

Community Indicators Report No. 2.

2001 Census Results – Change from
1996 to 2001 for the City of Kelowna

What is this all about?

- Exercise to monitor quality of life;
- Ability to compare various areas of the city against the city as a whole;
- Measures change over time;
- Continuation of work started in 1999;
- Ability to guide policy direction;
- Work directed by OCP policy.

Official Community Plan (OCP)

- *5.1.4 Monitoring. Develop a process to co-ordinate data collection related to OCP policies on indicators and monitoring, in order to maintain a database measuring our progress on growth management, environmental and community health.*
- *6.1.27 Indicators. Assess, once census data becomes available, the degree to which Urban Centres are fulfilling OCP objectives and ensure that the information derived is consulted during the next OCP review process.*
- *17.3.24 Monitoring. Develop a process for monitoring, evaluating, maintaining, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of the goals, objectives and strategies in the Social Plan. This process will include effective public input.*

What did we find from 1996 to 2001? – Overall?

- Slower growth: 1996 to 2001 7.65% (1.53 %/yr)
1991 to 1996 17.8%
1986 to 1991 22.62%
- Tenants paying 30% or more for shelter declined from 52.35 % to 43.83 % of all tenants;
- Education (adult) levels improved:
 - Less without high school diploma
 - Trades diplomas/certificates up from 3.8% to 13.36%
 - University degrees up 11.3% of adults instead of 9.3%

More 1996 to 2001 City-wide Change:

- Decreased rates of unemployment & less areas of higher unemployment;
- Small decrease in proportion of low income families and individuals;
- Higher level of income from employment;

Socio-Economic Findings - 2001:

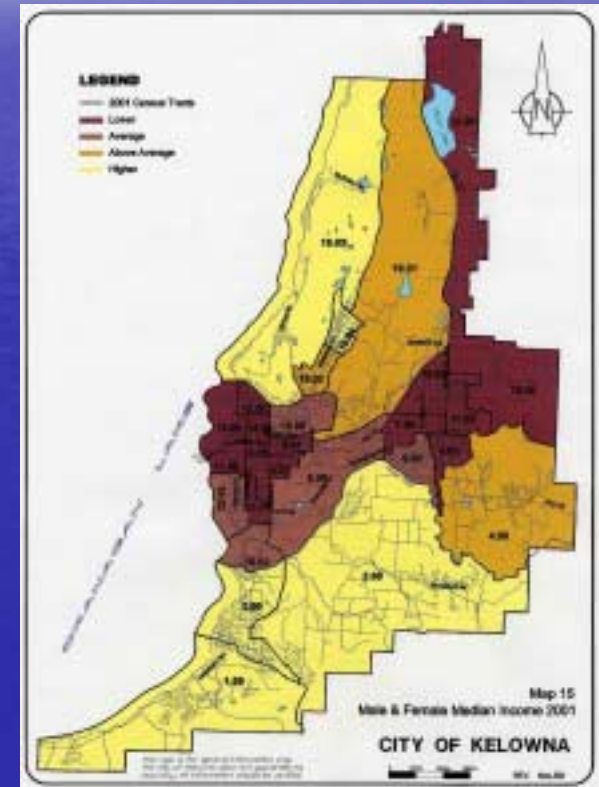
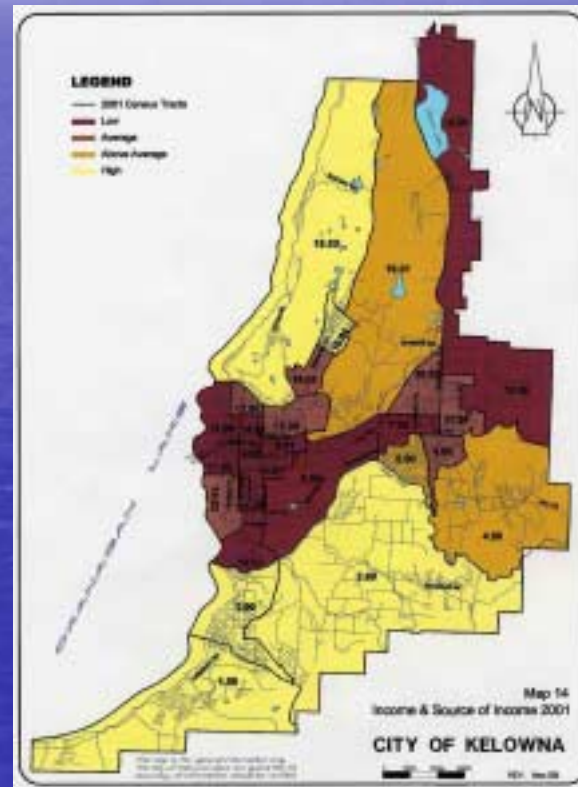
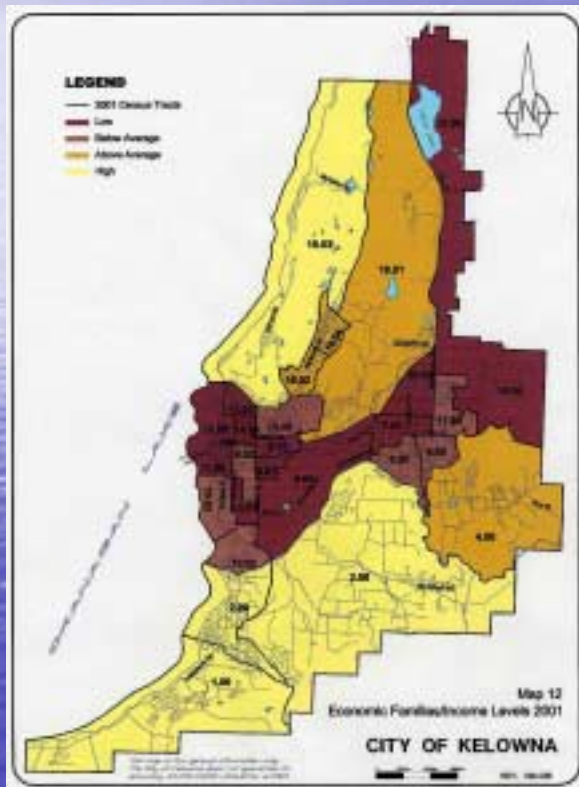
- Central areas of the City continue to show significant socio-economic characteristics:
 - Lower income (income levels 35% of those in outlying areas)
 - Less family structure (except common-law)
 - Higher economic hardship overall.
- These areas have also shown significant improvements:
 - Lower unemployment (Rutland); higher labour force participation; better housing affordability

