

Footnotes

CHAPTER 1

¹ The CVRD's boundaries correspond with the Courtenay Local Health Area (LHA 71), the smallest health services delivery area for which demographic statistics are maintained by the Province. LHA 71 also includes Denman and Hornby Islands. The islands are not included in the RGS, as their land use planning is managed by the Islands Trust, so this population has been subtracted out of population calculations in this chapter.

² In-migration (the number of people moving to a region) and fertility (a local area's birth rate) are the only two population drivers. In an economic recession, in-migration may decline because fewer people are moving to the region for employment or, in the case of Comox Valley in particular, fewer people are retiring to the region due to reduce retirement savings. As the P.E.O.P.L.E. methodology is based on

³ 2006 Statistics Canada Community Profile

⁴ The discrepancy between this population total and the Local Health Area data total of 60,288 is due to adjustments in the LHA data for census undercount and estimates for non-permanent residents.

⁵ 2006 Statistics Canada Community Profile

⁶ Dependency Ratio: a calculation of the number of people aged 15 and under plus those aged 65+ for every 100 persons aged 15-64. The child dependency ratio is the number of people aged 15 and under only as a percentage of the 15-64 population and the elderly dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65+ as a percentage of the 15-64 population.

CHAPTER 2

¹ For Figures 1 and 2: Statistics for the Regional District include the Strathcona region and are omitted from this table. Electoral Area statistics are not available.

² Often measured as 'months of supply', this is the number of months it would take to sell all current listings, based on average sales volume of previous months. Six months supply is considered 'balanced'.

³ "Comox Valley – Housing Market Overview", presented Jan 15, 2009. www.1stview.ca/announcements/forum2009/

⁴ CMHC Senior's Housing Market Survey – British Columbia – Date Released 2008.

⁵ Seniors Housing Development Forecast Tool (SHDFT), p.7

⁶ see the District of Saanich report on 'Age Friendly Cities' at www.gov.saanich.bc.ca/municipal/docs/pdfs/who_web_final.pdf

⁷ Estimated from Clarice Coty's presentation, presented Jan 15, 2009. www.1stview.ca/announcements/forum2009/

⁸ Smart Growth BC, 2007. Best Practices in Affordable Housing.

⁹ Vancouver Island Real Estate Board, Annual Sales Summaries 1999-2008

¹⁰ Data sources for Tables in this section: Vancouver Island Real Estate Board Annual Sales Summaries 1999-2008, and BC Stats Community Profiles 2001 and 2006

¹¹ CMHC, Rental Market Survey, October 2008

¹² "Comox Valley – Housing Market Overview", presented Jan 15, 2009. www.1stview.ca/announcements/forum2009/

¹³ see The Link Between Growth Management and Housing Affordability: The Academic Evidence. The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, February 2002. www.smartgrowthamerica.org/growthmang.pdf

¹⁴ Seniors Housing Development Forecast Tool (Shdft)

¹⁵ This is recommended by Courtenay's Affordable Housing Policy, see: www.city.courtenay.bc.ca/news/affordable-housing-policy.aspx

¹⁶ see previous footnote

CHAPTER 3

¹ Data sources include Census Canada, BC Stats, the Comox Valley Economic Development Society, regional district governments (Comox Valley and Strathcona), School District #71, North Island College Region, Vancouver Island

² (i.e., North American Industry Classification System – NAICS)

³ The Labour Market Needs Assessment was prepared for the Comox Valley Economic Development Society to identify current and forecasted labour market needs for the Comox Valley and to interpret the implications of such trends for Comox Valley labour market and business strategies.

⁴ Here it was assumed that the potential growth of some primarily local-serving sectors, like retail trade, would remain relatively consistent with forecast population growth.

⁵ A linear 1.35% growth rate was developed based on RGS population projections to model the employment projections

⁶ The ratio of the number of people (15-64 years old) with a job to the total population aged 15 to 64 years

⁷ Courtenay LHA includes Electoral Area K (Denman and Hornby Islands) which is not a part of the RGS planning area. The population of Area K is small enough not to skew the data for the one figure. All other tables do not include Area K.

⁸ The number of people receiving EI benefits is not the same thing as the number of persons unemployed, since not all unemployed people are eligible for those benefits and some people receiving EI benefits for things like maternity leave and fishing benefits may not be considered unemployed.

⁹ Labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

¹⁰ The ratio of employed persons to population 15 years and over. Also referred to as employment -population ratio.

¹¹ The unemployment rate is the % of the labour force that actively seeks work but is unable to find work at a given time. Discouraged workers—persons who are not seeking work because they believe the prospects of finding it are extremely poor—are not counted as unemployed or as part of the labour force.

¹² 17% of workers in the private sector and 78% of public sector workers enjoy "defined benefit" plans. These plans guarantee a pre-set pension income regardless of what stock markets do. If the markets plunge, employers are obliged by law to make up the difference with tax-deductible contributions, though some plans may increase contributions for workers as well. "Un-defined" plans do not have this protection.

