Attachment 1

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Canmore Community Monitoring Program
2018 Final Report

December, 2019

Photo Credit: Nick Fitzharding Photography

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2018 Executive Summary

The Canmore Community Monitoring Report (CCMR) is a summary of key Town of Canmore indicators that provide local information about past and current trends.

The CCMR data is open to the public to increase citizen participation in local government, create opportunities for economic development, and inform decision making in both the private and public sectors. This edition has been reorganized into 'fact sheets' to increase accessibility of information and provide data in a clear and concise format.

Data included in this document has been collected and organized by the Biosphere Institute and information is organized in alignment with the Town of Canmore's 2019-2022 Strategic Plan.

Below is a summary of local data as it related to the Town's 2019-2020 strategic plan:

Summary of Community

Citizen Satisfaction

The cost of living and affordability of housing are longstanding issues in Canmore, but have grown more acute in recent years. Housing and affordability issues were at the top of residents' minds in the 2012, 2014 and the 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Surveys. While most residents rank the quality of life in Canmore quite highly (98% 'good' to 'very good' in the 2017 Survey), an increasing number of people (26%) felt that their quality of life had worsened in recent years, primarily due to the cost of living and affordability issues.

Photo Courtesy of Nick Fitzhardinge Photography

Community and Volunteer Organizations

Community organizations, agencies, and volunteers continued to provide a wide spectrum of services for cultural, social, environmental, youth, senior, and other community needs. As of 2019, there were more than 150 volunteer, charitable, and non-profit organizations in Canmore.

The community has recently made significant investments in recreational and cultural facilities. Elevation Place (2013) is a hub for swimming, recreation, fitness, arts & culture, and the community library. The old swimming pool at the Recreation Centre was redeveloped as an expanded gymnastics facility, and the entire building is undergoing lifecycle maintenance.

Library Services

The old Canmore Public Library was renovated into artsPlace (2015), a community arts centre. Usage of Elevation Place, artsPlace, and Canmore Public Library continued to increase. On May 1, 2019 library card membership became free to all eligible residents.

Arts and Culture

Canmore's Public Art program continued to expand with the Utility Box program and Canada 150 street mural, temporary art installations, and organic food bins.

The Town of Canmore is currently in the process of creating a Cultural Master Plan, which is a 10-year vision and road map for the planning and delivery of arts and culture that advances participation in, the presence of, and the support for culture in Canmore.

Schools and Education

Canmore has long struggled to retain families and children. After a period of shrinking enrollment from 2000-2010, the number of students in Canmore's schools has been increasing since 2010, with a 6% increase over the past 5 years. Canmore's families have access to a wide array of educational options with three school systems and the Alpenglow Community School.

Canada 150 Road Mural Project by Lucie Bause (Source: Town of Canmore)

Health Services

Canmore's residents continue to have a high degree of access to emergency medical services and family physicians. Emergency room visits at the Canmore hospital decreased by 9% over the past 5 years, relating in part to expanded after-hours clinics at local doctor's offices. In 2019, there was 1 family doctor per 312 Canmore residents, compared to an average of 1 family doctor per 764 persons across Alberta.

Crime and Safety

Canmore is generally a very safe community, with low levels of serious offenses and violent crime. Overall, the rate and severity of offenses have generally been declining for the past decade. From 2017-2018 there was a 28% one year increase in the property crime rate, largely due to criminals from outside the community targeting properties and vehicles. The 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey indicated that more than 99% of respondents consider Canmore to be a safe community.

Domestic violence remains an issue in society, Canmore and the Bow Valley. Over the past 5 years, the Bow Valley Victim Services Association reported a 22% increase their domestic violence caseload. The

RCMP reported an increase in cases of spousal abuse from 32 to 118, From 2017/18 to 2018/19 the number of people assisted by the Banff YWCA who were experiencing domestic violence nearly doubled.

Flood and Mountain Creek Hazard Mitigation

Following the flood of 2013, the Town of Canmore initiated a hazard mitigation program for the mountain creeks. Short and long-term mitigations, and hazard/risk assessment studies continued to be implemented on the mountain creeks surrounding Canmore. The proposed Cougar Creek Debris Flood Retention Structure is nearing the final approval stages, and construction is anticipated to begin in the next year.

FireSmart

The risk of wildfire continues to be a significant concern for the community. The summers of 2017 and 2018 notable for wildfire smoke impacts from fires in the region (Canmore was not directly threatened). In 2018 the Town of Canmore updated their Wildfire Mitigation Strategy. Fuel modification and FireSmart efforts continue with an annual program to reduce the hazard in the wildland/urban interface. In 2019, the Town of Canmore was presented with the FireSmart Community Protection Achievement Award for its FireSmart program efforts.

Forest Health

The Town of Canmore and the Government of Alberta continued with efforts to control Mountain Pine Beetle. A record number (7,532) of infested trees were surveyed and controlled in 2018. These trees were primarily in the Provincial Wildland Park surrounding Canmore.

Summary of Livability

Permanent/ Non-Permanent Population

From the 1990's through to 2008, Canmore experienced an exceptionally rapid rise in housing prices, increasing the affordability challenge for many residents. This slowed the growth rate of the permanent population, and resulted in a shrinking number of children in the community (and schools) as many families found themselves struggling with affordability and shelter costs. Canmore's permanent population grew steadily over the past 5 year census period from 12,288 in 2011 to 13,992 in 2016 (a 14% increase, or nearly 3% per year). As of 2016 it was estimated that nearly 30% of properties were occupied by second home owners or non-permanent residents. The last municipal census in 2014, reported that there were 3,890 non-permanent residents with homes in Canmore (an updated count of non-permanent residents is not available at this time).

In the summer of 2018, the number of individuals living in their vehicles increased significantly in Canmore. This increase was most noticeable on the municipal gravel road running behind Save on Foods and beside Elevation Place (referred to herein as the gravel lot). In this space, a semi-permanent community was established by vehicle dwellers, colloquially referred to as “Vanmore”.

Birth and Death rates/ Age Structure/ Migration and Mobility/ Immigration

Over the past 20 years there has been a substantial shift in Canmore’s demographics, towards an older population, with the biggest population increases occurring for age groups 45 years or older. From 2011 to 2016, the number of people aged 65+ grew by 48% (up by 208% since 1996). Reversing a trend towards less children in the community, the number of children and youth (0-14 years old) in Canmore increased by 11% from 2011 to 2016. While this is a positive trend towards retaining families and children, the total number of children in 2016 was only 130 higher than 20 years earlier in 1996.

Photo Courtesy of the Bow Valley Immigration Partnership

While Canmore’s population growth is primarily driven by migration, the number of births more than doubled over the past 5 years. The number of foreign-born immigrants in Canmore remained fairly steady from 2011 to 2016, but there was a substantial shift in their countries of origin (37% of all new immigrants to Canmore are from the Philippines).

Individual Income/ Employment Income/ Family Income/ Investment Income and Financial Assets

Average individual and family incomes continued to rise, with a 14% increase in median individual income from 2012 to 2017. Median family income increased by 19% during the time period. These increases in average incomes are not necessarily related to higher wages, and are not equally distributed amongst all residents. There is an increasing proportion of income that is derived from non-employment sources (e.g. investments and other sources). As a proportion of total income in the community, employment income decreased from 70% in 2012 to 63% in 2017. In 2017, investment income represented 19% of all total income sources in Canmore (vs. an average of 6% across Canada).

Census Family Low Income Measure/ Low Income – Market Basket Measure (MBM)

When family groupings are taken into account, lone-parent families and persons not in a census family were more likely to be below the Census Family Low Income Measure- After Tax. Relative to Canada and Alberta, however, Canmore has a lower proportion of people who are considered in low income based on Canada’s Market Basket Measurement, which estimates low-income based on expenses associated with average small Alberta communities. Consequently, as Canmore expenses are on average higher, the Market Basket Measure likely underestimates the number of persons who are low income in Canmore.

Living Wage/ Social Assistance/ Affordable Services Program

The Government of Alberta's Spatial Price Survey continued to identify Canmore as the most expensive community in Alberta. In 2016 Canmore's overall price level was 19.4% higher than Edmonton. In 2018 it was 42.9% higher. Shelter costs are the primary reason for Canmore's high price index (followed by transportation and food costs).

The 'Living Wage' (required to meet basic needs) in Canmore decreased from 2015 to 2017 due a combination of factors including: the introduction of local public transit, changes to government taxes/transfers, and the Town of Canmore's Affordable Services Program. For the following reference groups the Living Wage change from 2015 to 2017 was:

a) Single adult: $20.03 to $17.04
b) Lone parent with 1 child: $24.25 to $18.51
c) Couple with 2 children: $23.40 to $22.65 (each)

The Affordable Services Program (ASP) was introduced as a 6 month pilot in 2017. The program assists residents with affordability challenges by providing access supports and services from a single point of contact. A third of the program participants have been residents of the community for 15 or more years, highlighting the affordability challenges faced by both newcomers and long-time residents of Canmore.

Rental/ Vacancies/ Ownership

The availability and affordability of shelter and housing continued to be a challenge for many in the community. In 2018 and 2019 the community struggled with the issues of unlicensed vacation rentals (and their effects on the availability of long-term rentals) and people living out their vehicles, parking on municipal lands.

Photo Courtesy of CCHC

In 2019 the Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) and Bow Valley Regional Housing released the Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. The study reported that, in 2016, 30% of rental households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing. Lone-parent households were identified as having 59% of rental households in housing affordability need. Canmore continued to invest in Perpetually Affordable Housing (PAH), with CCHC opening 49 units of PAH (townhouse, stacked townhouse, and duplex) at the Hawk's Bend development.

From 2013 to 2018 the average advertised rental costs for apartments increased by 31% for a 1-bedroom and 28% for a 2-bedroom. The availability of apartments increased in 2018, with the construction of purpose-built rental units in the Northview development, however the effective vacancy rate remains very low, often at or near 0%.

The price of ownership housing continued to increase with the mean resale price (all unit types) increasing by 26% from 2013 to 2018. In 2018, the mean price for a single family home was more than $1.1 million dollars. The price gap between incomes and housing prices continued to widen with house prices rising faster than income. The high price of rental and ownership housing make it difficult for many residents to remain in the community, and for employers to attract and retain employees.

Summary of Strong Economy

The past several years have seen significant organizational and capacity development in Canmore's economic sector. The creation of an Economic Development department in the Town of Canmore, and new organizations such as Tourism Canmore Kananaskis, the Bow Valley Chamber of Commerce, and Innovate Canmore are all working towards strengthening Canmore's economy. The Town of Canmore has been consulting with stakeholders and the community, crafting an Economic Development Strategy and launched an Economic Development portal featuring community profiles, indicators, maps and opportunities to connect with business and investment opportunities.

Photo Courtesy of Jaclyn LaRouchee – Carmella Consulting - Downtown Canmore

Regional Unemployment Rate/ Local Unemployment Rate

The communities of the Bow Valley have long struggled with attracting and retaining employees, and the demand for workers remains strong. From 2013-2018 the number of advertised job positions at the Job Resource Centre increased by 26% (for Banff and Canmore). The regional unemployment rate for ER4840 (Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House) increased from 4.0% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2018 (partly reflecting increased unemployment in the resource-based economies on the eastern slopes).

Bow Valley Job Orders/ Employment by Industry

Canmore's labour market has continued to grow. From 2011 to 2016 the number of people in the labour force increased by 11% (or 885 jobs in total). The largest sectors of employment were accommodation/food services (15%), health care/social assistance (11%), and retail trade (10%). Construction was the 4th largest sector of employment (9%). The biggest growth sectors were health care/social assistance (330 jobs), retail trade (210 jobs) and professional/scientific/technical services (200 jobs).

Town of Canmore Business Registry/ Business Counts/ Business and Consumer Bankruptcies

Canmore's business registry recorded an increase of 46% in the number of registered businesses from 2013 to 2018 (driven largely by an increase in home based businesses). From 2013 to 2018 there was an 8% increase in the number of annual business incorporations, with 145 new incorporations in 2018. There were only 3 business bankruptcies during that 5 year period.

Building Permits/ Housing Starts

The construction and development industry continued to rebound after challenges following the 2008 global financial crisis. From 2013 to 2018, total building permit values increased by 71% from $74 million to $126 million. This was driven primarily by residential development (particularly multi-family), as housing starts nearly tripled (from 109 to 320 units). There were a number of significant hotel (e.g. the Malcom Hotel, Base Camp, and Super 8), commercial/retail (e.g. the Shops of Canmore), and institutional developments (Our Lady of the Rockies church).

Regional Tourism Visitation

After extensive industry and community consultation, Tourism Canmore Kananaskis released the Canmore Kananaskis Community Tourism Strategic Plan (2019-2029). The plan recognizes that the region is busy during peak season, but many businesses struggle during the shoulder and off-seasons.

Recognizing the importance of high speed connectivity for a community's economy, the Town of Canmore developed a broadband strategic plan. In 2019 Telus announced plans to invest $41 million to enhance wireless and wired connectivity for residents and businesses.

Tourism and visitation to the region continued to increase, with a 46% increase in domestic visitation to the Canadian Rockies from 2012-2017. From 2013/14 to 2018/19 visitation to Banff National Park increased by 25% overall, or an average of 5% per year.

Hotel and accommodation statistics for the 'Alberta Resorts' region showed a strong increase in annual hotel occupancy rates from 57% in 2013 to 67% in 2018. Average daily rates for hotels in the region increased by 48% during this time. In Canmore, peak summer occupancy rates are often near full occupancy for many properties (particularly on weekends, however the shoulder and winter season continue to show a significant seasonal decrease in visitation). In August 2019, the occupancy rate in Canmore was 92% and the average daily rate was $318 per room.

Economic Impacts of Tourism

Like many other communities the Town of Canmore worked on dealing with the growing issue of unlicensed short-term vacation rentals. Operating an unlicensed short term rental unit is prohibited under the Town of Canmore's Land Use Bylaw (LUB) and steep fines were issued to offenders.

In the summer of 2018, the number of individuals living in their vehicles increased significantly in Canmore. To explore the economic connection between vehicle dwellers and the town, an online survey was sent out to local businesses. The survey was sent to 540 local businesses. Of those businesses, 135 businesses completed the survey, giving a response rate of 25%. Combined, the businesses had 30 vehicle dwellers working for them.

Summary of Wildlife Coexistence

Human-Bear Occurrences

Human-wildlife occurrences can vary from a simple sighting, to a serious public safety concern. Occurrences are ranked on a continuum from Low, Moderate, High, Very High, to Extreme (involving human contact, injury, or death). From 2014-2018 there were an unusually high number of reported bear occurrences (171-310 per year). Of these, there were 4 in which contact was made with a human (ranked 'Extreme'). A full year of data is not yet available for 2019, however have been 2 reported incidents in which bear spray was deployed (1 of which involved contact with a human).

Bear Removal and Deaths

From 1997 to 2019 a total of 182 black bears and 21 grizzly bears have been killed or removed from the local ecosystem (either by management action, or known road/rail mortalities). The annual number can vary quite significantly, and has ranged from 2 to 19 per year.

Human- Cougar Occurrences

The total number of reported cougar occurrences decreased from a high of 59 in 2013 to 5 in 2018. It is not clear what caused this reduction in reported occurrences. Wildlife (or a wildlife carcass) was linked to 52% of reported occurrences, while domestic pets (primarily off-leash dogs) were identified as the attractant for 37% of occurrences (where an attractant was identified).

Wildlife Attractant Management

In 2017 there were long-standing bear warnings and closures on the south side of the valley (Canmore Nordic Centre, Quarry Lake, Three Sisters) due to many bears feeding on buffalo berries and multiple sightings/encounters with bears. One grizzly (Bear 148) was captured and relocated within her home range in Banff National Park. Bear 148 returned to the Canmore area, and after a number of incidents involving bluff charges, was relocated to a location near Kakwa Wildland Provincial Park. Bear 148 was subsequently shot and killed during a legal grizzly bear hunt in British Columbia. Following significant concerns about the frequency and significance of these human-wildlife encounters, the Human-Wildlife Coexistence Roundtable and Technical Working Group were convened. A partnership between local agencies, the group examined the issues surrounding human-wildlife coexistence, both from a public safety and a wildlife safety point of view. In 2018 the group released their final report: Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. In accordance with the recommendations in the report, the Town of Canmore and other agencies in the Bow Valley have begun working on actions and strategies to reduce the risks and challenges of human-wildlife encounters.

Photo Courtesy of Alberta Parks

For more than 20 years the Town of Canmore has worked towards managing wildlife attractants. In 1999 Canmore completed the installation of bear-proof garbage containers and passed a bylaw introducing the outdoor composting of food waste. Subsequent efforts have targeted bird feeders, feral rabbits, buffalo berries (>164ha removed), and other attractants. A 2018 survey by Alberta Parks identified more than 2,500 fruit trees in the community. The 2017 Wildlife Attractant Bylaw (amended 2019) and the 2019 Wildlife Attractant Management Plan align with the Coexisting with Wildlife Roundtable recommendations to reduce wildlife attractants in the community.

Human-Wildlife Coexistence - Education

Alberta Environment and Parks, the Town of Canmore, WildSmart and the Wildlife Ambassadors continued to deliver wildlife safety and coexistence education to residents and visitors to the Bow Valley. The Living with Wildlife video and website detail the successes and challenges of coexisting with wildlife in the Bow Valley. In a survey of trail users, only half were found to be carrying bear spray. Very few trail users on the trails in and around Canmore were found to be carrying bear spray, though bear sighting are common in the areas surrounding the town.

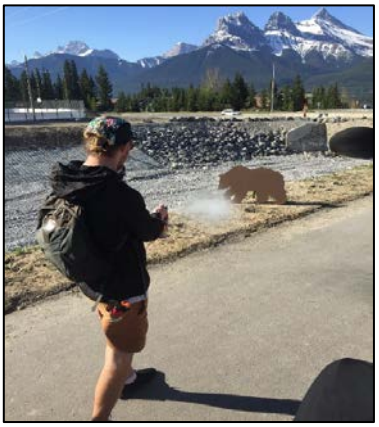
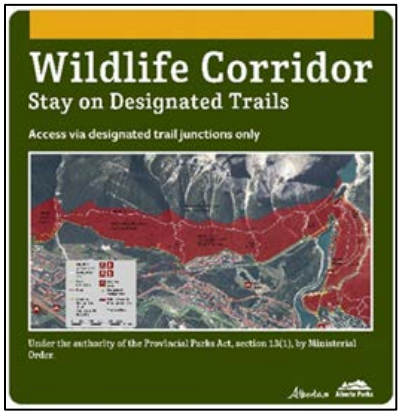


Photo Courtesy of WildSmart

Human-Wildlife Coexistence - Enforcement



Both the Government of Alberta and Town of Canmore increased enforcement efforts, with a significant increase in the number of tickets issued for dogs off leash, or for entering a closed area (such as a wildlife corridor or bear closure). In 2018 the Town of Canmore prohibited bow hunting in the Larch Islands area due to its close proximity to residential neighbourhoods.

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches

The Town of Canmore and its partners worked towards decreasing trail density in the Eagle Terrace Conservation Easement, new trail alignments at Quarry Lake, and signage and educational materials to reduce human use in the South Canmore Wildlife Corridor.

In 2017, Three Sisters Mountain Village (TSMV) proposed an amendment for new development on the previously approved Resort Area (site of the partially constructed golf course). A motion for first reading of this Area Structure Plan amendment was defeated by Council. Also in 2017, TSMV submitted a proposal to resolve the wildlife corridor alignment at the eastern end of the Three Sisters Property. In June 2018, AEP deemed the proposed corridor alignment to be 'not satisfactory.' The primary concerns were related to steep slopes and the width of the proposed corridors, and the negative effects this might have on corridor functionality. As of December 2019, the planning process for the Three Sisters lands and wildlife corridors is ongoing.

In September 2019, the M.D. of Bighorn and the Government of Alberta finalized a land swap to help protect land at the north entrance to the Wind Valley wildlife underpass and high-value habitat along the Bow River.

Wildlife Crossing Structures

Wildlife use of the highway underpasses at Stewart Creek and Wind Valley increased by 41% and 32% respectively. While ungulates (deer and elk) account for the majority of underpass use, the crossing structures are also used regularly by carnivores. Humans were the 3rd most common species using the underpasses (7% of total use). In November 2019, the Government of Alberta announced $20 million for a future wildlife overpass and associated fencing near the Hwy 1/1X interchange east of Canmore.

Summary of Environmental Sustainability

On October 1, 2019 Town Council unanimously voted to declare a state of climate emergency, acknowledging the serious global impacts of climate change.

Air Quality

To better track progress towards these targets the Town of Canmore is currently updating the community inventory of GHG emissions. Based on the data that is currently available, total emissions from electricity and natural gas consumption were estimated to have decreased by 5% from 2013-2018, largely due to the Government of Alberta's shift towards reducing the use of coal to generate electricity.

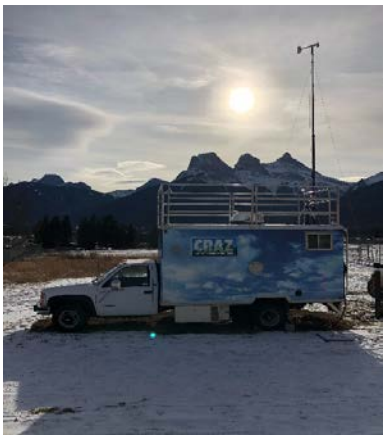


Photo Courtesy of CRAZ

After 5-years of continuous monitoring the Calgary Region Airshed Society (CRAZ) discontinued the passive air quality monitor at Gap Lake. The monitoring results showed that average sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide levels remained well below the annual air quality objectives. Average ozone levels showed steady annual increases, likely related to increasing vehicle traffic on the Trans-Canada Highway. To replace the passive air quality monitor, the Bow Valley Corridor will be monitored by the Portable Air Monitoring Laboratory (PAML). The PAML provides real time Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) for the Bow Valley. The summers of 2017 and 2018 were notable for significant local air quality impacts from wildfires in western North America.

Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Town of Canmore's 2018 Climate Action Plan (CAP) set new targets and plans for reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. These targets are aligned with national and international goals, and the 2015 Paris Accord. By 2030, the Town has targeted a 30% reduction in community GHG emissions below 2015 levels (and an 80% reduction by 2050).

Photo Courtesy of Town of Canmore

Water Consumption

Following a long-term trend since 2000, residential water consumption continued a gradual decline. Water consumption by industrial, commercial and institutional uses increased by 20% from 2013 to 2018, likely due in large part to the increased levels of visitation to Canmore. The Town of Canmore and EPCOR continued the leak detection program, working to reduce water losses from aging underground pipes and infrastructure.

Drinking Water Quality/ Bow River Water Quality

Environment and Climate Change Canada rated water quality in the Bow River upstream of Canmore (at the Banff Park boundary) as "Good" from 2011-2016, and "Excellent" from 2015-2017. The occasional issues with Bow River water quality typically relate to higher flow events (e.g. snowmelt or rain events). The Town of Canmore's water quality testing above and below the wastewater treatment plant do not show any significant or measurable differences from the facility. Drinking water quality remains very high and well within required parameters.

Solid Waste Management

The quantity of total solid waste generated in Canmore is closely linked to building permits and the level of construction and demolition activity. The Waste Characterization Study identified that 37% of Canmore's residential waste is composed of organic materials. To better manage this waste stream the Town of Canmore introduced a pilot program of five residential organics collection bins in the fall of 2019. These bins were decorated with murals as part of the Town's Public Art program. The organics program is expected to expand in 2020 with more bins to be placed in the community.

Photo from: www.canmore.ca

Summary of Transportation

Transportation Mode Share

The 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP) envisions a coherent and connected multi-modal transportation network in Canmore with less reliance on personal vehicles, and increased usage of public transit and active transportation. The ITP targets a mode shift of 40% of trips in the summer month being taken by foot, bicycle, or bus. As of 2017, 80% of trips taken in Canmore were in private automobiles with a target of reducing this to 60% by 2030. To achieve this mode shift, the Town of Canmore is actively engaged in a number of key initiatives including public transit (fare free), wayfinding signage, parking modifications, bicycle parking, a 'complete streets' design on Spring Creek Drive, and improvements to connectivity for walking and cycling. Traffic counter data from Spring Creek Drive (adjacent to Main Street) indicates that active transportation totalled 40% of all use at that location (in line with the 2030 ITP targets) for the peak summer months of 2019.

Town Centre Congestion/ Parking

To help better manage parking, private vehicle use, and congestion, Town Council adopted the Integrated Parking Management Plan in 2018. Parking challenges in the Town Center have intensified over the past decade, with weekends and peak times often close to capacity. Paid parking will be introduced in the Town Centre beginning in June 2020. Revenues from paid parking will help provide continued fare free public transit in Canmore.

Public Transit

The expansion of the public transit system in the Bow Valley continues. Since its first full year of operation in 2013, Regional Roam Transit ridership between Banff and Canmore increased nearly 200% to nearly 175,000 riders in 2018. On-It Calgary-Canmore-Banff Transit commenced service in 2017, and offers $10 tickets (each way) to Calgary. A local ROAM public transit system in Canmore began operations in November 2016. From 2017 to 2018 ridership increased by 46% with more than 110,000 riders in 2018. For 2019, ridership on local transit is trending 24% higher than in 2018. The development of the public transit network is a major step towards reducing private vehicle use and providing affordable transportation options to residents and visitors.

Photo Courtesy of ROAM Transit

Urban and Commuter Trails

Canmore maintains more than 71 km of municipal trails and linkages to hundreds of kilometers of regional and backcountry trails in Kananaskis and Banff National Park. Following the completion of the Legacy Trail connection to Canmore in the fall of 2013, annual user counts have averaged nearly 115,000 users per year. The busiest month of use recorded was July 2017 (during the Canada 150 celebrations) with more than 29,000 users in one month. In 2019, a final extension of the trail through Canmore to the Canmore Nordic Centre was completed.

Traffic Volume

Average traffic volumes on the Trans-Canada Highway through Canmore increased by 24% from 2013 to 2018, to more than 23,000 vehicles per day. Vehicle traffic on Hwy 742 (Smith-Dorian Trail) near the Canmore Nordic Centre more than doubled in the past 5 years with more than 2,400 vehicles per day in 2018.

In July 2019, an electric vehicle charging station was added beside the Miner Union Hall. There are now a total of four stations available in

Photo Courtesy of Nick

Canmore: Miners Union Hall, artsPlace, Canmore Rocky Mountain Inn, and Petro Canada. In 2019, hybrid and electric vehicles accounted for 1% of all vehicles registered to a Canmore address (13 electric and 115 hybrid).

United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals

In November, 2019 Town administration presented to Council information on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The SDG's are high-level global goals that call for local community action. The 2020 Canmore Community Monitoring Report will incorporate SDG goals and indicators into the report, connecting our local community with global change. Through SDG data we can understand how our local community plays a role in support global change (such as Climate Action).

Preface

The Report

The Canmore Community Monitoring Report (CCMR) monitors and tracks key indicators and trends in the community. The CCMR data is open to the public to increases citizen participation in local government, create opportunities for economic development, and inform decision making in both the private and public sectors. The goals and areas of focus from the Strategic Plan provide the organizational framework for this edition of the report.

Community Vision: "Canmore is a resilient and vibrant community socially, economically, and environmentally. Its strength is in its resourceful and engaged citizens, who thrive together on the strength of the community's heritage, long term commitment to the diversity of its people, and health of the mountain landscape."

Goals and Area of Focus: Town of Canmore Strategic Plan 2019-2022

Community
We are a safe mountain community with vibrant neighbourhoods and a Town Centre that brings the community together.

Livability
We are an inclusive and accessible community for people of diverse social and economic backgrounds.

Strong Economy
We have a diverse, adaptable economy that is future-focused.

Wildlife Co-existence
We recognize and respect the need for wildlife to effectively navigate around our planned urban footprint.

Environmental Sustainability
We minimize our impact on climate change by reducing our carbon footprint and our waste generation.

Transportation
We effectively connect residents and visitors with our community through our integrated transportation network.

The CCMR involves…

- identifying key indicators of community health and collecting baseline or historical data;
- tracking and following these indicators over time;

- measuring indicators relative to established thresholds or goals (when available) and/or provincial or national averages;
- regularly updating the data for each indicator; and
- reporting regularly to Town Council and the community on the indicators, trends, and measures of community health.

This edition of the report has been reorganized into a standardized 'fact sheet' style format for each indicator section. Each of these sections has a focus on key indicators or information, with associated data tables, and references. As the relevant references are contained in each section, a separate list of references is not provided at the end of the report.

The Indicators

The indicators provide information about an issue or condition of community health. A trend shows the direction in which the indicator has been heading over time (typically 5+ years). Indicators are continually reviewed for relevance, updated and refined with each edition of the CCMR. Indicators are restricted to data that is currently being collected and/or is publically available, as conducting surveys or conducting primary research is beyond the scope of this process.

If updated information was not available for an indicator it is not included in this edition of the report. These indicators are archived pending the availability of new data. . A list of archived indicators is available in Appendix B: Archived/Inactive Indicators.

Thresholds/Targets/Goals

Where available and/or relevant the indicators are measured relative to an established threshold, target or goal. Many of these thresholds are defined by municipal goals or targets established by the Town of Canmore. Others are set by the federal or provincial governments. If no explicit thresholds or targets exist then the data may be compared to a relevant societal average, typically for Alberta, Canada, or occasionally from other communities.

The Data

This report is based on the most current data available. Typically this will be to the end of 2018, although some census and income data is only currently available up to 2016 or 2017. Partial information may be provided for 2019 (if available). Comparative data on a community, provincial, or national level is included where appropriate or available.

Due to historical gaps in municipal or federal census years, missing population numbers have been interpolated or estimated for intercensal years.

The federal Census of Canada is conducted every 5 years, with the latest update in 2016. The 2016 federal census is the latest official population count for Canmore (13,992 permanent residents). The next census will be in 2021. An estimate of population growth for 2017 and 2018 was used in this report. These estimates should be treated with some caution, as they are not confirmed by an actual census count.

The most recent municipal Census of Canmore was conducted in 2014. This census provides the most recent count (3,890) of the non-permanent (second homeowner) residents. In 2014 the total population was counted at 13,077 permanent, 3,890 non-permanent, for a total population of 16,967. Because of the historical challenges and uncertainty in counting non-permanent residents, this report does not attempt to estimate a non-permanent or total population count for 2015 onwards.

Trend Conditions

The following arrows and trend descriptors are used to highlight changes to key indicators. It is important to remember that a single year of change in the data does not necessarily indicate an emerging trend, and that past changes are not necessarily an indication of future trends and conditions. Rather than only looking at the most recent year of change in the data, the 5 year period 2013 to 2018 (when available) was chosen to put the information in context, and to ensure that there are at least several data points in each series. Note: when 2013-2018 data is not available, the most recent 5 year period and/or available data is used.

The threshold for trends is a +/- 5% change during the most recent 5 year period (to reduce the effect of minor fluctuations or 'noise' in the data).

Trend Direction		Trend Condition
Increased		Values have generally trended upwards resulting in a measurable change of at least +5% over the base year
Decreased		Values have generally trended downwards resulting in a measurable change of at least -5% over the base year
Stable		Values have remained relatively stable (within +/- 5% of the base year) without major fluctuations
Variable		Values have fluctuated higher and lower (greater than +/- 5% of the base year) without a clear trend higher or lower

Preceding Documents

Past editions of the CCMR are available online from the Biosphere Institute of the Bow Valley: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/canmore-community-monitoring

Other Key Reports and Guiding Documents

Key guiding documents and annual reports are available from the Town of Canmore at: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/guiding-documents

The following reports provide additional community information and details of municipal progress towards the Strategic Plan and Municipal Development Plan (MDP) goals:

- Town of Canmore 2018 Annual Review of Municipal Development Plan: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/3173-2018-annual-review-of-municipal-development-plan
- Town of Canmore Report to the Community 2016 - 2018 Priorities and Progress: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/3063-2018-report-to-the-community
- Town of Canmore Report to the Community 2019 Priorities and Progress- TBD
- Town of Canmore, Municipal Benchmarking: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/municipal-benchmarking-statistics
- Banff Canmore Community Foundation 2018 Vital Signs Report: https://www.banffcanmorecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2018-BCCF-VitalSigns-Web.pdf
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

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Beth Castellano, Town of Canmore

The Biosphere Institute of the Bow Valley is located on and operates within the lands of Treaty 7 Territory and the Metis Nation of Alberta, Region III. We acknowledge past, present and future generations of Aboriginal people who have been living, working and stewarding this landscape since time immemorial.

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Community

Community Indicators – 5 Year Trend Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Citizen Satisfaction	Perceived Quality of Life		Citizens consistently ranked the quality of life in Canmore as good/very good with 99% in 2012, 97% in 2014 and 98% in 2017.
	Top of Mind Issue		Social issues (including affordability, housing, and cost of living) were the top of mind issue for 24% of respondents in 2012, and 42% of respondents in 2017.
Volunteer Organizations	# of Volunteer Organizations		From 2014-2019 the number of Canmore-based organizations listed in the Community Resource Directory increased by 7% (10 organizations) but has declined slightly on a per capita basis.
	# of Registered Charities		From 2014-2019, the total number of federally registered charities based in Canmore remained fairly constant with a slight decline on a per capita basis.
Library Facilities And Use	Circulation		The number of materials circulated and inter-library loans increased by 17.1%. As of May 1, 2019 Canmore Library membership became free for all eligible residents (proof of residency required).
Arts and Culture	Public Art		Highlights included the Utility Art Box Program, opening of artsPlace, Canada 150 Mural project, and public art on the new residential food waste bins.
	ArtsPlace Participation		From 2016 to 2018, participation in artsPlace programming increased by 83.5% to over 23,000 people per year.
Education of Children and Youth	Student Enrolment (all schools)		Total student enrollment in Canmore's schools increased by 6.3% from 2013/14 to 2018/19.
Health Services	Emergency Room Visits		Total Emergency Room visits decreased 9.0% from 2013/14-2018/19. There was an increase in the availability of after-hours and walk-in clinics.
	# of Physicians		The number of people per family physician remained well below the average for Alberta and other communities in the Calgary region.
Crime and Safety	Property Crimes		From 2013-2018, the number of non-violent property crimes showed annual fluctuations with peaks in 2015 and 2018. From 2017-2018 there was a 28.3% one year increase in the property crime rate.
	Violent Crimes		From 2013-2018 the number of violent crimes fluctuated slightly on an annual basis without a clear trend over the 5-year period.

Domestic Violence	BVVSA Domestic Abuse Caseload		The number of persons assisted by Bow Valley Victim Services Association (BVVSA) increased by 21.5% from 2013-2018.
	Spousal Abuse (RCMP flagged)		From 2013-2018, cases of spousal abuse (RCMP flagged) increased from 32 to 118 (a 268.8% increase). This may partly reflect an increased awareness and willingness to report spousal abuse.
Flood and Steep Creek Hazards	Flood and Steep Creek Hazard Mitigations		-The EIA for the proposed Cougar Creek Debris Flood Retention Structure was deemed complete by AEP. The NRCB issued a positive decision on the project. Once all approvals and permits are in place, construction is anticipated to commence in spring 2020 or later. -Short and long-term mitigations, and hazard/risk assessment studies continued to be implemented on the other mountain creeks surrounding Canmore.
FireSmart	Vegetation Management		-Fuel modification and FireSmart efforts continue with ongoing vegetation management to reduce the hazard in the wildland/urban interface. -2018 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Review completed. -As of 2018 all new roofs (and repairs) are to be constructed using materials with a minimum Class B fire rating.
Forest Health – Mountain Pine Beetle	# of Mountain Pine Beetle Affected Trees		The number of mountain pine beetle infested trees identified and controlled in the eastern Bow Valley increased from 25 in 2013 to 7,532 in 2018.

Citizen Satisfaction

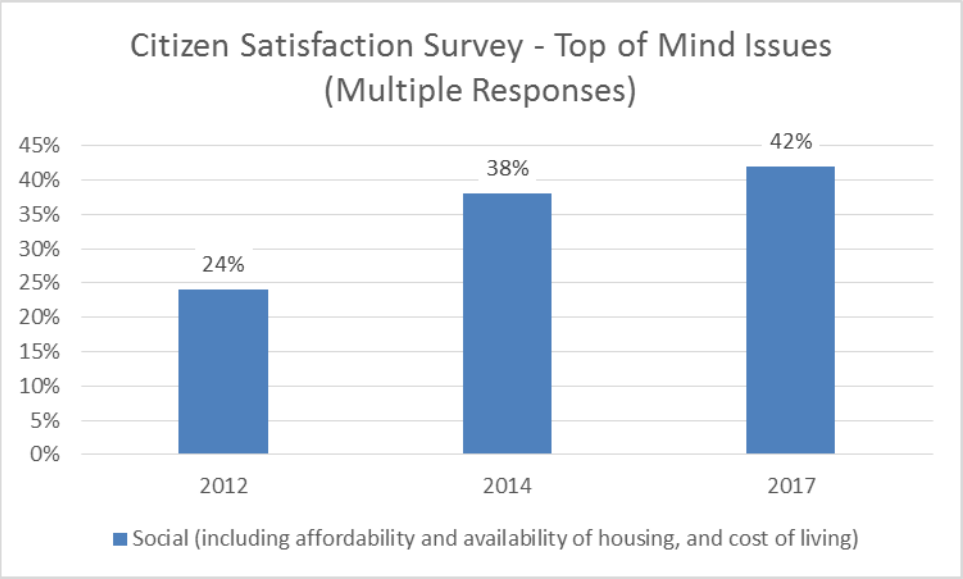
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

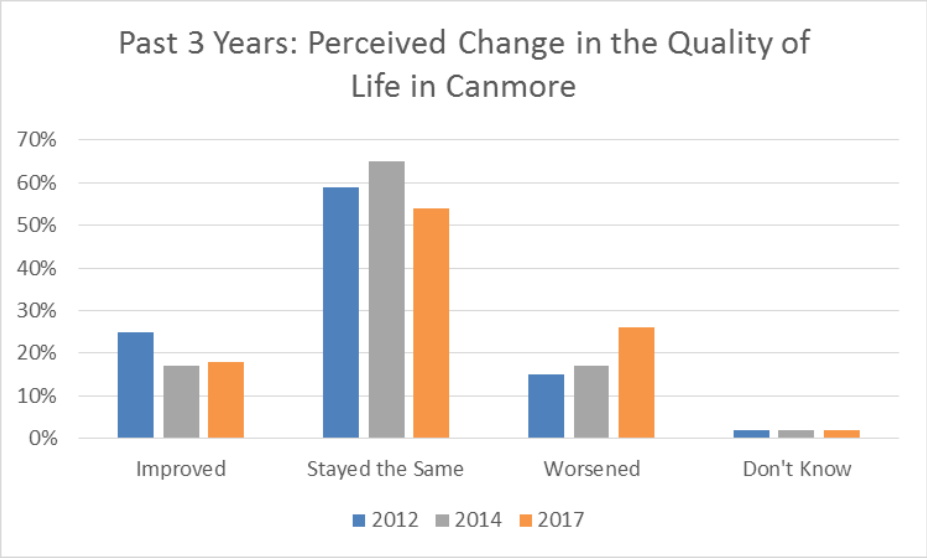
- Citizens consistently ranked the quality of life in Canmore as good/very good with 99% in 2012, 97% in 2014 and 98% in 2017.
- Social issues (including affordability, housing, and cost of living) were the top of mind issue for 24% of respondents in 2012, and 42% of respondents in 2017.

Summary

- The 2012, 2014, and 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Surveys were designed to gauge residents' attitudes towards the community and the services available in it. This feedback helps the Town to understand whether its services and programs are meeting the needs and expectations of residents.
- When asked what the most important issues were, respondents in 2012 (24%) and 2014 (38%) and 2017 (42%) all highlighted social issues, primarily the affordability of housing, which was the single most mentioned issue (along with the 'Availability of housing' and 'Cost of living').
- In 2017 the second greatest issue of concern was 'Wildlife management (corridors)' with 23% of the mentions, followed by 'Too much growth/development' with 13%.
- Respondents clearly and consistently ranked the quality of life 'good' to 'very good' in Canmore, with 99% in 2012, 97% in 2014 and 98% in 2017.
- In 2017, 65% of respondents felt that their perceived quality of life had 'Stayed the same' while 18% felt that it had improved, and 26% reported that it had worsened (Ipsos Reid, 2017).

Graphs





Data Tables

Top of Mind Issues		
Citizen Satisfaction Survey	**Social (including affordability and availability of housing, and cost of living)**	**Affordable housing**
2012	24%	18%
2014	38%	22%
2017	42%	33%

Source: Ipsos Reid, 2017

Perceived Change in Quality of Life Past 3 Years				
Citizen Satisfaction Survey	**Improved**	**Stayed the Same**	**Worsened**	**Don't Know**
2012	25%	59%	15%	2%
2014	17%	65%	17%	2%
2017	18%	54%	26%	2%

Source: Ipsos Reid, 2017

Data Limitations

- The 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey was conducted with a representative sample of 300 residents 18+. The margin of error for a sample of this size was +/-7.2%, 95% of the time, 19 times out of 20.

- The data was weighted to ensure the age/gender distribution reflected that of the actual population in Canmore according to the most recent Census data.

Sources

- Ipsos Reid. 2012. 2012 Citizen Satisfaction Survey - Draft Topline Report - Town of Canmore. Ipsos Reid: Calgary, AB.
- Ipsos Reid. 2014. 2014 Citizen Satisfaction Survey – Results Presentation - Town of Canmore. Ipsos Reid: Calgary, AB.
  Ipsos Reid. 2017. The Town of Canmore 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey. Ipsos Reid: Calgary, AB.

Update Frequency

- 2-3 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore, Citizen Satisfaction Survey: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/citizen-satisfaction-survey

Community and Volunteer Organizations

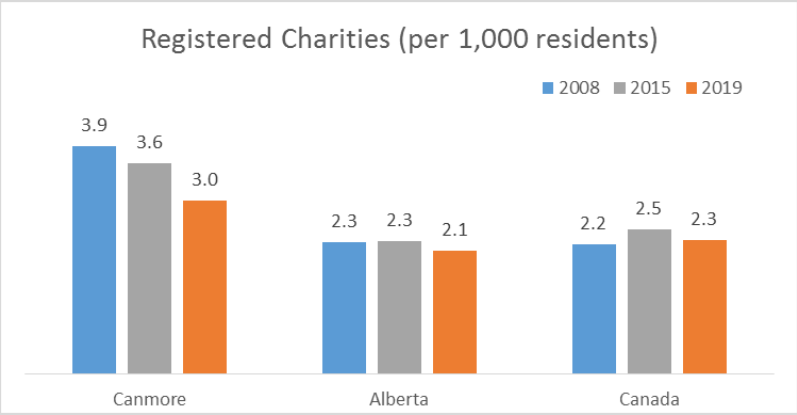
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

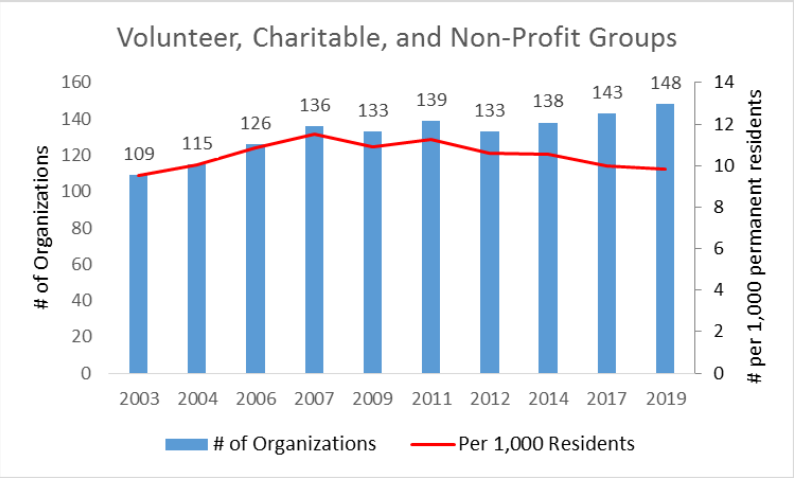
- From 2014-2019 the number of Canmore-based organizations listed in the Community Resource Directory increased by 7% (10 organizations) but has declined slightly on a per capita basis.
- The total number of federally registered charities based in Canmore remained fairly constant with a slight decline on a per capita basis.

Summary

- As of 2019, there are nearly 150 Canmore-based charities, non-profit and volunteer driven organizations. This number fluctuates slightly on an annual basis, with a slight increase in the number of organization over the past 5 years. On a per capita basis the number of organizations per resident has declined slightly of the past decade. (Town of Canmore and Town of Banff, 2019; Canada Revenue Agency, 2019).
- In 2019, there were 94 provincially registered non-profit organizations in Alberta. This is equivalent to 6.2 non-profits per permanent resident in Canmore. Overall in Alberta there are 4.2 non-profits per resident (Service Alberta, 2019).
- In 2019, there were 48 registered charities based in Canmore. This is equivalent to 3.0 charities per 1,000 permanent residents (compared to 2.1 in Alberta and 2.3 in Canada). While the total number charities in Canmore has remained fairly constant there has been a slight decrease over time on a per capita basis (Canada Revenue Agency, 2019).
- There are at least 15+ organizations which have a provincial, national, or even a global focus, but are headquartered here in Canmore (Town of Canmore and Town of Banff, 2019; Canada Revenue Agency, 2019).
- In survey of 350 Bow Valley residents, 83% responded that they had volunteered in the community in the last year, while 44% responded that their income level negatively affected their ability to volunteer and be involved in the community (Banff-Canmore Community Foundation, 2017).
- There are also a number of organizations which are headquartered in Banff and/or the MD of Bighorn which are active throughout the Bow Valley and provide services and opportunities to Canmore residents. These organizations were not included in the count as they are not based in Canmore itself.

Graphs





Data Tables

Volunteer Organizations		
Year	**# of Organizations**	**Per 1,000 Residents**
2003	109	9.5
2004	115	10.0
2006	126	10.9
2007	136	11.5
2009	133	10.9
2011	139	11.3
2012	133	10.6
2014	138	10.6
2017	143	10.0
2019	148	9.8

Source: Town of Canmore and Town of Banff, 2019

CRA Registered Charities	# of Registered Charities			# of Charities per 1,000 Residents		
	Canmore	**Alberta**	**Canada**	**Canmore**	**Alberta**	**Canada**
2008	47	7,979	74,151	3.9	2.3	2.2
2011	51	9,109	85,553	4.2	2.5	2.6
2012	47	9,340	86,309	3.8	2.5	2.5
2015	49	8,948	86,149	3.6	2.3	2.5
2017	55	9,129	86,244	3.8	2.2	2.5
2019	45	9,227	86,155	3.0	2.1	2.3

Source: CRA, 2019

Data Limitations

- The Bow Valley Community Resource Directory is the most complete listing available of the wide spectrum of community and volunteer organizations. It is updated as needed and does not represent as formal dataset as the CRA Charities Listing.

- There are also a number of informal groups and individual volunteer efforts that are not captured in official lists, therefore the numbers available from the Community Resource Directory should be treated as minimum numbers.
- This indicator is a count of registered organizations. It does not provide any indication of their organizational strength or full extent of their community impacts. While past efforts have been made to do so, quantifying the total number of volunteers in the community and their volunteer hours is a nearly impossible task as many organizations do not intensively track this information.

Sources

- Banff-Canmore Community Foundation. 2017. Vital Focus Sport and Belonging in the Bow Valley: Workbook Fall 2016. Banff-Canmore Community Foundation: Banff, AB. http://www.banffcanmorecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Web-March2017-Vital-Focus-workbook-FINAL-w-marks.pdf
- Canada Revenue Agency. 2019. Charities Listing. Canada Revenue Agency: Ottawa, ON. Accessed February 26, 2019. https://apps.cra-arc.gc.ca/ebci/haip/srch/advancedsearch-eng.action
- Service Alberta. 2019. Alberta Non-Profit Listing. Updated September 18, 2019. Service Alberta: Edmonton Alberta. https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/alberta-non-profit-listing
- Town of Canmore and Town of Banff. 2019. Bow Valley Community Resource Directory. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB and Town of Banff: Banff, AB. Accessed March 17, 2017. https://banff.ca/resourcedirectory

Update Frequency

- Charities Listing: annual.
- Bow Valley Community Resource Directory: ongoing and/or intermittent.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore Volunteer Opportunities: https://canmore.ca/residents/family-community-services/emotional-support/volunteer-opportunities
- Volunteer Canada: https://volunteer.ca/

Library Services

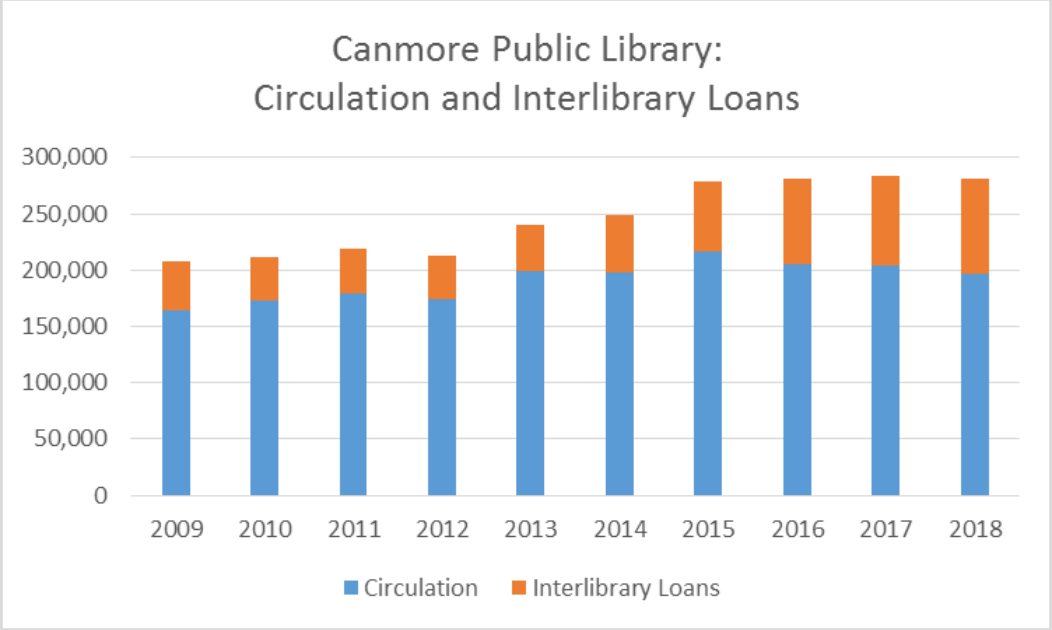
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The number of materials circulated and inter-library loans increased by 17.1%.
- As of May 1, 2019 Canmore Library membership became free for all eligible residents (proof of residency required).

Summary

- The number of materials circulated from the Canmore Public Library was variable on an annual basis, peaking in 2015, and declining slightly through to 2018 (2013 circulation was only -1.0% less than 2013).
- The number of inter-library loans from other facilities in the Marigold Library System (in and out) continued to increase, growing from 41,513 in 2013 to 84,738 in 2018 (a 104.1% increase).
- Overall, the circulation of materials and inter-library loans increased from 240,443 in 2013 to 281,594 in 2018 (a 17.1% increase).
- In 2018 the Canmore Public Library had 4,796 registered members. Free library membership is now available to all eligible residents (with proof of residency) as of May 1, 2019.

Graphs



Data Tables

Canmore Public Library	Circulation	Interlibrary Loans	Circulation + Interlibrary Loans
2009	163,833	43,790	207,623
2010	173,073	38,005	211,078
2011	179,092	39,500	218,592
2012	173,743	39,020	212,763
2013	198,930	41,513	240,443
2014	197,893	51,592	249,485
2015	217,100	61,853	278,953
2016	205,666	75,134	280,800
2017	204,630	78,971	283,601
2018	196,856	84,738	281,594

Source: Canmore Public Library Board, 2018

Data Limitations

- Past editions of the Community Monitoring Report tracked library memberships. A time series of membership numbers is not presented in this edition of the report. In 2011 and 2016 inactive memberships were purged from the database. As inactive memberships were sometimes still in the database, annual comparisons between membership numbers were not always consistent. The impact of offering free memberships in 2019 can be compared to 2018 membership numbers in the future.
- The Canmore Public Library provides a wide array of community services and programs. A full listing of all their activities and outcomes is not presented here, but it available from their annual report.
- Comparison statistics for other Alberta libraries were included in past editions of this report. There is typically a lag time of 3-4 years for provincial library summary reports to be published.

Sources

- Canmore Public Library Board. 2018. Alberta Public Library Survey. Canmore Public Library: Canmore, AB. https://www.canmorelibrary.ab.ca/About-Us/Canmore-Public-Library/Annual-Reports

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Public Library: https://www.canmorelibrary.ab.ca/
- Government of Alberta, Library Statistics: https://www.alberta.ca/public-library-statistics.aspx
- Marigold Library System: https://www.canmorelibrary.ab.ca/About-Us/Partners/MarigoldLibrarySystem

Arts and Culture

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The Town of Canmore continued to support arts and culture in the community. Highlights included the Utility Art Box Program, opening of artsPlace, Canada 150 Mural project, and public art on the new residential food waste bins.
- From 2016 to 2018, participation in artsPlace programming increased by 83.5% to over 23,000 people per year.

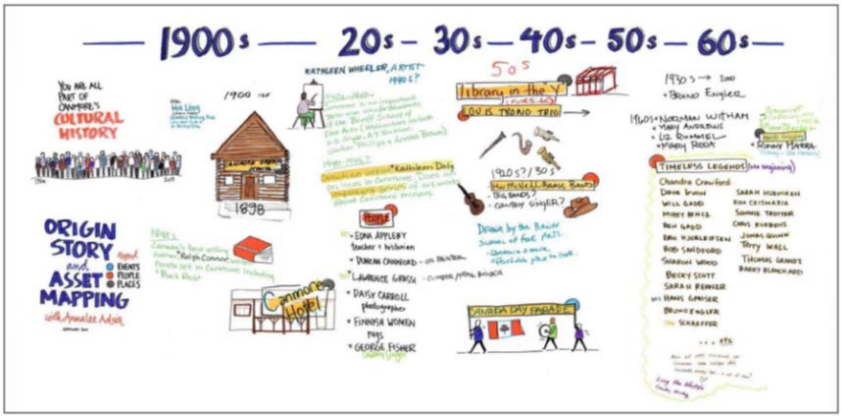
Summary

- Canmore is home to an active and thriving arts & culture community. With a wealth of local talent and support from the Town and local community, Canmore's investment into public art, facilities, and cultural initiatives continues to express a unique sense of place and community.
- The Canmore Utility Box Art Program debuted in 2014. Twenty two boxes were decorated with specialized wraps designed by local artists. Historic photographs from the Canmore museum archives were installed on an additional two boxes.
- The new artsPlace was opened in the former public library building, in September 2015. The popularity of artsPlace and the programming offered has increased substantially since it opened. During the first three years of full-time operation, participation in artsPlace programming increased by 83.5% from 12,949 to 23,762.

Canada 150 Road Mural Project by Lucie Bause (Source: Town of Canmore)

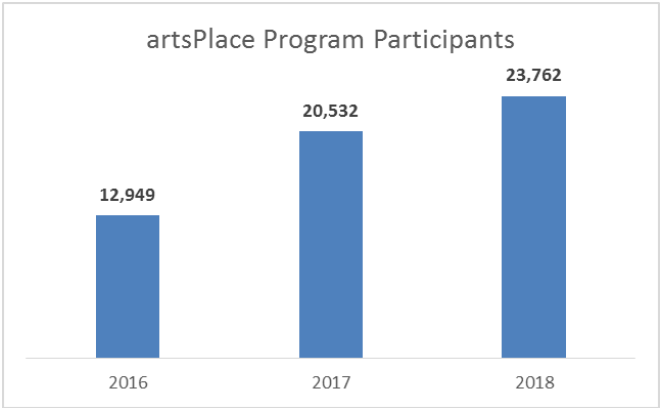
- In 2017 the communities of the Bow Valley participated in the Canada 150 mural project to celebrate the relationships between the people and communities of the Bow Valley.
- In 2019, the Town of Canmore facilitated an open art call to design an exterior for the new residential food waste bins.
- Upcoming in the spring of 2020 the Town of Canmore is planning the 'Art Walk in the Woods' which is a temporary public art competition.
- The Town of Canmore is developing a new Cultural Master Plan to replace the previous plan from 2003. The Plan will provide a 10-year vision and road map for arts and culture in Canmore. A Cultural Master Plan Advisory Group was created to offer insights and recommendations. As of July 2019, a report detailing Phase I of public engagement had been completed.

Photo from: www.canmore.ca



Canmore's Cultural Origin Stories – Mapping Cultural Assets
(Source: A.Adair and Associates, 2019)

Graphs



Data Tables

artsPlace By The Numbers	2016	2017	2018
Participants	12,949	20,532	23,762
Visits	18,491	27,833	30,501
Artists Contracted	213	247	317
Programs, Performances, Screenings, Events, Exhibitions	359	506	556
Children and Youth Engaged	500	500	1,450
Volunteers	95	85	100
Volunteer Hours	1,200	1,450	1,700
Community Partners	98	100+	100+
Members	263	275	303

Source: (Canadian Mountain Arts Foundation, 2019)

Data Limitations

- This information reflects some of the Town of Canmore and artsPlace activities. There is a much broader arts and culture sector in the community that is not captured here.

Sources

- A. Adair & Associates. 2019. What We Heard. Community Engagement – Phase I Town of Canmore – Cultural Master Plan. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Canadian Mountain Arts Foundation. 2019. Canadian Mountain Arts Foundation Annual Report 2018. Canadian Mountain Arts Foundation: Canmore, AB. https://artsplacecanmore.com/about-us/reports-and-minutes

Renewal Rate

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- artsPlace: http://artsplacecanmore.com/
- Cultural Master Plan: https://canmore.ca/projects/cultural-master-plan
- Public Art Program: https://canmore.ca/residents/public-art

Schools and Education

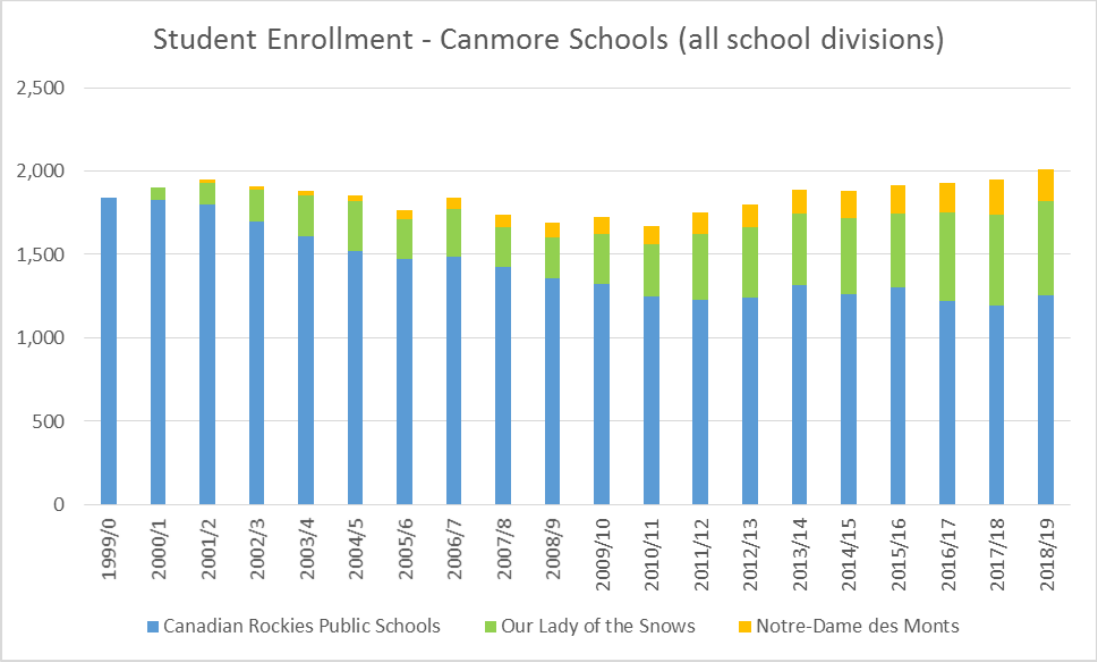
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Total student enrollment in Canmore's schools increased by 6.3% from 2013/14 to 2018/19.

Summary

- There are three school boards operating in Canmore: Canadian Rockies Public Schools (CRPS), Christ the Redeemer Catholic Schools, and Conseil Scolaire Catholique Francophone Du Sud de L'Alberta. The Alpenglow Community School is an alternative program within the public school system, and is a partnership between Canadian Rockies Public Schools (CRPS) and the Alpenglow Community Education Society (ACES).
- Enrollment in Canmore's schools (all schools) declined from 1,947 in 2001/02 to a low of 1,668 in 2010/11, rising to 2,008 in 2018/19. Overall total student enrollment increased by 119 students (6.3%) from 2013/14 to 2018/19.
- Enrollment at Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Academy has shown steady increases in enrollment since 2000/01, with a 30.8% increase over the past 5 years, from 432 to 565 students.
- École Notre-Dame Des Monts has also steadily increased in size. The student population increased from 144 in 2013/14 to a high of 209 in 2017/18, decreasing slightly to 189 in 2018/19. Over the past 5 years the school population has increased by 31.3% (Alberta Education, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Student Enrollment - Canmore Schools (all divisions)				
School Year	Canadian Rockies Public Schools	Our Lady of the Snows	Notre-Dame des Monts	Total
1999/0	1,839			1,839
2000/1	1,827	76		1,903
2001/2	1,799	132	16	1,947
2002/3	1,699	189	21	1,909
2003/4	1,607	245	29	1,881
2004/5	1,523	296	34	1,853
2005/6	1,476	236	50	1,762
2006/7	1,488	284	65	1,837
2007/8	1,425	236	77	1,738
2008/9	1,356	245	88	1,689
2009/10	1,326	294	105	1,725
2010/11	1,248	310	110	1,668
2011/12	1,228	396	131	1,755
2012/13	1,243	418	141	1,802
2013/14	1,313	432	144	1,889
2014/15	1,262	458	159	1,879
2015/16	1,302	442	173	1,917
2016/17	1,224	527	178	1,929
2017/18	1,197	543	209	1,949
2018/19	1,254	565	189	2,008

Source: Alberta Education, 2019

Data Limitations

- There are a wide variety of educational outcome measures available from the schools and from Alberta Education, however, it is challenging to find key metrics that will provide critical insights into the local Canmore schools. “Success” in an educational concept carries a high degree of individual subjectivity. Those that are interested are encouraged to read the detailed educational outcomes reports listed above, with the understanding that measuring educational success can be is a difficult endeavor, and that these measures of success are not always universally agreed upon.

Sources

- Alberta Education. 2019. 2018/2019 School Enrolment Data. Alberta Education: Edmonton, AB. https://www.alberta.ca/student-population-statistics.aspx?

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Education, Annual Education Results Report (AERR): https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/beb5cf84-6a1c-42af-87b8-a0811a17ad95/resource/1ead312e-d72c-4376-889b-344d15776eb1/download/october-2018-province-report.pdf
- Alberta Education, Accountability Pillar results: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/accountability-pillar-results-authorities-2019
- Canadian Rockies Public Schools, Annual Education Results Report (AERR): https://crps.ca/documents/general/Three%20Year%20Ed%20Plan%20and%20AERR%202018-2021.pdf
- Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Academy, Alberta Accountability Pillar Highlights 2019: http://www.ourladyofthesnows.ca/documents/general/Accountability%20Pillar%202019.pdf
- École Notre-Dame des Monts: http://ndm.francosud.ca/

Health Services

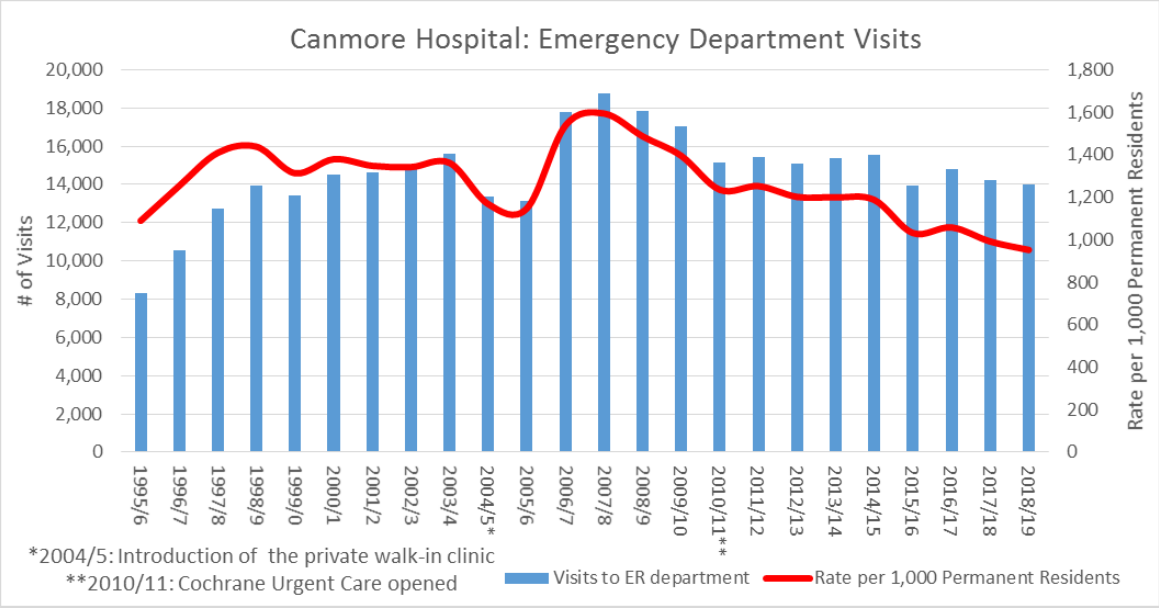
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

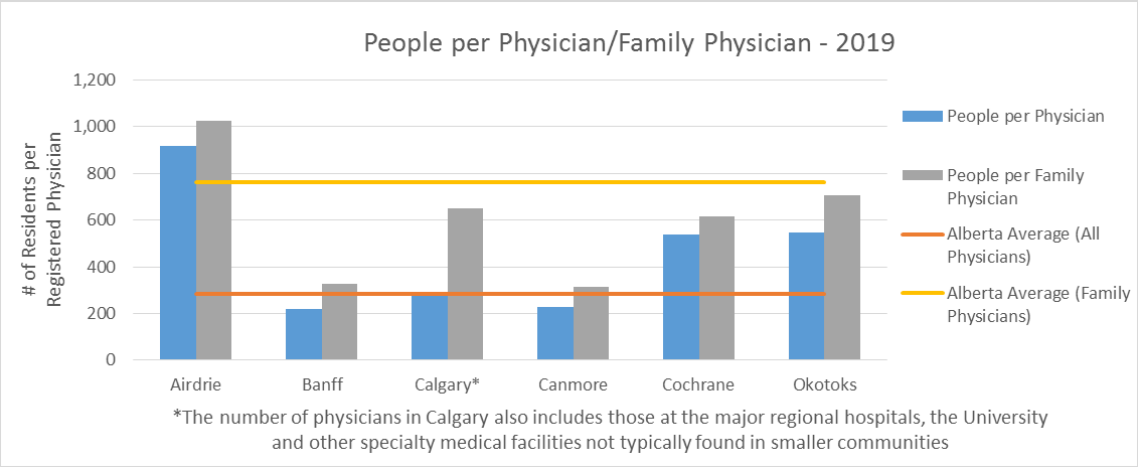
- Total Emergency Room visits decreased 9.0% from 2013/14-2018/19
- The number of people per family physician remained well below the average for Alberta and other communities in the Calgary region.

Summary

- Although there has been an increase in local population, highway traffic, and tourist visitation, Emergency Department visits decreased by 9.0% during the 5-year period from 2013/14 to 2018/19. This is likely due to a combination of several factors including increased access to walk-in clinics and after-hours appointments. In 2011, the Urgent Care facility opened in Cochrane, which has resulted in a reduction in drop-in patients from Cochrane and Morley, as well as fewer ambulance transfers to the Canmore Hospital (Alberta Health Services, 2019).
- The number of physicians (including locums) with privileges at the Canmore Hospital increased from 64 in 2006 to ~95 in 2017 with a core group of 25 family physicians and Canmore based specialists (the numbers fluctuate slightly). In part, this is due to an increase of specialists and/or physicians with temporary or locum privileges and reflects a minimal increase in the number of family physicians (Alberta Health Services, 2019).
- In 2019 there were 47 doctors registered as practicing family medicine in Canmore (1 per 312 residents compared to an average of 1 per 764 across Alberta) (CPSA, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Canmore Hospital – Emergency Department Visits			
Fiscal Year	**Visits**	**Rate per 1,000 Permanent Residents**	**Permanent Population**
1995/6	8,314	1,089.4	7,632
1996/7	10,526	1,253.7	8,396
1997/8	12,707	1,409.5	9,015
1998/9	13,961	1,437.6	9,711
1999/0	13,442	1,312.8	10,239
2000/1	14,504	1,379.1	10,517
2001/2	14,614	1,347.8	10,843
2002/3	14,987	1,342.0	11,168
2003/4	15,600	1,361.5	11,458
2004/5*	13,369	1,167.6	11,450
2005/6	13,129	1,147.4	11,442
2006/7	17,772	1,537.5	11,559
2007/8	18,780	1,594.0	11,782
2008/9	17,845	1,486.5	12,005
2009/10	17,053	1,394.8	12,226
2010/11**	15,153	1,234.8	12,272
2011/12	15,424	1,252.3	12,317
2012/13	15,102	1,201.4	12,570
2013/14	15,382	1,199.5	12,824
2014/15	15,527	1,187.4	13,077
2015/16	13,961	1,031.5	13,535
2016/17	14,801	1,057.8	13,992
2017/18	14,224	991.8	14,342
2018/19	13,997	952.2	14,700
*2004/05: Introduction of walk in clinic in Canmore			
**2010/11: Cochrane urgent care opened in 2011			

Source: Alberta Health Services, 2019

# of Physicians per Person				
Location	**Physicians**	**Family Physicians**	**People per Physician**	**People per Family Physician**
Airdrie	67	60	919	1,026
Banff	36	24	218	327
Calgary	4,462	1,905	278	651
Canmore	64	47	230	313
Cochrane	48	42	539	616
Okotoks	53	41	545	704
Alberta	14,321	5,324	284	764

Source: CPSA, 2019

Data Limitations

- The number of physicians does not differentiate between full and part-time physicians, nor do they necessarily indicate access to or waiting times for family doctors, and do not reflect the numbers of doctors who may provide services in multiple communities. They are intended as a general indicator showing population relative to the number of physicians in the community.

Sources

- Alberta Health Services. 2019. Canmore Hospital Statistics. Custom Data Request. Alberta Health Services: Canmore, AB.
- CPSA. 2019. College of Physicians & Surgeons of Alberta. Physician Search. Website Accessed March 5, 2019. http://www.cpsa.ab.ca/

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Primary Care Network (PCN): http://bowvalleypcn.ca/
- Alberta Health Services does not calculate population health indicators specific to the Town of Canmore due to the relatively small population. The smallest geographic scale for this information is either the 'Canmore Local Geographic Area' (LGA) or the broader Calgary Zone. The Canmore LGA includes the Town of Canmore, Stoney-Nakoda First Nation, Tsuu-Tina First Nation, Bragg Creek, rural areas west of Calgary. For 2016 the Canmore LGA had a total population of 26,829 vs. 13,992 for the Town of Canmore itself. The community profile reports and health data summaries are published biennially (2013, 2015, and 2017) and are available for download from: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/community-profile-canmore#summary
- Alberta Health also publishes a series of profiles for areas served by the Primary Care Network (PCN). For 2016 the Bow Valley PCN served a total population of 24,840 persons (vs. 13,992 in the Town of Canmore itself). As with the health indicators for the Canmore LGA these measures are more regional in nature and not specific to the Town of Canmore. The 2015 and 2018 editions of the report are available for download from: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/bow-valley-primary-care-network

Crime and Safety

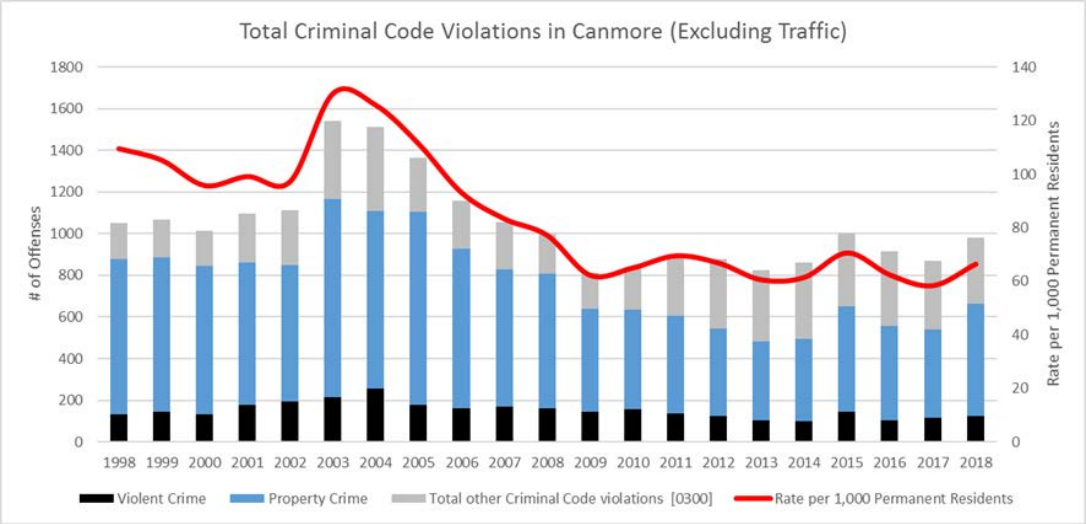
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

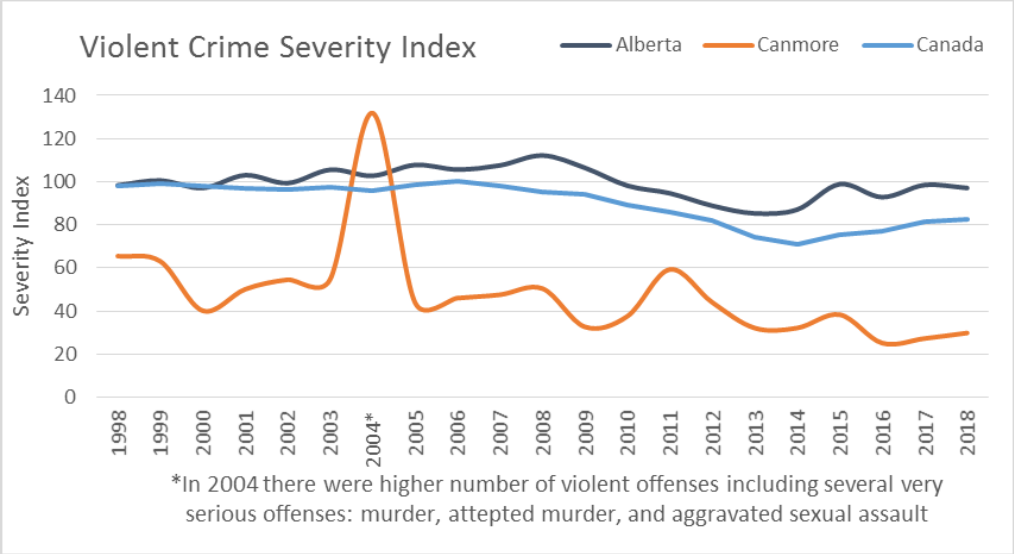
- During the 5-year period from 2013-2018, non-violent property crimes showed annual fluctuations with peaks in 2015 and 2018. From 2017-2018 there was a 28.3% one year increase in the property crime rate.
- From 2013-2018 the number of violent crimes fluctuated without a clear trend over the 5-year period.

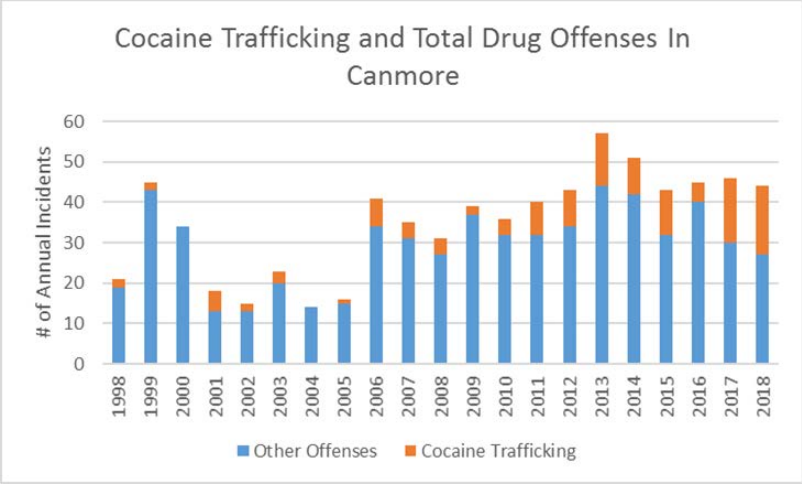
Summary

- Canmore is generally a very safe community, with low levels of serious offenses and violent crime. Overall, the rate and severity of offenses have generally been declining for the past decade. This is a positive trend for the community, especially when increased population (both permanent and non-permanent residents), more tourists and visitors, and continually increasing highway traffic through the Bow Corridor are considered. The 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey indicated that more than 99% of respondents consider Canmore to be a safe community.
- In 2003 there were an unusual number of breaking and entering offenses. In 2004 there was a higher than average number of violent offenses, including a murder. After 2003/4, the number of offenses in Canmore declined through to 2009. From 2009-2018 the total number of offenses has shown some annual fluctuations, but no general trend up or down during this time. The 2015 increase in property crimes relates in part to incidents of breaking and entering and some thefts under $5,000, and 'mischief'.
- From 2017 to 2018 the rate of total criminal code violations jumped by 20.7%. Since this is a one-year increase, it is not yet clear if this is indicative of an overall trend or is just reflective of specific crimes and incidents during 2018. This increase in 2018 largely relates to thefts under $5,000, fraud and motor vehicle theft.
- The Violent Crime Severity Index for Canmore is generally well below the provincial and national averages, with the exception of 2004. In this year there were an unusually high number of assaults reported, along with a murder, attempted murder, and aggravated sexual assault.
- There has been a marked increase in incidents related to Cocaine trafficking from 2011 onwards. In 2018, 17 out of 44 (38.6%) of all drug related offenses in Canmore were for trafficking Cocaine (compared to 8.9% in Canada and 12.5% in Alberta). On a per capita basis this is a rate of offenses nearly 6 times higher than the Canadian average. Based on the available criminal code violations there have not been an unusually high number of opioid or methamphetamine related criminal code offenses in Canmore.

