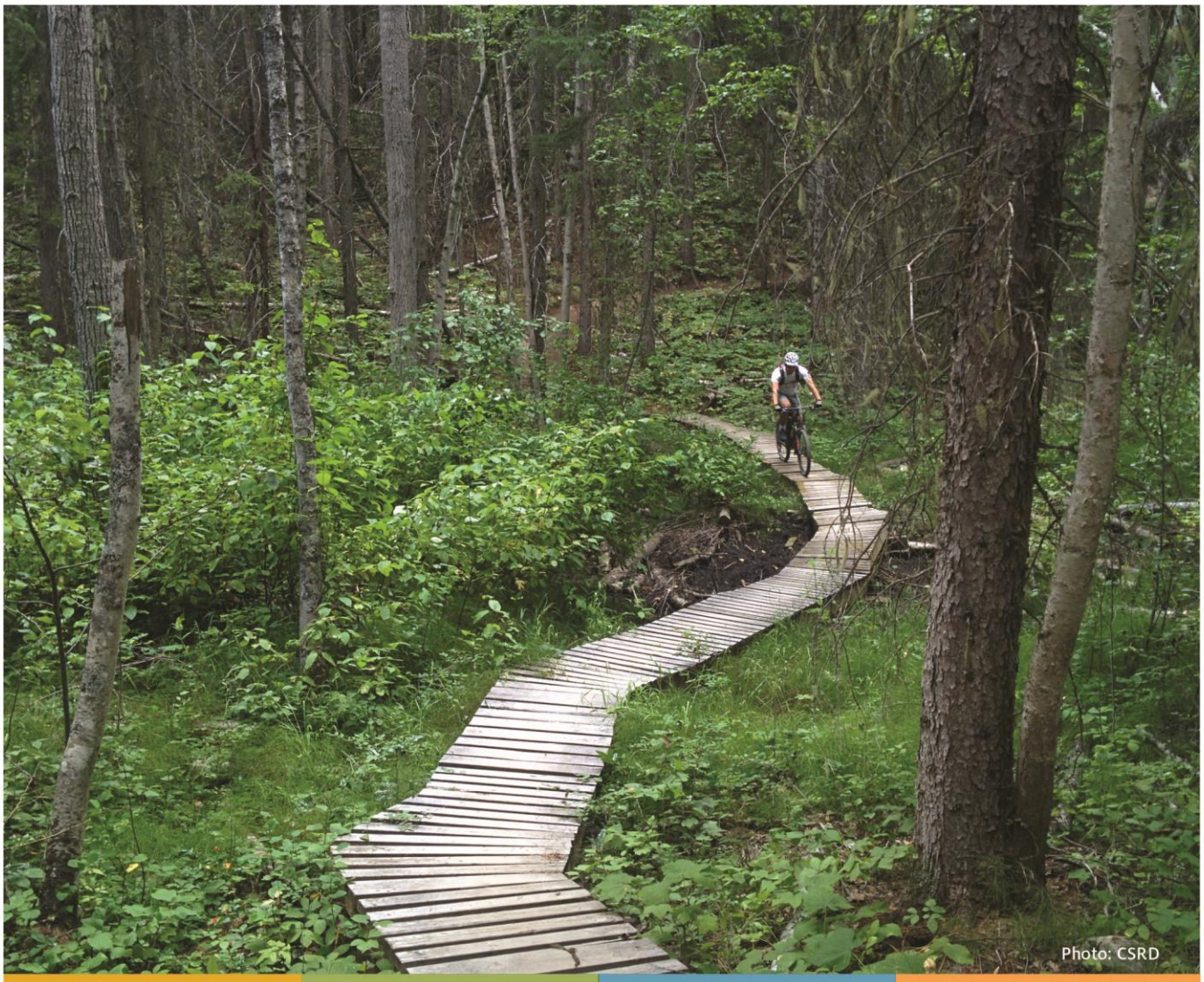
2019 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

Columbia-Shuswap Regional District Area A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APPLIED RESEARCH & INNOVATION CENTRE Selkirk College

COLUMBIA BASIN RDI RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

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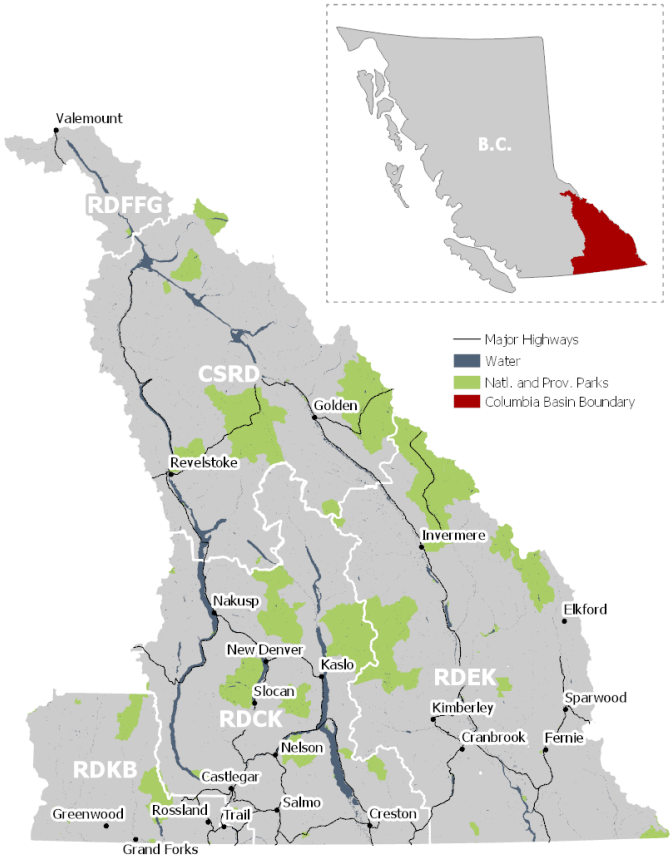
INTRODUCTION

As part of the State of the Basin program, the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (RDI) at Selkirk College has developed Community Profiles for municipalities and electoral areas within the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. The Columbia Basin-Boundary region is located in the southeast corner of British Columbia (BC) and includes the entire Regional Districts of East Kootenay (RDEK), Central Kootenay (RDCK), Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), as well as Golden, Revelstoke, Valemount, Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSRD) Areas A and B, and a portion of Regional District of Fraser-Fort George (RDFFG) Area H (see map, below).[1] This report covers Columbia-Shuswap Electoral Area A (CSRD-A).



The primary goal of the State of the Basin reporting is to provide easily accessible and relevant data to help inform decisions that lead to greater community and regional well-being. 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. Both open access sources and custom data requests are used.

Community profiles are intended to share area-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 current residents, prospective residents, and for business and workforce attraction.

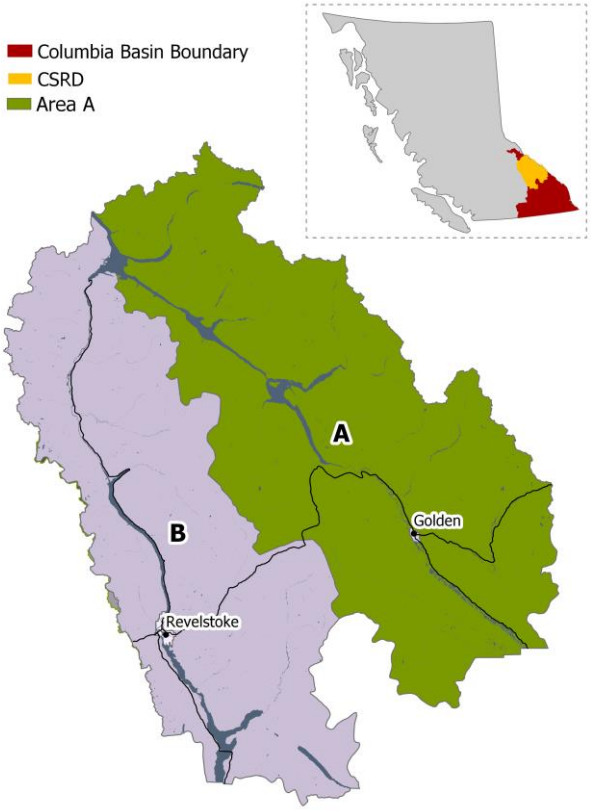
Indicators in this report are quantitative, and while quantitative indicators help establish foundational knowledge of well-being, they only tell part of the story. Qualitative information, including the RDI's subjective well-being research, can further contribute to the understanding of our communities and region. In order to describe 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 and the available data. **For additional community and regional comparisons for indicators in this report, please see the** State of the Basin reporting**.**

For other research reports on communities in the Columbia Basin, please see RDI's Communities of the Columbia Basin. Statistics Canada also offers a suite of data sets through their Census Program, where it is possible to 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. The Columbia Basin Climate Source website has area-specific climate data, including projections. BC Stats and Local Government Statistics are other online sources of community- and area-specific statistics.

