



## **FONVCA AGENDA**

### **THURSDAY January 15<sup>th</sup> 2009**

**Place:** DNV Hall 355 W. Queens Rd V7N 2K6

**Time:** 7:00-9:00pm

**Chair:** Knud Hille – Norgate Park Com. Assoc.

**Tel:** 604-980-9762 **Email:** kshille@yahoo.com

Regrets:

#### **1. Order/content of Agenda**

#### **2. Adoption of Minutes of Dec 18<sup>th</sup>**

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/jan2009/minutes-dec2008.pdf>

#### **3. Old Business**

**Presentation on DNV Financial Plan and Update on OCP Review and the role of the Community Planning Working Group with Q/A by DNV CAO David Stuart**

#### **4. Correspondence Issues**

**4.1 Business arising from 6 regular emails:**

**4.2 Non-Posted letters – 0 this period**

#### **5. New Business Council and other District issues.**

##### **5.1 Snow and Ice**

For DNV details and policies on this issue see:

<http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?c=288>

Experiences & lessons → possible recommendations

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/jan2009/snow-tips.pdf>

##### **5.2 Community Profile from Census Canada**

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/jan2009/community-profile-census-canada.pdf>

## **6. Any Other Business**

### **6.1 Legal Issues**

The province made an “Electrifying offer” to buy the 138 homes impacted by the Tsawwassen transmission lines despite Supreme Court of Canada win by government.

<http://www.vancouversun.com/Technology/electrifying+offer+from+provincial+government/1158131/story.html>

<http://www.vancouversun.com/Health/Powerlines+linked+leukemia+report/1169765/story.html>

The most recent (Dec 31/2008) of the **Local Government Act** (939 pages!) can be found at

[http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20L%20--/Local%20Government%20Act%20%20RSBC%201996%20%20c.%20323/00\\_Act/96323\\_00.htm](http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20L%20--/Local%20Government%20Act%20%20RSBC%201996%20%20c.%20323/00_Act/96323_00.htm)

The most recent version (Dec 31/2008) of the **Community Charter** can be found at:

[http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20C%20--/Community%20Charter%20%20SBC%202003%20%20c.%2026/00\\_Act/03026\\_00.htm](http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20C%20--/Community%20Charter%20%20SBC%202003%20%20c.%2026/00_Act/03026_00.htm)

BC's **Carbon Tax Act** is at

[http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20C%20--/Carbon%20Tax%20Act%20%20SBC%202008%20%20c.%2040/00\\_08040\\_01.xml](http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20C%20--/Carbon%20Tax%20Act%20%20SBC%202008%20%20c.%2040/00_08040_01.xml)

Council **MUST** provide reasons why they adopted a bylaw – else it could be held null-and-void. See

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/jan2009/reasons.txt>

### **6.2 Any Other Issues (2 min each)**

## **7. Chair & Date of next meeting.**

**Thursday February 19<sup>th</sup> 2009**

### Attachments

-List of Email to FONVCA - **ONLY NEW ENTRIES**

**OUTSTANDING COUNCIL ITEMS**-Cat Regulation Bylaw;

District-wide OCP; Review of Zoning Bylaw; Securing of vehicle load bylaw; Snow removal for single family homes bylaw.

**Correspondence/Subject Ordered by Date**  
**15 December 2008 → 11 January 2009**

LINK	SUBJECT
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Brian_Platts_15dec2008.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Brian_Platts_15dec2008.pdf</a>	Parking in Handicapped Spaces
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Dane_Nicholson_15dec2008.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Dane_Nicholson_15dec2008.pdf</a>	FONVCA meeting times
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Corrie_Kost_15dec2008.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Corrie_Kost_15dec2008.pdf</a>	FONVCA meeting times
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Corrie_Kost_16dec2008.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Corrie_Kost_16dec2008.pdf</a>	Council Consent Agenda Items
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Brian_Platts_1jan2009.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Brian_Platts_1jan2009.pdf</a>	Snow, Roads, & Sidewalks
<a href="http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Wendy_Qureshi_3jan2009.pdf">http://www.fonvca.org/letters/2008/15dec-to/Wendy_Qureshi_3jan2009.pdf</a>	Snow, Roads, & Sidewalks

For details/history see

<http://www.fonvca.org/letters/index-letters-total-jan2009.html>

# FONVCA MINUTES

## THURSDAY December 18<sup>th</sup> 2008

**Place:** DNV Hall 355 W. Queens Rd V7N 2K6  
**Time:** 7:00-9:00pm  
**Chair:** Dan Ellis – Lynn Valley Community Association  
Tel:604-816-8823 Email: ellis7880@shaw.ca

### Members Present:

Dan Ellis ( <b>Chair</b> )	(Lynn Valley CA)
Corrie Kost	(Edgemont CA)
Paul Tubb ( <b>Notes</b> )	(Pemberton Hts. C.A.)
Eric Andersen	(Blueridge C.A.)
Knud Hille	(Norgate Park C.A.)

**Regrets:** David Knee, Del Kristalovich, Val Moller, Cathy Adams

## 1. Order/content of Agenda

As printed in latest agenda

## 2. Adoption of Minutes of Nov 20<sup>th</sup>

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/minutes-nov2008.pdf>  
The minutes were approved (Eric/Paul)

## 3. Old Business

### Update on Community Planning Working Group

(District OCP Process) Some FONVCA members were concerned that FONVCA was not invited to participate in the Working Group and that the Working Group meetings are not public ( see email of Dec 9 from Brian Bydwell – attached to agenda package). They felt it could lead to bias in the recommended process and reduced legitimacy. Others were comfortable with Council seeking advice as it sees fit.

**Action:** Cathy & Corrie to pursue the promised reports of the first 4 meetings ( as per above email which stated “update report on the first four meetings of the CPWG are available” at <http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?c=1029> ) which have not been found to date on the DNV web site and to monitor the site for additional information.

**Action:** Corrie to e-mail David Stuart re speaking to this when he attends FONVCA’s January meeting to provide FONVCA with an update on finances.

## 4. Correspondence Issues

### 4.1 Business arising from 8 regular emails:

Contents of the letters were outlined. No action.

### 4.2 Non-Posted letters – 0 this period

## 5. New Business

Council and other District issues.

## 5.1 Problematic Property Taxes

<http://www.cwf.ca/V2/files/PROBLEMATIC.pdf> and summary <http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/Summary-Canada-West-Foundation%20-Problematic-Property-Tax.pdf> (attached to agenda)

## Property Tax Reforms

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/Lethbridge-Herald-on-municipal-taxes.pdf> (attached to agenda)

There was discussion of local funding not keeping up with increasing responsibilities (due to downloading) and the cost impact on municipalities of the shift of population from rural to urban. The lower reliance on property taxes, due to other funding sources (e.g., sales tax) in other jurisdictions, was noted.

## 5.3 Tracking Council Public Participation

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/Public%20Participation%20in%20DNV%20Council%20Meetings.txt> (attached to agenda)

The decline over the last decade, in opportunities for public participation at regular council meetings, was highlighted. See also 6.2.

## 5.4 Disposable Shopping Bags

Council changed “ban” to “reduce” – see agenda item #2 of council mtg of November 24/2008.

