

ISLAND COASTAL ECONOMIC TRUST MATCHING REGIME UPDATE



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Prepared by:

VANN STRUTH CONSULTING GROUP INC.

For:

ISLAND COASTAL ECONOMIC TRUST

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1 INTRODUCTION

Island Coastal Economic Trust provides funding through its Economic Infrastructure and Innovation Program to communities, First Nations, and non-profit organizations and requires project applicants to secure matching project funding at one of three levels, based on the geographic location of the project.

Communities facing the most challenging economic conditions are eligible for ICET funding of up to 50% of their project cost, or **1:1 matching**. Communities with the strongest economies must provide at least three dollars of funding for each dollar of ICET funding, or **1:3 matching**. Those with moderate economic conditions are eligible for **1:2 matching**.

The purpose of this report is to determine which matching level is most appropriate for each of the 122 communities in the ICET region (including municipalities, regional district electoral areas, and First Nations Reserves).

This is done through a rigorous, data-intensive analysis that combines a set of relevant economic and social indicators to evaluate each community. The analysis builds on previous work completed for ICET in 2007 and 2009, as well as more recent work completed in support of the Province of BC's Rural Dividend Program.

The details of the evaluation framework, along with the specific data sets used in the analysis, are described in Section 2 of the report.

Section 3 contains the full list of communities and which of the three matching levels they fall into, as well as the prevailing matching level from the previous ICET analysis in 2009.

2 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overview

Determining which communities in the ICET region have the greatest need for funding assistance is done with a two-part evaluation framework.

First is a community's **Vulnerability** to economic downturn, based on the structure of its economy and various demographic characteristics. Second is the community's recent **Growth** performance, as communities that are growing slowly or declining have greater need than those with stronger growth.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability is based on the following factors:

1. **Resource-Based Employment**, where communities with a higher share of total employment in resource-based industries are more vulnerable to external economic shocks and the long-term employment decline occurring in most resource-based industries.
2. **Employment Diversification**, where communities with an uneven distribution of employment are more vulnerable to downturns in their top sectors compared to communities with mixed employment who can more easily sustain declines in a given key sector.
3. **Personal Income**, where communities with lower median income typically face a greater variety of social challenges and are less resilient to negative economic conditions.
4. **Workforce Retention**, based on the change in population in the 25-54 age range when people are most likely to be engaged in the labour force. Communities with a declining population in this key demographic are losing their productive capacity.
5. **Educated Workforce**, as measured by the percentage of age 25-64 residents with any post-secondary credential. A less educated population is more vulnerable to declines in traditional industries and less able to sustain higher-skill employment.
6. **Labour Utilization**, based on a combination of unemployment rates and the level of full-year, full-time employment (versus part-time and/or seasonal employment). Communities with lower utilization of current labour resources are more vulnerable due to a lack of alternative employment opportunities.

Growth

A community's recent growth performance is based on the following factors:

1. **Employment Growth** from 2011 to 2016. The level of employment growth is a clear indicator of changes in economic activity and local opportunity.

2. **Population Growth** from 2011 to 2016. The level of population growth is an indicator of both economic opportunity and quality of life in a community.
3. **Non-Residential Building Investment**, as measured by per capita building permit values in non-residential structures for the period 2015 to 2017. Greater investment in commercial and industrial structures reflects private sector confidence in a community's future economic prospects, while investment in institutional structures reflects public sector confidence in a community's future as a local or regional service centre.
4. **Entrepreneurship**, as measured by per capita business incorporations for the period 2015 to 2017. Higher rates of new business formation reflect greater economic dynamism and expanded economic opportunity.

The highest need communities are those with high Vulnerability and low Growth, while the lowest need communities are those with low Vulnerability and high Growth.

The analysis treats each of the 122 communities in the region as a separate unit but recognizes that many communities have economies that are closely integrated with neighbouring communities. Some parts of the analysis explicitly consider this regional dimension to community need in addition to the local-only perspective.

Finally, any data-driven exercise is only as strong as the underlying data. Most of the analysis relies on the 2016 Census, which is more than two years old but is the only source of detailed data at a community level. Some regional communities are very small and have even less data available, including Census data that is suppressed for confidentiality reasons. For that reason, special consideration is given to the smallest communities and/or those with limited data availability.

