

Marpole: Exploring the Community

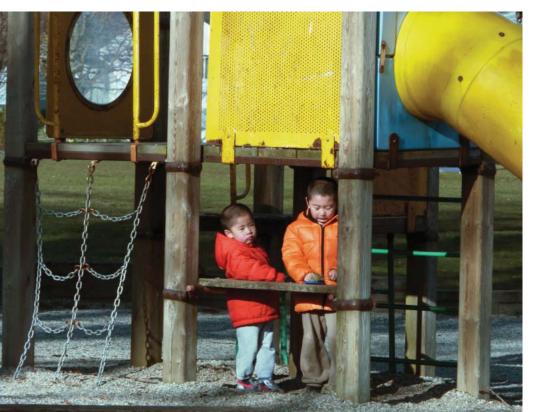












Table of Contents

Introduction & Context	1
Demographics	6
Housing	21
Neighbourhood Character	34
Parks and Open Space	
Public Spaces and Facilities	
Services	
Culture	
Commercial and Industrial Areas	
Heritage	
Vancouver International Airport	
Crime and Safety	
Transportation	50
Glossary	67
-	

Introduction

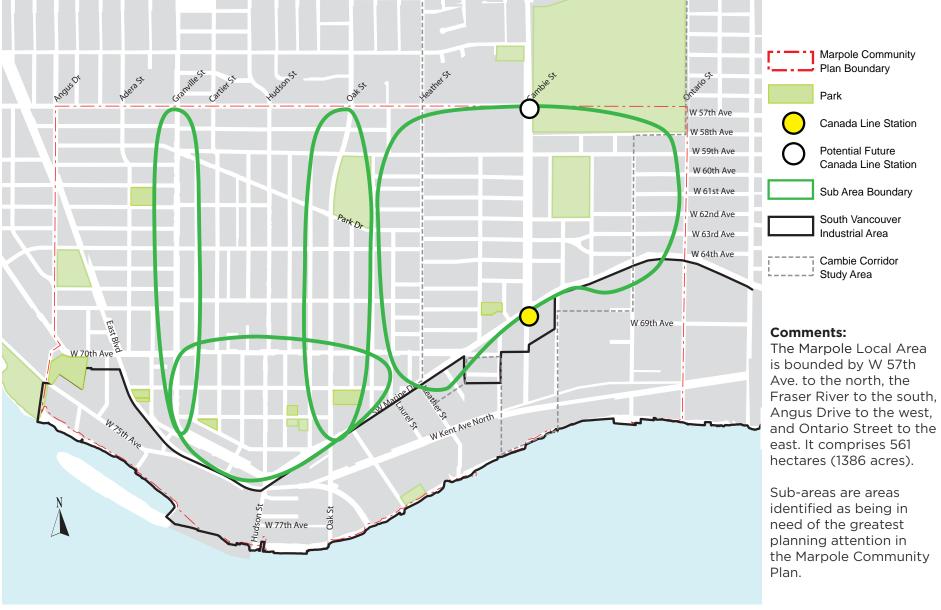
Marpole has a rich history and is one of Vancouver's oldest neighbourhoods. Today, it is a vibrant community made up of families, seniors, new immigrants, and students.

The Marpole Community Profile highlights key issues and aspects of the neighbourhood and its residents. Background information in the Profile will also help inform the City's discussion with the community on various planning issues that will be addressed through the Marpole planning process.

Data used in this Profile is from Statistics Canada, which conducts a census study every 5 years. From the most recent 2011 census, only limited data is available. For specific, more detailed information, such as household size and household income, 2006 census data is used. Periodic updates to the profile will be made as additional data is received.

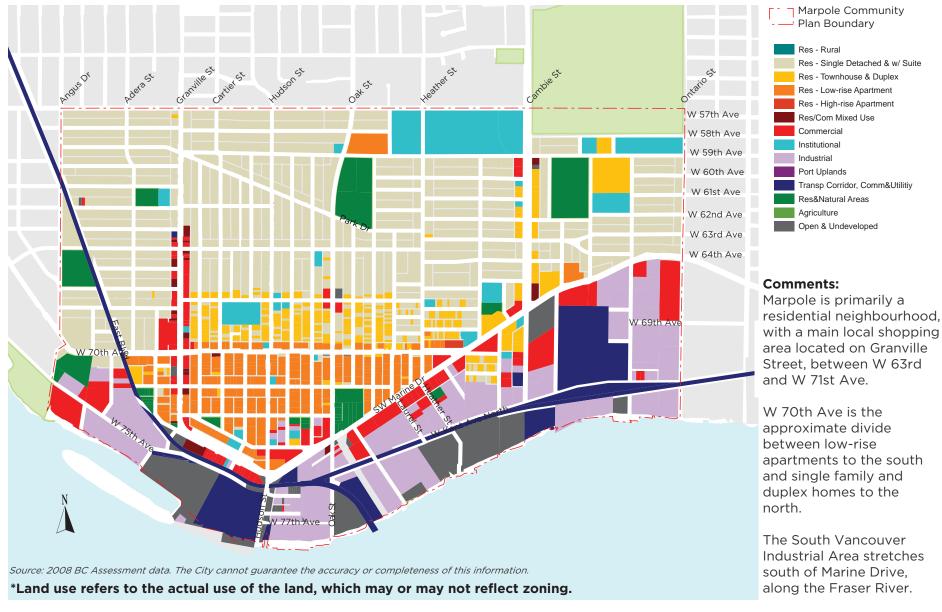


Community Plan Area



Page 2 City of Vancouver

Land Use*



Zoning (2012)



Page 4 City of Vancouver

Zoning Descriptions

One-Family Dwelling Districts

RS-1 and RS-6

The intent of these zones is to allow one-family dwellings with or without secondary suites and laneway houses. RS-1 is also the de facto zoning used for the City's larger parks.

Two-Family Dwelling Districts

RT-2

These zones permit two-family dwellings (e.g. duplexes). For RT-2, low density multiple-family housing is allowed in some instances.

Multiple Dwelling Districts

RM-3A and RM-4

These zones allow for medium density residential development, including a variety of multiple dwelling types. Within the RM-4 zone, the retention of existing buildings and good design is encouraged in order to achieve community and social objectives.

Commercial Districts

C-1

The intent of the C-1 zone is to provide for small-scale convenience commercial establishments, catering typically to the needs of the local neighbourhood and consisting primarily of retail sales (e.g. grocery store, drug store, etc.), certain limited service functions (e.g. hair salon, laundromat, restaurant, and repair services), and some residential suites above the first storey.

C-2 and C-2C

The intent of these zones is to provide for a wide range of goods and services, as well as residential uses.

Comprehensive Dwelling Districts

CD-1

A separate CD-1 bylaw exists for each area or site zoned CD-1, tailor-made to the intended form of development.

Industrial Districts

MC-1

This zone allows for mixed use developments that have residential, commercial, and light industrial uses that are compatible with one another and with nearby residential areas. Emphasis is placed on building design that furthers compatibility among uses, adds to area character, and enhances the pedestrian realm.

M-1 and M-2

These zones allow for industrial and other uses that are not compatible with residential land but contribute to local employment and the city's economy.

Light Industrial Districts

I-2

This zone allows industrial and other uses that are generally incompatible with residential land use but contribute to local employment and the city's economy. It is not the intent, however, to permit uses that are potentially dangerous or environmentally incompatible when situated near residential zones.



Marpole's Population

Overall, Marpole's population has many similar characteristics to the City as a whole. Some key differences include median household income (lower for Marpole residents than the City average) and the percentage of the population considered to be "low income" (higher for Marpole). Marpole also has a fairly different age profile than the city as a whole with a higher number of children aged 5 to 14, a lower number of young adults aged 15 to 24 years, a higher number of adults aged 25 to 44 years and a lower number of older adults over 45 years of age.

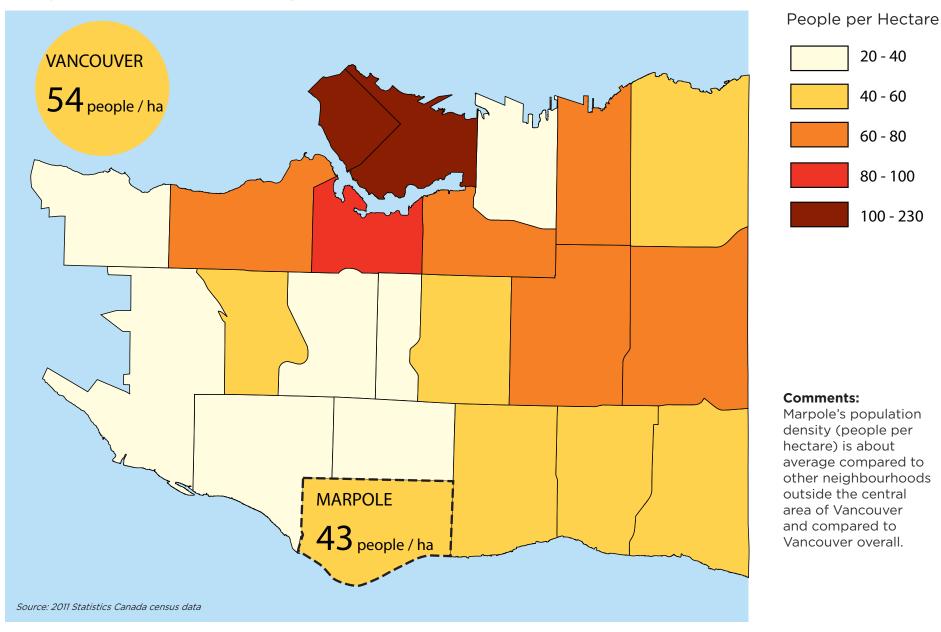
2006 Census Data: Marpole and the City

	Marpole	Vancouver
Age		
Median Age	39.7	38.6
Families		
Number of families	6,140	145,605
Children living at home	6,890	148,545
Single parent families	17.3%	16.2%
Income		
Median household income	\$41,125	\$47,299
Population in low income household*	32.2%	26.6%
Immigrants by Period of Immigration		
Total immigrant population	58.5%	45.6%
Before 1961	1.9%	3.2%
Between 1961 and 1980	10.8%	11.3%
Between 1981 and 2000	32.2%	23.5%
Between 2001 and 2006 (less than 5 years)	13.7%	7.6%
Mobility		
Population who moved since last census	52.7%	50.2%
Households		
Number of private households	9,805	253,210
One-person households	35.1%	38.6%
Average size of household	2.4	2.2

^{*}Households spending more than 20% of their income on necessities (food, shelter, and clothing) than the average family does.

Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

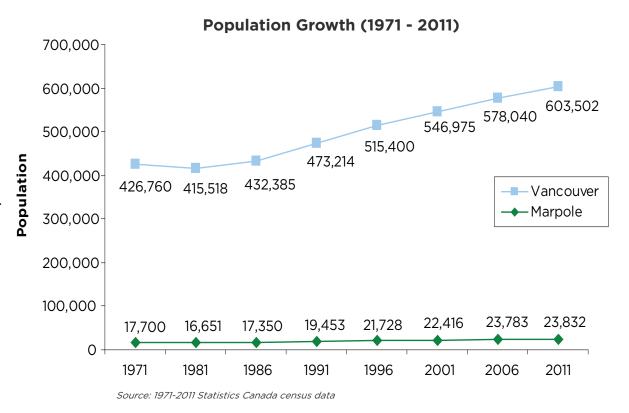
Population Density



Page 8 City of Vancouver

Population Growth

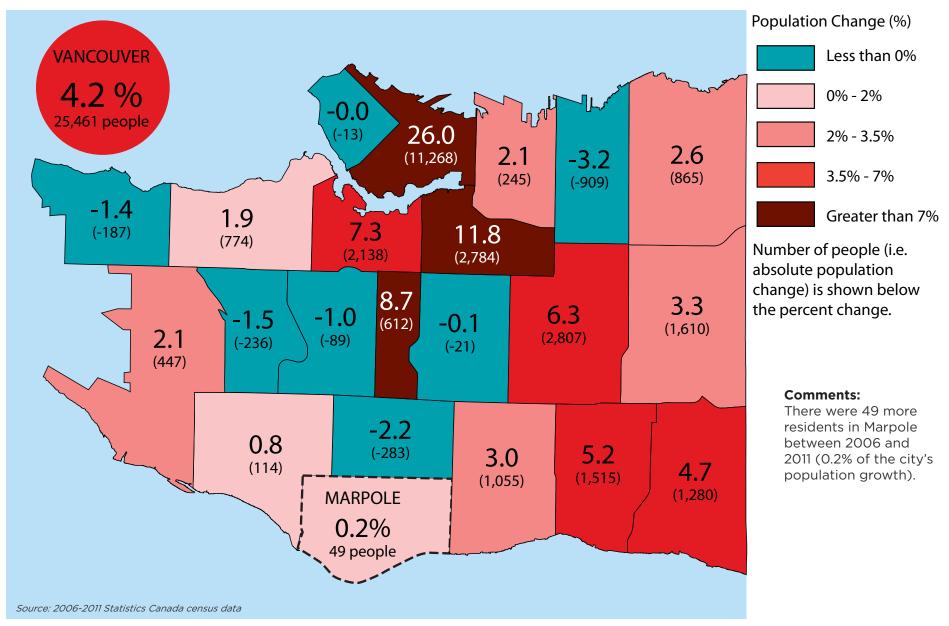
At the time of the most recent census in 2011, Marpole had a population of 23,832 (4% of the city population overall). From 1971 to 2011, Marpole's population increased a total of 35% (compared to 36% city-wide). Marpole's most rapid population growth occurred between 1986 and 1996, when it experienced a 12% increase. During this same time period, Vancouver's population grew by only 7%. Marpole experienced almost zero growth between 2006 and 2011.





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Population Change from 2006 - 2011 (%)



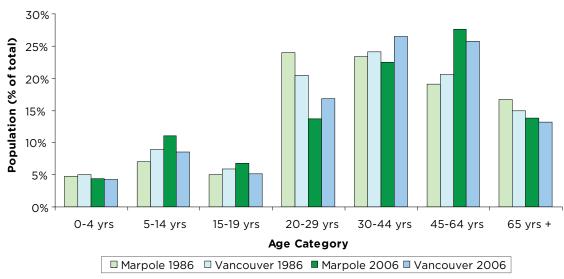
Page 10 City of Vancouver

Age Profile

In 2006, Marpole's largest age group was 45-64 years old, whereas Vancouver's largest age group is younger, between 30-44 years old.

Between 1986 and 2006, Marpole had an increase in the number of children ages 5-14 and 15-19 years (unlike the City, which had a decrease in both of these categories), a decrease in the number of 20-29 and 30-44 year olds (unlike the City which saw a decrease in 20-29 year olds and an increase in 30-44 year olds), and a notable increase in 45-64 year olds (like the City). There was also a slight decrease in the number of seniors (like the City).

Population Breakdown by Age



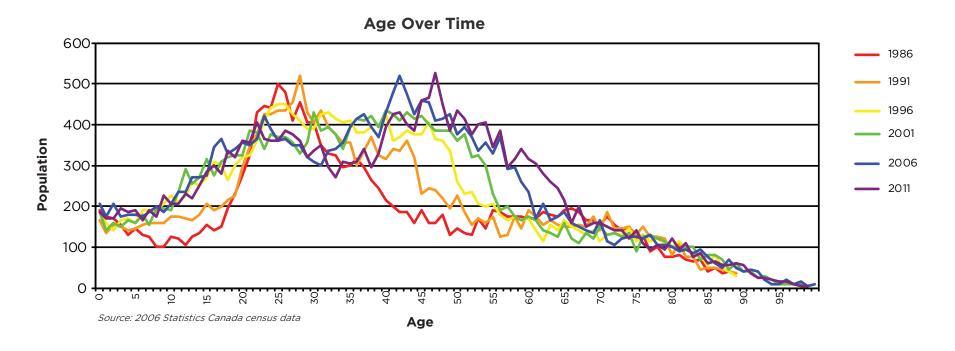
Source: 1986 & 2006 Statistics Canada census data



Age Profile Over Time

In the chart below, the wave of "baby boomers" can been seen quite distinctively moving across time.





Page 12 City of Vancouver

Children and Schools

Between 1986 and 2011, the amount of children aged 5-19 increased in Marpole, whereas the amount of children aged 0-4 decreased slightly. Schools that serve Marpole (i.e. schools that have a catchment area that overlaps with the Marpole Community Plan boundary) are all at or just below capacity enrolment (see the map on the following page).



Marpole and Citywide Age Groupings from 1986 to 2011

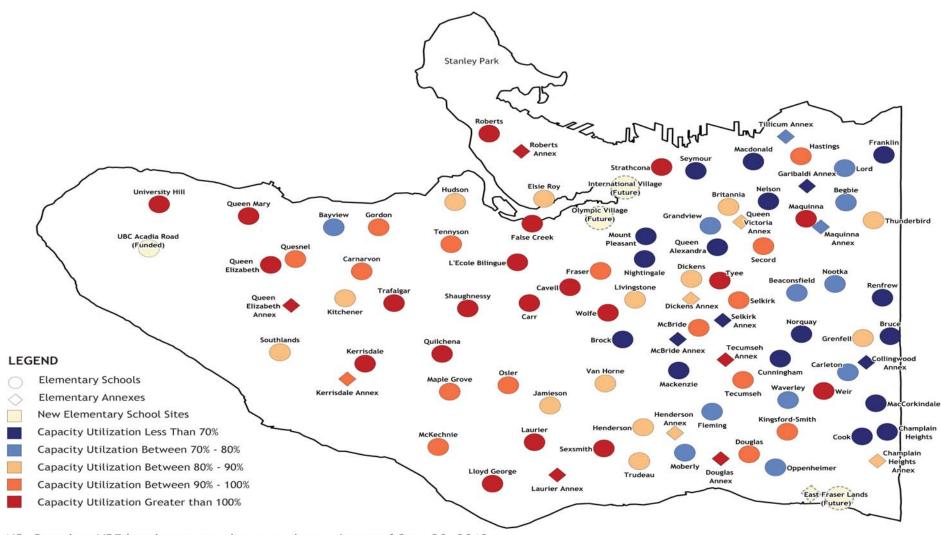
1986	Marpole	City of Vancouver
0-4 yrs	5%	5%
5-14 yrs	7%	9%
15-19 yrs	5%	6%
20-29 yrs	24%	20%
30-44 yrs	23%	24%
45-64 yrs	19%	21%
65 yrs +	17%	15%
Total Population	17,370	432,400

Source: 1986 Statistics Canada census data

2011	Marpole	City of Vancouver
0-4 yrs	4%	4%
5-14 yrs	9%	8%
15-19 yrs	6%	5%
20-29 yrs	15%	17%
30-44 yrs	22%	25%
45-64 yrs	31%	28%
65 yrs +	13%	14%
Total Population	23,835	603,500

Source: 2011 Statistics Canada census data

Elementary School Capacity Across Vancouver



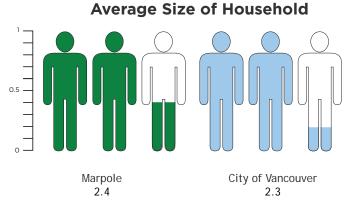
NB. Based on VBE headcount enrolment and capacity as of Sept 20, 2010.

Source: Vancouver Board of Education Administrative Report, Schools Considered for Potential Closure, October 2010

Page 14 City of Vancouver

Household Size

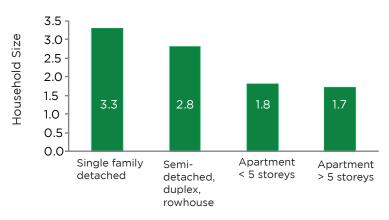
The average household size in Marpole is 2.4 persons, compared to the City average of 2.3. A single family house in Marpole, contains on average about 3.3 persons, where as an apartment has on average 1.8 or 1.7 persons.



Source: 2011 Statistics Canada census data



Household Size Versus Building Type



Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Mother Tongue

Between 2001 and 2006, the dominant mother tongue in Marpole shifted from English to Chinese. In 2006, 42% of Marpole residents' mother tongue was Chinese and 37% was English. Of the 42% whose mother tongue was Chinese, 33% spoke Cantonese, 29% spoke Mandarin, and 38% spoke a dialect other than Cantonese or Mandarin (2006).

By comparison, Vancouver's dominant mother tongue is English (49%), followed by Chinese (25%) (2006).

Aboriginal Population

In Marpole, 1.1% of the population identifies as being Aboriginal, compared to 1.9% in the rest of the city.

