

HORNBY ISLAND

Quality of Life Report

November 2003

**Produced for the Hornby Island Community Economic Enhancement
Committee**

By Eleanor N.M. Kneffel & Penelope Griggs

***"Not everything that counts can be counted,
and not everything that can be counted counts."***

~ sign over Albert Einstein's desk at Princeton University.



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Doreen Hynd
Amanda March
Linda Lake
Janet Morgan
Pamela Savage
Joan Gage
Maria Bonita Kapitany

Survey Tabulation

Mike Campbell

Hornby Island Community

Economic Enhancement Committee

Helen Grond
Sheila McDonnell
Tim Biggins
Alan Fletcher
Jim Traynor
Katherine Ronan
Darlene Gage – Project Co-ordinator

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INTRODUCTION

The **Hornby Island Community Economic Enhancement Committee (CEEC)** is a committee of the **Hornby Island Residents and Ratepayers Association (HIRRA)**. The CEEC was formed in 1994 as a vehicle for community economic development on Hornby Island. CEEC's mission is to foster a healthy, sustainable, resilient and diversified economy on Hornby Island. This mission shall be accomplished by such means as are consistent with rural community values, are respectful of human potential and are environmentally sound. Economic development will be seen in the context of "community economic development" goals, which recognizes the interconnected nature of economics, environment, health, education, culture and social well-being.

Community visioning and planning has formed the basis of CEEC's work over the past 2 years. This strong base allows us to proceed with the complex work of economic development confident that we are helping the community to reach its own goals and ideals. There is also now in place a broad network of citizens who have directly participated in creating the visions and plans. This network will help ensure the success of any projects undertaken, and hopefully limit community controversy around new projects and initiatives.

In attempting to gather statistical information about Hornby Island, an immediate road-block was encountered due to the smallness of the community. Most readily available statistics do not give information specifically about Hornby Island, rather they include Hornby in the Comox Valley. Acquiring information specific to Hornby requires a large payment to Statistics Canada, which most island groups cannot afford. Additionally, it was felt that there are many other indicators of community health which Statistics Canada does not measure, and are in fact

somewhat unique to Hornby Island. Things like water quality and quantity, access to housing in the summer months and the impacts of tourism were elements that have direct influence on quality of life, yet were almost impossible to determine. Doing our own local research and creating our own survey process seemed like the only answer.

The Quality of Life Report is an important tool in the work of community development. By taking a “snap-shot” of current demographics, attitudes, values, and other indicators of community health, we have created a tool for measuring the community’s successes and failures at improving overall quality of life on Hornby Island. In a few years, this process can be repeated, and at that time the data gathered now will provide the base-line against which future information can be measured. The community can now accurately gauge how well it is doing in reducing poverty, creating affordable housing, slowing the impacts of development, creating employment and other areas that help create a high quality of life.

We hope this tool will be useful in many different contexts, and we urge everyone to read it and use the information to help guide your organizational and personal efforts to create a better community on Hornby Island. We have a unique opportunity to pro-actively create our own future. Visitors come here because they can sense that we have a life here that is special. There is much work to do in preserving our way of life but there is an equal amount of work to do to ensure that all our citizens can live healthy and productive lives. Let’s make everything we do move us closer to our ideals for this community.

PURPOSE

“...the Quality of Life Reporting System was born out of a desire to bring a community based perspective to the development of public policy and to monitor the consequences of changing demographics, as well as shifting responsibilities and fiscal arrangements”.

The FCM Quality of Life Reporting System. *Quality of Life in Canadian Communities*. May 1999.¹

The health of a community such as Hornby Island, and every community, depends on a wide range of social, economic and environmental factors. The more these elements are in balance with one another the greater the sustainability and hence quality of life of a community. The Hornby Island Quality of Life Report highlights a number of measurable indicators that can be monitored over time for changes that affect the quality of life on Hornby Island.

***This is the first Hornby Island Quality of Life Report.
Its purpose is to fulfill the following:***

1. To get a ‘snapshot’ of the quality of life on Hornby Island in the year 2003. It is not an assessment of needs in the community,

¹ McLean, N. and MacDonell, M. Comox Valley Quality of Life Report. June 2002. p. 5.

but rather a statement of what is working well in the community at the present time and what is not.

2. Provide information to the general community as well as those carrying out community and social planning services work.
3. Provide baseline information from which another survey in five years time could be conducted to see what changes have occurred in the Quality of Life on Hornby Island – what has improved, deteriorated or remained the same.
4. Provide insight into areas that may require deeper analysis such as the impact of tourism on the island or the creation of affordable housing, for example.
5. To facilitate discussions in the community about the Quality of Life on Hornby Island and what it means to individuals and the community as a whole.

Quality of Life Indicators

Quality of Life has been defined as "the extent to which hopes and dreams are matched by experience"². It is largely based on subjective, yet measurable data. In other words, a significant amount of the data is based on the perception of the community and/or individual person. Traditional methods of determining quality of life or the health of a community have been carried out by measuring the Gross National Product (GNP) and personal income levels.

However, quality of life is unique to each community and goes far beyond GNP and income. Communities take an active rather than passive role and collectively decide what is important to them as a community. Examples of factors (or indicators) affecting quality of life are:

- access to food
- access to shelter
- income
- transportation

² Anon.

- education
- health care services
- safety in the community
- services for children and youth
- services for elders
- connection to the community
- health of the natural environment

Communities may have other indicators they wish to add or use instead.

Indicators are defined as the measurable elements within each topic area. The indicators outlined above are ‘broad’ indicators (topics). These can be broken down into smaller measurable units, for example:

Housing

- percentage of personal income paid for housing
- use of social housing
- emergency shelter use
- rate of homelessness

Food Security

- access to fresh, nutritious food
- use of Community Kitchen
- use of School Lunch Program
- use of other food supply support, e.g. Food Bank

Indicators can be further categorized into:

a. Objective Quantifiable data

- usually Census and other Agency data examples:
population, employment are Census type data

b. Subjective or Qualitative data

- usually obtained through Social Surveys; questionnaires

and/or interviews

examples: level of satisfaction with housing, income etc.

This type of data can be rated on a scale, or as a yes/no

type of answer.

Census data is information that is collected from the entire population of a selected area.

Survey data is information that is collected from a randomly selected part of the population.

Indicators can be compared to those of other similar communities when relevant,

and over time trends in community conditions can be discerned. Based on these trends, decisions can be made to improve outcomes in specific areas. Positive trends can be highlighted, recognized and maintained. The beginnings of negative trends can be detected and action taken to address the areas of concern.

In this report, indicators were chosen based on the following criteria:

- important to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the community
- statistically measurable and comparable to other communities
- availability and reliability of data and resources
- information that can be gathered and monitored over time
- data that can be used for analysis
- data that can be understood as a valid measure for improvement

The indicators used in this report are similar to those in the Comox Valley Quality of Life Report which in turn are based on those used in the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Quality of Life Reporting System. Many communities in Canada are using this system. ***The comparison community in this report is mainly Kaslo in the interior of BC (Figure 2) and the Comox Valley when possible.*** Indicators such as Seasonal Population and Ferry Traffic Volumes, for example, are unique to Hornby Island.

The Quality Life Report for Hornby Island will not change the conditions in this community. It will, however, document what may already be known and highlight areas of new concern, and also show what is good about Hornby Island. While publishing the Hornby Island Quality of Life Report is the first step in an overall strategy, it is only one of the steps that honourably takes its place amongst the many this community has built to make Hornby Island a healthier place to live.

POPULATION

Population Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Population Growth**
- 2. Age Distribution**
- 3. Gender Distribution**
- 4. Summer and Winter Population Differential**
- 5. Family Structure**

6. Number of Lone Parent Families

Survey Results

7. Age and Gender

8. Length of Residency

9. Ideal Population Size for Hornby Island

1. Population Growth

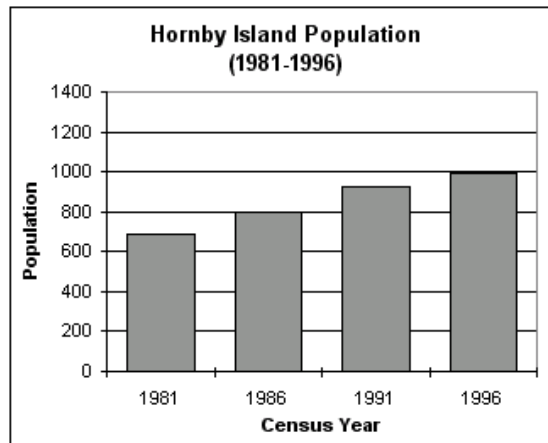
The latest Census (2001) states that the total population on Hornby Island is 966³. This is a 10% decrease since that of 1996 at 990. Since 1991 to 2001, the population of the Hornby Island overall has not changed significantly, however, there have been fluctuations between the Census years.

From 1991 to 1996 the population on Hornby Island increased by about 10% (Figure 3) while that of the Comox Valley and surrounding areas grew by 23%⁴.

Figure 1

³ Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile for Islands Trust Area, 2001 Census.

⁴ McLean, N. and MacDonell, M. Comox Valley Quality of Life Report. June 2002. p. 13.



Source: Hornby Island Community Profile 1998. - modified

British Columbia grew by 13.5%⁵. From 1996 to 2001 the population in the Comox Valley decreased by 0.5%⁶. The population in the province, however, continues to grow at about 5%⁷.

Kaslo and surrounding areas, our comparison community, had a population of 2661 in 1996⁸. From 1991 to 1996, they experienced a growth rate of approximately 24.5% from a population of 2125⁹.

The Kaslo area population data for 2001 is not readily available, but according to Statistics Canada, the Central Kootenay region had the highest growth rate from 1996 to 2001 of approximately 35% while the Comox-Strathcona Region had a decline in growth 23% in the same time period¹⁰.

2. Age Distribution

In 2001, 57% of the population was between 25 and 54 years of age, followed by children and youth at 23.5% and those 65 years and over at 19.5% as shown in Table 2. From 1996 to 2001 there has been a shift in the age of Hornby Islanders. In 1996 nearly one third (29.7%) of the population was under the age of 25 and less than one seventh (14%) was 65 years and over. In 2001, this has reversed with a decrease in those under 25 to less than one quarter while those 60 and older now make up almost a fifth of the population. The column under “Difference”

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes. September 2001. p. 1.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Statistics Canada. www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/rdeagro.gif

shows the shift.

Table 1 – Age Distribution in 1996 and 2001

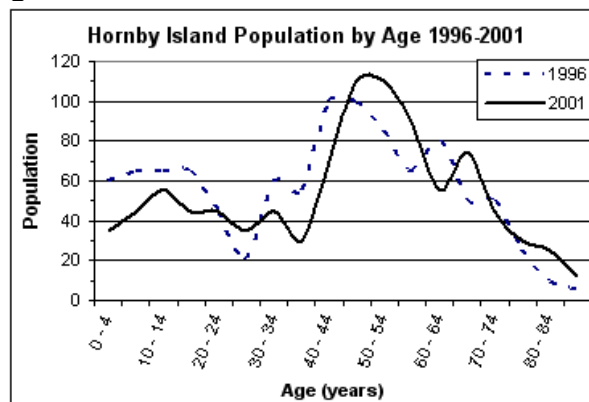
Age (years)	Hornby Island		Difference	Kaslo	BC
	1996	2001		1996	1996
0 - 14	18.8%	14.1%	-4.7%	20.5%	20.0%
15 - 24	10.9%	9.4%	-1.5%	11.5%	13.0%
25 - 54	41.7%	41.8%	0.1%	43.6%	46.0%
55 - 64	14.4%	15.2%	0.8%	10.5%	8.0%
65+	14.0%	19.5%	5.5%	12.4%	13.0%
Total	99.8%	100.0%	—	98.5%*	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

*The percentage is less than 100% due to errors caused by rounding.

Figure 2 shows the age distribution on the island in more detail. The solid line shows the shift toward an older population and a significant decline of the younger population.

Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

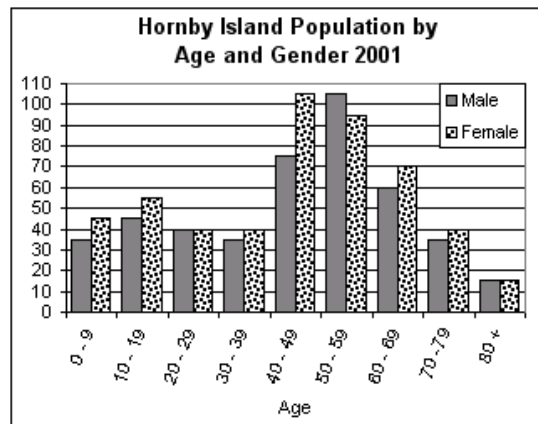
Comparing Hornby Island to Kaslo and the Province for 1996 data: Hornby Island has slightly less youth (under 25 years) with a difference of 3-4% than Kaslo and the Province; a difference of 2% more 25 to 54 year olds, and a difference of 1-2% more of those 65 years and older. Thus, our population is slightly older than that of Kaslo and the province.

3. Gender Distribution

In 2001 there were more females than males living on Hornby Island. There was

a total of 445 males (46.8%) and 505 females (53.1%). The proportion of males has decreased slightly since 1996 from 48% while the proportion of females has increased from 52%.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

In 1996, the Kaslo area had slightly more males, at 51%, making up its population and slightly less females at 49% (the town itself has more females, 51% than males 49% while the surrounding area has more males, 53%, than females, 47%). In the same year, BC as a whole had 49% males and 51% females¹¹. In 2001, BC is almost evenly made up of males and females¹².

4. Summer and Winter Population Differential

Hornby Island experiences a significant population differential between the winter (January and February) and summer months, particularly July and August). As stated earlier, the year-round population is 966. In summer on a given day, however, it may climb to an estimated 4000 to 4500.

The 4000 to 4500 figure was arrived at by using 2001 BC Ferries daily ferry traffic data from the Gravelly Bay terminal to Hornby Island, and 2002 BC Assessment Authority Rolls data. The BC Ferries data provides an approximate number of visitors to the island (and the number of vehicles – See Transportation). The BC Assessment data was used to determine part-time residency based on the occurrence of an off-island postal code.

Table 2 shows how the 4000 to 4500 population figure for summer 2002 was calculated. This figure is very loose as there is no available data for visitors coming to the island by boat. It does not account for the cumulative number of visitors; for example, most visitors would be staying one or more nights as new visitors arrive each day. In addition, the maximum number of passengers (1048)

¹¹ 1996 Census Population Counts & Census Profiles. www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popage.htm

¹² BC Stats (Ministry of Management Services). Historical Population Estimates – British Columbia: 1971-2002 (Age & Sex). www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popage.htm

on one day in August 2002 was used. The average number of ferry passengers is approximately 750 per day for July and August 2002.

Table 2

Year-round properties	Part-time properties	Maximum Daily Summer Ferry Passengers	TOTAL
492	786	1048	
x 1.9 ^a	x 2.6 ^b		
935	2045	1048	4028

Source: Islands Trust. BC Assessment Authority Rolls. 2002.
 BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22. December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

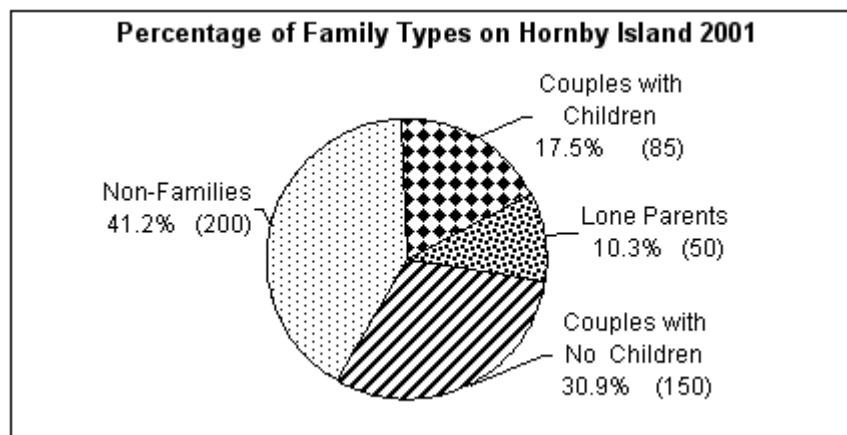
^a 1.9 is the average number of persons per household on Hornby Island.¹³
^b 2.6 is the average family size on Hornby Island and for this report has been assumed the same for visitors.¹⁴

5. Family Structure

In 2001, 285 or 58.8% of the 485 households on Hornby Island were made up of families (Figure 5). Of the 285 families, 135 have children at home and of these 50 are single parent families. Couples include both married and common law.

Approximately 200 people live alone and 35 of these are 65 years and older.

Figure 4



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

¹³ Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile for Islands Trust Area, 2001 Census.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Table 4 shows the family characteristics of Hornby Island as compared to Kaslo and the province. Note that Hornby Island data is from 2001 while that of Kaslo and BC is from 1996. Hornby Island has a significantly lower proportion of two-parent families than Kaslo and BC by a difference of 15% and 19%, respectively, and has a higher proportion of couples with no children and single parent families than Kaslo and BC.

Table 3

	Hornby^a	Kaslo^b	Bc^c
Number of Families	285	845	1,112,305
Couples with Children	29%	44%	48%
Lone Parents	18%	11%	13%
Couples with No Children	53%	46%	39%
Total %	100%	101%	100%

^a Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

^b & ^c Source: Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes. September 2001. p. 1. (1996 Census Data)

6. Number of Lone Parent Families

There were 50 lone parent families in 2001, making up over one third or 37% of families with children at home. All lone parent families are headed by females, according to the 2001 Census data. There are no single parent families headed by males on Hornby Island. Since 1996 there has been a decrease by one third (33%) of single parent families which were numbered at 75 single parent families. These too were all headed by females. At the time they made up 42% of families with children.

Table 4 shows how Hornby Island Lone Parent Families compare with families with children in general and with those of Kaslo and the rest of the Province. Hornby Island has almost double the proportion of lone parent families at 37% compared with 19% and 21% for Kaslo and BC respectively. Nearly one third of Kaslo lone parent families are male compared with 17% in the province, while Hornby has none. Interestingly, the number of lone parent families in the outskirts of Kaslo (60) is almost double than that of the town (35), and proportionally makes up almost 25% of families with children. Perhaps lone parents feel they have more community support and their children are safer in rural areas.

Table 4

	Hornby^a	Female/Male Lone Parent %		Kaslo^b	Female/Male Lone Parent %		BC^c	Female/Male Lone Parent %	
Total Number of Families with Children	135	na		490	na		674,055	na	
Couples with Children	63%			81%			79%		
Lone Parent	37%	f	100%	19%	f	71%	21%	f	83%
		m	0%		m	29%		m	17%
Total	100%			100%			100%		

^a Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

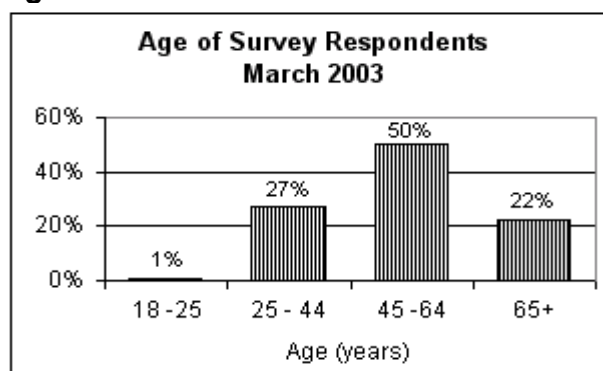
^b & ^c Source: Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes. September 2001. p. 1. (1996 Census Data)

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

7. Age & Gender

The average age of the respondents to the Quality of Life Survey was 53 years. Half or 50% of the respondents were between the ages of 45 and 64; 27% were 25 to 44 years of age, 22% 65 years and higher. Only 1% of the respondents were 18 to 25 years of age.

Figure 5

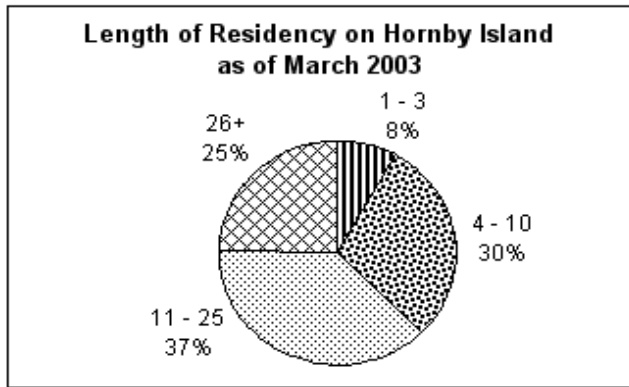


Over half of the respondents were female at 57% while 43% were male.

8. Length of Residency

According to the survey carried one quarter of the respondents indicated they have been living on Hornby Island for 26 or more years while 8% indicated they have been residents for 1 to 3 years.

Figure 6

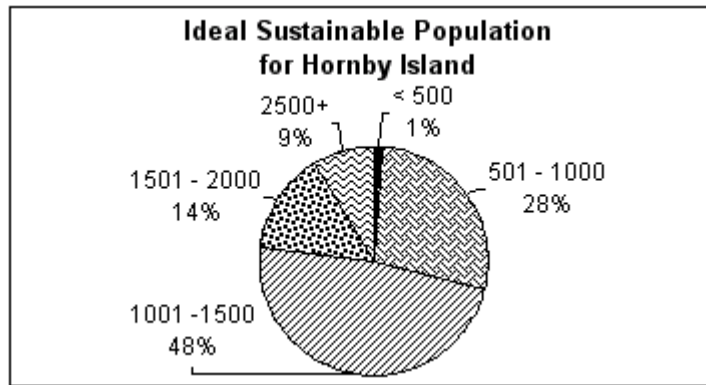


In Kaslo, 30% of survey respondents to the *Kaslo and Area D Housing Needs Study* (April 1996) indicated living in their current community for 5 years or less¹⁵. This is significantly higher than for those of Hornby Island, despite the slightly larger category. Long-term residency of 20 or more years in the Kaslo area is at 23%¹⁶.

9. Perception of Ideal Population Size for Hornby Island

According to the survey, nearly half of the population believe that Hornby Island could sustain a population in the range of 1001 to 1500, a bit higher than what is current. Just under one third responded that 501 to 1000 was ideal and 1% indicated the ideal population could be less than 500. Almost one quarter suggested an ideal sustainable population of 1501 or more.

