

2018 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

# Rossland

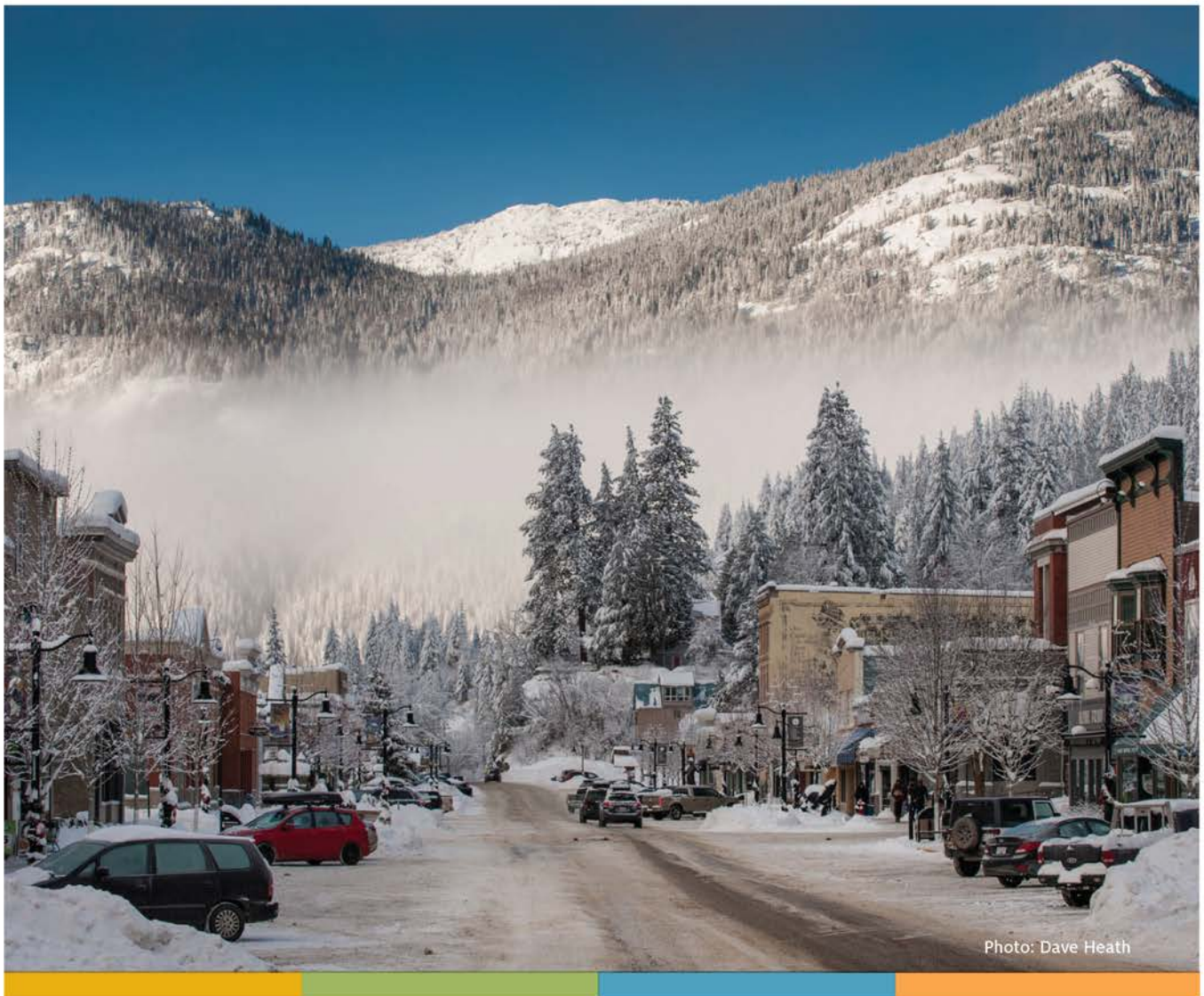


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APPLIED & INNOVATION  
RESEARCH CENTRE Selkirk College



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## 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
Sewer Services .....	7
Service Providers.....	7
Landfill & Waste Management .....	8
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
Vacancy Rates .....	10
Income.....	10
Household Income .....	10
Source of Income .....	11
Low Income Measure.....	11
Labour Force.....	11
Class of Worker & Occupation .....	11
Labour Force by Industry .....	13
Place of Work.....	13

