort Garry – This CCA supports nine identified community centres, of which four appear to perform better than average. The better than average performers in Fort Garry include Waverley Heights, Fort Garry, Victoria-Lindenwoods, and Wildwood. Consistent with experience in other CCA's, St. Norbert and Richmond Kings community centres had below average factors, reflecting the presence of arena components at these locations.

Figure 7.15 Fort Garry Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



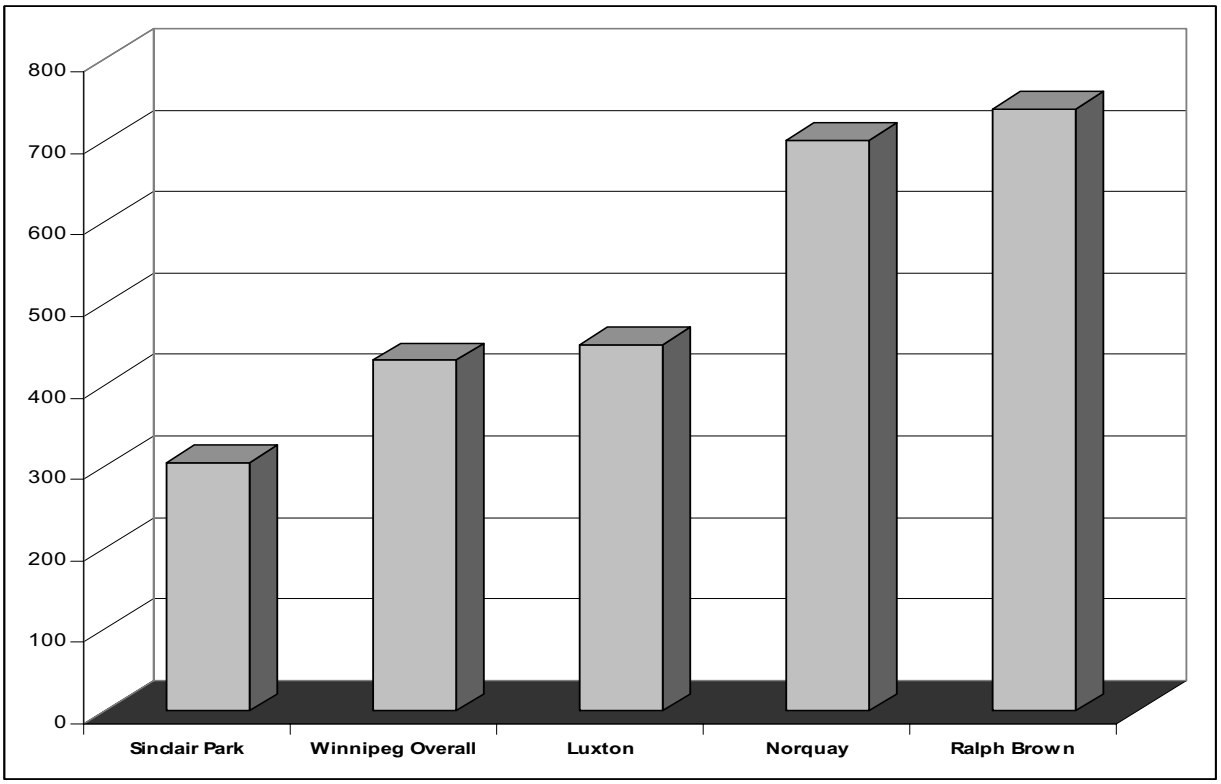
Inkster – This CCA contains four noted community centres, of which two appear to be generating levels of program activity above citywide averages. These centres include Tyndall Park and Northwood. Weston Memorial and Brooklands appear to be operating below city averages, and neither facility supports an arena component.

Figure 7.16 Inkster Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



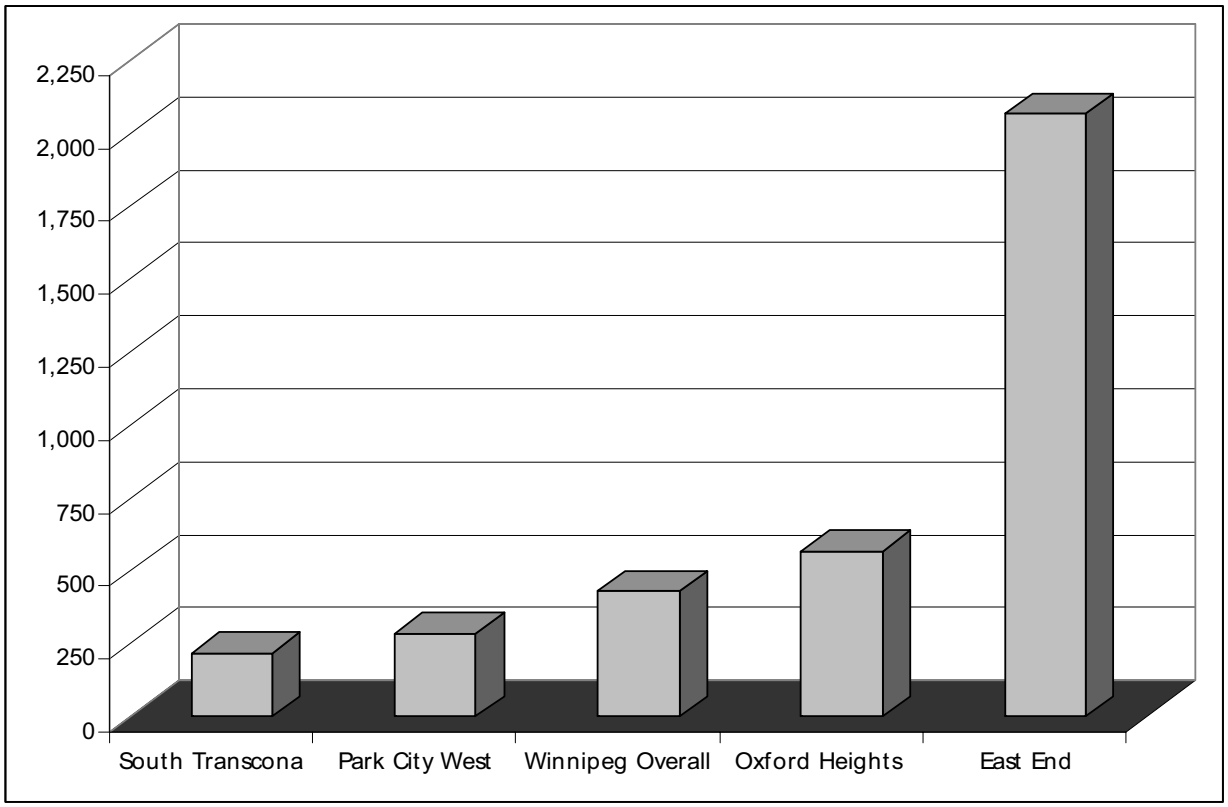
Point Douglas – A total of four community centres are located in this CCA, and only one is operating at a level above citywide averages (Sinclair Park). Luxton is operating slightly below average, and Ralph Brown is well below average, with over 700 square feet of space per offered class.

Figure 7.17 Point Douglas Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



Transcona – This CCA supports four community centres. Three of the four are performing equal or better than the citywide average.

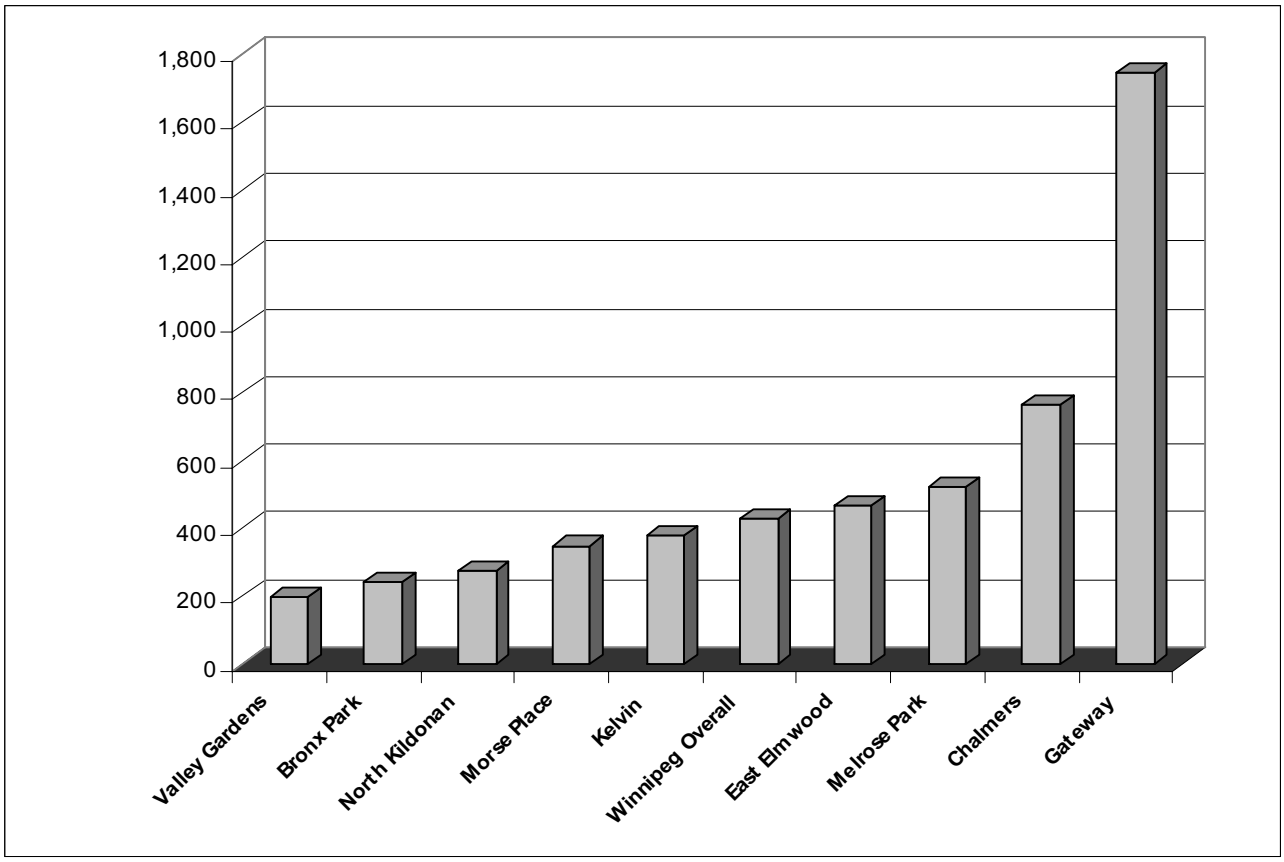
Figure 7.18 Transcona Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



The below average performer in Transcona is the East End Community Centre, with an apparent 2,000 square feet per offered class. This centre also supports a related hockey operation, which appears to be performing reasonably well.

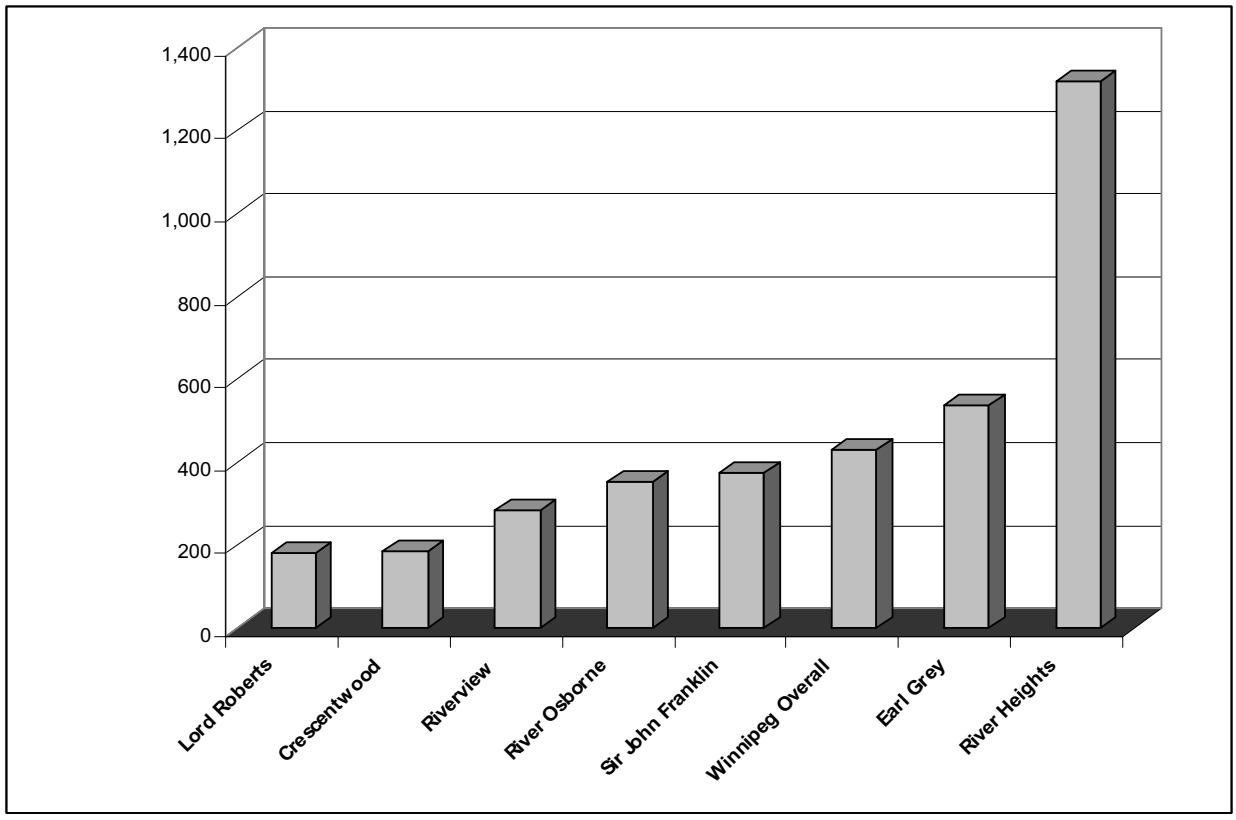
River East – This CCA supports nine community centres, of which seven are performing at or above citywide averages. The lower performers include Gateway and Chalmers. Valley Gardens was noted as the top average performer, with about 200 square feet per offered program.

Figure 7.19 River East Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



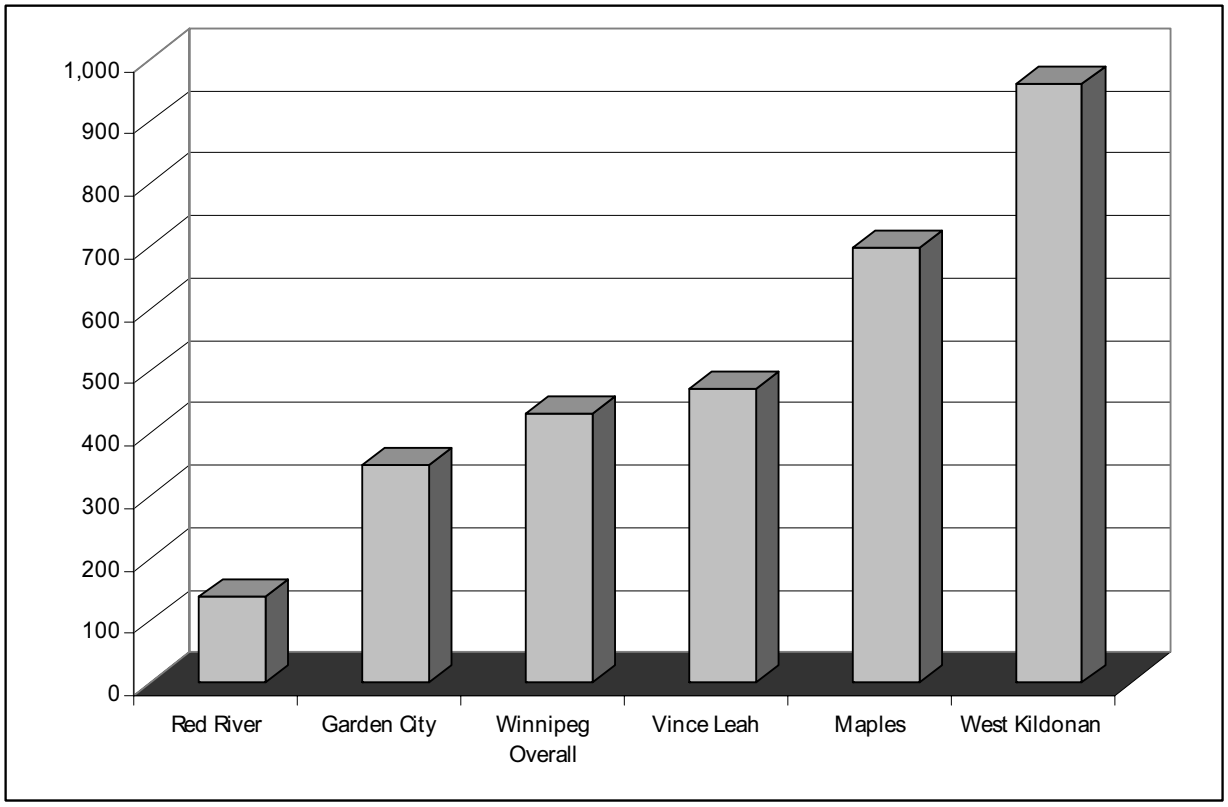
River Heights – This CCA supports seven community centres, of which five are performing at or above average in comparison with the citywide benchmark. The best performer in River Heights under this standard is Lord Roberts, followed by Crescentwood, both below the 200 square feet per program level. The lowest performer was identified as River Heights, with over 1,400 square feet per offered program / class.

Figure 7.20 River Heights Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



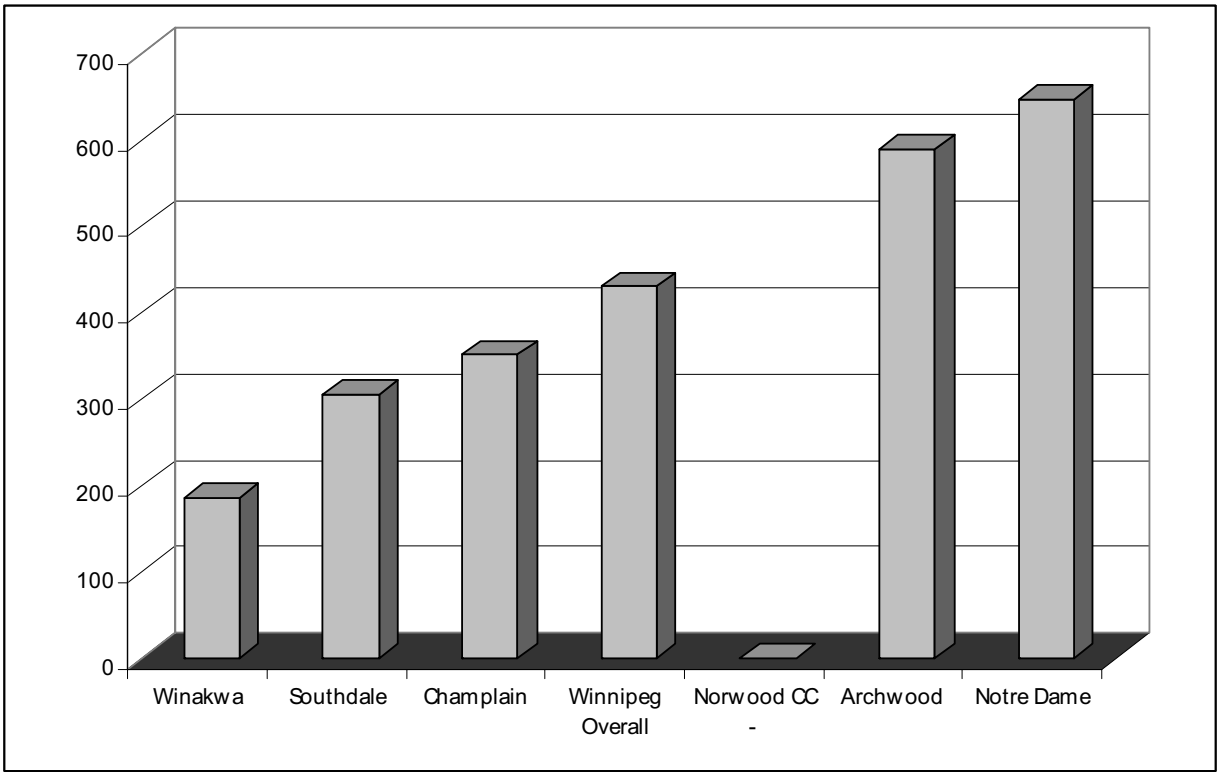
Seven Oaks – This CCA supports five community centres, of which two (Red River and Garden City) are performing better than citywide averages. Vince Leah is performing slightly below average, followed by Maples and West Kildonan.

Figure 7.21 Seven Oaks Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



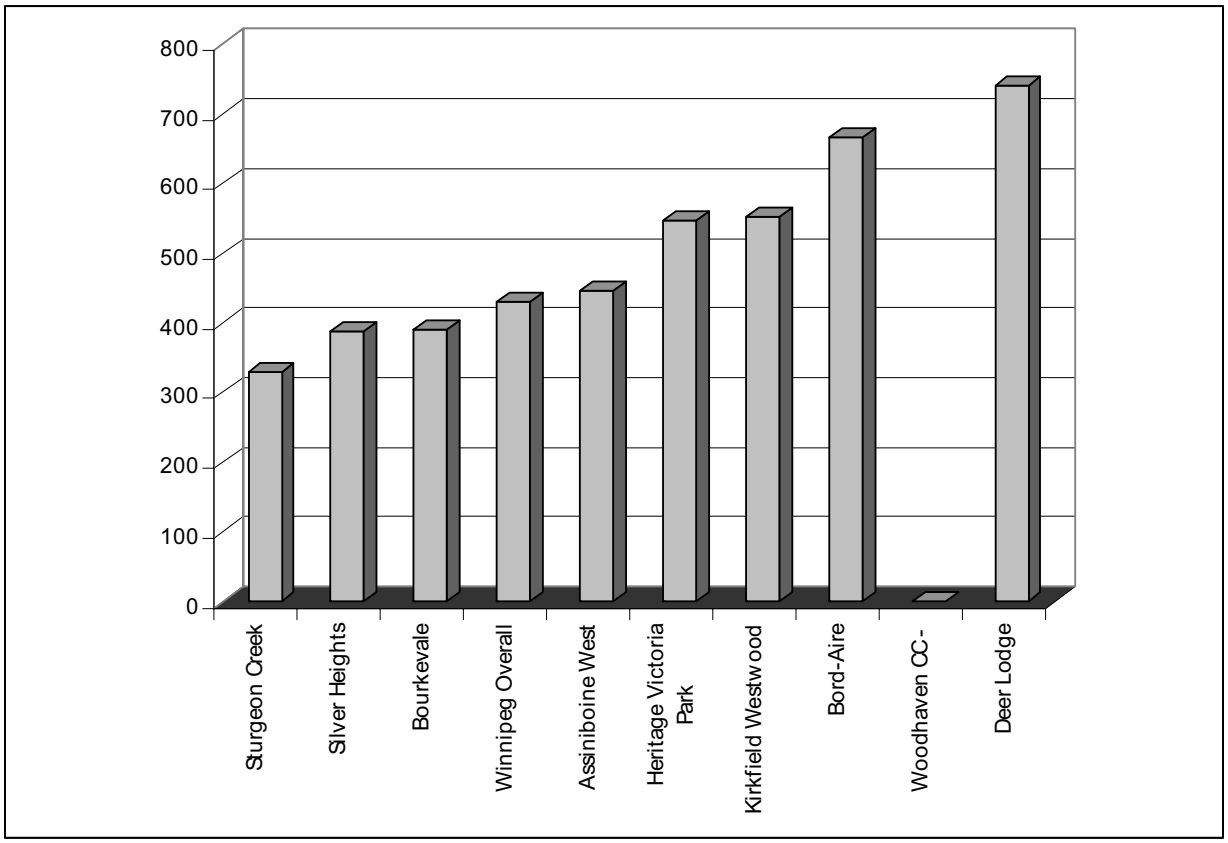
St. Boniface – This CCA supports six community centres. Based on available data, Winakwa, Southdale, and Champlain appear to be performing above average, while Archwood and Notre Dame appear to be performing below average. While these St. Boniface venues appear to be performing below average, they appear to be performing better (580 and about 620 square feet per program) than many other community centres. Specific trends for Norwood could not be developed due to inconsistent reporting.

Figure 7.22 St. Boniface Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



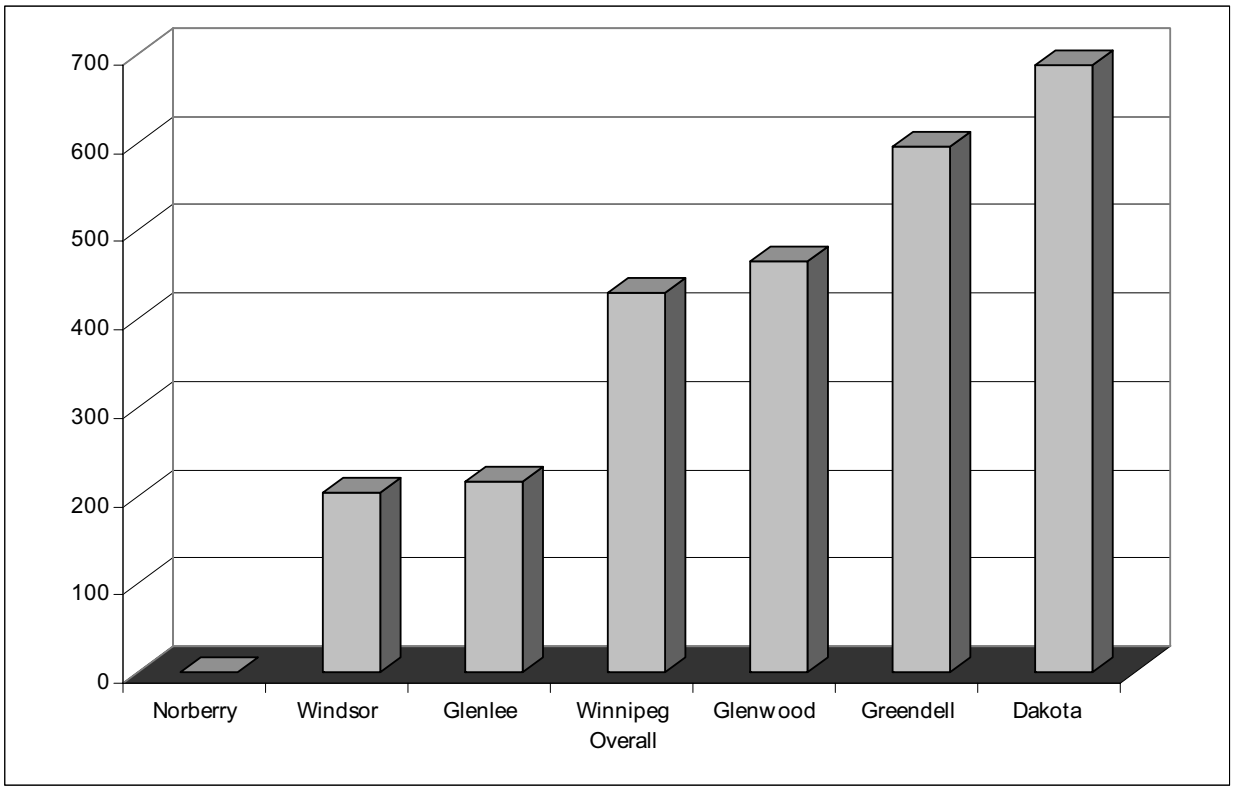
St. James – This CCA hosts nine community centres, of which three appear to be performing above average. The best noted performer was Sturgeon Creek, with about 300 square feet per program. The most below average performer was Deer Lodge, with about 720 square feet per program. Specific trends for Woodhaven could not be developed due to inconsistent reporting.

Figure 7.23 St. James Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



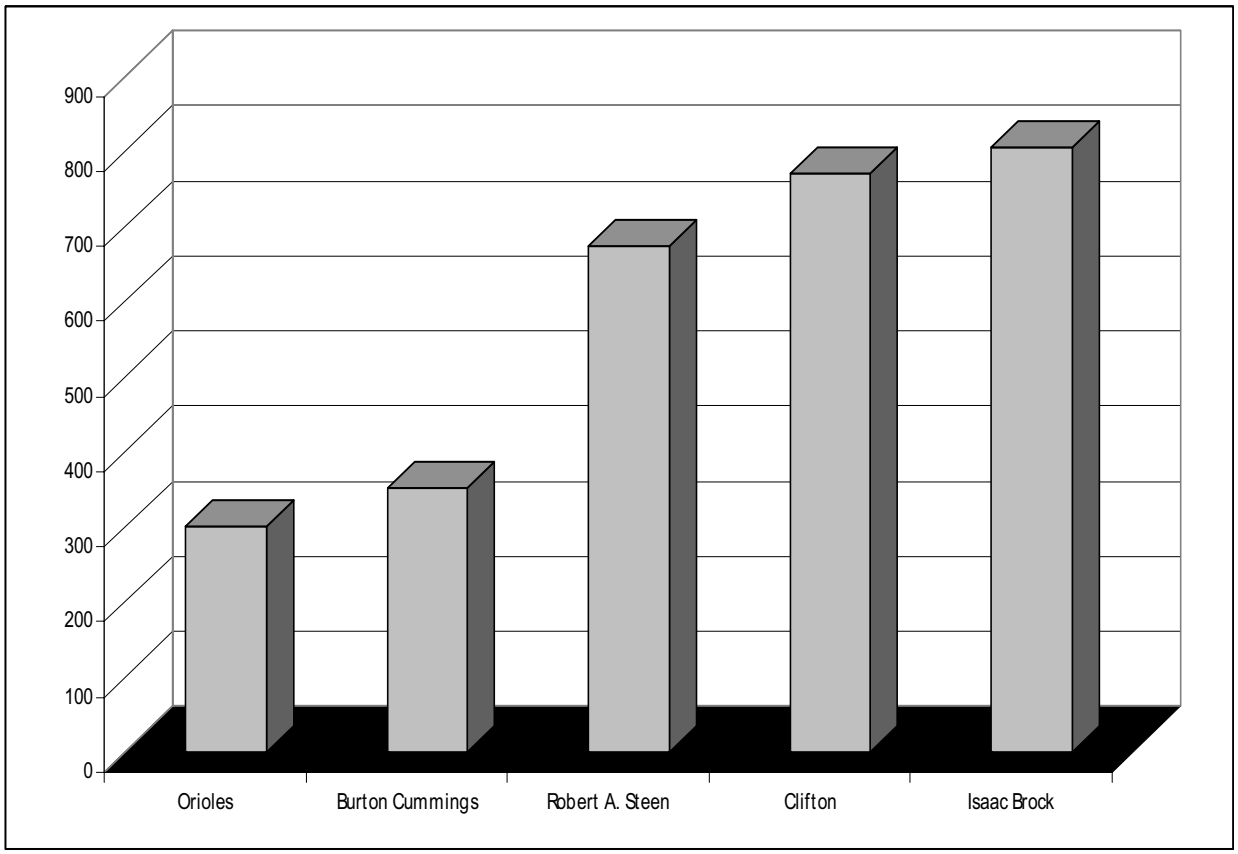
St. Vital – This CCA supports six community centres, of which two appear to be performing above average. Both Windsor and Glenlee appear to be performing at the 200 square feet per program level. Specific trends for Norberry could not be developed due to inconsistent reporting.

Figure 7.24 St. Vital - Square Feet Per Program



Downtown – This CCA supports five community centres; of which two appear to be performing above average. These include Burton Cummings and Orioles Park. Robert Steen, Clifton and Isaac Brook appear to be slightly below average.

Figure 7.25 Downtown Utilization - Square Feet Per Program



7.4 Population to Program Comparisons by CCA

Estimated 2002 age group populations were compared to available program class offerings that are targeted to the respective age groups. The assessment is based on Statistics Canada data regarding population by age, adjusted slightly to approximate noted program age group distinctions.

Figure 7.26 and Figure 7.27 depicts the population by CCA and age group.

ERA matched the following age groups to program types for the analysis:

- 0 to 4 – Preschool
- 5 to 9 - Child
- 10 to 18 – Youth
- 19 to 54 – Family, Adult Leisure and Active Living
- 55 and Over – Senior

The intent of the analysis is to compare the percentage of people in each age group to the percentage of program offerings in that age group for each CCA. Overall market allocations for the City of Winnipeg, are highlighted in the following chart. This chart shows that the preschool market benefits from about 12% of total program offerings, while supporting about 6% of city population. Comparable trends for the Child market are more notable, with over 20% of programming targeting about 7% of the population. Trends for the Youth segment are comparable, albeit with a tighter correlation between population and programs (10% of population served by 19% of programs). At the same time, the adult and senior segments appear significantly under-served, with about 50% of the population having access to about 30% of programming. Seniors also see a difference, with about 20% of population supporting about 5% of programming. These comparisons serve only to highlight general comparisons, and not to make specific population to program comparisons, which obviously will vary based on the market segment and the type of event.

Figure 7.26: Population by CCA

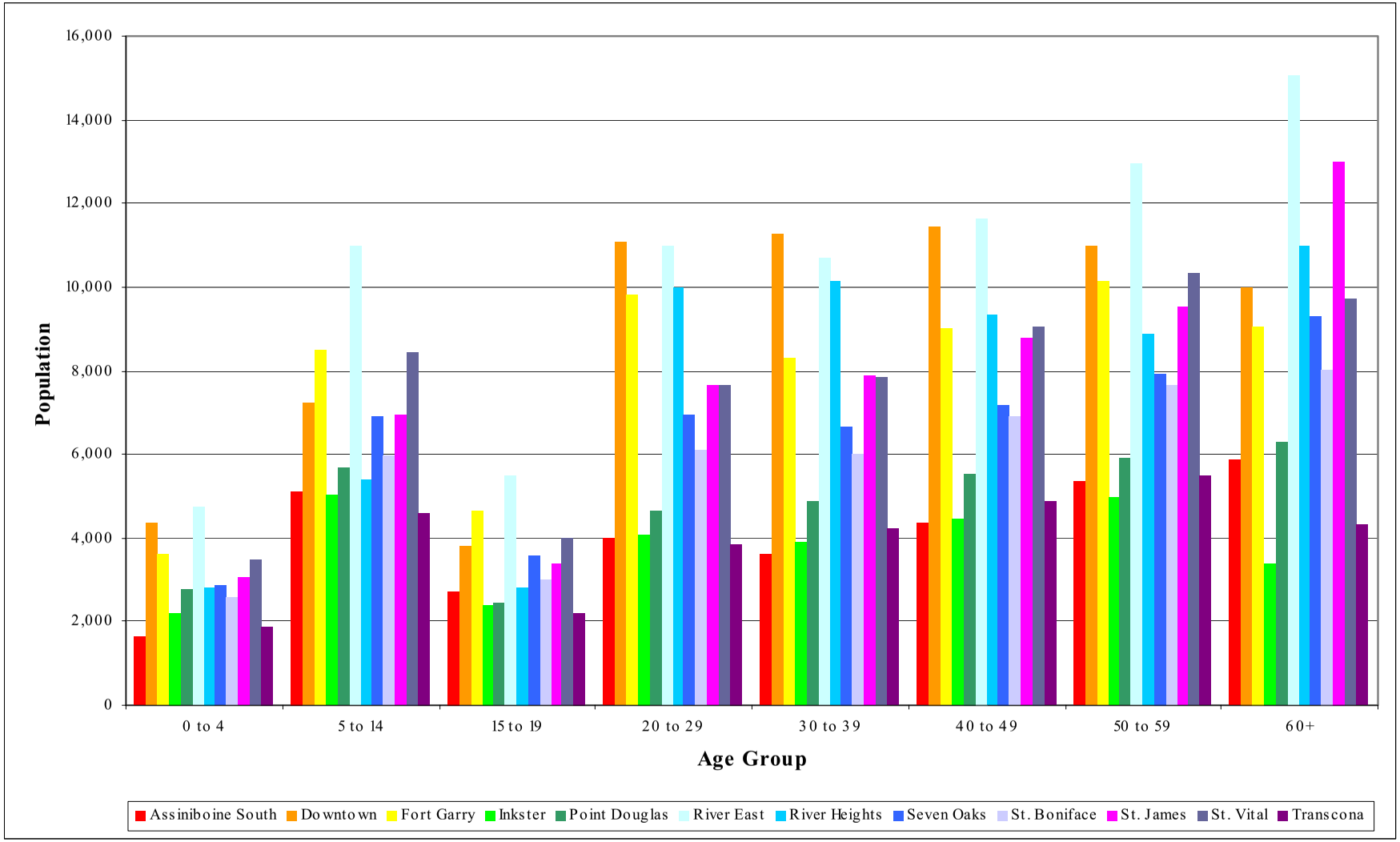
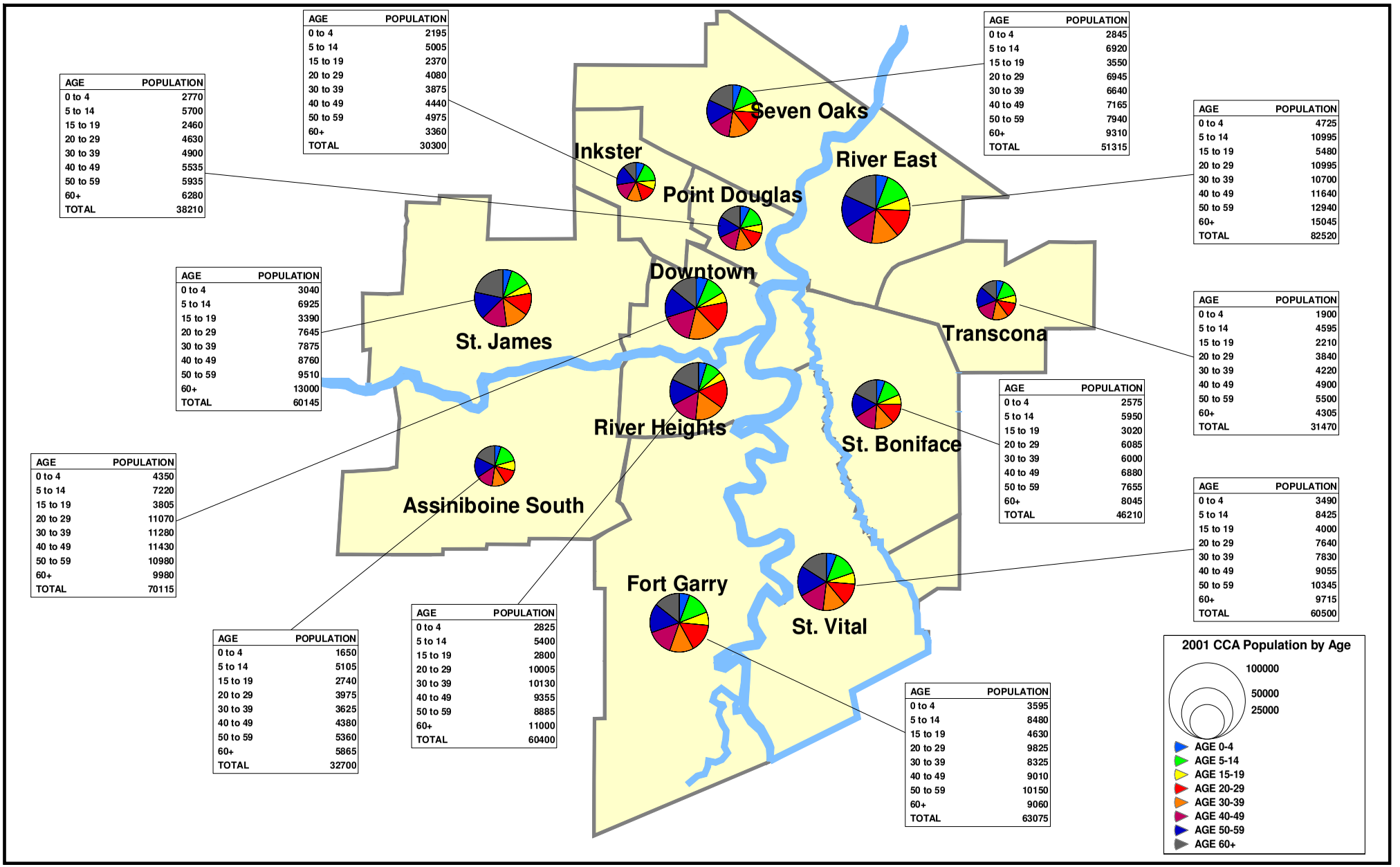


Figure 7.27: CCA Population



AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	2770
5 to 14	5700
15 to 19	2460
20 to 29	4630
30 to 39	4900
40 to 49	5535
50 to 59	5935
60+	6280
TOTAL	38210

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	2195
5 to 14	5005
15 to 19	2370
20 to 29	4080
30 to 39	3875
40 to 49	4440
50 to 59	4975
60+	3360
TOTAL	30300

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	2845
5 to 14	6920
15 to 19	3550
20 to 29	6945
30 to 39	6640
40 to 49	7165
50 to 59	7940
60+	9310
TOTAL	51315

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	4725
5 to 14	10995
15 to 19	5480
20 to 29	10995
30 to 39	10700
40 to 49	11640
50 to 59	12940
60+	15045
TOTAL	82520

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	3040
5 to 14	6925
15 to 19	3390
20 to 29	7645
30 to 39	7875
40 to 49	8760
50 to 59	9510
60+	13000
TOTAL	60145

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	1900
5 to 14	4595
15 to 19	2210
20 to 29	3840
30 to 39	4220
40 to 49	4900
50 to 59	5500
60+	4305
TOTAL	31470

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	2575
5 to 14	5950
15 to 19	3020
20 to 29	6085
30 to 39	6000
40 to 49	6880
50 to 59	7655
60+	8045
TOTAL	46210

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	4350
5 to 14	7220
15 to 19	3805
20 to 29	11070
30 to 39	11280
40 to 49	11430
50 to 59	10980
60+	9980
TOTAL	70115

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	3490
5 to 14	8425
15 to 19	4000
20 to 29	7640
30 to 39	7830
40 to 49	9055
50 to 59	10345
60+	9715
TOTAL	60500

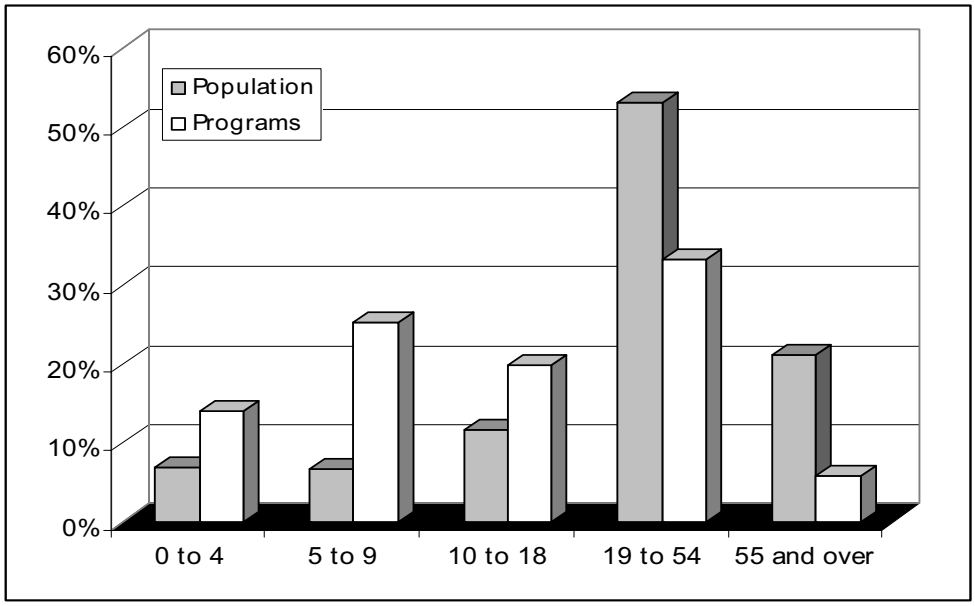
AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	1650
5 to 14	5105
15 to 19	2740
20 to 29	3975
30 to 39	3625
40 to 49	4380
50 to 59	5360
60+	5865
TOTAL	32700

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	2825
5 to 14	5400
15 to 19	2800
20 to 29	10005
30 to 39	10130
40 to 49	9355
50 to 59	8885
60+	11000
TOTAL	60400

AGE	POPULATION
0 to 4	3595
5 to 14	8480
15 to 19	4630
20 to 29	9825
30 to 39	8325
40 to 49	9010
50 to 59	10150
60+	9060
TOTAL	63075

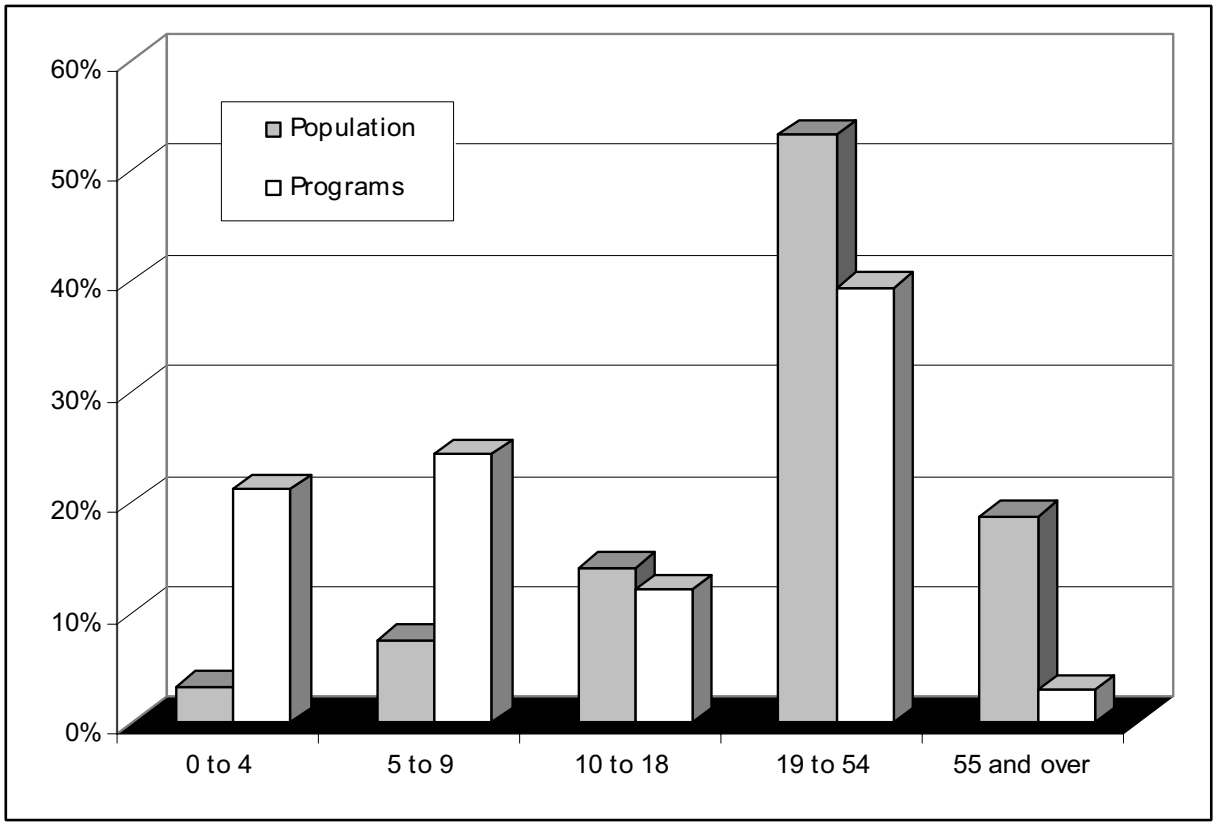
Discussion of specific population trends in each CCA follow, with all comparisons made to the citywide benchmark shown in the chart below.

Figure 7.28 City of Winnipeg Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



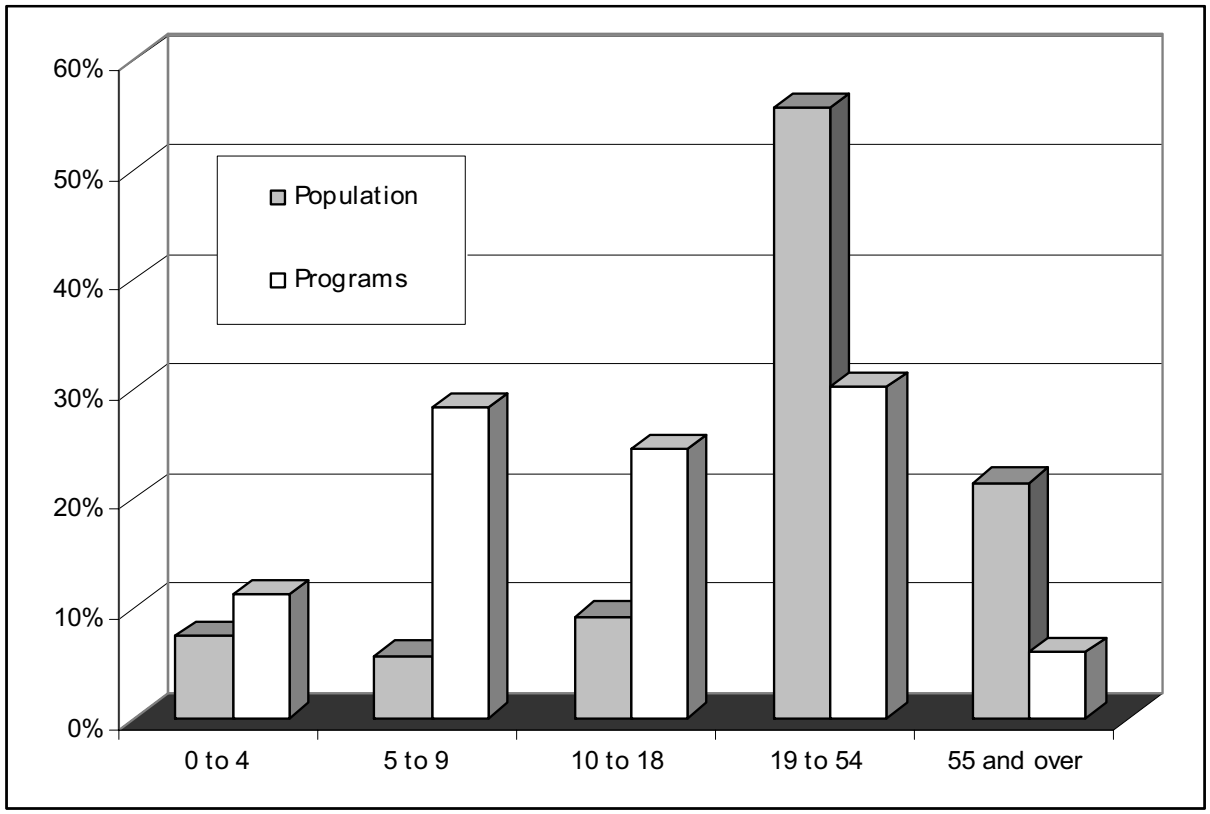
Assiniboine South – This CCA supports a lower than average percentage of population in the Preschool (about 4%) and Senior segment (18%), and slightly higher percentages in the Youth segment. At the same time, there appears to be a significant amount of programming dedicated to Preschool (about 20%). Programming for Adults (at about 40%) is closer in relation to population, at about 51%.

Figure 7.29 Assiniboine South Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



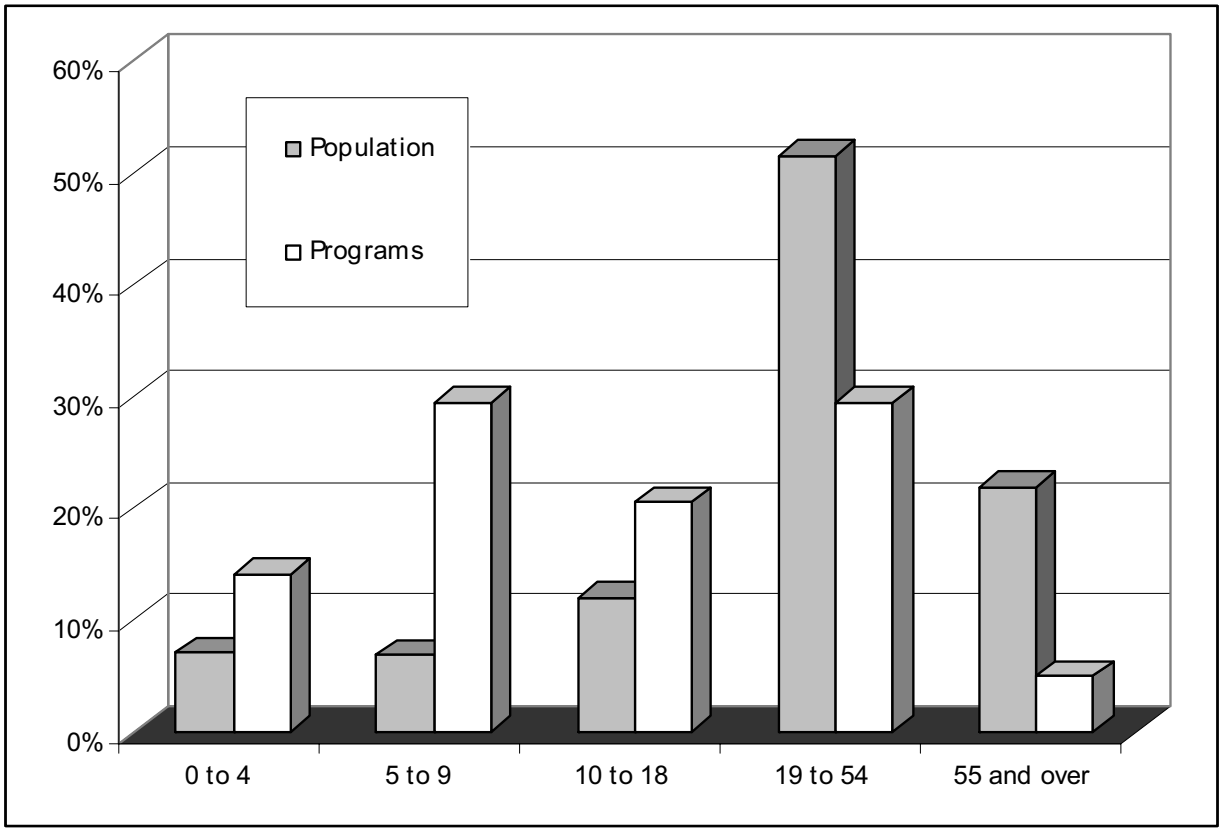
Downtown – This market supports a population mix that is comparable to citywide levels, albeit with a slightly higher adult population. Programming imbalances appear in the Child segment, with more than 25% of programming serving about 5% of the population. The Adult segment, with about 55% of the population, appears to support about 29% of programming. The Senior segment supports about 20% of population, and sees a level of targeted programming comparable to the citywide level.

Figure 7.30 Downtown Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



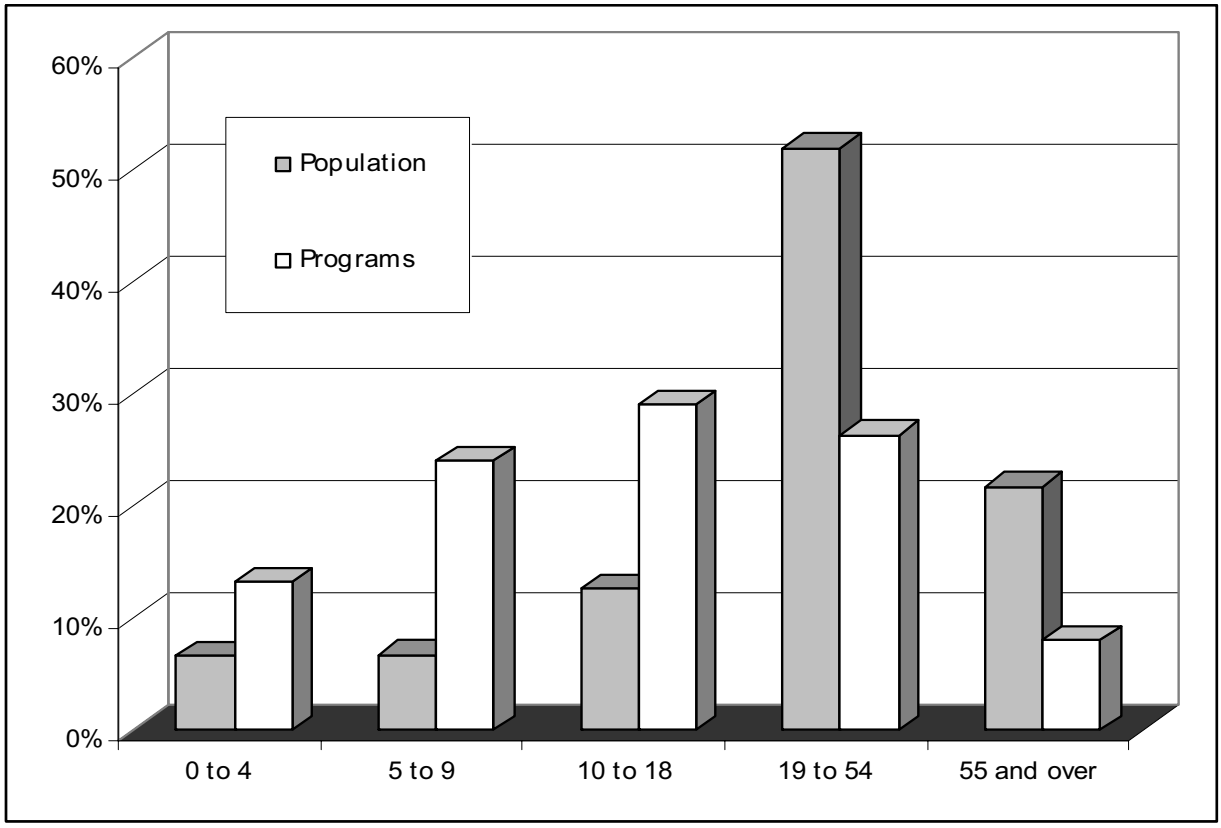
River East – This CCA supports a population base that is fairly consistent with overall city averages. The programming mix appears to favour the Child age segment, with about 7% of the population being served by almost 30% of programming.

Figure 7.31 River East Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



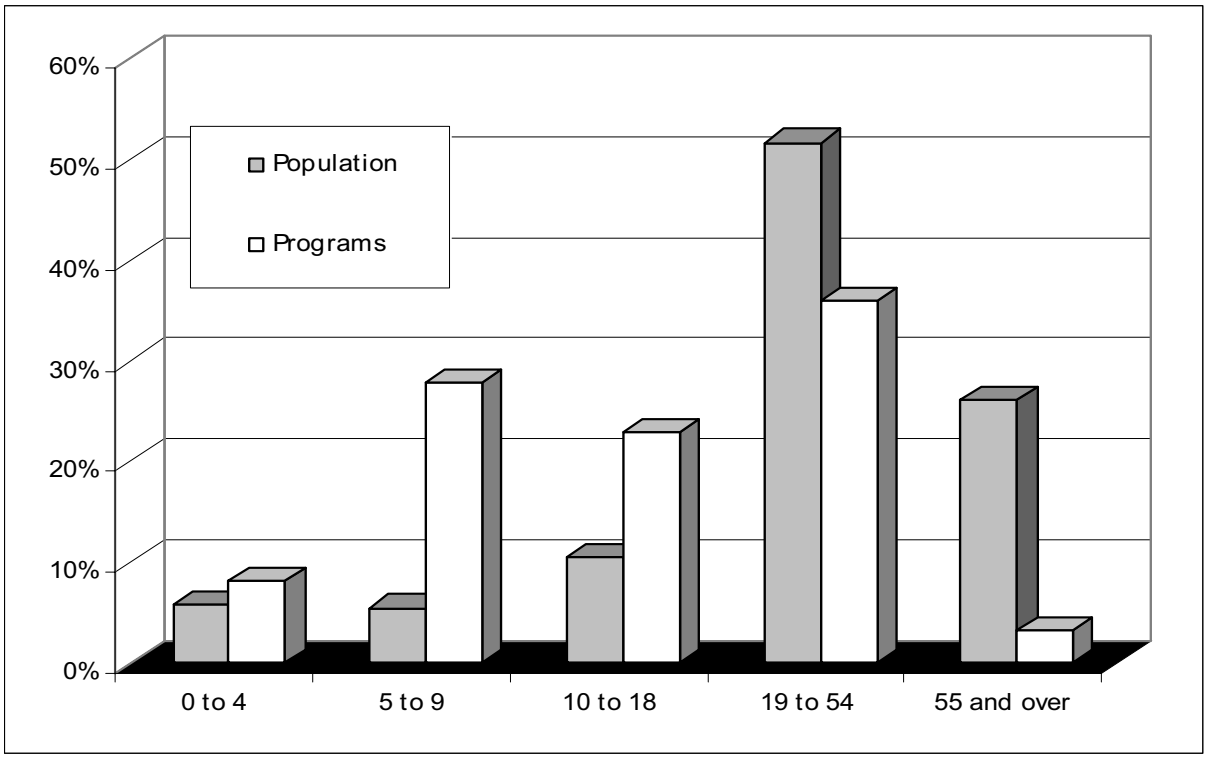
Seven Oaks - This CCA supports a population base that is fairly consistent with overall city averages, with a slight imbalance in the Youth segment, where about 10% of the population supports about 28% of programming.

Figure 7.32 Seven Oaks Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



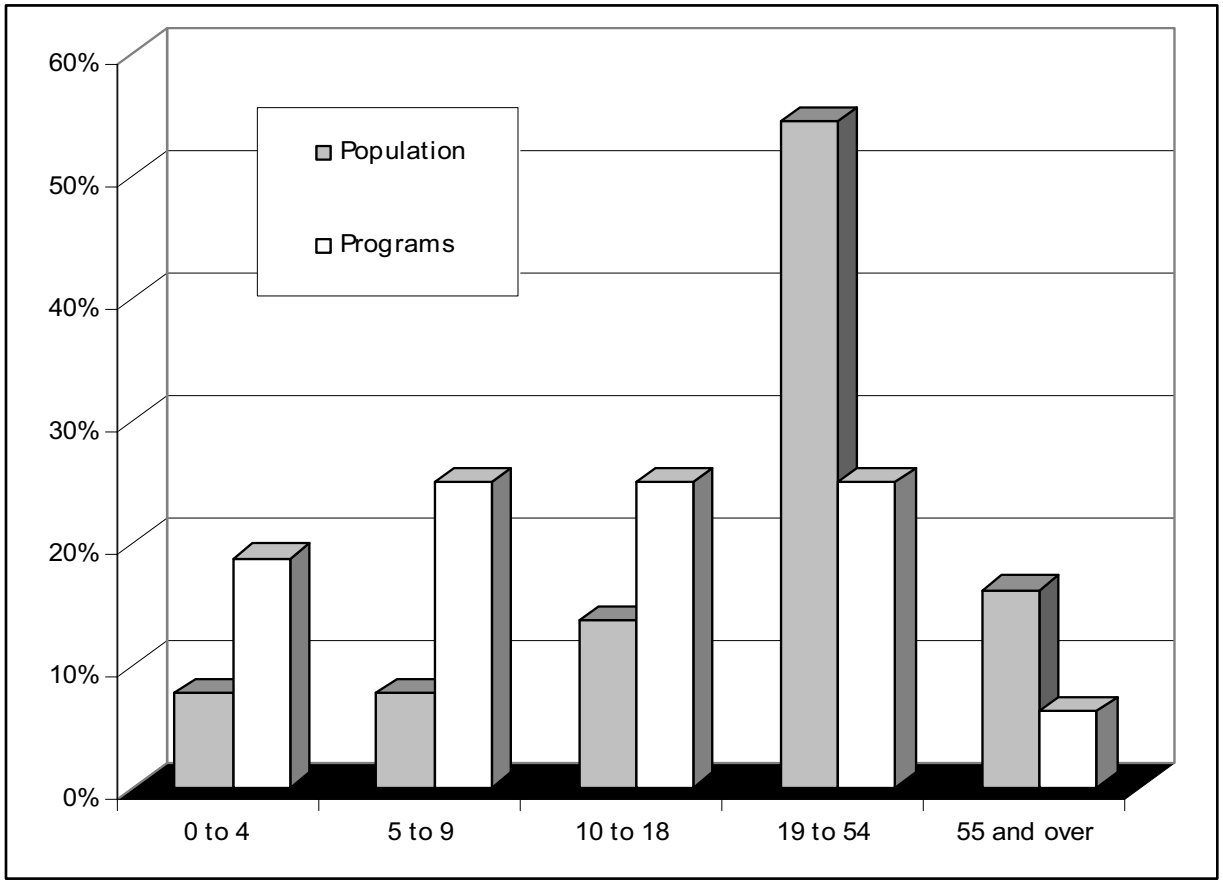
St. James – This CCA supports a notable Senior age population (about 25% of total population), served by a smaller level of programming (about 3%). The Child segment supports about 5% of population, but is served by about 28% of programming.

Figure 7.33 St. James Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



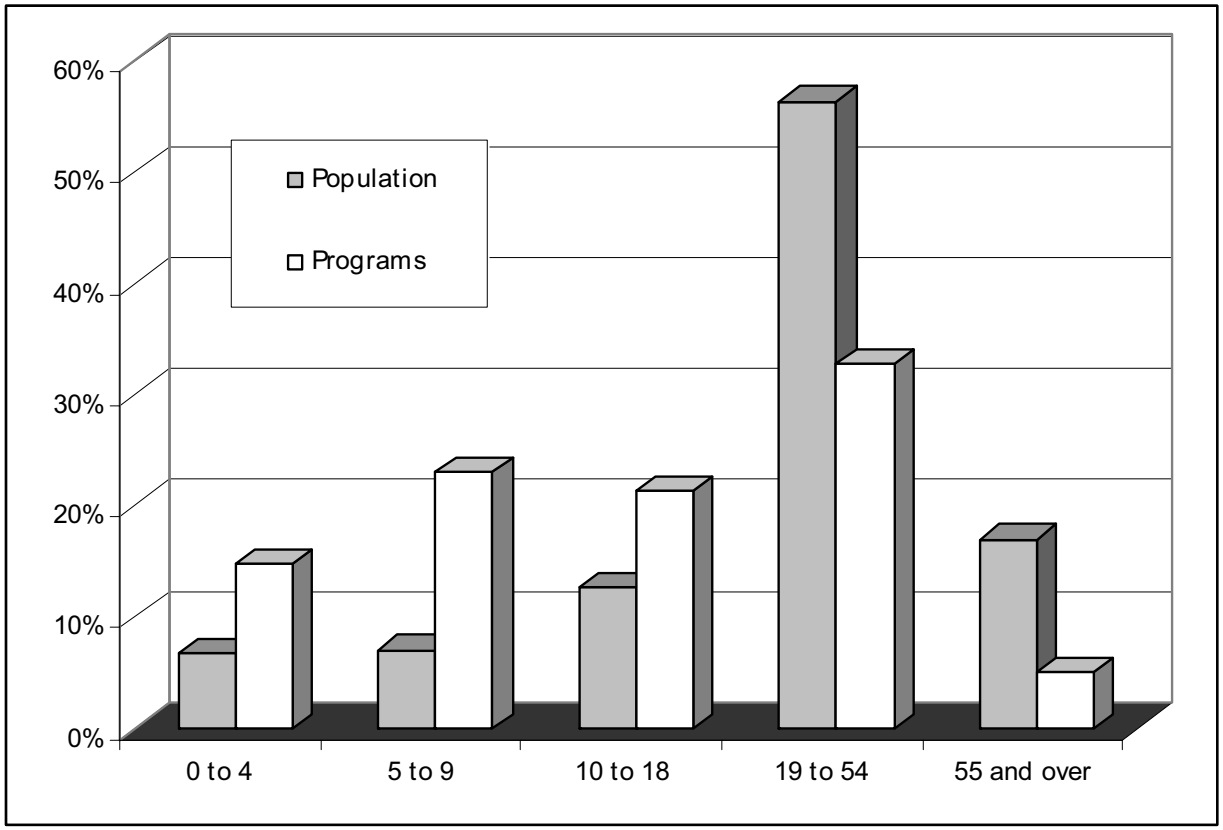
Transcona – This CCA supports a larger share of population in the Youth segment (12%), with a comparably higher level of programming, compared to citywide averages. The Senior segment of the market is slightly smaller than the city-wide average, with about 15% of population.

Figure 7.34 Transcona Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



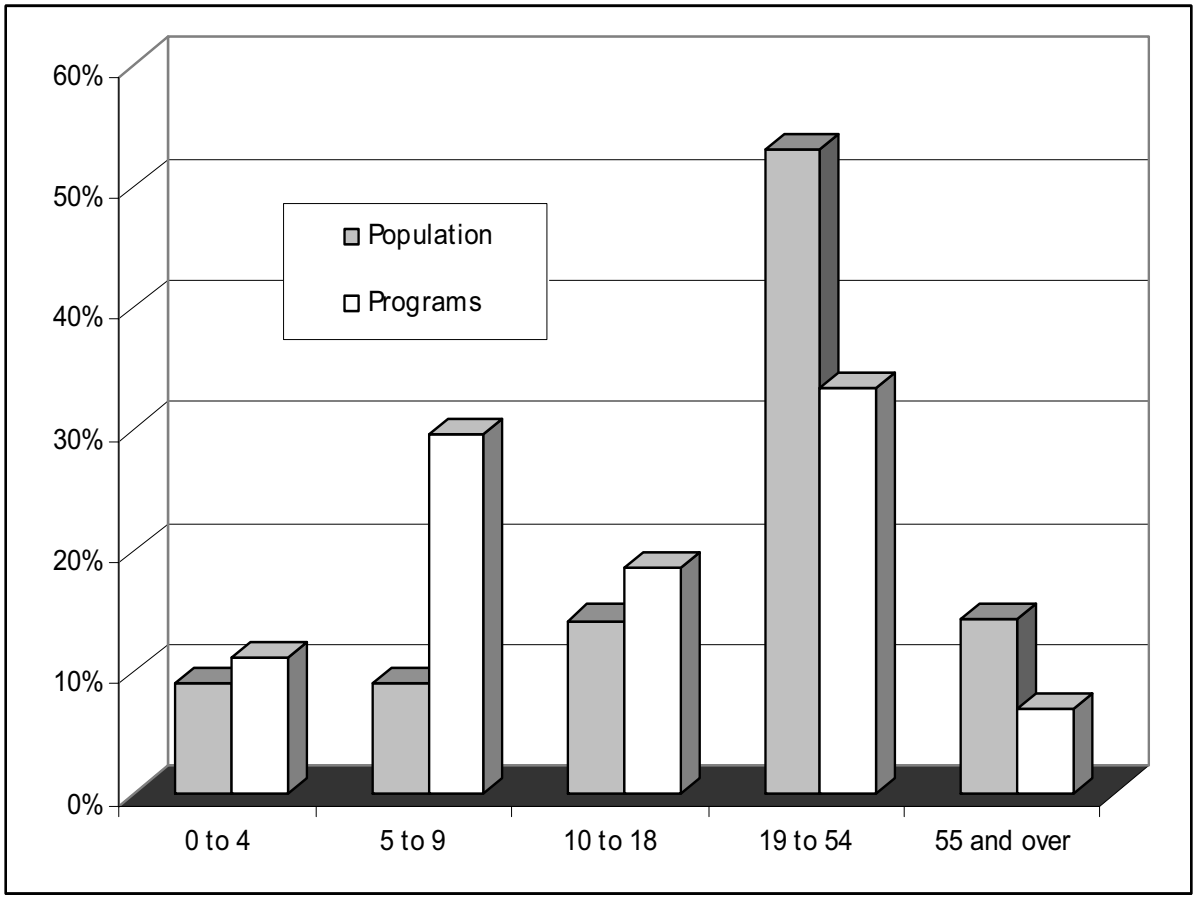
Fort Garry – This CCA supports a population distribution that is generally comparable with city-wide averages, with the exception of fewer Seniors (about 16% of population). Programming allocations are generally consistent with citywide averages.

Figure 7.35 Fort Garry Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



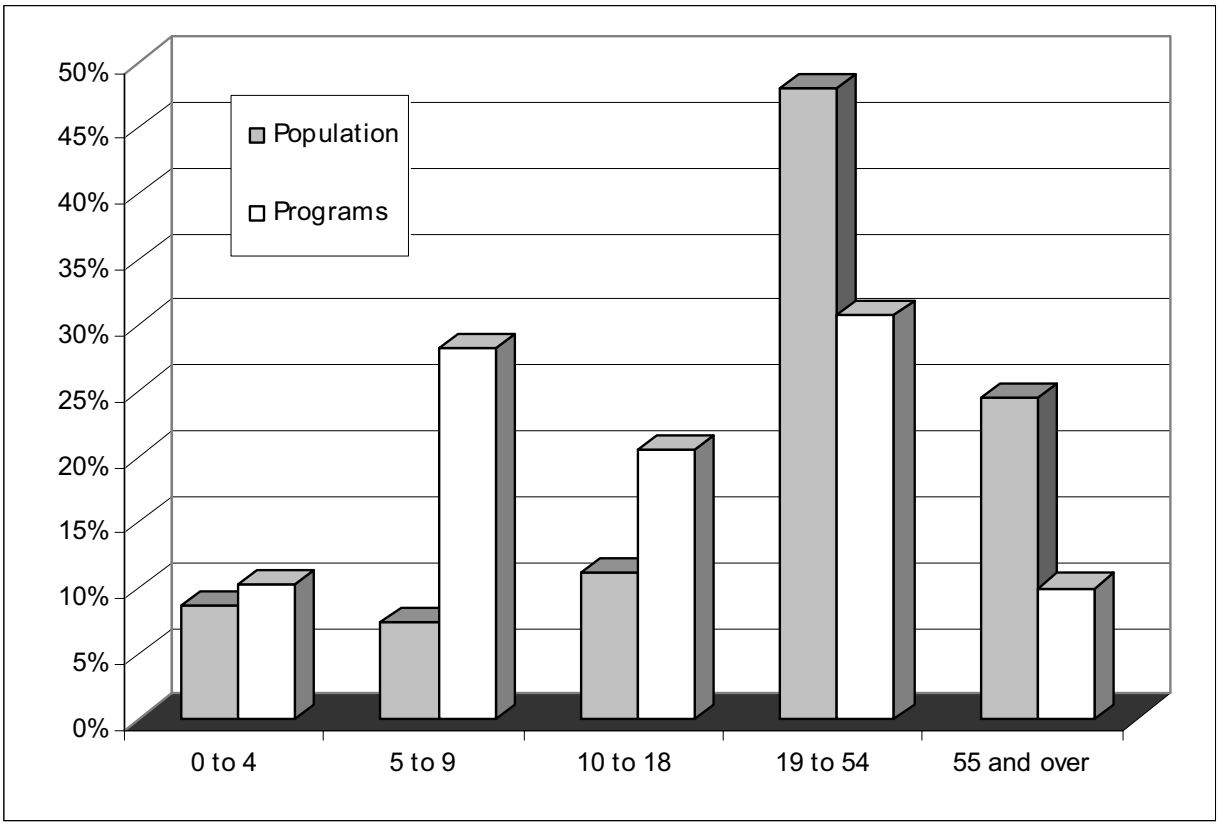
Inkster – This CCA supports slightly higher populations of Preschool, Child, and Youth age segments, and a lower Senior population. Programming appears to favour the Child segment, with almost 30% of programming, offset by only 10% of programming allocated to Preschool (which supports about 8% of population).

Figure 7.36 Inkster Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



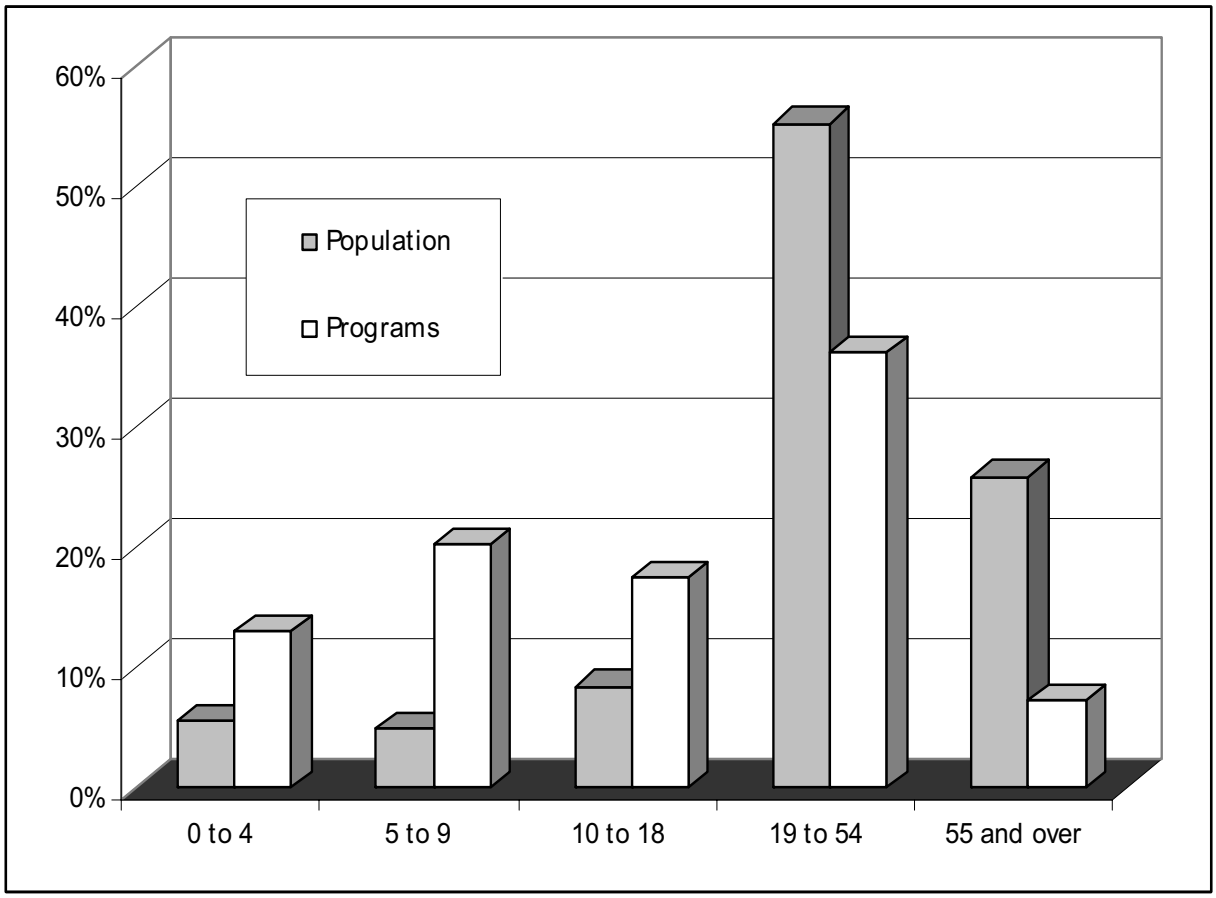
Point Douglas – This market supports a notable senior population, covering about 25% of total residents, offset by lower populations in the Adult age segment. The Senior market is supported by a higher level of related programming, at about 9% of total CCA programming, which is above the city-wide average of about 5%.

Figure 7.37 Point Douglas Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



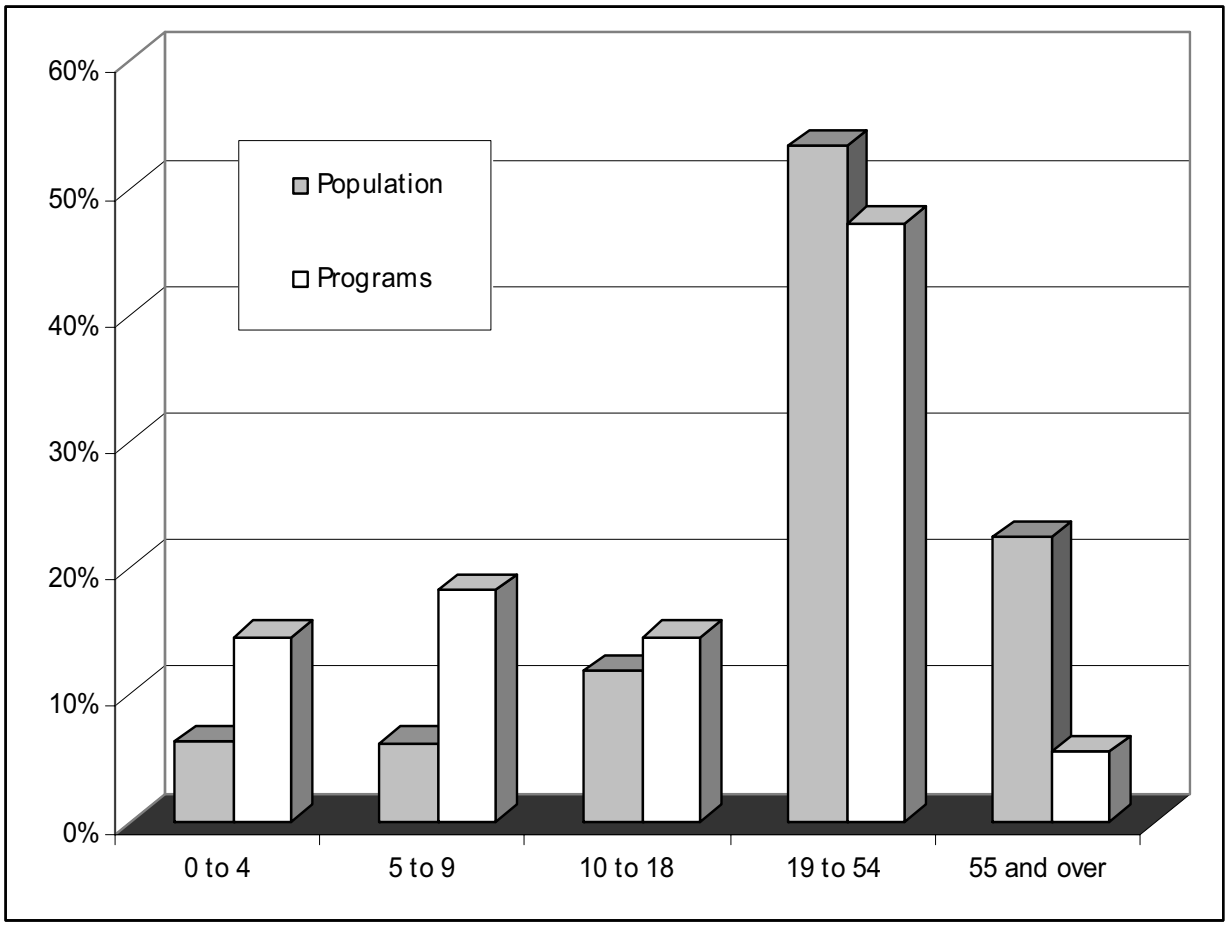
River Heights – This CCA supports a population and program mix that is generally consistent with city-wide averages.

Figure 7.38 River Heights Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



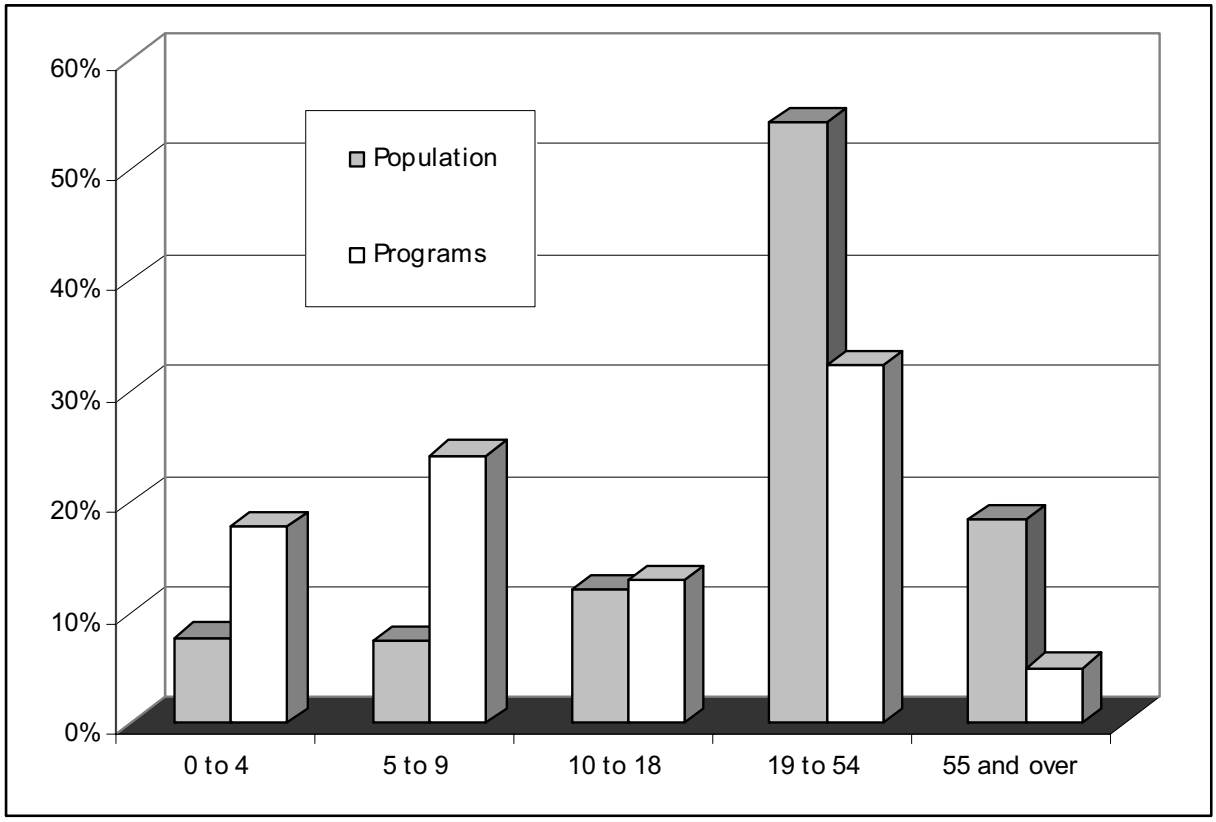
St. Boniface – This CCA supports a population mix that is generally consistent with city-wide averages. However, in regards to programming, the Adult market supports a surprising level of programming, at about 45% of the overall market, serving about 51% of the CCA population.

Figure 7.39 St. Boniface Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



St. Vital – This CCA supports a population distribution that is generally consistent with city-wide trends, with the exception being a slightly lower Senior population. From a programming perspective, there appears to be a lower than average percentage of programming serving the Youth segment (10% of population with 11% of programming). Other segments appear more consistent.

