

2020 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

New Denver



Photo: Jesse Schpakowski

APPLIED RESEARCH
& INNOVATION

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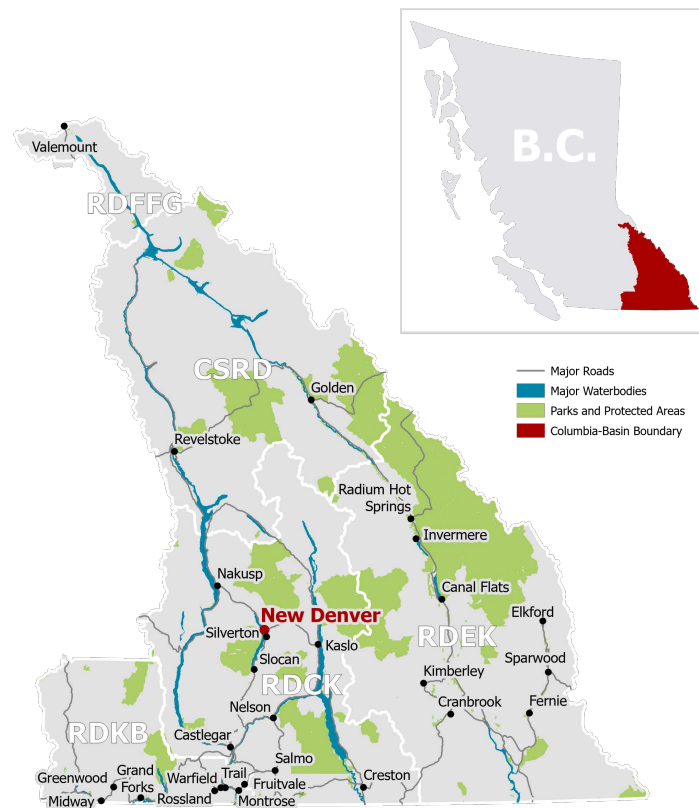
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Introduction

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). This report covers the Village of New Denver.

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 website](#).** Further community profiles (including electoral area profiles) can be found [here](#).

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 these data in mapped format. Interior Health has also developed [Community Health Profiles](#) for municipalities across BC. 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

The Village of New Denver¹ is located on the eastern shore of Slocan Lake, across from Valhalla Provincial Park. Founded in 1892 and incorporated January 12, 1929, the Village of New Denver's history is diverse, including a mining boom in its founding days, a Japanese-Canadian internment camp in the 1940s, and a residential facility for Doukhobor children in the 1950s where they were forced to attend public school. Following mining and forestry booms and busts, and waves of draft dodgers and back-to-the-landers, the village is now a quaint community-oriented place. Residents and visitors enjoy the lake and its beaches, as well as the many nearby hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails. See www.newdenver.ca for more information.

New Denver	
Regional District	Central Kootenay
Coordinates	Longitude is 117°22'20"W Latitude is 49°59'30"N
Elevation	560 meters
Area (km²)	0.87 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
New Denver	512	504	473	-7.6%
Regional District of Central Kootenay	55,883	58,441	59,517	6.5%
British Columbia	4,113,487	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

Population Estimate ⁵	2018	2019	2020
New Denver	493	496	499

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.

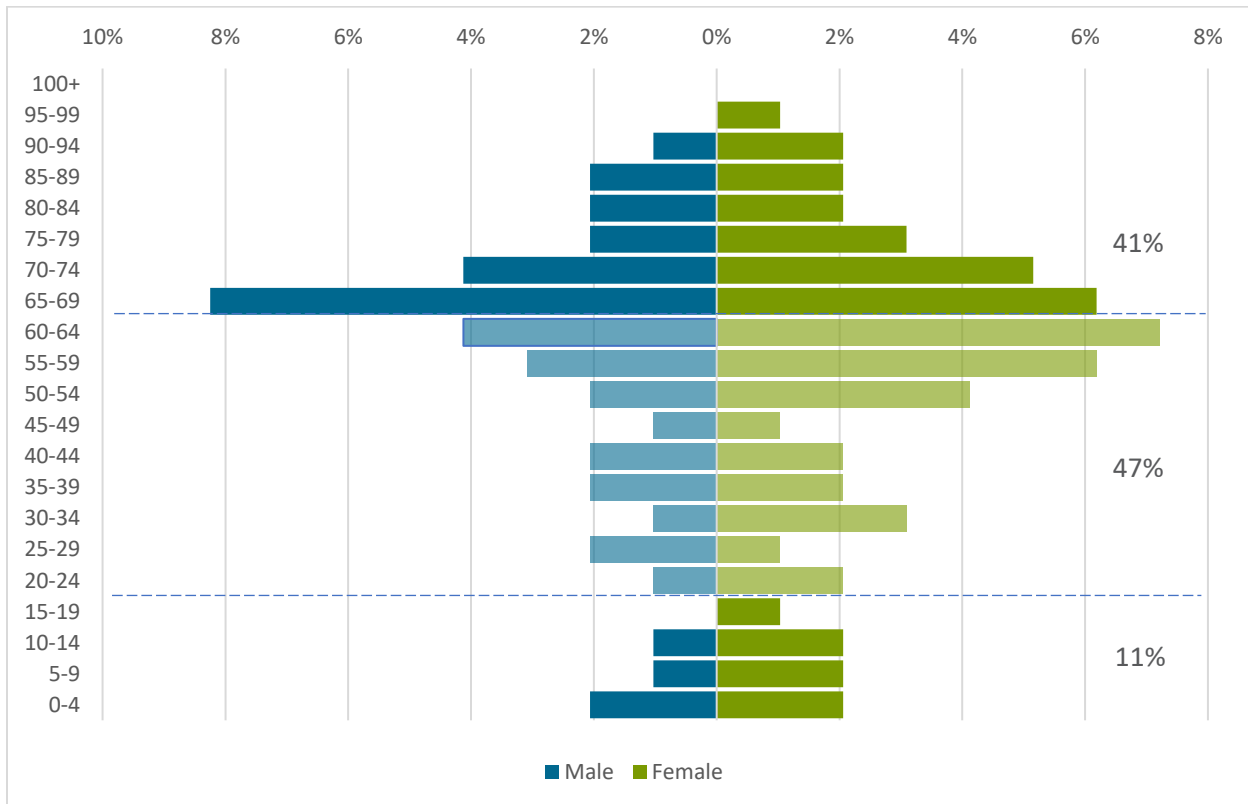
ⁱⁱⁱ Population estimates are usually higher than Census counts for the same year. This is due to adjustments made to reflect those who were missed in the Census. In 2016 in BC, the population estimate was 4.1% higher than the Census count.²