Mother Tongue 100%-90%-80%-21% Population (% of total) 70%-32% 37% 42% 39% □ Other 60%-■ Russian 50%-■ Tagalog (Filipino) ■ Chinese 40%-■ French 30%-□ English 75% 64% 47% 43% 37% 39% 20%-10%

1991 Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

1996

0%

1986

Aboriginal, North American Indian, and Métis Identity

2001

2006

2011

	Marpole	Vancouver
Aboriginal Identity	1.1%	1.9%
North Amerian Indian	0.8%	1.3%
Métis	0.3%	0.6%

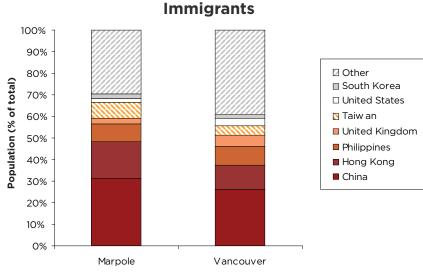
Source: 1986 & 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Page 16 City of Vancouver

Immigrants

In Marpole, 59% of the population was born outside of Canada. Of those born abroad, 65% are from Asia (China, Hong Kong, Philippines, Taiwan, or South Korea). In Vancouver, 47% of the population was born outside of Canada.

In Marpole, approximately 13% of the population is recent immigrants (immigrated to Canada less than 5 years ago), compared to 7% city-wide.



Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Migration

Between 2001 and 2006, 52% of the population moved in to, or out of, Marpole.



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Employment

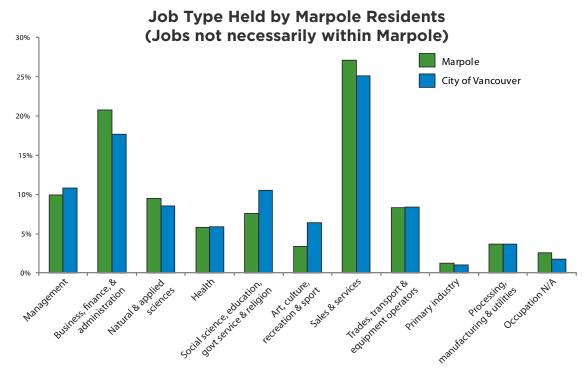
Residents living in Marpole are mostly employed in the sales and services sector. Compared to the rest of Vancouver, Marpole has a higher proportion of residents employed in business, finance, and administrative occupations. About 8% of Marpole residents work from home, compared to 8.6% city-wide.

The unemployment rate of residents in Marpole improved between 1986-2006. However, in 2006, Marpole's unemployment rate at 6.8%, was still higher than the city average (6.0%).

Location of Employment

The South Vancouver Industrial Area (south of SW Marine Dr.) is one of the major employers in Marpole with over 10,000 jobs represented. The Airport Square office building is also a major employer in Marpole and provides over 700 jobs (2006 Census data). Various health care facilities, including Pearson Hospital, Dogwood Lodge, and St. Vincent's-Langara residential care also provide jobs for over 500 people.

The Marine Landing area, located at Cambie and SW Marine Dr., is an emerging transit-supported commercial area that is developing into a job-rich commercial node.

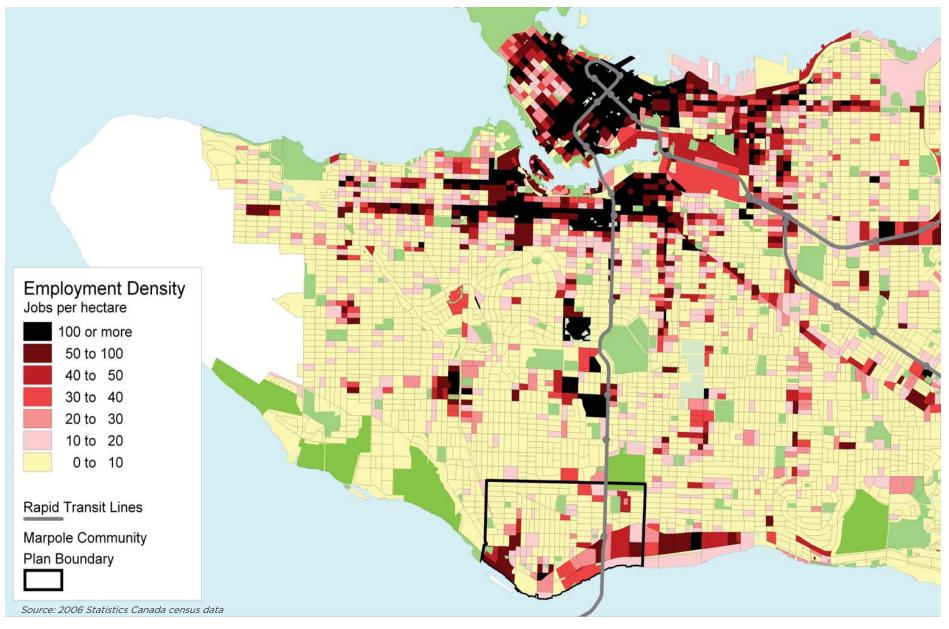


Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data



Page 18 City of Vancouver

Employment Density (2006)



Location of Employment



Comments:

Over one third of residents in Marpole work in the central area of Vancouver and over 40% work outside of Vancouver. Approximately 20% of Marpole residents work in Richmond.

Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

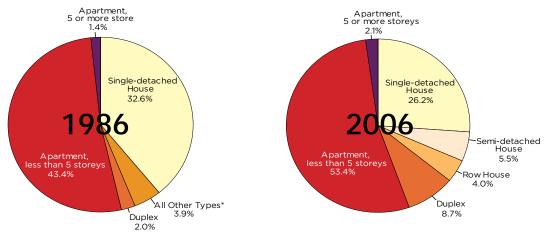
Page 20 City of Vancouver



Housing Stock

According to the 2006 census Marpole had 9,800 occupied private dwellings. The most common housing type in Marpole is low-rise apartments (<5 storeys). Between 1986 and 2006, the proportion of single-detached houses decreased, while the proportion of duplexes, row houses, and semi-detached houses increased. *Note definition change by Statistics Canada.

Housing Breakdown by Type



*Includes semi-detached houses and duplexes

Source: 1986 & 2006 Statistics Canada census data





Page 22 City of Vancouver

Dwelling Units by Type

Marpole has a higher number of low-rise apartments (less than 5 storeys) compared to the city average (53% vs. 35%).

Total Dwelling Units by Type

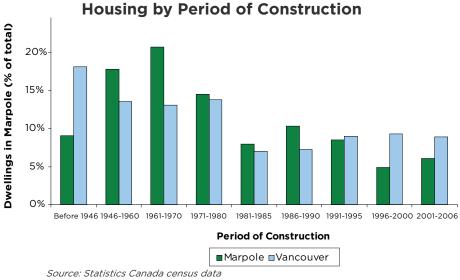
Dwelling Type	Marpole	City of Vancouver
Single detatched	26%	19%
Duplex, Rowhouse & Semi-detached	18%	22%
Low Rise Apt. (less than 5 storeys)	53%	35%
High Rise Apt. (5 storeys or more)	2%	24%

Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Age of Housing

Marpole experienced its largest housing boom between 1945 and 1980, when 71% of Marpole's dwellings were constructed. In contrast, only 2% of Marpole's dwellings were constructed between 2001 and 2006.

Compared to the City of Vancouver, the percentage of dwellings built in Marpole before 1990 is higher than the city overall (81% vs. 73%).



Page 23 City of Vancouver

Age of Housing



1985-2005 1965-1985

Marpole Community Plan

Period Of Construction
2005-2008

Boundary

Before 1945

1945-1965

Comments:

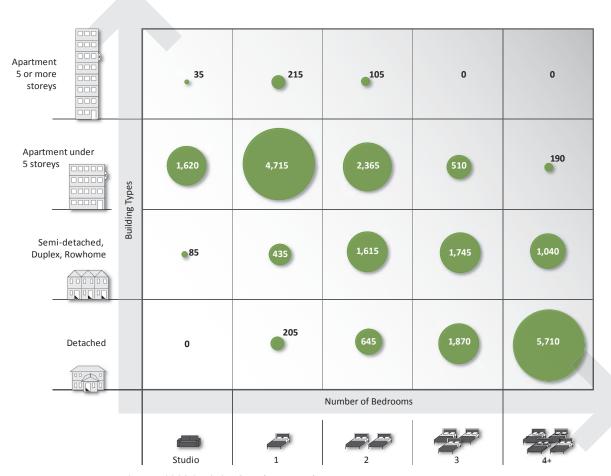
Since 2011, over 1,400 additional residential units have been approved in Marpole. The majority of these units are located in a small number of major developments including Marine Gateway, MC2 and the Marpole Safeway site redevelopment.

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Page 24 City of Vancouver

Number of Bedrooms and Housing Type

Marpole has slightly more dwellings with 3 or more bedrooms than the city-wide average (35% vs. 32%); however, units with 3 bedrooms or more are largely in detached and semi-detached houses. The majority of apartment dwellings are studios and 1 or 2 bedrooms units.



Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Total Dwelling Units by Number of Bedrooms

Number of Bedrooms	Marpole	City of Vancouver
Studio	11%	11%
1 bed	34%	33%
2 bed	20%	24%
3 bed	15%	14%
4+bed	20%	18%

Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Affordability

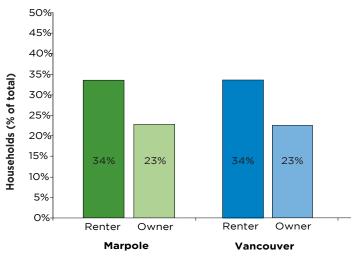
In Marpole, 34% of households that rent their dwelling spend more than 30% of their income on housing*, compared to 23% of households that own their dwelling. This is the same as the rest of Vancouver. In total, 29% of households in Marpole spend over 30% of their income on housing.

*According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the cost of adequate shelter should not exceed 30% of household income.

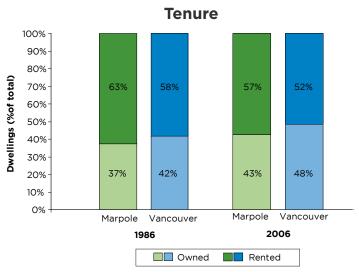
Rental vs. Ownership

The proportion of rented dwellings in Marpole has decreased from 63% in 1986 to 57% in 2006. However, compared with the City (52%), Marpole has a slightly higher proportion of rentals (57%).

Households Spending Over 30% of Their Income on Housing



Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data



Source: 1986 & 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Page 26 City of Vancouver

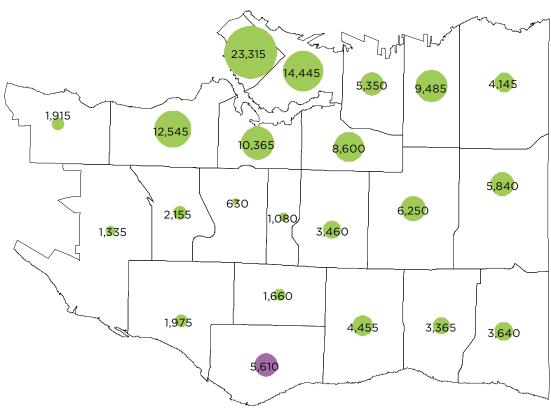
Rental Housing in the City

Rental housing is a key source of affordable housing to households of varied income levels. It also allows for flexibility in the housing market for workers who need to live closer to their employment. Rental housing includes purpose-built market rental housing* (e.g. rental apartments), social housing and secondary rental housing including secondary suites, laneway housing, rented condos and rented single family houses.