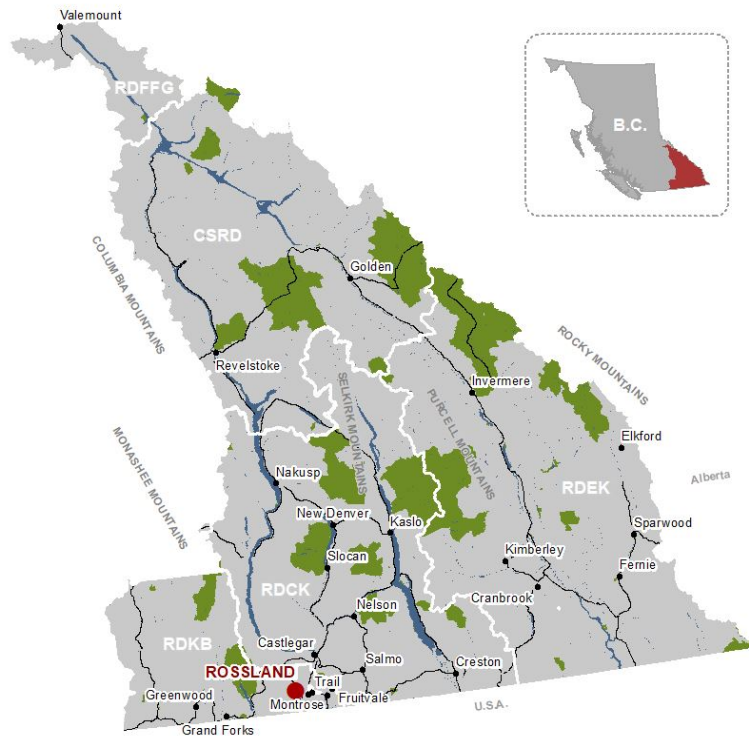
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Commute to Work .....	14
Unemployment .....	14
Labour Force Replacement Ratio.....	14
Education .....	14
Early Development Instrument.....	14
Public School Enrollment .....	15
High School Completion.....	15
Educational Attainment .....	16
Quality of Life & Civic Engagement .....	16
Life Expectancy .....	16
Crime Severity Index .....	16
Voter Turnout .....	16
Charitable Donations .....	17
Public Library Usage.....	17
Business.....	17
Business Formations .....	17
Total Building Permits.....	18
Building Permits by Type .....	18
Visitor Centre Statistics.....	18
Local Government .....	19
Municipal Revenues.....	19
Municipal Expenses.....	19
Taxes & Charges on a Representative House.....	20
Environment.....	20
Parks & Protected Areas .....	20
Weather & Climate .....	21
Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections .....	21
References.....	22

## INTRODUCTION

Rossland is known as an outdoor adventure mecca, including world-class mountain biking, hiking, and golfing in the summer, and skiing, snowshoeing, and fat biking in the winter. Steeped in a history of railway routes, miner's trails, and whisky running, the City of Rossland offers a vibrant heritage, arts, and cultural scene. The charming downtown hosts boutique shopping as well as spas and salons for a variety of needs and interests. With several accolades, including "Canada's #1 Outdoor Town" and the "Mountain Biking Capital of Canada", Rossland attracts mountain enthusiasts from around the world. See [www.rossland.ca](http://www.rossland.ca).

This report provides a profile of several indicators of well-being for the community of Rossland. 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 Rossland 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

<b>Regional District</b>	Regional District of Kootenay Boundary
<b>Coordinates</b>	Longitude is 117°47'59"W Latitude is 49°04'44"N
<b>Elevation</b>	1,040 meters
<b>Municipal Area</b>	68.3 km <sup>2</sup>

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Population characteristics<sup>1,2</sup> 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
<b>Rossland</b>	3,278	3,556	3,729	13.8%
<b>Regional District of Kootenay Boundary</b>	30,742	31,138	31,447	2.3%
<b>British Columbia</b>	4,113,490	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

### Population Projections

	Percent change in population projected 2017 to 2037
<b>Trail Local Health Area</b>	-1%
<b>British Columbia</b>	22%

### Age Characteristics

	Rossland (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Children (0 to 14 yrs)</b>	365	320	695	355,400	335,985	691,390
<b>Emerging Labour Force (15 to 24 yrs)</b>	185	160	345	280,615	265,930	546,540
<b>Primary Labour Force (25 to 64 yrs)</b>	1,120	1,090	2,210	1,246,670	1,314,475	2,561,145
<b>Seniors (65+ yrs)</b>	255	235	485	395,560	453,425	848,985
<b>Total population</b>	1,930	1,800	3,730	2,278,245	2,369,815	4,648,055
<b>Average age of population (yrs)</b>	39.7	40.3	40	41.5	43.1	42.3

## FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS

Family characteristics<sup>1</sup> 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

	Rosland (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Average household size</b>	2.3	2.4
<b>Total number of families in private households</b>	1,100	1,311,345
<b>Total couple families</b>	965	1,113,405
<b>Couples without children</b>	505	577,790
<b>Couples with children</b>	465	535,610
<b>One child</b>	170	221,065
<b>Two children</b>	235	230,705
<b>Three or more children</b>	60	83,840
<b>Total lone-parent families</b>	130	197,940
<b>Female parent</b>	90	155,670
<b>Male parent</b>	40	42,265
<b>One child</b>	65	125,890
<b>Two children</b>	60	54,900
<b>Three or more children</b>	15	17,145
<b>Total persons not in census families in private households (singles)</b>	610	882,895

## Marital Status

	Rosland (2016)			British Columbia (2016)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total population 15 years+</b>	1,560	1,480	3,040	1,922,840	2,033,825	3,956,665
<b>Married</b>	745	745	1,495	959,690	965,645	1,925,345
<b>Living common law</b>	235	235	465	186,485	185,505	371,985
<b>Single (never married)</b>	420	285	705	582,975	493,110	1,076,085
<b>Separated</b>	45	40	85	45,225	60,475	105,700
<b>Divorced</b>	80	95	175	103,475	160,395	263,870
<b>Widowed</b>	35	80	115	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).<sup>1</sup>

	Rosland (2016)	British Columbia (2016)	Canada (2016)
<b>Non-movers (%)</b>	66.6	57.4	61.8
<b>Movers non-migrants (%)</b>	13.2	21.7	20.7
<b>Intraprovincial migrants (%)</b>	11.5	11.6	10.6
<b>Interprovincial migrants (%)</b>	6.3	3.9	2.5
<b>External migrants (%)</b>	2.5	5.4	4.2