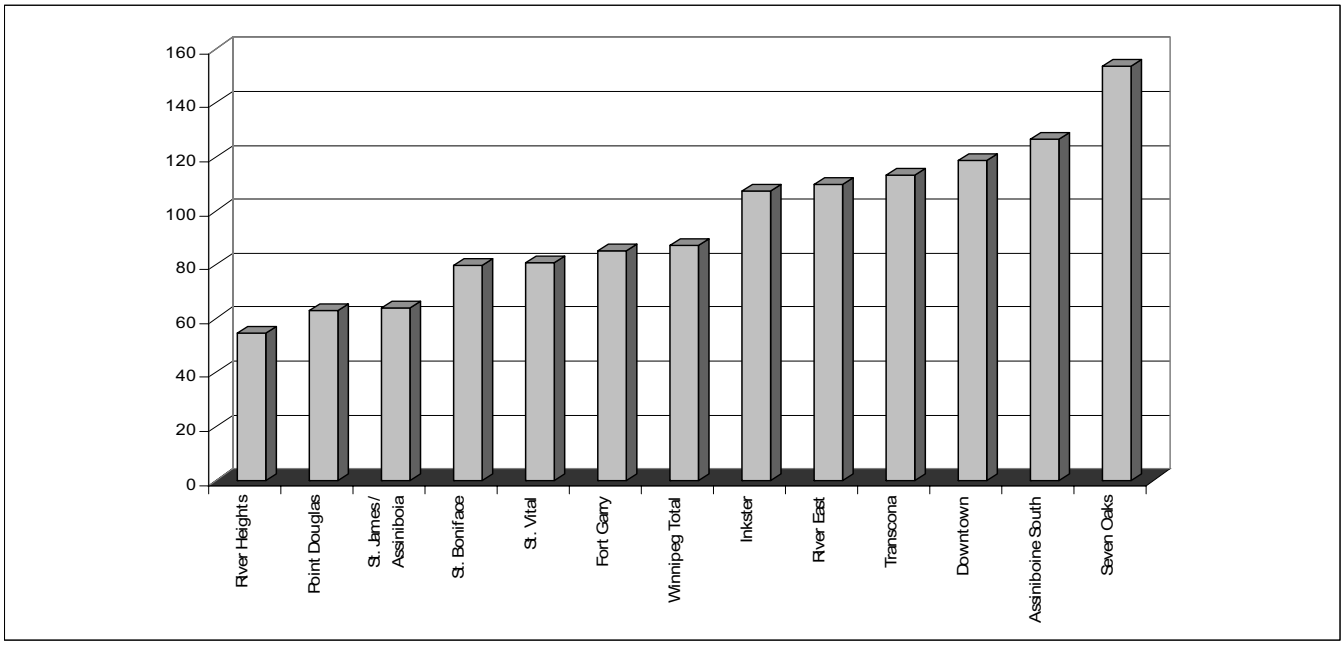
Figure 7.40 St. Vital Percentage of Population to Percentage of Programs Comparison



7.5 Other Recreational Program Comparisons

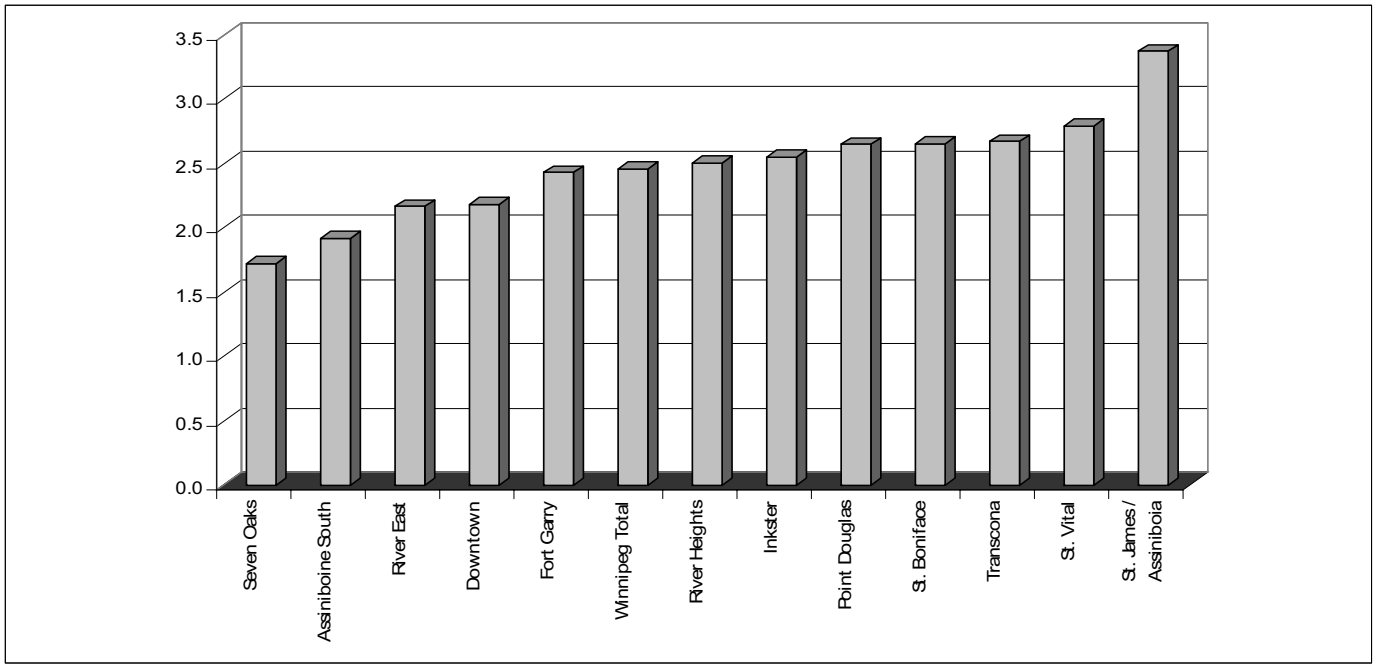
The following chart compares the total populations of noted CCA's to estimates of their respective total program class offerings by Community Services, the community centres, and libraries. The chart shows that while Winnipeg supports a ratio of about 95 residents per offered program, there are CCA's which fall well below and above this level.

Figure 7.41 Resident Population Per Offered Program / Class



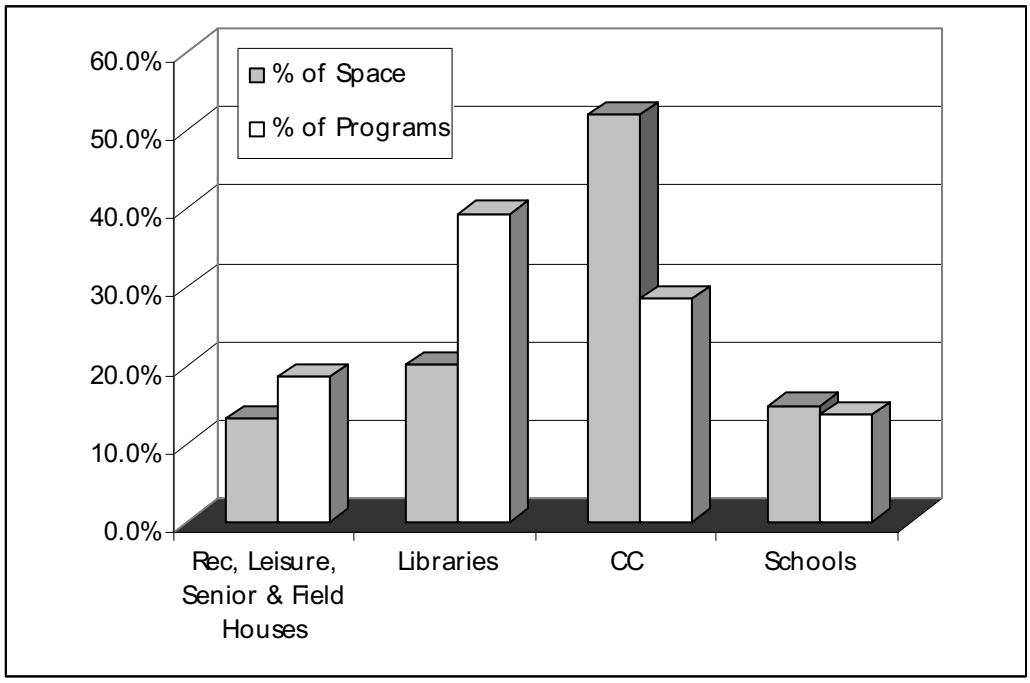
The following chart compares the amount of recreational inventory to the number of residents in each CCA. The chart shows that fringe CCA's have lower ratios of square feet per person compared to the traditional urban core CCA's. As above, the downtown CCA shows up below average because three specific facilities (two pools and a library) have been excluded from the analysis for reasons noted above.

Figure 7.42 FT^2 of Program Recreational Space Inventory Per Resident



The following chart compares the percentage of space and programming allocated between city owned and operated facilties, which include recreation centres, leisure centres, senior centres, and field houses, and facilities that are owned, operated, or managed by other entities, to include libraries, community centres, and schools. The chart shows that recreational facilities directly controlled by Community Services make up only about 10% total inventory and about 15% of programming. Libraries support about 20% of space and 40% of programming, and community centres support about 50% of space and 28% of programming. ERA notes that this chart does not include the space and programming impact of pools at Sargent Park or Pan Am. On a basic level, the chart highlights the extent to which the Community Services Department is dependent on other entities to provide recreational space and programming, which has broader policy implications.

Figure 7.43 Comparison of City-Owned Recreation Space and Programs to Other Space and Programs



7.6 Overall Facility Program Rankings – Square Feet Per Program

Tables on the following page compare the ratio of square feet per offered class or program for all noted facilities. Consistent with information shown above, the tables show that libraries, as well as several core leisure centres and recreation centres, are stronger performers supporting significant levels of programming per square foot of space.

Table 7.1 Community Centre Rankings

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	SF / Class
St. Vital	Norberry CC -		10,641	0.0
St. Boniface	Norwood CC -		10,255	0.0
Assiniboine South	Varsity View CC - Varsity View Sportsplex-9		10,200	0.0
St. James / Assiniboia	Woodhaven CC -	0	5,127	0.0
Seven Oaks	Red River CC -	22	3,055	138.9
Fort Garry	Waverley Heights CC -	70	11,184	159.8
River Heights	Lord Roberts CC -	79	14,381	182.0
River Heights	Crescentwood CC -	77	14,230	184.8
St. Boniface	Winakwa CC -	74	13,746	185.8
River East	Valley Gardens CC- leased daycare space inc	52	10,165	195.5
St. Vital	Windsor CC -	62	12,594	203.1
St. Vital	Glenlee CC -	64	13,826	216.0
Transcona	South Transcona CC -	13	2,830	217.7
Assiniboine South	Roblin Park CC -	47	10,858	231.0
Fort Garry	Fort Garry CC -	38	8,945	235.4
River East	Bronx Park CC -	31	7,491	241.6
Fort Garry	Victoria - Linden Woods CC - (2 sites)	48	13,020	271.3
River East	North Kildonan CC-	42	11,461	272.9
Inkster	Tyndall Park CC - (three sites)	68	18,577	273.2
River Heights	Riverview CC -	43	12,252	284.9
Transcona	Park City West CC -	56	16,078	287.1
Downtown	Orioles CC -	46	13,881	301.8
Point Douglas	Sinclair Park CC - (three sites)	47	14,304	304.3
St. Boniface	Southdale CC -	63	19,223	305.1
Fort Garry	Wildwood CC -	14	4,428	316.3
St. James / Assiniboia	Sturgeon Creek CC -	27	8,916	330.2
Inkster	Northwood CC / Frank Whyte Rec Centre	28	9,430	336.8
River East	Morse Place CC	26	9,060	348.5
Seven Oaks	Garden City CC -	35	12,242	349.8
St. Boniface	Champlain CC -	24	8,423	351.0
Downtown	Burton Cummings CC -	29	10,194	351.5
River Heights	River Osborne CC -	30	10,553	351.8
River Heights	Sir John Franklin CC & wading pool building	42	15,675	373.2
River East	Kelvin CC -	24	9,069	377.9
St. James / Assiniboia	Silver Heights CC -	23	8,940	388.7
St. James / Assiniboia	Bourkevale CC -	17	6,629	389.9
St. James / Assiniboia	Assiniboine West CC (two sites)	36	16,077	446.6
Point Douglas	Luxton CC -	17	7,647	449.8
St. Vital	Glenwood CC -	27	12,564	465.3
River East	East Elmwood CC -	16	7,505	469.1
Seven Oaks	Vince Leah CC-	26	12,242	470.8
River East	Melrose Park CC -	27	14,101	522.3
River Heights	Earl Grey CC -	25	13,415	536.6
Assiniboine South	Westdale CC / Pembina Trails Rec Centre	19	10,362	545.4
St. James / Assiniboia	Heritage Victoria Park Rec Assoc -	24	13,126	546.9
St. James / Assiniboia	Kirkfield Westwood CC - McBey& Sansome	34	18,794	552.8
Inkster	Weston Memorial CC -	22	12,378	562.6
Transcona	Oxford Heights CC -	30	17,009	567.0
Assiniboine South	Tuxedo CC & skate change building	26	14,801	569.3
St. Boniface	Archwood CC -	19	11,202	589.6
St. Vital	Greendell CC -	30	17,830	594.3
St. Boniface	Notre Dame Rec Assoc CC -	20	12,937	646.9

Table 7.1 Community Centres Rankings, Continued

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	SF / Class
Fort Garry	Westridge CC - (two sites)	9	5,901	655.7
St. James / Assiniboia	Bord-Aire CC -	16	10,660	666.3
Downtown	Robert A. Steen Memorial CC -	29	19,516	673.0
St. Vital	Dakota CC -	35	24,079	688.0
Seven Oaks	Maples CC - (3 sites)	23	16,008	696.0
Point Douglas	Norquay CC - (two sites)	19	13,306	700.3
Point Douglas	Ralph Brown CC -	5	3,695	739.0
St. James / Assiniboia	Deer Lodge CC -	18	13,354	741.9
River East	Chalmers CC -	20	15,332	766.6
Downtown	Clifton CC -	12	9,251	770.9
Downtown	Isaac Brock CC - (two sites)	18	14,510	806.1
Seven Oaks	West Kildonan Memorial CC -	17	16,308	959.3
Fort Garry	St. Norbert CC -	19	18,620	980.0
Assiniboine South	Varsity View CC -	6	6,161	1026.8
River Heights	River Heights CC -	14	18,450	1317.9
Inkster	Brookland CC -	7	9,562	1366.0
Fort Garry	Richmond Kings CC / Ryerson Rec Site	12	17,582	1465.2
River East	Gateway CC -	13	22,676	1744.3
Transcona	East End CC -	7	14,468	2066.9

Table 7.2 Field Houses, Recreation Centres, Senior Centres and Leisure Centres

CCA	Type	Centre	Classes	SF	SF/class
St. Boniface	Field House	Art McQuat Fieldhouse	0	4,696	0.0
Inkster	Field House	Charlie Krupp Nomads -	0	3,370	0.0
Inkster	Field House	Charlie Krupp Stadium -	0	1,260	0.0
St. Vital	Field House	Maple Grove Field House -	0	16,392	0.0
St. Vital	Field House	Maple Grove Pk-Football Field House	0	185	0.0
St. Vital	Field House	Memorial Field House -	0	3,927	0.0
Fort Garry	Field House	Ray Fennel Sports Centre -	0	2,036	0.0
Unsure	Recreation Centre	Aberdeen Recreation Centre -		1,875	0.0
Transcona	Recreation Centre	Arts Action Centre -		3,075	0.0
Downtown	Recreation Centre	John M. King Rec. Centre -		1,672	0.0
River Heights	Recreation Centre	Mayfair Rec. Centre -		1,569	0.0
Point Douglas	Recreation Centre	Old Ex. Recreation Bldg. -		4,107	0.0
Transcona	Recreation Centre	Transcona Scout Hall -		2,850	0.0
Point Douglas	Recreation Centre	Turtle Island Rec. Centre -		6,846	0.0
Inkster	Recreation Centre	Shaughnessy Rec Centre		3,283	
Downtown	Recreation Centre	Sister McNamara School			
Point Douglas	Recreation Centre	Strathcona Rec Centre		1,728	
Point Douglas	Leisure Centre	St. Johns Leisure Centre / Lawn Bowling	253	10,368	41.0
River Heights	Leisure Centre	Fort Rouge Leisure Centre / Lawn Bowling	462	20,373	44.1
St. James Assiniboia	Recreation Centre	St. James Cultural -	39	1,919	49.2
River East	Leisure Centre	East End Cultural and Leisure Centre	94	6,268	66.7
St. James Assiniboia	Recreation Centre	St. James Civic Centre / Lawn Bowling	327	49,024	149.9
River Heights	Recreation Centre	Tuxedo Lawn Blwg Bldg. -	6	981	163.5
Assiniboine South	Recreation Centre	Eric Coy Craft Corner -	11	3,180	289.1
River East	Recreation Centre	Peguis Trail Fitness Centre	80	24,090	301.1
Downtown	Recreation Centre	Freight House	41	14,263	347.9
St. James / Assiniboia	Leisure Centre	Bourkevale Leisure Centre / Lawn Bowl	13	8,584	660.3
Downtown	Recreation Centre	Magnus Eliason Rec. Centre	11	9,089	826.3

Table 7.3 Library Program Rankings

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	Sf / class
Point Douglass	St. John's Library -	230	7,090	30.8
St. James / Assiniboia	Westwood Library -	175	7,619	43.5
Fort Garry	Fort Garry Library - -	157	9,333	59.4
Assiniboine South	Charleswood Library --	78	4,913	63.0
River Heights	Osborne Library - -	64	4,119	64.4
River Heights	River Heights Library -	120	8,284	69.0
St. Boniface	Windsor Park Library -	90	6,657	74.0
Seven Oaks	West Kildonan Library -	181	13,710	75.7
Transcona	Transcona Library -	112	8,574	76.6
River East	Munroe Library - -	102	8,054	79.0
Downtown	West End Library -	65	5,446	83.8
Fort Garry	Pembina Trail Library -S. Ft. Garry -	151	12,667	83.9
St. Vital	St. Vital Library -	203	17,299	85.2
River East	Henderson Library - -	165	14,517	88.0
St. Vital	Louis Riel Library - -	162	15,500	95.7
Downtown	Cornish Library - - (**)	86	8,776	102.0
St. Boniface	St. Boniface / CentreVille Library - -	147	15,385	104.7
Inkster	Sir William / Northwest Library -	127	13,778	108.5
St. James / Assiniboia	St. James/Assiniboia Library -	122	25,350	207.8
Downtown	Centennial Library- - (*)	304	130,850	430.4

Table 7.4 School Program Rankings

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	Sf / class
St. Boniface	J H Bruns School	29	1,000	34.5
Fort Garry	Dalhousie School	25	1,000	40.0
River East	Kent Road School	25	1,000	40.0
River Heights	Shaftesbury HS	24	1,000	41.7
St. James Assiniboia	Ecole Robert Browning	22	1,000	45.5
St. Vital	Ecole Julie-Riel	20	1,000	50.0
St. Boniface	Ecole Precieux-Sang	20	1,000	50.0
River Heights	Grant Park HS	18	1,000	55.6
Assiniboine South	Chapman School	16	1,000	62.5
Assiniboine South	Charleswood Jr HS	15	1,000	66.7
St. James Assiniboia	Strathmillan School	15	1,000	66.7
Assiniboine South	Oak Park HS	7	500	71.4
Fort Garry	Whyte Ridge School	52	4,000	76.9
Assiniboine South	Pacific Junction School	51	3,950	77.5
Fort Garry	Van Wallegham School	32	2,500	78.1
River Heights	Ecole Crane School	12	1,000	83.3
St. Boniface	Ecole Frontenac	11	1,000	90.9
St. Boniface	General Vanier School	10	1,000	100.0
Inkster	Meadows West School	10	1,000	100.0
St. Boniface	College Beliveau	9	1,000	111.1
St. Vital	Darwin School	9	1,000	111.1
Seven Oaks	Margaret Park School	9	1,000	111.1
St. Boniface	Windsor Park Collegiate	9	1,000	111.1
Fort Garry	Acadia Jr HS	8	1,000	125.0
St. James Assiniboia	Bruce Middle School	8	1,000	125.0
St. Boniface	Ecole Taché	8	1,000	125.0
Assiniboine South	Westgrove School	8	1,000	125.0
River East	Neil Campbell School	7	1,000	142.9
Fort Garry	Bairdmore School	40	6,500	162.5
River Heights	Carpathia School	6	1,000	166.7
Fort Garry	Ecole Noel-Ritchot	6	1,000	166.7
River Heights	Ecole Tuxedo Park	6	1,000	166.7
Inkster	Garden Grove School	6	1,000	166.7
St. Boniface	Island Lakes School	36	6,000	166.7
Downtown	Laura Secord School	6	1,000	166.7
St. Vital	Samuel Burland School	30	5,000	166.7
River East	Sun Valley School	6	1,000	166.7
Fort Garry	Vincent Massey Collegiate	6	1,000	166.7
St. Vital	H.S. Paul School	27	5,000	185.2
St. Vital	Ecole Saint Germain	28	5,500	196.4
Seven Oaks	Elwick School	5	1,000	200.0
Point Douglas	Isaac Newton JR HS	5	1,000	200.0
Downtown	Cecil Rhodes School	4	1,000	250.0
River East	Chief Peguis Jr. HS	4	1,000	250.0
River Heights	Earl Gray School	4	1,000	250.0
Seven Oaks	Ecole Leila North	4	1,000	250.0
St. Boniface	Ecole Provencher	4	1,000	250.0
St. Vital	Ecole Varennes	4	1,000	250.0
Fort Garry	General Byng School	4	1,000	250.0
St. James Assiniboia	Golden Gate Middle School	4	1,000	250.0
St. James Assiniboia	Hedges Middle School	4	1,000	250.0
River Heights	River West Park School	4	1,000	250.0

Table 7.4 School Program Rankings, Continued

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	Sf / class
Assiniboine South	Royal School	4	1,000	250.0
St. Vital	Dr. D.W. Penner School	17	4,500	264.7
Fort Garry	Bonnycastle School	20	6,500	325.0
Transcona	Bernie Wolf School & indoor Pool	36	12,000	333.3
River East	Donwood Elementary	3	1,000	333.3
St. Boniface	Ecole Lacerte	3	1,000	333.3
Downtown	Fort Rouge School	3	1,000	333.3
Seven Oaks	H.C. Avery School	3	1,000	333.3
Fort Garry	Linden Meadows School	3	1,000	333.3
River East	Lord Selkirk School	3	1,000	333.3
Assiniboine South	Westdale Jr High school	3	1,000	333.3
St. Vital	Hastings School	13	5,000	384.6
Point Douglas	Ralph Brown School	8	3,695	461.9
Seven Oaks	Arthur E Wright School	2	1,000	500.0
St. Vital	College Louis Riel	2	1,000	500.0
Seven Oaks	Constable Edward Finney School	2	1,000	500.0
Transcona	Ecole Regent Park	2	1,000	500.0
Seven Oaks	Ecole Seven Oaks Middle School	2	1,000	500.0
River East	John Degraff Elementary	2	1,000	500.0
St. Vital	Lavallee School	2	1,000	500.0
River East	Munroe Jr HS	2	1,000	500.0
Transcona	Murdock McKay Collegiate	2	1,000	500.0
River East	Prince Edward School	2	1,000	500.0
Seven Oaks	RF Morrison School	2	1,000	500.0
St. Boniface	St. Boniface College	2	1,000	500.0
St. James Assiniboia	Stevenson-Brittania school	2	1,000	500.0
St. James Assiniboia	Sturgeon Creek Collegiate	2	1,000	500.0
Inkster	Tyndall Park School	12	6,000	500.0
Fort Garry	Ryerson School	11	6,000	545.5
St. Vital	Ecole M.A. Gaboury	6	4,500	750.0
St. Vital	Highbury School	6	4,500	750.0
Seven Oaks	James Nisbet School	6	5,000	833.3
Downtown	General Wolfe School	4	3,400	850.0
Downtown	Sister MacNamara School	2	1,700	850.0
St. Boniface	Archwood School	1	1,000	1000.0
Assiniboine South	Beaverlodge School	1	1,000	1000.0
St. James Assiniboia	Brooklands School	1	1,000	1000.0
Point Douglas	Champlain School	1	1,000	1000.0
Seven Oaks	Garden City Collegiate	1	1,000	1000.0
Downtown	Greenway School	1	1,000	1000.0
River Heights	Grosvenor School	1	1,000	1000.0
River East	Hamstead School	1	1,000	1000.0
Downtown	Hugh John MacDonald School	1	1,000	1000.0
Downtown	Isaac Brock School	1	1,000	1000.0
River East	John Henderson School	1	1,000	1000.0
Downtown	Pinkham School	1	1,000	1000.0
River East	Polson School	1	1,000	1000.0
Downtown	Principal Sparling School	2	2,100	1050.0
St. Vital	Victor Wyatt School	5	5,500	1100.0
Point Douglas	Machray School	4	5,000	1250.0
St. Boniface	Shamrock School	7	9,500	1357.1
Point Douglas	King Edward School	3	5,000	1666.7
Downtown	Victoria Albert School	7	12,000	1714.3
Point Douglas	Strathcona School	1	1,728	1728.0

Table 7.4 School Program Rankings, Continued

CCA	Centre	Classes	SF	Sf / class
Fort Garry	Chancellor School	6	17,760	2960.0
Inkster	Shaughnessy Park School	1	5,000	5000.0
Point Douglas	William Whyte School	1	6,000	6000.0

7.7 Attendance Comparisons

Community Services officials provided additional information regarding program attendance levels at local recreational facilities. The attendance estimates separated programs into registered and non-registered programs, broken down by facility and CCA. The analysis approach included the following steps:

Extraction of class and attendance factors by program type for all noted facilities where Community Services programming is offered:

- Analysis and comparison of class and attendance factors to relevant benchmarks, to include average household income, median age, and total population, all broken down by CCA.
- Calculation of participation rates, based on a comparison of population with total program attendance by CCA. Related participation rates for registered and non-registered programs are included.

Regarding non-registered programs, the assessment covered about 300 total classes with almost 150,000 attendees. Program offerings focus primarily on preschool, child and youth drop in programs. Regarding registered programs, the assessment covered about 2,700 classes, with total attendance of about 32,000 people. In calculating total classes and attendance, recreation leadership programs were excluded. Importantly, as registered and non-registered progams track attendance very differently, the associated attendance values cannot be added together.

Overall Conclusions

Regarding registered programs, the strongest participation is in CCA's such as River Heights, St. James and Point Douglas. Significantly lower participation in registered programs occurs in Inkster, Downtown, and Seven Oaks, and Transcona. The poor performance in Inkster, Seven Oaks, and Transcona are attributed to a lack of facilities to support registered programming. Downtown is a unique market, where non-registered programs predominate. The first chart on the following page summarizes participation rates for registered programs. The chart shows that overall rates range from about 13% of the population down to about 1% of the population.

The second chart on the following page highlights participation rates for non-registered programs. As the second chart shows, non-registered program attendance rates are much higher, ranging from more than 50% down to about 10% of population. As with registered programs, non-registered participation varies considerably by CCA, with Point Douglas, Downtown, and Inkster supporting considerable participation rates, offset by very low rates in River Heights and St. James. The high degree of non-registered participation in Point Douglas and Downtown possibly relates to the availability of greater programming for Aboriginal groups in these particular CCA's.

Figure 7.44 Participation Rates for Registered Programs, by CCA

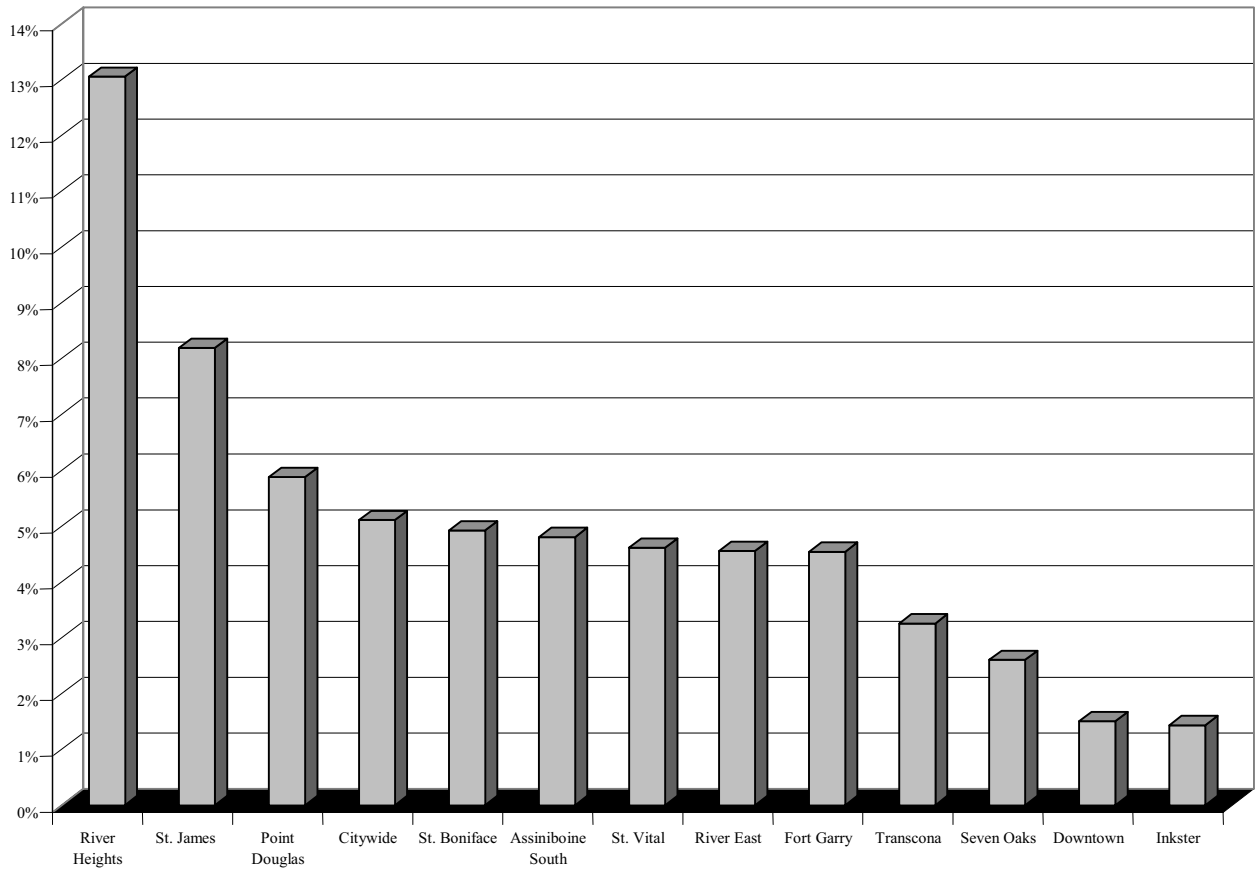
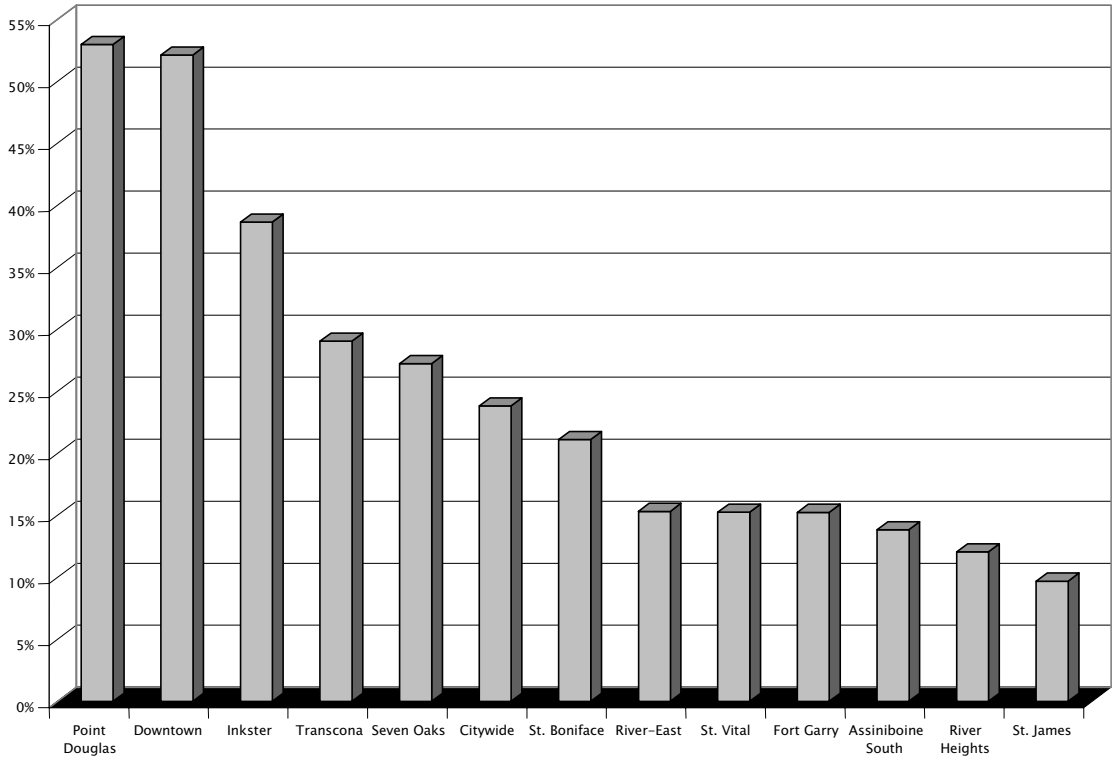
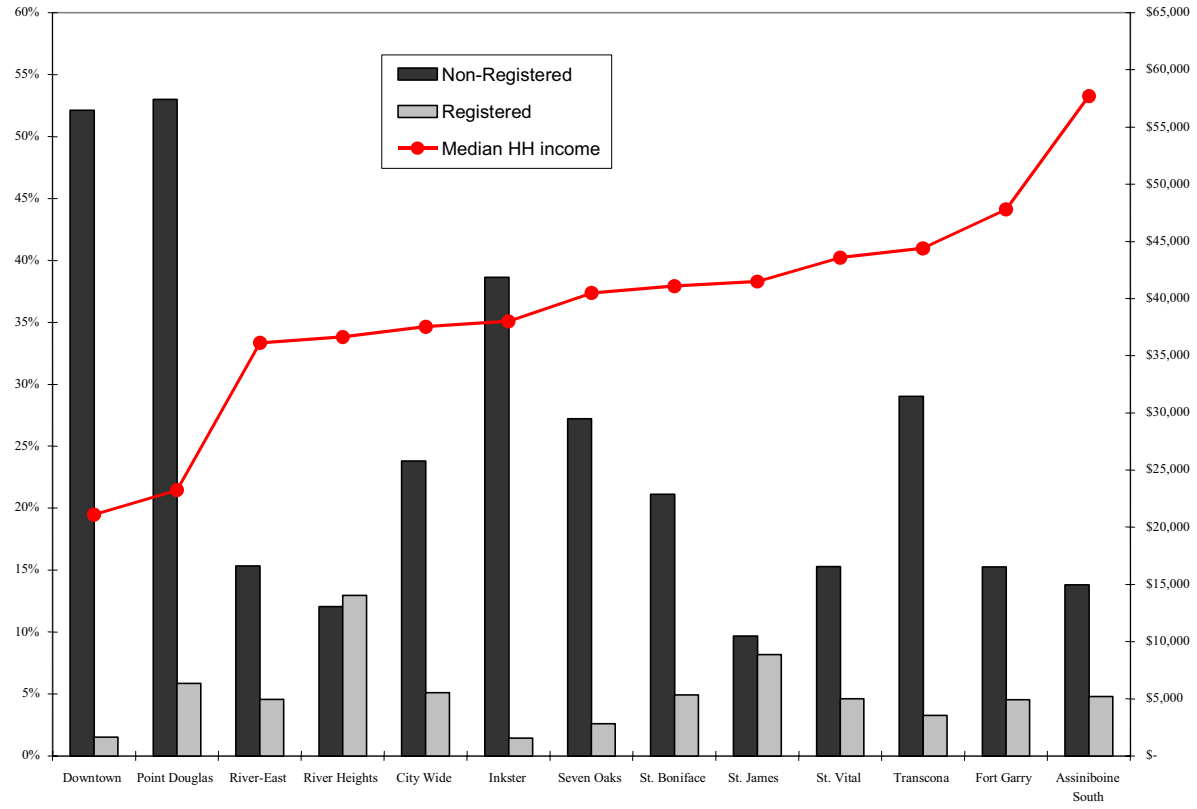


Figure 7.45 Participation Rates for Non-Registered Programs, By CCA



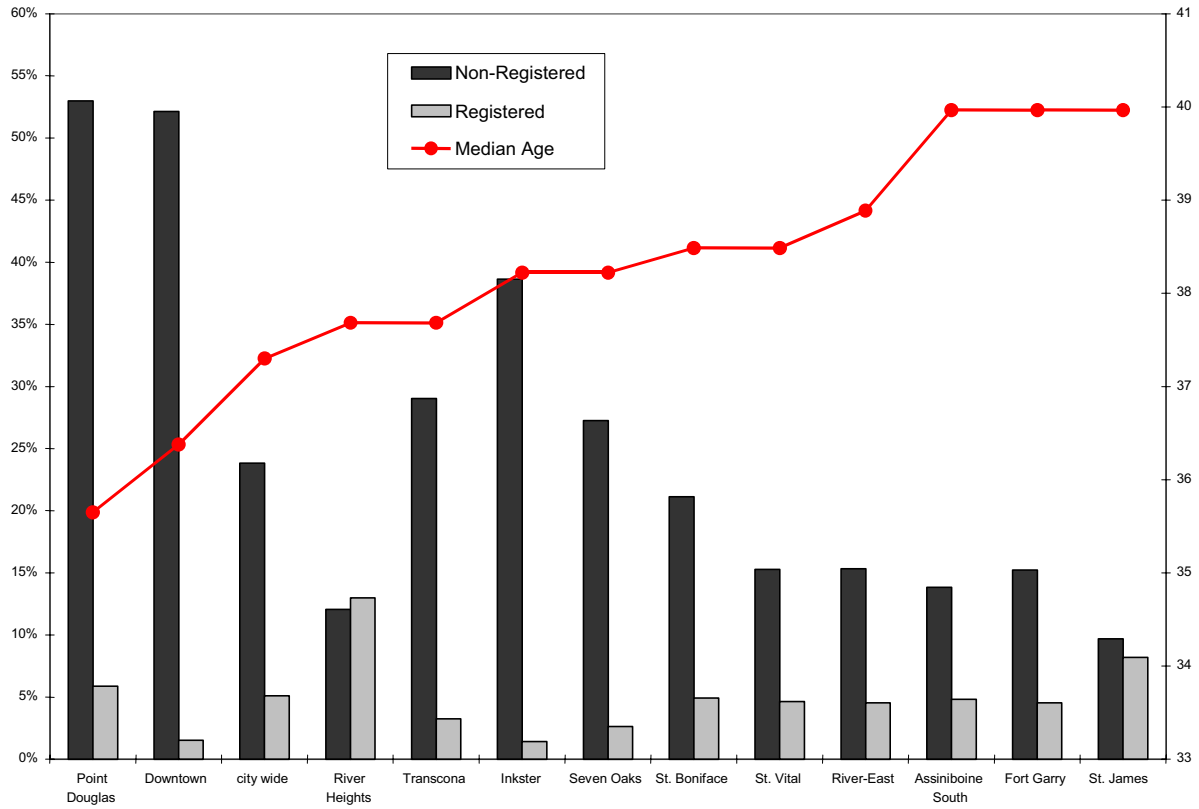
To further explore levels of participation by CCA, registered and non-registered program attendance were compared with median incomes and median age levels. This assessment is also highlighted in the following charts. The first chart compares non-resident and resident participation rates by CCA with corresponding median household income levels. The first chart highlights one key point, which is that CCA's at the bottom of the income scale appear to have significantly more non-registered participation. This distinction relates to the Downtown and Point Douglas CCA's, which tend to support higher Aboriginal populations. Importantly, however, as income brackets increase, relationships with non-registered and registered program participation appear to break down, particularly in CCA's such as Inkster and Transcona, which have notable shares of non-registered programming and higher incomes.

Figure 7.46 Comparison of Registed / Non-Registered Participation Rates to Median Incomes, by CCA



The following chart compares registered and non-registered program participation to median age factors for noted CCA's. The chart highlights a logical correlation between age and participation in registered and non-registered programs. As non-registered programs are predominantly for pre-school, child, and youth programs, one would expect CCA's with lower median ages to have greater participation in non-registered programs. This trend is shown in the following chart with CCA's such as Point Douglas and Downtown having the lowest median ages, and the most non-registered participation. At the other extremes, CCA's such as St. James and Fort Garry, which have the highest median ages, and significantly reduced shares of non-registered program attendance.

Figure 7.47 Comparison of Registered / Non-Registered Participation Rates to Median Age, by CCA



Within the broader trend that links growth in median ages to increased demand for registered programs, several notable details are highlighted:

- River Heights supports the largest participation rate in registered programs, due primarily to the presence of the Fort Rouge Leisure Center, which captures a share of demand for registered programs from other CCA's where comparable quality facilities are not available.

- The level of registered program participation in Transcona, Inkster, and Seven Oaks does not appear to be consistent with related growth in median ages. This distinction is attributed to a lack of appropriate facilities in these CCA's to support registered programs.

8.0 INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES

There are currently 311 facilities in the City's inventory. The following is a comprehensive inventory of the City's facilities and includes both usage and physical condition data.

8.1 Outdoor Pools

8.1.1 Usage Characteristics

Information regarding the outdoor pools was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, attendance, market share, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating additional outdoor pool information are included in Appendix A. A summary of information is provided below.

Currently, the City of Winnipeg manages 11 outdoor pools as shown in Figure 8.1, representing 1 pool per 56,300 people.

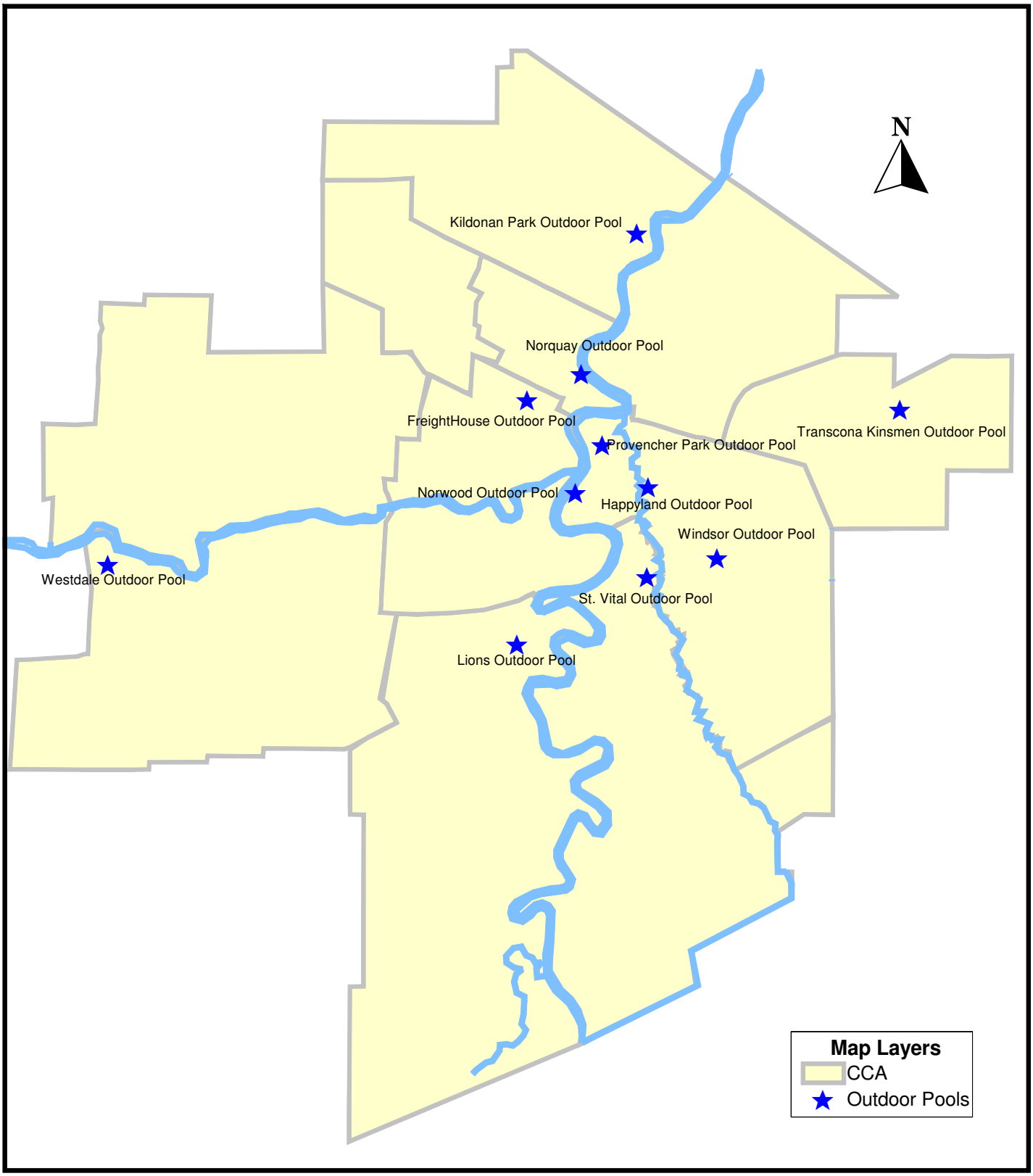
- The 11 outdoor pools are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: four pools in St. Boniface and one pool in each of Assiniboine South, Downtown, Fort Garry, Point Douglas, Seven Oaks, St. Vital, and Transcona.
- Outdoor pools are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: four pools are located in St. Boniface; two pools in Mynarski; and one pool in each of Charleswood – Tuxedo, Fort Rouge – East Fort Garry, Point Douglas, St. Vital, and Transcona.

Table 8.1: Total Number of Outdoor Pools by CCA

	Outdoor Pools	Population Per Outdoor Pool
Assiniboine South	1	36,807
Downtown	1	65,834
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	-	-
Point Douglas	1	37,286
River East	-	-
River Heights	-	-
Seven Oaks	1	52,080
St. Boniface	4	11,642
St. James Assiniboia	-	-
St. Vital	1	60,567
Transcona	1	30,331
Winnipeg	**11**	**56,322**

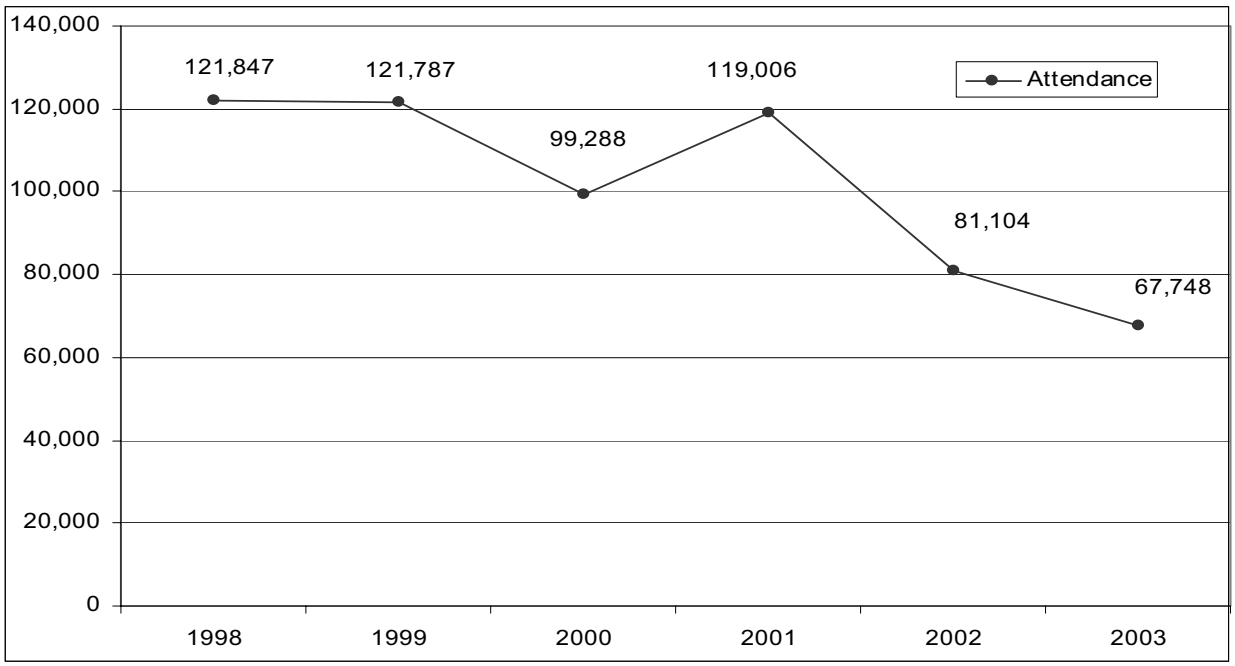
Source: City of Winnipeg

Figure 8.1: Existing Outdoor Pools



Illustrated in the following chart, the total attendance for outdoor pools has dropped from roughly 122,000 people during summer 1998 to a low of 68,000 during summer 2003. The most significant decreases in attendance occurred with a 32% decline in 2002 and another 16% decline in the summer of 2003. This represents a total decline of roughly 80% between 1998 and 2003.

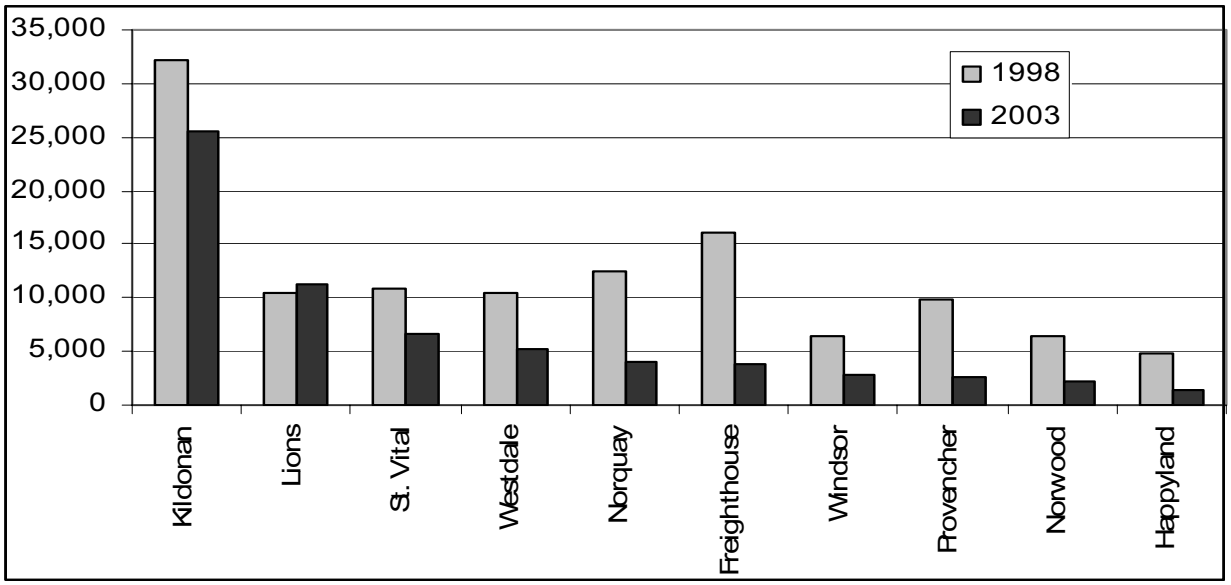
Figure 8.2: Trends in Outdoor Pool Attendance



Source: City of Winnipeg

Illustrated in the following Figure 8.3 is annual attendance for all of the outdoor pools for 1998 and 2003. Kildonan has the largest attendance with roughly 32,000 attendees in 1998 and roughly 26,000 by 2003. The vast majority of the pools, with the exception of Kildonan, Lions, and St. Vital, have shown a drop in attendance greater than 40%. Additional research could be performed to assess why the attendance has decreased so rapidly and at these specific pools.

Figure 8.3: Attendance By Outdoor Pool- 1998 and 2003



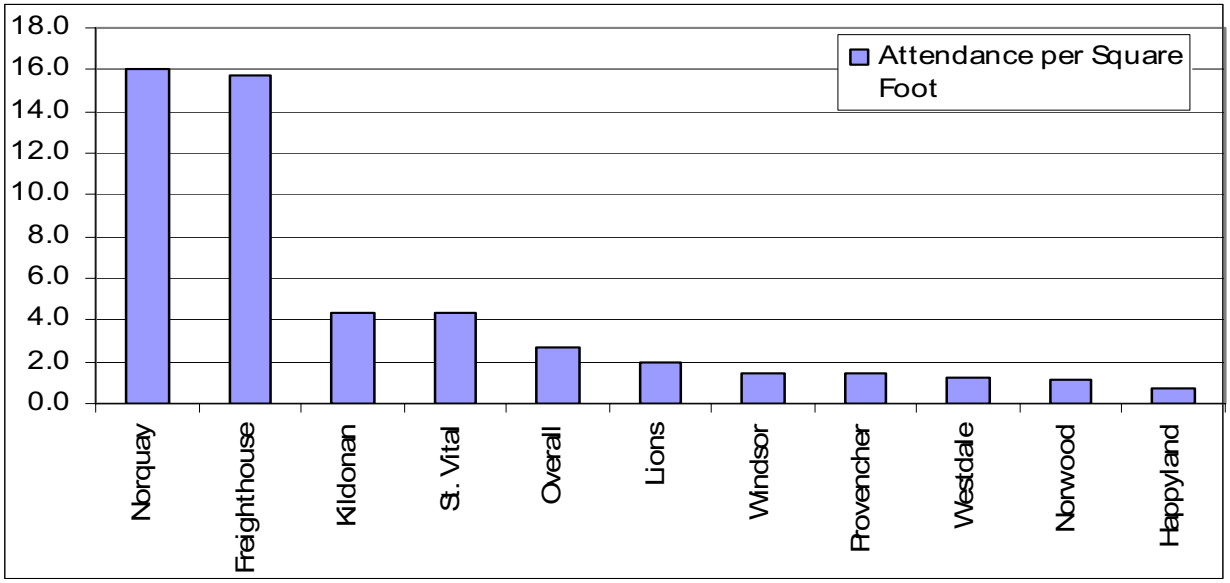
Source: City of Winnipeg

Illustrated in the following figure, the attendance per square foot ratio was calculated show which pools use their space most effectively.

Norquay and Freight House only have an annual attendance of roughly 4,000 people, but these pools only have 250 square feet of space giving them very high ratios. Both have a free admission policy, which could be responsible for skewing the attendance per square foot ratio.

- While Kildonan has the highest attendance compared to any of the other outdoor pools, it also has the largest pool with roughly 5,800 square feet of available space.
- Lion has 5,600 square feet of available space, but it has always under performed in attendance compared to Kildonan.

Figure 8.4: Attendance Per Square Foot – 2003

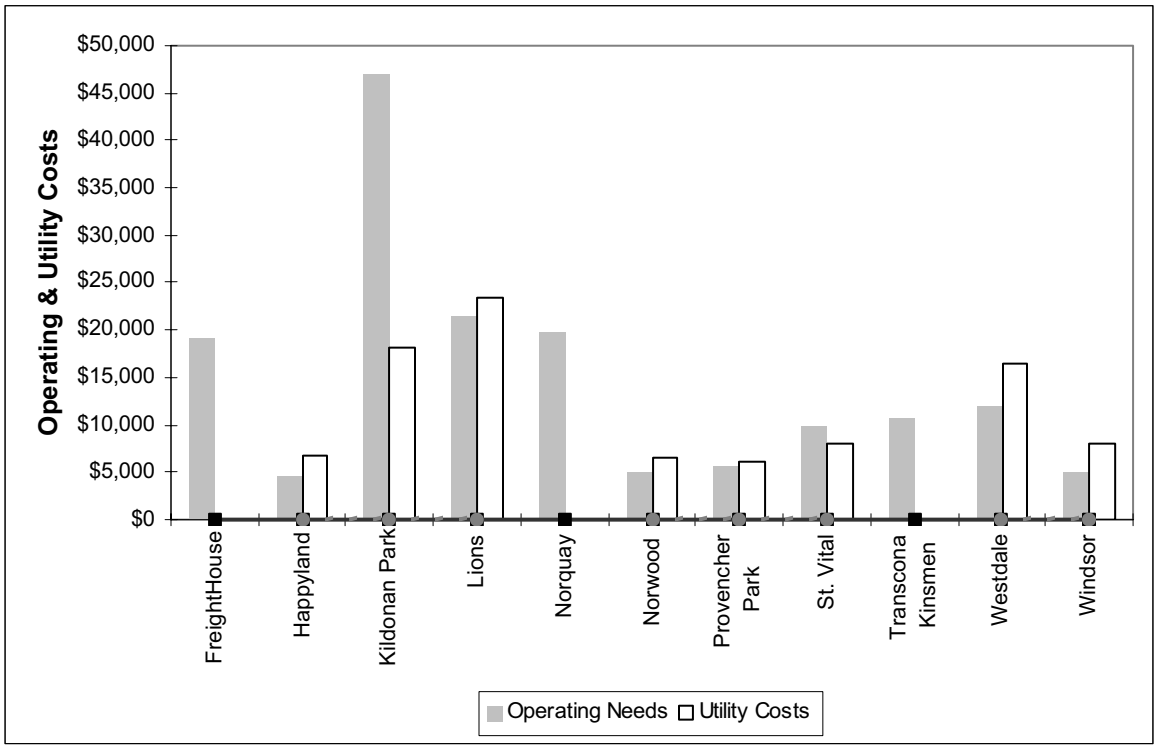


Source: City of Winnipeg

8.1.2 Physical Condition Assessment

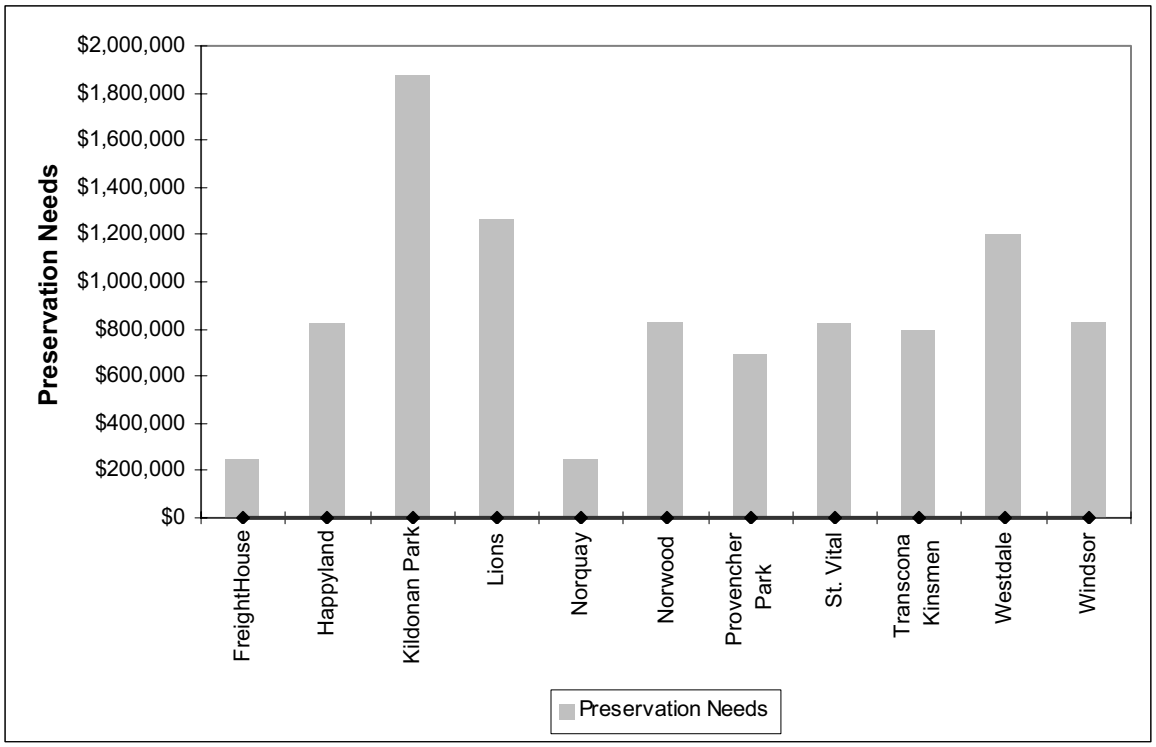
- Outdoor pools in Winnipeg were constructed between 1958 (Lions and Happyland) and 1976 (Freight House). The average age of outdoor pools in Winnipeg is 39 years old.
- Outdoor pools range in size from 250 square feet (Freight House, Norquay and Transcona) to approximately 5,800 square feet (Kildonan Park).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $4,700 at Happyland to $47,000 at Kildonan Park. Total operating needs for the 11 outdoor pools is approximately $161,000 with the average operating needs at $14,600. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.5.
- Utility costs range from a low of $6,100 at Provencher Park to $23,400 at Lions. Utility costs were not provided for Freight House, Norquay, and Transcona Kinsman outdoor pools. Utility costs are illustrated in Figure 8.5.

Figure 8.5: Outdoor Pools – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



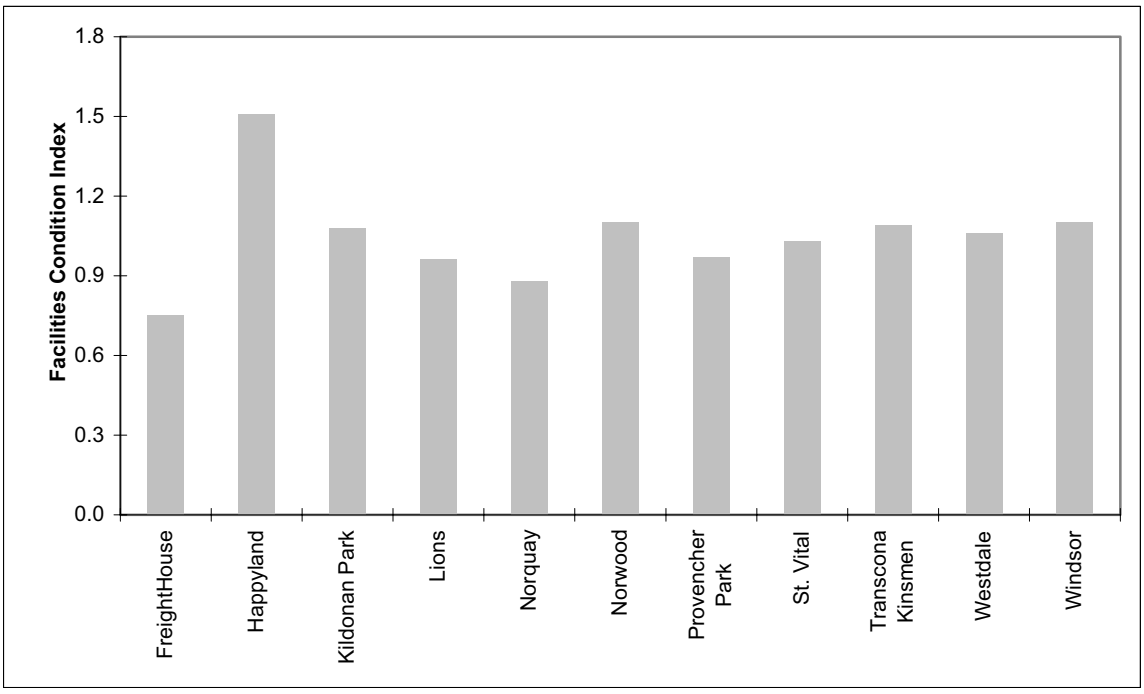
- Replacement costs were estimated based on $150 per square foot for a building plus the cost of the pool tank and accessories. Replacement costs for outdoor pools vary considerably, from $288,000 at Norquay to $1,875,000 at Kildonan Park. Total replacement costs for the 11 outdoor pools are approximately $9,710,000.
- With 10% engineering costs, 6% department and corporate overhead removed, replacement values were recalculated (removing soft costs). Norquay was revised to $281,500 and Kildonan Park was changed to $1,735,000.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs as well as preservation needs per visitor are illustrated in Figure 8.6. Preservation needs for outdoor pools range from a low of $249,000 at Freight House to a high of $1,876,000 at Kildonan Park. Total preservation needs for the 11 outdoor pools is approximately $9,633,000.

Figure 8.6: Outdoor Pools – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.7. As can be seen from Figure 8.6, preservation needs are similar to replacement costs for most outdoor pools. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.75 at Freight House to a high of 1.51 at Happyland (based on revised replacement values).

Figure 8.7: Outdoor Pools – Facilities Condition Index



8.2 Indoor Pools

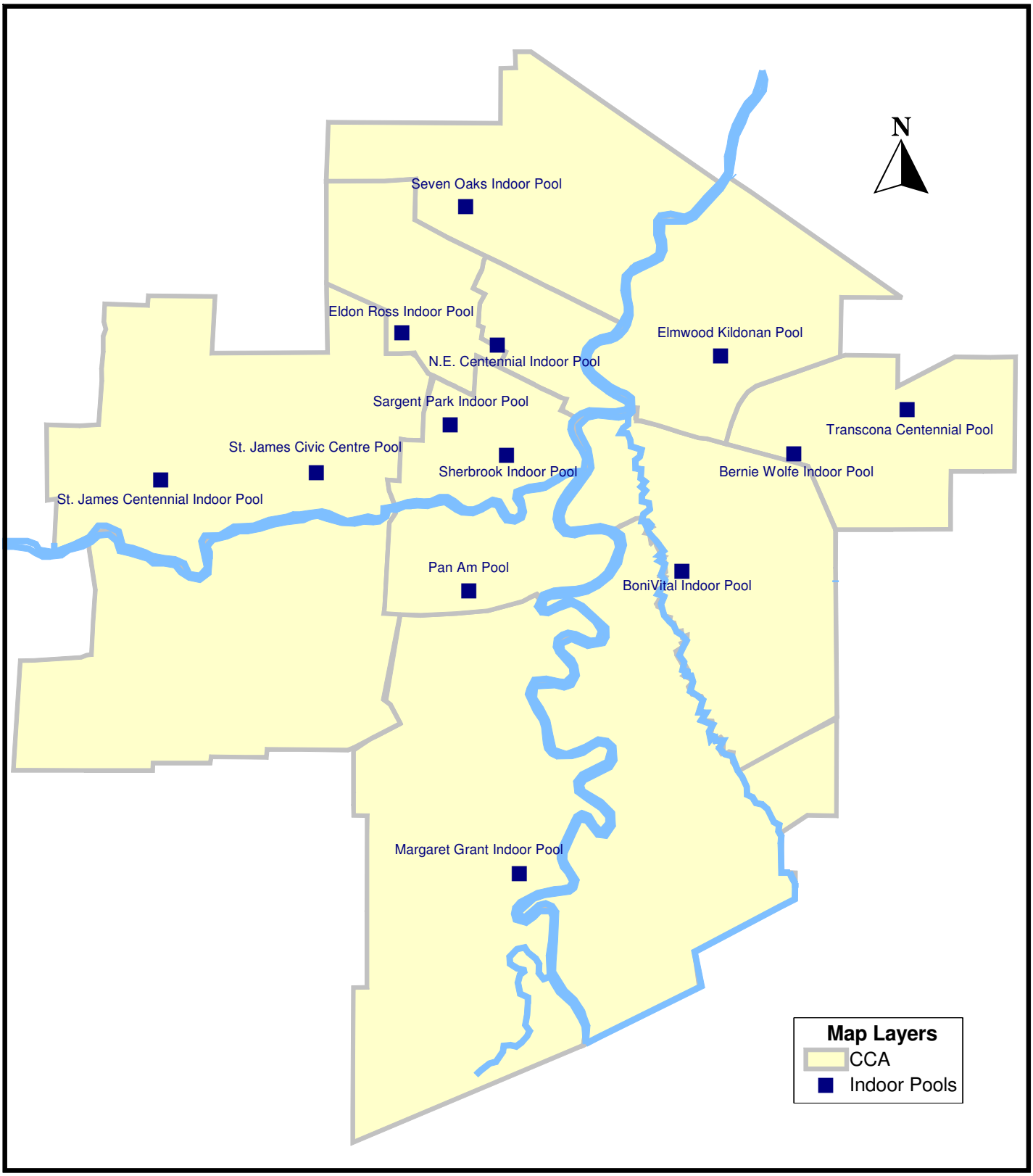
8.2.1 Usage Characteristics

The indoor pools in Winnipeg were separated into two categories: public and private. The public pools can further be categorized into regional or community neighbourhood pools. The public pools were analysed based on their location, attendance, and area programming. Refer to Figure 8.8 for public indoor pool locations.

Public Facilities

On a city-wide level, there are currently 13 pools with one pool for roughly 48,000 people. Information regarding indoor pools was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, attendance, market share, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. It should be noted that Bernie Wolfe Indoor Pool is a joint use facility with the school and Sherbrook Indoor Pool is designated as a historic building. Detailed figures illustrating the indoor pool information are included in Appendix B. A summary of the information is provided below.

Figure 8.8: Existing Indoor Pools



- The 13 indoor pools are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: two pools in each of Downtown, St. James, and Transcona and one pool in each of Fort Garry, Inkster, Point Douglas, River East, River Heights, Seven Oaks, and St. Boniface.
- Indoor pools are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: two pools in each of Daniel McIntyre, St. James - Brooklands, and Transcona and one pool in each of Elmwood – East Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Point Douglas, River Heights – Fort Garry, St. Boniface, St. Charles, and St. Norbert.
- Pan Am is currently classified as a citywide facility, while Sargent Park is classified as a regional facility. All other indoor pools are classified as community facilities.

Table 8.2: Total Number of Indoor Pools by CCA

	Indoor Pools	Population Per Indoor Pool
Assiniboine South	-	-
Downtown	2	32,917
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	1	29,965
Point Douglas	1	37,286
River East	1	81,793
River Heights	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	1	52,080
St. Boniface	1	46,566
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804
St. Vital	-	-
Transcona	2	15,166
Winnipeg	**13**	**47,657**

Source: City of Winnipeg

According to the classifications by the City of Winnipeg, there are 6 "regional" pools and 7 "community" pools.

In 2001, the regional pools accounted for 78% of the total attendance and 73% of pool tank square footage. This indicates that on average, the regional pools are efficiently using their space. Attendance at the regional pools is 17.8 attendees per square foot, which is higher then the overall average for Winnipeg, 16.7 attendees per square foot.

- The community pools accounted for 22% of the total attendance and 24% of pool tank square footage. This indicates that on average, the community pools are slightly inefficient with their space. The community pools also have an attendance per square foot of 15.1, which is below the average for Winnipeg.

Table 8.3: Market Share for Public Indoor Pools

	Regional Pools	Community Pools*
2001 Attendance	1,208,459	340,139
Market Share of Attendance	78%	22%
Square Footage	68,024	22,456
Market Share of Square Footage	73%	24%
Attendance/Square Foot	17.8	15.1

Source: City of Winnipeg
*Eldon Ross's square footage is not included since it does not keep track of attendance.

As indicated in Table 8.4, each individual pool is organized based on its attendance to square foot ratio. The lower the ratio, the less efficient the pool is. Seven Oaks and Pam Am, both considered regional pools, have a below average ratio. While Pan Am pool has an annual attendance that is 105% greater than Sargent Park, it also has a surface area that is 270% greater. However, Sargent Park has the highest ratio at 28 attendees per square foot of tank space. North East Centennial (NEC), Sherbrook, Transcona, and Bernie Wolfe, categorized as community pools, have a below average ratio.

Table 8.4: Attendance and Attendance per Square Foot for Public Indoor Pools

	2001 Attendance	Sq. Ft. for Area of Tanks	Attendance / Square Foot Area
Community Pools			
Eldon Ross*	N/A	2,400	N/A
St James Centennial	140,491	5,201	27.0
Margaret Grant	74,486	3,229	23.1
Transcona and Bernie Wolf	46,340	3,918	11.8
NEC	43,443	6,297	6.9
Sherbrook	35,379	3,810	9.3
Regional Pools			
Pan Am	496,037	31,663	15.7
Sargent Park	241,554	8,565	28.2
Elmwood Kildonan	195,979	8,796	22.3
Bonivital	120,263	7,266	16.6
Seven Oaks	88,378	8,796	10.0
St James Civic	66,248	2,937	22.6
Totals	1,548,598	92,879	16.7

Source: City of Winnipeg
*Eldon Ross is only open 6 months out of the year

Margaret Grant and St. James Centennial are all community pools, but they have an above average ratio. While the 2001 attendance numbers for Eldon Ross are unavailable at this time, it should be noted that this pool is only operational during the summer months.

Table 8.5 illustrates the five programming categories that are available at the public indoor water pools: Red Cross, Life Saving, Leadership, Specialty, and Aqua Fitness. Red Cross classes include Tots, Preschool, Mini, Aquaquest, Aqua Teen/Adult/Senior, Adapted, Semi-Private, and Private. Specialty classes would include such things as Diving, Synchronization, Stroke Enhancement and others. Aqua Fitness classes include Aquacise, Senior Aquatics, Baby 'N' Me, Multiple Sclerosis, Fibromyalgia, Arthritic, and Post Polio.

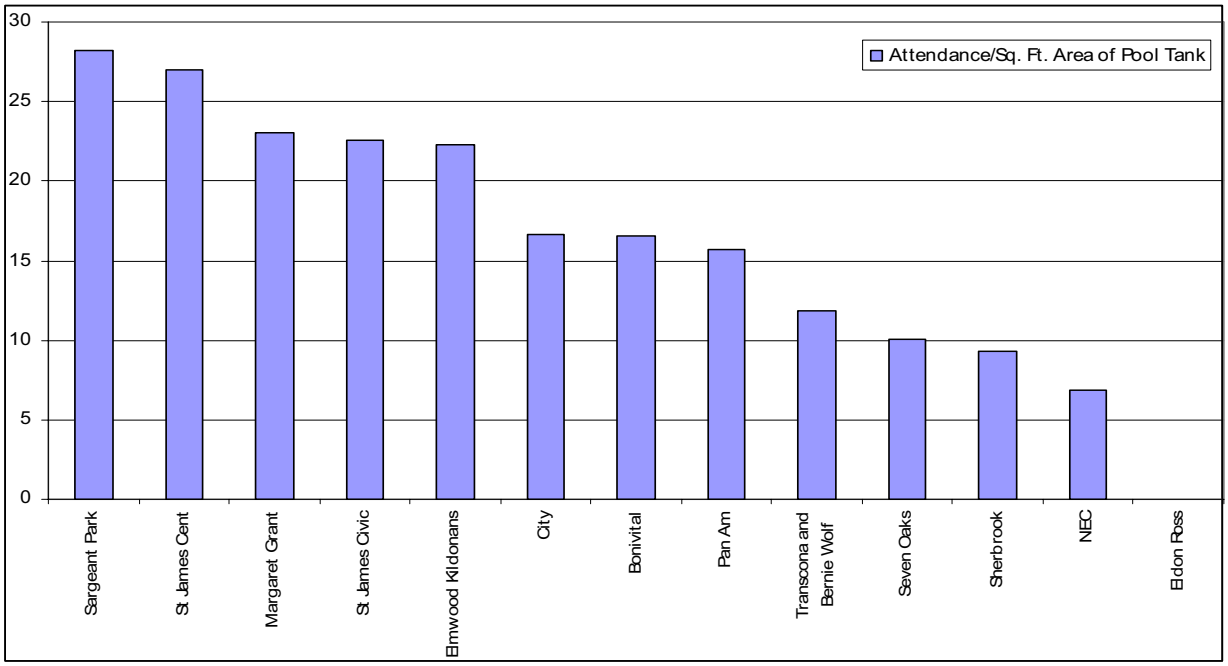
- Red Cross accounts for the highest amount of participation with a total of 44,500 participants representing 64% of total class participation.
- Aqua Fitness has the second highest number of participants with roughly 22,000, accounting for 31% of total class attendance.
- Pan Am, St. James Civic, and Elmwood account for 52% of total class attendance and roughly 79% of total aqua fitness attendance.
- Transcona has the third highest attendance for Aqua Fitness with 2,700 attendees.
- The five pools with the highest attendance for Red Cross are Pan Am, Bonivital, Elmwood, Seven Oaks, and St. James Centennial. Pan Am had about 9,000 attendees in 2002, while the other facilities ranged in attendance from 5,000 to 6,500.

Table 8.5: Attendance for Indoor Pool Programming-2002

Indoor Pools	Red Cross	Life Saving	Leadership	Specialty	Aqua Fitness	Total	Market Share
Eldon Ross	280	-	12	-	8	300	0%
Bernie Wolfe	478	-	-	-	-	478	1%
NEC	322	-	-	505	-	827	1%
Sherbrook	1,008	54	20	-	296	1,378	2%
Sargent	2,092	50	92	-	-	2,234	3%
Margaret Grant	3,504	31	-	42	148	3,725	5%
Transcona	1,648	12	-	-	2,707	4,367	6%
Seven Oaks	5,893	203	-	31	208	6,335	9%
St. James Centennial	5,050	208	59	127	980	6,424	9%
Bonivital	6,464	195	57	75	254	7,045	10%
Pan Am	9,052	331	451	136	1,475	11,445	16%
St. James Civic	2,427	62	85	-	9,270	11,844	17%
Elmwood	6,312	315	134	-	6,370	13,131	19%
Total	**44,530**	**1,461**	**910**	**916**	**21,716**	**69,533**	**100%**
Market Share	***64%***	***2%***	***1%***	***1%***	***31%***	***100%***	

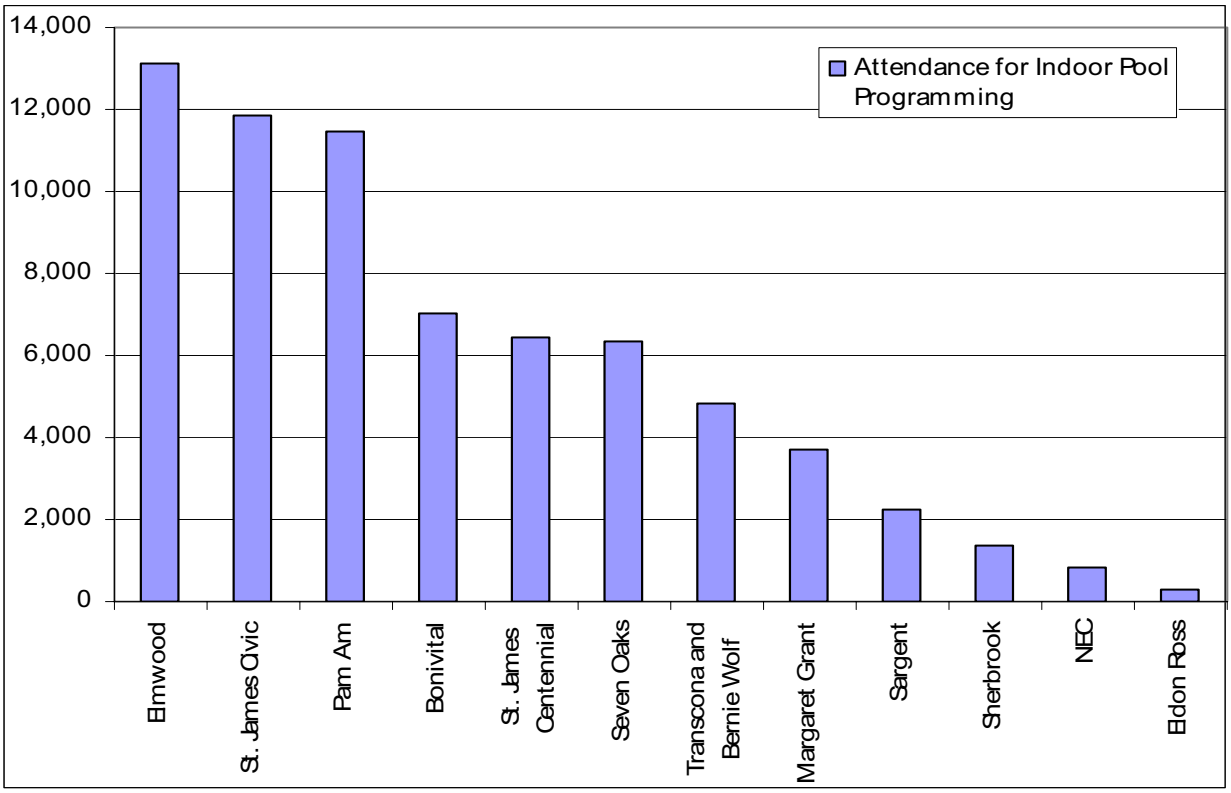
Source: City of Winnipeg, Aquatics Department

Figure 8.9: Total Indoor Pool Attendance to Square Footage of Pool Tank (Includes Recreation Use and Classes)



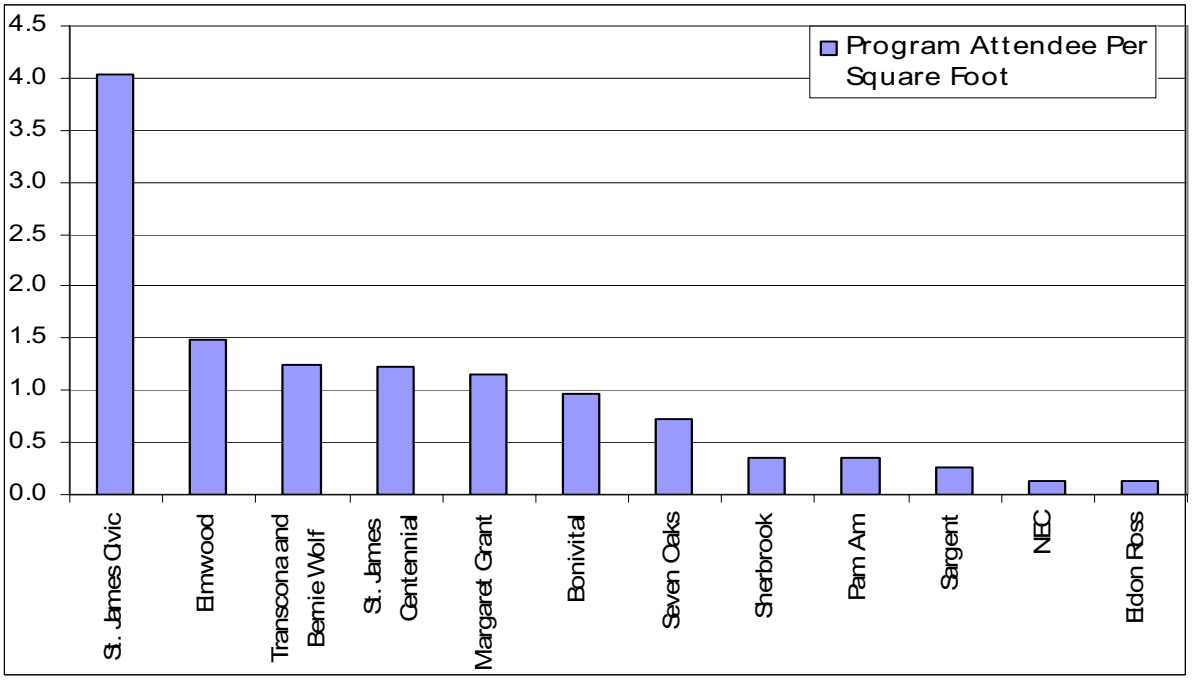
Source: City of Winnipeg

Figure 8.10: Total Attendance for Indoor Pool Programming - 2002



Source: City of Winnipeg

Figure 8.11: Program Attendee per Square Foot of Tank Area

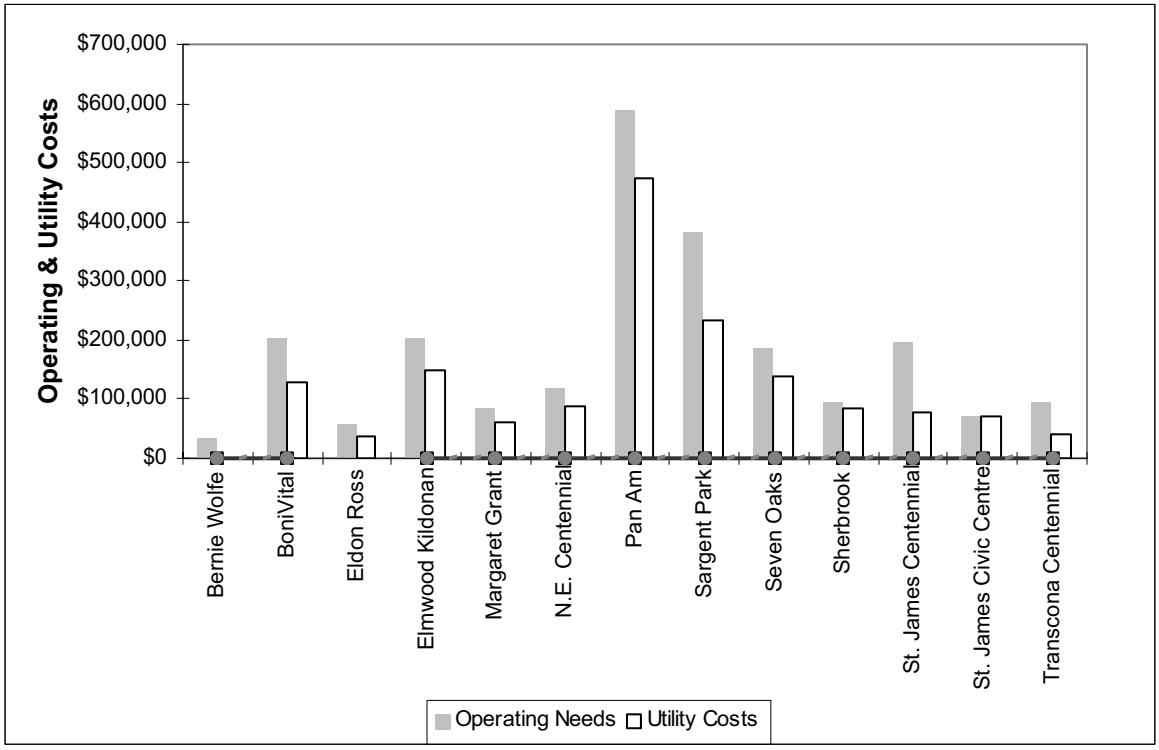


Source: City of Winnipeg

8.2.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Indoor pools in Winnipeg were constructed between 1930 (Sherbrook) and 1982 (Eldon Ross). The average age of indoor pools in Winnipeg is 35 years old.
- Indoor pools range in size from 4,000 square feet (Bernie Wolfe) to approximately 163,000 square feet (Pan Am).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $32,700 at Bernie Wolfe to $590,000 at Pan Am. Total operating needs for the 13 indoor pools is approximately $2.3 million, with the average operating needs at $178,000. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.12.
- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs for indoor pools range from a low of approximately $1,000 at Bernie Wolfe to $472,000 at Pan Am. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.12.

