



OLYMPIC GAMES IMPACT PROGRAM

Baseline Report
October 2007

MISSION

To touch the soul of the nation and inspire the world by creating and delivering an extraordinary Olympic and Paralympic experience with lasting legacies.

VISION

A stronger Canada whose spirit is raised by its passion for sport, culture and sustainability.

VALUES

Team | Trust | Excellence | Sustainability | Creativity

OGI BASELINE REPORT - TABLE OF CONTENTS

i. Acknowledgements	4
1. Introduction	5
2. The Olympic Movement, the Paralympic Movement and the 2010 Winter Games	5
2.1. The Olympic Movement	5
• International Olympic Committee	6
• Olympic Games Host Nation	6
• Agenda	6
2.2. The Paralympic Movement	6
2.3. The 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games	6
• Host City Selection Process for the 2010 Winter Games	7
• Vancouver Organizing Committee	7
• Vancouver 2010 - Sustainability in Action	7
3. Olympic Games Impact Program	8
3.1. OGI Reporting Framework	8
3.2. VANOC's OGI Process	8
3.3. Principles, Practices and Assumptions	10
4. National and Regional Context for the 2010 Games	11
4.1. Host for the 2010 Winter Games	11
• Host Nation - Country of Canada	11
• Host Region for the 2010 Winter Games - Province of British Columbia, Metro Vancouver*, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	11
• Host City for the 2010 Winter Games - City of Vancouver, Resort Municipality of Whistler	11
4.2. Geographic Scales and Definitions for OGI	14
5. Study Outcomes and Next Steps	15
5.1. Study Results	15
5.2. OGI Program and VANOC's Sustainability Management and Reporting System	15
5.3. Next Steps	16
5.4. Identifying a Research Partner	16
5.5. Communications	16
6. Summary	16
Appendix A - Final List of OGI Indicators for VANOC	
Appendix B - Baseline Results for OGI Indicators	

All figures in this document are expressed in Canadian dollars.

*The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) changed its name to Metro Vancouver in August 2007.

i. Acknowledgements

The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) would like to acknowledge the following members of the Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Program Advisory Committee for their contributions in preparing the OGI Baseline Report. The role of non-VANOC Advisory Committee members was to provide technical advice; their participation in the Advisory Committee does not reflect an official endorsement by the members or their respective organizations of the OGI indicators or the OGI Baseline Report.

- Ken Baker, VANOC
- Kelli Dawson, Environment Canada
- Jim Frankish, University of British Columbia
- Steve Litke, Fraser Basin Council*
- Tim McEwan, British Columbia Progress Board
- Risa Smith, Environment Canada
- Rob VanWynsberghe, Impact of the Olympics on Communities Coalition

In addition to participating as a member of the Advisory Committee, the Fraser Basin Council* was retained to acquire and collate the OGI indicator data and to prepare the OGI Baseline Report. Steve Litke, Clare Mochrie and Amy Leighton carried out this work on behalf of the Fraser Basin Council for VANOC.

Invaluable support and advice was continuously provided by staff and advisors of the International Olympic Committee. In particular, Michelle LeMaitre and Pierre Alain Hug were very helpful in assisting the OGI project team complete the work required for the OGI Baseline Report.

Financial assistance to enable the preparation of this report was provided by VANOC and Environment Canada.

The completion of this report would not have been possible without significant contributions from a wide variety of data providers who should be acknowledged. See Appendix B for the specific sources of indicator data relating to each of the OGI indicator worksheets.

*The Fraser Basin Council is a not-for-profit, non-governmental, charitable organization, with a mandate to educate on the need for economic, environmental and social sustainability in the Fraser Basin. Through its projects, the Council encourages a good quality of life by helping decision makers and residents make responsible decisions about how we live, work and play in the Basin. The Council does not take a position on any issue; rather it remains an advocate only for the sustainability of the Basin. It accomplishes its work by acting as an impartial facilitator and bringing together interests to solve sustainability challenges, drawing forth common threads of agreement upon which action can take place.



1. Introduction

This report is submitted by the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in partial fulfillment of VANOC's role in implementing the Olympic Games Impact Program (OGI) for the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (2010 Winter Games).

The IOC's OGI Program includes a series of 126 indicators that measure the status of many environmental, socio-cultural and economic dimensions of the host city, region and nation. The purpose of the Program is to measure the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games through a consistent and comparable reporting system across all future Games, presented in a series of four reports developed by each Olympic Games Organizing Committee. The OGI Program is integrated into Games Management. Further, the third of the four OGI reports is a required volume of the Official Report of the Olympic Games mandated by the Host City Contract.

This report represents the first of four OGI reports for the 2010 Winter Games and provides a baseline against which indicator data in future reports will be compared and analyzed.

Following this introduction, Section 2 of the Baseline Report provides relevant context-setting information regarding the Olympic Movement generally, and the 2010 Winter Games specifically.

Section 3 provides additional information on the rationale for, and some common approaches to, measuring and reporting on sustainability. The OGI Program is described, as well as the principles, practices and approaches utilized by the OGI team in Vancouver to prepare the OGI Baseline Report in relation to the 2010 Winter Games.

Section 4 offers an overview of the geographic region within which the 2010 Winter Games will occur. This is important in setting the context for the OGI indicator data.

Section 5 provides a synopsis of the outcomes from the initial phase of the OGI program. It also offers an overview of the Sustainability Management and Reporting System that VANOC has designed and implemented to monitor and report on its performance relative to its sustainability objectives. Further, this section outlines the next steps for the OGI program in Vancouver including the establishment of an OGI research partner and planned communication approaches.

Appendix A lists the context indicators that comprise the OGI Baseline Report while Appendix B presents the detailed indicator data tables for each of the OGI indicators included in the Baseline

Report. Explanatory notes are provided at the beginning of Appendix B to assist the reader in understanding the data tables.

2. The Olympic Movement, the Paralympic Movement and the 2010 Winter Games

<http://www.olympic.org>

<http://www.vancouver2010.com/en/WinterGames/Games>

2.1 The Olympic Movement

The Olympic Movement groups together all those who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter and who recognize the authority of the International Olympic Committee, namely: the International Federations (IFs) for those sports included in an Olympic Games program; the National Olympic Committees (NOCs); the Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games (OCOGs); athletes, judges and referees, and all the organizations and institutions recognized by the IOC.

The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport, practiced without discrimination of any kind, in a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

The International Olympic Committee was founded on June 23, 1894 by the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin who was inspired to revive the Olympic Games of Greek antiquity.

The IOC is the overarching authority of the Olympic Movement and is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization. The IOC exists to serve as an umbrella organization of the Olympic Movement. It owns all rights to the Olympic symbols, flag, motto, anthem and Olympic Games. Its primary responsibility is to supervise the organization of the summer and winter Olympic Games.

The inaugural Olympic Games of the modern era opened in Athens on April 6, 1896. The first Olympic Games to take place after the First World War were held in Antwerp, Belgium in 1920. Sports included figure skating, while ice hockey made its Olympic debut. The following year, the IOC Congress decided that the organizers of the 1924 Olympic Games in France would host a separate 'International Winter Sports Week,' under the patronage of the IOC. This week proved to be a great success, and in 1925, the IOC decided to create separate Olympic Winter Games not connected to the Olympic Summer Games.

Subsequently, at the 24th IOC Session held in Lisbon, Portugal in 1926, the 1924 events in Chamonix, France were retroactively designated as the first Olympic Winter Games. These first Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix attracted more than 258 athletes (11 women, 247 men) from 16 nations, competing in 16 events.

Olympic Games Host Nation

The IOC awards the organization of each summer and winter Olympic Games to the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the country of the Host City and the Host City itself. For that purpose, the NOC forms an Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOG), which communicates directly with the IOC, receiving advice and instructions on hosting responsibilities. From the time of its constitution to its liquidation, the OCOG must comply with the Olympic Charter, the Host City Contract entered into (involving the IOC, the National Olympic Committee and the Host City), as well as instructions of the IOC Executive Board

Agenda 21

Sport and Culture are the traditional pillars of the Olympic Games. At the Centennial Olympic Congress in 1994, the IOC created a new pillar, environment, while establishing a Sport and Environment Commission. In 1999, the IOC adopted its own version of the United Nations' Agenda 21 for Sustainable Development. Called Sport for Sustainable Development, this statement outlines a program of action for using sport to advance sustainable development. To help implement this plan, the IOC established a formal collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The IOC version of Agenda 21 has three objectives:

- Improve socio-economic conditions in host communities
- Improve Games-based practices on environmental conservation
- Strengthen the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous peoples in the Games

While sustainability is still a relatively new discipline within Olympic and Paralympic Organizing Committees, it is a "good fit" with the core values and ideals of the Olympic and Paralympic Movements.

2.2 The Paralympic Movement

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) was founded in 1989 and has become one of the largest sport organizations in the world. The IPC represents the vast majority of athletes with a disability. Through its ideals and activities, it seeks the continuous global promotion of the values of the Paralympic Movement, with a vision of inspiration and empowerment.

The Paralympic Games began after the Second World War as a sporting event intended to encourage English soldiers in wheelchairs to become active again. Over time, the Games evolved into an elite international competition involving a wide range of athletes from around the world.

The first Olympic-style games for athletes with a disability – now called the Paralympic Games – were held after the Rome 1960 Olympic Summer Games. The first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden in 1976. The Paralympic Games have taken place at the same venues as the Olympic Games since the Seoul 1988 Paralympic Summer Games in South Korea and the Albertville 1992 Paralympic Winter Games in France. In most Paralympic sports, competitors with similar disabilities compete against one another, according to the specified rules of a given sport.

2.3 The 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Host City Selection Process for the 2010 Winter Games

The city of Vancouver was elected Host City of the XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010 at the 115th IOC Session, held in Prague, Czech Republic on July 2, 2003. Eight cities applied to host the 2010 Winter Games: Andorra la Vella, Andorra; Bern, Switzerland; Harbin, China; Jaca, Spain; PyeongChang, Republic of South Korea; Salzburg, Austria; Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina; and Vancouver, Canada.

Four Candidate Cities were selected from the eight Applicant Cities following an extensive applications review by a working group comprised of IOC administration members and external experts. However, one of the Candidate cities (Bern, Switzerland) withdrew its candidature shortly after it was selected. An assessment was made of each of the remaining Applicant City's ability to stage high-level, international, multi-sport events, and their ability to organize quality Olympic Winter Games in 2010. Assessments were made against a set of 11 technical assessment criteria: government support and public opinion, general infrastructure, sports venues, Olympic Village, environmental conditions and impact, accommodation, transport, security, experience from past sports events, finance and general concept.

The three Candidate Cities submitted their candidature files to the IOC in January 2003. These were subsequently analyzed in detail by the IOC Evaluation Commission. Members of the Commission also inspected the Candidate Cities before issuing a report in May 2003.

The 2010 Winter Olympic Games will be held from February 12–28. The 2010 Paralympic Winter Games will be held from March 12–21. The 2010 Winter Games will be held at venues throughout the Metro Vancouver area and in Whistler.



During the 2010 Olympic Winter Games, a projected 5,500 athletes and team officials will be involved in seven sports and 15 sport disciplines (alpine skiing, biathlon, bobsleigh, cross-country skiing, curling, figure skating, freestyle skiing, ice hockey, luge, Nordic combined, short track speed skating, skeleton, ski jumping, snowboard and speed skating) and 86 separate medal events. During the 2010 Paralympic Winter Games, a projected 1,350 athletes and team officials will be involved in five sports (alpine skiing, biathlon, cross-country skiing, ice sledge hockey and wheelchair curling) and 64 separate medal events.

Vancouver Organizing Committee

The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) was established on September 30, 2003. VANOC's mandate is to support and promote the development of sport in Canada by planning, organizing, financing and staging the 2010 Winter Games.

In addition to the IOC-related obligations noted under 'Olympic Games Host Nation' above, other documents relevant to VANOC's sustainability commitments include:

- 2002 – Multiparty Agreement for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games
- 2002-05 – a series of agreements between VANOC and the Four Host First Nations (FHFN)
- An Inner-City Inclusive Commitment Statement
- 2004-10 – requirements of federal and provincial environmental assessment legislation and project approvals

VANOC is guided by a 20-member board of directors nominated by the Government of Canada, the Province of British Columbia, the City of Vancouver, the Resort Municipality of Whistler, the Canadian Olympic Committee, the Canadian Paralympic Committee and local First Nations.

Vancouver 2010: 'Sustainability in Action'

VANOC's vision is:

A stronger Canada whose spirit is raised by its passion for sport, culture and sustainability.

VANOC's mission is:

To touch the soul of the nation and inspire the world by creating and delivering an extraordinary Olympic and Paralympic experience with lasting legacies.

VANOC's values are:

- **Team:** Fair play, respect, compassion, accountability and inclusion
- **Trust:** Integrity, honesty, respect, fairness and compassion
- **Excellence:** Recognition, compassion and accountability
- **Sustainability:** Financial, economic, social and environmental sustainability
- **Creativity:** Innovation, flexibility and adaptability

For the 2010 Winter Games, 'sustainability' means managing the social, economic and environmental impacts and opportunities of the Games to produce lasting benefits – locally and globally. VANOC recognizes the opportunity to demonstrate how sustainability, in all its aspects, can be incorporated throughout an Olympic and Paralympic Games.

VANOC's plan for the 2010 Winter Games contains specific initiatives to ensure the Games leave a positive legacy, not just for sport, but also for Canada's environment, economy and local communities. These initiatives are based on the principle of maximizing opportunities and minimizing any negative impacts.

In 2005-06, VANOC established a set of six corporate-wide sustainability performance objectives. These objectives are based on Bid Commitments, best management practices of other Organizing Committees and input from sustainability experts and key partners and stakeholders. They are now an integral part of VANOC's strategic and business plans, and are being incorporated into the more detailed operational plans essential to delivering an extraordinary Olympic and Paralympic Games experience.

VANOC's sustainability performance objectives are:

1. Accountability

- To behave ethically, set measurable performance targets and communicate openly about our progress and challenges
- To consult with external groups affected by our activities

2. Environmental Stewardship and Impact Reduction

- To conserve natural environments and manage, mitigate and offset negative impacts

3. Social Inclusion and Responsibility

- To convene accessible Games that have a positive impact on socially and economically disadvantaged groups that otherwise would not benefit
- To care for our workforce, protect human rights and ensure health and safety

4. Aboriginal Participation and Collaboration

- To partner with the Four Host First Nations to achieve an unprecedented level of Aboriginal participation in the Games

5. Economic Benefits

- To demonstrate that sustainable innovation and practice makes good business sense

6. Sport for Sustainable Living

- To use sport, and growing athlete and public interest in living more sustainably, to inspire action on local and global sustainability challenges

3. Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Program

3.1 OGI Reporting Framework

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

- Measure the global impact¹ of the Olympic Games
- Create a comparable benchmark across all future Olympic Games
- Help those cities that are bidding for an Olympic Games and future organizers to identify potential legacies to maximize Games' benefits

The OGI program's purpose is to enable the IOC to measure the long-term implications of Games organizations, and to analyze the impact of the Olympic Games on a given host city, region and nation. In its initial design, the OGI program utilized 154 environmental, socio-cultural and economic indicators to report on the status of the Host City, Region and Country, at multiple geographic scales, from a period beginning prior to the awarding of the Games to the Host City/ Nation and ending three years following the the staging of the Games.

Over the past year, following discussions with Olympic Games Organizing Committees for Torino 2006, Beijing 2008, Vancouver 2010 and London 2012, as well as the International Paralympic Committee, the IOC refined the OGI program, producing a new Technical Manual and reducing the number of indicators to 126, while including additional information of value to the Paralympic Movement.

The revised list of indicators is summarized below.

Dimension of Sustainability	Type of Indicator	Mandatory	Optional	Total
Environment	Context	9	13	22
	Event	11	1	12
Socio-Cultural	Context	17	13	30
	Event	12	8	18
Economic	Context	16	12	28
	Event	13	3	16
Sub-Totals	Context	34	35	80
	Event	39	12	46
Totals		73	47	126

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

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

The OGI program includes a series of four reports comparing changes in the indicator data over time. The reports are to be prepared over the following timeline:

1. Report 1 (Baseline*) – Prepared three years prior to the Games (2007 for VANOC)
2. Report 2 – Prepared one year prior to the Games (2009 for VANOC)
3. Report 3 – Prepared within one year after the Games (2011 for VANOC)
4. Report 4 – Prepared three years after the Games (2013 for VANOC)

3.2 VANOC's OGI Process

In 2003-04, VANOC hired an external advisor to undertake a preliminary review of the initial OGI indicators. In particular, consideration was given to:

- potential sources of data
- availability of data
- cost implications for data collection and manipulation
- relevance of indicators
- cross-referencing the OGI indicators with locally developed indicators for the 2010 Winter Games

The results of this analysis were as follows:

- 72 OGI indicators were recommended for inclusion in the 2010 reporting framework (based on alignment with OCOG management objectives and sustainability goals, as well as readily available data and modest cost implications)
- 25 OGI indicators were recommended for strong consideration to be included in the 2010 reporting framework (based on their relationship to OCOG objectives and sustainability goals, likelihood of available data at a reasonable cost, with potential for refinement of scope)
- 14 OGI indicators were recommended for potential consideration in the 2010 reporting framework (based on no direct relationship to OCOG management objectives, but possible data availability with minimal cost implications)
- 22 OGI indicators were not recommended for the 2010 reporting framework without substantive re-evaluation (based on poor alignment with OCOG objectives, low data availability and high cost implications)
- 26 OGI indicators were identified as requiring more investigation into data availability and cost implications



In 2005, VANOC conducted additional analysis of the OGI indicators by referring to the external advisor's report and undertaking its own internal review. In particular, VANOC focused its considerations on the relevance of the indicators to the 2010 Winter Games, as well as VANOC's capacity to develop the indicators, including considerations for the cost of assembling the data. Following this review, VANOC recommended to the IOC the development of 105 indicators, including 94 OGI-specific indicators in addition to 11 locally-developed sustainability indicators. The 11 locally-developed indicators were intended to:

- be more directly linked to VANOC's strategic objectives and outcomes
- be consistent with best practice by engaging VANOC's partners and stakeholders
- focus in more detail on the Vancouver 2010 Bid Commitments pertaining to Aboriginal participation and inner-city inclusion

In replying to VANOC's recommended list of 105 indicators, the IOC reiterated its interest in comparing indicator data over time and across different Organizing Committees, and providing a broader context for understanding the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games on host cities and nations. The IOC restated that the 'core' indicators are obligatory and that replacement indicators are requested if the 'flexible' indicators cannot be completed. In summary, the IOC requested full implementation of the OGI indicators and/or the provision of alternate indicators where appropriate.

In January 2006, VANOC established the OGI Advisory Committee (AC) to assist and provide advice to VANOC on the development of the OGI indicators and the first OGI report. The Fraser Basin Council (FBC) was retained as the Secretariat for the AC to provide advice to VANOC based on its experience with indicator development and measurement. Members of the AC included leading practitioners in the field of indicators and reporting, with representatives from the federal and provincial governments, the non-governmental sector and the academic community.

The AC was invaluable in supporting the review and analysis of the OGI indicators in relation to Canadian context and capacity. This review process included identification of best available data for the OGI indicators, as well as review and analysis of indicator definitions, descriptions and methodologies. The AC also provided advice on OGI implementation and the selection of a future research partner.

The following is a summary of the AC process that was undertaken from January through July 2006:

- VANOC established the OGI Advisory Committee in January 2006.
- An orientation meeting was held in February to familiarize the AC with the OGI program. Additional AC meetings were held from February 2006 through July 2006.
- OGI indicators were reviewed and tested by the AC, both with the group and individual members, including the OGI specifications (code, name, type, geographic scale, time period and definition/description), as well as the Canadian context (data sources, data availability in relation to OGI specifications, comments and explanatory notes, anticipated level of effort and recommended approach to address the OGI indicators).
- Several principles, practices and assumptions were established to guide VANOC's approach in implementing the OGI program.
- Sources of uncertainty and/or remaining questions for clarification were also identified during the review process. Further investigation was required to resolve these issues during the data acquisition phase and the subsequent preparation of the OGI Baseline Report.
- Data acquisition was initiated April 2006 and continued through July 2006.
- Ongoing updates were provided to the AC and the IOC from April 2006 through June 2006 to seek advice on best available sources of data and to assist in the resolution of technical data-related issues.
- As OGI indicator worksheets were completed, necessary modifications to the data requirements were identified based on best available data sources and as definitions were developed; as part of VANOC's implementation of the OGI program, these worksheets, modifications and definitions were reviewed with the AC and IOC staff.
- In July 2006, IOC staff met with representatives from the Torino, Beijing, Vancouver and London Olympic Games Organizing Committees (OCOGs) in Vancouver to discuss implementation of the OGI program. Discussions included feedback based on experience-to-date and sharing of perspectives and lessons learned with respect to measuring and reporting on the Games. There was a productive exchange between the IOC and members of the Organizing Committees and the IOC agreed to review the deliberations and consider refining the OGI program.
- A new list of OGI indicators was provided to VANOC in December 2006, along with a draft Technical Manual.

Several indicators were removed from this new list of indicators and some new additions included, as well as some revised designations (from mandatory to optional and vice versa). New indicator templates were also developed for some OGI indicators. In many cases, there were substantial changes in scope to pre-existing indicators, requiring additional research and data acquisition by the VANOC OGI project team.

- IOC staff also advised OCOGs that they were in discussion with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) about potential refinements to the December 2006 indicators to include data collection relevant to IPC interests.
- In May 2007, the IOC provided the final list of indicators following discussions with the IPC. This list, summarized in the table within Section 3.1 above, includes five additional indicators plus a range of modifications to previously-defined OGI indicators to incorporate Paralympic-related data.
- Between January and April 2007, the VANOC OGI project team undertook the necessary research to address the December 2006 list of OGI indicators. This work included inserting new and previously acquired data into new OGI templates. From May 2007 to August 2007, the VANOC OGI project team compiled data to address the remaining OGI indicators identified by the IOC in May 2007.
- A VANOC indicator list has been prepared, assigning one of the following four designations to each of the OGI indicators:
 - A: Yes – completed as defined
 - B: Yes – completed with modifications
 - C: Yes – completed with substitution
 - D: No – cannot be completed due to data and/or resource limitations

See Appendix A for the final list of VANOC OGI Indicators.

3.3 Principles, Practices and Assumptions

The following principles and practices emerged from the AC process to guide VANOC's approach to the development of, and reporting on, OGI indicators:

- Utilize best available, yet affordable, indicator data within the Host City, Region and Country for the appropriate time scale.
- Develop and report on OGI indicators within the capacity of VANOC and its partners and advisors.
- Enhance OGI indicators with relevant and locally-derived indicators, particularly where data and capacity limitations necessitate the inclusion of alternative regional indicators.

- Explore ways to integrate VANOC efforts to develop indicators and data, with regional indicator initiatives where appropriate, to enhance delivery of OGI.
- Consider reasonableness, transparency and consistency as additional key criteria for indicator selection and development.
- Plan to establish data collection mechanisms for the Event indicators as part of VANOC's ongoing programs.
- Beyond meeting the minimum requirements of the IOC, VANOC and the AC were interested in advancing good indicator practices by providing advice and recommendations to VANOC, the IOC and other Organizing Committees based on local and regional experience with indicator development and use.

During the AC process, several assumptions were established:

- The baseline OGI report, to be produced in 2007, will profile conditions from the year 2001 (to the extent that data are available).
- Subsequent OGI reports will be produced and published in 2009, 2011 and 2013.
- The OGI Baseline Report will include indicators and data, but not an analysis or interpretation of the indicator data. Analysis and interpretation in the Baseline Report is inappropriate because only baseline data (2001) will be included. The AC cautioned VANOC on the attribution of indicator trends in association with the 2010 Winter Games, particularly in regards to specific OGI indicators, which are much more likely to be affected by factors other than the 2010 Winter Games.
- The selection of the OGI indicators and the preparation of the Baseline Report will be grounded using the following preliminary selection criteria:
 - Data are readily available for the time period of interest (2001-2013)
 - Data are readily available for the defined areas of interest for each OGI indicator, including one or more of the following geographic scales:
 - Host Nation – Canada
 - Host Region – British Columbia and the Metro Vancouver/Squamish Lillooet Region
 - Host City – City of Vancouver
- Different indicators will require varying definitions of the Host Region due to variation associated with the corresponding data sets. The Host Region may vary in scale from Metro Vancouver to the Province of British Columbia.²

²See Section 4 of this report for more precise regional definitions used for VANOC's implementation of the OGI program.



