

Social Indicators and Trends

Equity Data in Vancouver's Neighbourhoods



Webinar with Community Partners

Convening

Acknowledgements, welcome, introductions

Land acknowledgement

shíshálh swíya
(Sechelt)

Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Temíxw
(Squamish)

səlilwətaʔt təməx^w
(Tsleil-Waututh)

kʷikwəłəm
(Kwkwetlem)

šxw̓məθkʷəyəməʔt təməx^w
(Musqueam)

Qayqayt

sqəciyaʔt təməx^w
(Katzie)

Snuneymuxw

Kwantlen

S'ólh Téméxw
(Stó:lō)

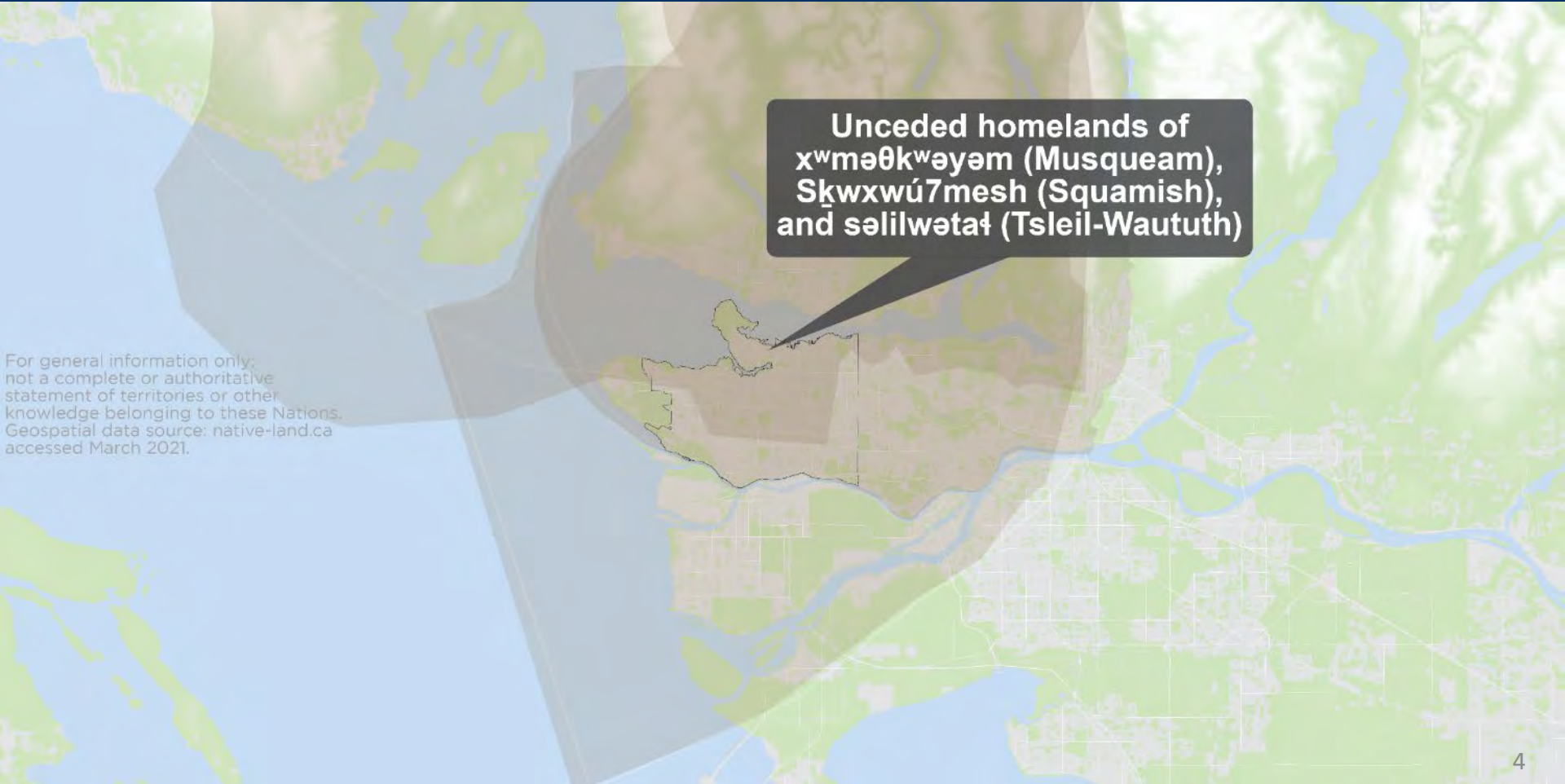
Stz'uminus

scəwaθenaʔt təməx^w
(Tsawwassen)

Semiahmoo

For general information only,
not a complete or authoritative
statement of territories or other
knowledge belonging to these Nations.
Geospatial data source: native-land.ca
accessed March 2021.

Land acknowledgement



Unceded homelands of
xʷməθkʷəyəm (Musqueam),
Sḵwxwú7mesh (Squamish),
and səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh)

For general information only;
not a complete or authoritative
statement of territories or other
knowledge belonging to these Nations.
Geospatial data source: native-land.ca
accessed March 2021.

- **Audio not working?**
 - Try the call-in option
- **Want to share comments, reactions, links?**
 - Send a chat message to all participants
- **Need help?**
 - Send a chat message to **Torjek, Julianna**
- **Privacy and Security**
 - Information shared in Webex is stored and processed outside of Canada.
- ***We will be recording the presentation portions of this webinar***



Our goals for this event

- **Share data** tools and resources that can inform your work
- **Ask for feedback** on how to make data more useful and relevant
- **Reflect on the challenges** and work ahead to incorporate an equity lens into our research and data work
- **Invite ongoing questions** and engagement with our team
- **Collectively tell stories** with data that lead to a healthier, more equitable community



Part 1: Why Equity Data: Goals, policies and practices

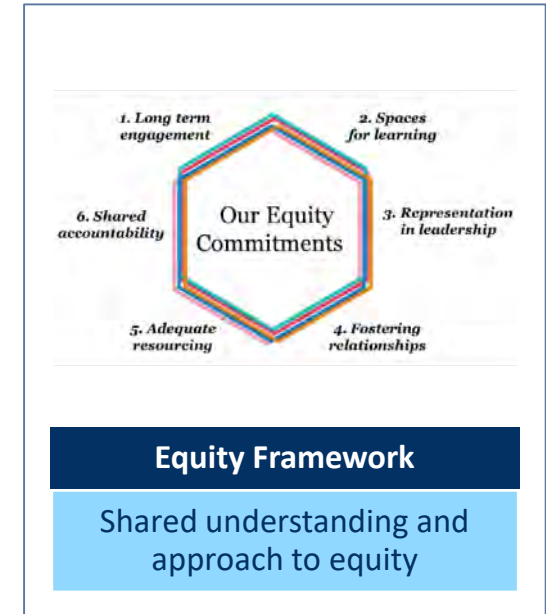
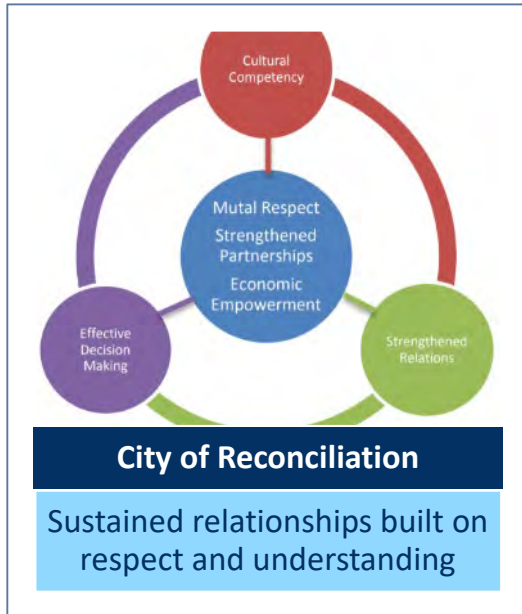
Part 2: Operationalizing Equity: A deeper dive into existing datasets and gaps in understanding our communities

- Indigenous Identities – Racialized Identities - Immigration and Place of origin –Age - Ability / Disability – Sex and Gender - Sexual Orientation – Household and family

Part 3: Application intersections and interventions: working with disaggregated data

Why equity data?

Goals, policies and practices



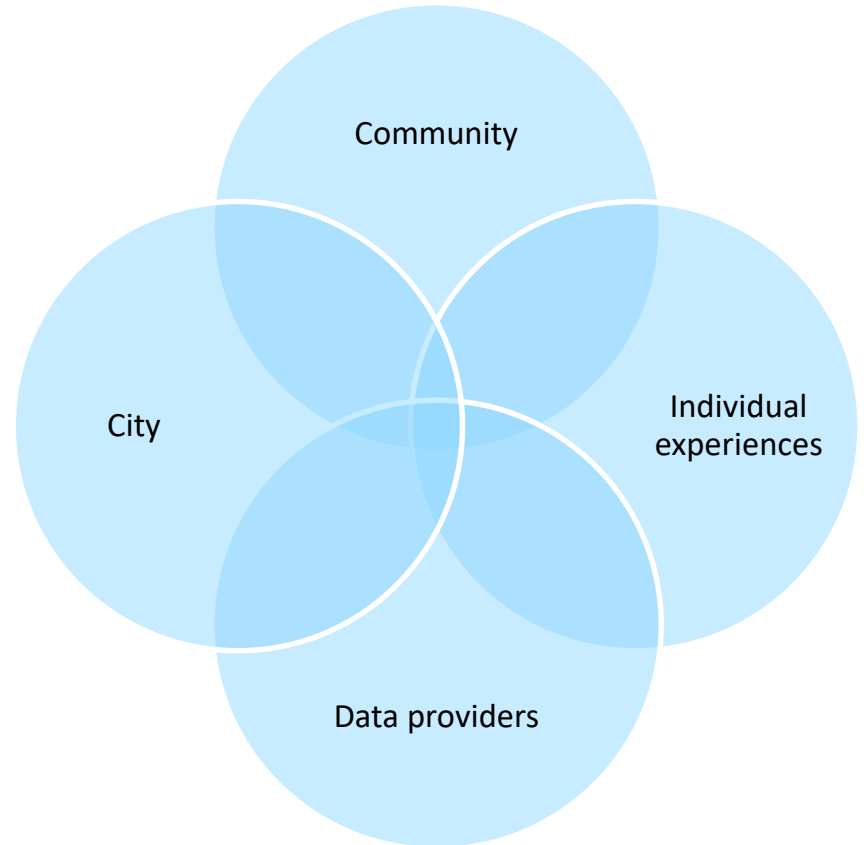
More comprehensive

- Often quantitative
- Robust but rigid
- Identify broad systems
- Risk of extractive and essentialist approach
- Miss individual details