[http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council\\_Agendas\\_Minutes/cm081124.htm](http://www.dnv.org/upload/documents/Council_Agendas_Minutes/cm081124.htm)

Council’s decision to discourage use of plastic bags rather than ban them was felt to be a reasonable response.

## 5.5 Industrial Noise Issue:

Knud summarized the industrial noise issue and progress to date. The Waterfront Noise Forum set up by DNV has not produced any results yet but on a parallel track the Canadian Transportation Agency mediation process is underway. CTA discussions will be in camera but results will be public. CN has agreed to change some procedures and attempt to mitigate noise. There will be a 24 hour complaint line and an e-mail contact. Council at it’s last meeting discussed establishing a North Shore Waterfront Liaison Committee that will cover the area from West Vancouver to Deep Cove and have noise issues within its mandate. Paul noted that he had been requesting an update from DNV on noise issues for some time without success.

**Action:** Paul and Knud to discuss further.  
See also 6.1 (b).

## 5.6 Tap Water Survey – Ipsos Ried

<http://www.metrovancouver.org/region/tapwater/Documents/2008DrinkingWaterSurvey.pdf>

- tap water consumption >3 times bottled water
- half still filter their tap water
- 60% have no concerns about tap water
- 33% have no concerns about bottled water
- 80% consider tap water “good-excellent”
- 74% use tap water as main source of drinking water

Summary:

<http://www.metrovancouver.org/region/tapwater/Documents/2008DrinkingWaterSurveySummary.pdf> (attached to agenda)

It was noted that a campaign is underway to educate the public and promote the use of tap water (instead of bottled water).

## 6. Any Other Business

### 6.1 Legal Issues –

#### a) Top Court to consider FOI issue

A Vancouver SUN article of Dec 10/2008 by Janice Tibbetts

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/FOI.pdf>

(attached to agenda) A Supreme court of Canada decision on this important public issue is not expected for some months. It may well have significant impacts on the extent to which governments can keep information away from public scrutiny

#### b) Top Court rules Industries liable if they excessively annoy residents (see 2 attachments to agenda)

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/industrial-polluters.pdf>  
<http://scc.lexum.umontreal.ca/en/2008/2008scc64/2008scc64.htm>

Companies are now liable for damages even if they are complying with regulations. This will broaden residents' ability to deal with issues such as waterfront noise.

#### c) Dunsmuir v New Brunswick (2008 Supreme Court of Canada) Supreme Court decided to jettison the test of "patent unreasonableness" in favour of a "simplified" test of "reasonableness".

<http://www.sms.bc.ca/logo/pdfs/LoGo-65.pdf> (attached to agenda)

The change in the reasonableness test is expected to broaden the grounds for challenges to municipal bylaws.

#### d) Dangers of Drinking and Walking

<http://www.fonvca.org/agendas/dec2008/Lethbridge-Herald-Drinking-and-walking.pdf> (attached to agenda)

Discussion focused on how practical it would be to restrict drinking and walking and how far any restrictions could reasonably be taken.

#### e) Municipal Election Guide 2008

[http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/gov\\_structure/library/local\\_elections\\_candidate\\_guide.pdf](http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/gov_structure/library/local_elections_candidate_guide.pdf)

Info provided for information only.

#### f) UBCM wins protection from the BC/Alberta Trade, Investment, and Labour Mobility agreement TILMA for Munis (see attached)

[http://www.islandtides.com/assets/reprint/bcgov\\_20080821b.pdf](http://www.islandtides.com/assets/reprint/bcgov_20080821b.pdf) To encourage local preferences limits were changed.

Goods: \$10,000+ → \$75,000+

Services: \$75,000+ → \$75,000+

Construction: \$100,000+ → \$200,000+

Local governments now have greater flexibility to specify local labour content.

## 6.2 Any Other Issues (2 min each)

Corrie presented his concerns about the Council's consent agenda process where recently an items were added to the consent agenda after the public input portion of the meeting was closed. The concern is that such last minute additions eliminate the opportunity for public input. There is a previous letter from FONVCA to Council expressing concern but no reply had been received. Councillor Nixon had indicated he would object to such changes but in this case did not.

**Action:** Corrie will communicate with the Clerk about the process for consent agenda changes and report back.

## 7. Chair & Date of next meeting.

Knud Hille - Norgate Park C.A.

Tel: 604-980-8762

Email: kshille@yahoo.com

7pm Thursday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009

The meeting was adjourned ~ 9:15 pm.

## **Possible suggestions for reducing impacts of SNOW events:**

(some of the suggestions were published on page A9-9Jan2009 of the Vancouver Sun)

- Reviewing future budgets for snow clearance
- Creating registries for the elderly and those with mobility issues so civic workers can clear their sidewalks
- Passing bylaws to ensure all (including single-family homes) clear their sidewalks
- Review how snow-clearing is managed at intersections and bus-stops
- Review the feasibility of clearing more side streets
- Improving communications with the community about snow and ice removal
- Improving the web site and government answering services to keep community informed.
- Don't push snow onto sidewalks or streets.
- Place cleared snow on "downstream" side of driveways so snowplows won't fill driveway.
- Park off the street during snow events to allow for street plowing.
- If necessary "abandon" vehicles in as safe a manner/place as possible.
- Publish primary and secondary priority snow and ice route maps
- Clear Fall debris – especially around catch basins – BEFORE snow events.
- Allow street parking on one side only during snow events – alternating from odd and even side on corresponding year for start of winter (so for this winter started Dec 21, 2008 being even – allow parking on even side only)


 Statistics  
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Canada

	North Vancouver British Columbia (District municipality)			British Columbia (Province)		
	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Population and dwelling counts</b>						
Population in 2006 <sup>1</sup>	82,562			4,113,487 <sup>†</sup>		
Population in 2001 <sup>1</sup>	82,310			3,907,738 <sup>†</sup>		
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	0.3			5.3		
Total private dwellings <sup>2</sup>	30,957			1,788,474		
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents <sup>3</sup>	29,749			1,642,715		
Population density per square kilometre	513.9			4.4		
Land area (square km)	160.67			924,815.43		

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	<b>Age characteristics</b>					
Total population <sup>4</sup>	82,560	40,025	42,540	4,113,485	2,013,990	2,099,495
0 to 4 years	4,085	2,055	2,030	201,880	103,295	98,590
5 to 9 years	5,000	2,610	2,390	220,700	113,175	107,525
10 to 14 years	6,250	3,235	3,015	257,025	132,275	124,750
15 to 19 years	6,320	3,200	3,125	273,560	140,335	133,225
20 to 24 years	4,950	2,560	2,390	265,905	134,085	131,820
25 to 29 years	3,105	1,510	1,595	245,275	120,260	125,020
30 to 34 years	3,655	1,655	1,995	254,575	122,835	131,740
35 to 39 years	5,625	2,570	3,055	290,645	140,555	150,090
40 to 44 years	7,175	3,275	3,900	334,835	162,675	172,165
45 to 49 years	8,110	3,870	4,240	344,140	167,040	177,100
50 to 54 years	6,780	3,350	3,430	320,115	156,595	163,520
55 to 59 years	5,825	2,935	2,890	289,425	142,575	146,850
60 to 64 years	4,525	2,245	2,280	215,590	106,815	108,780
65 to 69 years	3,205	1,525	1,680	169,765	83,055	86,720
70 to 74 years	2,740	1,280	1,460	143,630	70,200	73,425
75 to 79 years	2,240	1,025	1,220	120,435	55,640	64,800
80 to 84 years	1,680	670	1,010	89,925	36,895	53,035
85 years and over	1,300	460	835	76,045	25,690	50,360
Median age of the population <sup>5</sup>	41.7	41.0	42.3	40.8	40.0	41.5
% of the population aged 15 and over	81.4	80.3	82.5	83.5	82.7	84.2