4. National and Regional Context for the 2010 Winter Games

4.1 Host for the 2010 Winter Games

Host Nation - Country of Canada³

Land area:

Canada has a total land area of 9,984,670 square kilometres. This is almost as large as all of Europe, which is 10,390,000 square kilometres in size.

Population:

In 2001, the Canadian population was 30,007,094. This represented a four per cent population increase (1.16 million people) since the previous census was undertaken in 1996. In 2001, three per cent of the total Canadian population (976,310 people) was of Aboriginal/First Nations origin. Immigrants constituted 18 per cent of Canada's population, with the majority from the United Kingdom, China and India.

By means of comparison, the population of Europe is 705,000,000 people.

Urbanization:

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada is one of the most urbanized nations of all OECD member countries, with 79.7 per cent of the population living in urban areas⁴ and only 20.3 per cent in rural areas. The urban population increased by 5.2 per cent during the 1996-2001 period, while the population living in rural areas declined by 0.4 per cent.

In 2001, 15.3 million people (51 per cent of Canada's total population at the time) were living in four major urban areas:

- Toronto and adjacent region known as the 'Golden Horseshoe' (Ontario)
- Montreal and adjacent regions (Quebec)
- The Lower Mainland region around Vancouver, including southern Vancouver Island (British Columbia)
- Calgary-Edmonton Corridor (Alberta)

Host Region for the 2010 Winter Games - Province of British Columbia, Metro Vancouver, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District⁵

Land area:

British Columbia has a total land area of 952,263 square kilometres, which is similar to the combined area of Germany, France and Belgium. Metro Vancouver covers an area of 2,879 square kilometres; the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, which includes the Resort Municipality of Whistler and the Sea-to-Sky Corridor, incorporates 16,354 square kilometres.

Population:

In 2001, British Columbia had a population of 3,907,738 people, representing 13 per cent of the total Canadian population and a growth rate of 4.9 per cent during the 1996-2001 period.⁶ At the time, British Columbia had the third largest provincial population in Canada after Ontario (11,410,046 people) and Quebec (7,237,588 people). About four per cent of the British Columbia population (170,025 people) in 2001 was of Aboriginal/First Nation descent, while 26 per cent of British Columbia's population (1,009,820 people) was comprised of immigrants, with 43 per cent of these immigrants born in the United Kingdom, China, India and Hong Kong. In 2001, Metro Vancouver had a population of 2,073,662, representing 50.84 per cent of BC's population; the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) had a population of 33,011. Both these regions of British Columbia are experiencing population growth.

Urbanization:

British Columbia is highly urbanized, with 84.7 per cent of the population (3,309,853 people) living in urban areas and only 15.3 per cent (597,885 people) living in rural areas. Of the Metro Vancouver population, 97.3 per cent live in urban areas and 78 per cent of the SLRD population live in urban areas.

Host City for the 2010 Winter Games - City of Vancouver and the Resort Municipality of Whistler⁷

Land Area:

The City of Vancouver has a total land area of 114 square kilometres and the Resort Municipality of Whistler has a total area of 162 square kilometres.

Population:

In 2001, the City of Vancouver population was 545,671. In 2003, the Resort Municipality of Whistler population was 9,480. Whistler is the only BC municipality with a population greater than 5,000 to be listed among the top-25 fastest-growing municipalities in Canada. In the 1996-2001 period, Whistler experienced a population growth of 24 per cent, making it the 17th fastest-growing municipality in Canada. Also, during the 1991-1996 period, Whistler's total population increased 61 per cent, making it the fastest-growing municipality in Canada during that period. More recently, Whistler has been approaching its designed growth limits while population growth has slowed.

³Information sources: Statistics Canada Census 2001 website (www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/home/index.cfm).

⁴Urban areas are defined as areas with more than 10,000 people.

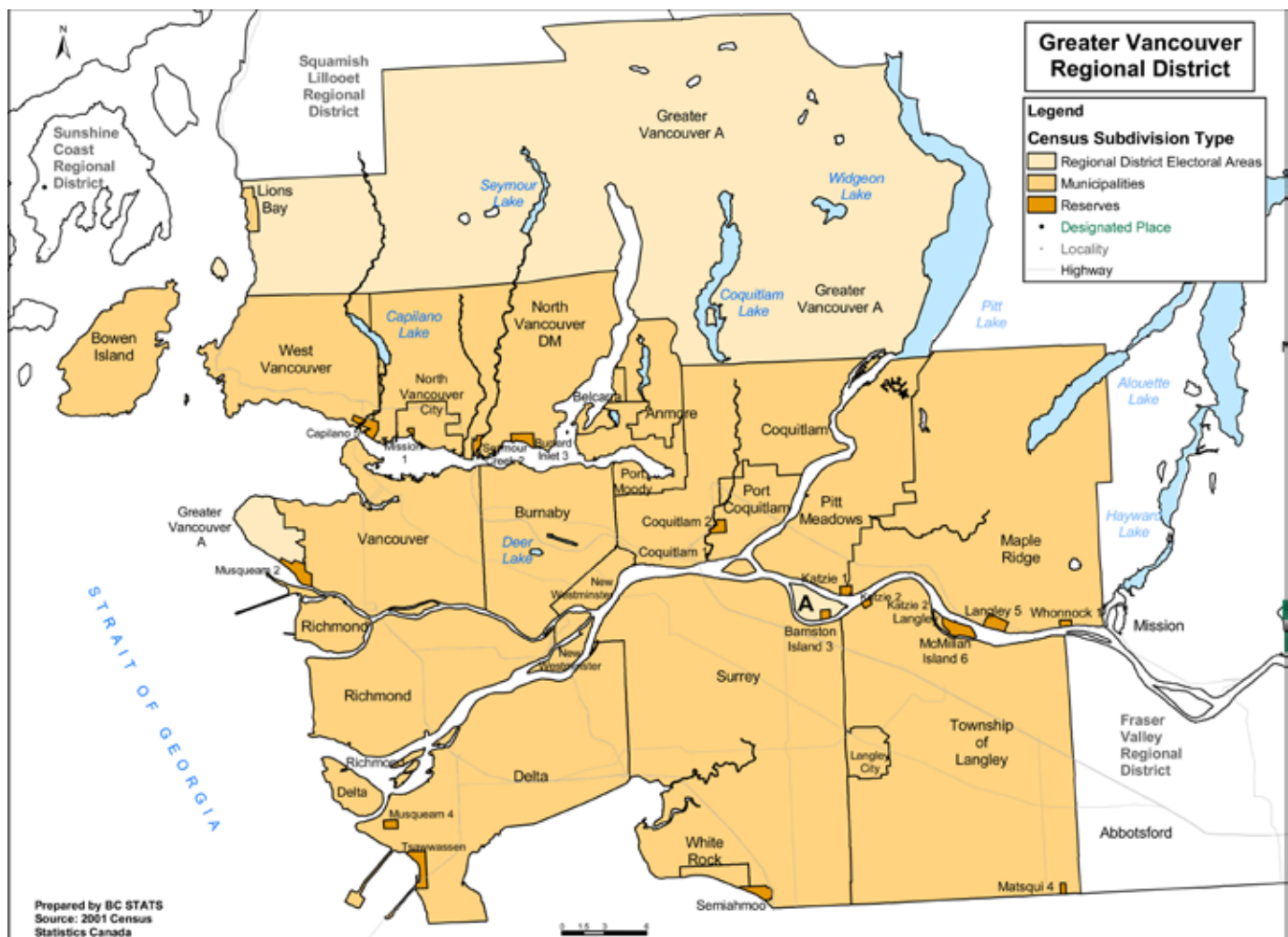
⁵Information Sources: Statistics Canada Census 2001 website; 2001 Census Profile - British Columbia; Greater Vancouver Regional District Key Facts online (www.gvrd.bc.ca/growth/keyfacts.htm); Squamish Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy - Base Case Report (2005).

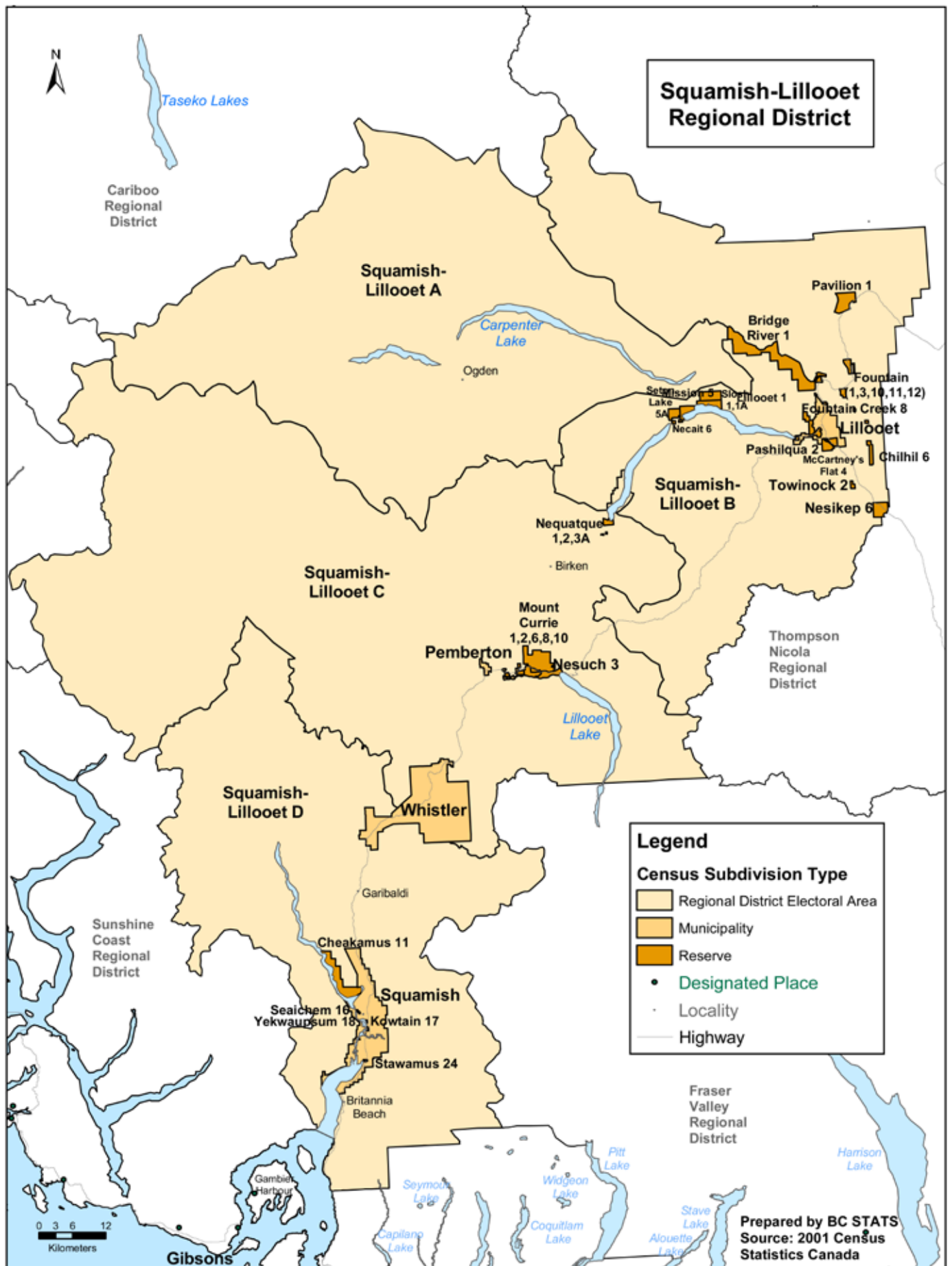
⁶Data Source: BC Statistics website <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/c2001bc.asp>.

⁷Data source: City of Vancouver website (www.city.vancouver.ca); Squamish Lillooet Regional District Regional Growth Strategy - Base Case Report (2005).



Note: The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) changed its name to Metro Vancouver in August 2007.





4.2 Geographic Scales and Definitions for OGI

The OGI program typically involves reporting on data for multiple geographic scales including one or more of the following:

- Country (Country of Canada)
- Region (see regional definitions below)
- City (City of Vancouver)

For many of the OGI indicators, regional-scale reporting is required. Research and data acquisition relating to the OGI program has indicated that it is necessary to use varying regional scales to enable reporting on regional data for different indicators. Regional definitions were largely determined by the availability/accessibility of data and consideration was also given to the relevance of the data relative to the impact of the Games (the regional scale most likely to detect effects/impacts).

To ensure clarity in this report, the specific definition of the regional scale for each indicator is included in the "Notes" section of each OGI indicator worksheet.

The following section represents the approach to regional reporting that will ensure high-quality data, a high degree of consistency among the OGI indicators and consistent reporting among all four OGI reports for the 2010 Winter Games, with consideration of existing data limitations.

Regional Definitions

Four regional definitions have been used for the OGI indicators. These include:

A. Metro Vancouver and Squamish-Lillooet Regional District –

All Olympic and context activities relating to the 2010 Winter Games will be undertaken within Metro Vancouver and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. In some cases, data are available – and will be aggregated – for representative municipalities or monitoring sites located within the two regional districts.

B. Metro Vancouver – For some OGI indicators, data are not available for the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District; therefore, the data represent only Metro Vancouver. This results from a broader jurisdictional role within Metro Vancouver, which includes functions for solid and liquid waste management, as well as transportation.

Capacity is also greater within Metro Vancouver due to the urban nature of this regional district, the strong base for tax revenue and a larger staff complement.

C. Province of British Columbia (BC) – For many of the OGI indicators, data are not available at a sub-provincial scale. In such cases data will represent the provincial scale.

D. Other (Other) – There are a few exceptions to the three regional definitions described above, depending on the administrative boundaries and structure of the related databases for specific indicators. For example, some tourism indicator data are available for a tourism region characterized as Vancouver, Coast and Mountains. This administrative boundary is larger than the combined two regions in A above, but it represents a "best or closest fit" in relation to Metro Vancouver and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. Details are clarified and provided in the OGI indicator data worksheets.

There are two primary qualifications the OGI Advisory Committee identified in relation to the geographic scale of the OGI program as it relates to the 2010 Winter Games:

- The geography, economy and social structure of Canada is such that the actual impact of the 2010 Winter Games may be undetectable or not attributable in some cases where indicator data are collected and analyzed on the scale of the Host Nation.
- The jurisdictional roles and responsibilities, within Canada, to collect and report on indicator data create challenges for VANOC in reporting on the indicators vis-à-vis the specific OGI definitions and methodologies. This is a particular challenge at a national level, where data development and collection responsibilities are often dispersed, decentralized or incomparable across different regions in Canada. Similarly, some indicator data required at the regional scale are, in fact, the responsibility of municipalities. In Metro Vancouver alone, there are 21 municipalities and one electoral area. Under such circumstances, data may or may not be available from each municipality. Further, any data that are available may vary in quality, definition, scope and accessibility. In such cases, aggregation of municipal data, to report on the regional scale, may not be appropriate or feasible.



5. Study Outcomes and Next Steps

5.1 Study Results

The work to complete the Baseline Report has been substantial. This is both a result of the number of context indicators, many of which have extensive data requirements, and also because the OGI program is evolving and improving through its initial implementation phase. The Beijing 2008, Vancouver 2010 and London 2012 OCOGs are gaining experience as they work with the OGI program – experience they have shared with the IOC. Consequently, the IOC has refined the Program in ways such as collaboration with the IPC to add indicators and data of interest and value to the Paralympic Movement.

In VANOC's case, the advice of the OGI Advisory Committee was particularly helpful in outlining the issues associated with the identification and collection of baseline information and the potential challenges of analyzing the changes in these indicators over time. In particular, discerning the relationship between the various indicators and the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games is fundamental to identifying the extent to which changes in the OGI indicators over time can be attributed to the 2010 Winter Games. And, while this Baseline Report is delayed from its target completion date of Games minus four years (for VANOC, delivery of this report was in 2006), the result is an improved report – one that is responsive to the changes in the OGI program that have been incorporated by the IOC and IPC. VANOC expects to complete the next three reports under the OGI program on schedule: Report 2, in 2009 – context indicators; Report 3, in 2011 – context and event indicators; and Report 4, in 2013 – context indicators.

The data for the indicators have been drawn exclusively from publicly available sources. The value in this approach is that the data are reliable, repeatable, accessible and affordable. Fortunately, Canada completed a national census during the 2001 period that served as the base year for VANOC's OGI study. This provides data for numerous social and economic indicators. The national census is repeated every five years, which will provide updated information for the 2006 and 2011 years during the OGI study period.

Sourcing data, even from public organizations, has often proved challenging, requiring extensive inquiries to find available and appropriate material to “best fit” the definition, time period and geographic scale of the defined OGI indicators. Readers of the Baseline Report will see gaps in the indicator data forms provided in Appendix B where data have either been not available or accessible.

This is principally a result of Canada's diverse jurisdictional structure, where responsibility for public information resides with a multitude of government and “near government” organizations at the local, regional, provincial and national levels. New and better sources of data may be identified as the OGI program continues and collaboration with other indicator and data practitioners evolves. Every effort will be made to incorporate this improved data into future analysis and reporting.

Appendix B in this report summarizes the indicator data and is presented in spreadsheet form as per the indicator definitions and data forms provided by the IOC with the OGI Technical Manual. The data and information presented is purely baseline data without any analysis or interpretation. Subsequent OGI reports will incorporate more descriptive, tabular and graphic presentation that conveys both the data and the impact analysis in a more reader-friendly manner.

5.2 OGI Program and VANOC's Sustainability Management and Reporting System

As previously described, the OGI program is designed to research the impact of Olympic and Paralympic Games on the Host City, region and country using a standardized set of social, economic and environmental indicators. The purpose of the program is to build a consistent and comparable database of information regarding the impact of Olympic and Paralympic Games, over time, from all Games held. This in turn will allow for improved Games management and to assist potential Host Cities prepare for the opportunity to host the Games as they put together their candidatures.

In addition to undertaking OGI research and reporting, VANOC has designed and implemented its own Sustainability Management and Reporting System (SMRS) and, in June 2007, also issued its first of five annual sustainability reports. The SMRS is a corporate performance management and reporting system that supports integrated planning and delivery of VANOC's sustainability commitments and objectives. Regular reporting to internal and external audiences allows for both continuous improvement and transparent accountability relative to the specific commitments associated with the VANOC Games. VANOC has chosen to use the internationally recognized Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework of performance indicators for its annual sustainability reporting.

5.3 Next Steps

With the completion of this Baseline Report, VANOC can now turn to the next phases of the OGI program, including continued data collection and development of methodologies for data and trend analysis methodology. Key to that work will be the establishment of a long-term agreement with a research institution to undertake data assembly, analysis and report preparation over the remaining six-year period of the OGI project. For the Baseline Report, VANOC collaborated with the Fraser Basin Council to provide this research capacity, given its extensive experience in sustainability indicator reporting and its objective perspective. The Council has been an excellent partner during this first phase, however, it does not have sufficient capacity to assume this role over the balance of the OGI study period. VANOC is currently in discussions with an internationally-respected post-secondary institution about serving as the long-term OGI research partner.

In addition to identifying a long-term research partner, VANOC will also continue to: build collaborative relationships with sustainability indicator practitioners; participate in local and national indicator networks; work with senior governments and other VANOC partners on impact information; and continue sharing OGI experiences with the IOC, the IPC, other Organizing Committees and future bid cities. Over the next four years, the Canadian Olympic Committee (COC) will also be a key participant in the OGI Study, in preparation for its responsibility in assuming and managing the study after the third report is prepared, following the conclusion of the 2010 Winter Games. The COC will guide the work of the Research Partner to ensure that the fourth and final report is completed on schedule in 2013.

5.4 Identifying a Research Partner

As mentioned above, for the balance of 2007, a key outcome for the OGI Study will be the formalization of a long-term relationship with an established research institution. Creating such a relationship with a respected research group will bring professional expertise and objectivity to the research methodology development, data collection and analysis and report preparation. VANOC remains responsible for OGI program implementation in cooperation with the COC. The research partner will provide essential administrative capacity to the study, co-ordinating and harnessing the efforts of multi-disciplinary faculty, staff, and post-graduate and undergraduate students to complete the OGI work.

In addition, the research partner will collaborate with indicator practitioners inside and outside of government, as well as other OGI program participants within the Olympic Family, including the IOC, IPC, Organizing Committees and their respective research partners, as well as future bid candidate cities.

5.5 Communication

The OGI program and the resulting reports are part of Games management, and, as such, are internal reports to the IOC. There has, however, been demonstrated interest in these reports from VANOC stakeholders and key members of the public. Consequently, VANOC will make the Baseline Report available to the members of the public, but upon a request-only basis. A description of the OGI program is included on the VANOC website along with contact information for individuals to request a copy or more information.

Completion of the Baseline Report is expected to be communicated to key VANOC stakeholders through a sustainability newsletter in fall 2007.

6. Summary

The balance of this OGI Baseline Report is comprised of two appendices. The first, Appendix A, summarizes the list of indicators to be reported on by VANOC, including some of the key characteristics of those indicators. The second, Appendix B, incorporates the completed indicator data forms. Explanatory notes are provided at the beginning of Appendix B to assist the reader in understanding the terminology and organization of the indicator data forms. This Baseline Report includes only context indicators. Event indicators will be reported in the third OGI Report, following the conclusion of the 2010 Winter Games.

If readers of this document have any comments or questions regarding this OGI Baseline Report, they are encouraged to contact the Sustainability team at VANOC.

