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Location

Set in a beautiful valley near the Christina Range of the Monashee Mountains at the confluence of the Granby and Kettle rivers, the City of Grand Forks¹ is the hub of the Boundary Region. Located between the Okanagan Valley and the Kootenays, residents enjoy a semi-arid climate with low precipitation, mild winters, and hot summers. The community has been home to a large Doukhobor population since the early 1900s and continues to celebrate and embrace this rich culture. Incorporated April 15, 1897, major industries include logging, agriculture, rock wool manufacturing, metal fabrication, and tourism. Recreational activities include biking, canoeing, fishing, hiking, camping, and visiting the many farms and orchards. See www.grandforks.ca for more information.

Grand Forks	
Regional District	Kootenay Boundary
Coordinates	Longitude is 118°26'14"W Latitude is 49°01'54"N
Elevation	520 meters
Area (km²)	10.4 km ²

Demographics

Population characteristics 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,iii}

TOTAL POPULATION

Population (Census) ^{3,4}	2006	2011	2016	Percent change 2006 to 2016
Grand Forks	4,036	3,985	4,049	0.3%
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	30,742	31,138	31,447	2.3%
British Columbia	4,113,487	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

Population Estimate ⁵	2018	2019	2020
Grand Forks	4,244	4,268	4,238

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.

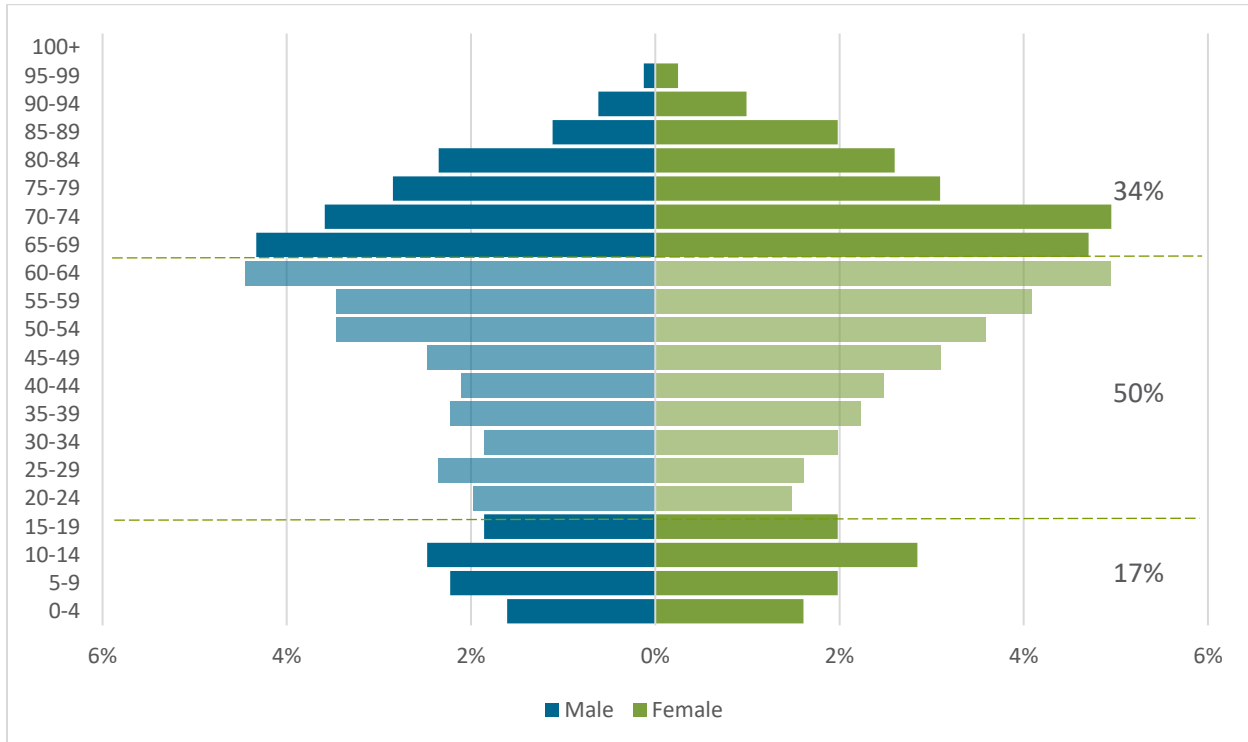
ⁱⁱⁱ Population estimates are usually higher than Census counts for the same year. This is due to adjustments made to reflect those who were missed in the Census. In 2016 in BC, the population estimate was 4.1% higher than the Census count.²

POPULATION DENSITY

	Grand Forks (2016) ³	Kootenay Boundary (2016) ³	British Columbia (2016) ³
People per square-kilometer	388.1	3.9	5.0

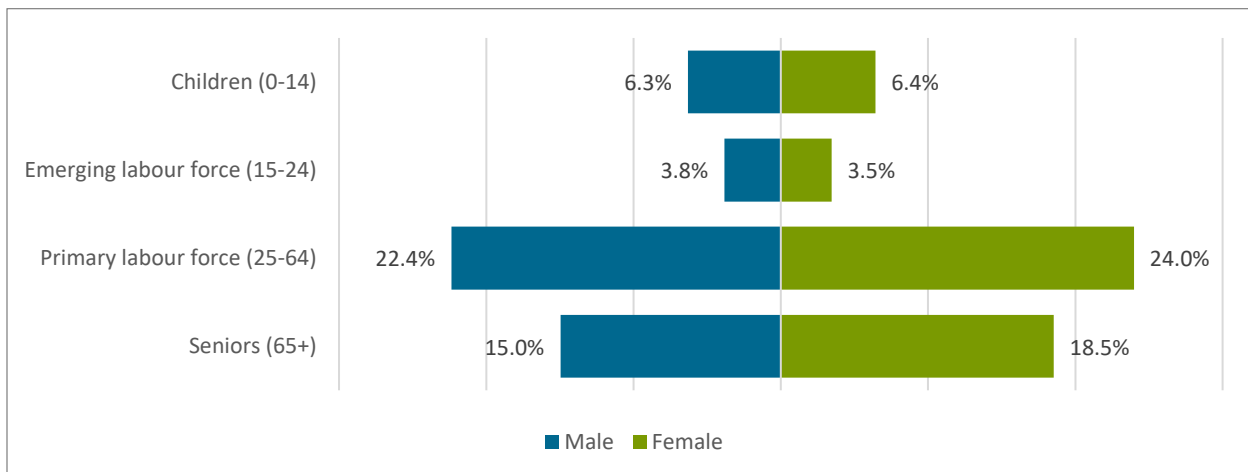
POPULATION PYRAMID

Population pyramids illustrate the age and sex structure of a population. As of 2016, 34% of the population in Grand Forks was 65 or above, and 17% of the population was 19 or younger.³



LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PYRAMID

The chart below shows the age range distribution of children, emerging labour force, primary labour force, and seniors within the Grand Forks population.³



POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections are available for each Local Health Area within the Columbia Basin-Boundary.⁶ Grand Forks is covered by the Grand Forks Local Health Area.^{iv}

	Grand Forks Local Health Area	British Columbia
Percent change in population projected 2020 to 2040	-23%	23%

AVERAGE AGE

	Grand Forks (2016) ³			British Columbia (2016) ³		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population	4,045	1,915	2,130	4,648,055	2,278,245	2,369,815
Average age of population (yrs)	50.4	49.1	51.7	42.3	41.5	43.1

^{iv} The Grand Forks Local Health Area covers the City of Grand Forks, and RDKB-C and D.

