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**Date:** 2/16/2018 12:25:13 PM

**Subject:** Memo - City of Vancouver 2016 Census - Education, Mobility and Migration

**Attachments:** Memo to Mayor and Council on 2016 Census Release - Education Mobility feb 15 2018.pdf

Dear Mayor and Council,

The attached memo provides highlights from Statistics Canada's November 29, 2017, release of data from the long-form 2016 Census of Population, focusing on the topics of education, mobility and migration.

Key findings from this release include:

- Vancouver is one of the most highly educated cities in Canada, but there are social and geographic inequities in access to education and workforce opportunities;
- Nearly half of Vancouverites have a post-secondary education from an institution outside British Columbia, and nearly a third have an international credential;
- Nearly half of Vancouverites have been in their current residence for less than five years, and nearly one in five for less than one year.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mary Clare Zak at 604.871.6643 or [MaryClare.Zak@vancouver.ca](mailto:MaryClare.Zak@vancouver.ca).

Best,  
Sadhu

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VanRIMS No.: 01-9000-20

## MEMORANDUM

February 15, 2018

**TO:** Mayor and Council

**CC:** Sadhu Johnston, City Manager  
Paul Mochrie, Deputy City Manager  
Janice MacKenzie, City Clerk  
Lynda Graves, Manager, Administration Services, City Manager's Office  
Rena Kendall-Craden, Director, Communications  
Kevin Quinlan, Chief of Staff, Mayor's Office  
Naveen Girn, Director of Community Relations, Mayor's Office  
Gil Kelley, General Manager, Planning, Urban Design & Sustainability  
Mary Clare Zak, Managing Director, Social Policy & Projects  
Gracen Chungath, Director of Operations, Arts, Culture and Community Services

**FROM:** Kathleen Llewellyn-Thomas,  
General Manager, Arts, Culture and Community Services

**SUBJECT:** City of Vancouver 2016 Census - Education, Mobility and Migration

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This memo provides highlights from Statistics Canada's November 29, 2017, release of data from the long-form 2016 Census of Population, focusing on the topics of education, mobility and migration. Additional data from this release on labour and journey to work is being reported in a separate memo from Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability.

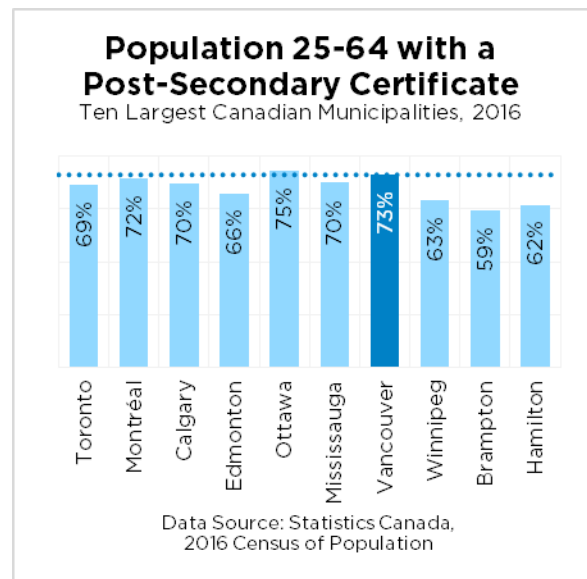
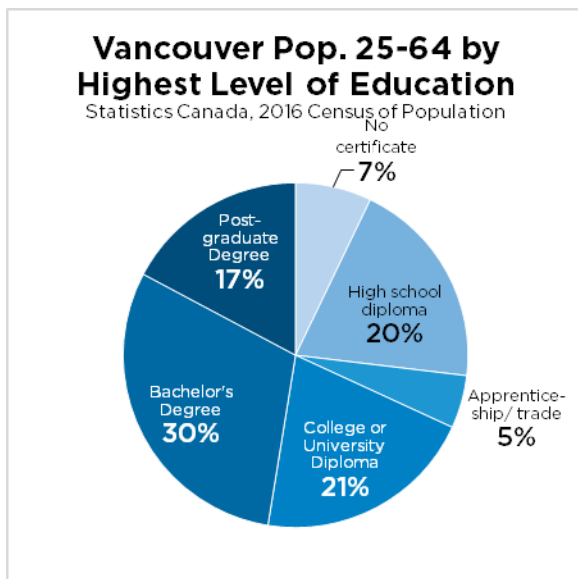
Key findings from this release include:

- Vancouver is one of the most highly educated cities in Canada, but there are social and geographic inequities in access to education and workforce opportunities.
- Nearly half of Vancouverites have a post-secondary education from an institution outside British Columbia, and nearly a third have an international credential.
- Nearly half of Vancouverites have been in their current residence for less than five years, and nearly one in five for less than one year.