Appendix A - Final List of OGI Indicators for VANOC

Appendix A**Summary of OGI Context Indicators for the VANOC OGI Baseline Report**

Key to Designation by VANOC OGI Project Team
A: Yes - completed as defined
B: Yes - completed with modifications (may include additional data)
C: Yes - completed with substitution
D: No - not completed due to data and/or resource limitations

	Designation of OGI Context Indicators				
	A	B	C	D	Total
Environment	4	11	6	1	22
Socio-Cultural	3	10	13	4	30
Economic	8	14	6	0	28
Total	15	35	25	5	80

Environment - Context Indicators

Key to Designation by VANOC Project Team

A: Yes - completed as defined

B: Yes - completed with modifications (may include additional data)

C: Yes - completed with substitution

D: No - not completed due to data and/or resource limitations

Field	#	Context Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (See specific OGI data forms for a more detailed explanation of modifications)	Designation
			Man.	Opt.			
En	1	Renewable freshwater use		1		Volume of water reserves per sector DNAA for both scales; Modification to sector categories.	C
En	2	Public water supply		1		Data includes non-residential water consumption.	B
En	3	Water quality	1			Additional monitoring categories included. Data not available for some categories.	B
En	4	Greenhouse gas emissions	1			Data unavailable for some GHGs for some sources, especially at regional scale.	B
En	5	Air quality	1			Data unavailable for some pollutants for some sites; use of local / regional parameters.	B
En	6	Land use change	1			Data available for the Greater Vancouver Regional District; some variation in land use categories. Substitute data on area planted for increase in forested area due to available data.	B
En	7	Protected areas	1			Data unavailable for some sub-variables.	B
En	8	Threatened species		1		Additional categories of status included; Disaggregated data unavailable by type of animal / plant; data provided for additional categories of species status.	B
En	9	Housing Areas		1		Homelessness data substituted for informal settlements (available for two of three areas reported); residential area in Vancouver does not include apartments.	B
En	10	Public Open-air leisure areas	1		1	Data on accessibility is currently unavailable based on enquiries to City, GVRD, and BCRPA.	B
En	11	Transport networks	1			Data pending; additional sub-variables included; accessibility data not available.	B
En	12	Daily travelling distance		1	1	Data pending; additional sub-variables included; accessibility data not available; different levels of data aggregation.	C
En	13	Road congestion		1		AM Peak Hour substituted for monthly mean due to available data.	C
En	14	Energy consumption by source		1		Some categories unavailable; available data use different sub-categories of energy sources. per capita consumption calculated using total energy consumption.	C
En	15	Energy consumption by use		1		Available data use different sub-categories of energy use.	B
En	16	Energy self-sufficiency		1		Data suppression and multiple data sources results in uncertainty in calculating accurate regional and country ratios.	A
En	17	Raw material consumption		1		Data category modification; data unavailable for many sub-variables.	C
En	18	Solid waste treatment		1		Multiple regional scales reported; Data unavailable for different types and sources of waste. Data unavailable for some treatment sub-categories.	C
En	19	Wastewater treatment		1		Data provided in cubic metres, data unavailable in tonnes.	A
En	24	Olympic-induced housing	1		1	NA	A
En	25	Indoor air quality		1		Data not available or accessible.	D
En	33	New waste and wastewater treatment facilities	1			NA	A
		Sub-Total Context Indicators	9	13	3		

Environment - Event Indicators (to be included in OGI Report 3)

Field	#	Event Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (Deletions; Substitutions; Additions)	Designation A / B / C / D
			Man.	Opt.			
En	20	Greenhouse gas emissions of Olympic Games	1				
En	21	Olympic-induced land use changes	1				
En	22	Olympic venues in protected sites	1				
En	23	Food production consumed during Olympic Games		1			
En	24	Olympic induced housing	1				
En	25	Indoor air quality		1			
En	26	Capacity of Olympic facilities	1				
En	27	Life-cycle inventory of Olympic facilities	1				
En	28	Operating and maintenance of Olympic facilities	1				
En	29	Olympic induced transport infrastructure	1				
En	30	Olympic transport impacts	1				
En	31	Olympic energy consumption	1				
En	32	Solid waste production of Olympic Games	1				
En	33	New waste and wastewater treatment facilities	1				
En	34	Life-cycle inventory of the Olympic Games	1				
		Sub-Total EVENT indicators	13	2			

Socio-Cultural - Context Indicators**Key to Designation by VANOC Project Team**

A: Yes - completed as defined

B: Yes - completed with modifications

C: Yes - completed with substitution

D: No - not completed due to data and/or resource limitations

Field	#	Context Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (See specific OGI data forms for a more detailed explanation of modifications)	Designation
			Man.	Opt.		(Deletions; Substitutions; Additions)	
Soc	1	Political representation		1	1	Data available and relevant for elected officials only; Data not applicable for minority criteria; Elections held approximately every 3-4 years.	B
Soc	2	Legislative activity		1	1	Data are 0 for some sectors due to scope of jurisdiction.	A
Soc	3	Pressure groups	1			Pressure groups recorded are those directly related to the Olympics. Data not available for country scale.	A
Soc	4	Community centres and associations		1	1	Data not available for some sub-variables.	B
Soc	5	Minorities		1	1	Data not available for some sub-variables; not available for people with disabilities.	C
Soc	6	Poverty and social exclusion	1		1	Data unavailable for most sub-variables; partial data provided.	C
Soc	7	Education level	1		1	Data not available for some sub-variables.	B
Soc	8	Crime rate	1			Data unavailable by month.	C
Soc	9	Health	1		1	Data unavailable for morbidity rate, hospitalisation rate and life expectancy at birth for people with disabilities.	B
Soc	10	Nutrition	1			Mean energy intake substituted for mean calorific value; Additional data provided by age class and gender; City and Country data unavailable.	C
Soc	11	Cultural activities		1	1	Data unavailable for attendance rates and accessibility. Assumption of accessibility based on building code provisions.	C
Soc	12	Sports and physical activities		1	1	National data acquired for winter national sports organizations membership profile.	C
Soc	13	School sports	1		1	Data unavailable for country scale and for primary level.	C
Soc	14	Available sports facilities	1		1	Data not available for all categories and not available for accessibility. Assumption of accessibility based on building code provisions.	B
Soc	15	Exclusion, discrimination, racism and violence in sport		1	1	Limited data available for country scale; not available for discrimination, racism or violence.	C
Soc	16	Top-level sportsmen and women	1		1	Data provided for winter sports at country scale.	B
Soc	17	Professional leagues	1			NA	A
Soc	18	World and continental championships	1		1	Data available on events hosted; additional research required for event details.	C
Soc	19	Results at the Olym. Games & world champ's	1		1	Data available for most variables; unable to acquire data on national ranking by sport.	B
Soc	20	National anti-doping controls	1		1	Substitution of data variables based on source data.	C
Soc	21	Media specializing in sport		1		Data reflects Canadian media; only current data is available.	B
Soc	22	Sports broadcasting		1	1	Data unavailable based on research to date.	D
Soc	23	Information media		1		Geographic scale defined by media distributed and accessible at that scale; international media not included due to uncertainty and variability.	B
Soc	24	Information and communications technology		1		Data unavailable for some variables.	C
Soc	31	Homeless, low-rent market and affordable housing	1		1	Data unavailable for some variables.	B

Soc	43	Host city's media image		1		Unable to complete due to resource limitations.	D
Soc	44	Perceptions of people with disabilities in society		1	1	Unable to complete (survey yet to be developed by IPC).	D
Soc	45	Support network for disabled people	1		1	Data unavailable for per capita expenses.	C
Soc	46	Professional sport education for people with disabilities	1		1	Data unavailable for people/athletes with a disability; overview data provided for training and education in sport, physical education and coaching.	C
Soc	48	Accessibility of public services	1		1	Assumption of accessibility based on building code provisions.	D
Sub-Total Context Indicators			17	13	22		

Socio-Cultural - Event Indicators (to be included in OGI Report 3)

Field	#	Event Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (Deletions; Substitutions; Additions)	Designation A /B /C /D
			Man.	Opt.			
So	25	Political involvement in the organisation of the Games	1				
So	26	Deferment and abandonment of public policies		1			
So	27	Votes connected with the Olympic Games	1				
So	28	Consultation with specific groups	1				
So	29	Opinion polls		1			
So	30	Participation of minorities in Olympic Games		1			
So	31	Homeless, low-rent Market and affordable Housing	1				
So	32	Olympic educational activities	1				
So	33	Olympic arts designers and participants	1				
So	34	Cultural programme	1				
So	35	Recognition of Olympic logos and mascots		1			
So	36	Reported Complaints about Racism, Discrimination and Violence During the Games	1				
So	37	National sport development	1				
So	38	Volunteers	1				
So	39	Spectators	1				
So	40	Attending Events - Affordable Games	1				
So	41	Promotion of Minorities and Indigenous Population (Youth, Seniors, Equity Seeking Groups)		1			
So	42	People working in Context Activities (non-accredited)		1			
So	43	Host city's media image		1			
Sub-Total Event Indicators			12	7			

Economic - Context Indicators

Key to Designation by VANOC Project Team

A: Yes - completed as defined

B: Yes - completed with modifications

C: Yes - completed with substitution

D: No - not completed due to data and/or resource limitations

Field	#	Context Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (See specific OGI data forms for a more detailed explanation of modifications) (Deletions; Substitutions; Additions)	Designation A / B / C / D
			Man.	Opt.			
Ec	1	Employment by economic activity	1			NAICs categories substituted for ISIC categories; thousands of people substituted for FTEs due to data availability.	B
Ec	2	Employment indicators	1			NA	A
Ec	3	Siize of companies	1			Data available reflect different business sizes; data on FTEs not available.	B
Ec	4	Quality management of companies		1		Data not available or accessible for ISO certification by company size.	B
Ec	5	Motor vehicle population	1			Data not available for Country scale and inaccessible for Region scale (previously purchased data has been provided for Region scale).	C
Ec	6	Public transport	1		1	Data for Country scale and accessibility not available.	B
Ec	7	Hotel infrastructure	1		1	Data unavailable for city and country scale, accessibility and different classes of accommodation. Assumption of accessibility based on building code provisions.	B
Ec	8	Hotel occupancy rate	1		1	Data unavailable for city scale, persons with disabilities and different classes of accommodation.	C
Ec	9	Tourist nights	1			Data unavailable by month.	B
Ec	10	Airport traffic	1		1	Data unavailable for destinations, disaggregated arrivals and departures and aircraft movements.	C
Ec	11	Foreign organization establishments		1		Data unavailable for public foreign organizations.	B
Ec	12	Hosting of international events		1	1	Data unavailable for country scale.	B
Ec	13	Wages		1		Data unavailable for median wages by gender and ratio.	B
Ec	14	GINI income distribution index		1		Data unavailable by region.	B
Ec	15	Consumer price index		1		1992 used as the original date of reference for calculation purposes.	A
Ec	16	Price indexes		1		The consumer price index for shelter was used for the housing prices index; index for water, fuel and electricity cannot be disaggregated; index for building prices not available.	C
Ec	17	Hotel price index	1			Data unavailable for different classes of accommodation, accessibility, and maximum rate.	C
Ec	18	Real estate market	1			Partial data available; not available per square metre; disaggregated data not available for new versus existing housing.	C
Ec	19	Economic balance (import / export)		1		NA	A
Ec	20	Dynamics of service activities		1		NA	A
Ec	21	Investment risks		1		Data not available for Euromoney indicator.	B
Ec	22	Foreign direct investment	1			NA	A
Ec	23	Economic role of the state		1		NA	A
Ec	24	Structure of public spending	1			Data available for different categories of public spending; some data unavailable.	B
Ec	25	Structure of fiscal revenue		1		Data available for more specific categories of fiscal revenue.	B
Ec	26	Public debt	1			Data not available at city scale; net financial debt substituted for gross financial debt due to data availability.	B
Ec	27	Jobs created in context and event activities	1		1	NA	A
Ec	44	Employability of people with disabilities	1		1	NA	A
		Sub-Total Context Indicators	16	12	7		

Economic - Event Indicators (to be included in OGI Report 3)

Field	#	Event Indicator Name	Type		Paralympic or Accessibility component	Modifications to Metrics (Deletions; Substitutions; Additions)	Designation A /B /C /D
			Man.	Opt.			
Ec	27	Jobs created in Olympic and context activities	1				
Ec	28	Composition of committees by sector		1			
Ec	29	New Olympic-related businesses	1				
Ec	30	Size and quality management of contracted companies	1				
Ec	31	Olympic Family vehicles		1			
Ec	32	Breakdown of visitor spending		1			
Ec	33	Structure of OCOG revenue	1				
Ec	34	Structure of OCOG expenditure	1				
Ec	35	Total operating expenditure (Olympic activities)	1				
Ec	36	Total capital expenditure (Olympic activities)	1				
Ec	37	Total capital expenditure (context activities)	1				
Ec	38	Total wages paid (Olympic activities)	1				
Ec	39	Catalyst effect of the Games	1				
Ec	40	Ratios specific to Olympic activities	1				
Ec	41	Public share of expenditure (Olympic activities)	1				
Ec	42	Public share of expenditure (context activities)	1				
Ec	43	Tax revenue from Olympic activities	1				
		Sub-Totals Event Indicator	14	3			

Appendix B - Baseline Results for OGI Indicators

Environmental Indicators



Appendix B - OGI Indicator Data Forms - Explanatory Notes

Headers and Footers

Each OGI data form includes a standard header to identify the IOC, OGI project, OCOG and date of the report. A standard footer includes the OGI indicator number (e.g. En1).

Geographic Scale

The geographic scale is identified at the top of each table of data. In many cases data are provided for multiple geographic scales if requested in the OGI Technical Manual and if data are available. See also section 4.2 of the report for a description and reference map. The following are the typical geographic scales for this OGI report:

Time Period

City	Vancouver
Region	Greater Vancouver Regional District (RD); or Greater Vancouver RD and Squamish-Lillooet RD; or Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area; or British Columbia
Country	Canada

To the extent possible, data are presented for the reference year 2001 as per the OGI Technical Manual. Where data are unavailable for 2001, data are presented for the next closest year. In some cases, data for different variables from different sources may relate to different time periods. This is indicated within the spreadsheet at the applicable scale location.

Data Sources

Data sources are listed below the data tables. Numeric values are assigned based on the order in which the data are presented within the spreadsheet (from top to bottom and from left to right). In most cases the specific source organizations are listed along with the name of the report or data product if applicable. Where web-based data were acquired, the web links are provided;

however, it should be noted that website addresses are subject to change over time. In some cases individual contact names or titles have also been provided.

Notes

In many cases, explanatory notes are provided to assist the reader in understanding the data such as data definitions, limitations and other explanatory notes. Alphabetic values are assigned based primarily on the order in which the data are presented within the spreadsheet (from top to bottom and from left to right). However, in some cases the order may have changed during the process of editing the spreadsheet or adding/deleting data during the evolution of the OGI project. These notes may also include methodological descriptions to ensure that other researchers can follow a consistent approach with future OGI reporting.

DNAA - Refers to data being either unavailable (no source could be identified during the research process) or inaccessible (a very substantial research effort or cost would be required), largely due to the numerous data sources that would be involved, which substantially increases research effort and typically decreases data comparability. Where there is a mix of data and DNAA, the acronym has been included. Where there is a dominance of DNAA in the table, the cells are shaded with no acronym.

NA - This means that the OGI data variable is not applicable.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) changed its name to **Metro Vancouver** in August 2007. References to the GVRD still exist in the appendices.

En1: Renewable Fresh Water Use				
Region				
	Actual external inflow	Internal flow	Total renewable fresh water resources	Annual withdrawals of freshwater
Total	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[%]
Country				
	Actual external inflow	Internal flow	Total renewable fresh water resources	Annual withdrawals of freshwater
Total	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[in millions of m3]	[%]
Sources	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	x			
Please note any additional comments you may have on an attached file (Word)				

En1: Renewable Fresh Water Use						
Region: Greater Vancouver - Squamish Lillooet (1999) (1) (a)						
Volume [m3]	Ground Water	Regional River	Other River	TOTAL		
Water Reserves						
% of Total						
Volume [m3] per annum	Agriculture	Commercial & Institutional	Industrial	Domestic	Other (b)	TOTAL (c)
Water USE	DNAA	110,611,520	37,661,065	272,963,060	35,269,950	456,505,595
% of Total	DNAA	24.2	8.3	59.8	7.7	100%

Country: Canada (2) (d) 1996					
Volume [m3]	Ground Water	Country's own River	International Rivers	TOTAL	
Water Reserves					
% of Total					
Volume [m3]	Agriculture	Mining and other primary Industries	Industrial	Domestic	TOTAL
Water Consumption	3,036,000,000	101,000,000	1,163,000,000	440,000,000	4,740,000,000
% of Total	64.1	2.1	24.5	9.3	100

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

Notes:
(a) Data for GVSL region is for 1999 as 2001 data is not available. Data not available for all municipalities for all categories. Data for GVSL represents water USE (which is assumed to be equal to distribution), which does not necessarily represent total "consumption". Data for annual water use has been calculated by the Fraser Basin Council using the daily water use figure provided in the Municipal Use Database for municipalities within the Greater Vancouver / Squamish - Lillooet Region, multiplied by 365 days per year.
(b) "Other" category is not defined by the source, but it is likely this figure includes agricultural water use data.
(c) This is the total water USE for the categories provided by the Municipal Use Database (1999) - agricultural water use is not specifically identified by the source.
(d) Data for Canada is for 1996. Data for 2001 is not available. This data set represents the total water consumption, which is defined by the source as: "Consumption is that part of water that is evaporated, incorporated into products or crops, consumed by humans or livestock, or otherwise removed from the local hydrologic environment."

En2: Public Water Supply (1999; 2001)			
	Vancouver (2001) (1) (a)	Greater Vancouver - Squamish Lillooet (1999) (2) (b)	Canada (1999) (3, 4)
Total Public Water Supply (PWS) (m3)	119,501,949	446,441,828	7,242,079,671
Total PWS per capita (m3 per person per year)	219	229	233
Population connected to PWS	100%	96.20%	61.10% (c)

Sources	(1) Greater Vancouver Regional District Water Consumption Statistics http://www.gvrd.bc.ca/water/pdfs/ConsumptionStatistics2004.pdf .
	(2) Municipal Use Database (1999). Special data aggregation by the Fraser Basin Council.
	(3) Municipal Water Use in Canada 1999 http://www.ec.gc.ca/TKEI/air_water/watr_use_t1_e.cfm .
	(4) Municipal Use Database 2001 - Municipal Aggregations Imputed Database; http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/manage/use/e_data.htm .

Notes:
(a) Per capita figures include non-residential water consumption. Vancouver Population (2001) = 545,671.
(b) Data represent municipalities within the Greater Vancouver - Squamish Lillooet regional districts for 1999 (2001 data unavailable). 1999 population for these regions = 1,950,302.
(c) Data represent the % of Canadian population connected to the public water supply as reported by responding municipalities in 2001. % calculated from the Municipal Use Database using categories: Percent_WPopTrt, Percent_WPopOth & Percent_WPopNoTt. This includes all residential populations served in 2001 by a water distribution system (mains). It does not include the population served by private systems (e.g. wells) or by water haulage from other jurisdictions (= 38.90%).

En3: Water Quality (2003) (1)			
City - Vancouver			
Number of sites monitored	Bathing Water Quality		
	Concentration of intestinal enterococci [ISO 7899]	Concentration of Fecal Coliform (a)	
Kitsilano beach (Station 501)	DNAA	20-43 MPN / 100mL	
Kitsilano Beach (Station 502)	DNAA	20 - 111 MPN / 100mL	
Kitsilano beach (Station 503)	DNAA	20 - 181 MPN / 100mL	
Kitsilano beach (Station 542)	DNAA	23 - 82MPN / 100mL	
Sunset Beach (Station 401)	DNAA	20 - 60 MPN/100mL	
Sunset Beach (Station 402)	DNAA	23 - 101 MPN / 100mL	
Sunset Beach (Station 403)	DNAA	26 - 187 MPN / 100mL	
Sunset Beach (Station 404)	DNAA	23 - 117 MPN / 100mL	
False Creek West End (E207815)	1-19 CFU / 100mL	DNAA	
Eutrophication of lakes and ponds			
Site 1 (name)	Concentration of nitrate (NO3/l)	Total of phosphorus (P/l)	
	DNAA	DNAA	
Eutrophication of rivers			
Fraser River (North Arm at Oak St Bridge)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (b)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (c)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.018 - 0.06 mg/L	0.002 - 0.006 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (Near Boundary Rd)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (b)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (c)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.028 - 0.095 mg/L	0.001 - 0.004 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (near McDonald Slough)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (b)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (c)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.067 - 0.078 mg/L	0.004 - 0.006 mg/L	DNAA

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District			
Number of sites monitored	Bathing Water Quality		
	Concentration of intestinal enterococci [ISO 7899]	Concentration of Fecal Coliform (d)	
Ambleside Beach (Station 14)	DNAA	23 - 80 MPN / 100mL	
Ambleside Beach (Station 16)	DNAA	20 - 188 MPN / 100mL	
Ambleside Beach (Station 19)	DNAA	20 - 123 MPN / 100mL	
Eutrophication of lakes and ponds			
Site x (name)	Concentration of nitrate (NO3/l)	Total of phosphorus (P/l)	
	DNAA	DNAA	
Eutrophication of rivers			
Fraser River (Near Patullo Railroad Bridge)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (e)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (f)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.051 - 0.082 mg/L	0.004 - 0.006 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (MacMillan Island)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (e)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (f)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.015 - 0.023 mg/L	0.001 - 0.004 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (Barnston Island)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (e)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (f)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.018 - 0.026 mg/L	0.001 - 0.005 mg/L	DNAA
Fraser River (Upstream Saperton bar)	Concentration of Ammonia - N (e)	Concentration of Nitrite - N (f)	Concentration of orthophosphate (P/l)
	0.013 - 0.023 mg/L	0.002 - 0.005 mg/L	DNAA

Sources	(1) Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection Water Quality in BC - Objectives attainment in 2003.
---------	---

Notes:
(a) Data represent the geometric mean from measurements taken during the main bathing season from April - October 2003.
(b) Measurements taken between Feb 12 - Mar 12 2003.
(c) Measurements taken between Feb 12 - Mar 20 2003.
(d) Data represents the geometric mean from measurements taken during main bathing season from April - October 2003.
(e) Measured between Feb 11 - Mar 27 2003.
(f) Measurements taken between Feb 12 - Mar 20 2003.

En4: Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
Country - Canada (2001) (1) (a)							
	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Methane (CH ₄)	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	Hydro-fluoro-carbons (HFC)	Perfluoro-carbon (PFC)	Sulphur-hexa-fluorides (SF ₆)	Total (b)
(kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)							
Industrial process	39,000	DNAA	1,600	3,100	DNAA	4,320	48,020
Agricultural process	DNNA	25,800	35,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	60,800
Waste treatment process	280	23,000	1,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	24,280
Total [in millions of tonnes of CO₂ per year]	39.3	48.8	37.6	3.1	DNAA	4.3	133.1

Region - British Columbia (1999) (2) (d)							
	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	Methane (CH ₄)*	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)*	Hydro-fluoro-carbons (HFC)*	Perfluoro-carbon (PFC)*	Sulphur-hexa-fluorides (SF ₆)*	Total [in millions of tonnes of CO ₂ per year]
Industrial process							
Agricultural process							
Waste treatment process							
Total [in millions of tonnes of CO₂ per year]							63.5

Sources	(1) Environment Canada (2001) http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/query/index_e.cfm .
	(2) BC Ministry of Environment State of the Environment Reporting 1999 http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soerpt/996greenhouse/gchange.html .

Notes:
(a) Data are developed, compiled, and reported annually by the Greenhouse Gas Division of Environment Canada in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Data represent CO ₂ equivalents on the basis of their global warming potential (GWP).
(b) Row totals have been calculated from the source data and therefore include only CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, and SF ₆ (in kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent). Data for PFCs are not available.
(c) Column totals have been calculated from the source data and therefore only include industrial, agricultural and waste processes. Data for energy and land use sources are not included.
(d) Regional data represent the province of British Columbia in 1999. Dis-aggregated data for each greenhouse gas is not available. This figure represents all GHG's and all sectors and therefore is not comparable to the total GHG emission figure for Canada.

En5: Air Quality (2001) (1) (2) (a) (e)				
Number of days when the air quality limit is exceeded divided by the total number of days when validated measurements are taken (% per year) (f)	PM10	Sulphur-dioxide (SO ₂)	Ozone (O ₃)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)
City				
Region				

	Fine suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micro metres or less (PM10) Canada wide standard = 30Ug/m ³ 24hr mean.	Sulphur-dioxide (SO ₂) Annual WHO guideline: 0.019ppm	Ozone (O ₃) (2) (b) NO WHO annual or daily guideline. CWS 8hr Max = 0.065 ppm. Data represent number of hours exceeding CWS in 2001	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) Annual WHO guideline: 0.021ppm
City - Vancouver				
Site 1: Vancouver (Downtown) (1)	DNAA	0.005 ppm	0	0.026 ppm
Site 2: Vancouver (Kitsilano) (1)	13 µg/m ³	0.002 ppm	0	0.021 ppm

Region: Greater Vancouver - Squamish Lillooet Regional Districts				
Region: Richmond Vancouver Airport (1)	13 µg/m ³	0.002 ppm	0	0.019 ppm
Region: Whistler (2)	8.5 µg/m ³ (c)	DNAA	0	0.008 ppm (d)

Sources	(1) GVRD Technical Appendix Air Quality Data 2001 - Data provided GVRD Policy and Planning Department. (2) Environment Canada National Air Pollution Surveillance Network - Annual Summary for 2001. http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/hapsstations/main.aspx .
---------	---

Notes:
(a) Data represents annual mean concentration unless otherwise stated, data not available for number of days exceeding WHO guideline.
(b) Ozone data represent the number of hours the Canada Wide Standard 8-hour mean was exceeded in 2001 at specific monitoring sites within the Greater Vancouver and Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts that are in close proximity to the Olympic sites.
(c) Data available for 4 months of year - data unavailable for other months.
(d) Data available for 6 months of year - data unavailable for other months.
(e) The data represent specific monitoring sites within the Greater Vancouver and Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts that are in close proximity to the Olympic sites.
(f) Data representing the % of days per year exceeding air quality limit is not available.

