

LAKE COUNTRY

Life. The Okanagan Way.

Municipal Profile

1996 – 2021

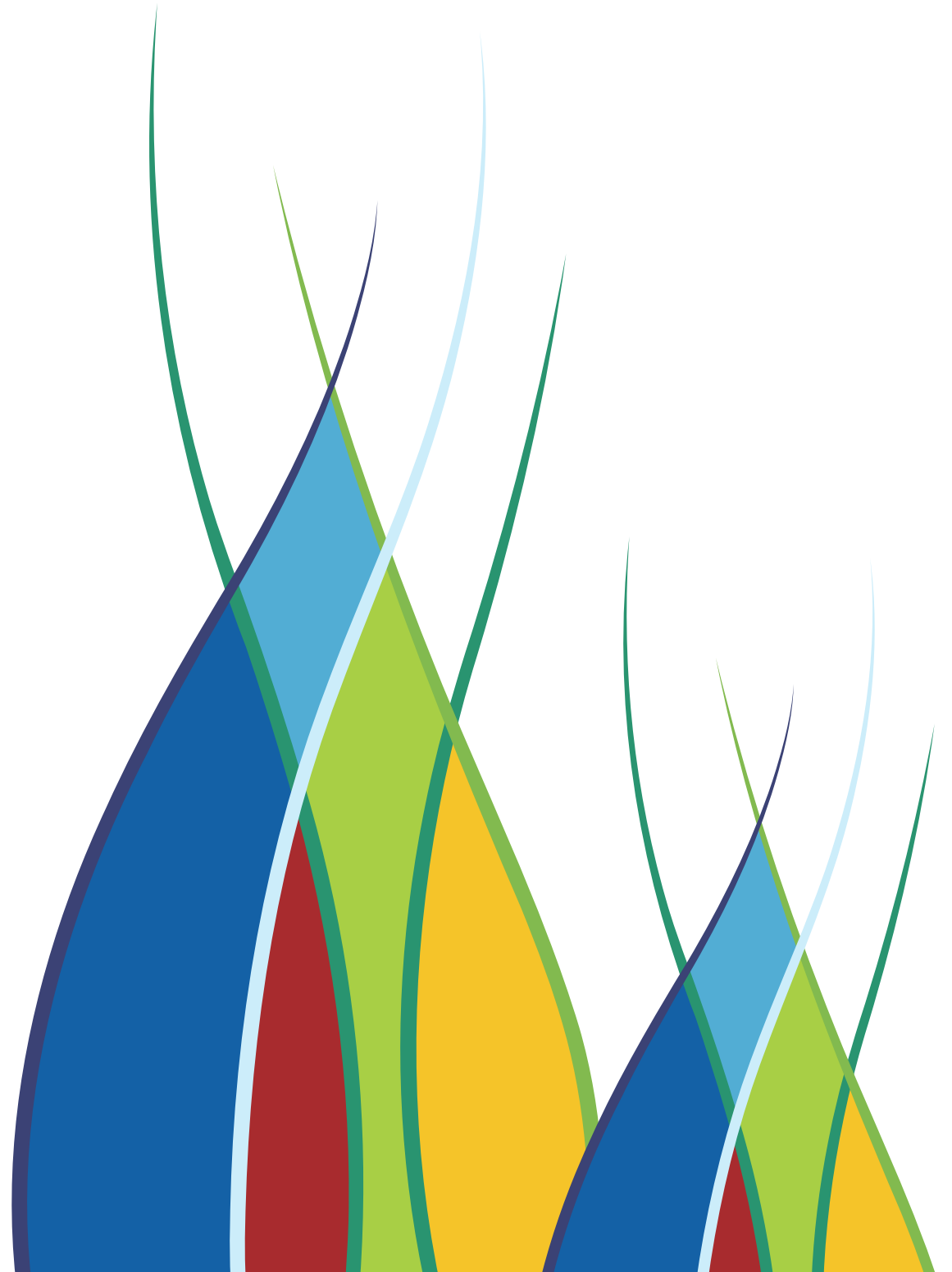


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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

A demographic profile of the District of Lake Country (DLC) has been created that captures data from its incorporation in 1995 to present times. Profiles have been created for both the community as a whole, and its four wards. This data is presented in two companion documents:

1. Lake Country Community Profile 1996-2021
2. Lake Country Ward Profiles 2001-2021

This report, Lake Country Community Profile 1996-2021, provides a demographic profile for the District of Lake Country as a whole. The primary source of information is Statistics Canada census data.

The purpose of Community Profiles is to provide insight into the demographic composition of Lake Country. This includes trends from 1996 – 2021 and comparisons with the nearby municipalities of Kelowna and Vernon, as well as the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO). Data for Lake Country’s four wards is presented in the companion document entitled “Lake Country Ward Profiles 2001-2021”, available here.

Location

Lake Country is located in the northern end of the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO), with Kelowna to the south and Vernon to the north. Vernon is located in the Regional District of North Okanagan (RDNO) (see Figure 1-1).

The District of Lake Country is located on the unceded territory of the squilx”/syilx (Okanagan) peoples. The Duck Lake Indian Reserve #7 (Okanagan Indian Band) is directly south of the municipality with a population of 1,847 (2021).

Lake Country had a 2021 population of 15,817 with a land/water area of 16,433 hectares. Population and land areas for RDCO communities and Vernon are shown in Table 1-1.

Kelowna is the dominant municipality in the Central Okanagan region with a 2021 population of nearly 145,000 people. This was nearly 10 times the population of Lake Country. At 44,515, Vernon had approximately three times the population of Lake Country, but has a smaller land area. West Kelowna had a population at 36,078, with a slightly smaller land area. Peachland is significantly smaller in both population and area. In combination, the population on First Nation Reserves within the RDCO was 12,747 in 2021.

Figure 1-1: Map of Lake Country

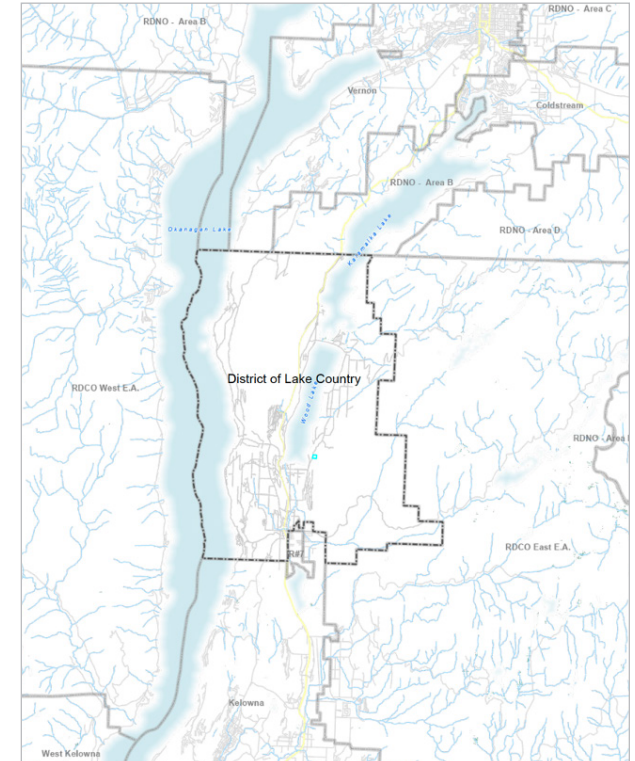


Figure 1-2: Municipalities and Electoral Areas within the Regional District of Central Okanagan



Methods and Sources

This report primarily presents census data obtained from Statistics Canada, including census years 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021. In 2011, a full census was not delivered and the “National Household Survey” (NHS) was conducted instead. The NHS did not have the same delivery method, nor did it capture as much information. As a result, comparisons between census years and the 2011 NHS are not always possible or reliable. Census figures are often rounded which may result in totals not always being consistent.

In 2021, Statistics Canada adjusted its census tract boundaries to align with Lake Country’s wards. This means that census data by ward for 2021 and future census releases will be easily accessible. Prior to 2021, census tract boundaries did not align with ward boundaries. Ward data has been obtained from Statistics Canada by special order for 2001, 2006 and 2016. Ward census data could not be generated for 1996 due to census geographies not adequately aligning with ward boundaries. Issues also arose with the 2011 NHS data due to low response rates making data at the ward level unreliable. As a result, 1996 and 2011 ward data are not presented.

Table 1-1

POPULATION & AREAS OF COMPARISON JURISDICTIONS, 2021	POPULATION 2021*	LAND AREA* (SQ.KM.)
City of Kelowna	144,576	211.85
City of Vernon	44,519	96.43
City of West Kelowna	36,078	122.09
District of Lake Country (DLC)	15,817	129.5
First Nations' Reserves in RDCO	12,747**	23.98**
Peachland District Municipality	5,789	16.1
Central Okanagan (East Electoral Area)	4,258	1,245.08
Central Okanagan West (Electoral Area)	2,987	1,173.10

*Source: 2021 Census **Source: RDCO

Statistics Canada data used in the Lake Country Community Profile documents includes:

CENSUS		MUNICIPAL	WARD
1996 Census of Population	2A & 2B	Included	Not Available
2001 Census of Population	2A & 2B	Included	Included
2006 Census of Population	2A & 2B	Included	Included
2011 Census of Population	2A & National Household Survey	Included	Not Available
2016 Census of Population	2A & 2A-L	Included	Included
2021 Census of Population	2A & 2A-L	Included	Included

Refer to the Resources section at the end of this document for more information including definitions and where to access data.

Credits

This Community Profile was created by Gary Penway Consulting in conjunction with Gala Munoz-Carrier. The work was guided by Lake Country Planning & Development Services staff Jarred Kessel, Tamera Cameron, and Brian Zurek.

The Statistics Canada staff liaisons were Derek Adams and Zhongyu Dang.

Publishing was done by Roxy Design.

MUNICIPAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following are selected highlights about Lake Country since incorporation in 1995. To provide additional context, these results will be compared to Kelowna, Vernon, and/or the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO), which will be referred to as “comparison jurisdictions” or “neighbouring jurisdictions” throughout this report.

One of the Fastest Growing Communities

- Since incorporation, Lake Country’s population has grown by 75% (6,819 people) from 9,010 in 1996 to 15,820 in 2021 (Figure 2-1). Most growth occurred after 2006. Lake Country’s 2016-2021 growth rate of 22% was faster than Kelowna, RDCO or Vernon and was the third fastest in B.C.
- The population with Indigenous identity has grown rapidly from 120 in 1996 to 970 in 2021. The Indigenous identity population in 2021 represents 6% of the DLC’s total population (Figure 2-3).

Less Diverse Housing

- Lake Country has predominantly single detached housing (66%) (Figure 2-2), more so than Kelowna (43%) or Vernon (48%). However, the predominance of single detached units in Lake Country declined from 88% in 1996 to 66% in 2021.
- Kelowna (35%) and Vernon (34%) have a higher percentage of rental units than Lake Country (22%).
- The DLC’s percentage of rental units has remained relatively constant since 1996 .
- Lake Country has the highest monthly housing costs for owned dwellings.
- Rental housing costs in Lake Country are similar to Kelowna and higher than Vernon.

Figure 2-1: Lake Country Population 1996-2021

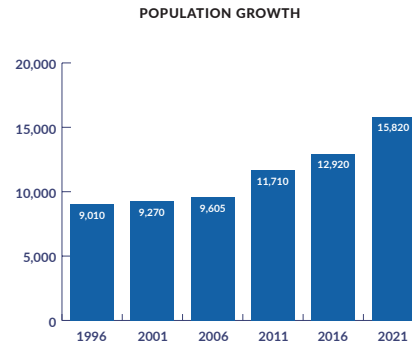


Figure 2-2: Lake Country Dwellings by Structural Type, 2021

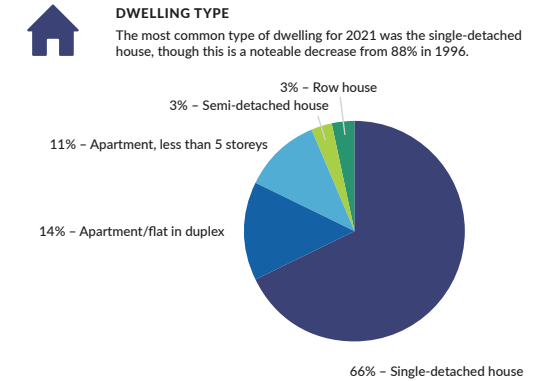
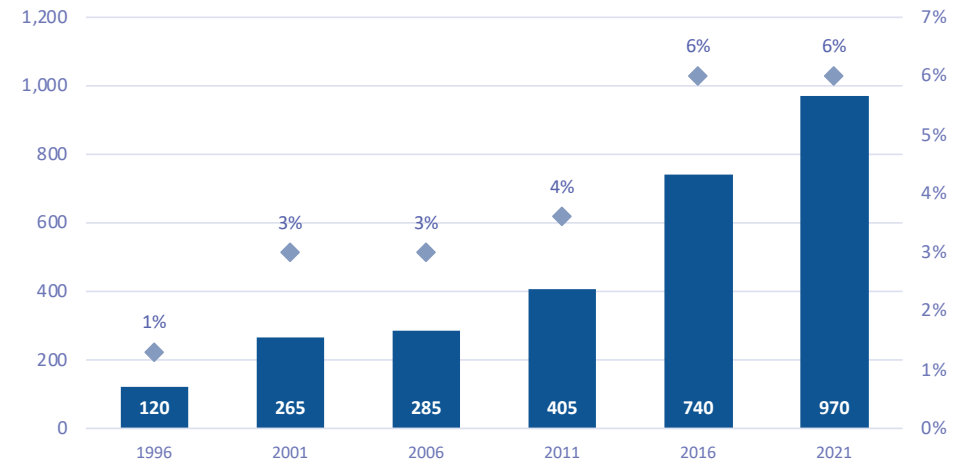


Figure 2-3: Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2021



Community Composition

- On average, Lake Country is an aging community, however, the average age in Lake Country (42.8) is lower than Kelowna (43.4), Vernon (47.2) or the RDCO (44.2) in 2021.
- Despite an overall aging population, Lake Country has experienced significant growth in the number of children. From 1996 to 2021, the number of children aged 0-19 increased by 30%, from 2,595 to 3,370. Of the comparison jurisdictions, since 1996 Lake Country has continually had the highest percentage of households with children and largest average household size.
- Lake Country has consistently had the highest median incomes and this difference has been increasing over time (Figure 2-4).
- Lake Country is predominantly of European decent and has a less diverse population in terms of ethnic origin or visible minorities than the comparison jurisdictions.

Employment & Commuting

- Construction related jobs have consistently represented the highest percentage of jobs in Lake Country since 2006, with this sector making up a larger proportion of the workforce in Lake Country (15%) relative to the comparison jurisdictions (6-12%).
- Working from home and work with no fixed address have been increasing. The percentage of workers with a fixed place of employment has been declining from 72% in 1996 to 61% in 2021.
- For those who do commute, the most common mode is car (92%).
- Then majority of commuters (2,590 - 53% of all commuters) commute to Kelowna, versus 380 that commute to Vernon (Figure 2-5).

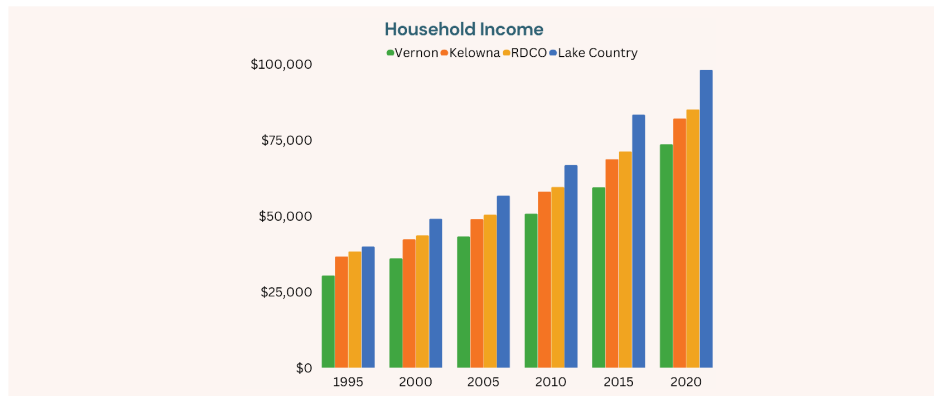
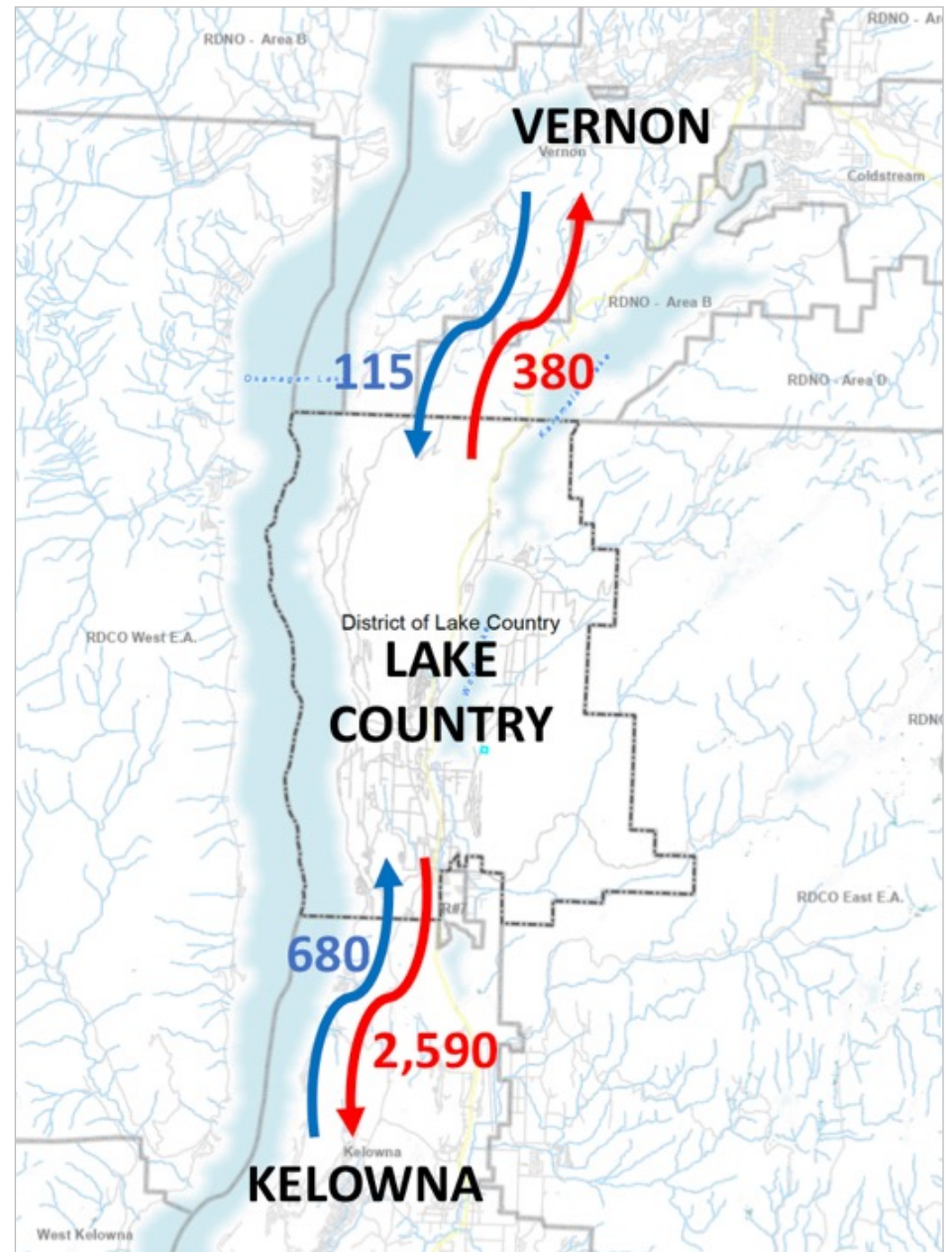


Figure 2-4: Comparative Median Household Incomes, 2021

Figure 2-5: Regional Commutes, 2021



MUNICIPAL TRENDS

Growth and Trends

In 2021, Lake Country’s population was 15,817, a 22% increase over the 2016 population of 12,922 (Figure 3-1). This was the third highest growth rate for any municipality in British Columbia.