CHAPTER 4

¹ BC Transit interview, April 2009.

² The Economic Impact of The Comox Valley Airport and the Regional Tourism Industry. August 2007. Comox Valley Airport Committee.

CHAPTER 5

¹ BC's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector, 2007 Ed.

² Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, 2005

³ Stats Canada, 2006

⁴ Interview, Jill Hatfield. Ministry of Agriculture and Land.

⁵ Interview, Ministry of Agriculture and Land, Agrologist Jill Hatfield.

⁶ Statistics Canada Census, 2006

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture, 2007

⁸ Jill Hatfield. Ministry of Agriculture and Land

⁹ Jill Hatfield. Ministry of Agriculture and Land

¹⁰ Figure 5 indicates the average sale value per hectare for properties by size. Sales values were adjusted to 2007 dollars using an inflation calculator from the Bank of Canada.

¹¹ 2007 Financial Post Canadian Demographics Income Estimates

¹² People Excited about farmers' market home idea, Lindsay Chung, Comox Valley Record, www.bclocalnews.com/vancouver_island_north/comoxvalleyrecord/news/41538877.html

¹³ Permitted uses set out in the OCP and the ALC are: agriculture; farm experience tourism; home occupations; residential associated with farm activity; parks, recreation and open space; fish hatcheries and enhancement; temporary commercial use; forestry, including woodlots and portable sawmills; and public and private utilities.

¹⁴ www.al.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/Food_Self_Reliance/BCFoodSelfReliance_Report.pdf

¹⁵ Agricultural Plan 2002, p. 2

¹⁶ Comox Valley Farmers' Institute Presentation to the Farm Tax Review Panel, November 20, 2008, Courtenay BC

¹⁷ Centre for Shellfish Research <http://www.viu.ca/csr/facilities/fieldsites.asp>

¹⁸ Larger chain stores tend to have a higher profit margin so that farmers end up selling their goods to the grocery store at a lower cost.

¹⁹ People Excited about farmers' market home idea, Lindsay Chung, Comox Valley Record, http://www.bclocalnews.com/vancouver_island_north/comoxvalleyrecord/news/41538877.html

²⁰ B.C.'s Food Self-Reliance: Can B.C. Farmers Feed Our Growing Population?. B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (2006)

²¹ Michael von Hausen's diagram and concept of integration between agriculture and urbanism concurrent at all levels of design.

CHAPTER 6

¹ For more information refer to the Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: East Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands 1993 – 1997, Volume 2: Conservation Manual, a joint federal and provincial initiative

² For more information refer to the Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: East Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands 1993 – 1997, Volume 2: Conservation Manual, a joint federal and provincial initiative

³ For more information, refer to the Nature Without Borders report by the Comox Valley Land Trust, July 2008

⁴ Formerly the Ministry of Sustainable Resources

⁵ Nature Without Borders Phase 1 – Final Report, Comox Valley Land Trust Regional Conservation Strategy July 2008

⁶ July 2004 SEI report :Updated Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Maps for East Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands published by Environment Canada and the BC Ministry of Environment et al http://a100.gov.bc.ca/appsdata/acet/documents/r2124/SEI_2004_general_1130978205582_bf70e627bdd341179d6fadfd56e484d.pdf

⁷ Important Bird Areas of Canada <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/iba/site.jsp?siteID=BC014>

⁸ See page 13, Nature Without Borders Report

⁹ While technically the Local Government Act only provides explicitly for density bonusing in exchange for affordable housing, by using comprehensive development zoning in conjunction with a negotiation process, local governments have the potential to effectively achieve density bonusing for other purposes, such as the preservation of amenities like parks and natural areas.

CHAPTER 7

¹ The water system information provided comes largely from the work of Sonya Janssen undertaken for the Vancouver Island Water Watch Society.

² Infiltration Gallery is usually a structure used to supplement a storm sewer, by directing storm runoff from non-road areas.

³ http://74.125.93.132/search?q=cache:Xjdsp4GUjMoJ:www.watergovernance.ca/factsheets/pdf/FS_Water_Use.pdf+canada+per+capita+water+consumption&cd=6&hl=en&ct=clnk

CHAPTER 8

¹ Population health: An approach to health that aims to improve the health of an entire population and to reduce health inequities among population groups. In order to reach these objectives, it looks at and acts upon the broad range of factors and conditions that have a strong influence on health, including the physical environment and land use.

² Built environment: the arrangement of buildings, parks, schools, roads and other infrastructure encountered in daily life.

³ *Healthy Built Environments*: built environments that create more opportunities for physical activity and recreation, support active transportation choices (see definition below), encourage more social activity and cohesion, provide a diverse range of housing options, and protect and preserve environmental features.

Active transportation: all human-powered, or non-motorized modes of transportation, primarily walking and biking.

⁴ The North Vancouver Island Health Service Delivery area includes the entire CVRD, which is the service area's major population centre.

