



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Study for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Pre-Games Technical Report

December 1, 2009

Prepared by:

The OGI-UBC Research Team

For:

The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games (VANOC)

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. OGI: Sustainability Rationale, Impact Evaluation Background and Sustainability Indicators	3
2.1. OGI Reporting Framework.....	3
2.2. OGI as Impact Evaluation.....	4
2.3. Conceptualizing Sustainability: IOC’s Olympic Agenda.....	5
2.4. The History of Sustainability in IOC.....	5
2.5. Measuring the Olympic Games Impact	6
2.6. Sustainability Indicators	6
3. OGI Methodology: Policy-Informed, Context Indicator Bundles Assessment	9
3.1. Data Principles.....	9
3.1.1. Project Principles for OGI-UBC Data Assembly and Analysis.....	9
3.1.2. Data Sources	10
3.1.3. Case Study of Ec12.....	11
3.2. Standard Data Assembly.....	12
3.2.1. Possible Outcomes in Assembling Data	12
3.2.2. Data Assembly Management	12
3.2.3. Metadata Documentation	13
3.3. Data Analysis Needs.....	13
3.3.1. Longitudinal Study Needs.....	15
3.3.2. Interpreting Indicator Needs	15
3.3.3. Latitudinal Study Needs.....	16
3.4. Attributing Impact to the Games	17
Glossary of Terms.....	20
Tables.....	21
Figures.....	30
Appendix A: Results for OGI Indicators	40
Appendix B: List of Governmental Investments	140

List of Tables

Figure 1: Sustainability Venn Diagram	31
Figure 2: Overview of the Data Assembly and Analysis Process Hierarchy	32
Figure 3: Precision vs. Accuracy	33
Figure 4: Standardized Data Assembly Process	34
Figure 5: Snapshot of the Indicator Management Database Input Form	35
Figure 6: Screenshot of the Metadata Capturing System Input Window	36
Figure 7: Typical Longitudinal Study	37
Figure 8: Number of Games-explicit Initiatives by Start Year and Sphere	38
Figure 9: Typical Longitudinal-Latitudinal Study	39

List of Figures

Figure 1: Sustainability Venn Diagram	31
Figure 2: Overview of the Data Assembly and Analysis Process Hierarchy	32
Figure 3: Precision vs. Accuracy	33
Figure 4: Standardized Data Assembly Process	34
Figure 5: Snapshot of the Indicator Management Database Input Form	35
Figure 6: Screenshot of the Metadata Capturing System Input Window	36
Figure 7: Typical Longitudinal Study	37
Figure 8: Number of Games-explicit Initiatives by Start Year and Sphere	38
Figure 9: Typical Longitudinal-Latitudinal Study	39

1. Introduction

The Pre-Games Technical Report is submitted by the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in partial fulfillment of VANOC's responsibility regarding the Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Program for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (2010 Winter Games).

The OGI Program includes 126 indicators that measure the environmental, socio-cultural and economic impacts of the Host City, Region and Country. The purpose is to promote greater sustainability in the Olympic Games through a consistent and comparable reporting system. The Pre-Games Technical Report combined with the Results Report, represents the second of four OGI reports for the 2010 Winter Games.

The Pre-Games Technical Report provides an in-depth description of how the context indicators (vs. event indicators) were analyzed. From this point forward, the Pre-Games Technical Report will be referred to as “the Technical Report” in this document. In addition to the description, the Technical Report also contains appendices that include the indicator data spreadsheets and governmental Games-related investments. In order to describe how the context indicators were analyzed, a clear working definition of context is important to the Technical Report. We encourage the reader to refer to the following definition and conceptualization of context impacts.

Context, according to the OGI Technical Manual, refers to the “environment in which the Games will be staged” (p.31). The “environment” is broadly conceptualized as the broader economic, environmental and social setting of the Host. The definition of context is further accompanied by additional text in the OGI Technical Manual referring to context as a baseline for the Games. By doing so, it suggests that context is the state of the Host, as separate from the event itself, and something that is already present regardless of the event.

The Games and its effects can be compared to a comet landing in a pond, tail-first. The body of the comet represents the Games, the pond is the Host City/Region/Country, and the splash and ripples that result are the impacts. The significance of the tail-first landing is that the initial impacts of the Games are felt well before the event itself, a process that begins with the awarding of the Games, and is foreshadowed in the bid phase. The head of the comet completes its landing with the end of the Paralympic Games, but the ripples are experienced for years afterwards and the shape of the pond will likely change. While changes to the “pond” would occur even in the absence of the Games, the role of OGI is to identify those changes associated with the Games themselves, focusing in three broad spheres: the economic (e.g., employment, tourism), environmental (e.g., air quality), and social (e.g., housing) in nature.

To further illustrate, consider this Olympics-related example: A 14-year old snowboarding enthusiast whose commitment to training begins to grow when the region in which she lives wins the Olympic Bid in 2003. She trains with the aid of resources created by a program designed to increase the medals won by the host. In this example, the young athletes' renewed commitment and training opportunities are ripples created by the 2010 Olympic Games.

The OGI Program employs a sustainability framework. For the Pre-Games Technical Report, context indicators represent the movement towards or away from sustainability in the Host. The economic, social and environmental spheres provide a framework with which the analyst can assess the impacts of the Games (benefits and costs).

The report is prepared by a research team at the University of British Columbia. The University of British Columbia (UBC) is one of Canada's largest public research and teaching institutions and ranks solidly among the top 35 universities in the world. It offers a range of innovative undergraduate, graduate and professional programs in the arts, sciences, medicine, law, commerce and other faculties. UBC ranks in the top 10 universities in North America and number one in Canada for commercializing research, and for its patent activity in the life sciences. The members of the OGI-UBC team are, in alphabetical order:

- Feruza Abdjalieva – Indicator Data Analyst
- Mariana Gatzeva, Ph.D. – Post-Doctoral Fellow
- Meredith Hambrock, B.A. – Indicator Data Analyst
- Pam Jung – Indicator Data Analyst
- Brenda Kwan, M.Sc. – Context Data Manager
- Clark Lim, P.Eng. – Indicator Data Manager,
- Jessica Shing, B.Sc. – Context Data Analyst
- Rob VanWynsberghe, Ph.D. – Lead

Section 2 describes the use of an indicators-based sustainability framework for the OGI study. In this section, impacts, sustainability and context are defined and integrated in relation to OGI. In addition, the history of sustainability in the IOC and the decision to embark on the OGI study are presented. Finally, the process for determining the prescribed list of indicators is explained.

Section 3 describes the plan for assembling and analyzing the available data within the sustainability indicators framework of OGI.

A glossary, tables, figures, and appendices (indicator data spreadsheets and government investments) are included at the end.

2. OGI: Sustainability Rationale, Impact Evaluation Background and Sustainability Indicators

This section describes the use of an indicators-based sustainability framework for the OGI study. Impacts, sustainability and context are defined and integrated in relation to OGI. In addition, the history of sustainability in the IOC and the decision to embark on the OGI study are presented. Finally, the process for determining the prescribed list of indicators is explained.

2.1. OGI Reporting Framework

The IOC recognizes the importance of sustainable development and social responsibility, and as such initiated the OGI Program in 2003 with objectives to:

Measure the global impact¹ of the Olympic Games;

Create a comparable benchmark across all future Olympic Games; and,

Help those cities that are bidding for Olympic Games, and future organizers, to identify potential legacies to maximize Games' benefits.

The purpose of the OGI study is to enable the IOC to measure the long-term implications of Games organizations and to analyze the impact of the Olympic Games on a given Host City, Region and Country. The OGI study utilizes 126 environmental, socio-cultural and economic indicators to report on the status of the Host City, Region and Country from a period beginning two years prior to the awarding of the Games to the Host City/Country and ending three years following the staging of the Games.

The OGI study includes a series of four reports that compare changes in the indicators data over time. The reports are to be prepared over the following timeline:

1) Report 1 (Baseline) – Prepared 4 years prior to the staging of the Games (for the 2010 Games in Vancouver, the report was completed in 2007 and reported on data from 2001);²

2) Report 2 – Prepared 2 years prior to the staging of the Games (for Vancouver, this is the current report completed in 2009);

3) Report 3 – Prepared 1 year after the staging of the Games (anticipated to be completed in 2011 for Vancouver); and,

4) Report 4 – Prepared 3 years after the staging of the Games (anticipated to be completed in 2013 for Vancouver).

¹ The term 'global impact' is defined as the 'total' or 'holistic' impact of the Games in the Host city, region and country. It does not refer to the 'worldwide' impact of the Games.

² The Baseline Report was intended to profile the conditions of the Host City, Region and Country in the year that the NOC first applies to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. For the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Games, the baseline year is 2001. Coincidentally, in Canada, 2001 was also a National Census year, which means data for a wide range of indicators are readily available for the specified time period.

2.2. OGI as Impact Evaluation

The modern Olympic Games were designed to have impacts on the Host region and beyond. The founder of the Olympic Movement, Pierre de Coubertin, hoped that physical education and friendly international competition would be impacts that would always be associated with the Olympic Games. In recent years however, the touted benefits of the Olympic Games and other mega-events are no longer being “assumed” to be a given; there are also “costs” associated with hosting the Olympic Games. This has generated an expansive list of possible impacts. The main perceived benefits include new athletic venues, updated transportation systems, additional jobs, increased income, a broadened tax base, enhancement of libraries and parks, and positive international media images of the Host City. There are also perceived costs for communities, such as increased fiscal expenditures, traffic congestion, consumption of local natural resources, and loss of, or competition for, social funds. Table 1 (Tables start on page 22) portrays the huge investments by hosts to stage the Games.

The OGI study investigates the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural impacts of the Games. According to the Technical Manual, impacts are the changes, or outcomes, in the Host city/region that result from hosting the Games. In classical physics, the principle of inertia, or the First Law of Motion, offers a useful analogy to describe impact. The First Law of Motion states that a body in uniform motion continues in that state of motion unless acted upon by an external unbalanced force. The impacts of the Olympic Games are akin to the “external unbalanced force” in that they alter the course of the natural tendency.

Environmental impacts refer to the impacts of the Games on soil, water, air, climate and the landscape. Economic impacts refer to the new dollars that will be brought in, as well as dollars expended as a result of the planning and delivery of the Games, including spin-off benefits. Socio-cultural impacts refer to the human experiences and responses to the outcomes of the Games, both intended and unintended (Vanclay, 2002). Many types of impacts may occur. To illustrate, here are some examples from literature on social impacts. Documented social impacts of Olympic Games include increased enthusiasm (Lensky, 2002), cosmopolitan identity (Ritchie, 1990) and sense of community (Preus, 2004). These emotions exist before the Games, but can change as a consequence of the global attention that the Games bring (Ohman, 2006). Other documented social impacts of the Games have included: increased volunteer activities (Ritchie, 1991); new social housing (Wamsley, 1996); greater community involvement and support for arts, culture and athletics (García, 2003); gains in social capital for communities (Misener, 2006); and improvements in social integration (PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 2007).

The OGI Technical Manual identifies OGI as a study that emphasizes acquiring comprehensive knowledge of the range and depth of the impacts of the Games. OGI, however, is more than an assessment of impacts. It also calls for judgments about the relative size, value and importance of these impacts. Therefore, OGI is also an analysis and an evaluation. OGI spans a time period from before the bid, leading up to the Games, and after the Games. The pre-Games research component recognizes the fact that major strategic planning and investments occur before the Games, and that people start reacting to this before Games event time. This means that many impacts of the Vancouver Olympics could be felt in the five or so years before the Games. The entire OGI study timeframe is at least eleven years, starting when a city’s official candidacy for hosting an edition of the Olympic Games is announced by the country’s National Olympic

Committee (NOC) and ending two years after the staging of the event (Preuss, 2007). Consequently, numerous data points are assembled for analysis and evaluation. In addition, one baseline report (base year of 2001) and three subsequent OGI reports are submitted to the IOC. This is the first of the OGI Reports and it is referred to as Pre-Games.

2.3. Conceptualizing Sustainability: IOC's Olympic Agenda

OGI is essentially a composite assessment of impacts from the three spheres of sustainability (socio-cultural, environmental and economic) that were identified in the OGI Technical Manual.

The three spheres are, and have been, used in numerous impact analyses locally and world-wide. Achieving sustainability is a goal that is espoused by many governments and public and private sector organizations. Sustainability is also a substantial concern of the International Olympic Committee and the conceptual basis for OGI. Therefore, the spheres provide an organizational framework to summarize the analyses leading up to the final assessment of the impacts of the Olympic Games. These three spheres represent society's values and interests regarding impacts from investments and activities.

Sustainability is still generally equated with sustainable development. The well-known 1987 Brundtland Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development states that "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p.23).

However, the term "sustainable development" used in the Brundtland Report, has been replaced by the concept of sustainability. Now, sustainable development is seen as reinforcing the status quo—the inequitable generation and distribution of unprecedented monetary wealth, while billions of people continue to be impoverished, and while ecosystems and resources are being depleted. The concept of sustainability addresses economic, environmental, and social justice. Societal, economic and environmental systems are the basis of sustainability. These systems are represented by the Sustainability Venn diagram (Figure 1), which shows three interlocking and mutually inclusive circles. The economic circle (system) is a reinforcing process that suggests that the current market system can drive technical innovations that make nature more resilient. The environmental circle suggests that sustainability can be achieved through a restructuring of government, laws and/or educational systems to reflect a managerial focus on a vulnerable natural world. The social circle reflects the role that transformed individuals and groups play in achieving sustainability. The three circles overlap in the middle to show that achieving sustainability necessitates equal measures of market-based innovation, enlightened governance and transformed individual behaviour.

2.4. The History of Sustainability in IOC

The message portrayed by the Sustainability Venn diagram is reflected in several important IOC initiatives. For example, in 1994, the "environment" was added as the third Olympic pillar (sport and culture are the other two). A decade later in 2004, the "environment" was added to the Olympic Charter, which further established sustainability as an important principle in the Olympic Movement and how the Games are staged. As the Olympic Charter explains:

“[T]he Olympic Games are held in conditions which demonstrate a responsible concern for environmental issues and encourage the Olympic Movement to demonstrate a responsible concern for environmental issues, takes measures to reflect such concern in its activities and educates all those connected with the Olympic Movement as to the importance of sustainable development.” (IOC, 2004)

Perhaps the most important development occurred in 1999 when the IOC adopted Agenda 21, which was based on the United Nation’s (UN) Agenda 21 adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. The IOC’s Olympic Agenda 21 encourages its members to participate actively in promoting sustainable development. The rationales are to ensure that athletes are not harmed, and to recognize that hosting the Games could result in potential damage for the entire planet (Furrer, 2002).

The objectives of Olympic Agenda 21 are outlined in Table 2 below. The three objectives in the left-hand column of the table (e.g., Improved Socio-economic Conditions, etc.) each reflect one of the circles of the Sustainability Venn diagram. These are accompanied by sub-objectives for their achievement, such as “engaging the values of Olympism and action on behalf of sustainable development.”

The Olympic Agenda 21 is the IOC’s primary overarching framework for the delivery of the entire Olympic Games. For example, VANOC has subscribed to sustainability in their values, mission and mandate. The Olympic Agenda also serves as a backdrop for the OGI study.

2.5. Measuring the Olympic Games Impact

The IOC commissioned the International Sports Science and Technology Academy (AISTS) to execute the Olympic Games Global Impact study (OGGI, now OGI) in 2000. The idea behind OGI was to develop indicators to operationalize the objectives of Olympic Agenda 21 in the host region (IOC, 2006). These indicators were selected using a successive refinement method that included four selection stages that begin broadly and gradually narrowed the list of indicators. The first stage recognized the three categories of indicators, environmental, socio-cultural and economic, in accordance with the three dimensions of the Sustainability Venn diagram. During the second stage, “systems” for each of the sustainability dimensions were defined. For example, real, monetary and trade systems are located in the economic dimension. During the third stage, a number of different fields for each of the different systems was defined. For example, tourism, employment and private business field are included in the real system. During the fourth stage, indicators were identified within each field. For example, the employment field contains indicators addressing jobs created in Olympic-related activities, employment indicators, etc.

Dubi (2002) explains that the process of developing indicators to study the impact of the Olympic Games entails information loss at each stage of refinement. Often, lack of data for a particular impact meant that it was not chosen as an indicator, even if that impact was highly relevant.

2.6. Sustainability Indicators

OGI is a sustainability indicators-based impact study comprised of 126 indicators that represent all three circles of the Sustainability Venn diagram. When the study is finished, it will feature

comprehensive data gathered at a minimum of three points in time. These data will be analyzed in terms of Games-related changes in the economic, social and environmental landscape. Each indicator is accompanied by a set of indicator dimensions (specific measures) that essentially dictate what type of data is to be assembled. Taken together, the indicator dimensions capture the indicator.

Data for the variables in the Pre-Games reporting process are temporal and geographical. The temporal parameters of data include the year 2001 for baseline and the year 2006 for Pre-Games (although these data points may vary). Data from 2006 are compared to data from 2001 (i.e., baseline). The geographical parameters of data are generally at the city, region and country levels. In some cases, data parameters were adjusted as necessary to account for different data collection cycles from various data sources, or to account for the lack of availability of “local” data for the cities of Vancouver and Whistler, the regional municipalities of Squamish-Lillooet, the province of British Columbia and the country of Canada.

In some instances, quality data were lacking for dimensions. After “timing out” on these efforts, some variables (and in rare cases indicators), were given a partial or full “DNAA” (Data not Available or Accessible) status, rendering the indicator not-applicable for use in the overall OGI process.³ Every reasonable effort was made to optimize the assembly and analysis of appropriate data for a given indicator.

Figure 2 summarizes the phases of data assembly, analysis and assessment used for OGI. It also illustrates the work involved in assembling data for each variable, according to the data parameters. A metadata system is used to record information, such as calculations used, sources of data, and other relevant information that will be required in the future to repeat the processes used for data assembly, analysis and assessment. The figure shows multiple dimensions that inform each indicator. A final Olympic Games impact attribution was calculated for each bundle and for each sustainability sphere in which they are located. Bundling is explained in the next chapter.

References

- Dubi, C., P.A. Hug, and P. van Griethuysen. 2002. “Olympic Games Management: From the candidature to the final evaluation, an integrated management approach.” *The Legacy of the Olympic Games 1984 – 2000 International Symposium*, Lausanne. Pp. 402-413.
- Essex, Stephen and Brian Chalkley. 2004. “Mega-sporting events in urban and regional policy: a history of the Winter Olympics.” *Planning Perspectives* 19(2); 201—204.
- Furrer, P. 2002. “Sustainable Olympic Games. A dream or a reality?” *Bollettino della Societa Geografica Italiana, Serie XII* 7(4).
- García, B. 2003. “Securing sustainable legacies through cultural programming in sporting events.” In *The Legacy of the Olympic Games: 1984-2000: International Symposium*, November 2002. By de Maroaga, M., C. Kennett and N. Puig (Eds.). Lausanne, Switzerland: International

³ The availability of adequate data was found to be higher for indicators in the Economic sphere, followed by the Environmental sphere, and then the Socio-Cultural sphere.

Olympic Committee Olympic Studies Centre and the Olympic Studies Centre of the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Holden, Meg, Julia MacKenzie and Robert VanWynsberghe. 2008. "Vancouver's Promise of the World's First Sustainable Olympic Games." *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*. 26(5): 882-995.

Humphreys, J.M. and M.K. Plummer. 1995. "The Economic Impact of Hosting the 1996 Summer Olympics." Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Selig Center for Economic Growth.

IOC. 1999. Olympic Movement's Agenda 21 for Sustainable Development.

IOC, 2004. "Sport and Environment Commission: History and Mission of the Commission.", from (www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/commissions/environment/index_uk.asp) (retrieved February 3, 2009).

IOC, 2006. "Focus: Olympic Games Global Impact." *Olympic Review* (June). Lenskyj, H.J. 2002. *The Best Olympics Ever? Social Impacts of Sydney 2000*. New York, New York: State University of New York Press.

Misener, L. and D.S. Mason. 2006. "Creating Community Networks: Can Sporting Events Offer Meaningful Sources of Social Capital?" *Managing Leisure* 11(1): 39-56.

Ohmann S, I. Jones and K. Wilkes. 2006. "The Perceived Social Impacts of the 2006 Football World Cup on Munich Residents." *Journal of Sport and Tourism* 11(2): 129-152.

Preuss, H. 2004. *The Economics of Staging the Olympics*. Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar Publishing Inc .

PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2007. *Olympic Games Impact Study*. London, England: Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

Ritchie, J.R.B. and M. Lyons. 1990. "Olympulse VI: A Post-Event Assessment of Resident Reaction to the XV Olympic Winter Games." *Journal of Travel Research* 14-23.

Ritchie, J.R.B. and B.H. Smith. 1991. "The Impact of a Mega-Event on Host Region Awareness: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Travel Research* 3-10.

Vanclay F. 2002. "Conceptualising social impacts." *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* 22: 183-211.

Wamsley. K.B. and M.K. Heine. 1996. "Tradition, Modernity, and the Construction of Civic Identity: The Calgary Olympics." *Olympika: The International Journal of Olympic Studies* V: 81-90.

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

3. OGI Methodology: Policy-Informed, Context Indicator Bundles Assessment

The IOC recognizes that there is no “one way” to measure the impacts of the Olympic Games, nor are there set techniques. The OGI Technical Manual does not prescribe a specific approach to analyzing the indicator data. This section describes the plan for assembling and analyzing the available data within the sustainability indicators framework of OGI. We refer to our data assembly and analysis methodology as policy-informed, context indicator bundles assessment. Our methodology is conveniently sub-divided into data assembly and data analysis.

We begin this section by outlining the project principles that were developed for data assembly and analysis. Adopting these principles made it possible for the project to move forward in a systematic manner.

The data assembly sub-section begins by discussing the selection of data sources for indicator variables with different levels of local sensitivity. Following this, data assembly concepts are discussed with specific attention to reliability (careful and secure process of updating baseline data) and compatibility (ensuring different data points share similar definitions, methodologies and, ideally, sources).

The data analysis sub-section explains how context indicators were “bundled” to provide grounds for the plausible attribution of a Games impact (or lack thereof). Next, the “before and after control impact” (BACI) methodology (Manly, 2001) is described. Lastly, we discuss a strategy for evaluating whether impacts could be attributed to the Games. This involved the exploration of alternative explanations (not caused by the Games) for the observed differences in trends, e.g., between Vancouver and control cities.

3.1. Data Principles

3.1.1. Project Principles for OGI-UBC Data Assembly and Analysis

Principle 1 - Consistency

OGI is an indicator-based project; therefore, the research must remain consistent with the OGI Technical Manual. In some cases, the data assembled is exactly as specified by the definition of indicator dimensions, and the analysis has robust data and a clear context for a baseline. In other cases, the data has been more difficult to come by.

Principle 2 – Data Points

At least two points of data that are separated by five or more years is our minimum requirement. Having only two data points would make the research susceptible to the “regression-to-the-mean” phenomenon (i.e., random variance will cause some samples to be extreme; the problem can be solved by including more data). Two population data samples taken at 20 year intervals is less influenced by this situation than are two samples of annual air quality data. However, more data points yield a more valid analysis; wherever possible, these are incorporated into the data assembly. How often data get updated should correspond with how sensitive an indicator is in detecting changes. Data that are collected more frequently (e.g., annually) is preferable because of its increased sensitivity in detecting changes due to the Games.

Principle 3 – Exemplary Data Sources

The time-series dataset should be assembled based on stable sources and sound methodologies. It is not useful to obtain accurate and thorough data over a period of time for the purposes of trend analysis if the sources and their methodologies differ significantly. This may result in an analysis that compares “apples with oranges,” where any discernable changes in trend are due to methodological inconsistencies. In order to avoid such errors, the datasets obtained should ideally come from the same source and be based on the same methodology.

Principle 4 – Reliability

The quality and reliability of a dataset are important factors to consider in the analysis of data. When conducting analyses for the estimation of impacts, errors can be introduced if issues such as confounding factors and data precision and accuracy are not taken into account. In the case of data based on measurement methods, precision and accuracy are important considerations that describe the variation in the reproducibility and repeatability of a measurement (precision), and the degree in which the measurement represents truth (accuracy) typically describe the bias (the difference between the mean estimate and the particular observation). Ideally, high accuracy and precision are desired for datasets. Therefore, the estimation of impact for time-series data is based on an estimation of how accurate and precise the data are. Figure 3 graphically demonstrates the definitions of accuracy and precision.

Principle 5 – Documentation

Proper and complete documentation is essential for reliability, repeatability, and audit-ability. Documentation benefits the understanding and proper application of the data. The data can also be used more reliably in the future. Further, documentation acts as an “audit-trail” that allows for the validation of the data. Documentation can consist of: data limitations and applicability (parameters such as geographic scope, temporal scope, population scope); data processing protocol (checking, cleaning, estimates: imputation, extrapolation/forecasting and outliers policies); processing tools used and scripting; instrument design; sampling size and bias; type of measurement (observed (empirical) or stated (subjective)); and quality of data description provided. Use of metadata techniques, as discussed below, allows for a standardized approach in the documentation of data.

3.1.2. Data Sources

The organizations and agencies that gathered the primary data used in this study largely dictated the kind and quality of data that could be assembled for any given indicator dimension. The main source of data originated from Statistics Canada (or StatsCan).⁴ StatsCan provides very reliable data. It is collected across the country (indicating robust and broad standardization) on a regular basis (every 5 years) using a consistent methodology (as required for their trend analyses). As prescribed by the requisite data parameters for the OGI process, StatsCan typically provided data for the years 2001 and 2006 (their Census years) and on national, provincial (“B.C.”), regional (“Metro Vancouver”) and city-level (“City of Vancouver”) scales. Other typically reliable

⁴ Statistics Canada is a federal government agency commissioned with producing statistics about Canada.

sources of multiple datasets were provincial agencies (e.g., B.C. Stats) and regional agencies (e.g., Metro Vancouver). The presence of these agencies made it possible to gather reliable and consistent secondary data for the OGI data assembly process.

In some cases, reliable sources of data were not available for indicators. These were mainly concentrated in the Socio-Cultural sphere. Data assembly methodologies that required more significant efforts usually rectified this problem. However, at times, these efforts gradually produced diminishing returns and left indicators with a partial or full DNAA (Data Not Available or Accessible) status. A lack of data was seen as an opportunity to assemble new variables and this was done using the following criteria:

- a) Similarity to the original data dimension and congruent to the definitions of the indicator;
- b) Availability of a series of multiple time periods, preferably in annual frequencies;
- c) Availability of data for other cities from the same source;
- d) Measures defined by absolute numbers rather than percentages (to increase sensitivity to determine changes over time); and
- e) Dimensions that are sensitive to changes over time, but are not overly-sensitive so that “random noises” in the data significantly affect the analysis.

Criteria d) and e) together address the need to balance a stable variable over time (plasticity) with the need for enough sensitivity (elasticity) to be able to discern impacts related to the Olympic Games.

3.1.3. Case Study of Ec12

The indicator Ec12 (Hosting of International Events) is a prototypical example of some of the complexity involved in ensuring reliable data through the assembly and analysis processes. The baseline data for this indicator was based on a custom query by Tourism Vancouver staff for the year 2001 (see Table 3). The same source (but different staff person) was consulted for the subsequent assembly of the Pre-Games data. The total number of events for 2001 using the latest dataset was more than double that which was reported in the 2001 baseline report.⁵ To ensure consistency in the categorization of the data by the data sources, the Pre-Games researchers manually classified events in the format required by the indicator definition (see Table 3). Following this, “rules of thumb” were established and applied in the categorization of the events for the 2006 dataset.⁶ In addition, data for the baseline 2001 year was regenerated using the same Tourism Vancouver data extraction.

The case study exemplifies situations where returning to the source of OGI baseline (2001) data and repeating the data assembly for the year (2006) can result in incorrect data causing erroneous analysis outcomes. The problem is that the original 2001 data source does not provide a matching source for the dataset for the year 2006. This case shows how critical (and

⁵ It is possible that two different database queries were performed at source, or the sources’ database was updated during the period between the two queries.

