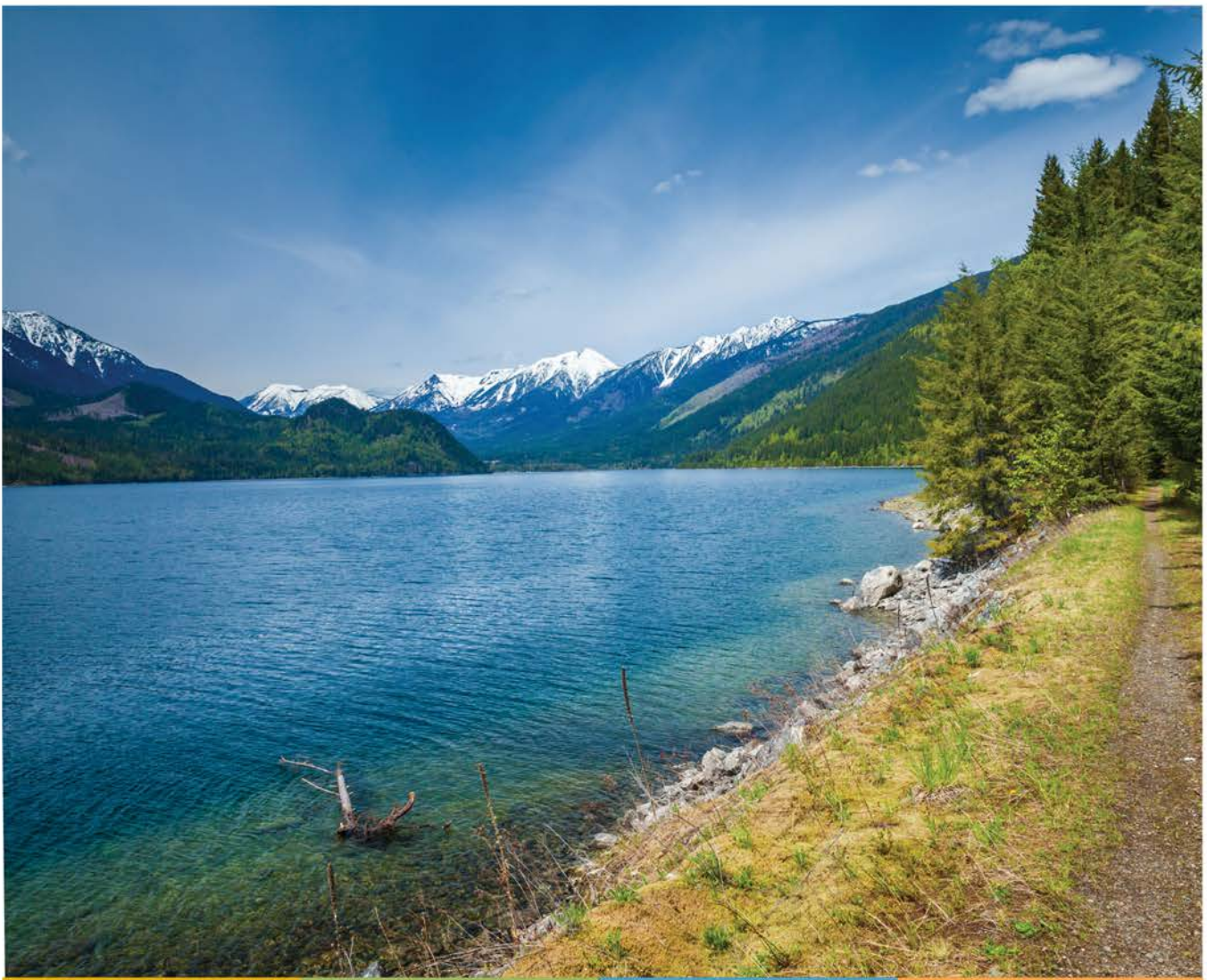


2018 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

New Denver



APPLIED & INNOVATION
RESEARCH CENTRE Selkirk College



CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Location.....	4
Demographics	4
Total Population.....	4
Population Projections.....	4
Age Characteristics.....	4
Families & Households	4
Family Characteristics	5
Marital Status.....	5
Mobility	5
Cultural Characteristics	6
Language Spoken Most Often at Home	6
Ethnic Origin.....	6
Aboriginal Identity	7
Infrastructure	7
Water Services	7
Service Providers.....	7
Landfill & Waste Management	7
Traffic Volumes	8
BC Transit.....	8
Housing.....	8
Dwellings by Structure.....	8
Dwellings by Period of Construction.....	9
Residential Property Values	9
Household Occupation.....	9
Housing Affordability	9
Income.....	10
Household Income	10
Source of Income	10
Low Income Measure.....	11
Labour Force.....	11
Class of Worker & Occupation	11
Labour Force by Industry	12
Place of Work.....	13
Commute to Work	13
Unemployment	13

Labour Force Replacement Ratio.....	13
Education	14
Early Development Instrument.....	14
Public School Enrollment	14
High School Completion.....	15
Educational Attainment	15
Quality of Life & Civic Engagement	15
Life Expectancy	15
Crime Severity Index	16
Voter Turnout	16
Charitable Donations	16
Business.....	16
Business Formations	16
Visitor Centre Statistics.....	17
Local Government	17
Municipal Revenues.....	17
Municipal Expenses.....	18
Taxes & Charges on a Representative House.....	18
Environment.....	19
Parks & Protected Areas	19
Weather & Climate	19
Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections	20
References.....	21

INTRODUCTION

New Denver 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 school for Doukhobor children in the 1950s. 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.

