

Trends Analysis: Poverty

2020 Update



APPLIED RESEARCH
& INNOVATION

Selkirk  College

www.cbrdi.ca

Contents

Purpose	1
Indicator Data	1
Low Birth Weight	1
Early Development Instrument.....	2
Low Income Measure.....	3
Market Basket Measure & Low Income Cut-Off.....	11
Living Wage.....	12
Income	13
Unemployment	18
Employment Insurance & Employment and Income Assistance Recipients.....	20
Housing Affordability	22
Vacancy Rates	24
Subsidized Housing - Independent Social Housing.....	25
Subsidized Housing - Rental Assistance in The Private Market	27

Publication Details

Authors: Leeza Perehudoff, Jayme Jones and Lauren Rethoret

Publication Date: September 2020

PURPOSE

This report update was requested by Columbia Basin Trust. Its purpose is to update the data presented in the 2016 [Trends Analysis: Poverty](#) report in order to support decision-making.

INDICATOR DATA

Low Birth Weight

Table 1: Low Birth Weight rate (per 1,000 live births), 2011 to 2015¹

Local Health Area (LHA)	Low Birth Weight
Arrow Lakes	67.8
Castlegar	54.1
Cranbrook	51.8
Creston	57.2
Fernie	32.1
Golden	45.6
Grand Forks	78.6
Kettle Valley	55.6
Kimberley	48.2
Kootenay Lake	48.2
Nelson	39.2
Provincial Total	57.6
Revelstoke	34.8
Trail	54.5
Windermere	65.6

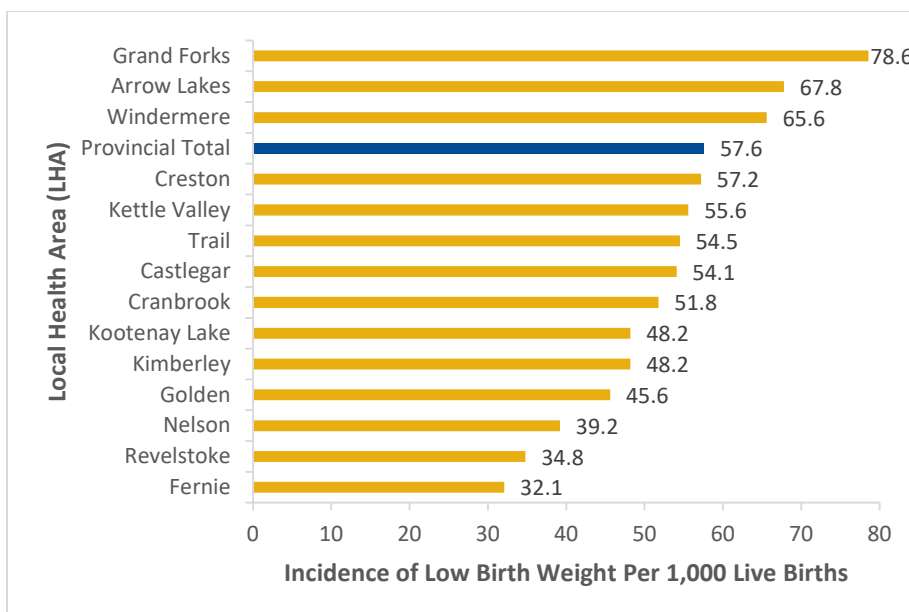


Figure 1: Low Birth Weight rate (per 1,000 live births), 2011 to 2015¹

Early Development Instrument

Table 2: Percent of children vulnerable in one or more domain for 2004/05 to 2019/20²

School District	Wave 2 (2004/05 to 2006/07)	Wave 3 (2007/08 to 2008/09)	Wave 4 (2009/10 to 2010/11)	Wave 5 (2011/12 to 2012/13)	Wave 6 (2013/14 to 2015/16)	Wave 7 (2016/17 to 2019/20)
British Columbia	29.9%	28.7%	30.9%	32.5%	32.2%	33.4%
Arrow Lakes (SD 10)	16.0%	20.0%	23.1%	25.0%	16.9%	17.7%
Boundary (SD 51)	19.3%	26.7%	29.9%	27.7%	33.3%	36.1%
Kootenay - Columbia (SD 20)	20.6%	15.5%	18.8%	25.7%	21.8%	33.2%
Kootenay Lake (SD 8)	23.4%	25.8%	24.7%	28.0%	34.7%	28.2%
Revelstoke (SD 19)	12.0%	6.7%	10.1%	10.9%	9.2%	12.6%
Rocky Mountain (SD 6)	23.2%	24.3%	26.9%	30.4%	29.1%	30.3%
Southeast Kootenay (SD 5)	31.9%	28.3%	27.9%	23.9%	29.9%	31.3%

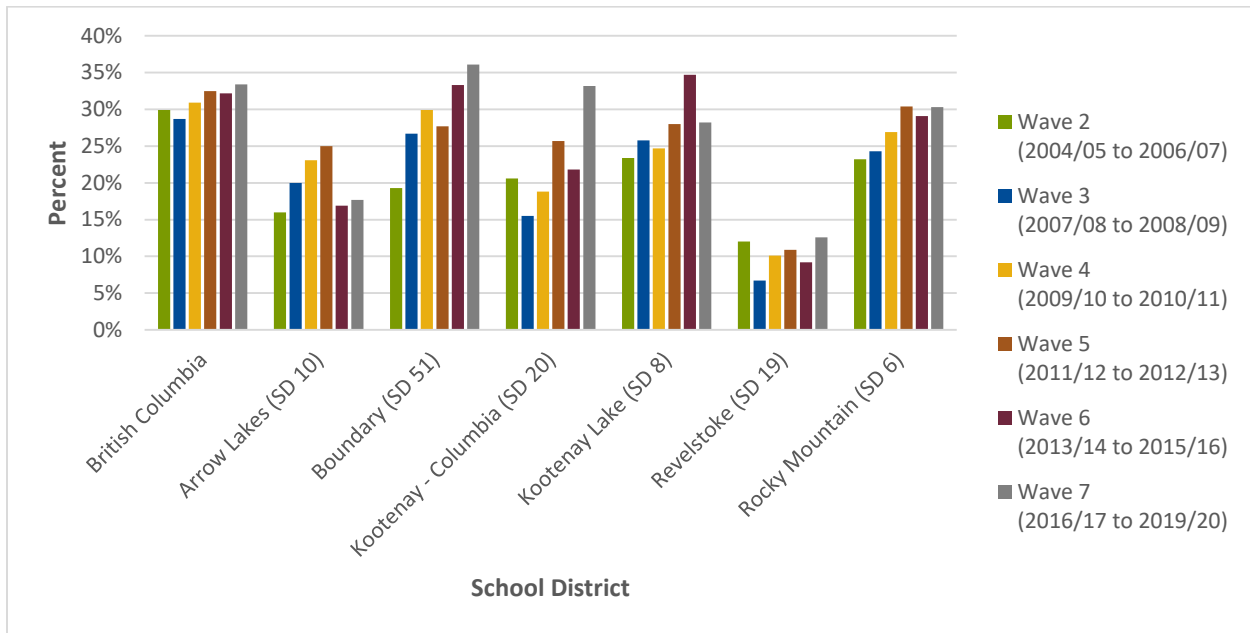


Figure 2: Percent of children vulnerable in one or more domain for 2004/05 to 2019/20²

Low Income Measure

Table 3: Percentage of low income total persons by community and BC, 2016³

Geographic Area	Total Persons	Total Persons Low Income	% Low Income
British Columbia	4577290	671840	14.7%
Canal Flats	770	90	11.7%
Castlegar	12380	1280	10.3%
Christina Lake	1330	150	11.3%
Cranbrook	25230	2750	10.9%
Creston	9390	1510	16.1%
Elkford	2490	160	6.4%
Fernie	7010	650	9.3%
Fruitvale	3630	260	7.2%
Golden	6210	630	10.1%
Grand Forks	7320	990	13.5%
Greenwood	910	210	23.1%
Invermere	4860	450	9.3%
Kaslo	1900	310	16.3%
Kimberley	8130	790	9.7%
Midway	660	90	13.6%
Montrose	1270	70	5.5%
Nakusp	2460	300	12.2%
Nelson	16850	2380	14.1%
New Denver	850	160	18.8%
Radium Hot Springs	1170	130	11.1%
Revelstoke	8320	780	9.4%
Rock Creek	670	130	19.4%
Rossland	4100	350	8.5%
Salmo	1980	390	19.7%
Silverton	310	60	19.4%
Slocan	720	220	30.6%
Sparwood	4200	280	6.7%
Trail	9680	1100	11.4%
Valemount	1520	200	13.2%
Winlaw	1630	470	28.8%

This indicator reports on Family Categories, as derived from Statistics Canada:

- **Census Family** classifies people in the following manner: *couples* (married or common-law) living in the same dwelling, with or without children and *lone-parents* (male or female) with one or more children. The residual population is called *persons not in census families* and is made up of persons living alone and of persons living in a household but who are not part of a couple family or lone-parent family.
- **Children** are taxfilers or imputed persons in couple and lone-parent families. Taxfiling children do not live with their spouse, have no children of their own and live with their parent or parents. The data available identifies children as 0 -17 years of age.
- **Lone-Parent Family** is a family with only one parent, male or female, and with at least one child.
- **Couple Family** consists of a couple living together (whether married or common-law) at the same address, and any children living at the same address; taxfiling children do not live with their spouse, have no child of their own and live with their parent or parents.
- **Persons not in Census Families** is an individual who is not part of a census family – couple family or a lone-parent family. These persons may live with their married children or with their children who have children of their own (e.g., grandparent). They may be living with a family to whom they are related (e.g., sibling, cousin) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, roommate). They may also be living alone or with other persons not in census families.
- **Seniors (65+)** is a grouping of persons 65 years of age and over.
- **Total Persons** is a grouping of Census Families and Persons not in Census Families.