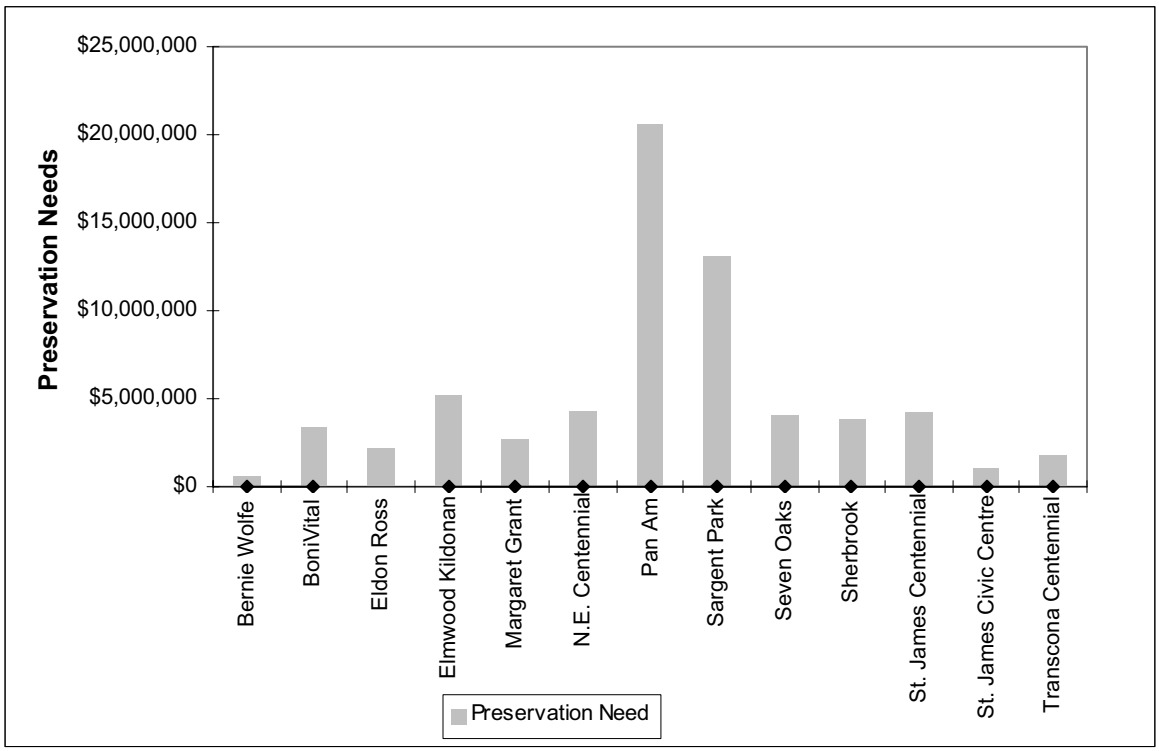
Figure 8.12: Indoor Pools – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



- Replacement costs for indoor pools were estimated based on $268 per square foot. Replacement costs for indoor pools vary considerably, from $1.1 million at Bernie Wolfe to $43.7 million at Pan Am. Total replacement costs for the 13 indoor pools are approximately $158 million.

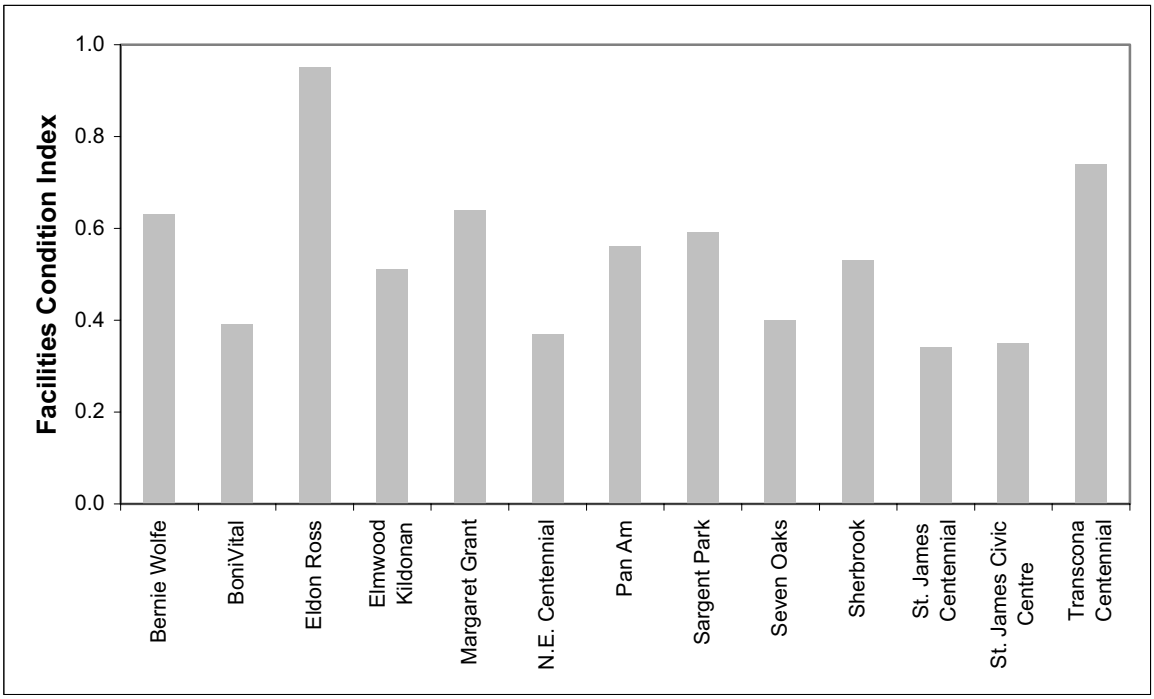
- With 10% engineering costs, 6% department and corporate overhead removed, replacement values were recalculated (removing soft costs). Bernie Wolfe was revised to $900,000 and Pan Am was revised to $36,675,000.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.13. Preservation needs for indoor pools range from a low of $565,000 at Bernie Wolfe to a high of $20.6 million at Pan Am. Total preservation needs for the 13 indoor pools is approximately $67 million.

Figure 8.13: Indoor Pools – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated in Figure 8.14. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.34 at St. James Centennial to a high of 0.95 at Eldon Ross. The average facilities condition index for indoor pools is 0.53 (based on revised replacement values).

Figure 8.14: Indoor Pools – Facilities Condition Index



8.3 Private Facilities

There are eight private indoor pools in the City of Winnipeg. Four of the pools are affiliated with the YMCA-YWCA, with one of them currently under construction. The Frank Kennedy Centre, which is owned by the University of Manitoba, the Radie Center, the Winter Club and the Wildewood Club all have indoor pools.

Table 8.6: Public and Private Indoor Pools in the City of Winnipeg

	Public Pools	Population Per Pool	Private Pools	Population Per Pool	Total Number of Pools	Population Per Pool
Assiniboine South	-	-	1	36,807	1	36,807
Downtown	2	32,917	1	65,834	3	21,945
Fort Garry	1	62,137	2	62,137	3	20,712
Inkster	1	29,965	-	-	1	29,965
Point Douglas	1	37,286	-	-	1	37,286
River East	1	81,793	1	81,793	2	40,897
River Heights	1	56,513	1	-	2	28,257
Seven Oaks	1	52,080	-	-	1	52,080
St. Boniface	1	46,566	-	-	1	46,566
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804	1	59,608	3	19,869
St. Vital	-	-	1	60,567	1	60,567
Transcona	2	15,166	-	-	2	15,166
Winnipeg	**13**	**47,657**	**8**	**103,258**	**19**	**32,608**

Source: City of Winnipeg and Individual Sources

8.4 Wading Pools

8.4.1 Usage Characteristics

There are 95 existing wading pools owned and operated by the City of Winnipeg. The existing wading pools are classified as "neighbourhood 2" facilities and are illustrated in Figure 8.15. Information regarding wading pools was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, size, attendance, market share, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating the wading pool information are included in Appendix C. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The 95 wading pools are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: 18 wading pools in the Downtown; 13 in each of Point Douglas, River East and River Heights; 10 in St. Boniface; eight in St. James; seven in Inkster; four in Seven Oaks; three in both St. Vital and Transcona; two in Assiniboine South; and one wading pool in Fort Garry.
- Wading pools are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: 15 wading pools in Point Douglas; 13 in Mynarksi; 11 in Daniel McIntyre; 10 in both Elmwood – East Kildonan and St. Boniface; eight in both Fort Rouge – East Fort Garry, and River Heights – Fort Garry; six in St. James - Brooklands; three in North Kildonan, St. Charles and Transcona; two in Charleswood – Tuxedo and St. Vital; and one wading pool in St. Norbert.
- Eldon Ross, Kildonan Park, Lion's, Transcona Centennial and Westdale wading pools are operated and maintained by outdoor pool's at the same locations.

As illustrated in the following table, there are 95 wading pools in the City of Winnipeg with a current population per wading pool of roughly 6,500. The CCA's with the highest number of wading pools are Downtown, River Heights, River East, and Point Douglas.

Figure 8.15: Existing Wading Pools



Table 8.7: Total Number of Wading Pools by CCA

	Wading Pools	Population Per Wading Pool
Assiniboine South	2	18,404
Downtown	18	3,657
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	8	3,746
Point Douglas	12	3,107
River East	13	6,292
River Heights	13	4,347
Seven Oaks	4	13,020
St. Boniface	10	4657
St. James Assiniboia	8	7,451
St. Vital	3	20,189
Transcona	3	10,110
Winnipeg	**95**	**6522**

Source: City of Winnipeg

The 2003 attendance figures were provided for all of the wading pools in the City of Winnipeg. The pools were categorized based on the attendance and broke them down into the following five categories: 200-1,000, 1,001-2,000, 2,001-3,000, 3,001-4,000, and 4,001+ attendees. This analysis showed that the three categories with the largest share of attendees, 2,001-4,001+, have a market share representing 55% of the wading pools and 81% of attendance. The remaining two categories, 200-1,000 and 1,001-2000 attendees, have a market share representing 45% of the wading pools, but only 18% of total attendance. 55% of the pools account for 81% of total attendance. A few examples that could effect the variations in attendance figures could be that a higher population density, younger population, the pool's physical conditions, or the pools size.

Table 8.8: Wading Pool Attendance Information

2003 Attendance	Number of Wading Pools	Market Share	Number of People	Market Share
200-1,000	17	19%	10433	5%
1,001-2,000	24	26%	34,670	14%
2,001-3,000	25	27%	62,510	26%
3,001-4,000	16	17%	54,749	22%
4001+	11	12%	81,490	33%
Attendance N/A	2			
Total	**95**	**100%**	**243,852**	**100%**

Source: City of Winnipeg

8.4.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Wading pools range in size from 36 square feet (West Kildonan) to approximately 9,800 square feet (River Osborne Community Centre). Size information was not available for 22 of the 95 wading pools.
- Attendance at the various wading pools was available for year 2003 and is listed in Table 8.9. Attendance figures were not available for East End or Elm Montrose wading pools. Total attendance ranged from a low of 235 visitors at Tyndall Park (0.1 percent of the market share) to a high of 25,300 at Dakota Water Play (10.3 percent of the market share). Total attendance at all 95 wading pools combined was approximately 244,000 visitors in 2003.
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $40 at Westdale to $5,450 at River Heights CC. Total operating needs for the 95 wading pools is approximately $98,300, with the average operating needs at $1,035. Operating needs as well as operating needs per visitor are listed in Table 8.9.
- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs for wading pools range from a low of approximately $115 at Fort Rouge Park to $11,065 at Dakota Water Play. Utility costs as well as utility costs per visitor are listed in Table 8.9.
- Replacement costs for wading pools were estimated based on $110 per square foot and include the wading pool basin plus 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for outdoor pools vary considerably, from $80,000 at a number of facilities to $1,161,000 at River Osborne Community Centre. Total replacement costs for the 95 wading pools are approximately $13.7 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). Preservation needs as well as preservation needs per visitor are listed in Table 8.9. Preservation needs for wading pools range from a low of $1,350 at Pascoe Park to a high of $124,000 at Norquay Community Centre. Total preservation needs for the 95 wading pools are approximately $4.2 million.
- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is listed in Table 8.9. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.01 at Pascoe Park to a high of 1.15 at Norquay Community Centre. The average facilities condition index for wading pools is 0.31.

Table 8.9: Wading Pools

Wading Pools	2003 Attendance	Operating Needs		Utility Costs		Preservation Needs		FCI
		Annual	Per Visitor	Annual	Per Visitor	Total	Per Visitor	
Aberdeen RC	799	$310	$0.39	$0	$0.00	$22,903	$28.66	0.09
Amherst	3,462	$182	$0.05	$5,822	$1.68	$76,388	$22.06	0.65
Berkshire	2,341	$190	$0.08	$2,977	$1.27	$49,847	$21.29	0.50
Boyd Park	1,373	$3,721	$2.71	$0	$0.00	$44,458	$32.38	0.66
Braeside	1,043	$1,027	$0.98	$1,681	$1.61	$56,583	$54.25	0.43
Broadway	2,650	$3,960	$1.49	$0	$0.00	$45,806	$17.29	0.42
Brock Cordova Park	2,980	$85	$0.03	$4,797	$1.61	$50,521	$16.95	0.35
Bronx Park CC	2,864	$3,495	$1.22	$2,548	$0.89	$59,278	$20.70	0.63
Bruce Park	3,320	$164	$0.05	$9,816	$2.96	$71,403	$21.51	0.56
Burton Cummings CC	2,234	$2,767	$1.24	$0	$0.00	$38,396	$17.19	0.57
Centennial Park	694	$305	$0.44	$1,131	$1.63	$55,910	$80.56	0.58
Central Park	3,928	$1,333	$0.34	$0	$0.00	$57,931	$14.75	0.30
Champlain	3,692	$262	$0.07	$5,012	$1.36	$39,070	$10.58	0.47
Clara Hughs Park	3,239	$148	$0.05	$0	$0.00	$52,542	$16.22	0.40
Clifton	1,369	$3,832	$2.80	$0	$0.00	$39,743	$29.03	0.59
Crescentwood	1,451	$416	$0.29	$3,830	$2.64	$22,903	$15.78	0.27
Dakota Water Play	25,287	$1,066	$0.04	$11,065	$0.44	$118,556	$4.69	0.47
De Graff	899	$117	$0.13	$1,974	$2.20	$64,667	$71.93	0.64
Donwood	1,984	$235	$0.12	$1,313	$0.66	$62,646	$31.58	0.55
Ducharme Water Play	1,828	$670	$0.37	$4,781	$2.62	$26,945	$14.74	0.20
Dufferin Park	545	$432	$0.79	$0	$0.00	$6,736	$12.36	0.05
Earl Grey CC	3,305	$4,449	$1.35	$310	$0.09	$45,806	$13.86	0.68
East Elmwood CC	1,268	$3,065	$2.42	$0	$0.00	$60,625	$47.81	0.90
East End		$43		$0		$57,931		0.51
East End Leisure Centre	1,127	$86	$0.08	$1,214	$1.08	$43,111	$38.25	0.86
Eldon Ross	665	$181	$0.27	$0	$0.00		$0.00	
Elm Montrose Park		$59		$3,343		$57,257		0.39
Elmwood Park	2,325	$1,270	$0.55	$2,851	$1.23	$64,667	$27.81	0.39
Elmwood Winter Club	4,122	$304	$0.07	$6,951	$1.69	$49,847	$12.09	0.51
Fort Rouge Park	1,496	$206	$0.14	$114	$0.08	$57,931	$38.72	0.34
Frank White Park	439	$1,662	$3.79	$0	$0.00	$47,153	$107.41	0.19
General Vanier	1,264	$182	$0.14	$2,041	$1.61	$29,639	$23.45	0.29
Golden Gate	1,406	$58	$0.04	$3,125	$2.22	$53,889	$38.33	0.42
Happyland	901	$550	$0.61	$2,151	$2.39	$39,070	$43.36	0.36
Harrow Park	2,452	$823	$0.34	$3,750	$1.53	$56,583	$23.08	0.33
Home Playground	4,723	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00	$26,945	$5.71	0.18
Isaac Brock CC	2,745	$3,993	$1.45	$0	$0.00	$57,931	$21.10	0.86
J H Bruns	2,575	$292	$0.11	$0	$0.00	$66,014	$25.64	0.43
Jacob Penner Park	2,561	$400	$0.16	$2,804	$1.09	$43,111	$16.83	0.32
John M King	1,919	$579	$0.30	$0	$0.00	$43,111	$22.47	0.64
Keenleyside	6,936	$286	$0.04	$4,339	$0.63	$61,972	$8.93	0.38
Kildonan Park	5,677	$697	$0.12	$0	$0.00		$0.00	
King Edward North	2,184	$338	$0.15	$360	$0.16	$68,708	$31.46	0.53
King Edward SW	804	$42	$0.05	$3,374	$4.20	$33,276	$41.39	0.15
King George Park	2,063	$92	$0.04	$3,177	$1.54	$48,500	$23.51	0.40
Lion's	734	$136	$0.19	$0	$0.00		$0.00	
Lizzie Playground	2,608	$743	$0.28	$0	$0.00	$43,111	$16.53	0.24
Luxton CC	2,129	$3,282	$1.54	$0	$0.00	$6,736	$3.16	0.10
Machray Park	3,055	$408	$0.13	$4,649	$1.52	$51,195	$16.76	0.32

Table 8.9: Wading Pools

Wading Pools	2003 Attendance	Operating Needs		Utility Costs		Preservation Needs		FCI
		Annual	Per Visitor	Annual	Per Visitor	Total	Per Visitor	
Magnus Eliason RC	4,264	$956	$0.22	$0	$0.00	$92,959	$21.80	0.58
Marjorie	1,570	$221	$0.14	$3,262	$2.08	$54,563	$34.75	0.47
McFadyen Playground	1,220	$575	$0.47	$0	$0.00	$32,333	$26.50	0.24
McKittrick Park	8,641	$90	$0.01	$0	$0.00	$41,764	$4.83	0.26
Merle Watt Park	625	$109	$0.17	$1,536	$2.46	$56,583	$90.53	0.68
Morse Place CC	895	$1,353	$1.51	$0	$0.00	$54,563	$60.96	0.81
Muriel Sage	1,491	$622	$0.42	$2,233	$1.50	$59,278	$39.76	0.53
Norquay CC	1,372	$4,477	$3.26	$0	$0.00	$123,945	$90.34	1.84
Northwood CC	2,279	$3,312	$1.45	$0	$0.00	$8,083	$3.55	0.12
Norwood	1,593	$326	$0.20	$2,312	$1.45	$41,764	$26.22	0.50
Old Ex.	2,028	$263	$0.13	$0	$0.00	$59,278	$29.23	0.66
Orioles CC	1,172	$2,945	$2.51	$0	$0.00	$52,542	$44.83	0.40
Pascoe Park	3,437	$328	$0.10	$0	$0.00	$1,347	$0.39	0.01
Pirates (PCW Satellite)	5,268	$200	$0.04	$5,388	$1.02	$78,139	$14.83	0.89
Pritchard Park	3,221	$262	$0.08	$2,263	$0.70	$40,417	$12.55	0.17
Provencher	2,945	$683	$0.23	$3,873	$1.32	$26,945	$9.15	0.24
River Heights CC	3,427	$5,458	$1.59	$0	$0.00	$21,556	$6.29	0.26
River Osborne CC	4,790	$3,623	$0.76	$0	$0.00	$22,903	$4.78	0.02
Riverview CC	2,705	$3,643	$1.35	$0	$0.00	$56,583	$20.92	0.84
Robert A. Steen CC	4,729	$636	$0.13	$0	$0.00	$20,208	$4.27	0.30
Robertson Park	1,527	$1,313	$0.86	$980	$0.64	$29,639	$19.41	0.15
Roblin Park	1,097	$1,066	$0.97	$1,020	$0.93	$44,458	$40.53	0.44
Roosevelt Playground	3,250	$1,265	$0.39	$0	$0.00	$70,056	$21.56	0.52
Sargent Park Place	2,643	$127	$0.05	$3,388	$1.28	$52,542	$19.88	0.57
Shaughnessy Park	3,651	$348	$0.10	$224	$0.06	$55,236	$15.13	0.55
Sir John Franklin CC	510	$1,361	$2.67	$0	$0.00	$30,986	$60.76	0.15
Sister MacNamara	1,745	$1,740	$1.00	$0	$0.00	$37,722	$21.62	0.34
South Transcona CC	442	$938	$2.12	$0	$0.00	$49,847	$112.78	0.74
St. Charles	3,203	$101	$0.03	$4,983	$1.56	$40,417	$12.62	0.36
St. John's Park	3,394	$1,203	$0.35	$0	$0.00	$29,639	$8.73	0.17
Strathcona Recreation	2,751	$426	$0.15	$3,329	$1.21	$43,111	$15.67	0.49
TR Hodgson Park	719	$67	$0.09	$3,045	$4.24	$45,806	$63.71	0.39
Tomlinson	2,579	$230	$0.09	$2,334	$0.91	$56,583	$21.94	0.37
Transcona Centennial	2,728	$175	$0.06	$0	$0.00		$0.00	
Turtle Island CC	3,524	$263	$0.07	$0	$0.00	$33,681	$9.56	0.39
Tyndall Park	235	$2,627	$11.18	$0	$0.00	$17,514	$74.53	0.26
Tyndall Park School	235	$154	$0.66	$0	$0.00	$20,208	$85.99	0.24
Vermillion	2,055	$109	$0.05	$3,168	$1.54	$43,111	$20.98	0.43
Vimy Ridge Memorial	7,053	$1,695	$0.24	$0	$0.00	$121,250	$17.19	0.39
West Kildonan CC	1,020	$2,525	$2.48	$0	$0.00	$17,514	$17.17	0.21
Westdale	1,720	$40	$0.02	$4,350	$2.53		$0.00	
Weston Park	3,641	$630	$0.17	$0	$0.00	$10,778	$2.96	0.08
Westwood Browning	2,804	$406	$0.14	$3,590	$1.28	$13,472	$4.80	0.13
William Osler	292	$92	$0.32	$2,405	$8.24	$57,931	$198.39	0.31
William Whyte	1,615	$206	$0.13	$0	$0.00	$45,806	$28.36	0.19
Winakwa	2,282	$164	$0.07	$3,940	$1.73	$39,070	$17.12	0.46
TOTAL	**243,852**	**$98,296**	**--**	**$158,923**	**--**	**$4,229,481**	**--**	**--**

8.5 Community Centres

8.5.1 Usage Characteristics

There are 73 main community centres (including St. Boniface CC and Broadway Neighbourhood Centre) and 21 satellite sites, for a total of 94 sites, located in the City of Winnipeg and are illustrated in Figure 8.16. It should be noted that community centres are funded through the Universal Funding Formula, which is based on $2.05 per square foot and $2.00 per person in the catchment area. Community centres are responsible for operating and first line maintenance of their facility and the City of Winnipeg is responsible for second line maintenance. Information regarding community centres was provided by the City of Winnipeg Community Services Department and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating the community centre information are included in Appendix D. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The 94 community centres are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: 11 in the Downtown and St. James; ten in Fort Garry; nine in River East; eight in both Point Douglas and River Heights; seven in each of Assiniboine South, St. Boniface and Seven Oaks; six in Inkster and St. Vital; and four in Transcona.
- Community centres are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: 14 in Point Douglas; eight in Charleswood – Tuxedo; seven in Fort Rouge – East Fort Garry, River Heights – Fort Garry, St. Boniface and St. James – Brooklands, six in both Elmwood – East Kildonan and Mynarksi; five in each of Daniel McIntyre, Old Kildonan, St. Charles, St. Norbert, and St. Vital; four in Transcona; and three community centres in North Kildonan.
- Arenas are located at 13 of the 73 primary community centres.

Table 8.10: Total Number of Community Centres by CCA

	Community Centre	Population Per Community Centre
Assiniboine South	4	9,202
Downtown	6	10,972
Fort Garry	7	8,877
Inkster	4	7,491
Point Douglas	4	9,322
River East	9	9,088
River Heights	7	8,073
Seven Oaks	5	10,416
St. Boniface	6	7,761
St. James	9	6,623
St. Vital	6	10,095
Transcona	4	7,583
Winnipeg	71*	8,726

Source: City of Winnipeg

*Does not include St. Boniface and Broadway Neighbourhood Centre

Figure 8.16: Existing Community Centres



Table 8.11: Community Centres Above Average for Square Feet to Population

Community Centre	Adjusted Total Population 2001 (Source: PC Census)	Square footage of CC	Square Feet to Population
Grant Park Heritage	N/A	3,440	N/A
Archwood	2,590	11,202	4.3
Brooklands	2,344	9,562	4.1
Wildwood	1,283	4,428	3.5
Norquay	4,077	13,306	3.3
Windsor	3,963	12,594	3.2
Deer Lodge	4,291	13,354	3.1
St. Norbert	5,995	18,620	3.1
Glenwood	4,069	12,564	3.1
Norwood	3,391	10,255	3.0
Riverview	4,058	12,252	3.0
Isaac Brock	5,183	14,510	2.8
Lord Roberts	5,363	14,381	2.7
East End	5,521	14,468	2.6
Bourkevale	2,603	6,629	2.5
West Kildonan	6,442	16,308	2.5
Victoria	9,543	23,220	2.4
South Transcona	607	2,830	2.3
Melrose Park	6,249	14,101	2.3
Greendell	8,362	17,830	2.1
Weston	5,833	12,378	2.1
Champlain	3,993	8,423	2.1
Bord - Aire	5,074	10,660	2.1
Chalmers	7,385	15,332	2.1
Oxford Heights	8,461	17,009	2.0
Vince Leah	6,312	12,242	1.9
Kirkfield - Westwood	9,721	18,794	1.9
Clifton	5,114	9,251	1.8
Silver Heights	5,020	8,940	1.8
Glenlee	15,576	26,390	1.7
Central	8,873	14,884	1.7
Earl Grey	8,025	13,415	1.7
Woodhaven	3,162	5,127	1.6
Notre Dame	8,042	12,937	1.6
Richmond Kings	11,156	17,582	1.6
River Heights	12,051	18,450	1.5
Crescentwood	9,333	14,230	1.5
Heritage - Victoria	8,743	13,126	1.5
Morse Place	6,098	9,060	1.5
Fort Garry	6,170	8,945	1.4
Roblin Park	7,522	10,858	1.4
Sturgeon Creek	6,251	8,916	1.4
Kelvin	6,524	9,069	1.4
Tuxedo	7,841	10,731	1.4
Dakota	18,167	24,079	1.3
Westdale	7,918	10,362	1.3
Gateway	17,364	22,676	1.3
East Elmwood	5,867	7,505	1.3

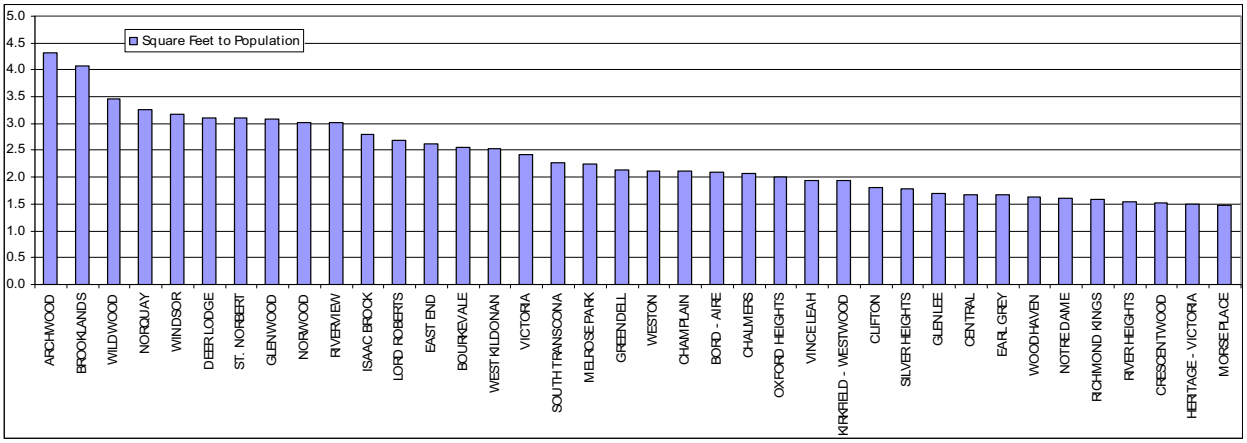
Table 8.11: Community Centres Above Average for Square Feet to Population

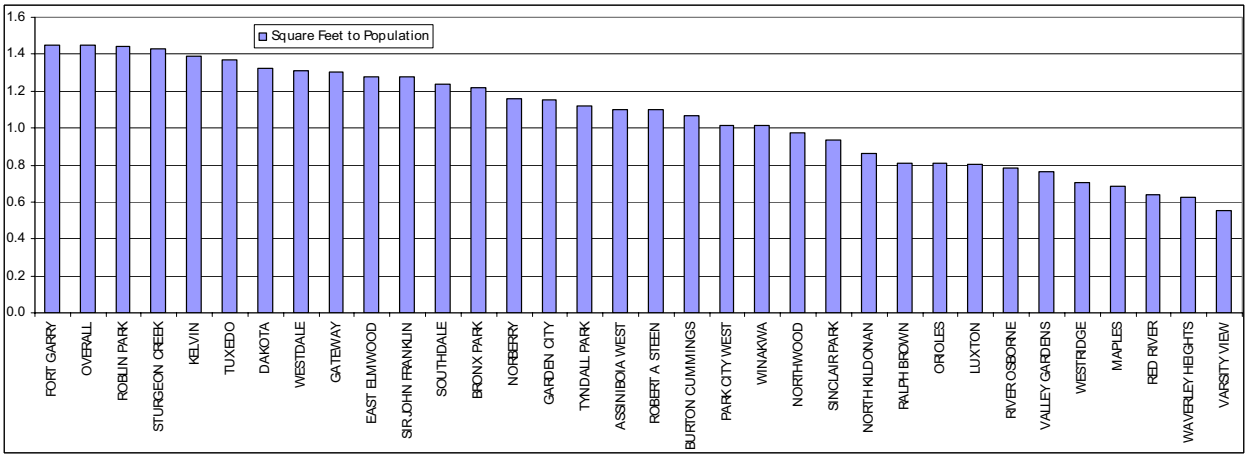
Community Centre	Adjusted Total Population 2001 (Source: PC Census)	Square footage of CC	Square Feet to Population
Sir John Franklin	10,705	13,649	1.3
Southdale	15,538	19,223	1.2
Bronx Park	6,135	7,491	1.2
Norberry	9,204	10,641	1.2
Garden City	10,605	12,242	1.2
Tyndall Park	16,557	18,577	1.1
Assiniboia West	14,626	16,077	1.1
Robert A Steen	17,789	19,516	1.1
Burton Cummings	9,542	10,194	1.1
Park City West	15,832	16,078	1.0
Winakwa	13,586	13,746	1.0
Northwood	9,703	9,430	1.0
Sinclair Park	15,266	14,304	0.9
North Kildonan	13,336	11,461	0.9
Ralph Brown	4,546	3,695	0.8
Orioles	17,118	13,881	0.8
Luxton	9,541	7,647	0.8
River Osborne	13,432	10,553	0.8
Valley Gardens	13,310	10,165	0.8
Westridge	8,337	5,901	0.7
Maples	23,483	16,008	0.7
Red River	4,805	3,055	0.6
Waverley Heights	17,891	11,184	0.6
Varsity View	11,124	6,161	0.6
Total	619,544	898,104	1.4

Source: City of Winnipeg and ND LEA

Further analysis of community centres will occur in the next section of the report, which analyzes the distribution of programs in recreational facilities across the city.

Figure 8.17: Community Centre Square Feet per Person – Community Centres Above the Overall Average





8.5.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Community centres in Winnipeg were constructed between 1910 (Central – Freight House) and 1999 (Victoria – Linden Woods Satellite Site). The average age of community centres in Winnipeg is 36 years old.
- Community centres range in size from 690 square feet (Central – Freight House) to approximately 24,100 square feet (Gateway). Size information was not available for three of the 94 community centres.
- Replacement costs for community centres were estimated based on $150 per square foot, which includes 10 percent engineering, 15 percent contingency, three percent department overhead and three percent corporate overhead. Replacement costs for community centres vary considerably, from $104,000 at Central CC Freight House to $3,612,000 at Dakota. Total replacement costs for the community centres are approximately $135 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the reservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are listed in Table 8.12. Preservation needs for community centres range from a low of $40,000 at Maples – James Nesbitt Recreation Centre to a high of $2.1 million at Sinclair Park. Total preservation needs for the 94 community centres are approximately $38.6 million.
- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is listed in Table 8.12. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.06 at Tyndall Park to a high of 3.97 at Red River. The average facilities condition index for community centres is 0.41.

Table 8.12: Community Centres

Community Centre	Preservation Needs	FCI	Community Centre	Preservation Needs	FCI
Archwood	$275,000	0.18	Notre Dame Recreation Association	$412,000	0.25
Assiniboine West	$1,010,000	0.74	Orioles	$555,000	0.32
Assiniboine West - Morgan Site	$536,000	0.82	Oxford Heights	$1,065,000	0.50
Bord-Aire	$485,000	0.36	Park City West	$405,000	0.20
Bourkevale	$415,000	0.50	Ralph Brown	$115,000	0.25
Broadway Neighbourhood Centre	$515,000	0.35	Red River	$1,530,000	3.97
Bronx Park	$341,000	0.36	Richmond Kings	$305,000	0.16
Brookland	$380,000	0.32	Richmond Kings - Ryerson	$95,000	0.29
Burton Cummings	$215,000	0.17	River Heights	$275,000	0.12
Central – Freight House	$215,000	0.39	River Osborne	$265,000	0.20
Central - Freight House Module #3	$310,000	0.37	Riverview	$355,000	0.23
Central - Freight House Module #5	$207,000	0.52	Robert A. Steen Memorial	$415,000	0.17
Central - Freight House Module #6	$0	0.00	Roblin Park	$433,000	0.32
Chalmers	$300,000	0.16	Silver Heights	$525,000	0.47
Champlain	$171,000	0.16	Sinclair Park	$2,105,000	1.17
Clifton	$500,000	0.43	Sinclair Park - Boyd Site	$200,000	
Crescentwood	$365,000	0.20	Sinclair Park - Robertson Site	$135,000	
Dakota	$1,025,000	0.34	Sir John Franklin	$790,000	0.46
Deer Lodge	$336,000	0.20	Sir John Franklin Skate Change/Wading Pool Bldg	$110,000	0.43
Earl Grey	$415,000	0.25	South Transcona	$255,000	0.72
East Elmwood	$463,000	0.49	Southdale	$510,000	0.21
East End	$215,000	0.12	St. Boniface East (CLOSED)	$0	0.00
Fort Garry	$345,000	0.31	St. Norbert	$267,000	0.11
Garden City	$1,330,000	0.86	Sturgeon Creek	$405,000	0.36
Gateway	$265,000	0.09	Tuxedo CC	$180,000	0.13
Glenlee	$210,000	0.12	Tuxedo - Skate Change/Garage Bldg	$155,000	0.30
Glenwood	$225,000	0.14	Tyndall Park	$131,000	0.06
Greendell	$445,000	0.20	Tyndall Park - Garden Grove	$105,000	0.46
Heritage Victoria Park Rec Assoc	$230,000	0.14	Tyndall Park - Satellite	$190,000	
Isaac Brock	$360,000	0.23	Valley Gardens	$369,000	0.29
Isaac Brock CC - Minto Rec	$110,000	0.40	Varsity View	$515,000	0.66
Kelvin	$1,601,000	1.4	Varsity View Sportsplex	$0	0.00
Kirkfield Westwood - McBey	$115,000	0.31	Victoria - Linden Woods	$1,005,000	0.91
Kirkfield Westwood - Sansome	$389,000	0.19	Victoria - Linden Woods - Satellite	$210,000	0.39
Lord Roberts	$510,000	0.28	Vince Leah	$710,000	0.46
Luxton	$445,000	0.46	Waverley Heights	$363,000	0.26
Maples	$356,000	0.34	West Kildonan Memorial	$255,000	0.12
Maples - Elwick Rec Centre	$116,000	0.42	Westdale	$330,000	0.36
Maples CC - James Nisbett Rec Centre	$40,000	0.06	Westdale - Pembina Trails Rec Centre	$195,000	0.51
Melrose Park	$576,000	0.32	Weston Memorial	$762,000	0.49
Morse Place	$576,000	0.50	Westridge	$215,000	0.44
Norberry	$408,000	0.30	Westridge - Whyte Ridge Satellite	$120,000	0.47
Norquay	$515,000	0.37	Wildwood	$215,000	0.39
Norquay - Satellite	$120,000	0.42	Winakwa	$225,000	0.13
North Kildonan	$268,000	0.19	Windsor	$126,000	0.08
Northwood	$440,000	0.46	Woodhaven	$1,515,000	2.35
Northwood - Frank Whyte Rec Centre	$135,000	0.58	**TOTAL**	**$38,575,000**	
Norwood	$333,000	0.26			

8.6 Libraries

8.6.1 Usage Characteristics

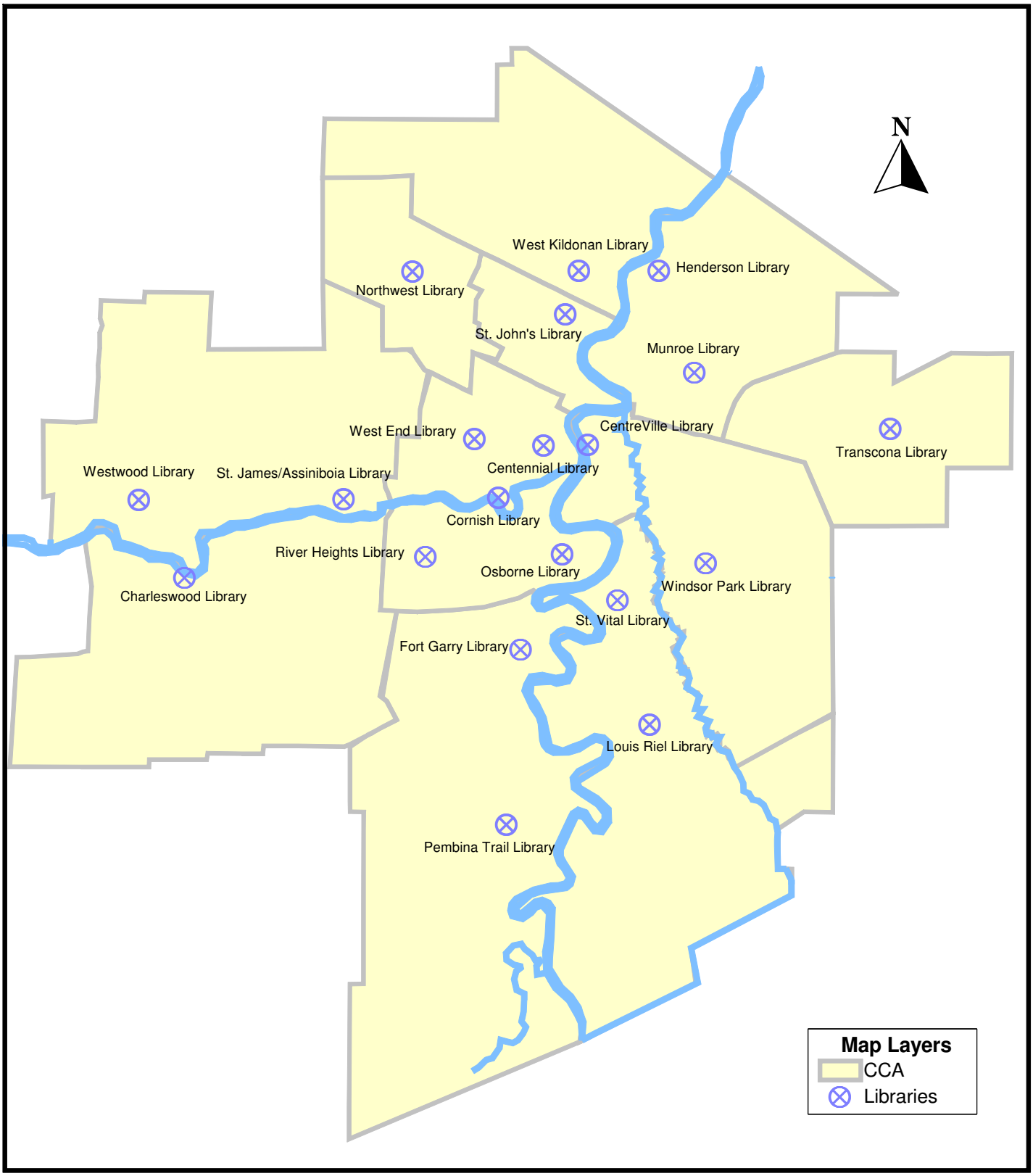
The 20 existing libraries in Winnipeg are illustrated in Figure 8.18. It should be noted that the Cornish Library is listed as a Grade II facility on the Historic Buildings Conservation list. The Millennium Project at the Centennial Library includes the addition of approximately 37,000 square feet plus renovation to the existing building. The project is expected to commence in 2004 and be completed in 2005. Information regarding libraries was provided by the City of Winnipeg Community Services Department and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating the libraries information are included in Appendix E. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The 20 libraries are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: three libraries in the Downtown; two libraries in Fort Garry, River East, River Heights, St. James, St, Vital; and one library in each of Assiniboine South, Inkster, Point Douglas, Seven Oaks, St. Boniface and Transcona.
- Libraries are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: four libraries Fort Rouge – East Fort Garry; two in each of Mynarski, St. Boniface, and St. Norbert; and one library in Charleswood – Tuxedo, Daniel McIntyre, Elmwood – East Kildonan, North Kildonan, Point Douglas, River Heights – Fort Garry, St. Charles, St. James - Brooklands, St. Vital and Transcona.
- The Centennial Library is currently classified as a citywide facility, while the St. James/Assiniboia Library is classified as a community facility. All other libraries are classified as Neighbourhood 1 facilities.

8.6.2 Physical Condition Assessment

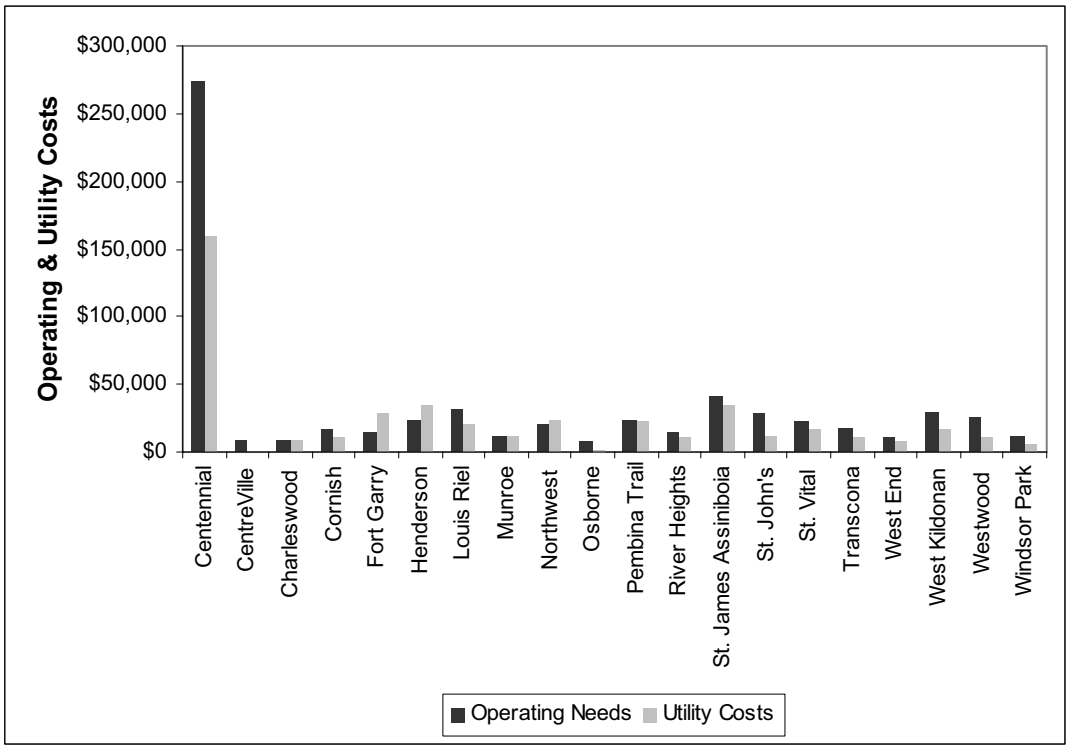
- Libraries in Winnipeg were constructed between 1914 (Cornish and St. John's) and 1996 (Northwest). The average age of libraries in Winnipeg is 38 years old.
- Libraries range in size from 4,100 square feet (Osborne) to approximately 131,000 square feet (Centennial).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $7,000 at Osborne to $274,000 at Centennial. Total operating needs for the 20 libraries is approximately $643,000, with the average operating needs at approximately $32,000. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.19.

Figure 8.18: Existing Libraries



- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs for the libraries range from a low of approximately $1,400 at Osborne to $160,000 at Centennial. Utility information was not provided for CentreVille. Utility costs are illustrated below in Figure 8.19.

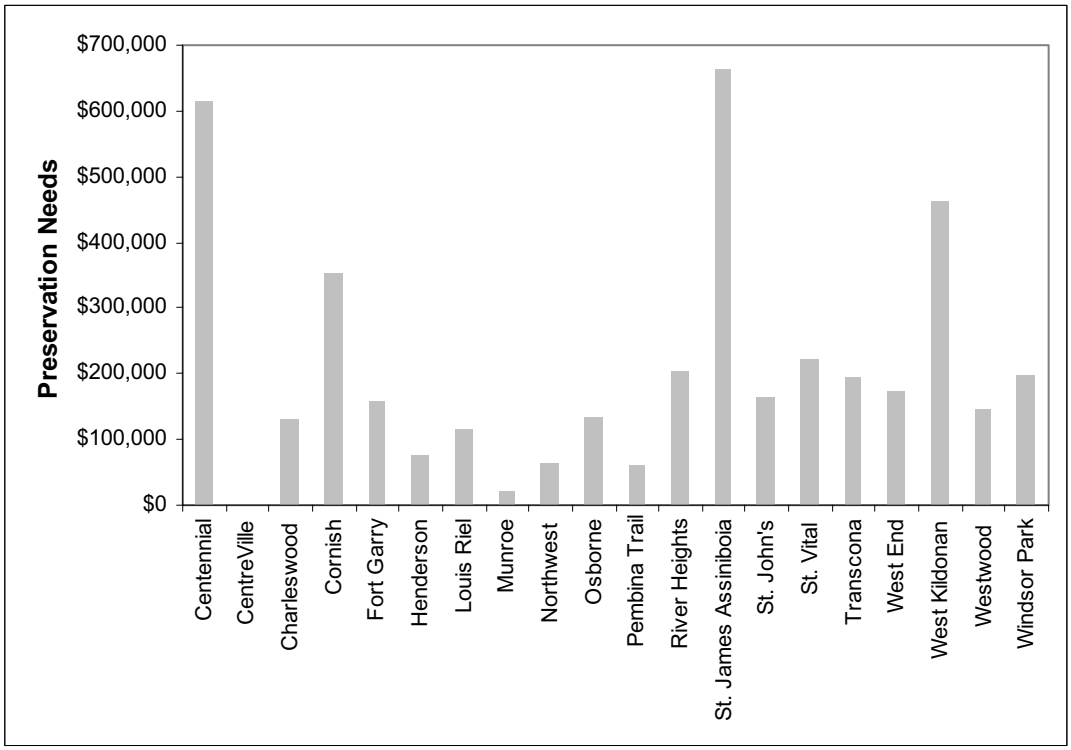
Figure 8.19: Libraries – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



- Replacement costs for libraries were estimated based on $153 per square foot, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for libraries vary from $630,000 at Osborne to $20 million at Centennial. Total replacement costs for the 20 libraries are approximately $52 million.
- With 10% engineering costs and 6% department and corporate overhead removed, replacement values were recalculated (removing soft costs). Osborne was revised to $519,000 and Centennial $16.5 million.

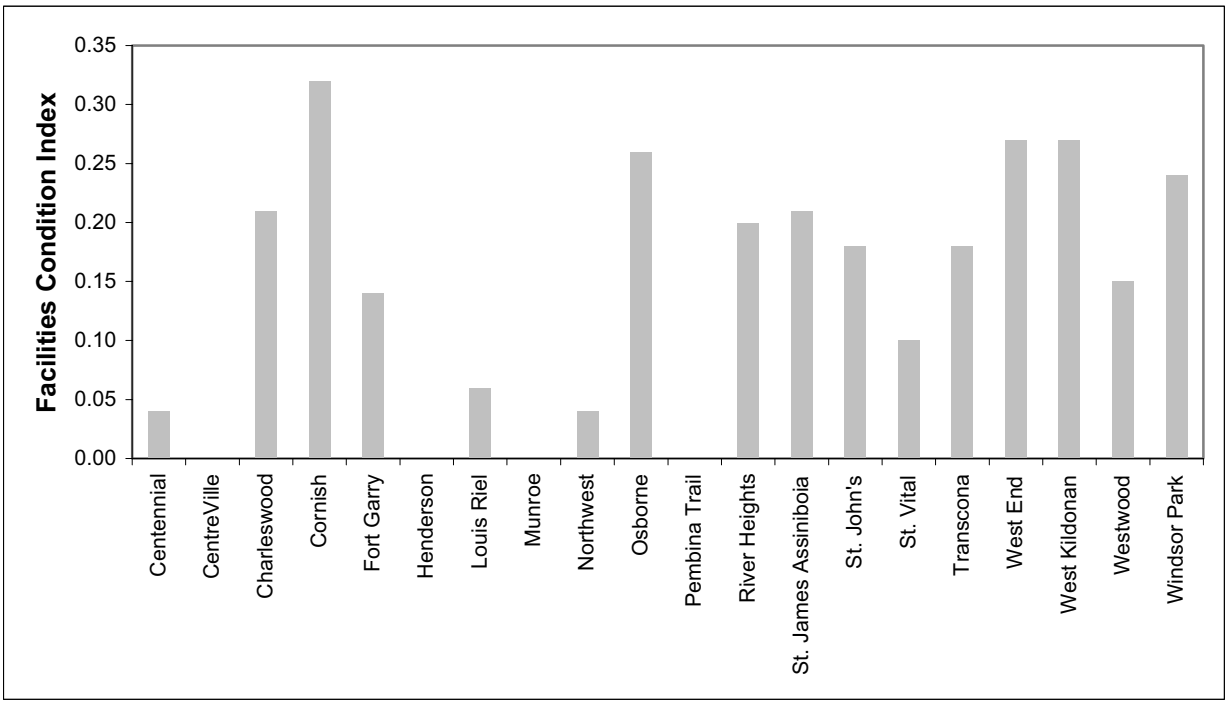
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repairs are not included in the preservation needs calculation. As well, due to the planned Millennium Project, items that would normally be included in the preservation needs for the Centennial Library are excluded. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.20. Preservation needs for libraries range from a low of $22,000 at Munroe to a high of $665,000 at St. James/Assiniboia. Preservation needs were not provided for CentreVille. Total preservation needs for the libraries are approximately $4.2 million.

Figure 8.20: Libraries – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.21. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.04 at Northwest and Centennial to a high of 0.32 at Cornish. The average facilities condition index for libraries is 0.19.

Figure 8.21: Libraries – Facilities Condition Index



8.7 Seniors Centres

8.7.1 Usage Characteristics

There are currently five Seniors Centres in the City of Winnipeg and are illustrated in Figure 8.22. It should be noted that the EK Seniors Centre building is owned by the adjacent Lord Selkirk School, which has lease with the Seniors Group and intends to demolish the building when the lease expires. The North End Senior Centre is an addition to the North East Centennial Pool building. Information regarding Seniors Centres was provided by the City of Winnipeg Community Services Department and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating senior centre information are included in Appendix F. A summary of the information is provided below.

Table 8.13: Total Number of Seniors Centres by CCA

	Seniors Centres	Population Per Senior Centre
Assiniboine South	-	-
Downtown	-	-
Fort Garry	-	-
Inkster	-	-
Point Douglas	2	18,643
River East	2	40,897
River Heights	-	-
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	-	-
St. Vital	-	-
Transcona	1	30,331
Winnipeg	5	123,909

Source: City of Winnipeg

- The five Seniors Centres are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: two centres in Point Douglas and one in each of River East, Seven Oaks, and Transcona.
- Seniors Centres are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: two centres in Mynarski and one in each of Elmwood – East Kildonan, Point Douglas, and Transcona.

8.7.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Construction year was known for three of the five Seniors Centres. Seniors Centres in Winnipeg were constructed between 1986 (Dufferin and EK Senior Citizens) and 1991 (North End). The average age of Seniors Centres is 16 years old.
- Seniors Centres range in size from just over 2,500 square feet (North End) to approximately 6,300 square feet (EK Senior Citizens).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $460 at Bleak House to $13,300 at EK Senior Citizens. Total operating needs for the five Seniors Centres is approximately $31,500, with average operating needs at $6,300. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.23.

Figure 8.22: Existing Senior Centres

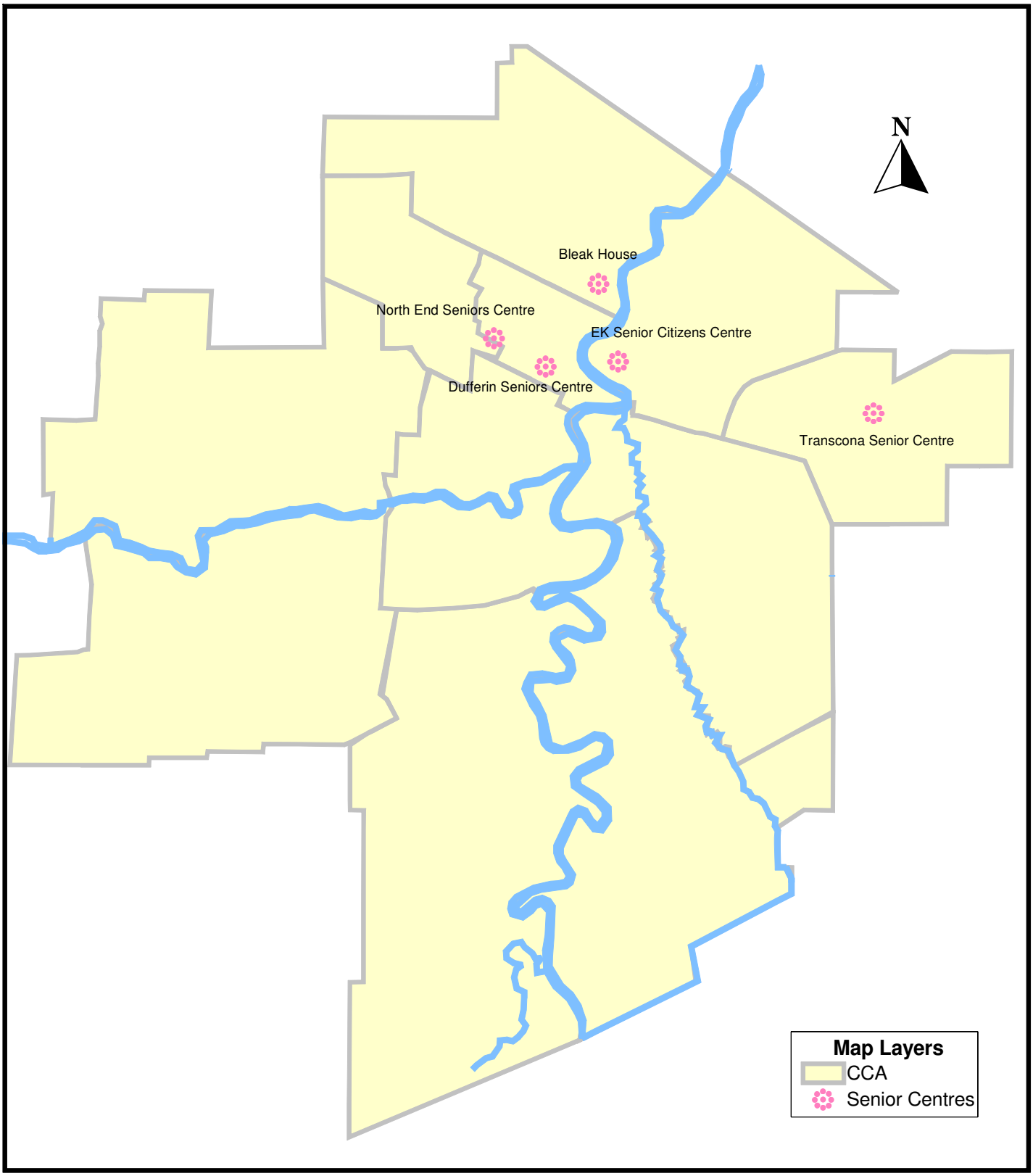
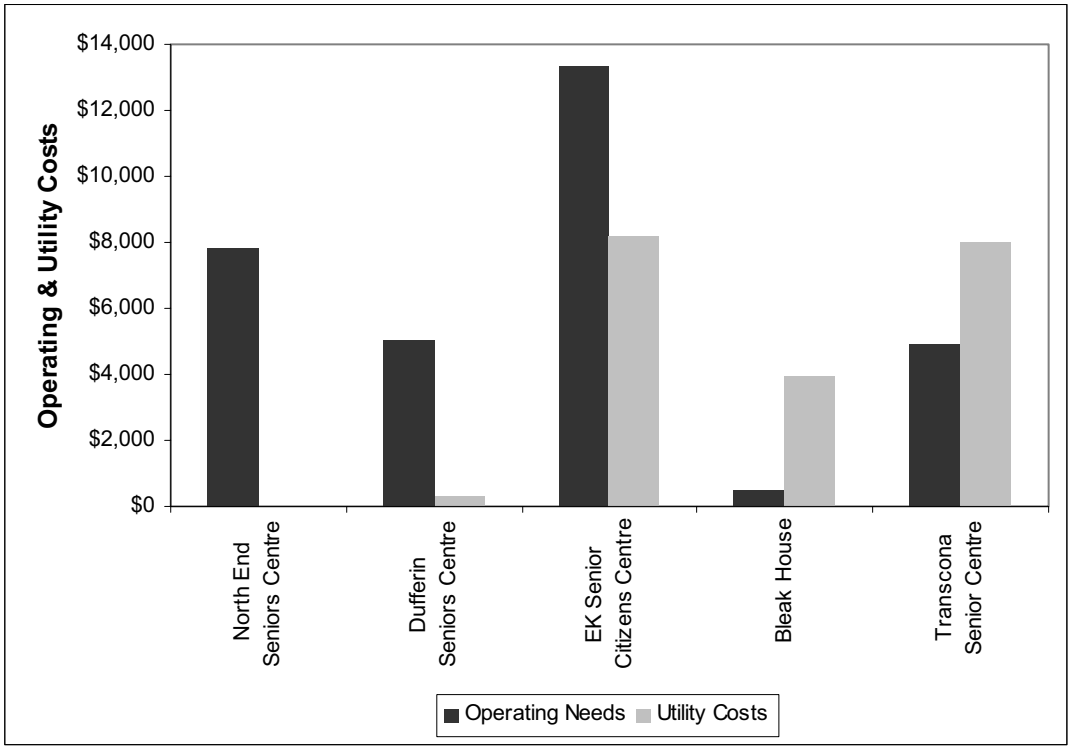
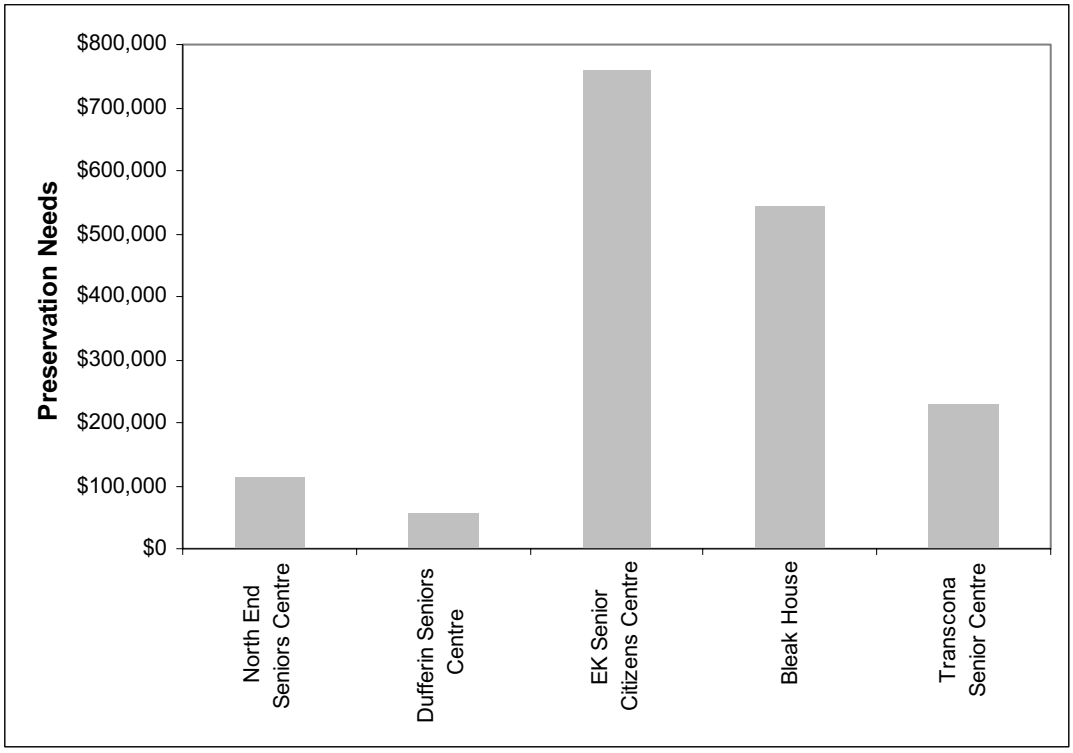


Figure 8.23: Seniors Centres – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



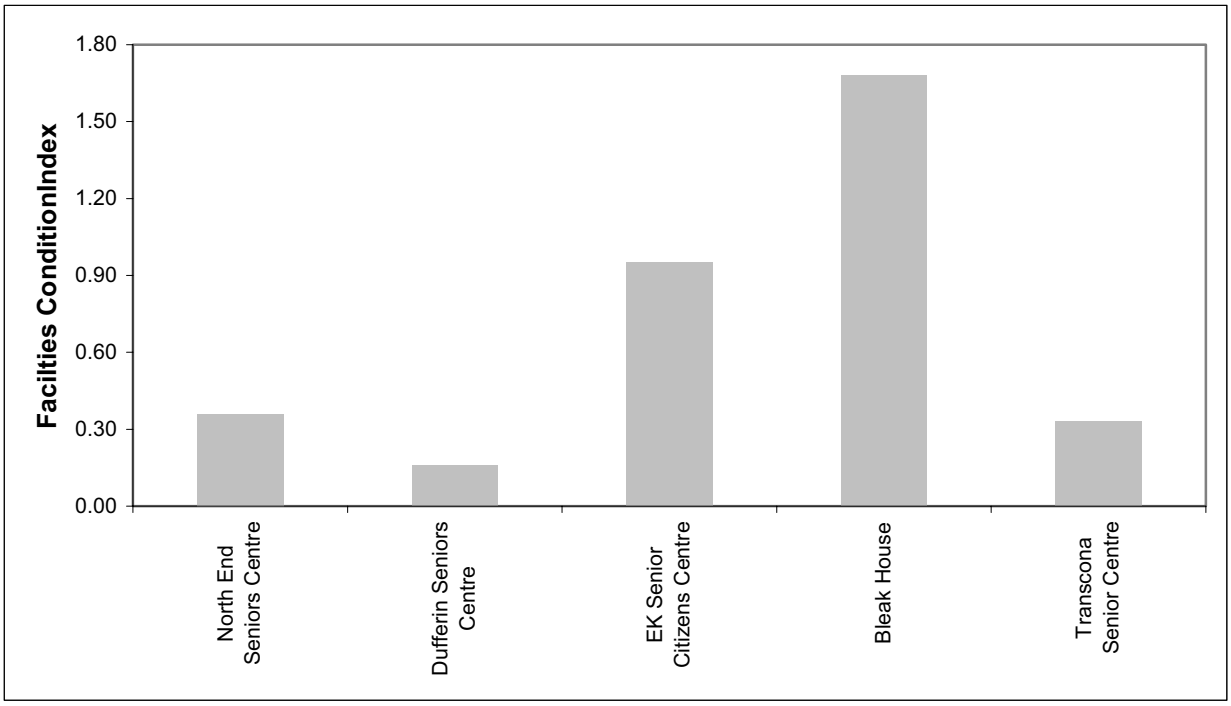
- Utility costs range from a low of $270 at Dufferin to $8,200 at EK Senior Citizens. Utility costs were not provided for North End. Utility costs are illustrated above in Figure 8.23.
- Replacement costs were estimated based on $150 per square foot of building, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for Seniors Centres vary from $379,000 at North End to $952,000 at EK Senior Citizens. Total replacement costs for the five Seniors Centres are approximately $3.0 million.
- With 10% engineering and 6% department of corporate overhead removed, the replacement values were recalculated (removing the soft costs). North end was revised to $319,000 and EK Senior Citizens was changed to $799,000.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.24. Preservation needs for Seniors Centres range from a low of $58,500 at Dufferin to a high of $758,000 at EK Senior Citizens. Total preservation needs for the five Seniors Centres are approximately $1.7 million.

Figure 8.24: Seniors Centres – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.25. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.16 at Dufferin to a high of 1.68 at Bleak House. The average facilities condition index for Seniors Centres is 0.70.

Figure 8.25: Seniors Centres – Facilities Condition Index



8.8 Recreation Centres

8.8.1 Usage Characteristics

The 19 recreation centres in Winnipeg are illustrated in Figure 8.26. It should be noted that Peguis Trail Fitness, Eric Coy, John M King, Shaughnessy, Sister McNamara, and Strathcona recreation centres are all located in schools. Information regarding recreation centres was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating recreation centre information are included in Appendix G. A summary of the information is provided below.

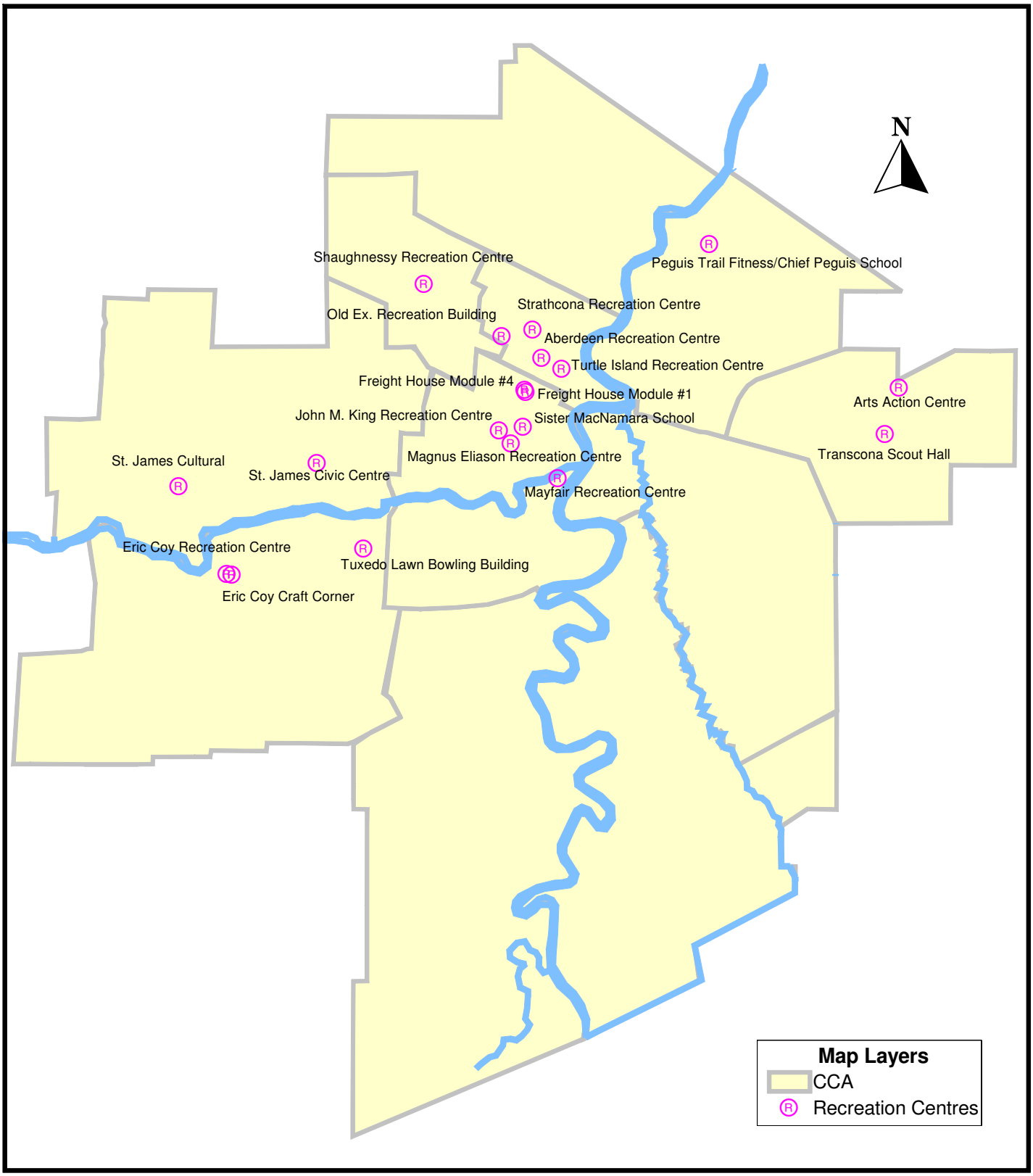
- The 19 recreation centres are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: five centres in the Downtown; four in Point Douglas; three in Assiniboine South; two in both St. James and Transcona; and one in each of Inkster, River East, River Heights.
- Recreation centres are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: four centres in Point Douglas; three in each of Charleswood – Tuxedo, Daniel McIntyre, and Mynarski; two in Transcona; and one in North Kildonan, Old Kildonan, St. Charles, and St. James.

Table 8.14: Total Number of Recreation Centres by CCA

	Recreation Centres	Population Per Recreation Centre
Assiniboine South	3	12,269
Downtown	5	13,167
Fort Garry	-	-
Inkster	1	29,965
Point Douglas	4	9,322
River East	1	81,793
River Heights	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804
St. Vital	-	-
Transcona	2	15,166
Winnipeg	**19**	**32,608**

Source: City of Winnipeg

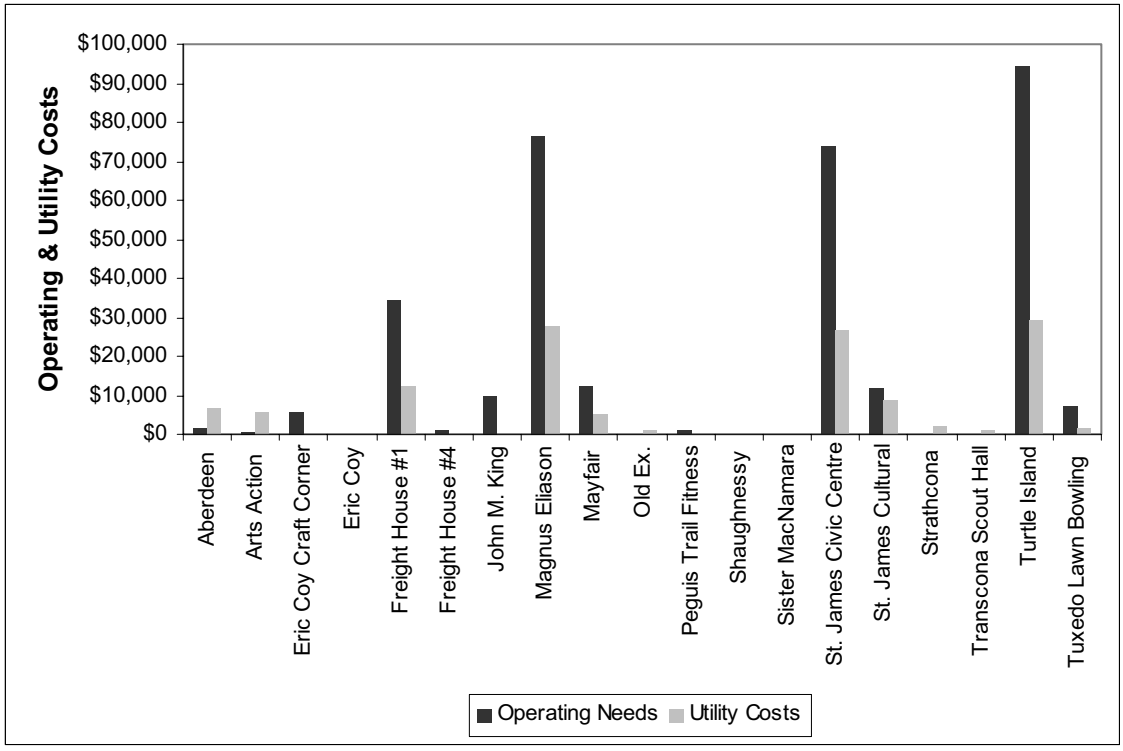
Figure 8.26: Existing Recreation Centres



8.8.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Recreation centres range in size from 980 square feet (Tuxedo Lawn Bowling) to approximately 49,000 square feet (St. James Civic Centre).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $20 at Transcona Scout Hall to $94,000 at Turtle Island. Operating needs were not provided for Shaughnessy as it is operated by the school. Total operating needs for the recreation centres is approximately $330,000, with the average operating needs at approximately $17,400. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.27.

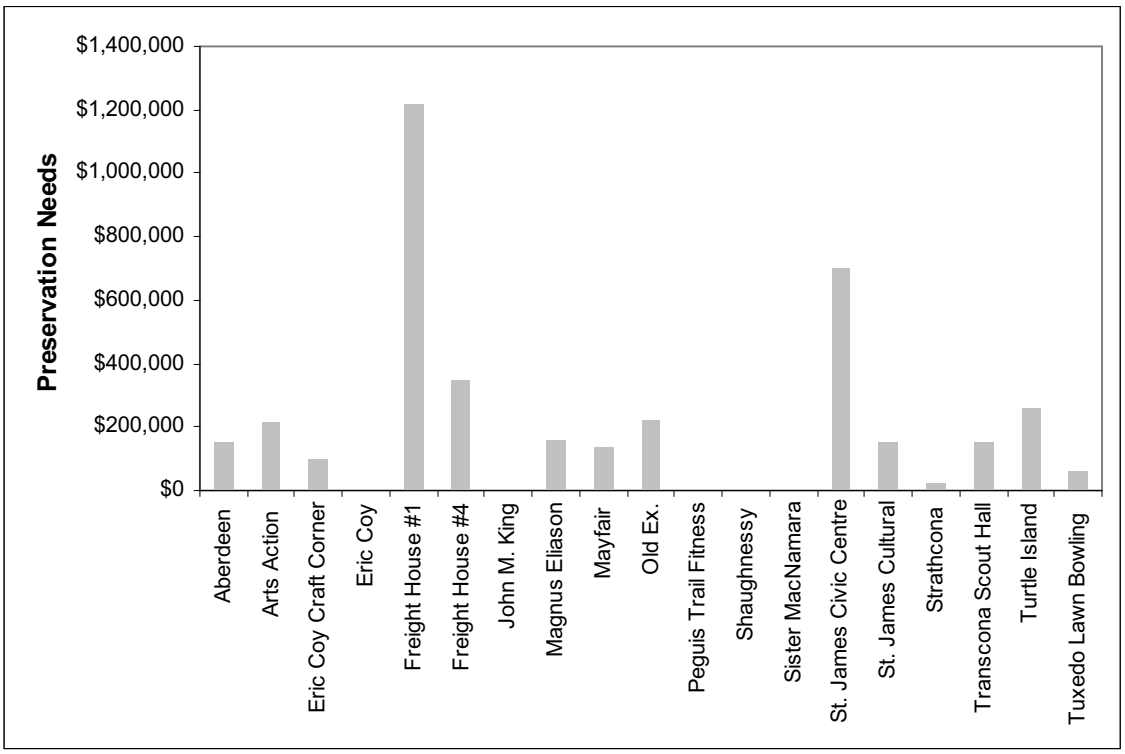
Figure 8.27: Recreation Centres – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs were provided for 12 of the recreation centres and range from a low of approximately $1,000 at Transcona Scout to $29,500 at Turtle Island. Utility costs are illustrated above in Figure 8.27.
- Replacement costs for recreation centres were estimated based on $150 per square foot, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for recreation centres vary from $96,000 at St. James Cultural to $7.4 million at St. James Civic Centre. Total replacement costs for the recreation centres are approximately $16.8 million.

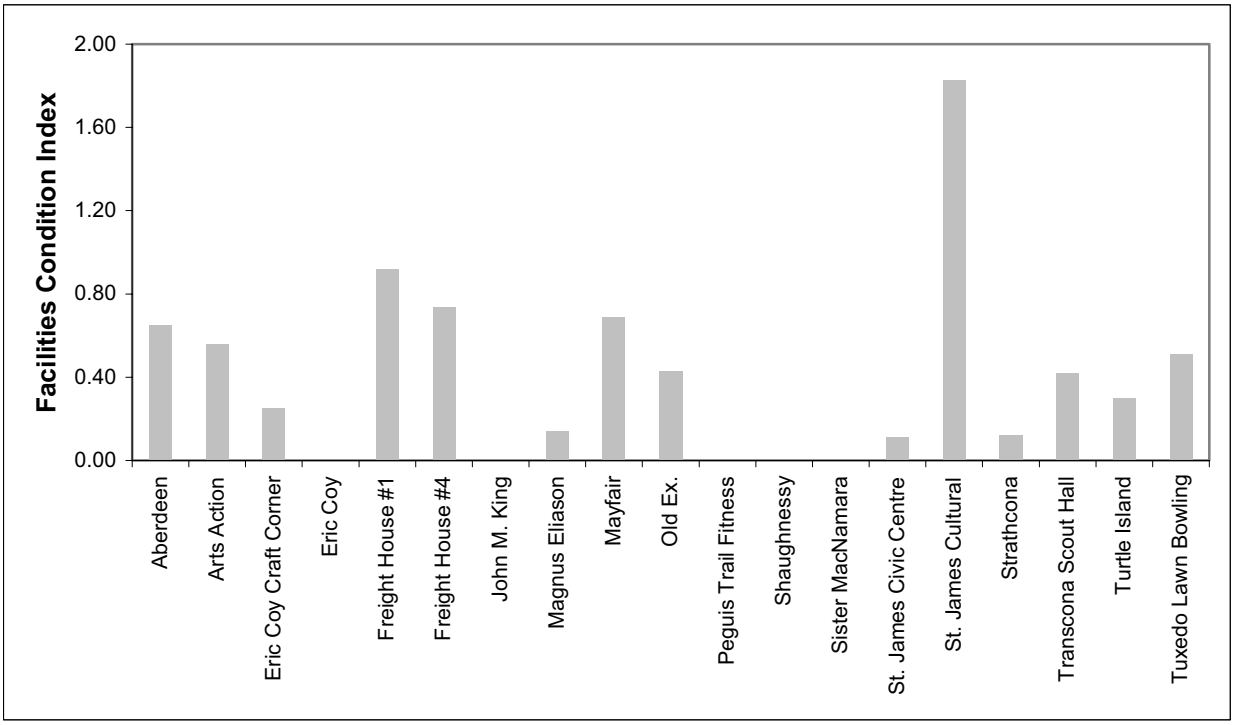
- Replacement values were revised by removing the 10% engineering and 6% overhead costs. St. James Cultural was revised to $82,700 and St. James Civic Centre was changed to $6.2 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repairs are not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.28. Preservation needs for recreation centres range from a low of $26,000 at Strathcona to a high of $1,215,000 at Freight House. Total preservation needs for the recreation centres are approximately $3.9 million.

Figure 8.28: Recreation Centres – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.29. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.11 at St. James Civic and Strathcona to a high of 1.83 at St. James Cultural. The average facilities condition index for recreation centres is 0.55.

Figure 8.29: Recreation Centres – Facilities Condition Index



8.9 Leisure Centres

8.9.1 Usage Characteristics

There are currently four existing leisure centres in the city of Winnipeg and are illustrated in Figure 8.30. It should be noted that Fort Rouge Leisure Centre shares the building with the Library, Arena and Seniors Centre and that St. John's Leisure Centre (originally constructed as a school) shares the building with the Winnipeg Health Authority. Information regarding leisure centres was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating leisure centre information are included in Appendix H. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The four leisure centres are located in four different Winnipeg CCA's: Point Douglas, River East, River Heights, and St. James.

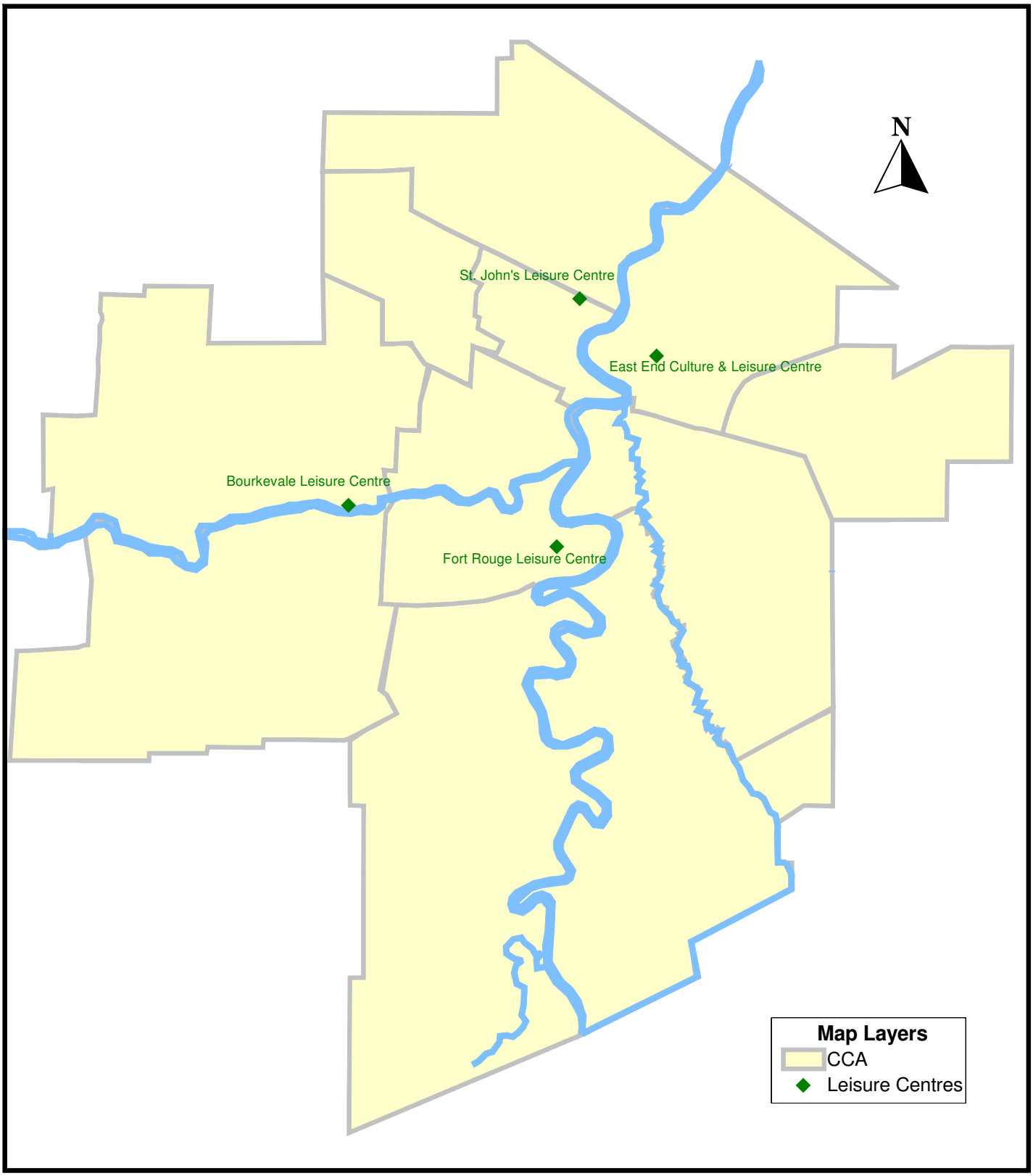
- The four leisure centres are also located in four different Winnipeg Electoral Wards: Elmwood – East Kildonan, Fort Rouge, Mynarski, and St. James.