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	<b>Common-law status characteristics</b>					
Total population 15 years and over <sup>6</sup>	67,230	32,120	35,105	3,433,880	1,665,245	1,768,635
Not in a common-law relationship	63,655	30,340	33,315	3,154,005	1,524,985	1,629,020
In a common-law relationship	3,570	1,780	1,795	279,875	140,260	139,620

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	<b>Legal marital status characteristics</b>					
Total population 15 years and over <sup>7</sup>	67,230	32,125	35,105	3,433,880	1,665,240	1,768,640
Never legally married (single) <sup>8</sup>	19,485	10,150	9,330	1,102,395	591,495	510,905
Legally married (and not separated) <sup>9</sup>	38,150	18,965	19,185	1,730,480	863,210	867,275

Separated, but still legally married <sup>10</sup>	1,595	650	945	110,575	48,710	61,860
Divorced <sup>11</sup>	4,585	1,685	2,895	285,860	120,815	165,045
Widowed <sup>12</sup>	3,415	665	2,755	204,570	41,015	163,555

Occupied private dwelling characteristics	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private dwellings occupied by usual residents <sup>13</sup>	29,745			1,643,150		
Single-detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	57.0			49.2		
Semi-detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	1.6			3.1		
Row houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	8.8			6.9		
Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>14</sup>	14.8			10.0		
Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>14</sup>	12.0			20.9		
Apartments in buildings with five or more storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	5.7			7.1		
Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>15</sup>	0.1			2.8		
Number of owned dwellings <sup>16</sup>	24,270			1,145,050		
Number of rented dwellings <sup>17</sup>	5,480			493,995		
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	22,805			1,017,335		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006 <sup>18</sup>	6,940			625,815		
Dwellings requiring major repair - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	6.0			7.4		
Average number of rooms per dwelling <sup>19</sup>	7.4			6.4		
Dwellings with more than one person per room - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>19</sup>	1.1			1.9		
Average value of owned dwelling (\$) <sup>20</sup>	688,361			418,703		

Selected family characteristics	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of census families <sup>21</sup>	23,815			1,161,420		
Number of married-couple families <sup>22</sup>	18,830			844,430		
Number of common-law-couple families <sup>23</sup>	1,810			141,825		
Number of lone-parent families	3,175			175,160		
Number of female lone-parent families	2,540			139,770		
Number of male lone-parent families	630			35,395		
Average number of persons in all census families	3.1			2.9		
Average number of persons in married-couple families <sup>22</sup>	3.2			3.0		
Average number of persons in common-law-couple families <sup>23</sup>	2.6			2.6		
Average number of persons in lone-parent families	2.5			2.5		
Average number of persons in female lone-parent families	2.5			2.5		
Average number of persons in male lone-parent families	2.4			2.4		
Median income in 2005 - All census families (\$) <sup>24</sup>	87,728			62,346		
Median income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$) <sup>22</sup>	95,209			69,207		

Median income in 2005 - Common-law-couple families (\$) <sup>23</sup>	93,125	62,202
Median income in 2005 - Lone-parent families (\$)	50,395	35,437
Median income in 2005 - Female lone-parent families (\$)	46,209	33,592
Median income in 2005 - Male lone-parent families (\$)	70,085	45,332
Median after-tax income in 2005 - All census families (\$) <sup>24</sup>	74,030	54,737
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Married-couple families (\$) <sup>22</sup>	79,948	60,126
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Common-law-couple families (\$)	79,295	54,288
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Lone-parent families (\$)	45,257	33,431
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Female lone-parent families (\$)	42,217	31,946
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Male lone-parent families (\$)	58,301	40,649

Selected household characteristics	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private households <sup>25</sup>	29,745			1,643,150		
Households containing a couple (married or common-law) with children <sup>26</sup>	11,345			432,420		
Households containing a couple (married or common-law) without children <sup>27</sup>	8,500			486,040		
One-person households	5,755			460,580		
Other household types <sup>28</sup>	4,145			264,105		
Average household size	2.8			2.5		
Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$) <sup>29</sup>	77,032			52,709		
Median income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$) <sup>26</sup>	108,078			79,509		
Median income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$) <sup>27</sup>	87,059			63,969		
Median income in 2005 - One-person households (\$)	35,014			27,773		
Median income in 2005 - Other household types (\$) <sup>28</sup>	60,868			47,266		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - All private households (\$) <sup>29</sup>	65,428			46,472		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$) <sup>26</sup>	91,511			68,639		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$) <sup>27</sup>	72,873			55,748		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - One-person households (\$)	30,832			24,987		
Median after-tax income in 2005 - Other household types (\$) <sup>28</sup>	53,024			43,242		
Median monthly payments for rented dwellings (\$) <sup>30</sup>	1,000			752		
Median monthly payments for owner-occupied dwellings (\$) <sup>31</sup>	1,127			876		

Mother tongue	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population <sup>32</sup>	81,910	39,830	42,080	4,074,380	1,998,390	2,076,000



English only	60,505	29,875	30,630	2,875,770	1,429,035	1,446,735
French only	920	430	495	54,740	26,910	27,835
English and French	195	60	130	5,920	2,715	3,205
Other language(s) <sup>33</sup>	20,290	9,470	10,825	1,137,945	539,730	598,220

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Knowledge of official languages</b>						
Total population <sup>34</sup>	81,910	39,835	42,075	4,074,385	1,998,385	2,075,995
English only	72,280	35,865	36,415	3,653,365	1,816,370	1,836,995
French only	20	10	15	2,070	960	1,115
English and French	8,730	3,610	5,120	295,640	132,285	163,360
Neither English nor French	880	350	525	123,305	48,775	74,525

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Language spoken most often at home</b>						
Total population <sup>35</sup>	81,905	39,830	42,075	4,074,385	1,998,390	2,075,995
English	70,395	34,485	35,910	3,341,285	1,648,770	1,692,515
French	385	170	215	15,325	7,325	8,000
Non-official language	9,685	4,470	5,215	639,380	304,615	334,770
English and French	120	25	95	3,615	1,545	2,065
English and non-official language	1,270	645	625	73,730	35,650	38,085
French and non-official language	20	15	10	465	220	240
English, French and non-official language	30	25	0	580	255	325

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Immigrant status and period of immigration</b>						
Total population <sup>36</sup>	81,910	39,830	42,080	4,074,385	1,998,385	2,076,000
Non-immigrants <sup>37</sup>	54,665	26,900	27,770	2,904,240	1,443,245	1,460,995
Immigrants <sup>38</sup>	25,995	12,385	13,615	1,119,215	531,345	587,865
Before 1991	14,550	6,980	7,570	605,680	291,490	314,190
1991 to 2000	7,370	3,445	3,930	335,695	156,855	178,835
2001 to 2006 <sup>39</sup>	4,075	1,960	2,115	177,840	83,005	94,840
Non-permanent residents <sup>40</sup>	1,245	550	695	50,925	23,795	27,130

