



LAND MATTERS PROJECT



What We've Heard: Findings from the Land Matters Project Survey Final Report



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Department of Agriculture and Land

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Prince Edward Island (PEI) Department of Agriculture and Land (DAL) has been mandated to “engage the public in reviewing and updating the *Lands Protection Act* [and *Planning Act*] so it best reflects the needs of our province presently and into the future” (Government of Prince Edward Island, Department of Agriculture and Land, 2019). The DAL initiated the “Land Matters” project to undertake this work. The Land Matters project includes five (5) phases:

- Phase 1: Issue Identification and Advisory Committee;
- Phase 2: Legislation/Policy Formulation;
- Phase 3: Legislation/Policy Adoption;
- Phase 4: Legislation/Policy Implementation; and
- Phase 5: Legislation/Policy Evaluation.

Between July 8, 2020 and September 15, 2020 the DAL administered an online survey to provide members of the public with an opportunity to communicate what they perceived to be the primary issues, priorities, and methods/actions for developing land policy in PEI. The survey report will be used as one line of evidence to inform the work of the Land Matters Project Advisory Committee.

This report provides a snapshot of the land policy priorities and actions that matter to survey respondents (N=292)

Research Questions

The research questions for the survey were:

1. What do respondents believe are *key issues* that future PEI land policy should respond to?
2. What do respondents believe are *general priorities* for future land policy?
3. What *methods or actions* do respondents propose to address the key issues?

Methodology and Methods

The survey was administered in English and French and was distributed and returned primarily online through the Land Matters website. Paper copies were also made available at various client contact points across PEI. Respondents were recruited through a variety of communications activities, including: Invitation and reminder letters/emails to stakeholders, promotional materials in multiple media outlets and publications, announcements on DAL and Government of PEI communication channels, and other activities.

Analysis

Data gathered through closed-ended (quantitative) survey questions was analyzed using Survey Monkey’s built-in analytics. Open-ended (qualitative) survey questions were thematically analyzed using Nvivo software.

Key Findings

The survey report is inclusive of survey data collected between July 8 and September 15 from 292 respondents. Forty-four percent (44%) of respondents reported being “slightly familiar” or “not at all familiar” with the *Lands Protection Act*, and almost 65% of respondents reported being “slightly familiar” or “not at all familiar” with the *Planning Act*.

In most cases, the *issues* identified by respondents were the same as priorities. With regards to *Priorities*, respondents made approximately 629 references to a priority for future land legislation and/or policy in PEI. They have been organized into the following themes:

- Environmental protection (221 references),
- Changes to land administration (172),
- Protection of agricultural land and the farm (91),
- Addressing non-resident / “foreign” ownership (60),
- Limiting corporate ownership of land (40), and
- Other (45).

With regards to *Methods and Actions*, respondents made approximately 724 references to a method or action to address the key issues. They have been organized into the following themes:

- Environmental protection (248 references),
- Changes to land administration (245),
- Protecting agricultural land and the farm (78),
- Limiting corporate ownership of land (40),
- Limiting non-resident / “foreign” ownership (39),
- Increasing land limits (16), and
- Other (58).

Conclusions

This report summarizes the findings of a public survey that was administered to identify land priorities and actions that matter to residents of PEI. Responses have been analyzed and summarized into themes and sub-themes. Each theme and sub-theme is described, and examples of responses within each theme (and sub-theme) are quoted.

The survey report will be used as one line of evidence to inform the Land Matters project, including the work of the Advisory Committee.

SOMMAIRE

Contexte

Le ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a reçu le mandat de « faire participer le public à l'examen et à la mise à jour de la *Lands Protection Act* (loi sur la protection des terres) [et de la *Planning Act* (loi sur la planification)] pour que ces lois correspondent au mieux aux besoins de notre province actuellement et à l'avenir » (Gouvernement de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres, 2019). Le ministère a amorcé le projet « Terres Enjeux » pour entreprendre ce travail. Le projet Terres Enjeux comprend cinq phases :

- Phase 1 : Détermination des enjeux et comité consultatif;
- Phase 2 : Formulation des textes législatifs ou des politiques;
- Phase 3 : Adoption des textes législatifs ou des politiques;
- Phase 4 : Mise en œuvre des textes législatifs ou des politiques; et
- Phase 5 : Évaluation des textes législatifs ou des politiques.

Du 8 juillet 2020 au 15 septembre 2020, le ministère a fait passer un sondage en ligne pour donner aux membres du public l'occasion d'indiquer ce qui, selon eux, constitue les principaux problèmes, priorités, méthodes ou actions relativement à l'élaboration de politiques concernant les terres à l'Î.-P.-É. Le rapport sur le sondage sera utilisé comme source de données pour éclairer le travail du comité consultatif sur le projet Terres Enjeux.

Le présent rapport offre un aperçu des priorités et des actions qui sont importants pour les répondants au sondage (N = 292).

Questions de recherche

Les questions de recherche pour le sondage étaient les suivantes :

1. Selon les répondants, quels sont les *problèmes clés* sur lesquels les prochaines politiques en matière de terres à l'Î.-P.-É. devraient porter?
2. Selon les répondants, quelles sont les *priorités générales* pour les prochaines politiques en matière de terres?
3. Quelles *méthodes* ou *actions* les répondants proposent-ils pour s'occuper des problèmes clés?

Méthodologie et méthodes

Le sondage a été offert en anglais et en français. Il a été principalement diffusé et retourné en ligne par l'intermédiaire du site Terres Enjeux. Il était aussi possible de se procurer des exemplaires papier à divers points de contact avec les clients à l'Î.-P.-É. Les répondants ont été recrutés grâce à diverses activités de communication, y compris des invitations et des lettres ou des courriels de rappel aux intervenants, du matériel promotionnel dans différents médias et publications, des annonces sur les canaux de communications du ministère et du gouvernement de l'Î.-P.-É. et d'autres activités.

Analyse

Les données recueillies à l'aide des questions fermées (quantitatives) ont été analysées à l'aide des outils d'analyse inclus dans Survey Monkey. Une analyse thématique des questions ouvertes (qualitatives) a été réalisée à l'aide du logiciel NVivo.

En ce qui a trait aux *priorités*, les répondants ont fait environ 629 références à une priorité pour des dispositions législatives et/ou à des politiques futures concernant les terres à l'Î.-P.-É. Elles ont été regroupées selon les thèmes suivants :

- Protection environnementale (221 références),
- Changements à l'administration des terres (172),
- Protection des terres agricoles et des fermes (91),
- Question de la propriété par des non-résidents ou des « étrangers » (60),
- Limiter les terres pouvant être possédées par les entreprises (40), et

- Autres (45).

En ce qui a trait aux *méthodes* et aux *actions*, les répondants ont fait environ 724 références à une méthode ou à une action pour s'occuper d'un problème clé. Elles ont été regroupées selon les thèmes suivants :

- Protection environnementale (248 références),
- Changements à l'administration des terres (245),
- Protection des terres agricoles et des fermes (78),
- Limiter les terres pouvant être possédées par des entreprises (40),
- Limiter les terres pouvant être possédées par des non-résidents ou des « étrangers » (39),
- Augmenter les limites de terres (16), et
- Autres (58).

