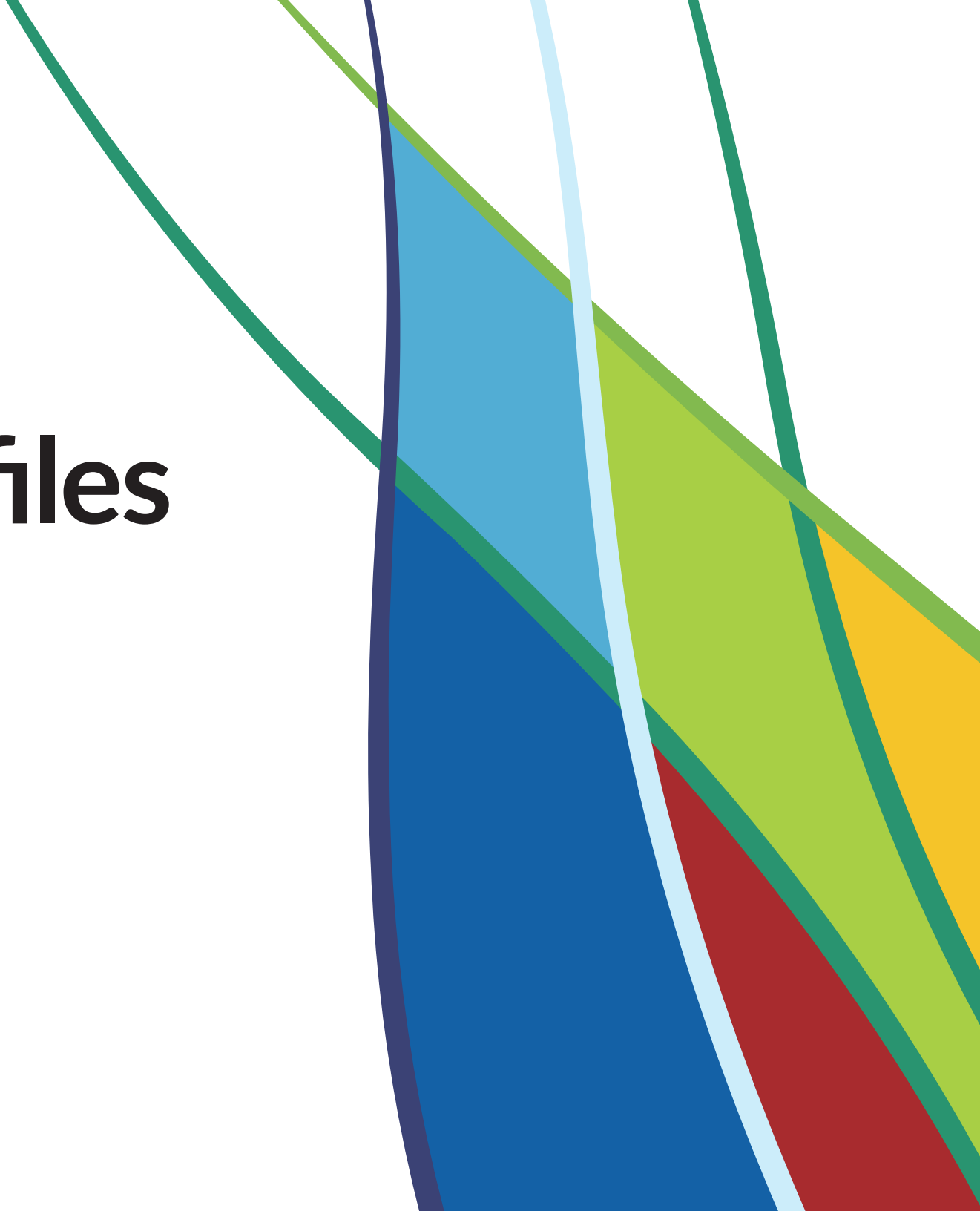


LAKE COUNTRY

Life. The Okanagan Way.

# Ward Profiles

2001 - 2021



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# INTRODUCTION

## Purpose

A demographic profile of the District of Lake Country (DLC) has 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 Ward Profiles 2001-2021, provides a demographic profile for the four wards, including a comparison between wards and an analysis of how each ward has changed over time.

The primary source of information is Statistics Canada census data from 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021. Reliable census data for 1996 and 2011 is not available by ward and is therefore not included.

Data for Lake Country as a whole, with comparisons to Kelowna, Vernon and the Regional District of Central Okanagan is presented in a companion document entitled “Lake Country Municipal Profile 1996-2021”, 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.

## Wards

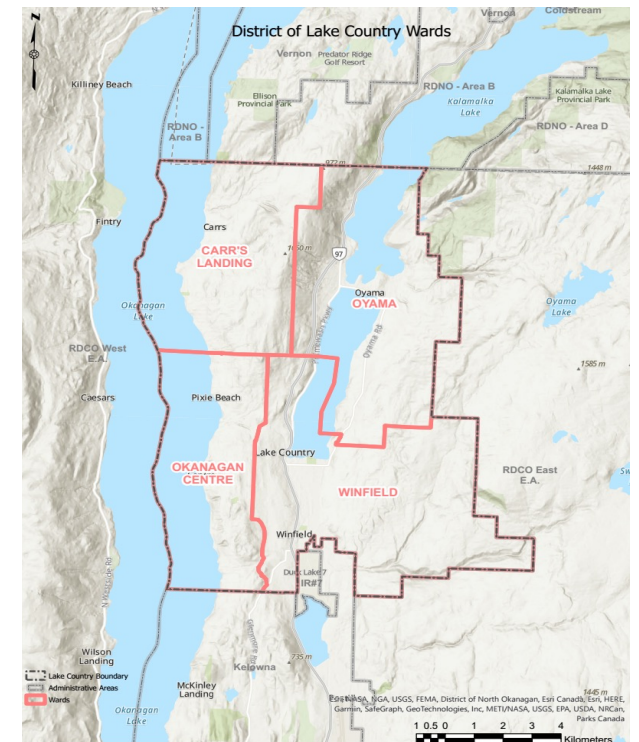
Lake Country is located in the northern end of the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO), with Kelowna to the south and Vernon to the north. Vernon is located in the Regional District of North Okanagan (RDNO) (see Figure 1-1). Lake Country is located on the unceded territory of the squilx”/syilx (Okanagan) peoples. The Duck Lake Indian Reserve #7 (Okanagan Indian Band) is directly south of the municipality with a population of 1,847 (2021).

The District of Lake Country was incorporated in 1995 by bringing together four previously unincorporated communities:

- Winfield
- Okanagan Centre
- Oyama
- Carr’s Landing

At the time of incorporation, it was decided to retain the identity of these communities by establishing them as wards. As a result, Lake Country is the only municipality in British Columbia that has a ward based electoral system.

Figure 1-1: Map of Lake Country Ward Boundaries



One Council member is elected for each ward, plus two at-large Councillors and a Mayor. Demographic data by ward (neighbourhood) is therefore particularly relevant for Lake Country. The four wards are shown in Figure 1-1.

## 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. Data for those years is available at the municipal level and is included in the companion “Municipal Profile 1996-2021” document. Additionally, not all sections have a historical comparison component as some data is not available for previous census periods.

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.

# WARD HIGHLIGHTS

Census data reveals significant differences between Lake Country’s four wards. A few highlights are shown in this section, with detailed info in the following sections.

## WINFIELD

2021 Pop:	9,767 (62% of DLC)
Area:	46.5 km <sup>2</sup>
Growth Rate:	5%
Avg. Age:	41.1
Children 0-14:	1,675 (65% of DLC)
Seniors 65+:	1,605 (54% of DLC)
SFD's:	56% (of ward)
Renters:	24% (of ward)

## OKANAGAN CENTRE

2021 Pop:	3,140 (20%)
Area:	15.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Growth Rate:	3%
Avg. Age:	48.4
Children 0-14:	475 (18% of DLC)
Seniors 65+:	660 (22% of DLC)
SFD's:	79% (of ward)
Renters:	17% (of ward)

## OYAMA

2021 Pop:	2,106 (13%)
Area:	33.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Growth Rate:	2%
Avg. Age:	50.4
Children 0-14:	315 (12% of DLC)
Seniors 65+:	495 (17% of DLC)
SFD's:	80% (of ward)
Renters:	18% (of ward)

## CARR'S LANDING

2021 Pop:	804 (5% of DLC)
Area:	25.7 km <sup>2</sup>
Growth Rate:	2%
Avg. Age:	54.0
Children 0-14:	110 (4% of DLC)
Seniors 65+:	210 (7% of DLC)
SFD's:	94% (of ward)
Renters:	12% (of ward)

SFD: Single Family Dwellings

## Winfield dominates in terms of population and growth

- Winfield is the largest and most populated ward with 9,767 people, representing over 60% of the total 2021 population of Lake Country. This compares with Okanagan Centre at 20%, Oyama 13% and Carr's Landing 5% (Figure 2-1).
- Winfield’s population has almost doubled with 92% growth from 2001 - 2021. This compares with 60% growth in Okanagan Centre; 30% growth in Oyama; and 36% growth in Carr's Landing.
- In terms of geographic area, Winfield is the largest of the wards. However, more than half of the ward lies within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR).
- Population densities for Winfield and Okanagan Centre are similar when the entire ward area is considered. However, if ALR lands are excluded, Winfield is by far the most densely populated at 467 people per km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2-2).
- Winfield has the largest percentage of those with Indigenous identity, which grew by 364 (164%) since 2001. The ward with the highest percentage of Indigenous identity population is Oyama at 9%, versus 6% for all the other wards.

Figure 2-1: Population, 2021

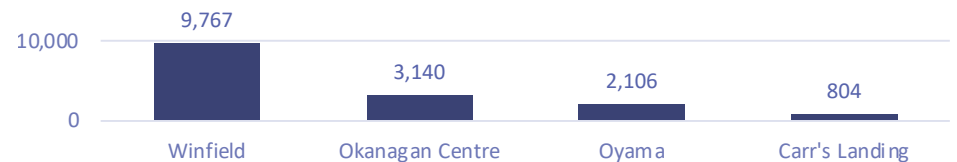
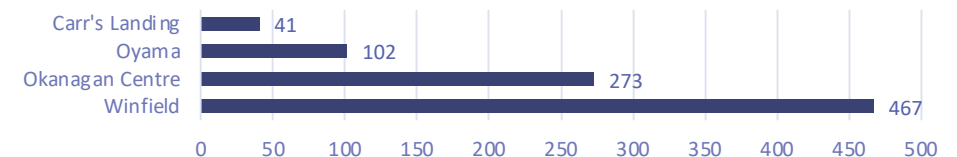


Figure 2-2: 2021 Pop. Density (excl. ALR)



## Housing Diversity Varies Between Wards

- The number of dwelling units in Winfield doubled between 2001-2021, from 1,920 to 3,870 (Figure 2-3). This compares with 67% in Okanagan Centre, 32% in Carr's Landing and 27% in Oyama.
- Housing in Carr's Landing is virtually all single detached (97%). Winfield has the most diverse housing stock with 56% single detached and the remainder as forms of multi-family.
- Winfield has the highest percentage of rented units at 24%, and Carr's Landing has the lowest at 12%.
- For owned units, average monthly housing costs are highest in Carr's Landing and lowest in Oyama.
- For rental units, average monthly housing costs are highest in Okanagan Centre. Consistent with that, Okanagan Centre has the highest percentage of tenants spending more than 30% of their income on shelter (43% of tenants).

## Carr's Landing Has The Oldest Population

- Carr's Landing has by far the oldest population with an average age of 54. Winfield has the lowest at 41.1. The majority of Lake Country older adults (aged 65 years and older) live in Winfield (54%), with 22% in Okanagan Centre, 17% in Oyama and 7% in Carr's Landing.
- In 2021 there are 1,675 children aged 0-14 living in Winfield, representing 65% of all children 0-14. In comparison, there are only 900 children living in the other three wards combined.

## Carr's Landing Has The Highest Average Income

- Carr's Landing has the highest average household and individual incomes. However, the median incomes are more consistent with the other wards. This indicates that the average income figures are skewed by some higher incomes, raising the average overall. Median incomes are therefore a more representative indication of the typical Carr's Landing income.
- Oyama and Winfield have the highest prevalence of low income at 9% each, versus 7% in Okanagan Centre and Carr's Landing.

## Commuting By Vehicle Is Prevalent In All Wards

- Private vehicles are the main mode of commuting in all four wards and most commuters travel to a different municipality within the Central Okanagan Regional District for work (Figure 2-4).

