

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON
HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 2
PUBLIC ATTITUDES ASSESSMENT: ROUND ONE

Prepared by

IBI Group

With Public Attitudes Survey by

The Creative Research Group

January, 1988



January 15, 1988

Mr. Ho Wong
Manager, Policy and Research
Planning Department
The Regional Municipality of Halton
1151 Bronte Road, P.O. Box 7000
Oakville, Ontario
L6J 6E1

Dear Mr. Wong:

Halton Urban Structure Review: Progress Report No. 2:
Public Attitudes Assessment: Round One

We respectfully submit our second progress report on the above study. This report describes the approach taken and results obtained from the first round of public consultation which was carried out during the last half of November and the first week of December, 1987. On December 2 and December 3, 1987, evening public meetings were held. The format, discussion and issues identified at these meetings are discussed in Chapter 2 of this report with additional information in Appendices A, B and C.

A statistically valid telephone survey of Halton residents was carried out between November 18 and November 30, 1987 to obtain public attitudes regarding urban development, growth, and related issues. The nature and results of this survey are described in Chapter 3, with more information in Appendix D.

Results of these components of the public consultation program are summarized in Chapter 4, which also draws a very approximate comparison between attitudes expressed in questionnaires distributed at the public meetings and those revealed by the telephone survey. The report concludes with a brief outline of steps to be carried out in Round Two of the public consultation program, scheduled for May and June, 1988.

We look forward to discussing this report with you and your colleagues at the Steering Committee meeting scheduled for January 22, 1988.

Yours sincerely,

IBI GROUP

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Neal A. Irwin'.

Neal A. Irwin
Managing Director

NAI:mc
Encl.

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON
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HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW
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PUBLIC ATTITUDES ASSESSMENT: ROUND ONE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Public Attitudes Assessment: Round One

This report describes the approach and results of the first round of the public attitudes assessment component (Stage 3) of the Halton Urban Structure Review Phase 1 Study. The major elements of Round One were as follows:

- o public meetings held on December 2, 1987 (in Oakville) and December 3, 1987 (in Milton): the meetings were held between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.; they involved a public information ("drop in") component and a "public forum panel" component. Information exhibits describing the study were displayed and explained by planning staff during the informal "drop in" parts of each meeting; a panel of five or six citizens representing various viewpoints gave their views on relevant issues during the "panel forum" part of each meeting, and questions/comments were also received from members of the press/electronic media and from the public at large. Some 55 persons attended the December 2 meeting and 79 persons the December 3 meeting. The meetings were seen generally by those attending as a successful means of communicating information regarding the study, exposing and discussing basic issues regarding urban development strategy in the Region of Halton, and obtaining the opinions of those attending the meetings;
- o a statistically valid survey of public attitudes conducted by the Creative Research Group on a subcontract to IBI Group: this survey was conducted by telephone in the period November 18-30, 1987; 403 completed telephone interviews were obtained of which at least 100 were in each of the four area municipalities: Burlington, Oakville, Halton Hills and Milton. The survey provided information on the attitudes of the public at large, resident in Halton and each of its four area municipalities. Questions addressed included opinions regarding growth rates in

the respondent's community and in the north and south parts of the region, reasons why faster or slower growth rates would be preferred in their own community, reasons for having chosen the community they live in, the relative importance of some 16 issues affecting urban planning and management decisions, a socio-economic profile of respondents and their households, and any other comments the respondent would like to have passed along to those conducting the Halton Urban Structure Review.

Summary of Opinions Expressed
at Public Meetings

Generally, those attending the public meetings in Oakville on December 2, 1987 and in Milton on December 3, 1987 displayed a strong interest in issues affecting urban growth and development in the Region of Halton. Highlights include:

- o concerns (particularly in the north) regarding inadequate supplies of serviced land for continuing urban development and impacts of this on land/housing prices and growth rates;
- o recognition that, if growth occurs, there must be a balance of industrial and commercial as well as residential growth;
- o concerns regarding who will pay for the required infrastructure and a general expectation, among those in favour of extending water/sewer pipes into northern Halton, that provincial funding will be available and the Region will take a strong role;
- o a degree of consensus that piecemeal, uncontrolled growth must be avoided; careful planning is required to maintain the quality of the natural environment, achieve high quality urban development, and preserve the agricultural north to the extent possible;
- o innovative solutions to waste disposal and sewage/water services should be investigated;

- o more needs to be understood about the implications of "no growth"; and
- o more pro-active planning will be required to achieve growth (whether faster or slower than present rates) with quality.

Opinions on the above were by no means uniform; discussion was lively and a substantial variety of views were expressed.

Highlights of the Public Attitude Survey

Some important highlights from the survey are as follows:

- o half of Halton's residents would like the growth rate in their own community to remain as it is, a majority (52%) would like it to remain the same for the northern two area municipalities, and a plurality (46%) would like it to remain the same for the southern two area municipalities;
- o turning to the approximately half of Halton residents who would like to see a faster or slower growth rate, 9% would like to see their own community grow more quickly while 41% would like to see a slower rate of growth; concerning the southern two area municipalities, only 7% of Halton residents would like to see them grow faster while 45% would like to see them grow slower; concerning the northern two area municipalities, the split is more even with 20% of Halton residents favouring faster growth and 25% favouring slower growth;
- o generally, residents of Burlington have the strongest preference for slower growth and the lowest preference for faster growth in their own community or elsewhere; Oakville residents are strongly against faster growth in their own community and the southern part of the region but are more evenly split on whether it should be faster or slower in the northern part; residents of Milton who favour faster or slower growth are quite evenly split regarding growth in the northern part of the region, there is a slight majority for slower growth in their own community, and a stronger preference for slower growth in the southern part of the Region; among those living in Halton Hills who would like to see faster or slower growth, more than half would be in favour of faster growth in their own

community and in the northern part of the Region, while well over half would be in favour of slower growth for the southern part of the Region;

- o when rating the importance of 16 planning issues in shaping the future of the area, Halton residents clearly emphasized environmental issues and protecting farmland, with controlling road congestion and holding down property taxes also strongly mentioned; a lower priority was given to developmental issues such as encouraging more housing, retail shops and recreational facilities.

Comparison of Attitudes

A broad comparison is drawn (in Section 4.3 of the following report) between opinions expressed at the public meetings and those received from the public attitude survey. This indicated that, in general, those attending the public meetings who filled out and returned questionnaires tended to have a somewhat stronger tendency to be in favour of growth than did the public at large as interviewed in their homes. On the other hand, both groups expressed very similar attitudes in terms of the planning issues which are most important. It must be stressed that, owing to the small number of questionnaires received from those attending the public meetings (31 in total) the comparison has no statistical validity and must be treated with considerable caution.

Conclusions Regarding Next Steps

Round Two of the public consultation process will be carried out during May and June, 1988 according to the study schedule. This will involve two additional public meetings, of which one will be held in south Halton and one in north Halton, as was the case in Round One.

The attendance levels, format and results of the December, 1987 public meetings were judged by the planning staff, the consultant team and others to be successful, and it is currently planned to use a similar approach for the meetings in May/June. At the Round Two meetings, it will be possible to present the results of the public attitude survey, the

nature and costs of water/sewer servicing options, and the development/evaluation of alternative growth scenarios. These will be displayed and discussed informally at the information drop-in parts of each public meeting, and a public forum panel discussion will be held at each meeting to provide the panelists, members of the press and members of the public the opportunity to raise questions and comment on the study findings.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Phase 1 of the Halton Urban Structure Review commenced in August, 1987 and is scheduled to deliver its final report in August, 1988. Its purpose is to provide a strategic assessment of urban development options for the region, including levels and implications of overall growth, cost parameters of regional growth and the impact of "no growth" in urban Milton, water/sewer servicing options and their costs, development/evaluation of alternative growth scenarios (locations of long term urban growth), and preparation of a study report.

Included in this process is a Public Attitudes Assessment component, involving a first round which was carried out in November/December, 1987, and a second round to be carried out during May/June, 1988. This progress report deals with the first round of public attitudes assessment.

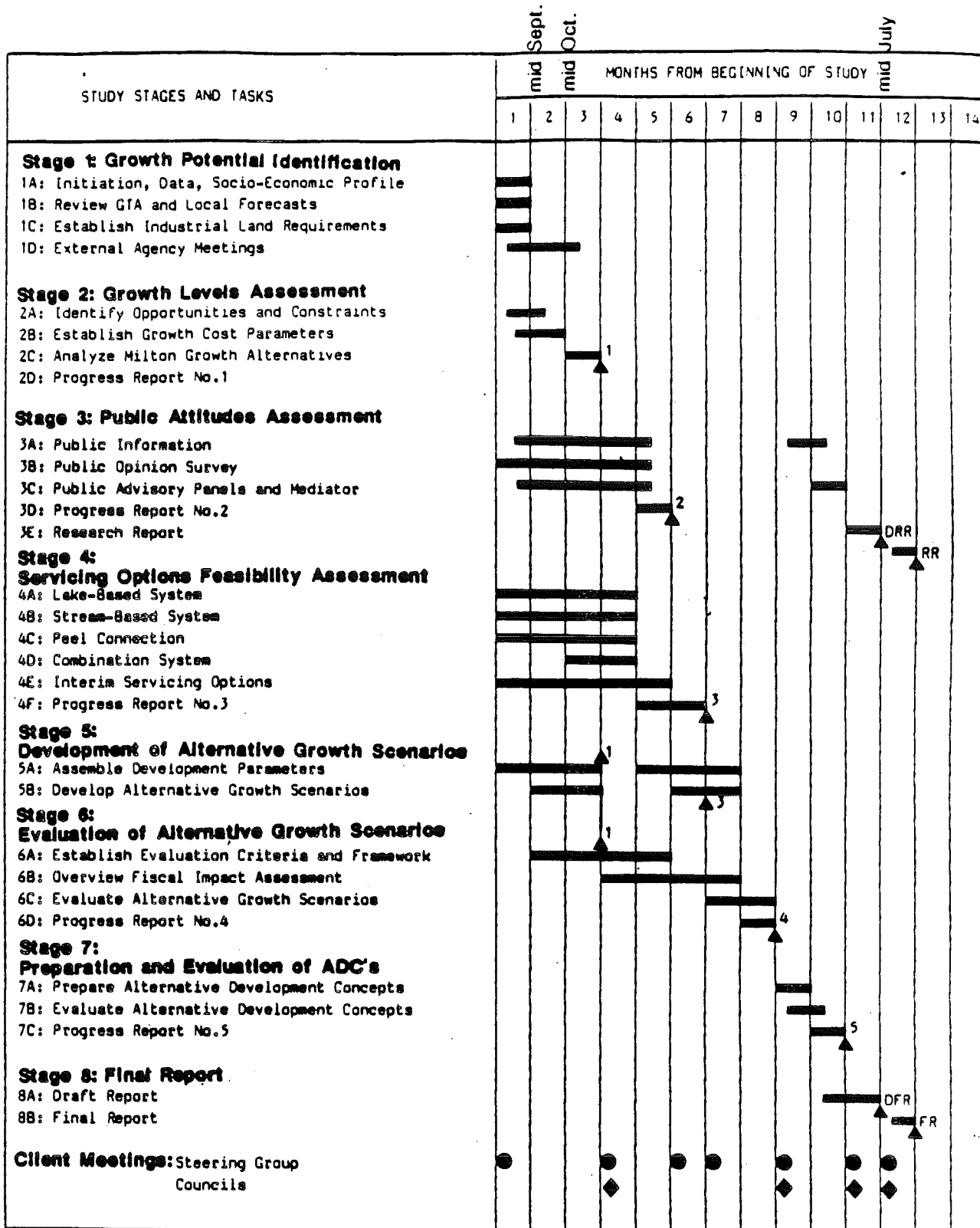
The Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs made available a special grant for the public attitudes assessment component of the study. Because of this, it has been possible to expand this component and include innovative approaches. Some of the latter are dealt with in this progress report and the entire component will be documented more fully in a research report to be delivered in August/September, 1988. The availability of this additional provincial funding is gratefully acknowledged.

1.2 Structure of Stage 3: Public Attitudes Assessment

As shown in Exhibit 1.1, the public attitudes assessment, which comprised Stage 3 of the Phase 1 study, has two major components:

EXHIBIT 1.1
HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW
PHASE 1 STUDY STRUCTURE AND SCHEDULE

AMENDED
per Steering Committee
Meeting of Aug.7/87



LEGEND

- ▲ Identifies Progress Report
- DRR Draft Research Report
- RR Research Report
- DFR Draft Final Report
- FR Final Report

IBI
GROUP

- o public information and panel discussion meetings;
- o public attitudes survey.

Two public information/panel discussion meetings were carried out in Round One and an additional two are scheduled to be carried out in Round Two of the Public Attitudes Assessment. In each round, one meeting is held in the south part of Halton Region and the other in the north part. The public attitudes survey was carried out as part of the first round.

This progress report, therefore, deals with the two public information/panel discussion meetings of the first round, which were held December 2 and December 3, 1987, and with the public attitudes survey, for which interviews were carried out during the period November 18-30, 1987.

2. PUBLIC MEETINGS

2.1 Purpose and Format

The two meetings were basically identical in purpose and format. The purpose was to provide the public with preliminary information on the nature and scope of the Halton Urban Structure Review and to provide an opportunity for input to and dialogue with the study team. This was accomplished primarily through a "drop-in centre" format in which exhibits describing the study were displayed and members of the Halton Region Planning staff and the consultant team were available to provide information and answer questions. The "drop-in" portions of each evening meeting were scheduled from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. and (following the panel discussions) from 9:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

The period from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at each of the two meetings was devoted to a "public forum panel". This part of the meeting was moderated by Mr. Larry Sherman, a senior member of IBI Group and

former Chairman, School of Urban and Regional Planning at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Each panel comprised five or six members representing various points of view and various places of residence in the Region of Halton.

Mr. Sherman started the discussion by asking the panelists to state what they considered to be the most important issues affecting urban growth and development strategies in the Region of Halton and he noted these on flip charts, adding additional issues as they were raised by panelists and/or members of the public. He then asked the panelists to respond to a series of questions on these and related issues.

Following that part of the discussion, a panel of two or three members of the press and local media, who had attended the earlier drop-in information part of the meeting and had listened to the panel discussion, were invited to address a number of questions to the panel. Finally, the discussion was opened up to the public at large and questions/comments were received from those in the audience.

The meeting on December 2, 1987 was held in the Region of Halton council chambers on Bronte Road in Oakville. It was attended by some 55 persons and basically followed the timetable noted above with the public information "drop-in" periods between 6:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. and from about 9:15 p.m. until about 10:15 p.m., and with the panel discussions between 7:30 p.m. and about 9:15 p.m.

The meeting on December 3, 1987 was held in a large upstairs room at the Milton arena on Thompson Road in the Milton urban area. It was attended by some 79 persons. Again it followed the same format except that the panel and public discussion part of the meeting extended until about 10:30 p.m. and there was an abbreviated information session following that, such that the meeting was not completed until about 11:00 p.m.

Each of the meetings was publicized in advance by newspaper advertisements in all local papers placed about 10 days in advance of the meetings. A copy of the newspaper ad is shown in Exhibit 2.1. A number of interviews were also conducted on cable television with members of the Halton Region Planning staff and the IBI group study team, during which there was discussion of the basic issues being addressed by the study and the time, location and purpose of the two public meetings were stressed.

Appendix A provides a summary of each of the two public meetings, including the names and backgrounds of the panelists, members of the press panel, political representatives and Halton staff who were in the audience, key topics/issues raised by the panelists and others, answers and comments by the panelists to the questions raised by Mr. Sherman, questions raised by the press panel and responses from the panelists, and comments by members of the public attending the meetings.

2.2 Information Presented on the Study

A group of twelve large exhibits was displayed in the meeting room for each meeting. Appendix B provides a listing of these and a reduced-size version of each exhibit. A number of the exhibits at the meetings included colour, which cannot be reproduced here.

In general, the exhibits provided information on the three phases of the Halton Urban Structure Review, a list of the eight study stages comprising Phase 1 of the Review, and a bar chart schedule (identical to that in Exhibit 1.1) showing the timing of the various stages and their products over the twelve months of the Phase 1 study. Maps included a generalized land use map for the Greater Toronto Area, a 1985 land use map of Halton Region, and a map showing existing and designated industrial areas in Halton Region. Another exhibit showed, for Halton region, population growth from 1971 to 1986 and a variety of projections made by various agencies from 1986 to the year 2011; this exhibit also showed in colour the "planning range" (386,000 - 474,000 population by the year 2011) which has been adopted as background for the Phase 1 study.

EXHIBIT 2.1

ADVERTISEMENT USED TO PUBLICIZE PUBLIC MEETINGS

DO YOU CARE ABOUT FUTURE URBAN GROWTH IN HALTON REGION?

- Regional Council is now reviewing plans for future growth.
- Public input and your views are essential.

WHAT DOES URBAN GROWTH MEAN TO YOU?

- How does it affect your job, your family, your community, your quality of life?

AN INVITATION TO 2 PUBLIC MEETINGS

- Displays and information!
- Panel discussions to probe the issues!
- Questions from the press!
- Questions from the public!
- Coffee and lively dialogue with the planners!

OPEN HOUSES

6:00-7:30 p.m. and 9:00-10:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

7:30-9:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2

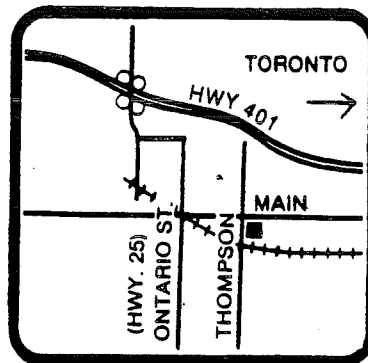
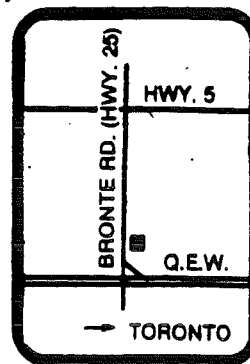
Halton Regional Headquarters
1151 Bronte Road (just north of QEW)
Oakville

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3

Milton Memorial Arena (Lions Club Hall)
77 Thompson Road South (corner of Main and Thompson)
Milton

FOR MORE INFORMATION, please call . .

Patricia Herring, Ext. 311 at any of the following numbers:
827-2151 — Oakville, Burlington, Milton, Toronto
639-4540 — Burlington, Hamilton
878-8113 — Halton Hills, Georgetown
823-6720 — Brampton, Georgetown
853-0501 — Acton, Guelph



DAVID J. VARLEY Regional Clerk

THE REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF
Halton

APPEARED IN THE NOVEMBER 25th and 27th EDITIONS OF -OAKVILLE BEAVER
-BURLINGTON POST
-MILTON CHAMPION
-ACTON FREE PRESS
-GEORGETOWN INDEPENDENT

The other displays were "word exhibits" which addressed topics such as the following:

- o development issues;
- o development parameters such as land and servicing capacities;
- o issues relating to growth or no growth for urban Milton;
- o an outline of the public consultation process; and
- o a request that the public provide their opinions by filling and returning the available questionnaires.

Please see Appendix B for additional details.