POPULATION DENSITY

	New Denver (2016) ³	Central Kootenay (2016) ³	British Columbia (2016) ³
People per square-kilometer	543.7	2.7	5.0

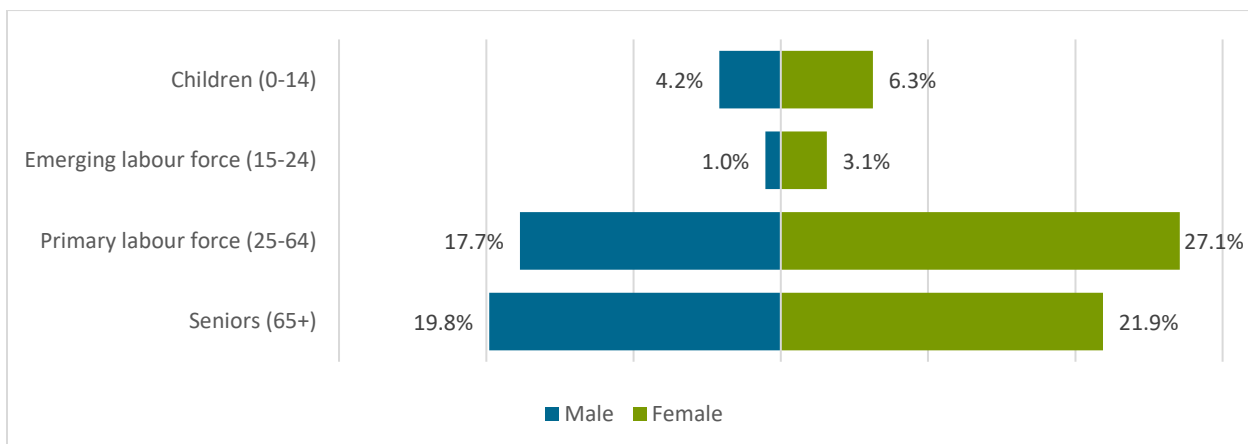
POPULATION PYRAMID

Population pyramids illustrate the age and sex structure of a population. As of 2016, 41% of the population in New Denver was 65 or above, and 11% 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 New Denver population.³



POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

	Arrow Lakes Local Health Area	British Columbia
Percent change in population projected 2020 to 2040	-4%	23%

AVERAGE AGE

	New Denver (2016) ³			British Columbia (2016) ³		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population	475	210	265	4,648,055	2,278,245	2,369,815
Average age of population (yrs)	54.4	53.9	54.8	42.3	41.5	43.1

^{iv} The Arrow Lakes Local Health Area covers the Villages of Nakusp, New Denver, and Silverton as well as RDCK-H, RDCK-K, and a small portion of CSR-D-B.

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

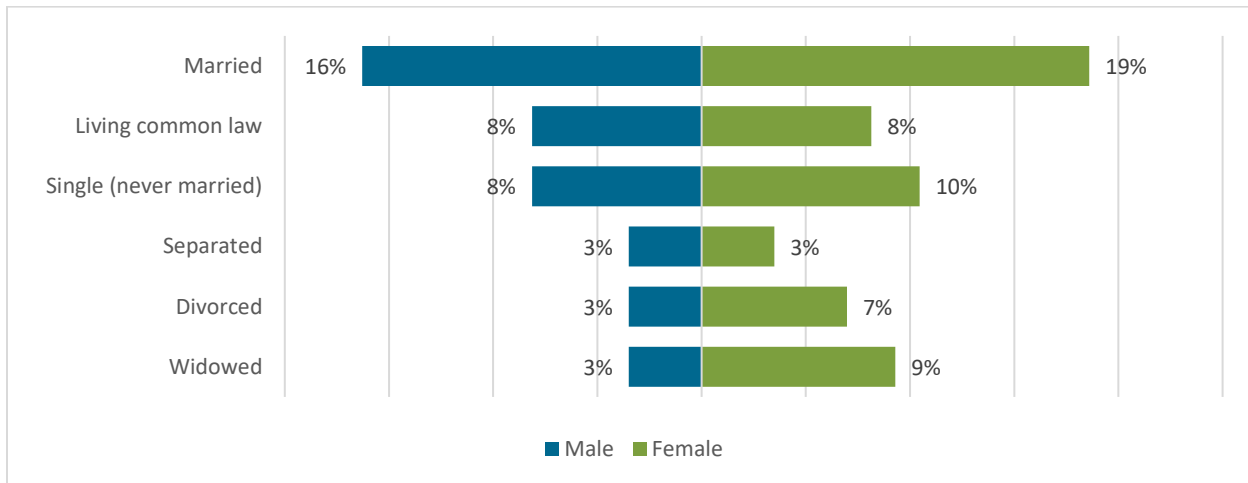
FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Average household size	1.8	2.2	2.4
Total number of families in private households	130	17,445	1,311,345
Total couple families	105	14,965	1,113,405
Couples without children	80	9,390	577,790
Couples with children	25	5,575	535,610
One child	10	2,505	221,065
Two children	5	2,270	230,705
Three or more children	0	805	83,840
Total lone-parent families	25	2,475	197,940
Female parent	20	1,830	155,670
Male parent	5	650	42,265
One child	20	1,570	125,890
Two children	5	695	54,900
Three or more children	0	215	17,145
Total persons not in census families^v in private households (singles)	130	12,355	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 New Denver population aged 15 years and older.³