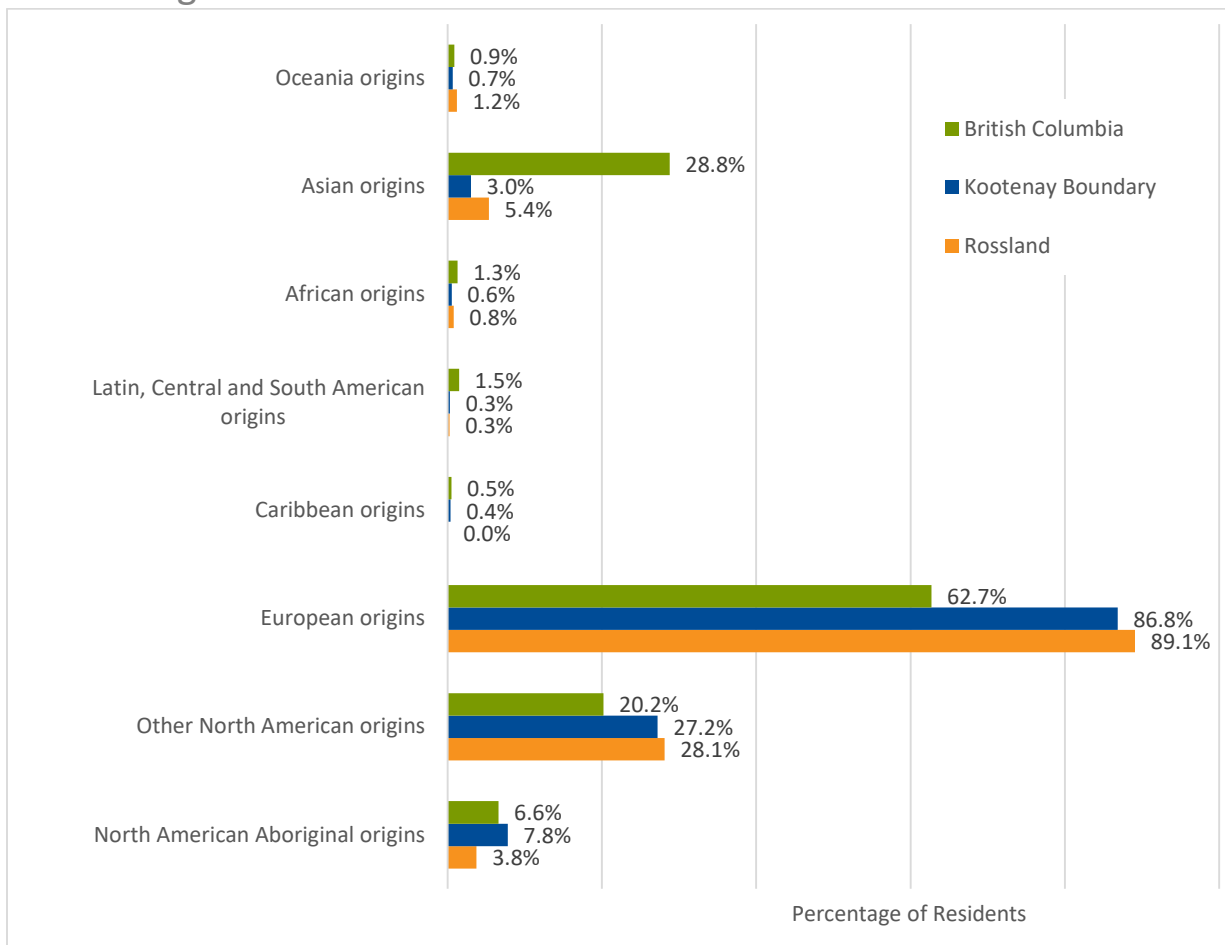
## CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