Graphs


Total Criminal Code Violations in Canmore (Excluding Traffic)
# of Offenses
Rate per 1,000 Permanent Residents
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Violent Crime
Property Crime
Total other Criminal Code violations [0300]
Rate per 1,000 Permanent Residents


Violent Crime Severity Index
Alberta
Canmore
Canada
Severity Index
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004* 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
*In 2004 there were higher number of violent offenses including several very serious offenses: murder, attepted murder, and aggravated sexual assault


Cocaine Trafficking and Total Drug Offenses In Canmore
# of Annual Incidents
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Other Offenses
Cocaine Trafficking

Data Tables

Criminal Code Violations - Canmore Municipal						Violent Crime Severity Index		
Year	Total Criminal Code Violations (excl. traffic)	Violent Crime Violations	Property Crime Violations	Total Other Criminal Code Violations	Total Drug Violations	Alberta	Canmore	Canada
1998	1052	131	748	173	21	98.4	65.5	97.8
1999	1067	143	745	179	45	100.6	63.1	99.4
2000	1015	131	714	170	34	97.1	40.2	97.8
2001	1098	177	686	235	18	103.0	50.1	97.2
2002	1114	193	655	266	15	99.4	54.6	96.2
2003	1541	215	953	373	23	105.6	54.7	97.6
2004	1511	254	853	404	14	102.8	131.9	96.0
2005	1364	179	925	260	16	107.8	44.0	98.5
2006	1160	163	765	232	41	105.7	46.1	100.0
2007	1057	169	659	229	35	107.6	47.6	97.8
2008	996	163	646	187	31	112.2	50.5	95.1
2009	810	143	494	173	39	106.5	32.7	94.3
2010	840	159	475	206	36	98.2	37.6	89.2
2011	889	138	468	283	40	94.7	59.4	85.7
2012	880	125	421	334	43	88.9	44.0	82.0
2013	823	105	377	341	57	85.3	32.2	74.0
2014	862	99	397	366	51	87.1	32.2	70.7
2015	1002	143	508	351	43	98.9	38.4	75.3
2016	913	105	451	357	45	92.9	25.2	76.9
2017	870	114	426	330	46	98.5	27.3	81.3
2018	980	123	541	316	44	97.1	29.9	82.4
Note: This is a summary of key crime statistics. For a detailed listing please visit the Statistics Canada website.								

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Crime rates in this report are calculated based on the permanent population of Canmore and do not include the non-permanent residents or tourist population. The 'total effective population' of the town would be much larger if non-permanent residents and visitors were factored in. Several approaches to estimating the 'total effective population' (including visitors and non-permanent residents) of Canmore have recently been developed (e.g. the Municipal Benchmarking program), however current and consistent data for the non-permanent and visitor population is not available for the entire 1998-2018 period so these 'total effective population' estimates have not been used to calculate crime rates.
- These statistics reflect police-reported criminal code offences. The actual number of crimes is likely higher, and reporting rates can vary by the type and severity of crime. The reporting frequency of less serious crimes is often lower than for more serious crimes. Some crimes such as domestic violence or

sexual assault are often significantly underreported. Other crimes such as impaired driving or drug trafficking offenses are often affected by the level of resources and focus applied by the police to targeting these crimes (e.g. check stop programs or drug investigations).

- There are differences in the data compilation and reporting methodologies between Statistics Canada and the annual RCMP Municipal Detachment report. To ensure consistency with national crime statistics, data from Statistics Canada is presented in this report. The municipal detachment report is presented to Council annually.

Sources

- Ipsos Reid. 2017. The Town of Canmore 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey. Ipsos Reid: Calgary, AB.
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 35-10-0026-01 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3510002601
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 35-10-0190-01 Crime severity index and weighted clearance rates, police services in Alberta. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510019001
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 35-10-0177-01 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, Canada, provinces, territories and Census Metropolitan Areas. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510017701
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 35-10-0183-01 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in Alberta. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3510018301

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada. 2012. Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-004-x/2009001/part-partie1-eng.htm
- Canmore RCMP 2018 Year End Report: https://canmore.ca/documents/3169-2019-03-19-cow-agenda
- Quarterly data updates are available for RCMP Detachments in Alberta from: http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ab/data-and-innovation-donnees-et-innovation/index-eng.htm

Domestic Violence and Abuse

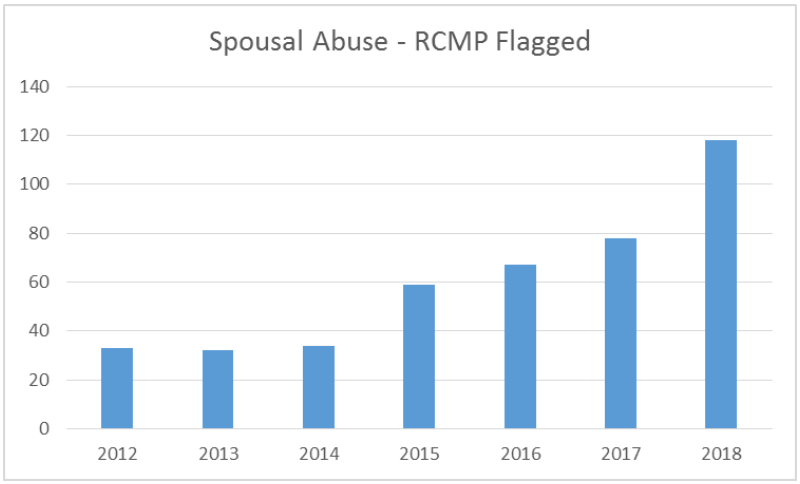
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

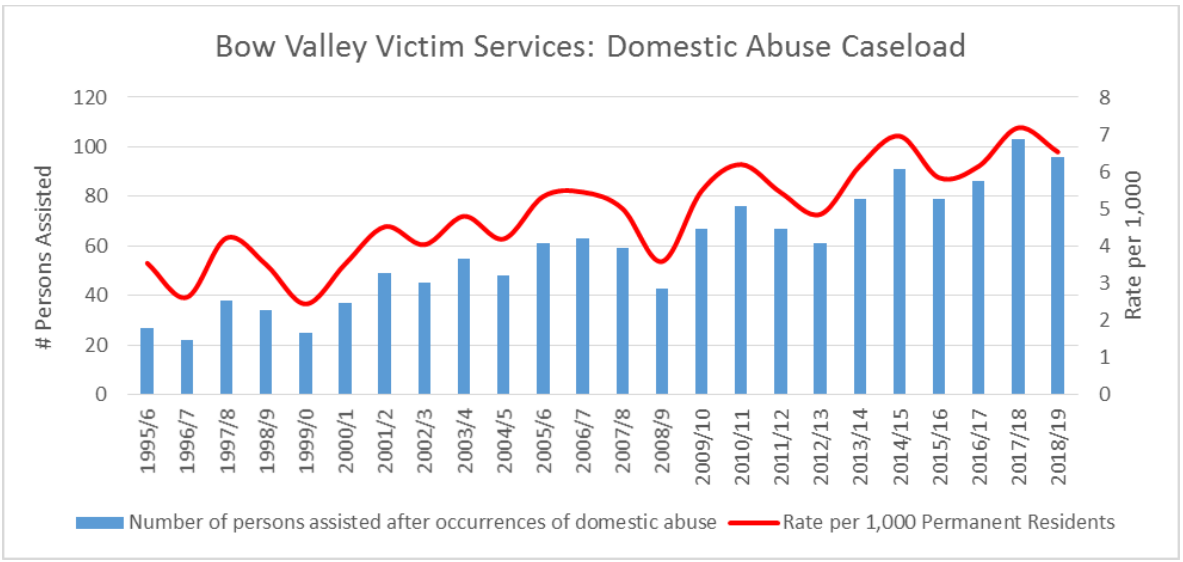
- While there were fluctuations on an annual basis, the number of persons assisted by Bow Valley Victim Services Association (BVVSA) increased by 21.5% from 2013-2018.
- From 2013-2018, cases of spousal abuse (RCMP flagged) increased from 32 to 118 (a 268.8% increase). This may partly reflect an increased awareness and willingness to report spousal abuse.
- From 2017/18 to 2018/19 the number of people assisted by the Banff YWCA who were experiencing domestic violence nearly doubled.

Summary

- Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviours used by one person to maintain power and control over another. Domestic violence can occur by an intimate partner (married, living together or dating), family member, roommate or co-worker (e.g. staff accommodation). Anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender can be a victim (or perpetrator) of domestic violence. This can occur between people who are married, living together or who are dating. Domestic violence includes behaviours that physically harm, arouse fear, prevent a partner from doing what they wish or force them to behave in ways they do not want. It can include the use of physical and sexual violence, threats and intimidation, emotional abuse and economic deprivation (YWCA Banff, 2019).
- Since 1995/96, the BVVSA has assisted with an average of 59 individuals per year from Canmore who have been affected by domestic abuse. Over the past five years from 2013/14 to 2018/19, the number of people assisted increased by 21.5% overall. Of all occurrences responded to by the program, domestic abuse is the most frequent occurrence typically accounting for 30-40% of the all BVVSA files in Canmore.
- The Canmore RCMP detachment flags identified incidents of spousal abuse. The number of incidents flagged by the RCMP in Canmore has more than tripled from 32 in 2013 to 118 in 2018, with a 51% increase from 2017 to 2018 alone (RCMP, 2019).
- From 2017/18 to 2018/19 the number of people assisted by the Banff YWCA who were experiencing domestic violence nearly doubled. In 2018/19 the YWCA Banff assisted 77 clients through their emergency shelter, outreach, and transitional housing program. Of these 77, 24 individuals (31%) were from Canmore. Over the past 3 years the YWCA has seen a progressive increase in the number of clients from Canmore accessing their programs (YWCA Banff, 2019).
- The increases at the Banff YWCA mirror provincial shelter statistics across Alberta where annual caseloads and crisis calls have been increasing, and more women, children, and seniors had to be turned away from shelters due to a lack of capacity (ACWS, 2018).

Graphs





Data Tables

Domestic Violence - BVVSA		
Fiscal Year	**Number of persons assisted**	**Rate per 1,000 Permanent Residents**
1995/6	27	3.5
1996/7	22	2.6
1997/8	38	4.2
1998/9	34	3.5
1999/0	25	2.4
2000/1	37	3.5
2001/2	49	4.5
2002/3	45	4.0
2003/4	55	4.8

2004/5	48	4.2
2005/6	61	5.3
2006/7	63	5.5
2007/8	59	5.0
2008/9	43	3.6
2009/10	67	5.5
2010/11	76	6.2
2011/12	67	5.4
2012/13	61	4.9
2013/14	79	6.2
2014/15	91	7.0
2015/16	79	5.8
2016/17	86	6.1
2017/18	103	7.2
2018/19	96	6.5

Source: BVVSA, 2019

RCMP Flagged Spousal Abuse	
Year	**# of Cases**
2012	33
2013	32
2014	34
2015	59
2016	67
2017	78
2018	118

Source: RCMP, 2019

Data Limitations

- Overall the societal rate of reporting to police is very low (as with sexual assault reporting rates) with less than 30% of victims of spousal violence and less than 7% of victims of childhood abuse reporting the crime to the police (Statistics Canada, 2017). The reasons for this are many and complex, as the abuse occurs within the context of a domestic, family, economic, or intimate relationship, and many victims are children who are unable to advocate on their own behalf.

Sources

- ACWS. 2018. Facing the Facts of Domestic Violence in Alberta. 2017-18 data release. Alberta Council of Women's Shelters: Edmonton, AB. https://acws.ca/collaborate-document/1615/download/ACWS_DataRelease_FINAL-lowres.pdf
- BVVSA. 2019. Bow Valley Victim Services Association Year End Report April 16, 2018 — April 15, 2019. Bow Valley Victim's Services Association: Canmore, AB.
- RCMP. 2019. Canmore RCMP Report 2018 Year End –Town of Canmore Committee of the Whole. March 29, 2019 Committee of the Whole Agenda. Town of Canmore: Canmore: AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/3169-2019-03-19-cow-agenda

- Statistics Canada. 2017. Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2015. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2017001/article/14698-eng.htm
- YWCA Banff. 2019. Domestic Violence Definition and Program Statistics. Provided by the YWCA Banff. YWCA Banff: Banff, AB. http://ywcabanff.ca/

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Victim Services Association: https://www.bowvalleyvictimservices.org/
- YWCA Banff: http://ywcabanff.ca/

Flood and Mountain Creek Hazard Mitigation

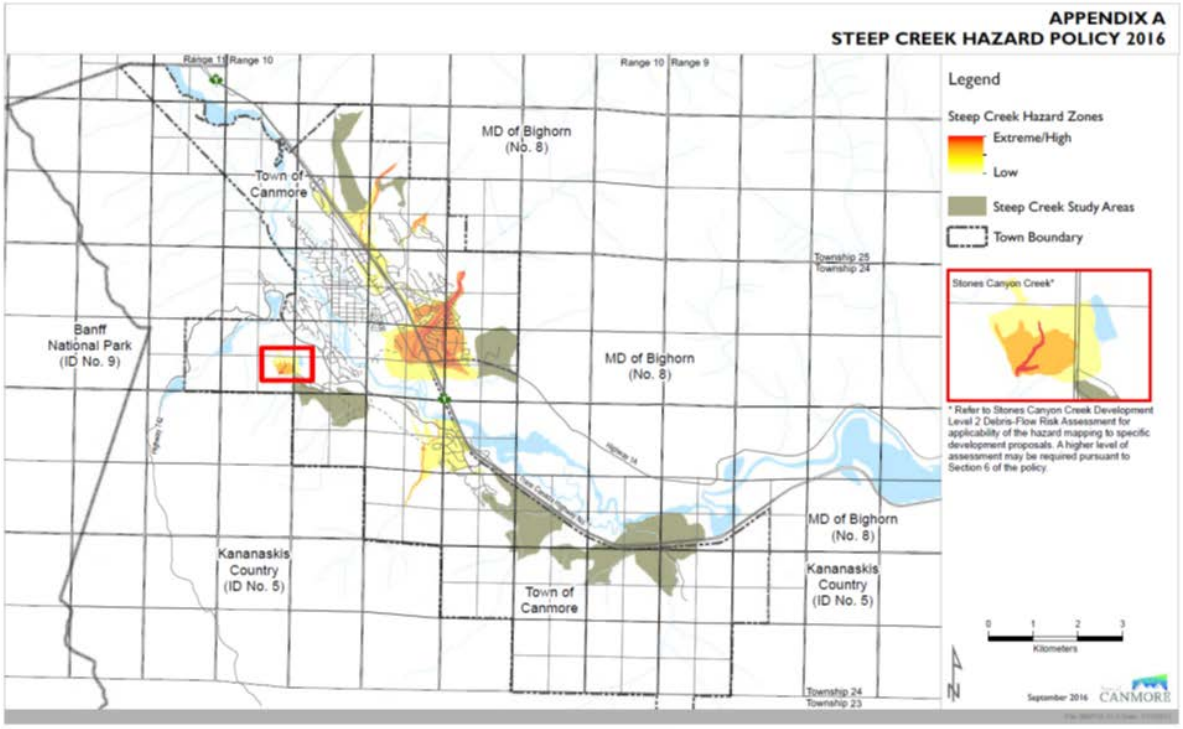
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The Town of Canmore continued to plan and implement mountain creek hazard mitigations. The EIA for the proposed Cougar Creek Debris Flood Retention Structure was deemed complete by AEP. The NRCB issued a positive decision on the project. Once all approvals and permits are in place, construction is anticipated to commence in spring 2020 or later.
- Short and long-term mitigations, and hazard/risk assessment studies have continued to be implemented on the other mountain creeks surrounding Canmore.

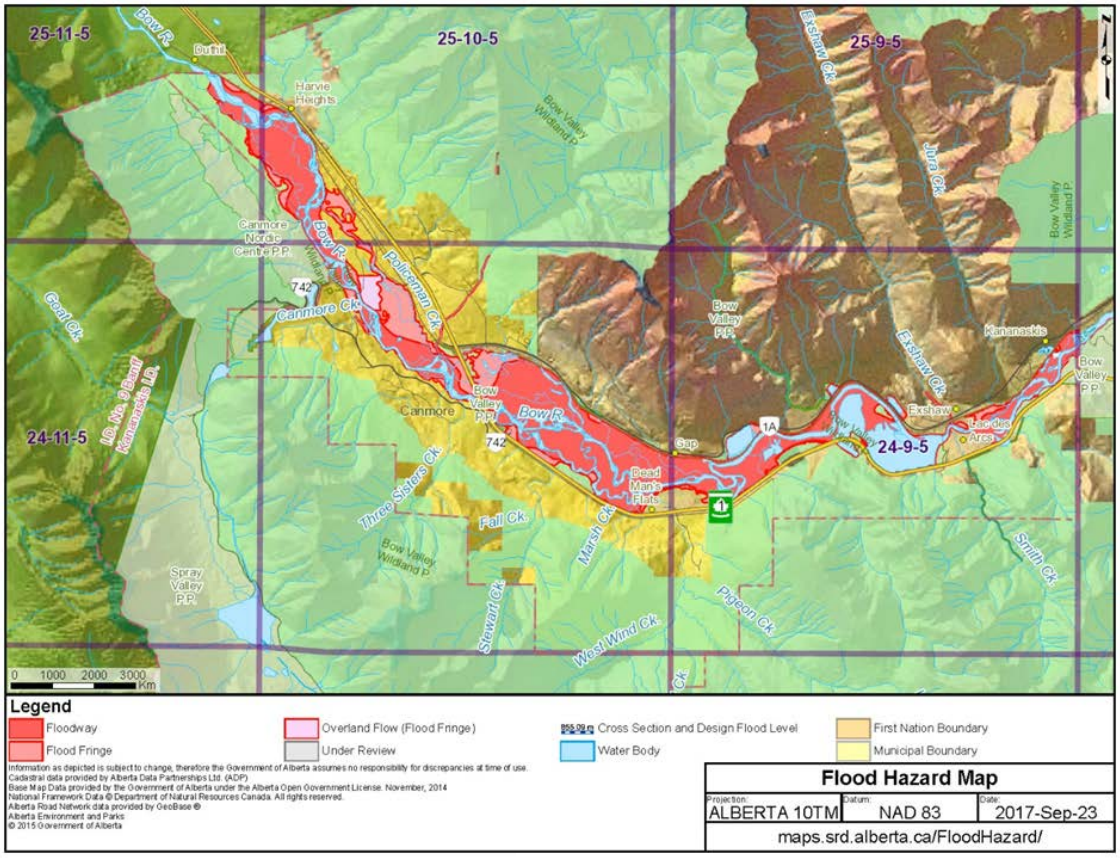
Summary

- In June 2013, Canmore was hit by the most damaging and devastating floods in its history. The floods caused significant infrastructure and property damage, including roads, the railway, homes, businesses, and other structures. Significant damage from the floods occurred along the banks of steep mountain creeks (such as Cougar Creek) which swelled to many times their normal spring flows. The mountain creeks carried a high percentage of debris, increasing the erosive and destructive effects of the water. The Bow River did not overflow the protective dykes downtown, but many low-lying neighbourhoods were affected by high ground water levels which caused water damage in the below ground basements of many properties.
- After the 2013 flood event, the Town of Canmore initiated the Mountain Creek Hazard Mitigation Program. Responding possibility to another flood event, short-term mitigations were installed on most of the mountain creeks by May 2014. After the short-term mitigations were in place, the focus shifted to hazard assessment, risk assessment, option analysis and finally long-term mitigations. The largest and most visibly obvious of the mitigations is the armouring and other work along Cougar Creek. A Flood Debris Retention Structure is proposed at the narrow mouth of the creek. Funding ($48.6 million), primarily from federal and provincial sources, is in place pending the approvals Construction on the structure is anticipated to begin sometime after the spring of 2020.
- The Steep Creek Hazard and Risk Policy was adopted in 2016. The policy framed risk in terms of safety (individual risk and group risk) and economic cost (economic risk). Steep Creek Hazard Zones were assessed and classified as Extreme/High, Moderate, and Low (Town of Canmore, 2016; Town of Canmore, 2018). Proposed Land Use Bylaw (LUB) and Municipal Development Plan (MDP) amendments are currently under review to provide detailed delineation and regulations in these zones.
- The Province of Alberta is responsible for identifying and delineating and flood hazard areas (floodway, flood fringe and overland flow areas) based on a 100 year flood. Most of the valley bottom (including portions of Canmore) is classified as being within one of the flood hazard zones. The flood hazard mapping takes into account existing mitigations, such as the existing dykes along the Bow River through Canmore, which reduce the risk of flooding from the Bow River.

Maps



Source: (Town of Canmore. 2018)



Source: (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2017)

Data Tables

Mountain Creek	Status Date	Project Status
Cougar Creek	June 2019	-Short-term mitigations installed before the 2014 spring run-off (articulated concrete mats and debris net). -Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Debris Flood Retention Structure was deemed complete by AEP. -Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) issued a positive decision on the project. -The finalized design will be submitted for an application for approval under the Water Act. -Once all approvals and permits are in place, construction is anticipated to commence in spring 2020 or later.
Pigeon Creek	April 2017	-Short-term mitigations completed. Long-term mitigations to be undertaken at a later date (TBD).
Stone Creek	April 2017	-Long-term mitigation to be undertaken at a later date (TBD).
Stoneworks Creek	October 2018	-Design for long-term mitigation phase 1 completed. -Construction of long-term mitigation is planned for 2019/20 pending funding approval.
Three Sisters Creek	October 2018	-Flood mitigation and rehabilitation on the lower reaches of the creek substantially completed in 2018. -Design of mitigations on the upper reaches of the creek will begin pending updated hazard and risk assessments.
Peaks of Grassi (X,Y,Z) Creeks and Echo Canyon Creek	January 2019	-Hazard and risk assessment studies completed. -Hazard studies in the Smith Creek (Three Sisters) area are being undertaken by a private developer. -Hazard and risk assessment of Stones Canyon Creek was completed in 2016.

Source: Town of Canmore, 2017k

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2017. Flood Hazard Map. Alberta Environment and Parks: Edmonton, AB. http://maps.srd.alberta.ca/FloodHazard/
- Town of Canmore. 2016. Town of Canmore Steep Creek Hazard and Risk Policy. Council Resolution 239-2016. September 20, 2016. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1021-steep-creek-hazard-and-risk-policy-2016

- Town of Canmore. 2018. Canmore Municipal Development Plan (MDP). Bylaw 2016-3. Amended November 2018. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1022-canmore-municipal-development-plan-2016

Update Frequency

- Intermittent: as studies or actions are completed.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Current Bow River levels and historical normals: http://www.environment.alberta.ca/apps/basins/Map.aspx?Basin=8&DataType=1
- Town of Canmore, Mountain Creek Hazard Mitigation: https://canmore.ca/projects/mountain-creek-hazard-mitigation
- Town of Canmore, Proposed Steep Creek Hazard Zones: https://canmore.ca/projects/2018-land-use-bylaw-updates/land/proposed-steep-creek-hazard-changes

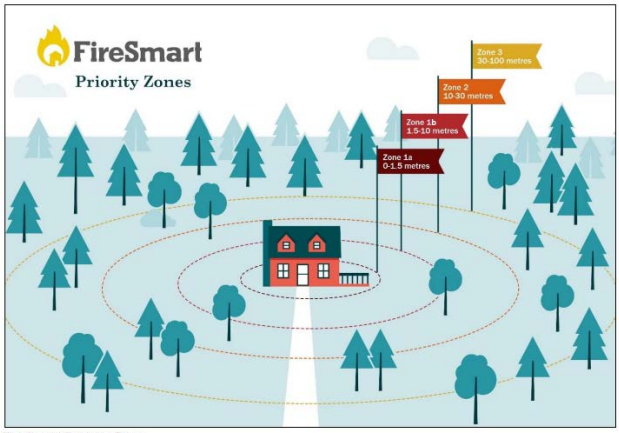
FireSmart - Vegetation Management

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Fuel modification and FireSmart efforts continue with an annual program to reduce the hazard in the wildland/urban interface.

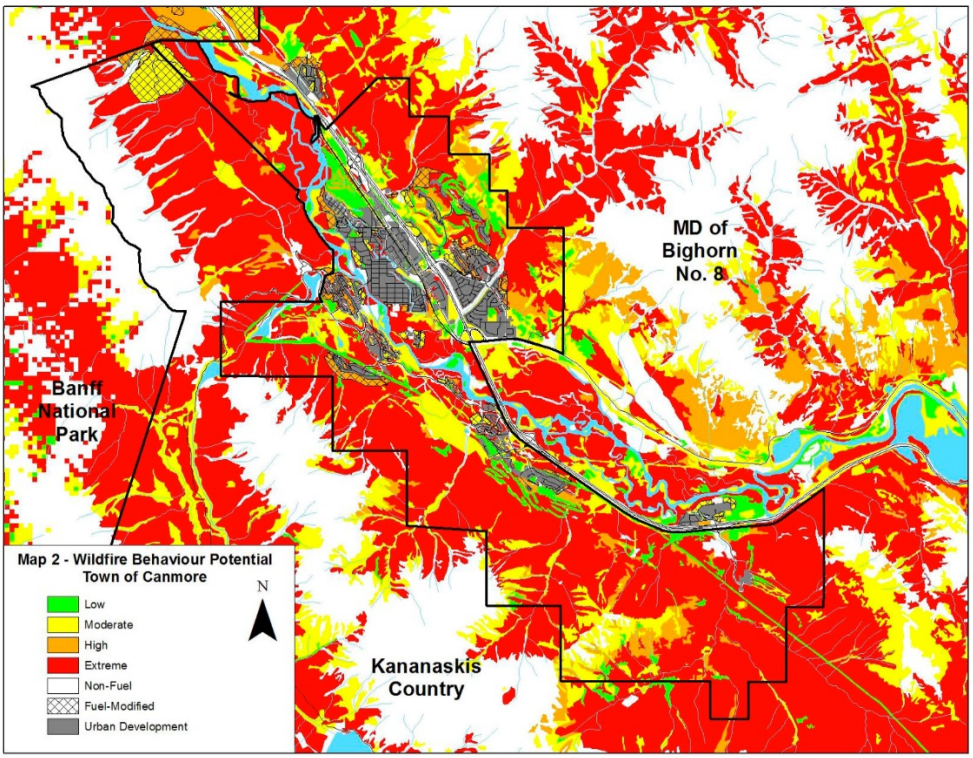
Summary

- The Wildland/Urban Interface is where human development meets or intermingles with native wildland vegetation. The lands surrounding Canmore are heavily forested, presenting a considerable forest fire risk to the community. Prior to European settlement, fire was a common disturbance in the Bow Valley. The last large fire in the 1880s burned most of the Bow Corridor. Since that time the local forest has developed heavy accumulations of fuel and an aging forest structure. This situation results in a considerable risk of wildfire. In 2019, the Town of Canmore was presented with the FireSmart Community Protection Achievement Award for its FireSmart program efforts.
- In 2018, the Town of Canmore released an updated Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Review (previous editions in 2000 and 2010). As shown in the Wildfire Behaviour Potential map, a significant portion of the local landscape is rated 'Extreme'. The report identifies past fuel management work and future priority areas. Zone 1 priority areas are within 10m of a structure. The Town of Canmore offers free FireSmart Home/Property visits for risk evaluation of the exterior of homes. The Fort McMurray wildfire highlighted the importance of managing risks in the Zone 1 priority area.
- Priority Zones 2 & 3 are at a distance of 10-100+ metres from a structure. From 2010 to 2017, a total of 183 ha of vegetation management and fuel reduction has been completed, in Zones 2 & 3. Additional vegetation management activities have been undertaken in Banff National Park, MD of Bighorn, and on provincial lands in Kananaskis (Walkinshaw, 2018;2019).
- The strategy also highlights priorities for public education, legislation, emergency planning, cross-training and interagency cooperation that would be required to reduce the risk of a wildfire and increase community preparedness (Walkinshaw, 2018).

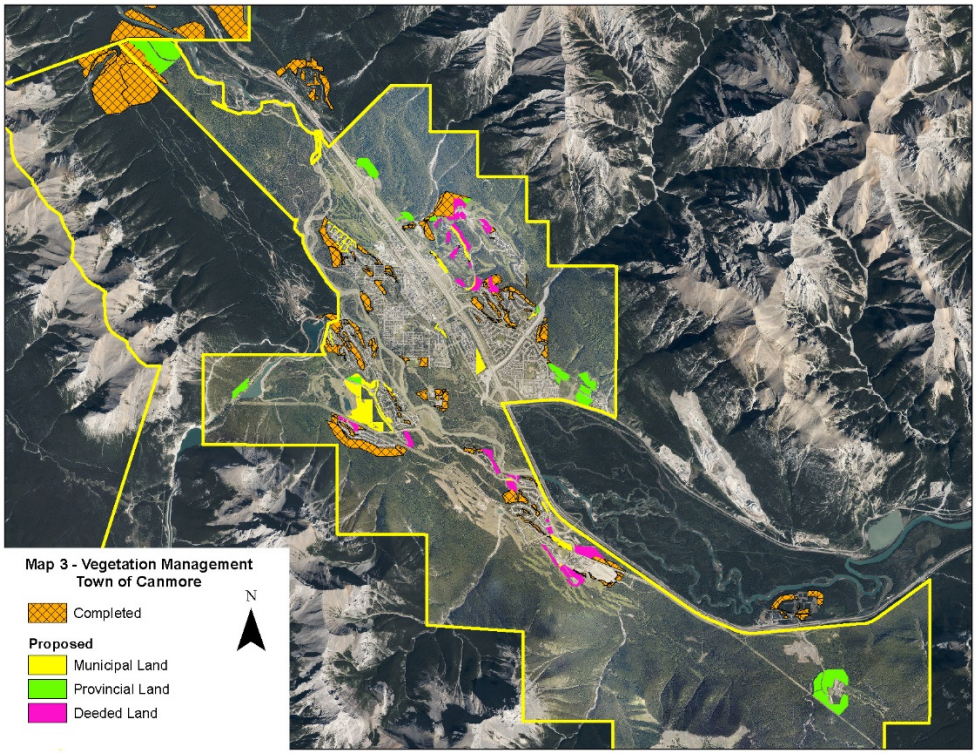


FireSmart Priority Zones

Maps



Source: Walkinshaw, 2018



Source: Walkinshaw, 2019

Data Limitations

- Vegetation management is only one component of creating a FireSmart community. This indicator only tracks vegetation management efforts in the Zone 2 and 3 areas. FireSmart actions by individual property owners are vital to reduce the risk of wildfire.

Sources

- Walkinshaw, S. 2018. Town of Canmore Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Review
  Prepared for: Town of Canmore by Montane Forest Management Ltd. Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/2569-wildfire-mitigation-strategy-2018
- Walkinshaw, S. 2019. Town of Canmore Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Review. Data update, custom request. Montane Forest Management Ltd.: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2019. FireSmart. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/emergency-services/emergency-management/firesmart

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- FireSmart Banff: https://banff.ca/576/FireSmart-Banff
- FireSmart Canada: https://firesmartcanada.ca/
- Jevons, S. 2015. Historical Fire frequency of the Bow Valley, Alberta, Canada. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Learning from the Fort McMurray wildland/urban interface fire disaster: https://www.iclr.org/wp-content/uploads/PDFS/why-some-homes-survived-learning-from-the-fort-mcmurray-wildland-urban-interface-fire-disaster.pdf

Forest Health – Mountain Pine Beetle

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

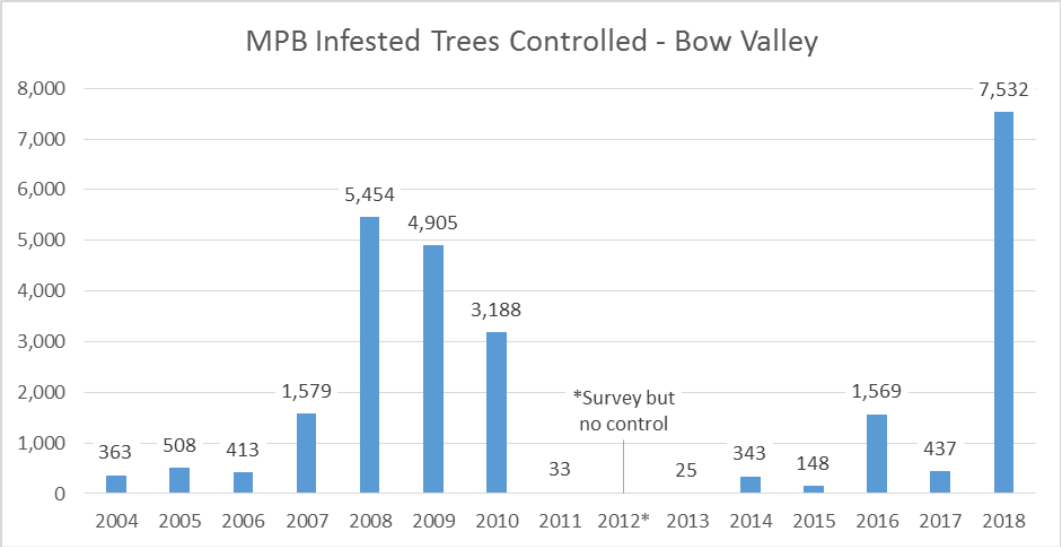
- The number of mountain pine beetle infested trees identified and controlled increased from 25 in 2013 to 7,532 in 2018.

Summary

- Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) is a native species that is endemic to western forests. Due to age and species composition, the forests around Canmore are susceptible to infestation by MPB. A fire history study by Alberta Parks and Protected Areas concluded that, due to fire suppression and lower fire frequency (beginning c. 1910) the forests in the eastern Bow Valley have changed significantly. What was once primarily young forest, open grassland, and shrub communities is now an extensive forest of mature conifers. For the period from 1820 to 1910 the estimated average forest age was 31 years, while the observed average forest age was 144 years in 2013. The current forest has less structural and age diversity, making the landscape less resistant to forest diseases, insects, and a changing climate (Jevons, 2015).
- Intensive MPB control efforts from 2008-2010 and cold winters significantly reduced the number of MPB infested trees in the region. In 2011, the eastern Bow Valley was not listed as an area of concern by the Government of Alberta. In 2012, the Government of Alberta continued spot checks for mountain pine beetle, but no additional control work was done due to the low levels of beetle activity. By 2018 the MPB had returned to the area in significant numbers. Control efforts were increased substantially in 2018 with 7,532 trees identified and controlled in the Bow Valley (Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, 2019; Town of Canmore, 2019).
- Even with the high volume of control work undertaken in the 2018 season, are still large volumes of susceptible pine trees in the Bow Valley and the potential of beetle re-infestation from the National Parks and British Columbia. Southwest Alberta remains a high priority for detection surveys and control work.

1889/2014 Photo Pair from the Mountain Legacy Project (used with permission).
Taken from Grotto Mountain looking across the Bow River towards the Three Sisters

Graphs



Data Tables

Mountain Pine Beetle Survey Results: Bow Valley			
Beetle Year	# of Infested Trees Controlled		
	Provincial Land	Town of Canmore (including private developers)	Total Bow Valley
2004	252	111	363
2005	346	162	508
2006	315	98	413
2007	1,256	323	1,579
2008	4,819	635	5,454
2009	4,391	514	4,905
2010	3,021	167	3,188
2011	29	4	33
2012*	0	0	0
2013	25	0	25
2014	343	0	343
2015	148	0	148
2016	1,329	240	1,569
2017	289	148	437
2018	7,143	389	7,532
*Survey but no control			

Source: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, 2019 and Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- Based on survey/control numbers. Sampling and control efforts may affect the total number of infested trees identified.

Sources

- Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. 2019. Mountain pine beetle control numbers. Custom data request. Alberta Agriculture and Forestry: Calgary, AB.
- Jevons, S. 2015. Historical Fire frequency of the Bow Valley, Alberta, Canada. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Mountain Legacy Project. 2019. Mountain Legacy The Canadian Rockies 1861 to the Present. University of Victoria, Victoria, BC. http://mountainlegacy.ca/
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Mountain pine beetle survey numbers. Parks Department, Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- The Alberta Government has developed a mapping website with a detailed chronological history of mountain pine beetle infestations in Alberta, and the efforts to control its spread: https://esrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=b81dbef8d02344e6bb734087669626db
- Mountain Pine Beetle, Natural Resources Canada: https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/forests-forestry/wildland-fires-insects-disturban/top-forest-insects-diseases-cana/mountain-pine-beetle/13381
- Mountain Pine Beetle, Parks Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/nature/science/conservation/feu-fire/feuveg-fireveg/veg-veg/dpp-mpb
- Town of Canmore, Parks Department: https://canmore.ca/joomla-pages-iii/categories-list/2-latest-news/750-mountain-pine-beetle-program

Livability

Livability Indicators – 5 Year Trend Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Population: Permanent Residents	Permanent Residents		Based on the Census of Canada, Canmore's population of permanent residents grew from 12,288 in 2011 to 13,992 in 2016 (13.9% increase).
Population: Permanent Residents	Non-Permanent Residents	n/a	The 2014 municipal census reported 3,890 non-permanent residents. An update to the non-permanent resident count is not available at this point in time.
Birth and Death Rates	Birth Rate		The number of births in Canmore increased from 141 in 2013 to 291 in 2018 (a 106.4% increase). The birth rate per 1,000 residents increased from 11.0 to 19.8.
	Death Rate		From 2013 to 2018 the death rate (per 1,000 residents) declined slightly from 4.6 to 4.2 per 1,000 residents.
Population: Age Structure	# of Children and Youth < 14		From 2011-2016, the number of children and youth increased by 10.8% from 1,850 to 2,050. As a proportion of the population this group decreased slightly from 15.1% to 14.7%.
	# Adults age 65+		From 2011 to 2016 the number of people aged 65+ grew by 47.6% from 1,240 to 1,830. As a proportion of the population this group increased from 10.1% to 13.1%.
Migration and Mobility	Resident < 1 year		From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of persons who had lived in Canmore for one year or less increased from 8.3% to 9.8%.
	Resident < 5 years		From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of persons who had lived in Canmore for 5 years or less increased slightly from 28.1% to 30.1%.
Immigration	# of Foreign Born (immigrant or non-permanent resident) Persons		From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of foreign born persons in Canmore increased by 350 (a 14.9% increase). As a proportion of the population this group remained relatively constant (19.5% of the population in 2011 and 19.8% in 2016).
Mother Tongue	# of Non-Native English Speakers		From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of while those with 'other languages' as a mother tongue increased slightly from 11.3% to 12.0%. The three most common other (non-official) languages were German, Tagalog, and Japanese.

Income and Wages	Mean Individual Income		Overall, mean individual income was up 15.6% from 2012-2017.
	Median Individual Income		Median incomes rose 14.2% from $40,490 in 2012 to $46,240 in 2017.
	Mean Employment Income		From 2012-2017, mean employment income peaked in 2014, declined though to 2016, increasing slightly in 2017.
	Employment Income as a % of Total Income		Employment income as a proportion of total income decreased from 70.2% to 63.0%.
	Median Family Income		Median family income increased by 19.3% from 2012-2017.
	Investment Income		From 2012 to 2017 the mean investment income reported per person increased by 41.6%. In 2017 investment income represented 19.0% of all income sources in Canmore (more than double and triple the averages for Alberta and Canada).
Low Income Measures	Census Family Low Income Measure-After Tax (CFLIM-AT)		In 2012, 10.5% of families in Canmore were below the CFLIM-AT, declining very slightly to 9.1% in 2017.
	Low Income - Market Basket Measure (MBM)	n/a (an updated MBM measure is expected in 2020)	In 2016, 9.4% of persons in Canmore were classified as low-income status (based on the MBM threshold). The prevalence was much higher for those in lone-parent families (24.2% of persons) and persons not in a family unit (21.1% of persons)
Living Wage	Single Adult		From 2015 to 2017, the Living Wage for a single adult decreased from $20.03 to $17.04.
	Lone Parent (1 child)		From 2015 to 2017, the Living Wage for a lone parent with 1 child decreased from $24.25 to $18.51.
	Couple (2 children)		From 2015 to 2017, the Living Wage for a couple with 2 children decreased from $23.40 to $22.65 (per adult).
Social Assistance – Income Support Programs	# of Social Assistance Recipients		From 2012-2017 the number of persons receiving social assistance decreased by 8.1% from 370 to 340 people.
Affordable Services	Affordable Services Program Participants		The number of people accessing the program increased from 602 in July 2017 to 844 in March 2019 (a 40.2% increase).
Responses to Food Need	Bow Valley Food Bank (Canmore Hampers)		From 2013/14 to 2018/19 the number of hampers distributed has fluctuated substantially, peaking at 557 in 2016/17 and dropping to 403 in 2018/19.
	Rental Housing Costs - CCHC		From 2013-2018 the average advertised rental cost for an apartment increased by

Rental Housing: Cost, Availability and Affordability			31.2% for a 1 bedroom, and 27.5% for a 2 bedroom unit.
	Rental Housing Vacancies - CCHC		The average number available of units increased by 118.5% from 2013-2018. This may reflect a temporary increase in vacancies as there were many newly constructed apartments on the market in 2018.
	Rental Housing Need and Affordability - CCHC	n/a	Trend data is not available. In 2016, 30% of rental households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing.
	Vacancy Rates – CMHC		As measured by CMHC, the vacancy rate decreased from 3.1% in 2013 to 0.0% in 2017. Data for 2018 was deemed by CMHC to be too unreliable for publication.
Ownership Housing – Resale Prices and Affordability	Average resale house & condo price		The mean resale price (all unit types) increased by 26% from $608,000 to $766,000. The median price increased from $534,000 to $659,000 or 23.4%. In 2018, the mean resale price for single family homes was $1,111,000.
	House Price-to-Income Ratio (Median Multiplier)		From 2012-2017, the gap between median house prices and median family incomes continued to widen. The ratio was above the general affordability threshold of 4:1 for all family types.
Price of Goods and Services	Spatial Price Index	n/a (data not comparable as a time series)	In 2010, 2016 and 2018 Canmore had the highest price index ranking in Alberta. In 2016 Canmore's overall price level was 19.4% higher than Edmonton. In 2018 it was 42.9% higher. Shelter costs were a major component of Canmore's high price index.

Permanent Population

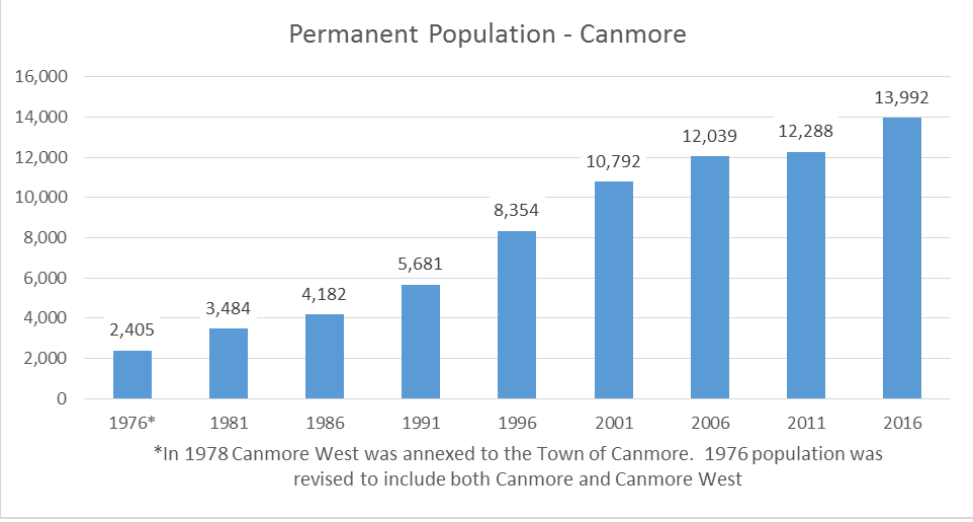
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

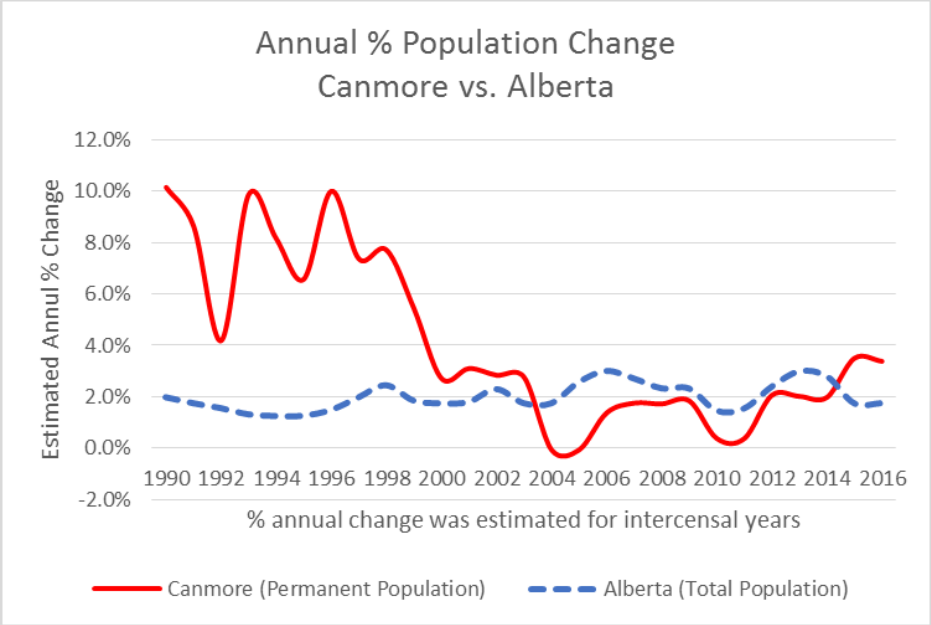
- Based on the Census of Canada, Canmore's population of permanent residents grew from 12,288 in 2011 to 13,992 in 2016 (a 13.9% increase).

Summary

- The Town of Canmore's total population is classified into two categories: permanent and non-permanent (or semi-permanent). The permanent population are those for whom Canmore is their primary residence. The non-permanent population own a property in Canmore, but their primary residence is elsewhere. This section discusses the permanent population of Canmore.
- The 1976 Census of Canada reported 1,927 people in the Town of Canmore (Statistics Canada, 1976). At that time there were approximately 450-480 people living in Canmore West across the Bow River (which was part of ID#8 at that time). Statistics Canada retroactively merged the 1976 populations of Canmore and Canmore West, reporting a total population of 2,405 for the greater Canmore community (Statistics Canada, 1982).
- When the Canmore Mines closed in 1979 there were approximately full time permanent 3,000 residents in Canmore (estimate based on Statistics Canada 1977 and 1982).
- Following the 1988 Calgary Olympics, the popularity of Canmore continued to increase with population growth rates ranging from 4-10% per year during the 1990's. During the 1990's Canmore's population nearly doubled. Annual growth rates began to moderate in 1999 and there was no measurable growth from 2003-2005. Population growth remained moderate through 2011 (generally lower than the average growth rate for Alberta).
- Based on the Census of Canada, Canmore's population of permanent residents grew from 12,288 in 2011 to 13,992 in 2016 (a 13.9% increase) (Statistics Canada, 2018). No subsequent censuses have been undertaken since 2016 so an official update of the current population total is not available. The Canmore Housing Needs Assessment estimated population growth after 2016 at a baseline scenario of 2.5% per year. For 2018 the estimated population was 14,700 (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Permanent Population and Rate of Change				
Year	Canmore		Alberta	
	Permanent Population	Annual Rate of Change (%)	Population	Annual Rate of Change (%)
1989	4,833		2,498,325	
1990	5,324	10.2%	2,547,788	2.0%
1991	5,784	8.6%	2,592,306	1.7%
1992	6,026	4.2%	2,632,672	1.6%
1993	6,621	9.9%	2,667,292	1.3%
1994	7,161	8.2%	2,700,606	1.2%
1995	7,632	6.6%	2,734,519	1.3%
1996	8,396	10.0%	2,775,133	1.5%
1997	9,015	7.4%	2,829,848	2.0%
1998	9,711	7.7%	2,899,066	2.4%
1999	10,239	5.4%	2,952,692	1.8%
2000	10,517	2.7%	3,004,198	1.7%
2001	10,843	3.1%	3,058,108	1.8%
2002*	11,151	2.8%	3,128,429	2.3%
2003	11,458	2.8%	3,183,065	1.7%
2004*	11,450	-0.1%	3,238,668	1.7%
2005	11,442	-0.1%	3,321,768	2.6%
2006	11,599	1.4%	3,421,434	3.0%
2007*	11,802	1.8%	3,514,147	2.7%
2008	12,005	1.7%	3,595,856	2.3%
2009	12,226	1.8%	3,678,996	2.3%
2010*	12,272	0.4%	3,732,082	1.4%

2011	12,317	0.4%	3,789,030	1.5%
2012*	12,570	2.1%	3,874,548	2.3%
2013*	12,824	2.0%	3,981,011	2.7%
2014	13,077	2.0%	4,083,648	2.6%
2015*	13,535	3.5%	4,144,491	1.5%
2016	13,992	3.4%	4,196,061	1.2%
*estimated linear growth rate for inter-census years				

Source: Statistics Canada, 2018; Alberta Treasury Board and Finance, 2019; Town of Canmore, 2014

Canmore - Permanent Population Estimates			
Year	**Population**	**% Annual Change**	**Source**
2016	13,992		Census of Canada (Statistics Canada, 2017)
2017	14,342	2.5%	Estimate based on Canmore Housing Needs Assessment (CCHC and BVRH, 2019)
2018	14,700	2.5%	
Note: 2017 and 2018 are estimates based on an assumed 2.5% annual growth rate			

Data Limitations

- The federal and municipal census programs are based on a count at a specific point in time.
- Every five years the Federal Census of Canada releases population information. In general the results for Canmore's permanent population are very close (no unusually large variations) to what was counted by the municipal Canmore Census for the same year.
- Estimates of the 2017 and 2018 population are provided but these are estimates only, not confirmed census counts. The next federal Census of Canada is scheduled for 2021 (every 5 years). At this point in time an update to the municipal census has not been scheduled.

Sources

- Alberta Treasury Board and Finance. 2019. Annual Population Estimates, Alberta, 1921 - 1970 (June 1), 1971-Current (July 1st). Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/alberta-population-estimates-data-tables
- Statistics Canada. 1977. 1976 Census of Canada. Population: Geographic Distributions. Census Divisions and Subdivisions Western Provinces and the Territories. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.836486/publication.html
- Statistics Canada. 1982. 1981 Census of Canada. Population, occupied private dwellings, private households, census families in private households. Alberta. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.837068/publication.html
- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E
- Town of Canmore. 2014a. 2014 Canmore Census. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/census

Update Frequency

- 5 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Census Program: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm
- Town of Canmore, Census: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/census

Non-Permanent Population

Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

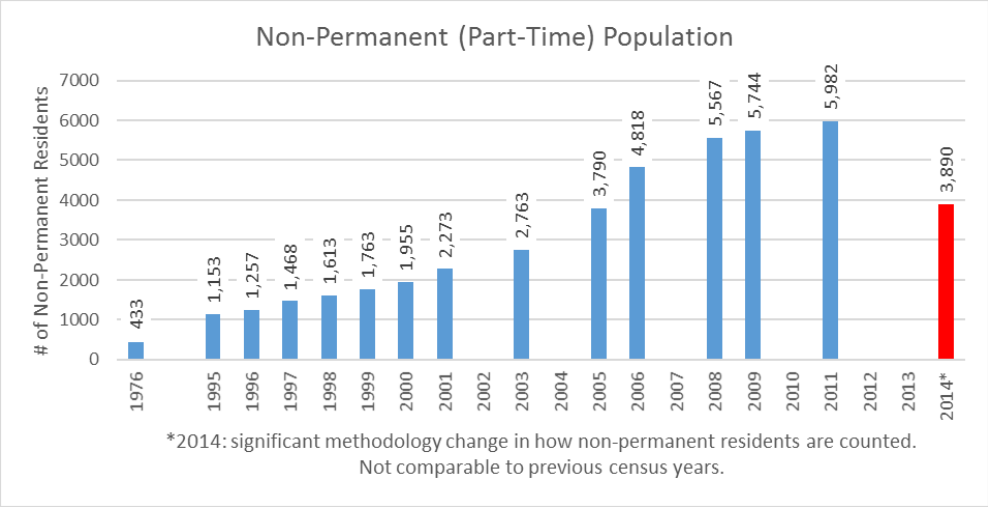
- Canmore's total population in 2014 was estimated at 16,967. This includes 13,077 permanent residents and 3,890 non-permanent residents. An update to the non-permanent resident count is not available at this point in time.

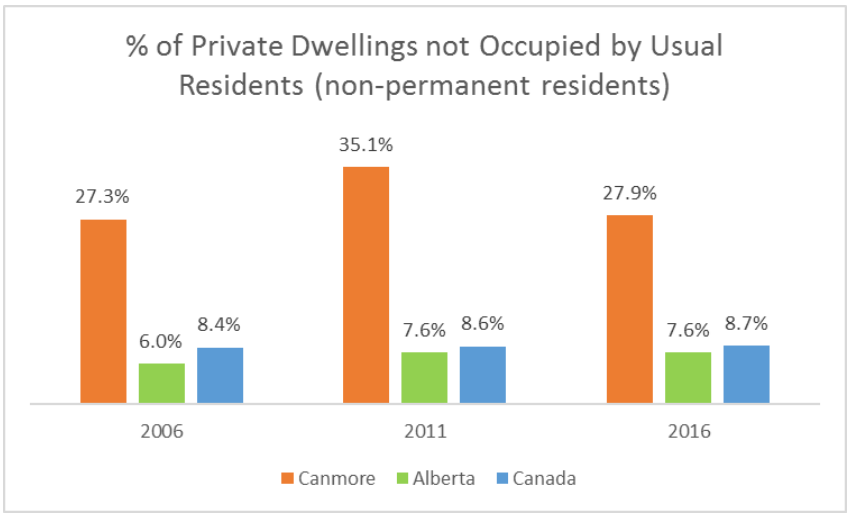
Summary

- Information about non-permanent residents (i.e. second home owners, part-time, or semi-permanent residents) is not available from the Census of Canada as it only records details of persons residing in their usual place of residence, and does not provide information about the residents of vacation or second homes.
- In 1976 there were 433 'seasonal residents' who owned or rented a second home in Canmore (Calgary Planning Commission, 1977)
- The number of non-permanent residents as measured by the 2014 Canmore Census was substantially different than that reported in previous census years. In 2011, the census reported 5,982 non-permanent residents. There were 3,884 reported in 2014. It is not entirely clear how much of this difference is due to actual change, and how much is due to methodological differences and limitations of the counts undertaken in various census years. Due to the significant difference, the 2014 count of non-permanent residents is not necessarily comparable to previous census years. Canmore's total population in 2014 was 16,961. This includes 13,077 permanent residents and 3,890 non-permanent residents (Town of Canmore, 2014).
- There are several reasons and explanations as to why there is such a significant discrepancy between census years. A detailed description and the full text of the 2014 Census Update to Council are available in Appendix B: 2014 Census Update. The primary reasons are:
    a) **Dwellings:** some dwellings counted in 2011 could not be identified in 2014, additionally some visitor accommodation units (commercial properties) were counted as residential in 2011. In 2014, there were 641 fewer dwelling units that were identified as being occupied by non-permanent residents.
    b) **Occupancy Rate:** in 2011 the occupancy rate of non-permanent residents was calculated at 2.8 per dwelling, this dropped slightly in 2014 to 2.6 per dwelling. The average occupancy rate was applied to dwelling units for which a direct response by the non-permanent occupants was not available, resulting in a difference of 0.2 persons per unit (Town of Canmore, 2015).
- The number of dwellings occupied by non-permanent residents was reported as 27.9% of all private dwellings by the Census of Canada in 2016. This is much higher than the average for Alberta (7.6%) or Canada (8.7%) (Statistics Canada, 2018). The 2014 Census of Canmore reported slightly different results with non-permanent residents occupying 21.3% of the total occupied dwellings (Town of Canmore, 2014). It is not clear why there is an apparent differential between federal and municipal census numbers, but there may be differences due to the year the census was undertaken or how the question was asked/answered by respondents.
- In the summer of 2018, the number of individuals living in their vehicles increased significantly in Canmore. This increase was most noticeable on the municipal gravel road running behind Save on Foods and beside Elevation Place (referred to herein as the gravel lot). In this space, a semi-permanent

community was established by vehicle dwellers, colloquially referred to as “Vanmore”. Vanmore numbers are not counted as part of the non-permanent (part-time) population.

Graphs





Data Tables

Census Year	Permanent Population	Non Permanent Population	Total Population	% Non-Permanent
1995	7,632	1,153	8,785	13.1%
1996	8,396	1,257	9,653	13.0%
1997	9,015	1,468	10,483	14.0%
1998	9,711	1,613	11,324	14.2%
1999	10,239	1,763	12,002	14.7%
2000	10,517	1,955	12,472	15.7%
2001	10,843	2,273	13,116	17.3%

2002	11,151	2,518	13,669	18.4%
2003	11,458	2,763	14,221	19.4%
2004	11,450	3,277	14,727	22.2%
2005	11,442	3,790	15,232	24.9%
2006	11,599	4,818	16,417	29.3%
2007	11,802	5,193	16,995	30.6%
2008	12,005	5,567	17,572	31.7%
2009	12,226	5,744	17,970	32.0%
2011	12,317	5,982	18,299	32.7%
2014	13,077	3,890	16,967	22.9%
Note: methodology changes from 2011 to 2014				

Source: Town of Canmore, 2014

Data Limitations

- While Statistics Canada counted 13,992 permanent residents in Canmore in 2016, there is no updated information available for non-permanent residents (since 2014). Due to the differences in counts and methodologies of the 2014 and earlier Canmore Censuses there is no attempt has been made in this report to assume any trends, or make any estimates for the non-permanent population in 2016.

Sources

- Calgary Regional Planning Commission. 1977. Canmore Corridor Study. Volume III: Socio-Economic Characteristics. Part 2: Population. Calgary Regional Planning Commission: Calgary, AB.
- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E
- Town of Canmore. 2014. 2014 Canmore Census. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/census
- Town of Canmore. 2015. 2014 Census Update. Committee of the Whole Briefing February 10, 2015. Submitted by Cheryl Hyde, Municipal Clerk. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Pending municipal census.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Census Program: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm
- Town of Canmore, Census: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/census

Birth and Death Rates

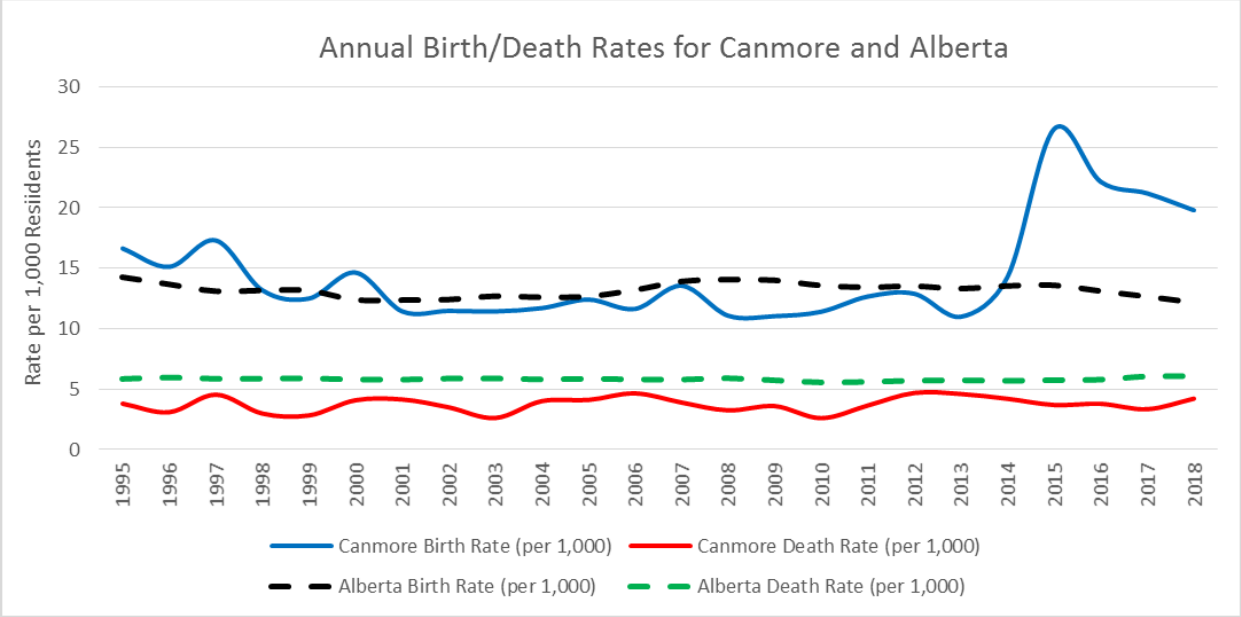
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The number of births in Canmore increased from 141 in 2013 to 291 in 2018 (a 106.4% increase). The birth rate per 1,000 residents increased from 11.0 to 19.8.
- From 2013 to 2018 the death rate (per 1,000 residents) declined slightly from 4.6 to 4.2 per 1,000 residents.

Summary

- From 1995 to 2018, Canmore's death rate was slightly, but consistently lower than the overall death rate for Alberta. In 2018 Canmore's death rate was 4.2 per 1,000 persons, compared to 6.0 for Alberta.
- From 1995-2014 Canmore's birth rate was generally similar to the overall average for Alberta (with some variations). Birth rates in Canmore rapidly jumped from 14.3 per 1,000 in 2014 to 26.5 per 1,000 in 2015. Canmore's birth rate remained well above the provincial average for 2016-2018 (Service Alberta, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Births and Deaths							
Year	Canmore Population	Canmore Births	Canmore Deaths	Canmore Birth Rate (per 1,000)	Canmore Death Rate (per 1,000)	Alberta Birth Rate (per 1,000)	Alberta Death Rate (per 1,000)
1995	7,632	127	29	16.6	3.8	14.3	5.8
1996	8,396	127	26	15.1	3.1	13.7	5.9
1997	9,015	156	41	17.3	4.5	13.1	5.8

1998	9,711	128	29	13.2	3.0	13.1	5.9
1999	10,239	128	29	12.5	2.8	13.1	5.9
2000	10,517	154	43	14.6	4.1	12.4	5.8
2001	10,843	124	45	11.4	4.2	12.3	5.8
2002	11,151	128	39	11.5	3.5	12.4	5.9
2003	11,458	131	30	11.4	2.6	12.7	5.9
2004	11,450	134	46	11.7	4.0	12.6	5.8
2005	11,442	142	47	12.4	4.1	12.7	5.8
2006	11,599	135	54	11.6	4.7	13.2	5.8
2007	11,802	160	46	13.6	3.9	13.9	5.8
2008	12,005	133	39	11.1	3.2	14.1	5.9
2009	12,226	135	44	11.0	3.6	14.0	5.7
2010	12,272	140	32	11.4	2.6	13.6	5.6
2011	12,317	156	45	12.7	3.7	13.4	5.6
2012	12,570	162	59	12.9	4.7	13.5	5.7
2013	12,824	141	59	11.0	4.6	13.3	5.7
2014	13,077	187	55	14.3	4.2	13.5	5.7
2015	13,535	359	50	26.5	3.7	13.6	5.8
2016	13,992	310	53	22.2	3.8	13.1	5.8
2017	14,342	304	48	21.2	3.3	12.6	6.0
2018	14,700	291	62	19.8	4.2	12.2	6.0
Note: Births by places of residence of the mother. Deaths by place of residence of the deceased. 2017 and 2018 population estimated at a 2.5% growth rate.							

Source: Service Alberta, 2019

Data Limitations

- In March 2013 the obstetrics unit at the Banff Mineral Springs Hospital closed and birthing and maternity care for the region were centralized in the Canmore hospital. The birth rates here are specific to the residence of the mother, and do not include those from Banff or other communities. Babies born in Calgary to a Canmore mother are included in this data.

Sources

- Service Alberta. 2019. Births, Marriages and Deaths by Municipality and Year. Service Alberta: Edmonton Alberta. https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/births-marriages-and-deaths-by-municipality-and-year#summary

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Canadian Demographics at a Glance: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/91-003-x/91-003-x2014001-eng.pdf?st=ZSZW1n2T

Age Structure

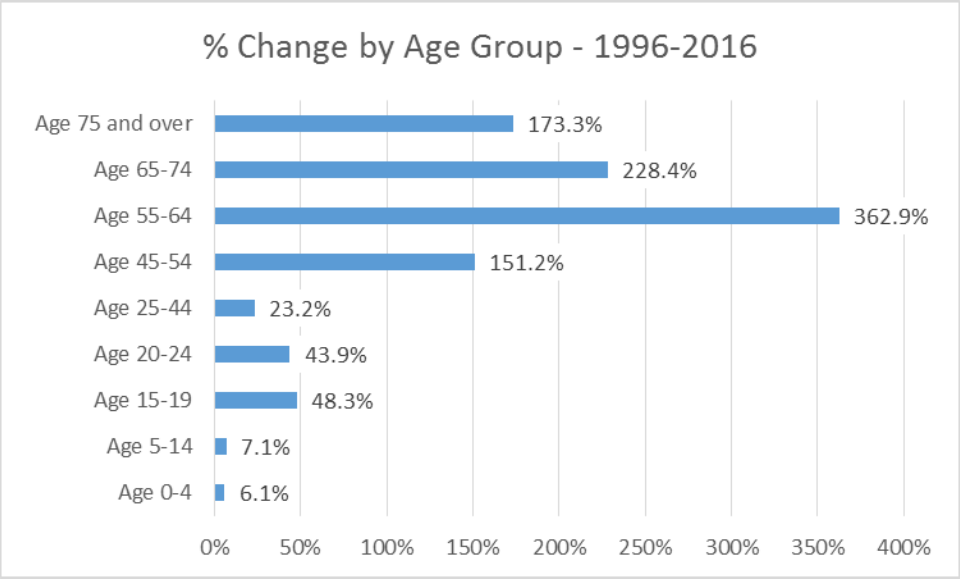
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

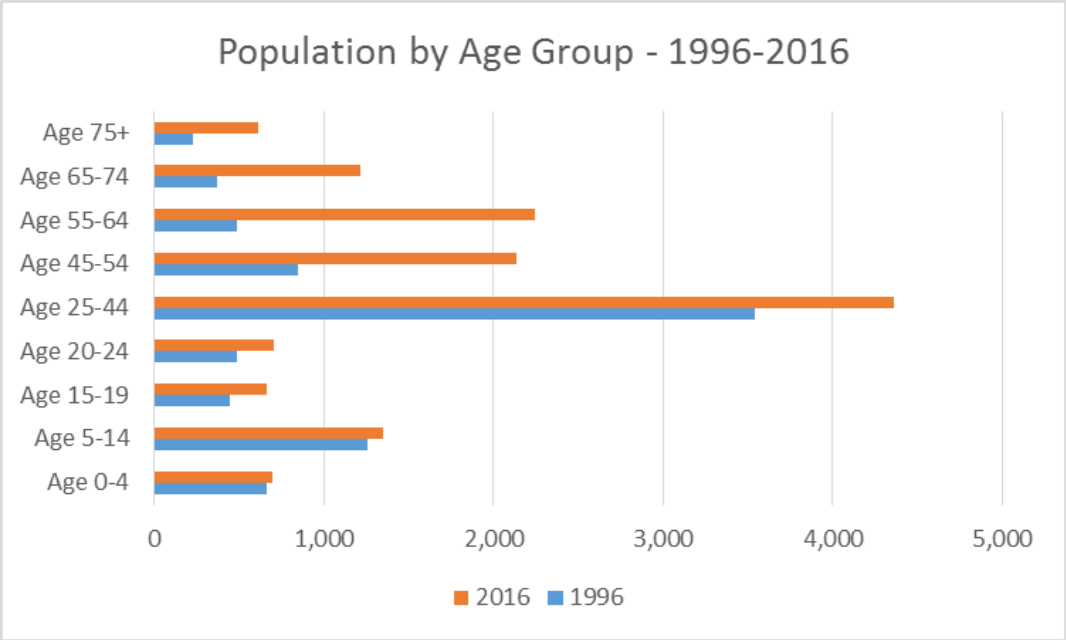
- From 2011-2016, the number of children and youth increased by 10.8% from 1,850 to 2,050. As a proportion of the population, this group decreased slightly from 15.1% to 14.7%.
- From 2011 to 2016 the number of people aged 65+ grew by 47.6% from 1,240 to 1,830. As a proportion of the population, this group increased from 10.1% to 13.1%.

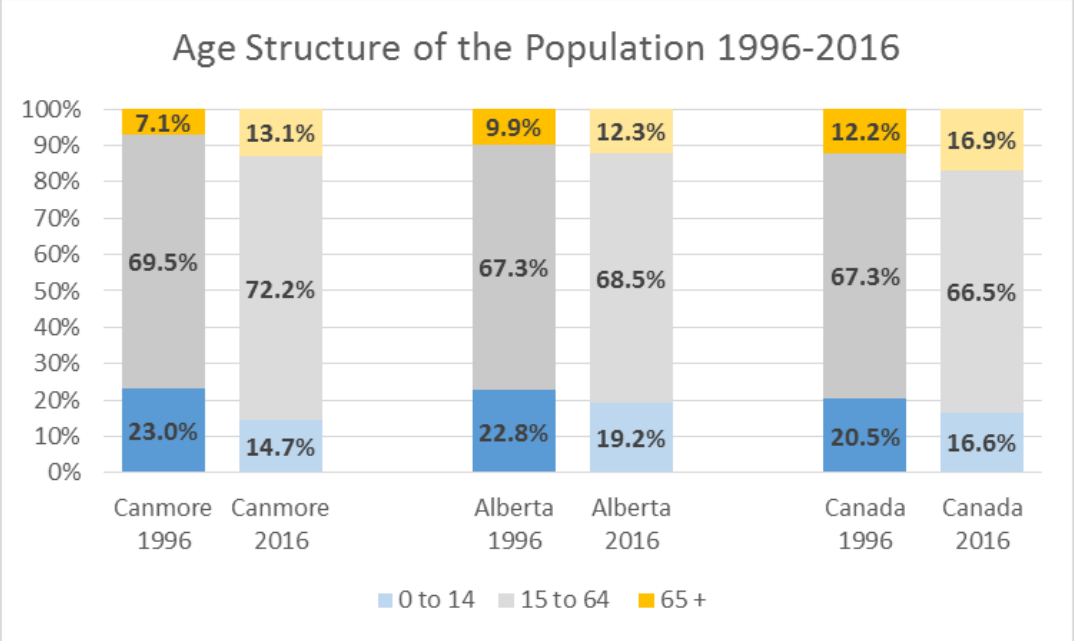
Summary

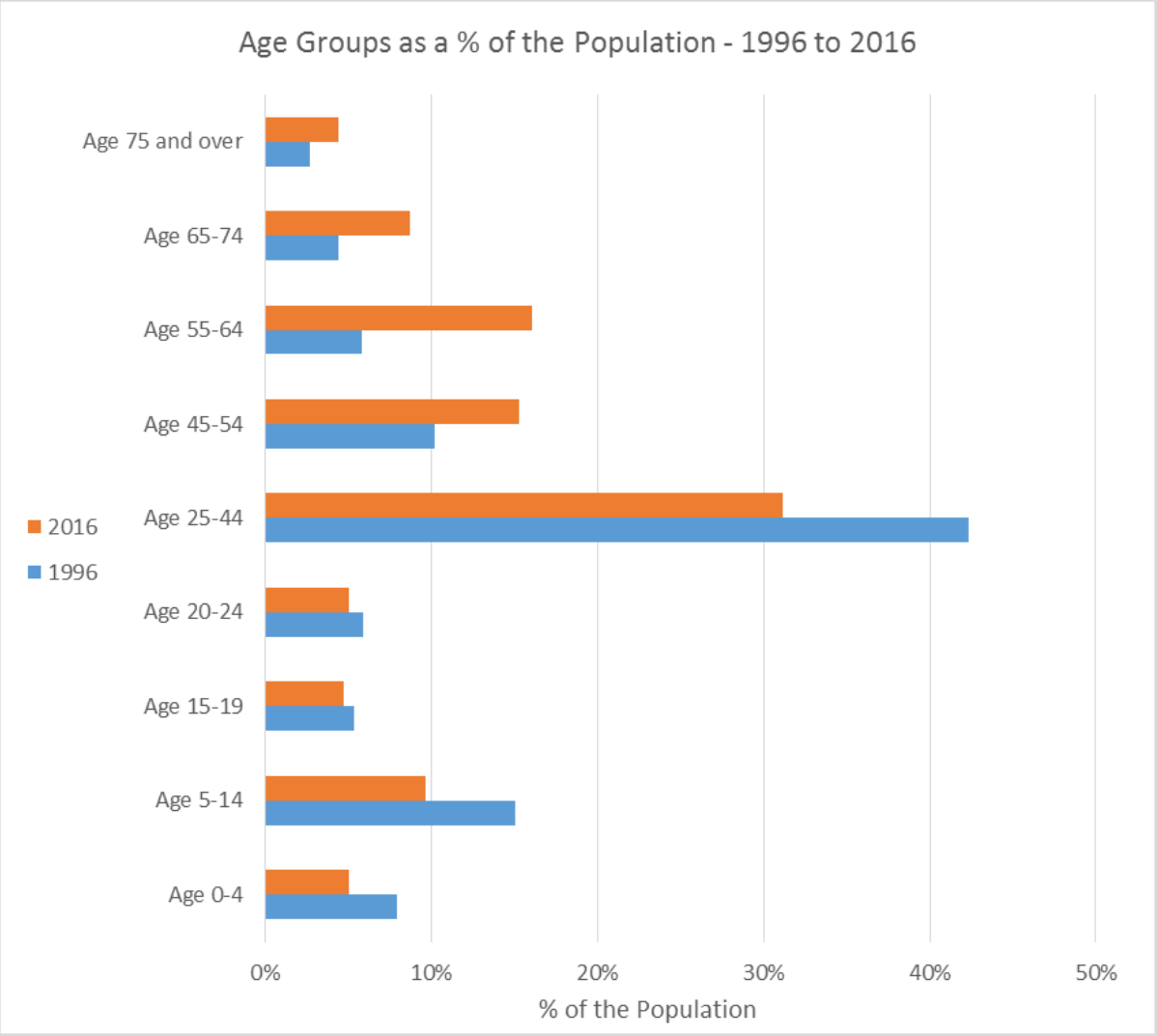
- Over the past 20 years from 1996 to 2016, Canmore's population has undergone a substantial change. The total number of permanent residents increased from 8,354 in 1996 to 13,992 in 2016 (a 67.4% increase). This population growth has not been equally distributed amongst all age groups, and is heavily weighted towards an increasing proportion of residents ages 45 or older. All age categories from 45+ and older showed growth of at least 150%, to over 360% during this time period.
- Over this 20 year period, the number of people in Canmore aged 65 or older increased by 1,235 or 207.6%. As a proportion of Canmore's population, the seniors aged 65+ increased from 7.1% in 1996 to 13.1% in 2016.
- From 1996 to 2016, the number of children and youth in Canmore aged 0-14 remained relatively stable, only growing by 6.8% during this 20 year period. In 2016 there were only 130 more children than there were in 1996. As a proportion of the population, children aged 0-14 decreased from 23.0% in 1996 to 14.7% in 2016.
- In 2016, relative to Canada as a whole, Canmore had a slightly smaller proportion of seniors (13.3% vs 16.9%) and a lower proportion of children and youth (14.7% vs 19.2%). Overall, Alberta had a lower proportion of seniors and a higher proportion of youth than either Canmore or Canada.
- In 2016 Canmore's median age was 40.9 years old, compared to in 36.7 in Alberta and in 41.2 in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2018).

