

2019 COMMUNITY PROFILE REPORT

Regional District of Central Kootenay Area F



APPLIED & INNOVATION
RESEARCH CENTRE Selkirk College

COLUMBIA BASIN
RDI
RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

CONTENTS

- Introduction1
- Location & Communities2
- Demographics2
 - Total Population.....2
 - Population Density.....2
 - Population Pyramid.....3
 - Labour Force Population Pyramid.....3
 - Population Projections.....3
- Families & Households4
 - Family Characteristics4
 - Marital Status.....5
 - Average Age5
- Mobility5
- Cultural Characteristics6
 - Ethnic Origin.....6
 - Aboriginal Identity6
 - Language Spoken Most Often at Home7
- Infrastructure7
 - Water Services7
 - Service Providers.....7
 - Landfill & Waste Management7
 - Traffic Volumes8
 - BC Transit.....8
- Housing.....8
 - Dwellings by Structure8
 - Dwellings by Period of Construction.....9
 - Residential Property Values9
 - Household Characteristics9
 - Housing Affordability10
- Income.....11
 - Household Income11
 - Source of Income12
 - Low Income Measure.....12
- Labour Force.....13
 - Class of Worker & Occupations13
 - Labour Force by Industry15

Place of Work.....	15
Commute to Work	16
Unemployment	16
Labour Force Replacement Rate	16
Education	16
Early Development Instrument.....	16
Public School Enrolment	18
Homeschool Counts	18
High School Completion.....	19
Educational Attainment	19
Quality of Life & Civic Engagement	19
Life Expectancy	19
Voter Turnout	20
Crime Rates.....	20
Charitable Donations	20
Public Library Usage.....	21
Business.....	22
Business Counts	22
Business Formations	22
Total Building Permits.....	23
Building Permits by Type	23
Visitor Centre Statistics.....	23
Local Government	24
Regional District Revenues	24
Regional District Expenses	24
Property Taxes & Charges.....	25
Environment.....	25
Parks & Protected Areas	25
Weather & Climate	26
Frost-Free Dates.....	26
Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections	26
Gaps and Further Research	27
Sewer	27
Housing Vacancy Rates	27
Business Formations	27
Agricultural Land	27
References.....	28
Appendix A: Data Notes	31

INTRODUCTION

As part of the State of the Basin program, the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (RDI) at Selkirk College has developed Community Profiles for municipalities and electoral areas within the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. The Columbia Basin-Boundary region is located in the southeast corner of British Columbia (BC) and includes the entire Regional Districts of East Kootenay (RDEK), Central Kootenay (RDCK), Kootenay Boundary (RDKB), as well as Golden, Revelstoke, Valemount, Columbia Shuswap Regional District (CSRD) Areas A and B, and a portion of Regional District of Fraser-Fort George (RDFFG) Area H (see map, below).¹ This report covers the Regional District of Central Kootenay Electoral Area F (RDCK-F).

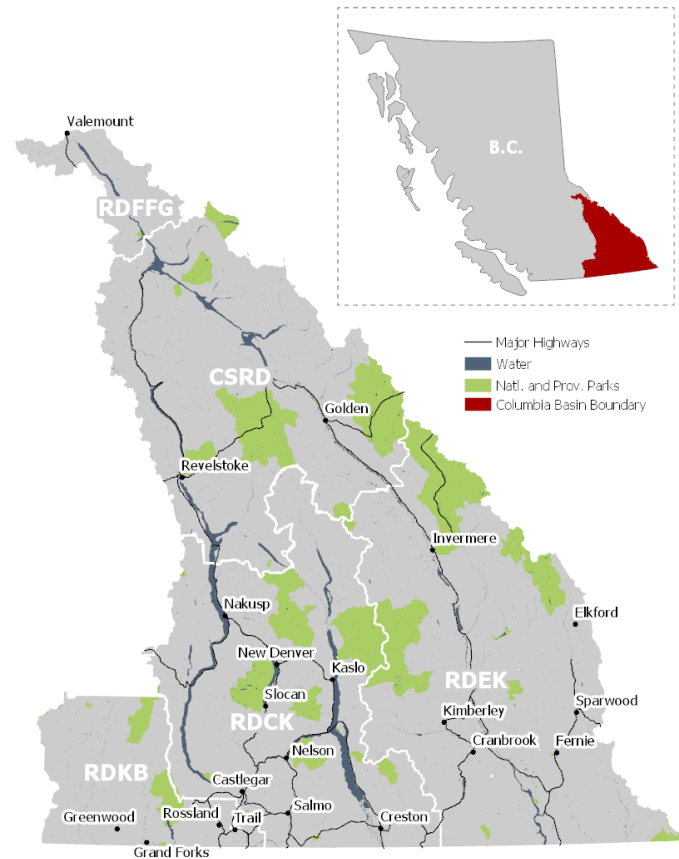
The primary goal of the State of the Basin reporting is to provide easily accessible and relevant data to help inform decisions that lead to greater community and regional well-being. State of the Basin research draws on available data from a variety of sources including federal, provincial, and local governments, crown corporations, and non-profit initiatives. Both open access sources and custom data requests are used.

Community profiles are intended to share area-specific data with local governments and other organizations to help build a better understanding of local conditions and trends and assist in making evidence-based planning and management decisions. These reports may also be useful for supporting communications with current residents, prospective residents, and for business and workforce attraction.

Indicators in this report are quantitative, and while quantitative indicators help establish foundational knowledge of well-being, they only tell part of the story. Qualitative information, including the RDI's subjective well-being research, can further contribute to the understanding of our communities and region. In order to describe geographic trends in indicators, this report compares community data with regional, provincial, and national data where appropriate. The geographic divisions used vary by indicator and depend on the topic being measured and the available data. **For additional community and regional comparisons for indicators in this report, please see the [State of the Basin reporting](#).**

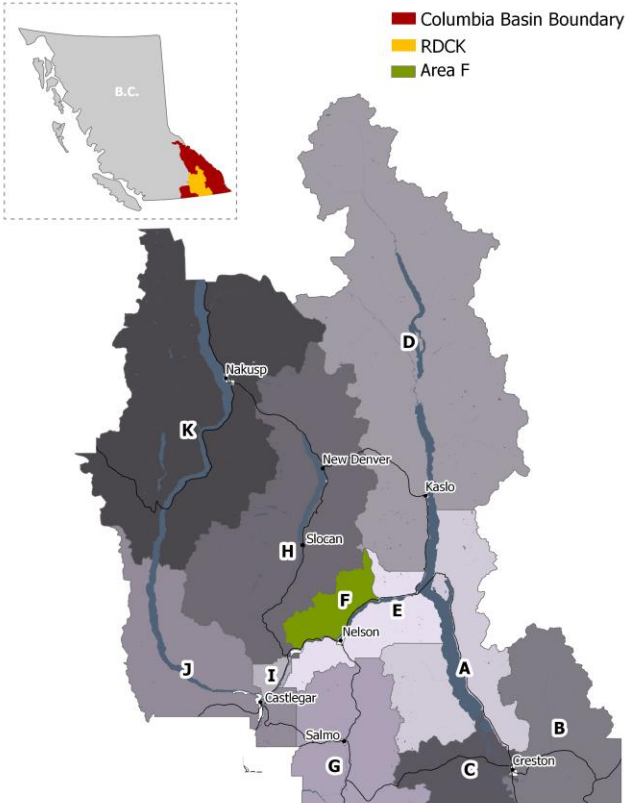
For other research reports on communities in the Columbia Basin, please see [RDI's Communities of the Columbia Basin](#). Statistics Canada also offers a suite of data sets through their [Census Program](#), where it is possible to search by place name and topic, and [Census Mapper](#) provides these data in mapped format. Interior Health has also developed [Community Health Profiles](#) for municipalities across BC, and the [Weather Network](#) offers a variety of weather and climate statistics. The [Columbia Basin Climate Source](#) website has area-specific climate data, including projections. [BC Stats](#) and [Local Government Statistics](#) are other online sources of community- and area-specific statistics.

If you have questions or feedback on this Community Profile, please [contact the RDI](#).