Figure 2-3: Occupied Dwellings, 2021

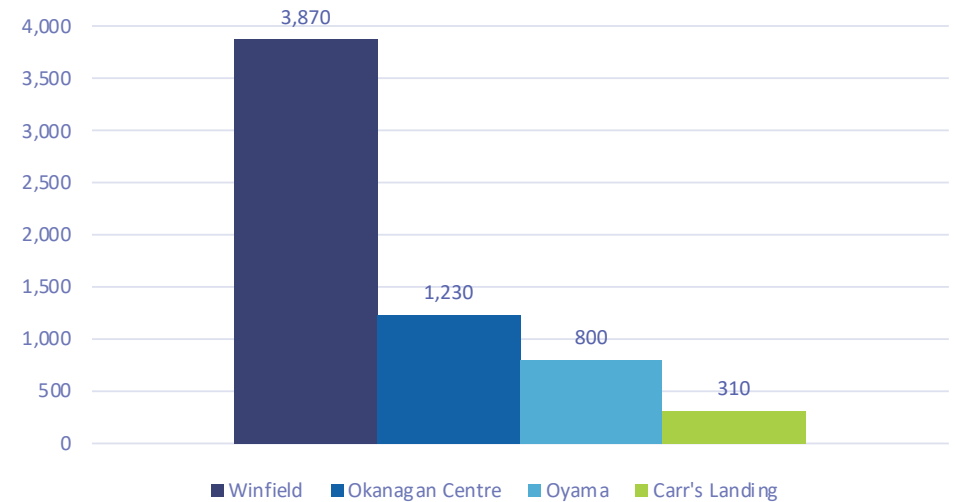
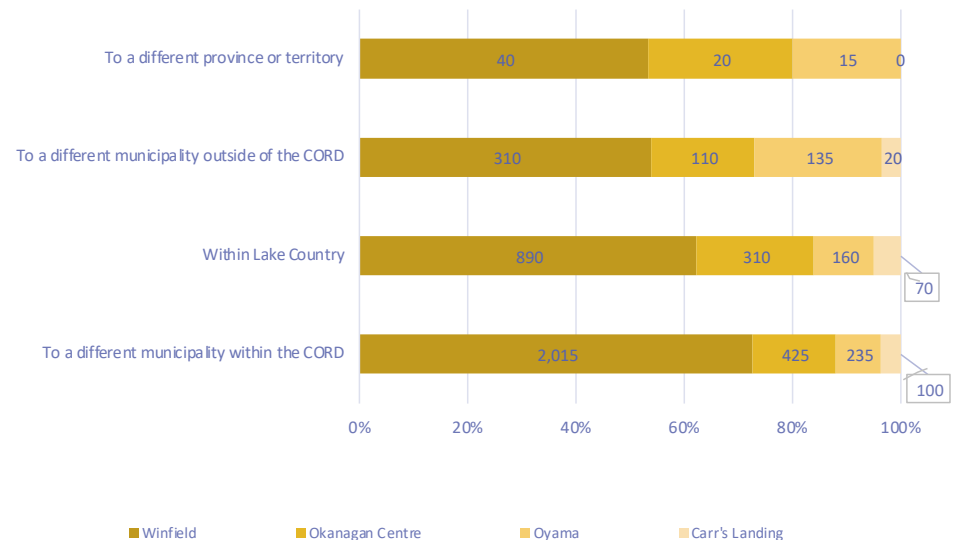


Figure 2-4: Commuting Location, 2021



# WARD TRENDS

## Growth and Trends

Figure 3-1 shows 2021 population by ward. Winfield had by far the largest population at 9,767. This represented over 60% of Lake Country's total population, with 12 times the population of Carr's Landing, 5 times the population of Oyama, and 3 times the population of Okanagan Centre.

Figure 3-2 shows growth over the past 20 years (2001-2021). Winfield grew by 4,677 people, an increase of 92%. Okanagan Centre had the second most growth with 1,180 people, an increase of 60%. Oyama grew by 486 people (+30%), and Carr's Landing 214 people (+36%). Combined, these two figures show Winfield has been the largest and fastest growing ward.

Table 3-1 shows the annual growth rate from 2001-2021 for the wards, Lake Country, and BC. Since 2001, all four wards have had a substantial annual growth rate with Winfield having a very high rate at 5% annually. All rates are much higher rate than the provincial average (1%). Winfield's growth of 4,677 people represents over 70% of all growth in Lake Country (6,557) during this 20-year period.

Table 3-1

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 2001-2021	PERCENTAGE
Winfield	5%
Okanagan Centre	3%
Oyama	2%
Carr's Landing	2%
Lake Country (total)	4%
British Columbia	1%

Figure 3-1: Population, 2021

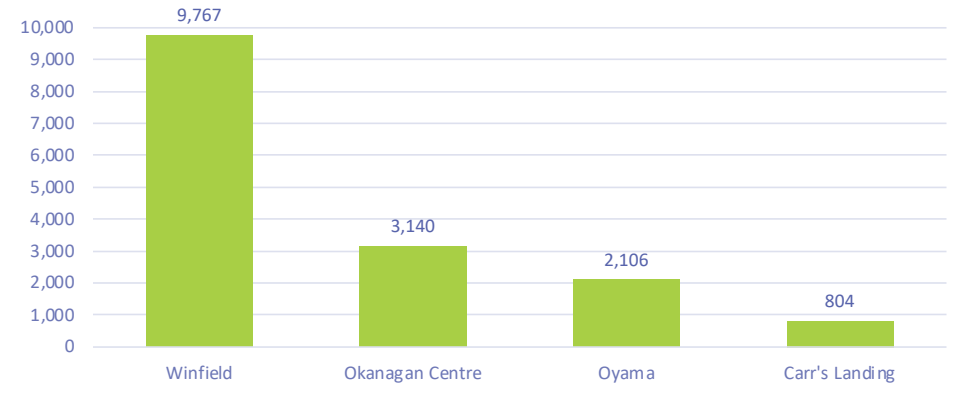
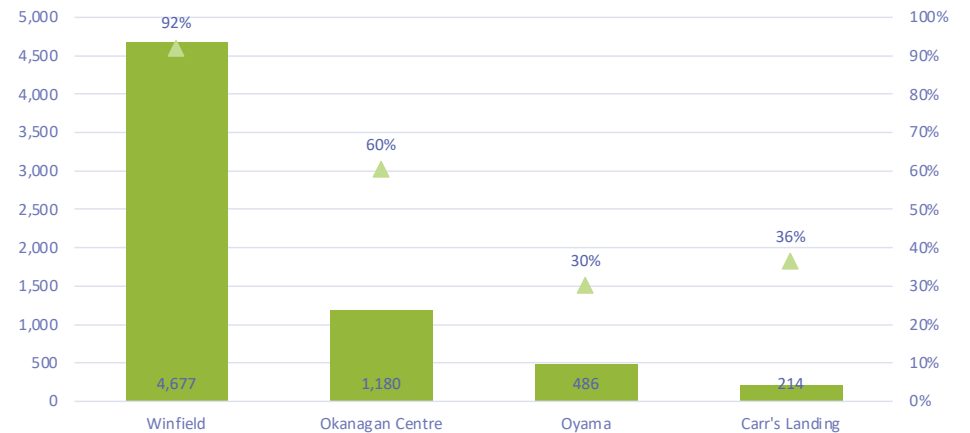


Figure 3-2: Population Growth, 2001-2021



# Growth and Trends

## POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE GROWTH

Figures 3-3 to 3-6 show population growth since 2001 by ward. There was limited growth between 2001 and 2006 for all wards, however, since 2006 there has been significant growth.

For Winfield, the population grew from 5,100 in 2006 to 9,767 in 2021, an increase of 92%. This includes an increase in 2,152 from 2016 to 2021.

In comparison, during the 2006 to 2021 period, Okanagan Centre grew by 56%, Oyama by 22%, and Carr's Landing by 15%.

Figure 3-3: Winfield

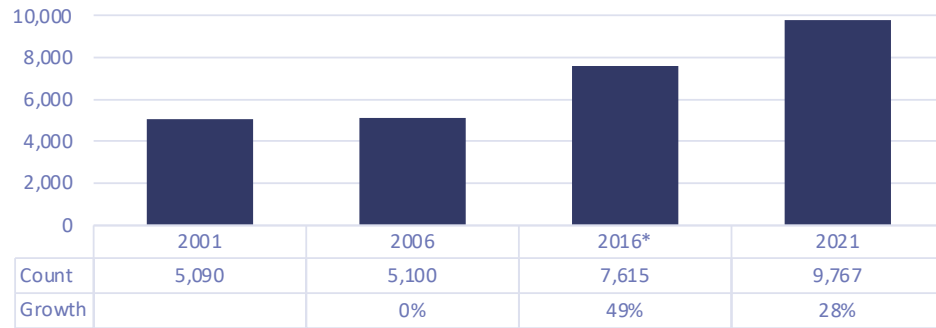


Figure 3-4: Okanagan Centre

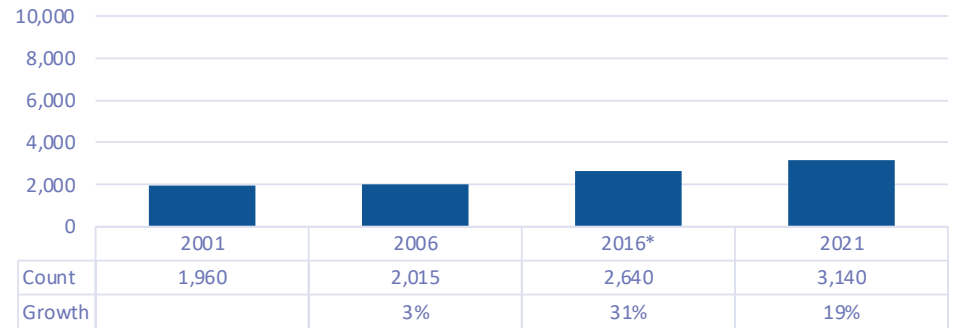


Figure 3-5: Oyama

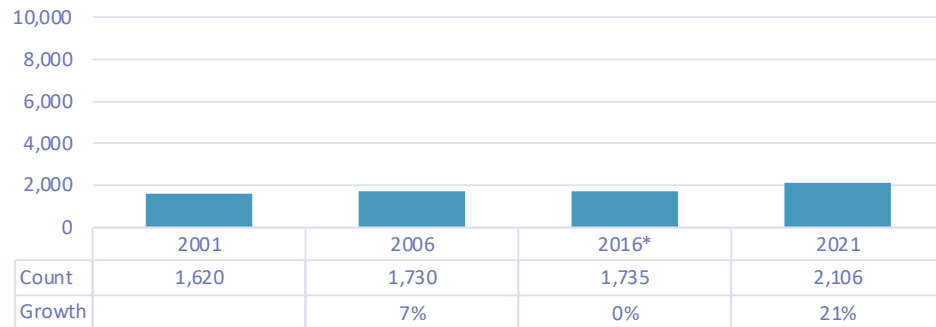
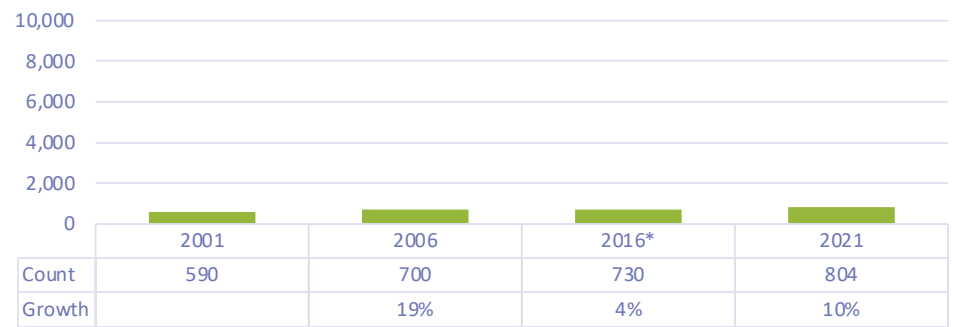


Figure 3-6: Carr's Landing



\*Note: 2011 Census data for wards is not available. As a result, the growth shown for 2016 is for a 10-year period, rather than the usual 5-year period.



# Growth and Trends

## POPULATION DENSITY

In terms of land area, Winfield is the largest ward with 46.5 km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Oyama at 33.3 km<sup>2</sup>, Carr's Landing at 25.7 km<sup>2</sup>, and Okanagan Centre at 15.2 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2021, the density for Winfield and Okanagan Centre was nearly the same at 207 people/ km<sup>2</sup> and 208 people/ km<sup>2</sup>, respectively. Both Oyama (62 people/ km<sup>2</sup>) and Carr's Landing (31 people/ km<sup>2</sup>) had significantly lower densities. For context, the City of Kelowna had a much higher density of 682 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2021 census).

The Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) occupies a large portion of the wards (Figure 3-7). In Winfield, the ALR represents over half, at 55% of the total ward area. Since residential development is largely constrained in the ALR, it is useful to consider the relative densities of wards excluding ALR lands (Table 3-2 and Figure 3-8). If ALR lands are excluded from density calculations, population densities differ greatly.