If you have questions or feedback on this Community Profile, please contact the RDI.

Location & Communities

CSRD-A covers 13,458.35 km^2 of Columbia-Shuswap Regional District. Located along the Glacier Mountains and with the Columbia River running through it, the area offers recreational activities of all kinds. These include fishing, skiing, hiking and biking among many others. CSRD-A stretches to the Alberta Border and spans the Rogers Pass. [2]



CSRD-A	
Regional District	Columbia-Shuswap
Area (km^2)	13,458.35
Communities[2]	Parson, Nicholson, Donald, Blaeberry, and the Town of Field

Golden is not part of CSRD-A as it is its own municipality. However, it is a member of the CSRD and surrounded by area A. Therefore, indicators for Golden are occasionally used in this report where data are not available for CSRD-A.

Demographics

Population characteristics[3–5] 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.[i, ii]

Total Population

	2006	2011	2016	Percent change 2006 to 2016
CSRD-A	3,097	3,065	3,148	1.6%
Columbia-Shuswap Regional District	50,141	50,512	51,366	2.4%
British Columbia	4,113,490	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

Population Density

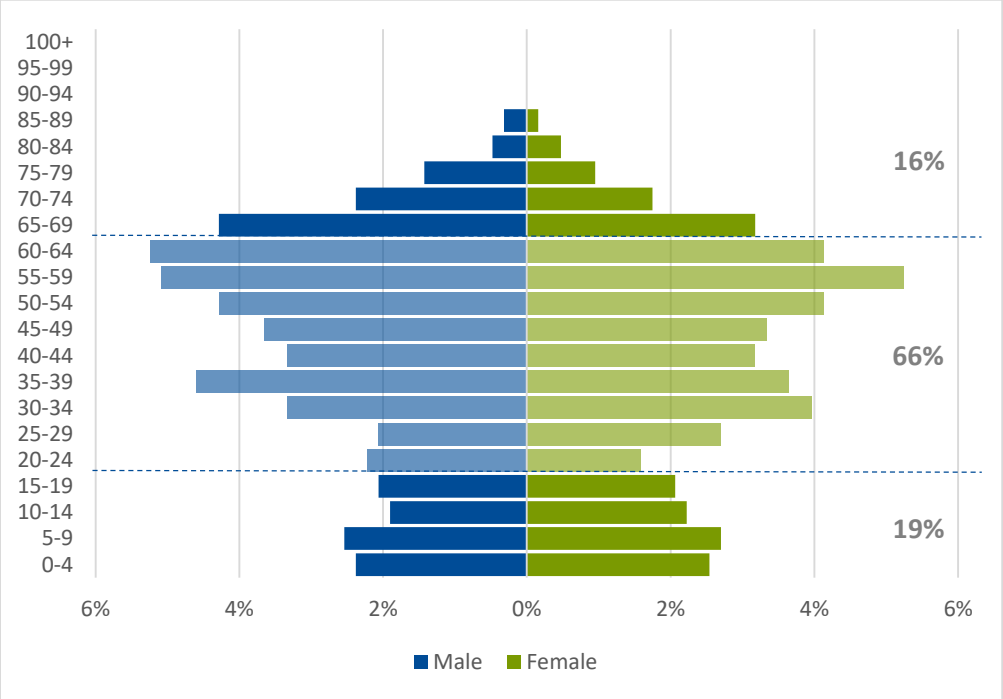
	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
People per km^2	0.2	1.8	5

[i] Please see **Appendix A-1** for an important note regarding the use of random rounding in population and other demographic data sourced from Statistics Canada.

[ii] The RDI recognizes that gender identity is not a binary of male and female and that some transgender, non-binary, two spirit, and intersex populations may not be correctly represented by the data in this report. Databases that this report draws from, such as the 2016 census, limit responses to male or female. Canada's 2021 census will include more nuanced questions on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity to better represent LGBTQ2IA+ populations.

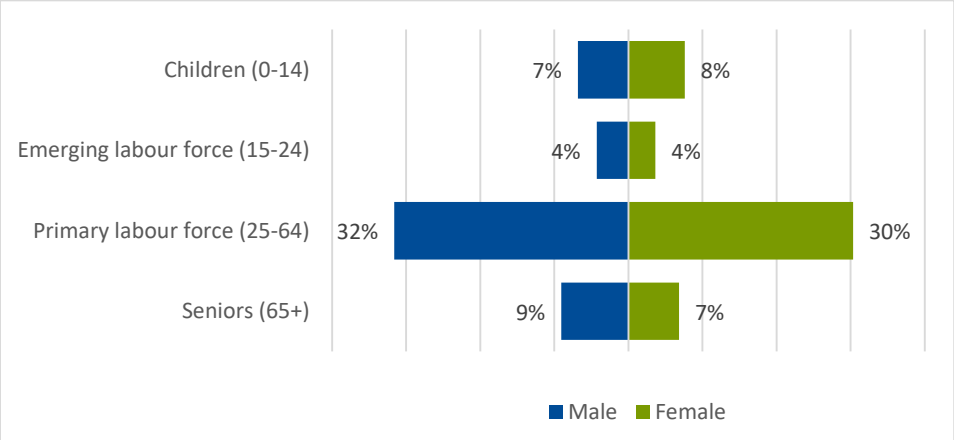
Population Pyramid

Population pyramids[3] illustrate the age and sex structure of a population. As of 2016, 16% of the population in CSRD-A was 65 or above, and 19% of the population was 19 or younger.



Labour Force Population Period

The chart below shows the distribution of children, emerging and primary workforce age ranges, and seniors within the CSRD-A population.



Population Projections

Population projections are available for each Local Health Area within the Columbia Basin.[4] CSRD-A is covered by the Golden Local Health Area.[iii]

	Golden Local Health Area	British Columbia
Percent change in population projected 2019 to 2041	5%	26%

[iii] A very small portion of CSRD-A is also covered by the Revelstoke Health Area. This is not a large enough area to be significant.

Average Age

	CSRD-A[3] (2016)			British Columbia[3] (2016)		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total population	3,150	1,630	1,520	4,648,055	2,278,245	2,369,815
Average age of population (yrs)	43.2	44.3	42	42.3	41.5	43.1

FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS

Family characteristics[3] 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.

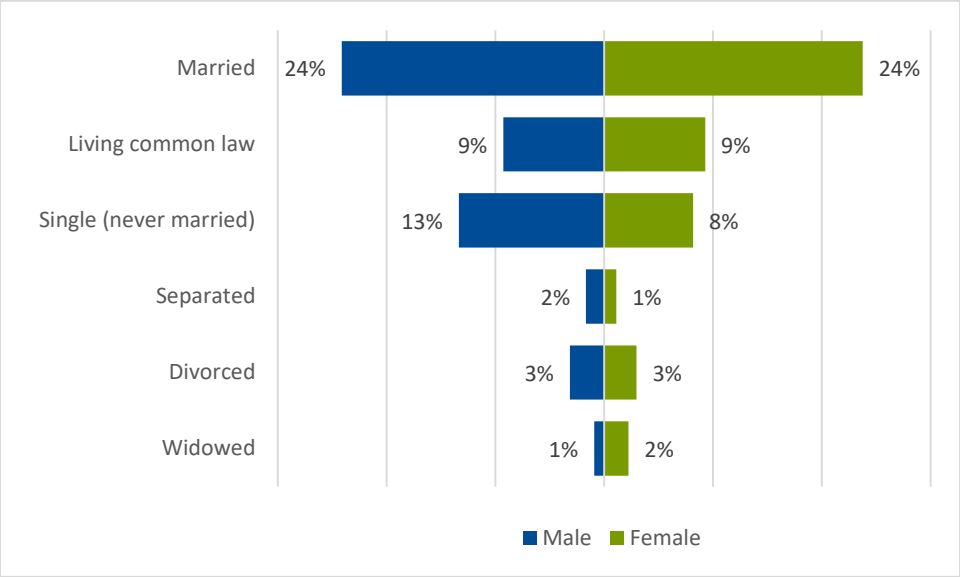
Family Characteristics

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Average household size	2.2	2.2	2.4
Total number of families in private households	955	15,650	1,311,340
Total couple families	860	13,870	1,113,400
Couples without children	535	9,110	577,790
Couples with children	325	4,755	535,610
One child	150	2,010	221,065
Two children	135	1,960	230,705
Three or more children	35	780	83,840
Total lone-parent families	95	1,785	197,940
Female parent	60	1,365	155,670
Male parent	30	420	42,265
One child	65	1,115	125,890
Two children	25	495	54,900
Three or more children	5	170	17,145
Total persons not in census families[iv] in private households (singles)	515	9,395	882,895