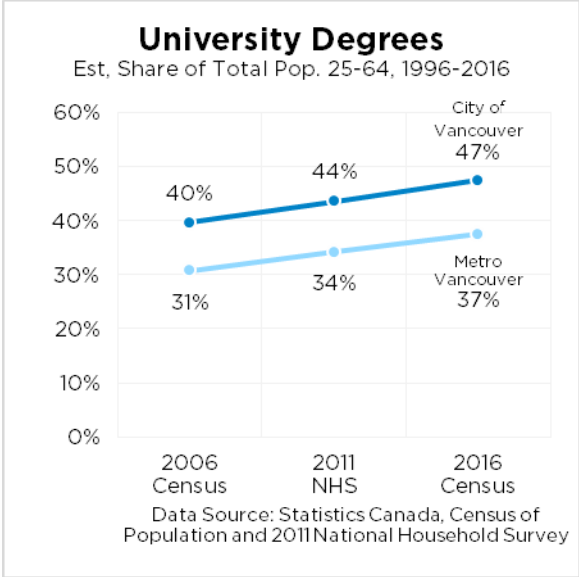
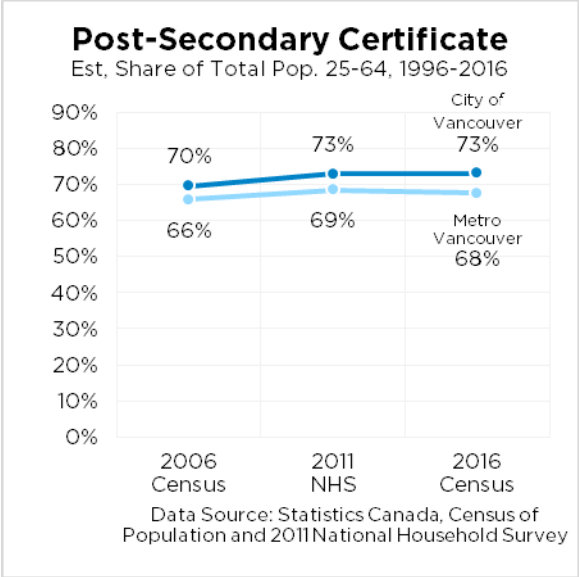
November 29 marked the final instalment in Statistics Canada’s initial release of 2016 Census data, but staff from both Community Services and Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability continue to engage with further analysis and access to additional data as part of their ongoing work program. Additional data is being released by Statistics Canada or acquired by the City throughout 2018 to: provide additional crosstabular data and population-specific profiles; develop neighbourhood profiles; inform major strategies and policies; and engage partners and the public in understanding the changing nature of the city.

