

2018 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

# Radium Hot Springs



APPLIED & INNOVATION  
RESEARCH CENTRE Selkirk College



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## INTRODUCTION

The Village of Radium Hot Springs is located in the Columbia Valley at the south entrance of Kootenay National Park. Known for its world famous mineral pools, the community hosts numerous dining and accommodation options for its many tourists, with a myriad of activities in all four seasons. Radium boasts a resident herd of Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep that can be found grazing in and around the village in the spring and fall, and a front row seat watching rams butt heads in rutting season. “The mountains shall bring peace to the people” is Radium’s greeting as you enter this scenic locale. See [www.radiumhotsprings.com](http://www.radiumhotsprings.com).

This report provides a profile of several indicators of well-being for the community of Radium Hot Springs. As part of the State of the Basin program, the RDI has created community-specific reports for all municipalities in the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. The primary goal of the State of the Basin is to provide access to relevant data that is easily accessible to help inform decisions that lead to greater community and regional well-being. The Community Profiles are intended to share community-specific data with local governments and other organizations to help build a better understanding of local conditions and trends, and assist in making evidence-based planning and management decisions. These reports may also be useful for supporting communications with residents, and new resident, business and workforce attraction.



State of the Basin research draws on available data from a variety of sources including federal, provincial, and local governments, crown corporations, and non-profit initiatives. The RDI collects data from open access sources and through custom data requests. Indicators in this report are quantitative, and while quantitative indicators help establish foundational knowledge of well-being, they only tell part of the story. Qualitative information, including the RDI’s subjective well-being research, can further contribute to understanding the well-being of our communities and region. In order to understand geographic trends in indicators, this report compares community data with regional, provincial, and national data where appropriate. The geographic divisions used vary by indicator and depend on the topic being measured. **For additional community and regional comparisons for indicators in this report, please see the [State of the Basin reporting](#).**

For other research reports on Radium Hot Springs please see the [RDI’s Communities of the Columbia Basin](#). Statistics Canada also offers a suite of data sets through their [Census Program](#), where you can search by place name and topic, and [Census Mapper](#) provides this data in mapped format. Interior Health has also developed [Community Health Profiles](#) for municipalities across BC, and the [Weather Network](#) offers a variety of weather and climate statistics. [BC Stats](#) and [Local Government Statistics](#) are other online sources of community-specific statistics.

If you have questions or feedback on this Community Profile, please [contact the RDI](#).

## LOCATION

<b>Regional District</b>	Regional District of East Kootenay
<b>Coordinates</b>	Longitude is 116°04'35"W Latitude is 50°37'12"N
<b>Elevation</b>	840 meters
<b>Municipal Area</b>	6.6 km <sup>2</sup>

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Population characteristics<sup>1,2</sup> help planners and local decision makers to evaluate current and future community needs, particularly with respect to service delivery and potential impacts to the local economy.

### Total Population

	2006	2011	2016	Percent change 2006 to 2016
<b>Radium Hot Springs</b>	735	777	776	5.6%
<b>Regional District of East Kootenay</b>	55,485	56,685	60,439	8.9%
<b>British Columbia</b>	4,113,490	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

### Population Projections

	Percent change in population projected 2017 to 2037
<b>Windermere Local Health Area</b>	4%
<b>British Columbia</b>	22%

### Age Characteristics

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Children (0 to 14 yrs)</b>	55	40	95	355,400	335,985	691,390
<b>Emerging Labour Force (15 to 24 yrs)</b>	30	30	65	280,615	265,930	546,540
<b>Primary Labour Force (25 to 64 yrs)</b>	225	230	440	1,246,670	1,314,475	2,561,145
<b>Seniors (65+ yrs)</b>	95	90	185	395,560	453,425	848,985
<b>Total population</b>	390	385	775	2,278,245	2,369,815	4,648,055
<b>Average age of population (yrs)</b>	47.2	47.4	47.3	41.5	43.1	42.3

## FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS

Family characteristics<sup>1</sup> such as size and composition of families can help inform social, economic, health, and education programming, as well as planning and development around infrastructure needs.

### Family Characteristics

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Average household size</b>	2.1	2.4
<b>Total number of families in private households</b>	250	1,311,345
<b>Total couple families</b>	225	1,113,405
<b>Couples without children</b>	155	577,790
<b>Couples with children</b>	70	535,610
<b>One child</b>	30	221,065
<b>Two children</b>	30	230,705
<b>Three or more children</b>	10	83,840
<b>Total lone-parent families</b>	20	197,940
<b>Female parent</b>	15	155,670
<b>Male parent</b>	5	42,265
<b>One child</b>	10	125,890
<b>Two children</b>	10	54,900
<b>Three or more children</b>	5	17,145
<b>Total persons not in census families in private households (singles)</b>	130	882,895

### Marital Status

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total population 15 years+</b>	335	340	680	1,922,840	2,033,825	3,956,665
<b>Married</b>	185	180	370	959,690	965,645	1,925,345
<b>Living common law</b>	45	45	90	186,485	185,505	371,985
<b>Single (never married)</b>	60	60	125	582,975	493,110	1,076,085
<b>Separated</b>	20	10	25	45,225	60,475	105,700
<b>Divorced</b>	25	20	40	103,475	160,395	263,870
<b>Widowed</b>	5	25	30	44,990	168,700	213,685