Since incorporation, Lake Country’s population has grown by 75% from 1996 to 2021, an increase of 6,810 people. In comparison, the Regional District of Central Okanagan grew by 63% and B.C. by 34% during the same period.

While Lake Country is significantly smaller in population than its neighbouring cities, its rate of growth since 2016 was 1.6 times that of Vernon and Kelowna (both 14%) (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). Despite this growth, Lake Country still represented only 7.1% of the RDCO in 2021. This is up from 6.6% in 1996.

Figure 3-1: Population Count and Growth, 1996-2021

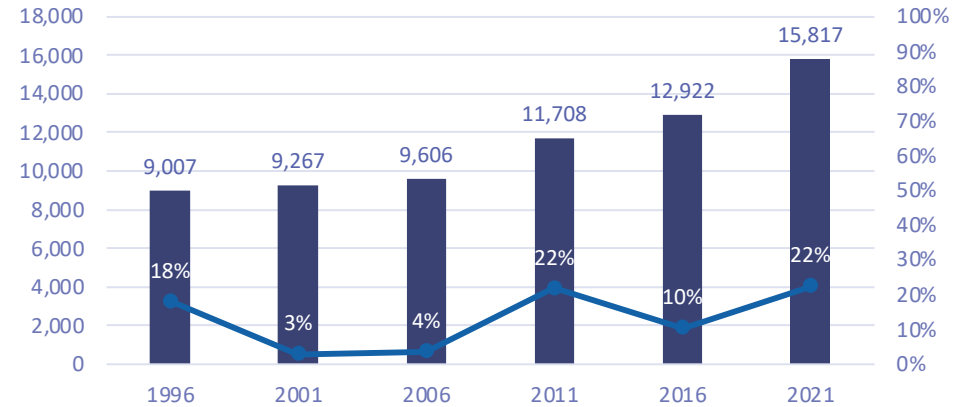


Figure 3-2: Comparative Population, 1996-2021

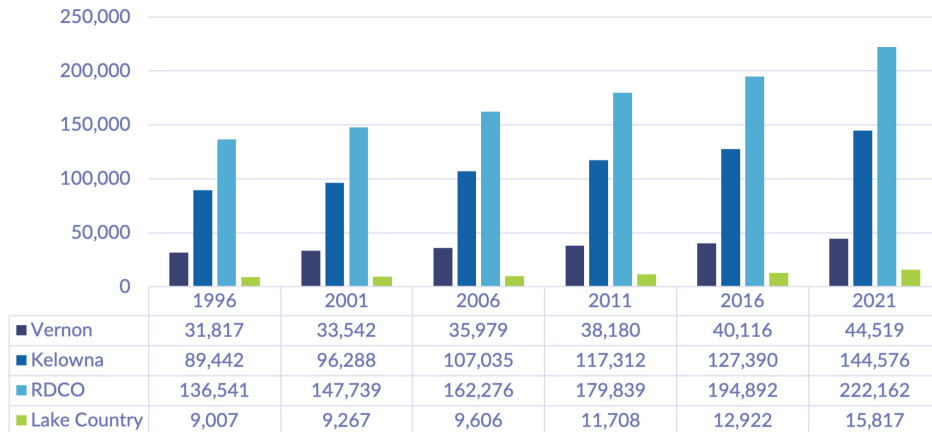
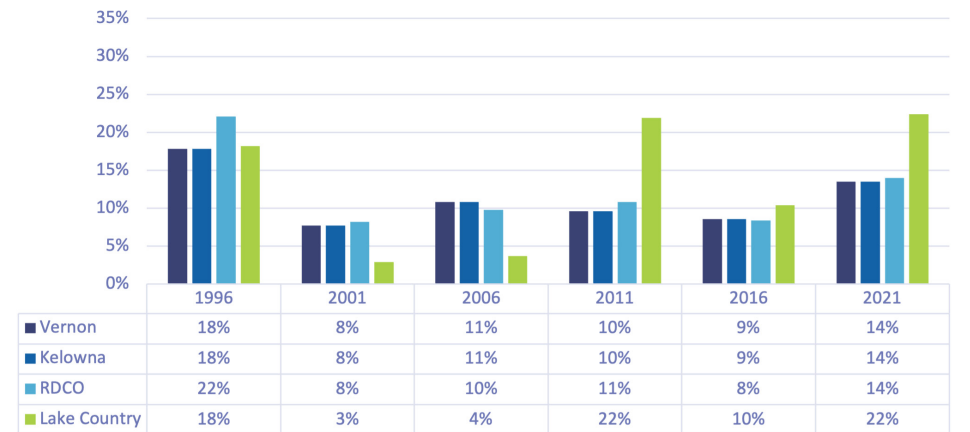


Figure 3-3: Comparative Population Growth, 1996-2021



AGE PROFILE

The age profile of Lake Country shows an aging population from 1996 to 2021. The largest population shift occurred from ages 40-49 in 1996 (17%) to 60-69 in 2021 (16%), as shown in Figures 3-4, 3-5 and 3-6. The population of people aged 50-59, 60-69 and 70-79 has also increased since 1996. There has been a 215% increase in people aged 60-69 from 1996 to 2021.

Despite the overall trend of an aging population, since 2006 the actual number children aged 0-9 and 10-19 has been increasing (Figure 3-4). The number of children 0-9 decreased between 1996 to 2006 (from 1,215 in 1996 to 925 in 2006), but has since increased by 77%, from 925 in 2006 to 1,640 in 2021.

Figure 3-4: Population Distribution Count by Ages, 1996-2021

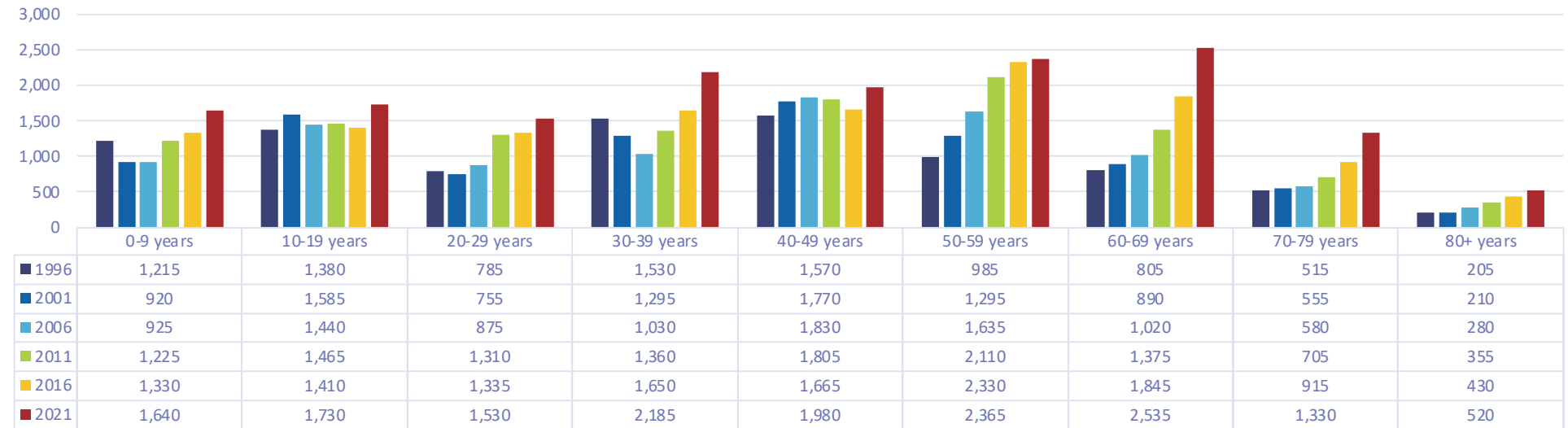


Figure 3-5: Population Distribution in Percentage by Age and Gender, 1996

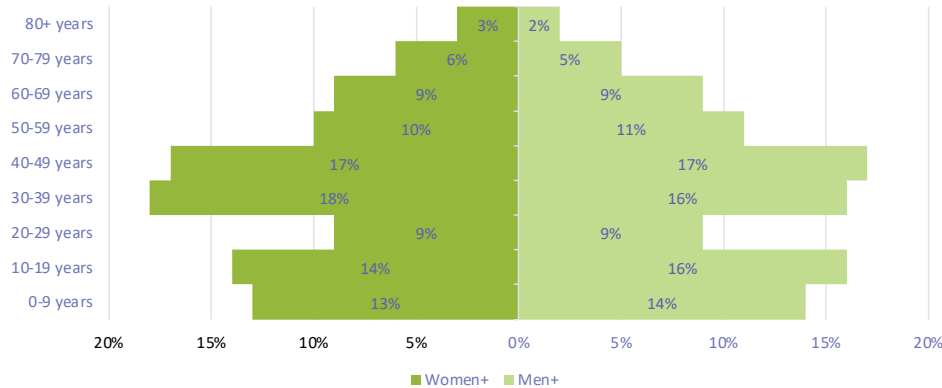
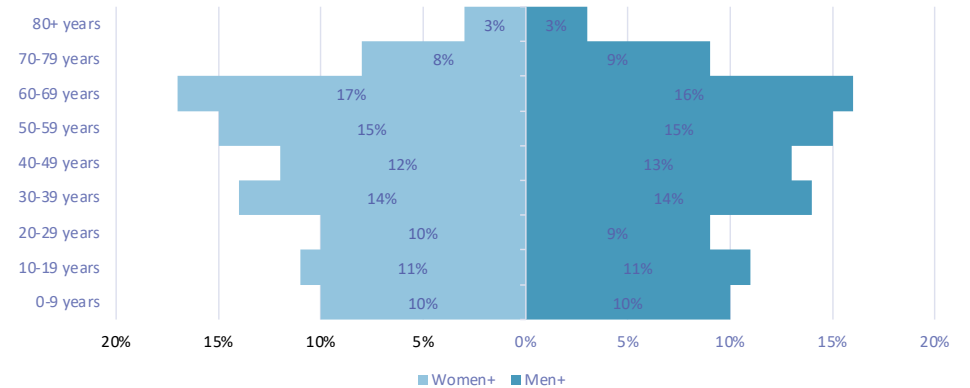


Figure 3-6: Population Distribution in Percentage by Age and Gender, 2021



AGE PROFILE

The previous Figure 3-4 showed age groups by 10-year cohorts. Statistics Canada also releases data with larger age groupings reflecting youth (0-14 years), mid ages (15-64 years) and seniors (65+ years).

In 2021, Lake Country had the highest percentage of 0-14 years old at 16% and the lowest percentage of 65+ years at 19% (Figure 3-7). The number of people 0-14 years (2,565) was roughly comparable to those over 65 years old (2,965), unlike the comparison jurisdictions (Figure 3-8). The majority of the population for all 4 regions (Vernon, Kelowna, the Central Okanagan Regional District and Lake Country) are within the 15-64 years old category and range from 58% (Vernon) to 65% (Lake Country and Kelowna) of the total population in 2021.

“Median” age is the point where half the population is above, and half are below. “Average” age adds up all the ages and divides by the total number of people. In 2021, Lake Country had a median age of 44 years (Table 3-1). This is younger than Vernon (49.2) but older than Kelowna (42.4). In comparison, the provincial median age was 42.8 years. In comparing average age, Lake Country had the youngest at 42.8, which is also younger than the provincial average at 43.1 years old.

Table 3-1

COMPARATIVE AGES, 2021	MEDIAN AGE	AVERAGE AGE
Vernon	49.2	47.2
Kelowna	42.4	43.4
RDCO	44.4	44.2
Lake Country	44	42.8

Figure 3-7: Comparative Population Percentage by Age Groups, 2021

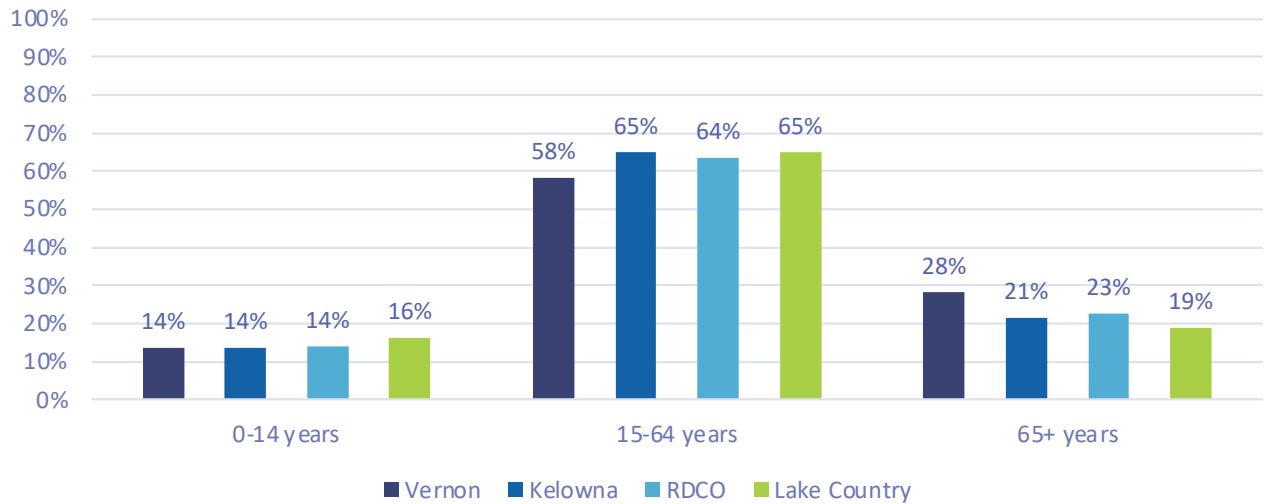
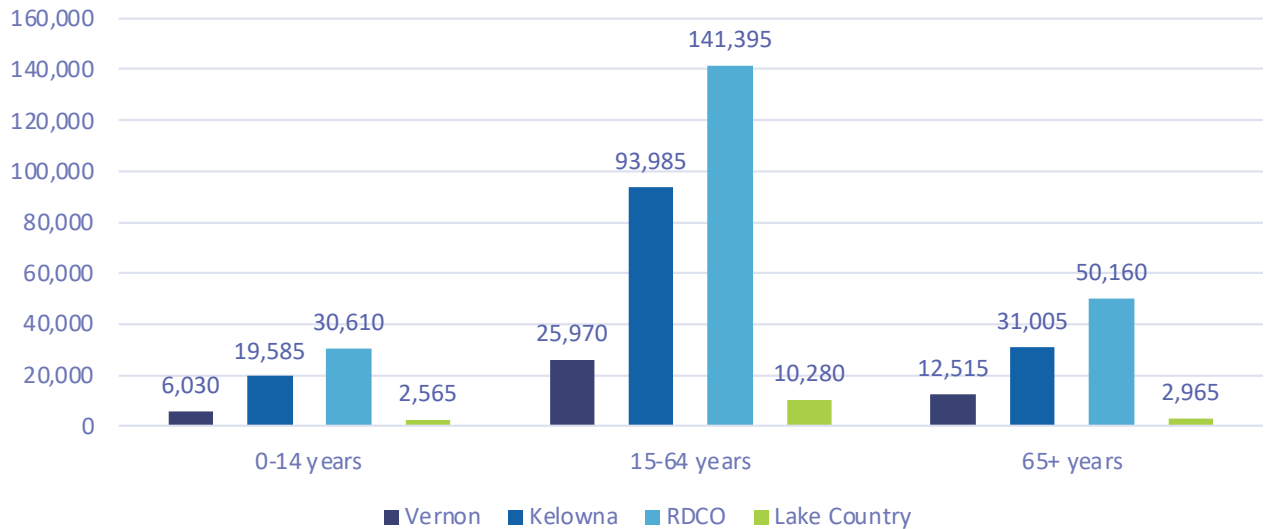


Figure 3-8: Comparative Population Count by Age Groups, 2021



Household Characteristics

The most common type of dwelling in Lake Country is the single-detached house (Table 3-2). In 2021, two thirds (4,070) of all dwellings were single-detached, an increase of (40%) since 1996. The second most common type of dwelling was apartment/flat in a duplex which represented 14% of all dwellings in 2021. Apartment/flat in a duplex housing increased by 775 units, from 95 units in 1996 to 870 in 2021.