Table 8.15: Total Number of Leisure Centre by CCA

	Leisure Centres	Population Per Leisure Centre
Assiniboine South	-	-
Downtown	-	-
Fort Garry	-	-
Inkster	-	-
Point Douglas	1	37,286
River East	1	81,793
River Heights	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	1	59,608
St. Vital	-	-
Transcona	-	-
Winnipeg	4	154,886

Source: City of Winnipeg

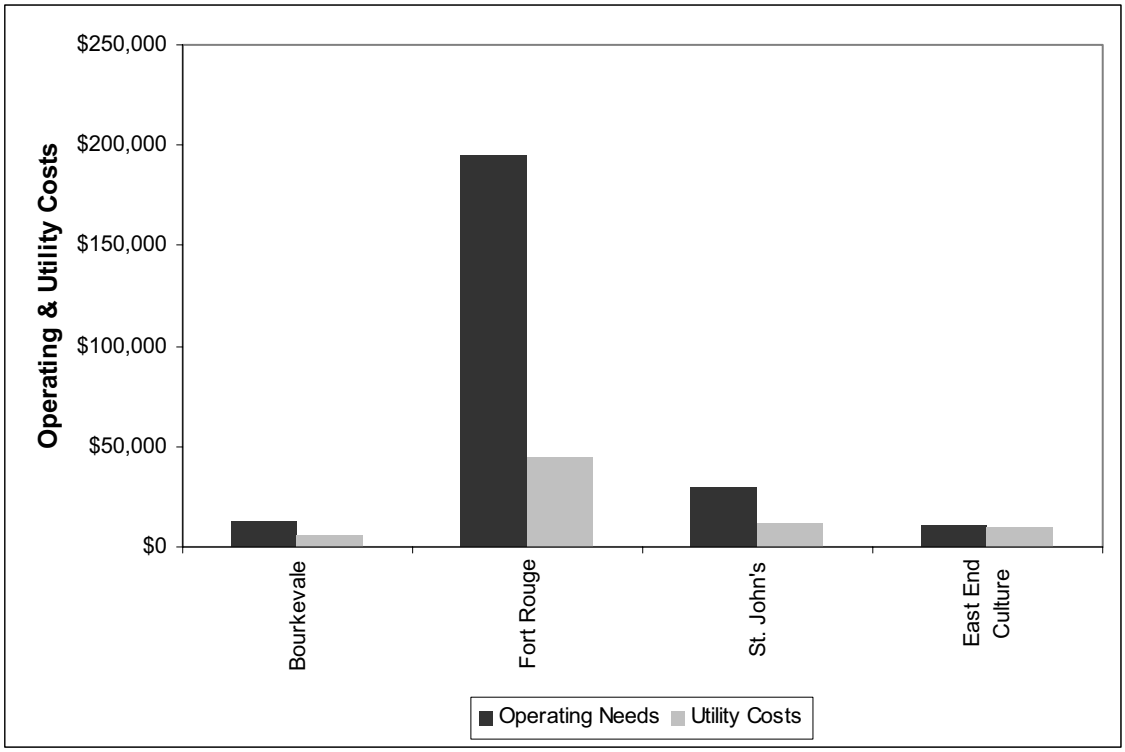
Figure 8.30: Existing Leisure Centres



8.9.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Construction year was known for three of the four leisure centres. Bourkevale was constructed in 1955, Fort Rouge was constructed in 1958, and East End was constructed in 1982. The average age of leisure centres is 39 years old.
- Leisure centres range in size from 6,300 square feet (East End Culture) to approximately 30,000 square feet (Fort Rouge).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from a low of $11,000 at East End Culture to $195,000 at Fort Rouge. Total operating needs for the leisure centres is approximately $249,000, with the average operating needs at approximately $62,000. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.31.
- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs range from a low of approximately $6,100 at Bourkevale to $44,400 at Fort Rouge. Utility costs are illustrated below in Figure 8.31.

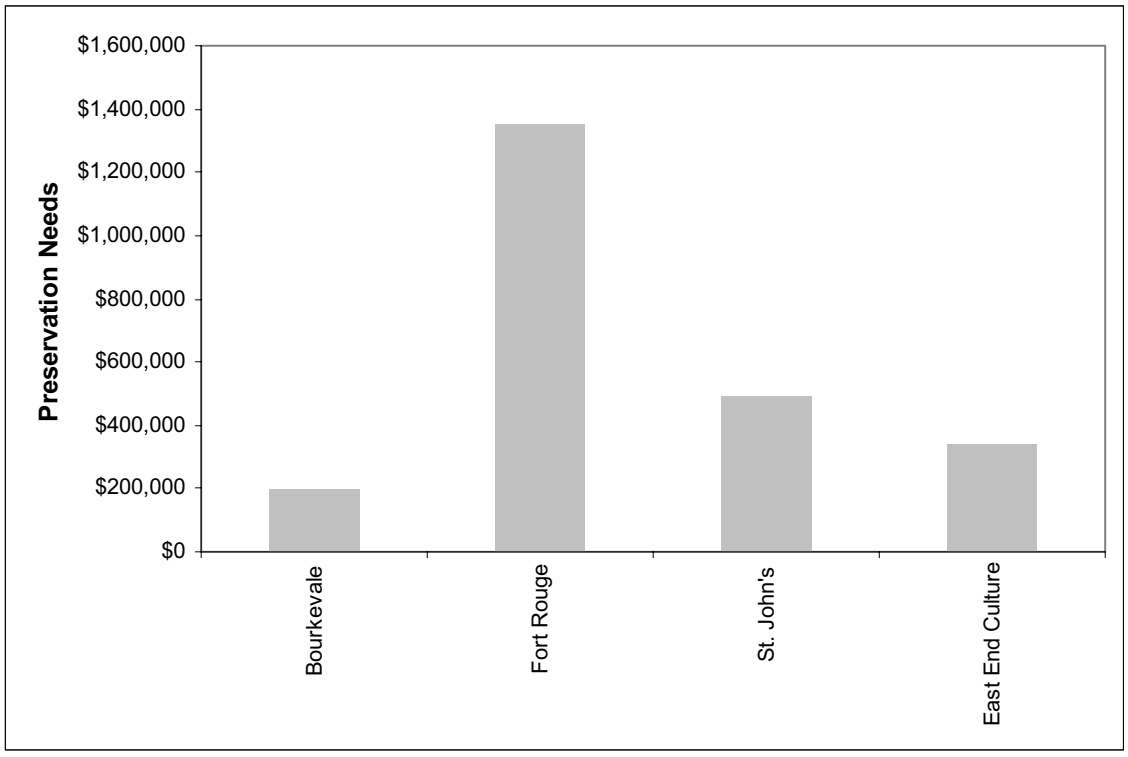
Figure 8.31: Leisure Centres – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



- Replacement costs for recreation centres were estimated based on $150 per square foot, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for leisure centres vary from $940,000 at East End to $3.1 million at Fort Rouge. Total replacement costs for the leisure centres are approximately $6.8 million.

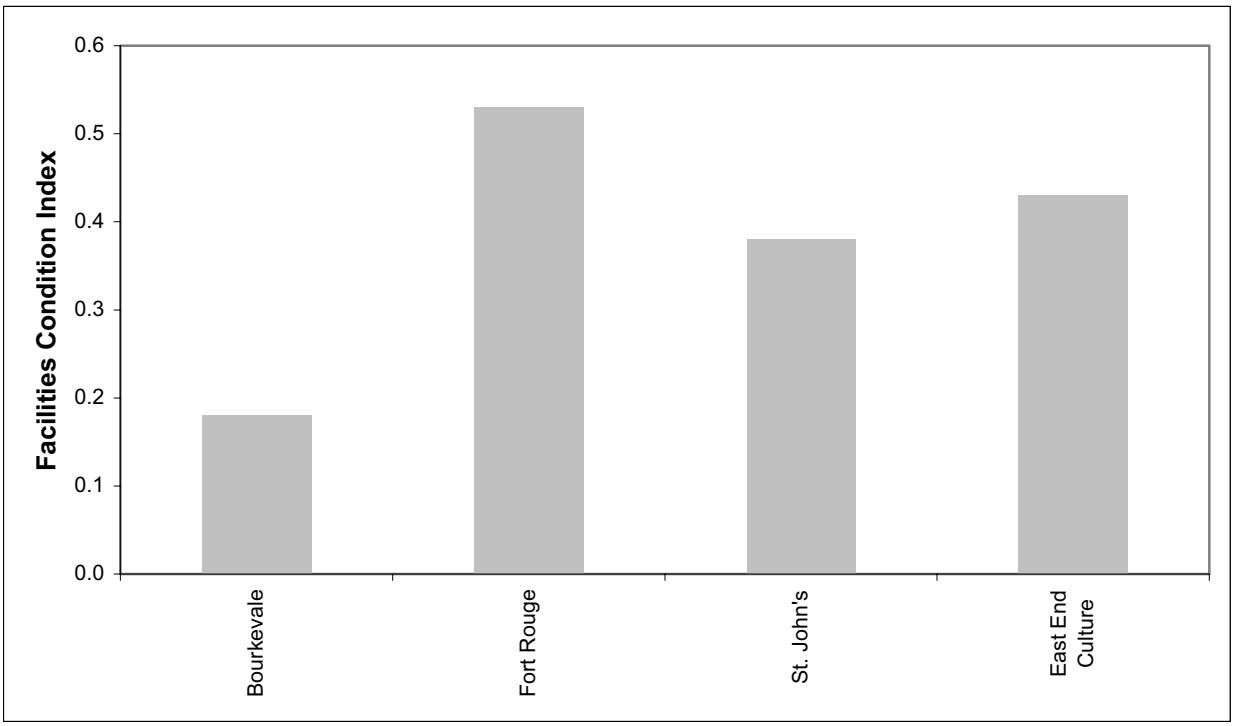
- Replacement values were revised by removing the 10% engineering and 6% overhead costs. East End was revised to $790,000 and Fort Rouge was changed to $2.57 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repairs are not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.32. Preservation needs for leisure centres range from a low of $197,000 at Bourkevale to a high of $1.4 million at Fort Rouge. Total preservation needs for the leisure centres are approximately $2.4 million.

Figure 8.32: Leisure Centres – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.33. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.18 at Bourkevale to a high of 0.53 at Fort Rouge. The average facilities condition index for leisure centres is 0.38.

Figure 8.33: Leisure Centres – Facilities Condition Index



8.10 Field Houses

8.10.1 Usage Characteristics

Sports use the term "Field House" in two ways. One way is a building beside a sports field (house by a field) that permits change rooms and storage to support the sporting activity. The other way is a very large, flexible open building that can be used year round for any number of track and field sports such as triple jump, pole vault, hurdles, discuss, shot put, etc. The only true Field House is the Max Bell Centre at the University of Manitoba. All others are "House by a Field".

There are currently six field houses (and one football shack) in the City of Winnipeg and are illustrated in Figure 8.34. It should be noted that there is no City of Winnipeg presence in the Charlie Krupp Nomads building. Information regarding field houses was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating field house information are included in Appendix I. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The six field houses are located in several Winnipeg CCA's: two in both Point Douglas and St. Vital and one in both Fort Garry and St. Boniface.
- Field houses are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: two in both Point Douglas and St. Vital and one in River Heights – Fort Garry and St. Boniface.

Table 8.16: Total Number of Sports Field Houses by CCA

	Sports Field Houses	Population Per Sports Field Houses
Assiniboine South	-	-
Downtown	-	-
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	2	14,983
Point Douglas	-	-
River East	-	-
River Heights	-	-
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	1	46,566
St. James Assiniboia	-	-
St. Vital	3	20,189
Transcona	-	-
Winnipeg	7	88,506

Source: City of Winnipeg

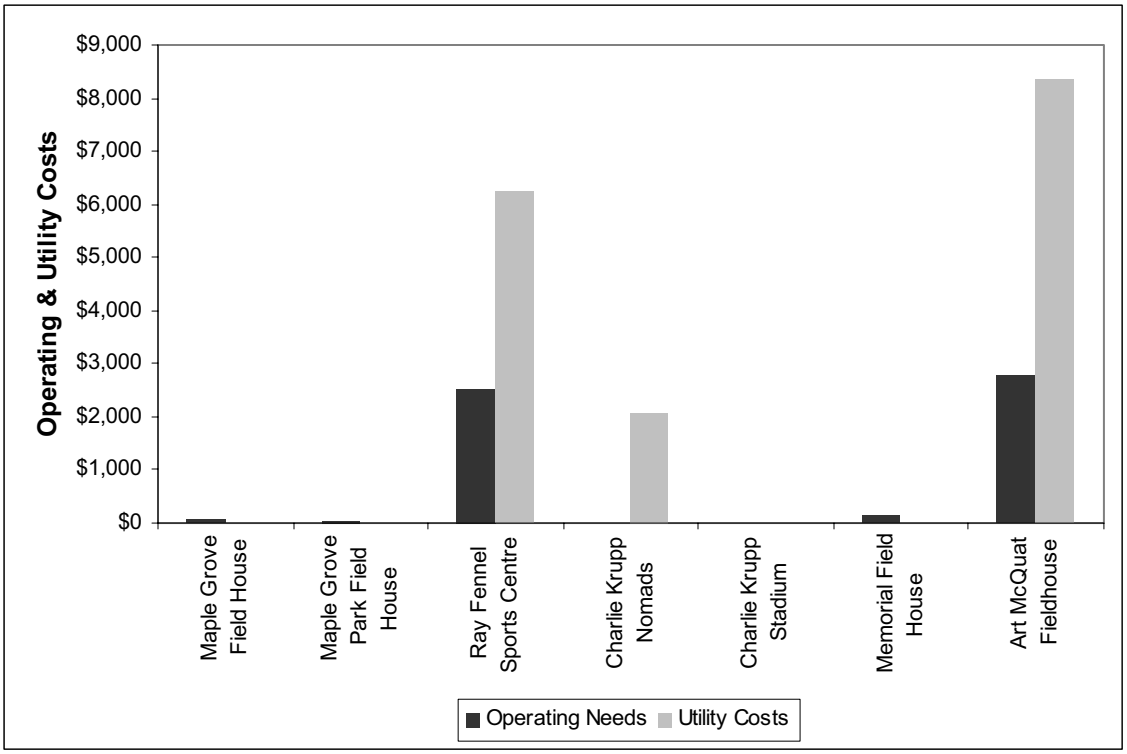
Figure 8.34: Existing Field Houses



8.10.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Construction year was known for five of the six field houses. Field houses in Winnipeg were constructed between 1962 (Memorial) and 1985 (Maple Grove). The average age of field houses is 24 years old. The football shack at Maple Grove was constructed in 1990.
- Field houses range in size from 1,300 square feet (Charlie Krupp Stadium) to approximately 14,600 square feet (Maple Grove).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002, and range from less than $100 at Maple Grove to $2,500 at Ray Fennel. Operating costs were not provided for Charlie Krupp Nomads or Stadium. Total operating needs for the field houses is approximately $5,600, with the average operating needs at approximately $1,100. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.35.

Figure 8.35: Field Houses – Operating Needs and Utility Costs

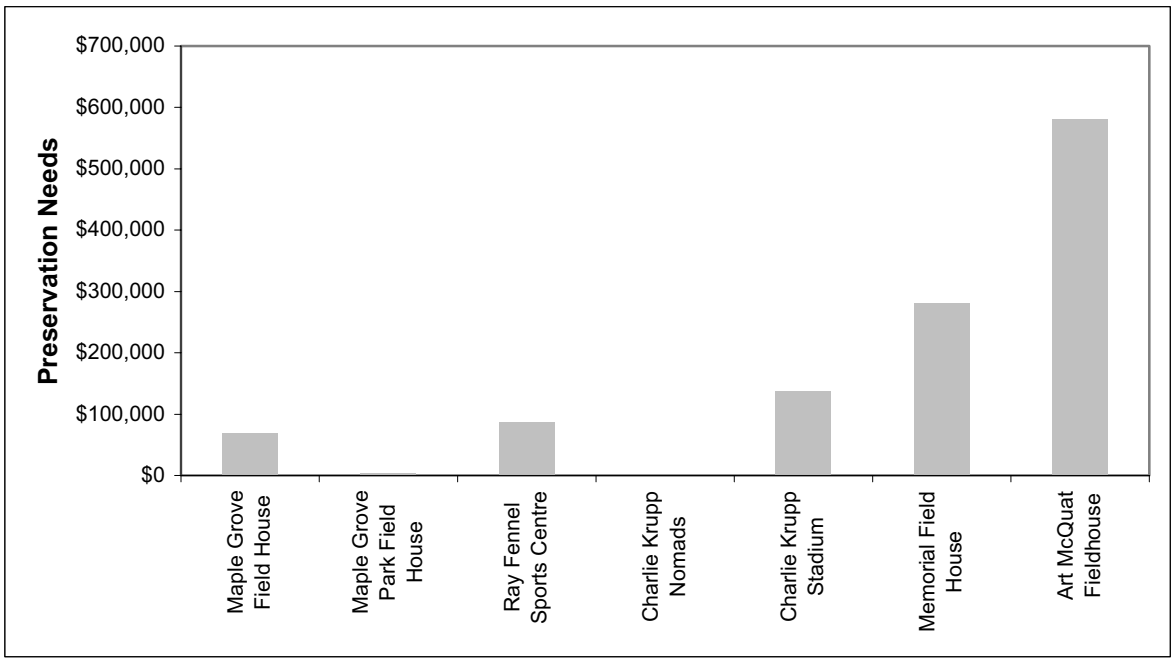


- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs range were estimated at $2,100 at Charlie Krupp Nomads and $6,300 at Ray Fennel. Utility costs are illustrated above in Figure 8.35.
- Replacement costs for recreation centres were estimated based on $150 per square foot, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for field houses vary from $189,000 at Charlie

Krupp Stadium to $2.2 million at Maple Grove. Total replacement costs for the field houses are approximately $4.7 million.

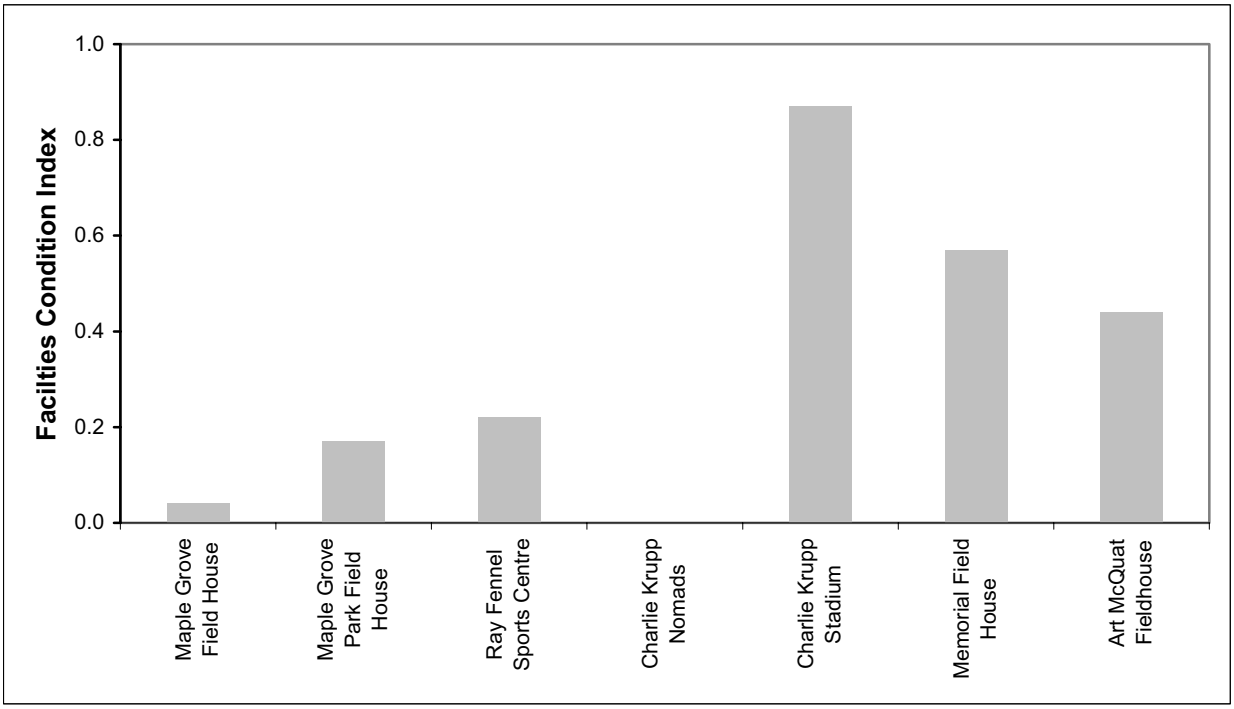
- Replacement values were revised by removing the 10% engineering and 6% overhead costs. Charlie Krupp was revised to $159,000 and Maple Grove was changed to $1.8 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.36. Preservation needs were not provided for Charlie Krupp Nomads as there is no City of Winnipeg presence in the building. Preservation needs for field houses range from a low of $70,000 at Maple Grove to a high of $580,000 at Art McQuat. Total preservation needs for the field houses are approximately $1.2 million.

Figure 8.36: Field Houses – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.37. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.04 at Maple Grove to a high of 0.87 at Charlie Krupp Stadium. The average facilities condition index for field houses is 0.38.

Figure 8.37: Field Houses – Facilities Condition Index



8.11 Daycares

8.11.1 Usage Characteristics

The nine City of Winnipeg daycares are illustrated in Figure 8.38. Information regarding daycares was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating daycare information are included in Appendix J. A summary of the information is provided below.

Table 8.17 Total Number of Day Cares by CCA

	Day Cares	Population Per Day Care
Assiniboine South	-	-
Downtown	2	32,917
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	-	-
Point Douglas	3	12,428
River East	1	81,793
River Heights	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	-	-
St. Vital	-	-
Transcona	1	30,331
Winnipeg	9	68,840

Source: City of Winnipeg

Figure 8.38: Existing Daycares



- The nine daycares are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: three daycares in Point Douglas; two in the Downtown; and one in each of Fort Garry, River East, River Heights, and Transcona.
- Daycares are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: three daycares in Mynarski; two in Point Douglas; and one in each of Elmwood – East Kildonan, Fort Rouge, St. Norbert and Transcona.

8.11.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Daycares in Winnipeg were constructed between 1910 (Freight House) and 1992 (St. Norbert Children's Centre). The average age of daycares is 34 years old.
- Daycares range in size from 2,200 square feet (Machray) to approximately 6,700 square feet (Elmwood).
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002. Operating needs were provided for six of the nine daycares and range from a low of $45 at Machray to over $4,000 at Splash. Total operating needs for the daycares is approximately $9,900, with the average operating needs at approximately $1,650. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.39.
- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs were provided for four of the nine daycares and range from a low of approximately $4,600 at Splash to $10,300 at Elmwood. Utility costs are illustrated below in Figure 8.39.
- Replacement costs for daycares were estimated based on $150 per square foot, which includes 10 % engineering, 15 % contingency, 3 % department overhead and 3 % corporate overhead. Replacement costs for daycares vary from $337,000 at Machray to $1.0 million at Elmwood. Total replacement costs for the daycares are approximately $5.2 million.
- Replacement values were revised by removing the 10 % engineering and 6 % overhead costs. Machray was revised to $283,000 and Elmwood was changed to $840,000.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.40. Preservation needs for daycares range from a low of $94,000 at Action to a high of $373,000 at Elmwood. Total preservation needs for the daycares are approximately $1.6 million.

Figure 8.39: Daycares – Operating Needs and Utility Costs

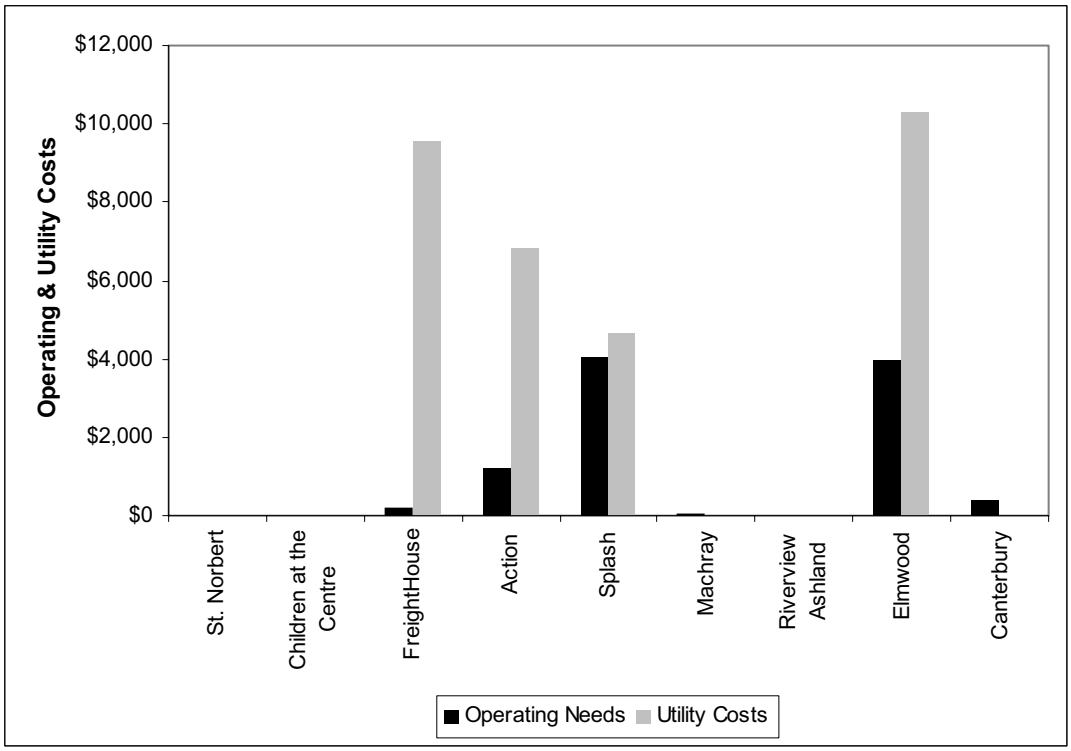
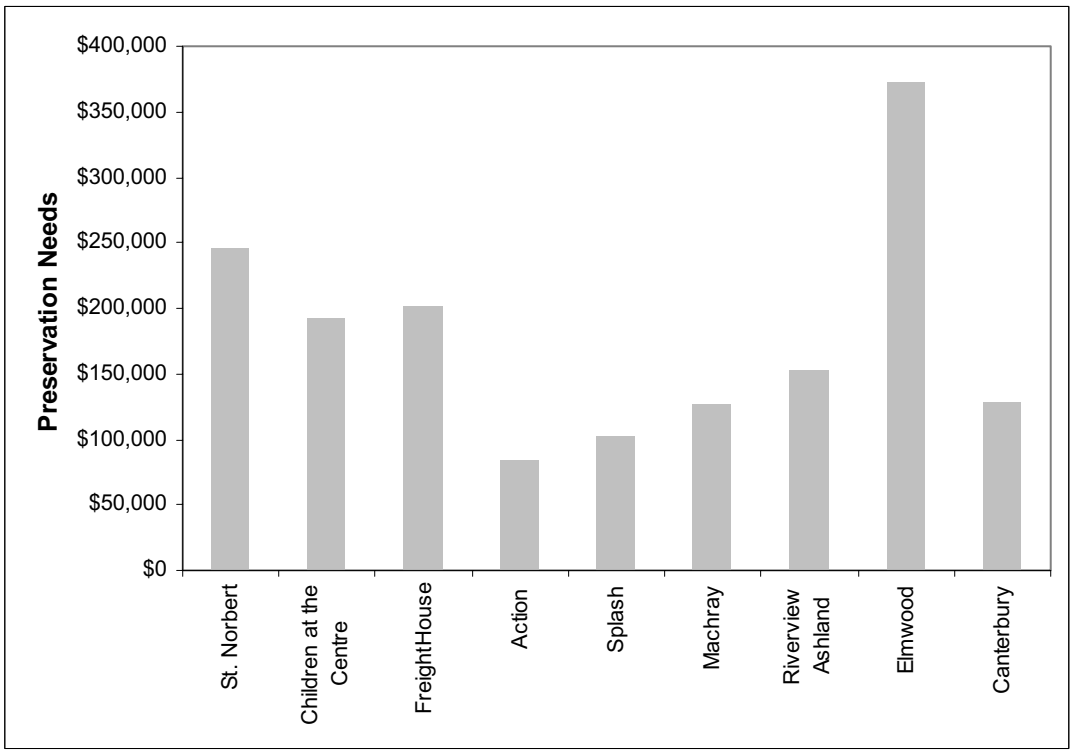
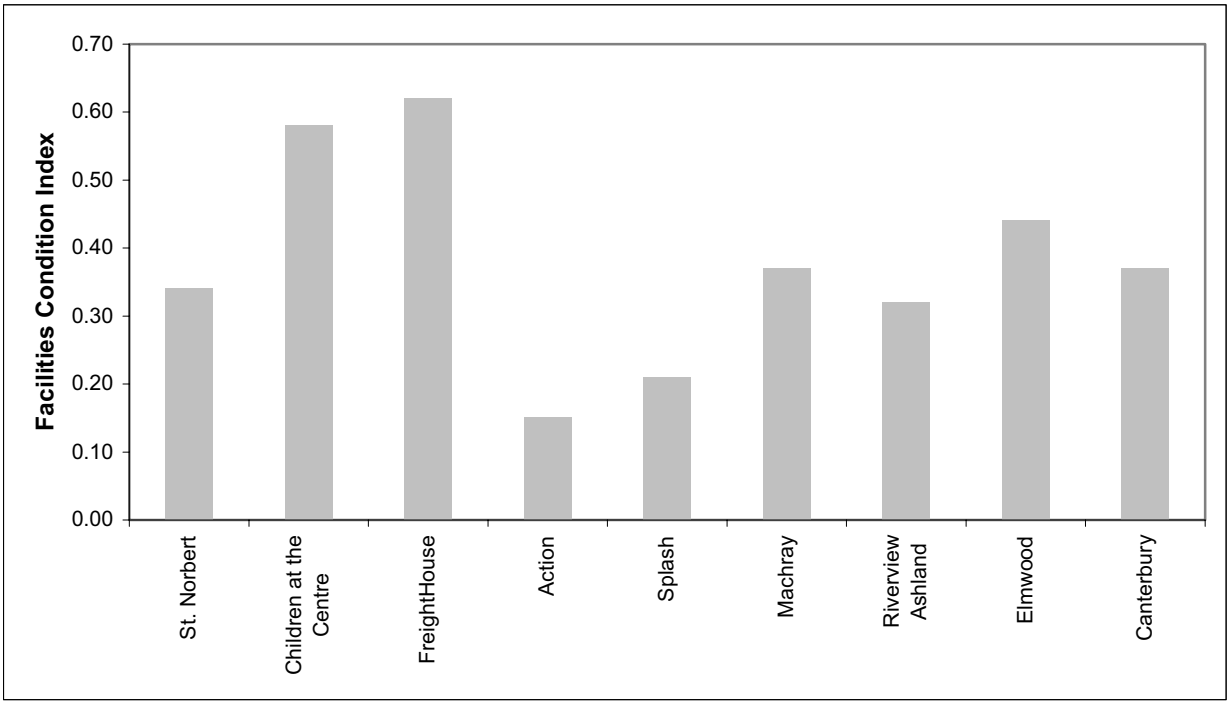


Figure 8.40: Daycares – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.41. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.15 at Action to a high of 0.62 at Freight House. The average facilities condition index for daycares is 0.39.

Figure 8.41: Daycares – Facilities Condition Index



8.12 Arenas

8.12.1 Usage Characteristics

All of the arenas in the Winnipeg area were categorized into four groups based on their ownership, management, relation to other area facilities, and location. The arenas are classified into the following categories: City owned and operated arenas, community centre owned and operated arenas, private and other arenas located in the City of Winnipeg, and arenas located outside the City of Winnipeg.

City Owned and Operated Arenas

The City of Winnipeg manages 16 arenas with one rink at each facility. Figure 8.42 highlights the locations of these facilities.

Figure 8.42: Existing Arenas



Information regarding arenas was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, market share, replacement cost, operating and utility needs, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating arena information are included in Appendix K. A summary of the information is provided below.

- The 16 arenas are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: two arenas in the Downtown, River East, River Heights, St. Boniface, and St. James; and one in each of Assiniboine South, Fort Garry, Inkster, Point Douglas, St. Vital, and Transcona.
- Arenas are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: three arenas in Point Douglas; two in both River Heights – Fort Garry and St. Boniface; and one in each of Charleswood – Tuxedo, Daniel McIntyre, Elmwood – East Kildonan, Fort Rouge, North Kildonan, St. Charles, St. James, St. Vital and Transcona.

Table 8.18: Number of City Owned and Operated Arenas

CCA	Arena	Population Per Arena
Assiniboine South	1	36,807
Downtown	2	32,917
Fort Garry	1	62,137
Inkster	1	29,966
Point Douglas	1	37,286
River East	2	40,897
River Heights	2	28,257
Seven Oaks	-	-
St. Boniface	2	23,283
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804
St. Vital	1	60,567
Transcona	1	30,331
Winnipeg	16	38,722

Source: City of Winnipeg

As illustrated in the following table, the city arenas are open roughly 21,000 hours per season with 18,000 hours of ice time demanded. This represents a non-utilization rate of roughly 13 %. Beginning in the 2001-2002 season, the City began to manage 3 arenas: Billy Mosienko, Maginot, and River East Arena. This accounts for the increase in total hours from 16,200 in the previous year to 21,000 hours in the 2001-2002 season.

- Community Youth Programming has the highest share of ice time demanded with roughly 71 to 74 % of total hours rented.
- With department programs (learn to skate programs etc.) having a higher priority for ice time than community youth and adult play, the amount of time for each category can vary by year depending on the programming available.
- Adult prime time, adult non-prime time, and department programs account for the additional ice time demanded ranging in market share each year from 6 to 10 %.

- Even if there is no ice time demanded, the arena must stay open since the city has contracts with union workers to maintain these facilities. For example, if a union worker has an additional two hours on their shift, but the final game ended at 10 p.m., the arena is contractually obligated to remain open until 12 a.m. This has forced the City to maintain an arena past the point where ice time is demanded and could account for a significant amount of the vacancy rate. However, time for cleaning and general maintenance must be taken into account.
- However, with the advent of private facilities, the city arenas have had a harder time filling these non-prime time hours. Prime time hours occur from 4:30 to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Non-prime time hours would fall outside of the definition of prime time.

Table 8.19: Summary of Ice Usage from 1998 through 2004 (Projected) at City Arenas

	1998 - 1999 Season		1999 - 2000 Season		2000 - 2001 Season		2001 - 2002 Season		2002 - 2003 Season		2003 - 2004 Season (Projected)	
Hours Available for Rental	16,667		16,615		16,248		20,988		20,788		21,231	
Total Hours Rented	15,117	91%	15,180	91%	14,438	89%	18,165	87%	18,070	87%	18,642	88%
Total Hours Unsold	1,551	9%	1,435	9%	1,810	11%	2,824	13%	2,718	13%	2,589	12%
Total	16,667	100%	16,615	100%	16,248	100%	20,988	100%	20,788	100%	21,231	100%
Rental Breakdown												
Adult Prime	2,110	14%	1,903	13%	1,731	12%	1,811	10%	1,780	10%	1,573	8%
Adult Non-Prime Time	1,485	10%	1,497	10%	1,366	9%	1,520	8%	1,651	9%	1,590	9%
Department Programs	1,362	9%	1,419	9%	1,250	9%	1,065	6%	1,528	8%	1,732	9%
Community Youth Programs	9,885	65%	9,751	64%	9,874	68%	13,517	74%	12,792	71%	13,486	72%
School Division Programs	272	2%	611	4%	217	1%	251	1%	319	2%	262	1%
Total	15,115	100%	15,180	100%	14,438	100%	18,164	100%	18,070	100%	18,642	100%
Unsold Hours Breakdown												
Prime Time Hours	1,152	74%	1,062	74%	1,478	82%	1,939	69%	1,918	71%	1,642	63%
Non-Prime Time Hours	398	26%	373	26%	333	18%	885	31%	800	29%	947	37%

Source: City of Winnipeg

The ice time demanded does not take into account the St. Vital Arena, which is under a service agreement with the St. Vital Hockey Association.

The following table illustrates the total available hours, total hours rented, and difference between prime time and non-prime time hours not rented for the 2002-2003 season for each individual arena. The arenas are categorized into three groups based on the total number of available hours for ice rental. Group One has 1,100 to 1,300 hours, Group Two 1,300 to 1,500, and Group Three 1,500 or more hours of available ice time.

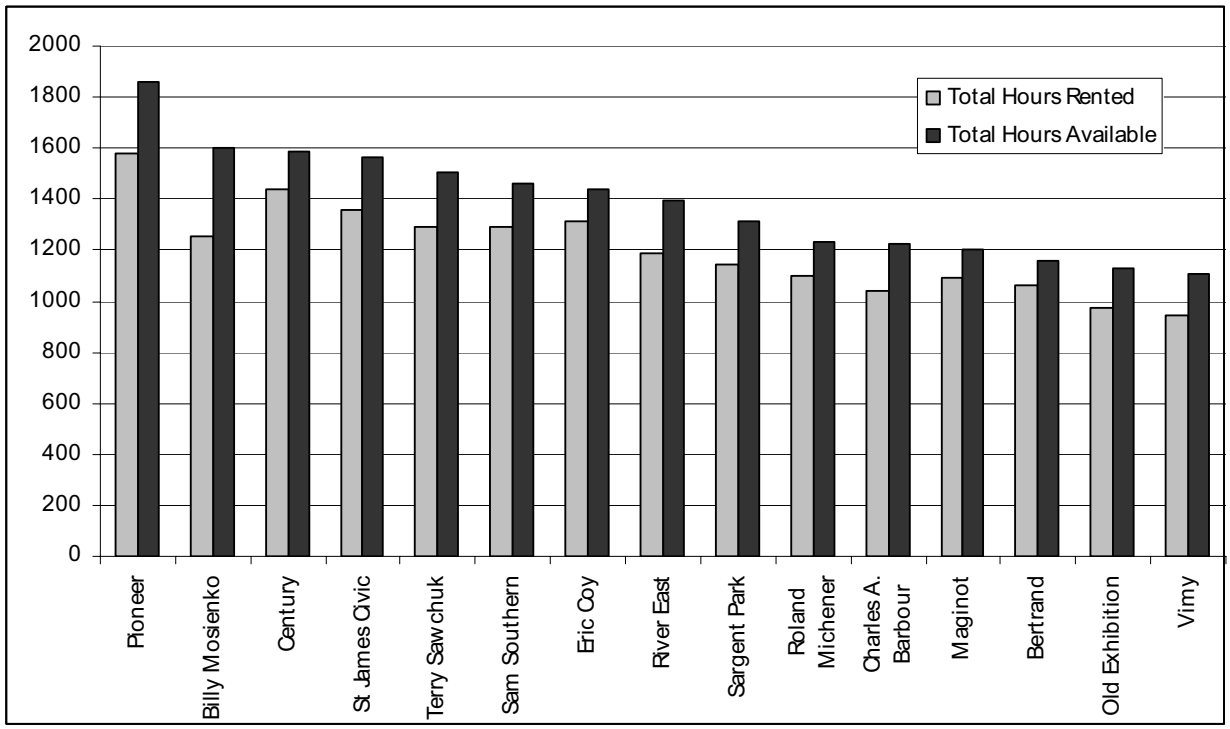
Table 8.20: Total Hours by Arena for the 2002 – 2003 Season

Arena	Total Hours Available	Total Hours Rented	Occupancy Rate	Prime Time Hours Not Rented	Non-Prime Time Hours Not Rented	Total Hours Not Rented
GROUP ONE						
Vimy	1,109	941	85%	165	3	168
Old Exhibition	1,131	971	86%	120	40	160
Bertrand	1,162	1,065	92%	73	25	98
Maginot	1,205	1,096	91%	84	25	109
Charles A. Barbour	1,227	1,038	85%	148	41	189
Roland Michener	1,233	1,103	89%	121	10	131
GROUP TWO						
Sargent Park	1,316	1,141	87%	98	78	176
River East	1,392	1,185	85%	184	23	207
Eric Coy	1,437	1,317	92%	85	35	120
Sam Southern	1,459	1,293	89%	121	45	166
GROUP THREE						
Terry Sawchuk	1,505	1,293	86%	155	56	211
St James Civic	1,566	1,356	87%	142	69	211
Century	1,588	1,437	90%	100	51	151
Billy Mosienko	1,600	1,256	79%	185	159	344
Pioneer	1,859	1,579	85%	140	140	280
Total Hours	**20,788**	**18,070**		**1,918**	**800**	**2,718**
Percentage		***86.9%***		***70.6%***	***29.4%***	***13.1%***

Source: City of Winnipeg

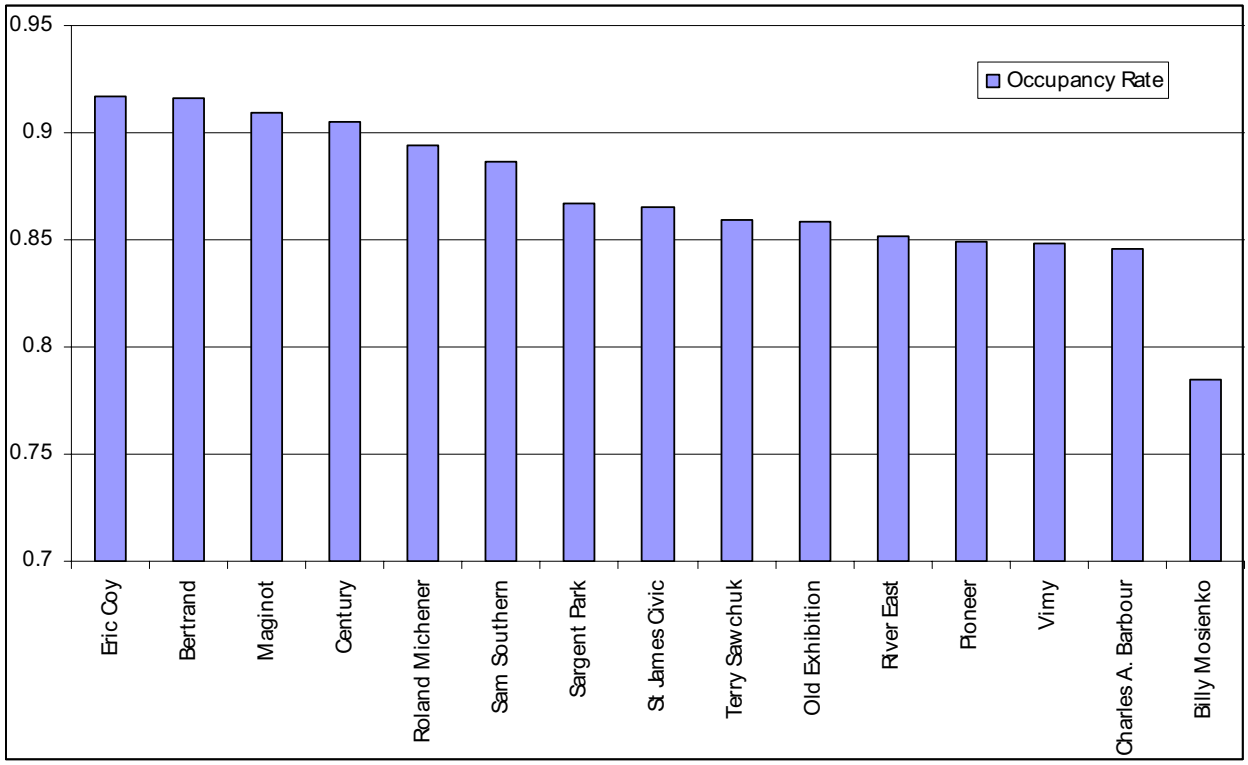
The following two figures show total hours demanded, available, and occupancy rates at city owned and operated arenas.

Figure 8.43: City Owned and Operated Arenas by Hours Available and Demanded – 2002-2003



Source: City of Winnipeg

Figure 8.44: City Owned and Operated Arenas by Occupancy Rate – 2002-2003



Source: City of Winnipeg

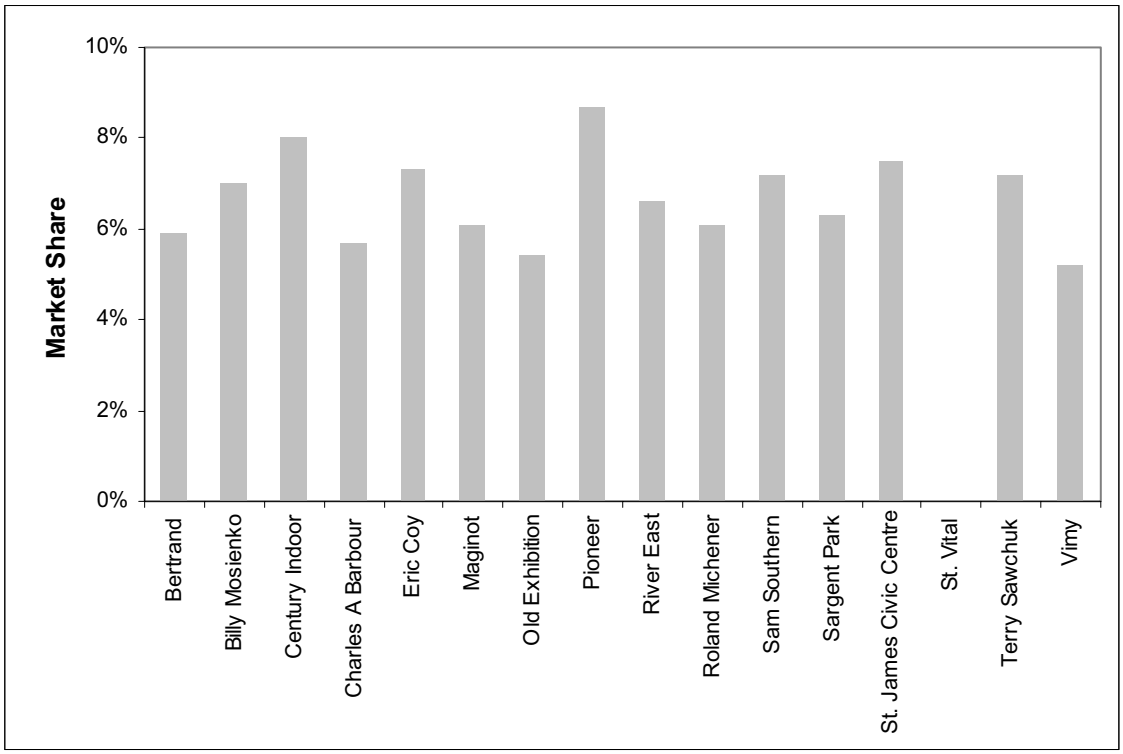
- In the 2002 – 2003 season, there were 1,900 hours of prime time ice that were not rented. This represents roughly 9 % of all available ice time. However, when looking at an arena's usage over the course of a hockey season, there are 26 to 31 weeks of operational use depending on the facility. These gaps in usage represent 3 to 6 hours of prime time usage not used every week or .4 to .9 hours per day.
- Arena officials noted that teams must be turned away each year since prime ice time demanded is not available. However, it is unknown whether these teams find ice time at other facilities or if this demand is simply not met.
- The city owned arenas could possibly be used more effectively regarding the fringe hours, but because of competition in the area, teams and leagues are opting to pay higher fees to play during prime time hours at superior facilities.

8.12.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- Arenas in Winnipeg were constructed between 1961 (Old Exhibition) and 1977 (Sam Southern). The average age of arenas is 35 years old.
- Arenas range in size from just over 24,000 square feet (Vimy) to approximately 36,000 square feet (St. James Civic Centre).

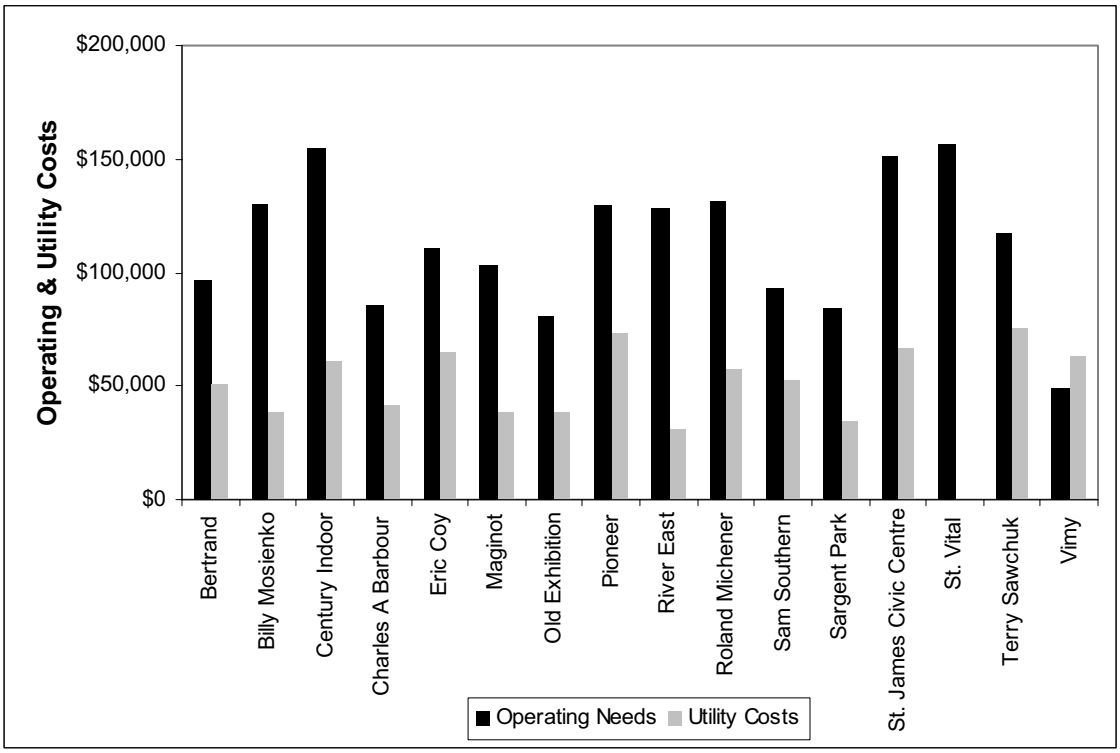
- Market share at the arenas for the 2002/2003 season is illustrated below in Figure 8.45. No information was provided for St. Vital. Market share ranged from a low of 5.2 percent at Vimy to a high of 8.7 percent at Pioneer.

Figure 8.45: Arenas – 2003 Market Share



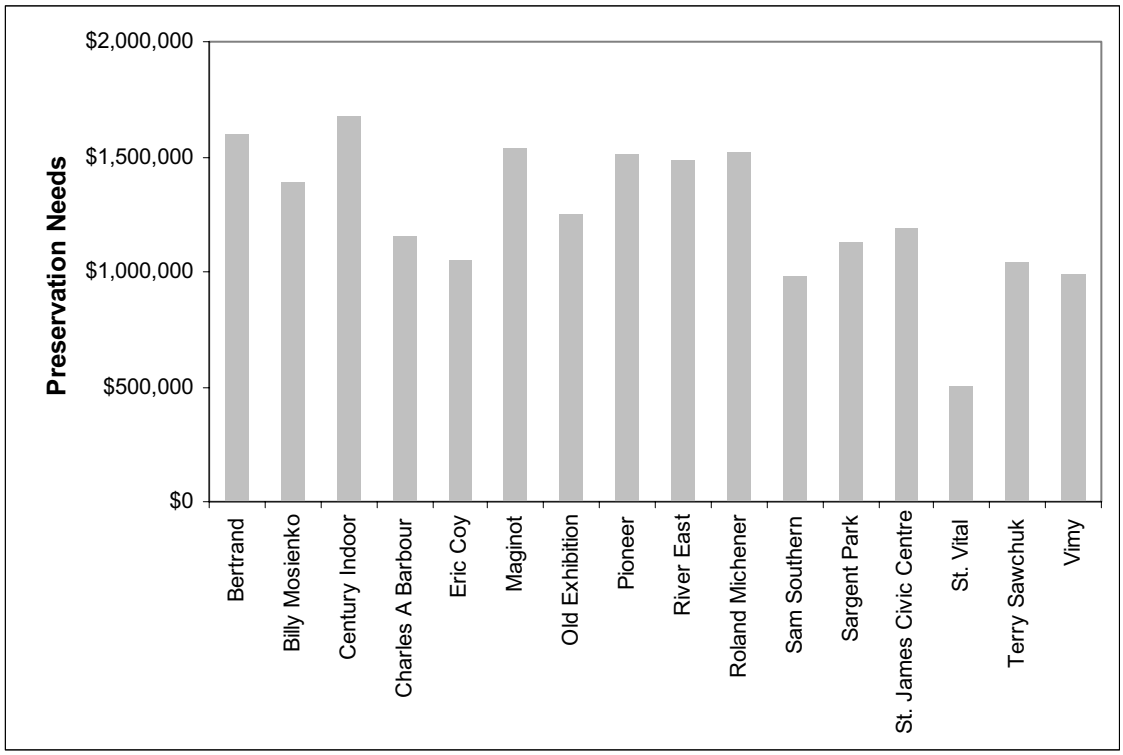
- Operating needs refer to the actual costs including labour, materials, and overhead averaged over 2001 and 2002. Operating needs range from a low of $49,400 at Vimy to over $157,000 at St. Vital. Total operating needs for the arenas is approximately $1.8 million, with the average operating needs at approximately $113,000. Operating needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.46.
- Utility costs refer to the actual utility costs averaged over 2001 and 2002. Utility costs were not provided for St. Vital. Utility costs range from a low of approximately $30,500 at River East to $76,000 at Terry Sawchuck. Utility costs are illustrated below in Figure 8.46.

Figure 8.46: Arenas – Operating Needs and Utility Costs



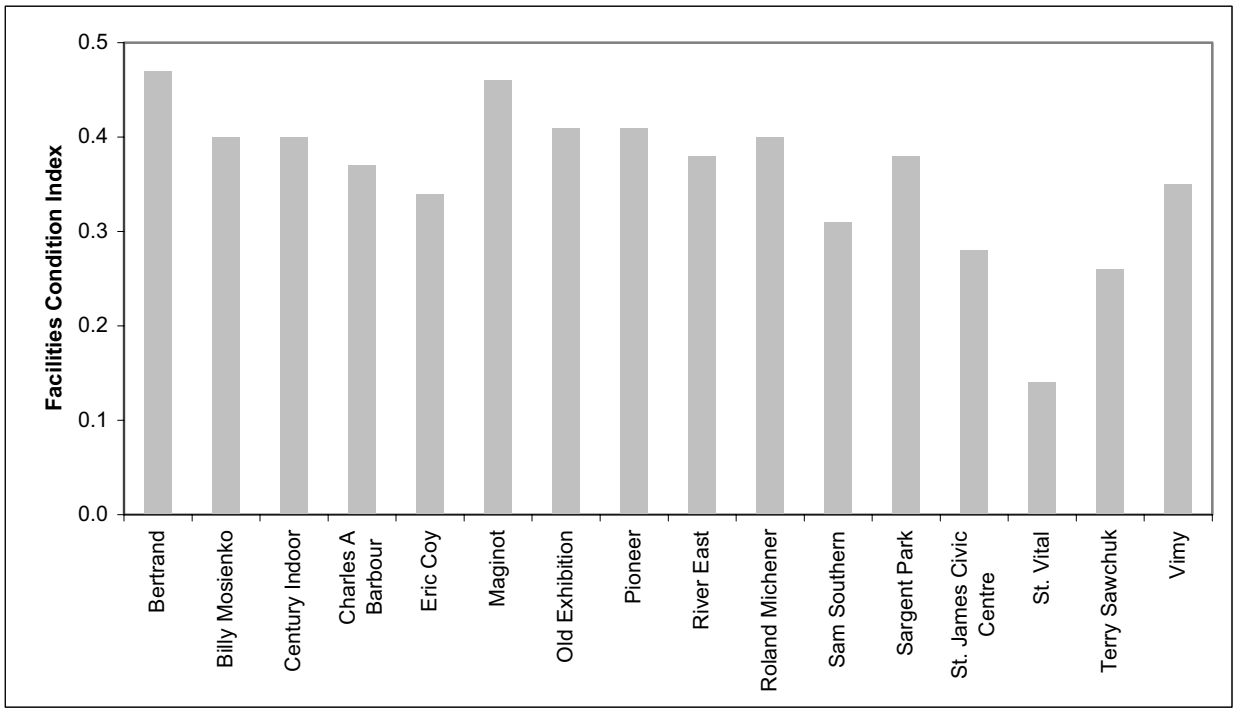
- Replacement costs for arenas were estimated based on $140 per square foot. Replacement costs for arenas vary from $3.4 million at Vimy to over $5 million at St. James Civic Centre. Total replacement costs for the arenas are approximately $66.6 million.
- Replacement values were revised by removing the 10 % engineering and 6 % overhead costs. Vimy was revised to $2.8 million and St. James Civic Centre Arena was changed to $4.1 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.47. Preservation needs for arenas range from a low of $503,000 at St. Vital to a high of $1.7 million at Century. Total preservation needs for the arenas are approximately $20 million.

Figure 8.47: Arenas – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.48. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.14 at St. Vital to a high of 0.47 at Bertrand. The average facilities condition index for arenas is 0.36.

Figure 8.48: Arenas – Facilities Condition Index



8.13 Community Centre Arenas

8.13.1 Usage Characteristics

Information regarding arenas was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index. Detailed figures illustrating community centre arena information are included in Appendix L. A summary of the information is provided below.

In Winnipeg, there are 13 arenas that are attached to a community centre (plus two changing facilities). Three of these arenas, Dakota Community Centre, Ed Golding Memorial Arena/East End Community Centre, and Gateway Arena each have two indoor rinks compared to the other arenas that only have one. The Community Centre arenas are categorized by CCA to determine the overall placement of these facilities.

- The 13 community centre arenas are located in various Winnipeg CCA's: two community centre arenas in Fort Garry, Seven Oaks, St. Boniface, and St. Vital; and one in each of Assiniboine South, River East, River Heights, St. James, and Transcona. The two changing facilities are located in River East (Gateway CC) and Seven Oaks (Maples CC).

- Community centre arenas are also distributed throughout Winnipeg's Electoral Wards: three community centre arenas St. Norbert; two in St. Boniface; and one in each of Charleswood – Tuxedo, Mynarski, North Kildonan, Old Kildonan, River Heights – Fort Garry, St. Charles, St. Vital and Transcona. The two changing facilities are located in North Kildonan (Gateway CC) and Old Kildonan (Maples CC).

Table 8.21 CC Arenas

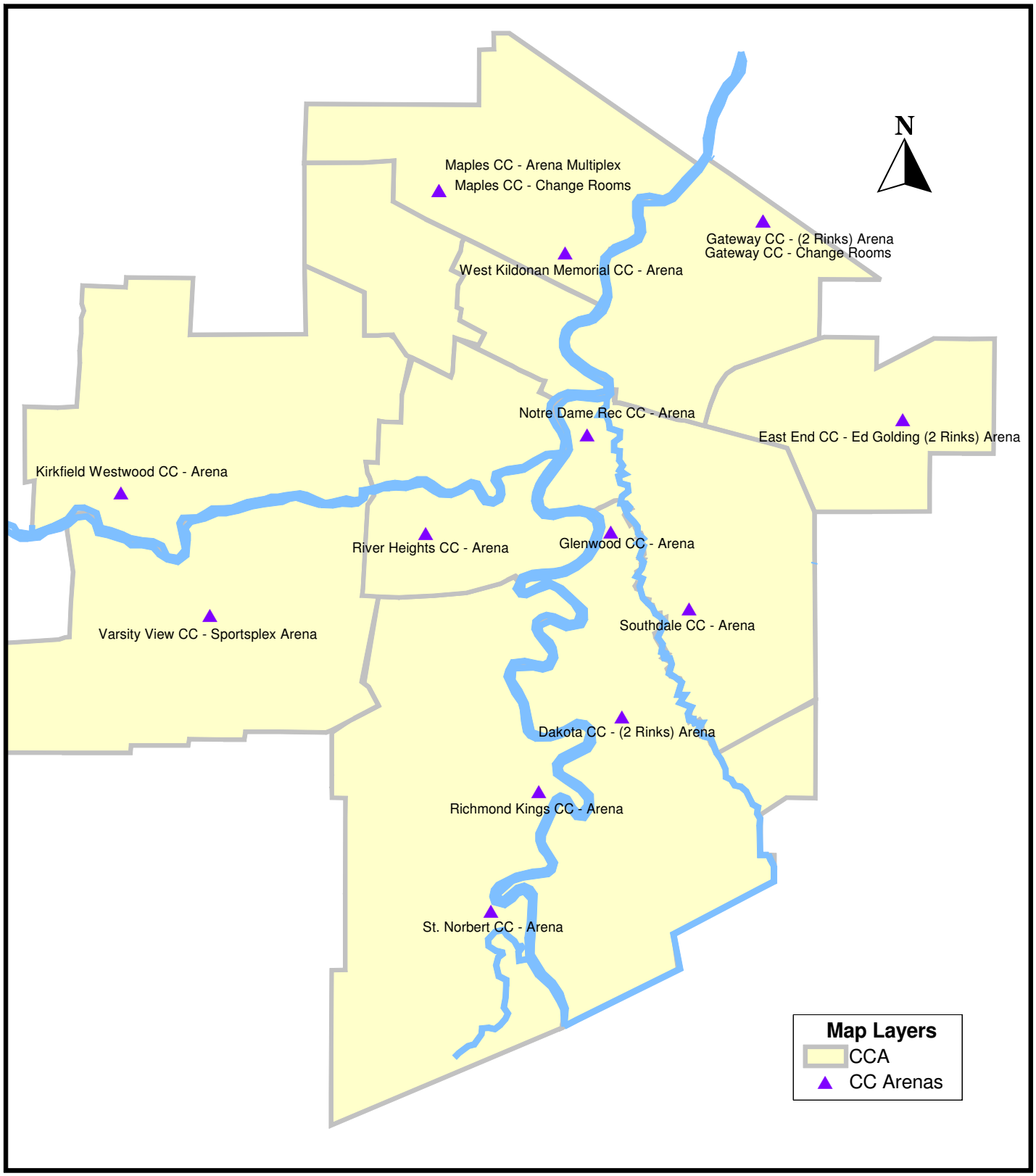
CCA	Arena	Population Per Arena	Rinks	Population Per Rink
Assiniboine South	1	36,807	1	36,807
Downtown				
Fort Garry	2	31,069	2	31,069
Inkster	-	-	-	-
Point Douglas	-	-	-	-
River East	1	81,793	2	40,897
River Heights	1	56,513	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	2	26,040	2	26,040
St. Boniface	2	23,283	2	23,283
St. James Assiniboia	1	59,608	1	59,608
St. Vital	2	30,284	3	20,189
Transcona	1	30,331	2	15,166
Winnipeg	**13**	**47,657**	**16**	**38,722**

Source: City of Winnipeg

Most community centres in Winnipeg host hockey and ringette league teams. Youths register for a league at a community centre. If the particular age group is full, the youth is placed within that age group at another community centre league. It also should be noted that teams can also be combined due to lack of registration. Therefore, the child may not necessarily play at the community centre in which he/she signed up. All home games for the league teams are held at the host centre. Some community centres allot practice time and game time (typically one hour for each) for the host teams. Teams who do not practice at their host centre or teams that want additional practice time have to reserve time at another rink that has ice time available. The other rink may be another community centre, a city rink, or a private rink. Several of the community centres also have contracts with premier league teams (AA and AAA) who also play games at these centres. The top teams book ice time a year(s) in advance. Several of the centres also host nearby high schools home hockey games.

Prime time ice on average extends from approximately 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM. Prime time hours are generally booked during the winter months. Reserved ice time is allotted by one-hour increments and a fifteen-minute flood period occurs between each one-hour rental allotment. Weekend prime time runs from about 7:00 AM through 10:00 PM. Typically, two to three hours per weekday of non prime time ice is booked on average for the community centre rinks. Prime time ice during these months is always difficult to reserve. Weekday ice time, or non prime time ice is more readily available. Renters during this time include night workers, people who have days off, high school physical education classes, and pre-school classes. Hockey and ringette

Figure 8.49: Existing Community Centre Arenas



season extends from about the end of October through to the end of February. Playoffs and tournaments are held in March. During summer and spring months, ice is in less demand and many of the rinks offer other sports programs like roller hockey or host events like auto shows.

Richmond Kings Community Centre

The ice rink at the Richmond Kings Community Centre is open approximately seven months from mid-August through March. Monday through Friday the rink is available for adult skating from 10:15 PM to 11:15 PM. This time is allocated for men and women's hockey as well as women's ringette. Weekday youth skating is designated from 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM, or about 30 hours per week. On Saturday and Sunday, the ice rink is available for adult usage from about 10:00 PM to 1:00 AM or approximately 3 hours per day (6 hours total during the weekend). On Saturday and Sunday, youth ice time extends to about 28 total hours (14 hours per day). During these times, the adults and youth both use the rink for hockey and ringette. The rink is utilized for programs other than hockey or ringette. The ice rink offers public skating on Sunday for about one to two hours. During the off-season, the rink hosts lacrosse play. This generally runs from early April through May on Monday through Friday. In June and July, lacrosse is played only Monday through Thursday and tournaments are held on the weekends.

River Heights Community Centre

The ice rink at the River Heights Community Centre is open from July through April. During the two months that it is closed, maintenance operations are performed. Ice time for adults operates from about 9:00 PM until 11:00 PM Monday through Sunday, or totals about 12 hours per week. Youth ice time is allocated during prime, which extends from 4:00 PM to 9:00 PM from Monday through Friday and totals about 25 hours per week. During the weekend, youth ice time is allotted between 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM and totals about 26 hours. The rink also offers other programs. Three hours per week are allocated for a Learn to Skate Program, four hours per week are allocated for speed skating, and about three hours per week are dedicated for high school hockey games (1.5 hours each for boys and girls hockey). Additionally, three hours per week are available for public skating. During the non prime time weekday, the ice is used for only about 2 hours per day.

Varsity View

Varsity View's ice season lasts from mid August through May. In-line hockey is available during the off ice season. Adult ice time is designated from Monday through Sunday, from 10:30 PM to 12:30 AM or about 14 hours total per week. Youth play is designated from 4:30 to 10:30 Monday through Friday or about 30 hours per week. Youth ice time is available on Saturday and Sunday from 7:00 AM until 10:30 PM for about 31 hours total on the weekend. During non-prime time hours (weekdays until 4:30) anyone can call to reserve ice time. Ice is generally easy to reserve during this time and usually only adults reserve ice during the weekday. On Sundays, one hour of ice time is reserved for public skating.

Gateway Community Centre

Winter ice season at the Gateway Community Centre operates from September through the end of March. During April through June, the rink is used for tournaments and practices. In July and August, hockey schools are held at the rink. About 10 hours of adult time is allocated for men's and women's adult hockey, which lasts from 10:00 PM to 12:00 AM Monday through Friday, while approximately 25 hours per week of girls and boys hockey and ringette is allocated. Youth ice time extends from 5:00 PM to 10:00 PM. On the weekends, adults have about 8 hours of ice time each day from 8:00 PM until 12:00 AM. Youth ice time is available for nearly 24 hours on the weekends, or about 12 hours per day from approximately 8:00 AM until 8:00 PM. An instructional program is offered on Sunday, which offers basic skating skills and lasts about two hours. Also on Saturday and Sunday, one hour of public skating is available each day.

Maples Community Centre

The ice rink at the Maples Community Centre is open from the end of August through March. During the off-season, which runs from April through the end of June the rink is available for roller hockey. Ladies ball hockey is also available from the end of April through mid July. Ice time is available for adult use for a total of about 10 hours per week Monday through Friday and operates from 10:00 PM until 12:00 AM. Youth ice time is available for approximately six hours per day (30 hours per week Monday through Friday) and extends roughly from 4:00 PM until 10:00 PM. Ice time can be reserved for private usage during non prime time weekday hours. Neighbouring schools also use the ice rink for about three hours per week for physical education classes.

Weekend adult ice time totals about five hours (2.5 hours per day) while youth ice time totals about 38 hours of weekend ice time (roughly 14 hours per day). Adult ice time operates from 10:00 PM through 12:30 AM and youth ice time from 8:00 AM until 10:00 PM. Additionally, two hours of ice time is allocated for youth ringette on Sundays. Public skating is held occasionally at the Maples Community Centre, although no specific time slot is set aside. Reportedly, only about 7 hours of rink time are used during the non prime time weekday hours. This number varies, however, and in January, the rink becomes busier during the daytime hours.

Southdale Community Centre

The ice is available at the Southdale Community Centre from mid August through mid June. The ice season used to last through the end of March, but was extended last year and will again be extended this year due to high demand. Adult weekday ice time operates from approximately 10:00 PM through 12:00 AM or about 14 hours Monday through Sunday. Youth weekday ice time is generally between 4:00 PM and 10:00 PM Monday through Friday or about 30 hours. Weekend youth ice time lasts from 8:00 AM until 10:00 PM for a total of approximately 28 weekend hours.

Southdale Community Centre offers other programs including public skating for roughly 4 hours per week and Learn to Skate two hours per week. Daytime ice is available for rental. Generally these renters are adults who work a night shift and skate during the day. The centre hosts about 37 leagues. These leagues play all of their home games at the centre, but practice at any rink in

the community that has ice time available. A neighbouring high school also uses Southdale to play their home games. Furthermore, the centre has a contract with AA and AAA teams who each play about 8 home games at the centre. Their centre hosts an old timers league also, who has reserved ice time for about 4 nights per week. Also, a Sunday night adult league plays at the centre for about 16 weeks during the season.

St. Norbert Community Centre

St. Norbert Community Centre's ice rink is open from September through March. During April through August, the centre hosts dog shows, auto shows, sporting events, picnics, etc., in the ice rink area. Adult ice time is available from 10:30 PM to 1:00 AM Monday through Sunday, or about 12 hours during the week and about five hours on the weekends. Youth ice time extends from 3:00 PM to 10:30 PM on the weekdays and from 7:00 A.M. to 10:30 PM on the weekends. Other weekly programs available at the centre include two hours of public skating, one hour of parent / tot skating, one hour of shinny, and a two hour development school. Various associations including AA and AAA teams, other community centre teams, and other local teams rent the centre for game and practice time. This community centre itself does not host any teams, but teams from other community centres reserve St. Norbert's ice mostly for games, but also for some practices. The rink averages about 12 hours of practice time and the remaining hours are generally for games.

Kirkfield / Westwood Community Centre

Ice is available at the Kirkfield / Westwood Community Centre from September through mid April. During May through July the ice is removed from the rink and the centre offers roller hockey and lacrosse. A summer sports camp is also held here. Adult ice time extends from 9:00 PM to 11:00 PM Monday through Sunday, or about 14 hours per week. Youth ice time lasts from 4:00 PM to 8:30 PM Monday through Friday (16 hours during the week) and from 7:00 AM to 8:30 PM on Saturday and Sunday (26 hours on the weekends). The rink offers one hour for public skating, two hours for a Learn to Skate program and an "old timers" league, which plays during the daytime hours. The ice rink is reserved for approximately 55 hours of usage per week. The ice is mostly vacant during the day, but always full during prime time and on the weekends.

East End Transcona Community Centre

The East End Transcona Community Centre's ice rink is available from August through April. The ice is removed during the off-season from May through September. The centre holds various events including an auto show during this off-season. From Monday through Sunday adults can use the ice from about 9:30 PM to 11:30 PM, or about 14 hours per week. Youths have the ice from 4:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday through Friday and from 7 AM to 9:00 PM on Saturday and Sunday, or about 25 total weekday hours and 28 total weekend hours. The centre hosts seven hockey teams and 3 ringette teams. Each team plays about 10 games per week. The centre allows each team 2 hours of ice time per week - one hour of practice time and one hour of game time. The majority of ice time used is for games, especially during the weekend hours. The centre also offers about two hours of public skating, which is held on Saturdays.

Glenwood Community Centre

The Glenwood Community Centre has ice time available from September through March. During the off-season, the ice is removed from the rink and in line hockey, lacrosse, are offered. Additionally, various events like dog shows are held at the centre. During the winter season, adult ice time extends from 9:15 PM through 11:45 PM Monday through Friday (approximately 13 hours per week). On the weekend, adult ice time runs from 6:00 PM through 11:45 PM (about 12 hours). Weekday youth ice time is from 5:30 PM through 9:00 PM Monday through Friday (about 31 total hours). Weekend youth ice time is from approximately 8:00 AM through 6:00 PM, or about 20 hours total. Glenwood hosts nine community centre teams. The centre allots each time one hour of game time per week and two hours of practice time per week. Prime time ice is always occupied at the centre; however, weekday daytime ice usually vacant.

Notre Dame Community Centre

Notre Dame Community Centre's ice rink is available from September through April. The rink closes in the off-season for maintenance. Adult ice time is available on weekdays from approximately 7:30 PM to 10:45 PM, or about 16 hours. Weekend ice time for adults is available from 4:00 PM to 10:30 PM, or about 13 hours. Youth weekday ice time runs from 4:45 PM to 7:30 PM, about 19 hours, and youth weekend ice time extends from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM, or about 18 hours. The ice rink allocates about two hours per week to public skating and about two hours per week for shinny. The centre hosts six community centre teams and allows one game hour and one practice hour each week for each team. The centre also provides ice time to AAA teams.

Dakota Community Centre

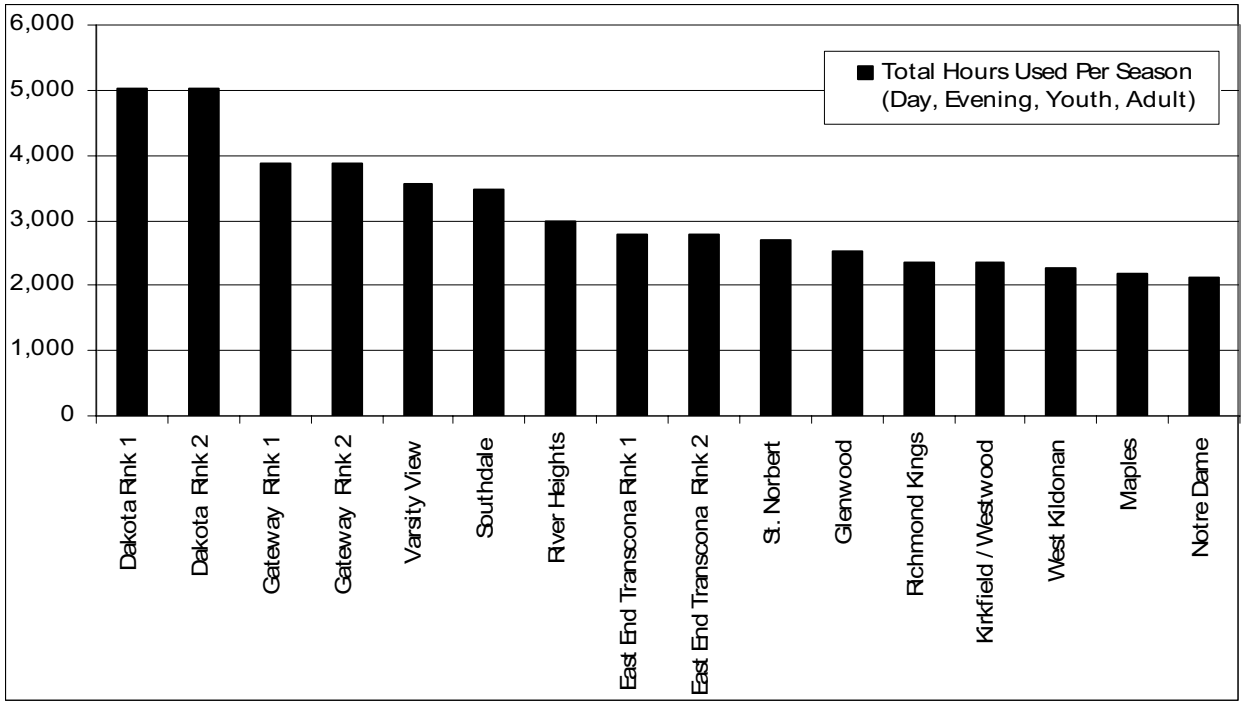
The Dakota Community Centre has two rinks available and is open year round. The centre has league play all year also. Adult ice time during the evening hours extends from 10:00 PM to 11:30 PM, for a total of about 11 hours Monday through Sunday. Youth ice time during the week is designated from 5:00 PM to 10:00 PM, totalling 25 hours Monday through Friday. During the weekend, youth ice time extends from 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM, for a total of 26 hours on the weekend. This centre reports that during the week daytime ice is sufficiently utilized. Various adult leagues play during the week daytime hours. A neighbouring high school also has reserved daytime ice. Two daycare centres are located at the community centre and also utilize the rinks during the daytime hours.

West Kildonan Community Centre

The ice rink at West Kildonan is open from September through March. Generally, when the ice is taken out of the rink, lacrosse or roller hockey programs are available. During the hockey season, adult ice time is available Monday through Sunday from 9:30 PM to 11:30 PM, or 14 hours per week. Youth time is available from 4:30 PM to 9:30 PM Monday through Friday, or 25 hours. On Saturday and Sunday, youth ice time is available from 8:00 AM to 9:30 PM, or 27 hours. Several teams practice and play at the centre. West Kildonan hosts three community teams and also reserves practice ice time for AA and AAA teams. West Kildonan CC arena also hosts old-timer leagues that play during the weekdays. Teams and classes from area schools also

use the centre ice for practice and games. The following figure and tables outline total adult and youth evening hours utilized at the community centre ice rinks.

Figure 8.50: Total Hours Used Per Season for CC Arenas



Source: Individual CC Arenas and ERA

There is considerable difference in total hours used per season from the Dakota rinks to all of the other available community centre rinks. Dakota's facility has leagues running throughout the year along with "old-timer" leagues that play during the middle of the day. Gateway is also used year round, but it is not known to have as much ice time demanded during the day compared to Dakota.

Table 8.22: Community Centre Ice Rink Usage - Adult

All Centres - Hours	
Total Adult Week Hours	161.25
Total Adult Weekend Hours	90.5
Total Adult Hours	251.75
Average Hours Per Centre	
Average Adult Week	10.1
Average Adult Weekend	5.7
Average Total Adult Hours	15.7

Source: ERA, Individual Centres

The table below highlights total weekend and weekday youth hours designated at the community centres. The table also shows average youth hours per ice rink.

Table 8.23: Community Centre Ice Rink Usage - Youth

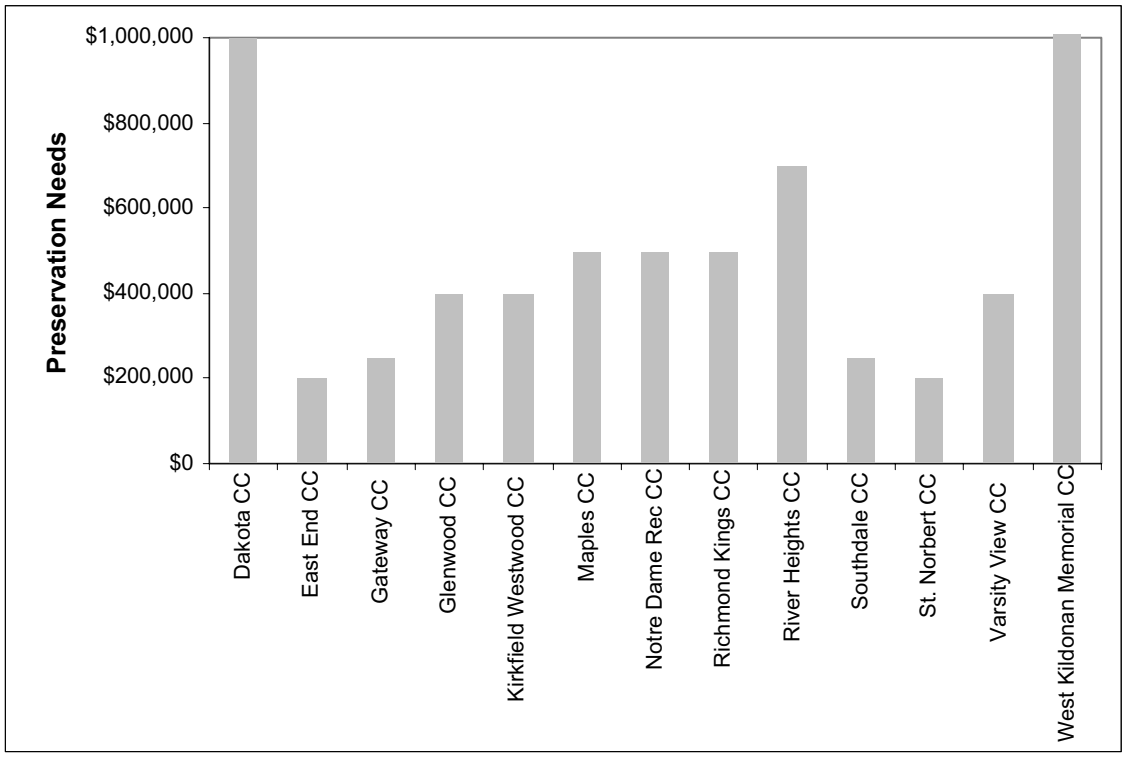
All Centres - Hours	
Total Youth Week Hrs	430
Total Youth Weekend Hours	419
Total Youth Hours	849
Average Hours Per Centre	
Average Youth Week	26.9
Average Youth Weekend	26.2
Average Total Youth Hours	53.1

Source: ERA, Individual Centres

8.13.2 Physical Condition Assessment

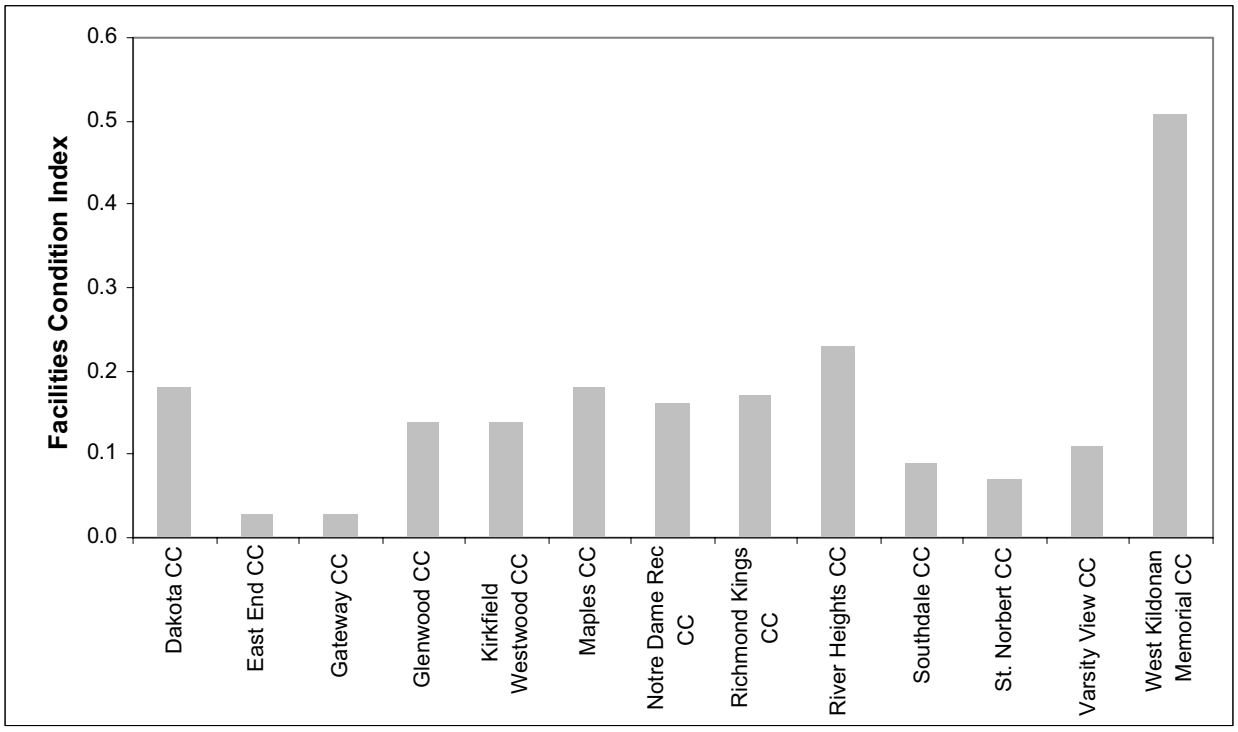
- Community centre arenas in Winnipeg were constructed between 1960 (River Heights CC) and 1997 (Dakota CC). The average age of community centre arenas is 22 years old. The community centre arenas at Glenwood CC (built in 1975) and Richmond Kings CC (built in 1965) were both renovated in 1999.
- Community centre arenas range in size from just over 22,000 square feet (West Kildonan Memorial CC) to approximately 65,000 square feet (Gateway CC). The two changing facilities are both approximately 5,000 square feet.
- Replacement costs for arenas were estimated based on $140 per square foot. Replacement costs for arenas vary from $3.1 million at West Kildonan Memorial CC to approximately $9.2 million at Gateway CC. Total replacement costs for the community centre arenas are approximately $58 million.
- The replacement costs were revised by removing the 10% engineering and 6% overhead. West Kildonan Memorial was revised to $2.6 million and Gateway was changed to $7.7 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). It should be noted that parking lot repair and refurbishment is not included in the preservation needs calculation. Preservation needs are illustrated below in Figure 8.51. Preservation needs for community centre arenas range from a low of $200,000 at St. Norbert CC to a high of approximately $1.3 million at West Kildonan CC. Total preservation needs for the community centre arenas are approximately $6.3 million.

Figure 8.51: Community Centre Arenas – Preservation Needs



- The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value and is illustrated below in Figure 8.52. The facilities condition index ranges from a low of 0.03 at Gateway CC and East End CC to a high of 0.51 at West Kildonan CC. The average facilities condition index for community centre arenas is 0.16.

Figure 8.52: Community Centre Arenas – Facilities Condition Index



Private and Other Arenas Located in the City of Winnipeg

There are four private arenas and one additional arena that is owned by the City, but managed by a hockey association in Winnipeg. One of the private facilities, Highlander Ice Sports Centre has a facility with four rinks. A map in the appendix highlights these facilities. The association that manages Allard Arena has an agreement with the City where they are contractually responsible for all maintenance and major infrastructure issues. However, if Allard Arenas were unable to pay for a new roof, for example, this association would most likely come to the City for assistance. If the City refused to supply the funds for a new roof, the City would be indirectly responsible for a local arena closing.

Table 8.24: Number of Private and Other Arenas

CCA	Arena	Population Per Arena	Rinks	Population Per Rink
Assiniboine South	-	-	-	-
Downtown	-	-	-	-
Fort Garry	2	31,069	2	31,069
Inkster	-	-	-	-
Point Douglas	-	-	-	-
River East	-	-	-	-
River Heights	1	56,513	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	-	-	-	-
St. Boniface	-	-	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	2	29,804	5	11,922
St. Vital	-	-	-	-
Transcona	-	-	-	-
Winnipeg	**5**	123,909	**8**	77,443

Source: Individual Sources

The private facilities include Duton Memorial Arena, which is part of a private school. Highlander Ice Sports Centre, Max Bell Centre, and Winnipeg Winter Club. Max Bell Centre is managed by the University of Manitoba and the Winnipeg Winter Club is managed by a private sports fitness centre.

The main competition for the City in terms of supplying ice time is the Highland Sports Centre (4-rink facility). This is an all-inclusive program where the facility will run and manage the leagues and referees. The facility also maintains a pro shop, a bar, and a sitting area. The majority of the players that go to this facility are 18 to 35 year olds who are looking for a more competitive league compared to the recreational leagues offered through the City. Individuals who are willing to pay for prime ice time are also more likely to go to this facility since City and community centre arenas have a higher priority to department and community youth programming compared to adult league play.

City officials indicated that the Highland Sports Centre is able to accommodate adult groups at various times throughout the day, allowing them to make better use of non-peak time hours. Overall, City officials believe that the private facilities have just as hard a time filling those non-peak time hours, while peak time hours are fully booked.