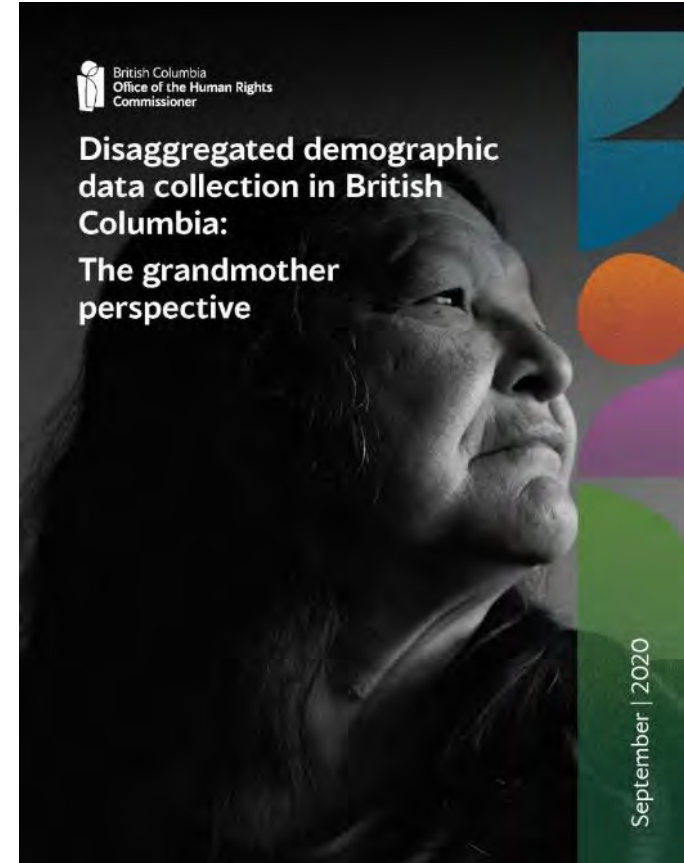
More contextual

- Often qualitative, narrative-based
- Grounded, fluid sources
- Identify specific interventions
- Can be specific and co-created
- Miss generalizing and scaling

- **Examples of City roles**
 - Leverage and share resources to build capacity
 - Make larger data sources relevant and accessible to communities
 - Collect and synthesize other sources of knowledge
- **Example of community roles**
 - Uplift voices who may not be heard in conventional data sources
 - Help enrich and fill gaps in data
 - Contextualize and ground abstract data points in the real world



- **Framework** from BC Human Rights Commissioner (September 2020):
 - Disaggregated data is a **tool** if used:
 - in service of **respectful relationships** grounded in **community governance**
 - for the purpose of **eliminating systemic oppression** and **building equity**
- **Provincial consultation** currently underway on anti-racism data legislation in BC
engage.gov.bc.ca/antiracism/data/



An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk or dawn. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The city is densely packed with buildings of various heights and colors. In the foreground, there is a large body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river, surrounded by green trees. The overall tone is somewhat somber due to the muted colors of the sky and the dark foliage in the foreground.

**Data is a tool to begin
conversations,
not to end them.**

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Vancouver, with a dense forest and a river in the foreground. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**Data is a tool to begin and continue
intentional conversations
that lead to systemic change.**

Approaches that rely on population-level data:

- Put people's identities in categories (though identities are spectrums)
- Create indicators to measure the outcomes of systems in society

In the next section:

- Illustrations and perspectives on operationalizing data for a few different aspects of identity
- Tools to access local data
- Gaps and further resources

BC Human Rights Code Protected Grounds	Race	Colour
Ancestry	Place of origin	Political belief
Religion	Marital status	Family status
Physical disability	Mental disability	Sex
Gender identity	Gender expression	Sexual orientation
Age	Criminal conviction	Source of income

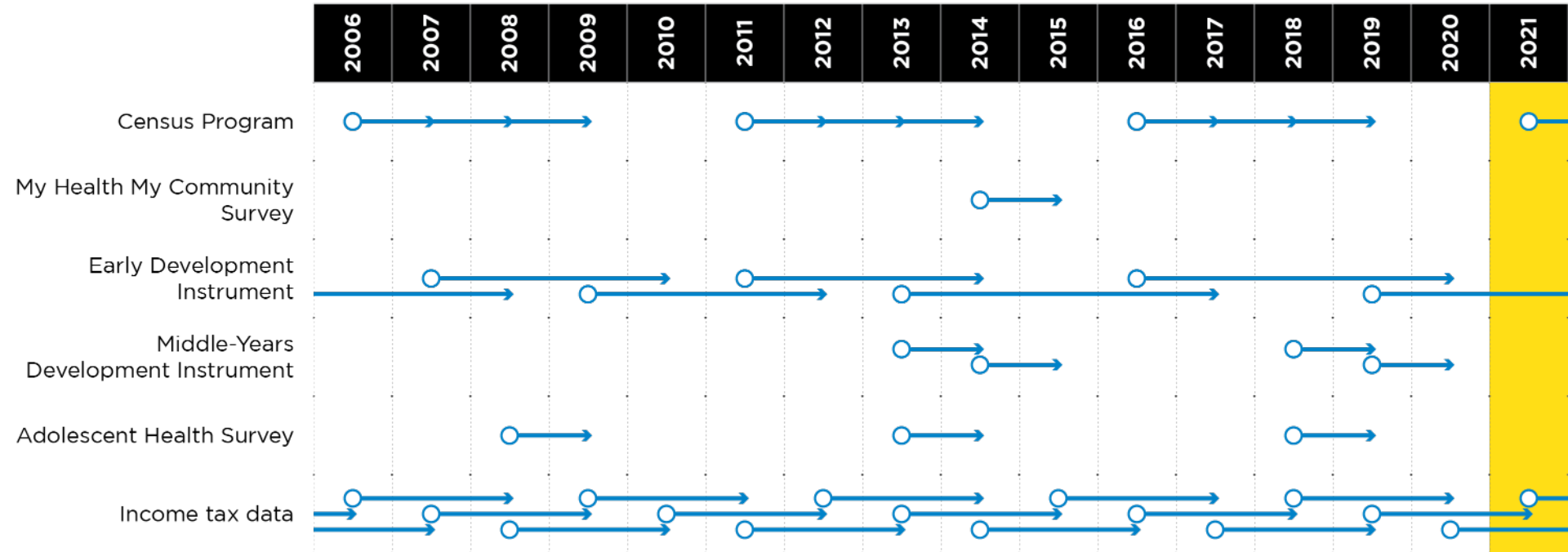
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

How can we develop the intentions, lenses, relationships and structures needed to use data in service of equity?

Operationalizing equity

A deeper dive into existing datasets and gaps in understanding our communities

What we know in the present is always a few years past



- **Looking ahead to:**
 - Anticipate changes to make as new data become available
 - Prioritize indicators that are relevant to the community
 - Enable more co-creation and two-way relationships with different groups in the city
- **Change is incremental, but community advocacy can make a significant impact**





Indigenous identities

Indigenous identity | *Long-form census (25% sample of private households)*

- **Self-identification 24.** Is this person First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?
Note: First Nations (North American Indian) includes Status and Non-Status Indians.
- *Or derived from Status or membership*

Indigenous ancestry | *Long-form census*

- **23.** What were the ethnic or cultural origins of this person's ancestors?
Ancestors may have Indigenous origins, or origins that refer to different countries, or other origins that may not refer to different countries.

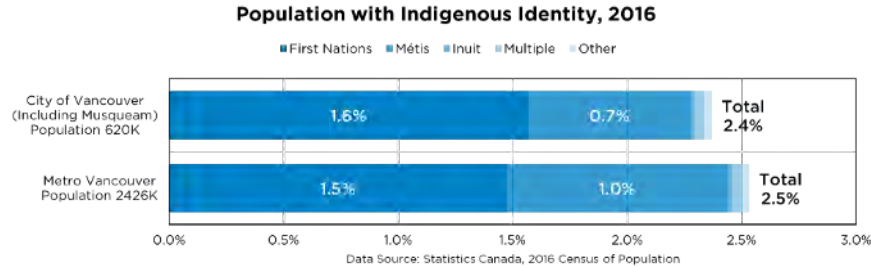
Status | *Long-form census*

- **26.** Is this person a Status Indian (Registered or Treaty Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada)?

Membership | *Long-form census*

- **27.** Is this person a member of a First Nation or Indian band?
- **28.** Is this person a registered member of a Métis organization or Settlement?
- **29.** Is this person enrolled under, or a beneficiary of, an Inuit land claims agreement?

About 15 thousand people estimated in 2016...



...but, the census is likely to significantly undercount Indigenous populations

OUR HEALTH COUNTS TORONTO

2016 INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

Toronto's Indigenous population is approximately **2-4x** larger than estimates reported by Statistics Canada.

2016 Our Health Counts Toronto* Estimate
Indigenous Population: **65,832 (95% CI 54,000-87,000)**

2016 Canadian Census Estimate
Indigenous Population: **23,065**

2011 Our Health Counts Toronto* Estimate
Indigenous Population: **55,000 (95% CI 45,000-73,000)**

2011 Canadian Census Estimate
Indigenous Population: **19,270**

Why the difference?
Many people move frequently or are homeless. Our Health Counts Toronto did not require a fixed address. Unlike National Household Survey that was mailed addresses from a voting register.

The calculations
The 2016 Indigenous population estimate was based on Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) and 2011 Census completion data from Our Health Counts Toronto, with updated Indigenous membership from the 2016 Census.