2.2 Local Market Areas

The detailed description of the model components in section 2.4 refers to "Local Market Areas." For some parts of the analysis, an accurate assessment of local conditions requires looking beyond the borders of the individual community to consider conditions in a larger market area. For example, some communities have a significant percentage of their residents who work in neighbouring communities, and likewise may have a significant percentage of their local jobs filled by incoming commuters.

The previous version of the ICET matching analysis from 2009 established "Consolidated Local Areas" and assigned the same matching level to each community within the area. This version of the study has relaxed that requirement by blending data that is specific to each community with data for the market area, when relevant.

The Local Market Areas are formed using similar principles as Statistics Canada in establishing Census Metropolitan Areas, which have a minimum population of 100,000 (like the Victoria CMA) and Census Agglomerations, which have a minimum core population of 10,000 (like the Nanaimo, Duncan, Parksville, Courtenay, Campbell River, Port Alberni and Powell River CAs). Statistics

Canada uses commuting data to determine the degree of economic interdependence between the core community and neighbouring communities. The same approach is used here, although at a lower threshold (i.e., the CMA and CA definitions require 50% of working residents in a community to commute into the urban core, whereas the threshold in this analysis is 25% of working residents commuting into the rest of the Local Market Area). The Local Market Areas used in this analysis are shown in Appendix A.

2.3 Special Cases

Before describing the specific data components and methodology for the analysis, there are several special cases to address.

Revised Analysis for First Nations

The 2007 and 2009 versions of the ICET matching analysis treated First Nations communities exactly the same as municipalities and electoral areas. This report makes two changes to that approach:

1. **First Nations are evaluated strictly on the basis of their own data**, with no influence from a broader Local Market Area, if one exists. First Nations Reserves located in proximity to larger urban areas (e.g., Nanaimo) were previously assigned the same matching level as the rest of the area. Through subsequent discussions with ICET staff and more detailed analysis for several First Nations, the revised view is that prevailing economic and growth conditions in a Local Market Area are not necessarily shared by nearby First Nations communities and should not influence their analysis.
2. **Population growth** is a key variable in the overall analysis but has a fundamentally different meaning for First Nations communities and **is excluded from their analysis**. For non-First Nations communities, population growth is driven almost entirely by net migration, meaning there is a clear link between population growth and a community's attractiveness due to quality of life and/or employment and educational opportunities. Most First Nations communities are much younger than the general population and have higher birth rates, meaning that population growth on Reserves typically reflects natural increase and not migration, plus most Reserves have little or no housing available for non-First Nations members even if they wished to move to the area. There is no clear link between population growth and quality of life and/or employment and educational opportunities.

Revised Treatment of Small Communities

The statistical analysis of Vulnerability in this report does not explicitly include population size, but there are clear economic disadvantages for small communities that should be recognized in this analysis.

The scale of new growth opportunities for smaller communities is limited by having relatively few available workers, suppliers, and other business support services available in the local area. From a project funding perspective, smaller communities have a limited tax base to support matching funding and fewer staff and volunteer resources to support funding applications.

Nearly every small community in the region falls into the 1:1 funding category based on the statistical analysis, but due to the inherent limitations of small size noted above, **all communities with a population under 1,000 are automatically placed in the 1:1 matching level.**

The only exceptions to this rule are the small communities of less than 1,000 people that are part of a larger Local Market Area, such that their effective market size is much larger. This affects several rural areas that are linked to neighbouring municipalities:

- Alberni-Clayoquot Area B, part of the Port Alberni CA
- Alberni-Clayoquot Area C, part of the Tofino Area
- Strathcona Area A, part of the Campbell River Area
- Mount Waddington Area C, part of the Port McNeill Area

These four electoral areas are evaluated based on their statistical results and are not automatically placed in the 1:1 category.

Various First Nations communities are also part of Local Market Areas, but as noted above, all Reserves are analyzed strictly based on their own data without influence from the local market area.

2.4 Detailed Description of Model Components

Each of the detailed elements of the analysis are described in this section.