Arenas Outside of the City Limits

As illustrated in the Table 8.25, there are 17 additional arenas that are outside of the city limits. A number of these facilities are located in rural and low density areas where the demand for programming is much lower compared to the city and community centre arenas. Since there are so few adult teams in the rural municipalities compared to youth teams, the facilities are most likely operated during the weekday with limited usage on the weekend. City officials indicated

their perception that there was limited loss of teams and ice time due to the arenas located in the rural municipalities.

Table 8.25: Arenas Located Outside the City of Winnipeg

Arena Name	Rinks	Address	Area/City
East Selkirk Arena	1	75 Strathcona Rd	East Selkirk
East St Paul Recreation Complex	1	264 Hoddinott	East St. Paul
Ile Des Chenes Arena	1	630 Rivard St	Ile Des Chenes
La Salle Recreation Centre	1	PR 220	La Salle
Landmark Arena	1	Arena Rd	Landmark
Lorette Sports Centre	1	276 Dawson Rd	Lorette
Oak Bluff Recreation Centre	1	MacDonald Rd	Oak Bluff
Oak Bank Arena	1	1016 Almey Ave	Oakbank
Rosser Central Community Club	1	PR 221	Rosser
St. Adolphe Skating Rink	1	345 Hebert Rd	St. Adolphe
St. Andrews Arena	1	28 St. Andrews Rd.	St. Andrews
Sanford Recreation Centre	1	174 Mandan Dr	Sanford
Selkirk Arena	1	370 Jemima St	Selkirk
Selkirk Recreation Complex	1		
Stonewall Arena	1	500 Main St.	Stonewall
Stony Mountain Rec Centre	1	117 School Rd	Stony Mountain
Ste Agathe Arena	1	276 Ste Agathe St	Ste Agathe
Total	**17**		

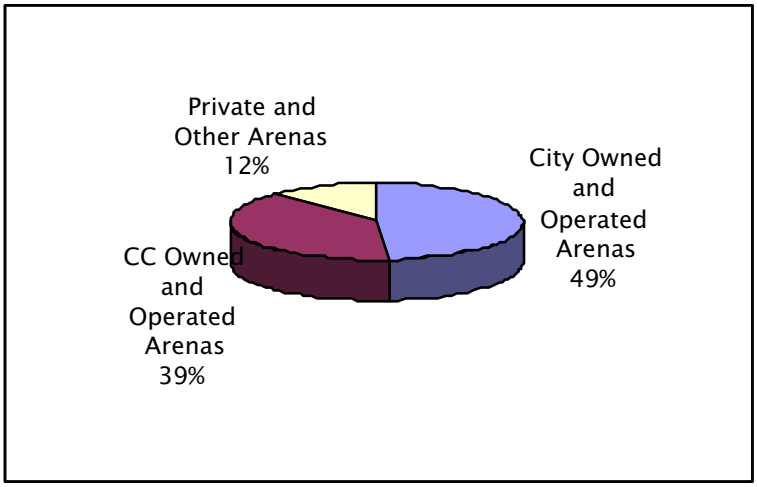
Source: Sherlock's Map of Winnipeg

Table 8.26: Total Number of Arena Facilities by CCA

	City Owned and Operated Arenas	CC Owned and Operated Arenas	CC Owned and Operated Rinks	Private and Other Arenas	Private and Other Rinks	Total Arenas	Total Rinks	Population	Population Per Arena	Population Per Rink
Assiniboine South	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	36,807	18,404	18,404
Downtown	2	1	1	-	-	3	3	65,834	21,945	21,945
Fort Garry	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	62,137	15,534	15,534
Inkster	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	29,965		29,965
Point Douglas	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	37,286	-	37,286
River East	2	1	2	-	-	3	4	81,793	27,264	20,448
River Heights	2	1	1	1	1	4	7	56,513	14,128	14,128
Seven Oaks	-	2	2	-	-	2	3	52,080	26,040	26,040
St. Boniface	2	2	2	-	-	4	4	46,566	11,642	11,642
St. James Assiniboia	2	1	1	2	5	4	4	59,608	11,922	7,451
St. Vital	1	2	3	-	-	4	5	60,567	20,189	15,142
Transcona	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	30,331	15,166	10,110
Winnipeg	**16**	**13**	**16**	**5**	**8**	**33**	**40**	**619,545**	**18,222**	**15,489**

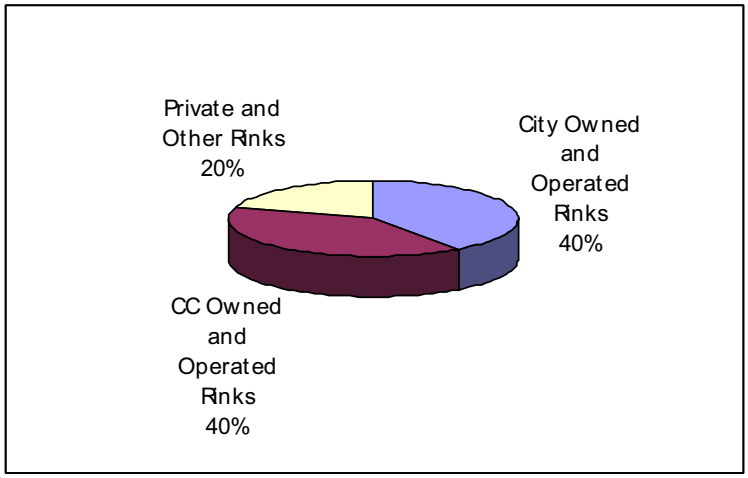
Source: City of Winnipeg and Statistics Canada

Figure 8.53 Breakdown of Arenas in the City of Winnipeg



Source: City of Winnipeg and Individual Sources

Figure 8.54 Breakdown of Rinks in the City of Winnipeg



Source: City of Winnipeg and Individual Sources

Table 8.26 shows the total number of arenas by CCA and citywide level with a population per rink of roughly 15,500 for the entire city. This table does not include the RM rinks located outside of the city.

8.14 Indoor Soccer

8.14.1 Usage Characteristics

Information regarding indoor soccer complexes was provided by the City of Winnipeg and includes location, CCA, Electoral Ward, year constructed, size, replacement cost, current preservation value, planned preservation value, preservation needs, and facilities condition index.

Detailed figures illustrating indoor soccer complexes information are included in Appendix M. A summary of the information is provided below.

The Winnipeg Soccer Federation (WSF) effectively manages all of the soccer participants in the City of Winnipeg. There are a few marginal leagues that occur throughout the City, but the vast majority of all players are registered through the WSF who organize the leagues, referees, and locations of play.

- The two indoor soccer complexes (and associated changing facilities) are located in River Heights CCA (Gateway CC) and Seven Oaks CCA (Garden City CC).
- In terms of Winnipeg's Electoral Wards, the indoor soccer complexes are located in North Kildonan (Gateway CC) and Old Kildonan (Garden City CC).
- Based on Table 8.28, there are approximately 9,000 current indoor soccer players in the City of Winnipeg.
- Roughly 60% of these players are youths, considered to be 9 to 18 years in age, while senior men account for an additional 29% of the registered players. Senior women have the smallest number of registered players, a little over a 1,000, representing 10% of the market.
- Senior female and youth markets are the fastest and most undeveloped markets growing in the last three seasons by 10 to 33% for female and 5 to 9% for youth soccer.
- Looking at the 1997-1998 season and onward, when the number of soccer fields increased, the number of registered players increased by double-digit growth in almost every category in every year. However, once new fields stopped being built, the number of players registering each year significantly dropped and in the case of the senior men's league, there effectively has been no new registration since the 2000-2001 season.

With the single digit growth being experienced from 2001-2002 through the 2003-2004 season, league officials indicated that rosters are getting extremely full thus restricting the amount of available playing time and capacity constraints at the facilities.

Using the City of Saskatoon as a comparable, table 8.27 illustrates the untapped market and under supply of facilities in the City of Winnipeg. This will help demonstrate the need for additional indoor soccer facilities for the City.

Table 8.27: Comparison Between Winnipeg and Saskatoon-2002-2003 Season

	Population	# of Youth Teams	Potential Teams	Potential Players	Untapped Market
Saskatoon	213,607	274		3,957	
Winnipeg	685,507	343	879	12,697	7,744

Source: WSF

While the City of Saskatoon has a population of roughly 200,000 people, it has a youth soccer program of 274 teams representing roughly 4,000 players.

Assuming that the City of Winnipeg should have the same participation level compared to Saskatoon, there should be roughly 880 youth teams in Winnipeg; however, WSF only has 343 that are registered. This represents an untapped market of almost 7,700 youth soccer players.

One field generally accommodates 1,176 one-hour games over a 24-week season. With six fields currently in the City of Winnipeg, there is the potential for a little over 7,000 games per season. Based on the total number of registered players and available minutes in a season, all players are averaging about 24 minutes of playing time per week.

Due to a lack of available facilities, senior men are forced to play once every nine days when ideally, teams should be able to play at least once a week. Youth soccer has also had to accommodate their leagues by increasing team sizes from 11 to 14 players per team.

One of the private soccer facilities, Winter Club, is scheduled to close within the next few months. With the closure of this facility, the number of potential games in a season will decrease to roughly 5,900. To maintain the current level of registration, the WSF would have to increase the number of players per team to accommodate for the loss of the Winter Club. This would decrease the average playing time to roughly 20 minutes per player per week.

The City of Saskatoon currently has a four-plex facility with plans to develop one additional four-plex by 2004. With a population 3 times greater than Saskatoon, the market demand in Winnipeg should be able to maintain 12 to 24 indoor soccer fields.

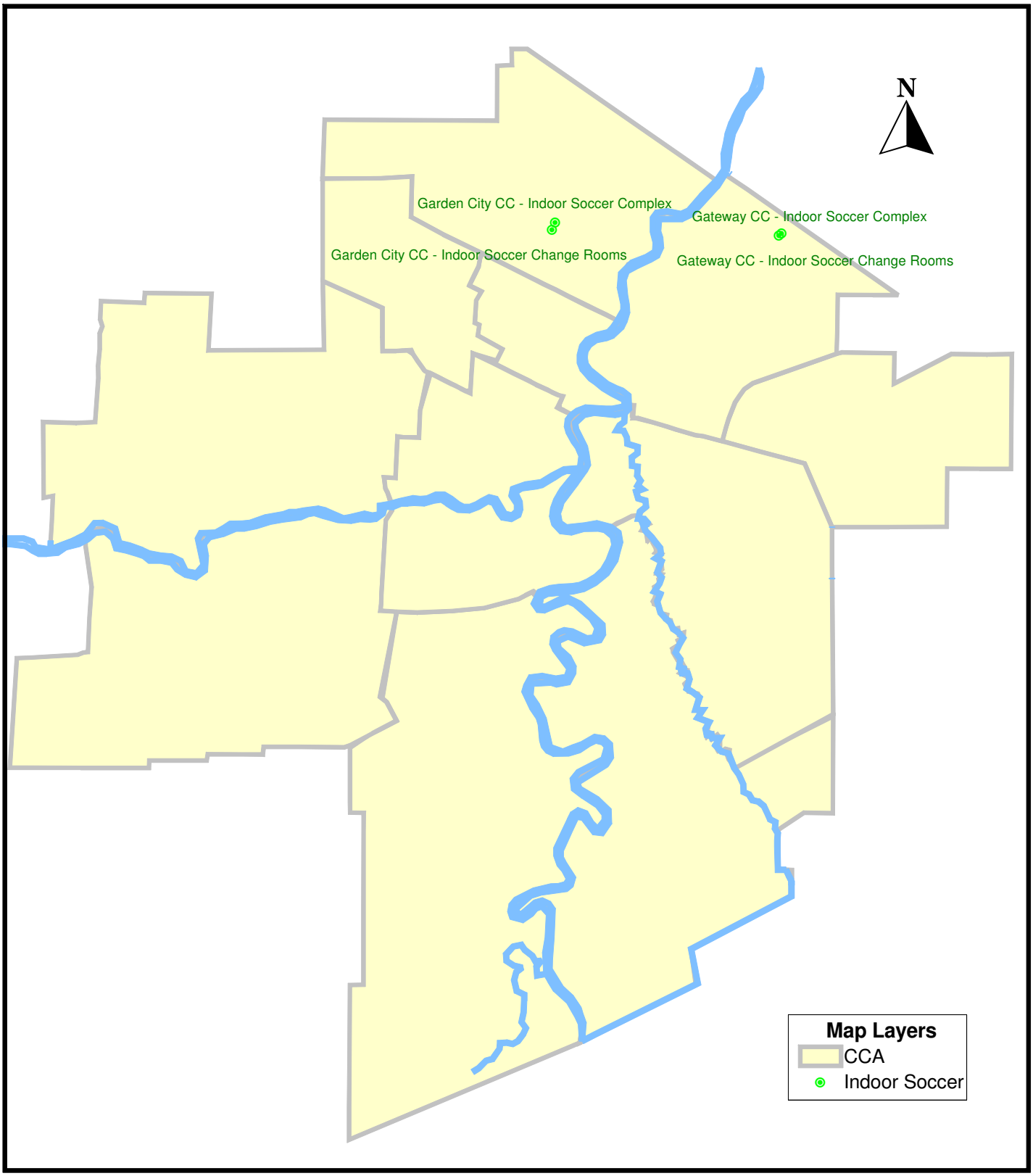
Public Facilities

There currently are two community centres that manage indoor soccer facilities, Garden Community Centre and Gateway Community Centre. Both are located to the north of the city and found in the Seven Oaks and River East CCA.

8.14.2 Physical Condition Assessment

- The two indoor soccer complexes were constructed in 1998 (Gateway CC) and 2000 (Garden City CC).
- The indoor soccer complex at Garden City CC is approximately 17,400 square feet in size while the indoor soccer complex at Gateway CC is approximately 19,300 square feet in size. The two changing facilities are both approximately 6,000 square feet.

Figure 8.55: Existing Indoor Soccer Facilities



- The replacement costs for the indoor soccer complex at Garden City CC is approximately $2.4 million, while the replacement costs for the indoor soccer complex at Gateway CC is approximately $2.7 million.
- Preservation needs refer to the capital and maintenance needs required for the facility over the next ten years (2004 to 2014). The preservation needs for the indoor soccer complex at Garden City CC are approximately $100,000, while the preservation needs for the indoor soccer complex at Gateway CC are approximately $250,000.

The facilities condition index refers to the ratio of preservation needs over replacement value. The facilities condition index for the indoor soccer complex at Garden City CC is approximately 0.04, while the facilities condition index for the indoor soccer complex at Gateway CC is approximately 0.09.

Private Facilities

Currently, there are three private indoor soccer facilities in Winnipeg, with an additional facility located just to the west of the City. However, one of the private facilities, Winter Club, is going to be demolished within the next year. So in effect, there will be only two facilities located within the city with an additional one located just beyond the city limits. Of the private arenas, Soccer Spectrum was a converted industrial warehouse while the Court Sports and Fitness Club were converted tennis courts. The non-city facility, Coverall Soccer, created a massive tent like structure while Winter Club, the facility being closed, uses a bubble like structure.

Overall

Soccer league officials and city officials were aware of the lack of available soccer facilities in the City of Winnipeg. With the closure of the Winter Club in the next year, the shortage of facilities will only be exacerbated. On an immediate basis, a few additional one-field complexes can help alleviate the shortages in fields, but this is not the ideal solution to the lack of fields.

Table 8.28: Indoor Soccer Registration

Year	Snr. Men	% Yr change	Snr Female	% Yr change	Youth	% Yr change	Total Registered	Yr Increase	Cum Increase	% Yr change	% Cum	Fields	Facility History
1992/93	900		-		350		1,250					1	Duncan Street
1993/94	1,024	14%	-	-	784	124%	1,808	558	558	45%	45%	1	Spectrum
1994/95	1,152	13%	-	-	994	27%	2,146	338	896	19%	72%	2	Court Sports
1995/96	1,376	19%	-	-	1,624	63%	3,000	854	1,750	40%	140%	2	
1996/97	1,408	2%	192	-	2,064	27%	3,664	664	2,414	22%	193%	2	
1997/98	1,632	16%	320	67%	2,599	26%	4,551	887	3,301	24%	264%	3	Winter Club
1998/99	1,824	12%	416	30%	2,830	9%	5,070	519	3,820	11%	306%	4	Gateway
1999/00	1,872	3%	480	15%	3,463	22%	5,815	745	4,565	15%	365%	5	Seven Oaks
2000/01	2,560	37%	576	20%	4,174	21%	7,310	1,495	6,060	26%	485%	6	Cover All
2001/02	2,496	-3%	768	33%	4,555	9%	7,819	509	6,569	7%	526%	6	
2002/03	2,560	3%	928	21%	4,953	9%	8,441	622	7,191	8%	575%	6	
2003/04	2,560	0%	1,024	10%	5,209	5%	8,793	352	7,543	4%	603%	6	

Source: Winnipeg Soccer Federation

Table 8.29: Public and Private Soccer Facilities in the City of Winnipeg

	Public Soccer Facilities	Population Per Facility	Private Soccer Facilities	Population Per Facility	Total Soccer Facilities	Population Per Facility
Assiniboine South	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downtown	-	-	1	65,834	1	65,834
Fort Garry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inkster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-
River East	1	81,793	-	-	1	81,793
River Heights	-	-	1	56,513	1	56,513
Seven Oaks	1	52,080	-	-	1	52,080
St. Boniface	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. James Assiniboia	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcona	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winnipeg	**2**	**309,773**	**2**	**309,773**	**4**	**154,886**
Outside the City	**-**	**-**	**1**	**N/A**	**1**	**N/A**
Total	**2**	**309,773**	**3**	**206,515**	**5**	**123,909**

Source: City of Winnipeg and Individual Sources

9.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Many approaches have been used to incorporate the views of citizens in the formulation of public policy. The complexity of the challenges associated with this project led the consultants to employ a number of consultation vehicles as the various publics and stakeholders all have perspectives and special interests that are important to the Study. Since the development and formulation of complex policy strategies is best conducted through a process of deliberative inquiry, a variety of survey and consultation vehicles were utilized including personal interviews, targeted stakeholder focus groups, public focus groups, and a phone survey. Meetings were also held with special interest groups and various 'experts' directly and indirectly involved with the delivery of leisure/sport/recreation/wellness programs. The public forum/town hall meeting type of consultation was not included as part of the consultation strategy. As it is deemed to be a better vehicle for testing acceptability rather than developing complex strategy.

The result was that essential information was garnered through a forum of meaningful and respectful dialogue. The methodology described below outlines how this wide array of inputs were solicited, distilled and incorporated into the formulation of the recommendations.

9.1 Methodology and Results

Interviews – The purpose of the key stakeholder interviews was to pose key questions in order to gather qualitative information regarding stakeholder's assessment of their respective facilities.

Targeted Stakeholder Focus Group Sessions – The purpose of the stakeholder focus group sessions was to generate group discussion as a means of gathering qualitative information regarding stakeholder's assessment of their respective facilities.

Public Focus Groups – The purpose of the public focus groups (including seniors, young adults and parents) was to ask questions in greater detail both with respect to needs and potential strategies for transforming the community facilities model in Winnipeg. The focus groups included a broader cross-section of the population in a representative setting. Participants were asked to comment on two key items: the consultant team's assessment of current trends related to facility types (wading pools, outdoor hockey rinks, regional pools, etc.) and the consultant team's decision-making framework for the rationalization of facilities (e.g. convert wading pools to a reduced number spray parks, replace local indoor pools with an indoor leisure pool, etc.). Youth from two schools in the city were also included in the consultation process to gather information on facilities that they use in their neighbourhood, and to determine if there were facilities that they would like to use but were not available.

Random Phone Survey - The purpose of the phone survey was to gather information with respect to public use of community facilities and trends in use, and to gauge public opinion regarding the 'potential trade-off' model (between a greater number of facilities that are not well-suited to respond to today's needs versus fewer facilities that are better able to respond to current and future trends). The phone survey is meant to build upon other surveys previously conducted by the City (e.g. the Citizen Satisfaction Survey).

A total of ten focus group sessions were held with groups representing sport, recreation, and leisure in the city.

Aboriginal Sports	Sport Manitoba (aquatics)
East Kildonan-Transcona Library Advisory Committee	Sport Manitoba (gymnasium sports)
Friends of the Public Library	Sport Manitoba (ice sports)
Friends of Sherbrook Pool	Sport Manitoba (various sport reps)
Library Advisory Committee Chairs	Youth

A total of twenty-three interviews were held with groups (some on multiple occasions) representing sport, recreation, and leisure in the city.

Citizens with disabilities	Rossbrook House
City of Winnipeg Organized Crime Unit	Sargent Park Pool Improvement Team
Gordon Bell School Youth Program	Sport Manitoba (gymnastics)
Kinsmen Reh-Fit Centre	Sport Manitoba (soccer)
Manitoba Libraries Consortium	Sport Manitoba (tennis)
Manitoba Metis Federation	University of Manitoba Health, Leisure, and Human Performance Research Institute
Needs Inc. Centre for War Affected Families	Winnipeg Health Regional Authority
The “Y”	The Radie Centre
The Manitoba Association of School Trustess	The General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres
City of Winnipeg Community Services	City of Winnipeg Public Works
Destination Winnipeg	WASAC
Seven Oaks Wellness Centre	

The results of the stakeholder and public consultation are presented in the following sections. A topical summary is presented in section 9.2, which synthesizes and summarizes all of the information gathered through the qualitative research interviews. One of the recurring themes

throughout this process was the need for the City of Winnipeg to take a leadership role in recreation, leisure and library services. This is not meant to imply that the City be the sole and direct provider of services and facilities but rather it facilitates interaction and dialogue between all the major stakeholders and service providers to minimize duplication and address gaps in the marketplace.

9.2 Topical Summaries

The following topical summaries are based on the results from the stakeholder interviews and stakeholder focus groups. The results are categorized into eight chapters representing some of the significant themes that emerged through this portion of the consultation process: the Mayor and Councillors; library services, sports, Aboriginal, downtown, wellness, youth, immigrants, and people with disabilities.

9.2.1 Interviews with Mayor Glen Murray and City Councillors

Mayor Glen Murray and eleven of fifteen City Councillors were interviewed. The following is a synopsis of their comments. Many councillors expressed similar sentiments and concerns throughout the process. The following is both a synopsis and synthesis of their comments:

- The City must define its leadership role in the provision of recreation, leisure and library infrastructure. This infrastructure is a key element in establishing a sense of place, a sense of community. Amenities and lifestyle opportunities contribute significantly to the quality of life of a City. In many cases they are seen as entitlements by its' citizens as they've agreed to support this infrastructure through the tax base.

- A comprehensive decision framework is required in order to assess the viability of proposals. Without an overall strategy and plan, it is difficult if not impossible to assess the viability of the many "one-of" proposals that are received. The only alternative is to assess the proposals from parochial perspective, an approach is often the target of criticism. As a result, the distribution of capital dollars at a neighbourhood level appears to be somewhat haphazard, creating a "What about us?" sentiment in adjoining neighbourhoods.

- Facilities appear to be a "medium" priority with the public at this time. This is not surprising as the public generally gets used to what they have, leading to high satisfaction ratings. (Note: This comment was made prior to the New Deal dialogue that significantly raised awareness with respect to infrastructure issues among the general public.)

- It is understood that the infrastructure problem will amplify and intensify over time. As facilities deteriorate, there will be a noticeable lessening of the quality of life in the community. Deterioration of facilities leads to disrespect. However, it is also acknowledged that continued investment into facilities that no longer meet the needs of the public is a classic case of diminishing returns.

- We can no longer sustain a planning model for this infrastructure that dates back to the 1960's. We must recognize and address the changes in demographics, family dynamics, a reduction in volunteerism, a decreased emphasis on competitive sports, and people's expectations. The construction of inter-generational, multi-use facilities that address some of these concerns is a high priority.

- We must remember that not everyone can go the "lake". Affordability and accessibility are key. Higher needs neighbourhoods cannot be treated in the same manner as the suburbs. For instance, in many cases they cannot raise the "matching funds" necessary to access grant monies. There is also a general lack of awareness in these neighbourhoods with respect to program offerings. The Leisure Guide may not be the most effective means of communication in these areas and alternative communication methods should be investigated.

- We must find a way to engage those people who do not perceive that they have a "voice" at the decision table e.g. teens and new immigrants.

- The plan should address opportunities for the private sector to provide supporting amenities such as food and beverage services.

- Legacy facilities have taught us that contribution to capital only by other levels of government without a corresponding commitment to continued operations is not sustainable. Don't build it if you can't afford to maintain it.

- We must engage the other levels of government both in funding the infrastructure and in developing agreements to share infrastructure (e.g. shared use of school facilities).

- The go-forward plan must also integrate planning and transportation issues to ensure that the investment is leveraged to the maximum benefit of Winnipeggers.

- The plan must be affordable both in the short and long term.

- Recreation, leisure and library infrastructure is a key component in positioning Winnipeg as a city of choice. PUFS cannot be driven solely by the need to reduce costs. Investment in quality of life amenities is necessary in this day and age for a city to remain competitive.

- The public will be sceptical of any plan that has an initial focus only rationalization. It is essential to show quick and positive results relative to the proposed changes. If there's going to be pain, we need a painkiller. In the same breath, we must be careful not to overreach the rhetoric. We must do what we say we are going to do in a relatively short time frame. Keeping the public fully informed is key when it involves any change to this infrastructure.

- The Public Use Facilities Study must be an <u>action plan</u>, not just another report. An effective roll-out plan will be essential to its success.

9.2.2 Library Services

Interviews were conducted with a variety of library groups including the Chairs of the Library Advisory Committees, the Manitoba Library Consortium, the City of Winnipeg Manager of Library Services, and the Friends of the Public Library, and the Winnipeg Library Board. The telephone survey also contained questions about library usage.

Libraries have traditionally been thought of as places of knowledge, and more specifically, as a place to borrow books. While this understanding still holds true in part, today libraries have begun to expand their role and breadth of service to the community. For example, most libraries now offer internet access for the public, meeting spaces for community groups, reading groups, and children's programs. This change in library service has provided both an opportunity and a challenge for public libraries. An opportunity has been identified in expanding the role of the library to offer more services, thereby attracting more users. This often results in an increase in use of traditional library services in addition to the new services being offered. However, a challenge has also been created since expanded services result in more demand for staff, resources, and physical space. The following discussion outlines some of the current trends in library service and the effect that these changes are having on the public library system.

The rapid increase in the use of the internet has changed the shape of many aspects of daily life including education, business, and leisure. Although one may expect that technology has affected libraries negatively, the introduction of the computer and the internet has not resulted in a reduction in library use, but rather has increased the type of service that public libraries provide. Most libraries now offer public access computers and many libraries have started to offer introductory computer classes. This has been increased to an even greater degree with the introduction of Government On-Line (GOL) services. A substantial portion of government services and information are now offered on-line. For those without access to a home or work computer, the library has become the place for the public to access government information. Plan Winnipeg recognizes this trend in **Policy 4D-02ii** by noting the need to *expand the introduction of technological resources and electronic access to information.*

A second notable increase in library service provision is being driven by the public school system. As public schools face reductions in funding for library service and acquisitions, the public library has begun to fill that role by providing more curriculum-based information resources and text-oriented holdings. While increased public library usage by school-age children may be positive, it has also increased the role of the library and the need for different types of holdings without a corresponding increase in funding.

Third, libraries are seen as more than information centres, they also provide public spaces for neighbourhoods to gather and socialize. This includes providing space for users to stay and read and some libraries have even expanded their services by offering cafes, gift shops, and activities for families and children. In addition, many libraries also offer public space that can be used for meetings.

Fourth, libraries also provide valuable services to the community through literacy programming, and programming aimed at new immigrants who are participating in ESL classes. Plan Winnipeg

Policies 2A-04 and 2A-05 encourage both the provision of literacy programs, and services to new immigrants to the city.

In addition to the above changes in the scope of library service provision, there have also been some studies undertaken on the economic spin-offs created by libraries in addition to the social and intellectual benefits they provide. Businesses located in close proximity to the library may benefit from the traffic generated from the library. The library also provides businesses with information resources needed for their operations. In an increasingly information-oriented and knowledge-based economy, accessibility to information is a key factor in determining the success of local business and the overall success of a community.

Due to the above noted increases in services provided by libraries, many libraries are experiencing difficulty meeting demand with current staff. Programs are often popular but cannot be expanded due to the lack of staff to operate them or the lack of physical space within existing facilities.

9.2.3 General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres (GCWCC) Task Force

A task force was struck by GCWCC to investigate ways and means to align the current community centre portfolio with the "market" and thereby strengthening the community centre movement. Aging facilities, lack of volunteers, demographic shifts and changing citizen expectations have all had a significant impact on Community Centres. It is generally acknowledged that there are too many Community Centres in Winnipeg, resulting in market saturation and fragmentations. There is a significant disparity between the strongest and weakest community centres. The work of the task force hopes to address this disparity.

9.2.4 Sports

The City of Winnipeg operates and maintains several facilities that provide access for residents to ice time, pool time, and gymnasium time. These facilities serve the general public for recreation, as well as a wide variety of sport user groups from the developmental level to the national competitive level. A number of sessions were held with Sport Manitoba representative from aquatics, ice sports, and gymnasium sports including: swimming, diving, water polo, synchro swim, hockey, ringette, figure skating, speedskating, basketball, soccer, and gymnastics. In addition, a session was held with representatives from Aboriginal sports organizations to gather feedback on their needs for sports and recreation.

A key distinction must be made between recreation and sport services. From a facility and programming perspective, recreation activities serve the general public by providing facilities for lifestyle and fitness activities such as aquafit classes, aerobics, weight training, and public skating. Sports activities focus on developing athletes through progressive stages for competitive purposes. City facilities are provided for the use of both recreation and sport users in the City. Sport Manitoba focuses on providing sport programs from entry-level 'Learn to" programs, through to the development and training of national athletes. As a result, there is demand from both user groups to access the same City facilities to meet their needs. Interviews with Sport Manitoba representatives raised the following general concerns:

Aquatics:

Within the aquatic sports, the majority of the issues and concerns relate to the Pan Am Pool and its use as both a competitive and public use facility. The Pan Am Pool is the only facility in the City system that is able to accommodate national level training and competitions. At the same time, the facility is serving a community function for the geographical area by providing fitness classes and open lane swimming, as well as weight training and cardiovascular equipment. Various aquatic sports share the concern over competing for time and space in the same facility, and also have concerns unique to their sport. For example, water polo training activities can be accommodated at other pools such as Sargent Park, however, the configuration of the pool results in increased rental costs since 7 lanes must be rented to meet the size requirements, whereas the Pan Am Pool is configured such that only 4 lanes need to be rented. In addition, the use of two facilities requires that duplicate equipment be purchased for each facility, or that equipment be transferred from one facility to another.

Similar to the above, Pan Am Pool is the only national level diving facility in the City with a 10m board. Learn to Dive and developmental programs can be operated from other pools with 1m and 3m boards.

Synchro swim has also had difficulty securing appropriate facilities for practice. Again, the Pan Am Pool is the facility of choice since it is sized to meet competitive regulations. However, with the demand for space in the pool from both recreation and competitive users, synchro has begun to use other private facilities to meet their needs. There is a concern that a facility that was built for sport has become focused on recreation, thus creating conflicts between user groups.

Ice Sports:

There are four ice sport groups that require access to City facilities: hockey; figure skating; ringette; and speedskating. Hockey tends to have good access to all facilities, which may come at the expense of other ice sports. The most significant concern for hockey is that the increase in female hockey has lead to an increase in the need for additional change rooms for female athletes and officials. A concern was also expressed regarding the number of facilities in the south and west area of the City that have increasing demand for programs.

In contrast to the level of service that hockey enjoys, figure skating has experienced difficulty in accessing facilities that are suited to their needs. A conflict arises between hockey and figure skating due to the different ice temperature requirements (hockey uses colder, harder ice), which underscores the desire for figure skating to have a designated rink for their sport. Another major concern for this sport is the difficulty in booking facilities. Generally, large blocks of time are required to rent ice time due to the requirement to staff facilities; therefore, competitive skaters cannot access facilities for short periods (1-2 hours) during the day. This creates a situation where facilities are not being used when there may be demand for them. There was a concern raised that there seemed to be no opportunity to plan with the City in terms of facility needs and there is a desire to create partnerships to resolve these issues.

Speedskating's most significant issue is the lack of a national level facility in the City. This restricts their ability to host national level events within the City. Essentially, the lack of

facilities for training and competition are the main concern. It was also noted that the City does not have any broomball or spongy leagues due to the lack of available ice time to accommodate the variety of ice sports. Ringette noted similar concerns regarding access to blocks of appropriate ice time at a reasonable cost and quality facilities, as hockey gets first pick of the prime arenas.

Soccer:

The Manitoba Soccer Association represents the interests of Winnipeg Youth Soccer Association as well as a number of competitive and recreational Senior Men's and Women's soccer leagues. There has been significant growth in soccer generally, both for recreation and as a competitive sport, in particularly indoor soccer has seen dramatic growth in recent years. This growth has resulted in a lack of facilities which has become a major concern of soccer groups. There is a desire to create a multi-pitch indoor soccer complex that can also offer additional services and attractions to users. Since indoor soccer fields can be operated year-round and the fields can handle much more play than outdoor fields, there is potential to develop indoor soccer facilities that are economically viable. It was suggested that a central location could serve the immediate demand and that a long-range plan for additional regional facilities in other quadrants of the City could be undertaken in the future.

Gymnasium sports:

Basketball was the only gymnasium sport able to attend the session, however, the concerns of volleyball and badminton were represented by Sport Manitoba. A subsequent conversation was also held with gymnastics. The most significant issue regarding gymnasium sports is organizational. Since the gym sports use school facilities for practice times, the application of joint use facility agreements is key. It was noted that different school divisions, and even schools within divisions can have very different methods of booking facilities and also charge different rates for facility use.

In terms of facility use, there are some policies regarding who has priority to access school facilities. For example, school uses take first priority, followed by the City, national groups (Scouts, Guides, Cubs or Brownies), and finally non-national groups like the Minor Basketball Association. A concern was expressed with respect to this system since a priority group may be accessing a gym facility for uses that do not require a gym. This is seen as an inefficient use of space when teams are trying to secure enough practice time. Furthermore, because local principals and custodians may not want outside groups using the facilities, there may be no access at all to specific gyms. It was suggested that a dialogue between the province and schools, the City, and sports users be undertaken to reach a standard agreement that is acceptable to all stakeholders.

General Comments:

Throughout the interview process, all groups raised the concern that there has not been an opportunity for sports, recreation, facility operators, and the City to have a dialogue regarding facility use, booking, and priorities. Although upgraded and/or new facilities were often suggested, the overriding concern about the efficient and appropriate use of existing facilities

became a significant theme. This discussion lead to questions regarding the extent of the mandate of the City of Winnipeg with regards to recreation and sport. For example, the City operates several facilities that offer recreational programs to the general public for fitness and lifestyle. In addition, sport user groups require the use of the same facilities, which creates scheduling conflicts. It is unclear which of these two mandates receive what priority. Participation in recreation activities to foster a healthy lifestyle is a key factor in long-term wellness of the population and in preventative healthcare. Plan Winnipeg recognizes the need for active living and the provision of leisure services in **Policies 5D-01 and 5D-02**. In addition to recreational opportunities, participation in developmental and competitive sport has been shown to be a key factor in the development of life skills and leadership. The benefits of these two interests must be balanced so that they are not lost due to systemic barriers.

9.2.5 Aboriginal Community

There are many societal issues to be dealt within the Aboriginal communities that extend well beyond the provision of facilities including the perception of inclusion; the practical and economic accessibility of programs; health; culture and identity. The Municipal Aboriginal Pathways (MAPS) begins the process of speaking to these issues and the role of the City.

In a broader sense, several Aboriginal groups and individuals who were consulted indicated that existing City facilities are not meeting the needs of the community and that there are often systemic barriers to Aboriginal participation in sport and recreation. A desire was expressed for more general purpose facilities that focus less on sport, and more on recreation, such as multi-use facilities with meeting rooms, drop-in areas, etc. There was discussion around the positive and negative aspects of establishing a facility geared specifically toward Aboriginals that could be staffed by members of the community. Concerns were expressed that as suburban facilities are built, inner city facilities will be closed, thus reducing access even further. The need to maintain a facility that is accessible in terms of location and cost, and provides the appropriate staffing and programming for the Aboriginal community, and preferably by the Aboriginal community, is necessary. Plan Winnipeg supports this concept in **Policy 2A-03** which promotes self-reliant Aboriginal communities.

One of the key locations that were discussed was the Old Exhibition grounds site adjacent to McPhillips. This site is currently used for softball, however, it was noted that some of the fields are in poor condition and there are no amenities at the facility (washrooms, bleachers, etc.). Despite the poor condition of the facilities, the location was said to be good in terms of accessibility by foot or by bus.

The goals and objectives of the Winnipeg Aboriginal Sports Achievement Centre (WASAC) can be built upon to develop such a facility. The City's Municipal Aboriginal Pathways document First Steps discusses the success of WASAC and the need to extend the initiatives from programs and services to infrastructure as well. A model of such a facility that was cited as successful is the White Buffalo Youth Lodge in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. This facility offers a wide variety of programs and services that are open to all, and are based on a holistic approach to health including the emotional, spiritual, mental, and physical. A facility such as this that would

meet the needs of the community and foster a positive atmosphere of learning and health is considered necessary in Winnipeg as the Aboriginal population increases.

9.2.6 Downtown

Although the trend in sport and recreation facilities has shifted toward favouring large, multi-use facilities that are located regionally within a city, the needs of residents and facility users in the downtown may differ from this model. Several interviewees representing residents of the inner city suggested that providing smaller, more neighbourhood-based facilities would better serve the needs of the community.

A number of reasons for this difference were noted. First, it was suggested that residents of the inner city often rely on transit or walking to access services and facilities. Therefore, one large facility serving an entire region may not be accessible to a number of residents, particularly children. This issue also arose in discussions with youth.

There were also some concerns expressed regarding safety at downtown facilities. However, it was suggested that this concern could be addressed through appropriate staffing levels and training.

Some respondents indicated that there is a need for unstructured activities for youth in the inner city, and that a large, multi-use facility may not be able to provide such a service. Further, it was suggested that large facilities may be intimidating, particularly for immigrants to the city, or for Aboriginals that have recently moved to the city from small communities. Since facilities in the downtown area will provide a level of service for at-risk youth, ensuring accessibility is a key factor. Plan Winnipeg encourages the provision of recreation alternative for at-risk youth in **Policy 4A-05**.

In contrast to facilities that serve the needs of the residents of downtown, some interviewees also suggested that locating a city-wide facility, in the downtown area, would provide a positive opportunity to revitalize the area and encourage Winnipeggers to visit downtown. The contrasting goals of providing regional-type facilities, as well as small neighbourhood-based facilities to serve the residents of the downtown must be balanced.

9.2.7 Health and Wellness

The concept of wellness and preventative health care has become a more mainstream approach to personal health. It has been recognized that the long-term benefits of an active lifestyle can prevent illness, and also save on health care costs over time. Representatives involved in health and wellness facilities and programs stressed the need for facilities that focus on holistic approaches to health for all ages, and the role that access to wellness facilities plays in quality of life for all citizens.

Generally speaking, the private / public not-for-profit providers of services, The Y, the Radie Centre, The Reh-Fit Centre, Seven Oaks Wellness Centre, have all developed a market niche and a focus. In the case of The Y, it was establishing this clear sense of purpose that turned the

corporation around. Although there is dialogue between the City and these providers on a somewhat sporadic basis, there is not a sense of "partnership."

9.2.8 Youth

Two groups of youth were involved in a mapping exercise of their neighbourhood and a discussion of facilities that they use or would like to have access to. Having the ability to access facilities easily by foot or by bus was a key concern for youth. Having to walk long distances or cycle on dangerous streets tended to reduce the potential use of a facility, and increase reliance on parents for transportation. Having the opportunity to take part in a variety of unstructured activities was also mentioned by youth (e.g. open gym times, computer access etc.). A multi-use facility may serve this demand, although the cost to access such a facility must be taken into consideration.

9.2.9 Joint-Use Agreements with School Divisions

A number of Joint-Use Agreements currently exist between the City and the various School Divisions. These agreements need to be reviewed and standardized to the extent possible from both a contractual and implementation basis. School divisions are facing the same challenges as the City with respect to aging infrastructure, some of which is also functionally obsolete and this certainly impacts the level of implementation of the current agreements.

Gymnasiums still represent the most beneficial opportunity for sharing facilities provided that access and security issues can be addressed. There is very little sharing of library facilities, primarily for reasons of safety and security of the school children.

9.2.10 Immigrants

Access to recreational facilities is instrumental in integrating new residents of the city. The presence of a single point of contact for information and resources can provide a reference point for families, thus increasing their level of comfort in the city, and the likelihood of future participation in activities. The ability for youth to become involved in constructive activities is also a significant consideration.

It was noted that access to facilities is often difficult due to financial constraints and lack of transportation. Having facilities located centrally, and on major transit routes may help to alleviate the transportation issue. Further, Plan Winnipeg **Policy 2A-02** promotes equitable access to facilities by facilitating access to financial support where there is an inability to pay.

9.2.11 Persons with Disabilities

Telephone conversations with several people representing persons with disabilities revealed a need for increased accessibility to sport and recreation. Plan Winnipeg acknowledges this need in **Policy 2A-02** which promotes equitable access by eliminating physical barriers and promoting

universal design. It was noted that accessibility must extend beyond accessing the facility, to having equipment that can be used by people with wheelchairs and similar equipment.

Similar to other sports representatives, the programming of space was raised as an issue, and it was noted that access to reasonable times is difficult at many facilities. It was also noted that cost is often a factor for disabled people living on a fixed income, however, the need to provide access facilities to ensure quality of life must be a priority.

9.2.12 Supporting Sport as Tourism

Various interests have identified the growing economic driver of 'sport tourism'. This intra/inter provincial activity of sport and leisure Event Hosting has a significant tourist-spending spin-off. In some cases such as World Junior Hockey, World Curling or Pan-American Games, the magnitude of preparation and the scope of facilities is much different. At issue is whether Winnipeg is positioned to "play" in this area of the mid-sized city sport tourism business.

9.3 Random Phone Survey

Probe Research Inc. conducted a telephone survey in March 2004 as part of the Omnibus Survey. The survey instrument and detailed results are found in Appendix P. Some of the key results from the survey are as follows:

The first part of the survey focused on library services. 54% of respondents indicated that they had visited a public library in the past year. Age, education, income, and the presence of children at home were all factors that increased the rate of participation in the library system. The highest usage was in the 18-34 year old category with 60% of respondents indicating they had been to a library in the past year. 64% of respondents with children at home had used the library in the last twelve months.

The majority of respondents indicated that they visited the library on weekdays in the afternoon. However, it must be noted that the time of day visited may be due in part to the hours and days the library is open, rather than due to preference.

In terms of programs and services, the majority of respondents (69%) indicated that borrowing books was the service they valued the most. The focus on borrowing books increased with the respondents' age, with 84% of people aged 55+ indicating borrowing books was the most valued service. This focus on book lending maybe a result of older respondents maintaining a more traditional view of the role of the library. In contrast, younger respondents and respondents with children at home cited computer and web surfing, video lending, and children's programs as valued services in addition to book borrowing.

The second part of the survey focused on sport and recreation facilities the City of Winnipeg. 33% of respondents indicated that they use either a private or public recreation facility. The majority (29%) use private membership clubs such as Shapes or the Winnipeg Winter Club, with Community centres and Community Facilities each receiving 18% of the respondents' mentions. The results differed by geographic area, with 44% of respondents in the southeast using the

YMCA and 34% of respondents in the northeast using a City facility. In the core area, 30% of respondents use a Community Centre. Respondents with children at home and respondents with incomes under $30,000 were also significant users of Community Centres.

The third part of the survey focused on the concept of a multi-plex facility, and the move toward replacing aging infrastructure with new, but perhaps fewer, consolidated facilities. 68% of respondents indicated that they were either very interested or somewhat interested in a multi-plex facility. The most support came from people in the 18-34 year old category, those with children at home, and respondents with high incomes. In terms of travel time to such a facility, the median for most categories was 15 minutes, with the average response being closer to a 20 minute time-distance.

When questioned about changing the approach to community recreation facilities, and having fewer but better facilities, 55% of respondents indicated that they either strongly or moderately support the idea, while 17% stated that it would depend on the circumstances. Support for the idea was high among 18-34 year olds, people with children at home, and respondents with incomes over $60,000. Support diminished somewhat in respondents with lower education and lower incomes.

The final question of the survey allowed respondents to indicate what type of facilities Winnipeg is either missing, or need more of. Since only one-third of total respondents use any private or public recreation facilities, it is not surprising that a large proportion of respondents (42%) indicated 'Nothing' or 'Don't Know' to this question. Despite this anomaly, having more sports facilities (general), more swimming pools, wave pools/hot tubs, and more recreational facilities/indoor track/gym, were the most popular responses.

9.4 Demographic Focus Groups

Three focus groups were held to gather feedback on the proposed plan for delivering recreation, leisure, and library services in the City of Winnipeg. Each session began with a review of 'What We Have' for facilities, and a presentation of the vision 'What We Want'.

Three focus group sessions were held at the offices of ND LEA on March 23rd, 24th and 25th. Helen Maupin, an independent facilitator with no previous involvement on the project, facilitated the focus groups. The focus groups were selected to represent a broad cross-section of the public in a representative setting. The first focus group (March 23rd) was comprised of seniors, the second focus group (March 24th) was comprised of young adults with no children, and the third focus group (March 25th) was comprised of adults with children. At each of the focus group sessions, Helen Maupin walked the group through the ACTIVE policy framework. Carmine Militano (ND LEA) then provided an overview of the existing facilities infrastructure and the described the four new building blocks for the new vision – the Community Campus, the Urban 0asis, water play (Spray Pads) and sport pods. The members of the focus groups were asked to provide input with respect to the building blocks, their preference, and their order of priority with respect to importance and their order of priority with respect to urgency. The following is a summary of their responses.

Summary of Public Focus Group Sessions

Despite the differing demographic and socio-economic make-up of the focus groups, there were many common sentiments. They all acknowledged that change was necessary.

The Community Campus was seen by all three focus groups as the top priority both from a sense of importance and a sense of urgency. The seniors group felt most strongly that there has been a decrease in the sense of community and that inter-generational contact is necessary to restore some of that sense of community. Safety and coordination of transportation services such as handi-transit were seen as being essential to ensuring the success of the Community Campus. The 'adults with children' focus group was excited about the opportunity to integrate a number of service providers and stakeholders in the Community Campuses. Co-locating the sport pods, while not essential to the Community Campus concept, was seen as beneficial by this group as it would provide a recreation / leisure opportunity for parents while their children are at practice. The young adults group sensed the potential in the Community Campus but not surprisingly, didn't feel as strong a need as the other two groups.

All three focus groups chose the enhancement of neighbourhood water play / skateboard parks as the second highest priority. The importance of having facilities that were equally accessible to all citizens was stressed. The value of summer amenities cannot be measured in time alone. These facilities are a visible sign of commitment to family recreation and leisure. The 'young adults' group stressed that providing youth with a sense of place at the skateboard parks would also enhance their sense of "ownership".

All three focus groups were supportive of the Urban Oasis concept, particularly in a winter city. The 'young adults' focus group felt that the construction of an Urban Oasis in the inner city / Downtown would in fact be a top priority provided that it was affordable for the people in the adjoining neighbourhoods. Affordability, a commitment to Downtown, and sustainability were themes often expressed by this focus group.

The 'adults with children' focus group felt that parochial views by some groups could be an obstacle in implementing change. Some of the participants perceive that Community Centres are behaving in an evermore-independent manner.

All groups expressed a very strong sentiment that facilities should not be built if adequate funds are not available for ongoing maintenance.

10.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The development of a strategic blueprint to meet both current and future needs requires the integration of the data into a strategic framework. The inputs that were considered in the development of the strategic framework and that are described in detail in the previous sections of this report include:

- Priorities as articulated in Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision, the A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy Framework and the Municipal Aboriginal Pathways Strategy (MAPS)
- Current and emerging trends in the delivery of recreation, leisure, and library services.
- The changing role of municipal government in the delivery of recreation, leisure and library services.
- Current and emerging trends in the design of recreation, leisure, and library facilities.
- Overall City demographics, as well as the demographics within each CCA.
- Socio-economic data on an individual CCA basis with heightened sensitivity to the Major Improvement Neighbourhoods and Major Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods.
- Physical condition and assessment data including operating and maintenance costs for all existing infrastructure.
- Programming and utilization data for existing facilities.
- Anticipated future development and growth areas.
- Feedback received from the public and targeted stakeholders.
- Consideration of services already provided by other public sector, private sector not-for-profit, and private sector for-profit agencies.

The process utilized to transform the extensive data collection into a “made in Winnipeg” workable solution was as follows:

- Integration of the layers of data to develop a facility strategy for both the existing infrastructure and for the development of new facilities.
- Application of the facility strategy on an overall City basis and on an individual CCA basis to determine the recommended strategic plan.
- Development of other potential scenarios for comparison purposes.

- Business case of all options to both choose the preferred scenario and assess the affordability of the recommended option.

- Translation of the preferred scenario into a ten-year implementation plan on the basis of highest perceived needs and benefits.

The following sections of this report provide a detailed description of the foregoing process culminating in a Strategic Implementation Plan for the preferred option.

11.0 FACILITY STRATEGY

As articulated in the previous section, the next step in the process is to develop a facility strategy on the basis of the data integration. This facility strategy includes the impact on major asset groups for existing facilities and describes new facility types that are required to enable the vision.

11.1 Impact on Existing Facilities

11.1.1 Outdoor Pools

Outdoor pools no longer fit the contemporary vision for aquatic facilities. Given the facilities condition index associated with this inventory (cost of preservation is roughly equivalent to the cost of full replacement) it is recommended that they be closed in concert with the construction of the Urban Oases.

Exceptions are the outdoor pool at Freight House (to remain) and Norquay Pool (to be converted to an outdoor spray park).

11.1.2 Indoor Pools

Single tank indoor pools no longer fit the vision for contemporary indoor aquatic facilities. The existing inventory should be rationalized in concert with construction of the Urban Oases.

11.1.3 Wading Pools

No new wading pools to be constructed.

The inventory should be rationalized on the basis of the “0 to 4” age cohort. The remaining sites to be converted to water spray parks/pads as a more effective means of providing a water play experience for young children.

Other regions typically use a ratio over the entire population to determine the number of wading pool facilities. As ages 0 to 4 are the primary users of the facilities, this age demographic was used as a primary indicator along with attendance figures, location and proximity to other facilities. The construction of wading pools was not consistent throughout the City and as such, there will be differing levels of service throughout the City. The demographic distribution in Downtown, Inkster and Point Douglas was twice that of other areas in the City.

11.1.4 Community Centres

The existing inventory should be rationalized to be consistent with a Neighbourhood 1 classification in the proposed facility hierarchy. A detailed description of the role of Community Centres follows.

The Role of Community Centres

In developing a strategy and blueprint for the future delivery of recreation, leisure and library services, the rich and proud history of the Community Centre movement in Winnipeg must be acknowledged. We owe our legacy to the thousands of volunteers, past and present who have contributed to the betterment of the quality of life for all citizens of Winnipeg and volunteers will continue to play a key role moving forward.

In early October 2003 a meeting was held with the General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres (GCWCC) task force. The task force was in the process of undertaking an independent review of Community Centres. Given that there is a wide variation in the interpretation of the role of Community Centres (asking 71 community centres would likely lead to 71 definitions), a request was made of the task force to provide a definition of Community Centres. The following is an excerpt from the report prepared for Council defining the role of a Community Centre.

Community Centre Definition (GCWCC report, April 2004)

The City of Winnipeg is unique in many ways, and the existence of Community Centres is one of the many things that help us maintain that quality. In the search for the ideal Community Centre, one finds that a great many things must be considered. To begin with, a Community Centre must truly serve the Community in which it is situated, within well-defined and recognizable boundaries. The Community Centre must be driven and *completely led* by a group of dedicated volunteers who understand and appreciate the needs and the concerns of the Community. In that way, the Community Centre chooses for itself what is best for the Community and both echoes and, indeed, becomes the pride of the Community. The Community Centre then becomes a focal point of the community: a meeting place which is a true centrepiece of the Community.

> *The Community Centre should provide an appropriate and diverse variety of programming in a safe and healthy environment. Programming should offer diverse recreational services with a mix of sports, leisure, cultural and social programming which responds to the needs of the Community. The Community and its programs should be both adaptable and accessible, whether physically, financially or demographically."*

Consistent with the foregoing definition, Community Centres are positioned in the "Neighbourhood 1" category in the proposed model, with a demographic target of 1:15,000 +/-, i.e., one Community Centre per 15,000 people within each CCA. (The 1:15,000+/- distribution frequency has also been referenced in previous City of Winnipeg reports.)

The current average demographic distribution is 1:8,726. An expansion of the average catchment area over the existing is premised on the need to ensure a sufficient volunteer (must be

driven and *completely led* by a group of dedicated volunteers) and participation base given societal trends such as the shift in demographics, the decrease in average household size, and the increased mobility of the general population. A 1:15,000 distribution however, still allows the Community Centre to retain that "neighbourhood feel", thereby ensuring that the Community Centre hears and can be responsive to the needs of its community. It should be noted that in response to the shift in demographics, the governing sport bodies have already combined catchment areas to ensure an adequate number of children at the various skill levels and it is not uncommon for at least three Community Centres to be combined for a single sport.

The suggested role for Community Centres is the provision of an appropriate level of neighbourhood-based programming, i.e., programming that is consistent with and suitable for the catchment area demographics. The intent is to build upon the innovative programming provided by Community Centres in a focussed manner. This could include the facilitation and delivery of grass roots sports in association with the sport governing bodies (a traditional role); the facilitation of unstructured recreation and leisure opportunities for all ages (e.g. drop-in programs for youth, children's play time, "bridge club" for seniors, "pick up" sports); family recreation; and other programming as deemed suitable in consultation with partners and in particular the City of Winnipeg. It should be noted that major sports facilities (arenas, soccer complexes, etc.), many of which are currently co-located with Community Centres, are treated as "CCA" level or regional level facilities in the facility hierarchy given their frequency and primary purpose, and are not considered to be neighbourhood level amenities.

Providing a focus, both programmatic and demographic within well-defined and recognizable boundaries, is essential to ensure the overall strength of the Community Centre movement. It is a well-established fact that people will travel to facilities that offer the greatest number of amenities. If one Community Centre is seen to be much "stronger" than a neighbouring Community Centre, then the neighbouring Community Centre(s) will suffer. The outcome will eventually be that the strong get stronger at the expense of the weaker, yielding a system whereby the whole is less than the sum of the parts. This is not consistent with the expectations of Winnipeggers as articulated through Plan Winnipeg and its explicit commitment to equitable access to facilities and services for all citizens.

The reality is that today, there is a substantive difference in the level of services provided by community centres throughout Winnipeg for a number of reasons that are referenced in the GCWCC report. It is hoped that by providing both a program and demographic focus, these differences will be minimized over time and all Winnipeggers can enjoy a similar and beneficial level of service.

For those community centres that have already expanded beyond their demographic boundaries in the provision of services, the Community Campus concept described elsewhere herein provides an exciting opportunity to partner with other stakeholders and harness their collective energy.

In assessing the number of Community Centres required based on their proposed role, two demographic indicators were utilized. These were 1:15,000 (Neighbourhood 1 categorization) and 1: 2,500 (5 to 19 age cohort) given their current focus on child and youth programming. As the population ages, the ratio will more closely align with the 1:15,000 criteria. The foregoing

does not apply to Downtown, Inkster and Point Douglas given the socio-economics of the areas as well as the need for multiple contact points.

The following is an excerpt from the Community Centre report with respect to the recommended process for further analyzing individual community centres.

- *That the following criteria be adopted as acceptable standards for Community Centres to strengthen and balance the City of Winnipeg Community Centre movement and to determine the status and health of individual Community Centres.*

    1. *Infrastructure*
    2. *Participation*
    3. *Governance*
    4. *Financial* Management
    5. *Amenities* Inventory
    6. *Location*
    7. *Population*

- *That the criteria form an integrated and combined tool, and that the individual components must not be applied on an individual basis. Example: Financial Management looked at without due consideration of all other criteria could lead to an inappropriate decision.*
    - *"A set of established decision tools will serve as a framework for decision-making to ensure that facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of the community".*

- *That a Committee with representation similar to the CC Review Task Force be part of any process where these criteria are applied to make decisions on the future of CC's.*
    - *"Provide leadership for an ongoing process of assessing community need and collaborative planning".*

A consistent decision framework and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder Committee to further assess individual community centers is certainly consistent with the overall PUFS strategy. An analysis based on the foregoing criteria would certainly provide a good comparative ranking of community centers. It is recommended that in addition to the stated criteria, a minimum standard also be established. It is also recommended that the suitability of the criteria in major improvement and major rehabilitation neighborhoods as defined in Plan Winnipeg be evaluated to ensure that Community Centres in higher needs neighborhoods are not marginalized.

11.1.5 Libraries

Where possible new library facilities are to be built in conjunction with a Community Campus to take full advantage of synergistic programming opportunities. Where libraries cannot be incorporated into a Community Campus, consolidation opportunities, i.e. a combination of branches, should be investigated prior to constructing a new stand-alone facility.

11.1.6 Senior Centres

New stand-alone facilities are not recommended. The inventory should be rationalized and incorporated into a Community Campus model where feasible.

Exception: Downtown and Major Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods.

11.1.7 Recreation Centres

New stand-alone facilities are not recommended. Rationalize inventory by incorporating into Community Campus model where feasible.

Exception: Downtown and Major Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods.

11.1.8 Leisure Centres

Rationalize inventory by incorporating into Community Campus model where feasible. New stand-alone facilities are not recommended.

Exception: Downtown and Major Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods.

11.1.9 Arenas

The City should review its role as a direct provider of services in this market. The City's arena inventory is the both the oldest and the least utilized. Usage statistics in Chapter 8 indicate that the most highly utilized City owned arena (Pioneer Arena), is used less than the Community Centre arena with the lowest utilization (Notre Dame). Table 11.1 provides a summary of preservation needs as a cost / hour of operation for the next ten years. As can be seen, the cost/hour ranges from $76 / hour to $150 / hour. As such, some of these arenas will be heavily subsidized under the managed care scenario.

Table 11.1: Arenas				
ARENA	**REGION**	**$ PRESERVATION NEEDS/RENTED HOUR**	**UTILIZATION/PRIME TIME AVAILABILITY**	**RELATIVE MARKET SHARE**
Bertrand	St. Boniface	**$150**	0.77	5.89%
Maginot	St. Boniface	**$140**	0.76	6.06%
Roland Michener	Transcona	**$138**	0.80	6.10%
Old Exhibition	Point Douglas	**$129**	0.71	5.37%
River East	River East	**$126**	0.74	6.56%
Century	Fort Garry	**$117**	0.86	7.95%
Charles A Barbour	River Heights	**$111**	0.72	5.75%
Billy Mosienko	Inkster	**$111**	0.76	6.95%
Vimy	St. James	**$106**	0.56	5.21%
Sargent Park	Downtown	**$99**	0.82	6.31%
Pioneer	Downtown	**$96**	0.98	8.74%
St. James Civic Centre	St. James	**$88**	0.81	7.50%
Terry Sawchuk	River East	**$80**	0.78	7.16%
Eric Coy	Assiniboine	**$80**	0.79	7.29%
Sam Southern	River Heights	**$76**	0.81	7.15%
St. Vital	St. Vital			

There are a total of 40 sheets of ice in the City of Winnipeg (public and private). They include:

- 16 rinks (city owned)
- 16 Community Centre rinks (city owned)
- 8 rinks (privately owned)

There is approximately 1 sheet of ice for every 15,500 people in Winnipeg as outlined in Table 8.26. The Canadian average is approximately 1 sheet of ice for every 20,000 people.

Table 8.20 shows that in the 2002-2003 season, there was a total of 20,788 available hours reported for the 16 City owned arenas (not including the Community Centre Arenas and privately owned arenas). These arenas reported 18,070 hours of demand in the 2002-2003 season. That is an average of 87 % occupancy rate. However, the occupancy rate is deceptively high.

The reported available hours do not currently reflect all available prime time hours (4:30 pm to 10 pm weekdays and 8 am to 10 pm weekends = 55.5 hours per week). These arenas report weeks of operation between 31 and 26 per year, with the average open 29 weeks. To be conservative, prime time hours per year were calculated by multiplying the 16 arenas by 55.5 hours per week for 27 weeks (removed two weeks from the average to allow for routine maintenance). This totals approximately 23,975 hours, which is 3,188 hours more than currently available. There appears to be an overcapacity in the market place based on the foregoing analysis current hours have been rationalized to coincide with the hours deemed. Based on this analysis, two areas are deemed surplus.

As such it is recommended that the inventory be rationalized to meet current and projected demand. The City could sell the surplus arenas to an alternative sport provided that liability can be transferred. CUPE successor rights may significantly impact assessing the strategies to divest these facilities. If no viable plans were submitted (plans that remove the City's ownership and liability), then the facilities would be deemed surplus.

The City should assess opportunities to "trade" arenas. If a Community Centre plans to build a new arena, the City could negotiate closure of an adjacent City-owned arena.

11.1.10 Indoor Soccer

There is a latent demand for an indoor soccer complex (4-plex). However, the City's role in the provision of sport facilities is one of support rather than direct provider. The City should therefore facilitate dialogue with potential partners.

It is recommended that the City support an indoor 4-plex (e.g., gift the land). Recommended locations include Downtown (close proximity to Red River Downtown Campus) or Public Markets site (adjacent to proposed Urban Oasis).

Manitoba Soccer Association as the senior sport governing body should be responsible for developing and maintaining any new soccer facilities.

11.1.11 Joint Use Agreements with the School Divisions

It is recommended that a dialogue be initiated with each urban school division with the objective of standardizing the agreements and their implementation. Joint Use Agreements with the School Divisions are recommended to provide drop-in facilities for basketball, volleyball and other gym oriented sports.

The feasibility of partnering with School Divisions to enhance gymnasiums at locations that are co-located with Community Centres should be investigated on a strategic basis.

11.1.12 New Housing Developments

Additional catchments of 15,000 people in a CCA will trigger construction of a Community Centre. The Community Centre should be constructed in a manner that facilitates transition to a Community Campus in the event of additional growth. Areas were there is available land, proximity to transit routes and new housing developments will likely be favoured as new locations.

The facility strategy should be reviewed against Statistics Canada populations every five years (identify CCA catchment requirements).

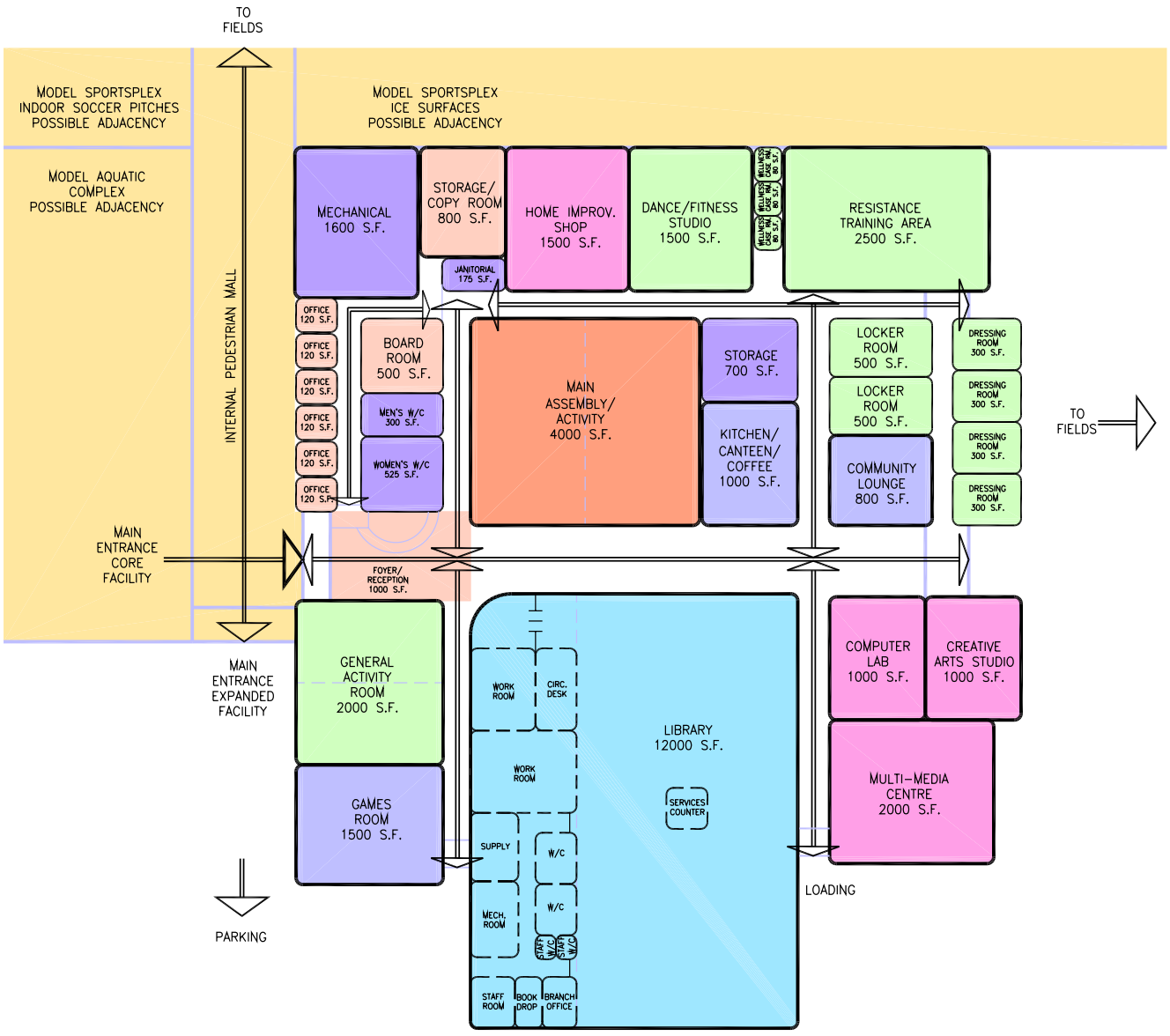
11.2 New Facility Types

11.2.1 Community Campus

It is recommended that the City support one Community Campus per CCA. Where feasible, Community Campus components should be added to an existing facility and in proximity to major transit routes.

Integrated, multi-use facilities are becoming the norm in the development of recreation, leisure and library facilities throughout North America. There is no standard formula for the development of these facilities however, the scope and context of these integrated facilities must be respectful of their surroundings and the culture of the community. Having said that, inter-generational and multi-generational programming does require enabling facilities. For Winnipeg, "the Community Campus" has been developed in conjunction with Mr. Jack Harper University of Manitoba (Bronx Park/Good Neighbours) as the model for the integrated facility. It includes provision for a library, a computer lab, multi-media lab, home improvement shop, and creative arts studio in the culture and education zone; fitness studios and resistance training areas and general activity rooms in the wellness zone; large assembly areas; office space; and associated support spaces. The "bubble diagram" on SK-1 provides an overview of the spatial relationships between the various components. While these are the basic components necessary to enable multi-generational and inter-generational programming, the actual configuration of the community campus in each of the CCA's will be dependent on the needs of the specific community, the suitability of existing infrastructure to incorporate specific elements, and the realization of partnership and sponsorship opportunities that could include the regional health authorities, private sector service providers, or private not-for-profit partners.





LEGEND

- MEETING ZONE 4,000 SQ.FT.
- WELLNESS ZONE 8,440 SQ.FT.
- SOCIAL ZONE 3,300 SQ.FT.
- CULTURE & EDUCATION ZONE 5,500 SQ.FT.
- ADMINISTRATION ZONE 3,020 SQ.FT.
- LIBRARY 12,000 SQ.FT.
- UNPROGRAMMED/SUPPORT 3,300 SQ.FT.
- CIRCULATION 7,200 SQ.FT.
- INTERNAL PROGRAMMING

GROSS AREA MODEL COMMUNITY CAMPUS
49,000 SQ.FT.

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project: PUBLIC USE FACILITIES STUDY CITY OF WINNIPEG

sheet title: MODEL COMMUNITY CAMPUS BUBBLE DIAGRAM NO. 1

scale: 1/32" = 1'-0"

drawn by: DS.

checked by: DH

date: APRIL 2004

project no. 03062

sheet no. SK-1

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The Community Campus could be constructed adjacent to a sports pod. An example of a sports pod is illustrated on SK-2 and provides an overview of a multi-sport complex that includes arenas, a field house and an indoor soccer complex.

11.2.2 Skateboard Parks

Two Skateboard Parks are recommended per CCA. One skateboard park per CCA should be constructed within the next ten years. Attendance should be monitored to determine usage characteristics.



Skateboard parks should be co-located with Community Campuses or Community Centres that have extended hours and washroom facilities as well as close proximity to transit. Skateboard parks are not recommended to be co-located with wading pools or spray pads.

11.2.3 The Urban Oasis

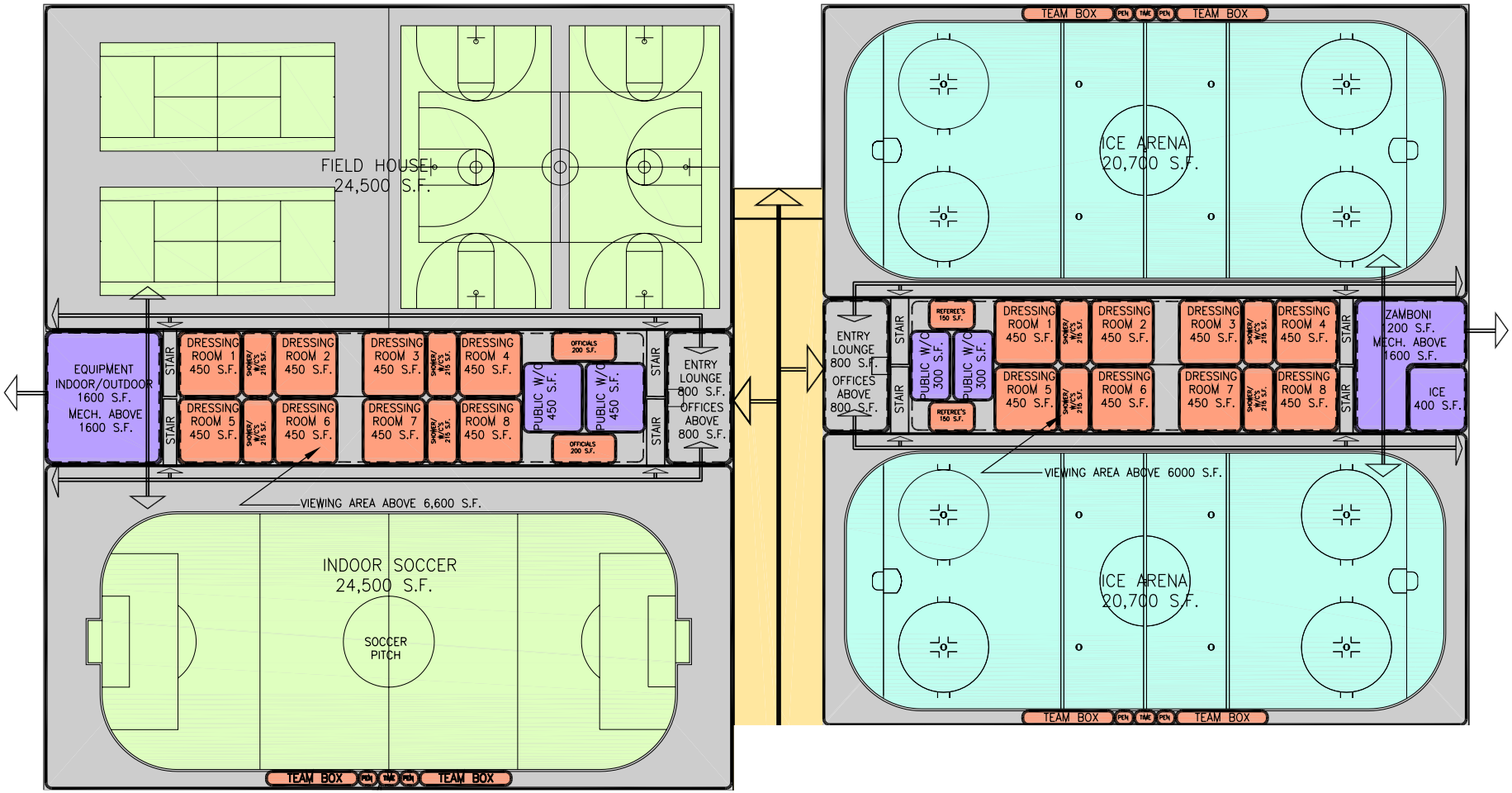
It is recommended that five Urban Oases be constructed at the Regional level over the next ten years, and should be located within close proximity to transit. The conversion of traditional pools to leisure pools was a trend that began in Europe in the late 1970's and arrived in Canada in the 1980's. Driving this trend was the realization that while the delivery of swimming lessons is equated to a life skill, most people wanted to use the pool for recreation and leisure purposes. The "leisure" pool became an opportunity to both enhance the leisure experience for citizens and to increase revenues substantially. This type of amenity is even more valued in a "winter" city.



Urban Oasis Examples

MULTI–SPORT FACILITY 60,000 S.F.

HOCKEY FACILITY 51,600 S.F.



LEGEND

- ICE/WATER SURFACE
- ARTIFICIAL GRASS
- FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM
- MECHANICAL/ SUPPORT
- CIRCULATION
- INTERNAL PROGRAMMING
- MALL CONNECTION

GROSS AREA SPORTSPLEX 117,500 SQ.FT.

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project: PUBLIC USE FACILITIES STUDY
CITY OF WINNIPEG

sheet title: MODEL SPORTSPLEX
BUBBLE DIAGRAM NO. 2

scale: 1" = 32'

drawn by: DS

checked by: DH

date: APRIL 2004

project no. 03062

sheet no. SK-2

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We envision an urban oasis that has an indoor / outdoor component. The indoor component will be a combination aquatic facility that can be used for training and lessons and at the same time has many amenities associated with a leisure pool such as zero-depth entry, a "lazy river", a slide, "spray" stands, etc. The outdoor component would allow Winnipeggers to enjoy the outdoors during the summer months. The basic components are outlined in bubble diagram no. 3 on SK-3.

11.2.4 Spray Pads

The conversion of 43 wading pools to spray pads is recommended over the next 10 years. Spray pads aren't limited to a round structure/area; they can be all shapes and sizes (dependant on budget). Pads typically range between 1,000 square feet and 3,000 square feet. A spray pad is made up of different components that essentially spray water when an activator is tripped or when programming is operating. The nozzle heads can be modified to lower water usage. The components at a spay pad can include combinations of the following:

- Spray Columns
- Cannons
- Ground Sprays
- Spray Faces
- Spirals
- Loop Throughs
- Themed Structures – such as flowers, trees, animals, nautical, etc.



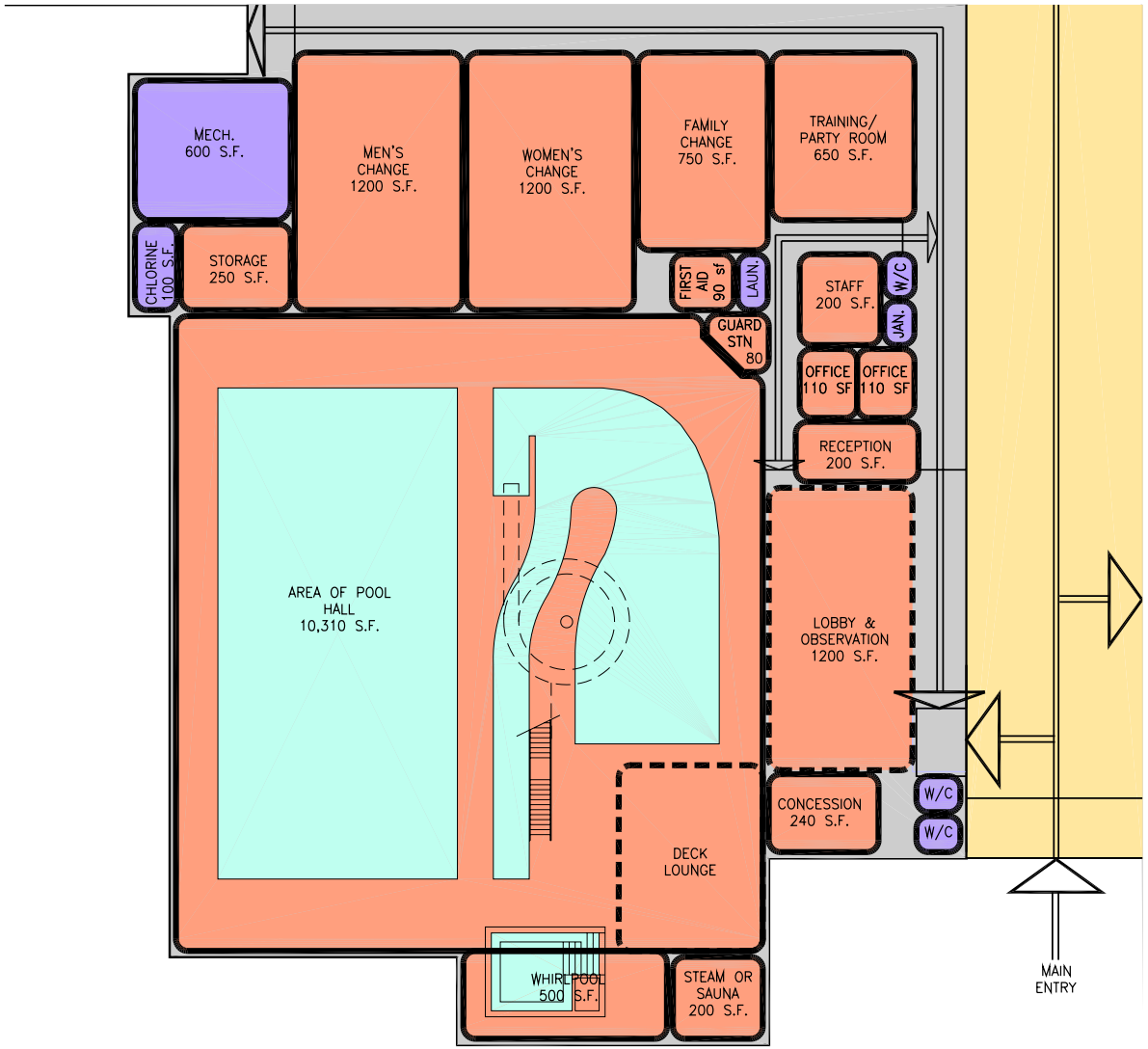


Spray Pad Examples

LEGEND

- ICE/WATER SURFACE
- PLAYING SURFACE
- FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM
- MECHANICAL/ SUPPORT
- CIRCULATION
- INTERNAL PROGRAMMING
- MALL

MODEL AQUATIC CENTRE
21,560 S.F.



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project: PUBLIC USE FACILITIES STUDY
CITY OF WINNIPEG

sheet title: MODEL AQUATIC COMPLEX
BUBBLE DIAGRAM NO. 3

scale: 1" = 20'
drawn by: DS
checked by: DH
date: APRIL 2004

project no. 03062

sheet no. SK-3

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Spray pads stimulate interactive and creative play by providing various features and layouts. They have electronic controllers and activators minimize water consumption by using technology to turn the water on and off. Controllers can be pre-programmed so children aren't aware of which component will spray next (the element of surprise) or interactive components will turn on when the child touches it.

Spray pads are handicap accessible (zero water depth, flat surface) and requires no lifeguard supervision (zero depth; drowning is no longer a concern). They service the neighbourhood by entertaining 0 to 4 age demographic and also the 5 to 10 age group.

11.2.5 Spray Parks

The construction of one spray park and the conversion of two pools to spray parks is recommended for a total of three over the next ten years. Spray parks typically ranges between 3,000 square feet to 6,000 square feet. They are larger than spray pad and incorporate more components over a larger area.



Transcona Recreation Park

Item 3 from Minute No. 282 of the Executive Policy Committee meeting dated April 14, 2004 states the following:

3. That the recommendation from the East Winnipeg Sports Association that the City of Winnipeg contribute $1.8 Million to the Transcona Recreation Park be referred to the Public Use Facilities Study.

An analysis of athletic fields was not included in the Terms of Reference for the Public Use Facilities Study. As such, the following is offered as additional information gained through the Public Use Facilities Study (PUFS) that may be used to further analyze the proposal and is based on a review of the supporting information that accompanied the recommendation including the Executive Summary of the business case, dated March 2004 and a memo / addendum prepared by Mr. Jason Bell, Superintendent of Park Services, dated 2002 03 10 and 2003 05 11 respectively.

- In the supporting material to the recommendation (memo / addendum prepared by Jason Bell, 2003 05 11) it is noted that the number of diamonds in the Transcona ward is greater than the number of diamonds in either the North Kildonan or Elmwood wards. It also provides commentary with respect to the diminished functional capacity of the Transcona diamonds given overlaps between diamonds and other sport amenities as well as other constrictions. On this basis, it was determined that the functional capacity is less than the actual number of diamonds. The cumulative impact is not quantified.

- The PUFS strategy was based on an analysis of Community Characterization Areas (CCA's). The North Kildonan and Elmwood wards essentially comprise the River East CCA while the Transcona ward essentially comprises the Transcona CCA. The overall population in the River East CCA (2001 census data) is 82,510 as opposed to an overall population in the Transcona CCA of 31,470. Based on this data, there appear to be are a greater number of diamonds per capita in Transcona. It is not clear from the data if this would still be the case, even if the reduction in functional capacity is considered. It is suggested that this indicator be further quantified in order to appropriately assess if the proposed complex responds to a need for additional capacity or if it essentially supplants existing inventory that is not functional.

- Based on information provided by Sport Manitoba, participation rates in Winnipeg for both softball and baseball are decreasing. (In 1997, approximately 12,000 people participated in softball as compared to approximately 8,000 people in 2002; approximately 3,600 participated in baseball in 1997 as compared to less than 2,000 in 2002). Given that the population is aging, it is most likely that participation rates will continue to decline. The requirement for additional capacity therefore should be reviewed in light of the probability of diminished demand into the future.

- PUFS recommends that the senior sport governing bodies be involved in any dialogue with respect to the need for additional infrastructure. The material reviewed does not

make reference to discussions with the Manitoba Baseball Association or Softball Manitoba.

- The scope and scale of the proposed recreation park suggest that it would be similar to a regional facility in the proposed PUFS facility hierarchy.

12.0 RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR THE FUTURE (SCENARIO 3)

An analysis of each Community Characterization Area was conducted in accordance with the process described in Chapter 10 and based on the overall facility strategy described in Chapter 11. The intent of this plan is to meet the needs of Winnipeggers for the next twenty years and is consistent with the A.C.T.I.V.E. Policy Framework. The plan strives to:

- Enable the successful implementation of Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision.
- Ensure that there is alignment between the facility portfolio and current and emerging trends.
- Provide consistency between facility orientation and the users.
- Align with the feedback received from the public and targeted stakeholders.
- Leverage and maximize the use of existing assets.
- Provide the opportunity for inter-generational and multi-generational programming in response to our changing demographic.
- Provide the opportunity to engage other stakeholders in joint-use opportunities or public / private partnerships.
- Provide the flexibility necessary to effectively respond to change over the course of the useful economic life of the facility portfolio.
- Reduce the financial burden on the City.
- Be a made-in-Winnipeg solution.
- Improve the quality of life for all Winnipeggers!

The following is a detailed description of the overall plan on an individual CCA basis. Detailed condition and usage data was described in detail in Chapter 8 and is not repeated in this section.

This plan is referred to in Chapter 13 as Scenario 3 (Scenario 1 – 4 are described in detail on page 13.4).

Specific facilities have been chosen to facilitate the preparation of the business case plans. It is anticipated that the selection of the surplus facilities will be finalized through dialogue with the various partners and stakeholders through the integrated planning process.

12.1 Assiniboine South

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

Several major roads connect Assiniboine South to Winnipeg including: Perimeter Highway, Wilkes Avenue, Roblin Boulevard, Taylor Avenue, Grant Avenue, Corydon Avenue, and Kenaston Boulevard. The train lines that service the area are CNR Rivers, CEMR Carman, CPR La Riviere, CPR Midland Railway. The CNR Intermodal Terminal is located in Assiniboine South.

Major transit routes are located on Roblin Avenue, Grant Avenue and Kenaston Boulevard.

Assiniboine South represents 6 % of the city's population with roughly 37,000 people. Assiniboine South has the tenth largest CCA Population. The CCA's population significantly increased by 11 % from 1981 to 1986. Growth in population slowed and slightly decreased from 1986 through 1996, but increased by 3 % from 1996 to 2001. Assiniboine South has a higher percentage of 45-59 year olds compared to the city's overall age distribution, but other age groups are either identical or fairly similar to the city's distribution. In 1996, there were roughly 800 Aboriginal people living in Assiniboine South.

Table 12.1 Assiniboine South CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Assiniboine South
0-19	27%	27%
20-44	41%	38%
45-59	15%	20%
60+	17%	15%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

In 1996, Assiniboine South had the highest average household income at $57,710. As a whole, the City of Winnipeg had an average household income of $37,534.

Existing Facilities

The following, as shown on Figure 12.1, are the existing facilities in Assiniboine South (15 in total):

- Two wading pools
- Four community centres (3 satellite sites)
- One library
- One arena
- One community centre arena



Photo 12.1: Varsity View CC Sportsplex Arena

- One outdoor pool
- Two recreation centres

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- Springers Gymnastics Club
- Canadian Mennonite University
- Lipsett Hall
- Radie Centre

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Assiniboine South borders Fort Garry, St. James and River Heights. These CCA also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of several adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Wellness Facility – New "Y" on Portage Avenue – St. James
- Indoor Pool and Proposed Community Campus – St. James Civic Centre – St. James
- Indoor Pool – St. James Centennial Indoor Pool – St. James
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Pembina Highway and Bishop Grandin – Fort Garry
- Indoor Pool and Proposed Wellness Facility – Pan Am Pool – River Heights
- Indoor Pool - Winter Club – River Heights

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

Assiniboine South currently has four Community Centres (three Satellite Sites). The existing ratio is 1:8,175 for the total CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for Ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for three Community Centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for the total CCA population resulted in a requirement for two Community Centres. Therefore, Assiniboine South requires three Community Centres (less stringent requirement governs).

There are currently two wading pools in Assiniboine South. The existing ratio is 1:825 for children ages 0-4. The Facility Strategy states that no additional wading pools are to be constructed. Not withstanding, a spray park is recommended for the following reasons:

- There are only two wading pools this CCA,
- There is no existing indoor pool within the CCA, and
- An Urban Oasis is not proposed for this CCA.