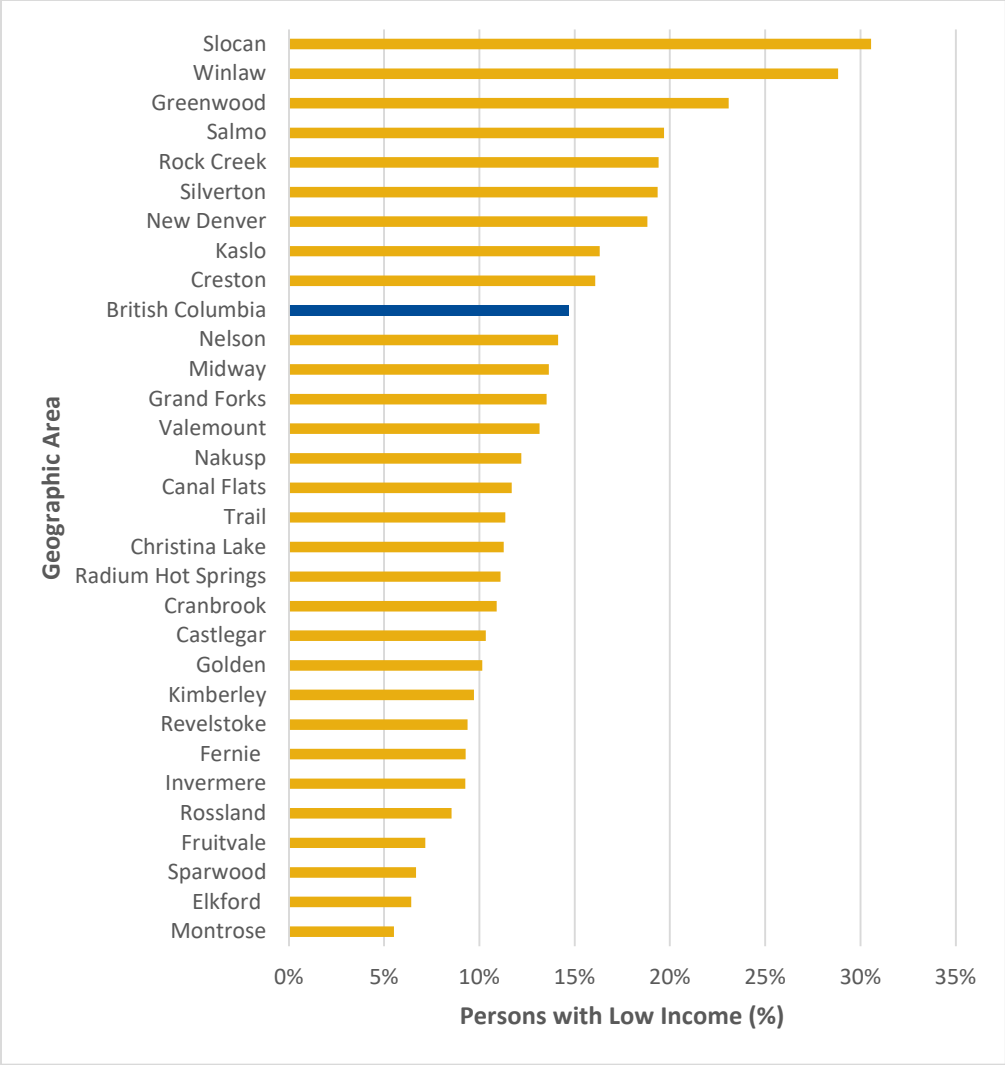


Figure 3: Percentage of low income total persons by community and BC, 2016³

Table 4: Percent of low income total persons by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographical Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	16.6%	16.1%	16.3%	16.0%	15.3%	14.7%
Central Kootenay	17.1%	16.4%	16.5%	16.2%	15.4%	15.1%
Columbia-Shuswap	13.1%	12.8%	12.6%	12.1%	11.8%	11.4%
East Kootenay	10.6%	10.0%	10.2%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%
Fraser-Fort George	13.5%	12.7%	12.8%	12.7%	12.4%	12.5%
Kootenay Boundary	13.0%	12.4%	12.5%	12.2%	12.6%	12.0%

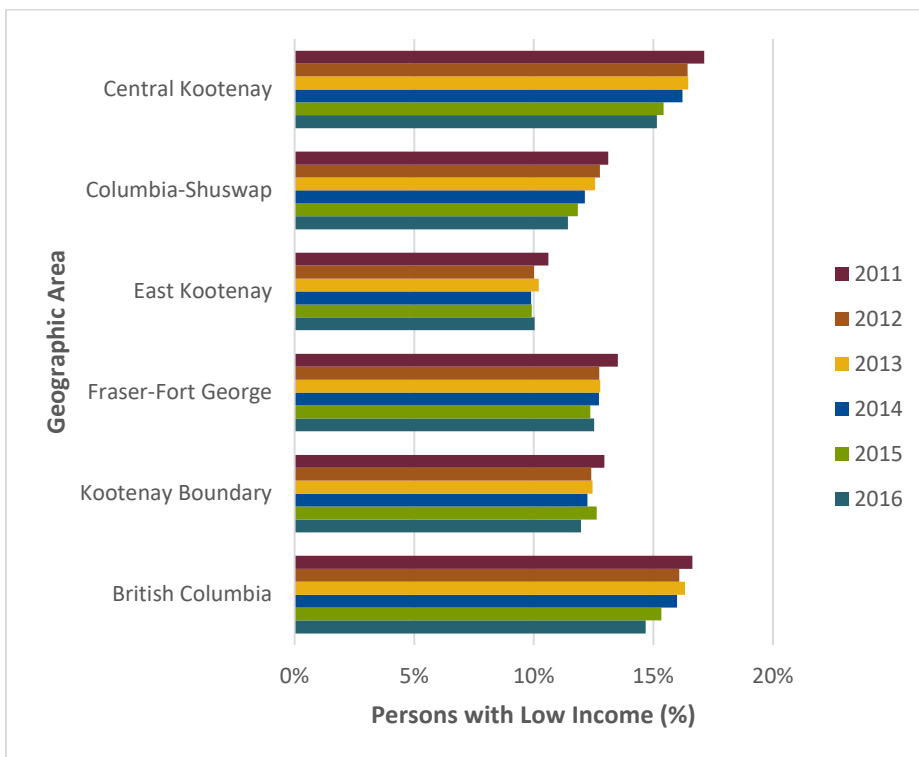


Figure 4: Percent of low income total persons by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Table 5: Percent of low income lone-parent families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographical Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	34.9%	34.7%	34.7%	34.2%	32.5%	30.3%
Central Kootenay	40.2%	39.8%	40.5%	40.0%	37.8%	36.4%
Columbia-Shuswap	36.0%	35.4%	33.7%	34.2%	33.0%	30.2%
East Kootenay	32.3%	33.9%	32.9%	31.7%	31.8%	31.2%
Fraser-Fort George	37.6%	36.3%	36.5%	36.3%	34.2%	33.6%
Kootenay Boundary	36.0%	35.2%	33.9%	33.6%	32.2%	28.6%

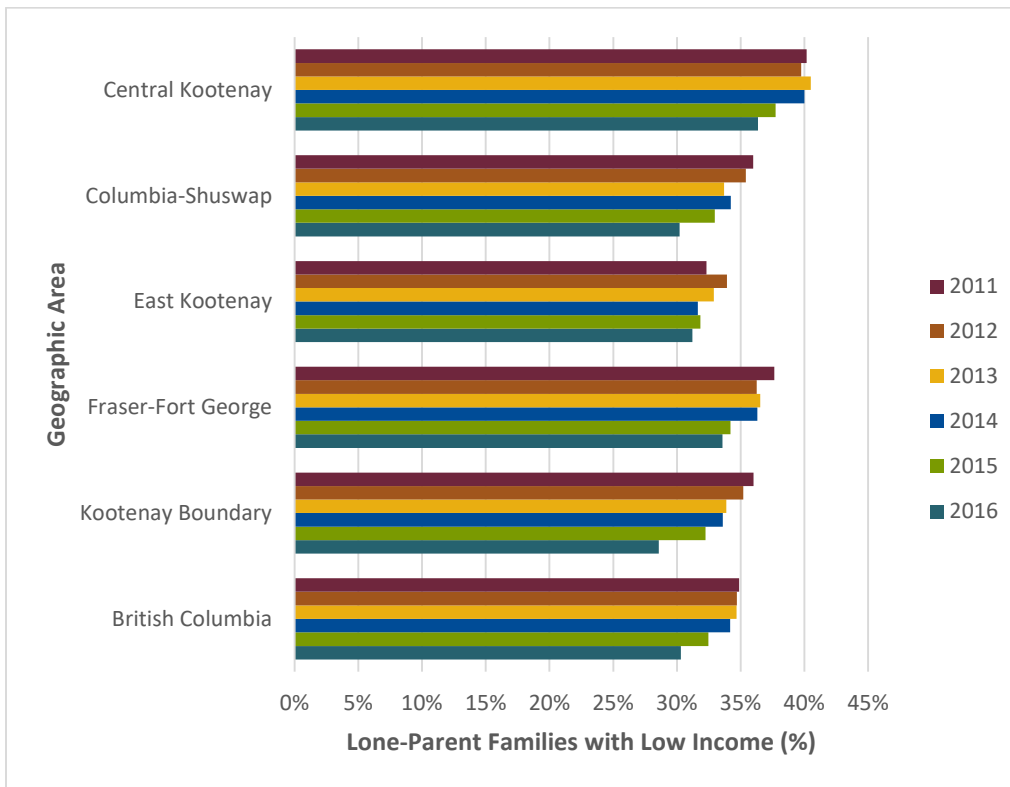


Figure 5: Percent of low income lone-parent families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Table 6: Percent of low income persons not in census families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographical Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	28.5%	26.7%	28.6%	28.8%	28.6%	28.8%
Central Kootenay	29.0%	27.6%	28.5%	28.4%	27.8%	28.8%
Columbia-Shuswap	24.4%	23.5%	24.5%	24.3%	23.9%	24.1%
East Kootenay	21.5%	19.5%	20.7%	21.5%	21.5%	22.7%
Fraser-Fort George	26.5%	24.7%	25.0%	25.2%	25.2%	26.5%
Kootenay Boundary	24.7%	23.0%	23.8%	24.0%	24.2%	25.9%

