

Appendix A




# SQUAMISH-LILLOOET REGIONAL DISTRICT RGS MONITORING REPORT-2012

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the first annual monitoring report to track progress with respect to the regional goals established within the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) and Integrated Sustainability Plan (ISP). The purpose of this first monitoring report is to create a baseline from which progress toward or away from the RGS and ISP goals can be evaluated. This report should be used alongside an evaluation process that includes opportunities for stakeholders to add additional insights on regional progress as well as conversations about possible changes and improvements to the efforts directed at supporting regional goals.

Monitoring is the process of collecting information, analyzing trends and gauging progress toward goals. Evaluation involves reviewing the monitored information, adding additional insights on progress and determining whether the efforts directed at supporting regional goals have been appropriate. Monitoring and evaluation are typically conducted together and should be used constructively to assess progress and inform improvements to the efforts directed at regional goals. Used on a regular basis monitoring and evaluation can provide a point of conversation and reignite efforts toward regional goals.

## PROCESS

The RGS and ISP both contain a list of recommended indicators (the information gathered for monitoring) that were developed to monitor the progress with respect to the goals of each plan. The indicators were selected through collaborative planning processes involving SLRD citizens, staff and board members using the following criteria:

- Validity – that the data measures progress toward the goals as well/directly as possible
- Reliability – that the data can be consistently measured over time
- Resource intensity (including information availability) – that valid/good quality data can be regularly measured with existing/reasonable resources
- Comparability – that the data can be compared/benchmarked against other communities as much as possible





To create a more resource efficient monitoring system for the SLRD, indicators that measure progress toward the RGS and that also satisfy the monitoring requirements for the ISP were selected. The final list of measured indicators along with indicator meta-data (information about the indicator) for this 2012 report is located in Appendix 1.

## METHODOLOGY

Data collection for the 2012 report took place during 2013 and early 2014. While specific targets related to the RGS and ISP goals have yet to be defined, for the purpose of this monitoring report the assumed target is continuous improvement of the results. In some cases data was available for multiple time periods allowing initial assessment of year to year and three rolling average year trends. These trends are highlighted in the summary progress table.

### Results/Performance Legend:

Where enough data exists, results are presented by the 1 year/period change and the 3 year/period rolling average change.

Icon Colour	Meaning
	= Right direction: Trend moved in the right direction
	= Stable/mixed: Trend is stable or mixed
	= Wrong direction: Trend moved in the wrong direction
	= No trend results: Trend data is not currently available; baseline data available only

## SUMMARY

In 2012, progress toward the SLRD regional goals is mixed, though slightly slanted toward positive progress for the indicators' comparable trend data. An overview of the indicators progress shows that 14 indicators are either stable or improving. As this is the first monitoring report, data is not yet sufficient to identify any trends for eight of the indicators. Six indicators show negative progress away from regional goals.

RGS Goals	Indicators progressing	Indicators stable/mixed	Indicators regressing	Insufficient data	Total
Sustainable economy	4		2	1	7
Healthy and safe neighbourhoods	1	2		2	5
Sustainable use of parks and natural areas				1	1
Aboriginal relations				1	1
Compact, complete sustainable communities	1	1	1	1	4
Collaboration	1			1	2
Transportation linkages and options	1		2		3
Natural ecosystem functioning	1	1		1	3
Range of quality affordable housing	1		1		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>

## DISCUSSION

The following section provides an overview of regional progress as well as a short discussion of results. The data used in the report represents the most recent data available at the time of reporting.

**ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

Data Representation: Moderate

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
☒	-	Diversity of industry	☒	-	Workable farm
	☑	Median income	☑	☑	Population
☒	☑	Total Income	-	-	Connectivity
☑	☑	Room Revenue			

Based on the three year rolling trend results, growing populations and increasing income and room revenue streams indicate a positive trajectory for achieving a sustainable SLRD economy. On the other hand, the diversity of export industries show a somewhat less diversity in fewer industry sectors. Internet connectivity is high, but affordable access to higher speeds is quite limited in specific SLRD rural regions. The workable farmland trend over one reporting period shows a decrease in hectares of land farmed.

**CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE NEIGHBOURHOODS**

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
		Child Development	-	-	Trail Length
☒	☑	Safe Drinking Water			Leisure Activity
-	-	Socio-Economic Index			

Indicators of healthy and safe neighbourhoods have fewer data points for reporting trends, though there are still some interesting highlights. The child development indicator shows a stable trend, however, a relatively large gap exists between the relatively low vulnerability results in the southern part of the region (School District 48) and the relatively high vulnerability results the north (School District 74). On measures of safe drinking water, large municipal and SLRD-operated water systems are obtaining “low” hazard ratings, whereas the medium-sized systems are receiving some “moderate” or “high” hazard ratings due to some privately-operated systems. Overall, the SLRD scored 8<sup>th</sup> out of 26 regional districts on the socio-economic index measure by BC Statistics, but performance was average and less than average in the areas of crime and education respectively. When it comes to leisure activity, SLRD residents are not much different than the rest of BC.

**ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS**

Data Representation: Low\*

-	-	Recreation Facilities	<i>Additional indicators to be developed</i>
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\*Accurately tracking the full intent of this goal is a complex endeavor. Including indicator results from the Creating Healthy and Safe Neighbourhoods Goal helps to round out our understanding for this goal, but data collection for additional indicators was beyond the scope and budget for the 2012 report. The data representation level for this goal in ‘low,’ based on the current indicators. Future monitoring efforts should endeavor to improve reporting in this area.

All SLRD member communities support active indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities through trails and recreation facilities. For 2012, this indicator includes a baseline of facility sizes for indoor and outdoor group-based recreation and leisure activities.

**ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES**

Data Representation: N/A

1 year 3 year avg. Indicator  
*Data collection process under review*

Indicators to track relations with First Nations communities are under review and will be included in the next report.

**FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

Data Representation:

Moderate

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	Energy Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	Landfilled Waste
	-	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	-	-	Pop. Density

Year over year trends reveal mixed results with energy use increasing, greenhouse gas emissions stabilizing and landfilled waste results improving. Based on one year of data, Squamish and Pemberton show the greatest population density followed by Whistler and then Lillooet. Whistler’s density results are highest when the average daily population of visitors is included. No new settlement areas were developed outside existing SLRD communities in 2012.

**IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS**

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	Voter Turnout			

*Data collection process under review-RGS Collaboration*

Municipal and regional district election results to 2011 showed increasing voter participation in the SLRD unincorporated areas as well as Whistler. Squamish and Lillooet participation rates remained relatively stable, with participation decreasing in Pemberton. The data collection process for RGS Collaboration as measured by the number of steering committee meetings is currently under review and results will be included in future reports.

**IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS**

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Highway Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle Numbers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transit Commutes			

The number of vehicle incidents and injuries on major SLRD highways is down over the three year average; however results increased year to year from 2011 to 2012. Fatalities on the highways reveal another trend, increasing over the three year average and year over year from 3 to 4. Transit commutes by bus increased on the three year average to 2011 in both the SLRD as a whole and in Squamish. Squamish is singled out because it has the most significant number of employees commuting to work outside the community. The number of vehicles is increasing along with the SLRD population, but the number of vehicles per person dropped slightly over the three year average. Lillooet has the highest concentration of vehicles per person with Squamish having the lowest concentration of vehicles per capita.

**PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING**

Data Representation: Low\*

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
-	-	Water Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regional Air
	-	Species at Risk			Quality

\*Accurately tracking the protection of natural ecosystem functioning is a complex endeavor. Without the help of comprehensive mapping tools, ecosystem assessments and resource intensive surveying it is difficult to assert progress on the goal. Therefore, based on the current indicators, the data representation level for this goal in 'low.'. Future monitoring should endeavor to improve reporting in this area.

The air quality in the Sea to Sky region of the SLRD is generally good, with results improving somewhat year over year and over the three year average. The number of species types residing in the SLRD that are at risk at the provincial scale, is stable year over year. While populations of some of these species may be healthy in the SLRD, they are not health at a provincial scale.

## DETAILED RESULTS

### LEGEND AND DETAILED INDICATOR REPORTING PAGE LAYOUT

#### Page layout

### RGS GOAL

RGS Goal Preamble

### INDICATOR SHORT NAME

#### What is being measured?

Describes the indicator and context.

#### Why measure this?

Provides a rationale for use the indicator

#### Trends 1 year

#### 3 year avg.

Icons indicate trends over one period and the rolling three year average.

#### Indicator: Indicator long name

**Source:** Sources of data and survey name if applicable

**Trend Sensitivity:** Indicates the % change trigger for determining a positive or negative trend for the year of year results.

**Time Frame:**Indicates the period of time that the data represents(e.g., snapshot in time, year, etc.)

**Availability:** Indicates the availability of data

#### Latest Analysis





- Contains basic descriptive analysis of the current results, trends, comparisons for the SLRD and by SLRD community where possible.



## Chart

#### Results/Performance Legend:

Where enough data exists, results are presented by the 1 year/period change and the 3 year/period rolling average change.

Icon Colour	Meaning
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- = Data forthcoming

## RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the development of a healthy economy as a vital component of a liveable, sustainable region. Fostering economic development throughout the regional district where social, economic, environmental, and community values are addressed in a balanced and sustainable manner is of particular importance. Sustainable economic development will contribute to the liveability of the region, helping to sustain the quality of life we all desire and will help reverse the economic decline in the northern part of the region. Throughout the region, economic development efforts need to be proactive and collaborative, identifying economic partnerships and opportunities and implementing workable strategies to achieve them.

### DIVERSITY OF INDUSTRY

#### What is being measured?

This indicator provides a labour force concentration in industries that bring in outside money to the region. For example, tourism, primary industry such as logging, building homes for part-time residents all bring in money from outside the region and into the SLRD. A decreasing trend means less concentration and more diversity amongst these export like industries.

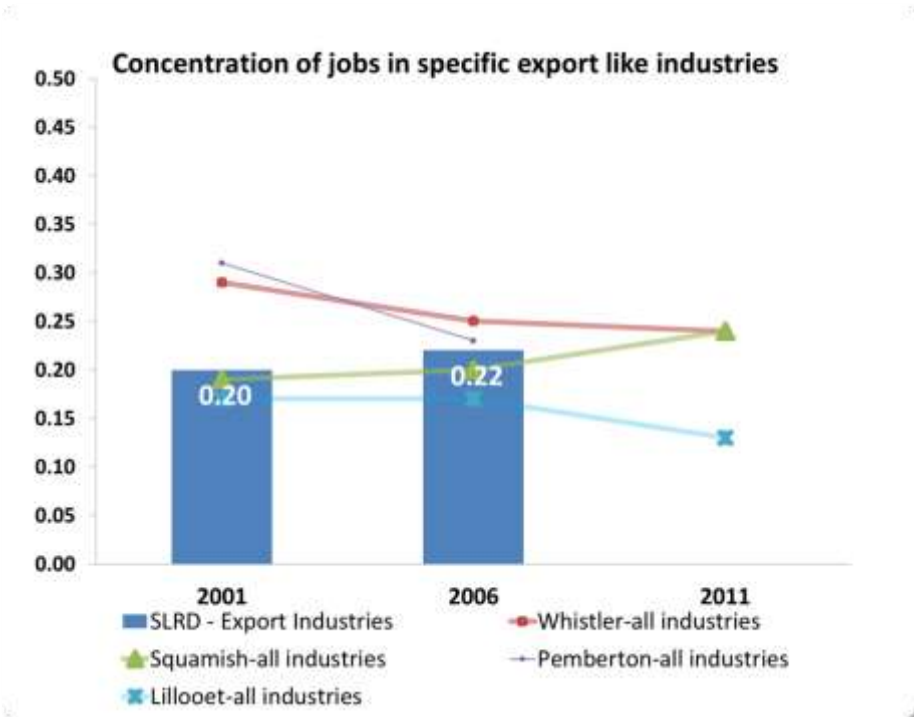
#### Why measure this?