How to read the maps:

- The lighter the colour, the better the socio-economic health;
 - Yellow = significantly better than city norm;
 - Gold = somewhat better than city norm;
 - Brown = same or slightly worse than city norm;
 - Dark Brown = significantly lower than city norm.
- “Norm” meaning average for the city;
- Look at the city as a “picture”.

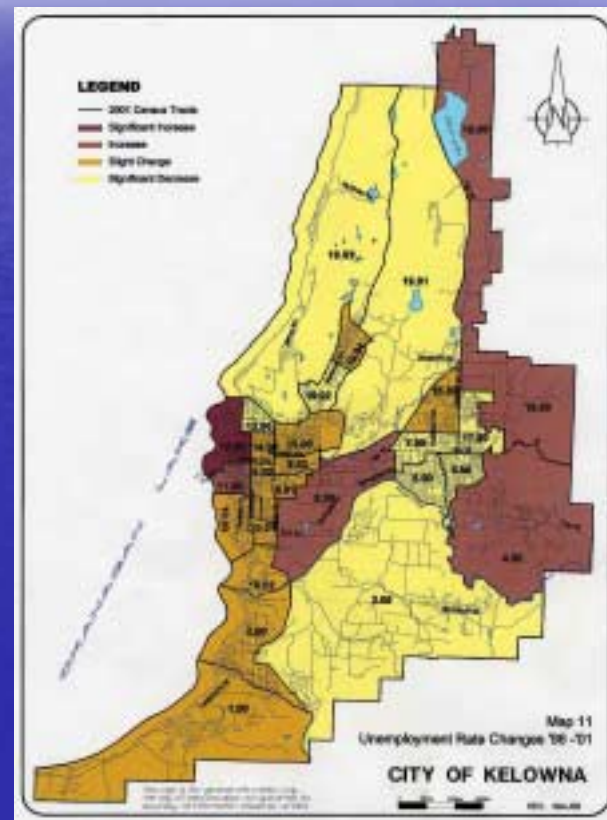
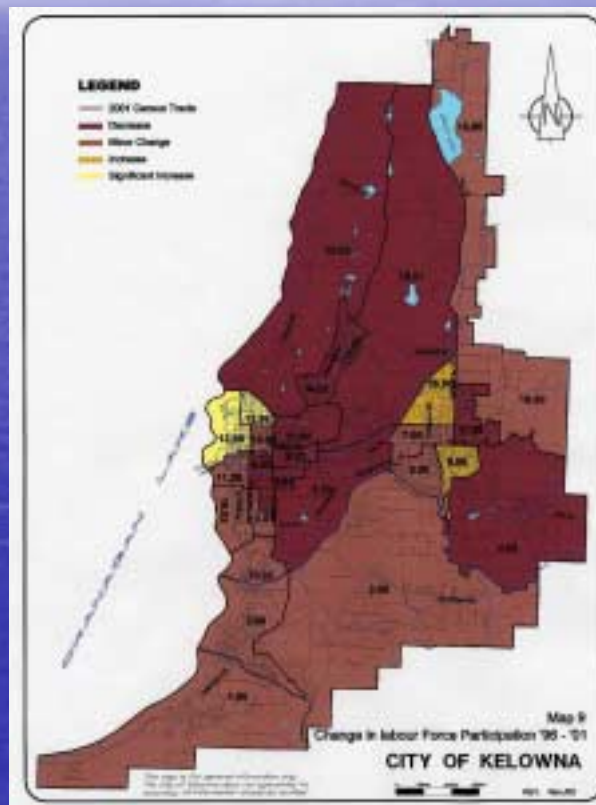
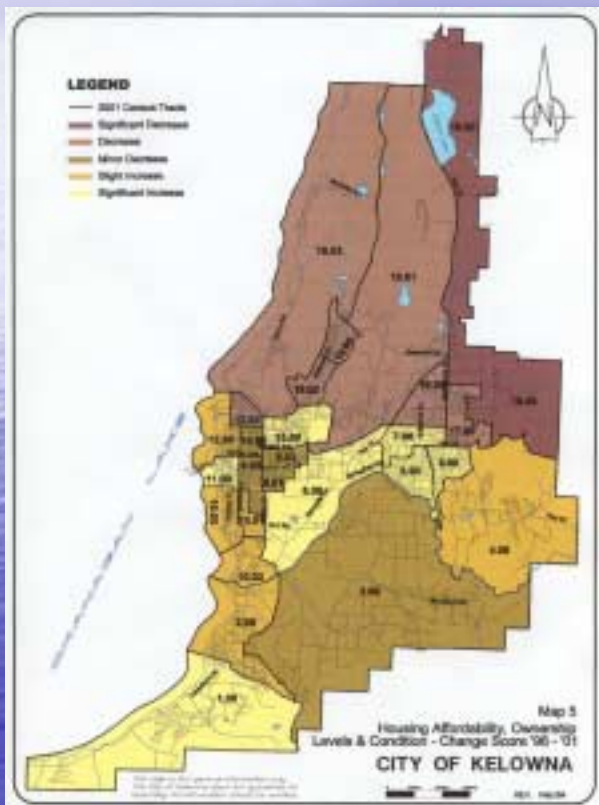
Similarity of Patterns: Low income families; source of income & Male & Female earning capacity

