

Agriculture & Food

A healthy, safe and reliable food supply is integral to the health of communities and individuals.

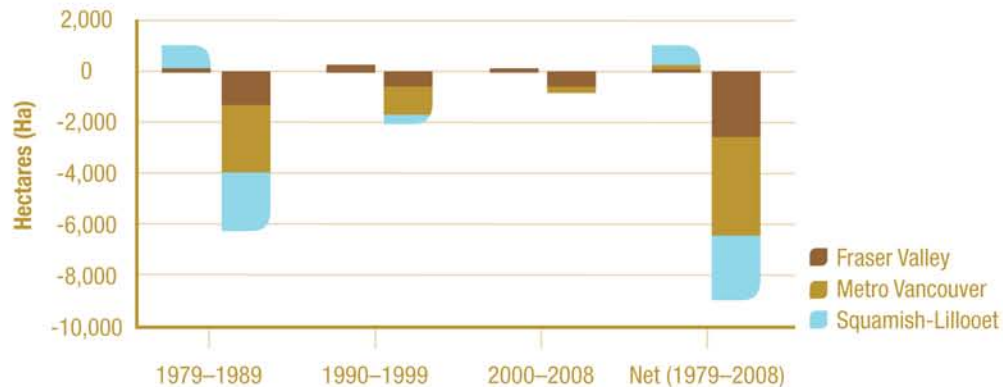
FARMLAND



Total Area of Farms in the Lower Mainland (2001; 2006)



Agricultural Land Reserve Inclusions and Exclusions in the Lower Mainland (1979–2008)



◀ The amount of land being farmed increased between 2001 and 2006.

◀ Much more land has been taken out of the Agricultural Land Reserve than put into it between 1979 and 2008.

Agriculture & Food

A thriving agriculture sector is essential to the social and economic well-being of communities.

FARM BUSINESSES



Ratio of Farm Business Operating Expenses to Gross Receipts in the Lower Mainland (2000; 2005)



◀ The costs of operating a farm rose but income (i.e. receipts) did not rise as quickly between 2000 and 2005.



SUSTAINABILITY IN ACTION

The Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust includes partnerships and cost-sharing programs to support farmers in their stewardship of agricultural and wildlife resources.

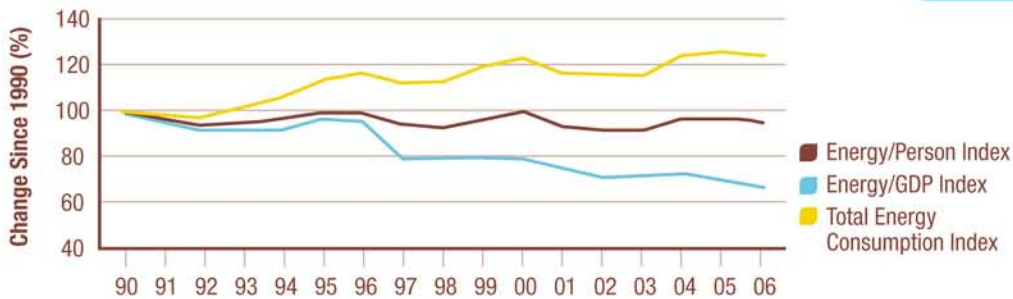
Consumption & Waste

The amount of resources that we use needs to be in balance with what the environment can provide.



ENERGY USE

Energy Consumption and Intensity Trends in BC (1990–2006)



◀ Total energy use increased in B.C. but energy use per person and per unit of GDP became more efficient between 1990 and 2006.



SUSTAINABILITY IN ACTION

Whistler's Integrated Community Sustainability Plan, Whistler2020, is advancing strategies that tackle climate change through action.

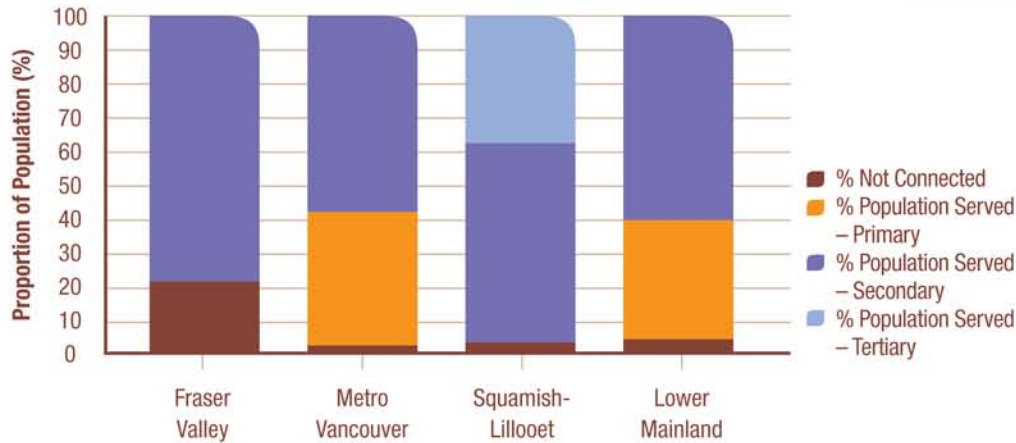
Consumption & Waste

The amount of wastes that we produce needs to be within the capacity of the land, water and air to receive them.