A diverse export economy is one key strategy to build a more resilient economy that over time is less impacted by negative events targeting one sector of the economy.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Concentration of jobs in specific export like industries</b>
	<b>+10%</b>		<b>Source: BC Stats</b>
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -</b>
			<b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>
			<b>Availability: Every 5 years</b>

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2006, the concentration of export industries in the SLRD was .22.
- The 2006 results were 10% or .02 points greater than in 2001, indicating slightly less diversity in export industries.
- Amongst the larger SLRD communities, the results based on all industries varied somewhat with Whistler and Squamish virtually the same at .24 in 2011, and with Lillooet experiencing the most diversity at .13.



- The most recent data for Pemberton from the 2006 Census reveals a result of .23.

**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**MEDIAN INCOME**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator measures the inflation adjusted median individual income (to 2002) of people who place a SLRD address on their annual tax return. Inflation adjusted median income reveals whether purchasing power is increasing or decreasing relative to inflation. Actual income reported unadjusted for inflation is also displayed for comparison purposes.

**Why measure this?**

Median individual income can help reflect a community's overall economic wellbeing. As a proxy of purchasing power, it is also one measure contributing to individual quality of life. Median income is a commonly measured indicator and is readily comparable across communities.

**Trends 1 year**

**-0.8%**

**3 year avg.**

**+0.7%**

**Indicator: Real median income of SLRD based tax filers**

Source: BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data

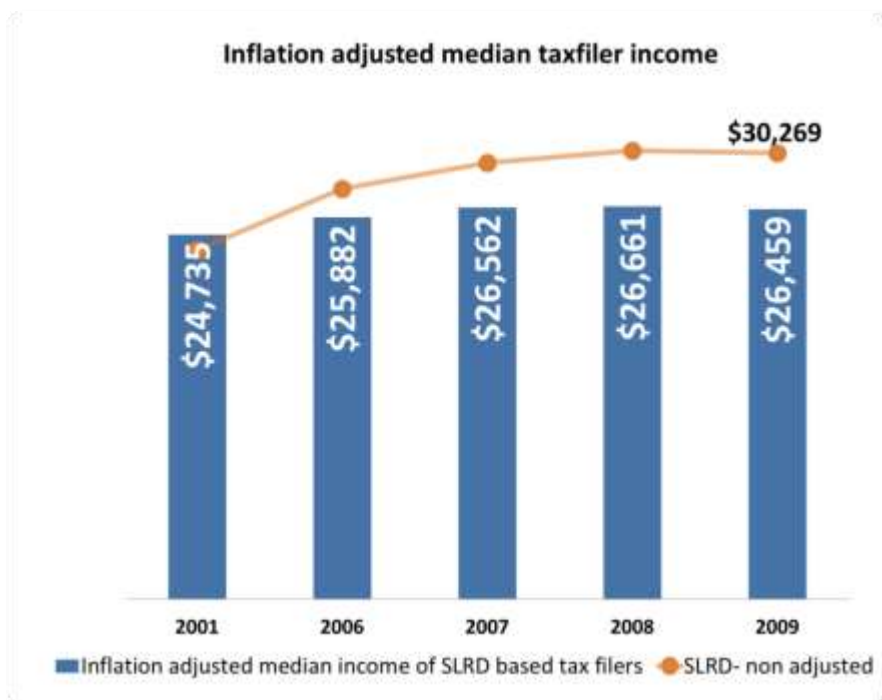
Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2009, the inflation adjusted median taxfiler income for SLRD residents was \$26,459.
- The results in 2009 were virtually the same as 2008, and the three year average trend to 2009 increased slightly.
- Non-adjusted incomes for SLRD member communities in 2011 were as follows: Whistler - \$28,850, Squamish - \$32,430, Pemberton - \$33,330 and Lillooet \$20,510.
- Total SLRD results not available for 2010/11.
- The short recessionary dip measured by decreasing inflation adjusted incomes across all member communities from 2008 to 2011 seems to have rebounded with all communities but Whistler experiencing income increases from 2010 to 2011.



**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**TOTAL INCOME**

**What is being measured?**

Total tax filer income measures the sum of reported incomes from all tax filers with an address in within the SLRD and is meant as a proxy for the overall size of the economy.

**Why measure this?**

Total tax filer income, along with other economic indicators helps to provide a sense of the SLRD's economic health and overall size of the economy.

**Trends 1 year**

**-2%**

**3 year avg.**

**+5%**

**Indicator: Total income reported by SLRD based tax filers**

Source: BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data

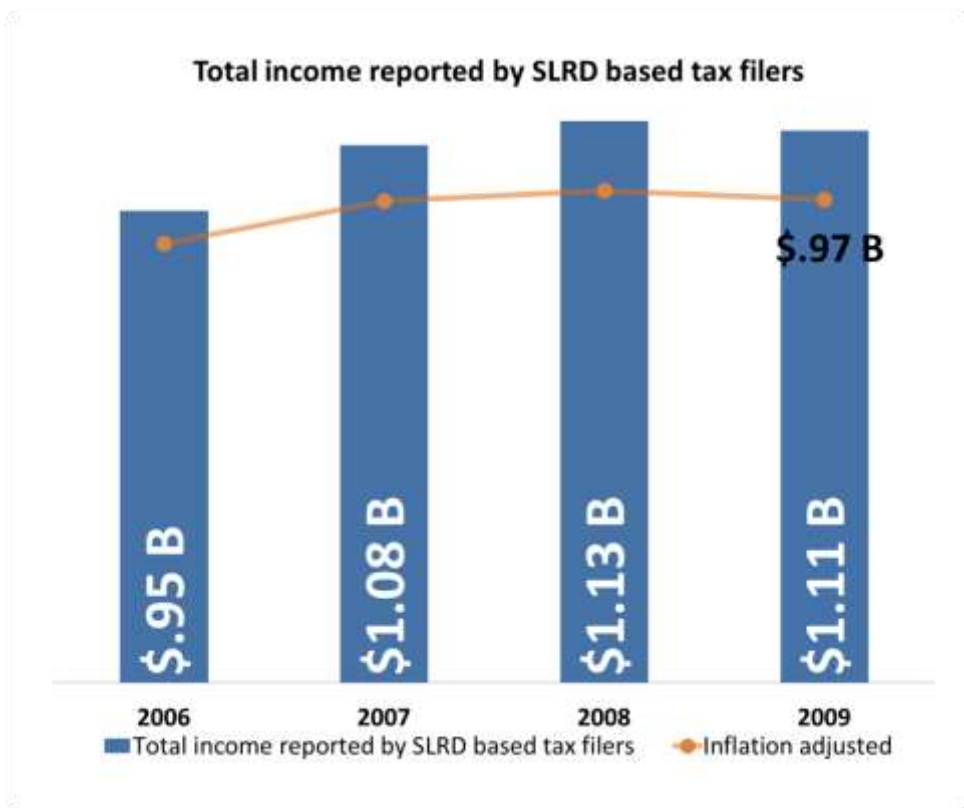
Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2009, the total reported taxfiler income for the SLRD was \$1.11 billion.
- Results decreased year over year by 1.6%, but increased over the three year average by 5%.
- Squamish accounts for just under half of the total income in the SLRD, followed by Whistler at 33%, Pemberton at 8% and Lillooet at 7%.
- Other SLRD taxfilers account for 5% of total income in the SLRD.



**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**ROOM REVENUE**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator measures the total room revenue compiled by all the accommodation providers in the region. It may omit some smaller operators. Estimates are made for years where data is lacking for areas outside Whistler (2011,2012).

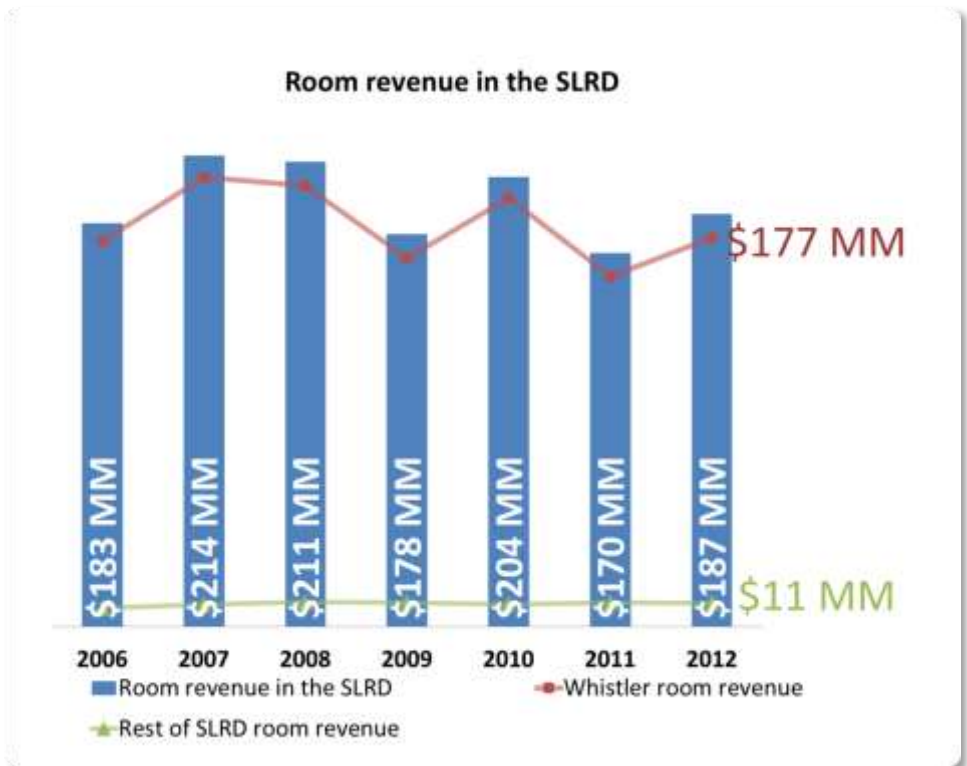
**Why measure this?**

As there is no region wide visitor survey, this indicator is a proxy for on-going visitor satisfaction with the region. It also helps to somewhat track the economic performance of the tourism industry.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Room Revenue for the SLRD tourism communities</b>		
	<b>+10%</b>	<b>+2%</b>	<b>Source: BC Stats</b>		
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -</b>	<b>Time Frame: Year</b>	<b>Availability: Annually</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2012, room revenue for properties in in the SLRD totaled \$187 million.
- Results increased on both the one year and three year average, by 10% and 2% respectively.
- Whistler continues to be the main generator of room revenue in the SLRD, though the revenue from other communities is gradually increasing.



**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**WORKABLE FARM LAND**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator measures the total area of workable farm land in the SLRD. It includes all farm classified area from the Census of Agriculture excluding; woodlots, natural pasture land and other land.