# MOBILITY

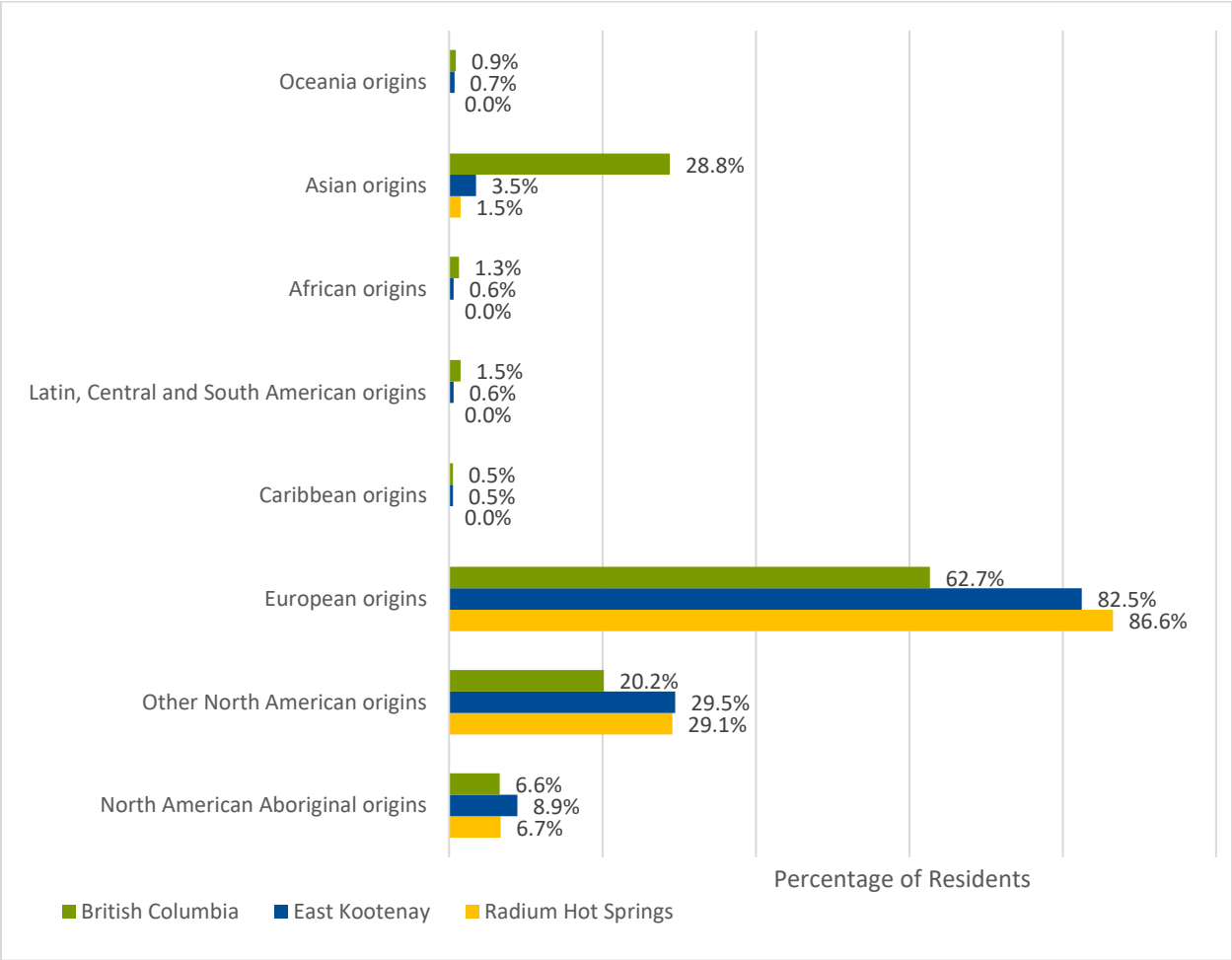
This indicator measures the movement of people into and out of the community with respect to where they lived five years prior. Non-movers are those who have not moved. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move, but remained in the community. Migrants include those who moved within the province (intraprovincial), as well as those who moved to or from another province (interprovincial), and those who moved to Canada from outside the country (external migrants).<sup>1</sup>

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)	British Columbia (2016)	Canada (2016)
<b>Non-movers (%)</b>	56.1	57.4	61.8
<b>Movers non-migrants (%)</b>	12.9	21.7	20.7
<b>Intraprovincial migrants (%)</b>	15.9	11.6	10.6
<b>Interprovincial migrants (%)</b>	13.6	3.9	2.5
<b>External migrants (%)</b>	1.5	5.4	4.2