[iv] A "census family" is a married or common law couple (regardless of sex) and the children of either/both spouse (if any), or a lone parent with a minimum of one child living in the same household. All members of a census family must live in the same dwelling to be considered a census family. Children are not limited by age so long as they are living in the same household and do not themselves have a spouse, common-law partner, or child in the same dwelling.[39]

Marital Status

The chart below shows males and females who a married, living common law, single, separated, divorced or widowed as a percent of the total CSRD-A population aged 15 years and older.[3]



MOBILITY

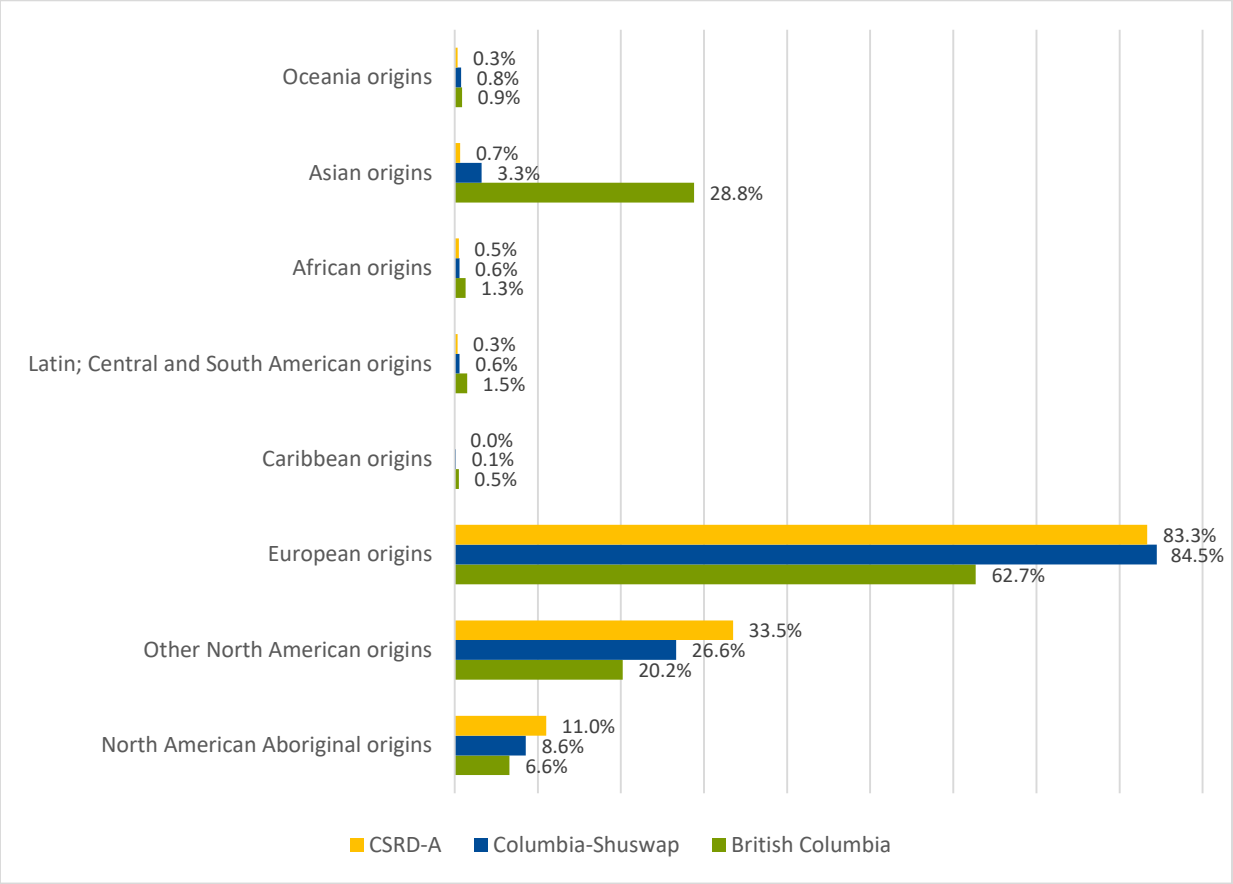
This indicator measures the movement of people into and out of the community with respect to where they lived five years prior. Non-movers are those who have not moved. Non-migrants are people who have moved within the same region. Migrants include those who moved within the province (intraprovincial), those who moved to or from another province (interprovincial), and those who moved to Canada from another country (external migrants).[3]

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Non-movers	70.8%	62.4%	57.4%
Movers non-migrants	10.8%	15.0%	21.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	5.9%	13.2%	11.6%
Interprovincial migrants	11.5%	7.8%	3.9%
External migrants	0.9%	1.5%	5.4%

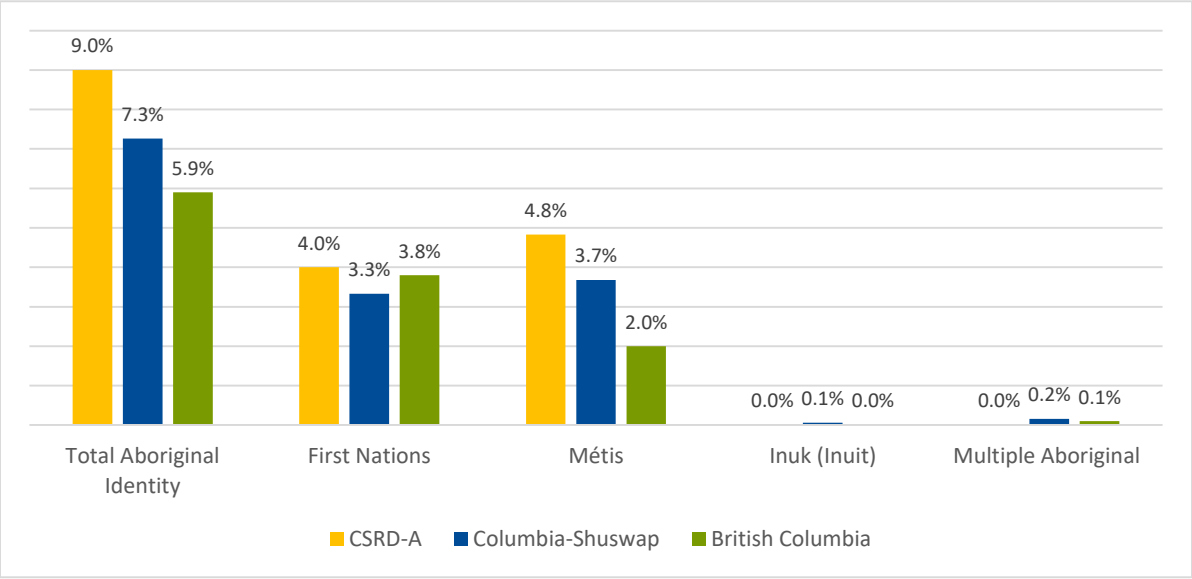
Cultural Characteristics

Cultural characteristics can enhance our understanding of a community and provide important context for other indicators. Language, ethnic origin, and Aboriginal identity are a few indicators that provide insight into a region's cultural diversity.[3]

Ethnic Origin



Aboriginal Identity



Language Spoken Most Often at Home

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
English	95.6%	96.5%	79.0%
French	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Non-official languages	1.3%	1.7%	15.6%

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is the physical foundation for community well-being. In rural areas, types of services can vary greatly by location. These indicators offer a broad overview of what services exist within an electoral area, but not all of them are necessarily available in all parts of the electoral area.