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.<sup>1</sup>

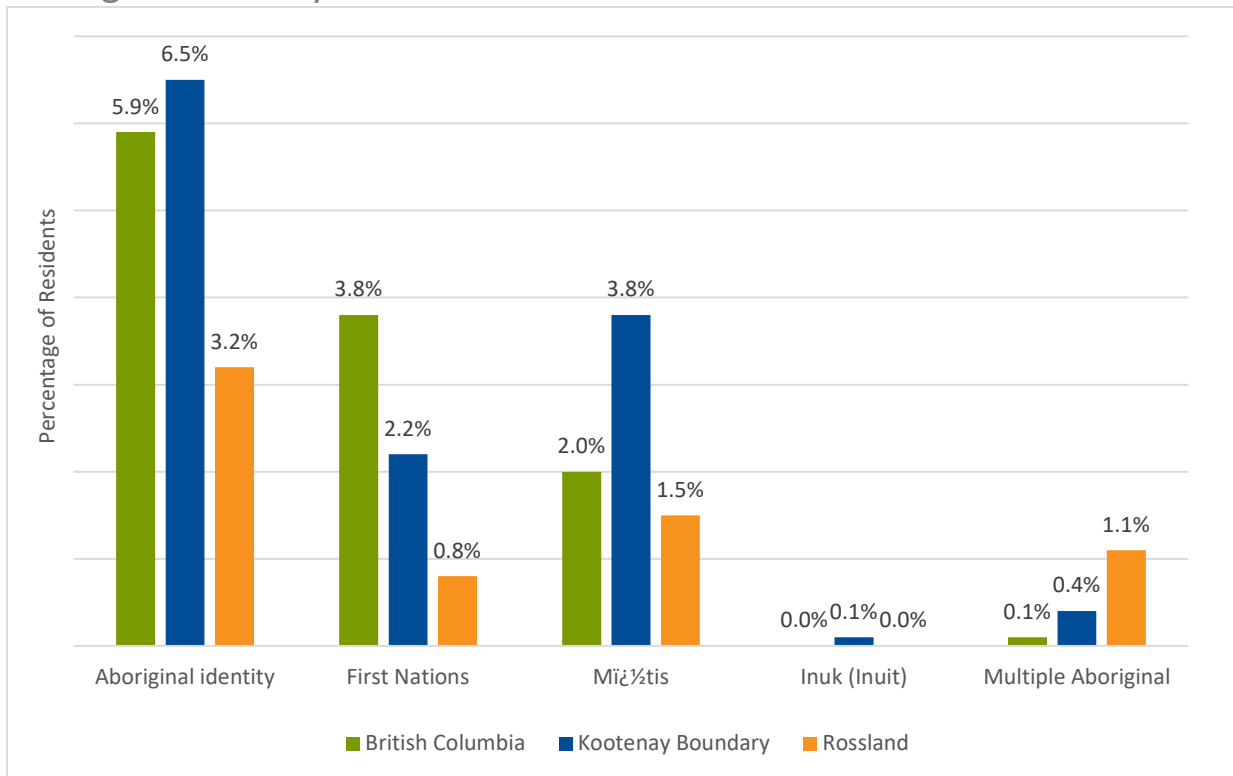
### Language Spoken Most Often at Home

	Rosland (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>English (%)</b>	96.5	98.1	83.2
<b>French (%)</b>	1.9	0.4	0.4
<b>Non-official languages (%)</b>	1.6	1.5	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

<b>Provider</b>	City of Rossland
<b>Average per capita demand (2015)<sup>3</sup></b>	541 Litres
<b>Annual residential water rate (2018)</b>	\$491.25

\* For comparison, average per capita demand for BC is 494 litres (2016)<sup>4</sup>

### Sewer Services

<b>Provider</b>	City of Rossland
<b>Type of treatment</b>	Secondary
<b>Annual sewer rate (2018) (residential)</b>	\$357
<b>Annual sewer rate (2018) (industrial/commercial/institutional)</b>	<a href="#">varies by type</a>

### Service Providers

<b>Electric power</b>	Fortis BC
<b>Natural gas</b>	Fortis BC
<b>Telecommunications<sup>5</sup></b>	Telus, Shaw, Xplornet, Bell, Rogers, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation, Columbia Wireless



## Landfill & Waste Management

<b>Landfill location</b>	McKelvey Creek Landfill
<b>Regional District waste disposal rate (2016)<sup>6</sup></b>	612 kg/person/year
<b>Type of service</b>	Curbside garbage and recycling pickup

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

## Traffic Volumes

Station location <sup>7</sup>	Annual Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic
	(number of vehicles)	January	July
<b>Route 3, 0.1 km East of Route 6, South of Salmo (P-31-1EW)</b>	1,562	904	2,415
<b>Route 22, just North of Hanna Drive / First Avenue, North of Trail (P-32-2NS)</b>	6,740	5,967	6,819

## BC Transit

Rossland 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.<sup>1,8</sup>

### Dwellings by Structure

	Rossland (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Total number of occupied private dwellings</b>	1,590	1,881,970
<b>Single-detached house</b>	1,295	830,660
<b>Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys</b>	5	177,830
<b>Other attached dwelling</b>	250	824,190
Semi-detached house	20	830,660
Row house	25	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	25	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	175	385,140
Other single-attached house	5	3,755
<b>Moveable dwelling</b>	40	49,290

## Dwellings by Period of Construction

	Rosland (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Total number of occupied private dwellings</b>	1,590	1,881,970
<b>1960 or before</b>	815	267,560
<b>1961 to 1980</b>	335	559,485
<b>1981 to 1990</b>	85	289,565
<b>1991 to 2000</b>	150	331,865
<b>2001 to 2005</b>	40	125,335
<b>2006 to 2010</b>	95	171,945
<b>2011 to 2016</b>	65	136,210
<b>Private dwellings in need of major repairs</b>	9.1%	6.3%

## Residential Property Values

	Rosland (2018)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2018)
<b>Number of single family dwellings</b>	1,372	45,145
<b>\$0 to \$99,999</b>	0.7%	2.0%
<b>\$100,000 to \$199,999</b>	14.4%	17.9%
<b>\$200,000 to \$299,999</b>	40.7%	31.3%
<b>\$300,000 to \$399,999</b>	29.7%	23.0%
<b>\$400,000 to \$499,999</b>	9.3%	13.4%
<b>\$500,000 to \$599,999</b>	3.1%	5.6%
<b>\$600,000 and over</b>	2.3%	6.7%
<b>Median value of dwelling</b>	\$285,950	\$295,600