Apartments less than 5 storeys was the third most common type of housing with 670 units, 11% of all units in 2021. Since 1996 the number of apartment units less than 5 storeys has increased from 40 to 670 units in 2021.

The predominance of single-detached units has been declining since 1996. In 1996, single-detached units represented 88% of all units. In 2021, single detached units represented 66% of all units.

As shown in Table 3-3, between 1996 and 2021 the number of occupied dwellings in Lake Country nearly doubled from 3,285 to 6,200 (+89%). For the past 10 years, occupied dwellings have been increasing by at least 10% every census period.

HOUSING TYPES

Figures 3-9 and 3-10 provide a regional comparison for housing types in 2021.

Both Kelowna and Vernon have more diverse housing stocks with higher percentages of row houses and apartment buildings compared to Lake Country. Single-detached houses (66%) made up the majority of Lake Country's housing stock. This compares with Kelowna at 43% and Vernon at 48%. As noted on the previous page, this predominance of single detached units has been declining in Lake Country but remains high compared to other jurisdictions.

Apartments/flats in a duplex accounted for a higher percentage of housing units in Lake Country (14%) – higher than all the others in the region (ranges from 8-11%).

Lake Country had no apartments 5 or more storeys, whereas this represented 2-4% of the Vernon, Kelowna and RDCO housing stock.

Table 3-2

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURAL TYPE	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Single-detached house	2,900	2,970	3,035	3,520	3,510	4,070
Semi-detached house	110	65	65	80	125	200
Row house	80	140	120	150	165	200
Apartment or flat in a duplex	95	140	240	310	680	870
Apartment building, under 5 storeys	40	60	65	350	465	670
Apartment building, 5+ storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable dwelling	50	120	110	105	135	175
Other single-attached house	10	20	10	10	15	15

Table 3-3

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 1996-2021	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Occupied Private Dwellings	3,285	3,520	3,640	4,535	5,090	6,200
Percentage Growth		7.20%	3.40%	24.60%	12.20%	21.80%

Figure 3-9: Comparative Percentage of Dwellings by Structural Type, 2021

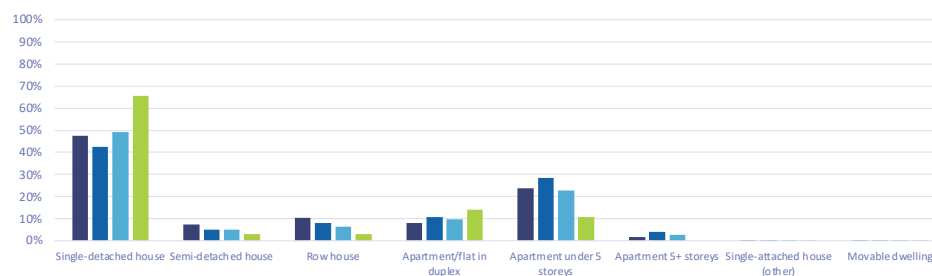
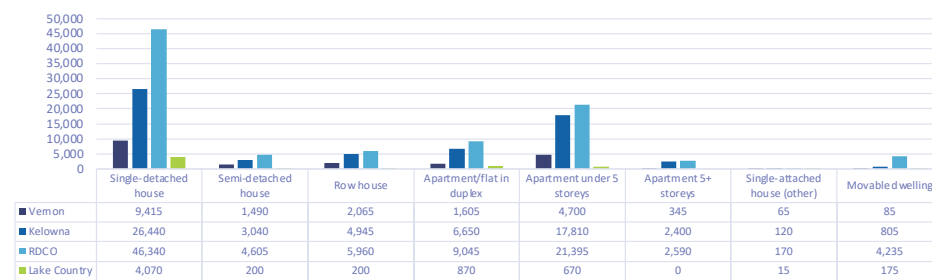


Figure 3-10: Comparative Count of Dwellings by Structural Type, 2021



HOUSEHOLD SIZE

In 2021, 41% of households in Lake Country had 2 people in (Figure 3-11). There has been a general trend towards smaller households with one and two people, but this shift is happening very gradually (from 38% to 41% for the former and 17% to 22% for the latter).

Like neighbouring jurisdictions, Lake Country has a gradually decreasing household size—from an average of 2.7 people in 1996 to 2.5 people in 2021 (Figure 3-12). However, Lake Country has consistently maintained the highest average household size since 1996, when compared to Vernon, Kelowna and the RDCO.

Figure 3-11: Private households by size, 1996-2021

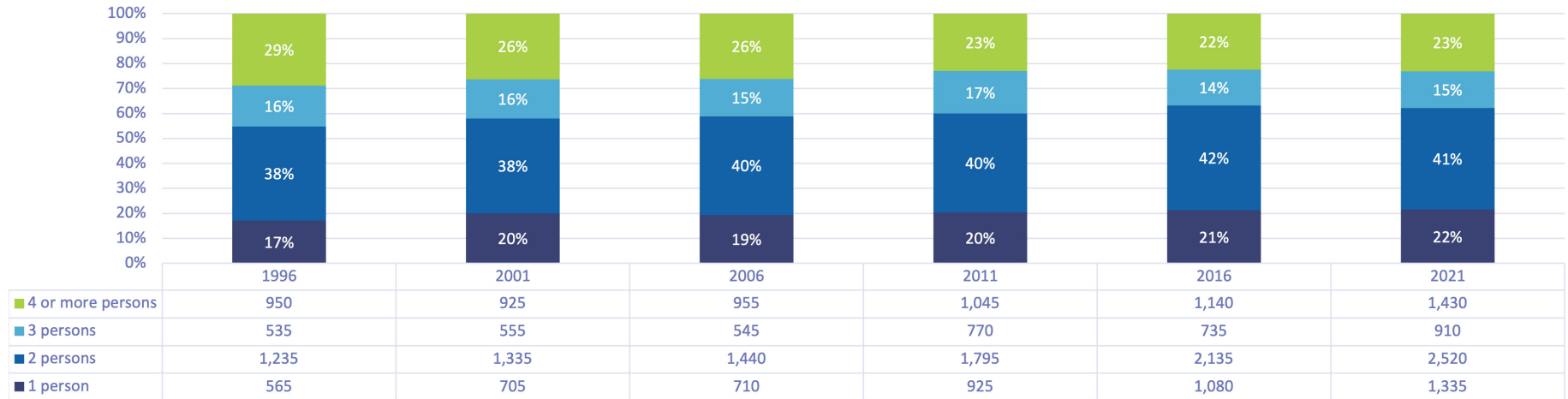
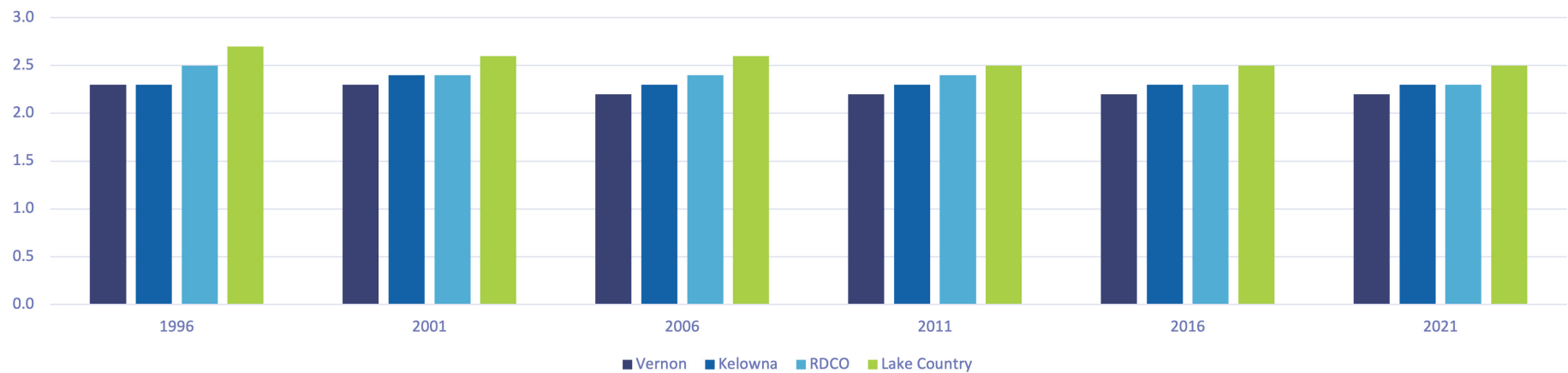


Figure 3-12: Comparative average household size in private households, 1996-2021



HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND MARITAL STATUS

In terms of household characteristics, the majority of people were married (including common law) at 54% in 2021, though that percentage has fluctuated over time (Figure 3-13). Individuals who were single/never married made up 29% of the population in 2021.

Most households have and continue to be one census-family households in Lake Country (66% in 2021), though non-family and multiple-family households have been increasing over time (Figure 3-14). Lake Country had 10% more one census-family households than both Vernon and Kelowna (55%) in 2021 (Figure 3-15). All three comparison jurisdictions had a higher percentage of non-family households than Lake Country, with Vernon having the highest percentage at 39% versus Lake Country's 25%.

Figure 3-13: Marital Status, 1996-2021

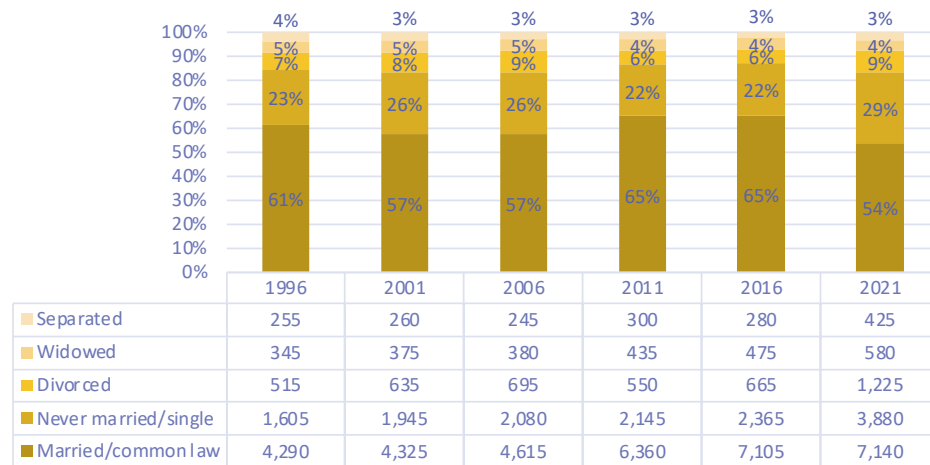
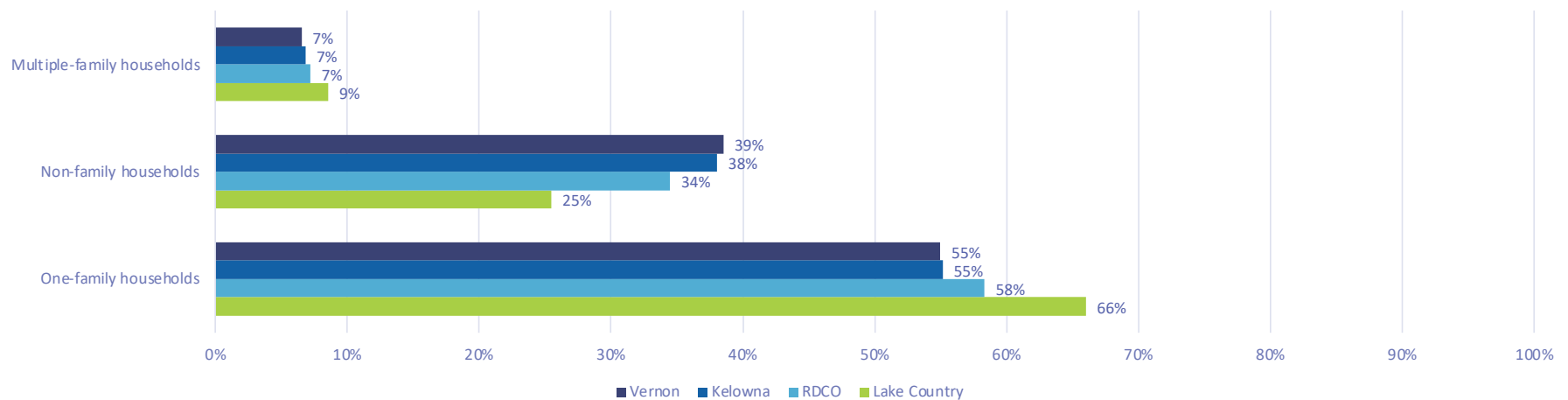


Figure 3-14: Households by Type, 1996-2021



Figure 3-15: Comparative Percentage Household by Type, 2021



FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Compared to neighbouring municipalities and the regional district, Lake Country had the highest percentage of married/common law partners at 54%, and the highest percentage of children (regardless of age) in two-parent households at 22% in 2021 (Figure 3-16). It also had the lowest percentages for parents in one-parent families (3%), children in one-parent families (5%) and people not in census families (15%) of all the comparative jurisdictions.

The number of children in households in Lake Country has increased by 50% since 2001 (from 2,820 to 4,230) and Lake Country has maintained the highest percentage of children of all the neighbouring jurisdictions in that same time frame (at 27%) (Figures 3-17 and 3-18).

Figure 3-16: Comparative Family Type, 2021

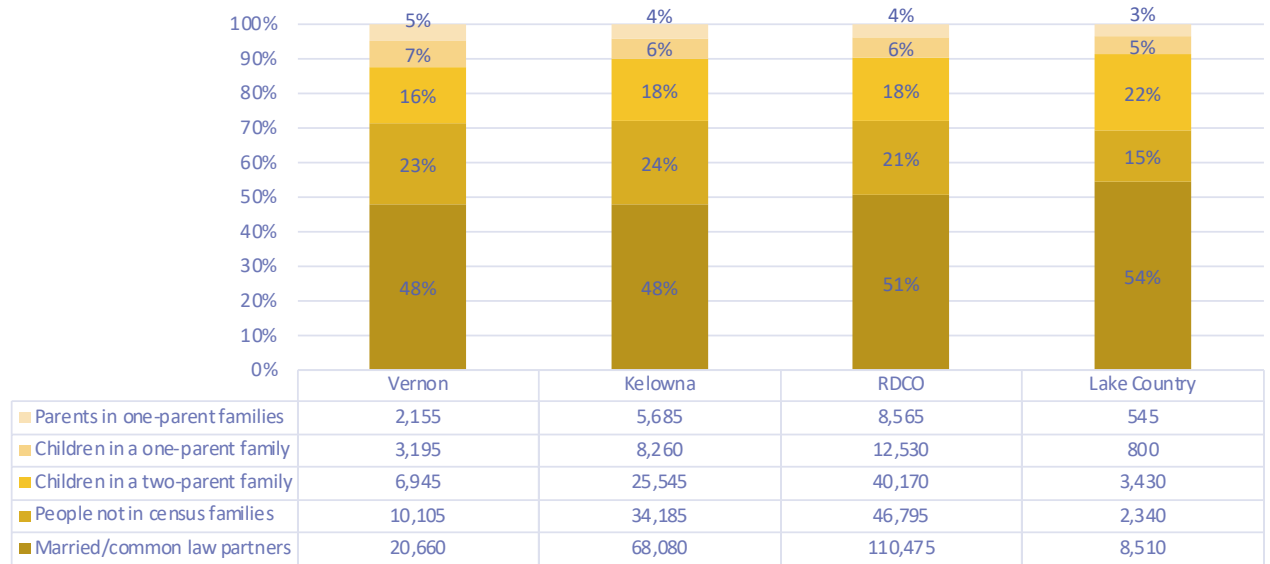


Figure 3-17: Children in Households, 2001-2021

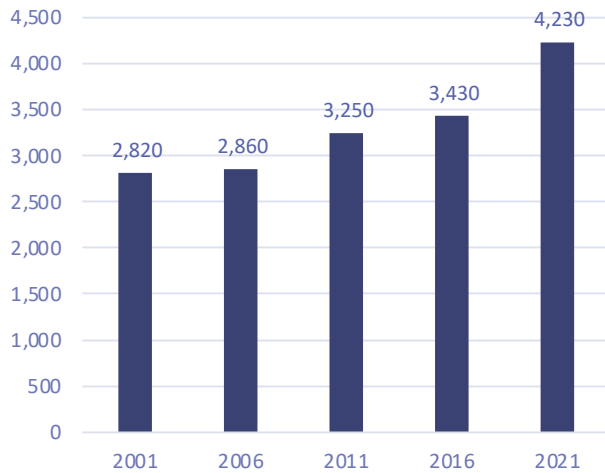
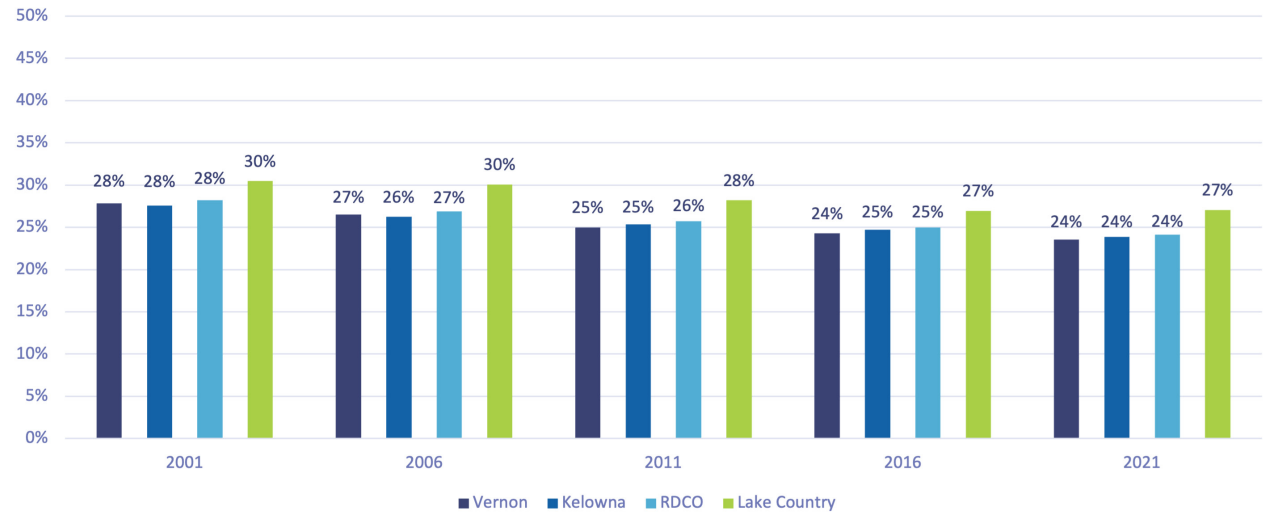


Figure 3-18: Comparative Percentage Children in Households, 2001-2021



HOUSING CONDITION

As shown in Figure 3-19, almost half of Lake Country's dwellings were constructed between 2001 to 2021 at 2,845 units (46%). This trend can be seen for Kelowna and the Central Okanagan Regional District but differs from Vernon which had its highest percentage of buildings being constructed from 1961 to 1980 (32%) (Table 3-4).