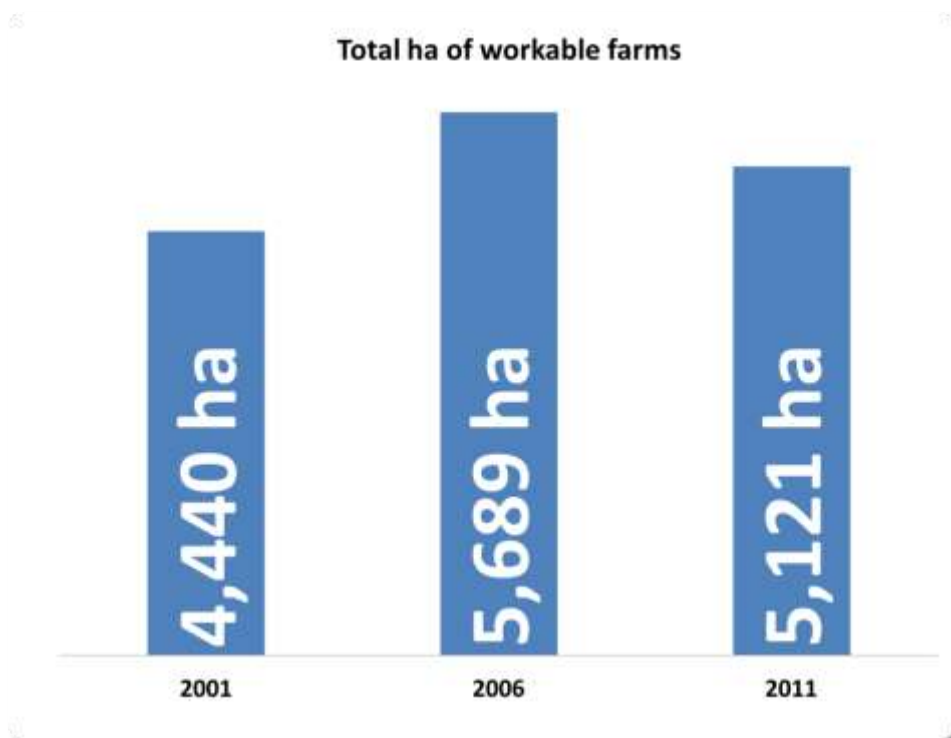
**Why measure this?**

The workable farm area represents the production of food, economic health of farms, and food security in the region.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Total ha of workable farms</b>
	-10%		<b>Source: Statistics Canada - Census of Agriculture, BC Assessments</b>
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -</b>   <b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>   <b>Availability: Every 5 years</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2011, out of a total of 20,613 ha of SLRD farm land, 5,121 ha was considered workable land.
- Results decreased 10% or by 568 ha from the last Census in 2006.
- The total amount of farm land has increased by 33% from 15,155 ha in 2006 to 20,613 in 2011. Most of the increase seemed to occur prior to 2006.
- Data from BC Assessments shows that there are 307 properties used as farms in 2014, which is slightly lower than the recent high of 319 in 2013 and 2012.



**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**POPULATION**

**What is being measured?**

Total population in the SLRD and a variety of population ratios help to provide a sense of the sustainability of the region's population base. The dependency ratio accounts for the number of generally non-working population for every 100 of the generally working population (15-64 years). The rejuvenation ratio accounts for the number of seniors for every 100 children/youth (0-14 years). The substitution ratio provides a sense of a communities current economic opportunity and workforce attraction as it follows the number of people at the age of generally entering the workforce for every 100 generally leaving the workforce.

**Why measure this?**

Population growth reflects optimism and attractiveness of the living and working conditions in the region. Population size also influences demand for goods and services while supporting greater common infrastructure. Diverse communities (as measured by age) provide more opportunities for intergenerational interaction, helps to measure whether communities are attractive to a range of age groups and improves our understanding of the economic implications of age demographics.

**Trends 1 year**

**+3%**

**3 year avg.**

**+3%**

**Indicator: Population and Sustainable Population Ratios**

Source: BC Statistics Estimates and Statistics Canada, Census Age Counts.

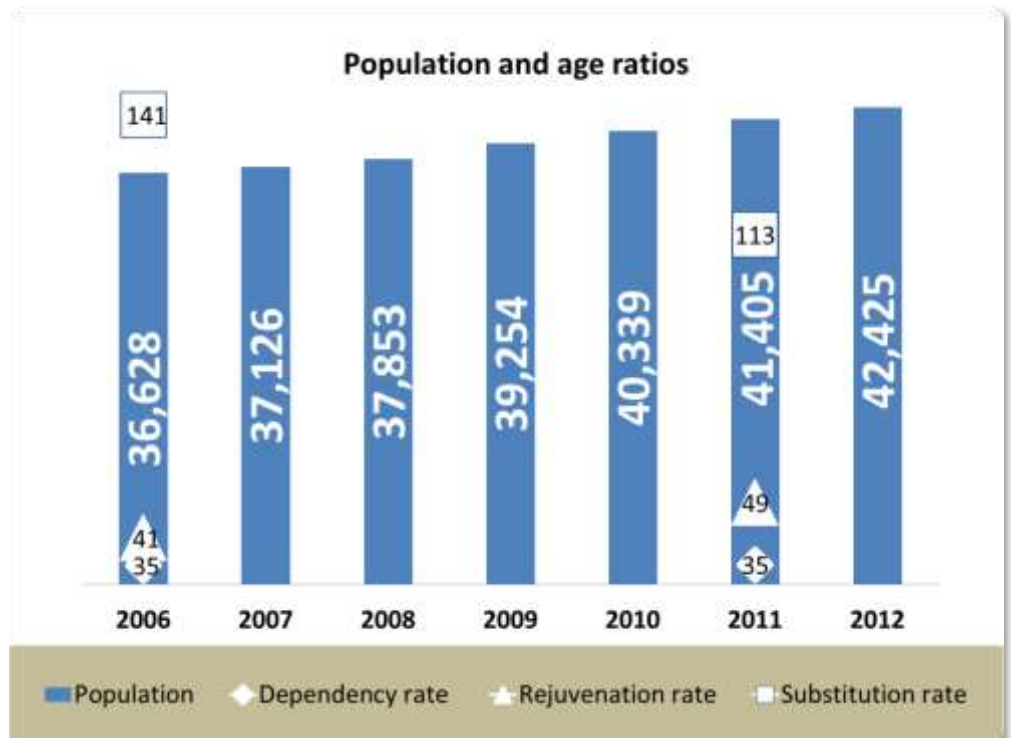
Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2012, BC Stats estimated the SLRD population at 42,425. Results increased by 3% on a year over year basis as well as the three year average.
- The dependency ratio for 2011 remained at 35, while the rejuvenation rate increased to 49 from 41 in 2006, reflecting a relatively young (by provincial standards), but aging demographic.
- The substitution ratio of 113 decreased to 2011 from 2006, driven by changes in Whistler and Squamish but still remains above the BC ratio of 90.



**RGS GOAL: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY**

**CONNECTIVITY**

**What is being measured?**

The percentage of the SLRD population (including First Nations) with access to high speed non-satellite communications infrastructure (cable, DSL, wireless). The population numbers used for the calculations are from the 2006 Census count, and the technology assessment was last updated by Industry Canada in late 2009.

**Why measure this?**

Availability of communications and connectivity technology can enable a higher quality of life and greater economic competitiveness and resiliency. Citizens in rural and remote areas, including First Nations, require the same access to technology as their more urban counterparts if they are to access information and services to improve their health, education, economic opportunities and public safety.

**Trends** 1 year      3 year avg.      **Indicator: Population where all high speed communications infrastructure is available**

**Source: Industry Canada Broadband Maps, TELUS**

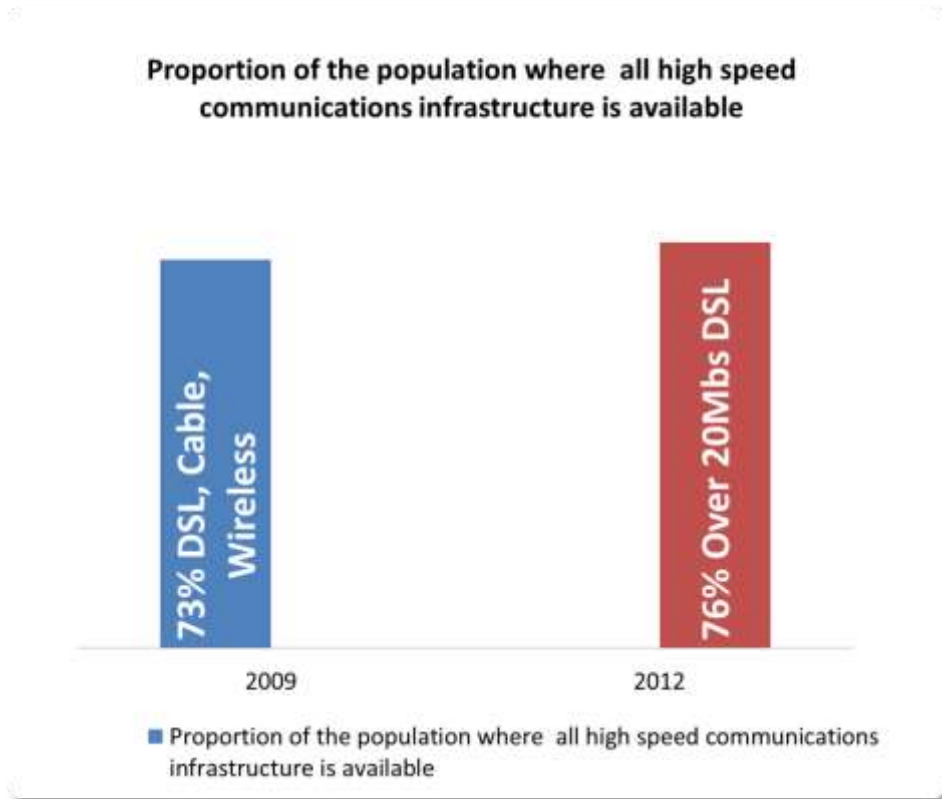
**Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -**

**Time Frame: Snapshot**

**Availability: Annually**

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2009, 73% of the SLRD 2006 Census population had access to high speed communications infrastructure.
- Cable access was available to 87%, DSL to 92% and wireless to 74% of the population. Satellite access was available for virtually 100%.
- In 2012, DSL service over 20Mbps and up to 25Mbps was available to approximately 76% of the 2012 population including Whistler, Squamish, Pemberton and Sea to Sky Highway 99 areas.
- Regions with less access to high speed communications infrastructure tend to be northern or rural areas.



## RGS GOAL: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

The Regional Growth Strategy supports the creation of healthy, secure, safe and accessible communities. A healthy community approach is one that is continually improving the physical and social environments that people live, learn, work and play in. They are mutually supportive and allow individuals the opportunity to live in a healthy, safe and meaningful society.

### CHILD DEVELOPMENT

#### What is being measured?

This indicator reports the proportion of Sea to Sky SD#48 and Gold Trail-West SD#74 kindergarten children considered provincially vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI). The EDI, administered in BC school districts assesses children’s school readiness through measuring the following five scales; physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, communication and general knowledge. ‘Vulnerable’ refers to a child scoring within the bottom 10% of the population.

#### Why measure this?

Childhood development tends to reflect the social and economic environment in which a child lives, and relates to overall community health. Research also shows that a person's capacity for learning, coping and overall wellbeing is shaped in the first five years of their life. The frequent use of the indicator in other jurisdictions and background research support for the metric provides validation and opportunities for comparison.

Trends 1 year

3 year avg.

Indicator: Proportion of total kindergarten children considered vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI)

Source: Human Early Learning Partnership UBC

Trend Sensitivity: Variable

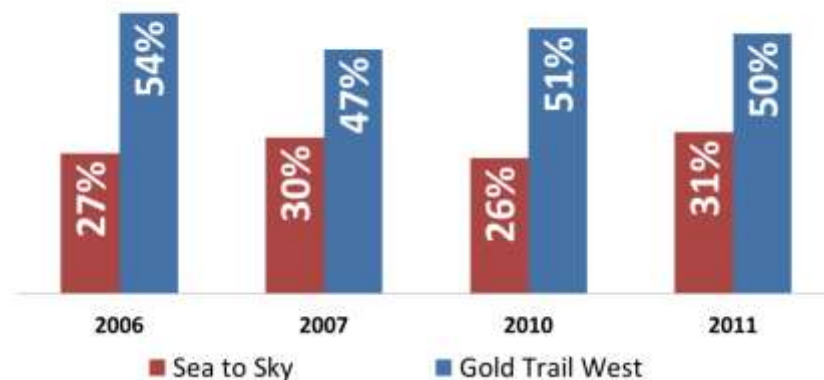
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Variable

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2011, the proportion of children vulnerable in the Sea to Sky and Gold Trail-West School Districts were 31% and 50% respectively.
- The Sea to Sky District results increased by 5% since the last sample, with an increase in vulnerability from Squamish North and Pemberton Schools.
- The Gold Trail-West results though higher than other SLRD areas, remain statistically unchanged from the last sample.