Service Providers

Electric power[6,7]	BC Hydro
Natural gas[7]	N/A
Telecommunications[8]	Telus, Shaw, Xplornet, Bell, Rogers, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation, Davinci Broadband, FlexiNET, Eastlink, PEAK Internet

*Service providers are highly dependent on location within CSRD-A. Not all service providers are available in all areas, and access may be highly limited in some.

Landfill & Waste Management

Landfill location(s)[9]	Golden Landfill Golden Bottle Depot Parson Transfer Station
Regional District waste disposal rate (2017)[10]	610 kg/person/year
Type of service[9]	Garbage and recycling

* For comparison, average per capita waste disposal rate for BC is 506 kg/person/year (2017)[10]

Traffic Volumes

Traffic volume data are taken from traffic count stations within, or on routes that directly enter, the electoral area. Permanent count stations are reported when available. When permanent count stations are not available, numbers from short count stations[v] are reported.[11]

Station location	Annual Average Daily Traffic (2018) (number of vehicles)	Monthly Average Daily Traffic January	Monthly Average Daily Traffic July
Route 1, 2.5 km east of route 95, Golden, (P-37-1EW) (Permanent)	6,469	3,582	11,799
Route 1, 15 km east of route 95, Golden, (P-37-5EW) (Permanent)	6,377	3,550	11,603

BC Transit

CSRD-A is partially serviced by BC Transit's Columbia Valley Transit System. This system 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. For more information on how CSRD-A is serviced by the BC transit system, visit https://www.bctransit.com/columbia-valley/home.

HOUSING

Housing stock, diversity, availability, and costs are an important basic foundation of functioning and affordable communities. Several indicators related to housing are included in this electoral area profile.[3,12]

Dwellings by Structure

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,355	22,455	1,881,970
Single-detached house	1,075	15,880	830,660
Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys	0	20	177,830
Other attached dwelling	70	4,170	824,190
Semi-detached house	15	590	57,395
Row house	5	875	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	10	920	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	35	1,680	385,140
Other single-attached house	0	100	3,755
Moveable dwelling	215	2,390	49,290

[v] Traffic volumes are monitored continuously at permanent count stations, and over a minimum of a 48-hour period every three years at short count stations.[11]

Dwellings by Period of Construction

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,360	22,455	1,881,970
1960 or before	145	2,700	267,560
1961 to 1980	480	7,980	559,485
1981 to 1990	225	2,810	289,565
1991 to 2000	185	4,405	331,865
2001 to 2005	65	1,345	125,335
2006 to 2010	145	2,060	171,945
2011 to 2016	110	1,145	136,210
Private dwellings in need of major repairs	9.9%	7.0%	6.3%

Residential Property Values

	CSRD-A (2018)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2018)
Number of single family dwellings	276	32,152
$0 to $99,999	4.0%	4.9%
$100, 000 to $199,999	15.9%	16.7%
$200,000 to $299,999	22.5%	27.1%
$300,000 to $399,999	24.6%	21.7%
$400,000 to $499,999	10.5%	13.3%
$500,000 to $599,999	5.4%	7.5%
$600,000 and over	17.0%	8.8%
Median value of dwelling	328,000	$304,100

* For comparison, the median value of dwellings for BC is $500,874[3]

Household Characteristics

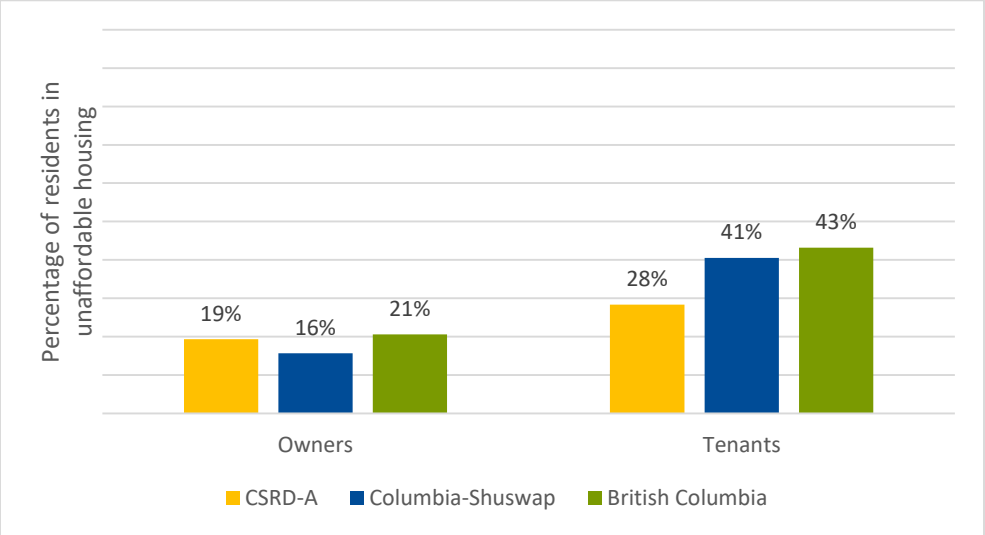
Household Occupation (2016)	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
Total private dwellings	2,068	29,798	2,063,417
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	65.7%	75.4%	91.2%

*"Private dwelling occupied by usual residents" refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Households by Tenure (2016)	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
Private households who are owners	80.4%	79.7%	68.0%
Private households who are renters	19.6%	20.2%	31.8%
Private households in band housing	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

Housing Affordability

Housing is considered unaffordable when more than 30% of a household's income is spent on shelter costs. Shelter costs include electricity, oil, gas, wood, or other fuels, water and other municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent.[vi] In CSRD-A, 19% of owner households and 28% of tenant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter related costs. For BC, 21% of owner households and 43% of tenant households spend more than the affordable amount on shelter.[13]



[vi] Please see **Appendix A-2** for limitations of Statistics Canada's shelter-cost-to-income ratio calculations.

INCOME

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

Household Income

Before-tax household income[3] (2015)	CSRD-A		Columbia-Shuswap		British Columbia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $5,000	25	1.8%	280	1.2%	43,415	2.3%
$5,000 to $9,999	15	1.1%	290	1.3%	27,140	1.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	30	2.2%	640	2.9%	55,745	3.0%
$15,000 to $19,999	50	3.7%	995	4.4%	77,565	4.1%
$20,000 to $29,999	115	8.5%	2,110	9.4%	151,680	8.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	105	7.7%	2,230	9.9%	156,475	8.3%
$40,000 to $49,999	110	8.1%	2,015	9.0%	152,635	8.1%
$50,000 to $59,999	105	7.7%	1,945	8.7%	143,475	7.6%
$60,000 to $79,999	240	17.6%	3,440	15.3%	255,195	13.6%
$80,000 to $99,999	185	13.6%	2,630	11.7%	210,770	11.2%
$100,00 to $124,999	135	9.9%	2,295	10.2%	198,140	10.5%
$125,000 to $149,999	100	7.4%	1,460	6.5%	138,420	7.4%
$150,000 and over	135	9.9%	2,120	9.4%	271,290	14.4%
Median	$68,448		$64,009		$69,995	
Average	$81,809		$79,251		$90,354	

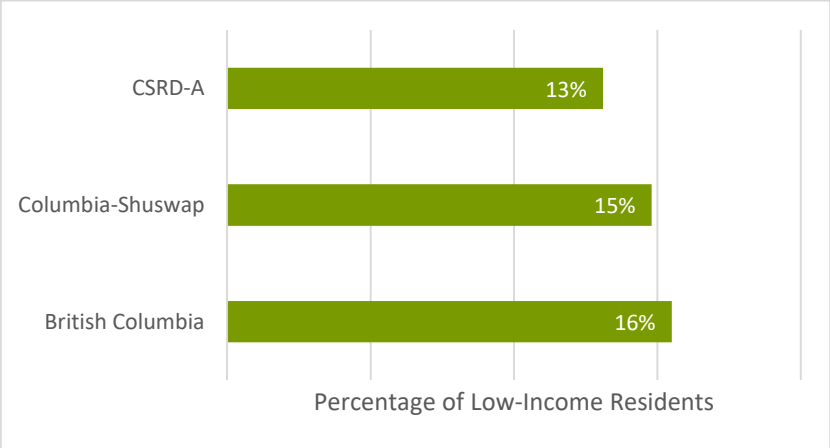
Source of Income

Source of income data can provide insight into the general income structure of a population. However, the way that this information is converted from tax-filer data and assigned to regions can result in over or under-coverage in rural areas. Therefore, some caution should be used in interpreting these numbers for electoral areas. For CSRD-A, Statistics Canada reports 23.2% coverage. See **Appendix A-3** for more detail.