LOCATION & COMMUNITIES

RDCK-F covers 404.46 km² of the Central Kootenay Regional District (RDCK). Nestled in the Kokanee range of the Selkirk Mountains, this lakeside electoral area has multiple beaches, beautiful creeks, as well as hiking and mountain biking trails. It is also home to important protected habitat for Painted Turtles, among other species of plants and animals, at Grohman Narrows Provincial Park.³



RDCK-F	
Regional District	Central Kootenay
Area (km²)	404.46
Communities^{4,5}	Beasley, Taghum, Willow Point, Nasookin, Grohman, Crescent Beach, Sproule Creek, Six Mile, and Bonnington

Nelson is not part of RDCK-F as it is its own municipality. However, it is a member of the RDCK and on the lower border of RDCK-F. Therefore, indicators for Nelson are occasionally used in this report where data are not available for RDCK-F.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population characteristics^{2,6,7} help planners and local decision makers to evaluate current and future community needs, particularly with respect to service delivery and potential impacts to the local economy.^{i,ii}

Total Population

	2006	2011	2016	Percent change 2006 to 2016
RDCK-F	3,730	3,976	3,963	6.2%
Regional District of Central Kootenay	55,883	58,441	59,517	6.5%
British Columbia	4,113,490	4,400,057	4,648,055	13.0%

Population Density

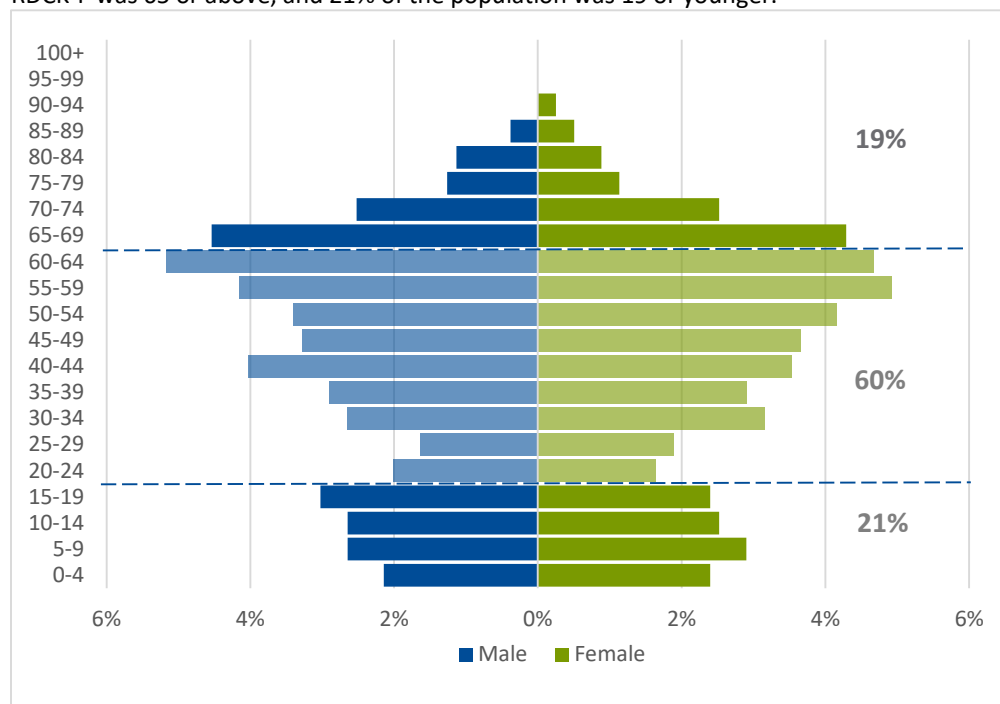
	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
People per km²	9.8	2.7	5.0

ⁱ Please see **Appendix A-1** for an important note regarding the use of random rounding in population and other demographic data sourced from Statistics Canada.

ⁱⁱ The RDI recognizes that gender identity is not a binary of male and female and that some transgender, non-binary, two spirit, and intersex populations may not be correctly represented by the data in this report. Databases that this report draws from, such as the 2016 census, limit responses to male or female. Canada's 2021 census will include more nuanced questions on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity to better represent LGBTQ2IA+ populations.

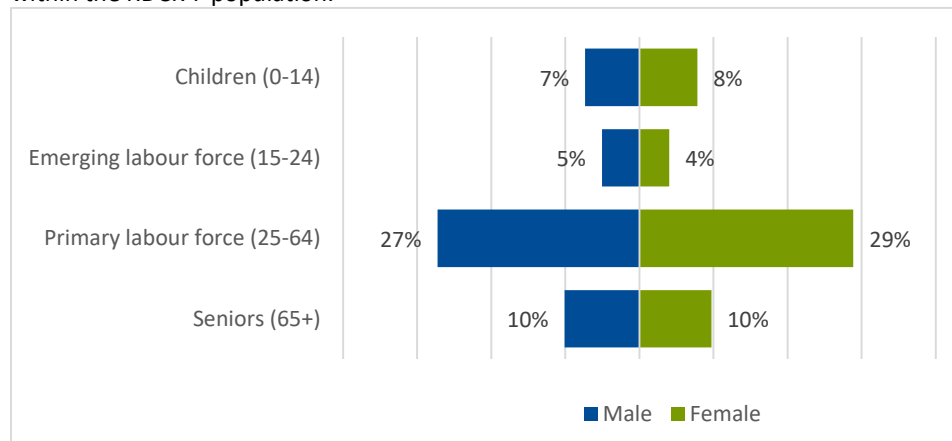
Population Pyramid

Population pyramids² illustrate the age and sex structure of a population. As of 2016, 19% of the population in RDCK-F was 65 or above, and 21% of the population was 19 or younger.



Labour Force Population Pyramid

The chart below shows the distribution of children, emerging and primary labour force age ranges, and seniors within the RDCK-F population.



Population Projections

Population projections are available for each Local Health Area within the Columbia Basin.⁶ RDCK-F is covered by the Nelson Local Health Area.ⁱⁱⁱ

	Nelson Local Health Area	British Columbia
Percent change in population⁶ projected 2019 to 2041	4.5%	26%

ⁱⁱⁱ The Nelson Local Health Area also covers RDCK-E, G and a portion of RDCK-H.

FAMILIES & HOUSEHOLDS

Family characteristics² such as size and composition of families can help inform social, economic, health, and education programming, as well as planning and development around infrastructure needs.

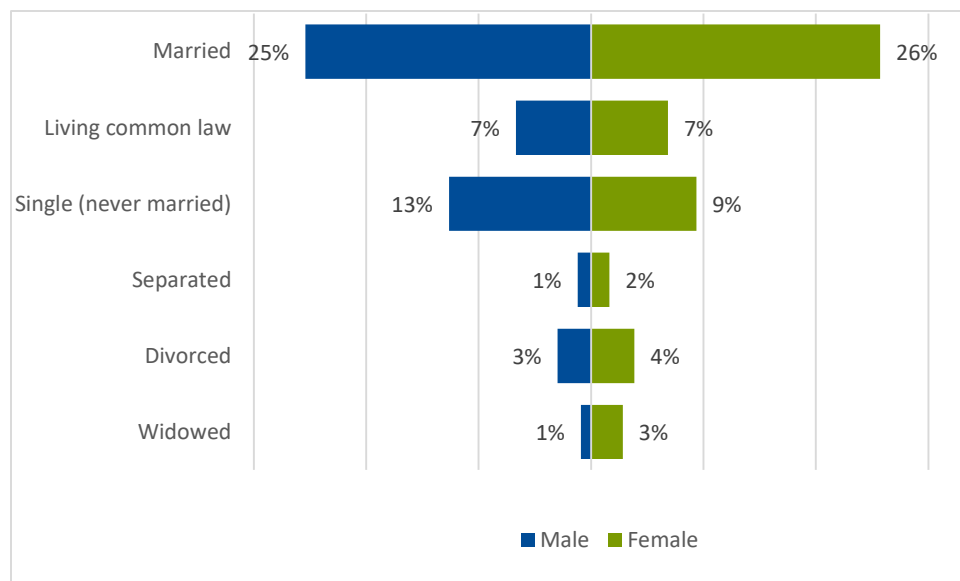
Family Characteristics

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Average household size	2.3	2.2	2.4
Total number of families in private households	1,205	17,445	1,311,345
Total couple families	1,080	14,965	1,113,405
Couples without children	610	9,390	577,790
Couples with children	470	5,575	535,610
One child	195	2,505	221,065
Two children	220	2,270	230,705
Three or more children	50	805	83,840
Total lone-parent families	135	2,475	197,940
Female parent	90	1,830	155,670
Male parent	45	650	42,265
One child	80	1,570	125,890
Two children	45	695	54,900
Three or more children	10	215	17,145
Total persons not in census families^{iv} in private households (singles)	670	12,355	882,895

^{iv} A “census family” is a married or common law couple (regardless of sex) and the children of either/both spouse (if any), or a lone parent with a minimum of one child living in the same household. All members of a census family must live in the same dwelling to be considered a census family. Children are not limited by age so long as they are living in the same household and do not themselves have a spouse, common-law partner, or child in the same dwelling.⁴⁶

Marital Status

The chart below shows males and females who are married, living common law, single, separated, divorced or widowed as a percent of the total RDCK-F population aged 15 years and older.²



Average Age

	RDCK-F ² (2016)			British Columbia ² (2016)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population	3,965	1,970	1,995	4,648,055	2,278,245	2,369,815
Average age of population (yrs)	44.3	44.3	44.2	42.3	41.5	43.1

