



Corporation of the
VILLAGE OF HAZELTON

Due to the current global pandemic and current Public Health Orders and Ministerial Order 192, Public Participation at the March 9th, 2021 Regular Meeting of Council will be conducted online. Please follow the attached link to join the Regular Council Meeting March 9th, 2021 at 6:30pm.

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

For more information contact Lina Gasser, Chief Administrative Officer for the Village of Hazelton at 250-842-5991 or via email at lgasser@hazelton.ca.



Corporation of the Village of Hazelton

A G E N D A

Regular Meeting of Council

Tuesday, March 9, 2021, 6:30 pm

Council Chambers, "Riverboat Building" – 4265 Government Street

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

THAT the Agenda be approved.

3. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

3.1. Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held February 9, 2021

THAT the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on February 9, 2021 be adopted.

4. PETITIONS AND DELEGATIONS

4.1. Presentation From Staff Sergeant Darren Durnin Re: Policing Update

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

6. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Report from DCO Re: Public Comment

That Council receive the Public Comments.

6.2. Report From CAO Re: Accessory Dwelling Units Zoning Amendment

That Council provide direction to administration on drafting a Zoning Bylaw amendment.

6.3. Recommendation: Council Appointment to Recycling Committee

THAT Council appoint a Councillor to the Hazelton Recycling Action Committee.

6.4. Recommendation: Resolution of Support for Community Emergency Preparedness Fund

THAT Council of the Village of Hazelton supports the \$150,000 funding application to the Community Emergency Preparedness Fund Program under the Flood Risk Assessment, Flood Mapping, and Flood Mitigation Planning Stream;

AND;

THAT Council will cover the municipal contribution and any cost overruns should they occur with this project.

6.5. Report from CAO Re: Amendment to Financial Plan Bylaw

That Council receive the report on proposed amendments to the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021.

7. BYLAWS AND POLICIES

7.1. 2021-2025 5 Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

That Council give third reading to the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021 as amended.

8. CORRESPONDENCE

8.1. Letter From Province of BC Re: CERIP Funding Denied

For information.

8.2. Letter From Northern Health Re: Immunization Update

For information.

8.3. Letter From LOGS Re: Proposal for Outdoor Shelter

For action.

8.4. Letter from Cathy Peters Re: Be Amazing Campaign

For action.

8.5. Letter of Support For Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach

That Council write a letter of support for the creation of a situation table in the Hazeltons.

8.6. 2020 Village of Hazelton Housing Needs Report

THAT Council receive the Housing Needs Report for information.

9. DECISIONS RELEASED FROM IN-CAMERA

9.1. 2021 Community Enhancement Grant Recipients

It was Duly MOVED and SECONDED and subsequently ADOPTED,

THAT \$300 be granted to LOGS for the Christmas Gift of Literacy Project;

AND;

THAT \$200 be granted to Upper Skeena Community Learning Society for the Backyard Volunteer Work Bee and Open House;

AND;

THAT \$500 be granted to the Misty River Community Arts Council for the Kids' Art Workshop Series.

10. LATE ITEMS

11. COUNCIL REPORTS

12. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

13. CLOSED COUNCIL MEETING

Council exercises its authority to close this meeting to the Public to consider matters relative to sections 90 (1) (e) (f), and 90 (2) (b) of the *Community Charter*.

THAT the meeting be closed to the Public to consider matters relative to sections 90 (1) (e) (f) and 90 (2) (b) of the Community Charter.

14. ADJOURNMENT

THAT the Regular Meeting of Council be adjourned at TIME.

Corporation of the Village of Hazelton

Regular Council Minutes

February 9, 2021

Council Chambers, "Riverboat Building" – 4265 Government Street

Councillors: Mayor Dennis Sterritt
 Councillor Jody Tetreau (Via Teleconference)
 Councillor Julie Maitland (Via Teleconference)
 Councillor Wendy Blackstock
 Councillor Charles (Buddy) Smith

Staff: Lina Gasser, Chief Administrative Officer
 Brian Doddridge, Deputy Corporate Officer (Via Teleconference)

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Sterritt called the Regular Meeting of Council to order at 6:30 PM.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Councillor Maitland requested unsightly premises be added as a late item.

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

THAT the Agenda be approved with a late item concerning an unsightly premises.

CARRIED

3. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held January 12, 2021

MOVED by Councillor Blackstock

SECONDED by Councillor Smith

THAT the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held on January 12, 2021 be adopted.

CARRIED

4. PETITIONS AND DELEGATIONS

4.1 Presentation from RDKS Economic Development Officer Maggie Hall Re: 2021 Economic Development Priorities

RDKS Economic Development Officer outlined some of the projects she will be undertaking for the Hazeltons in 2021, including investment attraction, grant writing support, content creation, and highway signage.

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

6. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Report from DCO Re: Recycling Committee

The DCO gave a brief overview of the report. Council discussed the committee's purpose.

MOVED by Councillor Tetreau

SECONDED by Councillor Smith

THAT Council strike a committee to develop a community action recycling plan and direct Staff to advertise for member enrollment.

CARRIED

6.2 Report from CAO Re: Sale of Swannell Land

The CAO presented in brief about a proposal the Village has received for the purchase of a Village-owned lot on Swannell. Council discussed acceptable uses for the land and current zoning.

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Maitland

THAT Council is in favour of selling the lot.

CARRIED

6.3 Resolution for Application to FCM's Municipal Asset Management Program

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Tetreau

THAT Council direct Administration to apply to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Municipal Asset Management Program to assess the municipality's wastewater system;

AND;

THAT the Village of Hazelton will manage the grant and cover any cost overruns.

CARRIED

6.4 Resolution of Support for 2021 Firesmart Project

MOVED by Councillor Maitland

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

THAT Council support the 2021 Hazeltons Regional FireSmart Coordinator and Summer Student Project and provide overall grant management for this project.

CARRIED

6.5 Presentation from BC Assessment Re: 2021 Roll

Councillor Smith asked if increased taxes will result from increased assessments.

The CAO responded that municipal tax rates will be lower than previous years.

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

THAT Council receive the presentation for information.

CARRIED

7. BYLAWS AND POLICIES

7.1 2021-2025 Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

Councillor Smith asked about the value of Conditional grants in 2021. The CAO responded that the high value is representative of grants the Village may not be successful in receiving and that projects are contingent on receipt of the grants. Council discussed the new homeowner grant process.

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

That Council give first and second reading to the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021.

CARRIED

8. CORRESPONDENCE

8.1 Letter and Annual Report From Brucejack Mine

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

THAT Council receive the letter and report for information.

CARRIED

8.2 Letter From RDKS Re: Regional Transit Local Service

Mayor Sterritt expressed his opposition to this bylaw and gave an overview of discussion at the Regional District Meeting when the bylaw was presented. Council discussed the program's ridership and suggested that other options should be considered before a large tax increase.

MOVED by Councillor Smith

SECONDED by Councillor Tetreau

THAT Council is not in favour of "Hazeltons' Regional Transit Local Service Area Establishment Amendment Bylaw #750, 2021";

AND;

THAT Council direct Administration to write a letter to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine asking for options and alternatives to be considered.

CARRIED

9. LATE ITEMS

9.1 Unsightly Premises

Council discussed unsightly properties and how to resolve them. The CAO mentioned bylaws and remedial action in the Community Charter.

MOVED by Councillor Maitland

SECONDED by Councillor Blackstock

THAT the Village of Hazelton pursue action on the unsightly premises on Field Street.

CARRIED

10. COUNCIL REPORTS

Councillor Smith: There will be a CHIC meeting on February 11th.

11. PUBLIC QUESTION PERIOD

12. CLOSED COUNCIL MEETING

MOVED by Councillor Blackstock

SECONDED by Councillor Smith

THAT the meeting be closed to the Public to consider matters relative to sections 90 (1) (b, c, & e) of the Community Charter.

CARRIED

13. ADJOURNMENT

MOVED by Councillor Blackstock

SECONDED by Councillor Smith

THAT the Regular Meeting of Council be adjourned at 7:35 PM.

CARRIED

Lina Gasser

Chief Administrative Officer

Dennis Sterritt

Mayor

Village of Hazelton

COUNCIL REPORT

Date: March 9, 2021

File: 1700-02

From: Brian Doddridge, Deputy Corporate Officer

SUBJECT: Public Comment to 2021-2025 Financial Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive the Public Comments.

REASON FOR REPORT:

To provide Council with all written comments received.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

The Community Charter requires a municipality to “undertake a process of public consultation regarding the proposed financial plan before it is adopted”. Staff created an infographic presenting the financial plan timeline and published it on social media and in the Bulkley Browser for three weeks. Staff then created a second advertisement requesting public comment and ran it for two weeks in the Bulkley Browser. As of the March 5th deadline, the Village received one response. This response is attached to this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

- Josette Weir Comments on Financial Plan


CONCLUSION:

The public consultation process for the 2021-2025 Financial Plan is concluded. All comments received are attached for Council’s consideration. There are further opportunities for the public to engage with the Village, including the Annual Report and during next year’s Financial Plan preparation.

Brian Doddridge,
Deputy Corporate Officer



Report Approved by CAO:



Josette Weir
4-5115 Swannell Drive

I would like to see an economic development plan for our area which would include 3 areas of interest to me:

- Bastion Park
- Local Food
- Seniors

Bastion Park improvements are welcome but to my knowledge, there is no infrastructure around to keep visitors in the village, no coffee shop, no restaurant, not even an ice cream trolley.

Access to local and organic food (even fish) is difficult in our area.

Seniors should be considered a resource by the Village, particularly the unique 3 River Cohousing complex of which I am part of. The extremely high property taxes in my personal case, with senior deduction, amount to \$3700/yr and if one adds about \$460 for water and sewage, the total is \$4,000 or about \$350/month before we can put food on the table. We have no garbage disposal, no snow clearing in front of our lots, no maintenance of our water and sewage lines, no individual frontage maintenance while we individually pay frontage taxes (same frontage tax paid 15 times). Indeed we are a significant resource to the Village but it is self defeating as it is discouraging people from building and moving in. We benefit the community through taking care of ourselves, buying locally, using local workers, offering our own skills and experience etc... Part of the Covid money could be used towards finding the proper class of property senior cohousing represents and free us from the real estate market which equates us to "similar" properties which are completely dis-similar. Hazelton could attract more projects like ours and become a model in the province.

Village of Hazelton

COUNCIL REPORT

Date: March 9, 2021

File: 3900-02

From: Lina Gasser, Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: Zoning Amendment- Accessory Dwelling Units

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide direction to administration on drafting a Zoning Bylaw amendment.

REASON FOR REPORT:

To provide Council with proposed amendment to the Zoning Bylaw with regards to accessory dwelling units.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

At January's Regular Council Meeting direction was provided to administration to provide a report to Council on accessory dwelling unit (ADU) options.

After reviewing the Village of Hazelton's Zoning Bylaw and looking into what other communities do for ADU's administration has the following recommendations.

- Allow ADU's in Residential and Rural Residential Zones.
- Maximum size of ADU 950ft².
- Minimum lot size for ADU 275ft².
- Development Permit for all ADU.
- Resident is responsible for costs of extending servicing lines, do not need new connections.
- New utility rates for ADUs.
- Maximum lot coverage 35-45% depending on lot size and zoning.
- All ADU's must have an access path or driveway for emergency vehicles.
- Distance from road or lane to ADU can not be more than 100ft
- All ADU's must be connected to municipal water and sewer.

Allowing ADU's will have impacts on residents. Administration believes that public engagement should be undertaken to receive feedback and provide Council with more information on community direction when it comes to ADU's.

Any resident choosing to build an ADU would be required to have the proper permits and to pay an additional water, sewer and garbage utility charges. There would not be new connections to our services but rather extension of existing servicing lines on properties. The development permit requirement would allow for an opportunity to review plan and provide feedback to the applicant.

Administration found a great How-to guide from the City of Nelson. This document is attached for information. Administration would like to see a similar guide developed to accompany any zoning changes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

At this time there are no large financial implications. There will be expenses for advertising feedback period and zoning bylaw changes. It is expected that there would be revenue increases down the road due to property value increases of having an ADU and more utility users. Though some of these revenue increases will also have increased expenses.

ATTACHMENTS

- Village of Hazelton Zoning Map
- How-to Guide from City of Nelson

CONCLUSION:

ADU's are a great way to increase density in our community. This increase in density needs to be done correctly and in such a manner that it does not negatively impact neighbourhoods or residents. Administration believes the proposed recommendations and engagement around ADU will ensure this process goes smoothly.





Lina Gasser,
Chief Administrative Officer



Schedule 'A'

ZONES

Residential

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------|
|  | R | Residential |
|  | RR | Rural Residential |

Commercial

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C1 | Downtown Commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C2 | Blended Commercial |



Mixed Use

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MU1 | Mixed Use Residential Commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MU2 | Mixed Use Development Reserve |

Institutional

- ☐ P Public Facilities

Development Permit Areas

-  Schedule 'B' - Flood Plain DPA
 Schedule 'C' - Historic Downtown DPA

- — Village of Hazelton
Municipal Boundary

- First Nation Reserve

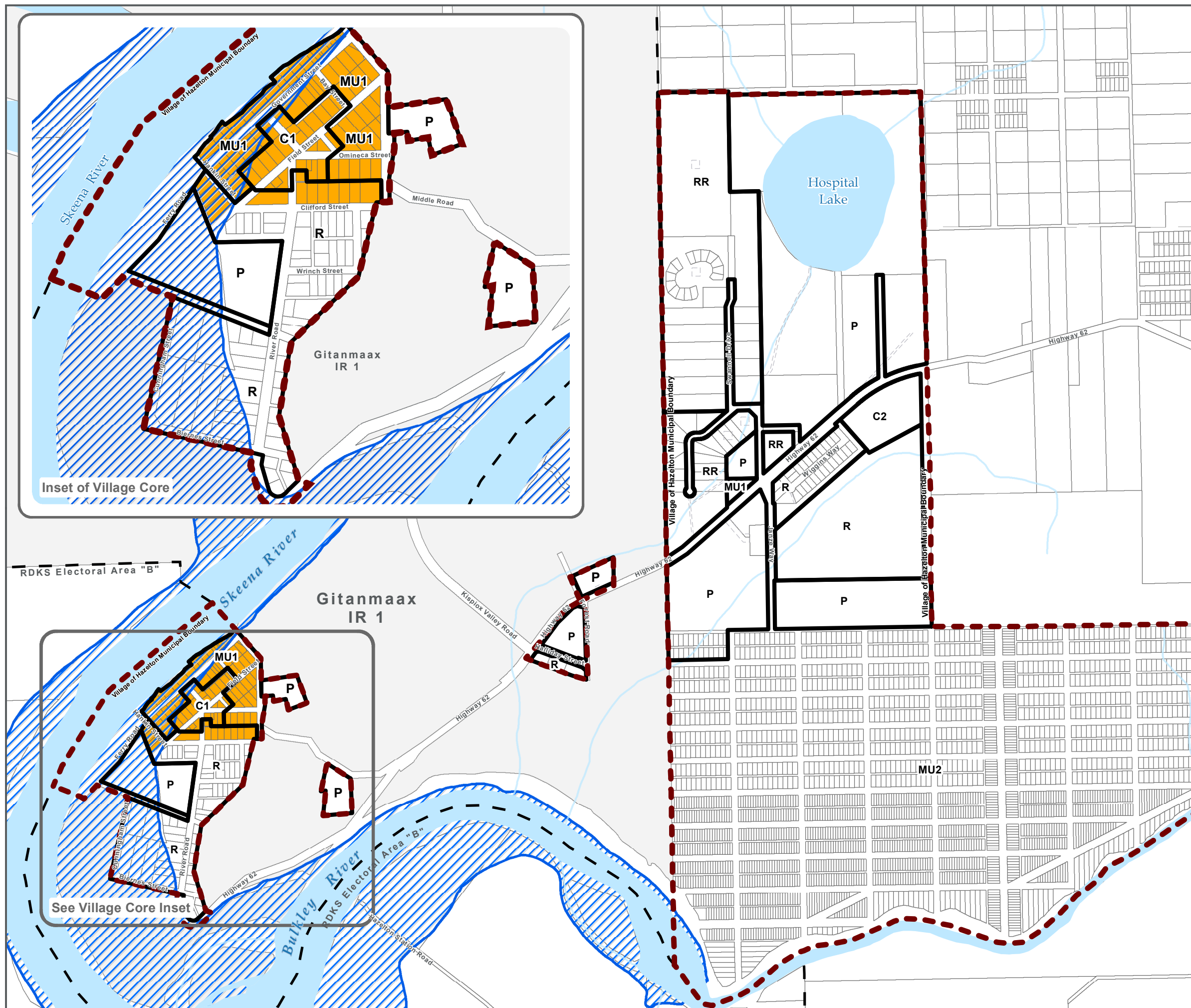
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I hereby certify that this is a true copy of Schedule 'A' in the Village of Hazelton
Zoning Bylaw No. 478, 2015

CLERK

DATE _____

10





How-to Guide Laneway Houses

City of
NELSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Contents

This guidebook outlines the process of building a laneway house in the City of Nelson, whether you are a homeowner-developer or a professional builder.

While this document hopes to capture everything you need to know as succinctly as possible, it will point to other resources should you have further questions and want to know specifics about your build. We hope this how-to-guide addresses your questions.

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How can you use a laneway house?

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1 Introduction

What is a laneway house?

A laneway house is a detached apartment-sized living space of up to 958ft² typically located in the backyard of a single-family detached house. It does not have to be adjacent to a back lane. You can build a laneway house even if your property does not back on to a lane.

To qualify as a laneway house, the space needs to have its own kitchen, bathroom, sleeping and living space; some include garage space but some have no garage or carport at all. Previously, the City of Nelson called laneway houses *detached secondary dwelling units*.

A **secondary suite** is an additional dwelling within or attached to the principal house.

How can you use a laneway house?

Rent it out to long-term tenants

Rental vacancy rates in Nelson have recently been near 0%, making the creation of new rental housing a meaningful way to improve our city's liveability, while earning additional rental income.

House family or adult children

Some use their new laneway house to create a custom house for their adult children and their families, or aging parents. Sometimes they'll enter into a co-ownership agreement with their children to help them build credit history and equity and get them onto the housing ladder. In a tight housing market where locals may be forced to leave the city or even the region, building a laneway house might make the difference between keeping friends and family in-town or seeing them move away.

More information on co-ownership can be found on page 6 of this report: www.smallhousingbc.org/small-changes-big-gains/

Live in it yourself and downsize

People looking to downsize find laneway housing an attractive alternative to moving. Many choose to live in the laneway house and rent out the primary house, or let their children and grandchildren live in the primary home. New laneway houses therefore don't only add laneway houses to the rental housing stock, but entire houses as well.

"Aging-in-place" is a term commonly associated with laneway houses. People whose house has too many stairs or other accessibility issues can consider building a more accessible detached dwelling that will allow them to live on their own property. In other cases, people build a laneway house to house an on-site caregiver.

Limitations on use

New laneway houses are not allowed to be used for short-term vacation rentals (for example, Airbnb). Moreover, laneway houses cannot be subdivided or stratified, which means you cannot sell it separately. It is an accessory use, meaning that it must be on a lot with a primary house. Think of it as a detached secondary (or basement) suite.



Photo credit: Smallworks

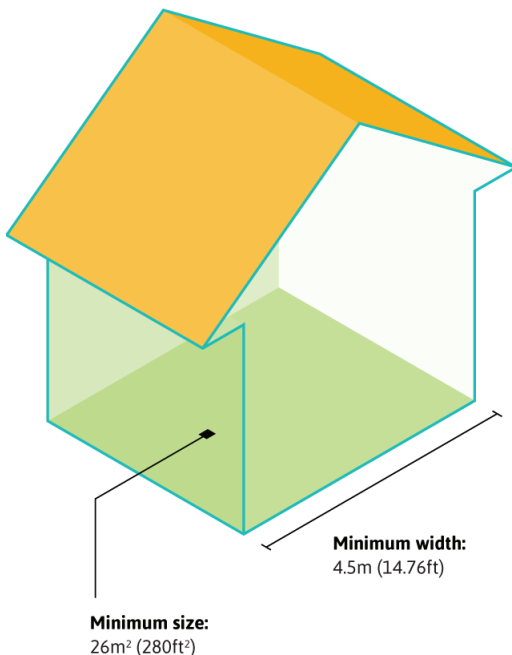
2 Steps to Get Started

a. Is your lot eligible?

Laneway houses are permitted on most residential lots. To determine what zone your property is, use our interactive zoning map online at www.nelson.ca/zoning. Each zone outlines the number of dwelling units you may have.

Zone	Lot size(s)	Permitted uses
R1	Up to and including 276m ²	One single-detached house
	Over 276m ² and up to 555m ²	Two dwelling units: you can have a house plus either a secondary suite or a laneway house
	555m ² or greater	Three dwelling units: you can have a house, a laneway house, and a secondary suite
R3	Up to and including 278m ²	Two dwelling units: you can have a house plus either a secondary suite or a laneway house
	Over 278m ²	Unlimited density: a laneway house is possible in nearly all scenarios, contingent on lot coverage restrictions
R6, CD6, and CD8	Various lot sizes	<i>Please contact Development Services staff for more details (contacts at the end of this document)</i>

b. Plan your project



Code compliance

When designing your laneway house, ensure your site plan and building plans conform to all City of Nelson bylaws, as well as the provincial Building Code.

If you are looking into modular housing options, ensure that the model you are interested in meets the provincial Building Code as well as the **minimum width** of 4.5 metres and **minimum size** of 26m² (280ft²).

Owner-builder requirements

Most laneway applicants hire a professional architect or homebuilder to design and manage their project. If you are not a licenced builder and want to build your laneway house yourself, provincial regulations require you to pass the Owner Builder Exam offered through BC Housing. Even if you intend on subcontracting aspects of the project, you are required to take the exam. More information can be obtained from BC Housing at www.bchousing.org/licensing-consumer-services/owner-builder/.

Hiring a designer/builder

You can commission a design by hiring an architect or a residential home designer. The Architectural Institute of British Columbia maintains a directory that will let you search by name or city. Visit: aibc.memberpro.net/ssl/main/body.cfm?menu=directory. BC Housing also has a directory of licensed residential builders: lims.bchousing.org/LIMSPortal/registry/Licence/.

c. Estimated costs

The cost of constructing a laneway house, just like any other house, is highly variable depending on topography, location, design, size, and material choices, which can fluctuate over time. In 2017, consultation with local builders provided the following laneway construction estimates based on various sizes: \$206,000 (475ft²), \$219,000 (700ft²) and \$237,000 (900ft²).

Other post-construction costs to consider:

- Adding a laneway house will increase the assessed value of your property, as would any addition or renovation to your home.
- As of July 2018, the annual water and sewer utility and waste collection costs are \$1,171 per year, per dwelling unit, but a laneway house or secondary suite qualifies for a 75% discount: the total additional charges for the laneway house are \$322.

Note: costs may change without notice. For up-to-date charges, consult the Fees and Charges Bylaw.

Item	Estimated costs as of May 2019
Water and sewer connections	No connection charge if there is already a residential dwelling on the property. You are responsible for any necessary construction costs to extend the servicing lines to the laneway house. You may need to upgrade the water line, which is charged at-cost. Contact Development Services to inquire about your property.
Storm sewer system connection	\$1,000, plus construction costs (if applicable). Contact the Engineering Technician at Development Services for more information, as there are many site-specific considerations.
Hydro connection (electrical)	Adding a laneway house may require a service extension; the costs for this are highly variable. Contact Nelson Hydro for a quote.
Gas (if required)	\$25 and up. Contact FortisBC for a quote.
Building Permit fee	Contingent on construction costs. For example, a \$200,000 project will entail a fee of \$1,855, plus a \$600 deposit.
Development Permit fee (if applicable)	\$450
Plumbing permits	Costs vary depending on the number of fixtures. For a laneway house cost is often between \$100 and \$150. Contact Development Services for more details.
Lot consolidation	If a new building will straddle an internal lot line, or be constructed within the required setbacks of a lot line, even if you own both lots, the subject lots must be consolidated. Costs vary, but are often as low as \$100. Contact the Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia.
Other costs include, but are not limited to: construction, design, landscaping and parking, plumbing and electrical, engineering, land surveying and all other charges not mentioned above	Contact a professional for estimates.

c. Application process

If your project requires development and building permits, you should count on the entire process taking several months, so be sure to apply well before you intend on beginning construction. The development permit means that City staff will conduct a more rigorous review of your plans to verify alignment with the design guidelines. Your laneway house will not be approved unless staff are satisfied that your design meets the City's design guidelines for laneway houses (see appendix).

Disclaimer: We do not provide any guarantees for processing times. Permit processing times are highly dependent on the season and the number of permit applications we receive. The most common causes for delays are incomplete applications, plans that do not meet Building Code or municipal bylaws, or plans that fail to demonstrate compliance with the regulations.

You need a building permit for any construction or structural renovation. If you hire a builder or developer, they will often take care of the application process for you. Many documents are required at the time of submission, including all building plans, site plan, site survey (this requirement may be waived by the City), and BC Housing's Licensing & Consumer Services' approval (formerly the Homeowner Protection Office). To learn more about the building permit process, visit www.nelson.ca/162/Building-Permits.

Links to key application forms can be found in section 4 of this document. Alternatively, you can pick up the forms at Development Services on the second floor of City Hall.

Outlined are the first steps in building your laneway house:

- a. Before you apply to build a laneway house, you must obtain approval from BC Housing's Licensing & Consumer Services. It provides consumer protection for owners of newly constructed homes. For more information, visit www.bchousing.org/licensing-consumer-services.

THEN

- b. If your laneway house is 5 metres in height or less, you can proceed to apply for a building permit.

OR

If your laneway house is over 5 metres in height, you will first need to apply for a development permit (the application fee is \$450); only then can you proceed to apply for a building permit. To learn more about development permits, visit: www.nelson.ca/179/Development-Permits.

What is a development permit?

A development permit application is a separate application from the building permit application and is required only for laneway houses that are taller than five metres in height. While a building permit application review only involves ensuring that the construction plans meet the requirements of City bylaws and the Building Code, a development permit review entails a review of the design and configuration of the project to ensure that it aligns with the principles and requirements of design guidelines that are part of the Official Community Plan. The development permit application is a process that allows for discussion between staff and applicants if the plans as submitted do not conform to the design guidelines. Therefore, it is important to carefully read through the guidelines prior to preparing your plans. It is also a good idea to meet with a planner at Development Services prior to drafting your plans.

City Council opted to require a development permit and design review for laneway houses over five metres (the previous height limit), instead of requiring a variance in order to allow for two-storey laneway houses.

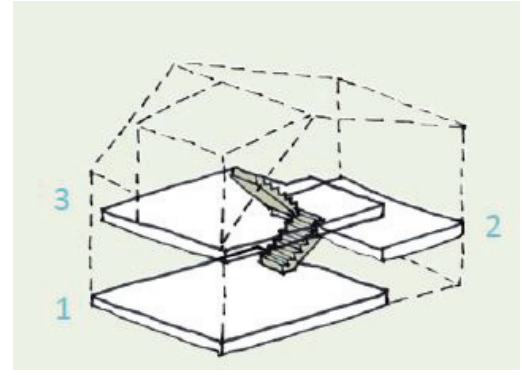
d. Pre-reviewed designs

Following the City of Nelson's 2019 Laneway House Design Competition, the City of Nelson now sells pre-reviewed plans for three different laneway house designs for \$1,000 plus GST for laneway houses to be built in the City of Nelson. You benefit from a quicker application review process, a \$450 development permit refund (in certain cases), and an award-winning design at a low cost.

Pre-reviewed designs are only one option. If you want to build a laneway house, you are not required to use a pre-reviewed design. You may still submit your own custom design.