⁶ Creating “rules of thumb” for the manual classification of data naturally introduces comparability bias into the results as one can presume that two different groups of researchers may not apply the rules exactly the same way.

complicated) the “apples-to-apples” comparison is for determining whether an indicator can be classified as useful for the purposes of analysis, or given a “DNAA” status. This example underscores the vital importance of ensuring consistent methodology throughout the data assembly and analysis process.

3.2. Standard Data Assembly

The need to develop consistent data assembly methods is a key issue for a team of researchers. A standard process for the research and assembly of data was developed at the commencement of the data assembly phase. This was done to educate the research team on the steps required, and to develop consistency in their methods. Figure 4 illustrates the standard process developed and used by the research team in the assembly of data.

The process outlined above can be summarized as a review of the Technical Manual for the indicator description. After the review, the next general step was to update the dimensions of each of the indicators in the baseline document. Indicator data were collected and put into Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets. Following this, research was conducted in order to assemble updated data. This entire process was documented including sources, calculations, and adjustments in the data. Finally, the updated spreadsheets were submitted for verification of accuracy.

3.2.1. Possible Outcomes in Assembling Data

The process of ensuring that the data are consistent with project principles was important. In the beginning, all data are considered to be “candidate” data. Candidate data go through a three-level quality check (see Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6). If candidate data do not pass any of these three levels during Stage A, new data are sought and the three-level quality check begins anew (Stage B). Candidate data that pass all three levels are considered “successful” data, i.e., data that are available, consistent, and reliable.

An example is used to illustrate this process. Level 1 assesses data for availability. At this level, if candidate data is of Outcome Type 1.3 (Table 4) (which means that data are available for both 2001 and 2006), the data would undergo quality check Level 2 (Table 5). Level 2 assesses for consistency between data sources and methodologies. At this level, if candidate data is of Outcome Type 2.3 (which means that data sources are consistent between 2001 and 2006), the data would undergo quality check Level 3. Level 3 appraises the candidate data on reliability (see Table 6). At this level, if candidate data is of Outcome Type 3.3 (reliable data from both 2001 and 2006), the data become “successful” data.

When candidate data do not pass quality checks in Stage A, Stage B is applied to new candidate data. In Stage B, researchers use the same process as in Stage A. A new set of data can be obtained through further research using the same definitions as the original indicator dimensions, or the original indicator dimensions can be redefined to better reflect the available data for a given indicator.

3.2.2. Data Assembly Management

The assembly of 126 indicators is an enormous task that requires strict management and oversight. In order to accomplish this task, an indicator assembly database was developed to aid

the management of the data assembly process. The database (created in Microsoft® Access 2007) allowed for the periodic reporting of the status of the data assembly for each indicator. It also provided the ability to assign an overall reliability ranking for each indicator. Figure 5 shows a screenshot of the database input form.

Key aspects of the Input Form include the Reliability Rating (discussed below) and the Approval Code. The Approval Code confirmed that the indicator had been double-checked by the Indicator Manager.

3.2.3. Metadata Documentation

The data were recorded in spreadsheets (Microsoft® Excel 2007). An automated and standardized metadata capturing system was developed for the spreadsheets. A metadata (or “data about data”) system allows for documenting information within each cell of every spreadsheet. Metadata documentation provides assurances that the current analyses can be reproduced to check accuracy, and that analyses can be replicated in the future. Examples of entries include sources of information, individual contact information and calculations. Figure 6 shows a screenshot of the input window for metadata capturing.

The standardized approach employed here, grounded in metadata capturing and production, also allowed for the designation of the quality of indicators based on a standard index (i.e. “star rating”). Most of the data assembled are from sources that do not provide a quantified estimate of reliability. Therefore, a reliability rating can be assigned to a dataset by taking into consideration the reputation and quality of the data source, namely the agency responsible for the collection and processing of the data. A “star rating” scheme can be employed in which a range of 1-5 stars is used to designate general reliability of a dataset, with 1 star indicating a low reliability ranking, and 5 stars indicating very high reliability. The metadata associated with each indicator was used to assign the star rating. This rating can then be used during the analysis phase to provide a quantitative representation of reliability.

3.3. Data Analysis Needs

The essence of this work is to analyze the changes in an indicator over time due to some event. In this report, the events are the selection of Vancouver as a Host City and the associated planning and preparations for the Games. Determining the impact of these events raises some important issues that must be taken into account. The first is to ascertain whether it is plausible for the change to be caused by the specific event. The second is to examine whether the change would have occurred without the event. An example from the World Bank concerning the evaluation of an intervention illustrates this type of approach:

“The central impact evaluation question is what would have happened to those receiving the intervention if they had not in fact received the program. Since we cannot observe this group both with and without the intervention, the key challenge is to develop a counterfactual—that is, a group which is as similar as possible (in observable and unobservable dimensions) to those receiving the intervention. This comparison allows for the establishment of definitive causality—attributing observed changes in welfare to the program, while removing confounding factors.” (World Bank, 2009)

From the perspective of this quote, what the analysis needed was a formal process in which to factor in the context in which the Games will be staged. Hiller (1998) explains that mega-events are part of a chain of prior and future relationships that need to be explored. By taking into account the impacts of the burgeoning development in the Host region before the Games, we are better able to determine Games-related impacts to the extent that the analysis can account for the pre-Games state and compare it to the Games era. In addition, the resulting changes can be assessed for their consistency with sustainability dimensions. This line of reasoning led to the “bundling” of similar indicators within a Games-investment framework in which they can be analyzed and assessed as a whole. This framework was based on a process that identified selected OGI indicators that are most likely to be impacted by the Games via government initiatives that were explicitly stated as having been created in relation to the 2010 Winter Games. These selected OGI indicators are known as “primary indicators.”

The bundling method can be found in the work of Kansanko et al (2005), who used five sets of indicators (1-3 indicators per set) to study sustainability in 15 European cities. These researchers argue that, while indicators have their strengths and weaknesses, when used in parallel, they “enable a thorough analysis.” This research supports the bundling methodology used in the OGI study, which combines similar indicators with relevant areas of Games-related investment in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of impacts. Similarly, Taylor (2005) showed how the European Environment Agency developed a set of indicators for assessing the integration of environmental considerations in the energy sector. Their indicators targeted a set of policy-relevant questions, and the results suggested that this bundling process created a comprehensive tool for analysis. The OGI bundling methodology also links indicators and initiatives, such as policies. Finally, Preuss (2006) uses the term “event structures” to refer to impact themes, such as knowledge and skill development. This process implies that such themes are mega-event impacts that emerge due to investments that extend beyond the actual event. The OGI bundling methodology also enriches the causal connections among similar indicators by linking them together and with investments that may collectively affect the Games impacts and indicators.

For example, Socio-Cultural Bundle 1 titled “Progress in elite amateur sport in Canada” (see Section 5.1 in the Results Report) combines the following two indicators: So19 (Results at the Olympic/Paralympic Games and World Championships) and So16 (Top-Level Sportsmen and Women). As a package, these two indicators measure national and regional changes in the athletic development of Canadians in the Games era. The context for this bundle includes government initiatives such as Own the Podium and Podium Canada whose collective objective is to achieve excellence in Canadian sports. Combining indicators into a bundle and taking into account the initiatives that could affect those indicators gives a more powerful basis to hypothesize and test attribution of impacts to the Games.

3.3.1. Longitudinal Study Needs

Bundling indicators was necessary because the data from two study periods (e.g., 2001, 2006) is the minimum required to perform a time-trend analysis (Figure 7). Knowing that additional data would enrich the analyses, the researchers seized any opportunity to increase the number of data points during the data assembly and/or analysis processes. These opportunities usually accompanied a query to an especially accommodating data source. An example is the rich time-series data collected during the assembly of water usage data in the Metro Vancouver region for indicator En1.

Ideally, any changes in the primary indicators that took place between 2001 and 2006 were analyzed. The year 2001 is two years before Vancouver won the bid for Host City in 2003. Therefore, whenever possible, 2001 was used as the baseline year against which changes over time (or lack thereof) are compared. The indicator data from 2006 are three years after Vancouver was selected as a Host City. This choice of year captures any significant changes underway specifically due to the selection of Vancouver as a Host City. This analysis determined whether the selected indicators exhibited any trends, whether the indicators were generally stable over time (i.e., they did not fluctuate wildly), and whether they were sensitive to the 2010 Winter Games.

3.3.2. Interpreting Indicator Needs

A second data analysis need recognizes that impact indicators have limitations when establishing parameters (Leonardsen, 2007). The bundling methodology involved selecting context indicators for analysis when there was a local context for the statistical findings. Bundling the indicators, and taking government initiatives into account, enables the interpretation of the indicator results. Bundling also begins to suggest a causal chain for attributing changes in indicator trends to the 2010 Winter Games. To that effect, an investments-informed context indicator analysis was undertaken. We identified 50 Olympic-related investments that were new, or were otherwise modified, as a result of the 2010 Winter Games (see Appendix B for a list of investments). These include municipal, regional, provincial and federal government investments in initiatives. We also differentiated between physical (e.g., transportation) and social (e.g., health programs) infrastructure advanced for the Games.

The logic was that it is reasonable to anticipate that, in the case of the Olympic Games, most changes can be expected in areas where there is a specific driving force to instigate them. It is important to recognize that governments and organizers may tend to emphasize evidence of economic and other benefits to justify public expenditures (Hiller, 1998). Public authorities push to create long lasting effects from the investments (Preuss, 2006). Therefore, it is important to look at all possible impacts of these investments, which OGI tries to do. As a result, the impacts of the 2010 Winter Games are potentially mediated by actions that are initiated by government and Games organizers and that aim to develop the Host City/region/Country and/or leverage the Games. These actions in turn may also contribute to the achievement of goals for the Games (see Table 7).

As Table 7 shows, 50 Games-explicit initiatives were included in the analysis. For each initiative, the OGI indicator(s) that could potentially be affected by the initiative were identified. These “primary” indicators were then analyzed for trends. Following this, similar indicators were

bundled to create themes, e.g. Health and Physical Activity. Table 8 shows the year in which these various projects and investments started. Figure 8 portrays a relatively even distribution of these investments in the social sphere and a lack of Olympics-related environmental initiatives.

There were three criteria for the inclusion of these initiatives. First, there were explicit statements made when these initiatives were launched that they were created, or pushed along, in an effort to win the bid to host the 2010 Winter Games in Vancouver, or to prepare for a successful hosting of the Games. Second, the initiatives came from Games' stakeholders (i.e., Resort Municipality of Whistler and the City of Vancouver; Metro Vancouver; the Governments of B.C. and Canada). Third, the initiatives had to be started, or were in operation, 1998-2008.

Strategies for finding relevant investments included: 1) Internet searches using Google with mixed combinations of keywords that included the Olympics, one of the various stakeholders (e.g., City of Vancouver), environmental, social or economic sustainability and the word policy, program, or initiative; 2) searches on stakeholders' websites (e.g., City of Vancouver's website); 3) experts, who recommended additional initiatives; and 4) the snowball method, when additional initiatives were referenced in documents that were found via the above methods.

3.3.3. Latitudinal Study Needs

A good understanding of a base trend is required to attribute an impact of the Games to a particular indicator. This means understanding what the Host City/Region/Country would be like had the 2010 Winter Games not been hosted in Canada, or in other words, the "normal" trend of changes. However, there are many confounding factors that could influence the establishment of a base-trend, such as global economic conditions. Therefore, from the start of the data assembly phase, it was understood that latitudinal studies were necessary to compare, for example, the city of Vancouver with other cities that face similar conditions. This necessitated a duplicate data assembly process and analyses for these "control cities," as well as conducting a longitudinal-latitudinal study (long-lat study) (Figure 9).

Furthermore, in order to provide an "apples-to-apples" comparison between cities, the indicator data were normalized (typically to population). This required the assembly of a consistent set of base normalization data⁷ for each city within these comparisons, such as population, household, etc. data.

The most appropriate quantitative technique for analysis to achieve these goals is the "before and after control impact," or BACI, method (Manly, 2001). The goal of this method is to establish a statistically significant change in the difference between the impact and control sites, before and after the event. Briefly, the method compares the Host City (Vancouver) to other cities over time on indicators of interest. The control cities ideally are cities that are most similar to Vancouver, and can therefore serve as a "norm" against which Vancouver can be compared (Preuss, 2000; Baade and Matheson, 2002; Hagn and Maennig, 2007).

⁷ A special spreadsheet incorporating population, household, employment, labour force and Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for 2000-2008 was developed and distributed to the OGI Study team in order to standardize the consistent use of normalization data.

In order to best control for variation, the ideal would be to have numerous control cities that are randomly selected from a larger group of cities that are as similar to Vancouver as possible. In reality, however, it is extremely difficult to find even one city sufficiently similar to Vancouver in all the relevant aspects, much less a group of such cities for the purposes of random selection. With these limitations in mind, we chose Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria for comparisons. Like Vancouver, all three cities are in Western Canada. Using Canadian cities for comparison allowed us to control for the political structure, geography and economic variations present internationally. For regional comparisons, we chose the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Like Metro Vancouver, it is an urban and growing regional district with common issues (e.g., homelessness). Provincially, B.C. was compared with Alberta (and occasionally to Ontario). Both B.C. and Alberta are resource-based economies with lots of urban growth and in-migrations. Educational policies are similar as are geographies. Canada was usually compared to the United States, except when there was a need for comparison of smaller populations.

Bundling also aids our BACI analysis by identifying the investments that are potential factors (causes) in a cause-effect analysis (Hiller, 1998) when comparing the pre-Games state with the Games era. This analysis involves the assessment of indicators around certain impact areas, i.e., bundling.

3.4. Attributing Impact to the Games

As discussed above, this method makes it possible to more conclusively attribute changes in select indicators to the 2010 Winter Games. This means documenting: 1) whether or not the Games have had an impact in the Host City/region/Country; 2) the direction of this impact (i.e., positive or negative); and 3) the size of this impact relative to a hypothetical “no-Games” scenario. As a result, the analyses presented in the bundles sections of the Pre-Games Results Report potentially reveal different trends in the indicator measurements over time between Vancouver and the selected control cities. The key question asked is whether any observed change in an indicator for Vancouver was attributable to the Games or whether it was part of a normal trend. In order to determine this, the analysis sought to attribute an impact for each individual indicator used in the indicator bundles. If the change was large enough (i.e., too large to be a part of a normal trend), the working hypothesis was that the change can be attributed to the Games.

Seeking causality, however, may be too strong a judgment of Games impacts at this stage (i.e., the current OGI Pre-Games Technical Report). At best, correlation may be noted and that can allow for some postulation of attribution. At this point in time, however, we can assign one of five possible “scores” when assessing bundles, sustainability spheres and the final 2010 Winter Games impact:

- Positive Impact;
- Negative Impact;
- No impact;
- Neutral impact; and
- Inconclusive.

A “positive” impact is when there is a positive impact (weak or strong) in the indicator that is most likely due to the 2010 Winter Games. A “negative” impact is a negative impact (weak or strong) that is most likely due to the 2010 Winter Games. “No” impact means that there was no change in the indicator, or when the change could not be attributed to the 2010 Winter Games with any acceptable level of certainty (i.e., although in some cases impact is statistically possible, the lack of impact is equally as likely). A “neutral” impact means that the degree of positive impacts that the 2010 Winter Games contributes to the Host city/region/Country is “cancelled-out” by a similar degree of negative impacts. An “inconclusive” impact implies that one or more of the following occurred during the OGI process:

- a) There was an overall lack of available data to represent the prescribed indicators (for either the primary or secondary dimensions) for one or both analysis periods (2001 and ~2006).
- b) The overall quality of the data assembled was not sufficient to provide a conclusive analysis. This could be due to data not being collected often enough to provide two or more longitudinal data points.

It is possible to assess outcomes at the level of indicators, indicator bundles and sustainability spheres. Any of these sub-assessments can be incorporated into a final assessment of the overall process at the 2010 Winter Games impact level. Furthermore, a corresponding reliability index can be defined at all process levels. This hierarchical process, in which the final assessment is grounded on a foundation of assembled and reliability-assessed data, provides one of the best means in supporting a robust assessment of the Olympic Games.

References

- Baade, R.A. & V. Matheson. 2002. “Bidding for the Olympics: Fool’s Gold?” Pp. 127–151 in C.P. Barros, M. Ibrahim and S. Szymanski (Eds.) *Transatlantic Sport: The Comparative Economics of North America and European Sports*. London: Edward Elgar.
- Daniels, Steven E. and Gregg B. Walker. 2001. *Working Through Environmental Conflict : The Collaborative Learning Approach*. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger.
- Hagn, F. and W. Maennig. 2007. “Short-Term to Long-Term Employment Effects of the Football World Cup 1974 in Germany.” *Hamburg Working Paper Series in Economic Policy*, 9/2007.
- Hotchkiss, J.L., R.E. Moore and S.M. Zobay. 2001. “Impact of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games on Employment and Wages in Georgia.” FRP Report No. 53, Georgia State University.
- Manly, Bryan F.J. 2001. *Statistics for Environmental Science and Management*. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman and Hall/CRC Press.
- Preuss, Holger. 2000. “Electing an Olympic city – a multidimensional decision.” Pp. 89–104 in K.B. Wamsley, S.G. Martyn, G.H. MacDonald, H. Gordon and R.K. Barney (Eds.) *Bridging three Centuries: Intellectual Crossroads and the Modern Olympic Movement*. London, ON.
- Preuss, Holger. 2007. “The Conceptualisation and Measurement of Mega Sport Event Legacies.” *Journal of Sport and Tourism* 12(3): 207-228.

World Bank. 2009. "What Is an Impact Evaluation?"
(<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTISPMA/0,,menuPK:384339~pagePK:162100~piPK:159310~theSitePK:384329,00.html#whatis>) (accessed February 2009).

Glossary of Terms

Hierarchy			
Level	Key Concept	Definition	Example
a	<i>Goal/OGI Assessment</i>	To measure the impact of the Games. This measurement will be further defined and substantiated by the other key concepts down the hierarchy, so their definitions are critical.	“Positive Impact”
b	<i>Sustainability Spheres</i>	The 3 sustainability spheres are Socio-Cultural, Economic, and Environmental. The choice of these 3 spheres reflect societal and OGI values.	“Environmental”
c	<i>Indicator Bundles</i>	Sets of similar indicators can be summarized or reduced in order to be useful and usable for the impact analysis	“Land Use Bundle”
d	<i>Indicators</i>	General concepts that represent the initiatives or areas that are valued by society. Section 2 of the Pre-Games Technical Report defines context indicators.	“En 6: Land Use Changes”
e	<i>Indicator Dimensions</i>	The actual measures that describe an Indicator. Dimensions are variables that require the collection or assembly of data – the fundamental elements of indicators.	“Commercial Land Use Change”
f	<i>Data Value</i>	The actual data value that is an instance of the indicator dimension substantiated and defined by specific parameters and descriptive metadata.	“29.6 km ² ”; “1.0%”
g	<i>Data Parameters</i>	Parameters describe the scope and attributes of data, specifically the time period (temporal) and geographic scope (spatial), as well as units of measurement. Data parameters are important in the comparability of data values, typically differentiated by a single parameter (i.e. temporal parameter for longitudinal studies).	“2006, GVRD region, area in km ² , % of total regional area”
h	<i>Metadata</i>	Descriptive information to substantiate Data Values and provide the means to assess quality, statistical significance, and documentation for consistency assurance in source and methodology. Examples of metadata are source description, frequency of renewal or update, and other indications in the adequacy for the analyses for which they are applicable.	“Data provided by Joe Smith (555-555-5555).”

Tables

Table 1: Costs of Staging the Winter Olympic Games, 1984-2010

Host City	Year	Cost in USD (millions)	Cost Converted to 2009 USD (millions)
Sarajevo	1984	\$179	\$364
Calgary	1988	\$628	\$1,121
Albertville	1992	\$767	\$1,154
Lillehammer	1994	\$1,511	\$2,153
Nagano	1998	\$3,412	\$4,420
Salt Lake City	2002	\$1,330	\$1,561
Turin ¹	2006	\$2,207	\$2,312
Vancouver ²	2010	\$1,384	\$1,384

¹ Bondonio, P. and N. Campaniello. 2006. "Torino 2006: What kinds of Winter games were they?" Working Paper n. 2/2006. University of Toronto.

² VANOC. 2009. "VANOC Releases Updated Balanced Budget for 2010 Winter Games." (<http://www.vancouver2010.com/en/news/news-releases/-/62856/32566/gnd387/vanoc-releases-updated-balance.html>) (accessed February 28th 2009).

Table adapted from: Essex, S. and B. Chalkley. 2004. "Mega-sporting events in urban and regional policy: a history of the Winter Olympics," *Planning Perspectives*, 19:2, 201—204.

Table 2: Objectives and Sub-objectives of Olympic Agenda 21

Objectives	Sub-Objectives
Improved socio-economic conditions	Engaging the values of Olympism and action on behalf of sustainable development
	Stronger international cooperation for sustainable development
	Combating exclusion
	Changing consumer habits
	Health protection
	Human habitat and institutions
	Integrating the concept of sustainable development into sports policies
Conservation and management of resources for sustainable development	Methodology of environmental action for the Olympic movement
	Protection of conservation areas and countryside
	Sports facilities
	Sports equipment
	Transport
	Energy
	Accommodation and catering at major sports events
	Water management
	Management of hazardous products, waste, and pollution
	Quality of the biosphere and maintenance of biodiversity
Strengthening the role of major groups	Advancement of the role of women
	Promoting the role of young people
	Recognition and promotion of indigenous populations

Source: Holden, Meg, Julia MacKenzie, and Robert VanWynsberghe. 2008. Vancouver's promise of the world's first sustainable Olympic Games. Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy. 26(5)882-995.

Table 3: Comparison of Ec12 Indicator Data from the Same Source Using Different Extraction Queries

Category	Recently Acquired Data		Original Baseline Data	
	2001	2006	2001	Difference
Economic	69	80	33	-36
Social	40	97	21	-19
Environment	6	6	0	-6
Political	0	0	0	0
Olympic	3	0	8	5
Paralympic	0	0	0	0
Confidential	3	30		-3
Unknown	21	7		-21
<i>Totals</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>-80</i>

Table 4: Stage A Outcome, Level 1 (At Least Two Data Points)

Outcome	Baseline (~2001)	Pre-Games (~2006)	Decision - Action
Type 1.1	Data available	DNAA	1 data point only: stage B
Type 1.2	DNAA	Data Available	1 data point only: stage B
Type 1.3	Data available	Data Available	2 data points: proceed to Level 2

Table 5: Stage A Outcome, Level 2 (Consistent Sources and Methodologies)

Outcome	Baseline (~2001)	Pre-Games (~2006)	Decision - Action
Type 2.1	Data Source i	Data Source j	Different sources: stage B
Type 2.2	Data Source i(v1)	Data Source i(v2)	Different methodologies: stage B
Type 2.3	Data Source i(v1)	Data Source i(v1)	Trend analysis: proceed to Level 3

Note: v1 = “version 1” and v2 = “version 2”, where these represent two different methodologies applied to datasets from the same source.

Table 6: Stage A Outcome, Level 3 (Reliability Measurements)

Outcome	Baseline (~2001)	Pre-Games (~2006)	Decision - Action
Type 3.1	Reliable Data	Unreliable Data	Unreliable data: stage B
Type 3.2	Unreliable Data	Reliable Data	Unreliable data: stage B
Type 3.3	Reliable Data	Reliable Data	“Successful” Data

Table 7: Number of Games-explicit Initiatives

Number of Games-explicit Initiatives			
Dimension	Total	Has an End Date ²	End Date of 2010
Socio-cultural	18	13	10
Multiple ¹	17	6	4
Economic	11	8	7
Environmental	4	2	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>23</i>

¹ "Multiple" means that two or more of the spheres were considered a primary focus of the initiative.

² Most laws/bylaws do not have a planned end date. Some policies also do not specify an end date, or the information was not found.

Table 8: Number of Games-explicit Initiatives by Start Year¹

Dimension	1988	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Socio-cultural	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1		18
Multiple	1		1	1	1		4	3	5	1	17
Economic					1			3	7		11
Environmental						1	1		2		4
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>

¹ A blank cell in the table means that no initiatives (0) were found that started in that respective year.