Mobility

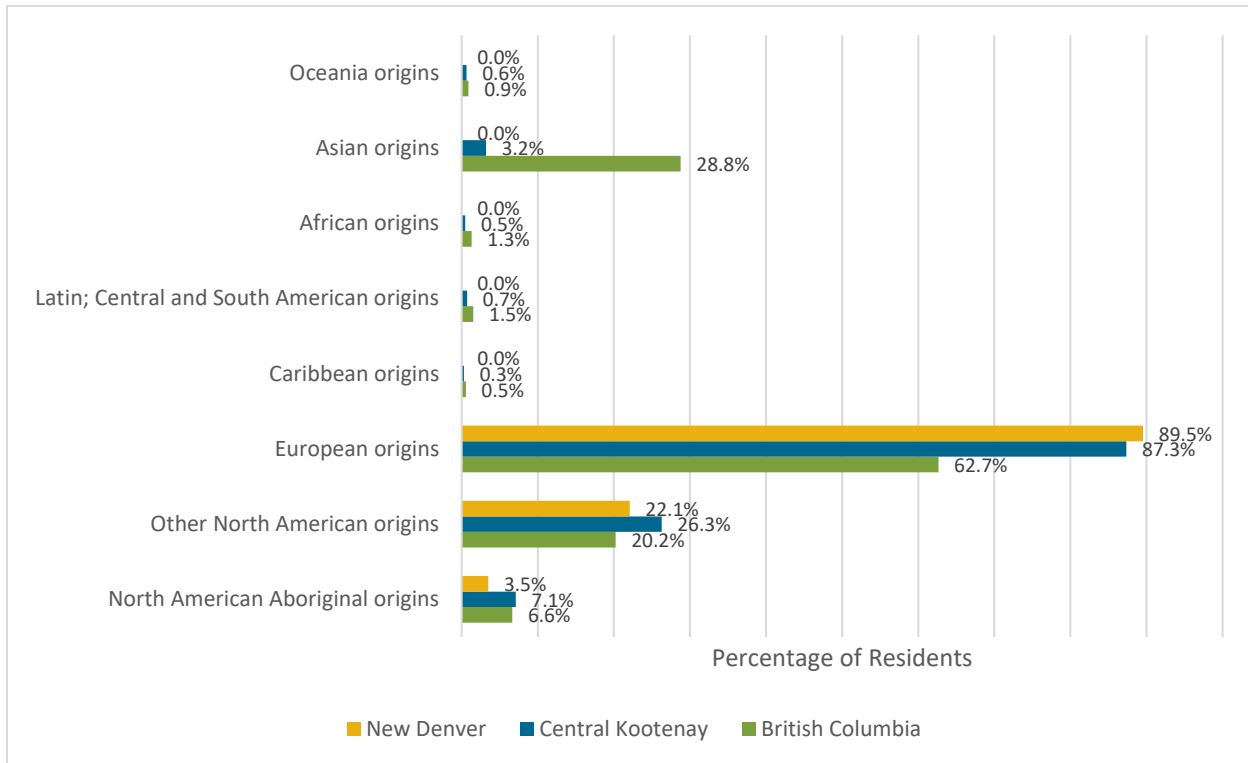
This indicator measures the movement of people into and out of the community with respect to where they lived five years prior. Non-movers are those who have not moved. Non-migrants are people who have moved within the same region. Migrants include those who moved within the province (intra-provincial),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

	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Non-movers	65.8%	64.2%	57.4%
Movers non-migrants	13.9%	15.8%	21.7%
Intra-provincial migrants	11.4%	11.8%	11.6%
Inter-provincial migrants	6.3%	6.5%	3.9%
External migrants	3.8%	1.7%	5.4%

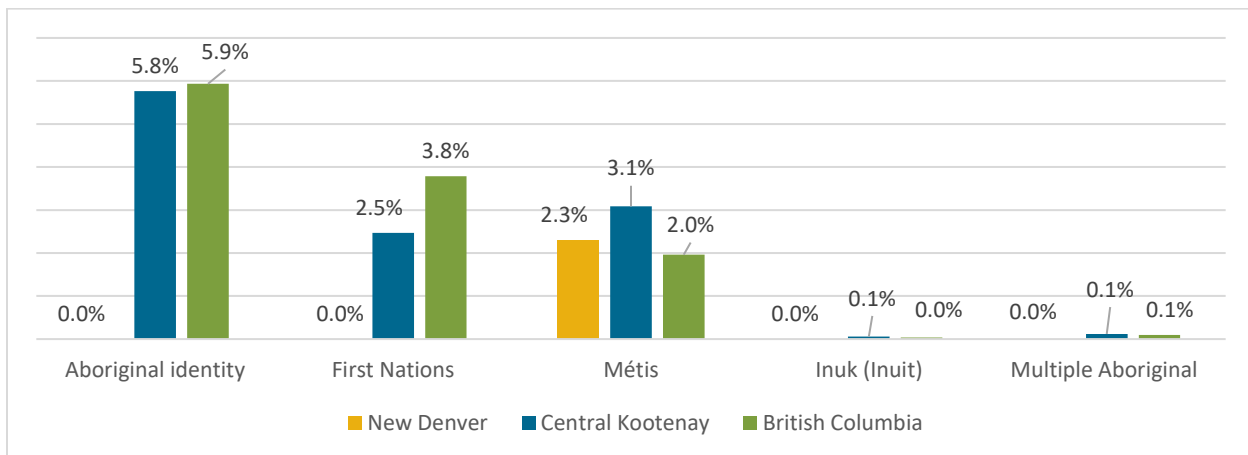
Cultural Characteristics

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

	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
English	100.0%	97.7%	83.2%
French	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Non-official languages	1.1%	1.8%	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	Village of New Denver
Average per capita demand	N/A*
Annual residential water rate (2019)⁸	\$359

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

SEWER SERVICES

Provider	N/A
Type of treatment	Septic
Annual sewer flat rate (2019) (residential)	N/A
Annual sewer flat rate (2019) (industrial/commercial/institutional)	N/A

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Electric power¹⁰	BC Hydro
Natural gas¹¹	N/A
Telecommunications¹²	Telus, Red Mountain, Columbia Wireless, Xplornet, Bell, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation

LANDFILL & WASTE MANAGEMENT

Landfill location(s)¹³	Rosebery Transfer Station, New Denver Recycling Depot
Regional District municipal solid waste disposal rate (2018)¹⁴	469 kg/person/year*
Type of service¹⁵	Curbside garbage pick-up, recycling drop-off

* 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	Annual Average	Monthly Average	Monthly Average
	Daily Traffic	Daily Traffic	Daily Traffic	Daily Traffic
	(2019)	(2018-10-09)	(2019)	(2019)
	(number of vehicles)	(number of vehicles)	January	July
Route 6 0.1 km south of Silverton Hotel, Silverton (P-34-1NS) (Permanent)	914	N/A	634	1,372
Route 31A, 1.3 km east of Route 6, New Denver (34-006EW) (Short Count)	N/A	499	N/A	N/A