\* For comparison, the median value of dwellings for BC is \$500,874<sup>1</sup>

## Household Occupation

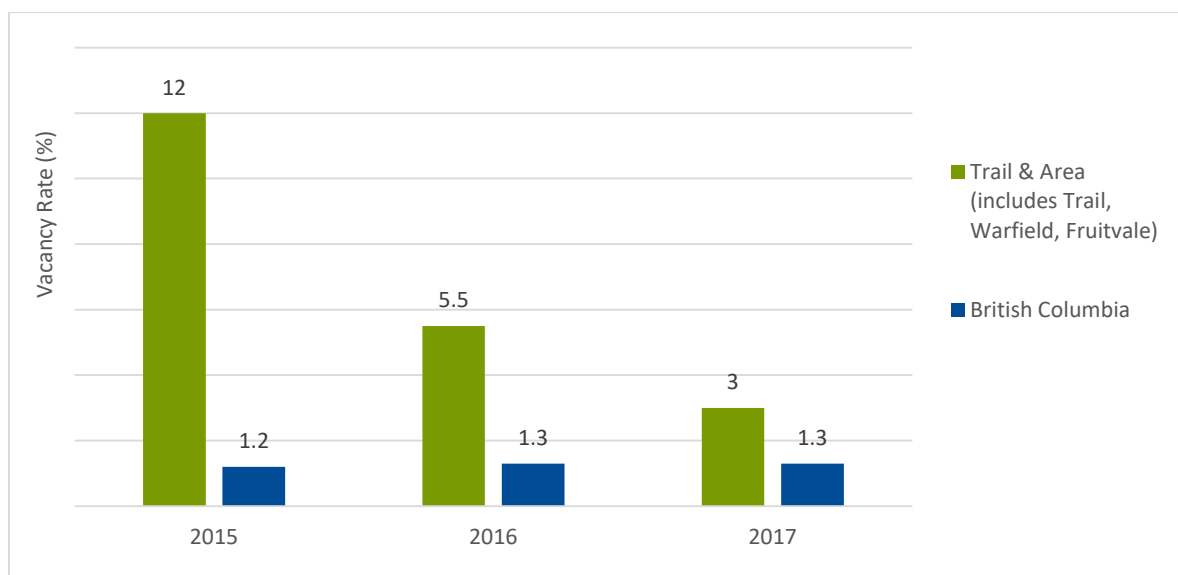
	Rosland (2016)	Kootenay Boundary (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
<b>Private dwellings occupied by usual residents (%)</b>	82	78	91
<b>Private households who are owners (%)</b>	79.3	80.2	68
<b>Private households who are renters (%)</b>	20.7	19.8	31.8

## 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 Rosland, 11% of owner households and 36% 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.

## Vacancy Rates

Vacancy rates<sup>9</sup> are an important indicator of the availability of affordable housing. A balanced vacancy rate is 3%.



## INCOME

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

### Household Income

Before-tax (2015) household income <sup>1</sup>	Rosland		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Under \$5,000</b>	15	0.9	43,415	2.3	228,790	1.6
<b>\$5,000 to \$9,999</b>	10	0.6	27,140	1.4	200,315	1.4
<b>\$10,000 to \$14,999</b>	35	2.2	55,745	3.0	374,575	2.7
<b>\$15,000 to \$19,999</b>	40	2.5	77,565	4.1	565,940	4.0
<b>\$20,000 to \$29,999</b>	95	6.0	151,680	8.1	1,141,510	8.1
<b>\$30,000 to \$39,999</b>	115	7.2	156,475	8.3	1,210,080	8.6
<b>\$40,000 to \$49,999</b>	145	9.1	152,635	8.1	1,174,435	8.3
<b>\$50,000 to \$59,999</b>	110	6.9	143,475	7.6	1,097,345	7.8
<b>\$60,000 to \$79,999</b>	205	12.9	255,195	13.6	1,934,735	13.7
<b>\$80,000 to \$99,999</b>	170	10.7	210,770	11.2	1,582,420	11.2
<b>\$100,00 to \$124,999</b>	200	12.6	198,140	10.5	1,470,255	10.4
<b>\$125,000 to \$149,999</b>	130	8.2	138,420	7.4	1,016,245	7.2
<b>\$150,000 and over</b>	320	20.1	271,290	14.4	2,075,425	14.7
<b>Median</b>	\$81,897		\$69,995		\$70,336	
<b>Average</b>	\$100,527		\$90,354		\$92,764	

## Source of Income

Source of Income <sup>10</sup> (2015)	Rosland	British Columbia	Canada
Employment income (% taxfilers)	88.4	77.4	75.8
Self-employment income (% taxfilers)	24.3	17.8	15.6
Investment income (% taxfilers)	47.5	40.2	35.4
Employment insurance (% taxfilers)	19.3	11.5	13.8
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement (% taxfilers)	21.0	26.3	25.5
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan (% taxfilers)	30.9	32.6	32.4
Canada Child Tax Benefit (% taxfilers)	26.0	22.1	24.4
Workers compensation (% taxfilers)	3.9	4.2	3.5
Social assistance (% taxfilers)	2.8	6.6	9.2
Private pensions (% taxfilers)	24.9	21.6	21.2
RRSPs (% taxfilers)	2.8	2.7	2.4
Other income (% taxfilers)	32.6	27.8	26.0

## Low Income Measure

The Low Income Measure (LIM) is a commonly-used indicator of poverty.<sup>11</sup> 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, 9% of people in Rosland are considered to be low income. The provincial average is 15%.

