



SQUAMISH-LILLOOET REGIONAL DISTRICT RGS MONITORING REPORT-2014/15

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SQUAMISH - LILLOOET
REGIONAL DISTRICT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PROCESS

METHODOLOGY

SUMMARY

DISCUSSION

DETAILED RESULTS.....

RGS GOAL 1: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES.....

RGS GOAL 2: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS.....

RGS GOAL 3: SUPPORT A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING.....

RGS GOAL 4: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

RGS GOAL 5: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING.....

RGS GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS28

RGS GOAL 7: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

RGS GOAL 8: ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

RGS GOAL 9: IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS.....

APPENDIX

1

1

1

2

3

7

9

13

16

18

25

28

30

35

36

38

INTRODUCTION

This is the third annual monitoring report to track progress with respect to the regional goals established within the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) Regional Growth Strategy (RGS), 2010 and Integrated Sustainability Plan (ISP), 2013. The purpose of this monitoring report is to build on the 2012 and 2013 reports so that progress toward or away from the RGS and ISP goals is continually evaluated. This report should be used alongside an evaluation process that includes: 1) opportunities for stakeholders to add additional insights on regional progress and 2) Conversations about efforts to support regional goals.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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 and implementation of the RGS.

PROCESS

The RGS and ISP each contain a list of recommended indicators that were developed to monitor the progress with respect to the goals of each plan. An indicator in this case is a numerical representation of some observation that is monitored over time. The indicators for the RGS 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 efficient monitoring system for the SLRD, indicators that measure progress toward the RGS and 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 2014/15 report is located in Appendix 1.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection for the 2014/15 report took place during 2016. 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 results. In some cases data was available for multiple time periods, allowing initial assessment of year-to-year and three-year rolling average trends. These trends are highlighted in the

summary progress table on page 2. The most recent data point was used for analysis even though some of the information is somewhat dated due to monitoring and reporting cycles such as the National Census which is only completed every 5 years.

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 2015, progress toward the SLRD regional goals is mixed, though the majority (16 indicators) are either stable or improving. Data is not yet sufficient to identify any trends for 3 of the indicators as this is only the third monitoring report and due to the inclusion of new baseline data for two indicators. Ten indicators are moving in an undesirable direction away from regional goals.

RGS Goals	Indicators progressing	Indicators stable/mixed	Indicators regressing	Insufficient data	Total
1. Compact, complete sustainable communities	1	1	2		4
2. Transportation linkages and options	1		2		3
3. Range of quality affordable housing	1		1		2
4. Sustainable economy	3	2	2		7
5. Natural ecosystem functioning		1	2		3
6. Sustainable use of parks and natural areas		1		1	2
7. Healthy and safe communities	1	2	1	1	5
8. Indigenous relations				1	1
9. Collaboration	2				2
TOTAL	9	7	10	3	29

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 as noted in the date in brackets following the indicator name. Some of the information is somewhat dated due to lengthy monitoring and reporting cycles such as the National Census which is only completed every 5 years.

RGS GOAL 1: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Data Representation:

Moderate

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
	-	Energy Use (2012)	☒	☑	Landfill Waste (2012)
☒	-	GHGs (2012)	☑	-	Pop. Density (2016)

Year over year trends to 2012 (most recent year that data is available) reveal mixed results with energy use remaining stable and greenhouse gas emissions increasing. Landfilled waste is also increasing year over year to 2015, but decreasing over the longer term. Based on a few years of data, population density to 2016 is generally increasing across the region with Squamish and Pemberton holding 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.

RGS GOAL 2: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
☒	☒	Highway Safety (2015)	☒	☒	Vehicle Number (2015)
☒	☑	Transit Commutes (2011)			

The number of vehicle incidents and injuries on major SLRD highways increased over the one year and three year average. Fatalities on the highways also increased year to year and over the three year average. Transit commutes by bus increased on the three period average to 2011 in both the SLRD as a whole as well as Squamish. Squamish is singled out because it has the most significant number of employees commuting to employment locations outside the community. The number of vehicles to 2015 is increasing along with the SLRD population, albeit slightly faster, leading to more vehicles and more vehicles per person.

RGS GOAL 3: SUPPORT A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
☒	☑	Housing Affordability (2015)	☑	-	Housing Diversity (2011)

Despite increasing income levels, the assessed value for single family homes is increasing faster from 2014 to 2015 and therefore decreasing the affordability of housing in most SLRD communities. There was an increase in the percentage of multi-residential (generally more affordable) home types in the SLRD up to 2011.

RGS GOAL 4: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Data Representation: Moderate

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
	-	Diversity of industry (2011)		-	Working Farm Land (2011)
		Median income (2014)			Population (2015)
		Total Income (2014)			Connectivity (2015)
		Room Revenue (2015)			

Based on the year over year and three year rolling trend results a stable population and increasing income indicate a positive trajectory for achieving a sustainable SLRD economy. A significant increase in room revenue year over year and over the three year average shows that tourism bounced back from 2011. Internet connectivity is high, but affordable access to higher speeds remains limited in specific SLRD rural regions as well Lillooet. The workable farmland trend over one reporting period (to 2011) shows a decrease in hectares of land farmed.

RGS GOAL 5: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING

Data Representation: Low*

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
		Water Use (2015)			Regional Air Quality
		Species at Risk (2016)			Quality (2015)

*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 the progress on the goal. Therefore the data representation level for this goal, based on the current indicators is 'low'. Future reporting should endeavor to improve reporting in this area.

The air quality in the Sea to Sky region of the SLRD is generally good and performing better than the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard. The number of species at risk at the provincial level, that also happen to reside in the SLRD, is increasing to 2016. While populations of some of these species may be healthy in the SLRD, they are not healthy at a provincial scale. Potable water use increased year over year and on a three year average to 2015.

RGS GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

Data Representation: Low*

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
		Recreation Facilities (2015)			Commercial Rec. Operator (2015)

*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. Data representation level for this goal remains 'low' even though it now includes two as opposed to one indicator. Future reporting should continue to improve reporting in this area.

All SLRD member municipalities support active indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities through trails and recreation facilities. There were minor additions to outdoor field facilities to 2015. In effort to improve progress reporting for this area the 2015 report includes a baseline measure for the number of commercial

recreation operators (with a tenure) in the Sea to Sky Forest District. Future reports could possibly include counts at BC Parks overnight facilities in the SLRD.

RGS GOAL 7: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
		Child Development (2015)			Trail Length (2015)
✓	✓	Safe Drinking Water (2015)			Leisure Activity (2014)
-	-	Socio-Economic Index (2011)			

Indicators of healthy and safe communities now have multiple data points for reporting trends, and there are some interesting highlights. The child development indicator to 2015 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 in the north (School District 74). That said, the vulnerability in the north and the more vulnerable southern neighbourhoods is improving whereas vulnerability is increasing in some southern neighbourhoods. On measures of safe drinking water, large municipal and SLRD-operated water systems are obtaining “low” hazard ratings, whereas the medium-sized systems are registering improved hazard ratings to 2015. When it comes to leisure activity, SLRD residents, especially those in the North Shore Coast Garibaldi health area, are more active than the average Canadian.

RGS GOAL 8: ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Data Representation: Med

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
-	-	SLRD & Indigenous meetings (2015)			

This third SLRD RGS Monitoring report includes an indicator as well as baseline results in this area for the first time. Tracking is ongoing and will allow for better trends analysis over time. Future indicators could possibly include participation of Indigenous communities in SLRD member municipality activities, events or schools.

RGS GOAL 9: IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS

Data Representation: High

1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator
	-	Voter Turnout (2014)	✓		RGS Collaboration (2015)

Municipal and Regional District election results to 2014 showed stable voter participation in the SLRD unincorporated areas. Squamish and Lillooet participation rates grew somewhat, with participation decreasing by 50% in Whistler and Pemberton participation remaining consistent. RGS Collaboration reported an increase to ten RGS Steering Committee meetings in 2015.

DETAILED RESULTS

LEGEND AND DETAILED INDICATOR REPORTING PAGE LAYOUT

Page layout

RGS GOAL			
RGS Goal Preamble			
INDICATOR SHORT NAME			
What is being measured?		Why measure this?	
Describes the indicator and context.		Provides a rationale for use of the indicator.	
Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Indicator long name
Icons indicate trends over one period and the rolling three year average.		Source: Sources of data and survey name if applicable.	
		Trend Sensitivity: Indicates the % change trigger for indicating a positive or negative trend for the year to year results.	Time Frame: Indicates the time frame that the indicator data represents. i.e. snapshot in time, or year.
			Availability: Indicates the availability of data.

Latest Analysis

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

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-	= Data forthcoming

RGS GOAL 1: FOCUS DEVELOPMENT INTO COMPACT, COMPLETE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

The RGS 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.* Data quality for 2012 transportation energy use is not as strong as previous years but the overall magnitude of it is similar.

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

0%

3 year avg.