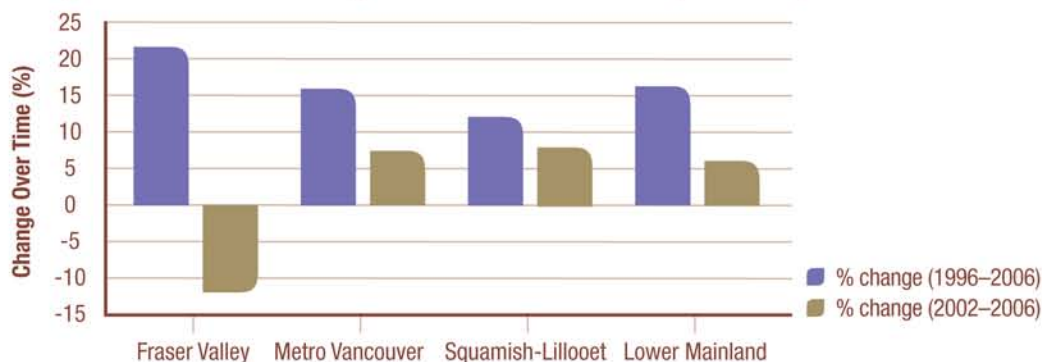


LIQUID & SOLID WASTES

Proportion of Population Served by Type of Wastewater Treatment in the Lower Mainland (2004; 2006)



Change in Total Solid Waste Disposal in the Lower Mainland (1996–2006)



◀ The majority of the Lower Mainland has secondary wastewater treatment.

◀ Solid waste increased between 1996 and 2006.

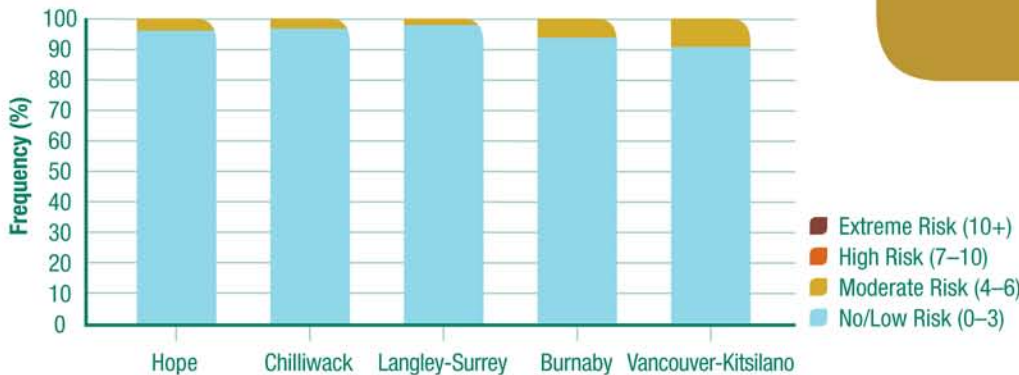
Environmental Health

The environment provides essential services, such as clean air and fresh water; food and fibre; and protection from flooding and erosion.

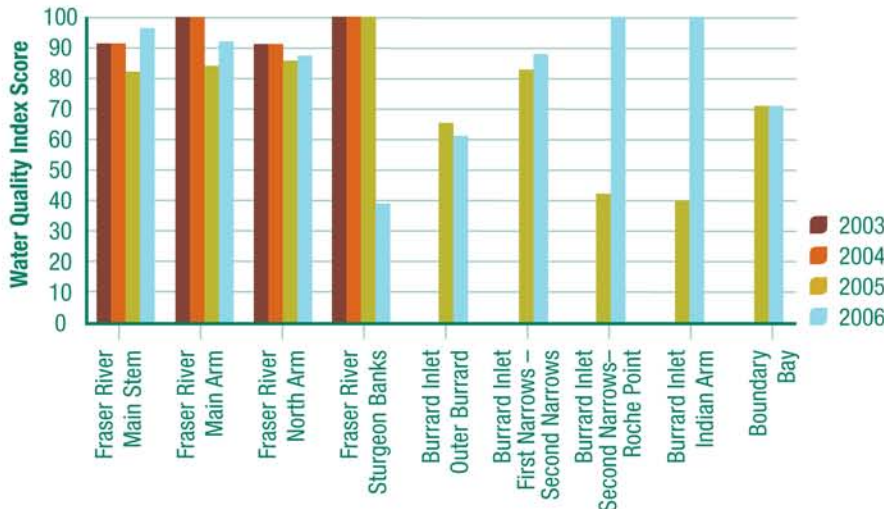


AIR & WATER QUALITY

Frequency of Occurrence of AQHI Health Risk Categories for Select Lower Mainland Communities (2000–2006)