To combine all the various types of data into a single assessment, each data series was converted into a scale where 0 equals the BC average and the possible scores for each community range from -100 to +100. The bottom of the scale is set to three standard deviations worse than the BC average and the top of the scale is set to three standard deviations better than the BC average.¹

The resulting assessment of “community need” allows for communities with the most challenging economic conditions to be grouped together in the 1:1 matching category, those with moderate conditions to be 1:2, and those with the best conditions to be 1:3.

Vulnerability

The assessment of Vulnerability makes up 50% of the overall model. It is comprised of six variables, each of which is weighted evenly.

1. Resource-Based Employment.

- Two data series, equally weighted:

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the standard deviation is based on the variation among all 28 regional districts in BC. This approach is used because data for smaller communities is higher variable and would result in much higher standard deviations such that a few outliers would have scores near -100 and +100 on the standard scale and other communities would cluster around 0. There is sufficient variation among the 28 regional districts in the province to establish a comfortable range for evaluating communities in the ICET region.

1. A custom data purchase from the 2016 Census showing Place of Work employment at a detailed level (4-digit NAICS²).
 2. 2016 Census profile results showing Place of Residence employment for 20 sectors (2-digit NAICS).
- Resource-based employment for Place of Work data includes:
 1. Agriculture
 2. Fishing and Aquaculture
 3. Forestry
 4. Mining and Oil & Gas
 5. All Resource-Based Manufacturing (e.g., Wood Product Manufacturing, Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging, Beverage Product Manufacturing)
 - Resource-based employment for Place of Residence data is the same, except it includes the entire Manufacturing sector as more detailed data is not available at a community level.
 - By including both Place of Work and Place of Residence, these two series integrate a regional element. Place of Work jobs in a community may be held by commuters from elsewhere, while Place of Residence jobs held by a community's residents may be based in a different community (or have no fixed place of work).

2. Employment Diversification.

- Based on the same detailed Place of Work series used for Resource-Based Employment.
- Diversification is calculated based on the standard deviation of employment across 10 "traded sectors."

Sometimes referred as the "economic base," traded sectors are focused primarily on selling outside the local market, including internationally, and are considered the drivers of local economic prosperity because they are not limited by the size of the local market and because external competition leads to greater specialization and associated higher levels of capital investment, labour productivity, and wages.

² North American Industrial Classification System is the standard way that industries are categorized in Canada, the United States and Mexico. It is a hierarchical system where all employment is divided into 20 Sectors, each with a 2-digit code (e.g., Construction). Those 20 Sectors can be further divided into 101 Sub-Sectors, each with a 3-digit code (e.g., Construction of Buildings). Those 101 Sub-Sectors can be further divided into 303 Industry Groups, each with a 4-digit code (e.g., Residential Building Construction). Further division to 5 and 6-digit codes is possible, but employment data is available only at a 4-digit level.

A high standard deviation means that employment is concentrated in a small number of sectors, while a low standard deviation means employment is spread more evenly across all 10 sectors.

- The ten traded sectors used in the analysis are listed below. Note these are not NAICS sectors but custom combinations of related industries, including combining resource-based activity with associated manufacturing:
 1. Agriculture and Food & Beverage Production
 2. Fishing, Aquaculture and Seafood Processing
 3. Forestry and Forest Products
 4. Mining, Oil & Gas and Related Processing
 5. Non-Resource Manufacturing
 6. High Technology³
 7. Post-Secondary Education⁴
 8. Health Care⁴
 9. Accommodation and Food Services (as a proxy for tourism)
 10. Senior Government⁴

- Diversification is calculated for each community as well as its Local Market Area, if relevant. The local calculation is weighted three times higher than the LMA calculation.

3. Personal Income.

- Data is Median Total Income in 2015, among all income recipients, from the 2016 Census.

- Data is included only for each community's residents. A regional element is already present in the data through possible income from non-local sources.

4. Prime Age Workforce.

- Data is the total population in the 25 to 54 age range from both the 2011 and 2016 Census.

- The percent change from 2011 to 2016 is used in the analysis.

³ High Technology is estimated based on the definition used by BC Stats in their annual "Profile of the British Columbia Technology Sector" report.