Figures

Figure 1: Sustainability Venn Diagram

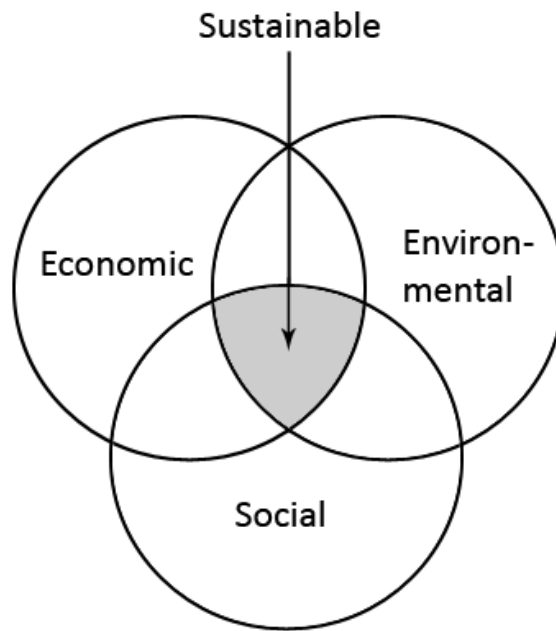


Figure 2: Overview of the Data Assembly and Analysis Process Hierarchy

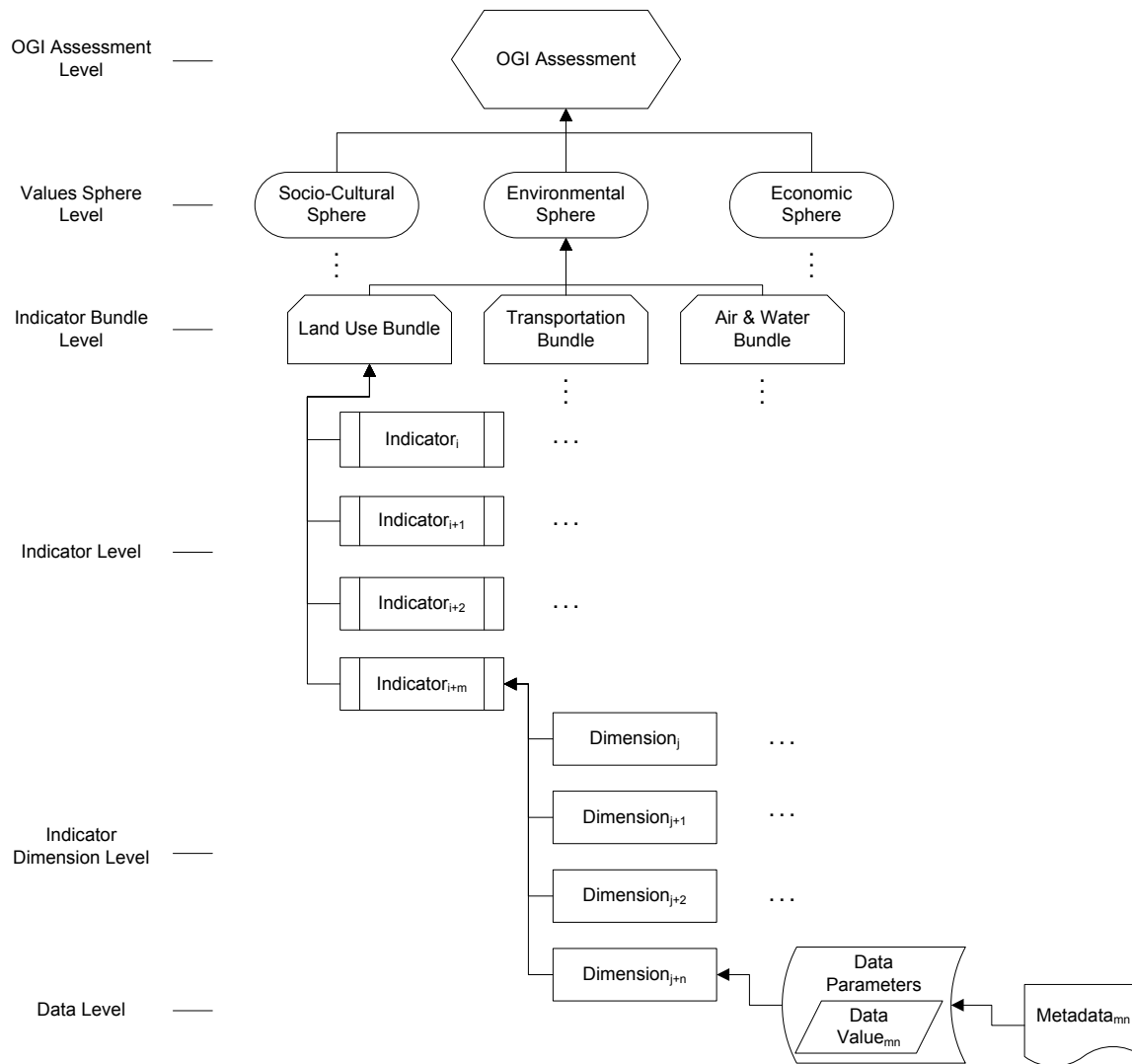


Figure 3: Precision vs. Accuracy

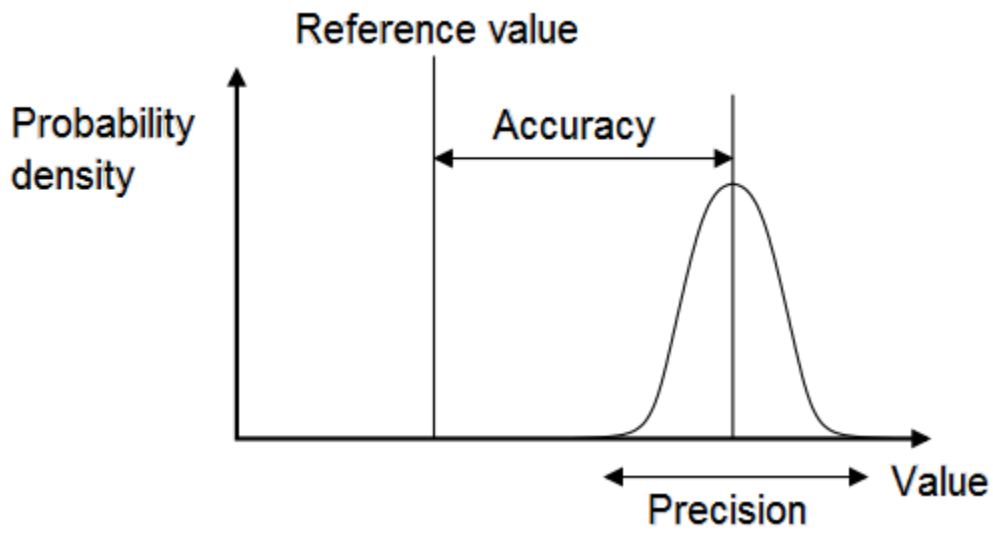


Figure 4: Standardized Data Assembly Process

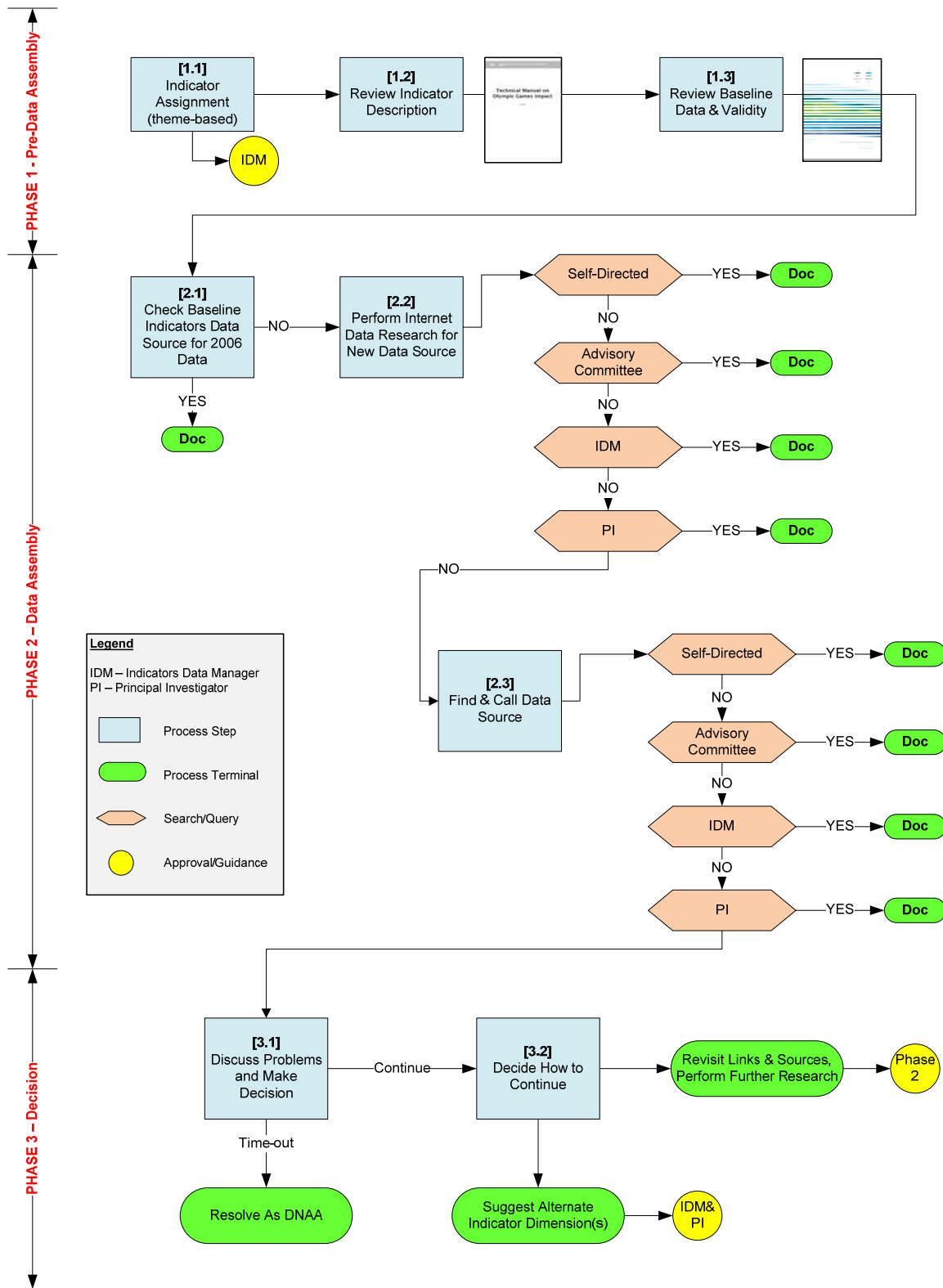


Figure 5: Snapshot of the Indicator Management Database Input Form

OGI-UBC Indicators Status Database - 2006 (baseline +1)

StatusID:	87
Indicator ID:	Ec3
Indicator Sphere:	Economic
Indicator Name:	Size of Companies
Type:	Context
Assembler Initials:	FA
Reliability Rating:	5 Stars
Detailed Comments:	-both 2001 and 2006 information came from the same reporte, except large (250+) companies
Indicator Status:	2b. Closed - Complete
Approval Code:	4. Final Closure - Verified Complete
File Name and Location:	Ec3.xls

Navigation buttons: [Home], [Previous], [Next]

Figure 6: Screenshot of the Metadata Capturing System Input Window

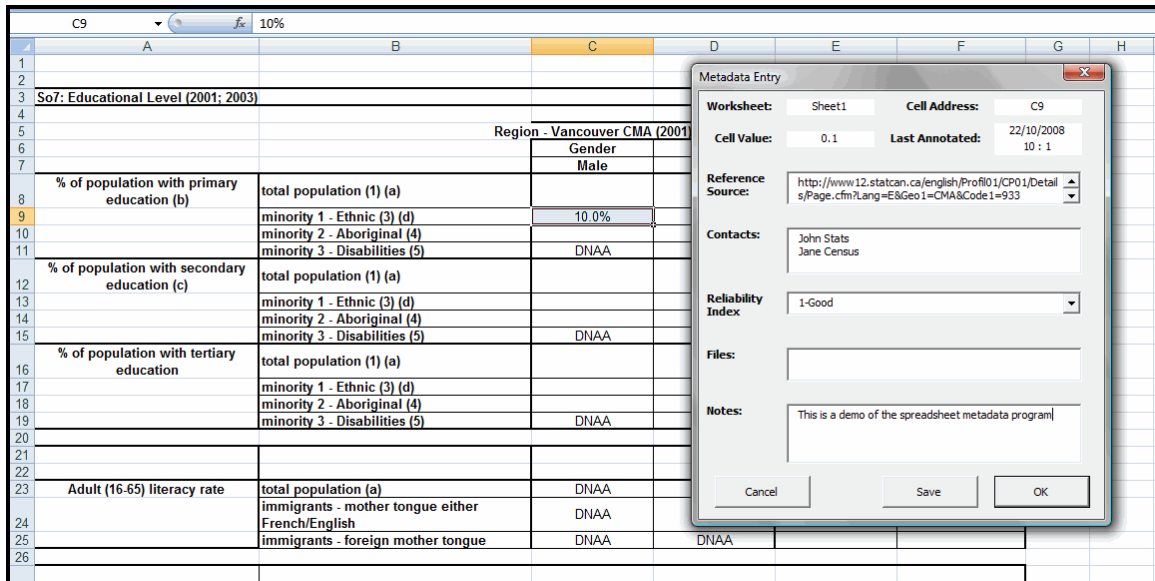
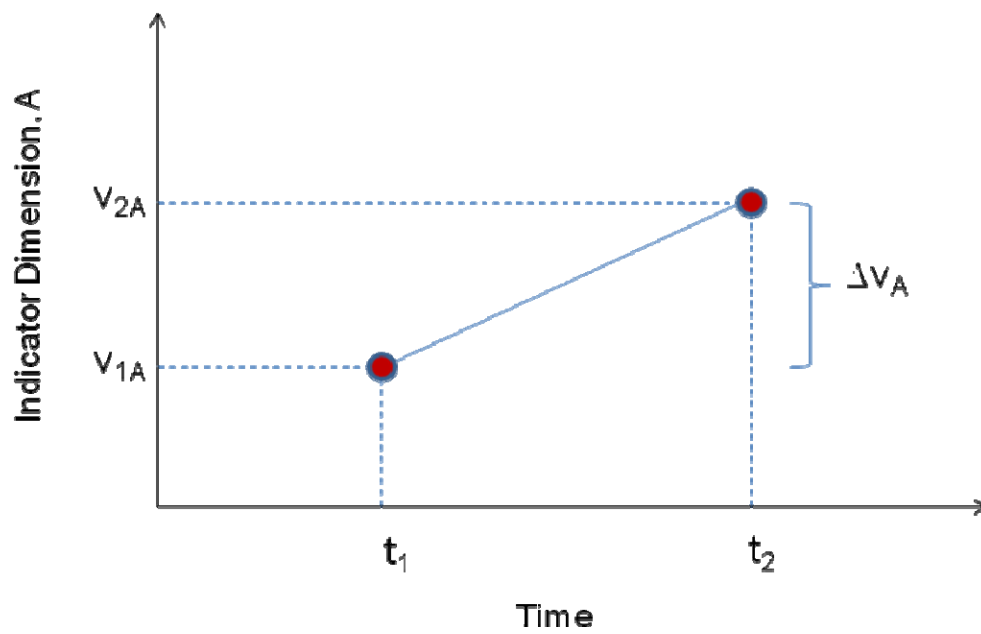


Figure 7: Typical Longitudinal Study



Notes: V_{1A} and V_{2A} are normalized values (by population) for location A)

Figure 8: Number of Games-explicit Initiatives by Start Year and Sphere

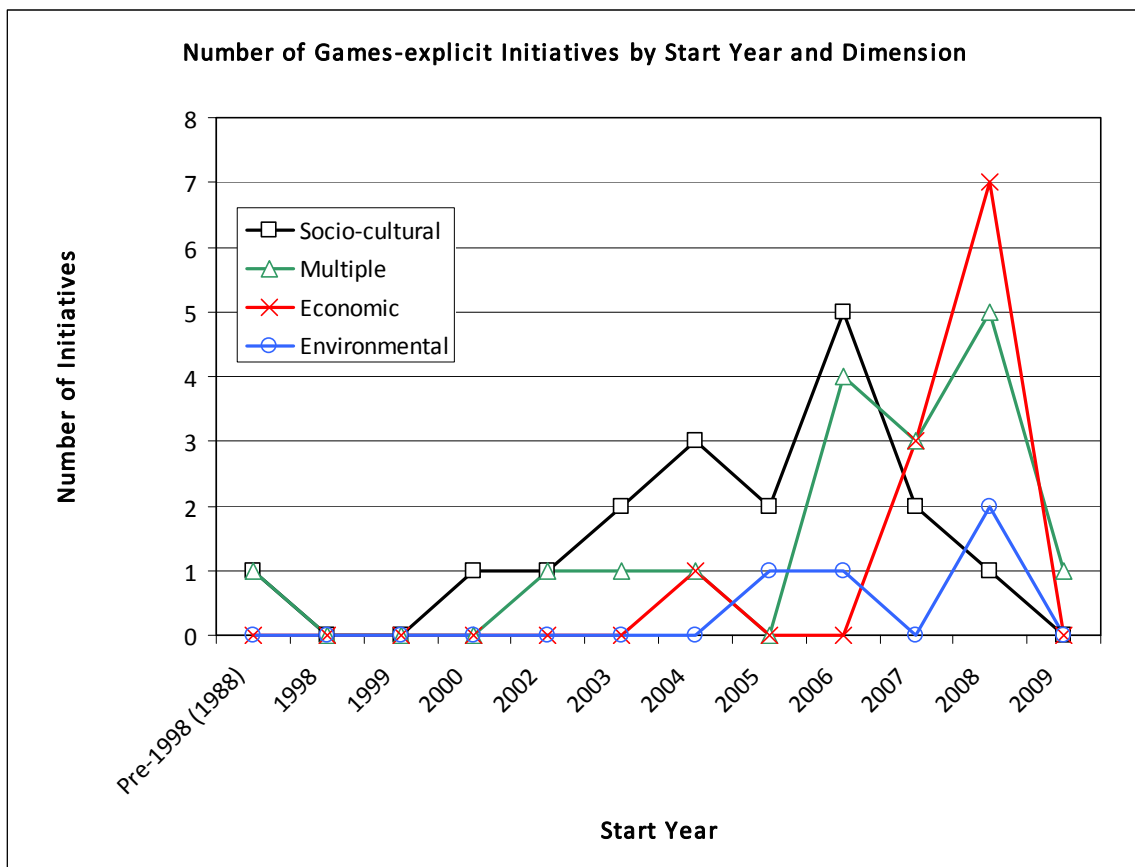
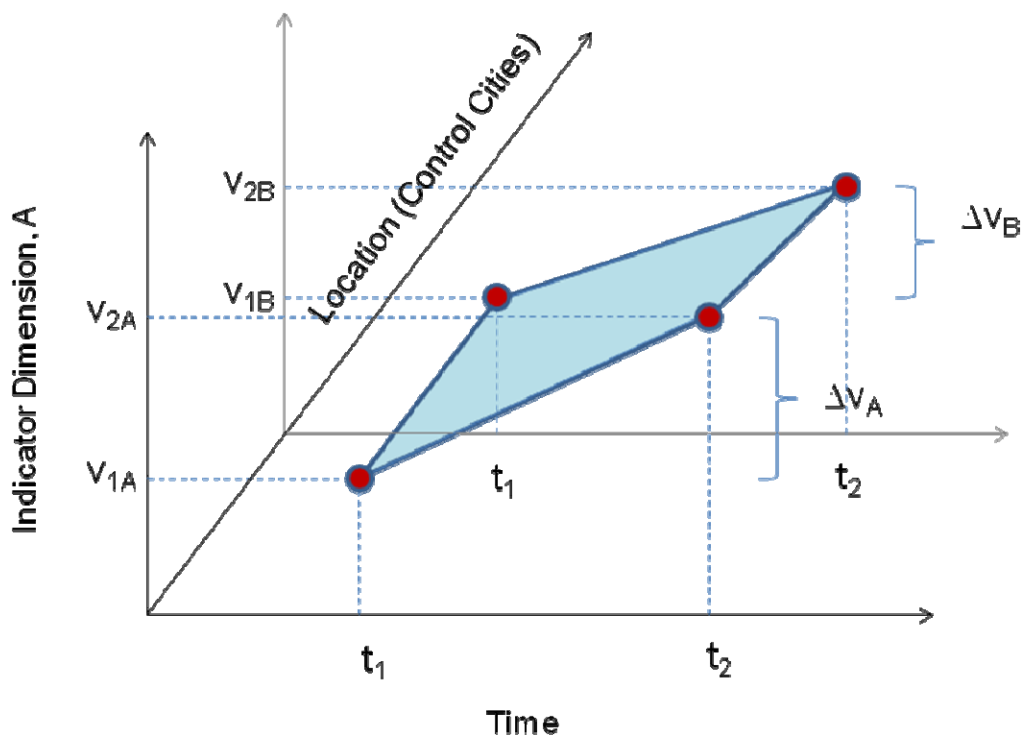


Figure 9: Typical Longitudinal-Latitudinal Study



Notes: the degree of distortion in the resulting "surface" represents the degree of consistency of the indicator dimension between two locations, A and B

Appendix A: Results for OGI Indicators

Economic Indicators

Ec1: Employment by Economic Activity (2006)			
Region - British Columbia (1) (a)			
	NASIC (b)	FTEs (thousands) (c)	%
A-Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Agriculture	34.7	1.6%
B-Fishing	Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	43.8	2.0%
C-Mining and quarrying			
D-Manufacturing	Manufacturing	197.5	9.0%
E-Electricity, gas and water supply	Utilities	8.6	0.4%
F-Construction	Construction	179.3	8.2%
G-Wholesale and retail trade;	Trade	353.7	16.1%
H-Hotels and restaurants	Accommodation and food services	170.5	7.8%
I-Transport, storage and communications	Transportation and warehousing	119.5	5.4%
J-Financial intermediation	Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	138.0	6.3%
K-Real estate, renting and business activities	Business, building and other support services	98.8	4.5%
L-Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	Public administration	91.3	4.2%
M-Education	Educational services	156.0	7.1%
N-Health and social work	Health care and social assistance	232.2	10.6%
O-Other community, social and personal service activities	Other services	90.8	4.1%
P- Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	Professional, scientific and technical services	167.6	7.6%
Q-Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Information, culture and recreation	113.2	5.2%
Total		2,195.5	100.0%

Country - Canada (2)			
	NASIC (b)	FTEs (thousands) (c)	%
A-Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Agriculture	346.4	2.1%
B-Fishing	Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	330.1	2.0%
C-Mining and quarrying			
D-Manufacturing	Manufacturing	2,117.7	12.8%
E-Electricity, gas and water supply	Utilities	122.0	0.7%
F-Construction	Construction	1,069.7	6.5%
G-Wholesale and retail trade;	Trade	2,633.5	16.0%
H-Hotels and restaurants	Accommodation and food services	1,015.0	6.2%
I-Transport, storage and communications	Transportation and warehousing	802.2	4.9%
J-Financial intermediation	Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,040.5	6.3%
K-Real estate, renting and business activities	Business, building and other support services	690.0	4.2%
L-Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	Public administration	837.4	5.1%
M-Education	Educational services	1,158.4	7.0%
N-Health and social work	Health care and social assistance	1,785.5	10.8%
O-Other community, social and personal service activities	Other services	701.0	4.3%
P- Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	Professional, scientific and technical services	1,089.9	6.6%
Q-Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Information, culture and recreation	745.0	4.5%
Total		16,484.3	100.0%

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (unpublished data presented by BC Stats) http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/handout/naicsann.pdf .
	(2) Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/econ40.htm .

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Statistics collected in accordance with North American Standard Industry Classification (NASIC); ISIC data not available.
(c) Data in thousands of persons; the number of FTEs specifically was not available.

Ec2: Employment Indicators (2006)			
		Region - British Columbia (a)	Country - Canada
Global activity rate (1)(b)	number of active persons divided by the permanent population	65.7%	66.9%
Women in the active population (1)	number of active women divided by the active population	60.8%	61.8%
Unemployment rate (1)	number of unemployed divided by active population	6.0%	6.6%
Net migration rate (2)	migratory balance divided by permanent resident population	12.3%	7.8%

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada Census 2006 http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2006&PID=92110&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=88971&THEME=74&AID=&FREE=0&FOCUS=&VID=0&GC=99&GK=NA&RL=0&TPL=RETR&SUB=741&d1=0&d2=0&d3=0&GID=771240
	(2) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/080929/t080929c-eng.htm

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Global activity rate has been taken to mean "participation rate", which is defined as the percentage of the general population [over the age of 15] who are currently employed or are actively seeking employment.

Ec3: Size of Companies (2006)						
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (1) (d)						
(a)	Number of enterprises (1)	%	Number of enterprises(2)	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	100,694	53.9%	104,005	54.7%		
Small (10-49)	74,120	39.6%	74,006	38.9%		
Medium (50-249)	7,332	3.9%	7,300	3.8%		
Large (250 and more)	4,799	2.6%	4,762	2.5%		
Total	186,945	100.0%	190,073	100.0%		

Region - British Columbia (1) (d)						
(a)	Number of enterprises	%	Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	182,599	52.1%	187,269	52.7%		
Small (10-49)	146,097	41.7%	146,182	41.2%		
Medium (50-249)	13,670	3.9%	13,631	3.8%		
Large (250 and more)	8,078	2.3%	7,996	2.3%		
Total	350,444	100.0%	355,078	100.0%		

Country - Canada (3)						
(a)	Number of enterprises	%	Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	1,244,208	53.8%	1,255,404	54.0%		
Small (10-49)	919,237	39.8%	920,033	39.6%		
Medium (50-249)	89,974	3.9%	91,640	3.9%		
Large (250 and more)	57,918	2.5%	58,466	2.5%		
Total	2,311,337	100.0%	2,325,543	100.0%		

Sources
(1) BC Statistics http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/sm_bus/bus_est.pdf .
(2) http://data.library.ubc.ca/java/jsp/database/production/detail.jsp?id=1011
(3) BC Stats Special Data Base Extraction re: Edelgard Panzenboeck

Notes:

- (a) Data were not available for the exact sizes as requested by the original OGI data template.
- (b) Data were not available for the number of employees (FTEs) by size of business as requested by the original OGI data template.
- (c) The number of large businesses (50+ employees) was not provided but was calculated from totals minus the other 3 sizes.
- (d) Regional data for this indicator represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District, the Squamish Lillooet Regional District and the Province of British Columbia.

Ec4: Quality Management of Companies (2006)					
Region - British Columbia (a)					
	(b)	Number of entreprises	% ISO 14000 (1)	% ISO 9000 (1)	% SA 8000 (2)
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	182,599			
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	146,097			
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	13,670			
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees	8,078			
Total		350,444			

Country - Canada					
		Number of entreprises	% ISO 14000 (1)	% ISO 9000 (1)	% SA 8000 (2)
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	1,244,208			
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	919,237			
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	89,974			
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees	57,918			
Total		2,311,337			

Sources	(1) WhosRegistered.com Global http://www.whosregistered.com/iso/form.php .
	(2) SAI http://www.sa-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=document.showDocumentById&nodeID=1&DocumentID=142 .

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Data were not available for the number of employees (FTEs) by size of business as requested by the original OGI data template.

Ec5: Motor Vehicle Population (2003, 2008)				
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District				
Number of Vehicles by Type (1)	2003 (2)	%	2008 (2)	%
Class 1 (Passenger)	985,700	77%	1,095,696	76%
Class 2 (Commercial)	188,864	15%	215,558	15%
Class 3 (Motorcycle)	11,830	1%	17,753	1%
Class 4 (Trailer)	54,376	4%	64,910	5%
Class 5 (Motorhome)	10,917	1%	9,342	1%
Class 6 (Commercial Trailer)	25,702	2%	36,716	3%
Total	1,277,389	100%	1,439,975	100%

Sources	(1) ICBC data (provided by Translink).
	(2) End of March totals

Ec 6: Public transport															
City - Vancouver															
Type of network (name)	Length of the network (km)	Total number of vehicles	% of vehicles for people with disabilities (2007) (g)	Total number of stations	% of stations accessible for disabilities (2007) (g)	Number of passengers (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	% of passengers with disabilities	Vehicle stock	% of vehicle accessible for people with disabilities	Type of fuel	Passenger journeys	% of passenger journeys	Vehicle-kilometres
Type of network 1 (name)															
Type of network 2 (name)															
Type of network 3 (name)															
Type of network x (name)															
Total															

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District															
Type of network (name)	Length of the network (km)	Total number of vehicles	% of vehicles for people with disabilities (2007) (g)	Total number of stations	% of stations accessible for disabilities (2007) (g)	Number of passengers (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	% of passengers with disabilities	Vehicle stock	% of vehicle accessible for people with disabilities	Type of fuel	Passenger journeys	% of passenger journeys	Vehicle-kilometres
Rail network (West Coast Express)	70.4	37 (2001) (1) (a) (b)	100%	8	100%	2,690,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Light rapid transit network	69.912	210 cars (2008) (6) (c)	100%	33	100%	73,530,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Conventional bus network	30-45.731	1,275 (2008)	100% (January 2008)	DNAA	DNAA	214,840,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Shuttle bus network	612,769	157 (2008)	100%	NA	DNAA	5,820,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Boats (Ferries and SeaBus) (5)	3.065 (SeaBus Only)	4 (2001) (5) (e)	DNAA	4	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Total	DNAA	1470	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Type of network (name)	Length of the network (km)	Total number of vehicles	% of vehicles for people with disabilities (2007) (g)	Total number of stations	% of stations accessible for disabilities (2007) (g)	Number of passengers (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities (2008) (h)	% of passengers with disabilities	Vehicle stock	% of vehicle accessible for people with disabilities	Type of fuel	Passenger journeys	% of passenger journeys	Vehicle-kilometres
Type of network 1 (name)															
Type of network 2 (name)															
Type of network 3 (name)															
Type of network x (name)															
Total															

Sources

(1) West Coast Express, Tim Shaver, Finance Manager (correspondence).
 (2) BC Rapid Transit Company, Ian Graham, Senior Operations Planner (correspondence).
 (3) Coast Mountain Bus Company, Janet Yuen, Performance Analyst (correspondence).
 (4) West Vancouver Municipal Transit Ltd., Greg Curran, Transit Manager.
 (5) Fraser River Marine Transportation Ltd., Kimberley Bloom, Manager of Finance & Administration.
 (6) TransLink (Greater Vancouver Transit Authority), Ross Long, Kenneth Kuo, Kelly Malinuk (correspondence, 2009)

Notes:

(a) WCE = West Coast Express passenger trains. This figure excludes all freight trains / cars.
 (b) There are 5 trains. However, data represent individual rail cars as each car is comparable (approx. number of passengers) to a large transit bus. The 5 locomotives have not been included in the data as they do not accommodate passengers.
 (c) Individual cars have been counted for this figure as there is no set number of SkyTrains - the number of trains varies on a daily basis.
 (d) This figure includes buses from the Coast Mountain Bus Company and West Vancouver Municipal Transit System.
 (e) Data represent the number of passenger journeys crossing the Fraser River, which will be released prior to 2010 by the Golden Enderbridge accessible (DNAA).
 (f) City and country scale data are not available or accessible (DNAA).
 (g) Data represent the number of passenger boardings.
 (h) Data represent the number of passenger boardings.