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



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

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

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

LOCATION

Regional District	Regional District of Central Kootenay
Coordinates	Longitude is 117°22'20"W Latitude is 49°59'30"N
Elevation	560 meters
Municipal Area	1.4 km ²

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population characteristics^{1,2} help planners and local decision makers to evaluate current and future community needs, particularly with respect to service delivery and potential impacts to the local economy.

Total Population

	2006	2011	2016	Percent change 2006 to 2016
New Denver	512	504	473	-7.6%
Regional District of Central Kootenay	55,883	58,441	59,517	6.5%
British Columbia	4,113,490	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

Population Projections

	Percent change in population projected 2017 to 2037
Arrow Lakes Local Health Area	-15%
British Columbia	22%

Age Characteristics

	New Denver (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (0 to 14 yrs)	30	25	45	355,400	335,985	691,390
Emerging Labour Force (15 to 24 yrs)	0	10	25	280,615	265,930	546,540
Primary Labour Force (25 to 64 yrs)	95	110	220	1,246,670	1,314,475	2,561,145
Seniors (65+ yrs)	90	85	190	395,560	453,425	848,985
Total population	210	265	475	2,278,245	2,369,815	4,648,055
Average age of population (yrs)	53.9	54.8	54.4	41.5	43.1	42.3

FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS

Family characteristics¹ such as size and composition of families can help inform social, economic, health, and education programming, as well as planning and development around infrastructure needs.

Family Characteristics

	New Denver (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Average household size	1.8	2.4
Total number of families in private households	130	1,311,345
Total couple families	105	1,113,405
Couples without children	80	577,790
Couples with children	25	535,610
One child	10	221,065
Two children	5	230,705
Three or more children	0	83,840
Total lone-parent families	25	197,940
Female parent	20	155,670
Male parent	5	42,265
One child	20	125,890
Two children	5	54,900
Three or more children	0	17,145
Total persons not in census families in private households (singles)	130	882,895

Marital Status

	New Denver (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population 15 years+	180	240	425	1,922,840	2,033,825	3,956,665
Married	70	80	150	959,690	965,645	1,925,345
Living common law	35	35	65	186,485	185,505	371,985
Single (never married)	35	45	80	582,975	493,110	1,076,085
Separated	15	15	30	45,225	60,475	105,700
Divorced	15	30	50	103,475	160,395	263,870
Widowed	15	40	55	44,990	168,700	213,685

MOBILITY

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

	New Denver (2016)	British Columbia (2016)	Canada (2016)
Non-movers (%)	65.8	57.4	61.8
Movers non-migrants (%)	13.9	21.7	20.7
Intraprovincial migrants (%)	11.4	11.6	10.6
Interprovincial migrants (%)	6.3	3.9	2.5
External migrants (%)	3.8	5.4	4.2