The Kootenay Three-Step

553 - 848 square-feet



Nelson Peaks

850 square-feet



The Pica

350 - 462 square-feet (plus 443 sq. ft. basement option)



For More Information refer to the City's "Guide to Purchasing Pre-Reviewed Plans", which you can pick up at the Development Services office or download at www.nelson.ca/designcompetition

3 Regulations

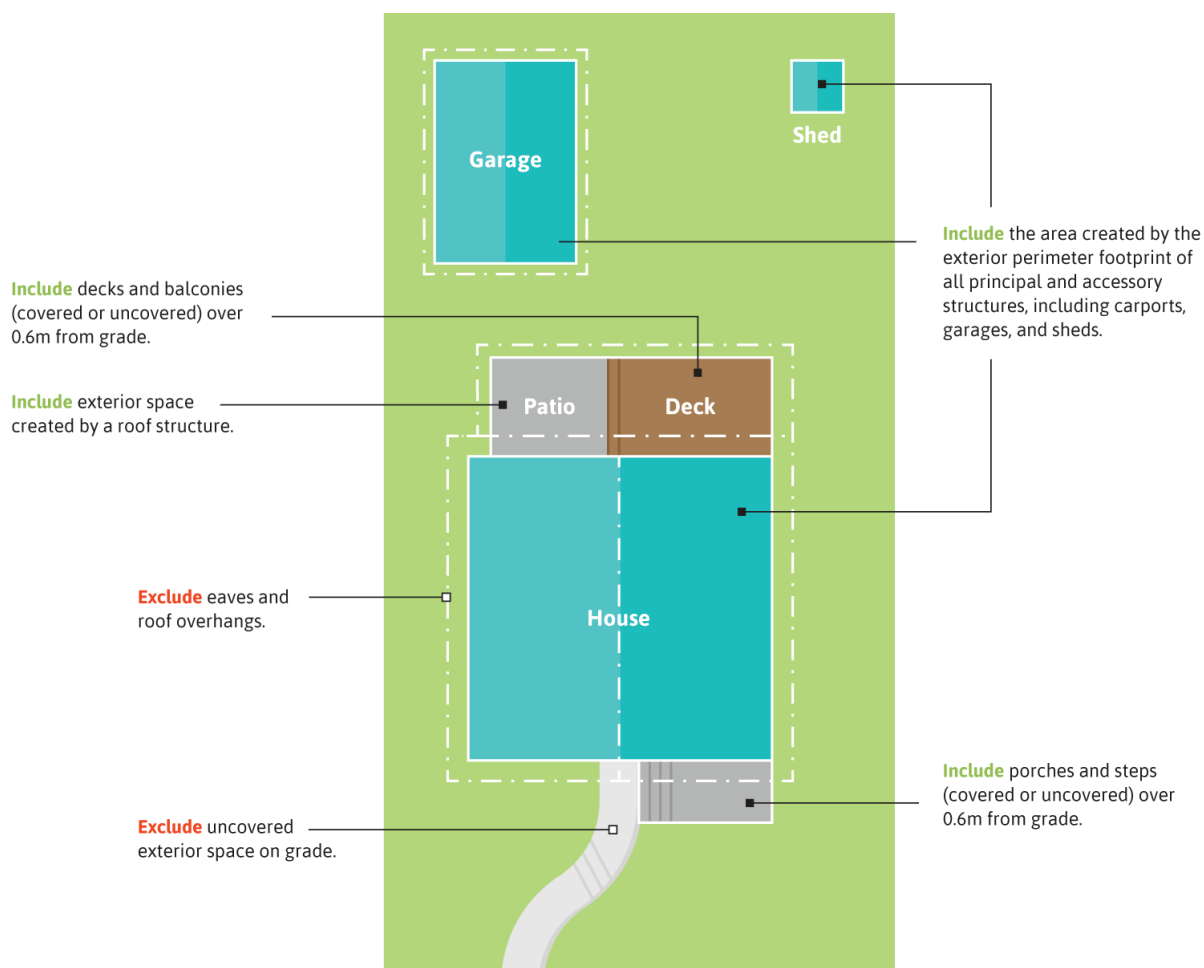
Maximum lot coverage

Note: The following information is for the R1 and R3 zones only. Contact Development Services staff for information on other zones (see contacts in section 4). All buildings must be in compliance with the provincial Building Code.

“Lot coverage” means the area of all buildings and structures (including stairs, porches, balconies, decks, breezeways, and covered exterior open space over 2-feet high) on a lot.

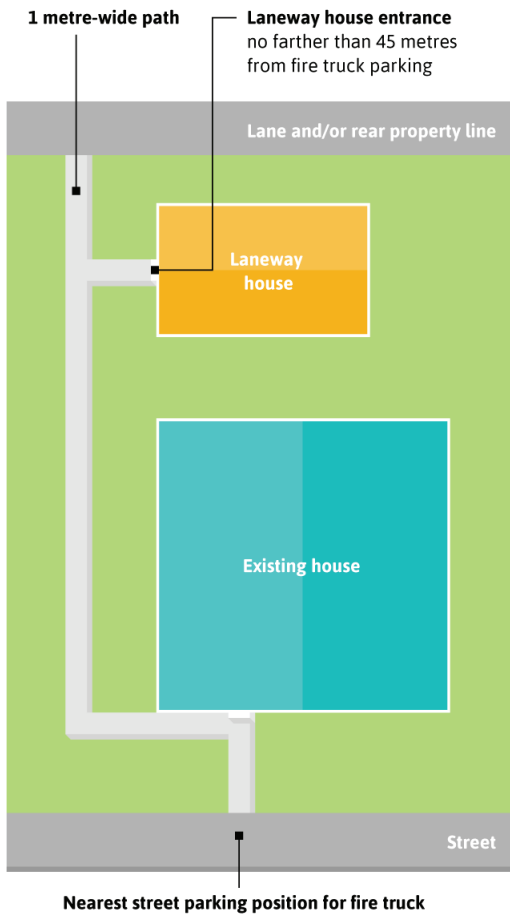
Zone	Lot size	Lot coverage
R1	Under 370m ²	40%
	370m ² or larger	35%
R3	Under 278m ²	45%
	278m ² or larger	40%

An additional 5% lot coverage may be permitted for the purpose of constructing a laneway house that does not exceed 4.5m in height.



Access

Emergency access path



The way you access the lane, by foot or by car, is up to you; you can design your laneway house so that your day-to-day access is primarily from the lane or from the street.

Regardless of how you configure your lot, emergency access regulations require that there be an access path from the street at which property is addressed. For example, if your address is 123 Baker Street, there must be a 1 metre-wide footpath from Baker Street to the primary entrance of each dwelling unit.

Here are the emergency access requirements:

- The distance required to walk from the front street curb to the primary entrance of a dwelling unit shall not exceed 45 metres.
- A clear and unobstructed path of a minimum width of 1.0 metre shall be available and accessible from the street to the entrance of a dwelling unit. The path shall consist of a hard surface to not delay access by emergency responders and:
 - › No sudden drop-offs or hedges shall obstruct this path;
 - › Exterior lighting shall illuminate the pathway from the street frontage to the entrance of each dwelling unit in order to limit the probability of delays or ineffectiveness in emergency response operations;
 - › If a fence will block the path, there shall be a gate that can be unlatched from the direction of travel from the street and not have any locks or require any special knowledge to operate; and
 - › The path shall be maintained and kept clear of snow and debris throughout all seasons.
- The civic address assigned by the City must be legible and displayed as to be plainly visible from the street to which the civic address is assigned (and near the pathway from the street to the laneway house) and at the primary entry to the dwelling unit.
- A dwelling unit shall have an exterior light at every entrance.



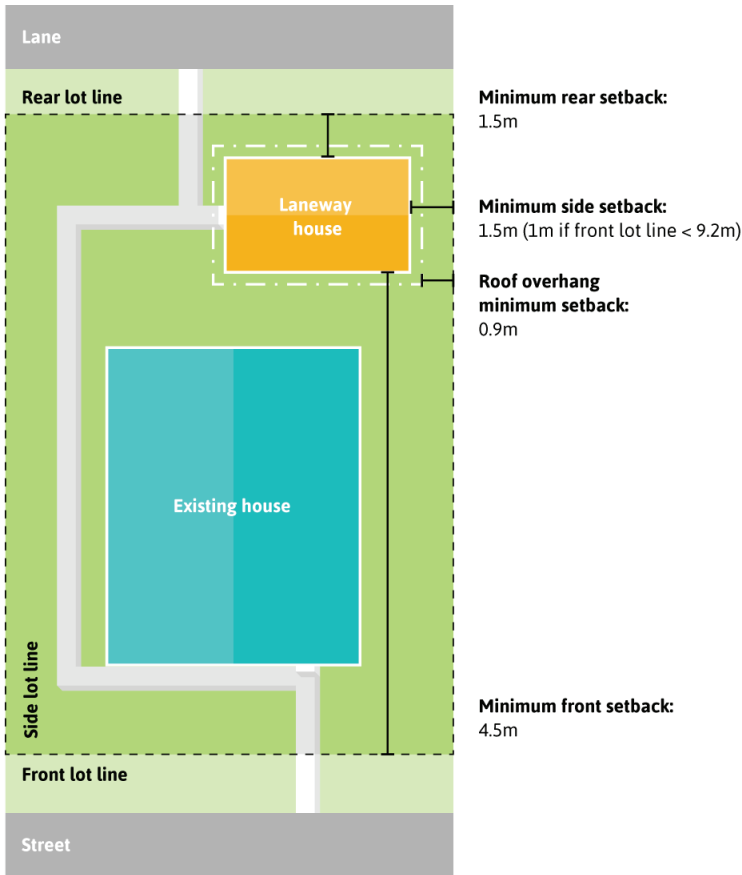
Location on the lot

A laneway house does not have to be next to the lane, or even necessarily in the backyard. However, there are minimum setback requirements that stipulate how far the laneway house must be from each of your property lines.

There are some exceptions for existing non-conforming structures. For example, if you would like to convert an existing building (such as a garage) into a laneway house, you may be able to do this even if it is too close to the property lines. Contact Development Services staff to discuss your situation if this applies to you.

Zone	Type	Minimum setback
R1	Front lot line	4.5m
	Rear lot line	1.5m
	Side lot line	1.5m
	Side lot line (if the front lot line is less than 9.2m)	1m
R3	Front lot line	3m
	Rear lot line	1m
	Side lot line	1m

R1 Minimum setbacks

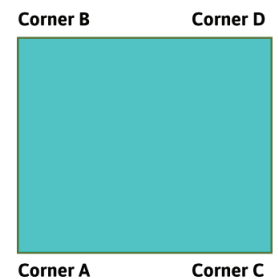
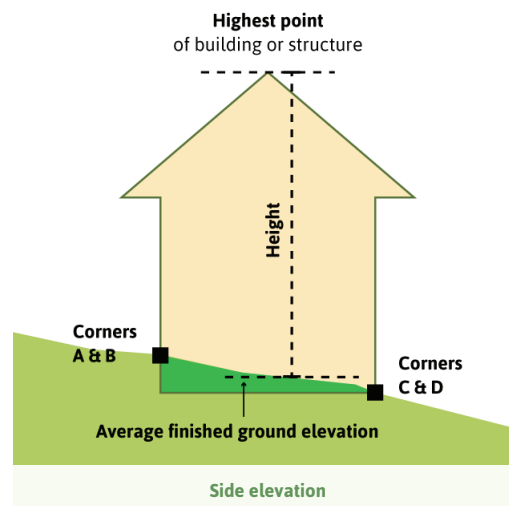




Height

The City of Nelson calculates height from the highest point of the roof down to the average finished ground elevation (grade) at each corner of the building.

Average finished ground elevation =
Corners (A+B+C+D) ÷ 4



On the right are the height limits that apply to a laneway house:

Laneway house	5.8m
Above-garage suite <i>A laneway house with parking at-grade</i>	6.1m

Size

The **maximum gross floor area** (interior living space on all floors) is 89m² or approximately 958ft². Gross floor area excludes crawl spaces, sun decks, carports, and garages.

The **minimum gross floor area** is 26m² (approximately 280ft²) and the **minimum width/depth** of the building is 4.5 metres.

Generally, the building footprint must be smaller and shall not exceed the greater of:

- 65m² (approximately 699ft²) for a laneway house over 4.5 metres in height,
- 80m² (approximately 861ft²) for a laneway house up to 4.5 metres in height, or
- 8% of the lot area.

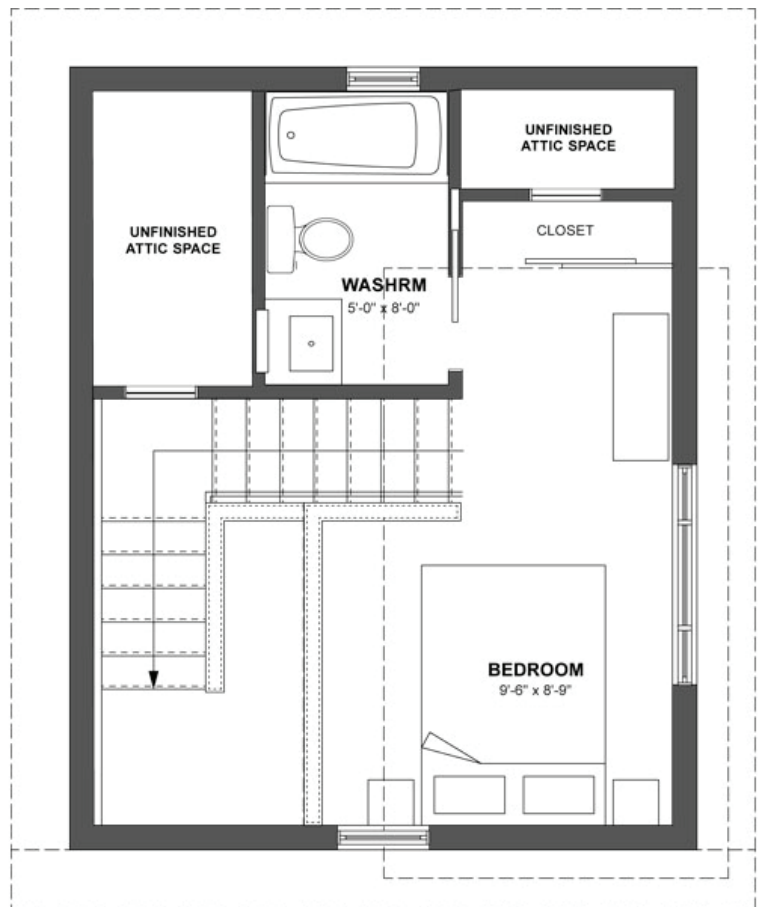
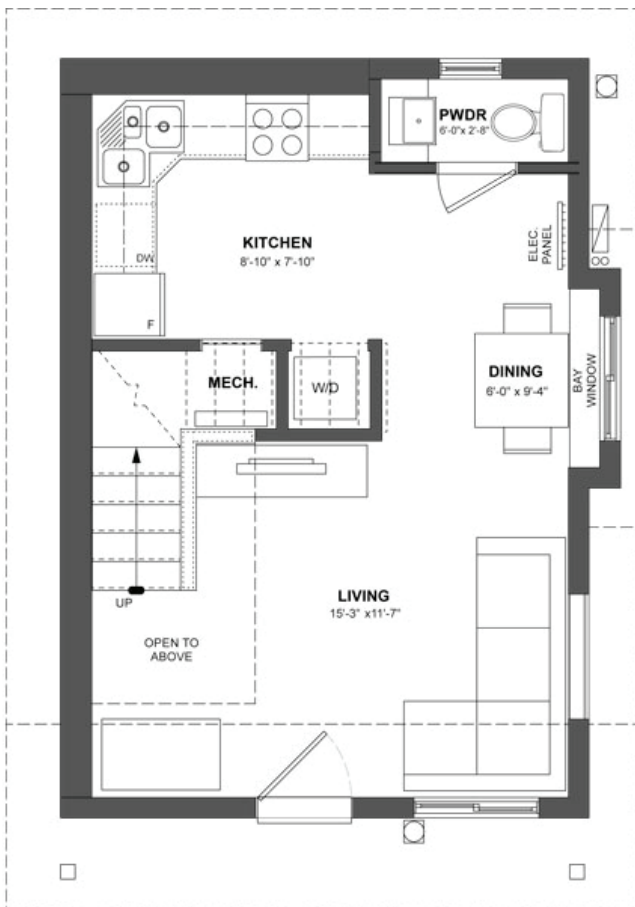
In general, this calculation only benefits exceptionally large properties.

Note: the maximum building footprint does not include exterior decks.

Floorplan credit: Smallworks

Ground floor

Second storey



Size calculation example:

Building footprint = the area of the ground floor
Gross floor area = the area of both floors

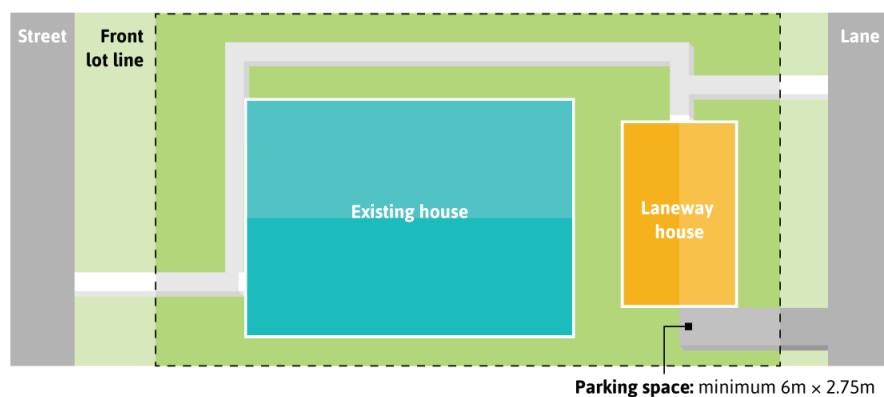
Parking

Electric Vehicle Charging Requirements

At least one parking space must be wired for 240-volt Level-2 electric vehicle charging (EV-ready). This is simply the same type of outlet required for a laundry machine, for example. This requirement adds minimal cost (typically a few hundred dollars) and allows for easy installation of an electric vehicle charger in the future. Doing this wiring at construction is substantially less than post-construction.

In general, a laneway house requires one additional parking space over and above the parking requirement for the existing house. This parking space must be entirely within the property lines and conform to the **minimum dimensions** of 6 metres by 2.75 metres.

In many cases, older homes are not subject to a parking requirement, which means the property may only need a total of one parking space. To encourage homes in the R1 zone to have both a laneway house and a secondary suite, the maximum parking requirement for the entire site is three spaces. There are some exceptions to the one-stall parking requirement, including if there are already two parking spaces on-site and there is ample street parking available. They can be found in section 7.9 of the Off-Street Parking and Landscape Bylaw. To learn more about the parking requirements for your lot, contact a planner at Development Services (contacts in section 4).



Design

Consult the City's design guidelines for laneway houses (see appendix) and design your project accordingly. The goal of the design guidelines is to help you achieve minimal neighbour impact (and thus happy neighbours) as well as environmental sustainability.



4

Resources & Contact Information

Bylaws and guidelines

City of Nelson Zoning Map and Bylaw:

www.nelson.ca/zoning

City of Nelson design guidelines for laneway houses:

www.nelson.ca/LWH_Guidelines

All bylaws:

www.nelson.ca/bylaws

Key forms

Building Permits, Development Permits (for laneway houses over 5 metres in height), and all other forms:

www.nelson.ca/applications

Contact

Development Services

Email: development@nelson.ca

Phone: 250.352.8260

Monday to Friday

8:30am to 4:30pm

2nd floor, City Hall

310 Ward Street

Nelson, BC V1L 5S4

To contact Nelson Hydro:

Online: www.nelsonhydro.ca

Phone: 250.352.8206

This guide was published in September 2018 (updated March 2020) and has been made available solely to assist potential applicants. It is intended for informational purposes only and it is not exhaustive of all requirements, fees, and regulations. Bylaws, other regulations, and other information may change from time to time and the City of Nelson is not obligated to update this document and does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this document, nor for the content of external links. In all cases, the City's standing bylaws prevail. This document presents a summary of key information from these bylaws, and may not be comprehensive of all applicable bylaws. It is the property owner's responsibility to ensure that they are in compliance with all bylaws.

5

Appendix: Design Guidelines

5.1 Laneway houses

a. Applicable Area

A development permit is required in all areas of the City of Nelson for a laneway house over five (5) metres in height. Nonetheless, developers of all other laneway houses will be provided with the following design guidelines in order to ensure the success and quality of laneway housing in Nelson.

These guidelines apply to the laneway house and the property containing the laneway house, and not the principal house.

b. Application Requirements

The applicant for a laneway house development permit must justify how the project design complies with the following principles:

- i. Design the laneway house to be a good neighbour by minimizing impact on neighbouring properties' sunlight, views, and privacy by minimizing shade, shadow and overlook onto adjacent properties. Respect the rhythm, scale, and height of the existing streetscape. The proposed setbacks of the laneway house and the lot's slope represent a major consideration in the design review process.
- ii. Design buildings for durability, sustainability, and other objectives of the City's Official Community Plan.
- iii. Incorporate design elements that create visual interest and variety, respect natural topography, respect the architectural rhythm of the neighbourhood, and consider preservation or enhancement of trees and vegetation.

Plans must demonstrate:

- i. the location of all buildings and structures;
- ii. the proposed siting of parking areas;
- iii. the extent and nature of existing and proposed landscaping;
- iv. the proposed exterior finish, materials, and colour of buildings and roofs; and
- v. the proposed locations of all exterior lighting.

You should discuss the proposal with your neighbours before applying for a Development Permit. Their input and perspective can help you develop a better design. If applicable, illustrate where you have taken neighbours' concerns or input into account.

Schedule H—City of Nelson Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 3247, 2013 Development Permit Area – Design Guidelines (Page 102)

c. Neighbourhood Fit and Minimal Neighbour Impact

Roof and Building Envelope

Buildings shall minimize the amount of shadow cast on to private open space and buildings of adjacent properties.

On steeply sloping sites, the views from adjacent properties should be respected by adapting the scale, massing and location of the laneway house to follow the topography and natural features of the site.

Rooftop outdoor space is generally prohibited to protect privacy of neighbours. Rooftop decks may be considered, particularly for single-level units, if it can be demonstrated how opportunities for overlook can be avoided.

Façades

Windows must be designed to respect privacy and reduce overlook onto neighbouring properties.

- Clear eye-level windows are permitted on the lane side (if applicable) and facing the street and may be permitted on portions of the building that can be demonstrated not to impact privacy or create overlook on existing or future neighbouring site development. Exceptions for windows oriented towards adjacent properties may be considered if design features are provided that mitigate privacy concerns. For example, windows with opaque glass that permit light into the laneway house but prevent overlook into adjacent yards, or other design solutions may be acceptable.
- Upper level windows facing the interior of the property and side yards should be modestly sized.

Upper-level decks and balconies are permitted on exterior side setbacks and on elevations facing the lane. It must be demonstrated how overlook will be avoided. Other upper-level deck and balcony locations may be considered where opportunities for overlook can be demonstrated to be avoided. Second-storey decks should not face adjacent properties.

All lane elevations, especially those without doors facing the lane, should be articulated and include design that create a sense of scale and architectural interest. This could include verandas, porches, planters, window boxes, windows indicating main living spaces, street address, entry gates, lighting, or cladding material. Direct connections between indoor living spaces and usable outdoor landscaped spaces are encouraged.

Create visual interest by providing variations in height and massing as well as articulation of all façades, including the lane façade. Dormers and building faces shall not be windowless.

Schedule H—City of Nelson Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 3247, 2013 Development Permit Area – Design Guidelines (Page 103)

Architectural style should complement the design of the principal residence, but the intent is not to create a “miniature version” of the primary building. The laneway house must be distinguishable, with a reduced height and scale.

Vinyl siding is not permitted.

Siting

A laneway house shall be sited to minimize shadowing on other properties. Often, this means on the southern portion of the lot, except where topography or retention of existing significant trees or landscape prevents this. In placing the laneway house on the property, efforts shall be made to maximize remaining open space and usable green space. Buildings should be integrated into natural slopes and other significant features.

Where feasible, all properties which abut a lane should access the property from the lane and all parking should be in the rear yard. Laneway houses on a corner lot should front the side street. Its primary windows, balcony, deck, and entrance should be oriented toward the street or the lane, where feasible.

Existing trees must be preserved where possible. Removal of any tree due to the construction of the laneway house must be included as part of the Development Permit plan. Siting should respect mature trees both on site and on adjacent properties. This means locating the laneway house so as to minimize impact on a tree’s root system.

- In the event that a laneway house cannot be sited without adverse impacts to either mature landscape or shading on adjacent properties, the following hierarchy of policies apply:
 - › Protect mature landscape on adjacent properties.
 - › Protect mature landscape on subject property.
 - › Minimize shading on adjacent properties. Care should also be taken to minimize the visual impact on adjacent properties. However, this does not mean that the laneway house will not be completely unseen from adjacent lots.

Any noise-generating HVAC systems, such as heat pumps, must be located where noise will be most minimal for neighbouring properties. Efforts must be made to muffle any noise for the benefit of neighbouring properties.

d. Parking

Parking is required to be accessed from a lane where such lane is developed or is already used year-round for parking access by a majority of the properties on the block.

In order to optimize open space, reduce shade and shadowing on neighbouring properties, and minimize building bulk, uncovered parking and carports are preferred over garages.

Surface parking spaces shall consist of permeable surfaces such as permeable/porous pavers, gravel, grassed cellular paving, impermeable wheel paths with ground-cover planting in the centre and sides, or a comparable alternative satisfactory to the City.

Garage doors must be consistent in quality, materials and details with the overall design and be partially glazed or incorporate windows in order to enhance the public realm.

The width of driveways should be minimized and shared between units wherever possible. Multiple driveways are strongly discouraged and may not be permitted under the Subdivision and Development Servicing Bylaw.

The presence of garage doors along roadways must be minimized in order to enhance the pedestrian experience. Where front-facing garage doors are unavoidable, impact on the public realm will be mitigated by:

- a. Designing residential units with enough width to include attractive entrances and windows between garages; and
- b. Providing interior spaces that overlook the street.

If front or exterior side yard modifications are part of the permit application, parking and driveways shall not occupy more than 50% of the area of the front yard or, where the site has a flanking side street, not more than 50% of the area flanking side yard.

A carport or garage shall be wide enough only for one vehicle. Refer to the Off-Street Parking and Landscape Bylaw for dimensions.

You are encouraged to provide at least one bicycle parking space for each unit. Bicycle parking should be secure and weather-protected.



Examples of permeable parking. (Credit: City of New Westminster)



Garage doors with glazing. (Credit: City of New Westminster)



Carport being used as a flexible space. (Credit: Ramsay Worden Architects)

e. Landscaping, Energy, and Sustainability



Pathway lighting. (Credit: City of New Westminster)

All laneway houses should consider additional current and future opportunities for sustainable design where possible including:

- Passive solar design integrated into the architecture and landscape design.
- Energy efficient design and internal infrastructure including structural supports for future solar panels.
- Opportunities for natural ventilation to optimize air quality and reduce mechanical cooling.

Obscuring evergreen hedges are encouraged on all interior side property lines and on rear property lines. Define and screen outdoor spaces through the use of landscaping such as plantings, architectural elements such as trellises, low fencing or planters, and changes in grade and elevation. All screen and fence material should be attractive, durable, and contribute to the quality of the residential landscape design. Chain link fence is not permitted.

Landscape and building design that incorporates rainwater retention, infiltration and harvesting including rain gardens, permeable surfaces, rain barrels and/or vegetated swales is required. Redirecting water from drain pipes into vegetated areas is recommended. The drainage plan must ensure that rainwater is filtered before entering the municipal system and is not directed onto neighbouring properties.

Green roofs are encouraged as benefits include reducing stormwater runoff, improving water quality, reducing urban heat island effect, conserving energy, creating wildlife habitat, and prolonging the life of the roof membrane. An added benefit is that the green roof may soften the appearance of the laneway house from neighbouring lots.

30% of the lot area shall consist of live plant material. The use of indigenous, drought-resistant plants is highly encouraged. Planting of deciduous trees for summertime shading is encouraged where feasible.

In areas where slopes are in excess of 30%, the City may require that tree preservation areas be established to control erosion and/or protect banks. The City may require that works be constructed to protect vegetation where there is a desire to preserve significant or landmark trees or where concern may be created by the development of the land.

Carefully considered exterior lighting creates safe, welcoming, and clearly identified building entrances, lanes, and access pathways. Lighting is also required for emergency access. Lighting shall be down-cast and is also expected to be energy-efficient LED, non-glare, and neighbour-friendly. “Warm colour temperatures” ranging from 2700K to 3000K are recommended.

A 0.6m landscaped setback between the laneway house and lane should be provided, except where there is parking.

Schedule H—City of Nelson Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 3247, 2013 Development Permit Area – Design Guidelines (Page 106–107)



Development Services

2nd floor, City Hall
310 Ward Street
Nelson, BC V1L 5S4

Monday to Friday

8:30am to 4:30pm

Email: development@nelson.ca

Phone: 250.352.8260

Village of Hazelton

COUNCIL REPORT

Date: March 9, 2021

File: 1700-02

From: Lina Gasser, Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Amendment

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive the report on proposed amendments to the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021.

REASON FOR REPORT:

To provide Council with an overview of the proposed amendments to the Five Year Financial Plan.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

After the February 9th 2021 Regular Council meeting Administration received notification regarding three projects. All three of these projects are conditional on grant funding but require that changes be made to Schedule "A" of 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan.

The Projects are outlined below:

- 1) In November the Village was approached to be a flow through for a Provincial grant to the Upper Skeena Development Centre (USDC) for an Agricultural Project to create a Food Hub in the Hazelton's. In early January Administration received notification that the project was not successful and as such it was not included in the Financial Plan. The week of February 9th the Village was once again approached and informed the project would be going ahead. This requires \$500,000 to be added Revenue- Conditional Grants and \$500,000 to be added under Expenditures- Development Services. The Village will receive payments from the Province after the USDC completes reporting and will in turn pay the USDC those same amounts.
- 2) The Village of Hazelton will be applying for a grant up to \$150,000 to conduct the next phase of our Flood Mitigation and Planning project. The full \$150,000 will be added to added Revenue- Conditional Grants and \$150,000 will be added to Expenditures- Protected Services. If the Village is unsuccessful there will be no cost to the Village of Hazelton.
- 3) The Asset Management update that Administration is planning in 2021 with a grant from FCM was not included in the Financial Plan. The grant will add \$28,000 to Revenue- Conditional Grants and will increase Expenditures- Development Services by \$28,000. This is a conditional grant that will cover 100% of expenses and if the Village is unsuccessful the project will not exceed the Village's current Asset Management Budget.

One further change is required, when Administration was updating the conditional grants the inclusion of the CERIP Grant for Bastion Park was not included. This means that \$90,000 was added to Revenue- Conditional Grants and \$90,000 was removed from

Revenue- Transfer Between Funds. It was properly allocated in Expenditures and this means no changes were required there.

Schedule "B" of the Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw was updated to reflect the changes in Conditional Revenue.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Revenue	Original Amount	Update Amount
Conditional Grants	\$3,646,716	Agriculture Project +\$500,000 Flood Mitigation +\$150,000 Asset Management +\$28,000 CERIP Bastion Park +\$90,000 New Total - \$4,414,716
Transfer Between Funds	\$875,376	-\$90,000 New Total- \$785,376
Revenue Total	\$5,706,585	\$6,384,585

Expense	Original Amount	Updated Amount
Protective Services	\$272,250	Flood Mitigation +\$150,000 New Total- \$422,250
Development Services	\$128,585	Agriculture Project +\$500,000 Asset Management +\$28,000 New Total- \$656,585
Expenditures Total	\$5,706,585	\$6,384,585

CONCLUSION:

Administration regrets that these changes were not made before the February meeting when first and second reading took place. It is possible for Bylaws to be amended and update before third reading is given as long as the original intent is not altered.