Families & Households

Family characteristics 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.³

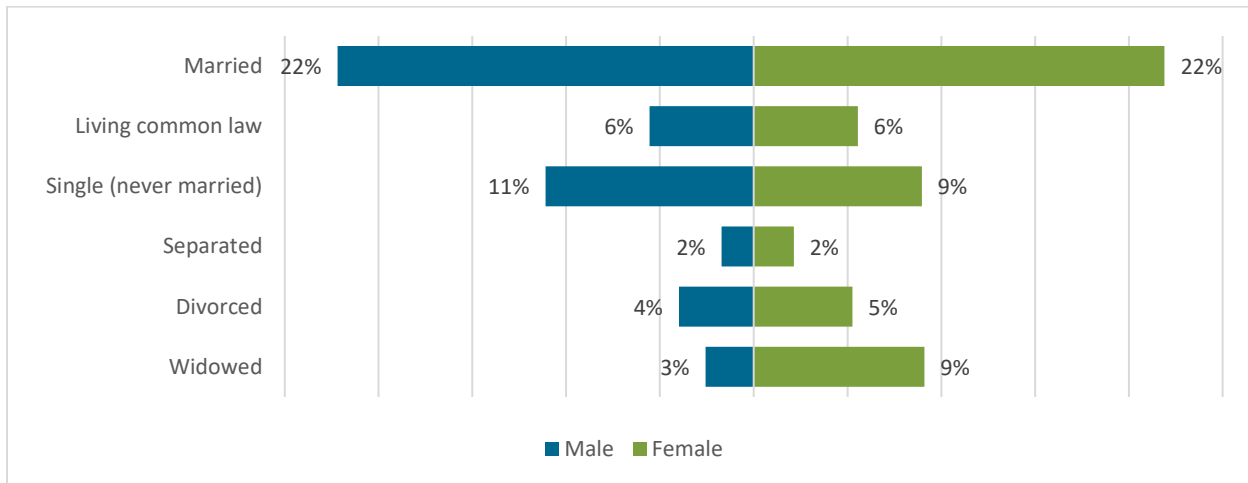
FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Average household size	2	2.1	2.4
Total number of families in private households	1,165	9,445	1,311,345
Total couple families	940	8,185	1,113,405
Couples without children	655	5,295	577,790
Couples with children	285	2,890	535,610
One child	120	1,175	221,065
Two children	105	1,255	230,705
Three or more children	60	460	83,840
Total lone-parent families	225	1,265	197,940
Female parent	175	920	155,670
Male parent	50	345	42,265
One child	155	800	125,890
Two children	50	365	54,900
Three or more children	20	100	17,145
Total persons not in census families^v in private households (singles)	875	5,975	882,895

^v 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.⁷

MARITAL STATUS

The chart below shows males and females who are married, living common law, single, separated, divorced or widowed as a percent of the total Grand Forks population aged 15 years and older.³



Mobility

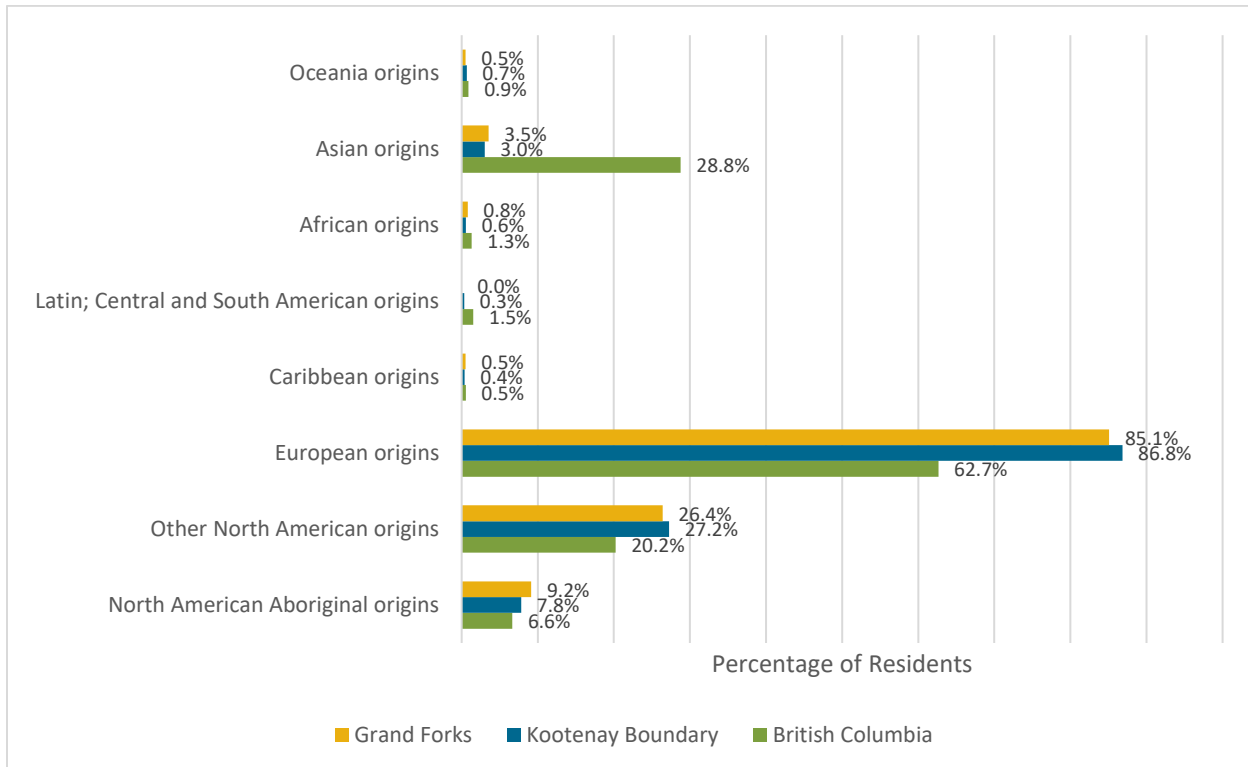
This indicator measures the movement of people into and out of the community with respect to where they lived five years prior. Non-movers are those who have not moved. Non-migrants are people who have moved within the same region. Migrants include those who moved within the province (intra-provincial),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

	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Non-movers	58.9%	66.7%	57.4%
Movers non-migrants	18.3%	13.5%	21.7%
Intra-provincial migrants	15.6%	13.6%	11.6%
Inter-provincial migrants	6.5%	4.8%	3.9%
External migrants	0.9%	1.3%	5.4%

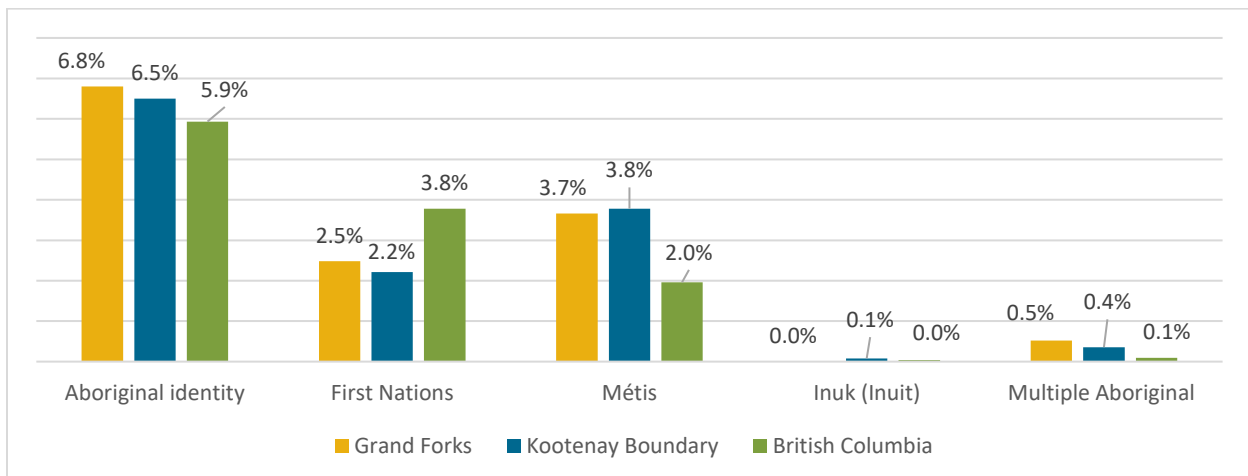
Cultural Characteristics

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

ETHNIC ORIGIN



ABORIGINAL IDENTITY



^{vi} Calculations performed using the published estimated total population. The sum of the ethnic groups is greater than the total because a person may report more than one ethnic origin in the census. For additional information, refer to [Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN MOST OFTEN AT HOME