With the addition of the Spray Park, the new ratio is 1:550.

The library is deemed surplus since the current facility is a stand-alone building under 5,000 sq ft. A Community Campus is proposed at the existing library site. The Facility Strategy stipulates that a new library facility should be integrated into the CCA's Community Campus wherever possible.

One Community Campus per CCA is noted in the Facility Strategy Chapter. The Assiniboine South Community Campus (approximately 30,000 sq ft) is proposed to include the following:

- Library (15,000 sq ft)
- Wellness Zone (8,440 sq ft)
- Culture and Education Zone (5,500 sq ft)
- Circulation (1,060 sq ft)

The recreation centre is considered surplus since a Community Campus is proposed for the CCA (Incorporate into a Community Campus as opportunity arises (see Scenario Development 11.1.7)).

The outdoor pool requires removal from the inventory since all outdoor pools are deemed surplus (see Section 11.1.1).

Surplus Facilities

Surplus facilities are summarized on Figure 12.2. Four facilities have been deemed surplus.

The Community Centre deemed surplus is Westdale CC due to its relatively low programming, a needs index of 0.36, less than 10,000 sq. ft. of building area, its close proximity to Roblin Park CC and its small site area.

Table 12.2: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centres

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Park Area (in Acres)
Roblin Park	1949	10,858	433,000	0.32	Yes	47	7.4
Tuxedo	1968	10,731	180,000	0.13	No	28	9.9
Varsity View	1958	6,161	515,000	0.66	No	25	4.9
Westdale	1991	7,344	330,000	0.36	Yes	19	2.5

Source: City of Winnipeg

The Westdale Outdoor Pool is recommended for removal from the City's inventory. It was built in 1970 with a square footage of 4,250. It has a preservation need of approximately $1,200,000 and a facilities condition index (FCI) of 1.06.

The existing Charleswood library is proposed for incorporation into the new Assiniboine South Community Campus. The Charleswood library is 4,913 square feet and was built in 1942. The proposed library space in the new Community Campus would be approximately 15,000 square feet.

Recreation Centres are to be incorporated within a new Community Campus whenever an opportunity arises. Eric Coy Recreation Centre is 3,180 square feet and its preservation need is approximately $100,000. This Recreation Centre is deemed surplus.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed for Assiniboine South, are shown on Figure 12.3. Three new facilities are anticipated for this CCA.

As previously discussed, a spray park is proposed for this CCA. The location was chosen for the following reasons:

- Tuxedo Avenue and Roblin Boulevard Frontage
- Proximity to Major Transit Routes
- Existing Community Centre site
- Existing Elementary School site
- East End of the CCA
- Closing of TR Hodgson Wading Pool (adjacent CCA) is approximately 0.75 km east of this proposed site
- Proximity to Assiniboine Park and Assiniboine Forest

- Within this CCA, this site is proposed to be the only seasonal outdoor water experience east of Assiniboine Forest



Photo 12.2: Tuxedo Community Centre

A Community Campus is proposed at the Library Site (Roblin Boulevard and Harstone Road). The location was chosen due to the following factors:

- Roblin Boulevard and Harstone Road Frontage
- Proximity to Major Transit Routes
- West End of the CCA
- Adjacent to Dieppe School

A skateboard park is proposed at the Varsity View CC site. This site was chosen based on the following factors:

- Proximity to Roblin Boulevard
- Proximity to Major transit route
- No existing wading pool
- Close to Chapman School and Royal School
- Adjacent to Assiniboine Forest
- Central location within the CCA

Remaining Facilities

There are 11 facilities in Assiniboine South that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Two wading pools
- Three community centres
- Three satellite sites
- Two arenas
- One recreation centre

Figure 12.1: Assiniboine South - Existing Public Use Facilities

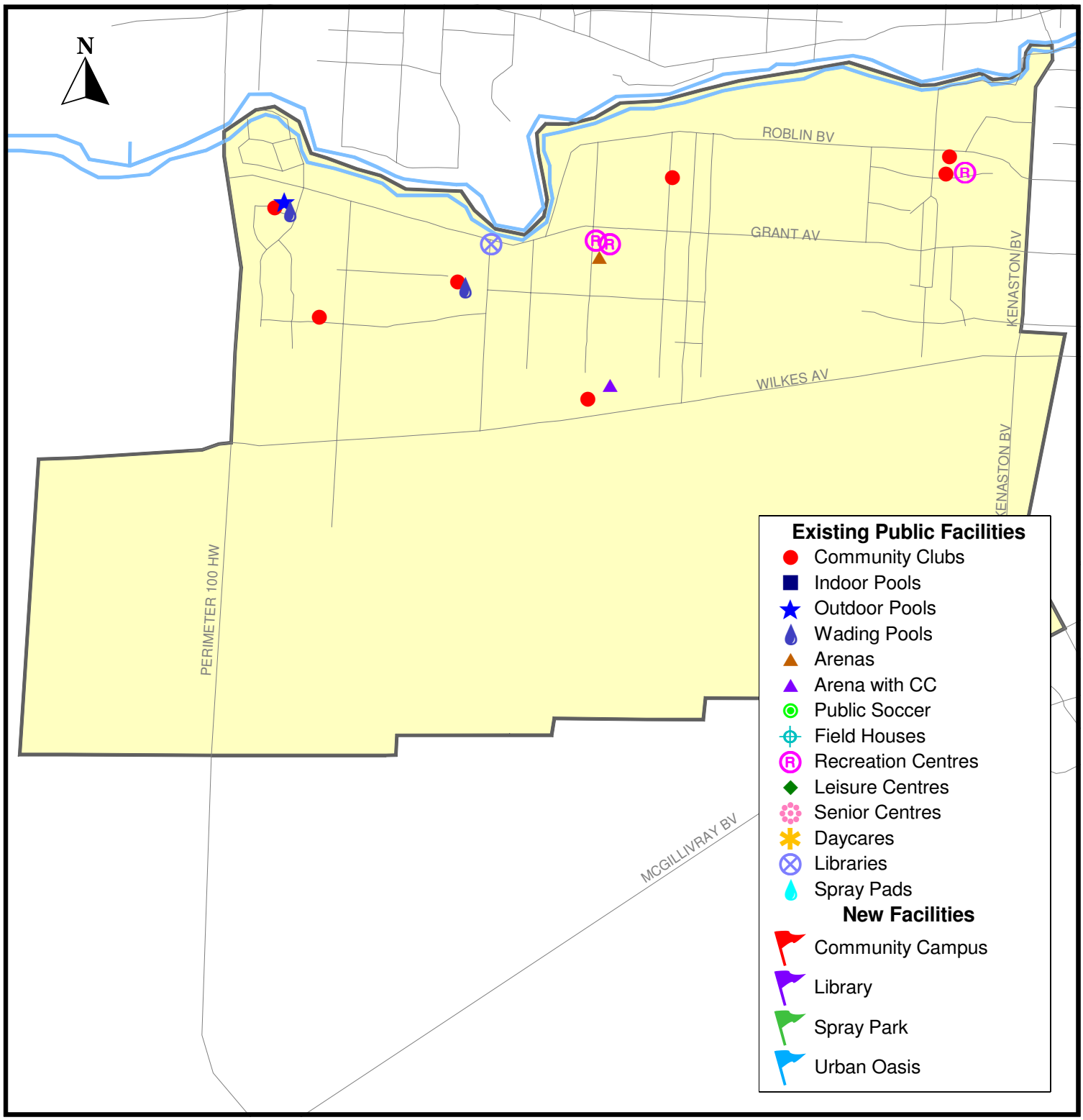


Figure 12.2: Assiniboine South - Surplus Public Use Facilities

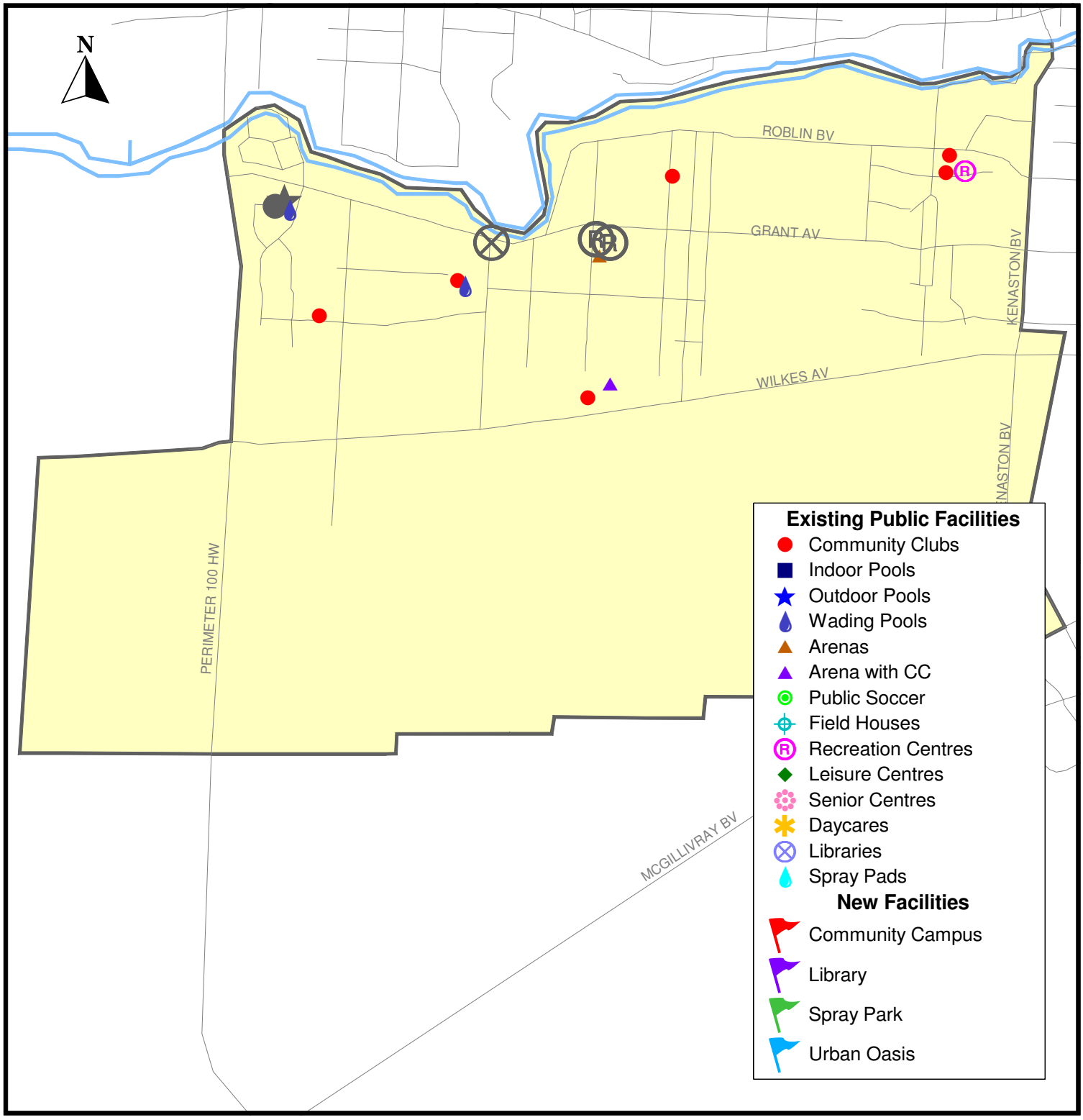
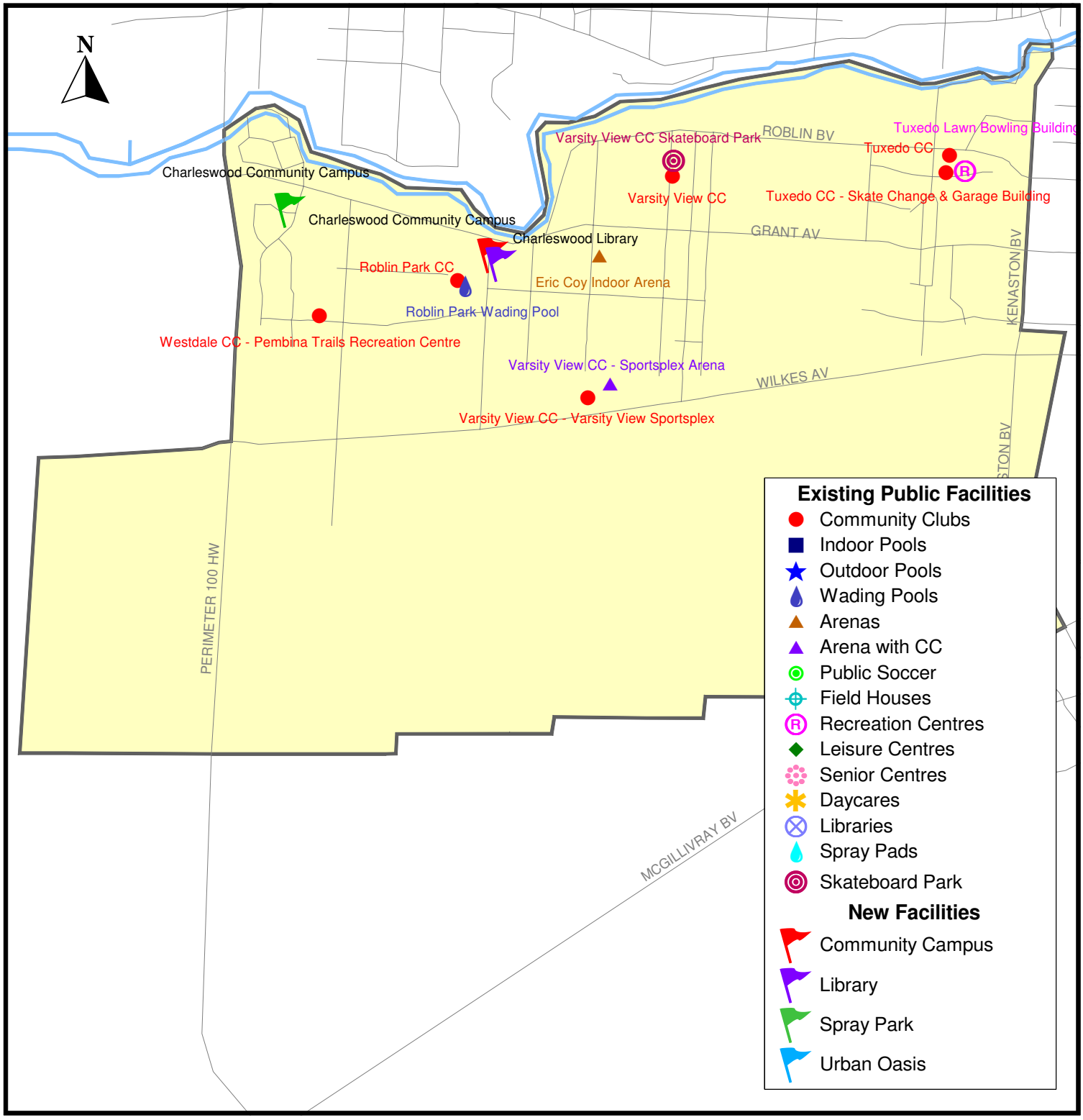


Figure 12.3: Assiniboine South - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.2 Downtown

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

Access from the south and west is by the St. James, Maryland, Norwood, and Provencher Bridges. The major roads that connect Downtown to other areas of Winnipeg are Main Street, Pembina Highway, Portage Avenue, Century Street, King Edward Street, Notre Dame Avenue, Maryland Street, Disraeli Freeway, and Sherbrook Street. Several rail lines pass through Downtown including CNR Redditt, CNR Rivers, and CPR La Riviere.

Major transit routes are located on Portage Avenue, Ellice Avenue, Notre Dame Avenue, Main Street, Maryland Street and Sherbrook Street.

Key demographic factors for Downtown include:

Downtown represents 11 % of the city's population with roughly 66,000 people. Downtown has the 2nd largest CCA Population.

The CCA's population significantly increased by 14 % from 1981 to 1986. Growth in population continued to increase by 7 % from 1986 to 1991, but decreased by 5 % from 1991 to 1996. Since then, population growth has remained relatively flat growing by less than 1 %. In 1996, this CCA had the highest number of Aboriginals with roughly 11,000 people.

Downtown has a lower percentage of 0-19 and 45-59 year olds compared to the city's overall age distribution. This indicates that the CCA is less family oriented with a higher percentage of single adults or younger couples.

Table 12.3: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Downtown
0-19	27%	24%
20-44	41%	45%
45-59	15%	13%
60+	17%	18%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

In 1996, Downtown had the lowest average household income at $21,116.

Existing Facilities

The existing facilities (44 in total) in the Downtown are shown in Figure 12.4. They include the following:

- 18 wading pools
- Seven community centres (four satellite site)
- Three libraries

- Two arenas
- One outdoor pool



Photo 12.3: Freight House Outdoor Pool

- Two indoor pools
- Five recreation centres
- Two daycares

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- HMCS Chippawa
- Winnipeg Art Gallery
- Winnipeg Convention Centre
- University of Winnipeg
- Chinese Cultural Centre
- Downtown Red River Campus
- MTS Centre (True North Centre)
- Museum of Man & Nature
- Downtown YM-YWCA
- Winnipeg Stadium
- Winnipeg Arena (proposals for a new use pending)

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

The Downtown is considered the City's Centre. It directly borders Point Douglas, Inkster, St. James, River Heights and St. Boniface. These CCA also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. A list of adjacent CCA's indoor pools and proposed facilities is shown below:

- Indoor Pool and Proposed Wellness Facility – Pan-Am Pool - River Heights
- Indoor Pool and Proposed Community Campus – St. James Civic Centre – St. James
- Proposed Community Campus – River Heights – River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus – Bronx Park – River East
- Proposed Urban Oasis and Community Campus – Old Ex – Point Douglas/Inkster
- Indoor Pool – Winter Club – River Heights
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Public Markets – St. Boniface

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

Downtown currently has seven community centres (one satellite site). Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yielded requirement for Community Centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population resulted in a requirement for five Community Centres.

Due to the Plan Winnipeg Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods in the Downtown, six Community Centres are recommended to remain. Instead of deeming the seventh Community Centre surplus, a conversion to a senior centre is recommended.

There are currently 18 wading pools in the Downtown. The existing ratio is 1:240 for children ages 0-4. The new ratio is 1:270 which results in 16 wading pools. The ratio was kept low given the socio-economic and mobility factors in Downtown. Two wading pools are deemed surplus.

There are three libraries in the Downtown. Two libraries are deemed surplus and a library community campus component is being added to this CCA. This results in one stand-alone library in the Downtown.

There are currently two City owned indoor pools in the CCA. The Facility Strategy states that the indoor pool inventory should be rationalized by phasing out facilities. One indoor pool is earmarked for closure and an Urban Oasis is proposed for this CCA.

A Community Campus is proposed for Downtown (approximately 25,000 sq ft). It may include the following:

- Library (15,000 sq ft)
- Culture and Education Zone (9,000 sq ft)
- Circulation (1,000 sq ft)

It is recommended that the Downtown retain all recreation centre facilities. This will facilitate multiple points of contact for the youth and adult population.



Photo 12.4: Magnus Eliason Recreation Centre

Contrary to the Facility Strategy for outdoor pools, we recommend leaving the Freighthouse outdoor pool open since the Downtown population is considered as having higher needs (less mobile, safety considerations, Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods objectives).

Surplus Facilities

There are five facilities in Downtown that are considered to be surplus.

The Sherbrook Indoor Pool is deemed surplus for the following reasons:

- Built in 1930 (Facility is 74 years old).
- Preservation needs are approximately to $4,000,000. Facilities condition index is 0.53. This only retains the current functionality.
- Urban Oasis is proposed within two blocks of the existing Sherbrook Pool with frontage on Portage Avenue.
- 2nd lowest attendance for indoor pools (only Bernie Wolfe Indoor Pool was lower).



Photo 12.5: Sherbrook Pool

The Cornish Library was selected as surplus for the following reasons:

- Built in 1914 (Facility is 90 years old).
- High reuse potential
- High preservation needs.
- Millenium Library and River Heights Library in close proximity.



Photo 12.6: Cornish Library

The West End library is deemed surplus since a library component is being added at Sargent Park. The West End library was built in 1966 and has 5,446 sq. ft.

The two wading pools chosen as redundant are Dufferin Park and Orioles wading pools. The following reasons are described below:

- Low attendance (attendance less than 1,200 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- Location (they are still within reasonable distances of neighbouring wading pools)

- Dufferin Park is 0.55 km from Sister MacNamara Wading Pool
- Dufferin Park is 0.41 km from Roosevelt Playground Wading Pool
- Orioles is 0.71 km from Home Playground Wading Pool
- Orioles is 0.81 km from John M King Wading Pool

Additional Facilities

There are three new facilities and 17 conversions anticipated for this CCA. They are summarized below.

- Conversion of 16 wading pools to spray pads spread out over the next ten years. All of the remaining wading pools are targeted for conversion since many are located within Major Improvement or Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods. These children usually depend on neighbourhood facilities since they are typically less mobile.
- Conversion of Clifton Community Centre to Senior Centre (borders the St. James CCA as well). The conversion is recommended due to the high number of seniors in both CCAs and Clifton is less than a kilometre from Sargent Park (proposed Community Campus for the Downtown).
- An Urban Oasis is proposed with frontage on Portage Avenue (24,000 sq ft to 30,000 sq ft) located possibly between Furby Street and Langside Street. Advantages include:
  - Transit accessibility,
  - Portage Avenue revitalization west of University of Winnipeg,
  - Connection to Magnus Eliason Recreation Centre,
  - Proximity of University of Winnipeg and the Red River Downtown Campus,
  - Prominent location to serve as the test Urban Oasis model (highest priority).
- A skateboard park is proposed at the Orioles site. This site was chosen due to its proximity to Portage Avenue, transit routes are nearby, adjacent to Greenway School and General Wolfe School, within a Major Improvement Neighbourhood, the wading pool is closing at this location and it is centralized location within the CCA.
- Community Campus Components-Sargent Park (Library/Culture & Education Zone). Reasons for choosing Sargent Park are as follows:
  - Existing regional indoor pool site
  - Large site area
  - Adjacent schools (Sargent Park School, Prince Charles School, Clifton School, Tech Voc School and Daniel McIntyre High School)
  - Sargent Avenue and Wellington Avenue Frontage
  - On major transit routes

Remaining Facilities

There are 19 facilities in Downtown that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Six community centres (one satellite site)
- One indoor pool
- One outdoor pool
- Two arenas
- Five recreation centres
- Two daycares
- One library

Figure 12.4: Downtown - Existing Public Use Facilities

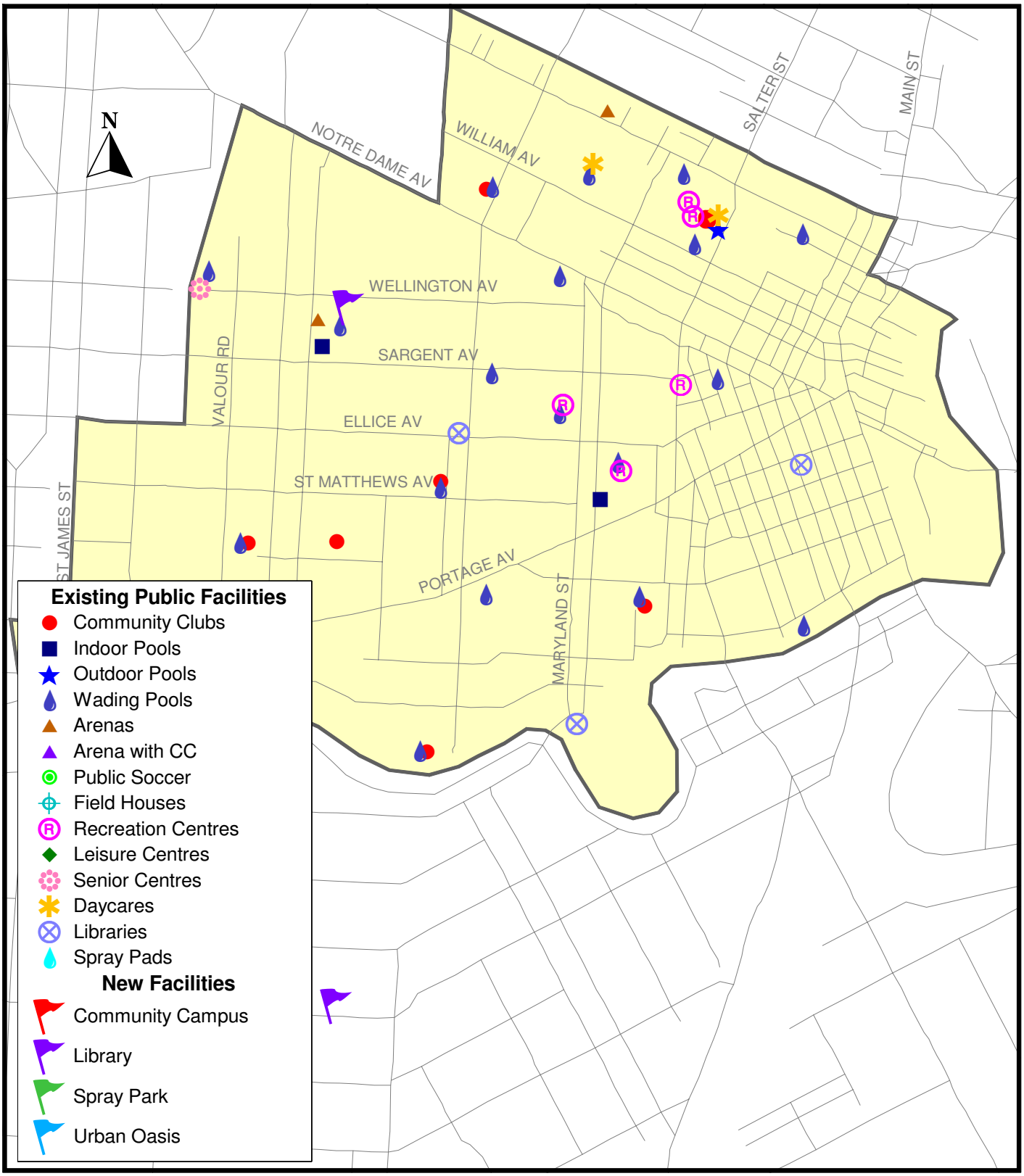


Figure 12.5: Downtown - Surplus Public Use Facilities

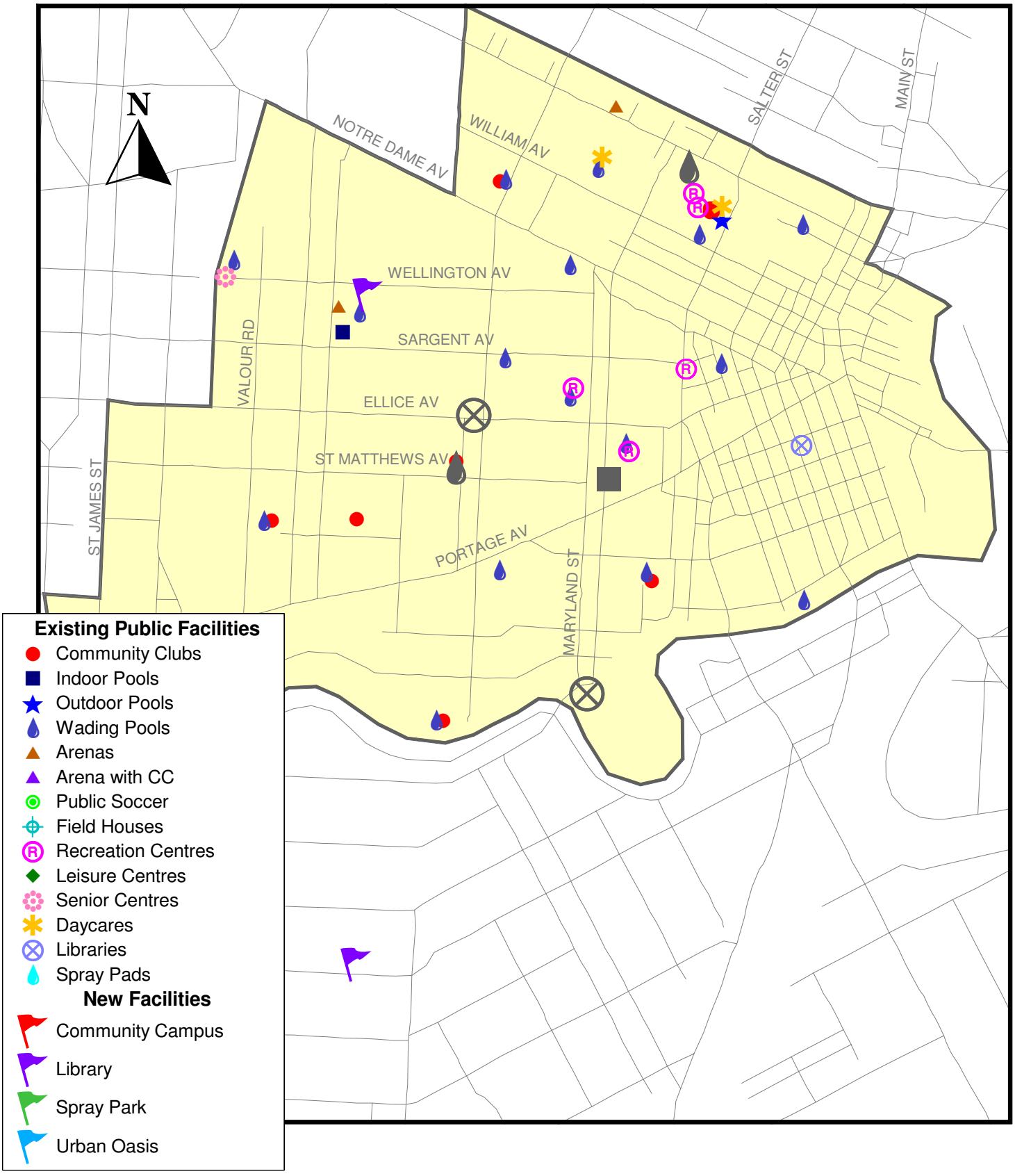
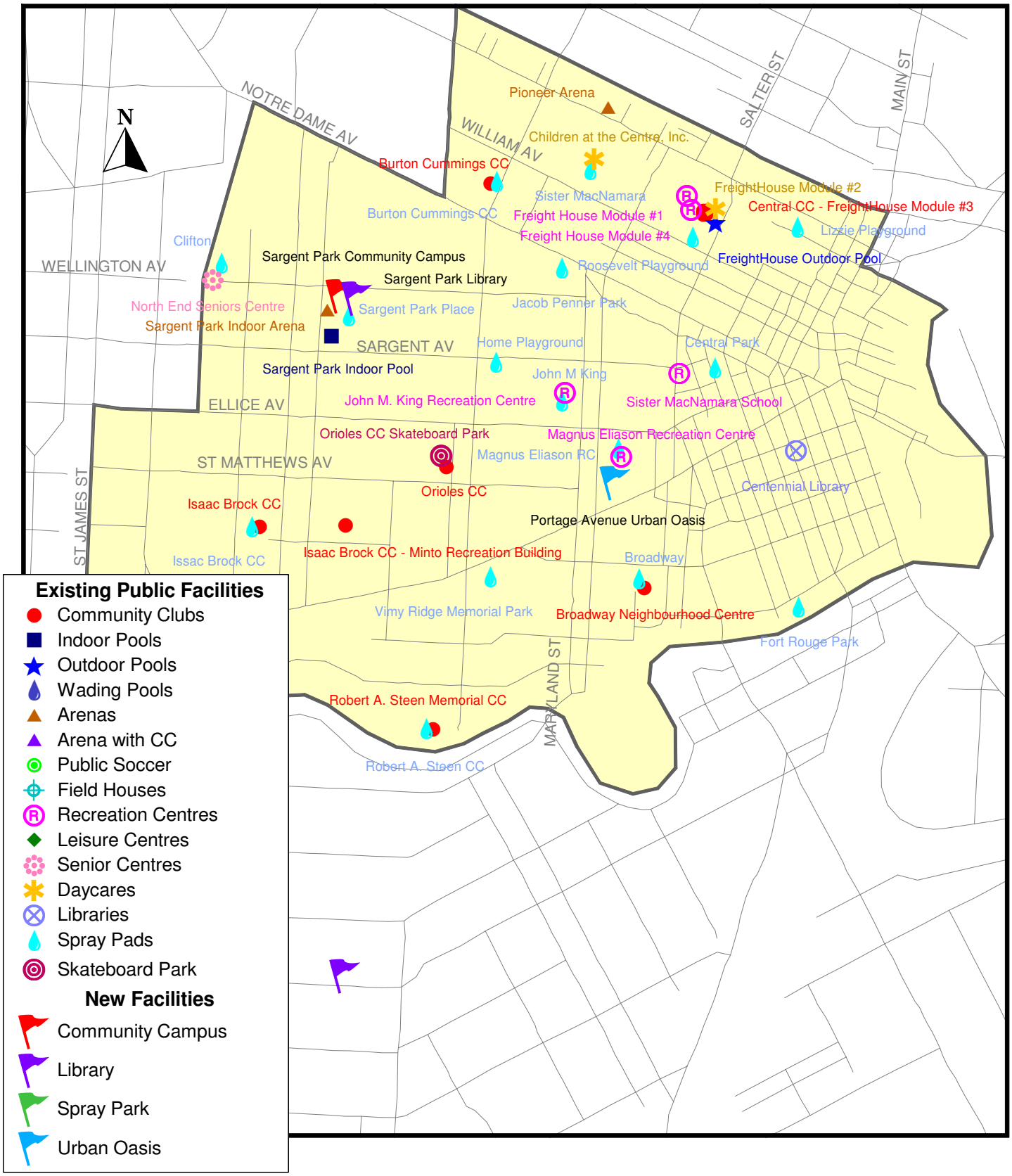


Figure 12.6: Downtown - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.3 Fort Garry

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect Fort Garry to other areas of Winnipeg are McGillivray, Waverly, Pembina Highway, Bishop Grandin Boulevard, Bairdmore Boulevard, Kenaston Boulevard, and Perimeter Highway.

Major transit routes are located in Fort Garry on Pembina Highway, Waverley Street, McGillivray Boulevard and Bishop Grandin.

Key demographic facts regarding this CCA include:

- Fort Garry represents 10 % of the city's population with roughly 64,000 people. This CCA's population significantly increased by 14 % from 1981 to 1986 and an additional 22 % from 1986 to 1991. Growth in population has continued to increase by an additional 12 % from 1991 through 2001. Fort Garry has the 3rd largest CCA population. In 1996, there were roughly 1,700 Aboriginal people living in Fort Garry.
- Fort Garry has a slightly younger breakdown compared to the City of Winnipeg. This trend is expected to continue with future development of vacant farmland in this CCA, which is projected to capture a significant share of new residential development over the next 20 years.

Table 12.4:CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Fort Garry
0-19	27%	28%
20-44	41%	43%
45-59	15%	16%
60+	17%	13%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

- In 1996, Fort Garry had the second highest average household income at $47,808.

Existing Facilities

There are 19 existing facilities in the Fort Garry and are shown in Figure 12.7. They include the following:

- One wading pool
- Seven community centres (three satellite sites)



Photo 12.7: Victoria Community Centre

- Two libraries
- Three arenas
- One outdoor pool
- One indoor pool
- One daycare

Chapter 8.0 describes each facility type in detail.

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA.

- University of Manitoba
- Winnipeg Technical College
- Winnipeg Soccer Complex
- The Golf Dome
- Soccer Spectrum
- Centro Caboto
- Manitoba Islamic Association Community Center (under construction)
- Wildwood Club

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Fort Garry borders Assiniboine South, River Heights and St. Vital. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of adjacent CCA's facilities shown below:

- Indoor Pool and Proposed Wellness Facility – Pan-Am Pool - River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus – River Heights – River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus – Dakota – St. Vital
- Indoor Pool - Winter Club – River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus – Charleswood – Assiniboine South

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

Fort Garry currently has seven community centres (three satellite sites). Existing ratio is 1:9,010 for the CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for Ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for four community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population resulted in a requirement for five community centres. Therefore, Fort Garry requires five community centres (less stringent requirement governs) and two community centres are deemed surplus.

There is currently one wading pool in Fort Garry. The existing ratio is 1:3,595 for children ages 0-4. Status quo is proposed since the Facility Strategy states no additional wading pools to be constructed.

There is currently one public indoor pool in the Fort Garry CCA. The Facility Strategy states that the indoor pool inventory should be rationalized by phasing out facilities (see Chapter 11) in concert with construction of Urban Oases. An Urban Oasis is proposed for this CCA, to provide a leisure water experience.

The outdoor pool is deemed surplus since all outdoor pools require closing (see Chapter 11). The Urban Oasis proposed for this CCA can incorporate outdoor water play amenities.

A proposal for a new Community Campus in Fort Garry is not warranted as the University of Manitoba already has the capacity to function as the CCA's Community Campus. Public access to the facility would have to be granted through a Joint Use Agreement.

Surplus Facilities

Surplus Facilities are summarized on Figure 12.8. Four facilities are considered surplus.

The Margaret Grant Pool is recommended for closure. It was built in 1971 with a square footage of 19,137. It has a preservation need of close to $2,800,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.54.

The outdoor pool at Lions is deemed surplus. It is 5,618 square feet and was constructed in 1958. This outdoor pool has a facilities condition index of 0.87 and preservation needs of close to $1,300,000.

Table 12.5: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centres

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Park Area (in Acres)
Fort Garry CC	1970	8,945	345,000	0.31	Yes	37	19.77
Richmond Kings CC	1960	15,002	305,000	0.16	No	76	9.88
St. Norbert	1955	18,620	267,000	0.11	No	50	12.36
Victoria-Linden Woods CC	1950	8,794	1,005,000	0.91	Yes	47	2.47
Waverley Heights CC	1960	11,184	363,000	0.26	No	71	4.94
Westridge CC	1950	3,892	215,000	0.44	Yes	9	2.47
Wildwood CC	1970	4,428	215,000	0.39	Yes	14	22.24

Source: City of Winnipeg

Westridge Community Centre was chosen due to its low programming, age of facility, square footage, facilities condition index and location. Wildwood Community Centre was selected due to its low programming, square footage and location.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.9. There are two new facilities and one conversion anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

- An Urban Oasis is proposed near Bishop Grandin and Pembina Highway (24,000 sq ft to 30,000 sq ft). This location is recommended because of the proximity to transit, proximity to St. Vital CCA, Bishop Grandin is a major connector for River Heights and St. Vital, availability of vacant land, proximity to the University of Manitoba and is centrally located for the CAA.
- The skateboard park is proposed for the Victoria-Lindenwoods site. Reasons for the decision were its proximity to Pembina Highway, a wading pool is not located there and it is adjacent to General Byng School.
- The conversion of the wading pool to spray pad at Lion's Wading Pool is logical since it is the only existing wading pool in the CCA.

Remaining Facilities

There are 14 facilities in Fort Garry that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Five community centres (three satellite sites)



Photo 12.8: Fort Garry Community Centre

- Three arenas
- One daycare
- Two libraries

Figure 12.7: Fort Garry - Existing Public Use Facilities

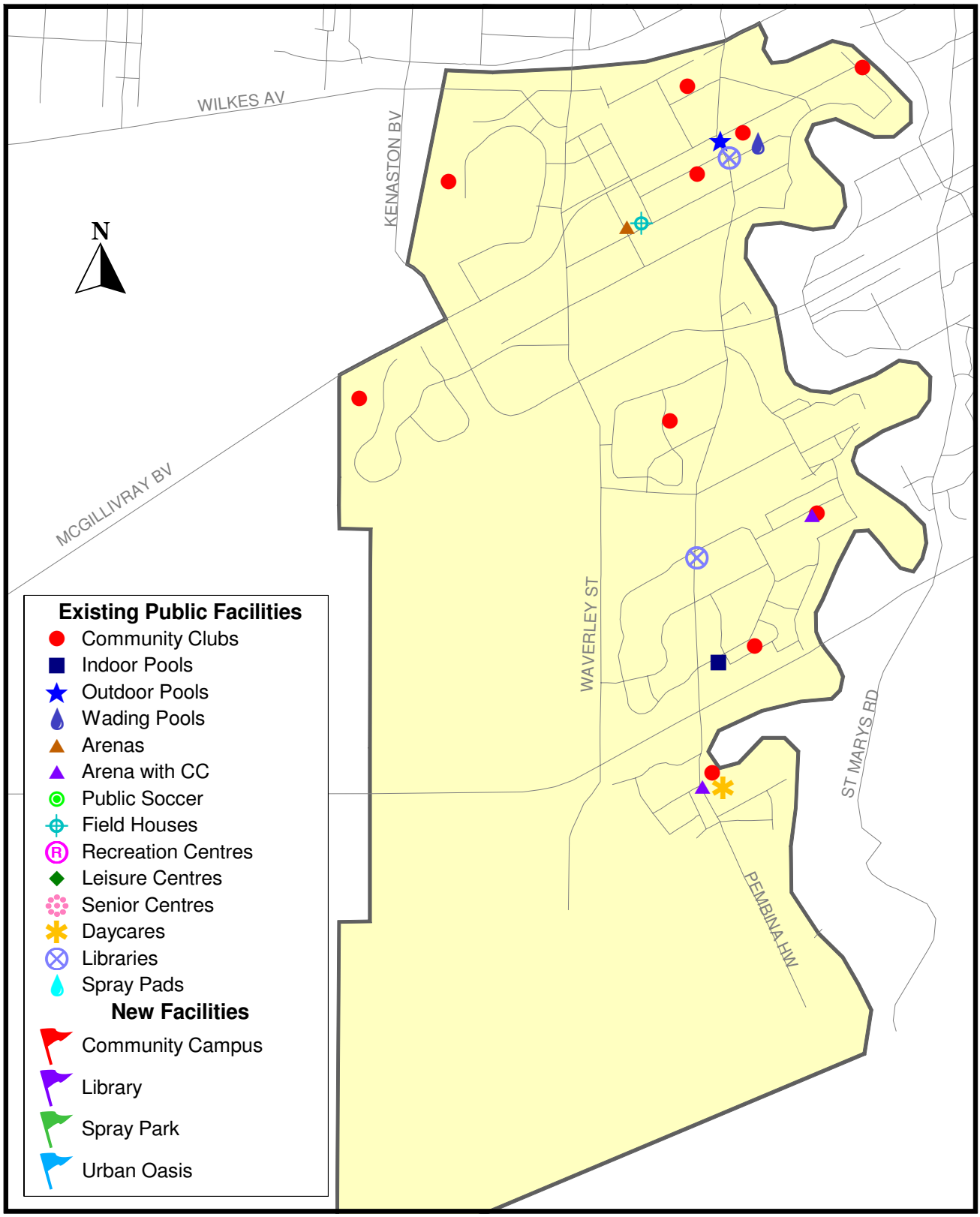


Figure 12.8: Fort Garry - Surplus Public Use Facilities

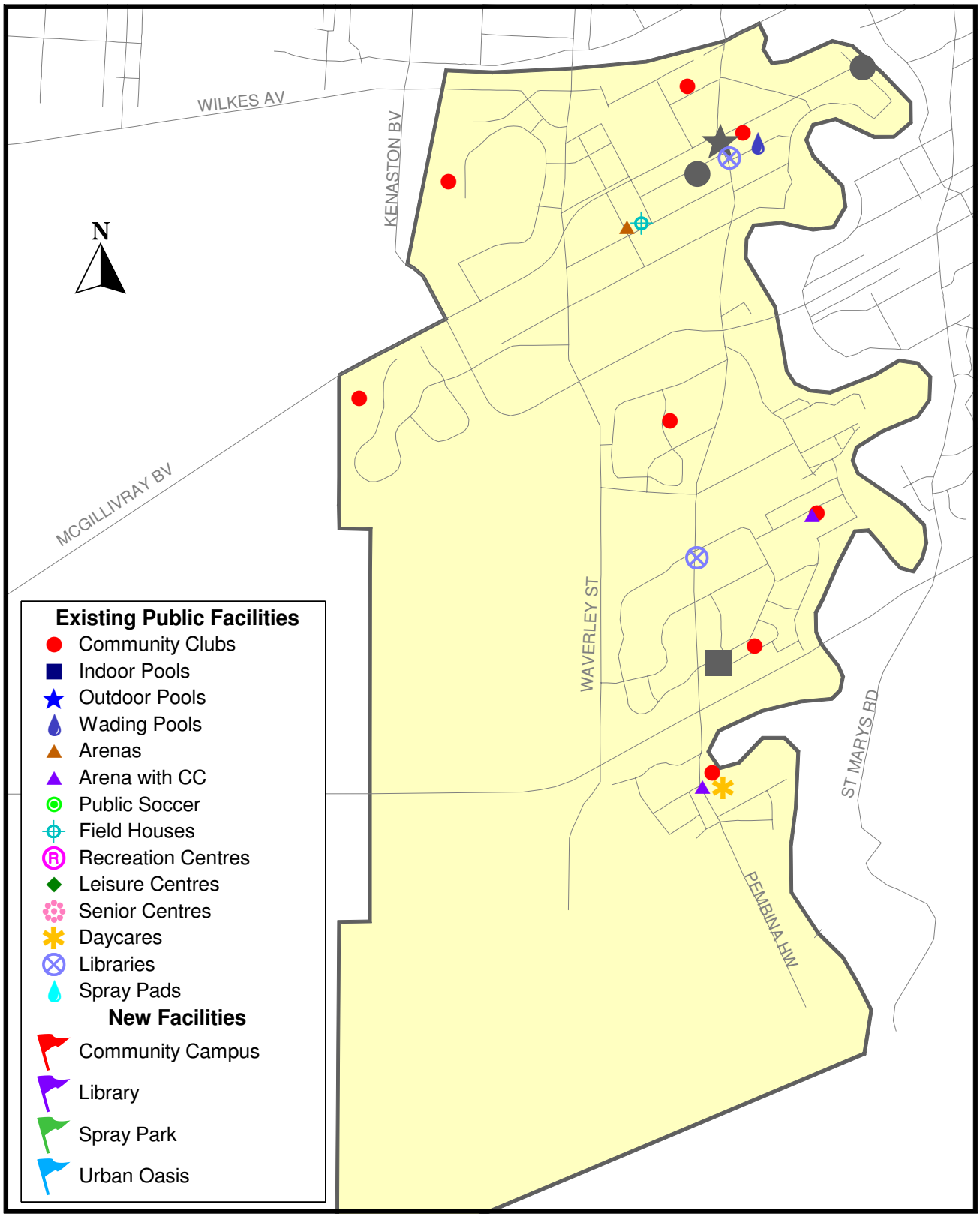
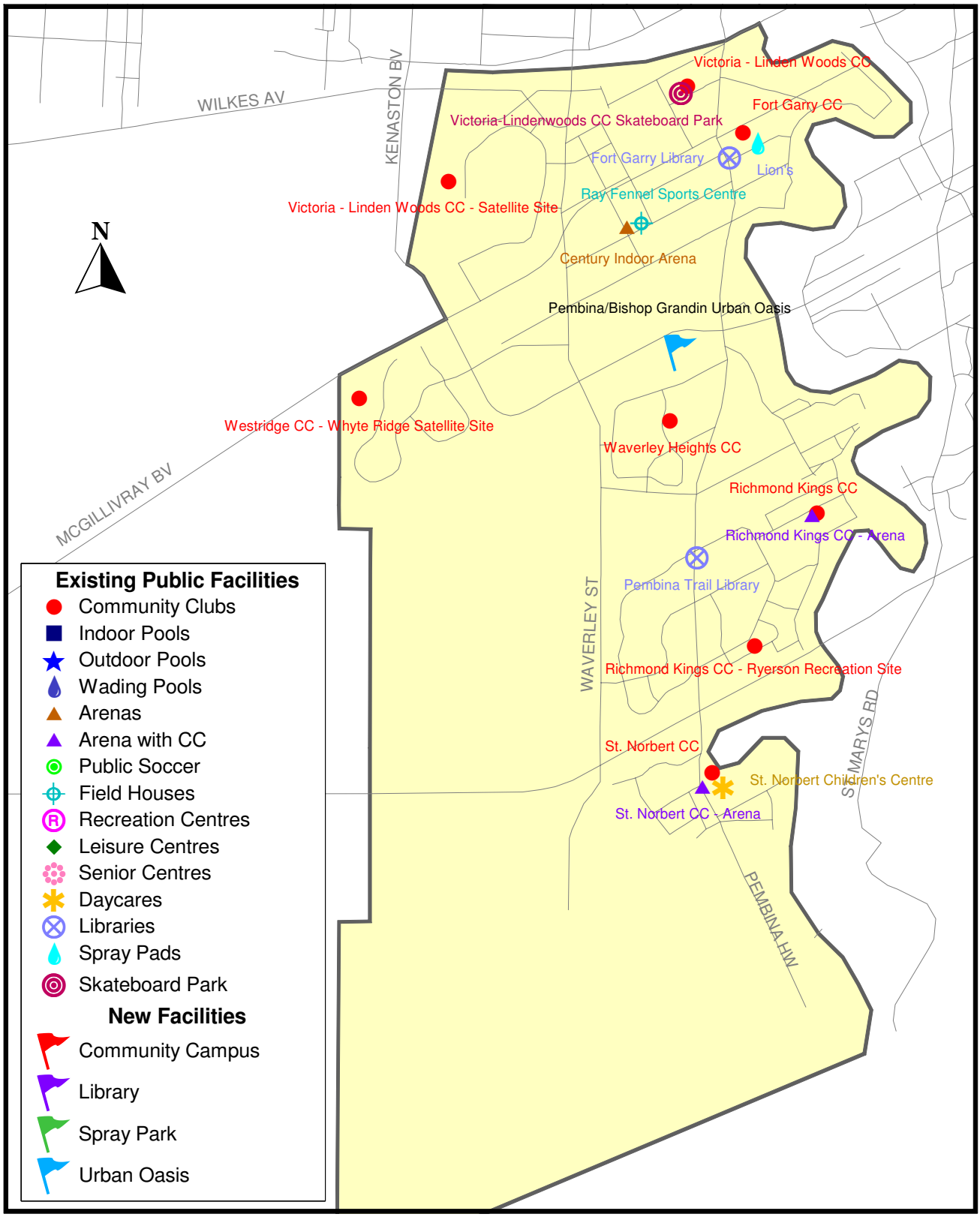


Figure 12.9: Fort Garry - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.4 Inkster

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect Inkster to other areas of Winnipeg are McPhillips Street, Inkster Boulevard, Keewatin Street, Burrows Avenue, Logan Avenue, Notre Dame Avenue, Arlington Street, Kenaston Route 90, and Pipeline Road. Two railroad yards, CPR Weston Yards and CPR Winnipeg Yards, connect to Inkster's industrial parks. CPR Arborg CPR Carberry, CNR Oakpoint, and CPR Winnipeg Beach are the major rail lines.

Major transit routes located in Inkster are on McPhillips Street, Keewatin Street, Brookside Boulevard, Inkster Boulevard and Selkirk Street.

Key demographic facts for this CCA include:

- The CCA's population increased by 16% from 1981 to 1986 and an additional 14% from 1986 to 1991. From 1991 to 2001, population growth has remained fairly flat growing by less than 2%. In 1996, there were roughly 3,400 Aboriginal people living in Inkster.
- Inkster has the 12th largest CCA population (smallest population).
- Inkster has a younger age breakdown compared to the City of Winnipeg, with a lower percent of the 60+ age group and higher percentage of 0-19 year olds.
- In 1996, Inkster had an average household income of $38,017, roughly equalled to the City's average of $37,354.

Table 12.6 CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Inkster
0-19	27%	34%
20-44	41%	42%
45-59	15%	13%
60+	17%	11%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

The existing facilities (17 in total) in Inkster are shown in Figure 12.10. They include the following:

- Seven wading pools
- Four community centres (two satellite sites)



Photo 12.9: Old Exhibition Site

- One library
- One arena
- One indoor pool
- One recreation centre

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Inkster borders Seven Oaks, Point Douglas, Downtown and St. James. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Urban Oasis – Sherbrook - Downtown
- Proposed Community Campus and Existing Indoor Pool–St. James Civic Centre – St. James
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Kildonan Park – Seven Oaks
- Seven Oaks Wellness Centre – Seven Oaks
- Proposed Community Campus – Sargent Park – Downtown
- Proposed Community Campus – West Kildonan – Seven Oaks

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

Inkster currently has four community centres (three satellite sites). Existing ratio is 1:7,575 for the CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for Ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for three community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population resulted in a requirement for two community centres. The recommended option is not to reduce the number of community

centres in this CCA. The plan maintains the same number of contact points for the neighbourhood youth.

There are currently seven wading pools in Inkster. The two wading pools at the Tyndal Park sites can, in essence, function as one wading pool. They are less than 0.5 km a part and they both have the lowest wading pool attendance in the entire city. The existing ratio is 1:315 for children ages 0-4. Requiring only one wading pool to be deemed surplus, results in a new ratio of 1:270.

The recreation centre can be considered surplus since its programming can be incorporated into the proposed Community Campus at the Old Exhibition site.

The indoor pool is targeted for closure since this facility type is being rationalized in concert with the construction of Urban Oases. The Urban Oasis proposed for the Old Exhibition site will replace this pool.

Surplus Facilities

There are three facilities deemed surplus and they are shown on Figure 12.11.

The wading pool at Tyndall Park School was targeted because its attendance (less than 250 for the 2003 wading pool season). It has the lowest attendance in the entire City of Winnipeg wading pool inventory (it is tied with Tyndall Park Main Site). The reason the school site was chosen over the main site was due to a higher preservation need and higher facilities condition index.

The Shaughnessy Recreation Centre was deemed surplus due to it's small square footage (3,283) and because a Community Campus is proposed at the Old Exhibition site.

The Eldon Ross Indoor Pool is earmarked for closure. It is not a year round facility. It was built in 1982 and has a square footage of 10,148 sq ft. It has a preservation need of $2.2 million and a facilities condition index of 0.95. The proposed Urban Oasis at the Old Exhibition site will supply the leisure water component for the Inkster CCA.

Additional Facilities

There is a new facility and six conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are shown on Figure 12.12.

The Recommended Plan identifies all six wading pools to be converted to spray pads (at the current wading pool sites). Children within this CCA usually depend on neighbourhood facilities since they are typically less mobile.

A Skateboard Park is proposed at Tyndall Park CC (King Edward). This site was chosen since it is adjacent to the Tyndall Park school, there is green space, the wading pool is proposed for closure, it borders on King Edward and Burrows Avenue, it is close to Albina, Culter, Kinver, Fairgrove and Woodsworth Parks and transit routes are available.

Remaining Facilities

There are eight facilities in Inkster that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres (two satellite sites)



Photo 12.10: Frank Whyte – Satellite of Northwood Community Centre

- One arena
- One library

Figure 12.10: Inkster - Existing Public Use Facilities

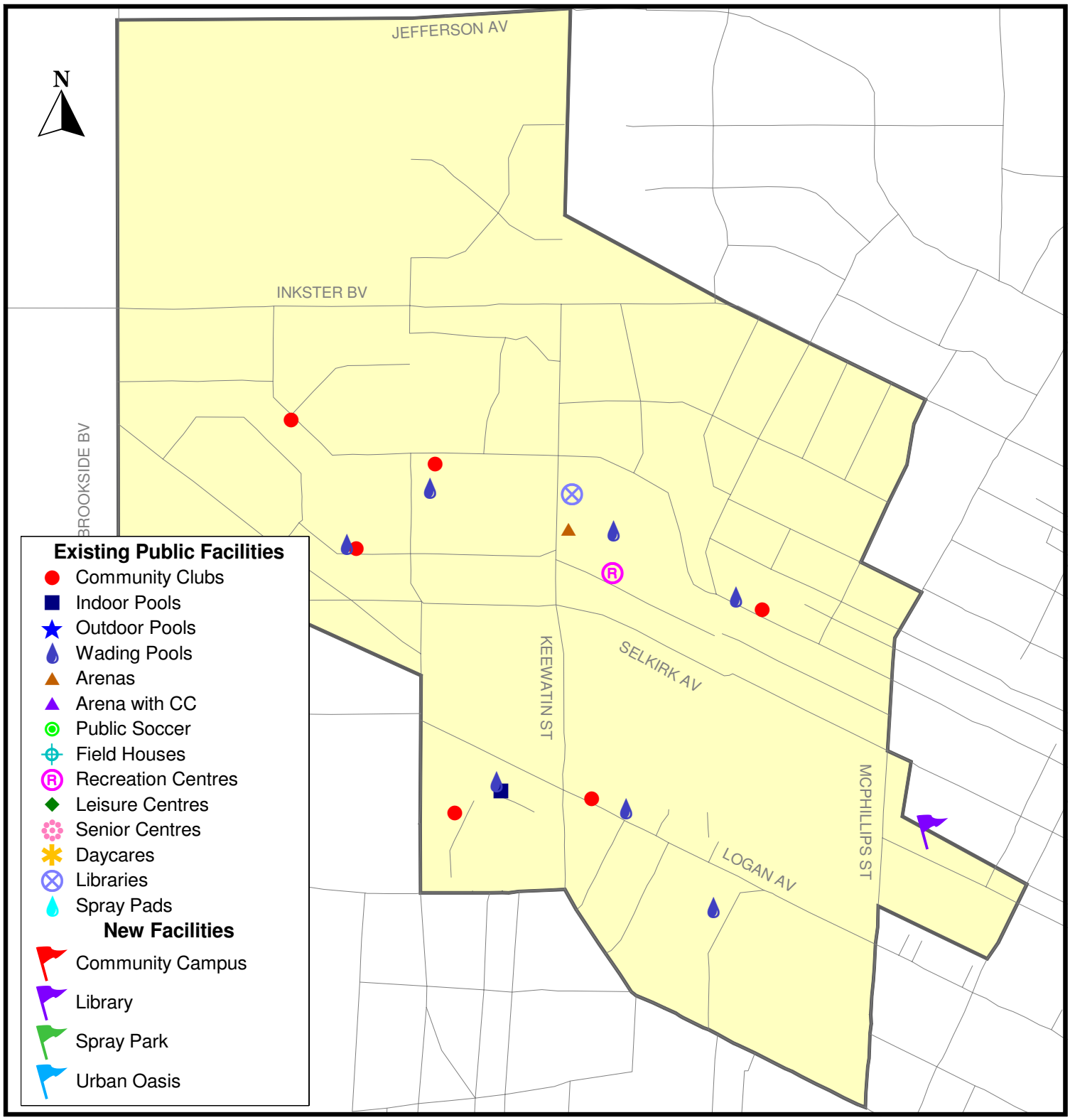


Figure 12.11: Inkster - Surplus Public Use Facilities

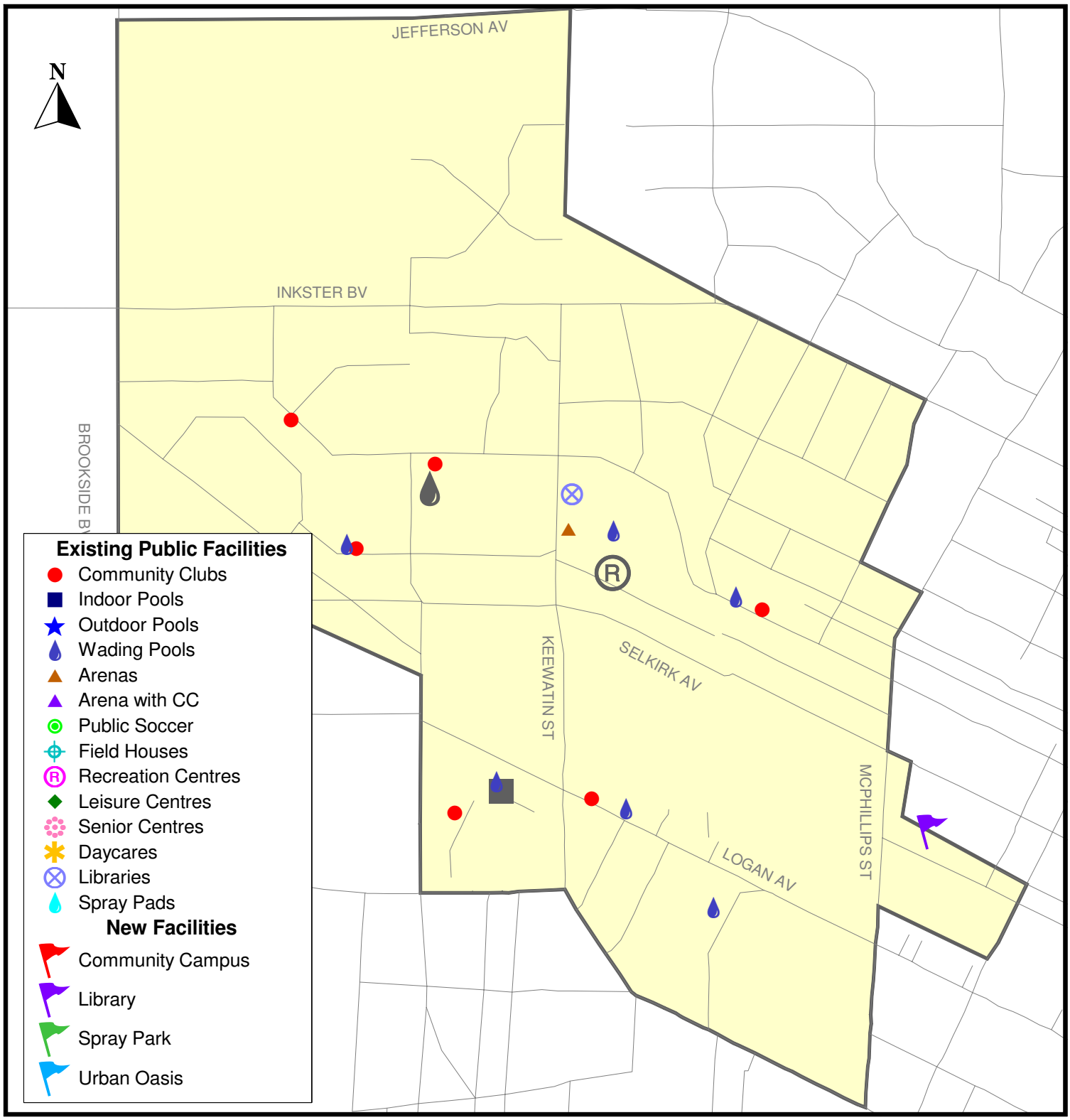
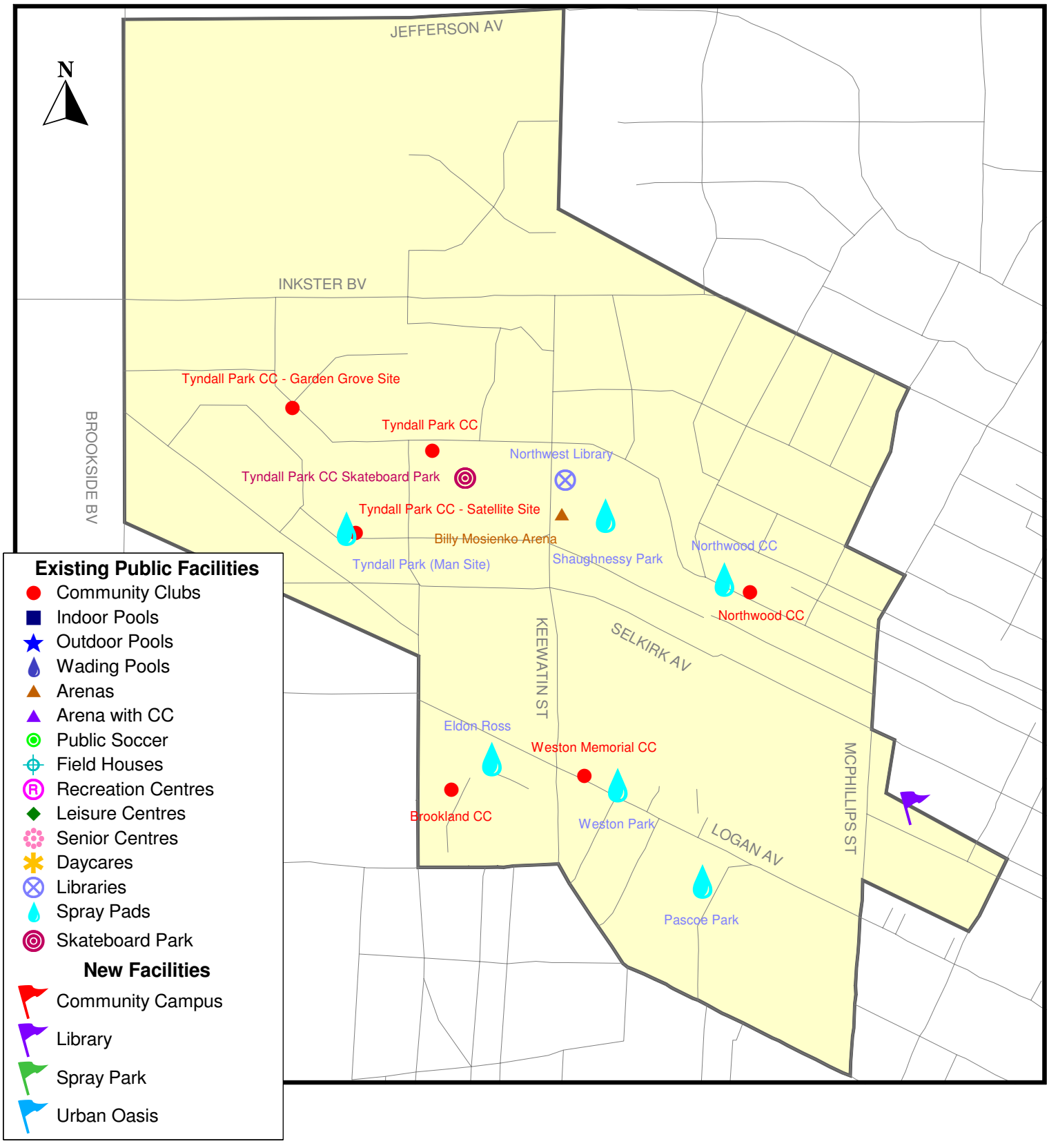


Figure 12.12: Inkster - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.5 Point Douglas

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect Point Douglas to other areas of Winnipeg are Main Street, Salter Street, Inkster Boulevard, and McPhillips Street. The CPR Winnipeg Beach and Keewatin rail lines run through the area.

Major transit routes are located on Main Street, Arlington Street, McPhillips Street, Higgins Avenue, Selkirk Avenue, Mountain Avenue and Inkster Boulevard.

Key demographic factors include:

- Point Douglas represents 6 % of the city's population with roughly 37,000 people. The CCA's population has decreased by as much as 10 % over the last 15 years.
- Point Douglas has the 9th largest CCA population.
- Point Douglas has a slightly greater concentration of people in the teen and senior age groups compared to the city.
- In 1996, Point Douglas had the second lowest average household income at $23,250.
- In 1996, this CCA had the second highest number of Aboriginals with roughly 8,600 people.

Table 12.7: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Point Douglas
0-19	27%	29%
20-44	41%	38%
45-59	15%	13%
60+	17%	21%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

The following, as shown on Figure 12.13, are the existing facilities in Point Douglas (34 in total):

- 13 wading pools
- Four community centres (three satellite sites)
- One library



Photo 12.11: St. John's Library

- One arena
- One indoor pool
- One outdoor pool
- Four recreation centres
- One leisure centre
- Two senior centres
- Three daycares



Photo 12.12: Luxton Community Centre



Photo 12.13: Luxton Wading Pool

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Point Douglas directly borders Inkster, Seven Oaks and Downtown. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. A list of the proposed facilities is shown below:

- Seven Oaks Wellness Centre – Seven Oaks
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Sherbrook - Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Kildonan Park – Seven Oaks
- Proposed Community Campus – West Kildonan – Seven Oaks
- Proposed Community Campus and Indoor Pool – Sargent Park - Downtown

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are currently 13 wading pools in Point Douglas. The existing ratio is 1:215 for ages 0-4 (tied with River Heights for the smallest ratio). The new ratio of 1:250 (remains the smallest ratio) results in removing two wading pools from the City's inventory. The ratio remains low due to the Plan Winnipeg at risk neighbourhood designations.

Point Douglas currently has four community centres (three satellite sites). The existing ratio is 1:9,555 for the CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for Ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for three community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population resulted in a requirement for three community centres. The recommended option is to maintain status quo. This provides the same number of contact points for the neighbourhood youth.

The recreation centre and senior centre are considered surplus since a Community Campus is proposed for this CCA (Incorporate into a Community Campus as opportunity arises (see Facility Strategy Chapter 11)).

The indoor pool is deemed surplus according to the rationalization strategy stated in Chapter 11. An Urban Oasis is proposed for this CCA that will service the needs of the CCA and surrounding area.

The outdoor pool requires removal as all outdoor pools are deemed surplus. Refer to Chapter 11, Facility Strategy.

Surplus Facilities

There are six facilities that are considered excess in Point Douglas. Refer to Figure 12.14.

The two wading pools chosen were Aberdeen RC and Old Exhibition. The reasons are outlined below:

- Low attendance (Aberdeen - attendance less than 800 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- The Old Exhibition site is the proposed location of a new Urban Oasis.
- Location (there are neighbouring wading pools within a reasonable distance)
  - Aberdeen is 0.55 km from Turtle Island CC Wading Pool.
  - Aberdeen is 0.41 km from William Whyte Wading Pool.

The Norquay outdoor pool was built in 1975 and is 250 square feet. Its preservation needs are close to $250,000 and the facilities condition index is 0.88. A spray park conversion, is proposed at this site.

The indoor pool that is slated for closure is the NE Centennial pool. It was built in 1969 and has a square footage of 52,008. Its preservation needs are close to $4,275,000 and the facilities condition index is 0.37. An Urban Oasis is proposed at the Old Ex site to provide leisure water programming.

The senior centre that is earmarked for closure is the North End Senior Centre. It has a square footage of 2,528 and was built in 1991. It has a preservation need of $115,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.36. It is currently located on Sinclair Street, which is the easterly portion of the Old Exhibition site. The proposed Community Campus for this CCA is proposed at the Old Exhibition site, which should encompass senior programming.

The proposed Community Campus would replace the Old Ex Recreation Centre. The Old Ex Recreation Centre is 4,107 square feet. It has a preservation needs of $220,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.43.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.15. There are three new facilities and eleven conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

The location for the proposed Community Campus is the Old Exhibition Grounds. The site has the following advantages:

- Borders the Inkster CCA and Point Douglas CCA
- Frontage on McPhillips Street
- Proximity of Transit Routes
- Land Availability - Approximately 37 acres

An Urban Oasis is also proposed at the Old Exhibition Grounds and the same advantages are as noted above. Both the Urban Oasis and Community Campus at the Old Exhibition Grounds should proceed in partnership with the Aboriginal community. These new facilities should adequately address Aboriginal values and programming issues, thereby enabling leadership development, sensitizing and integrating the broader community to Aboriginal issues and servicing the large Aboriginal population in close proximity to the site.

The proposed skateboard park is proposed at the Sinclair Park Community Centre. This site was chosen for the following reasons:

- Land Availability – Approximately ten acres
- Frontage on Arlington Street
- Proximity of Inkster Boulevard
- Proximity to Transit
- Proximity of Faraday School, Ralph Brown School, Inkster School and Robertson School

There are ten Spray Pad Conversions proposed for Point Douglas over the next ten years. All of the remaining wading pools are targeted for conversion since many are located within Major Improvement or Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods. These children depend on neighbourhood facilities since they are typically less mobile.

There is a Spray Park conversion proposed at the Norquay Site. This site will be losing an outdoor pool as part of the outdoor pool rationalization. Locating a Spray Park at this location allows children, who live east of Main Street, to attend an outdoor water feature park without having to cross Main Street. The next closest major water feature is the proposed Urban Oasis at the Old Exhibition site, which is at the western edge of the CCA.

Remaining Facilities

There are eighteen facilities in Point Douglas that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres (three satellite sites)
- One arena
- Three recreation centres
- One leisure centre
- One senior centre
- Three daycares
- One library

Figure 12.13: Point Douglas - Existing Public Use Facilities

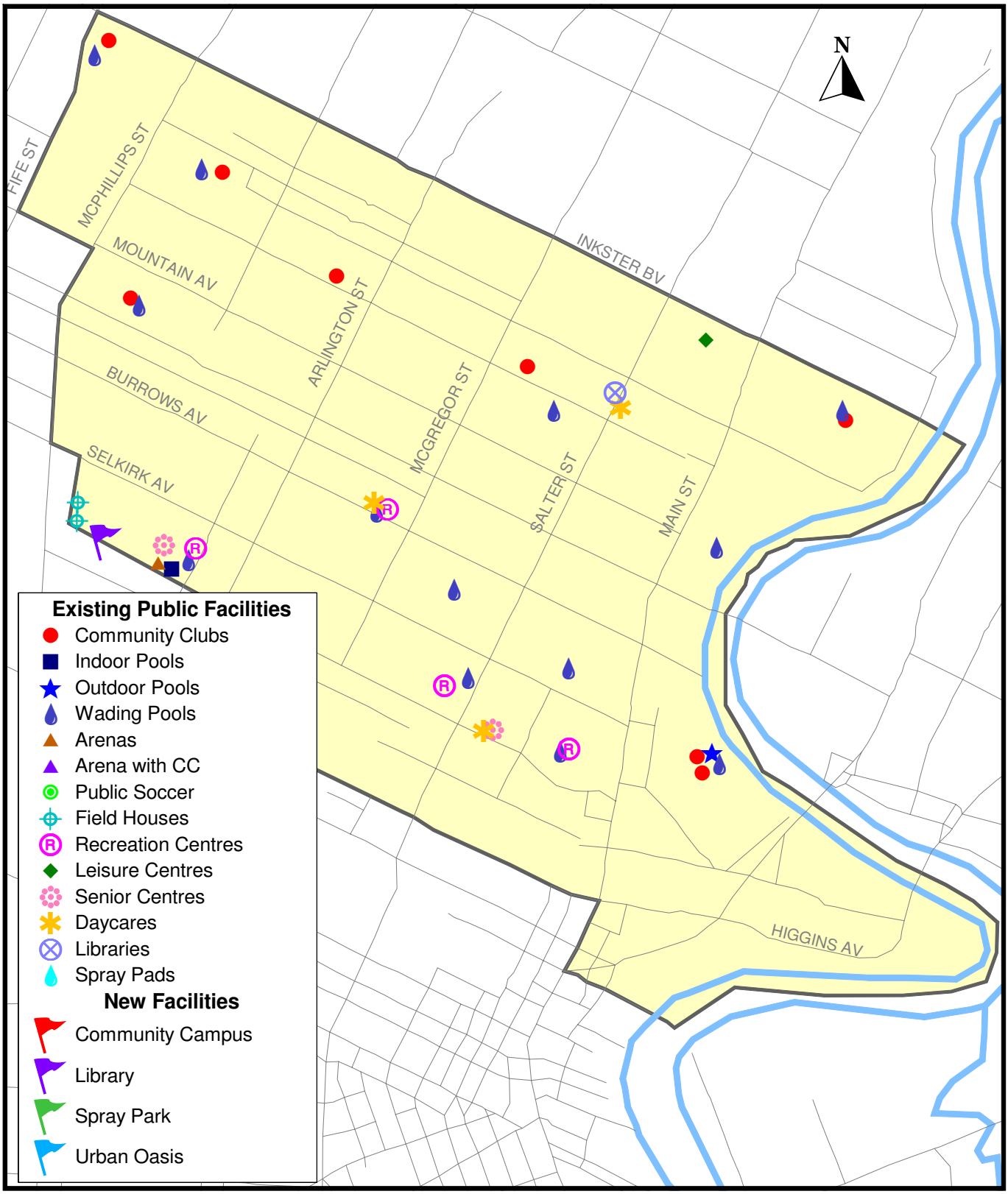


Figure 12.14: Point Douglas - Surplus Public Use Facilities

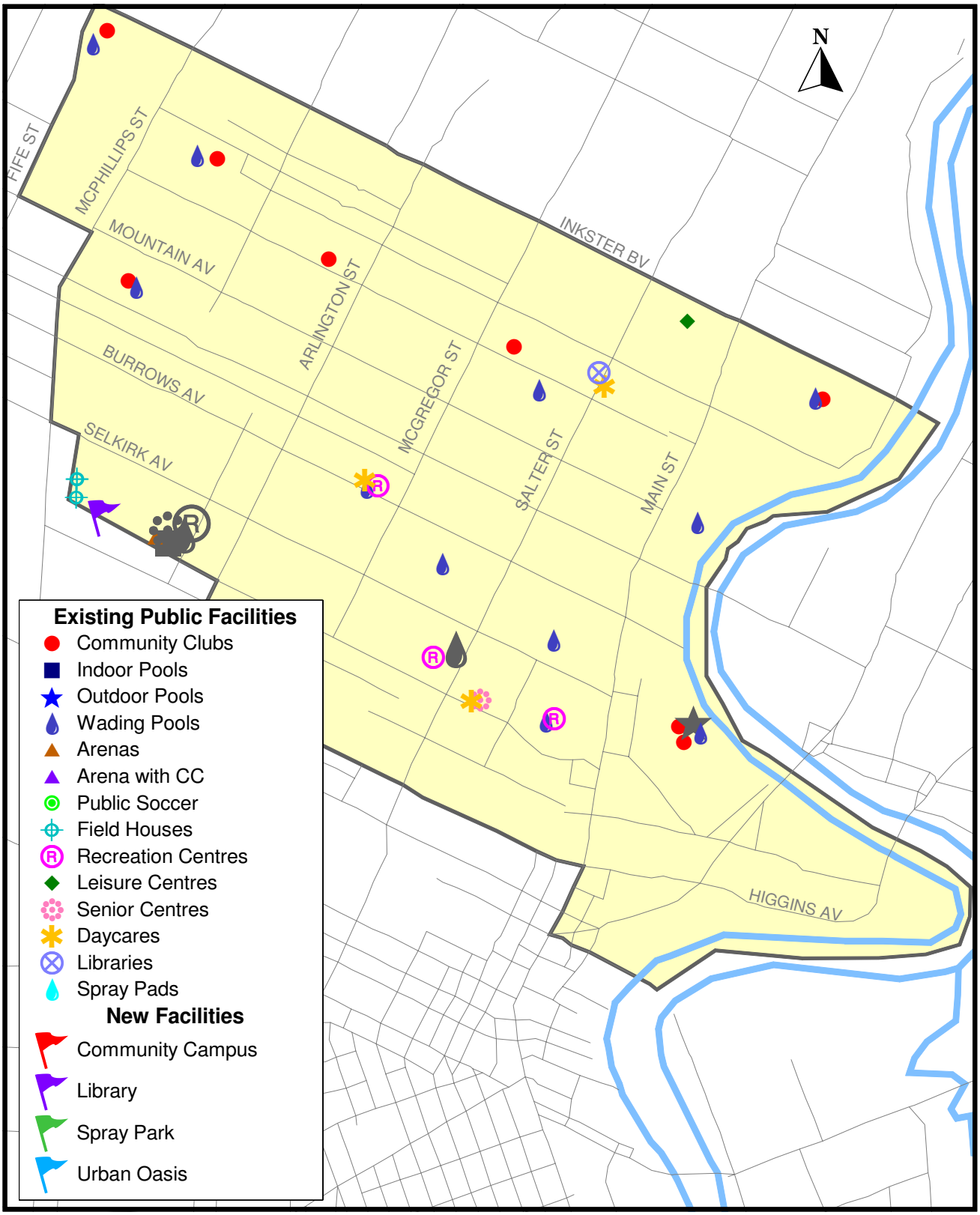
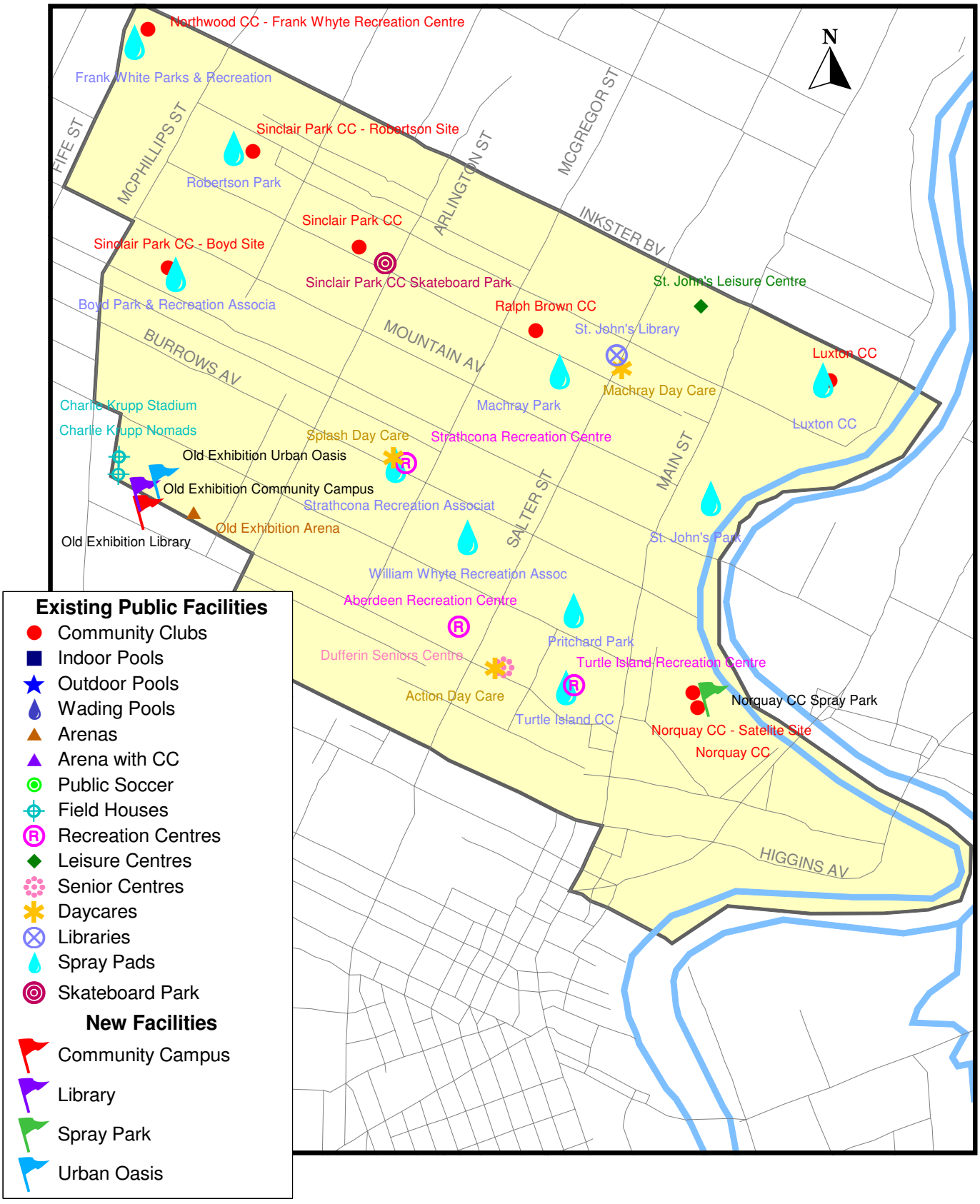


Figure 12.15: Point Douglas - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.6 River East

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect the River East CCA to other areas of Winnipeg are Henderson Highway, Nairn Avenue, and Lagimodiere Boulevard.

Major transit routes are located in River East on Henderson Highway, Gateway Road, Springfield Road, Monroe Avenue and McLeod Avenue.

Key demographic facts include:

- River East has the highest population with roughly 82,000 people. The CCA's population increased by 4% from 1981 to 1986, but has remained relatively flat ever since.
- River East's age breakdown is comparable to the City of Winnipeg as a whole.

Table 12.8: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	River East
0-19	27%	28%
20-44	41%	40%
45-59	15%	15%
60+	17%	18%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

- In 1996, River East had a average household income of $36,650, a little less than the City's average of $37,534.
- In 1996, there were roughly 5,000 Aboriginal people living in River East.

Existing Facilities

There are 35 existing facilities in River East, as shown in Figure 12.16. They include the following:

- Thirteen wading pools
- Nine community centres
- Two libraries
- Three arenas (plus Change Room)

- One indoor pool
- One indoor soccer
- One recreation centre
- One leisure centre
- Two senior centres
- One daycare



Photo 12.14: Bronx Park Community Centre

- YMCA -YWCA Elmwood Kildonan (Private Facility)

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

River East borders Seven Oaks, Transcona, St. Boniface and Point Douglas. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Urban Oasis – Public Market Lands – St. Boniface
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Kildonan Park – Seven Oaks
- Proposed Urban Oasis and Proposed Community Campus– Point Douglas/Old - Inkster Exhibition
- Proposed Community Campus – Roland Michener – Transcona
- Proposed Community Campus – West Kildonan – Seven Oaks

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are currently thirteen wading pools in River East. The existing ratio is 1:365 children between the ages of 0-4. The new ratio is 1:675 for Ages 0-4, which results in retaining seven wading pools. Therefore, six are earmarked for closure.

River East currently has nine Community Centres. The existing ratio is 1:9,170 for the total CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5 – 19 yielded a requirement for six community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 yielded a requirement for five community centres. An exception to the criteria was used in this CCA (more stringent ratio used). The recommendation of closing four instead of three was based on the following reasons:

- Five community centres will remain
- Community Campus proposed for the Bronx Park site
- Community Campus Components proposed for the Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool
- Seven existing community centres are located in a very tight cluster (all within a distance of 3.3 km or less)

The recreation centre, leisure centre and senior centres are earmarked for closure and are to be incorporated into the proposed Community Campus.

Surplus Facilities

There are thirteen facilities that are deemed surplus in the River East CCA. Refer to Figure 12.17 for an overview.

The six wading pools chosen were Braeside, Centennial, DeGraff, East Elmwood, Morse Place and East End Leisure Centre. The reasons include:

- Low attendance (attendance less than 1,300 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- Location (they are still within reasonable distances of neighbouring wading pools)
  - Centennial Park is within 1.6 km from Tomlinson
  - Degraff is within 0.45 km from Donwood
  - Braeside is within 0.4 km from Keenleyside
  - Morse Place is within 0.97 km from East End
  - East Elmwood is within 0.68 km from King Edward North
  - East End Leisure Centre is within 1.23 km from Elmwood Winter Club



Photo 12.15: Bronx Park Wading Pool

The Peguis Trail Recreation Centre was selected as surplus due to it's sub-standard running track and amenities. The recreational programming can be incorporated into the Community Campus proposed at Bronx Park.

The East End Culture Leisure Centre was built in 1982 and is 6,268 square feet. Its preservation needs are close to $340,000 and its facilities condition index is 0.43. A Community Campus is proposed at the Bronx Park site making the East End Culture Leisure Centre a redundant facility.