Ec7

Region - Greater Vancouver (2007) (1) (a) (b)						
		Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities (b)	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities (b)	Average rate (beds per establishment)
Class 1 (name)	Hotels	179		23,982		134.0
Class 2 (name)	151+rooms	50		14,510		290.2
Class 3 (name)	76-150 rooms	57		6,116		107.3
Class x (name)	1-75 rooms	72		3,356		46.6
Class x (name)	Misc.	37		1,821		49.2
Class x (name)	Motels	39		1,708		43.8
	Total	255		27,511		107.9

Region - British Columbia (2007) (1) (a) (b)						
		Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities	Average rate (beds per establishment)
Class 1 (name)	Fishing lodges	159		1,958		12.3
Class 2 (name)	Hotels	705		59,024		83.7
Class 3 (name)	251+ Rooms	34		13,365		393.1
Class x (name)	151-250 Rooms	49		9,272		189.2
Class x (name)	76-150 Rooms	194		19,963		102.9
Class x (name)	1-75 Rooms	428		16,424		38.4
Class x (name)	Motels	766		21,032		27.5
Class x (name)	Vacation Rentals	421		9,206		21.9
Class x (name)	Miscellaneous	450		9,494		21.1
	Total	2,501		100,714		40.3

Country - Canada (2007)					
	Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities	Average rate
Class 1 (name)					
Class 2 (name)					
Class 3 (name)					
Class x (name)					
Total					

Sources	(1) http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/tourism/trra2007.csv
----------------	---

Notes:

(a) Data were unavailable at the city scale; however, regional data are provided for two different regional scales, including Greater Vancouver and British Columbia.

(b) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.

Ec8: Accommodation Occupancy Rate (2007) (1) (a)				
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (b)				
Class x (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by)		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	
	x 100		x 100	
	Number of rooms or beds available		Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Average rate	9,992	64.51%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	15,489		Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Region - British Columbia (b)				
Class x (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by)		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	
	x 100		x 100	
	Number of rooms or beds available		Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Average rate (d)	15,939	55.70%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	28,616		Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Country - Canada				
Class x (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by)		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	
	x 100		x 100	
	Number of rooms or beds available		Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Average rate	90,270	52.40%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	172,271		Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Sources	(1) Smith Travel Research, 2007. Canadian Lodging Outlook HVS International - Canada. April 2007 Year-to-Date. http://www.hotelassociation.ca/reports/Archived%20HVS%20Lodging%20Reports/HVS%20Canadian%20Lodging%20Outlook%202007/Canadian_Lodging_Outlook_April_2007.pdf
----------------	---

Notes:	(a) Occupancy rates by hotel class were not available.
	(b) Data were unavailable at the city scale; however, regional data are provided for two different regional scales, including Greater Vancouver and British Columbia.
	(c) A weighted average was calculated to determine the percentage of occupancy rate
	(d) Includes Vancouver Downtown (7715 rooms), Vancouver/Burnaby Area (2218 rooms), & Richmond-Surrey/East Area (5546) a weighted average was calculated to determine the percentage of occupancy rate

Es9: Tourist Nights (2004:2006)																
Origins----		Region - British Columbia				Country - Canada				Abroad				Total		
Destinations	Months	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays
Vancouver (6) (7)	1998	2,364,684	30.0%	DNAA	2,209,801	28.1%	DNAA	3,290,980	41.8%	DNAA	7,865,483	100.0%	DNAA			DNAA
	2001	2,508,391	30.0%	DNAA	2,261,858	27.1%	DNAA	3,576,904	42.9%	DNAA	8,347,153	100.0%	DNAA			DNAA
	2004	2,613,992	30.7%	DNAA	2,338,148	27.4%	DNAA	3,576,964	42.0%	DNAA	8,523,304	100.0%	4.36			DNAA
	2006	2,685,193	30.9%	DNAA	2,506,060	28.8%	DNAA	3,499,672	40.3%	DNAA	8,692,926	100.0%	DNAA			DNAA
Origins----		Region Alberta				Country - Canada				Abroad				Total		
Destinations	Months	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays
Calgary (4) (5)	1998	~3,200,000	59.0%	DNAA	~1,400,000	26.0%	DNAA	~840,000	15.4%	DNAA	~5,440,000	100.0%	2.97			DNAA
	2001	~2,700,000	52.4%	DNAA	~1,600,000	31.0%	DNAA	~850,000	16.5%	DNAA	~5,150,000	100.0%	3.51			DNAA
	2004	2,200,000	52.5%	DNAA	1,330,000	31.7%	DNAA	660,000	15.8%	DNAA	4,190,000	100.0%	DNAA			DNAA
	2006	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA			DNAA
Sources																
(1) http://www.tourismbc.com/PDF/Regional%20Profiles_VancouverCoastMountains_2008.pdf																
(2) http://www.corporate.canada.travel/docs/research_and_statistics/stats_and_figures/tourism_year-in-review_2006_web_eng.pdf																
(3) http://www40.statcan.ca/01/cst01/arts26a-eng.htm																
(4) http://tpr.alberta.ca/tourism/statistics/docs/AB_Calgary04.pdf																
(5) http://tpr.alberta.ca/tourism/statistics/docs/CalgaryAreaTDR_Profile.pdf																
(6) http://www.tourismvancouver.com/pdf/research/annual_geographic_market_origin_1994_2007.pdf																
(7) http://www.tourismvancouver.com/pdf/research/overnight_summary.pdf																

		City												Total													
		Jan		Feb		March		April		May		Jun			Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
Number of aircraft movements (d)	scheduled airlines	with disabilities																									
		without disabilities																									
	charter airlines	with disabilities																									
		without disabilities																									
	private air transport	with disabilities																									
		without disabilities																									
Number of passengers (d)	scheduled airlines	transit passengers	with disabilities																								
			without disabilities																								
		terminal passengers	with disabilities																								
			without disabilities																								
	charter airlines	transit passengers	with disabilities																								
			without disabilities																								
		terminal passengers	with disabilities																								
			without disabilities																								

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (Vancouver International Airport) 2008 (a)																									
	Jan		Feb		March		April		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
Total number of passengers arriving and departing (1) (b)	1,420,775		1,361,183		1,527,585		1,401,731		1,544,030		1,641,891		1,798,422		1,892,901		1,440,717		1,327,442		1,173,363		1,322,419		17,852,459

Total air freight in tons - Vancouver International Airport 2008 (2) (c)																									
	Jan		Feb		March		April		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
	17,113		16,104		18,131		18,237		17,806		17,686		19,337		19,379		17,840		17,506		15,818		16,356		211,313

	without disabilities		with disabilities	
	A	D	A	D
Country 1	Airport 1			
	Airport 2			
	Airport 3			
	Airport x			
Country 2	Airport 1			
	Airport 2			
	Airport 3			
	Airport x			
Country x	Airport 1			
	Airport 2			
	Airport 3			
	Airport x			

Sources
(1) Vancouver International Airport Facts: www.yvr.ca/authority/facts/. (1992-2009)
(2) YVR Cargo Volume (Tonnes) 2008. (1992-2009)

- Notes:**
- (a) Regional data for this indicator represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District.
 - (b) Data represents 2008. Disaggregated data unavailable for arrivals and departures. It is not possible to disaggregate passengers that are transferring to connecting flights, which represents
 - (c) Disaggregated data for freight arrivals and departures is not available.
 - (d) Data is not available for passengers with disabilities or for the number of aircraft movements by scheduled or charter flights.

Ec11: Foreign Organization Establishments (2006) (1)						
Region - British Columbia						
	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Africa	Total
Number of Private foreign organizations						
Number of Public foreign organizations						

Country - Canada						
	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Africa	Total
Number of Private foreign organizations						
Number of Public foreign organizations						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada, Industrial Organization and Finance Division, custom tabulation.
----------------	---

Notes:
NA

Ec12: Hosting of International Events (2001-2007) (1)						
Region - City of Vancouver						
		2001	2002	2006	2007	Total 4 years
1	Economic	69	68	80	59	276
2	Social	40	41	97	66	244
3	Environment	6	5	6	6	23
4	Political	0	0	0	0	0
5	Olympic	3	1	0	4	8
6	Paralympic	0	0	0	1	1
7	Confidential	3	2	30	36	71
	Unknown	21	11	7	3	42
Total		142	128	220	175	665

Sources	(1) Vancouver Tourism Board. Special database extraction.(2008) See files.
----------------	--

Ec13: Wages (2005)

Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (1) (a)			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1] (b)
Annual Earnings	\$28,427.00	\$44,246.00	0.64
Mean Weekly Wage (c)	\$546.67	\$850.88	0.64
Mean Hourly Wage(d)	\$14.58	\$22.69	0.64
Median	\$20,754.00	\$30,652.00	0.68

Region - British Columbia (2)			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1]
Annual Earnings	\$26,905.00	\$42,469.00	0.63
Mean Weekly Wage	\$517.40	\$816.71	0.63
Mean Hourly Wage	\$13.80	\$21.78	0.63
Median	\$19,997.00	\$31,598.00	0.63

Country - Canada (3)			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1]
Annual Earnings	\$27,653.00	\$43,684.00	0.63
Mean Weekly Wage	\$531.79	\$840.08	0.63
Mean Hourly Wage	\$14.18	\$22.40	0.63
Median	\$20,460.00	\$32,224.00	0.63

Sources
(1) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2006&PID=94188&GID=838071&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=88971&THEME=81&AID=&FREE=0&FOCUS=&VID=0&GC=99&GK=NA&RL=0&TPL=RETR&SUB=0&d1=0&d2=0&d3=2
(2) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2006&PID=94188&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=88971&THEME=81&AID=&FREE=0&FOCUS=&VID=0&GC=99&GK=NA&RL=0&TPL=RETR&SUB=0&d1=0&d2=0&d3=2&GID=838062
(3) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2006&PID=94188&GID=837928&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=88971&THEME=81&AID=&FREE=0&FOCUS=&VID=0&GC=99&GK=NA&RL=0&TPL=RETR&SUB=0&d1=0&d2=0&d3=2

Notes:
(a) data chart from baseline report was not reproduced by Stats Canada, thus new Stats Canada source was found and used.
(b) Calculated by: Women Value/Men Value
(c) Calculated by: Annual Earnings/52
(d) Calculated by: Mean Weekly Wage/37.5

Ec14: Gini Income Distribution Index (2007/2008) (1)	
Region - British Columbia (a)	
Gini Income Distribution	DNAA

Country - Canada (1)	
Gini Income Distribution	32.6

Sources	(1) 2007/2008 Human Developments Report: Inequality in income or expenditure http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/147.html
----------------	---

Notes:	
(a) Gini Income Distribution Index not calculated at the regional level.	

Ec15: Consumer Price Index (2003-2006) (1) (a)												
Index at G-108 (2 years prior to the Host City Election)	2002=100											
Year 2003												
Consumer Price Index of the region - British Columbia	102.2		Consumer Price Index of the country - Canada	102.8								
Year 2004												
Consumer Price Index of the region	104.2		Consumer Price Index of the country	104.7								
Year 2005												
Consumer Price Index of the region	107		Consumer Price Index of the country	106.3								
Year 2006												
Consumer Price Index of the region	108.1		Consumer Price Index of the country	109.1								
Monthly basis during the Olympic period												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Consumer Price Index of the region												
Consumer Price Index of the country												
Sources	(1) Statistics Canada data prepared by BC Stats: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/handout/CPIAN.pdf . Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 326-0021				Source:							

Notes:
 (a) CPI is calculated monthly, so data represents annual averages.

Ec16: Price Indices (2004-2008)	
Reference year G-108 (2 years prior to the Host City Election)	2002=100

2004	Region- British Columbia	Country- Canada
Building prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices (b)	108.0	112.5
Electricity prices (b)		
Housing prices (c)	104.0	105.8

2005	Region	Country
Building prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices (b)	111.7	119.8
Electricity prices (b)		
Housing prices (c)	106.2	109.2

2006		
Building Prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices (b)	114.7	125.9
Electricity prices (b)		
Housing prices (c)	108.7	113.1

2007		
Building Prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices (b)	115.1	126.6
Electricity prices (b)		
Housing prices (c)	110.9	116.9

2008		
Building Prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices (b)	122.1	135.5
Electricity prices (b)		
Housing prices (c)	114.3	122.0

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index, shelter (BC) http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/econ157k.htm .
	(2) Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index, shelter (Canada) http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/econ157a.htm .

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Published as part of the consumer price index for shelter (2002=100); represents the sub-index for water, fuel and electricity.
(c) Consumer Price Index, shelter (2002=100).

Region - GVRD		Price												Overall for the year														
Class	Number of rooms accessible for people with	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Mean	Max.	
		Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	
Class 1	Single																											
	Double																											
Class 2	Single																											
	Double																											
Class 3	Single																											
	Double																											
Class 4	Single																											
	Double																											
Class 5	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (b)																												
Average price for all hotel classes and room sizes		Mean (c)	Max.	DNNA	\$106.91	DNNA	\$109.72	DNNA	\$110.88	DNNA	\$138.69	DNNA	\$150.78	DNNA	\$152.34	DNNA	\$151.29	DNNA	\$143.45	DNNA	\$121.65	DNNA	\$110.38	DNNA	\$104.97	DNNA	\$128.24	DNNA
Region - BC																												
Class 1	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Class 2	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Class 3	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Class 4	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Class 5	Single																											
	Double																											
	Suite																											
Region - British Columbia (b)																												
Average price for all hotel classes and room sizes		Mean (c)	Max.	DNNA	\$112.61	DNNA	\$111.30	DNNA	\$108.72	DNNA	\$127.64	DNNA	\$138.27	DNNA	\$145.86	DNNA	\$146.56	DNNA	\$133.67	DNNA	\$113.46	DNNA	\$105.33	DNNA	\$119.16	DNNA	\$124.73	DNNA

(1) Tourism BC: Year in Review 2006
http://www.tourismbc.com/PDF/TBC2006_06_YIR_2.0.pdf (data as supplied by Pannell Kerr Forster Consulting).

Sources

Notes:

(a) Tourism BC does not collect information on maximum prices or the average prices for different classes of hotels and room sizes. There is currently no count of the number of accessible hotel rooms available.

(b) Data were unavailable at the city scale, therefore data are presented for two different regional scales.

(c) Data for the mean price was unavailable for both 2001 and 2006 data. The average hotel price was used.

Ec18: Real Estate Market (2006)									
		Real estate for sale (1) (2) (c) (d) (e)				Real estate for rent (3) (4) (d)			
		Local currency / square metre	Average Residential Price (\$ local currency) (1)	Average Residential Price (\$US currency) (2) (d)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$ local currency) (2)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$US currency) (2) (d)		Local currency / square metre	US \$ / square metre
(a)	(b)	Number of Residential Properties Sold (1)	Average Residential Price (\$ local currency) (1)	Average Residential Price (\$US currency) (2) (d)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$ local currency) (2)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$US currency) (2) (d)		Average Rental Price (\$ local currency) (3)	Average Rental Price (\$US currency) (4)
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional	new	36,479	\$509,876	\$440,650	\$1,241	\$1,073		Bachelor	\$606
	existing							One-Bedroom	\$705
Region - British Columbia	new	96,696	\$390,963	\$337,882	\$1,059 (e)	\$915		Two-Bedroom	\$903
	existing							Three-Bedroom	\$1,054
								Bachelor	\$562
								One-Bedroom	\$652
								Two-Bedroom	\$762
								Three-Bedroom	\$865

Sources
(1) http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/DATA/dd/handout/mis.pdf
(2) http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/facts/cf0614.pdf
(3) http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection/CMHCRMH/NH12-209E/NH12-209E/2006E.pdf
(4) http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/rates/exchform.html

Notes:
(a) Data were unavailable at the city scale, therefore data are presented for two different regional scales.
(b) Detailed data distinguishing between the costs of new and existing real estate was not available.
(c) Data were unavailable on a square metre basis.
(d) Currency Conversion from Jan. 3, 2006 of 1.1571 □
(e) this is the average, not the median

Ec19: Economic Balance (Import-Export) (2001-2007) (1)		
Country - Canada		
	Ratio of total value of import or exports over the nominal GDP (1)	
	Imports	Exports
Year = 2001	31.6%	38.0%
Year= 2002	30.90%	35.90%
Year= 2003	28.20%	32.80%
Year= 2004	28.10%	33.20%
Year=2005	28.30%	32.78%
Year= 2006	27.87%	31.28%
Year=2007	27.02%	30.15%
Year x+7		
Year x+8		
Year x+9		
Year x+10		
Year x+11		
Year x+12		

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/gblec02a.htm?sdi=imports .
	(2) http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE CANSIM Table No: Table 384-0002

Ec20: Dynamics of Service Activities (2001, 2006) (1)			
Country - Canada			
2001			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2006)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] -5.044 (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product (a) 896.5		-0.56
2006			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] -13.369 (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product (a) 1 200.96814786		-1.11
Year x+n			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product		
Sources	(1) OECD Statistical Profile for Canada http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/ViewHTML.aspx?QueryName=177&QueryType=View&Lang=en .		

Notes:
 (a) For consistency, the GDP figure quoted is that from the same OECD report.

Ec21: Investment Risks (2001, 2007, 2008)	
Country - Canada	
2001	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG) (1) (Composite Risk	84.5
Euromoney (2)	DNAA (a)
Moody - Sovereign long-term debt rating (foreign	AA1
Standard and Poor - Sovereign long-term debt rating	AA+

Year x+1	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG)	
Euromoney	
Moody	
Standard and Poor	

2007 (b)	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG) (2007)	85.5
Euromoney	
Moody	
Standard and Poor (2007)	AAA/Stable/A-1+

2008	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG)	
Euromoney	
Moody	Aaa
Standard and Poor	AAA/Stable/A-1+

Sources	(1) Political Risk Services (ICRG) http://www.prsgroup.com .
	(2) Euromoney http://www.euromoney.com .
	(3) Moody http://www.moodys.com .
	(4) Standard and Poor http://www.standardpoor.com .

Notes:
(a) Data access through Euromoney has been confirmed to be contingent upon a
(b) Data for 2007 were acquired during the acquisition of 2001 baseline data.

Ec22: Foreign Direct Investment (2001-2007) (1) (2)		
Year	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Cdn millions of \$	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - US millions of \$ (a) (b)
2001	\$340,429	\$227,514
2002	\$356,819	\$223,305
2003	\$373,685	\$237,306
2004	\$379,450	\$294,147
2005	\$395,238	\$328,380
2006	\$437,801	\$378,361
2007	\$500,851	\$428,114
Year x +7	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +8	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +9	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +10	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +11	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +12	[in millions US \$]	

Sources	(1) http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=V1477&ResultTemplate=CII\SNA___&RootDir=CII/&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Ret r=1&Dim=-#HERE . Table 376-0037 - International investment position, annual
	(2) Export Development Canada - Currency Conversion Calculator: http://www.edc.ca/currencyconverter/index_e.asp

Notes:
(a) Rates in US dollars calculated based on exchange rates calculated on January 2 of the listed year.
(b) Nominal Rate used

Ec23: Economic Role of the State (2001-2008) (1)					
Region - British Columbia and Country - Canada					
		Spending (millions of \$)		Revenue (millions of \$)	
		Sums of public spending	Ratio of public spending to GDP	Sums of tax revenue	Ratio of tax revenue to GDP
2001	Region (a) (2)	\$27,914.00	20.9%	\$28,067.00	21.0%
	Country (b) (1)	\$184,612.00	16.7%	\$193,825.00	17.5%
2002	Region	\$29,256.00	21.2%	\$27,007.00	19.5%
	Country	\$184,941.00	16.0%	\$192,288.00	16.7%
2003	Region	\$28,586.00	19.6%	\$26,382.00	18.1%
	Country	\$189,249.00	15.6%	\$190,914.00	15.7%
2004	Region	\$28,728.00	18.2%	\$28,186.00	17.9%
	Country	\$197,272.00	15.3%	\$199,398.00	15.4%
2005	Region	\$28,885.00	17.1%	\$32,351.00	19.1%
	Country	\$207,128.00	15.1%	\$212,244.00	15.5%
2006	Region	\$30,779.00	16.8%	\$34,249.00	18.7%
	Country	\$215,205.00	14.8%	\$224,746.00	15.5%
2007	Region	\$33,688.00	17.5%	\$36,284.00	18.8%
	Country	\$223,852.00	14.6%	\$231,222.00	15.1%
2008	Region	\$36,137.00	DNAA	\$36,980.00	DNAA
	Country	\$237,021.00	14.8%	\$250,782.00	15.6%
year x+8	Region	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
	Country	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
year x+9	Region	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
	Country	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
year x+10	Region	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
	Country	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
year x+11	Region	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
	Country	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
year x+12	Region	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]
	Country	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]	[country currency at constant price]	[% of the nominal GDP]

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgl.exe?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=V1329&ResultTemplate=CII\SNA___&RootDir=CII&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Retr=1&Dim=-#HERE .
	(2) http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgl.pgm

Notes:
(a) Data represent spending and revenue of the Provincial Government of British Columbia.
(b) Data represent the spending and revenue of the Federal Government of Canada.

Ec24: Structure of Public Spending (2006)				
City - Vancouver (1)				
	(d)		Amount (\$ millions)	% (e)
0	Administration	General government	\$115.90	10.9%
1	Public security	Police protection	\$179.57	16.9%
		Fire protection	\$81.37	7.7%
2	Education and training			
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)			
4	Health			
5	Social affairs			
6	Transport and communications	Planning and development	\$64.12	6.0%
		Engineering	\$171.15	16.1%
		Water utility	\$69.83	6.6%
7	Environment	Solid waste	\$45.32	4.3%
		Sewer utility	\$80.03	7.5%
8	Public economy	Community and cultural services	\$92.97	8.8%
9	Finance and taxation	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
10	Sport	Recreation and parks	\$160.26	15.1%
	Total	Total	\$1,060.52	

Region - British Columbia (2) (a)				
	(d)		Amount (\$ millions) (b)	%
0	Administration	General government services	\$753	2.2%
1	Public security	Protection of persons and property	\$1,126	3.3%
2	Education and training	Education	\$8,925	25.9%
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)	Recreation and culture	\$426	1.2%
4	Health	Health	\$11,888	34.4%
5	Social affairs	Social services	\$5,223	15.1%
6	Transport and communications	Transportation and communication	\$1,755	5.1%
7	Environment	Environment	\$247	0.7%
8	Public economy	Labour, employment and immigration	\$55	0.2%
9	Finance and taxation	General purpose transfers to other government subsectors	\$145	0.4%
10	Sport	Sport	DNAA	
		Housing	\$167	0.5%
		Regional planning and development	\$81	0.2%
		Research establishments	\$50	0.1%
		Resource conservation and industrial development	\$1,462	4.2%
		Total (f)	\$34,508	

Ec24 (continued)

Country - Canada (2)				
	(d)		Amount (\$millions) (c)	% of total (e)
0	Administration	General government services	\$19,796	3.9%
1	Public security	Protection of persons and property	\$43,534	8.5%
2	Education and training	Education	\$82,685	16.1%
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)	Recreation and culture	\$14,207	2.8%
4	Health	Health	\$99,126	19.3%
5	Social affairs	Social services	\$131,543	25.6%
6	Transport and communications	Transportation and communication	\$24,723	4.8%
7	Environment	Environment	\$12,935	2.5%
8	Public economy	Labour, employment and immigration	\$2,480	0.5%
9	Finance and taxation	General purpose transfers to other government subsectors	\$0	0.0%
10	Sport	Sport	/	
		Housing	\$4,244	0.8%
		Regional planning and development	\$2,217	0.4%
		Research establishments	\$1,859	0.4%
		Resource conservation and industrial development	\$19,754	3.8%
		Total (f)	\$513,957	

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Annual Financial Report 2006 http://vancouver.ca/corpsvcs/financial/pdf/AR2006.pdf
	(2) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=V1328&ResultTemplate=CII\SNA___&RootDir=CII&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Retr=1&Dim=#HERE .

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Based on provincial revenues only (for consistency with baseline).
(c) Consolidated federal, provincial, territorial and local government revenue and expenditures, annual (dollars x 1,000,000) from Total Expenditure
(d) Data are not available or accessible for the expenditure categories requested on the original OGI data template.
(e) Calculated by dividing Specific Amount Value by Total Value
(f) Total accounts for values that are not listed in this table

Ec25: Structure of Fiscal Revenue (2006) (a)			
City - Vancouver (1)			
		Amount (dollars x 1,000,000)	%
Direct taxation	Property tax , solid waste, sewer and other	\$507.51	47.6%
Indirect taxation	Water fees	\$68.86	6.5%
	Solid waste fees	\$42.79	4.0%
	Sewer fees	\$33.19	3.1%
	Other fees	\$313.23	29.4%
Other revenue	Revenue sharing, grants and contributions	\$18.59	1.7%
	Investment income	\$30.08	2.8%
	Rental and lease income	\$43.02	4.0%
	Sale of property	\$8.06	0.8%
Total		\$1,065.31	100%

Region - British Columbia (2)			
		Amount (dollars x 1,000,000)	%
Direct taxation	Income Taxes	\$7,841	20.4%
Indirect taxation	Consumption Taxes	\$8,127	21.2%
Other revenue	Property and related taxes	\$2,708	7.1%
	Other taxes	\$802	2.1%
	Health and drug insurance premiums	\$1,461	3.8%
	Contributions to social security plans	\$1,271	3.3%
	Sales of goods and services	\$3,446	9.0%
	Investment income	\$5,662	14.8%
	Other revenue from own sources	\$1,140	3.0%
	General purpose transfers from other government subsectors	\$1,804	4.7%
	Specific purpose transfers from other government subsectors	\$4,082	10.6%
	Total		\$38,344

Country - Canada (2)			
		Amount (dollars x 1,000,000)	%
Direct taxation	Income Taxes	\$225,218	42.4%
Indirect taxation	Consumption Taxes	\$107,844	20.3%
Other revenue	Property and related taxes	\$49,404	9.3%
	Other taxes	\$18,885	3.6%
	Health and drug insurance premiums	\$3,258	0.6%
	Contributions to social security plans	\$32,368	6.1%
	Sales of goods and services	\$42,869	8.1%
	Investment income	\$45,341	8.5%
	Other revenue from own sources	\$5,950	1.1%
Total		\$531,137	100%

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Annual Financial Report http://vancouver.ca/corpsvcs/financial/pdf/AR2006.pdf
	(2) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcqi.pgm

Notes:
 (a) Tax data in Canada is not classified into "direct" and "indirect" forms of taxation, as per the request of the original OGI data template. As income tax and consumption tax are the most common forms of direct and indirect taxation (respectively), these represent the best available alternative source of data.

Ec26: Public Debt (2006)				
City				
Value				
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	DNAA			
Value	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant	x 100		DNAA Rate (%)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			
Region - British Columbia (1) (a) (b)				
Value				
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	DNAA			
Value	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant (a)	\$3,770	x 100	Rate (%)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (3)	\$182,743		2.06%
Country - Canada (2)				
Value				
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	DNAA			
Value (\$ millions)	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant (a)	\$15,798	x 100	Rate (%)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (4)	\$1,450,490		1.09%
Sources	(1) Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/071211/d071211d.htm			
	(2) Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/080130/d080130a.htm			
	(3) CANSIM: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?DIM_GEO=11&DIM_PRI=1&DIM_EST=1..6,35,7..10,37,11..15,36,16..18,38,19..20,49..50,23,51..52,47,26..27,53..54,30,55..56,48,33,46,34,45&Unary=&ARRAY_RETR=Refresh+table&OUTFMT=HTML2D&LANG=E&ARRAYID=V920&SDATE=19810101&EDATE=20070101&FRQCVT=&RESULTTEMPLATE=CIIISNA_HTML2D&TPLPREFIX=SNA&ORDERID=2008110712500033981&ROOTDIR=CII%2F&PWRK=&Accessible=1&C2DB=PRD&C2APASS=&INTERACTIVE=1&SDDSID=&SDDSDISC=&SDDSLC=&NOINTER=1&RESULTTEMPLATE=/CII/RAW_2D			
	(4) CANSIM: http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=T920&ResultTemplate=CIIISNA___&RootDir=CII/&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Retr=1&Dim=-&NOINTER=1&RESULTTEMPLATE=/CII/RAW_2D			
Notes:	(a) Debt is expressed here in terms of NET financial debt per capita as opposed to gross.			
	(b) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.			