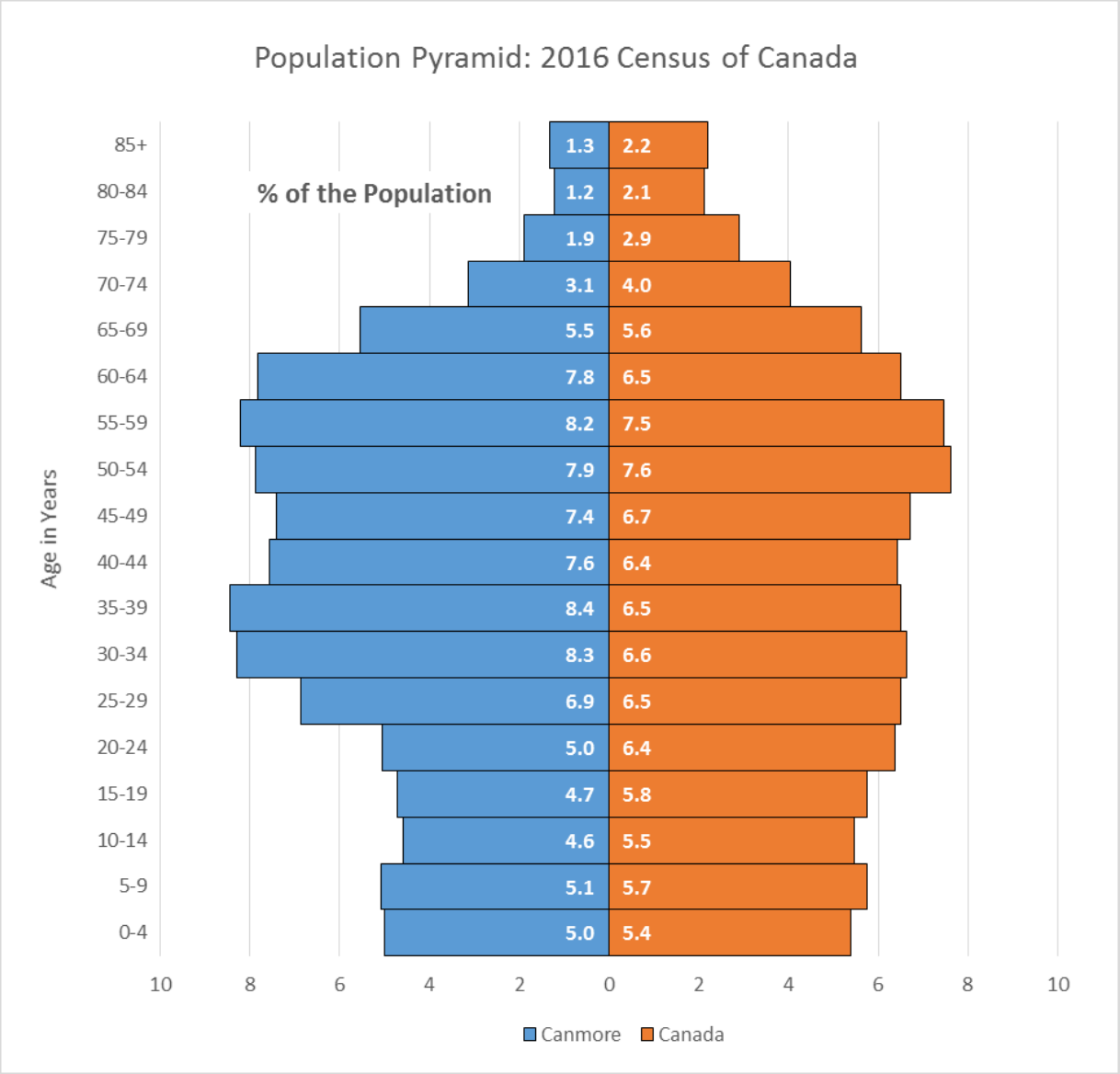
Graphs




Population by Age Group - 1996-2016
Age 75+
Age 65-74
Age 55-64
Age 45-54
Age 25-44
Age 20-24
Age 15-19
Age 5-14
Age 0-4
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000
2016
1996


Age Structure of the Population 1996-2016
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
7.1%
69.5%
23.0%
13.1%
72.2%
14.7%
9.9%
67.3%
22.8%
12.3%
68.5%
19.2%
12.2%
67.3%
20.5%
16.9%
66.5%
16.6%
Canmore 1996
Canmore 2016
Alberta 1996
Alberta 2016
Canada 1996
Canada 2016
0 to 14
15 to 64
65 +


Age Groups as a % of the Population - 1996 to 2016
Age 75 and over
Age 65-74
Age 55-64
Age 45-54
Age 25-44
Age 20-24
Age 15-19
Age 5-14
Age 0-4
2016
1996
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
% of the Population


Population Pyramid: 2016 Census of Canada
% of the Population
Age in Years
85+
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
1.3
2.2
1.2
2.1
1.9
2.9
3.1
4.0
5.5
5.6
7.8
6.5
8.2
7.5
7.9
7.6
7.4
6.7
7.6
6.4
8.4
6.5
8.3
6.6
6.9
6.5
5.0
6.4
4.7
5.8
4.6
5.5
5.1
5.7
5.0
5.4
10
8
6
4
2
0
2
4
6
8
10
Canmore
Canada

Data Tables

Age Groups - 1996 to 2016						
Age Group	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**	**2011**	**2016**	**1996 to 2016**
Age 0-4	660	665	660	645	700	6.1%
Age 5-14	1,260	1,390	1,340	1,205	1,350	7.1%
Age 15-19	445	720	715	645	660	48.3%
Age 20-24	490	810	860	685	705	43.9%
Age 25-44	3,540	4,125	4,120	4,000	4,360	23.2%
Age 45-54	850	1,585	2,135	2,120	2,135	151.2%
Age 55-64	485	730	1,220	1,740	2,245	362.9%
Age 65-74	370	460	545	745	1,215	228.4%
Age 75+	225	310	440	495	615	173.3%
Total	8,355	10,795	12,040	12,290	13,990	67.4%
Age Group	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**	**2011**	**2016**	**1996 to 2016**
0 to 14 years	1,920	2,055	2,000	1,850	2,050	6.8%
15 to 64 years	5,810	7,970	9,050	9,190	10,105	73.9%
65 years+	595	770	985	1,240	1,830	207.6%
Total	8,355	10,795	12,040	12,290	13,990	67.4%
Note: columns may not total 100% due to data rounding by Statistics Canada						

Source: Statistics Canada, 2018

Data Limitations

- The federal Census of Canada may not capture all persons present in the country at that point in time. New immigrants, temporary workers, those without secure accommodations, and/or those who do not have a strong command of either official language (English or French) may be under-represented in the census data.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- 5 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Census Program: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm
- Town of Canmore, Census: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/community-statistics/census

Migration and Mobility

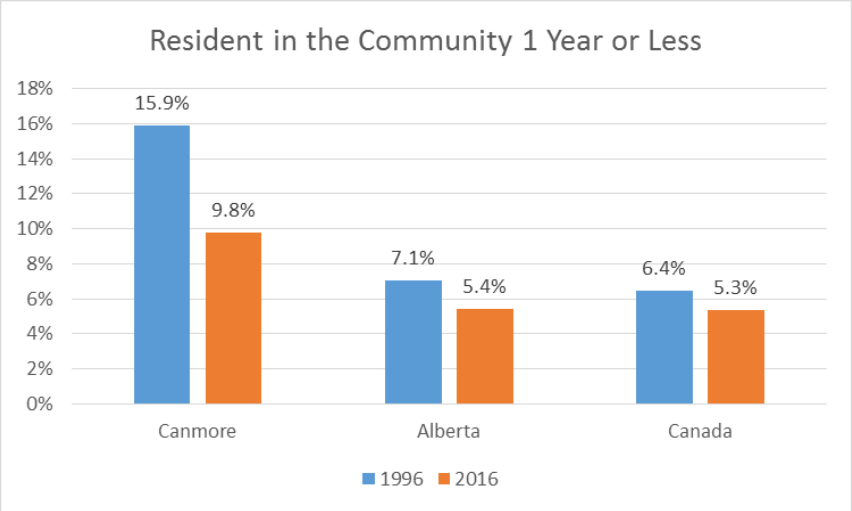
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

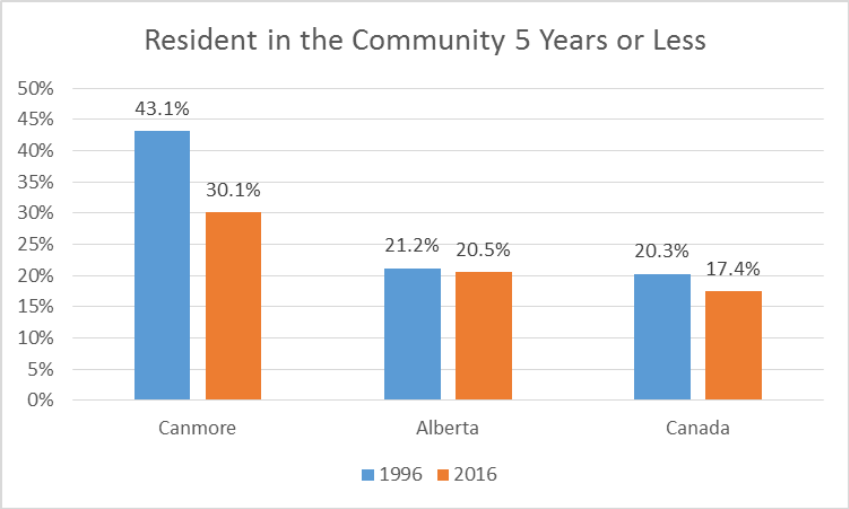
- From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of persons who had lived in Canmore for one year or less increased from 8.3% to 9.8%. Those who had lived in Canmore for 5 years or less increased slightly from 28.1% to 30.1%. External migrants (from outside of Canada) who had lived in Canmore for one year or less was steady at 1.5%.

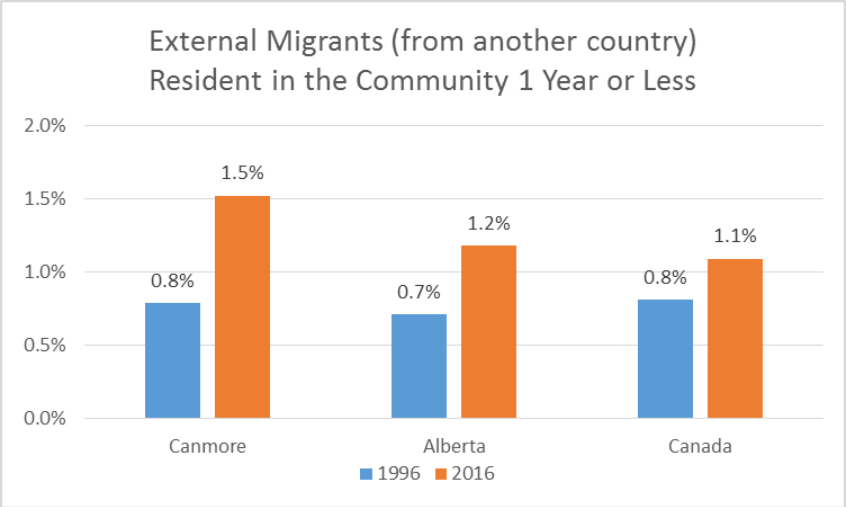
Summary

- The Census of Canada tracks migration and mobility of the population, based on an individual's place of residence one year ago, and five years ago. By examining the number of people who had moved from another community, province or country, it is possible to determine how many new residents are in the community. Because demographic change is typically a gradual process, a 20 year comparison is presented here using 1996 as a base year.
- In 1996, 15.9% of Canmore's residents had lived in the community for 1 year or less, and 43.1% had lived in the community for 5 years or less. This reflects the rapid growth of Canmore in the 1990's which had slowed after the year 2000, and has remained at more moderate levels ever since. As of 2016, 6.4% of Canmore's residents had been here for 1 year or less, and 30.1% for 5 years or less. Although the relative proportion of new residents in Canmore has declined from 1996 to 2016, it is still substantially higher than the overall totals for Alberta (20.5%) and Canada (17.4%).
- In 2016, 1.5% of Canmore's population were external migrants (from another country who had lived here 1 year or less). This is very similar to the average for Alberta (1.2%) and Canada (1.1%).
- Relative to Alberta and Canada, Canmore's proportion of newer residents is substantially higher reflecting not only overall growth, but also population turnover within the community. This indicates, that on average, many other communities in Alberta and across Canada experience less migration and mobility of the population than Canmore (Statistics Canada, 2018).

Graphs







Data Tables

Migration and Mobility Status Census of Canada				
Mobility Status: Place of Residence	**Census Year**	**Canmore**	**Alberta**	**Canada**
1 Year or Less	1996	15.9%	7.1%	6.4%
	2016	9.8%	5.4%	5.3%
5 Years or Less	1996	43.1%	21.2%	20.3%
	2016	30.1%	20.5%	17.4%
External Migrants 1 year or less	1996	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
	2016	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2018

Data Limitations

- The federal Census of Canada may not capture all persons present in the country at that point in time. New immigrants, temporary workers, those without secure accommodations, and/or those who do not have a strong command of either official language (English or French) may be under-represented in the census data.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- 5 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Immigration Partnership (BVIP): http://www.bvipartnership.com/
- Settlement Services in the Bow Valley: https://banff.ca/167/Settlement-Services-in-the-Bow-Valley

Immigration

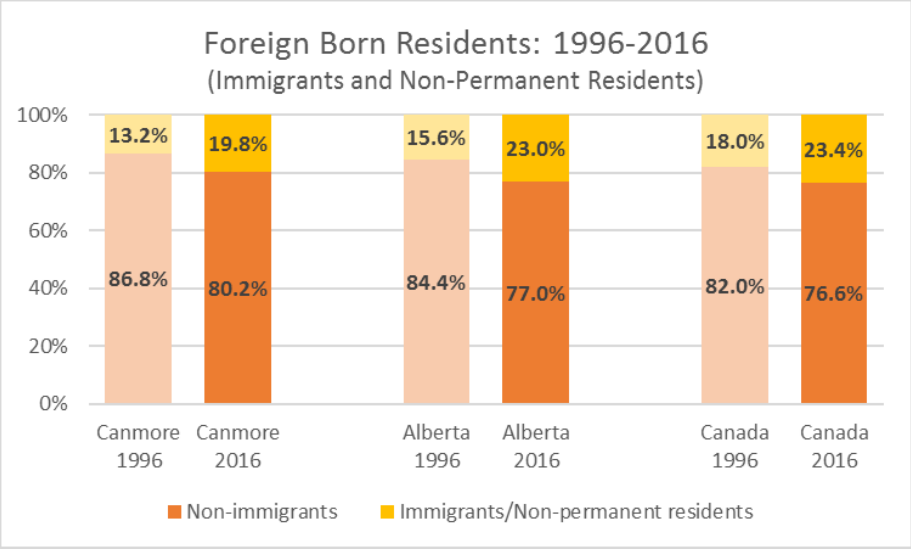
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

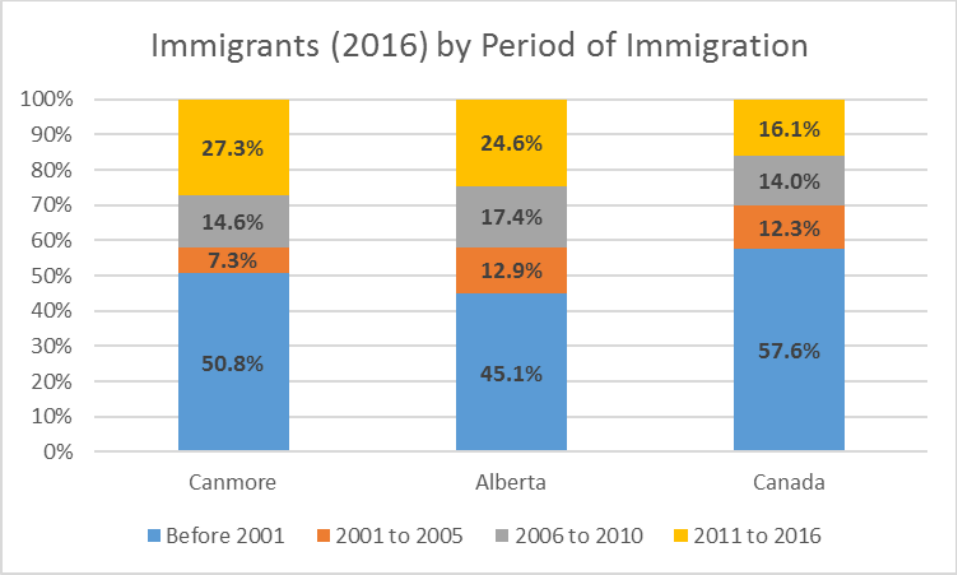
- From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of foreign born (immigrant or non-permanent resident) persons in Canmore did not increase or decrease substantially (19.5% in 2011 and 19.8% in 2016).

Summary

- Because demographic change is typically a gradual process, a 20 year comparison is presented here using 1996 as a base year. Across Canadian society, there has been a long-term trend towards an increasing proportion of immigrants and non-permanent residents. From 1996 to 2016 the proportion of non-immigrant (Canadian born) residents in Canmore declined from 86.8% to 80.2%, which is slightly higher than the overall average for Alberta and Canada. (Statistics Canada, 2018).
- Historically, the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States have been the largest sources for immigrants to Canada. Over the past few decades, there has been a general shift across Canada towards increasing immigration from Asia. As of 2016 in Canmore, the primary source of new immigration has been from Philippines (36.6% of all new immigrants from 2011-2016). Relative to Alberta and the rest of Canada, Canmore has a higher proportion of new immigrants coming from Europe, the United States, and Australia.
- The patterns of immigration to Canmore are significantly different than those to Alberta or Canada as a whole. As of 2016, 68.9% of immigrants living in Canmore were 'economic immigrants' who had been granted entry to Canada for reasons such as their ability to meet labour market needs, own a business, or make a substantial financial investment. This is a much higher proportion of economic immigrants than Alberta (55.7%) or Canada (52.5%).
- Canmore has a much lower proportion (2.0%) of refugees than Canada (15.1%). Refugees are granted entry into Canada on the basis of a well-founded fear of returning to their home country. This includes reasons such as persecution, civil war, armed conflict, or massive violations of human rights (Statistics Canada, 2018).

Graphs





Data Tables

Place of Birth of New Immigrants 2016 (5 years or less): Top 4 most common in Canmore	Canmore	Alberta	Canada
Philippines	36.6%	28.6%	15.6%
United Kingdom	12.2%	3.0%	2.0%
United States	10.7%	2.2%	2.7%
Australia	8.4%	0.5%	0.4%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2018)

Immigrants by Place of Birth - 1996 to 2016 in Canmore		
Year	**1996**	**2016**
Total # of Immigrants	1,065	2,410
Immigrants as a % of Population	12.8%	17.7%
Top 3 Countries of Origin	United Kingdom (29.6%)	United Kingdom (25.7%)
	Germany (11.7%)	Philippines (14.1%)
	United States (9.9%)	United States (12.9%)

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2018)

Place of Birth of New Immigrants 2016 (5 years or less) By Continent	Canmore	Alberta	Canada
Americas	16.8%	9.7%	12.6%
Europe	26.7%	10.0%	11.6%
Africa	0.0%	13.4%	13.4%
Asia	45.8%	66.0%	61.8%
Oceania and other	9.9%	1.0%	0.7%
Total	99.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Note: totals may not add to 100% due to data rounding			

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2018)

Data Limitations

- The federal Census of Canada may not capture all persons present in the country at that point in time. New immigrants, temporary workers, those without secure accommodations, and/or those who do not have a strong command of either official language (English or French) may be under-represented in the census data.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- 5 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Immigration Partnership (BVIP): http://www.bvipartnership.com/
- Settlement Services in the Bow Valley: https://banff.ca/167/Settlement-Services-in-the-Bow-Valley

Language: Mother Tongue

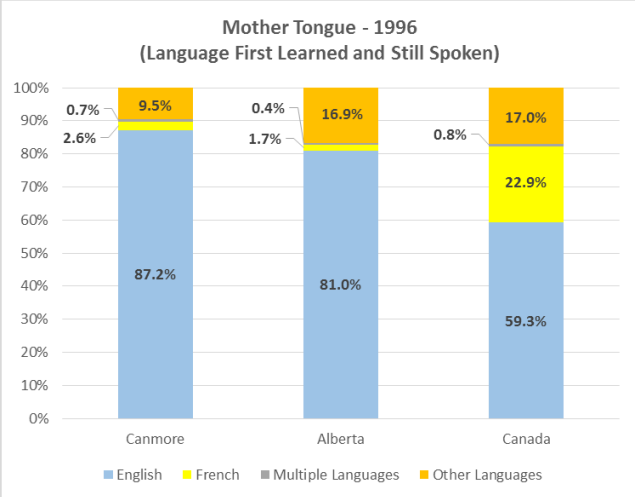
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

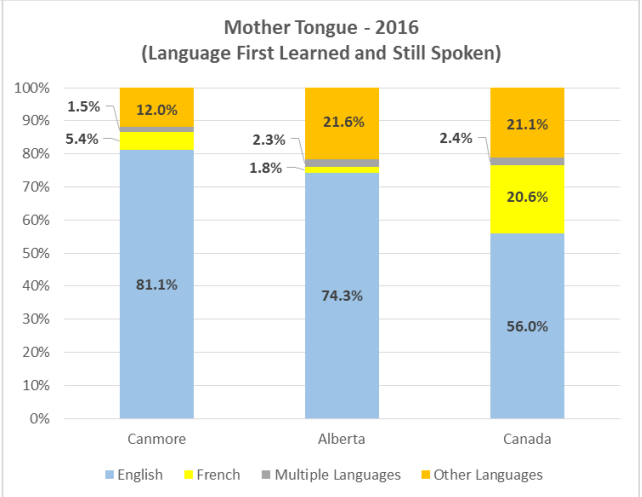
- From 2011 to 2016 the proportion of native English speakers in Canmore declined very slightly from 82.7% to 81.1% of the population. Native French speakers remained steady at 5.4%, while those with 'other languages' as a mother tongue increased slightly from 11.3% to 12.0%.

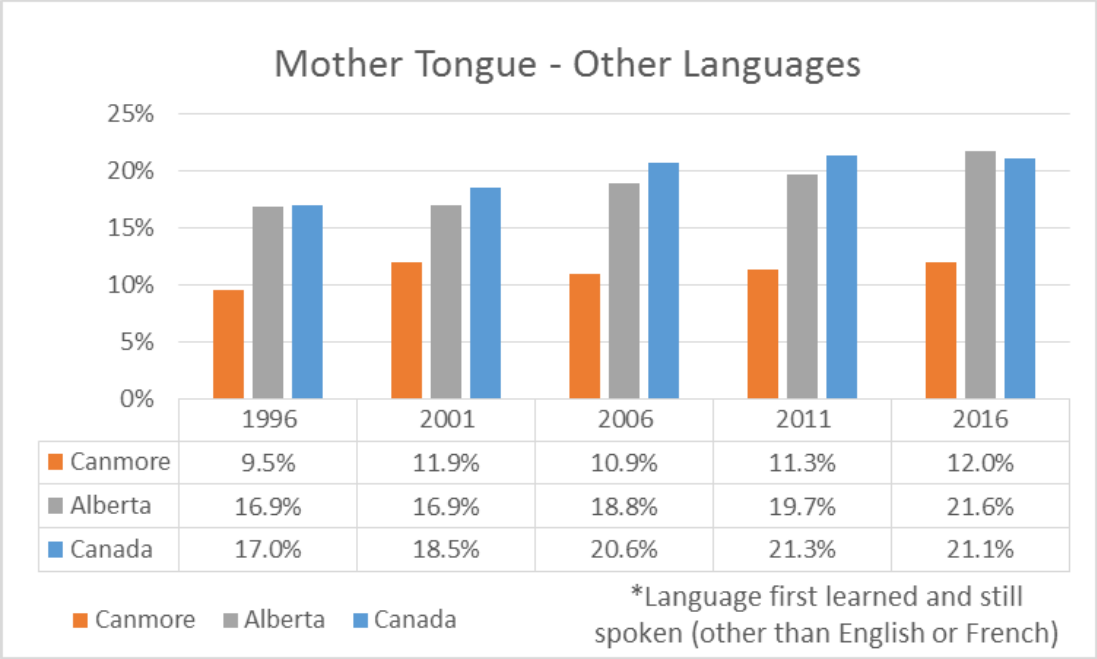
Summary

- A 5-year period is a relatively short time span for measuring demographic and cultural change. Because demographic change is typically a gradual process, a 20 year comparison is presented here using 1996 as a base year.
- Over the past 20 years, the proportion of native English speakers in Canmore declined from 87.2% in 1996 to 81.1% in 2016. The proportion of native French speakers rose from 2.6% to 5.4%, while 'other languages' rose from 9.5% to 12.0%.
- In 2016, German (2.4%), Tagalog (2.0%), and Japanese (1.3%) were the three most common 'other languages in Canmore'.
- In 2016 Canmore had a much higher percentage of native English speakers when compared to Canada as a whole (56.0%) or Alberta (74.6%). There was a correspondingly lower percentage of persons with other languages as a mother tongue in Canmore (12.0%) vs. Canada (21.1%) or Alberta (21.6%) (Statistics Canada, 2018).

Graphs







Data Tables

Mother Tongue - Language First Learned and Still Spoken						
Federal Census Year		**English**	**French**	**Multiple Languages**	**Other Languages**	**Total**
1996	Canmore	87.2%	2.6%	0.7%	9.5%	100.0%
	Alberta	81.0%	1.7%	0.4%	16.9%	100.0%
	Canada	59.3%	22.9%	0.8%	17.0%	100.0%
2001	Canmore	82.9%	4.6%	0.7%	11.9%	100.0%
	Alberta	80.9%	2.0%	0.2%	16.9%	100.0%
	Canada	58.5%	22.6%	0.4%	18.5%	100.0%
2006	Canmore	84.2%	4.6%	0.3%	10.9%	100.0%
	Alberta	79.1%	1.9%	0.2%	18.8%	100.0%
	Canada	57.2%	21.8%	0.3%	20.6%	100.0%
2011	Canmore	82.7%	5.4%	0.6%	11.3%	100.0%
	Alberta	78.2%	1.9%	0.2%	19.7%	100.0%
	Canada	56.9%	21.3%	0.5%	21.3%	100.0%
2016	Canmore	81.1%	5.4%	1.5%	12.0%	100.0%
	Alberta	74.3%	1.8%	2.3%	21.6%	100.0%
	Canada	56.0%	20.6%	2.4%	21.1%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2018

Mother tongue 2016	# of Canmore Residents	%
English	11,265	81.1%
French	755	5.4%
German	335	2.4%
Tagalog	280	2.0%
Japanese	175	1.3%
Spanish	115	0.8%
Polish	90	0.6%
Chinese	85	0.6%
Dutch	80	0.6%
Czech	75	0.5%
Korean	60	0.4%
Multiple Responses	210	1.5%
Other	370	2.7%
Total	13,895	100.0%

Source: (Statistics Canada, 2018)

Data Limitations

- The federal Census of Canada may not capture all persons present in the country at that point in time. New immigrants, temporary workers, those without secure accommodations, and/or those who do not have a strong command of either official language (English or French) may be under-represented in the census data.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2018. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- 5 years.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Immigration Partnership (BVIP): http://www.bvipartnership.com/
- Settlement Services in the Bow Valley: https://banff.ca/167/Settlement-Services-in-the-Bow-Valley

Individual Income

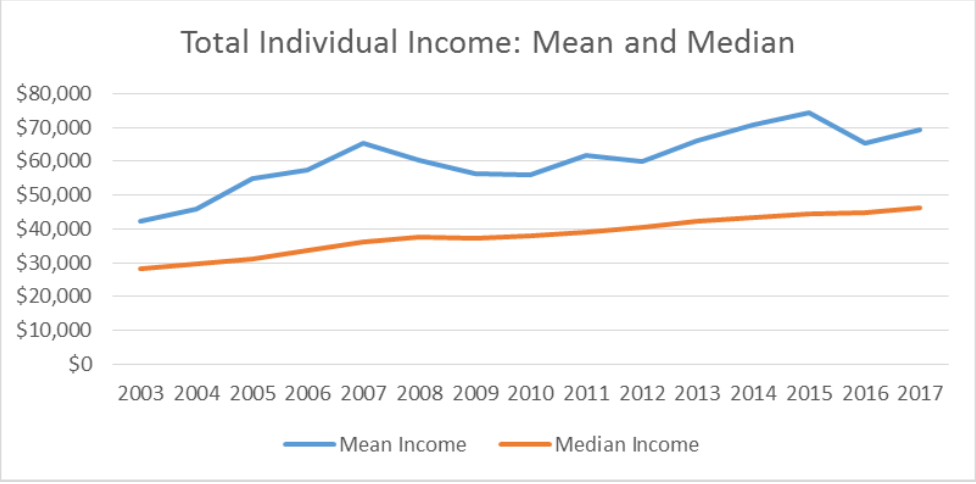
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

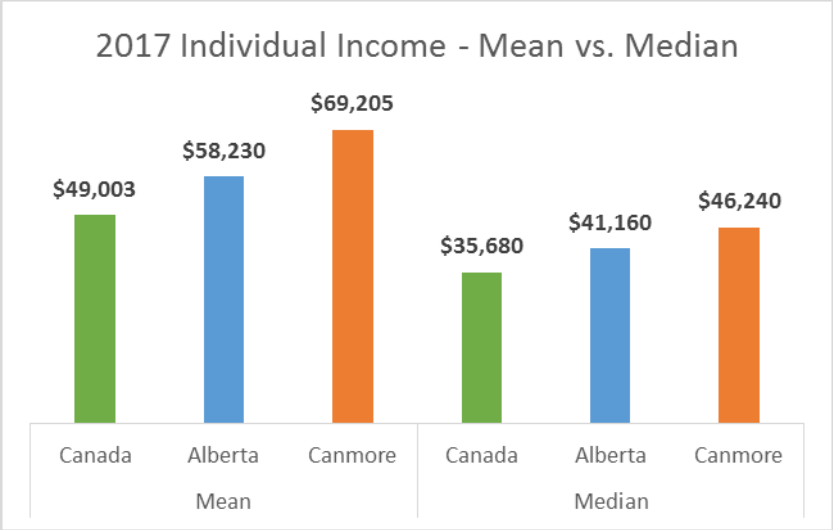
- Overall, mean individual income was up 15.6% from 2012-2017. Mean income peaked in 2015, with a one year drop of 14.4% (or $9,107) in 2016, recovering slightly in 2017.
- Median incomes rose 14.2% from $40,490 in 2012 to $46,240 in 2017.

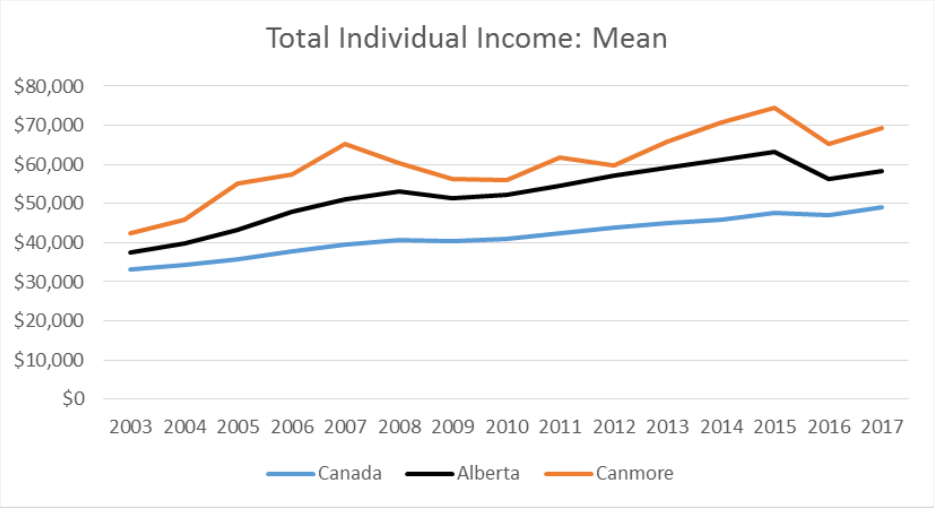
Summary

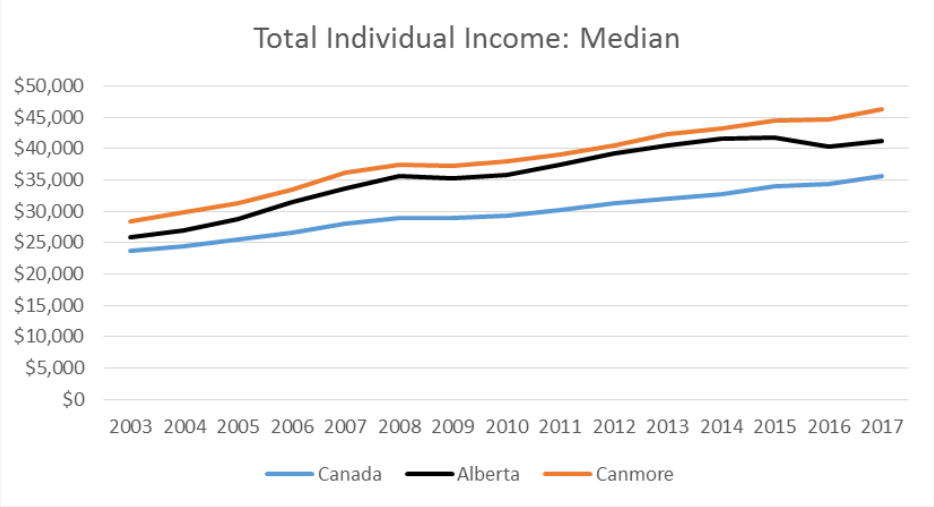
- The mean individual income in Canmore has generally trended upwards since 2003, with substantial fluctuations following the 2008 economic downturn, and 2014 oil price crash. It peaked at $74,429 in 2015, dropping sharply to $65,321 in 2016, then recovered slightly to $69,205 in 2017. Overall, mean individual income was up 15.6% from 2012-2017.
- Mean incomes in Alberta and Canada are generally subject to smaller annual fluctuations than Canmore (larger sample size). Alberta's mean individual income dropped from $63,117 in 2015 to $56,340 in 2016 after the oil price crash in 2014.
- Overall, 2017 mean individual income in Canmore was higher in Canmore ($69,205) than in Alberta ($58,230) or Canada ($49,003).
- Median income in Canmore (and across Canada) only showed a very slight decline in 2009 following the global financial crisis. The effect of the 2014 oil price crash showed more influence on Alberta's median income. Overall, median incomes in Canmore increased by 14.2% from 2012-2017, compared to a 13.9% increase across Canada and 5.0% increase in Alberta.
- Overall 2017 median individual income was higher in Canmore ($46,240) than in Alberta ($41,160) or Canada ($35,680) (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs




2017 Individual Income - Mean vs. Median
$49,003
$58,230
$69,205
$35,680
$41,160
$46,240
Canada
Alberta
Canmore
Canada
Alberta
Canmore
Mean
Median


Total Individual Income: Mean
$80,000
$70,000
$60,000
$50,000
$40,000
$30,000
$20,000
$10,000
$0
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
Canada
Alberta
Canmore


Total Individual Income: Median
$50,000
$45,000
$40,000
$35,000
$30,000
$25,000
$20,000
$15,000
$10,000
$5,000
$0
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
Canada
Alberta
Canmore

Data Tables

Total Individual Income						
Year	Mean			Median		
	Canada	Alberta	Canmore	Canada	Alberta	Canmore
2003	$33,117	$37,500	$42,412	$23,600	$25,800	$28,300
2004	$34,366	$39,720	$45,950	$24,400	$26,900	$29,800
2005	$35,909	$43,419	$55,066	$25,400	$28,800	$31,200
2006	$37,776	$47,869	$57,453	$26,500	$31,400	$33,500
2007	$39,607	$51,097	$65,338	$27,960	$33,640	$36,200
2008	$40,673	$53,207	$60,383	$28,920	$35,550	$37,470
2009	$40,301	$51,469	$56,393	$28,840	$35,250	$37,230
2010	$41,020	$52,240	$55,861	$29,250	$35,770	$37,990
2011	$42,447	$54,666	$61,713	$30,180	$37,350	$39,070
2012	$43,864	$57,055	$59,858	$31,320	$39,190	$40,490
2013	$44,881	$59,043	$65,950	$32,020	$40,400	$42,300
2014	$45,942	$61,110	$70,707	$32,790	$41,570	$43,220
2015	$47,679	$63,117	$74,429	$33,920	$41,770	$44,520
2016	$47,091	$56,340	$65,321	$34,420	$40,230	$44,710
2017	$49,003	$58,230	$69,205	$35,680	$41,160	$46,240

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return is not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 11-10-0007-01 Tax filers and dependants with income by source of income. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110000701
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 11-10-0008-01 Tax filers and dependants with income by source of income. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110000801

Update Frequency

- Annual. Income data is not available for the previous calendar year due to the timelines and schedules for filing taxes.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- A more detailed breakdowns of income data and semi-custom tabulations are available (by subscription) from the Community Data Program: https://communitydata.ca/

Employment Income

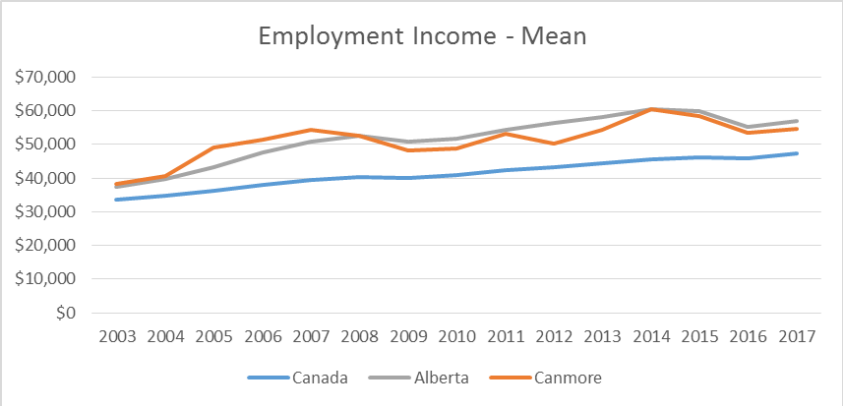
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

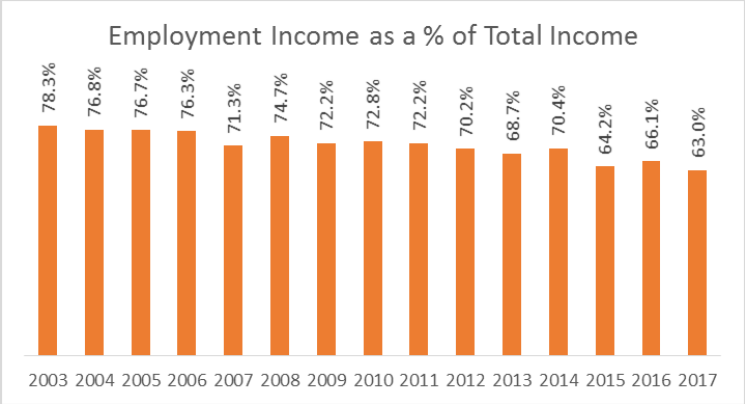
- Mean employment income was variable during the 5-year period, peaking in 2014, and then declining though to 2016. Employment income increased slightly in 2017.
- Employment income as a proportion of total income in the community decreased from 70.2% to 63.0%.

Summary

- From 2003 to 2017 mean individual employment income in Canmore and Alberta was higher than the Canadian average. Mean incomes for Canada have generally increased at a fairly steady rate, while incomes for Canmore and Alberta peaked in 2014, and then decreased in 2015 and 2016 after the oil price crash.
- As a proportion of total income in Canmore, employment income declined from 78.3% in 2003 to 63.0% in 2017. This reflects the changing demographics of Canmore and a steadily increasing proportion of income from investments and sources other than employment (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Individual Employment Income						
Year	Mean Income			As a % of Total Income		
	Canada	Alberta	Canmore	Canada	Alberta	Canmore
2003	$33,693	$37,334	$38,169	74.9%	79.9%	78.3%
2004	$34,910	$39,615	$40,707	75.0%	80.4%	76.8%
2005	$36,326	$43,334	$49,153	74.9%	81.0%	76.7%
2006	$38,009	$47,594	$51,410	74.3%	80.0%	76.3%
2007	$39,403	$50,676	$54,283	74.3%	81.0%	71.3%
2008	$40,381	$52,653	$52,665	74.0%	80.9%	74.7%
2009	$39,890	$50,809	$48,052	72.8%	79.5%	72.2%
2010	$40,861	$51,771	$48,681	72.7%	79.2%	72.8%
2011	$42,215	$54,199	$53,206	72.9%	79.6%	72.2%
2012	$43,302	$56,480	$50,227	72.5%	79.4%	70.2%
2013	$44,258	$58,106	$54,207	72.1%	78.8%	68.7%
2014	$45,439	$60,364	$60,453	72.0%	78.8%	70.4%
2015	$46,200	$59,753	$58,485	70.6%	74.9%	64.2%
2016	$45,880	$55,249	$53,555	70.5%	75.8%	66.1%
2017	$47,302	$56,975	$54,530	69.9%	74.9%	63.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return are not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.
- Individual wages and salaries vary widely. Average employment incomes are not necessarily indicative of what an individual may earn in any particular job position.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 11-10-0007-01 Tax filers and dependants with income by source of income. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110000701

Update Frequency

- Annual. Income data is not available for the previous calendar year due to the timelines and schedules for filing taxes.

Family Income

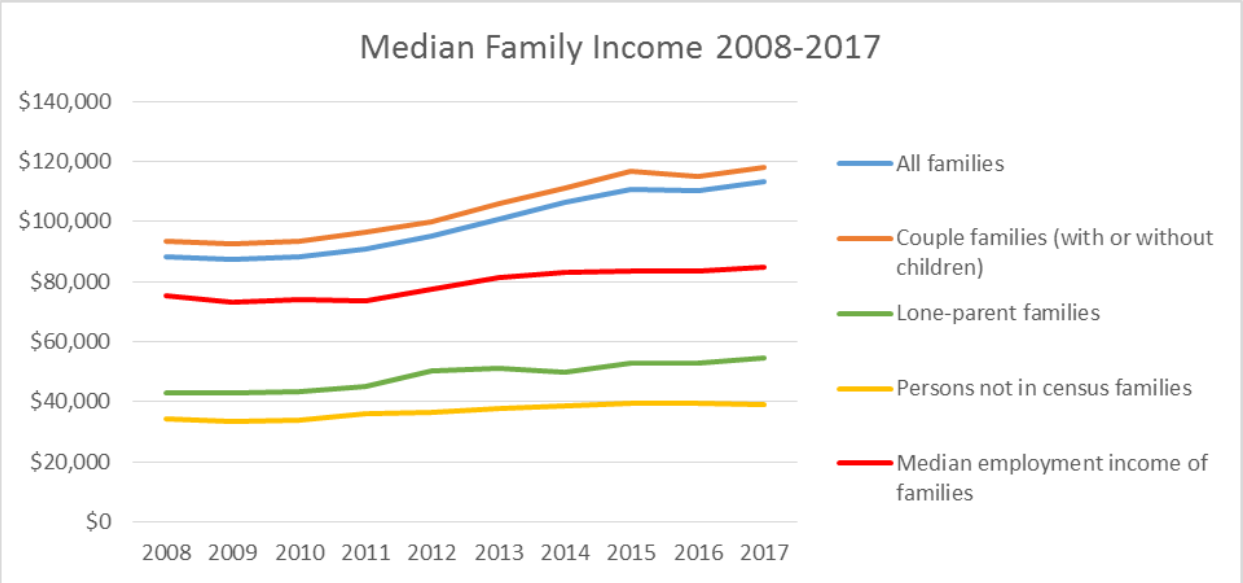
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

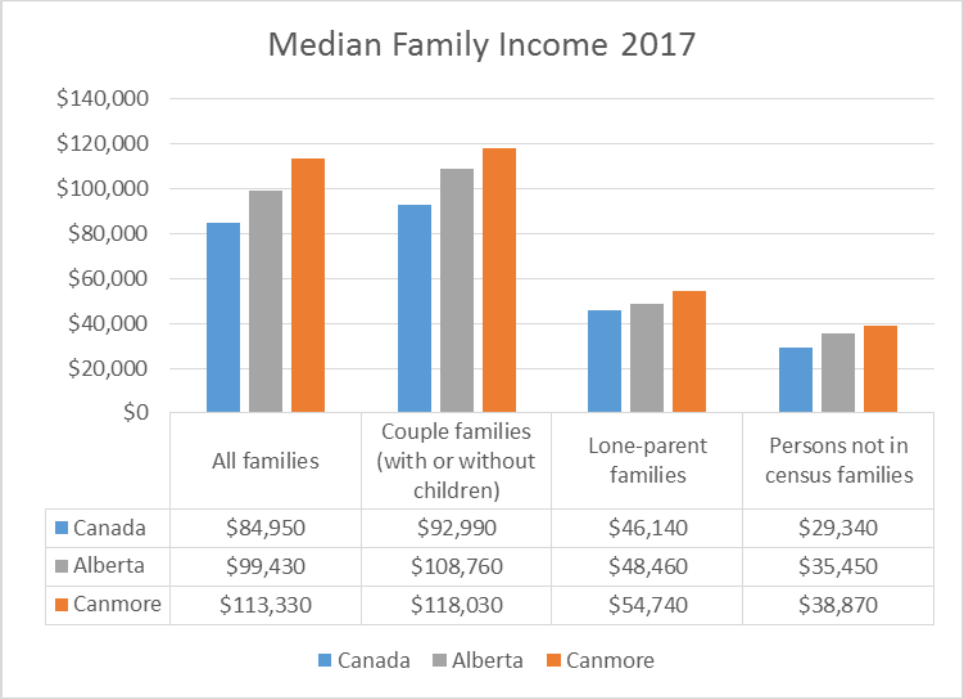
- Overall, median family income (all family types) increased 19.3% from $100,850 to $113,330.

Summary

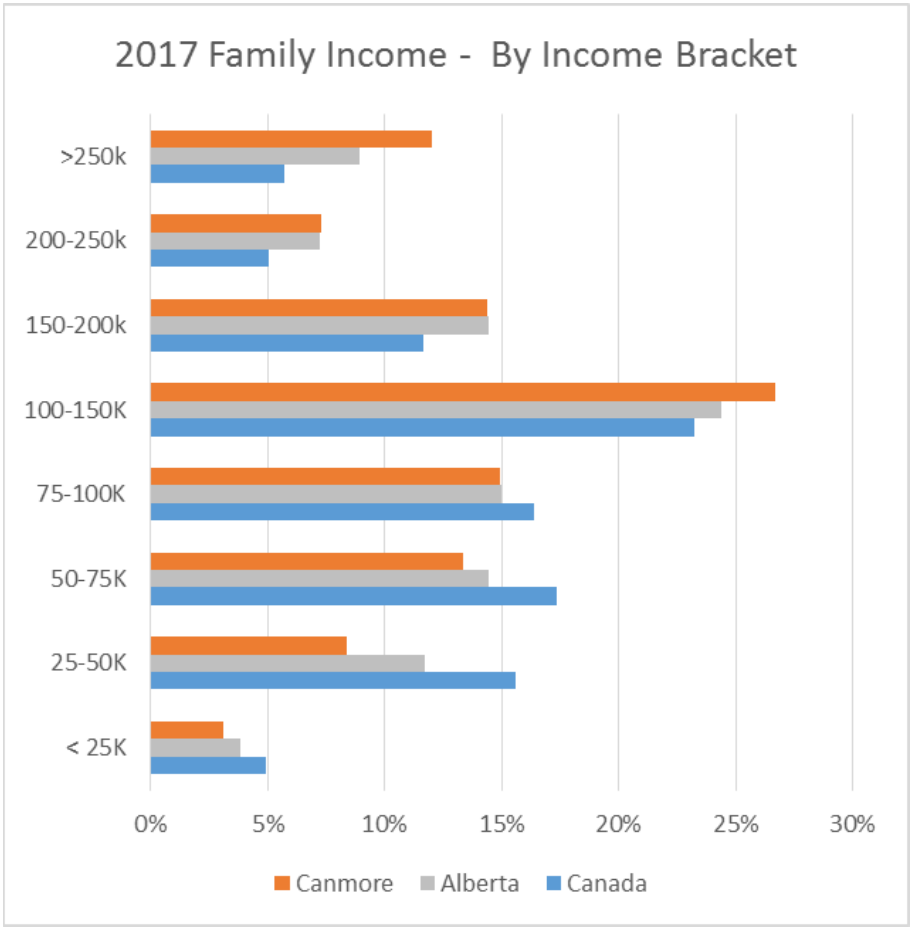
- Based on 2017 income tax data, Canmore's median census family income ('all families') was $113,330, higher than the median for Alberta ($99,430) or Canada ($84,950). Median family incomes for lone-parent families were less than half than that of couple families, while median incomes for persons not in a family unit were approximately a third of the median couple family income.
- In the 5-year period from 2012-2017, the median income of couple families in Canmore increased by 18.2%. Median lone-parent family income only increased by 8.8% and median income for persons not in census families increased by 6.4%.
- Relative to median family incomes in Canada and Alberta, Canmore has a lower proportion of families earning less than $50,000 per year. There were a much higher proportion (12.0%) of families in Canmore earning more than $250,000 per year compared to Alberta (8.9%) or Canada (5.7%) (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





	All families	Couple families (with or without children)	Lone-parent families	Persons not in census families
Canada	$84,950	$92,990	$46,140	$29,340
Alberta	$99,430	$108,760	$48,460	$35,450
Canmore	$113,330	$118,030	$54,740	$38,870



Data Tables

Year	Median Family Income				
	All families	Couple families (with or without children)	Lone-parent families	Persons not in census families	Median employment income of families
2008	$88,090	$93,590	$43,000	$34,350	$75,460
2009	$87,530	$92,510	$42,790	$33,590	$73,380
2010	$88,460	$93,370	$43,450	$34,050	$74,180
2011	$90,700	$96,260	$45,260	$35,920	$73,450
2012	$95,020	$99,870	$50,300	$36,540	$77,420
2013	$100,850	$106,150	$51,280	$37,750	$81,290
2014	$106,200	$110,970	$49,700	$38,850	$83,010
2015	$110,920	$116,660	$52,950	$39,600	$83,430
2016	$110,330	$115,050	$53,070	$39,320	$83,480
2017	$113,330	$118,030	$54,740	$38,870	$84,890

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

2017 Family Income by Income Bracket			
Income Bracket	Canada	Alberta	Canmore
< 25K	5.0%	3.8%	3.1%
25-50K	15.6%	11.7%	8.4%
50-75K	17.4%	14.4%	13.4%
75-100K	16.4%	15.0%	14.9%
100-150K	23.2%	24.4%	26.7%
150-200k	11.7%	14.4%	14.4%
200-250k	5.0%	7.3%	7.3%
>250k	5.7%	8.9%	12.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return is not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.
- Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding protocols and data suppression by Statistics Canada.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table: 11-10-0009-01 - Selected income characteristics of census families by family type. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110019101

Renewal Rate

- Annual. Income data is not available for the previous calendar year due to the timelines and schedules for filing taxes.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- A more detailed breakdown of income data and semi-custom tabulations are available (by subscription) from the Community Data Program: https://communitydata.ca/

Investment Income and Financial Assets

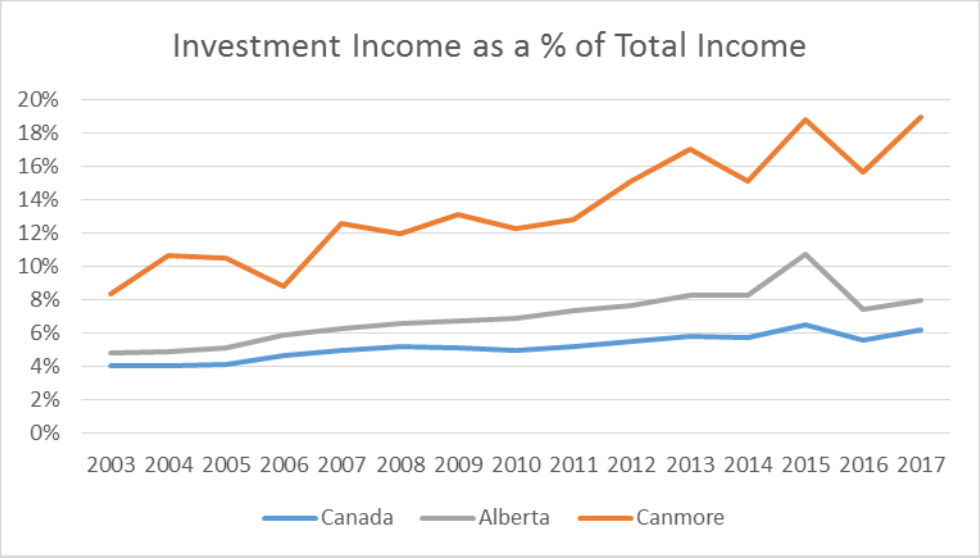
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

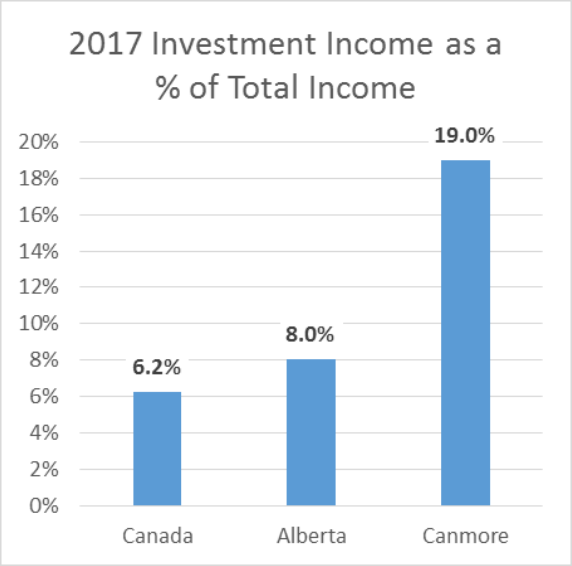
- From 2012 to 2017 the mean investment income reported per person increased by 41.6%. In 2017 investment income represented 19.0% of all income sources in Canmore.

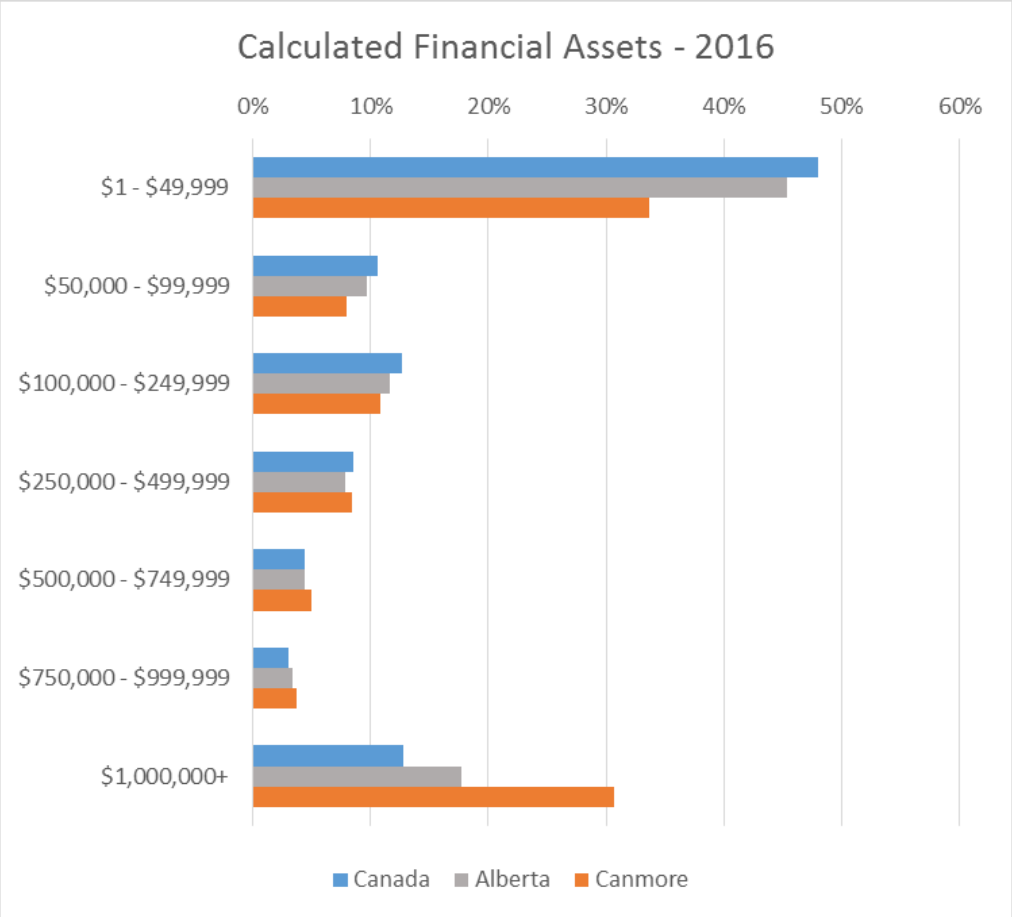
Summary

- Investment income as reported by Statistics Canada includes interest and dividends (but not capital gains). In 2017, 41.2% of tax filers in Canmore reported investment income (compared to 27.7% overall in Canada). The average $ of investment income (per person reporting) in Canmore is substantially higher than the average for Alberta and Canada. In 2017 the mean investment income (per person reporting) in Canada was $11,019 compared to $15,185 in Alberta and $31,903 in Canmore.
- While there were annual fluctuations, from 2012-2017, mean individual investment income in Canmore increased by 41.6% from $22,528 to $31,903. Overall, the proportion of investment income (19.0 % of total income) from Canmore residents was more than triple that of the Canadian average in 2017 and more than double that of Alberta (Statistics Canada, 2019).
- Statistics Canada uses reported investment and dividend income data to estimate Calculated Financial Assets (CFA). The most recent data available is based on 2016 income and tax data. Canmore differs from Alberta and Canada primarily at the extreme ends of the scale with substantially fewer families with a CFA under $50,000 and substantially more having a CFA of greater than $1,000,000. For all other categories between $50,000 and $1,000,000 Canmore's CFA profile was roughly similar to Alberta and Canada as a whole (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs




2017 Investment Income as a % of Total Income
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
6.2%
8.0%
19.0%
Canada
Alberta
Canmore


Calculated Financial Assets - 2016
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
$1 - $49,999
$50,000 - $99,999
$100,000 - $249,999
$250,000 - $499,999
$500,000 - $749,999
$750,000 - $999,999
$1,000,000+
Canada
Alberta
Canmore

Data Tables

Year	Mean Investment Income per Person Reporting			Investment Income as a % of Total Income		
	Canada	Alberta	Canmore	Canada	Alberta	Canmore
2003	$4,140	$5,448	$9,876	4.1%	4.9%	8.4%
2004	$4,231	$5,798	$13,402	4.0%	4.9%	10.7%
2005	$4,479	$6,601	$15,388	4.1%	5.2%	10.5%
2006	$5,056	$7,817	$12,702	4.7%	5.9%	8.9%
2007	$5,294	$8,251	$18,888	5.0%	6.3%	12.6%
2008	$5,737	$8,965	$16,429	5.2%	6.6%	11.9%
2009	$6,208	$9,611	$17,780	5.2%	6.8%	13.1%
2010	$6,689	$10,705	$17,469	5.0%	6.9%	12.2%
2011	$7,356	$11,936	$20,030	5.2%	7.4%	12.8%
2012	$8,054	$13,194	$22,528	5.5%	7.7%	15.1%
2013	$8,739	$14,803	$27,403	5.8%	8.3%	17.1%
2014	$8,955	$15,358	$25,628	5.8%	8.3%	15.1%
2015	$10,935	$20,951	$33,749	6.5%	10.7%	18.9%
2016	$9,492	$13,404	$25,009	5.6%	7.4%	15.7%
2017	$11,019	$15,185	$31,903	6.2%	8.0%	19.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Estimated Calculated Financial Assets (CFA) 2016							
Total Financial Assets	$1 - $49,999	$50,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $249,999	$250,000 - $499,999	$500,000 - $749,999	$750,000 - $999,999	$1,000,000+
Canada	48.0%	10.6%	12.7%	8.5%	4.4%	3.0%	12.8%
Alberta	45.3%	9.7%	11.6%	7.9%	4.4%	3.4%	17.7%
Canmore	33.7%	8.0%	10.8%	8.4%	5.0%	3.7%	30.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return is not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.
- Estimated Calculated Financial Assets (CFA) are based on estimates of total assets derived from reported dividends and investment income. They are not a direct measure of total assets and liabilities.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Estimated Calculated Financial Assets (CFA) Table, Reference Tax Year 2016. Custom tabulation for the Community Data Program. www.communitydata.ca

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 11-10-0007-01 Tax filers and dependants with income by source of income. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110000701

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security:
- https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/171207/dq171207b-eng.htm

Census Family Low Income Measure

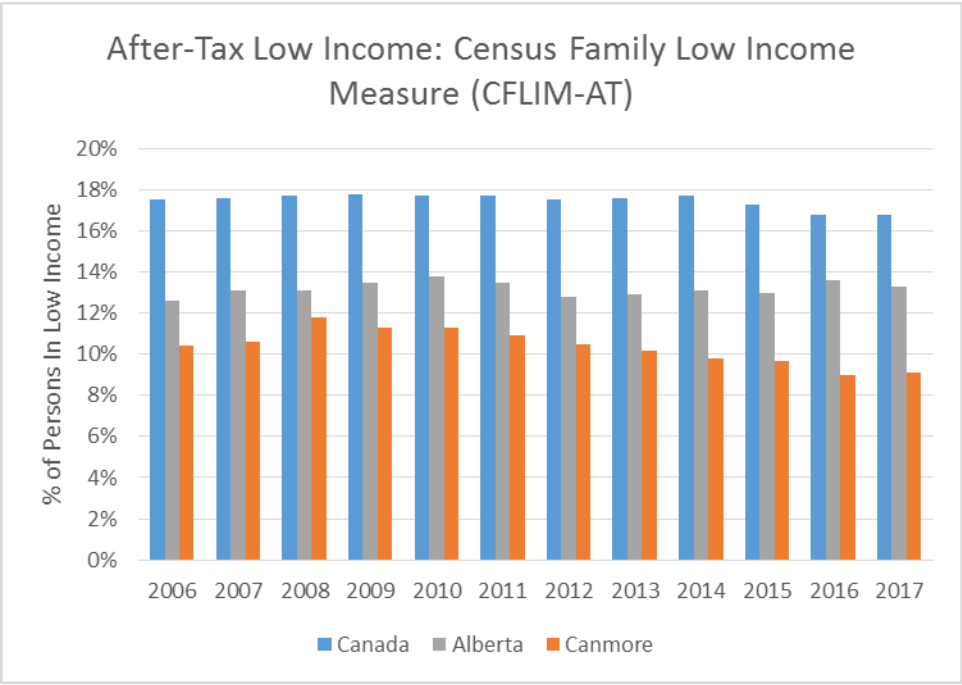
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

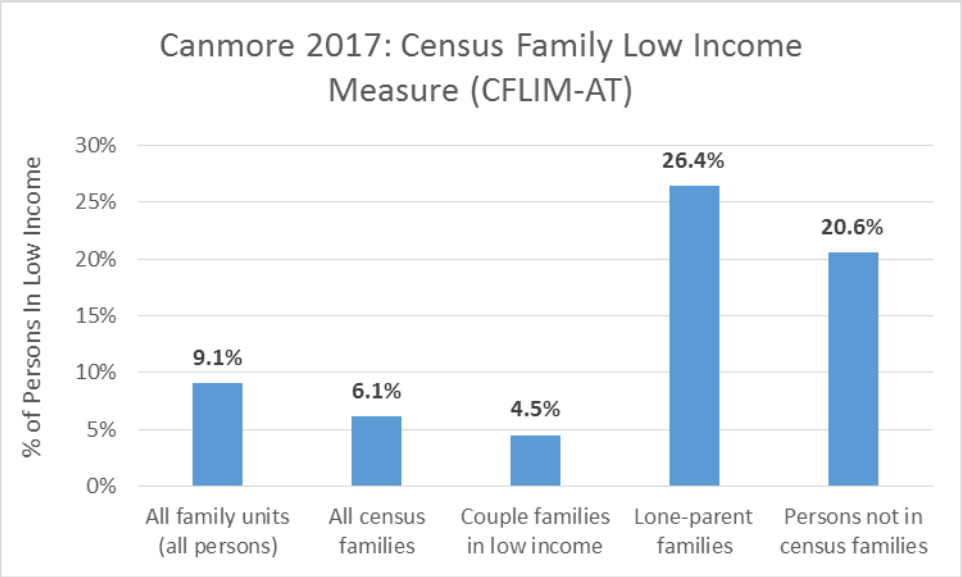
- In 2012, 10.5% of families in Canmore were below the CFLIM-AT, declining very slightly to 9.1% in 2017.

Summary

- The Census Family Low Income Measure-After Tax (CFLIM-AT) is an updated approach introduced by Statistics Canada in 2018, based on the Low Income Measure (LIM). The CFLIM-AT is a relative measure of low income, that identifies persons who are substantially worse off than average (based on 50% below the median income, with adjustments for family size). This differs from concepts such as Market Basket Measure (MBM) or the Living Wage which attempt to determine the minimum income threshold required to afford a standardized basket of shelter, goods, and services. As such, it is not necessarily related to the cost of goods or services, or affordability in a community.
- Based on 2017 income data, 9.1% of Canmore's residents were below the CFLIM-AT threshold, compared to 13.3% in Alberta and 16.8% in Canada. When family groupings are taken into account only 4.5% of persons in couple families in Canmore were below the CFLIM-AT threshold, compared to 26.4% of persons in lone-parent families and 20.6% of persons not in a census family.
- The proportion of persons in Canmore below the CFLIM-AT threshold has been declining gradually since 2008. In 2012, 10.5% of persons (in all family types) in Canmore were below the CFLIM-AT, declining very slightly to 9.1% in 2017 (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

2017 Census Family Low Income Measure-After Tax (CFLIM-AT) % of Persons			
Family Composition	**Canada**	**Alberta**	**Canmore**
All family units (all persons)	16.8%	13.3%	9.1%
All census families	12.8%	11.1%	6.1%
Couple families in low income	9.2%	7.3%	4.5%
Lone-parent families	37.0%	38.4%	26.4%
Persons not in census families	34.9%	25.1%	20.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return is not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.
- As a relative measure of income CFLIM-AT is primarily designed to measure the proportion of people who have lower than average incomes compared to others in their geographic area.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table: 11-10-0018-01 - After-tax low income status of tax filers and dependants based on Census Family Low Income Measure (CFLIM-AT), by family type and family type composition. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1110001801

Update Frequency

- Annual. Income data is not available for the previous calendar year due to the timelines and schedules for filing taxes.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, CFLIM-AT definition and methodology: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2018001-eng.htm

Low Income - Market Basket Measure (MBM)

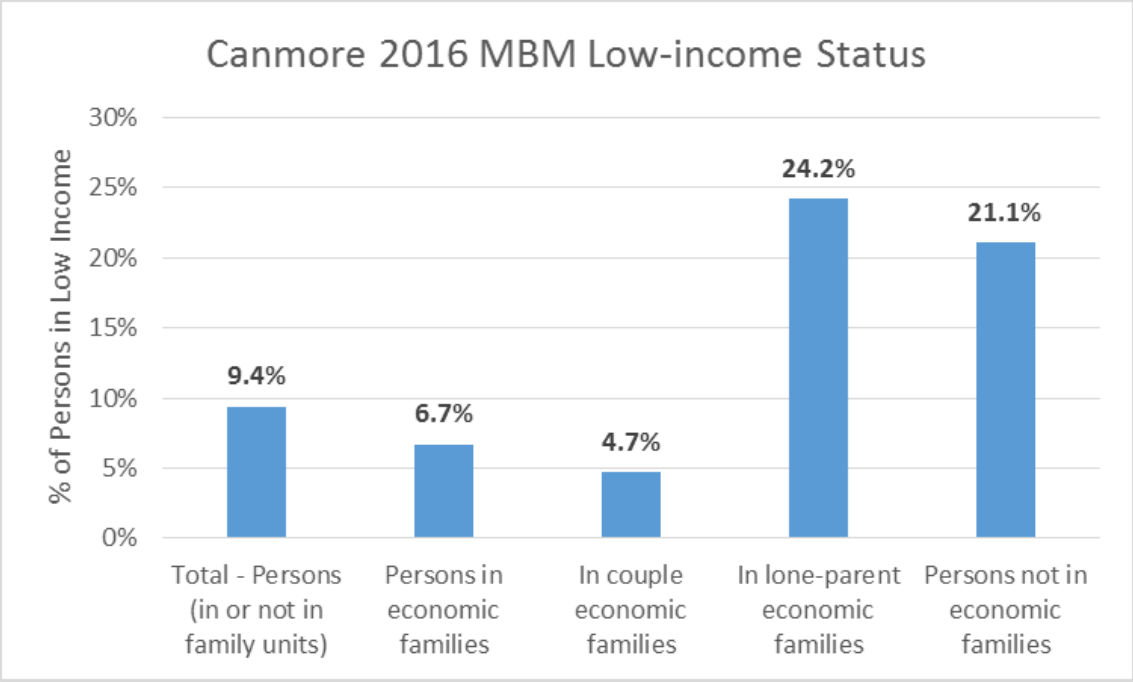
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

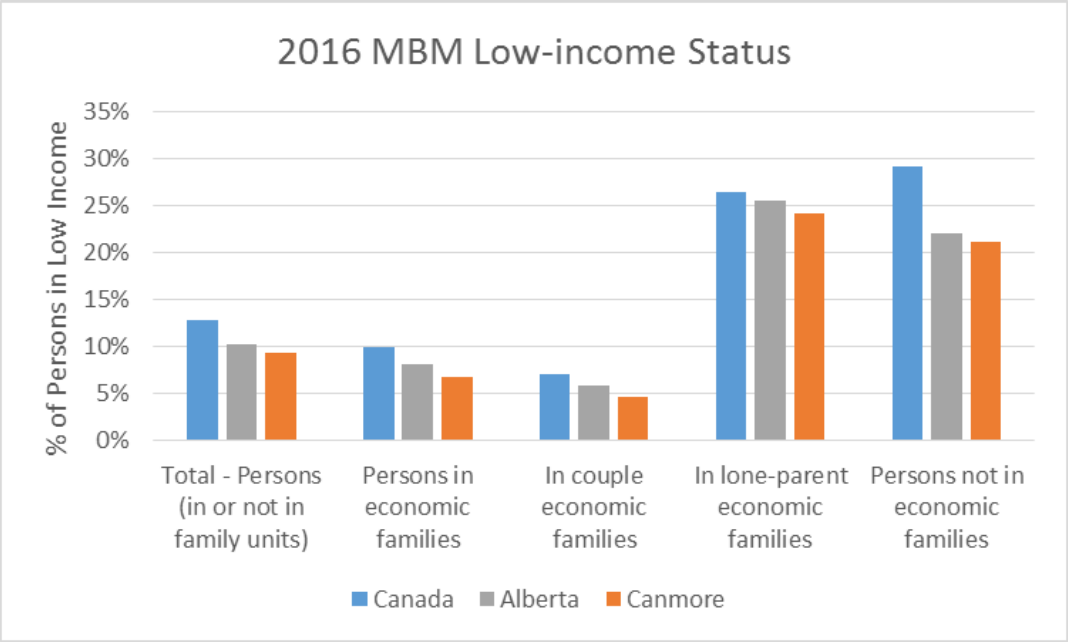
- In 2016, 9.4% of persons in Canmore were classified as low-income status. The prevalence was much higher for those in lone-parent families (24.2% of persons) and persons not in a family unit (21.1% of persons)

Summary

- In 2019, Statistics Canada undertook a comprehensive review of the Market Basket Measure (MBM) measure with the intention of updating 2018 as the new base reference year. It is anticipated that updated MBM measures will be available in 2020. The updated MBM forms Canada's official poverty line and represents the cost of a defined basket of goods and services which are needed for a modest and basic standard of living.
- Based on the most recent data from the 2016 Census of Canada, 9.4% of persons in Canmore were classified as having low-income status by the MBM. Persons in lone-parent families (24.2%) or those not in a family unit (21.1%) were much more likely to be classified as low income by this measure.
- Relative to Canada and Alberta, Canmore had a lower proportion of people in low income, which is reflected in the generally higher average family and individual incomes in Canmore (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

2016 Family MBM Low-income Status % of Persons			
Economic family characteristics	**Canada**	**Alberta**	**Canmore**
Total - Persons (in or not in family units)	12.9%	10.2%	9.4%
Persons in economic families	9.9%	8.2%	6.7%
In couple economic families	7.1%	5.9%	4.7%
In lone-parent economic families	26.5%	25.5%	24.2%
Persons not in economic families	29.2%	22.1%	21.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information is based on Canada Revenue Agency income tax returns compiled by Statistics Canada. Income from persons who did not file a tax return is not included in this dataset.
- The income data is compiled by postal code, so it reflects income for permanent residents of Canmore (regardless of where they earned the income), but excludes non-permanent residents or temporary workers who maintain a primary residence in another postal code.
- The MBM Low Income measure is difficult to interpret given the high costs of living in Canmore. The MBM is estimated for Alberta communities of a similar size, however smaller towns and cities in the province have substantially lower costs of living (particularly real estate and shelter costs). Therefore this measure likely underestimates the actual number of persons in low-income in Canmore.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Dimensions of Poverty Hub. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/topics-start/poverty

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Individual MBM Low-income Status (6) and Economic Family Characteristics of Persons (25) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=110727&PRID=10&PTYPE=109445&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2017&THEME=131&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=

Update Frequency

- Updated and revised MBM data is expected to be released in 2020.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/poverty-reduction/reports/strategy.html
- Statistics Canada, CFLIM-AT definition and methodology: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2018001-eng.htm
- Statistics Canada, MBM thresholds by region: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110006601
- Statistics Canada, update on the MBM comprehensive review: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2019009-eng.htm

Living Wage

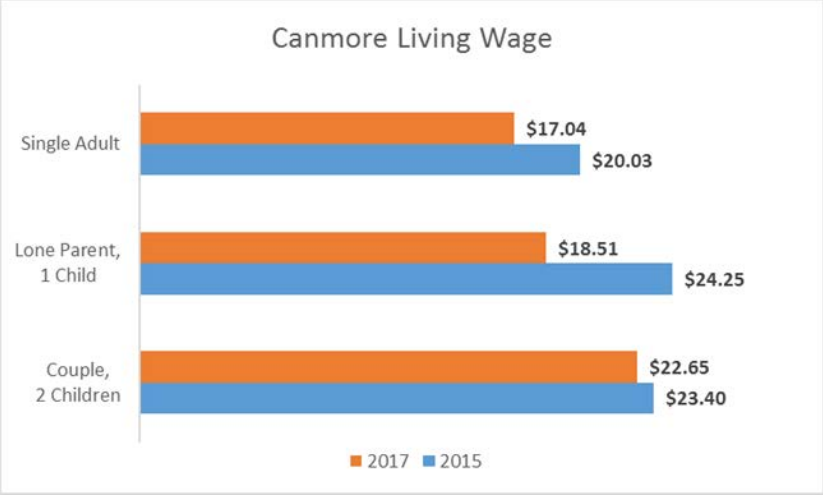
Trend (2015-2017)

- The Living Wage for a single adult decreased from $20.03 to $17.04
- The Living Wage for a lone parent with 1 child decreased from $24.25 to $18.51
- The Living Wage for a couple with 2 children decreased from $23.40 to $22.65 (each)

Summary

- The Living Wage differs from the 'subsistence wage' (the bare minimum to support life) and the 'minimum wage' (the mandated legal minimum). A Living Wage is "the hourly rate at which a household can meet its basic needs" (Living Wage Canada, 2013).
- The Living Wage calculation includes inputs such as income and government transfers; and outputs such as taxes, childcare, housing, transportation, and medical expenses.
- In 2015 the estimated Living Wage in Canmore was $20.03 for a single adult, $24.25 for a lone parent with 1 child and $23.40 (each) for a couple, with 2 children.
- The decrease in the 2017 Living Wage is due to a combination of factors including: the availability of public transit (local ROAM Transit service), changes to government transfers to families with children (this had a significant positive impact on the lone parent family) and the Town of Canmore's Affordable Services Program. Eligible low-income residents can access the Town of Canmore's Affordable Services Program which provides access to multiple community supports.
- For both 2015 and 2017, shelter costs were the biggest expense for all household types.
- In 2014 the general minimum wage in Alberta was $10.20 per hour. With staged increases it rose to $15.00 as of October 1, 2018. This is the highest minimum wage in Canada.
- The Town of Canmore, CCHC and private developers have invested in three perpetually affordable housing rental options in Canmore: McArthur Place, The Hector, and The Peaks.
- In 2018 the Canmore Community Daycare received a 3-year provincial grant for a $25 dollar a day subsidy for daycare expenses. This is roughly a 50% subsidy for daycare fees. There are a total of 90 spots available at the Daycare so not all families will be able to access this subsidy program (Town of Canmore, 2018).

Graphs



Data Tables

Canmore Living Wage	2015	2017
Couple, 2 Children	$23.40	$22.65
Lone Parent, 1 Child	$24.25	$18.51
Single Adult	$20.03	$17.04

Source: M. Haener Consulting Services, 2015 and Town of Canmore, 2018

Community	2017/18 Living Wage (Family: 2 adults, 2 children)*	Year Calculated
Calgary	$18.15	2017
Columbia Valley	$18.25	2017
Revelstoke	$19.37	2018
Greater Victoria	$20.50	2018
Metro Vancouver	$20.91	2018
Canmore	**$22.65**	**2017**
*For more details and methodology please visit www.livingwage.ca		

Source: Living Wage Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Not all Living Wage calculations are directly comparable between communities. There is a growing movement towards standardized methodologies (e.g. Canadian Living Wage Framework) which will better allow inter-community comparisons.

- The Living Wage calculation is based on a number of standardized assumptions for defined household types. Individual financial situations may differ, and it is not possible to account for all possible variations in the calculation.

