

# AGENDA

## *REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL*

**Monday, February 6, 2017  
7:00 p.m.**

**Council Chamber, Municipal Hall  
355 West Queens Road,  
North Vancouver, BC**

**Council Members:**

Mayor Richard Walton  
Councillor Roger Bassam  
Councillor Mathew Bond  
Councillor Jim Hanson  
Councillor Robin Hicks  
Councillor Doug MacKay-Dunn  
Councillor Lisa Muri



[www.dnv.org](http://www.dnv.org)

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

---

## REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

7:00 p.m.  
Monday, February 6, 2017  
Council Chamber, Municipal Hall,  
355 West Queens Road, North Vancouver

### AGENDA

#### BROADCAST OF MEETING

- Broadcast on Shaw channel 4 at 9:00 a.m. Saturday
- Online at [www.dnv.org](http://www.dnv.org)

#### CLOSED PUBLIC HEARING ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE FOR DISCUSSION

- Bylaw 8142 – Rezoning Employment Zone – Lynn Creek Light Industrial
- Bylaw 8183 – Rezoning 467 Mountain Highway
- Bylaw 8192 – Rezoning 1503-1519 Crown Street
- Bylaw 8178 – OCP Amendment 3105 Crescentview Drive
- Bylaw 8179 – Rezoning 3105 & 3115 Crescentview Drive
- Bylaw 8197 – Rezoning 854, 858 & Lot 5 Orwell Street and 855 Premier Street

#### 1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

##### 1.1. February 6, 2017 Regular Meeting Agenda

*Recommendation:*

THAT the agenda for the February 6, 2017 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adopted as circulated, including the addition of any items listed in the agenda addendum.

#### 2. PUBLIC INPUT

(limit of three minutes per speaker to a maximum of thirty minutes total)

#### 3. PROCLAMATIONS

#### 4. RECOGNITIONS

#### 5. DELEGATIONS

- 5.1. **Mary Ellen Schaafsma, United Way of the Lower Mainland**  
Re: North Shore Community Profile

p. 7-85

- 6. **ADOPTION OF MINUTES**
- 7. **RELEASE OF CLOSED MEETING DECISIONS**
- 8. **COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT**
- 9. **REPORTS FROM COUNCIL OR STAFF**

9.1. **Bylaw 8214: 2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw** p. 89-100  
File No. 09.3900.20/000.000

*Recommendation:*  
THAT “2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw” is ADOPTED.

10. **REPORTS**

10.1. **Mayor**

10.2. **Chief Administrative Officer**

10.3. **Councillors**

10.4. **Metro Vancouver Committee Appointees**

10.4.1. **Aboriginal Relations Committee – Councillor Hanson**

10.4.2. **Housing Committee – Councillor MacKay-Dunn**

10.4.3. **Regional Parks Committee – Councillor Muri**

10.4.4. **Utilities Committee – Councillor Hicks**

10.4.5. **Zero Waste Committee – Councillor Bassam**

10.4.6. **Mayors Council – TransLink – Mayor Walton**

11. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

12. **ADJOURNMENT**

*Recommendation:*  
THAT the February 6, 2017 Regular Meeting of Council for the District of North Vancouver is adjourned.

## DELEGATIONS

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



# Delegation to Council Request Form

District of North Vancouver  
Clerk's Department  
355 West Queens Rd, North Vancouver, BC V7N 4N5

Questions about this form: Phone: 604-990-2311  
Form submission: Submit to address above or Fax: 604.984.9637 \*

**COMPLETION: To ensure legibility, please complete (type) online then print. Sign the printed copy and submit to the department and address indicated above.**

**Delegations have five minutes to make their presentation. Questions from Council may follow.**

Name of group wishing to appear before Council: United Way of the Lower Mainland

Title of Presentation: North Shore Community Profile

Name of person(s) to make presentation: Mary Ellen Schaafsma, Director Social Innovation/Research

- Purpose of Presentation:
- Information only
  - Requesting a letter of support
  - Other (provide details below)

Please describe:

Attach separate sheet if additional space is required

United Way of the Lower Mainland (UWLM) invests in your community and has been helping people in the Lower Mainland for more than 80 years. Working with over 150 community partners, we fund over 300 programs each year to create a better future for children, families and seniors within the Lower Mainland. We would like to present highlights of a profile of The North Shore, the sixth in a new series across the Lower Mainland, that dives deep into a community and its current socio-demographic profile.

Contact person (if different than above): 294-8929

Daytime telephone number: 604-~~268-1300~~ ext. 2252

Email address: maryellens@uwlm.ca

Will you be providing supporting documentation?  Yes  No

- If yes:
- Handout
  - PowerPoint presentation
  - DVD

Note: All supporting documentation must be provided 12 days prior to your appearance date. This form and any background material provided will be published in the public agenda.

- Presentation requirements:
- Laptop
  - Multimedia projector
  - Overhead projector
  - Tripod for posterboard
  - Flipchart
- (for PPT)*

Arrangements can be made, upon request, for you to familiarize yourself with the Council Chamber equipment on or before your presentation date.

**Delegation to Council Request Form**

**Rules for Delegations:**

1. Delegations must submit a Delegation to Council Request Form to the Municipal Clerk. Submission of a request does not constitute approval nor guarantee a date. The request must first be reviewed by the Clerk.
2. The Clerk will review the request and, if approved, arrange a mutually agreeable date with you. You will receive a signed and approved copy of your request form as confirmation.
3. A maximum of two delegations will be permitted at any Regular Meeting of Council.
4. Delegations must represent an organized group, society, institution, corporation, etc. Individuals may not appear as delegations.
5. Delegations are scheduled on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to direction from the Mayor, Council, or Chief Administrative Officer.
6. The Mayor or Chief Administrative Officer may reject a delegation request if it regards an offensive subject, has already been substantially presented to council in one form or another, deals with a pending matter following the close of a public hearing, or is, or has been, dealt with in a public participation process.
7. Supporting submissions for the delegation should be provided to the Clerk by noon 12 days preceding the scheduled appearance.
8. Delegations will be allowed a maximum of five minutes to make their presentation.
9. Any questions to delegations by members of Council will seek only to clarify a material aspect of a delegate's presentation.
10. Persons invited to speak at the Council meeting may not speak disrespectfully of any other person or use any rude or offensive language or make a statement or allegation which impugns the character of any person.

**Helpful Suggestions:**

- have a purpose
- get right to your point and make it
- be concise
- be prepared
- state your request, if any
- do not expect an immediate response to a request
- multiple-person presentations are still five minutes maximum
- be courteous, polite, and respectful
- it is a presentation, not a debate
- the Council Clerk may ask for any relevant notes (if not handed out or published in the agenda) to assist with the accuracy of our minutes

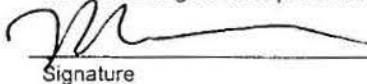
I understand and agree to these rules for delegations

Mary Ellen Schaafsma \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Delegate or Representative of Group

Dec. 8 / 2016

Date



Signature

**For Office Use Only**

Approved by:

Municipal Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

Deputy Municipal Clerk

Appearance date: January 16, 2017

Receipt emailed on: December 13, 2016

Rejected by:

Mayor \_\_\_\_\_

CAO \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant informed on: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant informed by: \_\_\_\_\_

The personal information collected on this form is done so pursuant to the Community Charter and/or the Local Government Act and in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. The personal information collected herein will be used only for the purpose of processing this application or request and for no other purpose unless its release is authorized by its owner, the information is part of a record series commonly available to the public, or is compelled by a Court or an agent duly authorized under another Act. Further information may be obtained by speaking with The District of North Vancouver's Manager of Administrative Services at 604-990-2207 or at 355 W Queens Road, North Vancouver.



Description continued....

It is a great resource for council, planners and agencies with the District of North Vancouver to inform services decisions, based on a community's population, economics and social assets and needs.



The United Way of the Lower Mainland  
Community Profile Series

North Shore

January 2017

## About United Way of the Lower Mainland

### Our Vision

A healthy, caring, inclusive community.

### Our Mission

To strengthen our community's capacity to address social issues.

United Way of the Lower Mainland (UWLM) invests in your communities – where you live, work, learn and play.

United Way has been helping people in the Lower Mainland for more than 80 years. Working with over 150 community partners, we fund over 300 programs each year to create a better future for children, families and seniors.

### How United Way works and leads social change:

- **Collaborate:** We multiply our impact through partnerships.
- **Invest:** We make smart community investments to achieve results.
- **Research:** We fund and conduct research to understand community needs and plan for the future.
- **Advocate:** We help people understand the issues and influence public attitudes, systems and policies.

United Way's vision is a better community for all of us; we believe that every person who lives in the Lower Mainland should have access to the same opportunities to build a better life for themselves. United Way makes change by targeting root causes of complex social issues in our communities and focuses on All that Kids Can Be, Poverty to Possibility and Building Strong Communities as priority areas. Dollars are invested where they can make the most difference creating long term social change.

None of the work we do would be possible without the generosity of our donors. We all share in the impact when we create neighbourhoods that we are proud to call home.

## **Acknowledgements**

Team for the preparation of *United Way Community Profile Series: North Shore*

### **Authors**

Mary Hart, Research Consultant

Carey LePage, Senior Research Associate, UWLM

Mary Ellen Schaafsma, Director, Social Innovation and Research, UWLM

### **bc211**

Lilianne Ekeland, Data Analyst

### **Reviewers**

Lilianne Ekeland, Data Analyst, bc211

Mary Ellen Schaafsma, Director, Social Innovation and Research, UWLM

### **Copy Edit**

Leslie Loving, Administrative Assistant, UWLM

Carey LePage, Senior Research Associate, UWLM

### **Team Leader**

Mary Ellen Schaafsma, Director, Social Innovation and Research, UWLM

### **Funding Source**

United Way of the Lower Mainland

### **Photos**

City of North Vancouver and United Way of the Lower Mainland

**ISBN: 978-1-988608-03-7**



## Preface

### THE UNITED WAY of the LOWER MAINLAND COMMUNITY PROFILE SERIES

#### NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY PROFILE: December 2016

This report is the sixth in a series across the Lower Mainland, to dive deep into a community and its current socio-demographic profile.

The United Way decided to conduct this profile for North Shore for a few reasons:

- Cities in the Lower Mainland are changing and the United Way wants to identify exactly how.
- UWLM funds agencies and services in North Shore and we are aware of changing need. This profile will inform our targeted investment in future services, and will allow us to partner in North Shore for an even stronger community.
- As a knowledge resource and community partner, UWLM is pleased to provide this profile to the municipalities of the Lower Mainland – and all the agencies serving here – to inform their planning and strategies.

This profile focuses on the socio-demographic indicators in the North Shore. With the changes in this community, the social safety net has also evolved over the same period. This is a result of UWLM donor dollars invested in effective community-based programs and services and because UWLM continues to work in partnership with public partners, like the North Shore. Readers are encouraged to consider other sources of information in exploring how UWLM and others have – and continue to – respond to the changing socio-demographic context described in this report.

In this document, the population demographic information from the 2001 census is generally updated with census data from 2011 in Section A at the municipal level (with a few exceptions, where a point in time is given, rather than a comparison over time).

The four other municipalities with the largest populations, namely Surrey, Burnaby, Richmond and Vancouver are contrasted with the North Shore. The report also includes comparative data for Metro Vancouver as a whole.

For the purposes of this report the North Shore is divided into local planning areas or neighbourhoods: The District of North Vancouver, The City of North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Bowen Island and Lions Bay.

Data is presented for each of these local areas.

The United Way wishes to thank bc211 for the valuable service they provide to parts of British Columbia, with UWLM funding. The data they provided to enhance this report (see acknowledgements), and the snapshot of these communities' demonstrated needs, added a dimension not previously explored and may help further inform funders, planners and providers.

## Notes regarding the 2011 National Household Survey and data comparability

Sections B and C (Economic and Social Indicators) draw much of the data from Statistics Canada's 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). This voluntary survey, distributed to approximately 4.5 million households, replaced the mandatory long-form census that was used until the 2006 census. Due to changes to some questions and sections of the survey, and the voluntary nature of the survey, comparisons between the 2011 NHS and previous censuses are not possible. Statistics Canada notes:

"Any significant change in survey method or content can affect the comparability of the data over time, and that applies to the NHS as well. It is impossible to determine with certainty whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable are attributable to an actual change or to non-response bias... Caution must be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with estimates produced from the 2006 Census long form, especially when the analysis involves small geographies. Users are asked to use the NHS's main quality indicator, the global non-response rate (GNR), in assessing the quality of the NHS estimates and determining the extent to which the estimates can be compared with the estimates from the 2006 Census long form."<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, Sections B and C of this report cannot make comparisons between the 2011 NHS and 2001 Census the way that much of Section A could. Section A draws largely on the 2011 (mandatory) Census, for which comparisons can be made using the 2001 Census. The 2011 NHS is prone to higher non-response bias. A higher GNR indicates higher non-response bias, which occurs when a survey's non-respondents are different from its respondents. For reference, the GNRs for all geographies used in this report are provided below.

Lions Bay – 48.7%  
North Vancouver City – 25.8%  
North Vancouver District Municipality – 20.9%  
West Vancouver – 27.9%  
Burnaby – 23.6%  
Richmond – 20.5%  
Surrey – 26.5%  
Vancouver – 24.5%  
Metro Vancouver – 24.4%  
British Columbia – 26.1%

Bowen Island is one of the 17 per cent of BC census subdivisions where the quality of the data was not good enough to publish any NHS data.

## Population data, data suppression and rounding

On July 23, 1923, 16 Squamish-speaking tribes amalgamated to form the Squamish Nation which is the largest First Nation in the region (in number of Reserves, combined area of Reserves, Registered Indian population and total member population). Three of the Squamish Nation reserves are located within the North Shore: Mission 1 lies within the municipal boundaries of North Vancouver City; Capilano 5 lies with the municipal boundaries of both West Vancouver District Municipality and North Vancouver District Municipality; and Seymour Creek 2 lies within the municipal boundaries of North Vancouver District Municipality. All these lands are owned and governed by the Squamish Nation<sup>2</sup>. Census and NHS data does not include these lands.

The Tsleil-Wautth Nation, the 'people of the inlet', has three reserves. The main community is located on Burrard Inlet I.R. No. 3 which is located within the municipal boundaries of North Vancouver District Municipality. This is not included within census and NHS data for North Vancouver District Municipality.

---

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada (2014). "Chapter 5 – Data quality assessment and indicators." Available at: [https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm\\_guide/guide\\_4-eng.cfm](https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/guide_4-eng.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> MetroVancouver (2016). "Metro Vancouver's Profile of First Nations with Interests in the Region". Available at: <http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/first-nation-relations/AboriginalPublications/ProfileOfFirstNations.pdf>

For some indicators, data is presented using health geographies. For this report, North Vancouver Local Health Area (LHA) and West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHAs are reported. North Vancouver LHA includes all of North Vancouver District Municipality and North Vancouver City, as well as Mission 1, Seymour Creek 2 and Burrard Inlet 3. Meanwhile West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHA includes West Vancouver District Municipality, Bowen Island, Lions Bay, and Capilano 5.

Burnaby and Richmond LHAs correspond to their municipal boundaries; however, for the Surrey LHA, South Surrey is excluded (it comes within the South Surrey/White Rock LHA). Within the City of Vancouver there are six separate LHAs. Therefore, instead, data is presented according to the Health Service Delivery Area, which includes The City of Vancouver, Musqueam and UBC.

Summary of North Shore communities data sources				
	Census Data	NHS	Health Geography	School District
North Vancouver City	Yes	Yes	North Vancouver LHA	North Vancouver (SD44)
North Vancouver DM	Yes	Yes	North Vancouver LHA	North Vancouver (SD44)
West Vancouver	Yes	Yes	West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHA	West Vancouver (SD45)
Lions Bay	Yes	Yes	West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHA	West Vancouver (SD45)
Bowen Island	Yes	No	West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHA	West Vancouver (SD45)

Neighbourhood data will not always add up to the city total due to random rounding and data suppression. According to Statistics Canada, and “to ensure confidentiality, the values, including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. As a result, when these data

are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents’ personal information.”<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada (2014). “NHS Profile, 2011 – About the data.” Available at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/help-aide/aboutdata-aproposdonnees.cfm?Lang=E>.

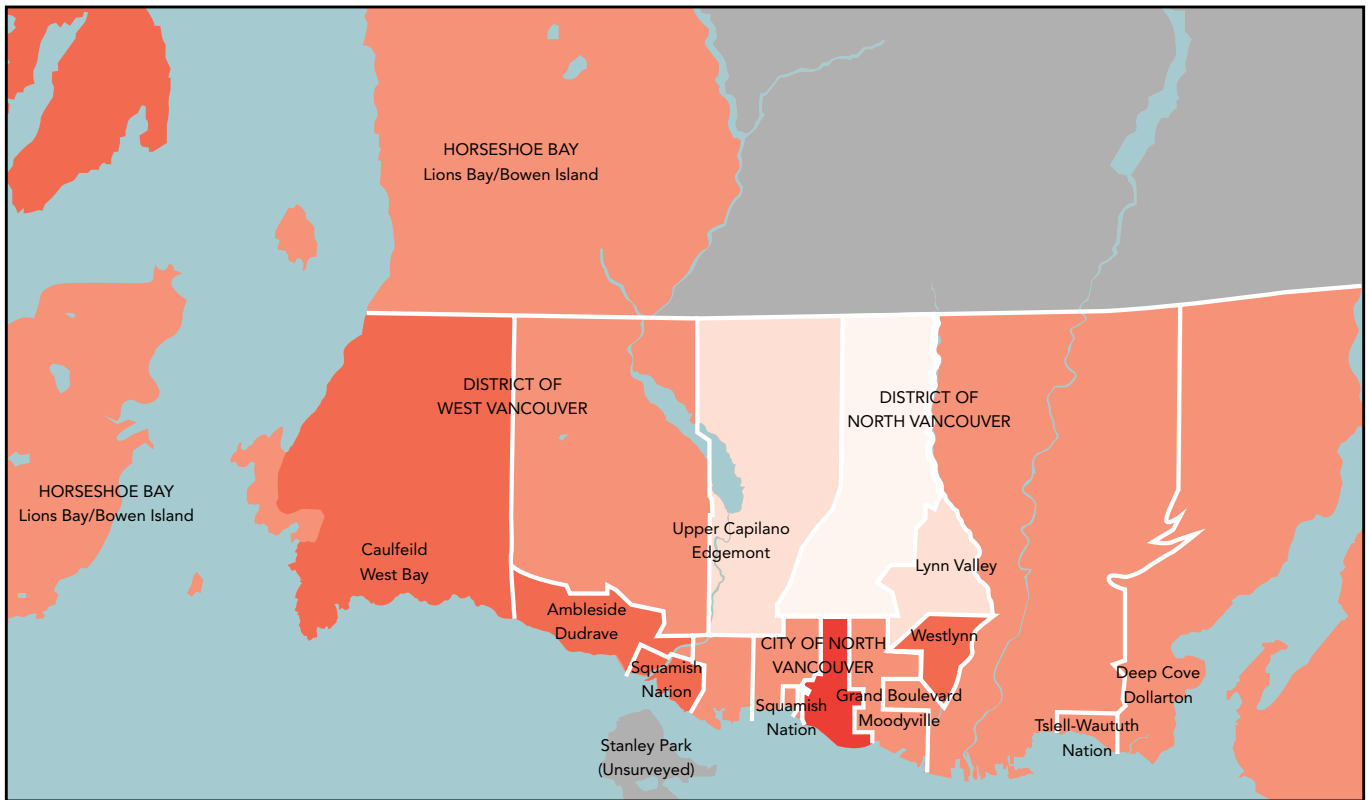




## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>MAP OF THE NORTH SHORE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION A: POPULATION INDICATORS</b>	<b>3</b>
POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH	3
LIVE BIRTHS	7
MORTALITY RATES	8
IMMIGRATION	10
RECENT IMMIGRANT POPULATION	12
AGE AT IMMIGRATION	13
MOTHER TONGUE	14
POPULATION BY AGE	16
POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER	19
ABORIGINAL POPULATION	21
<b>SECTION B: ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	<b>23</b>
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	23
PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME	25
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES	27
LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION	28
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	30
INCOME ASSISTANCE	32
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION	33
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES	38
RENTAL HOUSING	39
RENT COSTS FOR RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	40
VACANCY RATES	42
HOUSING TYPES	44
<b>SECTION C: SOCIAL INDICATORS</b>	<b>45</b>
HOMELESSNESS	45
FAMILY STRUCTURE	47
HOUSEHOLD TYPES	49
HOME LANGUAGE OF STUDENTS	51
ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING STUDENTS	53
ABORIGINAL STUDENTS	54
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENT INDICATORS	55
MIDDLE CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENT INDICATORS	57
ELECTION TURNOUT	58
LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE OF 20	60
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS	61
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	62
CRIME RATES	63
<b>CALLS TO THE BC211 HELP LINE</b>	<b>64</b>
WHY ARE PEOPLE CALLING BC211?	66
WHERE ARE PEOPLE WHO CALL BEING REFERRED?	67

# MAP OF THE NORTH SHORE



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Way of the Lower Mainland publication presents data for the North Shore (comprising the five communities of City of Vancouver, District of North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Lions Bay and Bowen Island) around three different indicators that can help decision-makers plan social services: Population, Economic and Social Indicators. It also presents data on calls to the bc211 Helpline to shed some light on the needs of callers in the North Shore.

### Population Indicators

The North Shore has experienced the smallest percentage of population growth for 2001-2011 among the comparison municipalities at 4 per cent, with overall Metro Vancouver growth increasing 16 per cent. Live birth rates in the North Shore Local Health Areas were lower per 1,000 than any of the comparison municipalities. North Vancouver's rate was 8.74 and West Vancouver-Bowen Island was just 5.08 babies born per 1,000 population. The British Columbia rate was 9.89. The North Shore has the smallest immigrant population at 34 per cent, this in comparison to Richmond (60 per cent). Within the North Shore the highest number of immigrants reside in West Vancouver (41 per cent) while the lowest number live in Lions Bay (27 per cent). North Shore stood out among the comparison municipalities as having a much smaller percentage of its population with a non-English mother tongue, 27.9 per cent of individuals in 2011. The comparison municipality with the next smallest proportion was Surrey, where 45.8 per cent of the population spoke a non-English mother tongue. Of all the comparison municipalities, the North Shore has the highest rate of seniors (17.5 per cent) in contrast to the next highest in Burnaby (13.8 per cent).

### Economic Indicators

Median family incomes were high in comparison to the other municipalities; within North Shore, the

highest is West Vancouver (\$115,425) and lowest is North Vancouver (\$79,132) while all of Metro Vancouver is just above \$80,000. Across the North Shore 13.3 per cent of the total population in private households were classified as low income, and within the North Shore communities, the percentage of children in a low income situation is highest in West Vancouver (18.5 per cent) while the lowest is in Lions Bay (11.6 per cent). The North Shore's population aged 25 to 64 had higher levels of education than Metro Vancouver and 71.9 per cent of the 25 to 64 age group had education above a college certificate or diploma. 44.3 per cent of occupied private dwellings in the North Shore were single, detached houses. This was the highest among the comparison municipalities, which ranged from 18 per cent in Vancouver to 42 per cent in Surrey. Of those who rent in North Shore, over two fifths spend more than 30 per cent of income on shelter costs in 2011.