Ec27: Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities (2006) (1) (a)
--

City - Vancouver		
	Number of Olympic activities	Number of Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District		
	Number of Olympic activities	Number of Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Country - Canada		
	Olympic activities	Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Sources	1 Personal communication with VANOC.
	2
	3
	4
	5
	x

<p>Notes:</p> <p>(a) As of 2008, no jobs were created for either Olympic or context activities because the games had not yet been awarded to Vancouver. It is estimated that in 2001, approximately 25 jobs were associated with the bid phase (Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation). These jobs do not relate to the employment sectors listed within the OGI data collection form for indicator Ec27.</p>

Ec44: Employability of People with Disabilities (2006) (1) (a)

			Country - Canada	Region - British Columbia	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
Ratio 1	Active people with disabilities on active	Percentage of active persons with disabilities			
Ratio 2	Active people with disabilities on people with	Percentage of active persons with disabilities			
Ratio 3	Number of unemployed people with disabilities to	Percentage of unemployed persons			
Ratio 4	mean of wages for people with disabilities	Average annual earnings of persons with			
Ratio 5	Median of wages for people with disabilities	Median annual earnings of persons with			

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada. Income Statistics Division. Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. 2001. Custom Table. R27085PD.
	2

Notes:
(a) Percentages are provided instead of ratios (as per the OGI Technical Manual) and new row headings are provided as defined by the data source.

Environmental Indicators

En1: Renewable Fresh Water Use				
Region				
	Actual external inflow	Internal flow	Total renewable fresh water resources	Annual withdrawals of freshwater
Total	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[%]

Country				
	Actual external inflow	Internal flow	Total renewable fresh water resources	Annual withdrawals of freshwater
Total	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[%]

Sources	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	x	

Please note any additional comments you may have on an attached file (Word)

En1: Renewable Fresh Water Use						
Region: Greater Vancouver - Squamish Lillooet (2006) (1) (a)						
Volume [m3]	Ground Water	Regional River	Other River	TOTAL		
Water Reserves						
% of Total						
Volume [m3] per annum	Agriculture	Commercial & Institutional	Industrial	Domestic	Other	TOTAL
Water USE						
% of Total						

Country: Canada (2) (a) (2006)					
Volume [m3]	Ground Water	Country's own River	International Rivers	TOTAL	
Water Reserves					
% of Total					
Volume [m3]	Agriculture	Mining and other primary Industries	Industrial	Domestic	TOTAL
Water Consumption					
% of Total					

Sources	(1) Municipal Use Database (1999). Special data aggregation by the Fraser Basin Council
	(2) Human Activity and the Environment (2003) - Statistics Canada (Table 2.1).

Notes:
 (a) Latest data for Canada is for 1996 (used in baseline)

En2: Public Water Supply (1989; 2007) (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

GWRD Annual Average Daily Water Flow (millions of litres/day)																			
Municipality	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vancouver	352	361	352	338	323	325	334	339	340	361	345	347	342	365	364	359	353	343	331
West Vancouver	24	24	24	23	26	26	28	25	24	26	22	21	24	22	24	20	18	19	14
North Van. Dist.	58	62	52	46	45	47	48	49	51	55	50	49	51	54	50	50	47	48	42
Richmond	94	92	93	91	93	97	101	101	99	108	105	105	111	110	109	109	107	114	108
UEL	20	19	19	20	19	19	20	20	19	19	19	17	16	17	16	16	16	16	14
Total GVWD	1,025	1,071	1,046	1,026	1,000	1,039	1,075	1,075	1,063	1,151	1,107	1,108	1,112	1,168	1,171	1,188	1,152	1,164	1,115

GWRD Annual Water Flow (millions of litres/yr)

Municipality	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vancouver	128,480	131,765	128,480	123,370	117,895	118,625	121,910	123,735	124,100	131,765	125,925	126,655	124,830	133,225	132,860	131,035	128,845	125,195	120,815
West Vancouver	8,760	8,760	8,760	8,395	9,490	9,490	10,220	9,125	8,760	9,490	8,030	7,665	8,760	8,030	8,760	7,300	6,570	6,935	5,110
North Van. Dist.	21,170	22,630	18,980	16,790	16,425	17,155	17,520	17,885	18,615	20,075	18,250	17,885	18,615	19,710	18,250	18,250	17,155	17,520	15,330
Richmond	34,310	33,580	33,945	33,215	33,945	35,405	36,865	36,865	36,135	39,420	38,325	38,325	40,515	40,150	39,785	39,785	39,055	41,610	39,420
UEL	7,300	6,935	6,935	7,300	6,935	6,935	7,300	7,300	6,935	6,935	6,935	6,205	5,840	6,205	5,840	5,840	5,840	5,840	5,110
Total GVWD	374,125	390,915	381,790	374,490	365,000	379,235	392,375	392,375	387,995	420,115	404,055	404,420	405,880	426,320	427,415	433,620	420,480	424,860	406,975

GWRD Annual Water Flow per Capita (thousands of litres/yr)

Municipality	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vancouver	271.5	275.6	264.6	249.5	235.0	231.4	232.5	230.6	227.6	239.4	226.1	224.9	219.2	231.4	227.8	222.0	215.6	206.3	197.5
West Vancouver	223.3	221.6	220.7	208.0	232.7	228.7	244.2	215.9	204.7	221.1	186.6	178.1	202.6	185.5	201.7	168.5	148.9	156.5	115.9
North Van. Dist.	279.7	295.7	246.1	212.9	204.0	209.5	213.6	214.4	220.2	236.0	214.0	209.3	216.7	229.3	210.5	211.2	198.4	201.6	176.3
Richmond	281.6	266.2	261.0	246.8	243.9	246.0	246.9	238.3	226.4	241.5	230.6	227.7	236.2	231.0	225.9	223.4	216.0	227.2	211.2
UEL	1,754.0	1,595.0	1,529.6	1,536.5	1,438.8	1,407.8	1,449.0	1,068.0	953.3	943.9	934.3	792.9	747.2	793.9	707.6	703.6	679.1	539.2	411.1
Total GVWD	252.6	257.1	243.6	230.9	219.6	221.3	221.6	216.5	209.4	222.6	213.6	207.6	204.7	212.7	210.6	211.3	201.7	200.4	189.4

Sources:
 (1) <http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/2007WaterConsumptionStatistics.pdf>

Notes:
 (a) The figures are based on the meter readings that measure the flow into and out of a Municipality. Each municipality is billed for the total water that they use. This includes all residential & non-residential customers plus the leaks in the municipality water main system.
 (b) The Greater Vancouver Water District (the GVWD or the "District") is responsible for supplying water to its member municipalities.
 (c) The Village of Anmore joined the GVWD in 1999. However, statistical data regarding water consumption is currently not available and is therefore not included in any statistics. The Village of Anmore's consumption is included with the City of Port Moody's consumption.
 (d) As of 2002, "system" flow represents flow drawn from the sources. Previously, "system" flow represented flow delivered by the transmission network.
 (e) UEL per capita flows include all UEL and UBC flows. However population

En3: Water Quality (2006) (1)			
City - Vancouver			
Number of sites monitored	Bathing Water Quality		
	Concentration of intestinal enterococci [ISO 7899]	Concentration of Fecal Coliform (a)	
Third Beach	DNAA	20 - 33 MPN/100 mL	
Second Beach	DNAA	20 - 46 MPN/100 mL	
English Bay Beach	DNAA	24 - 57 MPN/100 mL	
Sunset Beach	DNAA	26 - 176 MPN/100 mL	
Kitsilano Beach	DNAA	20 - 128 MPN/100 mL	
Kitsilano Beach 511	DNAA	20 - 172 MPN/100 mL	
Jericho Beach	DNAA	27 - 68 MPN/100 mL	
Locarno Beach	DNAA	29 - 78 MPN/100 mL	
Spanish Banks	DNAA	23 - 167 MPN/100 mL	
Wreck Beach Foreshore East	DNAA	22 - 60 MPN/100 mL	
Wreck Beach Acadia	DNAA	23 - 63 MPN/100 mL	
Wreck Beach Trail 4	DNAA	20 - 49 MPN/100 mL	
Wreck Beach, Breakwater Trail 6	DNAA	21 - 58 MPN/100 mL	
Wreck Beach Trail 7	DNAA	26 - 111 MPN/100 mL	
	Eutrophication of lakes and ponds		
	Concentration of nitrate (NO3/I)	Total of phosphorus (P/I)	
Site 1 (name)	DNAA	DNAA	
	Eutrophication of rivers		
Number of sites monitored	Concentration of Ammonia - N (b)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (c)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/I)
Fraser River (Near Boundary Rd)	0.01 - 0.049 mg/L	<0.001 - 0.002 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (near McDonald Slough)	0.037 - 0.076 mg/L	<0.005 - <0.020 mg/L	DNAA
Annacis Sediment Survey (Far Field)	0.0773 mg/L	DNAA	DNAA
Annacis Sediment Survey (Near Field Up Stream)	0.0993 mg/L	DNAA	DNAA
Annacis Sediment Survey (Near Field Down Stream)	0.0947 mg/L	DNAA	DNAA
Tilbury Island	0.026 mg/L	<0.002 mg/L	DNAA
Near Ewen Slough	0.079 mg/L	<0.092 mg/L	DNAA

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District			
Number of sites monitored	Bathing Water Quality		
	Concentration of intestinal enterococci [ISO 7899]	Concentration of Fecal Coliform (d)	
Centennial Beach	DNAA	22 - 79 MPN/100 mL	
Crescent Beach	DNAA	< 20 - 33 MPN/100 mL	
Crescent Beach North	DNAA	24 - 45 MPN/100 mL	
White Rock	DNAA	20 - 44 MPN/100 mL	
Ambleside Beach	DNAA	30 - 163 MPN/100 mL	
Dundarave	DNAA	20 - 81 MPN/100 mL	
Eagle Harbour	DNAA	20 - 122 MPN/100 mL	
Whytecliff Park	DNAA	20 - 68 MPN/100 mL	
Cates Park	DNAA	28 - 39 MPN/100 mL	
Barnet Marine	DNAA	21 - 151 MPN/100 mL	
Orchard Park	DNAA	24 - 138 MPN/100 mL	
Bedwell Bay	DNAA	24 - 45 MPN/100 mL	
Belcara Park	DNAA	26 - 61 MPN/100 mL	
Deep Cove	DNAA	30 - 187 MPN/100 mL	
	Eutrophication of lakes and ponds		
	Concentration of nitrate (NO3/I)	Total of phosphorus (P/I)	
Site x (name)	DNAA	DNAA	
	Eutrophication of rivers		
Number of sites monitored	Concentration of Ammonia - N (e)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (f)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/I)
Fraser River (MacMillan Island)	0.013 - 0.038 mg/L	0.001 - 0.002 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (Barnston Island)	0.008 - 0.027 mg/L	<0.001 - 0.002 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (Upstream Saperton bar)	0.008 - 0.025 mg/L	<0.001 - 0.002 mg/L	DNAA

Sources	(1) Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection Water Quality in BC - Objectives attainment in 2006. http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/attain_pdf/06_attain_report.pdf
---------	---

Notes:	(a) Table 20. Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives - 2006.
	(b) Table 21. Fraser River (Kanaka Creek to the Mouth) Water Quality Objectives - 2006.
	(c) Table 21. Fraser River (Kanaka Creek to the Mouth) Water Quality Objectives - 2006.
	(d) Table 19. Boundary Bay Water Quality Objectives - 2006, Table 20. Burrard Inlet Water Quality Objectives - 2006.
	(e) Table 21. Fraser River (Kanaka Creek to the Mouth) Water Quality Objectives - 2006.
	(f) Table 21. Fraser River (Kanaka Creek to the Mouth) Water Quality Objectives - 2006.

En4: Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
Country - Canada (2006) (1) (a)							
	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Methane (CH4)	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	Hydro-fluoro-carbons (HFC)	Perfluoro-carbon (PFC)	Sulphur-hexa-fluorides (SF6)	Total (b)
(kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)							
Energy	519,000	54,000	10,000	NA	NA	NA	583,000
Industrial Process	41,000	NA	2,440	5,300	2,600	2,700	54,400
Solvent & Other Product Use	NA	NA	320	NA	NA	NA	320
Agriculture	NA	27,000	34,000	NA	NA	NA	62,000
Waste	190	20,000	700	NA	NA	NA	21,000
Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry	19,000	7,500	4,700	NA	NA	NA	31,000
Total [in millions of tonnes of Co2E per year]	560,000	100,000	48,000	5,300	2,600	2,700	721,000

Region - British Columbia (2006) (1) (a)							
	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Methane (CH4)	Nitrous oxide (N2O)	Hydro-fluoro-carbons (HFC)	Perfluoro-carbon (PFC)	Sulphur-hexa-fluorides (SF6)	Total (b)
(kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)							
Energy	49,000	3,400	1,000	NA	NA	NA	53,700
Industrial Process	2,200	NA	NA	NA	520	0.36	2,750
Solvent & Other Product Use	NA	NA	43	NA	NA	NA	43
Agriculture	NA	1,400	1,000	NA	NA	NA	2,400
Waste	57	3,300	100	NA	NA	NA	3,400
Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Total [in millions of tonnes of Co2E per year]	51,300	8,000	2,500	NA	520	0.36	62,300

Sources	(1) Environment Canada (2008) http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/inventory_report/2006_report/2006_report_e.pdf
----------------	--

Notes:	(a) Data are developed, compiled, and reported annually by the Greenhouse Gas Division of Environment Canada in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Data represent CO ₂ equivalents on the basis of their global warming potential (GWP). Totals do not include GHGs attributed from Land Use, as per national methodology.
---------------	--

En4: Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
Country - Canada (2000-2006) (1) (a)							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
(kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)							
Energy	587,000	582,000	588,000	609,000	604,000	596,000	583,000
Industrial Process	51,100	49,800	49,700	51,200	55,300	54,800	54,400
Solvent & Other Product Use	240	210	170	220	210	180	320
Agriculture	60,000	59,000	58,000	61,000	63,000	63,000	62,000
Waste	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000
Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry	- 98,000	- 88,000	51,000	12,000	41,000	- 8,400	31,000
Total [in millions of tonnes of Co2E per year]	718,000	710,000	717,000	741,000	743,000	734,000	721,000

Region - British Columbia (2000-2006) (1) (a)							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
(kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)							
Energy	51,400	51,800	50,400	52,100	56,200	55,200	53,700
Industrial Process	3,880	2,910	2,820	2,960	3,150	3,020.00	2,750
Solvent & Other Product Use	32	28	22	29	28	24	43
Agriculture	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,400
Waste	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,400	3,400
Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total [in millions of tonnes of Co2E per year]	61,300	60,800	59,300	61,300	65,600	64,400	62,300

Sources	(1) Environment Canada (2008) http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/inventory_report/2006_report/2006_report_e.pdf
----------------	--

Notes:	(a) Data are developed, compiled, and reported annually by the Greenhouse Gas Division of Environment Canada in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Data represent CO ₂ equivalents on the basis of their global warming potential (GWP). Totals do not include GHGs attributed from Land Use, as per national methodology.
---------------	--

En5: Air Quality (2000-2007) (1)

Station Location Name (b)	ProvStationID	GVStationID	Annual Air Quality Health Index (a)								
			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Abbotsford Airport - Walmsley Road	E246240	T34				0.2	3.3	3.3	0.5	1.3	3.7
Burnaby Kensington Park	310177	T4	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.2
Burnaby South	E207418	T18	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5
Langley Central	E209178	T27	4.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.6
North Vancouver Mahon Park	E209177	T26	5.8	4.3	6.3	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.0
Pitt Meadows Meadowlands Elementary School	E232244	T20	5.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.4
Port Moody Rocky Point Park	310162	T9	5.3	3.8	3.6	4.4	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0
Richmond South	E207417	T17	5.9	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.4
Squamish	310172		3.1		2.1	0.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Surrey East	E206271	T15	5.6	3.7	3.6	4.4	5.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.9
Vancouver International Airport #2	E232246	T31	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.4	6.7	1.3	1.3	4.5	4.6
Vancouver Kitsilano	310175	T2	5.9	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0
Whistler Meadow Park	E227431				2.4	0.2	4.9	3.3	3.3	4.6	6.5

Sources

(1) Base data (PM10, PM2.5, O3, NO2 hourly readings) provided by the BC Ministry of Environment:
<http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/raqiis/raqi.bulletin>. Data and calculations too large to show (76016 x 93 matrix).

Notes:

(a) Index scale definitions: <http://www.airhealthbc.ca/scalemessaging.htm>

(b) Stations chosen to reflect air quality near Olympic venues as well as reference non-Olympic locations.

En6: Land Use Changes				
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2001, 2006) (1)				
Land Use (a)	Initial Situation (2001)		Final Situation (2006)	
	Area (ha)	Area (% of total)	Area (ha)	Area (% of total)
Agriculture	54,580	19.3%	53,620	18.9%
Commercial	2,790	1.0%	2,960	1.0%
Harvesting and Research	8,660	3.1%	8,660	3.1%
Industrial	6,300	2.2%	6,430	2.3%
Industrial - Extractive	1000	0.4%	560	0.2%
Institutional	4470	1.6%	4630	1.6%
Open and Undeveloped	29,790	10.5%	25,960	9.2%
Port Uplands	2,050	0.7%	2,050	0.7%
Protected Watershed	46,690	16.5%	46,690	16.5%
Recreation and Protected Natural Areas	63300	22.4%	67180	23.7%
Residential - Commercial/Mixed	350	0.1%	390	0.1%
Residential - High-rise Apartment	300	0.1%	380	0.1%
Residential - Low-rise Apartment	1,620	0.6%	1,650	0.6%
Residential - Rural	8600	3.0%	8070	2.8%
Residential - Single Detached & Duplex	27,510	9.7%	28,460	10.1%
Residential - Townhouse	1,820	0.6%	2,140	0.8%
Transportation Corridor, Communication & Utility	4,130	1.5%	4,130	1.5%
Road and Lane Right-of-Way	19,220	6.8%	19,220	6.8%
Total	283,180	100%	283,180	100%

Initial situation		Urban fabric*		Industrial, commercial, and transport units		Agricultural		Forest		Unproductive		Others		Total	
		km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%
		City	Country	Region	City	Country	Region	City	Country	Region	City	Country	Region	City	Country
Final situation		Urban fabric*		Industrial, commercial, and transport units		Agricultural		Forest		Unproductive		Others		Total	
		km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%
	City														
	Country														
Region															

*For urban areas, data should also be provided for the extent of derelict and contaminated land (area in km²)

Sources	(1) Greater Vancouver Regional District, Bob Denboer, Senior Analyst, Policy & Planning Dept.
----------------	---

Notes:	(a) Land use categories defined by GVRD (2006 Land Use Classification_8.5x11.doc)
---------------	---

En7: Protected Areas (2001; 2006)			
Region - British Columbia			
	Total Area (km²)	% of total land area	Number of listed sites
Provincial Parks (2006) (1)	130,900 km ²	13.80%	777 (2001)
National Parks (2006) (2) (b)	4831.62km ² (a)	0.01%	6
National Historic Sites (2006) (3)	DNAA	DNAA	7
World Heritage Sites (2001)	~ 120,000 km ² (f)	DNAA (e)	3
Total BC Land area	950,000 km ²	100%	793 TOTAL protected areas
Country - Canada			
Strictly Protected Sites (2001) (4) (c)	~ 610,000 km ²	6%	1850 (2002)
National Marine Conservation Areas (2006)	1 138 km ² (d)	DNAA	2
National Historic Sites (3) (2006)	DNAA	DNAA	157
World Heritage Sites	DNAA	DNAA	13
National Parks (b) (g)	DNAA	DNAA	41

Sources	(1) BC Parks http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/facts/stats.html .
	(2) BC Parks - www.bcparks.com .
	(3) Parks Canada http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/index_E.asp .
	(4) Environment Canada Environment Signals National Indicators Series (2002) - Protected Areas and Biodiversity indicator.

Notes:
(a) This includes Mt Revelstoke, Glacier, Yoho, Kootenay and Pacific Rim National Parks - data not available for Gwaii Haanas. Excludes data for Gulf Islands Reserve, which was created in 2003.
(b) National Parks are a country-wide system of representative natural areas of Canadian significance. By law, they are protected for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, while being maintained in an unimpaired state for future generations.
(c) Strictly protected areas in this document are those that have been classified as IUCN classes I-III, other protected areas are those designated IUCN IV-VI.
(d) Only includes area of Saguenay St. Lawrence Marine Park; area data not available for Fathom Five marine park.
(e) Two of the three World Heritage Sites straddle the border between BC and a neighbouring province. Therefore it is not possible to calculate the % area in relation to total BC land area.
(f) The area for two of the three World Heritage sites is available. Data requested for Sgang Gwaay village site in Haida Gwaii BC 22 march 2007.
(g) Data on the area of National Parks is not Available. Data request to Parks Canada was not fulfilled.

En8: Threatened Species												
Initial Situation	Region											
		Animals						Plants				
		Invertab rates	Fishes	Reptiles	Amphibians	Birds	Mamals	Vascular plants	Mosses	Lichens	Fungi	Algae
	Number of known species											
	% of endangered											
	% of vulnerable											
	Country - Canada											
		Animals						Plants				
		Molluscs (not Invertabr rates	Fishes	Butterflies and Moths	Amphibians & Reptiles	Birds	Mamals	Vascular plants	Mosses	Lichens	Fungi	Algae
	Number of known species											
% of total endangered												
% of total threatened (no vulnerable category)												
Final Situation	Region											
		Animals						Plants				
		Invertab rates	Fishes	Reptiles	Amphibians	Birds	Mamals	Vascular plants	Mosses	Lichens	Fungi	Algae
	Number of known species											
	% of endangered											
	% of vulnerable											
	Country											
		Animals						Plants				
		Invertab rates	Fishes	Reptiles	Amphibians	Birds	Mamals	Vascular plants	Mosses	Lichens	Fungi	Algae
	Number of known species											
% of endangered												
% of vulnerable												

En8: Threatened Species (2007) (1)						
Region - British Columbia (i)						
	Animals (a)		Plants			
	Number	% (f)	Vascular plant		Non-vascular plant	
			Number	% (g)	Number	% (h)
Total Number Assessed in Canada (j)	550	100%	191	100%	18	100%
Endangered (b)	46	8.4%	34	17.8%	6	33.3%
Threatened (c)	25	4.5%	11	5.8%	2	11.1%
Extirpated	6	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Special Concern (d)	41	7.5%	3	1.6%	3	16.7%
Extinct (e)	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%
Total	121	22.0%	48	25.1%	12	66.7%

Country - Canada						
	Animals (a)		Plants			
	Number	% (f)	Vascular plant		Non-vascular plant	
			Number	% (g)	Number	% (h)
Total Number Assessed in Canada (j)	550	100%	191	100%	18	100%
Endangered (b)	132	24.0%	83	43.5%	7	38.9%
Threatened (c)	85	15.5%	51	26.7%	3	16.7%
Special Concern (d)	120	21.8%	32	16.8%	4	22.2%
Extirpated	19	3.5%	2	1.0%	1	5.6%
Extinct (e)	12	2.2%	0	0%	1	5.6%
Total	368	66.9%	168	88.0%	16	88.9%

Source	(1) COSEWIC. Canadian Species at Risk - November 2007. http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/rpt/rpt_csar_e.pdf
---------------	---

Notes:
(a) Animals = Vertebrates.
(b) Endangered = A wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
(c) Threatened = A wildlife species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.
(d) Special Concern = A wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of
(e) Extinct = A wildlife species that no longer exists.
(f) Percentage based on total number of animals assessed in Canada = 550.
(g) Percentage based on total number of vascular plants assessed in Canada = 191.
(h) Percentage based on total number of non-vascular plants assessed in Canada = 18.
(i) Based on Historic Range of Occurrence. Species may not be exclusive to BC.
(j) Total includes species designated in the Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern categories, as well as the Not at Risk and Data Deficient categories.

En9: Housing Areas		
City - Vancouver 2006 (1) (a) (c)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements
In km2	53.17	DNAA
Number of occupants	599,780	DNAA
Occupants per km2	11,280.4	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA	

City - Whistler 2006 (b)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements
In km2	DNAA	DNAA
Number of occupants	DNAA	DNAA
Occupants per km2	DNAA	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA	

Region - GVRD 2006 (a) (c)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements
in km2	411.02	DNAA
number of occupants	2,199,121	DNAA
occupants per km2	5,350.4	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA	

Sources	(1) http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/KeyFacts-LandusebyMunicipality-2006.pdf
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) land use converted from ha to km.
(b) data for Whistler was unavailable
(c) data for informal settlements was unavailable. Previous sources lacking updated information.

En10: Public open-air Leisure Areas (2001, 2006)		
Region: Greater Vancouver		
	2001	2006
Population (a)	2,092,902	2,199,121
Total POAL Area (km²) (2)	2055.2	2055.2
POAL Area (m²) per capita	982.0	934.6

Sources
(1) http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/mun/PopulationEstimates_1996-2008.xls
(2) Metro Vancouver

En11: Transport Networks (2007)			
City - Vancouver			
	Usable length [km]	Density [km/km²]	% of compliance with accessibility criteria
Motorways (1) (a) (2007)	Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Road: 1644.1 km Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Lane: 3520.8 km		
Highways (1) (a) (2007)	Sum - Highway, Freeway - Road: 8.1 km Sum - Highway, Freeway - Lane: 18.5 km		
Secondary or regional roads			
Cycle paths	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Pedestrian streets	DNAA		
Railways	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Underground railways and tramways (2) (c) (2006)	Sum - SkyTrain: 14.9 km Sum - SkyTrain bi-directional: 29.8 km		
Waterways (2006)	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District			
	Usable length [km]	Density [km/km²]	% of compliance with accessibility criteria
Motorways (1) (b) (2007)	Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Road: 9285.2 km Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Lane: 19040.6 km		
Highways (1) (b) (2007)	Sum - Highway, Freeway - Road: 405.7 km Sum - Highway, Freeway - Lane: 900.7 km		
Secondary or regional roads			
Cycle paths	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Pedestrian streets	DNAA		
Railways	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Underground railways and tramways (2) (c) (2006)	Sum - SkyTrain: 48.4 km Sum - SkyTrain bi-directional: 96.8 km		
Waterways	DNAA or No change since Baseline		
Sources	(1) Digital Road Atlas (GIS Innovations) by BITSAFS-Engineering, UBC (2) SkyTline.shp (Translink)		
General Notes			
City data represents the City of Vancouver including the University of British Columbia, including surrounding bodies of water to the borders at some point between two municipalities. (Total area = 115 square km)			
Regional data represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District. (Total area = 2877 square km)			
Unable to acquire data on accessibility for people with disabilities.			

Specific Notes
<p>(a) The following SQL scripts were used to extract data for motorways and highways:</p> <pre> ///VANCOUVER/// (all distances for one way direction) (File Date: Dec. 2007) **Motorways Road** SET FILTER TO city_left="Vancouver" OR city_right="UBC" OR city_left="UBC" SUM seg_length FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="arterial" OR RD_CLASS="collector" OR RD_CLASS="local" OR RD_CLASS="lane" OR RD_CLASS="ramp" OR RD_CLASS="strata" OR RD_CLASS="restricted" OR RD_CLASS="service" OR RD_CLASS="recreation") =1644.130875 km **Motorways Lanes (lane-kms)** Create fields: [lanes_l] REPLACE lanes_l WITH val(numlanes_l) all REPLACE lanes_l WITH 1 FOR numlanes_l="N" OR numlanes_l="R" all [lanes_r] REPLACE lanes_r WITH val(numlanes_r) all REPLACE lanes_r WITH 1 FOR numlanes_r="N" OR numlanes_r="R" all SET FILTER TO city_left="Vancouver" OR city_right="UBC" OR city_left="UBC" SUM seg_length*(lanes_l+lanes_r) FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="arterial" OR RD_CLASS="collector" OR RD_CLASS="local" OR RD_CLASS="lane" OR RD_CLASS="ramp" OR RD_CLASS="strata" OR RD_CLASS="restricted" OR RD_CLASS="service" OR RD_CLASS="recreation") =3520.755906 km **Highways Road** SET FILTER TO city_left="Vancouver" OR city_right="UBC" OR city_left="UBC" SUM seg_length FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="highway" OR RD_CLASS="freeway") =8.140109 km **Highways Lanes (lane-kms)** SET FILTER TO city_left="Vancouver" OR city_right="UBC" OR city_left="UBC" SUM seg_length*(lanes_l+lanes_r) FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="highway" OR RD_CLASS="freeway") =18.547785 km </pre>
<pre> ///GVRD/// (all distances for one way direction) (File Date: Dec. 2007) **Motorways Road** SET FILTER TO rgn_left="GVRD" SUM seg_length FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="arterial" OR RD_CLASS="collector" OR RD_CLASS="local" OR RD_CLASS="lane" OR RD_CLASS="ramp" OR RD_CLASS="strata" OR RD_CLASS="restricted" OR RD_CLASS="service" OR RD_CLASS="recreation") =9285.169214 km **Motorways Lanes (lane-kms)** REPLACE lanes_l WITH val(numlanes_l) all REPLACE lanes_l WITH 1 FOR numlanes_l="N" OR numlanes_l="R" all REPLACE lanes_r WITH val(numlanes_r) all REPLACE lanes_r WITH 1 FOR numlanes_r="N" OR numlanes_r="R" all SET FILTER TO rgn_left="GVRD" SUM seg_length*(lanes_l+lanes_r) FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="arterial" OR RD_CLASS="collector" OR RD_CLASS="local" OR RD_CLASS="lane" OR RD_CLASS="ramp" OR RD_CLASS="strata" OR RD_CLASS="restricted" OR RD_CLASS="service" OR RD_CLASS="recreation") =19040.610364 km **Highways Road** SET FILTER TO rgn_left="GVRD" SUM seg_length FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="highway" OR RD_CLASS="freeway") =405.650211 km **Highways Lanes (lane-kms)** SET FILTER TO city_left="Vancouver" OR city_right="UBC" OR city_left="UBC" SUM seg_length*(lanes_l+lanes_r) FOR RD_SURFACE="paved" AND (RD_CLASS="highway" OR RD_CLASS="freeway") =900.679122 km </pre>
<p>(d) This figure includes the travelled length of SkyTrain tracks: METHODOLOGY NOTES: All the values for SkyTrain were calculated from the SkyTline shapefile for June 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total SkyTrain kms was calculated from this file as a simple sum of all lengths plus ~0.8km for the VCC extension which did not exist in 2001. • The bi-directional length was calculated by doubling the length plus ~1.6km for the VCC extension which did not exist in 2001. • The bi-directional length may be of interest as some future tracks may only consist of single directional track.