Indicator: Total Energy Used

Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

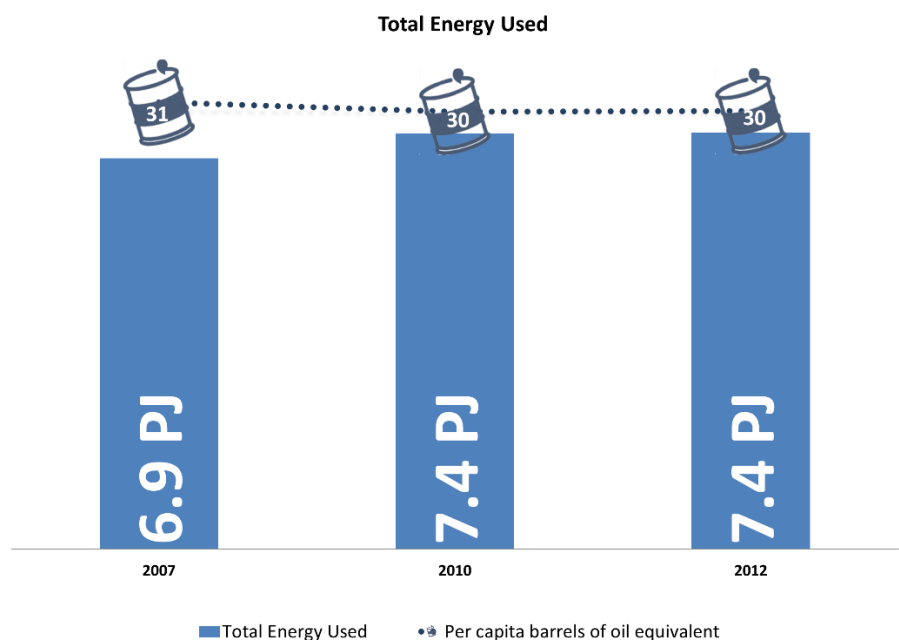
Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2012, SLRD energy use totaled 7.4 petajoules (PJ), or the equivalent of about 1.2 million barrels of oil worth of energy.
- Per capita usage was the equivalent of 30 barrels of oil for every resident.
- Total energy use was about the same as in 2010, but 7% more than 2007.
- Buildings continue to make up 2/3's of total energy use and on-road transportation makes up 1/3 of total energy use.



RGS GOAL 1: 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 as emissions resulting from landfilled waste. * Data quality for 2012 transportation GHGs is not as strong as previous years but the overall magnitude of it is similar.

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 of environmental stewardship as well as an opportunity to develop new business opportunities.

Trends 1 year

+5%

3 year avg.

Indicator: Total greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions

Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

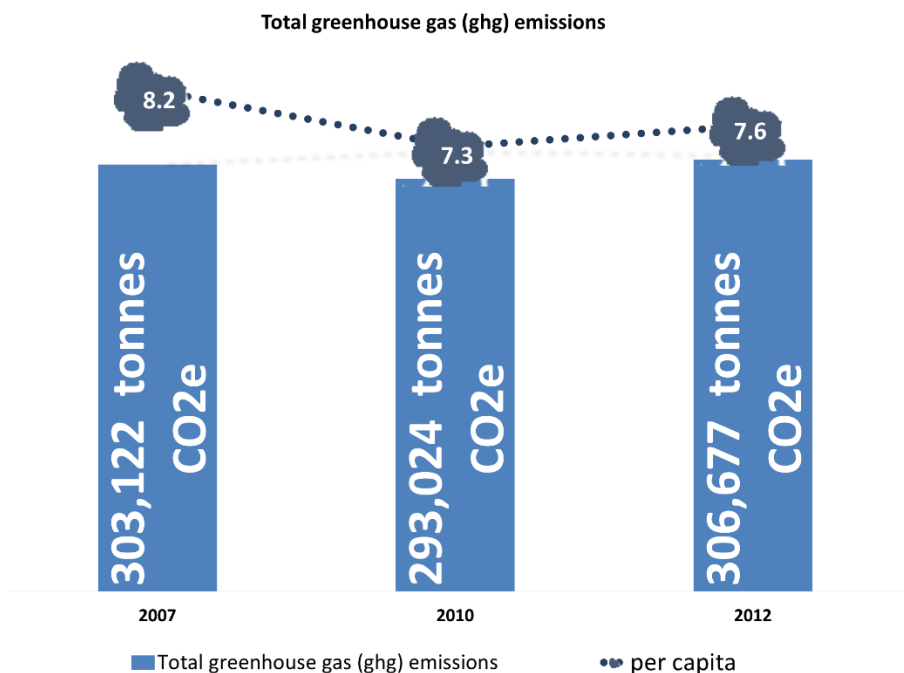
Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2012, SLRD GHG emissions totaled 306,677 tonnes.
- Greenhouse gas emissions increased by 5% from 2010 to 2012, and the per capita emissions remained about the same.
- Transportation continues to contribute 58% of the total GHG emissions, followed by buildings at 30% and solid waste at 13%.



RGS GOAL 1: 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.

Trends 1 year

+9%

3 year avg.

Indicator: Total amount of landfilled waste

Source: Community Energy and Emissions Inventory and SLRD

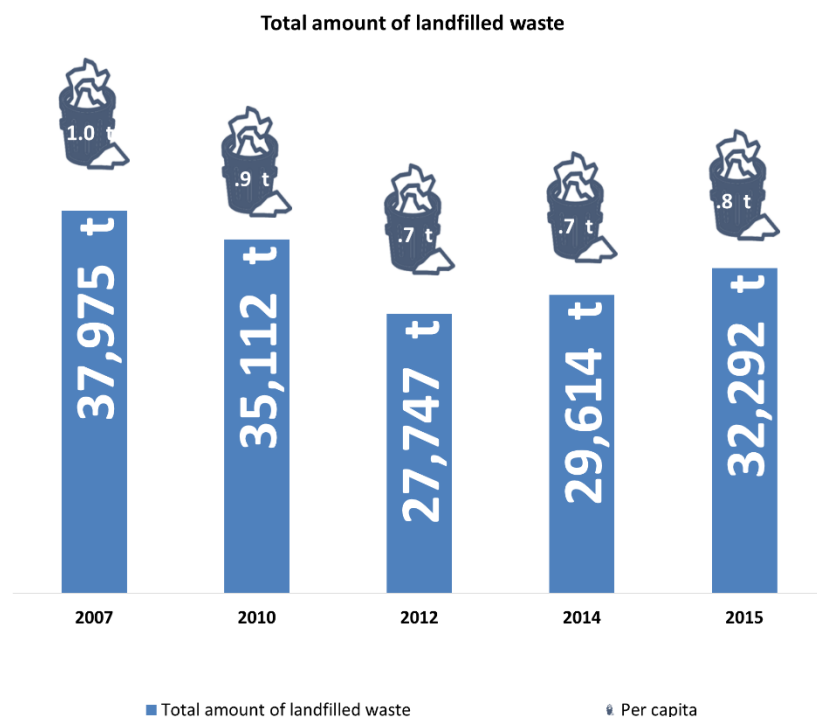
Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, SLRD tonnes of landfilled waste totaled 32,292 tonnes or .8 tonnes per full time resident.
- Landfilled waste increased between 2014 and 2015 by 9%, and per capita waste increased by 14%.
- The increase was primarily due to more construction/demolition waste at the Lillooet Landfill.
- Whistler's waste makes up the largest source of landfilled waste in the SLRD at 14,800 tonnes, followed by Squamish at 13,000 tonnes in 2015.
- [See SLRD Solid Waste Management Plan.](#)



RGS GOAL 1: 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 municipalities. Information on densities is not available for the unincorporated developable land base, but it is estimated as lower than the SLRD municipalities.

Why measure this?

Maintaining smart development patterns, as supported by the RGS policy, recognizes the need to increase the concentration of SLRD residents in key settlement urban areas and master planned communities.

Trends 1 period

3 period

Indicator: Number of people per developable hectare

Source: BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory, 2016 Census

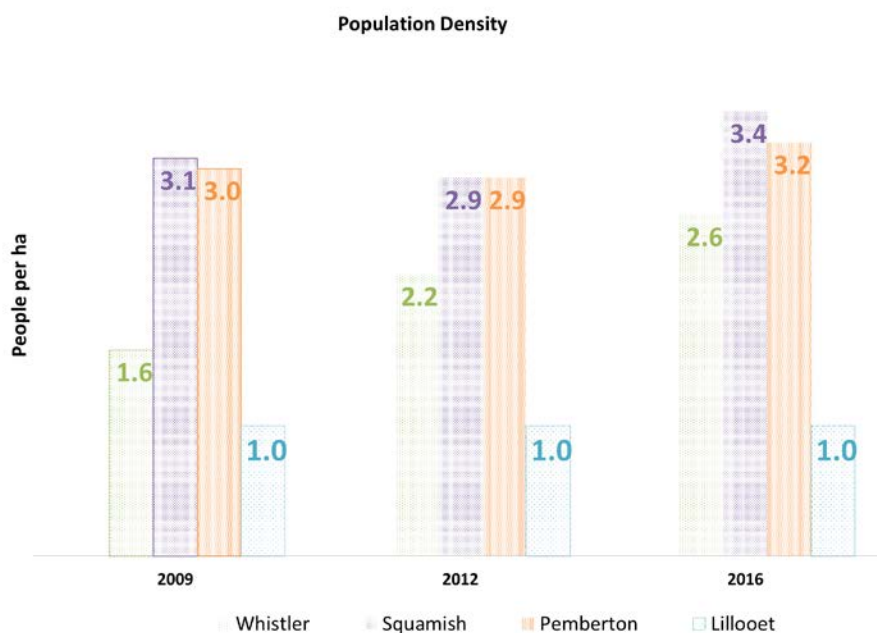
Trend Sensitivity: 3% +or-

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2016, residential density in the incorporated SLRD settlement areas was as follows: Whistler 2.6-people/ha, Squamish – 3.4 people/ha, Pemberton – 3.2 people/ha, Lillooet – 1 person/ha.
- The general trend for the majority of the incorporated SLRD settlement areas is increasing residential density.
- Using Whistler's average daily population including visitors and seasonal residents results in 7 people/ ha.
- There were no new approved settlement areas in 2014-15 to report on.