### Level of Education

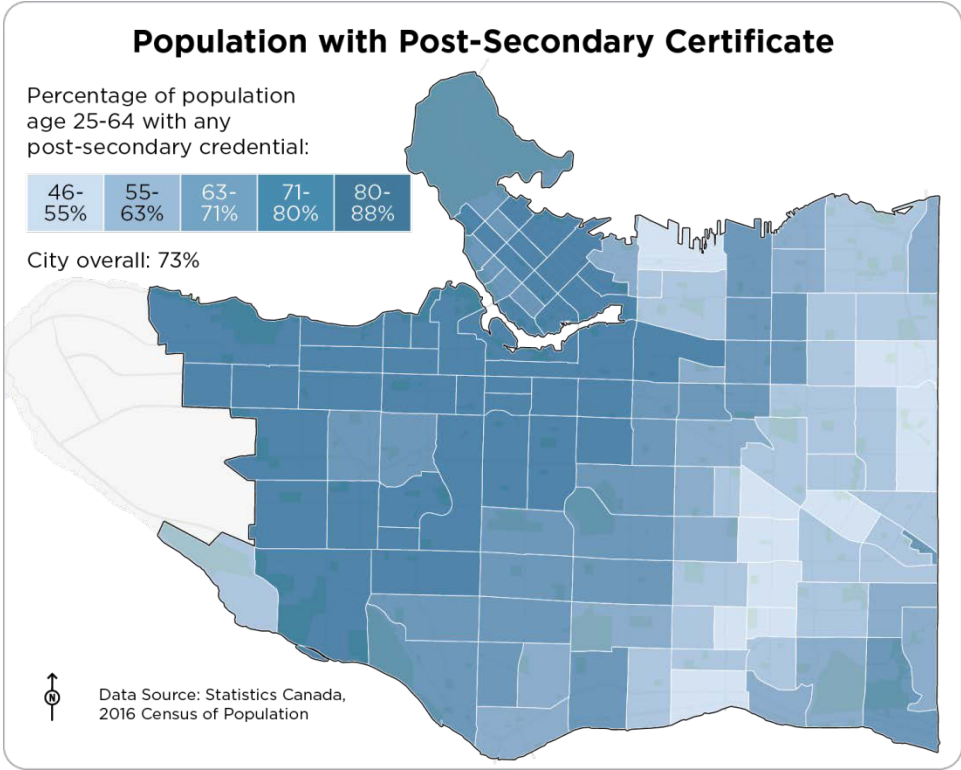
In 2016, 73% of Vancouverites between the ages of 25 and 64 had some form of post-secondary credential, including 5% with apprenticeship or trades certificates, 21% with college or university diplomas, 30% with undergraduate degrees and 17% with post-graduate degrees. Among the ten largest municipalities in Canada, Vancouver has the second highest rate of post-secondary education, after the City of Ottawa.



While the share of population having any post-secondary credential is stable, an increasing share of the population has university degrees at the bachelor’s level or higher, and there is a corresponding decrease in those with other credentials like college or trade certificates. From 2006 to 2016 the share of population 25-64 with a university degree increased from 40% to 47% in the City of Vancouver, and 31% to 37% in Metro Vancouver overall.

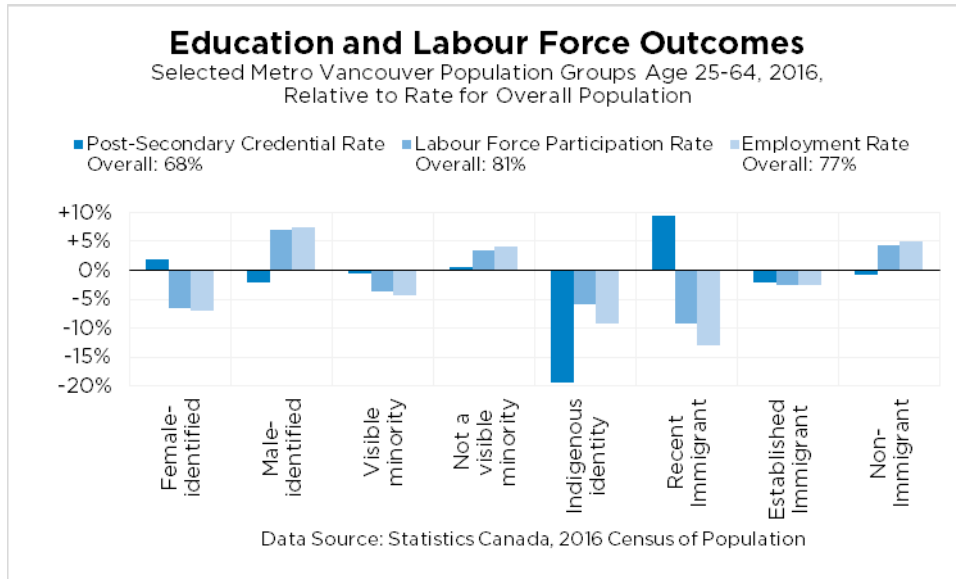


Despite Vancouver’s overall high level of education, two important issues warrant planning attention. First, there are inequities in access to formal education credentials. The map below shows geographical disparities in the rate of post-secondary credentials within the city.



