

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT



TO: Planning & Development Committee
FROM: J. Zaffino, Chief Administrative Officer
DATE: January 4, 2024
RE: 2018-2022 Regional “Snapshot”

Administrative Recommendation:

For information

Background:

Once a Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) is adopted, the *Local Government Act* (LGA) requires that ongoing monitoring be established to assess implementation and measure progress being made towards the stated objectives.

Under the LGA, these reports should ordinarily be produced annually, however, due to staff turnover leading to snapshot reports not being completed several years in a row a decision was made to produce a combined 5 year report so that administration may get back on track for producing annual reports for 2023 onwards.

An original set of indicators was established in 2008, and a selection of ten key indicators were chosen to start monitoring the RGS once it was adopted in 2010. Since 2010, some indicators have proven to be difficult to track, suffer from data challenges, or to poorly represent the goal with which they were associated. These indicators were subsequently updated and replaced as necessary as part of the 2016 RGS revisions.

There are currently 16 indicators tracking the performance of the goals of the seven policy areas. Two additional context indicators show population growth trends against which change in other indicators can be made more meaningful. Indicators have been selected to balance fidelity to the goals with pragmatic concerns of data collection and reporting frequency. Data for all the indicators are available freely from trusted sources (including internal regional district processes), every 2-5 years.

Analysis:

A region, such as the South Okanagan, is a complex system of interdependencies and relationships, politically, economically, socially and environmentally. The use of performance indicators has limitations, but over the long term, the data can be used to show certain trends or conditions. Fluctuations in data collected annually does not necessarily indicate a trend, per se, but may be a result of minor variations in data or variations that are insignificantly statistically.

The 2018-2022 Snapshot provides the reader with longer term trends as well as the annual difference between the previous year’s data collection whenever possible. The population data is based on the 2021 census data.

Below are highlights of the data collected for the 2018-2022 indicators:

[Indicators that show a change between the 2017 report and the 2018-2022 report](#)

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- 1.2 *Hectares change (inclusions/exclusions to ALR):* 5.6 ha of lands included in the ALR.
 - 1.5 *Number of housing starts by type:* only 56.6% of new dwelling were single family, which represents a decrease from 43% from the 2017 Snapshot report, but still represents a reduction in comparison to the historic average of approximately 67%.
 - 3.1 *Total annual regional bus ridership:* Overall ridership in the region increased in comparison to 2016 and 2017 when ridership overall didn't change.
 - 5.1 *Percent growth in number of businesses with employees:* data shows an increase of 4% in the number of businesses with employees between 2018 and 2022, but overall a decrease of 2% since the 2017 report.

Indicators that show we continue to do well

- 1.1 *Percent of housing starts in primary growth areas/rural areas:* continuing to show that housing starts are increasing in primary growth areas, while declining in rural areas.
- 2.1 *Percent of land base that is parkland and protected areas:* parkland and protected land increased.
- 5.2 *Total value of building permits issued for residential, commercial, industrial and institutional:* building permit values increased by 28.5% between 2018 and 2022.

Indicators that show no substantial change

- 1.4 *Affordability ratio (median home price to median household income):* the ratio remained at 5.3, but is still beyond common thresholds of 3.0 or 3.5.
- 4.2 *Regional health outcomes:* This is a sample of health outcome data from Interior Health
- 6.1 *Regional survey on engagement and collaboration for member communities and Regional Directors:* indicator still requires development
- 7.1 *Tonnes of GHGs by source type (residential, commercial, vehicles):* GHG emissions decreased by 2.39% between 2018 and 2020. However looking at the larger trends, GHG emissions have increased by 3.66% between 2010 and 2020.

Indicators that show we are doing poorly

- 1.3 *Median home price increased by 43.4% between 2018 and 2022 meaning homes are becoming increasingly unaffordable.*
- 2.2 *Average daily water consumption per person:* consumption appears to have increased between since the 2017 report.
- 2.3 *Average kilograms of daily waste landfilled per person:* increased by 6% from 2018 to 2022.
- 4.1 *Annual crime rates per 1000 residents:* data shows that rates continues to increase.
- 7.2 *Average residential energy consumption per person:* energy use continues to show an overall increase.

Copies of the 2018-2022 Snapshot will be distributed to all member municipalities, other affected local governments, and will be available on the RDOS website.

Alternative:

- .1 That the Board not receive the 2018-2022 Regional Snapshot, Volume 10.

Respectfully submitted

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Endorsed by:

CG

C. Garrish, Senior Manager of Planning

Attachment: 2018-2022 Regional Snapshot, Volume 10, 2024