The Senior Centres EK Senior and (Elmwood Kildonan) are surplus once the proposed Community Campus is built.

The Community Centres deemed surplus are Bronx Park, Chalmers, Kelvin and Morse Place. Table 12.9 outlines the major criteria used to choose facilities. Location was a key factor in this selection since there are seven Community Centres located in a tight cluster (located all within 3.3 km or less, refer to Appendix Q).

Table 12.9: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centres

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Parks Area (in Acres)
Bronx Park	1950	7,491	341,000	0.30	Yes	31	2.47
Chalmers	1960	15,332	300,000	0.13	Yes	19	12.36
Morse	1955	9,060	576,000	0.42	Yes	25	7.41
Kelvin	1950	9,060	1,601,000	1.18	Yes	24	4.94
East Elmwood	1960	7,505	463,000	0.41	Yes	15	4.94
Valley Gardens	1970	10,165	369,000	0.24	Yes	51	4.94
Melrose Park	1967	14,101	576,000	0.27	Yes	27	4.94
North Kildonan	1965	11,461	268,000	0.16	Yes	42	N/A
Gateway	1970	22,676	265,000	0.08	No	76	29.65

- East Elmwood CC was retained due to its location in relation to the new Community Campus. It should be listed under possible future closures.



Photo 12.16: Kelvin Community Centre

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.18. There are three new facilities and three conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

A Community Campus (Meeting Zone, Wellness Zone, Social Zone, Culture & Education Zone, Administration Zone and Circulation Space) was chosen for the Bronx Park Site for the following reasons:

- Frontage on Henderson Highway
- River Access
- Proximity of Major Transit Routes
- Borders two ward boundaries
- Centralized location within the CCA

A Community Campus component at Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool is also proposed. A Wellness Zone component is proposed as an addition to the existing indoor pool. There is no Urban Oasis proposed for this CCA so the Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool warrants an upgrade.

A skateboard park is proposed for the Gateway CC site. This site was chosen for the following reasons:

- Frontage on Gateway Road
- Proximity to Major Transit Routes
- Land Availability
- No wading pool
- Multi-use centre already located there

A relocation of the Henderson Library branch to a location further north (potentially in the vicinity of the Peguis Trail extension) should be considered given usage characteristics and demographics.

There are three Spray Pad conversions proposed for River East over the next ten years. The reason for choosing Bronx Park, Donwood and Elmwood Winter Club is their location. Donwood provides a spray pad in the northern half of the CCA. Bronx Park provides a spray pad in the central part of the CCA and it is also the proposed location for the Community Campus. Elmwood was chosen due to it's location in the southern half of the CCA and it is also within a Plan Winnipeg Rehabilitation Neighbourhood.

Remaining Facilities

There are twenty-one facilities in River East that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Five community centres
- Three arenas plus change room
- One indoor pool
- One daycare
- Two libraries
- Four wading pools (3 spray pad conversions)
- One indoor soccer

Figure 12.16: River East - Existing Public Use Facilities

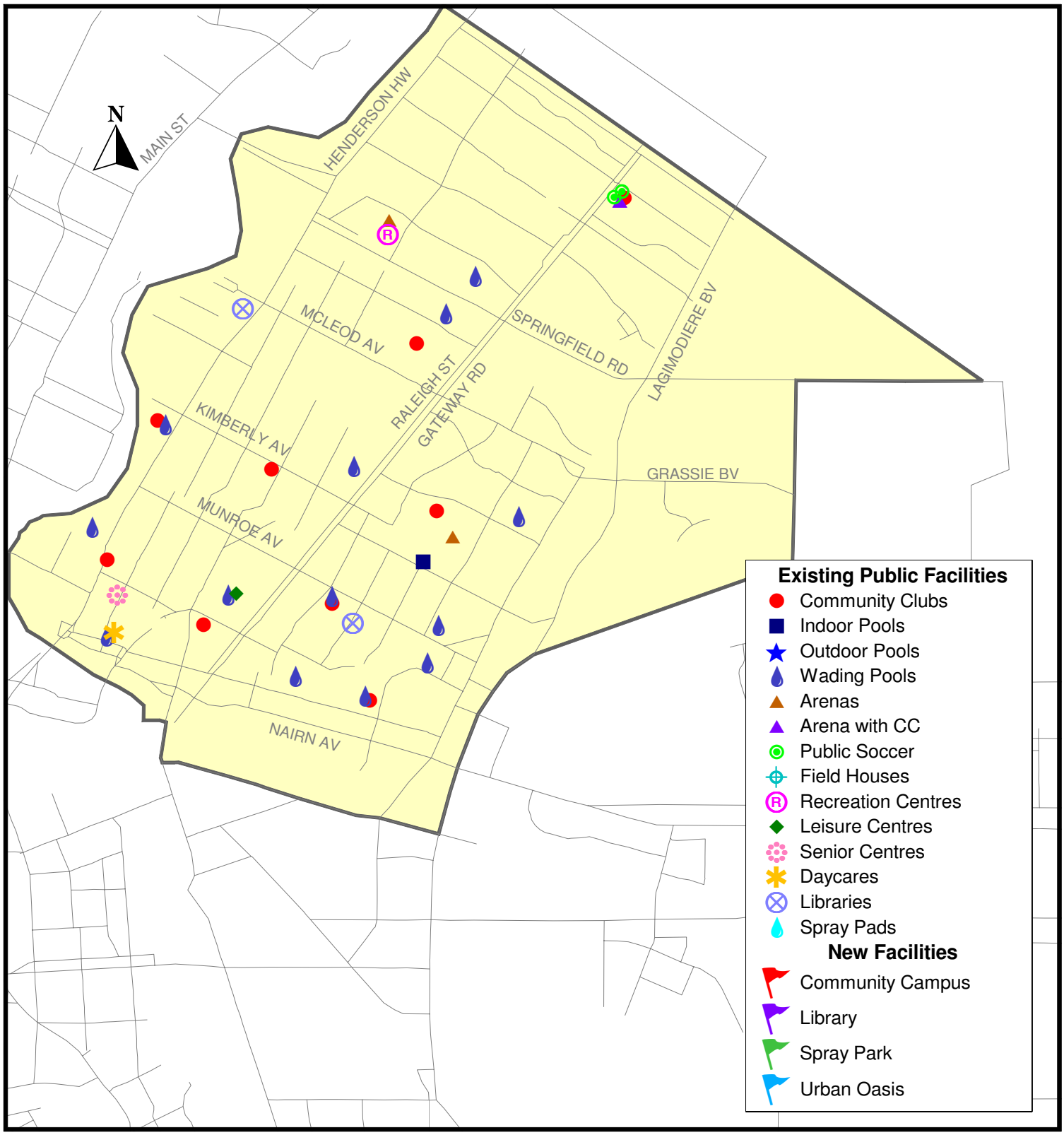


Figure 12.17: River East - Surplus Public Use Facilities

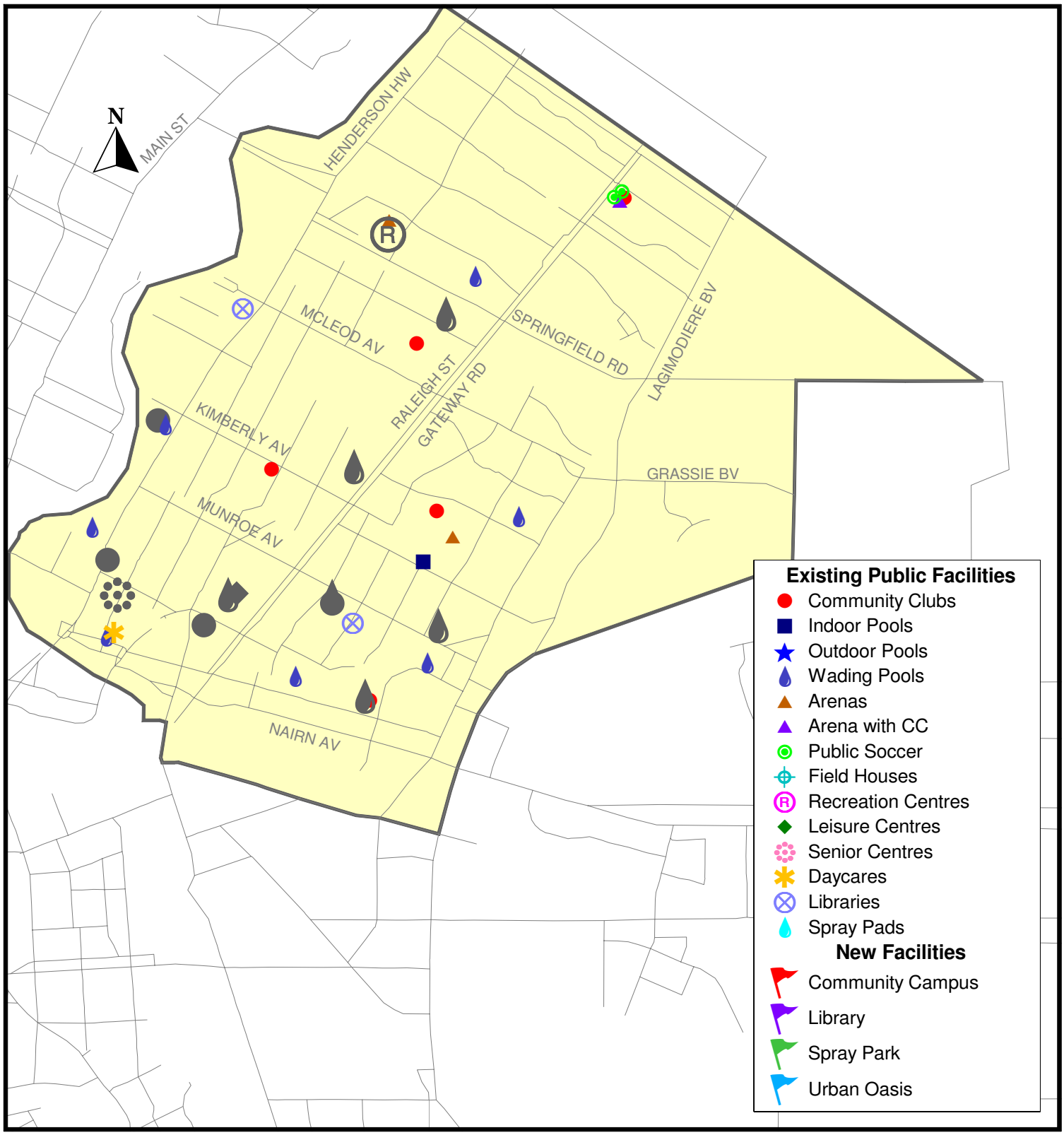
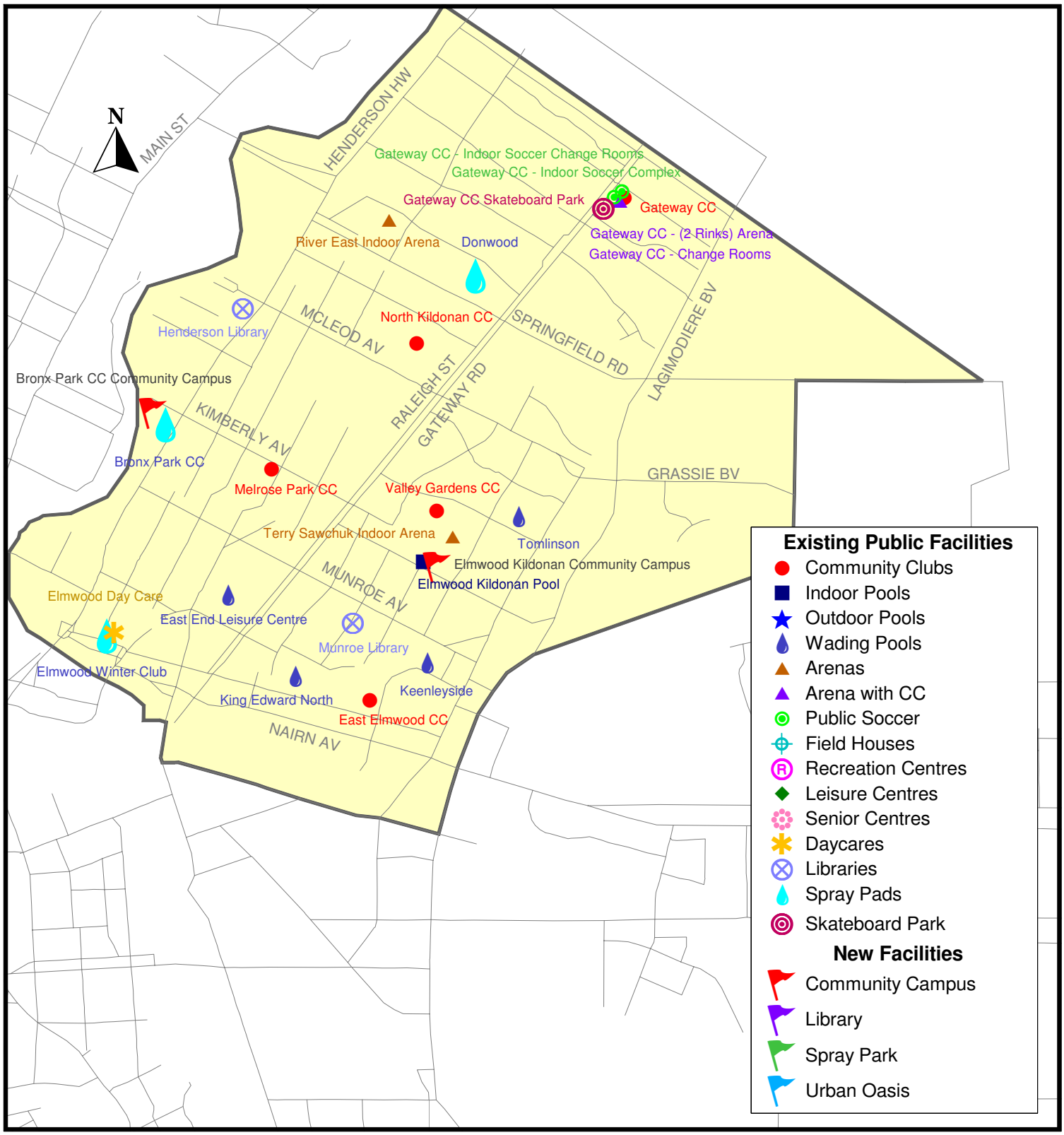


Figure 12.18: River East - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.7 River Heights

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect River Heights to other areas of Winnipeg are Corydon Avenue, Grant Avenue, Academy Road, Kenaston Boulevard, Taylor Avenue, Pembina Avenue, McGillivray Boulevard, and Waverly Street.

Major transit routes are located in River Heights on Grant Avenue, Corydon Avenue, Pembina Highway and Osborne Street.

Key demographic facts include:

- River Heights represents 9% of the city's population with roughly 58,000 people.
- River Heights has the 5th largest CCA population.
- In the past 20 years, this CCA's population has decreased by as much as 4 % from 1986 to 1991 and 2 % from 1991 to 1996. Since then, the population has remained fairly stable, decreasing by less than 1 %.
- River Heights has a much lower percentage of 0-19 years olds and higher percentage of 60+ year olds compared to the City of Winnipeg as a whole. This indicates that the CCA is a older community with a higher density of senior citizens.
- In 1996, River Heights had a average household income at $36,140.
- In 1996, there were roughly 2,700 Aboriginal people living in River Heights.

Table 12.10: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	River Heights
0-19	27%	20%
20-44	41%	43%
45-59	15%	15%
60+	17%	22%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

There are thirty existing facilities in River Heights, as shown in Figure 12.19. They include the following:

- Thirteen wading pools

- Seven community centres (one satellite site)



Photo 12.17: Crescentwood Community Centre



Photo 12.18: River Heights Community Centre

- Two libraries
- Three arenas
- One indoor pool
- One recreation centre
- One leisure centre
- One daycare

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- Kinsmen Reh-Fit Centre
- Court Sports Club
- Unicity Racquet Club
- Winter Club

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

River Heights directly borders Downtown, St. Boniface, St. Vital, Fort Garry and Assiniboine South. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. A list is summarized below of various facilities in other CCAs.

- Proposed Community Campus and Indoor Pool – Sargent Park – Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Sherbrook - Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Pembina and Bishop Grandin – Fort Garry
- Proposed Urban Oasis – Public Markets – St. Boniface
- Proposed Community Campus – Charleswood – Assiniboine South
- Proposed Community Campus – Dakota – St. Vital

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

River Heights currently has 13 wading pools. The existing ratio is 1:215 for ages 0-4 (tied with Point Douglas for the lowest ratio). The new ratio of 1:470 for ages 0-4 requires six wading pools. Therefore, seven wading pools are deemed surplus.

There are seven community centres currently operating in River Heights. The existing ratio is 1:8,630 for total CCA population. The ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yields a requirement for three community centres. The ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population yields a requirement for four community centres. The less stringent requirement applies, therefore four Community Centres are required and three are deemed surplus.

The library is deemed surplus since the currently facility is a stand-alone facility under 9,000 square feet. A Community Campus is proposed at the River Heights CC site (less than 0.75 km away). The Facility Strategy stipulates that a new library facility should be integrated into the CCA's Community Campus wherever prudent.

Surplus Facilities

Surplus facilities are summarized on Figure 12.20. Eleven facilities have been deemed surplus.

The seven wading pools chosen were Hodgson, William Osler, Elm Montrose, Cresentwood, Harrow Park, Sir John Franklin and Fort Rouge. The following reasons are described below:

- Low attendance (attendance less than 2,000 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- Location (most are still within reasonable distances of neighbouring wading pools)
    - Hodgson is within 1.10 km from Brock Cordova Park
    - William Osler is within 1.44 km from River Heights
    - Elm Montrose is within 0.70 km from River Heights
    - Crescentwood is within 0.55 km from River Heights
    - Harrow Park is within 0.92 km from Earl Grey
    - Sir John Franklin is within 0.55 km from Brock Cordova Park
    - Fort Rouge is within 0.73 km from River Osborne

The River Heights Library is deemed surplus due to its location and higher preservation needs than Osborne Library.



Photo 12.19: Crescentwood Wading Pool

There are three community centres deemed surplus. Sir John Franklin was chosen due to its age, high preservation needs and facilities condition index. Location was also a factor since the eastern part of River Heights has designated Plan Winnipeg Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods. Crescentwood and River Heights were chosen due to the following reasons:

- A Community Campus on Corydon is proposed for the River Heights CCA. The River Heights CC and Crescentwood CC would, in essence, join together to provide a strong base for the entire CCA.

- Crescentwood and River Heights are less than a kilometre apart.
- The River Heights site has the larger area for expansion and currently has an onsite arena and adjacent school.

Table 12.11: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centre

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Park Area (in Acres)
Earl Grey	1965	13,415	415,000	0.25	Yes	24	4.9
Sir John Franklin	1960	13,649	790,000	0.46	Yes	42	7.4
Crescentwood	1965	14,230	365,000	0.20	Yes	76	7.4
River Heights	1990	18,450	275,000	0.10	Yes	15	9.9
Lord Roberts	1980	14,381	510,000	0.28	Yes	78	4.9
Riverview	1966	12,252	355,000	0.23	Yes	44	7.4
River Osborne	1986	10,553	265,000	0.20	Yes	29	0.0

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.21. There are three new facilities and two conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

A Community Campus on Corydon is proposed at the River Heights CC Site. The location was chosen due to the following factors:

- Frontage on Corydon Avenue
- On Major Transit Routes
- Existing arena site
- Existing school site
- Large green space component

A Wellness Zone is proposed for the Pan-Am Pool site. This Community Campus component is proposed to enhance fitness and wellness amenities at Pan Am Pool.

A skateboard park is proposed at the Sam Southern Arena site. This site was chosen because it is east of Pembina Highway, the proximity of transit, there are no wading pools located there and the proximity of Churchill High School and Lord Roberts School.

Two spray pads are slated for conversion from wading pools. River Osborne was chosen since it falls in a Plan Winnipeg's Rehabilitation Neighbourhood and it enjoys a high attendance. The River Heights wading pool was chosen since the proposed Community Campus on Corydon is located there.

Remaining Facilities

There are nineteen facilities in River Heights that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres (one satellite site)
- Three arenas
- One indoor pool
- One library
- Four wading pools (2 spray Pad conversions)
- One recreation centre
- One leisure centre
- One daycare

Figure 12.19: River Heights - Existing Public Use Facilities

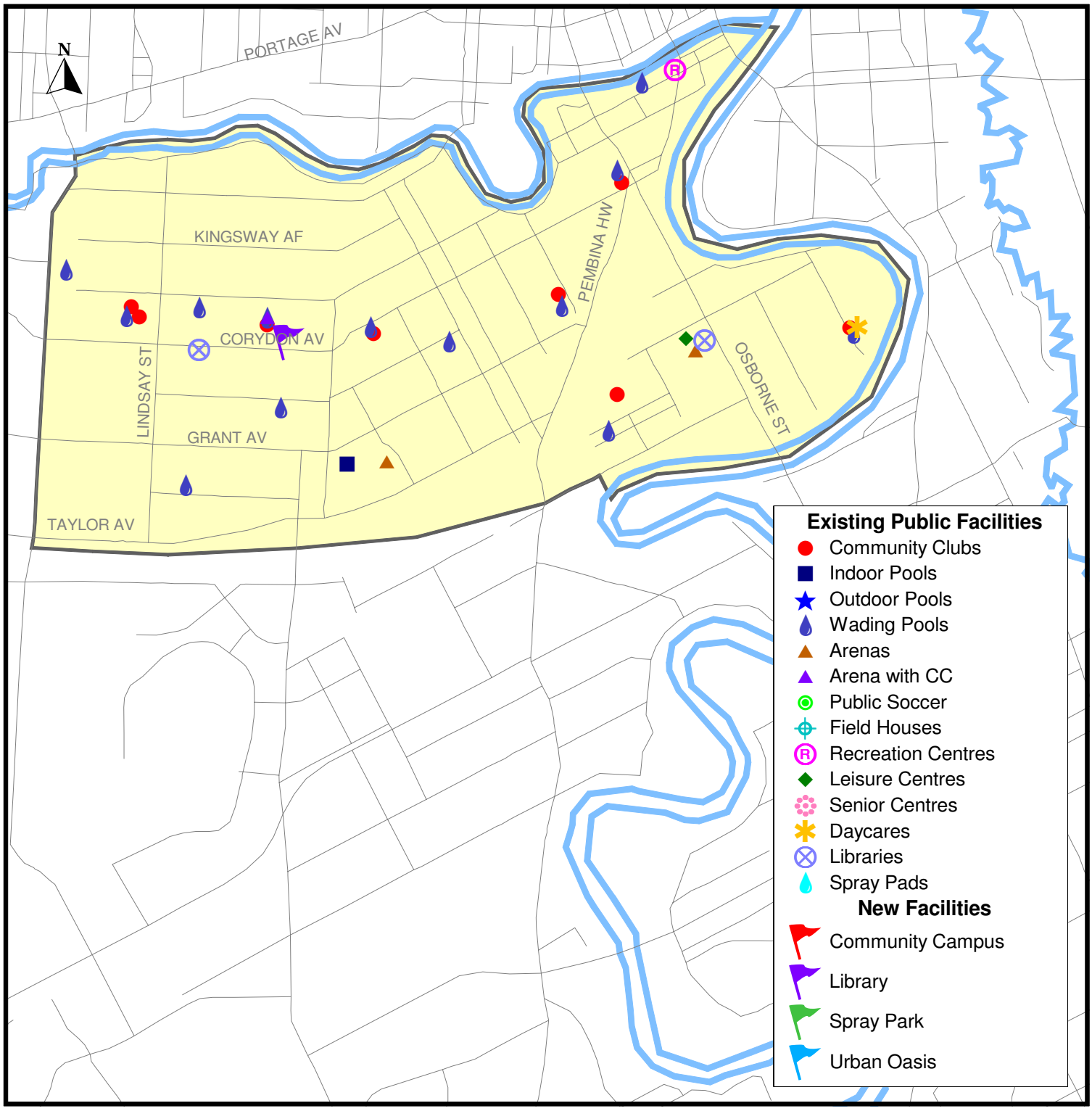


Figure 12.20: River Heights - Surplus Public Use Facilities

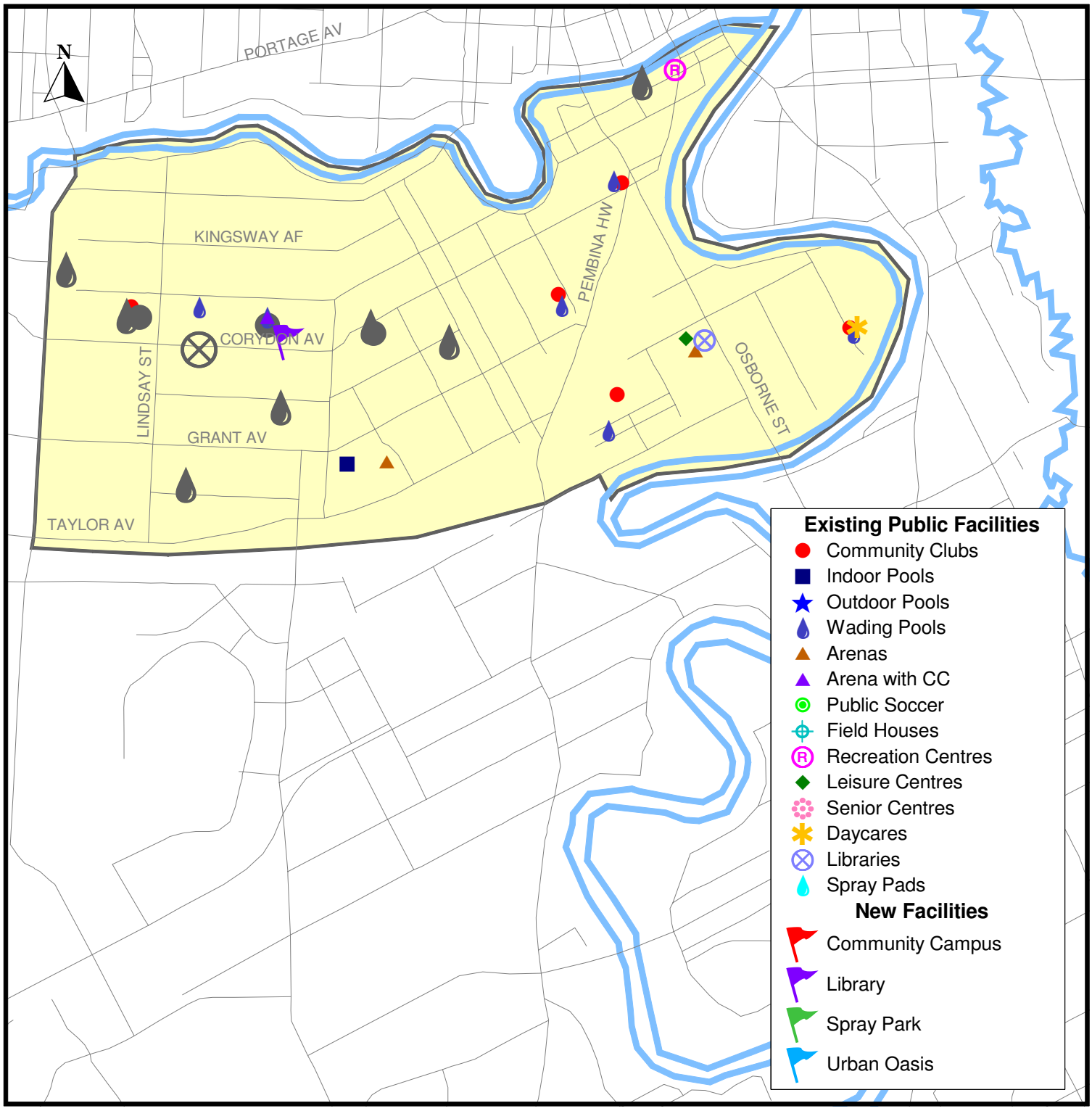
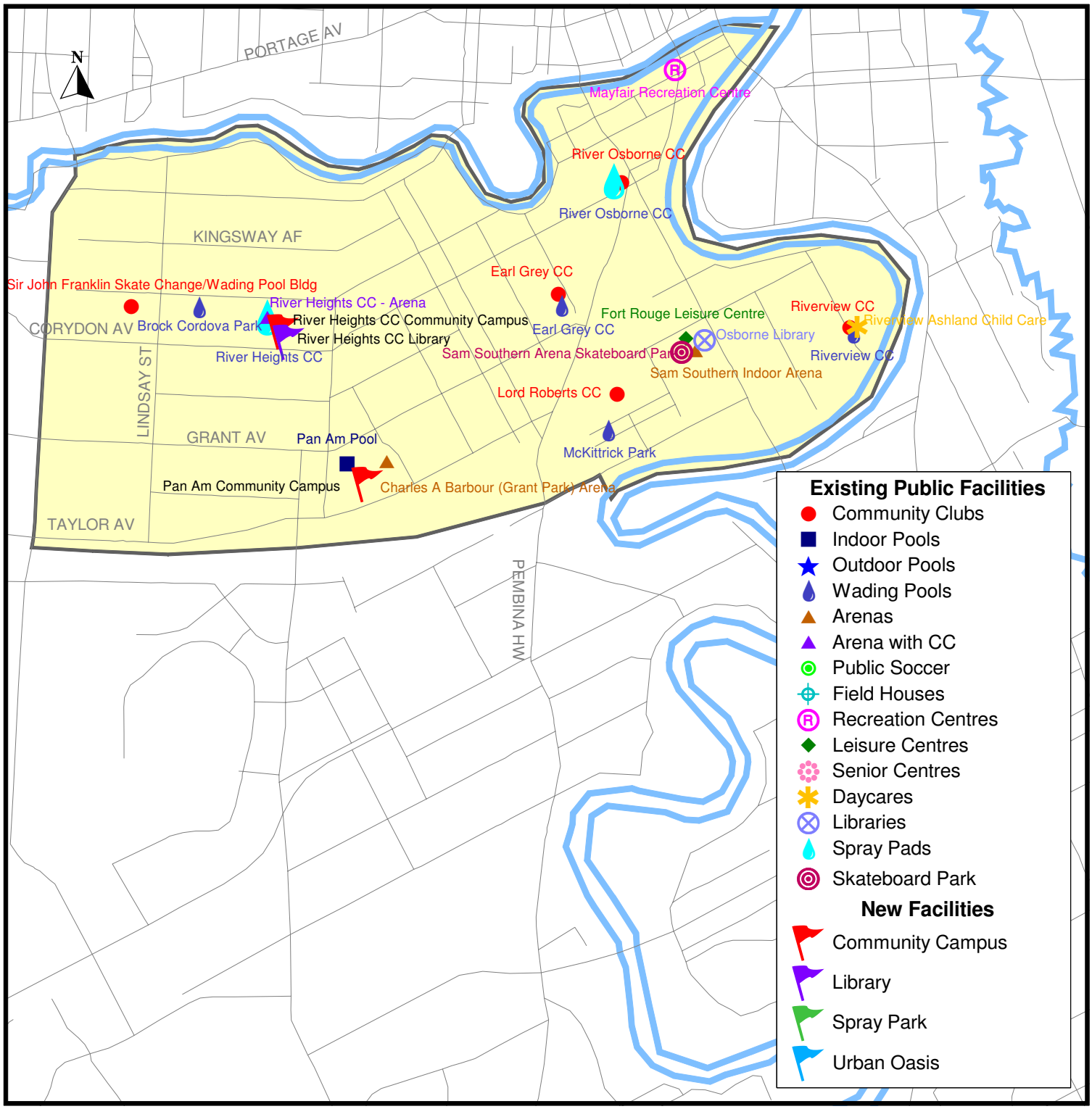


Figure 12.21: River Heights - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.8 St. Boniface

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect St. Boniface to other areas of Winnipeg are Dugald Road, Marion Street, Rue Archibald, Boul Provencher, Lagimodiere Boulevard, Nairn Avenue, St. Mary's Road, Fermor Avenue, and Bishop Grandin Boulevard.

Major transit routes are located in St. Boniface on Dugald Road, Fermor Avenue, Lagimodiere Boulevard, Provencher Boulevard, Marion Street and Archibald Street.

Key demographic facts include:

- St. Boniface represents 8% of the city's population with roughly 48,000 people. The CCA's population experienced a decrease from 1991 to 1996, falling by as much as 3%. However, from 1996 to 2001, the population increased by 10%.
- St. Boniface has the 8th largest CCA population.
- In 1996, there were roughly 2,200 Aboriginal people living in St. Boniface.
- In 1996, St. Boniface had an average household income at $41,098.

Table 12.12: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	St. Boniface
0-19	27%	26%
20-44	41%	40%
45-59	15%	17%
60+	17%	18%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

The following, as shown on Figure 12.22, are the existing facilities in St. Boniface (28 in total):

- Seven community centres
- One indoor pool
- Four outdoor pools



Photo 12.20: Provencher Park Outdoor Pool

- Ten wading pools
- Four arenas
- Two libraries

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- St. Boniface College
- Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain
- Canford Sports Centre
- Winnipeg Rowing Club

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

St. Boniface directly borders St. Vital, River Heights, Downtown, Point Douglas, River East and Transcona. These CCA also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. There is a list of various facilities offered in adjacent CCAs shown below.

- Proposed Community Campus – Bronx Park – River East
- Proposed Community Campus - Dakota Site - St. Vital
- Proposed Community Campus – Roland Michener - Transcona
- Proposed Urban Oasis - Sherbrook – Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis and Community Campus – Old Ex Site – Point Douglas/Inkster
- Indoor Pool - Pan Am – River Heights

- Indoor Pool – Winter Club – River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus Component – Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool – River East

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

St. Boniface currently has ten wading pools. The existing ratio is 1:260 for children with the ages between 0 and 4. The new ratio of 1:430 results in six wading pools. Therefore, four wading pools are deemed surplus.

There are seven community centres in St. Boniface currently. The existing ratio is 1:6,600 for the entire CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for four community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for the total CCA population yielded a requirement for three community centres. Therefore, three are deemed surplus (four remain).

The four outdoor pools are all deemed surplus. Refer to Chapter 11. There is a proposed Urban Oasis for this CCA that will provide for leisure water activities.

The indoor pool is slated for closure (see Facilities Strategy, Chapter 11) once the Urban Oasis proposed for this CCA is constructed.

One library is deemed surplus. There is already an amalgamation planned for two libraries (one in St. Boniface and one in St. Vial).

One arena is slated for closure (see Facilities Strategy, Chapter 11).

A new proposal for a community campus in St. Boniface is not warranted because the St. Boniface College and Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain already function as the CCA's Community Campus. Public access to the facility(s) would have to be negotiated through a Joint Use Agreement.

Surplus Facilities

There are thirteen facilities considered surplus in St. Boniface. Refer to Figure 12.23 for locations.

The four wading pools chosen are the East End, Norwood, Happyland and General Vanier. The reasons include:

- Low attendance (attendance less than 1,600 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- Location (they are still within reasonable distances of neighbouring wading pools)
    - East End is within 1.60 km from Berkshire
    - Norwood is within 1.00 km from Champlain

- Happyland is within 1.00 km from Champlain
- General Vanier is within 0.83 km from Vermillion

The three Community Centres slated for closure are St. Boniface East, Archwood and Norwood. St. Boniface East has already been closed but the building has not been sold or demolished. Archwood was chosen due to the age of the facility, proximity to Champlain and the limited programming. Norwood was selected because of it's age, proximity to Champlain and limited programming.

Location was a large factor because when the CCA is reviewed in its entirety, there is a cluster of community centres. This cluster was reduced to one Community Centre (the one in the centre of the cluster) so Community Centres have a reasonable distribution throughout the CCA. Refer to Appendix Q for geographic representation of the St. Boniface Community Centres.

Table 12.13: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centre

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Park Space (in Acres)
Archwood	1965	11,202	275,000	0.19	Yes	18	2.47
Champlain	1997	8,423	171,000	0.16	Yes	24	4.94
Norwood	1962	10,255	333,000	0.26	Yes	27	9.88
Notre Dame	1963	12,937	412,000	0.25	Yes	28	12.36
Southdale	1979	19,223	510,000	0.21	No	96	14.83
St. Boniface	Closed	2,601	N/A	N/A	No	0	2.47
Winakwa	1960	13,746	225,000	0.13	No	74	7.41

All the outdoor pools (Happyland, Norwood, Provencher and Windsor) have been earmarked for closure. As shown in the Implementation Plan they will be phased out over ten years.



Photo 12.21: Windsor Outdoor Pool

The Bonivital indoor pool has been chosen for closure. It is recommended for closure after the proposed Urban Oasis at the Public Markets site is constructed.

The Windsor Park library has been selected for closure due to the impending amalgamation with the St. Vital Library. The new location has been shown on the St. Vital CCA and St. Boniface CCA boundaries, along Fermor Avenue.

The Bertrand Arena is slated for closure. It has been selected due to its age (1967), high preservation needs (approximately $1.6 million), high facilities condition index (0.40) and it has the highest preservation needs per rented hour ($150). It is also only one kilometre from the Notre Dame Rec Arena, it has the third lowest total hours rented (1,065 hours) and the third lowest relative market share (5.89 % - amongst the other City owned arenas (not including community centre arenas)).

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.24. There are three new facilities and one conversion anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below:

The Urban Oasis is proposed for the Public Market Site. The site was chosen because it is a large site that can accommodate future development. The central location brings the southern population together with the population west of the Seine River. It is also beneficial that the site fronts on Marion Street. The proximity to Archibald and Lagimodiere is also an advantage. Available transit routes were also a consideration.

The skateboard park is proposed at the Bertrand Arena site. The advantages of this location are as follows:

- Existing Arena Site
- Proximity to Marion, Goulet and Des Meurons
- Proximity to Transit Routes
- Proximity to local schools

The Spray Pad conversion is proposed at the Provencher Wading Pool. This site was chosen due to its frontage on Provencher Boulevard, proximity to transit routes, proximity to local schools and it is adjacent to the Centre Franco Manitoban Centre.

The proposed Library facility is shown on Fermor Avenue. This location borders both the St. Vital CCA and the St. Boniface CCA. This location provides a new facility for the southern half of the St. Boniface CCA.

Remaining Facilities

There are fifteen facilities in St. Boniface that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres



Photo 12.22: Notre Dame Community Centre

- Five wading pools (one conversion)
- Three arenas
- One library

Figure 12.22: St. Boniface - Existing Public Use Facilities

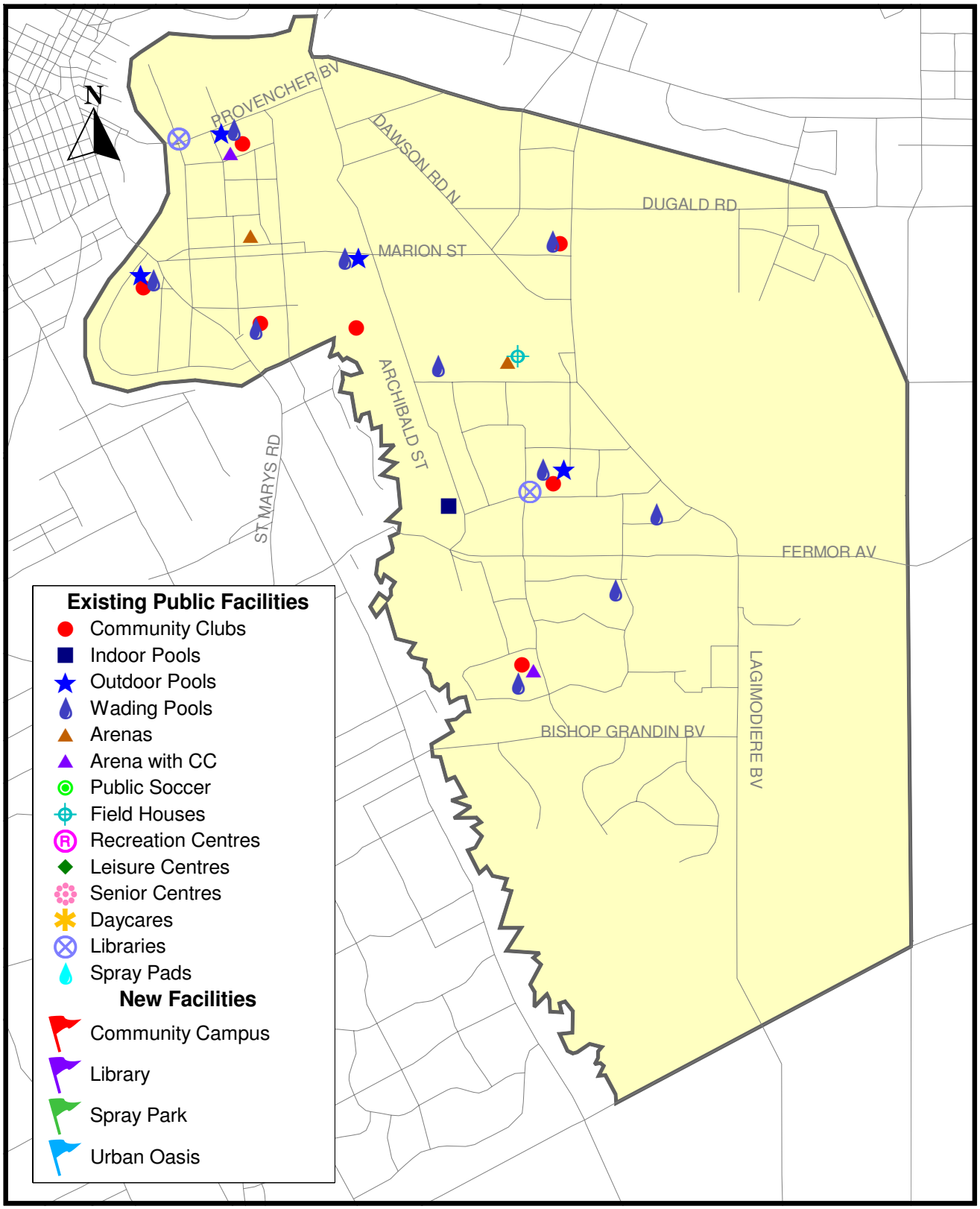


Figure 12.23: St. Boniface - Surplus Public Use Facilities

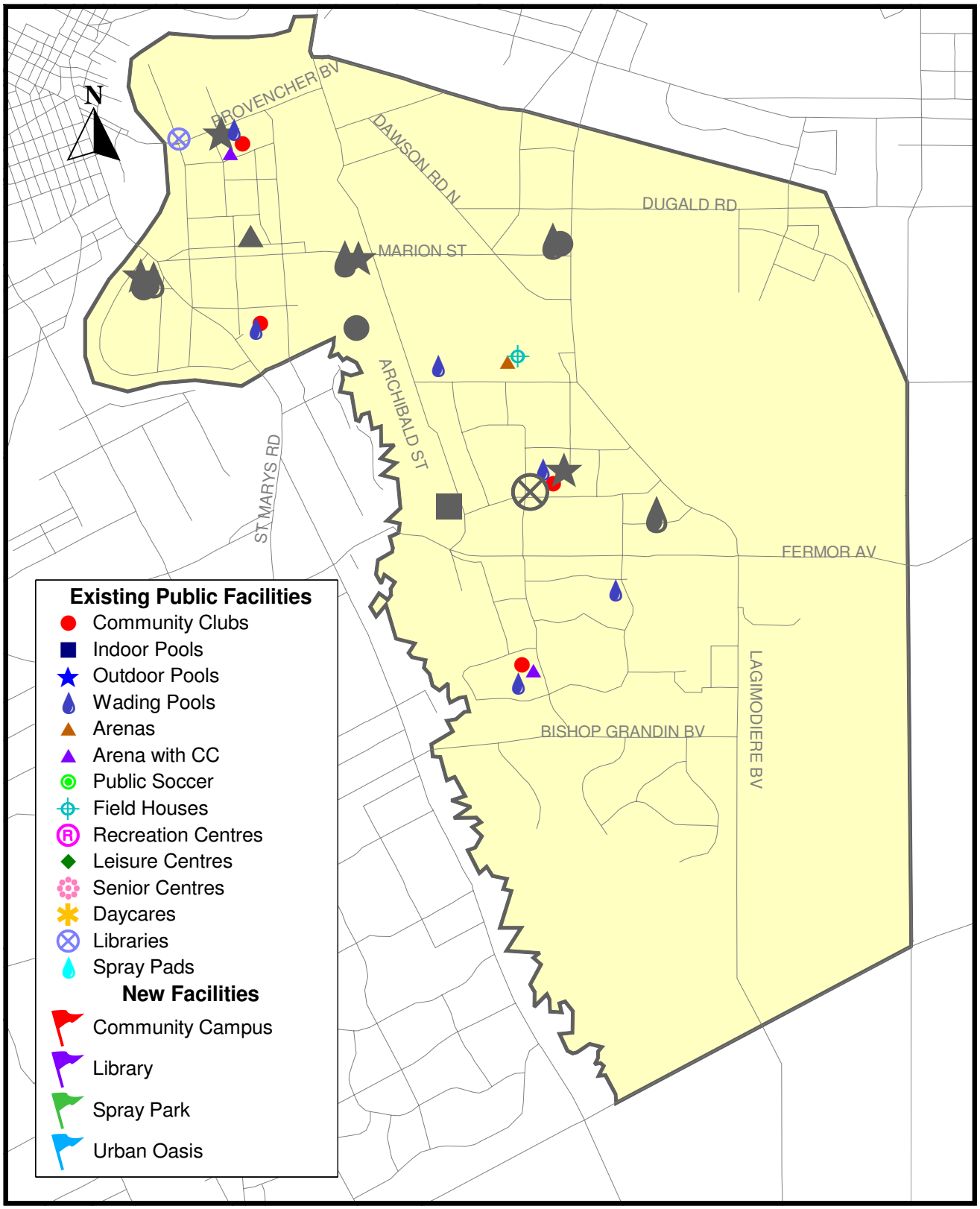
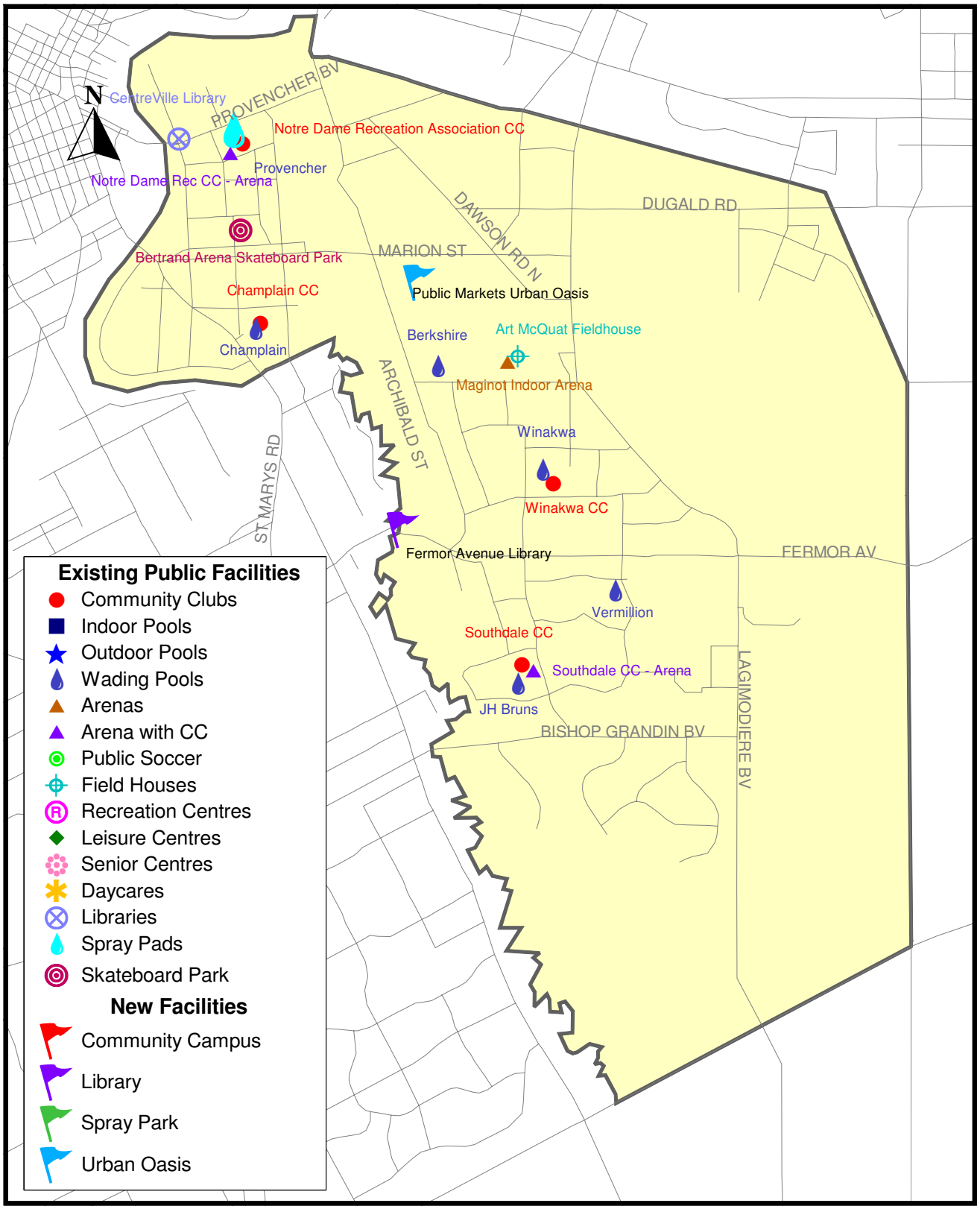


Figure 12.24: St. Boniface - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.9 St. James

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

Major roads that connect St. James with the rest of Winnipeg include: Saskatchewan Avenue, Moray Street, Hamilton Avenue, Portage Avenue, Perimeter Highway, Century Street, Ness Avenue, Dublin Avenue and Notre Dame Avenue.

Major transit routes are located in St. James on Portage Avenue, Ness Avenue, Saskatchewan Avenue, Moray Street, Ferry Road and King Edward Street.

Key demographic facts include:

- St. James Assiniboia represents 10% of the city's population with roughly 59,000 people.
- St. James has the 6th largest CCA Population
- The CCA's population decreased by as much as 6% from 1986 to 1991 and an additional 4% from 1991 to 1996. Since then the population has remained fairly stable, decreasing by less than 1%.
- St. James Assiniboia has an age breakdown that is older than the city as a whole.
- In 1996, St. James Assiniboia had a average household income at $41,475.
- In 1996, there were roughly 1,800 Aboriginal people living in St. James Assiniboia.

Table 12.14: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	St. James Assiniboia
0-19	27%	23%
20-44	41%	38%
45-59	15%	18%
60+	17%	21%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

The existing facilities (29 in total) in St. James are shown in Figure12.25. They include the following:

- Nine community centres (two satellite sites)



Photo 12.23: Deer Lodge Community Centre



Photo 12.24: Silver Heights Community Centre

- Two indoor pools
- Eight wading pools
- Three arenas
- Two recreation centres
- One leisure centre
- Two libraries

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- Red River College

- Highlander Arena
- Unicity YMCA-YWCA

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

St. James directly borders Assiniboine South, Inkster and Downtown. These CCA also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of several adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Community Campus and Indoor Pool – Sargent Park – Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis - Sherbrook - Downtown
- Proposed Urban Oasis & Community Campus - Old Ex - Inkster/Point Douglas
- Proposed Community Campus - Charleswood Site - Assiniboine South

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are eight wading pools currently located in the St. James CCA. The existing ratio is 1:380 for the 0-4 age demographic. The new ratio is 1:510 for ages 0-4 results in a requirement for six wading pools. Therefore, two are surplus.

St. James currently has nine community centres and two satellite sites. The existing ratio is 1:6,680 for the total CCA population. Using the ratio of 1:2,500 for the ages of 5-19 yielded a requirement for four community centres. Using the ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population yielded a requirement for four community centres. The ratios are equal. Therefore, five community centres are deemed surplus.

One arena is slated for closure (see Facilities Strategy, Chapter 11).

Surplus Facilities

There are eight facilities deemed surplus in St. James as noted in Figure 12.26.

Assiniboia West was chosen because of its age, preservation needs, facilities condition index and low number of programs.

Woodhaven was picked due to its age, square footage, preservation needs and facilities condition index.

Silver Heights was deemed surplus. The reasons include its age, square footage, preservation needs and facilities condition index.

Bord-Aire was chosen because of its age, preservation needs, facilities condition index and low number of programs.

Bourkevale was picked due to its age, small square footage, preservation needs, facilities condition index and low number of programs.

Vimy arena was chosen due to its age (1972), preservation needs (approximately $993,000) and there is 5 arenas in this CCA (including the Highlander and Allard). It also has the lowest total hours rented (941 hours) and the lowest relative market share (5.21 % - amongst the other City owned arenas (not including community centre arenas)).

Table 12.15: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centre

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	Facilities condition index (FCI)	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Park Space (in Acres)
Assiniboia West	1960	10,893	1,010,000	0.74	Yes	24	7.41
Kirkfield Westwood	1955	15,874	389,000	0.19	Yes	50	9.88
Heritage Victoria	1989	13,126	230,000	0.14	Yes	23	9.88
Woodhaven	1940	5,127	1,515,000	2.35	Yes		22.24
Sturgeon Creek	1955	8,916	405,000	0.36	Yes	27	12.36
Silver Heights	1945	8,940	525,000	0.47	Yes	26	2.47
Deer Lodge	1939	13,354	336,000	0.20	Yes	18	2.47
Bord-Aire	1950	10,660	485,000	0.36	Yes	17	2.47
Bourkevale	1940	6,629	415,000	0.50	Yes	19	14.83

Source: City of Winnipeg

As shown in Appendix Q, the community centres are heavily clustered throughout the CCA. Location assisted in the surplus site selection. For example, Deer Lodge was retained in part due to its location in the centre of a cluster with other community centres.

The two wading pools deemed surplus are Muriel Sage and King Edward SW. They were considered surplus for the following reasons:

- Low attendance (attendances of less than 1,500 for the 2003 wading pool season)
- Muriel Sage was deemed surplus (instead of Golden Gate) due to it's proximity to St. Charles Wading Pool

- Location (the proposed wading pool closure are within a reasonable distance of another neighbourhood wading pool)
    - Muriel Sage is within 1.2 km from St. Charles Wading Pool
    - King Edward is within 0.49 km from Marjorie Wading Pool

The St. James Cultural Recreation Centre is deemed surplus. It's programming to be incorporated within the new Community Campus. Refer to Chapter 11, Facility Strategy.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.27. There are two new facilities and one conversion anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

A Community Campus component (Wellness Zone) at the St. James Civic Centre is proposed. This will complete the St. James Civic Centre site as the CCA's Community Campus. This site's current amenities include an indoor arena, indoor pool and gymnasium.



Photo 12.25: St. James Civic Centre

A Skateboard Park is proposed for the Heritage Victoria Park CC site. This site was chosen due to its location (close to Ness Avenue, fronting on Sturgeon Road), proximity to transit, no wading pool and proximity to local schools.

A Spray Pad conversion is proposed for the Westwood Browning wading pool. It was picked since the site is in the southwest of the CCA (skateboard park is north and the Community Campus is east) and is located south of Portage Avenue (other new facilities are located north of Portage Avenue). The proposed spray pad would have frontage on Westwood Drive and is in close proximity to Kirkfield Westwood CC sites and local schools.

It should be noted that the St. James Centennial Indoor Pool Expansion is currently underway.

Remaining Facilities

There are twenty-one facilities in St. James that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres (two satellite sites)
- Two indoor pools
- Five wading pools (one conversion)
- Two arenas
- One recreation centre
- One leisure centre
- Two libraries

Figure 12.25: St. James - Existing Public Use Facilities

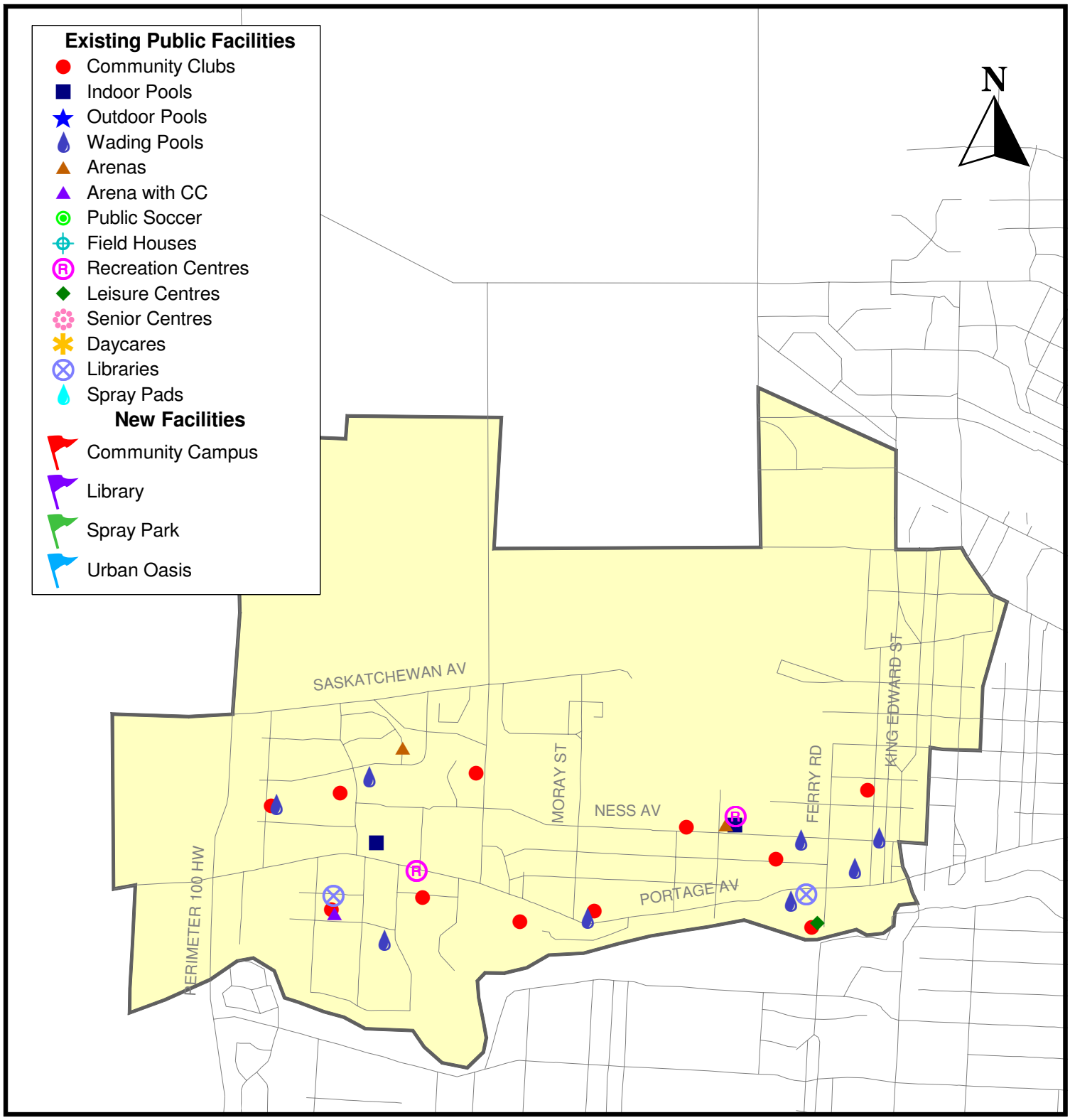


Figure 12.26: St. James - Surplus Public Use Facilities

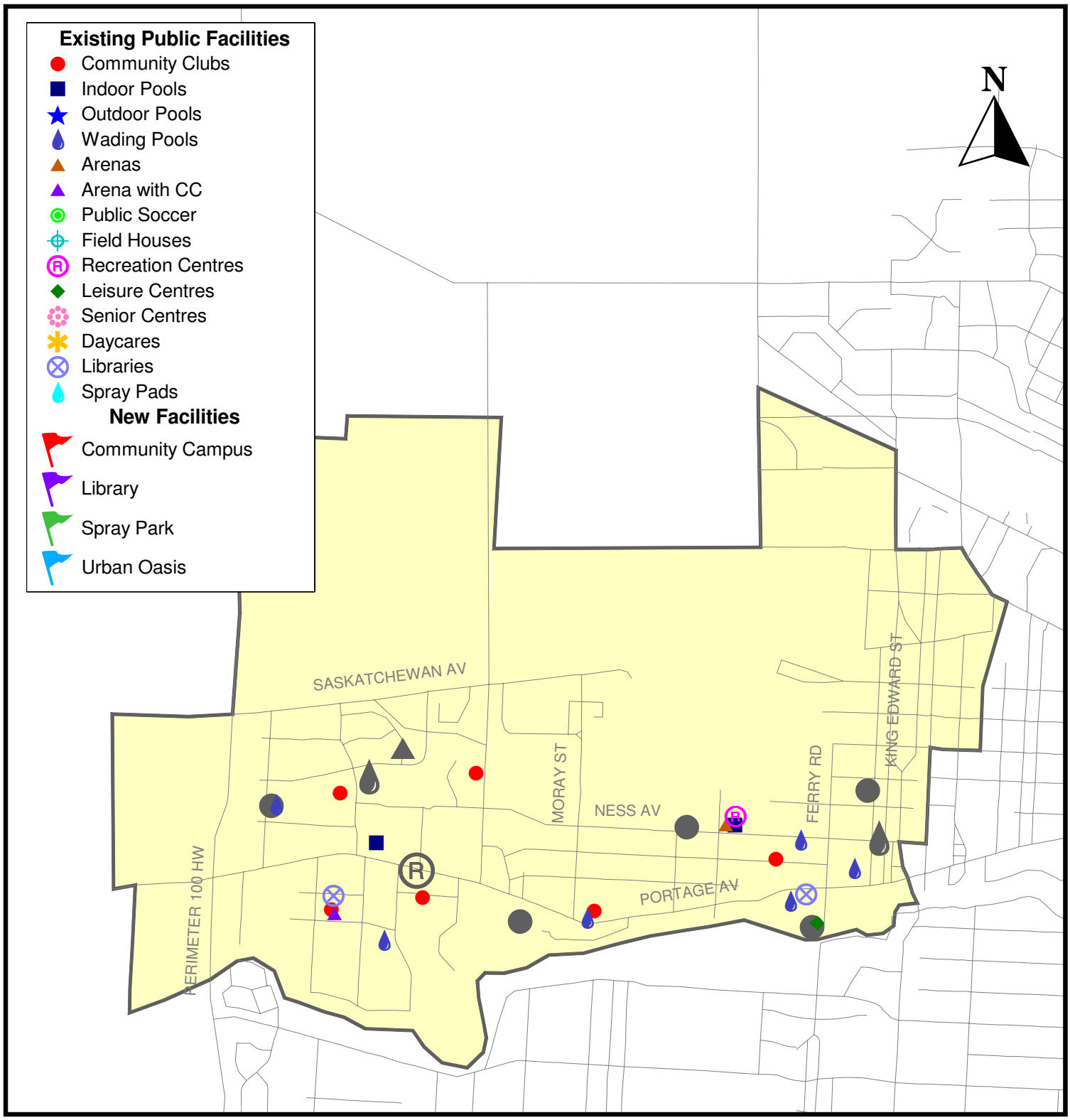
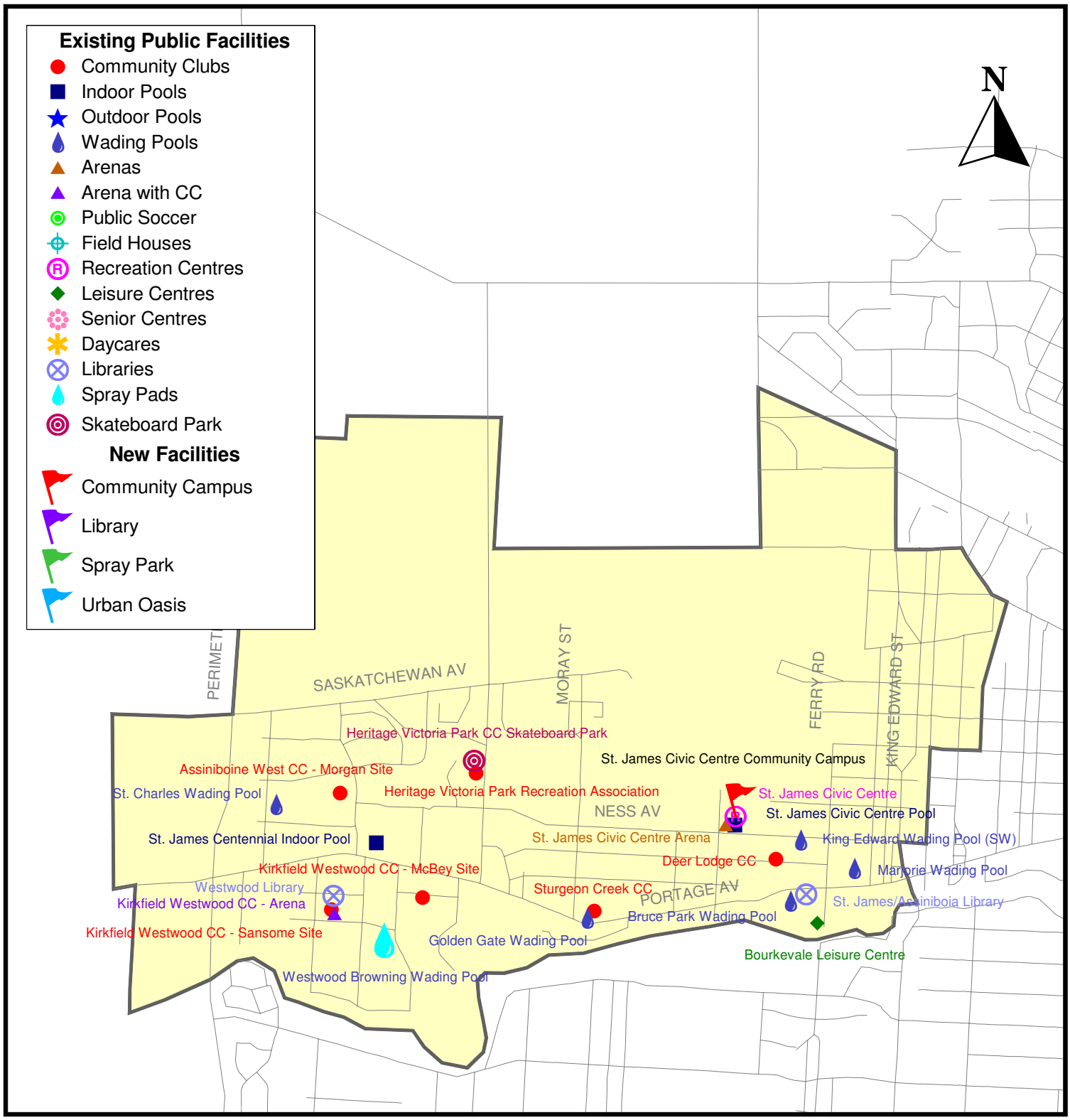


Figure 12.27: St. James - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.10 St. Vital

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect St. Vital to other areas of Winnipeg are Fermor Avenue, St. Mary's Road, St. Anne's Road, Bishop Grandin Boulevard and Perimeter Highway.

Major transit routes are located in St. Vital on St. Mary's Road, St. Anne's Road, Fermor Avenue, and Bishop Grandin Boulevard.

Key demographic factors include:

- St. Vital represents 10 % of the city's population with roughly 61,000 people. St. Vital's population increased by 17 % from 1981 to 1986 and an additional 12 % from 1986 to 1991. From 1991 to 2001, population growth has remained fairly robust compared to the other CCA's, growing by as much as 5.5 %.
- St. Vital has the 4th largest CCA population.
- St. Vital's age breakdown is slightly younger than the city as a whole.
- In 1996, St. Vital had an average household income of $43,568.
- In 1996, there were roughly 2,600 Aboriginal people living in St. Vital.

Table 12.16: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	St. Vital
0-19	27%	29%
20-44	41%	42%
45-59	15%	15%
60+	17%	15%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

St. Vital has 16 facilities as shown on Figure 12.28, and are listed below:

- Six community centres
- One outdoor pool
- Three wading pools

- Three arenas
- Two libraries



Photo12.26: Louis Riel Library

- One skateboard park

Private Facilities

There is one significant private facility within this CCA, the South YMCA-YWCA.

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

St. Vital directly borders Fort Garry, River Heights and St. Boniface. These CCA's also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of several adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Urban Oasis - Pembina and Bishop Grandin - Fort Garry
- Proposed Urban Oasis - Public Market Lands - St. Boniface
- Existing Indoor Pool and Wellness Component – Pan Am – River Heights
- Indoor Pool – Winter Club – River Heights
- Proposed Community Campus – River Heights

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are a total of six community centres located in St. Vital currently. The existing ratio is 1:10,080 of total CCA population. Using a ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for five community centres. Using a ratio of 1:15,000 for the total CCA population yielded a requirement for four community centres. The less restrictive ratio results in one community centre as surplus.

There are three existing wading pools in St. Vital. The existing ratio is 1:1,160 children between the ages of 0-4. The existing ratio will remain since additional wading pools will not be added (see Chapter 11, Facility Strategy). Dakota Water Play is an existing large wading pool facility.

Surplus Facilities

There are three facilities deemed surplus in the St. Vital CCA. Refer to Figure 12.29 for their location.

The St. Vital outdoor pool is deemed surplus since all outdoor pools will be removed from the inventory (see Facility Strategy in Chapter 11).



Photo 12.27: Norberry Community Centre

The Norberry Community Centre was earmarked for closure based on age of facility; smallest square footage within the CCA and it has the second highest facilities condition index (only Dakota is higher). Location was also a factor since there are three Community Centres within close proximity of each other. Norberry was the central Community Centre within the cluster.

Table 12.17: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centre

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Parks Space (in Acres)
Glenwood	1998	2,564	225,000	0.14	Yes	36	2.47
Windsor	1992	12,594	126,000	0.08	Yes	62	N/A
Norberry	1963	0,641	408,000	0.30	Yes	N/A	9.88
Glenlee	1965	13,826	210,000	0.12	Yes	56	4.94
Greendell	1950	17,830	445,000	0.20	Yes	29	4.94
Dakota	1979	24,079	1,025,000	0.34	Yes	54	54.36

Source: City of Winnipeg

The library is deemed surplus since there is a new library facility proposed on the border of St. Vital CCA and St. Boniface CCA.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.30. There are two new facilities and no conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

There are Community Campus Components proposed for Dakota Community Centre. This site is designated as the CCA's community campus. This site is suitable since there is an existing infrastructure of amenities already there (indoor arenas, community centre, library and wading pool). The site has a large amount of available land, is on Dakota Street and Nova Vista Drive, and has transit routes nearby.



Photo 12.28: Dakota Community Centre

The skateboard park is proposed at the Greendell Community Centre site. It adjacent to St. Mary's Road, close to public transit and close to Bishop Grandin.

Remaining Facilities

There are thirteen facilities in St. Vital that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Five community centres
- Three wading pools
- Three arenas
- One library
- One skateboard park



Photo 12.29: Skateboard Park (St. Anne's)

Figure 12.28: St. Vital - Existing Public Use Facilities

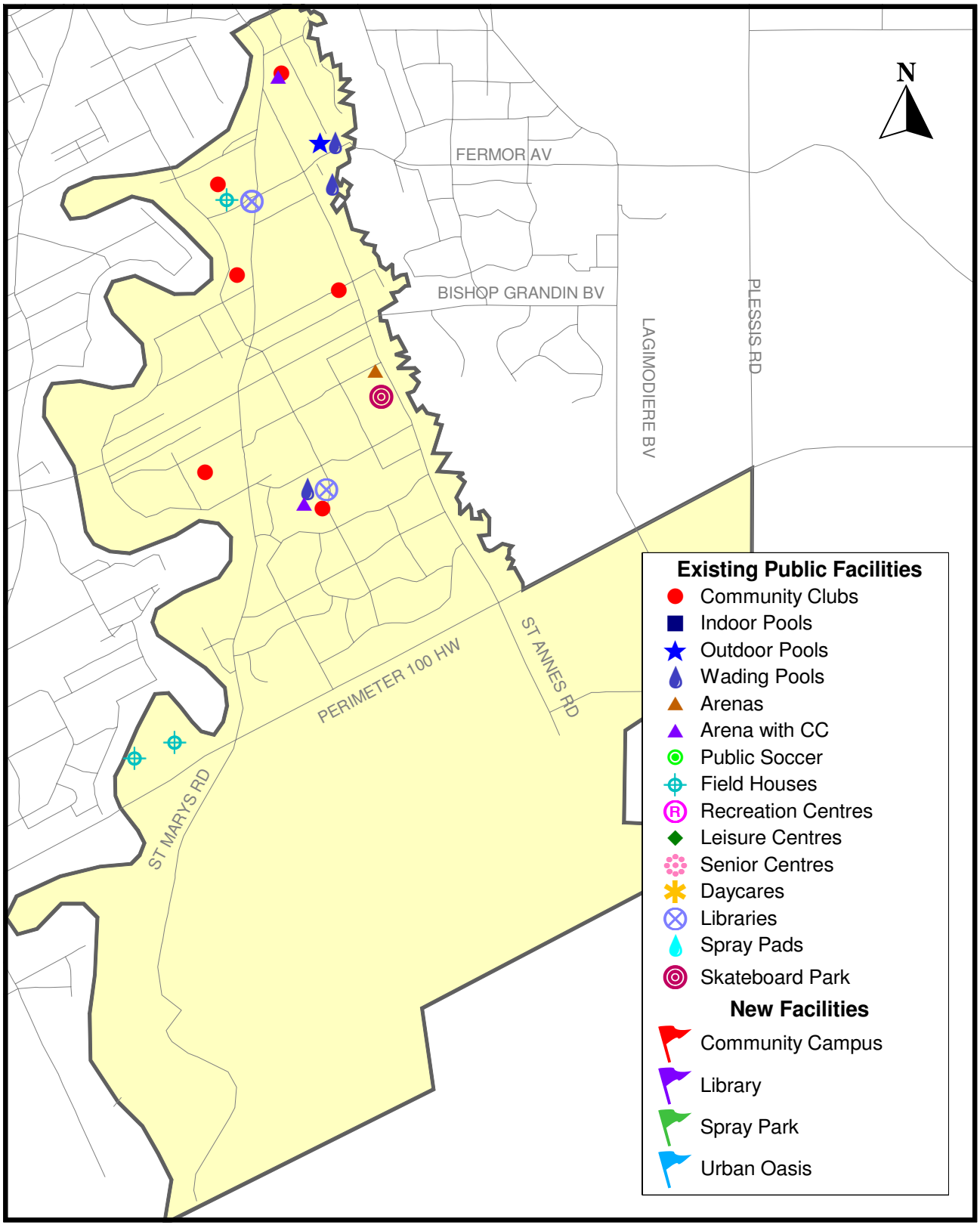


Figure 12.29: St. Vital - Surplus Public Use Facilities

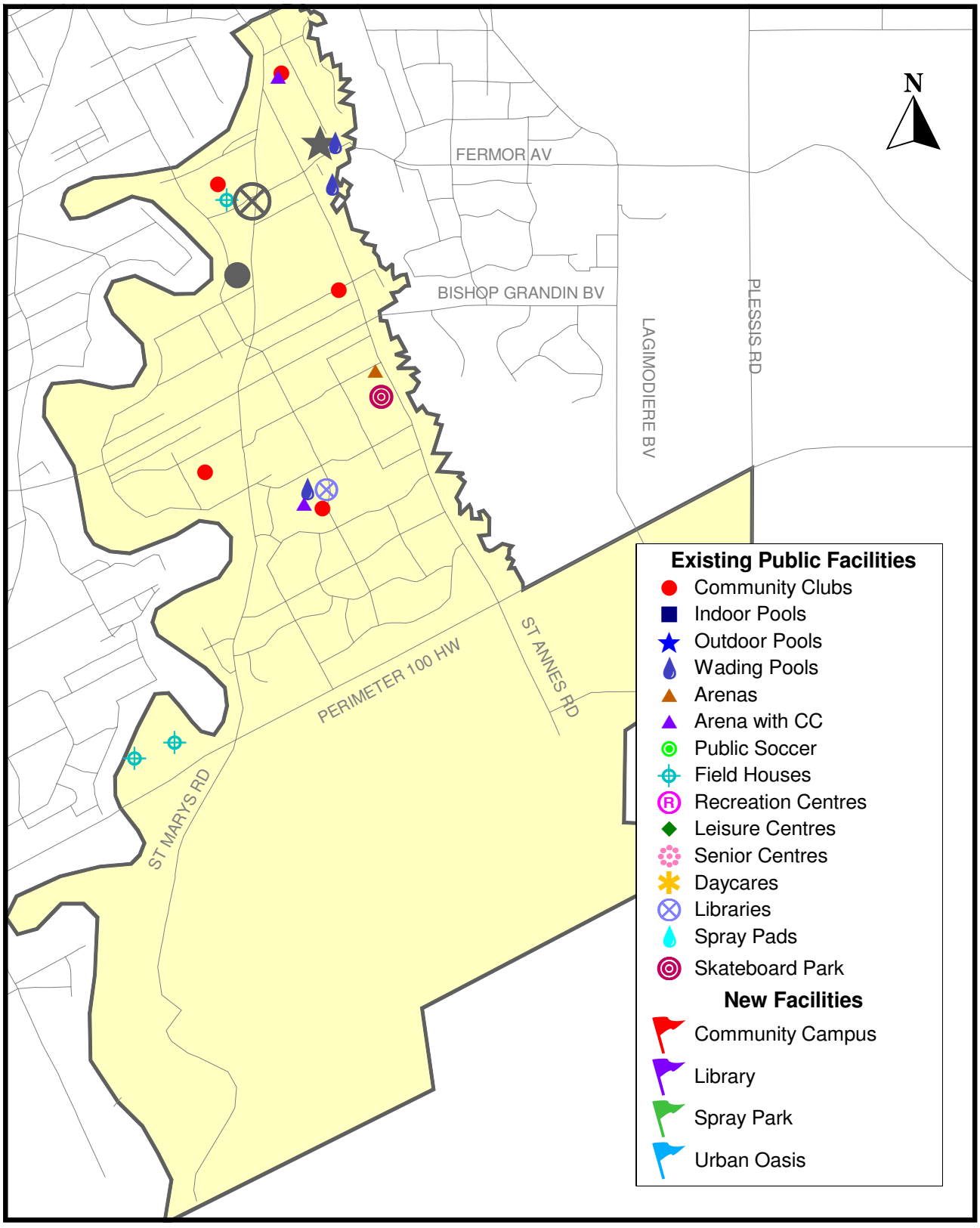
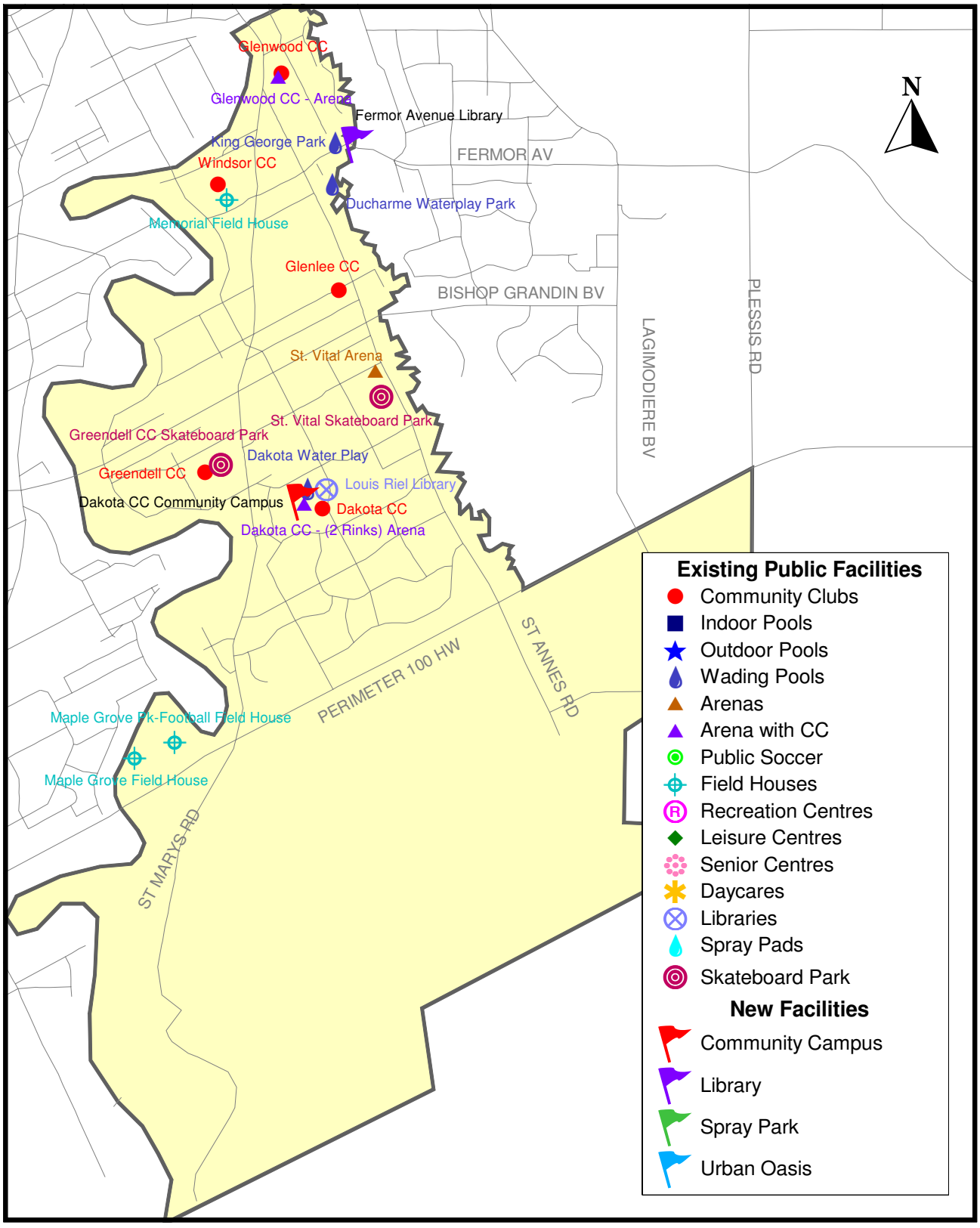


Figure 12.30: St. Vital - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.11 Seven Oaks

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

Major roads that connect Seven Oaks to other areas of Winnipeg are Main Street, Leila Avenue, Inkster Boulevard, Perimeter Highway, Pipeline Road, Jefferson Avenue, McPhillips Avenue, Keewatin Street and Mandalay Drive.

Major transit routes are located in Seven Oaks on McPhillips Street, Main Street, Leila Avenue and Jefferson Avenue.

Key demographic facts include:

- Seven Oaks represents roughly 9% of the city's population with 52,400 people.
- Seven Oaks has the 7th largest CCA population.
- The CCA's population increased by 9% from 1981 to 1986 and an additional 14% from 1986 to 1991. From 1991 to 2001, population growth has been modest increasing by almost 3%.
- Seven Oak's age breakdown is almost identical to the City of Winnipeg as a whole.
- In 1996, Seven Oaks had an average household income at $40,499.
- In 1996, there were roughly 2,500 Aboriginal people living in Seven Oaks.

Table 12.18: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Seven Oaks
0-19	27%	28%
20-44	41%	39%
45-59	15%	16%
60+	17%	17%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

The following, as shown on Figure 12.31, are the existing facilities in Seven Oaks (19 in total):

- Five community centres (two satellite sites)



Photo 12.30: Garden City Community Centre

- One indoor pool
- One outdoor pool
- Four wading pools
- Two arenas plus changing room
- One indoor soccer complex
- One senior centre
- One library

Private Facilities

There are a few significant private facilities within this CCA, and are listed below.

- Seven Oaks Wellness Institute
- Philippine Canadian Centre of Manitoba
- Rainbow Stage

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Bordering Seven Oaks are River East, Point Douglas and Inkster. These CCA also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of several adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Community Campus - Bronx Park - River East
- Proposed Urban Oasis and Community Campus - Old Ex - Point Douglas/Inkster
- Proposed Community Campus Component – Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool – River East

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are a total of five community centres in Seven Oaks. The existing ratio is 1:10,260 for the total CCA population. Using the ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for four community centres. Using the ratio of 1:15,000 for the total CCA population warrants three community centres for the CCA. Using the less restrictive model, only one community centre is deemed surplus.

There are four wading pools in Seven Oaks. The existing ratio is 1:710 for ages 0-4. The new ratio is 1:950 (one low attendance wading pool is recommended to be removed from inventory), which requires one wading pool to be deemed surplus.

A new proposal for a major Community Campus in Seven Oaks is not warranted because the Seven Oaks Wellness Centre already includes many of the components of a Community Campus.

Surplus Facilities

There are four surplus facilities identified in the Seven Oaks CCA. They are shown on Figure 12.32.

The outdoor pool at Kildonan Park is earmarked for closure. It was built in 1964, has a preservation need of approximately $1,875,000 (highest outdoor pool preservation need) and facilities condition index of 1.00. There is an Urban Oasis proposed for this site to provide leisure water activities.



Photo 12.31: Kildonan Park Outdoor Pool

The Seven Oaks Indoor Pool is deemed surplus. The facility was built in 1977 and has a square footage of 45,908. Its preservation needs are close to $4,100,000 and its facilities condition index is 0.33. An Urban Oasis is proposed at Kildonan Park site.

The Senior Centre is deemed surplus since it's programming can be incorporated into West Kildonan CC (new Community Campus Component). It has a square footage of 2,562 square feet, its preservation needs is approximately $545,000 and it has a facilities condition index of 1.41.

The Merle Watt wading pool is earmarked for closure since it's attendance was recorded as less than 700 participators in the 2003 wading pool season.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.33. There are three new facilities and three conversions anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

There is an Urban Oasis proposed at the Kildonan Park site. The site was chosen due to its prominent location and synergistic opportunities with other amenities. It has frontage on Main Street and has major transit routes close by. The outdoor pool is deemed surplus so the site could be reused or the proposed facility could move closer to Main Street.

The skateboard park is proposed for Garden City CC. There are already amenities at this location (indoor soccer and a community centre). This site is located adjacent to Leila, which provides transit availability. There is no wading pool located at this site and there are a number of schools in close proximity.

A Community Campus Component (Culture & Education Zone) is proposed at the West Kildonan Community Centre site. This site already has multiple amenities on site. The proximity of the library is also an attractive feature.

There are three Spray Pad conversions proposed for this CCA. They are at the remaining wading pool sites.