En6: Land Use Changes															
Initial situation		Urban fabric*		Industrial, commercial, and transport units		Agricultural		Forest		Unproductive		Others		Total	
		km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%	km ²	%
	City														
	Country														
	Region														

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

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

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

Sources	(1) BC Ministry of Environment. Baseline Thematic Mapping data: ArcInfo polygonal coverage btm_gvrd_utm (UTM projection). (2006).
----------------	---

Notes:	NA
---------------	----

En6: Land Use Changes				
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2002) (1)				
Land Use	Initial Situation		Final Situation	
	Area (ha)	Area (% of total)	Area (ha)	Area (% of total)
Agriculture/Urban Mix	17,393	4.7%	NA	NA
Agriculture	31,733	8.6%	NA	NA
Alpine	6,624	1.8%	NA	NA
Avalanche Chutes	6,388	1.7%	NA	NA
Barren Surfaces	659	0.2%	NA	NA
Burn	0	0.0%	NA	NA
Estuary	5,181	1.4%	NA	NA
Forest Old (> 140 years)	68,436	18.5%	NA	NA
Forest Young	67,399	18.2%	NA	NA
Highway	457	0.1%	NA	NA
Glaciers and snow	247	0.1%	NA	NA
Fresh Water	8,831	2.4%	NA	NA
Recently Logged	5,806	1.6%	NA	NA
Selectively Logged	0	0.0%	NA	NA
Mine	2,132	0.6%	NA	NA
Recreation	1,178	0.3%	NA	NA
River	8,363	2.3%	NA	NA
Transmission	835	0.2%	NA	NA
Urban	95,910	26.0%	NA	NA
Wetland	6,140	1.7%	NA	NA
Salt Water	35,602	9.6%	NA	NA
Total	369,314	100%	NA	NA

En7: Protected Areas (2001; 2006)			
Region - British Columbia			
	Total Area (km²)	% of total land area	Number of listed sites
Provincial Parks (2006) (1)	130,900 km ²	13.80%	777 (2001)
National Parks (2006) (2) (b)	4831.62km ² (a)	0.01%	6
National Historic Sites (2006) (3)	DNAA	DNAA	7
World Heritage Sites (2001)	~ 120,000 km ² (f)	DNAA (e)	3
Total BC Land area	950,000 km ²	100%	793 TOTAL protected areas
Country - Canada			
Strictly Protected Sites (2001) (4) (c)	~ 610,000 km ²	6%	1850 (2002)
National Marine Conservation Areas (2006)	1 138 km ² (d)	DNAA	2
National Historic Sites (3) (2006)	DNAA	DNAA	157
World Heritage Sites	DNAA	DNAA	13
National Parks (b) (g)	DNAA	DNAA	41
Sources	(1) BC Parks http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/facts/stats.html .		
	(2) BC Parks - www.bcparks.com .		
	(3) Parks Canada http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/index_E.asp .		
	(4) Environment Canada Environment Signals National Indicators Series (2002) - Protected Areas and Biodiversity indicator.		
Notes:			
(a) This includes Mt Revelstoke, Glacier, Yoho, Kootenay and Pacific Rim National Parks - data not available for Gwaii Haanas. Excludes data for Gulf Islands Reserve, which was created in 2003.			
(b) National Parks are a country-wide system of representative natural areas of Canadian significance. By law, they are protected for public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment, while being maintained in an unimpaired state for future generations.			
(c) Strictly protected areas in this document are those that have been classified as IUCN classes I-III, other protected areas are those designated IUCN IV-VI.			
(d) Only includes area of Saguenay St. Lawrence Marine Park; area data not available for Fathom Five marine park.			
(e) Two of the three World Heritage Sites straddle the border between BC and a neighbouring province. Therefore it is not possible to calculate the % area in relation to total BC land area.			
(f) The area for two of the three World Heritage sites is available. Data requested for Sgang Gwaay village site in Haida Gwaii BC 22 march 2007.			
(g) Data on the area of National Parks is not Available. Data request to Parks Canada was not fulfilled.			

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

En8: Threatened Species (2000) (1)						
Region - British Columbia (i)						
	Animals (a)		Plants			
	Number	% (f)	Vascular plant		Non-vascular plant	
			Number	% (g)	Number	% (h)
Total Number Assessed in Canada (j)	361	100%	140	100%	5	100%
Endangered (b)	20	5.5%	9	6.4%	2	40.0%
Threatened (c)	14	3.9%	5	3.6%	0	0.0%
Special Concern (d)	32	8.9%	3	2.1%	3	60.0%
Extinct (e)	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	69	16.0%	17	12.1%	5	100.0%

Country - Canada						
	Animals (a)		Plants			
	Number	% (f)	Vascular plant		Non-vascular plant	
			Number	% (g)	Number	% (h)
Total Number Assessed in Canada (j)	361	100%	140	100%	5	100%
Endangered (b)	52	14.4%	45	32.1%	2	40.0%
Threatened (c)	43	11.9%	30	21.4%	0	0.0%
Special Concern (d)	105	29.1%	43	30.7%	3	60.0%
Extinct (e)	11	3.0%	0	0%	0	0.0%
Total	211	58.4%	118	84.3%	5	100.0%

Source	(1) COSEWIC. Canadian Species at Risk - November 2000.
---------------	--

Notes:
(a) Animals = Vertebrates.
(b) Endangered = A wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
(c) Threatened = A wildlife species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.
(d) Special Concern = A wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.
(e) Extinct = A wildlife species that no longer exists.
(f) Percentage based on total number of animals assessed in Canada = 361.
(g) Percentage based on total number of vascular plants assessed in Canada = 140.
(h) Percentage based on total number of non-vascular plants assessed in Canada = 5.
(i) Based on Historic Range of Occurrence. Species may not be exclusive to BC.
(j) Total includes species designated in the Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern categories, as well as the Not at Risk and Data Deficient categories.

En9: Housing Areas		
City - Vancouver 2002, 2006 (5)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements (3) (4)
In km2	41.61 (a)	DNAA
Number of occupants	545,671 (b)	628 (g)
Occupants per km2	13,114 (c)	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA	

City - Whistler 2003 (d)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements
In km2	4.29	DNAA
Number of occupants	9480	DNAA
Occupants per km2	2,209	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA	

Region - GVRD 2001, 2002 (e)		
	Residential area occupied by formal settlements	Residential area occupied by informal settlements (3) (4)
in km2	407	DNAA
number of occupants	2,073,662	1,050 (h)
occupants per km2	5095	DNAA
Ratio of living space to the number of inhabitants	DNAA (f)	

Sources	(1) Resort Municipality of Whistler Annual Monitoring Report 2003/04.
	(2) GVRD Policy and Planning Department 2001 Land Use key facts: http://www.gvr.bc.ca/growth/keyfacts/landuse.htm .
	(3) GVRD Homelessness Count 2002 http://www.gvr.bc.ca/homelessness/pdfs/research_project.pdf .
	(4) Statistics Canada. 2001 Census.
	(5) City of Vancouver - Community Services Library.

Notes:
(a) Data includes residential area zoned: single family housing (28.5km ²); single family with suite (8.55km ²); and duplex, rowhouses or multifamily housing (4.56km ²). Data includes all roads and parks within these zoned areas. Data for the area zoned for apartments or multistory housing is not available from the City of Vancouver. Data represents 2006.
(b) Population includes ALL people living in the City of Vancouver area. Data for the population living in areas zoned for single family; single family with suite; or duplex, rowhouses or multifamily is not available or accessible.
(c) This figure is calculated from population data for all of Vancouver as data for population living in the reported residential zoned areas is not available. As such this number does not accurately represent the total number of occupants per km ² .
(d) These data represents the Resort Municipality of Whistler for 2003.
(e) Regional data represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District and includes Single Family Residential/Duplex 363km ² ; Townhouses and Low-rise Apartments 40km ² and High-rise Apartments 4km ² .
(f) Data on the area of living space is not available for Whistler or GVRD.
(g) Data represents the 2002 homelessness count for the City of Vancouver, including the University Endowment Lands.
(h) Data represents the 2002 homelessness count for the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

En10: Public open-air Leisure Areas (1998; 2001; 2006)										
	Total number of public open air area (2006)	Total Population (2001)	Total number of public open air area accessible to people with disabilities (e)	Total area of public-open air [km2] (1998) (b)	Total area of public-open air [km2] accessible to people with disabilities (e)	% compare to the total built-up area (e)	% of the total area complying with criteria of accessibility (e)	total number of m2 divided by total number of inhabitants [m2/inhabitants] (b)	total number of m2 accessible to people with disabilities divided by total number of inhabitants [m2/inhabitants] (e)	Number of inhabitants living within 300m of public open-air area that is larger than 5000m2 (optional)
City - Vancouver (1998)	201 (1) (a)	545,671	DNAA	9,710km2 (2)	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	17,794.61	DNAA	DNAA
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2006)	21 (3) (c)	2,073,662	DNAA	128.5 km2 (d)	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	62	DNAA	DNAA

Sources
(1) City of Vancouver Parks & Gardens webpage: http://vancouver.ca/parks/parks/index.htm .
(2) GVRD Liveable Region Strategic Plan Green Zone Issues and Policy Options document (2005).
(3) GVRD website: http://www.gvrd.bc.ca/parks/locations.htm (2006)

Notes:
(a) This figure includes neighbourhood parks, seawall walks, major parks and botanical gardens. This figure does not include the University of British Columbia University Endowment Lands or any parks administered by the Greater Vancouver Regional District.
(b) Data calculated from table 1, pg 4 GVRD Liveable Region Strategic Plan Green Zone Issues and Policy Options document (2005). This document uses data from 1998. Greenzone area of Vancouver has not changed since then.
(c) This is the figure for the number of regional parks and conservation reserves managed by the Greater Vancouver Regional District. Data for the number of open space leisure areas is not available for each municipality within the GVRD.
(d) Figure calculated from GVRD Liveable Region Strategic Plan Annual Report 2002 (2001 data), page 38. Total Greenzone Area = 205,520 ha; Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) = 53,700 ha. The ALR has been removed from the final figure for open-space leisure areas.
(e) Unable to acquire baseline data on accessibility for people with disabilities in open air leisure areas. Contacted City of Vancouver, Greater Vancouver Regional District, and BC Recreation and Parks Association.

En11: Transport Networks (2001-2006)			
City - Vancouver			
	Usable length [km]	Density [km/km²]	% of compliance with accessibility criteria
Motorways (1) (a) (2006)	Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Road: 1638.9 km Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Lane: 2807.8 km		
Highways (1) (2006)	Sum - Highway, Freeway - Road: 7.6 km Sum - Highway, Freeway - Lane: 16.9 km		
Secondary or regional roads			
Cycle paths (2) (b) (2006)	Sum - Designated Cycling Facilities - Road: 178.8 km Sum - Designated Cycling Facilities - Off Street: 49.4 km		
Pedestrian streets (2001)	0km		
Railways (3) (6) (7) (c)	Sum - West Coast Express: 7.3 km (2001) Sum - Rail: 69.2 km (2006) Sum - Rail inside major yards: 19.0 km Sum - Rail outside major yards: 50.2 km		
Underground railways and tramways (4) (d) (2001)	Sum - SkyTrain: 14.1 km Sum - SkyTrain bi-directional: 28.2 km		
Waterways (e) (2001)	Number of waterways: 4 (Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek, Fraser River)		
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District			
	Usable length [km]	Density [km/km²]	% of compliance with accessibility criteria
Motorways (1) (a) (2006)	Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Road: 9097.3 km Sum - Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, Recreation - Lane: 15829.4 km		
Highways (1) (2006)	Sum - Highway, Freeway - Road: 404.6 km Sum - Highway, Freeway - Lane: 899.8 km		
Secondary or regional roads			
Cycle paths (2) (b) (2006)	Sum - Designated Cycling Facilities - Road: 755.5 km Sum - Designated Cycling Facilities - Off Street: 572.7 km		
Pedestrian streets (2001)	0 km		
Railways (3) (6) (7) (c)	Sum - West Coast Express: 57.1 km (2001) Sum - Rail: 631.0 km (2006) Sum - Rail inside major yards: 195.0 km Sum - Rail outside major yards: 436.0 km		
Underground railways and tramways (4) (d) (2001)	Sum - SkyTrain: 47.6 km Sum - SkyTrain bi-directional: 95.2 km		
Waterways (e) (2001)	Number of waterways: 8 (Burrard Inlet, English Bay, False Creek, Fraser River, Boundary Bay, Pitt River, Strait of Georgia, Indian Arm)		

Sources	All data was purchased from Translink, which collated the data from multiple sources and prepared the custom tabulation represented on the table above.
	(1) roads_GVRD.shp (Translink)
	(2) Cycling_Network.mdb, All_routes (Translink)
	(3) Rail_TRIM.shp (Translink)
	(4) SkyTline.shp (Translink)
	(5) GVRDcatchbridges.shp, GVRDcatchbridgesVanCity.shp (Translink)
	(6) RailYards.shp (Translink)
	(7) WCXLine.shp (Translink) (f)
General Notes	
City data represents the City of Vancouver including the University of British Columbia, including surrounding bodies of water to the borders at some point between two municipalities. (Total area = 115 square km)	
Regional data represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District. (Total area = 2877 square km)	
Data represent 2001 where available and is interpolated where data does not exist for 2001 period (see specific notes).	
Unable to acquire data on accessibility for people with disabilities.	
Specific Notes	
<p>(a) Data for Motorways category includes all paved roads, excluding highways: METHODOLOGY NOTES: All the values for motorways and highways were calculated from the Digital Road Atlas (DRA, version 20060501) for 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorways: defined as any road that is "paved" under the RD_SURFACE field and is "Arterial, Collector, Local, Lane, Ramp, Strata, Restricted, Service, or Recreation" under the RD_CLASS field • Highways: defined as any road that is "paved" under the RD_SURFACE field and is "Highway or Freeway" under the RD_CLASS field • Road: defined as the length of roadway • Lane: defined as the length of lane km whereas the roadway length is multiplied by the NUMLANES_L and NUMLANES_R fields for each direction. Any features with values as "R" or "N" in the NUMLANES fields had the lane kms calculated as the roadway length in only one direction. • The values "Ferry, Resource, and Trail" were not included in the calculations. 	
<p>(b) This figure includes both on-road and off-road cycling facilities. METHODOLOGY NOTES: All the values for cycle paths were calculated from the All_routes dataset within the Cycling_Network database for June 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only designated routes were included • Road: defined as the length of roadway • Off Street: defined as the length of off street features. Off Street is also defined as any cycling facilities that are separated from vehicular traffic by a physical barrier. • It is estimated that approximately 40km (road) of new facilities are developed each year. This would equate to ~200km since 2001. 	
<p>(c) This figure includes heavy-rail only (commuter and freight). METHODOLOGY NOTES: All the values for West Coast Express (WCE) were calculated from the WCE shapefile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total WCE kms was calculated from this file as a simple sum of all lengths. <p>All the values for railways were calculated from the rail_TRIM shapefile purchased in the early 1990s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total rail kms was calculated from this file as a simple sum of all lengths. • Since a large portion of the rail lines are located within rail yards, a temporary file was created to arbitrarily identify major rail yards. The lengths were then calculated again to determine the overall length of track inside and outside the yards separately. • This data does not distinguish between freight and passenger rail. • Due to lack of metadata, the accuracy of these numbers cannot be guaranteed. 	
<p>(d) This figure includes the travelled length of SkyTrain tracks: METHODOLOGY NOTES: All the values for SkyTrain were calculated from the SkyTline shapefile for June 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total SkyTrain kms was calculated from this file as a simple sum of all lengths minus ~0.8km for the VCC extension which did not exist in 2001. • The bi-directional length was calculated by doubling the length minus ~1.6km for the VCC extension which did not exist in 2001. • The bi-directional length may be of interest as some future tracks may only consist of single directional track. 	
<p>(f) This file was used to clip the boundaries of the GVRD and Vancouver City and includes bridges. This source applies to all data.</p>	

En12: Daily travelling distance

	Region												
	Walking		Cycling		Motorcycling		Private car		Taxi		Collective transport		
	Total number of trips	Average time	Total number of trips	Average time	Total number of trips	Average time	Total number of trips	Average time	Total number of trips	Average time	Total number of trips	Average time	
School	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												
Work	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												
Recreation	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												
Social relationship	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												
Shopping	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												
Other	All the population												
	People with disabilities												
	mobility sensory mental												

	Walking		Cycling		Motorcycling		Private car		Taxi		Collective transport		Total	
	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%
School	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													
Work	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													
Recreation	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													
Social relationship	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													
Shopping	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													
Other	All the population													
	mobility													
	sensory													

		Walking		Cycling		Motorcycling		Private car		Taxi		Collective transport		Total	
		distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%	distance in km per capita per day	%
School	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														
Work	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														
Recreation	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														
Social relationship	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														
Shopping	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														
Other	All the population														
	People with disabilities														
	mobility sensory mental														

Sources (1) 2004 Trip Diary Survey Database (Translink).
2

Notes:
 (a) Data are not available for average trip time, nor for people with disabilities, nor for distance in km per capita per day.
 (b) Data represent an extrapolation based on the trip diary survey. 2004 data are presented because a large sample size was necessary to acquire more accurate data by both mode of transportation and purpose of trip.
 (c) Data for recreation and social relationships are combined as per the trip diary survey parameters of the data source.
 (d) Country scale data are not available.

En13: Road Congestion (2001) (1)														
City - Vancouver (a)														
	Monthly mean (b)												AM Peak Hour (e)	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Duration in hours per day of very slow-moving (< 10 km/h) and stationary traffic (c)														2,720
Extent in km per day of such slow or stationary traffic (d)														17,106

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (f)														
	Monthly mean (b)												AM Peak Hour (e)	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Duration in hours per day of very slow-moving (< 10 km/h) and stationary traffic (c)														8,629
Extent in km per day of such slow or stationary traffic (d)														51,651

Sources	(1) EMME/2 models - various data provided by TransLink.
----------------	---

Notes:
(a) City data represent the City of Vancouver including University of British Columbia. Data are interpolated for 2001.
(b) Monthly mean data are not collected or available at either city or regional scale. Shaded cells were included in the original OGI data template, but data were unavailable so different indicator metrics were used.
(c) The data represents an average # of hours per day (aggregate) during the AM Peak hour that vehicles experience slow speeds (less than 10kmph) (based on days for which data were sampled, and then interpolated for all of 2001).
(d) The data represents an average # of kilometres per day (aggregate) during the AM Peak hour on which these vehicles would be experiencing slow speeds (on days for which data were sampled, and then interpolated for all of 2001).
(e) The AM Peak hour is essentially representative of the 7:30-8:30 AM time period.
(f) Regional data represent the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area, which is equivalent to the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

En14: Energy Consumption by Source (2001) (1)				
Region - British Columbia (a) (c)				
	(e)	Gigajoules [Gj]	Energy consumption per capita	Total energy intensity per year
Fossil fuels	Crude Oil	x	DNAA (d)	
	Refined petroleum products	381,516,000	93.1 GJ	
	Natural gas	282,449,000	69Gj	
	Coals	x	DNAA (d)	
Nuclear energy (f)		DNAA	DNAA	
Renewable energy	Primary electricity & hydro	212,953,000	52Gj	
	Solar			
	Geothermal			
	Tidal			
	Wind			
	Biomass			
	Waste			
Total		876,918,000	214.1Gj	

Country - Canada (b)				
		Gigajoules [Gj]	Energy consumption per capita	Total energy intensity per year
Fossil fuels	Crude Oil	x	DNAA (d)	
	Refined petroleum products	2,885,859,000	92.8Gj	
	Natural gas (including gas plant natural gas liquids)	2,422,650,000	77.9Gj	
	Coals	48,285,000	1.5Gj	
Nuclear energy (g)		DNAA	DNAA	
Renewable energy	Primary electricity, hydro and nuclear	1,866,560,000	60Gj	
	Solar			
	Geothermal			
	Tidal			
	Wind			
	Biomass			
	Waste			
Total		7,223,354,000	232.4Gj	

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - CANSIM Table 128-0009 - Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy in terajoules, annual.
----------------	--

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

En15: Energy Consumption by Use (2001, 2002)		
Region - British Columbia (2002) (1) (b)		
Sector	Gigajoules	Percentages
Industry	448,160,000,000	41.28%
Transport	344,471,000,000	31.73%
Households	141,128,000,000	13.00%
Commercial and Institutional (not service)	133,793,000,000	12.32%
Agriculture	18,106,000,000	1.67%
Total	1,085,658,000,000	100.00%

Country - Canada (2001) (2)		
Sector	Gigajoules	Percentages
Industrial (a)	3,176,000,000	38.65%
Commercial and Institutional	1,130,000,000	13.75%
Transport	2,306,000,000	28.06%
Households	1,399,000,000	17.03%
Agriculture	206,000,000	2.51%
Total	8,217,000,000	100.00%

Sources	(1) Ministry of Energy and Mines report (2002).
	(2) NRCan - Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada 1990 - 2002 (2004) http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/data_e/Trends04/chapter_2.cfm?attr=0 .

Notes:
(a) Industrial aggregated data not provided - estimated from each industry sector energy use (tables provided by NRCan Office of Energy Efficiency).
(b) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.

En16: Energy Self-Sufficiency (2001, 2002)		
Value	Ratio of the annual energy imports [Gj] (divided by)	x 100
	Total annual energy consumption [Gj]	

		Gigajoule	% ratio (d)
Region - British Columbia (2001)	Energy Imported (1) (a)	19,414,000	0.0018%
	Energy Consumed (2) (b)	1,085,658,000,000	

		Gigajoule	% ratio (d)
Country - Canada (2002) (c)	Energy Imported (1)	3,326,721,000	40.49%
	Energy Consumed (3) (b)	8,217,000,000	

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - CANSIM Table 128-0009 - Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy in terajoules, annual.
	(2) Ministry of Energy and Mines report (2002)
	(3) NRCan - Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada 1990 - 2002 (2004) http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/data_e/Trends04/cha-pter_2.cfm?attr=0

Notes:
(a) Data for BC are only available for imported crude oil, natural gas and primary electricity from hydro and nuclear sources; therefore total exports and imports are incomplete, and thus, inaccurate.
(b) See En15 for details of energy consumption.
(c) Data represent 2002 (Data for 2001 are unavailable).
(d) This ratio is calculated from data acquired from two separate sources and therefore may not be an accurate representation of the total energy self sufficiency.

En17: Raw Material Consumption (2001) (1) (a)						
Country - Canada (b)						
	Outputs			Inputs		
	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP
Forestry products	\$12,519			\$11,434		
Lumber and wood products	\$32,397			\$15,860		
Metal Ores and Concentrates	\$11,332			\$8,442		
Primary Metal Products	\$36,121			\$32,629		
Non-metallic minerals & mineral products (c)	\$15,260			\$14,853		
Steel						
Aluminium						
Cement						
Stone						
Sand						
Gravel						

Region: British Columbia (b)						
	Outputs			Inputs		
	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP	In millions of \$	kg per person per year	kg per 1000\$ of GNP
Forestry Products	\$4,972			\$4,807		
Lumber and wood products	\$10,936			\$3,299		
Metal ores and concentrates	\$1,063			\$340		
Primary metal products	\$1,659			\$1,712		
Non-metallic minerals and mineral products (c)	\$1,407			\$1,610		
Steel						
Aluminium						
Cement						
Stone						
Sand						
Gravel						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada National Economic Accounts - Inputs and outputs, by industry and commodity, S-level aggregation and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (dollars x 1,000,000) http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe .
----------------	---

Notes:
(a) Volume of raw material inputs and outputs not available - Data for inputs and outputs only available in millions of \$.
(b) Statistics Canada National Economic Accounts (NEA) North American Industry Classification System categories used to present data. Data represent S-Level aggregation for both Canada and British Columbia.
(c) NEA data for non-metallic minerals and non-metallic mineral products combined for this category.