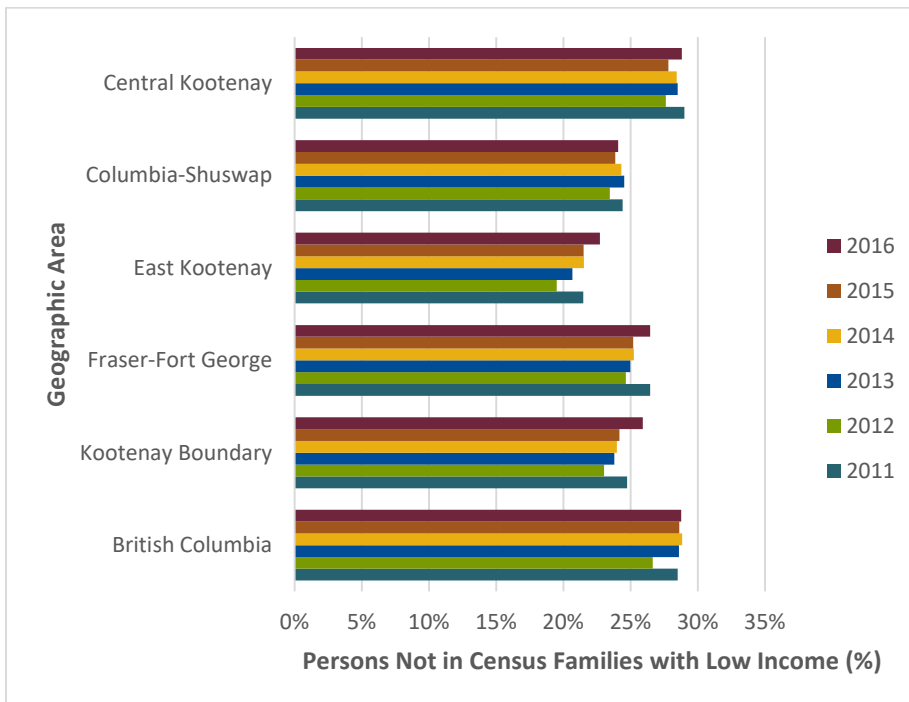


Figure 6: Percent of low income persons not in census families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Table 7: Percent of children in families with low income (ages 0 to 17) by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographical Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	20.8%	20.6%	20.4%	19.8%	18.3%	16.6%
Central Kootenay	26.6%	26.2%	26.1%	26.0%	23.6%	21.9%
Columbia-Shuswap	20.6%	20.2%	19.6%	18.6%	18.0%	15.7%
East Kootenay	15.6%	15.3%	15.5%	14.3%	14.0%	13.4%
Fraser-Fort George	19.1%	18.4%	18.4%	18.3%	17.3%	16.9%
Kootenay Boundary	19.4%	19.3%	19.0%	18.8%	18.7%	15.8%

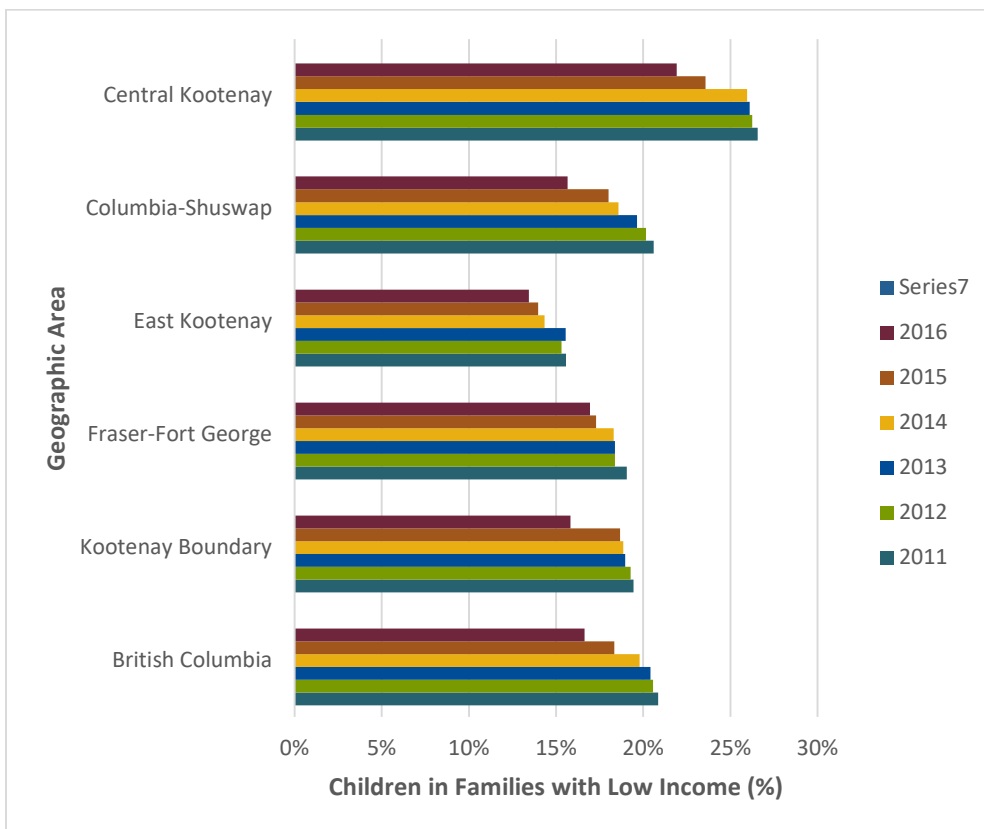


Figure 7: Percent of children in families with low income (ages 0 to 17) by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Table 8: Percent of low income seniors (ages 65+) by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographical Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	7.8%	6.1%	8.2%	8.7%	8.8%	9.3%
Central Kootenay	4.2%	3.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.8%
Columbia-Shuswap	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.6%
East Kootenay	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%
Fraser-Fort George	4.5%	3.2%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.2%
Kootenay Boundary	3.7%	2.7%	3.5%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%

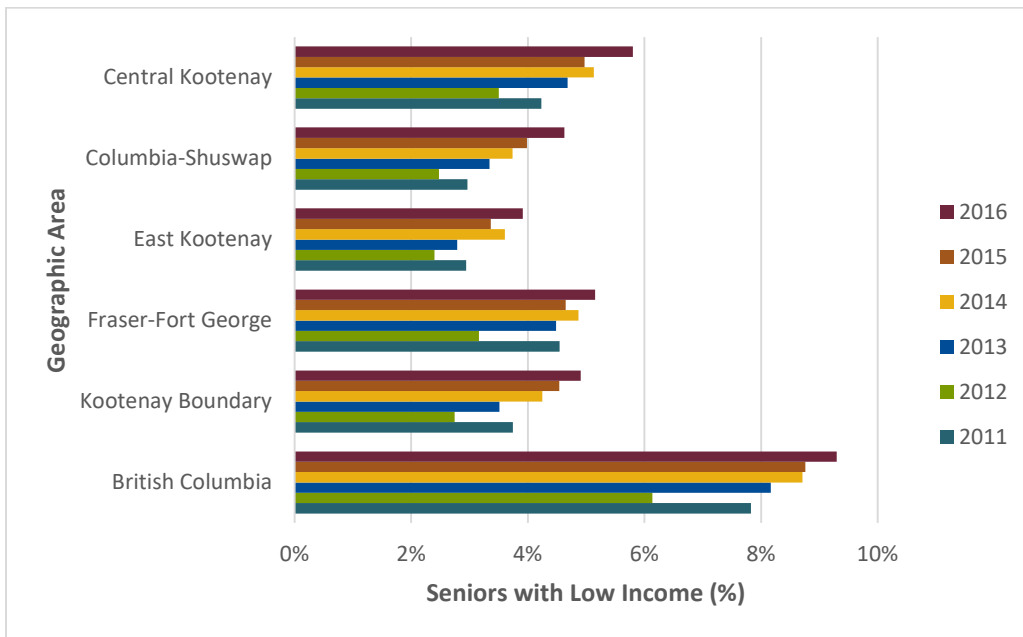


Figure 8: Percent of low income seniors (ages 65+) by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Table 9: Percent of low income couple families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Geographic Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
British Columbia	10.6%	10.3%	10.2%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%
Central Kootenay	8.4%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%
Columbia-Shuswap	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%
East Kootenay	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%
Fraser-Fort George	5.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%
Kootenay Boundary	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.8%	5.1%

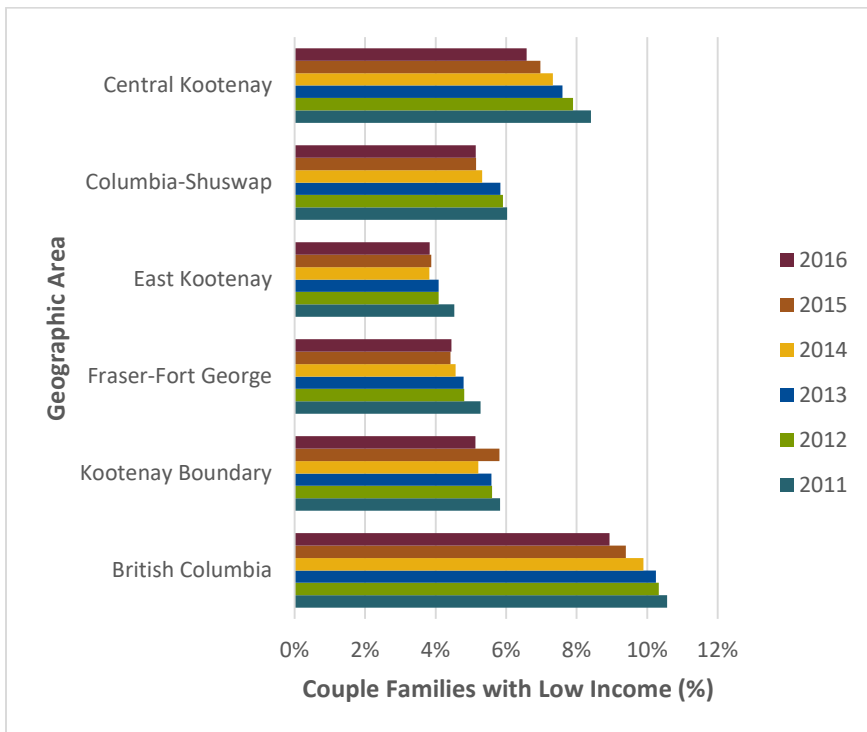


Figure 9: Percent of low income couple families by regional district and BC, 2011 to 2016^{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Market Basket Measure & Low Income Cut-Off

Table 10: Market Basket Measure (MBM)ⁱ thresholds for the reference family by Market Basket Measure region, 2015 to 2018⁹

Community Size ⁱⁱ	2015	2016	2017	2018
British Columbia, rural	\$ 41,972	\$ 41,927	\$ 41,654	\$ 41,463
British Columbia, population under 30,000	\$ 43,118	\$ 43,073	\$ 42,799	\$ 42,608

Table 11: Low income cut-offs (LICOs) beforeⁱⁱⁱ and after tax^{iv} by community size and family size, in constant dollars, 2018¹⁰

Community Size	Family Size	Before Tax	After Tax
Rural areas	1 person	\$ 17,844	\$ 14,051
Population under 30,000	1 person	\$ 20,301	\$ 16,081

Table 12: Low income cut-offs (LICOS) before tax by community size and family size, in current dollars, 2014 to 2018¹¹

Community Size	Family Size	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural areas	1 person	\$ 16,747	\$ 16,934	\$ 17,175	\$ 17,443	\$ 17,844
Population under 30,000	1 person	\$ 19,053	\$ 19,266	\$ 19,540	\$ 19,844	\$ 20,301

Table 13: Low income cut-offs (LICOS) after tax by community size and family size, in current dollars, 2014 to 2018¹¹

Community Size	Family Size	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural areas	1 person	\$ 13,188	\$ 13,335	\$ 13,525	\$ 13,735	\$ 14,051
Population under 30,000	1 person	\$ 15,093	\$ 15,261	\$ 15,478	\$ 15,719	\$ 16,081

ⁱ The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. It includes the costs of food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other items for a reference family. These costs are compared to the disposable income of families to determine whether or not they fall below the poverty line.