What is the study about?
Understanding the health and health service needs of Indigenous peoples in the City of Toronto by recruiting a sample that includes everyone, NOT just those who use programs and services.
To provide evidence of census undercounts of the Indigenous population living in Toronto, Canada, and using Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) to more accurately estimate the size of the Indigenous population in the City of Toronto.
Research done by Indigenous people FOR Indigenous people... "nothing about us without us".

What's unique about this study?

- Indigenous community organizations own and control all of the data.
- It is one of the largest Respondent-Driven Sampling studies ever done.
- It is the largest urban Indigenous population health study in Canada.

Who is involved?
Project Leads: Dr. Janet Smylie (Well Living House) and midwives Sara Wolfe and Cheryllee Bourgeois (Seventh Generation Midwives Toronto). They are supported by an Indigenous and allied health research team and 20+ health and social services organizations.

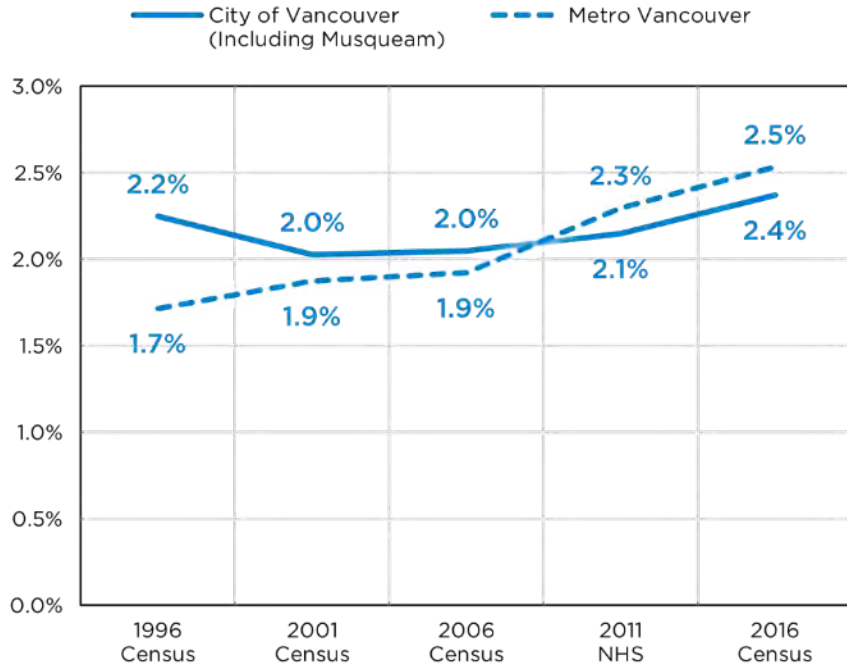
Who funded this study?
This study is funded by a Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) operating grant.

Why is this study so successful?
Strong social networks and kinship relations within Toronto's Indigenous community. Indigenous community staff and leading organizations are experts and have skills necessary for respectful and relevant Indigenous community engagement.

*Based on Our Health Counts Toronto data which was collected in 2015/2016
Recommended citation: Smylie, J., & O'Brien, C. Bourgeois, S., Wolfe, K., Madden and W. Temosh, (2014). 2016 Indigenous Population Estimates for the City of Toronto. SEVENTH GENERATION MIDWIVES TORONTO | WELL LIVING HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL

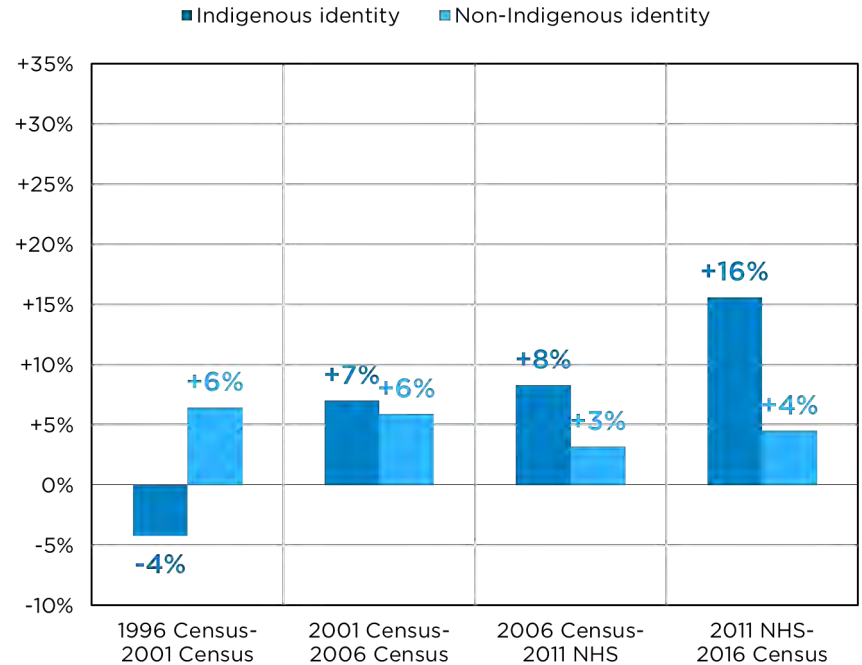
The census Indigenous population is growing quickly

Percentage of Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

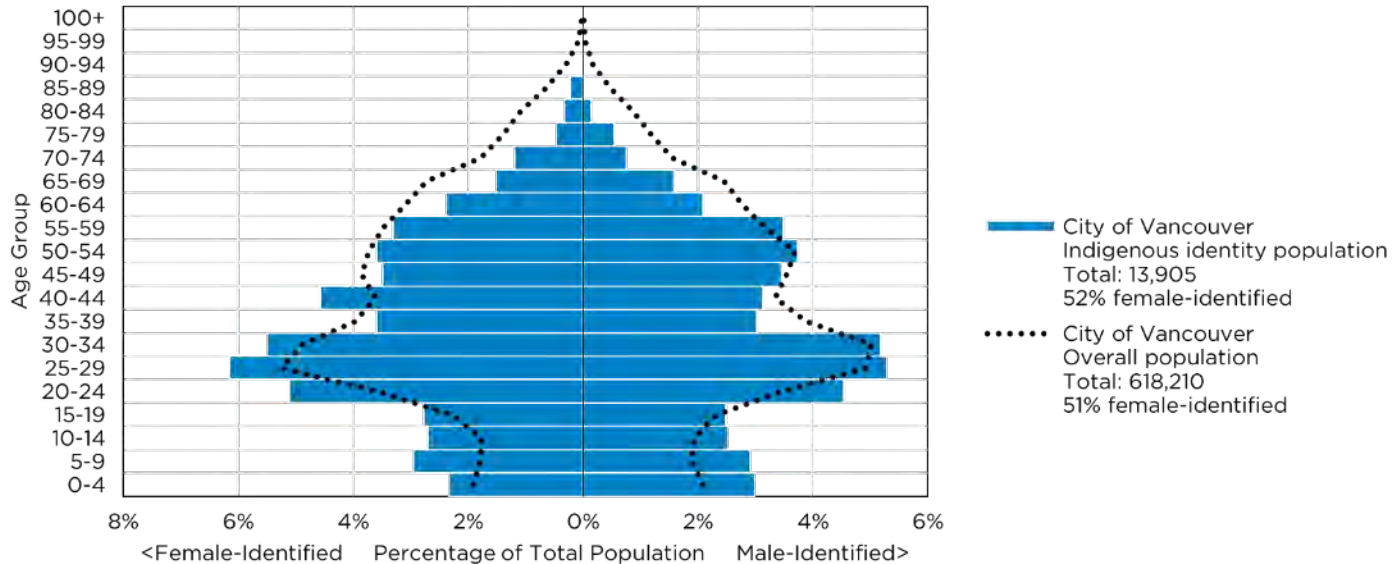
City of Vancouver Population Growth Rate, 1996-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

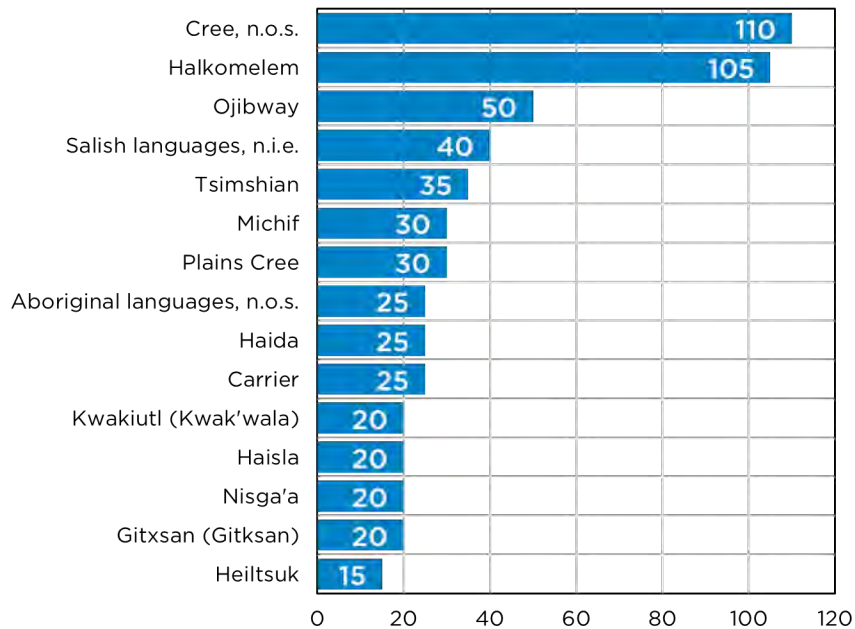
The Indigenous population in Vancouver is younger

City of Vancouver: Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
 Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
 Note: population at Musqueam is not included in this chart