Administration feels that the intent has not changed. While there is an increase in Expenditures these are equally accounted for in Revenue and all of the revenue is coming from conditional grants. If these grants are not successful the projects will not proceed.



Lina Gasser,
Chief Administrative Officer

Village of Hazelton

COUNCIL REPORT

Date: March 9, 2021

File: 1700-02

From: Lina Gasser, Chief Administrative Officer

SUBJECT: 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council give third reading to the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021 as amended.

REASON FOR REPORT:

To provide Council with an overview of the Five Year Financial Plan.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

Administration provided a separate report on required amendments to the Five Year Financial Plan. Attached is the amended bylaw and original for Council to review.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There is an \$678,000 increase in revenue tied to conditional revenue and an increase of \$678,000 in expenses. These expenses are tied to conditional revenue and will not proceed unless grants are received.

ATTACHMENTS

- 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021 Amended
- 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

CONCLUSION:

If Council is in agreement with these changes proposed third reading can proceed for the 2021-2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021. Due to our small budget the Village does not have the same flexibility as larger municipalities to build in cushions for when unexpected grants come available. This means that sometimes last-minute changes must be incorporated. There is no proposed change to taxation in this amendment.



Lina Gasser,
Chief Administrative Officer

CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON

BYLAW NO. 516, 2021

A bylaw to adopt a financial plan for the years 2021 to 2025

WHEREAS the Council of the Village of Hazelton is required to adopt a five-year financial plan;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Hazelton in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Schedule "A" attached hereto and made part of this bylaw is hereby declared to be the Financial Plan of the Village of Hazelton for the 5-year period ending December 31, 2025.
2. Schedule "B" attached hereto and made part of this bylaw is hereby declared to be the Statement of Objectives and Policies.
3. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "2021 – 2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS DAY OF , 2021.

ADOPTED THIS DAY OF , 2021.

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

SCHEDULE "A"

REVENUE	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2023 Budget	2024 Budget	2025 Budget
Taxation	\$225,000	\$229,500	\$243,632	\$238,772	\$243,547
Other Jurisdiction Taxes	159,505	159,505	159,505	159,505	159,505
Frontage Taxes	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	44,500	46,500	46,500	46,500	46,500
Licenses, Permits, Rentals and Sundry	49,300	38,300	38,300	38,300	38,300
Returns on Investments	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Unconditional Grants	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Conditional Grants	4,414,716	702,500	702,500	702,500	702,500
Solid Waste Revenue	61,100	64,916	66,938	69,022	69,737
Water Revenue	56,600	57,186	57,778	58,376	58,980
Sewer Revenue	73,487	74,242	75,005	75,775	76,552
Transfer Between Funds	785,376	119,650	100,265	115,818	227,219
REVENUE TOTAL	\$6,384,585	\$2,007,300	\$1,995,881	\$2,019,567	\$2,137,840
EXPENDITURE					
General Government	\$589,805	\$608,535	\$599,420	\$603,860	\$606,757
Protective Services	422,250	119,494	121,384	123,812	126,288
Development Services	656,585	124,633	125,701	126,791	127,903
Public Works & Transportation	245,800	254,897	263,874	290,758	292,332
Parks, Recreation & Culture	44,500	45,390	46,298	47,224	48,168
Municipal Buildings	66,100	66,300	67,626	68,979	70,358
Solid Waste Expenditures	69,924	69,924	70,923	79,245	80,830
Water Expenditures	76,131	81,996	82,900	91,582	93,091
Sewer Expenditures	91,500	93,330	95,156	97,039	98,960
Capital Expenditures	4,118,490	303,000	303,000	253,000	133,000
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	\$6,384,585	\$1,770,999	\$1,779,852	\$1,785,931	\$1,681,402
Transfer Between Funds	-	(236,300)	(216,030)	(233,636)	(456,438)
BUDGET TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2021 - 2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

SCHEDULE "B"

Statement of Objectives and Policies

In accordance with Section 165 of the *Community Charter*, the Village of Hazelton is required to include in the Five-Year Financial Plan, objectives and policies regarding each of the following:

1. Distribution of property taxes among the property classes;
2. Use of permissive tax exemptions; and
3. Proportion of total revenue that comes from each of the funding sources described in Section 165 (7) of the *Community Charter*.

FUNDING SOURCES

The proportion of total revenue to be raised from each funding source for 2021 is shown on Table 1.

Without grant revenues from other non-taxation sources, the Village's municipal functions simply could not be maintained at existing service levels. This year, as in previous years, the Village will be taking advantage of all possible grant opportunities, and will continue to meet its current and future goals.

Objectives:

- To endeavour to supplement revenues from user fees and charges to lessen the burden on its limited property tax base.
- To investigate other potential funding sources and secure opportunities for additional revenues.
- To update development bylaws to respond to potential growth that may come with the increase in resource extraction and development activities.

Policies:

- The proportions of revenue proposed to come from various funding sources shall be reviewed from year to year as differing funding sources become available.
- The Village will consider the amount of revenue required to provide and maintain current service levels for all municipal services to our taxpayers. Any new or one-time expenses must be approved each year.
- Aggressively seek available grants for projects to mitigate the potential impact on property taxation rates.

TABLE 1
2021 REVENUES

REVENUE SOURCE	DOLLAR VALUE	% OF TOTAL REVENUE
*Rounded to zero dollar value & does not include in-house transfers		
Conditional Grants (Project)	\$4,414,716	81%
Unconditional Grants (Province)	450,000	8%
Property Taxes	225,000	4%
Sewer Revenue	73,487	1%
Water Revenue	56,600	1%
Solid Waste Revenue	61,100	1%
Frontage Taxes	53,000	1%
Licenses, Permits and Rentals	49,300	1%
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	44,500	1%
Return on Investments	12,000	0%
Total	\$5,439,703	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAX RATES

Table 2 below shows the distribution of municipal property tax revenue among the property classes. The residential property class provides the largest proportion of property tax revenue. This is appropriate as this class forms the largest portion of the assessment base and consumes the majority of Village services.

Objective:

- To set tax rates at levels comparable to other neighbouring municipalities as to be competitive for both residential and commercial property owner to purchase property in the Village as opposed to outlying areas or other communities.

Policies:

- The amount of taxes proposed to be collected from the classes will be adjusted for taxation increases as approved by Council annually. Class multiples and tax rates will be reviewed annually to ensure that they are relative to those set by the Provincial Government and comparable municipalities.

The table below shows the proposed distribution of municipal property tax revenue among the property classes.

TABLE 2

PROPERTY CLASS	DOLLAR VALUE	% TAXATION
*Municipal Tax only		
Class 1 – Residential	\$178,844	78%
Class 2 – Utilities	654	1%
Class 6 – Business/Other	45,156	20%
Class 8 - Recreation/Non-profit	896	1%
Total	\$225,550	100%

PERMISSIVE TAX EXEMPTIONS**Objective:**

Council's principle objective in considering permissive tax exemptions under section 224 of the *Community Charter* is to provide financial assistance to organizations that provide a valuable service to the broader community. These services may include cultural and recreational opportunities for adults and youth, promotion of the local economy and local charitable services.

Policies:

- The total amount of municipal revenue to be foregone by permissive tax exemptions will be approved by Council in the Village of Hazelton's Tax Exemption Bylaw.
- In September/October, Council will review its objectives and policies prior to determining the permissive tax exemptions.
- Exemptions for 2021 were granted to Governing Council Salvation Army and the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine in the "2021 Permissive Tax Exemption Bylaw No. 515, 2020".

CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON

BYLAW NO. 516, 2021

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2. Schedule "B" attached hereto and made part of this bylaw is hereby declared to be the Statement of Objectives and Policies.
3. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the "2021 – 2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY , 2021.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2021.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS DAY OF , 2021.

ADOPTED THIS DAY OF , 2021.

MAYOR

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

2021 - 2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

SCHEDULE "A"

REVENUE	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2023 Budget	2024 Budget	2025 Budget
Taxation	\$225,000	\$229,500	\$243,632	\$238,772	\$243,547
Other Jurisdiction Taxes	159,505	159,505	159,505	159,505	159,505
Frontage Taxes	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	44,500	46,500	46,500	46,500	46,500
Licenses, Permits, Rentals and Sundry	49,300	38,300	38,300	38,300	38,300
Returns on Investments	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Unconditional Grants	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Conditional Grants	3,646,716	702,500	702,500	702,500	702,500
Solid Waste Revenue	61,100	64,916	66,938	69,022	69,737
Water Revenue	56,600	57,186	57,778	58,376	58,980
Sewer Revenue	73,487	74,242	75,005	75,775	76,552
Transfer Between Funds	875,376	119,650	100,265	115,818	227,219
REVENUE TOTAL	\$5,706,585	\$2,007,300	\$1,995,881	\$2,019,567	\$2,137,840
EXPENDITURE					
General Government	\$589,805	\$608,535	\$599,420	\$603,860	\$606,757
Protective Services	272,250	119,494	121,384	123,812	126,288
Development Services	128,585	124,633	125,701	126,791	127,903
Public Works & Transportation	245,800	254,897	263,874	290,758	292,332
Parks, Recreation & Culture	44,500	45,390	46,298	47,224	48,168
Municipal Buildings	66,100	66,300	67,626	68,979	70,358
Solid Waste Expenditures	69,924	69,924	70,923	79,245	80,830
Water Expenditures	76,131	81,996	82,900	91,582	93,091
Sewer Expenditures	91,500	93,330	95,156	97,039	98,960
Capital Expenditures	4,118,490	303,000	303,000	253,000	133,000
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	\$5,706,585	\$1,770,999	\$1,779,852	\$1,785,931	\$1,681,402
Transfer Between Funds	-	(236,300)	(216,030)	(233,636)	(456,438)
BUDGET TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2021 - 2025 Five Year Financial Plan Bylaw No. 516, 2021

SCHEDULE "B"

Statement of Objectives and Policies

In accordance with Section 165 of the *Community Charter*, the Village of Hazelton is required to include in the Five-Year Financial Plan, objectives and policies regarding each of the following:

1. Distribution of property taxes among the property classes;
2. Use of permissive tax exemptions; and
3. Proportion of total revenue that comes from each of the funding sources described in Section 165 (7) of the *Community Charter*.

FUNDING SOURCES

The proportion of total revenue to be raised from each funding source for 2021 is shown on Table 1.

Without grant revenues from other non-taxation sources, the Village's municipal functions simply could not be maintained at existing service levels. This year, as in previous years, the Village will be taking advantage of all possible grant opportunities, and will continue to meet its current and future goals.

Objectives:

- To endeavour to supplement revenues from user fees and charges to lessen the burden on its limited property tax base.
- To investigate other potential funding sources and secure opportunities for additional revenues.
- To update development bylaws to respond to potential growth that may come with the increase in resource extraction and development activities.

Policies:

- The proportions of revenue proposed to come from various funding sources shall be reviewed from year to year as differing funding sources become available.
- The Village will consider the amount of revenue required to provide and maintain current service levels for all municipal services to our taxpayers. Any new or one-time expenses must be approved each year.
- Aggressively seek available grants for projects to mitigate the potential impact on property taxation rates.

TABLE 1
2021 REVENUES

REVENUE SOURCE	DOLLAR VALUE	% OF TOTAL REVENUE
*Rounded to zero dollar value & does not include in-house transfers		
Conditional Grants (Project)	\$3,646,716	78%
Unconditional Grants (Province)	450,000	10%
Property Taxes	225,000	5%
Sewer Revenue	73,487	2%
Water Revenue	56,600	1%
Solid Waste Revenue	61,100	1%
Frontage Taxes	53,000	1%
Licenses, Permits and Rentals	49,300	1%
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	44,500	1%
Return on Investments	12,000	0%
Total	\$4,671,703	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAX RATES

Table 2 below shows the distribution of municipal property tax revenue among the property classes. The residential property class provides the largest proportion of property tax revenue. This is appropriate as this class forms the largest portion of the assessment base and consumes the majority of Village services.

Objective:

- To set tax rates at levels comparable to other neighbouring municipalities as to be competitive for both residential and commercial property owner to purchase property in the Village as opposed to outlying areas or other communities.

Policies:

- The amount of taxes proposed to be collected from the classes will be adjusted for taxation increases as approved by Council annually. Class multiples and tax rates will be reviewed annually to ensure that they are relative to those set by the Provincial Government and comparable municipalities.

The table below shows the proposed distribution of municipal property tax revenue among the property classes.

TABLE 2

PROPERTY CLASS <small>*Municipal Tax only</small>	DOLLAR VALUE	% TAXATION
Class 1 – Residential	\$178,844	78%
Class 2 – Utilities	654	1%
Class 6 – Business/Other	45,156	20%
Class 8 - Recreation/Non-profit	896	1%
Total	\$225,550	100%

PERMISSIVE TAX EXEMPTIONS**Objective:**

Council's principle objective in considering permissive tax exemptions under section 224 of the *Community Charter* is to provide financial assistance to organizations that provide a valuable service to the broader community. These services may include cultural and recreational opportunities for adults and youth, promotion of the local economy and local charitable services.

Policies:

- The total amount of municipal revenue to be foregone by permissive tax exemptions will be approved by Council in the Village of Hazelton's Tax Exemption Bylaw.
- In September/October, Council will review its objectives and policies prior to determining the permissive tax exemptions.
- Exemptions for 2021 were granted to Governing Council Salvation Army and the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine in the "2021 Permissive Tax Exemption Bylaw No. 515, 2020".



February 25, 2021

Ref: 265366

Lina Gasser
Chief Administrative Officer
Village of Hazelton
Box 40
Hazelton BC V0J 1Y0

Dear Lina Gasser:

**Re: Community Economic Recovery Infrastructure Program – Community Economic Resilience
Project #CE0132 - Bastion Community Park**

Thank you for your application for funding under the Community Economic Recovery Infrastructure Program (CERIP) – Community Economic Resilience (CER) stream.

We would like to advise that, after careful consideration, the above-noted project was not selected for funding under the CERIP-CER Program.

The program received significantly more applications than could be funded. This decision does not reflect on the importance of this project for your community, but rather the degree by which the program has been oversubscribed.

All applications were equitably reviewed and given consideration for funding. If you have any questions, please contact Laird McLachlin, Acting Manager Strategic Infrastructure Initiatives, by email at Laird.McLachlin@gov.bc.ca.

Additional program information can be found at the CERIP website at www.gov.bc.ca/CERIP. Should other funding programs become available, staff are pleased to provide advice on preparing an application.

.../2

Lina Gasser
Page 2

Thank you for your interest in the CERIP-CER Program. We wish you every success with your project.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bedford', enclosed within a blue oval.

Brian Bedford, Executive Director
Local Government Infrastructure and Finance
Ministry of Municipal Affairs

pc: John Antill, A/Director
Local Government Infrastructure & Engineering
Ministry of Municipal Affairs

COVID-19 Immunization Update – March 2, 2021

On March 1, the Government of BC and Ministry of Health announced the next steps in the Immunize BC covid-19 immunization plans. Phase 2 of this plan has begun today and will continue until April 12, 2021. All of the information about the immunization strategy and the phased approach can be found on the BCCDC web [here](#).

I want to thank you for your leadership and commitment during this past year. It has not been easy, and with the exceptional support from our partners in the North, we are able to see the end of this journey and a return to some normalcy. Thank you again!

Phase 2 Sequencing until April 12

In March, we will be completing Phase 1 immunizations, including immunizations for anyone in Phase 1 who was missed. In addition to Northern Health staff and medical staff, the vaccine will be offered to the following Phase 2 groups in March:

- People receiving long-term home support services and staff.
- Seniors and high-risk people residing in independent living and senior's supportive housing (including staff),
- Those aged 70+ that are living with those in independent living or long-term home support services.
- Residents and staff in congregate settings:
 - Shelters;
 - Supportive seniors projects;
 - Supportive housing;
 - Adult group homes;
 - Mental Health & Substance Use group settings;
 - Community Living BC; and
 - Correctional facilities.

Beginning March 8, 2021, **seniors aged 80+ born before 1941 and Indigenous people aged 65+ (First Nations, Métis, Inuit) born in or before 1956**, who are not living in independent living or senior's supportive housing, can make one call to book their appointment through Northern Health's call centre according to a staggered schedule. There is no requirement to register before booking. Immunization clinic locations will be confirmed at the time of booking, with vaccinations starting as early as March 15.

The contact information for the Northern Health region, complete call-in schedules, hours of operations and step-by-step instructions on how to call to book an appointment or to book an appointment for a loved one will be available on March 8, 2021, through www.gov.bc.ca/bcseniorsfirst, and on the Northern Health [website](#). The toll free phone number is 1-844-255-7555. **More Details will be provided on this over the coming week.**

Second Dose

Dr. Henry, Provincial Health Officer has made the decision to delay the administration of the second dose of Covid-19 vaccine to 16 weeks after the first dose. This decision has been made after careful review of the evidence in B.C., Canada and international jurisdictions. As a result, Northern Health will be delaying all Dose 2 immunizations and clinics as of today, March 1, 2021. The second dose will be provided 16 weeks following the first dose and clinics will be organized to accommodate this new time frame.

The Canadian National Immunization Advisory Committee has concluded that there is a benefit to extending the time between first and second doses to four months. In BC, the Provincial Health Officer and the Ministry of Health has decided that it is in the best interests of British Columbians to have as many people as possible immunized with the first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as feasible dependent on vaccine supply.

- Is it safe for my second dose to be delayed?
 - Yes, Health Canada supports a longer delay between first and second doses. Many countries have delayed second doses and found that people still have a strong immune response against COVID-19.
- Am I protected by one dose?
 - Studies around the world are showing that even one dose of COVID-19 vaccine provides very good protection against transmission of COVID-19 and serious illness.

Notes

1. All direct care providers will have the opportunity to be immunized in Phases 1 and 2.
2. Eligible groups could be expanded based on direction from the provincial immunization program.
3. The immunization plan is dependent on vaccine delivery and may be amended.
4. Information regarding how the Astra Zeneca vaccine that has recently been approved in Canada will be used most strategically in British Columbia will be available within the next couple of weeks.

Sincerely,

**Cathy Ulrich
CEO & President
Northern Health**

**Colleen Nyce
Board Chair
Northern Health**

L.O.G.S.



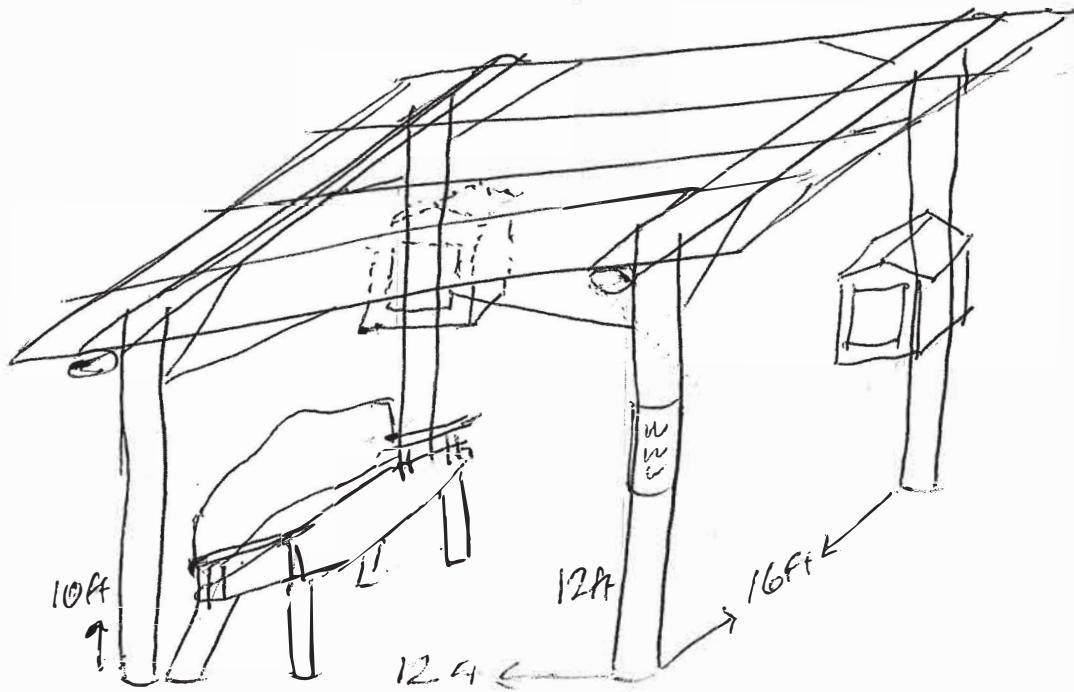
LEARNERS OPPORTUNITY
GROUP SOCIETY

DETAILS

Proposal for an Outdoor Shelter in partnership with the Village of Hazelton and other community organizations. Location to be seen along Highway 62; for best suitability. Costs to be contributed through LOGIS outreach. Promoting sustainable IN KIND engagement.

PROPOSAL for a COMMEMORATIVE SHELTER in HONOUR of DAVID JONES' COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS to LITERACY & LOVE of FAMILY

02-03-21



Open outdoor
Post & Beam
Shelter w Bench,
Book Boxes & plaque

- ◇ Locally harvested logs procured by Sky Jones
- ◇ Lumber milled by Matt Lewis at Kispiox Barn for NO CHARGE
- ◇ 2 Book Boxes built by HSS WoodWorks students with funding from L.O.G.S. grant 2020 for 20 bookboxes
- ◇ Words for Brass Engraved Plaque by Peter Newberry
- ◇ Installation site to be determined: along Hwy 62
- ~ Production costs include - not limited to: custom bench,
- ~ Asphalt shingle roof, set-up estimate @ \$8000.00
- ~ Secured fund from Mountainview United Church: \$800.00
- ~ Seeking to match or increase funds to cover costs.

0230-01

Dear Mayor Dennis Sterritt and Hazelton Village Council,

February 16, 2021.

My name is Cathy Peters and as a private citizen I have been raising awareness regarding **Human Sex Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Child Sex Trafficking in British Columbia** to BC politicians (Civic, Provincial and Federal), police agencies and to the public for the past 7 years.

Some of you may be aware of my advocacy. I had a booth at UBCM Vancouver Convention in 2019; **"An Anti-Human trafficking Initiative"**.

I was a former inner city "life skills" high school teacher 40 years ago where my focus was to keep students out of gang life and the sex industry.

Due to **globalization, an unregulated internet, limited law enforcement and lack of prevention education**, the sex industry has grown rapidly and is specifically targeting the vulnerable, Indigenous, LGBTQ2, youth at risk, new migrants, runaway youth, youth in care, disabled and any girl under 14 years of age. Some boys are targeted as well. No community is immune.

The media narrative in BC is that "sex work" is legitimate as a choice and a job. However, there is "another side" that is not being reported. I speak for the voiceless; the 95%, who are coerced, tricked, manipulated, forced and lured into the sex industry. It is not a choice or a job.

Please view my new website: www.beamazingcampaign.org. Page 2 has two teaching video workshops; one for parents and one for youth.

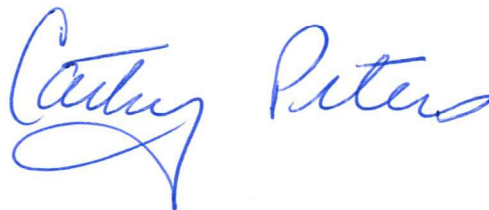
I have worked on a Federal (paper) petition with a sponsoring BC MP. If you would like a copy of it please contact me.

ASK: to present as a Delegation to your City Council and/or present to City Hall staff.

I have included useful resource information in this package. For background information refer to the **TIP (Trafficking in Persons) 2020 report** from the USA State Department that gives an assessment of 185 countries in the world. The summary on Canada is important to read. Ontario has been cited as best practices globally; BC is decades behind any province in addressing this crime.

Please contact me if you support my advocacy. Please forward my name and information to any stakeholders in your area. Note: CoVid has exacerbated the problem since the luring is taking place online and youth have more unsupervised screen time.

I look forward to hear from you.



Sincerely, Cathy Peters

BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate

www.beamazingcampaign.org 1101-2785 Library Lane, North Vancouver, BC V7J 0C3

Phone: 604-828-2689 Email: ca.peters@telus.net

SEX TRAFFICKING is a **BOOMING** industry

DEFINED:

SEX TRAFFICKING occurs when someone uses force, fraud or coercion to cause a commercial sex act with an adult or causes a minor to commit a commercial sex act. A

COMMERCIAL SEX ACT includes prostitution, pornography and sexual performance done in exchange for any item of value, such as money, drugs, shelter, food or clothes.

It thrives because there is serious demand.

Buyer: fuels the market with their money

Trafficker/pimp: exploits victims to earn revenue from buyers

Victim: includes both girls and boys who are bought and sold for profit

Traffickers find victims through: Social network, Home/neighborhood, clubs or bars, internet, school,

And lure them through promises: Protection, Love, Adventure, Home, Opportunity.

TRAFFICKERS USE: FEAR, VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, THREATS

to ensure compliance and meet demand.

The **common age** a child enters sex trafficking is **14-16**; too young and naïve to realize what's happening.

Society may call it **PROSTITUTION**, but Federal Law calls it **SEX TRAFFICKING**.

Because of social stigma or misinformation, victims go:

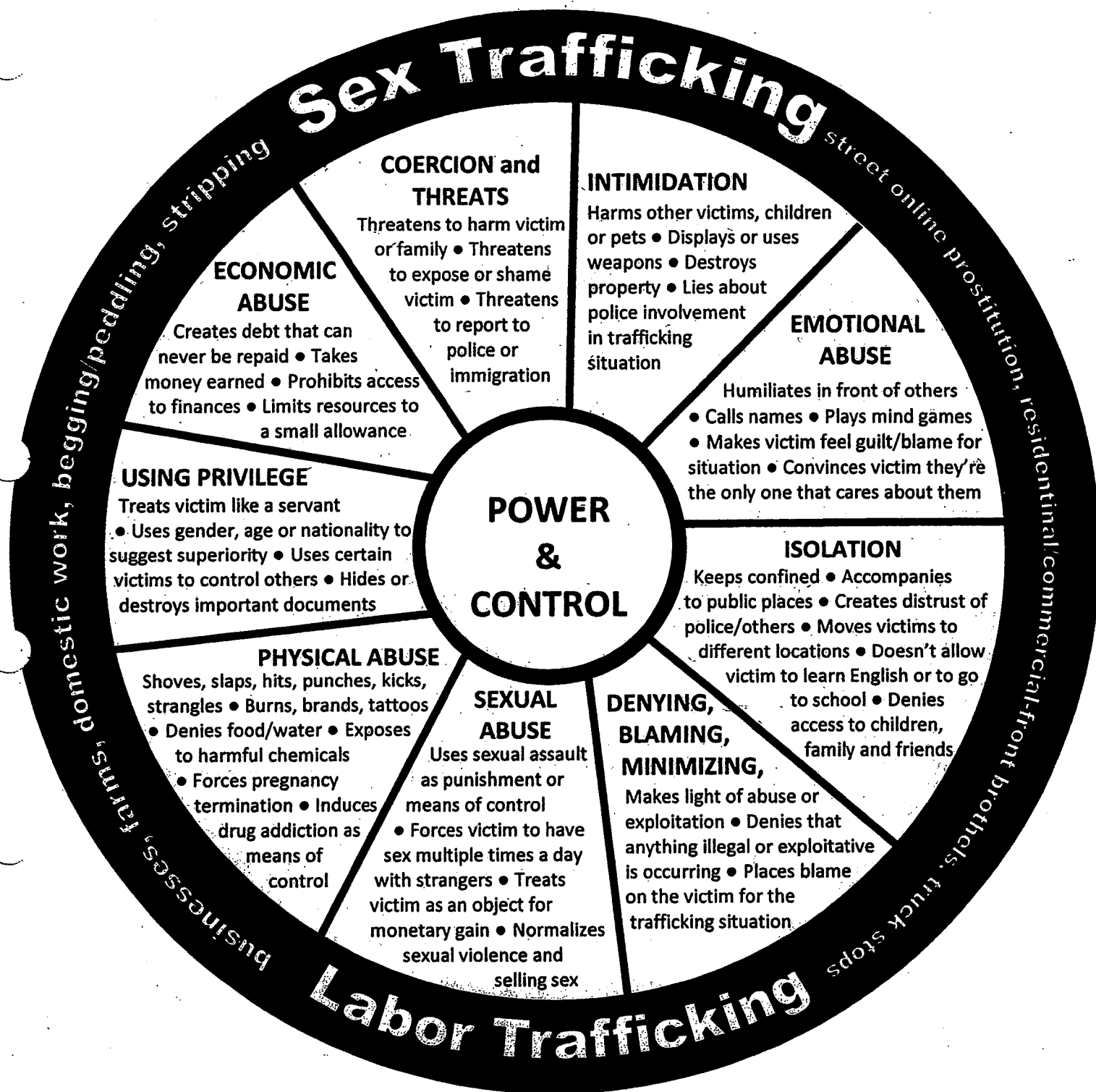
UNIDENTIFIED (silenced by fear and the control of the trafficker),

MISIDENTIFIED (pigeonholed into treatment for only surface issues).

So

Sex trafficked children are instead treated for:

drug abuse, alcohol abuse, domestic violence, delinquency, teenage pregnancy, STDS, abortion...all masking the true need...FREEDOM.