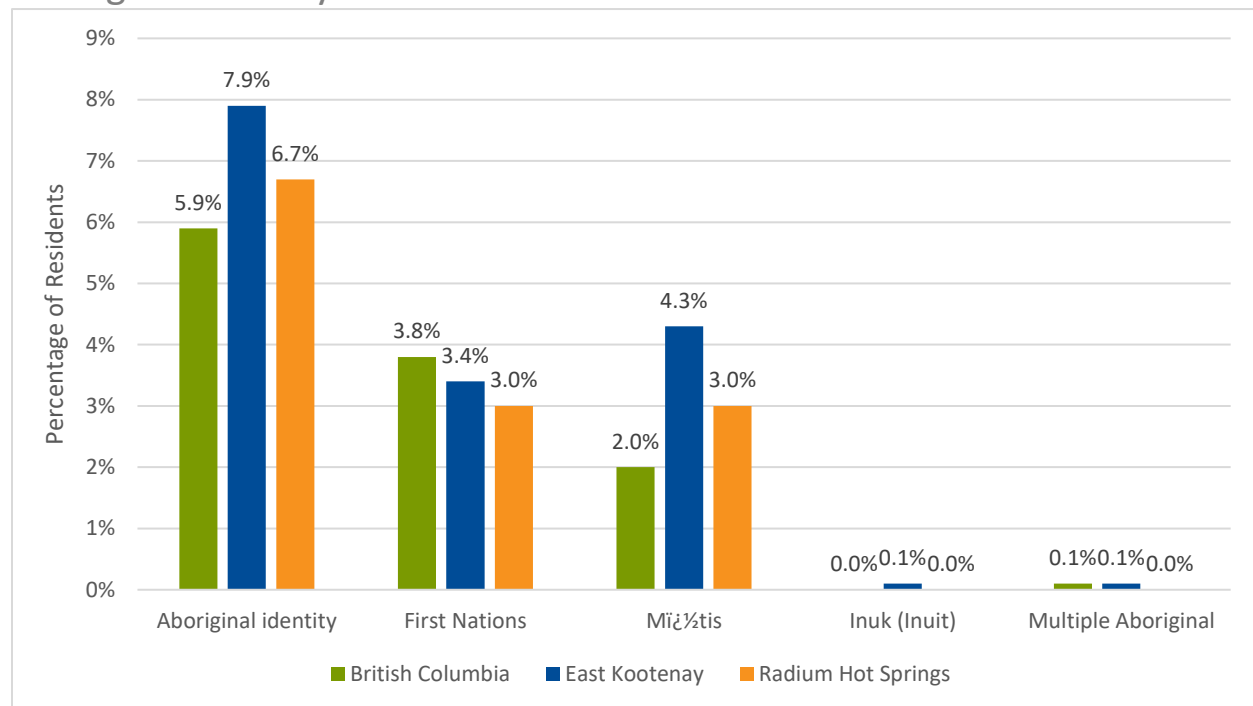
# CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Culture is multi-faceted and dynamic, embracing several aspects that describe and shape our way of life. Ethnic origin, Aboriginal identity, and language are a few indicators that provide insight into a community’s cultural diversity.<sup>1</sup>

## Ethnic Origin



## Aboriginal Identity



## Language Spoken Most Often at Home

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)	East Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>English (%)</b>	96.1	97.8	83.2
<b>French (%)</b>	>1	0.6	0.4
<b>Non-official languages (%)</b>	3.3	1.6	16.4

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is the physical foundation for community well-being. Water, sewer, utilities, roads, and waste management are all critical for a functioning healthy municipality.

### Water Services

<b>Provider</b>	Village of Radium Hot Springs
<b>Average per capita demand (2015)<sup>3</sup></b>	Not available
<b>Annual residential water rate (2018)</b>	\$272.70

\* For comparison, average per capita demand for BC is 494 litres (2016)<sup>4</sup>

### Sewer Services

<b>Provider</b>	Village of Radium Hot Springs
<b>Type of treatment</b>	Secondary
<b>Annual sewer rate (2018) (residential)</b>	\$159.30
<b>Annual sewer rate (2018) (industrial/commercial/institutional)</b>	<a href="#">varies by user type</a>

## Service Providers

<b>Electric power</b>	BC Hydro
<b>Natural gas</b>	N/A
<b>Telecommunications<sup>5</sup></b>	Telus, Shaw, Xplornet, Bell, Rogers, Wink Wireless, Davinci Broadband, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation

## Landfill & Waste Management

<b>Landfill location</b>	Columbia Valley Landfill
<b>Regional District waste disposal rate (2016)<sup>6</sup></b>	561 kg/person/year
<b>Type of service</b>	No pick up service

\* For comparison, average per capita waste disposal rate for BC is 472 kg/person/year (2016)<sup>6</sup>

## Traffic Volumes

Station location <sup>7</sup>	Annual Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic
	(number of vehicles)	January	July
<b>Route 3, 2.0km West of the BC/Alberta Border, Crowsnest Pass (P-36-1EW)</b>	4,708	3,396	7,169
<b>Route 1, 15km East of Route 95, Golden (P-37-5EW)</b>	6,402	3,577	11,942

## BC Transit

Radium Hot Springs is serviced by BC Transit's Columbia Valley Transit System which includes two connected fixed-routes: The North Connector, including Edgewater, Radium Hot Springs, and Invermere, and the South Connector which serves Invermere, Windermere, Fairmont Hot Springs, and Canal Flats. There is also a Golden/Cranbrook Health Connection which serves the valley through a partnership with the Kootenay East Regional Hospital District, RDEK, and BC Transit to provide transportation to non-emergency medical appointments.