	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
English	98.3%	98.1%	83.2%
French	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Non-official languages	1.6%	1.5%	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

Provider	City of Grand Forks
Average per capita demand	N/A *
Annual residential water flat rate (2020) ⁸	\$471.96
Annual residential water metered base rate(2020) ⁸	\$248.40
Metered consumption rate (\$/m ³)	\$0.57

* The average per capita daily demand for BC is 503 liters (2017)⁹

SEWER SERVICES

Provider	City of Grand Forks
Type of treatment	Secondary
Annual sewer flat rate (2020) (residential) ⁸	\$528
Annual sewer flat rate (2020) (industrial/commercial/institutional) ⁸	varies by type

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Electric power ¹⁰	Grand Forks Electrical Utility, FortisBC
Natural gas ¹¹	FortisBC
Telecommunications ¹²	Telus, Xplornet, Bell, Rogers, Shaw, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation, China Creek Internet

LANDFILL & WASTE MANAGEMENT

Landfill location(s) ¹³	Grand Forks Landfill
Regional District municipal solid waste disposal rate (2018) ¹⁴	593 kg/person/year*
Type of service ¹⁵	Curbside garbage, recycling and compost pick-up

* For comparison, average per capita waste disposal rate for BC is 505 kg/person/year (2018)¹⁶

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Traffic volume data are taken from traffic count stations within, or routes that directly enter, the municipality. Permanent count stations are reported when available. When permanent count stations are not available, numbers from short count stations are reported.^{vii,17}

Station location	Annual Average Daily Traffic (2019) (number of vehicles)	Annual Average Daily Traffic (2018-10-08) (number of vehicles)	Monthly Average Daily Traffic (2019) January	Monthly Average Daily Traffic (2019) July
Route 3, 5.1 km west of Route 3A, Castlegar (P-32-1EW) (Permanent)	2,288	N/A	1,536	3,343
Route 3, 0.3 km east of Route 41, west of Grand Forks (33-006EW) (Short Count)	N/A	4,421	N/A	N/A

BC TRANSIT

Grand Forks is serviced by BC Transit's Boundary Transit System. This system includes 1 fixed route, extending from Greenwood to Grand Forks with local service within Grand Forks available by on-demand request. One Health Connection route is included which provides transportation to non-emergency medical appointments: Rock Creek – Midway – Greenwood – Grand Forks. For more information on how Grand Forks is serviced by the BC transit system, visit <https://www.bctransit.com/boundary/home>.

^{vii} Traffic volumes are monitored continuously at permanent count stations, and over a minimum of 48-hour period every three years at short count stations.

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 community profile.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Dwellings by Structure ³	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,865	14,340	1,881,970
Single-detached house	1,440	11,425	830,660
Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys	0	5	177,830
Other attached dwelling	375	2,170	824,190
Semi-detached house	30	295	57,395
Row house	135	370	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	10	265	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	205	1,210	385,140
Other single-attached house	0	35	3,755
Movable dwelling	45	735	49,290

Dwellings by Period of Construction ³	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,865	14,340	1,881,970
1960 or before	525	5,730	267,560
1961 to 1980	610	4,160	559,485
1981 to 1990	190	1,295	289,565
1991 to 2000	365	1,620	331,865
2001 to 2005	75	465	125,335
2006 to 2010	55	700	171,945
2011 to 2016	50	380	136,210
Private dwellings in need of major repairs	9.7%	9.8%	6.3%

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUES

Grand Forks Single-Family Residential Property Value ¹⁸	2020	2021	% Change	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2021)
Median assessed value^{viii}	\$258,000	\$276,100	7%	\$352,100
% of Single-Family Residential Dwellings in Different Value Categories		Grand Forks (2021)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2021)	
Number of single-family dwellings		1,525	57,830	
\$0 to \$99,999		6.0%	4.1%	
\$100,000 to \$199,999		14.0%	11.3%	
\$200,000 to \$299,999		41.5%	21.1%	
\$300,000 to \$399,999		28.3%	23.7%	
\$400,000 to \$499,999		8.7%	16.3%	
\$500,000 to \$599,999		1.0%	9.8%	
\$600,000 and over		0.5%	13.7%	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household Occupation ³	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total private dwellings	1,944	18,321	2,063,417
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	96.0%	78.3%	91.2%

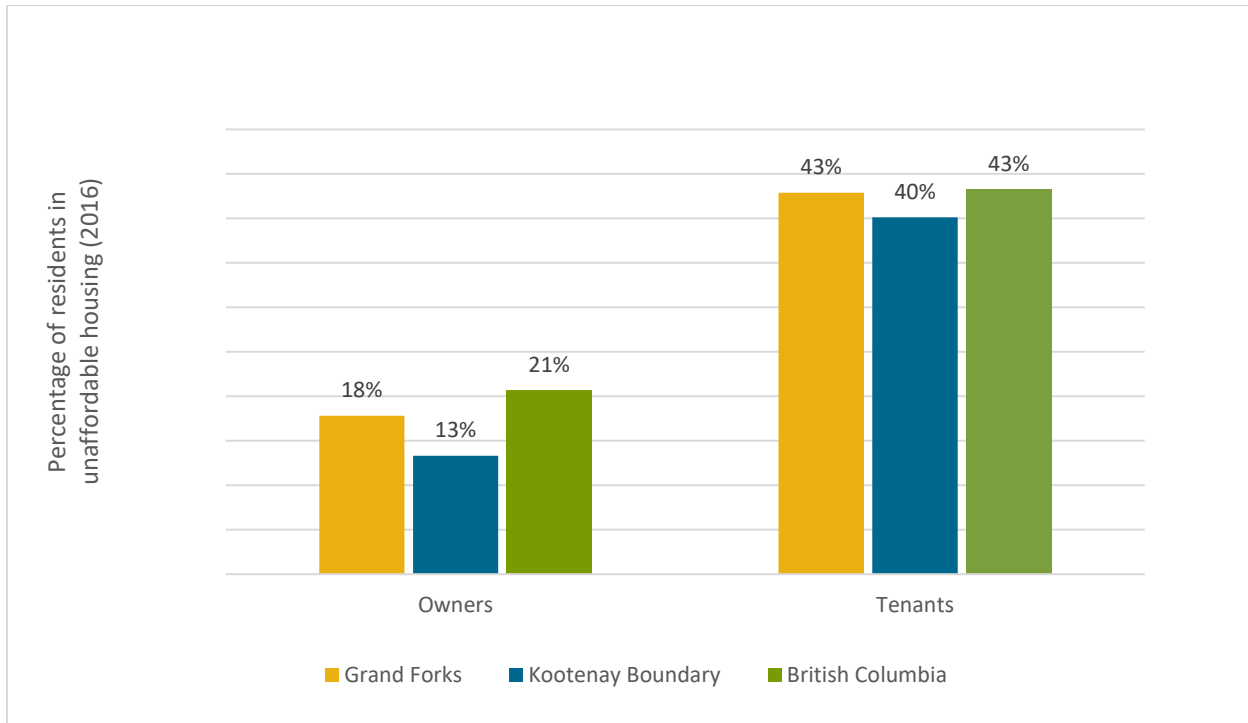
*"Private dwelling occupied by usual residents" refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Households by Tenure ³	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Private households who are owners	79.4%	80.3%	68.0%
Private households who are renters	20.6%	19.7%	31.8%
Private households in band housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

^{viii} Assessed value as of the July 1 of the previous year. Ex: 2020 assessed value as of July 1, 2019.