2.3 Summary of Opinions Received

As is shown by a comparison of the issues listed in Exhibits 2.2 (for the December 2 meeting in Oakville) and 2.3 (for the December 3 meeting in Milton) and a review of the discussion summaries in Appendix A, the same types of issues and questions were raised, in general, at each of the two meetings, and comments regarding proposed approaches for strategic planning and management of urban development were also generally similar. As can be seen from the two lists of issues, a substantially larger number of issues were identified at the Milton meeting. Also, as noted above and borne out in Appendix A, the discussion at the Milton meeting tended to be somewhat livelier and more prolonged than that at the Oakville meeting.

This is perhaps not surprising and it is realized that the issue of servicing capacity limitations in Milton (and to a lesser extent in Georgetown and Acton) and the issue of growth or no growth for the Milton urban area were being publicly debated at the time (in Milton council and in the local press) and these are recognized as prime issues being addressed by the Halton Urban Structure Review Phase 1 Study. One would

EXHIBIT 2.2

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ISSUES RAISED BY PANEL AND BY THE PUBLIC WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1987

- o Take time to plan well.
- o How to pay for services?
- o Keep community identity and protect "character".
- o Remember Hamilton's role as a workplace, etc., for Halton residents.
- o Encourage local jobs to reduce dependence on Toronto.
- o Create a major regional industrial site?
- o Where is adequate land for growth?
- o Quality of Life. Micro plans for communities.
- o Integrated land use.
- o Preserve the rural north.
- o Regional plan priorities vs municipal zoning decisions: who decides? controls growth?

EXHIBIT 2.3

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ISSUES RAISED BY PANEL AND BY THE PUBLIC THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1987

- o Taxes - future base.
- o Room for industrial and business growth.
- o Not enough growth potential.
- o Where will the dollars come from for services if Milton urban area doesn't grow?
- o Avoid growing like Mississauga.
- o Garbage disposal.
- o Transportation - Regional.
- o Public involvement.
- o Cost of housing.
- o Major planning issues: Who decides?
- o Attracting skilled jobs.
- o Attracting unskilled jobs.
- o Maintain the quality of Halton's environment: Need to plan well.
- o Impact on agriculture and balanced land use: Incremental growth and good planning are needed.
- o Keep local character
- o Avoid destructive competition among area municipalities.
- o Milton is stagnant re: Affordable housing and job opportunities.
- o Impact of "no growth" on urban Milton?
- o Costs of growth?
 - build/maintain the infrastructure.
- o Does growth pay its own way?
- o Planning creates scarcity of land.
- o What are the priorities of urban Milton?
- o Apply unconventional solutions re: Water-sewer-garbage.
- o Consider growth and planning issues for Georgetown and Acton as well as Milton.
- o Alternatives to the big dump?
- o N-S transportation link.
- o Farm land.
- o Toronto-Hamilton market forces.

therefore expect that there might be a larger turnout at the Milton meeting (as was the case) and that the range and strength of views expressed might be more pronounced (as was the case).

It was clear, however, that both the panelists and members of the public attending each meeting represented a spectrum of views regarding the advantages and disadvantages of greater or smaller rates of urban growth, approaches to planning and managing urban development, ways of dealing with problems of rapid growth, and the most promising locations for longer term urban development in Halton. For these reasons, while we provide a summary of the discussion at each of the two meetings in Appendix A, our comments on opinions received are presented for the two meetings combined.

Basically, the opinions received at the public meetings came from two sources:

- o points made during the panel discussion and subsequent public discussion; and
- o written comments received on 31 questionnaires which were filled out by those attending the meetings and were either left at the meeting or were mailed subsequently to the IBI study director in stamped, self-addressed envelopes provided at the meeting.

We address each of these sources in turn, below.

Opinions Expressed at the Public Meetings

The issues raised by panelists and members of the public, as listed in Exhibits 2.2 and 2.3, indicated a strong awareness of the need for good planning, fiscal responsibility, maintaining the quality of the Region's urban communities and their municipal services (both hard services and soft services), the range of housing mixes and prices available, the advantages of a larger number and greater variety of jobs

in Halton, the importance of preserving green spaces and the agricultural industry in Halton with distinct urban areas separated by green spaces, and the great need to maintain the quality of Halton's environment, natural and man-made.

In addition to the above types of issues, there was considerable emphasis, particularly at the meeting in Milton, on the need for an urban development planning/management process in which the provincial and regional governments provide a framework and basic infrastructure and area municipal governments have substantial local control within this framework. There was also considerable discussion of the need to avoid destructive competition among the area municipalities, to avoid driving land prices up because of scarcities resulting from planning restrictions, the need to provide a development framework/forecast to assist local businesses in their planning, concern about the protracted debate on a regional waste land fill site (and comments that there must be better alternatives to one large site and the resulting battles regarding its location), and the importance of having the study consider the future of northern communities such as Georgetown and Acton as well as that of Milton, in terms of urban development.

Turning to the questions raised by Larry Sherman as the panel moderator and the general tenor of comments/replies from the panel, these are addressed below in summary form:

What Does Halton Region Mean? Does It make Sense
in Terms of Planning and Managing Regional
Growth? Does It Matter What Goes on in One City
and/or Town to Other Cities and/or Towns in Halton
Region?

While some panelists felt that the second tier of regional government unduly complicates things, most seemed to agree that regional government, in cooperation with the provincial government, is essential to provide the framework and basic infrastructure for urban development and for preserving the quality of the natural and man-made environment in

Halton; there was a strong feeling, however, that the local communities and area municipalities must have substantial planning/development control within that framework.

Can We Have Growth and Still Achieve the Values
of Citizens Concerned with Maintaining the Quality
of Existing Communities?

Answers to this were generally affirmative at the Oakville meeting but were mixed at the Milton meeting, with one panelist at the latter stating that politicians should satisfy "the majority who want growth". Another panelist at that meeting stated that growth is inevitable and we cannot stop it; the challenge is to achieve growth with quality through good planning and management; it is perhaps fair to say that there was a substantial body of agreement on this type of comment at both meetings. There was also an apparent consensus that people should be provided with information on the impact of growth and no growth and that planning should aim to preserve as much as possible of the identity and individual community characteristics of each urban area, through green belt separators and related measures.

Will People Accept the Costs and Impacts of
Growth in North Halton if the Growth is
Properly Planned and Managed?

There seemed to be a basic consensus that this could be achieved with proper planning and with the regional/provincial governments providing the necessary services and transportation infrastructure and overall zoning/guidelines so that growth would not be piecemeal and chaotic. It was also noted that planning and management of urban development must respond to the marketplace, recognizing that Halton is part of the Golden Horseshoe and that no community is self-sufficient. There was a recognition that there are always unforeseen costs built into growth and that people have to pay for their lifestyle. Opposing opinions were also stated however; that pipes should not be built to northern Halton because it would be difficult to control the resulting growth and the quality of the northern communities and environment would suffer significantly.

What Have We Learned From Burlington and Oakville
Growth That Should be Applied in North Halton?
Should Burlington Residents Pay for Milton's Growth?

The response to this question included a number of points similar to those in response to the previous question, particularly regarding the need for good planning and a framework and infrastructure for ongoing growth. The point was also made that planning and management of urban development should be through a process such as laid out in the Halton Urban Structure Review and not by "confrontations at the Ontario Municipal Board which only produce costly compromises". Another panelist noted that Halton as an overall regional community will miss out on certain aspects of quality and growth opportunities if continuing growth is not allowed in the north, and another noted that, as a resident of south Halton he had no right to tell people in Milton whether or not they can grow. The issue of who would pay for major infrastructure to support northern growth was addressed only tangentially: one comment was that each area municipality should pay for its own services; another was that provincial funding should be provided for major water/sewer pipes since they had done so earlier for all of the other regional municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area.

Regarding the future of Oakville and Burlington, one resident of Oakville noted that it has become a considerably more pleasant place to live now than it was when he grew up there because there is a greater variety of urban experience, housing types and available services. A Burlington resident noted that Burlington is losing its more personal and "small town" characteristics and is becoming a city but has not yet recognized this intellectually and emotionally; while people do not like change and complain about increase in traffic levels, the downtown infilling and development and improved community/family services are excellent.

Summary of Verbal Viewpoints Received

The following summary of viewpoints expressed at the public meetings captures eight of the more important points, dealing both with physical/economic planning issues and with the process of planning and managing urban development:

1. While demand exists, Halton does not have sufficient potential to grow because it lacks an adequate supply of serviced land:
 - o Planning and land use controls have created a scarcity of land;
 - o While raw land exists, particularly in Milton and Halton Hills, major trunk services and north-south roads are needed.
2. An integrated region requires industrial and commercial growth as well as residential growth:
 - o The region must be able to attract industry with serviced land and unskilled labour must be able to afford to live in Halton as well as skilled labour;
 - o To attract local jobs, the region needs an adequate supply of affordable housing.
3. Who is to pay for future urban growth?
 - o Who pays for expensive trunk services and roadways, schools and local services?
 - o If the regional government pays, what is the impact on the taxes of existing citizens?
 - o If the developer pays, the costs are passed on in the price of land and housing; what is the impact on affordability of housing, retail shops, industries, etc.?
4. The agricultural north is threatened:
 - o By encroachment of urban development;
 - o By the economics of agriculture (high labour and capital costs versus the highly competitive pricing structure for agricultural products);

- o By the lack of integrated land use policies which identify highest and best uses of urban, agricultural and open land.
5. The quality of urban development must be carefully guided:
- o Avoid typical suburban mediocrity; maintain local identity and character;
 - o Adopt strict secondary plans.
6. Innovative solutions to waste disposal and sewage/water services are suggested:
- o Convention has led Halton to a "big dump" solution and to unproductive conflict between area municipalities.
 - o Better sewage treatment and recycling of water would allow greater use of stream based services and reduce the need for extending lake based pipes to north Halton.
7. More needs to be understood about the implications of "no growth" e.g. for urban Milton:
- o How would municipalities finance themselves? What would be the impact on taxes? Property values? Local services?
 - o Would Milton's growth or lack of it affect the overall growth and prosperity of Halton?
 - o Is "no growth" realistic? How could market forces be resisted?
 - o What are the examples?
8. More pro-active planning will be required:
- o Local communities will need to understand the decision-making process and be involved;
 - o Creative, unconventional alternatives will need to be considered;
 - o The development process will need to be more expedient;
 - o Encourage cooperation (discourage conflict) between municipalities within the Region;

o Planning strategies will be required for:

- integrated land use
- secondary plan quality control
- economic stimulation
- land servicing
- waste disposal
- affordable housing
- finance.

2.4 Summary of Questionnaire Responses From
December 2 and 3, 1987 Public Meetings.

As noted earlier, the questionnaires were made available at each of the public meetings and those attending were urged on a number of occasions during the meetings to fill in their written comments and return the questionnaires. Thirty-one completed questionnaires were received, of which approximately half were left at the meetings and the other half were subsequently mailed to the IBI study director.

A copy of the questionnaire form is included as Exhibit 2.4. As can be seen, five basic questions were asked, as follows:

1. What do you think are the advantages and/or disadvantages of urban growth in Halton Region?
2. What do you think should be done to deal with the disadvantages? (if any)
3. Where do you think future urban growth should take place in Halton Region?
4. How would future urban growth affect you, your family, your community, your job and your quality of life?
5. Where do you live and work?

Reflecting the self-administered nature of this questionnaire these questions had to be both simpler and fewer in number than those raised in the public attitudes survey, as described in the following chapter. The five questions were aimed at obtaining opinions regarding the pros and cons of urban growth in Halton Region, how to deal with any

EXHIBIT 2.4

QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED AT PUBLIC MEETINGS
DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987

HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW
PUBLIC MEETING QUESTIONNAIRE



Thank you for coming out tonight to consider future urban growth in Halton Region. We need to know **WHAT YOU THINK**, and we want to know **YOUR RESPONSE TO TONIGHT'S DISCUSSIONS...**

- What do you think are the *advantages and/or disadvantages* of urban growth in Halton Region?

- What do you think *should be done* to deal with the disadvantages?

- *Where* do you think future urban growth should take place in Halton Region?

- How would future urban growth affect *you, your family, your community, your job, and your quality of life?*

ABOUT YOU....

- Where do you live (which community)?

- Where do you work (which community)?

If you have more ideas, please use the back of this form.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR VIEWS AND YOUR HELP. Please leave this form with us tonight or mail it to:

HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW
PHASE I STUDY
c/o NEAL IRWIN, STUDY DIRECTOR, IBI GROUP
240 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5V 1W1



problems arising from growth, where future urban growth should take place and how future urban growth would affect the respondent and his or her family/community etc., in the context of the information and discussions at the public meetings.

Details regarding the questionnaire responses are summarized in Appendix C. The breakdowns of responses to questions 1 through 4 on the questionnaire are tabulated in Exhibits C.1 through C.4 of that Appendix. The Appendix also provides a brief written description of the responses.

As noted, of the 31 questionnaires received, 2 were from residents of Burlington, 2 from residents of Halton Hills, 12 from Milton, 7 from Oakville, 6 from Peel Region, and 2 from Metro Toronto residents.

Turning to the advantages and disadvantages of growth, 13 of the respondents gave a positive response to growth, 13 outlined both points of view and were ambivalent on the issue, while 5 gave a negative response. Dealing with respondents from Halton only, of the 23 responses, 7 were positive to growth, 11 had mixed views and 5 were negative. Of the two Burlington responses, one was mixed and one negative, while Halton Hills had one positive and one mixed response. Of the 12 Milton responses, 5 were positive, 4 were mixed and 3 were negative regarding growth, while 1 of the 7 Oakville respondents was positive, 5 had a mixed response and 1 was negative to growth.

Turning to question 2, regarding how to deal with the disadvantages of growth, 5 Halton respondents suggested imposing population limits, 7 emphasized proper planning and careful selection of growth areas, and 2 suggested that the transportation network should be improved. Two of the Peel respondents also stressed the need for an improved transportation network.

Turning to question 3, regarding where new urban growth should occur, 2 of the Halton respondents felt that it should be contiguous to existing urban areas, 7 felt it should be in the south, 5 suggested the Milton urban area should be expanded and 6 suggested that it should go into new urban areas. Seven of the 8 non-Halton respondents suggested that the Milton urban area should be expanded.

In responding to question 4, regarding how urban growth affects the respondent, 8 Halton residents viewed growth as causing an improvement in lifestyle, 7 viewed it as a threat or change to lifestyle and 6 felt that it could have adverse affects which can be mitigated.

It is, of course, inadvisable to draw specific conclusions from such a small number of questionnaire responses, and we do not attempt to do so. They are presented here as an indication of the thinking of those who attended the public meetings and who were prepared to take the trouble to fill out and return the questionnaires.

A more general comparison of these questionnaire responses with those from the community attitudes survey is presented in the final chapter of this progress report, Section 4.3.

3. PUBLIC ATTITUDES SURVEY

3.1 Purpose of Survey

The survey was designed as a component of the public consultation process, Round One. Its purpose was to assess the attitudes of Halton residents regarding urban growth and related issues, as one of many inputs to the Halton Urban Structure Review.

An important objective was to achieve a statistically reliable result by randomly sampling sufficient households in each of the Region's four area municipalities such that the results would be truly

representative of opinions held by those living in each area municipality and the Region as a whole. Generally, in planning studies with public consultation components, the planners are able to obtain only the opinions of persons attending public meetings and information drop-in centres rather than opinions of the public at large. The former are very important, and planners try to achieve large turnouts at such meetings in order to provide as broad a base of opinion as possible by this method. It must always be recognized, however, that those who attend such public meetings may have a greater level of interest, and possibly a more strongly held or extreme viewpoint, than their neighbours who do not bother to attend. Planners, in such situations, are often left with the uneasy feeling that the range and distribution of opinions expressed at a public meeting may not represent those of the public at large, but unfortunately, there is usually no way of assessing the extent to which this may be true.

Thanks to the additional funding provided by the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs, it has been possible in the Halton Urban Structure Review public consultation process, to obtain both types of input: through dialogue of those attending public meetings (as summarized in Chapter Two and Appendices A and C), and from a statistically valid household survey representing the public at large, as described in this chapter and Appendix D.

3.2 Survey Design and Execution

The survey was carried out by The Creative Research Group Limited who acted as subcontractors to IBI Group for this purpose. It was designed by The Creative Research Group in cooperation with IBI Group and Halton Region Planning Staff, in order to achieve the purpose and objectives as stated above. The survey design and questionnaire were approved by Regional Planning and Public Works Committee on October 28, 1987, and by Regional Council on November 16, 1987. The survey report prepared by Creative Research, included herewith as Appendix D, provides a detailed description of the survey and its findings. These are summarized briefly in the remainder of this chapter.

Following receipt of a letter from the Regional Chairman stating that they might be contacted for such a survey, 403 telephone interviews were completed among a cross-section of individuals aged 18 and over living in Halton Region. In order to provide statistically valid results for each area municipality, a minimum of 100 completed interviews was obtained in each of the four area municipalities: Oakville, Burlington, Milton and Halton Hills. As the interview process was being closed out, two additional interviews were completed in Milton and one in Halton Hills, to produce the total of 403. A random sample of households was drawn within each municipality and a 50/50 male/female quota was established, to represent the public at large.

Interviewing was carried out between November 18 and November 30, 1987. In presenting results for the Region as a whole, the results for each area municipality were weighted in proportion to the number of households in each area municipality as a percentage of total households in Halton Region. With a sample of this size, results for the region as a whole are generally statistically reliable within an error range of plus or minus 4% and for each area municipality within plus or minus 8%, 19 times out of 20. Cross tabulations, in which the responses are broken down into more categories, will have wider error ranges.

A copy of the questionnaire used by interviewers is presented at the end of Appendix D. Essentially, the questions addressed the following:

1. Number of years the respondent has lived in Halton Region and in the particular area municipality.
2. Location (city, town) of the respondent's place of work.
3. Bearing in mind the respondent's perception of the rate of growth in Halton's urban areas over the past ten years, would the respondent like to see future urban growth proceed at a faster pace, the same pace or a slower pace:
 - a) In the northern part of the Region (Milton and Halton Hills).

- b) In the southern part of the Region (Oakville and Burlington).
 - c) In the respondent's own community.
- 4,5 Reasons why faster or slower growth rates would be preferred in their own community, in terms of advantages and disadvantages of each.
6. Reasons for choosing the community they live in, and any other urban areas that the respondent sees as a "model" community which they might like to see their community resemble more in the future.
7. The respondent's importance rating for each of sixteen issues affecting urban planning/management decisions in the areas of land use, economics, fiscal management, transportation, drinking water quality, housing supply, retail services, social services, preserving/developing a downtown identity, improved recreational facilities, and preserving the natural environment.
8. Socio-Economic profile of respondents and their households, including:
- o whether or not the respondent lives on a farm and whether or not the respondent's household owns or rents their current home;
 - o for respondents working outside the home, the community in which they normally work, the occupation of the highest wage earner in the household and his/her normal place of work (town or city);
 - o age group and sex of respondent;
 - o income group of the respondent's household.

Respondents were also encouraged in a last question, to make any other comments that they would like to see passed on to those conducting the Halton Urban Structure Review.