⁴ Post-Secondary Education is considered a traded sector because it is not funded strictly at a local level and does not serve only local residents. Health Care and Senior Government are similarly included because they are funded by the provincial and/or federal governments.

- The percent change is calculated for both the community and the Local Market Area, if relevant. The local calculation is weighted three times higher than the LMA calculation.

5. Educated Workforce.

- Data is the percentage of the age 25 to 64 population with a Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree from the 2016 Census.
- Data is included for both the community and the Local Market Area, if relevant. The local calculation is weighted three times higher than the LMA calculation.

6. Labour Utilization

- Two data series, evenly weighted:
 1. Unemployment Rate from the 2016 Census.
 2. Percentage of those who worked in 2015 who Worked Full Year, Full Time, from the 2016 Census.
- Data is included only for each community's residents. A regional element is already present in the data through possible employment outside the home community.

Growth

The assessment of Growth makes up 50% of the overall model and is comprised of four variables.

The first two – employment and population growth – are weighted twice as heavily as the final two. Employment and population are considered more fundamental indicators of growth compared to the last few years of non-residential building permit values and business incorporations.

1. Employment Growth.

- Two data series, evenly weighted:
 1. Place of Work employment derived from a custom order from the 2016 Census and 2011 National Household Survey (which was the voluntary version of the long-form census).
 2. Place of Residence employment from the 2016 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, and 2006 Census (for some communities). As the 2011 NHS was voluntary, communities with insufficient response rates had their results suppressed. Any community without Place of Residence employment from 2011 were analyzed using 2006 data instead.

- The percent change in both series from 2011 to 2016 is used in the analysis.
- By including both Place of Work and Place of Residence, a regional element is fully integrated into the analysis.

2. Population Growth.

- Data is the population total from the 2011 and 2016 Census.
- The percent change is used in the analysis. from 2011 to 2016.
- Data is included for both the community and the Local Market Area, if relevant. The local calculation is weighted three times higher than the LMA calculation.

3. Non-Residential Building Investment.

- The primary data series is annual building permit values by type for municipalities and some electoral areas, as reported by BC Stats (who compile Statistics Canada data). Census population totals are also required.
- Other than residential, all permit types are included (commercial, industrial and institutional). The total permit values for the three-year period from 2015 to 2017 are divided by the 2016 Census population to produce a per-capita measure.
- Data is included for both the community and the Local Market Area, if relevant. The local calculation is weighted three times higher than the LMA calculation.

4. Entrepreneurship.

- The primary data series is annual business incorporations for municipalities and some rural areas, as reported by BC Stats (who compile Service BC data). Census population totals are also required.
- Total incorporations for the three-year period from 2015 to 2017 are divided by the 2016 Census population to produce a per-capita measure.
- Data is included for both the community and the Local Market Area, if relevant. They are weighted evenly because there may be some situations where the registration location for the business (which is reported in the data) is different from the operating location.

3 MATCHING RESULTS

The detailed community analysis described in Section 2 creates an overall assessment of community need. This is used to determine the appropriate funding matching level for each community.

The next three tables show the updated matching level for municipalities, then electoral areas, and finally First Nations Reserves. The tables also show the prevailing matching level from the 2009 analysis and communities with a change in level are shown in bold. Communities moving to a higher matching level should celebrate the improvements to their local economy, while those moving to a lower matching level will now benefit from more favourable access to funding resources.