RGS GOAL 2: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS

The RGS intends to promote safe and efficient 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

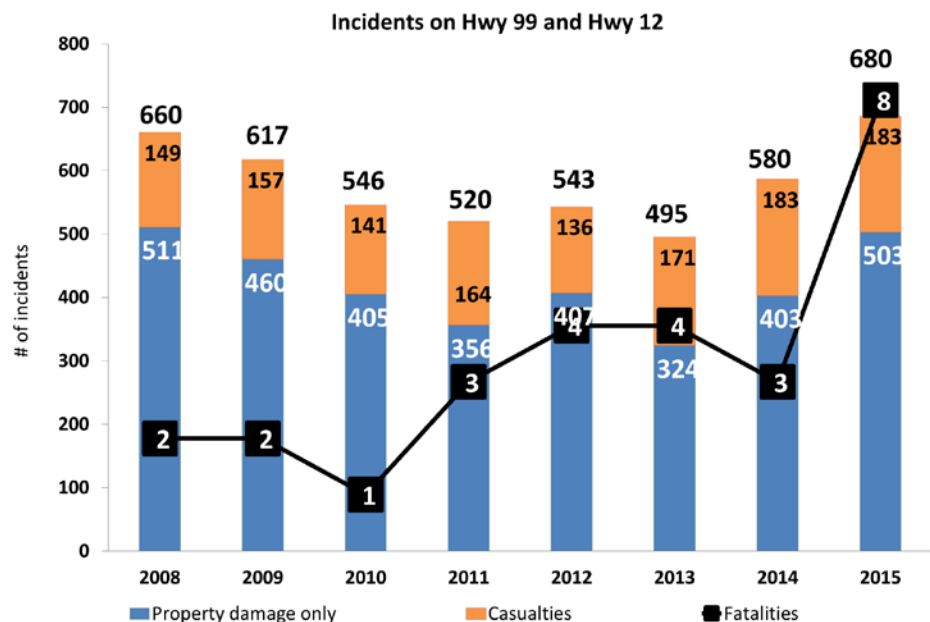
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, there were 686 total crash incidents on Highway 99 and Highway 12 combined.
- During that same year, 183 of the incidents resulted in human injuries (casualty), with 8 of those leading to fatalities.
- The number of fatalities remained the same year over year and increased on the three year average.
- Of the 27 fatalities between 2008-2015, 25 occurred on Highway 99.



RGS GOAL 2: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS

TRANSIT COMMUTES

What is being measured?

This indicator tracks the percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit/carpool, 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 like ridership in the region. The linkages best poised 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.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit/carpool		
	-3% points	+6% points	Source: Statistics Canada, Census, National Household Survey		
			Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-	Time Frame: Snapshot	Availability: Every 5 years

Latest Analysis

- In 2011, 6% of SLRD residents commuted to work via transit and 8.5% by carpool.
- Results decreased by 3% points from the 2006 Census, but show increasing trends from 1996.
- Squamish commuters taking transit/carpooling decreased 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.

Percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit or carpool



RGS GOAL 2: IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION LINKAGES AND OPTIONS

VEHICLE NUMBER

What is being measured?

Vehicles in British Columbia are required to carry insurance when in use. This indicator reports on the total number of 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 transit. A reduced level of vehicles in the SLRD may also help to track the success of the transportation systems – both regional and municipal.

Trends 1 year

+3%

3 year avg.

+4%

Indicator: Number of registered vehicles

Source: ICBC

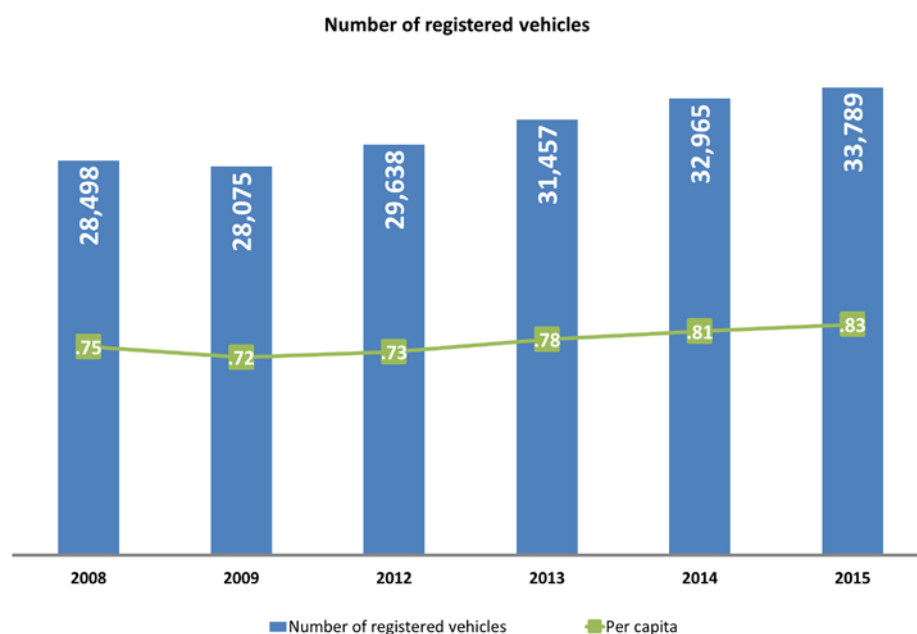
Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, there were ICBC insurance policies for 33,000 vehicles based in the SLRD.
- The number of registered vehicles increased year over year and on the three year average by 3 and 4% respectively.
- The per capita number of vehicles increased slightly year over year, continuing a steady increasing trend
- Pemberton has the greatest number of vehicles per capita at 1.5/person and Squamish has the lowest number of vehicles per capita at .87/person.



RGS GOAL 3: SUPPORT A RANGE OF QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The RGS aspires to improve the provision of quality affordable housing and support a range of housing types in the region. Affordable housing means rental or ownership housing priced so that monthly payments are less than 30% of gross household income. In the south especially, affordability is an issue even with above-average household incomes. 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 averaged 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.

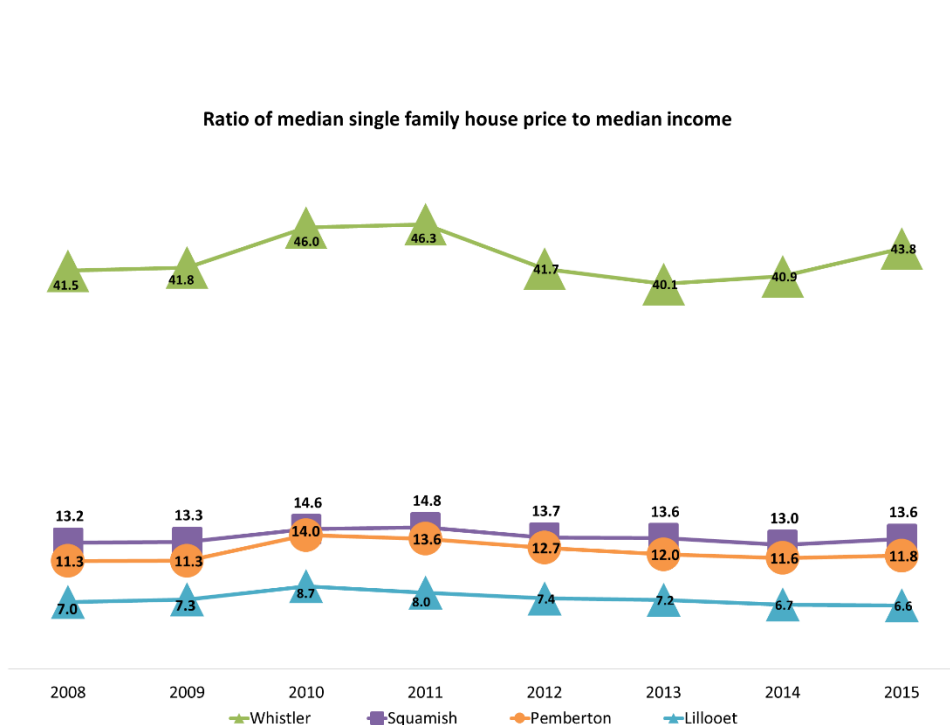
Why measure this?

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

- After a few years of increasing affordability, all member municipalities except Lillooet experienced decreases in affordability from 2014-2015.
- In 2015, Whistler's housing was most out of reach for the median income. Whistler's average priced home is 44 times the Whistler median income.
- Lillooet results are still the most affordable at only 7 times the local median income.
- Squamish is slightly less affordable than Pemberton at 14 and 12 times local incomes respectively in 2015.



RGS GOAL 3: 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.

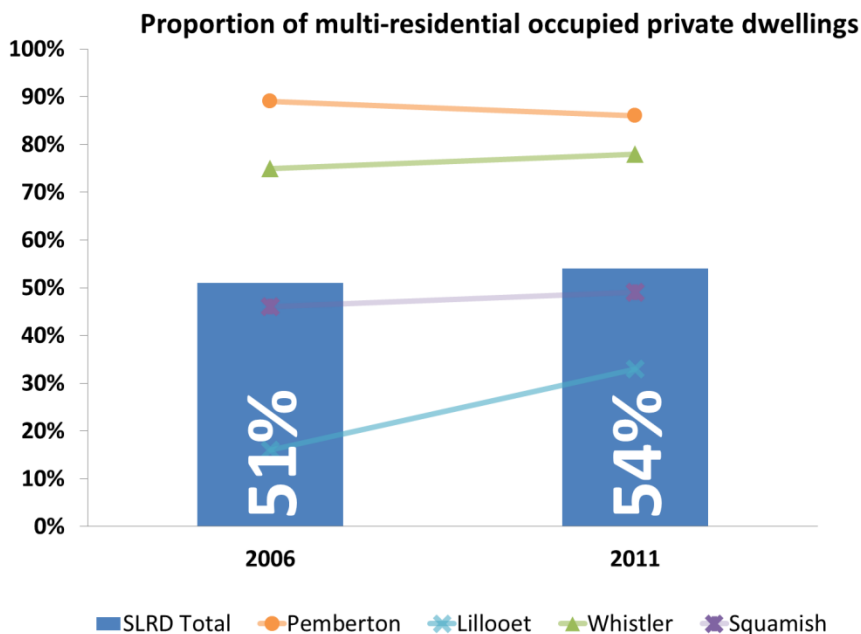
Why measure this?