The survey avoided asking respondents where (if anywhere) they would like to see new urban development occur in Halton, but focused rather on their attitudes toward urban growth, the advantages and disadvantages of various rates of growth, and the importance of relevant planning issues. The survey, therefore, was not an attempt at

"planning by plebiscite"; rather, it provides useful, objective information on the attitudes of those living in each of the four area municipalities and the Region as a whole regarding important issues which will have to be taken into account systematically in developing and assessing alternative future courses of action regarding urban development in the Region. It is possible, for example, that the importance ratings provided by the survey regarding the various planning issues addressed in question 7 will be useful to the consulting team in defining criteria for evaluating alternative urban growth scenarios, and possibly weighting the criteria as part of the evaluation process.

3.3 Survey Results

We provide here highlights of the responses, in the same order as the questions are listed at the end of Section 3.2 above.

(1) Length of Residence and Type of Dwelling

(See Appendix D, Exhibit D.1)

- o for the Region as a whole, 70% of respondents have lived in the Region 10 or more years and 64% have lived in their municipality 10 or more years;
- o variations are small among the area municipalities in this regard;
- o 97% of households in the region are non-farm and the remaining 3% are farm households (as defined by the respondents);
- o Milton has 12% farm households, Halton Hills 6%, Burlington 2% and Oakville a negligible percentage;
- o 80% of households in the Region own their own home and the remaining 20% rent their home;
- o home ownership is 91% in Milton, 83% in Halton Hills, 82% in Burlington and 73% in Oakville.

(2) Location of Work (Exhibit D.2)

- o 41% of regional residents work in the Region (19% in Burlington, 12% in Oakville, 5% each in Georgetown and Milton);
- o 59% work outside the Region (25% in Toronto, 13% in Mississauga, 8% in Hamilton, 3% in Brampton and 10% elsewhere);
- o the percentages of residents in each area municipality working in various locations vary as might be expected in terms of proximity (see Exhibit D.2).

(3) Desired Pace of Growth (Exhibit D.3)

- o 50% of regional residents would like to see their own community continue to grow at the same rate as currently, while 41% would like to see it grow more slowly and 9% would like to see it grow more quickly;
- o Burlington residents lean most strongly to slower growth (3% faster, 54% same, 43% slower);
- o Oakville residents are next (8% faster, 42% same, 49% slower);
- o Milton has more residents preferring slower growth than faster growth (26% faster, 41% same, 33% slower);
- o Halton Hills has more residents preferring faster than slower growth (21% faster, 62% same, 17% slower);
- o perhaps of greatest significance in the above response is that half of Halton's residents would like to see the same pace of growth in their community as it has been experiencing recently;
- o of the other half, a substantial majority in the Region and its two largest municipalities (Burlington and Oakville) would like to see slower rather than faster growth, while those two groups are more evenly balanced in Milton and Halton Hills;
- o concerning the preferred rate of urban growth in the southern part of the region (Burlington and Oakville) 46% of regional residents would like to see it the same

as now, 45% slower, and only 7% faster; these percentages do not vary greatly by area municipality, except that 13% of those in Milton would like to see faster growth in the south (and 26% slower growth) while 10% of those in Halton Hills would like to see faster growth in the south (24% slower growth);

- o concerning the preferred rate of growth in the northern part of the Region (Milton and Halton Hills) 52% of regional residents would like to see the same pace as now, 25% slower and 20% faster;
- o Burlington residents favour the slowest rate of growth for the northern municipalities (14% faster, 62% same, 20% slower);
- o Halton Hills is next (22% faster, 61% same, 17% slower) although it has a greater percent wanting faster growth than wanting slower growth in the north and the highest percentage wanting the same rate of growth as in recent years;
- o Oakville residents are more evenly divided (24% faster, 38% same, 34% slower);
- o Milton residents have the highest preference for faster growth in the north (26% faster, 47% same, 27% slower) but an even split between those wanting faster and slower growth;
- o perhaps the most interesting highlight regarding preferred faster or slower growth rates in southern and northern Halton is that residents of all four area municipalities strongly favour for the south a growth rate the same or slower, whereas those wanting faster or slower growth for the northern part of the region are quite evenly divided and this tends to be true across all four area municipalities, with the balance slightly towards slower growth in Burlington and Oakville, about even in Milton and slightly towards faster growth in Halton Hills.

(4) Advantages of Faster Growth (Exhibit D.4)

- o among those who want their own community to grow faster, 35% mentioned more/better services as a benefit, 34% mentioned economic/industrial/business growth, 17% mentioned need for better housing, 10% mentioned road improvement, 6% mentioned more jobs and 4% a broader tax base;

- o among the same group 35% mentioned business slow down and slower population growth as a disadvantage of slower growth, 25% mentioned fewer/less adequate services, 8% mentioned lack of jobs, 7% lack of better housing, and 5% higher housing costs.

(5) Advantages of Slower Growth (Exhibit D.5)

- o among the substantially larger group who want their own community to grow slower 39% mentioned avoiding overcrowding/overdevelopment as a benefit of slower growth, 21% mentioned a preference for the small town character, 19% felt their community was already overdeveloped/overcrowded, 24% perceived an existing problem with services (e.g. schools, roads), 8% wanted to maintain the natural environment/park land, and 4% mentioned preservation of farmland;
- o of the same group, 35% mentioned problems with services as a disadvantage of faster growth, 32% mentioned overcrowding/congestion, 21% mentioned loss of a sense of community, 9% loss of natural environment, and 4% higher taxes.

(6) Reasons for Choosing Community (Exhibit D.6)

- o 32% of regional residents mentioned the small town atmosphere and an equal percentage mentioned that they work in the same community, as major reasons for having chosen that community to live in;
- o 15% mentioned affordable housing, 14% mentioned a convenient location for travelling to city centres, 10% mentioned being born/raised there, 9% mentioned friends/relatives live there, 6% mentioned a clean environment and 5% mentioned that it is attractive physically;
- o generally, the ranking of these reasons was the same among respondents from all four area municipalities, with minor variations.

(7) Regional/Municipal Planning Issues (Exhibit D.7)

- o issues considered by 88-98% of regional residents to be extremely/very important were (in declining order)

maintaining a high quality of drinking water, controlling air and water pollution, and preserving the environment and natural features of the area;

- o issues rated by 70-79% of Halton residents to be extremely/very important were (in declining order) reducing road congestion, holding down rising property taxes, protecting existing farmland, more services for the elderly, and increasing local job opportunities;
- o issues identified by 42-52% of Halton residents to be extremely/very important (in declining order) were attracting outside investment to the community, preserving or developing a downtown identity, improving day care facilities, improving public transit, developing more recreational facilities, and providing more rental housing;
- o at the bottom end of the list were encouraging more retail shops and encouraging more housing, rated as extremely/very important by 25% and 21% respectively, of Halton residents;
- o generally, opinion was similar across the four area municipalities except that a larger proportion (59%) of Oakville residents rated preserving or developing a downtown identity as extremely/very important, a somewhat larger proportion of those in Milton and Halton Hills rated providing more rental housing as extremely/very important (53% and 54%, respectively, relative to 42% for residents of the entire region), and a higher proportion of those in Milton saw encouraging more housing as extremely/very important (45% versus 21% for residents of the entire region);
- o striking among these opinions are the high importance accorded to the quality of the natural environment, reducing road congestion, holding down rising property taxes and protecting existing farmland, the somewhat less widespread identification of more services for the elderly and increasing job opportunities, the fact that only about half of Halton's residents see attracting outside investment to the community, preserving or developing a downtown identity or improving daycare facilities as extremely/very important, and the substantially lower percentages mentioning the other five issues in the list.

(8) Socio-Economic Profile (Exhibit D.8)

- o among residents of Halton, 23% of heads of households are executives, 21% are skilled labour, 15% are retired, 14% are professional, 13% are clerical, 8% are in sales, 5% are unskilled labour and 1% are farmers;
- o rankings are fairly similar among the area municipalities except that, for example, Milton has a somewhat lower percentage of professionals and a higher percentage of farmers than the regional average;
- o 55% of regional residents live in households with a household income of \$40,000 or more, 16% \$30,000-\$40,000, 12% \$20,000-\$30,000, 5% under \$20,000 and 12% not stated;
- o again, the ranking and percentages are fairly similar among the area municipalities;
- o 17% of the respondents were aged 18-29, 29% aged 30-39, 22% aged 40-49, 20% aged 50-64, and 12% aged 65 and over;
- o half of the respondents were male and half female.

4. OVERVIEW AND NEXT STEPS

4.1 Public Meetings

Generally, those attending the public meetings in Oakville on December 2, 1987 and in Milton on December 3, 1987 displayed a strong interest in issues affecting urban growth and development in the Region of Halton. Highlights include:

- o concerns (particularly in the north) regarding inadequate supplies of serviced land for continuing urban development and impacts of this on land/housing prices and growth rates;
- o recognition that, if growth occurs, there must be a balance of industrial and commercial as well as residential growth;

- o concerns regarding who will pay for the required infrastructure and a general expectation, among those in favour of extending water/sewer pipes into northern Halton, that provincial funding will be available and the Region will take a strong role;
- o a degree of consensus that piecemeal, uncontrolled growth must be avoided; careful planning is required to maintain the quality of the natural environment, achieve high quality urban development, and preserve the agricultural north to the extent possible;
- o innovative solutions to waste disposal and sewage/water services should be investigated;
- o more needs to be understood about the implications of "no growth"; and
- o more pro-active planning will be required to achieve growth (whether faster or slower than present rates) with quality.

Opinions on the above were by no means uniform; discussion was lively and a substantial variety of views were expressed.

4.2 Public Attitude Survey

Some important highlights from the survey are as follows:

- o half of Halton's residents would like the growth rate in their own community to remain as it is, a majority (52%) would like it to remain the same for the northern two area municipalities, and a plurality (46%) would like it to remain the same for the southern two area municipalities;
- o turning to the approximately half of Halton residents who would like to see a faster or slower growth rate, and 9% would like to see their own community grow more quickly while 41% would like to see a slower rate of growth; concerning the southern two area municipalities, only 7% of Halton residents would like to see them grow faster while 45% would like to see them grow slower; concerning the northern two area municipalities, the split is more even with 20% of Halton residents favouring faster growth and 25% favouring slower growth;

- o generally, residents of Burlington have the strongest preference for slower growth and the lowest preference for faster growth in their own community or elsewhere; Oakville residents are strongly against faster growth in their own community and the southern part of the region but are more evenly split on whether it should be faster or slower in the northern part; residents of Milton who favour faster or slower growth are quite evenly split regarding growth in the northern part of the region, there is a slight majority for slower growth in their own community, and a stronger preference for slower growth in the southern part of the Region; among those living in Halton Hills who would like to see faster or slower growth, more than half would be in favour of faster growth in their own community and in the northern part of the Region, while well over half would be in favour of slower growth for the southern part of the Region;
- o when rating the importance of 16 planning issues in shaping the future of the area, Halton residents clearly emphasized environmental issues and protecting farmland, with controlling road congestion and holding down property taxes also strongly mentioned; a lower priority was given to developmental issues such as encouraging more housing, retail shops and recreational facilities.

4.3 Comparison of Attitudes

As stated earlier, an important reason for carrying out the public attitude survey was to provide a "benchmark" of statistically reliable information on the opinions of the public at large, throughout the Region and in each of its four area municipalities. Having obtained these results, it is interesting to compare them with some of the attitudes expressed by those attending the public meetings who filled out and returned questionnaires. Two such comparisons are shown in Exhibits 4.1 and 4.2. It must be stressed that these comparisons should be considered in general terms only, since, as described in more detail in Chapters 2 and 3 above, the questions asked were not identical, the circumstances and context were different, and the sample size of the questionnaires returned from the public meetings is extremely small.

EXHIBIT 4.1

COMPARISON OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS GROWTH

FROM PUBLIC MEETING RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRES (DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987)**

	<u>TOTAL REGION</u>	<u>OAKVILLE</u>	<u>BURLINGTON</u>	<u>MILTON</u>	<u>HALTON HILLS</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF GROWTH</u>					
Positive Response to Growth	21	14	0	42	50
Outlined Both Points of View	58	72	50	33	50
Negative Response to Growth	<u>21</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
(Number of Total Responses)	(23)	(7)	(2)	(12)	(2)

**Note: Based on 23 responses only. These results are not statistically valid and are indicative only.

FROM PUBLIC ATTITUDES TELEPHONE SURVEY (NOVEMBER 18-30, 1987)

	<u>TOTAL REGION</u>	<u>OAKVILLE</u>	<u>BURLINGTON</u>	<u>MILTON</u>	<u>HALTON HILLS</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>DESIRED PACE OF GROWTH FOR OWN COMMUNITY</u>					
Faster	9	8	3	26	21
Same as Now	50	42	54	41	62
Slower	<u>41</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
(Number of Total Responses)	(403)	(100)	(100)	(101)	(102)

EXHIBIT 4.2

COMPARISON OF GROWTH ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES IDENTIFIED

<u>Advantages of Faster Growth</u>	<u>Questionnaire Response from December 2 & 3, 1987 Public Meeting*</u>	<u>Public Attitudes Survey November 18 - 30, 1987</u>
Economic/industrial/business growth and jobs (generally desirable)	53	40
More/better services (e.g. shopping, social, transit)	17	35
Better supply/variety of housing, lower prices	13	17
Roads improvement	3	10
Broader tax base	13	4
<u>Disadvantages of Faster Growth</u>		
Problems with services (e.g. roads, schools, social)	18	35
Overcrowding/congestion (population density, traffic)	25	32
Less sense of change to community	21	21
Pollution, loss of natural environment, farmland	29	9
Higher taxes	7	4

Notes: Percentages in each response column total to more than 100% because of multiple replies by individuals responding. In the December 2 and 3, 1987 responses, 30 related to advantages and 28 to disadvantages of growth. In November 18-30, 1987 public attitudes survey, 58 responses referred to advantages of faster growth, 143 responses referred to disadvantages of faster growth.

* Based on Halton residents only (23 responses). These results are not statistically valid and are indicative only.

With these cautions in mind, note the comparison in Exhibit 4.1 regarding attitudes toward growth. The top part of the exhibit shows the percentages of those responding to the public meeting questionnaires who showed a positive response to growth (21% for the Region as a whole) who had a more balanced view regarding the pros and cons of growth (58%) and who had a negative response to growth (21%). In preparing the above percentages for "all Halton residents", the numbers of responses from Burlington and Oakville were weighted in relation to those from Milton and Halton Hills, reflecting the current population in each area municipality (as was done in the public attitude survey).

Making allowances for the statistical instability of the questionnaire responses shown in the top half of the exhibit, the attitudes in the four area municipalities are similar generally to those for the Region as a whole with the majority of the residents (58%) indicating a neutral response outlining both advantages and disadvantages to growth. In Oakville the attitude toward growth was identical to the Region with the majority indicating a neutral response (72%) and the balance of attitudes evenly split between positive and negative. The pattern varies somewhat in Milton as 42% of the respondents indicated a positive response compared to 33% with a neutral and 25% with a negative response. Halton Hills and Burlington had only two questionnaire responses each, too small a sample to mean much.

In comparison, as shown in the bottom half of the exhibit, and noted in the previous section, the public attitude survey shows a significantly smaller percentage of the public at large in Halton being in favour of faster growth in their own community (9%), 50% in favour of the same rate of growth as recently experienced, and 41% in favour of slower growth.

There may be very broad evidence from these results of the type of phenomenon discussed earlier in Section 3.1. That is, there seems, in general, to be a somewhat more positive attitude toward growth (i.e. a

more negative attitude toward perceived government actions to limit growth or lack of government action to allow more growth) in the north among those who attended the public meetings (and returned questionnaires) than among the public at large as measured by the public attitude survey, and this was particularly evident for residents of Milton, where one of the public meetings was held.

Because of the problems in comparing two such different sources, and because of the small sample size of the public meeting questionnaire responses, it is unwise to attempt more detailed comparisons and even these general results should be treated with caution. Nevertheless, there appears to be some evidence for the above difference of opinion between those attending the meetings and the public at large, and this may be generally useful in future planning studies when trying to interpret the range of opinions expressed at such meetings relative to those that may be held by the public at large.

Exhibit 4.2 provides another comparison, relating to the advantages and disadvantages of growth identified in the public meeting questionnaire response (left hand column) and from the public attitude survey (right hand column). There is a similarity in the percentage of respondents mentioning many of the specific advantages and disadvantages of faster growth listed on the exhibit, and the general ranking is similar.

Again with the above cautions, we may tentatively conclude from these two exhibits that, while there was a more positive attitude toward faster growth among those attending the meetings than among the public at large, both groups showed quite similar opinions regarding the advantages and disadvantages of faster growth. The latter finding is an encouraging one in assisting planners in their evaluation of alternative growth scenarios, and the former will have to be borne in mind as the Phase 1 Study is completed and the second round of public consultation is carried out.

4.4 Conclusions Regarding Next Steps: Round Two

As noted earlier, Round Two of the public consultation process will be carried out during May and June, 1988. According to the study schedule, the two additional public meetings will be held during late May or early June, one in south Halton and one in north Halton as before.

The attendance levels, format and results of the December, 1987 public meetings were judged by the planning staff, the consultant team and others to be very successful, and it is currently planned to use a similar approach for the meetings in May/June. At the Round Two meetings, it will be possible to present the substantive results of the public attitudes survey and the study including the nature and costs of water/sewer servicing options, and the development/evaluation of alternative growth scenarios. These will be displayed and discussed informally at the information drop-in parts of each public meeting, and a public forum panel discussion will be held at each meeting to provide the panelists, members of the press and members of the public the opportunity to raise questions and comment on the study findings.

Again, questionnaires will be made available and those attending the meeting will be encouraged to document their opinions and return them to the study team.

The results of the entire public attitudes component (Stage 3), and also the results of the study, will be summarized in the final report of the Phase 1 study and, as noted earlier, a separate research report will also be prepared describing the public attitudes component and emphasizing its more innovative aspects, including the format of the public meetings and the conducting of a statistically valid attitude survey as well as obtaining the opinions of those attending the public meetings.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987 MEETINGS

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN HALTON REGION COUNCIL CHAMBERS, BRONTE ROAD, OAKVILLE ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1987

Moderator: Larry Sherman, IBI Group; supported by
Neal Irwin, IBI Group (Study Director)

Panelists: Bruce Wood, Burlington resident, ex-farmer, now T.V.
executive
Brian Steinback, Georgetown resident, environmental engineer
David Faye, Oakville resident, developer (currently
President, Halton Chapter, Urban Development Institute)
Peter Lambrick, Milton resident, farmer
Roger Cunningham, Burlington resident, homebuilder in
Burlington and Milton
Don Smith, Burlington resident, ex-municipal councillor

Press: Ann Currie
Georgetown Independent

Ray Digregorio
Burlington Spectator

Bill Shackelton
CHCH TV

Political
Representatives:

Walter Mulkewich, Regional Councillor, Burlington
Brad Clements, Regional Councillor, Milton
William Johnson, Regional Councillor, Milton
John Graham, Regional Councillor, Oakville
Peter Pomeroy, Regional Chairman

Halton
Planning
Staff:

Rash Mohammed, Commissioner of Planning and Development
Ho Wong
David McCleary
Patricia Herring

Discussion Session 7:30 - 9:00 PM
(Attendance - 55 persons)

Key Topics for Future Growth

- o Look at official plans at regional and local level;
- o Where should growth occur?
- o Consider Region as a whole;
- o Look at quality of life in Halton Region;
- o Look at possible congestion problems of commercial strips;
- o Consider sewage capacities available and future costs.