En18: Solid Waste Treatment City - Vancouver (2001) (1)									
	Mining and quarring	Sewage sludge	Dredged materials	Household/resi dential	Commercial & Industrial	Bottom ash from Burnaby Incinerator	Construction and demolition	Total in tonnes per year	Total in kg per person and per year (g)
Landfill				390,197 (a)		32,900	162,370 (d)	585,467	1072.9
Incineration									
Green recycling				45,100 (b)				45,100	82.7
Dry recycling				28,693 (c)				28,693	52.6
Special wastes final disposal									
Other									
Total in tonnes per year				463,990		32,900	162,370	659,260	1208.2
Total in kg per person and per year				850		60.3	297.6	1,208	

Region - GVRD (2002) (2)									
	Mining and quarring	Sewage sludge	Dredged materials	Household	Commercial, Light Industrial & Institutional	construction and demolition	Total in tonnes per year	Quantity which is exported	Total in kg per person and per year (g)
Landfill				356,408	667,001	410,040 (d)	1,023,409	382,194 (f)	691.3

Incineration								264,361 (e)	10,152	127.5
Green recycling			125,254	113,432	0			238,686		115.1
Dry recycling			135,790	425,460	668,443			1,229,693		593
Special wastes final disposal										
Other										
Total in tonnes per year			617,452	1,205,893	668,443			3,166,189	392,346	1,526.90
Quantity which is exported									392,346	189.2
Total in kg per person and per year			298	581.5	520.1			1,527	189.2	

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Solid Waste Division Annual Report (2001).
	(2) GVRD Solid Waste Management 2002 Annual Report http://www.gvrd.bc.ca/recycling-and-garbage/pdfs/SolidWasteManagementAnnualReport2002.pdf .

Notes:
(a) Includes all municipal solid waste delivered to the Vancouver Landfill.
(b) Includes yard waste delivered and composting activities at the Vancouver Landfill Facility.
(c) Includes all recyclable material collected via the City of Vancouver Blue Box and Apartment Recycling programs.
(d) Includes road construction waste and demolition waste.
(e) This figure represents the total amount of waste from within GVRD sent to the waste-to-energy incineration facility.
(f) This figure represents the total amount of waste sent to the Cache Creek landfill from within GVRD. It does not include treated flyash exported from the GVRD waste-to-energy incineration facility (10,152 tonnes).
(g) Vancouver 2001 population = 545,671 and GVRD 2001 population = 2,073,662 (Statistics Canada 2001 Census data).

En19: Wastewater Treatment (1999) (1)				
City - Vancouver				
	Primary wastewater treatment plants	Secondary wastewater treatment plants	Tertiary wastewater treatment plants	Total percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment plants
% of population connected	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year (a)	151.8	0	0	Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year
				151.8

Region - Greater Vancouver Squamish Lillooet (b)				
	Primary wastewater treatment plants	Secondary wastewater treatment plants	Tertiary wastewater treatment plants	Total percentage of population connected to wastewater treatment plants
% of population connected	39.30%	51.80%	0.60%	91.70%
Quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year (a)	197.1	178.9	3.65	Total quantity of wastewater treated in millions of m3 per year
				379.7

Sources	(1) Municipal Use Database, Environment Canada. Aggregated by the Fraser Basin Council (filename - MUD-FraserBasin.xls) (1999).
----------------	---

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

En24: Olympic Induced Housing (2001) (1) (a)				
City - Vancouver				
Net floor areas of residential housing				
[m²]	Built directly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling accessibility regulations / criteria	Built indirectly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling regulations / criteria
Initial situation	0	0	0	0
Final situation	NA	NA	NA	NA

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District				
Net floor areas of residential housing				
[m²]	Built directly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling accessibility regulations / criteria	Built indirectly for the Olympic Games	% fulfilling regulations / criteria
Initial situation	0	0	0	0
Final situation	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver, Southeast False Creek and Olympic Village Project Office. http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/olympicvillage/contact.htm .
----------------	---

Notes:	a) As of 2001, no housing had been built either directly or indirectly for the Olympic Games because the games had not yet been awarded to Vancouver. Construction of the Olympic Village is currently in progress. Development plans were approved in 2005. Completion of construction is scheduled for October 2009.
---------------	--

En25: Indoor Air Quality (2001) (1) (a)
Sport facilities in the city - Vancouver

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

Olympic venues

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

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

Notes:

As of 2001, no systematic indoor air quality monitoring program was in existence. Neither the BC Ministry of Environment, nor the Greater Vancouver Regional District monitor indoor air quality. Health Inspectors of the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority may potentially conduct some occasional testing if a complaint was filed, which may have warranted testing. Voluntary guidelines and a code of practice for ice arenas were proposed by an Ad Hoc Working Group in its 1996 report "Indoor Air Quality in Ice Arenas." The degree to which the guidelines and code of practice have been implemented by individual ice arenas is unknown at this time. As of 2007, the scope of an agreement between VANOC and Environment Canada for air quality monitoring does not currently include indoor air quality.

En33: New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities (2001)			
City - Vancouver (1)			
Name of the facility	Vancouver Landfill	Vancouver Landfill	
Localization of the project	Landfill gas and flare system upgrade	Leachate collection and containment system upgrade	
New project or already planned project	Approved in 1999	Approved in 2001	
Direct relation to Olympic activities or context activities	No	No	
Type of treatment	Solid Waste	Wastewater	
Date of first planning of the project			
Start of construction	2000	2001	
End of construction	2001	2002	
Opening	2001	2002	
Average yearly treatment capacity			
Total investment	\$5,400,000	\$1,355,000	
Funding sources			
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2) (a)			
Name of the facility	Iona Sewage Treatment		
Localisation of the project	Enhanced primary treatment assessment upgrade		
New project or already planned project	2001		
Direct relation to Olympic activities or context activities	No		
Type of treatment	Wastewater		
Date of first planning of the project			
Start of construction			
End of construction	2001		
Opening	2001		
Average yearly treatment capacity	200 billion litres		
Total investment	\$300,000		
Funding sources			
Sources	(1) City of Vancouver, Annual Report, Solid Waste Division 2002 http://vancouver.ca/engsvcs/solidwaste/PDF/ann_report2002.pdf . (2) GVRD Recycling and Waste & Sewerage Divisions.		
Notes:			
(a) Liquid waste treatment facilities are operated by the Greater Vancouver Regional District and serve the entire region.			

Social Indicators

So1: Political Representation (2001; 2002)									
City - Vancouver (2002) (1) (a)									
	Executive Level			Legislative Level - Local Elected Officials					
	Women	Men	Total	Chamber 1			Chamber 2		
				Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Party 1 - COPE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	7	9
Party 2 - NPA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2	2
Party x or minorities (b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Totals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	9	11

Region - British Columbia (2001)									
	Executive Level (3) (c)			Legislative Level - Provincial Elected Officials (2) (d)					
	Women	Men	Total	Chamber 1			Chamber 2		
				Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Party 1 (Governing Party - Liberals)	5	21	26	NA	NA	NA	18	59	77
Party 2 (Opposition - NDP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	2
Party x or minorities (b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Totals	5	21	26	NA	NA	NA	20	59	79

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Clerk's Department http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/election2002/2002results.htm .
	(2) Elections BC http://www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov01/elect_mem.htm .
	(3) Legislative Library of British Columbia - Cambell Cabinet 37th Parliament 2001 - 2005

Notes:
(a) Executive level and Chamber do not apply (NA); data reflects local government officials elected in 2002.
(b) There are no political parties that have been specifically established to represent minorities.
(c) Data provided is for Members of the Executive Council of the Government of British Columbia elected in 2001. There are no Opposition Party members elected to the Executive Council.
(d) Data provided is for Members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 2001. Chamber does not apply.

So2: Legislative Activity (2001)						
City - Vancouver (1) (a)						
Policies	By-Laws		Amendments		Totals	
	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented
Economic	12	12	NA	NA	12	12
Financial	35	35	NA	NA	35	35
Institutional			NA	NA		
International			NA	NA		
Security			NA	NA		
Social	4	4	NA	NA	4	4
Cultural	13	13	NA	NA	13	13
Sport			NA	NA		
Environment	2	2	NA	NA	2	2
Planning (b)	58	58	NA	NA	58	58
Construction			NA	NA		
Energy			NA	NA		
Transport	12	12	NA	NA	12	12
People with Disabilities	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
OTHER	12	12	NA	NA	12	12
Total	0	148	NA	NA	148	148

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District								
Policies	Laws - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2)		Laws - Greater Vancouver Water District (3)		Laws - Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District (4)		TOTAL Laws - Greater Vancouver Regional District	
	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented	Voted	Implemented
Economic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	7	7	0	0	1	1	8	8
Institutional	3	3	3	3	2	2	8	8
International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security (c)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	12	3	3	3	3	18	18

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

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

So3: Pressure Groups (2002)	
City - Vancouver (a)	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 The 'NO' Campaign	A group of citizens that formed in the period preceding the Olympics Referendum to promote a negative outcome in relation to the City of Vancouver referendum on the 2010 Games.
Pressure group 2 The 'YES' Campaign	A group of citizens that formed in the period preceding the Olympics Referendum to promote a positive outcome in relation to the City of Vancouver referendum on the 2010 Games.
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 Impact on Community Coalition (IOCC) (1) (b)	An independent organization dedicated to ensuring that environmental, social, transportation, housing, economic and civil rights issues associated with the Vancouver/Whistler 2010 Olympic Games are addressed from a community perspective.
Country - Canada	
	Definition
Pressure group 1 (name)	NA
Sources	(1) IOCC Website: http://www.olympicsforall.ca/ (supplemented with local historical knowledge).
Notes:	
(a) The NO and YES campaigns were formed in response to the public referendum held in Vancouver in 2002. These groups no longer exist and it is not possible to verify membership.	
(b) Data for the region represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District; although all member organizations are located in the City of Vancouver, some have a regional area of interest.	

So4: Community Centres and Associations (2001; 2006)		
	City - Vancouver (2006)	Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2001)
	Number	Number
Neighbourhood type	28 (2)	65 (1) (a)
Ethnic type	18 (1)	24 (1)
Religious type (b)	DNAA	DNAA
Charitable type (2006)	DNAA	38 (3) (c)

Sources	(1) The Red Book 2001 - Information Services Vancouver.
	(2) City of Vancouver http://vancouver.ca/parks/cc/index.htm .
	(3) BC Societies Web Page: http://societies.bc.ca .

Notes:
(a) Data for this category includes community centres listed within GVRD (including Vancouver). It does not include sites listed as "recreation centres".
(b) Accurate, reliable, comprehensive data are not available for this category.
(c) Data for this category sourced from the BC Societies Webpage by searching for organizations termed as "charitable" status. Classification is based on the location where the Charitable organization office is based, not on the geographic scope/focus of the organization.

So5: Minorities (2001, 1998-2002)			
	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area	
minority 1 - Ethnic (2001) (a)			
population of visible minorities (1)		725,655	
% of the population (1)		36.9%	
Political representation		NA	
Life expectancy at birth		DNAA	
% of population group with secondary education (4) (b)		23%	
	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area	
minority 2 - Aboriginal (2001)			
population of Aboriginal identity (2)		36,860	
% of the population (2)		1.9%	
Political representation		NA	
Life expectancy at birth (1998-2002) (3) (b)		68.9	
% of population group with secondary education (2)		Male	Female
		45.9%	27.4%
	City	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area	
minority 3 - People with Disabilities			
population			
% of the population			
Political representation			
Life expectancy at birth			
% of population group with secondary education			
Sources	(1) Statistics Canada. Visible minority population, by census metropolitan areas (2001 Census). http://www40.statcan.ca/101/cst01/demo53e.htm .		
	(2) Statistics Canada. Population reporting an Aboriginal identity, by age group, by census metropolitan areas (2001 Census). http://www40.statcan.ca/101/cst01/demo41e.htm .		
	(3) BC Vital Statistics Agency. Regional Analysis of Health Statistics for Status Indians in British Columbia, 1992-2002. http://www.vs.gov.bc.ca/stats/indian/index.html .		
	(4) Statistics Canada - 2001 Census (Education in Canada: Raising the standard).		
Notes:			
(a) Data for ethnic minority include visible minorities based on immigrants that arrived in Canada in the 1990s.			
(b) Data represent the life expectancy for Status Indians within the Vancouver Health Service Delivery Area.			

So6: Poverty and Social Exclusion (2001)			
	Total Population (1) (a)		
	Region: Greater Vancouver Regional District (2001)	Region: British Columbia (2001)	Country: Canada (2001)
% of families and individuals with incomes below the LICO (1)	22.50%	19.00%	15.50%
Average after-tax income of families and individuals that are in the bottom 20% of income earners (1)	DNAA	\$9,400	\$11,900
Average earnings for the Aboriginal Population (2)	\$24,749	\$21,403	\$21,435 (3)
Median income for the Aboriginal Population older than 15 years of age (3)	\$15,160	\$13,242	\$13,525

		Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area	Region - British Columbia
Low-income portion of the population	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal (a)	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
Labour market exclusion	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
Service exclusion	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
Social isolation	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
Proportion of household that lack necessities	Initial	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	
	Final	minority 1 - Ethnic	
		minority 2 - Aboriginal	
		minority 3 - Disabilities	

Sources	
	(1) Statistics Canada - Income Trends in Canada (1995 - 2004).
	(2) Statistics Canada. Community Profiles. 2001 Census.
	(3) Statistics Canada. 2002. 2001 Census Aboriginal Population Profiles. Released June 17, 2003. Last modified: 2005-11-30. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 93F0043XIE. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/AP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=5915022&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=Vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=59&B1=All&Custom=
	4
	5
	x

Notes:
(a) Upon consultation with Statistics Canada, data appear to be unavailable with respect the specified variables for minorities. Low-income data are provided for the overall population at multiple geographic scales to provide some context for this indicator. In addition, average and median incomes are presented for the Aboriginal population.

So7: Educational Level (2001; 2003)

		Region - Vancouver CMA (2001)		Region - British Columbia (2001)	
		Gender		Gender	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
% of population with primary education (b)	total population (1) (a)	24.4%	25.3%	28.2%	27.9%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (3) (d)	25.2%	29.3%	25.9%	30.3%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal (4)	34.1%	29.4%	42.2%	36.7%
	minority 3 - Disabilities (5)	DNAA	DNAA	33.1%	24.8%
% of population with secondary education (c)	total population (1) (a)	35.7%	26.9%	24.0%	27.1%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (3) (d)	21.7%	24.2%	20.5%	23.8%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal (4)	45.9%	27.4%	25.0%	26.8%
	minority 3 - Disabilities (5)	DNAA	DNAA	23.0%	26.8%
% of population with tertiary education	total population (1) (a)	50.9%	47.8%	47.7%	45.0%
	minority 1 - Ethnic (3) (d)	53.2%	46.5%	53.6%	45.9%
	minority 2 - Aboriginal (4)	39.7%	43.3%	32.8%	36.5%
	minority 3 - Disabilities (5)	DNAA	DNAA	43.9%	48.3%

				Average Literacy Score (2003) (2)	
				Prose Literacy	Document Literacy
Adult (16-65) literacy rate	total population (a)	DNAA	DNAA	281	282
	immigrants - mother tongue either French/English	DNAA	DNAA	269	269
	immigrants - foreign mother tongue	DNAA	DNAA	234	238

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - Community Profiles, 2001. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01/CP01/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=933__&Geo2=PR&Code2=59&Data=Count&SearchText=vancouver&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=Education&Custom=
	(2) Statistics Canada - International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (2003) http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/89-617-XIE/89617-XIE2005001.pdf .
	(3) Statistics Canada - 2001 Census (Education in Canada: Raising the standard).
	(4) Statistics Canada - 2001 Census, Selected Educational Characteristics - Aboriginal Population. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/themes/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2001&PID=73639&GID=517806&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=55496&TH .
	(5) Statistics Canada - Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (2001).

Notes:

- (a) Total Population represents people 15 years of age and over.
- (b) As children are required to attend primary education in Canada, data is only collected on the number that do not graduate. This data therefore reflects the percentage of the population without high school graduation.
- (c) This represents the percentage of the population with a high school graduation certificate and/or some postsecondary qualifications.
- (d) Minority 1 data presented is for immigrants that arrived to Canada in the 1990s. Educational data for visible minorities is not collected.

So8: Crime Rates (2001) (1)				
Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area				
		All recorded crimes (a)	Serious (or violent) recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property
Total number per month (b)	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	F	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	M	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	J	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	A	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	S	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	O	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	N	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	D	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Total number per year		470,410	21,881	152,722
Ratio : total annual number of recorded crimes per year divided by 1,000 population		862.1	40.1	279.9
Region - British Columbia				
		All recorded crimes (c)	Serious (or violent) recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property
Total number per month (b)	J			
	F			
	M			
	A			
	M			
	J			
	J			
	A			
	S			
	O			
	N			
	D			
Total number per year		514,358	49,851	264,246
Ratio : total annual number of recorded crimes per year divided by 1,000 population		125.6	12.2	64.5

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada - Canadian Crime Statistics 2001 - catalogue no. 85-205-XIE.
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) Includes all violent crimes, property crimes, other criminal code and criminal code offences recorded within the Vancouver CMA in 2001.
(b) Monthly data for city and regional crime rates are not available.
(c) Includes all recorded crimes in British Columbia, including: Serious crime; property crime; criminal code offences (including traffic offences) Federal statutes and drug related offences.

So9: Health					
City - Vancouver (c)					
			Men	Women	Total
Rate 1	Birth rate (7)		DNNA	DNNA	9.62
Rate 2	Death rate per 100,000 population (2001) (1)	Heart diseases	120	59.5	85.8
		Cancer	179.3	119.1	144.7
		Stroke	53.3	37	44.3
		Accidents	39.4	16.7	27.6
		Chronic lower resp. disease	72.2	36.7	51
		Suicide	15.8	6	10.9
		Homicide	DNNA	DNNA	2.08
		HIV	16.2	3	9.6
		Others [name]	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
	Total	698.7	640.2	669.2	
Rate 3	Infant mortality rate (5)		11	11	21
Rate 4	Morbidity rate		DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 5	Hospitalization rate per head of population		DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 6	Life expectancy at birth (2001-2005)	Total population (2)	77.2	83.0	80.1
		Total people with disabilities	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Wheelchair user	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mobility impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Visually impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Hearing impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mentally impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 7	Healthy Life expectance (2) (a) (b) (2001)		67.6	72.0	69.7
Rate 8	Prevalence of adults who are obese (2003) (6)		DNAA	DNAA	9.0%

Region - British Columbia					
			Men	Women	Total
Rate 1	Birth rate (1)		DNNA	DNNA	9.7
Rate 2	Death rate per 100,000 population (2001) (1)	Heart diseases	130.3	64.9	93.4
		Cancer	187.4	135.2	157
		Stroke	58.5	42.2	49.4
		Accidents	41.5	17.7	29.3
		Chronic lower resp. disease	67.4	40.3	50.8
		Suicide	16	5	10.4
		Homicide	DNNA	DNNA	2.06
		HIV	41	1	2.5
		Others [name]	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
	Total	710.6	658.6	684.4	
Rate 3	Infant mortality rate (5)		96	71	167
Rate 4	Morbidity rate		DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 5	Hospitalization rate per head of population (8) (d)		DNNA	DNNA	352,898
Rate 6	Life expectancy at birth	Total population (2)	78.0	82.9	80.4
		Total people with disabilities	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Wheelchair user	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mobility impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Visually impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Hearing impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mentally impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 7	Healthy Life expectance (2001) (2) (a)		67.3	70.5	68.9
Rate 8	Prevalence of adults who are obese (1999) (3)		19.1%	17.2%	18.2%

		Country			
			Men	Women	Total
Rate 1	Birth rate (1)		DNNA	DNNA	10.5
Rate 2	Death rate per 100,000 population (2001) (1)	Heart diseases	153.9	79	111.2
		Cancer	223.2	148.9	179.1
		Stroke	57.8	42	48.7
		Accidents	35.6	16.4	25.6
		Chronic lower resp. disease	65.9	36.3	47.3
		Suicide	17.9	4.9	11.3
		Homicide	DNNA	DNNA	1,78
		HIV	2.2	0.4	1.3
		Others [name]	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
	Total	728.2	687.8	707.8	
Rate 3	Infant mortality rate (5)	983	753	1737	
Rate 4	Morbidity rate	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA	
Rate 5	Hospitalization rate per head of population (8) (d)	DNNA	DNNA	2,818,650	
Rate 6	Life expectancy at birth	Total population (2)	77.0	82.1	79.6
		Total people with disabilities	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Wheelchair user	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mobility impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Visually impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Hearing impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
		Mentally impaired	DNNA	DNNA	DNNA
Rate 7	Healthy Life expectancy (2001) (2) (a)	66.9	70.2	68.6	
Rate 8	Prevalence of adult who are obese (2004) (4)	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2006001/tables/1hlthsta/deaths3.htm . (2001)
	(2) Statistics Canada: http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2006001/tables/1341.htm . (2001)
	(3) BC Nutrition Survey - Report on Physical Activity and Body Weight (1999) (table 19).
	(4) Statistics Canada - http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/050706/d050706a.htm (2004)
	(5) Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases (2001)
	(6) Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003.
	(7) BC Vital Statistics, 2001.
	(8) CIHI, 2001. http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=media_19nov2003_2_e#charts .

Notes:
(a) Disability-free life expectancy is a more comprehensive indicator than that of life expectancy because it introduces the concept of quality of life. It is used to distinguish between years of life free of any activity limitation and years experienced.
(b) These data represent the City of Vancouver and the City of Richmond. Disaggregated data is not available.
(c) Data is for Vancouver Health Services District with the exception of the obesity data, which relates to the Vancouver CMA.
(d) Data is total hospitalizations; the per capita rate was not available.

So10: Nutrition (1999-2004) (a)				
Mean Daily Energy Intakes (kcal) (2002)				
		Males	Females	
City - Vancouver	Age	DNAA	DNAA	
Region - British Columbia (2)	19-30	2,883	1,971	
	31-50	2,624	1,812	
	51-70	2,324	1,669	
	71+	2,013	1,508	
Country - Canada		DNAA	DNAA	
Consumption of key foods (1999; 2004) (b)				
	Vegetables and Fruit	Milk products	Meat & alternatives	grain products
Region - British Columbia (2) (3) (c)	32.30%	19.90%	65.80%	56.70%
Country - Canada (1) (d)	5.16 servings	1.52 servings	203 gram	5.64 servings

Data on quality control of drinking water - Greater Vancouver Water District (2002) (4)				
		Total number of samples that don't meet the standards	Total number of control	Ratio
Region - Greater Vancouver Water District (e)	Coliform - BC Safe Drinking Water Regulation	8	220	0.0364
	Guideline	Days Guideline Exceeded		
Capilano Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU=0.38-1.4)	19		
	13 other physical and chemical parameters	0		
Seymour Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU=0.38-1.4)	116		
	14 other physical and chemical parameters	0		
Coquitlam Water System (f)	Turbidity (NTU=0.38-1.4)	16		
	14 other physical and chemical parameters	0		
Country - Canada	DNAA	DNAA		

Data on the quality control of the quality of food in restaurants (g)			
	Total number of samples that don't meet the standards	Total number of control	Ratio
Region - GVRD	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Country - Canada	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

The daily per capita protein supply		Consumption of alcohol (2001) (5) (h)	
Region - GVRD	DNAA	City - Vancouver	28,144,169 Litres
Country - Canada	DNAA	Region - BC	178,381,219 Litres

Sources	(1) Nutrition: Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey (2004): http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/82-620-MIE/2006002/tables.htm .
	(2) BC Nutrition Survey (1999) http://www.healthservices.gov.bc.ca/prevent/nutrition/pdf/nutrientsreport.pdf .
	(3) BC Nutrition Survey - Report on Food Group Use http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/prevent/nutrition/index.html .
	(4) The Greater Vancouver Water District Quality Control Annual Report 2002; Volume 1 (ISSN 1480-7777).
	(5) British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch 2000/01 Annual Report: http://www.bliquorstores.com/en/about/corp_publications/annualreport .

Notes:
a) Due to limitations in data availability, there are variations to the requested OGI Technical Manual, including city and country scale data as well as a different presentation of data on the energy value associated with food intake.
(b) Canadian adult population aged 18 years and over.
(c) Proportion of BC population consuming the recommend daily intake of the food group.
(d) Average amount consumed per day by Canadians.
(e) Provides a summary of the compliance of the water from GVRD member municipalities with the bacteriological requirements of the BC Safe Drinking Water Regulation (BCSDWR) in 2002.
(f) Methods and terms are based on those of "Standard Methods of Water and Waste Water" 20th Edition 1998. Guidelines are taken from "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Sixth Edition" Health and Welfare Canada 1996, updated to April 2002.
(g) Comprehensive data for the quality of food in restaurants in 2001 is not available or accessible.
(h) Data represent the amount of alcohol purchased from BC Liquor Stores in 2000 / 2001. This figure does not include alcohol purchased from licensed venues or other private liquor stores. Data on the average amount of alcohol consumed by adults is not available.