Proportion of total kindergarten children considered vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI)



**RGS GOAL: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES**

**SAFE DRINKING WATER**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator measures quality of drinking water in the SLRD by taking into account the hazard level ratings for medium and large SLRD water systems in the VCH area. **Low hazard** ratings generally comply health requirements although there may be some minor deficiencies to resolve; may have outstanding conditions on Operating Permits; or may have some minor administrative deficiencies (ie lack of an annual report). **Moderate hazard** ratings may indicate incomplete treatment (ie not enhanced disinfection), there may be more serious deficiencies or deficiencies have not been corrected in a timely manner; not meeting conditions of Permit, or more serious administrative deficiencies. Most **high hazard** ratings are attributed to untreated surface water sources. Water systems can also have a high hazard rating due to chemical concentrations in the water, such as elevated arsenic levels

**Why measure this?**

Access to clean, healthy drinking water is a basic health requirement for people living in or visiting the SLRD. It is also important to economic growth and overall well being of communities.

Note: Bralorne, Gold Bridge, Lillooet water systems are not included for the 2012 report. Efforts will be made to include these systems in future years.

**Trends 1 year**

**3 year avg.**

**Indicator: Proportion of systems reporting low hazard rating**

Source: Vancouver Coastal Health, more details here: <http://www.healthspace.ca/vch>

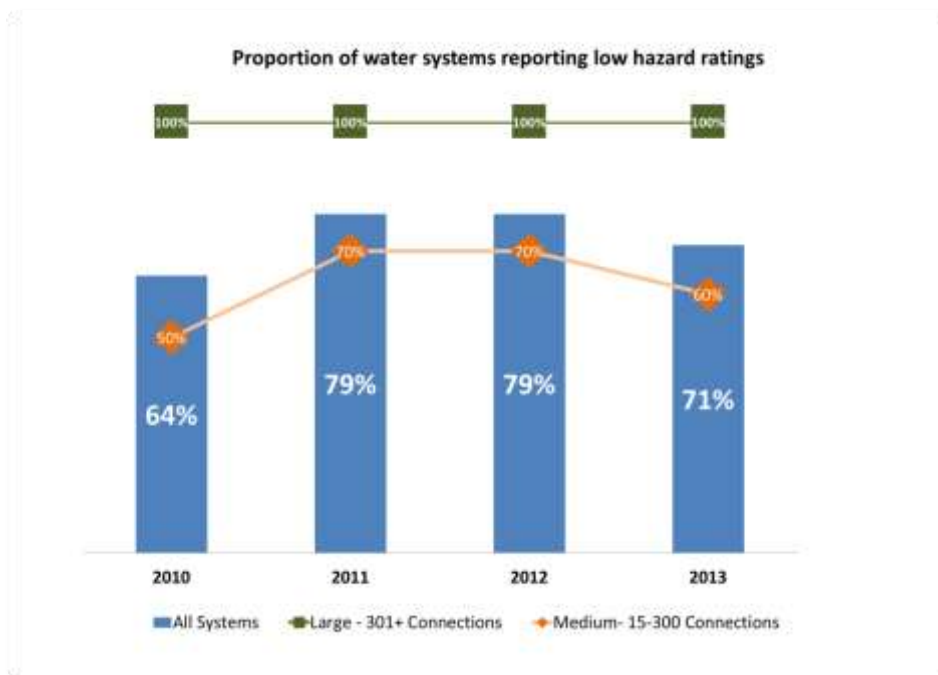
Trend Sensitivity: 6% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2013, 71% or ten of the fourteen medium to large water systems in the VCH jurisdiction of the SLRD achieved low hazard ratings.
- Results improved over the three year average but decreased year over year.
- All (100%) of the larger systems in Whistler, Squamish and Pemberton continued to achieved low ratings during the year.



- Of the medium sized systems, six of ten or 60% of systems achieved low ratings during the year.
- For more updated detailed water quality reports on specific water systems please go to: <http://www.healthspace.ca/vch>

**RGS GOAL: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEX**

**What is being measured?**

The socio-economic index summarize social and economic conditions over a wide variety of indicators into a single composite index for each region within the province. The resulting number provides a ranking out of the 26 regional districts in BC as well as an index number based on performance compared to the median. Negative results are better.

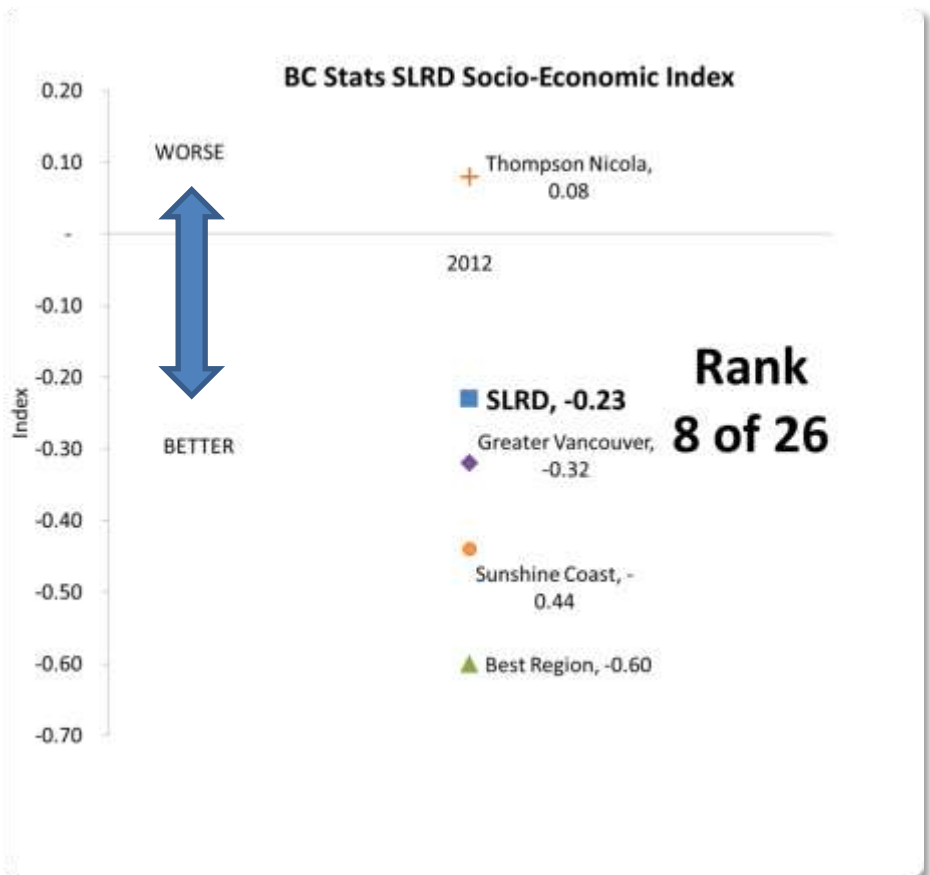
**Why measure this?**

When viewed together with indices from other areas in the province, these indices provide a summary measure of the relative successes and challenges. The indices are intended only to flag regions that may be experiencing higher levels of socio-economic stress relative to neighbouring areas. By themselves they don't tell us why a particular community or region is doing poorly or well, but rather form a necessary first step in determining the underlying reasons for performance.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: BC Stats SLRD Socio-Economic Index</b>
			<b>Source: BC Stats</b>
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -</b>
			<b>Time Frame: Variable</b>
			<b>Availability: Every 5 years</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2012, the SLRD ranked 8<sup>th</sup> out of 26 regional districts with a score of -.23 on BC's Socio-Economic Index.
- SLRD rankings are as follows for the 6 sub indices: Economic Hardship: 4<sup>th</sup> best, Crime 13<sup>th</sup>, Health: 7<sup>th</sup>, Education: 14<sup>th</sup>, Children: 10<sup>th</sup>, Youth: 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- Thompson Nicola scored below at -.08, and Greater Vancouver and Sunshine Coast above at -.32 and -.44 respectively.
- The Capital region is the best overall, followed by East Kootenay and Sunshine Coast.



**RGS GOAL: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES**

**LEISURE ACTIVITY**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator tracks the population aged 12 and over who reported an active or moderately active level of physical activity, based on their responses to questions about the nature, frequency and duration of their participation in leisure-time physical activity. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. Results are broken out by SLRD based health service delivery areas.

**Why measure this?**

Recreation and leisure are important aspects of life for residents of the SLRD. Increased activity helps maintain a strong recreation culture in the area while also supporting healthy lifestyles.

**Trends 1 year**

**3 year avg.**

**Indicator: Proportion of residents classified as active or moderately active.**

**Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)**

**Trend Sensitivity: Variable**

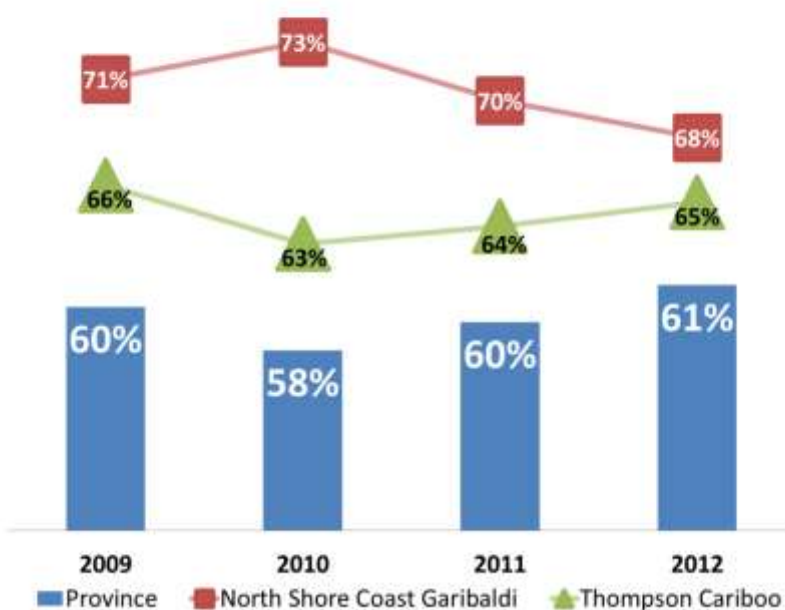
**Time Frame: Snapshot**

**Availability: Variable**

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2012, 68% of the residents in the North Shore Coast Garibaldi and 65% of residents in the Thompson Cariboo health service delivery areas were classified as active or moderately active.
- Though results have fluctuated somewhat over the past years, the trends are not statistically significant.
- North Shore Coast Garibaldi rates were significantly higher than the provincial rates from 2009-2011, but just comparable in 2012.

**Proportion of residents classified as active or moderately active.**



**RGS GOAL: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES**

**TRAIL LENGTH**

**What is being measured?**

The trail length indicator is intended to track the length of official commuter trails as well as recreation trails that are generally accessible to a large segment of the population (lower grade, wider, gravel or paved). Member municipalities provided trail distances based on this description.

**Why measure this?**

Recreation and commuting trails are important infrastructure for the achievement of both transportation and outdoor recreation utilization goals. Commuter and other trails that are generally more accessible and therefore can appeal to a greater diversity of users and demographics.