What does Halton Region mean? Does it make sense in terms of planning and managing regional growth? Does it matter what goes on in one city and/or town to other cities and/or towns in Halton Region?

- o People do not discuss matters as much as they should;
- o Two tier government encourages parochialism;
- o The government looks at all the people as a whole - as a region, but people are more concerned about themselves on a day-to-day basis in individual communities.

Can we have growth and still achieve the values of citizens concerned with maintaining the quality of existing communities?

- o Yes, we have come a long way to get where we are now. Can work together well in the present and future;
- o Yes, can't stop change; blend the best of the environment with continuing growth;
- o Yes, can work together. This study is a good approach;
- o People like their lifestyles, therefore keep the communities' same identity but still progress;
- o Affordability is a concern;; that's why some people move to smaller communities;
- o Maintain personality/character; maybe by duplicating smaller, already established communities.

Will people accept the costs and impacts of growth in Halton communities if the growth is properly planned and managed?

- o Probably; if we want more growth in definable urban communities we can pay for it;
- o Yes, you must pay for lifestyle;
- o People must realize Halton is part of the Greater Toronto Area and will therefore continue to grow; some people try to say: "I'm here, so now we should not allow further growth";
- o Have to be able to grow; need more jobs so people can both live and work in Halton;
- o Regional government needs to provide water/sewer services so each community can grow as it wants to in terms of people, jobs, social/cultural services, etc.;
- o Not entirely in agreement. Plan must respond to market place; no community can be self-sufficient.

What have we learned from Burlington and Oakville growth that should be applied in north Halton? Should Burlington residents pay for Milton's growth?

- o Milton would like moderate additional growth; now very constrained by lack of sewer capacity: Acton and Georgetown constrained by lack of water;
- o Planning should be by this study process and not by confrontations at the OMB which only produce costly compromises;
- o Must provide major water and sewer pipes with proper planning, to provide the framework and opportunity for additional growth in north Halton; the alternative is piecemeal growth and inefficiency;
- o Halton as a community will miss out on quality and growth opportunity if almost all jobs are in the south;
- o Perhaps Georgetown should get services from Brampton and Acton from Guelph, but not likely or feasible because of jurisdictional boundaries; change boundaries;
- o As a Burlington resident, I have no right to tell Milton people what they should do.

What should be avoided?

- o Look at all areas to encourage development and growth in the most suited areas;
- o Concerns should be on a small scale, i.e. housing costs, children, etc.

Services?

- o Must consider this;
- o Plan for it: Where? When?

Burlington/Oakville - No Growth? Growth?

- o Oakville has become a more pleasant to live than when it was smaller; new generation has more disposable income; better housing and services are now available. Yes, if growth is carefully planned;
- o Capacity available?
- o Yes, capacity is available, must consider type and density of growth;
- o Employment growth must be considered - in town or out of town;
- o Change may be hard for Burlington. It is losing its "small town" characteristics. By definition, it is a city, but not yet true intellectually and emotionally. People don't like change. No fun driving in Burlington anymore. But downtown infilling and development is good and community/family services excellent;
- o Must decide what quality you want and are prepared to pay for;
- o Georgetown and Acton can't handle too much more, they would need more water capacity. Therefore, development should be continued in north Burlington/Oakville;
- o Take some growth pressure off of Burlington and Oakville by allowing growth in the communities to the north; this means the Region and the Province should provide the required infrastructure in mid and north Halton.

Press Questions

1. Is it going to be hard to commute?
 - o People will continue to commute to Toronto, Hamilton, Mississauga, etc., as they do now.
2. Jobs? Will everyone contribute for new jobs?/plants?
 - o How are we going to pay? jobs and shopping opportunities should be close;
 - o Should keep employment down, build somewhere else.
3. Why grow?
 - o Make facilities available for when needed in future.
4. Political Boundaries. Why not take from other jurisdictions? eg. Mississauga?
 - o No response from panelists.
5. What about agriculture? Is it going to be lost?
 - o "Services" agriculture in Halton will be priced out by high land costs and wages;
 - o Agriculture has to be tied with retail, etc., to keep viable in this region;
 - o Farmers will sell if the offer is right, "Why keep the land if they aren't making money?"
 - o Need "right to farm" legislation to protect farmers;
 - o Don't neglect agriculture in the plan. Control severances; don't gobble it up piecemeal;
 - o Land bought for development is often leased back for many years; can be a better financial arrangement for the farmer than owning the land.

Comments by Members of the Public

- o Don't forget Hamilton as a work/shopping/cultural place for Halton residents;
- o We need distinct regions, maybe some type of buffer between Halton, Peel and Hamilton-Wentworth; give regions and area municipalities enough control to do this and keep OMB out of it;

- o Industrial land concerns; make sure residential areas are not degraded by subsequent zoning changes to allow adjacent industry;
- o Check zoning before you buy, and be aware that zoning may change at any time;
- o It's a shame when things like zoning change; but, the region must have an overall plan and therefore make some decisions.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN MILTON MEMORIAL ARENA,
ON THOMPSON ROAD SOUTH, MILTON: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1987

Moderator: Larry Sherman, IBI Group; supported by
Neal Irwin, IBI Group (Study Director)

Panelists: Alex McKee, Georgetown resident, businessman
Daryl Cowell, Burlington resident, ecologist
Peter Duffus, Milton resident, businessman
Bill Brydon, Oakville resident, ex-Mayor of Brampton
Barney Henderson, Milton resident, lawyer

Press: Rob Kelly
Canadian Champion

Brian Reid
Milton Observer

Political
Representatives:

Walter Elliot, MPP, Halton North
Gord Krantz, Mayor, Town of Milton
William Johnson, Regional Councillor, Milton
Les Laughren, Milton Councillor
Brian Penman, Milton Councillor
Rose Harrison, Milton Councillor
Peter Pomeroy, Regional Chairman

Halton
Planning
Staff:

Rash Mohammed, Commissioner of Planning and Development
Ho Wong
David McCleary
Patricia Herring

Discussion Session - 7:30 - 9:00 PM
(Attendance - 79 persons)

Key Topics for future growth

- o Taxes - Halton Hills needs more employment to help provide future tax base;
- o Housing costs/affordability;
- o Avoid Mississauga problems: road congestion, need for better transit, better garbage/waste disposal, etc.; will have to be dealt with as part of growth;
- o Grow away from Metro/Big City image; keep smaller, defined urban areas;

- o Public should be more involved; concerns about how urban/land use boundaries get drawn and are "imposed on" people with little public input;
- o We have an excellent environment; must maintain quality;
- o Look at all aspects - transportation, agriculture, etc.;
- o Balance areas with a good mixture of housing types/prices, recreational, commercial, industrial/land uses;
- o Stress planning now, and steps to be taken in one year, five years, ten years, etc., for a better future tomorrow.

What does Halton Region mean? Does it make sense in terms of planning and managing Regional growth? Does it matter what goes on in one city and/or town to other cities and/or towns in Halton Region?

- o Region makes sense unless area municipalities get too competitive;
- o Should be constructive process by which area municipalities can work together for the good of the whole region;
- o Avoid destructive competition among area municipalities;
- o Growth moves out from Toronto centres. Regional boundaries aren't bad; would be stupid to try to change them now;
- o Area municipalities and communities need opportunity to control their own growth but need Regional framework, e.g. garbage disposal, water/sewer services, roads;

Can we have growth and still achieve the values of citizens concerned with maintaining the quality of existing communities?

- o No - must satisfy the majority who want growth and leave the means to the politicians;
- o People are against unplanned growth and are in favour of planned, orderly growth;
- o Shouldn't plan;
- o Show impact of growth and no growth to people;

- o What right do we have to not allow low income families;
- o Growth is inevitable and we can't stop it; the challenge is to achieve growth with quality through good planning/management.

Will people accept the costs and impacts of growth in north Halton communities if the growth is properly planned and managed?

- o There are always unforeseen costs built into growth;
- o Who will pay for services?

What about future growth in Milton, Georgetown, etc. relative to that in Oakville and Burlington?

- o Can't please everyone; can protect environment and have growth if planned and managed properly;
- o Plans prepared six years ago are impeding growth and tax base now; bureaucratic planning/management of growth is a problem;
- o When the community stops growing it starts dying; Milton is now stagnant; regarding affordable housing we have a problem in terms of business planning because we don't know what the Town's plans are and what will happen in terms of growth; growth should be welcomed if it is properly planned and controlled;
- o We need information from this study on the impact of no growth; urban Milton does not seem to be suffering from normal residential growth, at least at the moment;
- o This is elitist because it means lower income people cannot afford to live in urban Milton;
- o Growth will occur: must have a mix of housing with less segregation; growth gives broader tax base and better services. Need better coordination with the region and a better tax base balance to pay for residential services;
- o Don't need growth to improve services; growth has problems; can't get better services than what exists now in Halton;
- o Don't agree: Toronto has more services than Milton; e.g. public transit for elderly;

- o If growth is allowed in Milton, the market will loosen up and provide a better range of housing prices;
- o There are artificial limits on growth from bureaucratic planning; what happens if zoning is loosened and we "take the lines away"?
- o With enough growth pressure, the lines do move; in the meantime, however, they drive prices up;
- o The purpose of this planning study is to look at changing the lines; the other area municipalities should have paid for part of it as Milton is doing;
- o The official plan process means that developers pay part of the cost;
- o This planning study will address where growth could and should go;
- o What would be the impact if 60% of Milton people say they don't want growth; who should we listen to?
- o We need more facts on the impact of growth or no growth;
- o We need official plans to express "the dream" but it is hard to change them later when circumstances evolve; no growth means that children move out and the population ages;
- o How can we have constructive cooperation in other area municipalities when we have a continuing dog fight over a site for waste disposal?
- o We must have a plan but it must be flexible;
- o There is a shortage of rental accommodation which should be addressed.

Press Questions

1. Why are you stressing low income housing?
 - o Everyone wants low income housing and this can get out of hand, so, stop when the urban projection is filled.

2. There is constructive competition between municipalities. Prosperity to the north. Do you foresee problems between municipalities and politicians?

- o Municipalities look at tax base;
- o Is there a way to work together?
- o Lessen the burden on the Region by working together;
- o Should not fix designation of land by lines on a map.

Comments by Members of the Public

- o We need improved water/sewage/garbage services but there is a problem of water quality for drinking water drawn from the lake; we should look at water recycling and other innovative solutions to Milton's water, sewage and garbage problems;
- o Halton Hills seems to be "out of sight, out of mind" in this study; we can't afford a recreation hall; why not pipe services to Halton Hills as well as to Milton? We pay taxes, too;
- o Why shouldn't each town have its own garbage dump/recycling/incinerator?
- o If Milton does not grow, my business (restaurant) may not survive;
- o Regional government is not needed: too complicated;
- o Regional government and provincial planning agencies are needed to provide the framework (e.g. protecting the escarpment, utility corridors, provincial roads) and, at the regional level, sewer, water, waste disposal and some roads; it's a price of growth;
- o Milton is a choice industrial location because of its location on Highway 401, served by the mainlines of both railways and excellent land for industrial and residential development; controlled industrial growth there is required and can be handled with high quality urban development if pressures are foreseen and planned for (e.g. truck traffic); most people would be concerned with uncontrolled growth; amount of growth of 70- 100,000 population would be small enough for a high quality community and yet provide enough scale for industrial/ economic development;

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION PANELS USED AT DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987 PUBLIC MEETINGS

The following exhibits were displayed at the public meetings and are reproduced at a smaller scale on the following pages of the appendix:

1. Halton Urban Structure Review Phases.
2. Phase 1: Investigation of Development Opportunities:
Study Stages.
3. Generalized Land Use in Greater Toronto Area.
4. Development Issues.
5. Halton Region Map: The Regional Concept
6. Phase 1: Study Structure and Schedule.
7. Population Projections, Region of Halton.
8. Development Parameters - Halton Region
9. Halton Region Map: Industrial Designated Areas.
10. Growth or No Growth for Urban Milton
11. Public Consultation Process in Phase I.
12. Please Give Us Your Opinions.

HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW

PHASES

PHASE 1: INVESTIGATION OF DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- . CURRENT STUDY**
- . ANTICIPATED COMPLETION
AUGUST 1988**

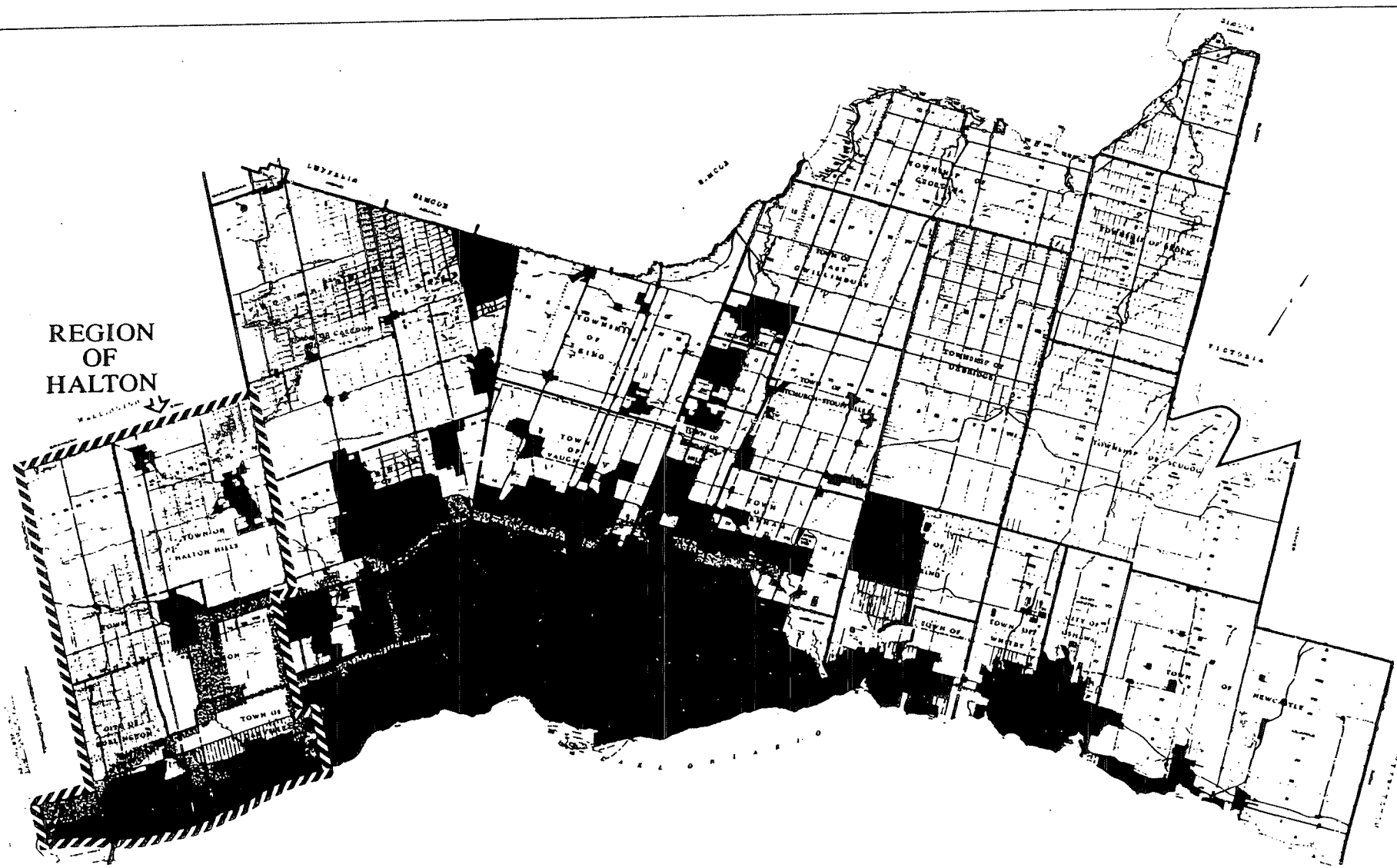
**PHASE 2: TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND
SELECTION OF A DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPT**

**PHASE 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREFERRED
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT**

PHASE 1: INVESTIGATION OF DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

STUDY STAGES

- 1. Growth Potential Identification.**
- 2. Growth Levels Assessment/Impact
Assessment of Static (No Growth) Condition
for Milton.**
- 3. Public Attitudes Assessment.**
- 4. Servicing Options Feasibility Assessment.**
- 5. Development of Alternative Growth Scenarios
(General Configuration).**
- 6. Evaluation of Alternative Growth Scenarios.**
- 7. Preparation and Evaluation of Alternative
Development/Land Use Concepts
(Geographical Configuration).**
- 8. Final Report.**



REGION OF HALTON

B-4

**REGION OF HALTON
URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW
PHASE I STUDY**

GENERALIZED LAND USE IN GREATER TORONTO AREA

DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING RESIDENTIAL AREAS		FUTURE EMPLOYMENT AREAS ¹		NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PARKWAY BELT	
DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING EMPLOYMENT AREAS		FUTURE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS			

¹ as designated in Official Plan of Greater Toronto Area
Some light land uses (e.g. light industrial, parks, shopping) included in residential areas
Some commercial business districts (e.g. strip retail) included in residential areas

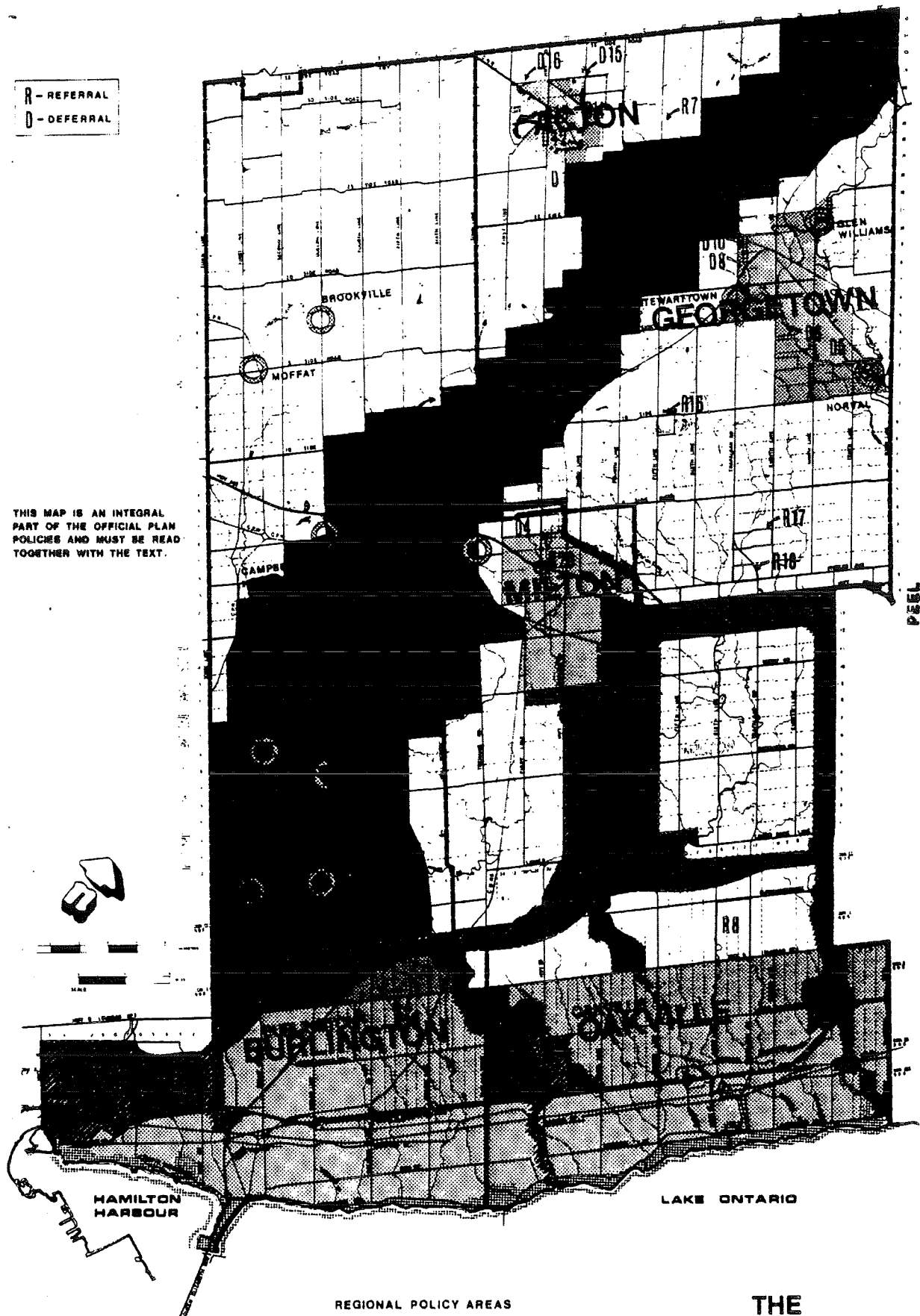
HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- **future growth prospects for the Region of Halton (population and employment) over the next two or three decades;**
- **the distribution of this growth by municipality and in terms of urban/rural envelopes for residential, commercial, industrial and other land uses;**
- **advantages and disadvantages of no growth or more growth in the Town of Milton;**
- **extent to which new servicing infrastructure will be required, and the costs of such infrastructure;**
- **environmental, social and economic impacts of alternative urban development possibilities; and**
- **financial and fiscal impacts of the alternatives, by municipality and for the Region of Halton as a whole.**

R - REFERRAL
D - DEFERRAL

THIS MAP IS AN INTEGRAL
PART OF THE OFFICIAL PLAN
POLICIES AND MUST BE READ
TOGETHER WITH THE TEXT.