## HOUSING

Housing stock, diversity, availability, and costs are an important basic foundation to a functioning and affordable community. Several indicators related to housing are included in this community profile.<sup>1,8</sup>

## Dwellings by Structure

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Total number of occupied private dwellings</b>	350	1,881,970
<b>Single-detached house</b>	175	830,660
<b>Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys</b>	0	177,830
<b>Other attached dwelling</b>	160	824,190
<b>Semi-detached house</b>	30	830,660

<b>Row house</b>	55	147,830
<b>Apartment or flat in duplex</b>	5	230,075
<b>Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys</b>	65	385,140
<b>Other single-attached house</b>	0	3,755
<b>Moveable dwelling</b>	10	49,290

## Dwellings by Period of Construction

	<b>Radium Hot Springs (2016)</b>	<b>British Columbia (2016)</b>
<b>Total number of occupied private dwellings</b>	335	1,881,970
<b>1960 or before</b>	10	267,560
<b>1961 to 1980</b>	35	559,485
<b>1981 to 1990</b>	40	289,565
<b>1991 to 2000</b>	85	331,865
<b>2001 to 2005</b>	55	125,335
<b>2006 to 2010</b>	90	171,945
<b>2011 to 2016</b>	10	136,210
<b>Private dwellings in need of major repairs</b>	6.0%	6.3%

## Residential Property Values

	<b>Radium Hot Springs (2018)</b>	<b>Columbia Basin-Boundary (2018)</b>
<b>Number of single family dwellings</b>	270	45,145
<b>\$0 to \$99,999</b>	0%	2.0%
<b>\$100,000 to \$199,999</b>	9.6%	17.9%
<b>\$200,000 to \$299,999</b>	28.9%	31.3%
<b>\$300,000 to \$399,999</b>	40.4%	23.0%
<b>\$400,000 to \$499,999</b>	13.7%	13.4%
<b>\$500,000 to \$599,999</b>	4.8%	5.6%
<b>\$600,000 and over</b>	2.6%	6.7%
<b>Median value of dwelling</b>	\$325,150	\$295,600

\* For comparison, the median value of dwellings for BC is \$500,874<sup>1</sup>

## Household Occupation

	Radium Hot Springs (2016)	East Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents (%)	40	76	91
Private households - owners (%)	83.6	78	68
Private households - renters (%)	16.4	22	32

## Housing Affordability

When more than 30% of a household's income is spent on shelter costs, the housing is deemed unaffordable. Shelter costs include electricity, oil, gas, wood, or other fuels, water and other municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent. In Radium Hot Springs, 13% of owner households and 27% of tenant households are spending more than 30% of their income on shelter related costs. For BC, the percentages are 21% of owner households and 43% of tenant households.

## INCOME

Income is a substantial determinant of personal well-being and income levels reflect economic opportunity.

## Household Income

Before-tax (2015) household income <sup>1</sup>	Radium Hot Springs		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under \$5,000	5	1.4	43,415	2.3	228,790	1.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	0	0.0	27,140	1.4	200,315	1.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	1.4	55,745	3.0	374,575	2.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5	1.4	77,565	4.1	565,940	4.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	20	5.8	151,680	8.1	1,141,510	8.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	35	10.1	156,475	8.3	1,210,080	8.6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	20	5.8	152,635	8.1	1,174,435	8.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	30	8.7	143,475	7.6	1,097,345	7.8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	55	15.9	255,195	13.6	1,934,735	13.7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	45	13.0	210,770	11.2	1,582,420	11.2
\$100,00 to \$124,999	45	13.0	198,140	10.5	1,470,255	10.4
\$125,000 to \$149,999	30	8.7	138,420	7.4	1,016,245	7.2
\$150,000 and over	60	17.4	271,290	14.4	2,075,425	14.7
Median	\$78,976		\$69,995		\$70,336	
Average	\$87,228		\$90,354		\$92,764	

## Source of Income

Source of Income <sup>9</sup> (2015)	Radium Hot Springs	British Columbia	Canada
Employment income (% taxfilers)	82.5	77.4	75.8
Self-employment income (% taxfilers)	17.5	17.8	15.6
Investment income (% taxfilers)	36.8	40.2	35.4
Employment insurance (% taxfilers)	12.3	11.5	13.8
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement (% taxfilers)	28.1	26.3	25.5
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan (% taxfilers)	36.8	32.6	32.4
Canada Child Tax Benefit (% taxfilers)	19.3	22.1	24.4
Workers compensation (% taxfilers)	5.3	4.2	3.5
Social assistance (% taxfilers)	3.5	6.6	9.2
Private pensions (% taxfilers)	28.1	21.6	21.2
RRSPs (% taxfilers)	5.3	2.7	2.4
Other income (% taxfilers)	24.6	27.8	26.0

## Low Income Measure

The Low Income Measure (LIM) is a commonly-used indicator of poverty.<sup>10</sup> It is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted household income, where “adjusted” means that household needs are taken into account. A family is considered to have low income when their income is below the LIM for their family type and size. According to 2015 taxfiler data, 13% of people in Radium Hot Springs are considered to be low income. The provincial average is 15%.