Source of Income[14] (2015)	CSRD-A (% tax filers)	Columbia-Shuswap (% tax filers)	British Columbia (% tax filers)
Employment income	86.8%	74.9%	77.4%
Self-employment income	28.9%	17.8%	17.8%
Investment income	39.5%	41.1%	40.2%
Employment insurance	15.8%	15.8%	11.5%
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement	28.9%	44.2%	35.9%
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	28.9%	42.5%	32.6%
Canada Child Tax Benefit	15.8%	19.4%	22.1%
Workers compensation	7.9%	5.3%	4.2%
Social assistance	0.0%	5.9%	6.6%
Private pensions	21.1%	28.3%	21.6%
RRSPs	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%
Other income	26.3%	28.9%	27.8%

Low Income Measure

The after tax Low Income Measure (LIM-AT) is a commonly-used method of identifying those who are substantially worse off than average.[3] It is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax household income, where "adjusted" means that household needs and economies of scale are taken into account. A person is considered to be in low income when their assigned after-tax household income is below the LIM-AT threshold for their household size.[vii] See graph below for a comparison of CSRD-A, the regional district as a whole, and BC.



[vii] For detailed information on how the LIM-AT threshold is calculated, see the *Low-income measure, after-tax* entry in Statistics Canada's Census Dictionary: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/az1-eng.cfm.

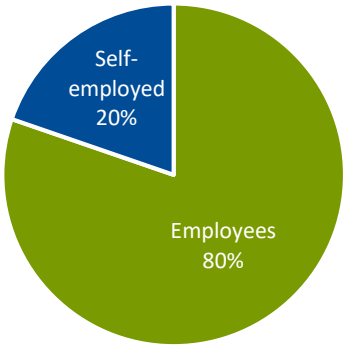
LABOUR FORCE

Class of Worker & Occupations

This indicator gives an overview of the make-up of the local workforce and industries.[3] The pie charts show the percentage of the employed labour force who are self-employed versus those who are employed by others. The tables provide numbers and percentages of the labour force in specific occupations for CSRD-A, the regional district, and BC.[viii]

CSRD-A

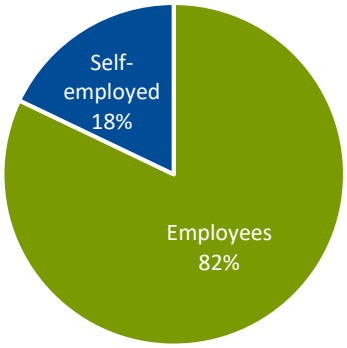
% Self-employed v. % Employees



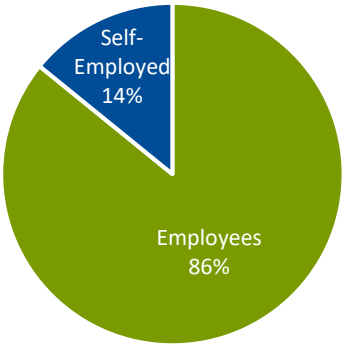
Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
Sales and services	405	22%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	400	22%
Management	260	14%
Business, finance and administration	175	10%
Education, law and social, community and government	130	7%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	130	7%
Natural and applied sciences	120	7%
Manufacturing and utilities	75	4%
Health	60	3%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	45	2%

[viii] The labour force includes persons aged 15 and older, employed or unemployed.[40] Occupation is determined by the kind of work done and descriptions of the main activities in the job.[3]

Columbia-Shuswap

% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
	Sales and services	6,325	25%
	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	5,180	20%
	Management	2,910	11%
	Business, finance and admin	2,790	11%
	Education, law and social, community and government	2,030	8%
	Health	1,525	6%
	Natural resources, agriculture and related production	1,320	5%
	Natural and applied sciences	1,275	5%
	Manufacturing and utilities	1,115	4%
	Art, culture, recreation and sport	640	3%

British Columbia

% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
	Sales and services	595,225	24%
	Business, finance and admin	368,940	15%
	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	360,970	15%
	Management	275,000	11%
	Education, law and social, community and government	269,255	11%
	Health	162,865	7%
	Natural and applied sciences	161,520	7%
	Art, culture, recreation and sport	93,100	4%
	Manufacturing and utilities	76,745	3%
	Natural resources, agriculture and related production	64,235	3%

Labour Force by Industry

Industry[3] (2016)	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
Construction	11.2%	11.1%	8.1%
Accommodation and food services	10.9%	10.0%	8.4%
Transportation and warehousing	10.4%	5.7%	5.2%
Retail trade	10.1%	12.3%	11.5%
Manufacturing	8.2%	8.8%	6.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.7%	4.3%	2.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.8%	5.5%	2.6%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	6.0%	4.4%	4.4%
Educational services	4.9%	5.3%	7.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3.3%	2.0%	1.0%
Health care and social assistance	3.3%	9.3%	11.0%
Other services (except public administration)	3.3%	4.6%	4.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.7%	4.4%	8.0%
Public administration	2.7%	3.6%	5.1%
Wholesale trade	1.9%	1.6%	3.3%
Finance and insurance	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%
Utilities	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Information and cultural industries	0.5%	1.0%	2.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Place of Work

Place[3] (2016)	CSRD-A		Columbia-Shuswap		British Columbia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked at home	185	11.7%	2,280	9.9%	196,510	8.5%
Worked outside Canada	0	0.0%	45	0.2%	16,040	0.7%
No fixed workplace address	320	20.2%	4,010	17.4%	326,180	14.1%
Worked at usual place[ix]	1,080	68.1%	16,780	72.6%	1,766,965	76.6%

[ix] "Usual place" means working at a specific address and reporting to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift.[3]

Commute to Work

Commute Duration[3] (2016)	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
Less than 15 minutes	36.1%	55.7%	28.8%
15 to 29 minutes	40.4%	23.6%	32.9%
30 to 44 minutes	10.0%	9.8%	20.3%
45 to 59 minutes	4.3%	3.5%	8.8%
60 minutes or more	9.3%	7.4%	9.1%

Unemployment

Unemployment rates are a strong indicator of economic health. Unemployment rates based on the 2016 Census are shown.[3] Labour Force Survey[x] data are available at a regional scale and is updated more frequently.

Unemployment Rate (2016)	CSRD-A	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
Total	13.4%	9.0%	6.7%
Male	15.4%	10.6%	7.1%
Female	10.9%	7.2%	6.3%

Labour Force Replacement Rate

The Labour Force Replacement Rate is a measure of the number of people who will be entering vs. leaving the workforce in the next 15 years. For the purpose of this measurement, those considered to be entering the workforce are members of the population aged 0-14, and those leaving are those aged 50-64. A ratio of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the same. A rate of less than 1.0 means an area is unable to maintain the current labour force with local replacement workers. The rate is calculated using the Census 2016 data.[3]

	CSRD-A (2016)	Columbia-Shuswap (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Labour Force Replacement Rate	0.52	0.52	0.67