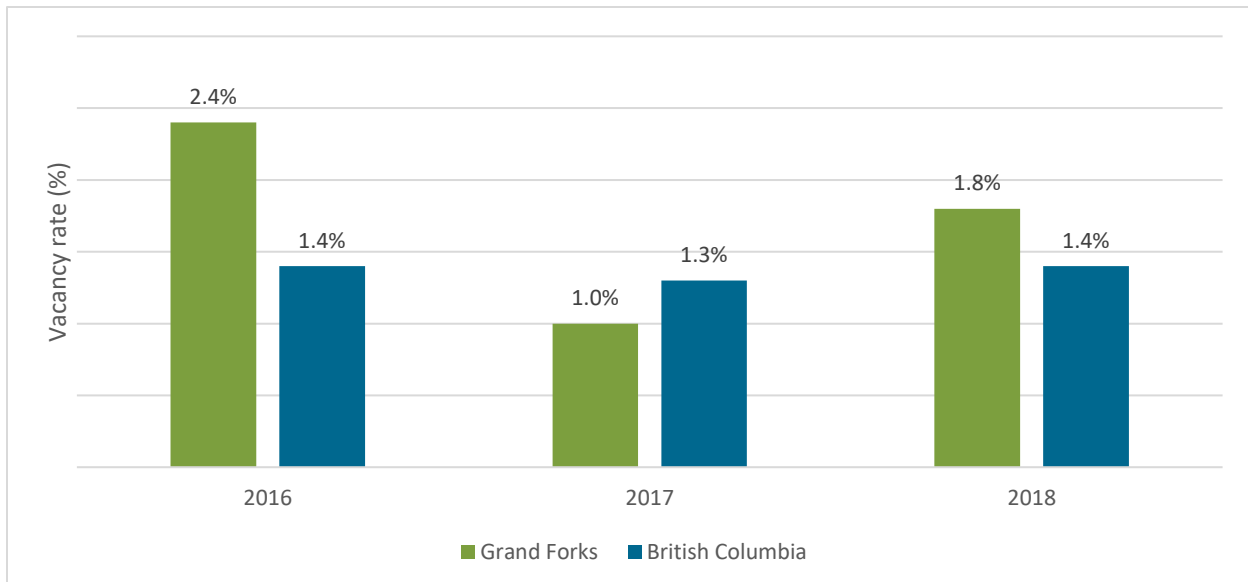
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

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.^{ix, 3}



VACANCY RATES

Vacancy rates are an important indicator of the availability of affordable housing. A balanced vacancy rate is 3%.^{19, x}



^{ix} Please see **Appendix A-2** for limitations of Statistics Canada's shelter-cost-to-income ratio calculations.

^x CMHC is no longer collecting data for small municipalities; current data are only available for Nelson and Cranbrook.

Income

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

After-tax individual income ^{20,21}	Grand Forks (2018) ^{xi}		Kootenay Boundary (2018)		British Columbia (2018)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000	350	5.7%	1,430	5.7%	273,160	7.2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	330	5.4%	1,390	5.5%	210,040	5.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	610	10.0%	2,160	8.6%	300,860	7.9%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	730	11.9%	2,400	9.6%	342,760	9.0%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	760	12.4%	2,660	10.6%	333,430	8.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,020	16.7%	3,930	15.7%	541,660	14.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,040	17.0%	4,440	17.7%	680,440	17.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	870	14.2%	3,820	15.2%	647,200	17.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	290	4.7%	1,850	7.4%	274,600	7.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	110	1.8%	750	3.0%	142,420	3.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,000	x	x	140	0.6%	32,590	0.9%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	x	x	40	0.2%	11,480	0.3%
\$250,000 and over	x	x	40	0.2%	15,680	0.4%
Median	\$29,020		\$33,540		\$36,100	
Average	\$37,927		\$41,015		\$50,016	

^{xi}Note: 'x' designates that for reliability or confidentiality purposes, data is not published

SOURCE OF INCOME

Source of income data can provide insight into the general income structure of a population.²²

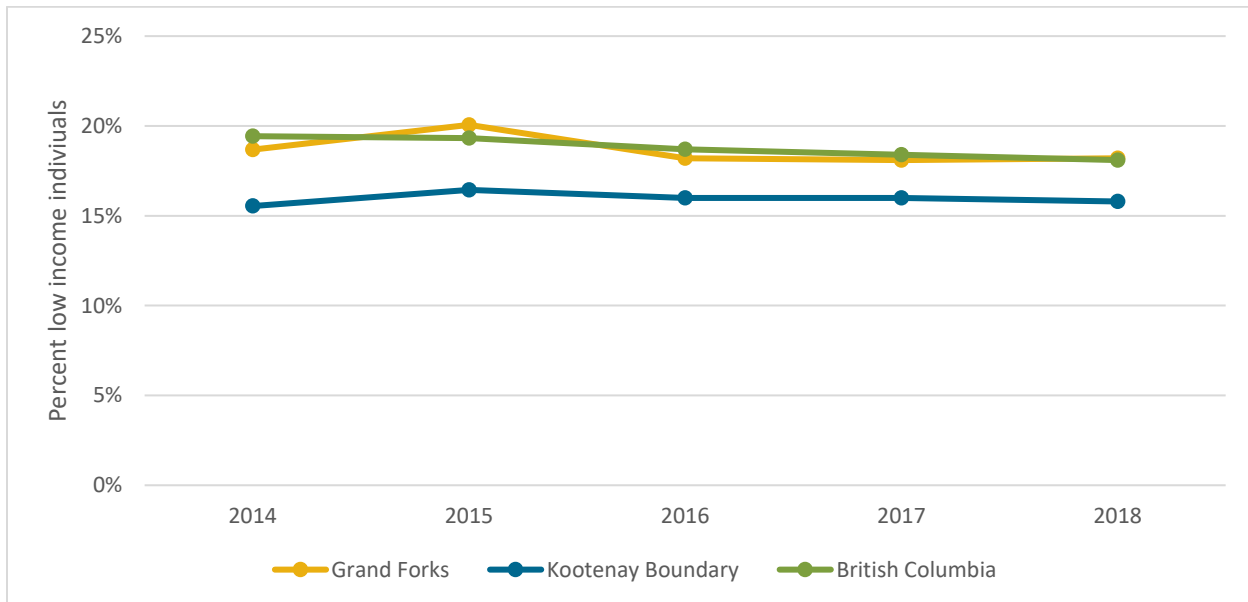
Source of Income (2018)	Grand Forks (% tax filers)	Kootenay Boundary (% tax filers)	British Columbia (% tax filers)
Employment income	62.9%	69.7%	73.6%
Self-employment income	12.9%	11.6%	12.7%
Investment income	33.8%	32.5%	34.2%
Employment insurance	9.2%	8.9%	6.5%
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement	36.9%	31.4%	22.1%
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	46.4%	40.9%	26.7%
Canada Child Tax Benefit	9.8%	10.6%	11.8%
GST/HST credit	38.4%	34.6%	34.3%
Workers compensation	3.6%	3.4%	2.6%
Social assistance	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Benefits	41.0%	37.1%	37.2%
Other Government Transfers	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%
Private pensions	29.1%	26.5%	16.9%
RRSP	2.9%	2.7%	1.7%
Other income	18.6%	20.0%	22.3%