ⁱⁱ Rural areas: includes communities with a population of less than 1,000 or with a population density less than 400 persons per square kilometer that are located outside Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) or Census agglomerations (CAs). Population under 30,000: CAs below 30,000 and population centres below 10,000 persons.

ⁱⁱⁱ The low income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT) are income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its after-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. The approach is essentially to estimate an income threshold at which families are expected to spend 20 percentage points more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing, based on the 1992 Family Expenditures Survey. LICOs are calculated in this manner for seven family sizes and five community sizes.

^{iv} The low income cut-offs before tax (LICO-BT) are income thresholds below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its before-tax income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. The approach is essentially to estimate an income threshold at which families are expected to spend 20 percentage points more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing, based on the 1992 Family Expenditures Survey. LICOs are calculated in this manner for seven family sizes and five community sizes.

Living Wage

Table 14: Living wage hourly calculations for seven Columbia Basin-Boundary communities¹²

Community	Living Wage - Hourly	Year Last Updated
Cranbrook	\$14.38	2019
Columbia Valley	\$15.92	2019
Lower Columbia	\$18.25	2016
Nelson	\$18.46	2019
Greater Trail	\$18.83	2019
Revelstoke	\$18.90	2019
Golden	\$20.62	2017

Income

Table 15: Average annual income per census family (couple and lone-parent families) by geographic area, 2015 to 2017^{13,14,15}

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017
British Columbia	\$ 100,159	\$ 101,357	\$ 107,102
Columbia Basin-Boundary	\$ 99,979	\$ 94,727	\$ 99,948
Canal Flats	\$ 97,021	\$ 78,417	\$ 85,417
Castlegar	\$ 95,775	\$ 95,987	\$ 101,430
Christina Lake	\$ 89,605	\$ 88,872	\$ 91,093
Cranbrook	\$ 100,035	\$ 99,704	\$ 104,635
Creston	\$ 75,422	\$ 75,924	\$ 77,745
Elkford	\$ 125,233	\$ 136,472	\$ 136,715
Fernie	\$ 118,089	\$ 118,842	\$ 126,983
Fruitvale	\$ 100,991	\$ 101,558	\$ 111,043
Golden	\$ 97,397	\$ 96,419	\$ 101,230
Grand Forks	\$ 75,078	\$ 76,307	\$ 78,437
Greenwood	\$ 54,768	\$ 56,411	\$ 60,268
Invermere	\$ 100,063	\$ 102,115	\$ 113,185
Kaslo	\$ 72,764	\$ 72,125	\$ 74,579
Kimberley	\$ 98,538	\$ 92,980	\$ 97,329
Midway	\$ 70,119	\$ 70,575	\$ 71,452
Montrose	\$ 109,513	\$ 116,538	\$ 117,462
Nakusp	\$ 79,867	\$ 79,890	\$ 84,237
Nelson	\$ 88,481	\$ 90,010	\$ 97,398
New Denver	\$ 70,400	\$ 67,700	\$ 71,840
Radium Hot Springs	\$ 90,472	\$ 87,176	\$ 96,054
Revelstoke	\$ 96,821	\$ 96,406	\$ 102,314
Rock Creek	\$ 71,722	\$ 68,111	\$ 74,250
Rossland	\$ 118,622	\$ 118,654	\$ 129,213
Salmo	\$ 71,551	\$ 71,771	\$ 78,890
Silverton	\$ 73,611	\$ 76,167	\$ 75,167
Slocan	\$ 57,368	\$ 51,825	\$ 57,763
Sparwood	\$ 122,350	\$ 126,754	\$ 130,340
Trail	\$ 95,378	\$ 96,281	\$ 99,993
Valemount	\$ 81,420	\$ 78,114	\$ 81,261
Winlaw	\$ 59,193	\$ 60,141	\$ 63,234

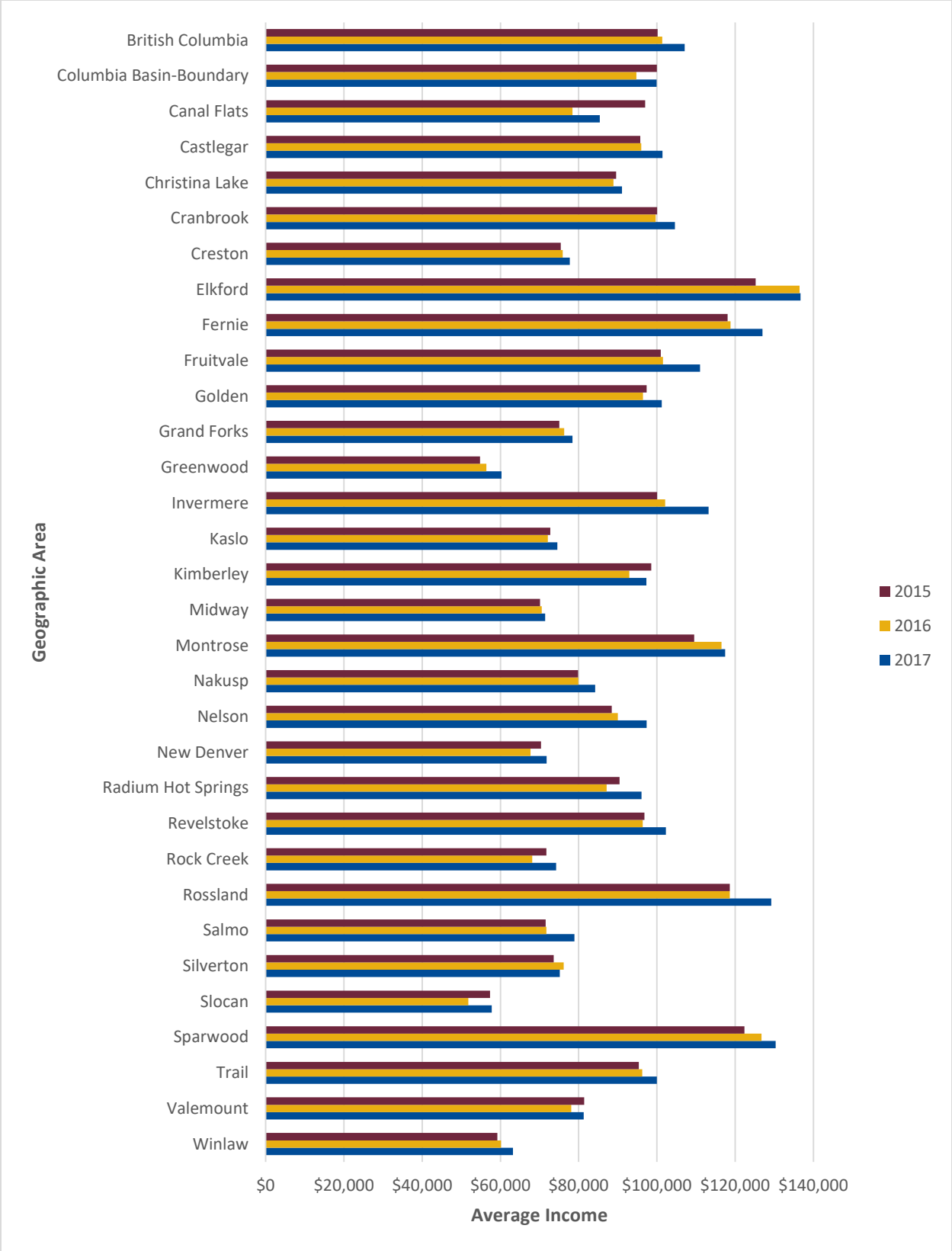


Figure 10: Average annual income per census family (couple and lone-parent families) by geographic area, 2015 to 2017^{13,14,15}

Table 16: Average annual income per census family per regional district and BC, 2017¹³

Regional District	2017
British Columbia	\$ 107,102
Central Kootenay	\$ 88,902
Columbia-Shuswap	\$ 92,523
East Kootenay	\$ 108,949
Fraser-Fort George	\$ 108,277
Kootenay Boundary	\$ 95,938