Secondly, there are intersecting social inequities between groups by education and labour force status. There are inequities in access to education, and also mismatches between the high level of education among some Vancouver residents and the job opportunities they are able to access. Initial data are not available for the City of Vancouver specifically, but some patterns are evident in Metro Vancouver.

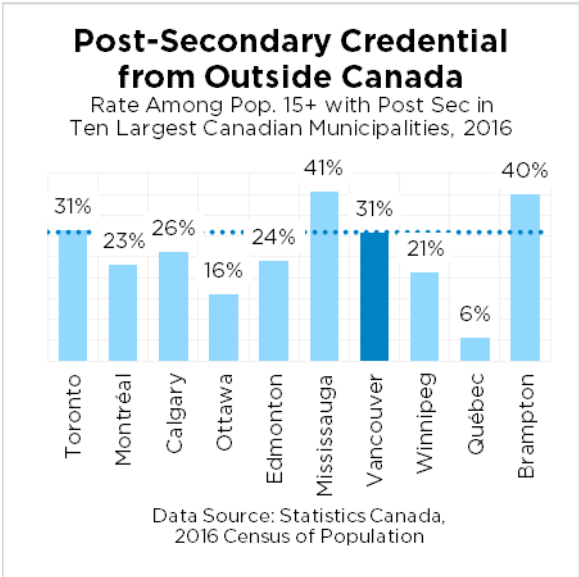
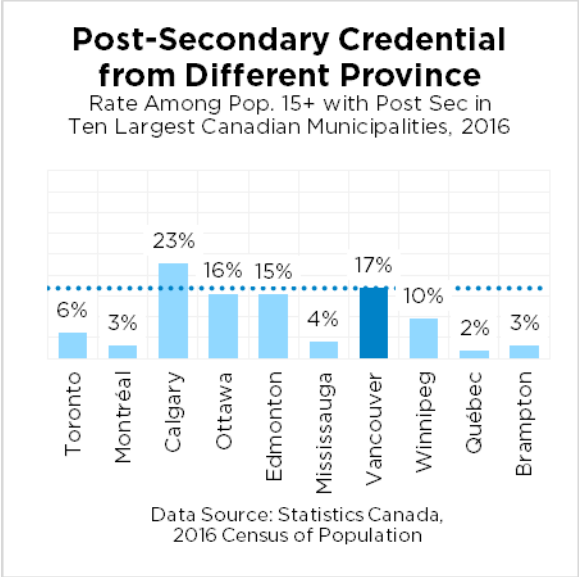
The graph below compares post-secondary education and labour force rates for populations in Metro Vancouver. For example, people identified as women are somewhat more likely than the overall population to have a post-secondary credential but less likely to be employed in the workforce. People who are members of a visible minority group have similar rates of education to those who are not, but lower employment outcomes. People with Indigenous identity participate in the workforce at similar rates to the overall population, but have a lower rate of post-secondary education and are less likely to be employed. New immigrants are more likely to have a post-secondary credential but also have a lower employment rate.



A citywide Employment Lands Strategy is contemplated for 2018 that will explore the connections between education, labour force and social demographics in more depth. As well, staff will engage with these data to add depth to ongoing poverty reduction efforts in the Healthy City Strategy and related social policy initiatives.