LOW INCOME MEASURE

The Low Income Measure (LIM) is a commonly used, internationally comparable measure of low income. The LIM threshold is 50% of median national adjusted after tax-income, where 'adjusted' means household size is taken into account. A person is considered to be in low income when their after-tax income is below the [LIM threshold](#) for their household size.^{xii,23}

The table and chart below provide a comparison by age bracket and year-to-year total population of persons with low income in Grand Forks, regional district, and BC.^{24,25,26,27,28}

Percent of Individuals with Low Income	Grand Forks (2018)	Kootenay Boundary (2018)	British Columbia (2018)
0-17 years old	23.2%	17.7%	18.5%
18-64 years old	18.9%	16.4%	18.0%
65+ years old	14.7%	13.2%	18.2%
All Ages	18.2%	15.8%	18.1%

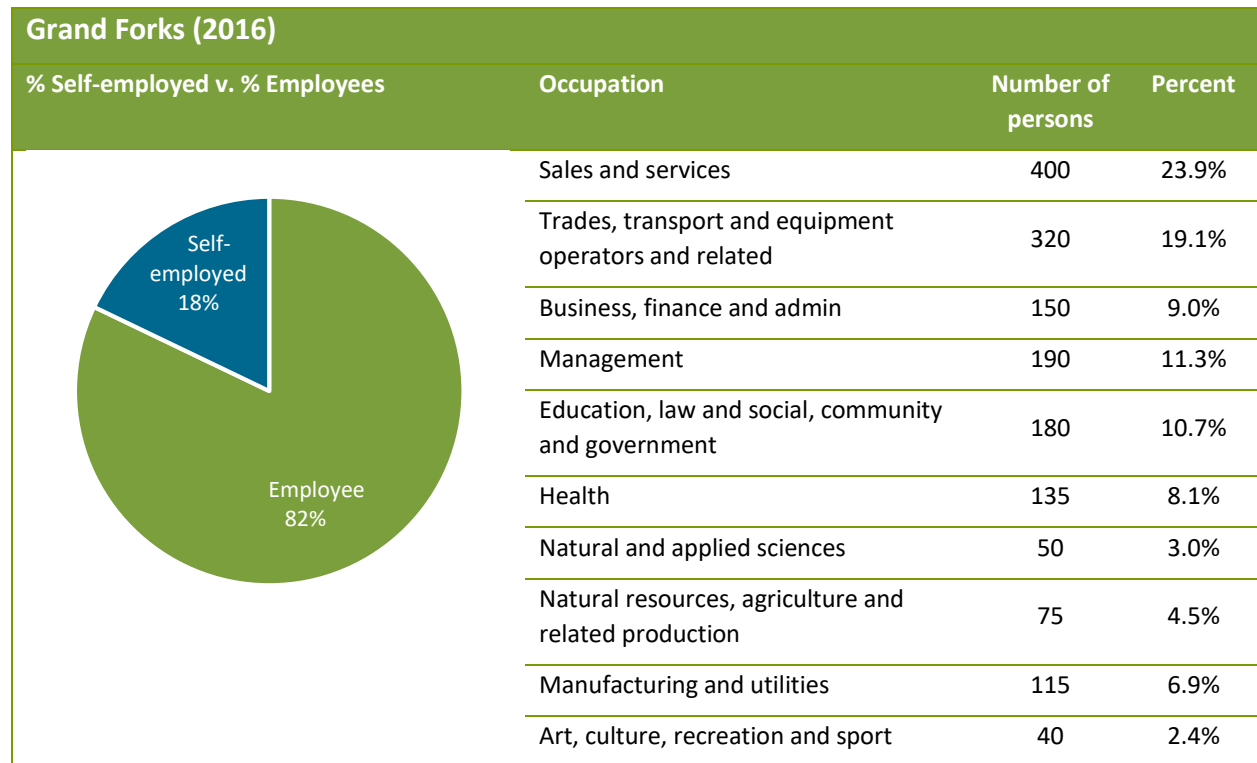


^{xii} In 2018, Statistics Canada introduced a new methodology for calculating the LIM threshold, which allows for individual economic well-being to be analyzed (in comparison, previous calculations considered the entire household as a single unit with the assumption of an equitable distribution of resources).²³ Data represented here uses the new methodology, and for that reason, cannot be compared with previous State of the Basin analyses of Low Income Measure.

Labour Force

CLASS OF WORKER & OCCUPATIONS

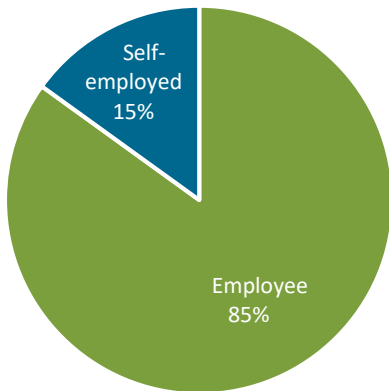
This indicator gives an overview of the make-up of the local workforce and industries.³ The pie charts show the percentage of the employed labour force who are self-employed versus those who are employed by others. The tables provide numbers and percentages of the labour force in specific occupations for Grand Forks, the regional district, and BC.^{xiii}



^{xiii} The labour force includes persons aged 15 and older, employed or unemployed.²⁹ Occupation is determined by the kind of work done and descriptions of the main activities in the job.³⁰

Kootenay Boundary (2016)

% Self-employed v. % Employees



Occupation

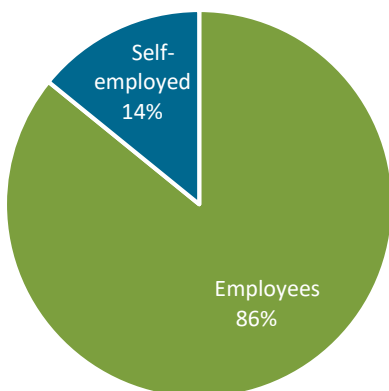
Number of persons

Percent

Sales and services	3,165	21.7%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	2,720	18.6%
Business, finance and admin	1,795	12.3%
Management	1,510	10.3%
Education, law and social, community and government	1,320	9.0%
Health	1,205	8.2%
Natural and applied sciences	770	5.3%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	615	4.2%
Manufacturing and utilities	920	6.3%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	375	2.6%

British Columbia (2016)

% Self-employed v. % Employees



Occupation

Number of persons

Percent

Sales and services	595,225	24.1%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	360,970	14.6%
Business, finance and admin	368,940	14.9%
Management	275,000	11.1%
Education, law and social, community and government	269,255	10.9%
Health	162,865	6.6%
Natural and applied sciences	161,520	6.5%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	64,235	2.6%
Manufacturing and utilities	76,745	3.1%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	93,100	3.8%

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

Industry ³	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Health care and social assistance	14.6%	13.4%	11.0%
Manufacturing	12.2%	13.1%	6.4%
Retail trade	10.1%	12.4%	11.5%
Construction	9.3%	9.0%	8.1%
Accommodation and food services	8.4%	6.3%	8.4%
Other services (except public administration)	6.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Public administration	5.4%	4.1%	5.1%
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	5.1%	5.5%	2.6%
Educational services	5.1%	6.3%	7.0%
Administrative and support; waste management and remediation services	4.8%	3.9%	4.4%
Finance and insurance	3.3%	2.8%	3.8%
Professional; scientific and technical services	3.3%	4.6%	8.0%
Wholesale trade	2.4%	1.7%	3.3%
Transportation and warehousing	2.1%	2.8%	5.2%
Information and cultural industries	2.1%	1.2%	2.7%
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%
Arts; entertainment and recreation	0.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Utilities	0.6%	1.6%	0.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

PLACE OF WORK

Place ³	Grand Forks		Kootenay Boundary		British Columbia	
	(2016)		(2016)		(2016)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked at home	155	10.2%	1,310	9.7%	196,510	8.5%
Worked outside Canada	0	0.0%	40	0.3%	16,040	0.7%
No fixed workplace address	220	14.5%	1,665	12.4%	326,180	14.1%
Worked at usual place^{xiv}	1,145	75.3%	10,450	77.6%	1,766,965	76.6%

COMMUTE TO WORK

Commute Duration ^{xv,3}	Grand Forks	Kootenay Boundary	British Columbia
	(2016)	(2016)	(2016)
Less than 15 minutes	76.2%	52.1%	28.8%
15 to 29 minutes	17.6%	33.0%	32.9%
30 to 44 minutes	2.6%	8.0%	20.3%
45 to 59 minutes	1.5%	2.6%	8.8%
60 minutes or more	2.2%	4.3%	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](#) data at the economic development region level are updated more frequently and can be found in the State of the Basin [Unemployment indicator](#).