The number Lake Country dwellings in need of repair was low at 270 dwellings (4% in 2021), a drop from 9% in 1996 (Figure 3-20), likely due to the recent construction of many dwellings.

HOUSING TENURE

The amount of rented housing in Lake Country has increased from 685 in 1996 to 1,335 in 2021 (Figure 3-21). Despite this increase, the percentage of rented housing has changed little overall from 21% in 1996 and 22% in 2021.

For 2021, both Vernon and Kelowna had a higher percentage of rented housing, 34% and 35% respectively (Figure 3-22). Of all the comparative jurisdictions, Lake Country had the highest percentage of owned occupied dwellings at 78% (4,870 dwelling units).

Lake Country had the highest median and average monthly costs for owned dwellings of the region (Figure 3-23).

For rented housing, Lake Country had lower median and average monthly costs than Kelowna or the RDCO. Vernon had the lowest monthly shelter costs, for both housing.

Figure 3-21: Housing by Tenure, 1996-2021

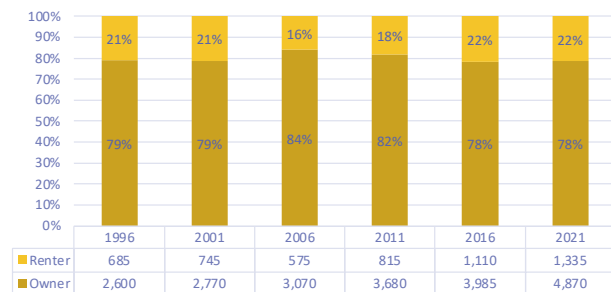


Table 3-4

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, 1960-2021	TOTAL DWELLINGS	1960 OR BEFORE	1961 TO 1980	1981 TO 2000	2001 TO 2021
Vernon	19,795	2,315	6,275	5,900	5,305
Kelowna	62,205	3,985	15,745	19,270	33,945
RDCO	94,335	5,005	23,015	30,445	53,335
Lake Country	6,205	405	1,350	1,610	2,845

Figure 3-19: Period of Construction of Dwelling, 1960-2021

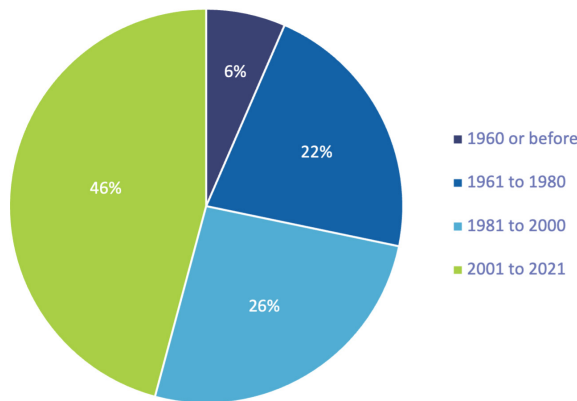


Figure 3-22: Comparative Housing by Tenure, 2021

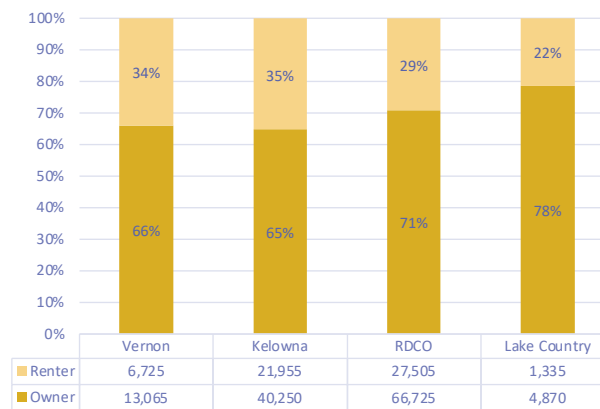


Figure 3-20: Dwelling Condition, 1996-2021

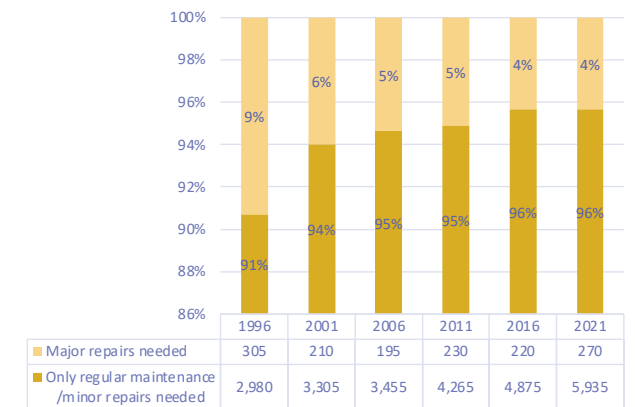


Figure 3-23: Comparative Monthly Shelter Costs for Owned and Rented Dwellings, 2021



HOUSING SHELTER COSTS

Statistics Canada collects data on households spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs. This figure is often referred to as a preferred threshold for housing to be considered reasonably affordable. In Lake Country in 2021, 39% of renters spent more than 30% of their income on shelter costs (Figure 3-24). In both 2001 and 2011, nearly 50% of renters were spending at or above this threshold. Whereas, in 2021, 19% of households that owned their units spent over 30% of their income on shelter costs. Renters were therefore more than twice as likely to be spending 30% or more of their income on shelter costs versus owner households. As Figure 3-25 shows for 2021, this pattern was similar for Kelowna, Vernon, and the RDCO.

For an occupied dwelling to be considered “acceptable housing”, it needs to meet a list of criteria including: no major repairs needed, and that the household is not spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs. Of the region, Lake Country had the highest percentage of acceptable housing, at 72%. This figure is slightly above the provincial percentage (67%) (Figure 3-26).

Figure 3-26: Comparative Acceptable Housing Conditions, 2021

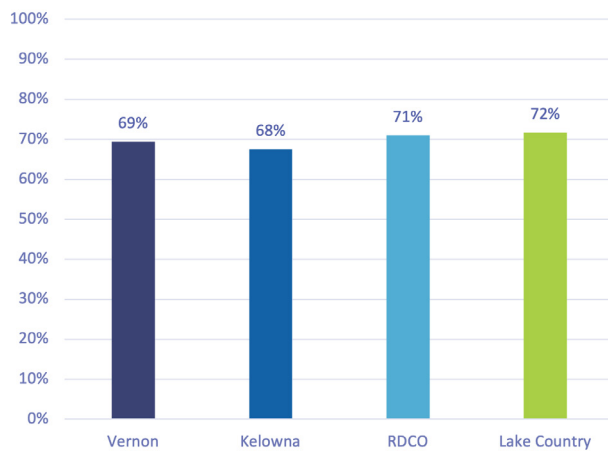


Figure 3-24: Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter Costs, 1996-2021

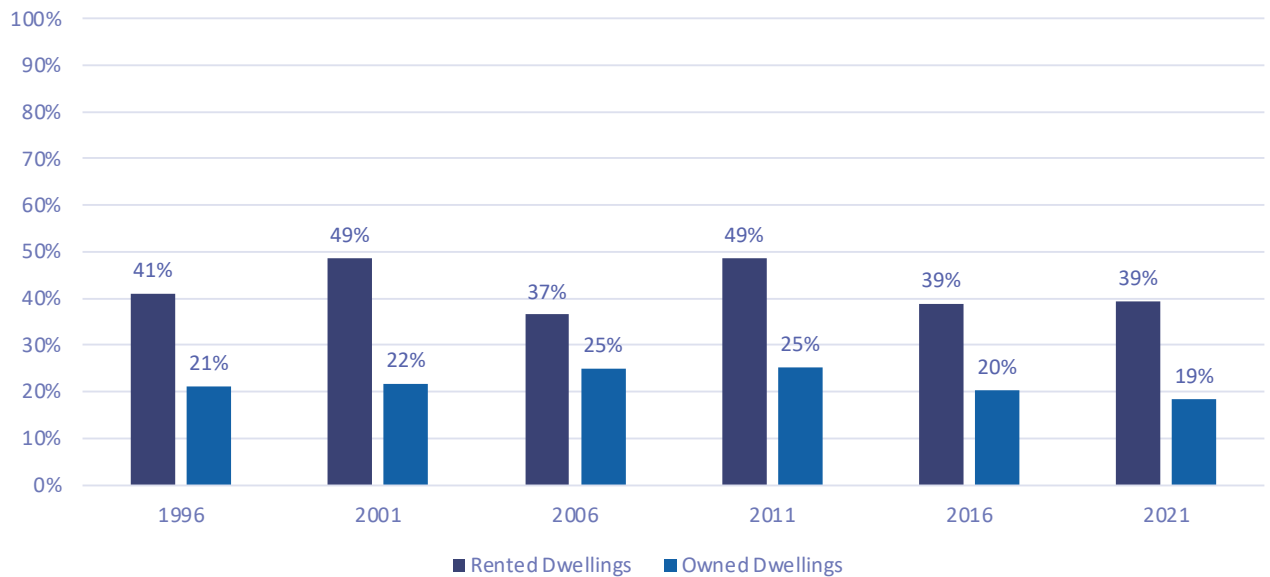
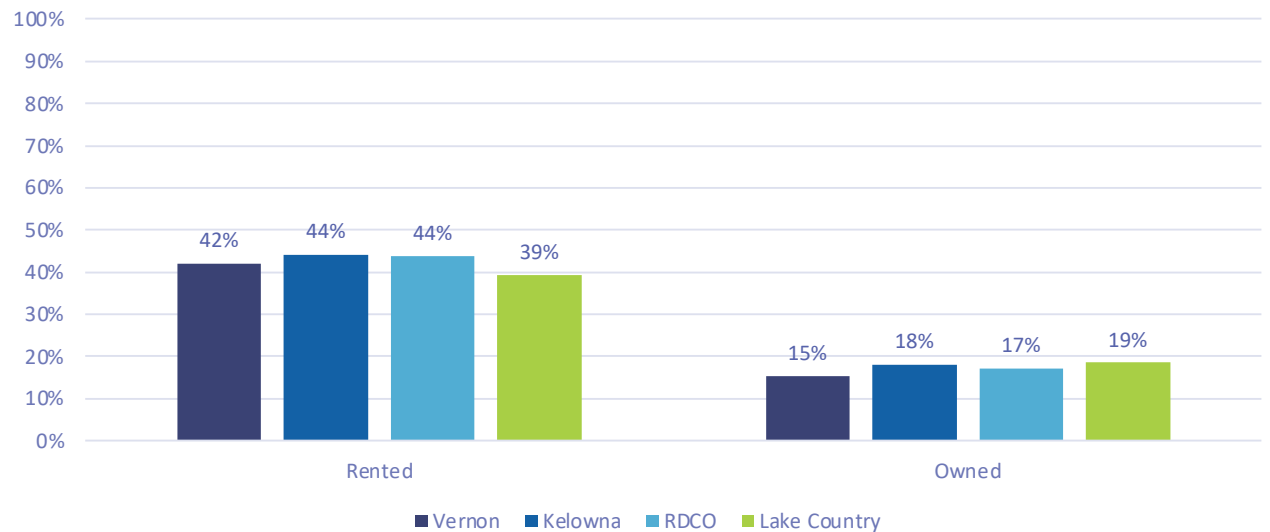


Figure 3-25: Comparative Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter Costs, 2021



Economy and Equity

Median income is the middle value where half of the incomes are higher, and half are lower. Average income is the average of all households or individual incomes.

Figure 3-27 shows the median household income in Lake Country has risen the most of all the comparative jurisdictions since 1995, from \$39,831 in 1995 to \$98,000 in 2020, an increase of \$58,169 (or 146%). In comparison, the median income in the regional district grew by 122%.

Figure 3-28 shows that average household income for Lake Country was also significantly higher than the comparison jurisdictions – almost \$19,600 more than the regional district for 2020. For further comparison, Lake Country’s median (\$98,000) and average (\$126,500) household incomes were considerably more than the provincial figures of \$85,000 and \$108,600, respectively.

In terms of individual income, Lake Country also has had the highest median individual income of all jurisdictions since 2015 (Figure 3-29).

Figure 3-28: Comparative Median and Average Household Income, 2020

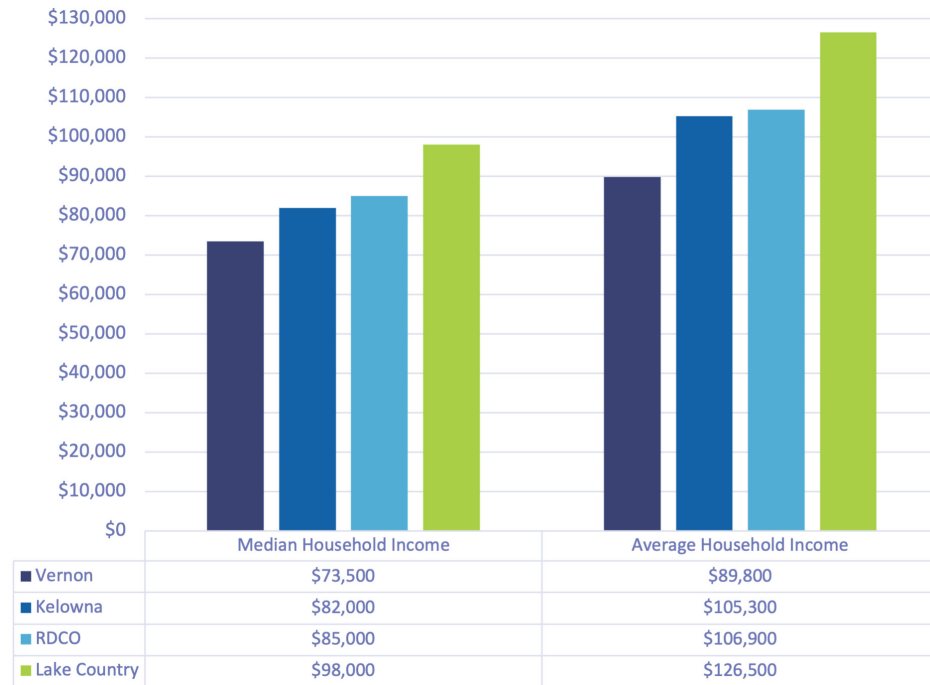


Figure 3-27: Comparative Median Household Income, 1995-2020

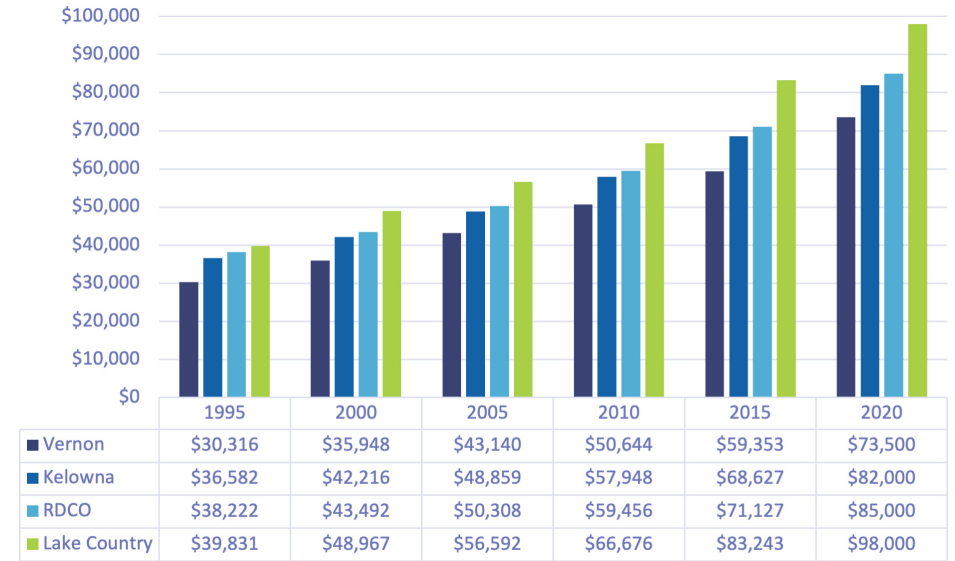
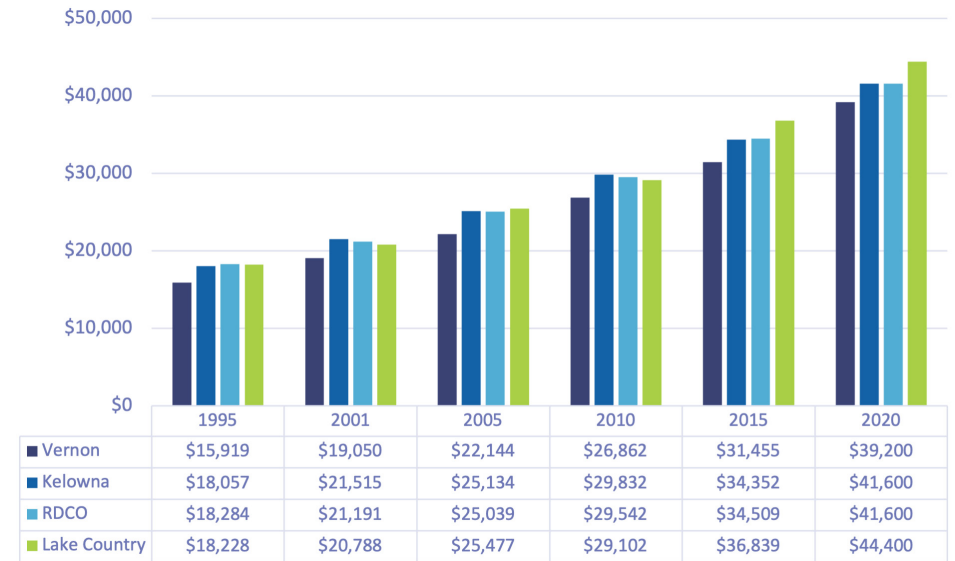


Figure 3-29: Comparative Median Individual Income, 1995-2020



ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS AND LOW-INCOME GROUPS

One-parent household incomes have risen by 116% since 2010 for Lake Country, a faster rate of growth than comparison jurisdictions Figure 3-30. Compared to the B.C. median income of \$73,000 and average income of \$83,400, only Lake Country's average one-parent economic family income was higher for 2020 (Figure 3-31).