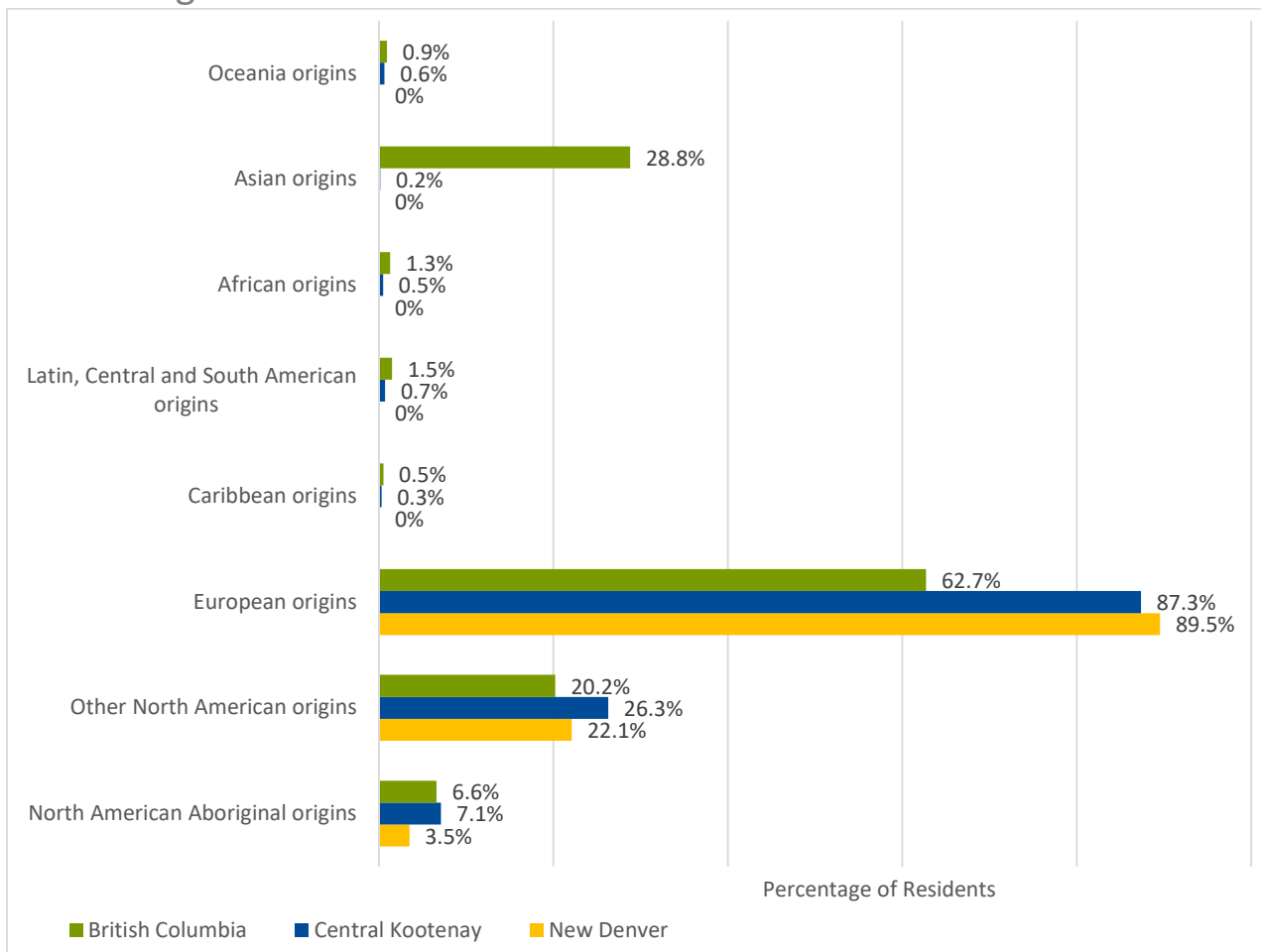
CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Culture is multi-faceted and dynamic, embracing several aspects that describe and shape our way of life. Language, ethnic origin, and Aboriginal identity are a few indicators that provide insight into a community's cultural diversity.¹

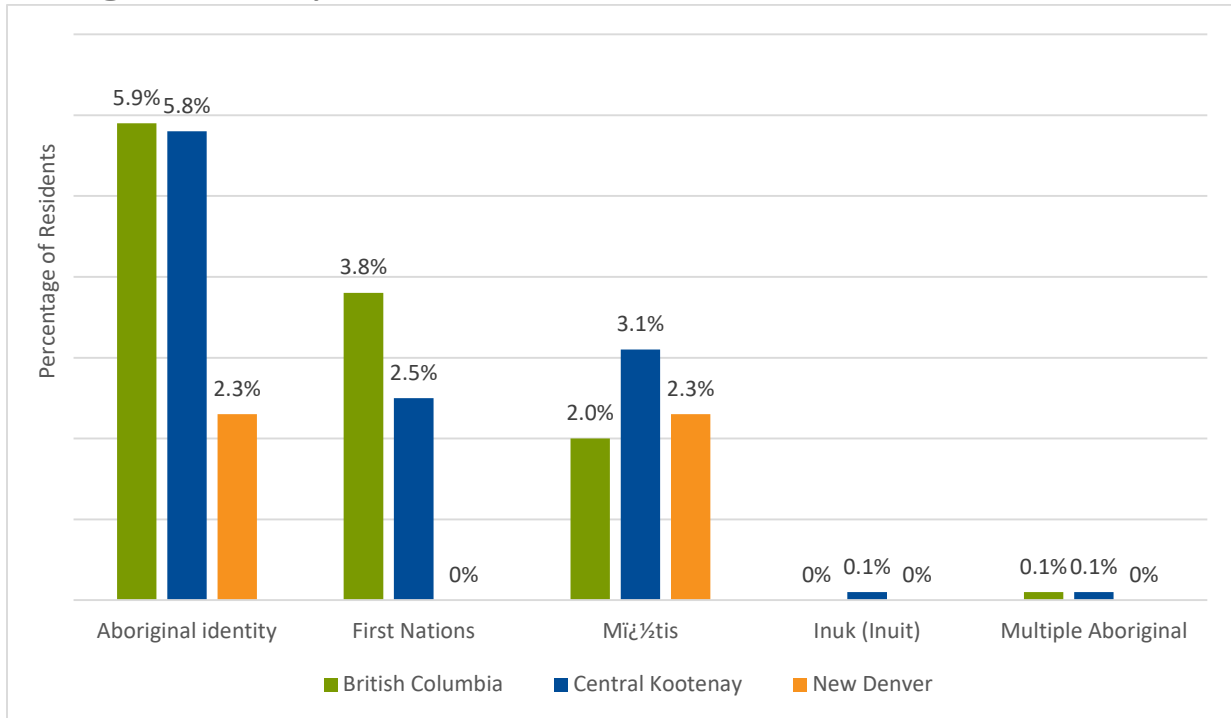
Language Spoken Most Often at Home

	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
English (%)	98.9	97.7	83.2
French (%)	0	0.5	0.4
Non-official languages (%)	1.1	1.8	16.4