Overall, approximately 4% of the city's rental housing stock is located in Marpole (5,610 rental units).

*Purpose-built market rental housing excludes rental housing buildings with two or less units, basement

Rental Housing by Local Area



Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Rental Housing in Marpole

Most of Marpole's rental dwelling units are in low-rise apartment form (<5 storeys), most of which were built before 1975.

The median household income of renters in Marpole is \$32,624, which is significantly lower than the median household income of owners at \$62,898. As shown, most renters live in apartments, which tend to better accommodate single person (therefore single income) households.

Purpose-built Market Rental Housing

Of the 4,094 purpose-built market rental units in Marpole, 84% were built before 1975 (2012 Coriolis Rental Housing Inventory). Rents are below the City average and between 2001 and 2006, rental increases were again below the City's average.

Apartment, 1% Rent 32% Own Apartment, 2% Rent Apartment, 2% Rent Apartment, 2% Rent Semi-detached Semi-detached

Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Average Rents in Purpose Built Market Rental

Duplex, Rowhouse

Dwelling Type	Marpole	City of Vancouver
Studio	\$696	\$881
1 bed	\$812	\$1,049
2 bed	\$1,069	\$1,511
3+ bed	\$1,120	\$1,914
Total average - all types	\$846	\$1,112
% increase between 2001-2006	31%	43%

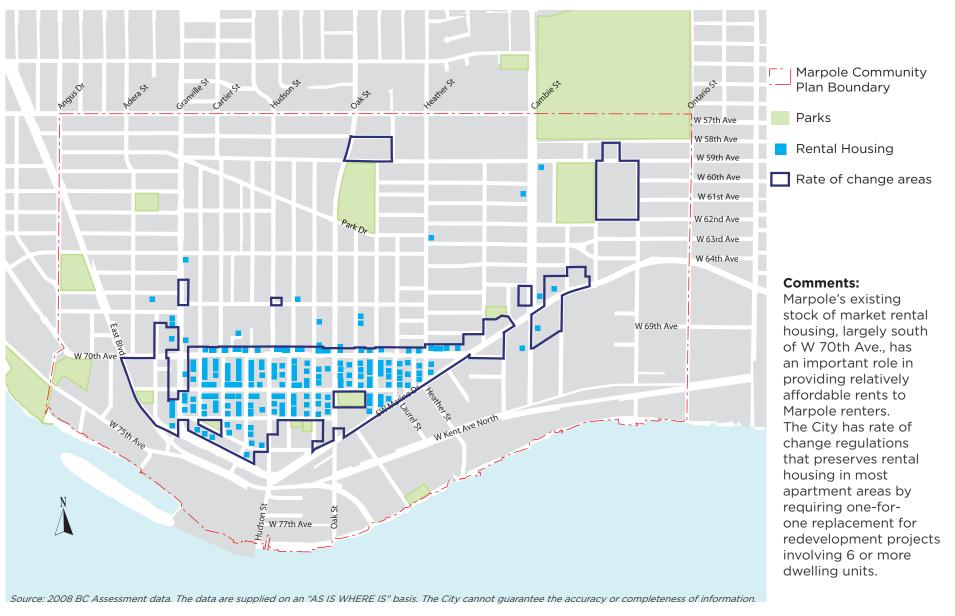
Source: October 2011 CMHC Market Rental Survey

Page 28 City of Vancouver

Age of Purpose-built Rental Housing



Rate of Change Areas in Marpole



Page 30 City of Vancouver

Social and Supportive Housing

Social housing is housing for low to moderate income singles and families usually subsidized through a variety of mechanisms including senior government support. Marpole has a total of 639 social housing units, approximately 3% of the City's total stock of social housing. The social housing units in Marpole are more likely to provide family housing compared to the city average (46% vs. 34%).

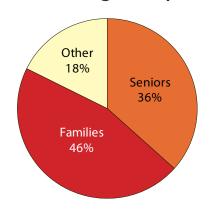
In addition to rent subsidy, supportive housing includes ongoing and targeted support services to residents who cannot live independently due to health problems or other disabilities.

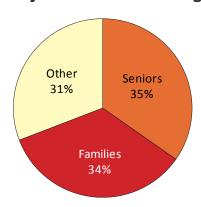
Secondary Rental Housing

Secondary rental housing includes secondary suites (e.g. basement suites), laneway houses, rented condos and rented houses. In Marpole there are approximately 620 secondary suites (approximately 3% of the City's stock). As well, between 2009 and 2012, 29 laneway housing permits were issued in Marpole (3.6% of all city permits). Across the city, outside of the downtown, approximately 22% of condos and 12% of single family houses are rented.