Figure 7



¹⁵ Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. *Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes*. September 2001. p. 5.

¹⁶ Ibid.



EMPLOYMENT & INCOME

Employment & Income Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Employment**
- 2. Employment by Sector**
- 3. Income**
- 4. Income by Gender**
- 5. Income Composition**
- 6. Income by Family Type**

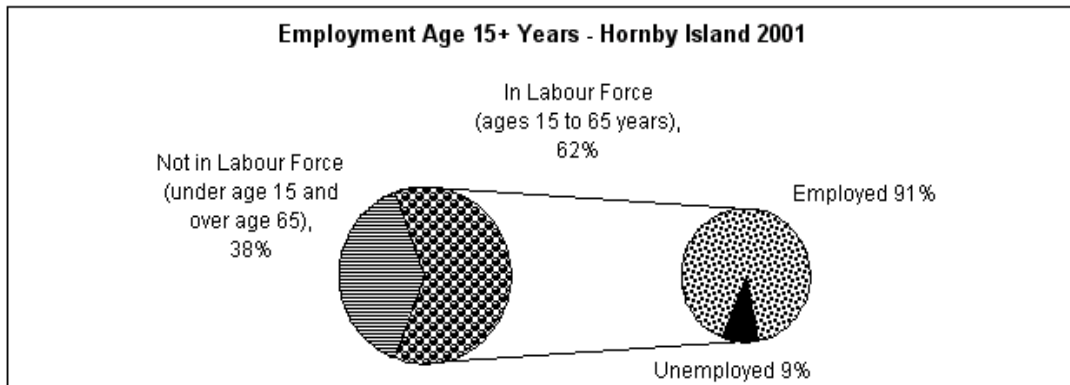
Survey Results

- 7. Income, Employment & Employment Security**
- 8. Tourism-Related Income**
- 9. Work by Trade & Barter**

10. Satisfaction With Employment
11. Personal Income

1. Employment

Figure 8



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

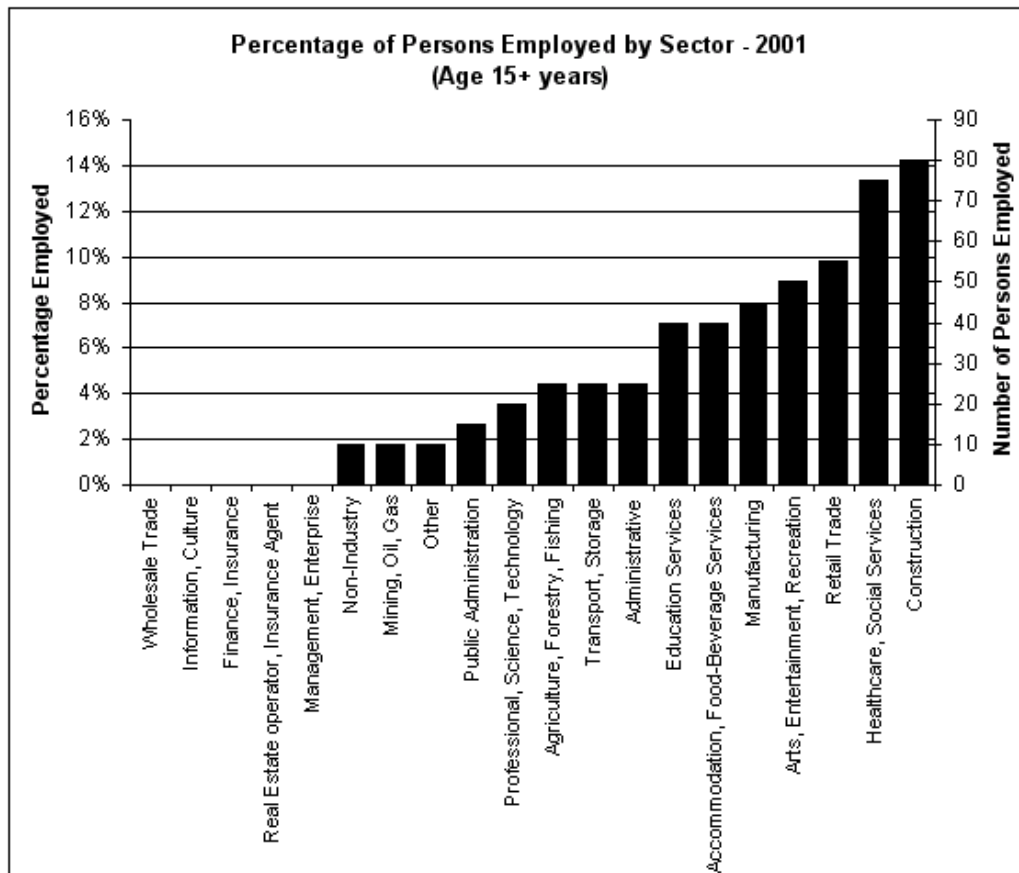
2. Employment by Sector

According to the 2001 Census, and shown in Figure 11, just over 14% of the 'workforce' population are employed in Construction, followed closely by Healthcare and Social Services at about 13.5%; Retail Trade is at 10%; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation at 9%; Manufacturing at 8%; Food and Beverage Services and Education Services are tied at 7%; Administrative, Transport and Storage, and Agriculture and resources sector tie at 4.5%; Public Administration, Other, and Mining, Gas and Oil range from 2-3 %.

Most of these figures are fairly close to the results of the Quality of Life Survey. A significant discrepancy in both Census and Quality of Life Survey with general knowledge on the island seems to occur in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

sector. It is well known on Hornby Island that a significant proportion of the population employs itself in the Arts field. An Arts Directory published in 1999 by the Hornby Island Artist Run Gallery (now the Hornby Art Gallery) had over 100 listings of artists on the island. Some explanations for this could be that a significant number of those involved in the arts are not in the work force; some may not be making any income from their work, some may feel their work fits into the Manufacturing and/or Professional categories; yet others may not see their own work as art.

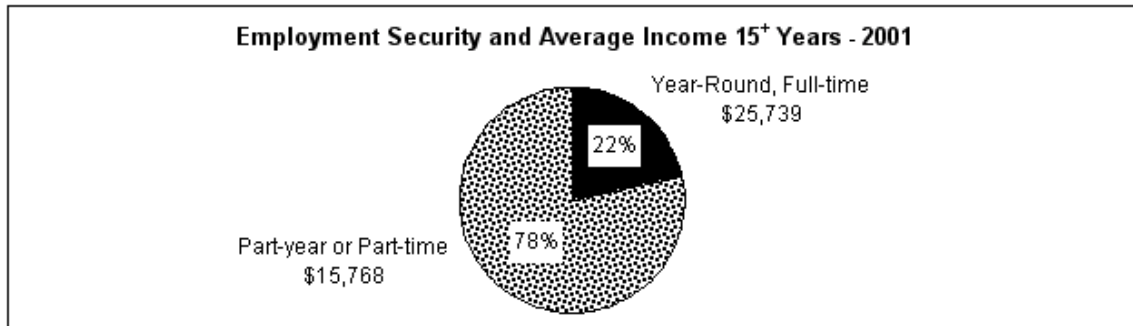
Figure 9



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

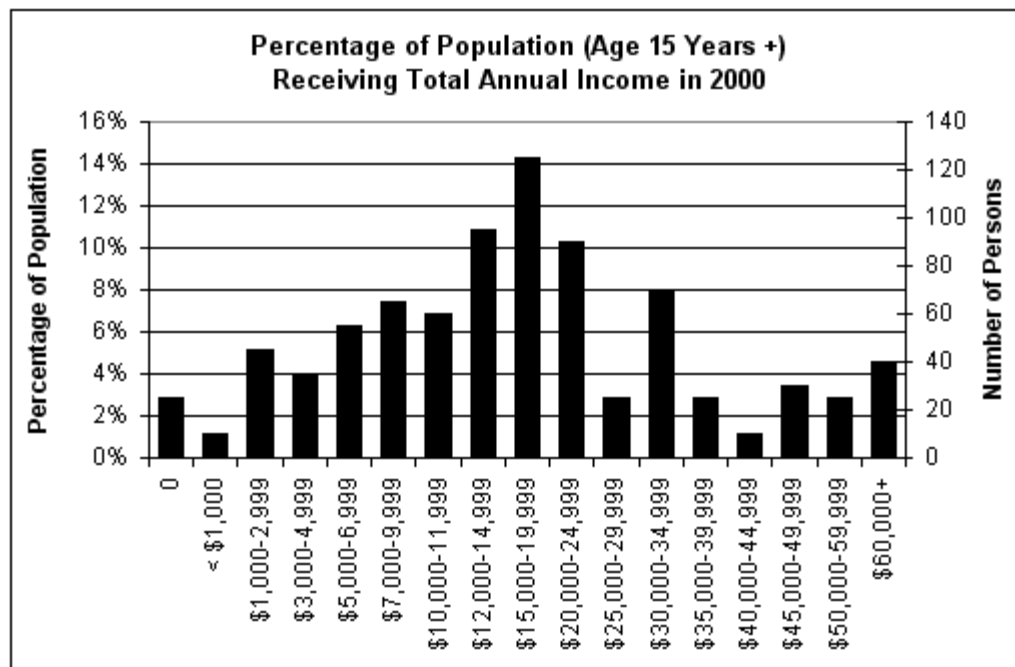
3. Income

Figure 10



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

Figure 11



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

4. Income by Gender

Figure 12

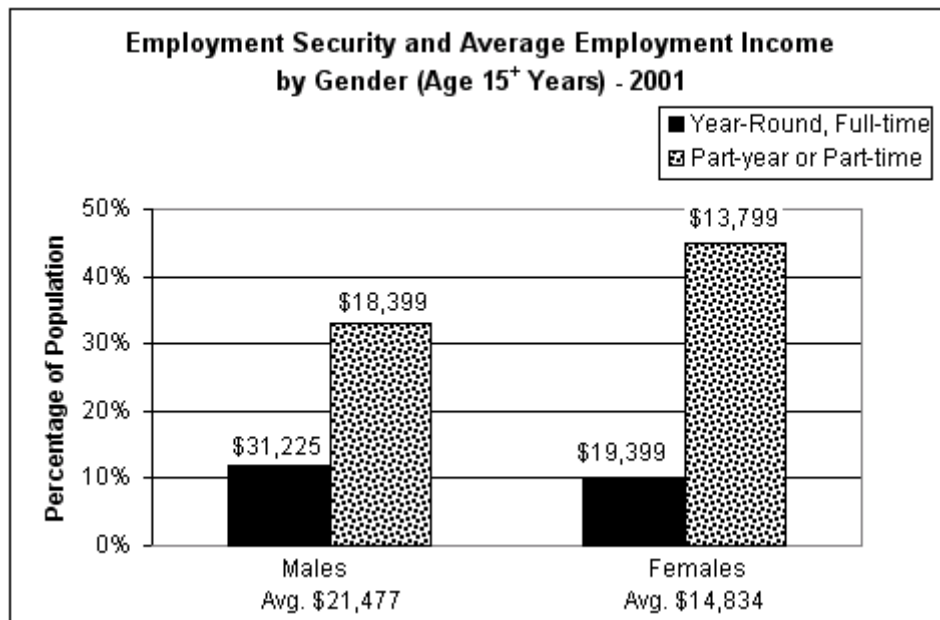
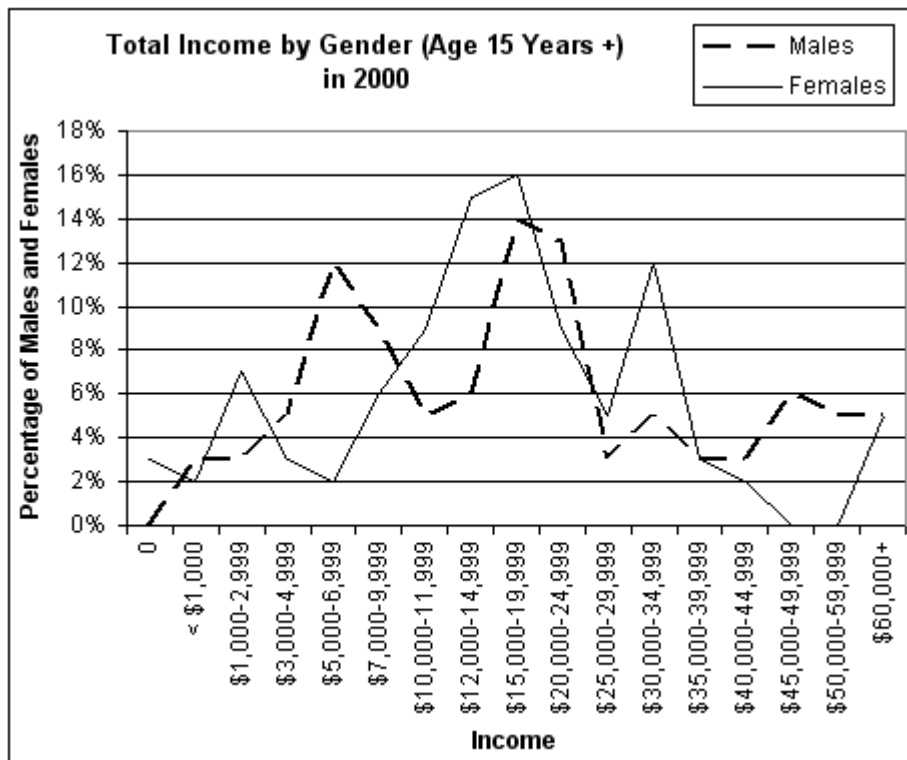


Figure 13



Males

Average annual income \$21,622
Median annual income \$16,823

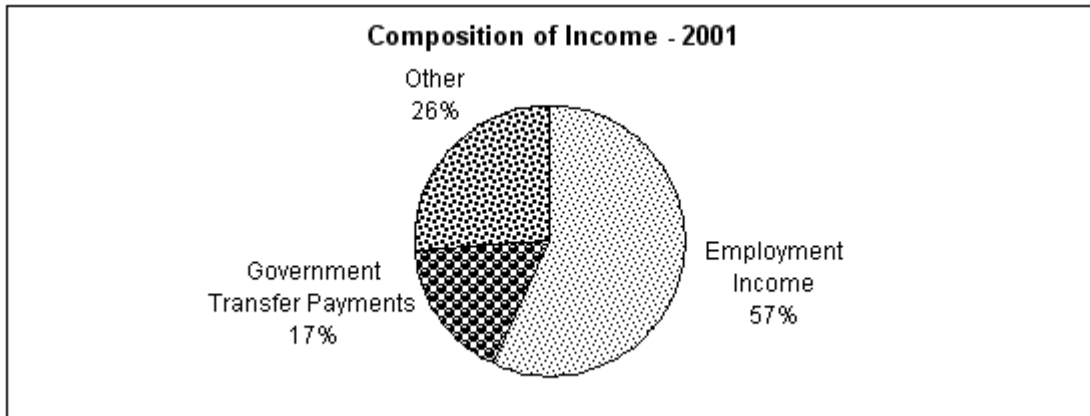
Females

Average annual income \$22,711
Median annual income \$17,003

These figures include all Income, employment, pensions, etc. That is why they are higher than in Figure 14. The figure for women is higher, presumably, because there are more women than men of retirement age and higher.

5. Income Composition

Figure 14



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001

Income Assistance

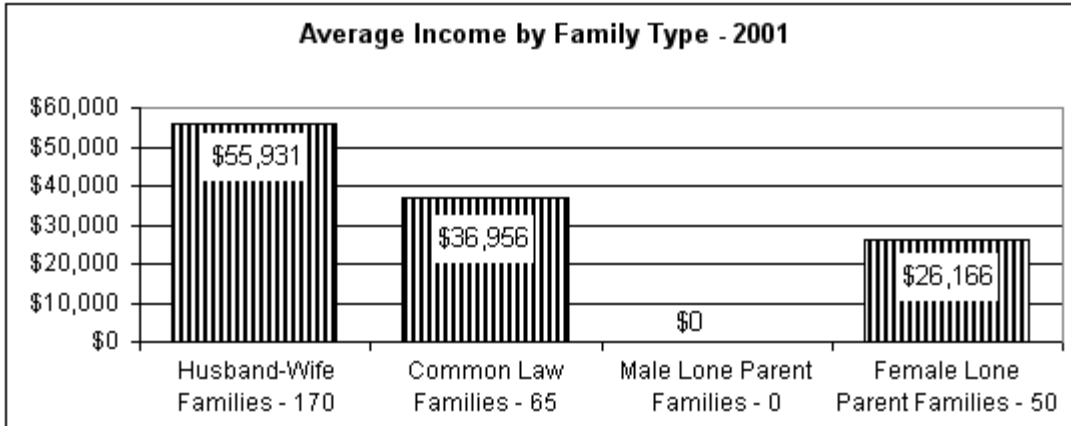
There are 66 people on income assistance in 2003¹⁷. Information was not available specifically for Hornby Island on the distribution of assistance, such as individuals, families, male and female, for example. This figure may also include

¹⁷ Ministry of Human Resources (Shirley). Income Assistance. Telephone conversation. January 2003.

seniors who were on income assistance but recently turned 65. The number is likely under 5, as a speculative guess. Seniors are not eligible for income assistance, but continue to receive medical premium assistance, and are thus maintained on Human Resources files.

6. Income by Family Type

Figure 15



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

7. Income, Employment & Employment Security by Sector

Table 5

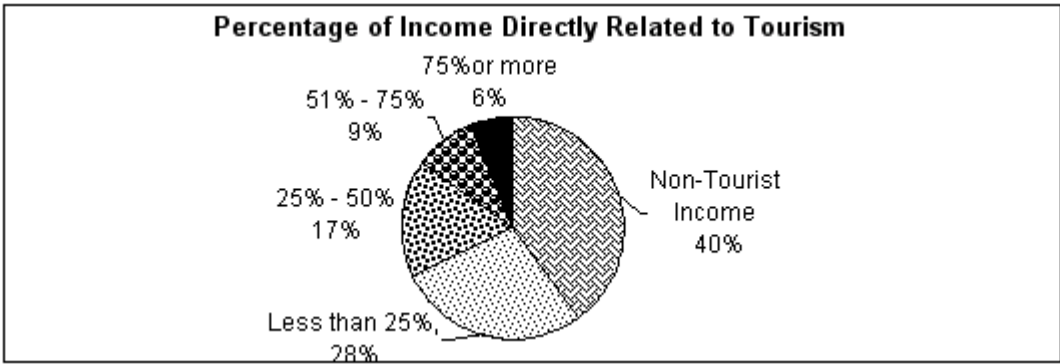
Sector	A		B	C				
	Avg % of Total Income Source		% of Residents Employed by Sector	Part-time	Full-time	On-Call	Seasonal	Year-Round
Agriculture, Permaculture	< 25%	46%	6%	71%	18%	11%	57%	43%
	25 - 50%	31%						
	50 - 75%	23%						
	75%+	0%						
Art, Culture, Rec	< 25%	50%	5%	74%	21%	6%	32%	68%
	25 - 50%	25%						
	50 - 75%	15%						
	75%+	10%						
Building, Etc.	< 25%	50%	9%	44%	33%	22%	32%	68%
	25 - 50%	14%						
	50 - 75%	7%						
	75%+	29%						
Business, Financ, Admin	< 25%	50%	9%	93%	0%	7%	33%	67%
	25 - 50%	8%						
	50 - 75%	17%						
	75%+	25%						
Consulting	< 25%	50%	5%	73%	9%	18%	23%	77%
	25 - 50%	40%						
	50 - 75%	0%						
	75%+	10%						
Fishing, Mariculture	< 25%	50%	4%	75%	25%	0%	33%	67%
	25 - 50%	50%						
	50 - 75%	0%						
	75%+	0%						
Forestry	< 25%	50%	3%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
	25 - 50%	50%						
	50 - 75%	0%						
	75%+	0%						
Hospitality, Food	< 25%	50%	7%	65%	30%	5%	80%	20%
	25 - 50%	20%						
	50 - 75%	25%						
	75%+	5%						
Sales & Services ¹	< 25%	50%	9%	68%	26%	5%	44%	56%
	25 - 50%	21%						
	50 - 75%	6%						
	75%+	23%						
Social Services ²	< 25%	50%	9%	61%	33%	6%	24%	76%
	25 - 50%	15%						
	50 - 75%	12%						
	75%+	23%						
Income Assistance, EI	< 25%	50%	11%	38%	63%	0%	56%	44%
	25 - 50%	17%						
	50 - 75%	11%						
	75%+	22%						
Investment, Pension	< 25%	50%	15%	7%	93%	0%	0%	100%
	25 - 50%	7%						
	50 - 75%	6%						
	75%+	37%						
Other	< 25%	50%	8%	50%	30%	20%	11%	89%
	25 - 50%	17%						
	50 - 75%	17%						
	75%+	17%						

¹ Real Estate, Retail sales, Childcare, Home Support

² Teaching, Counselling, Social Work, Government, Lawyers, etc.