This wheel was adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Duluth Model Power and Control Wheel, available at www.theduluthmodel.org

Polaris Project | P.O. Box 53315, Washington, DC 20009 | Tel: 202.745.1001 | www.PolarisProject.org |

Info@PolarisProject.org

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This publication was made possible in part through Grant Number 90XR0012/02 from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Office of Refugee Resettlement, or HHS.

10 strategies for cities and municipalities to consider:

Key: It is unacceptable for women and children to be bought and sold in a modern equal society.

1. Learn about the issue; Google “thetraffickedhuman.org”, read “Invisible Chains” by Benjamin Perrin, “Pornland” by Dr. Gail Dines (world expert on porn research). Have staff take the BC OCTIP (Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons) **free online course**. Encourage police to take HT course on the Police Knowledge Network.
2. Incorporate the United Nations 4 Pillars in a local strategy to stop Human trafficking/sexual exploitation: **Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnerships**.
3. **Prevention:** raise awareness in community. “Education is our greatest weapon”. ie. Children of the Street Society does school and community programs. Encourage “Men End exploitation” movements: ie. Moosehide Campaign, Westcoast Boys Club Network. Support porn addiction services for youth; ie “Fightthenewdrug” program recognizing the public health effects to youth of viewing violent sexual material.
4. Use communications to support a cultural mindshift. Ontario has “Saving the girl next door program”, the RCMP has the “I’m Not for Sale” campaign. King County (Seattle) has “Buyer Beware” program. **Protection:** help victims, have exit strategies in place for them, consider 24-7 “wrap-around programs” ie. Salvation Army “Deborah’s Gate”, Covenant House, Servants Anonymous, Union Gospel Mission.
5. **Prosecution:** increase policing budget, training and priorities. Have “john” deterrents in place, **enforce the law; “Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act” which addresses “demand”** ie. perpetrators, johns, buyers of commercially paid sex.
6. **Train community stakeholders: Health care workers, fire department, municipal business licensing managers** to recognize human trafficking/sexual exploitation ie. Fraser Health Authority has a human trafficking protocol, Surrey Fire department is trained to recognize HT indicators. Train judges/criminal justice system.
7. **Partnerships: Collaboration:** with other cities and municipalities at local government associations, Police agencies and RCMP, 3 levels of government (civic, provincial, federal); UBCM, FCM with Resolutions.
8. No decriminalization of prostitution because the vulnerable (aboriginal girls/women, youth, children) in our communities will be targets to be lured, groomed and exploited for the sex trade. In the global sex trade today, which we are a part of, there is no demarcation between prostitution and trafficking. **Goal: safe, healthy, working, vibrant communities.**

CANADIAN FEDERAL LAW:

“The Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act”

1. **Targets the demand** by targeting the buyer of sex; the predator, pimp, trafficker, john are criminalized 2. Recognizes the seller of sex is a victim; usually female and is not criminalized 3. Exit strategies put in place to assist the victim out of the sex trade.

UBCM RESOLUTIONS September 2015:

B53

HUMAN TRAFFICKING; NCLGA Executive

WHEREAS human trafficking is a real and devastating issue in British Columbia; AND WHEREAS significant work & research has been done as of late to aid in the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking throughout Canada:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM call on the RCMP, local police forces and local governments to work collaboratively in order to implement the recommendations found within the National Task Force on Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls in Canada's recent report ("NO MORE' Ending Sex -Trafficking In Canada") as well as the Province of British Columbia's "Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking."

ENDORSED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
UBCM RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

B80

RAPE CULTURE IN CANADA; NCLGA Executive

WHEREAS sexual assaults continue to be committed across Canada, and victims are of every age, race, income and gender;

AND WHEREAS sexual assaults are under reported, and prosecution and conviction rates are low:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that UBCM advocate for an intergovernmental task force to be convened to determine the steps needed to erase the "rape culture" that is pervasive in schools, universities, workplaces and elsewhere across Canada;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force be mandated to elicit testimony from victims in order to determine the steps needed to improve the reporting, arrest and conviction rates across Canada.

ENDORSED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
UBCM RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER 25

An Act to amend the Criminal Code in response to the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Attorney General of Canada v. Bedford* and to make consequential amendments to other Acts

[Assented to 6th November, 2014]

Preamble

Whereas the Parliament of Canada has grave concerns about the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it;

Whereas the Parliament of Canada recognizes the social harm caused by the objectification of the human body and the commodification of sexual activity;

Whereas it is important to protect human dignity and the equality of all Canadians by discouraging prostitution, which has a disproportionate impact on women and children;

Whereas it is important to denounce and prohibit the purchase of sexual services because it creates a demand for prostitution;

Whereas it is important to continue to denounce and prohibit the procurement of persons for the purpose of prostitution and the development of economic interests in the exploitation of the prostitution of others as well as the commercialization and institutionalization of prostitution;

Whereas the Parliament of Canada wishes to encourage those who engage in prostitution to report incidents of violence and to leave prostitution;

And whereas the Parliament of Canada is committed to protecting communities from the harms associated with prostitution;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act*.

CHAPITRE 25

Loi modifiant le Code criminel pour donner suite à la décision de la Cour suprême du Canada dans l'affaire *Procureur général du Canada c. Bedford* et apportant des modifications à d'autres lois en conséquence

[Sanctionnée le 6 novembre 2014]

Préambule

Attendu :

que le Parlement du Canada a de graves préoccupations concernant l'exploitation inhérente à la prostitution et les risques de violence auxquels s'exposent les personnes qui se livrent à cette pratique;

que le Parlement du Canada reconnaît les dommages sociaux causés par la chosification du corps humain et la marchandisation des activités sexuelles;

qu'il importe de protéger la dignité humaine et l'égalité de tous les Canadiens et Canadiennes en décourageant cette pratique qui a des conséquences négatives en particulier chez les femmes et les enfants;

qu'il importe de dénoncer et d'interdire l'achat de services sexuels parce qu'il contribue à créer une demande de prostitution;

qu'il importe de continuer à dénoncer et à interdire le proxénétisme et le développement d'intérêts économiques à partir de l'exploitation d'autrui par la prostitution, de même que la commercialisation et l'institutionnalisation de la prostitution;

que le Parlement du Canada souhaite encourager les personnes qui se livrent à la prostitution à signaler les cas de violence et à abandonner cette pratique;

que le Parlement du Canada souscrit pleinement à la protection des collectivités contre les méfaits liés à cette pratique,

Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada, édicte :

TITRE ABRÉGÉ

Short title

Forensic Nursing Service @ Fraser Health

Fraser Health Authority has designed a **Human Trafficking Screening Protocol**, with the following sample questions:

What type of work do you do?

Can you leave your job or situation if you want?

Can you come and go as you please?

Have you been threatened if you try to leave?

Have you been physically harmed in any way?

What are your working or living conditions like?

Where do you sleep and eat?

Do you sleep in a bed, cot or on the floor?

Have you been deprived of food, water, sleep or medical care?

Do you have permission to eat, sleep or go to the bathroom?

Are there locks on your doors and windows so you cannot get out?

Has anyone threatened your family?

Has your identification for documentation been taken from you?

Is anyone forcing you to do anything that you do not want to do?

Evaluation of safety: Are you feeling safe right now? Is it safe for me to talk to you? Do you have any concerns for your safety? Is there anything I can do for you?

INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Recognizing potential red flags and knowing the indicators of human trafficking is a key step in identifying more victims and helping them find the assistance they need.

Common Work and Living Conditions: The individual(s) in question:

Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes. Is under 18 and is providing commercial sex acts. Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp / manager. Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips. Works excessively long and/or unusual hours. Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work. Owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off. Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work. High security measures exist in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque windows, boarded up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)

Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behavior

Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid. Exhibits unusually fearful or anxious behavior after bringing up law enforcement. Avoids eye contact.

Poor Physical Health

Lacks health care. Appears malnourished. Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture.

Lack of Control

Has few or no personal possessions. Is not in control of his/her own money, no financial records, or bank account. Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport). Is not allowed or able to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present and/or translating)

Other

Claims of just visiting and inability to clarify where he/she is staying/address. Lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or do not know what city he/she is in. Loss of sense of time. Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story.

This list is not exhaustive and represents only a selection of possible indicators. Also, the red flags in this list may not be present in all trafficking cases and are not cumulative. Learn more at www.traffickingresourcecenter.org.

Child Sex Trafficking in BC

Buying and selling children for sex is one of the fastest growing crimes in Canada, and it is happening in communities across BC.

Globalization, unregulated technology, lack of law enforcement and inadequate prevention education is allowing this crime to grow globally.

Human sex trafficking (HT) involves the recruitment, transportation or harbouring of people for the purpose of exploitation through the use of force, coercion, fraud, deception or threats against the victim or person known to them. It is known as modern day slavery. According to the US State department's annual global report on trafficking in persons (TIP), Canada is a source, transit and destination for sex trafficking. (<https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/>)

Child sex trafficking is a lucrative crime. It has low costs and huge profits; a trafficker can make \$280,000 per victim, per year. The average age of entry into prostitution in Canada is 12-14 years of age, although traffickers are known to target younger children. Traffickers seek young victims both to service the demand for sex with those who look young, and because these victims are easier to manipulate and control.

The biggest problem in Canada is that people do not know there is a problem; therefore, child sex trafficking is expanding in the dark. Every child can be a target and a potential victim, but learning about this issue is the first step.

Five things that parents can do to help prevent their children from being lured into sex trafficking:

1. Set a high standard of love within your home

The way you define and express love shapes your children's self-image, confidence and opinions of future relationships. Treat them the way you want their future partners to treat them. Help them to distinguish between real love and empty promises or cheap gifts.

2. Talk to your children about sexual abuse

According to the US Department of Justice, someone in the US is sexually assaulted every two minutes, of which 29% are between the ages of 12-17. Let your children know that if anyone has or ever does hurt them, they can talk to you. This is the most important thing you can say. Don't assume they have not been hurt by sexual violence before. Leave the door open for your child to talk about past circumstances that they haven't shared with you.

3. Talk to your children about sex trafficking

Discuss ways children and teens are targeted for sex trafficking. Let them know that traffickers specifically try to woo young girls and boys with promises of a better life – whether it's promises of love and attention, or promises of nice things and trips. Traffickers can be male or female, even classmates. Traffickers may even use kids to recruit other kids.

4. Talk to your children about the dangers of social media

It is important to provide practical safety tips, such as: don't share personal information on the internet; don't accept Facebook requests from unknown people; NEVER share naked photos of yourself with anyone; and tell a parent or a trusted adult if you feel threatened or uncomfortable online. Children also need help defining friendships. Teach them that a friend is not someone you met yesterday and that a "friend" on Facebook is not the same thing as a friendship.

5. Pay attention to your children

Monitor your children's social media accounts. Look for ways to meet their friends, their friends' parents and those they hang out with. Be alert to boyfriends who are much older, or friendships that tend to isolate your child from other friends or family. Notice if your child has new clothing items, makeup products, cell phone or other items and ask how they acquired them.

Resources and Links:

- Covenant House (crises program for ages 16-24): info@covenanthousebc.org, 604-685-7474
- Internet Safety Tips: www.Cybertip.ca
- Fraser Health Forensic Nurse Service (24 hours): 1-855-814-8194
- Kids Help Phone: 1-800-668-6868
- Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons (OCTIP): 1-888-712-7974 (24/7 interpretation available), 604-660-5199, octip@gov.bc.ca
- Plea Community Services Society (assisting youth 24/7): onyx@plea.bc.ca, 604-708-2647
- Vancouver Rape Relief and Women's Shelter (24/7): 604-872-8212, info@rapereliefshelter.bc.ca
- RCMP: Victims of Human Trafficking National Headquarters (24 hours): 1-866-677-7267
- Trafficking Resource Centre (USA): www.traffickingresourcecenter.org
- VictimLinkBC (24/7): 1-800-563-0808 Ministry of Public Safety, BC
- Youth Against Violence (24/7): info@youthagainstviolenceline.com, 1-800-680-4264

Authorities Contacts:

- RCMP: www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca; 1-855-850-4640 OR 1-800-771-5401
- Ministry of Child Protection Services: 1-800-663-9122 or 604-660-4927 (24 hours) or 310-1234 if a child is in danger to reach Ministry of Child and Family Development
- Crime Stoppers : 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

About the Author:

Cathy Peters raises awareness of Child Sex Trafficking to all three levels of government in British Columbia, police agencies and the public. She is a former inner city high school teacher and has volunteered for two Members of Parliament (John Weston/BC, Joy Smith/Manitoba). She has made hundreds of presentations, including to City Councils, School Boards, Police Boards, high schools, universities and law enforcement agencies.

For information about her prevention education presentations, please contact Cathy Peters at ca.peters@telus.net

Additional Resources:

Children of the Street Society (Coquitlam) provides prevention education in BC schools; 25,000 students last school year Grades 3-12. They have an excellent website with tools/resources listed for every community in BC:

<https://www.childrenofthestreet.com/>

Joy Smith Foundation (Manitoba) provides prevention education, resources and an overview of human sex trafficking Canada: <http://www.joysmithfoundation.com/>

Shared Hope International (Washington State) sponsors The JuST (Juvenile Sex Trafficking) Conference in the USA; an event that spotlights the most pressing issues in the anti-trafficking field. Visit: www.justconference.org for more information.

A MODERN EQUAL SOCIETY DOES NOT BUY AND SELL WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[Enter date]

Maja Langrish
Policy Analyst
Office of Crime Reduction and Gang Outreach
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
PO Box 9285 Stn. Prov. Govt.
Victoria, BC V8W 9J7

Via email: maja.langrish@gov.bc.ca

Subject: Letter of Support for a Situation Table

The [enter Municipality/Police/Agency name] is pleased to provide a letter of support for the establishment of a Situation Table in its community.

Many existing and emerging public safety challenges require ongoing, multi-sector collaboration by the police, social service providers, and health agencies to preserve and promote community safety. We are encouraged that a Situation Table will enable [enter municipality]'s front-line service providers to proactively identify vulnerable people and families at imminent risk of harm or victimization and rapidly connect them to services before they experience a negative or traumatic event (e.g. overdose, eviction, etc.). The benefits of Situation Tables include:

- Improved collaboration among service providers;
- Improved service delivery;
- Reduced demand for emergency and police services;
- Reduced risk of criminal offending and victimization; and
- A fostered awareness of complex community issues.

The [enter Municipality/Police/Agency name]] is aware that with the support of the Province, the successful implementation and maintenance of a Situation Table will require participation and collaboration from local government, police, and human services agencies.

The [enter Municipality/Police/Agency name] is committed to these priorities and will make concerted efforts to ensure the success of the Situation Table.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Enter Name]

[Enter Title]



Housing Needs Report 2020 Village of Hazelton

January 2021

Land Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared for the Village of Hazelton in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. This Village of Hazelton is located on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territories of the Gitxsan and Wet'suwet'en people and includes the Indigenous communities and nations of Gitanmaax, Gitanyow, Gitsegukla, Gitwangak, Hagwilget (Tse-kyá), Kispiox (Anspayaxw), Sik-e-Dakh (Glen Vowell), and Witsset (Morice town). They have been custodians of this land for thousands of years and we would like to pay our respect to their Elders and knowledge keepers both past and present.

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Introduction

Local governments are required to prepare Housing Needs Reports. This report seeks to provide a better understanding of current and future housing needs in the Upper Skeena region. The information set out in this report is intended to support local planning and decision making, and to provide baseline measures for tracking and reporting on existing and emerging housing needs for the Village of Hazelton.

The findings set out in this report were informed by feedback received through key informant interviews and engagement with key community partners and stakeholders from across the Upper Skeena region.

This report also relies on the collection and analysis of different housing-related measures and indicators gathered from different sources including:

- The 2016 Census
- The 2011 Census and National Household Survey
- The 2006 Census
- BC Housing (Unit Count Report)
- BC Assessment data
- Local housing market information including MLS and other market-related data
- B.C. Stats including population and household projections available through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 at the regional district and local health area level

Key Findings and Observations:

As noted in a preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society, it is recognized that the Upper Skeena region is a unique area located in Electoral Area B that has no identifiable boundaries. Indigenous peoples have lived in the region for thousands of years with the presence of both Settler and Indigenous populations plus unceded First Nations territories and colonial laws resulting in a multitude of jurisdictions and governmental organizations operating in the region. The report goes on to note that the regional heterogeneity makes the area unique but also presents complexities. In undertaking this research and in reflecting on the housing needs of those who live in the Upper Skeena region, it is necessary to take into consideration the multiple viewpoints, perspectives, experiences and needs of those living in this region.

Source: *Upper Skeena Housing Needs and Demands—A First Report: January 2019*

Population and Household Growth

Population growth can affect housing demand. Statistics Canada, through the Census, provides the most reliable and comprehensive source of baseline and trend data for population and housing demand projections. This includes considerations related to:

- Historical patterns of growth (regional and locally)
- Changes in the general population and age profile of households in a community and region
- Intra-and inter-provincial migration
- Patterns of housing consumption and current housing demand

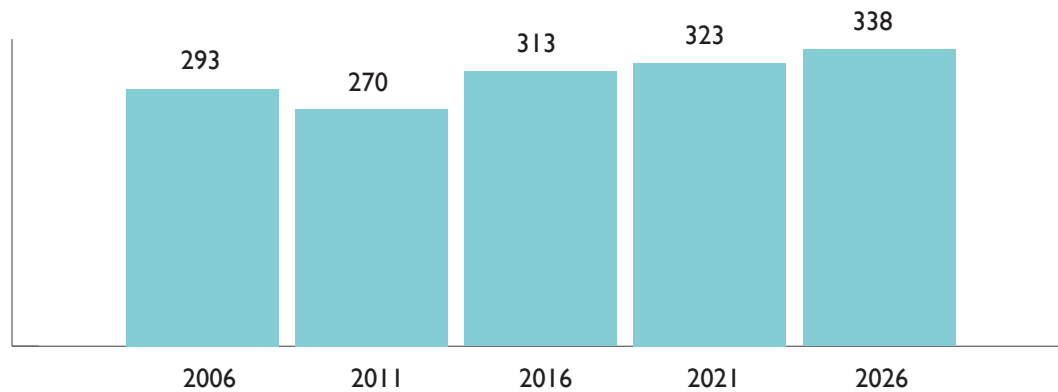
In preparing the population and household projections set out in this report, the following actions were taken:

- The development of a baseline scenario for the Village of Hazelton, the District of New Hazelton and Electoral Area B using information from the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census
- Analysis of historical patterns of growth as well as an analysis of recent population and household trends
- Consideration of changes in the general social, demographic, and economic profile of households living in the Upper Skeena region
- Consideration of expected population and household growth projections prepared by B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020) at the Regional District and Local Health Area level

The Village of Hazelton

Between 2016 and 2021, it is expected that the Village of Hazelton will grow by 10 people and by a further 15 people between 2021 and 2026. This translates into an increase of 25 people between 2016 and 2026 and represents a population growth rate of 8%.

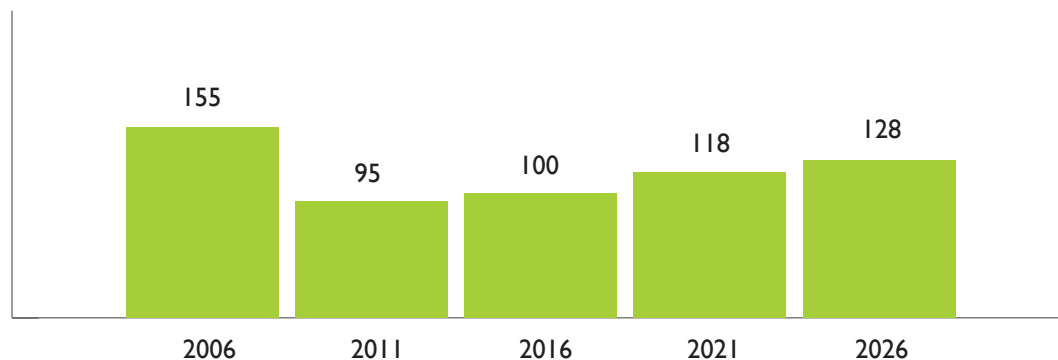
Graph 1: Population Growth in the Village of Hazelton



Source: Statistics Canada 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census and population projections based on P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 for the Upper Skeena Local Health Area and analysis of historical patterns and trends

Between 2016 and 2021, it is expected that the Village of Hazelton will grow by 18 households with a further increase of 10 households between 2021 and 2026. This translates into an increase of 28 households between 2016 and 2026 and represents a household growth rate of 28%.

Graph 2: Household Growth in the Village of Hazelton



Source: Statistics Canada 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census and regional household growth projections prepared by B.C. Stats and analysis of historical patterns and trends



Summary Report

Village of Hazelton

Housing Needs Reports – Summary Form

MUNICIPALITY/ELECTORAL AREA/LOCAL TRUST AREA: Village of Hazelton

REGIONAL DISTRICT: Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine

DATE OF REPORT COMPLETION: December 2020

PART 1: KEY INDICATORS AND INFORMATION

LOCATION	Neighbouring Municipalities and Electoral Areas: The Village of Hazelton is located in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine in the Upper Skeena region. It is located approximately 8 kms to the north of the District of New Hazelton. The Village of Hazelton is located in Electoral Area B which includes the unincorporated communities of Cedarvale, Two Mile, South Hazelton, Kispiox Valley and Kitwanga.				
	Neighboring First Nations: The Village of Hazelton is located on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en peoples and includes proximity to the Indigenous communities and nations of Gitanmaax, Gitanyow, Gitsegukla, Gitwangak, Hagwilget (Tse-kya), Kispiox (Anspayaxw), Sik-e-Dakh (Glen Vowell), and Witset (Moricetown).				
POPULATION	Population: 313		Change since 2006: +6.8%		
	Projected population in 5 years: 323		Projected change: +3.1%		
	Number of households: 100		Change since 2006: minus 35.5%		
	Projected number of households in 5 years: 118		Projected change: +18.0%		
	Average household size: 2.0				
	Projected average household size in 5 years: 2.0 (estimated)				
	Median age (local): 48.7		Median age (RD): 40.4	Median age (BC): 42.5	
	Projected median age in 5 years: 49.1 (estimated)				
	Seniors 65+ (local): 70 or 22.4 %		Seniors 65+ (RD): 14.9 %	Seniors 65+ (BC): 18.2 %	
	Projected seniors 65+ in 5 years: 96 29.7%				
	Owner households: 60 (60%)			Renter households: 35 (35%)	
	Renter households in subsidized housing: 6 units of seniors' assisted housing				
INCOME	Median household income	Local	Regional District	BC	
	All households	\$66,304	\$ 71,534	\$ 69,979	
	Renter households	N/A	\$ 47,005	\$ 45,848	
	Owner households	N/A	\$ 81,988	\$ 84,333	

The 2016 Census reported 127 households including 60 owners and 35 renters. Custom data purchased by the Province to support the development of Housing Needs Reports shows 100 households including 60 owners and 25 renters. Please note that numbers do not add up to 100 due to random rounding and the challenges related to smaller geographies.

ECONOMY	Participation rate: 63.9%	Unemployment rate: 8.7 %
	Major local industries: The three main industries in the Upper Skeena Region are public administration, tourism and forestry. Many working in the region are employed in various public sector jobs by the municipalities, local band governments, the School District and Wrinch Memorial Hospital. Tourism is a key driver in the Upper Skeena Region, with citizens employed in cultural and historical tourism, and outdoor recreation tourism, especially in hunting and fishing guiding. Forestry also remains a key employer in the region, with residents employed by both local forestry companies and in provincial forest management.	

HOUSING	Median assessed housing values: \$162,450	Median housing sale price: \$205,500
	Average monthly rent: \$773	Rental vacancy rate: N/A
	Housing units—total: 100	Housing units—subsidized housing: 6
	Annual registered new homes: N/A	Annual registered new homes—rental: N/A
	Households below affordability standards (spending 30%+ of income on shelter): N/A	
	Households below adequacy standards (in dwellings requiring major repairs): 35 or 35.0%	
	Households below suitability standards (in overcrowded dwellings): N/A	

Briefly summarize the following:

1. Housing policies in local official community plans and regional growth strategies (if applicable):

In July 2019, the Village of Hazelton adopted a Strategic Plan which focused on creating a sustainable community that includes increasing economic development opportunities in the downtown core as well as ensuring that appropriate housing choices are available. The Plan notes that with limited geographic area for expansion, the Village of Hazelton will focus on exploring opportunities to promote secondary suites and mixed-use buildings within its boundaries.

2. Any community consultation undertaken during development of the housing needs report:

The community consultation process included a series of key informant interviews with community partners and stakeholders from across the Upper Skeena region. The key informant interviews included engagement with municipal staff in the Village of Hazelton and the District of New Hazelton, representatives from the real estate and housing finance sector and key community partners including the Skeena Housing Coalition Society.

An on-line and paper survey was created and was available at the local municipal offices. However, there was only a limited number of responses received (less than 5) from across the region. It is likely that the geographic diversity of the region combined with the distance between communities contributed to the low response rate.

To address this limitation and invite a range of perspectives and insights from across the region, the Skeena Housing Coalition Society convened a meeting of their Board of Directors to review the preliminary findings and to offer their insights as to possible areas for consideration. The Skeena Housing Coalition was established to work together across the Upper Skeena region to create a coordinated, multi-agency response to improve housing conditions for residents living in the region.

Through its work in collaboration with others including working to build partnerships across all levels of government (Federal, Provincial, regional, local and First Nations), a central focus of the Skeena Housing Coalition Society is to leverage the resources, investments and expertise needed to effectively respond to the existing and emerging housing needs for families and individuals in the Upper Skeena region.

3. Any consultation undertaken with persons, organizations and authorities (e.g. local governments, health authorities, and the provincial and federal governments and their agencies):

Interviews were completed with administrative staff from the Village of Hazelton, the District of New Hazelton and planning staff in the RDKS. Interviews were also completed with representatives from the Northern Health Authority as well as housing development consultants working with BC Housing in the delivery of current Federal/Provincial housing supply initiatives.

4. Any consultation undertaken with First Nations:

Efforts were made but there was only a limited response. Additional engagement with key First Nations partners and Indigenous community partners and organizations was accomplished through engagement with the Skeena Housing Coalition Society which includes First Nations membership on their Board of Directors. There is also additional follow-up research and engagement planned with a focus on understanding the particular needs of Indigenous communities in the Upper Skeena region.

PART 2: KEY FINDINGS

Table 1: Estimated number of units needed, by type (# of bedrooms)

	Currently		Anticipated (5 years)	
0 bedrooms (bachelor)	--	0%	5	4.2%
1-bedroom	0	0%	10	8.5%
2-bedroom	25	25%	28	23.7%
3+ bedroom	65	65%	65	55.1%
Total	100	100%	118	100.0%

Comments:

Population and household projections through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that the Village of Hazelton is expected to grow by 28 households between 2016 and 2026. This includes an expected increase of 18 households between 2016 and 2021 and an additional 10 households between 2021 and 2026. To respond to this increased demand, the recommended unit mix is focused on increasing the supply of smaller bachelor/studio and 1-bedroom units and is based on recognition that 72.7% of all households in the Upper Skeena region are smaller 1-person and 2-person households while only 38.2% of the housing stock in the region is smaller 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units. Moreover, with the changing needs of an aging population, it is expected that demand for seniors housing will continue to grow.

Table 2: Households in Core Housing Need

	2006		2011		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>All households in planning area</i>	155	100%	95	100%	100	100%
Of which are in core housing need	60	38.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of which are owner households	20	33.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of which are renter households	40	66.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments:

Core housing need is a measure developed by CMHC (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) to identify the number of households who are unable to find housing in their community that is suitable in size and that is in good repair without spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs. Table 2 provides information on the number of households in the Village of Hazelton in core housing need including the general tenure profile.

Unfortunately, due to the small sample size, information on the number of households in core housing need was not available for the Village of Hazelton in 2011 and 2016. However, data from 2006 Census shows that in 2006 almost 4 in 10 households in the Village of Hazelton were in core housing need, with renter households being twice as likely to be in core housing need when compared to owners.

Table 3: Households in Extreme Core Housing Need

	2006		2011		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>All households in planning area</i>	155	100%	95	100%	100	100%
Extreme core housing need	35	22.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of which are owner households	15	42.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Of which are renter households	20	57.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments:

Households in extreme housing need are household spending 50% or more of their income on their housing costs and who are at increased risk of homelessness with a decrease in their income or an increase in their rent having the potential to push them into homelessness. As reported above, due to the small sample size and suppression of data, information is not available for households in the Village of Hazelton for 2011 and 2016. However, in 2006 the available data suggests that approximately 1 in 5 households in the Village of Hazelton was in extreme housing need with a greater proportion of these households being renters.

Briefly summarize current and anticipated needs for each of the following:

1. Affordable housing

There is a significant need for affordable housing at all points along the housing continuum from entry-level ownership choices for young families and individuals living in the Village of Hazelton to an expanded range of rental housing choices (market and non-market).

Priorities identified through the consultation and engagement process included more affordable housing choices for families and individuals wishing to move to the Upper Skeena region for employment as well as those already living in the region. Given constraints in the current supply, it was recognized that to successfully attract and retain key workers, there is the need to ensure that there is an adequate range of housing choices available.

Housing for low-income seniors was also identified as a priority including an expanded range of housing choices to meet the needs of an aging population.

The need for targeted strategies that include both transitional housing and wrap around supports was also identified as a priority with the Upper Skeena region reporting a relatively high level of housing insecurity and homelessness among those living in the region.

2. Rental housing (market and non-market)

Through this research, it was evident that there is a critical shortage of affordable rental housing in the Upper Skeena region. In response, there is the need to explore opportunities to increase the supply of purpose-built rental housing as well as expand the inventory and mix of non-market and social housing units across the region.