Social Housing in Marpole

Citywide Social Housing

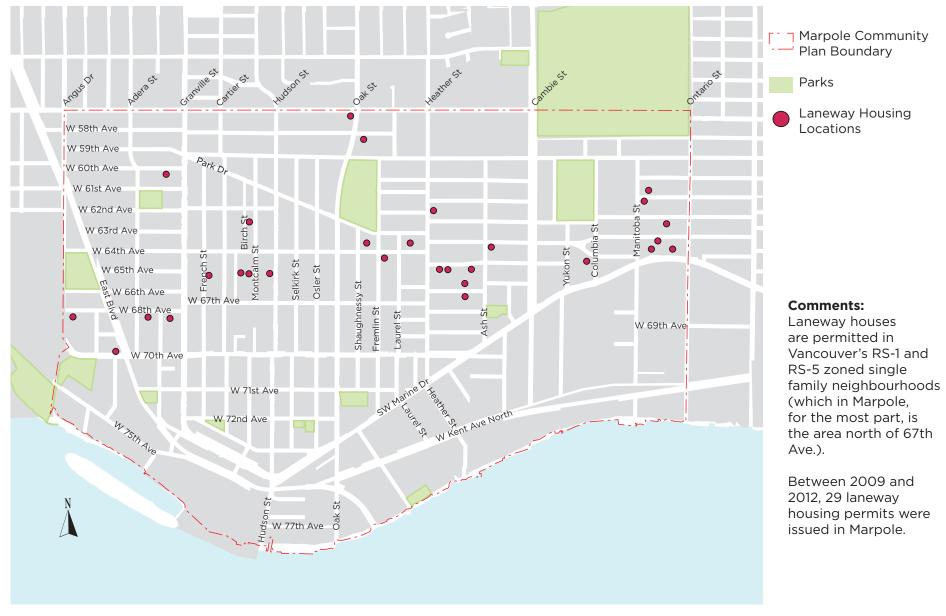




Source: 2012 City of Vancouver Non-market Housing Inventory

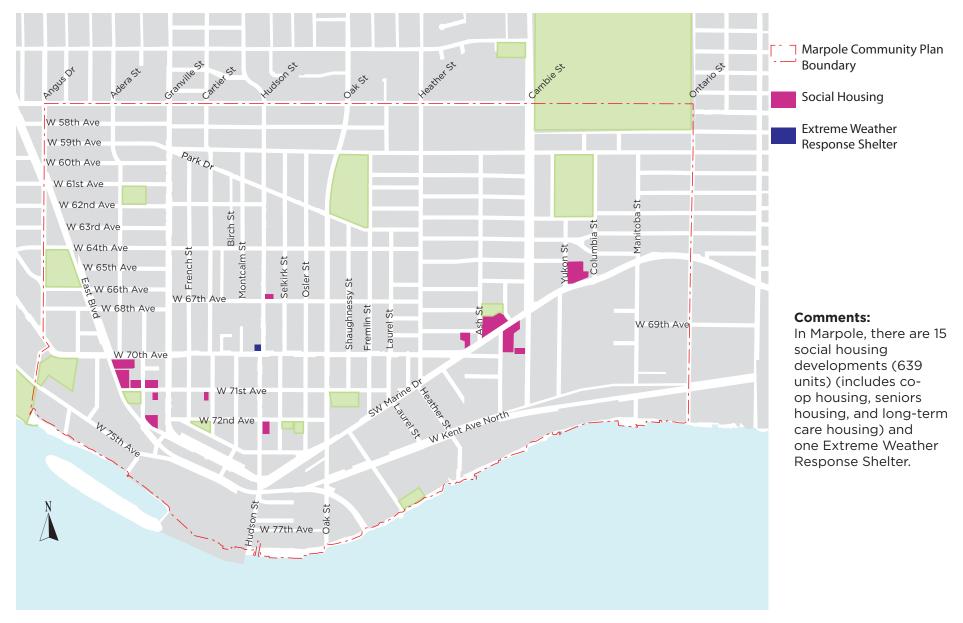


Laneway Housing



Page 32 City of Vancouver

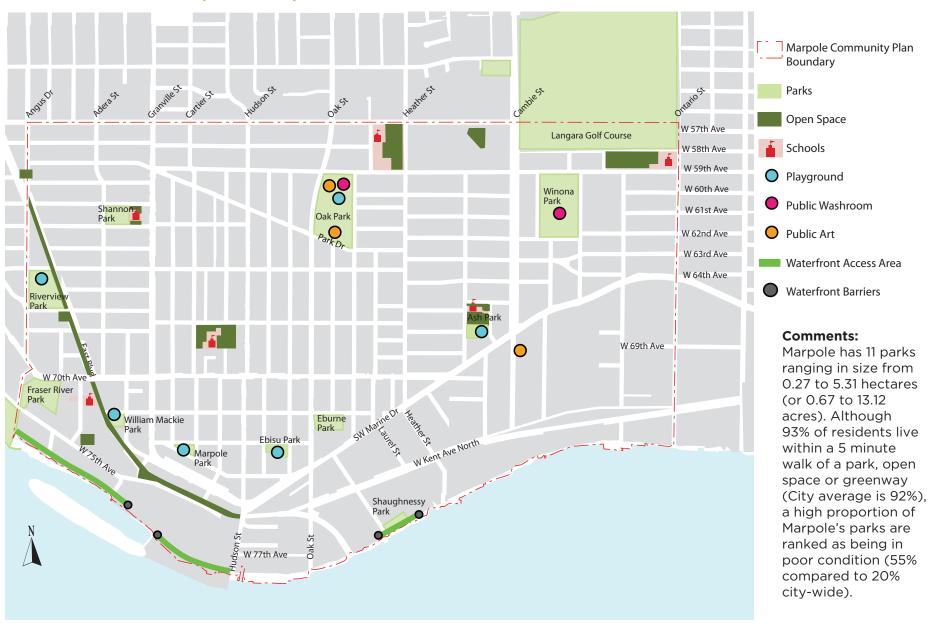
Social Housing and Emergency Shelters



City of Vancouver



Parks and Open Space





Ash Park



Eburne Park



Shannon Park



Riverview Park



Ebisu Park



Fraser River Park



William Mackie Park



Winona Park



Shaughnessy Park



Marpole Park



Oak Park

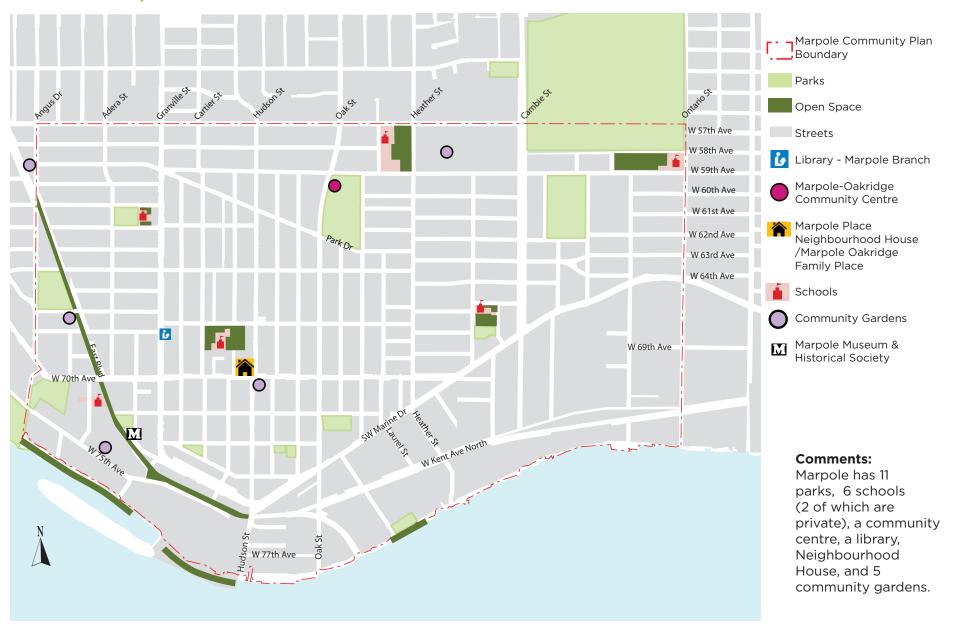


Langara Golf Course Trail

City of Vancouver

Page 36

Public Spaces and Facilities





Vancouver Public Library - Marpole



Marpole-Oakridge Community Centre



Marpole Place Neighbourhood House / Marpole Oakridge Family Place



David Lloyd Elementary School



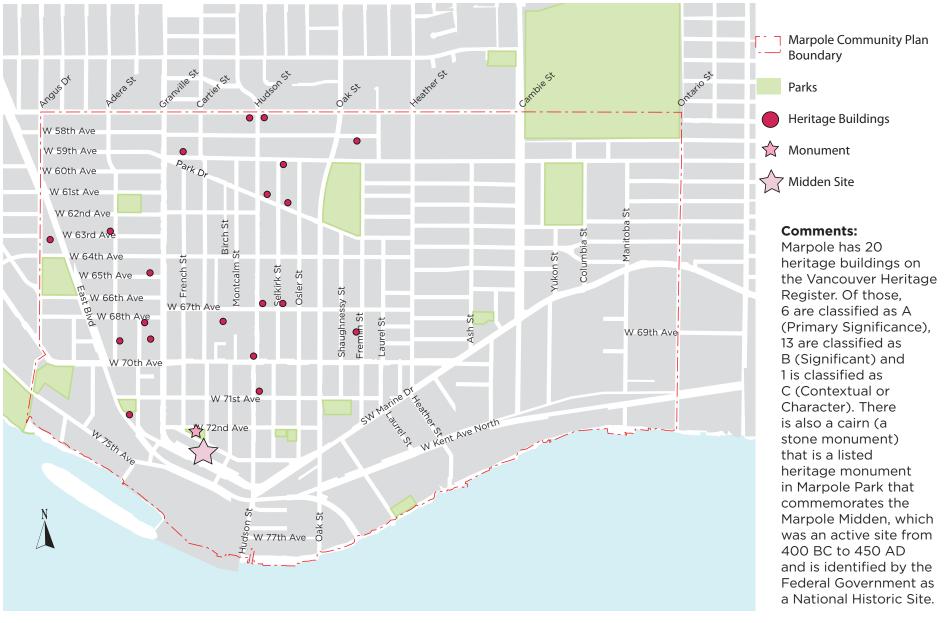
Marpole Historical Museum and Historical Society

Page 38 City of Vancouver

Services

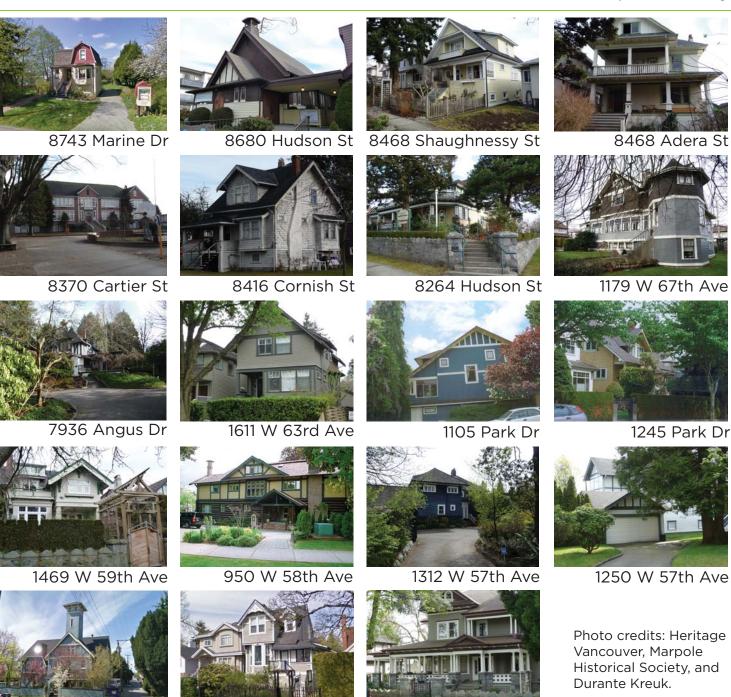


Heritage



Page 40 City of Vancouver

1245 Park Dr



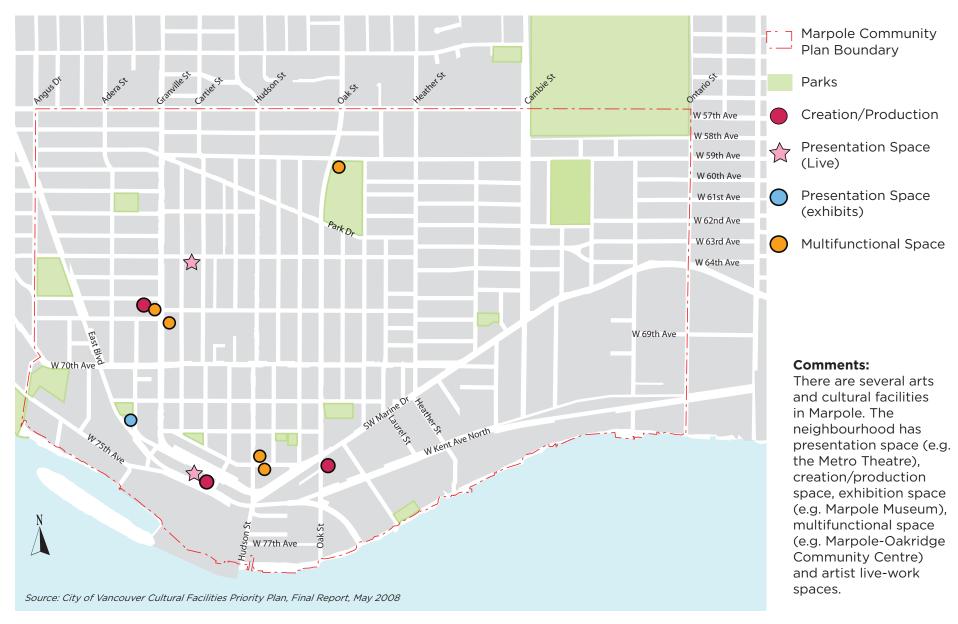
Page 41 City of Vancouver

1511 W 65th Ave

1196 W 59th Ave

1305 W 70th Ave

Culture



Page 42

Commercial and Industrial Areas



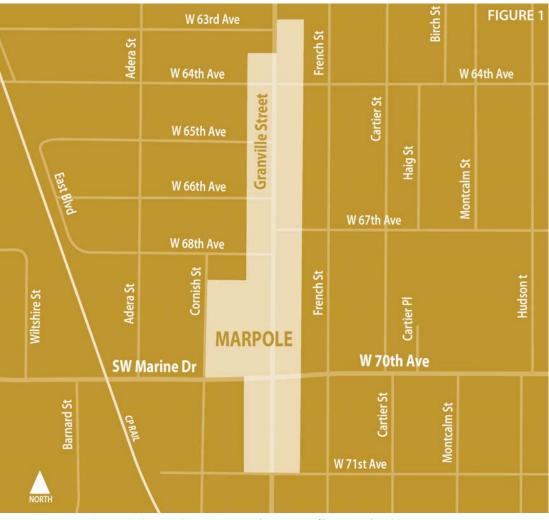
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Marpole Business Improvement Area

The Marpole Business Improvement Area (BIA) is a relatively small area. Its boundaries include 6 blocks between W 63rd Ave. and W 71st Ave. on Granville Street. The BIA comprises approximately 14,500 residents, 198 businesses and approximately 1,100 daytime employees. Another 4,830 employees work within a kilometre radius of the BIA boundary.

The BIA, comprised of over 11 acres, is home to 44 commercial properties (total 318,000 sq. ft.) and 199 businesses. Buildings are a mix of new and old.

Marpole Business Improvement Area (BIA)



Source: Vancouver Economic Commission, BIZ Map Market Area Profiles, Marpole, 2008

Page 44 City of Vancouver

Age and Quality of Buildings in Marpole BIA

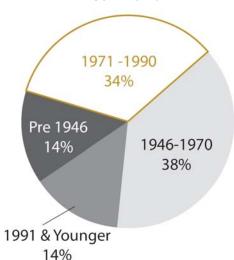
The majority of commercial buildings in Marpole were constructed prior to 1971 (14% before 1946 and 38% between 1946 to 1970). More than 37% of the pre-1970 buildings have been fully renovated.