REGIONAL POLICY AREAS

- PARKWAY BELT EXTENSION-
- PUBLIC USE AREA
- COMPLEMENTARY USE AREA
- NIAGARA ESCARPMENT-
- SCARP PROTECTION AREA
- COMPLEMENTARY USE AREA
- URBAN AREA
- WATERFRONT AREA

PROVINCIAL POLICY AREAS

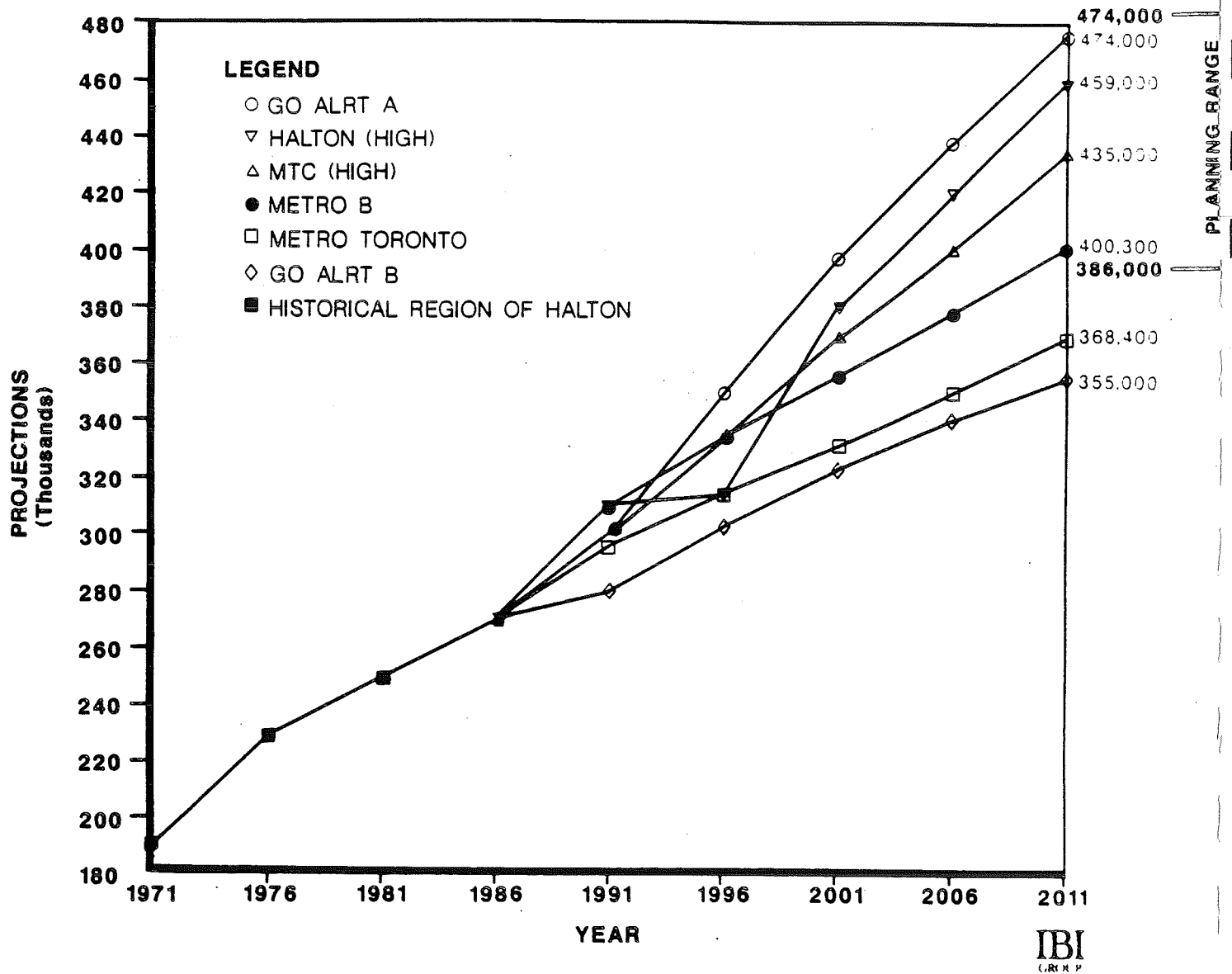
- PARKWAY BELT
- BOUNDARY OF NIAGARA
- ESCARPMENT COMMISSION'S
- PROPOSED PLAN

THE
REGIONAL
CONCEPT

MAP

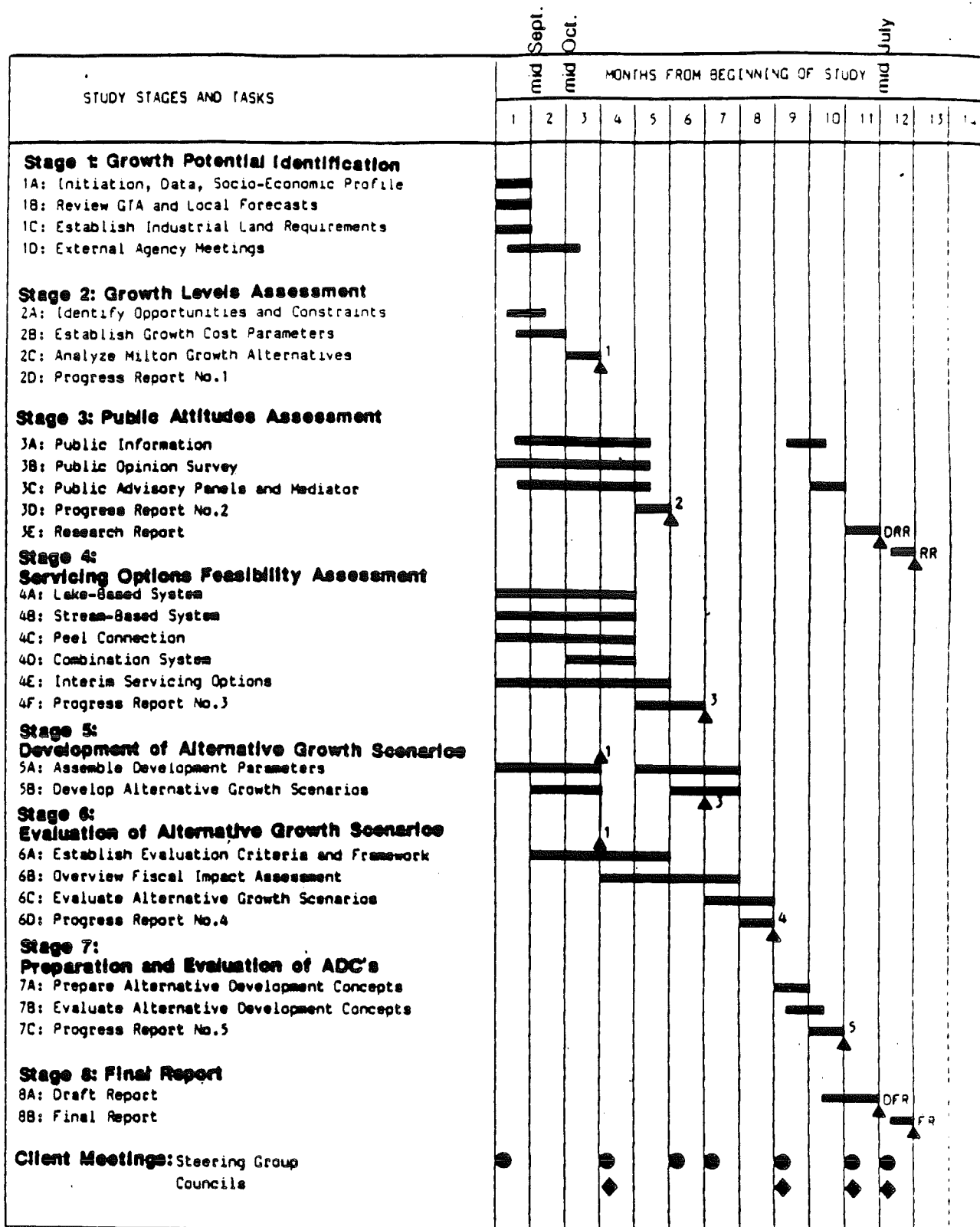
1

POPULATION PROJECTIONS **Region of Halton**



HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW PHASE 1 STUDY STRUCTURE AND SCHEDULE

AMENDED
per Steering Committee
Meeting of Aug.7/87



LEGEND

- ▲ Identifies Progress Report
- DRR Draft Research Report
- RR Research Report
- DFR Draft Final Report
- FR Final Report

IBI
GROUP P

DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS - HALTON REGION

BASIC DATA

	TOTAL	URBAN
Land Area (ha)	98,300	20,500
1986 Population	271,400	245,500

APPROXIMATE SERVICING CAPACITIES (Population)

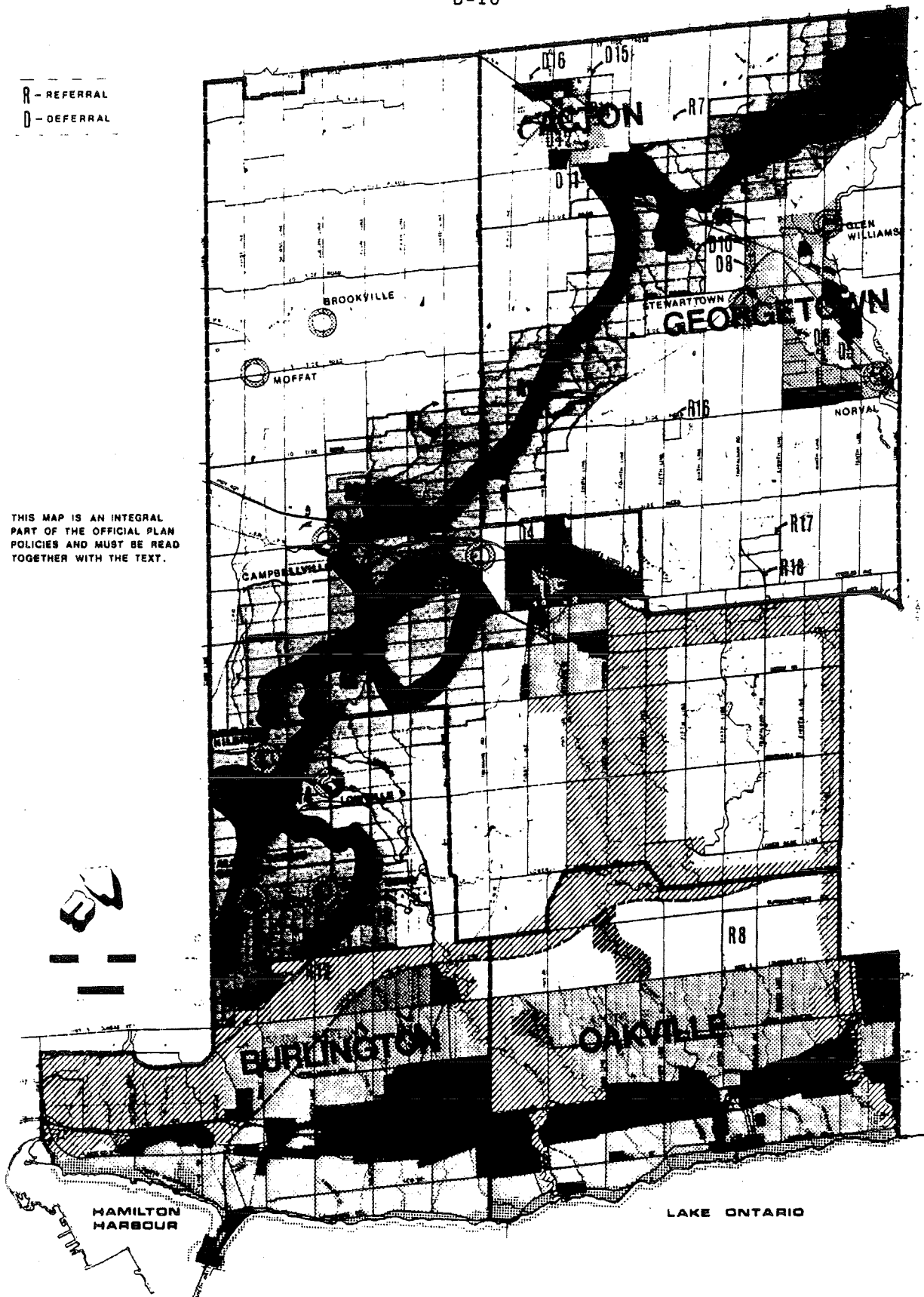
	1987	PLANT	SITE
Sewage Treatment	248,500	330,000	843,700
Water Servicing	247,500	382,800	733,800

LAND CAPACITIES (Population)

Official Plan Urban Envelope	478,500
Current Urban Envelope	423,500

R - REFERRAL
D - DEFERRAL

THIS MAP IS AN INTEGRAL
PART OF THE OFFICIAL PLAN
POLICIES AND MUST BE READ
TOGETHER WITH THE TEXT.



INDUSTRIAL DESIGNATED AREAS

LEGEND

- URBAN AREA
- DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL LAND

GROWTH OR NO GROWTH FOR URBAN MILTON

FURTHER GROWTH CURTAILED BY SERVICING CONSTRAINTS

- **ADDITIONAL SEWER AND WATER SERVICING CAPACITY NEEDED**
- **COULD BE LAKE BASED, STREAM BASED, OR A COMBINATION**

FUTURE SERVICING FOR MILTON

- **NOT SOLELY A MILTON ISSUE, LARGER REGIONAL CONTEXT**
- **ISSUE IS NOT ONE DIMENSIONAL (SERVICING)**
- **ISSUES SUCH AS PLANNING, ENVIRONMENTAL, AGRICULTURAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, TRANSPORTATION AND OTHERS AS MAY BE RAISED IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS**

QUESTIONS FOR MILTON

- **DOES IT WANT TO GROW?**
- **HOW BIG?**
- **WHERE CAN IT OCCUR?**
- **ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES**

HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS IN PHASE 1

- **PUBLIC ATTITUDES SURVEY**

- **TELEPHONE SURVEY: NOVEMBER, 1987**
- **400 RESPONDENTS: 100 IN EACH AREA MUNICIPALITY**
- **ATTITUDES REGARDING URBAN GROWTH ISSUES**

- **PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PANELS**

- **DROP-IN MEETINGS: INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON THE STUDY**
- **PUBLIC FORUM PANELS:**
 - * **SIX PANELISTS REPRESENTING VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW**
 - * **DISCUSSION OF URBAN GROWTH ISSUES**
 - * **PANELISTS QUESTIONED BY MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES**
 - * **PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**
- **TWO DROP-IN MEETINGS/PANELS IN DECEMBER, 1987**
- **TWO MORE DROP-IN MEETINGS/PANELS IN JUNE, 1988**

- **PROGRESS REPORT NO. 2 PRESENTS INTERIM RESULTS**

- **FEBRUARY, 1988**

HALTON URBAN STRUCTURE REVIEW

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR OPINIONS

- **TALK TO THE PLANNERS HERE TONIGHT**
- **ASK QUESTIONS AND LET US HAVE YOUR VIEWS**
- **FILL IN AND LEAVE QUESTIONNAIRE OR MAIL IT BACK LATER**

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES FROM DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987 PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Question 5: Places of Residence and Work (31 responses)

Burlington	2 respondents, 1 worked in Oakville, the other in Hamilton
Halton Hills	2 respondents, 1 worked in Halton Hills, the other in Mississauga
Milton	12 respondents, 8 of which worked in Milton, 3 worked in Mississauga, and 1 retired
Oakville	7 respondents, 3 of which worked in Oakville, 2 retired, others worked in Mississauga and Toronto
Peel Region	6 respondents from Peel. One lived in Brampton, worked in Rexdale. The others lived in Mississauga, of whom 4 worked in Halton/Peel areas and the other worked in Mississauga. (Note: the answers from these respondents for the most part were identical)
Other	2 respondents both living and working in Metro Toronto

2(a) Question 1: What do you think are the advantages of growth in Halton Region? (See Exhibit C-1)

Burlington	- economic growth (1)*
Halton Hills	- more jobs (1), improved financial base (1) - better community services (1) - better housing (1)
Milton	- growth is desirable (modest amount, properly managed and planned) (5) - more prosperity, employment (3) - broader tax base (3) - more political clout (1) - better roads, rail facilities (1)

Note: Of the 12 Milton respondents, 5 submissions were positive in that advantages associated with growth were identified, 4 submissions outlined both pros and cons, and 3 submissions identified only disadvantages to growth.

* Numbers in brackets denote number of times point was noted by respondents.

Oakville - more employment, job opportunities (5)
 - improved facilities, e.g. better transit (3)
 - more houses, more price competitiveness (3)
 - less taxes (1)

Peel - good transportation links (3)
 - affordable housing (2)
 - letter services (2)
 - job opportunities (1)

Note: It appeared that the Peel respondents were really answering the question "why Milton has and will continue to grow".

