



# **SOCIAL INDICATORS CITY OF VANCOUVER 2001 CENSUS**

**Social Planning  
Community Services Group  
December 2003**



**CITY OF VANCOUVER**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CHANGE.....	5
CHILDREN AND YOUTH.....	8
SENIORS.....	13
ABORIGINAL POPULATION.....	17
IMMIGRANT POPULATION.....	19
MOTHER TONGUE.....	34
VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION.....	42
SCHOOLING.....	44
LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.....	48
INCOME SOURCE.....	51
MEDIAN INCOME LEVELS.....	54
LOW INCOME CUT OFF.....	57
FAMILY STRUCTURE OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME.....	60
MOBILITY STATUS.....	64
NOTES AND DEFINITIONS.....	66

## INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this publication has been assembled by the Social Planning Department of the Community Service Group of the City of Vancouver. Any comments or enquiries should be directed to:

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Every five years, Statistics Canada undertakes a census of the population. The Social Indicators report presents selected data from the 2001 Census, mapped at the census tract level and some comparative data from the 1996 Census. The 2001 Census data contained in this publication are copyright material provided to the City of Vancouver by Statistics Canada.

The map on page 3 shows the boundaries and names of the 105 census tracts within the city. Note that the census tracts areas have changed since those shown in the 1996 Social Indicators Report, if comparisons are being made. Also, the Notes and Definitions section describes variables that have changed.

There are hundreds of different indicators available. This document presents a small number of indicators that are relevant to some of the social issues and trends being monitored or dealt with by Social Planning and other City Departments. By mapping the data at the census tract level, it becomes apparent that there are significant differences among the indicators throughout the city. We chose to map the data at the CT level due to great interest in communities and neighbourhoods.

Some of the indicators mapped in this publication include:

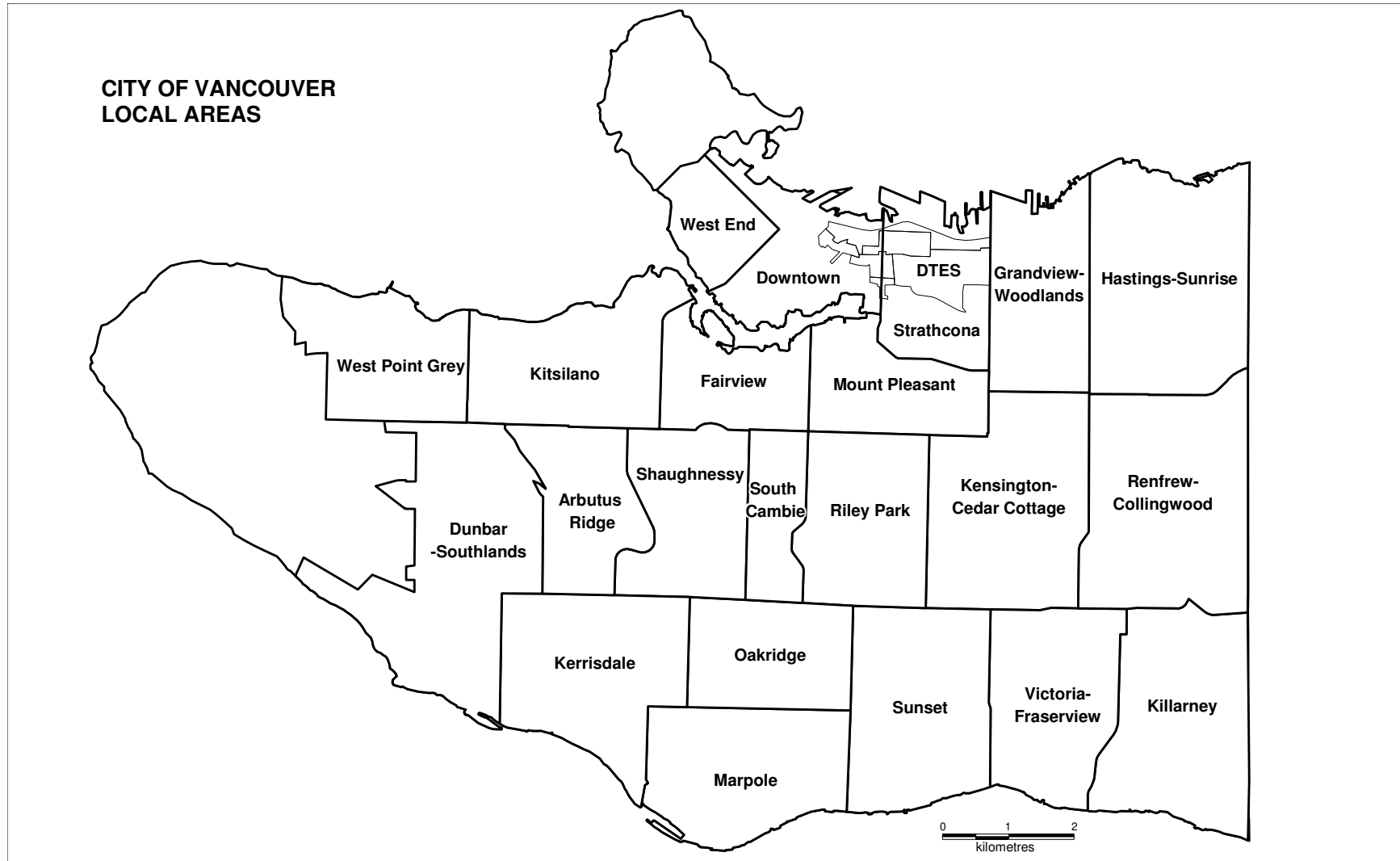
- Total population
- Population change
- Children and youth
- Seniors
- Aboriginal population
- Immigrant population
- Mother tongue
- Visible minority population
- Schooling
- Labour force and unemployment
- Income source
- Income levels
- Families with children
- Mobility status

Vancouver has always been a city of change, contrasts, and diversity. The following maps provide information and trends about Vancouver at the Census Tract level. Some of the information shown on the maps provides evidence of trends occurring in Vancouver.

Highlights are:

- Vancouver's population continues to grow. With this growth is a greater diversity of people, with an increase in the proportion of immigrants and visible minorities in Vancouver.
- There is a large working poor population in Vancouver, many people live under the low income cut off.
- In some ways, Vancouver has similar trends to those of the province of British Columbia as a whole and to the Greater Vancouver Regional District, while in other ways, Vancouver has unique trends (e.g. concentration of some immigrant groups in the city).
- English is a mother tongue to less than half of Vancouver's population and Chinese is a mother tongue to more than one-quarter.
- Vancouver has a highly educated population, but also a significant number of residents with a low educational attainment level.





## Total Population and Percentage of Population Change

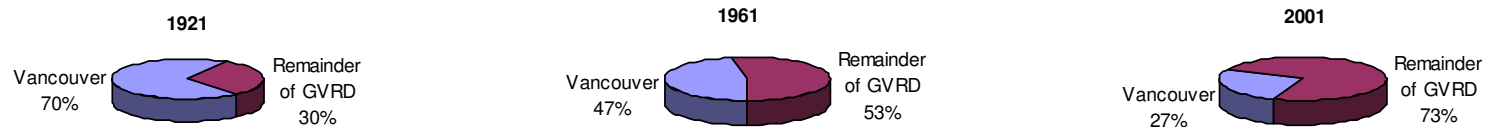
There were 545,671 people living in the city of Vancouver in 2001, an increase of 6.2% over the 1996 Census. The greatest population growth occurred in the Downtown, Coal Harbour, North False Creek, Arbutus Lands, and Collingwood areas, while the greatest decline was in the Strathcona and West End communities. In 20 years, since 1981, the population of Vancouver has increased by 31.7%.

Year	Total Population	Change in Population	% Change in 5 Years
1981	414,280		
1986	432,385	18,105	4.4%
1991	473,210	40,825	9.4%
1996	514,008	40,798	8.6%
2001	545,671	31,663	6.2%

### Population Growth from 1996 to 2001

Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
6.2%	8.5%	4.9%

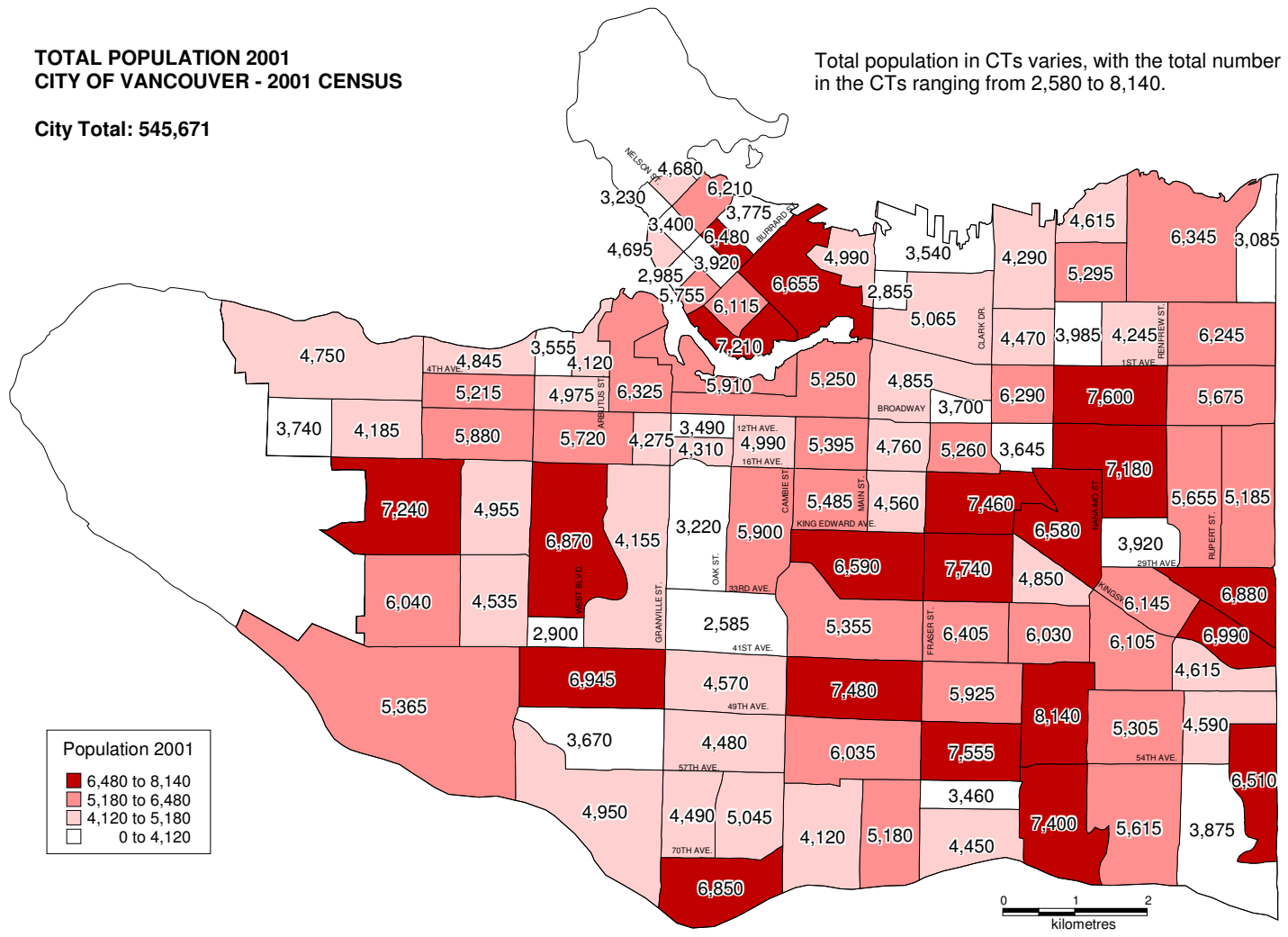
### Vancouver's Population as a Percent of Total GVRD Population



**TOTAL POPULATION 2001  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**City Total: 545,671**

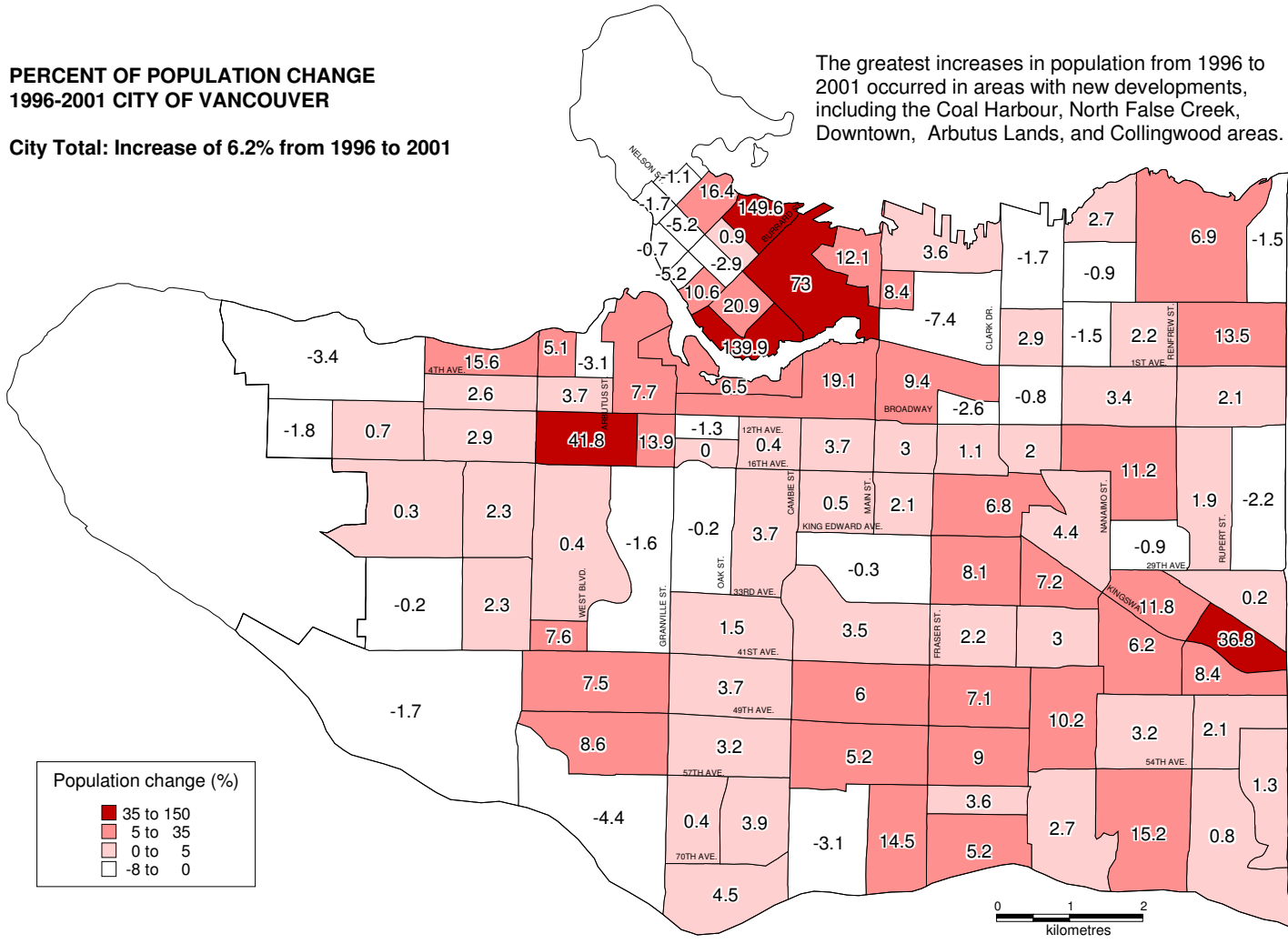
Total population in CTs varies, with the total number in the CTs ranging from 2,580 to 8,140.



**PERCENT OF POPULATION CHANGE  
1996-2001 CITY OF VANCOUVER**

**City Total: Increase of 6.2% from 1996 to 2001**

The greatest increases in population from 1996 to 2001 occurred in areas with new developments, including the Coal Harbour, North False Creek, Downtown, Arbutus Lands, and Collingwood areas.



## Children and Youth

In Vancouver, the number of children and youth has increased, but the proportion of children and youth compared to total population has decreased slightly.

### Children Under 6 Years

There were 28,535 children under 6 years of age in the city of Vancouver in 2001. This represents a small increase in this age group of children of 1.4% over the 1996 Census.

### Children 6 to 14 Years

There were 43,830 children between 6 and 14 years of age in the city of Vancouver in 2001. This represents an increase in this age group of children of 5.1% over the 1996 census.

### Youth 15 to 19 Years

There were 28,890 youth between 15 and 19 years of age in the city of Vancouver in 2001. This represents an increase in this age group of youth of 5.1% over the 1996 census.

### Youth 20 to 24 Years

There were 41,280 youth between 20 and 24 years of age in the city of Vancouver in 2001. This represents very little change, with only a 1% increase in this age group of youth over the 1996 census.

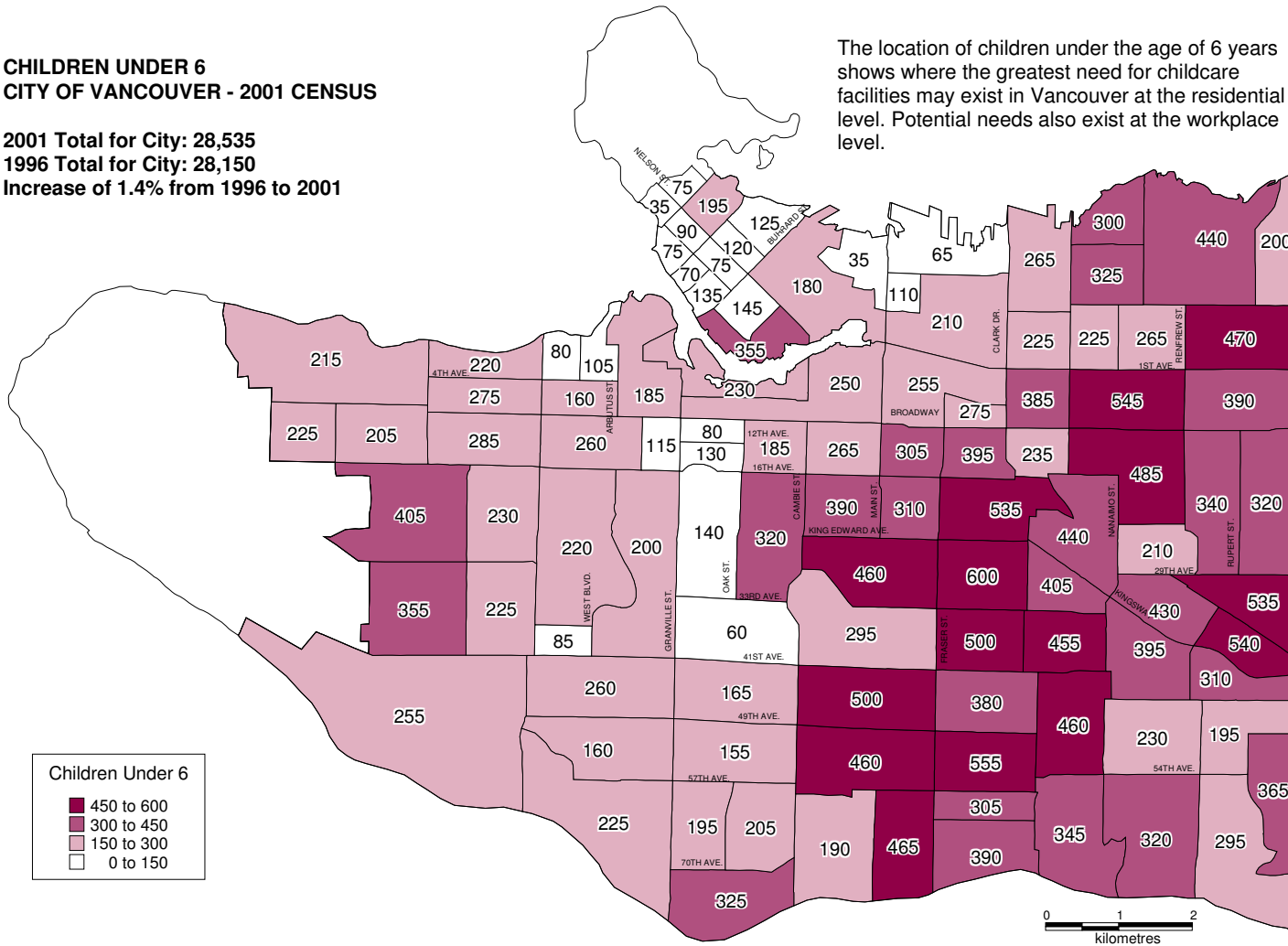
### Children and Youth by Age Group as a Percent of Total Population

Age Group	1996	2001		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	BC
Children Under 6	5.5%	5.2%	6.4%	6.5%
Children 6 to 14 Years	8.1%	8.0%	10.9%	11.6%
Youth 15 to 19 Years	5.3%	5.3%	6.6%	6.9%
Youth 20 to 24 Years	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	6.2%

**CHILDREN UNDER 6  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 Total for City: 28,535  
1996 Total for City: 28,150  
Increase of 1.4% from 1996 to 2001**

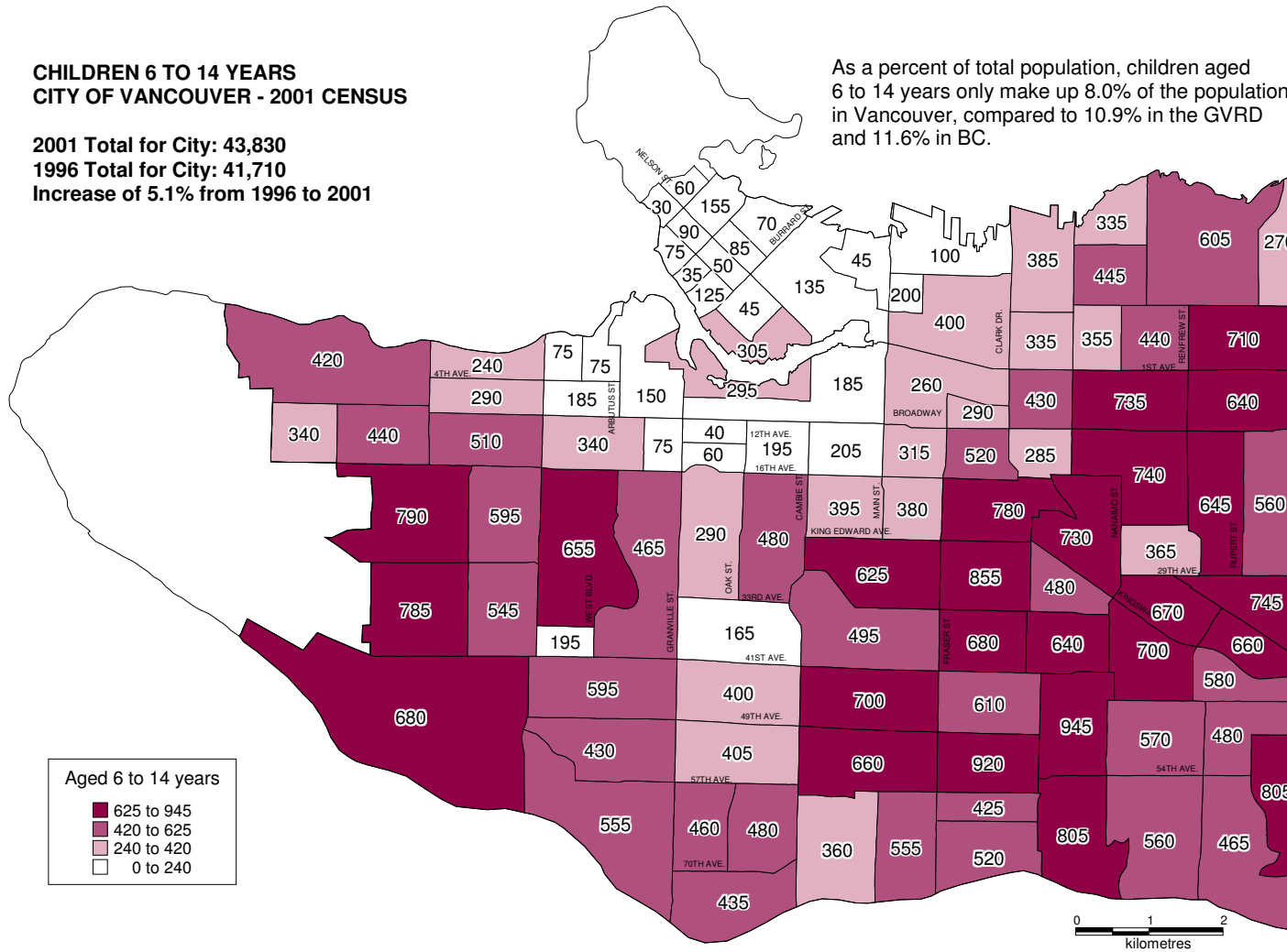
The location of children under the age of 6 years shows where the greatest need for childcare facilities may exist in Vancouver at the residential level. Potential needs also exist at the workplace level.