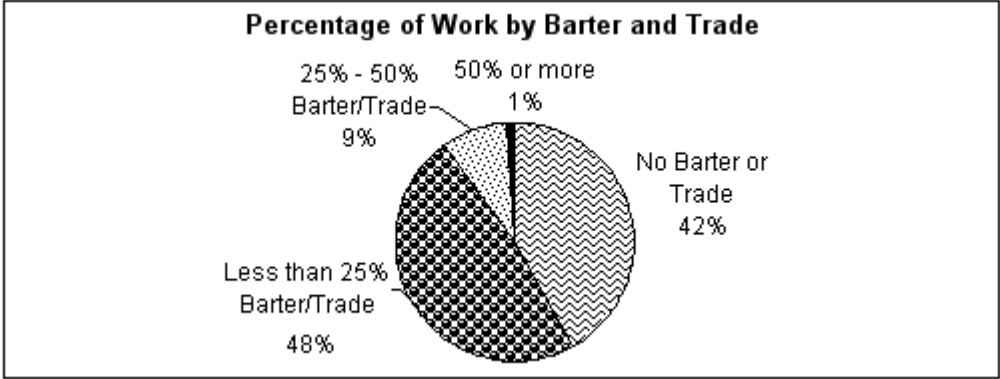
8. Tourism-Related Income

Figure 16



9. Work by Trade & Barter

Figure 17



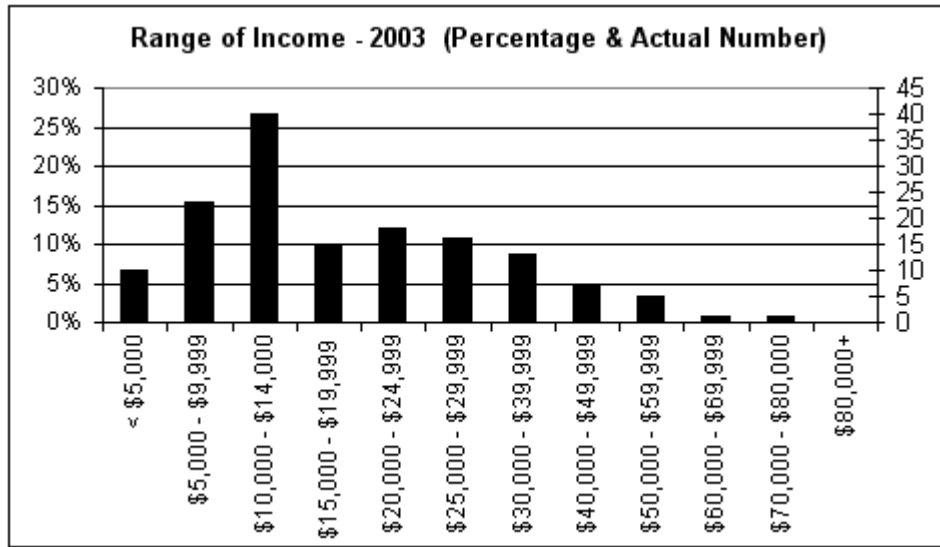
10. Satisfaction With Employment & Perceived Barriers to Improved Employment

Figure 18



11. Personal Income

Figure 19



EDUCATION

Education Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

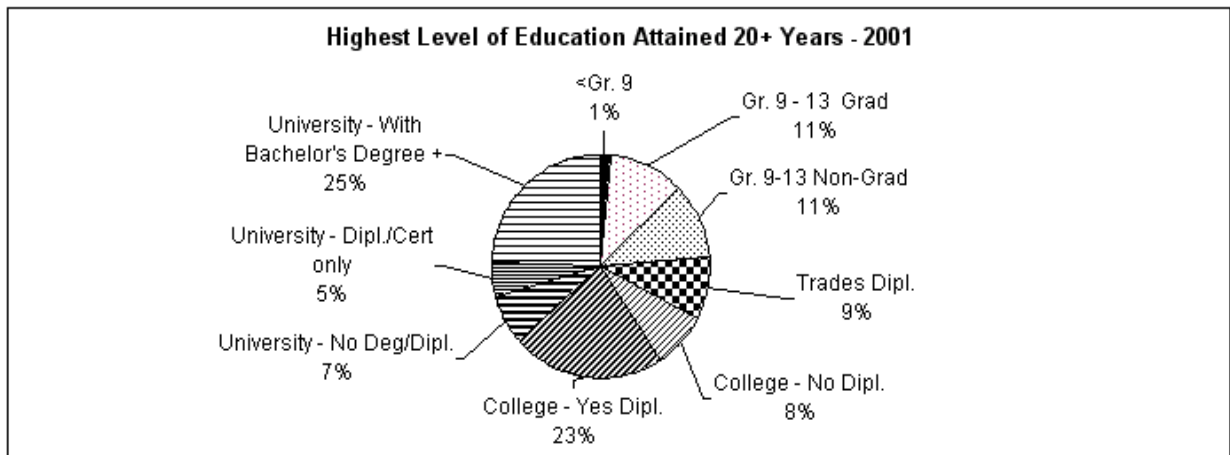
1. Highest Level of Schooling
2. Post-Secondary Education

Survey Results

3. Satisfaction With Education

1. Highest Level of Schooling

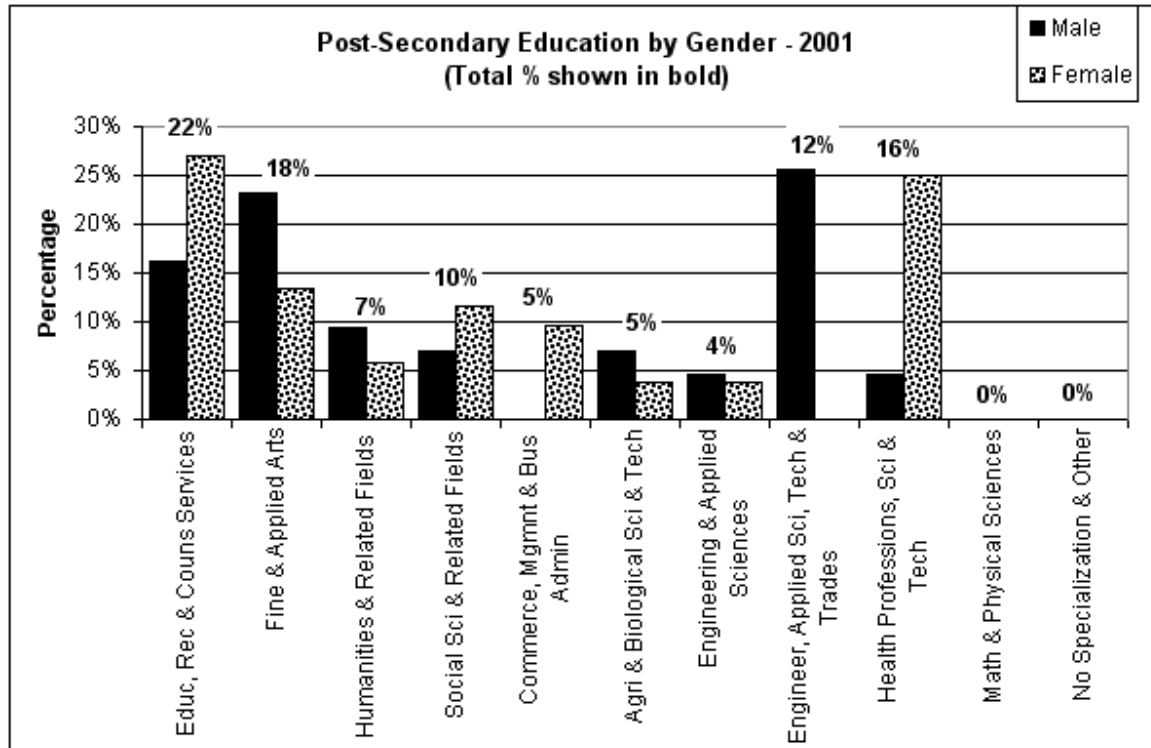
Figure 20



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

2. Post-Secondary Education

Figure 21

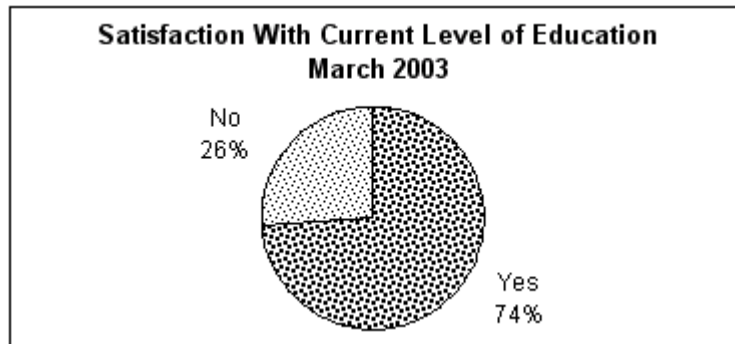


Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

3. Satisfaction With Education & Perceived Barriers to Improved Education

Figure 22





HOUSING

Housing Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

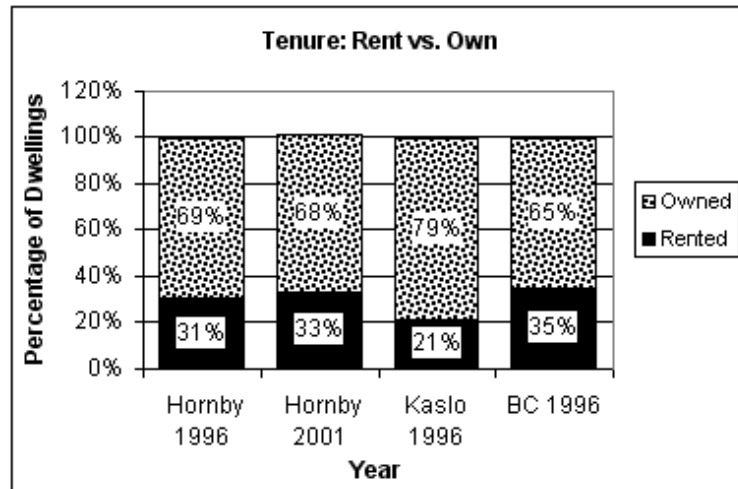
- 1. Tenure: Rent vs. Own**
- 2. Relative Homelessness**
- 3. Household Size and Type**
- 4. Structure, Age & Condition of Dwellings**
- 5. Rate of Parcel Development**

Survey Results

- 6. Tenure: Rent vs. Own**
- 7. Seasonal vs. Year-Round Rentals**
- 8. Relative Homelessness**
- 9. Quality of Housing**
- 10. Tenants' Rights**

1. Tenure: Rent vs. Own

Figure 23



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

Table 6

	Year	Hornby Island ¹	Kaslo (town) ²	Kaslo (rural) ²	BC ³
Average Rent	1996	\$533	\$601	\$469	\$772
	2001		na	na	na
Average Mortgage	1996	\$407	\$640	\$337-471	\$840
	2001		na	na	na
Average Value* of Occupied Dwelling	1996	\$199,000	\$136,000	\$123,000	\$240,000
	2001		na	na	na

*Rounded to nearest \$1000 ¹Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 1996 & 2001

² & ³ Source: Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. *Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes*. September 2001. p. 1. (1996 Census Data)

2. Relative Homelessness

Relative homelessness is defined as those who spend 30 % or more of income on housing (rent or mortgage) as well as those whose living spaces do not meet minimum health and safety standards, and do not offer security of tenure, personal safety and/or affordability¹⁸.

2001

48% of tenants pay 30% or more of their income on rent (average rent is \$435/mo)

9% of homeowners pay 30% or more of their income on their mortgage (average mortgage is \$303/mo and average cost of a home is approximately \$212,000)

¹⁸ McLean, N. and MacDonell, M. *Comox Valley Quality of Life Report*. June 2002. p. 34

1996

69% average rent \$472

14% average mortgage \$339 average cost is approx. \$199,000

Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001

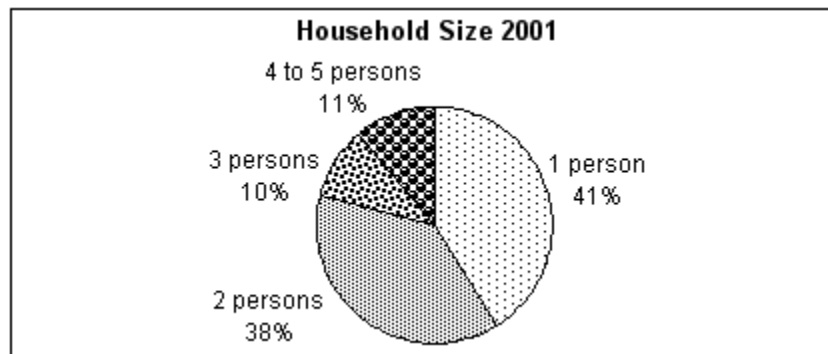
Housing is a major concern on Hornby Island. As stated earlier the population fluctuates seasonally with summer being the peak. Houses and cabins are often rented out to summer visitors and in September-October rented out to permanent residents until May or June. This forces the majority of renters to organize other living arrangements for 2-4 months of the year. This affects families (often with young children) singles and couples. Year-round rental housing is hard to find on the island. For about the last 18 years, it has been and continues to be often talked about in casual conversation and has been an important issue in the Official Community Plan Review Process over the past four years.

It has been observed by some residents that there are a number of people, usually males, who live out of tents and trucks throughout the year. On occasion there are single parents or families in similar circumstances, though some type of housing is usually found. This information is anecdotal but when this study is repeated 5 – 10 years from now this observation may be different.

3. Household Size & Type

In 2001 of all 495 households, 59% were made up of one family while 41% were non-families (this includes people living alone and room-mate households).

Figure 24



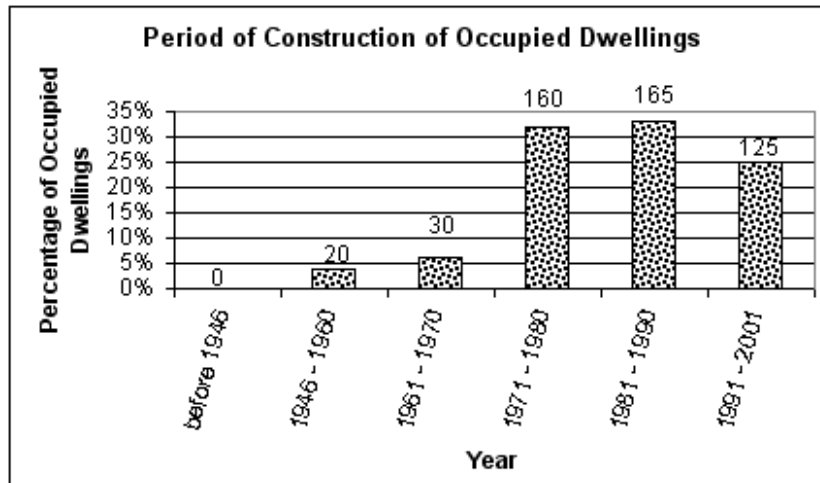
Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001

In 2001 the average number of people per household on Hornby was 1.9. In 1996 in Kaslo it was 2.3 and BC 2.6.

4. Structure, Age & Condition of Dwellings

Average number of rooms in Hornby Island houses is 5 and average number of bedrooms is 2¹⁹.

Figure 25



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

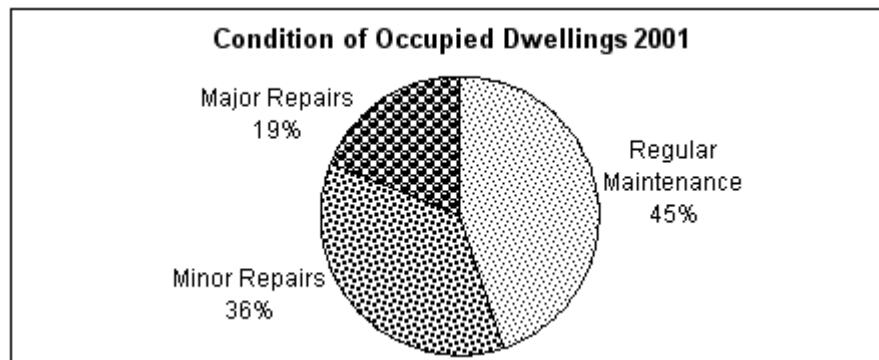
In the town of Kaslo 38% of construction occurred before 1946 with another 'spurt' in 1971-80 at 25% and declining thereafter. In the outskirts of Kaslo over two thirds of the construction began from 1971 onward peaking in 1981-90 at 26%. One third of the dwellings were built before 1971.

Table 7 Types of Housing on Hornby Island - 2001

Housing Type	Number of Housing Type	Percentage of Housing Type
Single-detached	475	95%
Semi-detached	5	1%
Detached duplex	10	2%
Moveable	10	2%
Total	500	100%

Figure 26

¹⁹ Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile for Islands Trust Area, 2001 Census.



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001

5. Rate of Parcel Development

In 1997 79% of residential parcels were developed and by 2002 approx. 81%. This represents about 23 newly developed parcels. These could include sheds, tent platforms and possibly driveways – anything that is considered to ‘improve’ the property. There is no way to distinguish without significant ‘digging’ beyond the scope of this report whether a person is living in a trailer valued at an assessment of \$600 or if it might be an outbuilding that could have an assessed value of e.g. \$4000.

There is no readily available data for Kaslo or the province.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

6. Tenure: Rent vs. Own

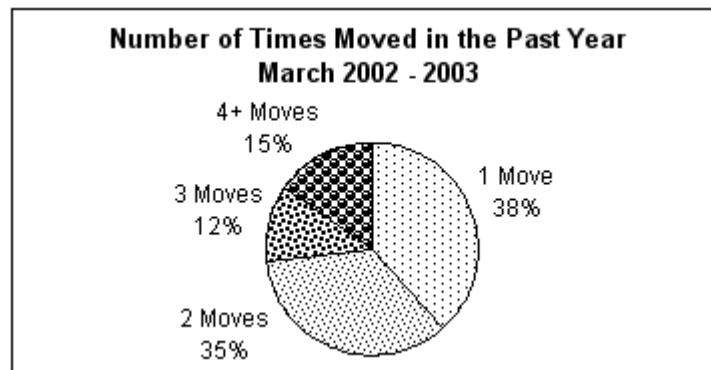
The survey results for this indicator are close to the data in the Census for 2001 (32% rent 68% own) in that 34% rent while 66% own their home.

In the Kaslo survey (September 2001) respondents answered yes or no to the question do they own their home : 78% responded Yes, 20% responded No (these figures should perhaps be 79% and 21% respectively to add to 100%). The survey responses match their 1996 Census data, but would likely have changed by the 2001 Census.

7. Seasonal vs. Year-Round Rentals

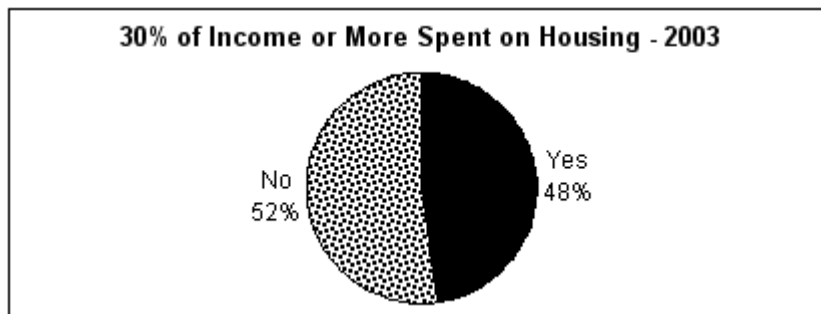
Most residents of Hornby Island reported that they live year-round in their home at 73% while 27% have to relocate.

Figure 27



8. Relative Homelessness

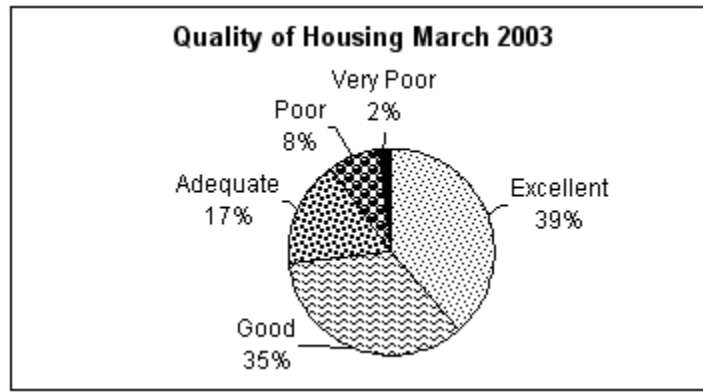
Figure 28



9. Quality of Housing

Almost three quarters of residents (73%) reported that the perceived quality of their housing was good or better, while 17% indicated their housing was adequate and 10% stated their housing was poor and very poor.

Figure 29

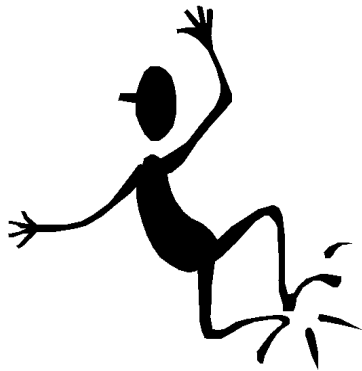
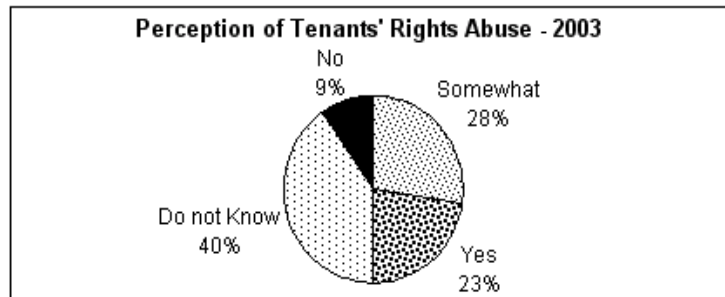


Water, living space, year-round accommodations, sewage treatment and roofing were the top five issues affecting quality of housing.

10. Tenants' Rights

Tenant's rights abuse is referring to landlords abusing the rights of tenants. Many Hornby Island residents did not know while about 51% felt varying degrees of infringement on the rights of tenants.