## LABOUR FORCE

### Class of Worker & Occupation

	# Employees		# Self-employed		Occupation	#	
		%		%			%
<b>Radium Hot Springs (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>					Management	45	15
					Business, finance & admin	35	11
					Natural & applied sciences	20	6
					Health	20	6
					Education, law & social, community & government	0	0
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	10	3
					Sales & service	100	32
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	40	13
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	20	6
					Manufacturing & utilities	20	6
	255	84	50	16			

<b>Regional District of East Kootenay (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>	27,430	87	4,220	13	Management	3,510	11
					Business, finance & admin	3,685	12
					Natural & applied sciences	1,480	5
					Health	2,085	7
					Education, law & social, community & government	2,895	9
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	720	2
					Sales & service	7,475	24
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	7,155	23
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	1,700	5
					Manufacturing & utilities	950	3
<b>British Columbia (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>	2,084,470	86	343,395	14	Management	275,000	11
					Business, finance & admin	368,940	15
					Natural & applied sciences	161,520	7
					Health	162,865	7
					Education, law & social, community & government	269,255	11
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	93,100	4
					Sales & service	595,225	25
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	360,970	15
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	64,235	3
					Manufacturing & utilities	76,745	3

## Labour Force by Industry

Industry <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Radium Hot Springs	British Columbia	Canada
	%	%	%
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	7	3	2
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</b>	7	1	1
<b>Utilities</b>	0	1	1
<b>Construction</b>	8	8	7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	8	6	9
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	0	3	4
<b>Retail trade</b>	8	12	12
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	0	5	5

Information and cultural industries	0	3	2
Finance and insurance	3	4	4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3	2	2
Professional, scientific and technical services	5	8	7
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	3	4	4
Educational services	0	7	7
Health care and social assistance	8	11	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	2	2
Accommodation and food services	27	9	7
Other services (except public administration)	5	5	4
Public administration	3	5	6

## Place of Work

Place <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Radium Hot Springs		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Worked at home	30	10	1,96,510	9	1,272,285	7
Worked outside Canada	0	0	16,040	1	78,815	0
No fixed workplace address	30	10	326,180	14	1,987,260	12
Worked at usual place	230	79	1,766,965	77	13,891,675	81

## Commute to Work

Commute Duration <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Radium Hot Springs	British Columbia
	%	%
Less than 15 minutes	57.7	28.8
15 to 29 minutes	28.8	32.9
30 to 44 minutes	3.8	20.3
45 to 59 minutes	3.8	8.8
60 minutes or more	3.8	9.1

## Unemployment

Unemployment rates are a strong indicator of economic health. Unemployment rates based on the 2016 Census are shown.<sup>1</sup> [Labour Force Survey](#) data is available at a regional scale and is updated more frequently.

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Radium Hot Springs</b>	12.5	15.6	9.4
<b>Regional District of East Kootenay</b>	7.6	9.1	5.8
<b>British Columbia</b>	6.7	7.1	6.3

## Labour Force Replacement Ratio

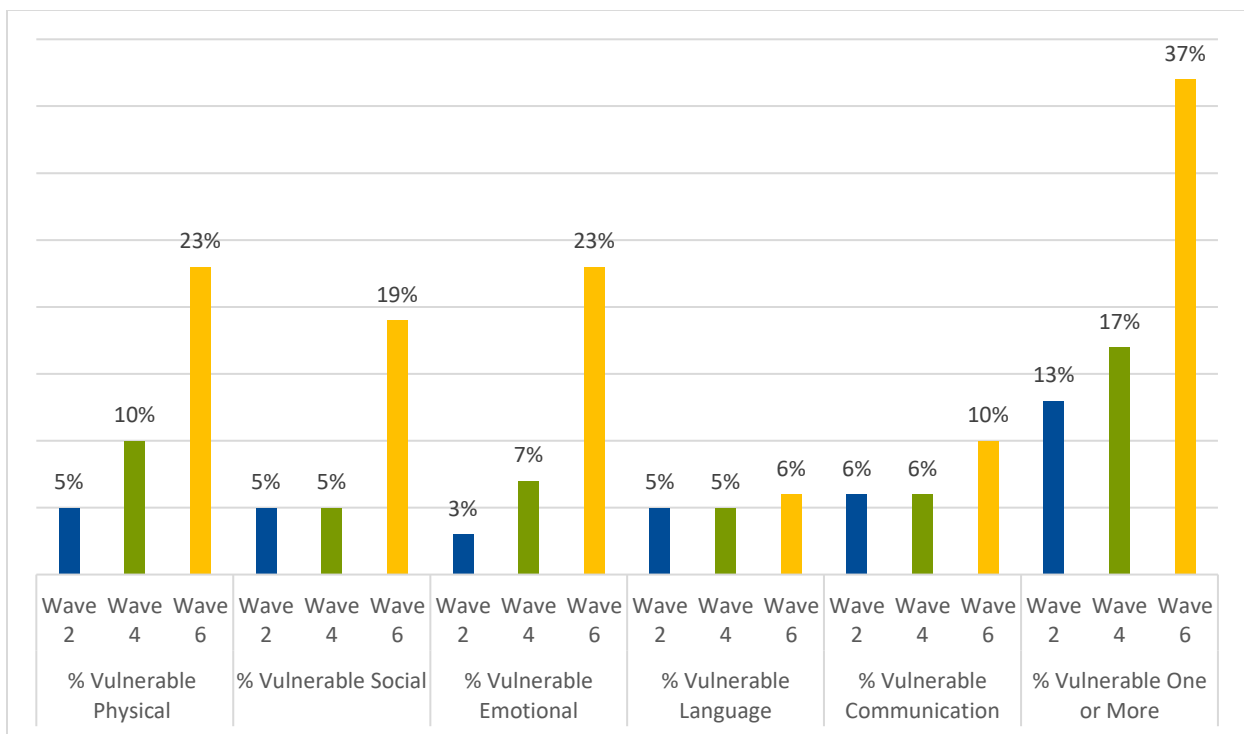
The Labour Force Replacement Ratio is a measure of the ratio of the number of people aged zero to 14 in 2016 who will be entering the workforce to the working population aged 50 to 64 who will be leaving the workforce in the next 15 years. A ratio of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the same. The higher the ratio, the greater the young people there are relative to potential retirees. A ratio of less than 1.0 means an area is unable to maintain the current labour force with local replacement workers. The ratio is calculated using the Census 2016 data.<sup>1</sup>