MOBILITY

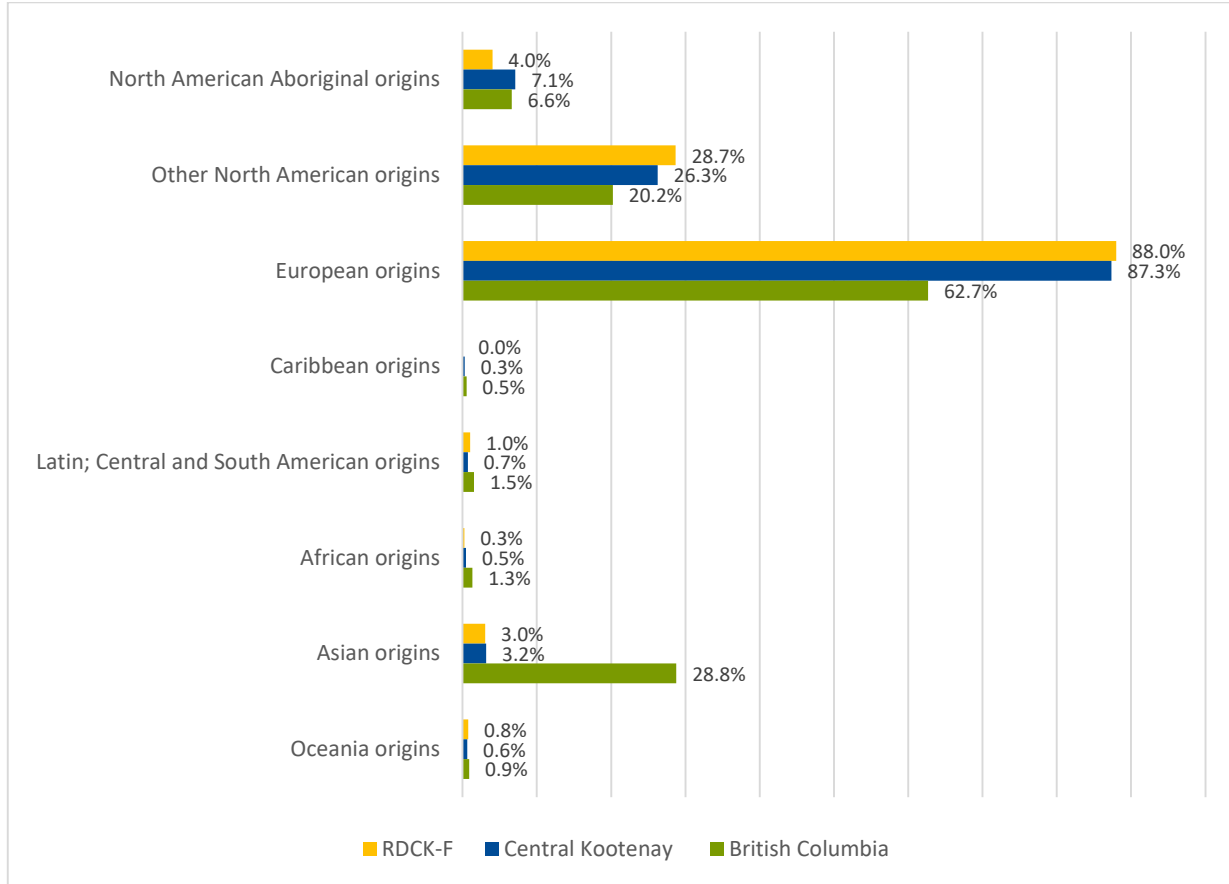
This indicator measures the movement of people into and out of the community with respect to where they lived five years prior. Non-movers are those who have not moved. Non-migrants are people who have moved within the same region. Migrants include those who moved within the province (intraprovincial), those who moved to or from another province (interprovincial), and those who moved to Canada from another country (external migrants).²

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Non-movers	66.9%	64.2%	57.4%
Movers non-migrants	16.1%	15.8%	21.7%
Intraprovincial migrants	8.7%	11.8%	11.6%
Interprovincial migrants	6.1%	6.5%	3.9%
External migrants	2.1%	1.7%	5.4%

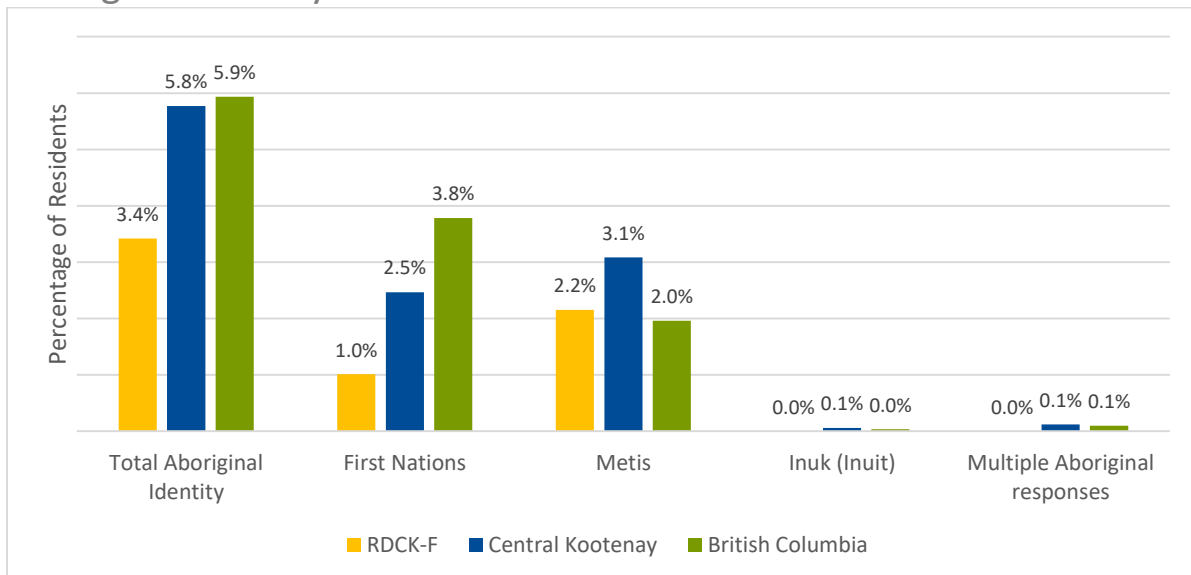
CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Cultural characteristics can enhance our understanding of a community and provide important context for other indicators. Language, ethnic origin, and Aboriginal identity are a few indicators that provide insight into a region's cultural diversity.²

Ethnic Origin



Aboriginal Identity



Language Spoken Most Often at Home

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
English	97.0%	96.1%	79.0%
French	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Non-official languages	1.3%	1.7%	15.6%

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is the physical foundation for community well-being. In rural areas, types of services can vary greatly by location. These indicators offer a broad overview of what services exist within an electoral area, but not all of them are necessarily available in all parts of the electoral area.

Water Services

Limited data are available on water systems in rural areas, and households often rely on their own wells. However, there are two^v RDCK owned water systems within RDCK-F: Duhamel and Woodland Heights.^{8,9} Data from these systems are presented below.

	Duhamel	Woodland Heights
Daily average per capita demand (2018)	1,845 Litres	797 Litres
Annual residential water rate (2019)	\$517	\$1,047

* For comparison, average per capita demand from municipal systems in BC is 494 litres (2016)¹⁰

Service Providers

Electric power^{11,12}	Fortis BC
Natural gas¹¹	N/A
Telecommunications¹³	Telus, Shaw, Xplornet, Bell, Rogers, Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation, Columbia Wireless

*Service providers are highly dependent on location within RDCK-F. Not all service providers are available in all areas, and access may be highly limited in some.

Landfill & Waste Management

Landfill location(s)¹⁴	Grohman Narrows Transfer Station and Recycling
Regional District waste disposal rate (2017)¹⁵	555 kg/person/year
Type of service¹⁴	Garbage and recycling

* For comparison, average per capita waste disposal rate for BC is 506 kg/person/year (2017)¹⁵

^v There may be other groundwater systems in the area but only data from currently registered regional district systems are available.

Traffic Volumes

Traffic volume data are taken from traffic count stations within, or routes that directly enter, the electoral area. Permanent count stations are reported when available. When permanent count stations are not available, numbers from short count stations^{vi} are reported.¹⁶

Station location	Annual Average Daily Traffic (2018)	Monthly Average Daily Traffic	Monthly Average Daily Traffic
	(number of vehicles)	January	July
Route 3A/6, 0.2 km east of route 6, South Slocan (31-004EW) (Short)	9,848*	-	-
Route 3A, west of Harrop Access Road, east of Nelson (P-81-4-NY) (Permanent)	1,235	851	1,757

*Annual Average Daily Traffic extrapolated by Ministry of Transportation from a daily volume count on October 10-17 of 2018.