Conclusions

Le présent rapport résume les constats liés à un sondage public qui a été administré pour déterminer les priorités et les actions concernant les terres qui sont importants pour les résidents de l'Î.-P.-É. Les réponses ont été analysées et regroupées en thèmes et en sous-thèmes. Chacun des thèmes et sous-thèmes est décrit, et des exemples de réponses dans chaque thème (et sous-thème) sont cités. Le rapport sur le sondage sera utilisé comme une source de données pour éclairer le projet Terres Enjeux, en incluant le travail du comité consultatif.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Prince Edward Island (PEI), the *Lands Protection Act* and the *Planning Act* govern land ownership and land use, respectively. The PEI Department of Agriculture and Land (DAL) has been mandated to engage the public in reviewing and updating the *Lands Protection Act* and the *Planning Act* to reflect the needs of the province, both at present and in the future (Government of Prince Edward Island, 2019). The DAL initiated the “Land Matters” project to engage the public and stakeholders in the identification of issues, priorities and solutions for land policy in PEI. The Land Matters project includes five (5) primary phases:

- **Phase 1 - Issue Identification and Advisory Committee:** A survey to collect feedback from residents of PEI. A Land Matters Advisory Committee to advise government on land policy and legislation, based on feedback from the public and stakeholders.
- **Phase 2 - Legislation/Policy Formulation:** The Land Matters Advisory Committee will host presentations from stakeholder groups. Two “What We’ve Heard” reports will be released: A survey report (this document), and a summary of the Advisory Committee’s findings and recommendations.
- **Phase 3: Legislation/Policy Adoption:** A Legislative/Policy Work Plan will be developed based on the Advisory Committee’s recommendations. Additional consultation will be completed to refine this Work Plan.
- **Phase 4: Legislation/Policy Implementation:** The Legislative/Policy Work Plan will be implemented. Legislative amendments will be drafted and introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and policies will be implemented by relevant Departments and organizations.
- **Phase 5: Legislation/Policy Evaluation:** The Department of Agriculture and Land will develop an implementation plan for confirmed changes, along with plans to monitor performance, relevance and impact of land-related legislation.

1.2 Purpose

The DAL launched an online survey to provide members of the public with an opportunity to communicate what they perceived as the primary issues, priorities, and methods/actions for developing land policy and legislation in PEI. This is consistent with Phase One of the project — Issue Identification. Policy development best practice requires that issues be clearly understood and documented so that appropriate solutions can be designed to address these issues. This “What We Heard” survey report provides a summary of the survey results, which will be used as one line of evidence to inform the work of the Land Matters Advisory Committee.

This report provides:

- 1) A summary of priorities and actions recommended by respondents to improve land policy and legislation in PEI,
- 2) A guide to direct future policy-relevant discussions with respect to PEI’s current land framework, and
- 3) Information for the Land Matters Project Advisory Committee to consider as it develops recommendations for Government.

2. RESEARCH APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Design

The survey was made available in English and French. It was developed to include both quantitative (closed-ended) and qualitative (open-ended) questions. The quantitative questions were intended to collect data on such variables as residency status in PEI, familiarity with the *Lands Protection Act* and the *Planning Act*, and other demographic information (e.g., age, gender, language, membership to various under-represented groups, etc.). The qualitative questions were intended to collect data on issues related to land use and land ownership, priorities for the development of land policy and legislation, as well as key actions to address the issues identified. See Appendix A for the survey

questionnaire (English and French). The survey was developed and administered online through Survey Monkey, and was accessible through the Land Matters website.

2.2 Survey Administration and Recruitment of Respondents

The survey was administered, distributed, and returned primarily online — via the Land Matters website and email. Paper copies of the survey were also made available at in-person access points across PEI (a small number of surveys were completed and returned by mail). The survey was administered to individuals and responses were anonymous, though respondents were given the option of self-identifying in order to receive follow-up communication regarding the Land Matters project.

Respondents were recruited through a variety of communication activities, including: invitation and reminder letters/emails to stakeholders, promotional materials in multiple media outlets and publications, announcements on DAL and Government of PEI communication channels (website, Facebook, twitter, Access PEI), and word-of-mouth. The recruitment process was supported by a formal promotion campaign by the DAL. See Appendix B for details on stakeholders who were invited to participate in the survey.

The survey was launched on July 8, 2020, and will remain open throughout the duration of the Land Matters project. This report is based on the analysis of responses received from July 8 to September 15, 2020.

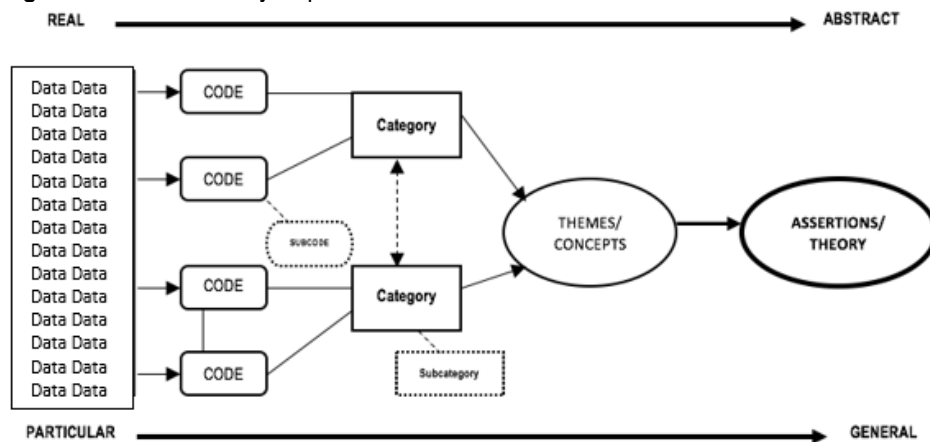
2.3 Survey Sample

The survey sample is “non-probabilistic” as it was not feasible within the constraints of the project to obtain a survey sample representative of the target population (i.e., the total population of PEI). With regards to sampling methods, a voluntary response sampling method was used to identify survey respondents (Edwards, Thomas, Rosenfeld & Booth-Kewley, 1997). In practice, this meant that the DAL invited the public to participate in the survey, and members of the public could choose whether or not to respond to the survey, thus joining the sample. The survey was made available to all members of the public who could decide whether or not to participate in the survey. A “convenience sampling” method was also used: The DAL sent survey invitations to readily available stakeholder groups (Edwards et al., 1997). See Appendix B for details on stakeholder who received an invitation to participate in the survey. See “Results” section for details on respondent demographics.

2.4 Data Analysis

Data gathered through closed-ended (quantitative) survey questions was analyzed using Survey Monkey’s built-in analytics. Open-ended (qualitative) survey questions were thematically analyzed using Nvivo software. Thematic analysis is generally understood as a “method for systematically identifying, organizing, and offering insight into patterns of meaning (themes) across a data set” (Braun & Clarke, 2012, p.57). A thematic analysis was chosen as it is a “flexible method that allows the researcher to focus on the data in numerous different ways” (Braun & Clarke, 2012, p.58). In practice, this meant that the data was analyzed as a whole, and then codes or labels were assigned to statements made in survey responses, shown in figure 1. Codes and labels were then described to arrive at general themes or “assertions” (that are presented in this report).

Figure 1. Thematic analysis process.



Saldaña (2016, p. 14)

The following coding structure was developed after reviewing open-ended responses:

- **Problems/Issues:** Statements that describe problems and issues with respect to land in PEI.¹
- **Priorities:** Statements that point to what the Government of PEI should consider as priorities for land policy or legislation.
- **Methods/Actions:** Statements that describe actual methods and actions that should be used to address identified problems.
- **Other:** Statements that did not belong to any of the codes noted above.