BC TRANSIT

New Denver is serviced by BC Transit's West Kootenay Transit System. This system includes 31 fixed routes, extending from Edgewood and Nakusp, to Trail and Rossland in the south-west, and Kaslo and Argenta in the north-east. Three Health Connections routes are included which provide transportation to non-emergency medical appointments: Salmo-Nelson via Ymir, Nakusp-Nelson, and Kaslo-Nelson. Two Paratransit services provide flexible service to smaller communities around Nakusp and Kaslo. There are also three handyDART regions which assist people with permanent or temporary disabilities. For more information on how New Denver is serviced by the BC transit system, visit <https://www.bctransit.com/west-kootenay/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	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	240	27,015	1,881,970
Single-detached house	195	20,525	830,660
Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys	0	5	177,830
Other attached dwelling	30	4,670	824,190
Semi-detached house	5	595	57,395
Row house	10	740	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	15	1,395	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	0	1,760	385,140
Other single-attached house	0	185	3,755
Movable dwelling	20	1,825	49,290

Dwellings by Period of Construction ³	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	240	27,015	1,881,970
1960 or before	130	7,280	267,560
1961 to 1980	65	8,825	559,485
1981 to 1990	15	2,955	289,565
1991 to 2000	25	4,020	331,865
2001 to 2005	10	1,035	125,335
2006 to 2010	0	1,685	171,945
2011 to 2016	15	1,215	136,210
Private dwellings in need of major repairs	10.4%	9.1%	6.3%

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUES

New Denver Single-Family Residential Property Value ¹⁸	2020	2021	% Change	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2021)
Median assessed value^{viii}	\$209,850	\$227,500	8%	\$352,100
% of Single-Family Residential Dwellings in Different Value Categories		New Denver (2021)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2021)	
Number of single-family dwellings		318	57,830	
\$0 to \$99,999		2.2%	4.1%	
\$100,000 to \$199,999		32.7%	11.3%	
\$200,000 to \$299,999		41.8%	21.1%	
\$300,000 to \$399,999		17.3%	23.7%	
\$400,000 to \$499,999		3.1%	16.3%	
\$500,000 to \$599,999		2.5%	9.8%	
\$600,000 and over		0.3%	13.7%	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household Occupation ³	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total private dwellings	320	30,726	2,063,417
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	75.9%	87.9%	91.2%

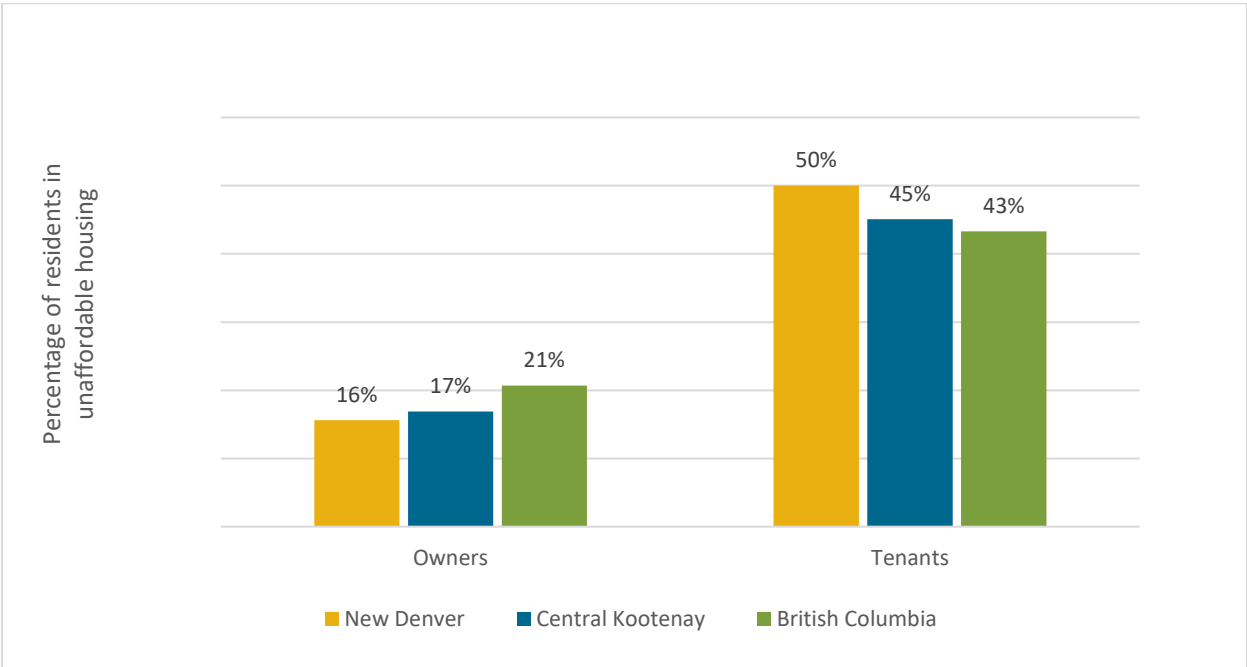
*"Private dwelling occupied by usual residents" refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Households by Tenure ³	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Private households who are owners	64.7%	76.8%	68.0%
Private households who are renters	33.3%	23.2%	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

No data available for the Village of New Denver. Please see Gaps and Further Research for more information.

^{ix} 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.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

After-tax individual income ^{20,21}	New Denver (2018) ^x		Central Kootenay (2018)		British Columbia (2018)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000	40	5.6%	2,860	5.7%	273,160	7.2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	5.6%	2,830	5.6%	210,040	5.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	80	11.1%	4,600	9.2%	300,860	7.9%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	90	12.5%	5,220	10.4%	342,760	9.0%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	100	13.9%	5,660	11.3%	333,430	8.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	130	18.1%	7,950	15.8%	541,660	14.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	120	16.7%	8,750	17.4%	680,440	17.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	80	11.1%	7,730	15.4%	647,200	17.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	2.8%	3,030	6.0%	274,600	7.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	x	x	1,220	2.4%	142,420	3.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,000	x	x	200	0.4%	32,590	0.9%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	x	x	70	0.1%	11,480	0.3%
\$250,000 and over	x	x	60	0.1%	15,680	0.4%
Median	\$26,710		\$31,680		\$36,100	
Average	\$53,071		\$51,600		\$50,016	