### Social Indicators

In the North Vancouver School District close to a quarter (23.8 per cent) of students in the 2015/16 school year did not speak English at home and in the West Vancouver School District more than a third (35.2 per cent) of students speak languages other than English at home. In 2015/16, Persian was the most common other home language after English in the North Vancouver School District and Mandarin was the most common other home language in West Vancouver School District. North Vancouver and West Vancouver LHAs both recorded lower violent and property crime, and lower motor vehicle theft than any of the comparison municipalities and BC as a whole. Almost half (46.9 per cent) of the bc211 helpline enquiries were regarding housing and homelessness. The next three most common reasons for calls were health (7.3 per cent), mental health (7.2 per cent) and income and financial assistance (6.4 per cent).

## SECTION A: POPULATION INDICATORS

### Population Size and Growth

#### Why is this important?

The size and composition of a population has many implications for decision-makers. In terms of population growth in general, on the positive side it may encourage new investment, economic growth and increasing job opportunities. However, population increases may also place greater demand on existing infrastructure, transportation, health, education and community services and supports that may need to address the needs of an increasingly diverse population. Population growth happens as a result of births in the region and families/individuals moving into the community from elsewhere, whether it is migration within Canada or immigration into Canada.

Since 1991 the region's population has grown by more than 40 per cent.

North Shore saw a much slower rate of growth than the overall Metro Vancouver rate in the twenty years following the 1991 census. From 1991 to 2001, North Shore's population grew by 11 per cent, a slower rate than all the comparison municipalities (whose population growth ranged from 16 per cent in Vancouver to 42 per cent in Surrey). The same pattern was evident between 2001 and 2011: North Shore's population grew by less than 8,000 people, or 4 per cent. Again, this was very different from the trend in the comparison municipalities where population grew between 11 per cent (Vancouver) and 35 per cent (Surrey).

#### What is the situation in the North Shore?

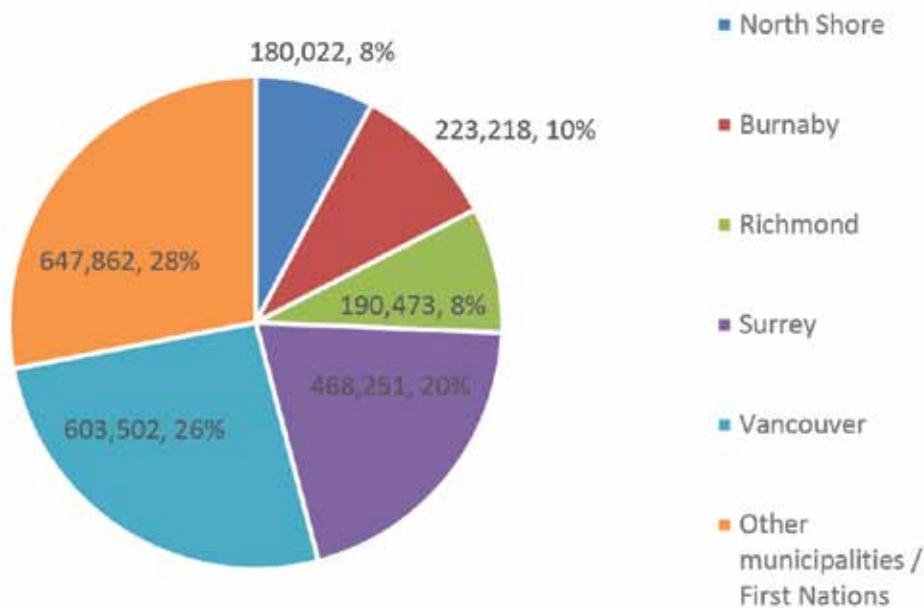
In Metro Vancouver as a whole the total population in 2011 was 2,313,328, up 16 per cent from 2001.

Population size and growth, select Metro municipalities, 2001-2011					
	1991	2001	2011	% Growth 1991-2001	% Growth 2001-2011
North Shore	155,781	172,370	180,022	11	4
Burnaby	158,858	193,954	223,218	22	15
Richmond	126,624	164,345	190,473	30	16
Surrey	245,173	347,825	468,251	42	35
Vancouver	471,844	545,671	603,502	16	11
Metro Vancouver	1,601,796	1,986,965	2,313,328	24	16

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991, 2001, 2011 Census

## Metro Vancouver Municipality Populations, 2011

North Shore accounts for eight per cent of Metro Vancouver's total population. It is similar in size (10,451 smaller) to Richmond.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

### How do North Shore communities compare?

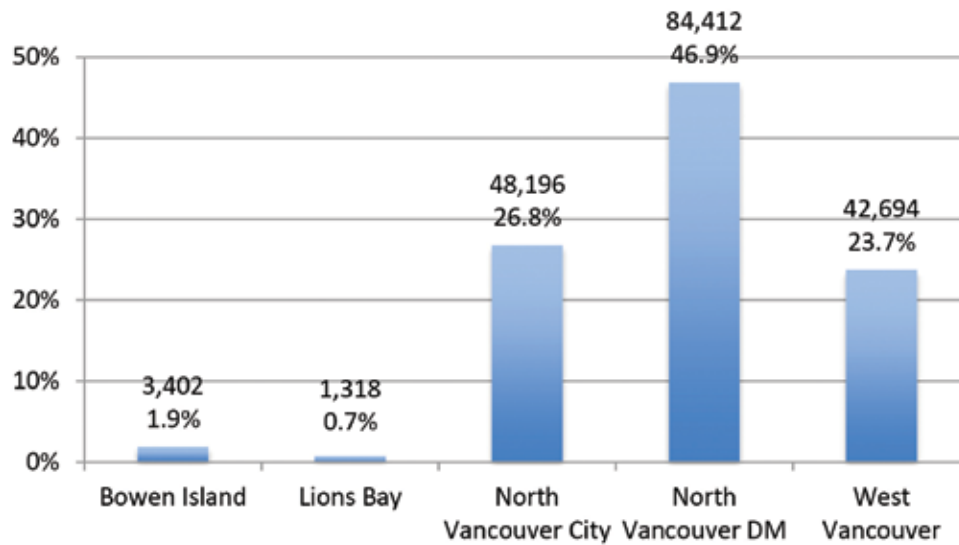
The bar chart below illustrates how the five communities that make up the North Shore differ from each other in their relative size.

North Vancouver District Municipality (DM) makes up almost half (46.9 per cent) of the North Shore, with a population close to 85,000. North Vancouver City (26.8 per cent) has a larger share of the population than West Vancouver (23.7 per cent), and together they make up just over half of North Shore's population. The island municipality of Bowen Island has less than

3,500 residents, accounting for 1.9 per cent of North Shore's population, and the village census subdivision of Lion's Bay, with just over 1,300 people, only accounts for 0.7 per cent.

North Shore's five communities also varied in their rates of population growth between 2001 and 2011. The two smallest areas had the extremes of growth: 15 per cent for Bowen Island, and a reduction of 4.4 per cent for Lions Bay. North Vancouver City grew at a faster rate (8.8 per cent) than either North Vancouver DM (2.6 per cent) or West Vancouver (3.1 per cent).

**Relative size of North Shore communities, population and percentage of total, 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Population size and growth, North Shore communities, 2001, 2011			
	Population 2001 #	Population 2011 #	Growth in population, 2001-2011 %
North Shore	172,370	180,022	4.4
Bowen Island	2,957	3,402	15
Lions Bay	1,379	1,318	-4.4
North Vancouver City	44,303	48,196	8.8
North Vancouver DM	82,310	84,412	2.6
West Vancouver	41,421	42,694	3.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2011 Census

## Population Projections

The Metro Vancouver population projections, based on the 2011 census, suggest there is going to be a substantial increase in the number of people living in the region over the next three decades. By 2041 it is expected that the population of Metro Vancouver will be almost one and a half times as large as in 2011, with projected growth of 46 per cent. The decade with the fastest rate of growth is projected to be from 2011 to

2021 when the population will increase by 18 per cent.

The North Shore's population is projected to grow by 32 per cent from 2011 to 2041. By 2021 the population is projected to be 12 per cent larger than in 2011, with an extra 21,325 residents. Growths of 9 per cent and 8 per cent in the next two decades will lead to a population of 243,700 by 2041.

Population estimates, select Metro municipalities*, 2011-41						
	2011	2021	2031	2041	Absolute change 2011-41	% change 2011-41
North Shore	185,100	206,425	224,650	243,700	58,600	32
Burnaby	227,700	270,000	314,000	345,000	117,300	52
Richmond	194,300	230,000	258,000	280,000	85,700	44
Surrey	477,800	594,000	685,000	770,000	292,200	61
Vancouver	617,200	685,000	725,000	765,000	147,800	24
<b>Metro Vancouver</b>	<b>2,356,000</b>	<b>2,788,000</b>	<b>3,152,000</b>	<b>3,443,000</b>	<b>1,087,000</b>	<b>46</b>

\*Includes First Nation communities located within municipal boundaries

Source: Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy (based on Census of Canada 2011)



## Live Births

### Why is this important?

The North Shore is growing – and new births mean there is a need for community-based services and supports, including greater access to daycares, Early Childhood Development opportunities, parenting classes, children’s programming and child-friendly environments, as well as schools.

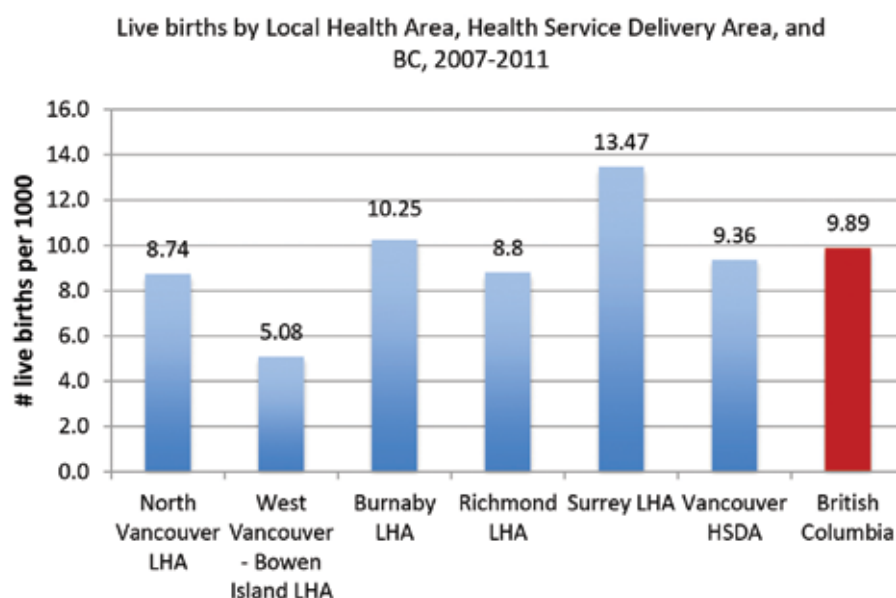
The live birth rate (or simply, birth rate) is the number of live births divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population in order to make comparisons possible.

### What is the situation in North Shore?

From 2007-2011, over 7,000 babies were born in the North Vancouver and West Vancouver-Bowen Island Local Health Areas (LHAs). Both LHAs had lower rates of live births per 1,000 than any of the comparison municipalities. North Vancouver’s rate was 8.74, similar to, but lower than Richmond (8.8). West Vancouver-Bowen Island had a very low live birth rate, at just 5.08 babies born per 1,000 population. The British Columbia rate was 9.89.

	#	Rate (# live births/1,000 population)
North Vancouver LHA	6,069	8.74
West Vancouver–Bowen Island LHA	1,314	5.08
Burnaby LHA	11,416	10.25
Richmond LHA	8,475	8.8
Surrey LHA	25,799	13.47
Vancouver HSDA	30,165	9.36
British Columbia	220,141	9.89

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report



## Mortality Rates

### Why is this important?

Population changes occur for three different reasons – people moving in or out of a community, as well as births and deaths.

Mortality is expressed as a standardized mortality ratio (SMR), which is “the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents of a geographic area (e.g. Local Health Area) to the expected number of deaths in that area based on provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good

measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area.”<sup>4</sup> A value of one indicates that a place is experiencing the same age-specific mortality as the standard population, in this case British Columbia. A value higher than one indicates that there is a higher number of deaths than would be expected in the region or area that is being compared.

Mortality by Local Health Area, Health Service Delivery Area, and BC, 2007-2011		
	#	Standardized mortality ratio
North Vancouver LHA	4,022	0.86
West Vancouver-Bowen Island LHA	2,273	0.82
Burnaby LHA	6,762	0.92
Richmond LHA	4,568	0.74
Surrey LHA	9,082	0.94
Vancouver HSDA	18,402	0.9
British Columbia	157,197	1

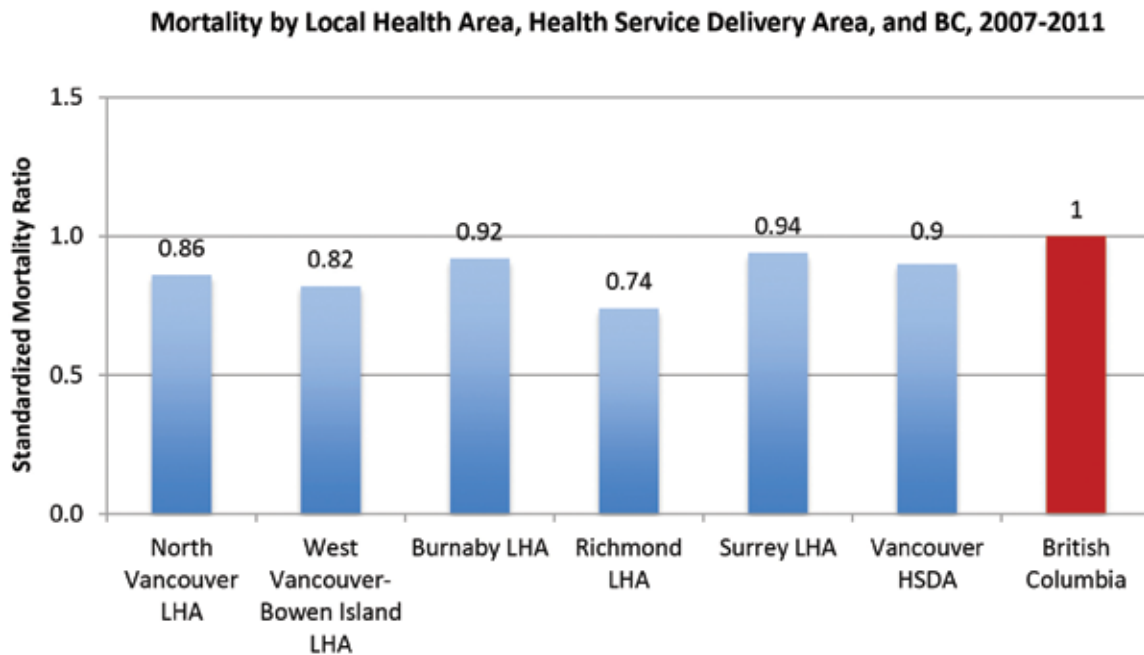
Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

<sup>4</sup> BC Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141. Available at: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/residents/vital-statistics/statistics-reports/annual-reports/2011/pdf/glossary.pdf>

### What is the situation in North Shore?

From 2007-2011, the combined number of deaths in North Vancouver and West Vancouver-Bowen Island Local Health Areas (LHAs) was 6,295. In

common with all the comparison municipalities, the standardized mortality ratio was below 1 at 0.86 and 0.82 respectively.



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

## Immigration

### Why is this important?

Immigration can bring an enriching diversity to a community and brings added skills into our labour force. It is important for our communities to be welcoming and inclusive of newcomers. Immigrating can present challenges to immigrant families as they adjust to their new home country. The growth of the foreign-born population may indicate increased demand for immigrant settlement services – things like parenting, education and employment support – as well as the need for community services to consider cultural adaptation and language training.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Foreign-born residents<sup>5</sup> made up two fifths (40 per cent) of the whole region's population in

2011, up from 37.5 per cent in 2001<sup>6</sup>. The top source countries of immigrants to Metro Vancouver in 2011 were China (17 per cent of all immigrants), India (12 per cent), the Philippines (10 per cent) and Hong Kong (8 per cent).

In both 2001 and 2011 immigrants to Canada made up a smaller proportion of the North Shore population than the comparison municipalities, and across Metro Vancouver as a whole. The rate increased slightly from a third (32.5 per cent) in 2001 to 34 per cent in 2011, representing an additional 4,705 immigrants. This trend is consistent with all the comparison municipalities (except Vancouver where the proportion of immigrants fell by 1.4 per cent over the decade).

Immigrant population, select Metro municipalities, 2011				
	2001 (Census of Population)		2011 (National Household Survey)	
	#	% of total	Estimated #	% of total
North Shore	55,500	32.5	60,205	34
Burnaby	90,690	46.8	111,170	51
Richmond	88,305	53.7	112,875	60
Surrey	114,725	33	187,845	41
Vancouver	247,640	45.4	258,750	44
Metro Vancouver	738,550	37.5	913,310	40

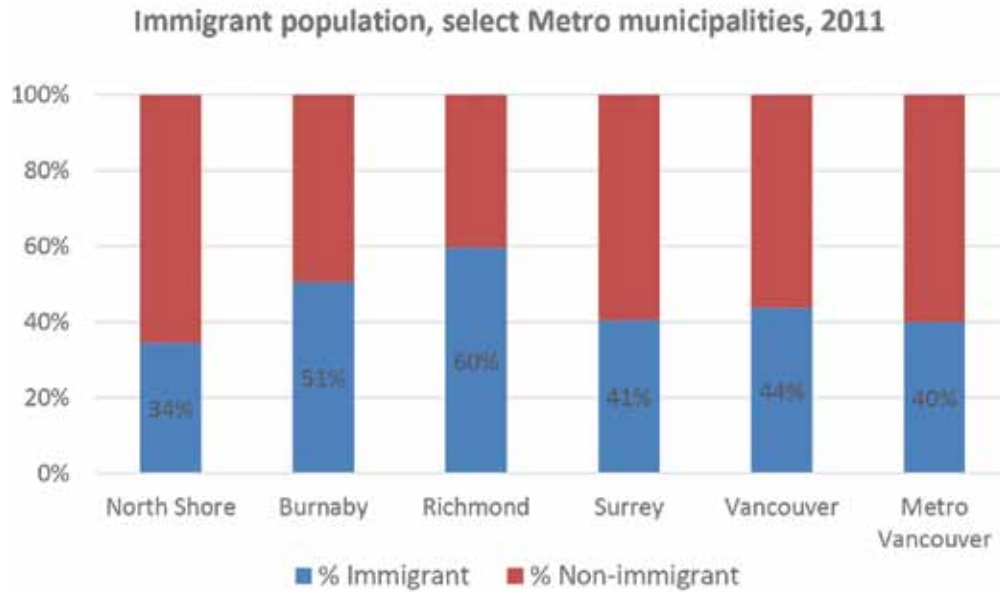
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census and 2011 National Household Survey

<sup>5</sup> The figures include any person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident, but do not include temporary residents, including those with a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and any non-Canadian born family member living in Canada with them.

<sup>6</sup> The data for Vancouver's immigrant population is potentially misleading since the 2001 figures were taken from the mandatory long-form Census of Population, but the 2011 data is based on the National Household Survey. Therefore comparisons between the datasets may not be valid.

## How do North Shore communities compare?

Of the North Shore communities, West Vancouver had the largest proportion of immigrants, at two fifths (41 per cent) of the total population. The next highest proportions were North Shore City (37 per cent) and North Shore DM (30 per cent).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

<b>Foreign born population, New Westminster communities, 2011</b>	
	<b>% foreign born</b>
North Shore	<b>34</b>
Bowen Island	n/a
Lions Bay	<b>27</b>
North Shore City	<b>37</b>
North Shore DM	<b>30</b>
West Vancouver	<b>41</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey

## Recent immigrant population

### Why is this important?

Recent immigrants (arrived in the past five years) can face a number of challenges including recognition of educational achievement, securing quality employment and linguistic isolation. Often these challenges place great stress on children and families. Young children of recent immigrants are also more likely to struggle in school. These challenges may influence the number and type of immigrant support programs such as language skill development and job placement.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Across Metro Vancouver 17 per cent of all immigrants arrived in Canada in the five years between 2006 and 2011. The rate for the North Shore was the same, at 17 per cent (10,450 people). This was also very similar to the comparison municipalities, which ranged from 16 per cent in Vancouver to 19 per cent in Surrey. As noted above, this statistic only includes foreign-born citizens, landed immigrants and permanent residents.

Recent Immigrants (arrived 2006-2011) as per cent of total immigrant population, select Metro municipalities, 2011		
	Estimated total immigrant population	% immigrants arriving 2006-11 as proportion of all immigrants
North Shore	60,205	17
Burnaby	111,170	18
Richmond	112,875	17
Surrey	187,845	19
Vancouver	258,750	16
Metro Vancouver	913,310	17

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### How do North Shore communities compare?

Of the North Shore communities, North Vancouver City had the highest proportion of recent immigrants amongst its immigrant population. Almost one in four (23 per cent) immigrants had arrived in the Canada in the previous five years.

North Vancouver DM and West Vancouver were closer to the North Shore percentage at 14 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Recent Immigrants (2006-2011) as per cent of total immigrant population, North Shore communities, 2011	
	% recent immigrants
North Shore	17
Bowen Island	n/a
Lions Bay	7
North Vancouver City	23
North Vancouver DM	14
West Vancouver	17

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Age at Immigration

### Why is this important?

The age profile of immigrants to Canada tends to be younger than the age profile of its resident population. This raises key issues including the socio-economic characteristics of immigrant groups; social and cultural differences; the ability to find and access social services; challenges for recent immigrant groups to adjust successfully to Canadian society; and the need for public policy initiatives that address the specific needs of immigrants by their age groupings.

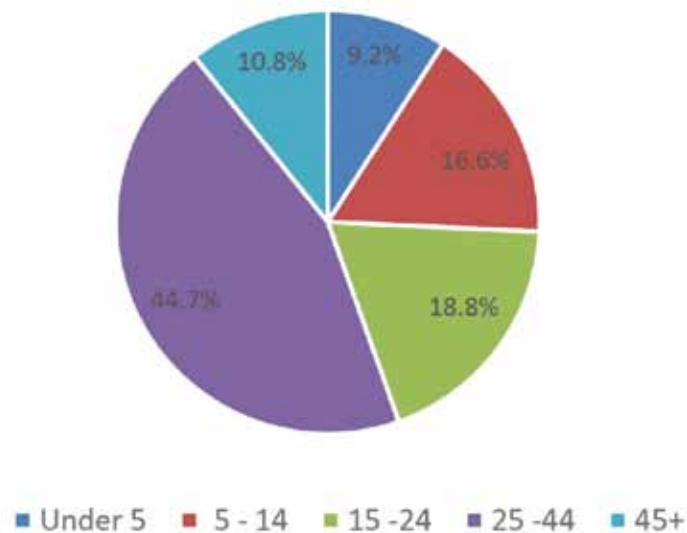
The educational outcomes of a cohort of immigrants who arrived in Canada as children

were examined using 2006 Census data, and identified a distinct pattern in the risk of immigrant children not graduating from high school according to age at arrival.<sup>7</sup>

### What is the Situation in the North Shore?

In 2011 there were 60,205 immigrants living in the North Shore. More than two fifths (44.7 per cent) had come to Canada when they were between 25 and 44 years of age. Less than a tenth (9.2 per cent) had moved to Canada below the age of five, and another tenth (10.8 per cent) moved when they were 45 years or older.