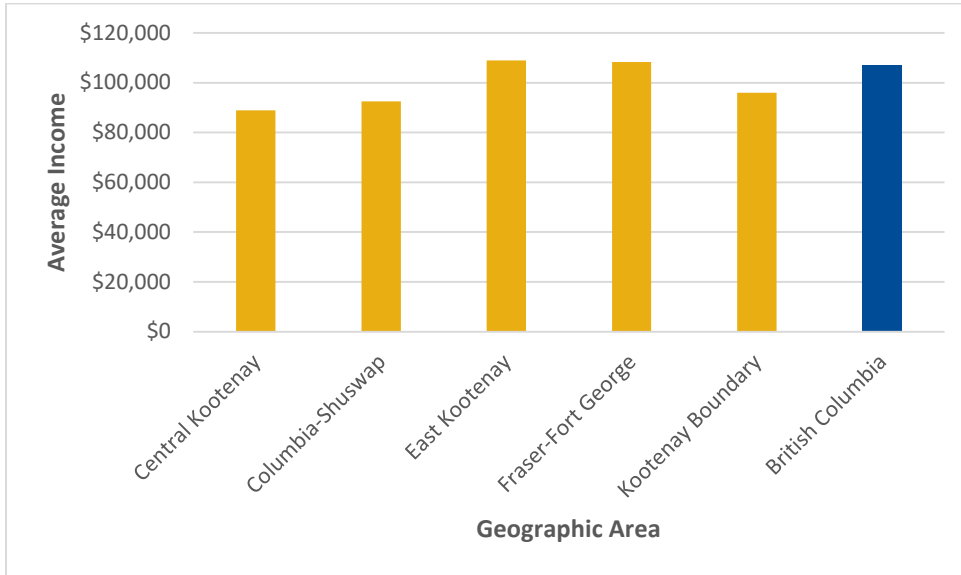


Figure 11: Average annual income per census family per regional district and BC, 2017¹³

Table 17: Median income for individuals by geographic area, 2015 to 2017^{16,17,18}

Geographic Area	2015	2016	2017
British Columbia	\$ 30,280	\$ 30,960	\$ 32,250
Canal Flats	\$ 30,080	\$ 28,540	\$ 28,450
Castlegar	\$ 31,450	\$ 31,820	\$ 32,980
Christina Lake	\$ 26,330	\$ 26,490	\$ 27,340
Cranbrook	\$ 32,400	\$ 32,480	\$ 33,740
Creston	\$ 25,090	\$ 25,070	\$ 26,210
Elkford	\$ 48,640	\$ 46,000	\$ 46,840
Fernie	\$ 34,950	\$ 34,630	\$ 36,160
Fruitvale	\$ 33,400	\$ 33,710	\$ 34,760
Golden	\$ 31,640	\$ 32,050	\$ 33,940
Grand Forks	\$ 25,090	\$ 25,910	\$ 26,890
Greenwood	\$ 20,950	\$ 20,780	\$ 20,880
Invermere	\$ 33,070	\$ 33,560	\$ 34,860
Kaslo	\$ 24,000	\$ 25,310	\$ 25,920
Kimberley	\$ 32,120	\$ 32,310	\$ 34,090
Midway	\$ 25,060	\$ 24,740	\$ 25,720
Montrose	\$ 35,590	\$ 35,540	\$ 36,490
Nakusp	\$ 27,720	\$ 27,220	\$ 28,880
Nelson	\$ 29,560	\$ 29,920	\$ 31,160
New Denver	\$ 23,830	\$ 23,640	\$ 24,850
Radium Hot Springs	\$ 32,680	\$ 33,350	\$ 34,000
Revelstoke	\$ 32,270	\$ 32,510	\$ 33,650
Rock Creek	\$ 23,550	\$ 22,510	\$ 24,730
Rossland	\$ 37,240	\$ 37,310	\$ 39,730
Salmo	\$ 24,300	\$ 24,730	\$ 26,170
Silverton	\$ 22,230	\$ 23,650	\$ 24,170
Slocan	\$ 20,940	\$ 20,170	\$ 21,320
Sparwood	\$ 38,780	\$ 37,540	\$ 39,310
Trail	\$ 31,840	\$ 31,790	\$ 32,530
Valemount	\$ 27,370	\$ 27,340	\$ 29,010
Winlaw	\$ 20,440	\$ 20,740	\$ 21,380

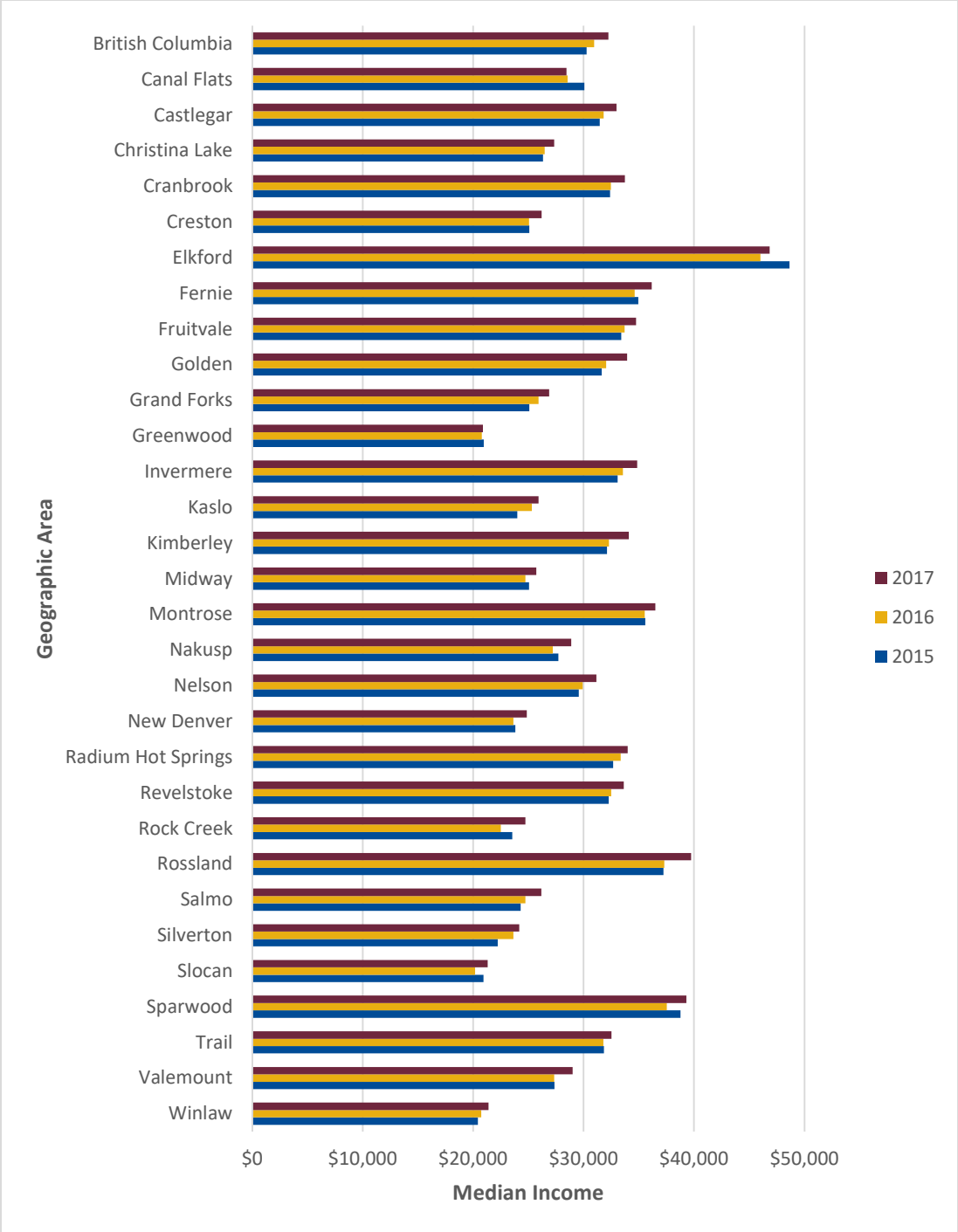


Figure 12: Median income for individuals by geographic area, 2015 to 2017^{16,17,18}

Unemployment

Table 18: Total unemployment rate (%) by development region, province, and country (2009 to 2019)¹⁹

Geography	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Canada	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.7
British Columbia	7.7	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.7
Vancouver Island and Coast	7.1	6.3	7.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.8	5	4.7	4.1
Lower Mainland-Southwest	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.6	4.3	4.6
Thompson-Okanagan	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.4	7.8	7.1	6.1	4.9
Kootenay	9.0	9.4	8.0	7.0	5.9	6.9	7.4	8.0	7.3	5.3	5.3
Cariboo	12.1	8.4	7.5	7.0	5.9	6.0	7.0	7.4	7.4	5.6	6.3
North Coast and Nechako	10.3	9.6	8.6	11.0	6.9	8.0	7.0	7.7	5.8	5.9	4.3
Northeast	7.0	6.8	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.9	9.7	5.9	5.7	6.3

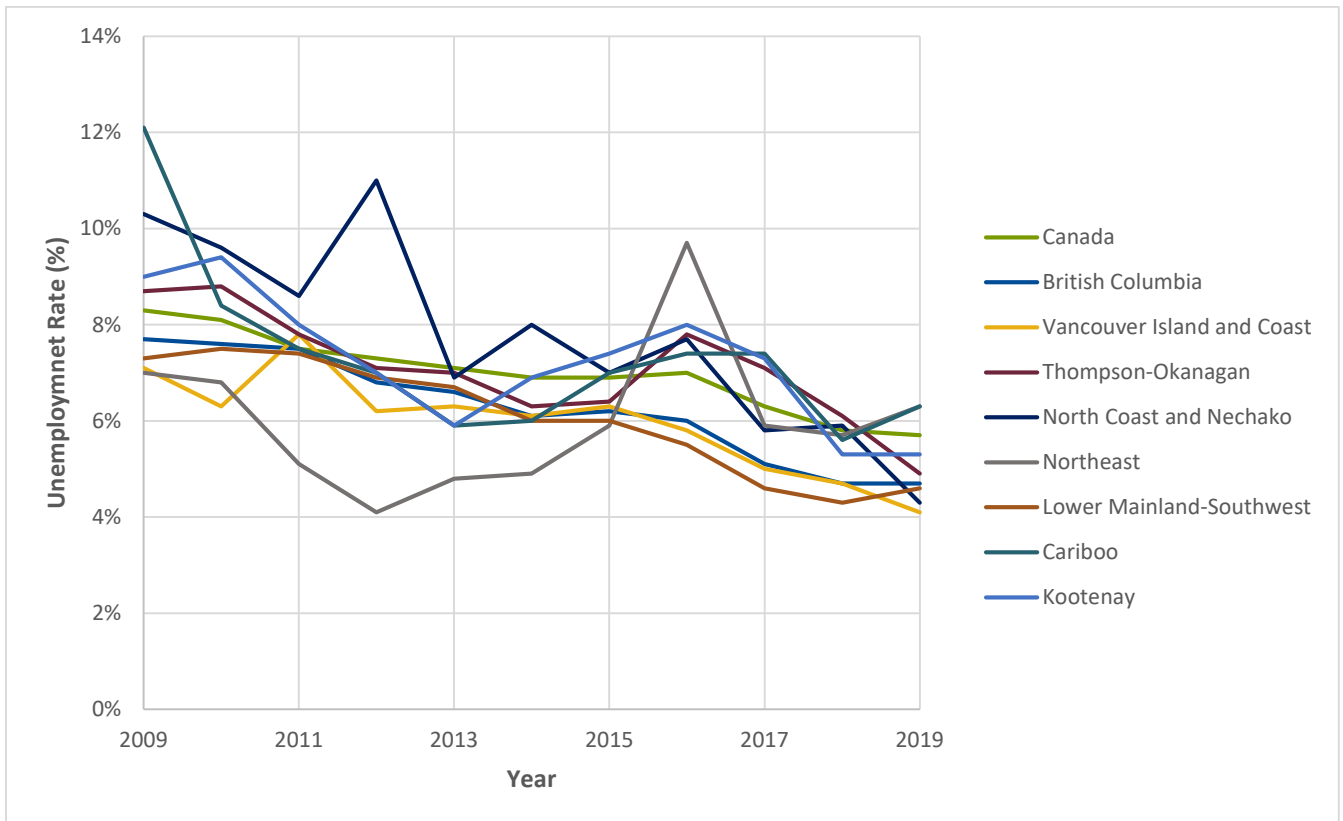


Figure 13: Total unemployment rate (%) by development region, province, and country (2009 to 2019)¹⁹