Excluding the ALR, Winfield had the highest density at 467 people per km<sup>2</sup>. This is over 10 times the population density of Carr's Landing, at 41 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Winfield had nearly double the population density of Okanagan Centre, which is the next densest ward at 273 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

Table 3-2

AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY, 2021	TOTAL AREA (KM <sup>2</sup> )	POPULATION DENSITY (PEOPLE PER KM <sup>2</sup> )	NET AREA EXCLUDING ALR (KM <sup>2</sup> )	POPULATION DENSITY EXCLUDING ALR (PEOPLE PER KM <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Winfield</b>	46.5	207	20.9	467
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	15.2	208	11.5	273
<b>Oyama</b>	33.3	62	20.7	102
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	25.7	31	19.8	41

Figure 3-8: 2021 Pop. Density (excl. ALR)

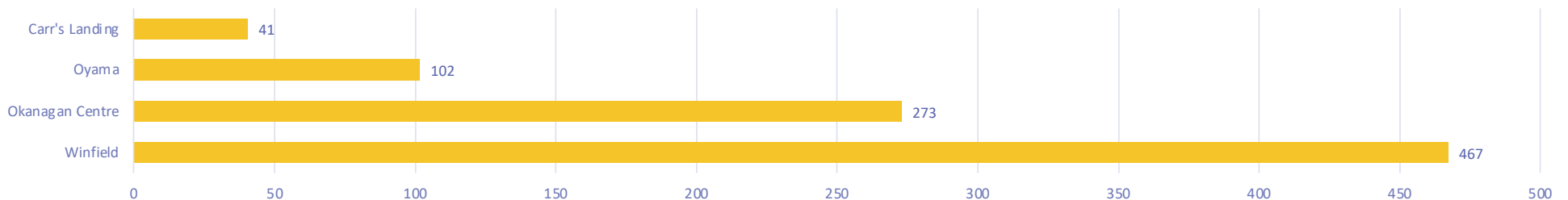
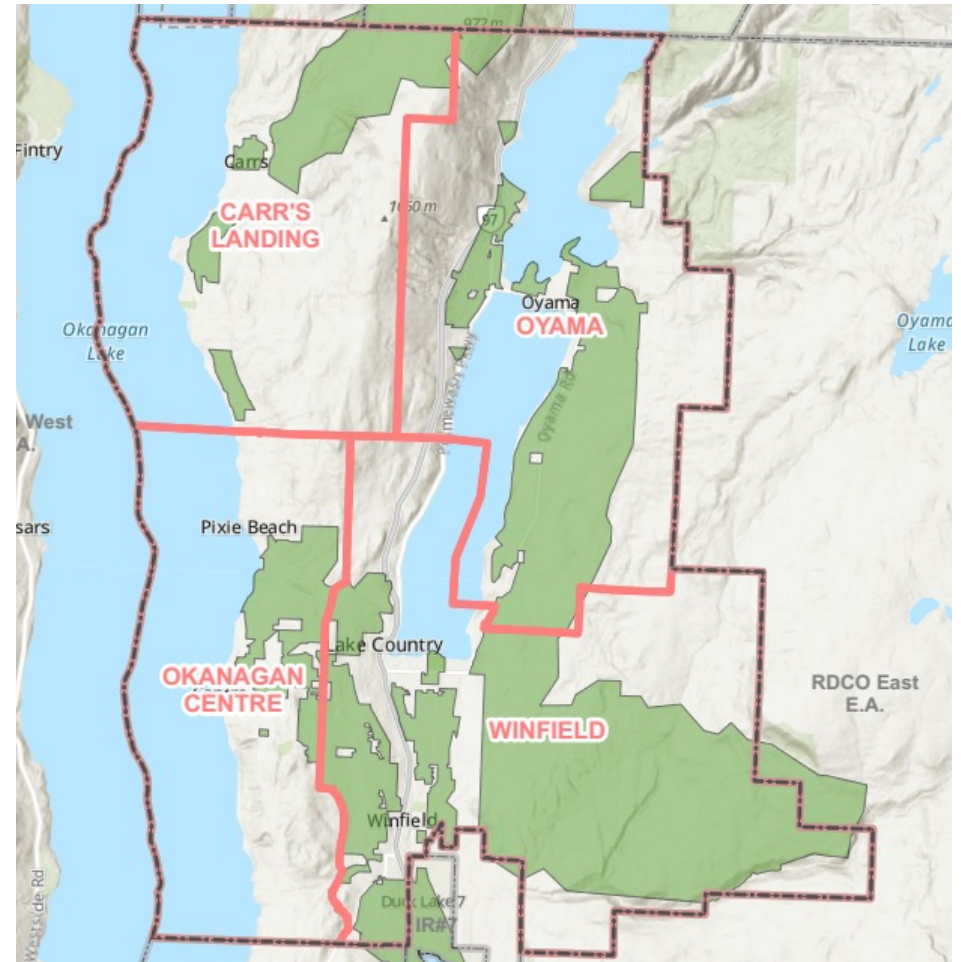


Figure 3-7: Map of Wards Showing Agricultural Land Reserve



# Growth and Trends

## POPULATION AGE PROFILES – 2001

In 2001, for Winfield, Okanagan Centre and Oyama, most of the population was in the 40 to 49-year-old range. Winfield also had the same percentage of 10 to 19-year-olds as 40 to 49-year-olds (18%). Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of the population being from the 60 to 74-year-old range (19%). Winfield had the highest percentage of 0 to 19-year-olds (29%) followed by Okanagan Centre (25%), Oyama (20%) and Carr's Landing (13%) (see Figures 3-9 to 3-12 and Table 3-3).

Men+ (including men, boys and/or some non-binary people) and women+ (including women, girls and/or some non-binary people) were relatively equal for most wards – though for Carr's Landing and Okanagan Centre the younger age groups (10-19; 20-29 years) skew more towards Men+.

Figure 3-9: Winfield

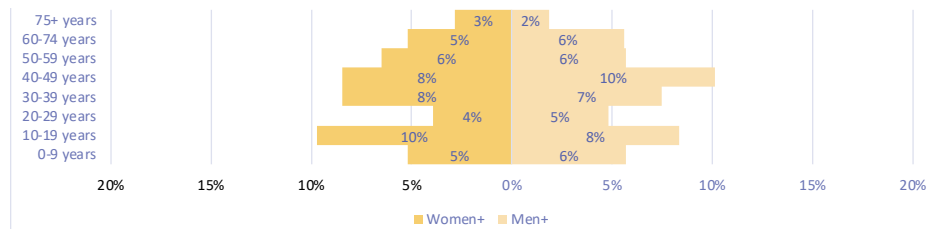


Figure 3-10: Okanagan Centre

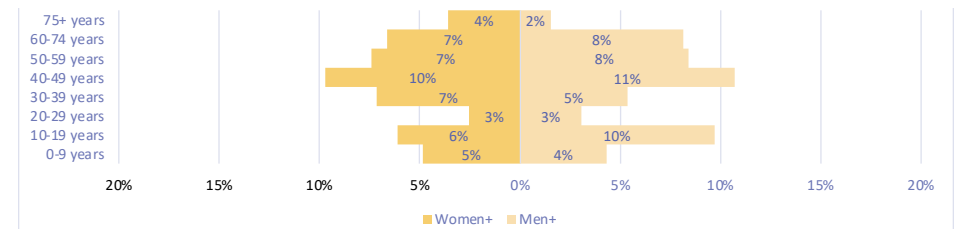


Figure 3-11: Oyama

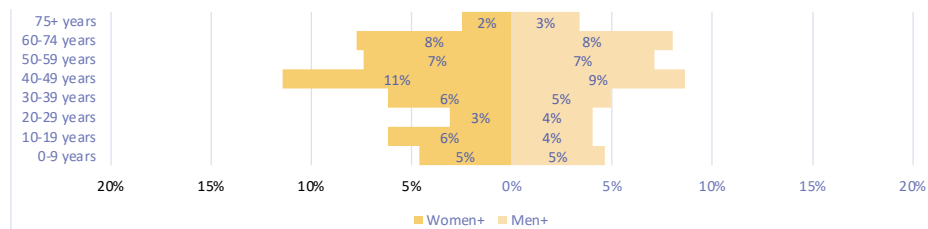


Figure 3-12: Carr's Landing

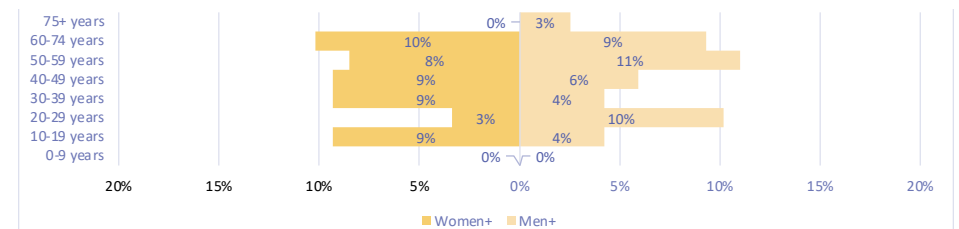


Table 3-3

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2001	TOTAL POPULATION	0-9 YEARS	10-19 YEARS	20-29 YEARS	30-39 YEARS	40-49 YEARS	50-59 YEARS	60-74 YEARS	75+ YEARS
<b>Winfield</b>	5,085	555	920	445	810	945	620	550	240
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	1,945	180	310	110	245	400	310	290	100
<b>Oyama</b>	1,610	150	255	115	180	325	235	255	95
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	535	0	80	80	40	90	115	115	15

# Growth and Trends

## POPULATION AGE PROFILES – 2021

For 2021, all wards had an aging demographic with the 60 to 74-year range having the highest percentage of the population. Of that 60 to 74-year-old age group, Carr’s Landing had the highest percentage, at 30% of the population. Table 3-4 shows the number of people belonging to each age group for the wards.

Winfield had a more even distribution of younger age groups which suggests it is home to younger ages and families. Okanagan Centre and Oyama had a similar percentage of the population belonging to youth/children, but with a slightly less middle to older aged adults, when compared to Winfield.

Both gender categories remained relatively balanced for all the wards in 2021.

Figure 3-13: Winfield

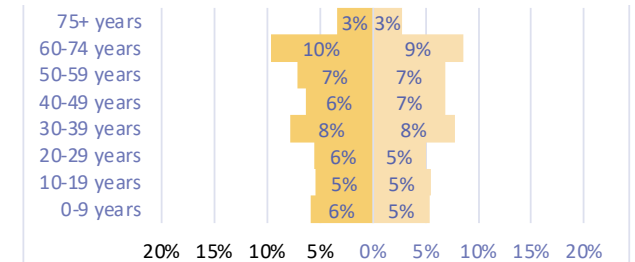


Figure 3-14: Okanagan Centre

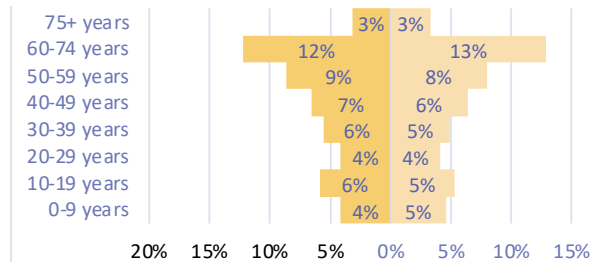


Figure 3-15: Oyama

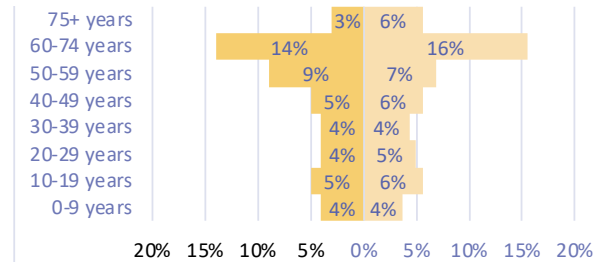


Figure 3-16: Carr’s Landing

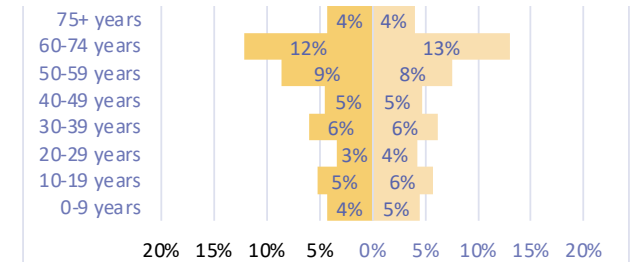


Table 3-4

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2021	TOTAL POPULATION	0-9 YEARS	10-19 YEARS	20-29 YEARS	30-39 YEARS	40-49 YEARS	50-59 YEARS	60-74 YEARS	75+ YEARS
Winfield	9,775	1,105	1,060	1,035	1,520	1,295	1,370	1,785	605
Okanagan Centre	3,135	275	350	260	330	405	520	790	205
Oyama	2,070	185	230	160	255	195	340	530	175
Carr’s Landing	820	65	85	75	70	85	130	240	70

## Growth and Trends

Figures 3-17 and 3-18 show larger age groups (0 to 14 / 15 to 64/ 65+). In both 2001 and 2021, Winfield maintained the lowest percentage of older adults and the highest percentage of children of all the wards.

Similar to the previous age pyramids, for 2021 Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of 65 years and older residents (26%) and had the lowest percentage of youth/child (0 to 14 years) at 14%. Winfield had the highest percentages of both children (0 to 14) and 15 to 64-year-olds at 17% and 66% respectively. The less populated wards have an older demographic.

Winfield has consistently had the lowest average and median age of all the wards, in 2016 and in 2021 (Table 3-5). For 2021, the highest average and median age was in Carr's Landing at 54 and 47.2 years old, respectively. However, in 2016, Oyama had the highest average and median age of all the wards at 46.4 and 53.2 years old, respectively. When comparing to the municipality overall, only Winfield was below Lake Country's average and median age (42.8 and 44) for 2021.