BC Transit

RDCK-F is partially serviced by BC Transit's West Kootenay Transit System. This system includes 31 fixed-routes, extending from Edgewood and Nakusp, to Trail and Rossland in the south-west, and Kaslo and Argenta in the north-east. Three Health Connections routes are included which provide transportation to non-emergency medical appointments: Salmo-Nelson, Nakusp-Nelson, and Kaslo-Nelson. There are also five handyDART regions which assist people with permanent or temporary disabilities. For more information on how RDCK-F is serviced by the BC transit system, visit <https://www.bctransit.com/west-kootenay/home>.

HOUSING

Housing stock, diversity, availability, and costs are an important basic foundation of functioning and affordable communities. Several indicators related to housing are included in this electoral area profile.^{2,17}

Dwellings by Structure

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,705	27,015	1,881,970
Single-detached house	1,395	20,525	830,660
Apartment in a building that has 5 or more storeys	0	5	177,830
Other attached dwelling	135	4,670	824,190
Semi-detached house	35	595	57,395
Row house	15	740	147,830
Apartment or flat in duplex	50	1,395	230,075
Apartment in a building that has fewer than 5 storeys	40	1,760	385,140
Other single-attached house	5	185	3,755
Moveable dwelling	170	1,825	49,290

^{vi} Traffic volumes are monitored continuously at permanent count stations, and over a minimum of a 48-hour period every three years at short count stations.¹⁶

Dwellings by Period of Construction

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Total number of occupied private dwellings	1,710	27,020	1,881,970
1960 or before	275	7,280	267,560
1961 to 1980	450	8,825	559,485
1981 to 1990	300	2,955	289,565
1991 to 2000	375	4,020	331,865
2001 to 2005	120	1,035	125,335
2006 to 2010	90	1,685	171,945
2011 to 2016	100	1,215	136,210
Private dwellings in need of major repairs	5.8%	9.1%	6.3%

Residential Property Values

	RDCK-F (2018)	Columbia Basin-Boundary (2018)
Number of single family dwellings	729	32,152
\$0 to \$99,999	4.5%	4.9%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	1.2%	16.7%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	4.7%	27.1%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	15.2%	21.7%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	23.6%	13.3%
\$500,000 to \$599,999	16.6%	7.5%
\$600,000 and over	34.2%	8.8%
Median value of dwelling	\$502,000	\$304,100

* For comparison, the median value of dwellings for BC is \$500,874²

Household Characteristics

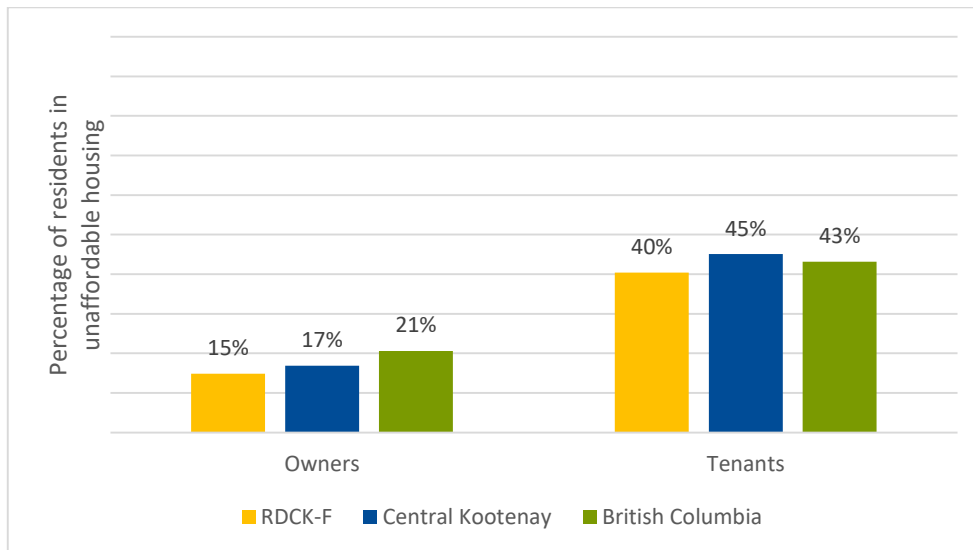
Household Occupation (2016)	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
Total private dwellings	1,925	30,726	2,063,417
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	88.7%	87.9%	91.2%

*"Private dwelling occupied by usual residents" refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Households by Tenure (2016)	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
Private households who are owners	84.80%	76.83%	67.96%
Private households who are renters	14.91%	23.15%	31.85%
Private households in band housing	0.00%	0.04%	0.19%

Housing Affordability

Housing is considered unaffordable when more than 30% of a household's income is spent on shelter costs. Shelter costs include electricity, oil, gas, wood, or other fuels, water and other municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent.^{vii} In RDCK-F, 15% of owner households and 40% of tenant households spend more than 30% of their income on shelter related costs. For BC, 21% of owner households and 43% of tenant households spend more than the affordable amount on shelter.¹⁸



^{vii} Please see **Appendix A-2** for limitations of Statistics Canada's shelter-cost-to-income ratio calculations.

INCOME

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

Household Income

Before-tax household income ² (2015)	RDCK-F		Central Kootenay		British Columbia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$5,000	15	0.9%	470	1.7%	43,415	2.3%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	1.2%	445	1.6%	27,140	1.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	2.1%	1,085	4.0%	55,745	3.0%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	65	3.8%	1,650	6.1%	77,565	4.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	125	7.3%	3,005	11.1%	151,680	8.1%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	150	8.8%	3,050	11.3%	156,475	8.3%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	140	8.2%	2,510	9.3%	152,635	8.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	135	7.9%	2,265	8.4%	143,475	7.6%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	240	14.1%	3,770	14%	255,195	13.6%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	195	11.4%	2,775	10.3%	210,770	11.2%
\$100,00 to \$124,999	205	12.0%	2,415	8.9%	198,140	10.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	145	8.5%	1,515	5.6%	138,420	7.4%
\$150,000 and over	225	13.2%	2,060	7.6%	271,290	14.4%
Median	\$73,545		\$55,532		\$69,995	
Average	\$84,938		\$69,469		\$90,354	

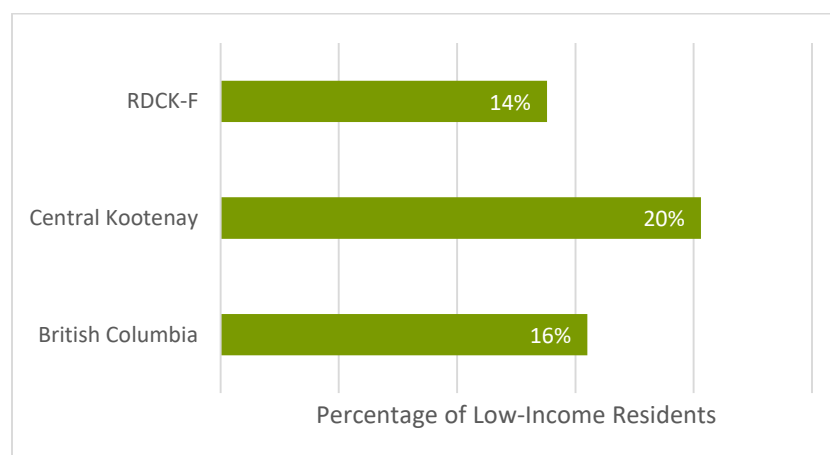
Source of Income

Source of income data can provide insight into the general income structure of a population. However, the way that this information is converted from tax-filer data and assigned to regions can result in over or under-coverage in rural areas. Therefore, some caution should be used in interpreting these numbers for electoral areas. For RDCK-F, Statistics Canada reports 54.3% coverage. See **Appendix A-3** for more detail.

Source of Income ¹⁹ (2015)	RDCK-F (% tax filers)	Central Kootenay (% tax filers)	British Columbia (% tax filers)
Employment income	80.7%	73.9%	77.4%
Self-employment income	26.2%	20.1%	17.8%
Investment income	46.9%	39.7%	40.2%
Employment insurance	15.2%	14.1%	11.5%
Old Age Security / Net Federal Supplement	35.2%	45.7%	35.9%
Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan	39.3%	42.9%	32.6%
Canada Child Tax Benefit	23.4%	20.2%	22.1%
Workers compensation	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%
Social assistance	3.4%	7.1%	6.6%
Private pensions	29.7%	28.8%	21.6%
RRSPs	2.8%	3.4%	2.7%
Other income	33.8%	27.2%	27.8%

Low Income Measure

The after tax Low Income Measure (LIM-AT) is a commonly-used method of identifying those who are substantially worse off than average.² It is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax household income, where “adjusted” means that household needs and economies of scale are taken into account. A person is considered to be in low income when their assigned after-tax household income is below the LIM-AT threshold for their household size.^{viii} See graph below for a comparison of RDCK-F, the regional district as a whole, and BC.