Based on the research that was completed, it was observed that 85.7% of the rental housing stock in the Village of Hazelton was built before 1980, with a large proportion of this housing being found in the secondary rental market – a less secure, less stable source of housing when compared to purpose-built rental housing.

Through the community consultation process, there was an interest expressed in exploring different housing types and models designed to expand the inventory of rental housing including consideration of different types of mixed income and mixed tenure models. It also includes consideration of coach houses, garden suites and other forms of accessory dwelling units as a way of expanding the inventory of rental housing.

3. Special needs housing

Special needs housing typically includes group home units as well as targeted housing strategies with wrap around services. It can also include different types of models that integrate both housing and support as well as ownership or rental housing that has been modified to accommodate specific accessibility or mobility-related needs. Based on information provided through B.C. Housing, there are 6 units of assisted seniors' housing in the Village of Hazelton. This housing will help to respond to the needs of seniors who may require both housing and support as they age.

Based on information from the 2016 Census, there were 10 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton who reported a permanent disability or health and activity limitation, representing 3.2% of the population. At the same time, there were an additional 80 individuals who indicated that they experienced episodic challenges, representing 25.6% of the population. Many of these households will continue to live independently in the community, however some households may require different services and supports as their needs change.

A preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society also identified the need for 10 to 12 units of housing with services and wrap around supports for individuals with developmental, intellectual, and other types of mental or cognitive conditions including Autism and FASD. Exploration of different types of intergenerational housing and support was also identified as a potential model to be considered within the context of the Upper Skeena region.

4. Housing for seniors

The Village of Hazelton has a large and growing number of seniors 65 and older including a growing number of older seniors (85 years and older). At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 55 seniors between the ages of 65 and 84 living in the Village of Hazelton with an additional 15 seniors 85 and older. Combined, this represents a total of 70 seniors 65 or older living in the Village of Hazelton or 22.4% of the total population in 2016.

Based on population growth projections prepared by B.C. Stats, it is estimated that the number of seniors 65 and older living in the Village of Hazelton will increase by 26 seniors between 2016 and 2021 with an additional 46 seniors expected between 2021 and 2026. This represents an increase of 72 seniors between 2016 and 2026, or a doubling of the seniors' population in the Village of Hazelton.

To effectively meet the needs of an aging population, there is the need to continue to explore strategies to increase the range of housing choices available to seniors, including a mix of smaller 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units. It is likely that there will also be the need for more ground-oriented housing that is both adaptable, accessible and that incorporates the principles of universal design. Through the key informant interviews, the observation was also made that there is the need for more supportive seniors' housing and assisted living spaces across the region.

Given the regional context, it is likely that the Village of Hazelton will also experience increased demand from seniors living in the rural areas in Electoral Area B, some of whom may eventually need to downsize and move closer to the types of services and amenities needed to support their on-going independence and healthy aging.

5. Housing for families

Family households (with and without children) account for almost 65% of all households in the Upper Skeena region. Within the Village of Hazelton, family households accounted for approximately half of all households with the key informant interviews calling for an expanded range of housing choices affordable to single parent family households. As well, the need for an expanded mix of ownership and rental housing was also identified as a priority to support the region in its efforts to attract and retain key workers.

6. Housing for individuals experiencing homelessness

The preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society observed that the Upper Skeena region does not have any emergency shelter spaces for men, women, youth, or families and that there is a significant and growing need for shelter spaces and permanent transitional and supportive housing across the Upper Skeena region. It is also worth noting that a temporary shelter was put in place in the Village of Hazelton but it was only intended to be temporary and was not considered to be suitable or appropriate for longer term arrangements. In 2020, the Upper Skeena Housing Coalition Society completed further research which identified 72 families and individuals from across the Upper Skeena region who are without a place to call home. Working together to address the growing homelessness crisis should continue to be an important area of focus for local, regional, provincial and federal partners.

7. Any other population groups with specific housing needs identified in the report

The preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation on behalf of the Skeena Housing Coalition Society documented a diverse range of needs around vulnerable and 'at risk' populations including:

- Housing for vulnerable and 'at risk' youth
- Family housing including housing for single parent family households
- Culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous people
- Housing for people with disabilities (cognitive and physical)
- Housing for women and children fleeing violence
- Housing for low-income seniors and Elders
- Housing for single person households including those receiving income assistance

To meet these needs, consideration should be given to the development of targeted strategies including multi-level partnerships which include partnerships with local housing and service providers as well as partnerships across all levels of government across the Upper Skeena region.

Were there any other key issues identified through the process of developing your housing needs report?

8. The quality and condition of the existing housing stock

At the time of the 2016 Census, 630 units or 60.3% of the housing stock in the Upper Skeena region was built before 1980. Many of these units are 40 years old or older and could be approaching the end of their useful economic life. In many cases it is likely that this housing will require repairs or replacement. There were 65 units of housing in the Village of Hazelton which were built before 1980 including 85.7% of the rental housing stock in the community.

Limitations of the Census Data for Smaller Geographies Due to Random Rounding

When working with smaller geographies, it is important to be aware of some of the challenges arising from the practices employed by Statistics Canada in terms of "random rounding" and "data suppression". In the case of random rounding, it is necessary to note that there can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding - an approach adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' In using the data, it is necessary to follow the guidance provided by Statistics Canada which notes that:

"To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%." Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

Limitations of the Census Data for Smaller Geographies Due to Data Suppression

When working with smaller geographies, it is important to be aware of some of the challenges arising from the practices employed by Statistics Canada in terms of "data suppression". Specifically, in addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondent's personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community in question has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population count will be available. The practice of data suppression can also apply to demographic sub-populations. Suppression of data can also occur as a result of poor data quality or other technical reasons.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION

The following are some potential opportunities for action that were identified through the process

1. Address the critical shortage of rental housing (market and non-market)
2. Increase the range of housing choices for individuals and families
3. Increase the range of housing choices for seniors
4. Increase the diversity and mix of housing types
5. Address the needs of vulnerable and 'at risk' priority populations
6. Address the growing homelessness crisis
7. Continue to work to create a shared regional response to housing need

In working to address the housing needs and challenges that have been identified it is important to recognize that an effective housing system enables choice and promotes access to opportunities through building healthy and inclusive communities and a supportive social infrastructure. As well, within the context of Northern B.C. communities, having a diverse range of housing choices is recognized as being integral to supporting a sound economic development strategy. Based on the results of an earlier study of Northern B.C. communities completed by UNBC (2016), it was observed that:

"housing can either be an enabler or limiting factor for communities in realizing the potential of economic opportunities. If communities lack an adequate supply of suitable housing, they will not be able to retain existing residents or attract new workers and business investment" (UNBC, 2016).

Taking these factors into consideration, this section sets out some possible strategies or actions for the Village of Hazelton and the other partners in the Upper Skeena region to consider.

Address the critical shortage of rental housing (market and non-market)

Through this research, it was evident that there is a critical shortage of affordable rental housing in the Upper Skeena region. This includes the need to increase the supply of purpose-built rental housing in the region as well as the need to expand the mix of social housing and non-market choices. As noted through this research, there is only a limited number of non-market housing units available in the region despite significant and on-going demand. A large proportion of the rental housing stock is found in the secondary rental market, which is a less secure, less stable source of rental supply. As well, a larger proportion of the rental housing stock in the Upper Skeena region is older stock that is in need of repairs. To respond to these pressures, it is necessary for the communities in the Upper Skeena region to continue to come together to leverage existing partnerships and relationship to secure additional housing investment to expand the supply of both market and non-market housing stock.

Increase the range of housing choices available for individuals and families

Through the key informant interviews the need for an expanded range of housing choices for families was identified as a priority both in the form of entry-level ownership opportunities as well as rental housing choices. In particular, it was noted that given the supply constraints in the region, it can be difficult to attract and retain key workers and young professionals wishing to move to the region. As well, the concern was raised that the shortage of available opportunities has also meant that young adults living in the region are forced to remain living at home or move away because of the limited housing choices available. To successfully attract and retain key workers to the Upper Skeena region, there is the need to work to ensure that there is an adequate range of housing choices available.

Increase the range of housing choices for seniors

The Upper Skeena region is home to a large and growing population of seniors 65 and older. At the time of the 2016 Census, almost 1 in 3 households living in the Upper Skeena region was led by someone over the age of 65. As well, the population and household growth projections suggest that the number of seniors in the Upper Skeena region is expected to double within the next 10 years (between 2016 and 2026). To meet this increased demand, there is the need to explore strategies to increase the range of housing choices available to seniors. This could include an expanded mix of smaller 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom units as well as more ground-oriented housing that is both adaptable, accessible and that incorporates the principles of universal design. Through the key informant interviews, the observation was also made that there is the need for more supportive seniors' housing and assisted living spaces in the region.

Increase the diversity and mix of housing types

A significant proportion of the housing stock in the Upper Skeena region is in the form of larger single detached homes. Through the community consultation process, there was an interest expressed in exploring different housing types and models including consideration of coach houses, row houses, 4-plex and 6-plex units. There was also community support for exploring different types of mixed income and mixed tenure models including the addition of coach houses, garden suites and other forms of accessory dwelling units as a way of expanding the supply of rental stock.

Expand the housing choices available for vulnerable and 'at risk' populations

The preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation on behalf of the Skeena Housing Coalition Society documented a diverse range of needs around vulnerable and 'at risk' populations including:

- Housing for vulnerable and 'at risk' youth
- Family housing including housing for single parent family households
- Culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous people
- Housing for people with disabilities (cognitive and physical)
- Housing for women and children fleeing violence
- Housing for low-income seniors and Elders

- Housing for single person households including those receiving income assistance
- Housing for Individuals who are homeless or 'at risk' of becoming homeless

To meet these needs, consideration should be given to the development of targeted strategies including multi-level partnerships both across housing and service providers as well as across all levels of government (Federal, Provincial, regional, local and First Nations) in order to leverage the resources, investments and expertise needed to effectively respond to the needs that have been identified.

Address the growing homelessness "crisis"

The preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society observed that the Upper Skeena region does not have any emergency shelter spaces for men, women, youth, or families and that there is a significant and growing need across the Upper Skeena region. It is also worth noting that while the Village of Hazelton had been allowing for a temporary shelter to be put into place, it was always intended to be temporary and was not considered to be suitable or appropriate for longer term arrangements. In 2020, the Upper Skeena Housing Coalition Society completed further research that identified 72 families and individuals from across the Upper Skeena region who are without a place to call home.

Continue to work to create a shared regional response to housing needs

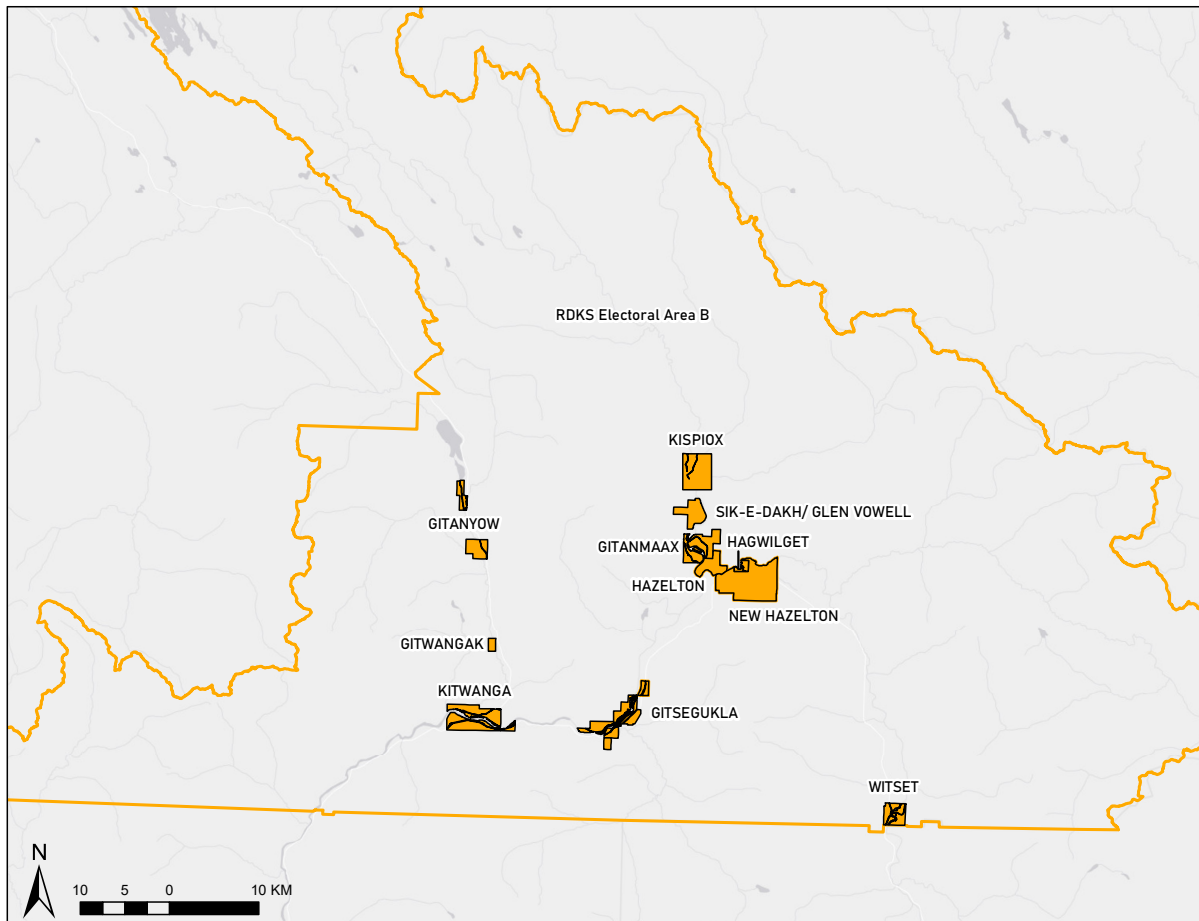
The Skeena Housing Coalition Society was established to bring partners together to create a coordinated multi-agency response to the housing needs in the Upper Skeena region. To work toward this goal, the Skeena Housing Coalition Society is committed to a vision of working together with others to create a collaborative, shared regional response to existing and emerging housing needs through on-going partnerships at the community level and across all levels of government. This commitment to the creation of a shared regional response represents an important part of the solution.

Appendix:

Technical Report

TECHNICAL APPENDICES

VILLAGE OF HAZELTON



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POPULATION DATA

1.0 Population Data

This section provides information on some of the key social, demographic and population-related measures influencing the need for housing in the Village of Hazelton. This includes information on population growth and change as well as information on housing needs across specific population and household groups. Table 1.1 provides some of the key findings related to the Village of Hazelton and some of the key drivers of local housing demand. The darker circles signify some of the population and household related factors that are likely to have a significant impact both positive and negative on existing and emerging housing needs in the Village of Hazelton while the lighter circles signal factors that are likely to have less of an impact.

1.1 Population-Related Measures

TABLE 1.1 POPULATION-RELATED MEASURES

Local population growth The population in the Village of Hazelton shows significant fluctuation declining by 23 individuals between 2006 and 2011 but growing by 43 individuals between 2011 to 2016.	●
Regional population growth The population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine declined by 638 individuals (2%) between 2006 and 2011 and has remained relatively constant between 2011 and 2016.	○
Proportion of the regional population The Village of Hazelton accounts for almost 1% of the total population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.	○
Children and youth (0 to 14 years old) There are 55 children and youth living in the Village of Hazelton, accounting for 18% of the total population.	○
Youth (15 to 19 years old) There are 25 youth age 15-19 living in the Village of Hazelton, up from 5 in 2011. The Village of Hazelton also has a higher proportion of youth (8%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (6%) and the Province as a whole (6%).	○
Young adults (20-24 years old) There are 10 young adults age 20-24 living in the Village of Hazelton, the same as in 2011. The Village of Hazelton has a lower proportion of young adults (3%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (6%) and the Province as a whole (6%).	●
Adults (25 to 64 years old) There are 150 adults between the ages of 25 and 64 living in the Village of Hazelton, up slightly from 145 in 2011. The Village of Hazelton has a lower proportion of adults 25 to 64 (48%) when compared to the Region (55%) and the Province as a whole (55%).	●
Seniors (65 years and older) There are 70 seniors 65 years and older living in the Village of Hazelton, up from 55 in 2011. The Village of Hazelton has a higher proportion of seniors (23%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (15%) and the Province as a whole (18%).	●
Older seniors (85 years and older) In 2016, there were 15 seniors (85 years and older) in the Village of Hazelton. The Village of Hazelton has a higher proportion of seniors 85+ (5%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (1%) and to the Province as a whole (2%).	●

1.2 Total Population

There were 313 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton at the time of the 2016 Census. This represents approximately 1% of the total population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.2 TOTAL POPULATION

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	4,113,487	4,400,057	4,648,055
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	37,999	37,361	37,367
Village of Hazelton	293	270	313
% of the Regional Population	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.3 Population Growth

Between 2011 and 2016, the population in the Village of Hazelton increased by 43 individuals (16%). However, between 2006 and 2011, the population in the Village of Hazelton showed a decrease of 23 individuals (8%). Between 2006 and 2011, the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine decreased by 638 individuals. However, between 2011 and 2016, there has been only limited change in the population base growing by only 6 individuals (0%)

TABLE 1.3 CHANGE IN POPULATION (2006 TO 2016)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia	4,400,057	4,648,055
Change in population (Province)	286,570	247,998
% change in the population	7.0%	5.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	37,361	37,367
Change in population (Region)	(638)	6
% change in the population	(1.7%)	0%
Village of Hazelton	270	313
Change in population (Community)	(23)	43
% change in the population	(7.8%)	15.9%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.4 Average Age

At the time of the 2016 Census, the average age of residents living in the Village of Hazelton was 42.4 years, higher than the regional average age of 39.6 years and the Provincial average which was 41.8 years.

TABLE 1.4 AVERAGE AGE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	39.2	40.7	41.8
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	36.1	38.4	39.6
Village of Hazelton	35.2	33.4	42.4

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.5 Median Age

At the time of the 2016 Census, the median age of residents living in the Village of Hazelton was 47.1 years, higher than the regional median age of 40.4 years and the Provincial median age of 42.5 years.

TABLE 1.5 MEDIAN AGE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	40.5	41.6	42.5
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	38.0	40.1	40.4
Village of Hazelton	35.9	47	48.7

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.6 Age Distribution

At the time of the 2016 Census, individuals between the ages of 0 and 14 accounted for 18% of the total population in the Village of Hazelton compared to 19% of the total population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. At the same time, 8% of the population living in the Village of Hazelton was between the ages of 15 and 19 while 4% were between the ages of 20 and 24. Approximately 52% of the population living in the Village of Hazelton was between the ages of 25 and 64 while 19% of the population was between the ages of 65 and 84. There were also 15 individuals (3% of the population) who were 85 and older.

TABLE 1.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION

	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-64	65-84	85 +
British Columbia (#)	691,390	258,980	287,560	2,561,145	739,785	109,190
British Columbia (%)	14.9%	5.6%	6.2%	55.1%	15.9%	2.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	6,895	2,270	2,225	20,405	5,100	475
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	18.5%	6.1%	6.0%	54.6%	13.6%	1.3%
Village of Hazelton (#)	55	25	10	150	55	15
Village of Hazelton (%)	17.6%	8.0%	3.2%	47.9%	17.6%	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.7 Population (0 to 14)

The population between the ages of 0 to 14 living in the Village of Hazelton has increased slightly. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 55 children and youth between the ages of 0 and 14 living in the Village of Hazelton, up from 50 in 2011. Based on the most recent Census data, children and youth between the ages of 0 to 14 account for 16% of all individuals living in the Village of Hazelton and 19% of the total population in the broader Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.7 TOTAL POPULATION CHILDREN AND YOUTH (0 TO 14)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	679,600	677,360	691,390
British Columbia (%)	16.5%	15.4%	14.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	8,075	7,210	6,895
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	21.3%	19.3%	18.5%
Village of Hazelton (#)	65	50	55
Village of Hazelton (%)	22.2%	18.5%	17.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.8 % Change in the Population (0 to 14)

Between 2011 and 2016 there was an increase of 5 individuals between the ages of 0 to 14 living in the Village of Hazelton. At the same time, the total number of individuals between the ages of 0 to 14 decreased by 4%, or 315 individuals across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.8 % CHANGE IN POPULATION (0 TO 14)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	(2,240)	14,030
British Columbia (%)	-0.3%	2.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	(865)	(315)
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	(10.7%)	(4.4%)
Village of Hazelton (#)	(-15)	5
Village of Hazelton (%)	(23.1%)	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.9 Population (15 to 19)

Young adults between the ages of 15 to 19 living in the Village of Hazelton also increased. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 25 individuals between the ages of 15 and 19 living in the Village of Hazelton, up from 5 in 2011. Based on the most recent Census (2016), children and youth between the ages of 15 to 19 account for 6% of the population in the Village of Hazelton and 6% of the total population in the broader Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.9 TOTAL POPULATION (15 TO 19)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	273,565	275,165	258,980
British Columbia (%)	6.7%	6.3%	5.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,205	2,815	2,270
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	8.4%	7.5%	6.1%
Village of Hazelton (#)	10	5	25
Village of Hazelton (%)	3.4%	1.9%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.10 % Change in the Population (15 to 19)

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of individuals between the ages of 15 to 19 living in the Village of Hazelton increased by 20 individuals. At the same time, individuals between the ages of 15 to 19 decreased by 19%, or 545 individuals across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.10 % CHANGE IN POPULATION (15 TO 19)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	1,600	(16,185)
British Columbia (%)	0.6%	(5.9%)
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	(390)	(545)
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	(12.2%)	(19.4%)
Village of Hazelton (#)	(5)	20
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.11 Population (20 to 24)

There were 10 young adults between the ages of 20 and 24 living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, the same as in 2011. At the same time, there were 2,225 young adults between the ages of 20 and 24 living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, 5 more than in 2011. Young adults aged 20-24 made up 3% of the population in the Village of Hazelton and 6% of the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.11 TOTAL POPULATION (20 TO 24)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	265,905	279,825	287,560
British Columbia (%)	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	2,030	2,220	2,225
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	5.3%	5.9%	6.0%
Village of Hazelton (#)	15	10	10
Village of Hazelton (%)	5.1%	3.7%	3.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.12 % Change in the Population (20 to 24)

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of individuals between the ages of 20 to 24 living in the Village of Hazelton remains unchanged. At the same time, individuals between the ages of 20 to 24 remained relatively unchanged across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.12 % CHANGE IN POPULATION (20 TO 24)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	13,920	7,735
British Columbia (%)	5.2%	2.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	190	5
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	9.4%	0.2%
Village of Hazelton (#)	(5)	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	(33.3%)	0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.13 Population (25 to 64)

There were 150 individuals between the ages of 25 and 64 in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 5 more than in 2011. At the same time, there were 20,405 individuals between the ages of 25 and 64 in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, 45 fewer than in 2011. Individuals aged 20-24 made up 48% of the population in Village of Hazelton and 55% of the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 1.13 TOTAL POPULATION (25 TO 64)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	2,294,600	2,478,985	2,561,145
British Columbia (%)	55.8%	56.3%	55.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	20,840	20,450	20,405
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	54.8%	54.7%	54.6%
Village of Hazelton (#)	155	145	150
Village of Hazelton (%)	52.9%	53.7%	47.9%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.14 % Change in the Population (25 to 64)

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of individuals between the ages of 25 to 64 living in the Village of Hazelton increased by 5. At the same time, individuals between the ages of 25 to 64 remained relatively unchanged across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, a decline of 45 individuals (0%).

TABLE 1.14 % CHANGE IN POPULATION (25 TO 64)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	184,385	82,160
British Columbia (%)	8.0%	3.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	(390)	(45)
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	(1.9%)	(0.2%)
Village of Hazelton (#)	(10)	5
Village of Hazelton (%)	(6.5%)	3.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.15 Population (65 to 84)

There were 55 seniors between the ages of 65 and 84 living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 10 more than in 2011. At the same time, there were 5,100 seniors between the ages of 65 and 84 living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region in 2016, 785 more than in 2011.

TABLE 1.15 TOTAL POPULATION (65 TO 84)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	523,760	596,040	739,785
British Columbia (%)	12.7%	13.5%	15.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,610	4,315	5,100
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	9.5%	11.5%	13.6%
Village of Hazelton (#)	20	45	55
Village of Hazelton (%)	6.8%	16.7%	17.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.16 % Change in the Population (65 to 84)

Between 2011 and 2016 the number of seniors (65 to 84) living in the Village of Hazelton increased by 10 individuals (22%). At the same time, the number of seniors 65 to 84 in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased from 4,315 to more than 5,100 individuals, an increase of 785 individuals (18%) between 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 1.16 % CHANGE IN POPULATION (65 TO 84)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	72,280	143,745
British Columbia (%)	13.8%	24.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	705	785
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	19.5%	18.2%
Village of Hazelton (#)	25	10
Village of Hazelton (%)	125.0%	22.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.17 Population (85 and older)

Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 475 individuals 85 and older in 2016 including 15 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton. The findings also show that the total number of older seniors (85+) has continued to increase now accounting for 1.3% of the total population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and 5% of the population in the Village of Hazelton.

TABLE 1.17 TOTAL POPULATION (85 AND OLDER)

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	76,050	92,675	109,190
British Columbia (%)	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	245	360	475
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
Village of Hazelton (#)	10	10	15
Village of Hazelton (%)	3.4%	3.7%	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

1.18 % Change in Population (85 and older)

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of older seniors (85 years and older) living in the Village of Hazelton increased by 5 individuals between 2011 and 2016. At the same time, the number of seniors 85 years and older living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased from 360 individuals to 475 individuals, an increase of 115 individuals (32%) between 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 1.18 CHANGE IN POPULATION (85 AND OLDER)

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	16,625	16,515
British Columbia (%)	21.9%	17.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	115	115
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	46.9%	31.9%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	5
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C.

Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

HOUSEHOLDS

2.0 Household Data

This section provides information on the different family and household arrangements across households living in the Village of Hazelton and includes comparative information for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Province. Table 2.1 provides some of the key findings related to the Village of Hazelton as it relates to local housing demand. The darker circles signify some of the population and household related factors that are more likely to have an impact on existing and emerging housing needs in the Village of Hazelton while the lighter circles signal those measures which are likely to be less of a concern.

2.1 Household-Related Measures

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD-RELATED MEASURES

Households and household growth There were 100 ¹ households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, up from 2011.	●
Regional household growth The number of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine grew between 2011 and 2016, going from 14,755 in 2011 to 14,820 in 2016, representing an increase of 65 households.	●
Owners There were 60 households in the Village of Hazelton who owned their home in 2016, an increase from 55 households in 2011.	●
Ownership Rate The rate of ownership (60%) in the Village of Hazelton is lower than the rate of ownership in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (74%) and the Province as a whole (68%).	●
Owners with a mortgage Of the 60 owner households in the Village of Hazelton, 25 had a mortgage (43%), down from 35 households in 2011.	○
Renter households There were 35 renter households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, down from 45 households in 2011.	●
Renters living in subsidized housing (Census data) Of the 35 renter households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, the Census reported 10 households living in subsidized housing.	○
Average household size The average household size in the Village of Hazelton is lower than the average household size for households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (2.5 persons) and the Province (2.4 persons).	●
1 person households There were 50 1-person households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, up from 25 households in 2011 and representing half of all households.	●
2 person households There were 20 2-person households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, down from 40 2-person households in 2011 and representing 22% of all households.	●

¹ The 2016 Census reported 127 households including 60 owners and 35 renters. Custom data purchased by the Province to support the development of Housing Needs Reports shows 100 households including 60 owners and 25 renters. Please note that numbers do not add up to 100 due to random rounding and the challenges related to smaller geographies.

Households of 3 or more persons There were 20 households of 3 or more persons in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, down from 25 households in 2011. The proportion of larger households in the Village of Hazelton is 20% which is significantly lower than the proportion of larger households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (38%) and the Province (36%).	●
Census family households There were 50 census family households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, which represents a decrease from 75 households in 2011. The Village of Hazelton also has a lower proportion of census family households (50%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (67%) and the Province (64%).	●
Families with children The majority of Census families living in the Village of Hazelton have children. There were 40 families with children living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, which represents a small increase from 35 households in 2011. It is also worth noting that the Village of Hazelton has a higher proportion of families with children (40%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (38%) but lower than the Province as a whole (56%).	●
Families without children There were 10 families without children living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, which represents a decrease from 35 households in 2011. It is also worth noting that the Village of Hazelton has a lower proportion of families without children (10%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (28%) and the Province as a whole (44%).	●
Non-family households There were 50 non-family households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, which represents an increase from 25 households in 2011. It is also worth noting that the Village of Hazelton has a higher proportion of non-family households (50%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (31%) and the Province (34%).	●
Non-family households (single person households) All of the 50 non-family family households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 were single person households.	●
Number of household maintainers Of the 100 households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 80 (80%) had a single household maintainer while 15 (15%) had 2 or more household maintainers.	●

This section provides additional information about the different family and household characteristics of families and individuals living in the Village of Hazelton:

2.2 Total Households

There were 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton at the time of the 2016 Census. This represents an increase of 5 households from 2011. The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine realized an increase of 65 households between 2011 to 2016 with 14,820 households recorded at the time of the 2016 Census.

TABLE 2.2 TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	1,643,150	1,764,637	1,881,970
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	14,375	14,755	14,820
Village of Hazelton	155	95	100
% of the Regional Total	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.3 Change in Number of Households

There was a small increase of 5 households in the Village of Hazelton between 2011 and 2016 while the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine grew by 65 households during the same period.