Ethnic Origin



Aboriginal Identity



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 (2015)³	not available
Annual residential water rate (2018)	\$327

* For comparison, average per capita demand for BC is 494 litres (2016)⁴

Service Providers

Electric power	BC Hydro
Natural gas	N/A
Telecommunications⁵	Telus, Xplornet, Bell, Columbia Wireless, Red Mountain

Landfill & Waste Management

Landfill location	Nakusp Landfill
Regional District waste disposal rate (2016)⁶	468 kg/person/year
Type of service	garbage pick-up and recycling drop off

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

Traffic Volumes

Station location ⁷	Annual Average Daily Traffic (2017)	Monthly Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic
	(number of vehicles)	January	July
Route 6, 0.1 km south of Silverton Hotel, Silverton (P-34-1NS)	951	599	1,490

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, Nakusp-Nelson, and Kaslo-Nelson. There are also five handyDART regions which assist people with permanent or temporary disabilities.

HOUSING

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

Dwellings by Structure

	New Denver (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	240	1,881,970
Single-detached house	195	830,660
Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys	0	177,830
Other attached dwelling	30	824,190
Semi-detached house	5	830,660
Row house	10	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	15	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	0	385,140
Other single-attached house	0	3,755
Moveable dwelling	20	49,290

Dwellings by Period of Construction

	New Denver (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	255	1,881,970
1960 or before	130	267,560
1961 to 1980	65	559,485
1981 to 1990	15	289,565
1991 to 2000	25	331,865
2001 to 2005	10	125,335
2006 to 2010	0	171,945
2011 to 2016	15	136,210
Private dwellings in need of major repairs	9.8%	6.3%

Residential Property Values

	New Denver (2018)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2018)
Number of single family dwellings	255	45,145
\$0 to \$99,999	3.5%	2.0%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	56.4%	17.9%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	30.6%	31.3%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	7.5%	23.0%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	1.6%	13.4%
\$500,000 to \$599,999	0%	5.6%
\$600,000 and over	0.4%	6.7%
Median value of dwelling	\$183,800	\$295,600

* For comparison, the median value of dwellings for BC is \$500,874¹

Household Occupation

	New Denver (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents (%)	76	88	91
Private households who are owners (%)	66	76.81	68
Private households who are renters (%)	34	23.15	31.8

Housing Affordability

When more than 30% of a household's income is spent on shelter costs, the housing is deemed unaffordable. Shelter costs include electricity, oil, gas, wood, or other fuels, water and other municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent. In New Denver, 15% of owner households and 50% of tenant households are spending more than 30% of their income on shelter related costs. For BC, the percentages are 21% of owner households and 43% of tenant households.

INCOME

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

Household Income

Before-tax household income ¹ (2015)	New Denver		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under \$5,000	5	2.0	43,415	2.3	228,790	1.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5	2.0	27,140	1.4	200,315	1.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	6.1	55,745	3.0	374,575	2.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	30	12.2	77,565	4.1	565,940	4.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	16.3	151,680	8.1	1,141,510	8.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	30	12.2	156,475	8.3	1,210,080	8.6
\$40,000 to \$49,999	35	14.3	152,635	8.1	1,174,435	8.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10	4.1	143,475	7.6	1,097,345	7.8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	40	16.3	255,195	13.6	1,934,735	13.7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	8.2	210,770	11.2	1,582,420	11.2
\$100,00 to \$124,999	5	2.0	198,140	10.5	1,470,255	10.4
\$125,000 to \$149,999	5	2.0	138,420	7.4	1,016,245	7.2
\$150,000 and over	0	0.0	271,290	14.4	2,075,425	14.7
Median	\$40,576		\$69,995		\$70,336	
Average	\$50,069		\$90,354		\$92,764	

Source of Income

Source of Income ⁹ (2015)	New Denver (% tax filers)	British Columbia (% tax filers)	Canada (% tax filers)
Employment income	65.2	77.4	75.8
Self-employment income	26.1	17.8	15.6
Investment income	45.7	40.2	35.4
Employment insurance	10.9	11.5	13.8
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement	45.7	26.3	25.5
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	56.5	32.6	32.4
Canada Child Tax Benefit	15.2	22.1	24.4
Workers compensation	4.3	4.2	3.5
Social assistance	6.5	6.6	9.2
Private pensions	34.8	21.6	21.2
RRSPs	6.5	2.7	2.4
Other income	23.9	27.8	26.0

Low Income Measure

The Low Income Measure (LIM) is a commonly-used indicator of poverty.¹⁰ It is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted household income, where “adjusted” means that household needs are taken into account. A family is considered to have low income when their income is below the LIM for their family type and size. According to 2015 taxfiler data, 21% of people in New Denver are considered to be low income. The provincial average is 15%.