^{viii} For detailed information on how the LIM-AT threshold is calculated, see the *Low-income measure, after-tax* entry in Statistics Canada’s Census Dictionary: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/az1-eng.cfm>.

LABOUR FORCE

Class of Worker & Occupations

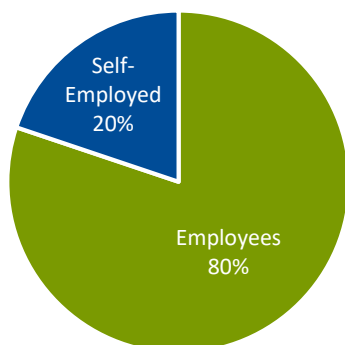
This indicator gives an overview of the make-up of the local workforce and industries.² The pie charts show the percentage of the employed labour force who are self-employed versus those who are employed by others. The tables provide numbers and percentages of the labour force in specific occupations for RDCK-F, the regional district, and BC.^{ix}

RDCK-F			
% Self-employed v. % Employees	Occupation	Number of persons	Percent
<p>A pie chart illustrating the composition of the labour force. The chart is divided into two segments: a smaller blue segment representing 'Self-employed' at 21%, and a larger green segment representing 'Employees' at 79%.</p>	Sales and service	390	18%
	Trades, transport and equipment operators	345	16%
	Business, finance and administration	280	13%
	Health	255	12%
	Management	230	11%
	Occupations in education, law and social, community and government	220	10%
	Natural and applied sciences	195	9%
	Art, culture, recreation and sport	90	4%
	Natural resources, agriculture and related production	75	4%
	Manufacturing and utilities	40	2%

^{ix} The labour force includes persons aged 15 and older, employed or unemployed.⁴⁷ Occupation is determined by the kind of work done and descriptions of the main activities in the job.²

Central Kootenay

% Self-employed v. % Employees



Occupation

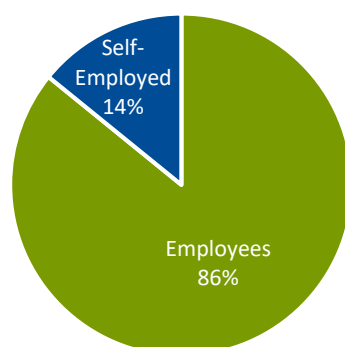
Number of persons

Percent

Sales and service	6,295	22%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	5,435	19%
Business, finance and admin	3,195	11%
Management	3,075	11%
Education, law and social, community and government	2,985	10%
Health	2,195	8%
Natural and applied sciences	1,725	6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	1,490	5%
Manufacturing and utilities	1,295	4%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	1,115	4%

British Columbia

% Self-employed v. % Employees



Occupation

Number of persons

Percent

Sales and service	595,225	24%
Business, finance and admin	368,940	15%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	360,970	15%
Management	275,00	11%
Education, law and social, community and government	269,255	11%
Health	162,865	7%
Natural and applied sciences	161,520	7%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	93,100	4%
Manufacturing and utilities	76,745	3%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	64,235	3%

Labour Force by Industry

Industry ² (2016)	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
Health care and social assistance	15.4%	12.4%	11.0%
Retail trade	12.6%	11.9%	11.5%
Construction	10.5%	9.7%	8.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.1%	6.2%	8.0%
Educational services	7.7%	6.5%	7.0%
Accommodation and food services	6.8%	8.3%	8.4%
Manufacturing	6.1%	8.5%	6.4%
Public administration	6.1%	4.3%	5.1%
Transportation and warehousing	4.2%	4.0%	5.2%
Other services (except public administration)	3.5%	5.2%	4.5%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	3.3%	3.7%	4.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6%	5.7%	2.6%
Wholesale trade	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.9%	1.3%	2.2%
Finance and insurance	1.4%	2.2%	3.8%
Utilities	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Information and cultural industries	0.7%	1.5%	2.7%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%

Place of Work

Place ² (2016)	RDCK-F		Central Kootenay		British Columbia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked at home	270	14.0%	3,365	12.6%	196,510	8.5%
Worked outside Canada	0	0.0%	85	0.3%	16,040	0.7%
No fixed workplace address	260	13.4%	4,365	16.4%	326,180	14.1%
Worked at usual place ^x	1,410	72.9%	18,815	70.7%	1,766,965	76.6%

^x "Usual place" means working at a specific address and reporting to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift.²

Commute to Work

Commute Duration ² (2016)	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
Less than 15 minutes	30.6%	46.9%	28.8%
15 to 29 minutes	44.7%	28.1%	32.9%
30 to 44 minutes	10.2%	14.3%	20.3%
45 to 59 minutes	7.8%	5.1%	8.8%
60 minutes or more	6.9%	5.7%	9.1%

Unemployment

Unemployment rates are a strong indicator of economic health. Unemployment rates based on the 2016 Census are shown.² [Labour Force Survey](#)^{xi} data are available at a regional scale and are updated more frequently.

Unemployment Rate (2016)	RDCK-F	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
Total	9.6%	8.8%	6.7%
Male	12.1%	10.2%	7.1%
Female	6.9%	7.3%	6.3%

Labour Force Replacement Rate

The Labour Force Replacement Rate is a measure of the number of people who will be entering vs. leaving the workforce in the next 15 years. For the purpose of this measurement, those considered to be entering the workforce are members of the population aged 0-14, and those leaving are those aged 50-64. A rate of 1.0 means the child and retiree populations are the same. A rate of less than 1.0 means an area is likely unable to maintain the current labour force with local replacement workers. The rate is calculated using the Census 2016 data.²

	RDCK-F (2016)	Central Kootenay (2016)	British Columbia (2016)
Labour Force Replacement Rate	0.57	0.55	0.67

EDUCATION

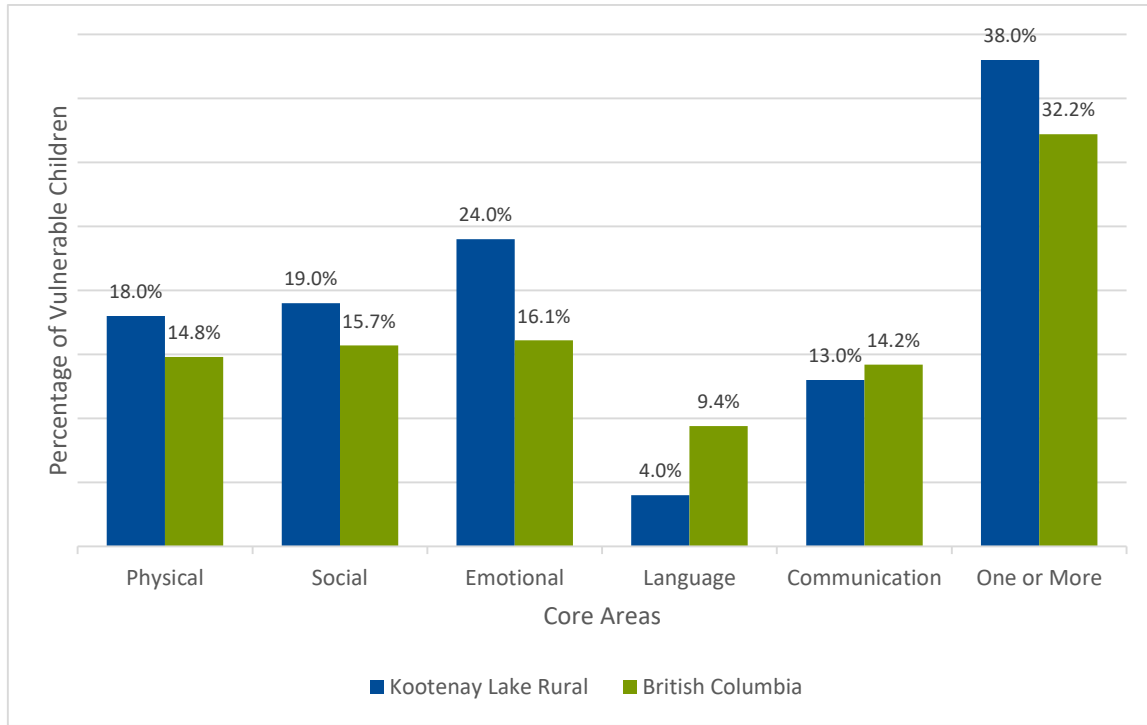
Early Development Instrument

The early years are crucial in influencing a range of health and social outcomes. Research shows that many challenges in adults, including mental health and criminality, have their roots in early childhood. The Early Development Instrument (EDI) assesses the developmental readiness of children in five core areas. These are: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge.^{xii} The EDI is used to assess the percentages of vulnerable children in each core area. Children are categorized as “vulnerable” when it is believed that they will need additional support in order to avoid future challenges in school and society. Data are available at the school district or neighbourhood level.