TABLE 2.3 CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

	2006 -2011	2011-2016
British Columbia (#)	121,487	117,333
British Columbia (% change)	7.4%	6.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	380	65
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (% change)	2.6%	0.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	(60)	5
Village of Hazelton (% change)	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.4 Total Owners

Of the 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 60 (60%) were owners, up from 55 (58%) in 2011. Across the Kitimat-Stikine region, 10,965 households (74%) were owners, while owners accounted for 68% of all households across the Province.

TABLE 2.4 TOTAL OWNERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	1,145,050	1,234,710	1,279,025
% of all households	69.7%	70.0%	68.0%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	10,685	10,705	10,965
% of all households	74.3%	72.6%	74.0%
Village of Hazelton	80	55	60
% of all households	51.6%	57.9%	60.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.5 Net Change in Owners

The Village of Hazelton experienced a net increase of 5 owner households between 2011 and 2016 while the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported a net increase of 260 owner households between 2011 and 2016 (2.4%).

TABLE 2.5 NET CHANGE IN OWNERS

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	89,660	44,315
British Columbia (% change)	7.8%	3.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	--	260
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (% change)	--	2.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	(25)	5
Village of Hazelton (% change)	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.6 Owners with a Mortgage

Of the 60 owner households in the Village of Hazelton, 25 (42%) reported that they had a mortgage. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, of the 10,965 households who were owners, 5,115 had a mortgage (55%). Province-wide, 727,680 households reported that they had a mortgage or 57% of all owner households.

TABLE 2.6 OWNERS WITH A MORTGAGE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	644,560	688,530	727,680
% of all owners	56.3%	55.8%	56.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	4,920	4,635	5,115
% of all owners	53.5%	50.4%	55.4%
Village of Hazelton	45	35	25
% of all owners	56.3%	63.6%	41.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.7 Total Renters

Of the 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 35 (35%) were renters. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 3,515 renter households (24% of all households). Province-wide, approximately 32% of households were renters in 2016.

TABLE 2.7 TOTAL RENTERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	494,000	525,000	599,360
% of all households	30.1%	29.8%	31.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	3,370	3,590	3,515
% of all households	23.4%	24.3%	23.7%
Village of Hazelton	75	45	35
% of all households	48.4%	47.4%	35.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.8 Renters in Subsidized Housing

Of the 35 renter households in the Village of Hazelton, the Census identified 10 households living in subsidized housing². Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, the Census identified 450 renter households in subsidized housing. Province-wide there were 73,830 households living in in subsidized housing.

TABLE 2.8 RENTERS IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

	2011	2016
British Columbia	69,995	73,830
% of all renter households	13.5%	12.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	570	450
% of all renter households	17.9%	14.6%
Village of Hazelton	--	10
% of all renter households	0%	28.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.9 Average Household Size

At the time of the 2016 Census, the average household size in the Village of Hazelton was 2.0 persons which is lower than the average household size for the region (2.5 persons) and the Province (2.4 persons). The average household size in the Village of Hazelton declined from 2.5 persons in 2011. At the same time, the average household size in Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine has remained constant at 2.5 persons.

TABLE 2.9 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	2.5	2.5	2.4
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	2.6	2.5	2.5
Village of Hazelton	2.2	2.5	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.10 Number of Persons Per Household

There were 50 1-person households in the Village of Hazelton (56%) in 2016. Similarly, there were 20 2-person households and 20 households of 3 or more persons. The Village of Hazelton has a higher prevalence of single person households (56%) when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (27%) and the Province (29%).

TABLE 2.10 NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person
British Columbia (#)	541,910	663,770	277,690	243,125	155,470
British Columbia (%)	28.8%	35.3%	14.8%	12.9%	8.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,990	5,225	2,300	1,910	1,390
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	26.9%	35.3%	15.5%	12.9%	9.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	50	20	10	10	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	55.6%	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

² This number is based on information reported in the Census and is a less reliable measure than the subsidized housing measures reported by BC Housing and included in the following section.

2.11 One Person Households

Half of all households (50%) in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 were single person households. At the same time, 27% of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine were 1-person households, while 29% of households across the Province were comprised of a single person.

TABLE 2.11 **NUMBER OF 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	460,575	497,215	541,925
British Columbia (%)	28.0%	28.2%	28.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,545	3,895	3,990
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	24.7%	26.4%	26.9%
Village of Hazelton (#)	50	25	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	32.3%	26.3%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.12 Two Person Households

Approximately one in 5 households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 were 2 person households. At the same time, 35% of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine were 2-person households as well as 35% of households across the Province.

Table 2.12 **Number of 2-Person Households**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	562,225	612,380	663,780
British Columbia (%)	34.2%	34.7%	35.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	4,770	5,135	5,225
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	33.2%	34.8%	35.3%
Village of Hazelton (#)	55	40	20
Village of Hazelton (%)	35.5%	42.1%	20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.13 Households of 3 or More Persons

Approximately 20% of all households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 was comprised of 3 or more persons. Similarly, 38% of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and 36% of households across the Province were comprised of 3 or more persons.

TABLE 2.13 **NUMBER OF 3+-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	620,355	655,035	676,260
British Columbia (%)	37.8%	37.1%	35.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	6,055	5,715	5,600
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	42.1%	38.7%	37.8%
Village of Hazelton (#)	55	25	20
Village of Hazelton (%)	35.5%	26.3%	20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.14 Family and Household Type

Of the 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 50 (50%) were census families while 50 (50%) were non-census families. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, 67% of households were census families (9,895) while 31% (4,515) were non-census families. Across the Province as a whole, census families accounted for 64% of all households while non-census families accounted for 34% of the total.

TABLE 2.14 FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	Total Households	Census Families	Multi-Family Households	Non-Census Families
British Columbia (#)	1,881,970	1,196,165	55,465	630,340
British Columbia (%)	100.0%	63.6%	2.9%	33.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	14,820	9,895	415	4,515
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	100.0%	66.8%	2.8%	30.5%
Village of Hazelton (#)	100	50	-	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.15 Census Family Households

Between 2011 and 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported a decrease in census family households while the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region also reported a small decrease. Across the Province, there were 1,196,165 census family households in 2016, an increase of more than 61,000 households compared to 2011. Approximately 50% of all households in the Village of Hazelton were census family households, a lower proportion when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (67%) and the Province as a whole (64%).

TABLE 2.15 CENSUS FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	1,074,850	1,134,700	1,196,165
British Columbia (%)	65.4%	64.3%	63.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	10,085	9,985	9,895
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	70.2%	67.7%	66.8%
Village of Hazelton (#)	105	75	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	67.7%	78.9%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.16 Families with Children

Families with children accounted for almost all census family households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016. This translates into 40 households. Between 2011 and 2016 there was a small increase of 5 households with children in the Village of Hazelton. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, families with children accounted for 38% of all households and 57% of all census families. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of families with children across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region decreased by 220 households. Province-wide, there was an increase of more than 17,000 families with children between 2011 and 2016 although the actual proportion of families with children decreased.

TABLE 2.16 **FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	572,565	650,475	668,365
British Columbia (%)	53.3%	57.3%	55.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	5,585	5,900	5,680
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	38.9%	40.0%	38.3%
Village of Hazelton (#)	45	35	40
Village of Hazelton (%)	29.0%	36.8%	40.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.17 Families without Children

Families without children represent a declining cohort in the Village of Hazelton. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 10 family households in the Village of Hazelton that did not have children living at home. This represents a decrease of 25 households from 2011. At the same time, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported 4,215 family households without children, an increase of 130 households between 2011 and 2016. Province-wide, the number of families without children increased by more than 43,000 households between 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 2.17 **FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	424,895	484,225	527,795
British Columbia (%)	39.5%	42.7%	44.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,790	4,085	4,215
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	26.4%	27.7%	28.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	55	35	10
Village of Hazelton (%)	35.5%	36.8%	10.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.18 Non-Family Households

Non-family households include single person households as well as 50 unrelated individuals sharing. In 2016, there were 50 non-family households living in the Village of Hazelton, 50% of all households, and an increase of 25 households between 2011 and 2016. The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported 4,515 non-family households, 31% of all households. The Province experienced an increase of more than 50,000 non-family households between 2011 and 2016 with non-family households representing almost 34% of all households.

TABLE 2.18 **NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	526,790	580,070	630,340
British Columbia (%)	32.1%	32.9%	33.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,895	4,375	4,515
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	27.1%	29.7%	30.5%
Village of Hazelton (#)	50	25	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	32.3%	26.3%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.19 Single Person Households

In 2016, there were 50 single person households living in the Village of Hazelton (50% of all households), an increase of 25 households when compared to 2011. The Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported 3,990 single person households in 2016, 27% of all households and an increase of 95 households. The Province experienced an increase of more than 43,000 single person households.

TABLE 2.19 SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	460,580	497,215	541,925
British Columbia (%)	28.0%	28.2%	28.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,540	3,895	3,990
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	24.6%	26.4%	26.9%
Village of Hazelton (#)	45	25	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	29.0%	26.3%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.20 Unrelated Persons Sharing

In 2016, there were no households living in the Village of Hazelton which included two or more unrelated persons sharing. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 525 households which included two or more unrelated persons sharing, an increase of 50 households between 2011 and 2016. Between 2011 and 2016, the Province reported an increase of more than 5,000 households comprised of two or more unrelated persons sharing.

TABLE 2.20 UNRELATED PERSONS SHARING

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	66,210	82,855	88,415
British Columbia (%)	4.0%	4.7%	4.7%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	355	475	525
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

2.21 Single Household Maintainer

The term household maintainer refers to the number of persons in a household who are responsible for carrying the cost of the housing including paying the rent or mortgage and other expenses. Of the 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 80 (80%) were maintained by a single household maintainer, an increase of 30 households from 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine 9,055 households had a single household maintainer (61%) in 2016, down from 9,200 (62%) in 2011.

TABLE 2.21 SINGLE HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	1,001,195	1,038,910	1,091,500
British Columbia (%)	60.9%	58.9%	58.0%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	9,255	9,200	9,055
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	64.4%	62.4%	61.1%
Village of Hazelton (#)	115	50	80
Village of Hazelton (%)	74.2%	52.6%	80.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.22 Two Household Maintainers

Of the 100 households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 15 (15%) had 2 household maintainers while this was the case for 5,250 households (35%) in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. Province-wide, there were 725,675 households where there were two household maintainers (39%).

TABLE 2.22 TWO HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	603,520	673,940	725,675
British Columbia (%)	36.7%	38.2%	38.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	4,850	5,260	5,250
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	33.7%	35.6%	35.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	40	50	15
Village of Hazelton (%)	25.8%	52.6%	15.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.23 Three Household Maintainers

There were 515 households with 3 or more household maintainers across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (4% of all households) a significant increase of 220 households between 2011 and 2016 (43%). However, at the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households of 3 or more living in the Village of Hazelton. Province-wide, there were 64,795 households with 3 or more household maintainers (3% of all households), an increase of 13,015 households.

TABLE 2.23 THREE HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	38,430	51,780	64,795
British Columbia (%)	2.3%	2.9%	3.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	275	295	515
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	1.9%	2.0%	3.5%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.24 Age of Household Maintainers

In 2016, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton led by someone under the age of 25. At the same time, 15 households (15%) were led by someone between the ages of 25 and 44. An additional 50 households (50%) were led by someone between the ages of 45 to 64, while 30 households (30%) had a primary household maintainer 65 or older. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 485 households led by someone under the age of 25 (3%) as well as an additional 4,305 households (29%) led by someone between the ages of 25 and 44. There were also 6,445 households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (44%) where the primary household maintainer was between the ages of 45 and 64 and an additional 3,585 households (24%) where the primary household maintainer was 65 or older.

Table 2.24 Age of Household Maintainer (2016)

	Under 25	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
British Columbia (#)	58,620	558,140	768,730	496,480
British Columbia (%)	3.1%	29.7%	40.8%	26.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	485	4,305	6,445	3,585
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	3.3%	29.0%	43.5%	24.2%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	15	50	30
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	15.0%	50.0%	30.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.25 Age of Household Maintainer by Tenure

In 2016, 83% of owner households were 45 years of age or older including 42% who were 65 or older. One in three renter households was 25 to 44 years while 67% were 45 to 64 years.

TABLE 2.25 AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER BY TENURE

	Under 25	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
British Columbia (#)	58,620	558,140	768,730	496,480
Owners	12,090	297,635	569,260	400,035
Renters	46,405	259,250	197,880	95,815
% of Owners	0.9%	23.3%	44.5%	31.3%
% of Renters	7.7%	43.3%	33.0%	16.0%
	Under 25	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	485	4,305	6,445	3,585
Owners (#)	160	2,650	5,150	3,005
Renters (#)	325	1,540	1,140	515
% of Owners	1.5%	24.2%	47.0%	27.4%
% of Renters	9.2%	43.8%	32.4%	14.6%
	Under 25	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	15	50	30
Owners (#)	--	10	25	25
Renters (#)	--	10	20	--
% of Owners	--	16.7%	41.7%	41.7%
% of Renters	--	33.3%	66.7%	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

2.26 Senior-Led Households

The Village of Hazelton has a larger proportion of senior-led households when compared to the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine or the Province. At the time of the 2016, 30 households in the Village of Hazelton (30%) were led by a senior. As well, in 2016, there were 10 households living in the Village of Hazelton where the primary household maintainer was 85 or older, representing 10% of all households. In the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 255 households where the primary household maintainer was 85 years old or older (2%). Of the senior-led households living in the Village of Hazelton, there were 10 households led by a senior between the ages of 65 and 74 (10%), and 15 households led by a senior between the ages of 75 to 84 (15%). Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 2,160 households led by a senior between the ages of 65 and 74 (15%) and an additional 1,170 households led by someone between the ages of 75 and 84 (8%). Province-wide, 26% of all households were led by a senior including 288,165 households (15%) led by someone between the ages of 65 and 74. There were also 152,230 households (8%) led by someone between the ages of 75 and 84 as well as 56,085 households (3%) led by someone 85 and older.

TABLE 2.26 SENIOR-LED HOUSEHOLDS (2016)

	Senior-Led Households	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
British Columbia (#)	496,480	288,165	152,230	56,085
British Columbia (%)	26.4%	15.3%	8.1%	3.0%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	3,585	2,160	1,170	255
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	24.2%	14.6%	7.9%	1.7%
Village of Hazelton (#)	30	10	15	10
Village of Hazelton (%)	30.0%	10.0%	15.0%	10.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

HOUSING CHOICES

3.0 Housing Choices

This section includes information on the housing choices available to households living in the Village of Hazelton and includes comparative information for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Province as a whole. This section includes information on the different types of housing available to rent or own as well as the different sources of rental supply. This section also includes considerations related to the age of the stock as well as the different types of housing supports available through Provincial housing programs. Table 3.1 provides some of the key findings related to the Village of Hazelton as it relates to local housing demand. The darker circles signify some of the supply-side considerations that can have an impact on existing and emerging housing needs while the lighter circles signal that this may be less of a concern for the Village of Hazelton.

3.1 Measures Related to Housing Choices in the Village of Hazelton

TABLE 3.1 MEASURES RELATED TO HOUSING CHOICES IN THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON

Single detached family housing There were 75 households (75%) living in single detached housing in the Village of Hazelton in 2016.	●
Semi-detached, duplex, rowhouse and townhouse units There were 20 households (20%) living in semi-detached, duplex, rowhouse and townhouse units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016.	○
Apartment stock There were 10 households (10%) living in apartment units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016.	○
Apartment duplex units – garden and basement suites There were no households living in duplex units including garden or basement suite in the Village of Hazelton based on the 2016 Census.	●
Manufactured home or moveable dwelling There were no households living in a manufactured home or moveable dwelling units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016.	●
Purpose-built rental housing Traditional purpose-built rental housing is typically in the form of apartment units. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 10 purpose-built rental apartment units in the Village of Hazelton.	○
Rental units that are part of the secondary rental market Of the 55 renter households living in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, 25 were living in housing in the secondary rental market.	●
Bachelor and studio units There were no smaller bachelor and studio units available in the Village of Hazelton in 2016.	●
Number of units (1-bedroom units) There were no 1-bedroom units available in the Village of Hazelton, despite the fact that half of all households are single person households in 2016.	●
Number of units (2-bedroom units) There were 25 2-bedroom units available in the Village of Hazelton, representing 25% of the housing stock in 2016.	○

Number of units (3-bedroom units) There were 30 3-bedroom units available in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, representing 30% of the housing stock.	○
Number of units (4+-bedroom units) There were 35 4-bedroom units available in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, representing 35% of the housing stock.	○
Age of the stock (period of construction) A large proportion of the housing stock in the Village of Hazelton is older stock. In 2016, 70% of the housing was built prior to 1980. There has been no new housing built since 2000.	●
Access to subsidized housing BC Housing produces an annual Unit Count Report which shows the total number of households living in subsidized housing or receiving housing assistance across the Province. In March 2020, BC Housing reported that there were 708 individuals in the Kitimat-Stikine region who were receiving some form of housing assistance including 6 units of supportive seniors housing.	●

This section provides additional details about the different housing choices available in the Village of Hazelton.

3.2 Single Detached Units

At the time of the 2016 Census, the Village of Hazelton had 75 single detached housing units, a decrease of 5 units between 2011 and 2016. At the same time, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported a net decrease of 150 single detached units between 2011 and 2016. Between 2011 and 2016, the Province reported a net decrease of more than 11,000 single detached units between 2011 and 2016. In looking at the 2016 Census, 75% of the housing stock in the Village of Hazelton was single-detached compared to 72% in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 3.2 SINGLE DETACHED HOUSING UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	807,940	841,950	830,595
British Columbia (%)	49.2%	47.7%	44.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	10,470	10,810	10,660
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	72.8%	73.3%	71.9%
Village of Hazelton (#)	115	80	75
Village of Hazelton (%)	74.2%	84.2%	75.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.3 Semi-Detached, Duplex, Rowhouse and Townhouse Units

At the time of the 2016 Census, the Village of Hazelton reported 20 semi-detached, duplex, rowhouse or townhouse units, an increase of 20 units between 2011 and 2016. At the same time, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported 1,810 units of this type of housing, an increase of 65 units between 2011 and 2016. Across the Province, there were 226,780 semi-detached, duplex, rowhouse or townhouse units, an increase of more than 46,000 units between 2011 and 2016. In looking at the 2016 Census, this form of housing accounts for 13% of the total housing stock in the Village of Hazelton, the same as the proportion in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region and roughly comparable to proportion of the stock across the Province (12%).

TABLE 3.3 SEMI-DETACHED, DUPLEX, ROWHOUSE AND TOWNHOUSE UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	167,085	180,520	226,780
British Columbia (%)	10.2%	10.2%	12.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	1,795	1,745	1,810
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	12.5%	12.1%	12.6%
Village of Hazelton (#)	25	--	20
Village of Hazelton (%)	16.1%	--	12.9%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.4 Apartment Units

At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 10 apartment units in the Village of Hazelton, an increase from 0 units in 2011. In the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 985 apartment units, a decrease of 50 units between 2011 and 2016. Across British Columbia, there were 562,635 apartment units, an increase of more than 58,000 units between 2011 and 2016. Across the Village of Hazelton, apartment stock accounted for 7% of the total housing stock, the same as the proportion in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region but far less than the proportion of the stock across the Province (30%).

TABLE 3.4 **APARTMENT UNITS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	461,130	504,040	562,635
British Columbia (%)	28.1%	28.6%	29.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	1,030	1,035	985
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%
Village of Hazelton (#)	10	--	10
Village of Hazelton (%)	6.5%	--	6.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.5 Apartment Duplex Units – Garden and Basement Suites

Apartment duplex units include accessory units such as garden or basement suites. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no apartment duplex units recorded in the Village of Hazelton. Region-wide there are approximately 465 apartment duplex units accounting for 3% of the total housing stock in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and 12% of the housing stock across the Province as a whole.

TABLE 3.5 **APARTMENT DUPLEX UNITS- GARDEN AND BASEMENT SUITES**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	163,730	180,520	226,780
British Columbia (%)	10.0%	10.2%	12.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	380	330	465
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.6 Moveable Dwelling Units

At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no moveable dwellings in the Village of Hazelton. In the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region, there were 905 moveable dwelling units across the regional, an increase of 80 units between 2011 and 2016. Within the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, moveable dwellings accounted for 6% of the total housing stock compared to 3% of the total housing stock Province-wide.

TABLE 3.6 **MOVEABLE DWELLING UNITS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	43,265	47,240	49,585
British Columbia (%)	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	695	825	905
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	4.8%	5.6%	6.1%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C.

Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

3.7 Housing Type by Tenure

Table 3.7 shows the mix of housing types and tenure profile for the housing stock in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine as well as the mix of units in the Village of Hazelton. As shown in Table 3.7, 20% of the single detached housing units in the Village of Hazelton are rented compared to 12% in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 3.7 HOUSING TYPE BY TENURE

British Columbia						
	Total	Single Detached	Semi-Detached & Row Housing	Apartment	Apartment Duplex	Moveable Dwelling
Total Households	1,881,965	830,595	212,370	385,125	226,780	49,585
Owners (#)	1,279,025	727,615	148,775	148,555	131,895	41,330
Renters (#)	599,360	100,285	62,965	333,190	94,775	8,135
Owners (%)	68.0%	87.6%	70.1%	40.8%	58.2%	83.4%
Renters (%)	31.8%	12.1%	29.6%	59.2%	41.8%	16.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine						
	Total	Single Detached	Semi-Detached & Row Housing	Apartment	Apartment Duplex	Moveable Dwelling
Total Households	14,820	10,660	1,810	985	465	905
Owners (#)	10,965	9,105	875	75	220	690
Renters (#)	3,515	1,265	895	905	245	205
Owners (%)	74.0%	85.4%	48.3%	7.6%	47.3%	76.2%
Renters (%)	23.7%	11.9%	49.4%	91.9%	52.7%	22.7%
Village of Hazelton						
	Total	Single Detached	Semi-Detached & Row Housing	Apartment	Apartment Duplex	Moveable Dwelling
Total Households	100	75	20	10	10	--
Owners (#)	60	55	10	--	--	--
Renters (#)	35	15	--	10	10	--
Owners (%)	60.0%	73.3%	50.0%	--	--	--
Renters (%)	35.0%	20.0%	--	100.0%	100.0%	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C. Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

3.8 Number of Bedrooms

A large proportion of the housing stock in the Village of Hazelton is in the form of larger 2-, 3- or 4-bedroom units while there is a complete lack of supply of smaller 1-bedroom and bachelor units. There were 65 3- and 4-bedroom units accounting for 65% of the total housing stock in the Village of Hazelton in 2016. At the same time, there were 25 2-bedroom units, accounting for 25% of the stock. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 10,610 units which were 3 and 4 bedrooms, accounting for 72% of the total housing stock. There were also 980 1-bedroom units across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine accounting for 7% of the total stock. Province-wide 55% of the housing stock was in the form of larger 3- and 4- bedroom units while 1-bedroom units accounted for 17% of all units. There were also 514,015 2-bedroom units Province-wide representing 27% of the total stock.

TABLE 3.8 **NUMBER OF BEDROOMS**

	No bedrooms	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 or more bedrooms
British Columbia (#)	22,710	311,035	514,015	513,135	521,075
British Columbia (%)	1.2%	16.5%	27.3%	27.3%	27.7%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	60	980	3,170	5,635	4,975
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	0.4%	6.6%	21.4%	38.0%	33.6%
Village of Hazelton (#) ¹	--	--	25	30	35
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

3.9 Units with No Bedrooms

There were no housing units in the Village of Hazelton which had no bedrooms (0% of the total housing stock). Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 60 bachelor or studio units (units with no bedrooms). Province-wide bachelor units or studio units represent approximately 1% of the total housing stock.

TABLE 3.9 **NO BEDROOMS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	64,355	31,900	22,710
British Columbia (%)	3.9%	1.8%	1.2%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	265	75	60
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	--	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	--	--	--

- 1 In 2016, the total number of households in the Village of Hazelton was 100. However, there are also Census sources which suggest that there were 127 households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016. The number of households reported in this table is less than 100 due to Census rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.10 1-Bedroom Units

There were no 1-bedroom housing units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016, despite the fact that half of all households in Hazelton were single person households. In 2016, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine had 980 1-bedroom units representing 7% of the stock. Province-wide in 2016, there were 311,035, 1-bedroom units representing 17% of the stock.

TABLE 3.10 1-BEDROOM UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	258,220	281,675	311,035
British Columbia (%)	15.7%	16.0%	16.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	1,170	935	980
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	8.1%	6.3%	6.6%
Village of Hazelton (#)	15	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	9.7%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.11 2-Bedroom Units

There were 25 2-bedroom units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 representing 25% of the stock. In 2016, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine had 3,170 2-bedroom units representing 21% of the stock. Province-wide in 2016, there were 514,015, 2-bedroom units representing 27% of the stock.

TABLE 3.11 2-BEDROOM UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	429,020	472,285	514,015
British Columbia (%)	26.1%	26.8%	27.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	2,965	3,130	3,170
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	20.6%	21.2%	21.4%
Village of Hazelton (#)	25	--	25
Village of Hazelton (%)	16.1%	--	25.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.12 3-Bedroom Units

There were 30 3-bedroom units in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 representing 30% of the stock. In 2016, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine had 5,635 3-bedroom units representing 38% of the stock. Province-wide in 2016, there were 513,135, 3-bedroom units representing 27% of the stock.

TABLE 3.12 3-BEDROOM UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	481,495	499,495	513,135
British Columbia (%)	29.3%	28.3%	27.3%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	5,670	5,645	5,635
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	39.4%	38.3%	38.0%
Village of Hazelton (#)	65	45	30
Village of Hazelton (%)	41.9%	47.4%	30.0%

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Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.13 4+-Bedroom Units

There were 35 units with 4 or more bedrooms in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 representing 35% of the stock. In 2016, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine had 4,975 units with 4 or more -bedrooms representing 34% of the stock. Province-wide in 2016, there were 521,075, units of housing which had 4 or more bedrooms representing 28% of the stock.

TABLE 3.13 4+-BEDROOM UNITS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia (#)	410,065	479,280	521,075
British Columbia (%)	25.0%	27.2%	27.7%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	4,300	4,965	4,975
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	29.9%	33.6%	33.6%
Village of Hazelton (#)	50	45	35
Village of Hazelton (%)	32.3%	47.4%	35.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.14 Bedroom Size by Tenure (#)

Table 3.14 shows the different housing sizes and number of bedrooms by tenure for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine as well as the Village of Hazelton. While the data is not entirely complete, 80% of the smallest units available in the community (2-bedroom units) are rental units while all 35 of the 4-bedroom units are owned.

TABLE 3.14 NUMBER OF UNITS BY BEDROOM SIZE

British Columbia						
	Total Households	No bedrooms	1- bedrooms	2- bedrooms	3- bedrooms	4+ bedroom
Total Households	1,881,970	22,710	311,035	514,015	513,135	521,075
Owners (#)	1,279,020	2,575	84,665	305,485	413,750	472,550
Renters (#)	599,360	20,125	226,110	207,670	97,960	47,495
Owners (%)	68.0%	11.3%	27.2%	--	--	90.7%
Renters (%)	31.8%	88.6%	72.7%	40.4%	--	9.1%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine						
	Total Households	No bedrooms	1- bedrooms	2- bedrooms	3- bedrooms	4+ bedroom
Total Households	14,820	60	980	3,170	5,635	4,975
Owners (#)	10,965	10	315	1,825	4,415	4,395
Renters (#)	3,515	55	650	1,275	1,050	490
Owners (%)	74.0%	16.7%	32.1%	--	--	88.3%
Renters (%)	23.7%	91.7%	66.3%	40.2%	--	9.8%
Village of Hazelton						
	Total Households	No bedrooms	1- bedrooms	2- bedrooms	3- bedrooms	4+ bedroom
Total Households	100	--	--	25	30	35
Owners (#)	65	--	--	--	25	35
Renters (#)	35	--	--	20	--	--
Owners (%)	65.0%	--	--	--	--	82.4%
Renters (%)	35.0%	--	--	80%	--	--

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

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3.16 Period of Construction

Seventy percent of the housing stock in the Village of Hazelton was built before 1980 (70 units) while there were an additional 25 units (40%) built between 1981 and 2000. From 2001 to 2016 there have been no new units built. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 8,685 units built before 1980 (59% of the stock). There were an additional 4,730 units built between 1981 and 2000 (32% of the stock). Since 2000, there have been 1,410 units built across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine or 10% of the stock.

TABLE 3.16 HOUSING STOCK BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

	Before 1960	1961 to 1980	1981 to 2000	2001 to 2010	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (#)	267,560	559,485	621,425	297,290	136,210
British Columbia (%)	14.2%	29.7%	33.0%	15.8%	7.2%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	2,675	6,010	4,730	870	540
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	18.0%	40.6%	31.9%	5.9%	3.6%
Village of Hazelton (#) ¹	30	40	25	--	--
Village of Hazelton (%)	30.0%	40.0%	25.0%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C.

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1 In 2016, the total number of households in the Village of Hazelton was 100. However, there are also Census sources which suggest that there were 129 households in the Village of Hazelton in 2016. The number of households reported in this table is less than 100 due to Census rounding.

3.17 Period of Construction by Tenure (#)

The table below shows the age of the housing stock by tenure for the Village of Hazelton as well as the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region and the Province as whole. No units of rental stock have been built in the Village of Hazelton since 2001 compared to 10 units between 1981 and 2000, 15 units between 1961 and 1980 and 15 units prior to 1960. More than half of the ownership stock in the Village of Hazelton was built before 1980 while 38% of the ownership stock was built between 1981 and 2000. No ownership units have been built since 2001.