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Citizenship</b>						
Total population <sup>41</sup>	81,910	39,830	42,080	4,074,380	1,998,385	2,076,000
Canadian citizens	74,630	36,475	38,160	3,761,225	1,853,355	1,907,870
Canadian citizens under age 18	17,690	9,190	8,500	801,105	412,440	388,665
Canadian citizens age 18 and over	56,940	27,285	29,655	2,960,120	1,440,915	1,519,210
Not Canadian citizens <sup>42</sup>	7,275	3,355	3,920	313,155	145,030	168,125

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Generation status</b>						
Total population 15 years and over <sup>43</sup>	66,610	31,910	34,695	3,394,910	1,649,590	1,745,320
1st generation <sup>44</sup>	25,550	12,065	13,485	1,121,545	530,595	590,950
2nd generation <sup>45</sup>	15,975	7,750	8,225	754,835	366,150	388,685
3rd generation or more <sup>46</sup>	25,085	12,100	12,990	1,518,530	752,850	765,685

	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Mobility status - Place of residence 1 year ago</b>						
Total population 1 year and over <sup>47</sup>	81,170	39,445	41,725	4,034,385	1,978,305	2,056,080

Lived at the same address 1 year ago	71,775	34,905	36,870	3,348,275	1,641,970	1,706,305
Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses within the same census subdivision (municipality)	5,305	2,535	2,765	374,695	183,885	190,810
Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province or territory	2,170	1,075	1,095	194,090	94,920	99,165
Lived in a different province or territory 1 year ago	580	290	295	55,855	27,880	27,980
Lived in a different country 1 year ago	1,335	640	700	61,470	29,660	31,810

Mobility status - Place of residence 5 years ago	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 5 years and over <sup>48</sup>	77,820	37,740	40,080	3,871,915	1,895,050	1,976,860
Lived at the same address 5 years ago	49,795	24,060	25,735	2,067,790	1,012,765	1,055,020
Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses within the same census subdivision (municipality)	15,665	7,695	7,970	904,705	443,990	460,715
Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province or territory	5,495	2,700	2,795	528,500	257,610	270,885
Lived in a different province or territory 5 years ago	1,715	830	885	164,715	82,665	82,040
Lived in a different country 5 years ago	5,145	2,450	2,695	206,210	98,015	108,200

Aboriginal population	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population <sup>49</sup>	81,910	39,835	42,080	4,074,385	1,998,385	2,076,000
Aboriginal identity population <sup>50</sup>	755	330	425	196,070	94,855	101,220
Non-Aboriginal identity population	81,155	39,505	41,655	3,878,315	1,903,530	1,974,780

Educational attainment	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>51</sup>	66,610	31,910	34,700	3,394,910	1,649,590	1,745,320
No certificate, diploma or degree	7,250	3,510	3,740	675,345	334,185	341,155
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>52</sup>	16,390	7,365	9,025	946,645	437,070	509,575
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	5,160	3,245	1,910	368,355	240,530	127,830
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>53</sup>	12,035	4,985	7,045	565,900	238,185	327,715
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	4,755	2,000	2,755	184,395	76,290	108,105
University certificate, diploma or degree	21,020	10,805	10,215	654,265	323,330	330,930
Total population aged 15 to 24 <sup>54</sup>	11,195	5,640	5,555	538,010	275,720	262,290
No certificate, diploma or degree	4,160	2,150	2,005	200,900	107,480	93,415
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>55</sup>	4,745	2,520	2,225	222,060	114,920	107,140
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	225	125	100	20,750	12,500	8,245
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>56</sup>	870	340	530	43,660	20,030	23,630
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	365	180	185	16,285	7,290	9,000
University certificate, diploma or degree	835	325	510	34,355	13,500	20,855
Total population aged 25 to 34 <sup>57</sup>	6,765	3,125	3,640	497,715	240,980	256,735
No certificate, diploma or degree	215	120	95	46,860	26,615	20,245
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>58</sup>	1,240	750	495	130,165	69,805	60,365
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	545	290	255	46,040	28,350	17,695

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>59</sup>	1,505	725	780	99,325	41,670	57,655
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	500	185	320	30,820	13,310	17,510
University certificate, diploma or degree	2,760	1,060	1,695	144,505	61,230	83,275
Total population aged 35 to 64 <sup>60</sup>	38,000	18,440	19,560	1,786,750	868,970	917,780
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,380	730	645	235,340	121,720	113,620
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>61</sup>	7,515	3,205	4,305	461,105	204,265	256,835
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	3,270	2,065	1,205	227,410	148,500	78,905
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>62</sup>	7,535	3,085	4,450	347,685	144,740	202,945
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	3,060	1,375	1,690	108,205	44,140	64,060
University certificate, diploma or degree	15,245	7,980	7,265	407,010	205,605	201,405

Major field of study	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>63</sup>	66,610	31,915	34,695	3,394,905	1,649,585	1,745,320
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	23,640	10,875	12,765	1,621,995	771,255	850,740
Education	3,635	710	2,925	135,905	35,125	100,775
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	2,220	1,030	1,190	76,385	34,995	41,390
Humanities	2,355	895	1,460	101,875	40,805	61,070
Social and behavioural sciences and law	5,390	2,190	3,205	177,185	67,235	109,950
Business, management and public administration	10,295	4,900	5,395	366,975	136,540	230,435
Physical and life sciences and technologies	1,805	1,085	720	63,415	36,015	27,400
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1,595	905	685	66,200	40,145	26,055
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	7,725	7,000	720	385,325	356,705	28,620
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	540	385	155	45,020	30,265	14,745
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	5,535	1,060	4,475	252,655	48,205	204,450
Personal, protective and transportation services	1,870	885	980	101,725	52,210	49,515
Other <sup>64</sup>	10	0	10	245	70	170

Location of study	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>65</sup>	66,610	31,915	34,700	3,394,910	1,649,585	1,745,320
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	23,645	10,875	12,765	1,621,995	771,255	850,735
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	42,970	21,035	21,930	1,772,915	878,335	894,580
Inside Canada	31,240	15,230	16,005	1,365,495	673,085	692,405
Outside Canada	11,730	5,805	5,925	407,420	205,245	202,175

Labour force activity	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>66</sup>	66,610	31,910	34,695	3,394,910	1,649,590	1,745,320
In the labour force <sup>67</sup>	45,540	23,470	22,070	2,226,380	1,166,660	1,059,725
Employed <sup>68</sup>	43,310	22,385	20,920	2,092,770	1,099,535	993,230
Unemployed <sup>69</sup>	2,235	1,085	1,150	133,615	67,120	66,490
Not in the labour force <sup>70</sup>	21,070	8,445	12,625	1,168,525	482,930	685,600
Participation rate <sup>71</sup>	68.4	73.6	63.6	65.6	70.7	60.7
Employment rate <sup>72</sup>	65.0	70.2	60.3	61.6	66.7	56.9
Unemployment rate <sup>73</sup>	4.9	4.6	5.2	6.0	5.8	6.3