Responses were organized into the “parent codes”. Further rounds of analysis were then completed, in which “sub-codes” (or sub-themes) were developed for each “parent code.” With the thematic analysis completed, and all open-ended responses were organized into codes, key findings were then identified.

Content analysis, examining the frequency of certain words across all responses, was also used to analyze the results. Content analysis provides insights with respect to the way respondents describe land issues, priorities, and proposed actions. While content analysis does not provide information on the messages or meanings underlying frequently used words, this method of analysis helps to provide a general sense of large amounts of complex qualitative data. It also provides a starting point for a more detailed thematic analysis of results.²

2.5 Limitations and Delimitations

One limitation of this survey is related to the sampling method. Non-probabilistic (as opposed to probabilistic) sampling was used. As a result, survey findings are not representative of the general population, which would require a randomized (or probabilistic) sample (Edwards et al., 1997).

Another limitation pertains to survey responses. As of September 15, 2020, a total of 292 survey responses were received. It is believed that the number of survey responses may be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which made survey communication and promotion more difficult. It is difficult to determine the survey’s response rate — the number of people who complete the survey divided by the target population — as the survey was promoted to the general public and readily available stakeholders.

With regards to delimitations — choices made which set boundaries for the survey — the data analysis for this survey only included the responses collected up to and including September 15, 2020. This was to ensure that the survey data

¹ Note: During analysis, it was found that that most issues identified by respondents were the same as priorities.

² Note: The use of a capital ‘R’ followed by a number in this report is used to indicate the respondent.

could be effectively analyzed and reported during the timeline of the project. It is important to note, however, that the survey will remain open beyond September 15, so to ensure that the public can continue to provide feedback during the project. Public feedback offered through the Land matters website will continue to be reviewed by staff from the DAL. Furthermore, the final round of data analysis for this report found that “saturation” had been received. In other words, very few to no new themes emerged after September 15, 2020. This report is therefore considered an accurate representation of the themes present in the Land Matters survey.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Respondent Demographics

From July 8, 2020 to September 15, 2020, there were a total of 292 responses to the Land Matters Survey.

As shown in table 1 the survey sample can be generally described as primarily composed of full-time PEI residents, who own land, and believe that there are issues with land policy/legislation (with 32 per cent being familiar with the *Lands Protection Act* and 17 per cent with the *Planning Act*). The sample is also primarily composed of men, between the ages of 30 and 64, who identify English as their first language. There were relatively few respondents in the sample who identify as a member of an under-represented group (e.g. Indigenous, person with a disability, newcomer, etc.). It should be noted that, for most demographic questions, approximately 35 respondents chose to skip these questions. As a result, the number of respondents in Table 1 varies depending on the question.

Table 1. Respondent demographics and familiarity with statute.

Variable	No. of Respondents	% of Sample ³
Residency		
Live in PEI full-time year round	285	98%
Live in PEI part-time	6	2%
Land Ownership		
Own land in PEI	263	90%
Familiarity with Statute		
Moderately or very familiar with the <i>Lands Protection Act</i>	93	32%
Moderately or very familiar with the <i>Planning Act</i>	49	17%
Believe that there are issues with land policy/legislation	234	82%
Gender Identity		
Identify as a woman	104	40%
Identify as non-binary	5	2%
Identify as a man	126	49%
Age		
Senior (>65 years)	49	19%
Youth (<29 years)	15	6%
Other		
Member of an Indigenous group	0	0%
Person with a disability	6	3%
Member of the Acadian community	11	4%
Newcomer	9	4%
Member of another under-represented group	19	7%
First language English	234	92%
First Language French	6	2%

³ Sample on which percentage is based varies depending on question and response rate (e.g. approximately 35 respondents skipped questions pertaining to Gender Identity, Age, and Other).

First language other	6	2%
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3.2 Findings

This section provides the results of the content analysis and thematic analysis, and summarizes the survey's findings on priorities, as well as methods and actions pertaining to land policy in PEI.

3.2.1 Content Analysis

As shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, the words 'use' (217), 'water' (197), 'farmers' (188), 'farm' (160), and 'ownership' (122) were used most frequently by respondents when describing issues, priorities, and actions for land policy.

Table 2. Top Fifty Words Used in Survey Responses

Word	No. of times used	Word	No. of times used
<i>use</i>	217	<i>local</i>	58
<i>water</i>	197	<i>property</i>	58
<i>farmers</i>	188	<i>acres</i>	57
<i>farm</i>	160	<i>community</i>	57
<i>ownership</i>	122	<i>amount</i>	55
<i>soil</i>	122	<i>increase</i>	55
<i>protection</i>	111	<i>ensure</i>	54
<i>limits</i>	108	<i>family</i>	54
<i>planning</i>	106	<i>issues</i>	54
<i>legislation</i>	98	<i>practices</i>	52
<i>agriculture</i>	96	<i>holding</i>	49
<i>corporations</i>	87	<i>change</i>	48
<i>public</i>	79	<i>enforcement</i>	48
<i>farming</i>	78	<i>policy</i>	48
<i>protect</i>	75	<i>sustainable</i>	48
<i>loopholes</i>	69	<i>crop</i>	47
<i>access</i>	68	<i>communities</i>	46
<i>islanders</i>	67	<i>quality</i>	46
<i>limit</i>	66	<i>rules</i>	46
<i>enforce</i>	63	<i>owners</i>	45
<i>future</i>	62	<i>purchase</i>	44
<i>residents</i>	61	<i>zones</i>	44
<i>support</i>	61	<i>important</i>	43
<i>regulations</i>	59	<i>organic</i>	43
<i>rural</i>	59	<i>wells</i>	43

The word 'use' was used most frequently when referring to issues, priorities, or actions related to land use. The word 'water' was used primarily in relation to such things as the environment, water pollution, and water reserves. 'Farmers' and 'farm' was used when describing a broad range of topics, including challenges farmers or farms encounter when purchasing land, land limits, 'small' farmers, and 'big/corporate' farmers. The word 'ownership' was used often to describe limits for land ownership, 'foreign' ownership, 'corporate' ownership, and local ownership of land. Finally, use of the term 'loophole' was used to indicate that a loophole exists, often without specific reference to an actual statutory loophole (i.e., shortcoming).

Figure 2. Word cloud of top fifty most frequently used words in survey responses



3.2.2 Thematic Analysis: Priorities and Methods

Thematic analysis – identifying and reporting patterns or themes in qualitative data – provides deeper insights when compared to content analysis. It also requires more interpretation on the part of the researcher. Thematic analysis allows for important opinions, perspectives, and beliefs to be captured and reported on. Determining what constitutes a key theme is inherently interpretive.⁴ Key themes are those which are helpful in answering specific research questions. These central questions were:

- What do respondents believe are *key issues* that future PEI land policy should respond to?
- What does the sample believe are *general priorities* for future land policy?
- What *methods or actions* do respondents propose to address the key issues?

3.2.2.1 Priorities

Respondents were also asked to identify their top priorities related to land policy.

Respondents made approximately 629 references to priorities for future land legislation and/or policy in PEI. As shown in Figure 3, respondents identified priorities related to: Environmental protection (221), land administration (172), protection of agricultural land and the farm (91), non-resident / 'foreign' ownership (60), to limit corporate ownership (40), and other⁵.