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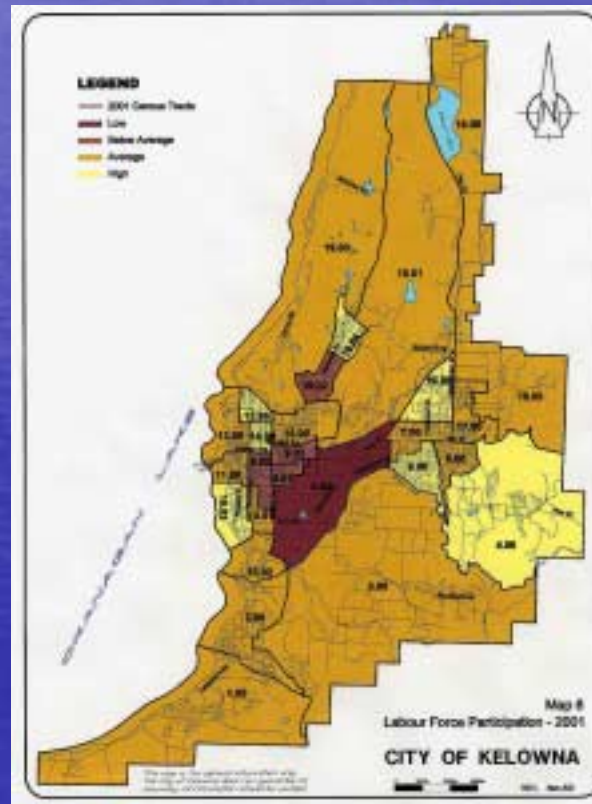
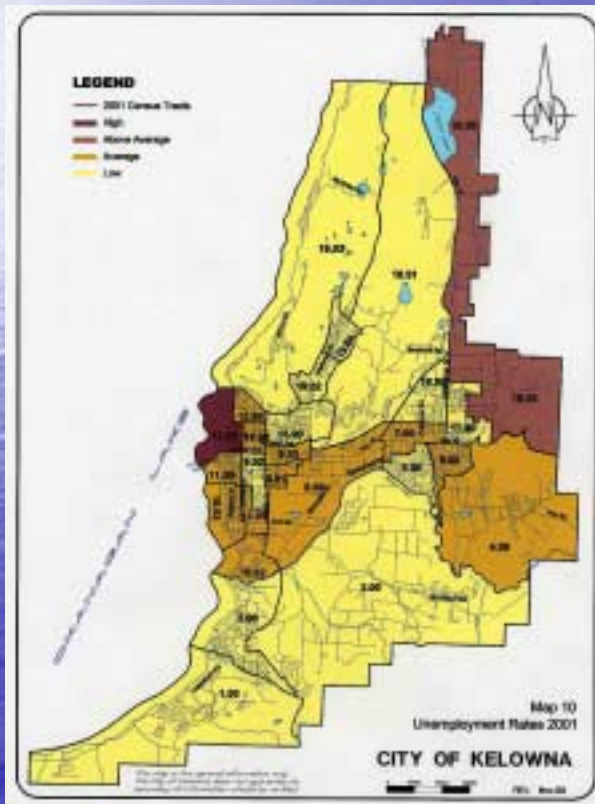
Improvements 1996 – 2001: Central Areas Housing / Labour Force / Unemployment

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The Good News: Less Unemployment; Higher Labour Force Participation; Better Education

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What does this mean for OCP?

- Policy 3.1.2 – **Population Mix.**
 - *Encourage a diverse socio-economic population mix to achieve a balanced and livable community in conjunction with the efforts of existing economic development and community agencies;*
 - Economic well-being is a large determinant of population mix; e.g. central areas are lower income, & have less family structure.
- Chapter 6 – Urban Centres
 - Policies directing more services (e.g. Civic improvements (6.1.2); more transportation choices; better transit in these areas; more employment opportunities (6.1.31); can relate directly to the lower economic viability of the residents of these areas; (they have less choice & greater needs)

OCP Implications – Continued:

- Employment & Education policies can be supported by statistical trend;
 - City and urban centres have seen improvements in labour force participation, unemployment and education;
 - Many training and job finding initiatives have been created or augmented since 1996, some with City involvement (e.g. grants, staff support). Improvements indicate support for these measures.

OCP Housing

- There have been some improvements, however:
 - Lower income families and individuals need affordable housing in and near urban town centres;
 - Family housing in these areas is needed as well as housing for lower income singles
 - More varied housing supply and means of increasing affordability should be actively sought for these central areas.

The Housing Needs Chart

HOUSING NEED GROUP 2001	NO. OF HHLDS	SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	Temporary Housing	<i>DEFICIENCY</i> Permanent Housing
female lone-parent families	2,313	601 <i>FAMILY</i>	21	4,170 <i>family-oriented</i> <i>UNITS</i>
male lone-parent families	236			
married couples/ no children	1,115			
2 parent families with children	1,107			
elderly living alone (some 2 person)	2,464	1,365		550
non-elderly, one person hhlds	2,111	301 disabilities 48 apartments	180 motel units '98 154 shelter beds 67 addictions	1,962

Next Indicator Reporting Pieces:

- Comparison of Kelowna to results in Federation of Canadian Municipalities report for major urban centres, based on 2001 Census later in 2004;
- Consult with RCMP to determine if and when a report on crime activity (update 1999/2000 information) could be done.
- 2006 Census!!!

Recommendations:

- Use indicators as part of budget and work program planning;
- Continue to use grant programs to improve socio-economic health of central urban areas;
- OCP policy changes to:
 - Focus on housing choices & affordability, especially for families and singles, in & near Urban Town Centres;
 - Include needs of lower-income, centrally-located population in provision of transit between UTCs and to community services & amenities;
 - Encourage employment opportunities in urban centres to increase economic health of labour force residing in & near these areas;