Table 3-5

	AVERAGE AGE		MEDIAN AGE	
	2016	2021	2016	2021
<b>AVERAGE &amp; MEDIAN AGE, 2016, 2021</b>				
<b>Winfield</b>	40.4	41.1	41.6	41.2
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	43.4	48.4	46.4	44.8
<b>Oyama</b>	46.4	50.4	53.2	45.6
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	42.6	54	47.6	47.2

Figure 3-17: Population by Age Group, 2001

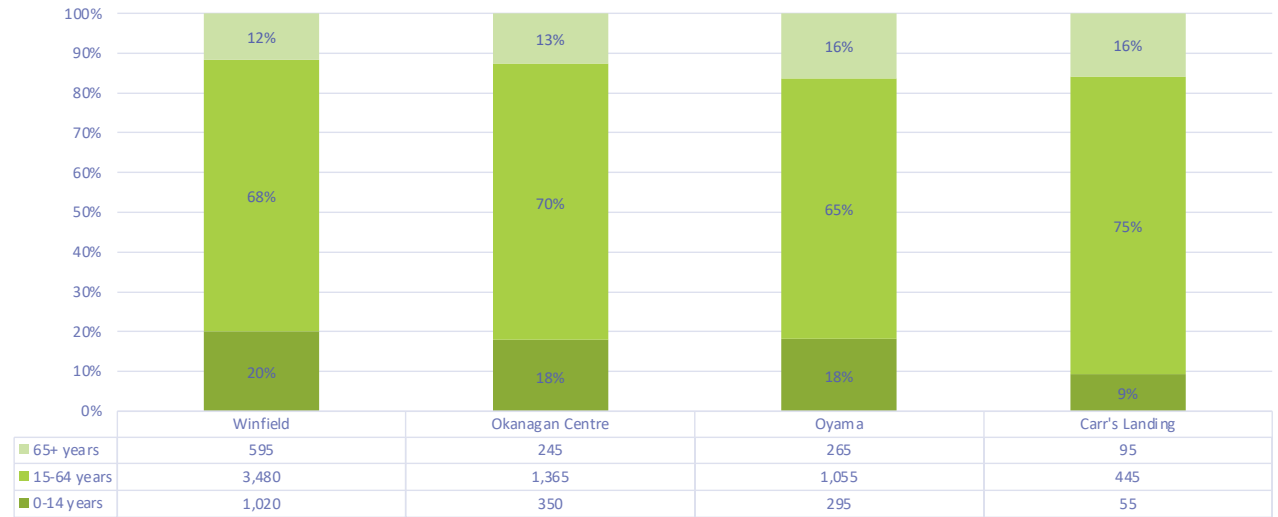
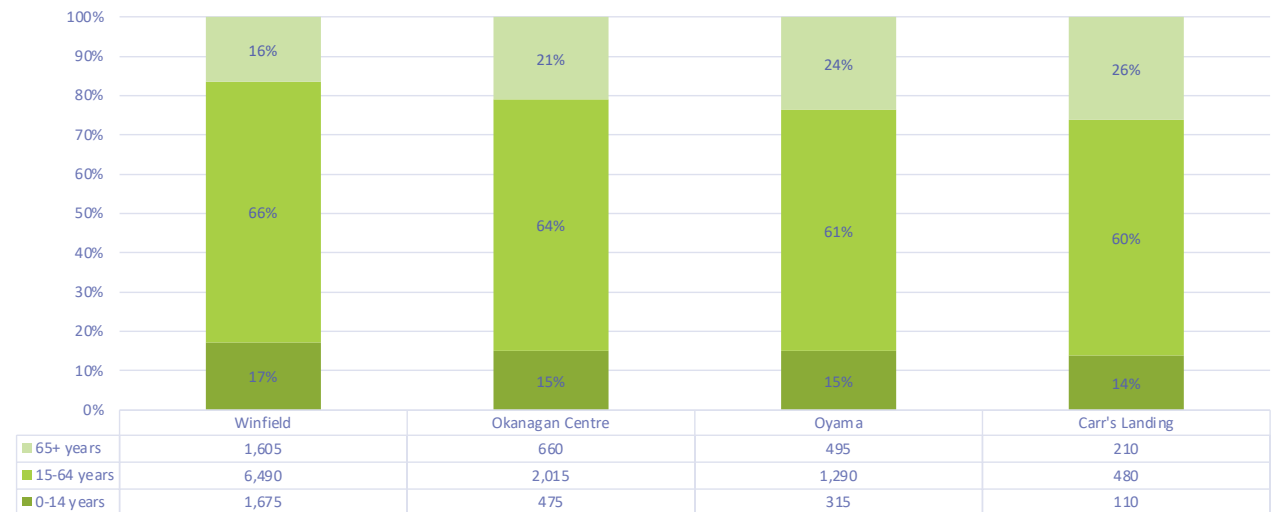


Figure 3-18: Population by Age Group, 2021



## Household Characteristics

Winfield had the most occupied dwellings in 2021 at 3,870 units – 12 times more than Carr’s Landing and 3 times more than Okanagan Centre (Figure 3-19). Figure 3-20 shows that since 2001, Winfield has maintained the highest percentage of occupied dwelling units of all wards, ranging from 55% in 2001 to 62% in both 2016 and 2021.

Table 3-6

DWELLING GROWTH, 2001-2021	
Winfield	1,950
Okanagan Centre	495
Oyama	170
Carr’s Landing	75

Winfield has had greater growth in dwelling units (1,950), more than the other three wards combined (740 dwellings) since 2001 (Table 3-6). As seen in Figure 3-21, Winfield saw the highest percentage of growth at 102%. Okanagan Centre experienced a 67% increase between 2001 and 2021.

Figure 3-19: Occupied Dwellings, 2021

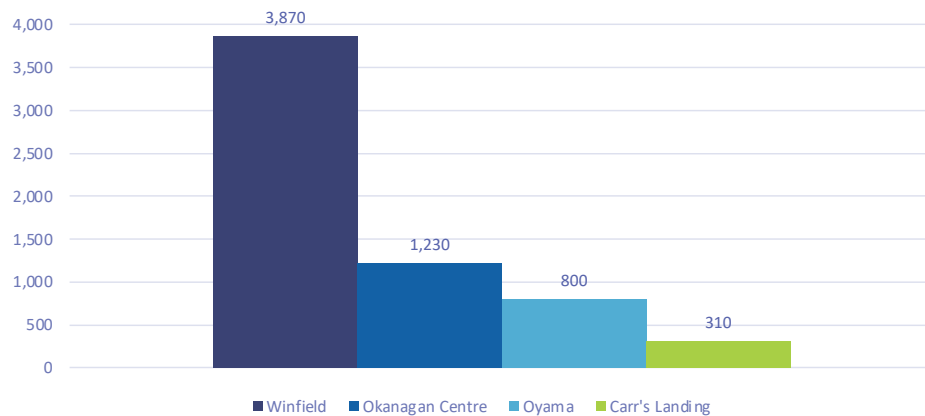


Figure 3-20: Occupied Dwellings, 2001-2021

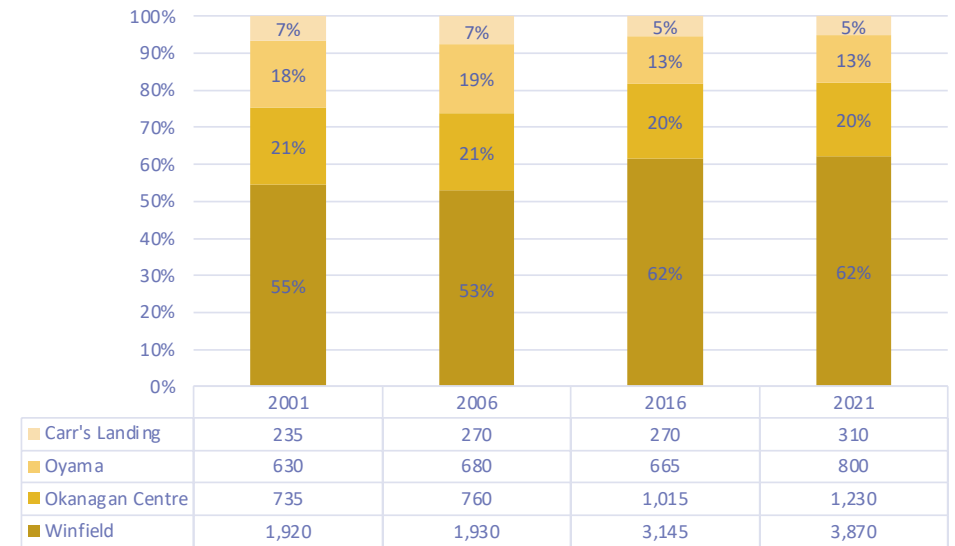
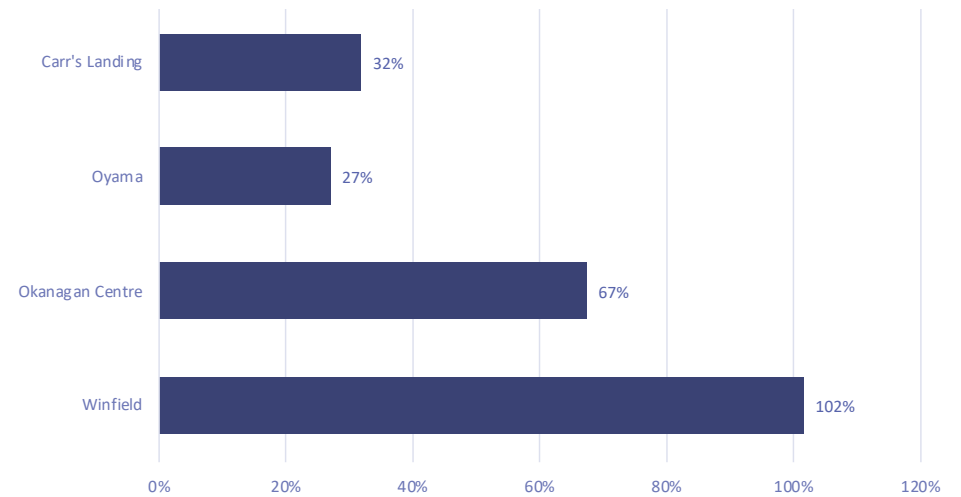


Figure 3-21: Growth in Occupied Dwellings, 2001-2021



# Household Characteristics

## DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURAL TYPE

In 2021, all Lake Country wards were predominantly single detached housing (Figure 3-22 to 3-25). Winfield had the lowest percentage of single detached housing at 56%. Subsequently, Winfield had higher percentages of more dense housing forms such as the apartment in a building under 5 storeys (17%), duplex (14%) and row house (4%).

Carr's Landing was nearly entirely single-detached at 97% of dwellings. Both Okanagan Centre and Oyama were mostly single detached at approximately 80%.

None of the wards have ever had apartment buildings that are higher than 5 storeys. Table 3-7 below shows 2021 dwellings by structural type for each ward.

Figure 3-22: Winfield

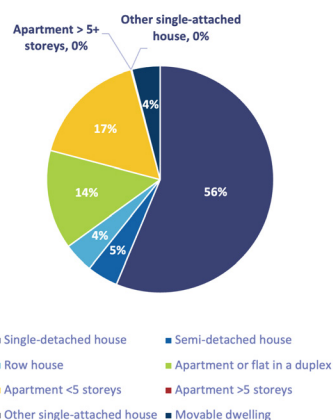


Figure 3-23: Okanagan Centre

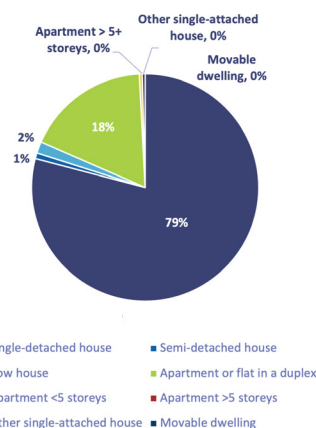


Figure 3-24: Oyama

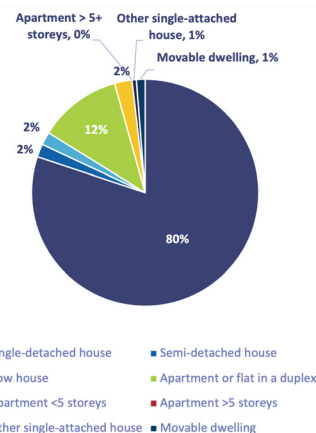


Figure 3-25: Carr's Landing

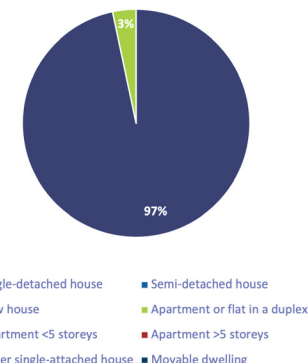


Table 3-7

DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURAL TYPE, 2021	TOTAL DWELLINGS	SINGLE-DETACHED HOUSE	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE	ROW HOUSE	APARTMENT OR FLAT IN A DUPLEX	APARTMENT UNDER 5 STOREYS	APARTMENT 5+ STOREYS	OTHER SINGLE-ATTACHED HOUSE	MOVABLE DWELLING
Winfield	3,870	2,170	170	165	545	645	0	5	155
Okanagan Centre	1,230	965	10	20	215	5	0	5	0
Oyama	800	645	15	15	95	20	0	5	10
Carr's Landing	310	290	0	0	10	0	0	0	0

## Household Characteristics

Most growth since 2001 in all wards has been in the form of single-detached houses. Single-detached units represented 34% of growth in Winfield; 55% in Okanagan Centre; 65% in Oyama; and 73% in Carr's Landing. For duplexes, Oyama has seen a 65 dwelling unit increase; Winfield has had a 445 dwelling increase and Okanagan Centre has had a 200-dwelling increase since 2001. Over 95% of all apartment growth under five storeys occurred in Winfield (585 of 610 new dwellings) since 2001. Apartments under 5 storeys represented 30% of all growth in Winfield during this period.