Water Quality Index Scores for Water Quality Monitoring Locations in the Lower Mainland (2003–2006)



◀ Air quality was good in most communities for most of the time between 2000 and 2006.

◀ Water quality improved in some parts of the Fraser River and adjacent water bodies, but deteriorated in others from 2003 to 2006.

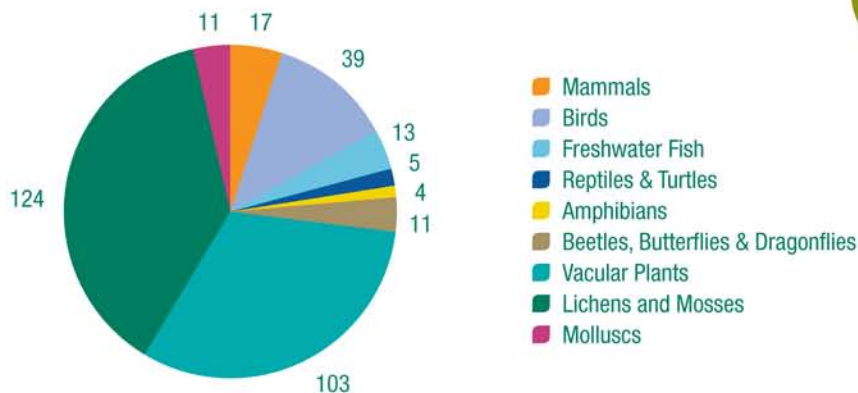
Environmental Health

Biodiversity includes all living things, such as mammals, birds, fish, insects, and plant life, as well as the habitats in which they live.

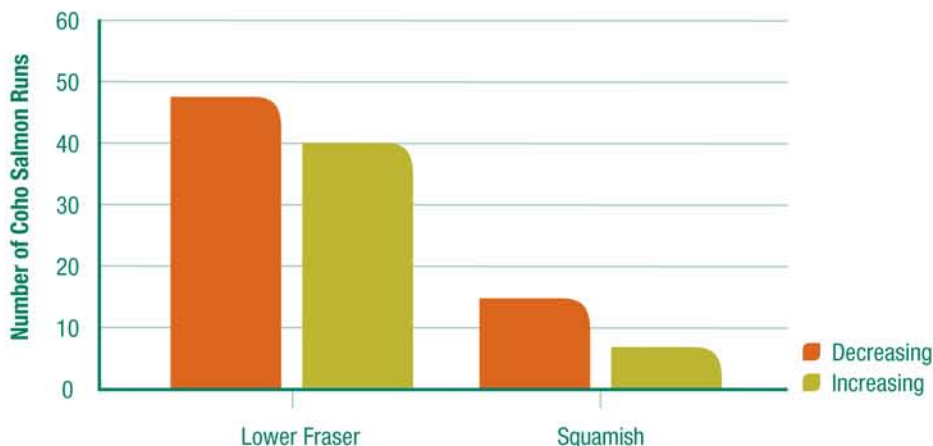


BIODIVERSITY

Number of Red- and Blue-Listed Species in the Lower Mainland (2008)



Number of Coho Salmon Runs that are Increasing and Decreasing in the Lower Mainland (pre-1980–2003)



◀ 327 of the province's endangered species can be found in the Lower Mainland.

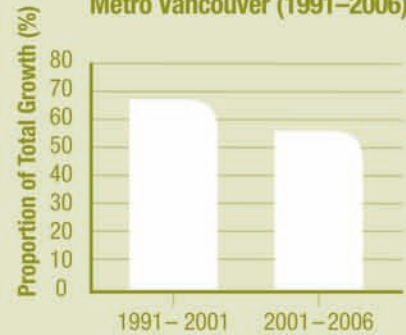
◀ Returning Coho decreased from 1980 to 2003.