**CHILDREN 6 TO 14 YEARS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 Total for City: 43,830**  
**1996 Total for City: 41,710**  
**Increase of 5.1% from 1996 to 2001**

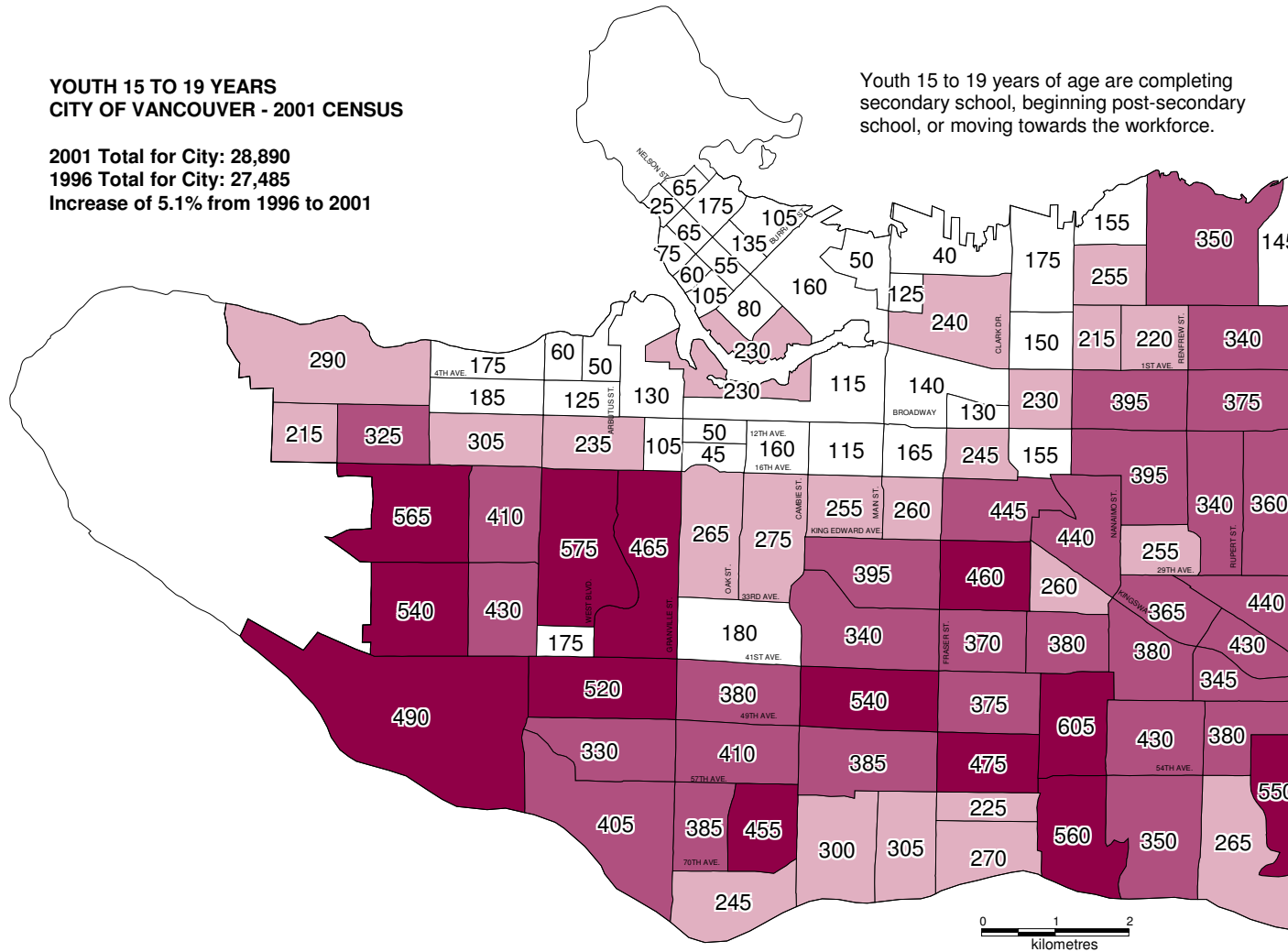
As a percent of total population, children aged 6 to 14 years only make up 8.0% of the population in Vancouver, compared to 10.9% in the GVRD and 11.6% in BC.



**YOUTH 15 TO 19 YEARS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 Total for City: 28,890**  
**1996 Total for City: 27,485**  
**Increase of 5.1% from 1996 to 2001**

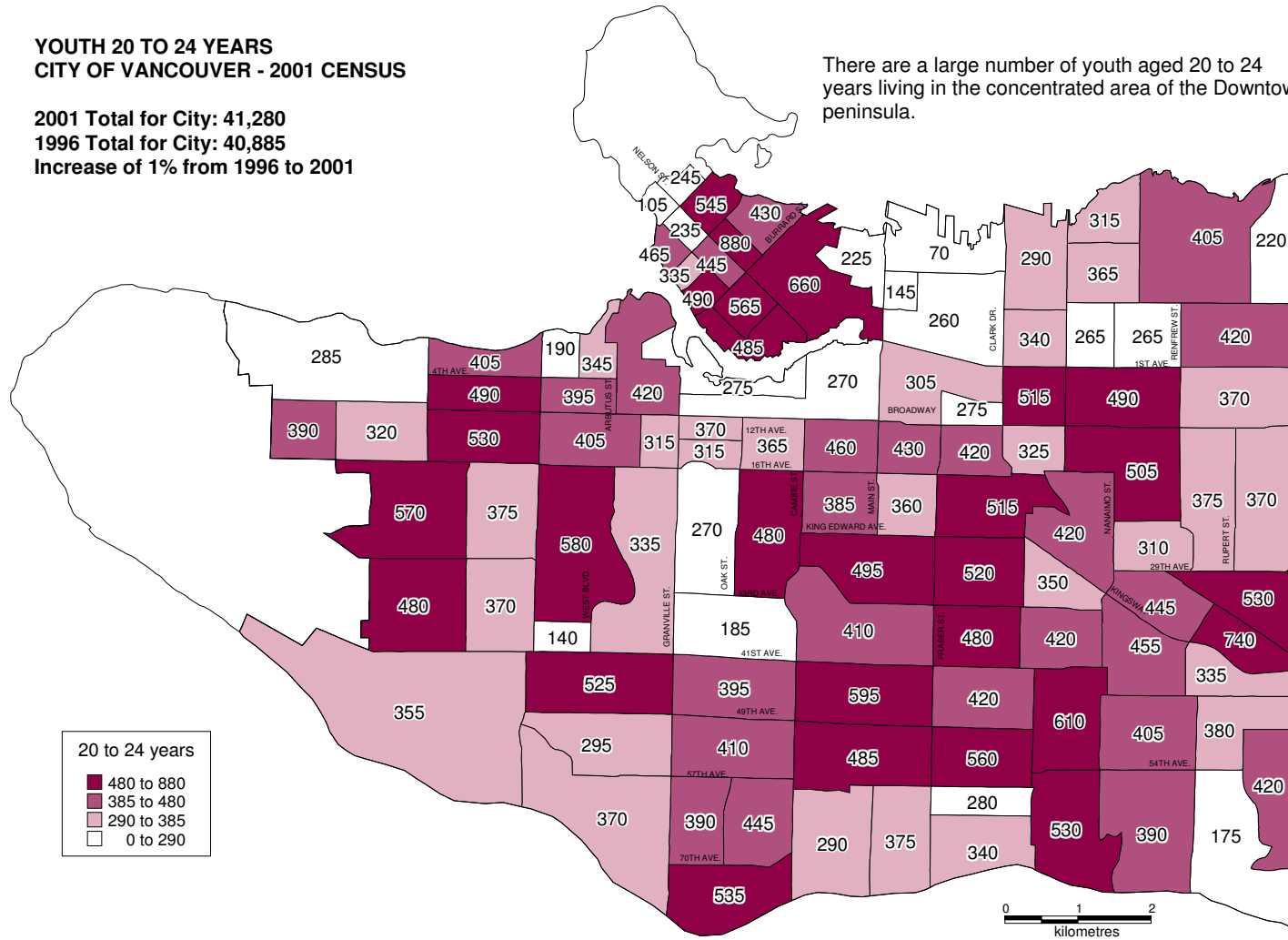
Youth 15 to 19 years of age are completing secondary school, beginning post-secondary school, or moving towards the workforce.



**YOUTH 20 TO 24 YEARS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 Total for City: 41,280  
1996 Total for City: 40,885  
Increase of 1% from 1996 to 2001**

There are a large number of youth aged 20 to 24 years living in the concentrated area of the Downtown peninsula.



## Seniors

There were 70,335 people 65 years of age and older living in Vancouver in 2001, representing 12.9% of the population. The proportions of seniors living in the neighbourhoods of Strathcona and Arbutus-Ridge are very high; over 20% of the total population in these neighbourhoods are 65 years of age and older.

Since 1981, Vancouver's total population has increased by 31.7% (131,391), but the number of seniors has only increased by 10.1% (7,115). This is due to two main factors: Older Vancouverites move to the suburbs or other cities or towns (in search of more affordable housing, or a different life style), and only a small proportion of the recent immigrants (which accounts for a good portion of the population increase) are in that age category.

### Vancouver Seniors

Year	Total Population	Number of People Over 65	Percent of Total Population
1981	414,280	63,220	15.3%
1986	432,385	64,850	15.0%
1991	473,210	66,155	14.0%
1996	514,008	66,630	13.0%
2001	545,671	70,335	12.9%

### Persons Over 65 as a Percent of Total Population

1996	2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
13.0%	12.9%	12.2%	13.6%

Of the total population 65 years and over in Vancouver, 57.1% (40,160) are females. For older seniors aged 85 years and over, the percentage of females over males is even greater, 70% (6,555) are females.

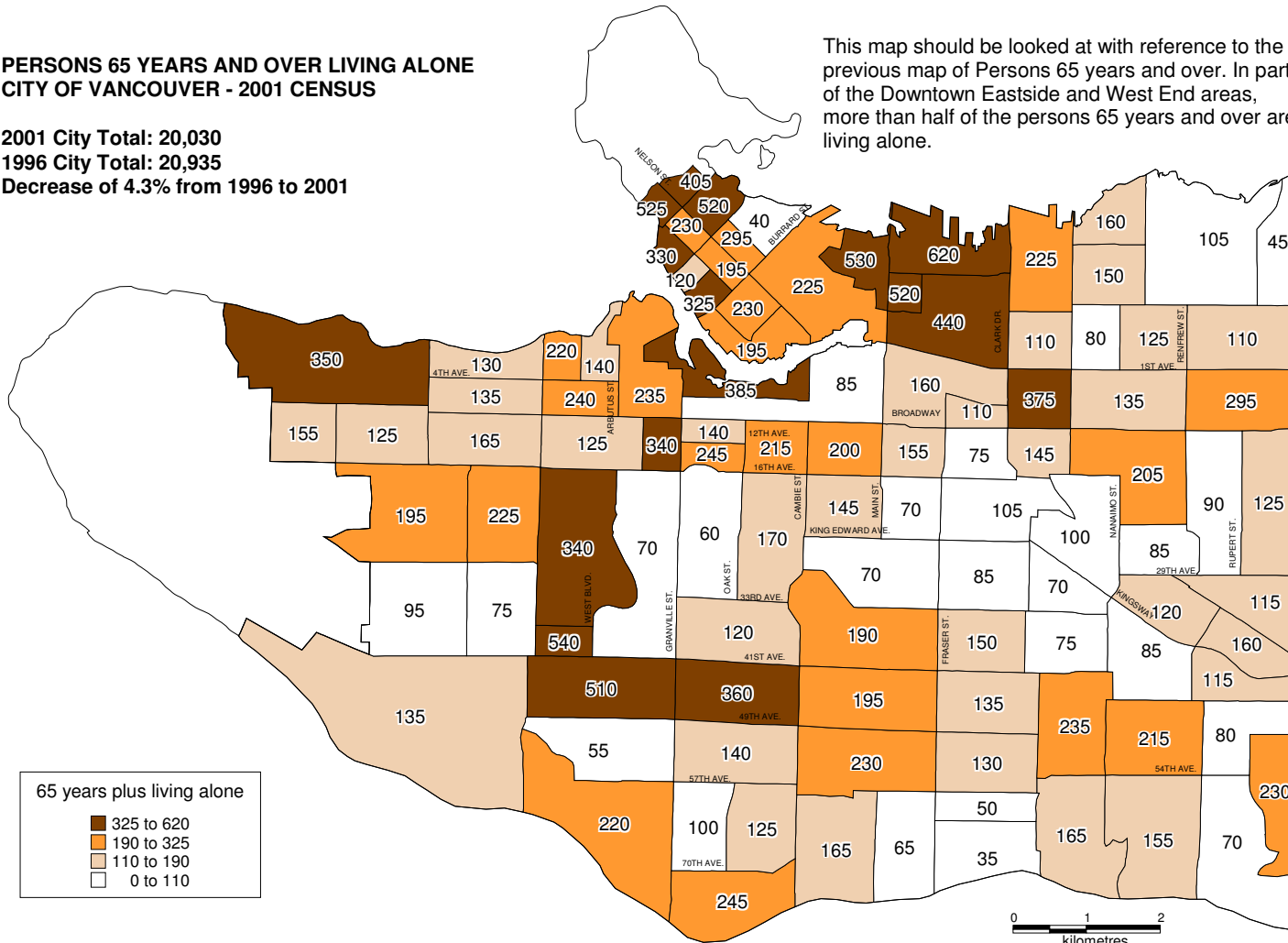
The number of persons 65 years and over living alone in Vancouver in 2001 was 20,030. Of all persons 65 years and over in Vancouver, 28.5% are living alone.



**PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ALONE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 20,030  
1996 City Total: 20,935  
Decrease of 4.3% from 1996 to 2001

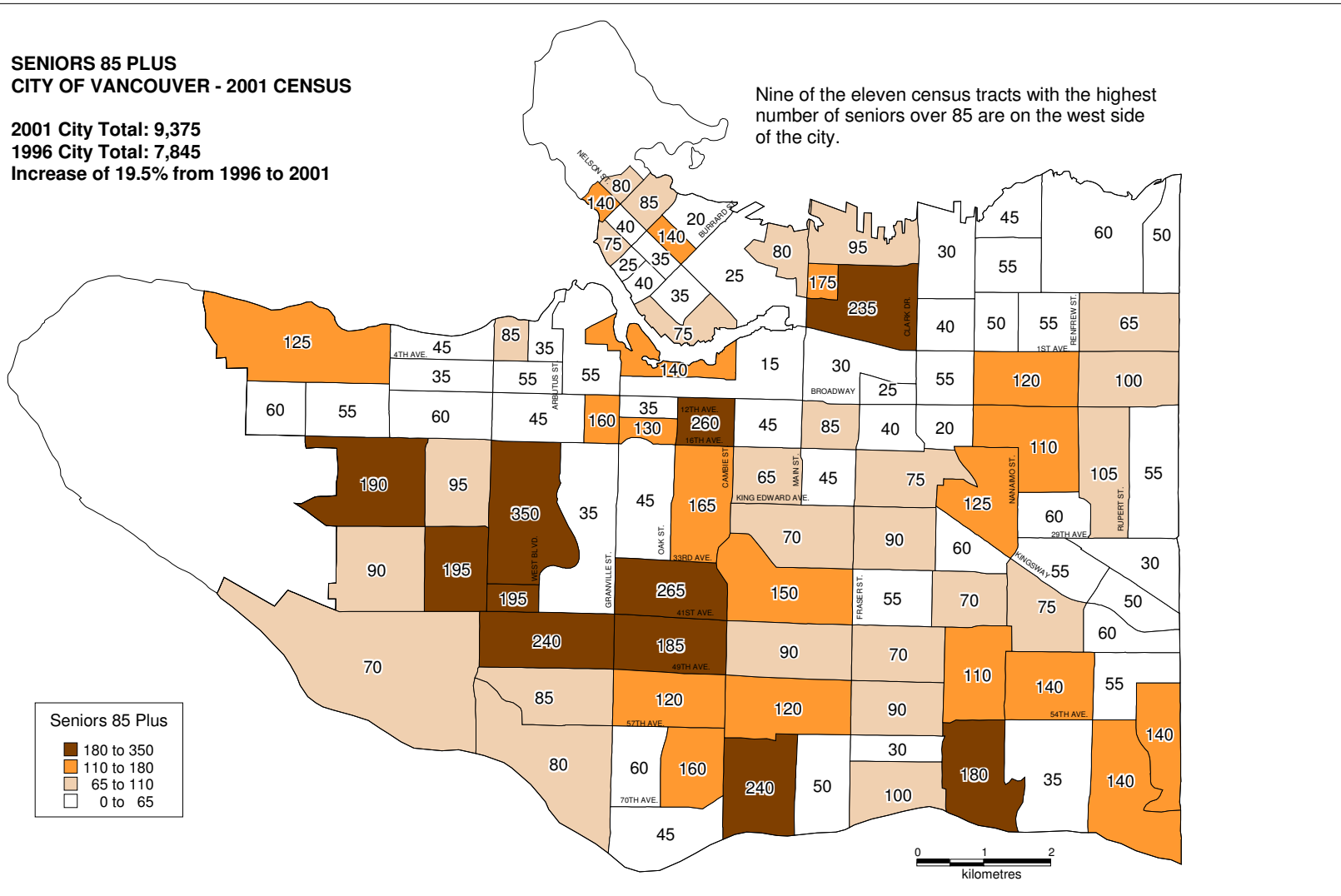
This map should be looked at with reference to the previous map of Persons 65 years and over. In parts of the Downtown Eastside and West End areas, more than half of the persons 65 years and over are living alone.



**SENIORS 85 PLUS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 9,375  
1996 City Total: 7,845  
Increase of 19.5% from 1996 to 2001

Nine of the eleven census tracts with the highest number of seniors over 85 are on the west side of the city.



## Aboriginal Population

Aboriginal Identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal peoples based on previous census data. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed. In recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. In Vancouver, the decline in aboriginal population may be partially explained by the high mobility of Aboriginal people (e.g. between the home community and Vancouver), which is not often captured in the census. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues.

There were 10,445 individuals living in Vancouver who identified themselves as aboriginal in 2001, a decrease of 8.8% from 1996.

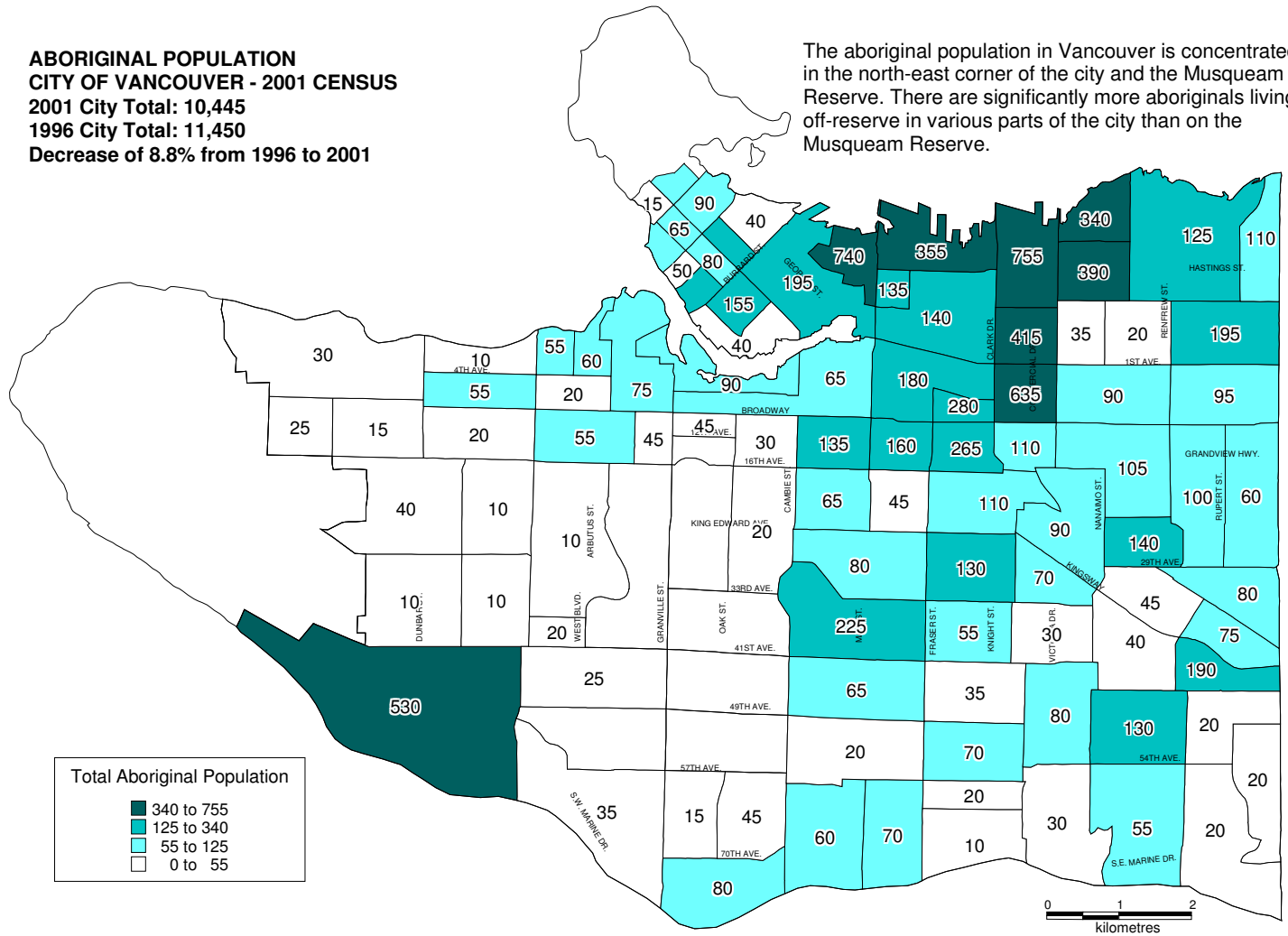
A concentration of the aboriginal population exists on the Musqueam Reserve and the north east corner of the city.

### Aboriginal Population as a Percent of Total Population

1996	2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	4.4%

**ABORIGINAL POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**  
 2001 City Total: 10,445  
 1996 City Total: 11,450  
 Decrease of 8.8% from 1996 to 2001

The aboriginal population in Vancouver is concentrated in the north-east corner of the city and the Musqueam Reserve. There are significantly more aboriginals living off-reserve in various parts of the city than on the Musqueam Reserve.



## Immigrant Population

### Total Immigrant Population

Immigrant population refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are considered to be non-immigrants in the census.

In 2001, there were 247,640 immigrants living in Vancouver, an increase of 8.5% from 1996. Immigrants made up 45.9% of Vancouver's population in 2001. Vancouver has 14% of BC's population, but it has 24.5% of BC's total immigrants.

### Most Numerous Groups of Immigrants Living in Vancouver

Country of Origin	Number of Immigrants	Percent of Total Immigrants		
		Vancouver	GVRD	BC
People's Republic of China	58,445	23.6%	13.8%	10.6%
Hong Kong	35,095	14.2%	11.6%	8.8%
Philippines	18,080	7.3%	6.3%	5.1%
United Kingdom	14,710	5.9%	9.4%	14.0%
Viet Nam	13,830	5.6%	3.0%	2.5%
Taiwan	12,980	5.2%	5.9%	4.5%
India	12,345	5.0%	9.2%	9.2%
Other	82,155	33.2%	40.9%	45.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247,640</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Immigrant Population as a Percent of Total Population

1996	2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
44.4%	45.9%	37.5%	26.1%

### Recent Immigrant Population

Recent immigrants refers to those immigrants who arrived in Canada during the last five years since the last census, in this case from 1996 to 2001.