Occupation	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

Total experienced labour force 15 years and over <sup>74</sup>	44,875	23,165	21,710	2,193,115	1,151,405	1,041,710
A Management occupations <sup>75</sup>	7,090	4,785	2,300	229,945	144,745	85,200
B Business, finance and administration occupations	8,520	2,580	5,945	375,975	103,055	272,915
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3,730	3,105	620	138,955	110,495	28,455
D Health occupations	2,570	590	1,980	120,360	26,515	93,850
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	4,965	1,650	3,315	178,040	59,870	118,170
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	2,755	1,270	1,485	76,460	35,540	40,920
G Sales and service occupations	10,055	4,460	5,595	555,880	227,020	328,860
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	4,070	3,850	220	339,500	317,075	22,420
I Occupations unique to primary industry	580	460	115	86,460	62,190	24,270
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	535	405	125	91,545	64,895	26,650

Industry	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total experienced labour force 15 years and over <sup>76</sup>	44,875	23,165	21,705	2,193,115	1,151,410	1,041,710
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	765	580	185	107,760	76,650	31,110
Construction	2,520	2,140	380	166,100	145,130	20,965
Manufacturing	2,200	1,650	555	189,120	139,380	49,740
Wholesale trade	1,985	1,395	590	92,020	61,540	30,475
Retail trade	4,785	2,350	2,435	248,950	109,840	139,115
Finance and real estate	4,145	2,050	2,095	134,940	58,085	76,850
Health care and social services	4,360	775	3,585	213,085	38,855	174,235
Educational services	3,740	1,040	2,695	152,565	52,355	100,205
Business services	11,500	6,980	4,515	436,665	264,515	172,150
Other services	8,875	4,200	4,670	451,905	205,055	246,855

Unpaid work	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over reporting hours of unpaid work <sup>77</sup>	61,020	28,750	32,270	3,101,125	1,475,830	1,625,295
Population 15 years and over reporting hours of unpaid housework <sup>78</sup>	60,305	28,320	31,980	3,059,710	1,451,135	1,608,575
Population 15 years and over reporting hours looking after children without pay <sup>79</sup>	26,655	12,030	14,635	1,194,955	525,710	669,245
Population 15 years and over reporting hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors <sup>80</sup>	12,200	5,005	7,195	593,385	244,550	348,835

Language used most often at work	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over who worked since 2005 <sup>81</sup>	49,755	25,405	24,345	2,419,215	1,253,025	1,166,185
English	48,520	24,845	23,670	2,308,370	1,197,835	1,110,535
French	135	25	110	5,525	1,670	3,855
Non-official language	610	350	260	79,415	40,630	38,790
English and French	85	25	55	2,970	1,275	1,695
English and non-official language	380	150	225	22,435	11,375	11,060
French and non-official language	0	0	0	125	75	45
English, French and non-official language	20	0	25	365	165	200

North Vancouver, District

British Columbia

Place of work status	municipality			Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female			
Total employed labour force 15 years and over <sup>82</sup>	43,305	22,385	20,920	2,092,770	1,099,535	993,235
Worked at home	5,135	2,385	2,750	188,755	89,455	99,300
Worked outside Canada	365	250	120	13,955	9,805	4,150
No fixed workplace address	4,210	3,055	1,150	274,055	208,230	65,825
Worked at usual place	33,595	16,700	16,900	1,615,995	792,045	823,955
Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence	6,360	2,670	3,690	787,185	358,565	428,620
Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence	26,890	13,790	13,095	746,830	383,710	363,115
Worked in a different census division (county)	275	190	85	72,020	43,435	28,585
Worked in a different province	75	45	30	9,965	6,330	3,635

Mode of transportation to work	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total employed labour force 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address <sup>83</sup>	37,805	19,755	18,050	1,890,055	1,000,275	889,780
Car, truck, van, as driver	29,245	15,870	13,375	1,353,790	755,115	598,675
Car, truck, van, as passenger	2,490	825	1,665	145,840	63,700	82,145
Public transit	3,760	1,740	2,020	195,145	81,655	113,490
Walked or bicycled	1,895	1,010	885	167,650	82,510	85,135
All other modes	410	310	105	27,620	17,295	10,330

Visible minority population characteristics	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population <sup>84</sup>	81,910	39,835	42,075	4,074,380	1,998,385	2,075,995
Total visible minority population <sup>85</sup>	18,205	8,510	9,695	1,008,855	484,110	524,750
Chinese	5,100	2,375	2,725	407,225	195,325	211,900
South Asian <sup>86</sup>	2,605	1,195	1,410	262,290	130,065	132,225
Black	455	285	165	28,315	14,915	13,395
Filipino	1,675	675	1,000	88,075	37,070	51,005
Latin American	740	340	405	28,965	13,385	15,575
Southeast Asian <sup>87</sup>	90	40	50	40,685	19,780	20,910
Arab	185	105	80	8,635	4,670	3,965
West Asian <sup>88</sup>	3,570	1,775	1,790	29,810	15,445	14,360
Korean	2,035	930	1,100	50,490	24,170	26,320
Japanese	1,125	495	625	35,060	14,950	20,115
Visible minority, n.i.e. <sup>89</sup>	40	15	20	3,880	1,985	1,900
Multiple visible minority <sup>90</sup>	590	275	310	25,420	12,345	13,070
Not a visible minority <sup>91</sup>	63,700	31,320	32,380	3,065,525	1,514,275	1,551,250

Earnings in 2005	North Vancouver, District municipality			British Columbia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 years and over with earnings (counts) <sup>92</sup>	49,350	25,020	24,330	2,392,805	1,235,450	1,157,350
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over (\$) <sup>93</sup>	33,426	43,409	26,023	25,722	32,375	20,458
Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year, full time (counts) <sup>94</sup>	23,530	13,890	9,635	1,113,365	652,200	461,165
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over who worked full year, full time (\$) <sup>93</sup>	54,585	63,567	45,553	42,230	48,070	36,739

North Vancouver, District	British Columbia
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Income in 2005	municipality			Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female			
Persons 15 years and over with income (counts) <sup>95</sup>	63,435	30,390	33,045	3,230,565	1,580,450	1,650,110
Median income - Persons 15 years and over (\$) <sup>96</sup>	32,740	43,353	25,533	24,867	31,598	19,997
Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$) <sup>96</sup>	29,216	37,044	23,179	22,785	28,251	18,930
Composition of total income (100%) <sup>97</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Earnings - As a % of total income	79.5	82.9	73.9	75.1	78.5	69.8
Government transfers - As a % of total income	6.5	4.2	10.3	10.7	7.9	15.0
Other money - As a % of total income	14.0	12.9	15.8	14.2	13.6	15.2
Income status of all persons in private households (counts) <sup>98</sup>	81,815	39,785	42,035	3,978,215	1,949,320	2,028,895
% in low income before tax - All persons	12.8	11.5	14.0	17.3	16.2	18.2
% in low income after tax - All persons	10.2	9.3	11.1	13.1	12.6	13.6
% in low income before tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	14.5	14.4	14.5	19.6	19.5	19.6
% in low income after tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	11.6	11.6	11.6	14.9	14.8	14.9

### Notes:

1. 2006 and 2001 population based on 100% data

Statistics Canada is taking additional measures to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. Starting with the 2001 Census, some population counts are adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality.