Land Use

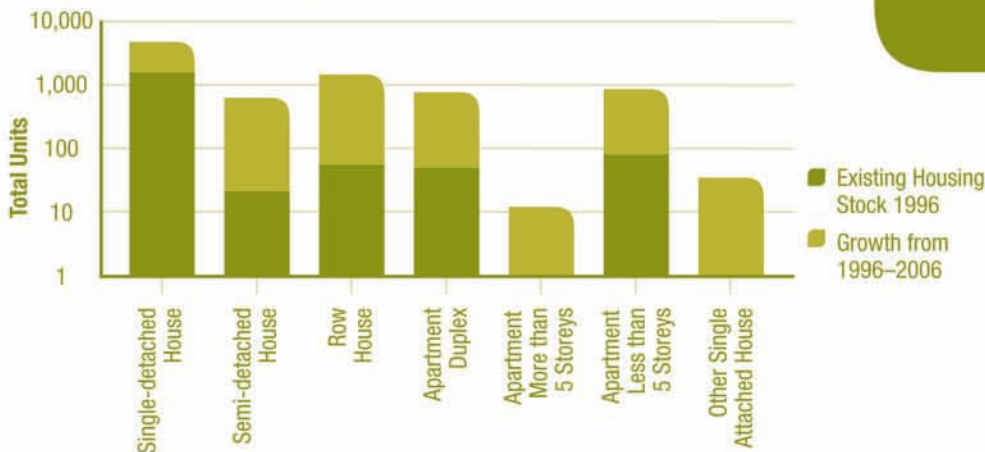
Land use patterns affect how and where we live, where we work, where services are located, how we travel, our quality of life, and the cost of providing public services.

GROWTH OF COMMUNITIES

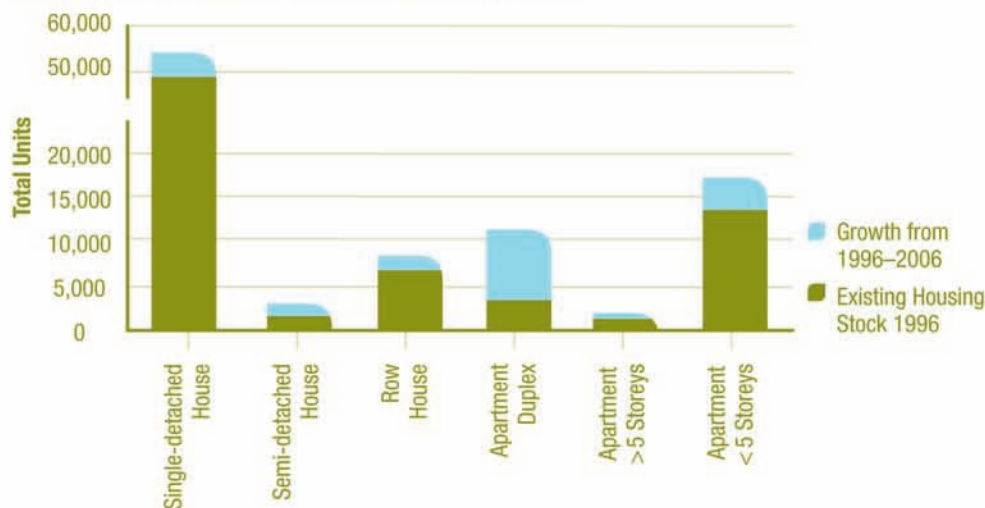
Compact Growth, as a Share of Total Population Growth in Metro Vancouver (1991–2006)



Change in Housing Stock by Type in the SLRD (1996 – 2006)



Change in FVRD Housing Stock by Type (1996–2006)



▲ Growth in Metro Vancouver was fairly compact between 1991 and 2001 but was less compact from 2001 to 2006.

◀ The proportion of higher-density housing increased in the Fraser Valley and Squamish-Lillooet regions from 1996 to 2006.

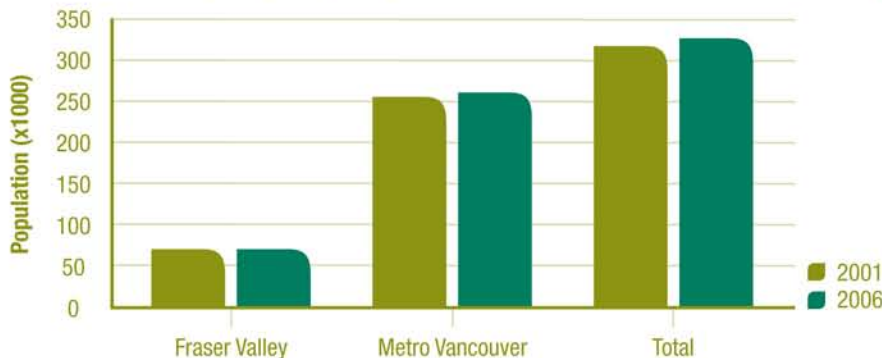
Land Use

How and where we develop our communities affects our resiliency to natural hazards such as flooding. Coordinated planning and decision making between First Nations and local government is necessary in relation to land use, development, resource management and governance.