	Labour Force Replacement Ratio (2016)
<b>Radium Hot Springs</b>	0.43
<b>Regional District of East Kootenay</b>	0.66
<b>British Columbia</b>	0.67

## EDUCATION

### Early Development Instrument

The early years are crucial in influencing a range of health and social outcomes. Research shows that many challenges in adults, including mental health and criminality, have their roots in early childhood. The Early Development Instrument (EDI) assesses the developmental readiness of children with an aim of identifying vulnerabilities. Vulnerability is reported by the percentage of children who are vulnerable on one or more scales as well as for each scale (physical, social, emotional, language, communication). Data is collected in “waves”; each wave is data from consecutive school years. EDI scores are available at the school district and neighborhood level.<sup>11</sup> The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable on each of the scales and vulnerable on one or more scales for the Windermere neighborhood for Wave 2 (2004-2007), Wave 4 (2009-2011), and Wave 6 (2013-2016). For comparison, provincial data for Wave 6 shows that 32.2% of children are vulnerable on one or more scales.



## Public School Enrolment

Radium Hot Springs is in the Rocky Mountain School District (#6). Student enrolment<sup>12</sup> measures the number of all adults and school-age persons who are enrolled in public schools and working towards graduation. Enrolment trends provide information about changes in the school-age population and is valuable for forecasting and planning.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Total student enrolment</b>	3,086	3,082	3,102	3,150	3,249
<b>Elementary student enrolment</b>	1,761	1,789	1,844	1,939	1,995
<b>Secondary school enrolment</b>	1,322	1,289	1,257	1,211	1,248
<b>Aboriginal students</b>	666	645	653	663	641
<b>English Language Learners</b>	55	56	39	50	57
<b>French Immersion</b>	176	145	126	123	144
<b>Non-residents</b>	95	87	95	86	108

\* Differences between total and elementary and secondary enrolments due to a small number of Graduated Adults.