LABOUR FORCE

Class of Worker & Occupation

	# Employees	%	# Self-employed	%	Occupation	#	%
New Denver (2016)¹	145	73	55	28	Management	0	0
					Business, finance & admin	10	5
					Natural & applied sciences	15	8
					Health	30	15
					Education, law & social, community & government	20	10
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	10	5
					Sales & service	65	33
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	30	15
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	15	8
					Manufacturing & utilities	0	0
Regional District of Central Kootenay (2016)¹	23,085	80	5,715	20	Management	3,075	11
					Business, finance & admin	3,195	11
					Natural & applied sciences	1,725	6
					Health	2,195	8
					Education, law & social, community & government	2,985	10
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	1,115	4
					Sales & service	6,295	22
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	5,435	19
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	1,490	5
					Manufacturing & utilities	1,295	4

British Columbia (2016)¹	2,084,470	86	343,395	14	Management	275,000	11
					Business, finance & admin	368,940	15
					Natural & applied sciences	161,520	7
					Health	162,865	7
					Education, law & social, community & government	269,255	11
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	93,100	4
					Sales & service	595,225	25
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	360,970	15
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	64,235	3
					Manufacturing & utilities	76,745	3

Labour Force by Industry

Industry ¹ (2016)	New Denver %	British Columbia %	Canada %
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	3	2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6	1	1
Utilities	0	1	1
Construction	11	8	7
Manufacturing	0	6	9
Wholesale trade	0	3	4
Retail trade	23	12	12
Transportation and warehousing	0	5	5
Information and cultural industries	6	3	2
Finance and insurance	0	4	4
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	2	2
Professional, scientific and technical services	6	8	7
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	14	4	4
Educational services	6	7	7
Health care and social assistance	14	11	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	2	2
Accommodation and food services	9	9	7
Other services (except public administration)	6	5	4
Public administration		5	6

Place of Work

Place ¹ (2016)	New Denver		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Worked at home	30	16	1,96,510	9	1,272,285	7
Worked outside Canada	0	0	16,040	1	78,815	0
No fixed workplace address	35	19	326,180	14	1,987,260	12
Worked at usual place	120	65	1,766,965	77	13,891,675	81

Commute to Work

Commute Duration ¹ (2016)	New Denver	British Columbia
	%	%
Less than 15 minutes	58.1	28.8
15 to 29 minutes	16.1	32.9
30 to 44 minutes	12.9	20.3
45 to 59 minutes	6.5	8.8
60 minutes or more	12.9	9.1

Unemployment

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

	Total	Male	Female
New Denver	7.5	15.0	0
Regional District of Central Kootenay	8.8	10.2	7.3
British Columbia	6.7	7.1	6.3

Labour Force Replacement Ratio

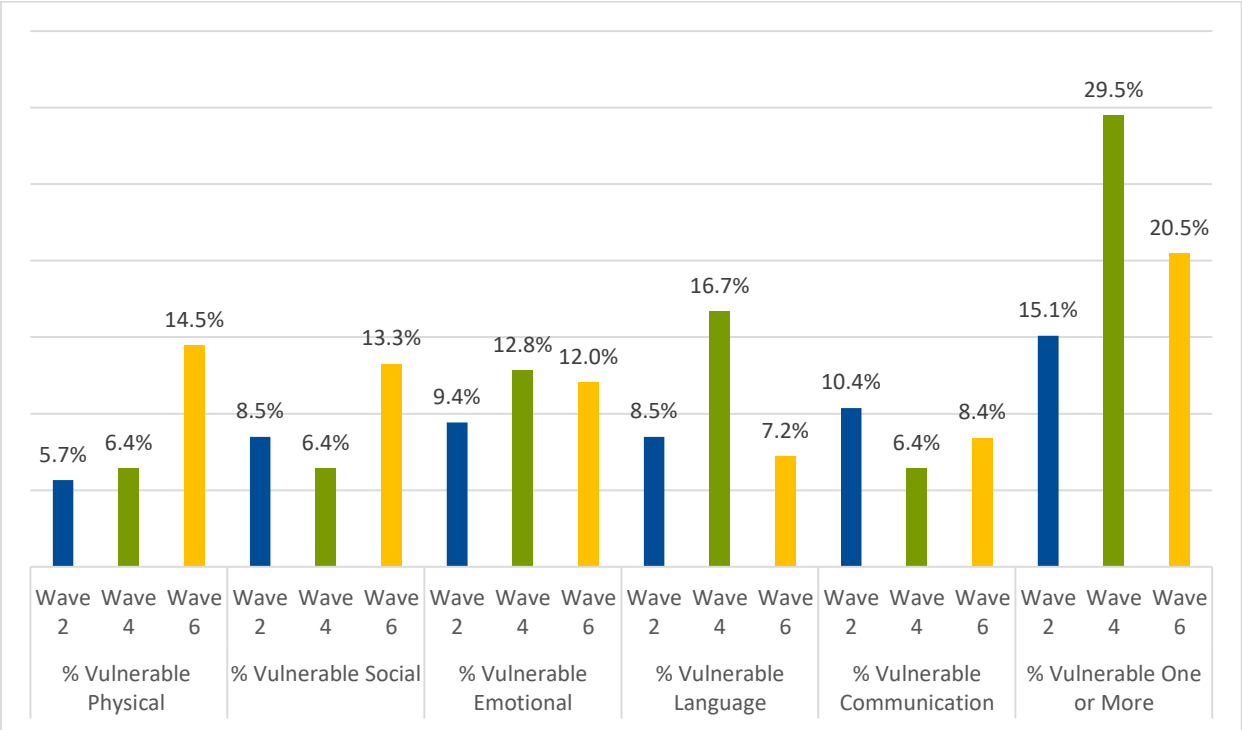
The Labour Force Replacement Ratio is a measure of the ratio of the number of people aged zero to 14 in 2016 who will be entering the workforce to the working population aged 50 to 64 who will be leaving the workforce in the next 15 years. A ratio of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the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