En12: Daily Travelling Distance

Median Commute Distance (km) for Select Metropolitan Areas (1996, 2001, 2006) (1) (a) (b) (c)

Geographic Area	1996	2001	2006
Vancouver CMA	7.7	7.6	7.4
Abbotsford CMA	DNAA	7.7	7.3
Victoria CMA	4.7	4.7	4.6
Toronto CMA	9.3	9.2	9.4
Calgary CMA	7.5	7.7	8.2
Montreal CMA	8.2	8.0	8.1
Edmonton CMA	7.6	7.6	7.8
BC	6.4	6.4	6.5
Canada	7.0	7.2	7.6

Total Commuters per Day by Place of Work for Select Metropolitan Areas, 2001, 2006 (1) (a) (b) (c)

City	Total Trips		Sustainable Transp.		Car		Other	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Vancouver	290,295	304,440	35.7%	42.9%	63.4%	56.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Toronto	1,252,860	1,251,070	41.1%	43.0%	58.2%	56.2%	0.7%	0.8%
Calgary	431,740	498,030	22.1%	24.4%	77.1%	74.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Montreal	912,895	939,390	39.2%	40.5%	60.3%	58.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Edmonton	333,795	378,190	17.5%	19.8%	81.8%	79.4%	0.7%	0.8%

Sources: (1) StatsCan Census Journey to Work data (distances are approximate (straight-lined) and may not be travelled route distance)

Notes:

(a) Applies to population age 15 years and older with usual place of work

(b) Sample Universe: 20% of all residents

(c) In 2001, there was a transit strike in Greater Vancouver

En13: Road Congestion

	Region - Greater Vancouver (2004)														
	24 Hour			AM Peak Period (a)			Mid-Day (b)			PM Peak Period (c)			Off-Peak (d)		
	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound
Region-wide	3,191,974	567,973	216,667	1,083,903	554,755	529,148	719,097	312,818	406,279	1,904,904	943,814	961,090			
Hwy 99 North	12,077	2,044	807	4,319	2,274	2,045	4,228	1,295	1,597	7,141	3,403	3,738			
Burrard Inlet	199,094	38,116	15,530	66,557	34,816	31,741	44,228	19,811	24,417	116,750	57,430	59,320			
Downtown Peninsula	399,832	64,454	22,908	138,774	72,471	66,303	87,615	38,460	49,155	247,763	123,129	124,634			
Boundary Road	366,229	62,684	36,507	26,177	121,008	59,434	80,909	37,539	43,370	222,636	110,884	111,752			
North Road	323,952	63,051	18,923	103,974	53,306	50,668	72,707	26,690	46,017	188,194	90,978	97,216			
North Arm	354,220	63,360	34,019	120,083	60,722	59,361	77,152	38,467	38,685	213,708	107,991	105,717			
South/Main Arm	401,227	75,171	25,810	128,806	66,718	62,088	89,729	34,632	55,097	236,327	115,289	121,038			
Pitt River	78,633	14,824	11,008	3,816	24,108	11,859	19,395	6,526	12,869	44,414	21,292	23,122			
200th Street	270,549	44,238	18,397	99,625	49,588	50,037	63,526	28,456	35,070	162,785	81,232	81,553			
Hwy 1 and 7 Regional Border (e)	13,715	1,605	788	5,629	2,876	2,753	2,902	1,562	1,340	9,208	4,729	4,479			

	Region - Greater Vancouver (1996)														
	24 Hour			AM Peak Period (a)			Mid-Day (b)			PM Peak Period (c)			Off-Peak (d)		
	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound	Both Dir.	In-Bound	Out-Bound
Region-wide	2,991,461	539,876	339,061	200,815	1,003,667	511,723	491,944	677,548	290,266	387,282	1,774,037	864,077	909,960		
Hwy 99 North	10,641	1,900	1,179	721	3,639	1,953	1,686	2,560	1,193	1,367	6,181	2,972	3,209		
Burrard Inlet	186,694	37,851	23,652	14,199	60,350	31,861	28,489	42,410	17,895	24,515	106,433	51,670	54,763		
Downtown Peninsula	420,216	67,099	44,461	22,638	144,218	75,865	68,353	91,190	39,229	51,961	261,927	128,453	133,474		
Boundary Road	364,294	62,425	37,849	24,576	122,141	62,257	59,884	81,546	37,209	44,337	220,323	107,217	113,106		
North Road	293,639	57,844	40,632	17,212	93,980	47,772	46,208	64,029	24,059	39,970	171,766	81,218	90,548		
North Arm	339,064	65,053	34,784	30,269	113,004	56,673	56,331	77,972	38,069	39,903	196,039	97,447	98,592		
South/Main Arm	369,650	76,281	52,912	23,369	115,101	59,229	55,872	82,710	31,119	51,591	210,659	101,351	109,308		
Pitt River	63,884	12,137	8,843	3,294	18,693	9,627	9,066	14,269	4,863	9,406	37,478	17,127	20,351		
200th Street	230,303	35,863	21,603	14,260	84,955	42,748	42,207	53,952	23,341	30,611	140,488	68,317	72,171		
Hwy 1 and 7 Regional Border (e)	14,735	1,479	634	845	6,067	2,804	3,263	3,208	1,775	1,433	10,048	4,840	5,208		

Source: (1) 2004 and 1996 Regional Screenline Surveys, TransLink/GVRD (automatic counts)

Notes:

- (a) AM Peak Period = 6am-9am
- (b) Mid-Day = 9am-3pm
- (c) PM Peak Period = 3pm-6pm
- (d) Off-Peak = 24 hour minus AM and PM Peak Periods
- (e) Maple Ridge/Mission (Hwy 7) and Langley/Abbotsford (Hwy 1) borders

En14: Energy Consumption by Source (2006)				
Region - British Columbia (a) (c)				
	(e)	Gigajoules [Gj]	Energy consumption per capita [Gj]	Total energy intensity per year
Fossil fuels	Crude Oil (2)	DNAA	DNAA (d)	
	Refined petroleum (3) products	398,444,000	92.23	
	Natural gas (1)	239,711,000	55.48	
	Coals (2)	10,813,000	2.5	
Nuclear energy (f)		DNAA	DNAA	
Renewable energy	Primary (1) electricity, hydro & nuclear	221,718,000	51.3	
	Solar			
	Geothermal			
	Tidal			
	Wind			
	Biomass			
Waste				
Total (1)		870,686,000	201.51	

Country - Canada (b)				
		Gigajoules [Gj]	Energy consumption per capita [Gj]	Total energy intensity per year
Fossil fuels	Crude Oil (2)	0	DNAA (d)	
	Refined petroleum products (3)	3,076,426,000	94.23	
	Natural gas (including gas plant natural gas liquids) (1)	2,365,649,000	72.46	
	Coals (2)	51,377,000	1.6	
Nuclear energy (g)		DNAA	DNAA	
Renewable energy	Primary (1) electricity, hydro and nuclear	1,899,903,000	58.2	
	Solar			
	Geothermal			
	Tidal			
	Wind			
	Biomass			
Waste				
Total		7,393,355,000	226.49	

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - CANSIM Table 128-0009 - Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy in terajoules, annual.
	(2) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/57-003-x/2006000/t041-eng.htm
	(3) http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/demo02a-eng.htm

Notes:
(a) 97.5% of final energy demand is represented by the three energy sources reported.
(b) 97.9% of final energy demand is represented by the four energy sources reported.
(c) Regional data represent the region of British Columbia.
(d) Data not available or accessible (i.e., percentages could not be calculated because of data suppression).
(e) Data categories have a similar coverage, but different degrees of aggregation and disaggregation compared with the OGI worksheet template.
(f) There are no nuclear power plants located in British Columbia.
(g) Data for nuclear energy consumption is aggregated with primary electricity and hydro electricity. Disaggregated data for nuclear energy is not available.

En15: Energy Consumption by Use (2001-2006) (1)

Region - British Columbia													
Sector	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		
	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	
Residential (a)	149.1	23.6%	149.8	23.2%	144.1	22.7%	145.5	22.2%	152.9	23.6%	155.8	24.2%	
Commercial/Institutional (b)(g)	123.3	19.5%	135.0	20.9%	121.1	19.1%	119.0	18.2%	117.4	18.1%	117.7	18.3%	
Industrial (c)		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
Transportation (d) (g)	342.6	54.1%	346.3	53.6%	356.0	56.1%	376.9	57.6%	365.8	56.5%	359.3	55.8%	
Agriculture (e)	18.1	2.9%	14.5	2.2%	13.7	2.2%	13.4	2.0%	11.2	1.7%	11.5	1.8%	
Total	633.1	100%	645.6	100%	634.9	100%	654.8	100%	647.4	100%	644.4	100%	

Country - Canada													
Sector	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		
	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	PJ	%	
Residential (a)	1,335.2	16.9%	1,387.5	16.9%	1,444.3	17.1%	1,420.7	16.7%	1,402.7	16.5%	1,347.3	16.0%	
Commercial/Institutional (b)	1,060.9	13.4%	1,131.5	13.8%	1,166.5	13.8%	1,172.7	13.8%	1,158.9	13.6%	1,092.6	13.0%	
Industrial (c)	3,006.8	38.1%	3,166.4	38.6%	3,263.3	38.6%	3,258.0	38.2%	3,224.7	38.0%	3,270.6	38.9%	
Transportation (d)	2,277.3	28.8%	2,306.2	28.1%	2,361.7	28.0%	2,465.1	28.9%	2,501.3	29.4%	2,492.0	29.6%	
Agriculture (e)	218.1	2.8%	206.8	2.5%	211.8	2.51%	208.9	2.5%	208.5	2.5%	210.8	2.5%	
Total	7,898.3	100%	8,198.3	100%	8,447.6	100%	8,525.4	100%	8,496.1	100%	8,413.3	100%	

(1) NRCAN: Office of Energy Efficiency - Comprehensive Energy Use Database
http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/comprehensive_tables/index.cfm?fuseaction=Selector.showTree . See Notes for detailed sources.

Notes:

- (a) Residential http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablestrends2/res_ca_3_e_3.cfm?attr=0
- (b) Commercial/Institutional http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablestrends2/com_ca_6_e_3.cfm?attr=0
- (c) Industrial http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablestrends2/agg_ca_5_e_3.cfm?attr=0; Data not available for BC
- (d) Transportation (f) http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablestrends2/tran_ca_9_e_3.cfm?attr=0
- (e) Agriculture http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablestrends2/agr_ca_3_e_3.cfm?attr=0
- (f) Includes: Passenger, Freight, & Off-Road
- (g) Total includes both BC and Territories

En16: Energy Self-Sufficiency (2006)		
Value	Ratio of the annual energy imports [Gj]	x 100
	Total annual energy consumption [Gj]	

		Gigajoule	% ratio
Region - British Columbia (2006)	Energy Imported (1) (a)	44,953,000	5.1%
	Energy Consumed (1)	882,432,000	

		Gigajoule	% ratio
Country - Canada (2006)	Energy Imported (1) (2)	3,565,229,000	42.4%
	Energy Consumed (3) (b)	8,413,290,000	

Sources	(1) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/57-003-x/2006000/5208796-eng.htm
	(2) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/57-003-x/2006000/5208568-eng.htm
	(3) http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/tablesanalysis2/aaa_ca_1_e_3.cfm?attr=0

Notes:
(a) total primary and secondary energy # is suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act, instead used the available numbers of imports under the primary energy sub-heading in terajoules
(b) for consistency with baseline, total energy consumed figure for Canada uses NRCAN source, however Energy Imported figure is from StatsCan. StatsCan Total Energy Consumed figure is 7,560,389 TJ and using this would result in a 47.2% ratio.

En17: Raw Material Consumption (2004-2006) (1) (a)						
Country - Canada (2) (b)						
	Outputs			Inputs		
	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP
Forestry products	\$12,536			\$11,617		
Lumber and wood products	\$38,727			\$19,749		
Metal Ores and Concentrates	\$13,921			\$11,036		
Primary Metal Products	\$44,387			\$39,840		
Non-metallic minerals & mineral products (c)	\$18,191			\$16,785		
Steel						
Aluminium						
Cement						
Stone						
Sand						
Gravel						

Region: British Columbia (3) (b)						
	Outputs			Inputs		
	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP
Forestry Products	\$5,518			\$5,053		
Lumber and wood products	\$12,796			\$3,480		
Metal ores and concentrates	\$1,678			\$542		
Primary metal products	\$1,888			\$2,098		
Non-metallic minerals and mineral products (c)	\$1,670			\$1,891		
Steel						
Aluminium						
Cement						
Stone						
Sand						
Gravel						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada National Economic Accounts - Inputs and outputs, by industry and commodity, S-level aggregation and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (dollars x 1,000,000) http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe .
	(2) 2004 Data only available: http://estat.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?Lang=E&RegTkt=&C2Sub=&Array_Pick=1&RootDir=ESTAT/&Vec=&ResultTemplate=ESTAT/CII_Pick&ArrayId=3810013&C2DB=
	(3) CANSIM TABLE : Table 381-00131,3,4,5

Notes:

(a) Volume of raw material inputs and outputs not available - Data for inputs and outputs only available in millions of \$.

(b) Statistics Canada National Economic Accounts (NEA) North American Industry Classification System categories used to present data. Data represent S-Level aggregation for both Canada and British Columbia.

(c) NEA data for non-metallic minerals and non-metallic mineral products combined for this category.

En18: Solid Waste Treatment (2003;2004)									
City - Vancouver (2003) (1)									
	Mining and quarring	Sewage sludge	Dredged materials	Household/residential	Commercial & Industrial	Bottom ash from Burnaby Incinerator	Construction and demolition (d)	Total in tonnes per year	Total in kg per person and per year (f)
Landfill (a) (g)				449,331		36,540	234,772	720,643	1239.5
Incineration									
Green recycling (b)				12,700				12,700	21.8
Dry recycling (c)				30,400				30,400	52.3
Special wastes final disposal									
Other									
Total in tonnes per year				492,431		36,540	234,772	763,743	1313.7
Total in kg per person and per year				847.0		62.9	403.8	1,313.7	

GVRD Landfill (2004)(2)									
	Mining and quarring	Sewage sludge	Dredged materials	Household	Commercial, Light Industrial & Institutional	Construction and demolition (d)	Total in tonnes per year	Quantity which is exported	Total in kg per person and per year (f)
Landfill (e)				453,054	654,048	369,601	1,476,703		687.7
Incineration									
Green recycling				174,575	73,890		248,465		115.7
Dry recycling				193,464	328,695	702,857	1,225,016		570.5
Special wastes final disposal									
Other									
Total in tonnes per year				821,093	1,056,633	1,072,458	2,950,183		1373.9
Quantity which is exported									
Total in kg per person and per year				382.4	382.4	499.5	1,373.9		

Sources	(1) http://vancouver.ca/engsvcs/solidwaste/PDF/ann_report2003.pdf (2) http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/SolidWasteManagementAnnualReport2004.pdf

Notes:
(a) Includes all municipal solid waste delivered to the Vancouver Landfill.
(b) Includes yard waste delivered and composting activities at the Vancouver Landfill Facility.
(c) Includes all recyclable material collected via the City of Vancouver Blue Box and Apartment Recycling programs.
(d) Includes road construction waste and demolition waste.
(e) This figure represents the total amount of waste sent to the Cache Creek landfill from within GVRD. It does not include treated flyash exported from the GVRD waste-to-energy incineration facility (10,152 tonnes).
(f) Vancouver 2003 population = 581,378 and GVRD 2004 population = 2,147,273 http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/KeyFacts-MetroVancouverPopulationEstimates1996-2007.pdf source: BC STATS
(g) The Vancouver landfill report unfortunately includes Delta, White Rock and claims to serve over 900,000 residents of Vancouver. It is the most accurate data available.

En19: Wastewater Treatment				
City - Vancouver (2008) (1)				
	Primary wastewater treatment plants	Secondary wastewater treatment plants	Tertiary wastewater treatment plants	Total percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment plants
% of population connected	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year (a)	DNAA	0	0	Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year DNAA

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2007) (1) (2)				
	Primary wastewater treatment plants	Secondary wastewater treatment plants	Tertiary wastewater treatment plants	Total percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment plants
% of population connected	38.10%	55.70%	0.00%	93.80%
Quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year (a)	247.835	214.219	0	Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year 462.054

Sources	(1) Rick Gallilee, P.Eng. Wastewater Engineering Superintendent, Metro Vancouver, Operations & Maintenance, Waste Water Treatment Engineering Division. November 2008. Contact.
	(2) http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/KeyFacts-MetroVancouverPopulationEstimates1996-2007.pdf

Notes:
(a) Data calculated from the average daily flow of water (sewage) collected, multiplied by 365 days to calculate annual average.
(b) Regional data represent the Greater Vancouver and Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts. Original data provided on a municipal basis and data were aggregated for municipalities within the region by the Fraser Basin Council.

En24: Olympic Induced Housing (2006) (1) (a)				
City - Vancouver				
Net floor areas of residential housing				
[m ²]	Built directly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling accessibility regulations / criteria	Built indirectly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling regulations / criteria
Initial situation	0	0	0	0
Initial situation	0.00	0	0	0
Final situation	NA	NA	NA	NA

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District				
Net floor areas of residential housing				
[m ²]	Built directly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling accessibility regulations / criteria	Built indirectly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling regulations / criteria
Initial situation	0	0	0	0
Initial situation	0	0	0	0
Final situation	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver, Southeast False Creek and Olympic Village Project Office. http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/olympicvillage/contact.htm .
	(2) Ken Baker, VANOC Director of Environmental Sustainability ken_baker@vancouver2010.com

Notes:
a) As of 2001, no housing had been built either directly or indirectly for the Olympic Games because the games had not yet been awarded to Vancouver. Construction of the Olympic Village is currently in progress. Development plans were approved in 2005. Completion of construction is scheduled for October 2009.
b) As of 2006, no housing had been built for the Olympic Games however, the contract was sold privately and a cofferdam was constructed in order to facilitate construction. The report states that the site should be servicing substantially by spring 2007.

En25: Indoor Air Quality (2006) (1) (a)										
Sport facilities in the city - Vancouver										
	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Formaldehyde	Ozone (O3)	Radon	Lead	Sulfates	Sulfur dioxide	volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Particulates	Number of facilities exceeding the national standards
Gymnasiums										
Velodromes										
Swimming pools										
Skating rinks										
Other indoor venues										

Olympic venues										
	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Formaldehyde	Ozone (O3)	Radon	Lead	Sulfates	Sulfur dioxide	volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Particulates	Number of facilities exceeding the national standards
Gymnasiums										
Velodromes										
Swimming pools										
Skating rinks										
Other indoor venues										

Sources (1) Personal communications with VANOC, Environment Canada, BC Ministry of Environment, and Recreation Facilities Association of BC. Greater Vancouver Regional District, Vancouver

Notes:
 As of 2008, no systematic indoor air quality monitoring program was in existence. Neither the BC Ministry of Environment, nor the Greater Vancouver Regional District monitor indoor air quality. Health Inspectors of the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority may potentially conduct some occasional testing if a complaint was filed, which may have warranted testing. Voluntary guidelines and a code of practice for ice arenas were proposed by an Ad Hoc Working Group in its 1996 report "Indoor Air Quality in Ice Arenas." The degree to which the guidelines and code of practice have been implemented by individual ice arenas is unknown at this time. As of 2007, the scope of an agreement between VANOC and Environment Canada for air quality monitoring does not currently include indoor air quality.

En33: New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities (2001) - No update for Baseline + 1

City - Vancouver (1)			
Name of the facility	Vancouver Landfill	Vancouver Landfill	
Localization of the project	Landfill gas and flare system upgrade	Leachate collection and containment system upgrade	
New project or already planned project	Approved in 1999	Approved in 2001	
Direct relation to Olympic activities or context activities	No	No	
Type of treatment	Solid Waste	Wastewater	
Date of first planning of the project			
Start of construction	2000	2001	
End of construction	2001	2002	
Opening	2001	2002	
Average yearly treatment capacity			
Total investment	\$5,400,000	\$1,355,000	
Funding sources			

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2) (a)			
Name of the facility	Iona Sewage Treatment		
Localisation of the project	Enhanced primary treatment assessment upgrade		
New project or already planned project	2001		
Direct relation to Olympic activities or context activities	No		
Type of treatment	Wastewater		
Date of first planning of the project			
Start of construction			
End of construction	2001		
Opening	2001		
Average yearly treatment capacity	200 billion litres		
Total investment	\$300,000		
Funding sources			

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver, Annual Report, Solid Waste Division 2002 http://vancouver.ca/engsvcs/solidwaste/PDF/ann_report2002.pdf . (2) GVRD Recycling and Waste & Sewerage Divisions.
----------------	--

Notes:
 (a) Liquid waste treatment facilities are operated by the Greater Vancouver Regional District and serve the entire region.

Socio-Cultural Indicators

So1: Political Representation									
City - Vancouver (2005) (1) (a)									
	Executive Level			Legislative Level - Local Elected Officials					
	Women	Men	Total	Chamber 1			Chamber 2		
				Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Party 1 - COPE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
Party 2 - NPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	7
Party 3 - VISION	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3
Party x or minorities (b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Totals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	7	11

City - Vancouver (2008) (4) (a)									
	Executive Level			Legislative Level - Local Elected Officials					
	Women	Men	Total	Chamber 1			Chamber 2		
				Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Party 1 - COPE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2
Party 2 - NPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
Party 3 - VISION	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	5	8
Party x or minorities (b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Totals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	6	11

Region - British Columbia (2005) (2) (3) (e)									
	Executive Level (3)			Legislative Level - Provincial Elected Officials (2) (d)					
	Women	Men	Total	Chamber 1			Chamber 2		
				Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Party 1 (Governing Party Liberals)	5	19	24	NA	NA	NA	10	35	45
Party 2 (Opposition - NDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	25	35
Party x or minorities (b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Totals	5	19	24	NA	NA	NA	17	60	77

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Clerk's Department http://vancouver.ca/ctyclerk/election2005/finalresults.htm#councillor
	(2) http://www.leg.bc.ca/mla/3-1-4.htm
	(3) http://www.leg.bc.ca/mla/3-1-5.htm
	(4) http://vancouver.ca/electionresults2008/

Notes:
(a) Executive level and Chamber do not apply (NA)
(b) There are no political parties that have been specifically established to represent minorities.
(d) Data provided is for Members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 2001. Chamber does not apply.
(e) At the time of data assembly 2 ridings were vacant, Vancouver-Fraserview, and Vancouver-Burrard, there are in total 79 ridings in BC

So2: Legislative Activity (2006)						
City - Vancouver (1) (a)						
Policies	By-Laws		Amendments		Totals	
	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented
Economic			NA	NA		
Financial			NA	NA		
Institutional			NA	NA		
International			NA	NA		
Security			NA	NA		
Social			NA	NA		
Cultural			NA	NA		
Sport			NA	NA		
Environment			NA	NA		
Planning (b)			NA	NA		
Construction			NA	NA		
Energy			NA	NA		
Transport			NA	NA		
People with Disabilities			NA	NA		
OTHER			NA	NA		
Total			NA	NA		

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District								
Policies	Laws - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2)		Laws - Greater Vancouver Water District (3)		Laws - Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (4)		TOTAL Laws - Greater Vancouver Regional District	
	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented
Economic								
Financial								
Institutional								
International								
Security (c)								
Social								
Cultural								
Sport								
Environment								
Planning								
Construction								
Energy								
Transport								
People with Disabilities								
Total								

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Archives Database - 2001 By-Law search: http://vancouver.ca/ctyclerk/archives/ .
	(2) Index of Greater Vancouver Regional District Bylaws, GVRD Library.
	(3) Index of Greater Vancouver Water District Bylaws, GVRD Library.
	(4) Index of Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District Bylaws, GVRD Library.

Notes:
(a) Some of the laws above include bylaws, which are amendments to pre-existing bylaws. However, these are officially adopted as new bylaws, therefore a distinction is not made between laws and amendments.
(b) City of Vancouver bylaw data for the planning policy category includes solid waste services.
(c) The security policy category was considered to include all aspects of public safety, including fire fighting, which is the case for the GVRD bylaw above.

So3: Pressure Groups (2008)	
City - Vancouver	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 The Anti Poverty Committee (2)	A group of citizens responsible for active protests surrounding the 2010 Olympic Games, including the "Homes Not Games" campaign. The group protest the Games in Vancouver on the basis that funding for affordable housing is being reallocated to support the 2010 Olympic Games.
Pressure Group 2" 2010 Watch (3)	Defines itself as the only truly independent watchdog of the 2010 Olympic Games. Posts articles and discussion online that are critical of the Olympic Games in Vancouver.
Pressure Group 3" No 2010: No 2010 Olympics on Stolen Native Land" (3) (4)	A militant group of activists in the Vancouver area that protests the Olympics in a somewhat radical fashion, seemingly organized and backed by First Nations though no direct responsibility has been taken.
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 Impact on Community Coalition (IOCC) (1) (a)	An independent organization dedicated to ensuring that environmental, social, transportation, housing, economic and civil rights issues associated with the Vancouver/Whistler 2010 Olympic Games are addressed from a community perspective.
Country - Canada	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 (name)	NA
Sources	(1) IOCC Website: http://www.olympicsforall.ca/ (supplemented with local historical knowledge). (2) http://apc.resist.ca/ (3) http://2010watch.com/ (4) http://no2010.com/node/385
Notes:	
(a) Data for the region represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District; although all member organizations are located in the City of Vancouver, some have a regional area of interest.	