North Shore immigrant population, 2011,  
by age at immigration to Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

<sup>7</sup> See: Statistics Canada (2011), Age at immigration and Educational Outcomes of Children, Catalogue no. 11F0019M — No. 336, October 2011.

## Mother Tongue

### Why is this important?

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. For children, learning one's heritage language in childhood can help promote self-esteem and pride in one's background. Having a non-English mother tongue can be an asset, especially when they also speak one of the official languages. Immigrants able to speak multiple languages, for instance, can be valuable interpreters to service providers and businesses who offer services in other languages.

Children who do not speak English in the home before school entry may experience difficulties in school, and parents may also have difficulty participating actively in their child's education. This affects the need for language supports within the school system and increases demand for services in the community in languages other than English.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In Metro Vancouver 42.5 per cent of respondents had a mother tongue other than English, up from 38.8 per cent ten years earlier. North Shore stood out among the comparison municipalities as having a much smaller percentage of its population with a non-English mother tongue, 27.9 per cent of individuals in 2011. The comparison municipality with the next smallest proportion was Surrey, where 45.8 per cent of the population spoke a non-English mother tongue.

In common with all the municipalities other than Vancouver, the proportion of residents speaking a non-English mother tongue grew in the decade leading up to the 2011 census, from 25.7 per cent in 2001 to 27.9 per cent.

Non-English* language mother tongue, single responses, select Metro municipalities, 2001, 2011				
	2001		2011	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
North Shore	42,730	25.7	48,875	27.9
Burnaby	97,390	51.9	121,115	56.5
Richmond	87,630	54.7	114,010	62.1
Surrey	125,370	37	205,815	45.8
Vancouver	267,545	50.6	279,395	48.3
Metro Vancouver	750,110	38.8	948,605	42.5

\* Includes French and non-official language as mother tongue  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2011 Census

### How do North Shore communities compare?

English was the mother tongue of a large majority of the population in the two smallest North Shore communities, Bowen Island (89.5 per cent had an English mother tongue) and Lions Bay (81.9 per cent).

English was the mother tongue for the majority of the population in the three larger North Shore communities, but a larger proportion spoke non-official languages. In North Vancouver City and West Vancouver less than seven in ten people had an English mother tongue (67.6 per cent and 68.1 per cent respectively).

Mother tongue, single responses, North Shore communities, 2011			
	Total respondents	English (%)	Non-English* language mother tongue (%)
North Shore	175,195	72.1	27.9
Bowen Island	3,370	89.5	10.5
Lions Bay	1,300	81.9	18.1
North Vancouver City	46,670	67.6	32.4
North Vancouver DM	82,325	75.8	24.2
West Vancouver	41,530	68.1	31.9

\* Includes French and non-official language as mother tongue  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census





## Population by Age

### Why is this important?

The composition of the population can have significant government policy implications and thereby affect the provision of adequate and appropriate community services and programs. A population of children needs a sufficient number of schools and after school care. Later, economic policy to stimulate job growth becomes even more important as the younger population graduates from school to the work force, looking for enough jobs to accommodate them. Communities with a large proportion of older people may need to develop retirement programs, medical facilities and home care to serve them. Therefore, as a community's population ages, there is a corresponding change in the needs for age-appropriate infrastructure, community programs and services.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In common with the comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver, the North Shore saw a fall in the proportion of individuals under 19, from 24 per cent of the population in 2001 to 22.1 per cent in 2011.

The 20-34 age group also saw a reduction (from 16.7 per cent to 15.4 per cent), and the 35-64 age group remained relatively stable (44.7 per cent in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011). The proportion of the population who were aged 65 or over grew from 14.6 per cent in 2001 to 17.5 per cent in 2011.

North Shore had a higher proportion of seniors (17.5 per cent) than any of the comparison municipalities (where the proportion of people over 65 ranged from 12.1 per cent in Surrey to 13.8 per cent in Burnaby). Over the next 10 to 20 years seniors will increase as a percentage of the population in Metro Vancouver from 12 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011, 17 per cent by 2021, and 21 per cent by 2031.

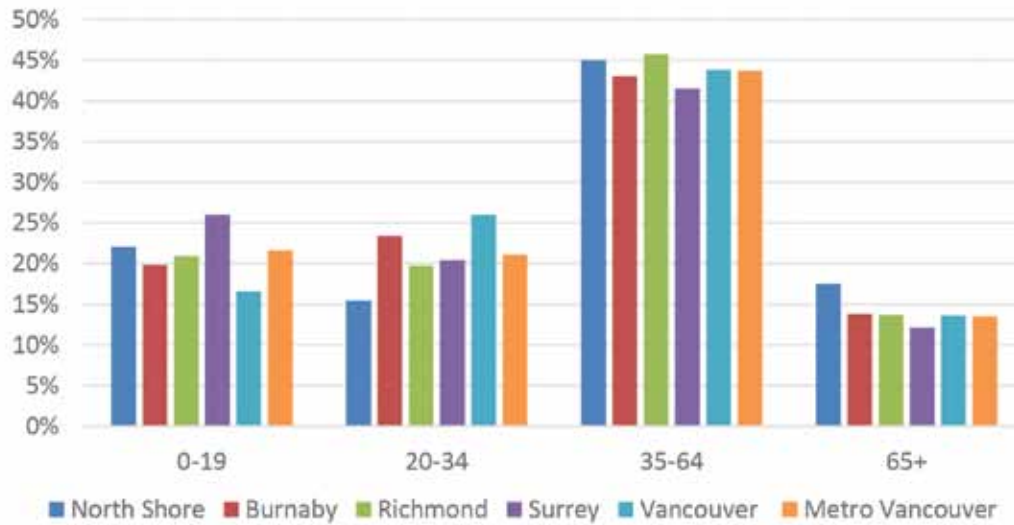
North Shore also had the smallest proportion of 20 to 34 year olds across the comparison municipalities. Only 15.4 per cent of its population fell into this age group, compared to between 19.7 per cent (Richmond) to 26 per cent (Vancouver) in the comparison municipalities.

The following table shows how the age distribution in selected age groups changed over the decade to 2011.

Age group distributions for select Metro municipalities 2001, 2011 (%)								
	0-19		20-34		35-64		65+	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
North Shore	24	22.1	16.7	15.4	44.7	45	14.6	17.5
Burnaby	22.2	19.8	23.7	23.4	40.7	43	13.4	13.8
Richmond	24.5	20.9	19.9	19.7	43.8	45.7	11.8	13.7
Surrey	28.7	26	20.4	20.4	40.1	41.5	10.8	12.1
Vancouver	18.6	16.6	27.2	26	41.4	43.8	12.9	13.6
Metro Vancouver	24	21.6	21.8	21.1	42	43.7	12.2	13.5

Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2001, 2011

## Population distribution by age, select municipalities, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

The overall age distribution for the North Shore in 2011 was as follows:

North Shore population by five year age groups, 2011		
	#	% of total
0-4	7,850	4.4
5-9	9,270	5.1
10-14	10,580	5.9
15-19	12,060	6.7
20-24	10,740	6
25-29	8,635	4.8
30-34	8,420	4.7
35-39	10,500	5.8
40-44	13,690	7.6
45-49	15,320	8.5
50-54	15,920	8.8
55-59	13,635	7.6
60-64	11,945	6.6
65-69	9,295	5.2
70-74	6,950	3.9
75-79	5,720	3.2
80-84	4,705	2.6
85+	4,815	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,050</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census



### How do North Shore communities compare?

There was a gap of over eight years between the median ages of the five census subdivisions that make up the North Shore, from 41.2 in North Vancouver City to 49.9 in West Vancouver.

Almost a quarter (24.7 per cent) of North Shore DM's population were children and youth under the age of 19. This rate fell to 18.4 per cent in North Vancouver City. The proportions of young adults

between 20 and 34 ranged from 9.7 per cent in Bowen Island to 21.8 per cent in North Vancouver City.

West Vancouver had the lowest proportion of working age adults between 20 and 64, at 53.6 per cent. The largest proportion of population at this age group was found in North Vancouver City, where 67.7 per cent of the population were aged between 20 and 64.

Population by selected age groups, North Shore communities, 2011 (%)					
	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Median age
North Shore	22.1	15.4	45	17.5	n/a
Bowen Island	23.6	9.7	51.4	15.6	46.6
Lions Bay	20.2	11	52.1	17.5	48.7
North Vancouver City	18.4	21.8	45.9	14	41.2
North Vancouver DM	24.7	14.3	45.4	15.5	43.4
West Vancouver	20.9	11.2	42.4	25.5	49.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

## Population Aged 65 Years and Older

### Why is this important?

People are living longer and healthier lives. This societal aging affects economic growth, formal and informal support systems and the ability of communities to provide resources for older citizens. Population projections for Metro Vancouver suggest that over the next two decades seniors will increase as a percentage of the region's population from 14 per cent in 2011 to 18 per cent by 2021, and 22 per cent by 2031.<sup>8</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of seniors across Metro Vancouver grew by over 70,000 to 312,895. During this time period the proportion of seniors in the overall population increased from 12.2 per cent to 13.5 per cent, with a quarter (24.7 per cent) of those in private households living alone in 2011.

The proportion of all seniors aged 65 and older increased in the North Shore by 2.9 percentage

points, from 14.6 per cent to 17.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011, representing an absolute increase of more than 6,000 seniors. Comparison municipalities also saw increases in their proportions of all seniors, but by smaller margins. The next largest increase was in Richmond, where the proportion increased by 1.9 percentage points from 11.8 per cent to 13.7 per cent.

Amongst the comparison municipalities, North Shore had the second largest proportion of seniors in private households living alone in both 2001 and 2011 (29.4 per cent and 28.2 per cent respectively). The municipality with the largest proportion in 2001 and 2011 was Vancouver (where 28.6 per cent of seniors in private households lived alone in 2011). The Metro Vancouver rate was lower at 24.7 per cent in 2011. All the selected municipalities and Metro Vancouver had lower proportions of seniors in private households living alone in 2011 than a decade earlier.

	2001		2011		% over 65s in private households living alone	
	#	%	#	%	2001	2011
	North Shore	25,180	14.6	31,485	17.5	29.4
Burnaby	25,950	13.4	30,900	13.8	27.7	24.2
Richmond	19,330	11.8	26,005	13.7	21.3	18.7
Surrey	37,695	10.8	56,570	12.1	22.2	18.1
Vancouver	70,320	12.9	81,930	13.6	30.5	28.6
Metro Vancouver	242,495	12.2	312,895	13.5	27.7	24.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

<sup>8</sup> BC Stats, BC Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services, P.E.O.P.L.E. 2016 projections.

### How do North Shore communities compare?

The absolute number of seniors increased between 2001 and 2011 in each North Shore community. In 2011 the proportion of seniors in each community varied from 14 per cent of the population in North Vancouver City to one in four (25.5 per cent) in West Vancouver.

Each of the five communities saw decreases in the proportions of its seniors in private households living alone in the decade between the two censuses.

The largest percentage decrease was in Bowen Island, but since the population of seniors is itself very small, this is less meaningful.

North Vancouver City was the North Shore community with the largest proportion of seniors in private households living alone, at 38.6 per cent. The second highest rate was in West Vancouver, at 28.4 per cent.

Population aged 65 Years and older, North Shore communities, 2001, 2011						
	2001		2011		% over 65s in private households living alone	
	#	%	#	%	2001	2011
North Shore	25,180	14.6	31,485	17.5	29.4	28.2
Bowen Island	305	10.3	530	15.6	32.8	23.1
Lions Bay	140	10.2	230	17.5	13.8	13
North Vancouver City	5,735	12.9	6,725	14	40.4	38.6
North Vancouver DM	9,885	12	13,125	15.5	23.4	23.3
West Vancouver	9,115	22	10,875	25.5	29.2	28.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census



## Aboriginal Population

### Why is this important?

Aboriginal identity, as defined by Statistics Canada<sup>9</sup>, includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, including First Nations (North American Indian), Metis, or Inuk (Inuit), and/ or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status.

Repercussions of a tragic history, including residential schools, have impacted Aboriginal populations. They have been shown to be more vulnerable than the general population to challenges like poverty, chronic health issues, and unemployment. With a growing Aboriginal population, there will likely be increased demand for health, educational and social services to meet their specific needs.

In B.C., the Aboriginal population was generally much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. Based on 2011 National Household Survey estimates, the median age for the Aboriginal population in B.C. was 29 years of age compared to 42 years of age for the non-Aboriginal population. The same figures for Canada were 28 and 41 years of age respectively.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

One in a hundred people (1.3 per cent) in the North Shore identified as Aboriginal in the 2011 National Household Survey. This is comparable to the proportions in Richmond and Burnaby, although lower than Vancouver (2 per cent) and Surrey (2.3 per cent).

Aboriginal population, select Metro municipalities, 2011		
	#	% of total population
North Shore	2,330	1.3
Burnaby	3,295	1.4
Richmond	1,935	1
Surrey	10,955	2.3
Vancouver	11,945	2
Metro Vancouver	52,375	2.3

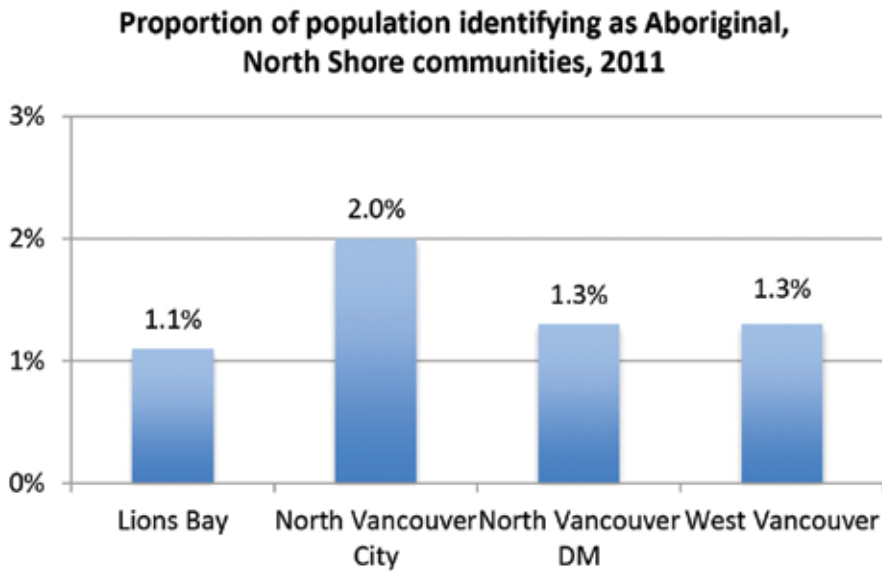
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Canada derives identity based on whether survey respondents say they are an Aboriginal person; a Status Indian; or a member of a First Nation or band. In addition, survey respondents may identify Aboriginal ancestry (which may include Aboriginal peoples of other countries) when asked for their cultural origins.

### How do North Shore communities compare?

There was little variation between the four North Shore communities where data existed in terms of their proportions of the population who identified

as Aboriginal. This varied from 1.1 per cent of the Lions Bay community to 2 per cent of North Vancouver City's population.



Source: Statistics Canada 2011, National Household Survey Data provided by City of Vancouver.

## SECTION B: ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Median Family Income

#### Why is this important?

Research has shown that higher incomes are linked to better health and social wellbeing for children and adults, and the communities in which they live<sup>10</sup>. These individuals face less stress because

of more financial security, improving their overall wellbeing and that of their families. People with higher incomes have a greater ability to contribute to the local economy, helping build stronger communities.

Median family income, North Shore communities and select municipalities, 2010	
Bowen Island	n/a
Lions Bay	\$109,563
North Vancouver City	\$79,132
North Vancouver DM	\$103,206
West Vancouver	\$115,425
Burnaby	\$71,511
Richmond	\$69,553
Surrey	\$78,283
Vancouver	\$77,515
Metro Vancouver	\$80,006

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

#### What is the situation in the North Shore?

The following tables compare 2010 median family incomes based on an economic family, which refers to "a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related by blood, marriage,

common-law or adoption."<sup>11</sup> Median family income refers to the middle of the distribution of incomes for economic families within a particular geography.

---

<sup>10</sup> Toward a Healthy Future: Second Report on the Health of Canadians. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health; 1999. Available at: <http://publications.gc.ca/collections/Collection/H39-468-1999E.pdf>

---

<sup>11</sup> Statistics Canada (2015). "Economic family." Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/concepts/definitions/famecon>.

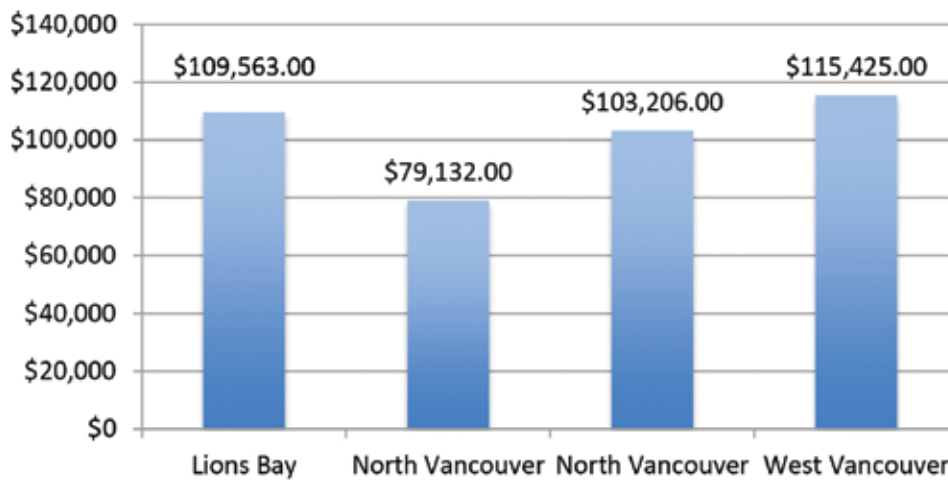


Reporting the median income gives a more accurate picture than the mean income as it ensures the data will not be skewed by abnormalities at the extreme ends.

The median (before tax) family income for economic families in the North Shore in 2010 varied across the four census subdivisions included in the National Household Survey data. The lowest was in North Vancouver City, where median family

income was \$79,132. The median family income for North Vancouver DM was \$103,206, while it was \$109,563 for Lions Bay, and the highest was in West Vancouver, at \$115,425. All these figures are higher than the 2010 median income for the comparison municipalities where the figures ranged from \$69,553 (Richmond) to \$78,283 (Surrey).

**Median family income by North Shore community, 2010**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Prevalence of Low Income

### Why is this important?

People with lower incomes can become socio-economically entrenched, and rising above poverty can become even more challenging. They spend a higher percentage of their income on food, shelter and clothing leaving less available for other expenses such as education and transportation. People with low incomes tend to have more stress and poorer health. Not only that, but children coming from low-income families tend to repeat the cycle of poverty, and as adults, they may also have worse health outcomes and lower incomes themselves.

We use the low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT), which must be treated cautiously: "Since their initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that low income lines are not measures of poverty. Rather, low income lines reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse off than average." Furthermore, "the after-tax low income measures

will take into account the reduced spending power of households because of income taxes paid."<sup>12</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Across the North Shore 13.3 per cent of the total population in private households were classified as low income, based on the low-income after-tax measure (LIM-AT) in 2010. As would be expected in an area where median family income is above the norm for the region, this is a smaller proportion than in any of the comparison municipalities or Metro Vancouver as a whole. However, this equates to 23,225 individuals living in low income, more than one out of every ten people.

For children under 18 and under six the same pattern was evident, with the North Shore having a lower prevalence than comparison municipalities. 5,315 children under the age of 18 were low income in 2010, accounting for 15.8 per cent of all under 18s in private households. Of these, 1,205 were under the age of six, representing 12.7 per cent of all children this age in the North Shore.

Low income residents, based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT), by prevalence and age, 2010						
	Total # of low income	Prevalence of low income (%)	Children under 18 #	Children under 18 (%)	Children under 6 #	Children under 6 (%)
North Shore*	23,225	13.3	5,315	15.8	1,205	12.7
Burnaby	46,360	21	8,835	23.1	2,615	20.6
Richmond	42,365	22.4	8,820	25.4	2,280	22.6
Surrey	71,695	15.5	20,350	18.7	6,155	17.8
Vancouver	121,020	20.5	19,855	22.4	5,500	18.6
Metro Vancouver	395,095	17.4	85,535	19.5	23,805	17.3

\* Excludes Bowen Island. Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

<sup>12</sup> Statistics Canada. (2013). "Low-income measure after tax." Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/fam021-eng.cfm>.

### How do North Shore communities compare?

The small community of Lions Bay has the lowest prevalence of low income (based on LIM-AT) among the North Shore communities, at just 5.7 per cent, although this figure is based on small numbers. North Vancouver City and West Vancouver both have a higher prevalence of low income for the total population, children under 18 and children under 6 than the North Shore average rates.

The North Shore community with the highest prevalence of low income among the total population is North Vancouver City where almost one in six people (16.3 per cent) are low income. Children under 18 are most likely to be in low income situations in West Vancouver where 18.5 per cent of children meet this criteria. West Vancouver also has the highest rate of low income children under the age of six, at 14.8 per cent.

Low income residents, by prevalence and age, 2010			
	Prevalence of low income (%)	Children under 18 (%)	Children under 6 (%)
North Shore	13.3	15.8	12.7
Bowen Island	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lions Bay	5.7	11.6	0
North Vancouver City	16.3	17.8	14
North Vancouver DM	11	13.2	11.4
West Vancouver	14.8	18.5	14.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



## Labour Force Participation Rates

### Why is this important?

Labour force participation rates are a good indicator of how well the economy is performing in generating jobs and matching workers to those jobs. The labour force participation rate is the number of individuals in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population. The labour force is the number of individuals who are currently working plus those who are unemployed.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In 2011, 65.1 per cent of the North Shore's population participated in the labour force. This is higher than the rates for Burnaby (63.6 per cent) and Richmond (61.7 per cent), but lower than for Surrey (65.6 per cent), Vancouver (67.3 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (66.1 per cent).

North Shore men are more likely to participate in the labour force than women (70.5 per cent of men compared to 60.3 per cent of women).

### How do North Shore communities compare?

Of the separate North Shore communities, North Vancouver City had the highest proportion of residents aged over 15 who participated in the labour force in 2011, at 71.4 per cent. Lions Bay and North Vancouver DM had similar labour force participation levels at 69.3 per cent and 67.3 per cent respectively. The lowest rate was in West Vancouver, where just over half (53.5 per cent) of the population participated in the labour force.

Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
North Shore	65.1	70.5	60.3
Burnaby	63.6	68.1	59.3
Richmond	61.7	66.6	57.2
Surrey	65.6	71.1	60.4
Vancouver	67.3	71.2	63.6
Metro Vancouver	66.1	70.8	61.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011			
	Total %	Males %	Females %
North Shore	65.1	70.5	60.3
Bowen Island	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lions Bay	69.3	75.8	61.1
North Vancouver City	71.4	76	67.3
North Vancouver DM	67.3	71.8	63.2
West Vancouver	53.5	61.4	46.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Labour Force by Occupation

### Why is this important?

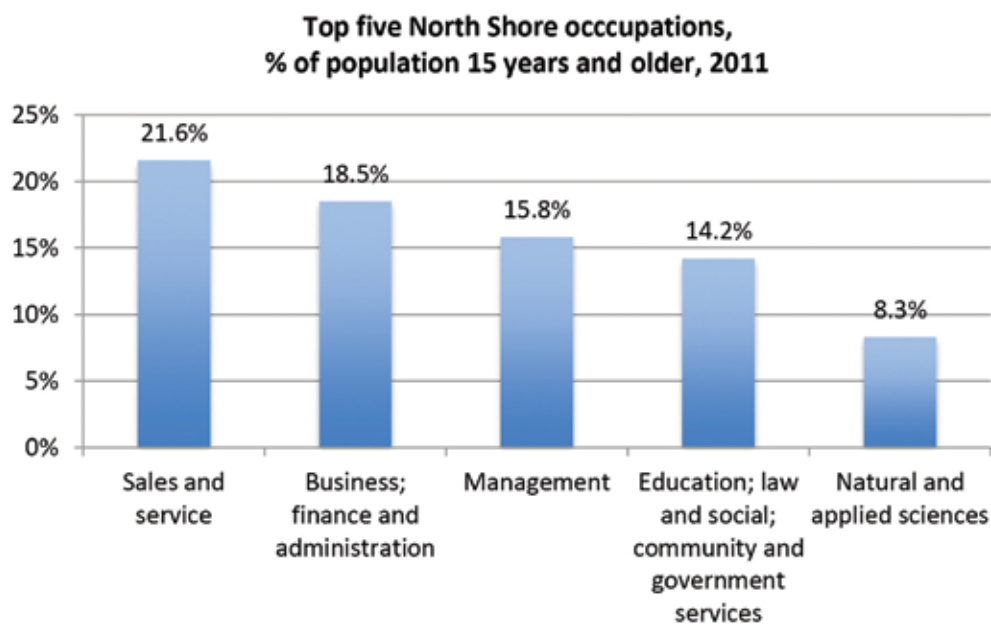
Different occupations require different levels of education and experience. Professional and executive work will have higher pay, while sales and service, including retail workers, cashiers, and servers, earn less.<sup>13</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Seven out of ten of the North Shore's 94,550 strong labour force work have occupations in sales and service (21.6 per cent); business, finance and administration (18.5 per cent); management

(15.8 per cent) or education, law and social, community and government services (14.2 per cent).

The top three occupations for North Shore were the same for Metro Vancouver and the comparison municipalities. However the North Shore had a lower proportion of its population engaged in sales and service occupations (21.6 per cent compared to at least 24.9 per cent), and a higher proportion engaged in management occupations (15.8 per cent compared to 12.4 per cent or less).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

<sup>13</sup> BC Stats. (2009). "Labour and Income."

Available at: <http://bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/LabourIncome.aspx>.

Labour force by occupation, 15 years and older, 2011						
	North Shore	Burnaby	Richmond	Surrey	Vancouver	Metro Vancouver
All occupations	94,550	117,335	97,160	239,470	342,100	1,245,760
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Management	14,950	12,495	12,090	25,060	39,775	148,580
	15.8%	10.6%	12.4%	10.5%	11.6%	11.9%
Business, finance and administration	17,505	22,120	19,400	38,430	59,225	218,815
	18.5%	18.9%	20%	16%	17.3%	17.6%
Natural and applied sciences	7,820	12,630	7,980	12,560	29,835	95,470
	8.3%	10.8%	8.2%	5.2%	8.7%	7.7%
Health	6,020	7,235	5,070	14,395	22,845	76,705
	6.4%	6.2%	5.2%	6%	6.7%	6.2%
Education, law and social, community and government services	13,450	12,220	9,000	22,495	44,580	143,590
	14.2%	10.4%	9.3%	9.4%	13%	11.5%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	4,965	4,000	3,020	5,150	22,620	50,830
	5.25%	3.4%	3.1%	2.2%	6.6%	4.1%
Sales and service	20,420	30,155	27,845	59,590	85,295	303,770
	21.6%	25.7%	28.7%	24.9%	24.9%	24.4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	7,335	12,400	8,920	44,130	25,890	152,665
	7.8%	10.2%	18.4%	10.6%	9.2%	7.6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	1,270	155	5,610	900	960	3,015
	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	0.8%	1%	0.9%
Manufacturing and utilities	875	130	12,060	3,180	2,870	9,005
	0.9%	1.3%	5%	2.7%	3%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Unemployment Rates

### Why is this important?

Unemployment, especially chronic unemployment, has negative consequences on individuals, communities and the economy. The longer a person goes without a job, the harder it may be to subsequently be hired. Individuals suffer financially as well as emotionally, as lack of meaningful work can impact self-confidence and self-efficacy, and the stress of not finding work can lead to negative health effects. Communities may suffer as homes cannot be maintained and foreclosures may happen, leading to abandoned and rundown properties. The economy can suffer with high unemployment rates as consumer spending

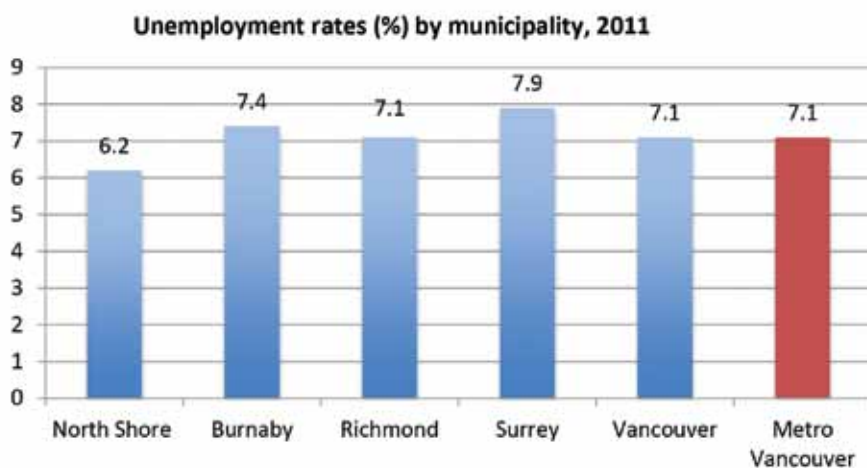
inevitably drops. Unemployment rates are the number of individuals unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In 2011, the North Shore's total unemployment rate for the population aged 15 years and over was 6.2 per cent – lower than the Metro Vancouver rate (7.1 per cent) and all of the comparison municipalities. The North Shore also had the lowest male unemployment rate (6.5 per cent) and the lowest female unemployment rate (6 per cent).

	Total	Males	Females
North Shore*	6.2	6.5	6
Burnaby	7.4	7.4	7.4
Richmond	7.1	7	7.1
Surrey	7.9	7.4	8.6
Vancouver	7.1	7.2	6.9
Metro Vancouver	7.1	7.1	7.2

\* Excludes Bowen Island. Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### How do North Shore communities compare?

Due to small numbers, there are no reliable figures for Bowen Island or Lions Bay.

West Vancouver had the highest unemployment rate amongst the North Shore communities at 7.1 per cent, with very similar rates for men (7.2 per cent) and women (7 per cent).

North Vancouver City and North Vancouver DM both had similar unemployment rates (6.1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively), with bigger discrepancies between male and female unemployment in North Vancouver City, where 6.7 of the male workforce were unemployed compared to just 5.5 per cent of the female workforce.

Unemployment rates (%) by sex, 15 years and over, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
North Shore*	6.2	6.5	6
North Vancouver City	6.1	6.7	5.5
North Vancouver DM	6	6	5.9
West Vancouver	7.1	7.2	7

\* Excludes Bowen Island and Lions Bay. Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey





## Income Assistance

### Why is this important?

The number of individuals and families needing income assistance (welfare), and the percentage of the income assistance caseload that are single parent families, indicates a level of need for social support services beyond just the income they are receiving. Basic income assistance for single individuals, including shelter assistance, is \$610 per month, while a single parent with a child, for example, can receive \$946 per month.<sup>14</sup> BC's income assistance rates have been frozen since 2007. Since income assistance eligibility requires all personal financial resources to be exhausted, it is financial support of last resort and provides an indicator of extreme material deprivation. Research shows that children who grow up in poverty face additional risk factors. They are less likely to do well at school, have lower literacy levels and are more likely as adults to suffer from job insecurity, underemployment, and poor health.

0.6 per cent of North Vancouver LHA's population received income assistance in 2012, the same as the Richmond rate, although lower than the other comparison local health areas and health service delivery area. A larger proportion of children under 14 (0.9 per cent) received income assistance. More than a fifth (23.7 per cent) of the income assistance caseload in the North Vancouver LHA was made up of single parent families.

The West Vancouver – Bowen Island Local Health Area presents a different picture. Only a very small percentage, just 0.2 per cent of its population received income assistance in 2012, much lower than the BC rate of 1.7 per cent. Similar proportions of children under 14 (0.2 per cent) and youth aged 15 to 24 (0.6 per cent) received income assistance. A fifth of the caseload (20.9 per cent) was made up of single parent families.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

North Vancouver LHA and West Vancouver – Bowen Island LHA differ in their percentages of people receiving income assistance in 2012.

	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)	% of caseload that are single parent families
North Vancouver LHA	0.6	0.9	0.6	23.7
West Vancouver–Bowen Island LHA	0.2	0.2	0.1	20.9
Burnaby LHA	1.3	2.8	1.2	25.2
Richmond LHA	0.6	1.1	0.5	21.6
Surrey LHA	2.5	4.1	2.4	28.7
Vancouver HSDA	1.5	2.1	1.3	13.9
British Columbia	1.7	3.1	1.8	25.5

Note. All income assistance recipients, except Aboriginal persons on-reserve and the disabled.  
Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

<sup>14</sup> For BC income assistance rates, see <http://www.eia.gov.bc.ca/mhr/ia.htm#a>.

## Highest Level of Education

### Why is this important?

Education makes competing in the labour market, especially for higher paying jobs, easier. Higher education is linked to higher incomes, better health and social wellbeing, and stronger local economies.

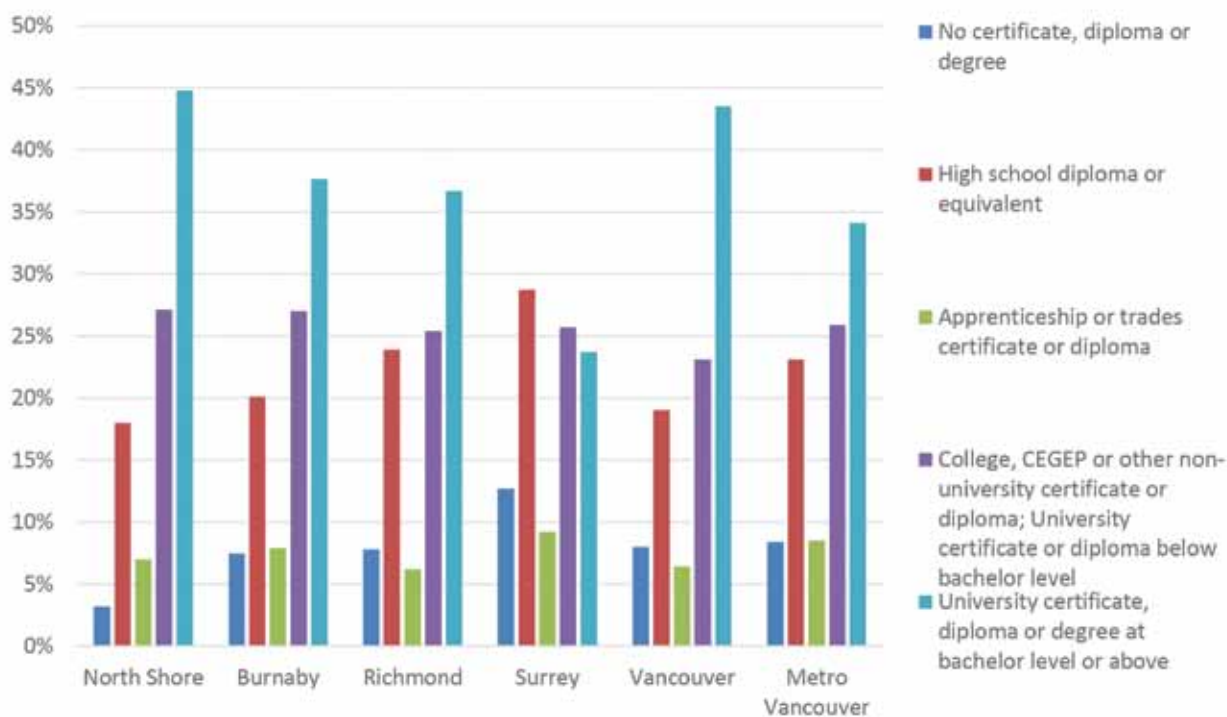
### What is the situation in the North Shore?

The North Shore's population aged 25 to 64 had higher levels of education than Metro Vancouver and the comparison municipalities. The proportion of people with either no certificate, diploma or degree or high school diploma or equivalent as

their highest level of education was 21.2 per cent, lower than Metro Vancouver (31.5 per cent) and all the comparison municipalities (ranging from 27 per cent in Vancouver to 41.4 per cent in Surrey).

Seven out of ten people (71.9 per cent) in the 25 to 64 age group in the North Shore had education above a college certificate or diploma, higher than Metro Vancouver (59.5 per cent) and the comparison municipalities. The North Shore also had the highest proportion of people holding a diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (44.8 per cent).

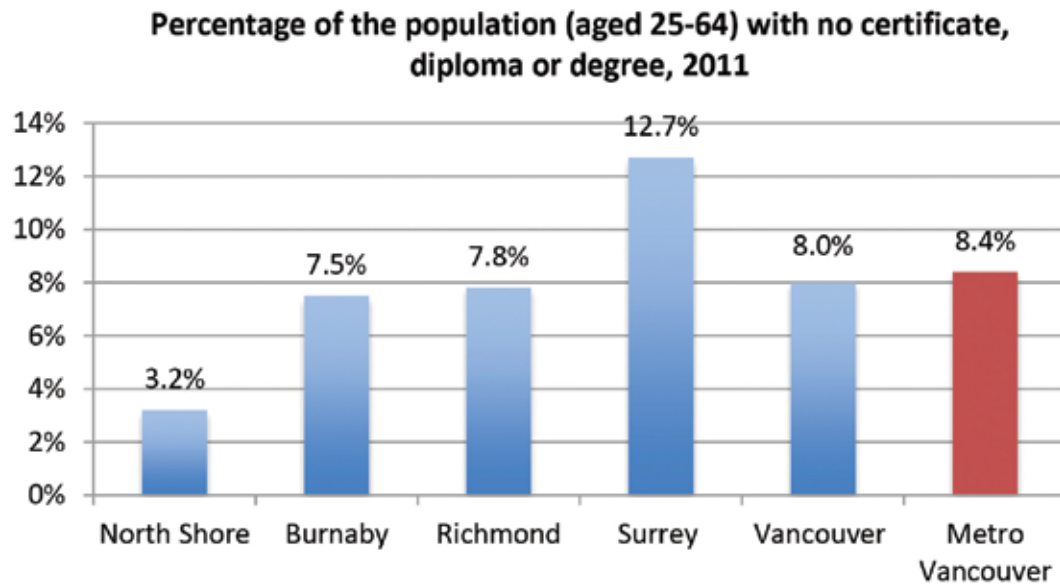
Percentage of the population (aged 25-64) by highest level of education, select municipalities and Metro Vancouver, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### No certificate, diploma or degree

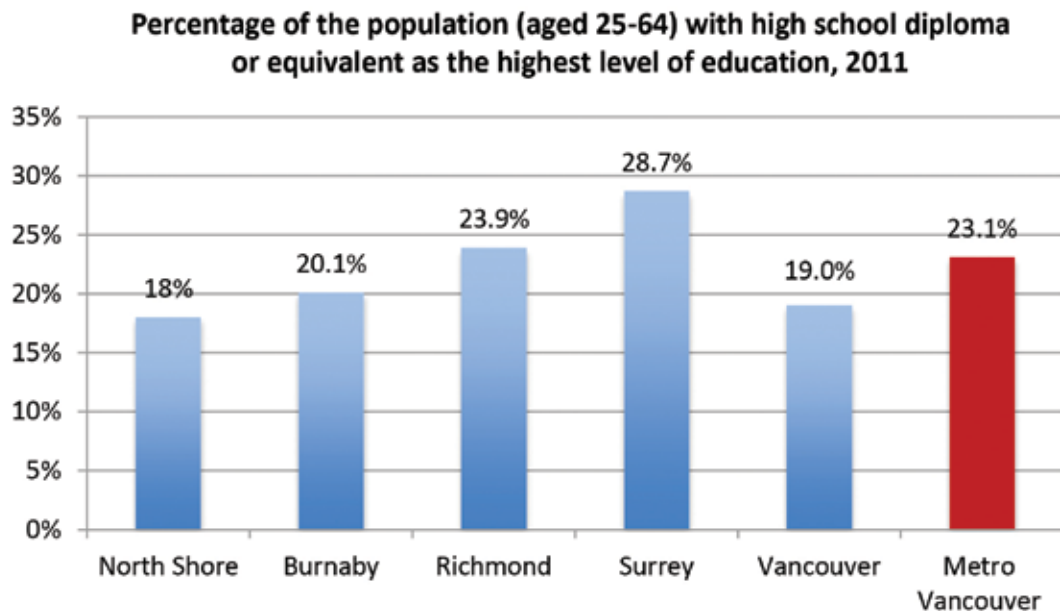
The North Shore had a much lower proportion of its 25 to 64 population who had no certificate, diploma or degree. The next lowest rate amongst the comparison municipalities was more than double this, at 7.5 per cent in Burnaby.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### High school diploma or equivalent

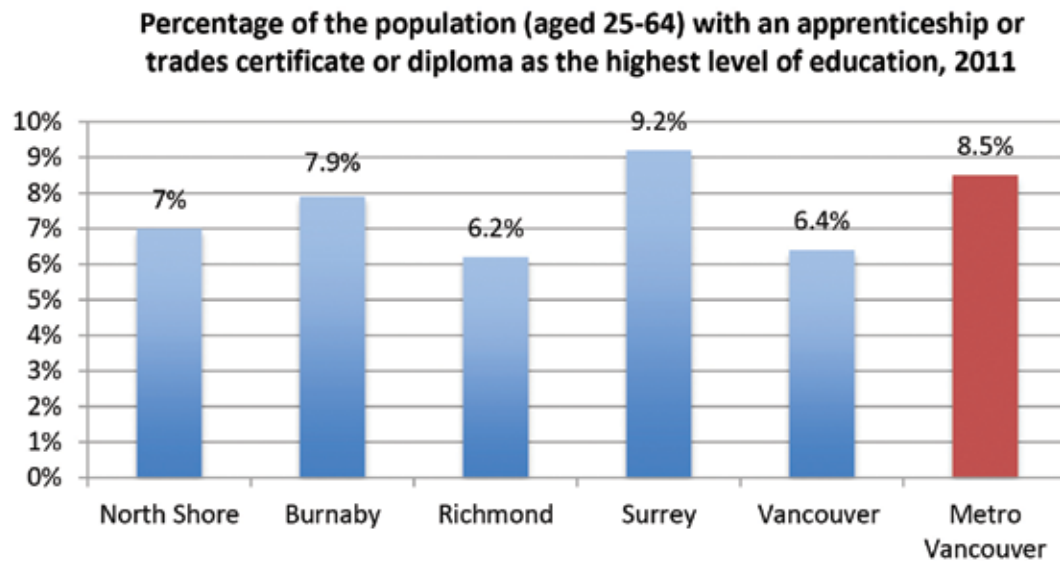
18 per cent of the 2011 North Shore population reported their highest level of education as a high school diploma or equivalent. This was the lowest rate amongst the comparison municipalities, and over five percentage points lower than the Metro Vancouver rate of 23.1 per cent.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

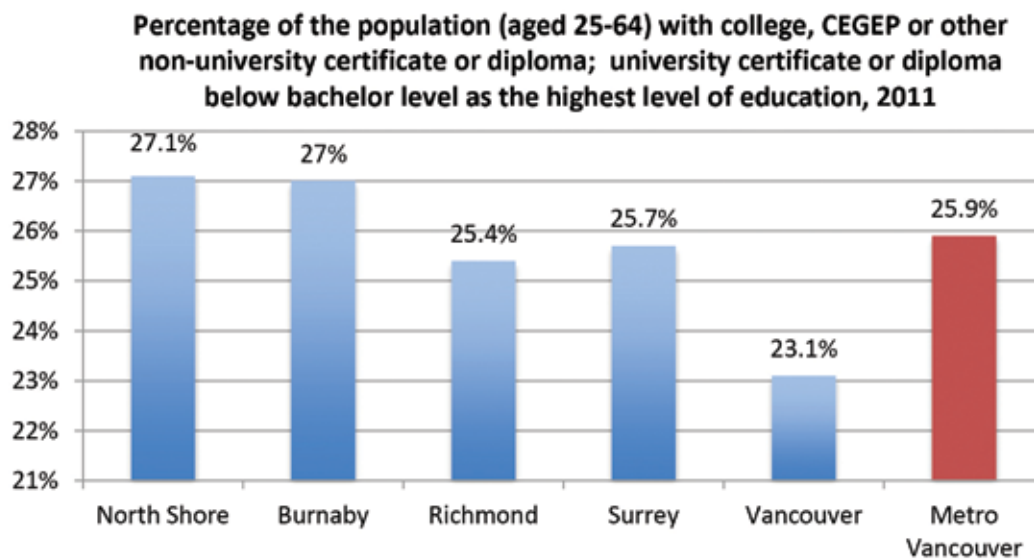
In the North Shore, 7 per cent of the population had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of education in 2011, lower than Metro Vancouver (8.5 per cent).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; university certificate, diploma or degree below bachelor level.

27.1 per cent of the North Shore population aged 25 to 64 reported their highest level of education as a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, or a university certificate or diploma below bachelor level. This is higher than, but still within four percentage points of all the comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver (25.9 per cent).

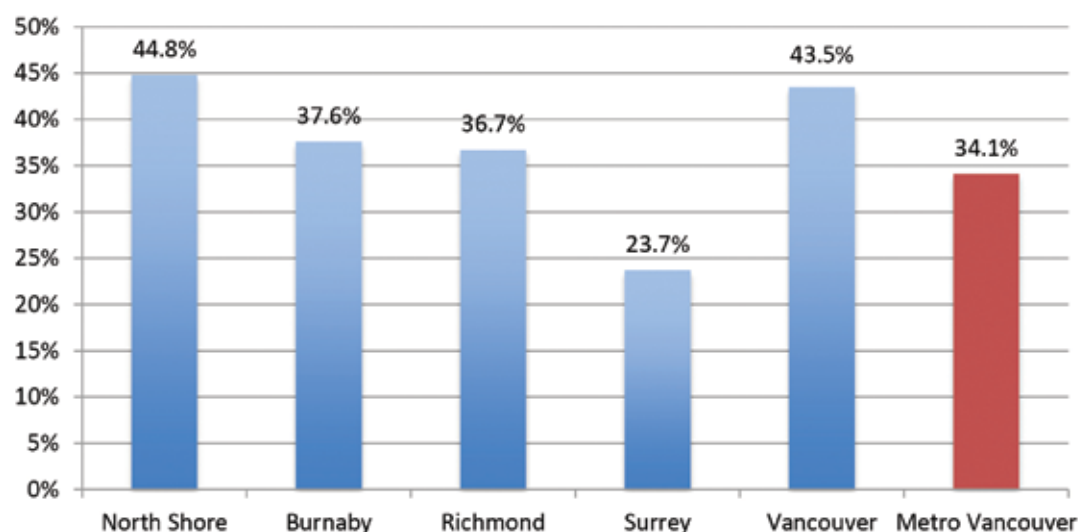


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## University certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above

More than two fifths (44.8 per cent) of the North Shore's population in 2011 had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above. Of the comparison municipalities only Vancouver had a comparable rate (43.5 per cent). The Metro Vancouver rate was 34.1 per cent.

**Percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above as the highest level of education, 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## How do North Shore communities compare?

### No certificate, diploma or degree

Only a very small portion of the population had no certificate or degree across all the North Shore communities. The highest rate was in North Vancouver City at 4.7 per cent, and the lowest was 1.6 per cent in West Vancouver.

### High school diploma or equivalent

The proportion of each community's population with a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of education varied between 13.1 per cent (Bowen Island) to 19.6 per cent in North Vancouver City.

### Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

Residents of North Vancouver City were the most likely to possess an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, with a tenth of the population (9.6 per cent) having such a qualification. Residents of West Vancouver were least likely to have this qualification, at only 3.9 per cent of the population.

### College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; university certificate or diploma below bachelor level

Among the four North Shore communities where data was available, West Vancouver had the lowest rate of population aged 25 to 64 whose highest level of education was a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. The other communities had rates within one percentage point of each other (between 28.4 per cent in North Vancouver City and 29.4 per cent in Lions Bay).

### University certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above

The proportion of the population of the North Shore municipalities with education at degree level or above showed considerable variation.

In North Vancouver City less than two fifths of the population (37.7 per cent) had a degree or higher. Meanwhile two of the municipalities had more than half of their populations with a degree or higher: Lions Bay (50.3 per cent) and West Vancouver (56.5 per cent).

Percentage of the population (aged 25 to 64) by highest level of education, North Shore communities, 2011					
	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school diploma or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma/ University certificate or diploma below bachelor level;	University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above
North Shore	3.2	18	7	27.1	44.8
Bowen Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lions Bay	2.6	13.1	5.2	29.4	50.3
North Vancouver City	4.7	19.6	9.6	28.4	37.7
North Vancouver DM	2.8	17.9	6.7	28.5	44
West Vancouver	1.6	16.2	3.9	21.8	56.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## High School Completion Rates

### Why is this important?

A high school diploma opens doors to further education and it is often a minimum requirement for entry-level jobs. As per BC Stats, the percentage of 18 year-olds who did not graduate is calculated as the population of 18 year-olds minus the number of high school graduates as a per cent of all 18 year-olds. It is used as an indicator of the high school dropout rate.

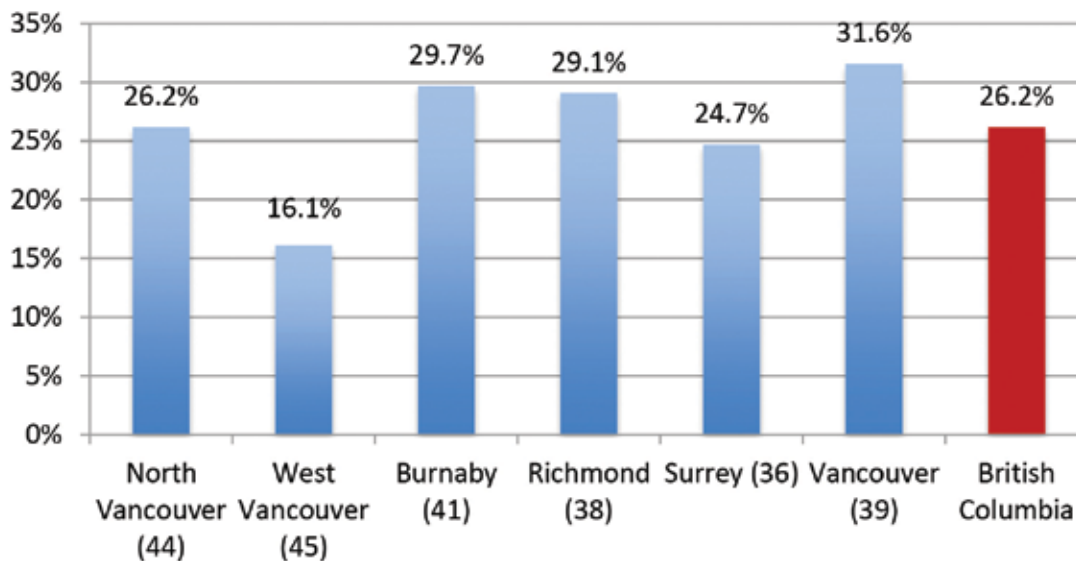
not graduate between 2009/10 and 2011/12, equivalent to the overall BC rate. The North Vancouver School District ranked 28th out of the 57 provincial school districts. This rate was lower than Burnaby, Richmond and Vancouver.

West Vancouver School District had the lowest rate of 18 year olds not graduating amongst the comparison municipalities, at 16.1 per cent. Only five other school districts across the province had lower rates.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

More than a quarter (26.2 per cent) of North Vancouver School District's 18 year olds did

**18 year olds who did not graduate, by school district and British Columbia, avg. 2009/10 - 2011/12**



Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

## Rental Housing

### Why is this important?

Finding decent affordable housing in Metro Vancouver is becoming increasingly difficult, as housing prices continue to climb. It can be especially true for lower income earners such as single parents, recent immigrants, and young people – whose earning power tends to be lower. In addition, the available stock of decent affordable housing continues to fall as smaller homes are torn down to build larger ones, as rentals become run down from lack of

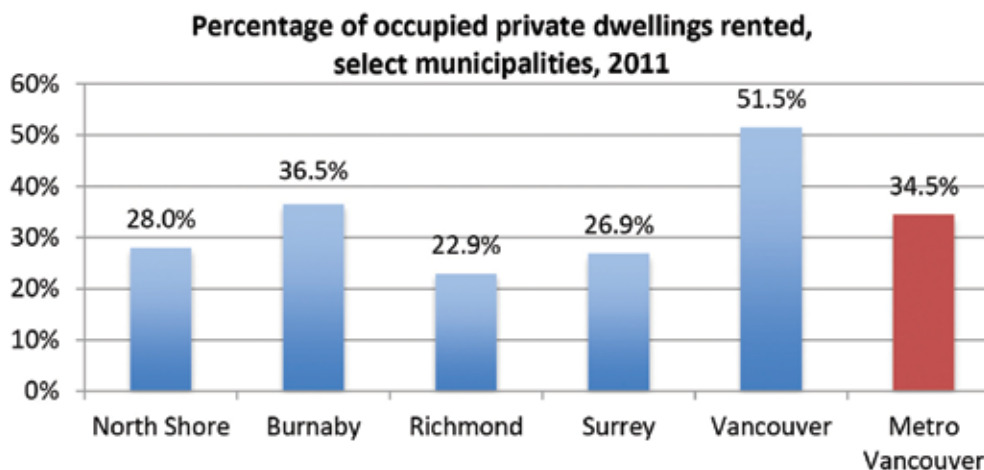
maintenance and care, and as the population continues to grow.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Almost three quarters (72 per cent) of the North Shore's 70,915 occupied private dwellings were owner-occupied in 2011. This rate is comparable to Surrey (73.1 per cent and Richmond (77.1 per cent). It is higher than the Metro Vancouver rate of 65.5 per cent.

Occupied private dwellings, select municipalities, 2011					
	Total #	Owned		Rented	
		#	%	#	%
North Shore	70,915	51,050	72	19,870	28
Burnaby	86,840	55,125	63.5	31,710	36.5
Richmond	67,980	52,420	77.1	15,555	22.9
Surrey	152,845	111,660	73.1	41,190	26.9
Vancouver	264,570	128,440	48.5	136,135	51.5
Metro Vancouver	891,310	583,425	65.5	307,555	34.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



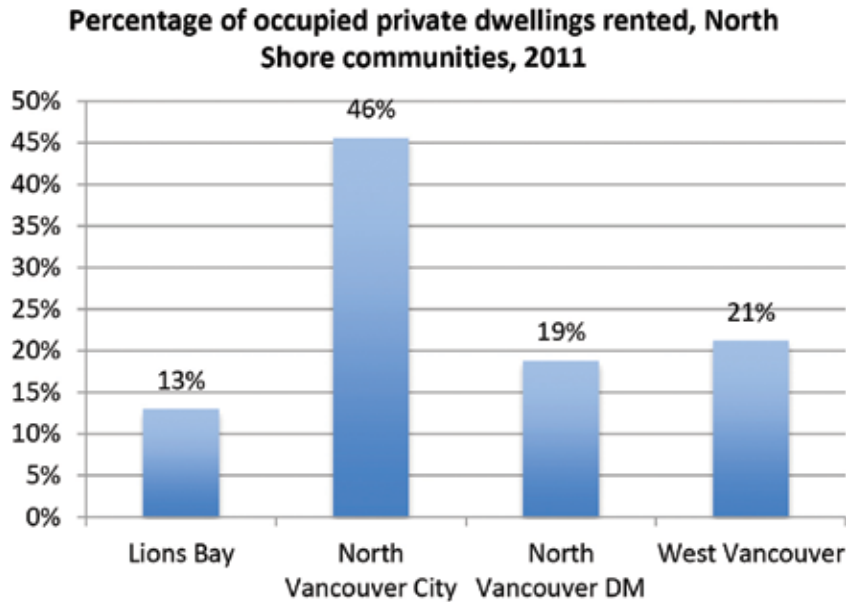
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



## How do North Shore communities compare?

Discrepancies in the rental rates between the separate North Shore communities are apparent from the chart below. While only 13 per cent of households in Lions Bay are rented, and around a

fifth of households in North Vancouver DM (19 per cent) and West Vancouver (21 per cent), almost half (46 per cent) of households in North Vancouver City are rented.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Rent Costs for Renter Households

### Why is this important?

Statistics Canada defines people who spend 30 per cent or more of their total household income on shelter expenses as having a 'housing affordability' problem.<sup>15</sup> These people will find it harder to have sufficient funds for other necessities such as food, clothing and transportation. Renting is often cheaper and more attainable than buying, as saving for a down payment and being committed to mortgage and maintenance

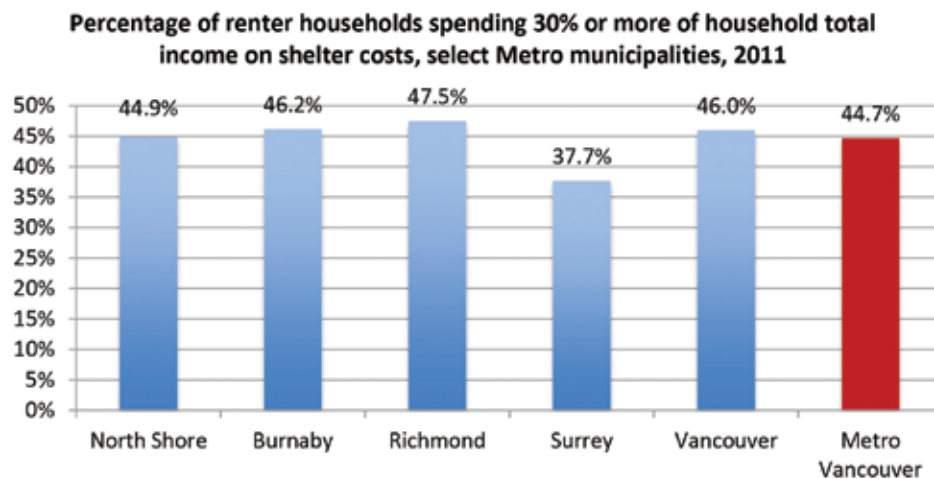
costs may not be feasible for many people. Metro Vancouver has highlighted that transportation costs also impose a large burden on households, with consequent implications for disposable income.

Across Metro Vancouver over two fifths of renters spent more than 30 per cent of income on shelter costs (44.7 per cent) in 2011. The rate for the North Shore was very similar at 44.9 per cent.

<sup>15</sup> Statistics Canada, 2009. See <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-229-x/2009001/envir/hax-eng.htm#n3>

Renter households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, select Metro municipalities, 2011		
	#	%
North Shore	8,928	44.9
Burnaby	14,650	46.2
Richmond	7,384	47.5
Surrey	15,519	37.7
Vancouver	62,622	46
Metro Vancouver	136,829	44.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### How do North Shore communities compare?

In 2011 more than two thirds of renters across the three largest North Shore municipalities spent more than 30 per cent of their household income on rent

and other shelter costs. In West Vancouver more than half (54.5 per cent) of renter households spent more than 30 per cent of income on shelter costs.

Renter households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, North Shore communities, 2011	
	%
North Shore	44.9
Bowen Island	n/a
Lions Bay	23.1
North Vancouver City	43.4
North Vancouver DM	42
West Vancouver	54.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Vacancy Rates

### Why is this important?

Vacancy rates for purpose-built rental apartments indicate the availability of rental housing. Low vacancy rates indicate that demand is exceeding rental housing supply, meaning rents will continue to rise and renters have constrained mobility in the rental market. Higher vacancy rates provide renter households with more options, and rental rates may also increase more slowly. Low vacancy rates for larger apartment units, for example, means that families may struggle to find adequate housing. Housing experts say three per cent is the minimum vacancy rate for a healthy rental market.<sup>16</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Throughout Metro Vancouver, the private apartment vacancy rate in October 2015 was substantially lower than the three per cent seen as reflecting a healthy rental market. The data does not include Lions Bay or Bowen Island.

North Vancouver City, North Vancouver DM and West Vancouver all had lower total vacancy rates than any of the comparison municipalities. There were no private apartment vacancies for bachelor, one bedroom or three bedroom apartments in North Vancouver City or North Vancouver DM. The highest availability for the three areas was 1.2 per cent for bachelor apartments in West Vancouver.

	Bachelor	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom +	Total
North Vancouver City	0	0.4	0.5	0	0.4
North Vancouver DM	0	0.9	0.6	0	0.5
West Vancouver	1.2	0.4	0.5	n/a*	0.5
Burnaby	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.2
Richmond	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Surrey	3.9	1.6	2	1.9	1.9
Vancouver	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Metro Vancouver	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8

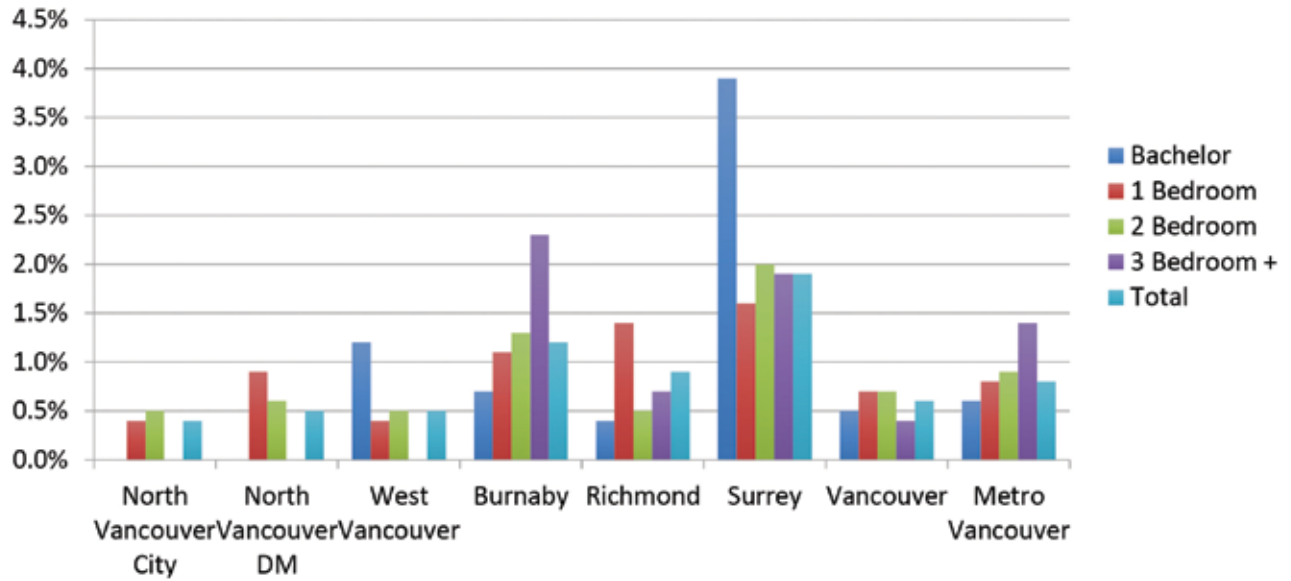
\* Data suppressed to protect confidentiality or data not statistically reliable.

Note: These figures do not include Bowen Island or Lions Bay.

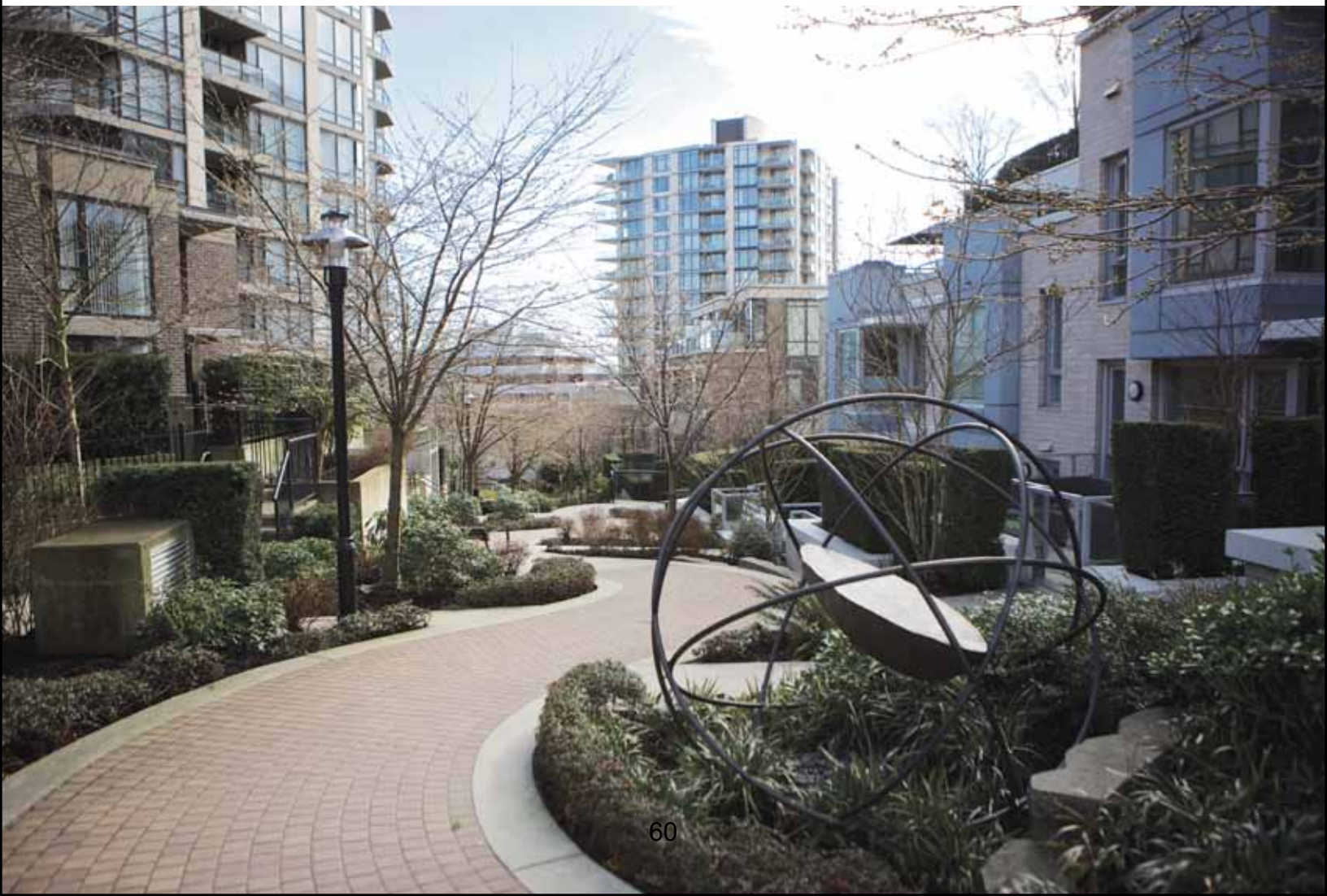
Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2015 Rental Market Report

<sup>16</sup> Wellesley Institute. (2015). Painfully Low Vacancy Rates, Shrinking Number Of Homes: New National Report Underlines Rental Housing Woes Across Canada. Available at: <http://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/housing/painfully-low-vacancy-rates-shrinking-number-of-homes-new-national-report-underlines-rental-housing-woes-across-canada/>.

**Private apartment vacancy rates (%) by size, select municipalities, October 2015**



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2015 Rental Market Report



## Housing Types

### Why is this important?

The structural type of dwelling reflects the amount of particular types of housing structures, everything from single-detached houses to apartment buildings. The characteristics of the housing stock in a municipality also indicates to what extent residents have diverse housing options, which can be important for affordability and lifestyle choices. For example, a diversity of housing types provides younger people and seniors with housing options appropriate to meet their age-specific needs.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In 2011, more than two fifths (44.3 per cent) of occupied private dwellings in the North Shore were single detached houses. This was the highest

rate amongst the comparison municipalities, which ranged from 18 per cent in Vancouver to 42 per cent in Surrey.

Across the North Shore a third (34 per cent) of private dwellings were apartments, not including those in duplexes. Most of these (20.7 per cent of all private dwellings) were less than five storeys. This rate was also lower than comparison municipalities. 13.4 per cent of private dwellings were in apartment buildings over five storeys tall.

Only Surrey (23 per cent) and Richmond (34 per cent) had lower rates of apartment dwelling than the North Shore amongst the comparison municipalities.

Occupied private dwellings by housing type; number and percentage of total, select municipalities, 2011						
	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Apartment, duplex	Apartment, less than 5 storeys	Apartment, 5 storeys or more
North Shore	32,025	1,835	5,020	8,620	14,980	9,670
	44.3%	2.5%	6.9%	11.9%	20.7%	13.4%
Burnaby	21,355	2,735	7,775	12,670	23,180	19,055
	25%	3%	9%	15%	27%	22%
Richmond	25,320	1,690	13,445	4,090	16,210	6,955
	37%	2%	20%	6%	24%	10%
Surrey	64,515	3,345	20,900	27,410	31,345	3,800
	42%	2%	14%	18%	21%	2%
Vancouver	47,530	4,000	9,040	45,845	87,430	70,270
	18%	2%	3%	17%	33%	27%
Metro Vancouver	301,135	19,295	80,505	126,605	228,585	129,255
	34%	2%	9%	14%	26%	15%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

## SECTION C: SOCIAL INDICATORS

### Homelessness

#### Why is this important?

Homelessness in the Lower Mainland is an ongoing issue. Following the federal government's withdrawal from affordable housing, "declining wages, reduced benefit levels... and a shrinking supply of affordable housing have placed more and more Canadians at risk of homelessness."<sup>17</sup> Being subject to homelessness has many negative effects, as a 2001 BC report notes, "people who do not have safe, secure, affordable shelter have more health problems than the general population, experience social problems that may be exacerbated by their lack of shelter, and are more likely to become involved in criminal activity than the general public." Homeless individuals, families, and children suffer worse social and health outcomes, and society pays for increased use of some services, such as shelters and emergency hospital services.<sup>18</sup>

The following data are derived from the 2014 three yearly Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver<sup>19</sup>, which is a conservative estimate of homelessness because it measures the number of homeless people who the surveyors find on a specific day. It also does not account for the "vulnerably housed" who are people living in unsafe, unstable and/or unaffordable housing, who have a significant risk of becoming absolutely homeless.

#### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In the 2014 Homeless Count, the North Shore (not including Lions Bay or Bowen Island) recorded a total of 119 homeless individuals. Of these about half (59 individuals) were sheltered homeless, and 60 were unsheltered homeless.

The North Shore accounted for 4 per cent of the region's total recorded homeless population, compared to 8 per cent of Metro Vancouver's total population. Only Surrey and Vancouver, who together account for almost half of Metro Vancouver's overall population, had larger absolute numbers of homeless individuals.



---

<sup>17</sup> Stephen Gaetz, Tanya Gulliver, & Tim Richter (2014). *The State of Homelessness in Canada: 2014*. Toronto: The Homeless Hub Press, p 3. Available at: <http://homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/SOHC2014.pdf>.

---

<sup>18</sup> Government of British Columbia (2001). *The Relationship Between Homelessness and the Health, Social Services, and Criminal Justice Systems: A Review of the Literature*. Homelessness: Causes & Effects, Vol. 1, p. 1. Available at: <http://www.housing.gov.bc.ca/pub/Vol1.pdf>.

---

<sup>19</sup> Homeless count is conducted in the following municipalities: Burnaby, Delta, Langley (City and Township), New Westminster, North Shore (City and District of North Vancouver and West Vancouver), Richmond, Ridge Meadows (Maple Ridge and Pit Meadows), Surrey, Tri-Cities (Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody), Vancouver (City and Pacific Spirit Regional Park), White Rock.

Homeless population, sheltered and unsheltered, select municipalities and region, 2014							
	Sheltered Homeless		Unsheltered Homeless		Total Homeless		Total Population
	#	% of Region	#	% of region	#	% of region	% of Metro Vancouver
North Shore*	59	3	60	6	119	4	3
Burnaby	14	1	44	10	58	2	10
Richmond	16	1	22	8	38	1	8
Surrey	263	14	140	21	403	15	21
Vancouver	1,267	70	536	26	1,803	65	26
Region*	1,820	100	957	100	2,777	100	100

\* Does not include Lions Bay or Bowen Island

\* Region totals and percentages are derived from the municipalities the Homeless Count is conducted in, not the larger Metro Vancouver totals.

Note: Homeless count not conducted on First Nations reserves

Source: Greater Vancouver Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness, 2014 Homeless Count

The total number of homeless individuals in North Shore and the four comparison municipalities was higher in 2014 (at 2,421) than any of the preceding counts since 2002. The number of homeless people in the North Shore has remained steady

since 2008, having grown in 2005 and 2008. Vancouver remains the municipality with the largest amount and proportion of homeless individuals.

Total homeless population selected municipalities, 2002-2014					
	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014
	#	#	#	#	#
North Shore*	47	90	127	122	119
Burnaby	18	42	86	78	58
Richmond	31	35	56	49	38
Surrey	171	392	402	400	403
Vancouver	670	1,364	1,576	1,581	1,803
Total	1,121	2,174	2,660	2,650	2,777

\* Does not include Lions Bay or Bowen Island

Note: Total is for all municipalities the Homeless Count conducted in

Source Greater Vancouver Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness, 2014 Homeless Count

## Family Structure

### Why is this important?

According to research from the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at the University of British Columbia, the nature of a child's family environment has a very strong effect on his/her cognitive and behavioural development, and on the prevalence of childhood developmental vulnerability. The factors within this environment that have been shown to have an impact on child development are parenting skills; the cohesiveness of the family unit; the educational level and mental health of the mother; and the extent to which parents are actively engaged with their children. The composition of the family can have significant impact on the planning of adequate and appropriate community services and programs.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In 2011, there were over 50,000 census families in private households across the North Shore. Of these, most (85.6 per cent) were couples (with and without children at home). In 2011 the North Shore had over 7,000 lone parent families.

The North Shore recorded the lowest proportion of lone parent families as a percentage of all families in private households among the comparison municipalities. However all the comparison municipalities recorded rates within two percentage points of each other, the highest being 16.3 per cent in Vancouver.

Census families in private households, select Metro municipalities, 2011				
	Total census families	# Couple families*	# lone parent families	% lone parent families as percentage of all families
North Shore	50,975	43,630	7,340	14.4
Burnaby	61,365	51,415	9,950	16.2
Richmond	55,400	46,480	8,920	16.1
Surrey	131,070	111,540	19,525	14.9
Vancouver	151,330	126,610	24,725	16.3
Metro Vancouver	633,460	535,180	98,280	15.5

\* Couple families include married and common-law couples  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census



### How do North Shore communities compare?

The number of census families across the North Shore communities in 2011 ranged from just 430 in Lions Bay to 24,350 in North Vancouver DM.

North Vancouver DM also had the largest absolute number of lone parent families, at 3,230. However

North Vancouver City recorded the largest proportion of lone parent families as a percentage of all census families, at almost one in five (19.2 per cent). The lowest proportion was in Lions Bay (8.1 per cent).

Census families, North Shore communities, 2011				
	# census families	# couple families*	# lone-parent families	% lone parents as percentage of all families
North Shore	50,975	43,630	7,340	14.4
Bowen Island	1,025	930	95	9.3
Lions Bay	430	390	35	8.1
North Vancouver City	12,840	10,370	2,470	19.2
North Vancouver DM	24,350	21,125	3,230	13.3
West Vancouver	12,330	10,815	1,510	12.2

\* Couple families include married couples and common-law couples  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

## Household Types

### Why is this important?

Household structures are changing, most likely due to demographic and cultural factors, such as increasing immigration, changing migration streams, increases in remarriages, cohabitation, and blended families, as well as increases in non-relative households. The impact may be felt by residential real estate development and in the types and size of new housing starts, affecting the need for nearby amenities and public spaces.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Two thirds (65.6 per cent) of North Shore households were occupied by single families, a similar proportion to that found in Richmond and Surrey, but higher than Vancouver (48.7 per cent) and Burnaby (61 per cent). Multiple family households accounted for less than 2 per cent (1.7 per cent) of all households across the North Shore. A third (32.6 per cent) of households were non-family households, lower than the Metro Vancouver rate of 35.2 per cent.

% households by type*, select Metro municipalities, 2011			
	% single family	% multiple family	% non-family
North Shore	65.6	1.7	32.6
Burnaby	61	3.8	35.2
Richmond	68.9	5.4	25.7
Surrey	66.6	8.3	25.1
Vancouver	48.7	3	48.3
Metro Vancouver	60.7	4.1	35.2

\* Does not include one family households with persons not in a census family  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

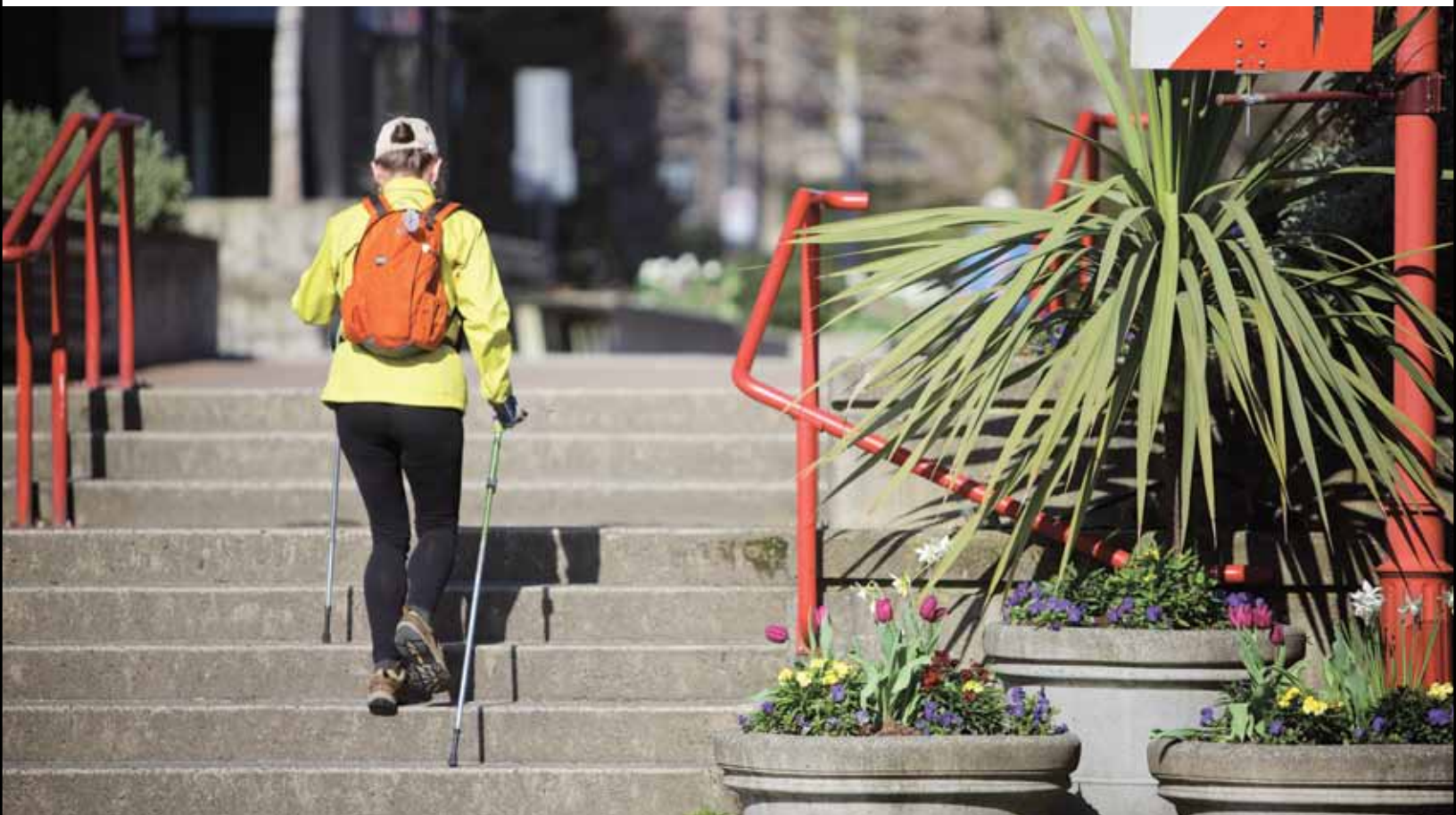
**How do North Shore communities compare?**

North Vancouver City had the lowest proportion of single family households, at 52.4 per cent. The other municipalities had rates between

67.3 per cent (West Vancouver) and 78.6 per cent (Lions Bay). Likewise North Vancouver had the highest rate of non-family households at 46.4 per cent.

Households by type*, North Shore communities, 2011							
	Total	Single family		Multiple family		Non-family	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
North Shore	72,270	45,330	62.7	1,195	1.7	22,530	31.2
Bowen Island	1,300	930	71.5	25	1.9	340	26.2
Lions Bay	490	385	78.6	10	2	90	18.4
North Vancouver City	21,990	11,530	52.4	255	1.2	10,210	46.4
North Vancouver DM	28,920	21,470	74.2	615	2.1	6,840	23.7
West Vancouver	16,355	11,015	67.3	290	1.8	5,050	30.9

\* Does not include one family households with persons not in a census family  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census



## Home Language of Students

### Why is this important?

Parents who struggle with speaking English as a second language can find it difficult to participate in their child's education because of the language barrier. They have more trouble communicating with teachers and administrators, and in helping their children with their schoolwork in English.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In the North Vancouver School District close to a quarter (23.8 per cent) of students in the 2015/16 school year did not speak English at home, a proportion that has been slowly increasing every year since 2013/14 when it was 21.4 per cent. In the West Vancouver School District more than a third (35.2 per cent) of students speak languages other than English at home. This proportion has

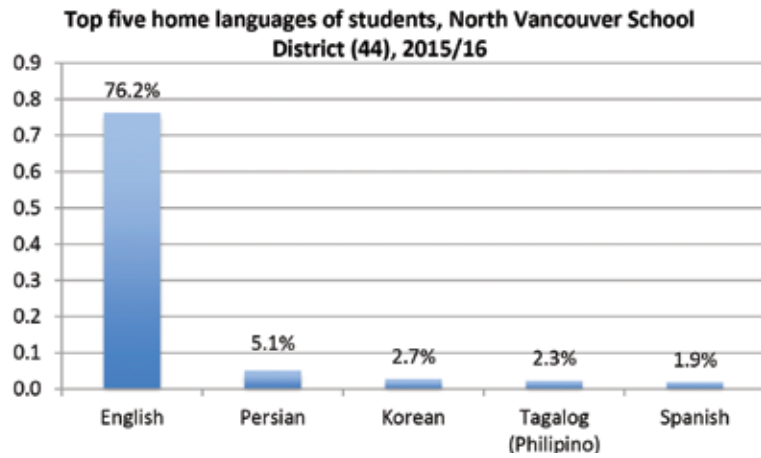
also increased every school year since 2013/14 when it was 34.1 per cent.

Persian was the most common home language after English in the North Vancouver School District in the 2015/6 school year (spoken at home by 5.1 per cent of students); and the third most common language in West Vancouver (spoken at home by 7.2 per cent of students).

After English, Mandarin was the most common home language in West Vancouver School District in 2015/16, spoken by more than a tenth (11.4 per cent) of students. In contrast Mandarin was the home language of only 1.5 per cent of students in the North Vancouver School District.

	2013/14 %	2014/15 %	2015/16 %
English	78.6	77.4	76.2
Persian	4.9	5.3	5.1
Korean	3.1	2.9	2.7
Tagalog (Philipino)	2	2	2.3
Spanish	1.4	1.7	1.9
Mandarin	1.4	1.4	1.5
Chinese	1.2	1.3	1.3
Japanese	1.2	1.2	1.2
German	0.8	0.7	0.9
Portuguese	0.6	0.8	0.9

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016

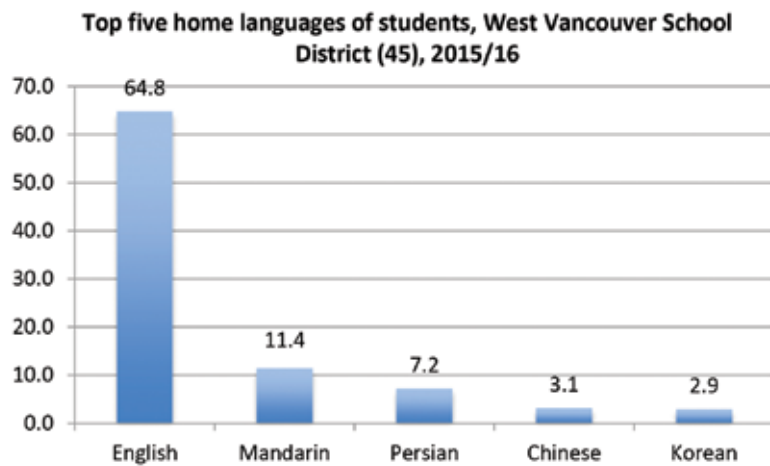


Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016

**Top ten home languages in West Vancouver School District (45), by percentage, 2013/14–2015/16**

	2013/14 %	2014/15 %	2015/16 %
English	65.9	65.3	64.8
Mandarin	9.1	9.8	11.4
Persian	7	7.1	7.2
Chinese	3.6	3.8	3.1
Korean	3.6	3.3	2.9
Spanish	1.8	1.7	1.6
Japanese	1	1	1
Lunda	-	-	1
French	1.1	1	0.9
German	1.3	1.3	0.9

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016



Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016

## English Language Learning Students

### Why is this important?

In 2011, an estimated 10,450 people living in the North Shore had immigrated to Canada within the last five years, contributing to the rich cultural diversity in our communities. Yet, children of recent immigrants are also more likely to struggle in school due to language and cultural barriers. School aged children emigrating from places where English is not a primary language must learn English to succeed in school, and later, find employment. The number and percentage of English Language Learner (ELL) students in the school districts indicates the need for social supports to help students adjust to and thrive in Canadian schools and society.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In the 2015/16 school year, 999 students, accounting for 6.2 per cent of the total student

population in North Vancouver School District students were English Language Learners. The West Vancouver rate was higher at 14.2 per cent of the district's total student population, representing 1032 students. In both school districts the proportion had grown each year since the 2013/14 school year.

North Vancouver had the lowest percentage of English Language Learners amongst all the comparison municipalities, and considerably lower than the British Columbia rate of 11 per cent. West Vancouver also had a lower rate than the comparison municipalities (whose percentage of English Language Learners ranged from 18.7 per cent in Burnaby to 27.8 per cent in Richmond).

English Language Learners (ELL) by school district and BC, 2013/14–2015/16						
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
North Vancouver (44)	867	5.5	918	5.8	999	6.2
West Vancouver (45)	811	11.4	925	12.7	1032	14.2
Burnaby (41)	4,751	19	4,631	18.7	4,742	19.1
Richmond (38)	6,123	28.1	5,927	27.8	5,879	27.6
Surrey (36)	15,553	21.5	16,023	22.6	16,423	23.1
Vancouver (39)	10,664	19.1	10,190	18.8	9,867	18.7
British Columbia	61,395	11	61,080	11	63,093	11.4

\* Note: English Language Learning (ELL) was known as English as a Second Language (ESL) prior to 2012. Figures only include ELL students in public schools. Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016

## Aboriginal Students

### Why is this important?

There remain significant differences in the educational outcomes of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students. As a recent report notes, early intervention and support in Aboriginal students' education "could lead to improvements in the rate at which Aboriginal students progress through the grades and successfully graduate."<sup>20</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

In 2014/15, there were 649 Aboriginal students in the North Vancouver School District, comprising

4 per cent of the student population. In West Vancouver there were only 71 Aboriginal students, accounting for just 1 per cent of the student population. In both school districts the rate had remained steady for the previous five school years.

West Vancouver School District had the smallest percentage of Aboriginal students across the comparison municipalities. West Vancouver School District had the third highest percentage of Aboriginal students, below Surrey School District (4.8 per cent) and Vancouver School District (4.2 per cent).

Aboriginal students, by school district and BC, 2013/14-2015/16						
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
North Vancouver (44)	669	4.2	640	4	649	4
West Vancouver (45)	62	0.9	65	0.9	71	1
Burnaby (41)	934	3.7	862	3.5	830	3.3
Richmond (38)	306	1.4	275	1.3	268	1.3
Surrey (36)	3,699	5.1	3,560	5	3,437	4.8
Vancouver (39)	2,283	4.1	2,208	4.1	2,193	4.2
British Columbia	65,801	11.8	63,906	11.6	62,792	11.3

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2016

<sup>20</sup> Ministry of Advanced Education. (2009). Education Achievements of Aboriginal Students in BC. Student Transitions Project, p. 3. Available at: [http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student\\_transitions/documents/STP\\_aboriginal\\_report.pdf](http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions/documents/STP_aboriginal_report.pdf).



## Early Childhood Development Instrument Indicators

The Early Development Instrument is a measurement tool to identify childhood vulnerabilities in the following domains: Physical Health and Well-being; Social Competence; Emotional Maturity; Language and Cognitive Skills; Communication Skills; and any combination of those. Vulnerability is defined as “the portion of the early childhood population which, without additional support and care, may experience future challenges in school and society” (Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC).

The maps below shows the vulnerability rates in 2014 -2016 across all domains, for children entering Kindergarten in School Districts 44 and 45, which encompasses the North Shore area. The darker the shading, the higher the developmental vulnerability. In School District 45 (West Vancouver, Horseshoe Bay-Lions Bay/Bowen, British Properties) Caulfeild – West Bay and Ambleside – Dundarave are the neighborhoods with the highest vulnerability rates 33 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

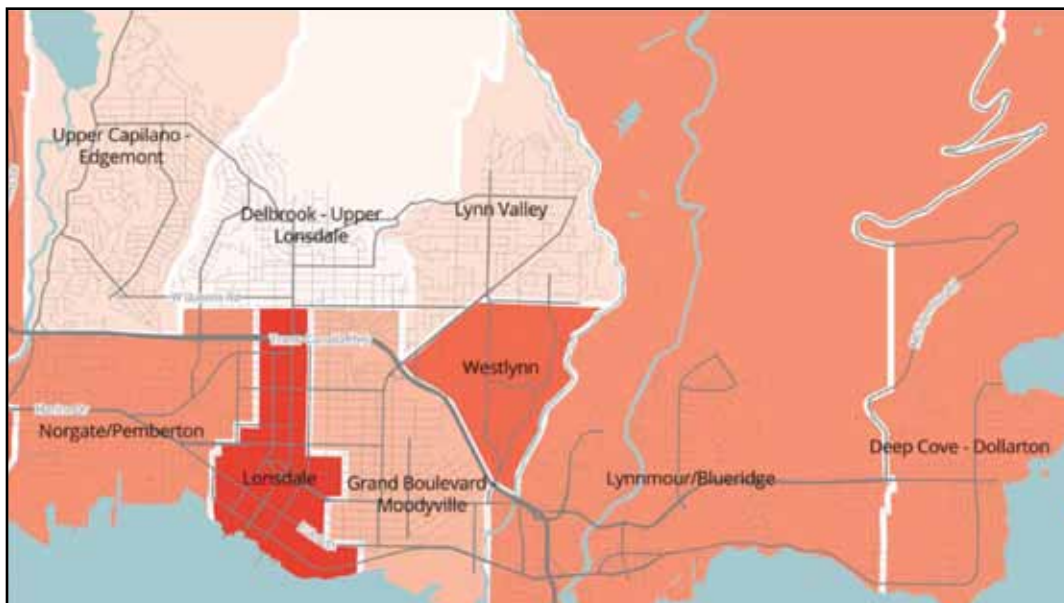




Source: Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC

In School District 44 (Upper Capilano – Edgemont, Lynn Valley, Westlynn, Grand Boulevard – Moodyville, Deep Cove – Dollarton, Lonsdale, Norgate – Pemberton, Lynnmour – Blueridge, Delbrooke – Upper Lonsdale) Lonsdale and

Norgate – Pemberton are the neighborhoods with the highest vulnerability rates 39 and 29 respectively. Next are Lynnmour – Blueridge and Deepcove – Dollarton each 26 per cent.



## Middle Childhood Development Instrument Indicators

Child development does not end when a child enters school; in fact important cognitive, social and emotional development continues to occur and life skills are learned, during the middle years (6-12 years old). The Middle Childhood Development Instrument (MDI) was developed to assess five areas of development that are strongly linked to well-being, health, and academic achievement. It focuses on highlighting the factors that support and optimize development in middle childhood: Social and Emotional Development; Physical Health and Well-Being; Connectedness to Adults and Peers; School Experiences; and Use of After-School Time. The survey is completed by children in grades 4 and 7. One of the key aspects of the MDI is the Well-being Index, a summary measure that illustrates the number of children

who are 'thriving' in a neighbourhood or school district. Children who are 'thriving' are those who report positive outcomes related to optimism, happiness, self-esteem, absence of sadness and their general health. The MDI Map below shows the percentage of Grade 4 children in 2013 - 2014 who are considered to be 'thriving' in each of the Vancouver neighborhoods. The darker the colour, the higher the percentage of children who are thriving. The children in the British Properties are thriving the most (59 per cent) while the children of Ambleside – Dundarave and Horseshoe Bay – Lions Bay/Bowen struggle a little more.

It should be noted that School District 44 North Vancouver did not participate in this survey.