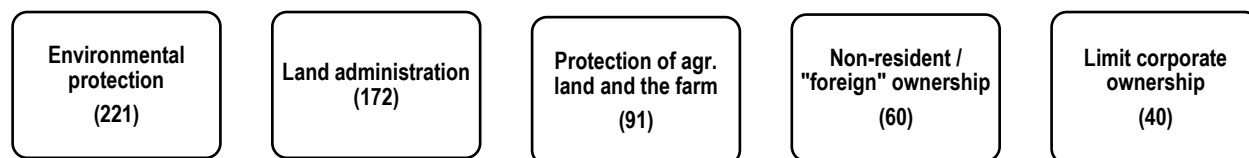
Many of the priorities described by respondents overlapped. For example, "land administration" and its sub-themes has important implications for "protection of agricultural land and the farm". To articulate clearly the various topics and domains referenced by respondents with respect to what they believed to be central priorities that need to be addressed, these overlapping issues have been parsed in an attempt to provide clarity for discussion purposes.

⁴ Braun & Clarke (2006)

⁵ Due to heterogeneity of responses, the "other" theme has been excluded from figure 3 and subsequent sections.

Alternate interpretations of survey responses may result in the identification of different themes or sub-themes in the future.

Figure 3. Priorities (themes), references



3.2.2.1.1 Environmental Protection

The environmental protection theme represents 221 references, made by 105 respondents. Each reference identifies a priority for land policy and/or legislation. This was the most frequently cited theme, and contains several sub-themes. The following describes this theme in more detail, using a selection of responses that best represent the sub-themes.

Environment is Important

This sub-theme represents the largest number of references under the environmental protection theme, and is comprised of general statements communicating the importance of the natural environment. A total of 41 respondents made 48 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- “More designation natural protected areas” (R69)
- “Preservation of beauty of viewscapes and landscape” (R84)
- “Environment protection” (R208)
- “Conservation” (R222)
- “Climate change” (R225)

Protect Water

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify the protection of water as a priority. A total of 41 respondents made 46 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- “Maintain moratorium on deep water wells” (R66)
- “Use evidence to make good decision not politics...lots of water but wells not allowed” (R154)
- “Identify nature preserve areas where no water can be pumped up for irrigation” (R195)
- “Do not allow large scale irrigation” (R196)

Improve Agri-Environmental Practices

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify improvements in agri-environmental practices as a priority. A total of 39 respondents made 45 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- “Nutrient management to reduce the nitrate load in our water” (R170)
- “Crop rotation & winter crop cover” (R203)
- “Decrease the amount of fertilizers and pesticides used” (R215)
- “Enforce rules around buffer zones and grade of land farmed” (R235)
- “Regenerative and organic farming” (R261)

Soil Health

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify the improvement of soil health as a priority. A total of 27 respondents made 30 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- “More incentives for soil conservation activities” (R50)
- “Restoration and maintenance of soil quality (soil organic content)” (R128)
- “Soil erosion” (R133)

- *“Prevent the depletion of the natural nutrients contained in the soil”* (R175)
- *“Minimum soil organic material levels”* (R266)

Protect Forests and Forested Land

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify the protection of forests and forested land as a priority. A total of 20 respondents made 24 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Comprehensive review of forests and forestry priorities and issues”* (R77)
- *“Stop deforestation”* (R138)
- *“Control land clearing for agricultural use”* (R189)
- *“Reforestation”* (R212)
- *“Conservation of diverse woodlands”* (267)

Protect Coasts

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify the protection of coastal land as a priority. A total of 16 respondents made 18 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Reducing coastal erosion”* (R54)
- *“Deter waterfront and shoreline development by a combination of rules, taxes or maximum densities”* (R57)
- *“Protect public access to waterfront”* (R230)

Protect Wildlife, Wetlands, and Watersheds

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify the protection of wildlife, wetlands, and watersheds as priorities. A total of 10 respondents made 10 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Biodiversity”* (R12)
- *“Protecting wetlands”* (R54)
- *“Protect wildlife habitats”* (R217)
- *“Protect the watersheds”* (R230)

3.2.2.1.2 Land Administration

The land administration theme represents 172 references, made by 105 respondents. Each reference identifies a priority for land policy and/or legislation. The following describes this theme in more detail, using a selection of responses that best represent the sub-themes.

Update Legislation (Lands Protection Act and Planning Act)

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify updating legislation as a priority. A total of 51 respondents made 59 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

Lands Protection Act

- *“Full and complete disclosure of ownership”* (R164)
- *“Eliminate loopholes allowing corporations to hide behind shells to purchase and control additional land”* (R183)
- *“Bigger operations be able to access enough land to allow good rotations”* (R276)

Planning Act

- *“Removal of Special Planning Area”* (R71)
- *“Remove or less strict with Special Planning Area”* (R90)
- *“Legislation on land use needs to be upgraded”* (R93)
- *“Review the Planning Act for how issues will be dealt with in unincorporated communities”* (R192)

Land Use Planning

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify land use planning as a priority. A total of 35 respondents made 42 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Island-wide Land use plan” (R61)*
- *“Amalgamation of small communities and unincorporated areas” (R69)*
- *“Curtail ribbon development on highways and by-ways” (R74)*
- *“Many incorporated areas have no land use plan - Many areas with land use plans don't have the resources to enforce them” (R91)*
- *“Ensure all land is incorporated” (R179)*
- *“Develop a provincial land use policy” (R190)*
- *“Appropriate residential zoning that includes green space and active transportation” (R217)*

Enforcement and Fairness

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify enforcement and fairness as priorities. A total of 25 respondents made 27 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Enforcement of Lands Protection Act” (R44)*
- *“Rules should be the same for all people” (R101)*
- *“Review process as to why some can get approval when holdings appear well over what allowable while local farmers are held strictly to limits” (R106)*
- *“Consistency in development and rules” (R164)*
- *“Honour the spirit of the act which was created to prevent monopolization and industrial farming” (R261)*

Consult and Engage

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify consultation and engagement as priorities. A total of 21 respondents made 27 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“Make the process more inclusive for all groups by using various ways to advertise to increase public engagement” (R9)*
- *“Indigenous led legislation and/or policy” (R125)*
- *“Valuing the needs/opinions of the Agriculture community” (R151)*
- *“Consult with the public and stakeholders” (R162)*
- *“Government must provide communities with mechanisms and resources to assure continued input, and control over local decisions and actions” (R271)*

Administrative Efficiency

This sub-theme is comprised of references which identify administrative efficiency as a priority. A total of 4 respondents made 4 references to this sub-theme in their responses. Examples include:

- *“The current system is overly bureaucratic, requires applications and submissions for what are very small transactions” (R68)*
- *“Planning Act applications: Have people available to deal with matters in a much more timely manner” (R106)*
- *“Data transparency within IRAC/Gov” (R152)*

3.2.2.1.3 Protection of Agricultural Land and the Farm

The protection of agricultural land and the farm theme represents 91 references, made by 72 respondents. Each reference identifies a priority for land policy and/or legislation. The following describes this theme in more detail.

Protect Agricultural Land

Forty (40) respondents made 46 references to protecting agricultural land as a priority related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. Generally, respondents referred to keeping agricultural land in agricultural production.

- “Stop subdividing agricultural land into residential to sit vacant for years” (R56)
- “Keep agricultural land in production” (R108)
- “Stop conversion of agricultural land out of agricultural use” (R139)

Protect the Farm

Twenty-six (26) respondents made 26 references to protecting the farm as a priority related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. Generally, respondents referred to new farmers, young farmers, and family farms.