The total number of recent immigrants to Vancouver was 52,860 in 2001, a decrease of 28.9% from 68,145 in 1996. The number of recent immigrants to the GVRD decreased by 11.8%.

Vancouver has 14% of BC's population, but it received 27.6% of BC's recent immigrants. The five most numerous groups of recent immigrants came from China, Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and India. The GVRD has 50.8% of BC's total population and 88.6% of BC's recent immigrants in 2001.

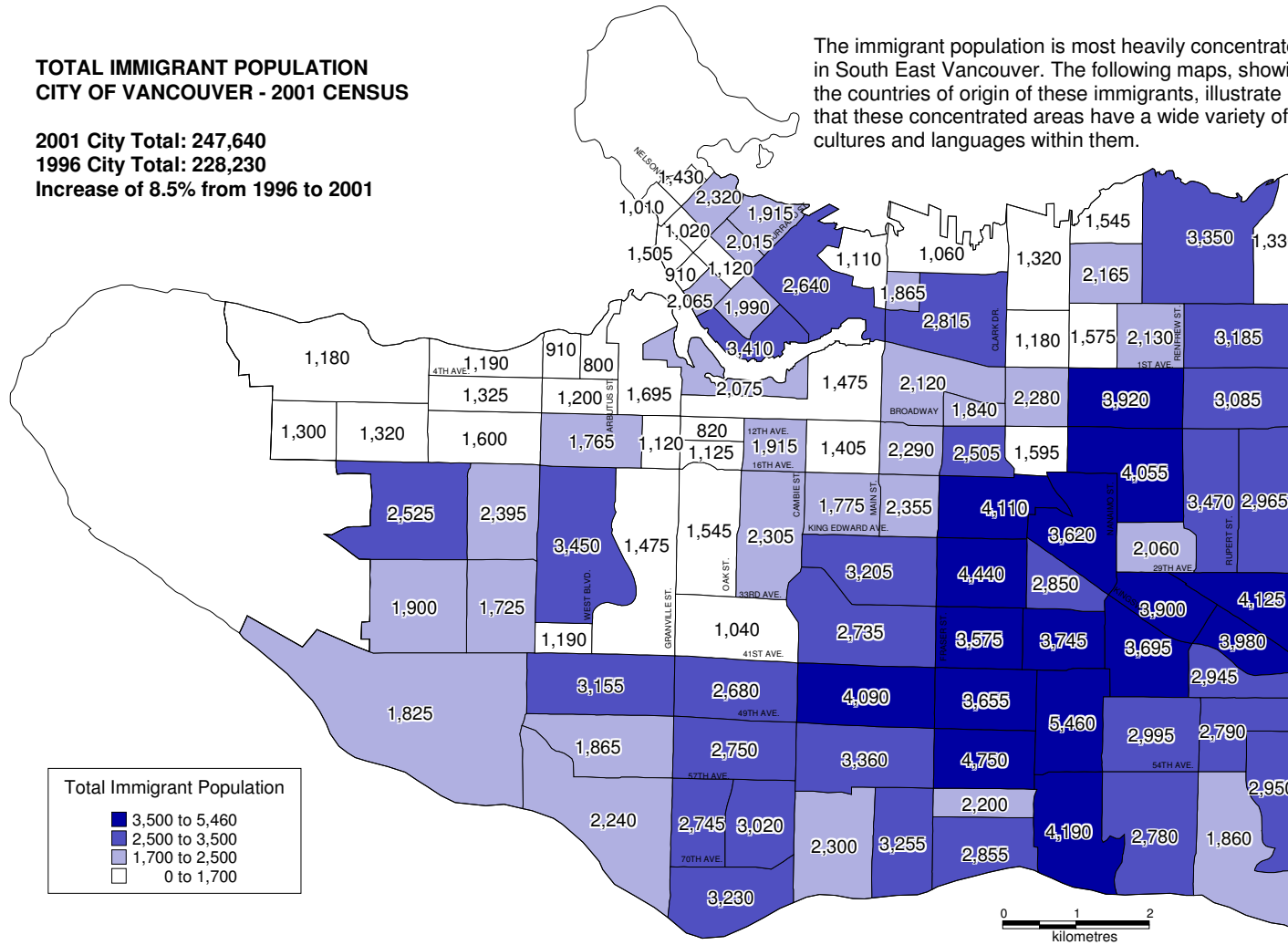
### Most Numerous Groups of Recent Immigrants Living in Vancouver

Country of Origin	# of Recent Immigrants	Percent of Total Recent Immigrants		
		Vancouver	GVRD	BC
People's Republic of China	16,845	31.9%	20.3%	18.5%
Philippines	6,190	11.7%	8.4%	8.0%
Hong Kong	5,085	9.6%	9.2%	8.3%
Taiwan	4,945	9.4%	13.0%	11.9%
India	2,545	4.8%	9.3%	10.8%
Other	17,250	32.6%	39.7%	42.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,860</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TOTAL IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 247,640**  
**1996 City Total: 228,230**  
**Increase of 8.5% from 1996 to 2001**

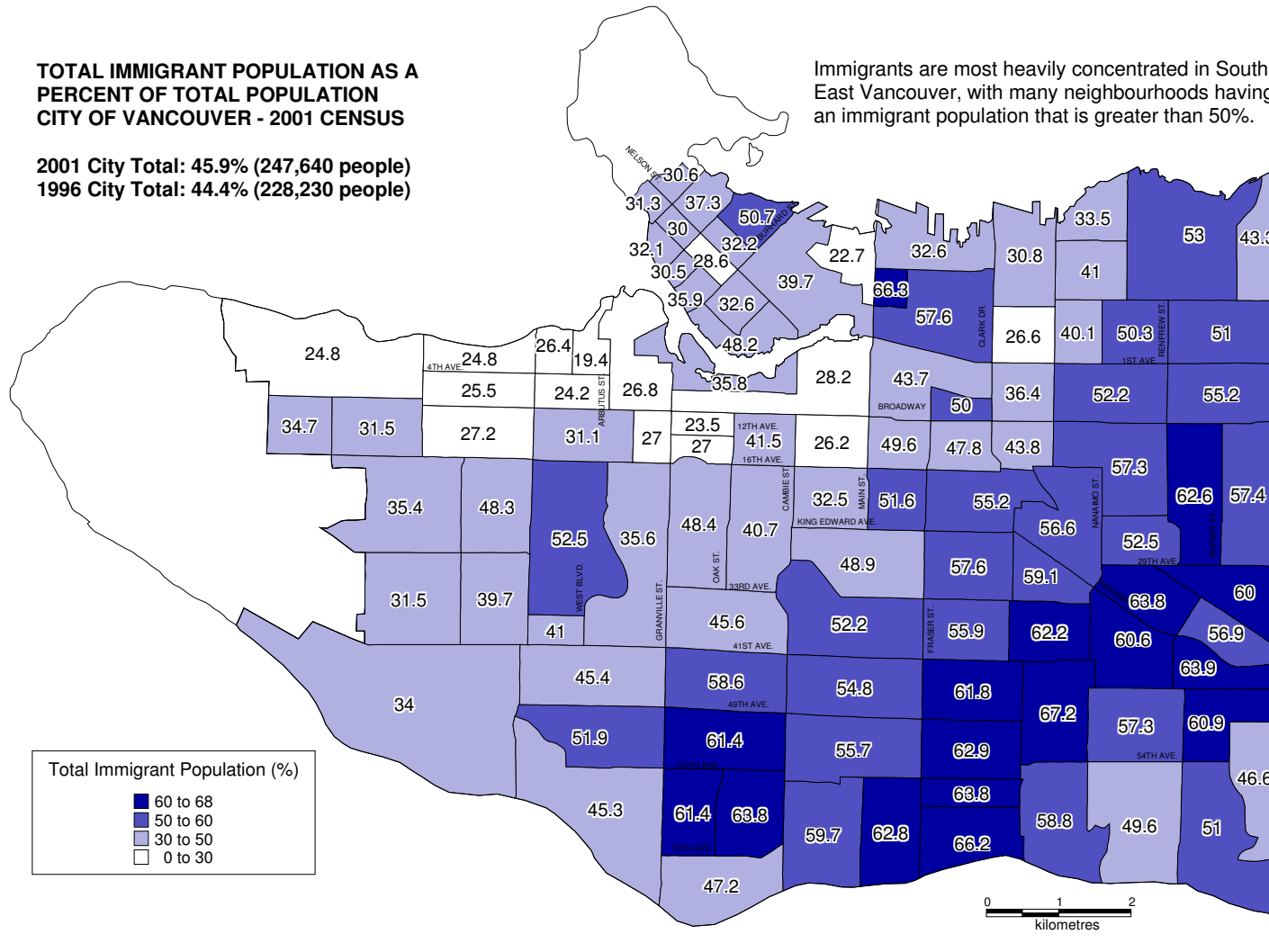
The immigrant population is most heavily concentrated in South East Vancouver. The following maps, showing the countries of origin of these immigrants, illustrate that these concentrated areas have a wide variety of cultures and languages within them.



**TOTAL IMMIGRANT POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 45.9% (247,640 people)  
1996 City Total: 44.4% (228,230 people)**

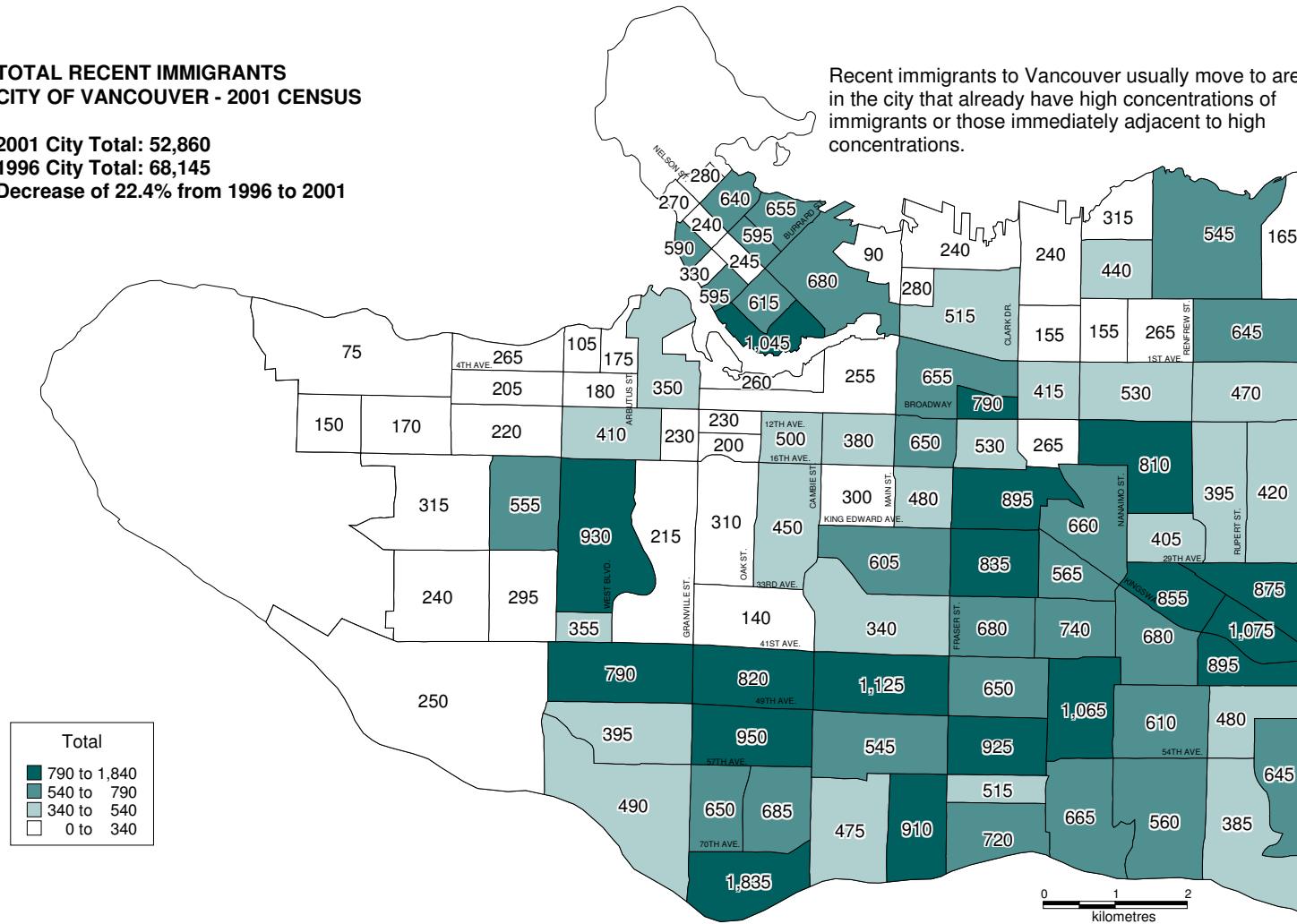
Immigrants are most heavily concentrated in South East Vancouver, with many neighbourhoods having an immigrant population that is greater than 50%.



**TOTAL RECENT IMMIGRANTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 52,860  
1996 City Total: 68,145  
Decrease of 22.4% from 1996 to 2001

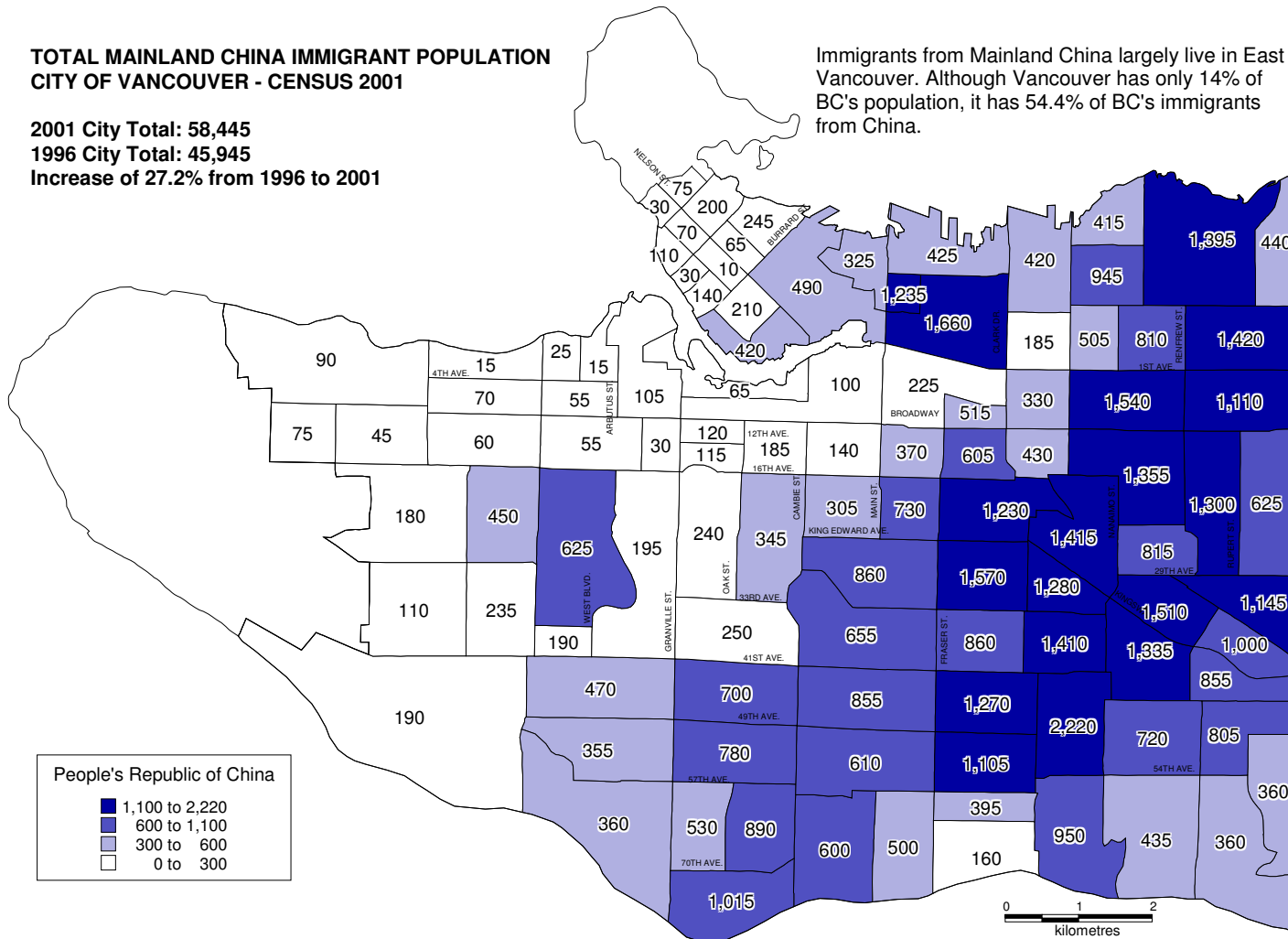
Recent immigrants to Vancouver usually move to areas in the city that already have high concentrations of immigrants or those immediately adjacent to high concentrations.



**TOTAL MAINLAND CHINA IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - CENSUS 2001**

**2001 City Total: 58,445**  
**1996 City Total: 45,945**  
**Increase of 27.2% from 1996 to 2001**

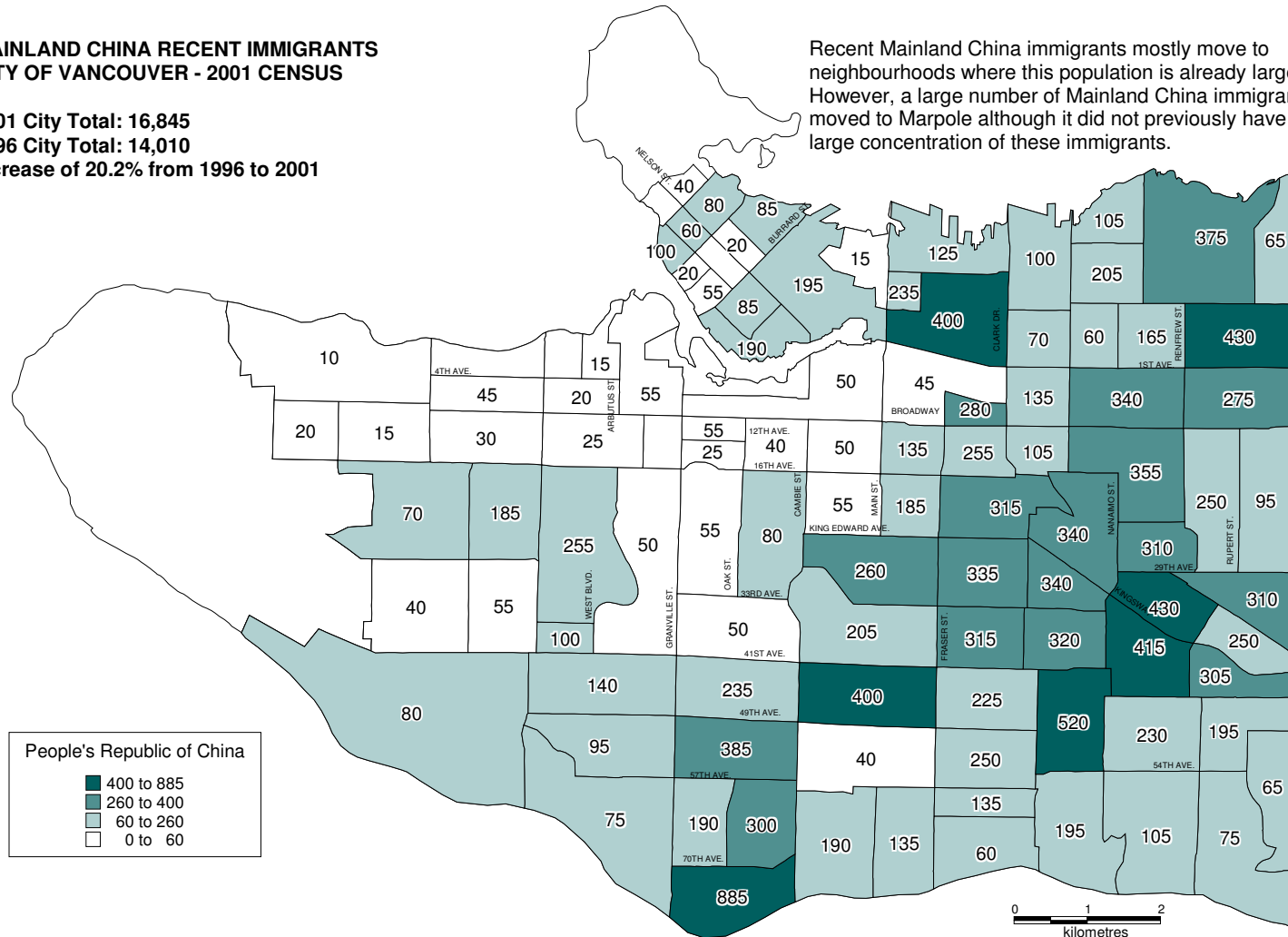
Immigrants from Mainland China largely live in East Vancouver. Although Vancouver has only 14% of BC's population, it has 54.4% of BC's immigrants from China.



**MAINLAND CHINA RECENT IMMIGRANTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 16,845**  
**1996 City Total: 14,010**  
**Increase of 20.2% from 1996 to 2001**

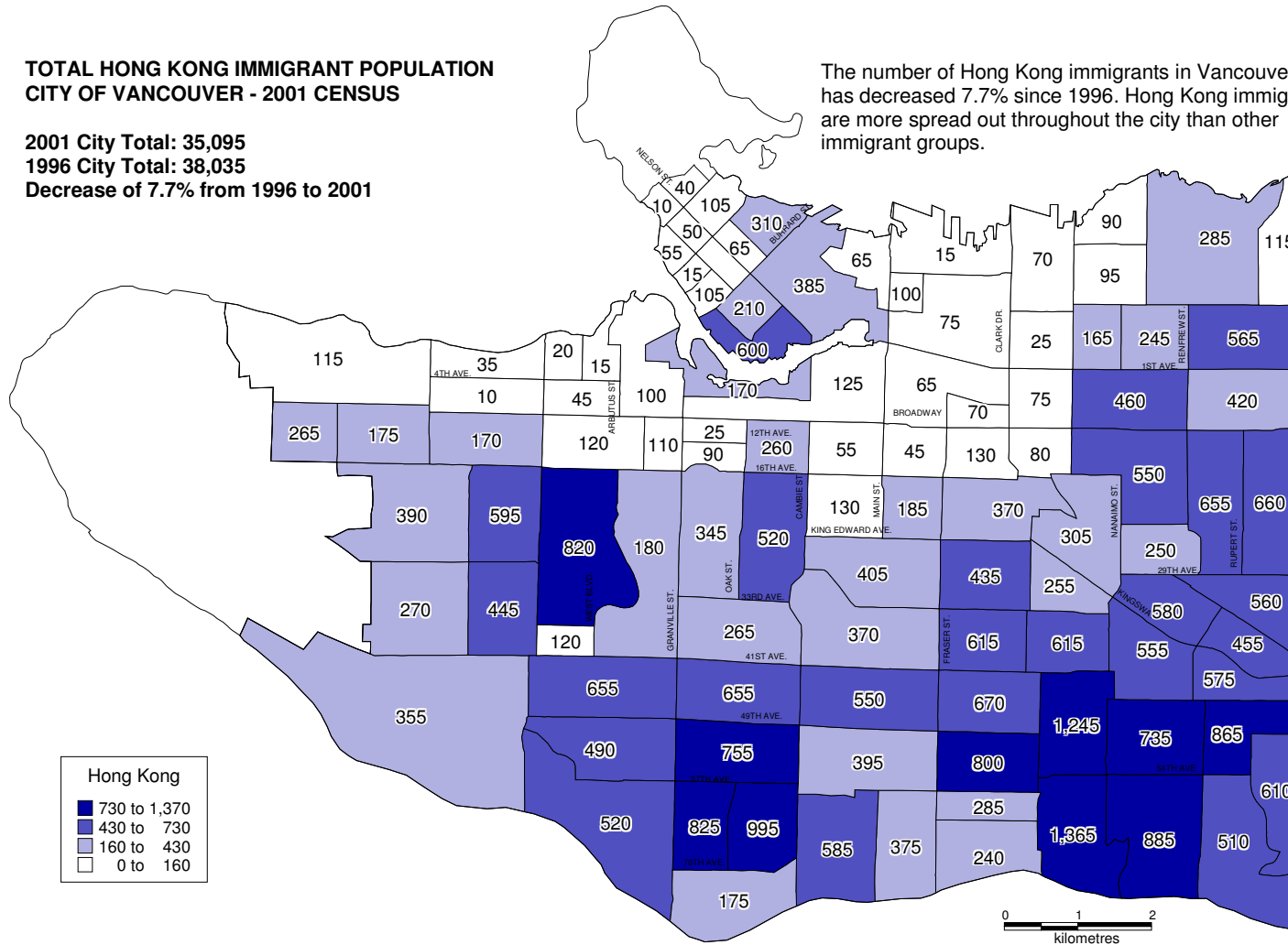
Recent Mainland China immigrants mostly move to neighbourhoods where this population is already large. However, a large number of Mainland China immigrants moved to Marpole although it did not previously have a large concentration of these immigrants.