RISK MANAGEMENT

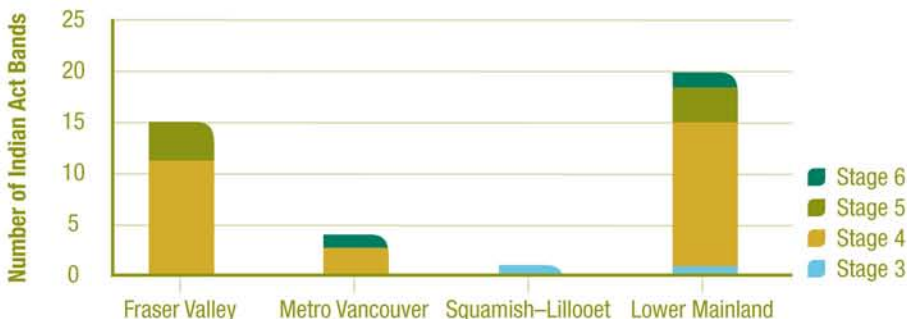
Population Living in the Lower Fraser River Floodplain (2001; 2006)



◀ The number of people living in the floodplain in Metro Vancouver increased between 2001 and 2006 while it stayed the same in the Fraser Valley

FIRST NATIONS

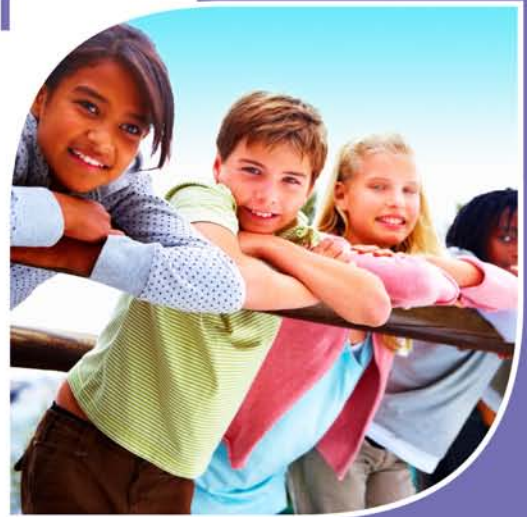
Status of Treaty Negotiations for Lower Mainland Indian Act Bands Participating in the BC Treaty Commission Process (2009)



◀ 5 of 28 Bands advanced to later stages of the B.C. Treaty Commission process by 2009. 8 had withdrawn. The Tsawwassen First Nation Treaty represents significant progress in governance.

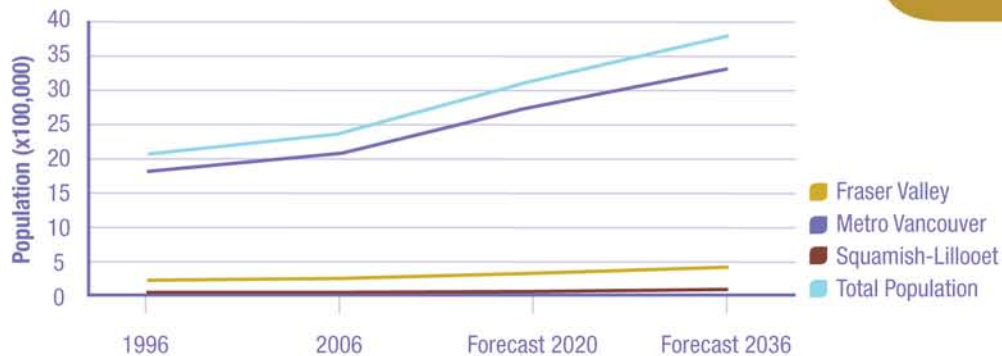
Population & Health

Growing populations can have big impacts, as more people use resources and community services, generate wastes, and use land for housing and growing food.