Figure 30



PERSONAL WELL-BEING

Personal Well-Being Indicators in this section:

Agency Data - none

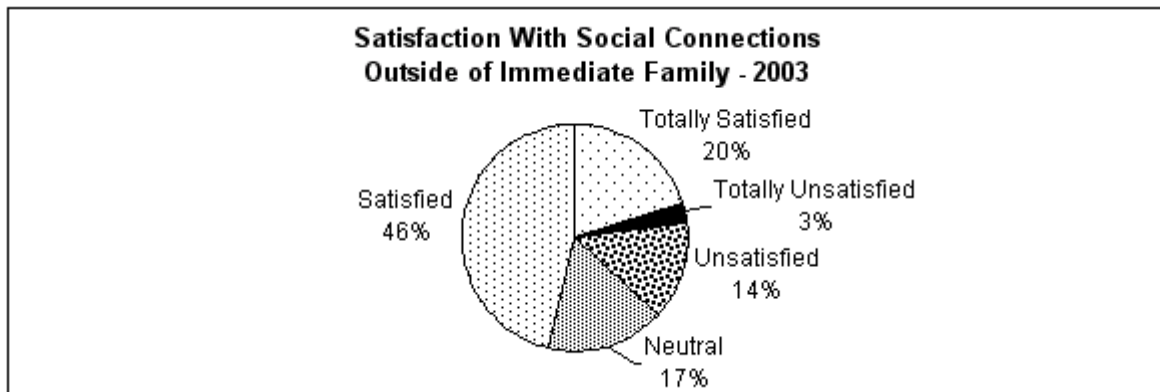
Survey Results

- 1. Social Connectivity & Satisfaction**
- 2. Stress Levels**
- 3. General Personal Life Satisfaction**

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

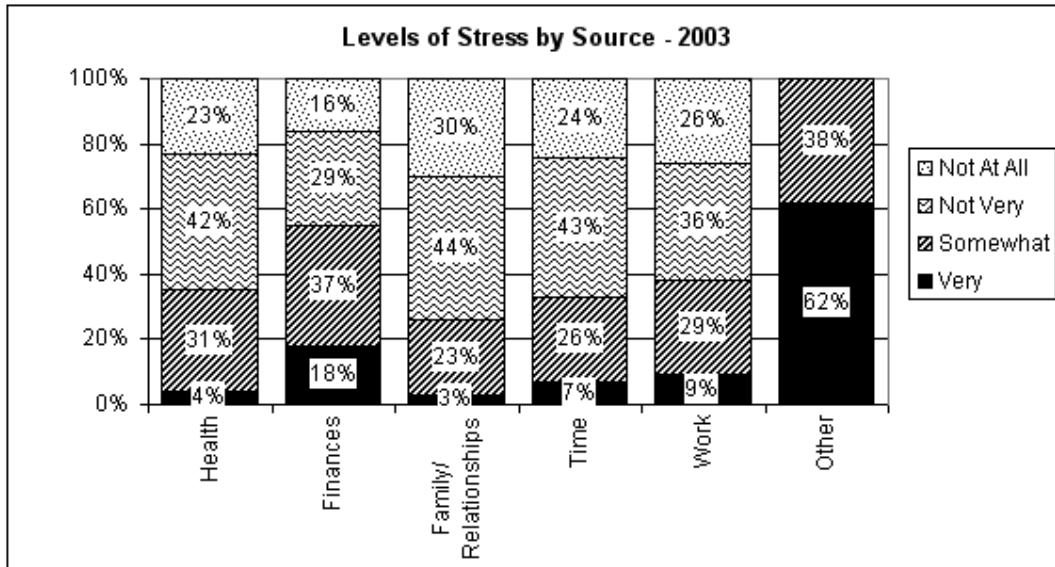
1. Social Connectivity & Satisfaction

Figure 31



2. Stress Levels

Figure 32



3.

Satisfaction

Figure 33



COMMUNITY VALUES

Community Values Indicators in this section:

Agency Data - none

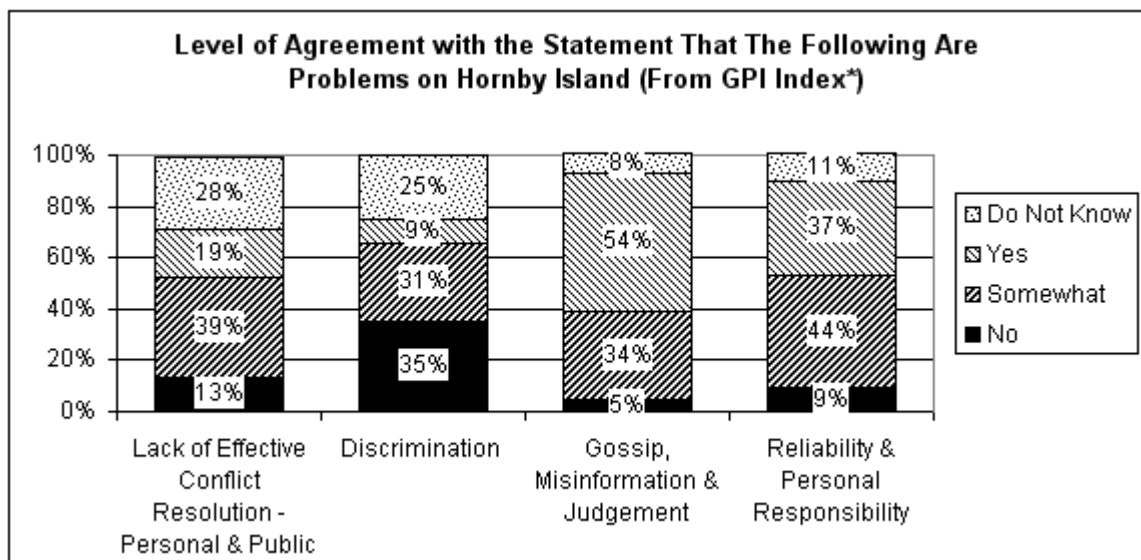
Survey Results

1. Perceived Problems on Hornby Island
2. Perceived Guiding Life Principles on Hornby Island

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

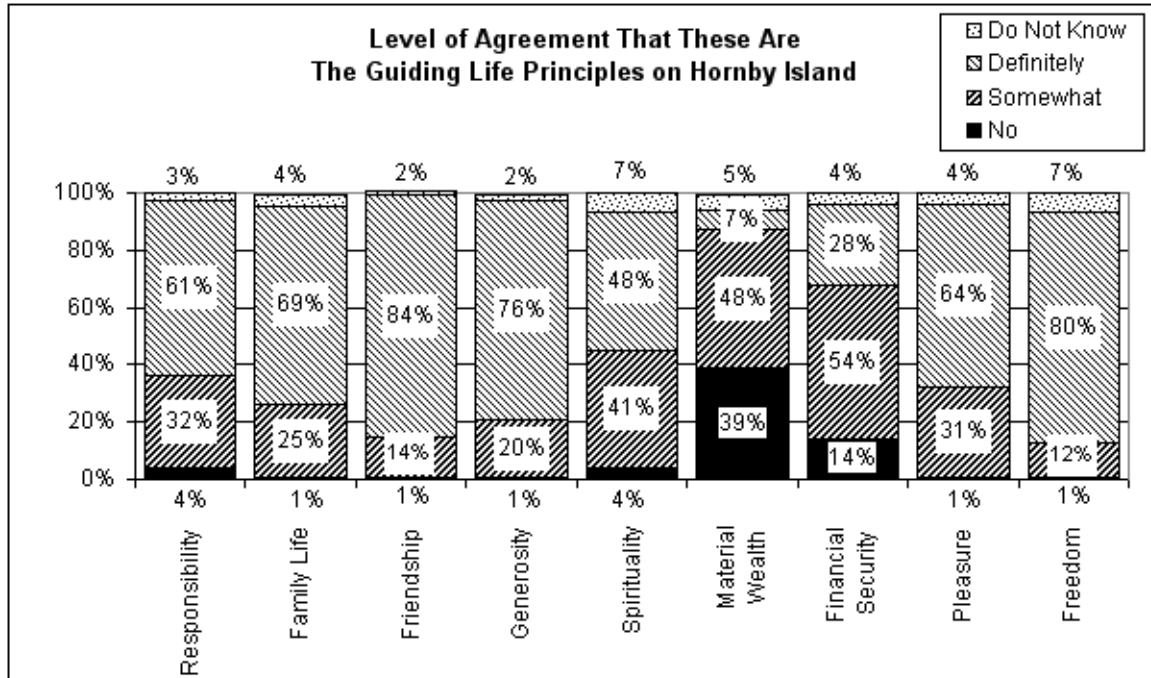
1. Perceived Problems on Hornby Island

Figure 34



2. Perceived Guiding Life Principles on Hornby Island

Figure 35



HEALTH CARE

Health Care Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

1. Hornby Island Medical Clinic
2. Home Care
3. Mental Health
4. Dental Clinic & Hygienist
5. First Responders

Survey Results

6. Satisfaction With On-Island Healthcare Services

1. Hornby Island Medical Clinic

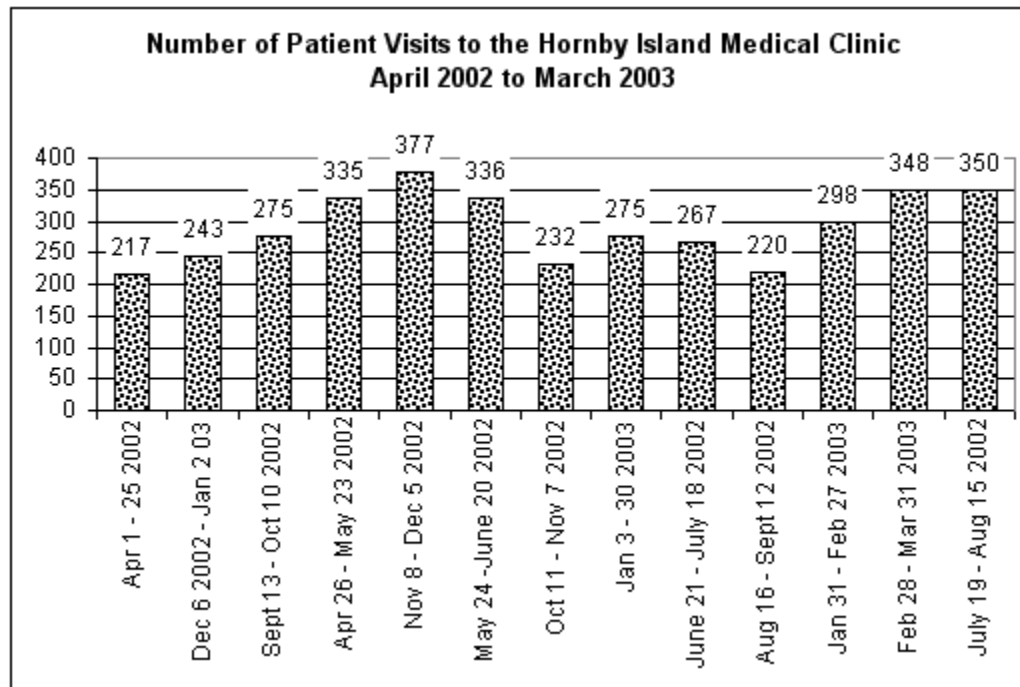
The Hornby Island Medical Clinic is open Monday to Friday for 4 hours in the afternoon throughout the year, except on statutory holidays when it is closed. Currently, in 2003, there is a rotating 3-week shift of alternating locums. Usually it is 2 doctors who alternate but can be 3 or 4. Continuity of care can be challenging, especially if there are more than 2.

Over the course of one year, from April 2002 to March 2003, there were 3,373 users of the Hornby Island Medical Clinic. The monthly average is 314 clients with the lowest number* of users in April at 217 and the highest number of users in August at 377. A number of years of data collection would be required to determine a pattern, but given the large number of visitors to the island in the month of August every year (see Population) it is presumable that the number of clients would be consistently higher in that month year after year. Summer is also the time when people are outside and generally more active and thus more prone to injuries, heat-related illnesses and so on.

(* note: percentages are not used here because visits may be repeat visits and the summer

population, is known to be much higher than in winter, but there is no exact figure.)

Figure 36



Source: Hornby Island Medical Clinic. April 2003

2. Home Support Services

Home Support services on Hornby Island offer a number of care services to seniors and non-seniors. The level of care a person receives is determined by an assessment of the ability of the person to care for themselves. The following is an outline of categories of services offered:²⁰

- Personal Care (PC) -- person is fairly healthy but need assistance with personal care needs such as bathing, medications and some meal preparation. Up until some years ago this type of care also included light housekeeping, shopping and appointments, for example, perhaps taking up to two hours maximum per week.

²⁰ McDonnell, Sheila. Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. E-mail, March 20, 2003.

- Intermediate Care (IC) – there are three levels of care, ‘1’ to ‘3’ with a corresponding increase of hours allotted depending on the needs of the person.
- Extended Care (EC) – person receives care while they wait for an opening in a facility. They may need some 24 hour care and may be bed-bound. With either IC3 or EC a person may have some dementia and be very frail. They may stay in their homes if they have other privately financed and/or family support.
- Palliative Care – care a person receives during an illness from which they are unlikely to recover.
- Home Care – is part of a hospital’s or other health facility’s discharge plan after significant surgery, such as heart surgery, and to assist with wound dressings or help with some aspect of recovery. Home care is also provided to a person attacked by an acute illness that temporarily such as influenza, but are expected to recover. Home care is provided from about two to six weeks maximum.

The services outline above are supported by Continuing Care and Home Care, a division of Continuing Care, both under the Ministry of Health. Other agencies such as Department of Veteran’s Affairs (DVA), the Ministry of Children & Family Development (MCFD), the Insurance Corporation of BC (ICBC) and Workers’ Compensation have provisions for home support care services under special circumstances. For example, DVA will provide coverage if the person has no private pension or MCFD may provide coverage to a single parent with a small child for the duration of the parent’s illness.

Table 8

Category of Care	prior to 2000	2001		2002	
		hours	# of Clients	hours	# of Clients
Continuing Care	no data	6,461	16	4,119	13
Home Care	no data	51	8	336	14
Dep’t of Veterans’ Affairs	no data	592		0	
Min of Child & Fam Dev’t	no data	178		0	
ICBC	no data	no data		0	
Workers’ Compensation	no data	no data		0	
Total Hours	approx. 9000	7,282	24	4,455	27

Source: Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. March 2003.

Table 9 shows that home support hours for the last three years have decreased by over half from about 9000 prior to 2001 to 4119 in 2002. This decrease is due to provincial government cuts²¹. The number of clients who are being accepted for care, however, have remained about the same. There is a need for more hours and this will increase as the population becomes older²².

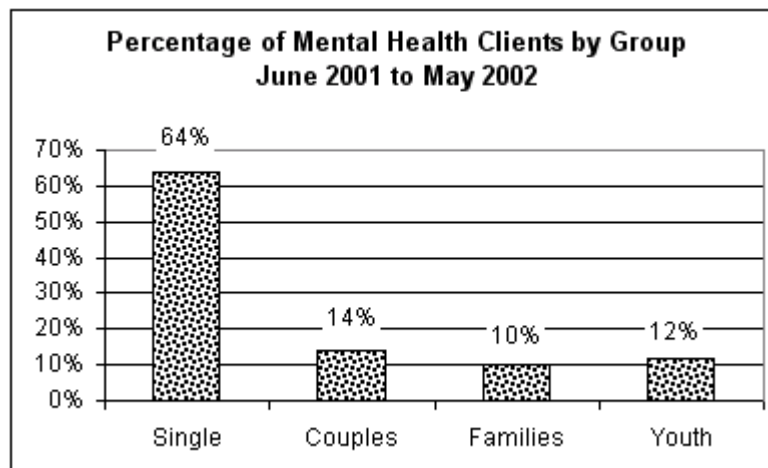
²¹ Ibid.

²² McDonnell, S. Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. Telephone conversation. March 2003.

3. Mental Health

From June 2001 to May 2002, approximately 13% of the Hornby Island population made use of the Hornby-Denman Community Health Care Society mental health counseling services. Of those, 37% were male and 63% were female. By far the majority of mental health clients are single persons followed by couples, which in turn are closely followed by youth and families. The relatively high statistic for single persons is that they are more likely to experience the hardship of living costs “two is cheaper than one”, and can be more isolated when faced with life’s challenges.

Figure 37



Source: Costello, J. A. 2001 – 2002 Annual Report for the Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. June 2002.

Table 10 below outlines the main types of issues with which clients seek support. The table includes data from both Hornby and Denman Islands. It is presumed, however, that the issues would be similar. Depression and substance abuse, including alcohol and drugs, are issues faced by all client-types.

Table 9 (Includes Hornby and Denman Islands information)

	Singles	Couples	Families	Youth
Depression	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anxiety	✓			
Other mental health	✓			
Suicidal thoughts	✓			✓
Substance abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓
Relationship issues	✓	✓		
Lonliness, Isolation	✓			
Lack of emotional support	✓			
Single parenting issues	✓			
Poverty/Unemployment/Housing	✓	✓		
Historical child abuse	✓			
Violence: verbal, physical, emotional		✓	✓	
Sexual abuse			✓	
Anger			✓	
Low self esteem		✓		✓
Parenting issues		✓	✓	
Separation, breakup		✓	✓	
Communication issues		✓	✓	✓
Peer pressure, bullying				✓
Sexual issues				✓
Conduct disorder				✓

Source: Costello, J. A. 2001 – 2002 Annual Report for the Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. June 2002.

4. Dental Clinic & Hygienist

The Hornby Island Dental Clinic is in a mobile, refitted bus and is open 2 days per week on Hornby Island with a seven weeks of the year where it is closed. There are 720 client visits per year based on a daily average of 8 patients²³. Usually a booking period of 1 to 2 weeks in advance is recommended in the winter months and 2 to 3 weeks in the summer.

There is also a dental hygienist clinic on Hornby Island in addition to the Dental Clinic. There is no data available at this time on usage, however.

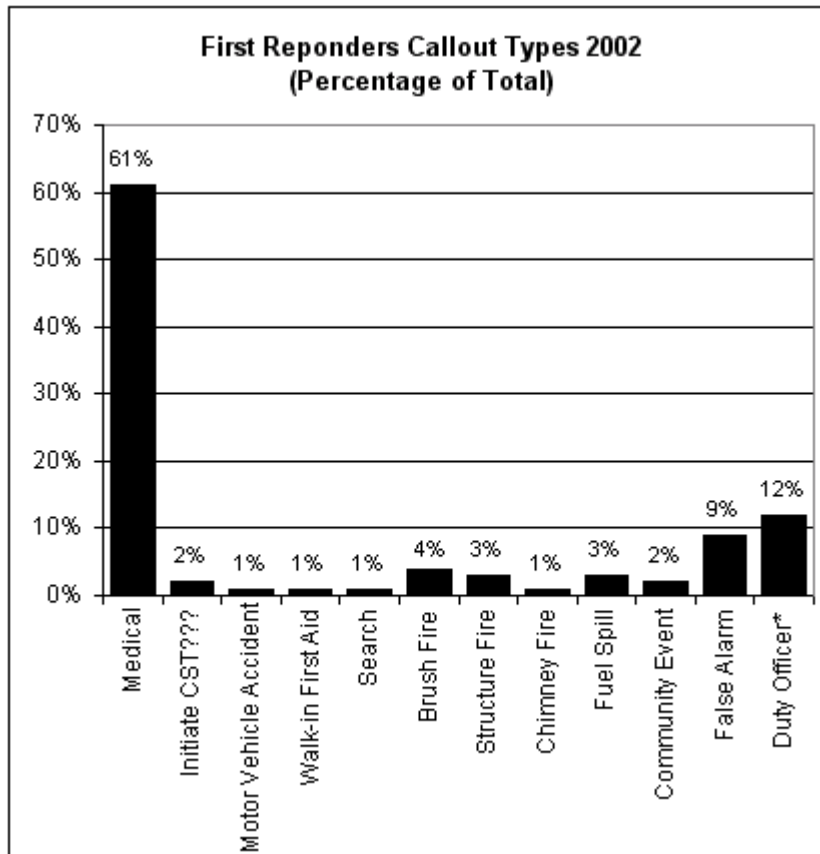
5. First Responders

First Responders are the front-line emergency service on Hornby Island and are

²³ Hornby Island Dental Clinic. Telephone conversation. March 2003.

called out for emergency response requests along with the Fire Department when there is suspicion of a medical emergency.

Figure 38



Source: La Rose, G. Hornby Island Fire Protection Services and First Responders. First Responders Callouts. E-mail March 20, 2003.

Table 10

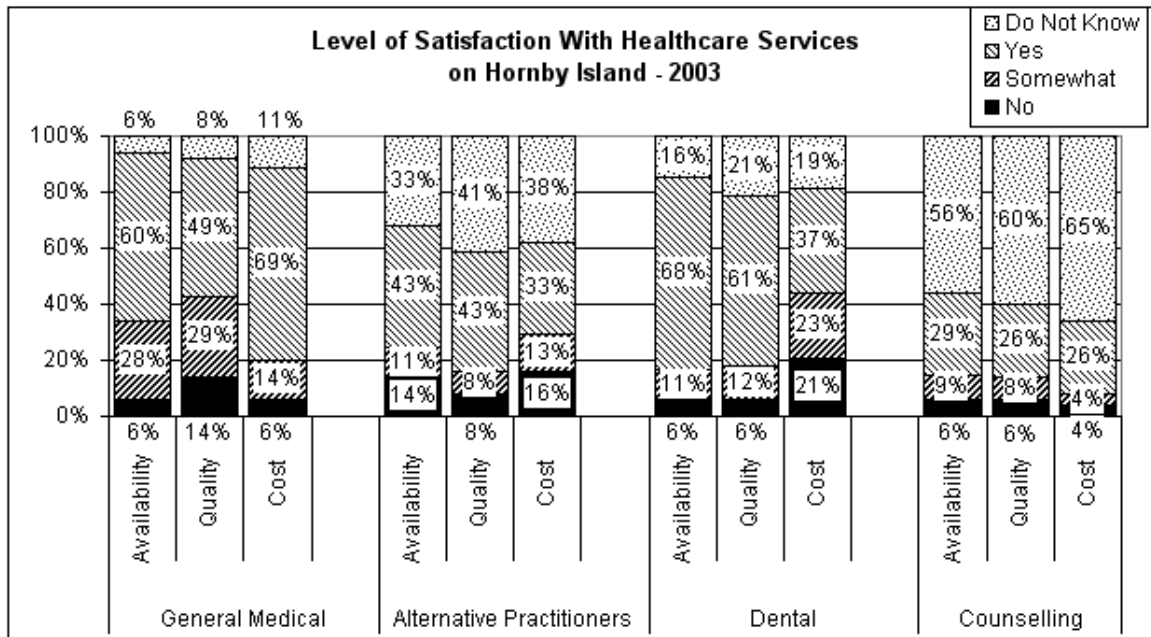
Year	Number of Total Callouts	Number of Medical	Percentage Medical
1997	82	58	71%
1998	80	45	56%
1999	90	57	63%
2000	113	72	64%
2001	104	70	67%
2002	97	59	61%

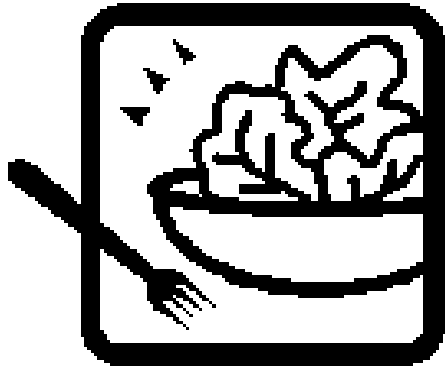
Source: La Rose, G. Hornby Island Fire Protection Services and First Responders. First Responders Callouts. E-mail March 20, 2003.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

6. Satisfaction With On-Island Healthcare Services

Figure 39





FOOD SECURITY

Food Security Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Food Bank**
- 2. Community Supported Meals**
- 3. Christmas Hampers**

Survey Results

- 4. Quality of Diet**

1. Food Bank

The newly formed Hope Kitchen established in March 2003 is a combination of a food bank a place to get a hot meal and resource center. Approximately 7 to 8 volunteers organize three days per week of breakfast and lunch meals each day. At this time about 7 to 10 people use it for meals and some for groceries. There may also be some who obtain groceries without participating in the meals. However, this number is unknown at present.