The census "low-income measure, after tax" (LIM-AT) uses unadjusted after-tax income and a threshold accounting for the household size to determine whether a person is considered to be in low income. As seen in Figure 3-32, the prevalence of individuals with low income has declined in all jurisdictions since 2010. Lake Country has consistently had among the lowest percentages of those in low-income and remains below the B.C. prevalence of 11% in 2020.

Figure 3-31: Comparative One-Parent Economic Family Income, 2020

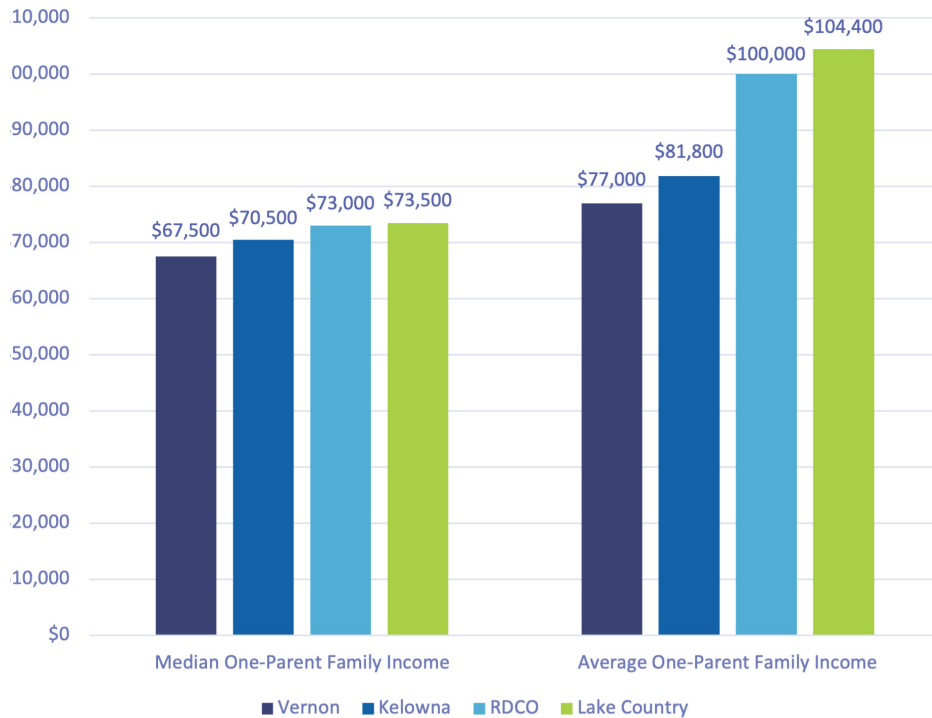
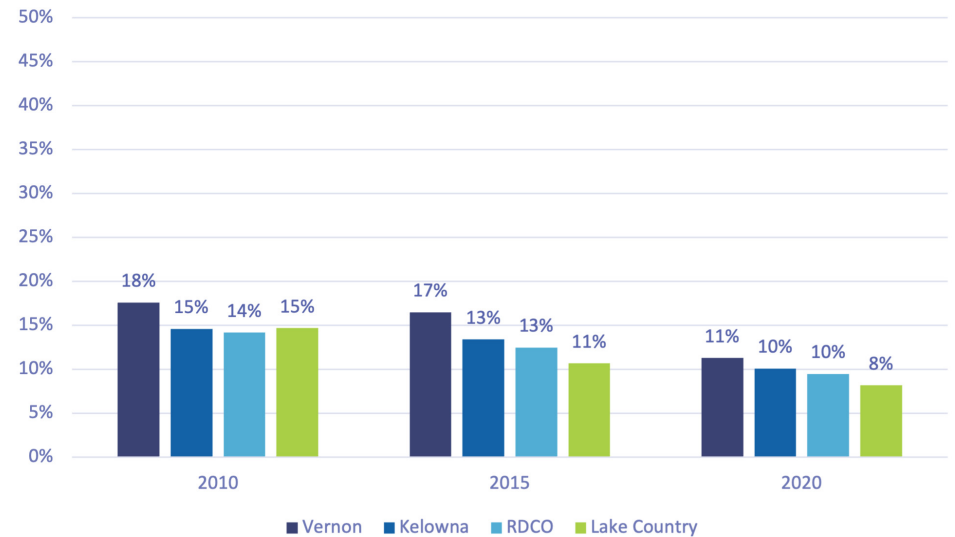


Figure 3-30: Comparative Median One-Parent Family Income, 2010-2020



Figure 3-32: Comparative Prevalence of Low Income, 2010-2020



LOW INCOME GROUPS

For all age groups and comparison jurisdictions, Lake Country had the lowest percentage of low income for 2020 (Figures 3-33 to 3-35). Of those with low income, the senior age group has stayed relatively static since 2010 in all jurisdictions. For all years, the percentage of those who are below 65 years and low income has been decreasing since 2010.

For total numbers of low income by age group in Lake Country, see Figure 3-36. Those aged 18 to 64 years old were the only group that had been consistently decreasing since 2010.

Statistics Canada advises that the low-income statistics prior to 2011 are not comparable and therefore they have not been included.

Figure 3-36: Low Income by Age Group, 2010-2020

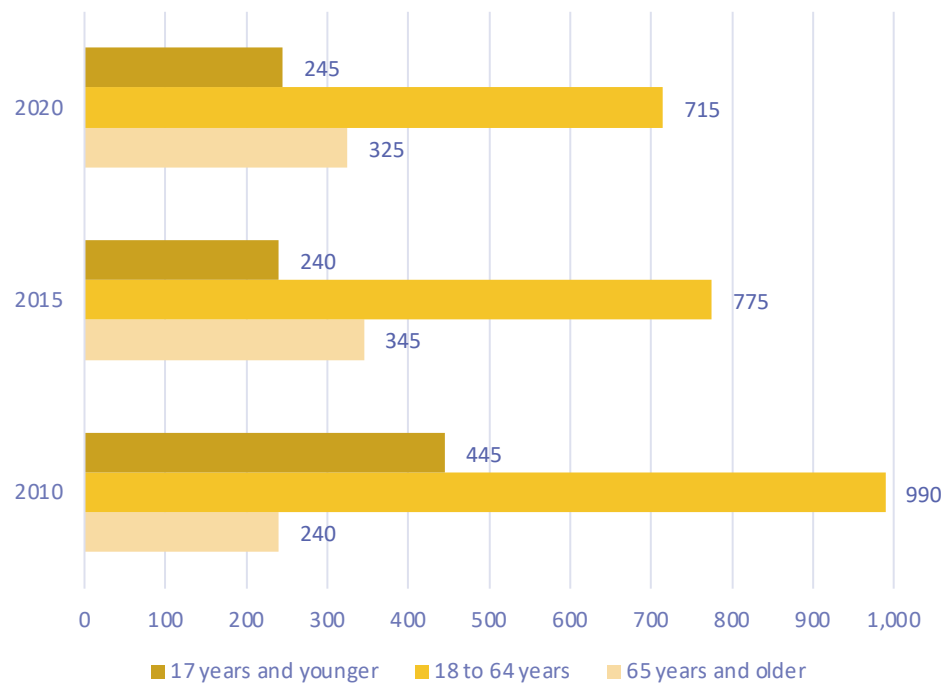


Figure 3-33: Comparative Low Income in 17 years old and younger, 2010-2020

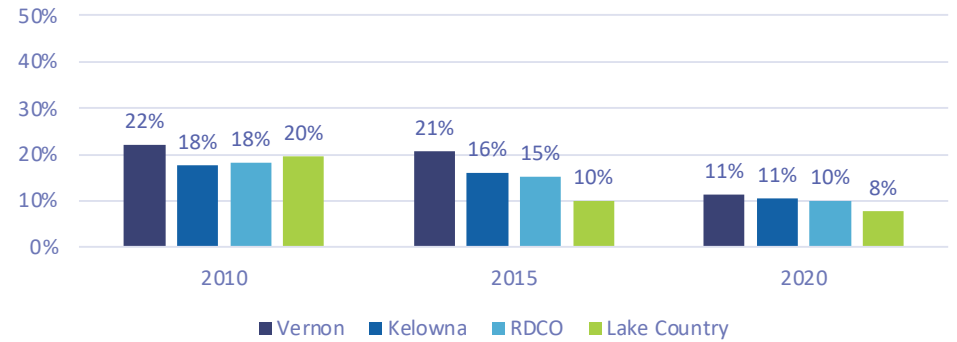


Figure 3-34: Comparative Low Income in 18 to 64 years old, 2010-2020

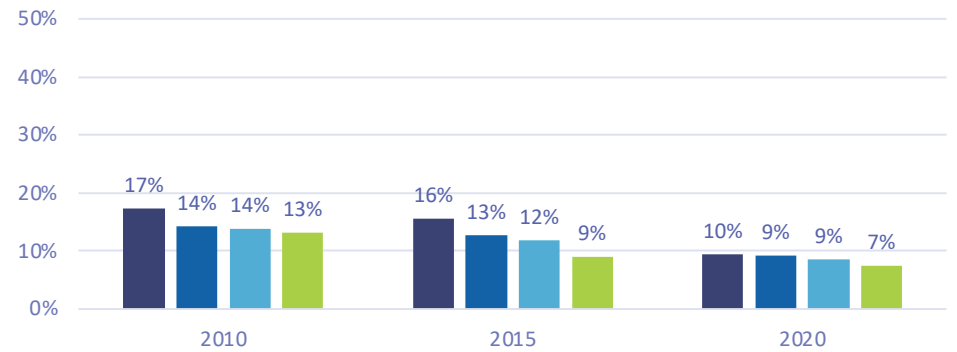
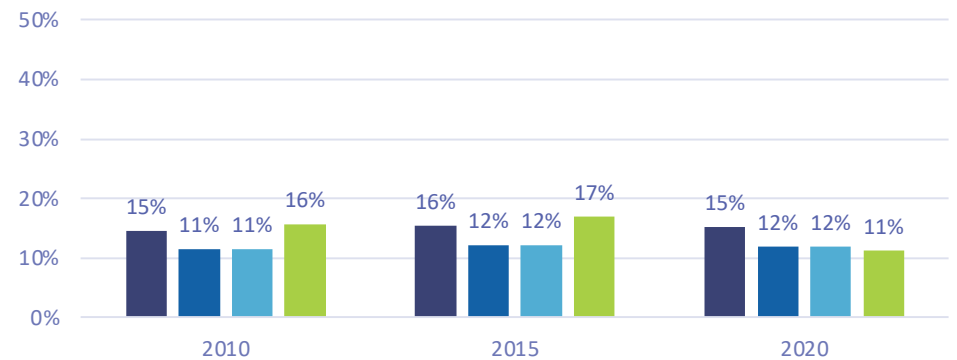


Figure 3-35: Comparative Low Income in 65 years and older, 2010-2020



LABOUR FORCE

The percentage distribution between those who are self-employed and those who are not has stayed relatively static since 1996 (Figure 3-37). Since 1996, the labour force distribution as a percentage has remained relatively stable in Lake Country (Figure 3-38). However, since 2011 there has been a trend towards a higher percentage of people not in the labour force.

Compared to other jurisdictions, Lake Country had the highest participation rate (66%) and employment rate (61%) in 2021 (Figure 3-39); higher than the B.C. participation and employment rates (63% and 58%, respectively). Most work positions in Lake Country are permanent (83%) with 17% of employment being temporary in 2021 (Table 3-5). These are approximately the same percentages for job permanency for Vernon, Kelowna, RDCO and the province.

Table 3-5

WORK POSITIONS, 2021	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Permanent position	5,580	83%
Temporary position (Less than a year)	850	13%
Temporary position (1 year or longer)	265	4%

Category	Vernon	Kelowna	RDCO	Lake Country
Participation Rate	56%	65%	64%	66%
Employment Rate	52%	60%	59%	61%
Unemployment Rate	8%	8%	8%	8%

Figure 3-39: Comparative Labour Force Status, 2021

Figure 3-37: Class of Worker, 1996-2021

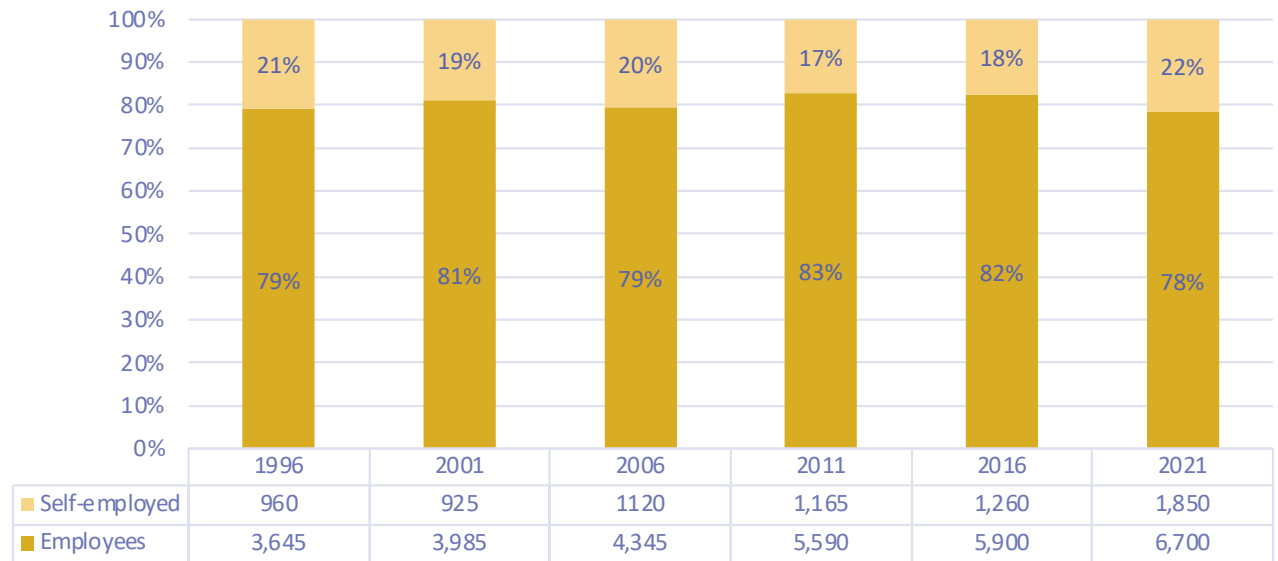
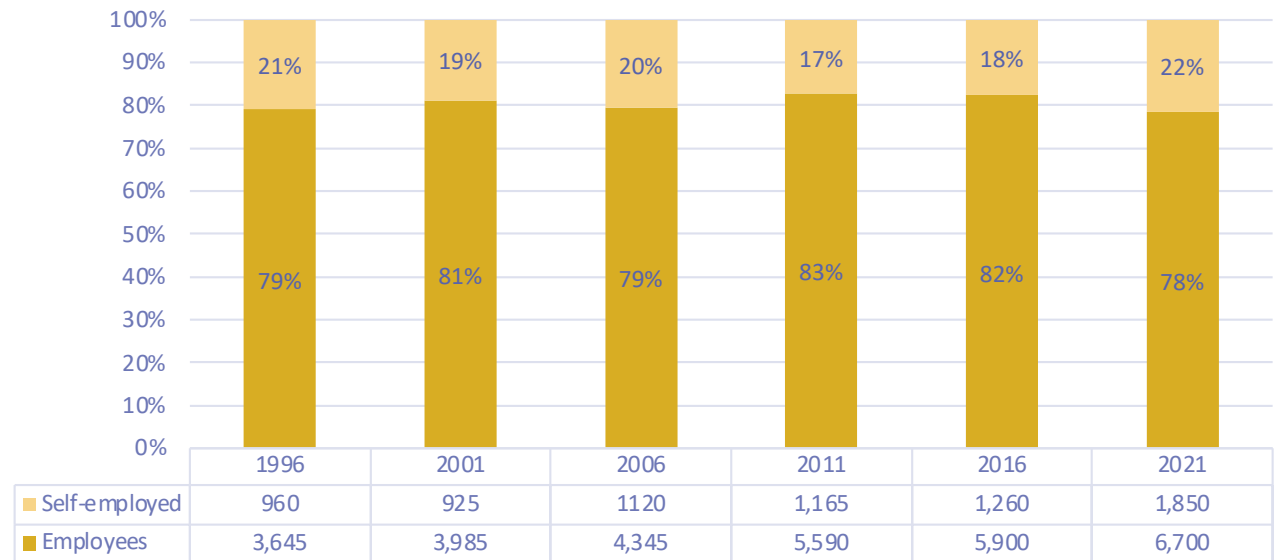