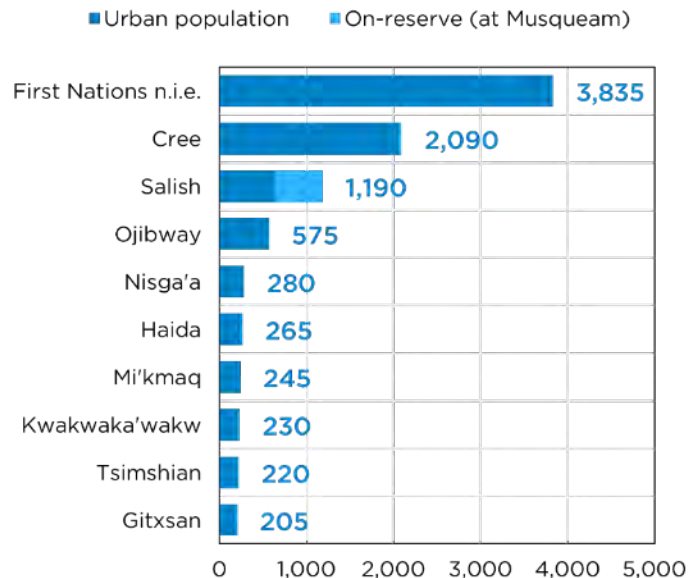
City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Knowledge of Indigenous Languages



n.o.s.=not otherwise specified
Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

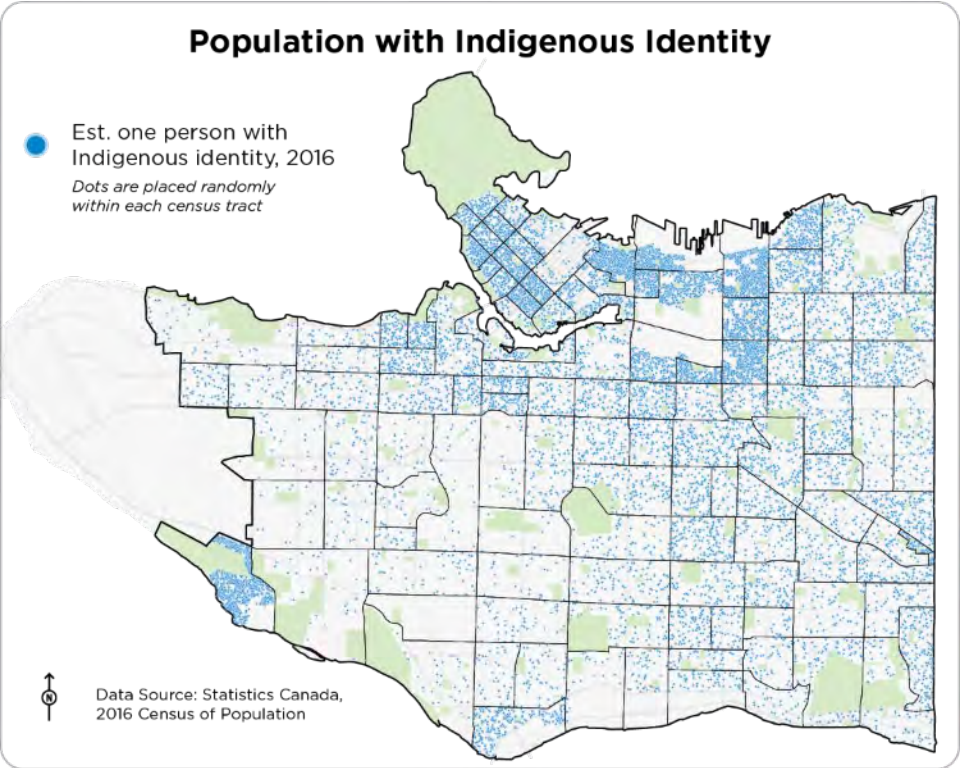
Figures in this chart include people living at Musqueam

City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note: n.i.e. means "not indicated elsewhere"

Indigenous people live in all parts of the city



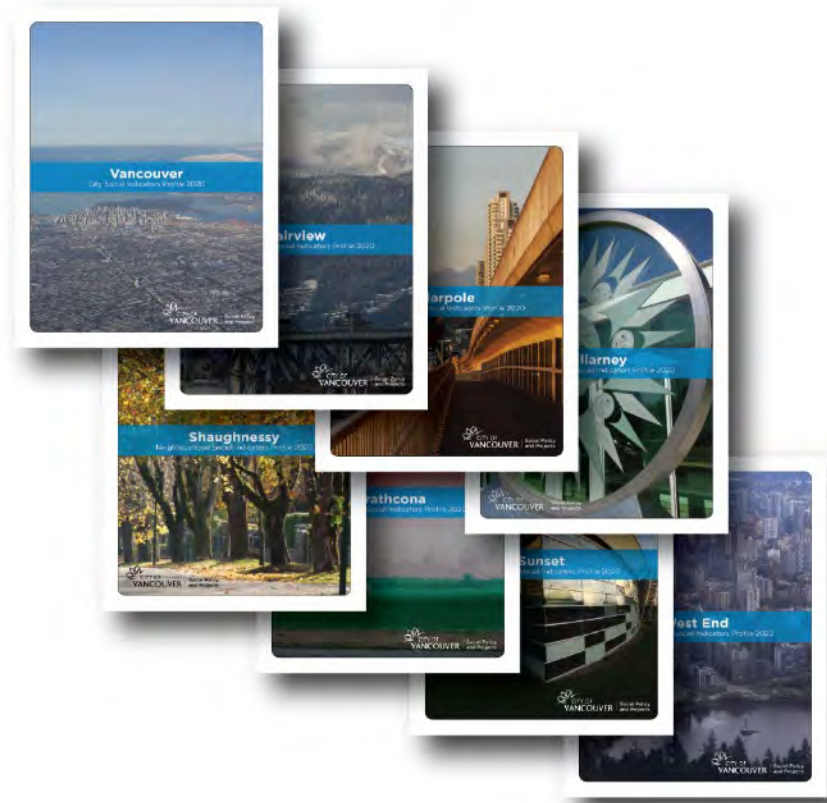
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census population estimates and trends: page 29-30
- Disaggregation of other social and economic indicators by people with Indigenous identity

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: September 21, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study

- Local data on Indigenous peoples' values, experiences and aspirations

Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Executive Council

- Collective voice for Urban Indigenous organizations for planning, policy and service delivery

First Nations Information Governance Centre

- Resources and training, including on OCAP[®] principles

Council-directed work in progress

- Implementation of MMIWG National Inquiry Calls for Justice
- Implementation of UNDRIP

Research projects with recommendations for implementation

- Incorporating Indigenous indicators into Healthy City Strategy
- Indigenous wellness indicators for mental health and substance use
- Culturally safe ways to collect data



Racialized identities



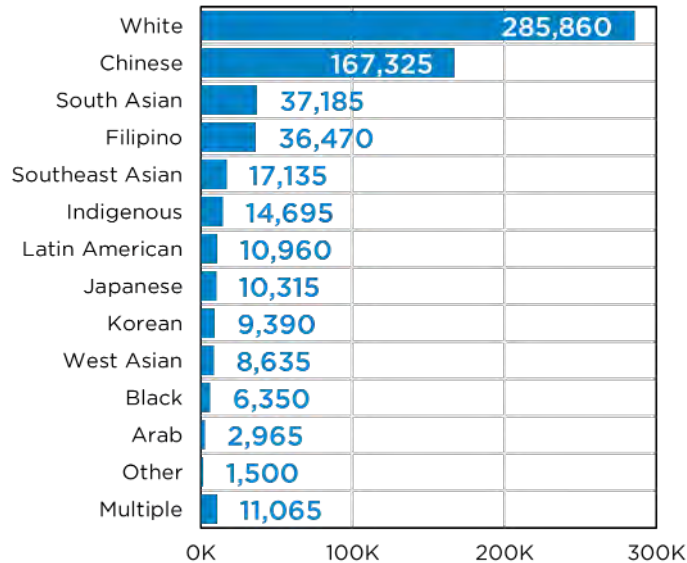
Population group | *Long-form census (25% sample of private households)*

- *Self-identification*
- **25.** Is this person:
Mark "x" more than one circle or specify, if applicable.
 - White | South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan) | Chinese | Black | Filipino | Arab | Latin American | Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai) | West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan) | Korean | Japanese | Other group — specify:
- *Note: people who self-identify as Indigenous are not asked this question*

Visible minority | *Long-form census*

- *Derived*
- 'Visible minority' refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person 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".

**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**

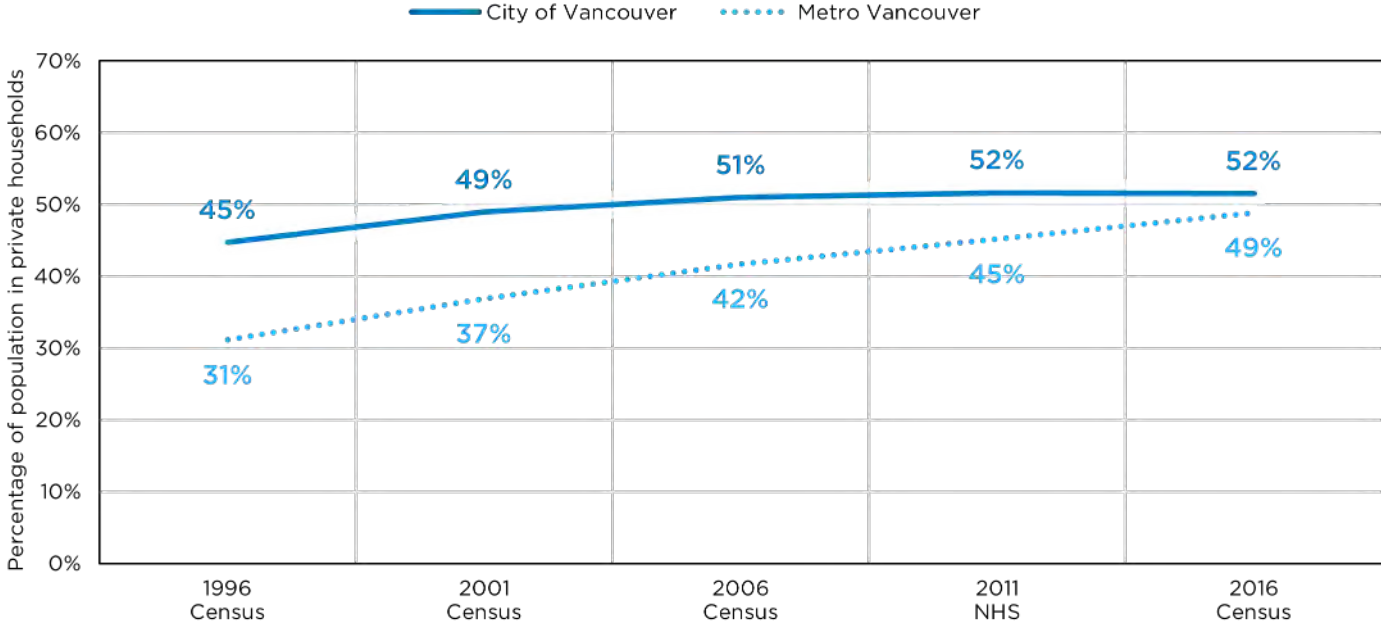


Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

- 319 thousand people in a racialized (“visible minority”) group
- Categories and terminology have been critiqued as othering, essentializing
- Long-form census is not administered outside private households
- People with mixed-race identities are not consistently reflected in data