Unemployment Rate	Grand Forks	Kootenay Boundary	British Columbia
	(2016)	(2016)	(2016)
Total	9.0%	7.9%	6.7%
Male	9.9%	8.7%	7.1%
Female	8.6%	6.9%	6.3%

^{xiv} "Usual place" means working at a specific address and reporting to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift.³¹

^{xv} Total used in calculations is the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace.³²

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 rate of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the same. A rate of less than 1.0 means an area is likely unable to maintain the current labour force with local replacement workers.³

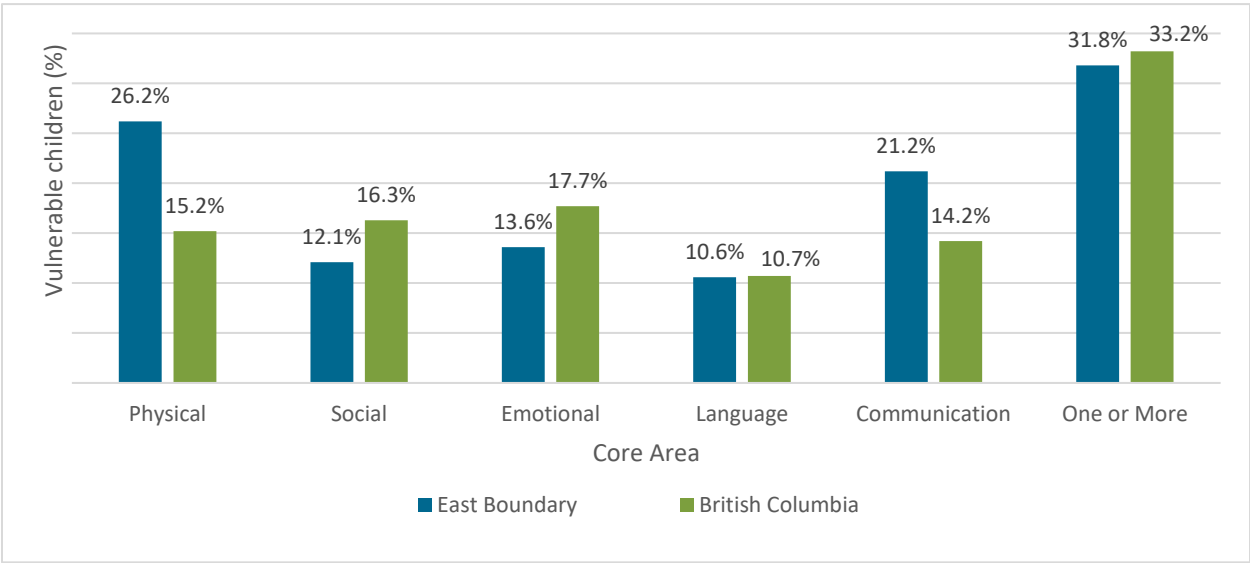
	Grand Forks (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Labour Force Replacement Rate	0.53	0.52	0.67

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.^{xvi} 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.

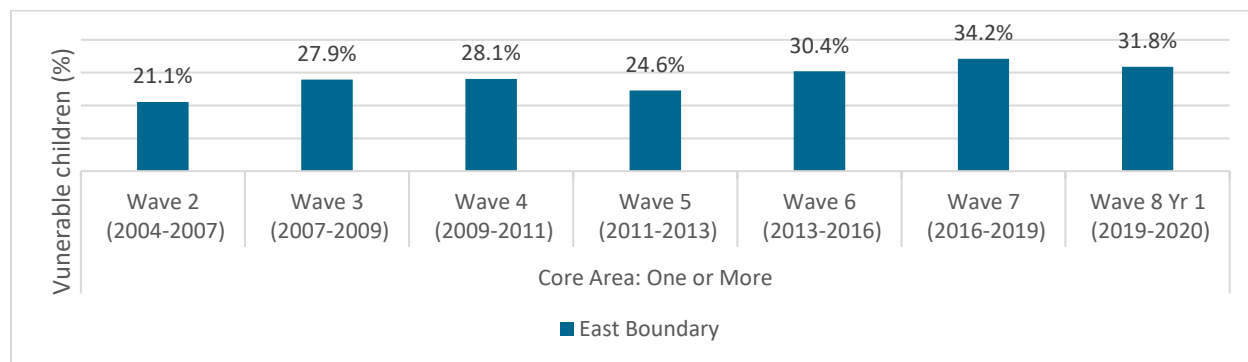
The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable in each core area, as well as the percentage of children vulnerable in one or more core areas, for the East Boundary neighbourhood.^{xvii} Percentages for the province as a whole are shown for comparison. These data are from the most recent wave (Wave 8) of data collection, which took place in 2019/20.³³



^{xvi} For more information on what is measured within each core area, see **Appendix A-3**.

^{xvii} The East Boundary neighbourhood covers the City of Grand Forks.

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



PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Grand Forks falls within the Boundary School District (#51).^{xviii} Student enrollment measures the number of all school-age persons and adults who are enrolled in public schools and working towards high school graduation. Enrollment trends provide information about changes in the school-age population and is valuable for forecasting and planning.^{xix 34}

Boundary (SD 51)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Total student enrollment	1295	1289	1269	1256	1246
Elementary student enrollment	772	755	742	732	702
Secondary school enrollment	523	534	527	524	544
Indigenous students	417	403	399	380	377
English language learners	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask
French immersion	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask
Non-residents	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask	Mask

* Differences between total and elementary and secondary enrollments are due to a small number of enrolled 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 high school within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.³⁵ High school graduation is generally a minimum education level for most employment and a foundation for positive workplace conditions and future employment success.