Business Mix

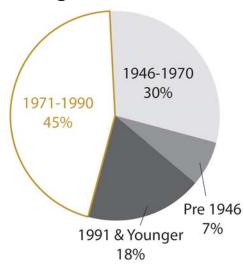
	Marpole	Vancouver	Metro Vancouver
Service	43%	46%	41%
Retail	37%	24%	25%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	10%	9%	7%
Other:	12%	22%	26%
Wholesale	2%	5%	8%
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	3%	4%	4%
Construction	2%	3%	5%
Manufacturing	0%	4%	5%
Public Administration	0%	3%	2%
Agriculture	2%	1%	1%
Minerals, Mines	1%	2%	1%
Non-classified	1%	0%	0%

Source: Vancouver Economic Commission, BIZ Map Market Area Profiles, Marpole, 2008

Year Built



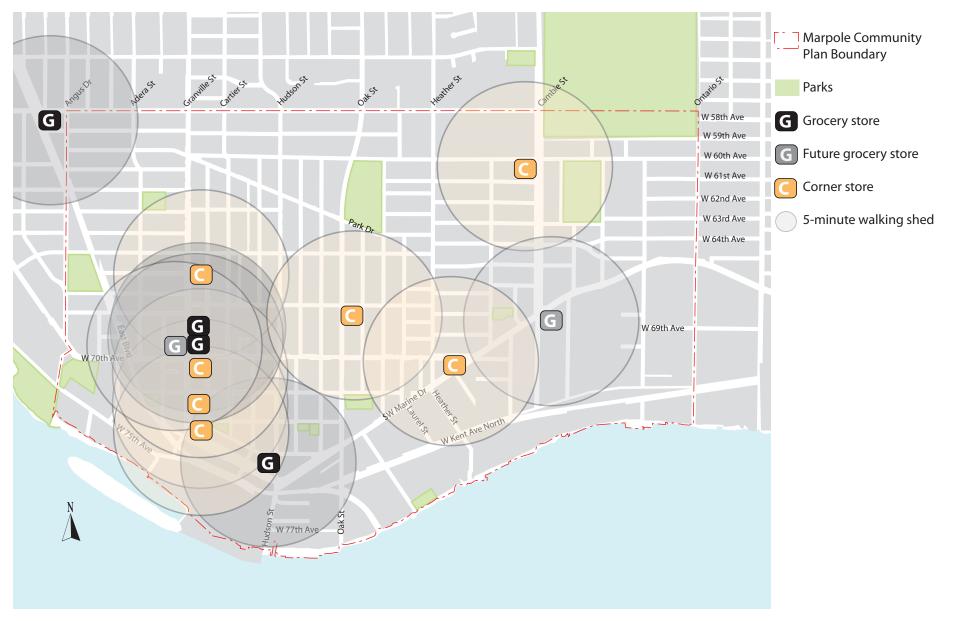
Age of Buildings that have Undergone Renovations



Source: Vancouver Economic Commission, BIZ Map Market Area Profiles, Marpole, 2008

City of Vancouver

Grocery Stores



Page 46 City of Vancouver

South Vancouver Industrial Area

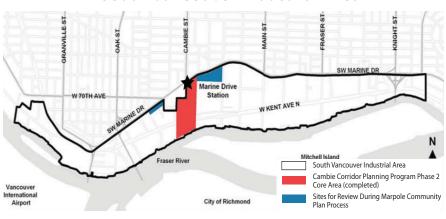
In Vancouver, industrial land prices have risen steadily and are the most expensive in the region. In general, this is due to a limited land supply and high demand for locations with easy access to the City's customers, suppliers and labour pool. Over the past four decades, Vancouver has seen a 30% decline in its supply of industrially zoned land (2,400 acres in 1968 and 1,677 acres in 2008).

South Vancouver Industrial Area represents more than one-third of the remaining industrial land in the City and it supports over 10,000 jobs. It is also the most affordable of Vancouver's industrial areas, thus offering one of the best opportunities for the development of new industrial businesses. As well, the SVIA provides the capacity for a variety of green jobs and businesses that could not be accommodated in other non-industrial areas of the City.

Over the past decade, structural shifts in the economy have seen the closure of some large scale operations in the area, particularly associated with the forestry sector. Some of these sites became vacant and contributed to a perception that the industrial lands were under utilized. In recent years the majority of these sites have been sold or redeveloped. In particular, two sites have been developed with strata industrial buildings, totaling over 400,000 square feet.

In 2009, City Council passed a motion to confirm the retention of the existing industrial zoning in the South Vancouver Area, except for limited and strategically located lands immediately around the Canada Line Marine Drive Station (blue areas shown on the map).

South Vancouver Industrial Area

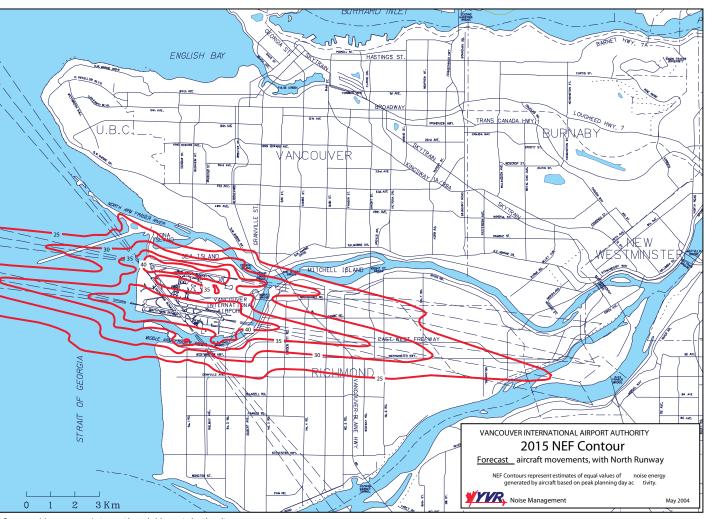




Vancouver International Airport (YVR)

Marpole is located in relatively close proximity to the Vancouver International Airport. In order to minimize conflicts caused by airport noise, Transport Canada discourages the development of land with residential uses when an area is within the 30 Noise Exposure Forecasts (NEF) contour (see adjacent map) and the Airport Authority notes that annoyance from airport noise may begin as low as 25 NEF contour. As shown on the adjacent map, while the boundaries of Marpole outside of the 30 NEF contour, a significant portion of the South Vancouver Industrial Area falls within the 25 NEF contour.

YVR Noise Exposure Forecasts (NEF) Contours



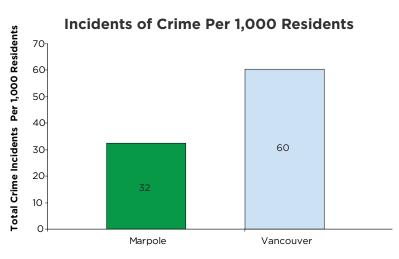
Source: Vancouver International Airport Authority

Page 48 City of Vancouver

Safety and Crime

The overall per capita crime rate in Marpole is lower than in Vancouver.





Source: Vancouver Police Department 2011 Year End Neighbourhood Statistics Report

Incidents of Crime By Type Per 1,000 Residents

	Marpole	Vancouver
Assaults	3.9	8.2
Robbery	0.8	1.7
Break & Enter	8.6	8.3
Theft (vehicle)	2	1.5
Theft	12.2	30.4
Arson	0.1	0.4
Mischief	4.4	8
Offensive Weapons	0.5	1.7

Source: Vancouver Police Department 2011 Year End Neighbourhood Statistics Report

City of Vancouver

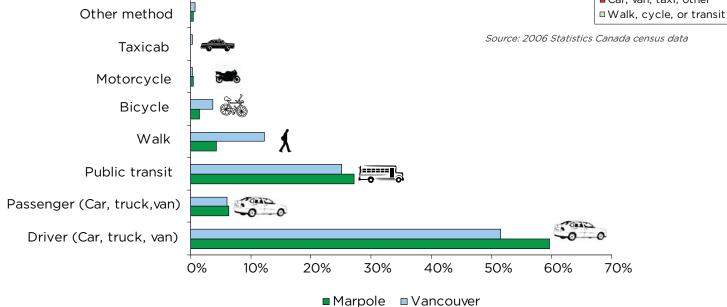


Transportation

In Marpole, 33% of trips to work are taken by walking, cycling, or transit and 67% taken by car, motorcycle, or taxi.

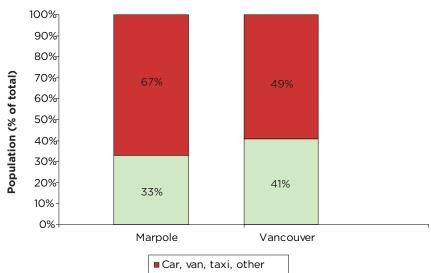
Comparatively, the city-wide average for walking, cycling or transit to work is 41% and travel by car, motorcycle or taxi is 59%.