Figure 3-38: Labour Force Status, 1996-2021

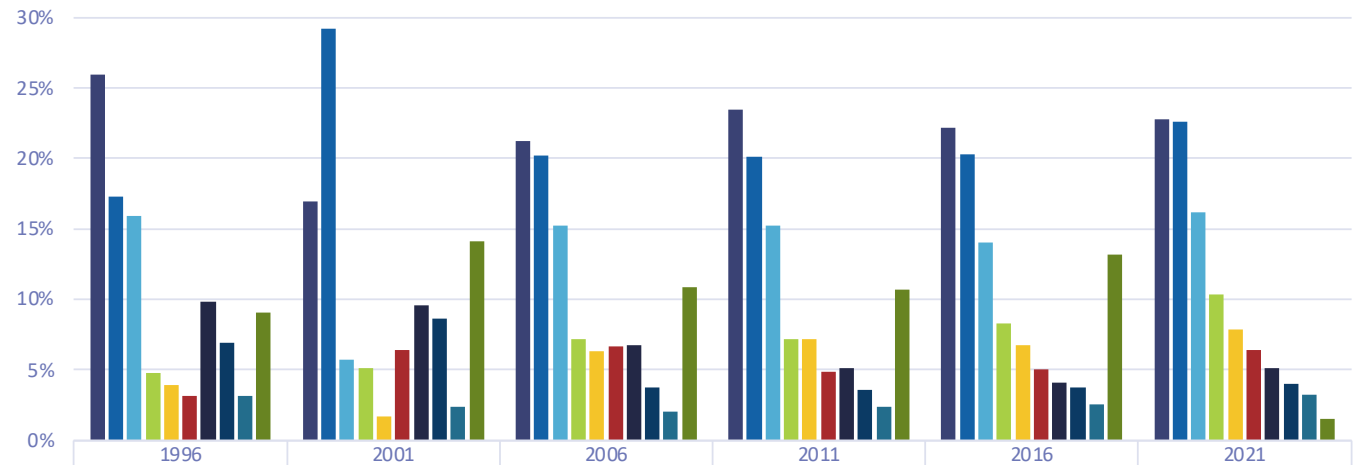


OCCUPATION

As seen in Figure 3-40, there have been two consistent occupation groups in Lake County that have made up the highest percentages since 1996: sales and service occupations (ranging from 17% to 26%); and trades, transport, and equipment operators (ranging from 17% to 29%). Business, finance, and administrative occupations have remained high for all the census periods except for 2001. Legislative and senior management occupations made up 9% to 14% of occupation groups since 1996.

There has been a gradual decrease in the following occupation groups since 1996: occupations unique to primary industry – natural resources, agriculture, and related production occupations (from 10% to 5%); and occupations unique to processing, manufacturing, and utilities (from 7% to 4%). Conversely, there has been a gradual increase in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (from 5% to 10%); and health occupations (from 4% to 8%).

Figure 3-40: Jobs by Occupation Groups, 1996-2021



■ Sales & service occupations	26%	17%	21%	23%	22%	23%
■ Trades, transport/equipment operators & related occupations	17%	29%	20%	20%	20%	23%
■ Business, finance & administrative occupations	16%	6%	15%	15%	14%	16%
■ Occupations in education, law and social, community & government services	5%	5%	7%	7%	8%	10%
■ Health occupations	4%	2%	6%	7%	7%	8%
■ Natural/applied sciences & related occupations	3%	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%
■ Occupations unique to primary industry (natural resources, agriculture & related production occupations)	10%	10%	7%	5%	4%	5%
■ Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing & utilities	7%	9%	4%	4%	4%	4%
■ Occupations in art, culture, recreation & sport	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
■ Legislative/senior management occupations	9%	14%	11%	11%	13%	2%

INDUSTRY

In addition to occupations shown in Figure 3-40, Statistics Canada also releases census data based upon industrial categories. As of 2021, when compared to the other jurisdictions, Lake Country had the highest percentage of construction related jobs as an industry at 15% (Figure 3-41). In Lake Country, construction has remained the top industry in every census year apart from 2001 (Figure 3-42). For Lake Country, most industries are relatively stable or in slow decline, except for the increase in health care and social assistance jobs which is the second most common industry in 2021 (from 8% in 2001 to 12% in 2021).

Please note: Tables on job industries show either the top 5 or top 12 industries. Additionally, job categories for 1996 were not comparable to later census data and therefore are not included.

Figure 3-41: Comparative Top 5 Job Industries, 2021

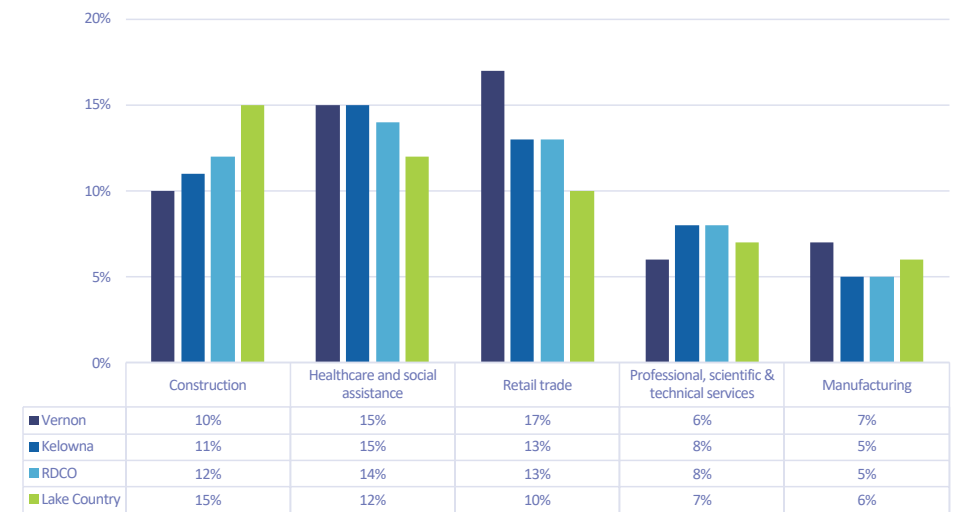
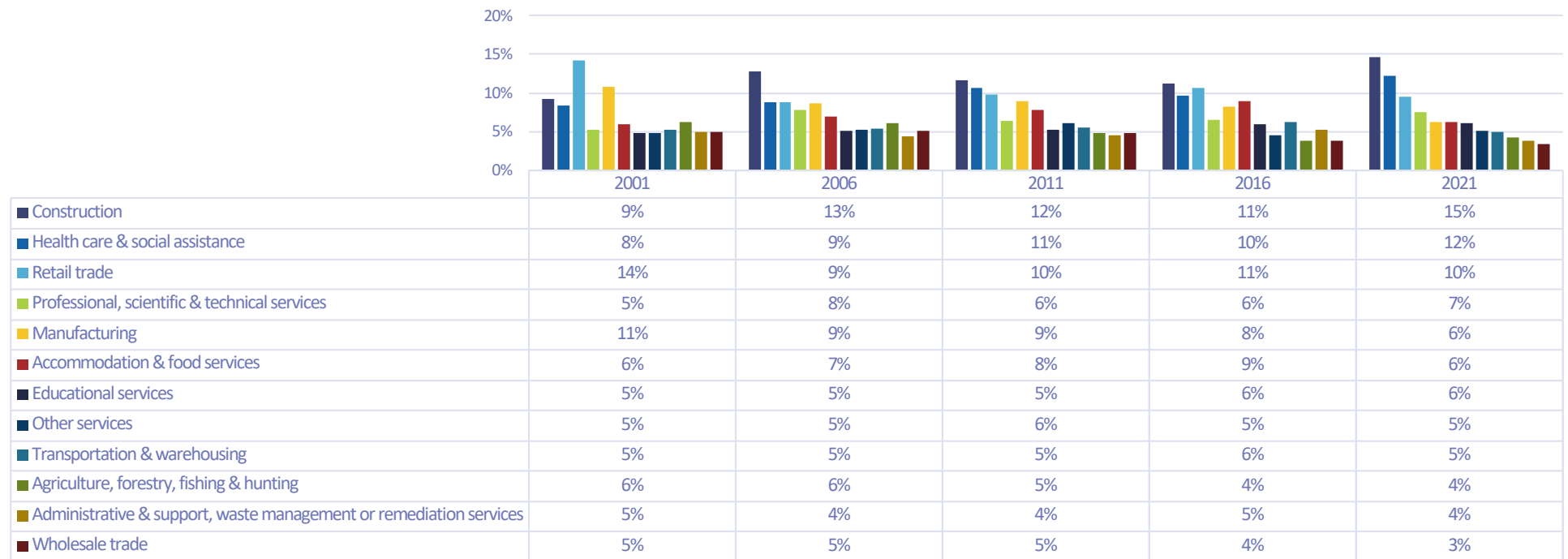


Figure 3-42: Top 12 Jobs by Industry, 2001-2021



Identity and Diversity

The top 10 most common ethnic/cultural origins for Lake Country were similar to the comparison jurisdictions for 2021, with English, German and Scottish being the top 3 for all (Figure 3-43).

The Statistics Canada definition for “visible minority” includes those who are not Indigenous or who are non-Caucasian/white. Of all the regions, Lake Country had the smallest visible minority population at 6% (Figure 3-44), well below the B.C. percentage of 34%. Of Lake Country’s visible minority population, South Asian, Chinese, Japanese, Latin American and Filipino have been the most common (Figure 3-45).

Figure 3-44: Comparative Population by Visible Minority, 2021

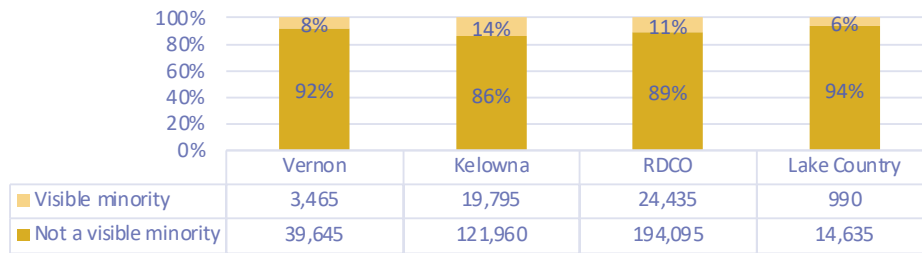


Figure 3-45: Population by Visible Minority Group, 1996-2021

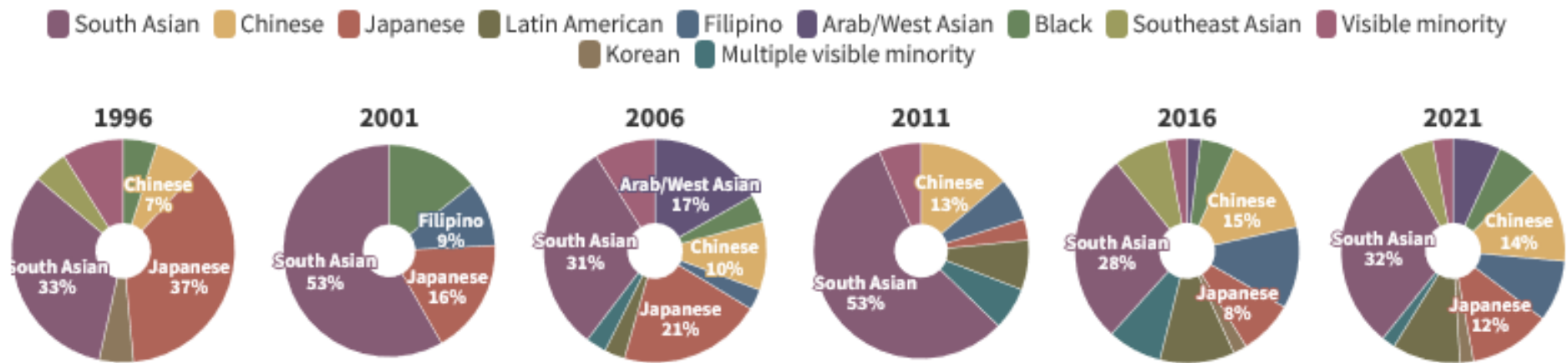
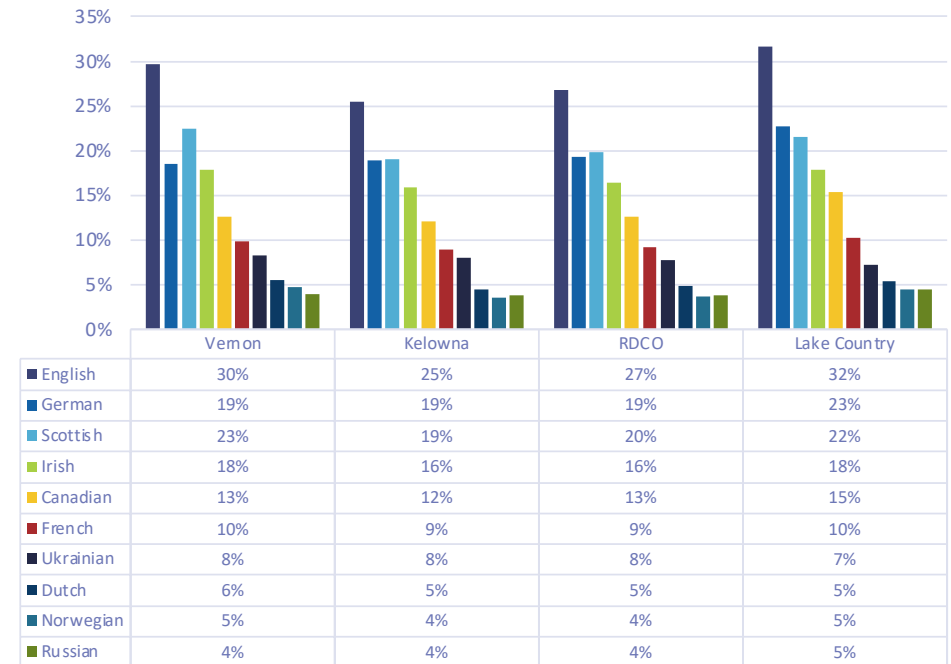


Figure 3-43: Comparative 10 Most Common Ethnic/Cultural Origins, 2021



INDIGENOUS

Since 1996, Lake Country’s population with Indigenous identity has increased from 120 to 970 (Figure 3-46). As of 2021, Lake Country had the same percentage of population with Indigenous identity as the province, Central Okanagan Regional District, and Kelowna (all 6%) and slightly less than Vernon (7%) (Figure 3-47).

The Duck Lake #7 Reserve (Okanagan Indian Band), on the southwestern border of the Winfield ward, has a population of 1,847 as of 2021. Residents living on the reserve may, or may not, identify as Indigenous.

Figure 3-46: Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2021

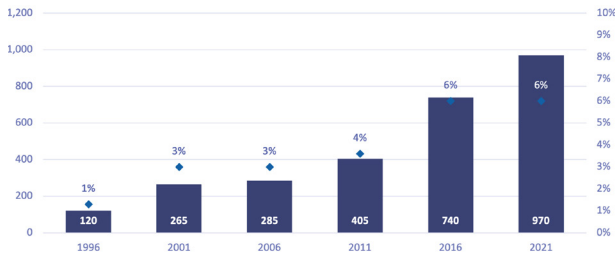
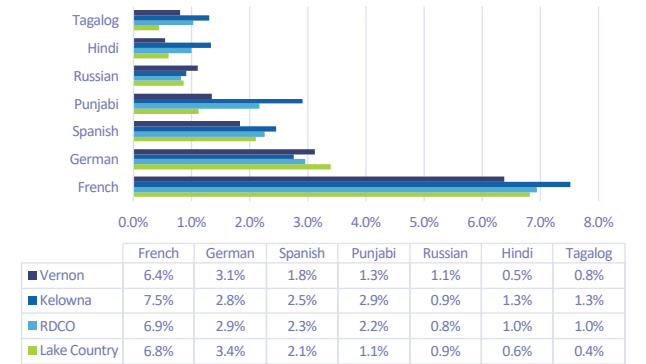


Figure 3-47: Comparative Population with Indigenous Identity, 2021



Figure 3-48: Comparative Knowledge of Top 7 Non-English Languages, 2021

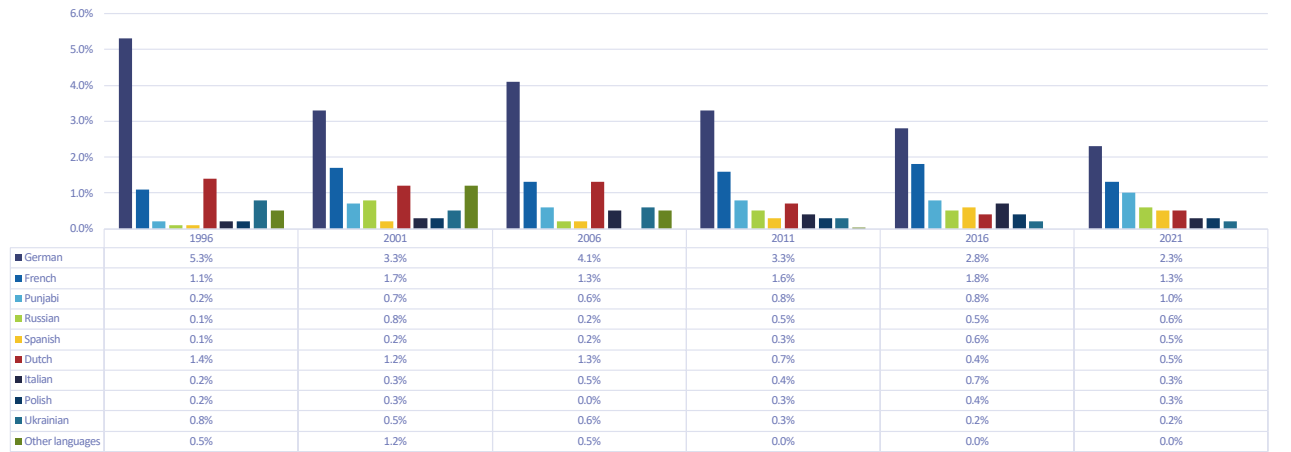


LANGUAGES

Statistics Canada collects data on a few different variables regarding languages. “Mother tongue” refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and is still understood by the person versus knowledge of languages which indicates whether a person can conduct a conversation in a language.