**TOTAL HONG KONG IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 35,095  
1996 City Total: 38,035  
Decrease of 7.7% from 1996 to 2001**

The number of Hong Kong immigrants in Vancouver has decreased 7.7% since 1996. Hong Kong immigrants are more spread out throughout the city than other immigrant groups.

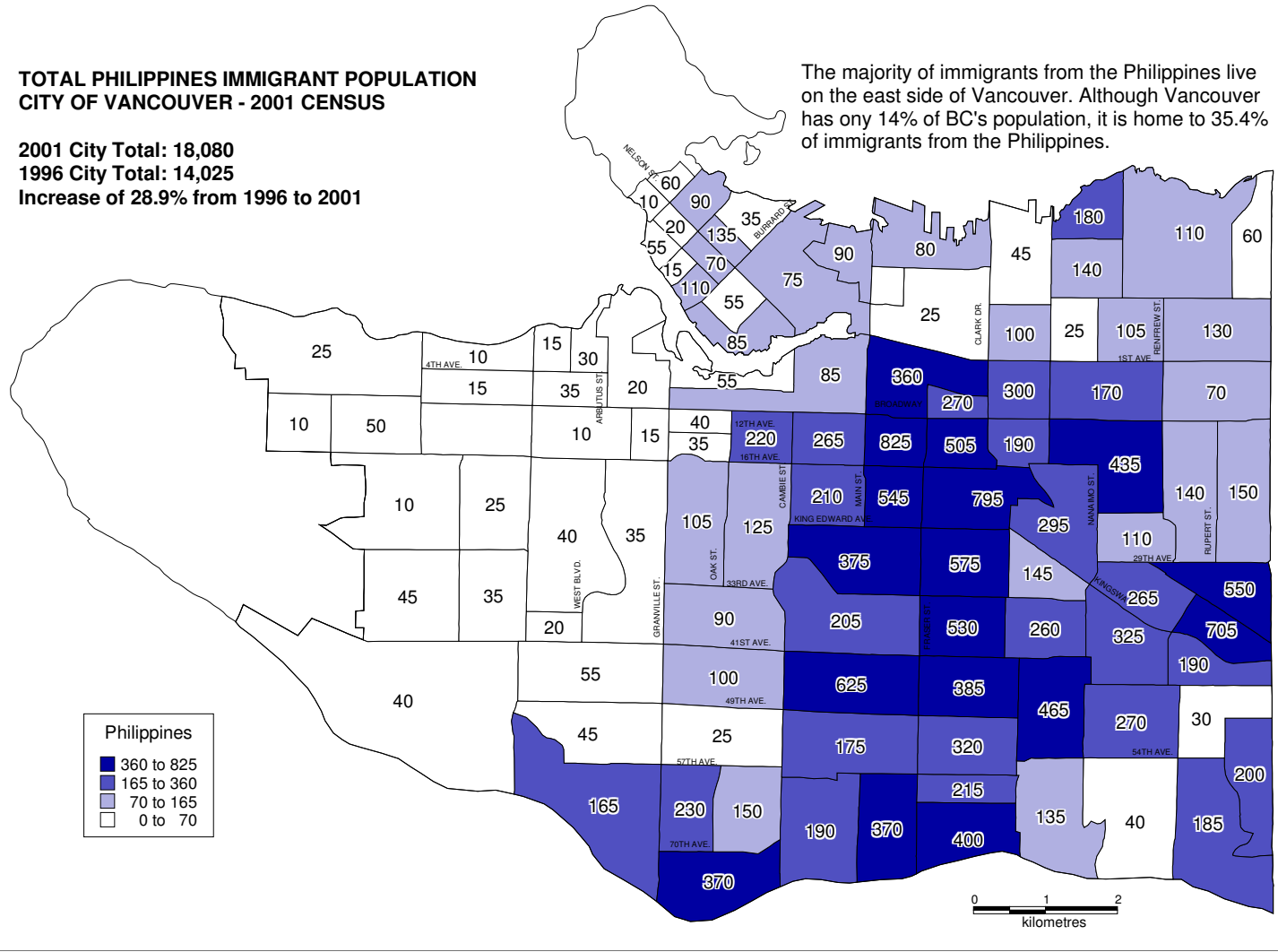




**TOTAL PHILIPPINES IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 18,080  
 1996 City Total: 14,025  
 Increase of 28.9% from 1996 to 2001

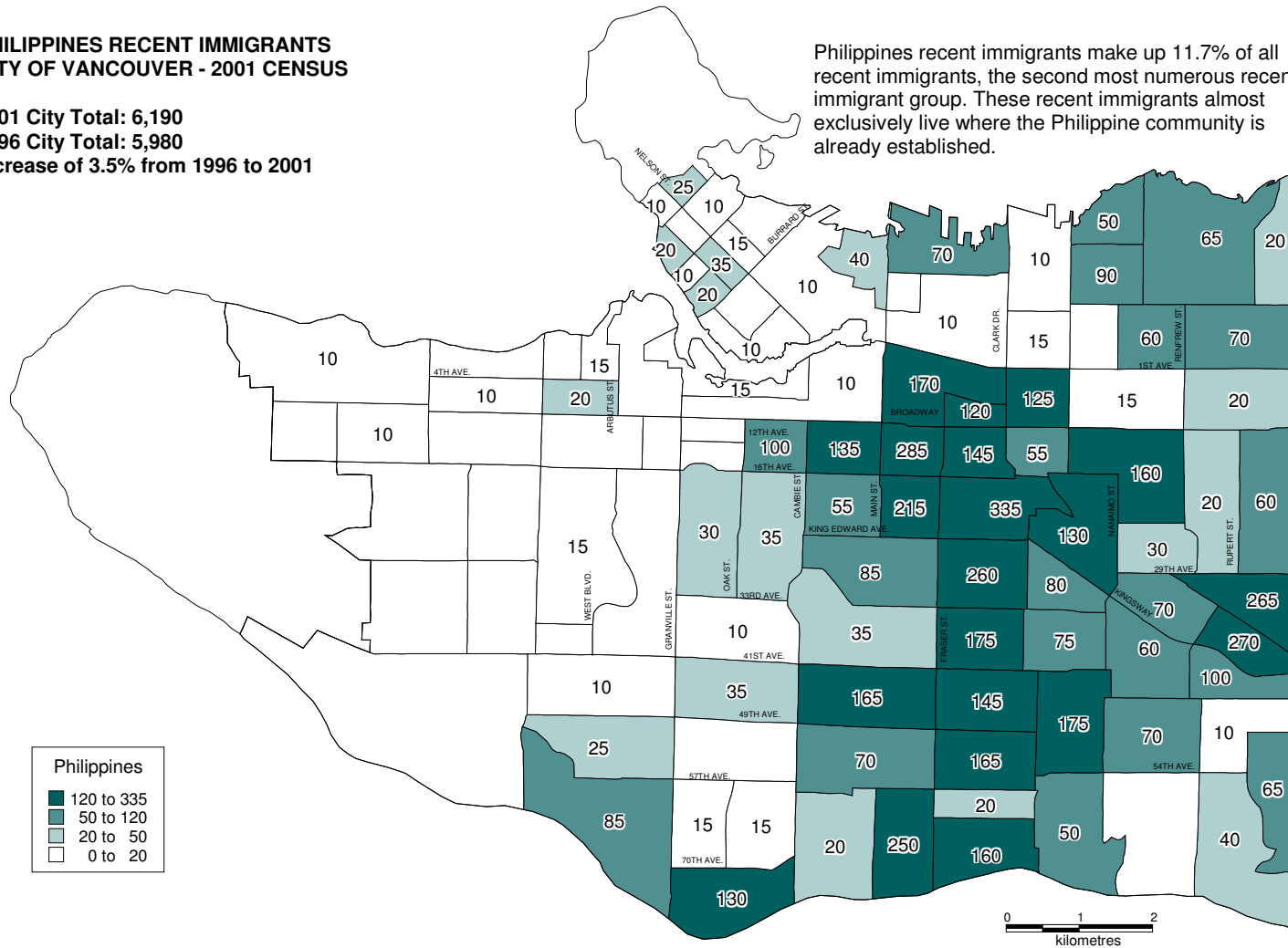
The majority of immigrants from the Philippines live on the east side of Vancouver. Although Vancouver has only 14% of BC's population, it is home to 35.4% of immigrants from the Philippines.



**PHILIPPINES RECENT IMMIGRANTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 6,190**  
**1996 City Total: 5,980**  
**Increase of 3.5% from 1996 to 2001**

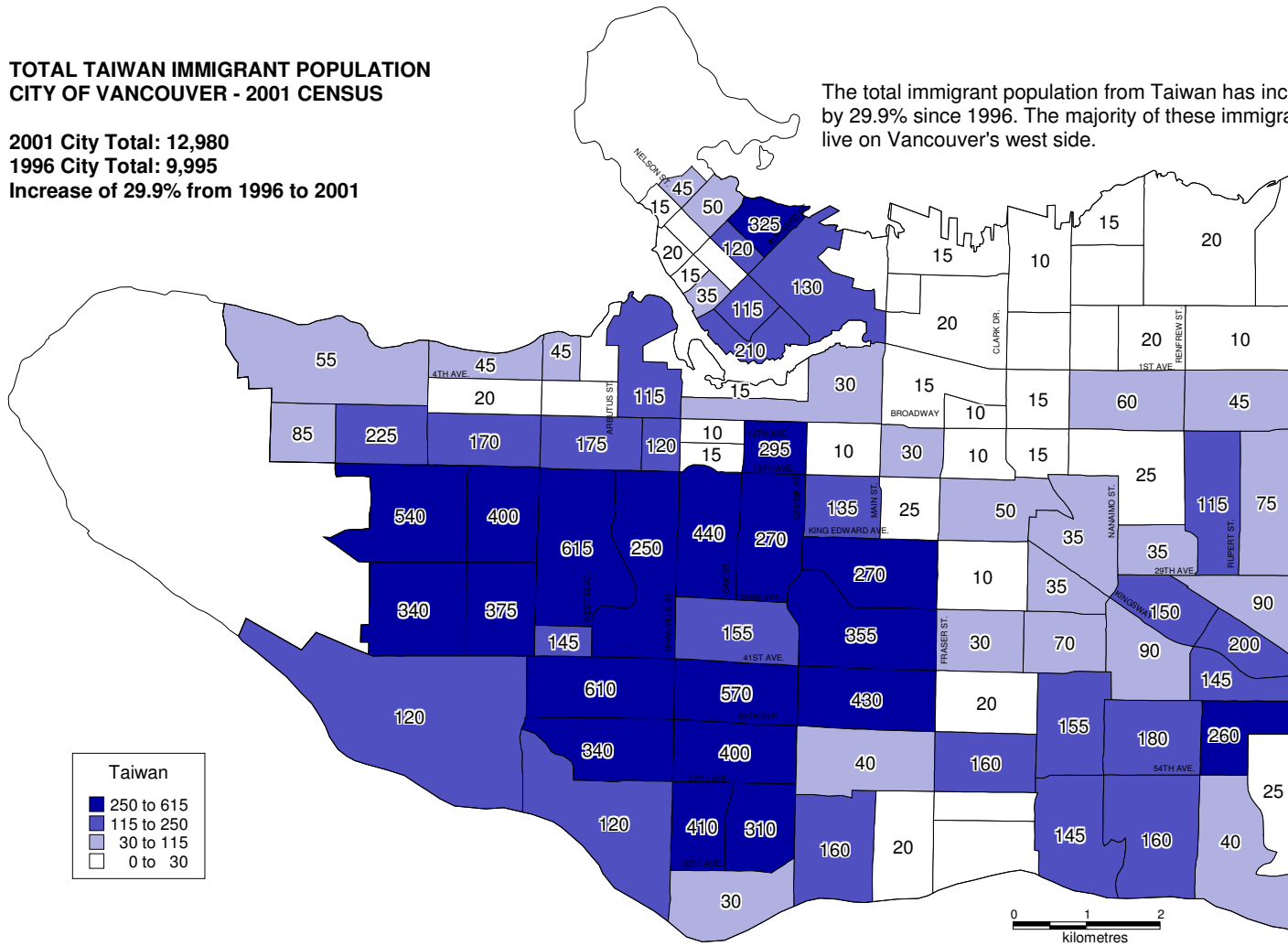
Philippines recent immigrants make up 11.7% of all recent immigrants, the second most numerous recent immigrant group. These recent immigrants almost exclusively live where the Philippine community is already established.



**TOTAL TAIWAN IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 12,980  
 1996 City Total: 9,995  
 Increase of 29.9% from 1996 to 2001

The total immigrant population from Taiwan has increased by 29.9% since 1996. The majority of these immigrants live on Vancouver's west side.

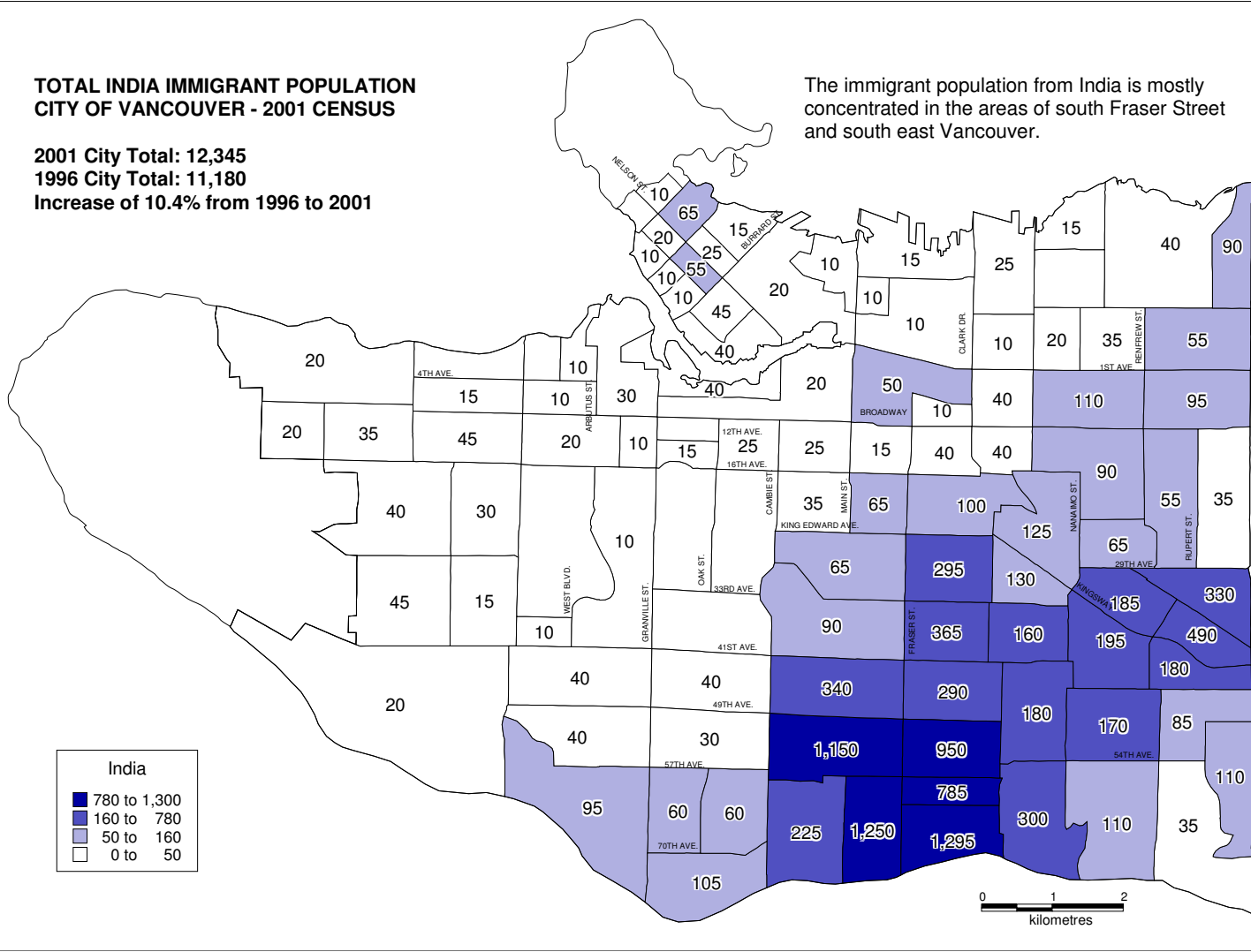




**TOTAL INDIA IMMIGRANT POPULATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 12,345**  
**1996 City Total: 11,180**  
**Increase of 10.4% from 1996 to 2001**

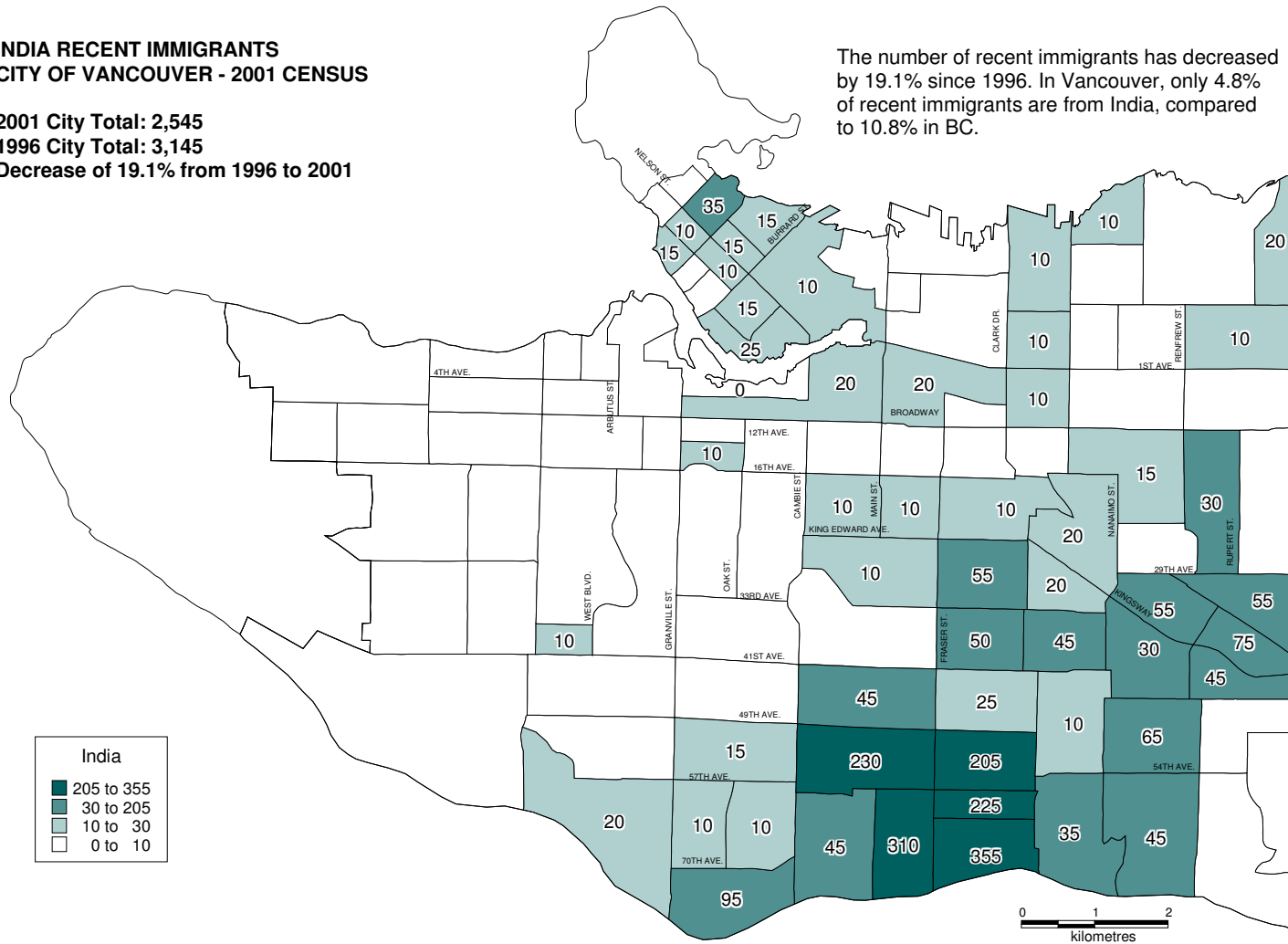
The immigrant population from India is mostly concentrated in the areas of south Fraser Street and south east Vancouver.



**INDIA RECENT IMMIGRANTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 2,545  
 1996 City Total: 3,145  
 Decrease of 19.1% from 1996 to 2001

The number of recent immigrants has decreased by 19.1% since 1996. In Vancouver, only 4.8% of recent immigrants are from India, compared to 10.8% in BC.



## Mother Tongue

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home and still understood.

In the city of Vancouver, there were 28 different languages with 1,000 or more respondents. In 2001, 8% (43,195) of Vancouver residents were not able to conduct a conversation in either official language (English or French). This represented an increase in absolute numbers, but a decrease of 0.3% of the population.

### Population with English as a Mother Tongue (Single Responses) as a Percent of Total Population

1996	2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
51.8%	49.4%	61.2%	74.0%

After English, the Chinese language was the most common language referred to as a mother tongue in 2001, with 26.6% of the population, an increase from 24.5% in 1996. In the GVRD, Chinese was a mother tongue for 15.1% of the population and in British Columbia it was 8.1% in 2001. The other mother tongue languages in Vancouver were each spoken by less than 3% of the population, a large drop after English and Chinese. However, the total number of people with Mother Tongue languages other than Chinese (126,880) represents an incredible diversity of languages.