Table 3-8

GROWTH IN DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURAL TYPE, 2001-2021	TOTAL DWELLINGS	SINGLE-DETACHED HOUSE	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE	ROW HOUSE	APARTMENT OR FLAT IN A DUPLEX	APARTMENT UNDER 5 STOREYS	APARTMENT 5+ STOREYS	OTHER SINGLE-ATTACHED HOUSE	MOVABLE DWELLING
Winfield	1,950	655	125	65	445	585	0	5	65
Okanagan Centre	495	275	10	-10	200	5	0	5	0
Oyama	170	110	-5	0	65	20	0	5	-15
Carr's Landing	75	55	0	0	10	0	0	0	0

### HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

In 2021, most wards had a similar distribution of number of residents per household (see Figures 3-26 to 3-29 and Table 3-9).

Winfield had the highest percentage of 1 person households (23%) and 3 person households (16%) and the lowest percentage of 2 person households (38%). Carr's Landing had both the highest percentage of 2 people households (47%) and 5+ people households (11%).

As seen in Table 3-10, the average size of households since 2001 has been decreasing for Winfield (2.7 to 2.5), Okanagan Centre (2.7 to 2.6) and has stayed the same for Oyama (2.6). Carr's Landing is the only Ward that has increased in average household size from 2.5 in 2001 to 2.6 in 2021. The average household size in 2021 for Lake Country overall was 2.5.

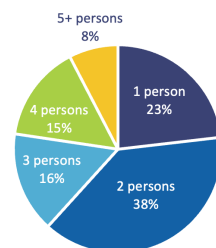


Figure 3-26: Winfield

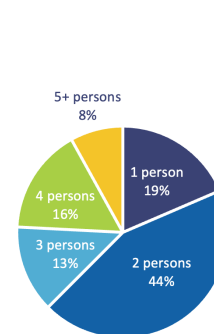


Figure 3-27: Okanagan Centre

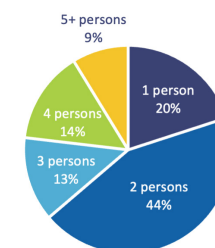


Figure 3-28: Oyama

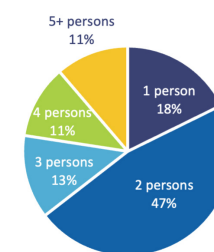


Figure 3-29: Carr's Landing

Table 3-9

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, 2021	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5+ PERSONS
Winfield	1,950	655	125	65	445	585
Okanagan Centre	495	275	10	-10	200	5
Oyama	170	110	-5	0	65	20
Carr's Landing	75	55	0	0	10	0

Table 3-10

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2001, 2021	2001	2021
Winfield	2.7	2.5
Okanagan Centre	2.7	2.6
Oyama	2.6	2.6
Carr's Landing	2.5	2.6

# Household Characteristics

## HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

For all four wards, most households were made up of one census family without additional people (ranging from 64-71%) or one-person households (from 19-23%) in 2021 (see Figures 3-30 to 3-33 and Table 3-11).

Winfield and Oyama had slightly higher percentages of multigenerational, one-census families with additional people, and two-or-more-people non-census family households than Okanagan Centre and Carr's Landing.

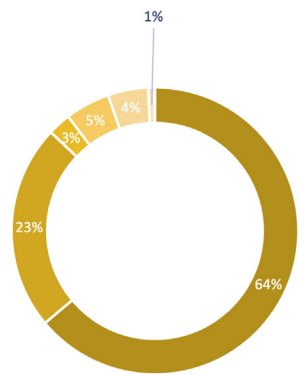


Figure 3-30: Winfield

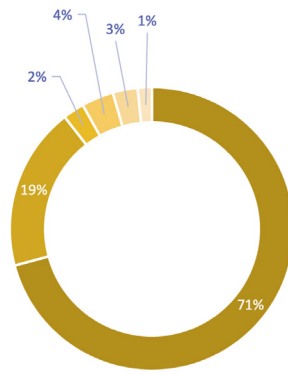


Figure 3-31: Okanagan Centre

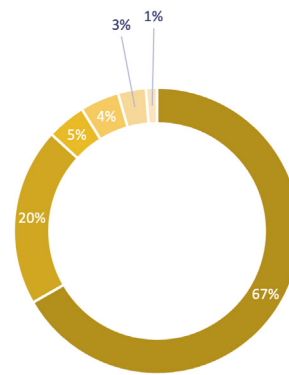


Figure 3-32: Oyama

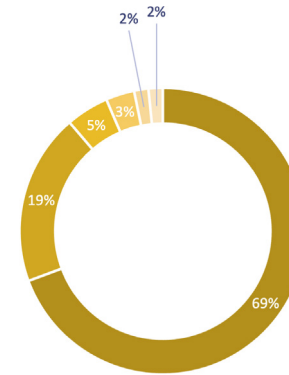


Figure 3-33: Carr's Landing

- One-census-family households without additional persons
- One-person households
- Multigenerational households
- One-census-family households with additional persons
- Two-or-more-person non-census-family households
- Multiple-census-family households

Table 3-11

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, 2021	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1-CENSUS-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PERSONS	1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	MULTI-GENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS	1-CENSUS-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADDITIONAL PERSONS	2-OR-MORE-PERSON NON-CENSUS-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	MULTIPLE-CENSUS-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
Winfield	3,865	2,470	895	100	195	175	30
Okanagan Centre	1,235	875	230	30	45	35	20
Oyama	795	530	160	35	35	25	10
Carr's Landing	310	215	60	15	10	5	5



# Household Characteristics

## FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

For all four wards, more than half of the people in private households were married or common-law partners; and children made up at least a quarter of the people in private households in 2021 (see Figure 3-34). While Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of married/common law partners (60%), Winfield had the highest percentage of children (28%) and people not in census families (17%). Notably, Winfield had 1.7 times the number of children compared to the other wards combined.

When comparing families with or without children in Figure 3-35, Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of couples without (58%) and Winfield had the highest percentage of couples with children (41%).

For families with children, Winfield and Oyama had the highest percentages of children in one-parent families (20-21%) and Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of children in two-parent families (90%) (Figure 3-36).

Figure 3-34: Family Type, 2021

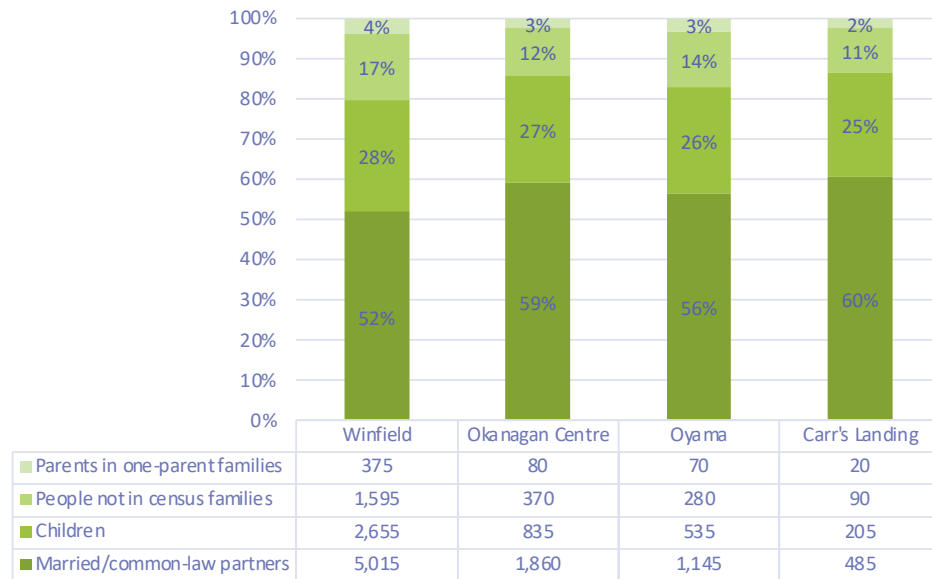


Figure 3-35: Families and Children, 2021

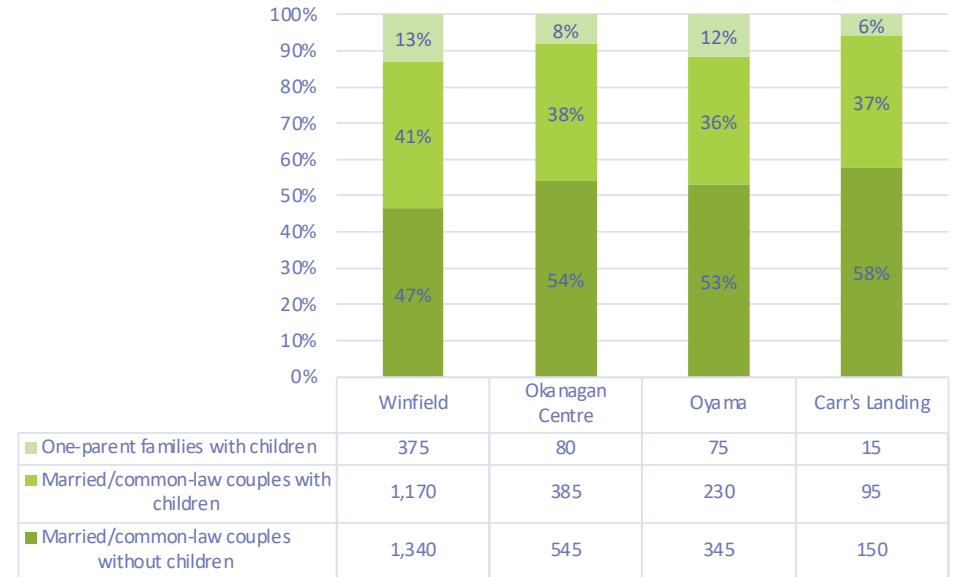
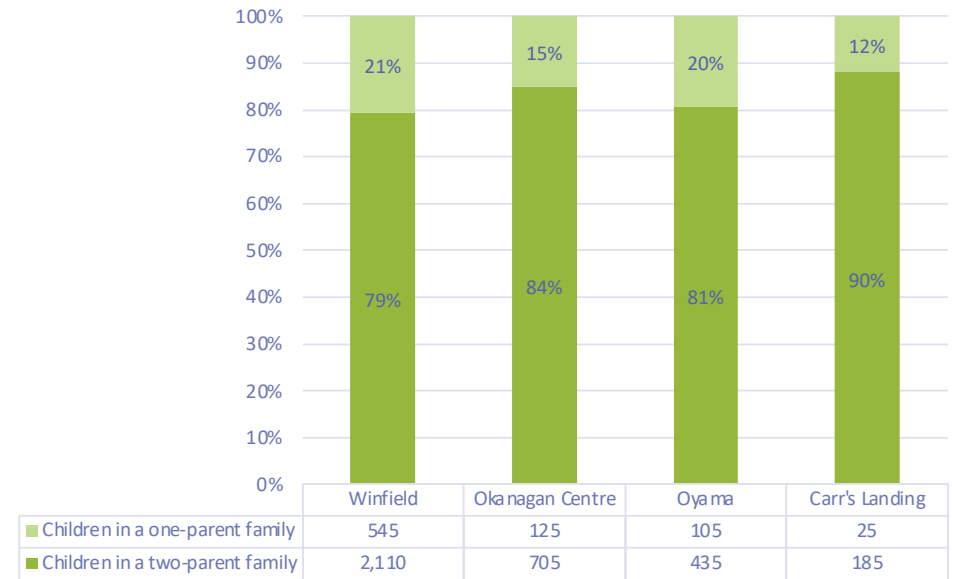


Figure 3-36: Parents and Families, 2021



# Household Characteristics

## DWELLING CONDITION

The period of construction for occupied dwellings differs between wards – see Figures 3-37 to 3-40 and Table 3-12. While the number of dwellings constructed before 1960 made up the smallest percentage of all dwellings for the four wards in 2021, for Carr’s Landing there were no dwellings listed as being constructed before 1960. Most of the occupied dwellings in Carr’s Landing were constructed between 1981 and 2000 (49%). Oyama had the highest percentage of the oldest buildings at 13%. Winfield and Okanagan Centre had the highest percentages of 2001 to 2021 constructed dwellings at 52% and 45%, respectively.

Most occupied dwellings only required minor repairs or regular maintenance in all four wards (Figure 3-41). Oyama had the highest percentage of major repairs required at 6% (or 50 units) whereas there were no units in Carr’s Landing that were reported to need major repairs in 2021.