- “Keep farms for Family farms as much as possible” (R158)
- “Help ensure farm easily kept in family when passed on” (R177)
- “Access to purchase for young, future and current family farms” (R185)

Develop a Land Bank

Seven (7) respondents made 7 references to land banking as a priority related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. Generally, respondents referred to implementing a land bank for farmers.

- “Establish a land bank for Farmers to use” (R52)
- “Develop a land bank for new farm entrants” (R57)

Land Limits

Six (6) respondents made 6 references to aggregate land limits as a priority related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. There was no consensus on whether the land limits should be raised, lowered, maintained, or eliminated.

- “Increasing land limits in conjunction with IRAC approval” (R136)
- “Increase in land holding limits” (R137)
- “Do not decrease the land acreage that can be farmed” (R149)

Other

Six (6) respondents made 6 references to a diverse range of priorities related to protecting agricultural land and the farm, which have been coded as “other.”

- “Affordability” (R115)
- “Let the farmers own and farm the land and the corporations can buy from the farmers” (R123)
- “Fair market value for arable land” (R178)

3.2.2.1.4 Non-Resident / “Foreign” Ownership

The non-resident / “foreign” ownership theme represents 60 references, made by 53 respondents. Each reference identifies a priority for land policy. Respondents often made references to land sale transactions that they had observed, where the party purchasing the land appeared or seemed to be a non-resident or someone from another country. This is an important point, as it is unlikely that these respondents were able to actually verify the legal immigration or residency status of the parties completing the land transaction.

Future discussions regarding this theme need to be conscious of explicit and underlying tones of localism and personal biases, to avoid making policies that are based on values that do not align with democratic and multicultural/inclusive principles (particularly those that are held by the majority of Islanders and Canadians).⁶ Furthermore, future discussions regarding this theme will also likely bring into question what exactly constitutes being an ‘Islander’ or resident and opinions on which definition should or can be used when developing land policy (e.g., that which is established in statute or that which is established in local culture).

- “Minimize land grabbing for ‘investment purposes’” (R26)

⁶ For the Department of Agriculture and Land’s policy position (2020) on diversity and inclusion see: <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/publication/gender-diversity-and-inclusion-initiatives-dal>

- “Enforcing land limits (no exceptions) to be owned by non-residents” (R48)
- “Foreigners owning land” (R132)
- “Canada buyers first before other countries” (R158)
- “Non-Islanders buying beach property and thinking they own the beach as well” (R169)
- “No more sales to the [name of group]” (R219)

3.2.2.1.5 Limit Corporate Ownership

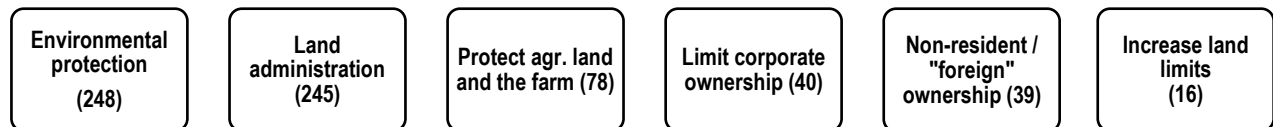
The limit corporate ownership theme represents 40 references, made by 39 respondents. Each reference identifies a priority for land policy. The following describes this theme in more detail.

- “There has to be a way to prevent a single family and their associates and/or a single organization and their associates from continually buying large tracts of land” (R21)
- “Corp giants shouldn't be allowed to own big amounts of land” (R123)
- “Stop big corporations getting to big” (R130)
- “Land concentration in fewer hands” (R145)
- “Preventing corporations from owning large portions of land” (R163)

3.2.2.2 Methods and Actions

For each of the three (3) priorities identified, respondents were asked to identify methods and actions for future land policy, which would serve to address identified issues. Respondents identified approximately 708 references to methods and actions for future land legislation and/or policy in PEI. As shown in Figure 4, the actions that were suggested were mainly focused on seven areas: environmental protection (248), land administration (245), protecting agricultural land and the farm (78), limiting corporate ownership of land (40), limiting non-resident ownership (39), increasing land limits (16), and other⁷.

Figure 4. Methods and Actions (themes), references



3.2.2.2.1 Environmental Protection

Respondents made 248 references to the environmental protection theme. The following describes this theme in more detail, using a selection of responses that best represent the sub-themes.

Agri-environmental practices

Fifty-four (54) respondents made 90 references to the agri-environmental practices sub-theme. Suggested actions include: crop rotation, reducing the use of pesticides, supporting organic agriculture, increasing buffer zones, and others.

- “Enforce the need for a buffer zone” (R3)
- “Enforce minimum 3 year crop rotation” (R123)
- “Greater restrictions on pesticide usage” (R138)
- “Increasing incentives to reduce or eliminate farmers' use of inorganic pesticides and fertilizers” (R163)
- “Financial support for cultivation of organically grown crops” (R220)

⁷ Due to heterogeneity of responses, the “other” theme has been excluded from figure 4 and subsequent sections.

Protect Water

Thirty-five (35) respondents made 40 references to the protect water sub-theme. Suggested actions include: enforcement, scientific research and evidence, control of large scale irrigation, development of formal public policy for water conservation, erosion control, etc.

- *“Eliminate sewage pollution into waterways” (R75)*
- *“Support cooperative structures i.e. irrigation or erosion control” (R38)*
- *“Use evidence to make good decision not politics...lots of water but wells not allowed” (R154)*
- *“Evaluate, monitor, and measure all land-related activities for their effects on groundwater levels and seriously limit activities that risk depleting groundwater resources immediately or over time” (R211)*
- *“Do not allow for intensive irrigation” (R253)*

Protect Forests

Twenty-one (21) respondents made a total of 39 references to the protect forests sub-theme. Actions include: addressing clear cutting, development of forest/reforestation plans, planting trees, funding forest preservation, and others.

- *“Stop the clear cuttings” (R114)*
- *“Provincial forest/reforestation plans should include treed riparian buffers with native species” (R128)*
- *“Funds to promote tree planting, and forest preservation” (R138)*
- *“Create legislation that conserves the amount of forested land, promotes selective forestry and reduces clear cutting in our province.” (R176)*

Soil Health

Twenty-nine (29) respondents made 32 references to the soil protection sub-theme. Actions include: enforcing crop rotation, monitoring soil health, best management practices, preventing soil erosion and degradation, and others.

- *“Prevent the depletion of the natural nutrients contained in the soil by continuing to grow the same crop (mostly potatoes) in the same fields for too many consecutive years.” (R175)*
- *“Soil fertility and soil tilth should be monitored by a program” (R185)*
- *“Establish and enforce minimum standards for soil nutrients and organic matter.” (R263)*
- *“Limits on field sizes to reduce erosion and soil degradation.” (R267)*

Protect coasts and shorelines

Seventeen (17) respondents made 25 references to the protection of coasts and shorelines sub-theme. Actions include: establishing minimum coastal buffers, restricting waterfront owners' control of access to shorelines, protecting trees on coastal land, developing coastlines protection plans and regulations, and others.

- *“Plans initiated to protect coastlines” (R3)*
- *“Penalties for failure in protection of shorelines by residents or companies.” (R32)*
- *“Stop cutting of waterfront trees” (R45)*
- *“Establish minimum coastal buffers free of any development or agricultural activities” (R225)*
- *“Do not allow land owners to block access to beaches and river fronts and coastlines.” (R275)*

Protect Watersheds

Ten (10) respondents made 10 to the protection of watersheds sub-theme. Actions include: Stronger rules/regulations, increased inspection, increased buffer zone, and others.