Vancouver is a “majority-minority” city

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Race and ethnicity are not the same, and not homogenous

White



Chinese



South Asian



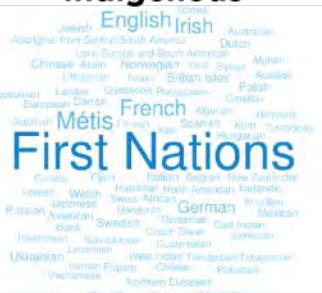
Filipino



Southeast Asian



Indigenous



Latin American



Japanese



Korean



West Asian



Black



Arab



Other "Minorities"



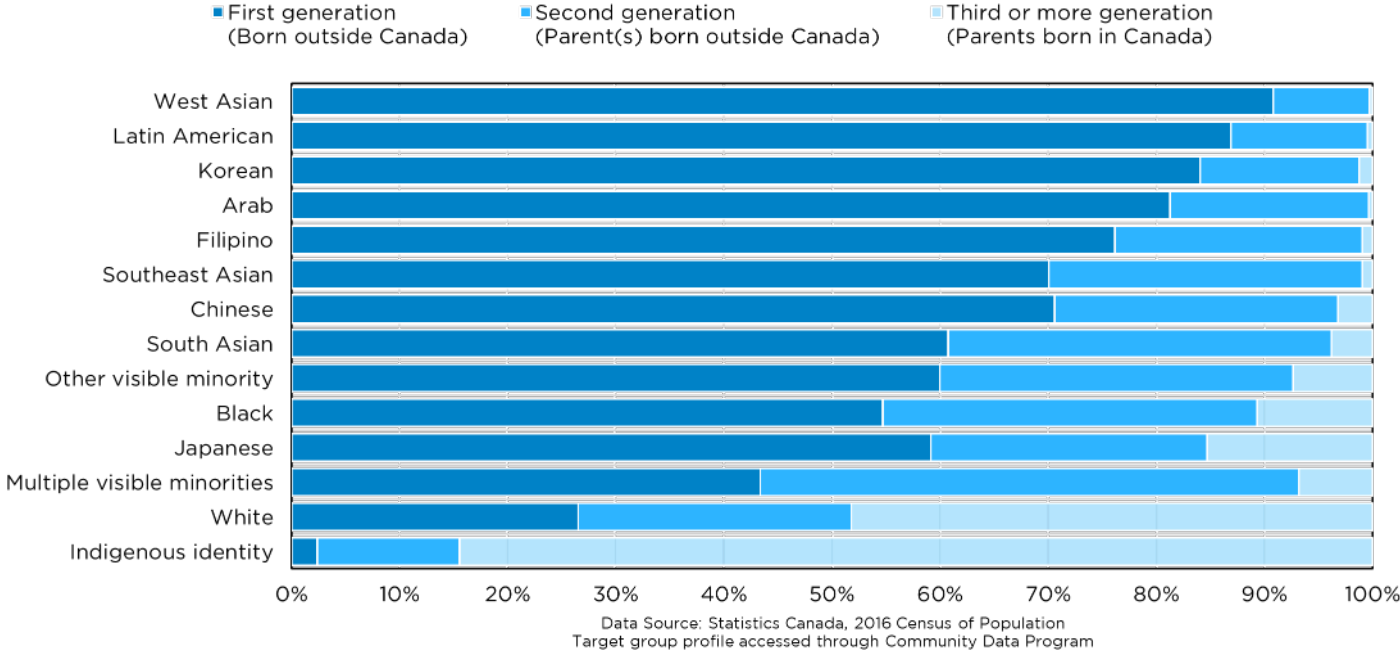
Multiple "Minorities"



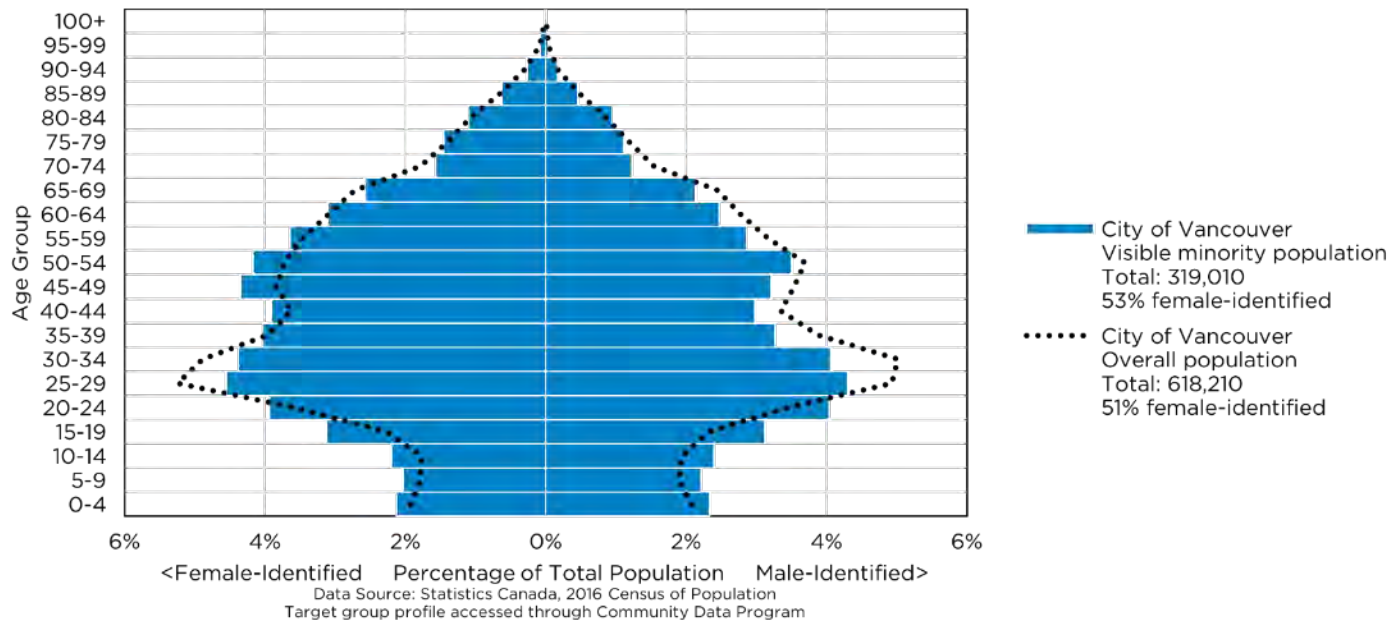
Word clouds illustrate the relative frequency of cultural origins as reported in the 2016 census for the population in each indicated group living in the City of Vancouver.

Data source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, target group profiles accessed through Community Data Program.

City of Vancouver: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016

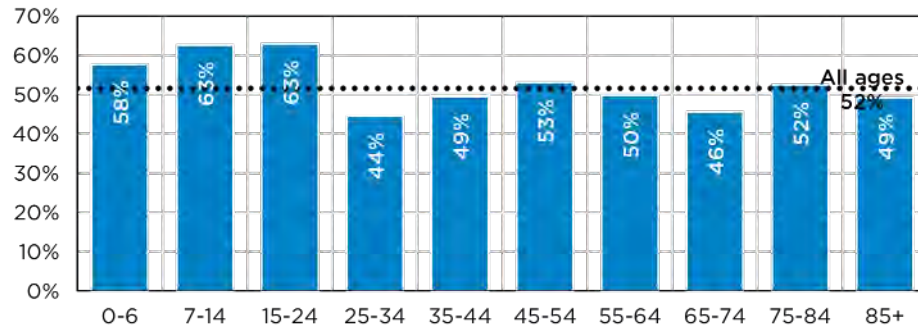


City of Vancouver: Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016



More than six in ten children in Vancouver are in a racialized group

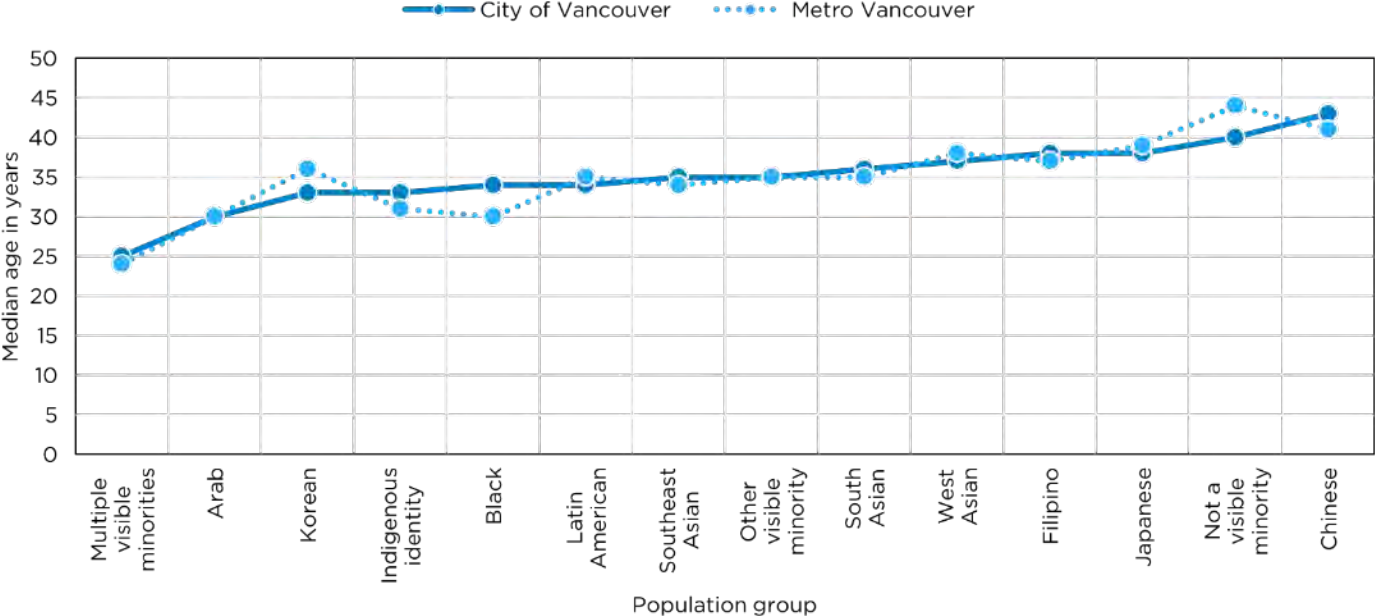
Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population custom tabulation accessed through Community Data Program, Canadian Council on Social Development