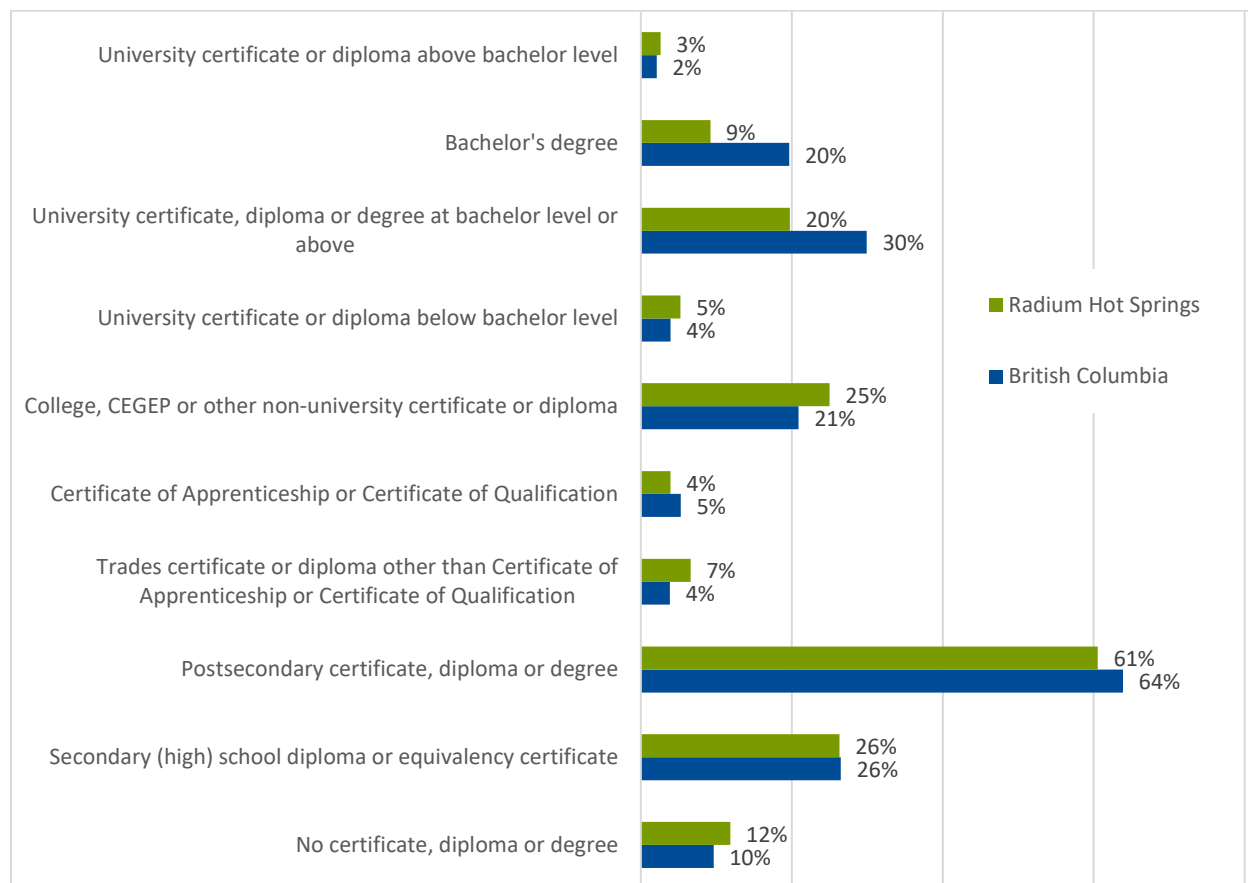
## High School Completion

High school completion rates indicate how successful our families, schools, and communities are in supporting youth in achieving graduation. This indicator measures the proportion of students who graduate within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.<sup>12</sup> High school graduation is generally a minimum education level for most employment and a foundation for positive workplace conditions and future employment success and well-being.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	5-year average
<b>Rocky Mountain (SD 6)</b>	78.8%	76.5%	79.2%	76.3%	65.5%	75.3%
<b>All BC Public Schools</b>	81.8%	83.6%	84.2%	83.9%	83.6%	83.4%

## Educational Attainment

Education levels are highly correlated with social determinants of health such as income, employment security, and socio-economic opportunity. This indicator measures the highest level of attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years.<sup>1</sup>



## QUALITY OF LIFE & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

### Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a widely used indicator of population health. This indicator reports the number of years a person is expected to live based on mortality statistics for a Local Health Area (LHA).<sup>13</sup> The average from 2011 to 2015 was analysed. The Windermere LHA has a life expectancy of 83.0 years. The BC life expectancy is 82.6 years.

### Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is an indicator of the health of a democracy, and can be seen as a reflection of civic mindedness and citizen engagement. This indicator measures the percentage of eligible voters who voted in local government elections for 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2018.<sup>14</sup>

	2008	2011	2014	2018
<b>Radium Hot Springs</b>	34%	32%	acclaimed	acclaimed
<b>Columbia Basin-Boundary average</b>	51%	45%	41%	51%

## Charitable Donations

Charitable donations<sup>15</sup> play a role in improving well-being by providing support to a variety of initiatives. Charitable giving reflects a capacity to give, and is tied to the economy, where people may give more or less depending on their financial situation and the state of the economy.

Location (2015)	Total # taxfilers	Total charitable donors	Percent charitable donors	Total charitable donations (\$'000)	Median donation	Median income
Radium Hot Springs	910	180	19.8%	\$145	\$190	\$56,850
East Kootenay	46,110	9,440	20.5%	\$12,605	\$280	\$60,930
British Columbia	3,488,250	699,780	20.1%	\$1,448,625	\$430	\$58,010
Canada	26,186,760	5,495,900	21.0%	\$9,132,170	\$300	\$58,600

## Public Library Usage

Libraries play an important role in the vibrancy of a community, as libraries are often a gathering place for residents where a diversity of programs and services are offered. Library statistics<sup>16</sup> are useful for providing an indication of the health and capacity of these facilities in serving community needs and interests.

Indicator (2017)	Radium Hot Springs Public Library	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary
Population served	1,322	6,995
Total active cardholders as % of population served	20.1%	41.3%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	62	3,320
Total employees, FTE	1.1	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	676	1,254
Number of in-person visits	1,387	42,805
Total visits per capita	2.0	8.4
Average hours open per week	10.8	38.5
Total local government support	\$39,240	\$239,789
Local government support per capita	\$29.68	\$35.10
Total other revenue	\$9,740	\$40,102

## BUSINESS

### Business Formations

Business formations measures the number of incorporations per year<sup>17</sup>, and is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy.

Year	Radium Hot Springs	East Kootenay	British Columbia
2013	0	221	32,225
2014	2	252	34,951
2015	4	236	37,934
2016	4	262	43,556
2017	5	247	46,247

## Total Building Permits

This indicator measures the value of building permits issued annually by a defined region.<sup>18</sup> Building permits and housing starts are well-accepted indicators of economic performance.

Year	Radium Hot Springs (\$'000)	British Columbia (\$'000)
2013	1,447	\$9,976,104
2014	4,988	\$11,076,715
2015	2,093	\$13,125,233
2016	4,758	\$13,255,024
2017	9,144	\$15,710,782

## Building Permits by Type

Type <sup>18</sup>	Radium Hot Springs (2017)	British Columbia (2017)
Residential (\$'000)	\$4,879	\$11,498,362
Commercial (\$'000)	\$4,265	\$2,439,623
Industrial (\$'000)	–	\$658,482
Institutional and Government (\$'000)	–	\$1,114,315
Residential (total number of units)	17	44,105

## Visitor Centre Statistics

Visitor Centre Statistics<sup>19</sup> are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many communities.