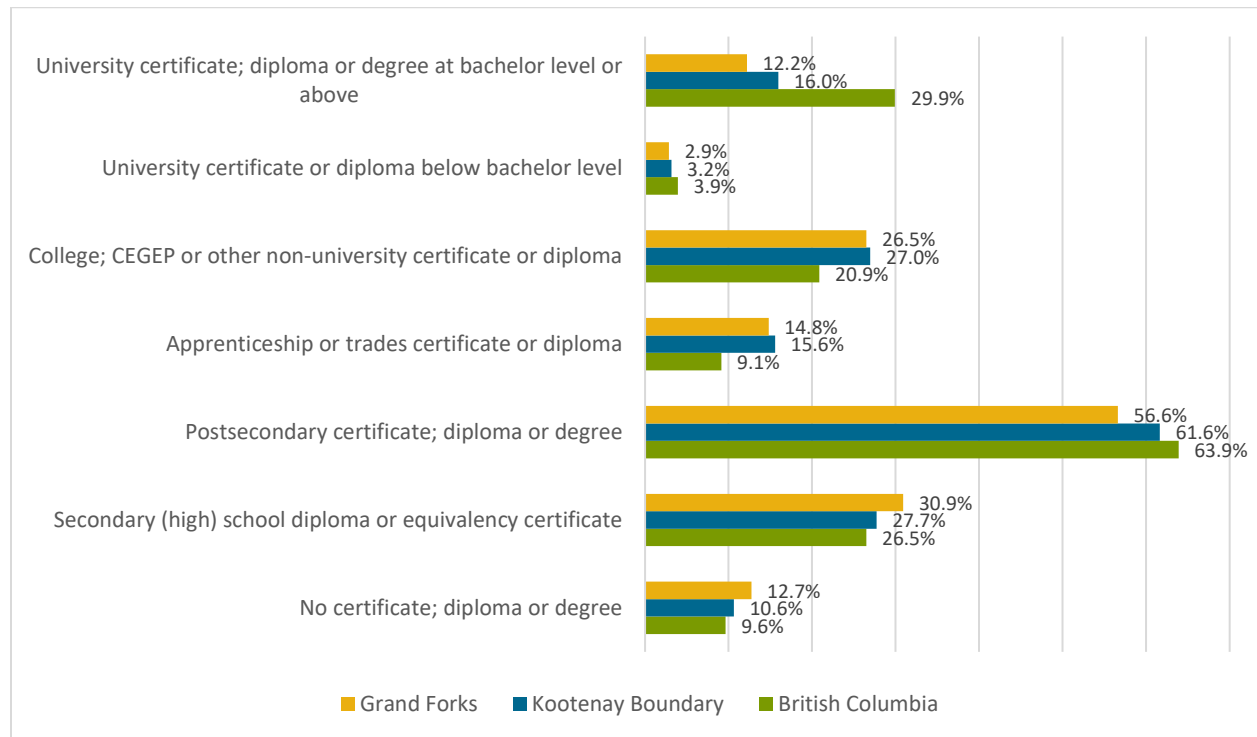
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Boundary (SD 51)	87.2%	91.1%	89.2%	87.1%	87.8%
All BC Public Schools	86.8%	87.3%	88.5%	88.8%	89.6%

^{xviii}The Boundary school district covers multiple municipalities and electoral areas, therefore numbers reported reflect the full school district and are not limited to Grand Forks.

^{xix} Due to revisions in 2020 to the Ministry of Education's Protection of Personal Information when Reporting on Small Populations policy, data masking occurs when any cells have fewer than 10 observations, even if the summed total for a category exceeds 10. This impacts reporting enrollment past the 2019/20 school year on categories with lower numbers such as French immersion.

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 (2016).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).³⁶ Grand Forks is covered by the Grand Forks Local Health Area.

	Life Expectancy 2015-2019 Average
Grand Forks Local Health Area	79.1
British Columbia	82.7

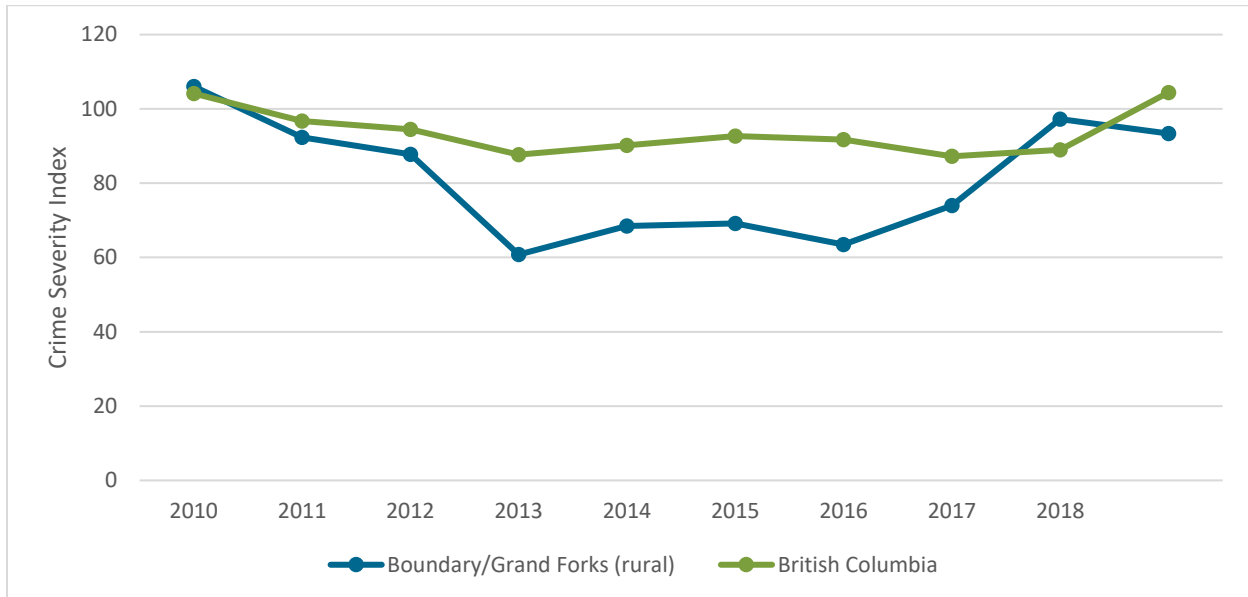
VOTER TURNOUT

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.³⁷

	2008	2011	2014	2018
Grand Forks	47.7%	38.8%	52.6%	49.5%
Columbia Basin-Boundary average	41.5%	36.7%	44.5%	44.0%

CRIME SEVERITY INDEX

Crime rates are a common indicator of public safety. The police reported Crime Severity Index (CSI)³⁸ includes all Criminal Code violations including traffic, as well as drug violations and all Federal Statutes. It measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime.^{xx}



CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Charitable donations 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.³⁹

	Grand Forks (2018)	Kootenay Boundary (2018)	British Columbia (2018)	Canada (2018)
Total # of tax-filers	6,000	24,510	3,702,970	27,394,970
Total charitable donors	960	4,870	683,150	5,324,280
Percent charitable donors	16.0%	19.9%	18.4%	19.4%
Total charitable donations (\$'000)	\$1,370	\$5,865	\$1,758,810	\$9,952,505
Median donation	\$360	\$260	\$470	\$310
Median income	\$48,370	\$58,260	\$62,360	\$61,940

^{xx} Due to the small population in rural communities, the CSI can change dramatically from year to year due to a small amount of crime. Data for police services with populations less than 5,000 should be used with caution.

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 are useful for providing an indication of the health and capacity of these facilities in serving community needs and interests.⁴⁰

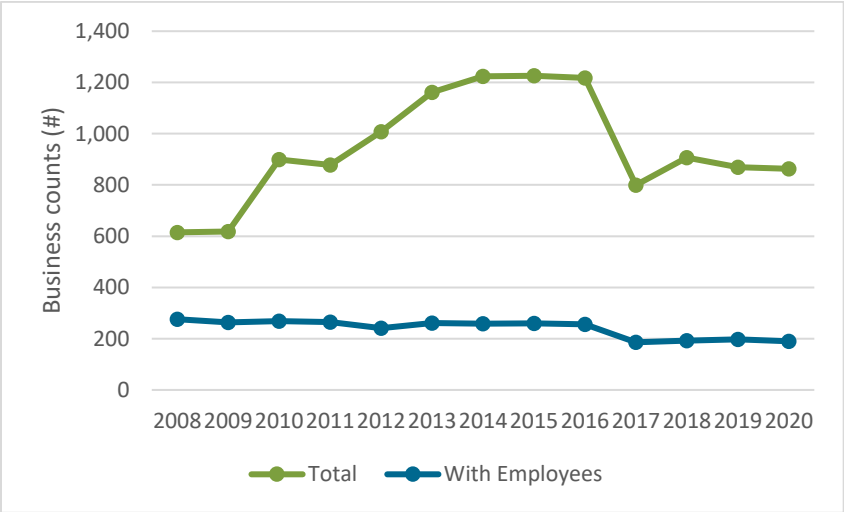
	Grand Forks & District Public Library (2019)	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary (2019)*
Population served	8,611	7,489
Total active cardholders as % of population served	57.7%	35.9%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	2,952	3,004
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	4.0	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	N/A	1144.2
Number of in-person visits	67,647	47,324
Total visits per capita	11.3	9.9
Average hours open per week	46.6	40.3
Total local government support	397,630	265,314
Local government support per capita	46.2	36.4
Total other revenue	100,541	48,960

*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.⁴¹ 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.