Each population group has a different demographic breakdown

Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

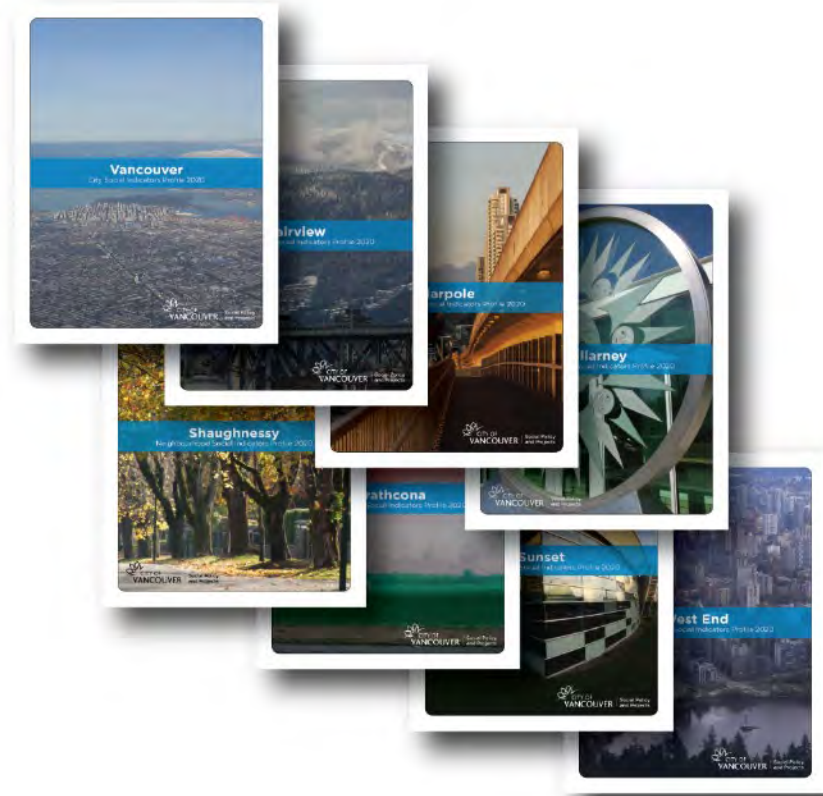
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census population estimates and trends: page 31-33
- Disaggregation of other social and economic indicators for Black and other racialized populations

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: October 26, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



City policies/work

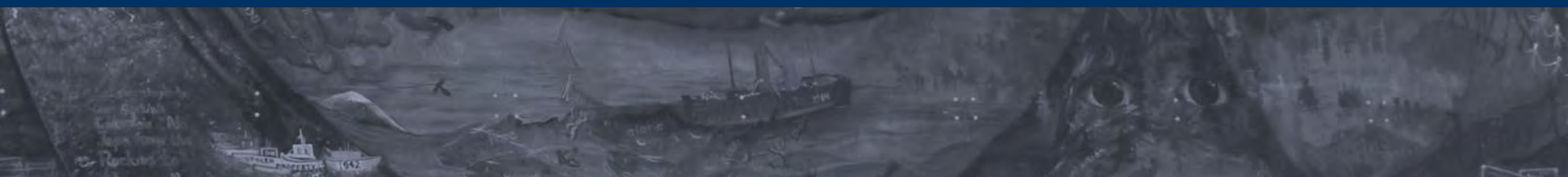
- [Anti-Racism Strategy](#)
- South Asian Apology
- [Poverty Reduction Plan](#)
- [Childcare Strategy](#)
- [Social Infrastructure Strategy](#)
- Colonial Audit
- Access without Fear policy work
- Community Relations Policy Review
- [Chinatown Transformation](#)

Community resources

- Longstanding advocacy from community groups for race-based data collection and analysis
- Supporting community-generated data projects through COVID recovery grants
- Community based data from Non-profit partners



Immigration and place of origin



Immigrant status | *Administrative data*

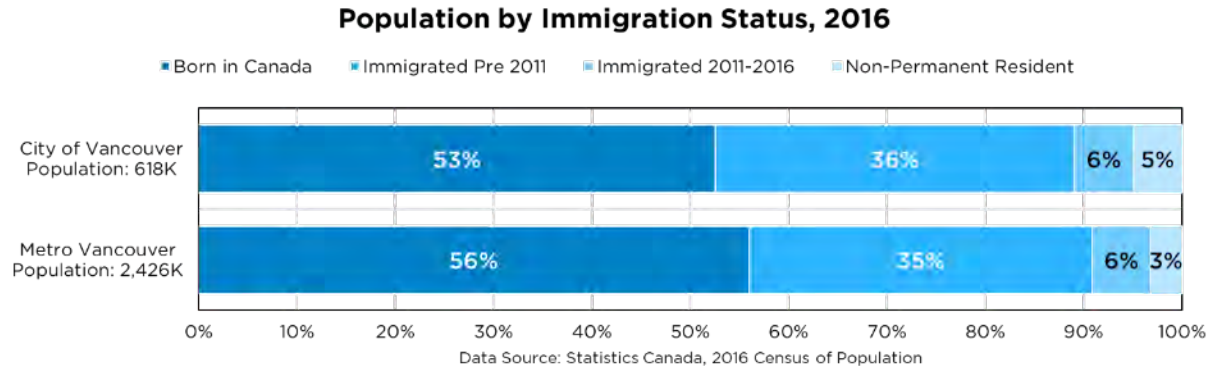
- *Previously self-reported on census, but will now be linked to landing records*

Generation in Canada | *Long-form census (25% sample of private households)*

- **19.** Where was this person born?
Specify one response only, according to present boundaries.
 - **Born in Canada:** N.L. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Sask. | Alberta | B.C. | Yukon | N.W.T. | Nunavut
 - **Born outside Canada** — specify country:
- **20.** Where were this person's **parents** born?
Specify the country or countries according to present boundaries.
 - **All parents born in Canada**
 - **All parents born outside Canada** | Specify the country of birth of **each parent**:
 - One parent born **in Canada and** one parent born **outside Canada** | Specify the country of birth outside Canada:

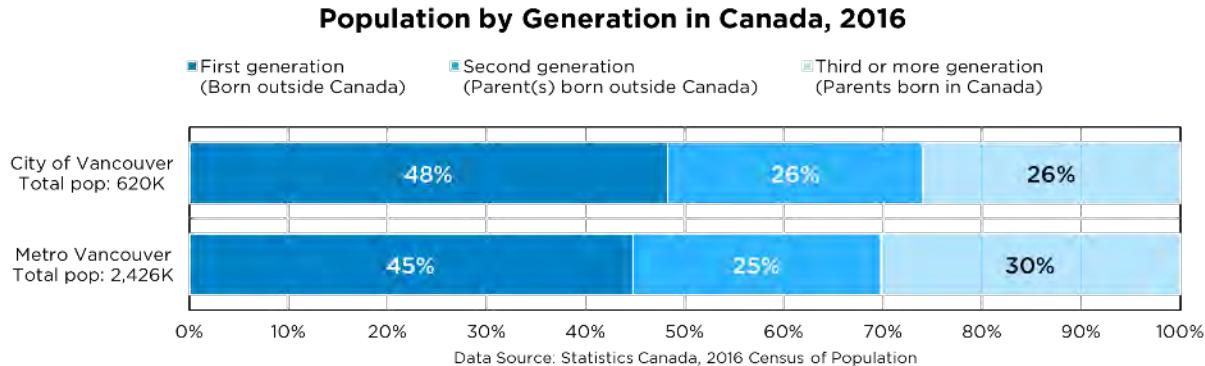
Citizenship | *Long-form census*

- **21. a)** Is this person a Canadian citizen?
"Canadian citizen by naturalization" refers to an **immigrant** who was granted citizenship of Canada under the *Citizenship Act*.
 - Yes, a Canadian citizen by birth | Yes, a Canadian citizen by naturalization | No, not a Canadian citizen
- **21. b)** Is this person a citizen of a country other than Canada?
Indicate **more than one** country of citizenship, if applicable.
 - No | Yes | Specify the country or countries of citizenship:



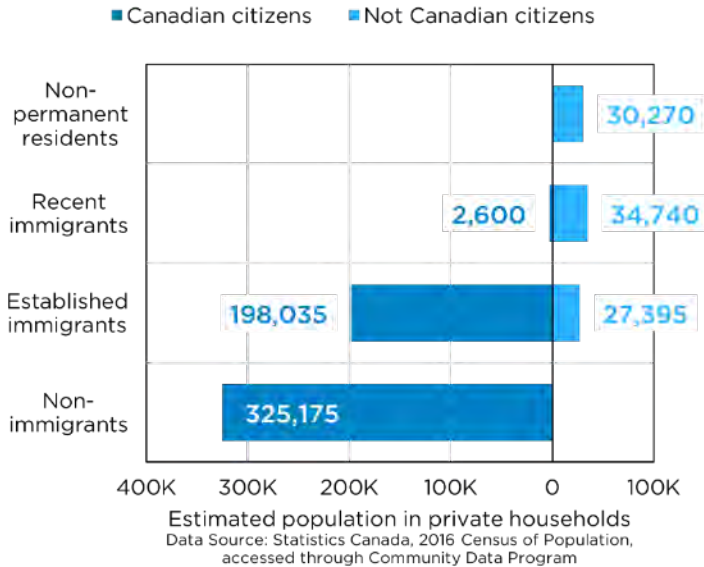
- “Immigrant” category includes Canadian citizens and permanent residents
- “Non-permanent resident” category includes people with work or study permits or refugee claimants
- Undocumented migrants are not categorized in the census and are likely to be missed completely