**Trends 1 year**

**3 year avg.**

**Indicator: Length of generally accessible and commuter trails**

**Source: SLRD Member Municipalities**

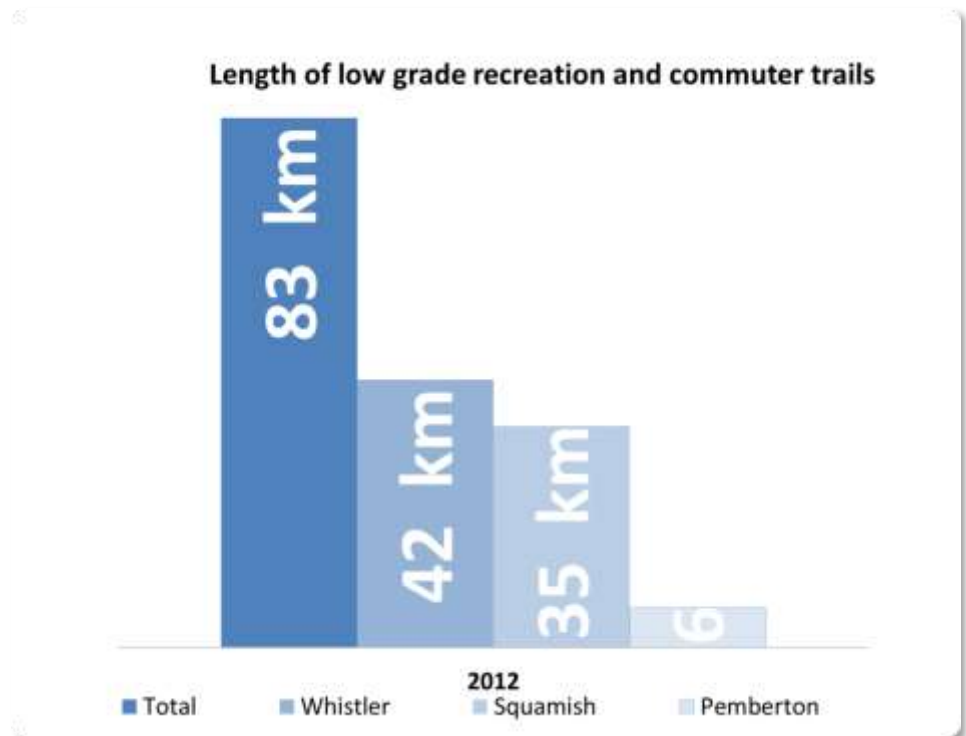
**Trend Sensitivity: 6% + or -**

**Time Frame: Snapshot**

**Availability: Annually**

**Latest Analysis**

- Total trail length in 2012/13 was 83 km.
- Whistler’s 43km of trails account for just over half of all the trails with Squamish’s 35km and Pemberton’s 6km combining for just under half.
- All communities reported having many more km’s of official and unofficial recreational hiking and biking trails. In many cases, these trails are relatively narrow, steep in sections and ungraded.



## RGS GOAL: ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

The Regional Growth Strategy advocates the sustainable use and appropriate management of parks and natural areas, to protect wildlife habitat and corridors and to maintain open space for active and passive recreation. The RGS promotes the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level in context with the Provincial Land and Resource Management Plans. Promoting the sustainable use and management of parks and natural areas on a regional level will contribute to their management by other levels of government. Defining areas for new local and regional parks and green space will create a legacy for future generations and ensure a diversity of recreational opportunities.

### RECREATION FACILITIES

#### What is being measured?

This indicator measures the area of publically managed indoor and outdoor recreation facilities within the SLRD. It includes playing fields, gymnasiums, pools, and ice surfaces.

#### Why measure this?

Recreation and healthy lifestyles are important values for residents in the SLRD. Managed recreation facilities, parks and fields play an important role in facilitating recreation activities, social gathering, team activities and celebrations.

Trends 1 year

3 year avg.

Indicator: Recreation facilities and parks/fields area

Source: SLRD, SLRD Member Municipalities, School Boards

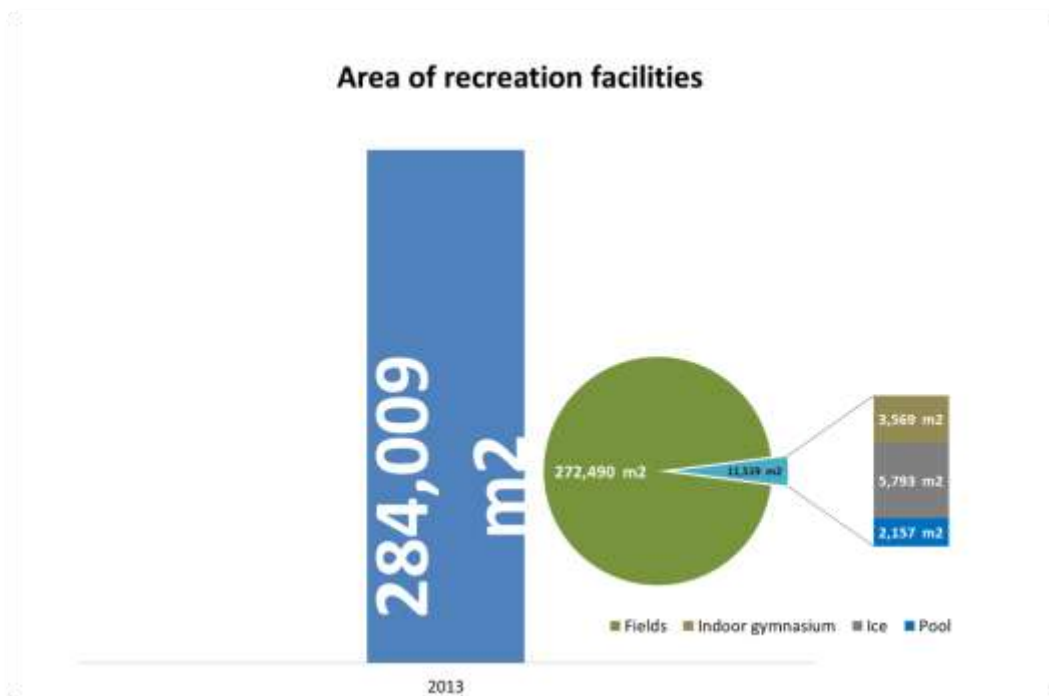
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/-

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2013 there was approximately 284,000 m<sup>2</sup> of managed recreation facilities in SLRD member communities.
- As one would expect, fields make up the most significant portion of playing surfaces, followed by ice surfaces, gymnasiums and pools.
- Squamish has the most significant total area mostly due to the playing fields in the municipal inventory.



## RGS GOAL: ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to enhance our working relationships with the Squamish, Lil'wat and St'át'imc Nations. The SLRD recognizes the significant opportunity to build constructive and enduring relationships with aboriginal communities through the RGS process and this work provides a foundation for continued constructive dialogue into the future on regional land use and growth management issues.

### FIRST NATIONS REFERRAL RESPONSE RATE

#### What is being measured?

This indicator tracks the proportion of referrals of a particularly relevant type that receive a response from First Nations governments.

#### Why measure this?

Providing referrals to First Nations governments for comment is one of the major ways that the SLRD engages with First Nations. Likewise, responding to referrals is one of the main channels of First Nations input on SLRD land use discussions. The rate indicates the ability of SLRD staff to identify relevant referrals and to ensure to the best of their ability that these referrals in particular receive consideration.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Proportion of SLRD referrals that receive a response from First Nation governments
			Source: SLRD Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/- Time Frame: Year Availability: Annually

#### Latest Analysis

- *Data Collection Process Under Review*

## RGS GOAL: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

The Regional Growth Strategy aims to encourage compact, complete sustainable communities as the basis for land use planning throughout the region. ‘Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities’ refers to settlement that takes a long-term view of the quality of life for future generations, promotes the efficient use of land at higher population densities with greater transportation choices, protects agriculture, natural areas and open spaces, and provides an opportunity to live and work in the same community. Focussing settlements into compact, complete, sustainable communities or nodes moves us toward a vision of sustainable, highly liveable communities with accessible services, public spaces, parks, and cultural and recreation amenities.

### ENERGY USE

#### What is being measured?

Total energy used includes electricity delivered, the energy used to generate space and water heating/cooling, as well as transportation energy. The embodied energy of the products used in the region are not included.

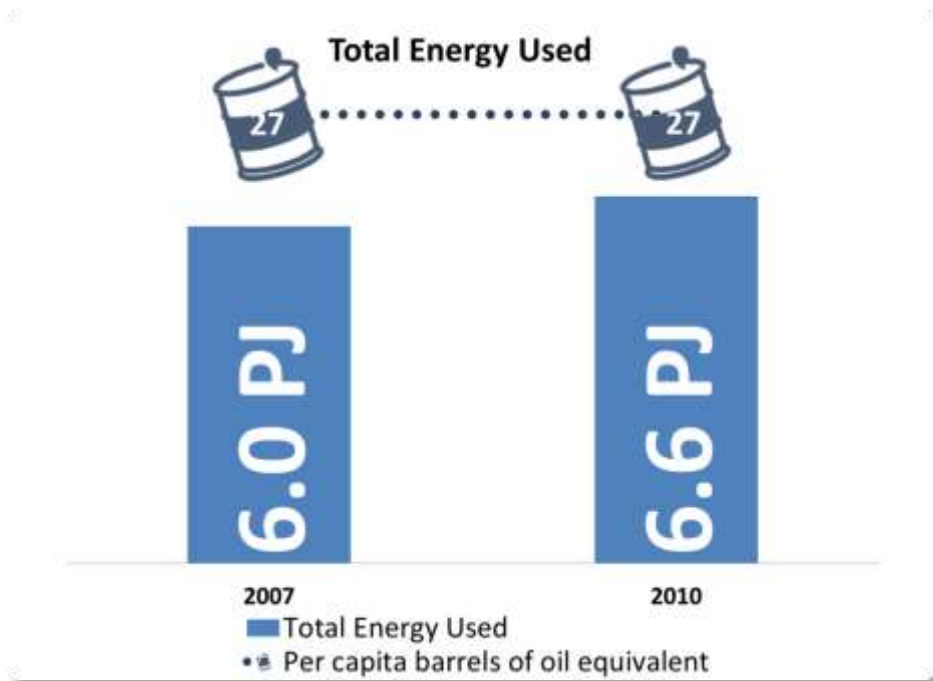
#### Why measure this?

Energy is a critical input to certain aspects of day to day living and business success in the region. Using non-renewable energy use has an impact on future energy supplies as well as ecosystem and human health locally and abroad. Even large renewable projects such as hydroelectric dams have significant impacts on land and aquatic ecosystems. An ability to reduce dependence on energy resources reflects more sustainable communities and may help regional residents and businesses better adapt to future energy price increases.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Total Energy Used
	+10%		Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -    Time Frame: Year    Availability: Variable

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2010, SLRD energy use totaled 6.6 petajoules (PJ), or the equivalent of about 1 million barrels of oil worth of energy.
- Per capita usage was the equivalent of 27 barrels of oil for every resident.
- Total energy use increased between 2007 and 2010 by 10%, and per capita use remained stable.
- Buildings make up 2/3's of total energy use and on-road transportation makes up 1/3 of total energy use.



- All SLRD communities and areas but Lillooet used more energy in 2010 compared to 2007.

**RGS GOAL: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

**What is being measured?**

Total annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions results include the emissions released from electricity generation, the energy used to generate heat/cooling, transportation energy as well emissions resulting from landfilled waste.