Source: Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC

## Election Turnout

### Why is this important?

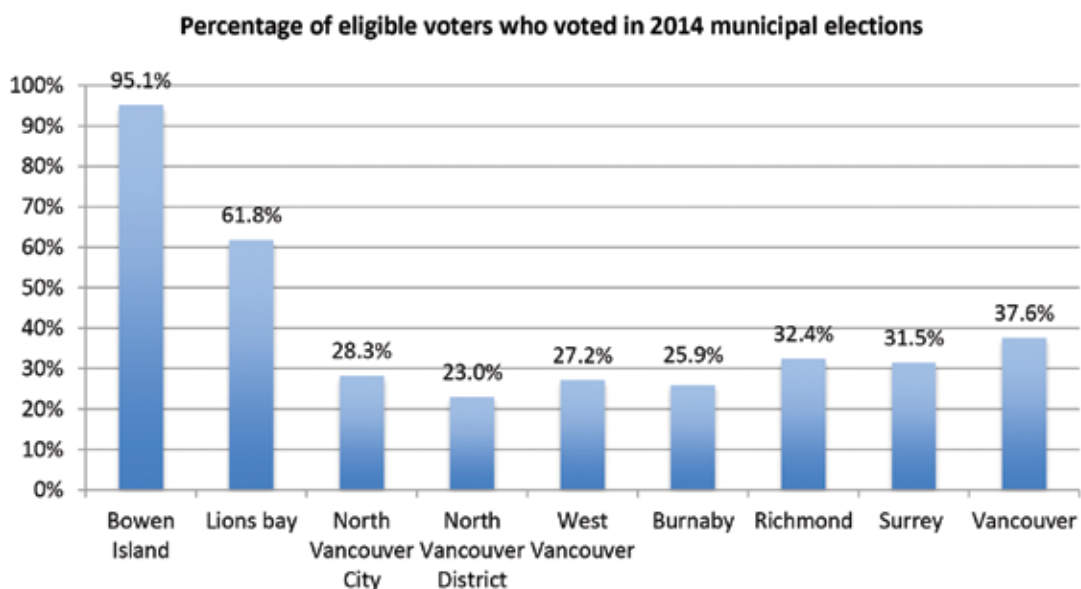
Voting in elections is a means for citizens to be a part of their community's governance by choosing its leadership. Policies and actions taken by municipal governments have direct impact on the daily lives of residents, families, and businesses. The municipality's city council makes decisions about land use and bylaws, infrastructure, economic development, and public services, while School Boards are responsible for the local delivery of public education, including elementary and secondary schools. These impact every resident in some way.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

All five census subdivisions in the North Shore held their own elections in 2014, which makes it easy to compare the turnout rates across the five areas.

The chart below shows that the small communities of Bowen Island and Lions Bay (which only have 3,062 and 1,123 eligible electors respectively) had much higher rates of turnout than any of the other North Shore census subdivisions or comparison municipalities. 95.1 per cent of eligible electors in Bowen Island exercised their right to vote.

The lowest rate of voter turnout amongst all of North Shore and the comparison municipalities in 2014 was in North Vancouver DM, where less than a quarter (23 per cent) of voters voted. The next three lowest rates were Burnaby (25.9 per cent), West Vancouver (27.2 per cent) and North Vancouver City (28.3 per cent).



Source: CivicInfo BC

Across four of the five North Shore municipalities, voter turnout increased in both the 2011 and 2014 elections. Only West Vancouver went against this

trend, where turnout fell from a high of 32 per cent in 2008 to 23.7 in 2011, and a rise to 27.2 per cent in 2014.

<b>Percentage of North Shore eligible voters who voted in municipal elections, 2008-2014</b>			
	<b>2008 %</b>	<b>2011 %</b>	<b>2014 %</b>
<b>Bowen Island</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>
<b>Lions Bay</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>North Vancouver City</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>North Vancouver DM</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>West Vancouver</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>

Source: CivicInfo BC

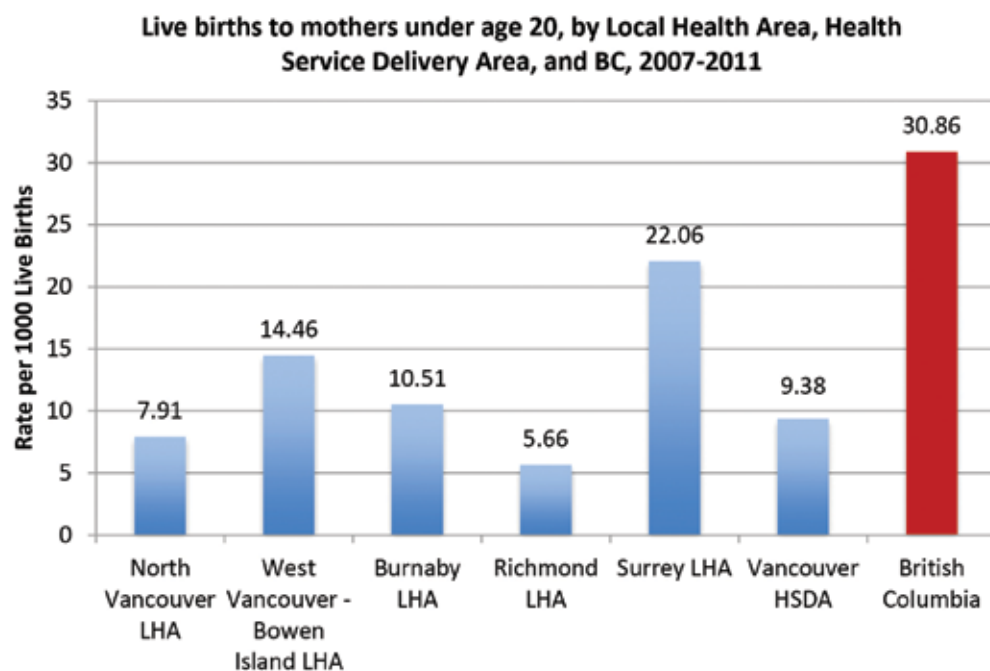
## Live Births to Mothers under Age of 20

### Why is this important?

Pregnancy under the age of 20 is an important issue from a public health and social determinants of health perspective. Canadian longitudinal data suggests that women who give birth in their teen years are less likely to complete high school or post-secondary education.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, teen pregnancies pose greater health risks to the mother and child and can be a significant predictor of additional social, educational and employment barriers later in life as well.<sup>22</sup> A trend of many young mothers can indicate a need for targeted social support services in a community.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

Between 2007 and 2011, the lowest rate of births to mothers under 20 years of age per 1000 live births amongst the North Shore and comparison municipalities Local Health Areas (and Vancouver Health Service Delivery Area) was in Richmond Local Health Area at 5.66. North Vancouver Local Health Area recorded the second lowest rate, at 7.91. Meanwhile West Vancouver – Bowen Island Local Health Area had a rate of 14.46 per 1000 live births, lower only than Surrey (22.06). The British Columbia rate for this period was 30.86.



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

<sup>21</sup> Statistics Canada (2008) <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-001-x/2008105/article/10577-eng.htm#a3>

<sup>22</sup> Ontario Ministry of Health. (2012). Teen Pregnancy. Available at: [http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/publications/pubhealth/init\\_report/tp.html](http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/publications/pubhealth/init_report/tp.html)

## Alcohol-Related Deaths

### Why is this important?

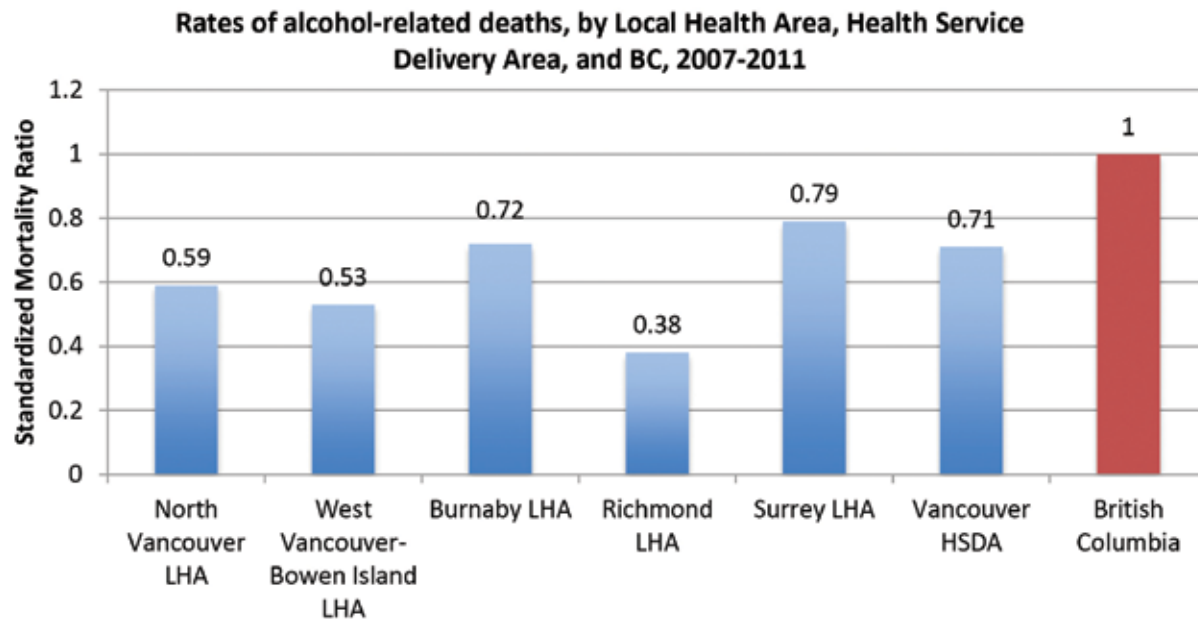
Severe alcohol abuse can come with many negative health consequences as well as social consequences, including financial, legal and family problems. In addition to the potential health problems, alcohol can impair judgment and lead to risky behaviours such as high-risk sexual practices, violence, crime, and traffic accidents.

Alcohol-related deaths are expressed as a standardized mortality ratio, which is “the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents of a geographic area (e.g. local health area) to the expected number of deaths in that area based on

provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area.”<sup>21</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

From 2007-2011, of the comparison municipalities only Richmond had a lower SMR for alcohol related deaths than North Vancouver LHA (0.59) and West Vancouver LHA (0.53). Both rates are just over half what would be expected in British Columbia.



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

<sup>21</sup> British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141. Available at: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/residents/vital-statistics/statistics-reports/annual-reports/2011/pdf/ann2011.pdf>

## Drug-Induced Deaths

### Why is this important?

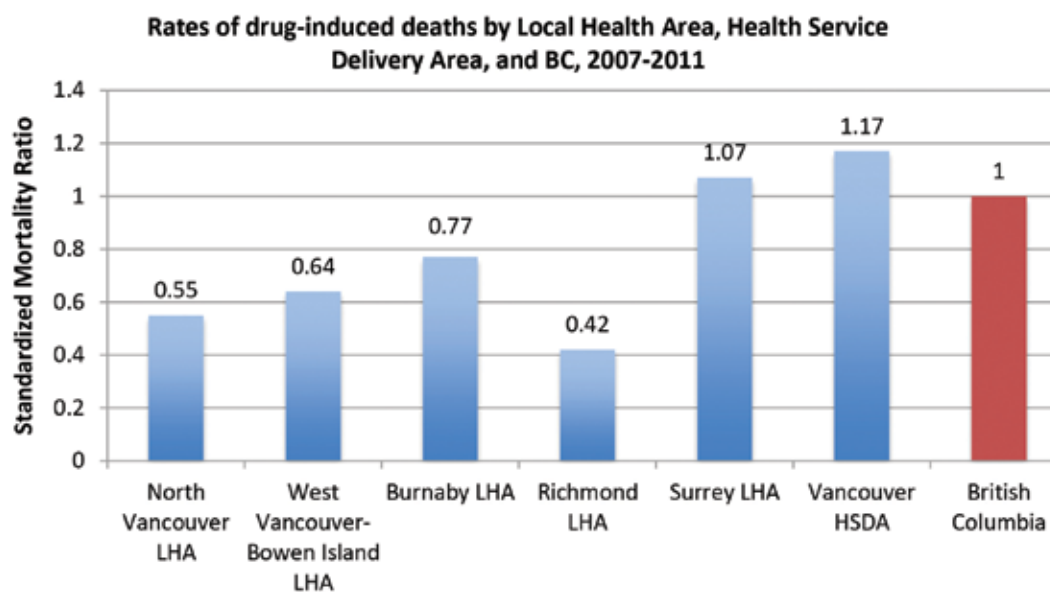
Drug use can lead to physical and emotional problems for individuals and creates challenges for society as a whole. Drug addiction can cause significant strain on family relationships and pose financial problems and they fuel the illicit drug trade in BC. This leads to not only increased costs to society from policing and the justice system (not to mention health care system), but also the cost of lost lives.

Drug-induced deaths are expressed as a standardized mortality ratio (SMR), which is "the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents of a geographic area (e.g. local health area) to the expected number of deaths in that

area based on provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area."<sup>22</sup>

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

From 2007-2011, North Vancouver Local Health Area (LHA) and West Vancouver LHA had standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) of 0.55 and 0.64 respectively for drug-induced deaths. Both of these LHAs had a lower rate than all the comparison LHAs and HSDA except for Richmond LHA (0.42).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

## Crime Rates

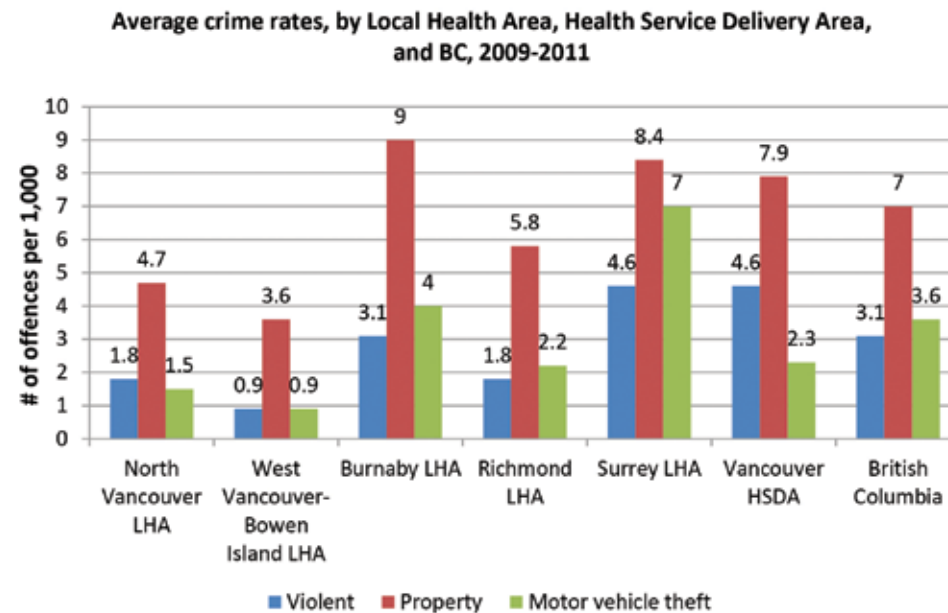
### Why is this important?

Crime and societal inequalities are correlated<sup>23</sup>, and therefore, higher crime rates could signal inequality in a community. Researchers note “income inequality affects social inequality. It affects health, education, housing, whole neighbourhood blocks and the services they receive. And now we know that incarceration, which has been our primary response to crime, further affects social mobility and income inequality not only for offenders but for their children, increasing the prospects for more crime.”<sup>24</sup> Based on the statistical relationship between literacy, income, and crime, the poverty-related costs of crime in BC were estimated to be \$745 million in 2008.<sup>25</sup> Inequities can be mitigated through targeted social services and social policy.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

North Vancouver and West Vancouver LHAs both recorded lower recorded violent and property crime, and lower recorded motor vehicle theft than any of the comparison municipalities and BC as a whole.

The lowest crime rates across all three divisions were recorded in West Vancouver LHA, which recorded 3.6 property offences per 1000 of population and less than 1 violent crime or motor vehicle theft per 1000 population. The rates for North Vancouver LHA were slightly higher at 4.7 for property crime, 1.8 for violent crime and 1.5 for motor vehicle theft.



Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

<sup>23</sup> Fajnzylber, P., Lederman, D., & Loayza, N. (2002). Inequality and Violent Crime. *Journal of Law and Economics* 45 (April).

<sup>24</sup> Justice Network of Canada. (2015). Social inequality. Available at: <http://smartjustice.ca/smart-justice/social-inequity/>

<sup>25</sup> Ivanova, I. (2011). *The Cost of Poverty in BC*. Vancouver: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, the Public Health Association of BC, and the Social Planning and Research Council of BC, p. 11. Available at: <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/costofpovertybc>.



## CALLS TO THE BC211 HELP LINE

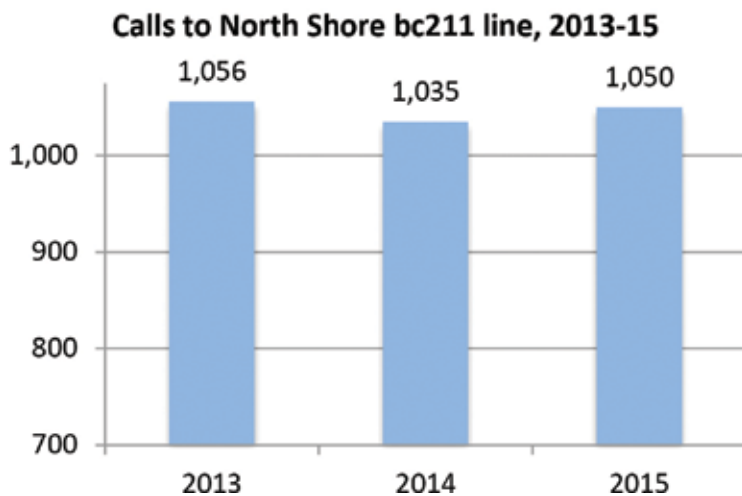
### Why is this important?

bc211 is a United Way-funded information and referral agency that responds to calls, text messages and email inquiries for help and information about community, government and social services 24/7 from many parts of B.C., including the Lower Mainland. BC residents can also access 211 services through *The Red Book Online*. bc211 also responds to calls from four other helplines: VictimLink BC; Alcohol & Drug Information and Referral Service; Problem Gambling Helpline; and the Youth Against Violence Line.<sup>26</sup> A look at the demographics of callers to bc211, the reasons they call and the types of referrals made provides insight into the issues North Shore residents face.

The North Shore bc211 calls includes calls from North Vancouver City, North Vancouver DM and West Vancouver. Lions Bay and Bowen Island calls are not included.

### What is the situation in the North Shore?

The North Shore bc211 line received around 1,000 calls in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The numbers of calls each year were very similar, between 1,035 calls in 2014 to 1,056 in 2013. If the 2015 calls were evenly spread throughout the year, they would equate to around 20 calls a week.



Source: bc211

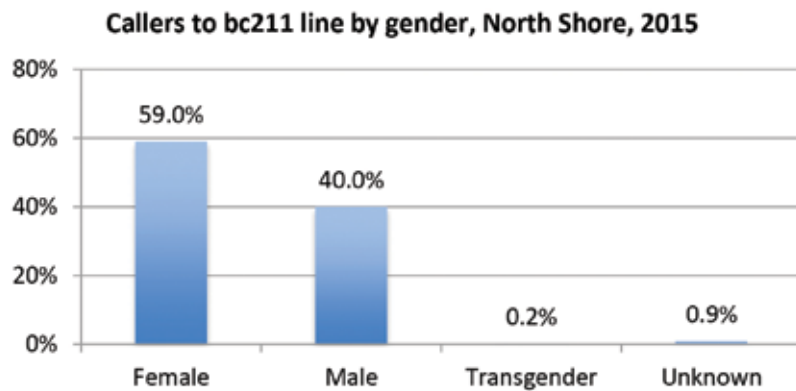
<sup>26</sup> Figures for the four other helplines are not included in this analysis

## Who is using bc211?

Examining the gender and age groups of bc211 users may indicate a need for tailored services and support.

In 2015 North Shore callers were most likely to be female, with three fifths (59 per cent) of all calls made by females compared to 40 per cent by males.

Most (91.6 per cent) of the North Shore 2015 calls to bc211 were made by adults between 19 and 54 years of age. Less than 1 per cent were made by youth under the age of 18, and less than 5 per cent were made by seniors.



Source: bc211

Callers to bc211 by age group, North Shore, 2015		
Age group	#	%
13-18 Youth	3	0.3
19-54 Adult	962	91.6
55-64 Adult	28	2.7
65+ Senior	51	4.9
Unknown	6	0.6

Source: bc211

## Why are people calling bc211?

The reasons why people call helplines may help communities identify gaps in services, especially if the referrals cannot be met in the community the caller is in. The reasons people have for calling the bc211 line are recorded. Some callers may be calling for one reason while others may have more than one reason for calling. In 2015, helpline staff responded to 1,062 enquires regarding the top fifteen issues, as shown in the table below.

Almost half (46.9 per cent) of the enquiries were regarding housing and homelessness. The next three most common reasons for calls were health (7.3 per cent), mental health (7.2 per cent) and income and financial assistance (6.4 per cent).

Top 15 reasons for calls to bc211, North Shore, 2015	
Reason for calls	% of all reasons
Housing and homelessness	46.9
Health	7.3
Mental Health	7.2
Income & Financial Assistance	6.4
Substance Use	5.9
Abuse	5.5
Basic Needs	4.2
Government Services	4.2
Legal and Public Safety	2.9
Transportation	2.3
Employment	2.3
Arts Culture & Recreation	1.8
Consumer & Commercial	1.6
Education/Training	1.5
Volunteer/Donations	1.3

Source: bc211

## Where are people who call being referred?

Looking at where services exist to meet the needs of callers may help to identify gaps in local services or other trends. One caller can receive one or more referrals. In 2015 over 1,000 referrals were made to North Shore bc211 callers, with half (51 per cent) of these referrals made to services physically located outside North Shore (including internet and calls only services).

Of all the referrals made to North Shore callers in 2015 more than three quarters (75.5 per cent) were for housing, information and referral, community living support and education.

The most common type of referral (33.2 per cent of all referrals) was for housing, most of which (57.7 per cent) were directed to services outside North Shore. North Shore has one adult homeless shelter and one youth homeless shelter.

A fifth of all referrals (20.8 per cent) were to services offering further information and referrals, two thirds of which (65 per cent) were to services outside North Shore or internet and telephone

services. A tenth of callers were referred to community living support (11.5 per cent) and another tenth (10 per cent) to education services. All other types of referral accounted less than five per cent of all referrals.

Half of the fourteen different types of referrals were made to predominantly North Shore based services. Of these three types had at least 75 per cent of all referrals made to North Shore services. These were community living support (93.2 per cent of all referrals made to North Shore based services); employment resource centres (84.6 per cent); and home support (76.9 per cent).

More than three fifths of service referrals to non-North Shore based services (including internet and telephone services) were for financial assistance (84.4 per cent); information and referral (64.6 per cent); education (61.8 per cent); and assessment (60.9 per cent). Although these services are not within North Shore, they serve members of the community.