Year	Total Visitors Radium Hot Springs Visitor Centre	Change from previous year Radium Hot Springs	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2013	49,482	-6.8%	-5.0%
2014	58,782	18.8%	2.3%
2015	74,566	26.9%	2.9%
2016	67,202	-9.9%	-1.2%
2017	73,507	9.4%	-0.5%

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments are required to submit data annually to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, including annual reports and financial statements.<sup>20</sup> Municipal revenues and expenses, and taxes on a representative house, provide an indication of a local government's capacity, financial needs and priorities, and costs to residents.

### Municipal Revenues

	Radium Hot Springs (2017)	% of Total Revenue
<b>Total Own Purpose Taxation and Grants in Lieu</b>	\$2,314,389	39.9%
<b>Sale of Services</b>	\$1,413,135	24.4%
<b>Transfers from Federal Governments</b>	\$492,208	8.5%
<b>Transfers from Provincial Governments</b>	\$521,303	9.0%
<b>Transfers from Regional and Other Governments</b>	\$1,059,137	18.3%
<b>Investment Income</b>	\$157,648	2.7%
<b>Income from Government Business Enterprise</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Developer Contributions</b>	\$82,500	1.4%
<b>Disposition of Assets</b>	(\$246,732)	-4.3%
<b>Other Revenue</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$5,793,588</b>	

### Municipal Expenses

	Radium Hot Springs (2017)	% of Total Expenses
<b>General Government</b>	\$342,372	11.1%
<b>Protective Services</b>	\$309,288	10.1%
<b>Solid Waste Management and Recycling</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Health, Social Services and Housing</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Development Services</b>	\$311,491	10.1%
<b>Transportation and Transit</b>	\$342,480	11.1%
<b>Parks, Recreation and Culture</b>	\$159,591	5.2%
<b>Water Services</b>	\$363,533	11.8%
<b>Sewer Services</b>	\$406,077	13.2%
<b>Other Services</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Amortization</b>	\$842,078	27.4%
<b>Other Adjustments</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,076,910</b>	

## Taxes & Charges on a Representative House

Radium Hot Springs (2018)	
House value	\$250,786
School	\$510
<b>General Municipal Total</b>	<b>\$721</b>
Regional District	\$197
Hospital	\$38
BCA, MFA, and other	\$60
<b>Total Residential Variable Rate Taxes</b>	<b>\$1,525</b>
<b>Total Residential Parcel Taxes</b>	<b>\$370</b>
<b>Total Residential User Fees</b>	<b>\$450</b>
<b>Total Residential Property Taxes and Charges</b>	<b>\$2,344</b>

\* A representative house is based on the assessment and occurrence of single family residential properties, and does not include vacant properties, multi-family, strata, etc.

## ENVIRONMENT

The environment is a foundation for many aspects of well-being. Parks and protected areas help to safeguard wild spaces and species, and provide opportunity for residents and visitors to recreate and connect with nature. Weather and climate conditions and trends help us understand the context in which a community operates, and climate projections can help with forecasting and adaptive planning.

### Parks & Protected Areas

Radium Hot Springs has two national parks and seven provincial parks and protected areas within a 40 kilometer radius of the municipality. It also has at least two local parks and greenspaces within its boundaries.

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#### Provincial Parks & Protected Areas<sup>21,22</sup>

Banff National Park  
 Columbia Lake Park  
 Columbia National Wildlife Area  
 Dry Gulch Park  
 James Chabot Park  
 Kootenay National Park  
 Mount Assiniboine Park  
 Purcell Wilderness Cons. Park  
 Windermere Lake Park

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#### Local Greenspaces<sup>23</sup>

Legends Park  
 Valley Zipline Adventures

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## Weather & Climate

Weather and climate data is based on the Government of Canada's climate normals and averages for the Kootenay National Park West Gate station.<sup>24</sup>

	January	July
<b>Daily average (°C)</b>	-6.8	18.4
<b>Daily maximum (°C)</b>	-3.9	25.6
<b>Daily minimum (°C)</b>	-9.7	11.2
<b>Extreme maximum (°C)</b>	9.5 (1984)	37.0 (1987)
<b>Extreme minimum (°C)</b>	-35.6 (1969)	3.0 (1983)
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	5.9	53.6
<b>Snowfall (cm)</b>	27.2	0
<b>Extreme daily rainfall (mm)</b>	25.4 (1971)	25.4 (1988)
<b>Extreme daily snowfall (cm)</b>	32.0 (1982)	0 (1969)
<b>Extreme snow depth (cm)</b>	56 (1982)	0 (1981)

## Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections

Climate data was modeled across the Columbia Basin-Boundary for a 10x10 km grid. The figures below show median values from results of 12 climate models for each time period and for low carbon and high carbon emission scenarios for the grid closest to Radium Hot Springs.<sup>25</sup> Low carbon scenarios assume global greenhouse gas emissions are drastically reduced from current levels, while high carbon scenarios assume greenhouse gas emissions continue increasing at current rates.

Variable	Recent Past (1951 - 1980)	Near Future (2021 - 2050)		Far Future (2051 - 2080)	
		Low Carbon	High Carbon	Low Carbon	High Carbon
<b>Annual mean temperature</b>	3.3 °C	5.0 °C	5.5 °C	6.2 °C	7.4 °C
<b>Annual total precipitation</b>	441 mm	456 mm	449 mm	466 mm	475 mm

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