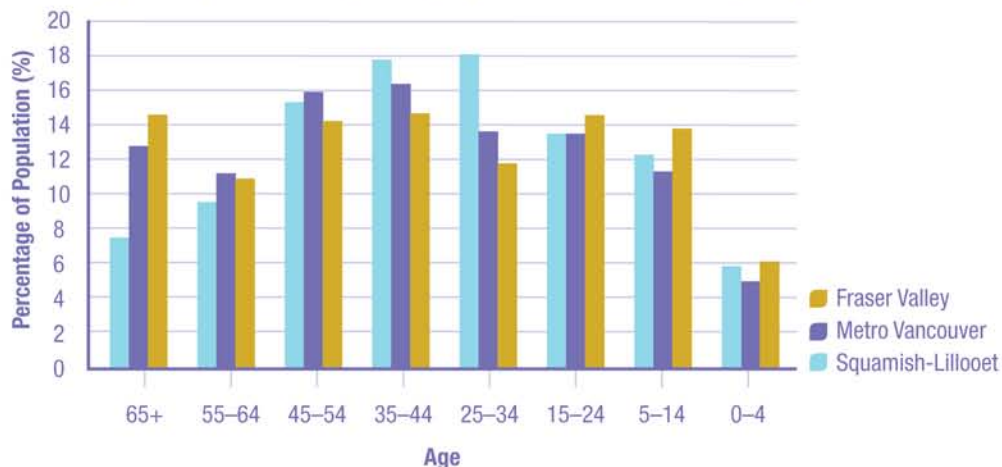


POPULATION

Population Growth in the Lower Mainland
(Actual: 1996–2006, Forecast: 2006–2036)



Percentage of Population Per Age Category in the Lower Mainland (2006)



◀ The Lower Mainland population may increase by nearly 60% between 2006 and 2036.

◀ In 2006, the largest proportion of the population was 35-44 years of age. By 2031, the number of people 65-74 years old may increase by 175%.

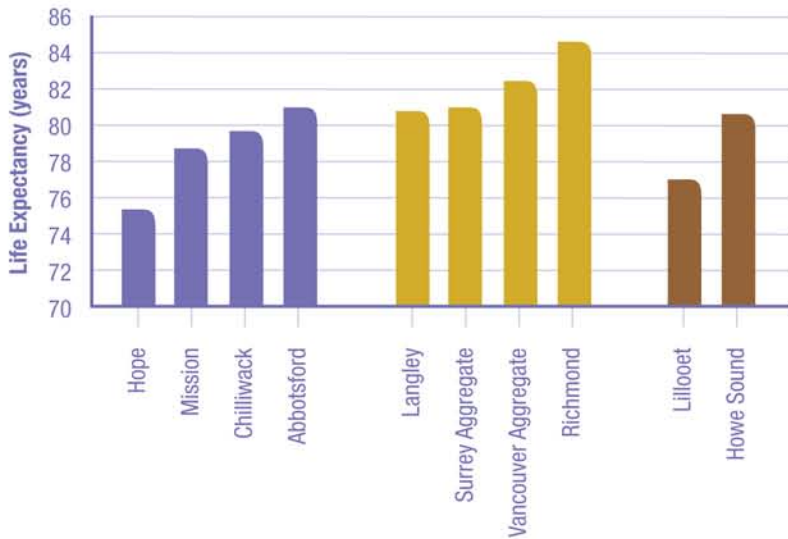
Population & Health

Good health is related to how we live, what we eat, how much we exercise, how much stress we have, and what types of activities we engage in.



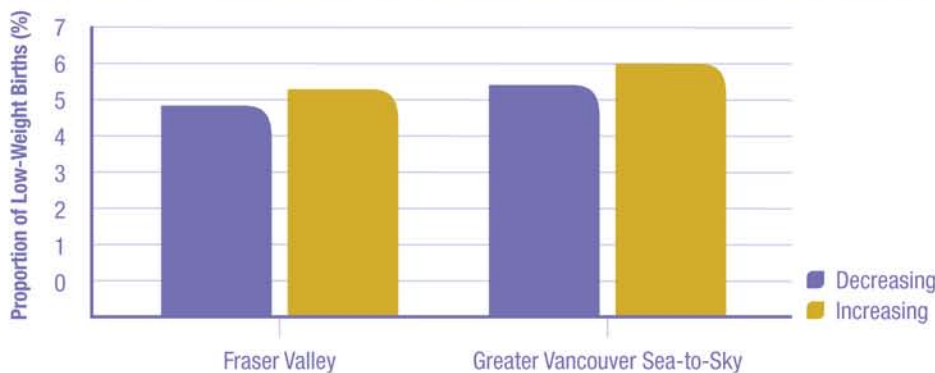
HEALTH

Average Life Expectancy in Lower Mainland Local Health Areas (2004–2008)



◀ People are living longer but there are differences in life expectancy between communities within regions and between regions.

Change in the Proportion of Low-Weight Births in the Lower Mainland (1996; 2006)



◀ The proportion of low weight births increased between 1996 and 2006.