- *“Increasing waterway protections from agricultural run-off” (R14)*
- *“Legislation or guidelines for soil loss into watercourses” (R27)*
- *“Implement an inspection program for stream management” (R230)*
- *“Determine important groundwater recharge/discharge areas and protect these from development and land-use pressures” (R269)*

Protect Wildlife

Six (6) respondents made 7 references to protecting wildlife. Actions include: Increasing conservation areas, protecting biodiversity, and protecting sensitive ecosystems for wildlife.

- *“Ensure that land development progresses in ways that disrupt local wildlife and eco systems as minimally as possible” (R17)*
- *“Increase conservation areas to protect biodiversity and endangered species” (R173)*
- *“Increase public education about conversation areas, species, and ecosystems” (R173)*
- *“Ensure connectivity between forest stands and reduce habitat fragmentation” (R269)*

Protect Wetlands

Five (5) respondents made 5 references to the protect wetlands sub-theme, including the following actions:

- *“Do not allow draining of wetlands so our native animals and birds will have homes and not be pushed out.” (R158)*
- *“Marginal land, salt marshes etc should become Nature Trust or Crown Lands to ensure their environmental sensitivity is ensured” (R158)*
- *“Determine important groundwater recharge/discharge areas and protect these from development and land-use pressures” (R269)*

3.2.2.2 Land Administration

Respondents made 245 references methods and actions related to land administration. The following describes this theme in more detail, using a selection of responses that best represent the sub-themes.

Land use planning and planning

There were approximately 73 references made by 33 respondents that were related to the land use planning and planning sub-theme. References referred to: Long-term island-wide land use planning, municipal governance considerations, unincorporated areas, zoning, community engagement, and others.

- *“Provide municipalities with full control over land administration” (R2)*
- *“Province wide official plan to support unincorporated areas” (R63)*
- *“A standard land-use plan should be developed for the unincorporated areas...” (R89)*
- *“Create a long term plan for how land is to be used in the province through consultation, considering weather patterns and water use requirements” (R113)*
- *“Provide adequate support, structure, and resources for provincial offices that manage and plan for unincorporated areas of the province. This should include meaningful support for equity and inclusion, public consultation, and conflict resolution in these groups.” (R211)*

Enforcement and “Loopholes”

Fifty-four (54) respondents made approximately 67 references to enforcement and “loopholes” under the land administration theme. Actions included: Enforcing the existing legislation, regulations, and policies and closing the “loopholes” in the *Lands Protection Act*. References to perceived “loopholes” often did not specify the exact process by which respondents believed legislation was being circumvented.

- *“Close loopholes exploited by outside interests” (R15)*
- *“Close the loopholes allowing private ownership linked to off Island interests” (R157)*
- *“Enforce maximum land holdings” (R179)*
- *“Close all loopholes in lands protection act” (R209)*

Consultation and engagement

Twenty-one (21) respondents made 36 references to consultation and engagement as an action related to land administration. Actions included: Transparency in land administration, better communication of information, and others.

- *“Need better public notifications for when land zoning is being looked in terms of changing the zoning” (R11)*
- *“Data transparency within IRAC/Gov” (R152)*
- *“Increase community/public consultation in advance of projects” (R173)*
- *“Develop a strong communication strategy to educate residents” (R245)*
- *“Government must provide communities with mechanisms and resources to assure continued input, and control over local decisions and actions” (R271)*

Update and modernize legislation

Twenty-seven (27) respondents made 33 references to updating and modernizing legislation. Actions referenced include: Land zoning, protection of ecology and environment, respect of land ownership limits, revision of Section 45 of the *Planning Act*, and others.

- *Remove industrial- or commercial-zoned land from the LPA (R100)*
- *We need to create better legislation that protect Island’s ecology, not just Islander’s right to use their land how they like it. (R176)*
- *Review the Planning Act for how issues will be dealt with in unincorporated communities (R192)*
- *Section 45 should be revised to allow travel trailers as accessory use on residential property (R71)*

Ensure fairness and inclusion of under-represented groups

Eight (8) respondents made 12 references to ensuring fairness as part of land administration. Actions referenced include: Equal access to land, integration of gender and diversity analysis, data transparency, etc. were essential.

- *“Create a public and transparent rubric for assessing land sales” (R63)*
- *“Smaller farms should be able to grow if they want. Too much land in hands of small amount of people not good for the province.” (R117)*
- *“Integrate gender and diversity analysis into questions and decisions related to land. This analysis must address the longstanding inequalities that some groups have historically experienced. For example, Mi’kmaq and other Indigenous people, women, and children.” (R211)*

Special planning areas

Seven (7) respondents made 10 references to special planning areas. They believed that the special planning areas should be removed or changed.

- *“Revisit the Special Planning Area Zones to allow further subdivision of land in located in those zones.” (R71)*
- *“Special planning area zones need to be changed so land owners can divide land they wish to sell or give to family.” (R72)*
- *“The Special Planning Area zones should be reviewed especially Miltonvale Park.” (R90)*

Efficiency

Three (3) respondents made 5 references to improving efficiency in land administration, including: Increased human resources capacity, efficient land ownership transfers, and reduction in red tape.

- *“Allow for efficient land ownership transfers” (R38)*
- *“Reduction in bureaucracy and red tape” (R68)*
- *“Have people available to deal with matters in a much more timely manner” (R106)*

3.2.2.3 Protect Agricultural Land and the Farm

The theme “protect agricultural land and the farm” refers to specific recommendations on addressing issues of agriculture land and farms in PEI. Fifty-five (55) respondents made 78 references to protecting agriculture land and farms as a key action related to land policy and legislation. Proposed actions include: developing a land bank, protecting land from non-resource development, education on land stewardship, assistance with land purchases, and others.

Protect agricultural land

Twenty-two (22) respondents made 26 references to protecting agricultural land as a method or action.. Generally, respondents referred to various means of keeping agricultural land in production.

- *“Deter people from purchasing Ag land and developing it by rules, taxes, or a combination” (R57)*
- *“No subdividing of farm land for non-food production uses” (R141)*
- *“Designate/classify agricultural land for agricultural use” (R220)*

Land Bank

Twenty-four (24) respondents made 25 references to a land bank as a method or action related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. Respondents referred to the development of a land bank, in particular for young and/or new farmers, and for smaller farms.

- *“Start a land bank for new farmers” (R149)*
- *“Establish a land bank which respects good soil, water and natural protection conservation as well as ensures new Island farmers and other land users have fair access to PEI land” (R157)*
- *“Creating a land-banking system for new small farmers to enter farming” (R163)*

Protect the farm

Sixteen (16) respondents made 21 references to this sub-theme as a method or action related to protecting agricultural land and the farm. Respondents referred to methods and actions related to financial support, succession, and agricultural extension activities.

- *“Offer new farmers financial assistance, successful business training and mentoring assistance from established successful farmers” (R18)*
- *“Work with young farmers and retiring farmers to work together to succession” (R36)*
- *“Help ensure farm easily kept in family when passed on” (R177)*

Other

Six (6) respondents made 6 references to a diverse range of methods and actions related to protecting agricultural land and the farm, which have been coded as “other.”