With settlement areas designated as the prime locations for development, it will be important to provide both a range of housing types and 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.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Proportion of multi-residential occupied private dwellings		
	+3% points		Source: Statistics Canada, Census		
			Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-	Time Frame: Snapshot	Availability: Every five years

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%.



RGS GOAL 4: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

The RGS 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, and 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?

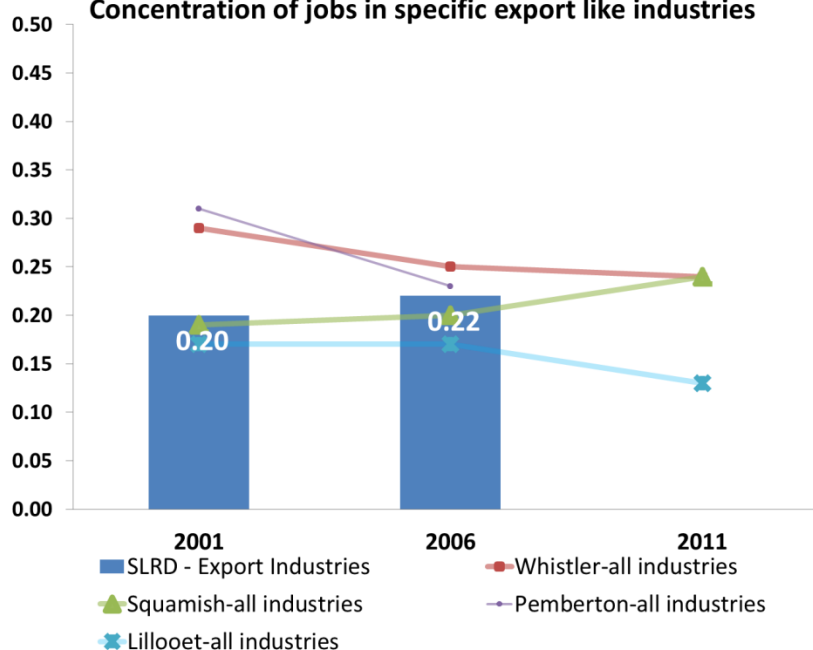
A diverse export industry based economy is one key strategy to build a more resilient economy that over time is less impacted by negative events targeting one sector of the economy.

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

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.

Concentration of jobs in specific export like industries



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

RGS GOAL 4: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

MEDIAN INCOME

What is being measured?

This indicator measures the median individual income as tracked by annual tax returns. The colour of each 'callout' label indicates whether incomes are keeping pace with inflation. No colour indicates keeping up with inflation, 'yellow' means slightly more or less than inflation and 'red' indicates less than inflation.

Why measure this?

Median individual income can help reflect a community's overall economic wellbeing. Maintaining purchasing power by having incomes keep up with inflation, is one measure contributing to individual quality of life. Median income is a commonly measured indicator and is readily comparable across communities.

Trends 1 year

3 year avg.

Indicator: Real median income of SLRD based tax filers

Source: BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data, BC Consumer Price Index

Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

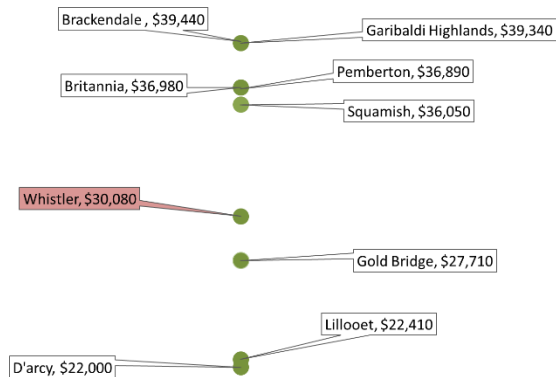
Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2014 the median income in most SLRD communities was over \$30,000.
- Most median incomes for SLRD communities grew faster than recent inflation from 2006 -2014.*
- Incomes for SLRD member municipalities in 2014 show significant variation between the southern communities and the northern communities.
- Overall SLRD results are not available for 2014.

Median taxfiler income - 2014



*Whistler, Squamish, Lillooet and Pemberton use 2006 as a base year whereas the other communities use 2012 (due to data availability)

RGS GOAL 4: ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

What is being measured?

Total tax filer employment income measures the sum of reported employment incomes from all tax filers in nine key SLRD communities and is meant as a proxy for the overall size of the economy.

Why measure this?

Total tax filer employment 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

3 year avg.

+9%

Indicator: Total income reported by SLRD based tax filers

Source: BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data

Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

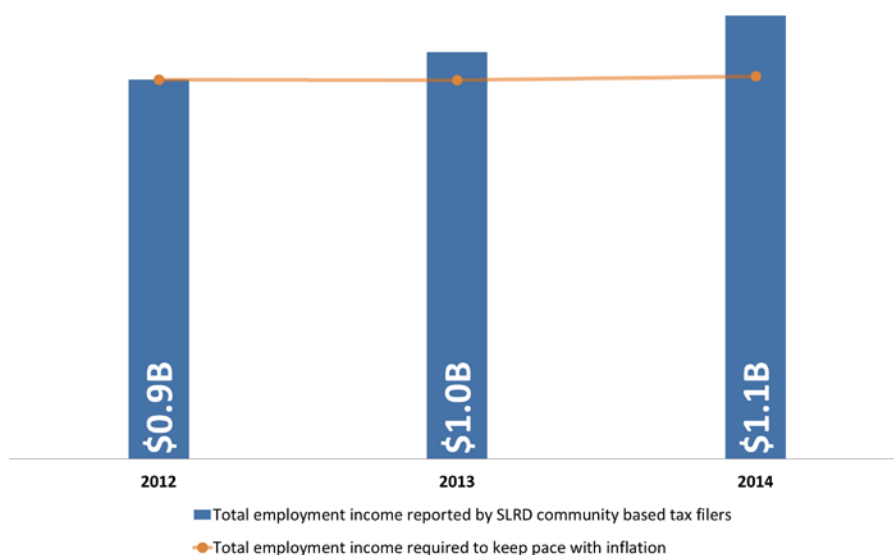
Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2014, the total reported taxfiler employment income for the SLRD area was \$1.1 billion.
- Results increased 10% year over year and outpaced inflation.
- Squamish area residents account for just under half of the total income in the SLRD area, followed by Whistler at 33%, Pemberton at 9% and Lillooet at 6%.
- Gold Bridge, D'arcy, and Britannia incomes account for 2% of total income in the SLRD area.

Total income reported by SLRD based tax filers



RGS GOAL 4: 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 (2011-2013).

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.

Trends 1 year**+11%****3 year avg.****+9%****Indicator: Room Revenue for the SLRD tourism communities**

Source: BC Stats

Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, room revenue for properties in the SLRD totaled \$240 million.
- Results increased year over year by 11% and results over the three year average increased by 9%.
- Whistler continues to be the main room revenue generator in the SLRD, growing by \$23 million from 2014-2015.

Room revenue in the SLRD

RGS GOAL 4: 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.

Trends 1 year**-10%****3 year avg.****Indicator: Total ha of workable farms**

Source: Statistics Canada - Census of Agriculture, BC Assessments

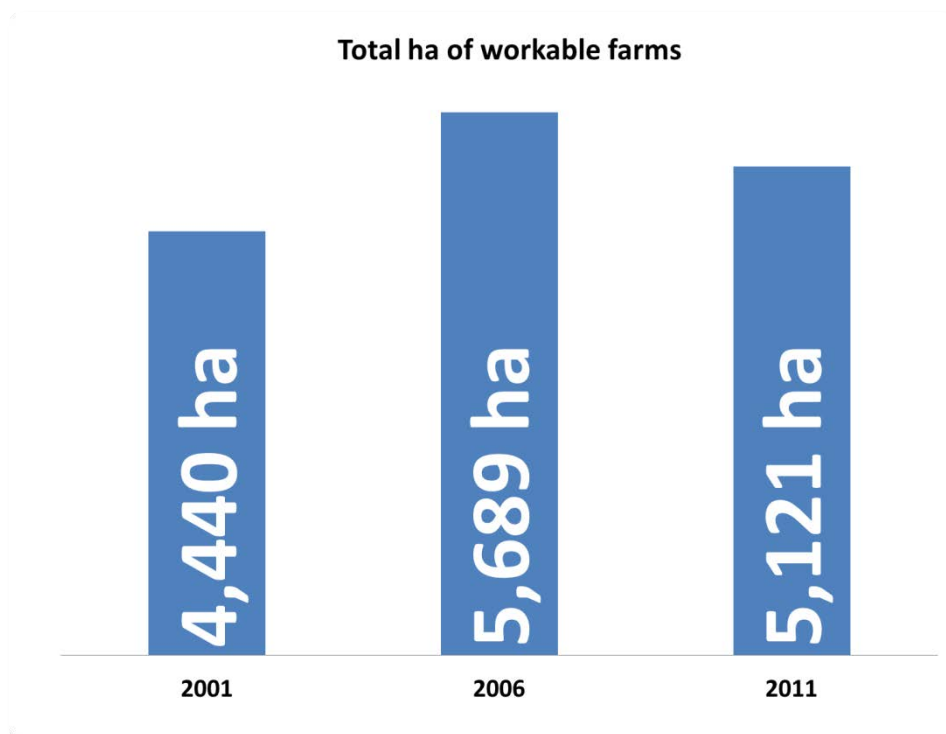
Trend Sensitivity: 1% + or -

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Every 5 years

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 4: 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 community's 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. Measuring diversity 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

0%

3 year avg.