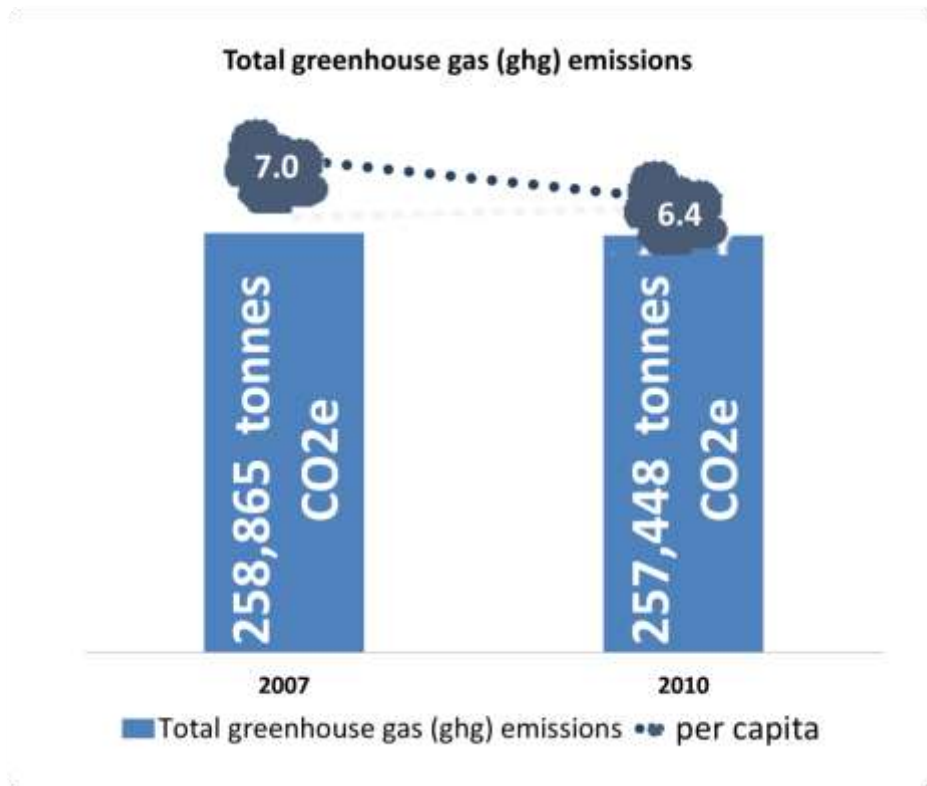
**Why measure this?**

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are contributing to global climate change and increased ocean acidification. This changing climate will impact on the SLRD economy, community life, visitor experiences as well as directly on the local natural environment. Climate change, ocean acidification and GHG emissions are global and local issues that require solutions at all levels. Reducing the regional contribution is an important aspect environmental stewardship as well as an opportunity to develop new business opportunities.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Total greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions</b>
	-0.5%		Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory
			Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -   Time Frame: Year   Availability: Variable

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2010, SLRD GHG emissions totaled 257,000 tonnes.
- Greenhouse gas emissions remained virtually unchanged between 2007 and 2010 though per capita GHG decreased by 9% to 6.4 tonnes per resident.
- On road transportation makes up 58% of the total GHG emissions, followed by buildings at 35% and solid waste at 7%.
- Whistler makes up the largest source of GHG emissions in the SLRD at 99,500 tonnes, followed by Squamish at 88,538 tonnes.



- Whistler experienced reductions of 14,000 tonnes since 2007, whereas Squamish increased emissions by roughly an equal amount over the same time period. Other communities' emissions remained similar to 2007 levels.

RGS GOAL: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

LANDFILLED WASTE

What is being measured?

This indicator represents the total amount of solid waste sent to landfills from SLRD communities.

Why measure this?

Maintaining lifestyles and needs currently requires significant quantities of various materials, which in turn can quickly produce 'waste'. Landfilled waste represents materials that are often unnecessary or may have been used for something more purposeful such as composting, recycling or potentially energy use. Solid landfilled waste also takes up land space, emits greenhouse gases, and among other things can leach harmful materials into the surrounding environment.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Total amount of landfilled waste</b>		
	-11%		Source: SLRD		
			Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -	Time Frame: Year	Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2010, SLRD tonnes of landfilled waste totaled 35,112 tonnes or .9 tonnes per resident.
- Landfilled waste decreased between 2007 and 2010 by 11%, and per capita waste dropped by 10%.
- Whistler makes up the largest source of landfilled waste in the SLRD at 15,600 tonnes, followed by Squamish at 14,200 tonnes in 2010.



**RGS GOAL: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

**POPULATION DENSITIES**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator tracks the number of people per hectare of developable land (exempt from crown land, parks, I.R., water features, airports, ALR, landfills) in the four incorporated SLRD communities. Information on densities is not available for the unincorporated developable land base, but it is estimated as lower than the SLRD communities. Annual review should include density commentary on any new development areas.

**Why measure this?**

Maintaining smart development patterns as supported by the RGS recognizes the need to increase the concentration of SLRD residents in key settlement areas.

**Trends** 1 year

3 year avg.

**Indicator: Number of people per developable hectare**

Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

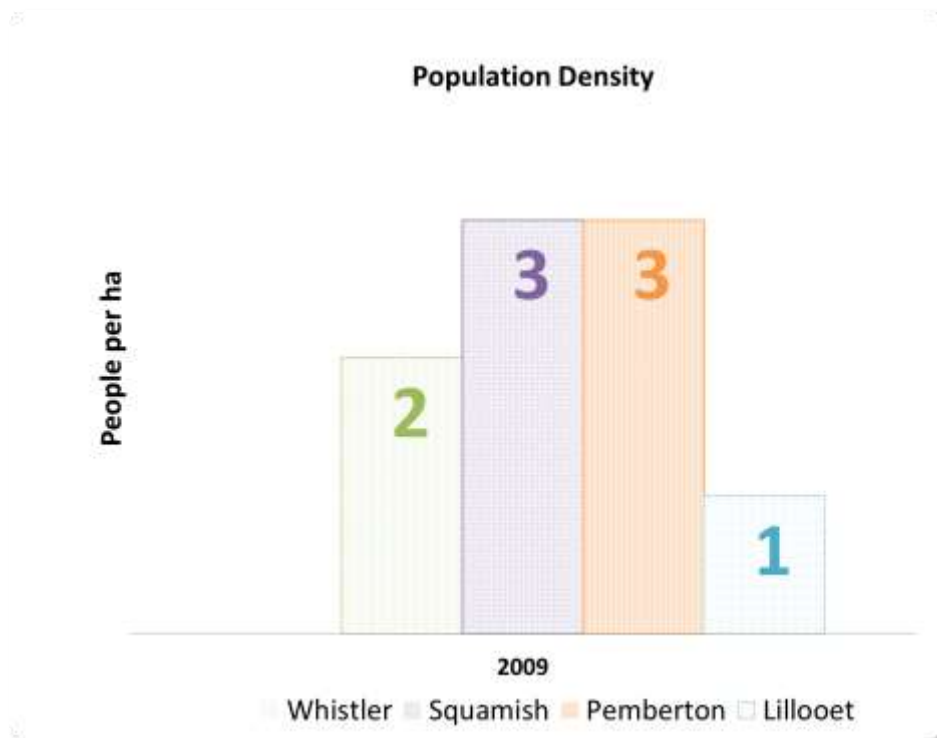
Trend Sensitivity: 3% +or-

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Variable

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2009, residential density in the larger SLRD settlement areas was as follows: Whistler 2 - people/ha, Squamish – 3 people/ha, Pemberton – 3 people/ha, Lillooet – 1 person/ha.
- Using Whistler’s average daily population including visitors and seasonal residents results in 4 people/ ha.
- There were no new settlement areas in 2012 to report on.



## RGS GOAL: IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS

Decision making over land use, health, safety, natural resources, environmental protection and many other issues of concern to residents within the regional district is a shared responsibility. The Regional Growth Strategy intends to improve collaboration between all levels of government within the region: municipal, regional, provincial, federal and First Nations. Better collaboration can lead to improved coordination and cooperation which in turn can reduce duplication and inefficiencies in local governance and improve service delivery. It also builds on the core competencies of existing jurisdictions so that limited resources are utilized efficiently.

### VOTER TURNOUT

#### What is being measured?

This indicator tracks the relationship between the number of ballots cast and the SLRD population to arrive at the proportion of the population that voted. Community population is used along with the registered voters list due to major discrepancies in the voter list

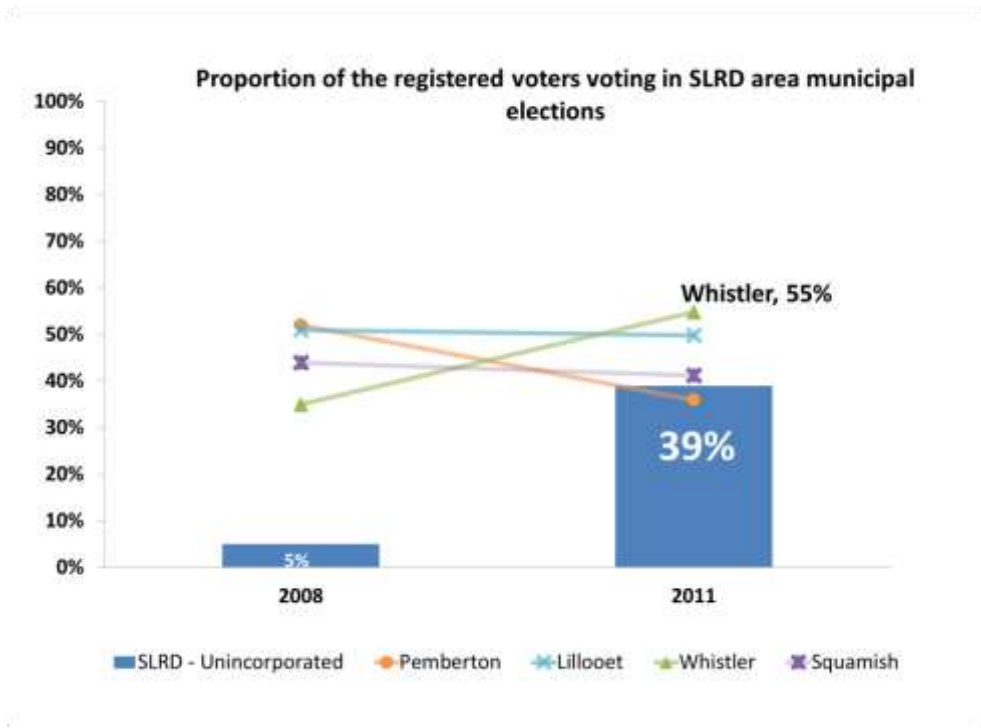
#### Why measure this?

Voter turnout is a proxy indicator reflecting community commitment to the political system as well as involvement in decision making. Local elections determine who will be involved in regional collaborations. Poor turnout may reflect unfamiliarity with the democratic process, apathy, satisfaction, or a sense of disempowerment.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Proportion of the registered voters voting in SLRD area municipal elections</b>
	<b>+34 % points</b>		<b>Source: Elections BC</b>
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/-</b>
			<b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>
			<b>Availability: Every 3 years</b>

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2011, 39% of eligible voters in the SLRD- Unincorporated areas voted during the municipal elections.
- The result in 2011, is significantly higher than the 5% turnout in 2008.
- Voter turnout in SLRD communities was higher than the SLRD – Unincorporated areas, except for Pemberton where voter turnout dropped from 52% to 36%.
- Whistler had the highest turnout in 2011 at 55%.



**RGS GOAL: IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS**

**RGS COLLABORATION**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator tracks the number of RGS Steering Committee meetings that take place on an annual basis.