TABLE 3.17 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION BY TENURE (#)

	Total Households	Before 1960	1961 to 1980	1981 to 2000	2001 to 2010	2011 to 2016
British Columbia						
Total Households	1,881,970	267,560	559,485	621,425	297,290	136,210
Owners (#)	1,279,025	167,340	340,675	458,365	215,915	96,730
Renters (#)	599,360	100,150	218,245	161,030	80,690	39,255
Total Households	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Owners (%)	68.0%	62.5%	60.9%	73.8%	72.6%	71.0%
Renters (%)	31.8%	37.4%	39.0%	25.9%	27.1%	28.8%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine						
Total Households	14,820	2,675	6,010	4,730	870	540
Owners (#)	10,960	2,065	4,515	3,405	565	410
Renters (#)	3,515	605	1,460	1,115	225	110
Total Households	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Owners (%)	74.0%	77.2%	75.1%	72.0%	64.9%	75.9%
Renters (%)	23.7%	22.6%	24.3%	23.6%	25.9%	20.4%
Village of Hazelton						
Total Households	100	30	35	35	--	--
Owners (#)	65	15	20	25	--	--
Renters (#)	35	15	15	10	--	--
Total Households	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Owners (%)	65.0%	50.0%	57.1%	71.4%	--	--
Renters (%)	35.0%	50.0%	42.9%	28.6%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C.

Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

3.19 Migration Patterns

In 2016, there were 15 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton who reported that they moved in the year prior to the Census although there were no individuals who had moved from elsewhere. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 4,840 individuals who reported that they had moved to the region in the year prior to the Census, including 2,120 individuals who reported that they had moved from elsewhere. It is also worth noting that 87% of all residents in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and 90% of residents in the Village of Hazelton did not move in the year prior to the Census.

TABLE 3.19 **MIGRATION PATTERNS**

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia			
Non-Movers (#)	3,334,745	3,665,455	3,811,370
Non-Movers (%)	83.1%	85.6%	84.4%
Movers (#)	680,295	616,645	705,445
Movers (%)	16.9%	14.4%	15.6%
Migrants (#)	307,850	268,810	318,825
Migrants (%)	7.7%	6.3%	7.1%
Internal Migrants (#)	247,315	212,385	249,965
Internal Migrants (%)	6.2%	5.0%	5.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
Non-Movers (#)	32,720	31,295	31,650
Non-Movers (%)	87.5%	85.7%	86.7%
Movers (#)	4,655	5,235	4,840
Movers (%)	12.5%	14.3%	13.3%
Migrants (#)	1,690	2,245	2,120
Migrants (%)	4.5%	6.1%	5.8%
Internal Migrants (#)	1,640	2,085	2,015
Internal Migrants (%)	4.4%	5.7%	5.5%
Village of Hazelton			
Non-Movers (#)	175	165	185
Non-Movers (%)	53.0%	68.8%	90.2%
Movers (#)	160	70	15
Movers (%)	48.5%	29.2%	7.3%
Migrants (#)	55	55	--
Migrants (%)	16.7%	22.9%	--
Internal Migrants (#)	60	55	10
Internal Migrants (%)	18.2%	22.9%	4.9%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.20 Tenure Profile of Movers

In looking at the tenure profile of movers, it important to note that movers can include those who were already living in the community or region but who moved to a different address. Of those living in the Village of Hazelton who reported that they had moved in the year prior to the 2016 Census, the majority (74%) were owners while approximately 1 in 5 households (22%) who moved to the community were renters. The general tenure profile of movers is comparable to the general profile of households moving to the broader Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

TABLE 3.20 TENURE PROFILE OF MOVERS

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Movers	680,295	616,645	705,445
Owners who Moved	355,920	300,600	348,475
Renters who Moved	322,890	314,210	355,890
Owners	52.3%	48.7%	49.4%
Renters	47.5%	51.0%	50.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Movers	14,820	2,675	6,010
Owners who Moved	10,960	2,065	4,515
Renters who Moved	3,515	605	1,460
Owners	74.0%	77.2%	75.1%
Renters	23.7%	22.6%	24.3%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Movers	--	--	--
Owners who Moved	--	--	--
Renters who Moved	--	--	--
Owners	72.4%	75.0%	74.1%
Renters	27.6%	25.0%	22.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

3.21 The Inventory of Subsidized Housing Units

This section includes information on the inventory of subsidized housing available to families and individuals in different economic circumstances and lifecycle stages with the information in Table 4.22 below showing the mix of units and programs funded by BC Housing both within the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine as well as within the Village of Hazelton. As noted below, there were a total of 708 units of housing across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine which was funded by BC Housing in 2020 including 6 units of assisted seniors' housing in the Village of Hazelton.

TABLE 3.21 INVENTORY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS

	Province	Region	Village of Hazelton
Emergency shelter space	2,098	16	--
Homeless rent supplements	3,751	65	--
Transitional and supportive housing	11,204	60	--
Service Allocation – Housing for the Homeless	17,053	141	--
Housing for frail seniors	10,411	43	6
Group homes and special needs housing	6,048	25	--
Transitional housing for women and children fleeing violence	875	46	--
Service Allocation- Transitional, Supported, Assisted	17,334	114	6
Housing for low income families	20,005	248	--
Housing for low income seniors	20,095	106	--
Service Allocation – Independent Social Housing	40,100	354	--
Rental Assistance (RAP) for families ³	9,423	33	--
Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER) ⁴	23,347	66	--
Service Allocation- Private Market Rent Assistance	32,770	99	--
Homeownership (BC HOME Partnership)	2,208	--	--
Service Allocation – Homeownership	--	--	--
Total Inventory of Subsidized Housing	110,465	708	6

Source: BC Housing Research and Corporate Planning, Unit Count Reporting Model, March 2020

³ Households receiving assistance under the RAP program receive the difference between the cost of their housing and the amount of rent that they can afford to pay up to a maximum rent ceiling of \$1,067 for a family of 3 and \$1,117 for a family of 4.

⁴ Households receiving assistance under the SAFER program receive the difference between the cost of their housing and the amount of rent that they can afford to pay up to a maximum rent ceiling of \$734.

INCOME PROFILE AND HOUSING COSTS

4.0 Income and Housing Cost

Income plays a central role in determining the housing choices available to families and individuals. This section provides information on the housing costs and incomes for households living in the Village of Hazelton as well as provides comparative information for the broader Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Province as a whole. Table 4.1 provides information on the general income and housing cost profile including specific considerations related to housing affordability as well as future housing choices. The darker circles highlight those factors which can affect the mix of housing choices available to families and individuals including housing cost and affordability pressures.

4.1 Indicators and Outcomes Related to Housing Costs

TABLE 4.1 KEY HOUSING INDICATORS AND OUTCOMES RELATED TO HOUSING COSTS

Median household income In 2016, the median household income in the Village of Hazelton was \$66,504 (2015 incomes) which was \$5,230 (7%) below the median household income for the region.	●
Affordability threshold for households in low and very low income Households in low and very low incomes are households with an annual income that is between 30% and 50% of the area median income (AMI) which is typically set at the regional income. Based on the 2016 Census, the median household income for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine was \$71,534 which means that the affordability threshold for households with low or very low incomes was between \$21,500 and \$35,500. An affordable rent or housing cost for these households is between \$538 to \$888 per month.	●
Affordability threshold for households in low and low to moderate income Households in low and low to moderate incomes are households with an annual income that is between 50% and 80% of the area median income (AMI). Based on the median income of \$71,534 the affordability threshold for a household with low or low to moderate incomes is between \$35,500 and \$57,000. An affordable rent or housing cost for these households is between \$888 to \$1,425 per month.	●
Household incomes In 2016, there were 215 households in the Village of Hazelton with an annual income of \$35,000 or less. This represents 1 in 3 households (33%) of households. There were also 60 households living in the Village of Hazelton with an annual income of less than \$20,000	●
The cost of ownership Ownership costs in the Village of Hazelton are more affordable when compared to other parts of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. Based on 2016 Census, the average monthly housing cost reported across owners in the Village of Hazelton was \$526 per month.	○
The cost of renting Renting in the Village of Hazelton is more affordable when compared to other parts of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. Based on 2016 Census, the average monthly housing cost reported across renters in the Village of Hazelton was \$605 per month.	●

This section provides additional details related to the household incomes and housing costs in the Village of Hazelton:

4.2 Average Household Income

At the time of the 2016 Census, the average household income in the Village of Hazelton was not available. However, information on the median household income is available in the table below.

TABLE 4.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	\$80,072	\$84,086	\$90,354
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	\$71,329	\$73,619	\$86,564
Village of Hazelton	\$49,343	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.3 Average Household Income (Renters and Owners)

The table below includes information on the average household income of renters and owners living in the Village of Hazelton as well as the Kitimat-Stikine region and the Province as a whole. In 2016, the average household income (2015 incomes) for owners living in the Village of Hazelton was not available. The average household income for owners living in the Kitimat-Stikine region was \$96,558 while the average household income for renters was \$59,038, which was 61% of the average household income of owners.

TABLE 4.3 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TENURE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia			
Total	\$80,072	\$84,086	\$90,354
Owners	\$93,202	\$96,840	\$105,394
Renters	\$49,988	\$54,507	\$58,525
Renter income as proportion of owner income	53.6%	56.3%	55.5%
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District			
Total	\$71,329	\$73,619	\$86,564
Owners	\$80,565	\$83,534	\$96,558
Renters	\$45,177	\$49,324	\$59,038
Renter income as proportion of owner income	56.1%	59.0%	61.1%
Village of Hazelton			
Total	\$49,343	--	--
Owners	\$50,874	--	--
Renters	\$47,738	--	--
Renter income as proportion of owner income	93.8%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.4 Median Household Income

At the time of the 2016 Census, the median household income in the Village of Hazelton was \$66,304. At the same time, the median household income was \$5,230, 7% lower than the 2016 median household income for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and \$3,675 (5%) lower than the 2016 median household income across the Province.

TABLE 4.4 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	\$62,372	\$65,555	\$69,979
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	\$59,716	\$59,716	\$71,534
Village of Hazelton	\$39,733	--	\$66,304

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.5 Median Household Income (Renters and Owners)

The table below includes information on the median household income of renters and owners living in the Village of Hazelton as well as the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Province as a whole. In 2016, the median household income (2015 incomes) for owners living in the Village of Hazelton was \$66,304. However information on the median income of renters and owners was not available. The median household income for owners living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine was \$81,988 while the median household income for renters living was \$47,005, which was 57% of the median income of owners.

TABLE 4.5 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TENURE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia			
Total	\$62,372	\$65,555	\$69,979
Owners	\$75,243	\$78,302	\$84,333
Renters	\$39,548	\$41,975	\$45,848
Renter income as proportion of owner income	52.6%	53.6%	54.4%
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District			
Total	\$59,716	\$59,716	\$71,534
Owners	\$73,168	\$71,312	\$81,988
Renters	\$34,816	\$36,109	\$47,005
Renter income as proportion of owner income	47.6%	50.6%	57.3%
Village of Hazelton			
Total	\$39,733	--	--
Owners	\$50,808	--	--
Renters	\$19,820	--	--
Renter income as proportion of owner income	39.0%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.6 Income Distribution of All Households

At the time of the 2016 Census, 14% of households living in the Village of Hazelton (15 households) had an annual income of less than \$35,000 including 5% of households (5 households) who had an annual income of less than \$20,000. An additional 14% of households (15 households) had an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 while 30 households (27%) had an annual income of between \$50,000 and \$80,000. There were also 50 households (46%) with an annual income of \$80,000 or more. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region, a similar proportion of households had an annual income of more than \$80,000 (45%) when compared to the Village of Hazelton (46%).

TABLE 4.6 INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS

	Under \$20K	\$20K to \$34,999K	\$35K to \$49,999K	\$50K to \$79,999	More than \$80K
British Columbia (#)	202,945	230,370	230,920	399,475	818,265
British Columbia (%)	10.8%	12.2%	12.3%	21.2%	43.5%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	1,370	1,880	1,865	3,075	6,630
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (%)	9.2%	12.7%	12.6%	20.7%	44.7%
Village of Hazelton (#)	5	10	15	30	50
Village of Hazelton (%)	4.5%	9.1%	13.6%	27.3%	45.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Census Rounding and the Implications for Smaller Geographies

There can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding which is an approach which has been adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%. Additional details are included in Appendix C.

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4.7 Income Distribution of Households by Tenure

The table below shows the income distribution in the Village of Hazelton by tenure.

TABLE 4.7 INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE

	Under \$20K	\$20K to \$34,999K	\$35K to \$49,999K	\$50K to \$79,999	More than \$80K
British Columbia (#)	202,945	230,370	230,920	399,475	818,265
Owners (#)	79,185	120,965	138,070	265,995	674,815
Renters (#)	122,650	108,695	92,350	132,835	142,825
% of Owners	6.2%	9.5%	10.8%	20.8%	52.8%
% of Renters	20.5%	18.1%	15.4%	22.2%	23.8%
	Under \$20K	\$20K to \$34,999K	\$35K to \$49,999K	\$50K to \$79,999	More than \$80K
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (#)	1,370	1,880	1,865	3,075	6,630
Owners (#)	665	1,120	1,220	2,325	5,630
Renters (#)	600	685	595	700	930
% of Owners	6.1%	10.2%	11.1%	21.2%	51.4%
% of Renters	17.1%	19.5%	17.0%	19.9%	26.5%
	Under \$20K	\$20K to \$34,999K	\$35K to \$49,999K	\$50K to \$79,999	More than \$80K
Village of Hazelton (#)	5	10	15	30	50
Owners (#)	--	--	--	--	--
Renters (#)	--	--	--	--	--
% of Owners	--	--	--	--	--
% of Renters	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

4.8 Average Housing Costs (Owners)

Owners living in the Village of Hazelton reported average monthly housing costs of \$741 per month in 2016, down from \$981 in 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, the average monthly housing costs for owners was \$970 per month, up from \$859 from 2011. Province-wide, the average cost of ownership was \$1,387 in 2016.

TABLE 4.8 AVERAGE HOUSING COSTS - OWNERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	\$1,254	\$1,334	\$1,387
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	\$846	\$859	\$970
Village of Hazelton	\$816	\$981	\$741

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.9 Average Housing Costs (Renters)

Renters living in the Village of Hazelton reported average monthly housing costs of \$615 per month in 2016, down from \$791 in 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, average monthly housing costs for renters were \$919 per month, up from \$755 from 2011. Province-wide, the average monthly cost of renting was \$1,149 in 2016, an increase of \$74 from 2011.

TABLE 4.9 AVERAGE HOUSING COSTS -RENTERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	\$980	\$1,075	\$1,149
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	\$693	\$755	\$919
Village of Hazelton	\$737	\$791	\$615

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

4.10 Change in the Average Monthly Rent

Between 2011 and 2016, the average monthly rent in the Village of Hazelton decreased from \$791 per month to \$615 per month, a decrease of \$176 (22%) while the average rent in the Kitimat-Stikine region increased by \$164 per month (22%). Province-wide, average rents increased from \$1,075 per month to \$1,149 per month, an increase of \$74 per month or 7%.

TABLE 4.10 CHANGE IN THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT

	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016
British Columbia (\$ change)	\$95	\$74
British Columbia (% change)	9.7%	6.9%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (\$ change)	\$62	\$164
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (% change)	8.9%	21.7%
Village of Hazelton (\$ change)	\$54	(\$176)
Village of Hazelton (% change)	6.8%	(22.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

HOUSING NEED

5.0 Housing Need

This section includes information on the different measures related to housing needs in the Village of Hazelton including considerations related to the adequacy (i.e. the condition of the housing stock), the suitability (i.e. the level of crowding) and affordability (i.e. the number of households spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs). This section also includes information on the number of households in core housing need including those who are in extreme housing need (i.e. households spending 50% or more of their income on their housing costs). Due in part to the small number of households in the Village of Hazelton, it is likely that many of the results have been suppressed to ensure anonymity.

5.1 Key Measures Related to Housing Needs

TABLE 5.1 KEY MEASURES RELATED TO HOUSING NEEDS

Households falling below suitability standards (i.e. conditions of crowding) At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were living in housing that fell below the established suitability standards.	○
Households falling below adequacy standards (i.e. condition of the stock) At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were living in housing that fell below the established adequacy standards.	○
Households falling below affordability standards (i.e. shelter-cost-to-income of 30%) At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were living in housing that fell below the established affordability standards.	○
Households in core housing need At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were in core housing need.	○
Households in extreme housing need At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton in extreme housing need (meaning households spending 50% or more of their income on their housing costs).	○
Individuals experiencing homelessness The Skeena Housing Coalition has recently completed a homeless count for the Upper Skeena region and identified at least 72 individuals without a place to live.	○

Notes on Data Suppression for Smaller Geographies in Addition to Random Rounding

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available. Suppression of data can be due to poor data quality or to other technical reasons. Additional details are included in Appendix C. Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

5.2 Households Falling Below Suitability Standards

Suitability applies to households that are unable to find housing that is suitable in size based on the needs of their household and Canada's National Occupancy standards. Households that are living below the suitability standard are typically households that are living in over-crowded conditions as a way of reducing their housing costs. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were living in housing that fell below the established suitability standard compared to 385 households across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, of which 48% were owner households and 51% were renter households.

TABLE 5.2 HOUSEHOLDS FALLING BELOW SUITABILITY STANDARDS

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	107,475	106,430	91,410
Owners (#)	45,840	48,135	36,240
Renters (#)	61,635	58,295	55,170
Owners (%)	42.7%	45.2%	39.6%
Renters (%)	57.3%	54.8%	60.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	510	345	385
Owners (#)	320	170	185
Renters (#)	190	175	195
Owners (%)	62.7%	49.3%	48.1%
Renters (%)	37.3%	50.7%	50.6%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	--	--	--
Owners (#)	--	--	--
Renters (#)	--	--	--
Owners (%)	--	--	--
Renters (%)	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Data Suppression for Smaller Geographies in Addition to Random Rounding

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available. Suppression of data can be due to poor data quality or to other technical reasons. Additional details are included in Appendix C. Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

5.3 Households Falling Below Adequacy Standards

Adequacy applies to households that are unable to find housing that is in good repair that they can afford with the resources that they have available. Households that are living below the adequacy standard are typically households living in older housing stock that is in poor condition and that requires significant repairs or improvements. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were 35 households in the Village of Hazelton who were living in housing that fell below the established adequacy standard, of which 71% were owner households and 29% were renter households. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 1,360 households (11%) who were living in housing that did not meet the established adequacy standard, of which 68% were owner households and 33% were renter households.

TABLE 5.3 HOUSEHOLDS FALLING BELOW ADEQUACY STANDARDS

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	105,965	110,945	105,410
Owners (#)	63,990	70,140	64,040
Renters (#)	41,975	40,810	41,370
Owners (%)	60.4%	63.2%	60.8%
Renters (%)	39.6%	36.8%	39.2%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	1,525	1,405	1,360
Owners (#)	1,055	895	920
Renters (#)	475	510	450
Owners (%)	69.2%	63.7%	67.6%
Renters (%)	31.1%	36.3%	33.1%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	35	--	35
Owners (#)	20	--	25
Renters (#)	15	--	10
Owners (%)	57.1%	--	71.4%
Renters (%)	42.9%	--	28.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

5.4 Households Falling Below Affordability Standards

Affordability applies to households that are unable to find housing in their community that is affordable to their household without spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who spent 30% or more of their income on their housing costs. Region-wide, there were 1,620 households living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine who were experiencing affordability challenges. This represents 13% of all households in the region. Of those, 43% were owner households while 57% were renter households.

TABLE 5.4 HOUSEHOLDS FALLING BELOW AFFORDABILITY STANDARDS

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	374,370	412,820	420,710
Owners (#)	206,605	229,175	212,165
Renters (#)	167,760	183,650	208,545
Owners (%)	55.2%	55.5%	50.4%
Renters (%)	44.8%	44.5%	49.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	1,775	1,775	1,620
Owners (#)	850	760	700
Renters (#)	930	1,010	920
Owners (%)	47.9%	42.8%	43.2%
Renters (%)	52.4%	56.9%	56.8%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	60	--	--
Owners (#)	20	--	--
Renters (#)	35	--	--
Owners (%)	33.3%	--	--
Renters (%)	58.3%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

5.5 Households in Core Housing Need

Households in core housing need are households who are unable to find housing that is suitable in size and in good repair without spending 30% or more of their income on their housing cost. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were in core housing need. At the same time, across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 1,310 households in core housing need (11% of total households in the region). Of those, 37% were owner households while 63% were renter households.

TABLE 5.5 HOUSEHOLDS IN CORE HOUSING NEED

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	221,470	247,280	260,225
Owners (#)	88,330	101,080	97,355
Renters (#)	133,140	146,200	162,870
Owners (%)	39.9%	40.9%	37.4%
Renters (%)	60.1%	59.1%	62.6%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	1,210	1,410	1,310
Owners (#)	485	490	480
Renters (#)	720	920	825
Owners (%)	40.1%	34.8%	36.6%
Renters (%)	59.5%	65.2%	63.0%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	55	--	--
Owners (#)	20	--	--
Renters (#)	40	--	--
Owners (%)	36.4%	--	--
Renters (%)	72.7%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

5.6 Households in Extreme Housing Need

Households in extreme housing need are households who are spending 50% or more of their income on their housing cost. At the time of the 2016 Census, there were no households in the Village of Hazelton who were in extreme housing need. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, there were 430 households that were spending 50% or more of their income on their housing costs (4% of all households). Of those, 41% were owner households while 59% were renter households.

TABLE 5.6 HOUSEHOLDS IN EXTREME HOUSING NEED

British Columbia			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	94,505	107,530	112,590
Owners (#)	40,345	47,155	44,540
Renters (#)	54,165	60,380	68,050
Owners (%)	42.7%	43.9%	39.6%
Renters (%)	57.3%	56.2%	60.4%
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	440	590	430
Owners (#)	150	180	175
Renters (#)	295	410	255
Owners (%)	34.1%	30.5%	40.7%
Renters (%)	67.0%	69.5%	59.3%
Village of Hazelton			
	2006	2011	2016
Total Households	30	--	--
Owners (#)	15	--	--
Renters (#)	20	--	--
Owners (%)	50.0%	--	--
Renters (%)	66.7%	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2016

Notes on Data Suppression for Smaller Geographies in Addition to Random Rounding

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available. Suppression of data can be due to poor data quality or to other technical reasons. Additional details are included in Appendix C. Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

5.7 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Homelessness is a significant and growing issue across many communities in British Columbia. Information contained in the housing and research literature suggests that people who are homeless in rural areas rarely fit the standard definition of homelessness. While some are literally homeless, the majority are living in extremely precarious housing situations or find themselves moving from one overcrowded or barely affordable housing situation to another. There are still others who must rely on family or friends or stay in housing that is in poor condition because that is all they can afford.

The history of colonialism within Canada and the impact of racial and cultural discrimination has contributed to heightened levels of homelessness among Indigenous people, with many Indigenous people continuing to face attitudes of racism and discrimination which negatively affect their access to housing, employment, and other opportunities.

A preliminary housing needs assessment report prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society (2019) observed that the Upper Skeena region does not have any emergency shelter spaces for men, women, youth, or families and that there are not any shelter spaces or drop-in services available during extreme weather events. As well, there is a shortage of transitional, supportive, and second stage housing for women and children fleeing violence.

In 2020, the Skeena Housing Coalition Society completed a homeless count in which 72 individuals in the Upper Skeena region were identified as being homeless. This number is equal to 75% of the number of individuals identified in the City of Terrace at the time of the 2018 Provincial Homeless Count and almost 2.5 times the number of individuals identified in the Town of Smithers.

While a temporary shelter was put in place in the Village of Hazelton to respond to the need, it was always understood that this arrangement was temporary in nature and was not considered to be a suitable arrangement for the longer term. In recent months, there have been preliminary discussions with B.C. Housing about the high level of homelessness in the Upper Skeena region and the depth of needs. Through these conversations and in working in partnerships with local government partners and service providers, the Skeena Housing Coalition Society is hopeful that a lasting solution can be found.

Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable and 'At Risk' Populations

Housing for Women and Children Fleeing Violence

The preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) prepared by the Storytellers' Foundation for the Skeena Housing Coalition Society identified the need for additional housing and supports for women and children who are experiencing domestic violence including the need for a safe place to stay. Through their research, it was estimated that there are at least 75 people (87% of whom are women) who require short-term safe housing in the region, with at least half of these requiring access to longer term housing solutions. Through the key informant interviews, it was suggested that there have been some preliminary conversations around the creation of new transitional and supportive housing spaces in the District of New Hazelton for women and children fleeing violence. In looking at the level of need in the Upper Skeena region as well as the gaps in the current continuum of housing and supports for vulnerable and 'at risk' women, it is clear that there is the need for this type of housing.*

Housing for Vulnerable and 'At Risk' Youth

Vulnerable and 'at risk' youth were also identified as an important sector of the community who face significant barriers in finding suitable and appropriate housing in the Upper Skeena region. Based on the preliminary housing needs assessment report (2019) it was noted that the Ministry of Children and Family Development assists clients in finding low-income, affordable rental housing. However, due to the shortage of suitable and appropriate housing choices in the Upper Skeena region, clients are often forced to find housing in other communities. This has compelled youth to travel to the District of Houston (140 km east), the Town of Smithers (70 km east) and the City of Terrace (130 km west) in order to find suitable housing arrangements.

In having to travel these distances, youth are forced to leave their community and support networks including their friends and their families. This experience can be both lonely and isolating for many youth. To address the gap in the continuum of housing choices for vulnerable and 'at risk' youth there is the need for more affordable rental housing in the Upper Skeena region as well as wrap around services. Through the key informant interviews, it was also suggested that culturally responsive approaches should be considered including the possibility of exploring different types of intergenerational models of housing and support.

* The Province and the District have continued to work to meet the need with a site being identified for a new women's shelter.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

6.0 Labour Market Data

This section provides information on the local and regional economy including key labour market information about the number of individuals in the labour market, the employment and labour market participation rate as well as other information related to workforce housing demand. Table 6.1 highlights some of the labour market related information in the Village of Hazelton and the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

6.1 Key Economic Related Indicators and Measures

TABLE 6.1 KEY ECONOMIC RELATED INDICATORS AND MEASURES

Changes in the workforce In 2016, the Village of Hazelton had 720 workers, down from 815 in 2011.	●
Individuals who are employed In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported that there were 635 individuals employed, down from 715 employed in 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 16,670 individuals who were employed, down from 16,135 in 2011.	●
Employment rate In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an employment rate of 51.2% compared to 55.5% across the region.	●
Unemployment rate Between 2011 and 2016, the unemployment rate in the Village of Hazelton decreased from 12.3% to 11.8%.	○
Labour market participation rate In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported a labour market participation rate of 58.1%, down from 62.5% in 2011. This was lower than the corresponding rate in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine (64.4%) and the Province (63.9%).	●
Commuting patterns In 2016, there were 95 individuals who lived and worked in the Village of Hazelton, representing 13% of the labour force. At the same time, there were 275 individuals who lived in the Village of Hazelton but who traveled to another part of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine for work (representing 38.2% of the workforce). There were also 25 individuals who were living in the Village of Hazelton and who were working in a different region (3.5%).	○

6.2 Number of Workers

In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported a total of 115 workers, down from 140 in 2011, a decrease of 25 individuals. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine region, there were 19,430 workers (up from 18,535 in 2011).

TABLE 6.2 NUMBER OF WORKERS

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	2,217,080	2,354,245	2,471,665
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	19,280	18,535	19,340
Village of Hazelton	195	140	115

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.3 Number of Individuals Employed

In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported that there were 105 individuals employed, down from 145 employed in 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine there were 16,670 individuals who were employed, up from 16,135 in 2011.

TABLE 6.3 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	2,084,375	2,171,470	2,305,690
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	16,545	16,135	16,670
Village of Hazelton	185	145	105

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.4 Employment Rate

In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an employment rate of 67.3% which was higher than the employment rate of 55.5% seen across the region and the rate reported for the Province (59.6%).

TABLE 6.4 EMPLOYMENT RATE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	61.7	59.5	59.6
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	55.8	54.1	55.5
Village of Hazelton	51.5	70.0	67.3

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.5 Unemployment Rate

In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an unemployment rate of 8.7%, lower than the unemployment rate of 13.8% across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine. Between 2011 and 2016, the unemployment rate in the Village of Hazelton increased from 0% to 8.7%. Across the broader Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, between 2011 and 2016, the unemployment rate increased from 12.9% to 13.8%, an increase of 0.9%.

TABLE 6.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	6.0	7.8	6.7
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	14.2	12.9	13.8
Village of Hazelton	5.1	--	8.7

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.6 Labour Market Participation Rate

In 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported a labour market participation rate of 63.9% down from 72.5% in 2011. Across the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, the labour market participation rate was 64.4% up from 62.2% in 2011. The findings suggest that the labour market participation rate in the Village of Hazelton in 2016 was comparable to the corresponding rate in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Province as a whole.

TABLE 6.6

LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia	65.7	64.6	63.9
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	65	62.2	64.4
Village of Hazelton	70.9	72.5	63.9

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.7 Travel to Work

In 2016, of those employed in the Village of Hazelton, 45 individuals lived and worked in the Village of Hazelton. At the same time, there were 20 individuals who lived in the Village of Hazelton but traveled to another part of the region for work. There were no individuals who travelled to a different region to work. There were also individuals who do not commute to work and/or who travelled to work outside of British Columbia and outside of Canada who are not included in this total.