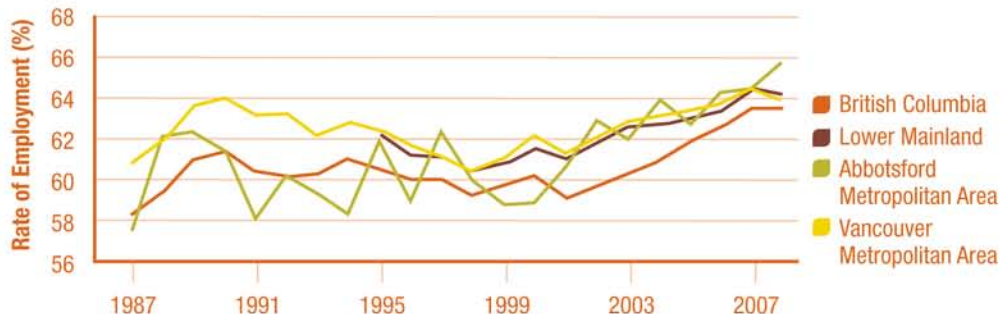
Social & Economic Well-Being

A vibrant economy that provides enough income for basic needs, such as food and shelter, is essential for the health and well-being of individuals and families.



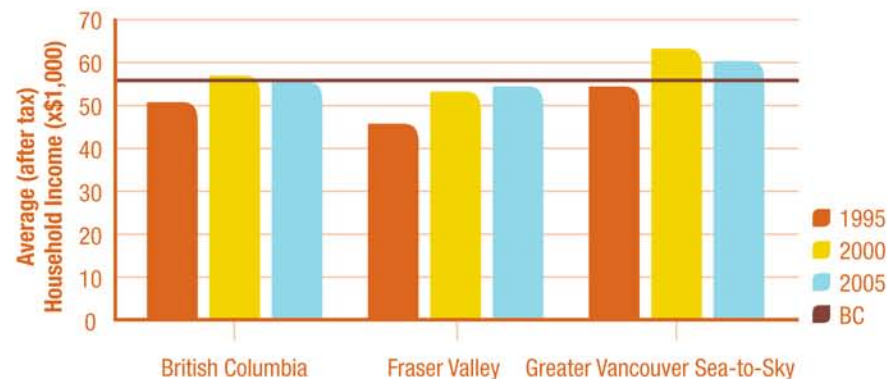
EMPLOYMENT & INCOME

Annual Employment Rates in the Lower Mainland (1987–2008)



◀ Employment rates generally increased between 1987 and 2008. They began decreasing in 2008 due to the global recession.

Average (after tax) Household Income in the Lower Mainland (1995; 2000; 2005)



◀ Average household income rose from 1995 to 2005. Almost 30% of households earned an average income of less than \$30,000 in 2005.

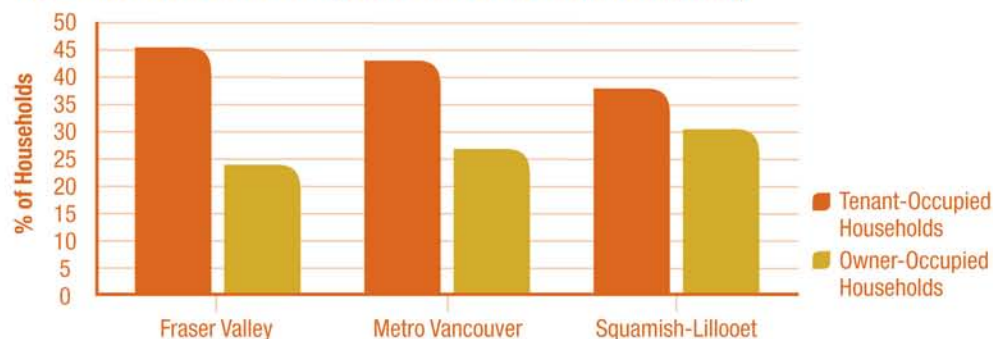
Social & Economic Well-Being

Adequate, affordable, accessible housing is a basic need, which affects health and quality of life for individuals and families.



HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

Percent of Renters and Owner-Occupiers Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Housing Costs in the Lower Mainland (2006)



◀ 39 – 45% of renters and 24 – 30% of home-owners spent more than 30% of their income on housing in 2006.



The number of homeless people increased from 2002 to 2008 in Metro Vancouver and the Fraser Valley.