Table 3-12

DWELLINGS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, 2021	TOTAL OCCUPIED DWELLINGS	1960 OR BEFORE	1961-1980	1981-2000	2001-2021
<b>Winfield</b>	1,950	655	125	65	445
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	495	275	10	-10	200
<b>Oyama</b>	170	110	-5	0	65
<b>Carr’s Landing</b>	75	55	0	0	10

Figure 3-41: Dwelling Condition, 2021

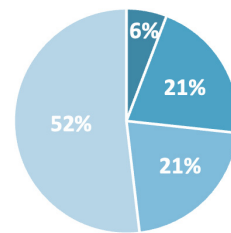
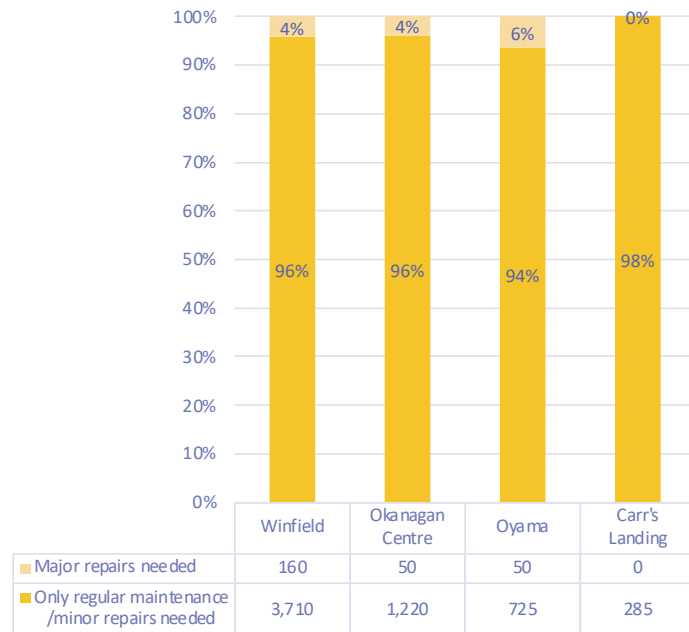


Figure 3-37: Winfield

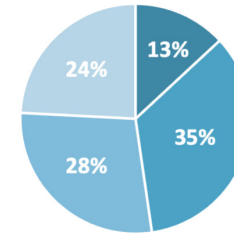


Figure 3-39: Oyama

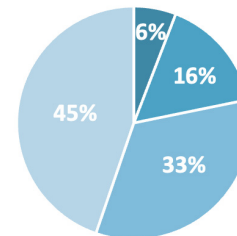


Figure 3-38: Okanagan Centre

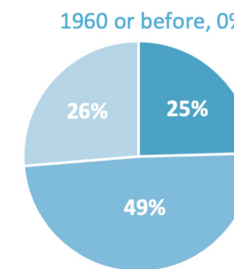


Figure 3-40: Carr's Landing

## Household Characteristics

In 2021, Winfield had the highest percentage of renters (24%), while Carr's Landing had the lowest percentage (12%). Therefore, most households were owned in Lake Country, with 88% of homes in Carr's Landing owned, followed by Okanagan Centre and Oyama both at 82% (Figure 3-42).

Median and average monthly shelter costs are presented for both owned (Figure 3-43) and rented dwellings (Figure 3-44). In all four wards, owned dwellings had higher median and average monthly costs than rented dwellings.

For owned dwellings, Carr's Landing and Okanagan Centre had the highest average monthly shelter costs. For rented dwellings, Okanagan Centre had the highest median and average monthly shelter costs.

Figure 3-42: Households by Tenure, 2021

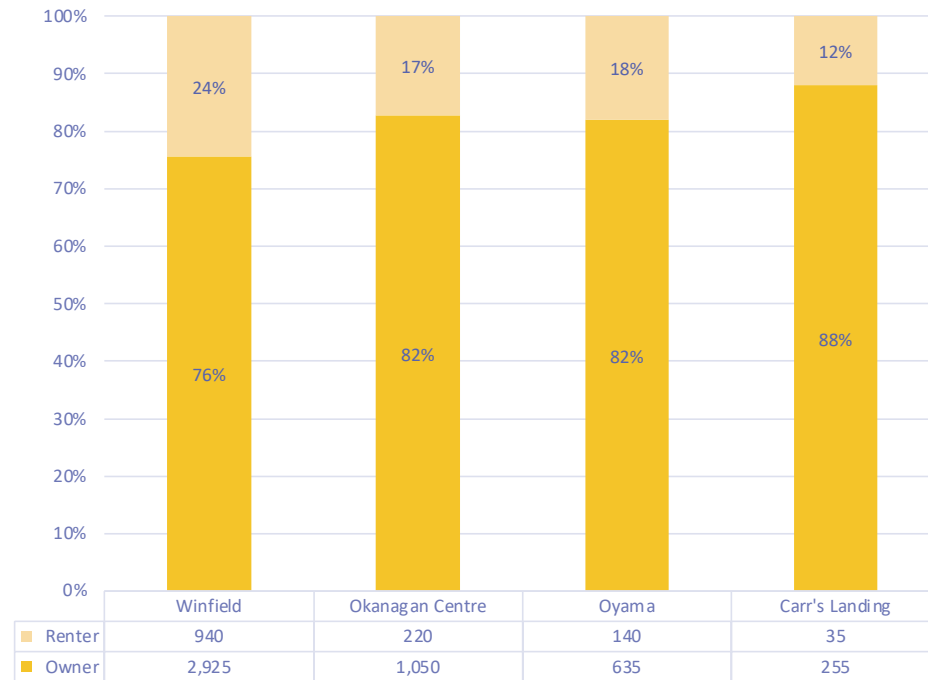


Figure 3-43: Monthly Shelter Costs for Owned Dwellings, 2021

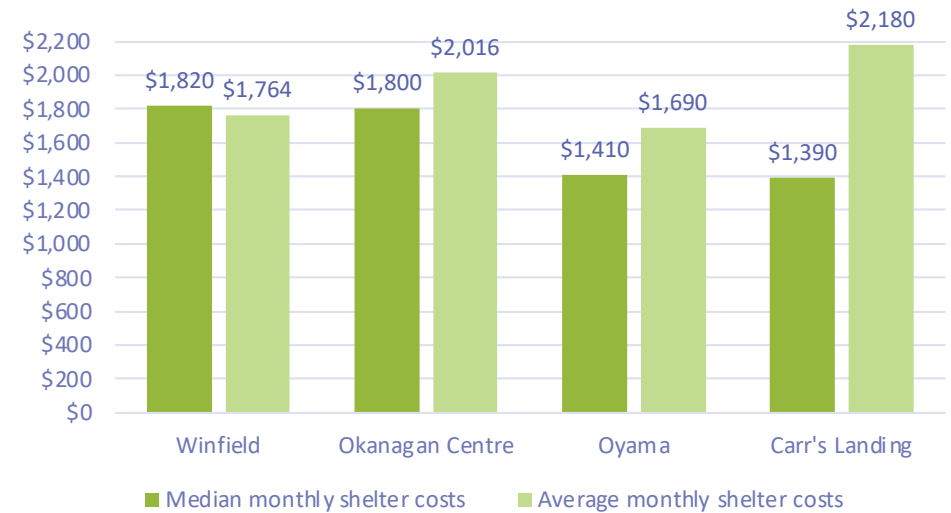
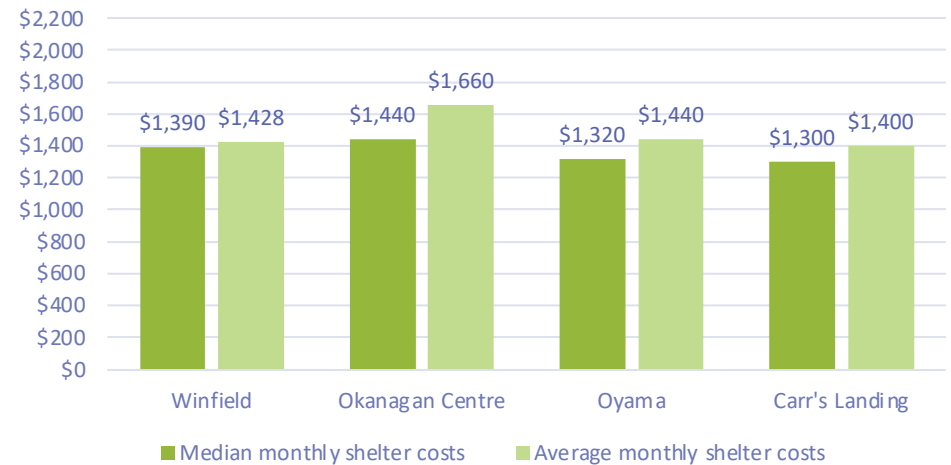


Figure 3-44: Monthly Shelter Costs for Rented Dwellings, 2021



## Household Characteristics

Winfield had the highest percentage, at 24% (915 households), of households spending 30% or more of their income on shelter costs and Carr's Landing had the lowest at 14% (40 households). See Table 3-13 for the number of households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs for the wards in 2021.

When comparing owner to rented households, renter households were much more likely to spend 30% or more of their income on shelter costs. For Okanagan Centre this made up 43% of rental dwellings, with Winfield at 41% and Oyama at 32%. Carr's Landing had no renter households that spend 30% or more of their income of shelter costs (Figure 3-45).

Statistics Canada releases data on whether housing is considered "acceptable" for the type of household. To be considered acceptable housing based on the 2021 Census definition, 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. Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of housing deemed acceptable at 81%, while Okanagan Centre and Winfield had the highest percentage of "not suitable" housing at 29% (Figure 3-46).

Table 3-13

### HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING 30% OR MORE ON SHELTER COSTS, 2021

<b>Winfield</b>	<b>915</b>
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Oyama</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	<b>40</b>

Mobility status data relates to whether have people have changed their residence in the past 5 years (Figure 3-47).

The ward with the least number of movers in 2021 was Oyama with 64% non-mover residents. Winfield had the highest percentage of movers at 56%.

Figure 3-45: Households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs, 2021

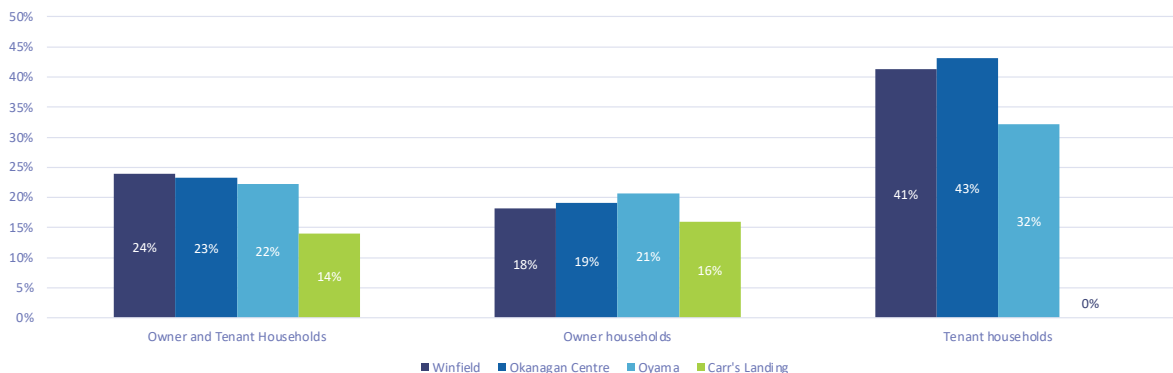


Figure 3-46: Acceptable Housing, 2021

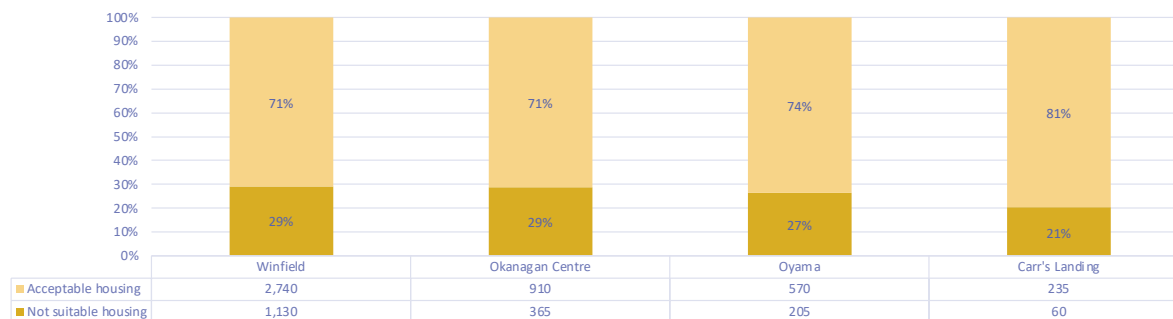
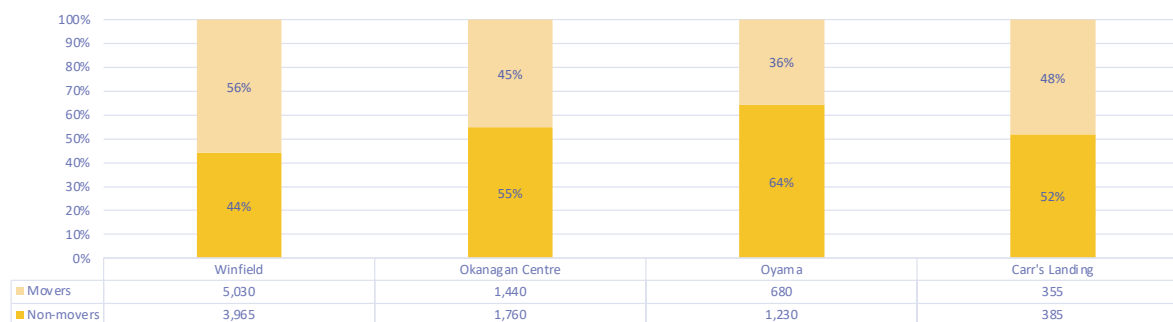


Figure 3-47: Mobility Status - 5 Years Ago, 2021



## Economy and Equity

Average and median incomes by household for 2020 are presented in Figure 3-48. Carr's Landing had both the highest median and average household income of all four wards (\$114,000 and \$280,000 respectively). This significant difference reflects a wide range of incomes. Winfield had both the lowest median and average household income (\$95,000 / \$108,300). For comparison, the 2020 provincial median household income was \$85,000 and average household income was \$108,600. All Lake Country wards exceed these provincial figures with Winfield being the most similar to BC overall.