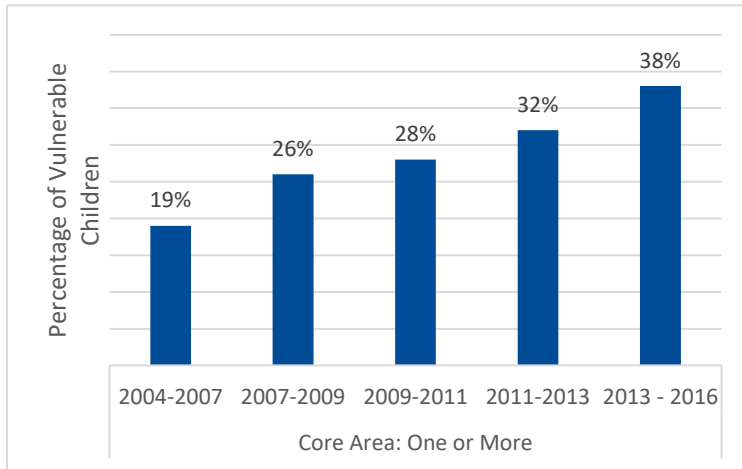
^{xi} <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701>

^{xii} For more information on what is measured within each core area, see **Appendix A-4**.

The chart below shows the percentage of children vulnerable in each core area, as well as the percentage of children vulnerable in one or more core areas, for the Kootenay Lake Rural neighbourhood.^{xiii} Percentages for the province as a whole are shown for comparison. These data are from the most recent wave of data collection, which took place in 2013-2016.²⁰



The chart below shows the trend over EDI collection periods for the Kootenay Lake Rural neighbourhood.



^{xiii} The Kootenay Lake Rural neighbourhood covers RDCK-A, D, E, F, G and part of H, but excludes data from Nelson.

Public School Enrolment

RDCK-F falls within the Kootenay Lake School District (#8).^{xiv} Student enrolment²¹ measures the number of all school-age persons and adults who are enrolled in public schools and working towards high school graduation. Enrolment trends provide information about changes in the school-age population and is valuable for forecasting and planning.

Kootenay Lake (SD 8)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total student enrolment	5,453	5,198	5,199	5,299	5,135
Elementary student enrolment	2,736	2,723	2,779	2,783	2,832
Secondary school enrolment	2,452	2,368	2,390	2,475	2,235
Aboriginal students	1,131	1,146	1,131	1,101	1,043
English language learners	38	33	34	52	62
French immersion	305	301	281	294	280
Non-residents	83	74	67	122	109

* Differences between total and elementary and secondary enrolments are due to a small number of graduated adults

Homeschool Counts

Homeschool counts²² are based on the number of school age homeschooled children registered with either BC public schools or BC independent schools.^{xv} At the electoral area level, data are only available for those registered with public schools. For comparison, those registered with all BC public schools, all BC independent schools, and an overall total for the province are shown in the table below.

	Number of registered homeschooled children					5-year Average
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Kootenay Lake (SD 8)	119	96	125	125	108	115
All Columbia Basin-Boundary public school districts	129	105	139	134	122	126
All BC public schools	305	362	428	460	496	410
All BC independent schools	1,728	1,859	1,819	1,856	1,762	1,805
BC Total (public and independent schools)	2,033	2,221	2,247	2,316	2,258	2,215

^{xiv} The Kootenay Lake school district covers RDCK electoral areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G and part of H. Numbers reported therefore reflect the populations within those electoral areas, as well as the municipalities that fall within their boundaries, and not only enrolment for RDCK-F.

^{xv} "Independent schools" are those that are not public schools but operate in BC under an authority, offer educational programs to a minimum of 10 school age students, and meet certain other requirements as laid out in the Independent School Act.⁴⁸

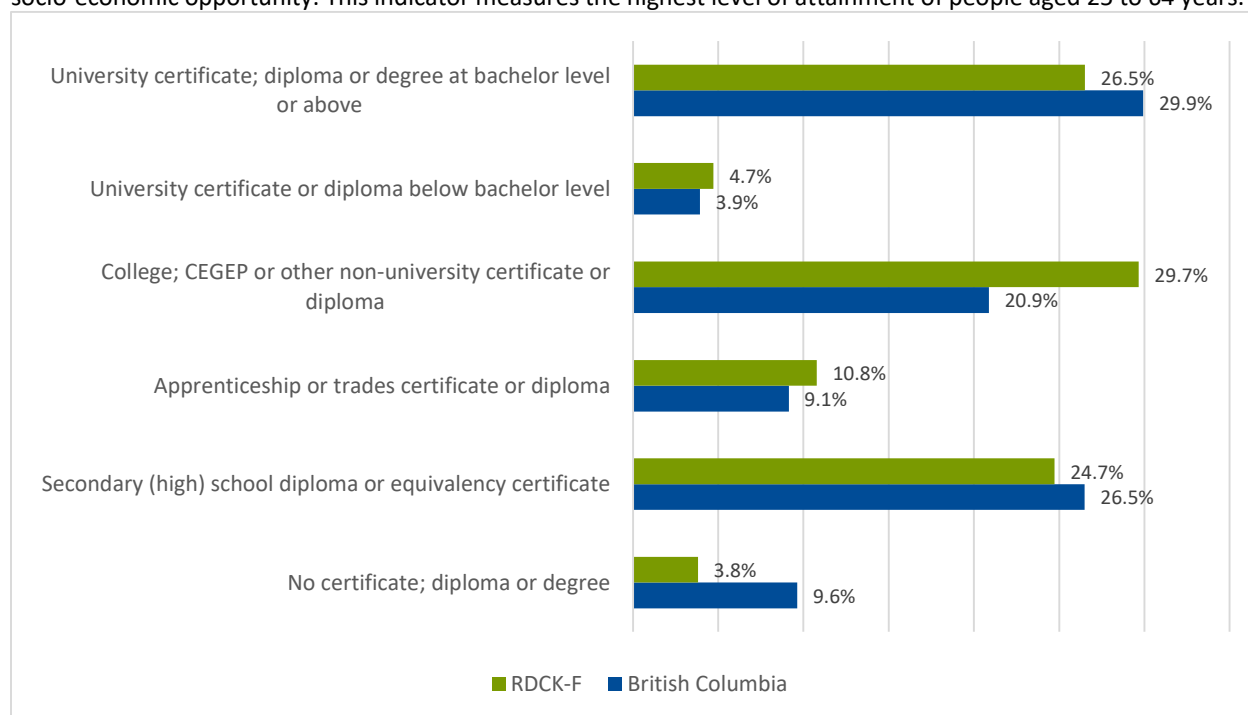
High School Completion

High school completion rates indicate how successful our families, schools, and communities are in supporting youth in achieving graduation. This indicator measures the proportion of students who graduate high school within six years of the first time they enroll in grade 8.²³ High school graduation is generally a minimum education level for most employment and a foundation for positive workplace conditions and future employment success.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Kootenay Lake (SD 8)	76.6%	77.6%	71.4%	69.5%	76.3%
All BC Public Schools	83.7%	83.3%	83.2%	83.7%	84.6%

Educational Attainment

Education levels are highly correlated with social determinants of health such as income, employment security, and socio-economic opportunity. This indicator measures the highest level of attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years.²



QUALITY OF LIFE & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a widely used indicator of population health. This indicator reports on the number of years a person is expected to live based on mortality statistics for a Local Health Area (LHA).²⁴ RDCK-F is covered by the Nelson Local Health Area.

	Life Expectancy 2012-2016 Average
Nelson Local Health Area	81.0
British Columbia	82.4

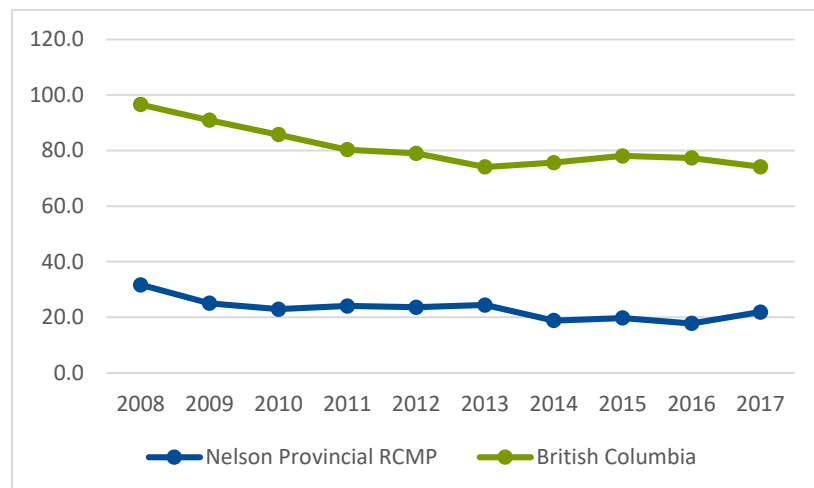
Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is an indicator of resident involvement in politics, and can be seen as a reflection of civic mindedness and citizen engagement. This indicator measures the percentage of eligible voters who voted in local elections.