⁵ Body Mass Index, or BMI, is a measure of a person's ratio of weight (kg) to height (m). Individuals are classified into one of four groups based on their BMI. The categorizations are based on the effect body weight has on disease and health – as BMI increase, the risk for certain diseases increases.

⁶ The CVRD's boundaries correspond with the Courtenay Local Health Area (LHA 71), the smallest health services delivery area for which statistics are maintained. LHA 71 also includes Electoral Area K of the CVRD (Denman and Hornby Islands).

⁷ Vancouver Island North LHA and Cowichan LHA, the Island's two former industrial centres were higher.

⁸ Promoting Physical Activity through Healthy Community Design. Active Transportation Collaboratory, Centre for Human Settlements, University of British Columbia. April 2009.

⁹ Ibid. page 32.

¹⁰ Victoria Transportation Policy Institute

¹¹ Research shows that the majority of transit trips (>95%) begin and end on foot

CHAPTER 9

¹ The IPCC is a scientific intergovernmental body set up by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The IPCC was established to provide an objective source of information about climate change. The IPCC does not conduct any research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters. Its role is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic literature produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of the risks, potential impacts, and mitigation and adaptation strategies of climate change.

² Bernstein, Lenny, et al. "Climate Change 2007 Synthesis Report." Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007.

³ Miller, Nicole and Cavens, Duncan. "City of North Vancouver 100 Year Sustainability Vision GHG Measurement and Mapping Technical Paper. December 2008.

⁴ Federation of Canadian Municipalities. 2008. "Five-Milestone Framework for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions."

⁵ Campbell, Colin and Stainsby, Cliff. August 2008. "Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Scenarios for BC: Meeting the Twin Objectives of Temperature Stabilization and Global Equity. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives-BC Office, the Sierra Club of BC, and the BC Government and Service Employees' Union.

⁶ Ibid, 8.

⁷ The Climate Action Team has 22 members and one special advisor, representing various private, public and environmental interests.

⁸ The City of Courtenay has made significant strides in meeting the goals outlined in the Climate Action Charter. The City of Courtenay completed a Corporate Energy and GHG Emissions Inventory in October 2008. In addition, on February 16,

2009, Courtenay City Council approved the adoption of a Corporate Climate Action Strategy. This strategy proposes numerous actions that will lead to reduced energy consumption and emissions associated with municipal operations, in order to meet the goal of being carbon neutral by 2012.

⁹ The Village of Cumberland has chosen not to sign the Climate Action Charter nor introduce significant local initiatives/actions to address GHG emissions.

¹⁰ www.cd.gov.bc.ca/ministry/whatsnew/climate_action_charter_update.htm

¹¹ Buholzer, Bill. "British Columbia Local Governments and Climate Change."

¹² Walker, I.J. and Sydneysmith, R. (2008): British Columbia; in From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada in a Changing Climate 2007, edited by D.S. Lemmen, F.J. Warren, J. Lacroix and E. Bush; Government of Canada, Ottawa, ON, p. 329-386.

¹³ ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability is an international association comprised of 1,075 cities, towns, counties, and their associations. ICLEI provides technical consulting, training, and information services to build capacity, share knowledge, and support local government in the implementation of sustainable development at the local level.

¹⁴ www.sustainablecommunities.fcm.ca/partners-for-climate-protection/

¹⁵ Sheldon, Ted. "Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Initiative." Powerpoint presentation. 2 April 2008.

¹⁶ Regional District of Nanaimo. "Regional Growth Strategy Review 2007-2008: A Discussion Paper on Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets and the Regional Growth Strategy."

¹⁷ "Community Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory: User Needs Research." December 31, 2007. 2.

¹⁸ Comox Valley Regional District. Staff Report. August 28, 2008. www.rdcs.bc.ca/Agenda_minutes/CVRDCommittees/COW/09-Sep-08/a2-20080825_HMorgan_GHG-Report.pdf

¹⁹ www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/climate/

²⁰ Miller, Nicole and Cavens, Duncan. "City of North Vancouver 100 Year Sustainability Vision: GHG Measurement and Mapping Technical Paper. December 2008.

²¹ Province of British Columbia. "Climate Action Plan." 2008.

²² An emission reduction strategy could outline green initiatives and actions that the developer is taking to reduce GHG emissions, such as the inclusion of green building standards, innovative waste management strategies and multi-modal transportation choices. The emission reduction strategy could also showcase how the proposed development is consistent with the Regional District's goal to address climate change.

²³ A settlement containment boundary (SCB) are lines drawn on planning maps around developed areas showing where urban land ends and rural land begins. The goal of SCB is to prevent low-density sprawl and encourage comprehensive development patterns. SCBs also creates certainty for developers and citizens by directing where infrastructure investment will occur, and, coupled with zoning and other planning policies, channel future growth and development into existing neighbourhoods and areas where density can be maximized and supported. www.wcel.org/issues/urban/sbg/