So4: Community Centres and Associations (2008)		
	City - Vancouver	Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (c)
	Number	Number
Neighbourhood type (1-4)	55	130
Ethnic type (2) (a)	28	38
Religious type (b)	DNAA	DNAA
Charitable type (3)	1794	4333

Sources	(1) Red Book: http://www2.vpl.vancouver.bc.ca/DBs/RedBook/htmlpgs/bySubj/C.html#COMMUNITY%20CENTRES%20see%20also%20boys%20and%20girls%20clubs;%20camps%20(day);%20family%20places;%20neighbourhood%20houses;%20parks;%20pottery;%20recreation;%20rental%20space
	(2) Boys and Girls Club: http://www2.vpl.vancouver.bc.ca/dbs/redbook/orgpgs/2/206.html
	(3) http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/ebsci/haip/srch/sec/SrchLogin-e?login=true&srch=advanced
	(4) YMCA: http://www.ymca.ca/eng_findy_bc.htm

Notes:
(a) Whether it was Ethnic type of Neighbourhood type was decided by data assembler. Decision was based on the association's name and description
(b) Accurate data was not available
(c) GVRD includes the city of Vancouver
(d) Methodology may be inconsistent with baseline (baseline method unknown)

So5: Minorities (2006)		
minority 1 - Ethnic (2001) (a)	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
population of visible minorities (1)		875,300
% of the population (1)		41.7%
Political representation		NA
Life expectancy at birth		DNAA
% of population group with secondary education (4) (b)		DNAA

minority 2 - Aboriginal (2001)	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
population of Aboriginal identity (2)		40,310
% of the population (2)		1.9%
Political representation		NA
Life expectancy at birth (1998-2002) (3)		DNAA
population of Aboriginal identity 15 years and older (2)		30,465
% of population group with secondary education (2) (b)	Male	Female
	39.6%	46.7%

minority 3 - People with Disabilities	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
population		
% of the population		
Political representation		
Life expectancy at birth		
% of population group with secondary education		

Sources:
(1) Statistics Canada. http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933__&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=
(2) http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933__&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=
(3) BC Vital Statistics Agency. Regional Analysis of Health Statistics for Status Indians in British Columbia, 1992-2002. http://www.vs.gov.bc.ca/stats/indian/index.html . - no update since Baseline

Notes:
(a) Data for ethnic minority include visible minorities based on immigrants that arrived in Canada in
(b) StatsCan: requires additional analysis. Data unavailable at this time (as of
(b) Based on population 15 years and over

So6: Poverty and Social Exclusion (2005)

	Total Population (1) (a)		
	Region: Greater Vancouver Regional District (2005)	Region: British Columbia (2005)	Country: Canada (2005)
% of families and individuals with incomes below the LICO (1) (LICO-AT) (a)	16.50%	13.10%	11.40%
Average after-tax income of families and individuals that are in the bottom 20% of income earners	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Average earnings for the Aboriginal Population 15 Years and older (2)	\$29,354 □	\$24,836 □	\$25,961(1) □
Median income for the Aboriginal Population older than 15 years of age (2)	\$18,203 □	\$15,836 □	\$16,752(1) □

			Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area	Region - British Columbia
Low-income portion of the	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal (a)		
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
Labour market exclusion	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
Service exclusion	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
Social isolation	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
Proportion of household that	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic		
		minority 2 - Aboriginal		

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=Country wide stats
	(2) Statistics Canada: http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933_&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=Vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=

Notes:
 (a) Low Income before tax. Large difference from 2001 possibly due to before/after tax definition.

So7: Educational Level (2003;2006)					
		Region - Vancouver CMA (2006)		Region - British Columbia (2003)	
		Gender		Gender	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
% of population with primary education (b)	total population (1) (a)	16.9%	17.7%	20.3%	19.5%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (d)	18.6%	21.2%	19.4%	21.8%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal	32.7%	26.5%	42.4%	36.0%
	minority 3 - Disabilities	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
% of population with secondary education (c)	total population (1) (a)	26.2%	27.8%	26.5%	29.2%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (d)	26.4%	25.3%	26.9%	25.6%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal	27.7%	26.6%	24.9%	25.8%
	minority 3 - Disabilities	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
% of population with tertiary education	total population (1) (a)	56.9%	54.5%	53.2%	51.3%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (d)	55.0%	53.5%	53.7%	52.6%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal	39.6%	46.9%	32.8%	38.3%
	minority 3 - Disabilities	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Adult (16-65) literacy rate				Average Literacy Score (2003) (2)	
	total population (a)	DNAA	DNAA	Prose Literacy	Document Literacy
	immigrants - mother tongue either French/English	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	immigrants - foreign mother tongue	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Sources	(1) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2006&PID=97686&GID=614145&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=88971&THEME=75&AID=&FREE=0&FOCUS=&VID=&GC=99&GK=NA&RL=0&TPL=NA&SUB=&d1=0&d2=1&d3=0&d4=0&d5=2				
Notes:					
(a) Total Population represents people 15 years of age and over.					
(b) As children are required to attend primary education in Canada, data is only collected on the number that do not graduate. This data therefore reflects the percentage of the population without high school graduation.					
(c) This represents the percentage of the population with a high school graduation certificate and/or some postsecondary qualifications.					
(d) Minority 1 data presented is for immigrants that arrived to Canada in the 1990s. Educational data for visible minorities is not collected.					

So8: Crime Rates (2006) (1)				
Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area Pop'n 2,199,121				
		All recorded crimes (a)	Serious (or violent) recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property
Total number per month (b)	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	F	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	S	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	O	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	N	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
D	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Total number per year		253,095	23,755	128,137
Ratio : total annual number of recorded crimes per year divided by 1,000 population		115.1	10.8	58.3

Region - British Columbia Pop'n 4,243,580				
		All recorded crimes (c)	Serious (or violent) recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property
Total number per month (b)	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	F	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	S	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	O	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	N	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
D	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Total number per year		541,551	52,513	245,063
Ratio : total annual number of recorded crimes per year divided by 1,000 population		127.6	12.4	57.7

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - http://estat.statcan.ca Citation: http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?regtk=&C2Sub=&ARRAYID=2520013&C2DB=&VEC=&LANG=E&SrchVer=&ChunkSize=&SDDSLOC=&ROO TDIR=ESTAT/&RESULTTEMPLATE=ESTAT/CII_PICK&ARRAY_PICK=1&SDDSID=&SDDSDESC=
----------------	---

Notes:
(a) Includes all violent crimes, property crimes, other criminal code and criminal code offences recorded within the Vancouver CMA in 2006.
(b) Monthly data for city and regional crime rates are not available.
(c) Includes all recorded crimes in British Columbia, including: Serious crime; property crime; criminal code offences (including traffic offences) Federal statutes and drug related offences.

So9 Health: Birth and Death Rates, Vancouver 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	9.89	9.62	9.53	9.44	9.45	9.55	9.57
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.56	6.63	6.35	6.28	6.18	6.12	6.15

Source: BC Stats.

Table So9 Health - (2a) Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, British Columbia 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	10.03	9.90	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.55	9.66
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.77	6.92	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.07	7.08
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>DNAA</i>	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	<i>DNAA</i>

Source: BC Stats (<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca>) and StatsCanada (for infant mortality rate)

Table So9 Health - (2b) Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, Alberta 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	12.90	12.98	12.94	13.29	13.29	13.20	13.91
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.05	6.09	6.13	6.16	6.13	6.10	6.13
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>DNAA</i>	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.8	6.8	<i>DNAA</i>

Source: BC Stats (<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca>) and StatsCanada

So9 Health: Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, Canada 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	10.8	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.1</i>	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	7.2	6.0	<i>7.5</i>	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>5.1</i>	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	<i>4.7</i>
Life expectancy at birth (years)	<i>79.4</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>80.2</i>

Source: StatsCanada and CIA Factbook (the figures in italic).

Table So9 Health: Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, US 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	77.3	77.4	77.1	77.4	77.7	77.9

Source: CIA Factbook.

So9 Health: Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, British Columbia 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	10.03	9.90	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.55	9.66
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.77	6.92	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.07	7.08
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>DNAA</i>	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	<i>DNAA</i>

Source: BC Stats and StatsCanada.

So9 Health: Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, Alberta 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	12.90	12.98	12.94	13.29	13.29	13.20	13.91
Death Rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.05	6.09	6.13	6.16	6.13	6.10	6.13
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	<i>DNAA</i>	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.8	6.8	<i>DNAA</i>

Source: BC Stats and StatsCanada.

So10: Nutrition (2004-2007) (a)			
Mean Daily Energy Intakes (kcal) (2004)			
		Males	Females
City - Vancouver	19-30	DNAA	DNAA
	31-50	DNAA	DNAA
	51-70	DNAA	DNAA
	71+	DNAA	DNAA
Region - British Columbia (1)	19-30	2,957	1,919
	31-50	2,908	1,966
	51-70	2,373	1,668
	71+	1,964	1,563
Country - Canada (1)	19-30	2,737	1,902
	31-50	2,510	1,850
	51-70	2,204	1,969
	71+	1,871	1,507

Consumption of Key Foods (2004) (b)				
	Vegetables and Fruit	Milk products	Meat & alternatives	Grain Products
Region - British Columbia (2)	4.59 servings/32.3%	2.25 servings/19.9%	148 grams/65.8%	6.44 servings/56.7%
Country - Canada (2) (d)	5.16 servings	1.52 servings	203 grams	5.64 servings

Data on quality control of drinking water - Greater Vancouver Water District (2007) (3)				
		Total number of samples that don't meet the standards	Total number of control	Ratio
Region - Greater Vancouver Water District (e)	Coliform - BC Safe Drinking Water Regulation			
	Guideline	Days Guideline Exceeded		
Capilano Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU > 1)	77		
	Turbidity (NTU > 5)	0		
Seymour Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU > 1)	69		
	Turbidity (NTU > 5)	34		
Coquitlam Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU > 1)	53		
	Turbidity (NTU > 5)	4		
Country - Canada	DNAA	DNAA		

Data on the Quality Control of the Quality of Food in Restaurants (g)			
	Total number of samples that don't meet the	Total number of control	Ratio
Region - GVRD	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Country - Canada	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

The Daily per capita Protein Supply		Consumption of Alcohol (4) (h) (2007/2008)	
Region - GVRD	DNAA	City - Vancouver	42, 925, 910 Litres
Country - Canada	DNAA	Region - BC	180, 706, 569 Litres

Sources	
	(1) Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004) http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/pubs/cchs-nutri-escc/tab1_energ-eng.php
	(2) Stats Canada: Average daily servings from the four food groups, by selected characteristics, household population aged 4 or older, Canada excluding territories, 2004 http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-620-m/2006002/t/4053659-eng.htm
	(3) http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/publications/Publications/QualityControlAnnualWaterReport2007-Volume1.pdf
	(4) British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch 2007/2008 Annual Report: http://www.bcliquorstores.com/pdf/2007-08_AnnualReport.pdf

Notes:
a) Due to limitations in data availability, there are variations to the requested OGI Technical Manual, including city and country scale data as well as a different presentation of data on the energy value associated with food intake.
(b) Canadian adult population aged 19 years and over.
(d) Average amount consumed per day by Canadians.
(e) Provides a summary of the compliance of the water from GVRD member municipalities with the bacteriological requirements of the BC Safe Drinking Water Regulation (BCSDWR) in 2002.
(f) Methods and terms are based on those of "Standard Methods of Water and Waste Water" 20th Edition 1998. Guidelines are taken from "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Sixth Edition" Health and Welfare Canada 1996, updated to April 2002.
(g) Comprehensive data for the quality of food in restaurants in 2006 is not available or accessible.
(h) Data represent the amount of alcohol purchased from BC Liquor Stores in the 2007 / 2008 fiscal year. This figure does not include alcohol purchased from licensed venues or other private liquor stores. Data on the average amount of alcohol consumed by adults is not available.

So11: Cultural Activities (2005-2008)				
City - City of Vancouver (a)				
	Total attendance (f)	% of total attendance concerning people with disabilities (f)	Number of venues	Number of venues fulfilling accessibility criterias (g)
Cinema (2) (2008)			17	
Theatres (1) (b)			23	
Halls (1) (c)			29	
Performing Arts Venues (1) (d)			111	
Museums (4) (2008)			9	
Art Galleries (3) (2008)			35	
Historic Buildings (5) (e) (2008)			255	
Exhibition Venue (2008)			1	
Total			479	

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (6) (h)				
	Total attendance	% of total attendance concerning people with disabilities (f)	Number of venues	Number of venues fulfilling accessibility criterias (g)
	Participation Rate (i) (7) DNAA			
Concert				
Theatrical Performance				
Popular Music				
Symphonic music				
Cultural festival				
Cultural/heritage dance				
Any other kind/type of cultural event				

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Performing Arts Facilities inventory 2006 http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/facility_wac/facility.exe/facilitylist_all .
	(2) http://www.foundlocally.com/vancouver/Entertainment/EntMovieLocations.htm .
	(3) http://www.welcometobc.ca/vanartgalleries/index2.html .
	(4) http://www.discovervancouver.com/museums.asp .
	(5) http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/commsvcs/BYLAWS/HERITAGE/Herita
	(6) Statistics Canada. General Social Survey, 2005.
	(7) Vital Signs - Metro Vancouver http://2007.vancouverfoundationvitalsigns.ca/?q=node/12#artseventattendance
Notes:	
(a) Data for 2001 not available. 2006 data, except Historic Buildings, which includes buildings listed between 1974 & 2003.	
(b) Includes venues that may also be used for opera performances or concerts.	
(c) Includes venues that may also be used for concerts or theatrical performances.	
(d) Includes public performing arts venues such as clubs, studios, community centres, churches and gardens.	
(e) This figure represents all properties included on the City of Vancouver Council "List of Heritage Properties". These properties were designated as protected between 1974 and January 2003. Property types listed include residential, commercial, public and institutional.	
(f) Data for attendance is not collected or readily available for all venues and is not feasible to collect data from each venue.	
(g) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.	
(h) Accurate and reliable data for region-wide cultural venues and attendance rates are not readily available or accessible. Significant effort has been made to locate these data, but sources were not reliable or reputable.	

So13: School Sports (2007) (1)				
	Primary level (a) (b)		Secondary level (c)	
	Normal schools	Specific schools for people with disabilities (g)	Normal schools	Specific schools for people with disabilities (g)
Number of hours per week	2.50	NA	2.50	NA
City - Vancouver (d)	2.50	NA	2.50	NA
	NA	NA	2.50	NA
	NA	NA	2.50	NA
Region - British Columbia(e)	2.50	NA	2.50	NA
	NA	NA	2.50	NA
	NA	NA	2.50	NA
Country - Canada (d) (f)	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

Sources (1) BC Ministry of Education, Act Now BC, Program Guide for Daily Physical Activity Kindergarten to Grade 12
http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/dpa/pdfs/program_guide.pdf

- Notes:**
- (a) As of September 2008 boards/authorities must offer 30 minutes each school day of physical activity as part of the education program for Kindergarten to Grade 9.
 - (b) Half day Kindergarten programs are expected to offer 15 minutes of physical activity during each school day.
 - (c) Students in Grades 10-12 are responsible for their own physical activity and must document it themselves.
 - (d) The number of hours dedicated to physical education in the secondary school curriculum is mandated at the provincial level.
 - (e) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
 - (f) School curriculum and time allotments are the responsibility of the provinces and therefore vary across the country (DNAA).
 - (g) No schools were identified that were specifically for people with disabilities. These students are typically integrated within the education system.

So14: Available Sports Facilities (2008)						
City - Vancouver (1)						
	Professional only		Open to all		Total	
	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Numbers	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)
Stadiums (1) (a)	0		4		4	
Tennis courts (2)	DNAA		DNAA		181	
Golf courses (3) (b)	0		11		11	
Running tracks (2) (c)	DNAA		DNAA		7	
Cycle racing tracks(4)	0		0		0	
Motor/Motorcycle/ Kart racetracks (4)	0		0		0	
Lakes (d)	0		0		0	
Skiing pistes (5)	0		0		0	
Luge/bobsleigh runs (6)	0		0		0	
Ski jumps (7)	0		0		0	
Other Open-air venue (e)	NA		NA		NA	
Gymnasiums (f)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Velodromes	0		0		0	
Swimming pools (2)	DNAA		DNAA		14	
Skating rinks (2)	DNAA		DNAA		8	
Other indoor venue x	NA		NA		NA	

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (m)						
	Professional only		Open to all		Total	
	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Numbers	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)
Stadiums (1)(a)	0		5		5	
Tennis courts (2) (g)	DNAA		DNAA		624	
Golf courses (3) (h)	0		69/61		69/61	
Running tracks (2) (c)	DNAA		DNAA		36	
Cycle racing tracks (4)	0		5		5	
Motor/Motorcycle/ Kart racetracks (4)	0		3		3	
Lakes (d)	0		1		1	
Skiing pistes (i) (5)	0		3		3	
Luge/bobsleigh runs (6)	0		0		0	
Ski jumps (7)	0		0		0	
Other Open-air venue (e)	NA		NA		NA	
Gymnasiums (f)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Velodromes	0		1		1	
Swimming pools (l) (2)	DNAA		DNAA		78	
Skating rinks (2)	DNAA		DNAA		41	
Other indoor venue x	NA		NA		NA	

Sources	(1) http://www.bcplacestadium.com/ http://www.generalmotorsplace.com/ http://www.pne.ca/venueental/pacific_coliseum.htm http://www.canadiansbaseball.com/natbaileystadium
	(2) Contact: Shanon Meredith Operations Manager, BC Recreation and Parks Association
	(3) http://www.bcgolfguide.com/search_courses.cfm
	(4) http://www.cyclingbc.net/itoolkit.asp?pg=VELODROMES http://www.cyclingbcmx.ca/itoolkit.asp?pg=FINN_A_TRACK http://www.ababmx.com/index.php?page=default/tracks&search=British+Columbia
	(5) http://www.bcskiing.com/ http://www.skicanada.org/skiarea/default.cfm?Dsp=SkiAreaList
	(6) http://www.bobsleigh.ca/Content/Home.asp?langid=1
	(7) Contact: High Performance Director, Ron Read, Ski Jumping Canada

Notes:
(a) Includes BC Place, GM Place, Pacific Colliseum and Nat Bailey Stadium. Swanguard Stadium was added at the regional scale.
(b) Includes public and private full-length courses in Vancouver area only - excludes "pitch n putt" courses.
(c) This figure includes Track and Field facilities only - does not include running trails in parkland or other locations.
(d) There are no lakes in the city or region that are used solely for sporting purposes.
(e) Data on open air venues is unavailable.
(f) Data on the number of gymnasiums in the city and region is unavailable.
(g) Aggregated data for tennis courts in the region is not available.
(h) Includes public and private full-length golf courses in the GVRD.
(i) This includes each of the skiing facilities in Region - not individual ski-hill runs.
(j) Data were not available or accessible (DNAA) on usage per year by type of facility, as requested in the original OGI data template.
(k) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.
(m) Regional data represents the Greater Vancouver Regional District and includes facilities within the City of Vancouver.

So15: Exclusion, Discrimination, Racism and Violence in Sport (2007/08) (1)

Country - Canada (a)

		Biathlon	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Bobsleigh	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Snowboard	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Alpine	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Wrestling	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		3
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Swimming	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

Sources	(1) http://www.crdsc-sdrcc.ca/eng/documents/SDRCC_AR2007_ENG.pdf
	(2) http://www.adrsportred.ca/eng/links.cfm
	(3) http://highfive.illogic.net/bc/Shared%20Documents/Discrimination.pdf

Notes:
(a) Cases on a provincial level are not recorded.
(b) Database only focuses on cases that have been filed with the SDRCC. These cases are related to disputes over selection for a team or games, and have been classified as "exclusion" disputes.
(c) There is no found data related to disputes in sports for athletes with disabilities.
(d) # for synchronized swimming

So16: Top-level Sportsmen and Women (2007, 2008)						
City						
	Number of top-level women	Number of paralympic top-level women	Number of top-level men	Number of paralympic top-level men	Total	Total for paralympic top-level sportsmen and women
National federation 1						
National federation 2						
National federation 3						
National federation x						
Total						
Region						
	Number of top-level women	Number of paralympic top-level women	Number of top-level men	Number of paralympic top-level men	Total	Total for paralympic top-level sportsmen and women
National federation 1						
National federation 2						
National federation 3						
National federation x						
Total						

Country - Canada (2007,2008) (a, b, c)							
	World Championships Year	Number of top-level women (1)	Number of paralympic top-level women	Number of top-level men (1)	Number of paralympic top-level men	Total top-level sportsmen and women (1)	Total for paralympic top level sportsmen and women
Alpine Skiing (Alpine Canada)	2007	1	3 (2)	4	1 (2)	5	4(2)
Bobsled & Luge (Bobsleigh and Skeleton Canada; (Canadian Luge Association)	2008	4	N/A	0	N/A	4	N/A
Cross Country Skiing (Cross Country Canada)	2007	0	2 (2)	2	3 (2)	2	5(2)
Figure Skating (Skate Canada)	2008	5	N/A	5	N/A	10	N/A
Freestyle Skiing (Canadian Freestyle Ski Association)	2007	4	N/A	4	N/A	8	N/A
Snowboarding (Canadian Snowboard Federation)	2007	2	N/A	2	N/A	4	N/A
Speed Skating (Speed Skating Canada)	2008	8	N/A	8	N/A	16	N/A
Biathlon (Paralympic)	N/A	N/A	0 (1)	N/A	1 (1)	N/A	1 (1)
Sledge Hockey (Paralympic)	N/A	N/A	0 (1)	N/A	1 team (15 players) (1)	N/A	1 team (15 players) (1)
Total		24	5	25	5 + 1 team of 15	49	10 + 1 team of 15

Sources	(1) Sport Canada. Special Data Tabulation with assistance from Senior Program Officer, Sport Canada (Rob Paradis, 2008).
	(2) International Paralympic Committee - Participation and Medalists Report IX Paralympic Winter Games, Torino, Italy, 2006. http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Sports/Results/paralympics_search.html?games=2006PWG&medal=medals&sport=31&gender=all&npc=CAN

Notes:
(a) Top level is defined as athletes ranked 8th place or higher for Olympic events.
(b) Top level is defined as athletes ranked 3rd place or higher for Paralympic events.
(c) Paralympic figures are from the 2006 Paralympic Games
(d) Other figures are from the most recent World Championships (2007 or 2008) as indicated.

So17: Professional Leagues 2008 (a)			
City - Vancouver			
Professional Leagues	Number of teams		
	Women	Men	Total
National Hockey League (1)	0	1	1
Canadian Football League (2)	0	1	1
Western Hockey League (3)	0	1	1
Minor League Baseball (Single A Short Season) (4)	0	1	1
United Soccer League - First Division (5)	0	1	1
United Soccer League - Women's League (6)	1	0	1
Total	1	5	6

Region - British Columbia (b)			
	Number of teams		
	Women	Men	Total
Western Hockey League (3)	0	5	5
Western Lacrosse Association (7)	0	7	7
Total	0	12	12

Sources
1 Vancouver Canucks http://www.nhl.com/index.html
2 Canadian Football League http://www.cfl.ca/
3 Western Hockey League http://whl.ca/about/?id=671
4 Minor League Baseball http://web.minorleaguebaseball.com/index.jsp
5 Vancouver Whitecaps Mens http://www.uslsoccer.com/teams/2008/22394.html
6 Vancouver Whitecaps Womens http://www.uslsoccer.com/teams/2008/22395.html
7 Western Lacrosse Association http://www.theboxrocks.com/about.asp
Notes:
(a) Professional league is defined by the provision of a salary for the athletes.
(b) Regional data are presented for the region of British Columbia, excluding the City of Vancouver.

So18: World and Continental Championships - 2008-09 (1) (a)									
Vancouver Metropolitan Area (b)									
	World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition
Total winter sports									
Speed Skating(5)	ISU World Cup Short Track October 24th-26th 2008	Vancouver	5 days	3 days	29	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Speed Skating(6)	ISU Single Distances Speed Skating Championships March 12-15 2009	Vancouver	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Figure Skating(7)	ISU Four Continents Figure Skating Championships February 2nd-8th 2009	Vancouver	5 days	4 days	14	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Freestyle Skiing (1)	FIS Freestyle World Cup February 5th-7th 2009	Vancouver	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Snowboarding (1)	FIS Snowboarding World Cup February 13th-15th 2009	Vancouver	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Curling(8)	World Junior Curling Championships March 5th-15th 2009	Vancouver	11 days	10 days	31	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Hockey (1)	IIHF Women's Four Nations Tournament August 31- September 6th 2009	Vancouver	7 days	7 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Paralympic Winter Sports									
Wheel Chair Curling(6)	WCF World Wheelchair Curling Championships February 21-28 2009	Vancouver	9 days	8 days	18 (i)	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Ice Sledge Hockey (1)	IPC Ice Sledge Hockey Four Nations Tournament February 23rd- March 1st 2009	Vancouver	8 days	7 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Summer Sports									
Gymnastics (Artistic)(9)	North Shore Invitational February 15th-17th 2009	Vancouver	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Judo(10)	Pan-American Judo Union Pacific International Tournament February 23rd 2008	Vancouver	1 day	1 day	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Triathlon (11)	2008 Vancouver BG ITU World Triathlon Championships June 6th-June 8th 2008	Vancouver	7 days	3 days	10	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Region - British Columbia (c)									
Winter Sports	World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition
Nordic Combined (1)	FIS Nordic Combined World Cup January 16th-17th 2009	Whistler	2 days	2 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Cross Country Skiing (1)	FIS Cross Country Skiing World Cup January 16th-18th 2009	Whistler	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Ski Jumping (1)	FIS Ski Jumping World Cup January 24th-25th 2009	Whistler	2 days	2 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Biathlon (2)	IBU Junior/Youth World Championships January 28th-February 3rd	Canmore	6 days	6 days	16	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Biathlon (2)	IBU Biathlon World Cup March 11th-15th 2009	Whistler	4 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Bobsleigh and Skeleton (3)(ii)	FIBT Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Cup February 2nd-7th 2009	Whistler	7 days	7 days	21	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Luge (4)	FIL Luge World Cup February 16-21 2009	Whistler	5 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Ski Jumping(1)	Ladies Continental Cup December 17th and 18th 2008	Whistler	2 days	2 days	2	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Curling(6)	World Women's Curling Championship March 22-30 2008	Vernon	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Paralympic Winter Sports									
Cross Country Skiing and Biathlon(1)	IPC Cross Country Skiing and Biathlon World Cup Final March 4th-7th 2009	Whistler	4 days		21	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Alpine Skiing(12)	IPC Alpine Skiing World Cup Finals March 9- 14th 2009	Whistler	5 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Alpine Skiing(12)	IPC Alpine Skiing North America and National Championships March 23rd- March 26th 2009	Sun Peaks	4 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Summer Sports									
Baseball(13)	World Baseball Challenge July 16th-25th 2009	British Columbia	7 days	7 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Triathlon(11)	Pan Am Continental Cup August 16th- August 23rd 2008	Kelowna, British Columbia	7 days	7 days	10	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