Remaining Facilities

There are fourteen facilities in Seven Oaks that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Four community centres (two satellite sites)
- Two arenas plus change room
- One indoor soccer
- One library
- Three Spray pad conversions

Figure 12.31: Seven Oaks - Existing Public Use Facilities

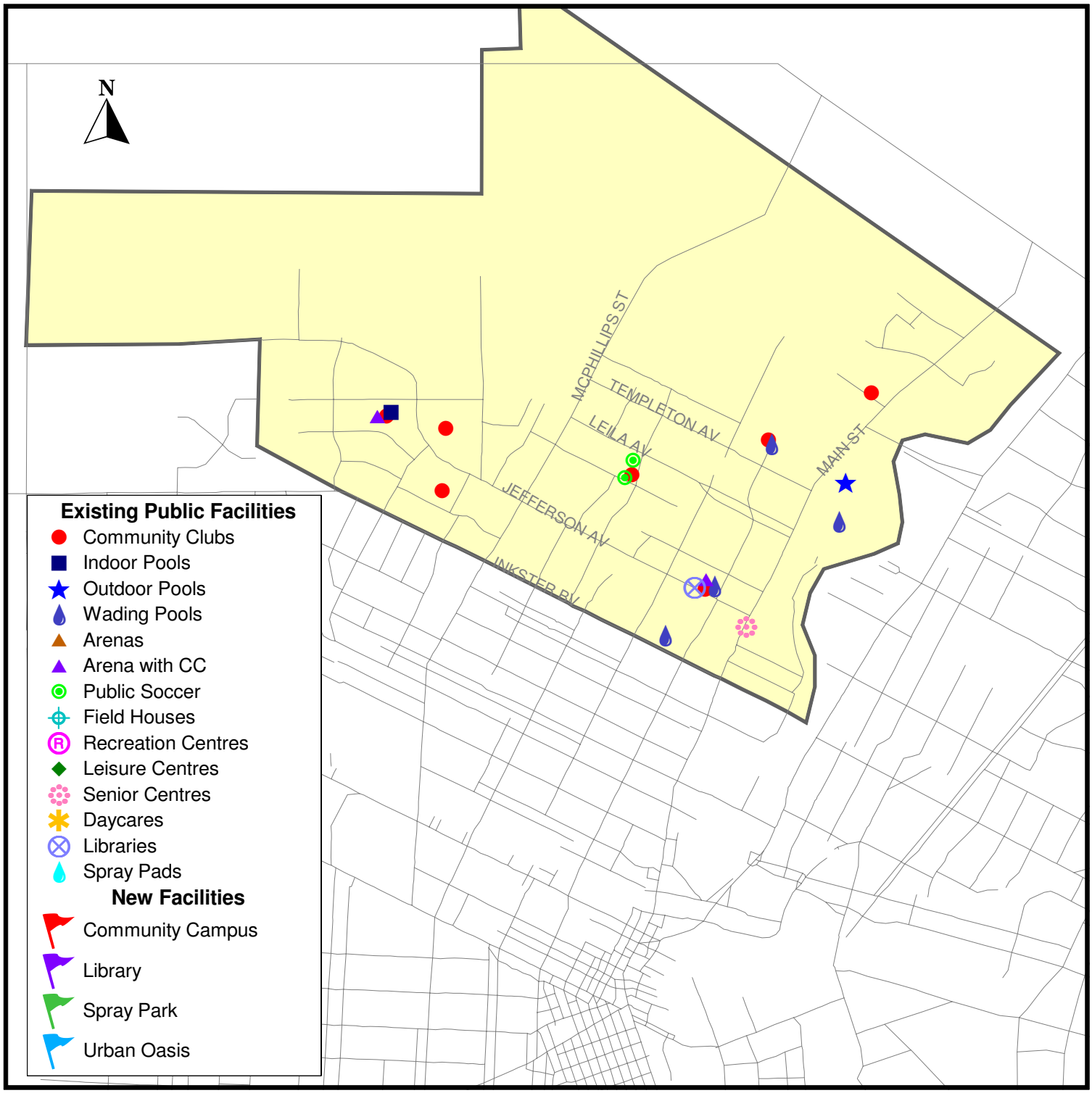


Figure 12.32: Seven Oaks - Surplus Public Use Facilities

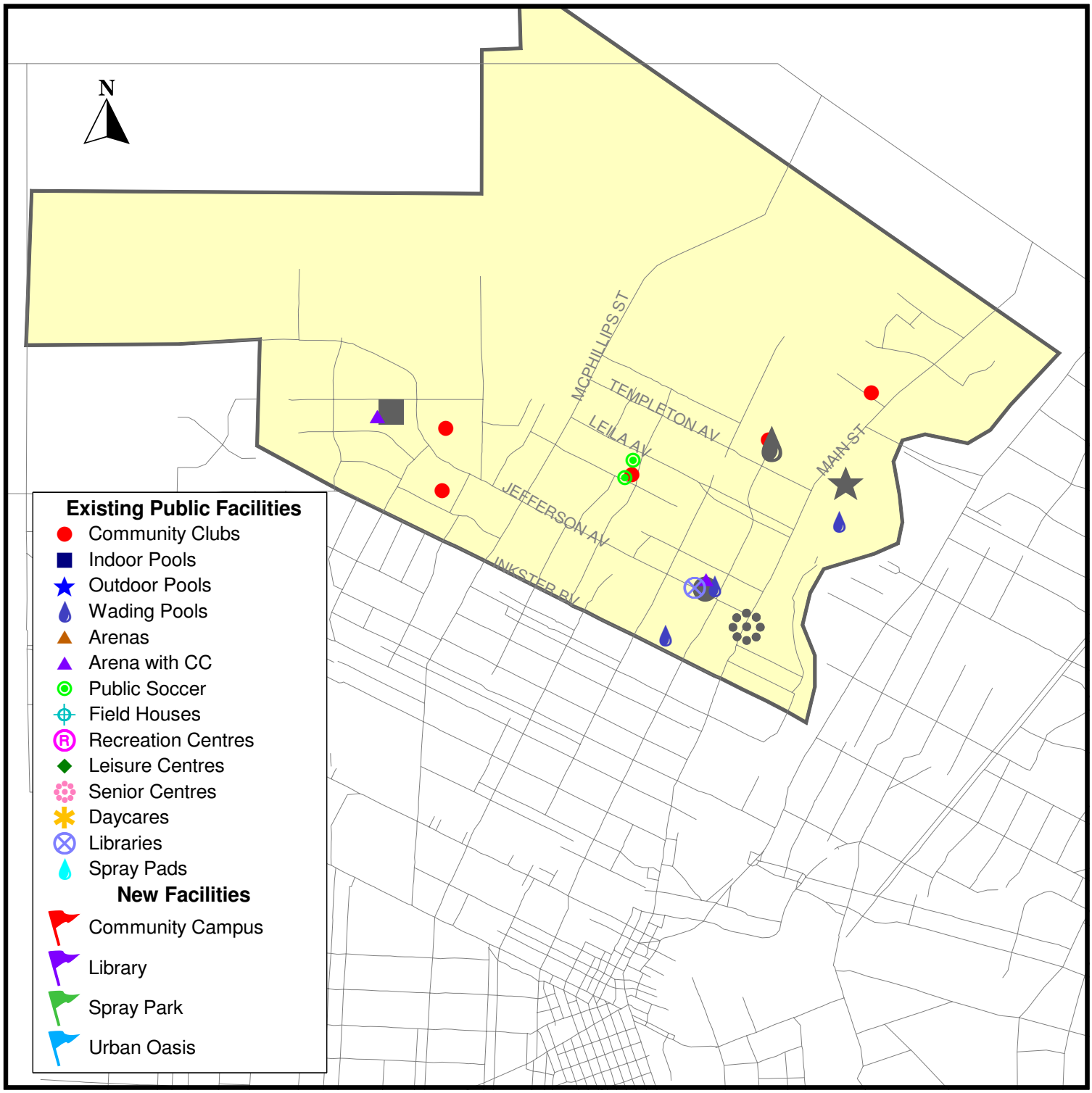
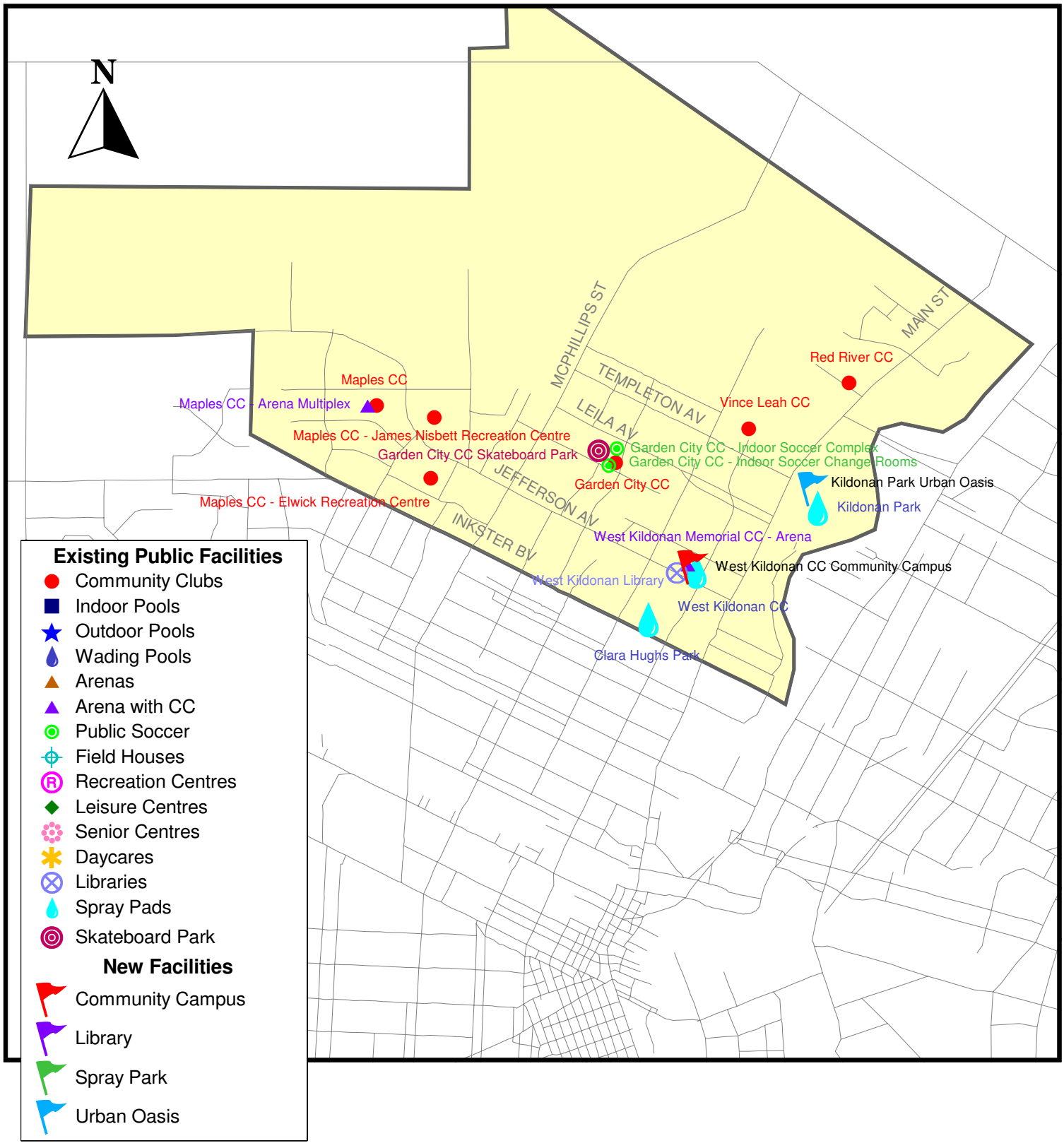


Figure 12.33: Seven Oaks - Proposed Public Use Facilities



12.12 Transcona

Background

The following summarizes accessibility, demographics and socio-economic factors for this CCA.

The major roads that connect Transcona to other areas of Winnipeg are Perimeter Road, Plessis Road, Grassie Boulevard, Dugald Road and Regent Avenue.

Major transit routes are located in Transcona on Regent Avenue, Dugald Road, Plessis Road and Kildare Avenue.

Key demographic factors include:

- Transcona represents 5 % of the city's population with roughly 30,000 people.
- Transcona has the 11th Largest CCA Population (second lowest).
- The CCA's population increased by 7 % from 1981 to 1986 and an additional 10 % from 1986 to 1991. From 1991 to 2001, the population has slightly decreased by 2 %.
- Transcona has a higher percentage of people in the teen age group, and fewer people in the senior age group, suggesting that the CCA is more family-oriented.
- In 1996, Transcona had the third highest average household income at $44,394.
- In 1996, there were roughly 1,200 Aboriginal people living in Transcona.

Table 12.19: CCA Breakdown by Age Groups - 2003

Age Breakdown	City of Winnipeg	Transcona
0-19	27%	31%
20-44	41%	42%
45-59	15%	15%
60+	17%	12%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada

Existing Facilities

There are 17 existing facilities in Transcona, as shown on Figure 12.34. They include the following:

- Four community centres



Photo 12.32: East End Community Centre

- Two indoor pools



Photo 12.33: Transcona Kinsmen Centennial Pool

- One outdoor pool
- Three wading pools
- Two arenas
- Two recreation centres
- One senior centre
- One daycare
- One library

Facilities in Adjacent CCA's

Transcona directly borders River East and St. Boniface. These CCAs also offer facilities within reasonable travel times. The list of several adjacent CCA's facilities is shown below:

- Proposed Urban Oasis - Public Markets - St. Boniface
- Proposed Community Campus - Bronx Park - River East
- Proposed Community Campus Component – Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool – River East

Criteria

All facilities in the CCA were reviewed using the Facility Strategy, as outlined in Chapter 11.

There are four community centres in Transcona. The existing ratio is 1:7,870 for the total CCA population. Using the ratio of 1:2,500 for ages 5-19 yielded a requirement for three community centres. Using the ratio of 1:15,000 for total CCA population yielded a requirement for two community centres. Using the less restrictive ratio, only one community centre is deemed surplus.

There are three wading pools in Transcona. The existing ratio is 1:630 children between the ages of 0 and 4. Status quo is proposed for this CCA.

Surplus Facilities

There are seven facilities earmarked for closure in Transcona. They are depicted in Figure 12.35.

The South Transcona Community Centre is deemed surplus due to its facilities condition index, low programming and square footage.

Table 12.20: Criteria Used for Choosing Surplus Community Centre

Community Centre	Built	SQ FT	Preservation Needs	FCI	Location < 2 km from another CC	Programs	Green Space (in Acres)
East End CC	1970	14,468	215,000	0.12	Yes	14	7.41
Oxford Heights CC	1968	17,009	1,065,000	0.50	Yes	35	4.94
Park City West CC	1980	16,078	405,000	0.20	Yes	56	12.36
South Transcona	1960	2,830	255,000	0.72	Yes	12	2.47

The Bernie Wolfe indoor pool is deemed surplus. It is recommended that the City terminate its joint use agreement with the school.

The Transcona Kinsmen Outdoor Pool is earmarked for closure. It was built in 1960 and is 250 square feet. This pool has a preservation need of approximately $796,000 and a facilities condition index of 1.09.

The Transcona Scout and Arts Action Centre are recommended for closure. The Transcona Scout has a square footage of 3,075. It has a preservation need of approximately $216,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.42. The Arts Action Centre is 2,850 square feet. It has a preservation need of approximately $152,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.56. It is anticipated that the programs can be run from the proposed Community Campus.



Photo 12.34: Arts Action Centre

The Transcona Senior Centre (5,567 square feet) is deemed surplus. It has a preservation need of approximately $229,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.33. Senior programming can be accommodated within the proposed Community Campus.

The Transcona Library is earmarked for closure. It was built in 1961 and has a square footage of 8,574. It has a preservation need of approximately $194,000 and a facilities condition index of 0.18. The library will be encompassed within the proposed Community Campus.

Additional Facilities

Additional facilities as proposed, are shown on Figure 12.36. There are two new facilities and one conversion anticipated for this CAA. They are summarized below.

A Community Campus is proposed at the Roland Michener site. This site was selected due to the following:

- Frontage on Kildare Avenue
- Proximity of Transit
- Existing Arena Site
- Centralized location for the CCA
- Proximity of local schools



Photo 12.35: Roland Michener Arena

A Skateboard Park is proposed at the East End Community Centre. The reason for this site selection include the following:

- Frontage on Regent Avenue/Pandora Avenue
- No wading pool
- Proximity to Transit

- Existing Community Centre site

There is a Spray Park conversion proposed at Transcona Centennial wading pool site. This is the proposed Community Campus site.

Remaining Facilities

There are ten facilities in Transcona that remain in the City's inventory list. They are as follows:

- Three community centres
- One indoor pool
- Two wading pools (one conversion)
- Two arenas
- One daycare

Note: Transit routes were reviewed in each CCA, as noted above. Winnipeg Transit kindly provided the information as shown in Figure 12.37.

Figure 12.34: Transcona - Existing Public Use Facilities

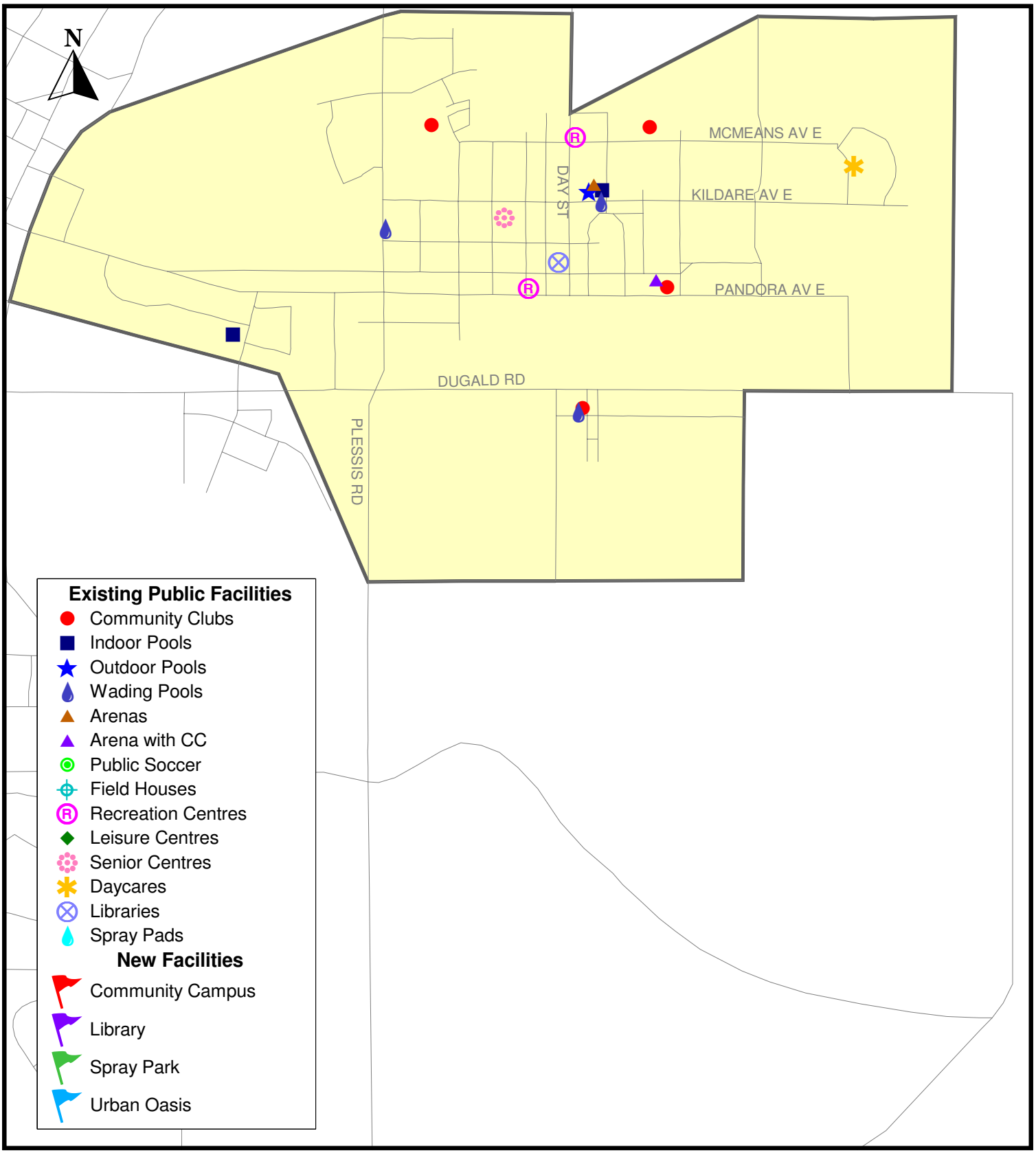


Figure 12.35: Transcona - Surplus Public Use Facilities

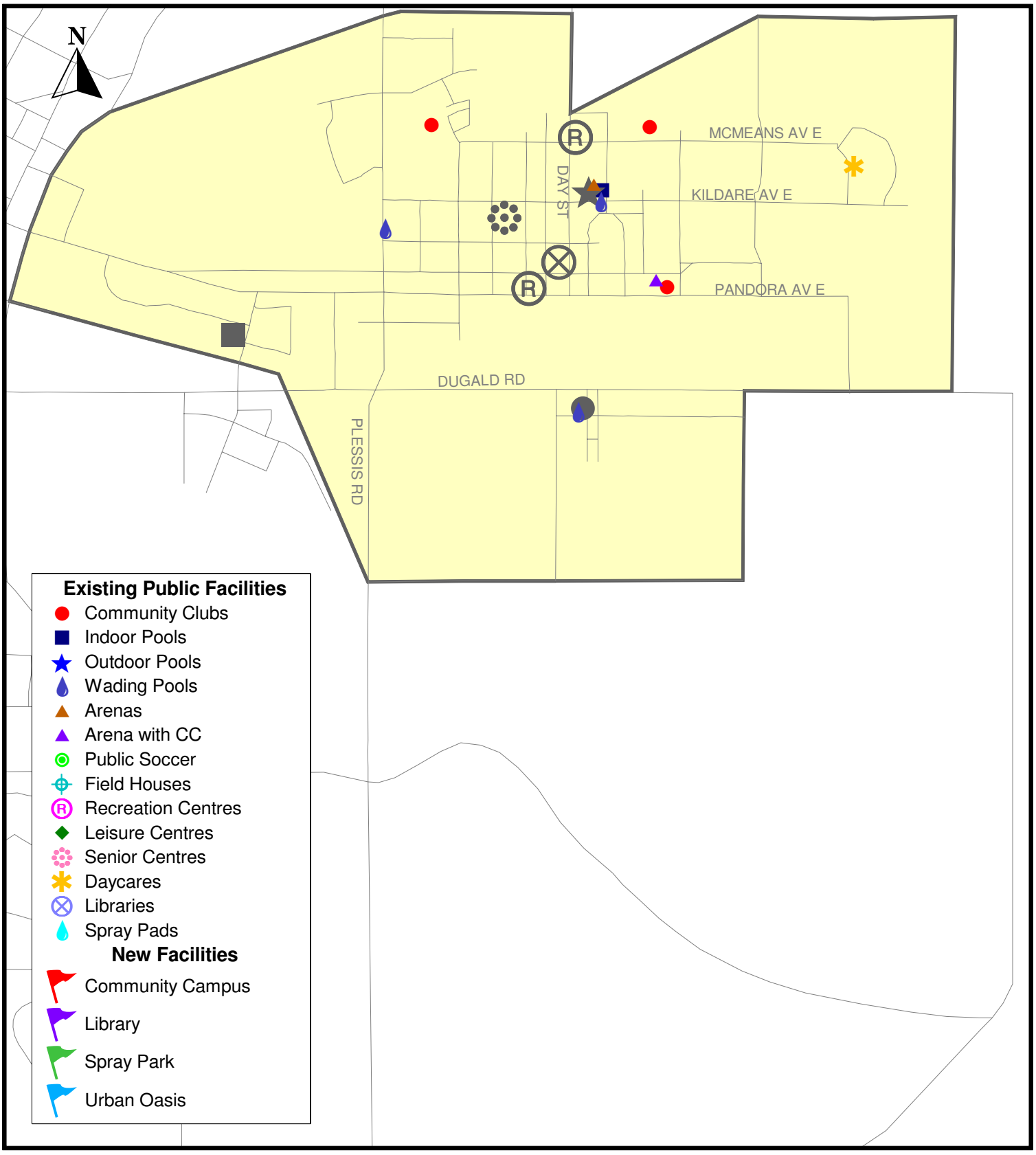


Figure 12.36: Transcona - Proposed Public Use Facilities

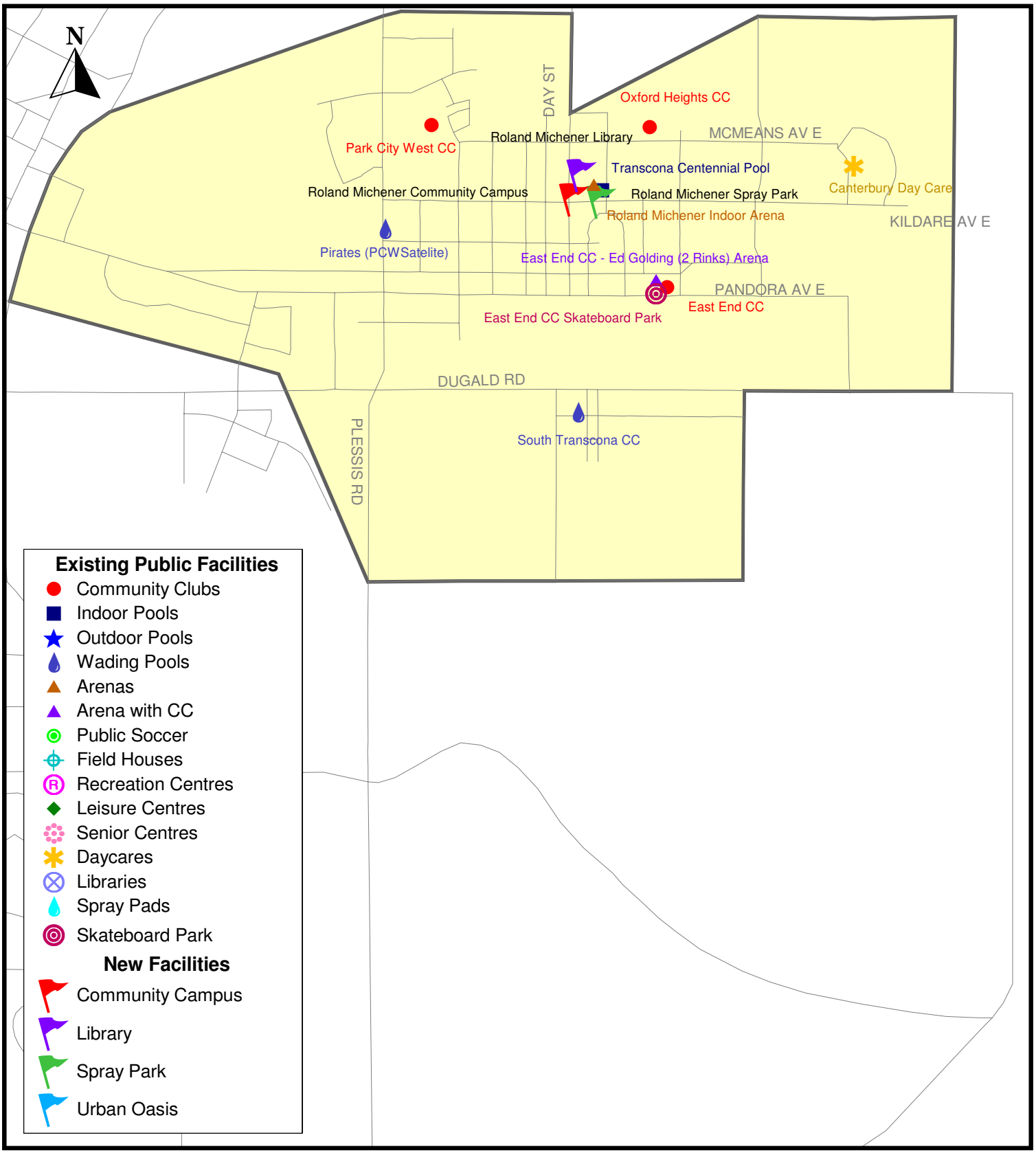
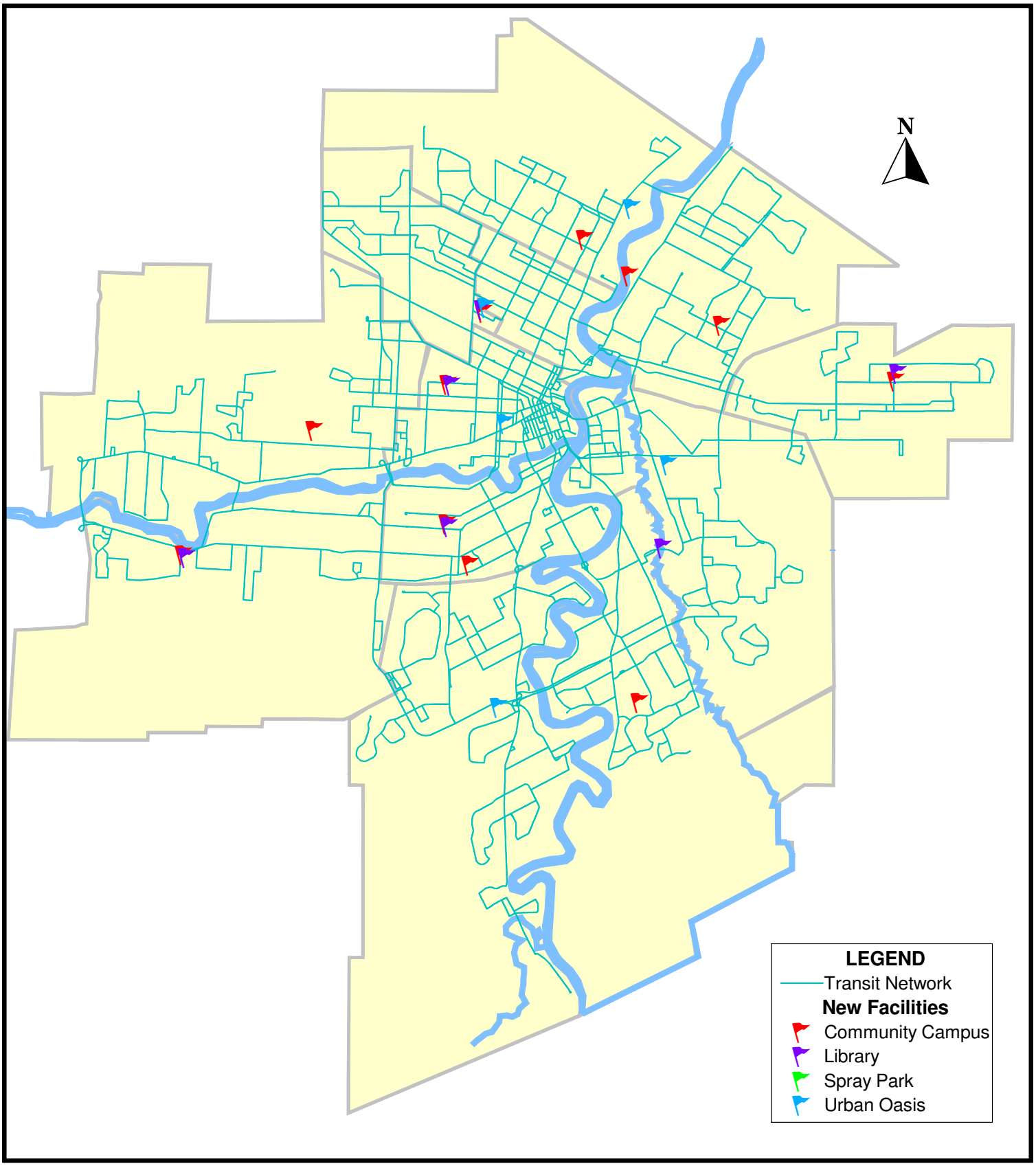


Figure 12.37: Winnipeg Transit Network



12.13 Recommended Plan Summary

The following pages summarize the Recommended Plan in tabular form.

- Total facilities reduce from 311 to 260 (16% reduction).
- Total surplus facilities equal 85 (25 of which are wading pools).
- New facilities total 34 (each CCA to receive at least one new facility).
- 30% of the current pool inventory will remain and 5 new Urban Oases are proposed.
- Total pools (indoor and outdoor) reduce from 24 to 12 (50% reduction).
- Total arenas reduce from 29 to 27 (7% reduction).
- Wading pools reduce from 95 to 71 (25% reduction).
- 46 spray pads/parks are converted/added to the wading pool inventory (65% of total).
- Community Centres reduced from 73 to 62 (15% reduction).
- 70% of the Community Centres remain and 11 new Community Campus/components are proposed to be added.
- Six new libraries are proposed.





Assiniboine South

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Assiniboine South are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.1 through 12.3.

EXISTING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (3 Satellite Sites)
1 Outdoor Pool
2 Wading Pools
1 Arena + 1 CC Arena
2 Recreation Centres
1 Library

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Community Centre (Westdale CC)
1 Outdoor Pool (Westdale)
1 Recreation Centre (Eric Coy)
1 Library (Charleswood)

REMAINING FACILITIES
3 Community Centres (3 Satellite Sites)
2 Wading Pools
2 Arenas
1 Recreation Centre

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Charleswood Library Site)
- Wellness Zone
- Culture & Education Zone
- Library
- Administration Zone
1 Spray Park (Tuxedo CC)
1 Skateboard Park (Varsity View CC)

Downtown

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Downtown are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.4 through 12.6.

EXISTING FACILITIES
7 Community Centres (4 Satellite Sites)
2 Indoor Pools
1 Outdoor Pool
18 Wading Pools
2 Arenas
5 Recreation Centres
2 Daycares
3 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Indoor Pool (Sherbrook)
2 Wading Pools (Dufferin Park, Orioles)
2 Libraries (Cornish, West End)

REMAINING FACILITIES
6 Community Centres (1 Satellite Site)
1 Indoor Pool
1 Outdoor Pool
2 Arenas
5 Recreation Centres
2 Daycares
1 Library

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Sargent Park Site)
- Wellness Zone & Library
- Culture & Education Zone
Urban Oasis (Sherbrook)
16 Spray Pads
Clifton CC - Senior Centre Conversion
1 Skateboard Park (Orioles CC)

Fort Garry

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Fort Garry are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.7 through 12.9.

EXISTING FACILITIES
7 Community Centres (3 Satellite Sites)
1 Indoor Pool
1 Outdoor Pool
1 Wading Pool
1 Arena + 2 CC Arenas
1 Daycare
2 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
2 Community Centres (Wildwood, Westridge)
1 Indoor Pool (Margaret Grant)
1 Outdoor Pool (Lions)

COMMUNITY CAMPUS (Private Facility)
University of Manitoba

REMAINING FACILITIES
5 Community Centres (4 Satellite Sites)
3 Arenas
1 Daycare
2 Libraries

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Urban Oasis (Bishop/Pembina)
1 Spray Pad (Lions)
1 Skateboard Park (Victoria-Linden Woods CC)

Inkster

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Inkster are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.10 through 12.12.

EXISTING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (3 Satellite Sites)
1 Indoor Pool
7 Wading Pools
1 Arena
1 Recreation Centre
1 Library

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Indoor Pool (Eldon Ross)
1 Wading Pool (Tyndall Park School)
1 Recreation Centre (Shaughnessy)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (2 Satellite Sites)
1 Arena
1 Library

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
6 Spray Pads
1 Skateboard Park (Tyndall Park CC)
See Point Douglas for Community Campus

Point Douglas

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Point Douglas are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.13 through 12.15.

EXISTING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (3 Satellite Sites)
1 Indoor Pool
1 Outdoor Pool
13 Wading Pools
1 Arena
4 Recreation Centres
2 Senior Centres
1 Leisure Centre
3 Daycares
1 Library

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Indoor Pool (N E Centennial)
1 Outdoor Pool (Norquay)
2 Wading Pools (Aberdeen, Old Exhibition)
1 Recreation Centre (Old Exhibition)
1 Senior Centre (North End)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (4 Satellite Sites)
1 Arena
3 Recreation Centres
1 Leisure Centre
1 Senior Centre
3 Daycares
1 Library

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Old Exhibition Site)
- Meeting Zone
- Wellness Zone
- Culture & Education Zone
- Library
- Administration Zone
Urban Oasis (Old Exhibition Site)
10 Spray Pads
1 Spray Park (Norquay)
1 Skateboard Park (Sinclair Park CC)

River East

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for River East are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.16 through 12.18.

EXISTING FACILITIES
9 Community Centres
1 Indoor Pool
13 Wading Pools
2 Arenas + 1 CC Arena + Change Room
1 Recreation Centre
1 Leisure Centre
2 Senior Centres
1 Daycare
1 Indoor Soccer
2 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (Bronx Park, Chalmers, Kelvin, Morse Place)
6 Wading Pools (Braeside, Centennial, DeGraff, East Elmwood, East End Leisure, Morse Place)
1 Recreation Centre (Peguis Trail)
1 Leisure Centre (East End Culture)
2 Senior Centres (EK, (Elmwood Kildonan))

REMAINING FACILITIES
5 Community Centres
1 Indoor Pool
4 Wading Pools
3 Arenas plus Change Room
1 Indoor Soccer
1 Daycare
2 Libraries

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Bronx Park)
- Meeting Zone
- Wellness Zone
- Social Zone
- Culture & Education Zone
- Administration Zone
Wellness Zone (Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool)
3 Spray Pads (Bronx Park, Donwood, Elmwood)
1 Skateboard Park (Gateway CC)

River Heights

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for River Heights are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.19 through 12.21.

EXISTING FACILITIES
7 Community Centres (1 Satellite Site)
1 Indoor Pool
13 Wading Pools
2 Arenas + 1 CC Arena
1 Recreation Centre
1 Leisure Centre
1 Daycare
2 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
3 Community Centres (Sir John Franklin, Crescentwood, River Heights)
7 Wading Pools (Hodgson, Elm Montrose, Crescentwood, Harrow Park, Fort Rouge, Sir John Franklin, William Osler)
1 Library (River Heights)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (1 Satellite Site)
1 Indoor Pool
4 Wading Pools
3 Arenas
1 Recreation Centre
1 Leisure Centre
1 Library
1 Daycare

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (River Heights)
- Meeting Zone
- Social Zone
- Culture & Education Zone
- Library
1 Wellness Zone (Pan Am)
2 Spray Pads (River Heights, River Osborne)
1 Skateboard Park (Sam Southern Arena)

St. Boniface

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for St. Boniface are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.22 through 12.24.

EXISTING FACILITIES
7 Community Centres
1 Indoor Pool
4 Outdoor Pools
10 Wading Pools
2 Arenas + 2 CC Arenas
2 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
3 Community Centres (St. Boniface East, Archwood, Norwood)
1 Indoor Pool (BoniVital)
4 Outdoor Pools (Happyland, Norwood, Provencher, Windsor)
4 Wading Pools (East End, Norwood, Happyland, General Vanier)
1 Library (Windsor Park)
1 Arena (Bertrand Arena)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres
5 Wading Pools
3 Arenas
1 Library

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Urban Oasis (Public Markets)
1 Spray Pad (Provencher)
1 Library (Fermor)
1 Skateboard Park (Bertrand Arena site)

COMMUNITY CAMPUS (Private Facilities)
Franco-Manitobain Culturel Centre /
St. Boniface College

St. James

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for St. James are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.25 through 12.27.

EXISTING FACILITIES
9 Community Centres (2 Satellite Sites)
2 Indoor Pools
8 Wading Pools
2 Arenas + 1 CC Arena
2 Recreation Centres
1 Leisure Centre
2 Libraries

SURPLUS FACILITIES
5 Community Centres (Woodhaven, Bourkevale, Bord-Aire, Assiniboine West, Silver Heights)
2 Wading Pools (King Edward SW, Muriel Park)
1 Recreation Centre (St. James Cultural)
1 Arena (Vimy Arena)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (2 Satellite Sites)
2 Indoor Pools
5 Wading Pools
2 Arenas
1 Recreation Centre
1 Leisure Centre
2 Libraries

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (St. James Civic Centre)
- Culture & Education Zone
1 Spray Pad (Westwood Browning)
1 Skateboard Park (Heritage Victoria Park)
+ St. James Centennial Indoor Pool Expansion
(Opening 2004)

St. Vital

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for St. Vital are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.28 through 12.30.

EXISTING FACILITIES
6 Community Centres
1 Outdoor Pool
3 Wading Pools
3 Arenas
2 Libraries
1 Skateboard Park

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Community Centre (Norberry)
1 Outdoor Pool (St. Vital)
1 Library (St. Vital)

REMAINING FACILITIES
5 Community Centres
3 Wading Pools
3 Arenas
1 Library
1 Skateboard Park

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Dakota)
- Wellness Zone
- Culture & Education Zone
- Meeting Zone
1 Skateboard Park (Greendell CC)

Seven Oaks

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Seven Oaks are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.31 through 12.33.

EXISTING FACILITIES
5 Community Centres (2 Satellite Sites)
1 Indoor Pool
1 Outdoor Pool
4 Wading Pools
2 CC Arenas + Change Room
1 Indoor Soccer
1 Senior Centre
1 Library

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Indoor Pool (Seven Oaks)
1 Outdoor Pool (Kildonan Park)
1 Wading Pool (Merle Watt)
1 Senior Centre (Bleak House)
1 Community Centre (West Kildonan)

REMAINING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres (2 Satellite Sites)
2 Arenas
1 Indoor Soccer
1 Library

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (West Kildonan)
- Culture & Education Zone
Urban Oasis (Kildonan Park)
3 Spray Pads (Kildonan Park, Clara Hughes, West Kildonan)
1 Skateboard Park (Garden City CC)
+ Red River CC reconstruction

COMMUNITY CAMPUS (Private Facility)
Seven Oaks Wellness

Transcona

The existing, surplus, remaining, and additional/converted facilities for Transcona are listed below and illustrated in Figures 12.34 through 12.36.

EXISTING FACILITIES
4 Community Centres
2 Indoor Pools
1 Outdoor Pool
3 Wading Pools
2 Arenas
2 Recreation Centres
1 Senior Centre
1 Daycare
1 Library

SURPLUS FACILITIES
1 Community Centre (South Transcona)
1 Indoor Pool (Bernie Wolfe)
1 Outdoor Pool (Transcona Kinsmen)
2 Recreation Centres (Transcona Scout, Arts Action Centre)
1 Senior Centre (Transcona)
1 Library (Transcona)

REMAINING FACILITIES
3 Community Centres
1 Indoor Pool
2 Wading Pools
2 Arenas
1 Daycare

ADDITIONAL/CONVERTED FACILITIES
Community Campus (Roland Michener)
- Wellness Zone
- Social Zone
- Library
- Administration Zone
1 Spray Park (Transcona Centennial)
1 Skateboard Park (East End CC)

Table 12.21: Recommended Plan - Summary of Facilities by CCA

CCA	Existing Facilities		Surplus Facilities		Proposed New Facilities (Including Library Components)	Proposed Total	Converted Facilities
	Total	WP	Total	WP			Spray Pads
Assiniboine South	15	2	4	0	3	14	0
Downtown	44	18	5	2	4	43	16
Fort Garry	19	1	4	0	2	17	1
Inkster	18	7	3	1	1	16	6
Point Douglas	34	13	6	2	4	32	11
River East	35	13	14	6	3	24	3
River Heights	30	13	11	7	4	23	2
St. Boniface	28	10	14	4	3	17	1
St. James	29	8	9	2	2	22	1
St. Vital	16	3	3	0	2	15	0
Seven Oaks	19	4	5	1	3	17	3
Transcona	17	3	7	0	3	13	1
(Field Houses)	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Total	311	95	85	25	34	260	45

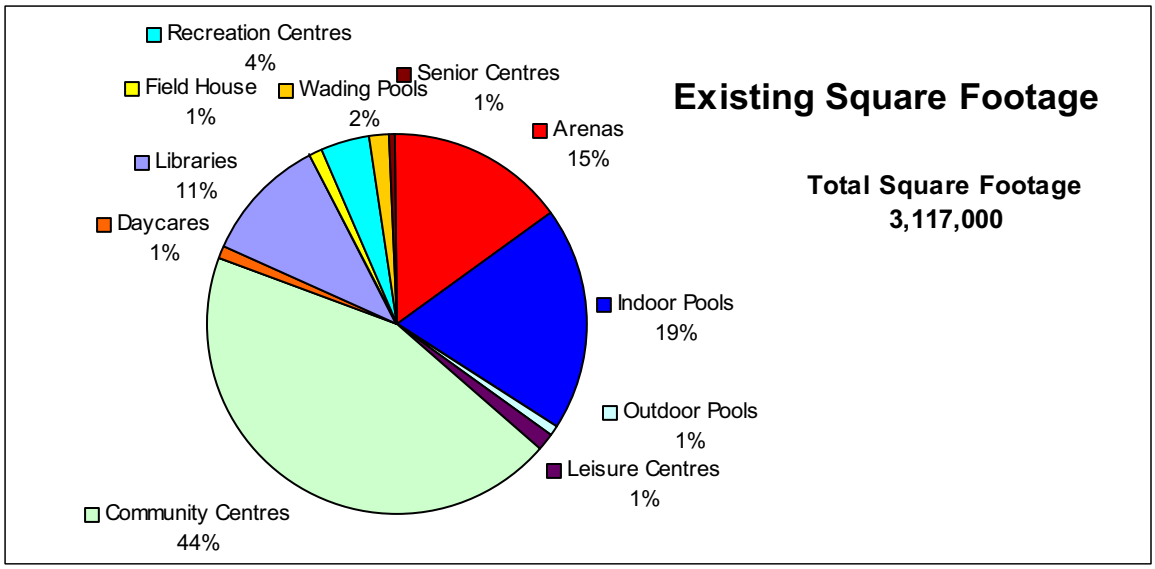
WP=Wading Pools

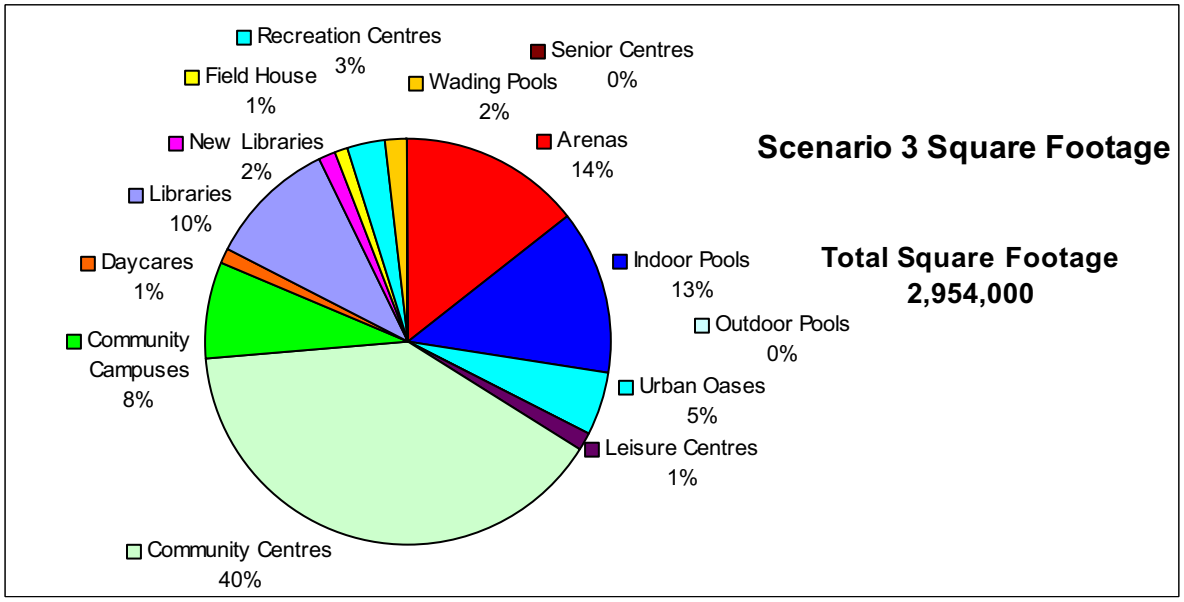
Plan Winnipeg Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods

Table 12.22: Recommended Plan Summary of Pools, Wading Pools and Community Centres by CCA

CCA	Pools				Wading Pools				Community Centres			
	Exist	Remain	Urban Oasis	Total	Exist	Remain	Spray Pads/Parks	Total	Exist	Remain	New Community Campus	Total
Assiniboine South	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Downtown	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**18**	**0**	**16**	**16**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**7**
Fort Garry	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**0**	**5**
Inkster	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**
Point Douglas	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**11**	**11**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**5**
River East	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**2**	**7**
River Heights	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**13**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**6**
St. Boniface	**5**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**4**
St. James	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**9**	**4**	**1**	**5**
St. Vital	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**6**
Seven Oaks	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**5**
Transcona	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Total	**24**	**7**	**5**	**12**	**95**	**25**	**46**	**71**	**73**	**51**	**11**	**62**

Plan Winnipeg Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods





In Scenario 3 the overall recreational square footage would be reduced by approximately 5%. Community Centres currently house 44% of the square footage. In Scenario 3 (Recommended Plan), Community Centres and Community Campuses combine for a total of 48% of the overall square footage (Community Campuses 8% and Community Centres 40%). Indoor Pools currently account for 19% of the overall square footage and is only reduced by one percent in the Scenario 3 option (Indoor Pools 13% and Urban Oases 5%). The square footage for libraries increases by 1 % and the square footage for arenas decreases by 1 %. The wading pool square footage remains constant with 2% of the overall square footage (Scenario 3 closes 25 wading pools, converts 43 to spray pads and converts three to spray park).

13.0 BUSINESS PLAN

Four scenarios were developed for comparison purposes that the City of Winnipeg potentially faces regarding their recreational facilities. These are **Scenario 1**- Keep the current inventory of facilities and raise the standard of care to "managed care"; **Scenario 2** – Keep the current inventory and continue the same level of funding as is currently applied; **Scenario 3** – Implement the recommended strategic plan and raise the standard of cares for all facilities (old and new) to "managed care"; and **Scenario 4** – Retain all facilities, build new facilities and raise the standard of care to "managed care".

The business case analysis includes total payments, annual payments, net present value (NPV), and requirement for new financing. The following table summarizes the results for the different scenarios. The following sections provide further detail for each scenario and will outline the various assumptions and distinctions between the scenarios.

For sake of convenience the definition of managed care is reprinted as follows:

Managed Care

The level of service recommended for the ongoing preservation of the City's recreation, leisure and library service infrastructure is defined as "managed care." The term managed care is derived from a maintenance hierarchy developed by APPA: The Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers, a leading authority in the subject of asset management. The recommended facility maintenance operating budget (not including utilities) under a managed care scenario is 3.5% of Current Replacement Value (CRV), with a corresponding facilities condition index (FCI) of between 0.10 and 0.20. The latter indicator means that the amount of deferred maintenance must not be greater than 20% of the current replacement value in order for the managed care funding level to be effective. The managed care level of funding is consistent with other jurisdictions in Canada for recreation, leisure and library facilities.

Managed care is actually one of five maintenance levels and is a maintenance level 3. Maintenance level 1 by comparison is referred to as a Showpiece Facility. Under this maintenance level, the average FCI is less than 0.05 and the recommended funding level is greater than 4.0% of CRV. Although the funding level (>4.0%) does not appear to be significantly greater than the proposed 3.5%, the key is that the facility was not allowed to deteriorate. A facilities condition index of less than 0.05 represents a "nearly new" condition.

At the other end of the spectrum is Level 5 Funding or Crisis Response. This level of funding is characterized by facility maintenance operating budgets of less than 2.5% and a facilities condition index of >0.50. In Crisis Response mode, equipment and building components are routinely broken and inoperative. Normal usage and deterioration continues unabated, eventually leading to forced closure or complete replacement of the facility as they cannot meet present needs. Under Crisis Response, repair is basically instituted for life safety issues only.

A Level 4 Funding Level is classified as Reactive Management. In a Reactive Management Scenario, the facility maintenance operating budget ranges from 2.5% to 3.0% of CRV with the

average FCI in the .30 to .49 range. Under this scenario, many systems are unreliable and in constant need of repair. Backlog of repair needs exceed resources.

The current City portfolio has an average FCI in the Reactive Management range with maintenance operating budgets in the Crisis Response range. The end result is that facilities will continue to deteriorate at an accelerating rate to the point where forced closure or emergency replacement become the norm unless funding levels are increased immediately. As such, a major infusion of capital is required in the first five years (estimated at 70% of the identified preservation needs) so that the managed care level of funding is effective.

Table 13.1. Summary of Total Payments, Annual Payments, NPV, and New Financing

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Total Payments				
Preservation Costs	160,890,000	-	110,160,000	160,890,000
New Construction + Demolition Costs	-	-	139,660,000	139,340,000
Parking/Reinvestment/Replacement	183,420,000	-	144,170,000	183,420,000
Rainy Day Fund	-	522,630,000	-	-
Annual Payments				
Operating Costs	20,490,000	22,790,000	19,020,000	25,320,000
Managed Care				
Years 1-40, Current Facilities	16,750,000	5,800,000	12,380,000	16,750,000
Years 1-10, New Facilities	-	-	-	-
Years 11-40, New Facilities	-	-	2,740,000	2,740,000
Annual Revenue	-9,510,000	-8,560,000	-10,250,000	-10,460,000
NPV*	**640,130,000**	**903,739,031**	**591,260,000**	**834,590,000**
New Financing				
Years 1-5	189,340,000	174,211,037	172,800,000	224,180,000
Years 6-10	102,980,000	174,211,037	106,730,000	137,820,000

Source: ERA, ND LEA, City of Winnipeg
**Assumes a 40-year NPV at a 4% discount rate*

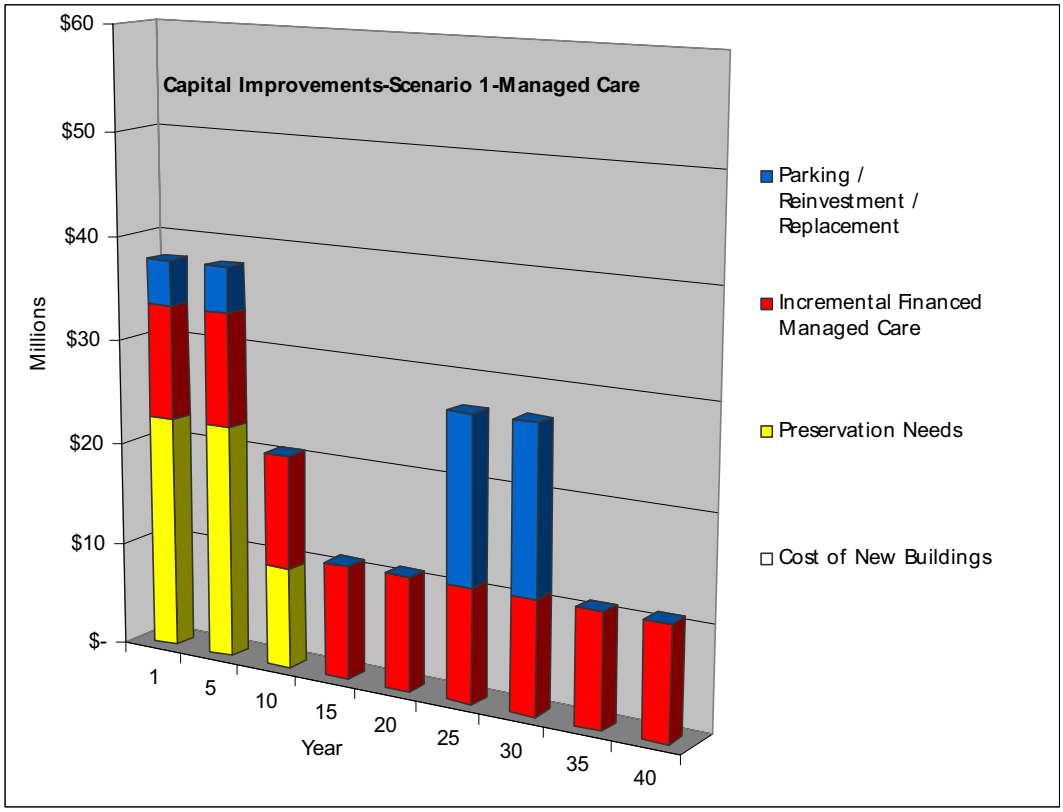
- Scenario 1: Managed Care. This scenario will bring current facilities back to the standard level of care and ensure proper managed care. Under Scenario 1, approximately $160.9 million in preservation needs are invested over years 1-10 as well as an annual investment in managed care.

- Scenario 2: Status Quo. In the developed model, the current levels for capital improvements remain at budgeted amounts with a significant reinvestment in years 15-24 totalling $522.6 million. In reality, the reinvestment and closing of these facilities will occur on a per need basis also known as “crisis management”. If the status quo is maintained, no plans or funding will be in place when facilities reach the end of their life cycle. To prevent this from happening, “Rainy Day Fund” should be implemented with yearly investments of $34.8 million for the next 15-years.

- Scenario 3: Phased Implementation (Recommended Plan). Scenario 3 includes an investment of $110.2 million in preservation needs, $78.9 million in new facilities and demolition of existing buildings, and an annual investment in managed care. It allows for the construction of 11 new Community Campus Components, 5 Urban oasis's, 3 libraries, the conversion of 45 wading pools, 1 new spray park, and 12 new skateboard parks.

- Scenario 4: Managed Care and Phased Implementation. Scenario 4 is a combination of Scenario 1 and 3. It includes the entire $160.9 million towards preservation needs and the $78.9 million for new facilities. Under Scenario 4, facilities would be underutilized since supply would be greater than demand.

13.1 Scenario 1: Managed Care



Under Scenario 1, approximately $160.9 million dollars in preservation needs would be spent on existing facilities in years 1-10 and $22 million on parking in years 1-5. It was assumed that roughly 70% of the capital improvements would occur in years 1-5 with the remaining 30% spent in years 6-10; this ratio of capital improvement expenditures is applied in Scenario 3 and 4. The existing buildings would not require any major reinvestment until year 25, where $161.4 million would be spent over a 10-year period. The reinvestment figure is based on the assumption that the facilities would require a 30% investment towards their current replacement cost.

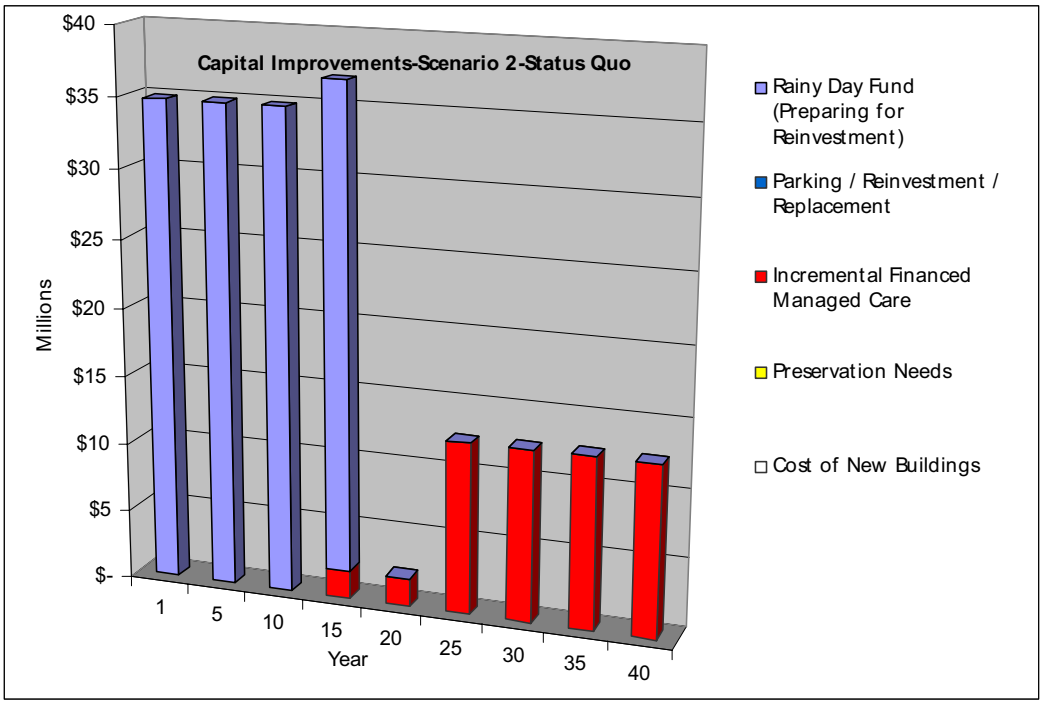
Managed care is an annual expense assuming an investment of 3.5% towards current replacement cost. Incremental financed managed care is the managed care minus the City's budgeted figure for capital improvements. Currently, the City maintains an average capital budget of roughly $5.8 million.

Operating costs are a combination of labour and maintenance paid only to the Public Works Department. Additional operating expenditures for indoor pools, outdoor pools, and city arenas were included. These operational expenses include salaries and benefits, programming costs, materials, etc. Additional expenses were not included for the other facilities since that information was not provided. While operational costs were taken into account when determining the NPV, they do not fall under the line item of capital improvements and are therefore not financed by debt.

Annual revenue is a combination of revenue generated through the aquatics department, city arenas, and revenue from city-registered programs, and "additional revenue".

Based on the expenditure and revenue line items, under Scenario 1 the facilities have a NPV of approximately $640 million. Approximately $189.3 million must be financed for years 1-5 and an additional $103 million for years 6-10.

13.2 Scenario 2: Status Quo



In the model developed for Scenario 2, no major capital improvements are made on current facilities effectively ending their life cycle by year 15. In reality, the replacement and closing of these facilities would occur on reactive basis. A cost of 125% of their current replacement value was assumed to account for additional costs associated with renovation and repair and is roughly $522.6 million. Instead of waiting 15-years and then funding this amount, a "Rainy Day Fund" initiated to spread out the $522.6 million over 15-years. This will help prepare the City for the eventual replacement of their recreational facilities.

It should be noted that indoor pools would cost 100% of their replacement value assuming a 25% salvage reuse. Soccer complexes and community centre arenas have a lower reinvestment cost since they are newer facilities. It was also assumed that no reinvestment capital would be spent on wading pools, effectively closing all of them in the long-term plans for the City.

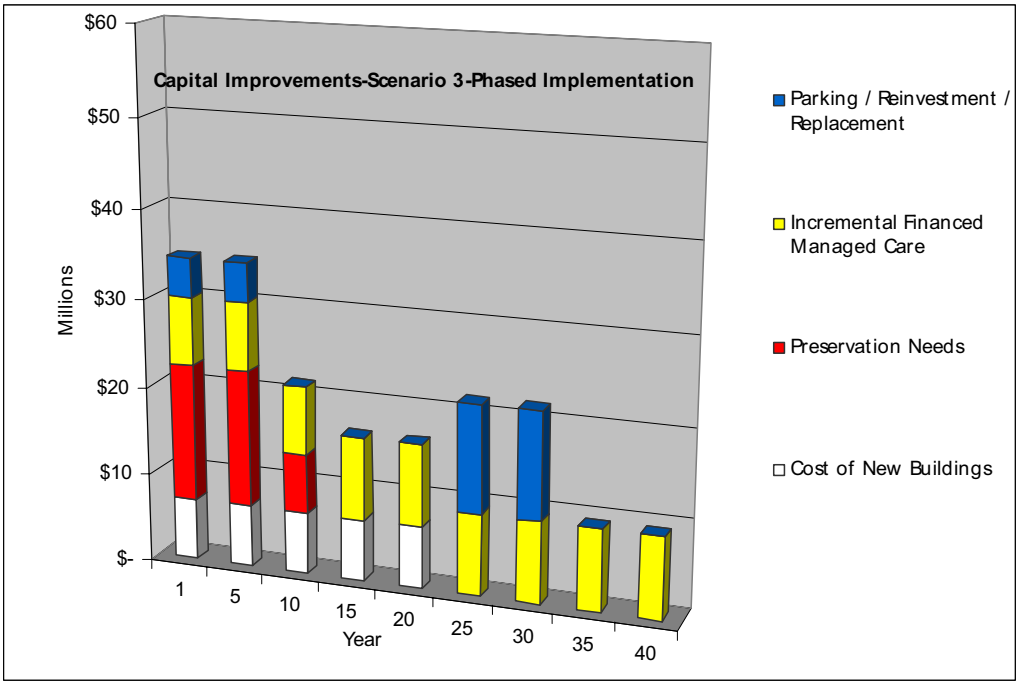
Under Scenario 2, the managed care expenditure is currently budgeted so there is no incremental cost until new facilities are built in year 15. For years 15-25, the managed care expenditure will cost 1.5% of the replacement value, while every year after that the cost will be 3.5% of the replacement value. Since there are no major capital improvements on the buildings as in Scenario 1, operational costs are assumed to increase on average $2.3 million.

Revenue generated by the facilities will inevitably decrease if capital improvements do not occur. It is conservatively estimated that the facilities lose 10% in revenue compared to Scenario 1.

Based on the expenditure and revenue line items, under Scenario 1 the facilities have a NPV of approximately $903.7 million. Roughly $34.8 million of annual funding would be required in the "Rainy Day Fund" for years 1-15. After year 15, aside from managed care expenditures, no new money would need to be financed.

It should also be noted that considerations must be taken into account regarding the general safety of existing facilities that do not receive significant reinvestment. As these facilities reach the end of their life cycle, liability issues could compound the city's risk and lay extension its financial liability.

13.3 Scenario 3: Phased Implementation (Recommended Plan)



Scenario 3 is envisioned as a phased implementation, whereby the closing of existing facilities and the opening of new facilities would occur over a number of years. For the sake of simplicity, it was assumed that all of the specified closings would occur prior to year 1 and all of the new facilities would come on line prior to year 1 as well.

Based on specific closings, preservation costs decrease from $160.9 to $110.2 million for years 1-10 and parking costs remain at $22 million spread out over years 1-5. Similar to Scenario 1, the existing facilities will have a reinvestment capital expense in year 25 of 30% of replacement value. However, since some of the buildings are closed in Scenario 3, the reinvestment cost is less when compared to Scenario 1.

New facilities will cost approximately $78.9 million with an additional $2.3 million that must be spent on the demolition of existing facilities. 0% equity, a 6% discount rate, and a 20-year term on the $81 million were assumed. Based on these assumptions, the city would have annual payments of roughly $7.0 million for years 1-20.

As in Scenario 1, managed care for existing facilities remains at 3.5% of the replacement value. However, new facilities were assumed to have a managed care cost of 1.5% for years 1-10 and 3.5% for years 11-40. New facilities have a lower managed care cost for years 1-10 since the general upkeep of these facilities will be less compared to existing facilities.

Under Scenario 3, the City saves approximately $3.8 million in operating costs. Adjustments in operating costs to existing facilities were made based on specific closings. New facilities will have lower operating costs when compared to existing facilities because of realized efficiencies. These savings should be spent in one of two ways:

1st line maintenance deficiencies

Reducing debt requirements

The following operational costs for new facilities were assumed:

Leisure Water: $850,000/facility

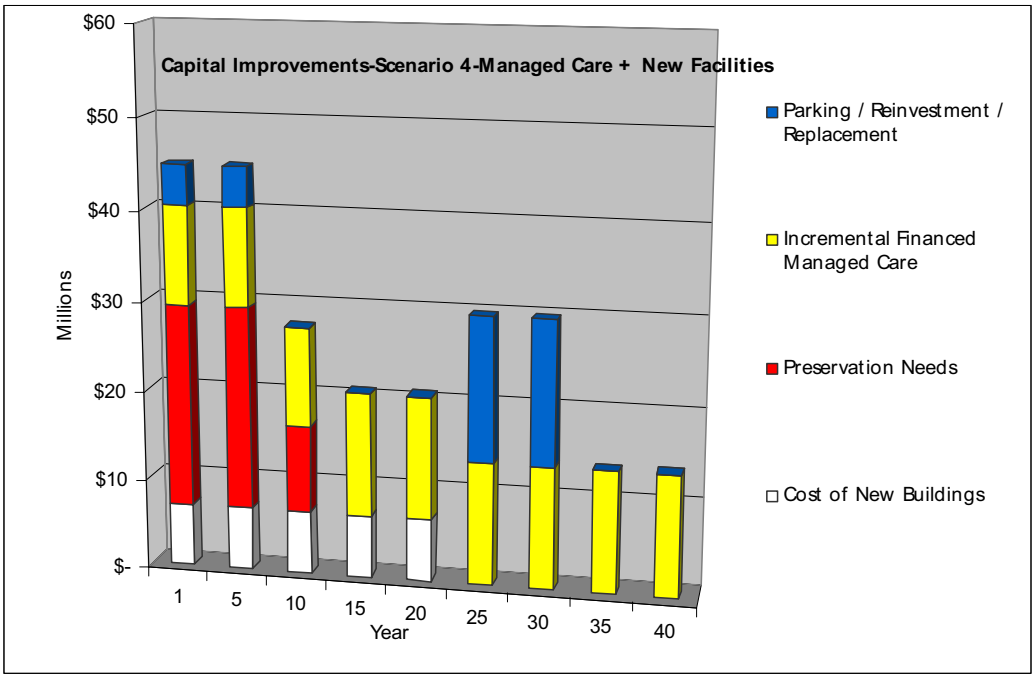
Community Campuses and Libraries: $2/SF

Spray Pads and Parks: $1/SF

Based on specific closings, the City loses revenue that was previously generated by arenas, indoor and outdoor pools. To take into account the additional revenue that will be generated once new water facilities are open, the total loss in revenue from closings was calculated ($1.9 million) and increased by 30%. For revenue generated by City Registered Programs and "Additional Revenue" a 30% increase was assumed as well.

Based on the expenditure and revenue line items, under Scenario 1 the facilities have a NPV of approximately $602 million. Approximately $175.8 million must be financed for years 1-5 and an additional $108.7 million for years 6-10.

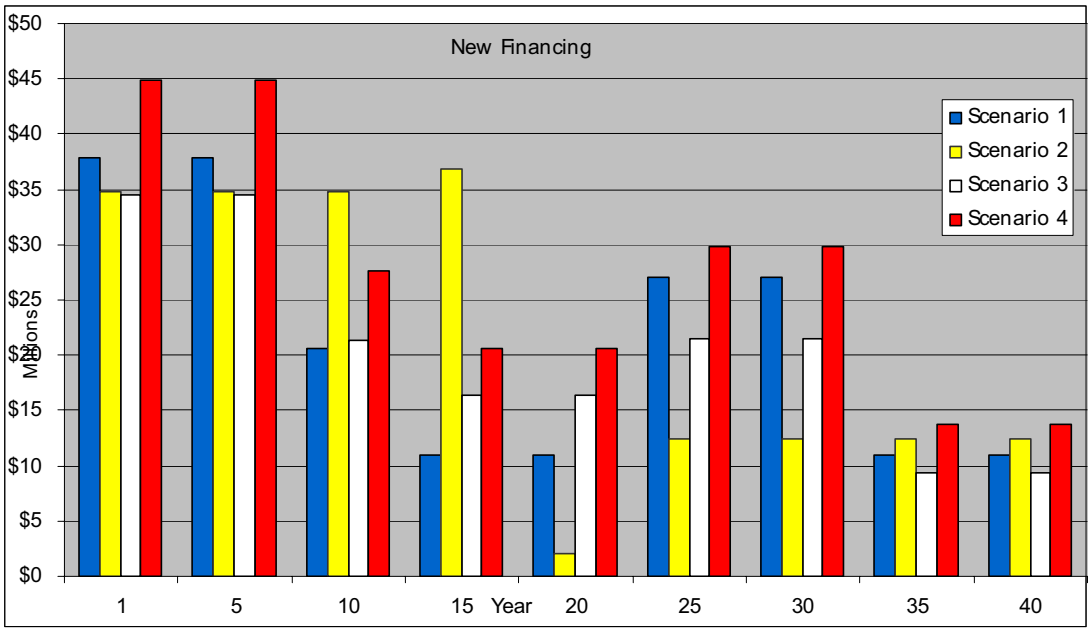
13.4 Scenario 4: Managed Care + New Facilities



Scenario 4 is a combination of Scenario 1 and 3. All of the existing facilities would remain open and receive $160.9 million in preservation needs. In addition, all of the proposed new facilities would open as well.

Based on the expenditure and revenue line items, under Scenario 4 the facilities have a NPV of approximately $835 million. Approximately $224.2 million must be financed for years 1-5 and an additional $137.8 million for years 6-10.

13.5 Summary of Different Scenarios



Total new capital financing is mapped in the figure above and in Table 13.2 below. Scenario 3 is considered the most economical and beneficial for the City of Winnipeg. It has the lowest NPV and requires the least amount of financing over the next 40-years. The figure above highlights the amount of financing that must occur under the different scenarios in five-year increments.

Table 13.2: Preliminary Capital (Thousands of $)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2004-2009 Average	TOTAL
PUBLIC WORKS												
Building Services												
Community Centres-Refurbishing and Improvements	500	350	500	500	500	500					470	
Arenas	750	355	525	525	525	525					491	
Indoor Aquatic Facilities	1,515	2,000	2,650	2,650	2,450	2,450					2,440	
Outdoor Aquatic Facilities	475	365	395	450	450	450					422	
Community Facilities	480	200	200	200	200	200					200	
Sub-Total	**3,720**	**3,270**	**4,270**	**4,325**	**4,125**	**4,125**	**4,023**	**4,023**	**4,023**	**4,023**	**4,023**	
COMMUNITY SERVICES												
Library Replacement-Various	0	850	811	360		3,000					1,255	
Community Computer Access Program	280	0	0	0	0	0					0	
Library Shelving and Furniture Replacement Program	0	0	0	329	0	500					166	
Integrated Property Based Information System	0	250	0	0	0	0					50	
Customer Information/ Registration and Booking System	0	0	0	350	250	150					150	
Facility Refurbishment Program	0	0	0	0	150	150					60	
Renovate and Refurbish Library Branches	0	0	0	0	1,250	0					250	
Imaging and Document Managing	0	0	0	0	500	0					100	
Sub-Total	**280**	**1,100**	**811**	**1,039**	**2,150**	**3,800**	**1,780**	**1,780**	**1,780**	**1,780**	**1,780**	
Winnipeg's 5-Year Capital Forecast	**4,000**	**4,370**	**5,081**	**5,364**	**6,275**	**7,925**	**5,803**	**5,803**	**5,803**	**5,803**	**5,803**	56,227
Capital Forecast												
Recommended Scenario	910	11,030	25,804	3,562	12,650	3,060	2,440	8,250	7,830	0	11,221	75,536
Difference Between Current Capital Forecast and Various Scenarios												
Recommended Scenario	3,090	-6,660	-20,723	1,802	-6,375	4,865	3,363	-2,447	-2,027	5,803	-5,418	-19,309

Clive Whiteman, Department Controller for Community Services Department
204-986-3310

14.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

There are nine Community Campus locations, three additional Community Campus components, five Urban Oases, 46 spray pads/spray parks and 12 skateboard parks proposed for construction in the next ten years for the City of Winnipeg. The proposed Community Campus and Community Campus Components are summarized in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 Proposed Community Campus and Community Campus Component Locations

CCA	Proposed or Existing Location for Each Community Campus	Other Community Campus Components within the CCA
Assiniboine South	Charleswood Library Site	None
Downtown*	Sargent Park Indoor Pool site	None
Fort Garry*	University of Manitoba	None
Inkster*	Old Exhibition Site	None
Point Douglas*	Old Exhibition Site	None
River East	Bronx Park CC site	Elmwood Kildonan Indoor Pool
River Heights	Corydon CC Site	Pan Am Indoor Pool
Seven Oaks*	Seven Oaks Wellness	West Kildonan CC
St. Boniface*	Franco-Manitobain Culturel Centre / St. Boniface College	None
St. James	St. James Civic Centre	None
St. Vital	Dakota CC	None
Transcona	Roland Michener Site	None

* Denotes Proposed Urban Oasis Locations (Inkster/Point Douglas has one Urban Oasis proposed on their CCA border)

Highlighted cells indicate sites to be expanded or constructed in their entirety. New Community Campus sites were not recommended in the Fort Garry, Seven Oaks and St. Boniface CCAs since existing facilities already perform that function. (To evenly distribute new facilities around the City, Fort Garry, Seven Oaks and St. Boniface were all chosen to construct new Urban Oasis facilities).

To lessen the financial impact to the City of Winnipeg, the implementation plan was spread over a ten-year period. The proposed plan has no new projects starting in year ten, as this year was used as a buffer to complete construction projects that run behind schedule. A two-year project

duration is portrayed in Figure 14.1. This assumed a year for design and tendering and a year for construction.

Priority was based on our understanding of highest needs and greatest benefit. Plan Winnipeg Major Improvement and Rehabilitation Neighbourhoods were typically designated the highest priority.

Urban Oases

Five locations for the Urban Oases were prioritized as follows:



1-Downtown
1-Point Douglas/Inkster
2-St. Boniface
3-Fort Garry
4-Seven Oaks

Community Campus

Nine Community Campus locations were prioritized as follows:

1-River East
1-Point Douglas/Inkster
2-Assiniboine South
3-Downtown
4-River Heights
5-Transcona
6-St. Vital
7-St. James
8-St. Boniface
9-Seven Oaks





Spray Pads and Spray Parks

A schedule for implementation is shown on attached

Figure 14.1. With 46 sites proposed, the spray pads and spray parks are spread through the ten-year period.

Skateboard Parks

A schedule for implementation is shown on attached Figure 14.1. Skateboard parks are concentrated within the first five years of the ten-year period due to their relatively small investment and only twelve are proposed for construction.



FIGURE 14.1


WBS
Task Name
Year 1
Year 2
Year 3
Year 4
Year 5
Year 6
Year 7
Year 8
Year 9
Year 10
1 Assiniboine South
1.1 Surplus
1.1.1 1- Community Centre
1.1.2 1- Outdoor Pool
1.1.3 1- Recreational Centre
1.1.4 1- Library
1.2 Additional
1.2.1 1- Community Campus
1.2.2 1- Spray Park
1.2.3 1- Skateboard Park
2 Downtown
2.1 Surplus
2.1.1 1- Indoor Pool
2.1.2 2- Wading Pools
2.1.3 1- Library
2.2 Additional
2.2.1 1- Urban Oasis
2.2.2 4- Spray Pads
2.2.3 4- Spray Pads
2.2.4 4- Spray Pads
2.2.5 4- Spray Pads
2.2.6 1- Community Campus Components
2.2.7 1- Skateboard Park
3 FORT GARRY
3.1 Surplus
3.1.1 1- Community Centre
3.1.2 1- Community Centre
3.1.3 1- Indoor Pool
3.1.4 1- Indoor Pool
3.2 Additional
3.2.1 1- Urban Oasis
3.2.2 1- Spray Pad
3.2.3 1- Skateboard Park
4 INKSTER
4.1 Surplus
4.1.1 1- Wading Pool
4.1.2 1- Recreation Centre
4.1.3 1- Indoor Pool
4.2 Additional
4.2.1 2- Spray Pads
4.2.2 2- Spray Pads
4.2.3 2- Spray Pads
4.2.4 1- Skateboard Park
5 POINT DOUGLAS
5.1 Surplus
5.1.1 1- Indoor Pool
5.1.2 1- Outdoor Pool
5.1.3 2- Wading Pools
5.1.4 1- Recreation Centre
5.1.5 1- Senior Centre
5.2 Additional
5.2.1 1- Community Campus
5.2.2 1- Urban Oasis
5.2.3 2- Spray Pads
5.2.4 2- Spray Pads
5.2.5 2- Spray Pads
5.2.6 2- Spray Pads
5.2.7 2- Spray Pads
5.2.8 1- Spray Park
5.2.9 1- Skateboard Park
6 RIVER EAST
6.1 Surplus
6.1.1 2- Community Centres
6.1.2 2- Community Centres

FIGURE 14.1

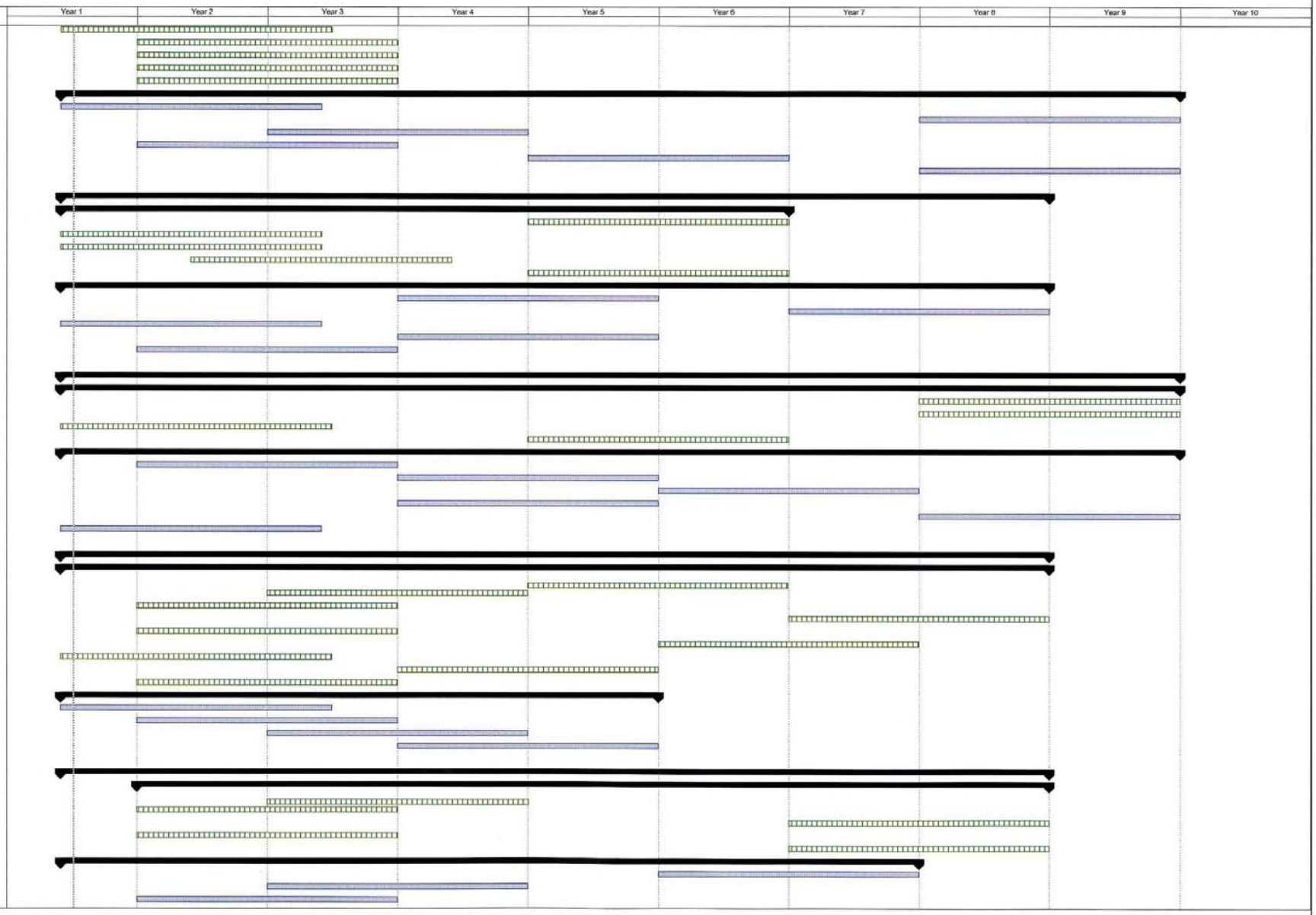

WBS
Task Name
Year 1
Year 2
Year 3
Year 4
Year 5
Year 6
Year 7
Year 8
Year 9
Year 10
6.1.3 3- Wading Pools
6.1.4 3- Wading Pools
6.1.5 1- Recreation Centre
6.1.6 1- Leisure Centre
6.1.7 2- Senior Centres
6.2 Additional
6.2.1 1- Community Campus
6.2.2 1- Community Campus Component
6.2.3 1- Skateboard Park
6.2.4 1- Spray Pad
6.2.5 1- Spray Pad
6.2.6 1- Spray Pad
7 RIVER HEIGHTS
7.1 Surplus
7.1.1 2- Community Centres
7.1.2 1- Community Centre
7.1.3 4- Wading Pools
7.1.4 3- Wading Pools
7.1.5 1- Library
7.2 Additional
7.2.1 1- Community Campus
7.2.2 1- Community Campus Component
7.2.3 1- Spray Pad
7.2.4 1- Spray Pad
7.2.5 1- Skateboard Park
8 SEVEN OAKS
8.1 Surplus
8.1.1 1- Indoor Pool
8.1.2 1- Outdoor Pool
8.1.3 1- Wading Pools
8.1.4 1- Senior Centre
8.2 Additional
8.2.1 1- Spray Pad
8.2.2 1- Spray Pad
8.2.3 1- Spray Pad
8.2.4 1- Community Campus Component
8.2.5 1- Urban Oasis
8.2.6 1- Skateboard Park
9 ST. BONIFACE
9.1 Surplus
9.1.1 1-Arena
9.1.2 2- Community Centres
9.1.3 1- Community Centre
9.1.4 1- Indoor Pool
9.1.5 2- Outdoor Pools
9.1.6 2- Outdoor Pools
9.1.7 2- Wading Pools
9.1.8 2- Wading Pools
9.1.9 1- Library
9.2 Additional
9.2.1 1- Urban Oasis
9.2.2 1- Spray Pad
9.2.3 1- Library
9.2.4 1- Skateboard Park
10 ST. JAMES
10.1 Surplus
10.1.1 1-Arena
10.1.2 3- Community Centres
10.1.3 2- Community Centres
10.1.4 2- Wading Pools
10.1.5 1- Recreation Centre
10.2 Additional
10.2.1 1- Community Campus Component
10.2.2 1- Spray Pad
10.2.3 1- Skateboard Park

FIGURE 14.1

WBS	Task Name
10.2.4	1- St. James Centennial Expansion
11	**ST. VITAL**
11.1	**Surplus**
11.1.1	1- Community Centre
11.1.2	1- Outdoor Pool
11.1.3	1- Library
11.2	**Additional**
11.2.1	1- Community Campus
11.2.2	1- Skateboard Park
12	**TRANSCONA**
12.1	**Surplus**
12.1.1	1- Community Campus
12.1.2	1- Indoor Pool
12.1.3	1- Outdoor Pool
12.1.4	2- Recreation Centres
12.1.5	1- Senior Centre
12.1.6	1- Library
12.2	**Additional**
12.2.1	1- Community Campus
12.2.2	1- Spray Park
12.2.3	1- Skateboard Park