So11: Cultural Activities (2005; 2006)
City - City of Vancouver (2006) (a)

	Total attendance (f)	% of total attendance concerning people with disabilities (f)	Number of venues	Number of venues fulfilling accessibility criterias (g)
Cinema (2)			16	
Theatres (1) (b)			23	
Halls (1) (c)			29	
Performing Arts Venues (1) (d)			50	
Museums (4)			9	
Art Galleries (3)			19	
Historic Buildings (5) (e)			181	
Exhibition Venue			1	
Total			328	

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (2005) (6) (h)				
	Total attendance	% of total attendance concerning people with disabilities (f)	Number of venues	Number of venues fulfilling accessibility criterias (g)
	Participation Rate (i)			
Concert	38.0%			
Theatrical Performance	21.4%			
Popular Music	22.3%			
Symphonic music	11.1%			
Cultural festival	20.5%			
Cultural/heritage dance	13.9%			
Any other kind/type of cultural event	8.3%			

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Performing Arts Facilities inventory 2006 http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/facility_wac/facility.exe/facilitylist_all .
	(2) http://www.foundlocally.com/vancouver/Entertainment/EntMovieLocations.htm .
	(3) http://www.welcometobc.ca/vanartgalleries/index2.html .
	(4) http://www.discovervancouver.com/museums.asp .
	(5) http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/commsvcs/BYLAWS/HERITAGE/Heritage.htm .
	(6) Statistics Canada. General Social Survey, 2005.

Notes:
(a) Data for 2001 not available. 2006 data, except Historic Buildings, which includes buildings listed between 1974 & 2003.
(b) Includes venues that may also be used for opera performances or concerts.
(c) Includes venues that may also be used for concerts or theatrical performances.
(d) Includes public performing arts venues such as clubs, studios, community centres, churches and gardens.
(e) This figure represents all properties included on the City of Vancouver Council "List of Heritage Properties". These properties were designated as protected between 1974 and January 2003. Property types listed include residential, commercial, public and institutional.
(f) Data for attendance is not collected or readily available for all venues and is not feasible to collect data from each venue.
(g) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.
(h) Accurate and reliable data for region-wide cultural venues and attendance rates are not readily available or accessible. Significant effort has been made to locate these data, but sources were not reliable or reputable.
(i) The data represent the percentage of the population that has attended a concert, performance, festival, etc. during the year of the survey (2005).

So12: Sports and Physical Activities (2000) (1)														
City - Vancouver														
	Number of clubs	Number of clubs exclusively for people with disability	Integrated clubs	Club				Non-club				Totals		
				Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Club	Non-club	TOTAL
All Sports														

Region - British Columbia														
	Number of clubs	Number of clubs exclusively for people with disability	Integrated clubs	Club				Non-club				Totals		
				Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Club	Non-club	TOTAL
All Sports														

Country - Canada														
	Number of clubs	Number of clubs exclusively for people with disability	Integrated clubs	Club				Non-club				Totals		
				Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Women	Women with disabilities	Men	Men with disabilities	Club	Non-club	TOTAL
				Winter National Sports Organizations - Membership Profile for 2000 (1) (a)										
				Competitors		Club / League		Total						
				Men	Women	Men	Women	(including coaches and officials)						
Alpine Skiing				6,149	4,815	3,425	2,355	20,841						
Biathlon				380	242	3,045	2,494	6,380						
Bobsleigh and Luge				287	127	593	565	2,091						
Curling				14,595	5,209	178,994	132,998	358,501						
Figure Skating				2,370	37,162	35,658	105,326	187,118						
Freestyle Skiing				353	119	680	359	1,726						
Ice Hockey				462,288	43,421	0	0	569,393						
Speed Skating				2,218	1,522	3,340	2,139	11,139						
Regional sport 1 Ringette				566	24,562	711	3,299	37,081						
Regional sport 2 Cross Country Skiing				3,020	2,111	24,839	20,002	54,587						
Total Winter Sports				611,516		520,822		1,248,857						
Aquatics														
Archery														
Athletics														
Badminton														
Baseball														
Basketball														
Boxing														
Canoe/Kayak														
Cycling														
Equestrian														
Fencing														
Football														
Gymnastics														
Handball														
Hockey														
Judo														
Modern Pentathlon														
Rowing														
Sailing														
Shooting														
Softball														
Table Tennis														
Taekwondo														
Tennis														
Triathlon														

So13: School Sports (2001) (1)						
		Primary level (a)			Secondary level (b)	
		Normal schools	Specific schools for people with disabilities (e)		Normal schools	Specific schools for people with disabilities (e)
Number of hours per week or per year	City - Vancouver	NA	NA	Number of school hours grades 4-7	2.38	NA
		NA	NA	Number of school hours grades 8-10	2.58	NA
	Region - British Columbia (c)	NA	NA	Number of school hours grades 4-7	2.38	NA
		NA	NA	Number of school hours grades 8-10	2.58	NA
	Country - Canada (d)	DNAA	DNAA	Number of school hours grades 4-7	DNAA	DNAA
		DNAA	DNAA	Number of school hours grades 8-10	DNAA	DNAA

Sources	(1) BC Ministry of Education, Required Areas of Study, Recommended Time Allotments, and Graduation Requirements http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/resourcedocs/k12educationplan/k12program/k12prog_10.htm .
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) In the primary years, teachers determine time allotments for all subject areas, including physical education and sports; therefore there is variation among teachers, schools and school districts, and no central available source of data.
(b) The number of hours dedicated to physical education in the secondary school curriculum is mandated at the provincial level.
(c) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(d) School curriculum and time allotments are the responsibility of the provinces and therefore vary across the country (DNAA).
(e) No schools were identified that were specifically for people with disabilities. These students are typically integrated within the education system.

So14: Available Sports Facilities (2006)						
City - Vancouver (1)						
	Professional only		Open to all		Total numbers	
	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Numbers	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)
Stadiums (a)	0		4		4	
Tennis courts	0		200 (4)		200	
Golf courses (b)	0		10 (3)		10	
Running tracks (c)	0		0 (5)		0	
Cycle racing tracks	0		0		0	
Motor/Motorcycle/ Kart racetracks	0		0		0	
Lakes (d)	0		0		0	
Skiing pistes	0		0		0	
Luge/bobsleigh runs	0		0		0	
Ski jumps	0		0		0	
Open-air venue (e)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Gymnasiums (f)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Velodromes	0		0		0	
Swimming pools	0		15 (2)		15	
Skating rinks	0		10 (1)		10	
Indoor venue x	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (m)						
	Professional only		Open to all		Total	
	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Number	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)	Numbers	% fulfilling accessible criterias (k)
Stadiums (a)	0		5 (1) (6)		5	
Tennis courts (g)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Golf courses (h)	0		72 (3)		72	
Running tracks (c)	0		11 (5)		11	
Cycle racing tracks	0		DNAA		DNAA	
Motor/Motorcycle/ Kart racetracks	0		3 (6)		3	
Lakes (d)	0		0		0	
Skiing pistes (i)	0		3		3	
Luge/bobsleigh runs	0		0		0	
Ski jumps	0		0		0	
Open-air venue (e)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Gymnasiums (f)	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Velodromes	0		1 (6)		1	
Swimming pools (l)	0		34 (2)		34	
Skating rinks	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	
Indoor venue x	DNAA		DNAA		DNAA	

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver http://vancouver.ca/parks/cc/index.htm .
	(2) Information Services Vancouver - Red Book (2001).
	(3) BC Golf Guide: www.bcgolfguide.com/search_courses.cfm .
	(4) Vancouver Park Board: www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/parks/info/stats/index.htm .
	(5) Technical Manager - Track and Field, BC Athletics, Personal Communication.
	(6) BC Adventure Website www.bcadventure.com/adventure/explore/vancouver/cities/burnaby.htm .

Notes:
(a) Includes BC Place, GM Place, Pacific Colliseum and Nat Bailey Stadium. Swanguard Stadium was added at the regional scale.
(b) Includes public and private full-length courses in Vancouver area only - excludes "pitch n putt" courses.
(c) This figure includes Track and Field facilities only - does not include running trails in parkland or other locations.
(d) There are no lakes in the city or region that are used solely for sporting purposes.
(e) Data on open air venues is unavailable.
(f) Data on the number of gymnasiums in the city and region is unavailable.
(g) Aggregated data for tennis courts in the region is not available.
(h) Includes public and private full-length golf courses in the GVRD.
(i) This includes each of the skiing facilities in Region - not individual ski-hill runs.
(j) Data were not available or accessible (DNAA) on usage per year by type of facility, as requested in the original OGI data template.
(k) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.
(l) This figure represents the number of community aquatic centres and pools as listed in the Vancouver Information Services Red Book (2001). This is the only combined data source available for 2001.
(m) Regional data represents the Greater Vancouver Regional District and includes facilities within the City of Vancouver.

So15: Exclusion, Discrimination, Racism and Violence in Sport (2002) (1)

Country - Canada (a)

		Biathlon	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Bobsleigh	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Snowboard	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Alpine	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Wrestling	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		1
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

		Swimming	
		Total for sport for athletes with disabilities (c)	Total (2002) (d)
Number of reported incident	exclusion (b)		4
	discrimination		
	racism		
	violence		

Sources	(1) Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada (SDRCC) http://www.adrsportred.ca/pdf/major_games_eng.pdf .
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) Cases on a provincial level are not recorded.
(b) Database only focuses on cases that have been filed with the SDRCC. These cases are related to disputes over selection for a team or games, and have been classified as "exclusion" disputes.
(c) There is no found data related to disputes in sports for athletes with disabilities.
(d) 2002 data include cases where a mediator is involved, which will be comparable with data in subsequent years. 2001 data were not used as the reference year because no mediators were involved in 2001 cases.

So16: Top-level Sportsmen and Women (2001, 2002)						
City						
	Number of top-level women	Number of paralympic top-level women	Number of top-level men	Number of paralympic top-level men	Total	Total for paralympic top-level sportsmen and women
National federation 1						
National federation 2						
National federation 3						
National federation x						
Total						
Region						
	Number of top-level women	Number of paralympic top-level women	Number of top-level men	Number of paralympic top-level men	Total	Total for paralympic top-level sportsmen and women
National federation 1						
National federation 2						
National federation 3						
National federation x						
Total						

Country - Canada (2001, 2002) (a, b, c)						
	Number of top-level women (2001) (1)	Number of paralympic top-level women (2002) (2)	Number of top-level men (2001) (1)	Number of paralympic top-level men (2002) (2)	Total top-level sportsmen and women (2001) (1)	Total for paralympic top-level sportsmen and women (2)
Alpine Skiing (Alpine Canada)	2	2	1	7	3	9
Bobsled & Luge (Bobsleigh and Skeleton Canada; (Canadian Luge Association)	5	0	4	0	9	0
Cross Country Skiing (Cross Country Canada)	4	2	0	1	4	3
Figure Skating (Skate Canada)	3	0	3	0	6	0
Freestyle Skiing (Canadian Freestyle Ski Association)	3	0	4	0	7	0
Snowboarding (Canadian Snowboard Federation)	1	0	1	0	2	0
Speed Skating (Speed Skating Canada)	7	0	6	0	13	0
Biathlon (Paralympic)	0	1	0	1	0	2
Sledge Hockey (Paralympic)	0	0	0	1 team	0	1 team (15 players)
Total	25	5	19	9 (+ 1 Team of 15 players)	44	14 (+ 1 Team of 15 players)

Sources	(1) Sport Canada. Special Data Tabulation with assistance from Senior Program Officer, Sport Canada. 2007.
	(2) Canadian Paralympic Committee - Canadian Performance VIII Paralympic Winter Games, Salt Lake City, USA, March 7 - 16 2002.

Notes:

(a) Top level is defined as athletes ranked 8th place or higher.

(b) Data for relevant olympic or paralympic sport is provided, along with associated National Sport Organization or "Sporting Federation".

(c) Data for paralympic sports represents results from the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City only. Top level is defined as athletes ranked 8th place or higher at the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games.

So17: Professional Leagues 2001 (a)			
City - Vancouver			
Professional Leagues	Number of teams		Total
	Women	Men	
National Hockey League (1)	0	1	1
Canadian Football League (2)	0	1	1
Western Hockey League (3) (b)	0	1	1
Minor League Baseball (Single A Short Season) (4)	0	1	1
United Soccer League - First Division (5)	0	1	1
United Soccer League - Women's League (5)	1	0	1
Total	1	5	6

Region - British Columbia (c)			
	Number of teams		Total
	Women	Men	
Western Hockey League (3)	0	5	5
Western Lacrosse Association (6)	0	7	7
Total	0	12	12

Sources	1 Vancouver Canucks http://canucks.nhl.com/ .
	2 BC Lions http://www.bclions.com/ .
	3 Vancouver Giants http://www.vancouvergiants.com/
	4 Vancouver Canadians Baseball http://www.canadiansbaseball.com
	5 United Soccer League http://www.uslsoccer.com .
	6 Western Lacrosse Association http://www.theboxrocks.com .

Notes:
(a) Professional league is defined by the provision of a salary for the athletes.
(b) The Vancouver Giants were established in 2001 with their first full season being 2001-2002.
(c) Regional data are presented for the region of British Columbia, excluding the City of Vancouver.

So18: World and Continental Championships - 2000-01 (1) (a)

City (b)									
World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition	
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Region - British Columbia (c)									
World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition	
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Freestyle Ski World Championships (January, 2001)	Whistler, BC								
Disabled Skiing World Cup Finals (March, 2001)	Whistler, BC								
Paralympic sport 2 (name)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paralympic sport x (name)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Country - Canada (d)									
World or Continental Championships (date(s))	Host City	Total duration	Total number of days of competition	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organizers	Number of spectators	Budget of the competition	
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skeleton, Luge & Women's Bobsleigh World Championship (February, 2001)	Calgary, Alberta								
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women's World Hockey Championship (April, 2000)	Mississauga, Ontario								
See bobsleigh above									
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skating									

Skiing	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Snowboard	Coupe du monde de Surf des neiges (December, 2000)	Mont Ste-Anne, Quebec	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paralympic sport 1 (name)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paralympic sport 2 (name)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paralympic sport x (name)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources	(1) Sport Canada, Hosting Program (events) database. http://www.pch.gc.ca/ .
	2
	3
	4
	5
	x

Notes:	(a) Data were only acquired for winter sports for the fiscal year from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.
	(b) No events were hosted in the City of Vancouver.
	(c) Data represent the region of British Columbia.
	(d) Data represent events held in Canada excluding British Columbia.

So19: Results at the Olympic / Paralympic Games and World Championships (2000-2002)					
Winter sports (2001; 2002) (a) (c)					
Country - Canada		Results at Olympic Games (1) (2)		Results at World Championships (3) (b)	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Biathlon	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	1	2	2
Bobsleigh	Number of medals	0	0	0	2
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	8	0	4 (d)
Curling	Number of medals	1	1	1	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	1 team	1 team	1 team	1 team
Ice Hockey	Number of medals	1	1	1	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	1 team	1 team	1 team	1 team
Luge	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	1	6	3	6
Skating	Number of medals	4	5	4	5
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	17	23	15	15
Skiing	Number of medals	3	0	2	2
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	17	13	20	22

Paralympic Winter Sports (2002) (a)					
Country - Canada		Results at Olympic Games (4)		Results at World Championships	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Alpine skiing	Number of medals	7	5	DNAA	DNAA
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	7	DNAA	DNAA
Ice sledge hockey	Number of medals	0	0	DNAA	DNAA
	National ranking		DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	1 team	DNAA	DNAA
Nordic skiing	Number of medals	0	3	DNAA	DNAA
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	1	DNAA	DNAA
Wheelchair curling	Number of medals	0	0	DNAA	DNAA
	National ranking			DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	0	DNAA	DNAA

Sources	(1) Canadian Olympic Committee: http://www.olympic.ca/EN/athletes/query/form.shtml .
	(2) Canadian Olympic Committee http://www.olympic.org/uk/athletes/results/search_r_uk.asp .
	(3) Canadian Olympic Committee - Personal communication, Assistant, High Performance.
	(4) Canadian Paralympic Committee - Canadian Performance VIII Paralympic Winter Games Salt Lake City, USA, March 7 - 16 2002.

Notes:
(a) Data for Summer Sports is for the 2000 Olympic Games held in Sydney, Australia; data for Winter Olympic & Paralympic Sports is for the 2002 Winter Games held in Salt Lake City, USA.
(b) Data for Summer & Winter World Championships is for 2001.
(c) Data for number of participating athletes is the total number of Canadian athletes or teams competing at the Olympic Games or World Championships in one sporting category. It is important to note that an athlete may compete in more than one medal event.
(d) Data for recognised sports not available.

Recognized sports (d)					
		Results at Olympic Games		Results at World Championships	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Air sports	Number of medals				
	National ranking				
	Number of participating athletes from the country				
Bandy	Number of medals				
	National ranking				
	Number of participating athletes from the country				
Billard sports	Number of medals				
	National ranking				
	Number of participating athletes from the country				
Boules, Etc.	Number of medals				
	National ranking				
	Number of participating athletes from the country				

Summer Sports (2000; 2001) (a) (c)					
Country - Canada		Results at Olympic Games (1) (2)		Results at World Championships (3) (b)	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Aquatics	Number of medals	1	1	3	1
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	23	16	14	14
Archery	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	1	0	3
Athletics	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	15	20	26	24
Badminton	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	3	6	7
Baseball	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	0	0	1 team
Basketball	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	12	12	1 team	1 team
Boxing	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	7	0	5

Canoe/kayak	Number of medals	1	1	0	1
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	7	9	5	16
Cycling	Number of medals	0	0	3	1
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	8	8	10	7
Equestrian	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	6	0	3
Fencing	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	3	1	3	7
Football	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	0	0	1 team
Gymnastics	Number of medals	1	1	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	8	3	10	6
Handball	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	0	0	0

Field Hockey	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	1 team	1 team	1 team
Judo	Number of medals	0	1	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	4	2	5	6
Modern Pentathlon	Number of medals			0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	12	18	12	9
Sailing	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	7	5	3
Shooting	Number of medals	0	0	1	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	5	4	7	9
Softball	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	15	0	1 team	0
Table tennis	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	4	2	4	4
Taekwondo	Number of medals	1	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	1	0	4	4
	Number of medals	0	1	0	0

Tennis	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	6	4	5	5
Triathlon	Number of medals	0	1	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	2	1	3	3
Volleyball	Number of medals			0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	0	4	6
Weightlifting	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	1	1	4	4
Wrestling	Number of medals	0	0	0	0
	National ranking	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
	Number of participating athletes from the country	0	4	0	7

So20: National Anti-Doping Controls (2000-2001) (1)							
Country - Canada (domestic testing program)							
	Samples collected	Number of A-sample tests carried out	Number of A-sample adverse analytical findings	Number of B-samples analysed	Number of B-sample confirmations	Total doping control tests (a)	Total Infractions (a)
Aquatics- Swimming, Diving, Waterpolo Synchronized Swimming						150 14 30 4	
Archery						17	
Athletics						573	2
Badminton						4	
Baseball						28	
Basketball						111	1
Boxing						78	
Canoe/Kayak						64	
Cycling						89	
Equestrian						27	
Fencing						14	
Football						197	1
Gymnastics						35	
Handball						18	
Field Hockey						31	1
Judo						108	
Modern Pentathlon						no data	
Rowing						48	
Sailing						10	
Shooting						13	
Softball						24	
Table Tennis						10	
Taekwondo						16	1
Tennis						2	
Triathlon						26	
Volleyball						58	
Weightlifting						45	3
Wrestling						42	
Winter sports							
Biathlon						6	1
Bobsleigh						94	1
Curling						29	
Ice Hockey						73	
Luge						50	
Figure Skating						42	
Speed Skating						207	
Skiing						12	

Paralympic summer sports							
Archery							
Athletics							
Boccia							
Bowls							
Cycling							
Equestrian							
Football 5-a-Side							
Football 7-a-Side							
Goalball							
Judo							
Powerlifting							
Rowing							
Sailing							
Shooting							
Swimming							
Table Tennis							
Volleyball							
Wheelchair Basketball						11	
Wheelchair Dance Sport							
Wheelchair Fencing							
Wheelchair Rugby							
Wheelchair Tennis							
Paralympic winter sports							
Alpine Skiing							
Ice Sledge Hockey							
Nordic Skiing							
Wheelchair Curling							
Total for Paralympic sports							

Sources	(1) Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport. 2001 Year-End Statistics. http://www.cces.ca/pdfs/CCES-MR-2001YearEndStats-E.pdf .
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) The data represent the tests and test results only for the domestic testing program.

So21: Media Specializing in Sport								
	City		Region		Country		Total	
	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage	Number of medias	Coverage
Newspaper								
Magazines								
Radio stations								
Television channels								
Total								



Sources	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	x	



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

So21: Media Specializing in Sport (2007) (a)				
	City - Vancouver	Region - British Columbia	Country - Canada	Total (c)
	Number of medias	Number of medias	Number of medias	Number of medias
Newspaper/ magazines (1)	18 (b)			18
Radio stations (2)	3	3	10	10
Television channels (3)	2	2	18	18
Total (a)	5	5	28	46

Sources	(1) Magazines Canada http://www.cmpa.ca/index.php .
	(2) Radio Locator http://www.radio-locator.com/ .
	(3) Canadian Radio and Telecommunications Commission http://support.crtc.gc.ca/broadlist/datalist.aspx?indx=10&lang=e .

Notes:
(a) Only current data for 2007 were available from the identified sources.
(b) The same magazines are available at the national, provincial and city level.
(c) All Vancouver media are considered to be in BC and all BC media are considered to be in Canada. The totals (by media type) do not double count this circumstance.