2010-2020 Change	
Total	-4.2%
With employees	-41.6%

2015-2020 Change	
Total	-42.1%
With employees	-36.8%

2019-2020 Change	
Total	-0.7%
With employees	-3.7%

BUSINESS FORMATIONS

The number of business incorporations is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy.⁴²

Year	Grand Forks	Kootenay Boundary	British Columbia
2016	16	99	43,556
2017	15	96	46,247
2018	9	97	46,245
2019	8	69	44,657
2020	12	101	47,789

BUILDING PERMITS

This indicator measures the building permit construction value issued annually by a defined region. Building permits are a well-accepted indicator of economic performance. Values below are reported in thousands.^{xxi}

Year	Grand Forks ⁴³ (\$'000)	Kootenay Boundary ⁴⁴ (\$'000)	British Columbia ⁴³ (\$'000)
2015	\$1,570	\$57,623	\$12,971,649
2016	\$2,537	\$37,742	\$12,492,196
2017	\$3,762	\$47,285	\$14,668,692
2018	\$9,340	\$57,840	\$18,361,550
2019	\$20,107	\$49,561	\$23,044,653

VISITOR CENTRE STATISTICS

Visitor Centre Statistics are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many regions. Numbers for the Grand Forks Visitor Center have been provided below.⁴⁵

Year	Total Visitors Grand Forks Visitor Centre	Change from previous year Grand Forks	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2016	6,096	31.4%	0.6%
2017	5,363	-12.0%	-2.6%
2018	5,024	-6.3%	-8.2%
2019	4,403	-12.4%	10.6%
2020	3,862	-12.3%	-70.1%

^{xxi} Building permit data source has shifted from [BC Stats](#) to [Local Government Statistics](#) based on data availability, so caution should be used when comparing results from this community profile to previous profiles. Regional district totals do not include municipalities with their own building inspection services. For the Regional District of Kootenay Boundary, these municipalities are: Trail, Grand Forks and Rossland.

Local Government

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

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Municipal Revenue ⁴⁶	Grand Forks (2019)	Percent of Total Revenue
Total Own Purpose Taxation and Grants in Lieu	\$4,147,821	22.9%
Sale of Services	\$8,404,808	46.5%
Transfers from Federal Governments	\$0	0.0%
Transfers from Provincial Governments	\$4,377,028	24.2%
Transfers from Regional and Other Governments	\$803,533	4.4%
Investment Income	\$318,686	1.8%
Income from Government Business Enterprise	\$0	0.0%
Developer Contributions	\$34,100	0.2%
Disposition of Assets	\$0	0.0%
Other Revenue	\$0	0.0%
Total Revenue	\$18,085,976	

Municipal Expenses ⁴⁷	Grand Forks (2019)	Percent of Total Expenses
General Government	\$1,419,144	10.7%
Protective Services	\$1,118,273	8.4%
Solid Waste Management and Recycling	\$254,430	1.9%
Health, Social Services and Housing	\$67,228	0.5%
Development Services	\$545,204	4.1%
Transportation and Transit	\$1,325,955	10.0%
Parks, Recreation and Culture	\$1,469,967	11.1%
Water Services	\$640,661	4.8%
Sewer Services	\$769,031	5.8%
Other Services	\$3,877,258	29.3%
Amortization	\$1,766,917	13.3%
Other Adjustments	\$0	0.0%
Total Expenses	\$13,254,068	

^{xxii} 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.

TAXES & CHARGES ON A REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE

Representative House ⁴⁸	Grand Forks (2020)
House value	\$254,406
School	\$604
General Municipal Total	\$1,165
Regional District	\$539
Hospital	\$63
BCA, MFA, and other	\$92
Total Residential Variable Rate Taxes	\$2,463
Total Residential Parcel Taxes	\$52
Total Residential User Fees	\$1,088
Total Residential Property Taxes and Charges	\$3,603

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

Grand Forks has 6 provincial parks and protected areas within a 40-kilometer radius of the municipality. It also has at least 9 local parks and greenspaces which intersect its boundaries.⁴⁹

Grand Forks		
Provincial parks and protected areas	Boothman's Oxbow Park Gilpin Grasslands Park Boundary Creek Park	Christina Lake Park Gladstone Park Jewel Lake Park
Local greenspaces	Angus MacDonald Park Barbara Ann Park Tennis Courts City Park Dick Bartlett Park Fireman's Expo Park	George Massey Park Gyro Park James Donaldson Park Lois Haggen Park

WEATHER & CLIMATE

Weather and climate data are based on the Government of Canada's 1981-2010 Climate Normals and Averages.^{xxiii} The numbers presented below are from the Grand Forks weather station.⁵¹

	January (Year of Occurrence)	July (Year of Occurrence)
Daily average (°C)	-3.6	19.9
Daily maximum (°C)	-0.5	28.4
Daily minimum (°C)	-6.7	11.3
Extreme maximum (°C)	16.1 (1944)	42.2 (1941)
Extreme minimum (°C)	-38.9 (1962)	1.1 (1952)
Rainfall monthly average (mm)	16.6	39.3
Snowfall monthly average (cm)	36.5	0
Extreme daily rainfall (mm)	25 (1997)	47.8 (1975)
Extreme daily snowfall (cm)	40.6 (1962)	0
Extreme snow depth (cm)	60 (1997)	0

^{xxiii} 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.⁵⁰

FROST-FREE DATES

Frost-free dates are based on data from the Grand Forks weather station.^{51xxiv}

	Average Date of Last Spring Frost	Average Date of First Fall Frost	Average Length of Frost-Free Period
Frost-free dates	May 7	September 25	140 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 Grand Forks.⁵³ 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.

Variable	Recent Past	Near Future		Far Future	
	(1951 - 1980)	(2021 - 2050)		(2051 - 2080)	
		Low Carbon	High Carbon	Low Carbon	High Carbon
Annual mean temperature	7.4 °C	9.2 °C	9.7 °C	10.4 °C	11.6 °C
Annual total precipitation	457 mm	478 mm	471 mm	476 mm	492 mm

^{xxiv} Caution should be used when comparing frost free dates between community profiles. Cranbrook, Radium Hot Springs, Invermere, Fernie, Revelstoke, and Valemount data is taken from Climate Atlas of Canada⁵² which calculates frost free dates based on data from 1976-2005. All other profiles use data from The Government of Canada climate normals and averages⁵¹ which calculate frost free dates based on data from 1981-2010.

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.

VACANCY RATES

These results come from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) annual Rental Market Surveys. As some communities have very small rental markets, information for some municipalities is suppressed for confidentiality reasons. CMHC is no longer collecting data for small municipalities; therefore, current data are only available for Nelson and Cranbrook.

2021 CENSUS

The 2021 Census of Population occurs May 2021. The information collected during the census is vital for rural community development and planning. Data is collected about demographics, and well as social and economic well-being.⁵⁴ Beginning May 3, 2021, Canadians can complete the census questionnaire online, and doing so follows COVID-19 restrictions while fulfilling the obligation of completing the census.

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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.⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶

3. 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.⁵⁷ 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?”