Other - good access (1)
 - parks and recreation (1)

2(b) Question 1: What do you think are the disadvantages of urban growth in Halton Region? (See Exhibit C-1)

Burlington - more traffic/congestion (2)
 - density increases (1)
 - threats to rural Halton character, i.e. hamlets (1)

Halton Hills - more traffic (1)
 - destroys rural countryside (1)
 (from rural cluster resident)

Milton - changes in community make-up, loss of community identity, social conflict (eg. rural residents expecting urban level services) (4)
 - loss of rural character (2)
 - pollution (2)
 - more traffic (1)
 - pressure on services (1)
 - depletion of farm land (1)

Oakville - loss of green belts, green space (2)
 - more traffic/congestion (2)
 - more pollution (2)
 - more taxes (2)
 - loss of small town feeling (2)
 - less agricultural land (1)

Peel (no disadvantages to growth noted)

Other - need services for new housing (1)

3. Question 2: What should be done to deal with disadvantages?
(See Exhibit C-2)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Burlington | - limit population and density (1)
- carefully position new growth areas (1) |
| Halton Hills | - set up rural buffer zones (1)
- restrict heavy (industrial truck) traffic to expressways and designated arterials (1) |
| Milton | - limit amount of growth (2)
- do not build pipe (1)
- too many rural non-farm severences (1)
- deal with waste disposal to prevent pollution (1) |
| Oakville | - rethink community design, more variety, larger lots (1)
- improve traffic network (1)
- obtain adequate government support for facilities e.g. highways (1)
- limit urban growth (1) |
| Peel | - increase GO stations (2)
- improve Hwy. 25 (2)
- create new communities (1) |
| Other | - services and land needed for new housing (1) |

4. Question 3: Where should future urban growth take place in Halton Region? (See Exhibit C-3)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Burlington | - do not increase density in existing centres (1)
- south of 403, or southeast Milton (1)
- QEW corridor (1) |
| Halton Hills | - build on existing urban centres (1)
- depends where services are extended (1) |
| Milton | - 401 corridor (2)
- west and south of Milton urban area (2)
- infill existing communities (1)
- let study decide (1)
- away from farmland (1)
- Oakville/Burlington (1)
- Milton, Campbellville, Oakville (1)
- south of Derry Road (1)
- north of 401 (1) |

- Oakville
- north of Hwy. 5 (around 6th Line) (2)
 - anywhere, where services cost less (1)
 - not lakeshore area, discrete urban communities (1)
 - north to Hwy. 5 then around 401 near Milton (1)
 - prefer south, close to existing urban centres (1)
- Peel
- 5 of the 6 Peel respondents said "around Milton Hospital" (5)
 - the 6th Peel resident said between existing and new communities (1)
- Other
- around Milton Hospital (1)
 - expand west and east of Town (1)

5. Question 4: How would future urban growth affect you, your family, community, job, quality of life? (See Exhibit C-4)

- Burlington
- impact on rural area (1)
- Halton Hills
- no effect if rural clusters are not affected (1)
 - growth in rural areas would compromise viable farms (1)
- Milton
- growth would foster improvements, e.g. lifestyle (4)
 - no adverse affect if well managed (2)
 - pollution (2)
 - more traffic (2)
 - adverse if viable farm operations are comprised (1)
 - Milton needs to assimilate growth it has (1)
 - adverse affect if present inadequacies exist e.g. sewage/water limitation (1)
- Oakville
- more jobs, so families can live and work in Halton (3)
 - traffic congestion (2)
 - good effect (2)
 - more population (2)
 - loss of rural flavour (1)
 - pollution (1)
 - more taxes (1)
- Peel
- improve quality of life, advantageous (6)
 - more jobs (1)
- Other
- would like to settle in Milton (1)
 - would improve Milton (1)

6. Other comments noted on questionnaires

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Burlington | - preserve integrity of Halton's rural villages |
| Halton Hills | - do not merge growth areas, keep separate (buffer zones) |
| Milton | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- provide greater variety of house styles- delete talk and studies, get on with providing for growth- find solution of solid waste- labour shortage for \$6/hr. jobs- lack of affordable housing, have firms provide housing for low income labour force, not public purse- Milton is an urban area, but can still protect villages/hamlets |
| Oakville | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- data on costs/benefits (of growth analysis) should be made available to public- what is impact of changing demographics (older population)- need industrial/commercial strategy- Province should foot bill for services (as in Peel, York, Durham)- local government should have say regarding where growth goes, not just the Province (OMB) |

EXHIBIT C-1

QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY: DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987
QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTION 1: ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES TO GROWTH

SUMMARIZED RESPONSES	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS	SUB-TOTAL HALTON	PEEL REGION	OTHER	TOTAL
Positive response	1	-	5	1	7	4	2	13
Outlined both points of view	5	1	4	1	11	2	-	13
Negative response	1	1	3	-	5	-	-	5
Total number of responses	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>

Note: Total number of responses equals number of questionnaires received

EXHIBIT C-2

QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY: DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987
QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTION 2: HOW TO DEAL WITH DISADVANTAGES

SUMMARIZED RESPONSES	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS	SUB-TOTAL HALTON	PEEL REGION	OTHER	TOTAL
Limit population, amount of growth	2	1	2	-	5	-	-	5
Proper planning, careful selection of growth areas	1	1	4	1	7	1	-	8
Improve transportation network	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	4
Other	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	5
Total number of reasons stated	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>22</u>

Note: Some respondents gave various reasons while others left this question blank, so responses to this question total fewer than the number of questionnaires received.

EXHIBIT C-3

QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY: DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987
QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTION 3: WHERE FUTURE URBAN GROWTH SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN HALTON

SUMMARIZED RESPONSES	PLACE OF RESIDENCE							TOTAL
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS	SUB-TOTAL HALTON	PEEL REGION	OTHER	
Generally contiguous to existing centres	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
Emphasis on south	4	2	1	-	7	-	-	7
Expand Milton urban area	1	-	4	-	5	5	2	12
New urban areas	1	1	4	-	6	1	-	7
Other	2	1	1	1	5	-	-	5
Total number of responses	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>33</u>

Note: Some respondents suggested one or more alternatives, while others left this question unanswered, so responses for some areas total more or less than number of questionnaires received from that area.
'Other' category included two responses noting "depends on where services are extended".

EXHIBIT C-4

QUANTITATIVE SUMMARY: DECEMBER 2 AND 3, 1987
QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTION 4: HOW WOULD FUTURE URBAN GROWTH AFFECTS YOU, YOUR FAMILY, YOUR COMMUNITY, YOUR JOB, YOUR QUALITY OF LIFE.

SUMMARIZED RESPONSES	PLACE OF RESIDENCE							TOTAL
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS	SUB-TOTAL HALTON	PEEL REGION	OTHER	
Viewed as improvement to lifestyle	3	-	5	-	8	6	1	15
Viewed as threat, or change to lifestyle	2	1	3	1	7	-	-	7
Adverse affects can be mitigated	1	1	3	1	6	-	-	6
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total number of reasons stated	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>

Note: Some respondents identified both advantages and disadvantages to how growth would affect them and others did not respond to this question. The total number of responses to this question are slightly less than the number of questionnaires received.

APPENDIX D

HALTON REGION PUBLIC ATTITUDE SURVEY

A RESEARCH REPORT PREPARED FOR

IBI GROUP

BY

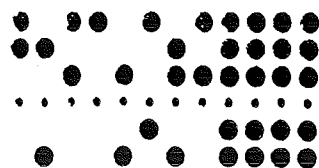
THE CREATIVE RESEARCH GROUP

JANUARY, 1988

HALTON REGION PUBLIC ATTITUDE SURVEY
- A Research Report -

November, 1987

Prepared for:
THE IBI GROUP
Toronto Ontario



The Creative
Research
Group

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THE APPENDIX

FOREWORD

Background and Objectives

This study was conducted as a major component to the public attitudes assessment phase of the IBI Group reviewing the Halton region urban structure.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the attitudes of Halton residents toward urban growth and the issues with which regional planners should be primarily concerned.

The intent is to provide public perceptions and needs for input to the urban structure review, not to survey their preference toward different scenarios.

Approach

A total of 403 telephone interviews were conducted among a cross-section of individuals aged 18 and over living in Halton region. The sample was structured in order to provide a separate reading on each municipality. More specifically, the number of interviews conducted were:

Oakville	100
Burlington	100
Milton	102
Halton Hills	<u>101</u>
TOTAL	403

The interviewing process involved:

- drawing a random sample of households within each municipality;
- sending to each household a letter from the Halton Region explaining that a public opinion survey is going to take place;
- telephone interviewing a representative sample of individuals 18 years of age and over;
- call backs were made to reach those not at home;
- a 50/50 male/female quota was established to maximize representativeness.

A field contact report is appended which details the number of calls made to reach the 403 respondents.

During the tabulation phase, each municipality was computer weighted into its correct proportion on the basis of number of households. This facilitates an analysis of the total region with each municipality in its correct proportion.

Interviewing was conducted between November 18th, and November 30th, 1987.

The questionnaire is appended for reference. Note that in question 7 a rotation scheme was utilized in order to vary the order of evaluating planning issues.

Results

The results of the study are presented as follows:

- An Overview;
- The Findings in Detail; and
- The Detailed Tables.

January 7, 1988
Study No.: 0628-87
Doc. I.D.: 0853/57K

THE CREATIVE RESEARCH GROUP
Limited

D-6

AN OVERVIEW

AN OVERVIEW

- Across the Halton Region, very few residents (9%) would like to see their own community grow at a faster pace than it is now. Half would prefer the growth rate to remain as is (50%), while the remaining 41 percent would actually like it to slow down.
- In Oakville and Burlington, the resistance to a faster pace is greater than in the northern part of the region. In the south there is a broad concern about over crowding and over development. The resistance to faster growth is aggravated by a sense that many of the services (e.g., schools, road systems, etc.) have not kept pace with the current rate of growth.
- In Milton and Halton Hills, more residents are in favour of faster growth, but they're still well in the minority in Milton (26%) and in Halton Hills (21%).
- The majority would like the growth rate to remain as is or even slow down.
- Their resistance to an accelerated growth pattern stems only in part from a preference for a "small town atmosphere". More often it is a fear of uncontrolled growth where services cannot keep up.
- Residents of Oakville and Burlington expressed their opinions on the Northern part of the region. Only 1 in 5 preferred to see it grow faster. Most said keep it the same (52%) or slow it down (26%).

- Halton residents were asked to rate the importance of each of 16 issues to municipal and regional planners in shaping the future of the area. A very clear statement emerged. The most important issues are environmental ones -- maintaining water quality, controlling air and water pollution, preserving the environment and natural features, and protecting farm land. Also high on the list were controlling for road congestion and holding down property taxes.
 - The lowest priority was given to developmental issues, namely encouraging more housing, retail shops, and recreational facilities.
 - Residents of Milton reflect the region-wide attitude, with one exception. There is moderate importance given to encouraging more housing, particularly rental housing. However, as a priority it is well below protecting existing farm land and the environment.
 - In Halton Hills, moderate importance is given for providing more rental housing, but again it is less important than protecting farm land and the natural features of the area.
-

THE FINDINGS IN DETAIL

THE FINDINGS IN DETAIL

1. Length Of Residence In Region

Prior to examining attitudes toward growth and issues which concern residents, it is useful to clarify how long people have resided in the area.

As the next table illustrates, as many as 70 percent have lived within the region for 10 years or more. Only 16 percent are "newcomers" (having arrived within the past 5 years).

Further, this characteristic is quite consistent across each of the 4 municipalities. The implication, then, is that most are relatively long term residents, familiar with changes that have taken place over the past decade, the character of their area, and undoubtedly have a genuine interest in how the region changes in years to come.

Note that 80 percent are homeowners and very few are living on farms (3%, reaching a peak in Milton at 12%). (This is the respondent's definition of whether or not they are on a farm, and it may differ from Statistic Canada or municipality definitions.)

Exhibit D-1Length of Residence and Dwelling Type

	Percent Among Residents Of:				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton</u>
	<u>Region</u>				<u>Hills</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Length Of Residence In Region</u>					
Less than 5 years	16	19	13	15	15
5 to 9 years	15	11	17	20	12
10 to 19 years	26	29	26	22	24
20 or more years	44	41	44	44	50
	70	70	70	66	74
<u>In Municipality</u>					
Less than 5 years	19	24	16	18	18
5 to 9 years	17	14	19	23	13
10 to 19 years	27	25	28	26	28
20 or more years	37	37	37	34	42
	64	62	65	60	70
<u>Type Of Dwelling</u>					
Farm	3	-	2	12	6
Non-farm	97	100	98	88	93
Own	80	73	82	91	83
Rented	20	27	18	8	16

(From Tables 1, 12)

2. Location Of Work

Another useful profile important to review is where residents work -- whether it is within their own municipality, region, or outside. Naturally, the extent to which a household is dependent on the region for work should impact on its attitudes and concerns.

As the next table illustrates, Oakville is more of a "bedroom community" than any of the other three municipalities. About 1 in 4 (27%) heads of household work within Oakville. Most commute to Toronto (38%) or Mississauga (19%).

On the other extreme, close to half (47%) of the residents of Milton work within the municipality. Others commute typically east -- to Toronto (17%), Mississauga (10%) or Brampton (7%).

With Burlington and Halton Hills, about 1 in 3 work within the municipality. With Burlington residents, others either commute to Hamilton or to Toronto. With Halton Hills typically Toronto, Mississauga and Brampton are places of work for the remaining two-thirds.

Exhibit D-2
Location of Work

	Percent Among Employed Individuals				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton</u>
	<u>Region</u>				<u>Hills</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Highest Wage Earner</u>					
<u>Location Of Work</u>					
<u>In Region</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>38</u>
Oakville	12	(27)	6	4	1
Burlington	19	5	(37)	3	1
Milton	5	-	-	(47)	3
Georgetown	5	1	-	1	(33)
<u>Outside Region</u>					
Hamilton	8	-	(16)	2	-
Mississauga	13	(19)	9	(10)	(14)
Toronto	25	(38)	(18)	(17)	(26)
Brampton	3	1	1	7	(13)
Other	10	9	13	9	9

(From Table 15)

3. Desired Pace Of Growth

Very few (9%) want their own community to grow at a faster rate than at the present time. Most are in favour of maintaining the current rate (50%) or even slowing down (41%).

Residents of Oakville and Burlington are more resistant to faster growth than those in the northern part of the region. Only 8 percent in Oakville and 3 percent in Burlington want their community to grow faster. However, even in Milton and in Halton Hills, again only a minority would like to see growth stepped up (26% and 21% respectively).

From the point of view of the growth rate in the northern part of the region, those in the south generally say, "leave it the same as now, or slow it down", paralleling the opinions of those who live in Milton or Halton Hills.

Even with those who working within the Region, only 16 percent want faster growth (48% prefer the same, 36% prefer slower).

Exhibit D-3
Desired Pace of Growth

Percent Among Residents Of:					
<u>Total</u> <u>Region</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton</u> <u>Hills</u>	
%	%	%	%	%	
<u>Desired Pace Of Growth</u>					
<u>For Own Community</u>					
Faster	9	8	3	26	21
Same as now	50	42	54	41	62
Slower	41	49	43	33	17
	(91)	(91)	(97)	(74)	(79)
<u>For Southern Region</u>					
Faster	7	6	6	13	10
Same as now	46	40	46	57	57
Slower	45	53	48	26	24
	(91)	(93)	(94)	(83)	(81)
<u>For Northern Region</u>					
Faster	20	24	14	26	22
Same as now	52	38	62	47	61
Slower	25	34	20	27	17
	(77)	(72)	(82)	(74)	(78)

(From Table 2)

3. Desired Pace Of Growth

Very few (9%) want their own community to grow at a faster rate than at the present time. Most are in favour of maintaining the current rate (50%) or even slowing down (41%).

Residents of Oakville and Burlington are more resistant to faster growth than those in the northern part of the region. Only 8 percent in Oakville and 3 percent in Burlington want their community to grow faster. However, even in Milton and in Halton Hills, again only a minority would like to see growth stepped up (26% and 21% respectively).

From the point of view of the growth rate in the northern part of the region, those in the south generally say, "leave it the same as now, or slow it down", paralleling the opinions of those who live in Milton or Halton Hills.

Even with those who working within the Region, only 16 percent want faster growth (48% prefer the same, 36% prefer slower).

Exhibit D-3
Desired Pace of Growth

Percent Among Residents Of:					
<u>Total</u> <u>Region</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton</u> <u>Hills</u>	
%	%	%	%	%	
<u>Desired Pace Of Growth</u>					
<u>For Own Community</u>					
Faster	9	8	3	26	21
Same as now	50 (91)	42 (91)	54 (97)	41 (74)	62 (79)
Slower	41	49	43	33	17
<u>For Southern Region</u>					
Faster	7	6	6	13	10
Same as now	46 (91)	40 (93)	46 (94)	57 (83)	57 (81)
Slower	45	53	48	26	24
<u>For Northern Region</u>					
Faster	20	24	14	26	22
Same as now	52 (77)	38 (72)	62 (82)	47 (74)	61 (78)
Slower	25	34	20	27	17

(From Table 2)

4. Advantages Of Faster Growth

Those who would like their own community to grow faster tend to see the benefits as being improved services and economic growth generally.

From another perspective, their concern about slower growth is a fear that it might lead to a business slow down and a decline in services.

Exhibit D-4
Advantages of Faster Growth

Percent Among Those Who Want
Own Community To Grow Faster

(58)

%

Benefits Of Faster Growth (Main Mentions)

More/better services (e.g., shopping)	(35)
Economic/industrial/business growth	(34)
Need for better housing	17
Road improvement	10
More jobs	6
Broader tax base	4

Disadvantages Of Slower Growth (Main Mentions)

Business slowdown/population growth slows	(35)
Fewer/less adequate services (e.g., shopping)	(25)
Lack of jobs	8
Lack of better housing	7
Higher housing costs	5

(From Tables 3, 4)

5. Advantages Of Slower Growth

Those who would like slower growth in their own community (as noted earlier) outnumber those desiring faster growth by almost 5 to 1. Their desires seem to stem from a concern about overcrowding and overdevelopment.

Stemming from that, many are already experiencing a problem with services (e.g. schools and road congestion).

These concerns of congestion in the ability of services to keep up are more of an issue than a desire to maintain (or return to) a small town atmosphere.

As noted earlier, the pressure to slow down the growth is greater in Oakville and Burlington than in the northern part of the region, where maintaining the current rate of growth is the most popular desire. And it is within the southern region that most of the congestion and overpopulation pressures seem to be prevailing.

In the northern part of the region the preference for slow down, although only by a minority, tends to be split between those who are simply concerned with servicing problems and congestion and those who want a small town atmosphere.