^xNote: '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

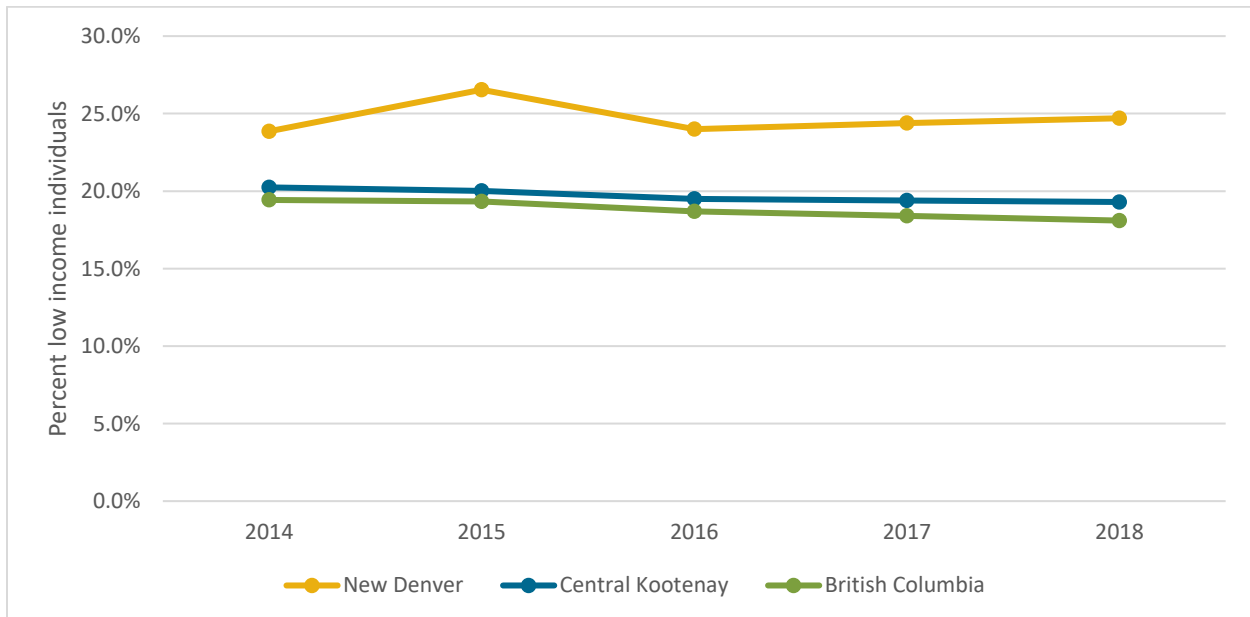
Source of Income (2018)	New Denver (% tax filers)	Central Kootenay (% tax filers)	British Columbia (% tax filers)
Employment income	61.1%	69.0%	73.6%
Self-employment income	20.8%	15.1%	12.7%
Investment income	37.5%	33.3%	34.2%
Employment insurance	8.3%	9.2%	6.5%
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement	41.7%	29.2%	22.1%
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	48.6%	36.9%	26.7%
Canada Child Tax Benefit	9.7%	11.7%	11.8%
GST/HST credit	43.1%	36.6%	34.3%
Workers compensation	2.8%	3.2%	2.6%
Social assistance	4.2%	4.9%	5.1%
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Benefits	45.8%	39.6%	37.2%
Other Government Transfers	9.7%	7.5%	6.3%
Private pensions	30.6%	23.1%	16.9%
RRSP	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%
Other income	20.8%	22.0%	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.^{xi,23}

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

Percent of Individuals with Low Income	New Denver (2018)	Central Kootenay (2018)	British Columbia (2018)
0-17 years old	33.3%	22.9%	18.5%
18-64 years old	25.6%	19.9%	18.0%
65+ years old	16.7%	15.2%	18.2%
All Ages	24.7%	19.3%	18.1%



^{xi} 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

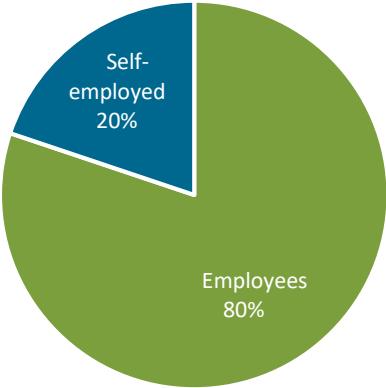
CLASS OF WORKER & OCCUPATIONS

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 New Denver, the regional district, and BC.^{xii}

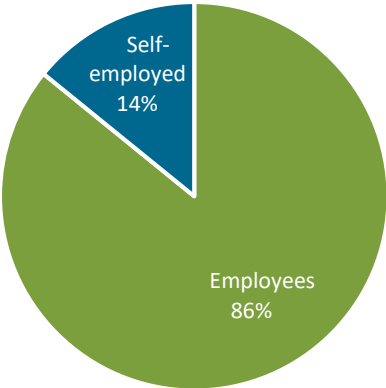
New Denver (2016)			
% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
<p>A pie chart illustrating the composition of the labour force. The chart is divided into two segments: a smaller blue segment representing 'Self-employed' at 28%, and a larger green segment representing 'Employee' at 72%.</p>	Sales and services	65	33.3%
	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	30	15.4%
	Business, finance and admin	10	5.1%
	Management	0	0.0%
	Education, law and social, community and government	20	10.3%
	Health	30	15.4%
	Natural and applied sciences	15	7.7%
	Natural resources, agriculture and related production	15	7.7%
	Manufacturing and utilities	0	0.0%
	Art, culture, recreation and sport	10	5.1%

^{xii} 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

Central Kootenay (2016)

% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
 <p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of self-employed individuals versus employees in Central Kootenay in 2016. The chart is divided into two segments: a smaller blue segment representing 'Self-employed' at 20%, and a larger green segment representing 'Employees' at 80%.</p>	Sales and services	6,295	21.6%
	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	5,435	18.6%
	Business, finance and admin	3,195	10.9%
	Management	3,075	10.5%
	Education, law and social, community and government	2,985	10.2%
	Health	2,195	7.5%
	Natural and applied sciences	1,725	5.9%
	Natural resources, agriculture and related production	1,490	5.1%
	Manufacturing and utilities	1,295	4.4%
	Art, culture, recreation and sport	1,115	3.8%

British Columbia (2016)

% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
 <p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of self-employed individuals versus employees in British Columbia in 2016. The chart is divided into two segments: a smaller blue segment representing 'Self-employed' at 14%, and a larger green segment representing 'Employees' at 86%.</p>	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	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Retail trade	20.5%	11.9%	11.5%
Administrative and support; waste management and remediation services	12.8%	3.7%	4.4%
Health care and social assistance	12.8%	12.4%	11.0%
Construction	10.3%	9.7%	8.1%
Accommodation and food services	7.7%	8.3%	8.4%
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	5.1%	1.5%	1.0%
Information and cultural industries	5.1%	1.5%	2.7%
Professional; scientific and technical services	5.1%	6.2%	8.0%
Educational services	5.1%	6.5%	7.0%
Other services (except public administration)	5.1%	5.2%	4.5%
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	0.0%	5.7%	2.6%
Utilities	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%
Manufacturing	0.0%	8.5%	6.4%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%
Transportation and warehousing	0.0%	4.0%	5.2%
Finance and insurance	0.0%	2.2%	3.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.0%	1.3%	2.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Arts; entertainment and recreation	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%
Public administration	0.0%	4.3%	5.1%

PLACE OF WORK

Place ³	New Denver		Central Kootenay		British Columbia	
	(2016)		(2016)		(2016)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked at home	30	16.7%	3,365	12.6%	196,510	8.5%
Worked outside Canada	0	0.0%	85	0.3%	16,040	0.7%
No fixed workplace address	35	19.4%	4,365	16.4%	326,180	14.1%
Worked at usual place ^{xiii}	120	66.7%	18,815	70.7%	1,766,965	76.6%

COMMUTE TO WORK

Commute Duration ^{xiv,3}	New Denver	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
	(2016)	(2016)	(2016)
Less than 15 minutes	58.1%	46.9%	28.8%
15 to 29 minutes	16.1%	28.1%	32.9%
30 to 44 minutes	12.9%	14.3%	20.3%
45 to 59 minutes	6.5%	5.1%	8.8%
60 minutes or more	12.9%	5.7%	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	New Denver	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
	(2016)	(2016)	(2016)
Total	7.5%	8.8%	6.7%
Male	15.0%	10.2%	7.1%
Female	0.0%	7.3%	6.3%

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

^{xiv} 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

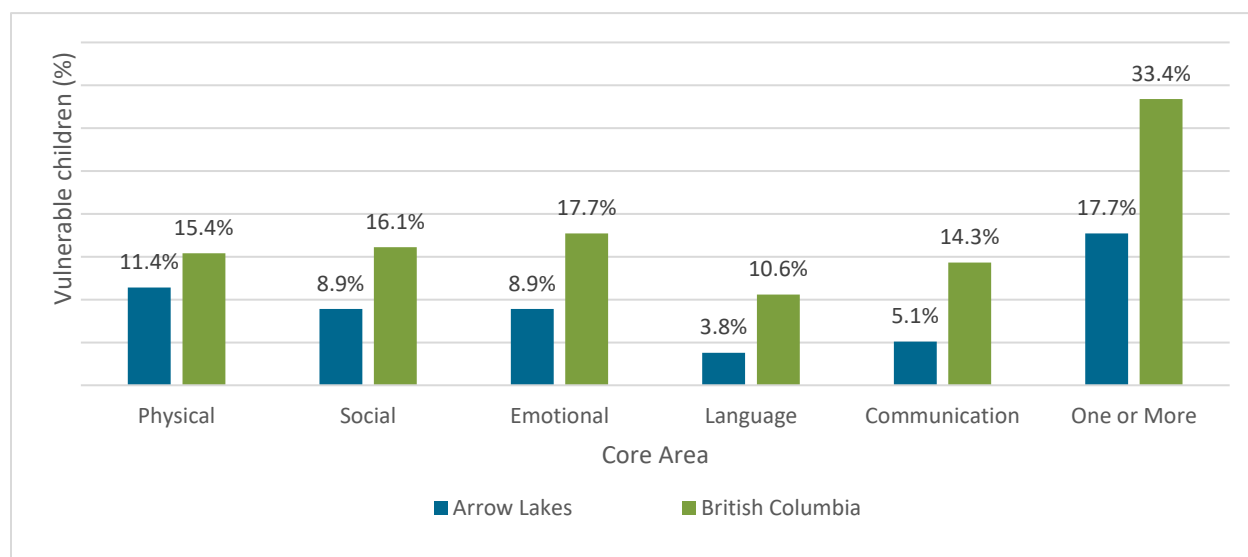
	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Labour Force Replacement Rate	0.38	0.55	0.67

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.^{xv} 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.

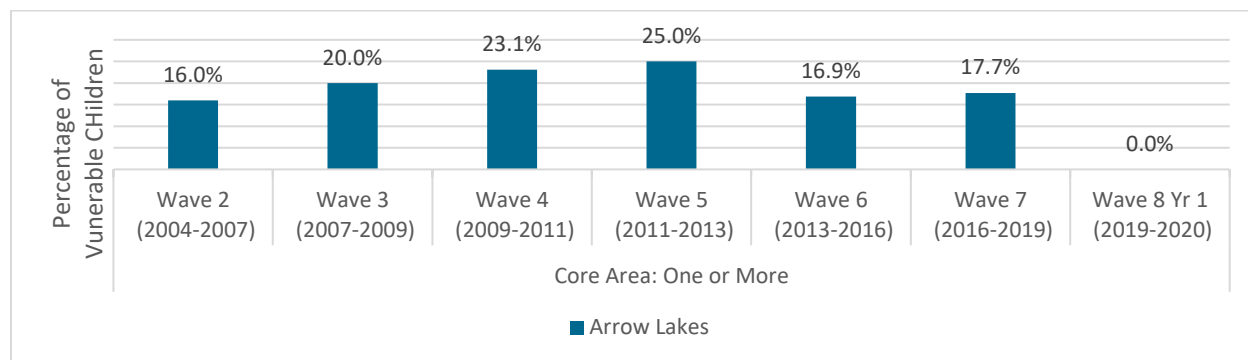
The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable in each core area, as well as the percentage of children vulnerable in one or more core areas, for the Arrow Lakes neighbourhood.^{xvi} Percentages for the province as a whole are shown for comparison. These data are from the second most recent wave (Wave 7) of data collection, which took place in 2017-2019.³³



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

^{xvi} The Arrow Lakes neighbourhood covers the Village of New Denver.

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



PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

New Denver falls within the Arrow Lakes School District (#10).^{xvii} 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.^{xviii, 34}

Arrow Lakes (SD 10)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Total student enrollment	457	448	452	457	504
Elementary student enrollment	256	261	279	281	300
Secondary school enrollment	201	186	173	176	204
Indigenous students	94	94	95	106	117
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.