## LABOUR FORCE

### Class of Worker & Occupation

	# Employees		# Self-employed		Occupation	#	%
		%		%			
<b>Rosland (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>					Management	200	10
					Business, finance & admin	230	11
					Natural & applied sciences	245	12
					Health	305	15
					Education, law & social, community & government	245	12
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	80	4
					Sales & service	310	15
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	300	14
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	50	2
					Manufacturing & utilities	110	5
	1,685	81	385	19			

<b>Regional District of Kootenay Boundary (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>	12,225	85	2,165	15	Management	1,510	10
					Business, finance & admin	1,795	12
					Natural & applied sciences	770	5
					Health	1,205	8
					Education, law & social, community & government	1,320	9
					Art, culture, recreation & sport	375	3
					Sales & service	3,165	22
					Trades, transport & equipment operators and related	2,720	19
					Natural resources, agriculture & related production	615	4
					Manufacturing & utilities	920	6
					<b>British Columbia (2016)<sup>1</sup></b>	2,084,470	86
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 <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Rossland		British Columbia		Canada	
		%		%		%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		2		3		2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		1		1		1
Utilities		2		1		1
Construction		10		8		7
Manufacturing		12		6		9
Wholesale trade		1		3		4
Retail trade		7		12		12
Transportation and warehousing		0		5		5
Information and cultural industries		0		3		2
Finance and insurance		3		4		4
Real estate and rental and leasing		1		2		2
Professional, scientific and technical services		10		8		7
Management of companies and enterprises		0		0		0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services		3		4		4
Educational services		8		7		7
Health care and social assistance		19		11		12
Arts, entertainment and recreation		3		2		2
Accommodation and food services		7		9		7
Other services (except public administration)		4		5		4
Public administration		4		5		6

## Place of Work

Place <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Rossland		British Columbia		Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Worked at home	235	12	1,96,510	9	1,272,285	7
Worked outside Canada	15	1	16,040	1	78,815	0
No fixed workplace address	210	11	326,180	14	1,987,260	12
Worked at usual place	1,475	76	1,766,965	77	13,891,675	81

## Commute to Work

Commute Duration <sup>1</sup> (2016)	Rosland %	British Columbia %
Less than 15 minutes	47.0	28.8
15 to 29 minutes	42.9	32.9
30 to 44 minutes	6.3	20.3
45 to 59 minutes	0.9	8.8
60 minutes or more	2.7	9.1

## Unemployment

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

	Total	Male	Female
Rosland	7.2	9.3	4.2
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	7.9	8.7	6.9
British Columbia	6.7	7.1	6.3

## Labour Force Replacement Ratio

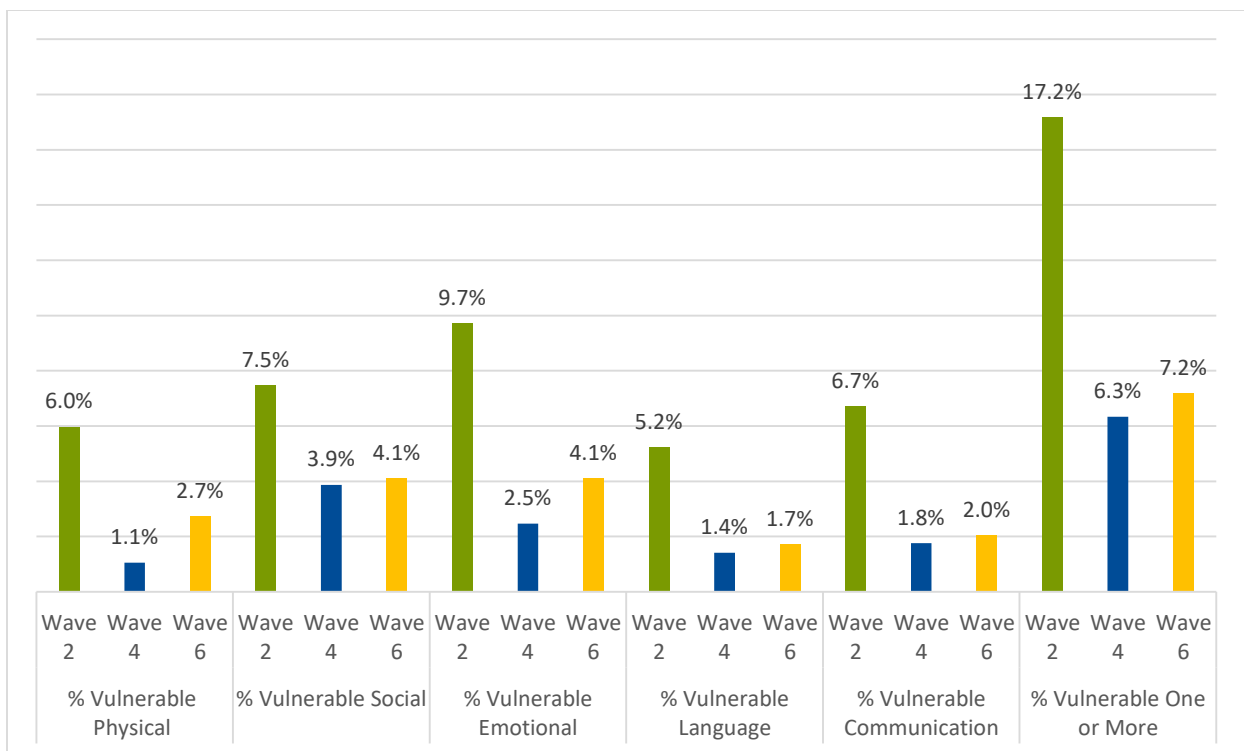
The Labour Force Replacement Ratio is a measure of the ratio of the number of people aged zero to 14 in 2016 who will be entering the workforce to the working population aged 50 to 64 who will be leaving the workforce in the next 15 years. A ratio of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the 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.<sup>1</sup>

	Labour Force Replacement Ratio (2016)
Rosland	0.80
Regional District of Kootenay Boundary	0.52
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.<sup>12</sup> The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable on each of the scales and vulnerable on one or more scales for the Kootenay Columbia South 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