**Why measure this?**

The SLRD RGS Steering Committee is comprised of senior staff from member municipalities, the SLRD and a member of the Ministry of Community and Rural Development. The RGS Steering Committee is integral to the RGS process that depends on this group for their expertise in assessing and commenting RGS related proposals or decisions. Comments from the Steering Committee are forwarded to the SLRD Board to inform decisions.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Number of RGS Steering Committee meetings</b>		
			<b>Source: SLRD</b>		
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/-</b>	<b>Time Frame: Year</b>	<b>Availability: Annually</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- *Data Collection Process Under Review*

## RGS GOAL: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS

The Regional Growth Strategy intends to promote transportation choices across the region and to support an improved regional transportation system that sustains compact, liveable communities, economic vibrancy and a healthy environment.

### HIGHWAY SAFETY

#### What is being measured?

This indicator reports on a variety of road safety statistics for Hwy 99 between Furry Creek and Pavilion; Hwy 12 between Hwy 99 junction (Duffy Lake Rd), Lillooet and Fountain Creek Rd, Lytton. Total crashes includes both where there is only property damage and where an injury or fatality occurred. Fatalities includes road users who died within 30 days after the date when the injury was sustained.

#### Why measure this?

Safe transportation routes are important in maintaining the flow of people and goods between and beyond SLRD communities. Highway safety measures allow for annual tracking of both minor and major incidents in the region.

Trends 1 year

3 year avg.

Indicator: Fatalities on major SLRD highways

Source: ICBC

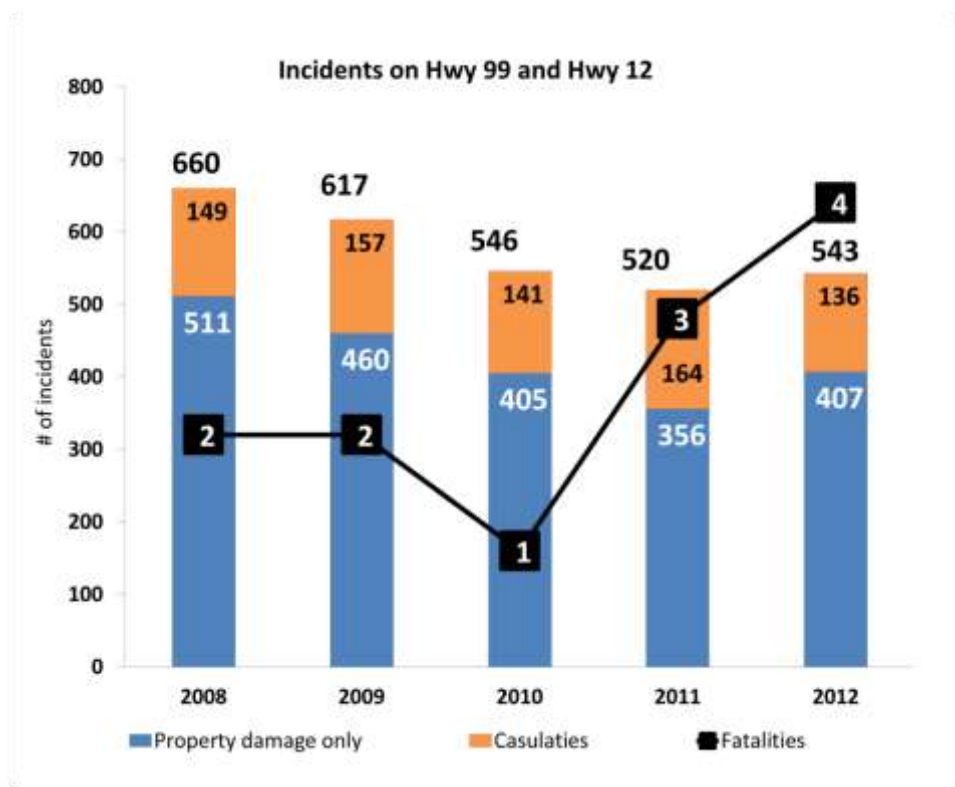
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/-

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2012, there were 543 total incidents on Highway 99 and Highway 12 combined.
- During that same year, 136 of the incidents resulted in human injuries, with 4 of those leading to fatalities.
- The number of fatalities increased by one or 30% year over year and by 33% on the three year average.
- All fatalities from 2008-2012 occurred on Highway 99.
- Overall incidents increased year over year by 4%, though decreased on the three year average by 4%.



**RGS GOAL: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS**

**TRANSIT COMMUTES**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator tracks the percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit, with a special emphasis on Squamish residents as a proxy for the performance of regional transportation systems.

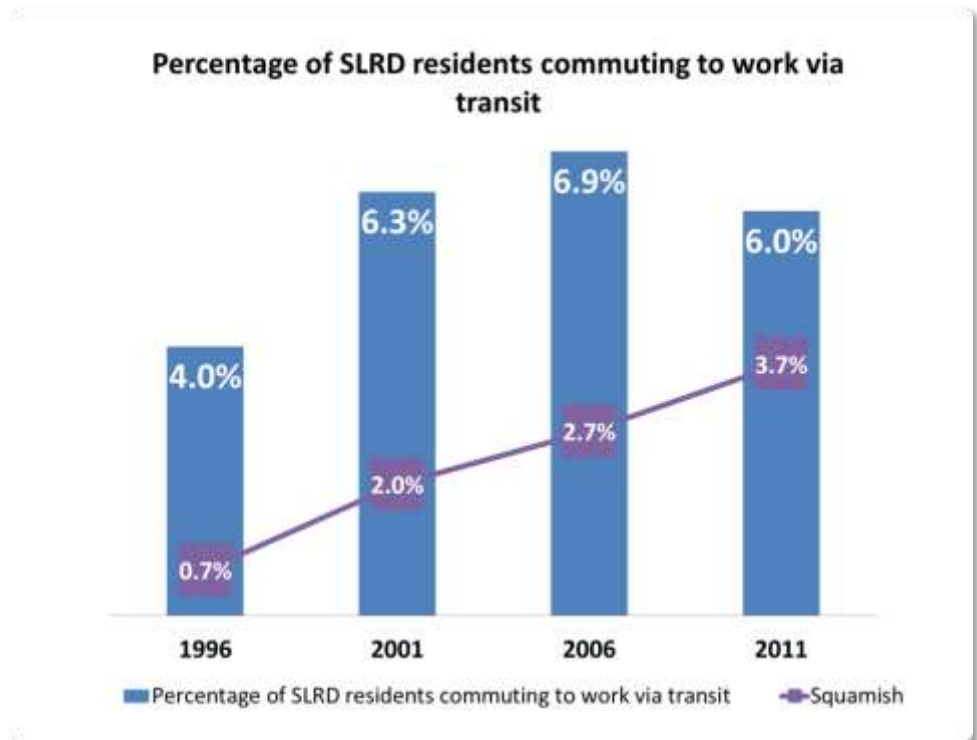
**Why measure this?**

Improving transportation linkages amongst communities includes an emphasis on increased transit ridership in the region. The linkages best posed for improvements include those in and north and south of Squamish where there is currently very little public transit yet up to 2,000 regional commuters as of the most recent National Household Survey.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit</b>		
	-1% point	+1% point	<b>Source: Statistics Canada, Census, National Household Survey</b>		
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-</b>	<b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>	<b>Availability: Every 5 years</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2011, 6% of SLRD residents commuted to work via transit.
- Results decreased by 1% point from the 2006 Census, but show increasing trends from 1996.
- Squamish commuters taking transit increased in both number and as a proportion of the working population from 2006 and over the three period average.
- It should be noted that a public transit service existed between Whistler and Squamish during the National Household Survey in 2011, but was cancelled soon after.



**RGS GOAL: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS**

**VEHICLE NUMBER**

**What is being measured?**

Cars and trucks in British Columbia are required to carry insurance when in use. This indicator reports on the total number vehicles registered with insurance in the SLRD.

**Why measure this?**

Residents require transportation to, from, around and within the SLRD. While convenient at times, of all transportation options vehicles especially older and larger models tend to be a more resource intensive and costly mode of transportation than other options such as walking, biking, or buses. A reduced level of vehicles in the SLRD may also help to track the success of the regional transportation systems.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Number of registered vehicles</b>		
	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>	<b>Source: ICBC</b>		
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +/-</b>	<b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>	<b>Availability: Annually</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2012, there were ICBC insurance policies for 31,338 vehicles based in the SLRD.
- The number of registered vehicles increased year over year, by 4% and by 2% on the three year average.
- The per capita number of vehicles increased slightly year over year, but dropped slightly over the three year average.
- Lillooet has the greatest number of vehicles per capita at 1.34/person and Squamish has the lowest number of vehicles per person at .77/person.



## RGS GOAL: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING

The Regional Growth Strategy seeks to protect ecosystem functioning and to conserve and steward its natural assets. These assets include both renewable and non-renewable resources including living organisms, water, air, land, vegetation and the habitats and ecological processes that support living organisms. The quality of life in the region is directly dependent on maintaining our natural assets. Population growth in the SLRD is based in large part on the quality of life offered by the region, and with future opportunities in the tourism industry dependent on the natural environment, the Regional Growth Strategy intends to protect environmental quality and retain its spectacular natural assets.

### WATER USE

#### What is being measured?

Water use measures the total of water extracted then delivered from municipal and SLRD water plants to end users in the SLRD. Water uses that are not intended to be captured within this measure include private purpose uses such as for regional golf courses, well water. Some smaller SLRD managed water systems (i.e Bralorne) do not have metered data available.

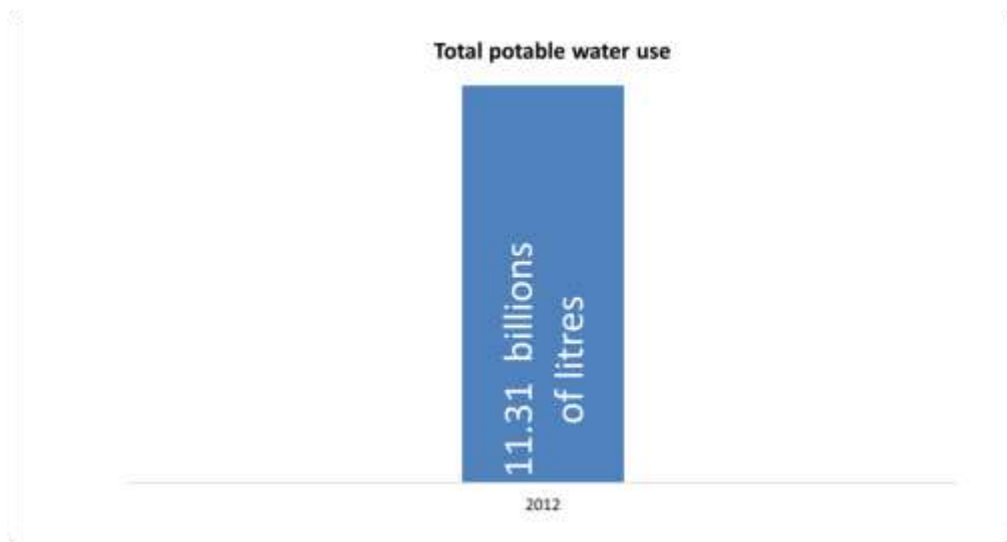
#### Why measure this?

Water is one of the regions most important assets, supporting natural areas, wildlife, residents and visitors. Using water resources wisely is fundamental to an environmentally-responsible approach to living. This issue relates not only to the availability of the resource; it is also an infrastructure priority that can translate into millions of dollars spent or saved. This indicator provides an important snapshot of whether demand management of water resources are resulting in overall resource conservation.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Total potable and non-potable water flows</b>
			<b>Source: SLRD</b>
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-</b>
			<b>Time Frame: Year</b>
			<b>Availability: Annually</b>

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2012, the municipal and SLRD managed drinking water systems in the SLRD treated and sent out 11.3 billion litres of water.
- Whistler’s municipal water system represents 50% of the water use with Squamish at 30%, Lillooet at 12%, Pemberton at 7% and SLRD electoral areas (with meters) 2%.
- Both Pemberton and Lillooet provide water to neighbouring communities.