2. Community Supported Meals²⁴

In February 2001 a once-weekly Community Supper was established that extends throughout the year with about a three-month break in the summer. Its purpose is to provide an inexpensive hot and nutritious meal in a social setting to anyone in the community who wishes to attend. Diners are asked to contribute \$2 per person to help with expenses. When it began in February 2001 about 100 people attended the dinners, many of them families. One year later in 2002 the numbers have dropped by nearly half to 50 to 60.

In addition, a cooking group has been established in January 2003. The purpose of this group is to bring people in the community together once per week to prepare meals that can be shared and taken home by each participant and learn cooking skills and new recipes. At present, there are about 7 – 10 participants and 1 – 2 volunteers. About 4 nutritious and inexpensive meals are prepared collectively and divided. Participants pay \$5 to help defray costs.

3. Christmas Hampers

Table 11 shows the percentage of families receiving food hampers as 27%.

Table11

²⁴ Hanley, T. Community Suppers Coordinator. Telephone Conversation. April 2003.

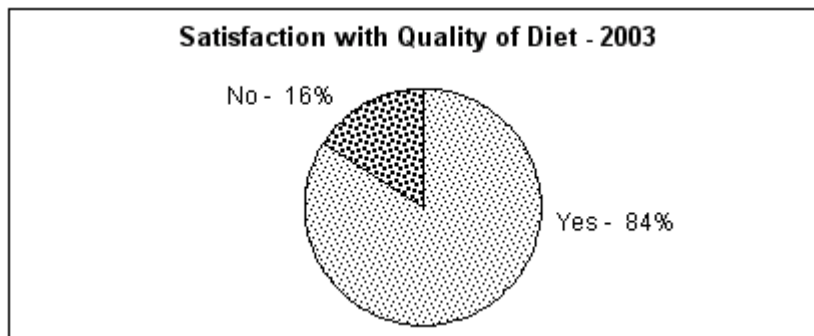
	2000	2001	2001 Pop'n Census Data	Percentage Receiving Hampers in 2001	2002
Total number of Hampers Distributed	76	70	na	na	74
Families	46	36	135	27%	32
Adults	57	49	na	na	42
Children	69	63	na	na	55
Couples (#x2)	(12) 6	(14) 7	150	5%	(8) 4
Singles	24	27	200	14%	38
Adults Total	93	90	777	12%	88
Seniors (65+)	0	2	187	1%	0
Children Total	69	63	180	35%	55
Total number of Persons receiving Hampers	162	153	966	16%	143

Source: McDonnell, S. Hornby and Denman Community Health Care Society. E-mail. April 2003.
 Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

4. Quality of Diet

Figure 40





PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Safety Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Hornby Island RCMP Data**

Survey Results

- 2. Perception of Public Safety**

1. Hornby Island RCMP Data

Table 12

Incident	2001	2002
Assist General Public	0	31
Assault	17	8
Mental Health Incident	0	4
Shots Fired	0	5
911 Emergency	0	8
Hit and Run	5	5
Threats	0	5
Domestic	0	2
Theft	27	11
Motor Vehicle Accident	0	2
Drugs	4	15
Disturb the Peace	14	18
Break & Entry	4	8
Local Bylaws	2	13
Damage under \$1000	10	6

Source: Flint, D. RCMP Hornby Island Crime - Statistics 2001 and 2002.

E-mail. April 2003.

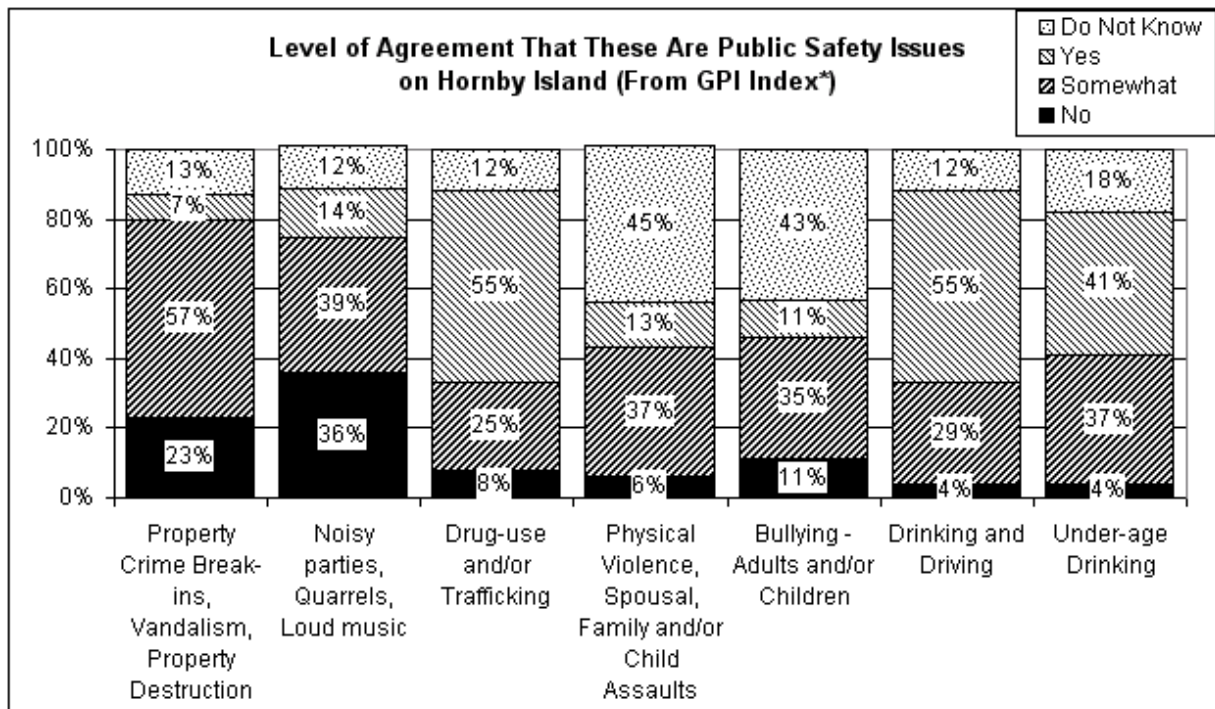
Hornby Island together with Denman Island have (working group) has formed a Restorative Justice Committee (RJC) of --- members in Dec 2002 year. Its purpose is to offer support to persons involved or affected by minor crimes. Kaslo also has the Kaslo Restorative Justice Committee. Since August 1997 they have developed and implemented restorative justice programs and educational opportunities for the residents of Kaslo and surrounding areas²⁵. The Hornby Island RJC is planning to create a similar program for the island and is working together with Denman Island RJC. Like the Kaslo RJC, there is wide representation from the Hornby Island community and support from the RCMP.

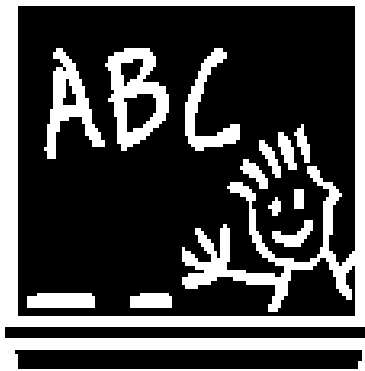
²⁵ Kaslo Restorative Justice Committee. www.kin.bc.ca/restore_just/rjhome.html . March 2003.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

4. Perception of Public Safety

Figure 41





CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVICES

Children & Youth Services Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

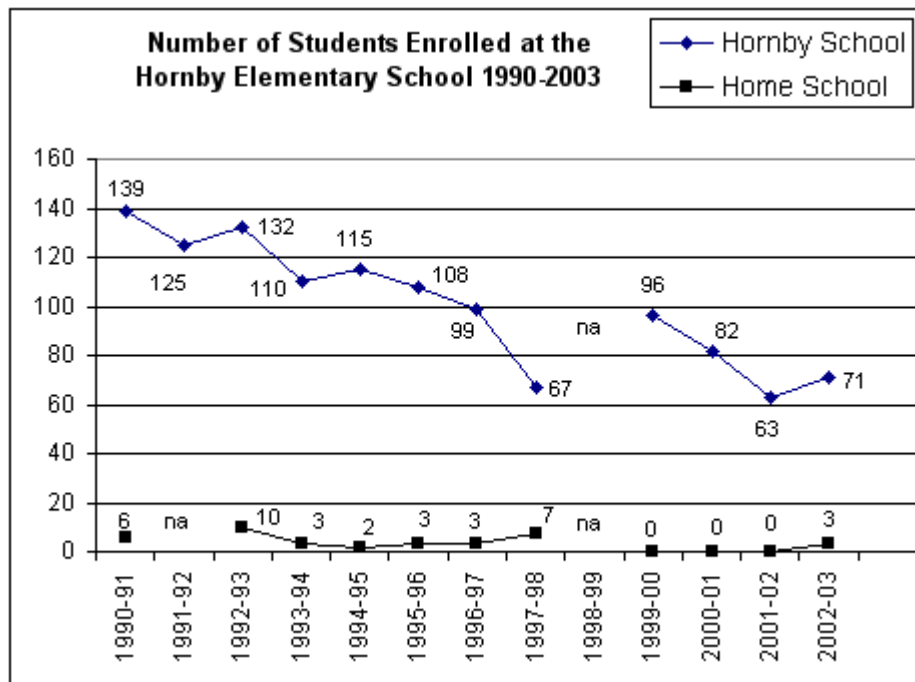
- 1. School Enrollment**
- 2. School Performance**
- 3. Teen Programs**

Survey Results

- 4. Quality of Life for Children**
- 5. Quality of Life for Teenagers**

1. School Enrollment

Figure 42



Source: School District No. 71 (Comox Valley). Enrolment Summary. (Annual). February 12, 1992 – January 31, 2003.

Toddler Drop-In²⁶

The Toddler Drop-In program is a Licensed child-minding service for toddlers under the age of 2½ years and their parents

²⁶ Lewis, A. Hornby Island Educational Society Year End Report September, 2001 – June, 2002. November 5, 2002.

Preschool²⁷

Ages of children accepted in the Hornby Island Preschool are from 30 months to 6 years of age.

2000-01 -- about 20

2001-02 -- about 26

2002-2003 -- 26

Tereza's Day Care²⁸

Tereza's is a private registered daycare/playgroup for children from walking, about 2 years, to 5 years of age. It runs for about nine months from October to June. For the 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 years there have been about 10 to 12 children enrolled for each year.

Elementary School²⁹

Hornby Island Elementary is the only public school on the island. It has a program from kindergarten to and including grade 7. It is centrally located on the island near the Hornby Community Hall, Health Clinic. Children can get to and from school by walking, cycling or be driven by parents as well as school bus.

Hornby schoolchildren tend to do well in school either meeting or exceeding provincial standards.

After graduating from grade 6 children can choose to stay on at the Hornby School for grade 7 or go on to Middle School at Lake Trail in Courtenay. Most tend to stay at the Hornby School. One or two may choose to go to Lake Trail. This can be due to:

- having access to extra-curricular activities not available at the Hornby School.
- staying close to the friends and peer group that he/she has been in school with for up to six years and perhaps preschool and kindergarten.

FSA – Foundation Skills Assessment 100% of the Students meet or exceed the Provincial standards.³⁰

Programs for Hornby School children³¹

There is a rich program of at least 40 different after school classes and activities for Hornby Island school-aged children. These encompass sports, the visual and performing arts, science and educational clubs. Various combinations of these

²⁷ Walford, R. Hornby Island Preschool. Telephone Conversation. February 19, 2003.

²⁸ Allen, T. Tereza's (Daycare). Telephone Conversation. February 19, 2003.

²⁹ Brandt, R. Hornby Island Elementary School. Telephone Conversation. February 20, 2003.

³⁰ Webber, B. Hornby Island School. Telephone conversation. February 2003.

³¹ Ronan, K. Community School Coordinator. Telephone conversation. February 2003.

are offered in three different terms; fall, winter and spring, and some are offered in the summer. Not all are offered every year. Nearly all children and youth participate from preschool age to nineteen-year olds. The fees are kept low to encourage all to attend, usually about \$2/class or activity. Parents are personally telephoned or otherwise contacted to ensure as many children and youth can participate as possible.

One significant factor in the education of grade eight and upward, including a few grade sevens, is the commute to schools in Courtenay.

Middle School

Lake Trail Middle School has a program from grade 7 to and including grade 10.

High School

Vanier Georges P. Secondary School

Youth Literacy Rates³²

Due to the relatively small population of school aged children and youth on Hornby Island the rates were not available due to confidentiality. However, it was felt that the rates have been steady over the last three to five years when measured on a percentage basis.

2. School Performance

Table 13 Foundation Skills Assessment (FSA) Standings – Hornby Island School

	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Grade 4	Grade 7	Grade 4	Grade 7
Number of Students	13	7	5	5
Reading & Comprehension	η	+d ηp	η	η
Writing	ι	+	+	+
Numeracy	+	+	η	η

Source: www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reportfinder/publicschools.php February 20, 2003.

Table 14 Foundation Skills Assessment (FSA) Standings – Lake Trail Middle School – Grade 7

	2000-2001	2001-2002
Number of Students	Approx. 148	Approx. 130
Reading & Comprehension	ι	ι
Writing	η	+
Numeracy	ι	+

³² Webber, B. Hornby Island School. Telephone conversation. February 2003.

- η Significantly higher than district or province
- + No significant difference from district or province
- ι Significantly lower than district or province
- d District
- p Province

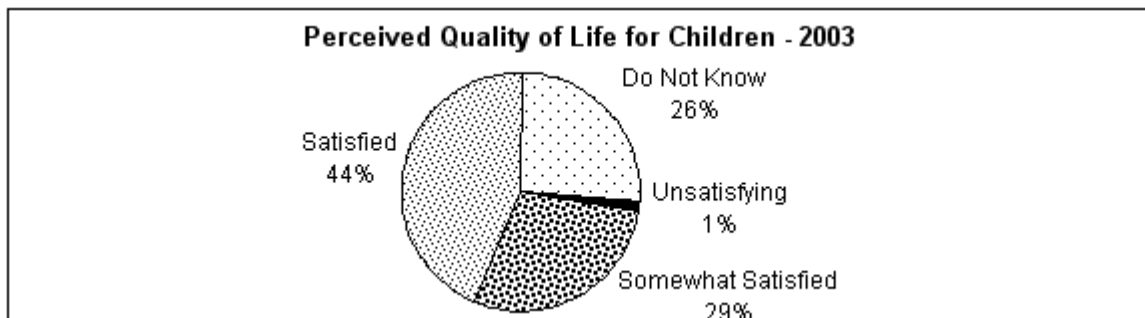
3. Teen Programs

The Hornby Island Educational Society oversees the Teen Drop-In nights held on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Teen Drop-In nights are designed for youth from 12 to 18 years of age. Friday nights are for the Grades 6 to 8 group while Saturday nights are for the Grades 9 to 12 group. Attendance ranges from 20 to 30 for the younger teens and 15 to 20 for the older ones. The cost is affordable at \$2 per youth³³. Other events are also held throughout the year such as field trips (2 in 2002) and Beach Days in the summer, for example.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

4. Quality of Life for Children

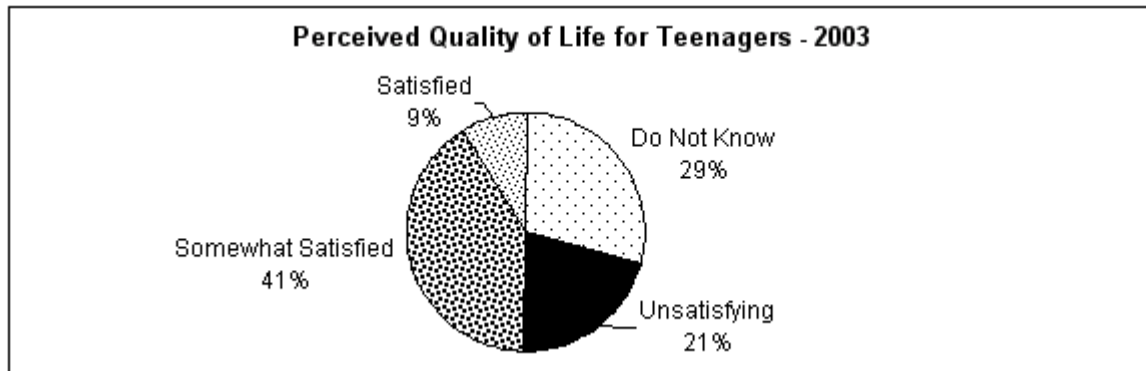
Figure 43



5. Quality of Life for Teenagers

³³ Dexrase, C. Youth Coordinator. Hornby Island Educational Society. November 8, 2003.

Figure 44



ELDERS'

SERVICES

Seniors' Services Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Home Support Services**
- 2. Elder Housing**
- 3. Programs for Elders**

Survey Results

- 4. Quality of Life for Elders**

1. Home Support Services

It is mostly seniors (ages 65 and over) with significant health concerns that receive home support services, if they are deemed eligible, for example if their needs are in line with what the province is willing to provide in home care services. Usually a person who may require home support may need help with meal preparation and/or personal care such as bathing - services that are provided, but may also require help with housekeeping or shopping – services not currently provided. A Home Support client may need to pay someone privately to clean or do his or her shopping. This can create significant hardship for individuals and elders with low incomes.

A point may be reached where the person may need to leave the island prematurely to go into a semi-independent living, or intermediate or extended care

situation.

2. Elder Housing³⁴

The Hornby Island Elder Housing Society, a local non-profit organization is the body that oversees all aspects of the housing units on its property. Elder Housing was conceived in 1992 and was funded mostly by local fundraising efforts with the Regional District Comox-Strathcona as the only government agency providing some financial assistance.

Currently, there are 6 units - 5 bed-sitters and 1 one-bedroom ranging from 425 to 650 square feet (see Table 14). The potential exists to expand to a total of 12 units. Those 60 years of age and over are eligible to apply for tenancy. Priority is given to Hornby Island residents. Admission is based on need rather than order of application. Rents range from \$425 to \$650 per month. All 6 units are occupied by single Elders at this time. The one-bedroom unit is the only unit that could comfortably house a couple. The provincial government has a program administered through BC Housing called SAFER, Shelter Aid For Elderly Renters Program³⁵. This program is designed to assist tenants 60 years of age and over whose rent would otherwise exceed 30% of their income. Those who own their home are not eligible. Financial assistance may be up to a maximum of two thirds of the rental fee.

Table 15 Elder Housing – Unit Dimensions and Rents

Unit Type	Number	Size		Monthly Rent
		Metres ²	(Feet ²)	
Bed-Sit	2	152	(500)	\$500
Bed-Sit	1	130	(425)	\$425
Bed-Sit (Lorna's House)	2	152	(500)	\$475
One Bedroom	1	198	(650)	\$650
Total	6	1,388	(3,075)	\$3,025

Source: Faris, D. Treasurer. Hornby Island Elder Housing Society.
November 10,2003

Elder housing has no 'in house' home or nursing care available at this time. However, this may be an option as future expansion takes place, depending on funding, tenants' needs and so on. In addition, there are no recreation or other related programs. Tenants are welcome to garden if they feel so inclined. Contractors are hired to look after the landscaping and gardening and maintenance of the units as needed.

3. Programs for Elders

The Hornby Island New Horizons Society is the organization that provides activities for those 50 years of age and over who join New Horizons. Those under

³⁴ Ross, D. Past President of Hornby Island Elder Housing Society. Telephone Conversation. October 2003.

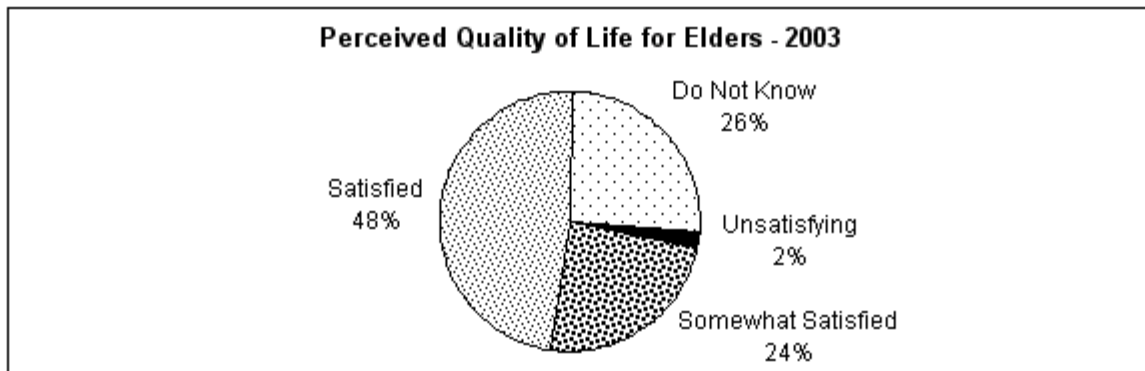
³⁵ www.bchousing.ca/Whats_New/News_Releases_2001/news01050101.asp

50, however, are welcome to attend Literary Lunches and/or volunteer with activities such as the Golden Lunches. Meals often involve some nominal fee to cover costs, making them very affordable, unless they are fundraisers. Literary lunches for example are about \$2 to \$4. Golden Lunches are about \$5. The Golden Lunches are designed for those elders who prefer smaller, more intimate settings than the Literary Lunches, for example, and/or who may require assistance.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

4. Quality of Life for Elders

Figure 45





LEISURE, PARKS & RECREATION

Leisure, Parks & Recreation Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Library Usage**
- 2. Trails**
- 3. Parks & Recreation Areas**

Survey Results – not surveyed

1. Library Usage

By early April 2003, the Hornby Island branch of the Vancouver Island Regional Library had 975 registered users³⁶. These, however, may not all be island residents; they could be from off island and likewise some Hornby Island residents may have registered in one of the main island Vancouver Island Regional Libraries. Last year in 2002 there were slightly more registered users at 993³⁷. Again the same consideration to the data applies as above. As a result, it is not possible to draw conclusions about the reading habits of Hornby Island residents.