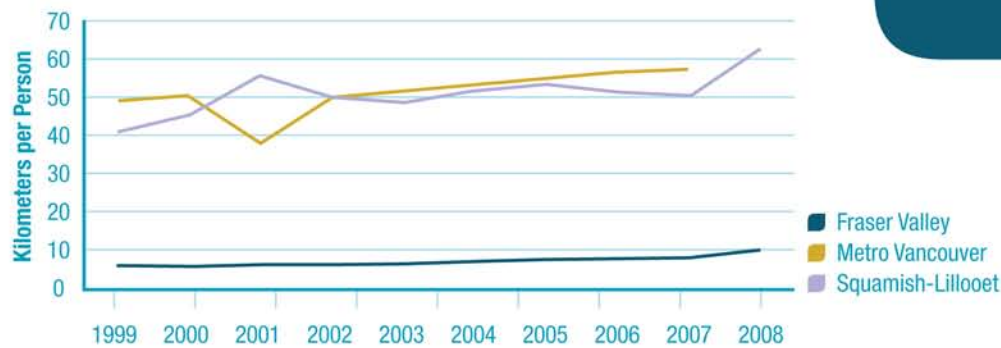
Transportation

Transportation networks can support vibrant communities and economies by moving goods and people and by providing access to amenities, services, and opportunities.



PUBLIC TRANSIT

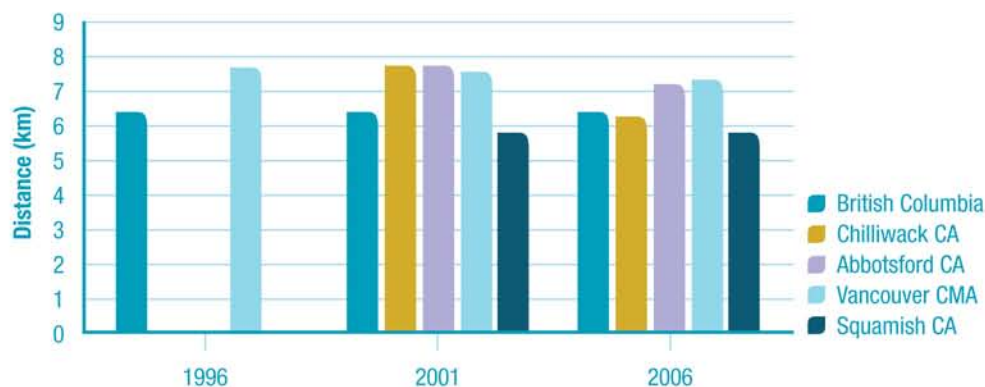
Transit Service Kilometers Per Capita in the Lower Mainland (1999–2008)



◀ Transit service grew steadily across the Lower Mainland from 1999 to 2008.

COMMUTING

Median Commuting Distance in the Lower Mainland (1996; 2001; 2006)



◀ Commutes got shorter from 1996 to 2006. A significant proportion of commutes to work were less than 5km.

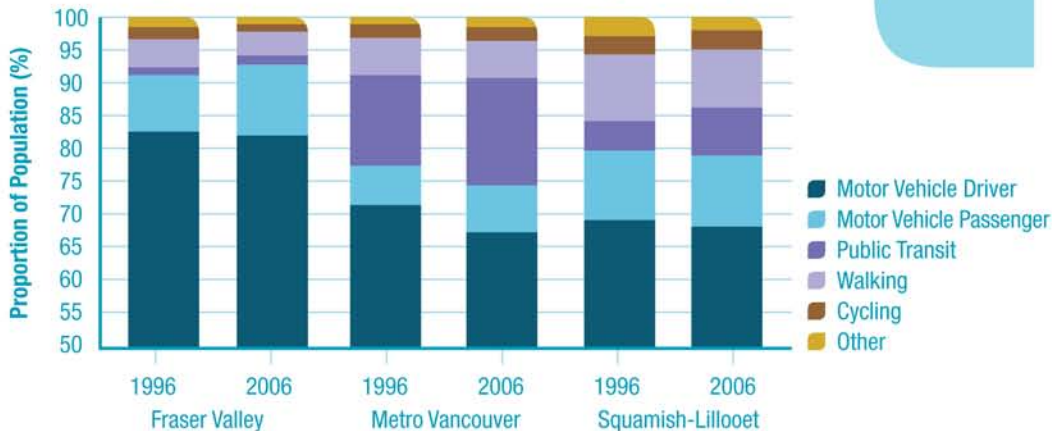
Transportation

Transportation is greatly influenced by land use. High density and mixed use developments can make it easier for people to walk and cycle more, and drive less.



MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Mode of Transportation to Work in the Lower Mainland (1996; 2006)



Note: this graph starts at 50%, therefore an additional 50% of commuters were motor vehicle drivers

◀ Although more people walked, cycled, and carpoled in 2006 compared with 1996, most commuters continued to drive alone.



SUSTAINABILITY IN ACTION

The E3 Fleet program helps private and public sector fleets increase fuel efficiency and reduce emissions.