Table 19: Total unemployment rate (%) comparison with 3-year moving average by development region, province, and country, 2019¹⁹

Geography	Unemployment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate With A 3-Year Moving Average Applied (%)
Canada	5.7	5.9
British Columbia	4.7	4.8
Vancouver Island and Coast	4.1	4.6
Lower Mainland-Southwest	4.6	4.5
Thompson-Okanagan	4.9	6.0
Kootenay	5.3	6.0
Cariboo	6.3	6.4
North Coast and Nechako	4.3	5.3
Northeast	6.3	6.0

Table 20: Youth (ages 15 to 29) unemployment rate (%) by development region, province, and country, 2017²⁰

Geography	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	9.7
British Columbia	8.6
Kootenay	13.3

Employment Insurance & Employment and Income Assistance Recipients

Table 21: Number of recipients of provincial Employment and Income Assistance, May 2016 to May 2020²¹

Geographic Area	May 2016	May 2017	May 2018	May 2019	May 2020
Castlegar	432	447	482	491	524
Cranbrook	1129	1187	1163	1184	1317
Creston	307	326	338	369	432
Grand Forks	379	405	413	426	450
Nelson	699	651	666	663	678
Trail	701	691	724	702	768

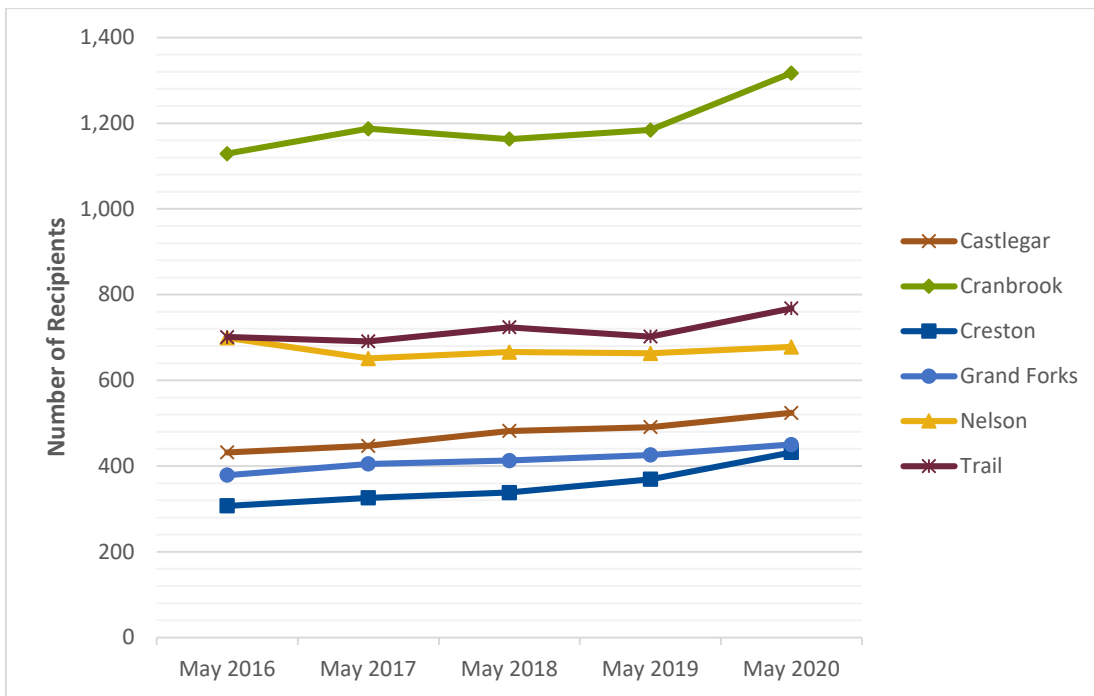


Figure 14: Number of recipients of provincial Employment and Income Assistance, May 2016 to May 2020²¹

Table 22: Number of recipients of federal Employment Insurance, May 2016 to May 2019²²

Geographic Area	2016	2017	2018	2019
British Columbia	88110	85880	76120	75460
Central Kootenay	1310	1580	1240	1300
Columbia-Shuswap	1480	1610	1300	1320
East Kootenay	1450	1480	1230	1160
Fraser-Fort George	2880	2970	2480	2370
Kootenay Boundary	660	740	630	560

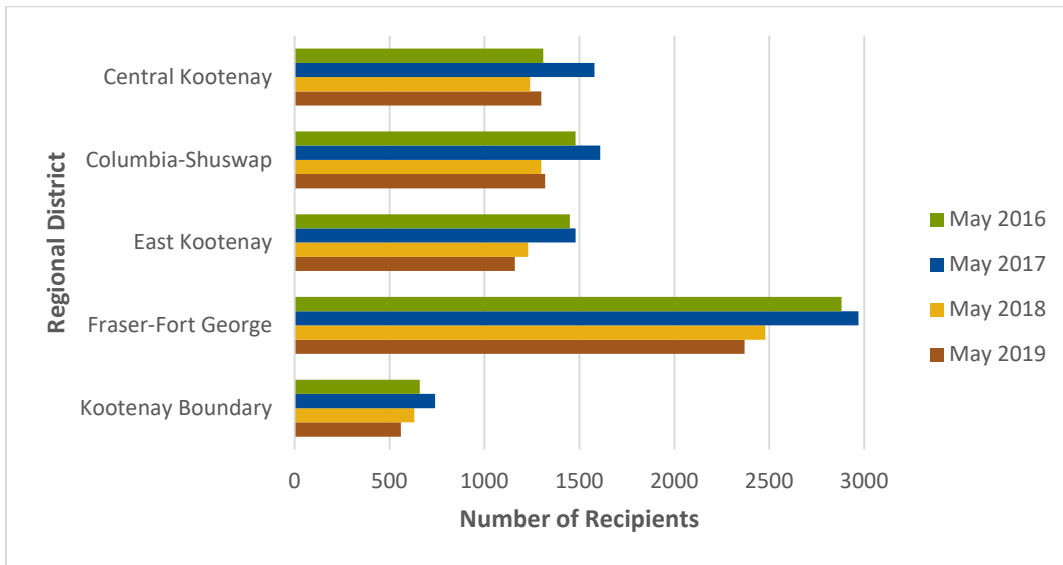


Figure 15: Number of recipients of federal Employment Insurance, May 2016 to May 2019²²

Housing Affordability

Table 23: Percent of owner households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2016²³

Geographic Area ^v	Owner Households (%)
British Columbia	20.7
Canal Flats	0
Castlegar	11.9
Cranbrook	12.2
Creston	12.4
Elkford	6.2
Fernie	13.9
Fruitvale	15.7
Golden	12
Grand Forks	17.8
Greenwood	17.9
Invermere	13.3
Kaslo	20.8
Kimberley	12.1
Midway	15.1
Montrose	7.6
Nakusp	16.2
Nelson	21.5
New Denver	15.6
Radium Hot Springs	12.5
Springs	12.5
Revelstoke	16.6
Rossland	10.7
Salmo	20.8
Sparwood	8.9
Trail	9.4
Valemount	15.3
Warfield	8.2