Exhibit D-5
Advantages of Slower Growth

Percent Among Those Who Want
Own Community To Grow Slower

(143)

%

Benefits Of Slower Growth (Main Mentions)

Don't want to be overcrowded/overdeveloped	(39)
Prefer small town character	(21)
Already overdeveloped/overcrowded	(19)
Problem already with services (e.g., schools, roads)	(24)
Maintain natural environment/parkland	8
Preservation of farm land	4

Disadvantages Of Faster Growth (Main Mentions)

Problems with services (e.g., roads, schools, other community services)	(35)
Overcrowding leading to congestion, traffic problems, places to live	(32)
Too city-like/loss of sense of community	21
Loss of natural environment	9
Higher taxes	4

(From Tables 5, 6)

6. Reasons For Choosing Community

Reasons for selecting their community tend to fall into two camps -- those driven by economic factors (I got a job here 32%, conveniently located to city centres 14%, affordable housing 15%) and those attracted to "country living" (like small town atmosphere 32%, clean environment 6%, attractive physically 5%).

Interestingly, there is not a major difference in the motivations for residents of Oakville, Burlington, Milton or Halton Hills. Residents of Halton Hills are somewhat more attracted to the small town atmosphere and peace and quiet, but the economic factors of jobs, shopping and affordable housing are still very significant. Much the same pattern applies to the residents of Milton.

Exhibit D-6Reasons for Choosing Community

	Percent Among Residents Of:				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton</u>
	<u>Region</u>				<u>Hills</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Reasons For Selecting Local Community To Live In (Main Mentions)</u>					
Like small town atmosphere/ friendly/peace and quite	(32)	29	29	(36)	(49)
Work here/got a job here	(32)	30	35	33	26
Affordable housing/lower cost of living	15	14	15	18	16
Conveniently located to city centers, towns, commuting	14	17	12	14	16
Born/raised here	10	12	8	13	13
Friends/relatives live here	9	6	10	6	12
Clean environment	6	3	10	3	3
Attractive physically	5	9	5	2	1

(From Table 11)

7. Regional/Municipal Planning Issues

Residents responding to this survey were asked to indicate how important each of 16 issues should be to regional and municipal planners -- extremely, very, fairly or not very important. Presented in the following table is the percentage who regard each as either extremely or very important.

The central message coming through is that the public views it as more important for planners to take into account environmental issues than developmental issues.

Factors of very high importance:

- maintaining a high quality drinking water;
- controlling air and water pollution;
- preserving the environment and natural features of the area; and
- protecting existing farm land.

Low on the priority list are developmental factors:

- encouraging more housing;
- encouraging more retail shops;
- providing more rental housing; and
- developing more recreational facilities.

D-23
Exhibit D-7

Regional/Municipal Planning Issues

Percent Rating Each As Extremely/Very Important

<u>Regional/Municipal Planning Issues</u>	<u>Residents Of:</u>				
	<u>Total Region</u>	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton Hills</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Maintaining a high quality drinking water	(98)	99	98	95	97
Controlling air and water pollution	(95)	97	95	91	93
Preserving the environment and natural features of the area	(88)	89	89	85	82
Reducing road congestion	79	78	84	76	62
Holding down rising property taxes	78	74	81	83	73
Protecting existing farm land	(77)	76	79	78	71
More services for the elderly	71	68	74	68	71
Increasing local job opportunities	70	63	72	79	75
Attracting outside investment to the community	52	50	51	57	58
Preserving or developing a downtown identity	51	(59)	49	45	40
Improving day care facilities	48	55	42	54	47
Improving public transit	43	44	38	54	51
Developing more recreational facilities	(43)	43	41	45	49
Providing more rental housing	(42)	45	35	(53)	(54)
Encouraging more retail shops	(25)	22	20	41	39
Encouraging more housing	(21)	21	14	(45)	33

(From Table 2)

It should be noted that also high on the priority is reducing road congestion, a problem noted earlier. As well, not unpredictably, holding down rising property taxes should not be disregarded. The attitudes within each of the municipalities are quite similar. Some differences:

- Oakville -- moderate emphasis on preserving or developing a downtown identity, more of an issue than with other communities;
- Milton -- moderate attention to encouraging more housing and providing more rental housing, but not at the expense of environmental and farm land protection; and
- Halton Hills -- moderate emphasis as well on more rental housing.

There is no significant difference in the attitudes by length of residence in the municipality, whether they work in or outside of the region, family income, or whether they are an owner or a renter.

When asked if there were other issues of importance, very few points surfaced. The most significant were:

Improving school services	4%
Improving garbage disposal system	4%
Improving road conditions	2%

8. Socio-Economic Profile

The following table provides a demographic profile of the respondents.

Note that household income is relatively high (55% at \$40,000 or greater).

Otherwise there is a broad mix of white and blue collar occupations, ages and an even split between men and women.

Exhibit D-8Socio-Economic Profile

	Percent Among Residents Of:				
	<u>Total</u> <u>Region</u> %	<u>Oakville</u> %	<u>Burlington</u> %	<u>Milton</u> %	<u>Halton</u> <u>Hills</u> %
<u>Head Of House Occupation</u>					
Professional	14	14	17	8	10
Executive	23	14	31	22	17
Sales	8	8	9	7	7
Clerical	13	13	11	17	13
Skilled labour	21	26	13	26	34
Unskilled labour	5	4	5	6	3
Farmer	1	-	1	3	1
Retired	15	20	13	10	14
<u>Household Income</u>					
\$40,000 plus	(55)	(49)	(64)	(50)	(43)
\$30,000 to 40,000	16	16	16	13	18
\$20,000 to 30,000	12	14	9	13	16
Under \$20,000	5	8	3	8	6
Not stated	12	13	8	16	17
<u>Age Of Respondent</u>					
18 to 29	17	23	12	12	20
30 to 39	29	24	33	37	21
40 to 49	22	17	25	22	28
50 to 64	20	22	19	21	21
65 and over	12	14	11	9	11
<u>Sex Of Respondent</u>					
Male	50	50	51	49	50
Female	50	50	49	51	50

(From Tables 1, 16)

THE APPENDIX

FIELD CONTACT REPORT

	Location				Total Region
	<u>Oakville</u>	<u>Burlington</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Halton Hills</u>	
	%	%	%	%	%
Total Attempts	413	479	445	406	1748
No answer/answering machine	112	128	130	95	465
Busy	18	24	26	26	94
Required person not available	57	47	57	66	227
Refused interview	53	96	57	44	250
Language	13	3	6	12	34
Business	3	3	6	5	17
NIS/wrong number/disconnected/moved	17	25	40	45	127
Quota filled - not screen/sex	40	53	22	11	126
Total cooperative contacts	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>403</u>

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Q.1,2-A/B SEX / YEARS IN REGION / YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY
 BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION					HOME OWNERSHIP	FAMILY INCOME		HIGHEST EARNER WORKS	YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY									
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS		OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG-ION	OUT-SIDE	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - ACTUAL	403 100.0	100 73.0	100 54.5	102 255.0	101 206.1	332 103.0	69 86.5	143 103.9	208 93.8	148 107.6	255 96.1	35 56.5	65 56.5	38 73.0	62 73.0	41 255.0	61 255.0	31 206.1	70 206.1
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - WEIGHTED	403 100.0	137 100.0	177 100.0	40 100.0	49 100.0	322 100.0	80 100.0	138 100.0	222 100.0	138 100.0	265 100.0	62 100.0	115 100.0	52 100.0	85 100.0	16 100.0	24 100.0	15 100.0	34 100.0
SEX																			
MALE	203 50.4	69 50.0	90 51.0	20 49.0	25 50.5	169 52.4	33 41.8	59 43.2	126 56.7	66 47.8	137 51.8	37 60.0	53 46.2	23 44.7	45 53.2	9 58.5	10 42.6	9 58.1	16 47.1
FEMALE	200 49.6	69 50.0	87 49.0	20 51.0	24 49.5	153 47.6	46 58.2	78 56.8	96 43.3	72 52.2	128 48.2	25 40.0	62 53.8	29 55.3	40 46.8	7 41.5	14 57.4	6 41.9	18 52.9
YEARS IN REGION																			
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	11 2.7	3 2.0	7 4.0	0 1.0	0 1.0	6 1.8	5 6.2	0	8 3.6	4 2.6	7 2.7	7 11.4	0	3 5.3	0	0 2.4	0	0 3.2	0
1 TO 4 YEARS	52 12.8	23 17.0	16 9.0	5 13.7	7 13.9	42 12.9	10 12.4	13 9.2	37 16.5	13 9.3	39 14.6	16 25.7	0	23 44.7	0	5 34.1	0	7 45.2	0
5 TO 9 YEARS	59 14.6	15 11.0	30 17.0	8 19.6	6 11.9	49 15.3	9 11.2	14 10.3	35 15.9	22 16.3	36 13.7	30 48.6	0	15 28.9	0	8 48.8	0	6 38.7	0
10 TO 19 YEARS	106 26.3	40 29.0	46 26.0	9 21.6	12 23.8	87 27.0	19 23.7	28 20.6	63 28.3	33 23.8	73 27.6	2 2.9	44 38.5	7 13.2	33 38.7	1 7.3	7 31.1	0 3.2	11 32.9
20 OR MORE	176 43.7	56 41.0	78 44.0	18 44.1	24 49.5	138 42.9	37 46.5	82 59.9	79 35.6	66 48.0	110 41.4	7 11.4	71 61.5	4 7.9	52 61.3	1 7.3	16 68.9	1 9.7	23 67.1
YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY																			
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	12 2.9	3 2.0	7 4.0	1 2.0	1 2.0	6 1.9	5 6.8	1 .6	8 3.6	4 3.2	7 2.7	7 11.4	0	3 5.3	0	1 4.9	0	1 6.5	0
1 TO 4 YEARS	65 16.2	30 22.0	21 12.0	6 15.7	8 15.8	51 15.9	14 17.6	14 10.2	44 20.0	16 11.6	49 18.6	21 34.3	0	30 57.9	0	6 39.0	0	8 51.6	0

Q.1,2-A/B SEX / YEARS IN REGION / YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY
 BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION		HOME OWNERSHIP		FAMILY INCOME		HIGHEST EARNER WORKS		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY									
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	HALTON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG-ION	OUT-SIDE REG-ION	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+
5 TO 9 YEARS	68 16.9	19 14.0	34 19.0	9 22.5	6 12.9	55 17.0	12 15.6	22 15.8	37 16.7	26 10.9	42 15.9	34 54.3	0	19 36.8	0	9 56.1	0	6 41.9
10 TO 19 YEARS	108 26.7	34 25.0	50 28.0	10 25.5	14 27.7	90 27.8	18 22.5	27 19.4	67 30.3	35 25.4	73 27.4	0	50 43.1	0	34 40.3	0	10 42.6	14 40.0
20 OR MORE	150 37.3	51 37.0	65 37.0	14 34.3	20 41.6	120 37.3	30 37.6	74 54.0	65 29.4	56 40.9	96 35.4	0	65 56.9	0	51 59.7	0	14 57.4	20 60.0

Q.3-A/C RATE OF GROWTH - NORTH / SOUTH / DESIRE FOR OWN COMMUNITY
BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION					HOME OWNERSHIP		FAMILY INCOME		HIGHEST EARNER		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY							
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	MALTON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG-TON	OUT-SIDE REG-TON	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - ACTUAL	403	100	100	102	101	332	69	143	208	148	255	35	65	38	62	41	61	31	70
	100.0	73.0	56.5	255.0	206.1	103.0	86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - WEIGHTED	403	137	177	40	49	322	80	138	222	138	265	62	115	52	85	16	24	15	34
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH																			
FASTER	79	33	25	10	11	66	12	14	54	19	60	9	16	15	18	5	5	4	6
	19.3	24.0	14.0	25.5	21.8	20.6	14.6	10.1	24.3	13.7	22.5	14.3	13.8	28.9	21.0	29.3	23.0	29.0	18.6
SLOWER	101	47	35	11	8	74	26	39	47	35	66	12	23	12	34	3	8	3	5
	25.0	34.0	20.0	26.5	16.8	22.9	33.2	28.5	21.3	25.6	24.7	20.0	20.0	23.7	40.3	17.1	32.0	22.6	14.3
SAM	211	82	110	19	30	172	38	81	113	79	131	37	73	19	33	8	11	7	23
	52.3	30.0	62.0	47.1	61.4	53.4	48.3	59.1	50.8	57.7	49.5	60.0	63.1	36.8	38.7	51.2	44.3	48.4	67.1
NOT STATED	13	5	7	0	0	10	3	3	8	4	9	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
	3.2	4.0	4.0	1.0		3.0	3.9	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	5.7	3.1	10.5		2.4			
SOUTH																			
FASTER	29	8	11	5	5	23	5	6	16	11	17	4	7	1	7	1	4	0	4
	7.1	6.0	6.0	12.7	9.9	7.1	6.9	4.6	7.1	8.3	6.5	5.7	6.2	2.6	8.1	7.3	16.4	3.2	12.9
SLOWER	179	73	85	10	12	148	32	64	102	57	123	32	53	26	47	4	7	4	8
	44.5	53.0	48.0	25.5	23.8	45.8	39.7	46.7	46.1	41.3	46.2	51.4	46.2	50.0	54.8	22.0	27.9	25.8	22.9
SAM	187	55	81	23	28	144	42	65	100	67	120	27	55	25	30	11	12	8	20
	46.4	40.0	46.0	56.9	57.4	44.8	53.0	47.0	44.9	48.5	45.4	42.9	47.7	47.4	35.5	65.9	50.8	54.8	58.6
NOT STATED	8	1	0	2	4	7	0	2	4	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
	1.9	1.0		4.9	8.9	2.3	.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9				1.6	4.9	4.9	16.1	5.7

Continued

Q.3-A/C RATE OF GROWTH - NORTH / SOUTH / DESIRE FOR OWN COMMUNITY
BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK, REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

-----REGION-----					---HOME---	---FAMILY---	---HIGHEST---	-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----									
					OWNERSHIP	INCOME	EARNER	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	MALTON	HILLS					
							WORKS										
							NAL- TON	REG-	REG-	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER
								ION	ION	10	10+	10	10+	10	10+	10	10+

DESIRE FOR OWN COMMUNITY

FASTER	37	11	5	10	10	26	10	14	15	22	15	4	2	3	8	5	5	3	7
	9.1	8.0	3.0	25.5	20.8	8.8	13.0	10.4	6.8	15.6	5.7	5.7	1.5	5.3	9.7	31.7	21.3	19.4	21.4
SLOWER	165	67	76	13	8	137	28	59	96	50	115	23	53	26	41	4	9	3	5
	40.9	49.0	43.0	33.3	16.8	42.4	34.9	42.7	43.2	36.3	43.3	37.1	46.2	50.0	48.4	24.4	39.3	19.4	15.7
SAM	200	58	96	16	31	159	42	64	109	66	134	35	60	23	34	7	9	9	21
	49.7	42.0	54.0	41.2	42.4	49.2	52.1	46.8	49.4	48.0	50.5	57.1	52.3	44.7	40.3	43.9	39.3	61.3	62.9
NOT STATED	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	.3	1.0				.4			.6		.5				1.6				

Q.4-A BENEFITS OF FASTER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A FASTER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION				HOME	OWNERSHIP		FAMILY	INCOME		HIGHEST	EARNER		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY							
	OAK- VILLE	BURLI NGTON	MIL- TON	HAL- TON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG- ION	OUT- SIDE REG- ION	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+			
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - ACTUAL	58 158.2	8 73.0	3 56.5	26 255.0	21 206.1	45 174.4	12 115.8	20 139.3	27 179.2	32 148.7	26 171.8	2 56.5	1 56.5	2 73.0	6 73.0	13 255.0	13 255.0	6 206.1	15 206.1		
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - WEIGHTED	37 100.0	11 100.0	5 100.0	10 100.0	10 100.0	26 100.0	10 100.0	14 100.0	15 100.0	22 100.0	15 100.0	4 100.0	2 100.0	3 100.0	8 100.0	5 100.0	5 100.0	3 100.0	7 100.0		
BENEFITS OF FASTER																					
THE NEED FOR MORE / BETTER / AFFORDABLE HOUSING	6 17.1	0	0	4 42.3	2 19.0	5 19.7	1 11.3	2 11.6	3 18.8	4 17.3	3 16.8	0	0	0	0	3 53.8	2 30.8	0	2 26.7		
ECONOMIC INCREASE / BETTER BUSINESS / PROFITABILITY	5 14.4	1 12.5	2 33.3	1 11.5	1 9.5	4 15.2	1 13.2	2 12.9	3 20.2	5 22.7	0 2.6	0	2 100.0	0	1 16.7	0 7.7	1 15.4	0	1 13.3		
TO ALLOW FOR MORE BUILDING / INDUSTRIAL INCREASE	4 12.2	0	0	2 15.4	3 28.6	4 14.0	1 8.5	0 3.4	2 11.0	2 10.4	2 14.8	0	0	0	0	1 15.4	1 15.4	0 16.7	2 33.3		
WOULDN'T HAVE TO GO OUT OF TOWN AS MUCH	2 6.1	1 12.5	0	0 3.8	0 4.8	2 8.7	0	0	0 3.2	1 4.1	1 9.1	0	0	1 50.0	0	0	0	0	0 6.7		
ROAD IMPROVEMENT AS BUILDING / DEVELOPMENT INCREASES	4 9.9	3 25.0	0	0 3.8	0 4.8	0	3 30.2	3 19.1	0 2.6	3 12.7	1 5.8	0	0	0	3 33.3	0 7.7	0	0	0		
LARGER / BROADER TAX BASE	1 4.8	0	0	0	1 14.3	1 3.8	0	0	1 6.4	0	1 9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 33.3	0 6.7		
IMPROVING TOWN SERVICES	2 6.4	1 12.5	0	0	1 9.5	2 7.2	0	0	2 12.3	0	2 15.5	0	0	0	1 16.7	0	0	0	0 6.7		
MORE JOBS / EMPLOYMENT	2 6.2	0	2 33.3	0	0 4.8	2 8.7	0	0 3.4	0	2 10.5	0	2 50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 6.7		
THE INCREASE IN BUSINESS ALONG WITH THE INCREASE IN POPULATION	3 7.5	1 12.5	0	0 3.8	1 9.5	1 3.4	2 17.9	2 15.6	0 3.2	0 1.8	2 15.5	0	0	0	1 16.7	0	0	0	1 13.3		
MORE PEOPLE / INCREASED SOCIALIZATION	1 3.7	1 12.5	0	0	0	1 5.3	0	1 9.5	0	0	1 9.1	0	0	0	1 16.7	0	0	0	0		

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Q.4-A BENEFITS OF FASTER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A FASTER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----																			
	OAKVILLE		BURLINGTON		MILTON		HALTON HILLS		NONE		FAMILY		HIGHEST		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY					
	OWNERSHIP		INCOME		EARNER		OAKVILLE		BURLINGTON		MILTON		HALTON HILLS		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER	
	WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS		WORKS	
	HAL- TOM		OUT- SIDE		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER		UNDER	
	REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION		REG- ION	
	10		10+		10		10+		10		10+		10		10+		10		10+	
	TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
	VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL		VILL	
	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
	2.1		7.7		3.0		2.7		2.6		1.8		2.6		0		0		0	
	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
	1.9		3.8		1.5		2.6		1.8		7.7		7.7		0		0		0	
	8		1		2		3		2		8		0		3		3		5	
	22.6		12.5		33.3		30.8		19.0		31.8		18.4		22.1		22.3		22.6	
	5		0		2		1		2		2		3		1		3		4	
	13.3		33.3		11.5		19.0		8.3		26.4		6.8		22.8		16.8		8.4	
	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	