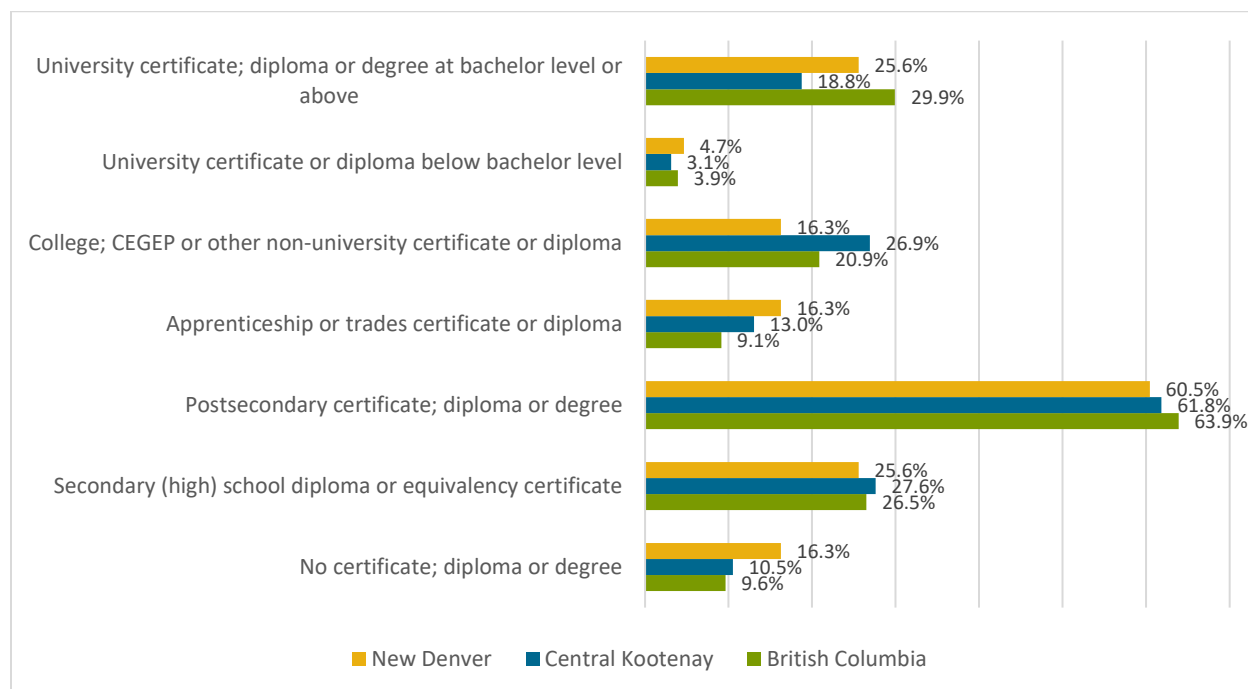
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Arrow Lakes (SD 10)	78.8%	71.9%	90.3%	83.0%	83.2%
All BC Public Schools	86.8%	87.3%	88.5%	88.8%	89.6%

^{xvii}The Arrow Lakes school district covers multiple municipalities and electoral areas, therefore numbers reported reflect the full school district and are not limited to New Denver.

^{xviii}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 New Denver is covered by the Arrow Lakes Local Health Area.

	Life Expectancy (2019)
Arrow Lakes Local Health Area	79.2
British Columbia	82.7

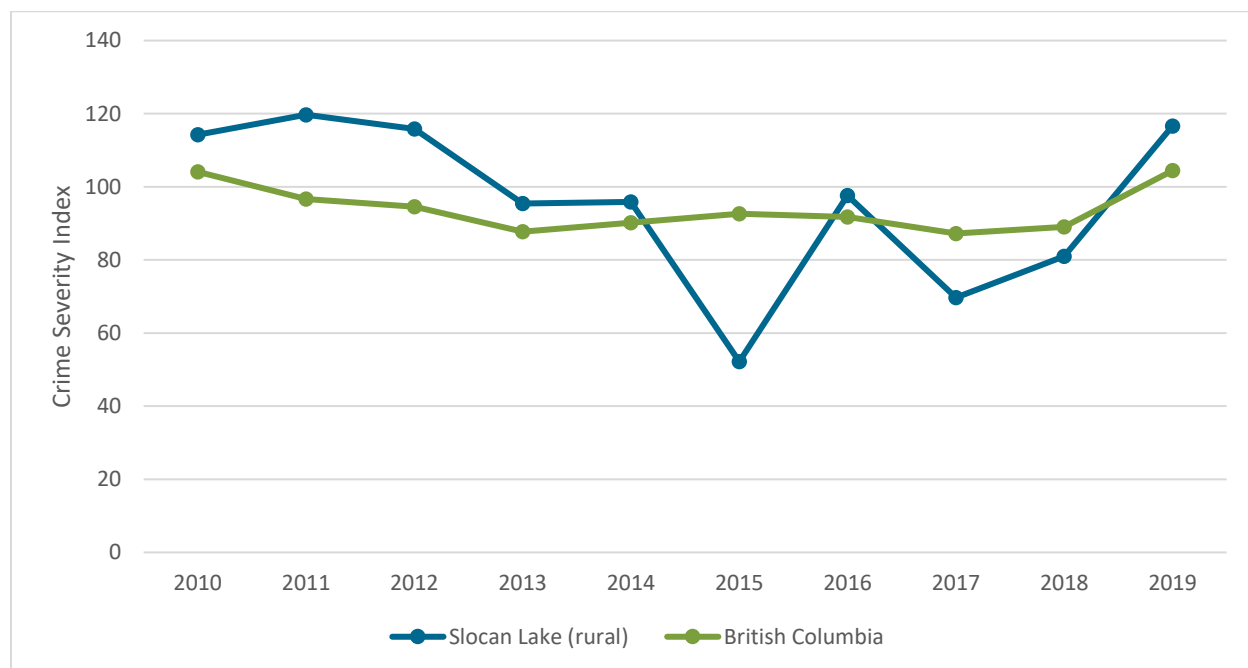
VOTER TURNOUT

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
New Denver	63.3%	58.7%	N/A	76.2%
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.^{xixxx}



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

	New Denver (2018)	Central Kootenay (2018)	British Columbia (2018)	Canada (2018)
Total # of tax-filers	710	48,620	3,702,970	27,394,970
Total charitable donors	110	8,150	683,150	5,324,280
Percent charitable donors	15.5%	16.8%	18.4%	19.4%
Total charitable donations (\$'000)	\$110	\$12,290	\$1,758,810	\$9,952,505
Median donation	\$350	\$360	\$470	\$310
Median income	\$44,110	\$54,330	\$62,360	\$61,940

^{xix} 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.