Canada										
Country - Canada (d)	World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition	
Curling(8)	Ford World Men's Curling Championships April 4th 2009- April 12th 2009	Moncton, New Brunswick	8 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Bobsleigh and Skeleton(3)	FIBT Americas Cup November 2nd-9th 2008	Calgary, Alberta	7 days	7 days	28	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Skeleton(3)	FIBT InterContinental Cup November 30th-December 4th 2008	Calgary, Alberta	5 days	5 days	10	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Luge(4)	Suzuki Challenge Cup February 13th 2009	Calgary, Alberta	1 day	1 day	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Luge (4)	FIL Viessman World Cup February 13th-14th 2009	Calgary, Alberta	2 days	2 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Short Track Speed Skating(6)	Samsung ISU World Cup Short Track February 1st-3rd 2008	Quebec City, Canada	3 days	3 days	54	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Short Track Speed Skating(6)	World Junior Short Track Speed Skating Championships January 9th-11th 2009	Sherbrooke, Canada	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Figure Skating (7)	Grand Prix of Figure Skating - HomeSense Skate Canada October 31st November 2nd 2008	Ottawa, Canada	3 days	3 days	DNAA	39	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Speed Skating(14)	Summer Classic August 8th-10th 2008	Ottawa, Canada	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Speed Skating(14)	Olympic Oval Invitational October 31st- November 2nd 2008	Calgary, Alberta	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Speed Skating(14)	Can Am #1 November 20th-23rd 2008	Calgary, Alberta	4 days	4 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Speed Skating(14)	Can Am #2 December 12th-14th 2008	Calgary, Alberta	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Ice Hockey(1)	International Ice Hockey Federation U20 Women's World Championships December 26th 2008-January 5th 2009	Ottawa, Ontario	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Summer Sports										
Baseball(13)	XXII World Junior Baseball Championships July 25th-August 3rd 2008	Edmonton, Alberta	10 days	10days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Cycling(15)	Coupe du Monde UCI XCO 6 / DH1/4X 7 / UCI World Cup XCO 6 / DH1/4X 7 August 1st-2nd 2008	Bromont, Canada	2 days	2days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Fencing(16)	Canadian Fencing Federation Junior World Cup October 24th-26th 2008	Montreal, Canada	3 days	2 days	6	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Fencing(16)	Epee Internationale May 29th-June 1st 2006	Montreal, Canada	4 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Gymnastics (Artistic)(9)	L'International Gymnix 2008 February 26th- March 3rd 2008	Montreal, Canada	7 days	7 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Rowing(17)	Royal Canadian Henley Regatta August 5th 2008-August 10th 2008	St. Catharines, Canada	6 days	6 days	82	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Rowing(17)	RCA Canadian Masters Tournament August 15th-August 17th 2008	Ontario, Canada	3 days	3 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Sailing (18)	International Lightning Class Youth World Championships July 14th-July 18th 2009	Montreal, Canada	5 days	5 days	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Wheel Chair Tennis (19)	Tennis Canada International Championship 2008 November 27th-30th 2008	Montreal, Canada	4 days	4 days	11	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	
Sources	(1) http://www.vancouver2010.com/en/athletes-and-sports/upcoming-sport-events/-/56986/896fm/index.html (2) http://www.biathlonworld.com/en/events.html/do/showevent?EventId=BT0809JWRLCH (3) http://www.fibt.com/index.php?id=64&L=0 (4) http://www.fil-luge.org/events.html (5) http://www.vancouvershorttrack2008.com/ (6) http://www.isu.org/vsite/vnavsite/page/directory/0,10853,4844-182959-200177-nav-list,00.html (7) http://www.fourcontinents2009.com/ (8) http://www.worldcurling.org/championships2008-2009.html (9) http://www.fig-gymnastics.com/vsite/vnavsite/page/directory/0,10853,5187-188470-205692-nav-list,00.html (10) http://www.injudo.eu/?Menu=Calendar&Action=List&calendar_type_id=2&calendar_id=302&lang_id=2&mid=8 (11) http://triatloncanada.com/rtecontent/document/2008TriathlonCanadaMasterCalendar_July29.pdf?uid=NationalChampionships (12) http://www.paralympic.org/release/Winter_Sports/Alpine_Skiing/Calendar?sport=Alpine%20Skiing (13) http://www.ibaf.org/event_calendar/ (14) http://www.isu.org/vsite/vnavsite/page/directory/0,10853,4844-128612-129920-nav-list,00.html (15) http://www.uci.ch/templates/BUILTIN-NOFRAMES/Template3/layout.asp?MenuId=MTUyMjU (16) http://www.fie.ch/Competitions/Calendar.aspx (17) http://www.worldrowing.com/display/modules/events/dspEvent.php?eventid=35180 (18) http://www.sailing.org/regattainfo.php?rtaid=11015 (19) http://www.iftennis.com/wheelchair/tournaments/tournamentoverview.asp?tournament=1100017194									

Notes:
 (i) includes all possible events
 (ii) Both a bobsleigh and skeleton championship
 (iii) Does not include World Cup events, races etc as the indicator calls for Championships only. No World Cup championships will be occurring in Canada in 2008-2009

	Medals by female athletes	Number of female athletes	Medals by male athletes	Number of male athletes	Medals total	Athletes total	Medals per female athlete	Medals per male athlete	Total medals per athlete	Number of sport discipl.	Medals per discipl.	Pop., mln.	Medals per million people	Rank by total medals
Turin 2006	16	88	8	107	24	195	0.182	0.075	0.123	15	1.60	33	0.727	3
Salt Lake City 2002	9.5 ¹	66	7.5 ¹	91	17	157	0.144	0.082	0.108	<i>DNAA</i>	<i>DNAA</i>	31	0.548	4
Nagano 1998	8	64	7	90	15	154	0.125	0.078	0.097	12	1.25	28	0.536	4

¹ In 2002, Canada won a mixed-pairs figure skating competition, hence the one medal divided in half by the two genders

So20: National Anti-Doping Controls (2007-2008) (1)							
Country - Canada (domestic testing program) (b)							
	Samples collected	Number of A-sample tests carried out	Number of A-sample adverse analytical findings	Number of B-samples analysed	Number of B-sample confirmations	Total doping control tests (a)	Total Infractions (a)
Aquatics- Swimming, Diving, Waterpolo						193	0
Synchronized Swimming						21	0
Archery						50	0
Athletics						36	0
Badminton						12	0
Baseball						320	5
Basketball						14	0
Boxing						18	0
Canoe/Kayak						90	0
Cycling						45	2
Equestrian						167	0
Fencing						153	0
Football						13	0
Gymnastics						13	0
Handball						166	9
Field Hockey						55	0
Judo						6	0
Modern Pentathlon						57	0
Rowing						54	0
Sailing						6	0
Shooting						DNAA	DNAA
Softball						26	0
Table Tennis						10	0
Taekwondo						19	0
Tennis						DNAA	DNAA
Triathlon						52	0
Volleyball						49	0
Weightlifting						63	1
Wrestling						97	0
Winter sports							
Biathlon						27	0
Bobsleigh						66	3
Curling						8	0
Ice Hockey						165	0
Luge						36	0
Figure Skating						12	0
Speed Skating						124	0
Skiing(c)						77	0

Paralympic summer sports							
Archery						DNAA	DNAA
Athletics						DNAA	DNAA
Boccia						DNAA	DNAA
Bowls						DNAA	DNAA
Cycling						DNAA	DNAA
Equestrian						DNAA	DNAA
Football 5-a-Side						DNAA	DNAA
Football 7-a-Side						DNAA	DNAA
Goalball						DNAA	DNAA
Judo						DNAA	DNAA
Powerlifting						DNAA	DNAA
Rowing						DNAA	DNAA
Sailing						DNAA	DNAA
Shooting						DNAA	DNAA
Swimming						DNAA	DNAA
Table Tennis						DNAA	DNAA
Volleyball						DNAA	DNAA
Wheelchair Basketball						56	2
Wheelchair Dance Sport						DNAA	DNAA
Wheelchair Fencing						DNAA	DNAA
Wheelchair Rugby						28	0
Wheelchair Tennis						8	0
Paralympic winter sports							
Alpine Skiing						DNAA	DNAA
Ice Sledge Hockey						DNAA	DNAA
Nordic Skiing						DNAA	DNAA
Wheelchair Curling						4	0
Total for Paralympic sports						DNAA	DNAA

Sources	(1) Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport. 2007 Year-End Statistics. http://www.cces.ca/pdfs/CCES-MR-2007-08Results-E.pdf
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) The data represent the tests and test results only for the domestic testing program.
(b) This data includes Junior, CIS and CCAA Football sports as the indicator calls for all domestic doping statistics
(c) This data includes Ski Jumping, Nordic Skiing and Alpine Skiing

So21: Media Specializing in Sport								
	City		Region		Country		Total	
	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage
Newspaper								
Magazines								
Radio stations								
Television channels								
Total								
Sources	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	x							
Please note any additional comments you may have on an attached file (Word)								

So21: Media Specializing in Sport (a) 2008				
	City - Vancouver	Region - British Columbia	Country - Canada	Total (c)
	Number of medias	Number of medias	Number of medias	Number of medias
Newspaper/ magazines (1)	5			5
Radio stations (2)	1	1	4	4
Television channels (3) (4)	0	0	15	15
Total (a)	1	1	19	24

Sources	(1) Magazines Canada http://www.cmpa.ca/index.php .
	(2) Radio Locator http://www.radio-locator.com/ .
	(3) Canadian Radio and Telecommunications Commission
	(4) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_channel

Notes:
(a) Only current data for 2008 were available from the identified sources.
(b) The same magazines are available at the national, provincial and city level.
(c) All Vancouver media are considered to be in BC and all BC media are considered to be in Canada. The totals (by media type) do not double count this circumstance.

So22: Sports Broadcasting (2006) (1) (a)

Country - Canada			
	Original Hours	Repeated	Total
Professional			
Amateur			

Source	(1) Canada Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/BCASTING/ann_rep/annualrp.htm
---------------	--

Notes:
 (a) Data is not available as requested. No data were identified at the city or regional scale. Limited national data aggregated for amateur and professional sports was reported by one of the national broadcasters (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation), filed with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission. Annual Reports of other national broadcasters were also reviewed but no additional data on sports broadcasting was identified.

So23: Information Media (2006-2008) (a)

Number of newspaper - British Columbia (2008) (d)				Circulation of British Columbian newspapers (2003)	
Absolute number (6)		Relative number		Absolute number (6)	Relative number
2(b)		[x]		318 255	[x]
Broadcasting stations (2006) (3, 4)				Cable channels (1, 2) (d)	
Number of channels on national level with terrestrial distribution (e)		Number of regional stations (c)		Number of cable channels (2006) (d)	Number of households connected to cable (2006)
Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations	36	2,387,000 (l)
1	2	7	7		

Number of radio stations (5)					
National		Regional - Greater Vancouver - Squamish-		Local	
Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations
3 (f) (g)	0	0	22	0	26

Content diversity - Canada (2007) (6)		
Top 10 Newspapers by distribution	Neutral / independent	Committed to a particular ideology / political party
Newspaper 1 Star (Toronto)	Yes	No
Newspaper 2 Globe and Mail (Toronto)	Yes	No
Newspaper 3 Le Journal de Montreal (Montreal)	Yes	No
Newspaper 4 La Presse (Montreal)	Yes	No
Newspaper 5 The National Post	Yes	No
Newspaper 6 The Toronto Sun	Yes	No
Newspaper 7 The Vancouver Sun	Yes	No
Newspaper 8 The Province (Vancouver)	Yes	No
Newspaper 9 Gazette (Montreal)	Yes	No
Newspaper 10 Citizen (Ottawa)	Yes	No

Sources
(1) Cable stations http://www.shaw.ca/en-ca/ProductsServices/Television/ChannelsInMyArea/ .
(2) http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE
(3) http://www.britishcolumbia.com/news/tv.html .
(4) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_television_stations_in_Canada_by_call_sign . 11 Nov. 2008
(5) Radio Stations http://www.bcpassport.com .
(6) http://www.cna-acj.ca/en/aboutnewspapers/circulation
(7) http://www.world-newspapers.com/british-columbia.html .

Notes:
(a) The Canadian Radio-television Telecommunications Commission does not maintain or publish lists of radio and television stations. Neither
(b) Includes the Province and the Vancouver Sun, which are distributed province-wide.
(c) This figure includes Global BC (Canwest Global is a national TV station with broadcasting in each province). Data represent the province of BC.
(d) Consists of the number of subscribers to television programming services.
(e) This figure includes only those TV stations which are available nationally.
(f) Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is a Crown-owned Entity (CBC includes SRC - french); therefore it is designated for the purposes of this data table as public.
(g) This includes CBC radio stations 1 & 2 - as well as the National CBC French radio station. These stations are available at regional and city
(i) This figure represents basic subscribers within BC. Data for city scale were not available.
(j) This figure represents the number of basic cable channels available in Vancouver. Regional data not available.
(k) Data represent the regional districts of Squamish Lillooet and Greater Vancouver.
(l) This data encompasses all Western Provinces.

So24: Information and Communications Technology (2006; 2007)						
	City - Vancouver		Region - British Columbia (h)		Country - Canada	
	Number of households equipped	% of individuals	Number of households equipped	% of individuals	total number	% of individuals
Fixed telephone lines (2007)(a)(2)(4)		90%		86.20%		86.90%
Mobile cellular phone users (2007) (2)(a)				76.20%		72.40%
Computer (2000)(4)(a)		83.60%		79.90%		75.40%
Radio receivers						
Television(4)(a)		98.00%		98.30%		99.00%
Internet access from home (2007) (1)(3)(b)	1,566,269 (5)(c)	74.40%	3,002,845.5 (d)(5)	73.6%	22,651,744 (e)(6)	68.60%
Local / native website [per 1,000 inhabitants]						

Sources	(1) http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?regtk=&C2Sub=&ARRAYID=3580122&C2DB=&VEC=&LANG=E&SrchVer=&ChunkSize=&SDDSLOC=&ROOTDIR=ESTAT/&RESULTTEMPLATE=ESTAT/CII_PICK&ARRAY_PICK=1&SDDSID=&SDDSDISC=
	(2) http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/080423/d080423d.htm
	(3) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933__&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=Vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=&GeoCode=933
	(4) http://estat.statcan.ca/cgi-win/CNSMCGI.EXE?Lang=E&CANSIMFILE=ESTat\English\CII_1_E.htm
	(5) http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933__&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=Vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&GeoLevel=&GeoCode=933
	(6) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/start-debut-eng.html

Notes:
(a) the data provided is for households only as Stats Canada currently does not currently collect data on individual users.
(b) Internet use was provided by individual use only.
(c) Calculated using Vancouver population data. Population 2,116, 581
(d) Calculated using BC Population of 4,113,487
(e) Calculated using July 2008 population data, 33,311,389

So31: Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing (2000, 2001, 2002, 2006)

	City - Vancouver	Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District	Country
% of low income families (a)	singles	44.2%	37.1%
	seniors	8.9%	35.0%
Number of affordable housing and social housing units (2006 Census)	people with disabilities	DNAA	DNAA
	% of affordable housing and social housing units	23,623	47,857
Number of new affordable housing and social housings built during the New Non-Market Housing Projects (as of June 30, 2008)	593 (2001-2004)	DNAA	DNAA
Number of affordable housing units built for the Olympic and paralympic			
Number of households on waiting lists for social housing	3,577		NA
Number of homeless people (2005)	1,291 (2005)	2,174 (2005)	DNNA
% of homeless with disabilities (physical) (2005)		21.0%	DNNA
Number of places in homeless shelters (2003)	748 (2003)	990 (2003)	DNNA

Sources
(1) BC Stats Community Profiles. 2001.
(2) Statistics Canada, Income Trends: 1980-2005.
(3) Statistics Canada. Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001.
(4) City of Vancouver. Report to Council: The State of Social Housing, October 2001.
(5) Greater Vancouver Regional District. Discussion Paper on a Regional Affordable Housing
(6) Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (2004) Home Insecurity: The State of Social Housing
(7) GVRD Homelessness Count, 2002.
(8) City of Vancouver: Report to Council: Shelterless in 2004.
(9) Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 202-0802 - Persons in low income. 2001.
(10) City of Vancouver, Southeast False Creek and Olympic Village Project Office.

Notes:

(a) The percentage of low income families represents the percent of the population that falls below the low income cut-off (LICO) rate. Data on singles is for "unattached persons 15 years and older"; data on seniors is for those aged 65 and older; people with disabilities represents adults aged 25 to 54 with disabilities with personal incomes < \$15,000.

So43: Host City's Media Image

Number of media in the panel	
Keywords used	
Name of the software used	

	Name of the media	Langage of the media	Circulation or audience figure
Asia			
Africa			
America			
Europe			
Oceania			

Sources (1) No known sources for this indicator.

Notes:
 (a) Resources are not available at this time to establish a media panel and implement the recommended methodology for this OGI indicator. Contact has been made with the VANOC Communications Department to consider opportunities to measure and report on this indicator.

So44: Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

		City	Region	Country
Date of the survey				
Number of people with disabilities in the sample	Ambulant			
	Visual			
	Wheelchair			
	Hearing			
	Mental			
	Psychological			

Please add the questionnaire and the results to this file

Sources (1) No known sources for this indicator.

Notes:
 (a) The OGI methodology states that a questionnaire is to be developed by the OCOG in conjunction with the scientific committee of the IPC. At this time, resources are not available to develop and implement the questionnaire, and no existing data sources for this information could be identified. Therefore, no data are available.

So45: Support Network for Disabled People (2006) (1) (b)							
		City - Vancouver		Region - British Columbia		Country - Canada	
		Number of People Receiving Support	% of Adults with Disabilities	Number of People Receiving Support (c)	% of Adults with Disabilities (d)	Number of People Receiving Support	% of Adults with Disabilities
Rate of people who have access to support from the state (a)	Ambulant			DNAA	18.4%	DNAA	16.6%
	Visual						
	Wheelchair						
	Hearing						
	Mental						
	Others (name)						
Per capita expenses of the country for welfare services	Ambulant						
	Visual						
	Wheelchair						
	Hearing						
	Mental						
	Others (name)						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada. Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-628-x/2007003/t/4125051-eng.htm
	(2) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-628-x/2007003/t/4183086-eng.htm

Notes:
(a) The number of people receiving support from the state represents the number that claimed and received medical and disability tax credits.
(b) Data were unavailable for specific types of disabilities and for per capita expenses for welfare services.
(c) in the baseline, "support" was identified as medical expense tax credit for people with disabilities in both regions, what's problematic is that 2006 PALS does not use the same categorization
(d) definition of adults: 15 and over

So46: Professional Sport Education for People with Disabilities (2007) (a)														
City - Vancouver														
	Institutions	Qualification / Degree/Diploma	Program	Qualification		Number of courses		Duration of courses		Attendees per year			Number of professionals acting as instructors	Number of professionals actually employed
				Number of graduates per year	Number of professionals employed	For athletes with disabilities	For people with disabilities	Total	For athletes with disabilities	For people with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities		
Other training programs (2007) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institute - Vancouver	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program - NCI Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program											
Provincial - British Columbia														
Other training programs (2003) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institutes - Vancouver, Victoria	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program - NCI Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program, One-year program											

Country - Canada														
	Institutions	Qualification / Degree/Diploma	Program	Qualification		Number of courses		Duration of courses			Attendees per year		Number of professionals acting as instructors	Number of professionals actually employed
				Number of graduates per year	Number of professionals employed	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities		
Other training programs (2003) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institutes - Halifax; Calgary, Montréal; Toronto; Saskatoon; Victoria; Vancouver; Winnipeg	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program NCC Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program; One-year program; Customized learning programs											
	University of Alberta (2) (5)	Undergraduate programs: Bachelor of Physical Education and Bachelor of Science/Kinesiology	Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation; BScKin and Education programs with courses about disability training.											
University and College Programs (2007) (5)	University of Regina (3) (5)	Bachelor in Human Kinetics with a Major in Adapted Physical Activity	The Faculty of Kinesiology and Health Studies											
	St. Francis Xavier (4) (5)	Bachelor in Human Kinetics with several courses concerning Adapted Physical Activity and Physical Activity and Sport for People with Disabilities	Human Kinetics/ School of Education											
Sources	(1) Coaching Association of Canada, 2007. Annual Report 2007-2008. http://www.coach.ca/eng/about_cac/documents/AnnualReport_2007-08.pdf													
	(2) http://www.physedandrec.ualberta.ca/undergraduate.cfm													
	(3) http://kinesiology.uregina.ca/lapa.html													
	(4) http://www.sfr.ca/calendar/2008-2009_Calendar.pdf													
	(5) Final Report_ ALA Final Post Secondary Scan June 2008 O:OGI-Files\OGI-UBC-1_MHT\UBC Worksheets\SO46													
Notes: (a) The professional sport education programs outlined may or may not have specific components that are dedicated to people / athletes with disabilities. It is generally accepted that National Sports Organizations in Canada have a mandate and responsibility to be inclusive of people / athletes with disabilities including the education of coaches. (b) Based on research to date, no central source of data has been identified to assess this indicator using the data specifications outlined above. The Nationally recognized coaching association was identified as an appropriate source of overview data. "Canada's eight National Coaching Institutes (NCIs) offer qualified coaches a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to learn from a variety of experts in the fields of coaching, sport science, leadership, business, and technology and to share experiences, strategies, and challenges with fellow coaches." (1)														

So48: Accessibility of Public Services (2006) (1) (a)

City - Vancouver											
	Wheelchair users		Mobility impaired		Visually impaired		Hearing impaired		Mentally impaired		
	Number of buildings accessible	% of the total number of buildings	Number of buildings accessible	% of the total number of buildings	Number of buildings accessible	% of the total number of buildings	Number of buildings accessible	% of the total number of buildings	Number of buildings accessible	% of the total number of buildings	
Administration offices											
Post offices											
Police offices											
Social Offices											
Hospitals											
Airports											
Others (name)											

Sources (1) Personal communication. Canadian Barrier Free Design (barrierfreedesign@dccnet.com).

Notes:
 (a) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.

Appendix B: List of Governmental Investments

The following governmental investments were considered as part of the analysis for the OGI Pre-Games Report.

Games-related Governmental Investments

Games-related governmental investments are investments made by various levels of government (sometimes in partnership with non-governmental partners) that were in response to the 2010 Games. Such investments were either newly created initiatives or existing initiatives that were modified in response to the 2010 Games. Fifty Games-related investments were identified. The investments are arranged chronologically by their start year.

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
1988	Canadian Olympic School Program				✓	✓	RBC
1988	Olympic Legacy Coaching Fund (OLCF)					✓	Canadian Olympic Committee
2000	2010 Legacies Now	✓		✓	✓	✓	Vancouver Foundation, RBC, CTV, Bell, and 3M
2002	Multi-party Agreement (MPA) for the 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games	✓		✓	✓	✓	Canadian Olympic Committee, Canadian Paralympic Committee, Vancouver Bid Corp (now VANOC)
2002	Shared Legacies Agreement				✓		Squamish First Nations, Lil'wat Nation, Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation
2003	2010 Vision for British Columbians with Disabilities	✓			✓		
2003	Ensuring Vancouver's Olympic and Paralympic Legacy	✓					
2003	Olympic Youth Legacy for Physical Activity, Sport, Culture, and the Arts (renamed in 2004 as Get Out!)	✓					
2004	2010 Commerce Centre				✓		
2004	Own the Podium				✓	✓	Provincial and territorial governments, corporate partners, and the Canadian sport community.
2004	Spirit of BC				✓		2010 Legacies Now

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
2004	Whistler Museum Masterplan			✓			
2004	Whistler2020			✓			
2005	ActNow BC				✓		2010 Legacies Now, Union of BC Municipalities, BC Recreation and Parks Association, and BC Health Living Alliance
2005	Podium Canada (Own the Podium and Road to Excellence initiatives)				✓	✓	Other government partners, corporate partners, sport partners, and performance partners
2005	Regional Parks and Greenways Plan (RPGP) - Greenspaces Natural Places		✓				
2006	2010 Garden Plots by 2010	✓					Vancouver Food Policy Council
2006	2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Strategic Plan	✓					
2006	2010 Speakers' Bureau	✓		✓	✓	✓	2010 Legacies Now, VANOC, and Four Host First Nations
2006	Active Communities Vancouver	✓			✓		BC Recreation and Parks Association and 2010 Legacies Now
2006	BC Explorer				✓		Union of British Columbia Municipalities, Western Economic Diversification, Northern Development Initiative Trust, Island Coastal Economic Trust
2006	BC-Canada Place Pavilion				✓		
2006	Celebration Plaza			✓		✓	VANOC
2006	Olympic Legacy Affordable Housing (Memorandum of Understanding or MOU)				✓		VANOC
2006	Project Civil City	✓					
2006	SportsFunder				✓		VANOC
2007	2010 Business Summits				✓	✓	VANOC and Four Host First Nations
2007	2010 Winter Games Economic Opportunities	✓					

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
	Delivery Plan						
2007	Arts Partners in Creative Development (APCD)	✓			✓		Canadian Council for the Arts, Vancouver Foundation, VANOC, and 2010 Legacies Now
2007	Community Land Bank (CLB) Agreement			✓	✓		Squamish and Lil'wat Aboriginal bands
2007	Host a City Happening Community Grant Program	✓					
2007	Legacy Reserve Fund	✓					
2007	Olympic and Paralympic Marks Act					✓	
2007	South East False Creek Olympic Village Community Benefits Agreement	✓					Millennium Southeast False Creek Properties Limited and Building Opportunities with Business Inner-city Society (BOB)
2008	2010 International Media Centre (BCIMC)				✓		
2008	2010 Olympic Games Tourism Strategy					✓	Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC)
2008	2010 Winter Games Building By-law Relaxation By-law 9747	✓					VANOC
2008	2010 Winter Games Sign Designation & Relaxation Bylaw 9687	✓					
2008	2010 Winter Games Strategic Framework			✓			
2008	Athletes' Village Loan Authorization Bylaw No. 1831			✓			
2008	BC Regional Innovation Chair in Tourism and Sustainable Rural Development				✓		Vancouver Island University and BC Real Estate Foundation
2008	BC Stories				✓		Union of British Columbia Municipalities, Western Economic Diversification, Northern Development Initiative Trust, Island

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
							Coastal Economic Trust
2008	British Columbia Showcase at Robson Square				✓		
2008	Investing in the Dream: 2010 Winter Games Budget			✓			
2008	Olympic and Paralympic Liquor License			✓			
2008	Olympic and Paralympic Public Art Program	✓					
2008	Share the Excitement!				✓		
2008	Taxation Exemption for Not-For-Profit Organizations Bylaw			✓			
2008	The Olympic Line - Vancouver 2010's Streetcar (Downtown Streetcar 2010 Demonstration Project)	✓					Bombardier Transportation
2009	Zoning Amendment Bylaw (Temporary Use Permits) No. 1877, 2008			✓			

Non-Games-related Governmental Investments

Non-Games-related governmental investments are investments made by various levels of government and are not identified as being newly created or modified in response to the Games. Some of these investments, such as the Canada Line Rapid Transit Project, were catalyzed by the 2010 Games (happened sooner than if Vancouver/Whistler was not the 2010 Host) but were not created or modified as a result of the Games. The government does not classify such projects as Olympics-related investments.

Thirty-three non-Games-related investments were considered for the OGI study. This is not an exhaustive list, as priority was given to Games-related investments. However, these non-Games-related investments could potentially affect trends for OGI indicators and were therefore included. We acknowledge that our approach has its limitations and we may have missed some significant non-Games-related investments. Should you feel this to be the case, please contact us at rvanwyns@ogi-ubc.ca to let us know which important investments were missed.

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
1976	Athlete Assistance Program (AAP)					✓	National sport organizations and Sport Canada
1986	Sport Canada Policy on Women in Sport					✓	
1991	Demolition for Social Housing Bylaw 6788	✓					
1994	Rural Area Tree Protection Bylaw No. 1038			✓			
1995	Directions on Greening Government Operations					✓	
1996	Livable Region Strategic Plan (LRSP)		✓				
1999	National Homelessness Initiative (NHI)					✓	
2000	Vancouver Agreement	✓			✓	✓	Partnerships have been created at three levels: 1) local; 2) national; and 3) international.
2001	Protected Area Network (PAN) Policy			✓			
2002	Canada Line Rapid Transit Project	✓			✓	✓	Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority and Vancouver Airport Authority
2002	Canadian Sport Policy					✓	
2002	Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve (LSCR) Management Plan		✓				
2002	Sustainable Region Initiative (SRI)		✓				Business Council of BC, Smart Growth BC, United Way of the Lower Mainland and Fraser Basin Council
2003	3 Ways to Home: The Regional Homelessness Plan for Greater Vancouver		✓			✓	
2003	Climate Change Action Plans (Corporate and Community)	✓					
2003	Single Room Accommodation By-law 8733	✓					

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
2003	Vancouver Convention Centre Expansion Project				✓	✓	Tourism Vancouver
2004	Canadian Policy Against Doping in Sport					✓	Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport
2004	Sport for Development and Peace					✓	Commonwealth Games Canada, Canadian Sport Leadership Corps, Right 2 Play (R2P) and Conference of the Youth and Sports Ministers of French-speaking Countries
2005	Southeast False Creek Official Development Plan Bylaw 9073	✓					
2005	Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport					✓	
2006	Canada's Clean Air Act (Bill C-30: An Act to amend the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, the Energy Efficiency Act and the Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act)					✓	
2006	EcoDensity	✓					
2006	Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS)	✓					
2006	Policy on Green Procurement					✓	
2006	Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability					✓	
2007	Bylaw No. 1061 - A Bylaw to Authorize the Dedication of Land as Regional Park		✓				
2007	Bylaw to Adopt the Financial Plan for the Years 2008-2012 (Bylaw No. 1070, 2007)		✓				
2007	Cheakamus Community Forest			✓			Squamish Nation and Lil'wat Nation
2007	Kyoto Protocol Implementation Act					✓	

Start Year	Investment	Government Partners					Other Partners
		Vancouver	Metro Vancouver	Whistler	BC	Canada	
2007	Metro Vancouver Affordable Housing Strategy		✓				
2008	Federal Policy for Hosting International Sports Events					✓	
2008	Official Community Plan (OCP)			✓			