3.1 Municipalities

Table 1. Funding Matching Level for Municipalities, 2018

Community	Regional District	2016 Census Population	2018 Matching Level	2009 Matching Level
Alert Bay	Mount Waddington	489	1:1	1:1
Campbell River	Strathcona	32,588	1:2	1:1
Comox	Comox Valley	14,028	1:3	1:3
Courtenay	Comox Valley	25,599	1:3	1:3
Cumberland	Comox Valley	3,753	1:3	1:3
Duncan	Cowichan Valley	4,944	1:2	1:2
Gibsons	Sunshine Coast	4,605	1:2	1:3
Gold River	Strathcona	1,212	1:1	1:1
Ladysmith	Cowichan Valley	8,537	1:2	1:2
Lake Cowichan	Cowichan Valley	3,226	1:2	1:2
Lantzville	Nanaimo	3,605	1:2	1:2
Nanaimo City	Nanaimo	90,504	1:3	1:3
North Cowichan	Cowichan Valley	29,676	1:2	1:2
Parksville	Nanaimo	12,514	1:3	1:3
Port Alberni	Alberni-Clayoquot	17,678	1:1	1:1
Port Alice	Mount Waddington	664	1:1	1:1
Port Hardy	Mount Waddington	4,132	1:1	1:1
Port McNeill	Mount Waddington	2,337	1:1	1:1
Powell River	Powell River	13,157	1:2	1:1
Qualicum Beach	Nanaimo	8,943	1:2	1:3
Sayward	Strathcona	311	1:1	1:1
Sechelt	Sunshine Coast	10,216	1:3	1:3
Tahsis	Strathcona	248	1:1	1:1
Tofino	Alberni-Clayoquot	1,932	1:3	1:3
Ucluelet	Alberni-Clayoquot	1,717	1:3	1:2
Zeballos	Strathcona	107	1:1	1:1

3.2 Regional District Electoral Areas

Table 2. Funding Matching Level for Electoral Areas, 2018

Community	Regional District	2016 Census Population	2018 Matching Level	2009 Matching Level
Alberni-Clayoquot A	Alberni-Clayoquot	243	1:1	1:1
Alberni-Clayoquot B	Alberni-Clayoquot	443	1:1	1:1
Alberni-Clayoquot C	Alberni-Clayoquot	677	1:3	1:2
Alberni-Clayoquot D	Alberni-Clayoquot	1,616	1:1	1:1
Alberni-Clayoquot E	Alberni-Clayoquot	2,754	1:1	1:1
Alberni-Clayoquot F	Alberni-Clayoquot	1,935	1:1	1:1
Comox Valley A	Comox Valley	7,213	1:2	1:2
Comox Valley B	Comox Valley	7,095	1:2	1:2
Comox Valley C	Comox Valley	8,617	1:2	1:1
Cowichan Valley A	Cowichan Valley	4,733	1:3	1:2
Cowichan Valley B	Cowichan Valley	8,558	1:3	1:2
Cowichan Valley C	Cowichan Valley	5,019	1:3	1:2
Cowichan Valley D	Cowichan Valley	3,243	1:3	1:2
Cowichan Valley E	Cowichan Valley	4,121	1:2	1:2
Cowichan Valley F	Cowichan Valley	1,629	1:1	1:1
Cowichan Valley G	Cowichan Valley	2,325	1:2	1:2
Cowichan Valley H	Cowichan Valley	2,446	1:3	1:2
Cowichan Valley I	Cowichan Valley	1,206	1:2	1:1
Mt Waddington A	Mount Waddington	885	1:1	1:1
Mt Waddington B	Mount Waddington	60	1:1	1:1
Mt Waddington C	Mount Waddington	750	1:1	1:1
Mt Waddington D	Mount Waddington	228	1:1	1:1
Nanaimo A	Nanaimo	7,058	1:2	1:1
Nanaimo B	Nanaimo	4,033	1:2	1:3
Nanaimo C	Nanaimo	2,808	1:3	1:3
Nanaimo E	Nanaimo	6,125	1:3	1:3
Nanaimo F	Nanaimo	7,724	1:2	1:3
Nanaimo G	Nanaimo	7,465	1:3	1:3
Nanaimo H	Nanaimo	3,884	1:2	1:3
Powell River A	Powell River	1,105	1:1	1:1
Powell River B	Powell River	1,541	1:2	1:1
Powell River C	Powell River	2,064	1:2	1:1
Powell River D	Powell River	1,076	1:1	1:1
Powell River E	Powell River	399	1:1	1:1
Strathcona A	Strathcona	764	1:1	1:1
Strathcona B	Strathcona	1,035	1:2	1:1
Strathcona C	Strathcona	2,431	1:1	1:1
Strathcona D	Strathcona	4,396	1:2	1:3
Sunshine Coast A	Sunshine Coast	2,624	1:2	1:1
Sunshine Coast B	Sunshine Coast	2,726	1:2	1:3
Sunshine Coast D	Sunshine Coast	3,421	1:2	1:3
Sunshine Coast E	Sunshine Coast	3,664	1:3	1:3
Sunshine Coast F	Sunshine Coast	2,043	1:3	1:1