Journey to Work



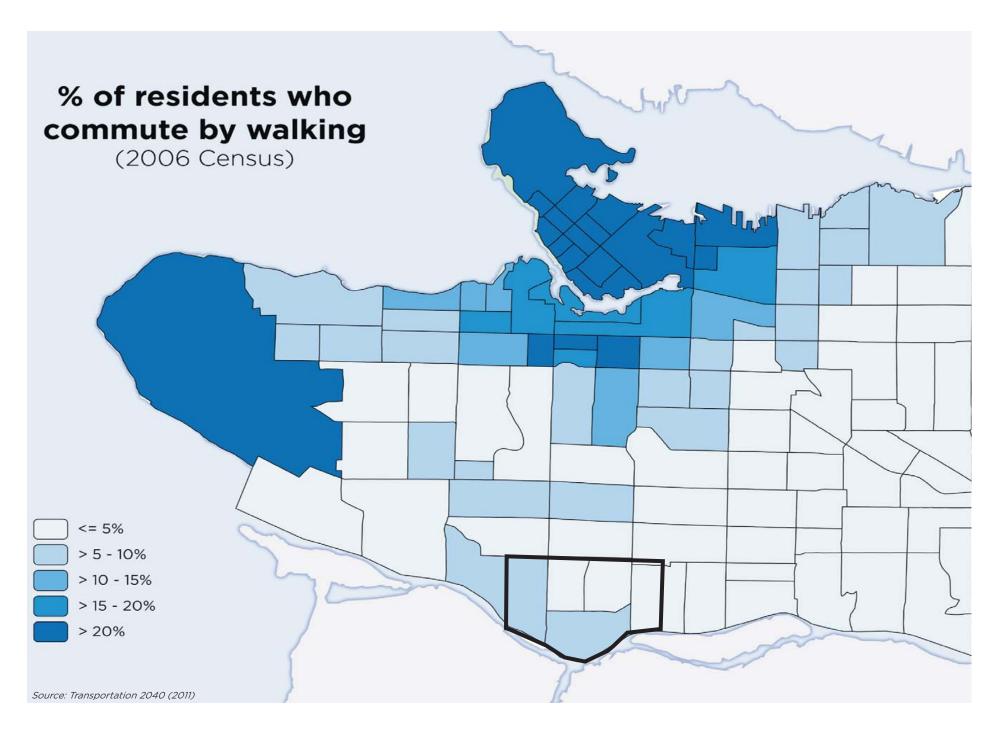
Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Sustainable Transportation Mode to Work



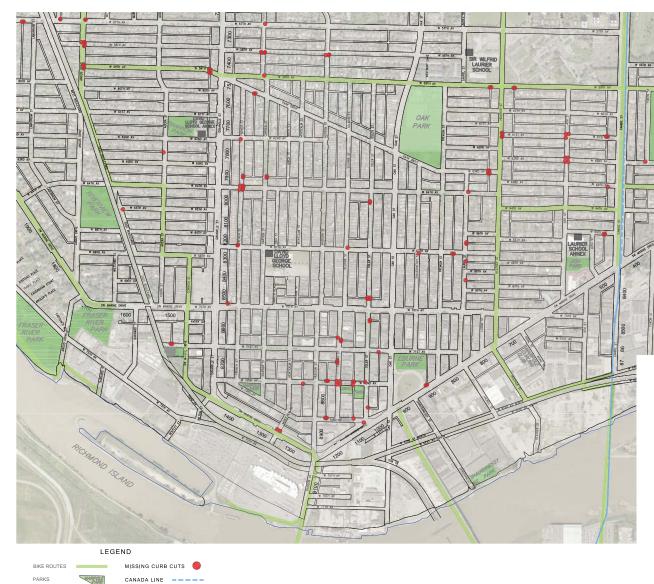
Source: 2006 Statistics Canada census data

Page 51 City of Vancouver



Page 52 City of Vancouver

Missing Curb Cuts



Source: Engineering Services

SHORE LINE

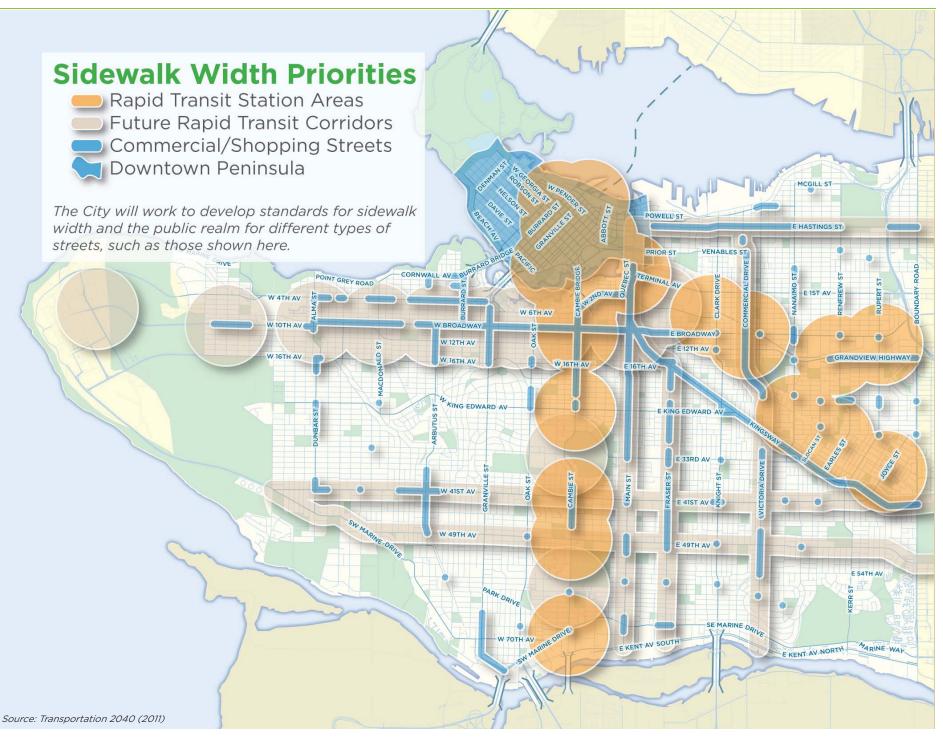
Comments:

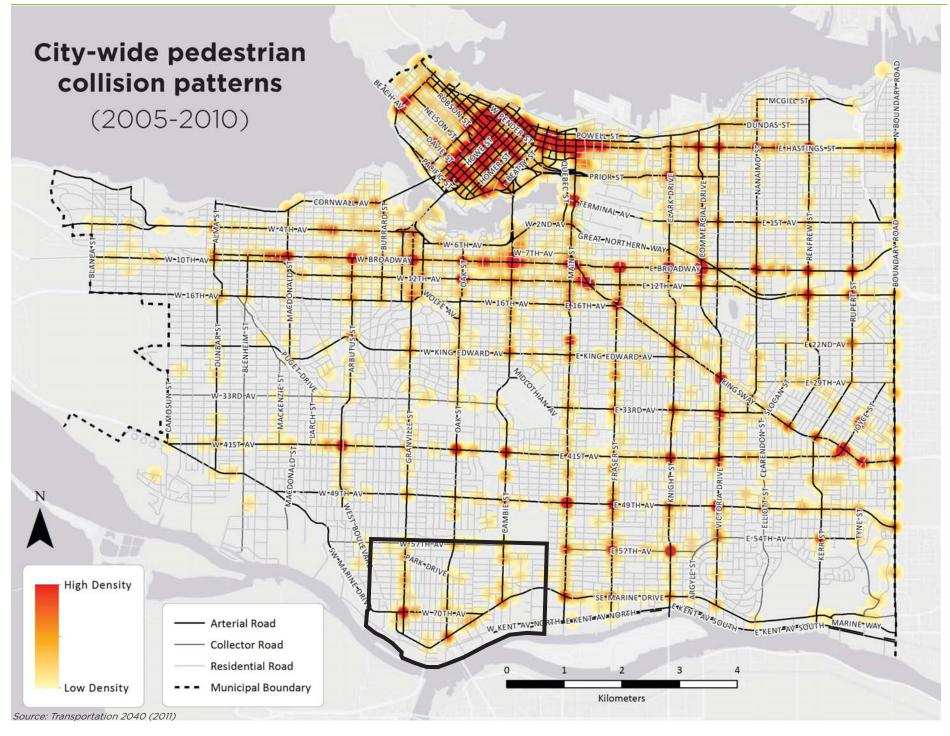
"Curb cuts" or sidewalk ramps are an essential part of an accessible sidewalk network to ensure that everyone, including seniors, families with young children, and those with mobility, vision, hearing and cognitive impairments, can get around safely and with comfort and ease. The city has a program to install missing curb ramps throughout the city.