In Kaslo, the number of registered users of the Kaslo and District Public Library is not available at this time. However, the Kaslo Draft Community Plan states that the library "...has one of the highest per capita circulations among public library associations in BC."³⁸.

In the Comox Valley, including Hornby Island in 2002 there were 25,679 registered borrowers of a total population of 54,635 making per capita usage about 0.47. On Hornby Island the per capita usage is nearly 1.01 (based on 975 registered users and a population of 966). With respect to circulation 537,178 materials were circulated in the Comox Valley, including Hornby Island, at a per capita of 9.8 items per person. On Hornby Island only 39,996 items were circulated at a per capita of 41.4 items per person. It could be said that Hornby Island inspires people to read, residents and otherwise!

2. Trails

Table 16

	Approximate Length in Kilometres (Miles)
Helliwell Park	6 (4)
Mt. Geoffrey Regional Park	30 (19)
Crown Land - Mt. Geoffrey	22 (14)
Bench Trails	5 (3)
Road Trails (Co-op to Bakery)	5 (3)
Total	68 (43)

Source: Carmichael, A. Trails Committee. Telephone conversation. March, 2003.

3. Parks & Recreation Areas

Table 17 Park Areas on Hornby Island

³⁶ Vancouver Island Regional Library, Head Librarian. Telephone Conversation. April 7, 2003.

³⁷ McLean, N. and MacDonell, M. Comox Valley Quality of Life Report. June 2002. p. 57.

³⁸ Mulkey, S. and Gunter, J. Kaslo Community Action Plan Draft Profile Notes. September 2001. p. 27.

Park Name	Area	
	Hectares	(Acres)
Helliwell Provincial Park*	69	(171)
Tribune Bay Provincial Park	63	(155)
Mt. Geoffrey Regional Park	303	(749)
Neighbourhood Dedicated Parks	12	(30)
Link-Parsons	170	(420)
Total	617	(1525)

*Excludes the Foreshore (23 Ha, 58 Ac)

Source: Kneffel, E. Hornby Island Community Profile. 'Crown Lands'. unpublished database. Islands Trust. November 1998.

Table 18 Recreation Areas on Hornby Island

Recreation Areas	Area	
	Hectares	(Acres)
Crown Land - Mt. Geoffrey	390.0	(963.0)
Joe King	2.8	(7.0)
Hornby Island School	2.6	(6.4)
Coastline 32 kilometres (20 miles)*	na	na
Total	395.4	(976.4)

Source: Kneffel, E. Hornby Island Community Profile. 'Crown Lands' - unpublished database. Islands Trust. November 1998. *Islands Trust. Hornby Island Community Profile Draft. March 1998.



T ENVIRONMEN

Environment Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Protected vs. Developed Land**
- 2. Endangered Species**

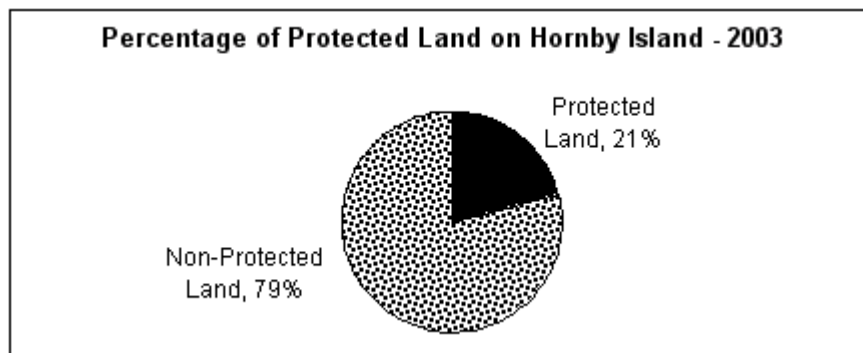
Survey Results

- 3. Quality & Quantity of Tap Water**
- 4. Perceived Impact of Tourism, Ecological Degradation, Contamination of Air, Water & Land**

1. Protected vs. Developed Land

Protected land is defined as land that is maintained over the long term by managing or limiting the type and intensity of development or activity to ensure that valued attributes are not compromised or destroyed³⁹. The total land area on Hornby Island is approximately 2996 hectares⁴⁰ (7401 acres) and about 21% of this is designated as protected land as of 2003. Table 20 shows a breakdown of existing protected land areas.

Figure 46



Source: Dashwood, B. Islands Trust. Tel conversation. September 2003.

Table 19

Protected Area Name or Type	Area	
	Hectares	(Acres)
Helliwell Provincial Park*	69	(171)
Tribune Bay Provincial Park	63	(155)
Mt. Geoffrey Regional Park	303	(749)
Neighbourhood Dedicated Parks	12	(30)
Link-Parsons	170	(420)
Whaling Station Bay Improvement District (Community Well)	3	(8)
Total Area	620	(1533)

*Excludes the Foreshore (23 Ha, 58 Ac)

Source: Dashwood, B. Islands Trust. Telephone conversation. September 2003. Kneffel, E. Hornby Island Community Profile. 'Crown Lands'. unpublished database. Islands Trust. November 1998.

³⁹ Islands Trust. Islands Trust Policy Statement Bylaw, 1993. p. 23.

⁴⁰ Dashwood, B. Islands Trust. Tel conversation. September 2003.

The Trust Area has approximately 12.1% of land area designated as protected while the Province has 10.6%⁴¹. The provincial goal is to have 12% of the land in the province in protected status⁴².

2. Endangered Species

Table 20

Species Type	Red List	Yellow List	Blue List	Total
Plant	Geyer's Onion	na	Chaffweed	18
	Carolina Meadow-foxtail		Sand-dune Sedge	
	White-top Aster		Coastal Wood Fern	
	Coast Microseris		Nuttall's Quillwort	
	Fragrant Popcornflower		Macoun's Meadow-foam	
	Douglas-fir - Garry oak / Alaska oniongrass		Western Pearlwort	
	Garry oak / California brome			
	Purple Sanicle			
	Olney's Bulrush			
	Graceful Arrow-grass			
	Total 12		Total 0	
Water Bird	na	Brant	Great Blue Heron, Fannini Subspecies	3
		Pelagic Cormorant, Resplendens Subspecies		
	Total 0	Total 2	Total 1	
Bird	na	na	Propertius Duskywing	1
Marine Algae	Antithamnion kylinii	na	na	1
Butterfly	Edith's Checkerspot butterfly, Taylori Subspecies	na	na	1
Fungus	Herposiphonia verticillata	na	na	1
TOTAL	15	2	8	25

Source: Donovan, M. BC Conservation Data Centre. Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. Species Ranking in BC (Red, Blue and Yellow Lists). E-mail March 26, 2003.

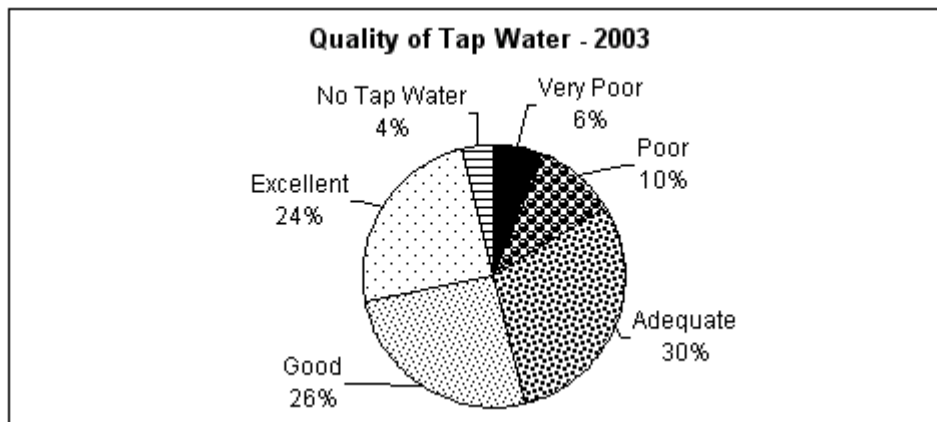
QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

3. Perceived Quantity & Quality of Tap Water

Figure 47

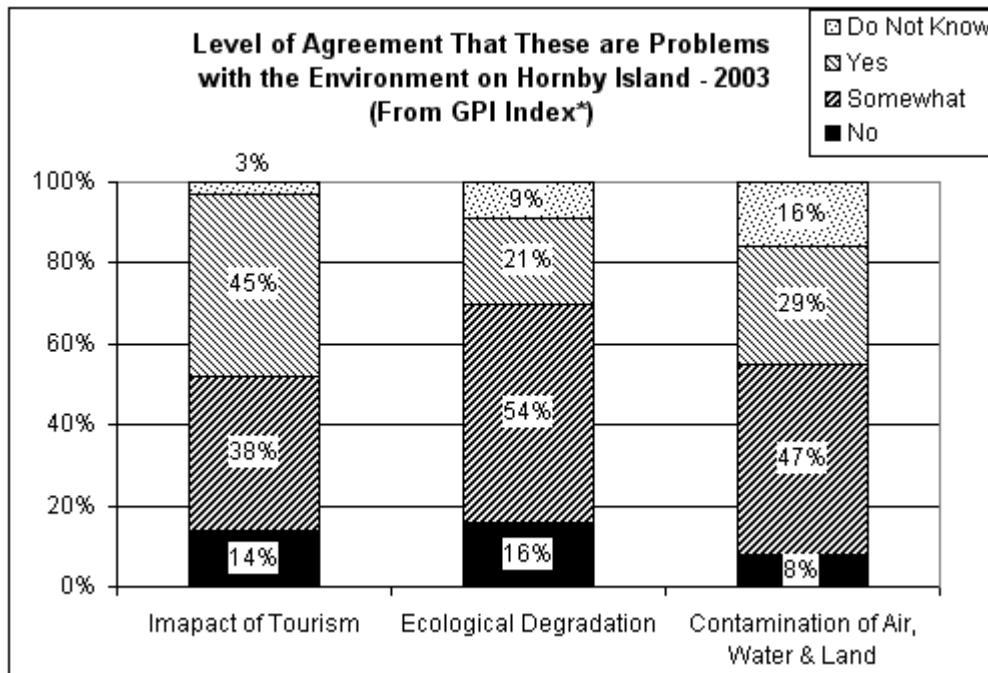
⁴¹ Islands Trust. Islands Trust News, Hornby Island Ed. Autumn 2003. p. 4.

⁴² Islands Trust. Measuring Our Progress - Hornby Island Local Trust Area Highlights. Autumn 2002. p. 68.



36% obtain water from somewhere other than their own home
 64% obtain water from their home
 78% never completely run out of water – 22% responded that they do.
 4. Impact of Tourism

Figure 48





CIVIC INVOLVEMENT & GOVERNANCE

Civic Involvement & Governance Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Voter Turnout**
- 2. Hornby Island Residents & Ratepayers Association**
- 3. Non-Profit Organizations**

Survey Results

- 4. Satisfaction With Local Government**
- 5. Knowledge of Local Issues**
- 6. Volunteering in the Community**

1. Voter Turnout

Provincial Elections

2001 - 69%

1996 - 68%

Table 21

	1996	2001
Number of Votes	448	530
Registered Voters	657	772
Voter Turnout	68%	69%

Source: Elections BC 1996. www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov96/va/sov96.cmx.htm
Elections BC 2001. www.elections.bc.ca/elections/sov01/cmx.pdf

Municipal – Islands Trust

2002 – 66%

1999 – 49%

Table 22

	1999	2001
Number of Votes	401	514
Registered Voters	818	778
Voter Turnout	49%	66%

Source: Regional District Comox-Strathcona (via Islands Trust). 1999 and 2002 Local

Government Elections Island Trustees Official Results.

November 20, 1999.

2. Hornby Island Residents & Ratepayers Association

Hornby Island Residents & Ratepayers Association - Voter Turn Out

2002 -- 25%
2001 -- 50%

Table 23

	2001	2002
Number of Votes	200	100
Membership	400	400
Voter Turnout	50%	25%

Source: Le Blancq, J. Hornby Island Residents & Ratepayers Association.
Telephone Conversation. June 2003.

3. Non-Profit Organizations

Table 24

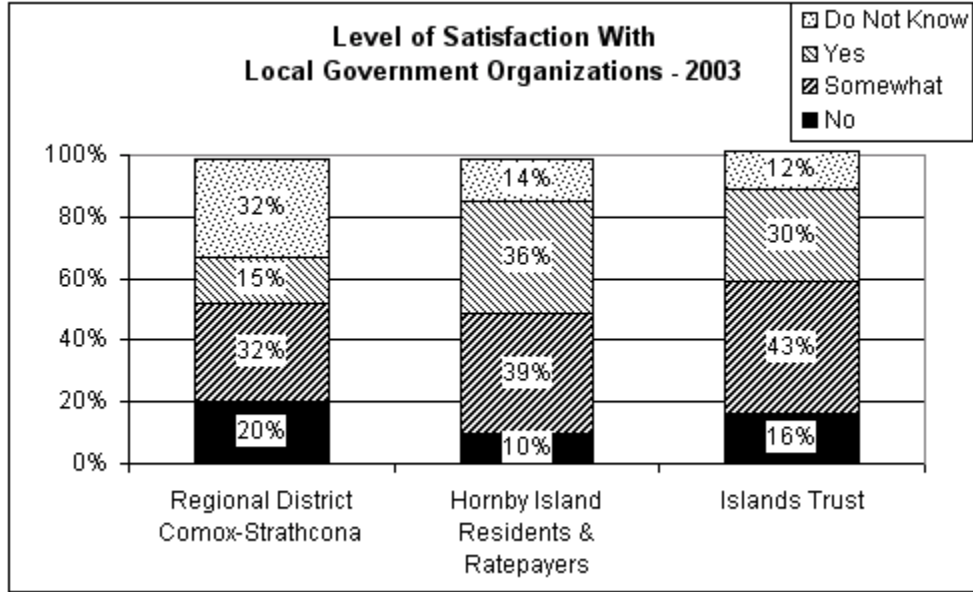
Name of Organization	Registered Non-Profit Society
Community Suppers	
Conservancy HI	
Earthquake Preparedness	
Fall Fair Committee	
Farmers Market Association	
Galleon Beach Groundwater Protection Association	↓
Greenhouse Organic Sewage Treatment Society	?
Heron Rocks Friendship Society	↓
HI Archives	
HI Arts Council	↓
HI Athletic Association	↓
HI Co-op Association	
HI Educational Society	↓
HI Elder Housing Society	↓
HI Forest Management Society	
HI New Horizons Society	
HI Preschool	↓
HI Residents & Ratepayers Association	↓
Cemetery Committee	
Community Economic Enhancement Committee	
Community Hall Committee	
Community Land Use Committee	
Fire Protection Services & First Responders	
HI Recreation Committee	
Privy Council	
Recycling Committee	
Trails Committee	
HI Theatre Society	
HOPE Kitchen	
Hornby Artists Gallery	in process
Hornby-Denman Community Health Care Society	↓
The Community Support Team	
Hornby Festival Society	↓
Hornby Island Wine Club	
Hornby Quilters Guild	
Hospice Group	
(Islands Trust)	na
Advisory Housing Committee	
Advisory Parks Committee chnges	
Advisory Planning Commission	
Advisory Transportation Committee T	
Groundwater Protection Project	
HI Marine Stewardship Initiative	
Off-Road Bikers	
Peace Making Group	
The Fabricators	
The Water Stewardship Project	
Whaling Station Bay Improvement District	?
Total Number of Organizations - 47	11

Source: Lewis, A. Hornby Island Community School. [Hornby Groups List](#). 2003

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

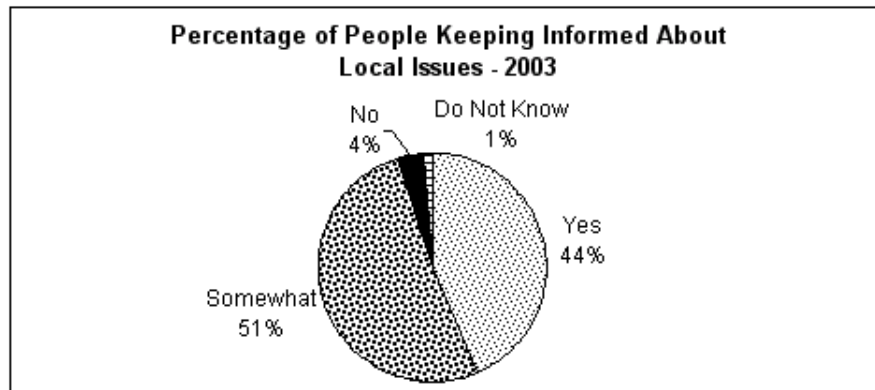
4. Satisfaction With Local Government

Figure 49



5. Knowledge of Local Issues

Figure 50



6. Volunteering in the Community

Figure 51





TRANSPORTA TION

Transportation Indicators in this section:

Agency Data

- 1. Kilometres of Public Roads**
- 2. Mode of Transport to Work**
- 3. Ferry Volumes – Denman to Hornby**

Survey Results

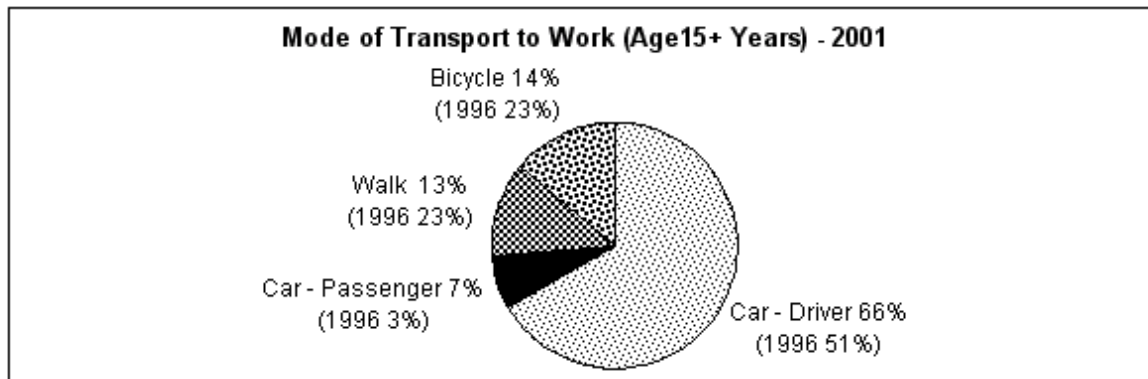
- 4. Mode of Transport**
- 5. Satisfaction With Transport**

1. Kilometres of Public Roads

There are currently 56 Kilometres of public roads on Hornby Island.

2. Mode of Transport to Work

Figure 52



Source: Statistics Canada. Semi-Custom Area Profile. Islands Trust. 2001.

3. Ferry Volumes – Denman to Hornby

Table 25

Month	1997 - 1998			1998 - 1999			1999 - 2000			2000 - 2001			2001 - 2002		
	No. of Passengers	Median	min	max	No. of Passengers	Median	min	max	No. of Passengers	Median	min	max	No. of Passengers	Median	min
Jul & Aug	782	214	2,329	719	408	2,073	640	359	1,158	649	279	1,336	705	402	1,107
Dec & Jan	180	61	357	161	78	356	150	45	495	172	54	305	165	71	386

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22. December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

Table 26

Number of Passengers	1997 - 1998 No. of Days in S / W*	1998 - 1999 No. of Days in S / W	1999 - 2000 No. of Days in S / W	2000 - 2001 No. of Days in S / W	2001 - 2002 No. of Days in S / W
<100	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 5
101-300	1 / 51	0 / 53	0 / 51	1 / 54	0 / 54
301-500	5 / 4	8 / 3	14 / 3	13 / 2	6 / 3
501-1000	37 / 0	42 / 0	46 / 0	45 / 0	51 / 0
1001-2000	18 / 0	11 / 0	2 / 0	3 / 0	5 / 0
2000<	1 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0

* Summer / Winter (July & August / December & January)

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East),

Table 27

	1997 - 1998 Total Passgers per Month	1998 - 1999 Total Passgers per Month	1999 - 2000 Total Passgers per Month	2000 - 2001 Total Passgers per Month	2001 - 2002 Total Passgers per Month
December / January	6,257 / 4,947	5,589 / 4,865	5,781 / 4,174	5,668 / 5,172	5,863 / 4,940
July / August	26,125 / 27,843	22,464 / 26,211	19,393 / 21,124	18,149 / 23,380	20,724 / 23,399
Ratio* of Summer to Winter Ferry Passengers	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.1

* Ratio was calculated by dividing July + August totals by December + January Totals

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22.
December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

Table 28

Month	1997 - 1998			1998 - 1999			1999 - 2000			2000 - 2001			2001 - 2002		
	No. of Vehicles			No. of Vehicles			No. of Vehicles			No. of Vehicles			No. of Vehicles		
	Median	min	max	Median	min	max	Median	min	max	Median	min	max	Median	min	max
Jul & Aug	308	103	688	297	192	687	288	175	495	292	151	536	294	190	492
Dec & Jan	91	30	173	85	38	173	84	18	238	98	31	152	92	42	180

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22.
December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

Table 29

Number of Vehicles	1997 - 1998 No. of Days in S / W ^a	1998 - 1999 No. of Days in S / W	1999 - 2000 No. of Days in S / W	2000 - 2001 No. of Days in S / W	2001 - 2002 No. of Days in S / W
<50	0 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 6
50-100	0 / 37	0 / 36	0 / 35	0 / 30	0 / 35
101-200	3 / 20	3 / 20	2 / 19	4 / 26	2 / 21
201-300	21 / 0	33 / 0	34 / 1	30 / 0	28 / 0
301-400	19 / 0	20 / 0	23 / 0	22 / 0	25 / 0
401-500	7 / 0	4 / 0	3 / 0	5 / 0	7 / 0
500<	2 / 0	2 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0

^a Summer / Winter (July & August / December & January)

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East),
Route 22. December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

Table 30

	1997 - 1998 Total Vehicles per Month	1998 - 1999 Total Vehicles per Month	1999 - 2000 Total Vehicles per Month	2000 - 2001 Total Vehicles per Month	2001 - 2002 Total Vehicles per Month
December / January	3,044 / 2,541	2,955 / 2626	3315 / 2,308	3,123 / 2,727	3,129 / 2,603
July / August	9423 / 10,069	8,964 / 10,013	8,840 / 9,267	8,931 / 9,827	8,976 / 10,069
Ratio* of Summer to Winter Ferry Vehicles	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3

* Ratio was calculated by dividing July + August totals by December + January Totals

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22.
December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

Number of Passengers per Vehicle

Table 31

Month	1997 - 1998	1998 -1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002
July / August	2.8 / 2.8	2.5 / 2.6	2.2 / 2.3	2.0 / 2.4	2.3 / 2.3
December / January	2.1 / 1.9	1.9 / 1.9	1.7 / 1.8	1.8 / 1.9	1.9 / 1.9

Source: BC Ferry Corporation. Daily Traffic Statistics. Departing Gravelly Bay (Denman East), Route 22.