2. Total private dwellings

For the 2006 Census, a private dwelling is defined as: A set of living quarters designed for or converted for human habitation in which a person or group of persons reside or could reside. In addition, a private dwelling must have a source of heat or power and must be an enclosed space that provides shelter from the elements, as evidenced by complete and enclosed walls and roof and by doors and windows that provide protection from wind, rain and snow.

[Private dwellings](#)

3. Private dwellings occupied by usual residents

A separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently.

[Private dwellings occupied by usual residents](#)

4. Age - 100% data

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth.

5. Median age

The median age is an age 'x', such that exactly one half of the population is older than 'x' and the other half is younger than 'x'.

6. Common-law status - 100% data

Refers to persons who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other. These persons can be of the opposite sex or of the same sex.

7. Legal marital status - 100% data

Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person.

8. Never legally married (single)

Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.

9. Legally married (and not separated)

Persons whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. In 2006, legally married same-sex couples are included in this category.

10. Separated, but still legally married

Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.

11. Divorced

Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

12. Widowed

Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

13. Occupied private dwellings - 20 % sample data

'Occupied private dwellings' refers to a [private dwelling](#) in which a person or a group of persons are permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day.

14. Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

In 2006, improvements to the enumeration process and changes in structural type classification affect the historical comparability of the 'structural type of dwelling' variable. In 2006, 'apartment or flat in a duplex' replaces 'apartment or flat in a detached duplex' and includes duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings. This is a change from the 2001 Census where duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings were classified as an 'apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys'.

15. Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

'Other occupied private dwellings' includes other single attached houses and movable dwellings such as mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

16. Number of owned dwellings

'Owned occupied private dwellings' refers to a [private dwelling](#) which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

17. Number of rented dwellings

'Rented occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling, even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

18. Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006

Includes data up to May 16, 2006.

## 19. Average number of rooms per dwelling

A 'room' is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

## 20. Average value of owned dwelling (\$)

'Owned occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

'Value of dwelling' refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

## 21. Family characteristics - 20% sample data

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

## 22. Number of married-couple families

In 2006, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex married couples.

## 23. Number of common-law-couple families

Since 2001, this category includes both opposite-sex and same-sex common-law couples.

## 24. Median income in 2005 - All census families (\$)

Census family total income - The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

After-tax income of census families - The after-tax income of a census family is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family. After-tax income of family members and persons not in families refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.



Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind', such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of census families - The median income of a specified group of census families is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of the families are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of families are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

The above concept and procedure also apply in the calculation of these statistics on the after-tax income of census families.

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

#### 25. Household characteristics - 20% sample data

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

#### 26. Median income in 2005 - Couple households with children (\$)

Refers to one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with at least one child under 25 years of age.

#### 27. Median income in 2005 - Couple households without children (\$)

Includes one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with all children 25 years of age and over.

#### 28. Other household types

Includes multiple-family households, lone-parent family households and non-family households other than one-person households.

#### 29. Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$)

Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

After-tax income of households - The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household. After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind', such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of households - The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

The above concept and procedure also apply in the calculation of median after-tax income of households.

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

#### 30. Median monthly payments for rented dwellings (\$)

Includes the monthly rent and costs of electricity, heat and municipal services paid by tenant households.

#### 31. Median monthly payments for owner-occupied dwellings (\$)

Includes all shelter expenses paid by households that own their dwellings.

#### 32. Mother tongue - 20% sample data

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of

the census.

### 33. Other language(s)

Includes responses indicating single responses of a non-official language and multiple responses. Multiple responses include cases where one non-official language is in combination either with English or French or with both official languages.

### 34. Knowledge of official languages - 20% sample data

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

#### **Data on knowledge of official languages**

According to studies on data certification, the 2006 Census statistics on knowledge of official languages could underestimate the category 'English and French' and overestimate the category 'French only,' particularly for the francophone population, but also for the whole population in general. More information on the subject will be available in the Languages Reference Guide, to be published in 2008.

### 35. Language spoken most often at home - 20% sample data

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. Other languages spoken at home on a regular basis were also collected.

### 36. Immigrant status and period of immigration - 20% sample data

Note: Suppression of citizenship and immigration data on Indian reserves and settlements

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship (Question 10), landed immigrant status (Question 11) and year of immigration (Question 12). Consequently, citizenship, landed immigrant status and period of immigration data are suppressed using zeros for Indian reserves and Indian settlements at census subdivision and lower levels of geography where the majority of the population was enumerated with the 2D Form. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas, such as census divisions and provinces.

For more information on the census data quality and confidentiality standards and guidelines relating to Indian reserves, please refer to

[http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/DQguidelines/DQguide\\_IndianReserves.cfm](http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/DQguidelines/DQguide_IndianReserves.cfm).

For a complete list of Indian reserves and Indian settlements for which citizenship, landed immigrant status and period of immigration data are suppressed using zeros, please refer to

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/supplist2D.cfm>.

### 37. Non-immigrants

Non-immigrants are persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most Canadian citizens by birth were born in Canada, a small number were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

### 38. Immigrants

Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.

### 39. 2001 to 2006

Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.

### 40. Non-permanent residents

Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who, at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit, or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

#### 41. Citizenship - 20% sample data

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

Note: Suppression of citizenship and immigration data on Indian reserves and settlements

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship (Question 10), landed immigrant status (Question 11) and year of immigration (Question 12). Consequently, citizenship, landed immigrant status and period of immigration data are suppressed using zeros for Indian reserves and Indian settlements at census subdivision and lower levels of geography where the majority of the population was enumerated with the 2D Form. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas, such as census divisions and provinces.

For more information on the census data quality and confidentiality standards and guidelines relating to Indian reserves, please refer to

[http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/DQguidelines/DQguide\\_IndianReserves.cfm](http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/DQguidelines/DQguide_IndianReserves.cfm).

For a complete list of Indian reserves and Indian settlements for which citizenship, landed immigrant status and period of immigration data are suppressed using zeros, please refer to

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/reference/notes/supplist2D.cfm>.

#### 42. Not Canadian citizens

Includes persons who are stateless. Prior to the 2006 Census, this category was called 'Citizens of other country (ies).' The content of the category remains unchanged in 2006 compared with previous censuses.

#### 43. Generation status - 20% sample data

Refers to the generational status of a person, that is, 1st generation, 2nd generation or 3rd generation or more.

#### 44. 1st generation

Persons born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country living in Canada on Work or Study Permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada).

#### 45. 2nd generation

Persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

#### 46. 3rd generation or more

Persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

#### 47. Mobility status - Place of residence 1 year ago - 20% sample data

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did one year before (May 16, 2005).

Estimates of internal migration may be less accurate for small geographic areas, areas with a place name that is duplicated elsewhere, and for some census subdivisions (CSDs) where residents may have provided the name of the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration instead of the specific name of the component CSD

from which they migrated.

To improve the accuracy of the 2006 Census data, postal codes are used to pinpoint the exact CSD of the previous residence.

For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue number 92-566-XWE or 92-566-XPE.

#### 48. Mobility status - Place of residence 5 years ago - 20% sample data

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001).

Estimates of internal migration may be less accurate for small geographic areas, areas with a place name that is duplicated elsewhere, and for some census subdivisions (CSDs) where residents may have provided the name of the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration instead of the specific name of the component CSD from which they migrated.