**RGS GOAL: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING**

**SPECIES AT RISK**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator measures the number of provincial species at risk (an extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern) and found in the SLRD. Those at risk are listed as red or blue by the Government of British Columbia on the provincial species ranking list. A "Red Listed Species" is an indigenous species or subspecies that is extirpated (no longer exists in BC), endangered or threatened. , A "Blue Listed Species" is an indigenous species or subspecies that is of special concern or vulnerable to becoming threatened or endangered

**Why measure this?**

This indicator highlights the importance of biodiversity in the region. A key factor in protecting biodiversity is habitat and therefore this indicator reflects the importance maintaining, restoring and protecting habitat and critical areas within the SLRD.

**Trends** 1 year

3 year avg.

**Indicator: Number of species at risk within the SLRD**

Source: BC Ministry of the Environment

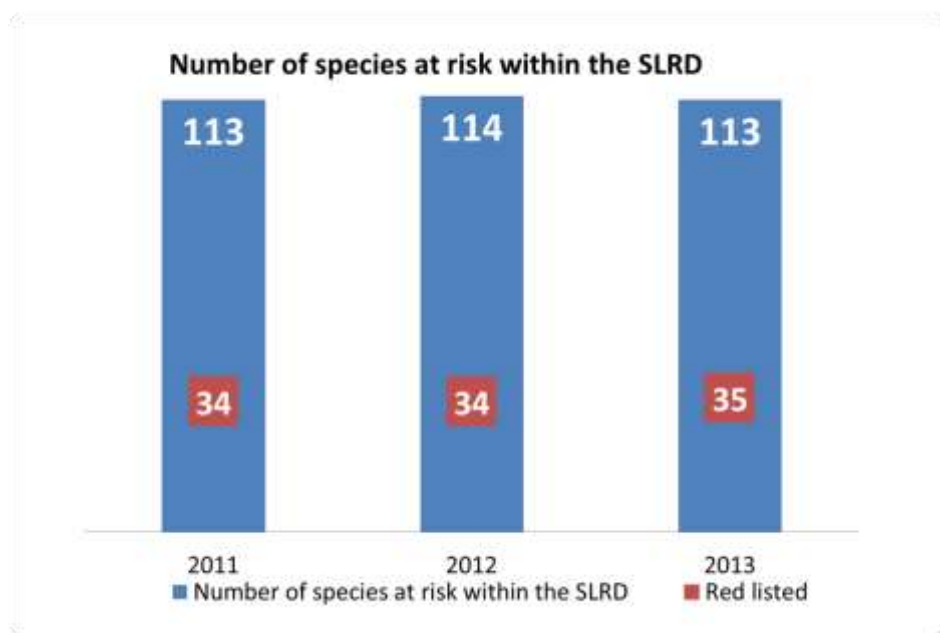
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- There are 113 species at risk that are found in the SLRD as of the end of 2013.
- The total result is generally stable with the previous two years .
- New red listed species include two Falcon bird species.
- The long-eared keen’s myotis bat dropped from red to blue, and a species of trout and a moth were also added to the blue list.
- Species dropped from the blue list include three butterfly species and a small willow plant.



**RGS GOAL: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING**

**REGIONAL AIR QUALITY**

**What is being measured?**

The provincial Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) for Whistler and Squamish measures the number of days that the provincial Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) for Whistler/Squamish is worse than "low". Whistler and Squamish are the only SLRD communities with on-going air quality monitoring.

**Why measure this?**

Good air quality is critical to the health of regional residents as well as the success of the region as a tourism destination.

Trends 1 year

3 year avg.

**Indicator: Number of hours where the AQHI for Whistler and Squamish is worse than low**

Source: BC Ministry of Environment

Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

**Latest Analysis**

- The air quality in the Sea to Sky region of the SLRD is generally good.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2013, there were only 19 hours or .2% of the year when the air quality in Whistler was moderate to high risk. Squamish results were slightly lower at 9 hours or .1% of the year.
- Results improved for both communities year over year and likely on a three year average based on results captured at the Whistler monitoring station.



<sup>1</sup> Sharing the Air State of the Sea to Sky/Howesound Airshed, 2010 Annual Report – Sea to Sky Clean Air Society

## RGS GOAL: SUPPORT A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The Regional Growth Strategy aspires to improve the provision of quality affordable housing and support a range of housing types in the region. The Regional Growth Strategy aspires to improve the provision of quality affordable housing and support a range of housing types in the region. In the south especially, affordability is an issue even with above-average household incomes that may exceed affordable housing benchmarks. Also, with increasing numbers of seniors in the region, it will be crucial to create a variety of housing options that meet these particular needs. Affordable housing is recognized as a regional issue, needing cooperative approaches that build upon a common strategy to support a range of quality affordable housing across the region.

### HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

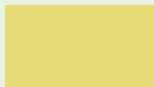
#### What is being measured?

This indicator tracks the changes in relationship between median income levels and the assessed value of single family homes. An increasing number implies a rising cost of housing relative to median incomes. Figures are not available for the SLRD as a whole.

#### Why measure this?

Housing costs compared to incomes are a consideration in determining whether people choose to live in the region and the financial stress they may experience from housing costs. It is one standard measure of housing affordability.

#### Trends 1 year



#### 3 year avg.



**Indicator: Ratio of median single family house price to median income**

Source: BC Stats, Statistics Canada

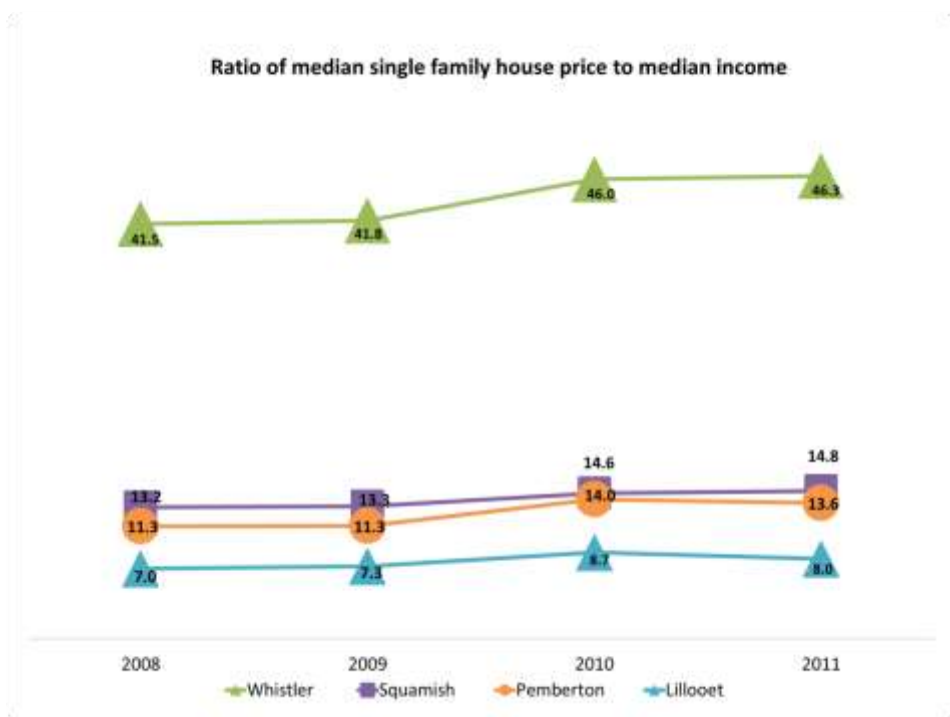
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

Time Frame: Snapshot/Year

Availability: Annually

#### Latest Analysis

- In 2011, Whistler’s housing was most out of reach for the median income earner in the SLRD, at 46.3 times the local median income.
- Lillooet results decreased slightly between 2010 and 2011, and are still the most affordable at only 8 times the local median income.
- Squamish is slightly less affordable than Pemberton at 14.8 and 13.6 times local incomes respectively in 2011.



- After reaching a peak in 2010/2011, housing prices have tempered somewhat, but are similar or above 2009 levels.

**RGS GOAL: SUPPORT A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

**HOUSING DIVERSITY**

**What is being measured?**

This indicator portrays the proportion of duplex, multi-family, and townhouse dwellings amongst all dwellings. Analysis also provides commentary on any new development areas added to or outside the current settlement areas during the current reporting year.

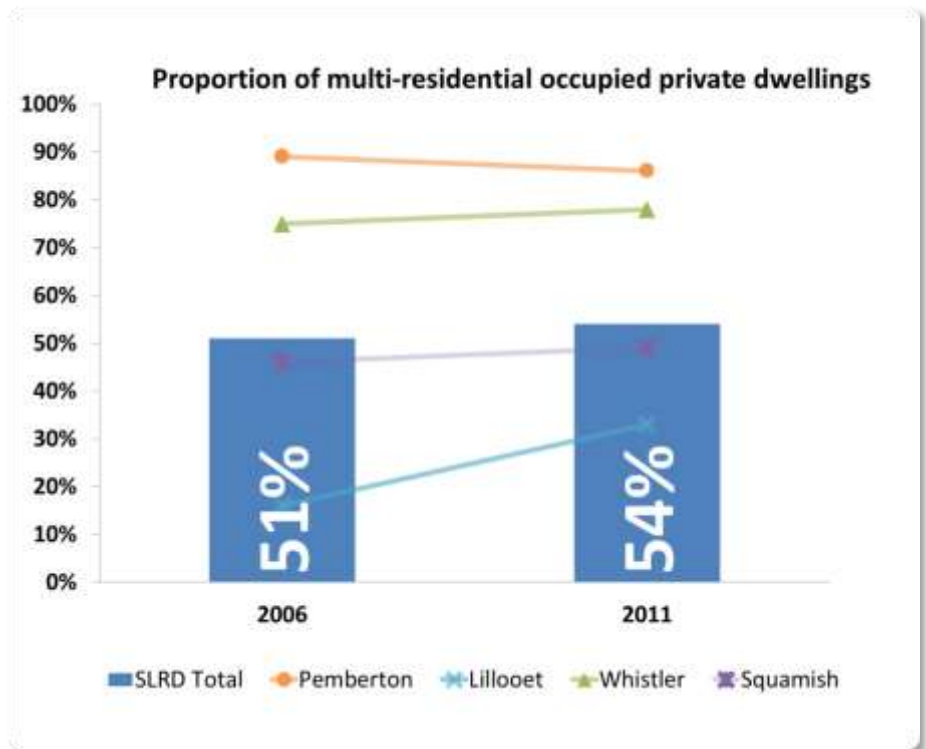
**Why measure this?**

With settlement areas designated as the prime locations for development it will be important to provide both a range of housing types and somewhat increased density in order to support more affordable housing for various income levels and successful growth. Despite that the size of a residential dwelling is often correlated with the cost of that dwelling, housing prices may still be out of range for residents.

<b>Trends</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>3 year avg.</b>	<b>Indicator: Proportion of multi-residential occupied private dwellings</b>		
	<b>+3% points</b>		<b>Source: Statistics Canada, Census</b>		
			<b>Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-</b>	<b>Time Frame: Snapshot</b>	<b>Availability: Annually</b>

**Latest Analysis**

- In 2011, 54% of the dwellings occupied by full time residents were considered multi-residential.
- The results increased by 3% points from the last census in 2006.
- Pemberton boasts the largest percentage of multi-residential housing at 86% followed by Whistler at 78%, Squamish 49%, Lillooet 33% and the Other SLRD at 23%.



## APPENDIX