Sources

- Living Wage Canada. 2013. What is a Living Wage? Accessed March 25, 2019. http://livingwagecanada.ca/index.php/about-living-wage/
- Living Wage Canada. 2019. Canadian Living Wage Framework – A National Methodology for Calculating the Living Wage in Your Community. Accessed March 25, 2019. http://livingwagecanada.ca/index.php/about-living-wage/about-canadian-living-wage-framework/
- Living Wage for Families Campaign. 2018. The Living Wage Increases Across BC. Accessed March 25, 2019. Living Wage for Families Campaign: Vancouver, BC. http://www.livingwageforfamilies.ca/2018_living_wage
- M. Haener Consulting Services. 2015. Town of Canmore 2015 Living Wage. Prepared for the Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Puzzle Rock Coding. 2018. Canmore Living Wage Calculator. Accessed March 25, 2019. Puzzle Rock Coding: Canmore, AB. http://www.puzzlerockcoding.com/livingwage/
- Town of Canmore. 2018. 2017 Recalculated Living Wage. Prepared in consultation with Puzzle Rock Coding and M. Haener Consulting Services. Recalculation based on December 2017 report. https://canmore.ca/documents/fcss/2655-2017-living-wage-report

Update Frequency

- As recalculated by the Town of Canmore or other individual communities.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Community Housing Corporation: https://www.canmorehousing.ca/
- The Canmore Living Wage Calculator: http://www.puzzlerockcoding.com/livingwage/
- Living Wage Canada: http://www.livingwagecanada.ca/
- Town of Canmore, Affordability Assistance: https://canmore.ca/residents/affordability-assistance

Social Assistance – Income Support Programs

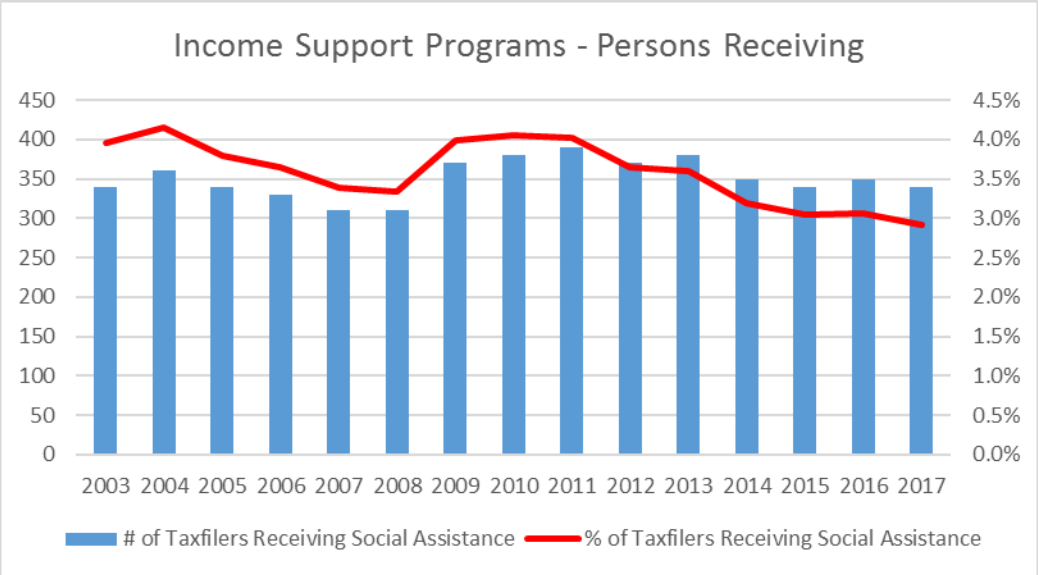
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

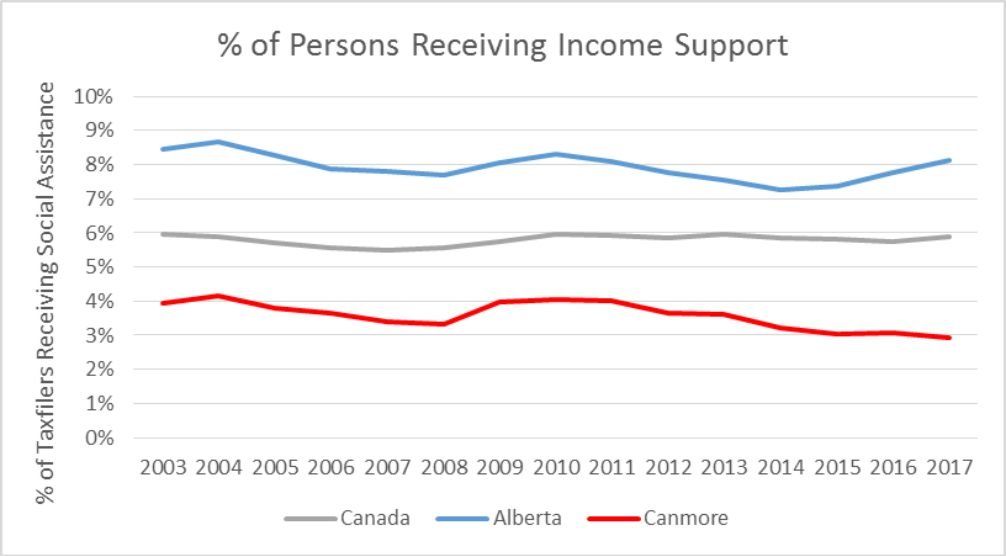
- From 2012-2017 the number of persons receiving social assistance decreased by 8.1% from 370 to 340 people.

Summary

- This indicator includes any programs which are provide income support on the basis of a means, needs, or income test (including charitable or government programs).
- The most recent data available from Statistics Canada is for the 2017 tax year. The number of people in Canmore receiving social assistance in the form of income support increased from 310 in 2008, peaked at 390 in 2011, and dropped to 340 in 2017. During the 5-year period from 2012-2017 the number of people receiving income support dropped by 8.1%.
- The proportion of people receiving social assistance in 2017 was lower in Canmore (2.9%) than in Alberta (8.1%) or Canada (5.9%). Overall, the proportion of people receiving social assistance in Canada has remained fairly stable over the past decade. Alberta and Canmore have shown different trends, with an increasing proportion of social assistance recipients in Alberta since 2014, and a decreasing proportion in Canmore since 2011 (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Social Assistance - Income Support				
Year	Recipients as a % of Persons (Taxfilers)			# of Recipients
	Canada	Alberta	Canmore	Canmore
2003	6.0%	8.5%	4.0%	710
2004	5.9%	8.7%	4.2%	640
2005	5.7%	8.3%	3.8%	650
2006	5.6%	7.9%	3.7%	640
2007	5.5%	7.8%	3.4%	520
2008	5.6%	7.7%	3.3%	580
2009	5.8%	8.1%	4.0%	750
2010	6.0%	8.3%	4.1%	770
2011	5.9%	8.1%	4.0%	730
2012	5.9%	7.8%	3.7%	700
2013	6.0%	7.6%	3.6%	690
2014	5.9%	7.3%	3.2%	630
2015	5.8%	7.4%	3.0%	730
2016	5.8%	7.8%	3.1%	750
2017	5.9%	8.1%	2.9%	790

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- There are a number of programs that provide income support to individuals or families who may require assistance with basic living costs or other necessities. Because of changes in individual programs over time and between provinces, this indicator uses tax filer data from the Canada Revenue Agency rather than specific program data. These social assistance programs captured by the CRA tax filer data include any income supports which are provided on the basis of a means, needs, or income test (including charitable or government programs).

- This is not a direct measure of poverty or wealth. Many people struggling with affordability challenges may leave a community to seek employment or a lower cost of living elsewhere. This information does not capture those persons who are no longer resident in the community.
- This indicator does not include Employment Insurance, which is separate from Income Support programs.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. 11-10-0033-01 Economic dependency profile of tax filers by source of income and sex. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110003301

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- A listing of provincial programs available to Alberta residents is available at: https://www.alberta.ca/family-social-caregiver-supports.aspx
- Government of Alberta, Income, housing and employment supports: https://www.alberta.ca/income-housing-job-loss-supports.aspx
- Town of Canmore, Affordability Assistance: https://canmore.ca/residents/affordability-assistance

Town of Canmore: Affordable Services Program

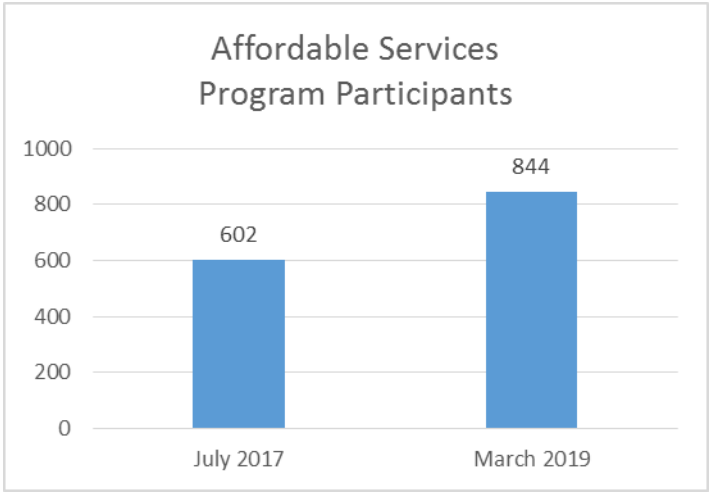
Trend

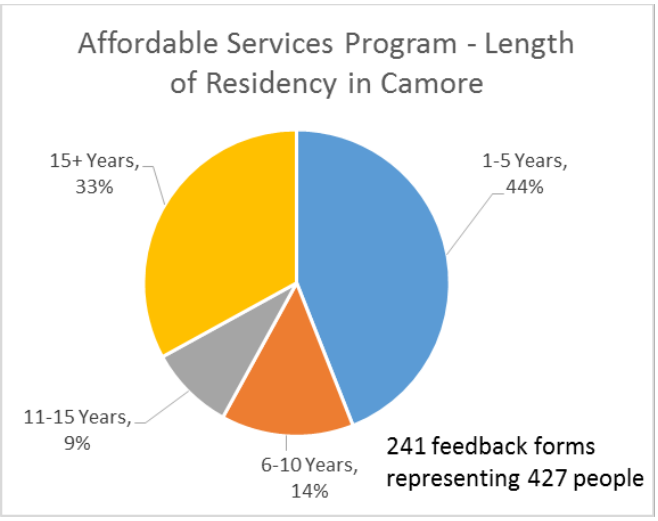
- The number of people accessing the program increased from 602 in July 2017 to 844 in March 2019 (a 40.2% increase).

Summary

- In 2017 the Town of Canmore launched a six-month pilot of the Affordable Services Program (ASP). The program was continued through 2018 and is ongoing in 2019. The ASP assists residents with affordability challenges by providing access supports and services from a single point of contact. Eligible participants are able to access a variety of services including transit, food supports, recreation fee assistance, pet licenses, workshops, arts and culture program, library memberships and more. The program is for Canmore residents with a single individual income below $31,200, or a total family income of $62,400 (proof of income is required).
- In July 2017, there were 602 individuals accessing the ASP. As of March 31, 2019, there were a total of 844 individuals accessing the program.
- During the ASP renewal application, program participants were provided with a feedback form. There were 241 surveys completed, representing 427 people (all households who renewed completed the survey). 99% of the respondents agreed that they were better able to get by on their income because of the ASP, while 91% indicated that they had better formed relationships with people in the community because of the ASP. The most frequently accessed services through the program were: Elevation Place, the Library, ROAM transit, and artsPlace.
- The program reaches a broad range of residents in Canmore: 44% of the respondents had been residents of Canmore for 1-5 years, while 33% of respondents had been residents for 15+ years. The high proportion of long-term residents participating in the program highlights the fact that affordability isn't just a challenge for newcomers to the community, it affects many established residents as well (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Affordable Services Program Participants (March 31, 2019)	
Single Adults	313
Couples	54
Dual Parent Families	67
Single Parent Families	71
Children	218
Total Individuals	844
Note: there were 602 participants as of July 2017	

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2019)

Data Limitations

- This indicator is based off of program statistics, persons with affordability challenges who are not participating in the program are not captured here.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2019. Affordable Services Program. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/residents/affordability-assistance/affordability-services-program
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Affordable Services Program Update: June 18, 2019 Committee of the Whole. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/3321-2019-06-18-cow-agenda

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore, Affordability Assistance: https://canmore.ca/residents/affordability-assistance

Responses to Food Need

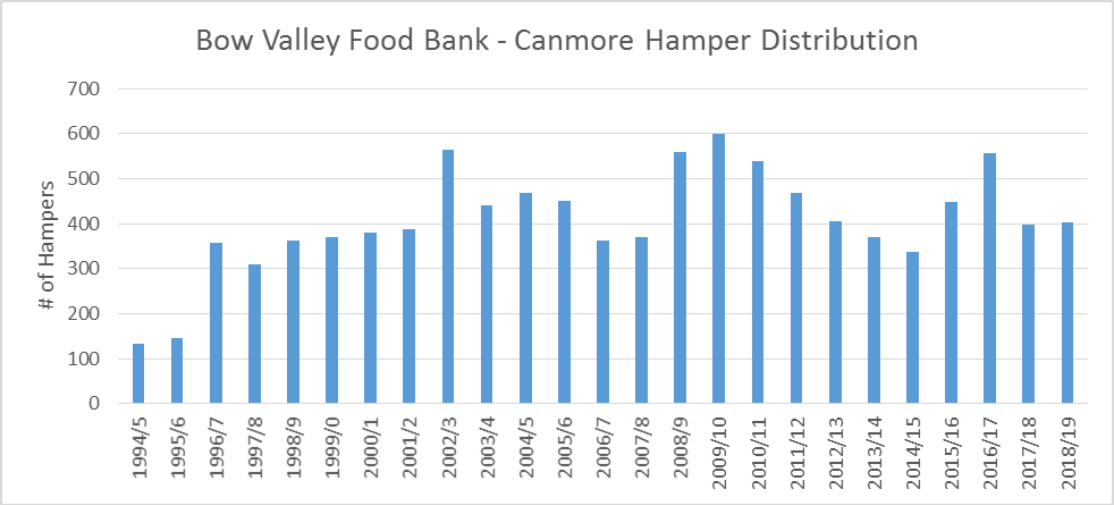
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- From 2013/14 to 2018/19 the number of hampers distributed to Canmore residents by the Bow Valley Food Bank fluctuated substantially, peaking at 557 in 2016/17 and dropping to 403 in 2018/19.

Summary

- The Bow Valley Food Bank provides emergency food assistance to individuals and families experiencing a financial crisis. The Food Bank serves Canmore, Kananaskis, and the Bow Valley communities of the M.D. of Bighorn. In 2018/19, 96% of all hamper recipients were from Canmore.
- The total number of people served by the Food Bank can fluctuate substantially on an annual basis. In 2014/15 the number of hampers dropped to 338, and then rose sharply to 557 hampers and 952 individuals in 2016/17, declining to 403 hampers and 746 individuals in 2018/19. Many visitors to the Food Bank are long-time local residents with 37% having lived in the Bow Valley for 5+ years (Bow Valley Food Bank, 2019).
- In 2018, the Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign switched from distributing hampers to providing grocery cards to those in need. The primary reason for switching to grocery cards was to provide more dignity to the act of receiving charity. Grocery cards provide more flexibility for the recipients, who are then able to choose the foods that they would prefer directly from the store. In 2018 the Campaign raised over $90,000 in donations. A total of 201 households received grocery cards in 2018. These households were composed of 105 families with children, 37 couples, and 59 single individuals.
- The Meals on Wheels program provides home delivered meals to any person whose physical, mental, emotional or social needs make it difficult for them to obtain or prepare adequate meals. In 2018, the program had 22 individual clients or an average of roughly ~8 meals for clients per day.
- The Food and Friends Community Dinners at St. Michael's Anglican Church have provided over 53,000 meals since 2013. On a typical week 300-400 people join other members of the community for dinner and companionship.
- Since 2016, the Canadian Rockies Public Schools have received provincial grants to offer a Nutrition Project for elementary school students. Each day approximately 330 students at Elizabeth Rummel School receive a mid-morning mini-meal.
- The Food for Learning Program helps support children of families that have difficulty providing a nutritious lunch for their child. The number of children helped through the program varies slightly throughout each year and between years. In the 2018/19 school year, about 9 children per year are receiving assistance through the program at Elizabeth Rummel Elementary School, with about 9 children helped through the Lawrence Grassi Middle School program. The numbers of children in this program are fairly consistent from year to year (CRPS, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Bow Valley Food Bank - Canmore Hamper Distribution				
Year	**Total Hampers**	**Adults**	**Children**	**Total People**
1994/5	132	171	101	272
1995/6	145	190	83	273
1996/7	356	287	91	378
1997/8	310	220	78	298
1998/9	362	301	79	380
1999/0	370	278	76	354
2000/1	381	445	175	620
2001/2	387	479	180	659
2002/3	563	719	238	957
2003/4	440	557	262	819
2004/5	468	586	219	805
2005/6	451	544	271	815
2006/7	363	585	134	719
2007/8	370	496	146	642
2008/9	559	656	226	822
2009/10	600	677	215	892
2010/11	538	648	217	865
2011/12	469	598	199	797
2012/13	406	526	214	740
2013/14	370	496	207	703
2014/15	338	391	221	612
2015/16	449	534	255	789
2016/17	557	674	278	952
2017/18	398	476	183	659
2018/19	403	487	259	746

Source: Bow Valley Food Bank, 2019

2018 Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign - Grocery Card Distribution	
Families With Children	105
Single Individuals	59
Couples	37
Total Households	**201**
$ Receipted Contributions	$90,904

Source: Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign, 2019

Data Limitations

- Due to changes in the program (switching from hampers to grocery cards in 2018) past years of program statistics are not comparable to 2018.

Sources

- Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign. 2019. Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign annual statistics - custom data request and website information. Bow Valley Christmas Spirit Campaign: Canmore, AB. http://www.christmasspiritcampaign.com/
- Bow Valley Food Bank. 2019. Hamper Count April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019. Bow Valley Food Bank: Canmore, AB.
- CRPS. 2019. Food for Learning Program Statistics. Unpublished data. Canadian Rockies Public Schools: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Meals on Wheels program statistics. Custom data request. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Elizabeth Rummel School, Nutrition Project: https://www.crps.ca/Nutrition%20Program.php
- Food and Friends Community Dinners: https://www.stmichaelscanmore.com/ministries/food-friends-community-dinners
- Food Banks Alberta: https://foodbanksalberta.ca/
- Food Banks Canada: https://www.foodbankscanada.ca/
- Food For Learning: https://www.bowvalleyfoodbank.ca/Document/FFL.pdf

Rental Housing Costs - CCHC

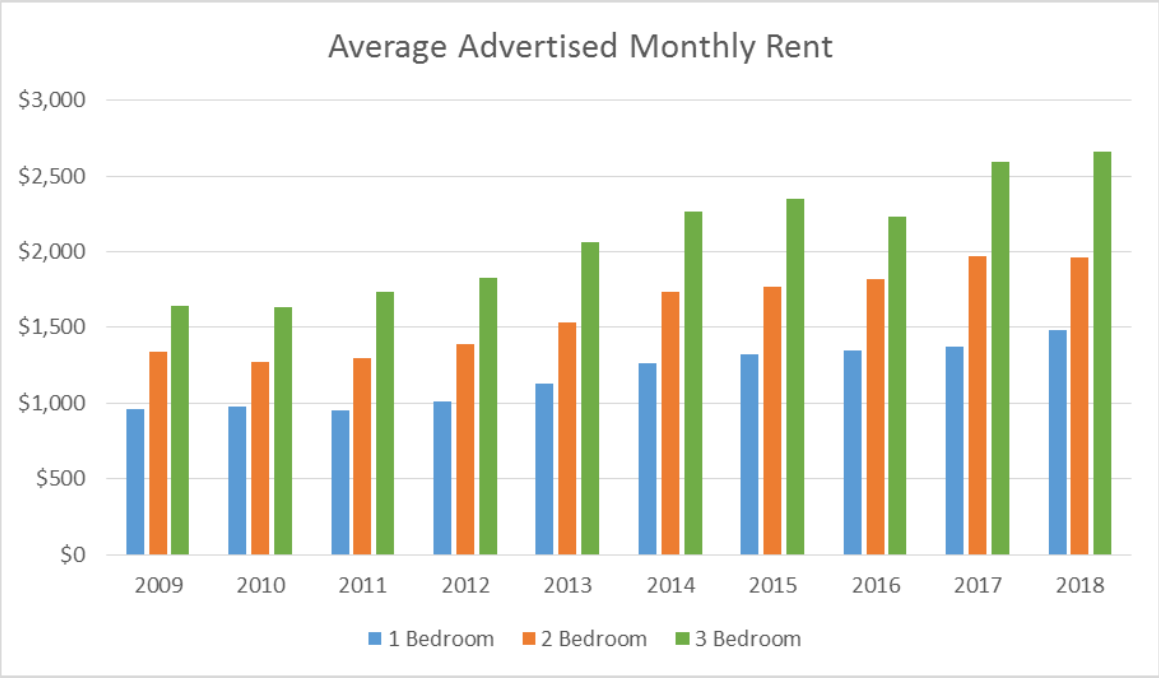
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- From 2013-2018 the average advertised rental cost for an apartment increased by 31.2% for a 1 bedroom, and 27.5% for a 2 bedroom unit.

Summary

- In general, average advertised pricing for rental units showed sustained annual increases over the past decade. For the 5-year period from 2013 to 2018, average prices increased a total of 31.2% for 1 bedroom units, 27.5% for 2 bedroom units, and 28.6% for 3 bedroom units. This is equivalent to annual price increases of roughly 6% per year (CCHC, 2018). Overall, rental costs have increased at a faster rate than inflation or household incomes (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).
- Rental prices are often beyond the affordability thresholds for many individuals, particularly single persons and lone parent families. The affordability gap between what a rental unit costs, and what a person can afford has been increasing as average prices rise (CCHC, 2015). Rental housing is unaffordable to many, requiring them to spend a large portion of their income on housing, or live in overcrowded conditions (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Unit Type	CCHC Rental Survey - Average Advertised Monthly Rent									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shared	$584	$560	$548	$597	$623	$710	$756	$785	$845	$851
Studio	$684	$710	$746	$785	$796	$917	$932	$1,028	$985	$1,056
1 Bedroom	$958	$978	$954	$1,007	$1,130	$1,264	$1,327	$1,347	$1,369	$1,483
2 Bedroom	$1,337	$1,273	$1,296	$1,393	$1,537	$1,734	$1,765	$1,818	$1,970	$1,959
3 Bedroom	$1,641	$1,632	$1,736	$1,828	$2,066	$2,264	$2,346	$2,234	$2,593	$2,657
4+Bedroom	$2,429	$2,620	$2,286	$1,931	$2,157	$2,819	$3,198	$2,533	$4,025	$3,821

Source: CCHC, 2018

Data Limitations

- Since 2009, the Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) has been recording advertised rental rates and vacancies in Canmore to gain a more precise understanding of market rates in the community. The CCHC methodology is very rigorous and involves checking for duplicate listings to avoid double counting any units. This is the most accurate and complete data available for Canmore's rental market. (Note: this only reflects advertised rental prices, some people, such as long term renters may be paying less than current advertised market rates).
- This data is not directly comparable to housing data collected by CMHC due to different sampling methodologies.
- The rental market statistics collected by CCHC are similar but slightly different than those collected by the Job Resource Centre for their Labour Market Review publication. CCHC rental market statistics are used in this report for consistency.

Sources

- CCHC. 2015. 2014 Canmore Housing Affordability Gap Analysis May 2015. Canmore Community Housing Corporation: Canmore, AB.
- CCHC. 2018. Canmore Rental Statistics for 2018. Data request from CCHC. Canmore Community Housing Corporation: Canmore, AB.
- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB. http://www.canmorehousing.ca/sites/default/files/BVR%20HNA%20May%202019%20Final.pdf

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Community Housing: https://www.canmorehousing.ca/
- Comprehensive Housing Action Plan: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/296-comprehensive-housing-action-plan

Rental Housing Vacancies - CCHC

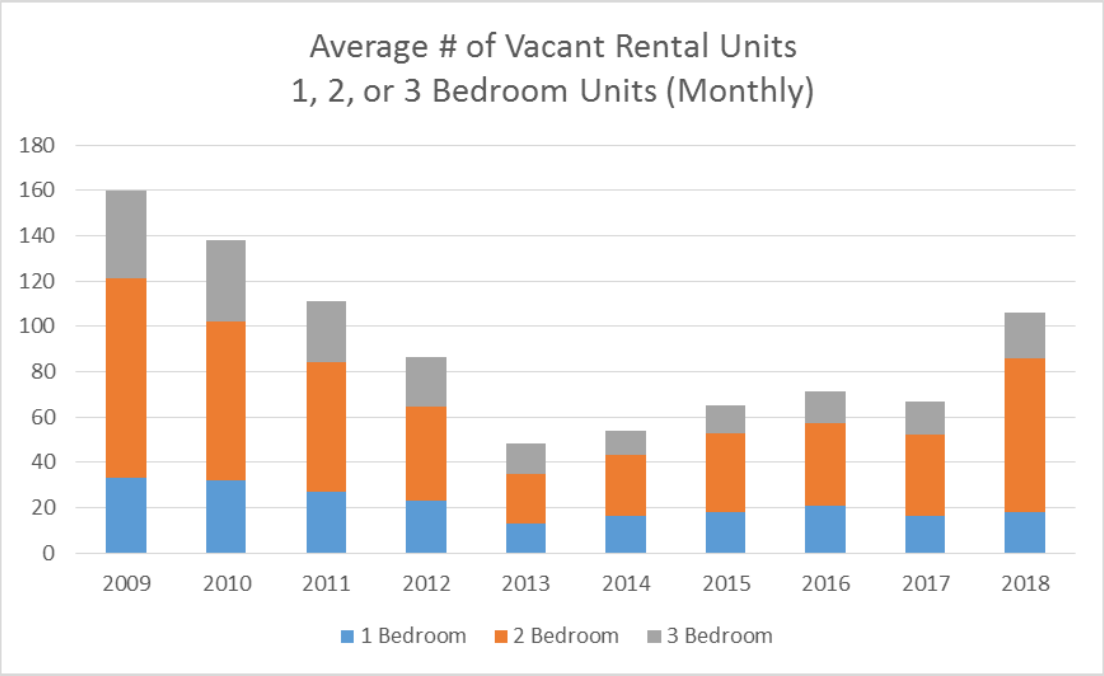
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The average number available of units increased by 118.5% from 2013-2018. This may reflect a temporary increase in vacancies as there were many newly constructed apartments on the market in 2018.

Summary

- From 2009 through 2013 the average number of units advertised as available (not including shared accommodations, per month) decreased from 172 to 54 (a 68.6% decrease). Since 2013 the average number of available units has been generally increasing, rising to 118 in 2018.
- The average number of units advertised as available (not including shared accommodation, per month) increased by 118.5% from 2013-2018.
- The primary source of the 2018 increase was in 2-bedroom apartments (36 per month in 2017 to 68 per month in 2018) (CCHC, 2018). This may relate to newly constructed apartments that came on the market in 2018, and may not relate to increasing vacancy in existing units (Northview opened in 2018 with 40 rental units).

Graphs



Data Tables

CCHC Rental Survey: Unit Type	Average # Vacant Units									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shared	38	29	24	22	25	30	43	52	40	42
Studio	4	6	6	4	4	6	3	4	2	4
1 Bedroom	33	32	27	23	13	16	18	21	16	18
2 Bedroom	88	70	57	42	22	27	35	36	36	68
3 Bedroom	39	36	27	22	13	11	12	14	15	20
4+Bedroom	8	8	6	6	2	3	4	3	6	8
Average # of units available per month (not including shared)	172	152	123	97	54	63	72	78	75	118
Average # of units available per month (including shared)	210	181	148	118	79	93	115	130	115	160
Average # of units available per month (1 to 3 bedroom)	160	138	111	86	48	54	65	71	67	106

Source: CCHC, 2018

Data Limitations

- Since 2009, the Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) has been recording advertised rental rates and vacancies in Canmore to gain a more precise understanding of market rates in the community. The CCHC methodology is very rigorous and involves checking for duplicate listings to avoid double counting any units. This is the most accurate and complete data available for Canmore's rental market. (Note: this only reflects advertised rental prices, some people, such as long term renters may be paying less than current advertised market rates).
- This data is not directly comparable to housing data collected by CMHC due to different sampling methodologies.
- The rental market statistics collected by CCHC are similar but slightly different than those collected by the Job Resource Centre for their Labour Market Review publication. CCHC rental market statistics are used in this report for consistency.

Sources

- CCHC. 2018. Canmore Rental Statistics for 2018. Data request from CCHC. Canmore Community Housing Corporation: Canmore, AB.
- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB. http://www.canmorehousing.ca/sites/default/files/BVR%20HNA%20May%202019%20Final.pdf

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- CMHC Rental Market Reports: https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/data-and-research/publications-and-reports/rental-market-reports-canada-and-provincial-highlights
  Canmore Community Housing: https://www.canmorehousing.ca/

Rental Housing Need and Affordability - CCHC

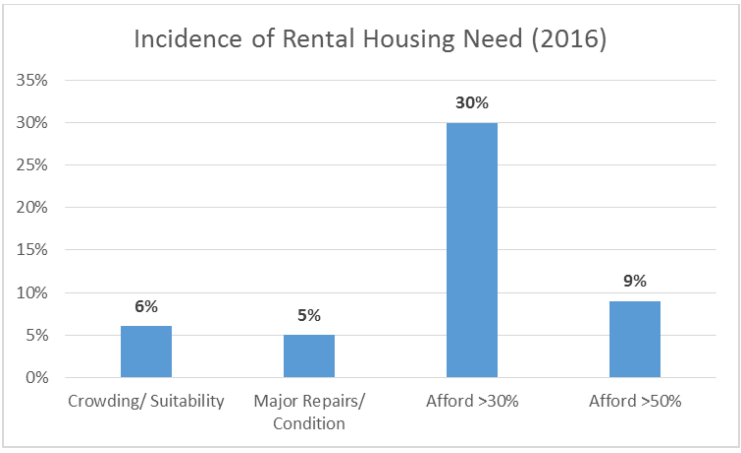
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

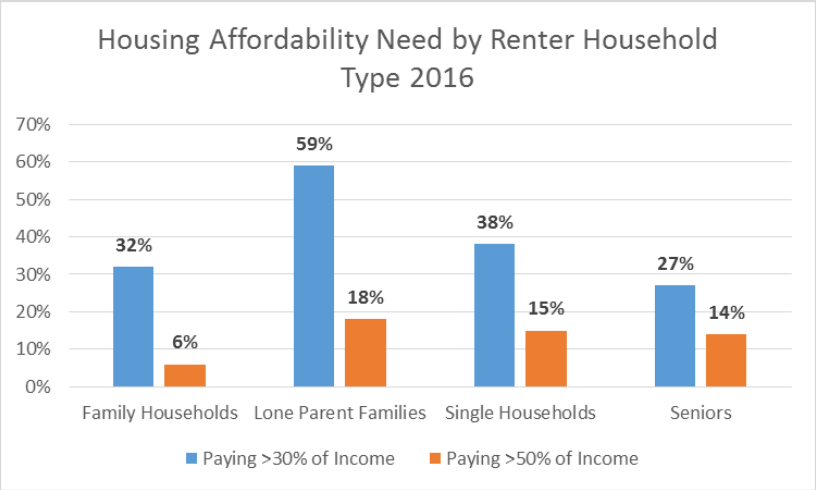
- Trend data is not available. In 2016, 30% of rental households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing.

Summary

- The Bow Valley Housing Needs Assessment (CCHC and BVRH) examined the incidence of housing need amongst rental households in Canmore. Housing need was examined in terms of suitability, condition, and affordability. While the suitability and condition of rental accommodations was an issue for some households, affordability was a far more frequent issue for many households. In Canmore 30% of rental households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing, while 9% of households were spending more than 50%.
- Lone parent families have a higher incidence of housing need with 59% spending more than 30% of their income for rental housing and 18% spending more than 50%.
- The HNC concluded that "rental prices make housing affordable to many", resulting in people spending a large percentage (30-50% or more) of their income on housing. It can be challenging for renters to transition into home owners due to the gap between their average incomes and average house prices. Due to this gap, "few renters can afford to own their own accommodation in Canmore" (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).
- Traditionally, the general rule of thumb for determining rental shelter affordability is 30% of gross income, (before-tax household income). Households spending more than this amount are likely to experience greater than average challenges in affording other necessities such as food, clothing, and transportation (CMHC, 2017). To meet the affordability threshold for the average rental accommodation in 2018 in Canmore a renter (or renters) would require an hourly wage (individual or combined) of $28.52 for a one-bedroom apartment, or $37.67 for a two-bedroom apartment (calculation based on average advertised rents from CCHC, 2018).
- The Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) has 108 rental units, 48 perpetually affordable ownership units (plus an additional 49 units at Hawk's Bend that opened in 2019), and 17 units at Mountain Haven Cooperative Homes. Bow Valley Regional Housing (BVRH) operates 63 seniors units and 58 units of family housing in Canmore (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Canmore Housing Affordability Need 2016		
Renter Household Type	**Paying >30% of Income**	**Paying >50% of Income**
Family Households	32%	6%
Lone Parent Families	59%	18%
Single Households	38%	15%
Seniors	27%	14%

Source: CCHC and BVRH, 2019

Rental Housing Affordability 2018	Average Monthly Rent*	Income Required**	
		Hourly	Annual
Shared	$851	$16.36	$34,022
Studio	$1,056	$20.31	$42,240
1 Bedroom	$1,483	$28.52	$59,314
2 Bedroom	$1,959	$37.67	$78,351
3 Bedroom	$2,657	$51.09	$106,274
4+Bedroom	$3,821	$73.48	$152,834
**Affordability threshold is 30% of gross income			

Source: based on average advertised rents from CCHC, 2018

Data Limitations

- Since 2009, the Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) has been recording advertised rental rates and vacancies in Canmore to gain a more precise understanding of market rates in the community. The CCHC methodology is very rigorous and involves checking for duplicate listings to avoid double counting any units. This is the most accurate and complete data available for Canmore's rental market. (Note: this only reflects advertised rental prices, some people, such as long term renters may be paying less than current advertised market rates).

- This data is not directly comparable to rental housing data collected by CMHC due to different sampling methodologies.
- The rental market statistics collected by CCHC are similar but slightly different than those collected by the Job Resource Centre for their Labour Market Review publication. CCHC rental market statistics are used in this report for consistency.

Sources

- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB. http://www.canmorehousing.ca/sites/default/files/BVR%20HNA%20May%202019%20Final.pdf
- CMHC. 2017. About Affordable Housing in Canada. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation: Ottawa, ON. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/inpr/afhoce/afhoce_021.cfm

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Homeless 2 Housing Coalition: https://canmore.ca/residents/housing/homeless-2-housing-coalition
- BOWDA, Building the Community of Canmore: Comprehensive Housing Action Plan: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/296-comprehensive-housing-action-plan
- Comprehensive Housing Action Plan: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/296-comprehensive-housing-action-plan
- Canmore Community Housing: https://www.canmorehousing.ca/
- Comprehensive Housing Action Plan: https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/296-comprehensive-housing-action-plan
- Job Resource Centre, Staff Housing Guide: https://issuu.com/jobresourcecentre/docs/housing_project_2019_english_vf_7_w

Vacancy Rates – Row and Apartment Structures

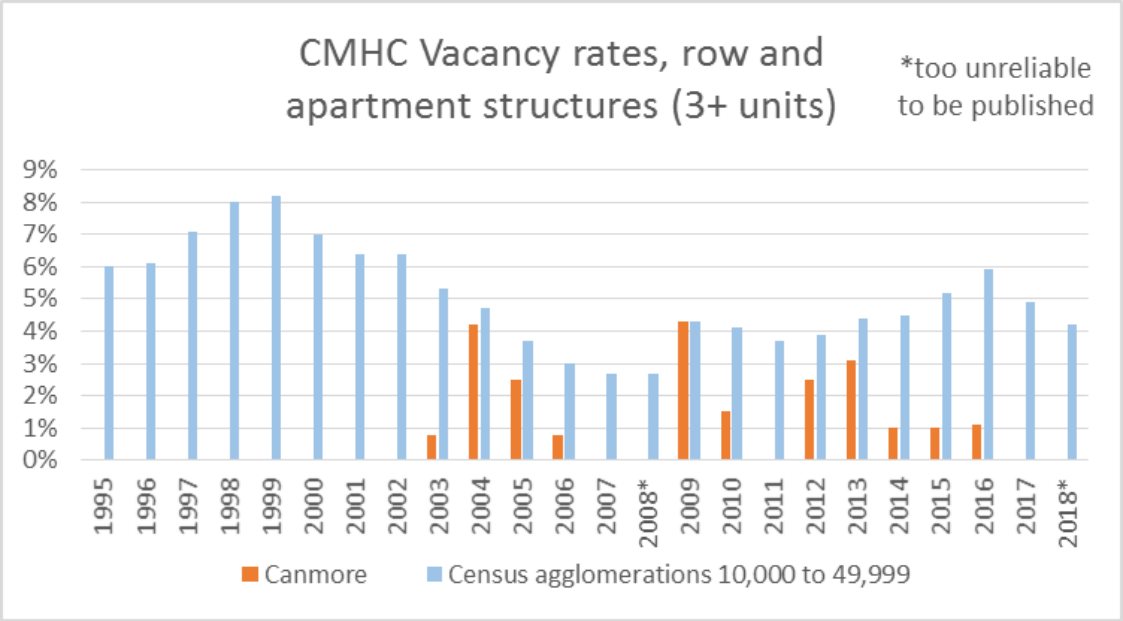
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- As measured by CMHC, the vacancy rate decreased from 3.1% in 2013 to 0.0% in 2017. Data for 2018 was too unreliable to be published.

Summary

- CMHC conducts bi-annual surveys of rental prices and vacancy rates in communities with >10,000 residents. CMHC Rental Market Statistics only include row or apartments structures in buildings containing 3 or more units.
- From 1995-2018 Canmore's average vacancy rate was 1.0%, compared to 5.1% for other communities across Canada with 10,000-49,000 residents. For 11 of these 24 years the vacancy rate in Canmore was 0%. In 2008 and 2018 the vacancy rate was not published because the data was deemed unreliable.
- The Bow Valley Housing Needs Assessment reported that, in the Bow Valley, "…the rental vacancy rate is virtually zero during peak season (mid-May through mid-September)." Because of this seasonality, an average annual rental vacancy rate does not always reflect the month-by-month changes in the market.

Graphs



Data Tables

CMHC Vacancy rates, row and apartment structures (3+ units)		
Year	**Canmore**	**Census agglomerations 10,000 to 49,999**
1995	0.0%	6.0%
1996	0.0%	6.1%
1997	0.0%	7.1%
1998	0.0%	8.0%
1999	0.0%	8.2%
2000	0.0%	7.0%
2001	0.0%	6.4%
2002	0.0%	6.4%
2003	0.8%	5.3%
2004	4.2%	4.7%
2005	2.5%	3.7%
2006	0.8%	3.0%
2007	0.0%	2.7%
2008*	F	2.7%
2009	4.3%	4.3%
2010	1.5%	4.1%
2011	0.0%	3.7%
2012	2.5%	3.9%
2013	3.1%	4.4%
2014	1.0%	4.5%
2015	1.0%	5.2%
2016	1.1%	5.9%
2017	0.0%	4.9%
2018*	F	4.2%
F : too unreliable to be published.		

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Only row/apartment units with 3+ units are included in the survey, therefore this data is not necessarily a complete sampling of all the different rental housing types available in a community (e.g. basement suites, single family homes, etc.).
- For larger communities, the Rental Market Survey looks at row/apartment structures with 6+ units. Due to this difference in sampling methodology only a comparison with similar sized communities is presented here.
- This data is not directly comparable to housing data collected by CCHC due to different sampling methodologies.

Sources

- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB. http://www.canmorehousing.ca/sites/default/files/BVR%20HNA%20May%202019%20Final.pdf
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 34-10-0132-01 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, vacancy rates, row and apartment structures of three units and over, privately initiated in census agglomerations of 10,000 to 49,999 and cities, weighted average. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3410013201

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- CMHC Rental Market Reports: https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/data-and-research/publications-and-reports/rental-market-reports-canada-and-provincial-highlights

Ownership Housing – Resale Prices

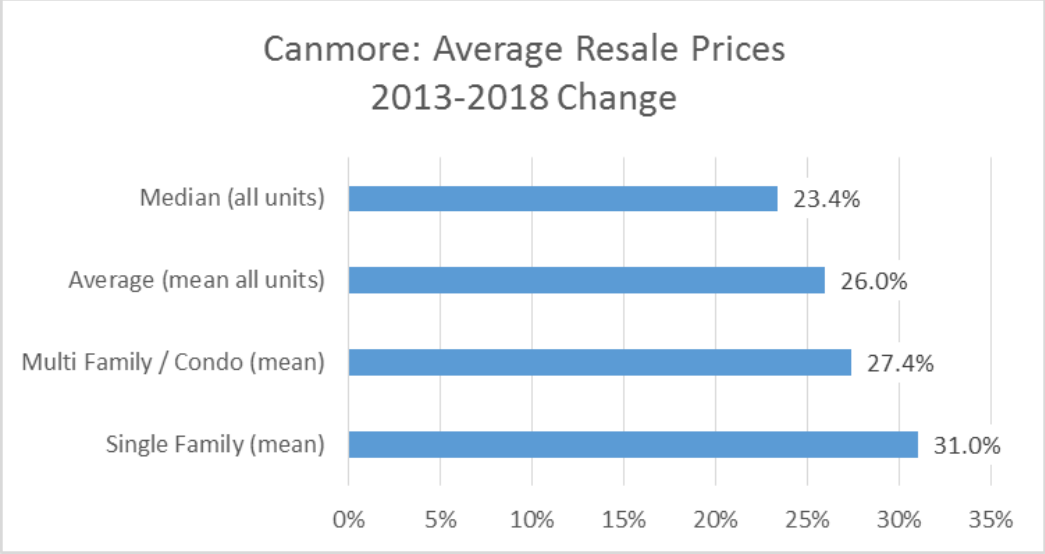
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

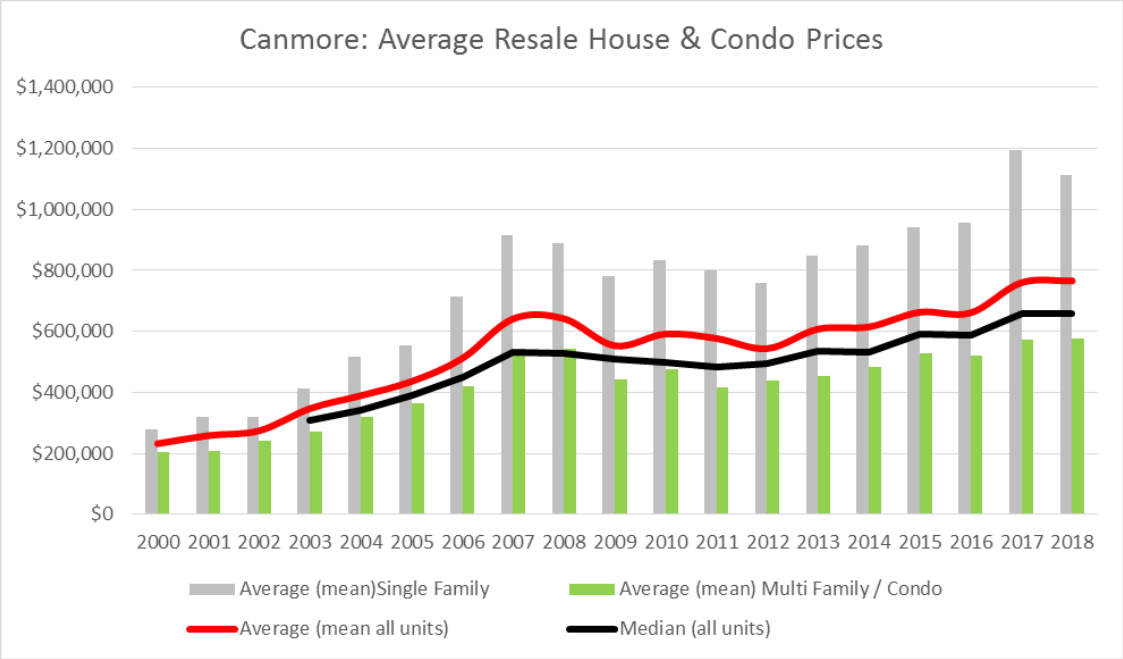
- Mean resale value (all units) increased by 26.0%.
- Median resale value (all units) increased by 23.4%.
- The mean resale price of a single family home increased by 31.0% to $1,111,000 in 2018.

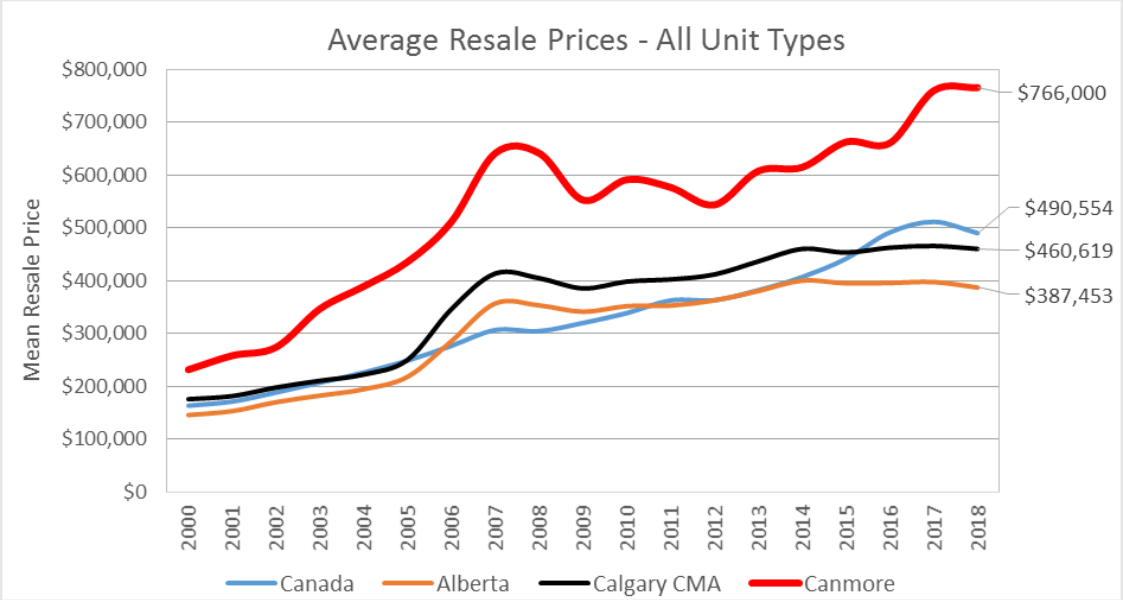
Summary

- House and condo prices in Canmore saw a period of sustained growth from the 1990's through to 2007. The market slowed after 2008, bottoming out in 2012. From 2013 to 2018, the mean resale price (all units) increased by 26% from $608,000 to $766,000. The median price increased from $534,000 to $659,000 or 23.4%.
- Contrary to the trend in Canmore, real estate markets across much of Alberta slowed substantially after the oil price crash in 2014.
- In 2018 the mean resale price was $1,111,000 for single family homes and $577,000 for multi-family/condo units (RE/MAX Alpine Realty, 2019).
- Housing price increases in the Bow Valley have been fueled by a combination of low interest rates, easy access to financing, and increasing demand for both primary residences and secondary homes (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).

Graphs




Canmore: Average Resale House & Condo Prices
$1,400,000
$1,200,000
$1,000,000
$800,000
$600,000
$400,000
$200,000
$0
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Average (mean)Single Family
Average (mean) Multi Family / Condo
Average (mean all units)
Median (all units)


Average Resale Prices - All Unit Types
Mean Resale Price
$800,000
$700,000
$600,000
$500,000
$400,000
$300,000
$200,000
$100,000
$0
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
$766,000
$490,554
$460,619
$387,453
Canada
Alberta
Calgary CMA
Canmore

Data Tables

Canmore: Average Resale Prices	Mean Single Family	Mean Multi Family / Condo	Mean (all units)	Median (all units)
2000	$279,000	$205,000	$232,006	
2001	$319,000	$209,000	$258,663	
2002	$319,999	$241,000	$274,404	
2003	$413,021	$271,069	$347,197	$310,000
2004	$516,451	$318,782	$389,671	$342,000
2005	$555,046	$362,466	$436,160	$391,513
2006	$714,803	$420,466	$511,979	$449,000
2007	$915,149	$535,848	$641,685	$530,000
2008	$887,856	$544,496	$641,823	$529,000
2009	$780,839	$441,513	$553,000	$510,000
2010	$834,641	$476,902	$591,639	$497,000
2011	$801,000	$416,000	$577,000	$483,000
2012	$758,000	$440,000	$544,000	$494,000
2013	$848,000	$453,000	$608,000	$534,000
2014	$880,000	$482,000	$615,000	$530,000
2015	$942,000	$529,000	$663,000	$592,000
2016	$956,000	$520,000	$661,000	$587,000
2017	$1,193,000	$573,000	$760,000	$659,000
2018	$1,111,000	$577,000	$766,000	$659,000

Source: RE/MAX Alpine Realty

Average (mean) Residential Price ($)	Canada	Alberta	Calgary CMA	Canmore
2000	$163,992	$146,258	$176,305	$232,006
2001	$171,743	$153,737	$182,090	$258,663
2002	$188,924	$170,542	$198,350	$274,404
2003	$207,605	$183,027	$211,155	$347,197
2004	$226,741	$195,092	$222,860	$389,671
2005	$249,266	$218,718	$250,832	$436,160
2006	$277,248	$286,149	$346,675	$511,979
2007	$307,116	$357,483	$414,066	$641,685
2008	$305,021	$353,748	$405,267	$641,823
2009	$320,447	$341,818	$385,882	$553,000
2010	$339,200	$352,301	$398,764	$591,639
2011	$363,116	$353,390	$402,851	$577,000
2012	$363,740	$363,208	$412,315	$544,000
2013	$382,576	$380,969	$437,036	$608,000
2014	$407,393	$400,590	$460,584	$615,000
2015	$442,042	$395,623	$453,814	$663,000
2016	$491,882	$396,218	$463,047	$661,000
2017	$511,830	$397,872	$466,259	$760,000
2018	$490,554	$387,453	$460,619	$766,000

Source: CMHC and RE/MAX Alpine Realty

Data Limitations

- Includes average resale prices only (not new builds) based on MLS sale prices (via CMHC) and local sale prices from Canmore Realtors. Does not include private sales.
- Canmore's average resale prices are compiled locally are obtained via a custom data request. There may be slight differences in average values published by different sources accessing this local data, depending on how the data was compiled.
- Average resale values reflect overall economic and market conditions but are also affected by changes in housing stock and the mix of unit types in the community (e.g. single family vs. multi-family homes).
- Average prices are a general indicator of housing markets and do not provide detailed information on affordability or availability.

Sources

- RE/MAX Alpine Realty. 2019. Resale House and Condo Prices. Custom data request provided by Jessica Stoner. RE/MAX Alpine Realty: Canmore, AB.
- CMHC. 2019. Housing Market Outlook. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation: Ottawa: ON. https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/data-and-research/publications-and-reports/housing-market-outlook-canada-and-major-centres
- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Canmore statistics: annual (by custom request).
- Comparative statistics: annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC) for national and regional housing statistics: https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/
- Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) http://canmorehousing.ca/
- BOWDA, Understanding impacts on housing costs in the Bow Valley: http://www.bowda.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/BOWDA-info-sheets_WEB.pdf

Ownership Housing – Affordability

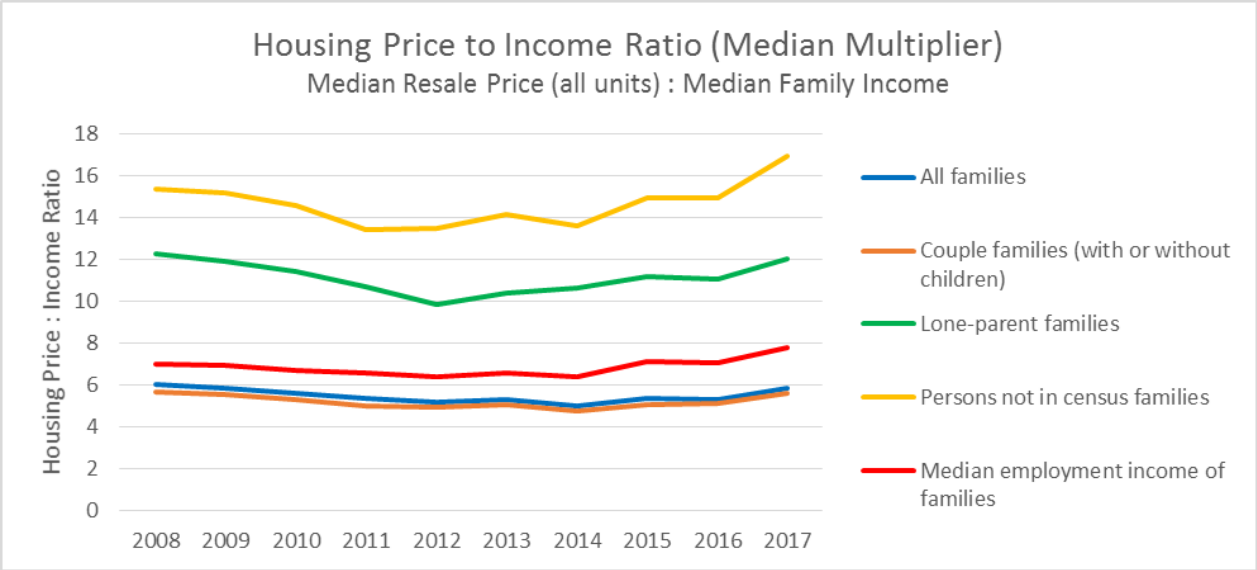
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

- The gap between median house prices and median family incomes continued to widen. The ratio was 5.8:1, well above the general affordability threshold of 4:1 for all family types.

Summary

- Housing affordability was identified as the key 'Top of Mind' issue by 33% of respondents to the 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey (Ipsos Reid, 2017).
- One standard measure of housing affordability is the Price-to-Income ratio (or Median Multiplier) which expresses the ratio of housing median purchase price to the number of years of median income. A larger ratio (e.g. 2:1) indicates greater affordability, while a smaller ratio (e.g. 10:1) indicates lower affordability relative to income. At current interest rates, a ratio of 4 or less would generally be considered affordable (median house price is 4 times median annual income). Tracking this indicator over time helps determine if the affordability gap between incomes and housing prices is growing or shrinking (Demographia, 2019).
- Total family income includes investments (and other sources), not just employment income. A separate data series is included showing the median employment income (all family types). The gap between median family employment income and median house prices continued to widen, growing from 6.4:1 in 2012, to 7.8:1 in 2017.
- The housing price to income ratio for all family types (total income) was 5.2:1 in 2012, growing to 5.8:1 in 2017.
- Lone-parent families and persons not in a census family has the most significant gap between income and house prices. In 2017 the median house price was 12x higher than the median lone parent family income (and 17x higher than the median income of persons not in census families) (based on data from RE/MAX Alpine Realty, 2019; Statistics Canada, 2019.)
- The Bow Valley Housing Needs Assessment noted that: "Housing prices in Banff and Canmore more closely resemble big city real estate values. The high cost of housing creates financial hardship for residents who do not have high incomes (e.g. service sector). This makes it challenging for local employers to attract and retain employees, especially if they do not offer employee housing" (CCHC and BVRH, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Year	Median Resale House Price (all units)	Median Family Income				
		All families	Couple families (with or without children)	Lone-parent families	Persons not in census families	Median employment income of families
2008	$529,000	$88,090	$93,590	$43,000	$34,350	$75,460
2009	$510,000	$87,530	$92,510	$42,790	$33,590	$73,380
2010	$497,000	$88,460	$93,370	$43,450	$34,050	$74,180
2011	$483,000	$90,700	$96,260	$45,260	$35,920	$73,450
2012	$494,000	$95,020	$99,870	$50,300	$36,540	$77,420
2013	$534,000	$100,850	$106,150	$51,280	$37,750	$81,290
2014	$530,000	$106,200	$110,970	$49,700	$38,850	$83,010
2015	$592,000	$110,920	$116,660	$52,950	$39,600	$83,430
2016	$587,000	$110,330	$115,050	$53,070	$39,320	$83,480
2017	$659,000	$113,330	$118,030	$54,740	$38,870	$84,890

Source: RE/MAX Alpine Realty, 2019; Statistics Canada, 2019

Year	Median Resale House Price (all units)	Median Multiplier (Housing Price to Income Ratio)				
		All families	Couple families (with or without children)	Lone-parent families	Persons not in census families	Median employment income of families
2008	$529,000	6.0	5.7	12.3	15.4	7.0
2009	$510,000	5.8	5.5	11.9	15.2	7.0
2010	$497,000	5.6	5.3	11.4	14.6	6.7
2011	$483,000	5.3	5.0	10.7	13.4	6.6
2012	$494,000	5.2	4.9	9.8	13.5	6.4
2013	$534,000	5.3	5.0	10.4	14.1	6.6
2014	$530,000	5.0	4.8	10.7	13.6	6.4
2015	$592,000	5.3	5.1	11.2	14.9	7.1
2016	$587,000	5.3	5.1	11.1	14.9	7.0
2017	$659,000	5.8	5.6	12.0	17.0	7.8

Source: RE/MAX Alpine Realty, 2019; Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Includes average resale prices only (not new builds) based on MLS sale prices (via CMHC) and local sale prices from Canmore Realtors. Does not include private sales. Canmore's average resale prices are compiled locally are obtained via a custom data request. There may be slight differences in average values published by different sources accessing this local data, depending on how the data was compiled.
- As of December 2019, Statistics Canada has not released the 2018 income data files, therefore a time series up to 2017 is presented here.

Sources

- CCHC and BVRH. 2019. Bow Valley Region Housing Needs Assessment. Canmore Community Housing Corporation and Bow Valley Regional Housing: Canmore, AB.
- Demographia. 2019. 15th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey: 2019. Demographia: Bellville, Illinois & Performance Urban Planning: Christchurch, NZ. http://www.demographia.com/dhi.pdf
- Ipsos Reid. 2017. The Town of Canmore 2017 Citizen Satisfaction Survey. Ipsos Reid: Calgary, AB.
- RE/MAX Alpine Realty. 2019. Resale House and Condo Prices. Custom data request provided by Jessica Stoner. RE/MAX Alpine Realty: Canmore, AB.
- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table: 11-10-0009-01 - Selected income characteristics of census families by family type. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110019101

Update Frequency

- Canmore statistics: annual (by custom request).
- Income statistics: annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC) for national and regional housing statistics: https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/
- Canmore Community Housing Corporation (CCHC): http://canmorehousing.ca/
- Bow Valley Regional Housing: http://www.bvrh.ca

Price of Goods and Services

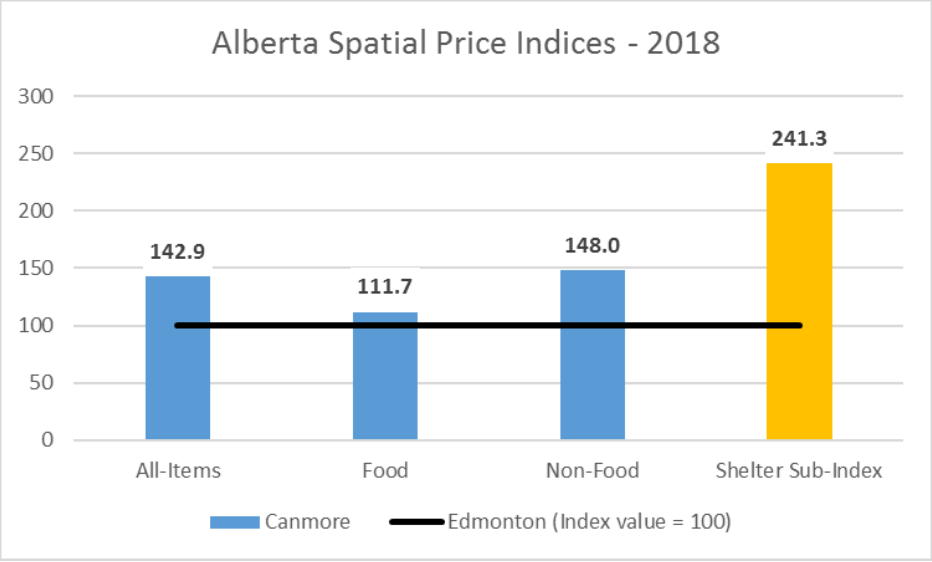
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

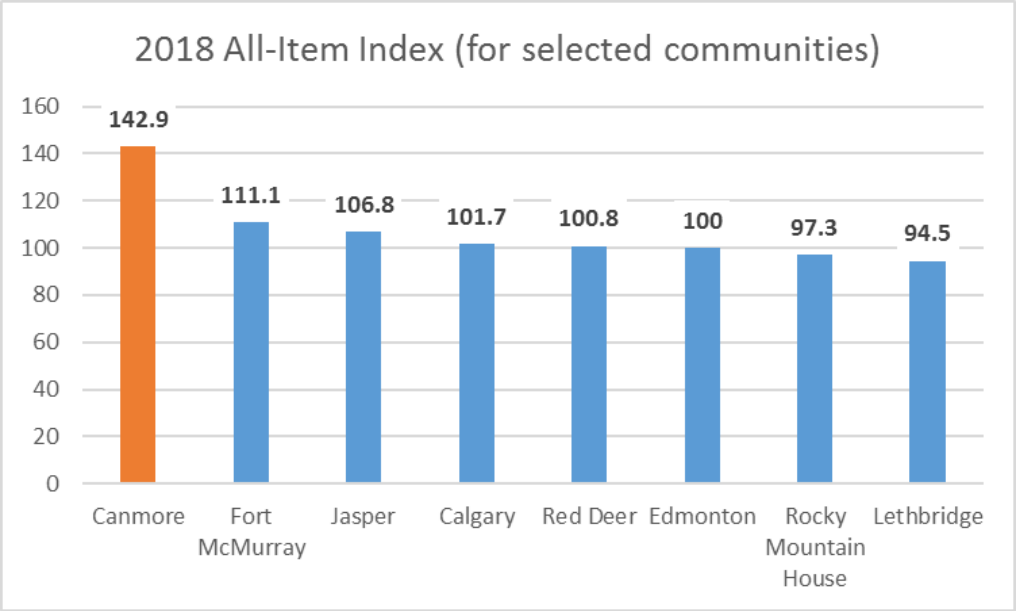
- In 2010, 2016 and 2018 Canmore had the highest price index ranking in Alberta. In 2016 Canmore's overall price level was 19.4% higher than Edmonton. In 2018 it was 42.9% higher. Shelter costs are a major component of Canmore's high price index.

Summary

- On an intermittent basis from 1977 to 2018, the Government of Alberta conducts a Spatial Price Survey which compares prices of standardized goods and services across selected communities in the province. Canmore has been included in this survey from 2001-2018.
- This 'market basket' of prices is aggregated into a series of indices and are then ranked relative to an index value of 100.0 in Edmonton. Costs are compared across communities via complex or aggregate indices (e.g. all-commodities index) or individual sub-aggregate indices (e.g. shelter index).
- A total of 35 communities (see map on the next page) across the province were surveyed for the 2018 edition of the report (note: Jasper is included; however, Banff is not). The all-commodities index for Canmore was higher than the baseline for Edmonton in all survey years. In 2010 and 2016, it was the highest all-commodities index value of all the communities surveyed (119.4 in 2016 and 142.9 in 2018 relative to a baseline of 100.0 in Edmonton). This indicates that on average, overall prices and costs were 42.9% higher than Edmonton.
- The main contributing factors to Canmore's high index value were primarily related to shelter costs (which includes both rental and purchase prices), and secondarily to transportation costs and food prices.
- In 2018 Canmore's food index was 111.2, which ranked 2nd highest after Jasper (117.3). Canmore's non-food index was 148.0 in 2018, the highest in Alberta, relating primarily to shelter costs. The shelter cost sub-index for Canmore was by far the highest in Alberta at 241.3: indicating that shelter costs were 141.3% higher than the baseline index values for Edmonton.

Graphs



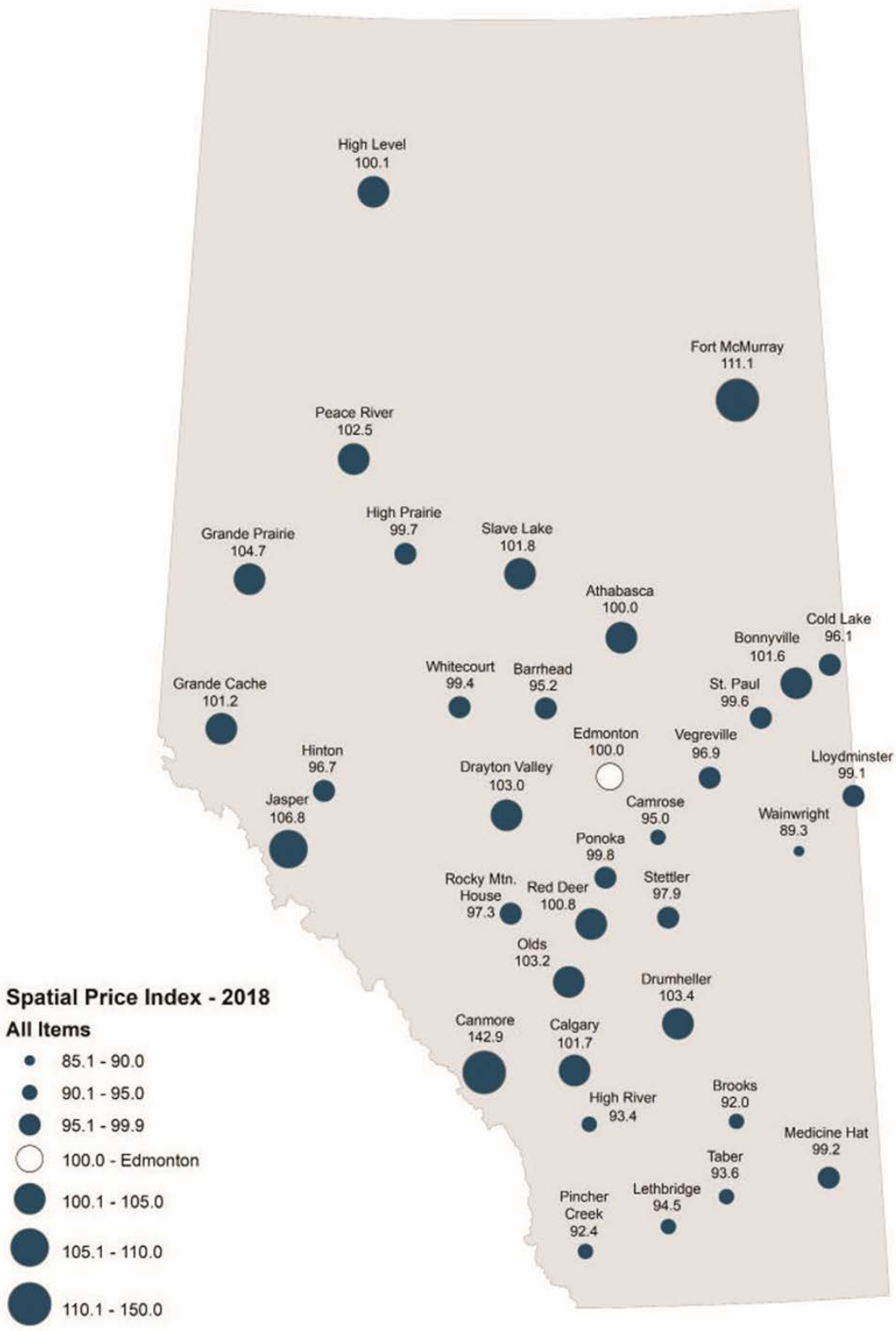


Data Tables

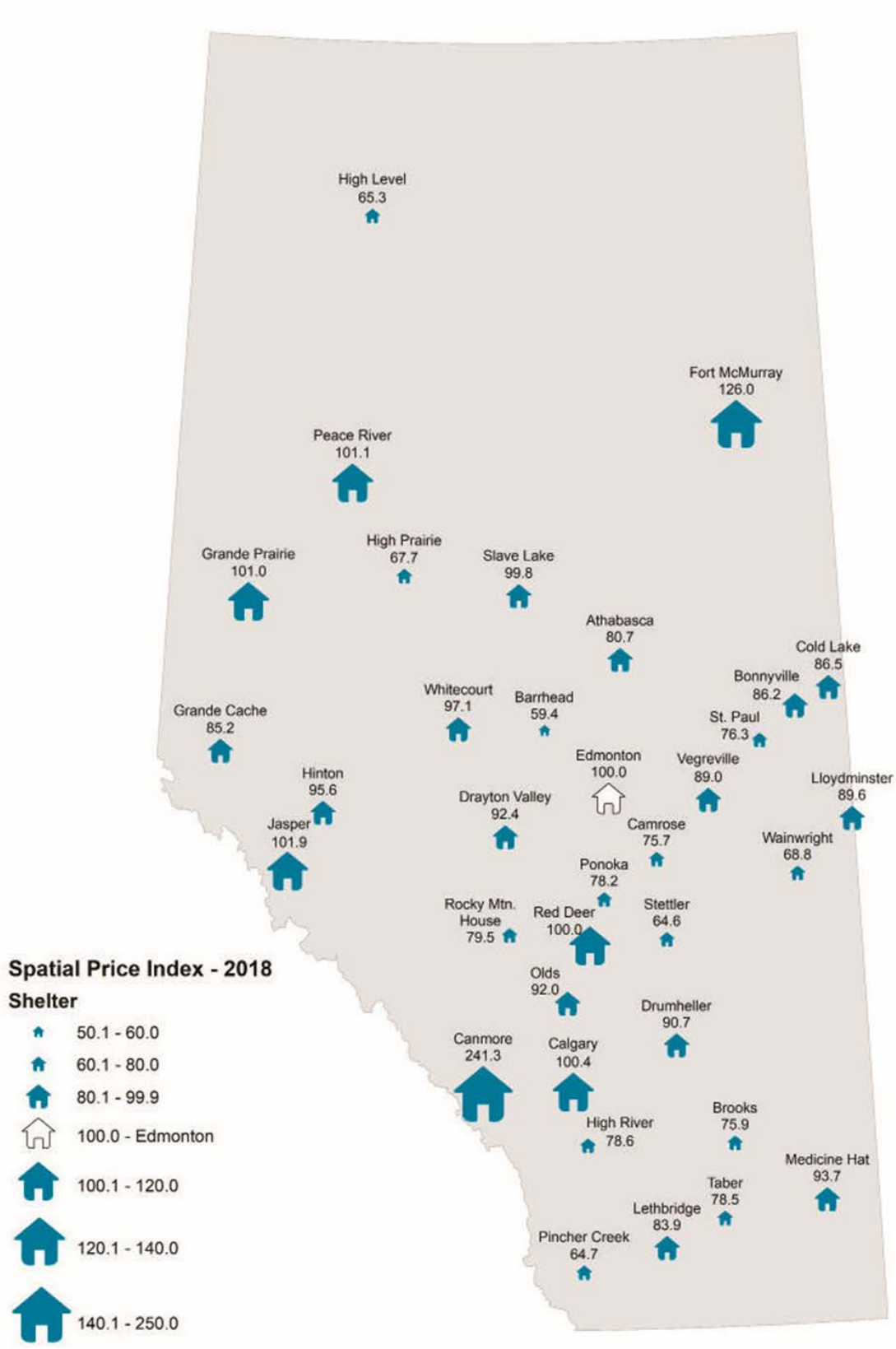
Alberta Spatial Price Survey - A Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey				
Survey Year For Canmore	**All-Items**	**Food**	**Non-Food**	**Shelter Sub-Index**
2001	111.3	99.6	114.9	146.0
2005	116.5	99.5	120.4	169.8
2007	105.7	102.3	106.3	110.6
2010	111.9	111.0	112.4	121.2
2016	119.4	111.2	120.5	140.6
2018	142.9	111.7	148.0	241.3
Edmonton (Index value=100)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Note: each survey year represents an individual data point at a specific time measured relative to an index value of 100 in Edmonton.				

Source: (Alberta Government, 2019)

Maps



Source: (Alberta Government, 2019)



Source: (Alberta Government, 2019)

Data Limitations

- Spatial price index values are not directly comparable over time (each survey should be treated as a separate data point, not a time series).
- The Spatial price index is calculated as a relative value comparing communities to Edmonton based on a 'market basket' concept. It is important to note that this survey is specifically not a 'cost-of-living' calculation, but is designed to measure and report on the relative costs of a market basket of goods and services in each community.
- The Spatial price index is calculated separately than the Living Wage, but the results of this index reinforce the high values as calculated by the Living Wage. Both approaches differ from Statistics Canada's relative measures of low income in that they take a Market Basket Measure approach to calculating the actual cost of goods and services in a community, and thereby more accurately reflect the cost of living as compared to other locations.

Sources

- Alberta Government. 2019. 2018 Alberta Spatial Price Survey A Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey. Treasury Board and Finance, Office of Statistics and Information: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/4128534

Update Frequency

- Intermittent.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Community Housing Corporation: https://www.canmorehousing.ca/
- Town of Canmore, Affordability Assistance: https://canmore.ca/residents/affordability-assistance

Strong Economy

Strong Economy Indicators – 5 Year Trend Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Employment Status of Adults	Regional Unemployment ER4840 (Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House)		The regional unemployment rate for increased from 4.0% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2018.
	Local Unemployment (Census of Canada)		From 2011 to 2016, Canmore's unemployment rate dropped from 6.4% to 5.5%.
	Employment Insurance (EI) Benefits/Claimants		The number of people in Canmore receiving EI benefits increased by 12.8% from 2012-2017.
	Bow Valley Job Orders (Job Resource Centre)		From 2013 to 2018, the # of advertised job positions for Banff and Canmore increased by 26.4%.
Employment by Industry	Employment by Industry		-From 2011 to 2016 the number of people in the labour force increased by 11.3% or 885 jobs in total. -In 2016 the largest sectors of employment in Canmore were Accommodation and food (1), Health care and social assistance (2), Retail trade (3), and Construction (4)
Temporary Foreign Workers	# of Temporary Foreign Worker Positions		From 2013 to 2018, the number of Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) positions dropped by 78.8% from 249 to 53.
Municipal Tax Assessment Split	Residential/Non-Residential Assessment Share		From 2013 to 2018, the residential to non-residential tax split remained at or near to 86:14. Above the 2/3 to 1/3 target.
Business License Registry	Total Businesses		From 2013 to 2018, the total number of registered businesses increased by 46.2%
	Resident Businesses		From 2013 to 2018, the number of resident business registrations increased by 6.4%.
	Home Occupations		From 2013 to 2018, the number of registered home-based businesses increased by 48.3%.
Business Counts (Federal)	Businesses With Employees		From 2015-2019, the total number businesses with employees (1 or more) increased by 7.2%.
	Businesses Without Employees		From 2015-2019, the total number businesses without employees (e.g. self-employed) increased by 19.5%.
Business Incorporations	# of New Incorporations		From 2013-2018, new business incorporations in Canmore ranged

			from a low of 116 to a high of 165 with an 8.2% overall increase.
Business and Consumer Bankruptcies	# of Business Bankruptcies	n/a (no trend)	Business and Consumer Bankruptcies From 2013-2018) there were 3 business bankruptcies, each in a different year.
	# of Consumer Bankruptcies		From 2013-2018, consumer bankruptcies decreased from 18 to 7 (-61.1%).
Building Permits and Housing Starts	Building Permits		From 2013 to 2018, total building permit values increased by 70.7% from $73.7 million to $125.8 million.
	Housing Starts		Housing starts increased by 193.6% from 109 in 2013 to 320 in 2018 (primarily due to apartment and condo projects).
Commercial Vacancy and Lease Rates	Commercial Lease Rates		The commercial market has been very competitive since 2016. With lower supply and increasing prices.
Tourism Industry and Visitation	Canadian Rockies Tourism Region (Domestic Visitors)		From 2012 to 2017, domestic tourism visitation to the Canadian Rockies Region increased by 46.4%.
	Banff National Park		From 2013/14 to 2018/19 visitation to Banff National Park increased by 25.1% overall, or an average of 5% per year.
Tourist Accommodations and Occupancy Rates	Alberta Resorts (Canadian Rockies)		From 2013 to 2018, the average annual occupancy rate for the 'Alberta Resorts' communities increased from 57.1% to 67.0%. The Average Daily Rate (ADR) increased from $202.61 to $300.35 per night (a 48.2% increase).
	Canmore Resorts	n/a (time series not available)	In August 2019, the occupancy rate in Canmore was 91.9% and the Average Daily Rate (ADR) was $317.62.
Economic Impacts of Tourism	Total Direct Tourism Expenditures	n/a (one year study)	Total initial tourism expenditures in Canmore were estimated to be almost $345 million in 2015.

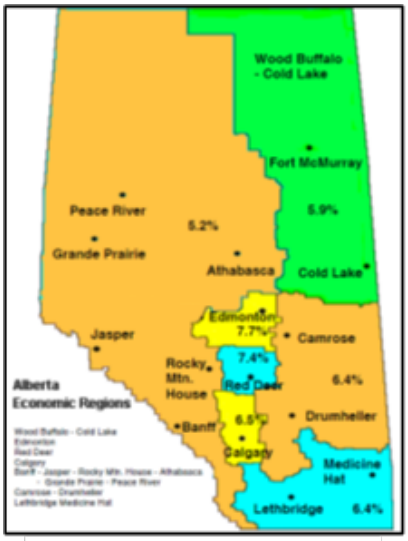
Regional Unemployment Rate

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The regional unemployment rate for ER4840 (Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House) increased from 4.0% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2018.

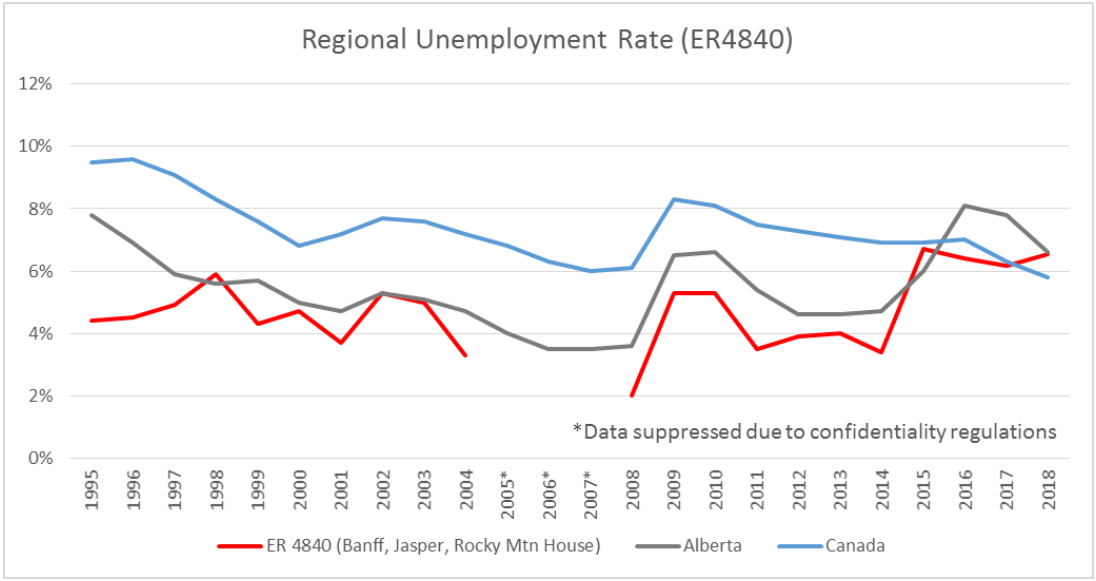
Summary

- An unemployment rate of 4-6% is generally considered "healthy" by economists as there is sufficient flexibility in the potential labour pool to accommodate fluctuations in the supply/demand of the job market.
- The ER4840 (Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House) region is generally characterized by a large labour force, high participation rates in the labour market, and low unemployment rates. It is a blend of the tourist communities of the Rocky Mountains and resource based economies of the eastern slopes.
- From 2005-2007 the unemployment rate dropped to below 2.0%. The unemployment rate peaked at 6.7% in 2015 after the oil price crash of 2014. In 2016 and 2017 it remained above 6.0% and was 6.6% in 2018 (Statistics Canada, 2019).
- The 2014 drop in world oil prices has had a significant impact on Alberta's economy and this impact is noticeable in the regional (ER4840) labour force and unemployment statistics. To a certain degree, the Bow Valley and local employers have been less affected from the direct job loss impacts of the oil crash, as tourism has remained strong and visitation to the valley is increasing.