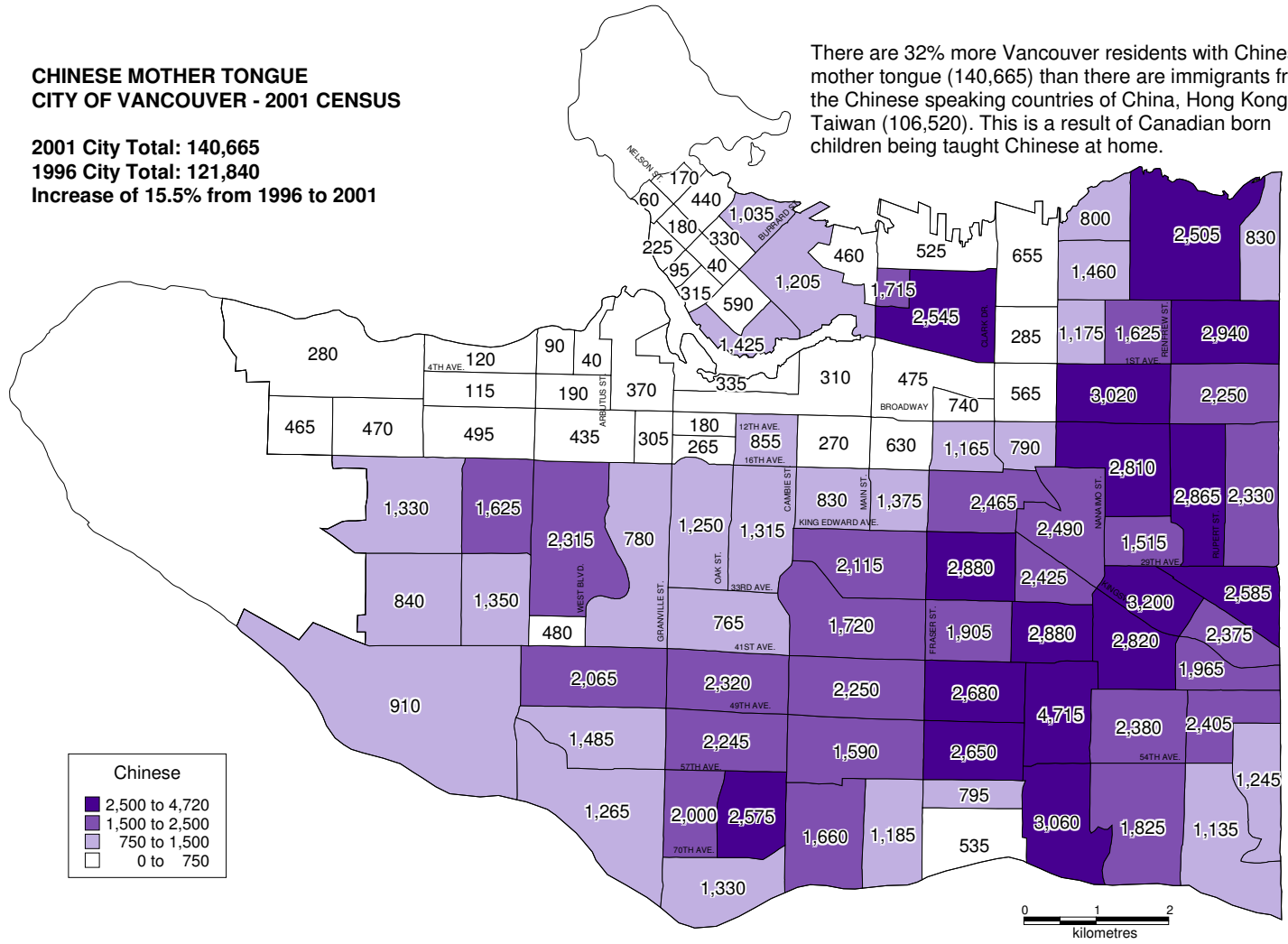
Language Group	2001		1996	
	Total Population	% of Total Pop.	Total Population	% of Total Pop.
English	261,365	49.4%	256,655	51.8%
Chinese	140,665	26.6%	121,840	24.5%
Punjabi	14,290	2.7%	12,885	2.6%
Tagalog (Philipino)	12,665	2.4%	9,665	1.9%
Vietnamese	11,640	2.2%	10,155	2.0%
French	8,850	1.7%	7,805	1.6%
Spanish	8,065	1.5%	6,830	1.4%
Other	71,370	13.5%	70,125	14.1%



**CHINESE MOTHER TONGUE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 140,665**  
**1996 City Total: 121,840**  
**Increase of 15.5% from 1996 to 2001**

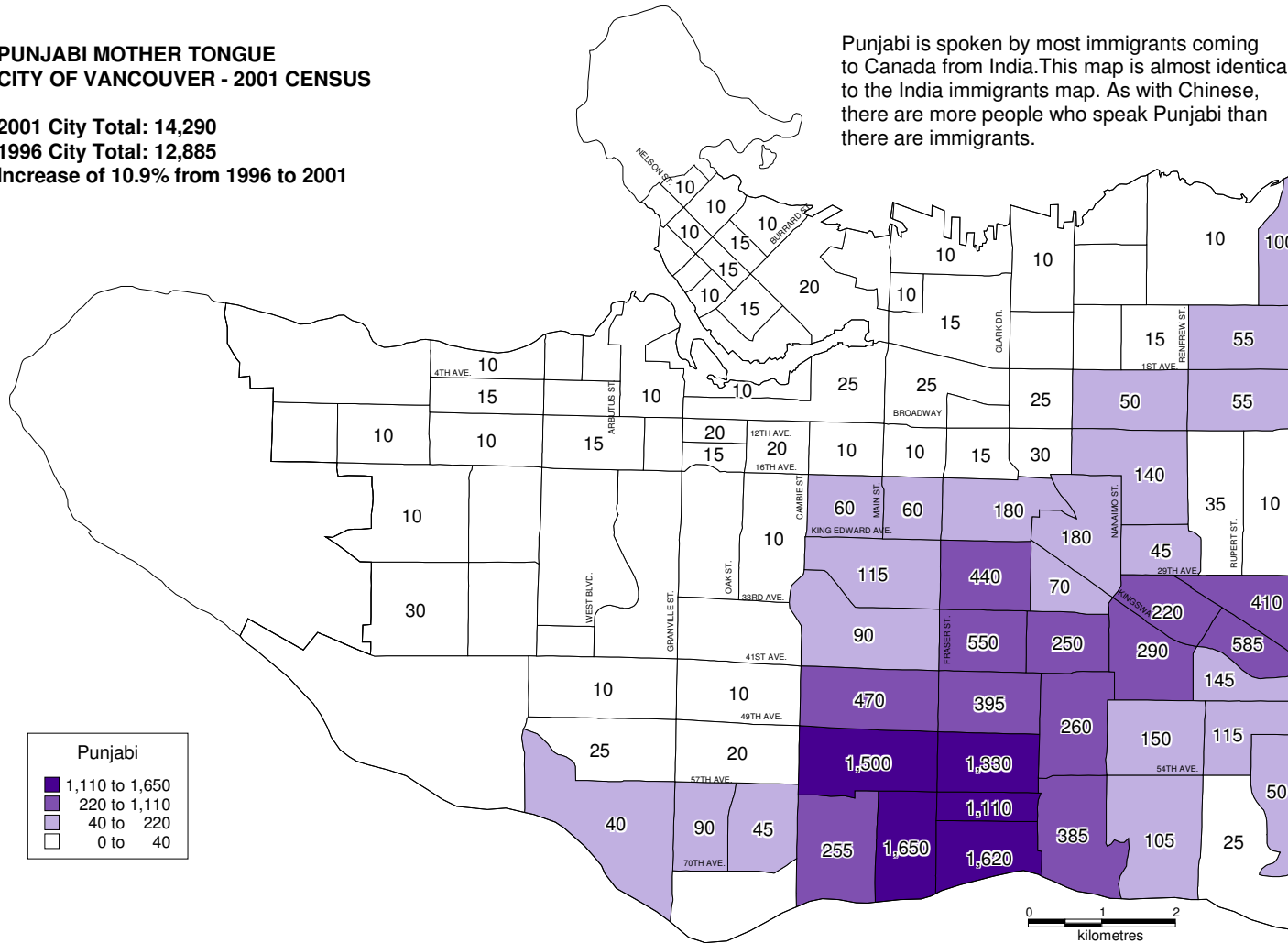
There are 32% more Vancouver residents with Chinese mother tongue (140,665) than there are immigrants from the Chinese speaking countries of China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan (106,520). This is a result of Canadian born children being taught Chinese at home.



**PUNJABI MOTHER TONGUE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 14,290**  
**1996 City Total: 12,885**  
**Increase of 10.9% from 1996 to 2001**

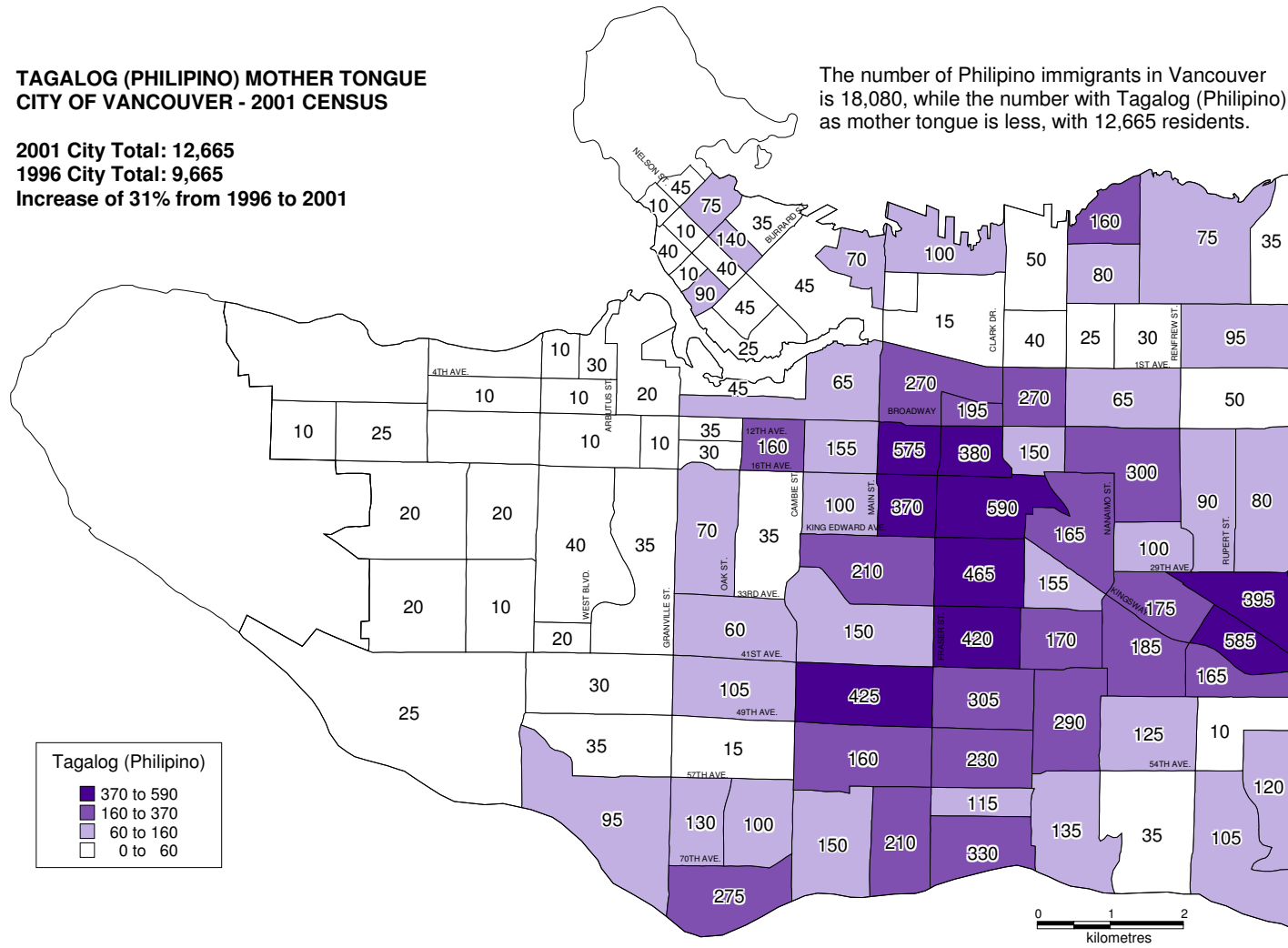
Punjabi is spoken by most immigrants coming to Canada from India. This map is almost identical to the India immigrants map. As with Chinese, there are more people who speak Punjabi than there are immigrants.



**TAGALOG (PHILIPINO) MOTHER TONGUE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 12,665**  
**1996 City Total: 9,665**  
**Increase of 31% from 1996 to 2001**

The number of Filipino immigrants in Vancouver is 18,080, while the number with Tagalog (Filipino) as mother tongue is less, with 12,665 residents.

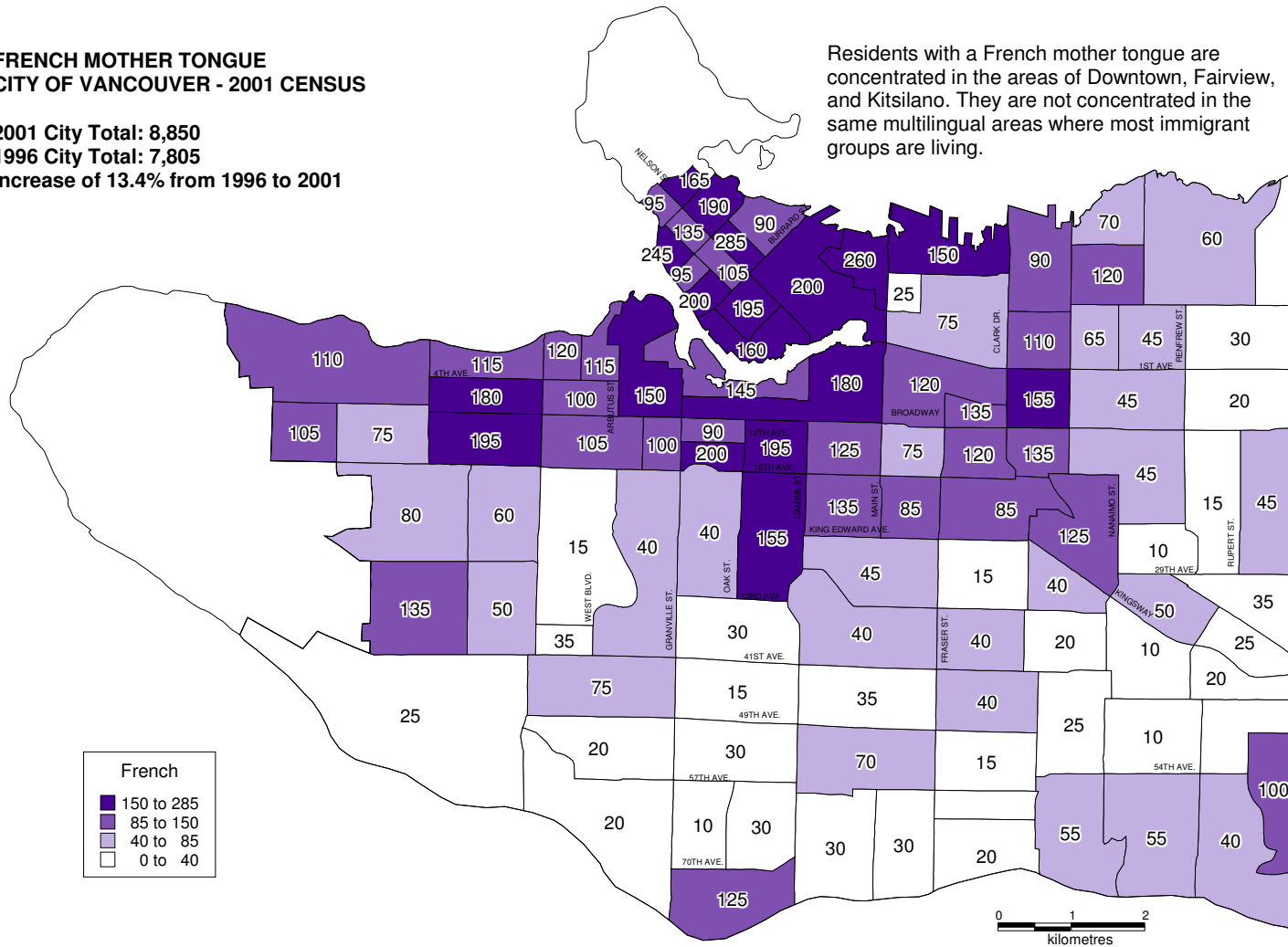




**FRENCH MOTHER TONGUE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 8,850  
1996 City Total: 7,805  
Increase of 13.4% from 1996 to 2001

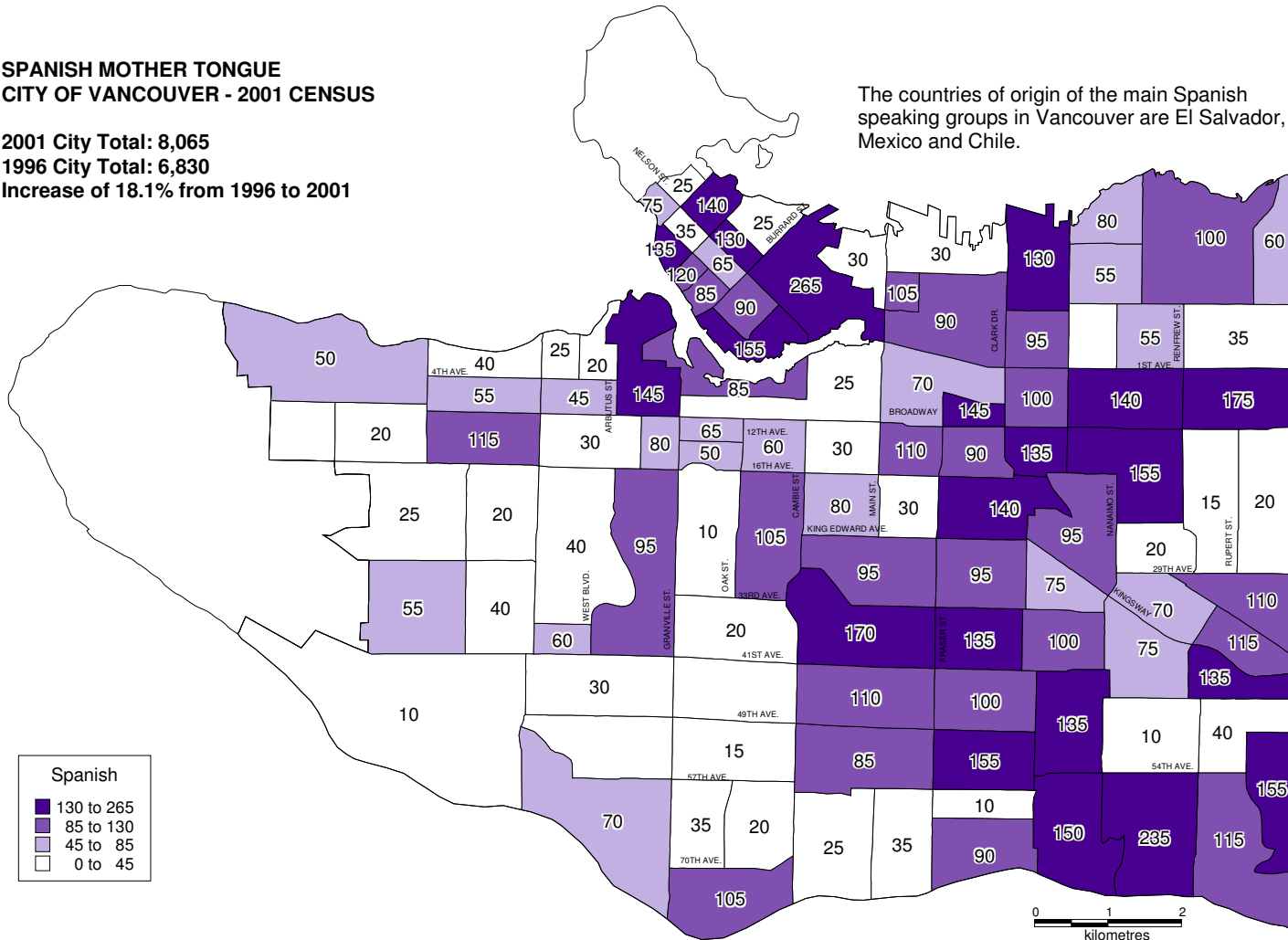
Residents with a French mother tongue are concentrated in the areas of Downtown, Fairview, and Kitsilano. They are not concentrated in the same multilingual areas where most immigrant groups are living.



**SPANISH MOTHER TONGUE  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 8,065  
1996 City Total: 6,830  
Increase of 18.1% from 1996 to 2001

The countries of origin of the main Spanish speaking groups in Vancouver are El Salvador, Mexico and Chile.



## Visible Minority Population

Visible minority refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". In 2001, a note on the census questionnaire informed respondents that this information is collected to support programs which promote equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada.

Vancouver's visible minority population made up 49% (264,495 people) of the total population in 2001. Most of the neighbourhoods in the eastern part of Vancouver have a visible minority population that is greater than 50%, with some greater than 80%. The largest visible minority population in Vancouver was Chinese with 60.9% in 2001.

### Visible Minority Population as a Percent of Total Population

1996	2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
44.8%	49%	36.9 %	21.6%

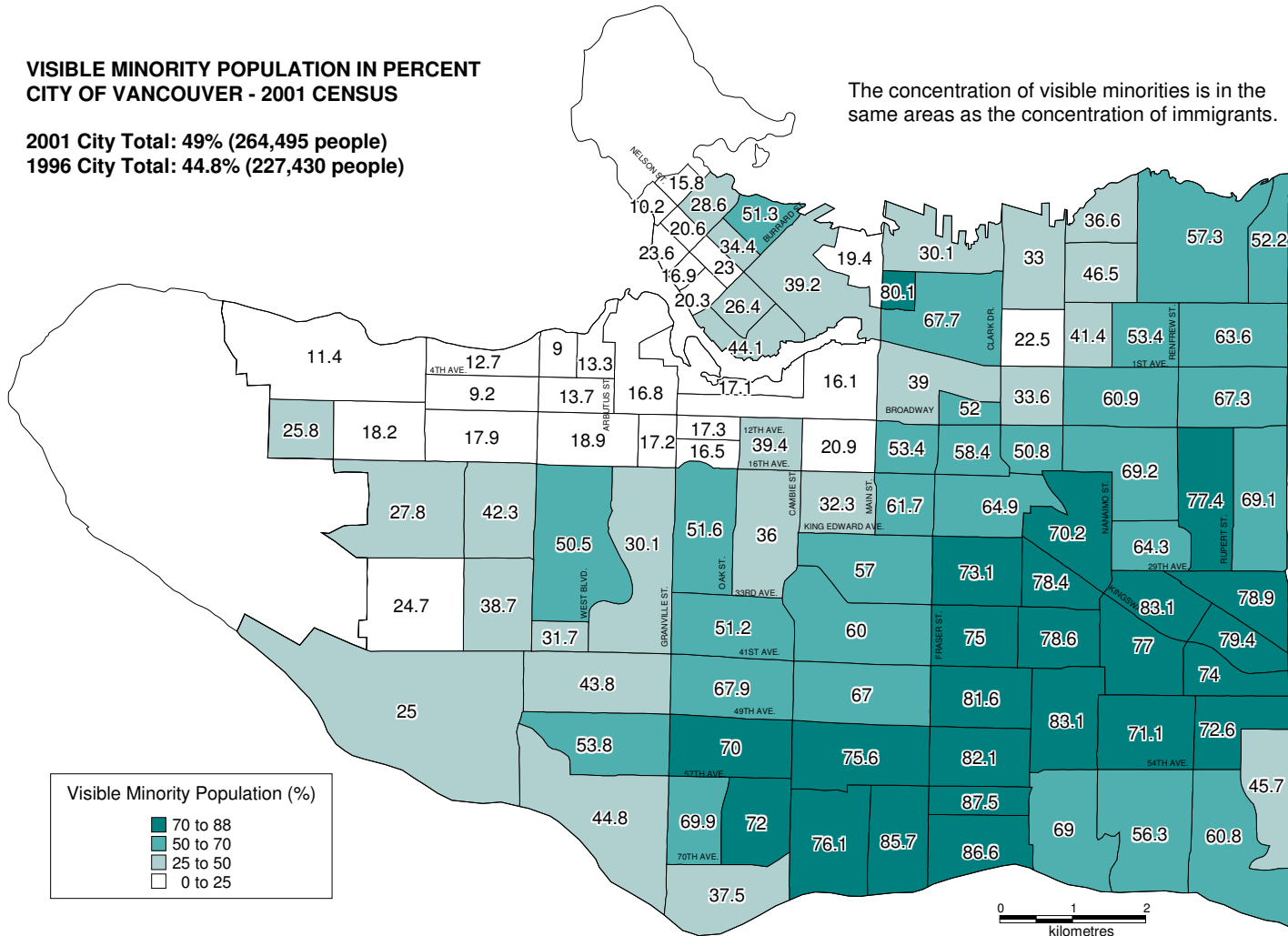
### Largest Visible Minority Populations in Vancouver

Visible Minority	Number in Visible Minority	Percentage of Total Visible Minority Pop.	Percent of Total Population
Chinese	161,110	60.9%	29.9%
South Asian	30,655	11.6%	5.7%
Philipino	22,085	8.3%	4.1%
Southeast Asian	14,665	5.5%	2.7%
Others	35,980	13.6%	6.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264,495</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49%</b>

**VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN PERCENT  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 49% (264,495 people)  
1996 City Total: 44.8% (227,430 people)**

The concentration of visible minorities is in the same areas as the concentration of immigrants.