EDUCATION

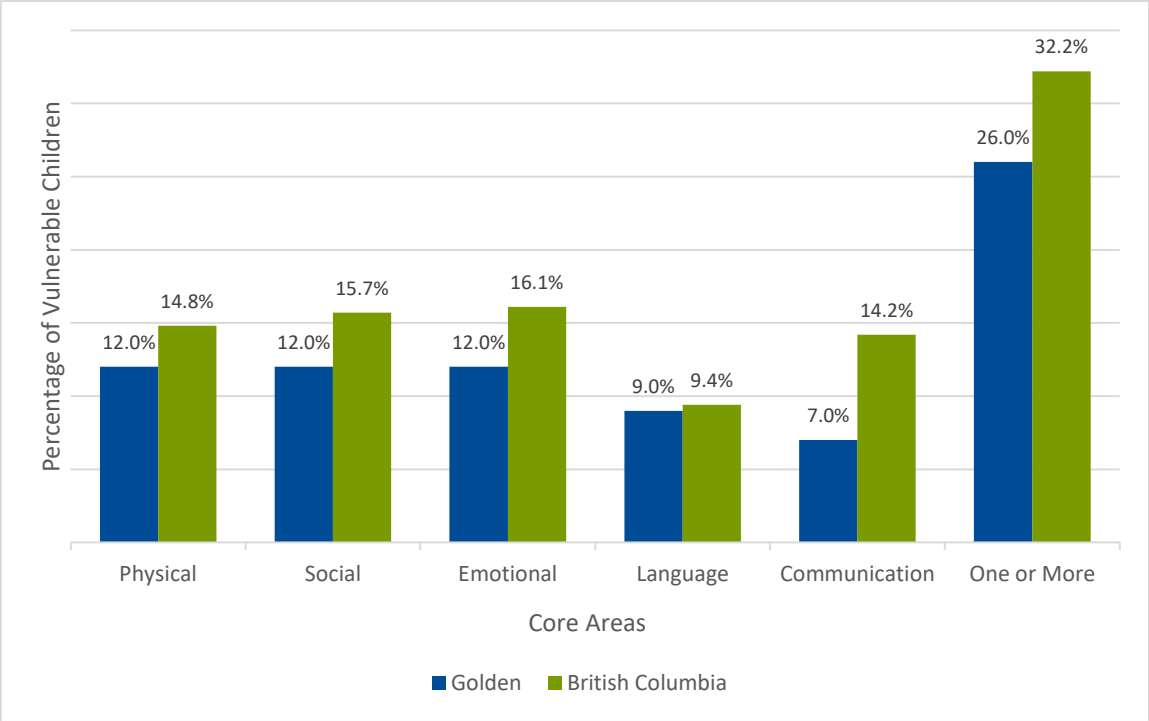
Early Development Instrument

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 in five core areas. These are: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge.[xi] The EDI is used to assess the percentages of vulnerable children in each core area. Children are categorized as "vulnerable" when it is believed that they will need additional support in order to avoid future challenges in school and society. Data are available at the school district or neighbourhood level.

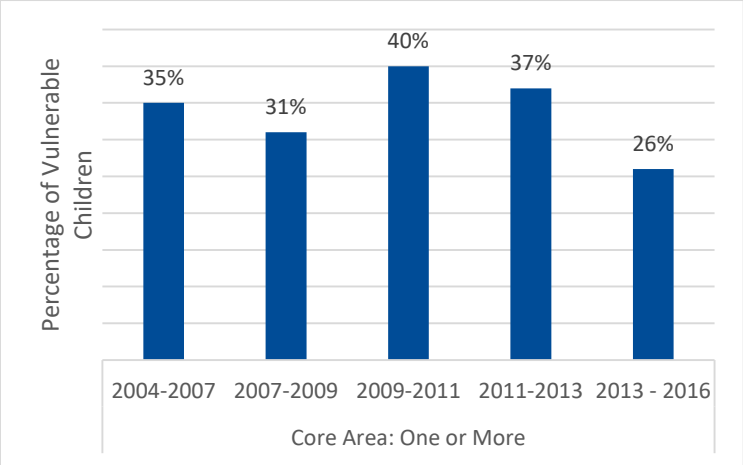
[x] http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701

[xi] For more information on what is measured within each core area, see **Appendix A-4.**

The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable in each core area, as well as the percentage of children vulnerable in one or more core areas, for the Golden neighbourhood.[xii] Percentages for the province as a whole are shown for comparison. These data are from the most recent wave of data collection, which took place in 2013-2016. [15]



The chart below shows the trend over EDI collection periods for the Golden neighbourhood.



[xii] The Golden neighbourhood covers CSRD-A and the municipality of Golden.

Public School Enrolment

CSRD-A falls within the Rocky Mountain School District (#6).[xiii] Student enrolment[16] measures the number of all adults and school-age persons who are enrolled in public schools and working towards high school graduation. Enrolment trends provide information about changes in the school-age population and is valuable for forecasting and planning.

Rocky Mountain (SD 6)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total student enrolment	3,117	3,150	3,323	3,384	3,470
Elementary student enrolment	1,844	1,939	1,995	2,042	2,116
Secondary school enrolment	1,272	1,211	1,322	1,335	1,336
Aboriginal students	686	699	710	701	702
English language learners	39	50	57	70	34
French immersion	126	123	147	147	162
Non-residents	95	86	108	87	80

* Differences between total and elementary and secondary enrolments are due to a small number of graduated adults

Homeschool Counts

Homeschool counts[17] are based on the number of school age homeschooled children registered with either BC public schools or BC independent schools.[xiv] At the electoral area level, data are only available for those registered with public schools. For comparison, those registered with all BC public schools, all BC independent schools, and an overall total for the province are shown in the table below.

	Number of registered homeschooled children					
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5-year average
Rocky Mountain (SD 6)	1	1	6	2	3	3
All Columbia Basin-Boundary public school districts	129	105	139	134	122	126
All BC public schools	305	362	428	460	496	410
All BC independent schools	1,728	1,859	1,819	1,856	1,762	1,805
BC Total (public and independent schools)	2,033	2,221	2,247	2,316	2,258	2,215

[xiii] The Rocky Mountain school district covers CSRD electoral area A, as well as RDEK electoral areas E, F and G. Numbers reported therefore reflect the populations within those electoral areas, as well as the municipalities that fall within their boundaries, and not only enrolment for CSRD-A.

[xiv] "Independent schools" are those that are not public schools but operate in BC under an authority, offer educational programs to a minimum of 10 school age students, and meet certain other requirements as laid out in the Independent School Act.[41]

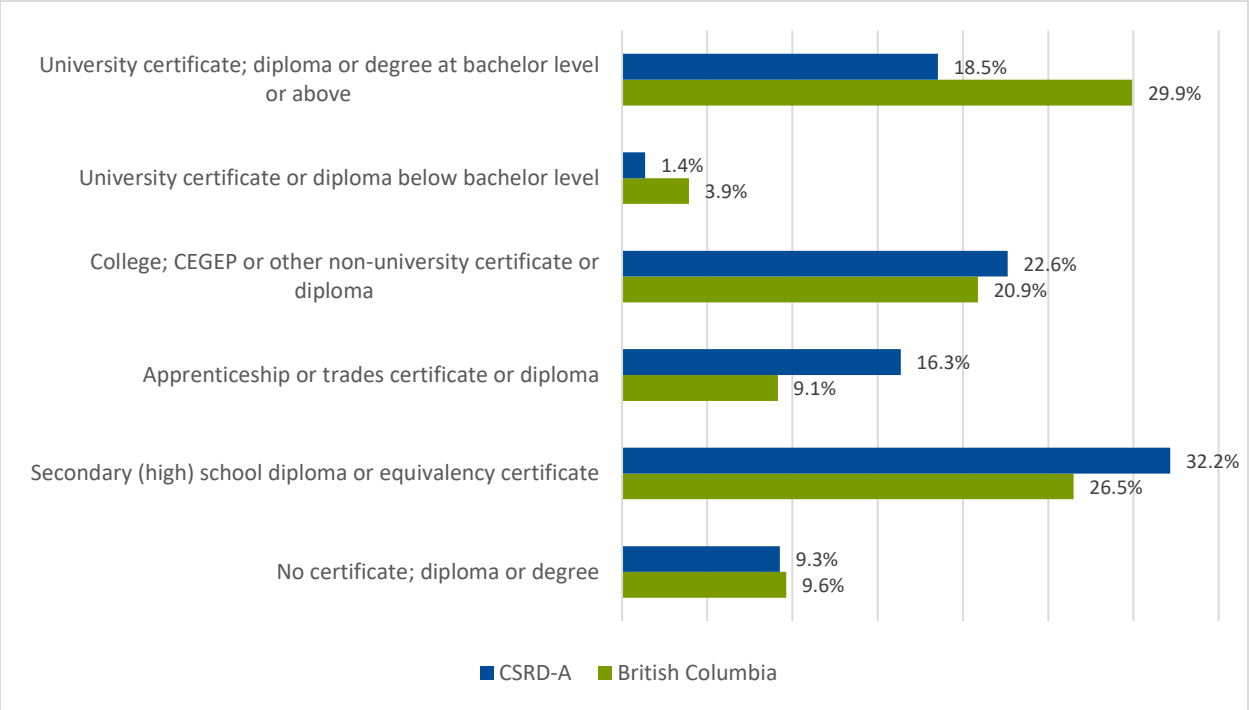
High School Completion

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 high school within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.[18] High school graduation is generally a minimum education level for most employment and a foundation for positive workplace conditions and future employment success.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Rocky Mountain (SD 6)	79.2%	76.3%	65.5%	70.6%	68.8%
All BC public schools	83.7%	83.3%	83.2%	83.7%	84.6%

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.[3]



Quality of Life & Civic Engagement

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a widely used indicator of population health. This indicator reports on the number of years a person is expected to live based on mortality statistics for a Local Health Area (LHA).[19] CSRD-A is covered by the Golden Local Health Area.