December/January & July/August, 1997 – 2002.

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

4. Mode of Transport

Figure 53

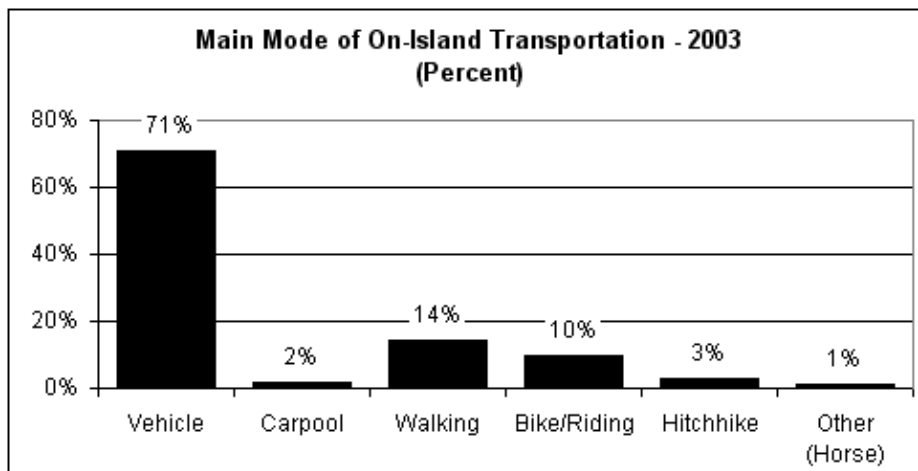
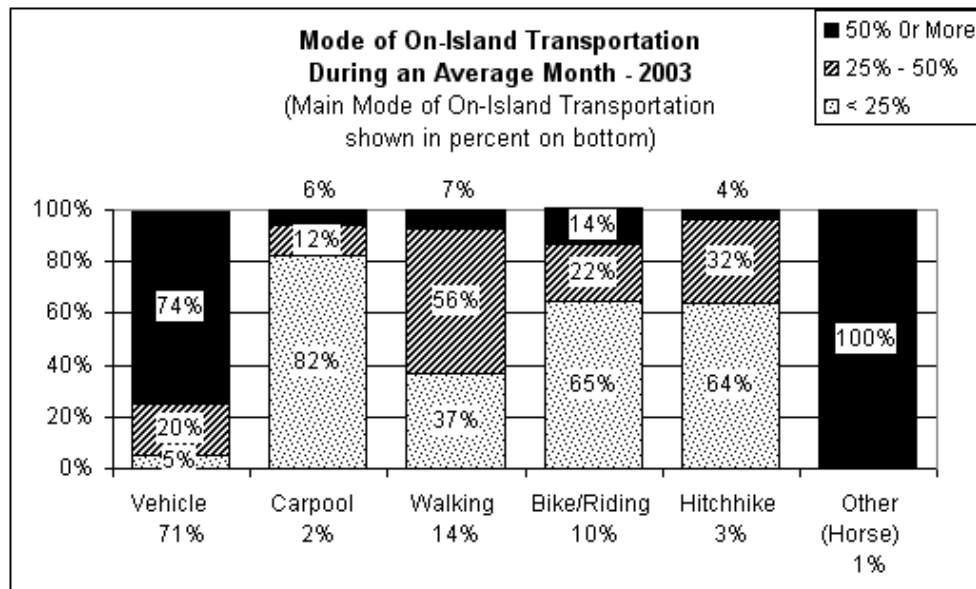
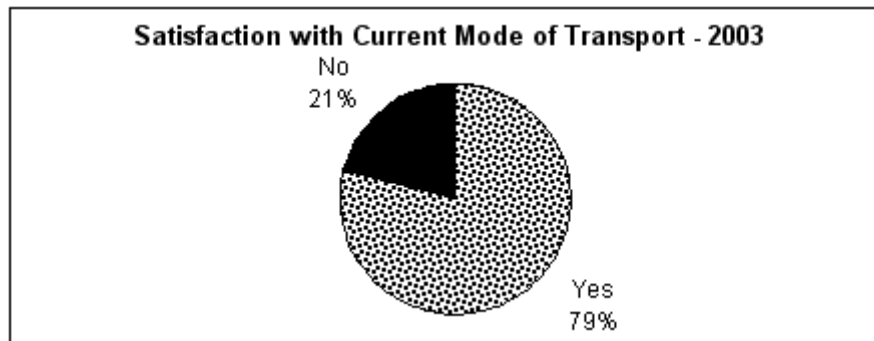


Figure 54



5. Satisfaction With Transport

Figure 55





REFERENCES

- Allen, T. Tereza's (Daycare). Telephone Conversation. February 19, 2003.
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APPENDICES

- A. Methodologies**
- B. Questionnaire with Tabulations and Edits to Future Questionnaire**
- C. Indicators of Quality of Life Used in This Report**

Appendix A. Methodologies

The methodologies for obtaining the results for the Hornby Island Quality of Life Report follow two paths, one by researching agency data and the other by surveying the island residents. The first step to both processes was identifying which indicators (out of the nearly limitless possibilities!) were to be used in this report. Some of the reference materials for the Hornby Island Quality of Life Report were collected prior to the start of the project by the Community Economic Enhancement Committee (CEEC) Project Coordinator, Darlene Gage. These were particularly helpful in obtaining background information on quality of life indicators and how to go about conducting a quality of life research project in a small community. Other research was carried out to further develop a list of indicators and design the survey. The indicators chosen for this report were based largely on the combined findings of the *Comox Valley Quality of Life Report (June 2002)* the Hornby Island Community Visioning Project (on-going), and the *Genuine Progress Index to Community Development (August 2000)*.

A meeting was held December 17, 2002 to discuss the project, and review and update the indicators. Invitations were made to CEEC Board Members, Staff and other islanders who were actively involved in the community, particularly in social contexts, such as education, healthcare, employment counselling and so on. Due to the approaching Holiday season, however, only the Staff and some Board Members were able to attend. The draft list of indicators was sent to Board Members who could not attend the meeting.

As the project progressed, some indicators were added, dropped or combined depending on the nature of the available data.

Agency Data Collection

A significant amount of the data for this report came from the 2001 Census, carried out by Statistics Canada and from local agencies and organizations on Hornby Island. Some information came from agencies and organizations in the Comox Valley. All the data was obtained or entered and analyzed using Microsoft® Excel 2002. All data in this report is referenced to its source(s).

The following are some general notes on certain types of data:

- Statistics Canada often rounds Census data up or down by units of 5's or 10's presumably for easier calculation and to maintain anonymity. For example if 67 people earn \$10,000 annual income the Census data may round the number of people up or down to 55, 60, 65, 70 or 75. This rounding up or down depends on the nature of the data and the population size of the area being measured.
- In some cases where no numbers were available for a particular indicator, the indicator was still discussed as it relates to the Hornby Island community as 'relative' data. For example, certain kinds of services on the island have no figures for usage, but the existence of these services can be compared in five years time (at which perhaps there might be measurable data) and if they no longer exist can indicate an improvement to or a downturn in the quality of life on the island, depending on the current circumstances.

Survey Design

Survey questions arose naturally from many of the indicators selected, and others came from examples in the *Genuine Progress Index to Community Development, Comox Valley Quality of Life Report* and the *Promontory Community Survey (2001)*. Multiple meetings with CEEC staff and consultation with Rudy Rogalski

helped to rework survey questions and design layout. A test run was completed involving 5 community members and a final draft (Appendix 1) was revised from their comments and suggestions.

In order that the results of the survey are as representative of the Hornby Island, full-time, year-round population* as possible, 250 questionnaires were sent out with the hope that 200 would be completed. However the final return was 160 respondents. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the focus of the survey was the individual, irrespective of marital status (including common law), rather than families and, in addition, there are a number of households made up of singles living together as house mates. Thus, the questionnaires were sent to individuals rather than households, so one household may have received 3 questionnaires and another household none.

*The legal age required to respond to surveys is 18 years and older.

A) Generating the Sample Frame

The following outlines the process of generating a random, stratified sample that is as representative as possible of the Hornby Island adult population.

- 1) A sample size of 200 was chosen to represent the community of Hornby Island, but 250 questionnaires were distributed to capture the possible 200 respondents.
- 2) To generate a complete-as-possible list of all adults who reside full time on Hornby Island, all the names on the *2002 Voters Registration List* and the *2002 Hornby Telephone Book* were merged together in the Microsoft® Works Version 6.0 database and sorted by address.
- 3) Some long standing members in the community were asked to separate out names from the merged list of individuals who are not full-time residents of Hornby Island or were not available for the period of the survey and to include names of full-time residents whom they knew who were not on the list, including those who had no telephone.
- 4) The completed list was divided into eight sub-lists based on the neighbourhoods shown in Figure 1. The island was divided into eight neighborhoods or sections. It was felt that there were enough differences in characteristics, such as economics and age, for example, in various locations on the island to warrant this division. The neighborhoods were chosen to maximize proportionate representation as reasonably possible within each neighborhood.
- 5) The names in each neighborhood or sub-list were each assigned a random, unordered number in Microsoft® Works Version 6.0. These numbers were then sorted by order from lowest to highest, thus alphabetically 'jumbling' all the names and creating a random selection.
 - a. The adult population was estimated for each neighborhood and

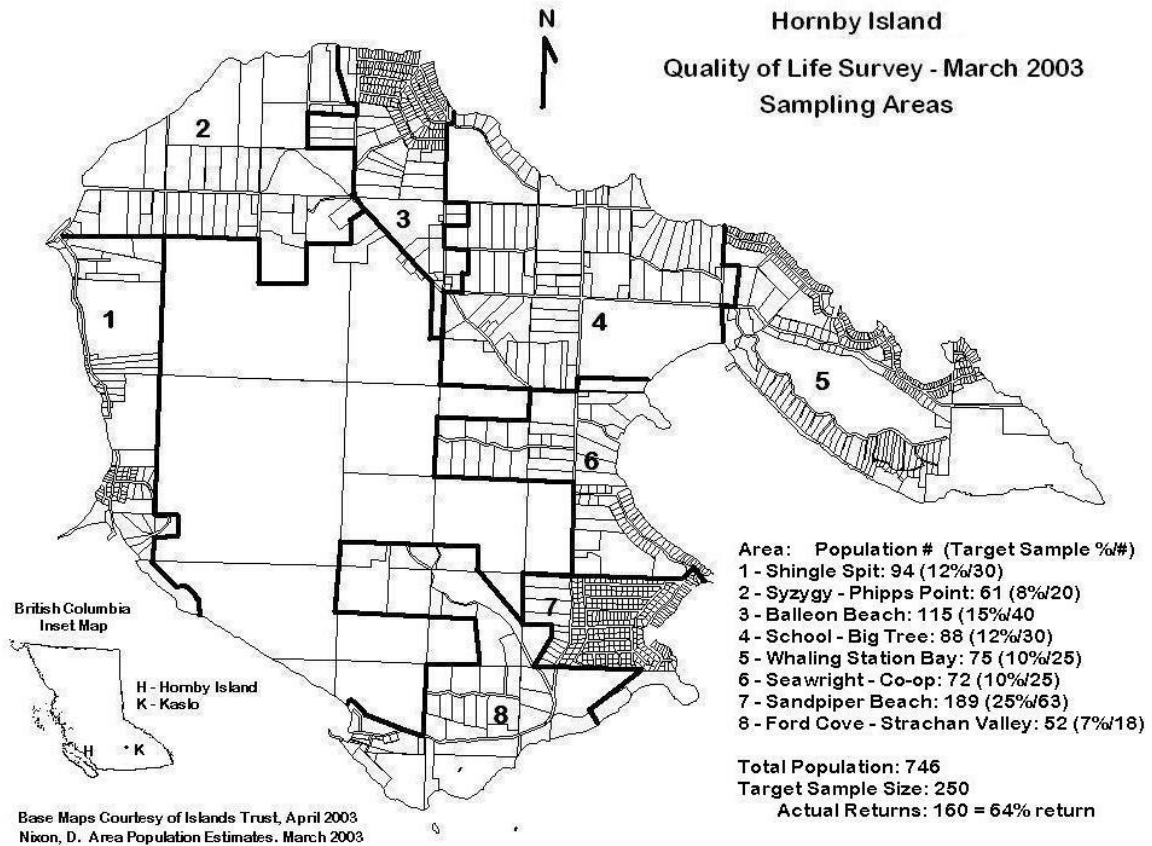
divided by the total population of the island to obtain a percentage.

- b. This percentage was then applied to the ideal number of completed questionnaires (250) with the result that each neighborhood had a proportional number of respondents to its population. See the example below:

Figure 56

For example: Area (Neighborhood) C has an adult population of 120.	
a.	$\frac{\text{Area C Population}}{\text{Total Island Adult Population}} \times 100 = \text{number} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Area C Population}$
Total Island Adult Population	
↓	
$\frac{120}{750}$	$\times 100 = 0.16 \times 100 = 16\%$
b. % of Area C Population x Number of Completed Questionnaires = Sample # for Area C	
↓	
$0.16 \times 250 = 40$	

Figure 57



B. Sample Collection Process

- 1) For each of the eight randomized neighbourhood lists a skip pattern was utilized selecting every third name as a potential respondent. If the person selected was not available or did not wish to participate in the survey the very next name on the list was selected followed by the next third name and so on to ensure that a proportionate number of individuals from each neighborhood were selected.

e.g.

	1. Smith, A	1
	2. Myers, J	2
√	3. Avis, M	Yes 3
	4. Michaels, S	1
	5. Crabapple, S	2
√	6. Sunbeam, R	No 3
↙	7. Zoop, S	No 1
↘	8. Barn, D	Yes 2
	9. Bell, T	3
√	10. Lee, S	Yes 1

etc.

- 2) Eight volunteers, one per neighborhood were chosen to carry out the telephone calls above in B. 1). The telephone was the preferred choice of initial contact with potential respondents. A training and practice session was held one evening in March 4, 2003 for the volunteers. They were each given a neighborhood list with contact information, Survey FAQs – an outline of frequently asked questions people may ask about the survey, a prepared script that they could modify to suit their style of communication and a Call Record Sheet (Appendix 2). The purpose of the script was to provide guidelines and consistency in the contact process.
- 3) The Survey was explained to the potential respondent and a questionnaire mailed to them if they wished to participate. Each phone call, regardless of the person agreeing to participate or not, was recorded on the Call Record Sheet. To be as inclusive as possible and reach all potential participants, those with no telephone were met in person at their home or in the community. Those willing to participate were given a questionnaire to complete.
- 4) Each respondent willing to participate was asked to return the survey to a locked box with a slit for the questionnaire by March 22, 2003.
- 5) The box was checked daily by a designated CEEC staff person and the contents removed.
- 6) A few days before the deadline, a second call was made to all the participants asking if they had completed and returned the questionnaire. Those that had were thanked for participating in the survey and checked off on the Call Record Sheet. Those that had not were gently reminded.
- 7) A few days before the deadline any remaining non-returns were called and asked if they would complete and return the surveys. By the deadline a total of 140 surveys were returned, 60 less than what was anticipated. The deadline was extended for another 14 days to April 5, 2003 and extra questionnaires (about 20-30) were handed out to those interested, who were not part of the 250 contacted in the sample frame, in the hopes of reaching our desired target of 200 completed questionnaires. There is no way of knowing how many of those 20 to 30 extra surveys were completed and returned. Handing out these extra surveys affected the randomness to a small degree.

By April 5, 160 completed surveys were returned resulting in an approximate 64% response rate. The response rate is calculated by dividing the number of completed questionnaires (160) by the number of questionnaires distributed (250+). Typical survey response rates range from 55% to 65% with professional surveys garnering rates of 60% to 75% rates of return⁴³.

⁴³ Lake, Celinda C. et al. Montana Alliance for Progressive Policy. *Public Opinion Polling: A Handbook for Public Interest and Citizen Advocacy Groups*. California: Island Press. 1987. p. 82.

The responses in each of the surveys were tabulated in Microsoft® Excel 2002. The resulting accuracy of the responses is approximately $\pm 7.9\%$ margin of error at a confidence interval of 95%. This means that 95% of the time (or 95 samples of 100) the responses are true or actual of the population⁴⁴ within a range of $\pm 7.9\%$. This level of accuracy was interpolated using an error table in *Public Opinion Polling: A Handbook for Public Interest and Citizen Advocacy Groups*⁴⁵. The figure of $\pm 7.9\%$ is approximate due to the additional surveys handed out (above the 250 that were originally distributed).

Initial telephone contact followed by mailing was deemed the most practical given the time and resource constraints of the project. It allowed the opportunity for some personal contact, but still gave privacy and flexible time to the respondent to fill out the questionnaire. Ensuring confidentiality, particularly in a small community was key to obtaining a high rate of response.

Door-to-door interviews tend to have the highest rate of response, followed by telephone interviews. A simple mail out of a questionnaire tends to have the lowest rate of response. The door-to-door method would have not been feasible due to difficulty in locating some addresses and accessibility, and respondents might have felt less privacy. Some consideration was given to hand delivering the questionnaire to each respondent and hand collecting the completed questionnaires, but again, time, accessibility and privacy were not feasible or were of concern.

Challenges, Gaps and Other Foibles in the Creation of the Hornby Island Quality of Life Report

- Having the initial meeting of identifying indicators at a busy time (just before Christmas) resulted in not many of the invitees being able to attend and provide their input.
- The timing of starting this report – very little of the most recent Census, 2001, was available, even though the data was almost two years old.
- Comparison to other communities such as the Comox Valley area and Kaslo, for example, were difficult as the Census data used in this report was from 2001 while theirs was from 1996.
- This report was created on an extremely limited budget, and became a 'labour of love'. This is important to know when budgeting for future Quality of Life research and surveys. A significant amount of time was required for research, gathering reference materials, survey design (question preparation and layout) and distribution, postage, data collection and data entry, compilation, analysis, training of volunteers,

⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 75.

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 74.

revisions, desktop publishing and printing. Numerous staff meetings were held to brainstorm, discuss ideas and provide support, particularly in the early stages of the project. Less indicators, 20 to 30 maximum, instead of 80, would have provided enough of a basis for determining the Quality of Life on Hornby Island and would have been significantly more manageable. It is important to keep in mind that a quality of life report does not need to become a data bank!

- In order to achieve our goal of 200 completed questionnaires, every second name in each of the eight neighbourhood sub-lists should have been selected for the survey rather than every third. There were a number of people in the community who were not selected who stated they wished they had been included in the survey. This would have increased their chances, and the survey would have retained its randomness because no additional questionnaires would have been needed to hand out assuming a return of 200.
- Some of the survey questions, it was realized after the return of the questionnaire, did not work. They were too difficult or confusing for some respondents to answer resulting in inconsistencies in answers. Too much information was trying to be obtained from one question. Knowing whether or not a question will work before applying it to the questionnaire would be appropriate. Having more time would have helped with this. Appendix 3 shows the questionnaire with the final tabulations under each question. Beside the problematic questions are editorial comments for future corrections.
- Some of the research data was difficult to collect, time consuming to set up for analysis, or not available. Some agencies or organizations did not have data specifically for Hornby Island. For example, some data may have been included for the entire Comox Valley region. Where possible, staff of those agencies or organizations gave estimates.
- A significant gap in this report is an '**Arts & Culture**' indicator. Arts and Culture are significant areas of interest and employment in this community with nearly a third of the population engaged in a broad spectrum of artistic pursuits in the visual, literary and performing arts.

Appendix B. Questionnaire with Tabulations and Edits to Future Questionnaire

HORNBY ISLAND 2003 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY

COMPLILATION – April 8, 2003

By Penelope Griggs

Well over 300 surveys were distributed, and 160 completed surveys were returned. For most answers there are two numbers. The first number represents the number of people that selected a particular answer. The second number represents the percentage of people who selected that answer out of everyone who responded to that particular question. People who did not answer the question are noted as no opinion (N/O), but not counted into the percentage. Highlights indicate suggested survey alterations and improvements.

Q1. Year arrived on Hornby: Add: Why did you come? What made you stay?

Average: 16.5	1-3 Yrs.	4-10Yrs.	11-25 Yrs.	26+Yrs.
12 8%	47 30%	61 38%	39 25%	

N/O 1

Add: Do you plan to stay? How long - Retire, if not already? Leave, why?

Q2. a) Rent current home: Yes: 45 32% No: 96 68%

b) Current rental housing is year-round: Yes: 40 73% No: 15 27%

c) Times moved in the past 12 months: 1x: 10 2x: 9 3x: 3 4+x: 4

Q3. On average, spend 30% or more of monthly income on monthly housing costs:

(mortgage and/or rent - incl. hydro, heat) Yes: 75 48% No: 82 52%
N/O 3

Add: Question re: Summer rentals, 10-month housing agreements?