0%

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

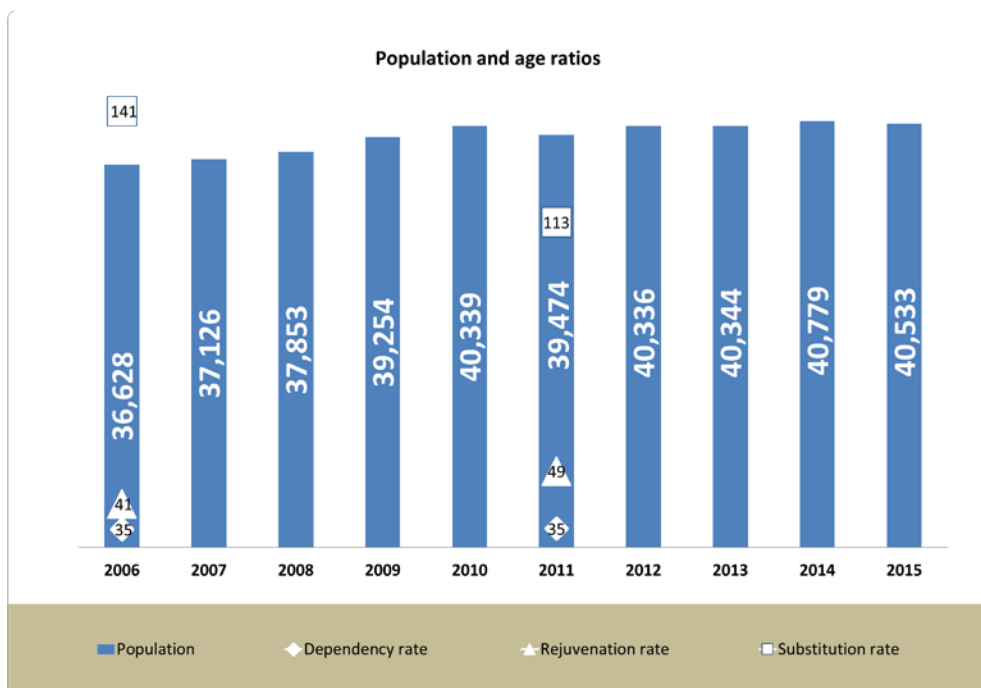
- In 2015, BC Stats estimated the SLRD population at 40,533. Results were virtually the same on a year over year basis as well as the three year average.

*Census figures from 2016, show a greater increase from 2011 than the current BC Stats estimates.

- In 2011, there remained 35 non-working population members for every 100 working (dependency ratio = 35).

- The number of seniors for every 100 children/youth increased to 49 (rejuvenation ratio= 49) in 2011 from 41, reflecting a relatively young, but still aging demographic.

- There were about 113 entering the workforce for every 100 leaving it (substitution ratio = 113) decreasing from 2006, but still remaining above the BC ratio of 90.



RGS GOAL 4: 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. Other data includes: Access to very high speed DSL as well as access to at least 5Mbps of service through satellite or wired communications infrastructure.

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

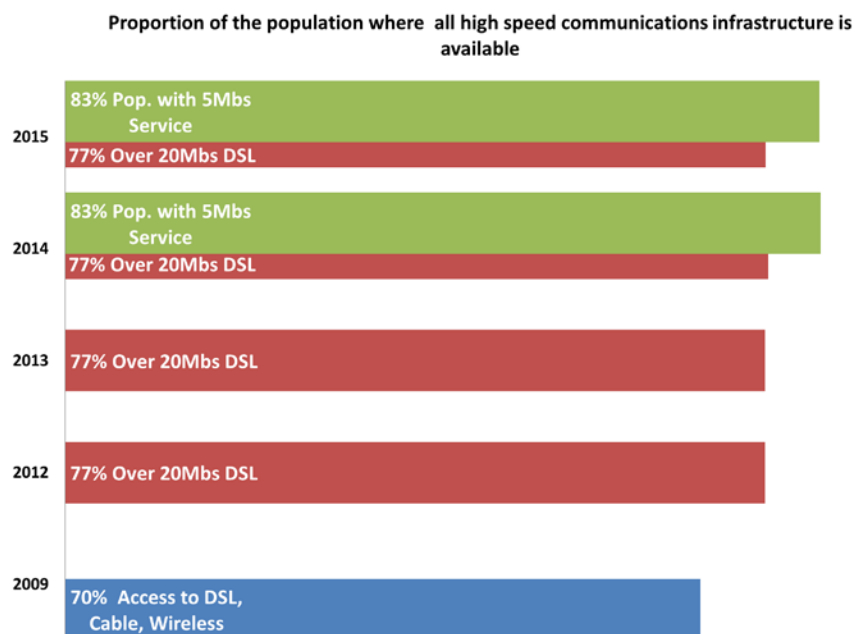
Trend Sensitivity: 3% + or -

Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2014 and 2015, 83% of the SLRD population had access to at least 5Mbps service and 77% had access to 20Mbps.
- In 2009, 70% of the SLRD 2006 Census population had access to either DSL, Cable or wireless high speed communications infrastructure.
- Of the total population, 16% had access with speeds slower than 1.5Mbps in 2009.
- Some level of satellite access is available for virtually 100% of the population.
- Regions with less access to high speed communications infrastructure tend to be northern SLRD or rural areas.



RGS GOAL 5: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING

The RGS 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 RGS 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 and well water. Some smaller SLRD managed water systems (i.e Bralorne) do not have metered data available.

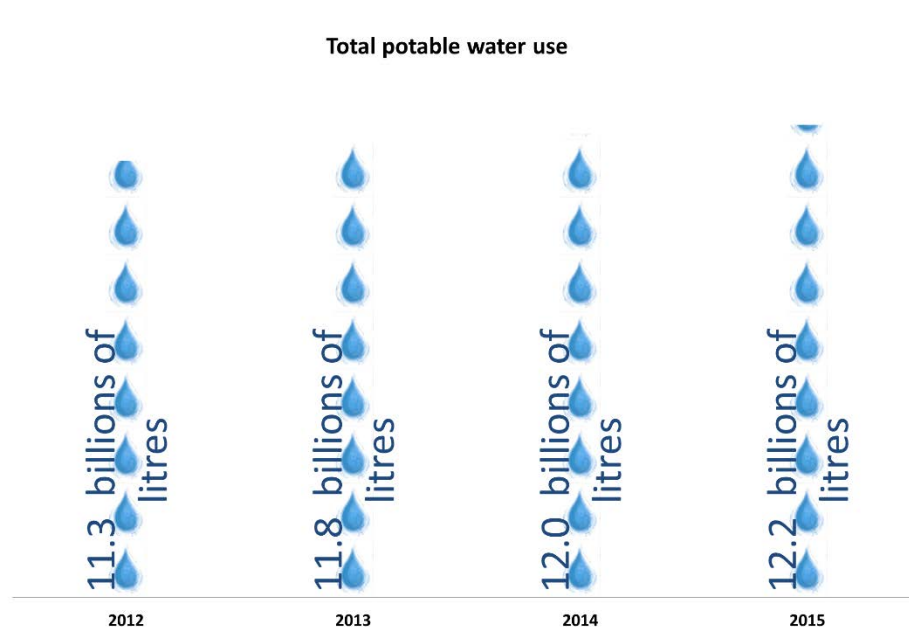
Why measure this?

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.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Total potable and non-potable water flows		
	+2%	+3%	Source: SLRD		
			Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-	Time Frame: Year	Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, the municipal and SLRD managed drinking water systems in the SLRD treated and sent out 12.2 billion litres of water which is 2% higher than in 2014.
- Per capita per day water use also increased from 806 to 828 litres/person/day.
- Whistler's municipal water system represents 46% of the water use with Squamish at 33%, Lillooet at 12%, Pemberton at 7% and SLRD electoral areas (with meters) 2%.



RGS GOAL 5: 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; therefore, this indicator reflects the importance of maintaining, restoring and protecting habitat and critical areas within the SLRD.

Trends 1 period

7%

3 period avg.

2%

Indicator: Number of species at risk within the SLRD

Source: BC Ministry of the Environment

Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-

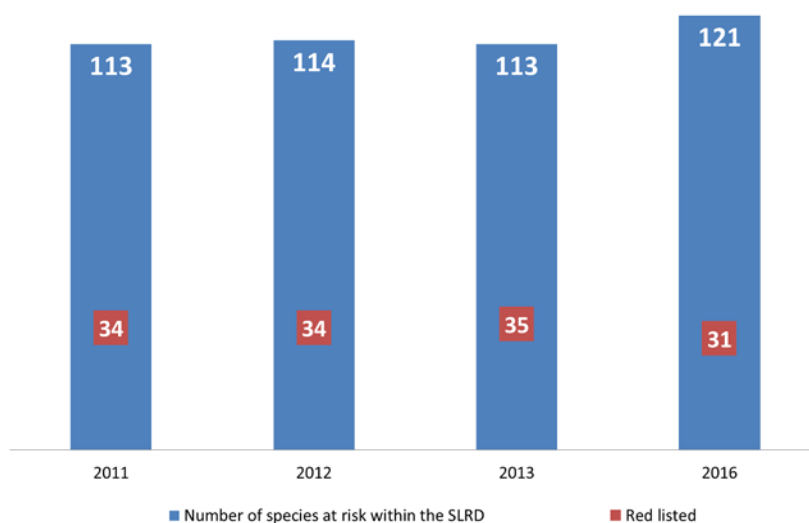
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- There are 121 species at risk found in the SLRD as of the end of 2016.
- The overall result increased compared to previous periods, however the most at risk results on the 'red list' dropped from 35 to 31.
- Species dropped from the red list include, a dragonfly, water hemlock, two moss, a mouse and a shrew species. Species added to the red list include two ground moss and a low profile water course plant.