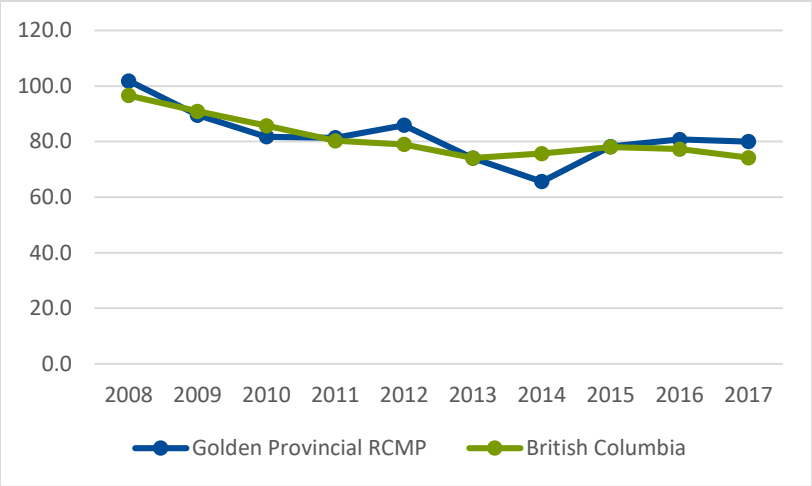
	Life Expectancy 2012-2016 Average
Golden Local Health Area	81.8
British Columbia	82.4

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is an indicator of resident involvement in politics, 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 elections. Voter turnout percentages for the 2018 election in CSRD-A are not available, as the current director was elected by acclamation.[xv] Voter turnout for the election prior, in 2014, was 33 percent.[20]

Crime Rates

Crime rates are a common indicator of public safety. The police reported crime rate[21] refers to the total number of Criminal Code offences reported for every 1,000 persons, regardless of the severity of the crime (excluding traffic violations). CSRD-A falls under the jurisdiction of the Golden Provincial RCMP. The trend in crime rates from 2008 to 2017 for the Golden Provincial RCMP and the province as a whole are shown in the graph below.



Charitable Donations

Charitable donations[22] 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, in that people may give more or less depending on their financial situation and the state of the economy. Numbers below are for the regional district, as numbers are not available at the electoral area level.

	Columbia-Shuswap (2017)	British Columbia (2017)	Canada (2017)
Total # of tax-filers	41,870	3,614,770	26,807,670
Total charitable donors	7,170	687,620	5,348,220
Percent charitable donors	17.1%	19.0%	20.0%
Total charitable donations ($'000)	$12,155	$1,758,465	$9,576,975
Median donation	$450	$460	$300
Median income	$52,030	$60,800	$60,490

[xv] A person is elected by acclamation when only one person ran for the position.[42]

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[3,23] are useful for providing an indication of the health and capacity of these facilities in serving community needs and interests. The numbers given below are for the Golden Branch of the Okanagan Regional Library, which serves Golden and CSRD-A.[24] Data for this library branch are limited.

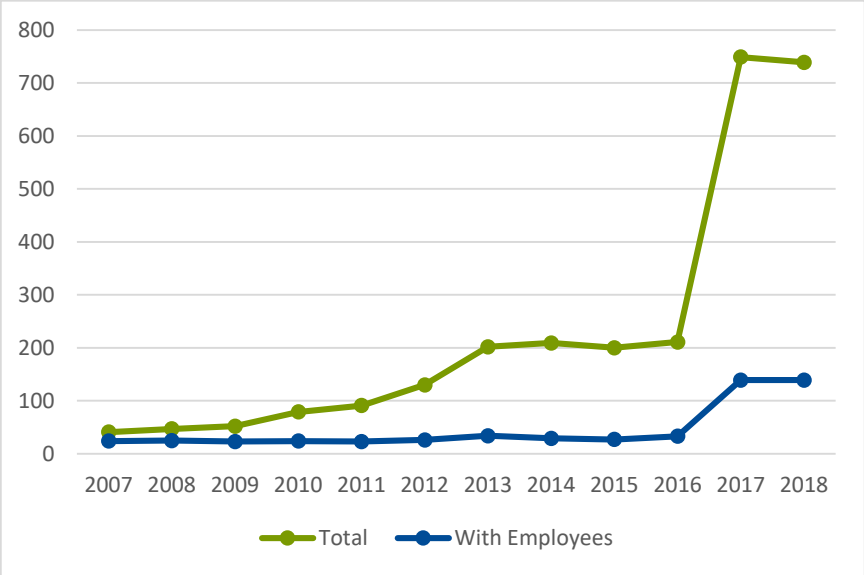
	Golden Branch, Okanagan Regional Library (2017)	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary (2017)*
Population served	6,856	6,995
Total active cardholders as % of population served	31.3%	40.6%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	1,059	3,320
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	-	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	-	1,254
Number of in-person visits	30,623	40,665
Total visits per capita	4.5	8.4
Average hours open per week	30.40	38.5
Total local government support	-	$239,789
Local government support per capita	-	$35.10
Total other revenue	-	$40,102

*Columbia Basin-Boundary averages do not include the Golden or Revelstoke libraries, as these branches are part of the Okanagan Regional Library and comprehensive data by branch are not available.

BUSINESS

Business Counts

Trends in the number of businesses within a region is an indicator of economic health.[25] In the chart below, "total" refers to total number of businesses both with and without employees, and "with employees" refers only to those businesses that have employees other than the owner.



2008-2018 Change	
Total	1,472%
With employees	456%

2013-2018 Change	
Total	266%
With employees	309%

2017-2018 Change	
Total	-1%
With employees	0%

Business Formations

The number of businesses incorporated per year[26] is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy. Numbers are not available at the electoral area level, but have been provided at the regional district level.

Year	Columbia-Shuswap	British Columbia
2014	230	34,951
2015	219	37,934
2016	264	43,556
2017	289	46,247
2018	295	46,245

Visitor Centre Statistics

Visitor Centre Statistics[28] are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many regions. Numbers for the Golden Visitor Centre[xvi] have been provided below. Only limited data are available for this visitor centre.

Year	Total Visitors Golden Visitor Centre	Change from previous year Golden Visitor Centre	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2014	-	-	2.3%
2015	-	-	2.9%
2016	-	-	-1.2%
2017	10,984	-	-0.5%
2018	16,102	46.6%	-3.5%

[xvi] Note: The Golden Visitor Centre is only open seasonally (in the summer).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments are required to submit data annually to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, including annual reports and financial statements.[29] Regional District revenues and expenses, as well as electoral area requisitions and residential property tax rates provide an indication of a local government's capacity, financial needs and priorities, and costs to residents.

Regional District Revenues

	Columbia-Shuswap (2017)	Percent of Total Revenue
Electoral area and local government requisitions	$15,822,836	43.4%
Grants in lieu	$2,095,663	5.8%
Sale of services	$6,239,821	17.1%
Transfers from federal governments	$901,254	2.5%
Transfers from provincial governments	$4,445,614	12.2%
Transfers from regional and other governments	$135,274	0.4%
Investment income	$318,113	0.9%
Developer contributions	$0	0.0%
Disposition of assets	$0	0.0%
Other revenue	$1,767,656	4.9%
Member municipality MFA* debt repayment	$4,710,500	12.9%
Total revenue	**$36,436,731**	

*"Electoral area and local government requisitions" refers to the revenue collected for the regional district from electoral areas and local governments. "MFA" stands for Municipal Finance Authority.