Three quarters of Vancouverites are first- or second-generation



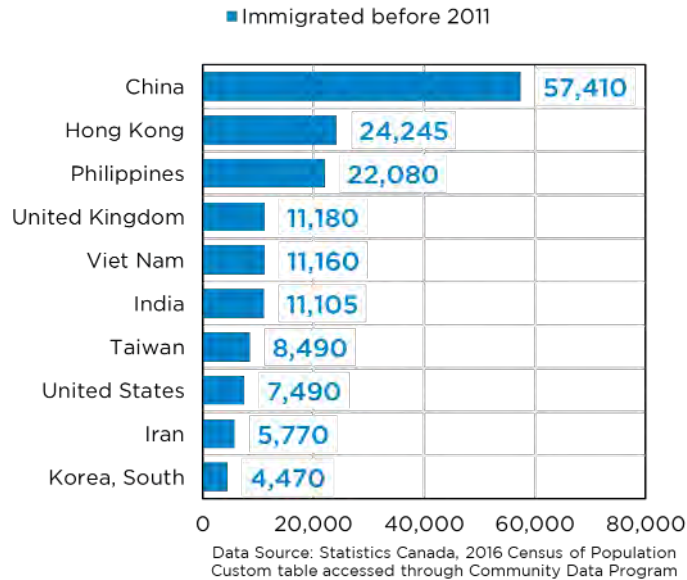
- Except for Indigenous residents, a majority of people in all population groups in the city are only one generation removed from immigration to Canada

City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016

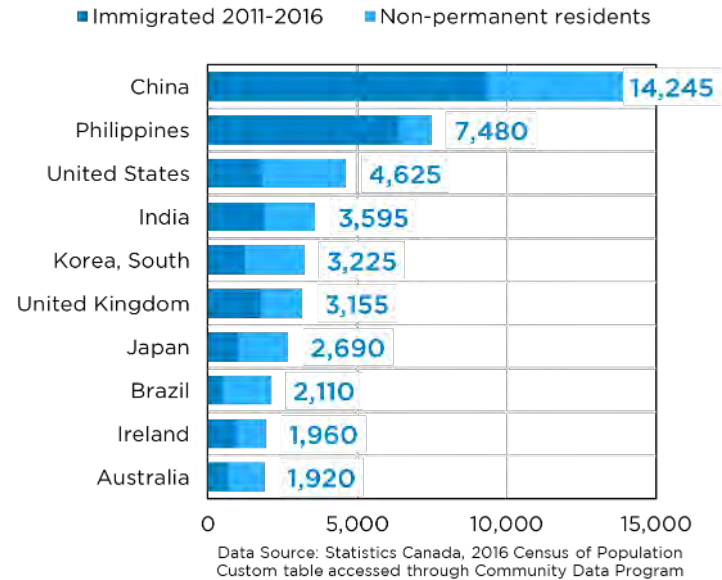


- 62 thousand permanent residents do not have Canadian citizenship
- 30 thousand non-permanent residents have temporary permits to be in Canada

City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016

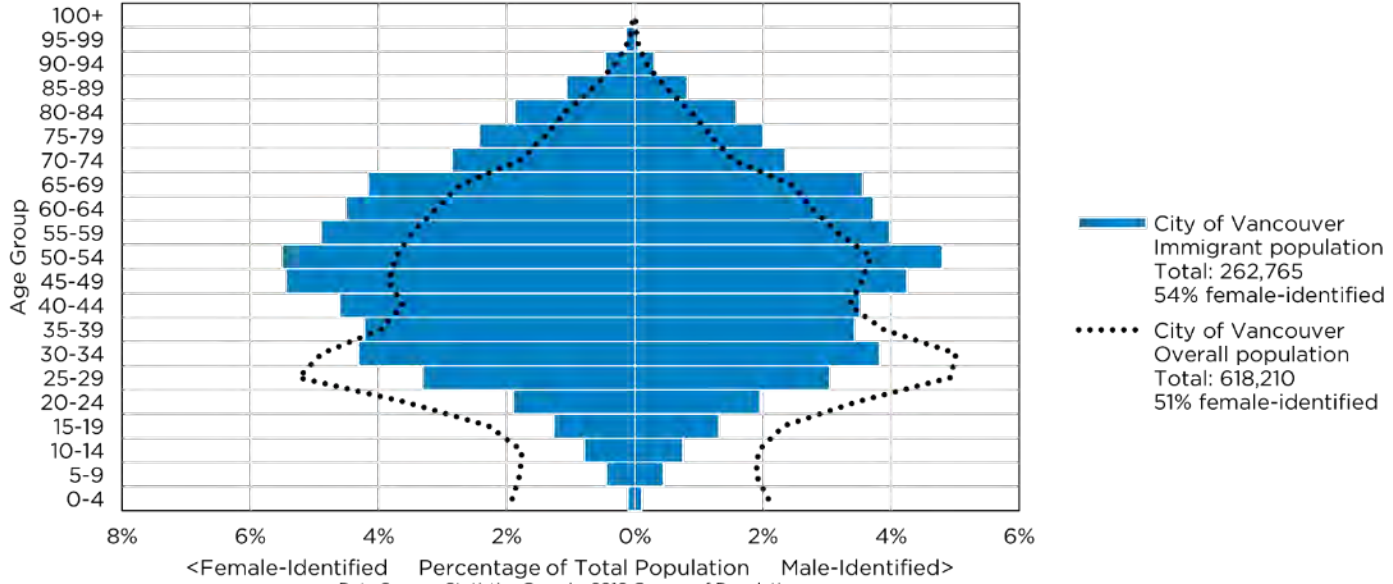


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Overall, the immigrant population (citizens and PRs) is older

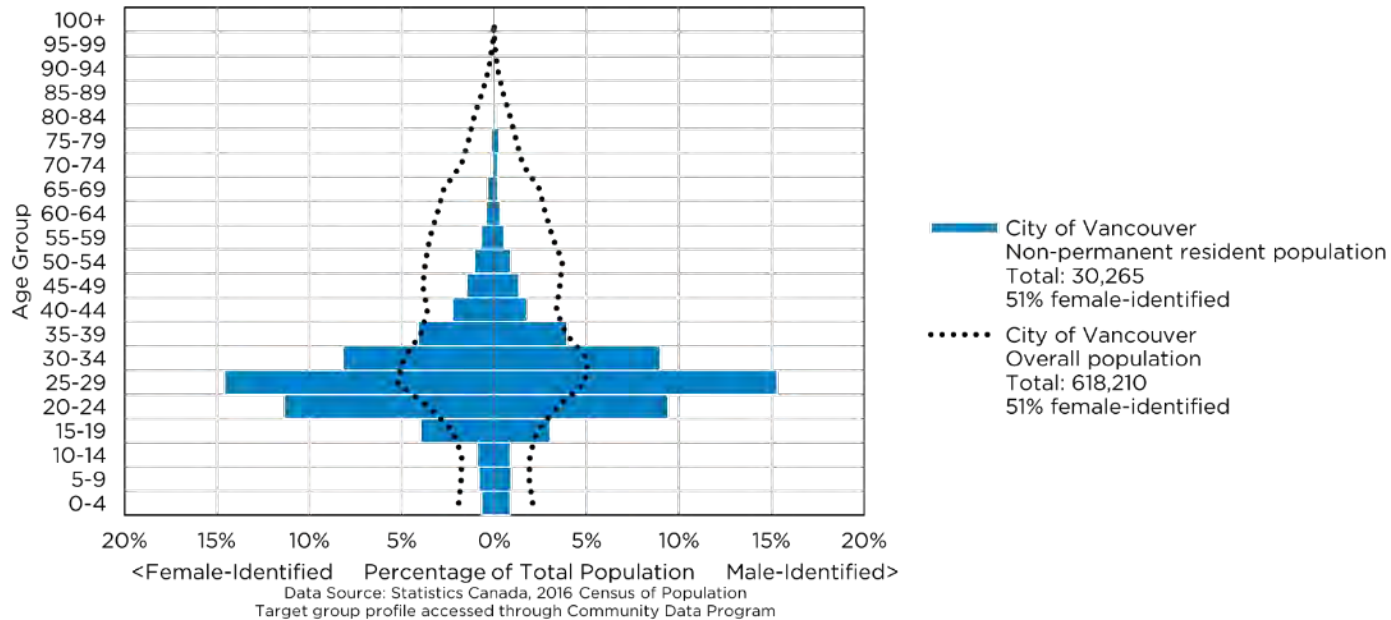
City of Vancouver: Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