TABLE 6.7

TRAVEL TO WORK

	2006	2011	2016
British Columbia			
Live/work in the same community	784,685	824,245	864,415
Live/work in the same region	744,965	769,295	807,840
Travel to another region for work	578,005	594,820	599,115
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			
Live/work in the same community	9,170	8,355	8,880
Live/work in the same region	3,865	3,870	4,065
Travel to another region for work	590	440	305
Village of Hazelton			
Live/work in the same community	90	--	45
Live/work in the same region	25	100	20
Travel to another region for work	60	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

6.8 Number of Workers by Industry (NAICS)

The table below provides information on the general workforce in the Village of Hazelton in 2006, 2011 and 2016 including changes in the general economic and employment profiles. Employment from health care and social assistance, educational services, accommodation and food services, retail trade and public administration were among some of the primary employment generators.

TABLE 6.8 WORKERS BY KEY INDUSTRY

	2006	2011	2016
Total	195	145	115
Not applicable	-	-	-
All Industry categories	195	145	115
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10	-	10
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-	-	10
Utilities	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	-	-
Wholesale trade	-	-	-
Retail trade	15	-	15
Transportation and warehousing	10	-	-
Information and cultural industries	15	-	10
Finance and insurance	-	-	-
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical services	20	-	-
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-
Admin/ support, waste management/remediation	10	-	-
Educational services	25	50	15
Health care and social assistance	45	20	25
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	25	-	10
Other services (except public administration)	-	-	10
Public administration	-	15	15

Source: Statistics Canada. Census 2006, 2011 and 2016

POPULATION ESTIMATES

7.1 Current and Future Housing Needs

In preparing a *Housing Needs Report*, local governments are required to develop estimates related to:

- Anticipated population and household growth over a 5-year time frame
- Anticipated changes in average and median age
- Changes in the demographic profile of individuals and households
- Estimated future housing demand by housing type, tenure, and bedroom size
- Estimated future demand by affordability (market and non-market)

This report sets out the methodology used to prepare the population and household projections for the Village of Hazelton and includes considerations related to:

- Historical trends and patterns of growth
- Expected growth locally and regionally
- Changes in the social and demographic profile of households living in the Village of Hazelton

7.2 Methodology

Statistics Canada, through the Census, provides the most reliable and comprehensive source of baseline and trend data for population and housing demand projections. This includes considerations related to:

- Historical patterns of growth (regional and locally)
- Changes in the general population and age profile of households in the region
- Intra-and inter-provincial migration
- Patterns of housing consumption and current housing demand
- Current housing demand by housing size and type

The process used in preparing the proposed population and household growth projections for the Village of Hazelton included the following steps:

- The creation of a baseline scenario using the 2016 Census data
- Analysis of historical and recent population and household trends
- Consultation with key stakeholders from across the community
- Analysis of expected employment related growth within the region
- An examination of changes in the general population and age profile for the region
- Comparison with the expected population and household growth projections using information available through B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020) at the Regional District and Local Health Area level

7.3 Estimated Population Growth

Like many other northern communities and regions, the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and the Village of Hazelton are subject to significant shifts in population resulting from broader social and economic forces. In 2016, the total population for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine was 37,367 individuals, while the population for the Village of Hazelton was 313 individuals accounting for 0.84% of the total population in the RDKS.

In looking at the historical patterns of growth, the Census shows that between 2006 and 2011 the population for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine decreased by 638 individuals, representing a negative population growth rate of 1.7%. However, between 2011 and 2016, the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increase by a very modest 6 individuals, a 0.0% population growth rate.

Population projections prepared by B.C. Stats through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that between 2016 and 2021 the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by 1,468 individuals or a growth rate of 4.0%. This expected rate of growth represents an average annual increase of 294 individuals, or a growth rate of 0.8%.

Between 2021 and 2026, the population in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine is expected to increase by an additional 2,065 individuals or a growth rate of 5.2%. This expected rate of growth represents an average annual increase of 413 individuals, or a growth rate of 1.0%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the Village of Hazelton reported a decrease of 23 individuals, or a negative growth rate of 7.8%. This negative growth represents an annual average decrease in the population of 5 individuals.

Between 2011 and 2016, while the entire Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine reported a modest increase in the population of 6 individuals, the Village of Hazelton reported an increase of 43 individuals, or growth of 15.9%.

Significant fluctuations in the population in the Village of Hazelton is consistent with the types of changes experienced across many smaller, northern communities in B.C. and can be a function of the aging of the population and the small size of the population base, as well as the cyclical nature of the local economy.

In using the population and household projections for the RDKS as a general model for understanding future growth and changes within the local context of the Upper Skeena region, the findings suggest that the population for the Village of Hazelton will increase between 2019 and 2021 with an expected increase of 10 individuals, or a growth rate of 3.1%. This represents 2 individuals annually. For 2021 to 2026, the Village of Hazelton is expected to grow by an additional 15 individuals or 4.7% for an average annual increase of 3 individuals per year.

The analysis shows that between 2016 and 2026, the Village of Hazelton will experience a modest period of growth between 2016 and 2026, which is likely to build on the growth experienced between 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 7.1: PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH (REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE AND VILLAGE OF HAZELTON)

	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			Village of Hazelton		
Years	Population	Population Change	Rate of Growth	Population	Population Change	Rate of Growth
2016	37,367	--	--	313		
2017	38,285	918	2.5%	320	7	2.2%
2018	37,894	(-391)	-1.0%	319	-1	-0.3%
2019	38,003	109	0.3%	316	-2	-0.7%
2020	38,464	461	1.2%	320	3	1.0%
2021	38,835	371	1.0%	323	3	0.9%
2022	39,251	416	1.1%	326	3	1.0%
2023	39,694	443	1.1%	329	3	1.0%
2024	40,133	439	1.1%	332	3	1.0%
2025	40,538	405	1.0%	335	3	0.9%
2026	40,900	362	0.9%	338	3	0.8%

Source: Calculated by SPARC BC based on Local Health Area Projections, B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020)

7.4 Estimated Household Growth

In 2016, there were 14,820 households living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine including 100 households living in the Village of Hazelton, with the households living in the Village of Hazelton accounting for 0.7% of all households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

In looking at the historical patterns of growth, the Census shows that between 2006 and 2011 the total number of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased by 380 households, or a growth rate of 2.6%. Between 2011 and 2016, the total number of households in Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased by an additional 65 households, or a rate of growth of 0.4%.

Population and household projections prepared by B.C. Stats under P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that between 2016 and 2021 the total number of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by 2,319 households, or a growth rate of 14.8%. Annually this represents an average increase of 464 households, or a growth rate of 3.0%.

Between 2021 and 2026, B.C. Stats estimates that the total number of households in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by an additional 1,088 households, or a growth rate of 6.3%. This translates into an average annual increase of 218 households, or a growth rate of 1.3%.

Assuming that the Village of Hazelton experiences a similar pattern of household growth to the expected growth within the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine as a whole, it is likely that between 2016 and 2021, the total number of households in the Village of Hazelton will increase by 18 households, representing a growth rate of 14.8%. This translates into an average annual increase of 4 households for the Village of Hazelton, or a growth rate of 3.0%.

For 2021 to 2026, assuming that the pattern of household growth within the Village of Hazelton continues to remain similar to the expected household growth for the Regional District of Kitimat-

Stikine as a whole, the total number of households in the Village of Hazelton is expected to increase by an additional 10 households, or a growth rate of 6.3%. This translates into an average annual increase of 2 households, or a growth rate of 1.3%.

TABLE 7.2: ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD GROWTH IN VILLAGE OF HAZELTON AND THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			Village of Hazelton		
Years	Total Households	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Total Households	Increase/ Decrease	% Change
2016	14,820			100		
2017	15,424	604	4.1%	104	4	4.1%
2018	16,028	604	3.9%	108	4	3.9%
2019	16,632	604	3.8%	112	4	3.8%
2020	16,906	274	1.6%	116	4	1.6%
2021	17,139	233	1.4%	118	2	1.4%
2022	17,355	216	1.3%	120	2	1.3%
2023	17,578	223	1.3%	122	2	1.3%
2024	17,794	216	1.2%	124	2	1.2%
2025	18,037	243	1.4%	126	2	1.4%
2026	18,227	190	1.1%	128	2	1.1%

Source: Calculated by SPARC BC based on Local Health Area Projections, B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020)

7.5 Changing Demographics –25 to 64 years of age

In 2016, there were 20,405 individuals in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine who were in the 25 to 64 age cohort including 150 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton.

Analysis of historical data for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine shows that between 2006 and 2011, the total number of individuals between the ages of 25 to 64 living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine decreased by 390 individuals, a negative growth rate of 1.9%. Between 2011 and 2016, the total number of individuals between the ages of 25 to 64 living in the RDKS decreased by 45, or a negative growth rate of 0.2%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the Village of Hazelton reported a decrease of 10 individuals between the ages of 25 to 64, representing a negative growth rate of 6.5%. Between 2011 and 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an increase of 5 individuals in the 25 to 64 age cohort, representing a growth rate of 3.4%.

Population projections prepared by B.C. Stats through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that between 2016 and 2021, the population in the 25 to 64 age cohort in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by 784 individuals, representing a growth rate 3.9%. This translates into an average annual increase of 157 individuals in the 25 to 64 age cohort, or a growth rate of 0.8%.

Between 2021 and 2026, B.C. Stats estimates that the population in the 25 to 64 age cohort in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will decrease by 38 individuals, representing a modest negative growth rate of 0.2%. This represents an annual average decrease of 8 individuals in the 25 to 64 age cohort, or a negative growth rate of 0.04%.

While B.C. Stats does not prepare population projections at the community level, population projections at the Local Health Area level can help to provide meaningful insights into differences across different geographic areas.

For 2016 to 2021, assuming that the pattern of growth within the Village of Hazelton is similar to the expected pattern of growth for the Upper Skeena Local Health Area, the population in the Village of Hazelton in the 25 to 64 age cohort is expected to remain effectively unchanged, with a projected decrease of 1 individual. This translates into an average annual change of 0 individuals in the 25 to 64 age cohort, or a growth rate of 0.0% among those between the ages of 25 to 64.

Assuming a similar pattern for 2021 to 2026, it is likely that the population in 25 to 64 age cohort will decrease by 8 individuals, or a negative rate of growth of 5.6%. This translates into an average annual decrease of 2 individuals in the 25 to 64 age cohort, or a negative growth rate of 1.1% among those between the ages of 25 to 64.

TABLE 7.3: PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH FOR INDIVIDUALS AGE 25 TO 64 IN VILLAGE OF HAZELTON AND THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			Village of Hazelton		
Years	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change
2016	20,405			150		
2017	21,512	1107	5.4%	151	1	0.5%
2018	21,281	-231	-1.1%	152	1	-0.1%
2019	21,186	-95	-0.4%	152	0	-2.0%
2020	21,253	67	0.3%	149	-3	0.3%
2021	21,189	-64	-0.3%	149	0	-0.9%
2022	21,171	-18	-0.1%	148	-1	-2.2%
2023	21,273	102	0.5%	145	-3	-0.1%
2024	21,267	-6	0.0%	145	0	-1.3%
2025	21,211	-56	-0.3%	143	-2	-1.5%
2026	21,151	-60	-0.3%	141	-2	-0.5%

Source: Calculated by SPARC BC based on Local Health Area Projections, B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020)

7.6 Changing Demographics –65 to 84 years of age

In 2016, there were 5,100 individuals in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine who were in the 65 to 84 age cohort including 55 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton.

Analysis of historical data for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine shows that between 2006 and 2011, the total number of individuals between the ages of 65 to 84 living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased by 705 individuals, a growth rate of 19.5%. Similarly, between 2011 and 2016, the total number of individuals between the ages of 65 to 84 living in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine increased by an additional 785, or a growth rate of 18.2%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the Village of Hazelton reported an increase of 25 individuals between the ages of 65 to 84, representing a growth rate of 125.0%, although this high rate is in part due to the small absolute numbers of individuals in this cohort. Between 2011 and 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an additional increase of 10 individuals in the 65 to 84 age cohort, representing a growth rate of 22.2%.

Population projections prepared by B.C. Stats through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that between 2016 and 2021, the population in the 65 to 84 age cohort in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by 702 individuals, representing a growth rate 13.3%. This translates into an average annual increase of 140 individuals in the 65 to 84 age cohort, or a growth rate of 2.7%.

Between 2021 and 2026, B.C. Stats estimates that the population in the 65 to 84 age cohort in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine will increase by an additional 1,611 individuals, representing a growth rate of 25.2%. The expected increase in individuals in the 65 to 84 age cohort translates into an average annual increase of 322, or a growth rate of 5.0%.

While B.C. Stats does not prepare population projections at the community level, population projections at the Local Health Area level can help to provide meaningful insights into differences across different geographic areas.

For 2016 to 2021, assuming that the pattern of growth within the Village of Hazelton is similar to the expected pattern of growth for the Upper Skeena Local Health Area, the population in the Village of Hazelton in the 65 to 84 age cohort is expected to increase by 25 individuals, or a growth rate of 32.6%. This translates into an average annual increase of 5 individuals in the 65 to 84 age cohort, or a growth rate of 6.5% among those between the ages of 65 to 84.

Assuming a similar pattern of growth for the Village of Hazelton for 2021 to 2026, it is likely that the population in 65 to 84 age cohort will increase by an additional 35 individuals, or a growth rate of 34.6%. This translates into an average annual increase of 7 individuals in the 65 to 84 age cohort, or a growth rate of 6.9% among those between the ages of 65 to 84.

TABLE 7.4: PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH FOR INDIVIDUALS AGE 65 TO 84 IN THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON AND THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

Years	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			Village of Hazelton		
	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change
2016	5,100			55		
2017	4,892	-208	-4.1%	63	8	13.7%
2018	4,960	68	1.4%	71	9	0.2%
2019	5,180	220	4.4%	71	0	6.3%
2020	5,487	307	5.9%	76	4	5.4%
2021	5,802	315	5.7%	80	4	7.0%
2022	6,116	314	5.4%	86	6	11.5%
2023	6,401	285	4.7%	96	10	3.3%
2024	6,770	369	5.8%	99	3	10.1%
2025	7,092	322	4.8%	109	10	5.2%
2026	7,413	321	4.5%	115	6	4.5%

Source: Calculated by SPARC BC based on Local Health Area Projections, B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020)

7.7 Changing Demographics –85 and older years of age

In 2016, there were 560 individuals in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine who were 85 and older including 15 individuals living in the Village of Hazelton.

Analysis of historical data for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine shows that between 2006 and 2011, the total number of individuals who were 85 and older living in the RDKS increased by 115 individuals, a growth rate of 46.9%. Similarly, between 2011 and 2016, the total number of individuals 85 and older living in the RDKS increased by an additional 115, or a growth rate of 31.9%.

Between 2006 and 2011, the Village of Hazelton reported no increase in 30 individuals 85 and older. Between 2011 and 2016, the Village of Hazelton reported an additional 5 individuals 85 and older.

Population projections prepared by B.C. Stats through P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020 estimate that between 2016 and 2021, the population 85 and older in the RDKS will increase by 67 individuals, representing a growth rate of 12.0%. This translates into an average annual increase of 13 individuals 85 and older, or a growth rate of 2.4%.

Between 2021 and 2026, B.C. Stats estimates that the population 85 and older living in the RDKS will increase by an additional 115 individuals, representing a growth rate of 18.3%. The expected increase in individuals 85 and older translates into an average annual increase of 23, or a growth rate of 3.7%.

While B.C. Stats does not prepare population projections at the community level, population projections at the Local Health Area level can help to provide meaningful insights into differences across different geographic areas.

For 2016 to 2021, assuming that the pattern of growth within the Village of Hazelton is similar to the expected pattern of growth for the Upper Skeena Local Health Area, the population in the Village of Hazelton 85 and older will increase by just one (1) individual, or a growth rate of 0.2%.

Assuming the Village of Hazelton and the Upper Skeena Local Health Area experience a similar pattern of growth for 2021 to 2026, it is likely that the population 85 and older will increase by an additional 11 individuals, or a growth rate of 53.8%. This translates into an average annual increase of 2 individuals 85 and older, or a growth rate of 10.8% among those 85 and older.

TABLE 7.5: PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THE 85+ AGE COHORT IN THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON & REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

Years	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine			Village of Hazelton		
	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Total Population	Increase/ Decrease	% Change
2016	560			15		
2017	637	77	13.8%	18	3	21.0%
2018	660	23	3.6%	22	4	10.7%
2019	650	-10	-1.5%	24	2	-24.1%
2020	616	-34	-5.2%	18	-6	-9.5%
2021	627	11	1.8%	16	-2	14.0%
2022	612	-15	-2.4%	18	2	12.3%
2023	670	58	9.5%	20	2	8.2%
2024	695	25	3.7%	22	2	5.1%
2025	712	17	2.4%	23	1	14.5%
2026	742	30	4%	27	4	13.7%

Source: Calculated by SPARC BC based on Local Health Area Projections, B.C. Stats (P.E.O.P.L.E. 2020)

APPENDIX A

Glossary & Definitions

Affordability: To be considered affordable, housing cost should be no more than 30% of a household's gross annual income. This measure can also be referred to as STIR which is the shelter-cost-to-income ratio.

Apartment duplex: Apartment duplex is a Census term that refers to an apartment or flat in a duplex or accessory dwelling unit in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys.

Average household income: Average household income refers to the income of a specified group that is calculated by dividing the aggregate income by the total number of individuals or households identified in the sample or Census universe.

Band Housing: Band housing is a Census term that is used for historical reasons to define the shelter occupancy of housing for First Nations people whose form of housing does not lend itself to the usual classification of tenure (ownership and rental).

Census families: Census families is a Census term that refers to households living in private households in various types of family and household arrangements. Census families can include spouses who are married as well as common-law spouses and can include households both with and without children.

Core housing need: A household is considered to be in core housing need if they are unable to find housing in their community that is suitable in size and in good repair without spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs.

Data Suppression: Data suppression is another tool used by Statistics Canada to protect the confidentiality of respondents and can include the suppression of results for geographic areas with populations below a specified size, in cases where there are concerns about data quality, or for other technical reasons.

Employment income: Employment income is the income received from wages, salaries, and commissions and is typically reported at the individual level.

Full-time employment: Full-time employment is reported in the Census as a full-year and full-time worker that includes individuals aged 15 and older who worked more than 30 hours per week for a minimum of 49 weeks of the year.

Household income: Household income is a Census term that refers to the total household income received from all sources including employment income, investments, pensions, and other sources including government sources. Household income is reported at the household level.

Household size: Household size is a Census term that refers to the number of persons in a private household.

Housing condition: Housing condition is one of the dimensions of housing need under Canada's Core Housing Need Definition and includes considerations around the adequacy or condition of the housing including the number of units that are in need of major repairs. In particular, a household is considered to be in core housing need if they are unable to find housing that is suitable in size and in good repair without spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs.

Household maintainer: Household maintainer is a Census term that refers to the number of persons in a household and who are responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes and other utilities with the age of the primary household maintainer being defined by the first person in the household reported on the Census form and who has been identified as having the primary responsibility.

Low income measures: A household is considered to be in low-income if their income falls below one of a number of different measures established by Statistics Canada and can include LIM (low income measure), LICO (low income cut-off) and is measured both before and after tax.

Low income measure (LIM): LIM is one of the low-income measures established by Statistics Canada and refers to households falling below 50% of the median adjusted after-tax income of private households (LIM-AT) that is further adjusted to reflect differences in household sizes.

Median household income: Median household income refers to the income level of a specified group that is the exact midpoint of the income distribution (i.e. the point where the income distribution divides into two halves).

Movable dwelling: Moveable dwelling is a Census term that refers to manufactured or mobile homes that are either rented or owned.

Movers: Movers include households who have moved in the year prior to the Census. This can include individuals who have moved but remained in the same city, town or community and who are referred to as non-migrants as well as migrants who could include individuals who have moved from a different city, town, township, village, or First Nations reserve. External migrants would be individuals who have moved from outside of Canada.

Non-census family households: Non-census family households is a Census term and refers to individuals or single person households who live alone. Non-census family households can also include unrelated individuals living together.

Number of bedrooms: Number of bedrooms is a Census term that refers to the number of rooms in a private dwelling unit that are designated for sleeping purposes while number of rooms refer to additional living spaces within a private dwelling and include other living spaces such as the kitchen, basement, living/dining area.

Private dwellings: The term private dwellings is a Census term that refers to living quarters which have a private entrance. A private dwelling occupied by usual residents refers to a private dwelling where the individual or household permanently resides.

Random Rounding: Random rounding is an approach adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and protect the privacy of individuals and households in smaller geographies. Random rounding includes adjustments either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10' and includes adjustments to totals and sub-totals resulting in a situation where the total value (especially in smaller geographies or at the subgroup level) may not match and where percentages may not necessarily add up to 100%.

Secondary Rental Market: Typically, there are three sources of rental supply – purpose-built rental housing, social housing and non-market housing stock as well as housing that is available through the secondary rental market. Housing available through the secondary rental market includes rented single detached homes or semi-detached homes as well as rented garden suites or coach house units. It can also include rented condo apartment units as well as rented manufactured home stock.

Structure type: The term structure type is a Census term that refers to the structural characteristics of the dwelling unit and could include different housing types including single detached, semi-detached, row house or apartment unit.

Shelter cost: Shelter costs refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling and that can include mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, and heat.

Shelter-cost-to-income ratio (STIR): The term shelter-cost-to-income ratio refers to the proportion of monthly household income which is spent on shelter costs with the shelter-cost-to-income ratio being calculated for private households who reported a total household income of greater than zero. A household is considered to be experiencing housing affordability challenges if they are spending 30% or more of their income on their housing costs, or if they have a shelter-cost-to-income ratio of 30% or more.

Subsidized housing: Subsidized housing refers to housing where a household pays a rent that is geared to their income. Subsidized housing could refer to traditional social housing, public housing, and other forms of government-assisted housing including non-profit housing. This term can also include households that are receiving rent supplement assistance or some form of housing allowance.

Suitability: Suitability is one of the dimensions of housing need under Canada's Core Housing Need Definition and includes considerations where there are not enough rooms and living spaces to meet the basic standards requirements set out in the National Occupancy Standards (NOS). Measures of suitability refer to the degree of crowding.

Tenure: Tenure is a Census term that is used to determine whether a household rents or owns their housing.

Statistics Canada. 2017. British Columbia. Census Profile. 2016. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017.

Appendix B: The Continuum of Housing Choice in the Village of Hazelton

B.1 The Affordability of Ownership

Using information available through BC Assessment (2019 and 2020), the table below looks at the affordability of ownership across different forms of housing including single detached family housing, duplex units (strata and non-strata) as well as manufactured home or mobile home units. The calculations set out below include information on the down payment requirements, monthly mortgage payments as well as the qualifying income needed to purchase a home in the Village of Hazelton. The information assumes a down payment of 10%, a 25-year amortization period and 5-year fixed term mortgage at 2.39% interest. Assuming that a household was successful in securing the necessary down payment and had only limited other debt, a household could purchase a home in the Village of Hazelton for between \$458⁵ and \$912 per month.

TABLE B.1 MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS AND QUALIFYING INCOME

	Assessed Value	Range Low/High	Mortgage Amount	Down payment Amount	Monthly Payments	Qualifying Income
Single Detached	\$114,900	Low	\$103,410	\$11,490	\$458	\$14,080
Single Detached	\$162,450	High	\$146,205	\$16,245	\$647	\$19,910
Duplex (Non-Strata)	\$138,900	Low	\$125,010	\$13,890	\$553	\$17,020
Duplex (Non-Strata)	\$228,300	High	\$205,470	\$22,830	\$909	\$27,980
Duplex (Strata)	--	Low	--	--	--	--
Duplex (Strata)	--	High	--	--	--	--
Mobile Home	\$158,400	Low	\$142,560	\$15,840	\$631	\$19,410
Mobile Home	\$228,900	High	\$206,010	\$22,890	\$912	\$28,050

Assumptions: Calculation using the low and high range in the median price reported in BC Assessment Data for the Village of Hazelton and based on an amortization period of 25 years and a 2.39% mortgage rate for 5 years. Calculations assume a 10% down payment

⁵ It is possible that the lower value homes are also older homes and that there is the possibility that these homes would require a significant level of investment to bring them up to reasonable standards.

B.2 Affordability by Housing Type

Based on the median assessed value of \$114,900 and \$162,450 for a single detached home in the Village of Hazelton, a household would need an income of between \$14,080 and \$19,910 and a down payment of between \$11,490 and \$16,245 to purchase a single detached home.

The duplex units in the Village of Hazelton typically have a higher median assessed value as they are newer stock. Based on the median assessed value of \$138,900 and \$228,300 for a duplex unit in the Village of Hazelton, a household would need an annual income of between \$17,020 and \$27,980 and a down payment of between \$13,890 and \$22,830 saved to purchase a newer duplex unit.

Manufactured home stock also represents an important part of the continuum of housing choices in smaller, rural communities. Based on the median assessed values of the manufactured home units in the Village of Hazelton, a household would need an annual income of between \$19,410 and \$28,050 to purchase a manufactured home unit. This would translate into monthly housing costs of between \$631 and \$912 per month not including the monthly pad rental cost.

The housing continuum graphic on the following page shows the mix of housing types (ownership and rental) in the Village of Hazelton and provides information on both housing costs and incomes.

Column 1 & 2: Shows the income distribution of all households living in the Village of Hazelton (owners and renters) and is based on the 2016 Census.

Column 3: Shows the median price for a single detached home in the Village of Hazelton based on 2019 BC Assessment data. It also shows the qualifying income needed for a household to purchase a home at this price assuming a 10% down payment, a 25-year amortization period, and a 2.39% closed 5-year mortgage.

Column 4: Shows the median price for a newer duplex unit in the Village of Hazelton based on 2019 BC Assessment data. It also shows the qualifying income needed for a household to purchase a home at this price assuming a 10% down payment, a 25-year amortization period, and a 2.39% closed 5-year mortgage.

Column 5: Shows the median price for a manufactured home in the Village of Hazelton based on 2019 BC Assessment data. It also shows the qualifying income needed for a household to purchase a manufactured home in the Village of Hazelton assuming a 10% down payment, a 25-year amortization period, and a 2.39% closed 5-year mortgage. The calculation also assumes a monthly pad rental cost of \$400 per month.

Column 6: Shows the reported average market rent in the Village of Hazelton is \$773 per month based on information contained in the 2016 Census. Based on an average monthly rent of \$773, a household would need an annual income of \$30,919 to carry the cost of this housing.

Column 7: Shows the average monthly rent for a household with an annual income of \$20,000 living in social housing where the monthly rent they pay is geared to their income and is based on the standard that to be affordable, a household should not be spending more than 30% of their gross annual income on their housing costs.

TABLE B.2 THE CONTINUUM OF OWNERSHIP AND RENTAL HOUSING CHOICES IN THE VILLAGE OF HAZELTON

Total Households: 100						
Total Owners: 60 ¹						Renters: 35
Income Distribution (\$)	Number of Households	Single Detached Housing	Duplex Units. (Newer Stock)	Duplex Units. (Older Stock)	Market Rental	Non-Market Seniors (6 units)
Total	100					
\$125K+	10					
\$100K to 124,999	15					
\$80K to 99,999	15					
\$60K to 79,999	20					
\$50K to 59,999	10					
\$40K to 49,999	10					
\$30K to 39,999	10				\$30,919	
\$20K to 29,999	5		\$27,980			
\$15K to 19,999	0	\$19,910		\$17,020		
\$10K to 14,999	5					
Under \$10K	0					
Housing Cost		\$162,450 \$647/month	\$258,300 \$909/month	\$138,900 \$553 /month	\$773 per month	\$500 per month

¹ The 2016 Census reported 127 households including 60 owners and 35 renters. Custom data purchased by the Province to support the development of Housing Needs Reports shows 100 households including 60 owners and 25 renters. Please note that numbers do not add up to 100 due to random rounding and the challenges related to smaller geographies.

Appendix C

C.1 The Limitations of the Use of Census Data in Smaller Geographic Areas

This section describes some of the limitations of the use of Census data for smaller geographies with specific focus on the implications of the use of “random rounding” and “data suppression”:

Notes on Random Rounding

In using Census data, it is important to recognize that there can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding - an approach adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' As noted by Statistics Canada:

"To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%" Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

Small Area Data Suppression

In addition to random rounding, small area data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size or for specific sub-population groups. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available. Suppression of data can also occur due to poor data quality or to other technical reasons.

Additional information on data quality and disclosure control

For information on data quality, as well as random rounding, data suppression, and other methods of disclosure control, please consult the Guide to the Census of Population, 2016, Catalogue no. 98-304-X, and the reference guides for the individual topics.

C.2 Notes on Random Rounding and Data Suppression

This section provides additional technical details around the limitations of Census data especially in smaller geographic areas. In looking at the information provided by Statistics Canada it is important to note that there can be some variability in the numbers reported due to random rounding - an approach adopted by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality and that includes randomly rounding either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.'

As noted by Statistics Canada:

"To understand these data, users of the information must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%"

Retrieved from Statistics Canada at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/about-apropos/about-apropos.cfm?Lang=E&wbdisable=true#aa8>

C.3 Area and data suppression

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information. Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available. Suppression of data can be due to poor data quality or to other technical reasons.

C.4 Random rounding

To ensure confidentiality, the values, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of '5' or '10.' To understand these data, you must be aware that each individual value is rounded. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%.

C.5 Note on data quality and disclosure control

For information on data quality, as well as random rounding, data suppression, and other methods of disclosure control, please consult the [Guide to the Census of Population, 2016, Catalogue no. 98-304-X](#), and the reference guides for the individual topics.