To improve the accuracy of the 2006 Census data, postal codes are used to pinpoint the exact CSD of the previous residence.

For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue number 92-566-XWE or 92-566-XPE.

#### 49. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population - 20% sample data

This is a grouping of the total population into non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal population, based on their responses to three questions on the 2006 Census form.

#### 50. Aboriginal identity population

Included in the Aboriginal identity population are those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

#### 51. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

#### 52. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

#### 53. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

#### 54. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a

university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

55. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

56. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

57. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

58. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

59. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

60. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

61. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

62. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

## 63. Major field of study - 20% sample data

'Field of study' is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

## 64. Other

Includes multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies (other).

## 65. Location of study - 20% sample data

'Location of study' refers to the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level was completed.

## 66. Labour force activity - 20% sample data

Labour force activity - Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

## 67. In the labour force

Labour force - Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). In past censuses, this was called 'total labour force.'

## 68. Employed

Employed - Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;

(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

## 69. Unemployed

Unemployed - Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks;

(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job;

(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

## 70. Not in the labour force

Not in the labour force - Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

## 71. Participation rate

Participation rate - Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over excluding institutional residents.

## 72. Employment rate

Employment rate - Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over excluding institutional residents.

## 73. Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

## 74. Occupation - 20% sample data

Occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006. Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

**Experienced labour force**

Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006.

## 75. A - Management occupations

**Broad occupational category A - Management occupations**

Census data for occupation groups in Broad occupational category A - Management occupations should be used with caution. Some coding errors were made in assigning the appropriate level of management, e.g., senior manager as opposed to middle manager, and in determining the appropriate area of specialization or activity, e.g., a manager of a health care program in a hospital as opposed to a government manager in health policy administration. Some non-management occupations have also been miscoded to management due to confusion over titles such as program manager and project manager. Data users may wish to use data for management occupations in conjunction with other variables such as Income, Age and Education.

## 76. Industry - 20% sample data

Industry - North American Industry Classification System 2002. Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

**Experienced labour force**

Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006.

## 77. Unpaid work - 20% sample data

Persons reporting hours of unpaid work.



Includes all persons reporting hours of unpaid housework; hours looking after children, without pay; or hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors.

78. Persons reporting hours of unpaid housework

Refers to the number of persons reporting hours of unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Unpaid housework includes work for one's own household, for other family members outside the household, and for friends or neighbours.

79. Persons reporting hours looking after children, without pay

Refers to the number of persons reporting hours spent looking after children without pay. It includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

80. Persons reporting hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors

Refers to the number of persons reporting hours spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

81. Language used most often at work - 20% sample data

Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census. Other languages used at work on a regular basis were also collected.

82. Place of work status - 20% sample data

Employed labour force 15 years and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice

(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

83. Mode of transportation to work - 20% sample data

Refers to the mode of transportation to work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. Persons who indicate in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual workplace address, are asked to identify the mode of transportation they usually use to commute from home to work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

84. Visible minority population - 20% sample data

85. Total visible minority population

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'

86. South Asian

For example, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.

87. Southeast Asian

For example, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.

#### 88. West Asian

For example, Iranian, Afghan, etc.

#### 89. Visible minority, n.i.e.

The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as 'Guyanese,' 'West Indian,' 'Kurd,' 'Tibetan,' 'Polynesian,' 'Pacific Islander,' etc.

#### 90. Multiple visible minority

Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'

#### 91. Not a visible minority

Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.

#### 92. Persons 15 years and over with earnings (counts)

Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice - Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2005 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non-relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Net farm income - Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2005 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2005, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (for example, milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The value of income 'in kind', such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients

is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (census/economic families, persons not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

The above concept and procedures also apply in the calculation of these statistics for earnings or any other source of income and after-tax income of individuals 15 years and over.

Includes persons who did not work in 2005 but reported earnings.

93. Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over (\$)

For persons with earnings.

94. Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year, full time (counts)

Worked 49 to 52 weeks in 2005, mostly full time and reported earnings.

95. Persons 15 years and over with income (counts)

Total income - Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excluded gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions, as well as all income 'in kind', such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (census/economic families, persons not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

#### 96. Median income - Persons 15 years and over (\$)

For persons with income.

#### 97. Composition of total income (100%)

Composition of income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

#### 98. Income status of all persons in private households (counts)

Income status before or after tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before-tax or after-tax cut-offs.

Since each family member shares the income status of that family, percentages in low income can be derived for all persons in private households. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#).

## Symbols:

### <sup>A</sup> **adjusted figure due to boundary change**

Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The 2001 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A'. The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2001 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2001, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions).

### <sup>E</sup> **use with caution**

After the release of the 2001 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 Census data presented in these tables.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

### <sup>†</sup> **excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements**

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements (For further information, see the ['Notes'](#).)

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Due to incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, data are not available for either the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census or for both the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Refer to a complete list of these [geographic areas](#).

... **not applicable**

The possible reasons for the use of the three dots (...) symbol are:

- A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero;
- A figure is deemed inappropriate for areas that had a population and/or dwelling count amendment in 2001.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

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**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. 2007. *North Vancouver, British Columbia* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed December 21, 2008).

## A power-line precedent? Been there, done that

BY PETE MCMARTIN, VANCOUVER SUN JANUARY 13, 2009

Tell me if you've heard this one before:

According to a spokesman for the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, which is the government body offering the proposed buyout of 138 homes along the power transmission right-of-way that runs through Tsawwassen, the proposal "is a one-time, voluntary offer with specific parameters showing it only applies to those homes directly on the Tsawwassen portion of the right-of-way."

In other words, a one-time deal. No precedent.

Um, maybe not.

There is a precedent, and it happened right here 20 years ago.

After I wrote a column last week on the generosity of the offer -- very likely more than \$70 million, if all the homeowners accept it -- I got an e-mail from Alex Beleski, of Surrey. Beleski, formerly with BC Hydro's property division and now retired, wrote to take exception with the government's insistence that the Tsawwassen offer could not be seen as a precedent.

He took exception with it, he wrote, because the precedent had been set long ago.

The precedent, he wrote, was set in 1989 on Vancouver Island.

"You may be interested in learning," Beleski wrote, "that BC Hydro set a precedent in 1989 for buying properties along the edge of a right-of-way in Courtenay. I am a retired Hydro real estate appraiser who was responsible in disposing the 58 properties purchased. Briefly, the circumstances were that Hydro was adding a second high-voltage line next to an existing one within a 600-foot right-of-way which paralleled these residential properties. Problem was that the full right-of-way was only cleared halfway so that the residents used the uncleared part as though it was an extension of their properties."

It was the first time a public utility anywhere in North America had offered a buyout over electromagnetic field concerns.

The similarities to the Tsawwassen experience were striking: aggrieved homeowners taking a proprietary interest in the right-of-way; the proposed increase of a modest transmission line to almost double the capacity; sudden complaints from previously silent homeowners of headaches and concerns of increased cancer risk. As the Tsawwassenites had, the neighbourhood committee in Courtenay produced a report by a New York researcher who suggested there was a possible link between EMFs and childhood cancers. As in the Tsawwassen case, government authorities produced reports and testimony contradicting that claim, and stating there was no

empirical evidence linking EMFs to cancers or sicknesses of any kind.