3.3 First Nations Reserves

Table 3. Funding Matching Level for First Nations Reserves, 2018

Community	Regional District	2016 Census Population	2018 Matching Level	2009 Matching Level
Ahahswinis 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	119	1:1	1:1
Alberni 2	Alberni-Clayoquot	10	1:1	1:1
Alert Bay IRI	Mount Waddington	465	1:1	1:1
Anacla 12	Alberni-Clayoquot	82	1:1	1:1
Campbell River 11	Strathcona	381	1:1	1:1
Cape Mudge 10	Strathcona	147	1:1	1:1
Chemainus 13	Cowichan Valley	735	1:1	1:3
Comox 1	Comox Valley	222	1:1	1:1
Cowichan	Cowichan Valley	2,086	1:1	1:3
Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Valley	21	1:1	1:3
Dead Point 5	Mount Waddington	10	1:1	1:1
Ehatis 11	Strathcona	88	1:1	1:1
Elhlateese 2	Alberni-Clayoquot	5	1:1	1:1
Esowista 3	Alberni-Clayoquot	94	1:1	1:1
Est-Patrolas 4	Cowichan Valley	23	1:1	1:3
Fort Rupert 1	Mount Waddington	27	1:1	1:1
Gwayasdums 1	Mount Waddington	27	1:1	1:1
Halalt 2	Cowichan Valley	168	1:1	1:3
Hesquiart 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	5	1:1	1:1
Homalco 9	Strathcona	202	1:1	1:1
Houpsitas 6	Strathcona	181	1:1	1:1
Iltatsoo 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	274	1:1	1:1
Kippase 2	Mount Waddington	228	1:1	1:1
Klehkoot 2	Alberni-Clayoquot	15	1:1	1:1
Macoah 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	19	1:1	1:1
Malachan 11	Cowichan Valley	158	1:1	1:3
Malahat 11	Cowichan Valley	143	1:1	1:3
Markosis 15	Alberni-Clayoquot	622	1:1	1:1
Nanaimo River	Nanaimo	371	1:1	1:3
Nanaimo Town 1	Nanaimo	360	1:1	1:3
Nanoose	Nanaimo	230	1:1	1:3
Numukamis 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	5	1:1	1:1
Oclucje 7	Strathcona	30	1:1	1:1
Opitsat 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	150	1:1	1:1
Oyster Bay 12	Cowichan Valley	77	1:1	1:3
Penelakut Island 7	Cowichan Valley	452	1:1	1:1
Quaee 7	Mount Waddington	78	1:1	1:1
Qualicum	Nanaimo	74	1:1	1:3
Quatsino Subdivision 18	Mount Waddington	224	1:1	1:1
Quinsam 12	Strathcona	294	1:1	1:1
Refuge Cove 6	Alberni-Clayoquot	44	1:1	1:1
Sechelt (PRRD Part)	Powell River	21	1:1	1:1
Sechelt (SCRD Part)	Sunshine Coast	671	1:1	1:1

Community	Regional District	2016 Census Population	2018 Matching Level	2009 Matching Level
Sliammon 1	Powell River	707	1:1	1:1
Squaw-hay-one 11	Cowichan Valley	35	1:1	1:3
Theik 2	Cowichan Valley	36	1:1	1:3
Tork 7	Strathcona	64	1:1	1:1
Tsa Xana 18	Strathcona	187	1:1	1:1
Tsahaheh 1	Alberni-Clayoquot	542	1:1	1:1
Tsulquate 4	Mount Waddington	431	1:1	1:1
Tsussie 6	Cowichan Valley	103	1:1	1:3
Tzart-Lam 5	Cowichan Valley	39	1:1	1:3
Yuquot 1	Strathcona	5	1:1	1:1

APPENDIX A: GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS

The basic geographic unit analyzed in this report is the Census Sub-Division (CSD), which is the Statistics Canada term for a municipality, rural electoral area, or First Nations Reserve. Each CSD in the ICET region is analyzed independently in this report, unless:

- A. It is part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or a Census Agglomeration (CA); or
- B. At least 25% of the employed residents of the CSD have a regular place of work in a neighbouring CSD or group of CSDs, in which case it is included in the Local Market Area (LMA).