As for individual incomes, Oyama had the lowest median individual income at \$41,600 (see Figure 3-49). One-parent economic family's incomes are shown in Figure 3-50. Oyama had both the lowest median income (\$69,500) and the highest average income (\$200,000), which indicates a skewed income distribution. Carr's Landing data was not released by Stats Canada due to too few one-parent economic families.

Figure 3-48: Household Incomes, 2020

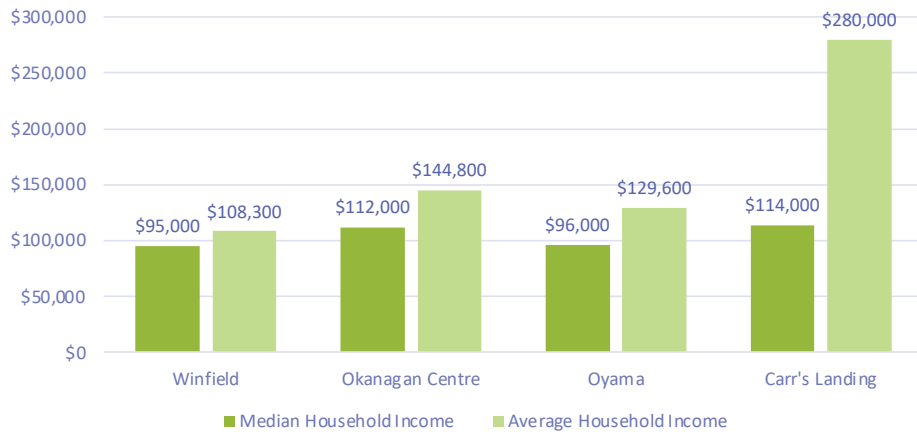


Figure 3-49: Individual Incomes, 2020

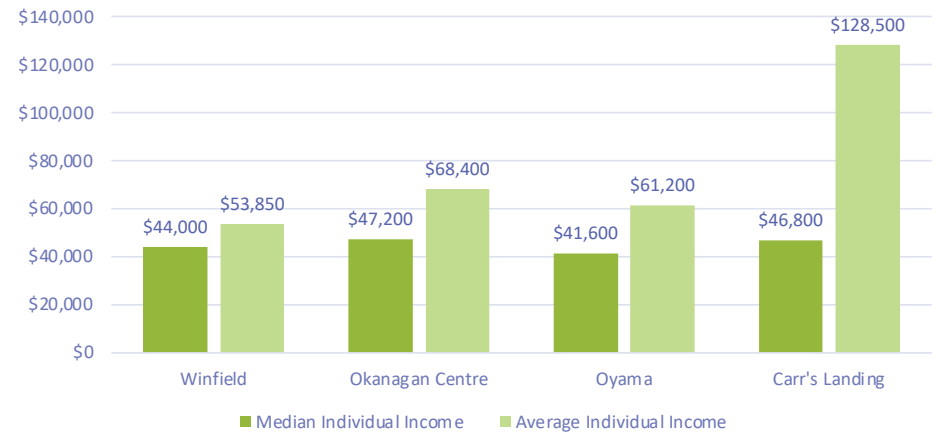
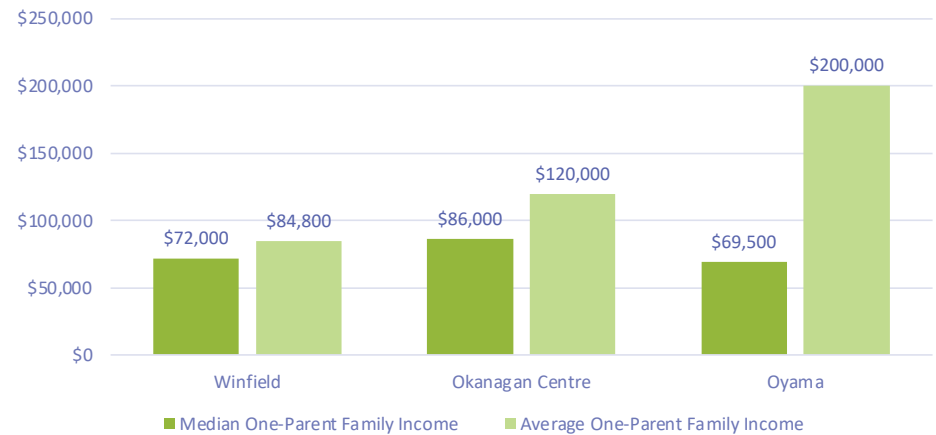


Figure 3-50: One-Parent Economic Family Incomes, 2020



## Economy and Equity

Of all four wards in 2021, Winfield had the highest percentage of employed people at 64% and Carr's Landing had the lowest at 42% (Figure 3-51). Unemployed people ranged from 5% to 6% in all wards. In Carr's Landing 42% of the population is not in the labour force.

Low income by age groups for 2020 is shown in Figure 3-52. Winfield had the highest percentage of children aged 0-17 in low income (22%), and Okanagan Centre had the highest percentage of seniors in low income (31%).

Table 3-14 presents the prevalence of Low-Income After Tax (LIM-AT) for 2020. Winfield and Oyama had the highest at 9%, whereas Okanagan Centre and Carr's Landing had 7%. In comparison, the BC prevalence of low-income based on this measure was 10.8%, higher than all wards.

Table 3-14

**PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME BASED ON LIM-AT, 2020**

<b>Winfield</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Oyama</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	<b>7%</b>

Figure 3-51: Labour Force Status, 2021

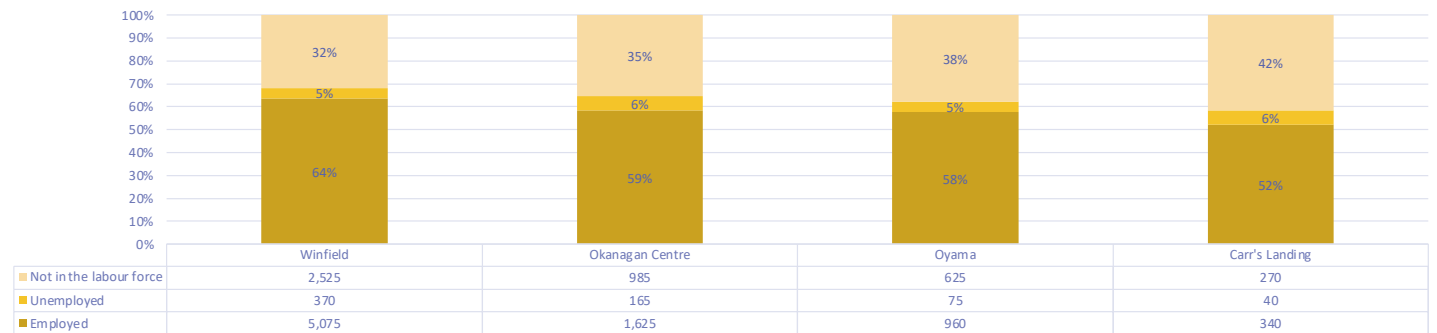
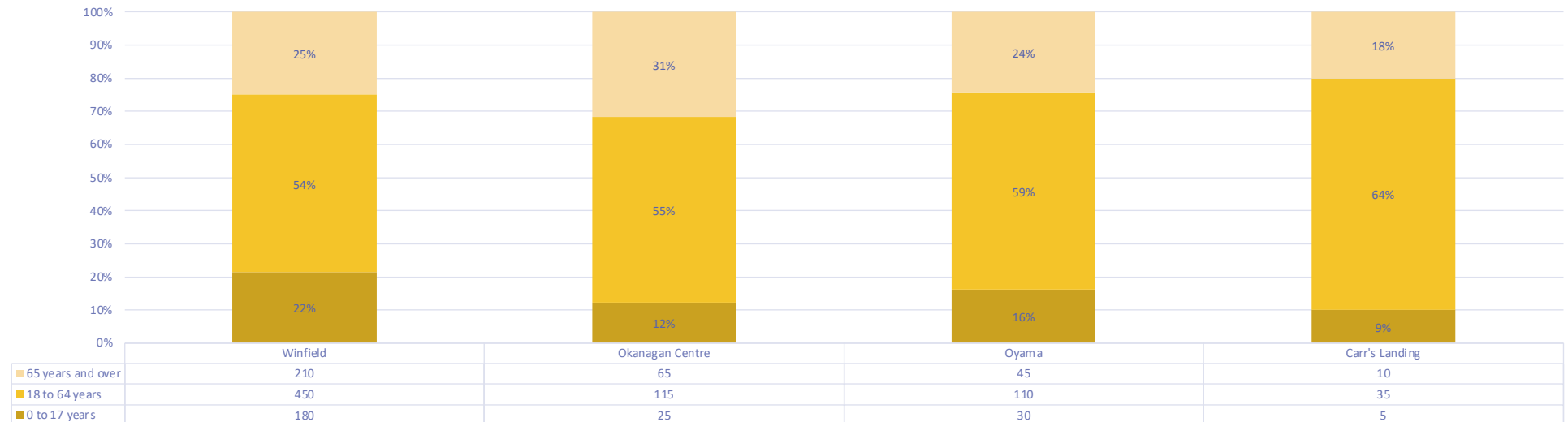


Figure 3-52: Low Income by Age Groups, 2020



## Identity and Diversity

“Visible minority” by Census definition, refers to individuals who are not Indigenous and non-Caucasian/white. For 2021, all wards were predominantly Caucasian/white. As seen in Table 3-15 and Figure 3-53, Winfield had the highest percentage of residents of a visible minority at 8% and had the most diversity. The most common visible minorities shared amongst the other three wards included those who are South/West Asian, Chinese, Arab and Black. Carr’s Landing only had one visible minority group and therefore is not represented on a graph.

The largest population of those with Indigenous identity in 2021 lived in Winfield (555 people). This grew by 345 (+164%) from 2001 (Figure 3-56 and Table 3-16). Okanagan Centre had an Indigenous identity population of 190, an increase of 170 (+850%) since 2001. Oyama had a 2021 population of 175 people, up 140 (+400%) since 2001. For Carr’s Landing, this population increased from 0 to 50 since 2001. Oyama had the highest percentage of those with Indigenous identity (9%), while the rest of the wards had 6%, the same as the BC average.