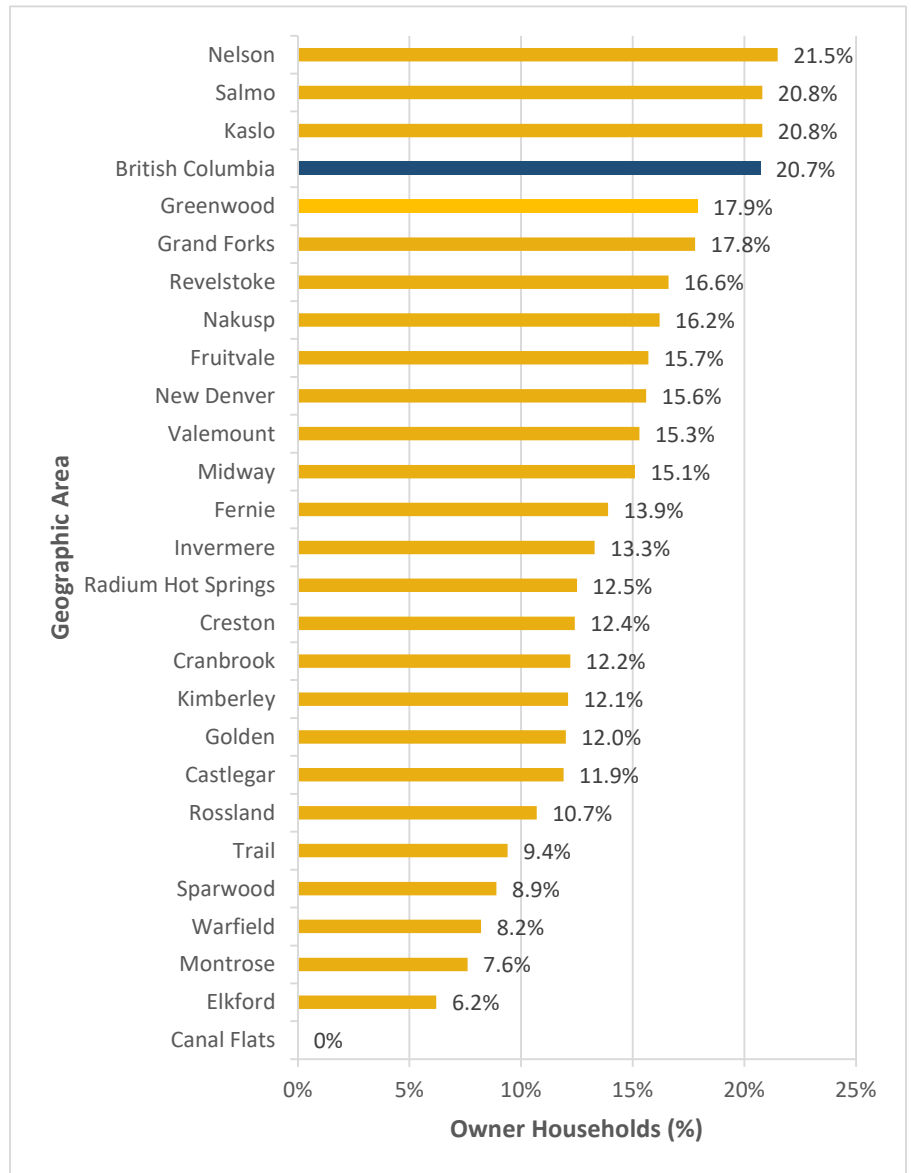


Figure 16: Percent of owner households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2016²³

^v Data for a couple communities (Silverton, Slovan) was suppressed due to confidence and/or data quality.

Table 24: Percent of tenant households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2016²³

Geographic Area	Tenant Households (%)
British Columbia	43.3
Canal Flats	0
Castlegar	41.7
Cranbrook	42.4
Creston	57.9
Elkford	32.3
Fernie	42.1
Fruitvale	24.3
Golden	33.7
Grand Forks	42.9
Greenwood	62.5
Invermere	39.7
Kaslo	63.6
Kimberley	35.7
Midway	0
Montrose	71.4
Nakusp	37
Nelson	47.2
New Denver	50
Radium Hot Springs	0
Revelstoke	42.5
Rossland	34.8
Salmo	48.6
Sparwood	33.3
Trail	41.8
Valemount	28.6
Warfield	28.1

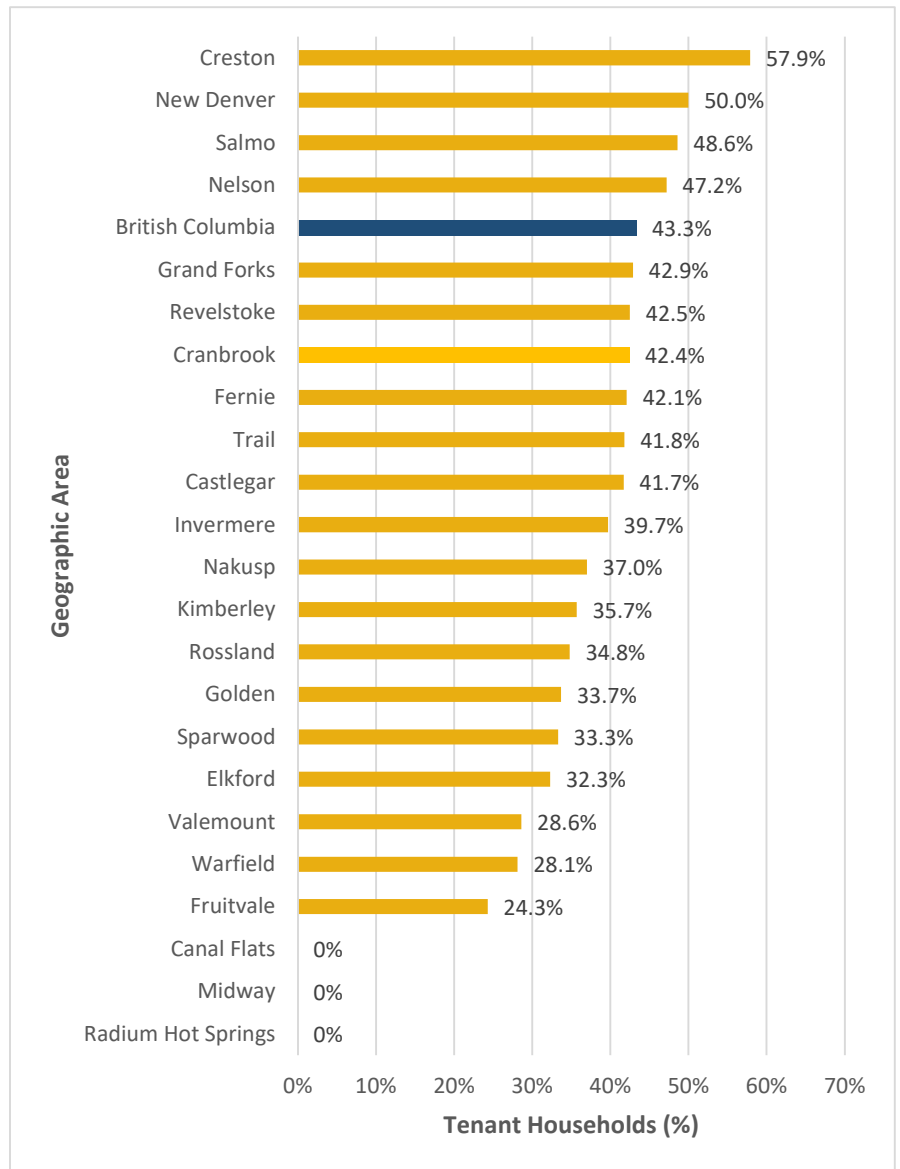


Figure 17: Percent of tenant households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2016²³

Vacancy Rates

Table 25: Private apartment total vacancy rate and average rents for Columbia Basin-Boundary communities, 2017 to 2019^{24,25}

Year	Community	Total Vacancy Rate (%)	Total Average Rent (\$)
2017	Kimberley	2.3	683
2018	Grand Forks	1.8	693
2018	Trail	1.4	717
2017	Golden	0	734
2018	Invermere	3	739
2018	Castlegar	2.3	757
2018	Fernie	0.5	766
2017	Elkford/Sparwood	5.6	772
2019	Cranbrook	0.9	822
2018	Revelstoke	0.4	902
2019	Nelson	0.4	913

Subsidized Housing - Independent Social Housing

Table 26: Number of independent social housing units for Columbia Basin-Boundary communities, March 2019²⁶

Geographic Area	Independent Social Housing Units
Canal Flats	0
Cranbrook	242
Elkford	0
Fernie	121
Invermere	42
Kimberley	41
Radium Hot Springs	0
Sparwood	42
Castlegar	86
Creston	73
Kaslo	10
Nakusp	0
Nelson	123
New Denver	11
Salmo	52
Silverton	0
Slocan	12
Golden	8
Revelstoke	106
Valemount	31
Fruitvale	0
Grand Forks	56
Greenwood	4
Midway	15
Montrose	0
Rossland	42
Trail	48
Warfield	0

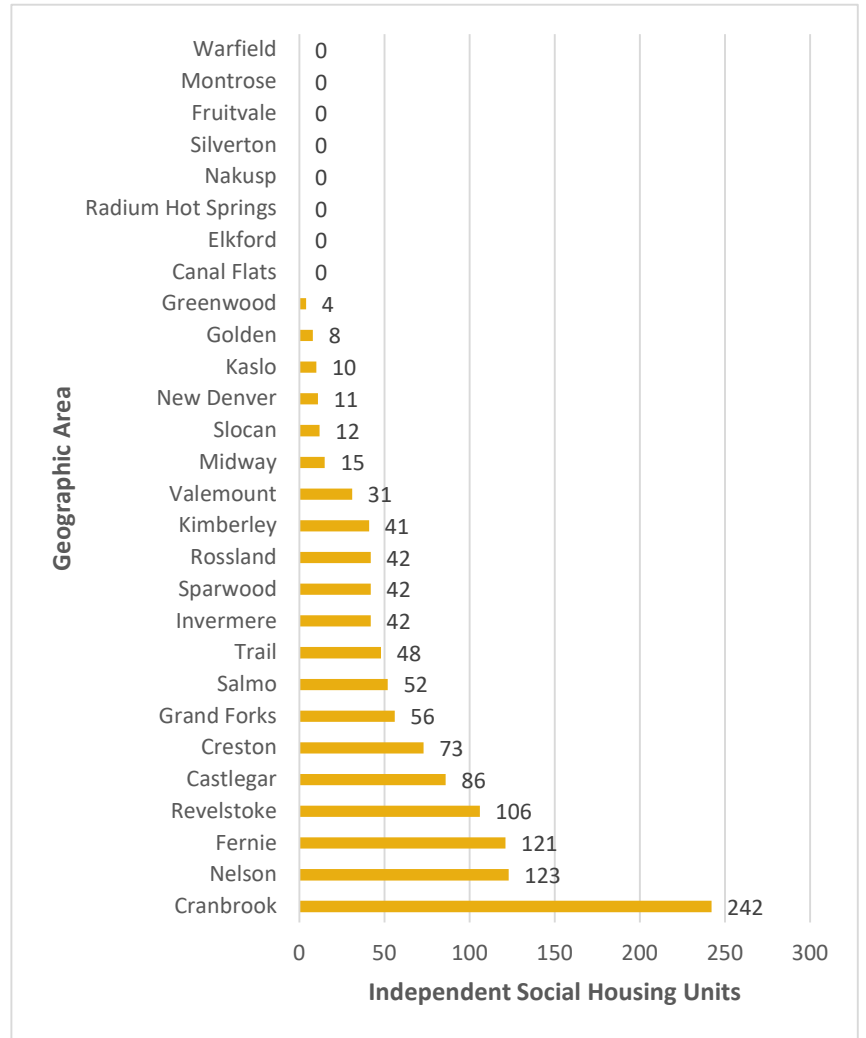


Figure 18: Number of independent social housing units for Columbia Basin-Boundary communities, March 2019²⁶