Rossland is in the Kootenay Columbia School District (#20). Student enrollment<sup>13</sup> 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
<b>Total student enrolment</b>	3,870	3,739	3,661	3,657	3,774
<b>Elementary student enrolment</b>	2,127	2,135	2,088	2,142	2,266
<b>Secondary school enrolment</b>	1,741	1,604	1,572	1,515	1,508
<b>Aboriginal students</b>	504	499	489	495	511
<b>English Language Learners</b>	24	29	25	16	16
<b>French Immersion</b>	171	202	212	265	315
<b>Non-residents</b>	10	3	2	1	7

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

## High School Completion

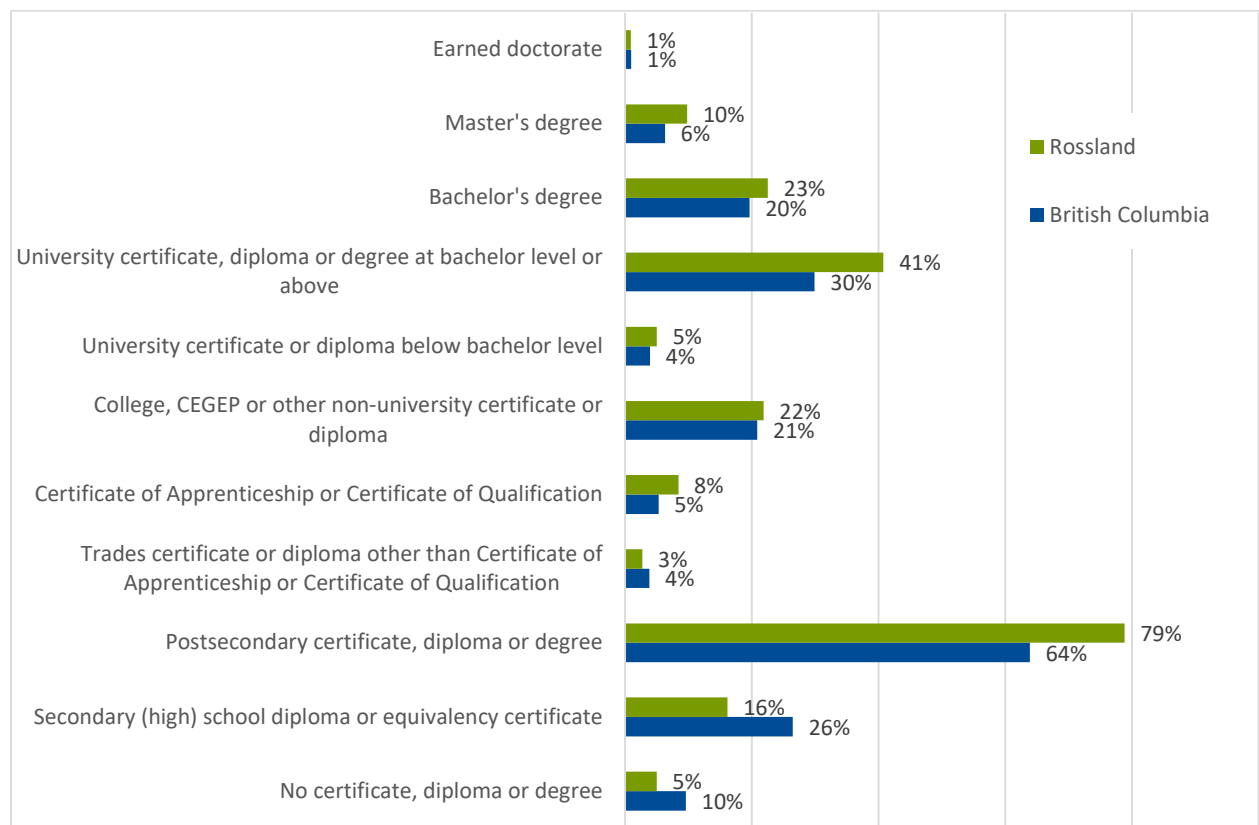
High school completion rates indicate how successful our families, schools, and communities are in supporting youth in achieving graduation. This indicator measures the proportion of students who graduate within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.<sup>13</sup> High school graduation is 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
<b>Kootenay Columbia (SD 20)</b>	77.4%	83.9%	80.5%	81.9%	87.1%	82.2%
<b>All BC Public Schools</b>	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.<sup>1</sup>



## 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).<sup>14</sup> The average from 2011 to 2015 was analysed. The Trail LHA has a life expectancy of 80.8 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.<sup>15</sup> 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 Trail and Greater District is 15.0, 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.<sup>16</sup>

	2008	2011	2014	2018
<b>Rossland</b>	51%	37%	62%	46%
<b>Columbia Basin-Boundary average</b>	51%	45%	41%	51%

## Charitable Donations

Charitable donations<sup>17</sup> 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
Rossland	3,040	820	27.0%	\$755	\$200	\$68,050
Kootenay Boundary	23,630	5,290	22.4%	\$5,595	\$240	\$55,760
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

## 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<sup>18</sup> are useful for providing an indication of the health and capacity of these facilities in serving community needs and interests.

Indicator (2017)	Rossland Public Library	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary
Population served	3,575	6,995
Total active cardholders as % of population served	60.1%	41.3%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	4,577	3,320
Total employees, FTE	2.9	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	500	1,254
Number of in-person visits	49,988	42,805
Total visits per capita	17.1	8.4
Average hours open per week	42.0	38.5
Total local government support	\$125,417	\$239,789
Local government support per capita	\$35.08	\$35.10
Total other revenue	\$15,387	\$40,102

## BUSINESS

### Business Formations

Business formations measures the number of incorporations per year<sup>19</sup>, and is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy.