A spokesman at BC Hydro confirmed Beleski's story, though he had got the number of homes acquired slightly wrong. In total, 59 homes were acquired at full market value, with BC Hydro paying all legal and moving costs.

BC Hydro also resold every single one of them, with a total aggregate loss of \$1.1 million.

Hydro had bought the homes, Beleski wrote, to "appease" the concerns of the homeowners, although, as he wrote in his e-mail, of the 58 people who took Hydro's offer, it was his recollection that "only 2/3 actually believed there was a danger." When resold, the properties were "listed on the open market with full disclosure of facts known at the time."

And since then? As far as he knew, Beleski wrote, there had been no complaints.

(I asked the BC Hydro spokesman if the utility had recorded any complaints from the new homeowners near the Courtenay lines since they had bought there, and he said that as far as he could determine, there had been none.)

Why does any of this matter? Well, despite the government's protestations, there is an almost identical precedent to Tsawwassen, and it was set by a Crown corporation. And: In 20 years, nothing has changed. The motivations of both sides in the issue seem equally suspect. The science backing up each side's claims is as inconclusive as ever. The only thing we can be sure of is it's going to cost taxpayers money.

And this: As I wrote in my previous column, government buyouts like this -- made as gestures of goodwill or to "appease" those affected -- make the case for government compensation to businesses and homeowners affected by the building of the Canada Line all that much stronger -- if not legally, then ethically. How can you drop \$70 million or more on homeowners in an affluent suburb over something that may or may not be dangerous to their health, but not compensate people who have seen their businesses destroyed and the value of their homes plummet?

Finally, there's this: In that first column on the transmission lines, I interviewed Duncan Holmes, one of the Tsawwassen homeowners being offered a buyout. After the column ran, he sent me this e-mail: "Pete, I meant to tell you that right after the column came out, I had a call from a guy in Okanagan Falls wanting details of the offer. They have a similar problem up there and were looking for equal opportunity. I'm sure more will come out of the woodwork."

Uh-oh.

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## Powerlines linked to leukemia in B.C. report

BY PAMELA FAYERMAN, VANCOUVER SUN JANUARY 13, 2009 10:30 AM



Cecil Dunn, a spokesman for the Tsawwassen Residents Against Higher Voltage Overhead Lines (TRAHVOL), stands under the lines along 53A Street. In his hand is a EMF tester, which measures the electromagnetic field.

**Photograph by:** Stuart Davis, Vancouver Sun

METRO VANCOUVER -- Living close to high-voltage power lines may produce one additional case of leukemia every two years in B.C., according to "ballpark assumptions" by B.C. Centre for Disease Control environmental health experts.

The projection by Dr. Ray Copes, director of the environmental health services division and Prabjit Barn, an environmental health scientist, is in an article headlined "Is living near power lines bad for our health?" in the November issue of the B.C. Medical Journal (BCMJ).

Government spokesman Jake Jacobs said the government was not influenced by the article when it decided to offer to buy homes along a controversial, upgraded B.C. Hydro right of way in Tsawwassen.

"The government had already made that decision several months ago," Jacobs said in an interview. "The homeowners were offered this olive branch because of the high anxiety and because it was deemed as the reasonable thing to do."

Cecil Dunn, spokesman for the property owners who spent nearly five years fighting the power-line upgrade, which was completed last year, said there are only a few days left for the owners to decide if they want to take part in the Home Purchase Offer Program.

It was expected that most owners of the 138 properties under the power line will seek appraisals, the first step in the process towards government purchase of the properties.

Dunn said he was not surprised the decision to buy the homes was made independent of the latest medical research.

"The government has always been aware of the liability but wouldn't admit it. Now they are trying to quiet us down before the next provincial election."

In the BCMJ article, Copes and Barn say that the International Agency for Research on Cancer regards as "sufficiently well established" the evidence that electromagnetic fields (EMF) are "associated" with childhood leukemia. Association does not show proof of cause but it is commonly a level of evidence found in epidemiological studies, such as those done decades ago which showed an association between smoking and lung cancer.

The B.C. authors focus on a 2005 British study which found that there is an increased risk of 69 per cent for leukemia in children living within 200 metres of power lines. The risk is increased to 23 per cent if children live 200 to 600 metres of the lines. In Tsawwassen, the power lines literally run right over more than 100 homes.

Copes said there have been so many studies that have found an association between power lines and childhood leukemia that "while one cannot presume EMF causes cancer, one also cannot ignore the pattern that has emerged over several studies."

"The relative risk is modest but it is not zero," said Copes, adding the British study was used to come up with the B.C. figure of one extra case every two years.

"Using current B.C. leukemia rates and assuming similar proportions of the population live near high voltage lines, on a statistical basis, there may be one additional leukemia in B.C. every two years. To eliminate this risk, one would need to achieve a separation distance of 600 metres between every high voltage power line and the nearest residence," he said.

In 2005, the most recent year for which comprehensive B.C. Cancer Agency data exists, 38 children in B.C. were diagnosed with leukemia. The Fraser health region, which encompasses Tsawwassen, was the region with the highest tally of both children and adults diagnosed with leukemia. It is also the most populated region in the province.

About 520 adults are diagnosed with leukemia across the whole province each year.

Barbara Kaminsky, chief executive officer of the Canadian Cancer Society's B.C. and Yukon division, said she had not read the article, but while one additional case every two years may not seem like a significantly increased risk, "if it is your son or daughter, then it is a big deal."

Kaminsky said her organization has not changed its position from 2006 when it submitted a brief to the Environmental Assessment Office and the B.C. Utilities Commission that while there is insufficient evidence to either rule out or confirm a definitive link between exposure to EMF and leukemia, the potential carcinogenic effect does engender public concern, and so when it is practical to do so, power lines in close proximity to homes and schools should be avoided.

Sun Health Issues Reporter

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Under the section 8 "Fundamental Powers" of the Community Charter:

(3) A council may, by bylaw, regulate, prohibit and impose requirements in relation to the following:

- (a) municipal services;
- (b) public places;
- (c) trees;
- (d) firecrackers, fireworks and explosives;
- (e) bows and arrows, knives and other weapons not referred to in subsection (5);
- (f) cemeteries, crematoriums, columbariums and mausoleums and the interment or other disposition of the dead;

[http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20...r%20%20SBC%202003%20%20c.%2026/00\\_Act/03026\\_02.xml](http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/freeside/--%20...r%20%20SBC%202003%20%20c.%2026/00_Act/03026_02.xml) (2 of 18)1/11/2009 9:15:11 PM

Community Charter

(g) the health, safety or protection of persons or property in relation to matters referred to in section 63 [protection of persons and property];

(h) the protection and enhancement of the well-being of its community in relation to the matters referred to in section 64 [nuisances, disturbances and other objectionable situations];

(i) public health;

(j) protection of the natural environment;

(k) animals;

(l) buildings and other structures;

(m) the removal of soil and the deposit of soil or other material.

(4) A council may, by bylaw, regulate and impose requirements in relation to matters referred to in section 65 [signs and other advertising].

(5) A council may, by bylaw, regulate and prohibit in relation to the discharge of firearms.

(6) A council may, by bylaw, regulate in relation to business.

(9) A municipality must make available to the public, on request, a statement respecting the council's reasons for adopting a bylaw under subsection (3), (4), (5) or (6).