^{xx} Slocan Lake (rural) covers the communities of New Denver, Silverton and Slocan.

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

	New Denver Reading Centre ^{xxi} (2019)	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary (2019)*
Population served	N/A	7,489
Total active cardholders as % of population served	N/A	35.9%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	N/A	3,004
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	N/A	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	N/A	1144.2
Number of in-person visits	N/A	47,324
Total visits per capita	N/A	9.9
Average hours open per week	N/A	40.3
Total local government support	N/A	265,314
Local government support per capita	N/A	36.4
Total other revenue	N/A	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.

^{xxi} No data is available for the New Denver Reading Center. Please see Gaps and Further Research for more information.

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	N/A
With employees	N/A

2015-2020 Change	
Total	-5.5%
With employees	-15.0%

2019-2020 Change	
Total	-9.6%
With employees	-17.5%

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	New Denver	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
2016	1	196	43,556
2017	1	186	46,247
2018	3	231	46,245
2019	2	216	44,657
2020	1	231	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.^{xxii}

Year	New Denver ⁴³ (\$'000)	Central Kootenay ⁴⁴ (\$'000)	British Columbia ⁴³ (\$'000)
2015	\$543	\$41,300	\$12,971,649
2016	\$195	\$48,426	\$12,492,196
2017	\$978	\$55,530	\$14,668,692
2018	\$325	\$58,366	\$18,361,550
2019	\$985	\$59,533	\$23,044,653

VISITOR CENTRE STATISTICS

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

Year	Total Visitors New Denver Visitor Centre	Change from previous year New Denver	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2016	4,601	-6.3%	0.6%
2017	4,022	-12.6%	-2.6%
2018	3,050	-24.2%	-8.2%
2019	3,738	22.6%	10.6%
2020	650	-82.6%	-70.1%

^{xxii} 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 Central Kootenay, these municipalities are: Castlegar, Nelson, and Nakusp.

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^{xxiii} provide an indication of a local government's capacity, financial needs and priorities, and costs to residents.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Municipal Revenue ⁴⁶	New Denver (2019)	Percent of Total Revenue
Total Own Purpose Taxation and Grants in Lieu	\$297,145	21.9%
Sale of Services	\$435,583	32.0%
Transfers from Federal Governments	\$7,762	0.6%
Transfers from Provincial Governments	\$507,784	37.4%
Transfers from Regional and Other Governments	\$91,189	6.7%
Investment Income	\$19,761	1.5%
Income from Government Business Enterprise	\$0	0.0%
Developer Contributions	\$0	0.0%
Disposition of Assets	\$0	0.0%
Other Revenue	\$0	0.0%
Total Revenue	\$1,359,224	

Municipal Expenses ⁴⁷	New Denver (2019)	Percent of Total Expenses
General Government	\$292,110	26.0%
Protective Services	\$94,230	8.4%
Solid Waste Management and Recycling	\$56,658	5.0%
Health, Social Services and Housing	\$10,652	0.9%
Development Services	\$6,027	0.5%
Transportation and Transit	\$223,126	19.9%
Parks, Recreation and Culture	\$227,213	20.2%
Water Services	\$75,897	6.8%
Sewer Services	\$0	0.0%
Other Services	\$0	0.0%
Amortization	\$136,375	12.2%
Other Adjustments	\$0	0.0%
Total Expenses	\$1,122,288	

^{xxiii} 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	New Denver (2020)
House value	\$216,519
School	\$541
General Municipal Total	\$711
Regional District	\$240
Hospital	\$54
BCA, MFA, and other	\$73
Total Residential Variable Rate Taxes	\$1,619
Total Residential Parcel Taxes	\$0
Total Residential User Fees	\$523
Total Residential Property Taxes and Charges	\$2,142

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

New Denver has 11 provincial parks and protected areas within a 40-kilometer radius of the municipality. It also has at least 1 local parks and greenspaces which intersect its boundaries.⁴⁹

New Denver	
Provincial parks and protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrow Lakes Park - Burton Site Goat Range Park Kokanee Glacier Park Kootenay Lake Park - Campbell Bay Site Kootenay Lake Park - Davis Creek Site Kootenay Lake Park - Lost Ledge Site McDonald Creek Park Purcell Wilderness Conservancy Park Rosebery Park Summit Lake Park Valhalla Park
Local greenspaces	Centennial Park

WEATHER & CLIMATE

Weather and climate data are based on the Government of Canada’s 1981-2010 Climate Normals and Averages.^{xxiv} The numbers presented below are from the New Denver weather station.⁵¹

	January (Year of Occurrence)	July (Year of Occurrence)
Daily average (°C)	-1.7	19.1
Daily maximum (°C)	0.5	26.1
Daily minimum (°C)	-4	12
Extreme maximum (°C)	10.6 (1974)	38.5 (2006)
Extreme minimum (°C)	-23.5 (1979)	1.1 (1971)
Rainfall monthly average (mm)	43.1	60.8
Snowfall monthly average (cm)	57.6	0
Extreme daily rainfall (mm)	50.8 (1971)	34.5(1936)
Extreme daily snowfall (cm)	36.3 (1943)	0
Extreme snow depth (cm)	77 (2004)	0

FROST-FREE DATES

Frost-free dates are based on data from the New Denver weather station.^{51,xxv}

	Average Date of Last Spring Frost	Average Date of First Fall Frost	Average Length of Frost-Free Period
Frost-free dates	April 28	October 17	171 Days

^{xxiv} 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

^{xxv} Caution should be used when comparing frost free dates between community profiles. Cranbrook, Radium Hot Springs, Invermere, Fernie, Revelstoke, and Valemout 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.

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 New Denver.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	7.6 °C	9.5 °C	9.9 °C	10.6 °C	11.7 °C
Annual total precipitation	763 mm	797 mm	794 mm	814 mm	830 mm

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.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USAGE

The New Denver Reading Center is available for use by residents of New Denver and Silverton. It is an independent volunteer organization with no formal agreements with BC Public Libraries. No data are available for this location.

2021 CENSUS

The 2021 Census of Population occurs in 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?”