- *“Selling land back to local farmers if purchased by a resident whom becomes a non-resident” (R141)*

3.2.2.4 Limit Corporate Ownership of Land

Thirty-five (35) respondents made 40 references to limiting the amount of land that a corporation can own in order to address land issues in PEI. Actions identified included: Maintaining current restrictions on corporate land ownership, increasing said restrictions, or enhancing enforcement of existing rules and regulations regarding corporate ownership of land.

- *“Stop allowing a family of companies to buy land under 3+ names” (R53)*
- *“Maintain current ownership restrictions, consider if some entities are controlling more land than the law allows, and enforce regulations” (R113)*
- *“Reducing the legal amount of land holdings” (R176)*

3.2.2.2.5 Limit Non-Resident Ownership

Thirty-two (32) respondents made 39 references to limiting non-resident ownership of land in PEI.⁸ Actions identified include: Adjusting land-holding limits, stricter requirements for non-residents, and others.

- *“Increase taxes for off island ownership” (R103)*
- *“Allow islanders to match a non-islander offer on any land” (139)*
- *“Limit on amount of land allowed to be owned, close loopholes for big farmers and foreign buyers” (R146)*
- *“Decrease the maximum allowable land acreage that individuals and entities can own.” (R189)*

3.2.2.2.6 Increase Land Limits

Thirteen (13) respondents made 16 references to increasing aggregate land limits. Most references to this sub-theme pertain to farming, profitability, crop-rotations, and soil quality.

- *“Allow local PEI farmers to own more land to allow for longer crop rotations” (R111)*
- *“Create higher land holding limits for resident farmers compared to non-resident land owners” (R151)*
- *“Implement requirements for prioritizing soil quality and implement best management practices in order for individuals and entities to add land once over a certain acreage” (R189)*

⁸ When interpreting the “limit non-resident ownership” theme, see previous discussion on the importance of understanding potential underlying tones of racism and localism.

4. CONCLUSION

The report summarizes the findings of a survey administered online from July 8, 2020 to September 15, 2020. The purpose of the survey was to identify the issues, priorities and actions recommended by Islanders to improve PEI's current land policy and legislation framework.

The survey findings, summarized in this report, detail what respondents perceive to be the primary priorities and methods/actions for developing land policy in PEI. Responses have been analyzed and summarized into themes and sub-themes. Each theme and sub-theme is described, and examples of responses within each theme (and sub-theme) are quoted. Key themes from survey responses include: Land Administration, environmental protection, protection of agricultural land and the farm, corporate ownership of land, non-resident / "foreign" ownership of land, and others. The survey report will be used as one line of evidence to inform the Land Matters project. This is in addition to findings produced by the Land Matters Project Advisory Committee, who will be receiving presentations from stakeholder groups throughout the Fall and Winter 2020, until Spring 2021.

This report provides:

- 1) A summary of priorities and actions recommended by respondents to improve land policy and legislation in PEI
- 2) A guide to direct future policy-relevant discussions with respect to PEI's current land framework, and
- 3) Information for the Land Matters Project Advisory Committee to consider as it develops recommendations for Government.

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Appendix A: Survey Questionnaire (English, French)

Land Matters Project

Department of Agriculture and Land

The Department of Agriculture and Land is seeking feedback with respect to land-related legislation and policy. Information gathered through this survey will support Government in making decisions with respect to legislative and policy development concerning land.

Contact

If you have questions about this survey, please contact landmatterspei@gov.pe.ca

This survey collects information, including, but not limited to, opinions, perspectives, demographic information, and IP addresses, under section 31(c) of Prince Edward Island's *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* as it relates directly to, and is necessary for, policy development. If you have any questions about the collection of personal information you can contact the Department of Agriculture and Land at landmatterspei@gov.pe.ca

* 1. Do you live in Prince Edward Island full-time, year-round?

- Yes
 No

* 2. Do you live in Prince Edward Island part-time (e.g., less than six months of the year)?

- Yes
 No

* 3. Do you own land in Prince Edward Island?

- Yes
 No

* 4. How familiar are you with the *Lands Protection Act*?

Not at all familiar	Slightly familiar	Familiar	Moderately familiar	Very familiar
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 5. How familiar are you with the *Planning Act*?

Not at all familiar	Slightly	Familiar	Moderately familiar	Very familiar
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Do you believe that there are issues with current land -related legislation and/or policy?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

7. If yes, please identify these issues

8. What are your top three priorities for land-related legislation and/or policy?

Priority #1	<input type="text"/>
Priority #2	<input type="text"/>
Priority #3	<input type="text"/>

9. For your chosen **priority #1**, what three key actions do you feel are most important to move this priority forward?

10. For your chosen **priority #2**, what three key actions do you feel are most important to move this priority forward?

11. For your chosen **priority #3**, what three key actions do you feel are most important to move this priority forward?

12. Why did you identify these priorities?

13. Do you have any other comments or input you would like to provide with respect to land-related legislation and/or policy?

14. If you would like to leave your name and/or organization name, please complete the following information.

Please note: Individual names will **not** be published alongside data received through this survey.

Name

Position (if applicable)

Organization (if applicable)

15. If you would like to receive a copy of the "What We've Heard Report" (based on feedback received through this survey) please leave your email address below and the Department will email you a copy of this Report when it is finalized.

Land Matters Project

Demographic Information

Your voluntary response to the following questions will assist the Department of Agriculture and Land in understanding the demographic profile of respondents.

* 16. How do you define your current gender identity?

- Woman
- Man
- Non-binary
- Prefer not to answer
- Not listed (please describe)

* 17. Are you a senior (age 65 or older)?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 18. Are you a youth (age 29 or under)?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 19. Do you identify as a person with a disability?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 20. What is your first language?

- English
- French
- Prefer not to say
- Other (please specify)

* 21. Are you proficient in languages other than English or French?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 22. Do you identify as a member of the Island's Acadian community?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 23. Do you identify as a member of an Indigenous group?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 24. Do you identify as a newcomer to Canada?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

* 25. Do you identify as part of another under-represented group?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

Project Terres Enjeux

Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres

Le ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres souhaite obtenir de la rétroaction sur la législation et les politiques relatives aux terres. L'information recueillie par l'entremise du présent sondage aidera le gouvernement à prendre des décisions concernant les lois et politiques liées aux terres.

Information

Si vous avez des questions au sujet du sondage, veuillez les faire parvenir par courriel à landmatterspei@gov.pe.ca.

La collecte d'informations, notamment d'opinions, de perspectives, de données démographiques et d'adresses IP, par l'entremise du présent sondage est conforme à l'alinéa 31c) de la Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée) de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard puisqu'elle est directement liée et est nécessaire à l'élaboration de politiques. Si vous avez des questions au sujet de la collecte de renseignements personnels, vous pouvez communiquer avec le ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres à landmatterspei@gov.pe.ca.

* 1. Habitez-vous à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à temps plein et toute l'année?

- Oui
 Non

* 2. Habitez-vous à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à temps partiel (par ex. : moins de six mois par année)?

- Oui
 Non

* 3. Êtes-vous propriétaire d'une terre à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard?

- Oui
 Non

* 4. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous familier avec la Lands Protection Act (loi sur la protection des terres)?

Pas familier du tout Un peu familier Familier Relativement familier Très familier

* 5. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous familier avec la Planning Act (loi sur la planification)?