Regional District Expenses

	Columbia-Shuswap (2017)	Percent of Total Expenses
General government	$3,413,640	11.5%
Protective services	$4,641,929	15.6%
Solid waste management and recycling	$4,401,001	14.8%
Health, social services and housing	$0	0.0%
Development services	$2,594,647	8.7%
Transportation and transit	$68,535	0.2%
Parks, recreation and culture	$5,117,023	17.2%
Water services	$1,068,853	3.6%
Sewer services	$47,109	0.2%
Other services and adjustments	$1,129,465	3.8%
Amortization	$2,475,157	8.3%
Debt payments for member municipality	$4,710,500	15.9%
Total expenses	**$29,667,859**	

Property Taxes & Charges

Taxes on an average residential home below include local service taxes, hospital district taxes, and other agency taxes.[30]

Taxes on an average residential home*	CSRD-A (2019)
House value	$345,253
Provincial school tax	$701.90
Provincial rural tax	$172.63
Police tax	$44.92
CSRD-A regional district	$444.55
Hospital	$51.81
BCA, MFA, and Okanagan regional library	$53.52
Total local service taxes	$549.88
Total area-wide property taxes	$1,469.32

Regional requisition[xvii] includes all property taxes and charges collected and sent to CSRD. Calculated tax rates[xviii] below reflect all area-wide taxes, but do not include specified area taxes, which vary based on location within the electoral area.[30]

Total requisition & residential rate	CSRD-A (2019)
Total regional requisition* (2019)	$1,419,943
Calculated residential rate/$1,000 of assessment (2019)	$4.2558

* Anticipated

[xvii] Regional requisition refers to property tax revenue collected from the electoral area for the regional district.
[xviii] Given the different financial reporting formats between regional districts, property tax rates may not be comparable between electoral areas that fall in different regional districts.

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

CSRD-A has eight provincial parks and protected areas and three national parks within, or partially within, its boundaries. It also has at least five local and regional parks and greenspaces within its boundaries. Municipal parks have been excluded from this list.

CSRD-A	
Provincial and national parks and protected areas[31,32]	Bugaboo Provincial Park Burges James Gadsen Provincial Park Marl Creek Park Hamber Provincial Park Goosegrass Creek Ecological Reserve Cummins Lakes Provincial Park Cummins River Protected Area Kootenay National Park Yoho National Park Glacier National Park
Regional district parks, waterfront access, and green spaces[33]	Cedar Lake Recreation Site Kicking Horse Mountain Resort Park Moonraker Trails Parson Community Recreation Park Tom Kelley Memorial Park

Weather & Climate

Weather and climate data are based on the Government of Canada's 1981-2010 Climate Normals and Averages.[xix] The numbers presented below are from the Golden weather station.[34]

	January	July
Daily average (°C)	-7.9	17.3
Daily maximum (°C)	-4.3	24.5
Daily minimum (°C)	-11.5	10.0
Extreme maximum (°C)	8.3	40.0
Extreme minimum (°C)	-46.1	-2.2
Rainfall (mm)	6.4	50.6
Snowfall (cm)	45.3	0.0
Extreme daily rainfall (mm)	53.3	47.0
Extreme daily snowfall (cm)	45.7	0.0
Extreme snow depth (cm)	86	0

Frost-Free Dates

Frost-free dates are based on data from the Golden weather station.[34]

	Average Date of Last Spring Frost	Average Date of First Fall Frost	Average Length of Frost-Free Period
Frost-free dates	May 15	September 22	129 Days

Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections

Climate data were modeled across the Columbia Basin-Boundary on a scale consisting of a 10x10 km grid. The figures below show median values from the results of 12 climate models for each time period and for low carbon and high carbon emission scenarios for the grid closest to Golden.[35] Low carbon scenarios assume global greenhouse gas emissions will be drastically reduced from current levels, while high carbon scenarios assume greenhouse gas emissions will continue increasing at current rates. For more area-specific climate data, visit the Columbia Basin Climate Source website.[xx]

Variable	Recent Past (1951 - 1980)	Near Future (2021 - 2050)		Far Future (2051 - 2080)	
		Low Carbon	High Carbon	Low Carbon	High Carbon
Annual mean temperature	4.1°C	5.9°C	6.3°C	7.0°C	8.2°C
Annual total precipitation	491 mm	519mm	523 mm	535 mm	542 mm

[xix] The terms "climate normals" and "climate averages" are interchangeable, and refer to numbers based on observed climate values for a specific location over a specific time frame. [43]

[xx] https://basinclimatesource.ca/

GAPS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

During the compilation of data for these community profiles, a number of gaps and opportunities for further research were identified. These are discussed below.

Sewer

While some sewer information was available, it was not possible to compile a complete/comprehensive list of sewer systems within the regional district/electoral areas. In many rural areas, the primary system consists of septic fields.

Water Services

Limited data are available on water systems in rural areas, and households often rely on their own wells. The RDI is unable to present any water system information for CSRD-A, as there are no regional district owned water systems within the area. [xxi]

Housing Vacancy Rates

Data on housing vacancy rates in rural areas are not available.

Business Formations

Data on business formations are currently only available at the regional district or municipal level. While regional district numbers are reported in this profile, rural business formation information would be a valuable indicator if tracked in the future.

Total Building Permits

Building permits are a well-accepted indicator of economic performance. However, CSRD-A does not issue building permits at this time.

Agricultural Land

It would be valuable to include the amount of agricultural land, Agricultural Land Reserve, and/or cultivated land in rural profiles in the future.

[xxi] There may be other groundwater systems in the area but only data from currently registered regional district systems are available.

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Columbia Basin trust

The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute acknowledges the support of Columbia Basin Trust

State of the Basin findings have been developed by a team of qualified researchers. A variety of data sets were used to develop indicator findings, and as such, community groupings may vary from indicator to indicator. In some cases, community-specific data are not available. State of the Basin research should not be considered to be a complete analysis, and we make no warranty as to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data. The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute, Selkirk College and Columbia Basin Trust will not be liable for any direct or indirect loss resulting from the use of or reliance on these data.

APPENDIX A: DATA NOTES

1. Random Rounding in Census Data

Statistics Canada uses random rounding in census data to ensure that the confidentiality of census respondents is protected. Values within census datasets (including the 2016 census profiles, which are used frequently as a data source within this report) are rounded up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. Each individual value is rounded, and therefore the total value for the category may not add up to the sum of the individual values. Random rounding occurs each time data are pulled from the Statistics Canada website. Values in the same data set accessed at different times may therefore differ slightly.[36]

2. Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratio Calculation

Data gathered by Statistics Canada for the shelter-cost-to-income ratio are subject to the following limitations:

- Some households are excluded from the calculation (e.g. those living in band housing, on an agricultural operation operated by a household-member, and households with negative or zero household income)
- Differences in the reference periods for shelter cost and income data may result in relatively high shelter-cost-to-income-ratios for some households. This is because shelter cost data were gathered in 2016, while the reference period for income data is from 2015. Furthermore, reported 2015 household income may only represent income for part of the year for some households.[13]

3. Source of Income

Tax-filer data aggregated at the postal code level are used to determine source of income percentages for electoral areas. Statistics Canada converts data based on postal code boundaries to census geographies (which include electoral areas) using a "Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)." However, because postal codes do not follow the same boundaries as census geographies, there is always some under/over-coverage that occurs during conversion. This affects data quality and is especially prevalent in rural areas.[37] **For CSRD-A, Statistics Canada reports 23.2% coverage.**

4. Early Development Instrument Scales

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is based on questionnaires filled out by kindergarten teachers. The questionnaires measure five core areas that have been identified as predictors of "adult health, education and social outcomes." See the table below for example questions from the questionnaire.[38] For more information on how these data are collected, visit http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi/.

Core Area	Example Questions
Physical health and well-being	"Can the child hold a pencil, pen or crayons? Is the child on time for school each day?"
Language and cognitive development	"Is the child interested in reading and writing? Can the child count and recognize numbers?"
Social competence	"Does the child share with others? Is the child self-confident? Will he/she invite bystanders to join in a game?"
Emotional maturity	"Is the child able to concentrate? Is the child aggressive or angry? Is the child impulsive (does he/she act without thinking)?"
Communication skills and general knowledge	"Can the child tell a short story? Can the child communicate with adults and children?"