### Location of Study

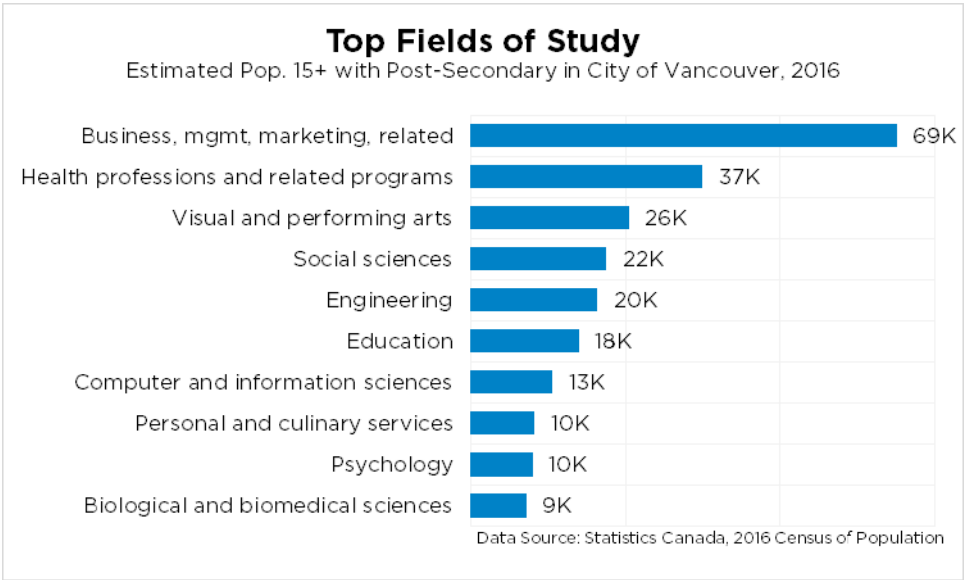
People in Vancouver received their education all around the world. About half of Vancouverites with post-secondary education received their highest credential from within British Columbia. 58 thousand persons (17% of those with a certificate) received a credential from an institution elsewhere in Canada, and about 100 thousand persons (31%) received their credential from a location outside Canada.



The Vancouver Immigration Partnership has identified the recognition of international credentials as a key barrier to settlement and integration for newcomers, and continues to engage employers across the city to foster welcoming and inclusive workplaces.

**Fields of Study**

Of the 350 thousand Vancouverites with a post-secondary credential, the most common field of study is business, management and marketing. Vancouver’s top ten fields of study are similar to most large cities in Canada, except that the visual and performing arts rank higher in Vancouver than elsewhere.



Across Metro Vancouver, business is the top field of study in all cities. Again, the City of Vancouver population is distinct for the relatively high ranking of arts and culture as a field of study—Vancouver has about a quarter of the region’s population overall, but nearly half of

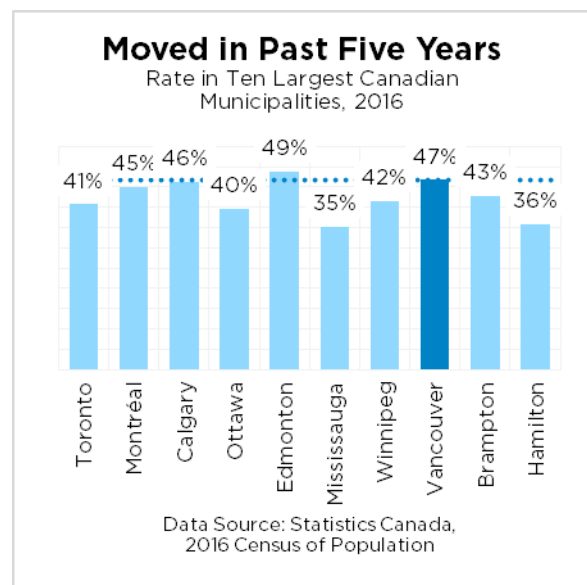
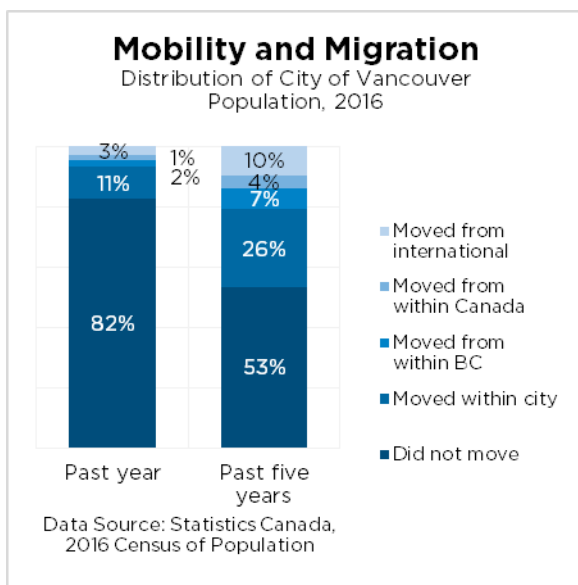
those whose education was in the visual and performing arts. The forthcoming Creative City Strategy will include a more detailed focus on the City’s artistic, cultural and creative populations and workforce.