Alberta Economic Regions from: Alberta Labour and Immigration

Graphs



Data Tables

Unemployment Rate			
Year	ER 4840 (Banff, Jasper, Rocky Mtn House)	Alberta	Canada
1995	4.4%	7.8%	9.5%
1996	4.5%	6.9%	9.6%
1997	4.9%	5.9%	9.1%
1998	5.9%	5.6%	8.3%
1999	4.3%	5.7%	7.6%
2000	4.7%	5.0%	6.8%
2001	3.7%	4.7%	7.2%
2002	5.3%	5.3%	7.7%
2003	5.0%	5.1%	7.6%
2004	3.3%	4.7%	7.2%
2005*	n/a	4.0%	6.8%
2006*	n/a	3.5%	6.3%
2007*	n/a	3.5%	6.0%
2008	2.0%	3.6%	6.1%
2009	5.3%	6.5%	8.3%
2010	5.3%	6.6%	8.1%
2011	3.5%	5.4%	7.5%
2012	3.9%	4.6%	7.3%
2013	4.0%	4.6%	7.1%
2014	3.4%	4.7%	6.9%
2015	6.7%	6.0%	6.9%
2016	6.4%	8.1%	7.0%
2017	6.2%	7.8%	6.3%
2018	6.6%	6.6%	5.8%
*Suppressed to meet confidentiality restrictions			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- In 2015, ER4840 (Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House) was combined with ER4870 (Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River). The new amalgamated economic region encompasses most of the western half of Alberta. Statistics Canada has provided customized data for the old ER4840 boundaries with the caveat that this is below their standard population size for reporting this data.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Labour force estimates for economic region 4840-Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House. Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON.

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Labour: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/subjects/Labour

Local Unemployment Rate

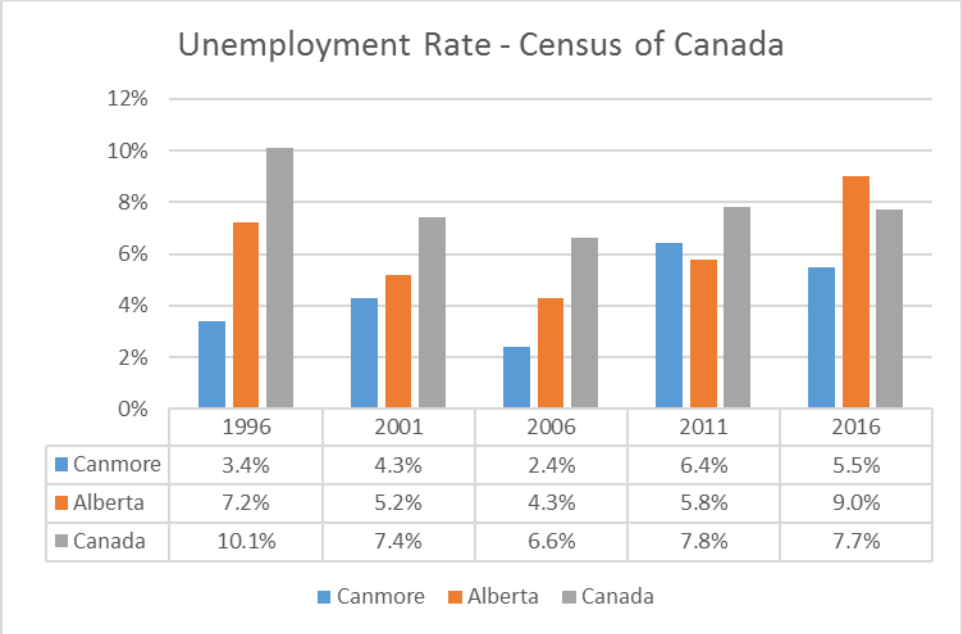
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

- From 2011 to 2016, Canmore's unemployment rate (as measured by the Census of Canada) dropped from 6.4% to 5.5%.

Summary

- The Census of Canada records the employment status of Canadians every five years in the month of May, as such it differs from typical annual or seasonal unemployment rates. As recorded by the census, Canmore's unemployment rate is generally well below the average for Canada, and typically less than the overall rate in Alberta. From 2011 to 2016, Alberta's unemployment rate rose from 5.8% to 9.0% following the 2014 drop in oil prices. Contrary to the overall trend in Alberta, Canmore's unemployment rate dropped from 6.4% in 2011 to 5.5% in 2016 (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Graphs



Data Tables

Census of Canada - Unemployment Rate			
Census Year	**Canmore**	**Alberta**	**Canada**
1996	3.4%	7.2%	10.1%
2001	4.3%	5.2%	7.4%
2006	2.4%	4.3%	6.6%
2011	6.4%	5.8%	7.8%
2016	5.5%	9.0%	7.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

Data Limitations

- This information is only available every 5 years during a federal census and is specific to that point in time. It may not always be directly comparable to other published unemployment rates.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- Every 5 years: Census of Canada.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Census of Canada: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm

Employment Insurance (EI)

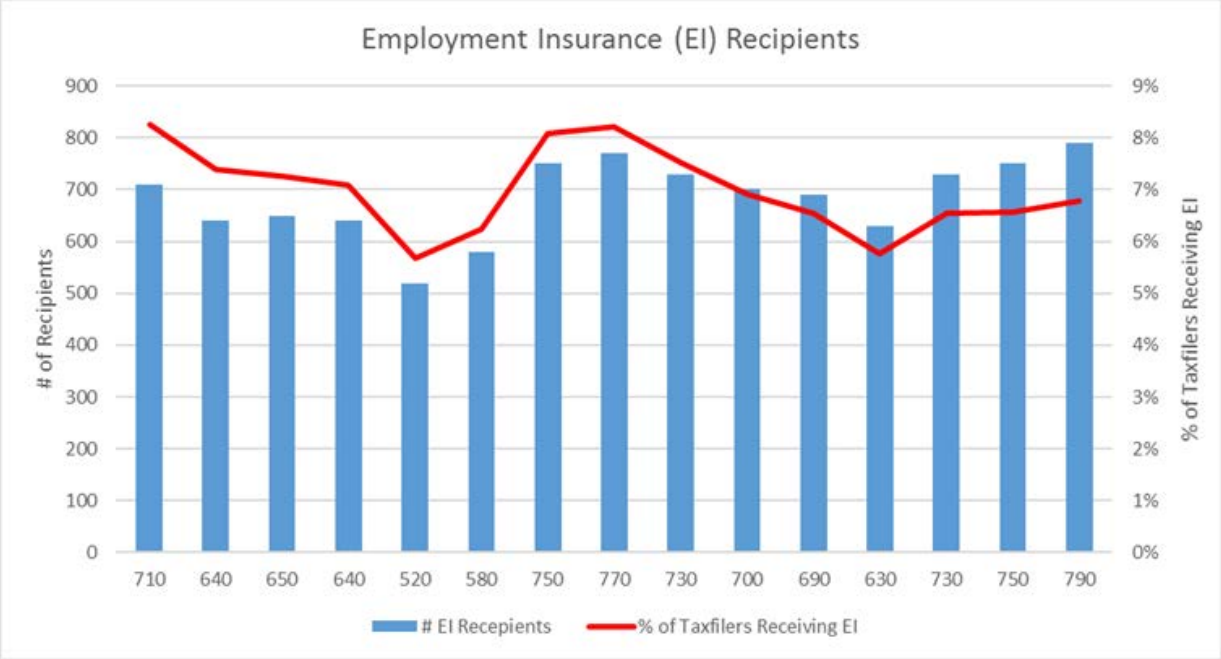
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

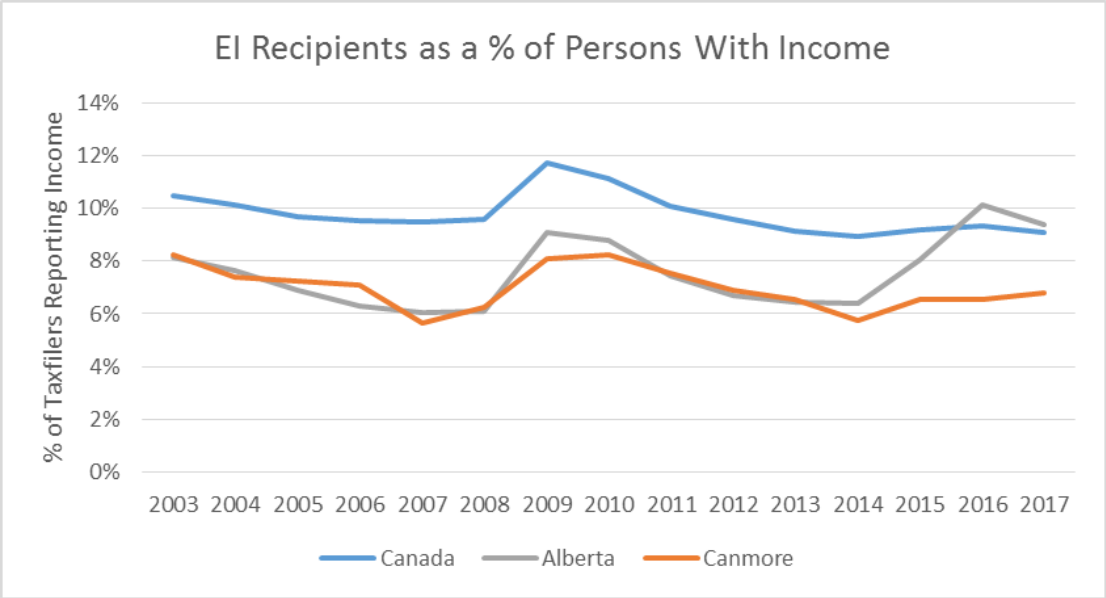
- The number of people in Canmore receiving EI benefits increased by 12.8% from 2012-2017.

Summary

- Data on Employment Insurance (EI) recipients in Canmore is available via tax filer data from Statistics Canada. This is a whole year count of any tax filer and their dependants who reported EI income for any portion of the year. The most recent data available is from 2017.
- The number of persons in Canmore receiving Employment Insurance (EI) payments ranged from a low of 520 in 2007 to a high of 790 in 2017. From 2010 to 2014 the number of recipients was in decline, then began to increase from 2015 through 2017. The proportion of people receiving EI benefits in Canmore varied from 5.8% to 6.9% the 5-year period from 2012-2017. There was a slight upwards trend from 2014-2017.
- Compared to the rest Canada, the proportion of people receiving EI benefits in Canmore is generally about 3% lower overall. From 2003 to 2013 the % of tax filers reporting EI income in Canmore was roughly similar to Alberta overall. From 2014 through 2016 the number of EI recipients in Alberta rose sharply, reflecting the difficult economic conditions after the oil price crash in 2014 (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Employment Insurance (EI) Recipients				
Year	Recipients as a % of Persons Reporting Income			# of Recipients
	Canada	Alberta	Canmore	Canmore
2003	10.5%	8.1%	8.3%	710
2004	10.1%	7.6%	7.4%	640
2005	9.7%	6.9%	7.3%	650
2006	9.5%	6.3%	7.1%	640
2007	9.5%	6.0%	5.7%	520
2008	9.6%	6.1%	6.2%	580
2009	11.7%	9.1%	8.1%	750
2010	11.1%	8.8%	8.2%	770
2011	10.1%	7.4%	7.5%	730
2012	9.6%	6.7%	6.9%	700
2013	9.1%	6.5%	6.5%	690
2014	8.9%	6.4%	5.8%	630
2015	9.2%	8.0%	6.5%	730
2016	9.3%	10.1%	6.6%	750
2017	9.1%	9.4%	6.8%	790

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- It is likely that the number of EI recipients actually understates the actual level of unemployment. Not all unemployed persons qualify for EI, and some people who lack steady employment may move on to other job markets in search of work. The EI program also encompasses several other programs such as maternity leave, parental leave, and compassionate care. A separation of these various programs is not available at the community level. Additionally, not all seasonal or temporary workers may be

eligible for EI benefits if they have not accumulated sufficient hours in their job position to make a claim.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Table 11-10-0007-01 Tax filers and dependants with income by source of income. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110000701

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Job Resource Centre: https://www.jobresourcecentre.com/

Bow Valley Job Orders/Positions

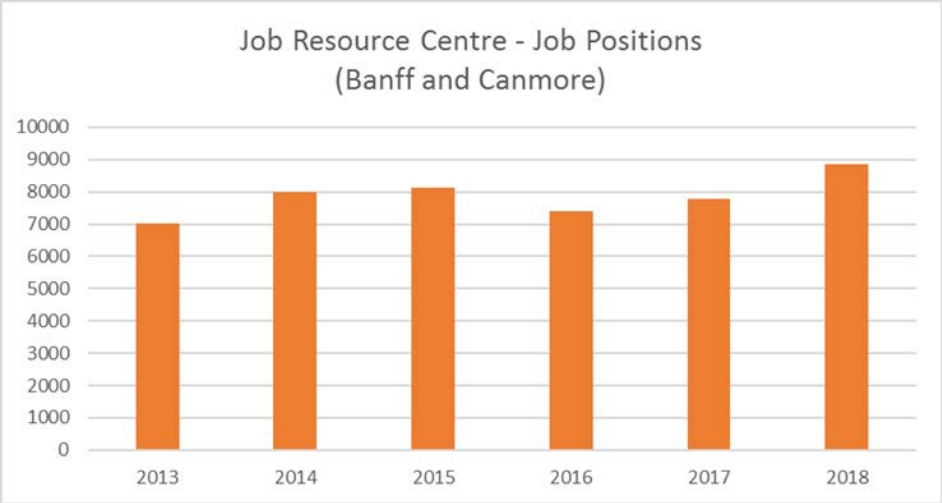
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Advertised job positions for Banff and Canmore increased by 26.4%.

Summary

- At the Job Resource Centre, the number of job positions advertised (from employers in Banff and Canmore) increased by 26.4% over the 5-year period from 2013-2018. While job positions were up overall they showed substantial annual variations with a 17.8% drop from 2015-2016, then recovering through 2018. (Job Resource Centre, 2019).
- Many years of trend data from the Bow Valley Labour Market review indicates that there is a distinct seasonality to the supply and demand of jobs in the Bow Valley. During the summer season at the Job Resource Centre there is often a surplus of job orders, while later in the fall there is typically a surplus of job seekers (Job Resource Centre, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Job Resource Centre - Job Positions	
Year	**# of Positions**
2013	7,007
2014	8,005
2015	8,138
2016	7,411
2017	7,771
2018	8,855

Source: Job Resource Centre, 2019

Data Limitations

- Regional data for Banff and Canmore. Not all employment opportunities are advertised via the Job Resource Centre.

Sources

- Job Resource Centre. 2019. Bow Valley Labour Market Review. Spring 2019. Job Resource Centre: Canmore, AB. https://www.jobresourcecentre.com/s/SPRING-2019-LMR-9ma8.pdf

Update Frequency

- Biannual (spring/fall).

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Job Resource Centre: https://www.jobresourcecentre.com/

Employment By Industry

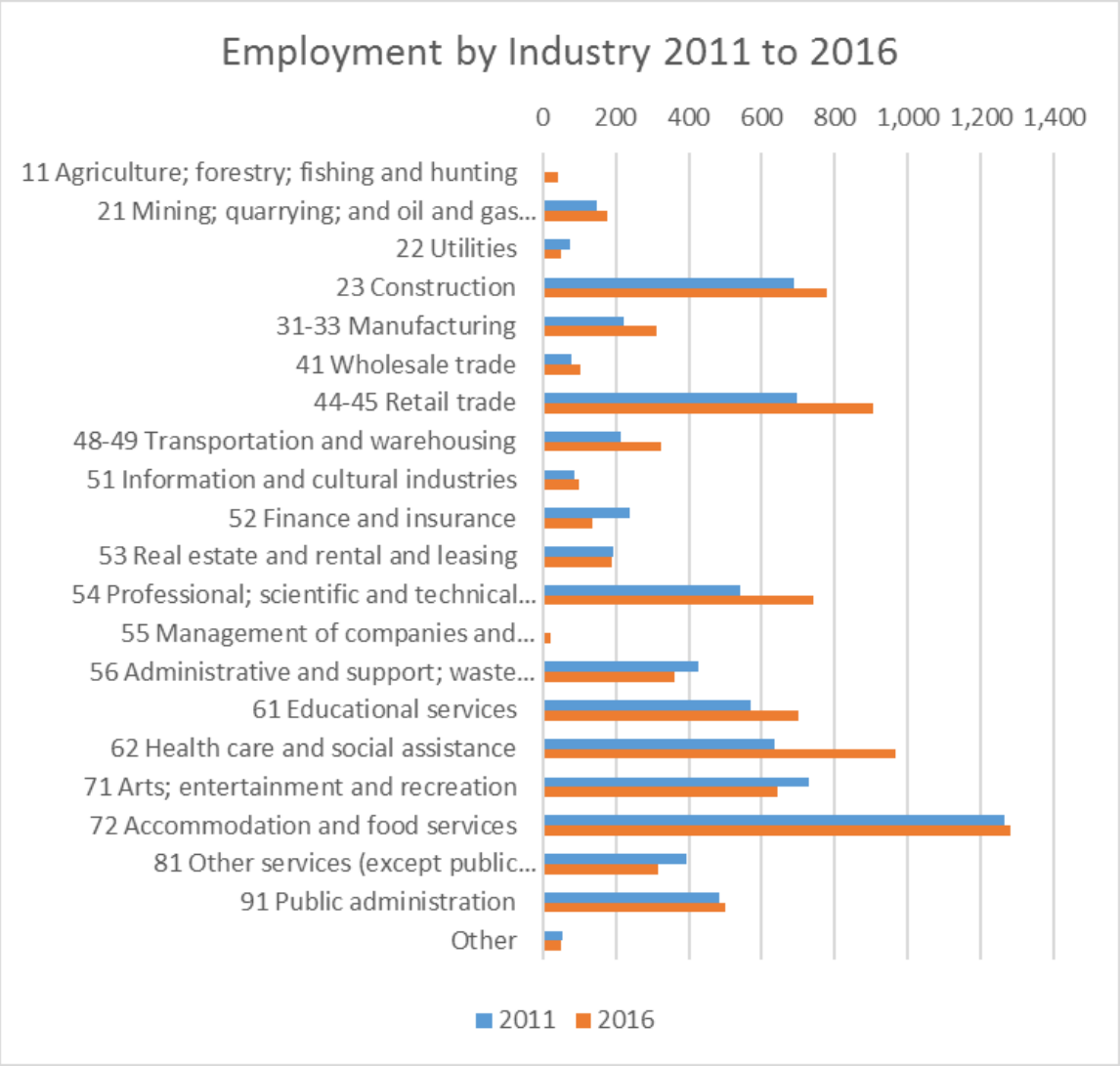
Five Year Trend (2011-2016)

- From 2011 to 2016 the number of people in the labour force increased by 11.3% or 885 jobs in total. The biggest growth sectors were Health care and social assistance (330 jobs) followed by Retail trade (210 jobs) and Professional, scientific and technical services (200 jobs).

Summary

- The Census of Canada records the employment status of individuals by industry, using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS – 2007). In 2016 the largest sectors of employment in Canmore were Accommodation and food (1), Health care and social assistance (2), Retail trade (3), and Construction (4) (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Graphs



Data Tables

Employment by Industry - North American Industry Classification System (2007 NAICS Codes)	Canmore 2011		Canmore 2016		Change 2011-2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	0	0.0%	40	0.5%	40	n/a
21 Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	150	1.9%	175	2.0%	25	16.7%
22 Utilities	75	1.0%	50	0.6%	-25	-33.3%
23 Construction	690	8.8%	780	9.0%	90	13.0%
31-33 Manufacturing	220	2.8%	310	3.6%	90	40.9%
41 Wholesale trade	80	1.0%	105	1.2%	25	31.3%
44-45 Retail trade	695	8.9%	905	10.4%	210	30.2%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	215	2.8%	325	3.7%	110	51.2%
51 Information and cultural industries	85	1.1%	100	1.2%	15	17.6%
52 Finance and insurance	240	3.1%	135	1.6%	-105	-43.8%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	195	2.5%	190	2.2%	-5	-2.6%
54 Professional; scientific and technical services	540	6.9%	740	8.5%	200	37.0%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0%	20	0.2%	20	n/a
56 Administrative and support; waste management and remediation services	425	5.4%	360	4.1%	-65	-15.3%
61 Educational services	570	7.3%	700	8.1%	130	22.8%
62 Health care and social assistance	635	8.1%	965	11.1%	330	52.0%
71 Arts; entertainment and recreation	730	9.4%	645	7.4%	-85	-11.6%
72 Accommodation and food services	1,265	16.2%	1,280	14.7%	15	1.2%
81 Other services (except public administration)	395	5.1%	315	3.6%	-80	-20.3%
91 Public administration	485	6.2%	500	5.8%	15	3.1%
Other	55	0.7%	50	0.6%	-5	-9.1%
Total	7,805	99.2%	8,690	100.0%	885	11.3%

Note: due to data rounding not all columns may total 100% Source: (Statistics Canada 2017)

Data Limitations

- Note: while tourism is a key element of Canmore's economy, there is no specific 'tourism industry' category to measure the full extent of direct employment in the tourism sector. Many sectors such as Accommodation & Food, Health & Wellness, Retail, Transportation, are heavily (but not wholly) linked to the tourism sector.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- Every 5 years: Census of Canada.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007: https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/subjects/standard/naics/2007/index

Temporary Foreign Workers

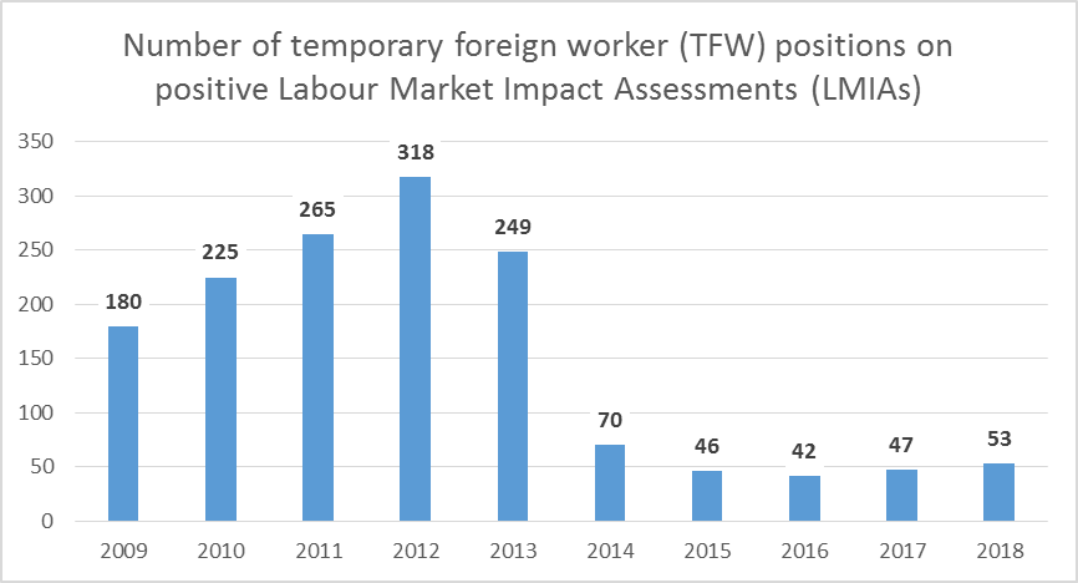
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The number of Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) positions dropped by 78.8% from 249 to 53.

Summary

- Foreign workers are allowed to work and reside in Canada with the appropriate visas and work permits. The permit requirements vary by sector of employment, work program and country of origin of the worker. These requirements and programs are also subject to change over time, which can make it more or less difficult to obtain positions and placements for foreign workers and domestic employers.
- In 2014, the Government of Canada announced significant changes and reforms to the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) program. The net effect is that it has become much more difficult for employers to obtain TFWP placements.
- The number of TFWP positions issued based on a positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) peaked at 318 in 2012, dropping sharply in 2014 based on the new regulations. For the 5-year period from 2013-2018 The number of TFW positions dropped by 78.8% from 249 to 53 (Employment and Social Development Canada, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Number of temporary foreign worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs)	
Year	**# of TFW Positions**
2009	180
2010	225
2011	265
2012	318
2013	249
2014	70
2015	46
2016	42
2017	47
2018	53

Source: Employment and Social Development Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Not all TFW positions based on a positive LMIA are necessarily filled, so the actual number of workers may be lower than the number of positions. This reflects businesses based in Canmore, and does not necessarily include businesses which may be registered in another location.
- Does not include International Mobility Partnership (IMP) positions. Updated information was not available for this edition of the report.

Sources

- Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). 2019. Number of temporary foreign worker (TFW) positions on positive Labour Market Impact Assessments (LMIAs) by urban area and province/territory. https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/76defa14-473e-41e2-abfa-60021c4d934b

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Citizenship and Immigration Canada: http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/index.asp
- Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP): http://www.esdc.gc.ca/eng/jobs/foreign_workers/index.shtml

Municipal Tax Assessment Split

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The residential to non-residential tax split remained at or near to 86:14. Above the 2/3 to 1/3 target.

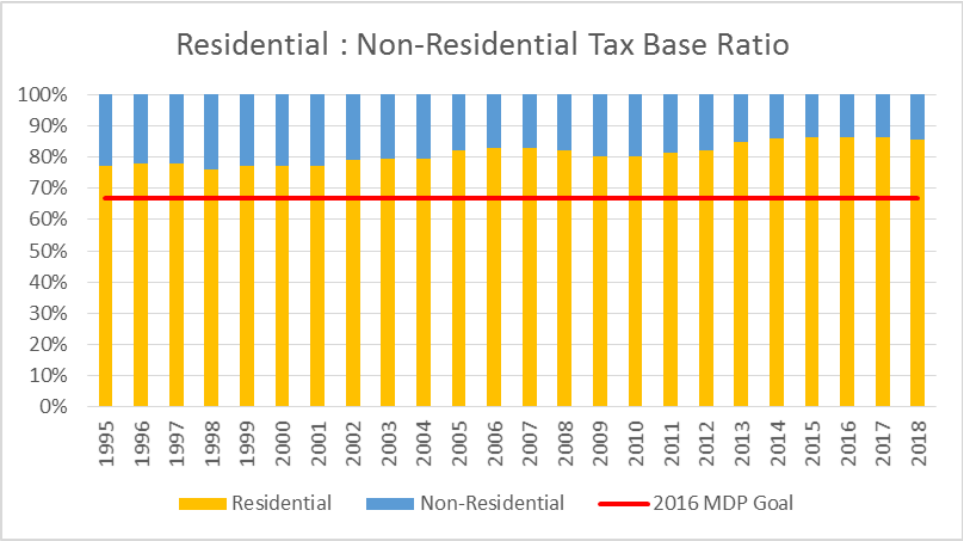
Target

- Assessment Share (Tax Base Ratio): The 2016 Municipal Development Plan sets a goal of achieving a 2/3 residential and 1/3 non-residential assessment split.

Summary

- A balanced tax base ratio is important, as it is generally understood that the residential component of any community provides insufficient tax revenue to support the community's infrastructure. A balanced tax base means the burden of increased taxes is shared between residents and businesses, to help maintain affordability for residents. To achieve the required annual tax levy, and to account for fluctuations in assessed values, tax rates (the 'mill rate') for different property types are adjusted up or down on an annual basis by the municipality.
- In the 1998 MDP, a goal of achieving a 60:40 split between residential and non-residential values was set to help the community achieve a balance between residential and commercial development and the corresponding tax base (Town of Canmore, 1998). In the updated 2016 MDP this target was readjusted to 2/3 residential and 1/3 residential (Town of Canmore, 2018). To achieve this target the MDP states that "To promote the continued growth of the non-residential sector, the Town will need to ensure that land, zoning, utilities and infrastructure are available or planned for" (Town of Canmore, 2018).
- While the residential/non-residential tax base ratio has fluctuated slightly each year (sometimes due to slight changes in assessment categories), it has slowly trended upwards from approximately 77:23 in 1995 to 86:14 in 2018 (Town of Canmore, 2018). While the non-residential sector has shown steady growth in recent years, it has been outpaced by continued strong growth in the residential sector (increasing development and higher property values).

Graphs



Data Tables

Municipal Tax Base Ratio	Residential	Non-Residential
1995	77.0	23.0
1996	78.0	22.0
1997	78.0	22.0
1998	76.0	24.0
1999	77.0	23.0
2000	77.0	23.0
2001	77.0	23.0
2002	79.0	21.0
2003	79.4	20.6
2004	79.6	20.4
2005	82.1	17.9
2006	82.9	17.1
2007	82.8	17.2
2008	82.2	17.8
2009	80.0	20.0
2010	80.2	19.8
2011	81.2	18.8
2012	82.0	18.0
2013	84.8	15.2
2014	86.0	14.0
2015	86.2	13.8
2016	86.4	13.6
2017	86.5	13.5
2018	85.7	14.3

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2018)

Data Limitations

- This calculation uses a simplified formula excludes linear generation, machinery and vacant land.
- Changes in tax assessment categories over time may lead to slight variations in the numbers. This is intended to provide a general assessment of the relative weighting of the tax base.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2018. Bylaw 2018-09. A bylaw in the Town of Canmore in the Province of Alberta, to impose a tax in respect of the property in the Town of Canmore in the year 2018. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/bylaws/1343-property-tax-rate-2018-09
- Town of Canmore. 2018. Canmore Municipal Development Plan (MDP). Bylaw 2016-3. Amended November 2018. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1022-canmore-municipal-development-plan-2016
- Town of Canmore, Property Tax: https://canmore.ca/residents/property-tax

Update Frequency

- Annual

Town of Canmore Business Registry

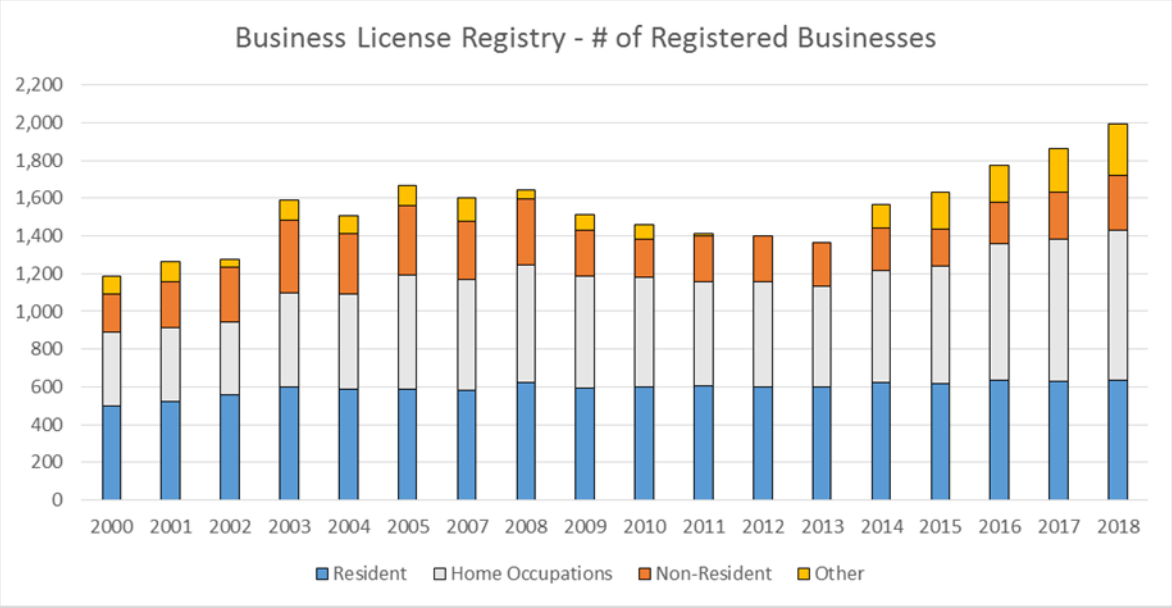
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The total number of registered businesses increased by 46.2%.
- The number of resident business registrations increased by 6.4%.
- Non-resident business registrations increased by 28.1%.
- Registered home occupations increased by 48.3%.

Summary

- The number of resident businesses (e.g. 'bricks and mortar' businesses) has shown modest but steady growth over the past 5 years (6.4% from 2013-2018). Growth in this sector is not only tied to economic conditions, but also to the availability of commercial/industrial properties.
- Home Occupations are an increasingly important part of Canmore's economy growing by 48.3% from 2013-2018. This reflects an increase in self-employment and small business development.
- Non-resident businesses peaked in the mid-2000's, dropping sharply in 2009 after the 2008 economic downturn. This was primarily due to a decrease in construction activity. Over the past 5 years, non-resident businesses registrations have grown by 28.1%, in part due to an increase in construction activity in Canmore.

Graphs



Data Tables

Business Licence Registry - # of Registered Businesses					
Year	Resident	Home Occupations	Non-Resident	Other	Total
2000	498	392	202	93	1,112
2001	521	390	246	106	1,174
2002	556	388	293	36	1,248
2003	598	502	384	106	1,498
2004	589	503	321	93	1,426
2005	589	601	371	108	1,576
2007	581	588	310	123	1,502
2008	620	626	348	49	1,610
2009	592	594	242	86	1,514
2010	597	581	202	79	1,459
2011	608	551	243	10	1,412
2012	599	561	240	0	1,400
2013	598	534	231	0	1,363
2014	620	598	225	121	1,564
2015	618	623	198	196	1,635
2016	635	722	221	197	1,775
2017	630	755	245	233	1,863
2018	636	792	296	269	1,993

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- Each business operating in Canmore is required to register for an annual business license. The Town of Canmore has increased efforts to achieve greater registration compliance. The number of registered businesses can be directly affected by enforcement and compliance efforts.
- Over the long history of the Business Registry there have been some changes to categories for business types. To create a more consistent time series of data this indicator focuses on the largest categories of: Resident, Home Occupations, and Non-Resident businesses. Businesses such as Hawker/Mt. Market, Regional, B&B, Temporary, and Specialized Service businesses, are grouped in the 'Other' category which has some variability due to the types of businesses included.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2019. Business License Registry. Custom data request. Town of Canmore; Canmore, AB.

Renewal Rate

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore, Business Licenses: https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/business-licenses
- Town of Canmore, Economic Development: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/economic-development

Businesses Counts (Federal)

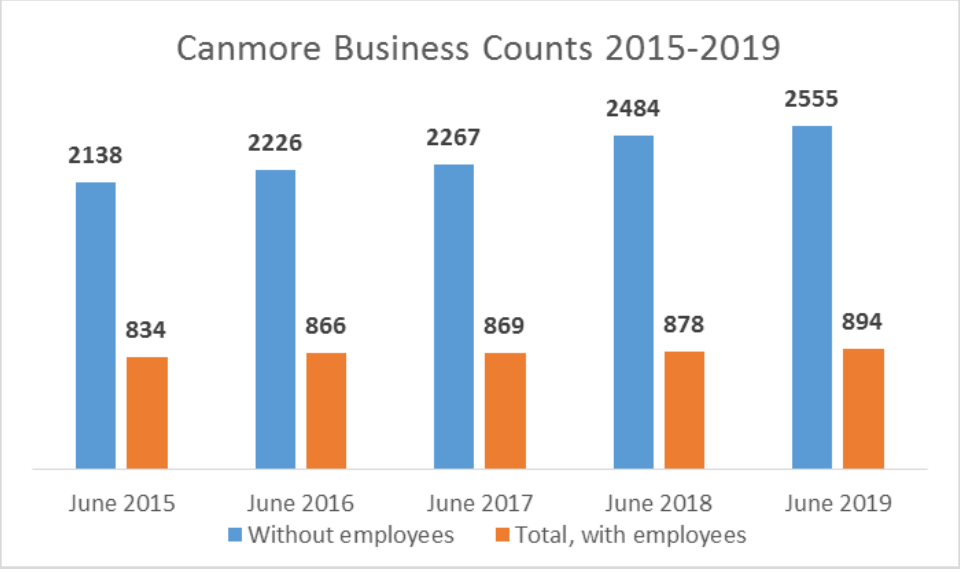
Trend (2015-2019)

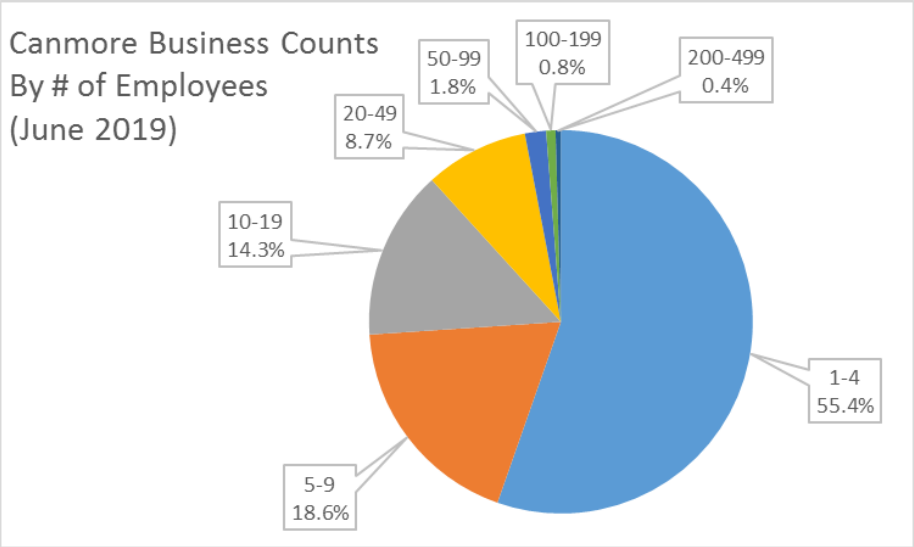
- The total number businesses with employees (1 or more) increased by 7.2%.
- The total number businesses without employees (e.g. self-employed) increased by 19.5%.

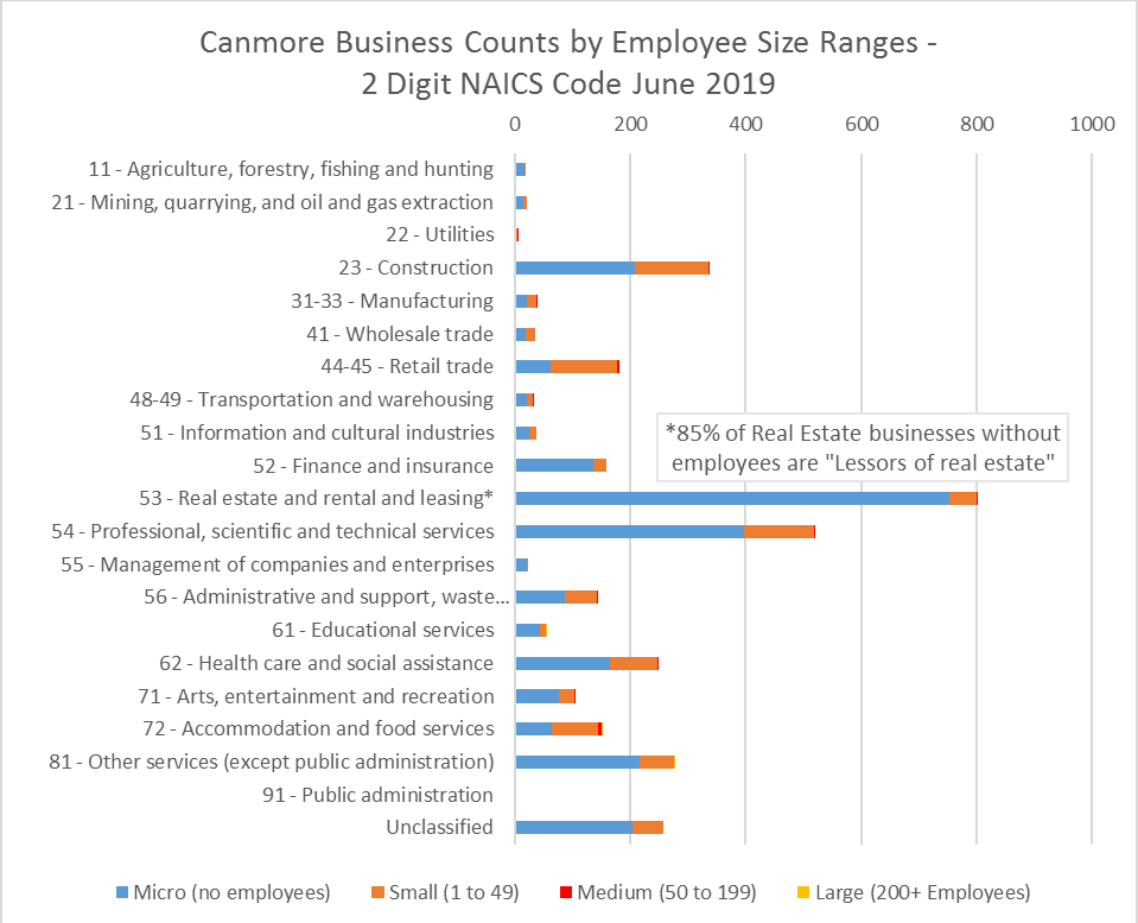
Summary

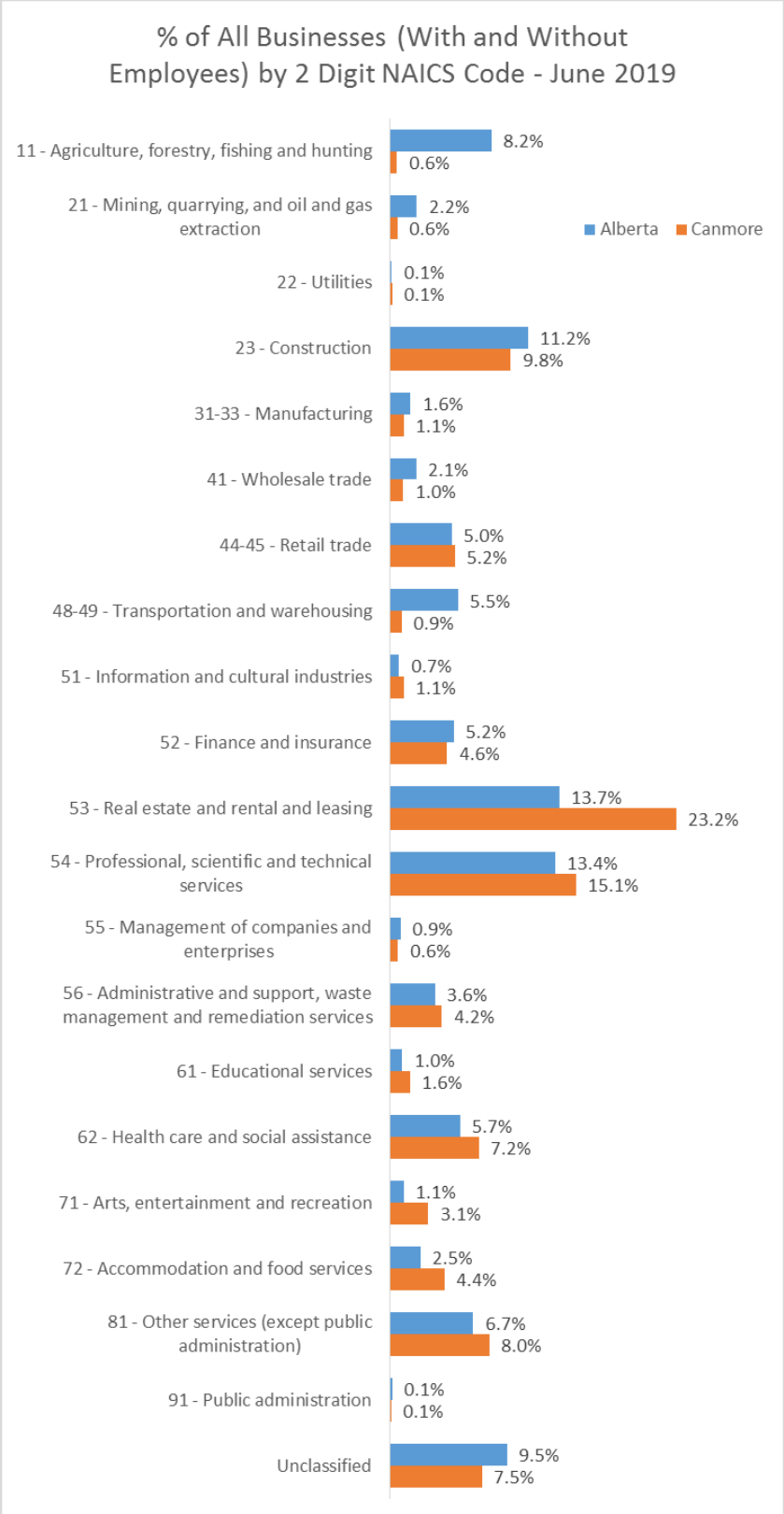
- Statistics Canada maintains a national Business Registry with semi-annual publications of total business counts for businesses 'with employees', and 'without employees' (e.g. self-employed, or no employees in that calendar year).
- From 2015-2019 the total number of businesses 'with employees' increased by 7.2%. The majority of these are small businesses, with 55.4% only having 1-4 employees and 18.6% having 5-9 employees. Businesses with less than 10 employees accounted for 74% of the total.
- The top three sectors of businesses with employees were: Construction (14.4% of businesses); Professional, scientific or technical services (13.6%); and Retail trade (13.2%). Note: this is based on the number of businesses, not the number of employees in a sector.
- The number of businesses 'without employees' increased by 19.5% from 2015 to 2019. This category of business includes a wide range of micro-business, sole-proprietorship or self-employed individuals. In June 2019, the top three sectors of businesses without employees were: Real estate and rental and leasing (29.5%); Professional, scientific or technical services (15.6%); and 'Other services' (8.5%).
- In the Real estate sector, 85% of businesses without employees were classified as "Lessors of real estate" which may include individuals who are 'owner-lessors' renting residential (or commercial) properties that they own.
- Relative to Alberta as a whole, Canmore has proportionally more businesses in real estate and rental and leasing, and substantially fewer in resource-based sectors (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs




Canmore Business Counts
By # of Employees
(June 2019)
100-199
0.8%
50-99
1.8%
200-499
0.4%
20-49
8.7%
10-19
14.3%
1-4
55.4%
5-9
18.6%


Canmore Business Counts by Employee Size Ranges -
2 Digit NAICS Code June 2019
0
200
400
600
800
1000
11 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
21 - Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
22 - Utilities
23 - Construction
31-33 - Manufacturing
41 - Wholesale trade
44-45 - Retail trade
48-49 - Transportation and warehousing
51 - Information and cultural industries
52 - Finance and insurance
53 - Real estate and rental and leasing*
54 - Professional, scientific and technical services
55 - Management of companies and enterprises
56 - Administrative and support, waste...
61 - Educational services
62 - Health care and social assistance
71 - Arts, entertainment and recreation
72 - Accommodation and food services
81 - Other services (except public administration)
91 - Public administration
Unclassified
*85% of Real Estate businesses without employees are "Lessors of real estate"
Micro (no employees)
Small (1 to 49)
Medium (50 to 199)
Large (200+ Employees)


% of All Businesses (With and Without Employees) by 2 Digit NAICS Code - June 2019
Alberta
Canmore
11 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
8.2%
0.6%
21 - Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
2.2%
0.6%
22 - Utilities
0.1%
0.1%
23 - Construction
11.2%
9.8%
31-33 - Manufacturing
1.6%
1.1%
41 - Wholesale trade
2.1%
1.0%
44-45 - Retail trade
5.0%
5.2%
48-49 - Transportation and warehousing
5.5%
0.9%
51 - Information and cultural industries
0.7%
1.1%
52 - Finance and insurance
5.2%
4.6%
53 - Real estate and rental and leasing
13.7%
23.2%
54 - Professional, scientific and technical services
13.4%
15.1%
55 - Management of companies and enterprises
0.9%
0.6%
56 - Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services
3.6%
4.2%
61 - Educational services
1.0%
1.6%
62 - Health care and social assistance
5.7%
7.2%
71 - Arts, entertainment and recreation
1.1%
3.1%
72 - Accommodation and food services
2.5%
4.4%
81 - Other services (except public administration)
6.7%
8.0%
91 - Public administration
0.1%
0.1%
Unclassified
9.5%
7.5%

Data Tables

Canmore Business Counts - June 2019					
Without Employees			**With Employees**		
Sector (by NAICS Code)	**#**	**%**	**Sector (by NAICS Code)**	**#**	**%**
53 - Real estate and rental and leasing	753	29.5%	23 - Construction	129	14.4%
54 - Professional, scientific and technical services	398	15.6%	54 - Professional, scientific and technical services	122	13.6%
81 - Other services (except public administration)	216	8.5%	44-45 - Retail trade	118	13.2%
23 - Construction	208	8.1%	72 - Accommodation and food services	87	9.7%
Unclassified	204	8.0%	62 - Health care and social assistance	85	9.5%
62 - Health care and social assistance	164	6.4%	81 - Other services (except public administration)	61	6.8%
52 - Finance and insurance	137	5.4%	56 - Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	57	6.4%
56 - Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	87	3.4%	Unclassified	53	5.9%
71 - Arts, entertainment and recreation	76	3.0%	53 - Real estate and rental and leasing	47	5.3%
72 - Accommodation and food services	65	2.5%	71 - Arts, entertainment and recreation	30	3.4%
44-45 - Retail trade	63	2.5%	52 - Finance and insurance	22	2.5%
61 - Educational services	44	1.7%	31-33 - Manufacturing	17	1.9%
51 - Information and cultural industries	26	1.0%	41 - Wholesale trade	17	1.9%
48-49 - Transportation and warehousing	22	0.9%	51 - Information and cultural industries	11	1.2%
31-33 - Manufacturing	21	0.8%	61 - Educational services	11	1.2%
55 - Management of companies and enterprises	20	0.8%	48-49 - Transportation and warehousing	10	1.1%
41 - Wholesale trade	19	0.7%	21 - Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6	0.7%
11 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	0.7%	22 - Utilities	5	0.6%
21 - Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	15	0.6%	11 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	0.2%
22 - Utilities	0	0.0%	55 - Management of companies and enterprises	2	0.2%
91 - Public administration	0	0.0%	91 - Public administration	2	0.2%
Total	**2555**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**894**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

June 2019 Business Counts	% of All Businesses (With and Without Employees)		
	Alberta	Canmore	Difference
11 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.2%	0.6%	-7.6%
21 - Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.2%	0.6%	-1.6%
22 - Utilities	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
23 - Construction	11.2%	9.8%	-1.4%
31-33 - Manufacturing	1.6%	1.1%	-0.5%
41 - Wholesale trade	2.1%	1.0%	-1.1%
44-45 - Retail trade	5.0%	5.2%	0.3%
48-49 - Transportation and warehousing	5.5%	0.9%	-4.6%
51 - Information and cultural industries	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%
52 - Finance and insurance	5.2%	4.6%	-0.6%
53 - Real estate and rental and leasing	13.7%	23.2%	9.4%
54 - Professional, scientific and technical services	13.4%	15.1%	1.7%
55 - Management of companies and enterprises	0.9%	0.6%	-0.2%
56 - Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	3.6%	4.2%	0.6%
61 - Educational services	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%
62 - Health care and social assistance	5.7%	7.2%	1.5%
71 - Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.1%	3.1%	2.0%
72 - Accommodation and food services	2.5%	4.4%	1.9%
81 - Other services (except public administration)	6.7%	8.0%	1.3%
91 - Public administration	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%
Unclassified	9.5%	7.5%	-2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Due to major methodology changes in 2014, only business counts from 2015-2019 are presented here. There are often slight methodological changes in any given year so Statistics Canada cautions that business counts between different years may not always be consistent.
- These business counts are derived from a different source and are not directly comparable to the Canmore Business Registry numbers.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Canadian business counts, establishment and location counts, employment size and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). From the Community Data Program. https://communitydata.ca/content/canadian-business-counts-establishment-and-location-counts-employment-size-and-north-5

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada, Business Register: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1105
- Town of Canmore, Economic Development: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/economic-development

Business Incorporations

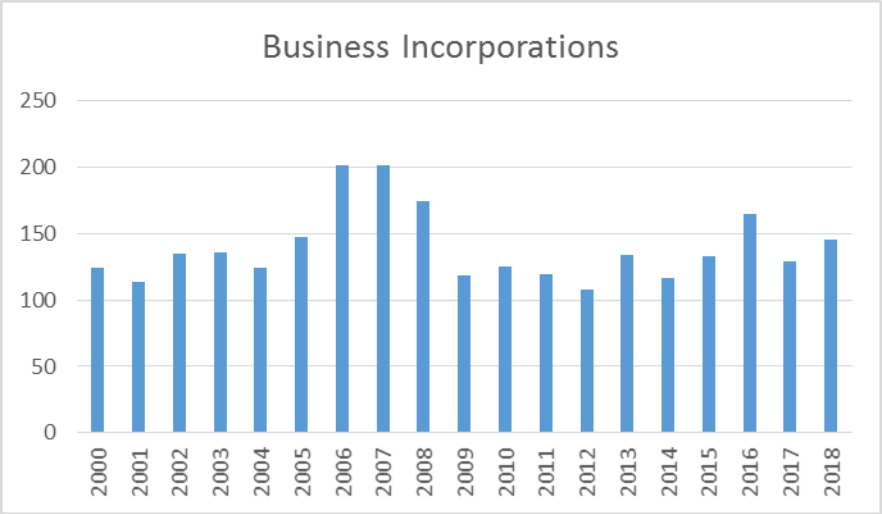
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- New business incorporations in Canmore ranged from a low of 116 to a high of 165 with an 8.2% overall increase.

Summary

- The incorporation of new Canmore-based businesses peaked at 201 per year in 2006 and 2007, declining to a low of 108 in 2012. From 2013-2018 new business incorporations in Canmore ranged from a low of 116 to a high of 165 in 2016, with an 8.2% overall increase during that 5-year time period (Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Business Incorporations	
Year	**# of New Incorporations**
2000	124
2001	114
2002	135
2003	136
2004	124
2005	147
2006	201
2007	201

2008	174
2009	118
2010	125
2011	119
2012	108
2013	134
2014	116
2015	133
2016	165
2017	129
2018	145

Source: Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2019

Data Limitations

- Does not include a breakdown by sector or business size.

Sources

- Alberta Economic Development and Trade. 2019. Incorporations by Municipality. Economic Information & Analytics: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/incorporations-by-municipality#summary

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore, Economic Development: https://canmore.ca/town-hall/economic-development

Business and Consumer Bankruptcies

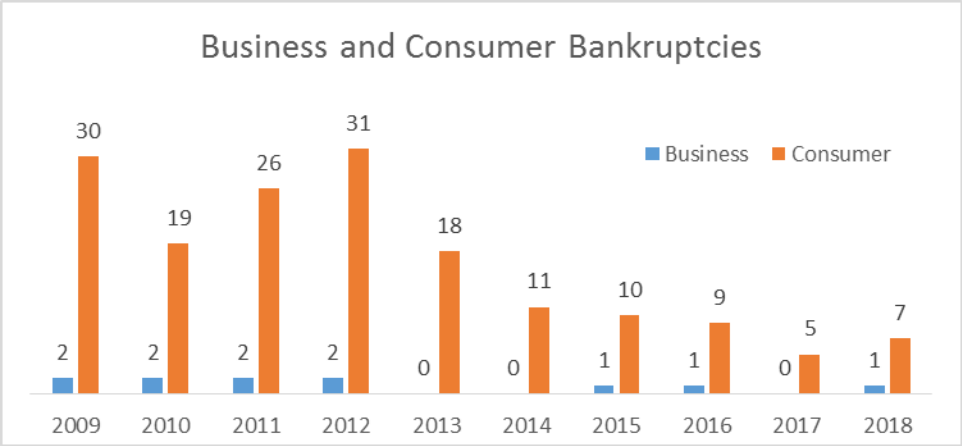
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- No trend. There were 3 business bankruptcies, each in a different year.
- Consumer bankruptcies decreased from 18 to 7 (-61.1%).

Summary

- From 2009-2012 consumer (personal) bankruptcies ranged from 19-31 per year. Bankruptcies then dropped steadily to 5 in 2017, increasing slightly to 7 in 2018. Overall bankruptcies decreased by -61.1% from 2013 to 2018.
- Business bankruptcies were much less frequent with 2 per year from 2009-2012. From 2013 to 2018 there were a total of 3 bankruptcies (Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Bankruptcies			
Year	**Business**	**Consumer**	**Total**
2009	2	30	32
2010	2	19	21
2011	2	26	28
2012	2	31	33
2013	0	18	18
2014	0	11	11
2015	1	10	11
2016	1	9	10
2017	0	5	5
2018	1	7	8

Source: Alberta Economic Development and Trade. 2019.

Data Limitations

- This data series does not show the number of bankruptcies for the years prior to the 2008 global financial crisis.
- This reflects businesses based in Canmore, and does not necessarily include businesses which may be registered in another location.

Sources

- Alberta Economic Development and Trade. 2019. Bankruptcies by Municipality. Adapted from Industry Canada, derived from Annual Report of Insolvency Statistics in Canada. Economic Development and Trade: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/bankruptcies-by-municipality#detailed

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy: https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/bsf-osb.nsf/eng/home

Building Permits

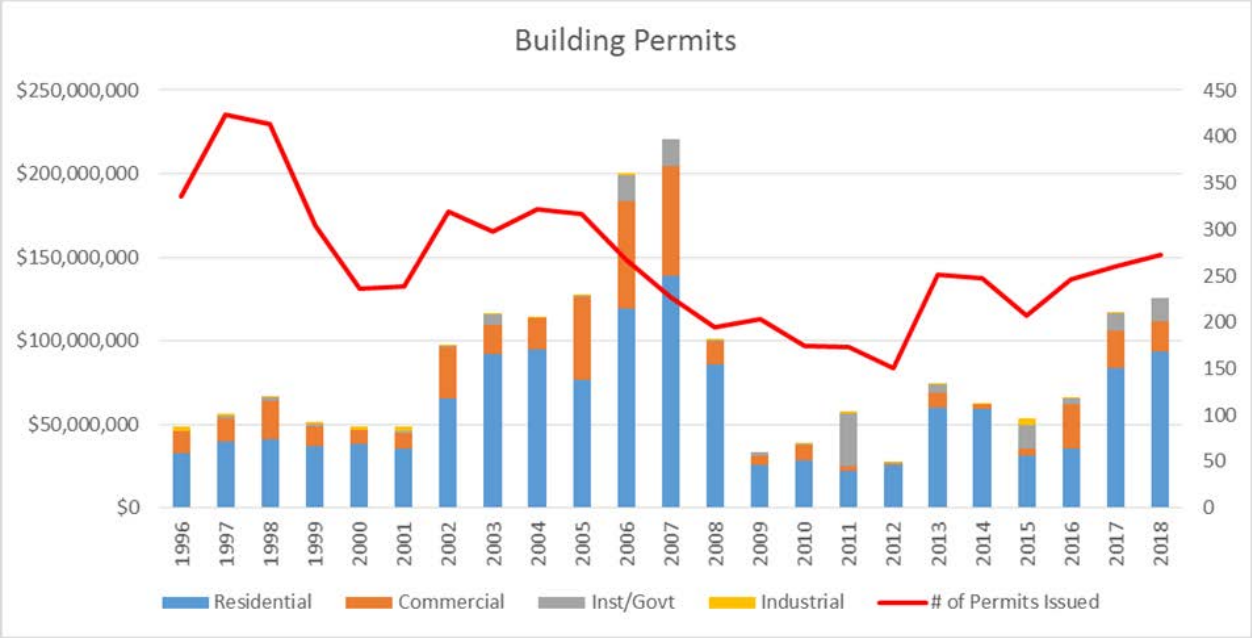
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Total building permit values increased by 70.7% from $73.7 million to $125.8 million.
- Non-residential permit values increased 138.5%.
- Residential building permit values increased by 55.3%.

Summary

- The total value of building permits issued hit a peak of more than $220 million in 2007. After the 2008 economic downturn, permits values dropped sharply to $33 million in 2009, reaching a low of $27 million in 2012. Overall building permit values have rebounded and increased by 70.7% from 2013-2018. Permits values issued in 2018 are the fourth highest ever.
- The recent recovery in building permits was driven in part by increased commercial and institutional development projects, but was primarily related to residential development (particularly apartment and multi-family units). Commercial building permit activity strengthened during 2016-2018 due to major hotel projects (e.g. the Malcom Hotel, Base Camp, and Super 8), new commercial/retail space (e.g. the Shops of Canmore), and stronger institutional/government development (e.g. Our Lady of the Rockies church) (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Value of Building Permits Issued							
Year	Residential	Commercial	Inst/Govt	Industrial	Non Residential	Total	# of Permits
1996	$32,500,987	$13,581,457	$11,000	$2,272,062	$15,864,519	$48,365,506	335
1997	$39,321,619	$14,024,670	$1,521,780	$1,570,200	$17,116,650	$56,438,269	423
1998	$41,162,429	$23,014,062	$1,685,721	$135,700	$24,835,483	$65,997,912	413
1999	$36,795,095	$12,097,805	$1,183,000	$1,633,600	$14,914,405	$51,709,500	304
2000	$38,247,254	$8,143,828	$396,300	$2,211,000	$10,751,128	$48,998,382	236
2001	$35,089,181	$9,578,044	$915,500	$2,990,000	$13,483,544	$48,572,725	238
2002	$65,476,420	$30,613,382	$627,000	$223,000	$31,463,382	$96,939,802	319
2003	$91,707,000	$17,914,000	$5,951,000	$1,086,000	$24,951,000	$116,658,000	298
2004	$94,709,818	$18,907,830	$99,000	$174,000	$19,180,830	$113,890,648	322
2005	$76,319,300	$49,777,360	$996,000	$5,000	$50,778,360	$127,097,660	317
2006	$118,957,331	$64,423,682	$15,898,025	$1,162,000	$81,483,707	$200,441,038	267
2007	$139,029,584	$65,342,264	$16,241,000	$0	$81,583,264	$220,612,848	227
2008	$85,411,760	$14,118,000	$902,000	$850,000	$15,870,000	$101,281,760	194
2009	$25,858,550	$5,182,000	$2,251,000	$0	$7,433,000	$33,291,550	204
2010	$28,357,000	$9,342,000	$578,000	$20,000	$9,940,000	$38,297,000	175
2011	$21,882,000	$2,911,000	$31,248,000	$1,930,000	$36,089,000	$57,971,000	173
2012	$25,311,000	$1,271,000	$451,000	$300,000	$2,022,000	$27,333,000	151
2013	$59,987,000	$9,078,000	$4,481,000	$134,000	$13,693,000	$73,680,000	251
2014	$58,917,000	$2,735,000	$25,000	$90,000	$2,850,000	$61,767,000	247
2015	$31,542,000	$4,025,000	$13,598,000	$4,175,000	$21,798,000	$53,340,000	207
2016	$35,516,000	$26,347,000	$3,698,000	$175,000	$30,220,000	$65,736,000	246
2017	$83,698,000	$22,518,000	$10,156,000	$108,000	$32,782,000	$116,480,000	260
2018	$93,141,000	$18,492,000	$14,171,000	$0	$32,663,000	$125,804,000	273

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- Note: not all building permits are used or fully constructed during the year in which they were issued. In particular, permits issued during 2006/7 do not reflect the actual level of construction activity that occurred around that time. Some of these projects took several years to get started due to the global financial difficulties.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore - Annual Building Permit Report 10 Year Stat Report. Town of Canmore, Planning & Development: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/residents-development-planning/building-development/building-permits/building-permit-statistics#

Renewal Rate

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Builders and Developers Association (BOWDA): https://www.bowda.ca/
- Town of Canmore, Building & Development: https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/residents-development-planning/building-development

Housing Starts

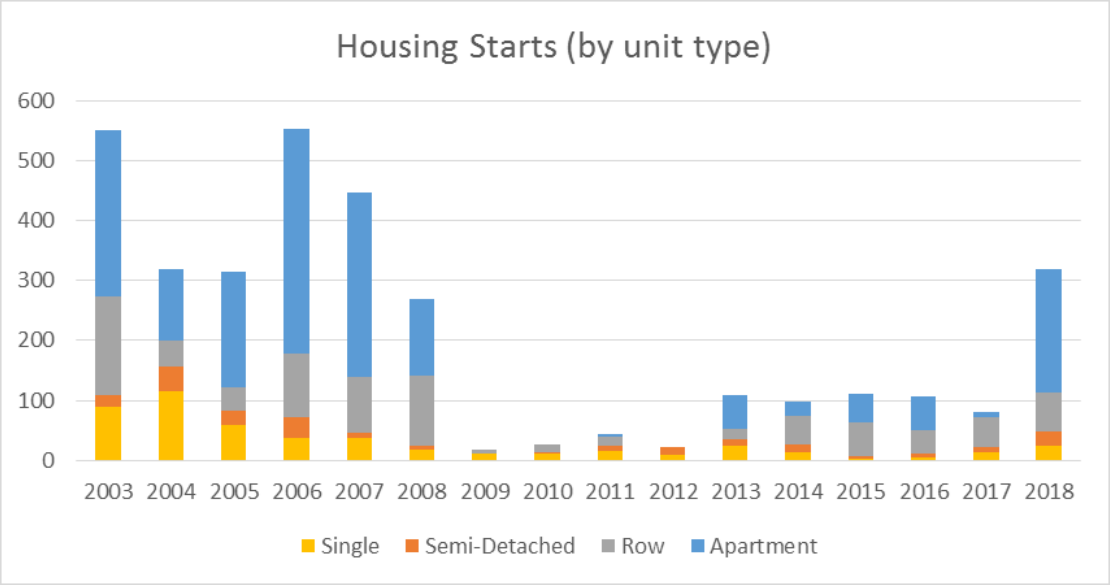
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Housing starts increased by 193.6% (from 109 to 320 units). This growth was primarily driven by multi-family development.

Summary

- The number of housing starts dropped from 553 in 2006 to 17 in 2009, remaining low through 2012. Housing starts strengthened in 2013 and remained fairly consistent through 2017. From 2017 to 2018 housing starts jumped from 80 to 320 (largely due to apartment construction). Overall, recent growth in the housing starts has been primarily driven by multi-family development (CMHC, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Housing Starts by Dwelling Type					
Year	Single	Semi-Detached	Row	Apartment	All
2003	90	18	165	279	552
2004	116	40	43	119	318
2005	58	24	39	194	315
2006	37	34	107	375	553
2007	37	8	93	310	448
2008	18	6	117	128	269
2009	11	0	6	0	17
2010	12	2	12	0	26
2011	16	8	15	5	44
2012	9	12	0	0	21

2013	24	12	17	56	109
2014	14	12	47	24	97
2015	3	4	56	48	111
2016	5	6	39	56	106
2017	13	10	49	8	80
2018	25	22	66	207	320

Source: CMHC, 2019

Data Limitations

- Does not include commercial development or housing completions.

Sources

- CMHC. 2019. Housing Market Information Portal. Historical Starts by Dwelling Type. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation: Ottawa, ON. https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmiportal/en/#TableMapChart/7124/3/Canmore

Renewal Rate

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Builders and Developers Association (BOWDA): https://www.bowda.ca/
- Town of Canmore, Building & Development: https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/residents-development-planning/building-development

Commercial Vacancy and Lease Rates

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The commercial market has been very competitive since 2016. With lower supply and increasing prices.

Summary

- The combination of the 2008 economic downturn 2013 floods contributed to a 12-15% drop in the commercial real estate market, with a decrease in sales, prices, and leasing volumes. From late 2016 through 2018, the market has grown much more competitive with more limited supply and higher average rates in all sectors. There is also a limited supply of land and scarcity of some properties (e.g. industrial bays (Biggings, 2011; 2016; 2018).
- There has been a scarcity of industrial bays since 2005, but vacancies in office and retail space have been available throughout downtown, Bow Valley Trail, Railway Ave, and the Elk Run area. Sales of major commercial buildings in Canmore are infrequent (Biggings, 2016).
- The 2015 Commercial Needs Study reported that the 2014 vacancy rate was 9.5%, with most of the vacancies found in units with a lower standard of design, or which have limited visibility and/or access. A vacancy rate closer to 0% was reported for locations which are up to modern retailer standards (Rollo & Reurbanist, 2015a).

Data Tables

Average Net Lease Rates per sq. ft. per Year	**2010**	**2016**	**2018**
Industrial bays	$10 to $12	$12 to $18	$15 to $18
Second level industrial	$7.00 to $10	$8 to $10	$8 to $10
Offices	$14 to $18	$14 to $22	$14 to $16 for older, up to $22 for modern
Main Street retail	$25 to $32	$28 to $35	$35 to $45
Secondary downtown and Bow Valley Trail retail	$20 to $23	$22 to $28	$25 to $32
Local commercial	$18 to $25	n/a	n/a
Notes and Comments:	*2010 rates were down ~20% from the peak in 2007/8, and were roughly equivalent to 2005 rates	Lease rates were still rebounding after the recession and 2013 flood.	The market has been very competitive since late 2016, resulting in a limited supply of availability in all sectors. Industrial space and raw land remain especially scarce which has driven prices up.

Source: (Biggings, 2011; 2016; 2018)

Data Limitations

- Canmore Commercial Real Estate Services publishes summary updates of local market conditions. There is no formal annual survey of commercial real estate vacancies or rates. Rates can be highly variable by location, zoning and type of business. This information should be treated as a general overview as tracking any trends is difficult in Canmore "...because it is such a small and reactionary market." (Biggings, 2018).

Sources

- Biggings, Shawn. 2011. 2011 Local Market Report. Commercial Real Estate Services: Canmore, AB.
- Biggings, Shawn. 2016. 2016 Local Market Report. Commercial Real Estate Services: Canmore, AB.
- Biggings, Shawn. 2018. 2018 Local Market Report. Commercial Real Estate Services: Canmore, AB. http://www.canmorecommercialrealestate.com/leasing.php
- Rollo & Reurbanist. 2015a. Commercial Needs Study Final Report. Prepared for: Town of Canmore. February 2015.

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Downtown Business Association: http://visitdowntowncanmore.com/
- Bow Valley Chamber of Commerce: http://www.bowvalleychamber.com/

Regional Tourism Visitation

Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

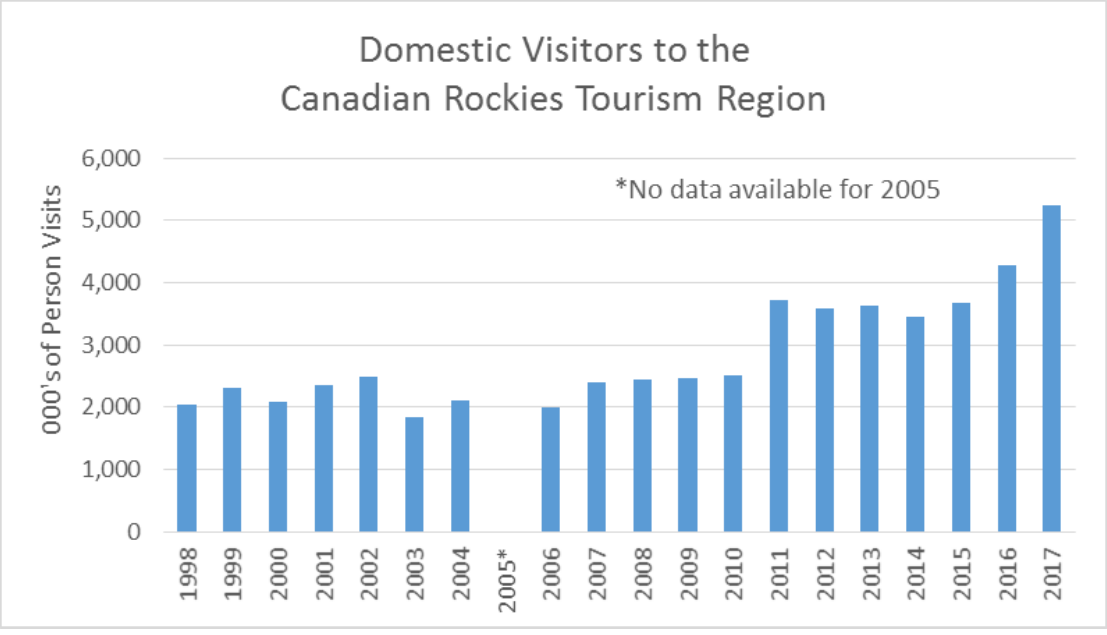
- Domestic tourism visitation to the Canadian Rockies Region increased by 46.4%. Information on overseas visitation is not available.

Summary

- The Canadian Rockies Tourism Region includes the areas of Canmore, Kananaskis, Banff, and Jasper. From 2012-2017 estimated total visitation increased by 46.4% from 3.6 to 5.2 million visitors.
- In 2017, the Canadian Rockies tourism region received 15% of the total visits to Alberta. The primary purpose of the trip was leisure (67%) and 39% of all trips were made in the peak summer season from July to August.
- Domestic tourism in the region is primarily by Albertans (90%). Visitors from British Columbia accounted for 9% of trips, with <1% coming from the rest of Canada.
- In 2019, Tourism Canmore Kananaskis released the Canmore Kananaskis Community Tourism Strategic Plan 2019-2029 (Expedition Management Consulting, 2019). The plan noted that:

> *"Canmore Kananaskis is at a crossroads. The region is already busy during peak visitation months, yet businesses struggle during the shoulder and off seasons to generate revenue and keep qualified staff. Growth in visitation is likely inevitable, so there is a need for a cohesive plan to deal with it. In order to retain its authenticity and maintain its attractiveness to visitors and residents, Canmore Kananaskis must act now to shape the future."*

Graphs



Data Tables

Total Domestic Visitation to the Canadian Rockies TDR (000's)			
Year	**Alberta**	**Other Provinces**	**Total**
1998	1,630	409	2,039
1999	1,970	346	2,316
2000	1,765	326	2,091
2001	1,950	411	2,361
2002	2,076	417	2,493
2003	1,540	300	1,840
2004	1,730	380	2,110
2005*	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	1,730	270	2,000
2007	2,120	280	2,400
2008	2,200	250	2,450
2009	2,230	240	2,470
2010	2,230	270	2,500
2011	3,370	340	3,710
2012	3,210	370	3,580
2013	3,290	330	3,620
2014	3,130	310	3,440
2015	3,360	310	3,670
2016	3,830	440	4,270
2017	4,716	524	5,240
			*Data not available for 2005

Source: Alberta Economic Development, Trade and Tourism, 2019

Data Limitations

- Overseas and international visitation statistics are no longer available due to sample sizes and limited data.

Sources

- Alberta Economic Development, Trade and Tourism. 2019. Tourism in Alberta: a summary of 2017 visitor numbers, expenditures and characteristics. Economic Development and Trade: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2292-9908#summary
- Expedition Management Consulting. 2019. Canmore Kananaskis Community Tourism Strategic Plan 2019-2029. Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: Canmore, AB. https://www.explorecanmore.ca/content/uploads/2019/06/Final-Community-Tourism-Strategy-April-5-2019.pdf

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: https://www.explorecanmore.ca/
- Banff Lake Louise Tourism: https://www.banfflakelouise.com/
- Travel Alberta: https://www.travelalberta.com/ca/

Banff National Park Visitation

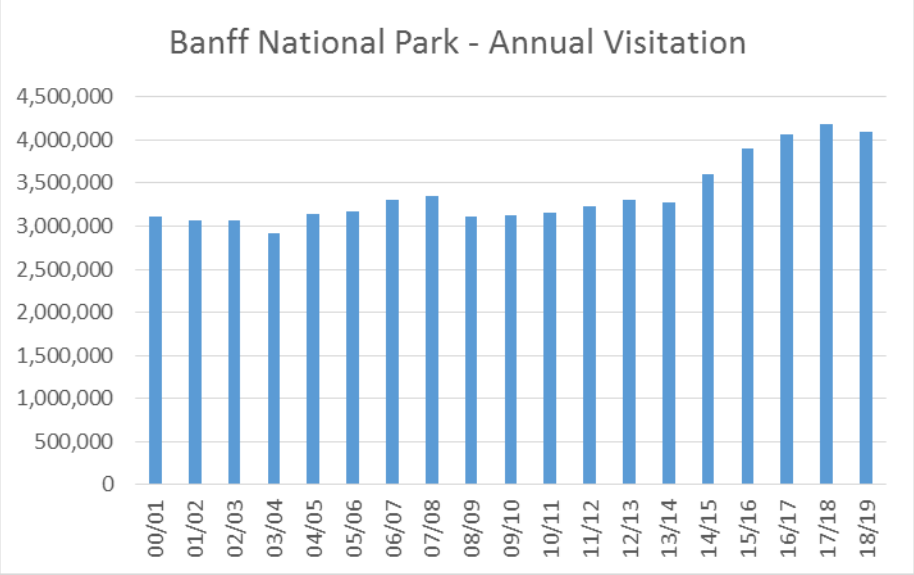
Five Year Trend (2013 to 2018)

- From 2013/14 to 2018/19 visitation to Banff National Park increased by 25.1% overall, or an average of 5% per year.