Number of species at risk within the SLRD



RGS GOAL 5: PROTECT NATURAL ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING

REGIONAL AIR QUALITY

What is being measured?

The regional air quality indicator compares the concentration of Ozone (an air pollutant indicative of regional air quality) in Whistler to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard.

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-

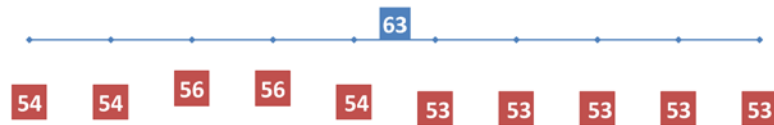
Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- Overall, regional air quality is relatively good, but pressures from mobile, area and point source emissions – both existing and proposed – could result in poor or deteriorating air quality.¹
- In recent years the air quality has remained steady, but at times throughout the year it exceeds objectives.
- Ensuring that exceedances do not become more frequent is the goal of the [Sea to Sky Air Quality Framework](#).

Regional Air Quality - Ozone PPB Whistler



2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

■ Ozone PPB 4th Highest 8-hr Ave - 3yr roll

— Ozone PPB 4th Highest 8-hr CAAQs

¹ Air Quality Management Plan Implementation Framework Report, 2015 – Sea to Sky Clean Air Society

RGS GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

The RGS 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% +or-

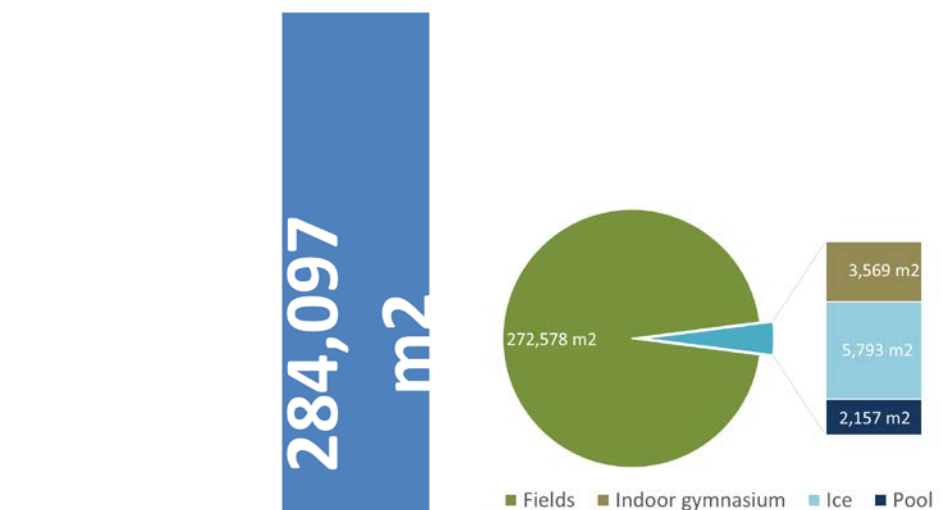
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2016 there was approximately 284,000 m² of managed recreation facilities in SLRD member municipalities.
- 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 and they added one small soccer pitch as well as field lights in recent years.

Area of recreation facilities



RGS GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS**COMMERCIAL RECREATION OPERATORS****What is being measured?**

This indicator aims to represent the commercial recreation activity in the SLRD by accounting for the number of operators in the region. For 2015 the results only include operators in the Sea to Sky Forest District.

Why measure this?

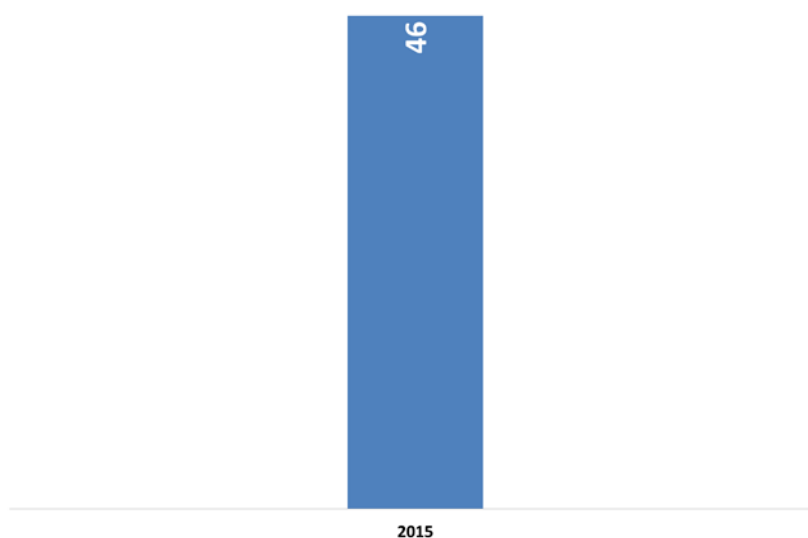
Commercial recreation is a large part of the regional economy and reflects the quality of outdoor experiences available in the region. Ideally commercial participant numbers and non-commercial participation would be included and as data sources develop this could be explored.

Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Number of commercial recreation operators		
			Source: Forest Lands and Natural Resources, Sea to Sky Forest District		
			Trend Sensitivity:	Time Frame: Snapshot	Availability: Annually
			1% +or-		

Latest Analysis

- In 2015 there were 46 unique commercial recreation organizations operating in the SLRD region (Sea to Sky Forest District). This does not include the two alpine skiing tenure holders.
- Of the organizations, nine are involved with snowmobiling specifically, six with multiple activity use, six miscellaneous uses, five freshwater recreation, four heli-skiing, and four community outdoor recreation. The remaining activities include: guided mountaineering/rock, nature viewing, nordic skiing, trail riding, special activities - events, guided saltwater fishing, cat skiing and heli-hiking.
- Total tenure area is 1.6 million hectares and includes any parcel within or connected to the Sea to Sky Forest District. Overlapping tenures inflates land coverage results somewhat.

Number of commercial recreation operators



RGS GOAL 7: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

The RGS 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

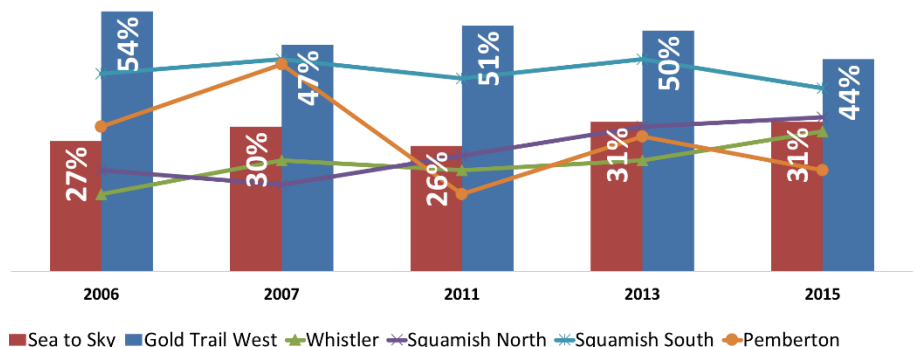
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, the proportion of children vulnerable in the Sea to Sky and Gold Trail-West School Districts was 31% and 44% respectively.
- The Sea to Sky District results represented a meaningful increase in vulnerability from 2006 to 2015 driven by Whistler and Squamish North neighbourhoods.
- The Gold Trail-West results, though higher than other SLRD areas experienced a meaningful decrease in vulnerability from 2006 to 2015.

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



RGS GOAL 7: 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 Vancouver Coastal Health (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 2014/15 report.

Trends 1 year

+7%
points

3 year avg.

+4%
points

Indicator: Proportion of systems reporting low hazard rating

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

Trend Sensitivity: 6% + or -

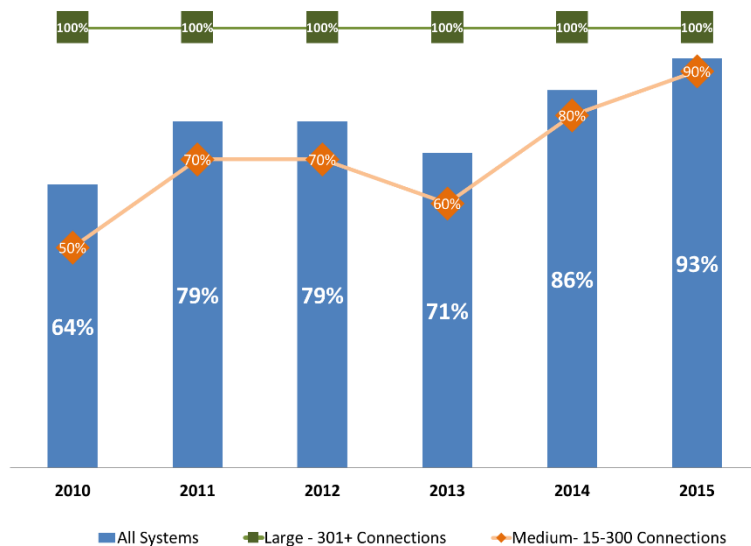
Time Frame: Year

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- In 2015, 93% or 13 of 14 of the medium to large water systems in the VCH jurisdiction in the SLRD achieved low hazard ratings.
- Results improved over the three year average and year over year.
- All (100%) of the larger systems in Whistler, Squamish and Pemberton continued to achieve low ratings during the year.

Proportion of water systems reporting low hazard ratings



- Of the medium sized systems, 9 of 10 or 90% of systems achieved low ratings during the year.
- For more detailed water quality reports on specific water systems please go to: <http://www.healthspace.ca/vch>

RGS GOAL 7: CREATE HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITIES**SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEX****What is being measured?**

The socio-economic index summarizes 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.