Labour Force Replacement Ratio (2016)	
New Denver	0.33
Regional District of Central Kootenay	0.55
British Columbia	0.67

EDUCATION

Early Development Instrument

The early years are crucial in influencing a range of health and social outcomes. Research shows that many challenges in adults, including mental health and criminality, have their roots in early childhood. The Early Development Instrument (EDI) assesses the developmental readiness of children with an aim of identifying vulnerabilities. Vulnerability is reported by the percentage of children who are vulnerable on one or more scales as well as for each scale (physical, social, emotional, language, communication). Data is collected in “waves”; each wave is data from consecutive school years. EDI scores are available at the school district and neighborhood level.¹¹ The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable on each of the scales and vulnerable on one or more scales for the Arrow Lakes neighborhood for Wave 2 (2004-2007), Wave 4 (2009-2011), and Wave 6 (2013-2016). For comparison, provincial data for Wave 6 shows that 29% of children are vulnerable on one or more scales.



Public School Enrollment

New Denver is in the Arrow Lakes School District (#10). Student enrollment¹² measures the number of all adults and school-age persons who are enrolled in public schools and working towards graduation. Enrollment trends provide information about changes in the school-age population and is valuable for forecasting and planning.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total student enrolment	504	475	460	454	440
Elementary student enrolment	281	276	275	259	256
Secondary school enrolment	222	196	184	194	184
Aboriginal students	96	101	95	90	82
English Language Learners	–	–	–	–	–
French Immersion	–	–	–	–	–
Non-residents	–	2	3	5	2

* Differences between total and elementary and secondary enrollments due to a small number of Graduated Adults