Table 27: Independent social housing units per capita for communities with social housing units, March 2019^{26,27}

Geographic Area	Independent Social Housing Units	Population Estimate	Units Per Capita
Castlegar	86	8625	0.01
Cranbrook	242	21247	0.01
Creston	73	5564	0.01
Fernie	121	5744	0.02
Golden	8	4057	0.002
Grand Forks	56	4270	0.01
Greenwood	4	695	0.01
Invermere	42	3713	0.01
Kaslo	10	1024	0.01
Kimberley	41	8038	0.01
Midway	15	663	0.02
Nelson	123	11359	0.01
New Denver	11	496	0.02
Revelstoke	106	8259	0.01
Rossland	42	4108	0.01
Salmo	52	1247	0.04
Slocan	12	307	0.04
Sparwood	42	4032	0.01
Trail	48	8171	0.01
Valemount	31	1128	0.03

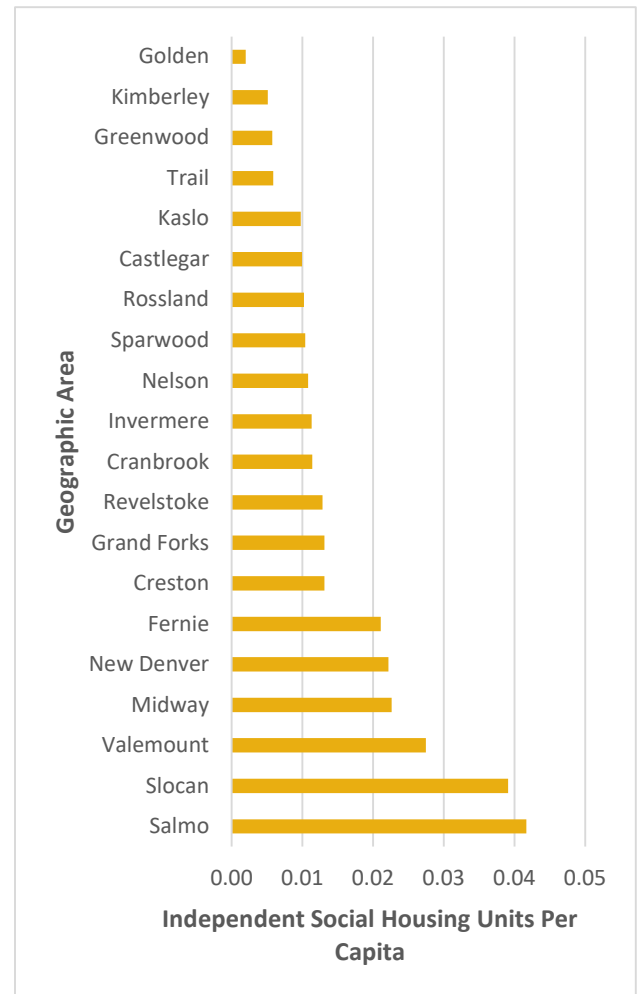


Figure 19: Independent social housing units per capita for communities with social housing units, March 2019^{26,27}

Subsidized Housing - Rental Assistance in The Private Market

Table 28: Rental assistance subsidies by regional district for Rental Assistance Programs (RAP) and Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER), March 2019²⁶

Geographic Area	# of RAP Subsidies	# of SAFER Subsidies	Total Subsidies
Central Kootenay	122	290	412
Columbia-Shuswap	55	269	324
East Kootenay	90	192	282
Northern Basin	11	15	42
Columbia Basin-Boundary	278	766	1,060

Table 29: Households by community who accessed the RAP program, March 2019²⁶

Geographic Area	RAP Subsidies
Cranbrook	50
Nelson	39
Trail	19
Creston	18
Castlegar	11
Kimberley	11
Revelstoke	11
Fernie	8

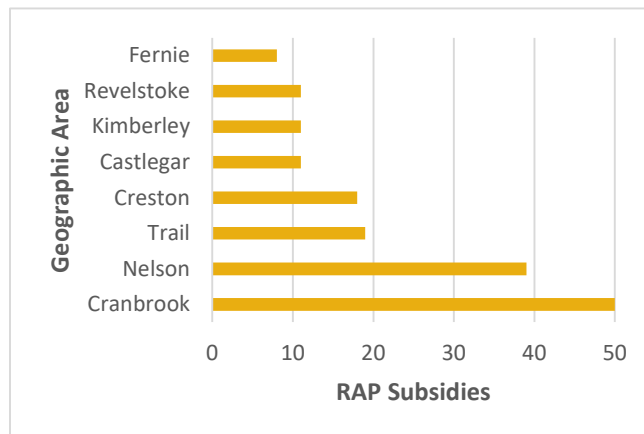


Figure 20: Households by community who accessed the RAP program, March 2019²⁶

Table 30: Households by community who accessed the SAFER program, March 2019²⁶

Geographic Area	SAFER Subsidies
Cranbrook	110
Nelson	89
Creston	49
Castlegar	45
Trail	45
Kimberley	27
Fernie	26
Revelstoke	15
Nakusp	14

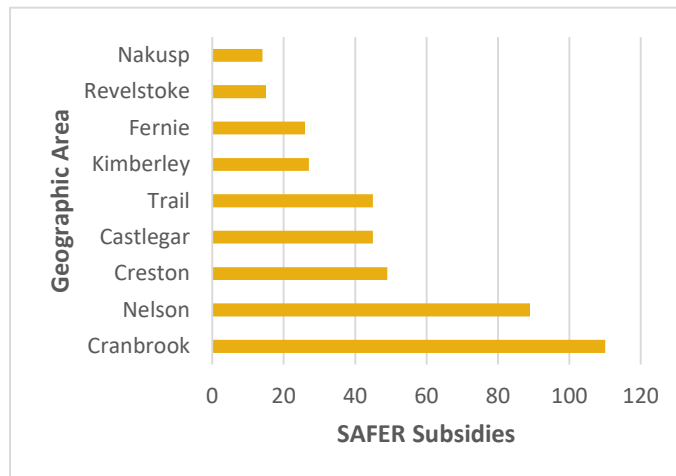


Figure 21: Households by community who accessed the SAFER program, March 2019²⁶

References

- ¹ BC Vital Stats Agency. (n.d.). *Low birth weight rate per 1,000 live births*. [Data set]. <http://communityhealth.phsa.ca/GetTheData/SearchByTopic>
- ² Human Early Learning Partnership. (2020). *EDI waves 2-7 (SD, LHA, NH, BC)*. [Data set]. <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/data/>
- ³ Statistics Canada. (2019). *F-18: after-tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2016*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-status-based-census-family-low-income-measures-lims-family-type-0>
- ⁴ Statistics Canada. (2017). *F-18: after-tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-status-based-census-family-low-income-measures-lims-family-type>
- ⁵ Statistics Canada. (2017). *F-18: after-tax low income, 2014*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-2014>
- ⁶ Statistics Canada. (2015). *F-18: after-tax low income, 2013*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-2013>
- ⁷ Statistics Canada. (2014). *F-18: after-tax low income, 2012*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-2012>
- ⁸ Statistics Canada. (2013). *F-18: after-tax low income, 2011*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-18-after-tax-low-income-2011>
- ⁹ Statistics Canada. (2020). *Market Basket Measure (MBM) thresholds for the reference family by Market Basket Measure region, component and base year*. [Data set]. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110006601>
- ¹⁰ Statistics Canada. (2020). *Low income cut-offs (LICOs) before and after tax by community size and family size, in constant dollars*. [Data set]. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110019501>
- ¹¹ Statistics Canada. (2020). *Low income cut-offs (LICOs) before and after tax by community size and family size, in current dollars*. [Data set]. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110024101>
- ¹² Living Wages for Families Campaign. (2020). *Living wages in BC and Canada*. http://www.livingwageforfamilies.ca/living_wage_rates
- ¹³ Statistics Canada. (2019). *F-06: sources of income by census family type, 2017*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-06-sources-income-census-family-type-2017>
- ¹⁴ Statistics Canada. (2019). *F-06: sources of income by census family type, 2016*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-06-sources-income-census-family-type-2016>

- ¹⁵ Statistics Canada. (2019). *F-06: sources of income by census family type, 2015*. (Catalogue no. 13C0016). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/f-06-sources-income-census-family-type-2015>
- ¹⁶ Statistics Canada. (2019). *I-07: tax filers and dependants with income by after-tax income, sex and age groups, 2017*. (Catalogue no. 15C0015). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/i-07-tax-filers-and-dependants-income-after-tax-income-sex-and-age-groups-2017>
- ¹⁷ Statistics Canada. (2019). *I-7: taxfilers and dependents with income by after-tax income, sex and age groups, 2016*. (Catalogue no. 15C0015). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/i-7-taxfilers-and-dependents-income-after-tax-income-sex-and-age-groups-2016>
- ¹⁸ Statistics Canada. (2017). *I-7: taxfilers and dependents with income by after-tax income, sex and age groups, 2015*. (Catalogue no. 15C0015). [Data set]. <https://communitydata.ca/content/i-7-taxfilers-and-dependents-income-after-tax-income-sex-and-age-groups-2015>
- ¹⁹ Statistics Canada. (2020). *Labour force characteristics by province, territory and economic region, annual*. [Data set]. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1410009001>
- ²⁰ Government of Canada. (2020). *Youth labour force information (Kootenay)*. <https://clmi-explore-icmt.ca/viz?page=youth&geo=49.8762,-116.769#4/59.13/-119.73>
- ²¹ BC Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction. (2020). *BC employment and assistance program by municipality*. [Data set]. <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bc-employment-and-assistance-program-by-municipality>
- ²² Statistics Canada. (2020). *Employment insurance beneficiaries by census division, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality*. [Data set]. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1410032301>
- ²³ Statistics Canada. (2019). *Census Profile, 2016 Census*. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>
- ²⁴ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (2020). *Rental market report data tables*. [Data set]. <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/data-and-research/data-tables/rental-market-report-data-tables>
- ²⁵ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (2020). *Housing market portal*. <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmip-pimh>
- ²⁶ BC Housing. (2019). *Number of units under BC Housing administration by local government and service allocation group/subgroup*. (Custom data request). [Data set].
- ²⁷ BC Stats. (2020). *British Columbia population estimates, municipal and sub-provincial areas population, 2011 to 2019*. [Data set]. <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/population-estimates>