English has been the predominate mother tongue language (88-90%) in Lake Country since 1996. Of the remaining top 10 mother tongue languages, German and French have maintained the highest percentages since 1996 (ranging from 5.3-2.3% and 1.1-1.3%, respectively) as seen in Figure 3-49. Of the top 7 known languages for 2021 (other than English), Lake Country had the highest percentage of those who knew German; and similar percentages to other regions for the remaining top languages: French, Spanish, Punjabi, Russian, Hindi and Tagalog (Figure 3-48).

Figure 3-49: DLC Top 10 Non-English Mother Tongue Languages, 1996-2021



MOBILITY

Mobility status refers to whether people moved homes in the previous 5 years. Non-movers increased from 49% in 1996 to 62% in 2011, then decreased to 49% in 2021 (Figure 3-50). For 2021, the mobility patterns in Lake Country were similar to Vernon, Kelowna and the RDCO with approximately equal movers to non-movers (Figure 3-51). This indicates that the Central Okanagan region has had less movers in the last 5 years than the province (with 56% movers and 44% movers) for 2021.

Most movers in Lake Country since 1996 have moved within the province, with movers from other provinces ranging from 19% to 30% (Figure 3-52). In 2021, Lake Country had the highest percentage of those who moved within BC and the lowest percentage of those who moved from outside Canada.

Figure 3-50: Mobility Status: 1996-2021

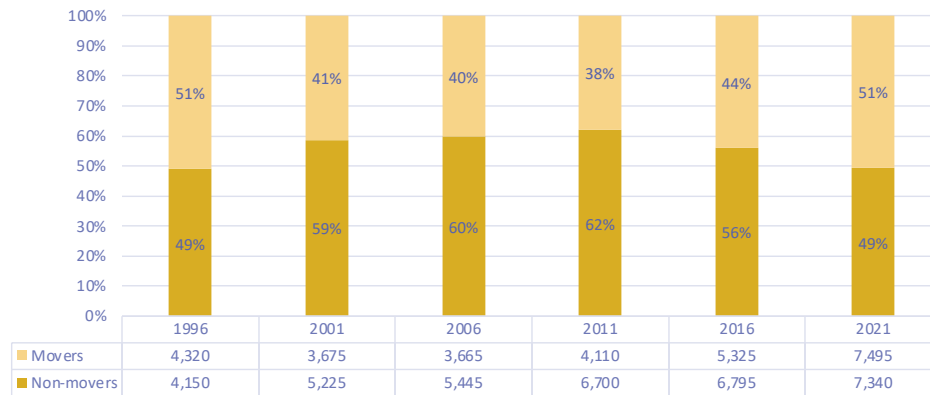


Figure 3-51: Comparative Types of Migrant Movers, 2021

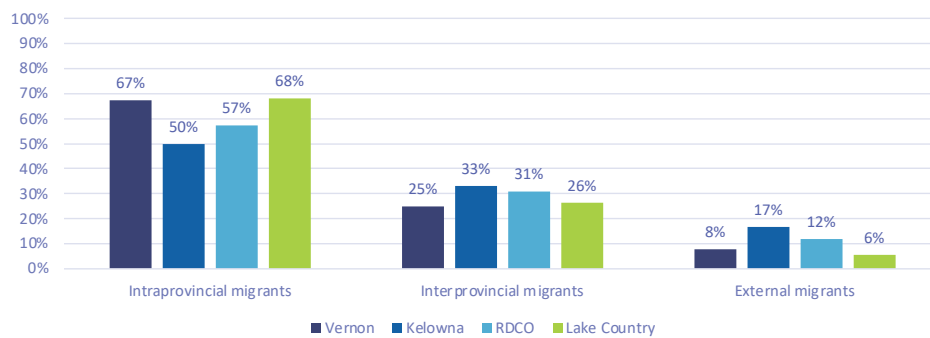
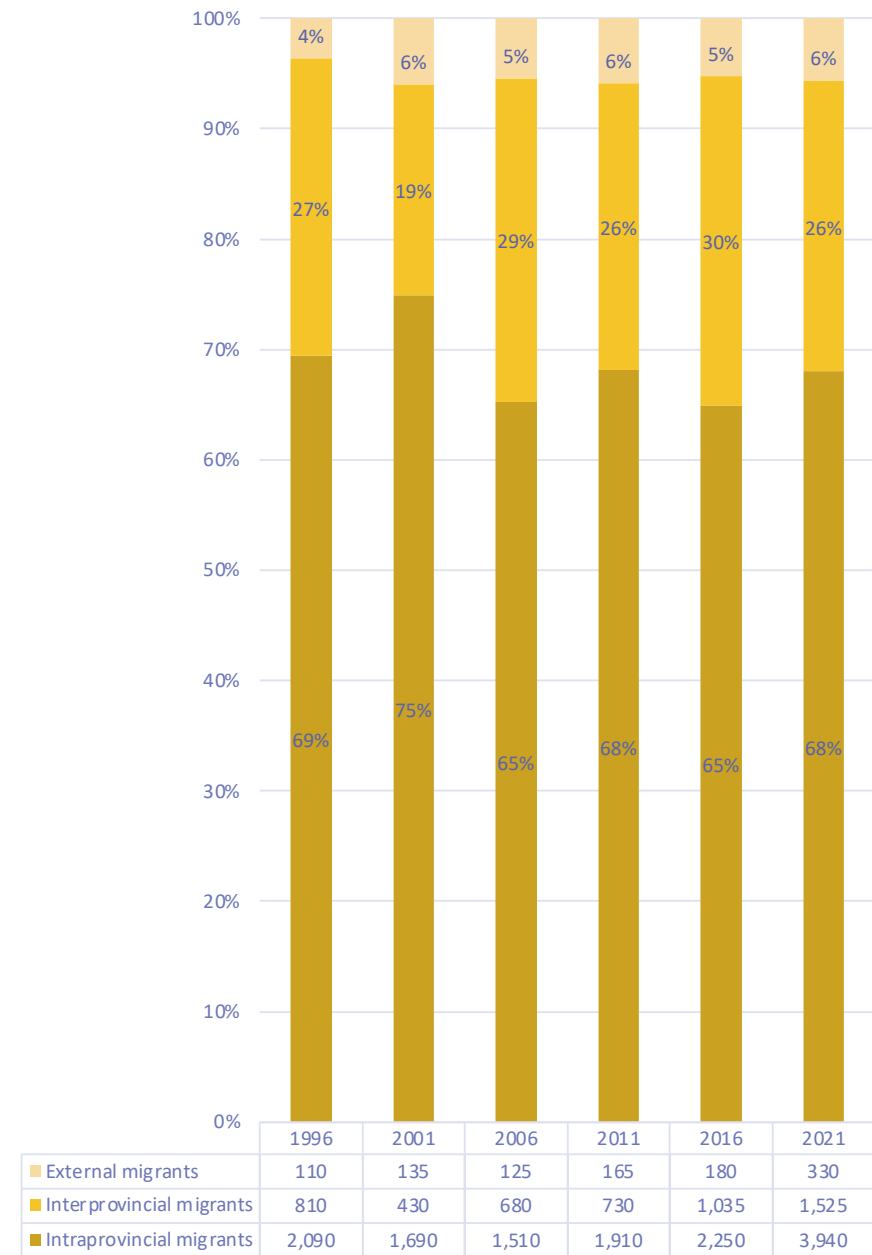


Figure 3-52: Types of Migrant Movers, 1996-2021



IMMIGRATION

Of all the immigration admission categories and applicant types, Lake Country had the smallest percentage of refugees and other immigrants in 2021, when compared to the neighbouring jurisdictions (Figure 3-53).

As seen in Figure 3-54 those with Canadian citizenship have accounted for most of the population in Lake Country since 1996 (ranging from 96%-97%).

The percentage of those who are third generation citizens, or those who were born in Canada with parents also born in Canada, has been increasing since 2001 from 57% to 69% (Figure 3-55).

There was no “Generation Status” variable in the 1996 Census, so 1996 data is not included.

Figure 3-53: Comparative Immigrant Admission Category/Applicant Type, 1980-2021



Figure 3-54: Citizenship, 1996-2021

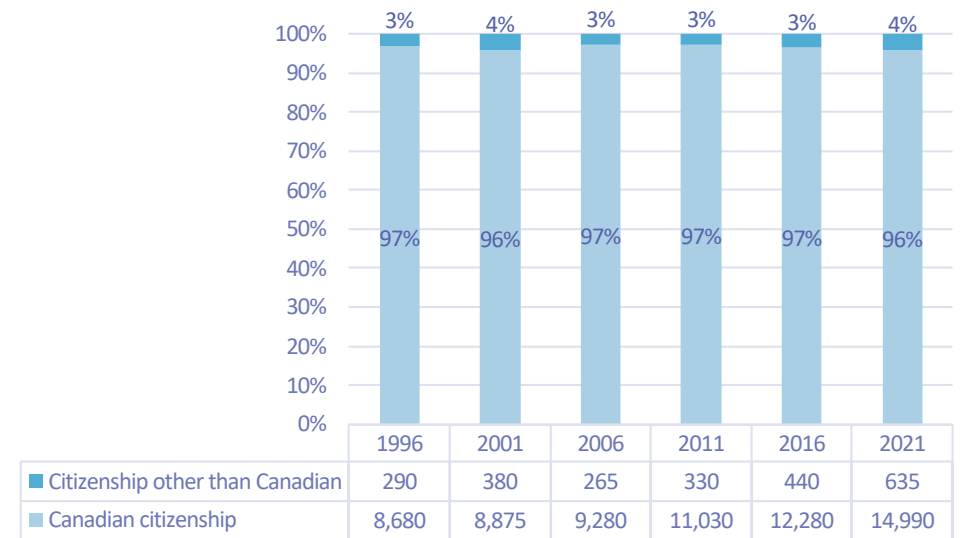
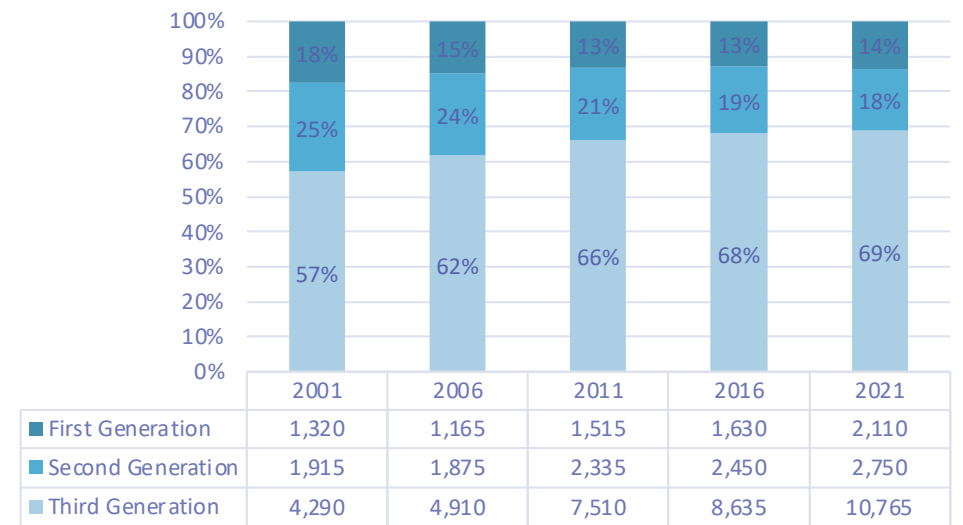


Figure 3-55: Generation Status, 2001-2021



IMMIGRATION

Since 1996, there has been an increase in diversity in terms of places of birth for immigrants. Europe remains the most common birthplace, but this has been declining from 80% in 1996 to 53% in 2021 (Figure 3-56). Asia (23%) and the Americas (16%) were the next most common places of birth in 2021. Data for comparative jurisdictions in 2021 is shown in Figure 3-57.

As of 2021, in Lake Country almost half of those who immigrated to Canada did so in 1990 or earlier; and approximately 40% of immigrants arrived within the last 20 years (Figure 3-58).

Please note: The Census categories for places of birth have expanded since 1996 and 2001.

Figure 3-56: Places of Birth for Immigrants, 1996-2021

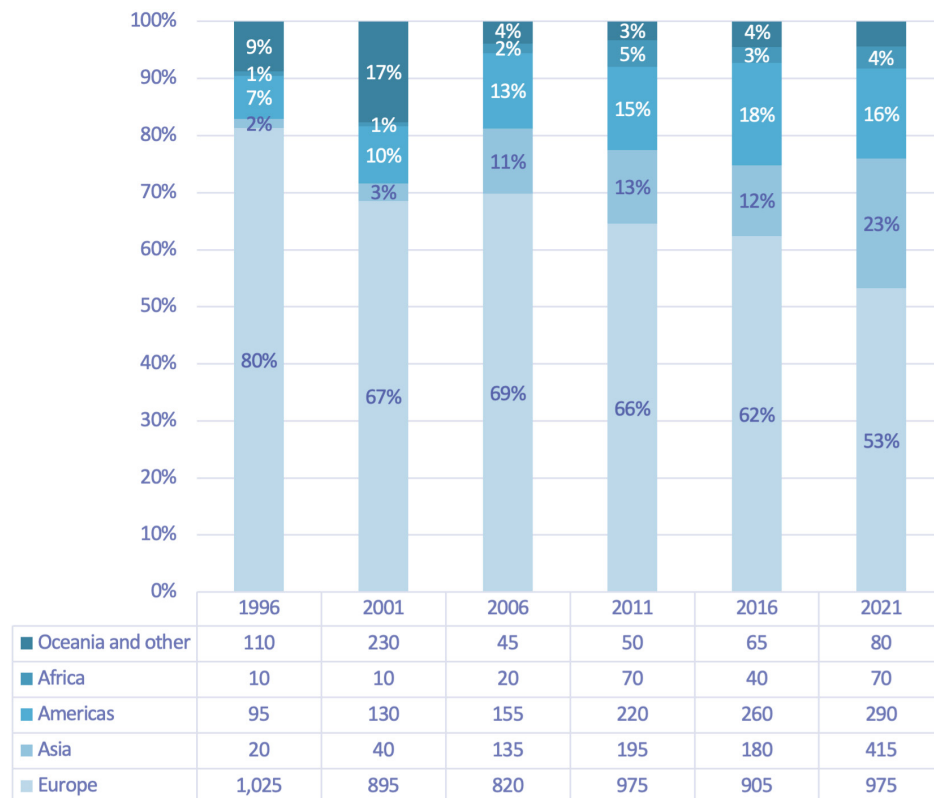


Figure 3-57: Comparative Place of Birth for Recent Immigrants, 2021

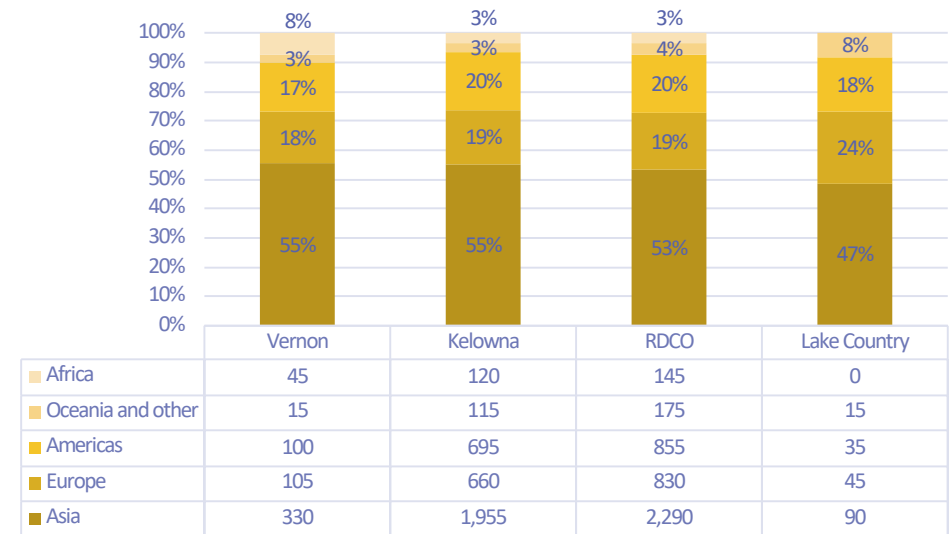
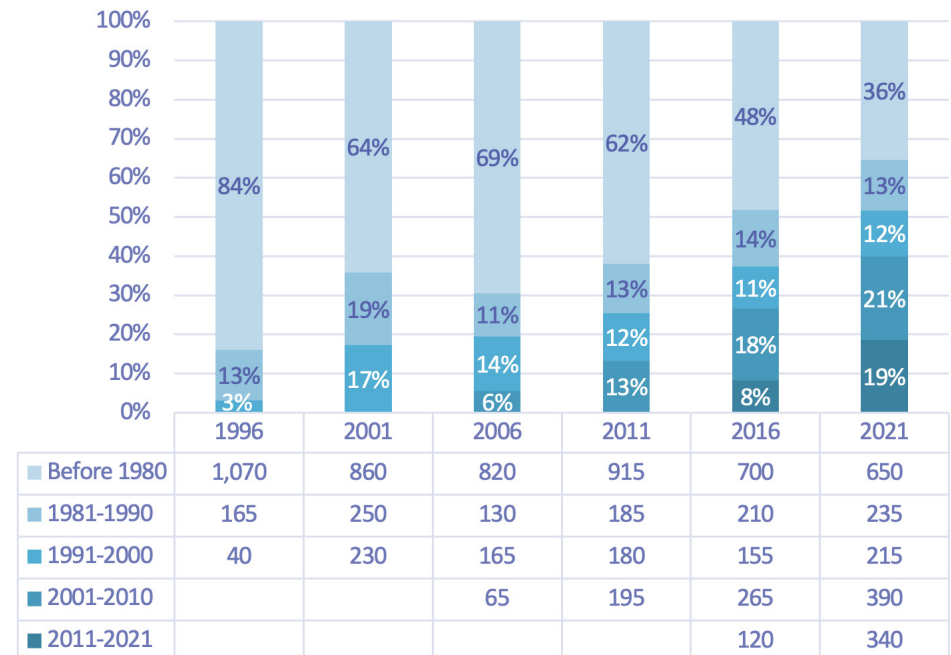


Figure 3-58: Period of Immigration, 1996-2021



FORMAL EDUCATION

Since 2001, the percentage of individual in Lake Country who completed high school has been increasing from 22%-31% in 2021, as has pursuing post-secondary schooling from 43%-57% in 2021 (Figure 3-59). For 2021, Lake Country has a similar percentage distribution to other jurisdictions for formal education (3-62).