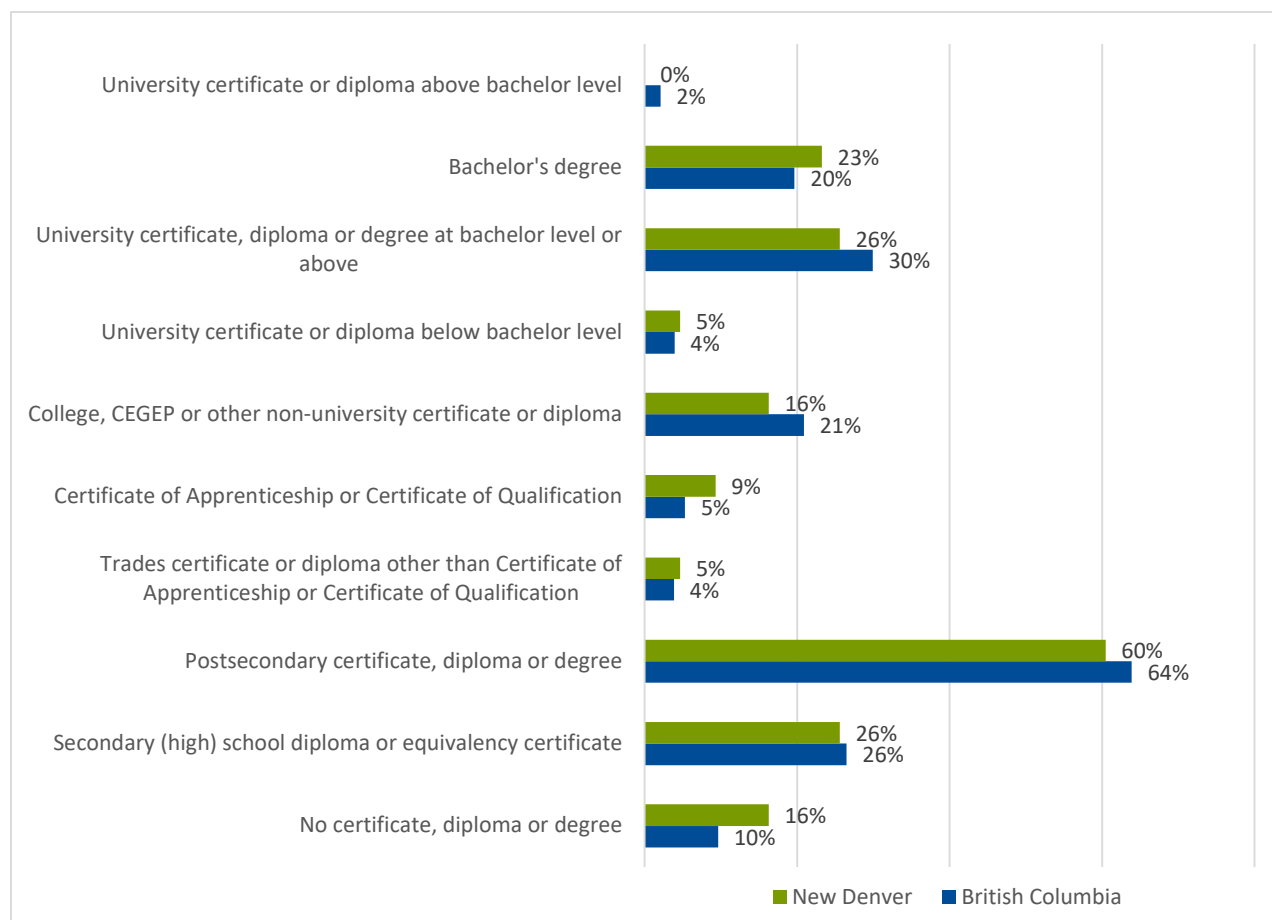
High School Completion

High school completion rates indicate how successful our families, schools, and communities are in supporting youth in achieving graduation. This indicator measures the proportion of students who graduate within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.¹² High school graduation is generally a minimum education level for most employment and a foundation for positive workplace conditions and future employment success and well-being.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	5-year average
Arrow Lakes (SD 10)	92.2%	82.6%	90.3%	96.8%	78.8%	88.1%
All BC Public Schools	81.8%	83.6%	84.2%	83.9%	83.6%	83.4%

Educational Attainment

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



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).¹³ The average from 2011 to 2015 was analysed. The Arrow Lakes LHA has a life expectancy of 80.1 years. The BC life expectancy is 82.6 years.

Crime Severity Index

Crime rates are a common indicator of public safety. The police reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) includes all Criminal Code violations including traffic, as well as drug violations and all Federal Statutes.¹⁴ The CSI reports on the percent change in crime severity from year to year. A negative number means a decrease in the volume and severity of crime, while a positive number means an increase from one year to the next. The change from 2016 to 2017 for Slokan Lake is -27.4, while the CSI for BC is -5.1 between the last two years of data.

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is an indicator of the health of a democracy, and can be seen as a reflection of civic mindedness and citizen engagement. This indicator measures the percentage of eligible voters who voted in local elections.¹⁵

	2008	2011	2014	2018
New Denver	65%	56%	acclaimed	76%
Columbia Basin-Boundary average	51%	45%	41%	51%

Charitable Donations

Charitable donations¹⁶ play a role in improving well-being by providing support to a variety of initiatives. Charitable giving reflects a capacity to give, and is tied to the economy, where people may give more or less depending on their financial situation and the state of the economy.

Location (2015)	Total # taxfilers	Total charitable donors	Percent charitable donors	Total charitable donations (\$'000)	Median donation	Median income
New Denver	680	120	17.6%	\$110	\$400	\$41,050
Central Kootenay	46,540	8,630	18.5%	\$11,850	\$340	\$49,630
British Columbia	3,488,250	699,780	20.1%	\$1,448,625	\$430	\$58,010
Canada	26,186,760	5,495,900	21.0%	\$9,132,170	\$300	\$58,600

BUSINESS

Business Formations

Business formations measures the number of incorporations per year¹⁷, and is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy.

Year	New Denver	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
2013	0	159	32,225
2014	0	165	34,951
2015	0	186	37,934
2016	2	196	43,556
2017	0	186	46,247

Visitor Centre Statistics

Visitor Centre Statistics¹⁸ are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many communities.

Year	Total Visitors New Denver Visitor Centre	Change from previous year New Denver	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2013	5,825	14.8%	-5.0%
2014	5,365	-7.9%	2.3%
2015	4,910	-8.5%	2.9%
2016	4,601	-6.3%	-1.2%
2017	4,022	-12.6%	-0.5%

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments are required to submit data annually to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, including annual reports and financial statements.¹⁹ Municipal revenues and expenses, and taxes on a representative house, provide an indication of a local government's capacity, financial needs and priorities, and costs to residents.

Municipal Revenues

	New Denver (2017)	% of Total Revenue
Total Own Purpose Taxation and Grants in Lieu	\$267,326	18.8%
Sale of Services	\$449,319	31.7%
Transfers from Federal Governments	\$6,866	0.5%
Transfers from Provincial Governments	\$344,751	24.3%
Transfers from Regional and Other Governments	\$328,513	23.2%
Investment Income	\$16,411	1.2%
Income from Government Business Enterprise	\$0	0%
Developer Contributions	\$0	0%
Disposition of Assets	\$0	0%
Other Revenue	\$5,546	0.4%
Total Revenue	\$1,418,732	

Municipal Expenses

	New Denver (2017)	% of Total Expenses
General Government	\$330,443	22.3%
Protective Services	\$285,265	19.3%
Solid Waste Management and Recycling	\$51,321	3.5%
Health, Social Services and Housing	\$6,131	0.4%
Development Services	\$3,029	0.2%
Transportation and Transit	\$245,883	16.6%
Parks, Recreation and Culture	\$329,744	22.3%
Water Services	\$110,886	7.5%
Sewer Services	\$0	0%
Other Services	\$0	0%
Amortization	\$117,646	7.9%
Other Adjustments	\$0	0%
Total Expenses	\$1,480,348	

Taxes & Charges on a Representative House

	New Denver (2018)
House value	\$181,634
School	\$464
General Municipal Total	\$632
Regional District	\$186
Hospital	\$50
BCA, MFA, and other	\$62
Total Residential Variable Rate Taxes	\$1,394
Total Residential Parcel Taxes	\$0
Total Residential User Fees	\$486
Total Residential Property Taxes and Charges	\$1,880

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Parks & Protected Areas

New Denver has 12 provincial parks and protected areas within a 40 kilometer radius of the municipality. It also has at least 3 local parks and greenspaces within its boundaries.