Summary

- From 2013/14 to 2018/19 visitation increased by 25.1% overall, or an average of ~5% per year. The summer of 2017 (2017/18 fiscal year) was very busy, hitting a record of nearly 4.2 million visitors to Banff. To celebrate Canada 150, free parks 'Discovery Passes' were available for the entire year, contributing to the record levels of visitors. In 2018/19 this declined slightly (-2.2%) to nearly 4.1 million visitors (Parks Canada, 2019).
- While this is not a measure of direct visitation to Canmore, it does provide insight into regional trends. Some visitors to BNP will also spend part of their time in Canmore, either as day visitors or overnight stays.

Graphs



Data Tables

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2016	3,830	440	4,270
2017	4,716	524	5,240
			*Data not available for 2005

Source: Alberta Economic Development, Trade and Tourism, 2019

Data Limitations

- There is no direct count of visitors to Canmore.

Sources

- Alberta Economic Development, Trade and Tourism. 2019. Tourism in Alberta: a summary of 2017 visitor numbers, expenditures and characteristics. Economic Development and Trade: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2292-9908#summary

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

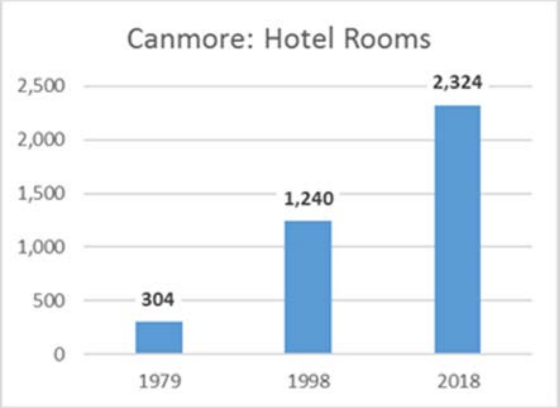
- Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: https://www.explorecanmore.ca/
- Banff Lake Louise Tourism: https://www.banfflakelouise.com/
- Travel Alberta: https://www.travelalberta.com/ca/

Tourist Accommodations

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

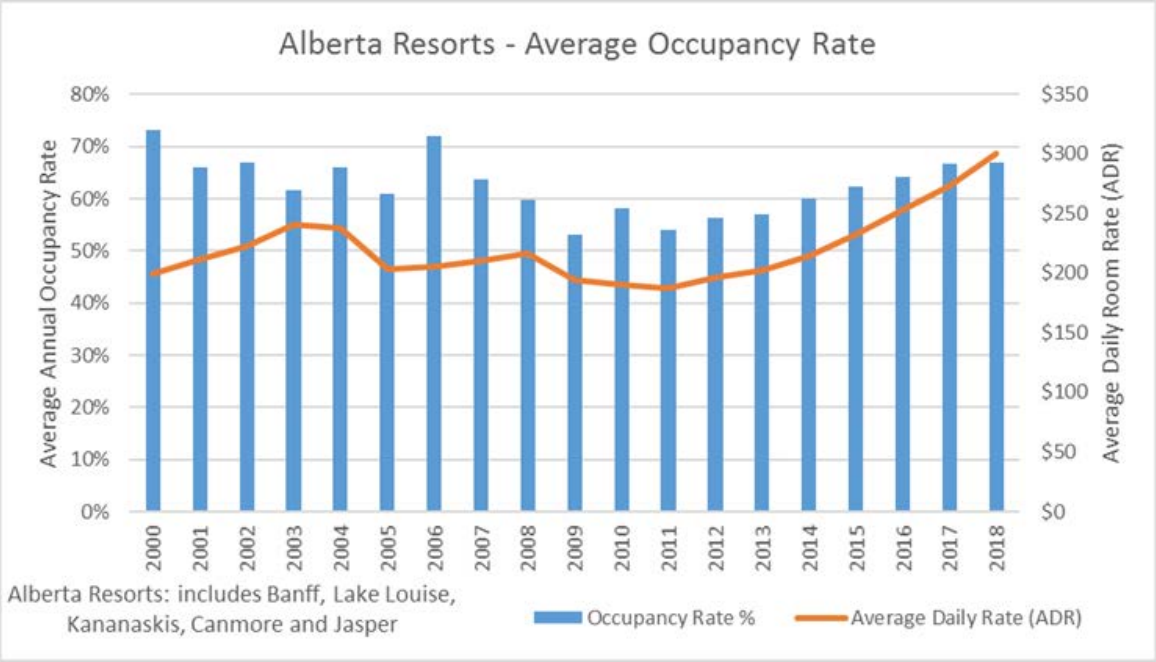
- The average annual occupancy rate for the Alberta Resorts communities increased from 57.1% to 67.0%. The Average Daily Rate (ADR) increased from $202.61 to $300.35 per night (a 48.2% increase).
- In August 2019, the occupancy rate in Canmore was 91.9% and the ADR was $317.62.

Summary



- Canmore's accommodation sector has grown substantially over the past several decades. In 1979, there were 13 motels and two hotels with a total of 304 rooms (Chang, 1980). By 1998 there were 1,240 rooms (Town of Canmore, 1999). As of 2018 there were a total of 2,324 hotel rooms (Expedition Management Consulting, 2019). Canmore's accommodation sector is a mix of single ownership hotels, multiple ownership condo hotels, tourist homes, B&Bs, and hostels.
- During 2017/18 several new hotel projects have added to the mix of properties available in Canmore. Including: The Malcolm Hotel, Base Camp, Super8, and the Lamphouse Hotel.
- In Canmore, there were an estimated 2.2 million visitor nights in 2014 (Rollo & Reurbanist, 2015). The total direct tourism spending on accommodation in Canmore was estimated at over $105 million dollars in 2015, this represents approximately 25% of all estimated tourism spending in the community (Grant Thornton et al., 2016).
- The Alberta Tourism Market Monitor tracks hotel and accommodation indicators for the region known as the 'Alberta Resorts' (including Banff, Lake Louise, Kananaskis, Canmore and Jasper). Annual occupancy rates reached 72.0% in 2006, declining rapidly to 53.1% in 2009 as after the 2008 economic downturn. From 2011 through 2018 regional visitation showed steady increases. In the 5-year period from 2013-2018, the regional occupancy rate increased from 57.1% to 67.0% while the Average Daily Rate (ADR) increased from $202.61 to $300.35 per night (a 48.2% increase).
- For 2018, Alberta Tourism reported an annual average occupancy rate of 62.3% for Canmore. Occupancy rates and ADR were lower than the other main Alberta Resorts communities (Banff and Jasper) but higher than the provincial average.
- Peak summer occupancy rates are often near full occupancy for many properties (particularly on weekends, however the shoulder and winter season continue to show a significant seasonal decrease in visitation). In August 2019, the occupancy rate in Canmore was 91.9% and the ADR was $317.62 (Alberta Tourism, 2019).
- As with many other cities and tourist communities, Canmore experienced an increase in unlicensed vacation rentals during recent years. Under Canmore's Land Use Bylaw (LUB), it is illegal to operate an unpermitted tourist home or short-term rental. Authorized tourist homes and Bed & Breakfasts require a permit to operate and are taxed differently than residential properties.

Graphs



Data Tables

Alberta Resorts Occupancy Rate	Occupancy Rate %	Average Daily Rate (ADR)
2000	73.1%	$199.40
2001	66.0%	$211.06
2002	67.0%	$222.75
2003	61.7%	$240.87
2004	66.0%	$237.77
2005	60.8%	$203.85
2006	72.0%	$205.91
2007	63.6%	$210.84
2008	59.8%	$216.61
2009	53.1%	$194.09
2010	58.2%	$190.53
2011	54.0%	$187.40
2012	56.4%	$196.10
2013	57.1%	$202.61
2014	60.1%	$214.70
2015	62.3%	$232.32
2016	64.1%	$252.68
2017	66.7%	$273.06
2018	67.0%	$300.35

Source: Alberta Tourism, 2019

Accommodation Indices 2018	Occupancy Rate %	Average Daily Rate (ADR)	Revenue Per Available Room (RevPar)
Banff	71.9%	$234.07	$169.03
Canmore	62.3%	$195.44	$126.04
Jasper	69.5%	$232.96	$158.38
Total Alberta	57.1%	$150.86	$83.57

Source: Alberta Tourism, 2019

Data Limitations

- Historical comparisons of accommodation sector are complicated by the inclusion/exclusion of different property types and counts of rooms vs. units.
- Accommodation statistics for the 'Alberta Resorts' (including Banff, Lake Louise, Kananaskis, Canmore and Jasper) are regional in nature. While these destinations may experience some individual differences in tourist patterns they closely linked as the key resort centers of the Alberta Rockies and are subject to many of the same broad economic and tourism trends.
- Due to data licensing and use restrictions, a multi-year time series for the Canmore Resorts is not available. More details are available in the Alberta Tourism Market Monitor.

Sources

- Alberta Tourism. 2019. Alberta Tourism Market Monitor. Alberta Tourism: Edmonton, AB. https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-tourism-market-monitor.aspx
- Cheng. J.R. 1980. Tourism: How much is too much? Lessons for Canmore from Banff. Canadian Geographer: Volume 24. Issue 1. March, 1980. Pages 72-80.
- Expedition Management Consulting. 2019. Canmore Kananaskis Community Tourism Strategic Plan 2019-2029. Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: Canmore, AB. https://www.explorecanmore.ca/content/uploads/2019/06/Final-Community-Tourism-Strategy-April-5-2019.pdf
- Grant Thornton, WMC and Econometric Research Limited. 2016. Banff, Jasper and Canmore Tourism Economic Impact Study. Grant Thornton: Vancouver, BC. https://canmore.ca/documents/benchmarking-documents-reports/975-tourism-economic-impact-study-2016
- Town of Canmore. 1999. Canmore Growth Management Strategy; Thresholds and Monitoring Program 1999 Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/s/1999ThresholdsMonitoring.pdf
- Rollo & Reurbanist. 2015b. Tourist Accommodation Study. Prepared for: Town of Canmore. April 2015.

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Canmore Hotel and Lodging Association: http://chla.ca/
- Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: https://www.explorecanmore.ca/

Economic Impacts of Tourism

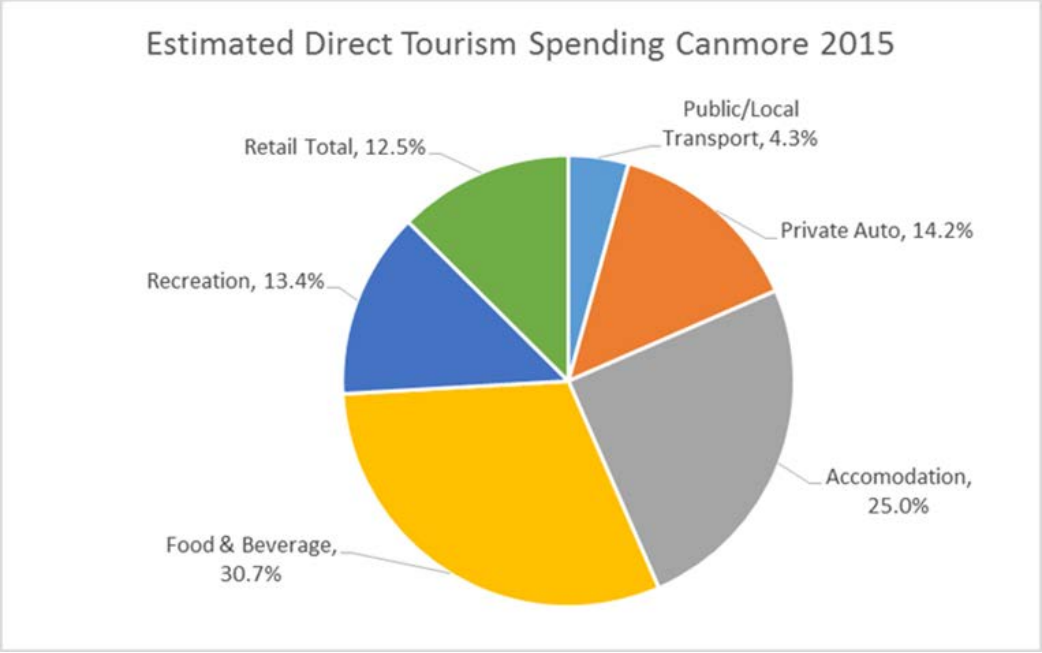
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

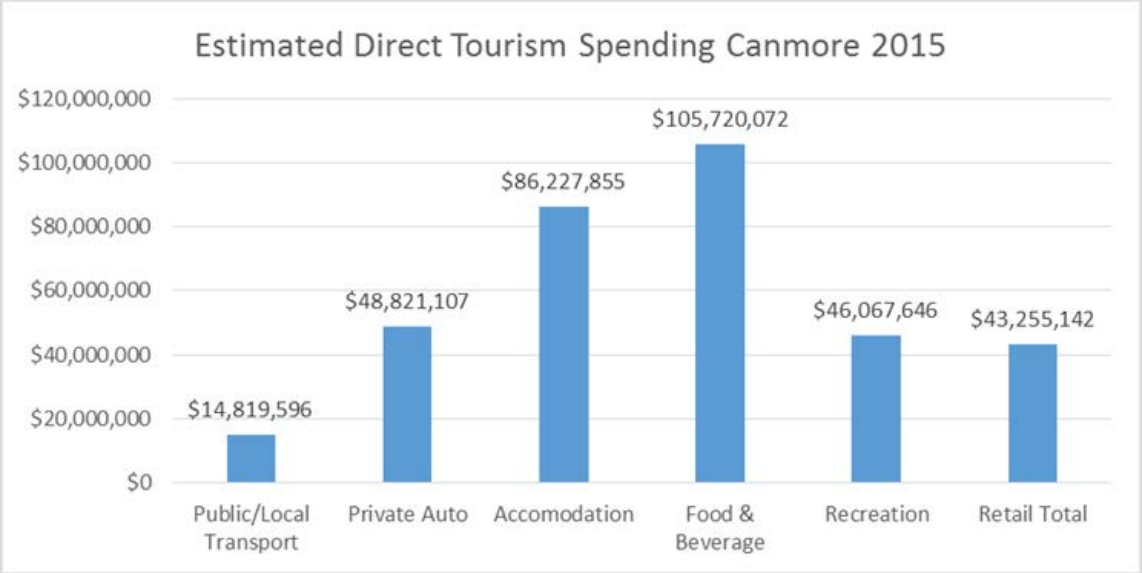
- Not available. One year study.

Summary

- The Banff, Jasper and Canmore Tourism Economic Impact Study (June 2016) study explored the estimated tourism spending in these three tourism communities and the overall significance of their provincial and federal economic impacts. Total initial tourism expenditures in Canmore were estimated to be almost $345 million in 2015. The total income of Canmore (value added) was increased by over $273 million annually by these initial tourism expenditures. Combined, the direct and indirect economic impacts of tourism in Canmore were estimated at over $554 million for the year.
- The employment impacts of tourism were estimated at more than 2,600 direct and 1,400 indirect/induced jobs in Canmore, totalling more than 4,000 positions. Tourism is identified as the dominant employer in the community, with employment in the trade sector as the second highest.
- The estimated provincial impact of Canmore's tourism industry is over $405 million indirect and $531 million in indirect expenditures, totalling over $876 million. Canmore's local share of the total value added impacts is estimated to be relatively high due to the generally local nature of the tourism expenditures and the labour intensive nature of the industry. The study also noted that Canmore provided significant economic and spending benefits to the greater Calgary and Area Tourism Region as many of the goods and services required by Canmore are supplied by Calgary (Grant Thornton et al., 2016).

Graphs





Data Tables

Estimated Direct Tourism Spending 2015		
Source	**% by Source**	**Estimated $**
Public/Local Transport	4.3%	$14,819,596
Private Auto	14.2%	$48,821,107
Accommodation	25.0%	$86,227,855
Food & Beverage	30.7%	$105,720,072
Recreation	13.4%	$46,067,646
Retail Total	12.5%	$43,255,142
Total	100.0%	$344,911,418

Source: Grant Thornton et al., 2016

Data Limitations

- There is no direct count of visitors to Canmore.

Sources

- Grant Thornton, WMC and Econometric Research Limited. 2016. Banff, Jasper and Canmore Tourism Economic Impact Study. Grant Thornton: Vancouver, BC. https://canmore.ca/documents/benchmarking-documents-reports/975-tourism-economic-impact-study-2016
-

Update Frequency

- Unknown. Pending further studies.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Tourism Canmore Kananaskis: https://www.explorecanmore.ca/
- Travel Alberta: https://www.travelalberta.com/ca/

Overnight Parking on Municipal Lots

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Not available. One year research project.

Summary

- In the summer of 2018, the number of individuals living in their vehicles increased significantly in Canmore. This increase was most noticeable on the municipal gravel road running behind Save on Foods and beside Elevation Place (referred to herein as the gravel lot). In this space, a semi-permanent community was established by vehicle dwellers, colloquially referred to as "Vanmore".
- The Town of Canmore hired a researcher to collect information on 'Vanmore' residents and the impact on local businesses
- A survey was sent to 540 local businesses. Of those, 135 businesses completed the survey, giving a response rate of 25%.
- Combined, the businesses had 30 vehicle dwellers working for them.
- The average hourly wage of businesses with employees living in their vehicles was $21.82 and the median wage was $18.00. By comparison, the average wage for businesses without vehicle dwellers was $21.08, and the median was $19.00.
- 61.7% of businesses with staff reported having trouble finding employees.

Data Tables

Businesses with Employees Living in Their Vehicles

# Employees in Vehicles	Average Wage ($/hour)	Sector
6	18.*00*	Hospitality/Food Services
3	18.00	Retail Trade
3	15.00	Hospitality/Food Services
2	17.00	Retail Trade
2	20.00	Other
2	21.50	Retail Trade
2	17.50	Hospitality/Food Services
1	16.50	Other
1	19.00	Creative/Marketing
1	56.50	Medical/Science/Social Services
1	33.50	Management/Consulting
1	16.50	Hospitality/Food Services
1	26.00	Educational Services
1	22.00	Skilled Trades/Construction
1	18.00	Utilities/Waste Management
1	18.00	Tourism
1	18.00	Hospitality/Food Services

Data Limitations

- Data is restricted to businesses that participated in the survey.

Sources

- October 1, 2019 Town of Canmore Regular Council Meeting, Overnight Camping on Municipal Lots Research Report
  https://canmore.ca/projects/overnight-camping-on-municipal-lots

Update Frequency

- Unknown. Pending further studies.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Community Social Development, Town of Canmore
  https://canmore.ca/projects/overnight-camping-on-municipal-lots

Wildlife Coexistence

Wildlife Coexistence – 5 Year Trend Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Bear Occurrences	# of Human-Bear Occurrences		The reported bear occurrences in 2013 were very low (38), likely relating to the major floods which hit Alberta. From 2014-2018 there were an unusually high number of reported bear occurrences (171-310 per year). There were 4 incidents in which contact was made with a human. A full year of data is not yet available for 2019, however there were 2 reported incidents in which bear spray was deployed (1 of which involved contact with a human).
Bear Removals/ Deaths	# of Bears Killed or Removed from the Ecosystem		The number of bear removals (by management action or road/rail kill) is highly variable with no clear trend over the 5-year period from 2013-2018.
Cougar Occurrences	# of Human-Cougar Occurrences		Total reported cougar occurrences decreased from 59 in 2013 to 5 in 2018. It is not clear what caused this reduction in reported occurrences.
Cougar Removals/ Deaths	# of Cougars Killed or Removed from the Ecosystem		From 2012 to 2017, the number of reported cougar mortalities ranged from one to four per year.
Wildlife Attractant Management	Wildlife Attractant Management Programs and Activities		Management programs for wildlife attractants continued with a survey of fruit trees, the 2017 Wildlife Attractant Bylaw, the 2019 Wildlife Attractant Management Plan, the capture of feral rabbits, and continued removal of Shepherdia (Buffaloberries) from areas of high human use.
Wildlife Coexistence: Education	Wildlife Coexistence Education Programs and Activities		Alberta Environment and Parks, the Town of Canmore, WildSmart and the Wildlife Ambassadors continued to deliver wildlife safety and coexistence education to residents and visitors to the Bow Valley. The Living with Wildlife video and website detail the successes and challenges of coexisting with wildlife in the Bow Valley.
Wildlife Coexistence: Enforcement	# of Enforcement Actions		In 2018, both the Town of Canmore and Alberta Parks and Environment significantly increased enforcement efforts. Tickets for dogs off leash and being in a closed area were increased substantially over 2017.
Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches	Land Use Planning	n/a (no trend data)	-The planning process for the Three Sisters lands and wildlife corridors is ongoing. -The Deadman's Flats land swap was finalized in September 2019.

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches	Human Use Management	n/a (no trend data)	-Efforts to reduce trail density in the Eagle Terrace Conservation Easement. -Signage and educational materials for the South Canmore Wildlife Corridor. -New trail alignments at Quarry Lake to replace the network of older informal trails. -Preliminary results from the remote camera study indicate that >90% of the images captures are of humans. The study and image classification are ongoing.
Wildlife Crossing Structures	# of Wildlife Crossing Events		From 2013-2018, total wildlife crossing events increased by 40.8% at the Stewart Creek Underpass and 31.9% at the Wind Valley Underpass.
Transportation Corridors and Wildlife	# of Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions (WVCs)	n/a	Updated trend information is not currently available. The Government of Alberta is implementing a new mobile data collection app to better track WVCs.

Human-Bear Occurrences

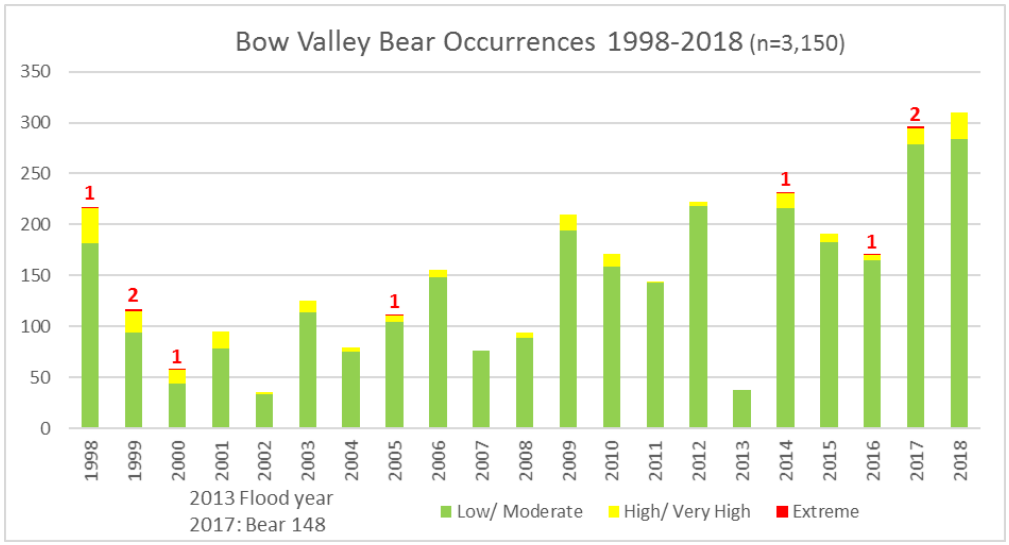
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

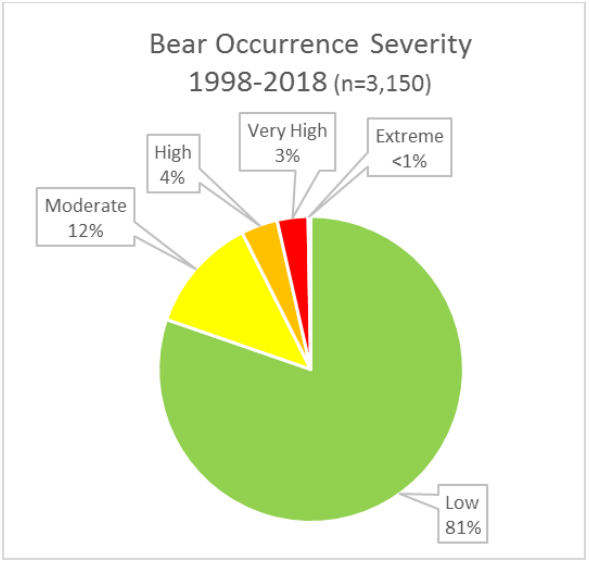
- The reported bear occurrences in 2013 were very low (38), likely relating to the major floods which hit Alberta. From 2014-2018 there were an unusually high number of reported bear occurrences (171-310 per year). There were 4 incidents in which contact was made with a human.

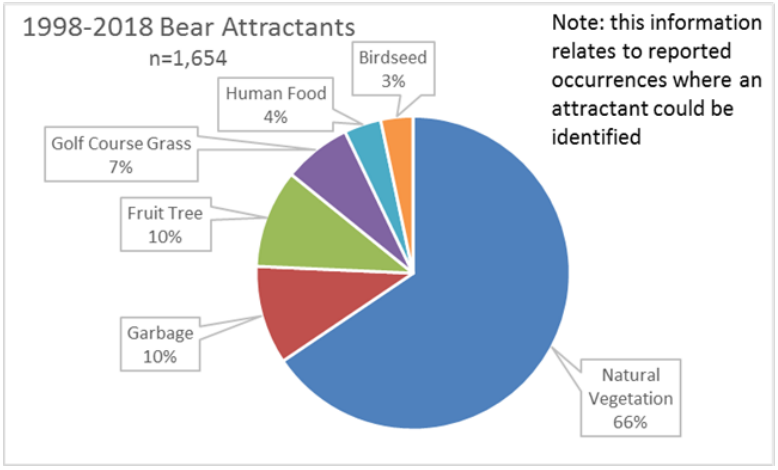
Summary

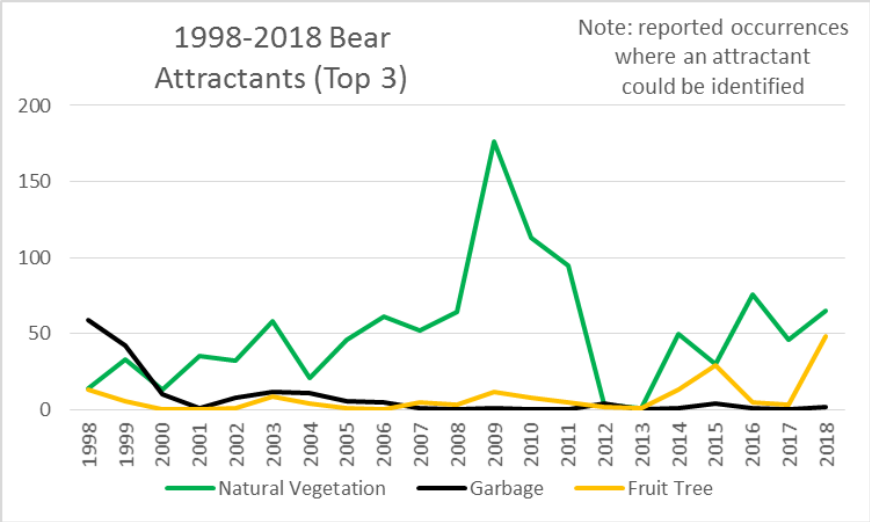
- Study area includes the Bow Valley from the Banff National Park East Gate to the Kananaskis River (Highway 1X). Including Canmore, the M.D. of Bighorn, the Canmore Nordic Center Provincial Park and Bow Valley Wildland Provincial Park.
- Occurrences are ranked on a continuum from Low, Moderate, High, Very High, to Extreme. For a detailed definition of human/bear conflict please see Human-Bear Conflict Definitions (below).
- From 1998-2018 there were 3,150 reported bear occurrences. Of these, 92% were rated as 'low' or 'moderate' severity. Many of these occurrences relate to the presence of bears in developed areas feeding on natural food sources. There were 9 occurrences in which there was contact/injury with a person ('Extreme'), one of which resulted in a fatality in 2005.
- There were only 38 bear occurrences in 2013, likely relating to the major floods which hit Alberta. From 2014-2018 there were an unusually high number of reported bear occurrences, with 4 incidents in which contact was made with a human.
- In 2017 there were long-standing bear warnings and closures on the south side of the valley (Canmore Nordic Centre, Quarry Lake, Three Sisters) due to many bears feeding on buffaloberries and multiple sightings/encounters with bears. One grizzly (Bear 148) was captured and relocated within her home range in Banff National Park. Bear 148 returned to the Canmore area, and after a number of incidents involving bluff charges, was relocated to a location near Kakwa Wildland Provincial Park. Bear 148 was subsequently shot and killed during a legal grizzly bear hunt in British Columbia.
- An associated attractant was identified in 52% (1,654 of 3,510) of occurrences from 1998-2018. Natural vegetation (e.g. buffaloberries) was identified as an attractant 66% of these occurrences. The other 34% were non-natural attractants such as garbage, fruit trees, golf course grass, etc. Occurrences related to garbage and birdseed were greatly reduced after the introduction of animal-proof bear bins in 1999, and the bird feeder bylaw in 2001. In 2018, fruit trees were identified in 48 of 115 (42%) occurrences linked to an attractant.
- A full year of data is not yet available for 2019, however have been 2 reported incidents in which bear spray was deployed (1 of which involved contact with a human) (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019).

Graphs


Bow Valley Bear Occurrences 1998-2018 (n=3,150)
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1
2
1
1
2
1
1
2
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2013 Flood year
2017: Bear 148
Low/ Moderate
High/ Very High
Extreme


Bear Occurrence Severity
1998-2018 (n=3,150)
Very High
3%
Extreme
<1%
High
4%
Moderate
12%
Low
81%


1998-2018 Bear Attractants
n=1,654
Note: this information relates to reported occurrences where an attractant could be identified
Birdseed
3%
Human Food
4%
Golf Course Grass
7%
Fruit Tree
10%
Garbage
10%
Natural
Vegetation
66%



Data Tables

Bow Valley Bear Occurrences 1998-2018				
Year	Low/ Moderate	High/ Very High	Extreme	Total
1998	182	34	1	217
1999	94	21	2	117
2000	44	13	1	58
2001	78	17	0	95
2002	33	3	0	36
2003	114	11	0	125
2004	75	4	0	79
2005	104	7	1	112
2006	148	8	0	156
2007	76	0	0	76
2008	89	5	0	94
2009	194	16	0	210
2010	159	12	0	171
2011	143	1	0	144
2012	218	4	0	222
2013	38	0	0	38
2014	216	15	1	232
2015	183	8	0	191
2016	165	5	1	171
2017	279	15	2	296
2018	284	26	0	310
Total	2,916	225	9	3,150

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Bow Valley Bear Attractants Related to an Occurrence (identified) 1998-2018							
Year	**Natural Vegetation**	**Garbage**	**Fruit Tree**	**Golf Course Grass**	**Human Food**	**Birdseed**	**Total**
1998	14	59	13	0	21	5	112
1999	33	42	6	1	14	21	117
2000	13	10	0	0	2	7	32
2001	35	1	0	5	2	0	43
2002	32	8	1	2	0	0	43
2003	58	12	9	4	5	11	99
2004	21	11	4	9	3	2	50
2005	46	6	1	7	1	2	63
2006	61	5	0	4	1	0	71
2007	52	1	5	4	4	2	68
2008	64	0	3	3	3	0	73
2009	176	1	12	13	0	1	203
2010	113	0	8	7	0	0	128
2011	95	0	5	10	2	2	114
2012	3	4	2	6	0	2	17
2013	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
2014	50	1	13	25	1	0	90
2015	30	4	29	11	2	0	76
2016	76	1	5	4	2	0	88
2017	46	0	3	0	0	0	49
2018	65	2	48	0	0	0	115
Total	1,084	168	168	116	63	55	1,654

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Human-Bear Conflict Definitions	
A "Conflict" is defined as any interaction between a bear and a human where some form of physical damage has been done by an animal to a person's property or possessions, the animal has obtained unnatural human foods, the interaction has elicited a response from the bear that heightens concern over the safety of the observer, or where a bears presence occurs in a location that creates a high risk to public safety	
No Conflict	Bears feeding on natural foods in non developed areas including backcountry trails, train tracks , roadsides or travelling in non developed areas (i.e. trails) or developed areas such as day use areas, golf courses, campgrounds (frontcountry, backcountry or random);
Low	Bears feeding on natural foods (except carcasses) in or adjacent to trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas, residences, barns; feeding on golf courses during the day; feeding/ travelling in urban green space, facility/ playfield; feeding on unnatural food in non developed areas or travelling through residential properties (backyards), travelling frequently through campgrounds or repeated sightings on trails
Moderate	Bears feeding on unnatural foods (except carcasses) not secured at or adjacent to trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas, playfield, barns, residences; golf courses during the day; predating on domestic animals in non-developed areas; makes physical contact with manmade structures (decks, dumpster, pickup beds); standing ground
High	Bears feeding on lightly secured non-natural foods (coolers, non bear proof garbage cans) in or adjacent to developed area; partially enters 2 or 3 sided structure, minor property damage, closing distance (non-aggressive) to people for food or non-food related closing distance occurrences.
Very High	Bears depredating (i.e. hunt, chase, harass) on wild or domestic animals (livestock, dogs, cats, rabbits) or feeding on carcasses in or adjacent to developed areas including trails, major property damage, enters 4 sided structure ; charges people (no contact) including surprise encounters, defence of young or defending carcass
Extreme	Bear injures or kills people

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information only includes reported occurrences (either by the public or Government of Alberta staff). As such, they should be treated as minimum reported numbers, with a higher likelihood that more serious occurrences (e.g. contact with a human, or property damage) are reported.
- Not all occurrences were identified as having a primary attractant, however an attractant (or multiple attractants) may have been present but not identified in the occurrence reports.
- Reported bear occurrences can show substantial annual variations so this decrease may or may not be indicative of a greater trend.
- Educational messaging from the Government of Alberta and WildSmart may have contributed to an increase in reported wildlife occurrences by the public from 2006 onwards.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Wildlife Conflict Database. Custom data request from the Alberta Government ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.

Renewal Rate

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Grizzly bear occurrence summary: Bear Management Area (BMA) 4. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/grizzly-bear-occurrence-summary-bma-4
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Grizzly bear occurrence summary: Bear Management Area (BMA) 5. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/grizzly-bear-occurrence-summary-bma-5
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley Public Feedback Compiled by Community Engagement Branch, August 31, 2018. Alberta Environment and Parks: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/31b9de3e-5c03-4c7a-a70f-1274051f99a1/resource/691bb1e1-d92a-4152-b55f-45d00d944cb6/download/human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-2019-03.pdf
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Bear Removals and Deaths

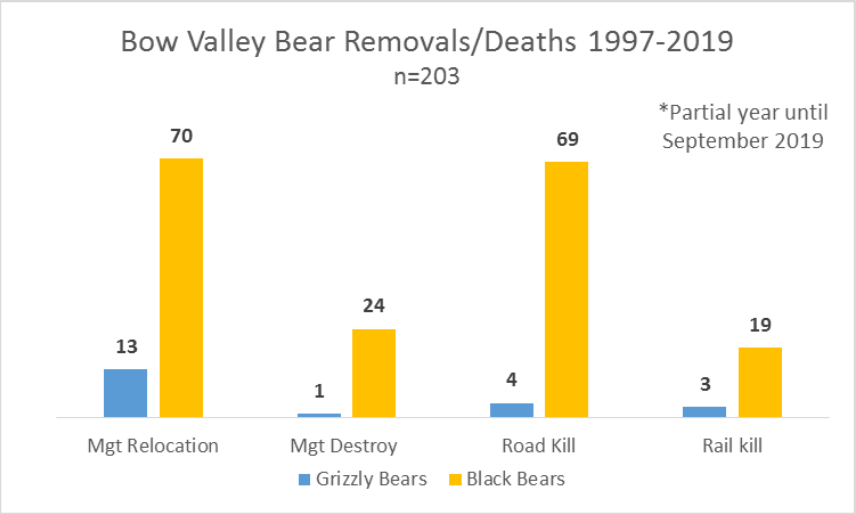
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

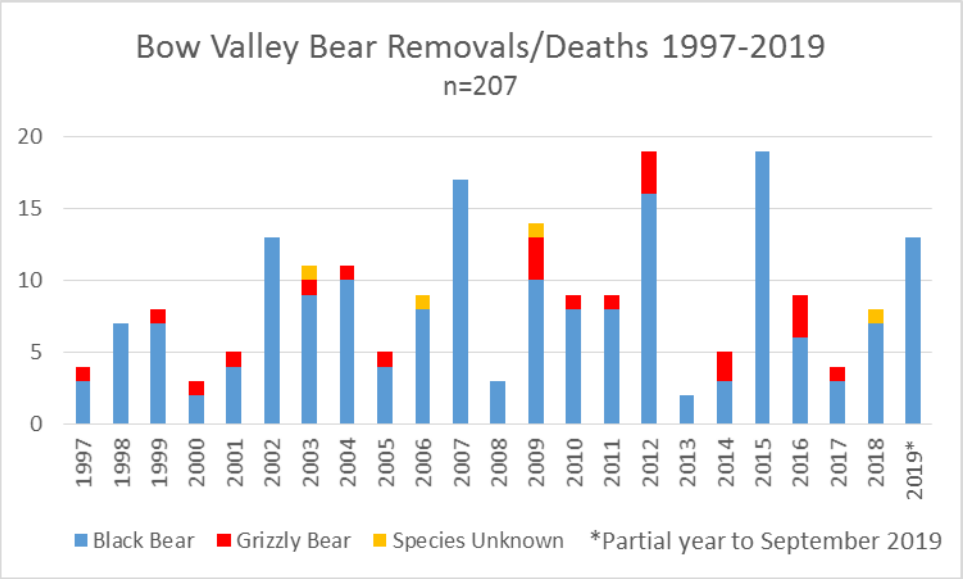
- The number of bear removals (by management action or road/rail kill) was highly variable ranging from two to 19 per year. There was no clear trend over the 5-year period from 2013-2018.

Summary

- Study area includes the Bow Valley from the Banff National Park East Gate to the Kananaskis River (Highway 1X). Including Canmore, the M.D. of Bighorn, the Canmore Nordic Center Provincial Park and Bow Valley Wildland Provincial Park.
- This includes management actions such as translocation (relocation) or euthanizations, and known accidents such as road/rail kills.
- From 1997 to 2019 (partial year to September 2019), 21 grizzly bears and 182 black bears in the Bow Valley were reported as killed or translocated. There were an additional 4 bears killed in road/rail accidents in which the species could not be identified.
- On an annual basis, removals of grizzly bears (0 to 3) and black bears (2 to 19) from the ecosystem is highly variable. The number management actions in any given year is highly dependent on individual circumstances such as: the availability of natural food sources, habituation to non-natural attractants, and/or aggressive encounters.
- Management responses to both grizzly and black bears in Alberta (outside of the National Parks) are detailed in the Grizzly and Black Bear Response Guides. When other management options fail (e.g. area closure) and a bear is deemed a threat to public safety, it may be translocated or euthanized. Either option results in the removal of the bear from the local ecosystem, and the translocation of bears typically has mixed results and a low success rate (FRI Research, 2018).

Graphs





Data Tables

Bow Valley Bear Removals/Deaths By Species				
Year	**Black Bear**	**Grizzly Bear**	**Species Unknown**	**Total**
1997	3	1	0	4
1998	7	0	0	7
1999	7	1	0	8
2000	2	1	0	3
2001	4	1	0	5
2002	13	0	0	13
2003	9	1	1	11
2004	10	1	0	11
2005	4	1	0	5
2006	8	0	1	9
2007	17	0	0	17
2008	3	0	0	3
2009	10	3	1	14
2010	8	1	0	9
2011	8	1	0	9
2012	16	3	0	19
2013	2	0	0	2
2014	3	2	0	5
2015	19	0	0	19

2016	6	3	0	9
2017	3	1	0	4
2018	7	0	1	8
2019*	13	0	0	13
Total	182	21	4	207
Includes road/rail kills, relocations and euthanizations				
*Partial year to September 2019				

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information only includes reported deaths and removals. Mortalities from sources such as highway or railway collisions are likely underreported.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Wildlife Conflict Database. Custom data request from the Alberta Government ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.

Renewal Rate

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Grizzly bear mortality summary 2009 – 2018. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/grizzly-bear-mortality-summary
- Bow Valley WildSmart: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/wildsmart
- FRI Research. 2018. Factors Affecting the Success of Grizzly Bear Translocations. Updated January 11, 2018. FRI Research: Hinton, AB. https://friresearch.ca/resource/factors-affecting-success-grizzly-bear-translocations
- Government of Alberta. 2016. Grizzly Bear Response Guide. April 1, 2016. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/publications/grizzly-bear-response-guide
- Government of Alberta. 2019. Black Bear Response Guide. April 1, 2019. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/publications/9781460144480
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Human-Cougar Occurrences

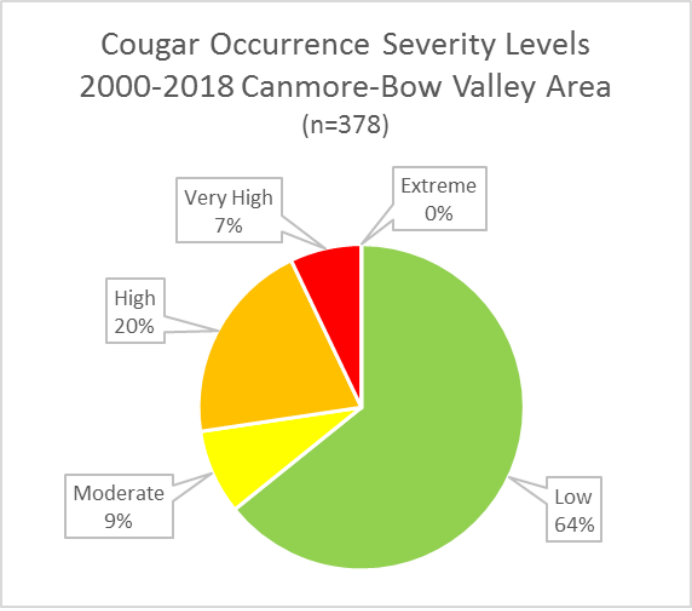
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

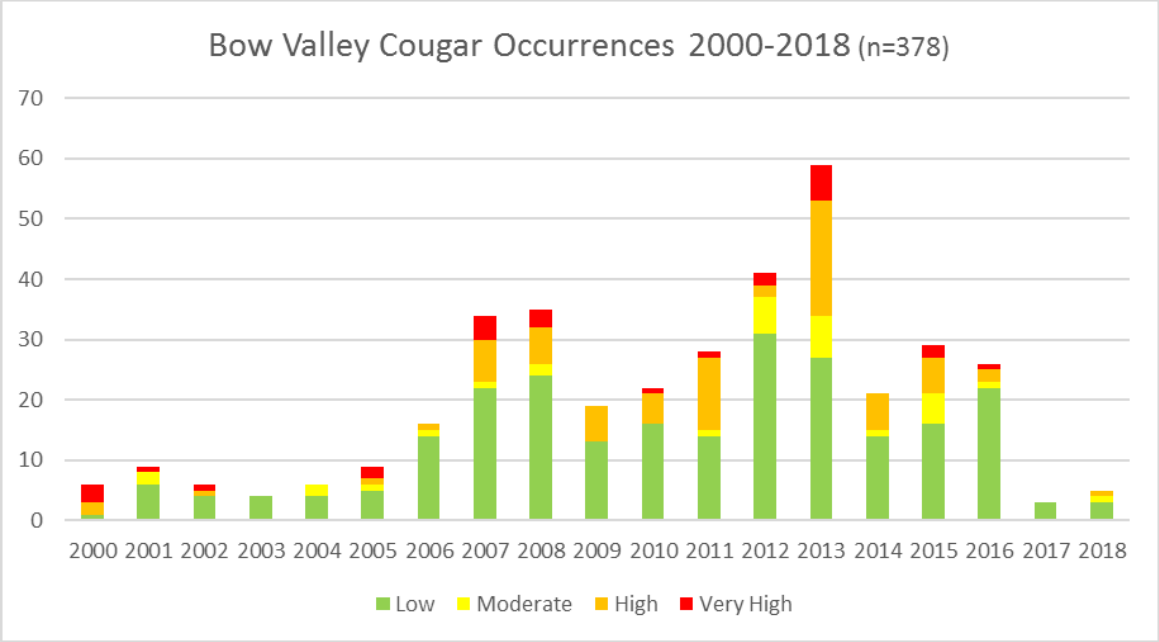
- Total reported cougar occurrences decreased from 59 in 2013 to 5 in 2018. It is not clear what caused this reduction in reported occurrences.

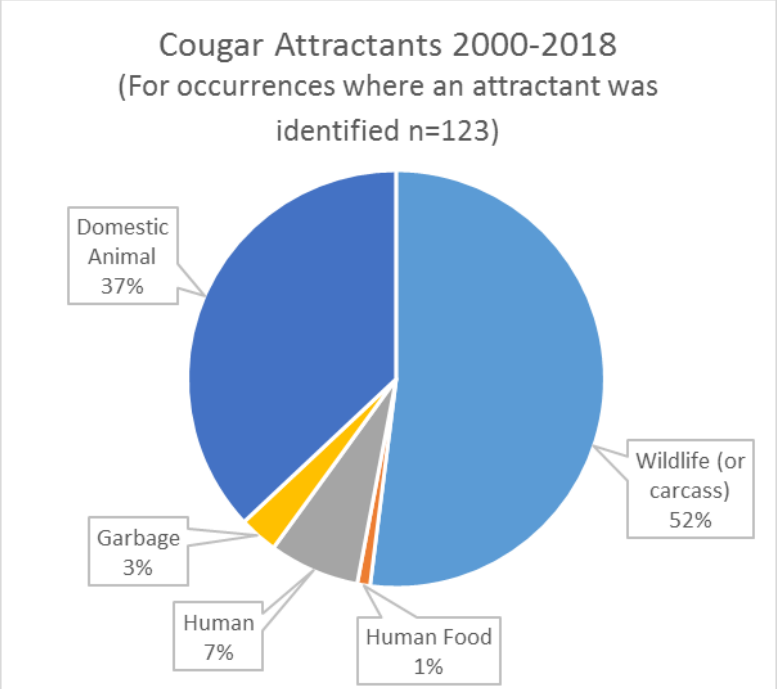
Summary

- Study area includes the Bow Valley from the Banff National Park East Gate to the Kananaskis River (Highway 1X). Including Canmore, the M.D. of Bighorn, the Canmore Nordic Center Provincial Park and Bow Valley Wildland Provincial Park.
- Occurrences are ranked on a continuum from Low, Moderate, High, Very High, to Extreme. For a detailed definition of human/cougar conflict please see the Human-Cougar Conflict Definitions table below.
- From 2000 to 2018 there were a total of 378 reported cougar occurrences in the in the study area. The majority of all reported conflicts are classed as Low or Moderate (73%).
- The 'High' rated occurrences were largely related to cougars hunting in developed areas. This includes pursuing prey (such as elk, deer, or feral rabbits), or feeding on wildlife carcasses. The 'Very High' occurrences typically involved cougars preying on domestic animals (primarily off-leash dogs).
- From 2000-2018 there were no occurrences in which a human was injured or killed (Extreme) by a cougar in the study area (Note: in 2004 a woman was killed by a cougar while XC skiing in Banff National Park).
- In 123 of the 378 (32%) of reported occurrences, an associated attractant was identified. The primary identified cougar attractants were wildlife or wildlife carcass (52%) followed by domestic animals (typically dogs) (37%).
- In October 2019, a cougar tried to attack an on-leash dog near the Ha-Ling/Goat Creek Parking lot in the Spray Valley. Bear spray was successfully deployed and the cougar retreated. A second dog (off-leash) was killed by a cougar near the same location and the cougar was shot and killed by Conservation Officers.

Graphs




Bow Valley Cougar Occurrences 2000-2018 (n=378)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Low
Moderate
High
Very High


Cougar Attractants 2000-2018
(For occurrences where an attractant was identified n=123)
Domestic Animal 37%
Wildlife (or carcass) 52%
Garbage 3%
Human 7%
Human Food 1%

Data Tables

Bow Valley Cougar Occurrences 2000-2018						
Year	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Very High**	**Extreme**	**Total**
2000	1	0	2	3	0	6
2001	6	2	0	1	0	9
2002	4	0	1	1	0	6
2003	4	0	0	0	0	4
2004	4	2	0	0	0	6
2005	5	1	1	2	0	9
2006	14	1	1	0	0	16
2007	22	1	7	4	0	34
2008	24	2	6	3	0	35
2009	13	0	6	0	0	19
2010	16	0	5	1	0	22
2011	14	1	12	1	0	28
2012	31	6	2	2	0	41
2013	27	7	19	6	0	59
2014	14	1	6	0	0	21
2015	16	5	6	2	0	29
2016	22	1	2	1	0	26
2017	3	0	0	0	0	3
2018	3	1	1	0	0	5
Total	243	31	77	27	0	378

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Bow Valley Cougar Attractants (identified) 2000-2018	
Wildlife (or carcass)	64
Human Food	1
Human	9
Garbage	4
Domestic Animal	46
Total	123

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Human-Cougar Conflict Definitions	
A "Conflict" is defined as any interaction between a cougar and a human where some form of physical damage has been done by an animal to a person's property or possessions, the animal has obtained unnatural human foods, the interaction has elicited a response from the cougar that heightens concern over the safety of the observer, or where a cougars presence occurs in a location that creates a high risk to public safety	
No Conflict	Cougar feeding on natural foods (including carcasses) in on developed areas or travelling in non-developed areas or campgrounds irregularly (front country, backcountry or random) and general sightings in the backcountry.
Low	Cougar feeding on natural foods (including carcasses) near or in unoccupied developed areas (closed trailheads, campgrounds, picnic areas, barns, residences, golf courses); travelling through facilities/ playgrounds, golf courses, residential properties (backyards), repeated non developed sightings on trails.
Moderate	Cougar feeding on non-natural foods not secured at or near occupied developed area; predating on domestic animals (livestock, dogs, cats) in non-developed areas; partial body commitment into manmade structures (decks, dumpster, pickup beds, corrals).
High	Cougar feeding on lightly secured non-natural foods in or near unoccupied or occupied developed area; feeding on natural foods (including carcasses) or depredating on natural prey near or in developed areas (including trails); no or partial body commitment into 2 or 3 sided structure, minor property damage, passive or non-aggressive approach to people for food or non-food related closing distance/ standing ground.
Very High	Cougar depredating on domestic animals (livestock, dogs, cats) in developed areas, entering 4 sided occupied or unoccupied structures for food; major property damage.
Extreme	Cougar charges, injures or kills people.

Source: AESRD, 2013

Data Limitations

- This information only includes reported occurrences (either by the public or Government of Alberta staff). As such, they should be treated as minimum reported numbers, with a higher likelihood that more serious occurrences (e.g. contact with a human, or property damage) are reported.
- Not all occurrences were identified as having a primary attractant, however an attractant may have been present but not identified in the occurrence reports.
- Reported cougar occurrences can show substantial annual variations so this decrease may or may not be indicative of a greater trend.
- An increase in messaging from the Government of Alberta and WildSmart may have contributed to the increased reporting of wildlife occurrences by the public from 2006 onwards.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Wildlife Conflict Database. Custom data request from the Alberta Government ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley Public Feedback Compiled by Community Engagement Branch, August 31, 2018. Alberta Environment and Parks: Edmonton, AB.
- AESRD. 2013. Wildlife Conflict Definitions. Unpublished spreadsheet. Adapted from WRBI Bear Conflict Level Indices (2003). Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development: Canmore, AB.
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Update Frequency

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Cougar Occurrence Summary 2000 to 2018: Bow Valley. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/9781460145913
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Human-cougar occurrence summary 2015 - 2018: human-cougar coexistence in the South Saskatchewan Region. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/human-cougar-occurrence-summary-human-cougar-coexistence-in-the-south-saskatchewan-region
- Alberta Parks, Preventing Conflict With Cougars: https://www.albertaparks.ca/media/4477103/preventing_conflict_with_wildlife-cougars.pdf
- Bow Valley WildSmart: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/wildsmart

Cougar Removals/Deaths

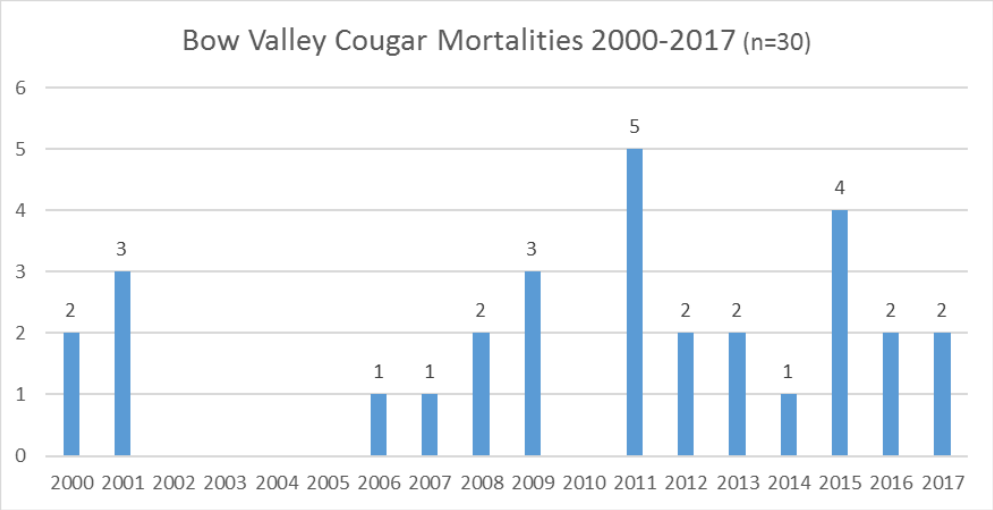
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

- Total reported cougar mortalities ranged from one to four per year.

Summary

- Study area includes the Bow Valley from the Banff National Park East Gate to the Kananaskis River (Highway 1X). Including Canmore, the M.D. of Bighorn, the Canmore Nordic Center Provincial Park and Bow Valley Wildland Provincial Park.
- From 2000-2017 there were 30 cougar deaths reported in the Bow Valley. Highway mortality was the primary cause of death (50%), followed by management actions due to public safety concerns (20%). Hunter harvest is an infrequent source of cougar mortality in the Bow Valley. Only two cougars were reported as hunter harvested during this time period.

Graphs



Data Tables

Reported Cougar Mortalities: Bow Valley 2000-2017	
2000	2
2001	3
2002	0
2003	0
2004	0
2005	0
2006	1
2007	1

2008	2
2009	3
2010	0
2011	5
2012	2
2013	2
2014	1
2015	4
2016	2
2017	2
Total	30

Source: Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019

Data Limitations

- This information only includes reported mortalities. Mortalities from sources such as highway or railway collisions are likely underreported.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Wildlife Conflict Database. Custom data request from the Alberta Government ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.

Renewal Rate

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Cougar Occurrence Summary 2000 to 2018: Bow Valley. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/9781460145913
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Human-cougar occurrence summary 2015 - 2018: human-cougar coexistence in the South Saskatchewan Region. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/human-cougar-occurrence-summary-human-cougar-coexistence-in-the-south-saskatchewan-region

Wildlife Attractant Management

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Management efforts to reduce wildlife attractants are ongoing with continued removal of Shepherdia from developed areas, survey of fruit trees, and the Wildlife Attractant Bylaw (2017-10). The new bylaw consolidates previous separate bylaws and inclusively addresses a wide variety of attractants. The 2019 Wildlife Attractant Management Plan outlines a schedule of tactics to align with the Coexisting with Wildlife Roundtable recommendations.

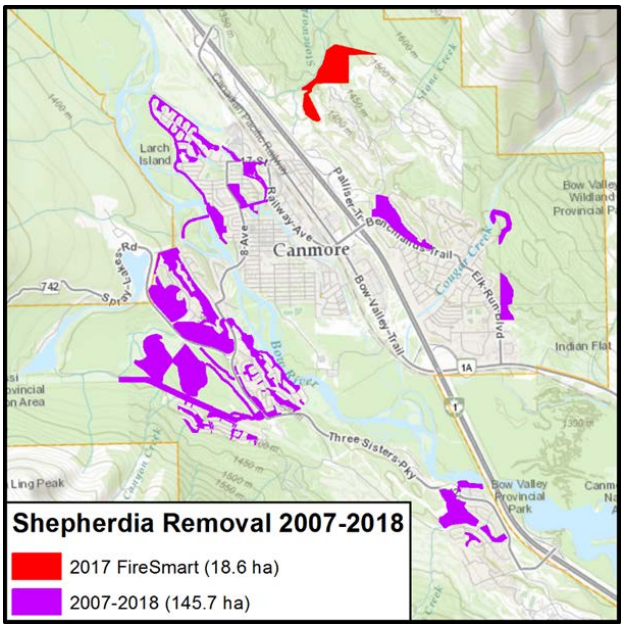
Summary

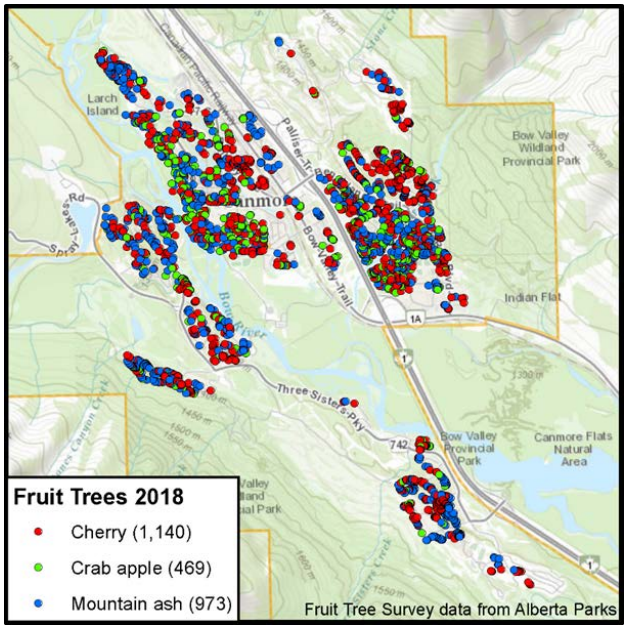
Summary of Wildlife Attractant Management Activities	
1999	• Completed the installation of bear-proof garbage containers and eliminated roadside garbage pick-up. • By-law prohibiting the outdoor composting of food waste.
2001	• By-law prohibiting bird feeders from April 1 to October 31 (later amended to November 30).
2000	• M.D. of Bighorn installs bear-proof garbage containers in the hamlets in the Bow Valley
2007	• The Bow Valley Bear Hazard Assessment identified natural foods (e.g. buffaloberry, dogwood, choke-cherry) as the predominant attractant involved in bear-human conflicts.
2011	• Animal Control Bylaw which prohibits residents from keeping or causing feral animals (including rabbits) to be on their property. Introduction of the Feral Rabbit Management Plan to trap and euthanize the rabbits.
2017	• Wildlife Attractant Bylaw (2017-10) which consolidates previous separate bylaws and inclusively addresses a wide variety of attractants such as bird feeders, fruit trees, buffaloberries, and feeding wildlife. A 'wildlife attractant' is broadly defined as 'any substance that could be reasonably expected to attract dangerous wildlife' • Bear-proof fruit collection bins are available at the Boulder Recycling Depot. Pruning shears and fruit-picking equipment can be borrowed from WildSmart.
2018	• A survey identified 2,582 fruit trees in the Town of Canmore. The trees are widespread throughout the community. • From 2007 to 2018 a total of 164.3 ha of *Shepherdia canadensis* (buffaloberries) were removed from Town of Canmore lands (Alberta Parks manages vegetation and attractants at campsites and other high use areas). • Over 8 seasons, a total of 1,452 feral rabbits were trapped and removed as part of the Feral Rabbit Management Plan.
2019 and beyond	• Herds of elk frequent the fields at Lawrence Grassi Middle School and Centennial Park. The existing fence around Centennial Park is scheduled to be replaced with an 8' wildlife fence in 2020. • The 2019 Wildlife Attractant Management Plan outlines a schedule of tactics to align with the Coexisting with Wildlife Roundtable recommendations. • The Wildlife Attractant Bylaw was amended (2019-23) to allow for more proactive enforcement and increased the fine to $250 from $100. • Voluntary Fruit Tree Removal Program: homeowners in priority areas in Canmore may be eligible to have up to 50% (to a max of $300) in tree removal costs covered.

- Managing attractants is a key component of reducing human-wildlife conflict in areas of high human use. Natural food sources such as Shepherdia ('buffaloberry') and non-natural food sources (e.g.

garbage or fruit trees) can both serve as attractants to wildlife. This creates a potentially dangerous situation for both humans and wildlife and is a major factor in managing both public safety and reducing wildlife mortality.

Maps





Data Limitations

- Shepherdia and fruit trees are two common attractants associated with the presence of bears near areas of high human use. There are numerous other potential wildlife attractants (e.g. golf course or sports field grasses) for bears and other wildlife in the Bow Valley.
- Shepherdia removal map only shows attractant removal activities by the Town of Canmore. Alberta Environment and Parks also removes Shepherdia and other attractants from areas of high human use.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2018. Town of Canmore Fruit Tree Surveys. Unpublished GIS layers and database. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Honeyman, Jay. 2007. Bow Valley Bear Hazard Assessment. (Bear incident data from Alberta Government ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Karelian Bear Shepherding Institute of Canada: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2011d. Animal Control Bylaw. TOWN OF CANMORE BYLAW 10-2011 CONSOLIDATED 2016-07-15 PROVINCE OF ALBERTA. Town of Canmore. Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2017. Wildlife Attractant Bylaw. BYLAW 2017-10. A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF CANMORE, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, TO REGULATE WILDLIFE ATTRACTANTS. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Shepherdia Removal 2007-2018. Area calculations and GIS features derived from PK2019-001_ShepherdiaRemoval_2007_2018. Town of Canmore, GIS Services: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Wildlife Attractant Management Plan. August 20, 2019. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/3484-2019-wildlife-attractant-management-plan

Update Frequency

- Shepherdia removal: Annual (by custom request).
- Fruit trees: survey/data update to be determined.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley WildSmart: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/wildsmart
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report
- Removing Wildlife Attractants: https://canmore.ca/residents/stewardship-of-the-environment/removing-wildlife-attractants

Human-Wildlife Coexistence - Education

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

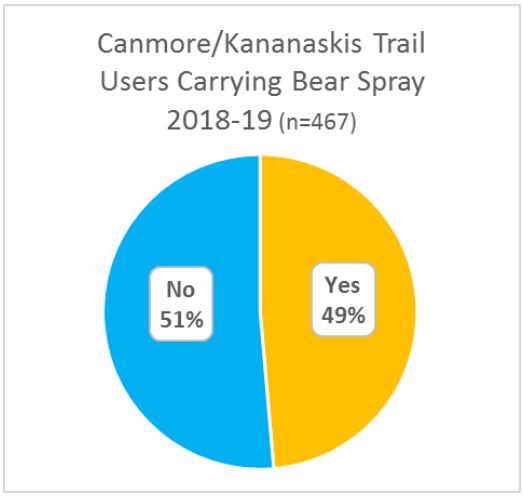
- Alberta Environment and Parks, the Town of Canmore, WildSmart and the Wildlife Ambassadors continued to deliver wildlife safety and coexistence education to residents and visitors to the Bow Valley. The Living with Wildlife video and website detail the successes and challenges of coexisting with wildlife in the Bow Valley.

Summary

- The 2018 Human-Wildlife Coexistence Group highlighted the importance of wildlife coexistences and safety education. The Group recommended "…educating the public as to the rationale for the need to keep wildlife out of developed areas, thereby reducing human-wildlife occurrences" (Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018).
- The WildSmart program (established in 2005) is a proactive conservation strategy that encourages efforts to reduce negative human-wildlife interactions. WildSmart's outreach programs include wildlife safety workshops, bear spray training, volunteer programs, community events, a speaker series, removal of buffaloberry in high conflict areas, removal of fruit from trees, a weekly bear activity report, and more. Alberta Environment and Parks and WildSmart partner to deliver the Wildlife Ambassador Program which delivers wildlife safety education to trail users. In 2014, WildSmart's efforts were recognized with a SHIFT Sustainability Award in Jackson Hole, WY. In 2016 the Wildlife Ambassadors received the Mayor's Award for Volunteer Excellence. WildSmart is program of the Biosphere Institute of the Bow Valley.
- From 2006 to 2018, WildSmart, it's volunteers, and partners have delivered:
    - 917 Educational programs and booths delivered
    - 271 children's programs with over 6,000 participants
    - 4,016 people trained using inert bear spray
    - 6,341 Volunteer Wildlife Ambassador Hours
    - 48,659 Residents and visitors spoken to by the Wildlife Ambassadors
    - 133,000+ in-person contacts / total participants in WildSmart programs
- Living with Wildlife (2017): this 24 minute documentary video by filmmaker Leanne Allison was released to showcase the success stories and challenges of coexisting and Living with Wildlife in the Bow Valley. View the video: https://vimeo.com/214597705 or the interactive website: http://livingwtwildlife.ca/
- The Biosphere Institute of the Bow Valley joined the Town of Canmore's Big Fun Camps to produce the Keep Wildlife Safe - Messages from Canmore Youth video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=79&v=NAUC_g6T3Zk&feature=emb_logo
- During the summers of 2018 and 2019, AEP staff and the Bow Valley WildSmart Ambassadors conducted bear spray surveys of 467 trail users at 10 locations in Canmore and Kananaskis. In 49% of the groups surveyed, at least one member was carrying bear spray. Backcountry users were more likely to be carrying bear spray than trail users near urban areas. At the Engine Bridge in Canmore,

only 12% of trail users were carrying bear spray even through sightings of bears are common near many of the local trails around the Canmore townsite (AEP, 2019)

Graphs



Data Limitations

- Linking metrics of education program activities and efforts to reductions wildlife occurrences and outcomes is an ongoing challenge. The high levels of program participation suggest that there is an ongoing interest and need for continued wildlife coexistence education.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Bear Spray Survey 2018-19. Unpublished data. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Bow Valley WildSmart: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/wildsmart
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Update Frequency

- Bear spray survey: annual.
- WildSmart and education program numbers: annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- BCEAG. 1999. Education and Implementation Recommendations for Managing Human Use Within Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches in the Bow Valley (Banff National Park to Seebe). Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group.
- Kananaskis Country, Wildlife: https://albertaparks.ca/parks/kananaskis/kananaskis-country/advisories-public-safety/wildlife/
- WildSmart Bear Report: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/bear-report

- Town of Canmore. 2015. Human Use Management Review (HUMR): Public Consultation Summary and Final Reporting of Recommendations Report to Stakeholder Group. Town of Canmore; Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1753-human-use-management-review

Human-Wildlife Coexistence - Enforcement

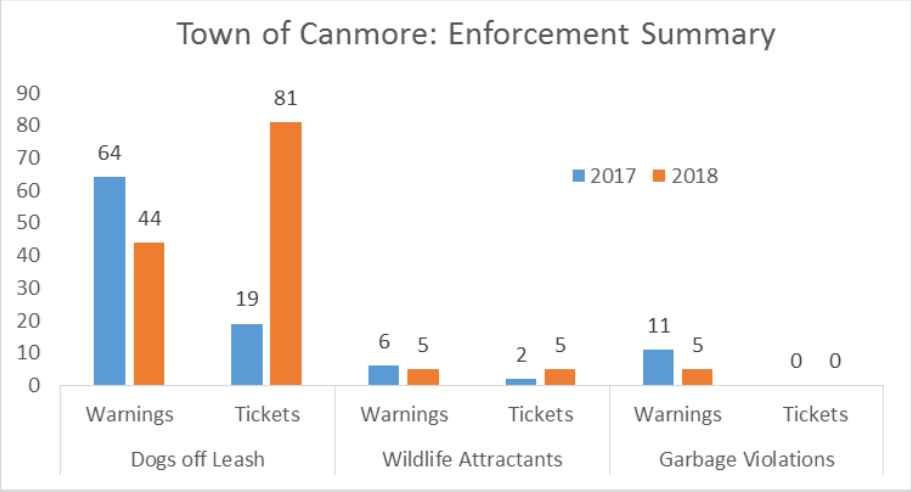
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

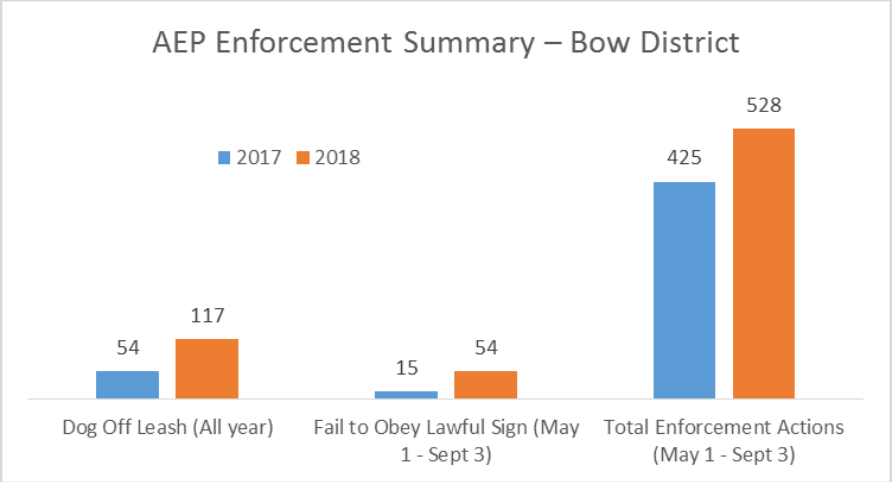
- Following the recommendations of the Human-Wildlife Coexistence Report, The Town of Canmore and their partners have increased enforcement relating to wildlife attractants, dogs off leash and entering closed areas.

Summary

- Town of Canmore Bylaw Services issued 19 tickets for dogs off leash in 2017, and 81 tickets in 2018 (Town of Canmore, 2019).
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) increased enforcement of violations relating to wildlife coexistence. Dog off leash offenses more than doubled from 54 in 2017 to 117 in 2018. Offenses for 'failure to obey lawful sign' (e.g. in a closed area) increased from 15 in 2017 to 54 in 2018 (Town of Canmore, 2018).
- Government of Alberta staff continued to issue area warnings and closures as needed for public safety and the protection of wildlife. In 2019 large areas on both the north and south sides of the valley were closed due to incidents involving bears.
- In 2018, under Town of Canmore Bylaw 19-2011, hunting was prohibited in the 'Larch Islands' area of Canmore which is adjacent to the Canmore Golf and Country Club and the Larch neighbourhood. This area is within WMU 410 (archery only) but is also within the boundaries of the Town of Canmore. This change was due to public safety concerns about firearms (bows) being discharged in proximity to residential neighbourhoods (Town of Canmore, 2018).

Graphs

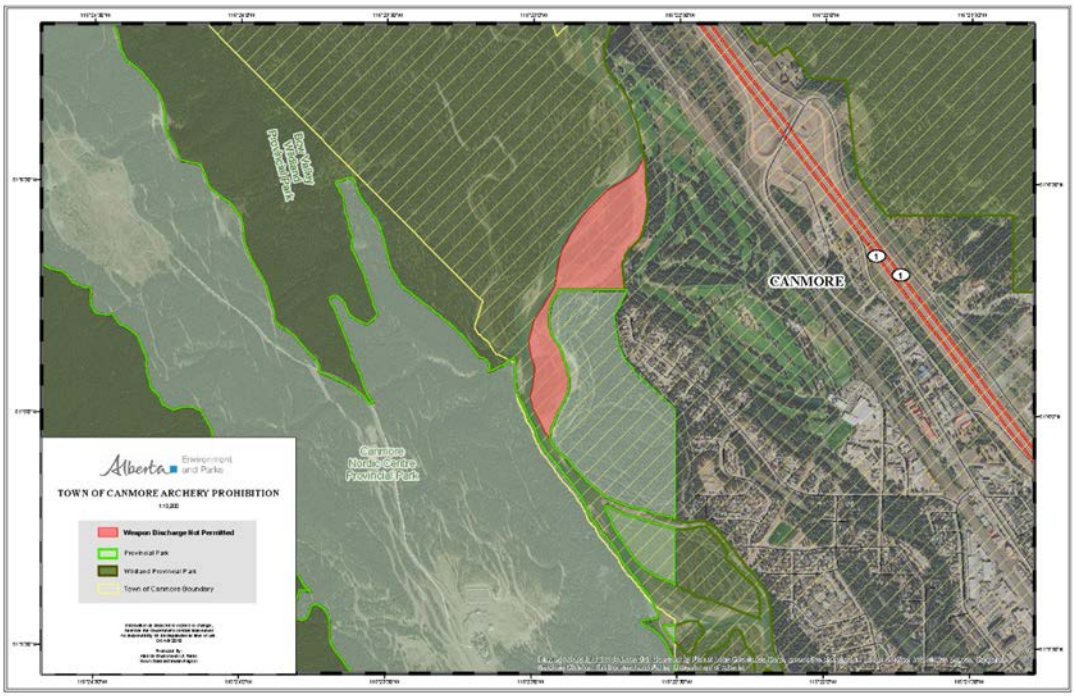




Maps

2019 Bear Closures – Government of Alberta

Town of Canmore Archery Prohibition



Data Tables

Town of Canmore Bylaw Services Enforcement Summary						
Year	Dogs off Leash		Wildlife Attractants		Garbage Violations	
	Warnings	Tickets	Warnings	Tickets	Warnings	Tickets
2017	64	19	6	2	11	0
2018	44	81	5	5	5	0

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

AEP Enforcement Summary – Bow District			
Year	Dog Off Leash (All year)	Fail to Obey Lawful Sign (May 1 - Sept 3)	Total Enforcement Actions (May 1 - Sept 3)
2017	54	15	425
2018	117	54	528

Source: Town of Canmore, 2018

Data Limitations

- The number of enforcement actions are in part, a reflection of the amount of resources and effort applied to enforcement, and may or may not reflect human behaviour and compliance.

Sources

- Alberta Government. 2018. 2018 Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations. Government of Alberta: Edmonton, AB. https://www.albertaregulations.ca/2018-Alberta-Hunting-Regulations.pdf
- Town of Canmore. 2018. Bow Hunting Prohibited on Larch Island. Website accessed September 29, 2019. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/joomla-pages-iii/categories-list/2-latest-news/738-bow-hunting-prohibited-on-larch-island
- Town of Canmore. 2018. Committee of the Whole Agenda November 13, 2018. Briefing Agenda D1: Human Use Management Review (HUMR) and Coexistence Update. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/2954-2018-11-13-cow-agenda
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Bylaw Services 2018 Year End Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report
- Current Trail Warnings and Closures: https://www.biosphereinstitute.org/trail-closures-and-warnings
- Kananaskis Country, Advisories and Public Safety: https://www.albertaparks.ca/parks/kananaskis/kananaskis-country/advisories-public-safety/
- Kananaskis Country Annual Trail Closures: https://www.albertaparks.ca/parks/kananaskis/kananaskis-country/advisories-public-safety/annual-trail-closures/
- Town of Canmore. 2015. Human Use Management Review (HUMR): Public Consultation Summary and Final Reporting of Recommendations Report to Stakeholder Group. Town of Canmore; Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1753-human-use-management-review

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches – Land Use Planning

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- The planning process for the Three Sisters lands and wildlife corridors is ongoing.
- The Deadman's Flats land swap was finalized in September 2019.

Summary

- The network of wildlife movement corridors and habitat patches in and around Canmore serve as important connectors for wildlife moving between Banff National Park and Kananaskis Country and for cross-valley movements within the Bow Valley. Corridors also allow for the optimization of local habitat utilization. The Bow Valley is a key linkage between these regional habitat areas and the greater Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y) region.
- The guidelines for designing and maintaining functional wildlife corridors were originally defined by the Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group (BCEAG) in the 1999 Wildlife Corridor and Habitat Patch Guidelines for the Bow Valley (BCEAG, 1999). These guidelines were reviewed and updated using the latest available science in the 2012 Wildlife Corridor and Habitat Patch Guidelines for the Bow Valley (BCEAG, 2012).