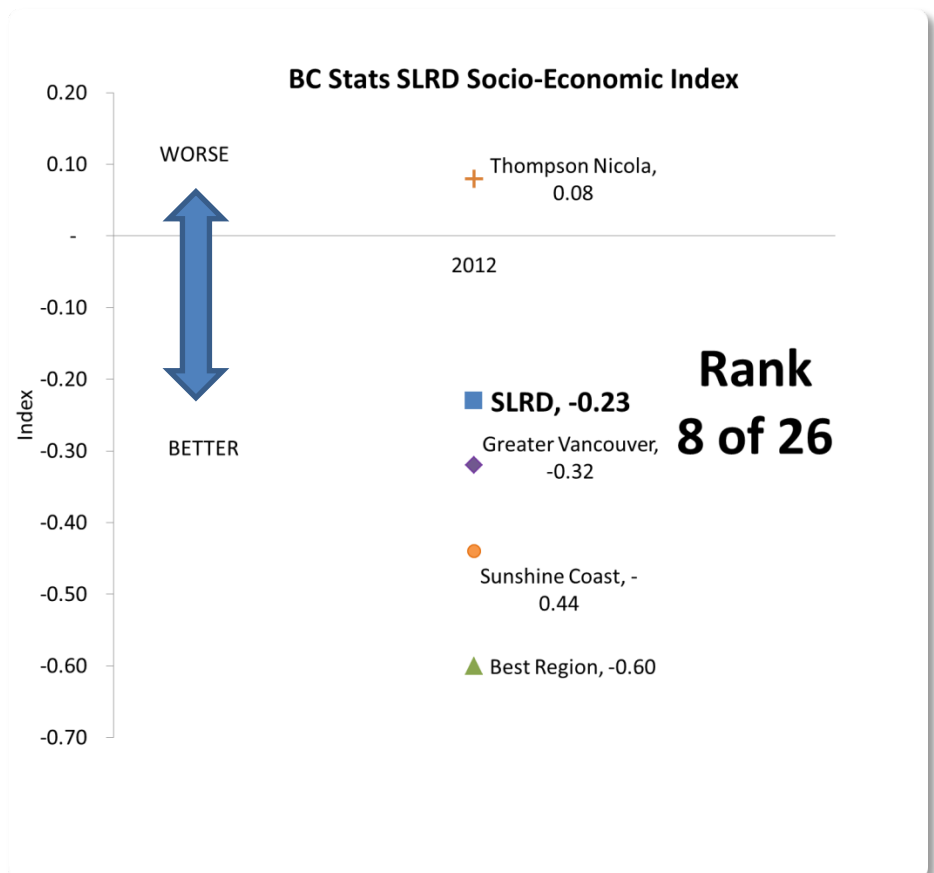
Why measure this?

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.

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

Latest Analysis

- In 2012, the SLRD ranked 8th 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: 4th, Crime 13th, Health: 7th, Education: 14th, Children: 10th, Youth: 3rd.
- 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 7: 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

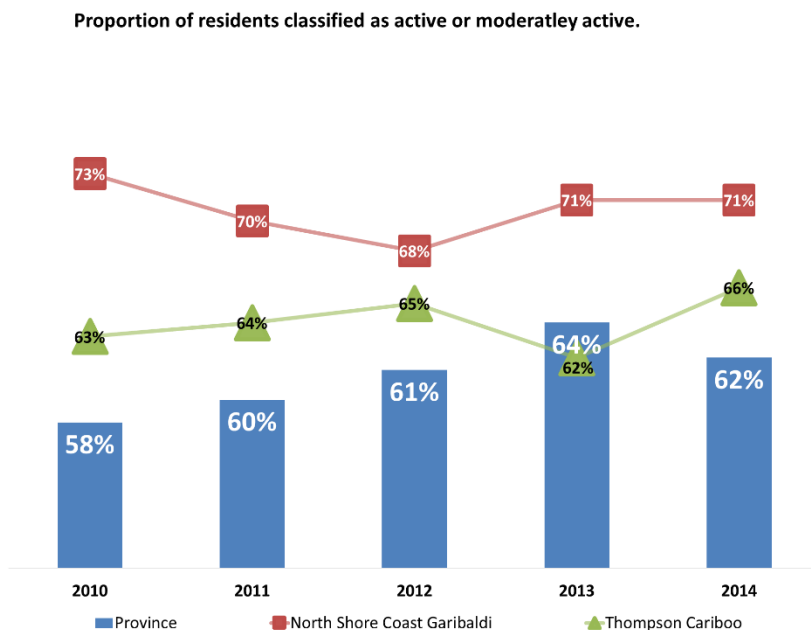
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Variable

Latest Analysis

- In 2014, 71% of the residents in the North Shore Coast Garibaldi and 66% 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 changes are not statistically significant.
- All rates were higher than Canada wide results and North Shore Coast Garibaldi rates were higher than the provincial and Thompson Cariboo rates in 2014.

Proportion of residents classified as active or moderately active.



RGS GOAL 7: 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 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 -

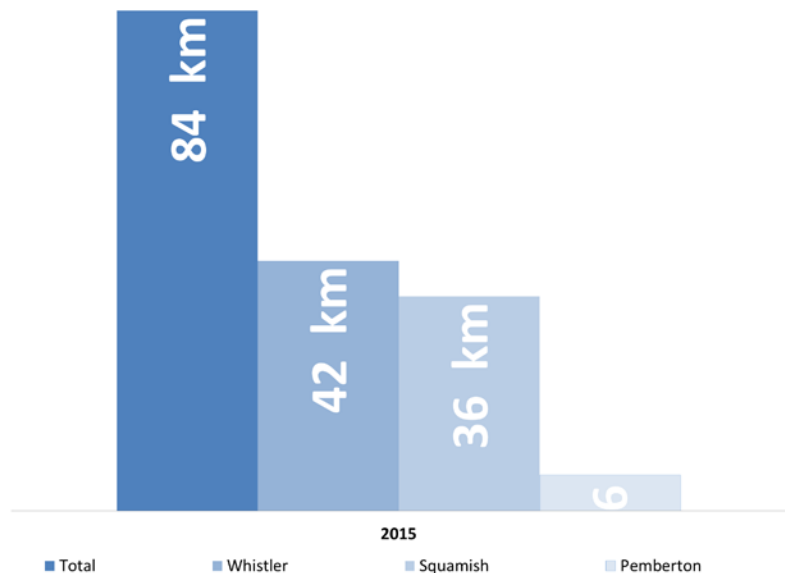
Time Frame: Snapshot

Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- Total trail length in 2015 was 84 km, virtually unchanged from previous years.
- Whistler's 42km of trails account for just over half of all the trails with Squamish's 36km 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.

Length of low grade recreation and commuter trails



RGS GOAL 8: ENHANCE RELATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

The RGS seeks to enhance our working relationships with the Squamish, Lil’wat and St’át’imc. The SLRD recognizes the significant opportunity to build constructive and enduring relationships with indigenous communities. The RGS, through the RGS process, provides a foundation for continued constructive dialogue into the future on regional land use and growth management issues. In addition to land use planning, building strong and respectful working relationships with First Nations is especially important given the many development pressures and challenges in the region and the complexity of issues facing all levels of government.

INDIGENOUS MEETINGS

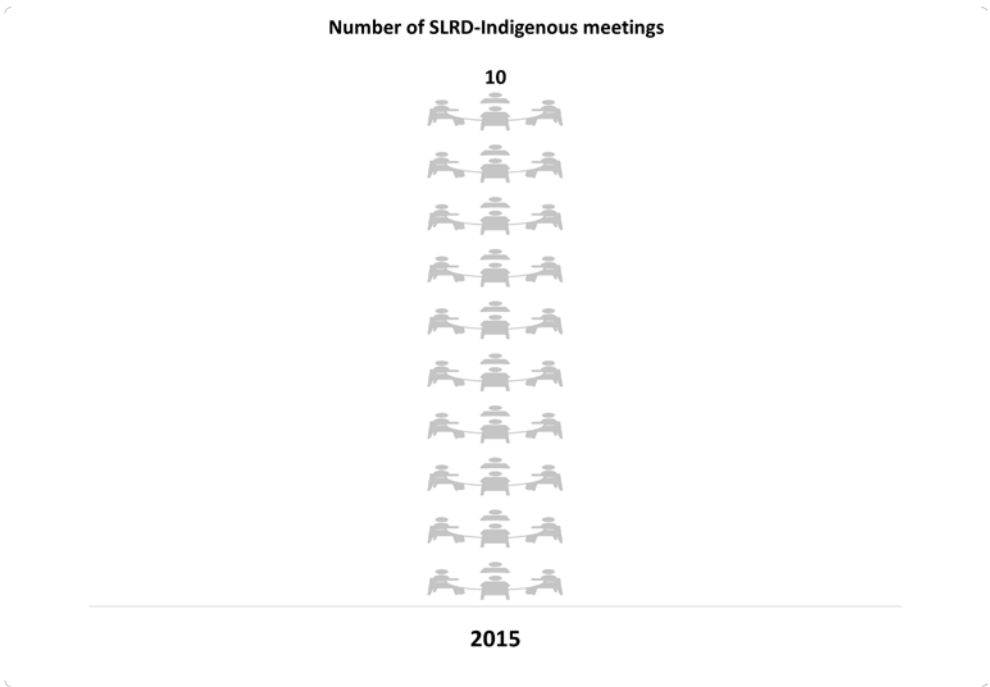
What is being measured? This indicator tracks the number of meetings between the SLRD and First Nations governments on an annual basis.	Why measure this? Meetings between SLRD and Indigenous communities foster neighbour-to-neighbour relationships. These meetings may span various topics and departments and reflect organizational commitment to enhancing relations.Indigenous
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Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Number of SLRD-Indigenous meetings
			Source: SLRD
			Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-
			Time Frame: Year
			Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis:

- In 2015 there were a total of ten SLRD-Indigenous meetings.