9.4-B DISADVANTAGE OF SLOWER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A FASTER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION					HOME OWNERSHIP		FAMILY INCOME		HIGHEST EARNER		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY							
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	MALTON	TON	OWN	RENT	840K	840K+	REG-ION	OUT-SIDE	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - ACTUAL	58	8	3	26	21	45	12	20	27	32	26	2	1	2	6	13	13	6	15
	158.2	73.0	56.5	255.0	206.1	174.4	115.8	139.3	179.2	148.7	171.8	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - WEIGHTED	37	11	5	10	10	26	10	14	15	22	15	4	2	3	8	5	5	3	7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DISADVANTAGE OF SLOWER																			
BUSINESS / PRODUCTION SLOWS DOWN / WILL TEND NOT TO ADVANCE AS FAST	6	1	4	0	0	3	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	15.8	12.5	66.7	3.8	4.8	10.3	30.3	9.5	26.7	18.3	12.3	50.0	100.0		16.7		7.7		6.7
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT / PRODUCTION SLOWS DOWN / WON'T ADVANCE	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	4.8			7.7	9.5	4.9	4.7	3.4	5.2	3.6	6.4						15.4		13.3
LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES / NEED MORE JOBS	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	7.7	12.5			14.3	9.1	4.7	3.4	6.4	4.5	12.3			50.0				16.7	13.3
THE TENDENCY FOR HIGHER COSTS IN HOUSING / REAL ESTATE	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	4.8			7.7	9.5	6.8		6.1	2.6	1.8	9.0					7.7	7.7		13.3
THE LACK OF BETTER HOUSING	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	6.7			19.2	4.8	8.0	3.8	2.7	13.6	5.9	7.8					23.1	15.4		6.7
PEOPLE WOULD LEAVE / WOULD MOVE ELSEWHERE (UNSPECIFIED)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	3.2			11.5		3.0	3.8	2.7	5.2	3.6	2.6					15.4	7.7		
DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSPORTATION / PUBLIC TRANSIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.1			3.8		1.5			2.6		2.6						7.7		
LACK OF RECREATION FACILITIES	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	2.1			7.7		3.0		2.7	2.6		5.2					15.4			
WOULD LOSE ITS IDENTITY	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2.4			3.8	4.8	3.4		3.4		4.1						7.7			6.7
WILL NOT ADVANCE / DEVELOP / WILL BE LEFT BEHIND / TEND TO STAGNATE (UNSPECIFIED)	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	7.4			7.7	19.0	7.2	3.8	6.1	5.8	10.4	3.2					7.7	7.7	16.7	20.0

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Q.4-B DISADVANTAGE OF SLOWER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A FASTER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----					---HOME---		---FAMILY---		---HIGHEST---		-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----							
						-OWNERSHIP-		-INCOME-		-EARNER-		-OAKVILLE-		-BURLINGTON-		-MILTON---		-HALTON MILLS	

9.5-A BENEFITS OF SLOWER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----					---HOME---		---FAMILY---		---HIGHEST---		-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----							
						-OWNERSHIP-		-INCOME---		---EARNER---		---OAKVILLE---		---BURLINGTON---		---MILTON---		---MALTON MILLS---	

9.5-A BENEFITS OF SLOWER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----					---HOME---	---FAMILY---	---HIGHEST---	-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----										
						---OWNERSHIP---	---INCOME---	---EARNER---	---OAKVILLE---	BURLINGTON---	---MILTON---	HALTON HILLS							
													HAL- TOM	OUT- SIDE	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER
	OAK- VILLE	BURLI- NGTON	MIL- TON	HAL- TON	HAL- TON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG- ION	REG- ION	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - ACTUAL	143	49	43	34	17	120	22	54	78	48	95	13	30	19	30	10	24	6	11
	86.8	73.0	56.5	255.0	206.1	87.9	79.0	91.8	81.4	96.0	82.7	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1
TOTAL INTERVIEWS - WEIGHTED	165	67	76	13	8	137	28	59	96	50	115	23	53	26	41	4	9	3	5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BENEFITS OF SLOWER																			
INABILITY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES / FACILITIES TO HANDLE / CATCH UP / KEEP UP WITH A FASTER PACE OF GROWTH (UNSPECIFIED)	19	8	9	1	1	16	3	9	8	7	12	4	5	3	5	0	1	0	1
	11.6	12.2	11.6	5.9	11.8	11.8	9.8	16.0	8.4	14.1	10.2	15.4	10.0	10.5	13.3		8.3		18.2
PROBLEMS WITH SCHOOL SERVICES IF PACE OF GROWTH WERE FASTER / SCHOOL SERVICES CANNOT KEEP UP WITH FASTER GROWTH	8	4	4	0	0	2	6	3	3	1	6	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
	4.6	6.1	4.7			1.3	21.1	5.3	3.3	2.7	5.5	7.7	3.3	5.3	6.7				
PROBLEMS WITH ROADS / ROAD SYSTEMS AREN'T BEING UPGRADED / KEPT UP AT THE SAME SPEED	13	11	2	0	0	7	5	5	6	3	10	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	0
	7.7	16.3	2.3			5.3	19.7	9.3	6.1	5.5	8.7		3.3	10.5	20.0				
TO DEAL WITH / IMPROVE SEWAGE PROBLEM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.5			2.9	5.9	.6		.8	.4		.8						4.2		9.1
PREFER / MAINTAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A SMALL TOWN OVER THAT OF A CITY / GETTING TOO BIG ALREADY	34	16	12	5	3	30	4	6	23	8	25	9	4	10	4	2	2	1	1
	20.5	20.4	16.3	31.3	35.3	21.7	13.0	10.6	24.5	16.8	22.0	38.5	6.7	36.8	10.0	60.0	25.0	50.0	27.3
CONCERN FOR / MAINTENANCE OF A SENSE OF COMMUNITY / THE QUALITY OF COMMUNITY LIFE	5	3	2	0	0	5	0	1	4	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
	3.0	4.1	2.3		5.9	3.3	1.7	2.3	3.8	6.3	1.6		3.3	10.5					9.1
CLOSENESS AND FRIENDLINESS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.3		2.3	2.9		1.6			1.8	.8	1.5	7.7					4.2		
PREFER PEACE AND QUIET / RELAXING ATMOSPHERE	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	1.4	2.0		2.9	5.9	.6	4.9	2.3	.5	.8	1.6				3.3		4.2	16.7	

(CONTINUED)

Q.5-A BENEFITS OF SLOWER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	REGION				HOME OWNERSHIP		FAMILY INCOME		HIGHEST EARNER		YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY							
	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	MALTON	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG-ION	OUT-SIDE	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+
ALREADY OVERDEVELOPED / EXPANDED TO ITS LIMIT / CAPACITY / ALREADY GROWN TOO FAST (UNSPECIFIED)	31 18.8	15 22.4	14 18.6	1 5.9	1 11.8	25 18.4	6 21.1	13 21.4	17 17.0	2 3.5	29 25.4	5 23.1	9 16.7	4 15.8	11 26.7	0	1 8.3	0 18.2
DON'T WANT TO BE OVERCROWDED / CONGESTED / CRAMMED / NEED SPACE (UNSPECIFIED)	23 13.8	10 14.3	12 14.3	1 5.9	0	23 16.7	0	6 10.8	13 13.9	10 20.4	13 10.9	4 15.4	9 16.7	4 15.8	5 13.3	0 10.0	0 4.2	0
DON'T WANT TO BE OVERCROWDED / CONGESTED TRAFFIC WISE	23 14.2	7 10.2	14 18.6	2 14.7	0 5.9	19 13.9	5 16.2	9 15.0	15 15.3	6 12.2	17 15.1	0	14 26.7	3 10.5	4 10.0	0	2 20.8	0 9.1
DON'T WANT TO BE OVERPOPULATED / NEED TO HAVE MORE SPACE TO LIVE IN / WOULD NEED MORE HOUSING	18 10.8	5 8.2	11 14.0	1 8.8	0 5.9	15 11.1	3 9.5	9 14.9	9 9.4	7 14.3	11 9.2	0	11 20.0	1 5.3	4 10.0	0 10.0	1 8.3	0 9.1
POTENTIAL INCREASE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE WITH INCREASED POPULATION	1 .6	0	0	0	1 11.8	1 .7	0	1 1.6	0	1 1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 18.2
PRESERVATION OF FARMLAND	6 3.7	3 4.1	2 2.3	2 11.8	0	6 4.5	0	2 3.8	4 4.1	4 8.6	2 1.5	0	2 3.3	1 5.3	1 3.3	0 10.0	1 12.5	0
TO MAINTAIN / HAVE ACCESS TO PARKLAND, SCENIC COUNTRYSIDE, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, ETC.	12 7.6	5 8.2	5 7.0	1 8.8	0 5.9	9 6.5	4 13.8	4 6.8	9 8.9	9 18.8	3 2.6	0	5 10.0	3 10.5	3 6.7	0 10.0	1 8.3	0 9.1
POOR / LACK OF PLANNING / NEEDS MORE THOROUGH RESEARCH	10 5.8	5 8.2	4 4.7	0	0 5.9	6 4.7	3 11.3	3 5.3	5 5.2	5 9.0	5 4.4	0	4 6.7	1 5.3	4 10.0	0	0	0 9.1
LEARY OF POTENTIAL INCREASE IN TAXES	3 1.7	3 4.1	0	0	0	3 2.0	0	1 2.3	1 1.4	0	3 2.4	0	0	0	3 6.7	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	5 3.2	0	4 4.7	1 5.9	1 11.8	5 3.9	0	0 .7	4 4.6	0 .8	5 4.3	4 15.4	0	0	0	1 20.0	0 16.7	0 9.1
DON'T KNOW / NO PARTICULAR REASON / NOT STATED	3 1.8	1 2.0	0	1 8.8	0 5.9	2 1.6	1 2.8	1 2.2	1 1.4	0 .8	3 2.3	0	0	0	1 3.3	0	1 12.5	0 16.7

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE
BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----					---HOME---	---FAMILY---		---HIGHEST---		---YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----									
						---OWNERSHIP---	---INCOME---		---EARNER---		---OAKVILLE---		---BURLINGTON---		---MILTON---		---HALTON HILLS---			
	TOTAL	OAK- VILLE	BURLI- NGTON	MIL- TON	HAL- TON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+	REG- ION	OUT- SIDE REG- ION	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	UNDER 10	10+	
LOSS OF A SENSE OF COMMUNITY / DECREASE IN / DETERIORATION OF THE QUALITY OF COMMUNITY LIFE	8 4.6	5 8.2	2 2.3	0 2.9	0	6 4.6	1 4.9	0 .7	7 7.6	0	8 6.7	0	2 3.3	4 15.8	1 3.3	0 10.0	0	0	0	
INCREASE IN NOISE	2 1.4	0 2.3	2	0 5.9	0 1.7	2	0	0	0 .5	2 3.5	0 4	2 7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0 16.7	0	
LOSS OF IDENTITY / INDIVIDUALITY / CHARACTER	4 2.4	3 4.1	0	1 5.9	0 5.9	4 2.9	0	0 .8	2 1.8	2 3.7	2 1.9	0	0	0	3 6.7	1 20.0	0	0 16.7	0	
OVERCROWDING / CONGESTION (UNSPECIFIED)	8 4.9	4 6.1	4 4.7	0 2.9	0	8 5.9	0	5 9.0	3 2.9	0	8 7.0	0	4 6.7	3 10.5	1 3.3	0 10.0	0	0	0	
OVERCROWDING / CONGESTION TRAFFIC-WISE / TRAFFIC PROBLEMS WOULD BE ACCENTUATED	26 15.8	11 16.3	12 16.3	1 8.8	1 17.6	23 16.7	3 11.3	9 14.5	16 16.4	8 15.3	18 16.0	2 7.7	11 20.0	4 15.8	7 16.7	0 10.0	1 8.3	1 33.3	0 9.1	
OVERPOPULATION / WILL SOON RUN OUT OF ROOM / SPACE TO LIVE IN / HOUSING, ETC.	19 11.3	4 6.1	12 16.3	2 11.8	0 5.9	15 10.7	4 12.7	6 9.8	13 13.3	6 11.6	13 11.1	5 23.1	7 13.3	0	4 10.0	0 10.0	1 12.5	0	0 9.1	
INCREASED CRIME RATE	3 1.9	0	2 2.3	0 2.9	1 11.8	3 2.3	0	0 .8	3 2.8	1 1.8	2 2.0	2 7.7	0	0	0 4.2	0	0	0 18.2	1	
INCREASED COST OF LIVING	2 1.1	1 2.0	0	0 5.9	0 1.4	2	0	1 2.3	0	0	2 1.6	0	0	0	1 3.3	0	0	0 16.7	0	
LOSS OF FARMLAND	2 1.1	1 2.0	0	0 2.9	0 1.3	2	0	0 .7	1 1.4	1 2.7	0 .3	0	0	0	1 3.3	0	0 4.2	0	0	
LOSS OF NATIONAL LAND / ENVIRONMENT / SCENIC COUNTRYSIDE / PARKLAND DUE TO EXPANSION	15 8.9	5 8.2	9 11.6	0 2.9	0	13 9.5	2 6.4	7 11.4	8 8.4	7 14.1	8 6.7	0	9 16.7	0	5 13.3	0 10.0	0	0	0	
LACK OF PLANNING / NEEDS MORE THOROUGH RESEARCH / TO BETTER PERSPECTIVE	6 3.8	3 4.1	4 4.7	0	0	5 3.3	2 6.4	2 3.0	5 4.7	1 2.7	5 4.3	0	4 6.7	1 5.3	1 3.3	0	0	0	0	

Continued

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Q.5-B DISADVANTAGES OF FASTER
 BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE
 BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----					--NONE--		--FAMILY--		--HIGHEST--		-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----							
						--OWNERSHIP--		--INCOME--		--EARNER--		--OAKVILLE--		--BURLINGTON--		--MILTON--		--MALTON HILLS--	
		OAK-	BURLI	MIL-	MAL-			UNDER				MAL-	OUT-						
	TOTAL	VILLE	NGTON	TON	TON	OWN	RENT	\$40K	\$40K+	REG-	REG-	TON	SIDE	UNDER	10+	UNDER	10+	UNDER	10+
					HILLS					ION	ION			10	10+	10	10+	10	10+
HIGHER RATE OF TAXES CONCURRENT WITH DEVELOPMENT / UPGRADING / MAINTENANCE COSTS	6 3.8	1 2.0	4 4.7	0 2.9	1 11.8	6 4.6	0	2 3.8	4 3.7	2 3.5	5 3.9	0	4 6.7	0	1 3.3	0	0 4.2	1 33.3	0
MISCELLANEOUS NEGATIVE MENTIONS ABOUT LEISURE / CONSUMER / RECREATIONAL RELATED PROBLEMS	9 3.8	3 4.1	2 2.3	0 2.9	0	2 1.6	3 9.8	1 2.3	2 2.3	2 3.5	3 2.7	0	2 3.3	0	3 6.7	0	0 4.2	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	15 9.1	3 4.1	11 14.0	1 8.8	0 5.9	13 9.4	2 7.8	3 5.3	10 10.2	4 7.8	11 9.7	7 30.8	4 6.7	1 5.3	1 3.3	0	1 12.5	0	0 9.1
NONE	8 .2	0	0	0 2.9	0	0 .3	0	0 .7	0	0 .8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4.2	0	0
DON'T KNOW / NOT STATED	15 8.9	4 6.1	9 11.6	1 8.8	0 5.9	11 8.1	4 13.0	8 12.8	7 7.4	8 16.7	6 5.5	2 7.7	7 13.3	1 5.3	3 6.7	0	1 12.5	0	0 9.1

Q.6-A MODEL COMMUNITY

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

-----REGION-----					--HOME--		--FAMILY--		--HIGHEST--		=====YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY=====									
					OWNERSHIP		INCOME		EARNER		OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	HILTON	MALTON HILLS						
									WORKS											
									MAL- TON SIDE											
							UNDER		REG- ION		UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	UNDER	
							\$40K	\$40K+	ION	ION	10	10+	10	10+	10	10+	10	10+	10	10+
							103.0	86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0	255.0	255.0	206.1	206.1	
							86.5	103.9	93.8	107.6	96.1	56.5	56.5	73.0	73.0</					

MODEL COMMUNITY

ACTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.1			1.0			.5	.3		.3							1.6		
ANCASTER	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.4		1.0			.5					.7	2.9							
BARRIE	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.4		1.0			.5			.8		.7		1.5						
BRAMPTON / BRAMALEA	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	.7		1.0		2.0	.9		.7	.8		1.0		1.5						2.9
BRANTFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURLINGTON	7	3	2	2	0	6	2	2	5	3	4	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	0
	1.8	2.0	1.0	5.9	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.7		1.5	5.3		4.9	6.6		1.4
CALEDON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIDGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUNDAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.2			1.0	1.0	.2	.5	.3	.2	.3	.2					2.4			1.4

(CONTINUED)

Q.5-B DISADVANTAGES OF FASTER

BASE: TOTAL WHO WANT THE COMMUNITY TO GROW AT A SLOWER PACE

BY REGION, HOME OWNERSHIP, FAMILY INCOME, WORK REGION AND YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY

	-----REGION-----				---NONE---	---FAMILY---	---HIGHEST---	-----YEARS IN MUNICIPALITY-----											
					OWNERSHIP	INCOME	EARNER	OAKVILLE	BURLINGTON	MILTON	MALTON HILLS								
												MAL- TON REG- ION		OUT- SIDE REG- ION		UNDER 10		UNDER 10+	
	TOTAL	OAK- VILLE	BURLI- NGTON	MIL- TON	MAL- TON HILLS	OWN	RENT	UNDER \$40K	\$40K+										
HIGHER RATE OF TAXES CONCURRENT WITH DEVELOPMENT / UPGRADING / MAINTENANCE COSTS	6 3.8	1 2.0	4 4.7	0 2.9	1 11.8	6 4.6	0	2 3.8	4 3.7	2 3.5	5 3.9	0	4 6.7	0	1 3.3	0	0 4.2	1 33.3	0
MISCELLANEOUS NEGATIVE MENTIONS ABOUT LEISURE / CONSUMER / RECREATIONAL RELATED PROBLEMS	5 3.8	3 4.1	2 2.3	0 2.9	0	2 1.6	3 9.8	1 2.3	2 2.3	2 3.5	3 2.7	0	2 3.3	0	3 6.7	0	0 4.2	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	15 9.1	3 6.1	11 14.0	1 8.8	0 5.9	13 9.4	2 7.8	3 5.3	10 10.2	4 7.8	11 9.7	7 30.8	4 6.7	1 5.3	1 3.3	0	1 12.5	0	0 9.1
NONE	8 .2	0	0	0 2.9	0	0 .3	0	0 .7	0	0 .8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4.2	0	0
DON'T KNOW / NOT STATED	15 8.9	4 6.1	9 11.6	1 8.8	0 5.9	11 8.1	4 13.0	8 12.8	7 7.4	8 16.7	6 5.5	2 7.7	7 13.3	1 5.3	3 6.7	0	1 12.5	0	0 9.1