Three Sisters Mountain Village

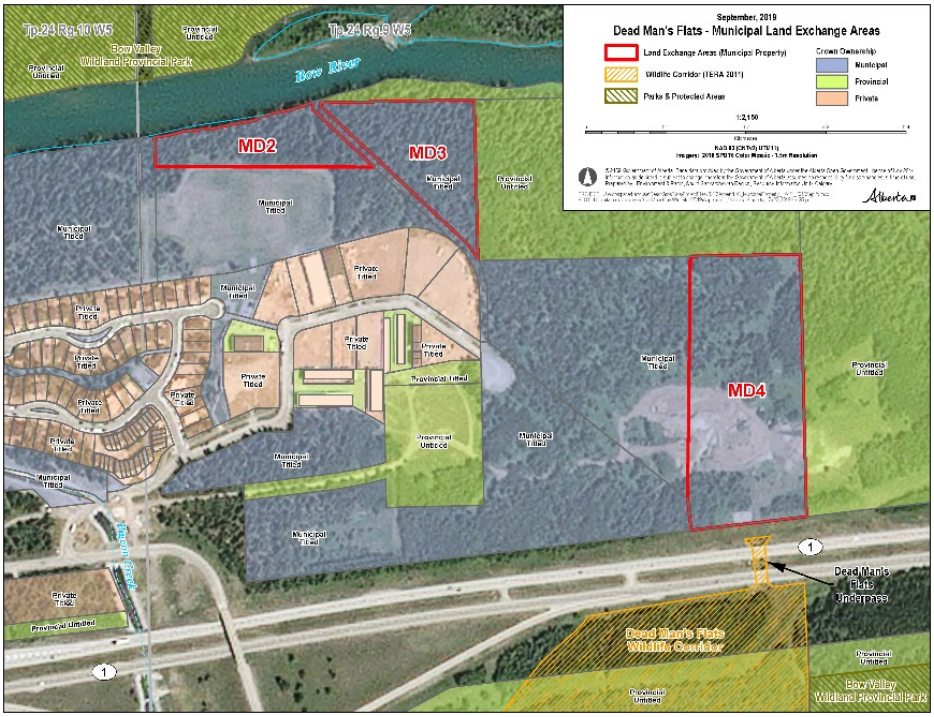
- The lands on the south side of the Bow River (from what is now the Canmore Nordic Centre to the Wind Valley) have long been part of tourist and resort development proposals since 1972 (Alexander, 2010). After the closure of the Canmore Mines in 1979 the property was sold and in 1989 a new proposal for a development was brought forward by Three Sisters Golf Resorts. In 1992, the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) issued a decision granting approval to the development on the Three Sisters lands (but excluded the Wind Valley), with particular requirements for maintaining wildlife corridors around the development: "Three Sisters shall incorporate into its detailed design, provision for wildlife movement corridors in as undeveloped a state as possible, and prepare a wildlife aversive conditioning plan, both satisfactory to Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife" (NRCB, 1992). Note: the NRCB decision regarding Three Sisters predates the development of the BCEAG guidelines and therefore those guidelines do not specifically apply to the Three Sisters development.
- Since 1992 the planning and development of Three Sisters has been an ongoing process with many different phases and iterations. Additional information on the past and current Three Sisters planning processes and a detailed timeline of events are available from the following sources:
  a) Canmore Commons: https://www.canmorecommons.com/background/2017/2/15/timeline-ownership-and-development-at-three-sisters
  b) Three Sisters Mountain Village: https://www.tsmv.ca/history/
  c) Town of Canmore: https://canmore.ca/documents/planning-building-development/planning-for-three-sisters
- In 2017, TSMV proposed an amendment to the approved Resort Area Structure Plan. The proposed development would have removed the approved (and partially constructed) 110ha golf course development and instead create additional residential, commercial and resort development. In May 2017 a motion for first reading of this ASP amendment was defeated by Council.
- Also in 2017, TSMV submitted a proposal to AEP to resolve the wildlife corridor alignment at the eastern end of the Three Sisters Property. Resolving the wildlife corridor alignment is a necessary precursor to moving forward on a proposed ASP for the Smith Creek area (Sites 7, 8, and 9) In June

2018, AEP deemed the proposed corridor alignment to be 'not satisfactory.' The primary concerns were related to steep slopes and the width of the proposed corridors, and the negative effects this might have on corridor functionality (AEP, 2018).

- As of December 2019, the planning process for the Three Sisters lands and wildlife corridors is ongoing. In October 2018, Town Council approved the Terms of Reference for the Three Sisters Village Area Structure Plan and the Smith Creek Area Structure Plan (which represent ~80% of the remaining developable land in Canmore). The Smith Creek area does not currently have statutory approval, while a change in use is proposed for Village Area (formerly the proposed Resort Centre and golf course). It is expected that this planning process, pending approval by AEP (wildlife corridor) and the Town of Canmore (ASPs), will finalize the land use and wildlife corridors in TSMV, and thereby complete the network of corridors in this portion of the Bow Valley. As this planning and approval process is currently underway, there are no outcomes or land use decisions available at this time.

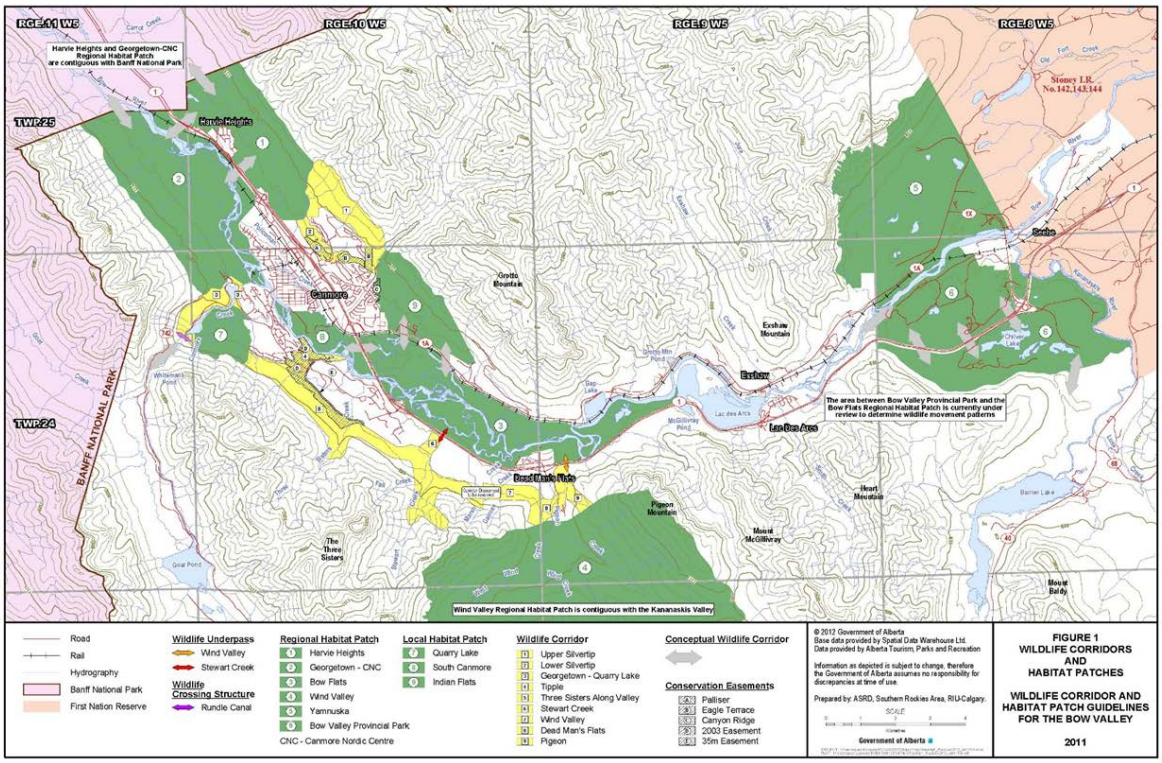
Deadman's Flats Land Swap

- In September 2019, the M.D. of Bighorn and the Government of Alberta finalized a land swap of 23 hectares of land east of Exshaw in exchange for 8.4 hectares of land near Deadman's Flats. The lands in Deadman's Flats are composed of a 5 ha parcel of land at the north entrance to the Wind Valley wildlife underpass and 3.4 ha of high-value habitat along the Bow River. The intention is to help secure wildlife connectivity through the Wind Valley underpass, and maintain wildlife habitat and connectivity in the riparian zone along the Bow River (M.D. of Bighorn, 2019).



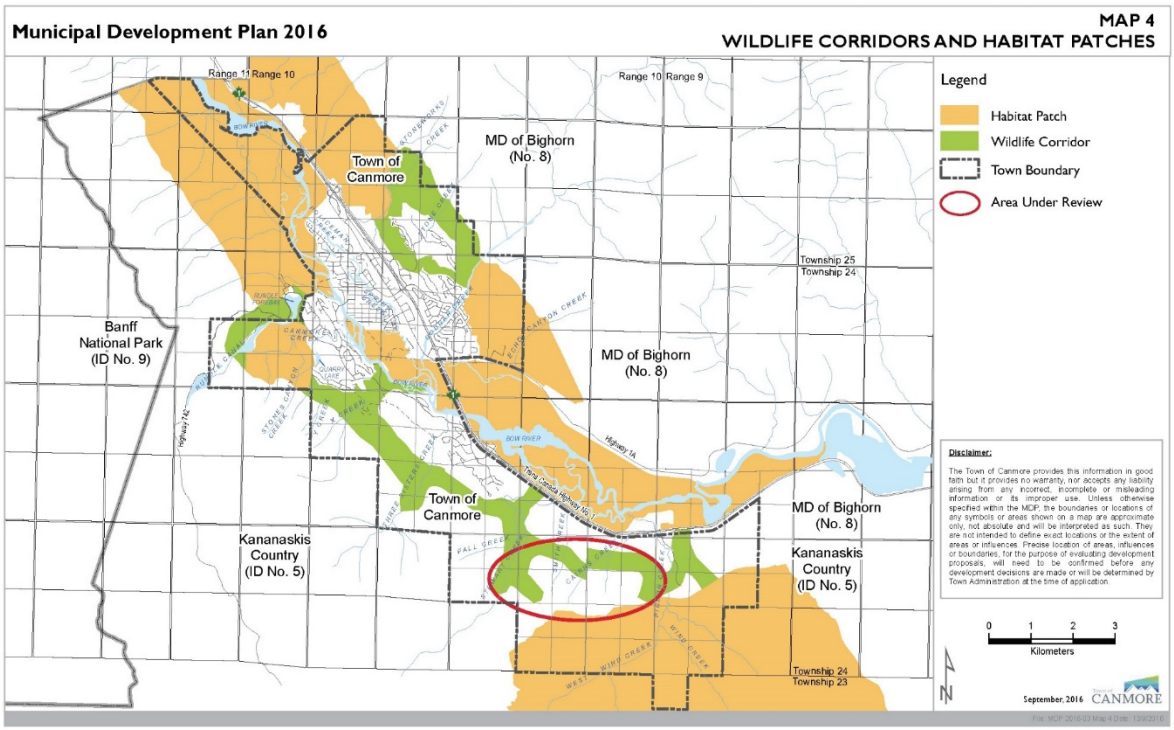
Maps

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches in the Bow Valley – BCEAG 2012



Source: (BCEAG, 2012)

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches MDP – 2016



Source: (Town of Canmore, 2016)

Data Limitations

- This information is a summary of key plans and decisions relating to wildlife corridors and habitat patches. It is not an assessment of ecosystem health or wildlife corridor functionality.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2018. Three Sisters Mountain Village Properties Ltd. Smith Creek Wildlife Corridor Application June 26, 2018. Roger Ramcharita, Executive Director. Alberta Environment and Parks: Calgary, AB.
- Alexander, Rob. 2010. The History of Canmore. Summerthought: Banff, AB.
- BCEAG. 1999. Wildlife Corridor and Habitat Patch Guidelines for the Bow Valley. Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group.
- BCEAG. 2012. Wildlife Corridor and Habitat Patch Guidelines for the Bow Valley Updated 2012. Review by TERA Environmental Consultants. Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/3045-wildlife-corridor-and-habitat-patch-guidelines-2012
- M.D. of Bighorn. 2019. NEWS RELEASE- Government of Alberta and MD of Bighorn Land Swap. September 30, 2019. M.D. of Bighorn: Exshaw, AB. https://mdbighorn.ca/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=395
- NRCB. 1992. Natural Resources Conservation Board, Application to Construct a Recreational and Tourism Project in the Town of Canmore, Alberta, Decision Report Application #9103 (Natural Resources Conservation Board: Calgary, AB. https://www.nrcb.ca/natural-resource-projects/natural-resource-projects-listing/158/three-sisters-golf-resorts-inc-three-sisters-recreational-and-tourism-project-canmore

Update Frequency

- Intermittent. As land use and policy decisions are made and implemented.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report
- Town of Canmore. 2015. Human Use Management Review (HUMR): Public Consultation Summary and Final Reporting of Recommendations Report to Stakeholder Group. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1753-human-use-management-review

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Patches – Human Use Management

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

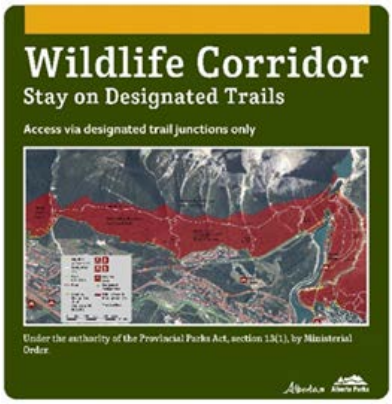
- Efforts to reduce trail density in the Eagle Terrace Conservation Easement.
- Signage and educational materials for the South Canmore Wildlife Corridor.
- New trail alignments at Quarry Lake to replace the network of older informal trails.
- Preliminary results from the remote camera study indicate that >90% of the images captures are of humans. The study and image classification are ongoing.

Summary

- The overarching management and designation of trails in and around Canmore has been directed by the BCEAG guidelines (BCEAG, 2012), the recommendations of the Recreational Opportunities Working Group (ROWG) (BCEAG, 2002ab), and the Town of Canmore's 2015 Open Space and Trails Plan (OSTP) (Town of Canmore, 2015).
- The Human Use Management Review (HUMR) was established with the guiding principle "trails in the Bow Valley are properly located, maintained, provide high quality recreational opportunities and offer a great user experience." In March 2015, Council accepted the recommendations and implementation plan from the HUMR for planning purposes (Town of Canmore, 2015).
- As part of the HUMR partnership, Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) and the Town of Canmore are conducting a multi-year remote camera study of human and wildlife use on the lands adjacent to Canmore. Preliminary results from April 2017 showed that humans were recorded almost 20 times more often than wildlife. Of the 178,000 unique events nearly 164,000 were of people (>92%), and of those, almost 98,000 were of people with their dogs (61% of the dogs were off-leash) (Rocky Mountain Outlook, 2017). An analysis of 66 cameras from May 2015 to December 2016 recorded 6,948 wildlife events (5.6%) and 116,266 human events (94.4%) (Hojnowski, 2017). The camera study and image classification are ongoing through 2019.
- In 2016, the Town of Canmore and the Alberta Conservation Association (ACA) collaborated on a formal trail plan to reduce trail density in the Eagle Terrace Conservation Easement (located between Eagle Terrace and Silvertip subdivisions). Managing human use and trail proliferation on these lands has been an ongoing challenge. The Town of Canmore and ACA are continuing to explore options and solutions on these lands.

- In 2018, the Town of Canmore and Alberta Parks collaborated on signage along the South Canmore Wildlife Corridor. The corridor was established by Ministerial Order in 2005 (P4C Wildlife Corridor Management Area, see map below). Human use is restricted to designated trails only within the corridor. Educational materials (see handout below) were distributed to households in the Peaks of Grassi neighbourhood. Updated signage showing the South Canmore Wildlife Corridor and designated trails was installed by Alberta Parks.
- The proliferation of unofficial or illegal trails is an ongoing issue, and the Town of Canmore and Alberta Parks continue to close and reclaim trails on an ongoing basis.

- In 2017 Canmore and Area Mountain Bike Alliance (CAMBA) began work on a new trail system in the Quarry Lake area in conjunction with the Town of Canmore. The new trail alignments are intended to replace a network of older informal trails in this area.
- The Canmore Trail Alliance (CTA) continued to work with the Town of Canmore and Alberta Parks, to help build and maintain official trails in the Canmore area. CTA projects in 2017 and 2018 included trail construction and maintenance at the Canmore Nordic Centre and the Razor's Edge Connector Trail to the east of Canmore.
- In accordance with the recommendations of the Human-Wildlife Coexistence Report, both the Town of Canmore and the Government of Alberta increased enforcement of dogs off leash and entering closed areas (e.g. wildlife corridor or bear closure) in 2018.



Data Limitations

- A comprehensive examination of trails and wildlife corridors is pending the possible future development of the Canmore Area Trails Strategy.
- The HUMR remote camera study (and image classification) is ongoing and a final analysis is not yet available.

Sources

- BCEAG. 2002a. BCEAG Draft Recommendations: Recreational Opportunities Working Group. BCEAG: Canmore, AB.
- BCEAG. 2002b. Appendices: Draft Recommendations: Recreational Opportunities Working Group. BCEAG: Canmore, AB.
- BCEAG. 2012. Wildlife Corridor and Habitat Patch Guidelines for the Bow Valley Updated 2012. Review by TERA Environmental Consultants. Bow Corridor Ecosystem Advisory Group: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/3045-wildlife-corridor-and-habitat-patch-guidelines-2012
- Hojnowski, Cheryl. 2017. Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Wildlife Use of a Human-Dominated Landscape. PhD Thesis. University of California, Berkeley. http://digitalassets.lib.berkeley.edu/etd/ucb/text/Hojnowski_berkeley_0028E_17219.pdf
- Rocky Mountain Outlook. 2017. Cameras show extensive human use of corridors. Article by Cathy Ellis. Rocky Mountain Outlook: Canmore, AB. April 17, 2017. http://www.rmoutlook.com/article/Cameras-show-extensive-human-use-of-corridors-20170406
- Town of Canmore. 2015. Human Use Management Review (HUMR): Public Consultation Summary and Final Reporting of Recommendations Report to Stakeholder Group. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1753-human-use-management-review
- Town of Canmore. 2015. Open Space and Trails Plan. Town of Canmore; Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/287-open-space-trails-plan

Update Frequency

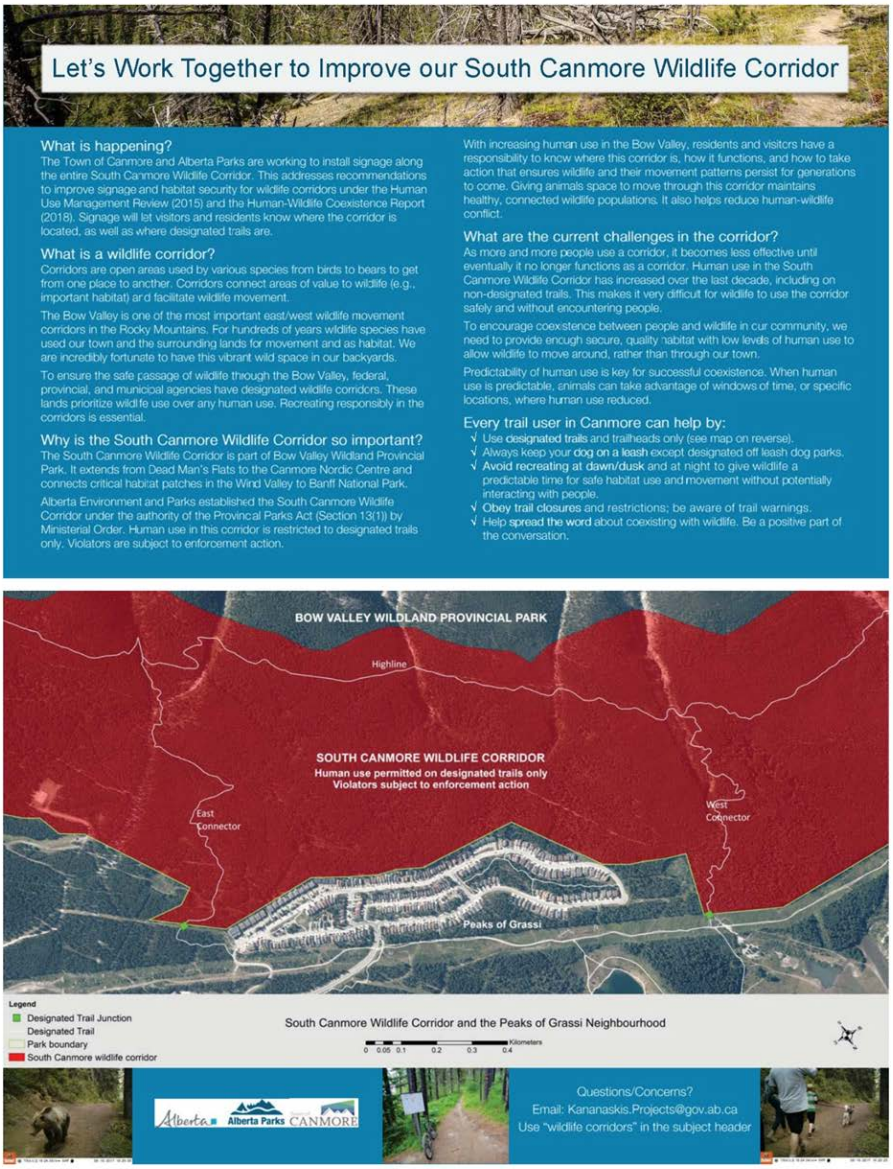
- As actions and initiatives are undertaken.

For Further Information and Interpretation

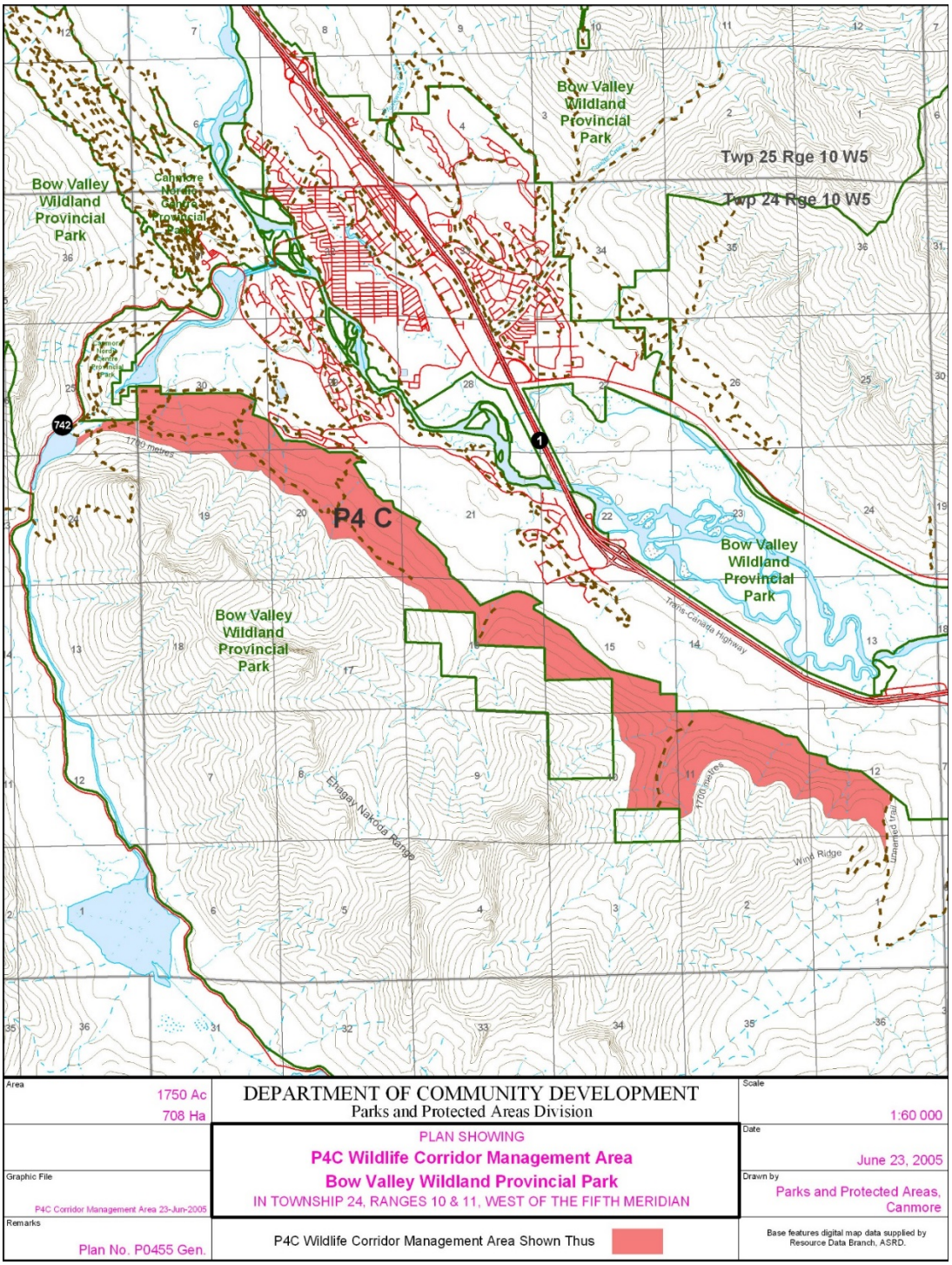
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Maps

South Canmore Wildlife Corridor Handout



P4C Wildlife Corridor Map ('South Canmore Wildlife Corridor')



Wildlife Crossing Structures

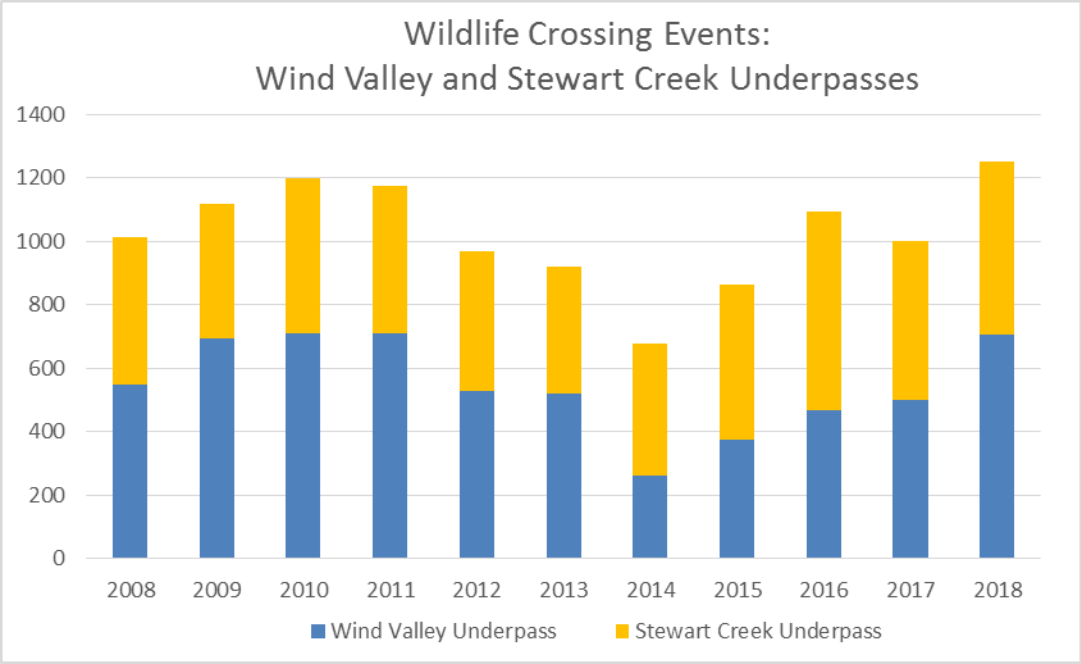
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

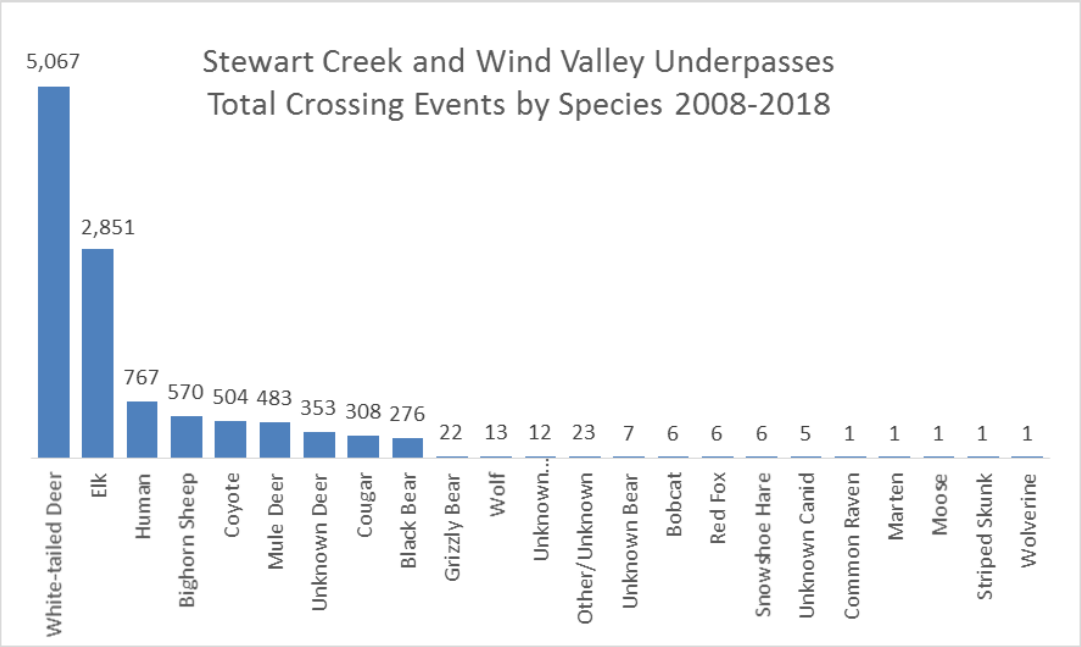
- Stewart Creek Underpass: wildlife crossing events increased by 40.8%
- Wind Valley Underpass: wildlife crossing events increased by 31.9%

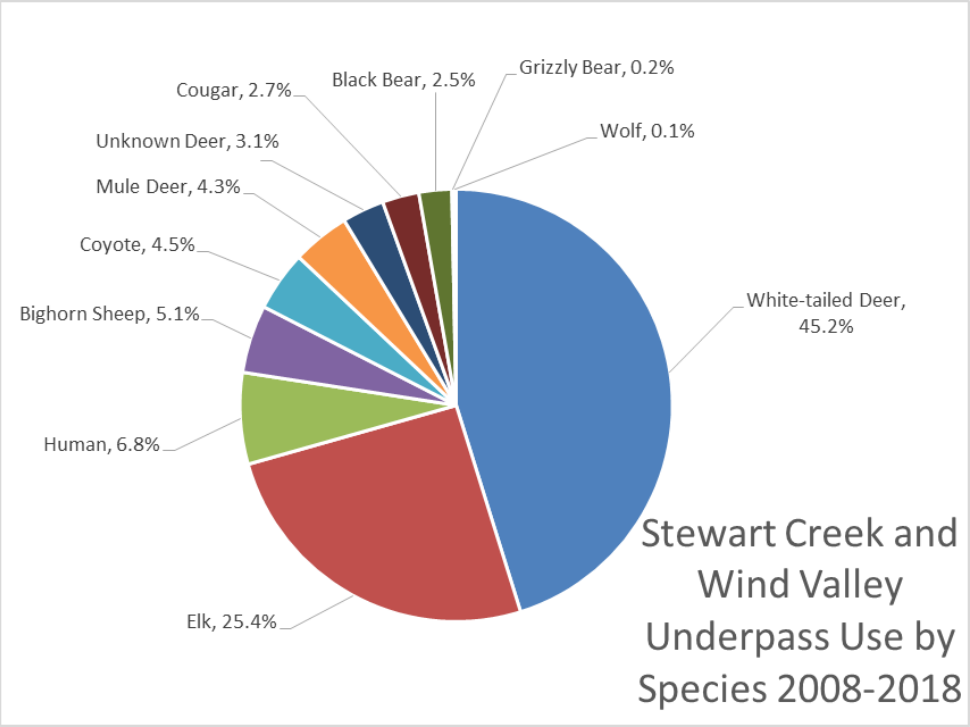
Summary

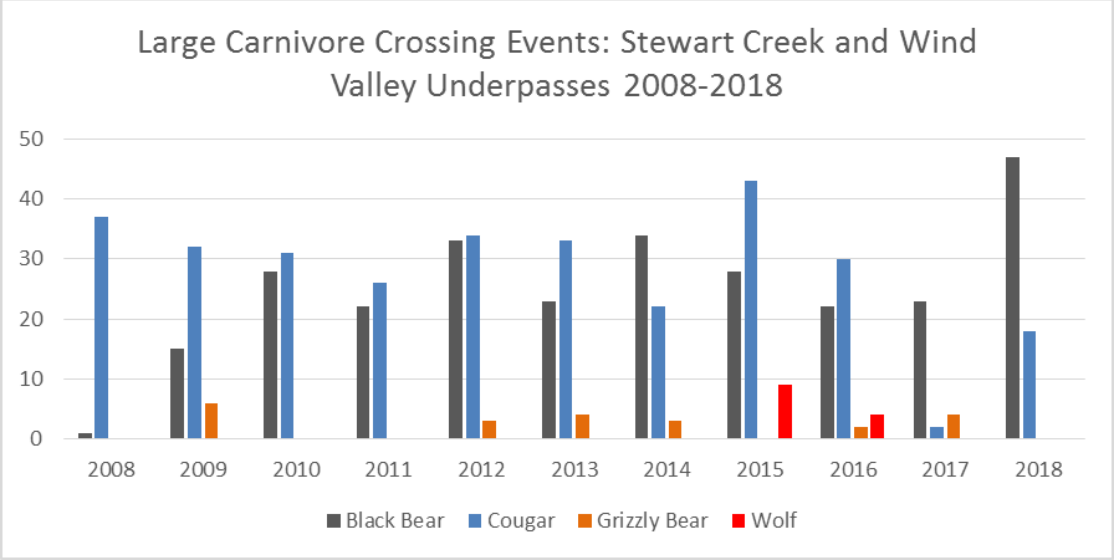
- To help maintain wildlife movement and connectivity across the fenced section of the Trans-Canada Highway near Canmore, wildlife underpasses were constructed at Stewart Creek (October, 1999) and Dead Man's Flats (Wind Valley or G8 crossing structure) (October, 2004). These crossing structures and fencing are part of a larger network of highway mitigations in the Bow Valley. Further west in Banff National Park, Parks Canada has installed wildlife fencing, 38 underpasses, and 6 overpasses along an 80km stretch of highway.
- From 2008-2018, there were 11,284 recorded crossing events of the two underpasses. This was predominantly by white tailed deer (44.9%) and elk (25.3%). Humans were the third most frequent users of the underpasses (6.8%).
- While ungulates account for the majority of underpass use, the crossing structures are also used regularly by carnivores. From 2008 to 2018, coyotes were the most frequent carnivores recorded by the cameras (504 crossing events or 4.5% of the total). Since 2008, there have been a total of 208 cougar, 276 black bear, 22 grizzly bear, 6 bobcat and 1 wolverine crossing events recorded. Recorded use of the underpasses by grizzly bears is intermittent with annual crossing events ranging from zero in some years to a high of four. In 2017 and 2018 wolves were captured on camera for the first time using the underpasses (13 events total) (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019).
- There are current and proposed developments on the north (Deadman's Flats) and south (Three Sisters) sides of the highway adjacent to the two wildlife underpasses:
  a) In 2017, as part of a larger proposal, TSMV proposed to realign the Stewart Creek Across Valley Corridor approximately 300m to the east to the location of a proposed new wildlife underpass under the TCH. In 2018, the proposed corridor realignment was rejected by AEP primarily on the basis of width, with a determination that the corridor would require an average of 350m wide at its narrowest, with an average width of approximately 400m (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2018).
  b) In 2017, the Town of Canmore appealed to the Municipal Government Board (MGB) regarding development proposals and the Area Structure Plan at Deadman's Flats in the M.D. of Bighorn. The Town of Canmore was concerned that development pressures at Deadman's Flats might compromise the Wind Valley underpass and adjacent wildlife habitat. The MGB denied the Town of Canmore's appeal on the grounds that the ASP was not detrimental to Canmore's interests (Alberta Municipal Affairs, 2017).
- The Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group recommended installing "…20 km of wildlife exclusion fencing and wildlife crossing structures (e.g., one overpass and six underpasses) along the TransCanada Highway from the Banff National Park East boundary to the Kananaskis River Bridge." (Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group, 2018.).
- In November 2019, the Government of Alberta announced $20 million for a future wildlife overpass and associated fencing near the Hwy 1/1X interchange east of Canmore.

Graphs


Wildlife Crossing Events:
Wind Valley and Stewart Creek Underpasses
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Wind Valley Underpass
Stewart Creek Underpass


Stewart Creek and Wind Valley Underpasses
Total Crossing Events by Species 2008-2018
5,067
2,851
767
570
504
483
353
308
276
22
13
12
23
7
6
6
6
5
1
1
1
1
1
White-tailed Deer
Elk
Human
Bighorn Sheep
Coyote
Mule Deer
Unknown Deer
Cougar
Black Bear
Grizzly Bear
Wolf
Unknown...
Other/Unknown
Unknown Bear
Bobcat
Red Fox
Snowshoe Hare
Unknown Canid
Common Raven
Marten
Moose
Striped Skunk
Wolverine


Cougar, 2.7%
Black Bear, 2.5%
Grizzly Bear, 0.2%
Wolf, 0.1%
Unknown Deer, 3.1%
Mule Deer, 4.3%
Coyote, 4.5%
Bighorn Sheep, 5.1%
Human, 6.8%
Elk, 25.4%
White-tailed Deer, 45.2%
Stewart Creek and Wind Valley Underpass Use by Species 2008-2018


Large Carnivore Crossing Events: Stewart Creek and Wind Valley Underpasses 2008-2018
50
40
30
20
10
0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Black Bear
Cougar
Grizzly Bear
Wolf

Data Tables

Total Crossing Events for the Wildlife Underpasses 2018-2018						
Species	Stewart Creek		Wind Valley		Both Structures	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White-tailed Deer	1,578	30.0%	3,489	57.9%	5,067	44.9%
Elk	1,936	36.8%	915	15.2%	2,851	25.3%
Human Total	323	6.1%	444	7.4%	767	6.8%
Bighorn Sheep	568	10.8%	2	0.0%	570	5.1%
Coyote	196	3.7%	308	5.1%	504	4.5%
Mule Deer	180	3.4%	303	5.0%	483	4.3%
Unknown Deer	70	1.3%	283	4.7%	353	3.1%
Cougar	229	4.4%	79	1.3%	308	2.7%
Black Bear	131	2.5%	145	2.4%	276	2.4%
Grizzly Bear	15	0.3%	7	0.1%	22	0.2%
Wolf	9	0.2%	4	0.1%	13	0.1%
Unknown Ungulate	4	0.1%	8	0.1%	12	0.1%
Other/Unknown	4	0.1%	15	0.2%	19	0.2%
Unknown Bear	4	0.1%	3	0.0%	7	0.1%
Bobcat	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%
Red Fox	2	0.0%	4	0.1%	6	0.1%
Snowshoe Hare	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	6	0.1%
Unknown Canid	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	5	0.0%
None	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	4	0.0%
Common Raven	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Marten	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moose	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Striped Skunk	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Wolverine	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Total	5,262	100.0%	6,022	100.0%	11,284	100.0%

Source: (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2019)

Data Limitations

- From 2000 to 2007, wildlife use of the underpasses was surveyed using sand track pads. Since 2008, remote cameras have been used to provide a more accurate count of crossing structure use. Due to the change in methods the two data sets are not directly comparable, therefore only the 2008-2018 data is presented in this report.
- Bighorn sheep typically use the underpass at Stewart Creek to access a mineral lick and/or forage in the underpass, not to travel across the Bow Valley.
- White tailed deer and elk account for more than 70% of the total crossing events from 2008-2018. Fluctuations in usage levels by these common ungulates has a substantial impact on annual totals.

There is no clear indication if this is indicative of changes in local ungulate populations or if there are other reasons for this variability.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2018. Three Sisters Mountain Village Properties Ltd. Smith Creek Wildlife Corridor Application June 26, 2018. Roger Ramcharita, Executive Director. Alberta Environment and Parks: Calgary, AB.
- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2019. Wildlife Underpass Crossings Data. Custom data request: unpublished spreadsheet. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Alberta Municipal Affairs. 2017. Town of Canmore v Municipal District of Bighorn No. 8 (re Bylaw 12/15, Deadman's Flats Area Structure Plan 2017 ABMGB 10. Board Order: MGB M010-17. File 15/IMD.002. Alberta Municipal Affairs: Edmonton, AB. http://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/mgb/M010-17.pdf
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Update Frequency

- Annual (by custom request)

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Lee, T., Clevenger, A., and R. Ament. 2012. Highway Wildlife Mitigation Opportunities for the Trans-Canada Highway in the Bow River Valley. Miistakis Institute and Western Transportation Instiute, Montana State University: Calgary, AB. Report to Alberta Ecotrust Foundation. http://rockies.ca/files/reports/Bow_Valley_Highway_Mitigation_FINAL_Sept2012.pdf
- Wildlife Crossing Structures in Banff National Park: https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/pn-np/ab/banff/info/gestion-management/enviro/transport/tch-rtc/passages-crossings

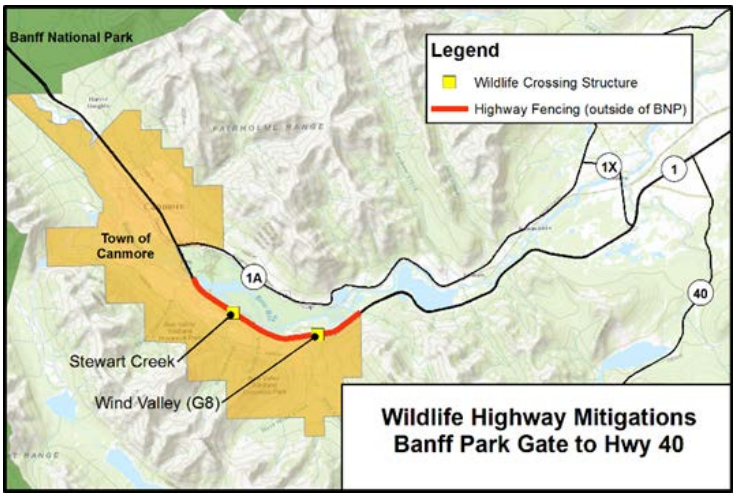
Transportation Corridors and Wildlife

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Updated trend information is not currently available. The Government of Alberta is implementing a new mobile data collection app to better track Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions (WVCs).

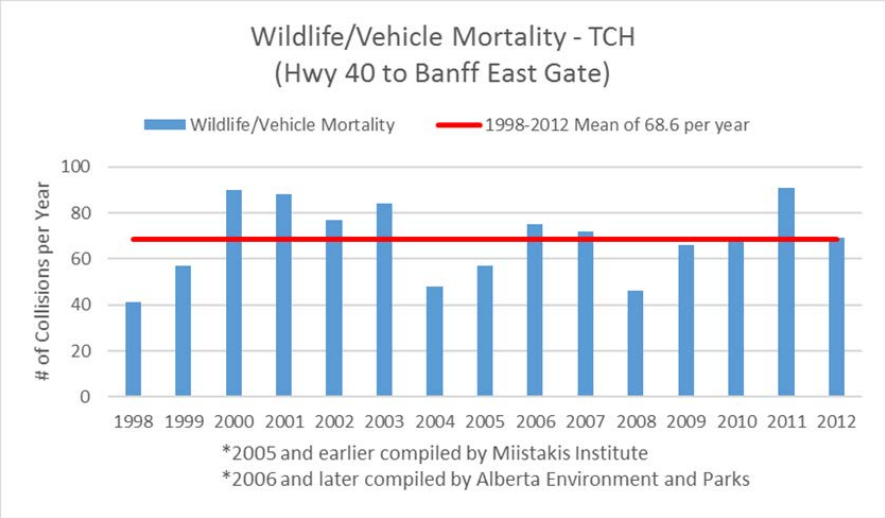
Summary

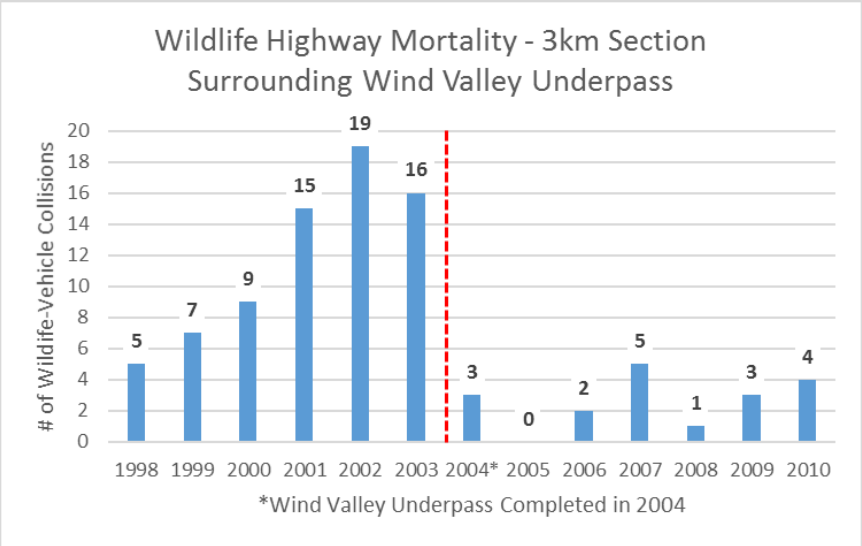
- Wildlife habitat in the Bow Valley is fragmented by urban development and three major transportation routes: the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH), Highway 1A, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. On the 36km stretch of the TCH from the BNP East Gate to Highway 40 there is 8km of wildlife exclusion fencing and two wildlife underpasses at Stewart Creek and Wind Valley. In October 1999, the installation of highway fencing and the Stewart Creek underpass were completed. The Wind Valley (aka G8 or Deadman's Flats) underpass and fencing were completed in October 2004.



- Along the TCH through Banff National Park, there is an extensive network of 82km of wildlife exclusion fencing and 44 wildlife crossing structures (6 overpasses and 38 underpasses). These highway mitigations have resulted in a reduction in WVCs of over 80% (Lee, Clevenger, and Ament, 2012).
- From 1998 to 2012 an average of 68.6 per year animals were reported killed on the TCH east of Banff National Park (to Highway 40). Large ungulates such as deer and elk account for more than 80% of these collisions, in part because they are abundant species with relatively large populations in the Bow Valley. Although updated data is not currently available for 2013-2018, WVCs remain a significant concern. In one incident in April 2019, 7 elk were struck and killed on the TCH in Canmore (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2015: Lee, Clevenger, and Ament, 2012)
- The effectiveness of the wildlife exclusion fencing was examined for a 3km section near Deadman's Flats. In this fenced section there was a reduction in the annual average of 11.8 collisions pre-fencing (1998-2003) to 2.5 collisions post-fencing (2004-2010). This is equivalent to an estimated reduction in annual costs from collisions from $128,337 to $17,564 per year (a reduction of over 90%) (Lee, Clevenger, and Ament, 2012).

Graphs





Data Tables

Wildlife Highway Mortality: TCH from the Banff Park Gate to Hwy 40	
Year	**Wildlife Vehicle Collisions (WVCs)**
1998	41
1999	57
2000	90
2001	88
2002	77
2003	84
2004	48
2005	57

2006	75
2007	72
2008	46
2009	66
2010	68
2011	91
2012	69
2005 and earlier compiled by Miistakis Institute	
2006 and later compiled by Alberta Environment and Parks	

Source: (Alberta Environment and Parks, 2015 and Lee, Clevenger, and Ament, 2012)

Data Limitations

- WVCs are minimum reported numbers with a confirmed animal mortality, actual total collisions are likely higher.
- To better streamline the collection of accurate WVC data, the Government of Alberta developed a mobile reporting app for the Alberta Wildlife Watch Program. As of November 2019 the app has not yet been fully deployed by all provincial government staff and contractors. Due to these reporting limitations, updated WVC data for 2013 to 2018 are not presented in this report.

Sources

- Alberta Environment and Parks. 2015. Wildlife Conflict Database: ENFOR and Kananaskis Emergency Services databases. Jay Honeyman, Human Wildlife Conflict Biologist. Alberta Environment and Parks: Canmore, AB.
- Alberta Transportation. 2019. Alberta Wildlife Watch Animal Carcass Records. Alberta Transportation: Edmonton, AB. https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/alberta-wildlife-watch-animal-carcass-records
- Lee, T., Clevenger, A., and R. Ament. 2012. Highway Wildlife Mitigation Opportunities for the Trans-Canada Highway in the Bow River Valley. Miistakis Institute and Western Transportation Institute, Montana State University: Calgary, AB. Report to Alberta Ecotrust Foundation. http://rockies.ca/files/reports/Bow_Valley_Highway_Mitigation_FINAL_Sept2012.pdf

Update Frequency

- Annual. Pending the full implementation of the AWW reporting app.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Highway Wilding: http://www.highwaywilding.org/index.php
- Highway Wildling video by Canmore Filmmaker, Leanne Allison: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mx4eJH-lI_w&feature=youtu.be
- Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. 2018. Recommendations for Improving Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Bow Valley. Human-Wildlife Coexistence Technical Working Group. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/2622-human-wildlife-coexistence-bow-valley-report

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental Sustainability – 5 Year Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Air Quality	Sulphur Dioxide		From 2013-2017 average sulphur dioxide levels remained well below annual air quality objectives.
	Ozone		Average ozone levels increased from 24.3 ppb in 2013 to 31.9 ppb in 2016 (likely relating to vehicle exhaust).
	Nitrogen Dioxide		From 2013-2017 average nitrogen dioxide levels remained well below annual air quality objectives.
Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Electricity Use		Total community electricity use increased by 5.2% from 2013-2018.
	Natural Gas Consumption		From 2013-2018, natural gas consumption varied with annual and seasonal weather conditions.
	GHG Emissions from Electricity and Natural Gas		From 2013-2018, total emissions from electricity and natural gas consumption decreased by an estimated 5.1% due to the reduced use of coal for generating electricity in Alberta.
Water Consumption	Residential Water Consumption		From 2013-2018, total residential water consumption decreased slightly by 3.8%. In general residential water consumption has been trending down since the year 2000.
	Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Water Consumption		From 2013-2018, ICI water consumption increased by 20.2%. In general, ICI water consumption has been trending up since the year 2000 and is in excess of the ESAP targets.
	Water System Losses		From 2013-2018, unaccounted for (or authorized but unmetered) water use/loss ranged from 27-32%. This is above the ESAP target of <10%. The leak detection and repair program is ongoing.
Drinking Water Quality	Drinking Water Quality		Canmore's drinking water continued to meet or exceed government standards.
Bow River Water Quality	Monitoring 4.5km upstream of Canmore		Environment and Climate Change Canada ranked Water quality as "Good" from 2011-2016, increasing to "Excellent" from 2015-2017.
	BRBC Water Quality Objectives monitoring upstream/downstream of the WWTP		Sampling above and below the WWTP in 2013 and 2016-2018 did not show any measured deterioration in water quality based on the BRBC water quality objectives.

Wastewater	Wastewater Effluent Characteristics		In 2017, there were significant issues with the filter system at the WWTP. Due to this situation, only 59% of the total available nitrogen was successfully removed from the wastewater in 2017. These issues were resolved, and in 2018, the WWTP removed 89% of total phosphorus and 90% of total ammonia nitrogen.
Solid Waste Management and Diversion	Total Solid Waste Land Filled		From 2013-2018, total solid waste landfilled was variable on an annual basis and was closely linked to the volume of construction and demolition activity.
	Residential and ICI Wastes Sent to Landfill		From 2013-2018, the quantity of 'wet waste' (residential and ICI – Industrial, Commercial, Institutional) waste landfilled remained fairly consistent with only slight annual variations.
	C&D Wastes Land Filled at Francis Cooke Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre		From 2013-2018, the quantity of 'dry waste' (C&D Construction and Demolition) landfilled was variable depending on the level of construction and demolition activity in Canmore. A major demolition project in 2017 substantially increased the quantity of waste sent to landfill.

Air Quality

Trend (2013-2017)

- Average sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide levels remained well below the annual air quality objectives.
- Average ozone levels increased from 24.3 ppb in 2013 to 31.9 ppb in 2016.

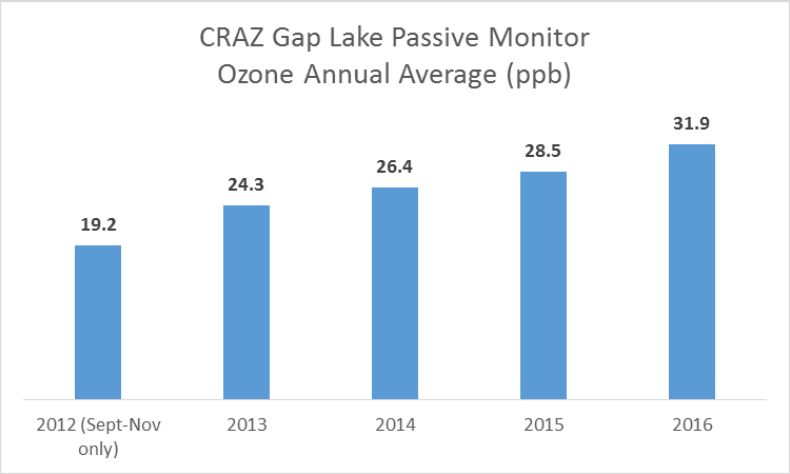
Threshold

- Annual Alberta Air Quality Objectives:
    a) 24 ppb for nitrogen dioxide (NO2)
    b) 8 ppb for sulphur dioxide (SO2)
    c) There are currently no annual Alberta objectives for ozone (O3)

Summary

- From the September 2012 to the end of 2017, the Calgary Region Airshed Zone Society (CRAZ) operated a passive monitoring station near Canmore at Gap Lake. It recorded Sulphur Dioxide, Ozone and Nitrogen Dioxide (SO2, O3 and NO2) which were reported on a monthly basis.
- Average levels of SO2 and NO2 were fairly stable on an annual basis and are well below the annual air quality objectives for Alberta.
- Average ozone levels showed continual annual increases from 24.3 ppb in 2013 to 31.9 ppb in 2016. Ozone data for 2017 is not available. Typically, the largest source of ozone precursors is vehicle exhaust. The increasing ozone levels may relate, in part, to the increasing volume of vehicles using the Trans-Canada Highway (CRAZ, 2018).
- In 2018, CRAZ suspended the passive air quality monitoring network. Instead of the passive monitors, CRAZ will deploy a Portable Air Monitoring Laboratory (PAML). The Bow Valley Corridor will be monitored by the PAML from October 2019 to March 2020 and April 2021 to September 2021. The PAML will provide real time Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) for the area being monitored (CRAZ, 2018). Real time PAML data is available at: https://craz.ca/monitoring/canmore-elk-run/
- The summers of 2017 and 2018 were marked by significant wildfire activity across western North America. Lafarge's air quality monitoring station at the Lagoon in Exshaw recorded 14 days in 2017 and 17 days in 2018 where particulate matter (PM2.5) exceeded the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives (AAAQO). These exceedances were directly related to wildfire smoke (WSP Canada, 2017&2018).
- In 2018 Environment Canada issued 22 days of Special Air Quality Statements due to wildfire smoke for the Banff National Park/Canmore-Kananaskis regions (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

CRAZ - Canmore Passive Monitoring Station	Annual Average (ppb)		
	SO2	O3*	NO2
2012 (Sept-Nov only)	0.7	19.2	5.7
2013	0.6	24.3	5.2
2014	0.7	26.4	5.2
2015	0.3	28.5	5.2
2016	0.3	31.9	5.0
2017	0.5	-	5.2
AE Annual Objective	**8**	-	**24**
*No annual Alberta objective			

Source: (CRAZ, 2018)

Data Limitations

- Wind and weather patterns in the Bow Valley can be complex and variable due to the rugged mountain topography. This can result in a high degree of spatial heterogeneity of air quality parameters. The passive monitor at Gap Lake measured three air quality parameters at a single point location just east of Canmore. Air quality at other locations in the Bow Valley may differ.
- The passive network reported three parameters on the basis of monthly averages. There may have been other air quality concerns not captured by the monitoring (e.g. particulates) or specific episodic events that are infrequent enough to be 'masked' by these monthly averages (e.g. wildfire smoke).

Sources

- CRAZ. 2018. Continuous and Passive Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program Calgary Region Airshed Zone Ambient Monitoring Stations Annual Report 2017. Calgary Region Airshed Zone: Calgary, AB. www.craz.ca
- CRAZ. 2018. CRAZ PAML Deployment Plan – 2018. Calgary Region Airshed Zone: Calgary, AB. http://craz.ca/downloads/craz-

documents/Documents/Regional%20Air%20Quality%20Monitoring/CRAZ%20PAML%20Deployment%20Plan_final.pdf
- Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2019. Special Air Quality Statements. Custom data request. February 15, 2019. Environment and Climate Change Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada: Edmonton, AB.
- WSP Canada. 2017. Lafarge Exshaw Air Quality Monitoring. Monthly Air Quality Reports. Compiled by WSP. Lafarge Canada Inc.: Exshaw, AB. http://airquality.ca/clients/Lafarge_Public/#
- WSP Canada. 2018. Lafarge Exshaw Air Quality Monitoring. Monthly Air Quality Reports. Compiled by WSP. Lafarge Canada Inc.: Exshaw, AB. http://airquality.ca/clients/Lafarge_Public/#

Update Frequency

- Passive monitor discontinued as of December 2017.
- PAML monitoring continuous during operation.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Calgary Region Airshed Zone: www.craz.ca

Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Electricity use increased by 5.2%.
- Natural gas consumption increased by 4.2% with annual variations (up to 12.1%) due to annual and seasonal weather conditions.
- Total emissions from electricity and natural gas consumption decreased by an estimated 5.1%.
- The Town of Canmore released the 2018 Climate Action Plan (CAP) with targets and plans to reduce community Greenhous Gas (GHG) emissions.

Targets

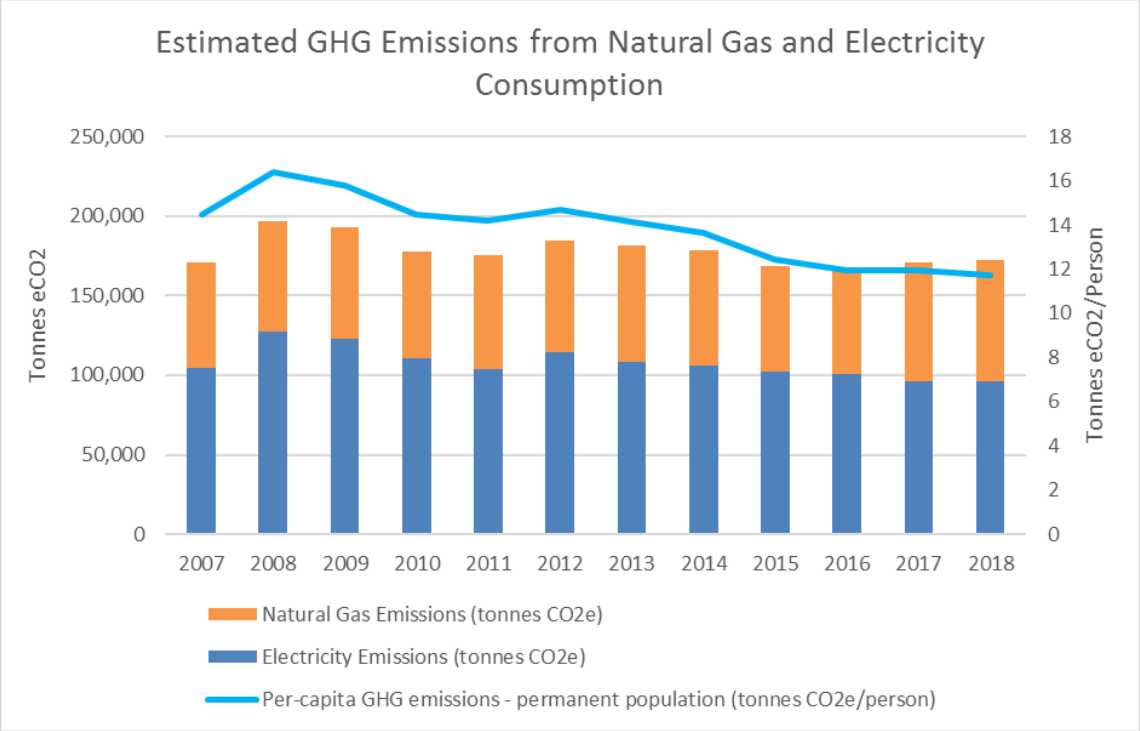
Target Year	2018 Climate Action Plan (CAP) Targets
2030	30% reduction in community GHG emissions below 2015 levels
2050	80% reduction in community GHG emissions below 2015 levels

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2018)

Summary

- The Town of Canmore is currently working on an update to its detailed energy use and emissions inventory. Therefore, only two primary emission sources are presented here: electricity and natural gas.
- Total community electricity use has generally trended upwards since 2007. In the 5-year period from 2013-2018 there was a modest increase of 5.2% (Fortis Alberta, 2019).
- Natural gas consumption is closely linked to weather and is inherently more variable than electricity consumption. Overall, total community natural gas consumption increased slightly over the past decade, with substantial annual variations (up to 12.1%) relating to warmer or colder years. Total community natural gas consumption rose slightly (4.2%) during the 5-year period from 2013-2018 (Atco Gas, 2019).
- Total GHG emissions (electricity and natural gas) decreased by an estimated 5.1%. Largely due to a shift away from coal generation for electricity in Alberta (Atco, 2019; Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019; Fortis, 2019).
- Since 2007, the Town of Canmore has installed 55 modules of solar thermal and 429 modules of solar electric on municipal buildings.
- Since 2015, the Town of Canmore has offered a Solar Incentive Program for residents installing solar systems on their homes. In 2019 a total of 15 grants for $1,000 each were available.
- In July 2019, an electric vehicle charging station was added beside the Miner Union Hall. There are now a total of four stations available in Canmore: Miners Union Hall, artsPlace, Canmore Rocky Mountain Inn, and Petro Canada.
- On October 1, 2019 Town Council unanimously voted to declare a state of climate emergency, acknowledging the serious global impacts of climate change.

Graphs



Data Tables

Estimated Community GHG Emissions From Natural Gas and Electricity Consumption						
Estimated Community GHG Emissions	**Electricity Consumption (kwh)**	**Electricity Emissions (tonnes CO2e)**	**Natural Gas Consumption (GJ)**	**Natural Gas Emissions (tonnes CO2e)**	**Total GHG Emissions (tonnes CO2e)**	**Per Capita Emissions (tonnes CO2e)***
2007	101,825,046	104,880	1,264,498	65,840	170,720	14.5
2008	109,615,285	127,154	1,335,099	69,516	196,670	16.4
2009	111,326,784	122,459	1,353,678	70,483	192,943	15.8
2010	110,477,418	110,477	1,285,982	66,958	177,436	14.5
2011	115,195,837	103,676	1,370,329	71,350	175,026	14.2
2012	124,696,179	114,720	1,337,973	69,666	184,386	14.7
2013	114,243,820	108,532	1,401,232	72,959	181,491	14.2
2014	117,764,941	105,988	1,395,104	72,640	178,629	13.7
2015	116,440,160	102,467	1,264,425	65,836	168,303	12.4
2016	116,805,065	100,452	1,285,596	66,938	167,391	12.0
2017	119,980,109	95,984	1,441,289	75,045	171,029	11.9
2018	120,142,063	96,114	1,460,911	76,067	172,180	11.7
						*based on estimated permanent population

Sources: (Atco, 2019; Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019; Fortis, 2019)

Data Limitations

- The Town is currently updating the protocols associated with its GHG inventory including emissions associated with transportation.
- Only direct community energy use and associated emissions are included here. External factors such as food production, landfilled waste, and tourist/visitor transportation are not included.
- Final 2018 GHG emission factors from the National Inventory Report are not yet available. Alberta is working towards phasing out coal generators so it is anticipated that updated emissions factors will show a reduced GHG intensity for electricity.

Sources

- Atco Gas. 2019. Community Natural Gas Consumption Statistics. Unpublished Data. Atco Gas: Calgary, AB. Requested by the Town of Canmore.
- Climatedata.ca. 2019. Banff CS Weather Station Data. Downloaded on October 18, 2019. Climatedata.ca: https://climatedata.ca/download/
- Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2019. National Inventory Report (NIR) 2019. Environment and Climate Change Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/779c7bcf-4982-47eb-af1b-a33618a05e5b
- Fortis Alberta. 2019. Electricity Consumption Statistics for Canmore. Unpublished data. Fortis Alberta: Calgary, AB. Requested by the Town of Canmore.

Update Frequency

- Electricity and natural gas consumption: Annual. By custom data request.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- The Peaks to Prairies Project is installing a network of 20 charging stations across southern Alberta: https://www.atco.com/en-ca/projects/peaks-to-prairies-electric-vehicle-charging-station.html
- Canmore Solar Initiative: https://canmore.ca/latest-articles/canmore-solar-initiative
- Town of Canmore. 2018. Climate Action Plan. December 2018. Prepared in consultation with Urban Systems. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/guiding-documents/3002-canmore-climate-action-plan
- Town of Canmore, Climate Change: https://canmore.ca/residents/stewardship-of-the-environment/climate-change-adaptation-plan

Water Consumption

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Total annual water production increased by 3.3%. There was a 1-year spike of 11.5% in 2016 (primarily related to ICI water consumption).
- Total residential water consumption decreased slightly by 3.8%.
- From 2013-2018 ICI water consumption increased by 20.2% overall.
- Water system losses varied slightly on an annual basis ranging from 27%-32% per year.

Targets

- The following water conservation targets are from the 2010 Environmental Sustainability Action Plan (ESAP) and include a combination of per capita and absolute reduction goals. The per capita goals are based on total population, including both the permanent and non-permanent residents in the community. Due to uncertainty about the actual size of the total population, a comparison of total water production and residential water consumption relative to the ESAP goals is not included in this report. Please refer to the Town of Canmore's 2018 Public Works Annual Report for further information regarding water consumption and the ESAP goals.

Water Consumption Goals	Reduction in Water Consumption from 2000 Levels*		
	2015	2020	2035
Total Water Production	30% per capita	40% per capita	50% per capita
Residential Water Consumption	30% per capita	40% per capita	50% per capita
ICI Water Consumption	10% total consumption	20% total consumption	30% total consumption
Water System Losses	Reduce losses to 10% or less	Maintain at 10% or less	Maintain at 10% or less
*Per capita targets based on Total Population (permanent + non-permanent)			

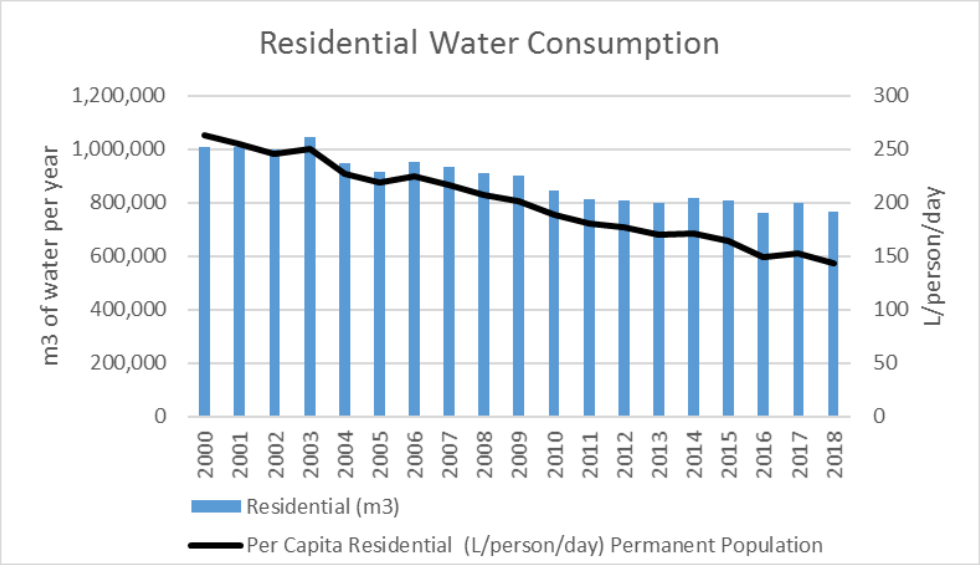
Source: (Town of Canmore, 2010)

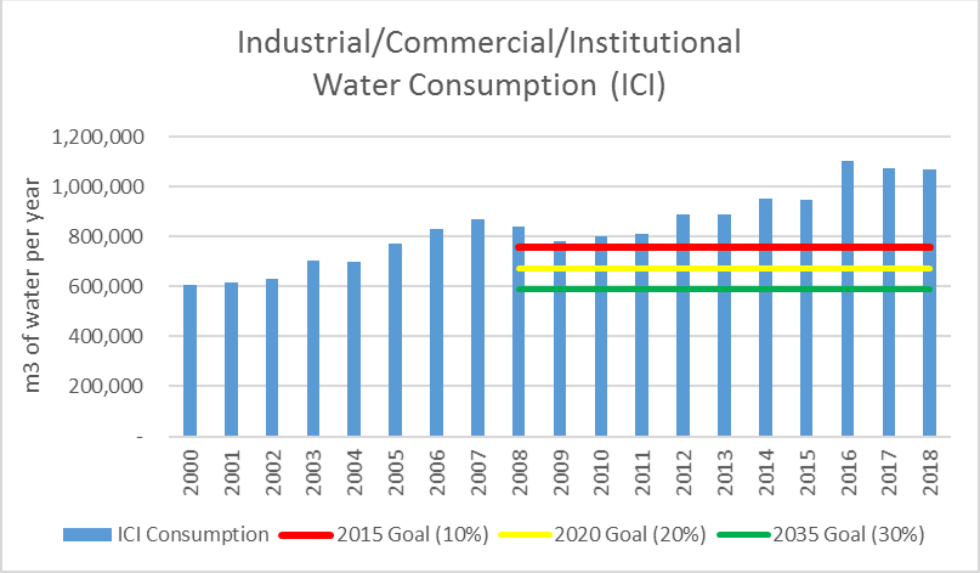
Summary

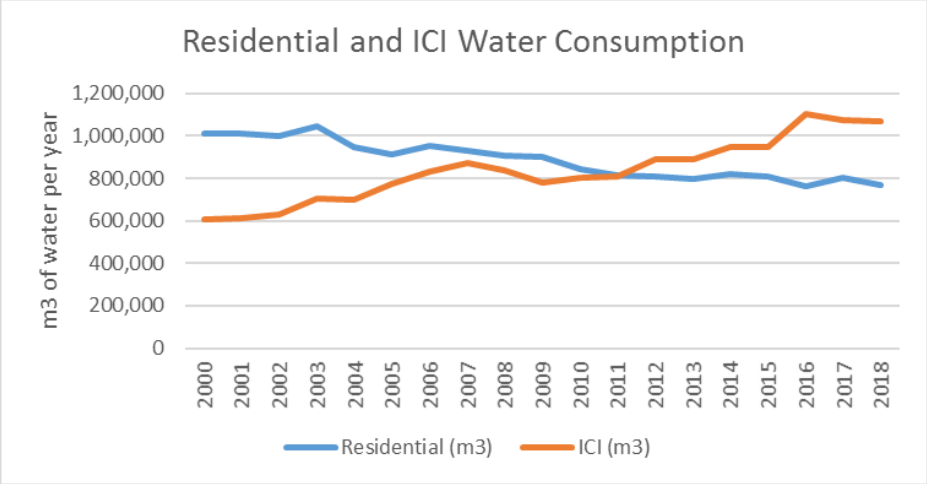
- Total production includes all water provided by the municipal system for residential use, ICI (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional) use, and water losses (e.g. leakage). From 2013-2018 total annual water production increased slightly overall by 3.3%. There was a 1-year spike of 11.5% in 2016 primarily related to ICI water consumption (Town of Canmore, 2019).
- The 2017 Utilities Master Plan observed that total annual water consumption from 2000-2014 was relatively constant, even with a growing population. On average this represents a generally decreasing per capita demand for water that is expected to continue to decrease into the future (CIMA, 2017).
- Total residential water consumption decreased slightly by 3.8% from 2013-2018. From 2000 (ESAP base year) to 2018 actual residential water use decreased by -24.0% or 120 litres per day per capita (permanent population).

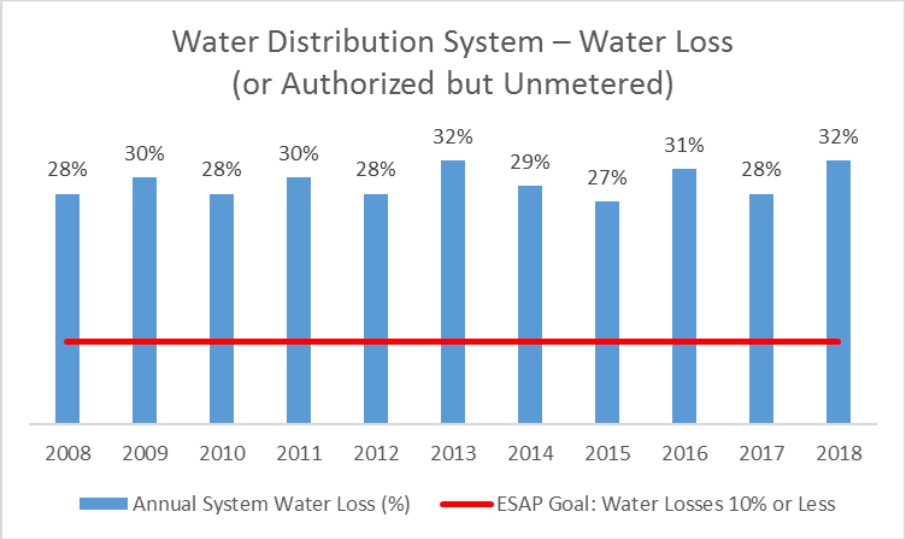
- From 2013-2018 total ICI consumption increased by 20.2%. Higher water use in the ICI sector relates in part to new facilities such as Elevation Place (2013), new hotels and higher levels of tourist visitation. Total consumption for this sector remains well above the ESAP goals.
- A certain percentage of water is unaccounted for, or lost through leaks, illegal connections, unmetered use, and meter inaccuracies. In 2018, the total water loss (or authorized but unmetered use) was 32%. After accounting for repaired leaks and unmetered uses, 19% remained as unidentified leaks. Continued work on leak detection and repair will be required to meet the ESAP goal of 10% water loss (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Graphs









Data Tables

Water Consumption/Production					
Year	**Residential (m3)**	**ICI (m3)**	**Town Facilities/ Parks (m3)**	**Total Production (m3)**	**Per Capita Residential (L/person/day) Permanent Population**
2000	1,008,989	605,596	43,811	2,326,895	263
2001	1,009,775	615,214	57,426	2,473,928	255
2002	1,000,376	628,875	55,326	2,683,063	246
2003	1,047,491	703,485	51,229	2,924,782	250
2004	948,839	700,401	42,940	2,628,877	227
2005	913,136	772,764	40,448	2,621,780	219
2006	952,901	832,218	62,682	2,543,622	225

2007	932,599	870,199	46,225	2,586,015	216
2008	909,499	837,509	39,063	2,496,379	208
2009	899,140	780,540	43,266	2,567,664	201
2010	844,606	803,343	33,768	2,357,078	189
2011	812,166	810,000	39,297	2,368,865	181
2012	810,091	889,851	49,320	2,442,287	177
2013	796,803	890,180	51,423	2,559,036	170
2014	818,218	950,343	53,018	2,575,740	171
2015	809,538	945,456	45,091	2,495,169	164
2016	760,326	1,101,631	56,099	2,780,885	149
2017	800,691	1,076,347	55,022	2,667,992	153
2018	766,841	1,069,822	57,206	2,644,369	143

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2019)

Sources

- CIMA. 2017. Town of Canmore Utilities Master Plan Water and Sanitary. Prepared for: The Town of Canmore. CIMA: Calgary, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/1046-utility-master-plan-2010
- EPCOR. 2019. 2018 Canmore Performance Report. EPCOR: Canmore, AB. https://www.EPCOR.com/products-services/water/water-quality/Pages/water-quality-reports-canmore.aspx
- Town of Canmore. 2010. Town of Canmore Environmental Sustainability Action Plan (ESAP). Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/planning-building-development/signposts-to-sustainability/1016-environmental-sustainability-action-plan
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual. Town of Canmore Public Works Department Annual Reports.
- Annual. EPCOR Annual Performance Reports.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore Utility Operations: https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/public-utilities/utility-operations

Drinking Water Quality

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Canmore's drinking water continued to meet or exceed government standards.

Targets

- To meet or exceed Government of Alberta standards for drinking water quality.

Summary

- The Town of Canmore is supplied from two high quality water sources: a groundwater aquifer, and surface water from Spray Lakes via the Rundle Forebay. The treated water quality requirements are set by the Government of Alberta and are different for both the groundwater and surface water sources (outlined in the table below). Canmore's water treatment and distribution is managed under contract by EPCOR.
- EPCOR monitors approximately 75 water quality parameters and conducts over 5,000 water quality tests a year (EPCOR, 2018). While there are occasional exceedances, such as the boil water advisory during the 2013 flood (EPCOR, 2014), water quality parameters are typically well within required parameters.
- Fluoride is not added to Canmore's municipal water supply, however, it is naturally present in the local ground and surface waters. In 2018, naturally occurring fluoride levels in the drinking water averaged 0.13 mg/L (Pumphouse 1&2) (Town of Canmore, 2019). This is well below the federal fluoride guideline of 1.5 mg/L (Health Canada, 2017).

Data Limitations

- Beyond the five BRBC water quality objectives, there are other potential impacts of wastewater that are not measured by the sampling protocol. Potential substances of concern include metals, pharmaceuticals, hormones and endocrine disrupting compounds, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. These issues are a growing concern in across Canada and their effects on aquatic ecosystems are not always fully understood or quantified by common monitoring protocols (CCME, 2006).

Sources

- EPCOR. 2014. 2013 Annual Performance Report Town of Canmore Water & Wastewater Systems. EPCOR: Canmore, AB. http://www.EPCOR.com/water/wq/wq-canmore-2013.pdf
- EPCOR. 2019. 2018 Canmore Performance Report. EPCOR: Canmore, AB. https://www.EPCOR.com/products-services/water/water-quality/Pages/water-quality-reports-canmore.aspx
- Health Canada. 2017. Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality – Summary Table. Health Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/sum_guide-res_recom/index-eng.php
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Data Tables

Average Treated Water Quality (2018)		
Water Quality Parameters	**Pumphouse #1 (3 Ground Water Wells (18m, 44m and 67m deep)**	**Pumphouse #2 (Surface Water from the Rundle Forebay)**
Chlorine Residual	0.96 mg/L	1.04 mg/L
Turbidity	0.03 NTU	0.06 NTU
Total Hardness	175 mgCaCO3/L	155 mgCaCO3/L
Fluoride	0.13 mg/L	0.13 mg/L
Aluminium	<0.005 mg/L	0.07 mg/L
pH	n/a	8
Alberta Environment Approval Requirements	Greater than 0.5 mg/L Chlorine residual entering distribution system	99.9% (3log) reduction for Giardia
	Greater than 0.1 mg/L Chlorine residual in distribution system	99.99% (4log) reduction for Viruses
	Test for Bacteria in distribution system at 9 locations per month	Less than 5 NTU Turbidity in distribution system
		Greater than 0.2 mg/L Chlorine residual entering distribution system
		Greater than 0.05 mg/L Chlorine residual in distribution system
		pH of treated water 6.5 - 8.5
		Test for Bacteria in distribution system at 12 locations per month

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Update Frequency

- Annual. Town of Canmore Public Works Department Annual Reports.
- Annual. EPCOR Annual Performance Reports.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Government of Alberta, Drinking Water: https://www.alberta.ca/drinking-water.aspx

Bow River Water Quality

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Upstream of Canmore: water quality was ranked as "Good" from 2011-2016, increasing to "Excellent" from 2015-2017.
- Downstream of the WWTP: sampling above and below the WWTP in 2013 and 2016-2018 did not show any measured deterioration in water quality based on the BRBC water quality objectives.