So22: Sports Broadcasting (2001) (1) (a)**Country - Canada**

	Original Hours	Repeated	Total
Professional	584.2	12.5	596.7
Amateur	554.9	67.8	622.7

Source

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

Notes:

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

City

[minutes]	Radio Broadcast		Television Broadcast		Total
	Live	Not Live	Live	Not Live	
Aquatics					
Archery					
Athletics					
Badminton					
Baseball					
Basketball					
Boxing					
Canoe/Kayak					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Fencing					
Football					
Gymnastics					
Handball					
Hockey					
Judo					
Modern Pentathlon					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Softball					
Table Tennis					
Taekwondo					
Tennis					
Triathlon					
Volleyball					
Weightlifting					
Wrestling					
Total					

Winter sports					
Biathlon					
Bobsleigh					
Curling					
Ice Hockey					
Luge					
Skating					
Skiing					
Total					
TOTAL					
Recognized sports					
Air sports					
Bandy					
Billiard sports					
Boules					
Bowling					
Bridge					
Chess					
Dance sport					
Golf					
Karate					
Korfball					
Life saving					
Motorcycle racing					
Mountaineering and climbing					
Netball					
Orienteering					
Pelota vasca					
Polo					
Powerboating					
Racquetball					
Roller sports					
Rugby					
Squash					
Sumo					
Surfing					
Tug of War					
Underwater sports					
Water ski					
Wushu					

Paralympic sports					
Archery					
Athletics					
Boccia					
Bowls					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Football 5-a-Side					
Football 7-a-Side					
Goalball					
Judo					
Powerlifting					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Swimming					
Table Tennis					
Volleyball					
Wheelchair Basketball					
Wheelchair Dance Sport					
Wheelchair Fencing					
Wheelchair Rugby					
Wheelchair Tennis					
Winter Sports					
Alpine Skiing					
Ice Sledge Hockey					
Nordic Skiing					
Wheelchair Curling					
Total for Paralympic sports					

Region					
[minutes]	Radio Broadcast		Television Broadcast		Total
	Live	Not Live	Live	Not Live	
Aquatics					
Archery					
Athletics					
Badminton					
Baseball					
Basketball					
Boxing					
Canoe/Kayak					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Fencing					
Football					
Gymnastics					
Handball					
Hockey					
Judo					
Modern Pentathlon					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Softball					
Table Tennis					
Taekwondo					
Tennis					
Triathlon					
Volleyball					
Weightlifting					
Wrestling					
Total					
Winter sports					
Biathlon					
Bobsleigh					
Curling					
Ice Hockey					
Luge					
Skating					
Skiing					
Total					
TOTAL					

Recognized sports					
Air sports					
Bandy					
Billiard sports					
Boules					
Bowling					
Bridge					
Chess					
Dance sport					
Golf					
Karate					
Korfball					
Life saving					
Motorcycle racing					
Mountaineering and climbing					
Netball					
Orienteering					
Pelota vasca					
Polo					
Powerboating					
Racquetball					
Roller sports					
Rugby					
Squash					
Sumo					
Surfing					
Tug of War					
Underwater sports					
Water ski					
Wushu					

Paralympic sports					
Archery					
Athletics					
Boccia					
Bowls					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Football 5-a-Side					
Football 7-a-Side					
Goalball					
Judo					
Powerlifting					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Swimming					
Table Tennis					
Volleyball					
Wheelchair Basketball					
Wheelchair Dance Sport					
Wheelchair Fencing					
Wheelchair Rugby					
Wheelchair Tennis					
Winter Sports					
Alpine Skiing					
Ice Sledge Hockey					
Nordic Skiing					
Wheelchair Curling					
Total for Paralympic sports					

Country					
[minutes]	Radio Broadcast		Television Broadcast		Total
	Live	Not Live	Live	Not Live	
Aquatics					
Archery					
Athletics					
Badminton					
Baseball					
Basketball					
Boxing					
Canoe/Kayak					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Fencing					
Football					
Gymnastics					
Handball					
Hockey					
Judo					
Modern Pentathlon					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Softball					
Table Tennis					
Taekwondo					
Tennis					
Triathlon					
Volleyball					
Weightlifting					
Wrestling					
Total					
Winter sports					
Biathlon					
Bobsleigh					
Curling					
Ice Hockey					
Luge					
Skating					
Skiing					
Total					
TOTAL					

Recognized sports					
Air sports					
Bandy					
Billiard sports					
Boules					
Bowling					
Bridge					
Chess					
Dance sport					
Golf					
Karate					
Korfball					
Life saving					
Motorcycle racing					
Mountaineering and climbing					
Netball					
Orienteering					
Pelota vasca					
Polo					
Powerboating					
Racquetball					
Roller sports					
Rugby					
Squash					
Sumo					
Surfing					
Tug of War					
Underwater sports					
Water ski					
Wushu					

Paralympic sports					
Archery					
Athletics					
Boccia					
Bowls					
Cycling					
Equestrian					
Football 5-a-Side					
Football 7-a-Side					
Goalball					
Judo					
Powerlifting					
Rowing					
Sailing					
Shooting					
Swimming					
Table Tennis					
Volleyball					
Wheelchair Basketball					
Wheelchair Dance Sport					
Wheelchair Fencing					
Wheelchair Rugby					
Wheelchair Tennis					
Winter Sports					
Alpine Skiing					
Ice Sledge Hockey					
Nordic Skiing					
Wheelchair Curling					
Total for Paralympic sports					

So23: Information Media (2001-2006) (a)

Number of newspaper - British Columbia (2006) (7) (d)				Circulation of British Columbian newspapers (2003) (6) (h)	
Absolute number		Relative number		Absolute number	Relative number
2 (b)		[x]		343,486	[x]
Broadcasting stations (2006) (3, 4) (d)				Cable channels (1, 2)	
Number of channels on national level with terrestrial distribution		Number of regional stations (c)		Number of cable channels (2006) (d)	Number of households connected to cable (2001)
Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations	36 (j)	1,046,459 (i)
1 (e)	2 (e)	7	7		
Number of radio stations (5)					
National		Regional - Greater Vancouver - Squamish-Lillooet Regional Districts (k)		Local	
Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations	Public stations	Commercial stations
3 (f) (g)	0	0	21	0	26

Content diversity - Canada (2003) (6)

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

Sources	(1) Cable stations http://www.shaw.ca/en-ca/ProductsServices/Television/ChannelsInMyArea/ .
	(2) Shaw Communications Inc Annual Report 2001.
	(3) http://www.britishcolumbia.com/news/tv.html .
	(4) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_television_stations_in_Canada_by_call_sign .
	(5) Radion Stations http://www.bcpassport.com .
	(6) www.editorandpublisher.com/eandp/images/pdf/Top%20100%20Daily.pdf .
	(7) http://www.world-newspapers.com/british-columbia.html .

Notes:
(a) The Canadian Radio-television Telecommunications Commission does not maintain or publish lists of radio and television stations. Neither does Industry Canada.
(b) Includes the Province and the Vancouver Sun, which are distributed province-wide.
(c) This figure includes Global BC (Canwest Global is a national TV station with broadcasting in each province). Data represent the province of BC.
(d) Only current (2006) data available.
(e) This figure includes only those TV stations which are available nationally.
(f) Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is a Crown-owned Entity (CBC includes SRC - french); therefore it is designated for the purposes of this data table as public.
(g) This includes CBC radio stations 1 & 2 - as well as the National CBC French radio station. These stations are available at regional and city scale, but have only been included once at country scale.
(h) This figure represents the total circulation of BC newspapers provincially and nationally. It does not represent the circulation in BC
(i) This figure represents basic subscribers within BC. Data for city scale were not available.
(j) This figure represents the number of basic cable channels available in Vancouver. Regional data not available.
(k) Data represent the regional districts of Squamish Lillooet and Greater Vancouver.

So24: Information and Communications Technology (2000 - 2003)						
	City - Vancouver		Region - British Columbia (h)		Country - Canada	
	Number of households equipped	% of individuals	Number of households equipped	% of individuals	total number	% of individuals
Fixed telephone lines (2001)					20,805,058 (1) (a)	66.9% (1)
Mobile cellular phone users (2003)				68.4 (2) (b)	20,842,858 (3) (f)	65.8 (2) (b)
Computer (2000)			2,673,949 (3) (e)	66.2% (2) (c)	17,891,707 (3) (g)	58.3% (2) (c)
Radio receivers						
Television						
Internet access from home (2000)			2,003,442 (3) (c)	49.6% (2) (c)	14,613,454 (3) (d)	48.7% (2)
Local / native website [per 1,000 inhabitants]						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada Broadcasting and Telecommunications Service Bulletin - Vol 33 No. 4 (catalogue no. 56-001-XIE).
	(2) Literacy and Digital Technologies: Linkages and Outcomes Research Paper - Statistics Canada 2005 ISBN: 0-662-42253-8.
	(3) Population Statistics: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca.

Notes:
(a) Data provided for number of fixed access paths connected to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). 2001 data.
(b) % of individuals using cell phone technology in a typical month (2003 data).
(c) 2000 data.
(d) Calculated using 2001 Census data for Canadian population.
(e) Calculated using year 2000 BC population data of 4,039,198.
(f) Calculated using year 2003 Canadian population data of 31,676,077.
(g) Calculated using year 2000 Canadian population data of 30,689,035.

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

		City - Vancouver	Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District	Country
% of low income families (a)	singles	43.1% (1)	39.8% (1)	30.8% (9)
	seniors	15.8% (9)	22.7% (2)	15% (2)
	people with disabilities	DNAA	DNAA	47% (3)
Number of affordable housing and social housing units		20,133 units (4)	47,220 units (5)	DNNA
% of affordable housing and social housing units		8.5% (4)	DNNA	DNNA
Number of new affordable housing and social housings built during the preceeding year		DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
Number of affordable housing units built for the Olympic and paralympic Games		0 (10)	0 (10)	NA
Number of households on waiting lists for social housing		DNNA	9408 (6)	DNNA
Number of homeless people (2002)		628 (7)	1121 (7)	DNNA
% of homeless with disabilities (physical)		12.4% (8)	15% (7)	DNNA
Number of places in homeless shelters (2000)		559 (8)	682 (7)	DNNA

Sources	(1) BC Stats Community Profiles. 2001.
	(2) Statistics Canada, Income Trends: 1980-2005.
	(3) Statistics Canada. Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001.
	(4) City of Vancouver. Report to Council: The State of Social Housing, October 2001. http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/cclerk/011016/rr1.htm .
	(5) Greater Vancouver Regional District. Discussion Paper on a Regional Affordable Housing Strategy for Greater Vancouver November 24, 2006. http://www.gvrd.bc.ca/growth/pdfs/RAHS_draft_Dec2006.pdf .
	(6) Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (2004) Home Insecurity: The State of Social Housing Funding in BC. Data from 2003 obtained from BC Housing, Administrative Data from Research and Corporate Planning. http://policyalternatives.ca/documents/BC_O .
	(7) GVRD Homelessness Count, 2002.
	(8) City of Vancouver: Report to Council: Shelterless in 2004. http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/cclerk/20040224/rr1b.htm .
	(9) Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 202-0802 - Persons in low income. 2001.
	(10) City of Vancouver, Southeast False Creek and Olympic Village Project Office. http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/olympicvillage/contact.htm . See En24.

Notes:

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

So43: Host City's Media Image

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

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

Sources	(1) No known sources for this indicator.
	2
	3
	4
	5
	x

Notes:

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

So44: Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

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

Please add the questionnaire and the results to this file

Sources	(1) No known sources for this indicator.
	2
	3
	4
	5
	x

Notes:

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

So45: Support Network for Disabled People (2001) (1) (b)

		City - Vancouver		Region - British Columbia		Country - Canada	
		Number of People Receiving Support	% of Adults with Disabilities	Number of People Receiving Support	% of Adults with Disabilities	Number of People Receiving Support	% of Adults with Disabilities
Rate of people who have access to support from the state (a)	Ambulant			37,590	9.1%	276,960	9.9%
	Visual						
	Wheelchair						
	Hearing						
	Mental						
	Others (name)						
Per capita expenses of the country for welfare services	Ambulant						
	Visual						
	Wheelchair						
	Hearing						
	Mental						
	Others (name)						

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada. Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001.
----------------	--

Notes:
credits.
(b) Data were unavailable for specific types of disabilities and for per capita expenses for welfare services.

So46: Professional Sport Education for People with Disabilities (2003; 2007) (a)

City - Vancouver																
	Institutions	Qualification / Degree/Diploma	Program	Qualification		Number of courses			Duration of courses			Attendees per year			Number of professionals acting as instructors	Number of professionals actually employed
				Number of graduates per year	Number of professionals employed	For athletes with disabilities	For people with disabilities	Total	For athletes with disabilities	For people with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total		
Other training programs (2003) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institute - Vancouver	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program - NCI Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program													
University (2007) (2)	University of British Columbia	Undergraduate, graduate and doctorate programs	Faculty of Education - School of Human Kinetics													
Vocational training		Qualification 1 (name)														

	Institutions	Qualification / Degree/Diploma	Program	Qualification		Number of courses			Duration of courses			Attendees per year			Number of professionals acting as instructors	Number of professionals actually employed
				Number of graduates per year	Number of professionals employed	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total		
Other training programs (2003) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institutes - Vancouver; Victoria	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program - NCI Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program; One-year program													
University (2007) (2)		Qualification 1 (name)														
Vocational training (2007) (2)	Douglas College	Post-Degree Diploma in Physical Education	Physical Education													

Country - Canada														
	Institutions	Qualification / Degree/Diploma	Program	Qualification		Number of courses			Attendees per year			Number of professionals acting as instructors	Number of professionals actually employed	
				Number of graduates per year	Number of professionals employed	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total	Athletes with disabilities	People with disabilities	Total			
Other training programs (2003) (1) (b)	National Coaching Institutes - Halifax; Calgary, Montréal; Toronto; Saskatoon; Victoria; Winnipeg	Qualification - Level 4 - National Coaching Certification Program - NCI Diploma in High Performance Coaching	Two-year program; One-year program; Customized learning programs											
	University of Alberta	Undergraduate programs	Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation											
University (2007) (2)	University of Manitoba	Bachelor of Physical Education; Bachelor of Kinesiology; Master of Science; Master of Arts (Recreation Studies); PhD Applied Health Sciences).	Faculty of Kinesiology and Recreation Management											
	University of Western Ontario	Undergraduate, graduate and doctorate programs	Western Kinesiology School											
Vocational training		Qualification 1 (name)												

(1) Coaching Association of Canada, 2007. Annual Report 2003-04. <http://www.coach.ca>.

(2) Various on-line University and College Program Listings. (2007).

Notes:

(a) The professional sport education programs outlined may or may not have specific components that are dedicated to people / athletes with disabilities. It is generally accepted that National Sports Organizations in Canada have a mandate and responsibility to be inclusive of people / athletes with disabilities including the education of coaches.

(b) Based on research to date, no central source of data has been identified to assess this indicator using the data specifications outlined above. The Nationally recognized coaching association was identified as an appropriate source of overview data. "Canada's eight National Coaching Institutes (NCIs) offer qualified coaches a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to learn from a variety of experts in the fields of coaching, sport science, leadership, business, and technology and to share experiences, strategies, and challenges with fellow coaches." (1)

So48: Accessibility of Public Services (2001) (1) (a)

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

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

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

Economic Indicators

Ec1: Employment by Economic Activity (2001)			
Region - British Columbia (1) (a)			
	NAICS (b)	FTEs (thousands) (c)	%
A-Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Agriculture	25.5	1.3%
B-Fishing	Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	40.7	2.1%
C-Mining and quarrying			
D-Manufacturing	Manufacturing	194.9	10.1%
E-Electricity, gas and water supply	Utilities	10.5	0.5%
F-Construction	Construction	110.7	5.8%
G-Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	Trade	303.3	15.8%
H-Hotels and restaurants	Accommodation and food services	163.7	8.5%
I-Transport, storage and communications	Transportation and warehousing	112.4	5.8%
J-Financial intermediation	Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	120.9	6.3%
K-Real estate, renting and business activities	Business, building and other support services	71.2	3.7%
L-Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	Public administration	89.5	4.7%
M-Education	Educational services	138.3	7.2%
N-Health and social work	Health care and social assistance	196.8	10.2%
O-Other community, social and personal service activities	Other services	98.3	5.1%
P- Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	Professional, scientific and technical services	139.2	7.2%
Q-Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Information, culture and recreation	105.6	5.5%
Total		1,921.6	100.0%

Country - Canada (2)			
	NASIC (b)	FTEs (thousands) (c)	%
A-Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Agriculture	323.3	2.2%
B-Fishing	Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	278.9	1.9%
C-Mining and quarrying			0.0%
D-Manufacturing	Manufacturing	2,229.0	14.9%
E-Electricity, gas and water supply	Utilities	124.4	0.8%
F-Construction	Construction	824.3	5.5%
G-Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	Trade	2,363.3	15.8%
H-Hotels and restaurants	Accommodation and food services	943.2	6.3%
I-Transport, storage and communications	Transportation and warehousing	775.8	5.2%
J-Financial intermediation	Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	876.7	5.9%
K-Real estate, renting and business activities	Business, building and other support services	537.2	3.6%
L-Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	Public administration	785.4	5.3%
M-Education	Educational services	981.6	6.6%
N-Health and social work	Health care and social assistance	1,540.4	10.3%
O-Other community, social and personal service activities	Other services	666.8	4.5%
P- Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	Professional, scientific and technical services	986.5	6.6%
Q-Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Information, culture and recreation	709.4	4.7%
Total		14,946.2	100.0%

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

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

Ec2: Employment Indicators (2001)			
		Region - British Columbia (a)	Country - Canada
Global activity rate (1)(b)	number of active persons divided by the permanent population	65.2%	66.4%
Women in the active population (2)	number of active women divided by the active population	59.6%	60.5%
Unemployment rate (3)	number of unemployed divided by active population	8.5%	7.4%
Net migration rate (4)	migratory balance divided by permanent resident population	16.1%	7.4%

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada Census 2001 http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/prprofile/prprofile.cfm?G=59 .
	(2) Statistics Canada Census 2001 http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/themes/RetrieveProductTable.cfm?Temporal=2001&PID=79667&GID=431515&METH=1&APATH=3&PTYPE=55440&THEME=46&AID=0&FREE=0&FOCUS=0&VID=0&GC=0&GK=0&SC=1&SR=1&RL=0&CPP=99&R .
	(3) Statistics Canada Census 2001 http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/prprofile/prprofile.cfm?G=59 .
	(4) Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics 2001.

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

Ec3: Size of Companies (2001)					
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (1) (d)					
(a)		Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	87,983	52.4%		
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	68,748	41.0%		
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	6,790	4.0%		
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees (c)	4,344	2.6%		
Total		167,865	100.0%		

Region - Squamish Lillooet Regional District (1) (d)					
(a)		Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	1,576	49.9%		
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	1,343	42.6%		
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	154	4.9%		
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees (c)	83	2.6%		
Total		3,156	100.0%		

Region - British Columbia (1) (d)					
(a)		Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	158,317	50.1%		
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	138,119	43.7%		
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	12,153	3.8%		
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees (c)	7,149	2.3%		
Total		315,738	100.0%		

Country - Canada (2)					
		Number of enterprises	%	Total FTEs (b)	%
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	788,934	84.6		
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	203,256	21.8		
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	45,352	4.9		
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees (c)	9,328	1.0		
Total		1,046,870	100.0%		

Sources	(1) BC Statistics http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/sm_bus/bus_est.pdf .
	(2) Statistics Canada data extraction from the Canadian Business Patterns CD-ROM.

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

Ec4: Quality Management of Companies (2007)					
Region - British Columbia (a)					
	(b)	Number of enterprises	% ISO 14000 (1) (c)	% ISO 9000 (1) (d)	% SA 8000 (2)
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	158,317			0
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	138,119			0
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	12,153			0
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees	7,149			0
Total		315,738	297	1,045	0

Country - Canada					
		Number of enterprises	% ISO 14000 (1) (c)	% ISO 9000 (1) (d)	% SA 8000 (2)
Micro (1-9)	No Employees	788,934			0
Small (10-49)	1 to 19 Employees	203,256			0
Medium (50-249)	20 to 49 Employees	45,352			0
Large (250 and more)	50+ Employees	9,328			0
Total		1,046,870	2,565	20,814	0

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

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Data were not available for the number of employees (FTEs) by size of business as requested by the original OGI data template.
(c) Data available was not aggregated by company size; totals are for ISO 14001.
(d) Data available was not aggregated by company size; totals are for ISO 9001.

Ec5: Motor Vehicle Population					
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District					
	Number of vehicles	Mean age	Type of energy used	Atmospheric pollutants emissions classes	Morisation rate
Private cars					[vehicle per thousand people]
Rental cars					[vehicle per thousand people]
Taxis					[vehicle per thousand people]
Motocycles and scooters					[vehicle per thousand people]
light good vehicles					[vehicle per thousand people]
Heavy good vehicles					[vehicle per thousand people]
Buses					[vehicle per thousand people]
Total					[vehicle per thousand people]

Ec5: Motor Vehicle Population (2001)			
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (a)			
Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles (1)	%	Mean Model Year (2)
Class 1 (Passenger)	1,039,421	73.8	1994
Class 2 (Commercial)	197,144	14.0	1992
Class 3 (Motorcycle)	20,882	1.5	1991
Class 4 (Trailer)	72,545	5.2	1990
Class 5 (Motorhome)	14,075	1.0	1986
Class 6 (Commercial Trailer)	22,243	1.6	1991
Total	1,366,310	97.1	NA

Country (b)					
	Number of vehicles	Mean age	Type of energy used	Atmospheric pollutants emissions classes	Morisation rate
Private cars					[vehicle per thousand people]
Rental cars					[vehicle per thousand people]
Taxis					[vehicle per thousand people]
Motocycles and scooters					[vehicle per thousand people]
light good vehicles					[vehicle per thousand people]
Heavy good vehicles					[vehicle per thousand people]
Buses					[vehicle per thousand people]
Total					[vehicle per thousand people]

Sources
(1) ICBC data (provided by Translink).
(2) AirCare Data (provided by Translink).

Notes:
(a) Area data = ICBC territories D, E and H. It is estimated that the GVRD area would have approximately 10% less vehicles than the ICBC territories data represented here.

Ec 6: Public transport															
City - Vancouver															
For buses and coach services															
	Length of the network [km] (2007) (6)	Total number of vehicles (2001, 2002) (1) (a) (b)	% of vehicles for people with disabilities (2007) (6) (g)	Total number of stations (2007) (6)	% of stations accessible for people with disabilities (2007) (6) (g)	Number of passenger journeys (2006) (6) (h)	Number of passengers with disabilities journeys	Number of passengers kilometres	% of passengers with disabilities kilometres	Vehicle stock	% of vehicle accessible for people with disabilities	Type of fuel	Passenger journeys	% of passengers with disabilities journeys	Vehicle-kilometres
Type of network 1 (name)															
Type of network 2 (name)															
Type of network 3 (name)															
Type of network x (name)															
Total															
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District															
For buses and coach services															
Rail network (West Coast Express)	70.4	37 (2001) (1) (a) (b)	100%	8	100%	2,230,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Light rapid transit network (skytren)	69.8	210 cars (2002) (2) (c)	100%	33	100%	69,370,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Conventional bus network (Coast Mountain Bus Company & West Vancouver Municipal Transit System)	3945	1212 (2001) (3) (d)	100% (January 2008)	DNAA	DNAA	199,710,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Community shuttle bus network	783.3	7 (2002) (4)	100%	NA	DNAA	5,960,000	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Boats (Ferries and SeaBus) (5)	DNAA	4 (2001) (5) (e)	DNAA	4	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	See column 2	See column 3	NA	See column 6	NA	NA
Total	DNAA	1470	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Country															
For buses and coach services															
Type of network 1 (name)															
Type of network 2 (name)															
Type of network 3 (name)															
Type of network x (name)															
Total															
Sources	(1) West Coast Express: Tim Shaver, Finance Manager (correspondence). (2) BC Rapid Transit Company: Ian Graham, Senior Operations Planner (correspondence). (3) Coast Mountain Bus Company: Janet Yuen, Performance Analyst (correspondence). (4) West Vancouver Municipal Transit Ltd: Greg Currie, Transit Manager. (5) Fraser River Marine Transportation Ltd: Kimberley Bloom, Manager of Finance & Administration. (6) TransLink (Greater Vancouver Transit Authority): Ian Fisher, Transportation Planner, Transit Planning, 2007.														
Notes:	(a) WCE = West Coast Express passenger trains. This figure excludes all freight trains / cars. (b) There are 5 trains. However, data represent individual rail cars as each car is comparable (approx. number of passengers) to a large individual car have been counted for this figure as there is no set number of SkyTrains - the number of trains varies on a daily basis. (c) This figure includes buses from the Coast Mountain Bus Company and West Vancouver Municipal Transit System. (d) This figure includes 2 SeaBuses, which cross Burrard Inlet as well as 2 Alibon Passenger ferries crossing the Fraser River, which will be included in the future. (e) City and country scale data are not available or accessible (DNAA). (f) Data represent vehicles and stations that are wheelchair accessible. (g) Data represent the number of passenger boardings.														

Ec7: Accommodation Infrastructure (2001, 2004)						
Region - Greater Vancouver (2001) (1) (a) (b)						
		Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities (b)	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities (b)	Average rate (beds per establishment)
Class 1 (name)	Hotels	183		24,580		134.3
Class 2 (name)	151+ Rooms	53		15,238		287.5
Class 3 (name)	76-150 Rooms	59		6,354		107.7
Class x (name)	1-75 Rooms	71		2,988		42.1
Class x (name)	Motels	45		1,743		38.7
	Total	411		50,903		123.9

Region - British Columbia (2001) (1) (a) (b)						
		Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities	Average rate (beds per establishment)
Class 1 (name)	Fishing lodges	168		1,859		11.1
Class 2 (name)	Hotels	681		57,288		84.1
Class 3 (name)	251+ Rooms	36		14,316		397.7
Class x (name)	151-250 Rooms	48		8,885		185.1
Class x (name)	76-150 Rooms	180		18,497		102.8
Class x (name)	1-75 Rooms	417		15,590		37.4
Class x (name)	Motels	859		22,280		25.9
Class x (name)	Vacation Rentals	406		7,978		19.7
Class x (name)	Miscellaneous	359		7,611		21.2
	Total	2,473		97,016		39.2

Country - Canada (2004)					
	Number of establishments	% of establishments accessible for people with disabilities	Number of rooms or beds	% of rooms or beds accessible for people with disabilities	Average rate
Class 1 (name)					
Class 2 (name)					
Class 3 (name)					
Class x (name)					
Total	16,331				

Sources	(1) BC Statistics. http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/tourism/trra2006.csv .
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) Data were unavailable at the city scale; however, regional data are provided for two different regional scales, including Greater Vancouver and British Columbia.
(b) The British Columbia Building Code has evolved to include the following provisions regarding accessibility: parking and door-widths (1978), washrooms (1982), all accessibility aspects (1988), all accessibility aspects integrated within the code document (1992). In addition, many buildings originally constructed prior to these building code provisions may have been retrofitted; however, there is no single source of information to confirm the number of buildings accessible.