Voter turnout percentages for the 2018 election in RDCK-F are not available, as the current director was elected by acclamation.^{xvi} Voter turnout for the election prior, in 2014, was 29.5 percent.^{25,26}

Crime Rates

Crime rates are a common indicator of public safety. The police reported crime rate²⁷ refers to the total number of Criminal Code offences reported for every 1,000 persons, regardless of the severity of the crime (excluding traffic violations). RDCK-F falls under the jurisdiction of the Nelson Provincial RCMP. The trend in crime rates from 2008 to 2017 for the Nelson Provincial RCMP and the province as a whole are shown in the graph below.



Charitable Donations

Charitable donations²⁸ play a role in improving well-being by providing support to a variety of initiatives. Charitable giving reflects a capacity to give, and is tied to the economy, in that people may give more or less depending on their financial situation and the state of the economy. Numbers below are for the regional district, as numbers are not available at the electoral area level.

	Central Kootenay (2017)	British Columbia (2017)	Canada (2017)
Total # of tax-filers	47,960	3,614,770	26,807,670
Total charitable donors	8,460	687,620	5,348,220
Percent charitable donors	17.6%	19.0%	20.0%
Total charitable donations (\$'000)	\$11,515	\$1,758,465	\$9,576,975
Median donation	\$340	\$460	\$300
Median income	\$52,970	\$60,800	\$60,490

^{xvi} A person is elected by acclamation when only one person ran for the position.⁴⁹

Public Library Usage

Libraries play an important role in the vibrancy of a community, as libraries are often a gathering place for residents where a diversity of programs and services are offered. Library statistics²⁹ are useful for providing an indication of the health and capacity of these facilities in serving community needs and interests. The numbers given below are for the Nelson Municipal Library, which serves Nelson, RDCK-F and part of RDCK-H.^{30,xvii}

	Nelson Municipal Library (2017)	Average all libraries in Columbia Basin-Boundary (2017)*
Population served	19,481	6,995
Total active cardholders as % of population served	42.5%	40.6%
Attendance at children's and young adult programs	6,591	3,320
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	10.0	3.8
Volunteer hours worked	626	1,254
Number of in-person visits	141,470	40,665
Total visits per capita	9.7	8.4
Average hours open per week	50	38.5
Total local government support	\$687,342	\$239,789
Local government support per capita	\$35.28	\$35.10
Total other revenue	\$123,627	\$40,102

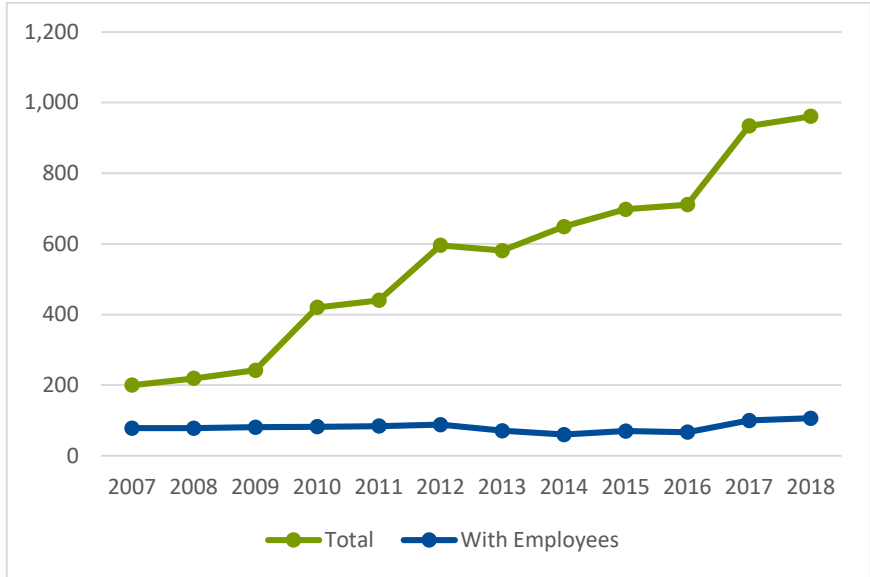
*Columbia Basin-Boundary averages do not include the Golden or Revelstoke libraries, as these branches are part of the Okanagan Regional Library and comprehensive data by branch are not available.

^{xvii} Residents in RDCK-H can choose whether to patronize the Nelson Public Library or the Castlegar and District Public Library.

BUSINESS

Business Counts

Trends in the number of businesses within a region is an indicator of economic health.³¹ In the chart below, “total” refers to total number of businesses both with and without employees, and “with employees” refers only to those businesses that have employees other than the owner.



2008-2018 Change	
Total	339%
With employees	36%

2013-2018 Change	
Total	65%
With employees	49%

2017-2018 Change	
Total	3%
With employees	6%

Business Formations

The number of businesses incorporated per year³² is an indicator of the overall business climate, providing a sense of an expanding or contracting economy. Numbers are not available at the electoral area level, but have been provided at the regional district level.

Year	Central Kootenay	British Columbia
2014	165	34,951
2015	186	37,934
2016	196	43,556
2017	186	46,247
2018	231	46,245

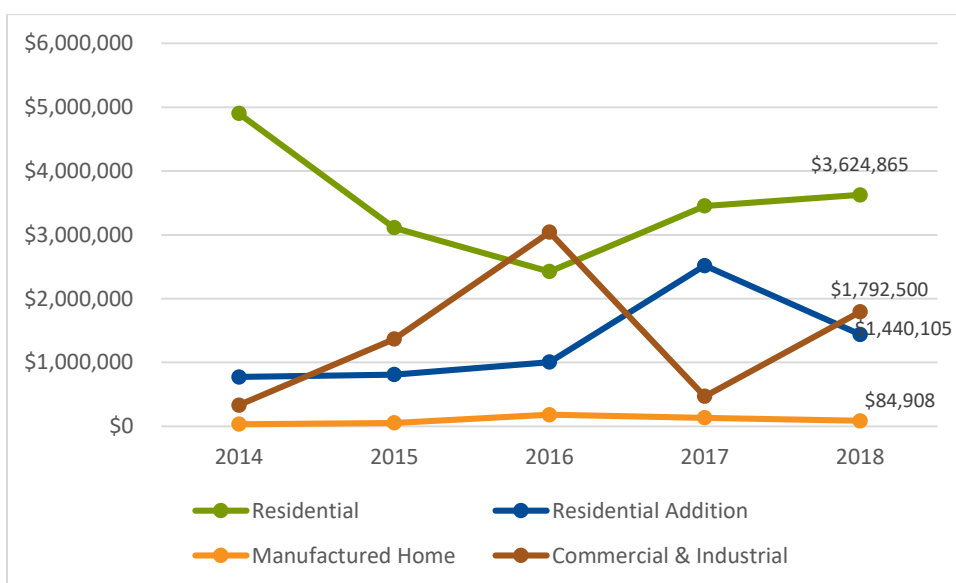
Total Building Permits

This indicator measures the value of building permits issued annually by a defined region. Building permits are a well-accepted indicator of economic performance. Values below are reported in thousands.

Year	RDCK-F ³³ (\$'000)	Central Kootenay ³⁴ (\$'000)	British Columbia ³⁴ (\$'000)
2014	\$6,035	\$71,477	\$11,076,715
2015	\$5,340	\$89,714	\$13,068,768
2016	\$6,649	\$92,312	\$13,255,024
2017	\$6,572	\$92,230	\$15,710,782
2018	\$6,942	\$110,879	\$19,215,868

Building Permits by Type

The graph below shows the trend over time for each type of building permit issued within RDCK-F.³³



Visitor Centre Statistics

Visitor Centre Statistics³⁵ are a common indicator of tourism, an economic sector for many regions. Numbers for the Nelson Visitor Center have been provided below.

Year	Total Visitors Nelson Visitor Centre	Change from previous year Nelson	Change for all visitor centres in BC
2014	19,226	9.9%	2.3%
2015	16,190	-15.8%	2.9%
2016	23,258	43.7%	-1.2%
2017	19,616	-15.7%	-0.5%
2018	20,845	6.3%	-3.5%

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments are required to submit data annually to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, including annual reports and financial statements.³⁶ Regional District revenues and expenses, as well as electoral area requisitions and residential property tax rates provide an indication of a local government's capacity, financial needs and priorities, and costs to residents.