Targets

- To meet or exceed the Bow River Basin Council (BRBC) Water Quality Objectives and federal water quality guidelines.

Summary

- The closest long-term water quality monitoring to Canmore is located on the Bow River, 4.5 km upstream of the town near the Banff National Park east boundary. Environment and Climate Change Canada tracks a total of 11 parameters (ammonia, arsenic, chloride, copper, lead, nickel, nitrogen, oxygen, pH, phosphorus, zinc). Long-term measurements at this site are combined to produce an index of water quality that is part of a standardized national series of indicators. Index values are affected by the frequency and scale of exceedances.
- Since 2002 the water quality upstream of Canmore was rated as generally 'Excellent' or 'Good' in quality, rarely exceeding federal guidelines. The occasional exceedances at this site typically relate to higher flow events and metals carried in the high levels of suspended particles (e.g. snowmelt or rain events) (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019).
- In 2013, the Town of Canmore commenced a monitoring program to determine the direct effects of the WWTP effluent on the Bow River. Sampling occurred throughout the year, 100m upstream and 300m downstream of the WWTP discharge. Based on the 2013 data, the WWTP effluent did not result in an exceedance of the Bow River Basin Council (BRBC) Water Quality objectives.
- Following a major WWTP upgrade, the Town of Canmore expanded the water quality sampling protocol with 2 sites above and 2 sites below the WWTP. Tests were conducted in 2016, 2017 and 2018. This targeted water quality monitoring by the Town of Canmore indicates that the effluent from the WWTP is not causing an exceedance of the BRBC Water Quality guidelines (relative to background levels) (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Data Tables

2013 Parameter Comparison with Bow River Basin Council Water Quality Objectives

Parameter	100m Upstream	300m Downstream	BRBC WQ Objective
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N) (mg/L)	0.084	0.111	0.267 mg/L
Total Ammonia (N) (mg/L)	<0.050	0.081	
Total Coliforms (No/100 mL)	92.5	90.8	
TSS (mg/L)	27.6	26.1	Not > 5 mg/L over background
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.018	0.018	0.014 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	144	146	

Source: Town of Canmore, 2015

2018 Parameter Comparison with Bow River Basin Council Water Quality Objectives					
Parameter	**500M Upstream**	**100M Upstream**	**100M Downstream**	**500M Downstream**	**BRBC Water Quality Objective**
Nitrate plus Nitrite (N) (mg/L)	0.075	0.074	0.101	0.095	0.267 mg/L
Total Ammonia (N) (mg/L)	< 0.015	< 0.015	< 0.015	< 0.015	0.04 mg/L
E. coli (CFU/100 mL)	2	3.6	3.6	4.7	No single value to exceed 400 *E.coli*/100 mL or <200 *E. coli*/100 mL
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.0023	0.0015	0.0024	0.0031	0.014 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50	Should not exceed 3.0 mg/L

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Bow River Water Quality Index 2002-2017			
Sampling period	**Bow River at Hwy 1 above Lake Louise**	**Bow River about 4.5 km above Canmore**	**Bow River at Cochrane**
2002-2004	Excellent	Good	Excellent
2003-2005	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
2004-2006	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
2005-2007	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
2006-2008	Excellent	Good	Good
2007-2009	Excellent	Good	Good
2008-2010	Excellent	Good	Excellent
2009-2011	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
2010-2012	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
2011-2013	Excellent	Good	Good
2012-2014	Excellent	Good	Good
2013-2015	Excellent	Good	Good
2014-2016	Excellent	Good	Good
2015-2017	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Excellent: Water quality measurements never or very rarely exceed guidelines			
Good: Water quality measurements rarely exceed guidelines and, if they do, it is usually by a narrow margin			

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Beyond the five BRBC water quality objectives, there are other potential impacts of wastewater that are not measured by the sampling protocol. Potential substances of concern include metals, pharmaceuticals, hormones and endocrine disrupting compounds, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. These issues are a growing concern in across Canada and their effects on aquatic ecosystems are not always fully understood or quantified by common monitoring protocols (CCME, 2006).

Sources

- CCME. 2006. Municipal Wastewater Effluent in Canada. Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. Municipal Wastewater Development Committee. CCME: Ottawa, ON. https://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/municipal_wastewater_efflent/mwwe_general_backgrounder_e.pdf
- Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2019. Water Quality in Canadian Rivers. Environment and Climate Change Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/water-quality-canadian-rivers.html
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual. Town of Canmore Public Works Department Annual Reports.
- Biannual. Environment Canada Water Quality Index.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow River Basin Council: https://brbc.ab.ca/
- Canadian Environmental Water Quality Guidelines: https://www.ccme.ca/en/resources/canadian_environmental_quality_guidelines/

Wastewater

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- In 2017, there were significant issues with the filter system at the WWTP. The plant struggled over a 7-month period to meet the total ammonia nitrate (TAN) discharge requirements. Due to this situation, only 59% of the TAN was successfully removed from the wastewater in 2017. In 2018, the WWTP removed 89% of total phosphorus and 90% of total ammonia nitrogen.

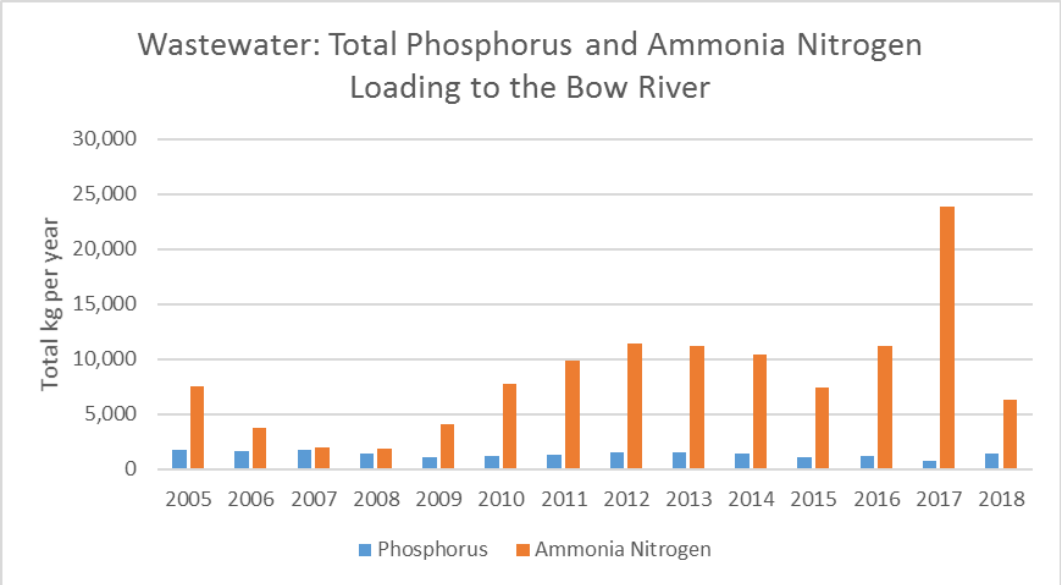
Targets

- To meet or exceed all regulatory requirements under the approval to operate the WWTP so as to minimize the impacts to the aquatic environment.

Summary

- While there are occasional issues leading to exceedances and contraventions, in general, the average annual wastewater effluent characteristics have generally been well below the approval limits.
- In 2017, there were significant issues with the filter system at the WWTP. The plant struggled over a 7-month period to meet the total ammonia nitrate (TAN) discharge requirements. Due to this situation, only 59% of the TAN was successfully removed from the wastewater in 2017. After the issues were resolved, the WWTP removed 89% of total phosphorus and 90% of total ammonia nitrogen.
- Total phosphorus discharge from the WWTP effluent has not shown any clear annual trends. While there are annual fluctuations, there have been no significant loading events as with ammonia nitrogen in 2017.
- Biosolids are the solid organic material removed from the sewage at the WWTP. The biosolids are partially dewatered and trucked to a composting facility near Penhold, AB. The final product is used as a soil amendment product. In 2019 the Town of Canmore will replace the existing belt press system used for biosolids dewatering with a centrifuge. The new system will more efficiently dewater the biosolids resulting in less power use and lower water content in the material, reducing shipping requirements.
- Leakage into the system, through damaged or aged infrastructure (such as clay tiles in South Canmore) is a major contributor to the fluctuations in the quantity of wastewater that is treated and released into the Bow River. Treating this extra effluent flow requires additional energy use, and contributes to higher costs for running the WWTP facility (Town of Canmore, 2019; EPCOR, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Average Annual Wastewater Effluent Characteristics							
Year	**Total Phosphorus (mg/L)**	**Total Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)**	**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) (mg/L)**	**Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)**	**Biosolids Produced (Tonnes)**	**Phosphorus (kg)**	**Ammonia Nitrogen (kg)**
2005	0.7	3.3	10.3	7.5	2,527	1,768	7,542
2006	0.7	1.5	7.5	6.3	2,772	1,682	3,766
2007	0.6	0.6	5.0	4.0	2,779	1,766	1,972
2008	0.5	0.6	4.8	4.2	3,015	1,420	1,919
2009	0.4	1.4	7.0	5.0	3,162	1,140	4,085
2010	0.4	2.8	7.0	5.5	2,793	1,156	7,722
2011	0.5	4.1	9.0	6.7	3,011	1,340	9,900
2012	0.5	3.7	10.0	6.5	2,990	1,551	11,441
2013	0.5	4.4	11.0	7.9	3,101	1,487	11,225
2014	0.5	4.4 / 3.4	11.0	7.6	3,046	1,383	10,439
2015	0.5	3.2 / 3.4	8.0	6.1	3,377	1,126	7,437
2016	0.5	4.8 / 4.8	10.0	7.6	3,383	1,233	11,224
2017	0.3	8.5 / 6.4	6.4	5.7	3,806	778	23,865
2018	0.5	2.1	6.5	6.8	3,746	1,437	6,285
Approval Limit	< 1.0	<10 (Oct-June) < 5.0 (July-Sept)	< 20	< 20	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- Storm water (and overland storm flow) characteristics are not measured in this indicator.

Sources

- EPCOR. 2019. 2018 Canmore Performance Report. EPCOR: Canmore, AB. https://www.EPCOR.com/products-services/water/water-quality/Pages/water-quality-reports-canmore.aspx
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual. Town of Canmore Public Works Department Annual Reports.
- Annual. EPCOR Annual Performance Reports.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow River Basin Council: https://brbc.ab.ca/

Solid Waste Management and Diversion

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Total solid waste landfilled is variable on an annual basis and is closely linked to the volume of construction and demolition activity.
- The quantity of 'wet waste' (residential and ICI – Industrial, Commercial, Institutional) waste landfilled remained fairly consistent with only slight annual variations.
- The quantity of 'dry waste' (C&D Construction and Demolition) landfilled was variable depending on the level of construction and demolition activity in Canmore. A major demolition project in 2017 substantially increased the quantity of waste sent to landfill.

Targets

- The Environmental Sustainability Action Plan (ESAP) for solid waste are per capita goals are based on total population, including both the permanent and non-permanent residents in the community. Due to uncertainty about the actual size of the total population, a comparison relative to the ESAP goals is not included in this report. Please refer to the Town of Canmore's 2018 Public Works Annual Report for further information regarding solid waste and the ESAP goals.

ESAP Goals & Targets:	Waste Landfilled (tonnes/person/year*) to:		
	2015	2020	2035
Total Solid Waste Land Filled	0.60	0.45	0.30
Residential and ICI Wastes Sent to Landfill	0.35	0.30	0.20
C&D Wastes Land Filled at Francis Cooke Landfill	0.25	0.15	0.10
*based on total population (permanent + non-permanent)			

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2010)

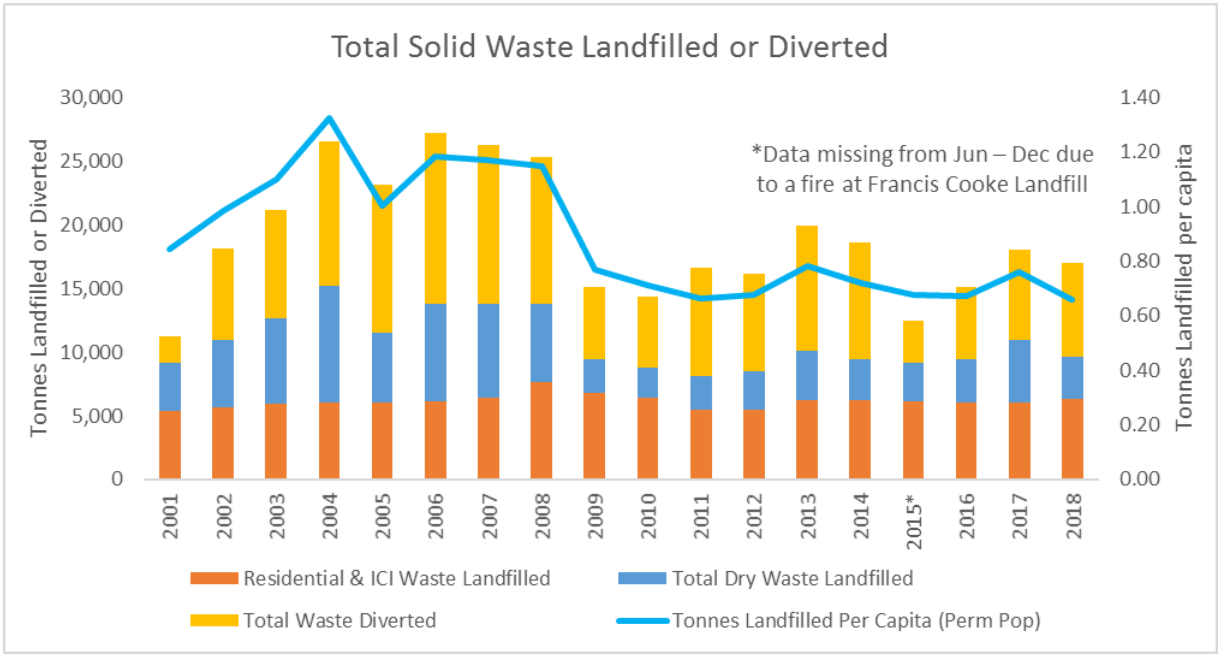
Summary

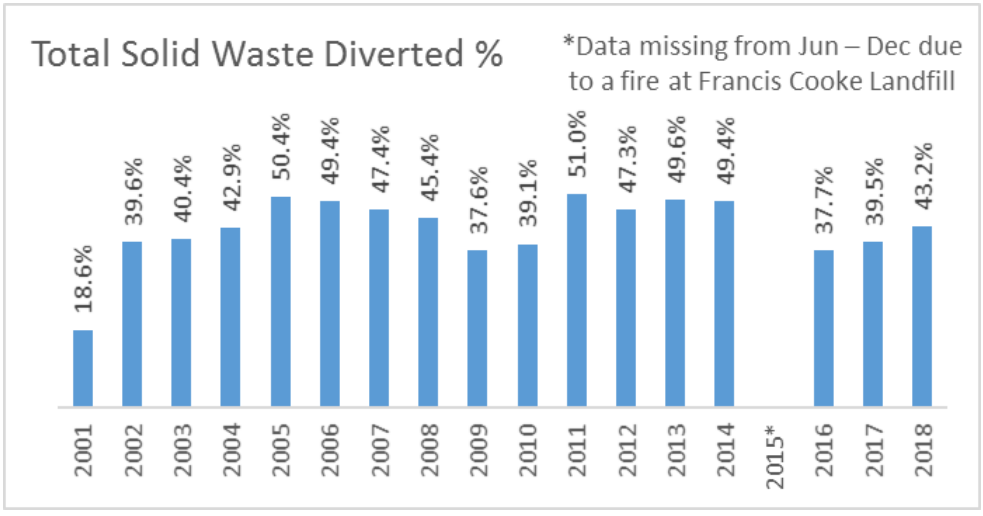
- The quantity of total solid waste generated and landfilled is closely linked to the amount of construction and demolition activity. There was a substantial drop in C&D waste from 2008 to 2009 following the global economic slowdown and a reduction in local development activity. The 2013 Alberta floods resulted in an increased quantity of debris in 2013 and 2014. There was a one-year spike in in 2017 relating to a large quantity of unsorted commercial demolition debris (that was landfilled, not diverted).
- In 2018, 64% of Canmore's dry waste was diverted from the landfill through recycling initiatives offered at the Francis Cooke Landfill and Resource Recovery Center.
- Over the past 15+ years, the quantity of residential and ICI waste has remained relatively consistent (when compared to the fluctuations in C&D waste). This is within the context of a growing population and increased visitation (Town of Canmore, 2019).
- The Regional Waste Characterization Study found that organic materials (not including yard waste) in Canmore's waste stream averaged 37% in 2016, which is similar to the average for other Alberta municipalities (Town of Canmore and Town of Banff, 2017). A pilot organics diversion project was implemented in the fall of 2019 with five residential collection containers. As of October 2019, the

organic bins are diverting 11% of the residential waste stream. A full commercial program is scheduled to begin in 2020 once the Waste Management Center expansion is completed.

- The Canmore Food Recovery Barn is a volunteer effort that began operations in 2017. This initiative recovers and redistributes food that would otherwise be sent to the landfill. In 2018, the initiative recovered more than 22 tonnes of food and is on track to surpass that total in 2019 (Canmore Food Recovery Barn, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

Total Solid Waste Landfilled or Diverted								
Year	Total Waste Diverted	Residential & ICI Waste Landfilled	Total Dry Waste Landfilled	Total Waste Landfilled	Total Waste Generated	Waste Landfilled %	Waste Diverted %	Tonnes Landfilled Per Capita (Perm Pop)
2001	2,085	5,400	3,747	9,147	11,232	81.4%	18.6%	0.84
2002	7,185	5,617	5,346	10,963	18,148	60.4%	39.6%	0.98
2003	8,529	5,942	6,664	12,606	21,135	59.6%	40.4%	1.10
2004	11,375	6,035	9,127	15,162	26,537	57.1%	42.9%	1.32
2005	11,660	6,049	5,431	11,480	23,140	49.6%	50.4%	1.00
2006	13,420	6,104	7,641	13,745	27,165	50.6%	49.4%	1.19
2007	12,432	6,393	7,419	13,812	26,244	52.6%	47.4%	1.17
2008	11,471	7,598	6,209	13,806	25,277	54.6%	45.4%	1.15
2009	5,679	6,823	2,585	9,408	15,087	62.4%	37.6%	0.77
2010	5,602	6,423	2,308	8,731	14,333	60.9%	39.1%	0.71
2011	8,488	5,509	2,651	8,161	16,648	49.0%	51.0%	0.66
2012	7,639	5,434	3,072	8,506	16,145	52.7%	47.3%	0.68
2013	9,904	6,233	3,821	10,054	19,958	50.4%	49.6%	0.78
2014	9,194	6,200	3,216	9,416	18,610	50.6%	49.4%	0.72
2015*	3,296	6,133	3,023	9,156	12,452	73.5%	26.5%	0.68
2016	5,686	6,021	3,385	9,406	15,092	62.3%	37.7%	0.67
2017	7,128	6,034	4,893	10,927	18,055	60.5%	39.5%	0.76
2018	7,370	6,292	3,380	9,672	17,042	56.8%	43.2%	0.66
*Data missing from Jun – Dec due to fire at Francis Cooke Landfill								

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2019)

Data Limitations

- Note: In 2015 there was a serious fire at the Francis Cooke Landfill, some data for June to September of 2015 is not available.

Sources

- Canmore Food Recovery Barn. 2019. Our Impact. Canmore Food Recovery Barn Statistics. Website accessed August 23, 2019. Canmore Food Recovery Barn: Canmore, AB. https://canmorefoodrecoverybarn.weebly.com/
- Stantec. 2017. Impact of Food Waste Disposal on WWTP Final Report. Prepared for the Town of Canmore. Stantec: Calgary, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/2270-2017-impact-of-food-waste-disposal-on-wwtp
- Town of Canmore. 2010. Town of Canmore Environmental Sustainability Action Plan (ESAP). Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/planning-building-development/signposts-to-sustainability/1016-environmental-sustainability-action-plan
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore and Town of Banff. 2017. Regional Waste Characterization Study. Prepared for the Town of Canmore and the Town of Banff by Hankins Environmental Consulting Inc.

Update Frequency

- Annual. Town of Canmore Public Works Department Annual Reports and Bow Valley Waste Management Commission statistics.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- The Town of Canmore is a member of the Bow Valley Waste Management Commission (BVWMC). The Commission operates The Francis Cooke Regional Class III Landfill and Regional Recovery Center and works with member municipalities to achieve their waste reduction objectives. https://bvwaste.ca/bv-waste/
- Town of Canmore Waste Management and Recycling: https://canmore.ca/municipal-services/waste-management-recycling

Transportation

Transportation – 5 Year Summary			
Section	**Indicator**	**Trend**	**Comments**
Transportation Mode Share	Spring Creek Drive Mode Share	n/a	Traffic counter data for June 15 to Sept 15, 2019: vehicle use was 60% and active transportation 40%. Which meets the 2030 ITP targets at this location.
Town Centre Congestion	Summer Day Congestion	n/a	Typical and peak summer day congestion was calculated for 2017 with modeled forecasts predicting increased congestion through 2030 and beyond if mitigations and changes to the transportation network are not implemented.
Parking	Parking Occupancy		Town centre parking occupancy during peak hours generally increased from 2007-2016, reaching 95.3% for off-street weekend peak hour parking in 2016.
Public Transit	Regional Roam Transit		Roam ridership between Banff and Canmore increased nearly 200% from 58,917 in 2013 to 174,836 in 2018.
	Local Canmore Roam Transit		From 2017 to 2018 ridership increased by 46.2% (2 years of operation).
	On-It Calgary-Canmore-Banff Transit		From 2017 to 2019, On-It summer ridership increased 54.3% from 11,706 to 18,066 (3 summers of operation).
Urban and Commuter Trails	Legacy Trail Use		Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail use more than doubled following the completion of the connector trail to Canmore in 2014.
Highway Traffic Volume	Hwy 1 Trans-Canada		From 2013 to 2018 average annual daily traffic increased by 26.8%.
	Hwy 1A		No clear trend.
	Hwy 742 (Smith-Dorian Trail)		From 2013 to 2018 average annual daily traffic more than doubled in 5 years.
Mode of Transportation to Work – Commuting	Mode of Transportation		From 2011 to 2016 the mode of transportation to work remained fairly consistent with ~77% of people commuting to work in a private vehicle. Note: the 2016 Census of Canada was undertaken prior to the introduction of local ROAM transit in November 2016.

Commuting Destination	Commuting Flow from Residence in Canmore to Place of Work in Canmore		In 2016, 66.7% of Canmore's residents in the labour force were employed within the community. The number of Canmore residents working and commuting within Canmore increased by 12.9% from 2011-2016.
	Commuting Flow from Residence in Canmore to Place of Work in Calgary		From 2011 to 2016, the number of Canmore residents commuting to Calgary dropped by 34.7% (from 620 to 405).
	Commuting Flow from Residence to Place of Work in Canmore	n/a	In 2016 15.5% of Canmore's labour force resided outside of the community. Primarily in Banff, Calgary, MD of Bighorn, and Cochrane.
Registered Motorized Vehicles	Total number of registered motor vehicles		From 2012-2017 the total number of registered motorized vehicles in Canmore increased by 15.1%.

Transportation Mode Share

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- n/a

Target

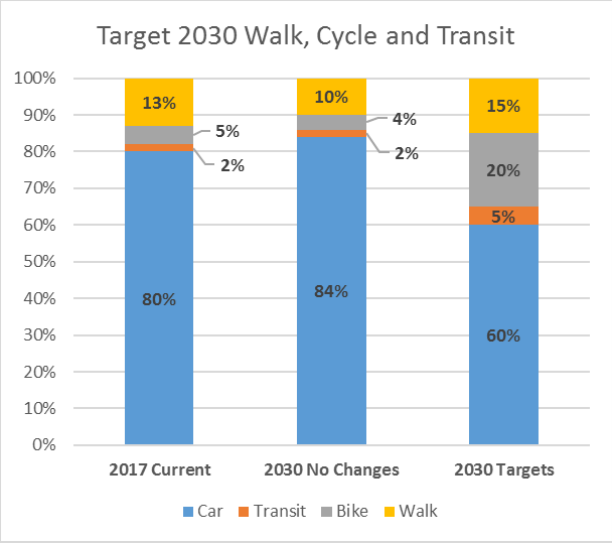
- The 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP) envisions a coherent and connected multi-modal transportation network in Canmore with less reliance on personal vehicles, and increased usage of public transit and active transportation. The following target for mode shift is recommended in the 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP):

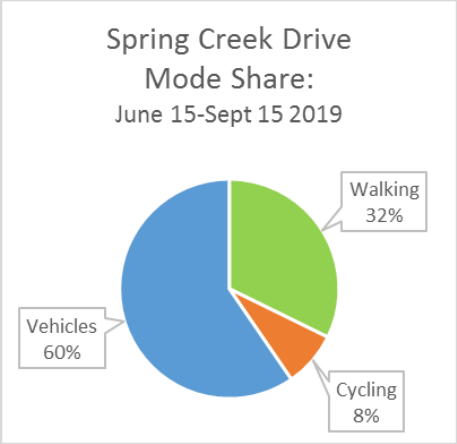
> "To be successful in maintaining road capacity and community character, a target of 40% trips taken by foot, bicycle or bus is recommended. The target is for a typical summer day during the summer months in 2030."
>
> (Town of Canmore, 2018)

Summary

- As of 2017, 80% of trips taken in Canmore were in automobiles. Based on the anticipated growth in population and visitation, this is forecast to increase to 84% by 2030. The implementation of the ITP is targeted to reduce the use of automobiles to 60% of trips by 2030, with a corresponding increase in transit and active transportation. Without this mode shift, increasing congestion is forecast in and around the Town Centre (Town of Canmore, 2018).
- Based on traffic counter data on Spring Creek Drive (adjacent to Main Street) vehicle use in 2019 accounted for 60% of all trips from June 15 to Sept 15, 2019. Active transportation totaled 40% for these peak months, which is in-line with the 2030 ITP targets at this location (Town of Canmore, 2019).
- To achieve the goals and mode shift targets outlined in the ITP, the Town of Canmore is actively engaged in a number of key initiatives including public transit (fare free), wayfinding signage, parking modifications, bicycle parking, a 'complete streets' design on Spring Creek Drive, and improvements to connectivity for walking and cycling.

Graphs





Data Tables

ITP Mode Share Targets	2017 Current	2030 No Changes	2030 Targets
Car	80%	84%	60%
Transit	2%	2%	5%
Bike	5%	4%	20%
Walk	13%	10%	15%

Source: Town of Canmore, 2018

Spring Creek Drive Mode Split		
Trips by Mode	**June 15-Sept 15 2019**	**%**
Walking	76,548	32.3%
Cycling	19,396	8.2%
Vehicles	141,366	59.6%
Total	237,310	100.0%

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- The traffic counter at Spring Creek Drive provides data on mode share at one location only. Additional traffic counters at key locations in the Town Centre will be required to better track changes in mode share over time.
- Due to differences in methodology this data is not directly comparable to 'mode of transportation to work' from the Census of Canada.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2018. 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan Update FINAL REPORT. June 27, 2018. Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd. And Mobycon Corp. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/engineering/2701-integrated-transportation-plan
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Traffic counter data (Spring Creek). Accessed from Eco-Visio. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.

Update Frequency

- Annual (based on installed traffic counter data).

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Background - Transportation in Canmore: https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/integrated-transportation-plan/transportation-planning

Town Centre Congestion

Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

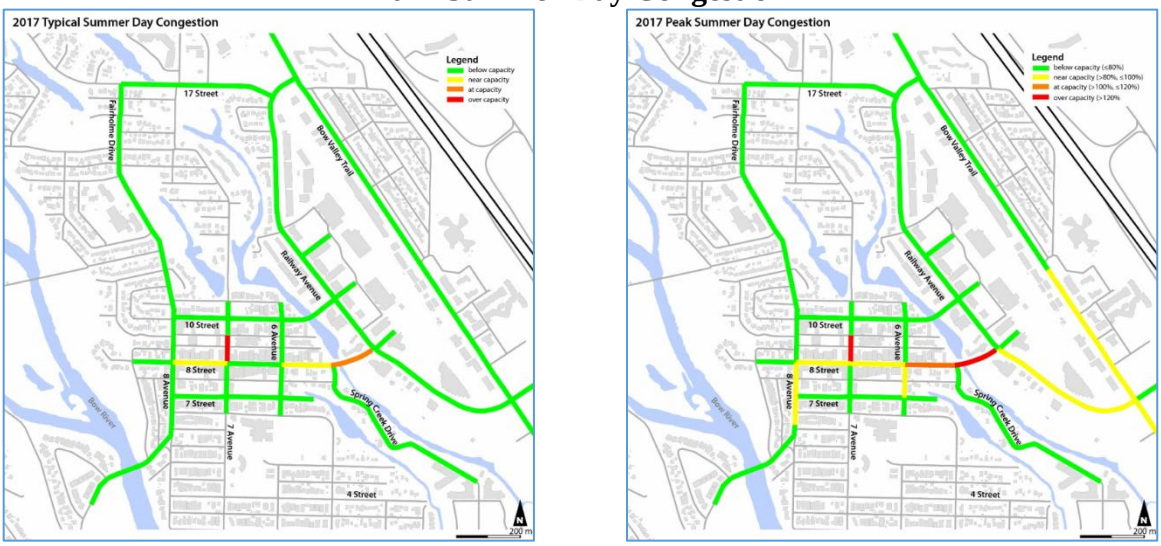
- n/a

Summary

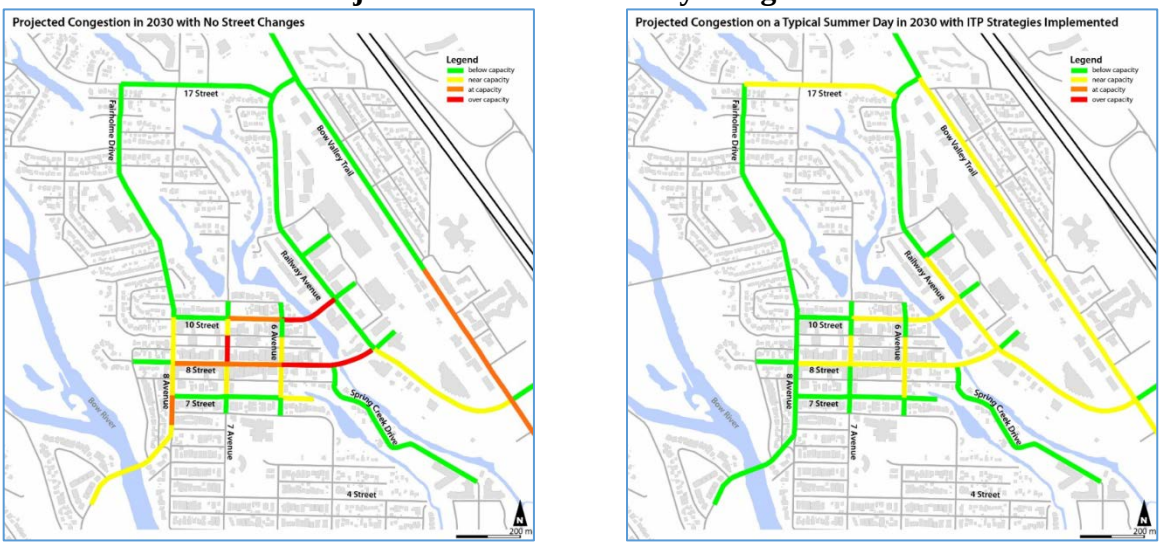
- Congestion is a growing concern, particularly on peak summer days. With increased visitation and population growth, congestion is expected to worsen unless changes are implemented. Modifications to the transportation network and increased use of public transit and active transportation will be required to reduce congestion and meet the targets outlined in the 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan (ITP).

Graphs

2017 Summer Day Congestion



Projected 2030 Summer Day Congestion



Adapted from www.canmore.ca

Data Limitations

- Projected 2030 congestion is based on anticipated population growth, visitation, and mode share shift.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2018. 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan Update FINAL REPORT. June 27, 2018. Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd. And Mobycon Corp. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/engineering/2701-integrated-transportation-plan

Update Frequency

- Occasional, as tabulated for transportation studies and plans.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Background - Transportation in Canmore: https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/integrated-transportation-plan/transportation-planning

Parking

Five Year Trend (2013 to 2018)

- Town Centre parking occupancy during peak hours generally increased from 2007-2016, reaching 95.3% for off-street weekend peak hour parking in 2016.

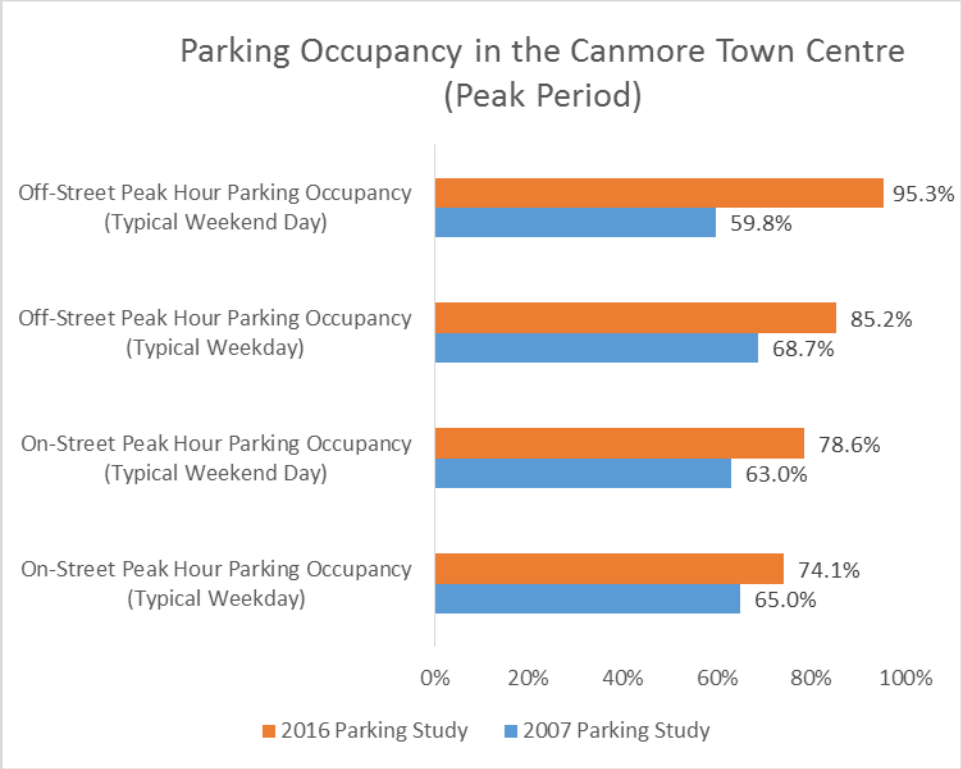
Target

- The Integrated Parking Management Plan recommends that "Parking occupancy rates should not usually exceed 85% on a commercial street or parking lot, so motorists can usually see an unoccupied space when they want one."

Summary

- As Canmore continues to grow as a community and visitor destination it has experienced challenges with parking during peak periods such as the summer tourist season, weekends, and during special events. Key findings of the downtown Canmore parking study included (for 2016):
    a) During peak days (approximately 21% of business hours) parking utilization exceeds 80-85% (approaching or above capacity during peak times).
    b) During summer weekends, parking lot usage sometimes exceeds 100% due to parking in unmarked areas (over-filled).
    c) During off-peak business hours parking is under-utilized.
    d) Approximately 85% of the Town Centre open space is dedicated to roads and parking facilities with relatively little space dedicated to people (walking and social connection)
    e) A perceived lack of parking can negatively impact visitor experience and livability for residents.
    f) Compared to study results from 2007, parking occupancy during peak hours was generally found to have increased from 2007-2016, particularly in off-street (parking lots) during weekends (Stantec, 2018).
- To help better manage parking, vehicle use, and meet the goals of the MDP and ITP, Council adopted the Integrated Parking Management Plan in 2018. The plan recognizes that building additional parking facilities is expensive, is limited by available space and will not necessarily solve all of Canmore's parking problems or move the community towards meeting its broader transportation goals. A number of potential strategies are suggested including: intercept and overflow parking, encouraging alternative modes of transportation, improved signage and information, enforcement, and paid parking (Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2018).
- Paid parking will be introduced in the Town Centre beginning in June 2020, a residential parking permit system for areas adjacent to the Town Centre will allow residents to park in the zone adjacent to their home. Revenues from paid parking will help provide continued fare free public transit in Canmore (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Graphs



Source: adapted from (Stantec, 2018)

Maps

Source: (Town of Canmore, 2019)

Data Tables

Parking Occupancy in the Canmore Town Centre (Peak Period)*		
Study Period	**2007 Parking Study**	**2016 Parking Study**
On-Street Peak Hour Parking Occupancy (Typical Weekday)	65.0%	74.1%
On-Street Peak Hour Parking Occupancy (Typical Weekend Day)	63.0%	78.6%
Off-Street Peak Hour Parking Occupancy (Typical Weekday)	68.7%	85.2%
Off-Street Peak Hour Parking Occupancy (Typical Weekend Day)	59.8%	95.3%
*Selected occupancy measures		

Source: adapted from Stantec, 2018

Data Limitations

- Based on sampling protocols for key downtown parking locations. Does not reflect parking occupancy in residential neighbourhoods or other commercial districts.

Sources

- Bunt & Associates. 2007. 2007 Town of Canmore Town Centre/Gateway Parking Study. Prepared for the Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Stantec. 2018. Downtown Canmore Parking Study and Implementation Strategy. Prepared for the Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/2441-parking-study
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Paid Parking & Fare Free Transit. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/paid-parking-fare-free-transit
- Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2018. Town of Canmore Integrated Parking Management Plan. Written by Todd Litman, Victoria Transport Policy Institute. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/2652-integrated-parking-management-plan

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore, Integrated Parking Management: https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/parking-study

Public Transit

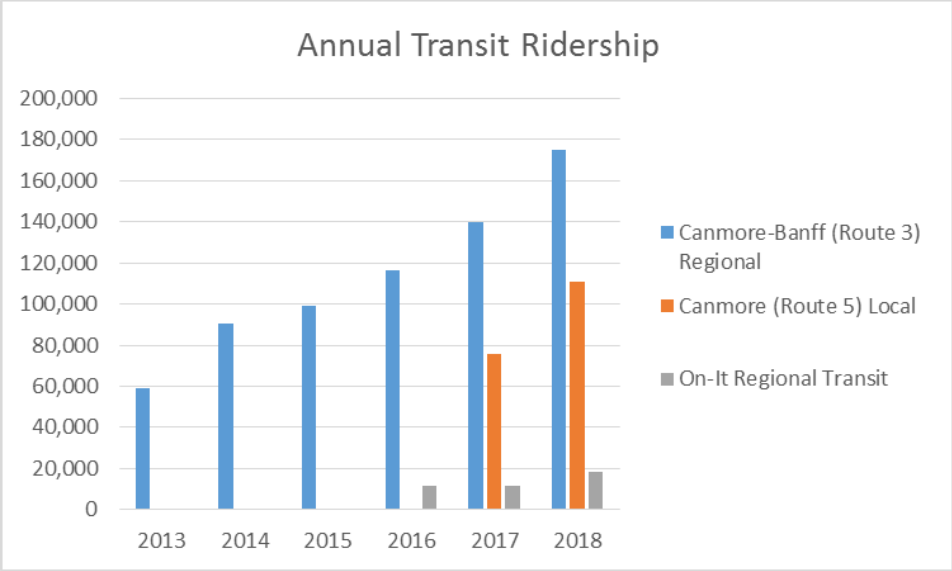
Five Year Trend (2013-2018)

- Regional Roam Transit: Roam ridership between Banff and Canmore increased nearly 200% from 58,917 in 2013 to 174,836 in 2018.
- Local Canmore Roam Transit: From 2017 to 2018 ridership increased by 46.2% (2 years of operation).
- On-It Calgary-Canmore-Banff Transit: From 2017 to 2019, On-It summer ridership increased 54.3% from 11,706 to 18,066 (3 summers of operation).

Summary

- The Bow Valley Regional Transit Services Commission (BVRTSC) operates Roam Transit (the 'Roam bus'), providing year-round local and and regional bus service in Banff, Canmore, Lake Louise.
- Regional Roam bus service between Banff and Canmore (Route 3) began in December 2012. In 2013, there were 58,917 riders, increasing 196.7% to 174,836 riders in 2018. For the month of August 2019, Route 3 ridership was up 25.2% compared to August 2018.
- Local ROAM bus transit was launched in Canmore (Route 5) in November, 2016 with two months of fare free travel. Pay service was introduced in 2017, with a total ridership of 75,809 for the year. In 2018, fare free local Canmore service was offered during the summer months, with pay service for the rest of the year. Total ridership increased by 46.2% to 110,799 in 2018. On-It Regional Transit offers seasonal (summer) weekend bus service between Calgary and Canmore/Banff. Originally launched as a pilot service in the summer of 2017 for the Canada 150 celebrations, On-It Transit service continued through the summers of 2018 and 2019. Tickets were $10 each way and included free transfer to the local Roam bus service and connections to free Parks Canada shuttles. From 2017 to 2019, On-It ridership increased 54.3% from 11,706 to 18,066 (BVRTSC, 2019).
- For 2019, ridership on local transit is trending 23.7% higher than in 2018. Paid parking will be introduced in June 2020 and the revenues will be used to fund fare free local transit in perpetuity (Town of Canmore, 2019).
- The Calgary-Bow Valley Mass Transit Feasibility Study examined the feasibility bus and rail options to reduce the number of vehicles travelling the TCH corridor. Currently, over 93% of visitors to Banff National Park arrive in personal vehicles. Unless mass transit alternatives are implemented, the study concludes that traffic volumes and congestion will continue to increase as visitation and the regional population grow over the coming decades. When compared to the rail option, the bus option was expected to require lower capital costs, operating costs, and ongoing operating subsidies (CPCS, 2018).
- Private motor vehicle ownership and operation is a significant expense for many individuals and families in the Bow Valley. By reducing the need to rely on private vehicles, public transit has a net affordability benefit for many residents. The financial and affordability benefits of public transit are captured in the Living Wage calculation.

Graphs



Data Tables

Annual Transit Ridership			
Year	**Canmore-Banff (Route 3) Regional**	**Canmore (Route 5) Local**	**On-It Regional Transit**
2013	58,917		
2014	90,400		
2015	99,032		
2016	116,581		11,706
2017	140,108	75,809	11,745
2018	174,836	110,799	18,066

Source: BVRTSC, 2019

Data Limitations

- Bus routes, schedules and fees were refined and modified with the goal of improving service to the community. Fees and levels of service were not always consistent between years.

Sources

- BVRTSC. 2019. Bow Valley Regional Transit Services Commission Regular Meeting Agendas. May 9, 2019 and September 11, 2019. Bow Valley Regional Transit Services Commission: Banff, AB. https://roamtransit.com/about/bow-valley-regional-transit-services-commission-2/
- CPCS. 2018. Calgary-Bow Valley Mass Transit Feasibility Study. November 5, 2018. The Town of Banff: Banff, AB. https://www.banff.ca/index.aspx?NID=1029
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Paid Parking & Fare Free Transit. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/paid-parking-fare-free-transit

Update Frequency

- Annual

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Bow Valley Regional Transit Services Commission (BVRTSC): http://roamtransit.com/
- On-It Regional Transit: http://onitregionaltransit.ca/

Urban and Commuter Trails

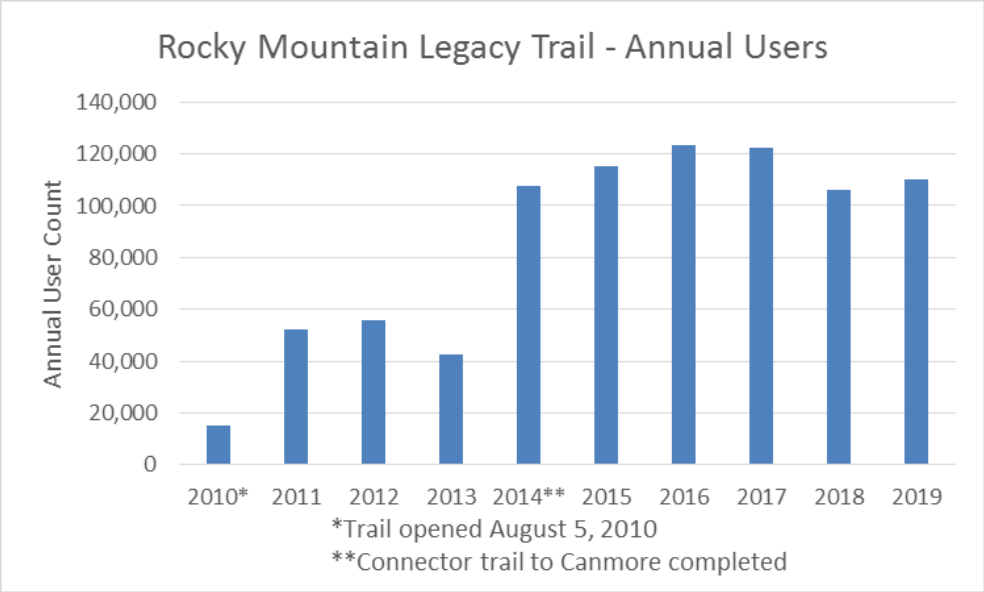
Five Year Trend (2013 to 2018)

- From 2011 to 2018 the total length of municipal trails in Canmore increased from 59.1km to 71.3km.
- Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail use more than doubled following the completion of the connector trail to Canmore in 2014.

Summary

- The Town of Canmore maintains an extensive network (71.3km in 2018) of paved, gravel, and natural surface trails. These municipal trails have connections to an extended network of commuter and recreational trails in the Bow Valley. A connected network of commuter routes and trails is an important component of promoting active transportation and a mode shift away from private vehicle use.
- The 22.3km paved multi-use Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail from Banff to the Banff Park East Gate was completed in 2010 in honour of Parks Canada's 125th anniversary. A further 4.5km extension to the Travel Alberta Visitor Information Centre in Canmore was completed in the fall of 2013. In 2019, a final extension of the trail through Canmore to the Canmore Nordic Centre was completed.
- Following the completion of the Legacy Trail connection to Canmore in the fall of 2013, annual user counts have averaged 114,685 users per year from 2014 to 2019. The busiest month of use recorded was July 2017 (during Canada 150) when there were 29,023 users in one month (Town of Canmore, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail	User Counts	Notes
2010	15,113	Partial year August 5 to December 31, 2010
2011	52,435	2010-2013 taken from the Banff trail counter
2012	55,862	
2013	42,496	
2014	107,515	Counter installed at the BNP boundary. Connector trail finished to Canmore
2015	115,415	
2016	123,532	
2017	122,405	
2018	105,960	
2019	113,281	To November 19, 2019
Total	**854,014**	

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Town of Canmore Municipal Trails (km)	2011	2018
Gravel trail	39.0	38.3
Asphalt trail	17.7	31.0
Organic trails	2.4	2.0
Total	59.1	71.3

Source: Town of Canmore, 2019

Data Limitations

- These traffic counts are for provincial highways, not municipal streets within the Town of Canmore. Average traffic volumes on Highway 1 may be indicative of general regional transit patterns but do not necessarily reflect the number of vehicles or visitors to Canmore.

Sources

- Town of Canmore. 2019. Town of Canmore Public Works Department 2018 Annual Report. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB.
- Town of Canmore. 2019. Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail - Canmore Trailhead. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. Accessed November 20, 2019. http://legacytrail.canmore2.visio-tools.com/

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Trails in the Bow Valley, and the Rocky Mountain Legacy Trail: https://canmore.ca/recreation-facility/trails

- Town of Canmore. 2015. Open Space and Trails Plan. Town of Canmore; Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/documents/287-open-space-trails-plan
- Town of Canmore. 2018. 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan Update FINAL REPORT. June 27, 2018. Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd. and Mobycon Corp. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/integrated-transportation-plan/transportation-planning

Highway Traffic Volume

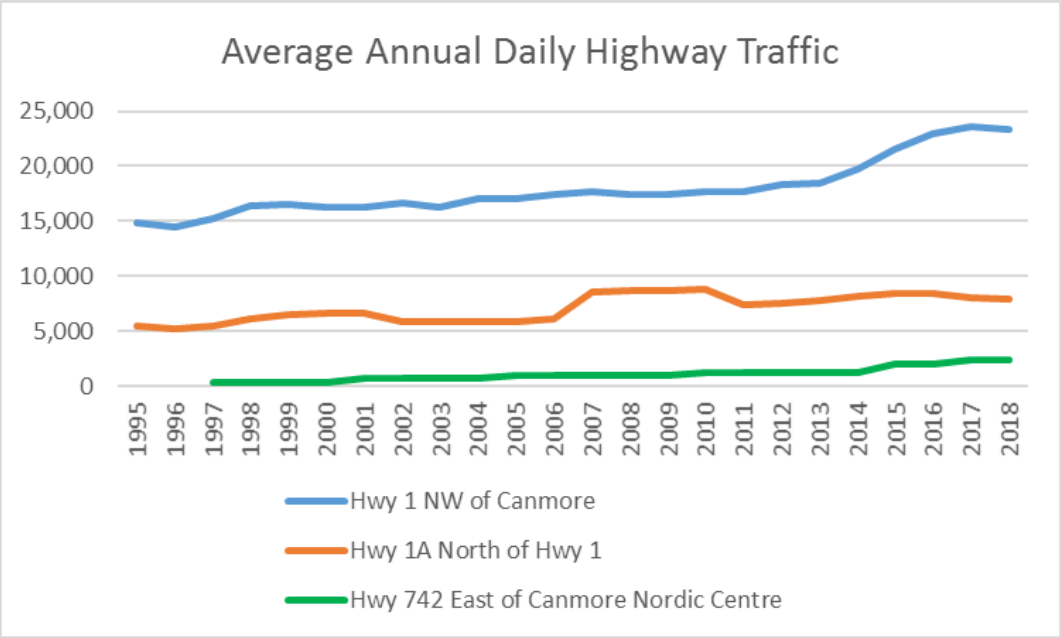
Five Year Trend (2013 to 2018)

- Hwy 1 Trans-Canada: annual average daily traffic increased by 26.8%.
- Hwy 1A: no clear trend.
- Hwy 742 (Smith-Dorian Trail): Average daily traffic more than doubled in 5 years (106.8%).

Summary

- For the 5-year period from 2013 to 2018, the annual average daily traffic on Highway 1 near Canmore increased from 18,410 to 23,340 vehicles per day. This is an average total increase over 5 years of 26.8% or 4,930 vehicles per day.
- On Highway 1A southeast of Canmore average daily volumes have not shown any clear trend over the past 5 years, with slight annual fluctuations in average volumes.
- On Highway 742 (The Smith-Dorian Trail or 'Spray Lakes Road') annual average daily traffic volumes more than doubled during the 5 years from 2013 to 2018 from 1,180 to 2,440 vehicles per day (Alberta Transportation, 2019).

Graphs



Data Tables

Average Annual Daily Traffic Volumes			
Year	Hwy 1 NW of Canmore	Hwy 1A North of Hwy 1	Hwy 742 East of Canmore Nordic Centre
1995	14,850	5,480	
1996	14,410	5,220	
1997	15,190	5,470	380
1998	16,390	6,100	380
1999	16,510	6,550	380
2000	16,240	6,610	380
2001	16,300	6,630	700
2002	16,590	5,850	700
2003	16,230	5,820	700
2004	17,000	5,910	700
2005	17,080	5,910	940
2006	17,450	6,140	940
2007	17,740	8,590	940
2008	17,420	8,640	940
2009	17,440	8,630	940
2010	17,660	8,750	1,180
2011	17,630	7,400	1,180
2012	18,380	7,530	1,180
2013	18,410	7,730	1,180
2014	19,690	8,190	1,220
2015	21,480	8,400	2,060
2016	22,930	8,400	2,060
2017	23,630	7,980	2,400
2018	23,340	7,950	2,440

Source: Alberta Transportation, 2019

Data Limitations

- These traffic counts are for provincial highways, not municipal streets within the Town of Canmore. Average traffic volumes on Highway 1 may be indicative of general regional transit patterns but do not necessarily reflect the number of vehicles or visitors to Canmore.

Sources

- Alberta Transportation. 2019. Alberta Highways 1 to 986 Traffic Volume History (1962-2018). Alberta Transportation: Edmonton, AB. https://www.alberta.ca/highway-traffic-counts.aspx

Update Frequency

- Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Alberta Transportation maintains a network of traffic counters on public highways throughout Alberta. Traffic counts are available for the TCH, Hwy 1A, and Hwy 742 (Smith Dorien – Spray Road). A selection of key traffic counter data is presented here, additional information and historical data for other locations is available from Alberta Transportation at: https://www.alberta.ca/highway-traffic-counts.aspx

Mode of Transportation to Work – Commuting

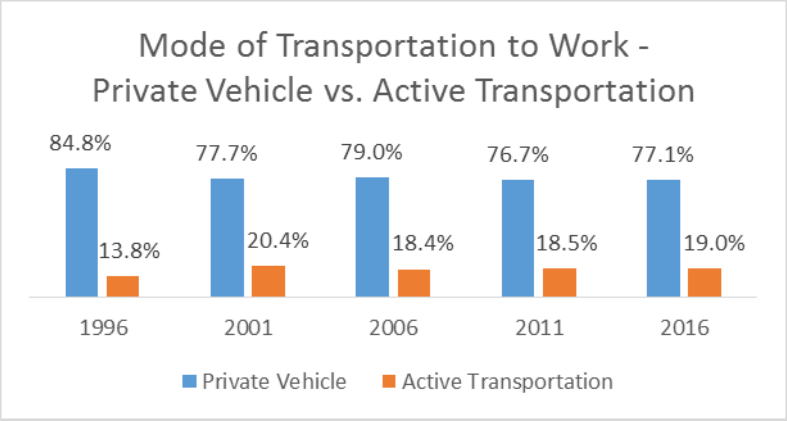
Five Year Trend (2011 to 2016)

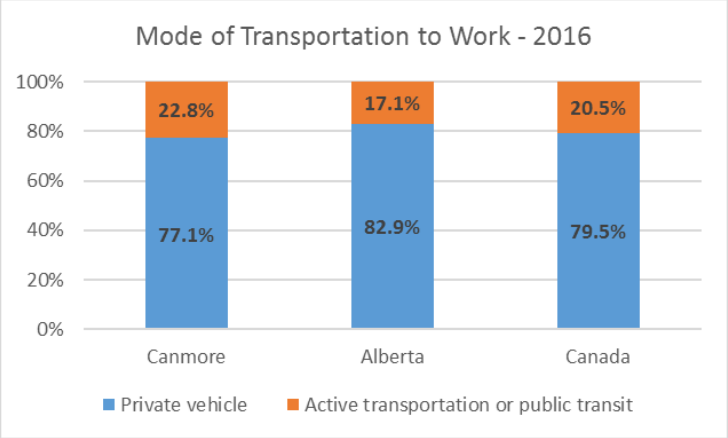
- Private vehicle use for commuting remained fairly consistent 76.7% vs. 77.1%.
- Active transportation (walking or cycling) for commuting was also consistent 18.5% vs. 19.0%.

Summary

- From 2001 to 2016, the proportion of Canmore's commuters using private vehicles vs. active transportation to commute to work remained fairly consistent. In 2016, 77.1% of respondents indicated that they used private vehicles to commute to work, while 19.0% chose modes of active transportation such as cycling or walking. Note: the 2016 Census was undertaken prior to the introduction of local ROAM transit in November 2016.
- As of 2016, the proportion of Canmore's labour force using private vehicles to commute (as a driver or passenger) was similar to the Canadian average. However active transportation such as walking (12.1%) and bicycle use (6.8%) was higher than the average for Alberta or Canada. Public transit use (1.5%) was much lower and likely primarily reflects those taking the Regional ROAM bus from Canmore to Banff (Statistics Canada, 2017).

Graphs





Data Tables

Main Mode of Commuting - 2016 Census of Canada	Canmore	Alberta	Canada
Car; truck; van - as a driver	73.1%	77.7%	74.0%
Car; truck; van - as a passenger	4.0%	5.2%	5.5%
Public transit	1.5%	10.1%	12.4%
Walked	12.1%	4.5%	5.5%
Bicycle	6.8%	1.1%	1.4%
Other method	2.4%	1.5%	1.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2017

Data Limitations

- For 2016, this data was based off of the long-form census with a 25% sample of all census respondents. Note: persons working at home, those without a usual place of work, or persons not in the labour force (e.g. unemployed or retired) are typically not included in this census question.
- Due to differences in methodology and timing, the data from the Census of Canada is not directly comparable to transportation mode data as presented in the ITP or collected by the municipal Census of Canmore.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2017. Census Profile, 2016 Census. Updated on May 30, 2018. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

Update Frequency

- Census of Canada: 5-year intervals.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Town of Canmore. 2018. 2018 Integrated Transportation Plan Update FINAL REPORT. June 27, 2018. Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Ltd. and Mobycon Corp. Town of Canmore: Canmore, AB. https://canmore.ca/projects/transportation-projects/integrated-transportation-plan/transportation-planning

Commuting Destination

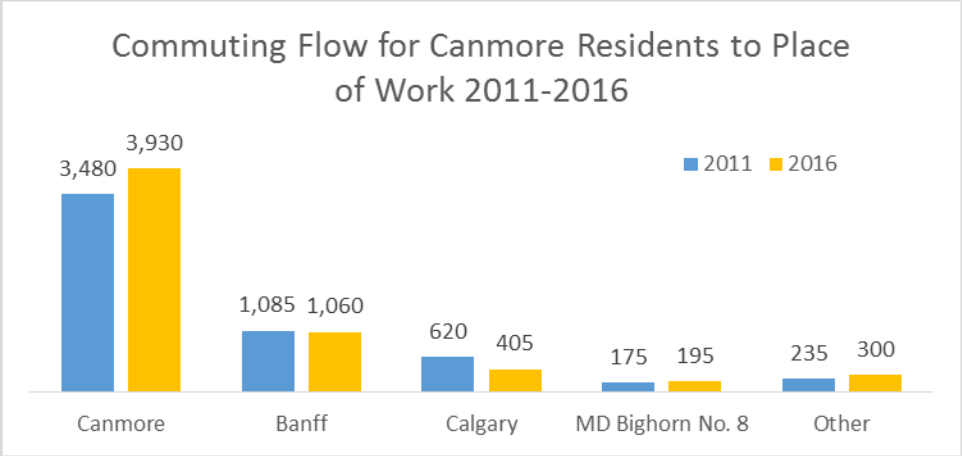
Five Year Trend (2011 to 2016)

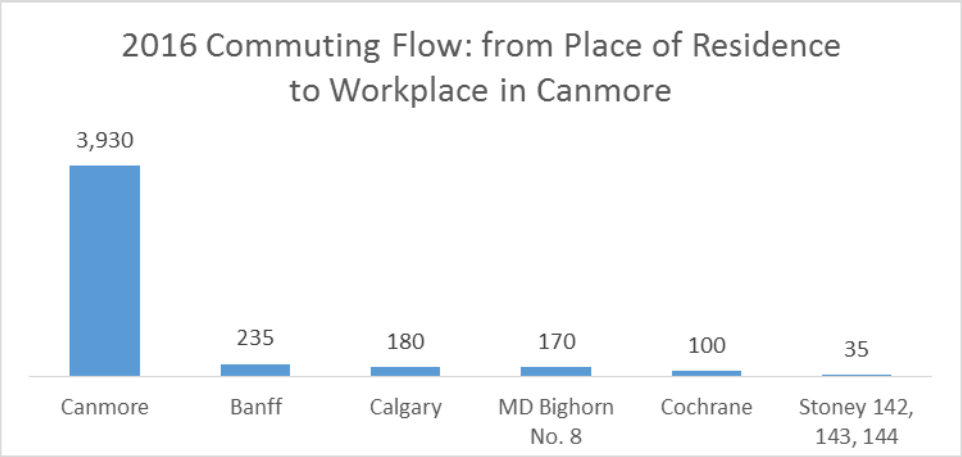
- The number of Canmore residents working and commuting within Canmore increased by 12.9%.
- The number of Canmore residents commuting to Calgary dropped by 34.7% (from 620 to 405).

Summary

- In 2016, 66.7% of Canmore's residents in the labour force were employed within the community. The other third of Canmore resident labour force were primarily employed in Banff (23.5%), Calgary (6.9%) and the M.D. of Bighorn (3.3%).
- In 2016, 84.5% of Canmore's labour force was local, while 15.5% were commuters who traveled into their workplace from outside of the municipality. These commuters were generally regional in origin, with no reported commuters from outside the Banff-Calgary region (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Graphs





Data Tables

2016 Commuting Flow for Canmore Residents to Place of Work		
Place of work	**Total Commuters**	**% Of Commuters**
Canmore	3,930	66.7%
Banff	1,060	18.0%
Calgary	405	6.9%
MD Bighorn No. 8	195	3.3%
Kananaskis, ID	90	1.5%
Edmonton	65	1.1%
Wood Buffalo	45	0.8%
Stoney 142, 143, 144	45	0.8%
ID No. 9 Banff	35	0.6%
Winnipeg	20	0.3%
Total	5,890	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

2016 Commuting Flow from Place of Residence to Workplace in Canmore		
Place of residence	**Total Commuters**	**% Of Commuters**
Canmore	3,930	84.5%
Banff	235	5.1%
Calgary	180	3.9%
MD Bighorn No. 8	170	3.7%
Cochrane	100	2.2%
Stoney 142, 143, 144	35	0.8%
Total	4,650	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019

Data Limitations

- Note: those persons working at home, those without a usual place of work, or persons not in the labour force (e.g. unemployed or retired) are typically not included in this census question.
- 2011 data from the National Household Survey may not be accurately comparable to 2016 Census of Canada data for this indicator. 2011 commuting flow from place of residence to workplace in Canmore is not included here due to data issues.
- Note: there may be small numbers of commuters (<20) to other locations that are not listed. Statistics Canada will round numbers to the nearest 5 individuals and/or suppress very small numbers.

Update Frequency

- Census of Canada: 5- year intervals.

Sources

- Statistics Canada. 2019. Data Tables, 2016 Census. Commuting Flow from Geography of Residence to Geography of Work. Statistics Canada: Ottawa, ON. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Index-eng.cfm

Registered Motorized Vehicles

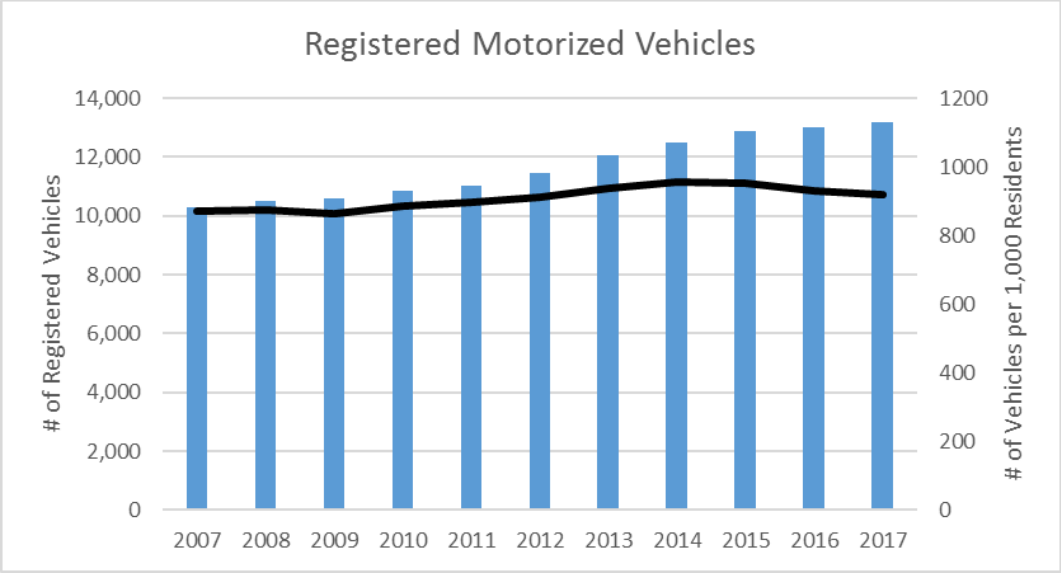
Five Year Trend (2012-2017)

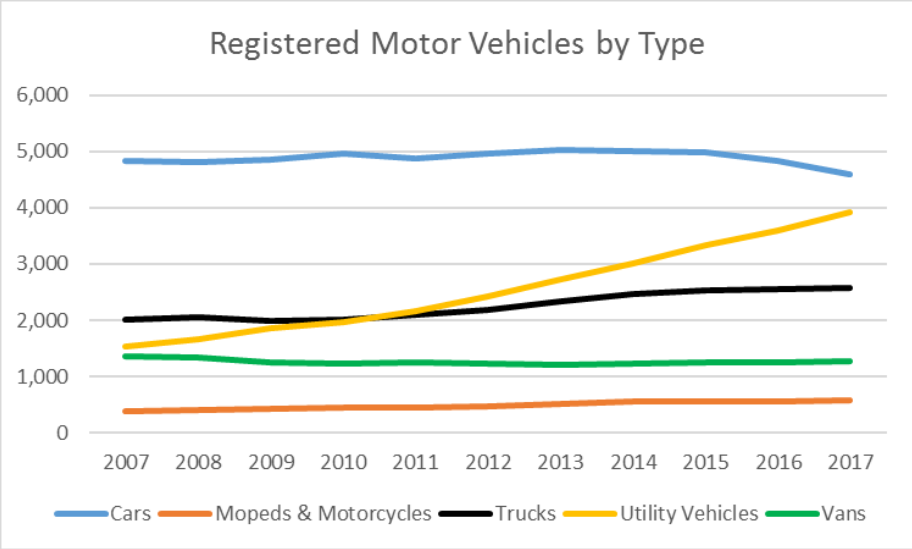
- The total number of registered motorized vehicles in Canmore increased by 15.1%.

Summary

- From 2012 to 2017, the total number of registered motorized vehicles in Canmore increased by 15.1%. On a per capita basis the number of vehicles has remained relatively stable, with 920 vehicles per 1,000 residents in 2017.
- From 2012 to 2017 the growth in new vehicles was primarily in larger vehicles such as trucks (15.7% increase) and utility vehicles (62.6%). The number of cars registered in Canmore declined by -7.1% (Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2017)
- In 2019, hybrid and electric vehicles accounted for 1% of all vehicles registered to a Canmore address. As of March 31, 2019 there were 13 electric and 115 hybrid vehicles registered in Canmore (Alberta Transportation, 2019).
- In July 2019, an electric vehicle charging station was added beside the Miner Union Hall. There are now a total of four stations available in Canmore: Miners Union Hall, artsPlace, Canmore Rocky Mountain Inn, and Petro Canada.

Graphs





Data Tables

Registered Motorized Vehicles									
Year	**Cars**	**Mopeds & Motorcycles**	**Truck/ Trailers**	**Trucks**	**Utility Vehicles**	**Vans**	**Other**	**Total**	**Vehicles per 1,000 Residents**
2007	4,821	380	36	2,014	1,537	1,353	158	10,299	873
2008	4,812	408	47	2,044	1,674	1,334	168	10,487	874
2009	4,859	425	42	1,984	1,853	1,252	164	10,579	865
2010	4,958	455	37	2,013	1,973	1,234	179	10,849	884
2011	4,876	452	46	2,096	2,158	1,242	174	11,044	897
2012	4,949	475	38	2,178	2,414	1,226	178	11,458	912
2013	5,035	525	37	2,326	2,727	1,211	183	12,044	939
2014	4,995	551	37	2,467	3,007	1,236	193	12,486	955
2015	4,978	569	33	2,526	3,325	1,244	198	12,873	951
2016	4,819	549	33	2,556	3,588	1,262	207	13,014	930
2017	4,596	572	28	2,583	3,924	1,279	206	13,188	920

Source: (Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2017)

Data Limitations

- Data is available from two primary sources: 1) the number of motorized vehicles, registered through an Alberta registry agent; 2) the MOVES Vehicle Research File. This data is not directly comparable and totals may differ slightly due to both datasets not being compiled simultaneously.
- This reflects registered vehicles only, and does not indicate the number of kilometers driven per year.

Sources

- Alberta Economic Development and Trade. 2017. Motorized Vehicle Registrations by Municipality. Alberta Economic Development and Trade: Edmonton, AB. Adapted from information provided by

Alberta Transportation, Office of Traffic Safety, Collision, Vehicle and License Statistics. https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/motorized-vehicle-registrations-by-municipality#summary

- Alberta Transportation. 2019. Canmore Vehicles by Fuel Type March 2019. Custom data request from the MOVES Vehicle Research File. Alberta Transportation: Edmonton, AB.

Update Frequency

- Motorized Vehicle Registrations: Annual (no updates since 2017).
- MOVES Vehicle Research File: Annual.

For Further Information and Interpretation

- Statistics Canada Motor Vehicle Registrations (in Canada): https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/191118/dq191118c-eng.htm

Appendix A: 2014 Census Update

(This update is provided in its entirety from the February 10, 2015 Council Agenda).

Town of CANMORE

Briefing

DATE OF MEETING:	**February 10, 2015**	**Agenda #:** D-2
TO:	Committee of the Whole	
SUBJECT:	2014 Census Update	
SUBMITTED BY:	Cheryl Hyde, Municipal Clerk	
PURPOSE:	To provide council with data on dwelling types and the count of the non-permanent population.	

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

The Town carried out a municipal census between May 21 and August 30, 2014. In September 2014, administration presented council with the results of the permanent population count. This briefing provides additional information on the number and types of dwellings counted during the census, occupancy rates, and a count of the non-permanent population.

DISCUSSION

Dwelling Types

In 2014, 8,248 dwellings were identified in the census. This is 55 fewer than the 8,303 dwellings counted in 2011. There are two reasons we've identified for the lower count:

1. With the manual census system in use in 2011 and before, enumerators went into the field with maps of their areas and recorded addresses manually as they found them. The addressing data collected was never compared to the information in the Town's tax roll or planning files. In 2014, the Town provided enumerators with electronic lists of addresses compiled from a combination of the tax roll and 2011 census data. Ultimately, we were unable to find 98 addresses that were identified in 2011. They do not appear in the tax roll. While some were identified as accessory dwellings, which in 2014 were either no longer in existence or were not reported by the homeowner during enumeration, most appear to be a result of input error in 2011.
2. In 2011, 45 dwellings were counted as residential when in fact they were visitor accommodation units, therefore commercial properties.

If we take in account the 143 addresses not found or found to be commercial properties, we actually counted 88 more dwellings in 2014. This is illustrated in Table 4.

Occupancy rates have stayed virtually the same. 13,077 permanent residents were counted in 5,529 dwellings in 2014, giving us an overall occupancy rate of 2.36. In 2011, there were 12,317 residents counted in 5154 dwellings, which resulted in a 2.38 occupancy rate.

Tables 1 and 2 below illustrate the breakdown of dwelling types in 2011 and 2014.

Table 1: Dwelling Types 2014

Dwelling Type	Permanent	Non-Perm	Vacant Home	Tourist Home	Under Construction	No Response	Total
Apartment	1101	384		230		23	1738
Duplex	446	200		8		8	662
Institution	3						3
Mobile home	159	3				6	168
Other	130	36					166
Secondary suite	199	11		3		21	234
Single detached house	2474	334		31		23	2862
Townhouse	1017	526		48		19	1610
Unknown*			447		124	234	805
Total	**5529**	**1494**	**447**	**320**	**124**	**334**	**8248**

*The on-line census software didn't allow for dwelling types to be entered for vacant homes, homes under construction, and uncounted homes. Administration is adding this data manually based on planning records and it will be available later in the month.

Table 2: Dwelling Types 2011

Dwelling Type	Permanent	Non-Perm	Vacant Home	Tourist Home	Under Construction	No Response	Total
Apartment	945	526	210	194	16	76	1967
Duplex	415	387	17	3	19	6	847
Institution	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mobile home	128	11	10	0	0	4	153
Other	62	8	6	0	0	9	85
Secondary suite	198	13	111	1	1	10	334
Single detached house	2426	609	66	13	23	40	384
Townhouse	969	579	51	11	37	47	1693
Unknown	8	2	6	23	3	0	44
Total	**5154**	**2135**	**477**	**245**	**99**	**193**	**8303**

Table 3: Non-Permanent Residents

Non-permanent residents were counted during the census as follows:

	Number of People	Number of Residences	Occupancy Rate
Completed on-line	1490	570	2.6
Completed by Enumerator	1433	552	2.6
Completed by a third party	764	372	2
Total	3687	1494	

Results received on-line and through enumeration were provided by the non-permanent residents themselves. Since those counts both came in with an occupancy rate of 2.6 people per dwelling, administration recommends using that occupancy rate to calculate the population of the homes where the information was collected from a third party. This would give us a non-permanent population of 3,884, which is 2,098 fewer than in 2011 when 5,982 non-permanent residents were counted in 2,135 dwellings. The reduction likely results from a combination of two factors:

1. The non-permanent occupancy rate in 2011 was calculated to be 2.8. Data was not supplied on how much information was gathered directly and how much from third parties. It could be that more information was supplied directly by our non-permanent residents in 2014 because of the on-line option, resulting in a more accurate count. If, in fact, the occupancy rate in 2011 was 2.6, the number of non-permanent residents would have been reduced by 431.
2. The number of homes identified as occupied by non-permanent residents dropped by 641. Calculated at a 2.6 occupancy rate this would account for 1,666 people.

To put the non-permanent count in perspective, the following table shows a comparison of dwellings counted in 2014 and 2011.

Table 4: Dwelling Type Comparison

Dwelling Type	**Permanent**	**Non-Permanent**	**Vacant Home**	**Tourist Home**	**Under Construction**	**No Response**	**Total**
2014	5529	1494	447	320	124	334	8248
2011	5154	2135	477	245	99	193	8303
Difference in 2014	**+375**	**-641**	**-30**	**+75**	**+25**	**+141**	**-55**
		Account for commercial properties mistakenly counted in 2011					**+45**
		Account for addresses not in tax roll that weren't found in 2014					**+98**
		Actual difference in addresses counted					**+88**

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

None

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Census information collected in 2011 and prior wasn't provided in a format that could be compared to data in the Town's tax roll or planning files. Because the 2014 census was completed electronically, it can be linked to and used to verify existing information maintained by financial services and planning and development.

We will be able to build a more accurate address list for the next census, which should allow for more consistently comparable census results in the future. This will benefit all the internal and external stakeholders who rely on the data.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT
N/A
ATTACHMENTS
None
AUTHORIZATION

Submitted by:	Cheryl Hyde Municipal Clerk	Date:	January 30, 2015
Approved by:	Lorrie O'Brien GM of Municipal Services	Date:	February 5, 2015
Approved by:	Lisa de Soto, P.Eng. Administrative Officer	Date:	February 5, 2015

Appendix B: Archived/Inactive Indicators

These indicators were included in the 2014 and 2016 editions of this report, but have been excluded from this edition due to a lack of updated information or other reasons. To see these indicators in more detail, please refer to past editions of the Canmore Community Monitoring Report.

Previous Indicator	Status
Aquatic Health and Fisheries	No data updates are available for 2017-2018. The presence of Whirling Disease in the Bow River Basin was confirmed and is an issue of concern.
Alcohol and Drug Use - Treatment	Alberta Health Services has been revising their data collection and database systems. A full year of data is not currently available for 2018.
Quantitative Land Uses	Temporarily archived pending land use decisions. A new planning process for the Three Sisters lands and wildlife corridor is underway which could result in significant land use decisions. Additionally, recent proposals to rezone lands in the Town could also affect the amount of urban green space and residential lands. The Town of Canmore Planning Department maintains current zoning maps so this indicator can be recalculated when there are significant changes to land use patterns in Canmore.
Land Use, Planning, and Development Standards	Updates relating to wildlife corridors and habitat patches are included in this report. General information about land use planning is contained in the Town of Canmore's Annual Report of Indicators and Measures MDP Review - 2018 https://canmore.ca/documents/3173-2018-annual-review-of-municipal-development-plan
Tenancy Status of Dwelling Units	Not available due to changes to the 2014 Canmore Census.
Coyote Conflict Occurrences	No new updates or information were available for this section. Please see the 2014 Canmore Community Monitoring Report for the previously available information.
Ungulate Conflict Occurrences	No new updates or information were available for this section. Please see the 2014 Canmore Community Monitoring Report for the previously available information.
Population Length of Residency, Migration, Rate of Change	Some information was not available due to changes to the 2014 Canmore Census. Part of this information is captured (5 year return interval) by the federal Census of Canada, however annual migration and annual population turnover rates cannot be calculated based on the currently available data.
Recreational Facility and Program Use	The recreation and facility program participation databases are currently undergoing changes and an update. Complete data is not currently available.
Sexual Violence	Reported incidents of sexual violence and assault (both RCMP and Bow Valley Victim Services) have not shown any clear trend over time. Due to the low reported numbers, and societal underreporting of sexual assaults, this topic is not included as a separate indicator in this report (note: the Violent Crime Severity Index includes sexual assaults and all other forms of violent offenses).
Voter Participation	Not updated since 2014. No alignment with the 2019-2022 Strategic Plan.

Civic Engagement	Many opportunities for civic engagement are provided during planning processes, Council meetings, community consultations and via other avenues. The past edition of this report primarily contained a summary listing of major opportunities for civic engagement, however this does not help to evaluate or quantify the effectiveness of this engagement or the outcomes resulting from it.
Reporting and Monitoring Process	Not included as a goal in the 2016-2018 Strategic Plan. This indicator was simply a top line summary of the various reporting and monitoring process. It is mostly covered by the information contained in the other sections of the report.