Q4. a) The QUALITY of present housing:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	very poor	poor	adequate	good	excellent	N/A (no housing)
	3 2%	12 8%	27 17%	55 35%	61 39%	0 0%

N/O 2

b) ONE thing that would most improve the QUALITY of current housing:

Water/Better water. X25
-potable, running, more of it.
-better water storage/catchment.
More space.x17
-storage, living, work space, garage.
Year round.X17
Flush toilet, septic.X11
Composting toilet/alternative sewage system instead of indoor.X5
Greywater system.X2
More affordable rent.X5
Finish house/renos.x7

-proper kitchen
New roof.X14
New house.X8
Better upkeep of rental.
High speed internet. X2
Cable T.V.
Hot tub.
New neighbour. X5
-less noise, no dogs.
Insulation.X4
Emergency generator.
Alternative to Hydro. X3
-more secure power source.
Furnace.
Propane stove.X2
Woodstove.

Q5. a) The QUALITY of tap water:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	very poor	poor	adequate	good	excellent	N/A (no tap water)
	9 6%	16 10%	48 30%	42 26%	38 24%	6 4% N/O 1

Q5. b) Get drinking water from somewhere other than own home:

Yes: 57 36% No: 101 64% N/O 2

c) Ever run out of water completely:

Yes: 35 22% No: 123 78% N/O 2 (add:

Don't know)

Q6. Ideal sustainable population for Hornby:

Less than 500:	501-1000:	1001-1500:	1501-200:	2501+:
2 1%	42 28%	72 48%	21 14%	14
9%	N/O 9			

Q7. a) Satisfied with current employment situation:

Yes: 105 67%	No: 51 33%	N/O 4 (add: not applicable)
--------------	------------	-----------------------------

b) Perceived main barrier to an improved employment situation:

Lack of job stability.X21	No benefits.
Minimal opportunities/not enough work available.x19	No late ferries - for commuting.
Low wages.X9	More time.
Lack of training.X3	Shop space.
Time constraints.X2	Better health.
Limited childcare-esp. in summer when jobs ops are greatest.X3	Better attitude. X2
No funds for business start up. X3	Lack of Govt. funds for Arts.
Respect-employers lack of for employees.X4	Restrictions to sm. home-based businesses.
	Lack of marketing for HI products off-island.

Q8. a) Satisfied with current level of education:

Yes: 117 74%	No: 42 26%	N/O 1 (add: not applicable)
--------------	------------	-----------------------------

b) Perceived main barrier to an improved education:

Finances.X24	Lack of mentoring/apprenticeship prgm.
Time constraints.X7	Gordon Campbell.
Transportation costs.X5	Uncertainty of education goals.X4
Distance. X3	Unreliable health.
-Would have to relocate to attend.	Limited eldercare.
Limited childcare.X2	No late ferries.
Lack of employment services.	

Add: Question about computer use: home, CAP, hours/week?

Q9. Hours in an average month spent volunteering in community: (provide ranges as this varies in a mo.)

Average: 15 hours	>50 hours	25-50	<25	0
	6 4%	16 12	% 117 84%	21

Q10. Satisfied with AMOUNT of social connection with other members of the community outside of immediate family: Add: Question about the

QUALITY of social connection?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

	totally unsatisfied	unsatisfied	neutral	satisfied	totally satisfied
	5 3%	23 14%	27 17%	73 46%	32 20%

Add: What would you like to see happen that would benefit this community as a whole?

Q11. Level of stress as it relates to the following potential sources of stress:

a) Health:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	6 4%	50 31%	67 42%
37 23%			
b) Finances:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	29 18%	59 37%	47 29%
25 16%			
c) Family/ Relationships:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	6 3%	36 23%	70 44%
48 30%			
d) Time:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	11 7%	42 26%	69 43%
38 24%			
e) Work:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	15 9%	47 29%	57 36%
41 26%			
f) Other:	? very stressful	? somewhat stressful	? not very stressful
? not at all stressful			
	26 62%	16 38%	0 0%
0 0%			

Include: Ferries, Housing, Summer tourists/visitors...(see full list in Excel)

Add: Questions re: General Health, Level of fitness, Illness, Depression, Self-esteem -

Q12. a) Satisfied with life in general:

	1	2	3	4
totally unsatisfied		somewhat dissatisfied	somewhat satisfied	totally satisfied
	1 1%	16 10%	89 56%	54 34%

b) One thing that would most improve level of satisfaction with life in

general:

More money. X20
 More work opportunities-stable, permanent, well-paying. X15
 Higher income. X9
 -More secure financial situation.
 -Stock market increase.
 Owning property/out of rent racket.X6
 Permanent, YR residence. X3
 Co-op living.
 More resources. X3
 Better prices at co-op, etc.
 Better car.
 Closer friends/Support network of friends.X3
 Poll/Sports/rec centre. X3
 More skiing.
 More time.X6
 Public transit.
 More walking, less car dependency.
 Bridge to VI
 Faster internet. X3
 More creativity.X2
 More understanding.
 Meditation. X2

More self-discipline.
 More spirituality in community.
 More sex.
 More stimulation.
 Completed renovations.X3
 Less policing of residents - politically & otherwise.X2
 -Less official & political fuss.
 Less meetings.
 Less cocaine.
 Better health.X5
 -self, partner, family members.
 Longevity-youthfulness to rtn.X5
 Better feminist community.
 More new people on island yr round.
 Close partner/reciprocated love.X4
 -A good/better relationship.
 Better Provincial govt.
 If the world could tell the USA to shut up.
 Do more for the world beyond Hornby.

Add: Questions re: Favorite thing about community; island; - winter, summer?

Q13. a) Percentage of island transportation throughout an average month by:

	Avg.	>50%	25-50%	<25%
-vehicle:	71%	111 74%	30 20%	8 5%
-carpool:	2%	1 6%	2 12%	14 82%
-walking:	14%	4 7%	32 56%	21 37%
-bike/riding:	10%	9 14%	14 22%	42 65%
-hitchhiking:		3% 1 4%	9 32%	18 64%
-other:	Horse. 75%(only one other given)			

b) Satisfied with current mode(s) of island transportation:

Yes: 126 79% No: 34 21%

c) One thing that would most improve current transportation:

Public transportation.X15	Make riding in back of p/us legal.
-Local electric bus service.	Less traffic.X3
Bus from co-op to town & back.X2	Lower speed limits.
Alternative to ferries -too expensive.	Finances.X4
Car co-op.X4	Better/more fuel efficient vehicle.X2
Taxis. X3	Better ferry co-ordination b/w Buckley and Departure Bays.
Electric autos.	More time to walk. X2
Better bicycle. X4	Personal commitment to ride bike more.
More trails.X6	
Owning a vehicle.X3	
Work truck.	

Q14. a) Able to eat as well as would like:

Yes: 134 84% No: 26 16%

b) One thing that would most improve current diet:

More money.X15	More food.
Local food/bulk/organic more expensive.X5	Garden space. X4
Better prices - less monopoly, more competition.X6	Dinner club. X2
Better cafe.	Proper kitchen/water.
More time.X5	Community kitchen.
Local agriculture - org. X2	Stable housing. X2
Cheaper veggies in winter.	Better work conditions.
	Better relationship.
	Discipline. X3

Add: Questions re: Farming, back yard growing, Permaculture, community gardens?

Q15. Current level of satisfaction with the following local health care services:

a) GENERAL MEDICAL:

Availability:	? not satisfied	? somewhat satisfied	? satisfied	? don't know
	10 6%	44 28%	96 60%	
10 6%				
Quality:	? not satisfied	? somewhat satisfied	? satisfied	? don't know
	23 14%	46 29%	79 49%	
12 8%				
Cost:	? not satisfied	? somewhat satisfied	? satisfied	? don't know

know
11%

	10	6%	22	14%	111	69%	17
--	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

b) ALTERNATIVE PRACTITIONERS:

Availability: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	22	14%	18	11%	68	43%	52
--	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

33%

Quality: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	13	8%	13	8%	69	43%	65
--	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----

41%

Cost: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	25	16%	21	13%	53	33%	61
--	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

38%

c) DENTAL:

Availability: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	9	6%	17	11%	109	68%	25
--	---	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

16%

Quality: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	10	6%	19	12%	97	61%	34
--	----	----	----	-----	----	-----	----

21%

Cost: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	34	21%	36	23%	59	37%	31
--	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

19%

d) COUNSELING:

Availability: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	9	6%	15	9%	47	29%	89
--	---	----	----	----	----	-----	----

56%

Quality: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	10	6%	12	8%	42	26%	96
--	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----

60%

Cost: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ? satisfied ? don't know

	7	4%	7	4%	42	26%	105
--	---	----	---	----	----	-----	-----

65%

Q16. a) Current quality of life of children on the island:

	1	2	3	4	
	unsatisfying	somewhat satisfying		satisfying	don't know
	2	46	71	41	
	1%	29%	44%	26%	

b) One thing that would most improve the quality of life of children on Hornby Island:

Swimming pool/rink/kids club.X19
 Affordable year round housing.X14
 Good jobs for parents.X19
 More/better parent support services. X11
 -Single parent support.
 -Parenting workshops/educ.
 More parental & island attention.X7
 -relationship building through more ongoing positive community events.
 Ongoing group, all-ages activities.X5
 Better home school pgrm. Keep 4-day school week.
 Loving responsible parents.X7
 More stable home life.X3
 Better parenting.X4
 -More discipline from parents.
 Less drugs and alcohol (parents). X2
 Councillors for kids.

More respect as multi-dimensional beings.
 More organized sports & entertainment.x6
 More creative activity outside of school.X3
 More/better food.X2
 More, better fathering. X3
 Demonstrated and strong community values.
 Foster grand-parent program for extended family support.
 Childcare subsidies.X2
 Summer childcare services.X2
 Low cost 24 hr. day care.
 More efficiently run recycling depot.
 More trips off island.X2
 Bridge to VI.
 Skateboard park.
 Roof over Joe King hockey/tennis area.
 Park with safe swings for young kids.

Q17. a) Current quality of life of teenagers and young adults on the island:

1	2	3	4
unsatisfying	somewhat satisfying	satisfying	don't know
34 21%	65 41%	14 9%	46 29%

b) One thing would most improve the quality of life of teenagers and young adults on Hornby Island:

Pool/rink/clubs.X21
 More work opportunities.X19
 -good summer jobs.
 More ongoing positive activities.X14
 Local high school.X12
 Mentoring program -more community

involvement.X11
 Less drugs & alcohol.X12
 -alternatives to drug culture.
 -less cocaine.
 Better alternatives to regular curriculum-apprenticing.
 Travel

experience/exchange
 prgms. X4
 More parental & island
 attention.X4
 -Loving responsible
 parents.
 -Good family
 involvement.
 -rec centre
 -outdoor educ. programs.
 -music program.
 Teen center open 7 days a
 week(and summer).X3
 Teen business starts.
 Life skills clubs(sewing,
 cooking, woodwork, bike

maintenance).
 Less
 discrimination/ageism-more
 respect.X3
 Less police harassment.X2
 More responsibilities &
 community work.
 More space & free time.
 Less school & homework.
 Growing up.
 Larger population.
 Late ferries.
 Bridge to VI.
 Counselors for teens.
 Bowling.

Q18. a) Current quality of life of elder people on the island:

1	2	3	4	
unsatisfying	somewhat satisfying	satisfying	don't know	
3	38	77	42	
2%	24%	48%	26%	

b) One thing that would most improve the quality of life of elder people on Hornby Island:

Better access to home
 support services.X38
 -consistent, affordable,
 guaranteed.
 -increases employment
 opportunities.
 Public transit.X20
 -to town.
 Rec. facilities/Swimming
 pool.X10
 -Exercise room.
 Program to mentor youth
 and children.X7
 Ongoing weekly social
 events.X3
 Finances.X5
 More Elder Housing. X2

Less power & more
 community work.
 Garden space.
 Full time nurse on
 island.X6
 More help/community
 connection. X2
 Co-op delivery services.
 Chronic care facility.
 Meals on wheels.X3
 Volunteer drivers.
 Extended care.X3
 Central heating.
 Winter trips away.
 Late ferries - esp. Sunday.
 More benches - on trails,
 etc.

Q19. PROBLEMS on Hornby Island:

Source: Genuine Progress Index, 2000	No, definitely not.		Somewhat		Yes, definitely		Don't Know	
a) Break-ins, vandalism, and property destruction.	37	23%	91	57%	11	7%	21	13%
b) Lack of effective conflict resolution (public and personal).	21	13%	62	39%	31	19%	45	28%
c) Noisy parties, quarrels, and/or loud music.	57	36%	62	39%	22	14%	19	12%
d) Drug use and/or trafficking.	13	8%	40	25%	88	55%	19	12%
e) Physical violence – spousal, familial, and/or child abuse.	9	6%	59	37%	20	13%	72	45%
f) Bullying – adults and/or children.	18	11%	56	35%	18	11%	68	43%
g) Under-age drinking.	6	4%	59	37%	66	41%	29	18%
h) Drinking and driving.	7	4%	46	29%	88	55%	19	12%
i) Discrimination – based on age, sex, race, class, and/or ability.	56	35%	49	31%	15	9%	40	25%
j) Ecological degradation.	25	16%	86	16%	34	21%	15	9%
k) Impacts of tourism.	22	14%	61	38%	72	45%	5	3%
l) Gossip, misinformation, and/or judgmental assumptions.	8	5%	54	34%	86	54%	12	8%
m) Unreliability and/or lack of personal responsibility.	14	9%	70	44%	59	37%	17	11%
n) Tenants rights abuse.	15	9%	44	28%	36	23%	65	41%
o) Contamination – soil and/or water.	13	8%	75	47%	46	29%	26	16%
p) Others: Include: Depression, Isolation, Litter – roadside & beaches, etc. Tenants abuse of property (see full list in Excel)	-	-	1	2%	43	98%	-	-

Q20. Important guiding life principles (community values?) **on Hornby Island:**
(question needs replacing/reworking!!!)

Source: Genuine Progress Index, 2000	No, definitely not.	Somewhat	Yes, definitely	Don't Know
a) Responsibility	6 4%	49 32%	94 61%	4 3%
b) Family life	2 1%	39 25%	106 69%	6 4%
c) Friendship	1 1%	21 14%	128 84%	3 2%
d) Generosity	2 1%	31 20%	117 76%	3 2%
e) Spirituality	6 4%	63 41%	73 48%	11 7%
f) Material wealth	60 39%	74 48%	11 7%	8 5%
g) Financial security	22 14%	82 54%	43 28%	6 4%
h) Pleasure	1 1%	48 31%	98 64%	6 4%
i) Freedom	2 1%	19 12%	122 80%	10 7%

Q21. a) Keep informed about local issues:

Yes: 70 44% Somewhat: 82 52% No: 6 4% N/O 1

b) One thing that would most improve general level of information about local issues:

<p>Hornby radio.X17 Personal responsibility to be informed/attend meetings.X21 -Personal interest and involvement/believing it actually mattered or could change/attitude change. Better local paper/larger first edition with more articles.X17 Weekly(or bi-weekly) Hi newspaper.X7 Less gossip/heresay.X6 More listening - less assumption. Timely publication of agendas & minutes.X6 -new HIRRA minute taker. Mail bulletins.x5 More free time.X5 H.I. website.X4 More info. on various</p>	<p>committees PRIOR to elections/decisions. X3 Daily newspaper. Quality regional newspaper. Another weekly paper. Better health. Posted notices. More open meetings.X3 Better meetings - more fun/friendly. More social mix. More announcements at local functions. Recovery of over-involvement burnout. Clear unbiased reports on local issues.X4 HIRRA & cmtes. page in 1st edition.X3 Less 'US & THEM'. Less political jargon. Less bitching, useless nonsense.</p>
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Q22. Current level of satisfaction with local government organizations:

Regional District of Comox-Strathcona: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied

? satisfied ? don't know
 15% 51 32% 32 20% 51 32% 24

Hornby Island Residents and Ratepayers Association: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ?

satisfied ? don't know
 36% 23 14% 16 10% 62 39% 59

Islands Trust: ? not satisfied ? somewhat satisfied ?

satisfied ? don't know
 30% 19 12% 25 16% 68 43% 47

Q23. One thing that would most improve the quality of local government on Hornby Island:

Better meetings.X16
 -more cohesive, more involvement.
 -Brevity control.
 -more listening by officials.
 -more consultation, less bullying.
 -better notification.
 Summer meetings - to incl. all taxpayers.
 More equal/better representation of the community. X13
 Fewer committees - combined organization.X13
 -a one-stop govt info session
 -monthly/minutes/cmte info., etc. for p/u.
 -truly local govt. = autonomy.
 -co-operation between HIRRA/IT/RDCS - less confusion. (X3)
 More openness. X2.
 Local input and involvement and knowledge. X4
 Local taxes spent locally. X3
 Less domination of HIRRA & committees by specific

cliques.X5
 Proper HIRRA elections (8am - 8pm).
 Personal integrity.
 Clarity.
 Human wisdom.
 More \$/Make positions paid.X7
 No more personal agendas. X9
(Local governance cont'd.)
 Organizational dynamics workshop for committees/groups. X4
 Conflict resolution.X2
 Density/septic study island wide.
 Impacts of Tourism study.
 Enforce bylaws.X8
 Reduce dbl. standard in bylaw enforcement.
 Less bylaw.X2
 No more anonymous complaints. X2
 Better communication/access to info.X9
 -More notice on bill-passing/bylaw-making.
 Generosity ("determined by

spirituality resurging in a spirit
of equanimity").
Amalgamate committees, keep
to 5, 7 @ most.
No more gossip/heresay/petty
bickering.X5
Less NIMBYs.
Honesty & non-manipulative,
non-self-serving people.
Min. residency requirement for
officials.
Tar & feathering.
Less ego & more co-operation.
No more US & THEM.
More openmindedness to new
business starts.
Better voter turnout.
Incorporation -study.X4

Add: whole section on the SUMMER QoL experience of residents, problems, ideas...

Q24. Year born: (Age ranges preferable)

Average age: 53	65+	45 - 64	25 - 44		
18 - 25	n/o:				
	34 22%	78 50%	42 27%	1 1%	5

Q25. Male or female: Male: Female: n/o:

68 43%	89 57%	3
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Q26. Percentage of personal annual income directly related to TOURISM:

Average: 21%	n/o: 7				
	>75%	51 - 75%	25 - 50%	1 - 25%	0
%	9 6%	13 9%	26 17%	42 28%	
60 40%					

Add: Question re: Alternatives to Tourism

Q27. Percentage of the work done in the average year through barter and trade: Average: 8% n/o: 6

>50%	25 - 50%	1 - 25%	0 %
1 1%	14 9%	74 48%	65 42%

Add: Would you welcome an increase in B & T?

Q28. Annual income sources by SECTOR, as percentages, and part-time (PT), full-time (FT), on-

call (O), and seasonal (S), year-round (Y): (Question needs replacing!!!

No quick way around this)

N/O: 10	AVG% of total annual income	Part or Full-time, On-call?	Seasonal, Year-round ?
Agriculture/Permaculture		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Art, Culture and Recreation		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Building and Associated trades		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Business, Finance & Administrative		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Consulting		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Investments and Pensions		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Fishing and Mari culture		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Forestry		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Hospitality and Food		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Sales and Services - real estate, retail sales, childcare, home support, etc.		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Social services – teaching, counseling, social work, government, lawyers, etc.		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Income assistance and Employment insurance		PT / FT / O	S / Y
Other : Include: Barter/trade, Summer rentals, Yr-round rentals, Information tech		PT / FT / O	S / Y

Q29. Following ranges best describes personal annual income (before taxes):

Less than \$5000:	\$5000-\$9,999:	\$10,000-\$14,999:	
\$15,000-\$19,999:			
10 7%	23 15%	40 27%	15 10%
\$20,000-\$24,999:	\$25,000-\$29,999:	\$30,000-\$39,999:	
\$40,000-\$49,999:			
18 12%	16 11%	13 9%	7 5%
\$50,000-\$59,999:	\$60,000-\$69,999:	\$70,000-\$80,000:	\$80,000 +:
5 3%	1 1%	1 1%	0 0%
n/o: 11			

Comments:

Add: Age range specific question sections? -“not geared toward elders at all”

- “Teens need a survey JUST for them!”

Appendix C. Indicators of Quality of Life Used in This Report

Table 32

	Agency Data	Quality of Life Survey Results
Population	1. Population Growth Age Distribution Gender Distribution Summer and Winter Population Differential Family Structure Number of Lone Parent Families	2. Age and Gender Length of Residency Ideal Population Size for Hornby Island

Employment & Income	1. Employment Employment by Sector Income Income by Gender Income Composition Income by Family Type	2. Income, Employment & Employment Security Tourism-Related Income Work by Trade & Barter Satisfaction With Employment Personal Income
Education	1. Highest Level of Schooling Post-Secondary Education	2. Satisfaction With Education
Housing	1. Tenure: Rent vs. Own Relative Homelessness Household Size and Type Structure, Age & Condition of Dwellings Rate of Parcel Development	2. Tenure: Rent vs. Own Seasonal vs. Year-Round Rentals Relative Homelessness Quality of Housing Tenants' Rights
Personal Well-Being	none	1. Social Connectivity & Satisfaction Stress Levels General Personal Life Satisfaction
Community Values	none	1. Perceived Problems on Hornby Island Perceived Guiding Life Principles on Hornby Island
Health Care	1. Hornby Island Medical Clinic Home Care Mental Health Dental Clinic & Hygienist First Responders	2. Satisfaction With On-Island Healthcare Services
Food Security	1. Food Bank Community Supported Meals Christmas Hampers	2. Quality of Diet
Public Safety	1. Hornby Island RCMP Data	2. Perception of Public Safety
Children & Youth Services	1. School Enrollment School Performance Teen Programs	2. Quality of Life for Children Quality of Life for Teenagers
Elders' Services	1. Home Support Services Elder Housing Programs for Elders	2. Quality of Life for Elders
Leisure, Parks & Recreation	1. Community Recreation Programs Library Usage Trails Parks	Not surveyed
Environment	1. Protected vs. Developed Land Endangered Species	2. Quality & Quantity of Tap Water Perceived Impact of Tourism, Ecological Degradation, Contamination of Air, Water & Land

<p>Civic Involvement & Governance</p>	<p>1. Voter Turnout Hornby Island Residents & Ratepayers Association Non-Profit Organizations</p>	<p>2. Satisfaction With Local Government Knowledge of Local Issues Volunteering in the Community</p>
<p>Transportation</p>	<p>1. Kilometres of Public Roads Mode of Transport to Work Ferry Volumes – Denman to Hornby</p>	<p>2. Mode of Transport Satisfaction With Transport</p>