Regional District Revenues

	Central Kootenay (2017)	Percent of Total Revenue
Electoral area and local government requisitions*	\$25,575,587	49.3%
Grants in lieu	\$9,857,791	19.0%
Sale of services	\$10,613,311	20.5%
Transfers from federal governments	\$0	0.0%
Transfers from provincial governments	\$3,016,574	5.8%
Transfers from regional and other governments	\$0	0%
Investment income	\$770,274	1.5%
Developer contributions	\$0	0.0%
Disposition of assets	\$192,147	0.4%
Other revenue	\$0	0.0%
Member municipality MFA* debt repayment	\$1,818,264	3.5%
Total revenue	\$51,843,948	

*"Electoral area and local government requisitions" refers to the revenue collected for the regional district from electoral areas and local governments. "MFA" stands for Municipal Finance Authority.

Regional District Expenses

	Central Kootenay (2017)	Percent of Total Expenses
General government	\$ 8,384,867	19.1%
Protective services	\$4,714,684	10.7%
Solid waste management and recycling	\$5,540,849	12.6%
Health, social services and housing	\$0	0.0%
Development services	\$2,206,270	5.0%
Transportation and transit	\$0	0.0%
Parks, recreation and culture	\$14,306,000	32.5%
Water services	\$1,879,455	4.3%
Sewer services	\$0	0.0%
Other services and adjustments	\$0	0.0%
Amortization	\$5,158,611	11.7%
Debt payments for member municipality	\$1,818,264	4.1%
Total expenses	\$44,009,000	

Property Taxes & Charges

Regional requisition^{xviii} and the calculated residential tax rate³⁷ presented below are base taxes and charges only, and do not include charges such as mosquito control, water utility or fire protection (among others), which vary based on location within the electoral area. ^{xix} Average and median property tax data are from the 2016 census which uses the 2015 tax year.³⁸

RDCK-F	
Regional requisition* (2019)	\$2,088,737
Calculated residential rate/\$1,000 of assessment (2019)	\$2.025
Average property taxes (2015)	\$2.013
Median property taxes (2015)	\$1,708

* Anticipated.

ENVIRONMENT

The environment is a foundation for many aspects of well-being. Parks and protected areas help to safeguard wild spaces and species, and provide opportunity for residents and visitors to recreate and connect with nature. Weather and climate conditions and trends help us understand the context in which a community operates, and climate projections can help with forecasting and adaptive planning.

Parks & Protected Areas

RDCK-F has two provincial parks within, or partially within, its boundaries. It also has at least four local and regional parks and greenspaces within its boundaries. Municipal parks have been excluded from this list.

RDCK-F	
Provincial parks and protected areas³⁹	Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park
	Kokanee Creek Provincial Park
Regional district parks, waterfront access, and green spaces⁴⁰	Bonnington Regional Park
	James Johnstone Regional Park
	McDonalds Landing Regional Park
	Pulpit Rock Access Regional Trail

^{xviii} Regional requisition refers to property tax revenue collected from the electoral area for the regional district.

^{xix} Given the different financial reporting formats between regional districts, property tax rates may not be comparable between electoral areas that fall in different regional districts.

Weather & Climate

Weather and climate data are based on the Government of Canada’s 1981-2010 Climate Normals and Averages.^{xx} The numbers presented below are from the Castlegar weather station, which is the nearest station with historical data.⁴¹

	January	July
Daily average (°C)	-1.6	20.2
Daily maximum (°C)	0.5	28.1
Daily minimum (°C)	-3.7	12.2
Extreme maximum (°C)	10.0	39.9
Extreme minimum (°C)	-25.7	4.1
Rainfall (mm)	26.2	48.1
Snowfall (cm)	55.4	0
Extreme daily rainfall (mm)	25.4	56.0
Extreme daily snowfall (cm)	43.7	0
Extreme snow depth (cm)	130	0

Frost-Free Dates

Frost-free dates are based on data from the Castlegar weather station.⁴¹

	Average Date of Last Spring Frost	Average Date of First Fall Frost	Average Length of Frost-Free Period
Frost-free dates	May 3	October 6	154 Days

Modeled Climate Data – History & Projections

Climate data were modeled across the Columbia Basin-Boundary on a scale consisting of a 10x10 km grid. The figures below show median values from the results of 12 climate models for each time period and for low carbon and high carbon emission scenarios for the grid closest to Nelson.⁴² Low carbon scenarios assume global greenhouse gas emissions will be drastically reduced from current levels, while high carbon scenarios assume greenhouse gas emissions will continue increasing at current rates. For more area-specific climate data, visit the [Columbia Basin Climate Source](#) website.^{xxi}

Variable	Recent Past (1951 - 1980)	Near Future (2021 - 2050)		Far Future (2051 - 2080)	
		Low Carbon	High Carbon	Low Carbon	High Carbon
Annual mean temperature	6.0°C	7.8°C	8.2°C	8.9°C	10.0°C
Annual total precipitation	1,045 mm	1,070 mm	1,071 mm	1,080 mm	1,115 mm

^{xx} The terms “climate normals” and “climate averages” are interchangeable, and refer to numbers based on observed climate values for a specific location over a specific time frame. ⁵⁰

^{xxi} <https://basinclimatesource.ca/>

GAPS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

During the compilation of data for these community profiles, a number of gaps and opportunities for further research were identified. These are discussed below.

Sewer

While some sewer information was available, it was not possible to compile a complete/comprehensive list of sewer systems within the regional district/electoral areas. In many rural areas, the primary system consists of septic fields.

Housing Vacancy Rates

Data on housing vacancy rates in rural areas are not available.

Business Formations

Data on business formations are currently only available at the regional district or municipal level. While regional district numbers are reported in this profile, rural business formation information would be a valuable indicator if tracked in the future.

Agricultural Land

It would be valuable to include the amount of agricultural land, Agricultural Land Reserve, and/or cultivated land in rural profiles in the future.

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The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute acknowledges the support of Columbia Basin Trust

State of the Basin findings have been developed by a team of qualified researchers. A variety of data sets were used to develop indicator findings, and as such, community groupings may vary from indicator to indicator. In some cases, community-specific data are not available. State of the Basin research should not be considered to be a complete analysis, and we make no warranty as to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data. The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute, Selkirk College and Columbia Basin Trust will not be liable for any direct or indirect loss resulting from the use of or reliance on these data.

APPENDIX A: DATA NOTES

1. Random Rounding in Census Data

Statistics Canada uses random rounding in census data to ensure that the confidentiality of census respondents is protected. Values within census datasets (including the 2016 census profiles, which are used frequently as a data source within this report) are rounded up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. Each individual value is rounded, and therefore the total value for the category may not add up to the sum of the individual values. Random rounding occurs each time data are pulled from the Statistics Canada website. Values in the same data set accessed at different times may therefore differ slightly.⁴³

2. Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratio Calculation

Data gathered by Statistics Canada for the shelter-cost-to-income ratio are subject to the following limitations:

- Some households are excluded from the calculation (e.g. those living in band housing, on an agricultural operation operated by a household-member, and households with negative or zero household income)
- Differences in the reference periods for shelter cost and income data may result in relatively high shelter-cost-to-income-ratios for some households. This is because shelter cost data were gathered in 2016, while the reference period for income data is from 2015. Furthermore, reported 2015 household income may only represent income for part of the year for some households.¹⁸

3. Source of Income

Tax-filer data aggregated at the postal code level are used to determine source of income percentages for electoral areas. Statistics Canada converts data based on postal code boundaries to census geographies (which include electoral areas) using a “Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF).” However, because postal codes do not follow the same boundaries as census geographies, there is always some under/over-coverage that occurs during conversion. This affects data quality and is especially prevalent in rural areas.⁴⁴ **For RDCK-F, Statistics Canada reports 54.3% coverage.**

4. Early Development Instrument Scales

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is based on questionnaires filled out by kindergarten teachers. The questionnaires measure five core areas that have been identified as predictors of “adult health, education and social outcomes.” See the table below for example questions from the questionnaire.⁴⁵ For more information on how these data are collected, visit <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi/>.

Core Area	Example Questions
Physical health and well-being	“Can the child hold a pencil, pen or crayons? Is the child on time for school each day?”
Language and cognitive development	“Is the child interested in reading and writing? Can the child count and recognize numbers?”
Social competence	“Does the child share with others? Is the child self-confident? Will he/she invite bystanders to join in a game?”
Emotional maturity	“Is the child able to concentrate? Is the child aggressive or angry? Is the child impulsive (does he/she act without thinking)?”
Communication skills and general knowledge	“Can the child tell a short story? Can the child communicate with adults and children?”