### Mobility and Migration

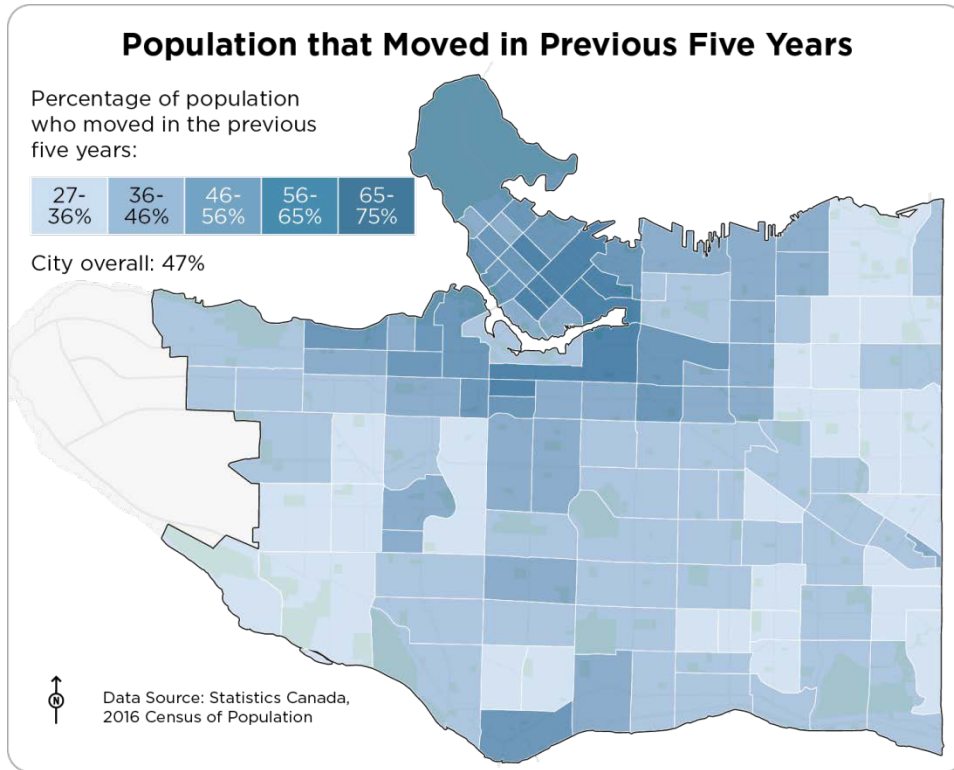
Vancouver is a dynamic and changing city. 18% of people living in Vancouver in 2016 had moved in the past year, and 47% had moved in the previous five years. This includes people who moved within the city, from other parts of the province and country, and those who arrived as immigrants or non-permanent residents from outside Canada.

Vancouver has a higher rate of movers than most other cities in Canada; among the ten largest cities in Canada, only the City of Edmonton has a higher rate of people who had moved in the previous five years.

Vancouver has a higher rate of movers than the Metro Vancouver region overall, though Electoral Area A (UBC) has by far the highest rate in the region for both the past year and the past five years. Compared to Vancouver, the Cities of North Vancouver, White Rock and New Westminister have a higher rate of people who moved in the past five years.



Mobility and migration are uneven across the city. The map below shows the rate of people living in each census tract in 2016 who had moved in the previous five years. In some parts of Downtown and Southeast False Creek, up to 75% of the population has been in their current residence for less than five years.



Public engagement conducted through the Housing Vancouver Strategy has found that many people, particularly young families, are impacted by affordability challenges and are considering leaving the city. This initial release of data does not provide information at this level of detail, but staff will be ordering further crosstabular data to explore these trends.

Staff can provide more information on request and look forward to continued engagement with the data provided by the 2016 Census of Population. Questions can be directed to Mary Clare Zak, Managing Director of Social Policy and Projects, at 604.871.6643 or [MaryClare.Zak@vancouver.ca](mailto:MaryClare.Zak@vancouver.ca)

Regards,

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