Missing Sidewalks



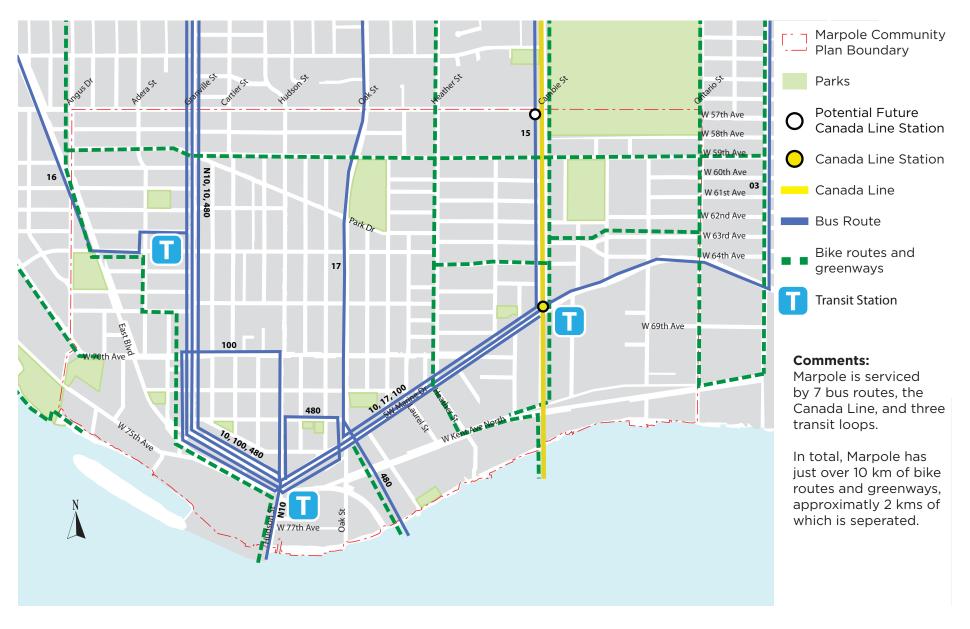
Page 54 City of Vancouver





Page 56 City of Vancouver

Key Cycling and Transit Routes

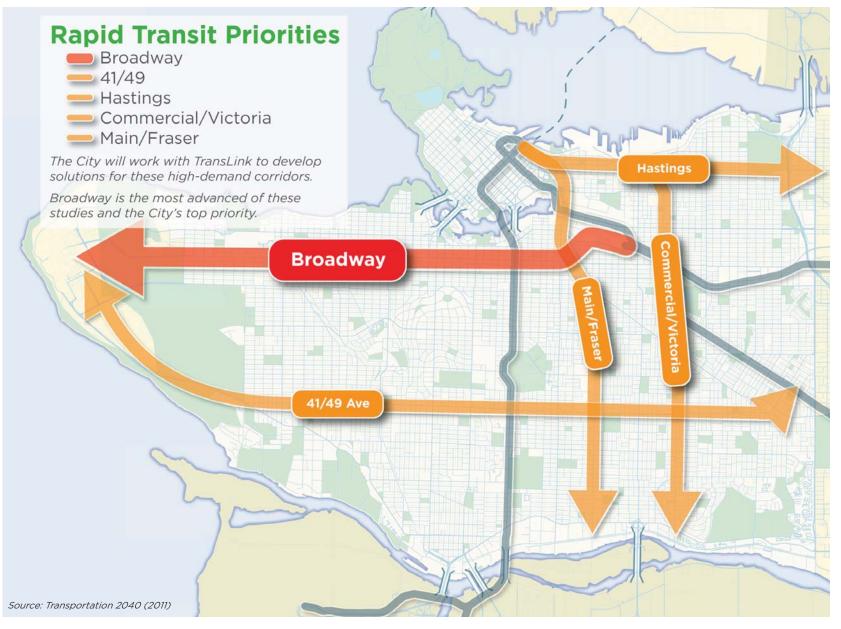


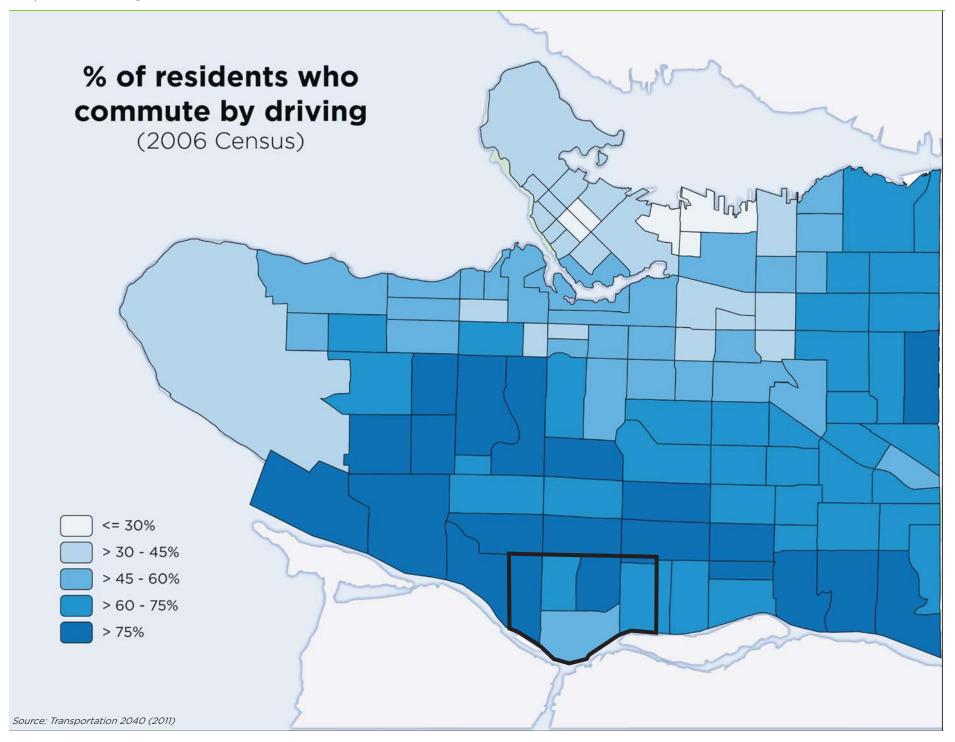
Future Cycling Routes



Page 58 City of Vancouver

Future Rapid Transit Routes



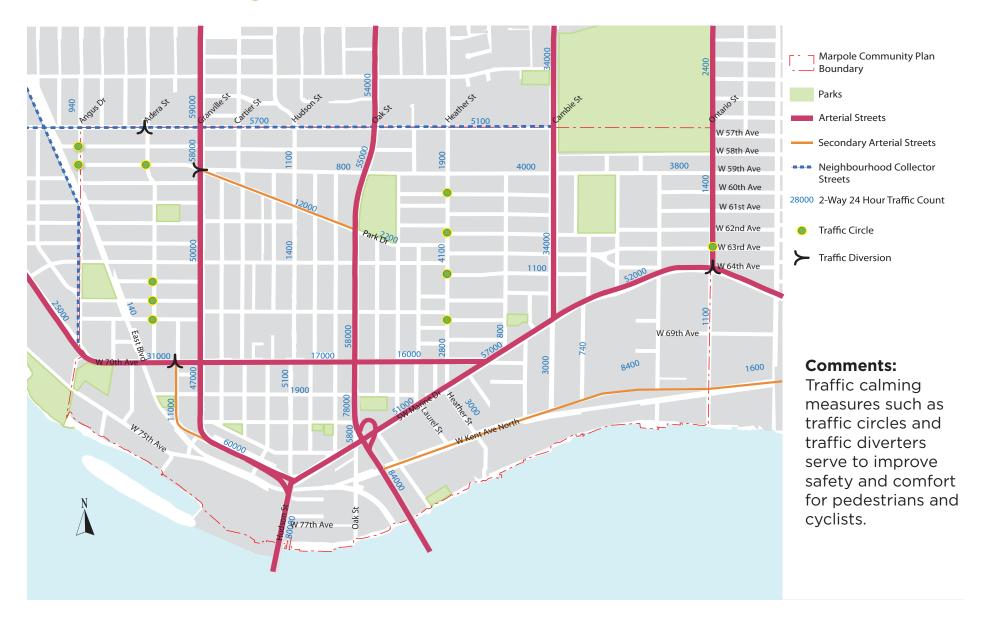


Page 60

Traffic Counts In Marpole

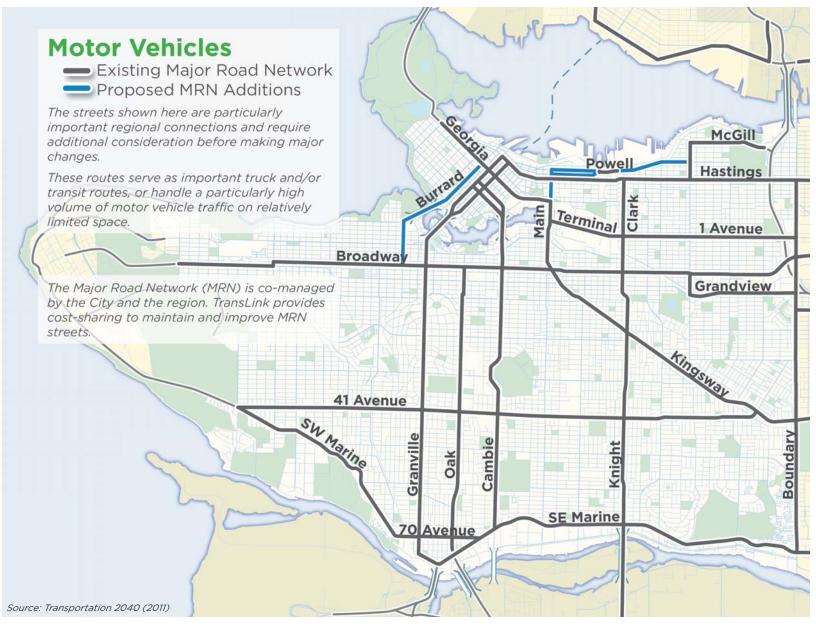


Traffic Calming Features



Page 62 City of Vancouver

Major Road Network

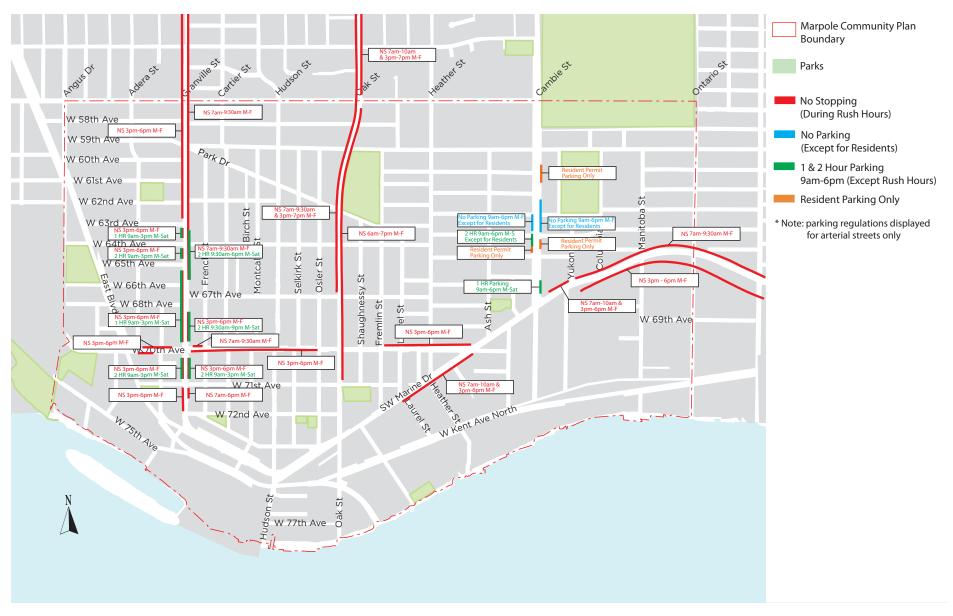


Movement of Goods and Services



Page 64

Parking Restrictions in Marpole



City of Vancouver

Glossary

Aboriginal Identity: Refers to people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Cultural Workers: Includes creative, production, technical and management occupations in the areas of broadcasting, film and video, sound recording, performing arts, publishing, printing, libraries, archives, heritage, architecture and design.

Extreme Weather Response Shelter: A temporary space that is made available to people who are homeless during situations where sleeping outside might threaten their health and safety. These temporary shelters are made available from approximately November 1st to March 31st.

Household: Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone.

Immigrant: 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.

Live/Work: Also known as "artist live/work studios". Combines "living" and "working" in the same premises. The type of work activity varies from commercial (e.g. childcare, music teacher, software developer), industrial (e.g. jeweller, recording studio, woodwork), or artist (e.g. painter or photography) work.

Low Income Household: Determined by Statistics Canada as those households that qualify for Low Income Cutoff (LICO). LICO is the income level below which a family spends 20 percent more of its income on necessities (food, shelter and clothing) than the average family does.

Métis: A person of mixed North American Indian and European ancestry, who identifies as Métis.

Mode of Transportation: Main means a person uses to travel between home and place of work (by car, on foot, on public transit, or by some other means).

Mother Tongue: Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Neighbourhood House (Association of Neighbourhood Houses of British Columbia): A non-profit organization that provides programs and services that are locally-based but also supportive of Metro Vancouver and provincial initiatives.

Social Housing (Non-market Housing): Social housing provides housing mainly for those who cannot afford to pay market rents. It is housing owned by government, a non-profit or co-operative society. Rents are determined not by the market but by the residents' ability to pay. Non-market housing is designed for independent living.

North American Indian: Also known as First Nations people.

Private Household: Person or group of persons occupying the same dwelling.

Single-Detached House: A building that does not share an inside wall with any other house or dwelling, that is usually occupied by just one household or family, and consists of just one dwelling unit or suite.

Tenure: Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

Page 66