Pas familier du tout Un peu familier Familier Relativement familier Très familier

6. Pensez-vous que les lois et politiques liées aux terres actuelles comportent des problèmes?

- Oui
 Non
 Incertain

7. Si vous avez répondu oui, veuillez indiquer quels sont ces problèmes.

8. Selon vous, quelles sont les trois plus grandes priorités pour la législation liée aux terres?

Priorité no 1

Priorité no 2

Priorité no 3

9. Dans le cas de votre **priorité no 1**, quelles sont selon vous les trois actions clés les plus importantes pour y répondre?

10. Dans le cas de votre **priorité no 2**, quelles sont selon vous les trois actions clés les plus importantes pour y répondre?

11. Dans le cas de votre **priorité no 3**, quelles sont selon vous les trois actions clés les plus importantes pour y répondre?

12. Pourquoi avez-vous choisi ces priorités?

13. Y a-t-il d'autres commentaires ou idées concernant les lois et les politiques liées aux terres que vous voulez offrir?

14. Si vous voulez fournir votre nom ou celui de votre organisme, veuillez le faire ici.

Nom

Poste (s'il y a lieu)

Organisme (s'il y a lieu)

15. Si vous souhaitez recevoir un exemplaire du rapport de la rétroaction obtenue par l'entremise du présent sondage, veuillez fournir votre adresse courriel ci-dessous et le Ministère vous en enverra un par courriel.

Project Terres Enjeux

Données démographiques

Vos réponses volontaires aux questions suivantes aideront le ministère de l'Agriculture et des Terres à connaître le profil démographique des participants du sondage.

* 16. Quelle est votre identité de genre?

- Femme
- Homme
- Personne non binaire
- Autre (veuillez préciser)

* 17. Êtes-vous une personne âgée (65 ans et plus)?

- Oui
- Non
- Préfère ne pas répondre

* 18. Êtes-vous un jeune (29 ans et moins)?

- Oui
- Non
- Préfère ne pas répondre

* 19. Vous identifiez vous comme une personne ayant une incapacité?

- Oui
- Non
- Préfère ne pas répondre

* 20. Quelle est votre langue maternelle?

- Anglais
- Français
- Prétère ne pas répondre
- Autre

* 21. Maîtrisez-vous d'autre langue que l'anglais ou le français?

- Oui
- Non
- Prétère ne pas répondre

* 22. Vous identifiez vous comme un membre de la communauté acadienne et de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard?

- Oui
- Non
- Prétère ne pas répondre

* 23. Vous identifiez vous comme un membre d'un groupe autochtone?

- Oui
- Non
- Prétère ne pas répondre

* 24. Vous identifiez vous comme un nouvel arrivant au Canada?

- Oui
- Non
- Prétère ne pas répondre

* 25. Vous identifiez vous comme membre d'un autre groupe sous-représenté?

- Oui
- Non
- Prétère ne pas répondre

Appendix B: Survey Distribution and Promotion List

Survey Promotion (Outlets)
The following lists communication channels used to invite Islanders to respond to the survey
Government of PEI (GPEI) Communications Channels (DAL website, GPEI Land Matters website, Social Media).
UPEI Island Studies program newsletter (July, August, 2020)
Hansard Spring Sitting Debates in the Legislative Assembly (July 8, 2020)
Federation of Prince Edward Island Municipalities Newsletter (July 2020)
Access PEI (TV screens)
Island Farmer (August 5, 2020)
The Guardian (July 25, 2020)
Eastern-Western Graphics (August 5, 2020)
PEI Women's Institute Guardian column (August 18, 2020)
Agriculture and Related Stakeholders
The following individuals and groups were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.
216 Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP) clients
29 Product and Market Development (PMD) and Strategic Industry Growth Initiative (SIGI) stakeholders
345 industry stakeholders through departmental Mailchimp account
PEI Federation of Agriculture
National Farmers Union
PEI Potato Board
PEI Women's Institute
PEI Grain Elevator Corporation
Nature's Crops International
Farm Practices Review Board
The Farm Centre Association
Atlantic Grains Council
PEI Agriculture Awareness Committee
PEI Agriculture Sector Council
PEI Certified Organic Producers Cooperative
PEI Horticultural Association
PEI Institute of Agrologists
PEI Marketing Council
PEI Soil and Crop Improvement Association
PEI Vegetable Growers Coop
PEI Wild Blueberry Growers' Association
PEI Women in Agriculture Inc.
PEI Young Farmers Association
PEI Strawberry Growers Association
PEI Adapt Council
PEI Cattle Producers
PEI 4H Council
Chicken Farmers of PEI
Charlottetown Farmers Market Coop
Dairy Farmers of PEI
Egg Farmers of PEI
Farmers Helping Farmers PEI
Land, Planning and Municipal Stakeholders

The following organizations were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.

Federation of PEI Municipalities

PEI Institute of Professional Planners

Atlantic Planners Institute

Association of Municipal Administrators of PEI

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Kingston

Town of Stratford PEI

Charlottetown Area Development Corporation

Internal Stakeholders (Provincial Departments and Agencies)

The following organizations and individuals were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.

Department of Environment, Water, and Climate Change

Department of Health and Wellness

Health PEI

Department of Education and Lifelong Learning

Department of Economic Growth, Tourism, and Culture

Department of Transportation, Infrastructure, and Energy

Department of Justice and Public Safety

PEI Public Service Commission

PEI Advisory Council on the Status of Women

PEI Inter-ministerial Women's Secretariat

PEI Rural Communities Council

PEI Case Team Program (24 students)

Environment, Conservation, and Climate Stakeholders

The following organizations were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.

PEI Watershed Alliance

The Environmental Coalition of PEI

Nature Conservancy Canada, PEI Chapter

Island Nature Trust

Nature PEI: The Natural History Society of PEI

PEI Environmental Advisory Council

Ducks Unlimited Canada, PEI Chapter

UPEI Faculty of Environmental Studies

UPEI Climate Lab

UPEI Faculty of Sustainable Design Engineering

L.M. Montgomery Land Trust Inc.

Legal Stakeholders

The following organizations were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.

Law Society of PEI

Law Foundation PEI

Canadian Bar Association (PEI Branch)

Community Legal Information Association of PEI

Other Industry Stakeholders

The following organizations were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.

PEI BioAlliance

Tourism Industry Association of PEI
PEI Real Estate Association
PEI Construction Association
PEI Partnership for Growth
Architects Association of PEI
Engineers PEI
Canadian Home Builders Association PEI Chapter
PEI Women's Business Association
ISE Ltd. (Island Surveying & Engineering)
PEI Road Builders and Heavy Construction Association
Island Technology Professionals
PEI Woodlot Owners Association
PEI Shellfish Association
PEI Seafood Processors Association
PEI Fisherman's Association
PEI Business Federation Ltd.
Homeowners Association of PEI
Association of PEI Land Surveyors
Community Stakeholders
The following organizations were sent letters and reminder e-mails to complete the survey and share the survey with their respective members.
Cooper Institute
Pride PEI
PEI Association for Community Living
PEI Council of People with Disabilities
Learning Disabilities Association of PEI
PEI Association for Newcomers to Canada
PEI Multicultural Council
Black Cultural Society
Canadian Lebanese Association of PEI
Chinese Canadian Association of Prince Edward Island
Prince Edward Island Jewish Community
Muslim Society of PEI
Ukrainian Genealogy Group
Peers Alliance
University of PEI (multiple departments)
Holland College (multiple departments)
PEI Home and School Federation



Strategic Policy and Evaluation Division
Department of Agriculture and Land
Government of Prince Edward Island
February 2021

Land Matters Project
www.LandMattersPEI.ca/thePlan