## Schooling

### University Education (Bachelor Degree or More)

Vancouver residents are highly educated. In 2001, 29.9% (131,200 people) of Vancouver's population 20 years and over had a university education with a bachelor's degree or higher.

### Less than Grade 9 Education

In Vancouver, 9.2% (40,245 people) of the population 20 years and over had less than a grade 9 education in 2001.

### Youth 15 to 24 Years of Age Attending School

In Vancouver, 69.1% (48,490 people) of youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age were attending school either on a full-time or part-time basis in Vancouver in 2001. The educational attainment level data from 1996 to 2001 is not comparable because the age group changed from 15 years and older in 1996 to 20 years and older in 2001.

### Schooling as a Percent of Total Population

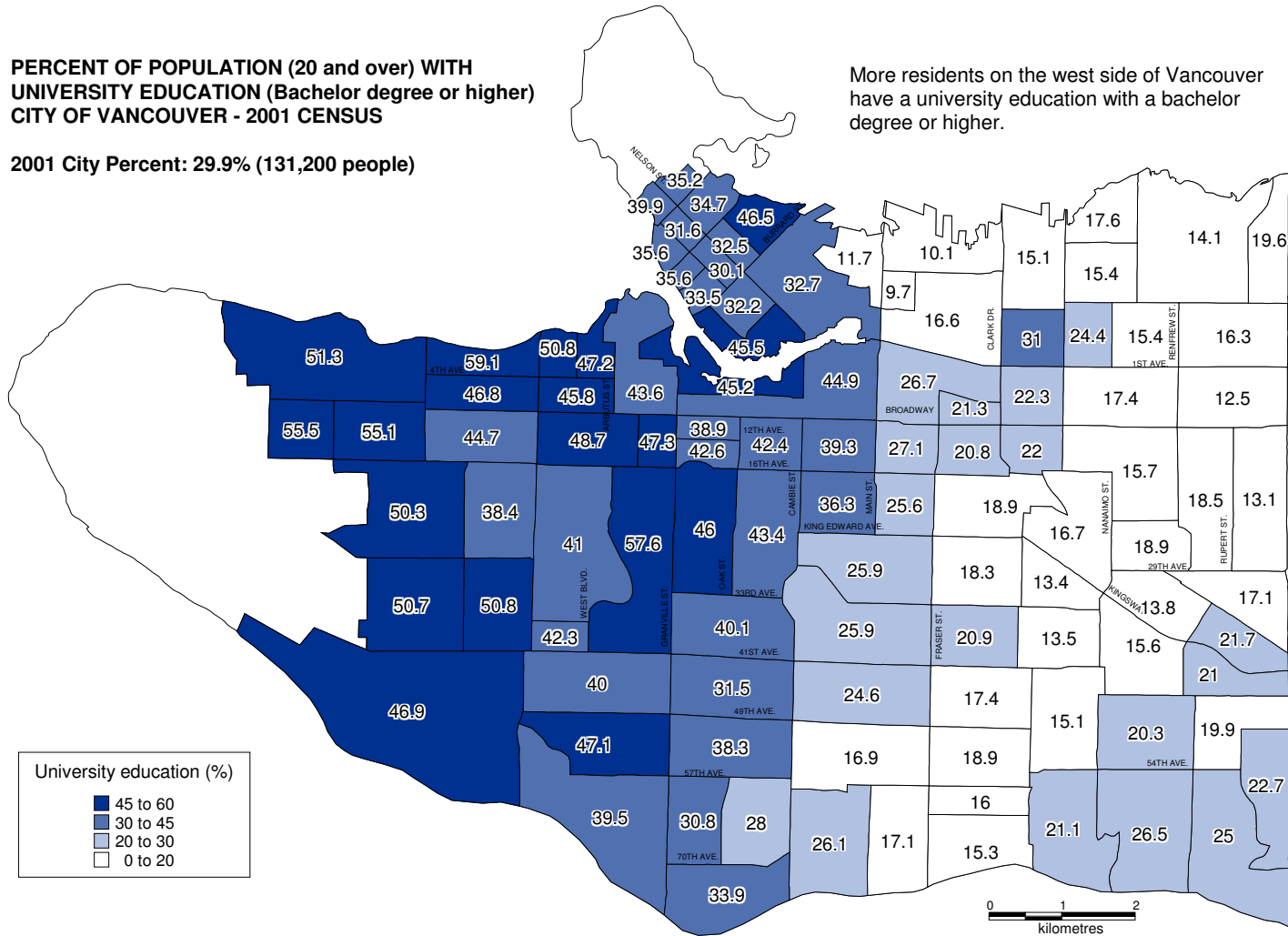
	1996	2001		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	BC
University Education (Bachelor Degree or More)	Data Not Comparable	29.9%	22.5 %	17.6%
Less than Grade 9 Education	Data Not Comparable	9.2%	6.7 %	6.6%
Youth 15 to 24 Years of Age Attending School	66.2%	69.1%	67 %	63.1%

Compared to the GVRD and British Columbia, Vancouver has the highest proportion of residents 20 years of age and older with a university degree of a bachelor degree or more and also the highest proportion with less than a grade 9 education. In addition, Vancouver has the highest percent of youth 15 to 24 years old attending school.

**PERCENT OF POPULATION (20 and over) WITH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (Bachelor degree or higher)  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Percent: 29.9% (131,200 people)

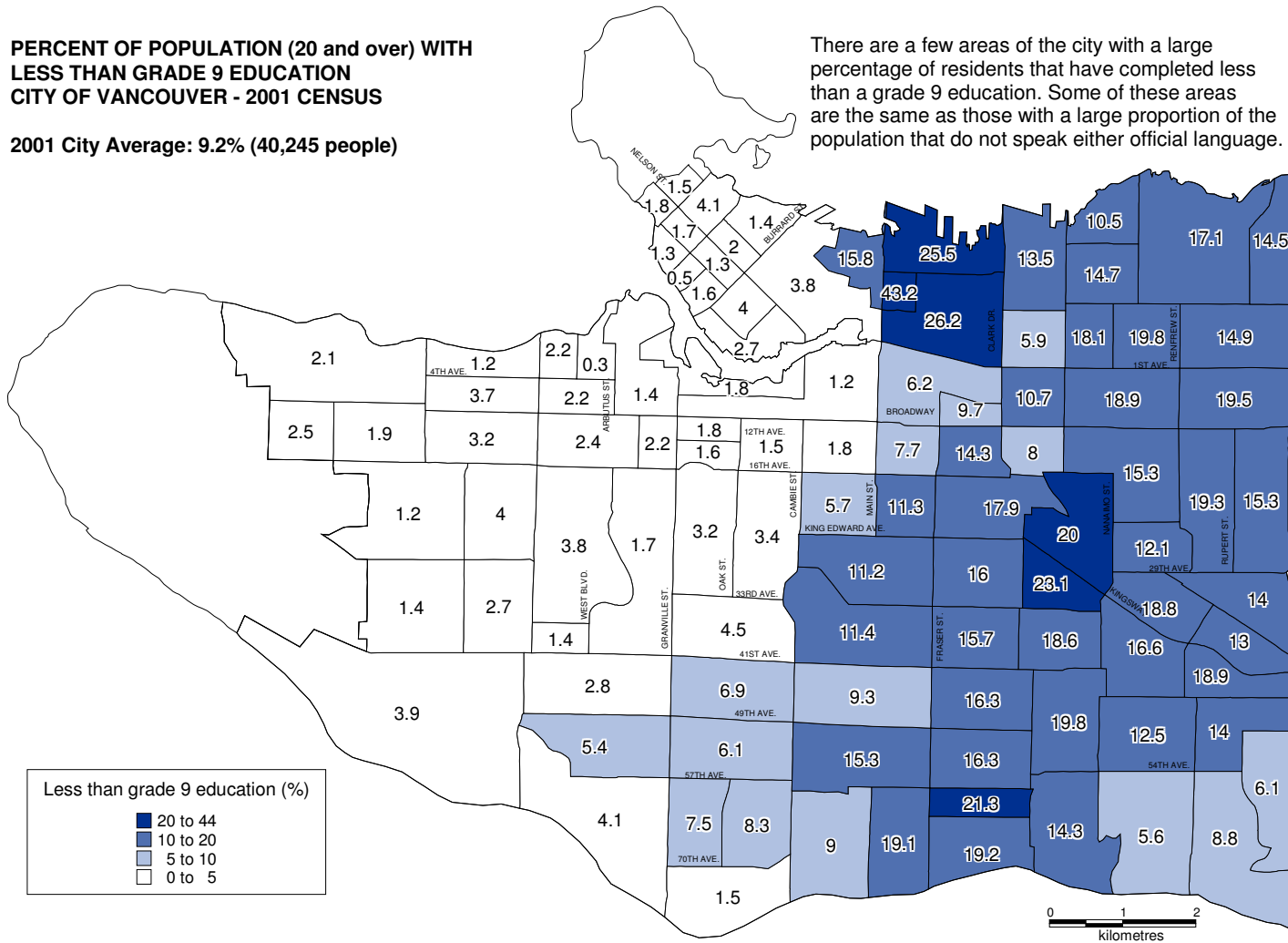
More residents on the west side of Vancouver have a university education with a bachelor degree or higher.



**PERCENT OF POPULATION (20 and over) WITH LESS THAN GRADE 9 EDUCATION  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Average: 9.2% (40,245 people)

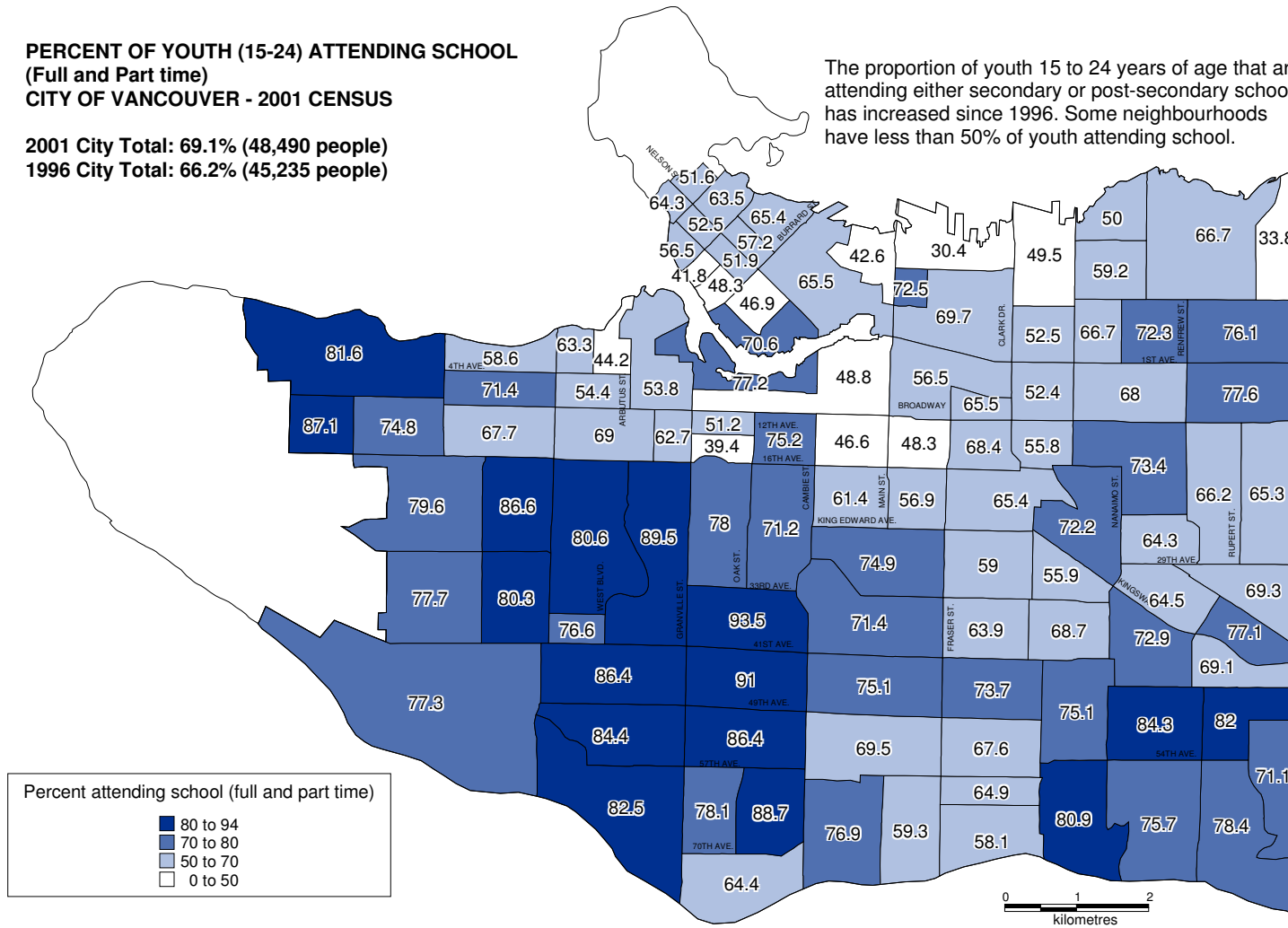
There are a few areas of the city with a large percentage of residents that have completed less than a grade 9 education. Some of these areas are the same as those with a large proportion of the population that do not speak either official language.



**PERCENT OF YOUTH (15-24) ATTENDING SCHOOL  
(Full and Part time)  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Total: 69.1% (48,490 people)  
1996 City Total: 66.2% (45,235 people)**

The proportion of youth 15 to 24 years of age that are attending either secondary or post-secondary school has increased since 1996. Some neighbourhoods have less than 50% of youth attending school.



## Labour Force and Unemployment

### Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate for 2001 refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed that were looking for work. Those not in the labour force include students, retired people, and stay-at-home parents.

The labour force participation rate for the population of Vancouver 15 years and over in 2001 is 65.1%, representing 303,935 people.

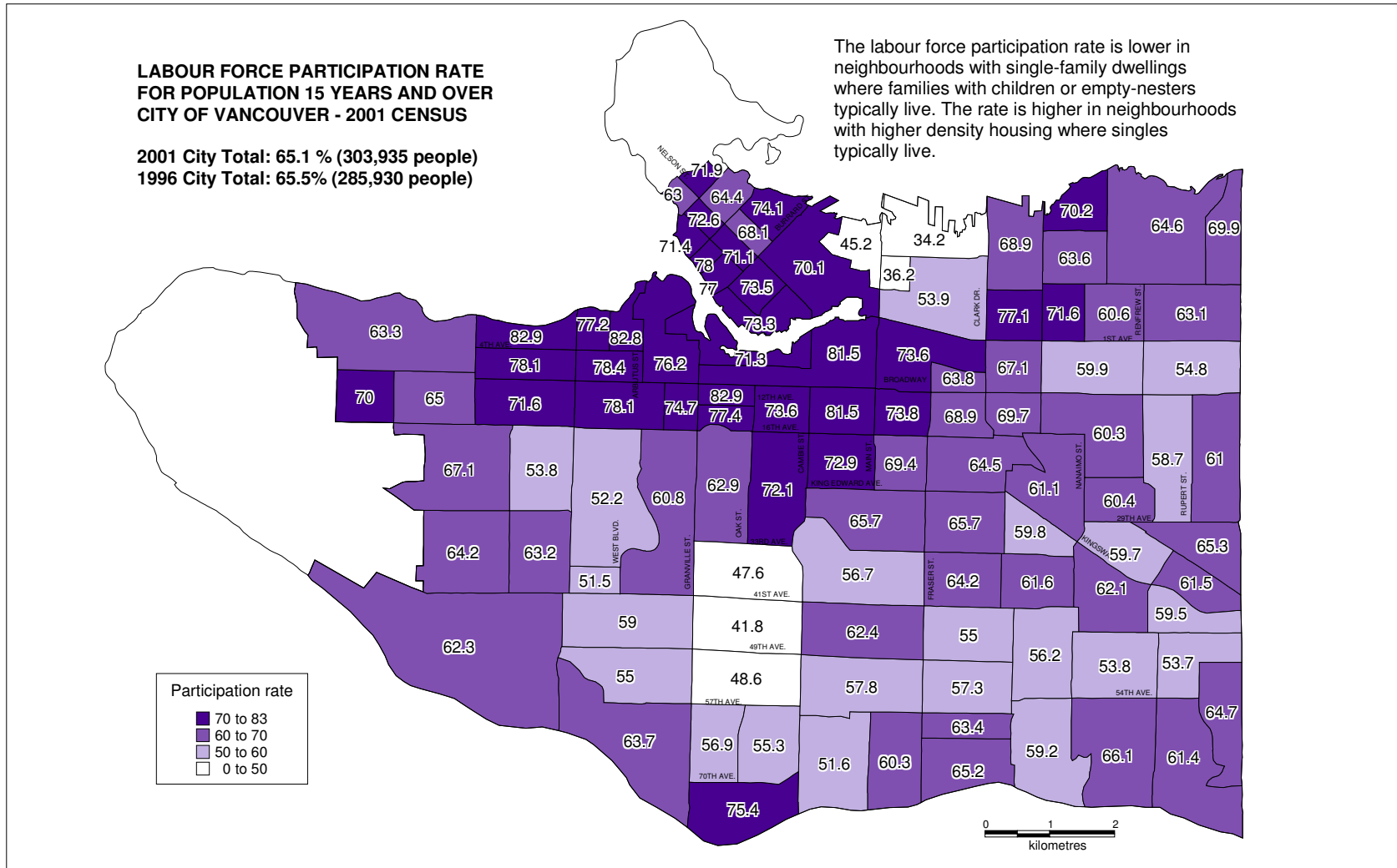
### Unemployment Rate

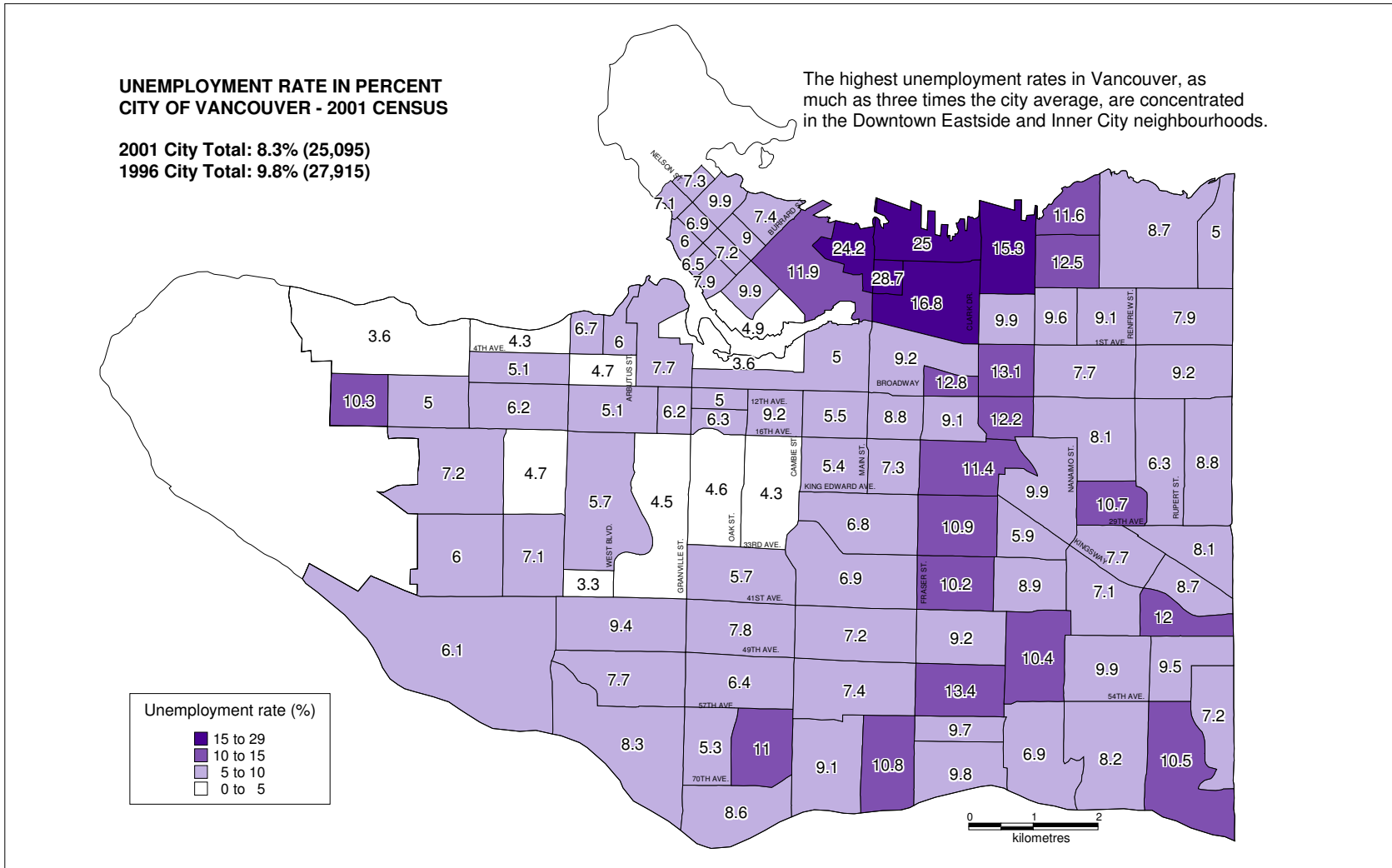
The unemployment rate for 2001 refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

The unemployment rate in Vancouver decreased by 1.5% from 1996 to 2001. The 2001 unemployment rate was 8.3% (25,095 people) in 2001.

### Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate of Population

	1996	2001		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.5%	65.1%	66.2 %	65.2%
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	8.3%	7.2%	8.5%





## Income Source

Sources of income are measured in three categories: income from employment, income from government transfer payments and income from “other” sources. “Other” income sources refers to income from retirement pensions, annuities, dividends, and interest payments.

### Income from Employment

Employment income includes total wages and salaries and net income from self-employment during the calendar year 2000.

In Vancouver, 77.6% of the population 15 years and over received their income from employment in 2000.

### Income from Government Transfer Payments

Government transfer payments refers to total income from all transfer payments received from federal, provincial or municipal governments during calendar year 2000. This includes provincial income supplements, veterans’ pensions, workers’ compensation, family allowances, Old Age Security pensions, Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, and Federal child tax credits.

In the city of Vancouver, government transfer payments accounted for 9.6% of the total income for the population 15 years of age and over in 2000.