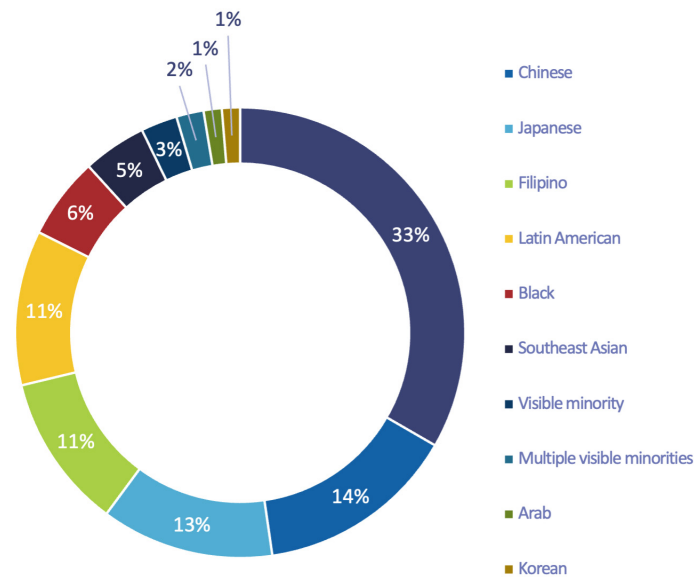


Figure 3-53: Winfield

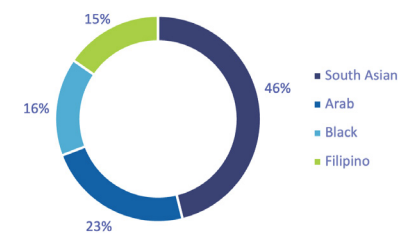


Figure 3-54: Okanagan Centre

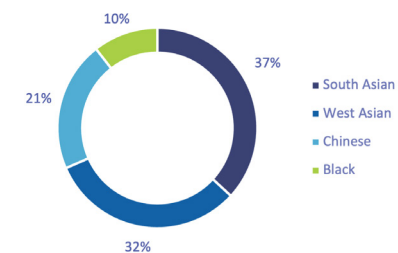


Figure 3-55: Oyama

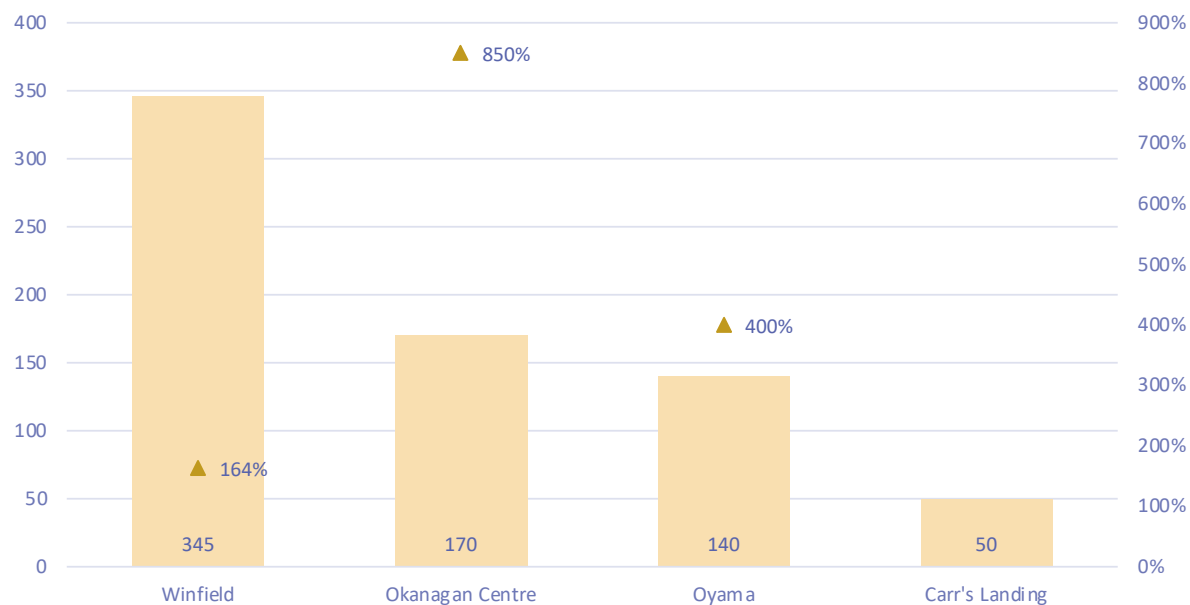
Table 3-15

POPULATION BY VISIBLE MINORITY, 2021	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Winfield	770	8%
Okanagan Centre	90	3%
Oyama	115	6%
Carr’s Landing	20	3%

Table 3-16

POPULATION BY INDIGENOUS IDENTITY, 2021	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Winfield	555	6%
Okanagan Centre	190	6%
Oyama	175	9%
Carr’s Landing	50	6%

Figure 3-56: Growth in Indigenous Identity, 2001-2021



# Identity and Diversity

## TOP 10 REPORTED ETHNIC/CULTURAL ORIGINS

For 2021, most of the top ten reported ethnic/cultural origins for the wards were of European origin with English being the most common origin for all wards (ranging from 26-35% of the responses). See Figures 3-57 to 3-60 for more ethnic/cultural origins.

Please note: Since people may have had multiple ethnic origins, percentages will exceed 100%.

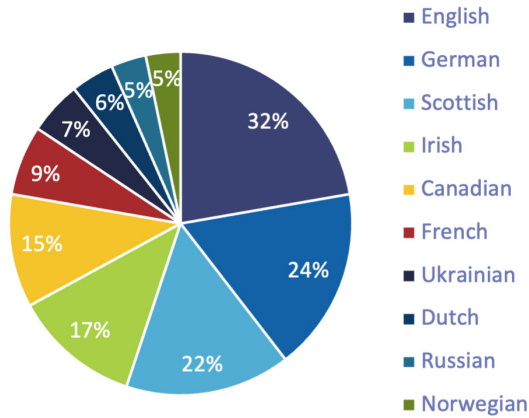


Figure 3-57: Winfield

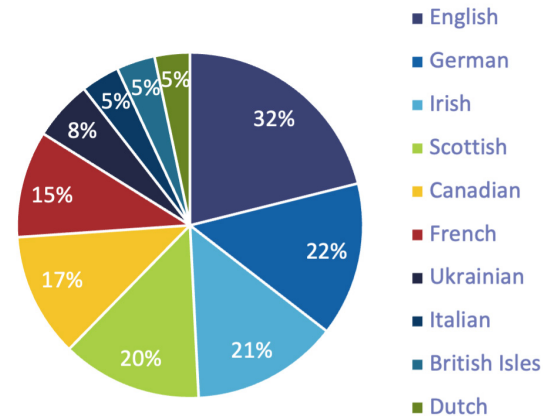


Figure 3-59: Oyama

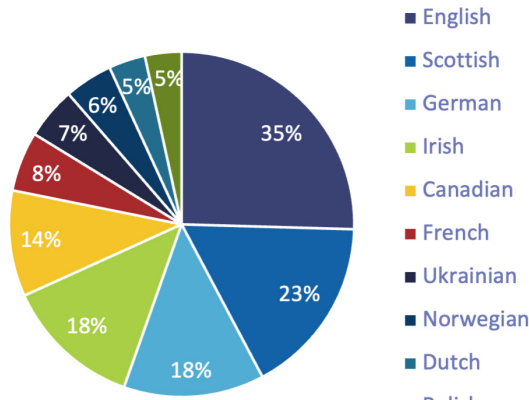


Figure 3-58: Okanagan Centre

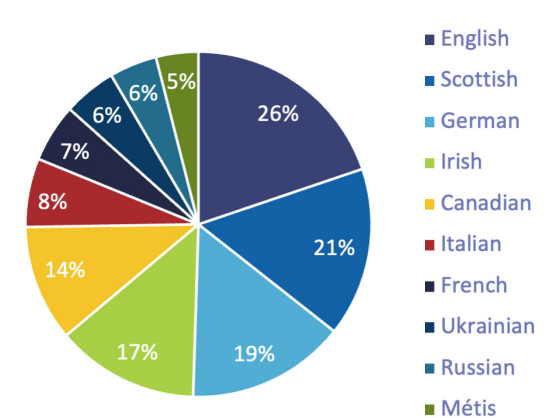


Figure 3-60: Carr's Landing



# Transportation

## MAIN MODE OF COMMUTING

Statistics Canada collects data on commuting for those 15 years and older who are employed with a usual workplace or no fixed work address.

As shown in Figures 3-61 to 3-64, all wards were highly auto dependent in 2021. Vehicle usage ranged from 91% to 94%. Winfield (with 91% auto commuting) had the most variety of commute methods with some people walking, using transit, bicycle, or another method to get to work. See Table 3-17 for more totals on main methods of commuting for the wards.

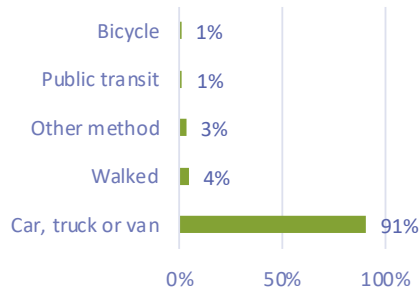


Figure 3-61: Winfield

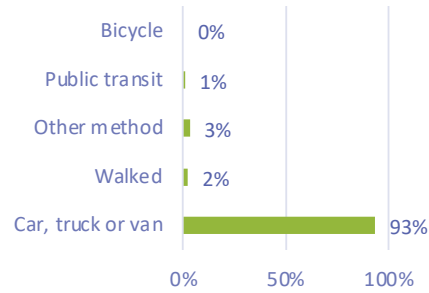


Figure 3-62: Okanagan Centre

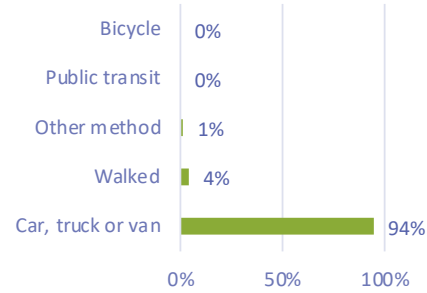


Figure 3-63: Oyama

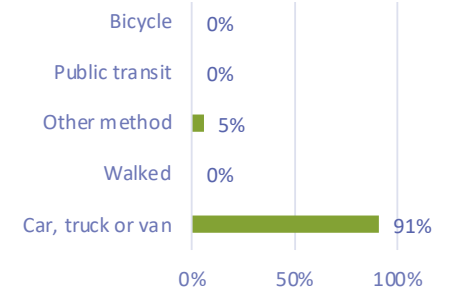


Figure 3-64: Carr's Landing

Table 3-17

MAIN MODE OF COMMUTING, 2021	TOTAL	CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	WALKED	OTHER METHOD	PUBLIC TRANSIT	BICYCLE
<b>Winfield</b>	4,145	3,755	180	130	50	30
<b>Okanagan Centre</b>	1,135	1,060	25	35	10	0
<b>Oyama</b>	725	685	30	10	0	0
<b>Carr's Landing</b>	275	250	0	15	0	0

# Transportation

For 2021, Okanagan Centre had the highest percentage of those who worked at home (30%) while Carr's Landing had the highest percentage of those without a fixed workplace address (24%) (Figure 3-65). Winfield had the most people with the usual place of work (64%). None of the wards had residents that reported working outside of Canada.

Most people who were travelling to work went to a different municipality, mostly within the Regional District of Central Okanagan (Table 3-18 and Figure 3-67). The most common duration of commute for all wards was 29 minutes or less (56-69% of commuters) (Figure 3-66). Winfield and Okanagan Centre had the highest percentages of short commutes (< 15 min).

Table 3-18

COMMUTING LOCATION - PERCENTAGES, 2021	WITHIN LAKE COUNTRY	TO A DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE CORD	TO A DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITY OUTSIDE OF THE CORD	TO A DIFFERENT PROVINCE OR TERRITORY
Winfield	27%	62%	9%	1%
Okanagan Centre	36%	49%	13%	2%
Oyama	30%	44%	25%	3%
Carr's Landing	36%	51%	10%	0%

Figure 3-65: Place of Work, 2021

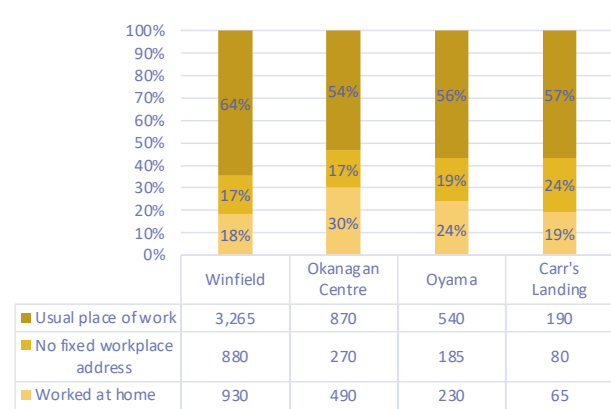


Figure 3-66: Commuting Duration, 2021

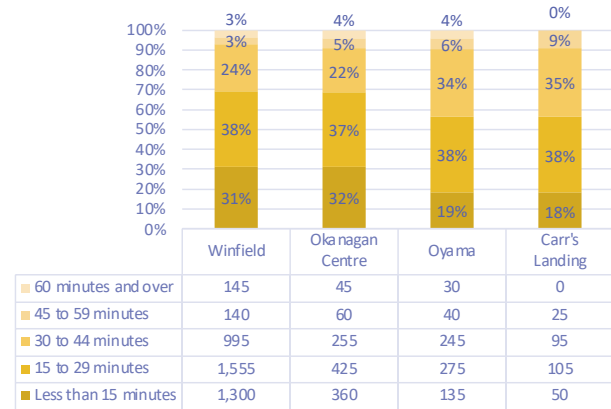
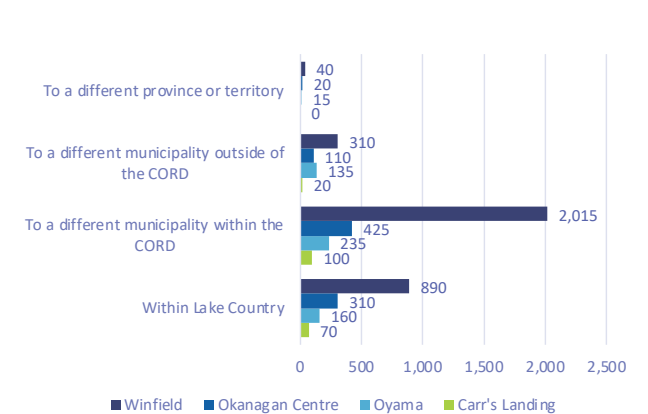


Figure 3-67: Commuting Location, 2021



# RESOURCES

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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](#).

## Definitions (in order of appearance)

- **Annual Growth Rate:** The annual average rate of change of population size during a specific period.
- **Agricultural Land Reserve:** A provincial designation where agriculture is recognized as the priority use; where non-agricultural uses are restricted, and farming is encouraged.

## 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.