Ec8: Accommodation Occupancy Rate (2003) (1) (a)					
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (b)					
Class 1 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Class 2 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Class x (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Average rate	6,547	x 100	53.70%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	12,192			Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Region - British Columbia (b)					
Class 1 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Class 2 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	
Class x (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by) _____	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by) _____	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Average rate	12,192	x 100	53.60%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	22,747			Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Country - Canada					
Class 1 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by)	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Class 2 (name)	Number of rooms or beds occupied (divided by)	x 100		Number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	Number of rooms or beds available			Number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

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

Average rate	74,857 rooms occupied	x 100	52.40%	Total number of rooms or beds occupied by people with disabilities (divided by)	x 100
	142,856 rooms available			Total number of rooms or beds available for people with disabilities	

Sources	(1) Smith Travel Research, 2003. Canadian Lodging Outlook HVS International - Canada. April 2003 Year-to-Date. http://www.hotel-online.com/News/PR2003_2nd/Jun03_CanadianReview.html .
----------------	--

Notes:	(a) Occupancy rates by hotel class were not available.
	(b) Data were unavailable at the city scale; however, regional data are provided for two different regional scales, including Greater Vancouver and British Columbia.

Ec9: Tourist Nights (1998; 2001)													
Origins	Region - British Columbia				Country - Canada				Abroad			Total	
	Months	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays	Number of tourists	%	Average length of stays
City - Vancouver Coast and Mountains (1998) (1) (a)	J												
	F												
	M												
	A												
	M												
	J												
	J												
	A												
	S												
	O												
N													
D													
Total	6,406,000	47.0%	2.7	3,184,200	20.9%	4.1	5,660,800	37.1%	4.1	15,251,000	100.0%	DNAA	
Region - British Columbia (1998) (1)	J												
	F												
	M												
	A												
	M												
	J												
	J												
	A												
	S												
	O												
N													
D													
Total	18,656,000	61.0%	2.7	3,577,000	11.7%	4.1	27,023,000	88.3%	4.1	30,600,000	100.0%	DNAA	
Country - Canada (2001) (2) (b)	J												
	F												
	M												
	A												
	M												
	J												
	J												
	A												
	S												
	O												
N													
D													
Total	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA	73,859,000	79.0%	DNAA	19,580,000	21.0%	DNAA	93,439,000	100.0%	DNAA	

Sources
 (1) BC Visitor Study - Report on Travel in British Columbia: The Report on Visitors to Vancouver Coast & Mountains Tourism Region (1998).
 (2) Canadian Tourism Facts and Figures (2001) - Tourism Canada www.tourismcanada.com.

Notes:
 (a) City data represent the Vancouver Coast and Mountains Tourism Region, which includes the Greater Vancouver Regional District and the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District. It also includes the Fraser Valley to Hope and North along Highway One to Merritt.
 (b) Data source (Tourism Canada) defines Tourist as a person who took a trip of one night or more.

Ec10: Airport Traffic (2001) (e)															
City															
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total		
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A		
Number of aircraft movements (d)	scheduled airlines	with disabilities													
		without disabilities													
	charter airlines	with disabilities													
		without disabilities													
	private air transport	with disabilities													
		without disabilities													
Number of passengers (d)	scheduled airlines	transit passengers													
		terminal passengers													
	charter airlines	transit passengers													
		terminal passengers													
	with disabilities	with disabilities													
		without disabilities													
	without disabilities	with disabilities													
		without disabilities													
	Total	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (Vancouver International Airport) (a)																											
	Jan		Feb		March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total		
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	Arrivals (2)	Departure	Total
Total number of passengers arriving and departing (1) (b)	1,220,568		1,146,890		1,269,070		1,241,644		1,381,675		1,480,690		1,679,267		1,799,740		1,161,925		1,064,991		920,210		1,110,092		7,711,980 (49.8%)	7,764,782 (50.2%)	15476762 (100%)

Total air freight in tons - Vancouver International Airport 2001 (2) (c)		Jan		Feb		March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
		17,019		16,625		19,695		17,840		19,015		20,781		22,302		21,274		16,401		19,338		19,594		18,790		228,674	

Destination for departing passengers	without disabilities		with disabilities	
	Airport 1	Airport 2	Airport 3	Airport x
Country 1				
Country 2				
Country x				

Sources
(1) Vancouver International Airport Facts: www.yvr.ca/authority/facts/.
(2) YVR Cargo Volume (Tonnes) 1992 - 2003.

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the Greater Vancouver Regional District.
(b) Data represents 2001. Disaggregated data unavailable for arrivals and departures. It is not possible to disaggregate passengers that are transferring to connecting flights, which represents approximately 30% of the total passengers at the Vancouver airport.
(c) Disaggregated data for freight arrivals and departures is not available.
(d) Data is not available for passengers with disabilities or for the number of aircraft movements by scheduled or charter flights.

Ec11: Foreign Organization Establishments (2001) (1)						
Region - British Columbia						
	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Africa	Total
Number of Private foreign organizations	181	426	320	24	5	956
Number of Public foreign organizations						

Country - Canada						
	Europe	America	Asia	Oceania	Africa	Total
Number of Private foreign organizations	2,264	4,411	768	97	36	7,576
Number of Public foreign organizations						

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

Notes:
NA

Ec13: Wages (2000) (1) (a)

Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1]
Annual Earnings	\$26,793.00	\$40,665.00	0.66
Mean Weekly Wage	\$515.25	\$782.02	0.66
Mean Hourly Wage	\$13.74	\$20.85	0.66
Median	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

Region - British Columbia			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1]
Annual Earnings	\$24,401.00	\$38,039.00	0.64
Mean Weekly Wage	\$469.25	\$731.52	0.64
Mean Hourly Wage	\$12.51	\$19.51	0.64
Median	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

Country - Canada			
	Women	Men	Ratio [\leq; \geq 1]
Annual Earnings	\$24,390.00	\$38,347.00	0.64
Mean Weekly Wage	\$469.04	\$737.44	0.64
Mean Hourly Wage	\$12.51	\$19.67	0.64
Median	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada. Earnings Groups, Total Work Activity ¹ , for Both Sexes, for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas(1) and Census Agglomerations - 20% Sample Data. http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/Earnings/CMA_Menu1.cfm?Lang=E .
----------------	---

Notes:
(a) The source data represent average annual earnings in 2000 as reported in the 2001 Census by Statistics Canada. This was divided by 52 weeks per year, to calculate mean weekly wages; then divided by 37.5 hours per week to calculate mean hourly wages.

Ec14: Gini Income Distribution Index (2000) (1)	
Region - British Columbia (a)	
Gini Income Distribution Index	DNAA

Country - Canada (1)	
Gini Income Distribution Index	32.6

Sources	(1) United Nations Development Program - Human Development Report: Beyond Scarcity - Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis: http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/indicators.cfm?x=148&y=1&z=1 .
----------------	---

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

Ec15: Consumer Price Index (2001) (1) (a)													
Index at G-108 (2 years prior to the Host City Election)	1992 = 100												
Consumer Price Index of the region - British Columbia	115.2								Consumer Price Index of the country - Canada				116.4
Year x+1													
Consumer Price Index of the region									Consumer Price Index of the country				
Year x+2													
Consumer Price Index of the region									Consumer Price Index of the country				
Year x+n													
Consumer Price Index of the region									Consumer Price Index of the country				
Monthly basis during the Olympic period													
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Consumer Price Index of the region													
Consumer Price Index of the country													
Sources	(1) Statistics Canada data prepared by BC Stats: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/handout/CPIAN.pdf .												
Notes:													
(a) CPI is calculated monthly, so data represents annual averages.													

Ec16: Price Indices (2001)		
Reference year G-108 (2 years prior to the Host City Election)	1992= 100	
	Region - British Columbia (1) (a)	Country - Canada (2)
Building prices	DNAA	DNAA
Water prices	137.6 (b)	136.4 (b)
Electricity prices		
Housing prices	101.2 (c)	112.8 (c)

Year x+1		
	Region	Country
Building prices		
Water prices		
Electricity prices		
Housing prices		

Year x+n		
	Region	Country
Building prices		
Water prices		
Electricity prices		
Housing prices		

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

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Published as part of the consumer price index for shelter (1992=100); represents the index for water, fuel and electricity.
(c) Consumer Price Index, shelter (1992=100).

Ec17: Hotel Price Index (2001) (1) (a)

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District		Number of rooms accessible for people with disabilities	January		February		March		April		May	
			Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.
Class 1	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 2	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 3	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 4	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 5	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District (b)			January		February		March		April		May	
			Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.
Average price for all hotel classes and room sizes			\$98.88	DNNA	\$100.75	DNNA	\$105.91	DNNA	\$103.88	DNNA	\$124.87	DNNA

Region - British Columbia		Number of rooms accessible for people with disabilities	January		February		March		April		May	
			Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.
Class 1	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 2	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 3	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 4	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Class 5	Single											
	Double											
	Suite											
Region - British Columbia (b)			January		February		March		April		May	
			Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.	Mean	Max.
Average price for all hotel classes and room sizes			\$114.69	DNNA	\$117.83	DNNA	\$117.45	DNNA	\$104.88	DNNA	\$113.99	DNNA

Sources	(1) Tourism BC. Year in Review 2001. http://www.tourismbc.com/PDF/TBC2001_06_YIR_2.0.pdf (data as supplied by Pannell Kerr Forster Consulting).
----------------	--

Notes:
(a) Tourism BC does not collect information on maximum prices or the average prices for different classes of hotels and room sizes. There is currently no count of the number of accessible hotel rooms available.
(b) Data were unavailable at the city scale, therefore data are presented for two different regional scales.

Ec18: Real Estate Market (2001)									
		Real estate for sale (1) (2) (c) (d)					Real estate for rent (3) (4) (d)		
		Local currency / square metre		US \$ / square metre(c)				Local currency / square metre	US \$ / square metre
(a)	(b)	Number of Residential Properties Sold	Average Residential Price (\$ local currency)	Average Residential Price (\$US currency)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$ local currency)	Average Owner's Major Payments (\$US currency)		Average Rental Price (\$ local currency)	Average Rental Price (\$US currency)
Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District	new	28,176	\$284,806	\$426,155	\$1,057	\$1,547	Bachelor	\$621	\$929.20
	existing						One-Bedroom	\$726	\$1,086.31
							Two-Bedroom	\$919	\$1,375.10
							Three-Bedroom	\$1,060	\$1,586.08
Region - British Columbia	new	68,105	\$220,952	\$330,610	\$904	\$1,353	Bachelor	\$573	\$857.38
	existing						One-Bedroom	\$665	\$995.04
							Two-Bedroom	\$772	\$1,155.14
							Three-Bedroom	\$874	\$1,307.77

Sources	
	(1) Canadian Real Estate Association and BC Real Estate Association - Produced by: BC STATS, March 2007 http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/handout/mls.pdf .
	(2) BC Statistics. "Regional Shelter Costs for Households in British Columbia, 2001 Census". http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/facts/cff0117.PDF .
	(3) GVRD, "Average Apartment Rents 1998-2005", Produced by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. http://www.gvrd.bc.ca/growth/keyfacts/rent.htm .
	(4) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, "Rental Housing Report: 2001 Survey, BC". http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection-R/CMHC/RM/NH12-62E/NH12-62-2001E.pdf .

Notes:
(a) Data were unavailable at the city scale, therefore data are presented for two different regional scales.
(b) Detailed data distinguishing between the costs of new and existing real estate was not available.
(c) Data were unavailable on a square metre basis.
(d) Exchange rate of 1.4963 was used to calculate 2001 US currency based on the conversion rate on 2nd January 2001 (http://www.edc.ca/currencyconverter/index_e.asp).

Ec19: Economic Balance (Import-Export) (2001) (1)		
Country - Canada		
	Ratio of total value of import or exports over the nominal GDP (1)	
	Imports	Exports
Year = 2001	31.6%	38.0%
Year x+1		
Year x+2		
Year x+3		
Year x+4		
Year x+5		
Year x+6		
Year x+7		
Year x+8		
Year x+9		
Year x+10		
Year x+11		
Year x+12		

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada http://www40.statcan.ca/l01/cst01/gblec02a.htm?sdi=imports.
----------------	---

Ec20: Dynamics of Service Activities (2001) (1)			
Country - Canada			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] -5.044 (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product (a) 896.5		-56.26%

Year x+1			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product		

Year x+2			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product		

Year x+n			
Ratio of the net balance of services to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Difference between the value of services exported and that of services imported [in the country's currency] (divided by)	x 100	Rate [%]
	Gross Domestic Product		

Sources	(1) OECD Statistical Profile for Canada http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/ViewHTML.aspx?QueryName=177&QueryType=View&Lang=en .
----------------	--

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

Ec21: Investment Risks (2001)	
Country - Canada	
2001	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG) (1) (Composite Risk Rating - January, 2001)	84.5
Euromoney (2)	DNAA (a)
Moody - Sovereign long-term debt rating (foreign currency) (3) (2001)	AA1
Standard and Poor - Sovereign long-term debt rating (foreign currency) (2001) (4)	AA+

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

Year x+2	
	Rating
Political Risk Services (ICRG)	
Euromoney	
Moody	
Standard and Poor	

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

Sources	(1) Political Risk Services (ICRG) http://www.prsgroup.com .
	(2) Euromoney http://www.euromoney.com .
	(3) Moody http://www.moody.com .
	(4) Standard and Poor http://www.standardpoor.com .
	5
X	

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

Ec22: Foreign Direct Investment (2001-2005) (1) (2)		
Year	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Cdn millions of \$	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - US millions of \$ (a)
2001	\$340,429	\$227,509
2002	\$356,819	\$223,297
2003	\$364,708	\$231,590
2004	\$380,951	\$295,313
2005	\$415,561	\$345,248
Year x +5	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +6	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +7	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +8	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +9	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +10	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +11	[in millions US \$]	
Year x +12	[in millions US \$]	

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

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

Ec24: Structure of Public Spending (2001)				
City - Vancouver (1)				
(d)			Amount (\$ millions)	%
0	Administration	General government	\$94.36	12.7%
1	Public security	Police protection	\$135.10	18.2%
		Fire protection	\$71.77	9.7%
2	Education and training			
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)			
4	Health			
5	Social affairs			
6	Transport and communications	Planning and development	\$54.96	7.4%
		Engineering	\$86.30	11.6%
7	Environment	Water utility	\$59.48	8.0%
		Solid waste	\$29.77	4.0%
		Sewer utility	\$61.85	8.3%
8	Public economy	Community and cultural services	\$61.88	8.3%
9	Finance and taxation	DNAA	DNAA	DNAA
10	Sport	Recreation and parks	\$86.57	11.7%
	Total	Total	\$742.06	

Region - British Columbia (2) (a)				
(d)			Amount (\$ millions) (b)	%
0	Administration	General government services	\$312	1.0
1	Public security	Protection of persons and property	\$1,225	3.9
2	Education and training	Education	\$5,878	18.8
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)	Recreation and culture	\$301	1.0
4	Health	Health	\$9,019	28.9
5	Social affairs	Social services	\$4,910	15.7
6	Transport and communications	Transportation and communication	\$1,289	4.1
7	Environment	Environment	\$145	0.5
8	Public economy	Labour, employment and immigration	\$68	0.2
9	Finance and taxation	General purpose transfers to other government subsectors	\$26	0.1
10	Sport	Sport	DNAA	DNAA
		Housing	\$140	0.4
		Regional planning and development	\$83	0.3
		Research establishments	\$13	0.0
		Resource conservation and industrial development	\$1,500	4.8
		Total		\$27,914

Country - Canada (2)				
	(d)		Amount (\$millions) (c)	% of total
0	Administration	General government services	\$15,968	3.8%
1	Public security	Protection of persons and property	\$32,978	7.8%
2	Education and training	Education	\$63,522	15.0%
3	Culture and leisure (excluding sport)	Recreation and culture	\$10,871	2.6%
4	Health	Health	\$70,465	16.6%
5	Social affairs	Social services	\$110,145	25.9%
6	Transport and communications	Transportation and communication	\$17,979	4.2%
7	Environment	Environment	\$9,222	2.2%
8	Public economy	Labour, employment and immigration	\$2,882	0.7%
9	Finance and taxation	General purpose transfers to other government subsectors	\$0	0.0%
10	Sport	Sport	/	
		Housing	\$3,723	0.9%
		Regional planning and development	\$1,847	0.4%
		Research establishments	\$1,419	0.3%
		Resource conservation and industrial development	\$15,713	3.7%
		Total	\$424,557	

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Annual Financial Report 2001 http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/corpsvcs/financial/pdf/AR2001.pdf .
	(2) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=V1328&ResultTemplate=CII\SNA___&RootDir=CII&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Retr=1&Dim=-#HERE .

Notes:
(a) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.
(b) Based on total revenues. Consolidated revenues were not available at the provincial level.
(c) Based on consolidated revenues.
(d) Data are not available or accessible for the expenditure categories requested on the original OGI data template.

Ec25: Structure of Fiscal Revenue (2001) (a)			
City - Vancouver (1)			
		Amount	%
Direct taxation	Property tax , solid waste, sewer and other	\$413,610	52.4%
Indirect taxation	Water fees	\$56,487	7.2%
	Solid waste fees	\$31,770	4.0%
	Sewer fees	\$28,831	3.7%
	Other fees	\$182,939	23.2%
Other revenue	Revenue sharing, grants and contributions	\$11,381	1.4%
	Investment income	\$22,926	2.9%
	Rental and lease income	\$38,496	4.9%
	Sale of property	\$2,824	0.4%
Total		\$789,264	100%

Region - British Columbia (2)			
		Amount	%
Direct taxation	Income Taxes	\$7,369	24.4%
Indirect taxation	Consumption Taxes	\$6,322	20.9%
Other revenue	Property and related taxes	\$2,161	7.2%
	Other taxes	\$591	2.0%
	Health and drug insurance premiums	\$895	3.0%
	Contributions to social security plans	\$866	2.9%
	Sales of goods and services	\$2,357	7.8%
	Investment income	\$6,075	20.1%
	Other revenue from own sources	\$271	0.9%
	General purpose transfers from other government subsectors	\$2,632	8.7%
	Specific purpose transfers from other government subsectors	\$677	2.2%
Total		\$30,216	100%

Country - Canada (3)			
		Amount	%
Direct taxation	Income Taxes	\$191,144	42.8%
Indirect taxation	Consumption Taxes	\$87,870	19.7%
Other revenue	Property and related taxes	\$41,063	9.2%
	Other taxes	\$15,157	3.4%
	Health and drug insurance premiums	\$2,178	0.5%
	Contributions to social security plans	\$30,087	6.7%
	Sales of goods and services	\$34,689	7.8%
	Investment income	\$37,749	8.4%
	Other revenue from own sources	\$7,020	1.6%
Total		\$446,957	100%

Sources	(1) City of Vancouver Annual Financial Report http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/corpsvcs/financial/pdf/AR2001.pdf .
	(2) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe .
	(3) Statistics Canada http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&Accessible=1&ArrayId=V1328&ResultTemplate=CII\SNA_&RootDir=C:\&Interactive=1&OutFmt=HTML2D&Array_Retr=1&Dim=-#HERE .

Notes:

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

Ec26: Public Debt (2001)	
City	
	Value [in the currency of the country] (in real terms)
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	DNAA

Value	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant (divided by)	x 100	DNAA Rate (%)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		

Region - British Columbia (1) (a) (b)	
	Value [in the currency of the country] (in real terms)
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	

Value	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant	x 100	Rate (%)
			\$7,822 (a) (1)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		
	\$133,514		

Country - Canada (2)	
	Value [in the currency of the country] (in real terms)
The gross debt of the public administration per inhabitant	

Value (\$ millions)	The net (not gross) debt of the public administration per inhabitant	x 100	Rate (%)
			\$17,640 (2) (a)
	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		
	\$1,108,048		

Sources	(1) Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/040811/d040811a.htm .
	(2) Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/060322/d060322d.htm .

Notes:
(a) Debt is expressed here in terms of NET financial debt per capita as opposed to gross.
(b) Regional data for this indicator represent the province of British Columbia.

Ec27: Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities (2001) (1) (a)**City - Vancouver**

	Number of Olympic activities	Number of Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Region - Greater Vancouver Regional District

	Number of Olympic activities	Number of Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Country - Canada

	Olympic activities	Context activities
Total for all job categories	0	0

Sources

1	Personal communication with VANOC.
2	
3	
4	
5	
X	

Notes:

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

Ec44: Employability of People with Disabilities (2001) (1) (a)

			Country - Canada	Region - British Columbia	Region - Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area
Ratio 1	Active people with disabilities on active population	Percentage of active persons with disabilities (as a % of total active population)	13.1%	12.5%	10.9%
Ratio 2	Active people with disabilities on people with disabilities population	Percentage of active persons with disabilities (as a % of total population with disabilities)	69.8%	68.2%	68.4%
Ratio 3	Number of unemployed people with disabilities to the number of people with disabilities working	Percentage of unemployed persons with disabilities (as a % of the number of persons with disabilities working)	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%
Ratio 4	mean of wages for people with disabilities	Average annual earnings of persons with disabilities (\$)	\$26,000	\$27,300	\$28,600
Ratio 5	Median of wages for people with disabilities	Median annual earnings of persons with disabilities (\$)	\$19,600	\$19,800	\$21,700

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

Notes:

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

VANCOUVER 2010 WINTER GAMES VENUES



SPORT VENUES

SITES SPORTIFS

ALPINE SKIING		SKI ALPIN
BIATHLON		BIATHLON
BOBSLEIGH		BOBSLEIGH
CROSS COUNTRY SKIING		SKI DE FOND
CURLING		CURLING
FIGURE SKATING		PATINAGE ARTISTIQUE
FREESTYLE SKIING		SKI ACROBATIQUE
ICE HOCKEY		HOCKEY SUR GLACE
LUGE		LUGE
NORDIC COMBINED		COMBINÉ NORDIQUE
SHORT TRACK SPEED SKATING		PATINAGE DE VITESSE SUR COURTE PISTE
SKELETON		SKELETON
SKI JUMPING		SAUT À SKI
ICE SLEDGE HOCKEY		HOCKEY SUR LUGE
SNOWBOARD		SURF DES NEIGES
SPEED SKATING		PATINAGE DE VITESSE
WHEELCHAIR CURLING		CURLING EN FAUTEUIL ROULANT

GAMES INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE DES JEUX

OPENING CEREMONIES		CÉRÉMONIES D'OUVERTURE
MEDAL CEREMONIES		CÉRÉMONIES DE REMISE DES MÉDAILLES
OLYMPIC VILLAGE		VILLAGE OLYMPIQUE
PARALYMPIC VILLAGE		VILLAGE PARALYMPIQUE
OLYMPIC CLOSING CEREMONY		CÉRÉMONIE DE CLÔTURE OLYMPIQUE
PARALYMPIC CLOSING CEREMONY		CÉRÉMONIE DE CLÔTURE PARALYMPIQUE
PRESS CENTRE		CENTRE DE PRESSE
INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST CENTRE		CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE RADIO ET TÉLÉVISION
AIRPORT		AÉROPORT
MAIN HOTEL AREA		ZONE DES PRINCIPAUX HÔTELS



vancouver2010.com

Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games
Comité d'organisation des Jeux olympiques et paralympiques d'hiver de 2010 à Vancouver

VANCOUVER **778 328 2010**
WHISTLER **604 932 2010**

TOLL FREE **1 877 408 2010**
FAX **778 328 2011**