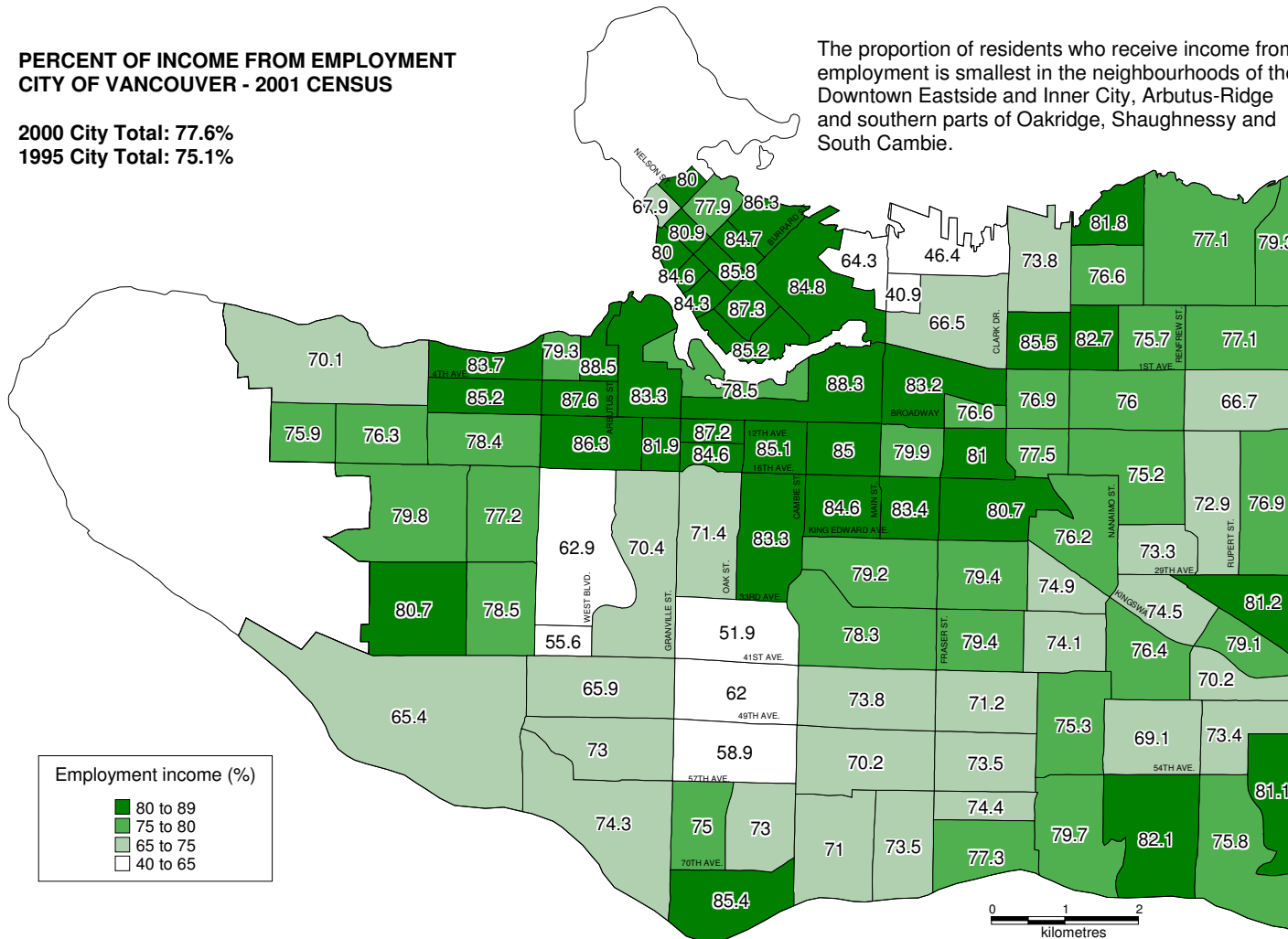
### Percent of Population by Income Source

	1995	2000		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
Income from Employment	75.1%	77.6%	78.7%	75.8%
Income from Government Transfer Payments	11.6%	9.6%	9.6%	11.8%

**PERCENT OF INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2000 City Total: 77.6%  
1995 City Total: 75.1%

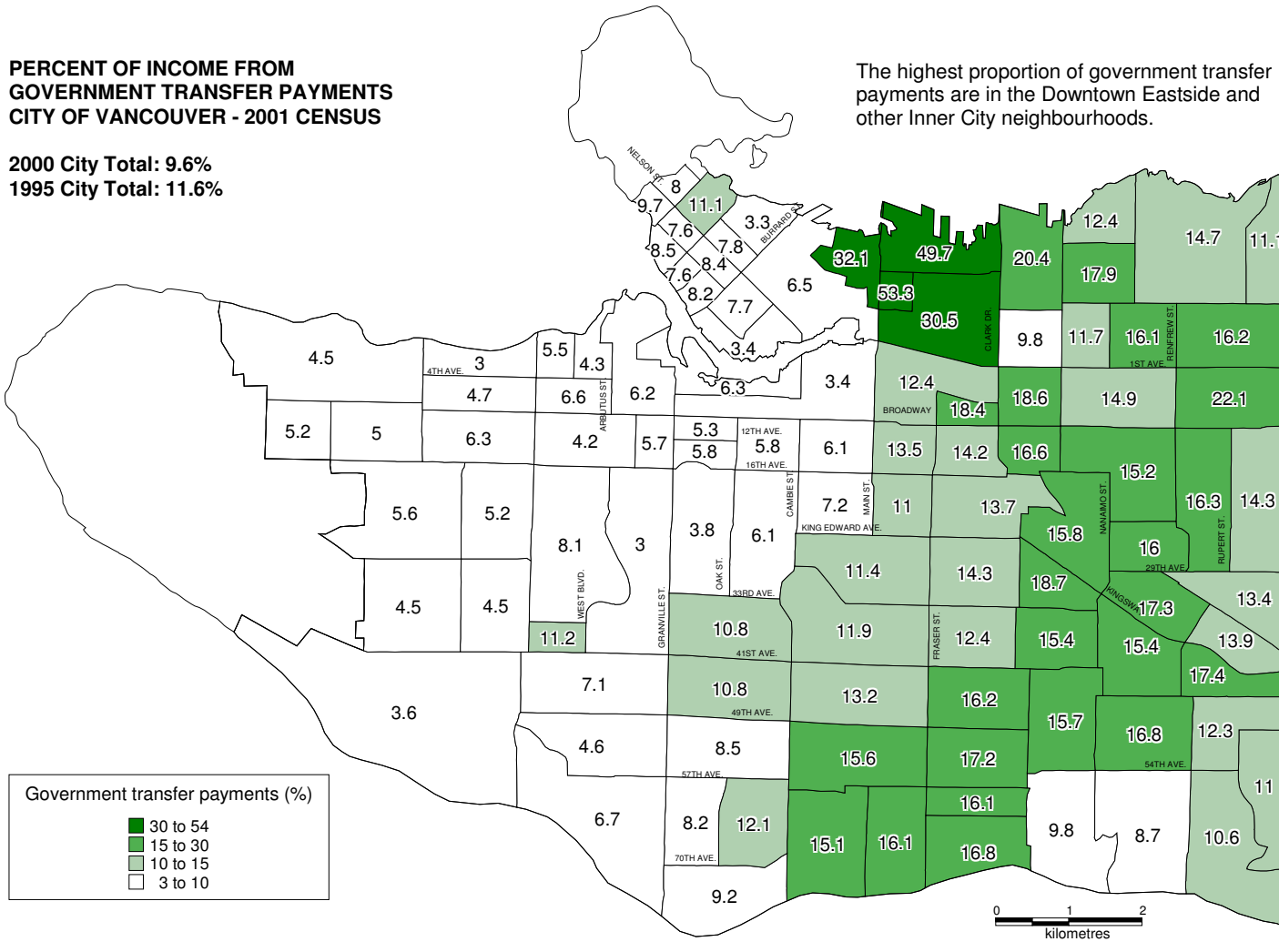
The proportion of residents who receive income from employment is smallest in the neighbourhoods of the Downtown Eastside and Inner City, Arbutus-Ridge and southern parts of Oakridge, Shaughnessy and South Cambie.



**PERCENT OF INCOME FROM  
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2000 City Total: 9.6%  
1995 City Total: 11.6%

The highest proportion of government transfer payments are in the Downtown Eastside and other Inner City neighbourhoods.



## Median Income Levels

### Median Income of Census Families

Median income data is available for the census family, while low income data is available for the economic family. The definitions of census family and economic family are different. The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. By contrast, the census family concept requires that family members be either a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent present. The concept of economic family may therefore refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. All census family persons are economic family persons.

In the city of Vancouver, the median census family income in 2000 was \$51,268.

### Median Income of Unattached Persons

Median income data is available for non-family individuals, while low income data is available for unattached individuals.

The median income of non-family individuals aged 15 years and over was \$20,785 in 2000.

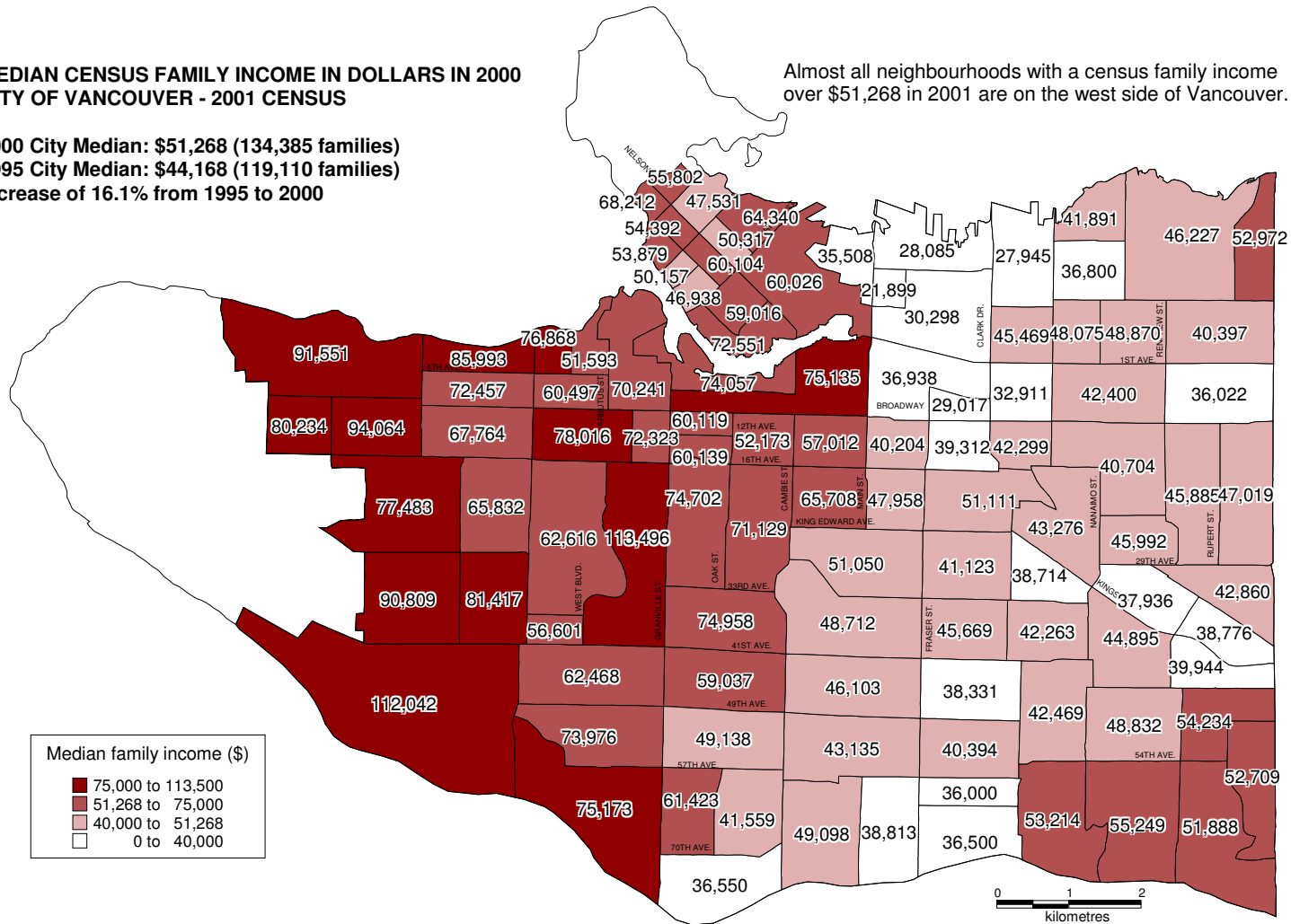
### Median Income of Families and Non-Family Individuals

	1995	2000		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	BC
Median Census Family Income	\$44,168	\$51,268	\$57,926	\$54,840
Median Non-Family Individuals Income		\$20,785	\$22,183	\$20,312

**MEDIAN CENSUS FAMILY INCOME IN DOLLARS IN 2000  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2000 City Median: \$51,268 (134,385 families)**  
**1995 City Median: \$44,168 (119,110 families)**  
**Increase of 16.1% from 1995 to 2000**

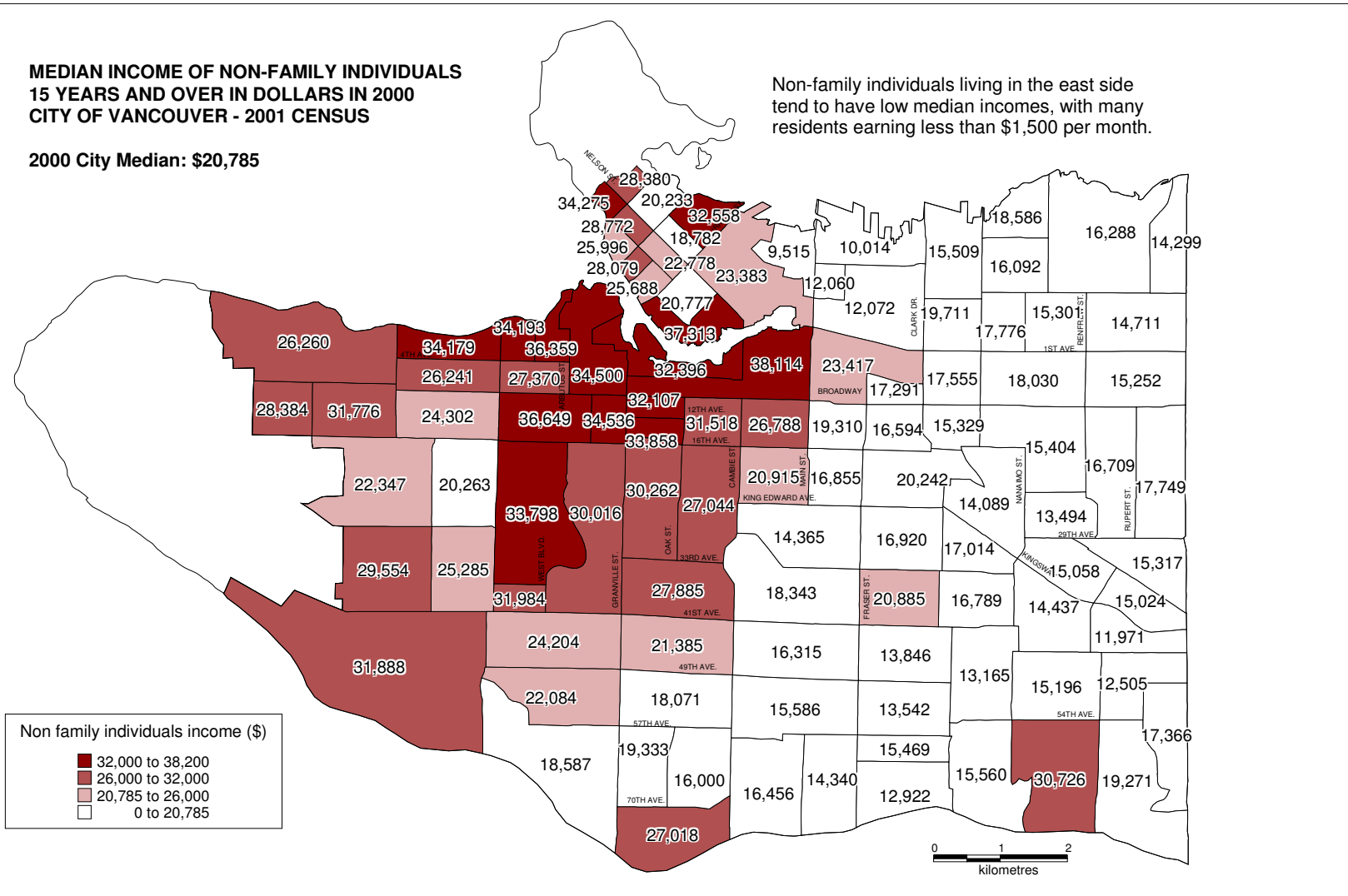
Almost all neighbourhoods with a census family income over \$51,268 in 2001 are on the west side of Vancouver.



**MEDIAN INCOME OF NON-FAMILY INDIVIDUALS  
15 YEARS AND OVER IN DOLLARS IN 2000  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2000 City Median: \$20,785**

Non-family individuals living in the east side tend to have low median incomes, with many residents earning less than \$1,500 per month.



## Low Income Cut Off

Low income cut offs (LICOs) are established using data from Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey. They are intended to convey the income level at which a family and unattached individuals may be in strained circumstances because of the need to spend a greater proportion of its income on the basics (food, shelter and clothing) than an average family of similar size. The low income cut off is defined as income levels at which families or unattached individuals spend 20% more than average on food, shelter and clothing. The LICO varies by family size and by size of community. Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such, and Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose.

With a high standard of living, Vancouver has been rated as one of the best cities in the world, but at the same time, more than one-quarter of Vancouver residents are living below the low-income line. The low-income incidence in Vancouver is higher than that of the GVRD and at a provincial level.

### Low Income Economic Families

The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. Low income economic families made up 21.4% of families (27,815 families) in Vancouver in 2000.

### Low Income Unattached Individuals

The percent of low income unattached individuals 15 years of age and over was 43.1% (57,305 people) in 2000, a decrease from 47% in 1995.

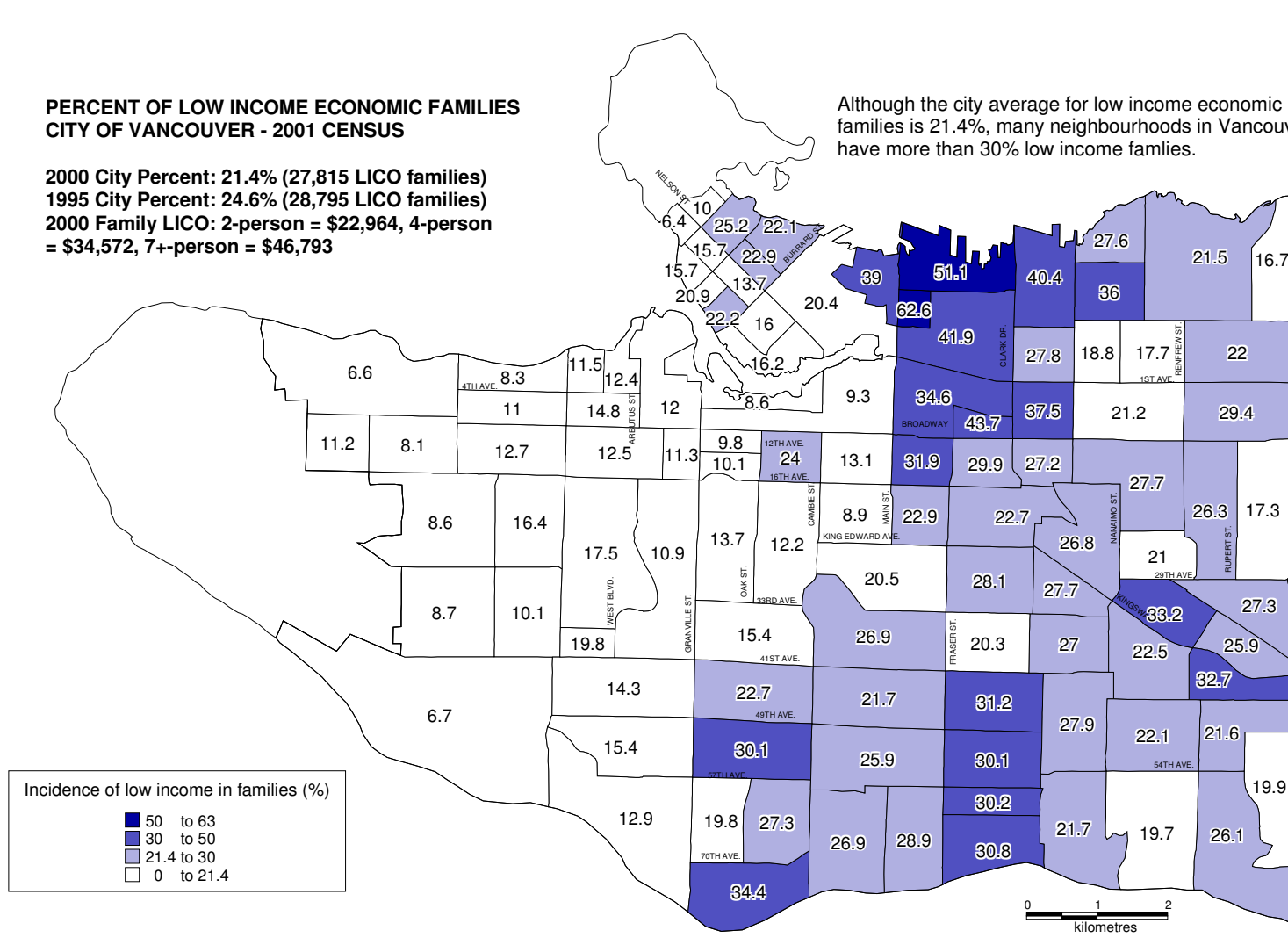
### Percent of Low Income Families and Low Income Unattached Individuals

	1995	2000		
	Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	BC
Low Income Economic Families	24.6%	21.4%	17.1%	13.9%
Low Income Unattached Individuals	47%	43.1%	39.8%	38.1%

**PERCENT OF LOW INCOME ECONOMIC FAMILIES  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2000 City Percent: 21.4% (27,815 LICO families)**  
**1995 City Percent: 24.6% (28,795 LICO families)**  
**2000 Family LICO: 2-person = \$22,964, 4-person = \$34,572, 7+-person = \$46,793**

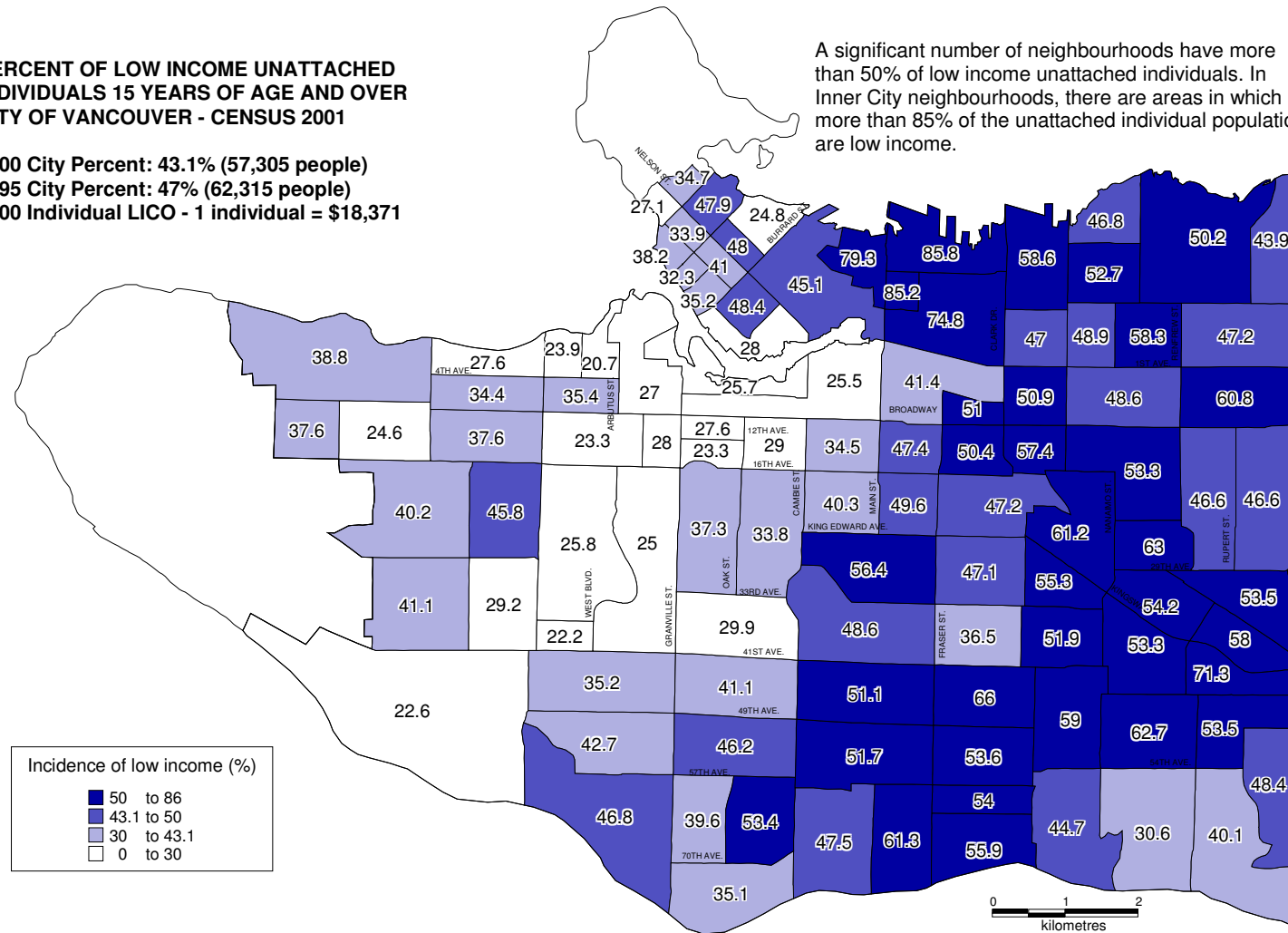
Although the city average for low income economic families is 21.4%, many neighbourhoods in Vancouver have more than 30% low income families.