Meetings involved Utilities & Environmental Services, Communications, Administration, Emergency Program, and Planning & Development Services Departments.



RGS GOAL 9: 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 RGS intends to improve collaboration between all levels of government within the region- municipal/regional, provincial, federal and First Nations – as well as citizens. 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.

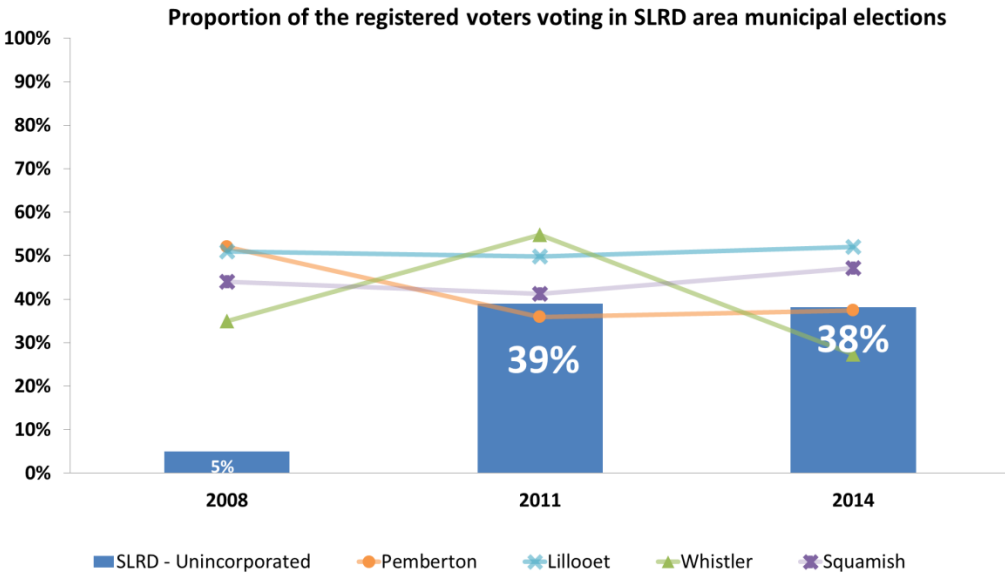
VOTER TURNOUT

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.
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Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Proportion of the registered voters voting in SLRD area municipal elections
	+1% points		Source: Elections BC
			Trend Sensitivity: 3% +or-
			Time Frame: Snapshot
			Availability: Every 4 years

Latest Analysis

- In 2014, 750 or 38% of eligible voters in the SLRD-unincorporated areas voted during the municipal elections. *The number of eligible voters not reported in 2014 so we used 2011 result for the calculation
- The result in 2014, is almost identical to the turnout in 2011.
- Voter turnout in SLRD member municipalities was the same or higher than the SLRD unincorporated areas, except for Whistler where the turnout dropped to 27%.



RGS GOAL 9: IMPROVE COLLABORATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS

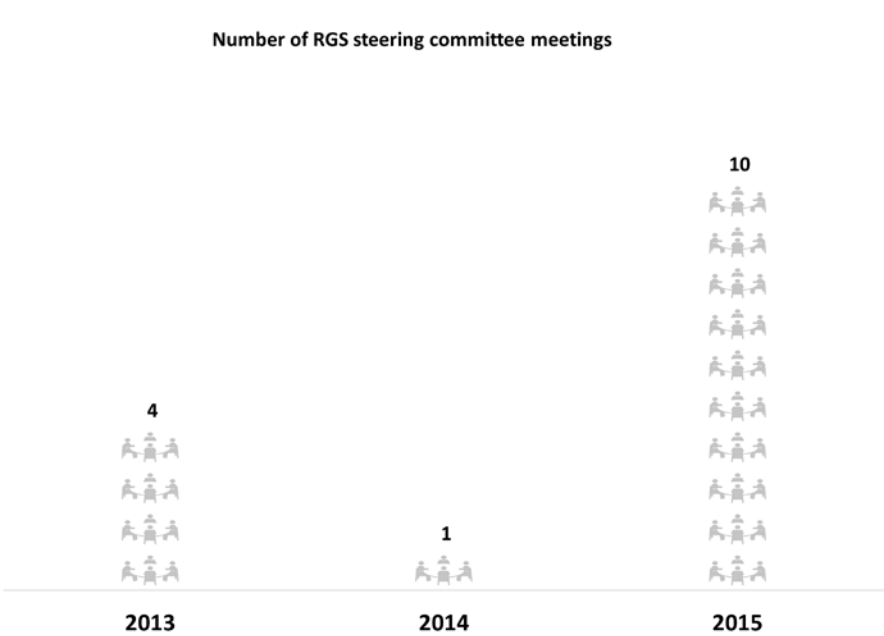
RGS COLLABORATION

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 the planning director, or another official appointed by the applicable Board/Council, of the SLRD and each member municipality, as well as the Regional Growth Strategies Manager at the Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development (MCSCD). The RGS Steering Committee is integral to implementation of the RGS. All proposed amendments are reviewed by the RGS Steering Committee, with input provided to the SLRD Board to inform decisions.
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Trends	1 year	3 year avg.	Indicator: Number of RGS Steering Committee meetings
	+9 x		Source: SLRD
			Trend Sensitivity: 1% +or-
			Time Frame: Year
			Availability: Annually

Latest Analysis

- The RGS Steering Committee met ten times over the course of 2015 and only one time in 2014.
- The RGS Review process had the committee meeting quite regularly in 2015 and beyond.



APPENDIX 1

Main RGS Goal	Short Name	Long Name	Source	Positive Direction	Margin for reporting trends
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Diversity of Industry	Concentration of jobs in specific export like industries	BC Stats Community Profiles	Decrease	3% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Median Income	Inflation adjusted median income of SLRD based tax filers	BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data	Increase	1% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Total Income	Total employment income reported by SLRD community based tax filers	BC Stats, Neighbourhood Tax file Income Data	Increase	1% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Room Revenue	Room revenue in the SLRD	BC Stats	Increase	1% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Workable Farm Land	Total ha of workable farms	Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture	Maintain-Increase	1% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Population	Population	BC Statistics Estimates and Statistics Canada, Census Age Counts.	Increase	1% + or -
Achieve a Sustainable Economy	Connectivity	Proportion of the population where all high speed communications infrastructure is available	Industry Canada Broadband Maps, TELUS	Increase	3% + or -
Create Healthy and Safe Communities	Child Development	Proportion of total kindergarten children considered vulnerable based on the Early Childhood Development Index (EDI)	Human Early Learning Partnership UBC	Decrease	Variable

Main RGS Goal	Short Name	Long Name	Source	Positive Direction	Margin for reporting trends
Create Healthy and Safe Communities	Safe Drinking Water	Proportion of systems reporting low hazard rating	Vancouver Coastal Health		
Create Healthy and Safe Communities	Socio-Economic Index	BC Stats SLRD Socio-Economic Index	BC Stats	Decrease	3% + or -
Create Healthy and Safe Communities	Leisure Activity	Proportion of residents classified as active or moderately active.	Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)	Increase	Variable
Create Healthy and Safe Communities	Trail Length	Length of low grade recreation and commuter trails	SLRD Member Municipalities	Increase	6% + or -
Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas	Recreation Facilities	Area of recreation facilities	SLRD, SLRD Member Municipalities, School Boards	Increase	1% +or-
Encourage the Sustainable Use of Parks and Natural Areas	Commercial Recreation Participants	Number of commercial recreation operators	Sea to Sky Forest District	Increase	3% + or -

Main RGS Goal	Short Name	Long Name	Source	Positive Direction	Margin for reporting trends
Enhance Relations with Indigenous Communities	SLRD-Indigenous Meetings	Number of SLRD-Indigenous meetings	SLRD	Increase	1% +or-
Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities	Energy Use	Total Energy Used	BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory	Decrease	3% + or -
Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Total greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions	BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory	Decrease	3% + or -
Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities	Landfilled Waste	Total amount of landfilled waste	BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory, SLRD	Decrease	3% + or -
Focus Development into Compact, Complete, Sustainable Communities	Population Densities	Number of people per developable hectare	BC Community Energy and Emissions Inventory< Census 2016	Increase	1% +or-
Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions	Voter Turnout	Proportion of the registered voters voting in SLRD area municipal elections	Elections BC	Increase	1% +or-
Improve Collaboration among Jurisdictions	RGS Collaboration	Number of RGS steering committee meetings	SLRD	Increase	1% +or-
Improve Transportation Linkages and Options	Highway safety	Fatalities on major SLRD highways	ICBC	Decrease	1% +or-
Improve Transportation Linkages and Options	Transit Commutes	Percentage of SLRD residents commuting to work via transit or carpool	Statistics Canada, Census, National Household Survey	Increase	1% +or-

Main RGS Goal	Short Name	Long Name	Source	Positive Direction	Margin for reporting trends
Improve Transportation Linkages and Options	Vehicle Number	Number of registered vehicles	ICBC	Decrease	1% +or-
Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning	Water Use	Total potable water use	SLRD and Member Municipalities		1% +or-
Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning	Species at Risk	Number of species at risk within the SLRD	BC Ministry of the Environment	Decrease	1% +or-
Protect Natural Ecosystem Functioning	Regional Air Quality	Number of hours where the AQHI for Whistler and Squamish is worse than low	BC Ministry of the Environment	Decrease	1% +or-
Support a Range of Quality Affordable Housing	Housing Affordability	Ratio of median single family house price to median income	BC Stats, Statistics Canada	Decrease	1% +or-
Support a Range of Quality Affordable Housing	Housing Diversity	Proportion of multi-residential occupied private dwellings	Census	Increase	1% +or-