Certain parts of the analysis, as explained in section 2.4, include sub-regional data for the Local Market Area. The LMA can be an existing CA (there are no CMAs in the region) or one that is constructed for this report.

The table below shows each community in the region and its corresponding LMA, if any. The right-hand column shows how the LMA was constructed:

- **CMA/CA** - The original Statistics Canada definition is intact (e.g., Port Alberni CA)
- **CMA/CA+** - The original CMA/CA has been expanded for this study. Communities that are part of the original definition are identified as “**Core**” and those that have been added are noted as “**Extra**.”
- **CSD Group** - New LMA created for this study.

First Nations Reserves are not included in the table even though some are part of CAs in the region because, as noted in section 2.3, they are analyzed separately in this report.

Table 4. Local Market Area Definitions in Island Coastal Economic Trust Region

Community	Local Market Area (LMA)	Type
Campbell River	Campbell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Strathcona A	Campbell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Strathcona D	Campbell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Comox	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Comox Valley A	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Comox Valley B	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Comox Valley C	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Courtenay	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Cumberland	Comox Valley	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Cowichan Valley D	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Cowichan Valley E	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Cowichan Valley F	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Cowichan Valley I	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Duncan	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Lake Cowichan	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
North Cowichan	Duncan Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Gibsons	Gibsons Area	CSD Group

Community	Local Market Area (LMA)	Type
Sunshine Coast E	Gibsons Area	CSD Group
Sunshine Coast F	Gibsons Area	CSD Group
Cowichan Valley A*	Greater Victoria	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Cowichan Valley B*	Greater Victoria	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Cowichan Valley C*	Greater Victoria	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Cowichan Valley H	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Lantzville	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Nanaimo (City)	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Nanaimo A	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Nanaimo C	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Nanaimo E	Nanaimo Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Alberni-Clayoquot A	None	
Alert Bay (Village)	None	
Cowichan Valley G	None	
Gold River	None	
Ladysmith	None	
Mount Waddington A	None	
Mount Waddington B	None	
Mount Waddington D	None	
Nanaimo B	None	
Port Alice	None	
Port Hardy	None	
Powell River D	None	
Powell River E	None	
Sayward	None	
Strathcona B	None	
Strathcona C	None	
Sunshine Coast A	None	
Sunshine Coast D	None	
Tahsis	None	
Ucluelet	None	
Zeballos	None	
Nanaimo F	Parksville/Qualicum Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Nanaimo G	Parksville/Qualicum Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Nanaimo H	Parksville/Qualicum Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)
Parksville	Parksville/Qualicum Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Qualicum Beach	Parksville/Qualicum Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Alberni-Clayoquot B	Port Alberni CA	CMA/CA
Alberni-Clayoquot D	Port Alberni CA	CMA/CA
Alberni-Clayoquot E	Port Alberni CA	CMA/CA
Alberni-Clayoquot F	Port Alberni CA	CMA/CA
Port Alberni	Port Alberni CA	CMA/CA
Mount Waddington C	Port McNeill Area	CSD Group
Port McNeill	Port McNeill Area	CSD Group
Powell River	Powell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Powell River A	Powell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Extra)

* Areas A, B and C of the Cowichan Valley Regional District have a closer commuting tie to Greater Victoria, which is not part of the ICET region, than to the Duncan Area. This is addressed within the body of the report and the results for these three areas are not adversely affected by the influence of the larger metropolitan area.

Community	Local Market Area (LMA)	Type
Powell River B	Powell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Powell River C	Powell River Area	CMA/CA+ (Core)
Sechelt	Sechelt Area	CSD Group
Sunshine Coast B	Sechelt Area	CSD Group
Alberni-Clayoquot C	Tofino Area	CSD Group
Tofino	Tofino Area	CSD Group

Source: Based on Statistics Canada Census Geographic Classification and Table 98-400-X2016325, 2016 Census.