The top three major fields of study (engineering and trades; business and commerce; and health/technologies) have remained constant since 1996 for Lake Country (see Figures 3-60 and 3-61).

Please note: The Census categories for highest degree in 1996 were not directly comparable to later Census years.

Figure 3-59: Highest degree, certificate or diploma, 2001-2021

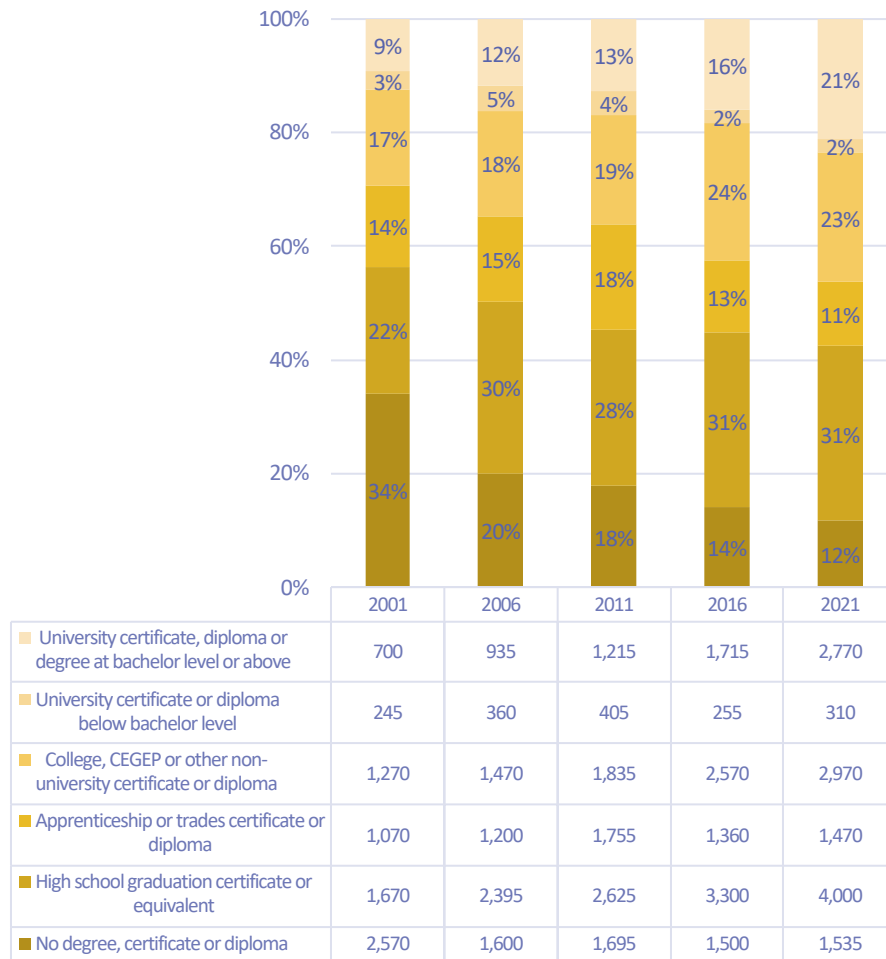


Figure 3-60: Major Fields of Study, 1996

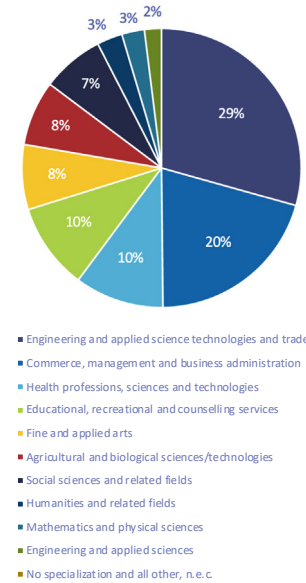


Figure 3-61: Major Fields of Study, 2021

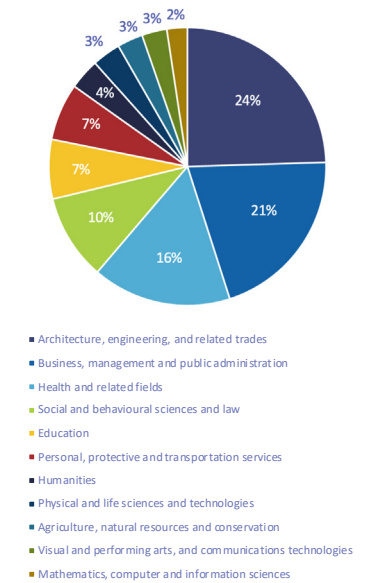
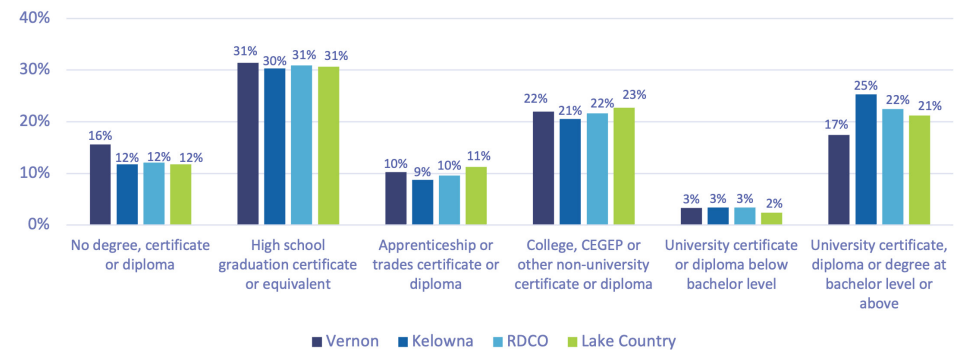


Figure 3-62: Comparative Highest degree, certificate or diploma, 2021



Transportation

The majority of workers in Lake Country have a “usual place of work”. This has declined from 72% in 1996 to 61% in 2021 (Figure 3-63). Of all the jurisdictions, Lake Country had the smallest percentage of those who have a “usual place of work” for 2021 (Figure 3-64). The percentage of people working from home increased from 15% in 1996 to 21% in 2021.

The majority of those who commute for work in Lake Country commuted to a different municipality within the regional district (Table 3-6). As seen in Figure 3-65, Kelowna was the primary commuting destination in 2021.

Table 3-6

COMMUTING DESTINATIONS, 2021	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Within Lake Country	1,425	29%
To a different municipality within the RDCO	2,780	57%
To a different municipality outside of the RDCO	570	12%
To a different province or territory	85	2%

Figure 3-65: Selected Regional Commutes, 2021

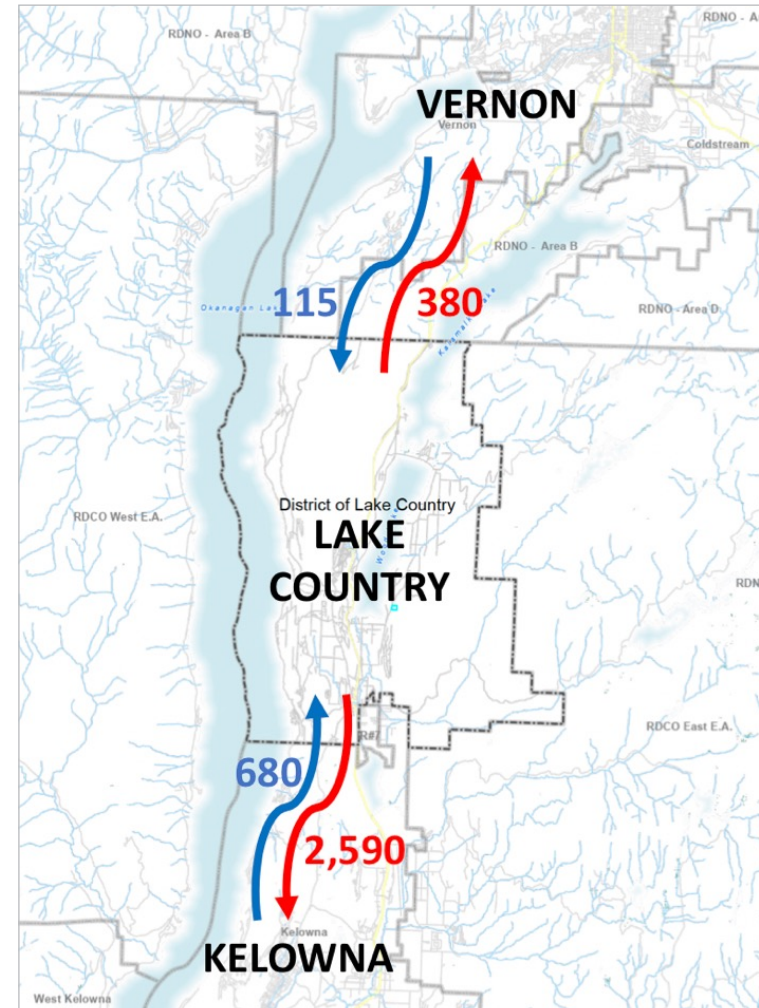


Figure 3-63: Place of Work, 1996-2021

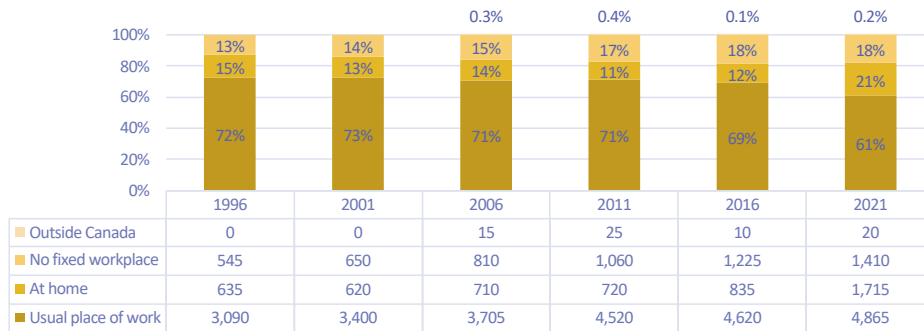
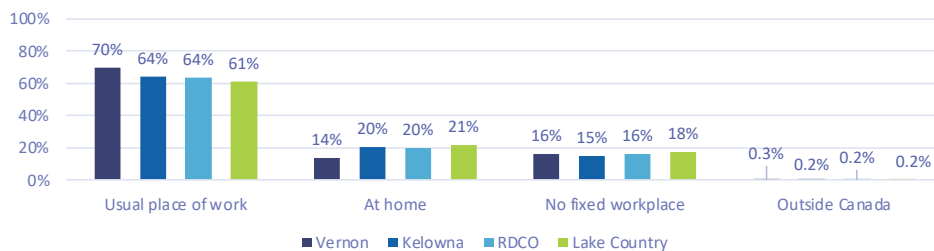


Figure 3-64: Comparative Place of Work, 2021



JOURNEY TO WORK

The main modes of commuting in Lake Country have remained relatively stable since 1996 with most trips made by vehicle (ranging from 94-92%) (Figure 3-66). Of all the jurisdictions, Lake Country had the highest vehicle commuting and lowest walk/bicycle commuting for 2021 (Figure 3-67).

In 2021 residents of Lake Country tended to have longer commute durations compared to the neighbouring jurisdictions, with the highest percentage of 30 to 44-minute commutes (25%) and the lowest percentage of 15 minutes and under commutes (29%) (Figure 3-68). As seen in Table 3-7, almost half of Lake Country residents left for their commute between 7-9 AM (48%), which was comparable to the provincial percentage (46%).

Table 3-7

TIME LEAVING FOR WORK, 2021	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Between 5-6:59 AM	1,770	28%
Between 7-9 AM	3,030	48%
Anytime after 9AM	1,485	24%

Figure 3-66: Main Mode of Commuting, 1996-2021



Figure 3-67: Comparative Main Mode of Commuting, 2021

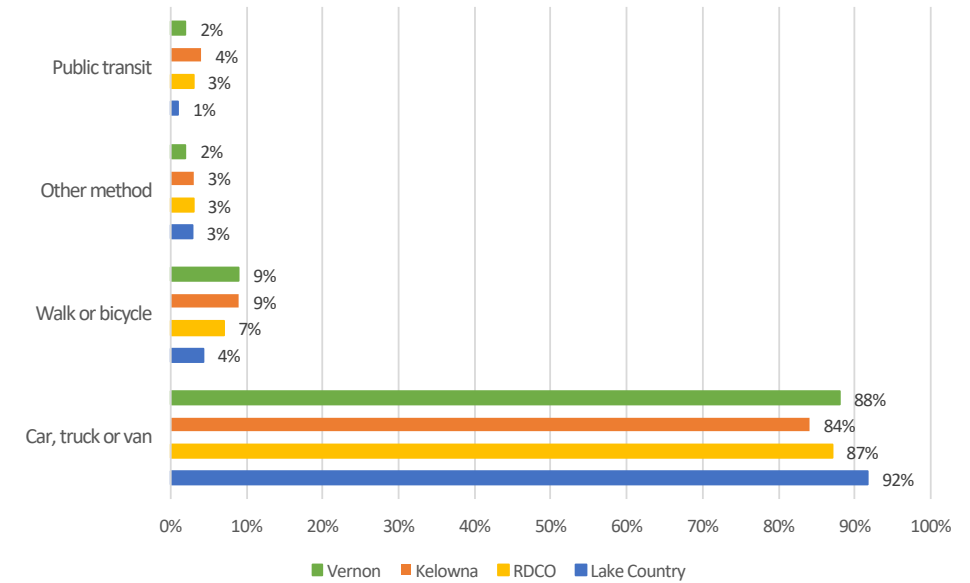
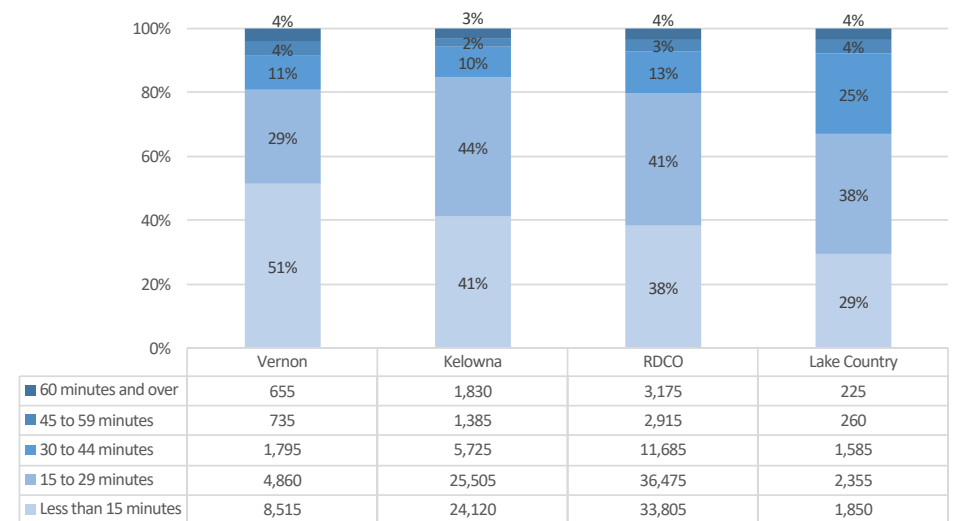


Figure 3-68: Comparative Commuting Duration, 2021



RESOURCES

For more information and to access Statistics Canada data, please consult the [Statistics Canada Census website](#). For more detail on Census definitions, please consult the [A to Z Index of the 2021 Census Dictionary](#).

NOTES:

- **Rounding:** Most census figures are rounded. As a result, figures may not always add to the same totals. This is also true for percentages.
- **Gender:** For the 2021 Census, gender identity was intended to be more accurately captured – the categories of “men+” and “women+” are used to protect the confidentiality of responses of those identifying as non-binary due to their small population.
- **Dwellings by Structural Type:** The 2001 Census classified duplexes attached to other dwellings/buildings as “an apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys,” but from 2006 on, “apartment or flat in a duplex” category includes these types of duplexes.
- **Children in Families:** For the 1996 and earlier Census periods, children in families were categorized as either never married sons or daughters. From 2001 and on, this variable changed to be more generally “children” or “children at home.”
- **One-Parent Family Income:** Prior to 2010, one-parent family income was separated out by female or male parents.
- **Labour Force Status:** The category of “not in labour force” includes those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period; it also includes those who were unable or unavailable and not actively looking for work.
- **Low Income Measure – After Tax (LIM-AT):** This measure refers to a fixed percentage of median adjusted after-tax income of private households which is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. Thresholds for specific household sizes can be found here. This measure of low income considers the reduced spending power of households because of income taxes paid.
- **Indigenous Identity:** This variable is derived from three question and includes those who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians, and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
- **“Median” versus “Average”.** Statistics Canada uses two methods to present a typical value. “Average” creates a total amount then divides it by the number contributing to the total. This results in values as average household income. Very high or very low figures tend to skew the this average value. “Median” values take the midpoint whereby half of the responses are above and half are below. Both are valid methods so both are presented in this report.