**PERCENT OF LOW INCOME UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CITY OF VANCOUVER - CENSUS 2001**

2000 City Percent: 43.1% (57,305 people)  
 1995 City Percent: 47% (62,315 people)  
 2000 Individual LICO - 1 individual = \$18,371

A significant number of neighbourhoods have more than 50% of low income unattached individuals. In Inner City neighbourhoods, there are areas in which more than 85% of the unattached individual population are low income.



## Family Structure of Families with Children Living at Home

The Statistics Canada definition of family changed in the 2001 census. Therefore, comparisons between 1996 and 2001 data cannot be made. For the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the reference was to never-married sons and/or daughters; these persons could be of any age. For the 2001 Census, the concept of children includes sons and daughters who have been married, provided they do not have a spouse, common-law partner or child living in the household. As well, grandchildren in households with no parents present are now considered children in the census family of their grandparent(s).

### Couples with Children at Home

In Vancouver, there were 59,815 married and common-law couples with children at home in 2001.

### Female Lone Parents

Vancouver had 19,120 female lone parents in 2001. Female lone parents made up 83.8% of all lone parent families in Vancouver.

### Male Lone Parents

There were 3,700 male lone parents in 2001. Male lone parents made up 16.2% of all lone parent families.

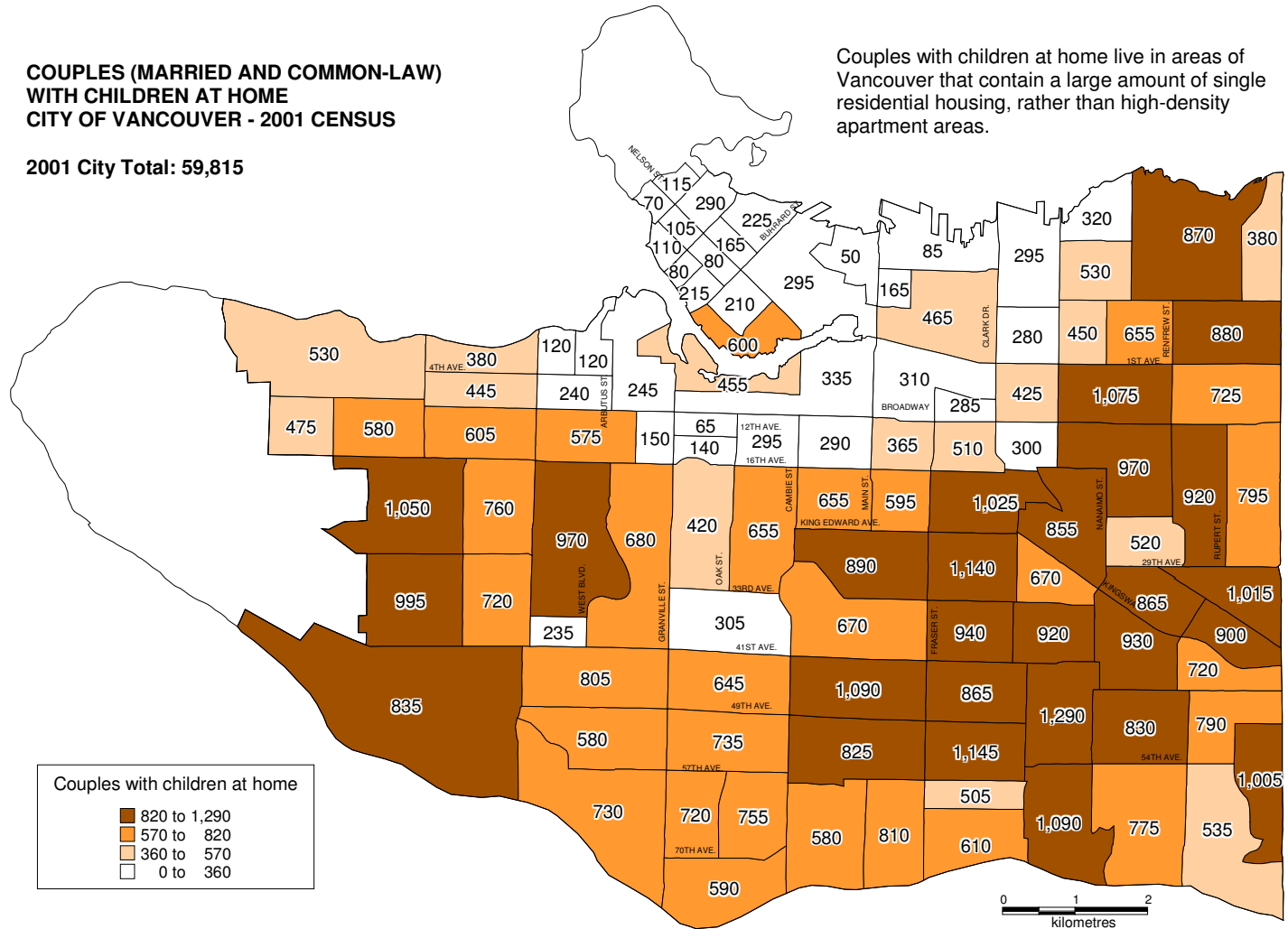
### Percent of All Families with Children Living at Home by Family Structure

	2001		
	Vancouver	GVRD	BC
Couples with Children Living at Home	72.4%	76.3%	74.3%
Female Lone Parents	23.1%	19.4%	20.8%
Male Lone Parents	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%

**COUPLES (MARRIED AND COMMON-LAW)  
WITH CHILDREN AT HOME  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 59,815

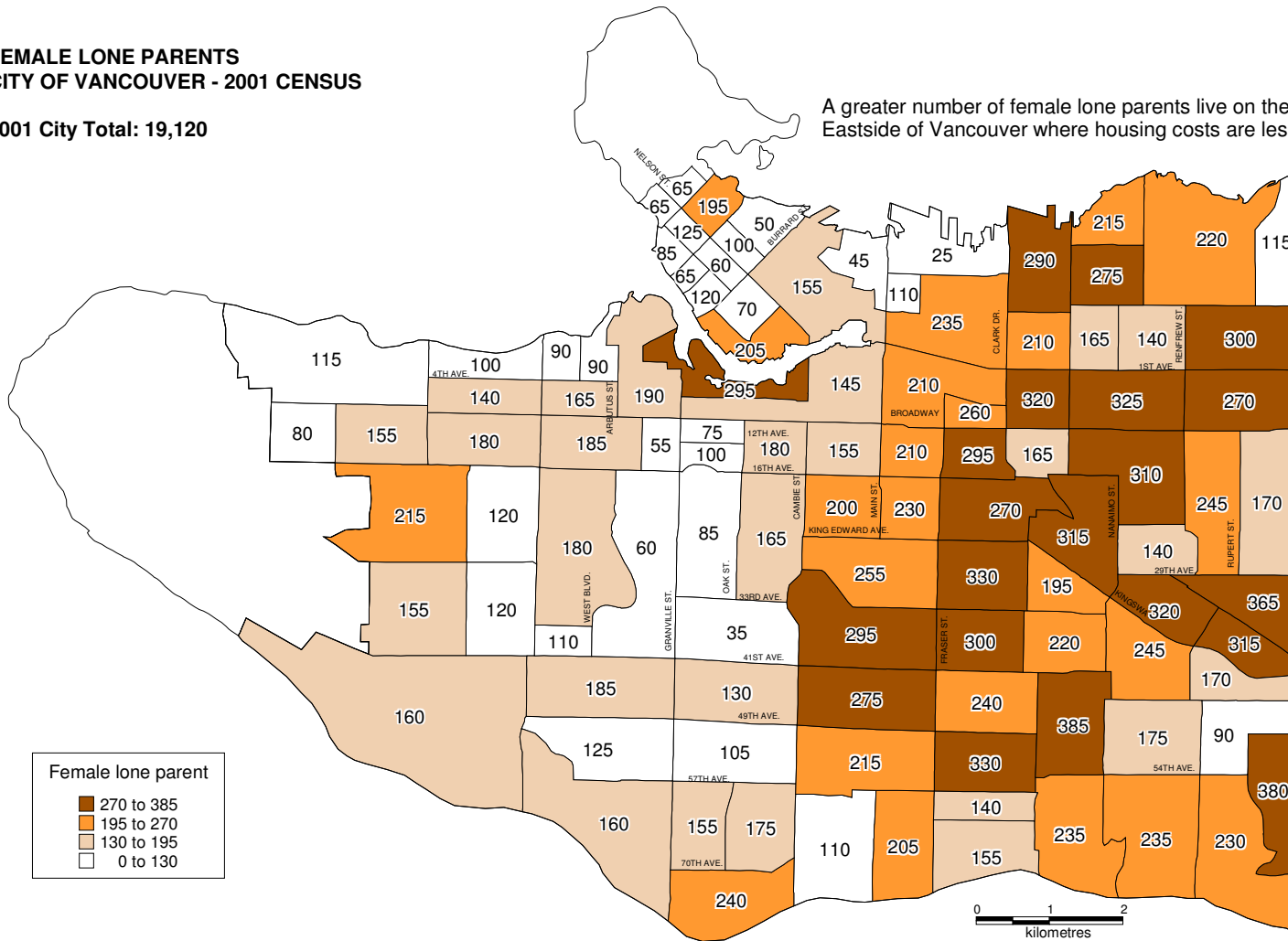
Couples with children at home live in areas of Vancouver that contain a large amount of single residential housing, rather than high-density apartment areas.



**FEMALE LONE PARENTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

2001 City Total: 19,120

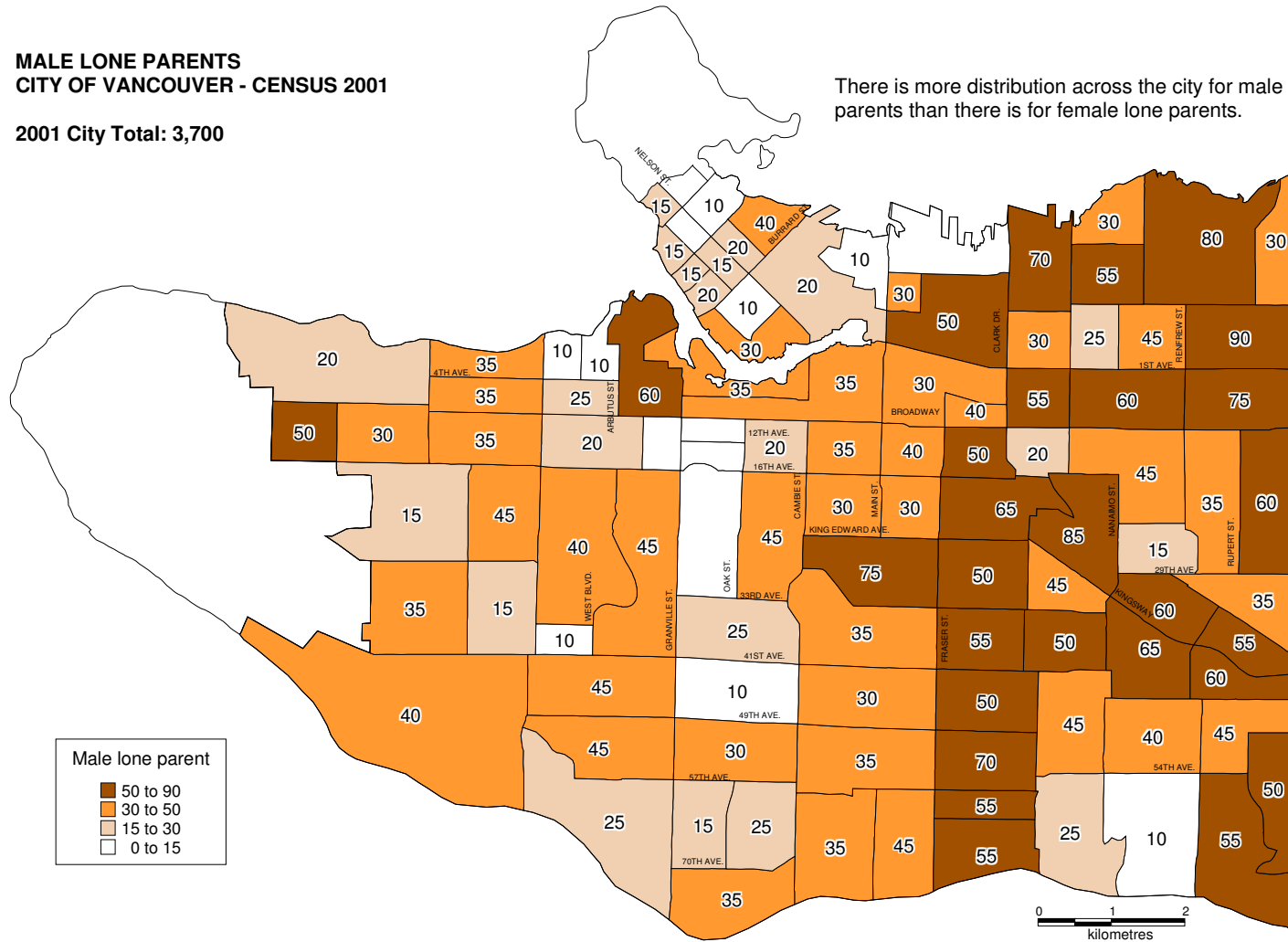
A greater number of female lone parents live on the Eastside of Vancouver where housing costs are less.



**MALE LONE PARENTS  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - CENSUS 2001**

2001 City Total: 3,700

There is more distribution across the city for male lone parents than there is for female lone parents.



## Mobility Status

Mobility status refers to information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 15, 2001), as he or she did five years before (May 15, 1996). This means that we have "movers" and "non-movers". There are different types of "movers": people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants), and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

In Vancouver in 2001, 51.7% (266,615) of the population over 5 years of age had moved and no longer lived in the residence that they had lived in during the last census in 1996.

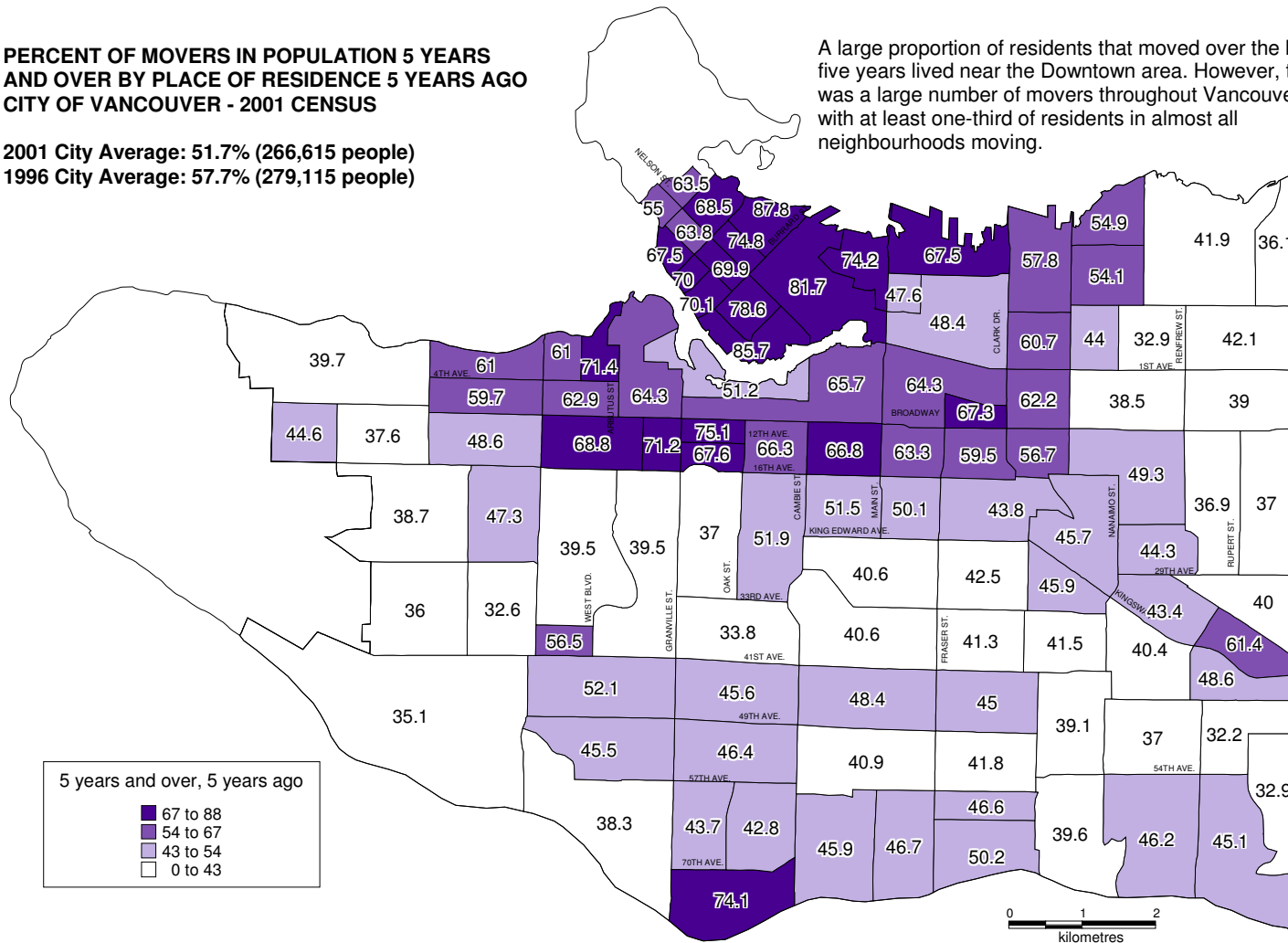
### Percent of Population that Had Moved and No Longer Lived in the Residence That They had Lived in During Last Census

1991-1996	1996-2001		
Vancouver	Vancouver	GVRD	British Columbia
57.7%	51.7%	47.9%	46.3%

**PERCENT OF MOVERS IN POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO  
CITY OF VANCOUVER - 2001 CENSUS**

**2001 City Average: 51.7% (266,615 people)**  
**1996 City Average: 57.7% (279,115 people)**

A large proportion of residents that moved over the last five years lived near the Downtown area. However, there was a large number of movers throughout Vancouver, with at least one-third of residents in almost all neighbourhoods moving.



## NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

### GENERAL NOTES

#### 1. Random Rounding

Census figures are subject to a process of random rounding: all figures are randomly rounded upwards or downwards to a multiple of “5” to prevent the possibility of identifying an individual where the figures are small. Percentages may not total to 100% because they are calculated from the rounded figures.

#### 2. Errors

Surveys are never completely accurate, and the Census of Canada is no exception. There are four main types of errors affecting the Census data:

- I) Census counts are affected by two types of coverage error. Undercoverage occurs when people who should have been enumerated are missed. Overcoverage occurs when people are counted more than once, or are counted when they should not be enumerated. The difference between the two is referred to as the net undercoverage. The first estimates of Statistics Canada show that the 2001 Census underestimated the national population by 3.1 percent. The first estimate for net under-coverage for BC in the 2001 Census was 4.0 percent. Some population estimates, such as those produced by the Province’s BC Stats Division, are adjusted upwards to account for under-coverage. BC Stats’ estimate of the city’s 2001 population is 577,256 and the current estimate for 2002 is 577,772;
- II) A non-response error occurs when a person does not answer a question or questions on the census form;
- III) A response error occurs when the response recorded is incorrect;
- IV) A processing error can occur when input is incorrect during coding, data capture and imputation; and
- V) Sampling error applies only to the supplementary questions used on the “long form” which 20% of households receive. The majority of the data in this report is based on this 20% sample data. Sampling error occurs when these questions are weighted up to represent the whole population. The responses to these questions inevitably differ somewhat from the responses which would have been obtained if these questions had been asked of all households. In addition, the 20% sample data is not collected from institutional residents.

For large cell values, the potential error due to sampling, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively small. For small cell values, the potential error, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively large. Sampling errors are usually expressed as “standard errors”. The user can be reasonably certain that the true population value lies within plus or minus three times the standard error.

### 3. Comparability

Each Census sees some changes to the form and style of the questions and to the procedures followed in processing the data. These changes can affect the comparability of the data. When comparing data from two or more Censuses, the variable definitions should be checked to ensure the data is comparable.

## SPECIFIC NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

**POPULATION:** refers to the number of Canadians and landed immigrants whose usual place of residence is in the area, regardless of where they happened to be at the date of the Census. People who are temporarily absent from their usual place of residence (on vacation, business, or short-term patients, for example) are included in the population of the area where they usually live, and not at the place they are staying on the date of the Census. Also included in the population, beginning with the 1991 Census, are those who are considered to be “non-permanent” residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are individuals (and their families) who are refugee claimants or students, and those with work permits or Minister’s permit. Foreign diplomats or visitors and their families are excluded from the Census.

**AGE:** refers to the age of the respondent at the last birthday of a person as of Census day (May 15, 2001).

**ABORIGINAL IDENTITY:** refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal peoples based on previous census data. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed. In recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues.

**IMMIGRATION STATUS:** the “non-immigrant population” refers to those who are Canadian citizens by birth. Most of this group were born in Canada, but a small number were born outside Canada to Canadian parents. “Non-permanent residents” are individuals (and their families) who are refugee claimants, students, or those with work permits or Minister’s permit. “Immigrant population” refers to those who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada (granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities). Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

**PLACE OF BIRTH:** refers to place of birth according to present political boundaries.

**PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION:** this is based on the year in which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status.

**KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES:** refers to whether the respondent feels that he or she has the ability to talk at some length on various topics in either or both of the official languages (English and French).

**MOTHER TONGUE:** refers to the first language learned at home and still understood. If the respondent no longer understands the first language they learned, they were asked to indicate the second language learned. Multiple responses are recorded only if these were used equally often and still understood.

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE:** refers to attendance at a school, college or university during the eight months prior to the Census. Attendance is counted only for courses that could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma, or degree. Full-time attendance is defined as taking 75% or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered.

**HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING:** refers to the highest grade of school attended, or the highest level of university or non-university completed. The “non-university” category includes courses taken in institutions such as nursing schools, community colleges, private business colleges, and trade schools.

**INCOME BY SOURCE:** refers to the percent of the total 2000 income of residents of an area that came from employment, government transfer payments, and other sources. “Employment income” includes wages, salaries, and income from self-employment. “Government transfer payments” include all transfer payments received from provincial income supplements, veterans’ pensions, workers’ compensations, family allowances, Old Age Security pensions, Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, and Federal child tax credits. The “other” category includes income from retirement pensions, annuities, dividends, and interest payments.

**LOW INCOME:** is defined on the basis of Statistics Canada’s low income cut offs. These are set at income levels where 54.7% of gross income goes to the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter. This level is derived by taking national family expenditure data for 1992 that indicates that Canadian families spend on average 34.7% of their income on necessities, and arbitrarily assuming that families spending an additional 20% or more of their income on necessities would be in ‘straitened’ circumstances. Low income status is calculated for economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over (excluding those living on Indian reserves), but can be applied to census families and the population in private households.

The cut offs vary with the number of people in a household and the size of the metropolitan area. For the Vancouver CMA (and other areas with a population of 500,000 or more), the 2000 low income cut offs ranged from \$18,371 for an unattached individual, \$22,964 for a two-person economic family, \$34,572 for a four-person economic family to \$46,793 for a seven-person economic family.

**CENSUS FAMILIES:** are composed of a married couple or two persons living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living with at least one child in the same dwelling. A person can be a spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, a child or a non-family person. Children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). The category of children can be further distinguished as follows: Never-married sons and/or daughters in a census family, as used in censuses prior to 2001; other sons and/or daughters in a census family who would not have been included in the census family of their parents according to the previous concept; grandchildren living in the same household as their grandparent(s), with no parents present.

**LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:** refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family or non-family households, and whether non-family persons are living on their own or with persons related or unrelated to them. Note that the figures refer only to the population in private households, not the total population.

**ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS:** an economic family is a group of persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. This refers to a larger group than does the concept of a census family. For example, a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a non-family person under the definition of a census family. That same person would, however, be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law. Two or more related families living together also constitute one economic family as, for example, a man and his wife living with their married son and daughter-in-law. Two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family, but not a census family since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. All census family persons are economic family persons.

Unattached individuals are household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is by definition an unattached individual.