Referrals made to select services within North Shore or elsewhere, 2015			
	Percentage of referrals made	Referrals to resources physically located in North Shore	Referrals to resources serving located outside North Shore*
	%	%	%
Housing	33.2	42.3	57.7
Information and referral	20.8	35.4	64.6
Community living support	11.5	93.2	6.8
Education	10	38.2	61.8
Community centres	4.8	53.1	46.9
Employment search assistance	4.6	61.7	38.3
Financial assistance	3.1	15.6	84.4
Employment preparation	2.9	43.3	56.7
Food	2.3	69.6	30.4
Assessment	2.3	39.1	60.9
Settlement assistance	1.8	66.7	33.3
Home support	1.3	76.9	23.1
Employment resource centres	1.3	84.6	15.4
Family places	0.2	50	50

\* Includes internet and telephone referral services  
Source: bc211



**United Way**  
**Lower Mainland**

UWLM.CA • 604.294.8929  
4543 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 4T4  
85



THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY




## REPORTS

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY



AGENDA INFORMATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting	Date: <u>February 6, 2017.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Date: _____

9.1

 Dept. Manager	 GM/ Director	 CAO
--	---	---

## The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 31, 2017  
File: 09.3900.20/000.000

**AUTHOR:** Linda Brick, Deputy Municipal Clerk

**SUBJECT:** **Bylaw 8214: 2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw**

---

**RECOMMENDATION:**

THAT "2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw 8214, 2017" is ADOPTED.

**REASON FOR REPORT:**

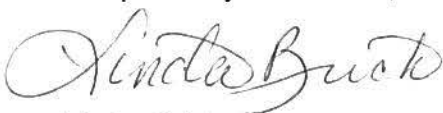
Bylaw 8214 received First, Second and Third Readings on January 30, 2017.

This bylaw is now ready to be considered for Adoption by Council.

**OPTIONS:**

1. Adopt the bylaw;
2. Abandon the bylaw at Third Reading; or,
3. Rescind Third Reading and debate possible amendments to the bylaw.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda Brick  
Deputy Municipal Clerk

**Attachments:**

- 2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw 8214, 2017
- Staff Report – dated January 23, 2017

<b>REVIEWED WITH:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office _____	External Agencies:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance _____	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services _____	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS _____	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities _____	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate _____	

**The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver**

**Bylaw 8214**

A bylaw to approve the 2017 Consolidated Financial Plan for the five years ending December 31, 2021 pursuant to section 165 of the *Community Charter*.

---

The Council for The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver enacts as follows:

**1. Citation**

This bylaw may be cited as "2017 - 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw 8214, 2017".

**2. Approval of Consolidated Financial Plan**

The 2017 - 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan, as set out in Schedule A, for the five years ending December 31, 2021 is approved.

**3. Reserve Fund Appropriations**

The 2017 - 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan reserve fund appropriations, as set out in Schedule C, are approved.

**READ** a first time January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**READ** a second time January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**READ** a third time January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**ADOPTED**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Municipal Clerk

Certified a true copy

\_\_\_\_\_  
Municipal Clerk

**Schedule A to Bylaw 8214**  
**District of North Vancouver**  
**2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan**  
(\$000's)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Revenue</b>						
Taxation	\$ 94,706	\$ 98,085	\$ 101,442	\$ 104,855	\$ 108,370	\$ 111,989
Sales, Fees, and Other User Charges	83,547	85,537	87,626	90,396	93,043	95,780
Developer Contributions	6,541	19,631	11,446	34,093	36,890	20,732
Grants and Other Contributions	4,043	5,175	5,439	4,372	2,637	2,291
Investment Income	3,670	3,587	3,896	4,326	5,369	6,207
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	705	705	719	733	748	763
	193,212	212,720	210,568	238,775	247,057	237,762
<b>Proceeds from Debt</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers In from:</b>						
Operating Reserves & Surplus	6,901	7,506	1,373	457	590	288
Capital Committed Funds	19,512	110	-	-	-	-
Reserve Funds	26,872	43,852	64,412	58,574	36,451	39,355
	53,285	51,468	65,785	59,031	37,041	39,643
<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>\$ 246,497</b>	<b>\$ 264,188</b>	<b>\$ 276,353</b>	<b>\$ 297,806</b>	<b>\$ 284,098</b>	<b>\$ 277,405</b>
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>						
Community Services	\$ 34,122	\$ 35,348	\$ 35,734	\$ 36,426	\$ 37,597	\$ 38,791
Planning and Development	9,987	10,514	10,472	10,534	10,693	10,854
Transportation and Engineering	7,589	7,957	7,758	7,940	8,090	8,239
Protective Services	39,839	40,310	41,779	42,970	43,803	44,681
Utilities	40,174	41,960	44,357	46,991	49,979	51,428
Governance and Admin	15,700	16,209	12,957	13,280	14,151	14,782
	147,411	152,298	153,057	158,141	164,313	168,775
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>	72,244	49,209	68,492	61,763	38,001	40,482
<b>Debt Service</b>	5,267	4,206	3,982	2,927	2,927	2,927
<b>Transfers Out to:</b>						
Operating Reserves & Surplus	185	605	583	591	599	607
Reserve Funds	21,390	57,870	50,239	74,384	78,258	64,614
	21,575	58,475	50,822	74,975	78,857	65,221
<b>Use of Funds</b>	<b>\$ 246,497</b>	<b>\$ 264,188</b>	<b>\$ 276,353</b>	<b>\$ 297,806</b>	<b>\$ 284,098</b>	<b>\$ 277,405</b>

## Schedule B to Bylaw 8214

# DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER 2017 REVENUE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

### Revenue from each Funding Source

The proportion of total revenue to be raised from each funding source in 2017 is shown in the table to the right. Property tax is an indirect tax on wealth and accounts for the greatest proportion of municipal revenues. The system of property taxation is relatively easy to administer and understand. It provides a stable and consistent source of revenue for many services that are difficult or undesirable to fund on a user-pay basis.

Funding Source	% Revenues	
	2016	2017
Taxation		
Property Value Taxes	49.0%	46.1%
Parcel Taxes	0.1%	0.0%
Sales, Fees and User Charges	43.2%	40.2%
Other Sources	7.7%	13.7%
Proceeds From Borrowing	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Sales, fees and user charges form the second largest portion of planned revenue. Many municipal services, such as water and sewer usage, can be measured and charged on a user-pay basis. This methodology tries to fairly distribute the costs of a municipal service to those who make use of it. Other services (e.g. recreation) which have both a private and community benefit are funded through a combination of user fees and municipal taxes.

Other sources of revenue include developer contributions, government grants and other external contributions. These sources of revenue are difficult to predict and can fluctuate significantly from year to year. A significant increase in developer contributions is anticipated in 2017.

Proceeds from borrowing make up the last source of funding and is used for the replacement assets or the acquisition of new assets.

### Property Tax Burden

The property tax burden for each property class is shown in the table on the right. It is anticipated the tax increase distribution for 2017 will be consistent with the tax strategy approved by Council in 2009 that align the District tax rates with the average for Metro Vancouver, or the capped rate (if applicable). This strategy considers some shifting of the tax burden between classes if the tax base for a property class is not sufficient to be corrected by investment alone. It is expected that the competitiveness of the municipality as a place to do business will benefit from this policy. Council's tax strategy is based on the principles of equity, fairness, and responsiveness to community goals. This has led to the proportionate relationship between property classes remaining relatively constant over time. Proportionate relationships between property classes can be affected by Council's economic policies, provincially legislated tax incentive programs and new permissive and statutory exemptions.

Property Class	% Property Tax	
	2016	2017
Residential (1)	71.9%	71.7%
Utilities (2)	0.1%	0.1%
Major Industry (4)	9.2%	9.2%
Light Industry (5)	1.0%	1.0%
Business (6)	17.6%	17.8%
Recreation (8)	0.2%	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Permissive Tax Exemptions

Permissive tax exemptions represent approximately \$442,934 in foregone tax revenues. Council grants permissive tax exemptions based on Section 224 of the Community Charter on "use of property" not based upon the charitable status of the organization as a whole. Organizations that contribute to the well-being of citizens within the municipality by improving their quality of life and effectively enhancing community services are eligible.

## Schedule C to Bylaw 8214

### Reserve Funds Appropriations

	LAND	RENEWAL		UPGRADE / EXPAND			UTILITIES			Total
	Land Opportunity	Infrastructure	Equipment Replacement	New Capital & Innovation & Other	Local Improvement & Public Art	Development (DCC's, CAC's) <sup>(1)</sup>	Recycling & Solid Waste	Water	Sewer & Drainage	
<b>2017 Opening Balance</b>	<b>\$ 3,094,274</b>	<b>\$ 16,282,319</b>	<b>\$ 9,183,922</b>	<b>\$ 4,422,077</b>	<b>\$ 4,064,899</b>	<b>\$ 13,681,729</b>	<b>\$ 575,179</b>	<b>\$ 6,128,368</b>	<b>\$ 10,972,859</b>	<b>\$ 68,405,626</b>
<b>Appropriations:</b>										
Mountain Highway Underpass	1,728,060									1,728,060
Strategic Land Acquisition	200,000									200,000
Infrastructure Renewal										
- Community Services		3,776,393								3,776,393
- Governance & Admin		1,817,312								1,817,312
- Planning & Development (Lynn Valley Village)		819,099								819,099
- Protective Services (incl. Maplewood Fire Facility)		2,523,632								2,523,632
- Transportation		5,132,840								5,132,840
Debt Principal			1,006,282							1,006,282
Delbrook Stabilization			126,476							126,476
Fire Equipment			451,700							451,700
General Equipment			1,349,000							1,349,000
Golf Facilities Equipment			169,200							169,200
ITS Applications & Equipment		1,000,853	553,000							1,553,853
Recreation Equipment			273,000							273,000
Active Transportation		475,000		425,000		100,000				1,000,000
Braemar/ Fromme Parking Lot				399,500		(CAC - Spint Trail)				399,500
Community Facility Upgrades				130,000						130,000
Facilities and Energy Projects		1,559,234		475,000						2,034,234
Karen Magnussen Energy Retrofit				75,000						75,000
Kirkstone Artificial Turf Field		122,500		602,500						725,000
Lane Millings		62,500		62,500						125,000
Ron Andrews Energy Retrofit				250,000						250,000
Street Light (LED)		275,000		275,000						550,000
WiFi & Technology Expansion		72,500		40,000						112,500
Local Improvement Program					67,500					67,500
Public Art Renewal					50,000					50,000
Drainage (DCC)						1,134,680			4,012,420	5,147,100
Parks (DCC)						2,625,000				2,625,000
Sewer (DCC)						375,720			1,686,880	2,062,600
Water (DCC)						1,119,773	5,102,427			6,222,200
Lions Gate Community Centre (CAC)						250,000				250,000
Lynn Creek Community Centre (CAC)		62,000				138,000				200,000
Seylynn Village Daycare (CAC)						900,000				900,000
<b>Subtotal - Appropriations from Reserves</b>	<b>1,928,060</b>	<b>17,698,863</b>	<b>3,928,658</b>	<b>2,734,500</b>	<b>117,500</b>	<b>6,643,173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,102,427</b>	<b>5,699,300</b>	<b>43,852,481</b>
<b>Contributions including interest</b>	<b>43,035</b>	<b>17,687,566</b>	<b>2,185,422</b>	<b>2,394,097</b>	<b>80,932</b>	<b>20,056,088</b>	<b>1,322,570</b>	<b>5,342,883</b>	<b>8,757,574</b>	<b>57,870,167</b>
<b>2017 Closing Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,209,249</b>	<b>\$ 16,271,022</b>	<b>\$ 7,440,686</b>	<b>\$ 4,081,674</b>	<b>\$ 4,028,331</b>	<b>\$ 27,094,644</b>	<b>\$ 1,897,749</b>	<b>\$ 6,368,824</b>	<b>\$ 14,031,133</b>	<b>\$ 82,423,312</b>

Note 1) The Keith Road Bridge Upgrade Project has been funded on an interim basis from the Infrastructure Reserve. The DCC Road Reserve will repay its proportionate share of ~\$3.11 million for this project when funds are available (projected 2018)

COUNCIL AGENDA/INFORMATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> In Camera	Date: _____	Item # _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	Date: _____	Item # _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agenda Addendum	Date: _____	Item# _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Info Package	DM# _____	Date: _____	Mailbox: _____



## The District of North Vancouver REPORT TO COUNCIL

January 23, 2017  
File: 05.1700/2017  
Tracking Number: RCA –

**AUTHOR:** Rick Danyluk, Manager Financial Planning

**SUBJECT:** Financial Plan Approval Bylaw

**RECOMMENDATION:**

That Bylaw 8214 cited as the “2017 – 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw” is given FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD reading.

**REASON FOR REPORT:**

The Community Charter requires adoption of an annual Financial Plan Approval Bylaw before May 15<sup>th</sup> of each year. On January 16, 2017, Council instructed staff to prepare the Financial Plan Approval Bylaw based on the 2017 – 2021 Draft Financial Plan which included a 3.0% tax increase.

**ANALYSIS**

The Financial Plan consolidates the Operating, Capital and Reserve funds and includes the District’s interest in the North Vancouver Public Library and the North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission. This Financial Plan is presented in Schedule A of Bylaw 8214. While a number of major capital projects are included in the plan, specific funding provisions have not been finalized pending further direction from Council and negotiations with senior levels of government. An example of this is the District’s contribution to the Lower Lynn Interchange improvements. A Long Term Funding workshop is now scheduled for the spring which will include best available information for Council’s consideration and revisions to the plan at that time.

The financial plan bylaw also includes a Revenue Disclosure Statement and Appropriations from Reserves in schedules B and C respectively. To improve capital planning, all internal funding for infrastructure renewal now moves through District reserves. Total 2017 contributions (Transfers Out) to reserves are estimated at \$57.9 million while appropriations (Transfers In) from reserves are \$43.9 million as shown in Schedule A of Bylaw 8214.

**Financial Impacts:**

The Financial Plan approval Bylaw is based on the Financial Plan Workbook introduced December 5, 2016.

**Timing:**

Adoption of the Financial Plan bylaw prior to May 15<sup>th</sup> is a requirement of the Community Charter. This bylaw authorizes continued operations until Council adopts the 2018 – 2022 Financial Plan Bylaw.



Rick Danyluk  
Manager Financial Planning

REVIEWED WITH:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Community Dev.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk's Office	_____	External Agencies:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Services	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NS Health	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Operations	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Services	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> ITS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> NVRC	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Solicitor	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum & Arch.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate	_____		



**The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver**

**Bylaw 8214**

A bylaw to approve the 2017 Consolidated Financial Plan for the five years ending December 31, 2021 pursuant to section 165 of the *Community Charter*.

---

The Council for The Corporation of the District of North Vancouver enacts as follows:

**1. Citation**

This bylaw may be cited as "2017 – 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan Approval Bylaw 8214, 2017".

**2. Approval of Consolidated Financial Plan**

The 2017 - 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan, as set out in Schedule A, for the five years ending December 31, 2021 is approved.

**3. Reserve Fund Appropriations**

The 2017 - 2021 Consolidated Financial Plan reserve fund appropriations, as set out in Schedule C, are approved.

READ a first time

READ a second time

READ a third time

ADOPTED

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Municipal Clerk

Certified a true copy

\_\_\_\_\_  
Municipal Clerk

**Schedule A to Bylaw 8214**  
**District of North Vancouver**  
**2017-2021 Consolidated Financial Plan**  
(\$000's)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Revenue</b>						
Taxation	\$ 94,706	\$ 98,085	\$ 101,442	\$ 104,855	\$ 108,370	\$ 111,989
Sales, Fees, and Other User Charges	83,547	85,537	87,626	90,396	93,043	95,780
Developer Contributions	6,541	19,831	11,446	34,093	36,890	20,732
Grants and Other Contributions	4,043	5,175	5,439	4,372	2,637	2,291
Investment Income	3,670	3,587	3,896	4,326	5,369	6,207
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	705	705	719	733	748	763
	193,212	212,720	210,568	238,775	247,057	237,762
<b>Proceeds from Debt</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers In from:</b>						
Operating Reserves & Surplus	6,901	7,508	1,373	457	590	288
Capital Committed Funds	19,512	110	-	-	-	-
Reserve Funds	26,872	43,852	64,412	58,574	36,451	39,355
	53,285	51,468	65,785	59,031	37,041	39,643
<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>\$ 246,497</b>	<b>\$ 264,188</b>	<b>\$ 276,353</b>	<b>\$ 297,806</b>	<b>\$ 284,098</b>	<b>\$ 277,405</b>
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>						
Community Services	\$ 34,122	\$ 35,348	\$ 35,734	\$ 36,426	\$ 37,597	\$ 38,791
Planning and Development	9,987	10,514	10,472	10,534	10,693	10,854
Transportation and Engineering	7,589	7,957	7,758	7,940	8,090	8,239
Protective Services	39,839	40,310	41,779	42,970	43,803	44,681
Utilities	40,174	41,980	44,357	46,991	49,979	51,428
Governance and Admin	15,700	18,209	12,957	13,280	14,151	14,782
	147,411	152,298	153,057	158,141	164,313	168,775
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>	72,244	49,209	68,492	61,763	38,001	40,482
<b>Debt Service</b>	5,267	4,208	3,982	2,927	2,927	2,927
<b>Transfers Out to:</b>						
Operating Reserves & Surplus	185	605	583	591	599	607
Reserve Funds	21,390	57,870	50,239	74,384	78,258	64,614
	21,575	58,475	50,822	74,975	78,857	65,221
<b>Use of Funds</b>	<b>\$ 246,497</b>	<b>\$ 264,188</b>	<b>\$ 276,353</b>	<b>\$ 297,806</b>	<b>\$ 284,098</b>	<b>\$ 277,405</b>

## Schedule B to Bylaw 8214

### DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER 2017 REVENUE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

#### Revenue from each Funding Source

The proportion of total revenue to be raised from each funding source in 2017 is shown in the table to the right. Property tax is an indirect tax on wealth and accounts for the greatest proportion of municipal revenues. The system of property taxation is relatively easy to administer and understand. It provides a stable and consistent source of revenue for many services that are difficult or undesirable to fund on a user-pay basis.

Funding Source	% Revenues	
	2016	2017
Taxation		
Property Value Taxes	49.0%	46.1%
Parcel Taxes	0.1%	0.0%
Sales, Fees and User Charges	43.2%	40.2%
Other Sources	7.7%	13.7%
Proceeds From Borrowing	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Sales, fees and user charges form the second largest portion of planned revenue. Many municipal services, such as water and sewer usage, can be measured and charged on a user-pay basis. This methodology tries to fairly distribute the costs of a municipal service to those who make use of it. Other services (e.g. recreation) which have both a private and community benefit are funded through a combination of user fees and municipal taxes.

Other sources of revenue include developer contributions, government grants and other external contributions. These sources of revenue are difficult to predict and can fluctuate significantly from year to year. A significant increase in developer contributions is anticipated in 2017.

Proceeds from borrowing make up the last source of funding and is used for the replacement assets or the acquisition of new assets.

#### Property Tax Burden

The property tax burden for each property class is shown in the table on the right. It is anticipated the tax increase distribution for 2017 will be consistent with the tax strategy approved by Council in 2009 that align the District tax rates with the average for Metro Vancouver, or the capped rate (if applicable). This strategy considers some shifting of the tax burden between classes if the tax base for a property class is not sufficient to be corrected by investment alone. It is expected that the competitiveness of the municipality as a place to do business will benefit from this policy. Council's tax strategy is based on the principles of equity, fairness, and responsiveness to community goals. This has led to the proportionate relationship between property classes remaining relatively constant over time. Proportionate relationships between property classes can be affected by Council's economic policies, provincially legislated tax incentive programs and new permissive and statutory exemptions.

Property Class	% Property Tax	
	2016	2017
Residential (1)	71.9%	71.7%
Utilities (2)	0.1%	0.1%
Major Industry (4)	9.2%	9.2%
Light Industry (5)	1.0%	1.0%
Business (6)	17.6%	17.8%
Recreation (8)	0.2%	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Permissive Tax Exemptions

Permissive tax exemptions represent approximately \$442,934 in foregone tax revenues. Council grants permissive tax exemptions based on Section 224 of the Community Charter on "use of property" not based upon the charitable status of the organization as a whole. Organizations that contribute to the well-being of citizens within the municipality by improving their quality of life and effectively enhancing community services are eligible.

## Schedule C to Bylaw 8214

### Reserve Funds Appropriations

	LAND	RENEWAL		UPGRADE / EXPAND			UTILITIES			Total
	Land Opportunity	Infrastructure	Equipment Replacement	New Capital & Innovation & Other	Local Improvement & Public Art	Development (DCC's, CAC's) <sup>(1)</sup>	Recycling & Solid Waste	Water	Sewer & Drainage	
<b>2017 Opening Balance</b>	\$ 3,094,274	\$ 16,282,319	\$ 9,183,922	\$ 4,422,077	\$ 4,064,899	\$ 13,681,729	\$ 575,179	\$ 6,128,368	\$ 10,972,859	\$ 68,405,626
<b>Appropriations:</b>										
Mountain Highway Underpass	1,728,060									1,728,060
Strategic Land Acquisition	200,000									200,000
Infrastructure Renewal										
- Community Services		3,776,393								3,776,393
- Governance & Admin		1,817,312								1,817,312
- Planning & Development (Lynn Valley Village)		819,099								819,099
- Protective Services (incl. Maplewood Fire Facility)		2,523,632								2,523,632
- Transportation		5,132,840								5,132,840
Debt Principal			1,006,282							1,006,282
Delbrook Stabilization			126,476							126,476
Fire Equipment			451,700							451,700
General Equipment			1,349,000							1,349,000
Golf Facilities Equipment			169,200							169,200
ITS Applications & Equipment		1,000,853								1,553,853
Recreation Equipment			273,000							273,000
Active Transportation		475,000		425,000		100,000				1,000,000
Braemar/ Fromme Parking Lot				399,500		(CAC - Spint Trail)				399,500
Community Facility Upgrades				130,000						130,000
Facilities and Energy Projects		1,559,234		475,000						2,034,234
Karen Magnussen Energy Retrofit				75,000						75,000
Kirkstone Artificial Turf Field		122,500		602,500						725,000
Lane Millings		62,500		62,500						125,000
Ron Andrews Energy Retrofit				250,000						250,000
Street Light (LED)		275,000		275,000						550,000
WiFi & Technology Expansion		72,500		40,000						112,500
Local Improvement Program					67,500					67,500
Public Art Renewal					50,000					50,000
Drainage (DCC)						1,134,680			4,012,420	5,147,100
Parks (DCC)						2,625,000				2,625,000
Sewer (DCC)						375,720			1,686,880	2,062,600
Water (DCC)						1,119,773		5,102,427		6,222,200
Lions Gate Community Centre (CAC)						250,000				250,000
Lynn Creek Community Centre (CAC)		62,000				138,000				200,000
Seylynn Village Daycare (CAC)						900,000				900,000
<b>Subtotal - Appropriations from Reserves</b>	1,928,060	17,698,863	3,928,658	2,734,500	117,500	6,643,173	-	5,102,427	5,699,300	43,852,481
<b>Contributions including interest</b>	43,035	17,687,566	2,185,422	2,394,097	80,932	20,056,088	1,322,570	5,342,883	8,757,574	57,870,167
<b>2017 Closing Balance</b>	\$ 1,209,249	\$ 16,271,022	\$ 7,440,686	\$ 4,081,674	\$ 4,028,331	\$ 27,094,644	\$ 1,897,749	\$ 6,368,824	\$ 14,031,133	\$ 82,423,312

Note 1) The Keith Road Bridge Upgrade Project has been funded on an interim basis from the Infrastructure Reserve. The DCC Road Reserve will repay its proportionate share of \$3.11 million for this project when funds are available (projected 2018).