Year	Rossland	Kootenay Boundary	British Columbia
2013	19	77	32,225
2014	17	70	34,951
2015	16	58	37,934
2016	27	99	43,556
2017	24	96	46,247

## Total Building Permits

This indicator measures the value of building permits issued annually by a defined region.<sup>20</sup> Building permits and housing starts are well-accepted indicators of economic performance.

Year	Rossland (\$'000)	British Columbia (\$'000)
2013	\$5,342	\$9,976,104
2014	\$11,262	\$11,076,715
2015	\$8,108	\$13,125,233
2016	\$22,456	\$13,255,024
2017	\$13,755	\$15,710,782

## Building Permits by Type

Type <sup>20</sup>	Rossland (2017)	British Columbia (2017)
Residential (\$'000)	\$10,586	\$11,498,362
Commercial (\$'000)	\$1,502	\$2,439,623
Industrial (\$'000)	\$275	\$658,482
Institutional and Government (\$'000)	\$1,392	\$1,114,315
Residential (total number of units)	33	44,105

## Visitor Centre Statistics

Visitor Centre Statistics<sup>21</sup> are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many communities.

Year	Total Visitors Rossland Visitor Centre	Change from previous year Rossland	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2013	3,519	0.7%	-5.0%
2014	3,223	-8.4%	2.3%
2015	4,842	50.2%	2.9%
2016	5,861	21.0%	-1.2%
2017	6,125	4.5%	-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.<sup>22</sup> 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

	Rossland (2017)	% of Total Revenue
<b>Total Own Purpose Taxation and Grants in Lieu</b>	\$5,176,829	38.7%
<b>Sale of Services</b>	\$1,852,570	13.9%
<b>Transfers from Federal Governments</b>	\$403,426	3.0%
<b>Transfers from Provincial Governments</b>	\$4,298,586	32.1%
<b>Transfers from Regional and Other Governments</b>	\$1,359,987	10.2%
<b>Investment Income</b>	\$168,535	1.3%
<b>Income from Government Business Enterprise</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Developer Contributions</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Disposition of Assets</b>	\$111,194	0.8%
<b>Other Revenue</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$13,371,127</b>	

### Municipal Expenses

	Rossland (2017)	% of Total Expenses
<b>General Government</b>	\$1,830,395	26.1%
<b>Protective Services</b>	\$238,039	3.4%
<b>Solid Waste Management and Recycling</b>	\$113,471	1.6%
<b>Health, Social Services and Housing</b>	\$6,674	0.1%
<b>Development Services</b>	\$198,255	2.8%
<b>Transportation and Transit</b>	\$1,275,799	18.2%
<b>Parks, Recreation and Culture</b>	\$780,465	11.1%
<b>Water Services</b>	\$557,759	8.0%
<b>Sewer Services</b>	\$584,069	8.3%
<b>Other Services</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Amortization</b>	\$1,428,999	20.4%
<b>Other Adjustments</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$7,013,925</b>	

## Taxes & Charges on a Representative House

	Rossland (2018)
House value	\$297,717
School	\$742
<b>General Municipal Total</b>	<b>\$2,108</b>
Regional District	\$542
Hospital	\$82
BCA, MFA, and other	\$96
<b>Total Residential Variable Rate Taxes</b>	<b>\$3,571</b>
<b>Total Residential Parcel Taxes</b>	<b>\$216</b>
<b>Total Residential User Fees</b>	<b>\$720</b>
<b>Total Residential Property Taxes and Charges</b>	<b>\$4,507</b>

\* 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

Rossland has 10 provincial parks and protected areas within a 40 kilometer radius of the municipality. It also has at least 6 local parks and greenspaces within its boundaries.

<b>Provincial Parks &amp; Protected Areas<sup>23,24</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beaver Creek Park</li> <li>Boothman's Oxbow Park</li> <li>Champions Lakes Park</li> <li>Christina Lake Park</li> <li>Erie Creek Park</li> <li>Gilpin Grasslands Park</li> <li>Gladstone Prov. Park</li> <li>King George VI Park</li> <li>Nancy Greene Park</li> <li>Syringa Park</li> </ul>
<b>Local Greenspaces<sup>25</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centennial Park</li> <li>Cooke Ave Ball Park</li> <li>Jubilee Park</li> <li>Pioneer Park</li> <li>Rossglen Park</li> <li>Rotary Nickleplate Park</li> </ul>

## Weather & Climate

Weather and climate data is based on the Government of Canada's climate normals and averages for the Warfield station.<sup>26</sup>

	January	July
<b>Daily average (°C)</b>	-1.8	20.4
<b>Daily maximum (°C)</b>	0.5	27.8
<b>Daily minimum (°C)</b>	-4.0	12.9
<b>Extreme maximum (°C)</b>	11.1 (1953)	41.1 (1934)
<b>Extreme minimum (°C)</b>	-27.8 (1950)	0.6 (1976)
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	27.8	48.2
<b>Snowfall (cm)</b>	50.6	0
<b>Extreme daily rainfall (mm)</b>	27.2 (1983)	44.2 (1989)
<b>Extreme daily snowfall (cm)</b>	34.3 (1968)	0 (1928)
<b>Extreme snow depth (cm)</b>	75 (1997)	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 Rossland.<sup>27</sup> 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
<b>Annual mean temperature</b>	5.9°C	7.7°C	8.2°C	8.8°C	10.0°C
<b>Annual total precipitation</b>	858 mm	885 mm	886 mm	894 mm	912 mm

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