Provincial Parks & Protected Areas^{20,21}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrow Lakes Park - Burton Site Evans Lake Eco. Reserve 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 Cons. Park Rosebery Park Summit Lake Park Valhalla Park
Local Greenspaces²²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centennial Park Kohan Garden Greer Park

Weather & Climate

Weather and climate data is based on the Government of Canada’s climate normals and averages for the New Denver station.²³

	January	July
Daily average (°C)	-1.7	19.1
Daily maximum (°C)	0.5	26.1
Daily minimum (°C)	-4.0	12.0
Extreme maximum (°C)	10.6 (1974)	38.5 (2006)
Extreme minimum (°C)	-23.5 (1979)	1.1 (1971)
Rainfall (mm)	43.1	60.8
Snowfall (cm)	57.6	0
Extreme daily rainfall (mm)	50.8 (1971)	34.5 (1936)
Extreme daily snowfall (cm)	36.6 (1943)	0 (1924)
Extreme snow depth (cm)	77 (2004)	0 (1981)

Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections

Climate data was modeled across the Columbia Basin-Boundary for a 10x10 km grid. The figures below show median values from results of 12 climate models for each time period and for low carbon and high carbon emission scenarios for the grid closest to New Denver.²⁴ Low carbon scenarios assume global greenhouse gas emissions are drastically reduced from current levels, while high carbon scenarios assume greenhouse gas emissions continue increasing at current rates.

Variable	Recent Past (1951 - 1980)	Near Future (2021 - 2050)		Far Future (2051 - 2080)	
		Low Carbon	High Carbon	Low Carbon	High Carbon
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	793 mm	814 mm	830 mm

REFERENCES

1. Statistics Canada. Census Profile, 2016 Census. (2016). Available at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>.
2. BC Stats. Sub-Provincial Population Projections. (2018). Available at: <https://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/apps/PopulationProjections.aspx>.
3. Columbia Basin Water Smart. Water Smart 2015 Data [custom data request]. (2016).
4. University of British Columbia. BC Municipal Water Survey 2016. *The Water Planning Lab at the School of Community and Regional Planning* (2016). Available at: <http://www.wpl.scarp.ubc.ca/bc-municipal-water-survey-2016/>.
5. Government of Canada. Who serves my area? (2018). Available at: <https://www.ic.gc.ca/app/sitt/bbmap/hm.html>.
6. Environmental Reporting BC. Municipal Solid Waste Disposal in BC (1990-2016). (2018). Available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/soe/indicators/sustainability/municipal-solid-waste.html>.
7. Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. Traffic Data Program. (2018). Available at: <https://www.th.gov.bc.ca/trafficData/>.
8. BC Assessment. Single Family Dwelling Residential Property Values by Assessment Area. (2018).
9. Statistics Canada: Income Statistics Division. Table F-6 Family data - Sources of Income by census family Type, 2015. (2015).
10. Statistics Canada. Table F-18 Family data - After-tax low income (based on after-tax low income measures, LIMs), 2015. (2016).
11. Human Early Learning Partnership. EDI Interactive Map. (2016). Available at: <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/interactive-map/>.
12. BC Ministry of Education. District Reports. *Ministry of Education Reporting on K to 12* (2016). Available at: <http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/district.php>.
13. BC Stats. Vital Statistics, Life Expectancy. (2018). Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/vital-statistics>.
14. Statistics Canada. Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, by police service, British Columbia. (2017). Available at: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a21>.
15. Civic Info BC. Election Results. (2018). Available at: <http://www.civicinfo.bc.ca/election>.
16. Statistics Canada: Income Statistics Division. Charitable Donations, 2015. Taxfiler (T1FF) - Financial Data and Charitable Donations. (2017).
17. BC Stats. Business Formations and Failures. (2018). Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/economy/business-formations-failures>.
18. Destination British Columbia. Visitor Services Network Statistics Program, Year over Year Reports, 2013 to 2017. (2018). Available at: <https://www.networkstats.tourismbc.com/ReportDefinition.aspx>.
19. Province of British Columbia. Municipal General & Financial Statistics. (2018). Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/local-governments/facts-framework/statistics/statistics>.
20. Natural Resources Canada. Open Government Portal. (2018). Available at: <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset?organization=nrcan-rncan#distribution>.
21. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. BC Parks Locator. *Parks and Planning Management. Data BC*. (2018). Available at: <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/bc-parks-locator>.
22. Ministry of Forests Lands Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development. Local and Regional Greenspaces. *Data BC* (2018). Available at: <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/local-and-regional->

greenspaces.

23. Government of Canada. Canadian Climate Normals 1981-2010 Station Data. (2018). Available at: http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?stnID=1180&autofwd=1.
24. Climate Resilience Consulting Ltd. Community Climate Datasets (custom). (2018).