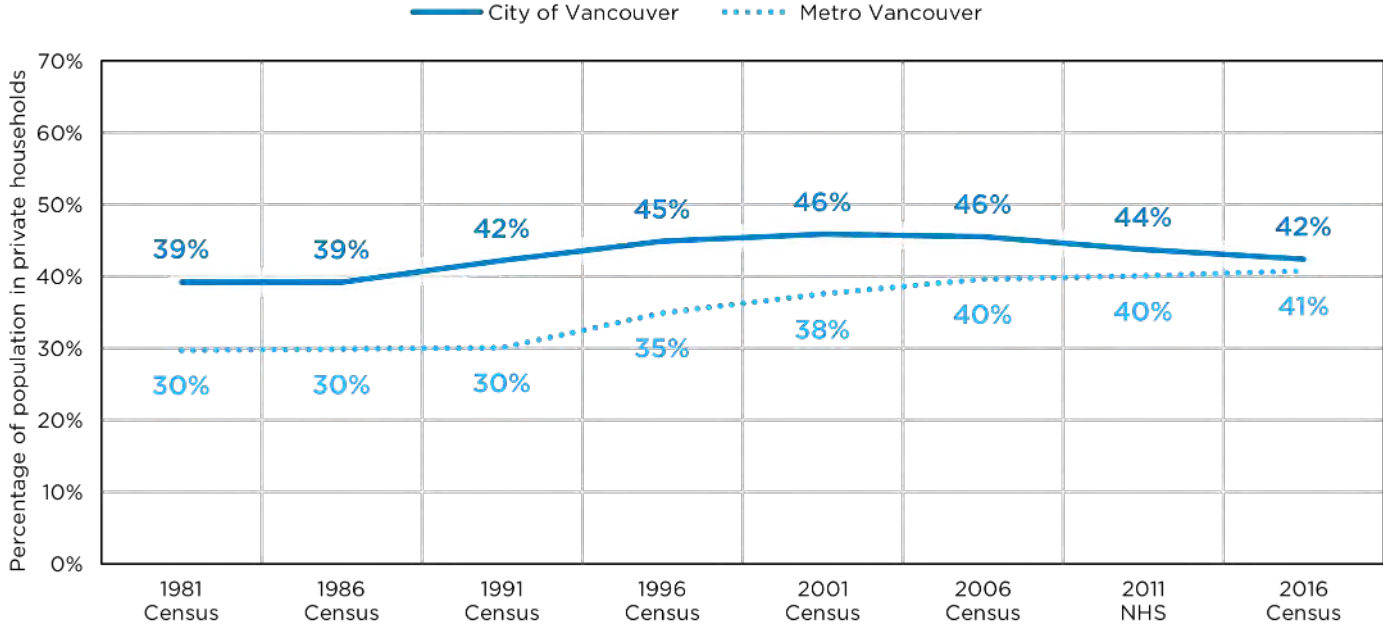
Non-permanent residents are most often younger adults

City of Vancouver: Non-Permanent Resident Population by Age and Sex, 2016



Immigrants are becoming a relatively smaller share of the city

Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

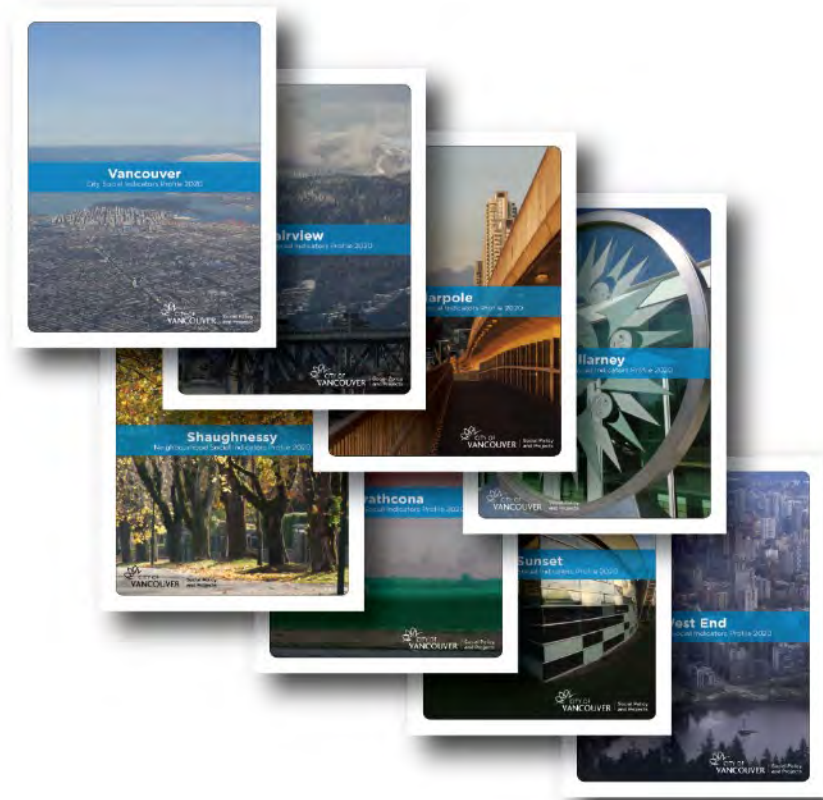
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census population estimates and trends: page 38-42
- Disaggregation of other social and economic indicators for newcomers and established immigrants

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: October 26, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



Vancouver Immigrant Survey

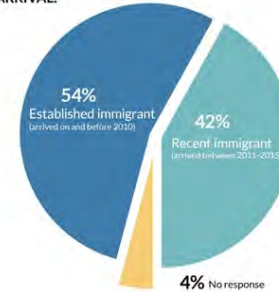
- 2015 survey focused on access to services, finding jobs and participating in the community

Access Without Fear Policy

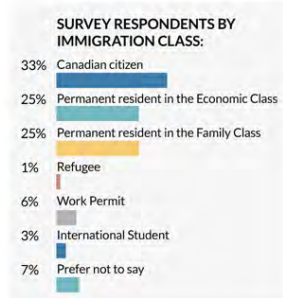
- Policy implementation

VANCOUVER IMMIGRANT SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS RESPONDENT PROFILE

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL:



VIP VANCOUVER IMMIGRATION PARTNERSHIP



VANCOUVER IMMIGRANT SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS ACCESS TO SERVICES

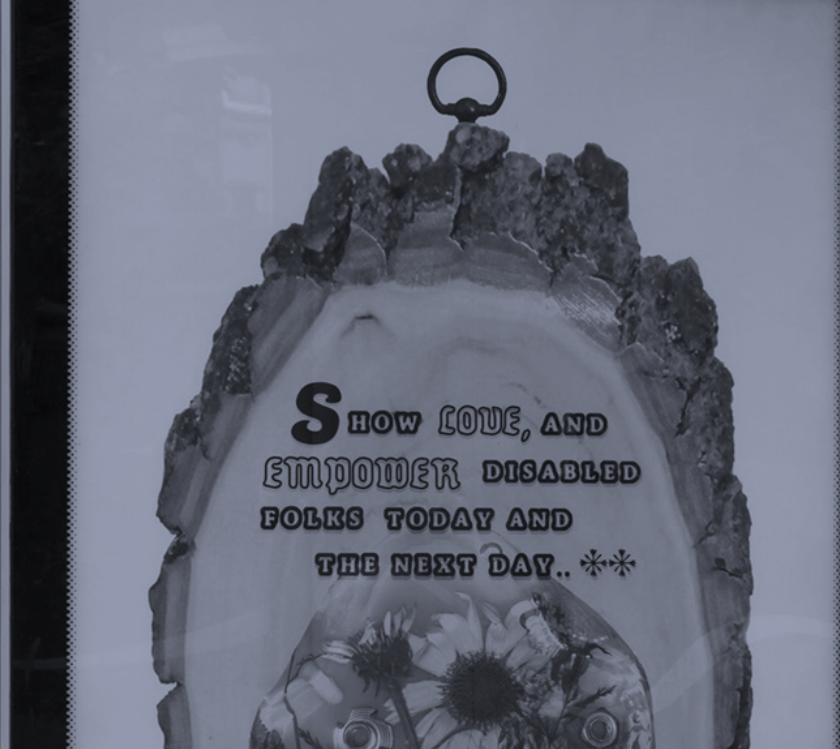
TOP 3 SERVICES NEEDED BY RESPONDENTS:



VIP VANCOUVER IMMIGRATION PARTNERSHIP

TOP 3 WAYS SETTLEMENT SERVICES HAVE HELPED RESPONDENTS:





Ability and Disability



Because of its complexity, there is no single, “operational” definition of disability across federal programs.

Disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and mind and features of the society in which they live.

A disability can occur at any time in a person's life; some people are born with a disability, while others develop a disability later in life. It can be permanent, temporary or episodic. Disability can steadily worsen, remain the same, or improve. It can be very mild to very severe. It can be the cause, as well as the result, of disease, illness, injury, or substance abuse.

The concept of disability has evolved from a medical model to a social one

- Medical model (physical & sensory impairments)
- Social model (evolved to also include cognitive & mental health impairments)

World Health Organization Definition: Disabilities is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

- An **impairment** is a problem in body function or structure;
- An **activity limitation** is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action;
- While a **participation restriction** is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations.

Canadian Survey on Disability: a two step approach

- Step 1: Census filter questions (to identify persons most likely with a disability)
- Step 2: Random sample of persons selected for longer screening questions

Limitations on daily activities

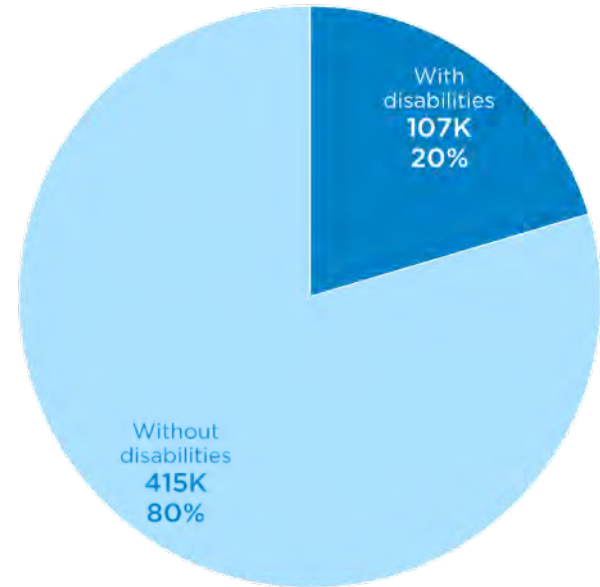
Long-form census (25% sample of private households)

- *Self-identification to develop sample frame for follow-up survey*
- **18. a)** Does this person have any difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses)?
- **18. b)** Does this person have any difficulty hearing (even when using a hearing aid)?
- **18. c)** Does this person have any difficulty walking, using stairs, using their hands or fingers or doing other physical activities?
- **18. d)** Does this person have any difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating?
- **18. e)** Does this person have any emotional, psychological or mental health conditions (e.g., anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, substance abuse, anorexia, etc.)?
- **18. f)** Does this person have any other health problem or long-term condition that has lasted or **is expected to last for six months or more?**
 - No | Sometimes | Often | Always
- The data from these questions are not published by Statistics Canada except on special request

- Based on the Canadian Survey on Disability, about 107 thousand Vancouverites have a disability
- This represents one in five residents age 15 or older

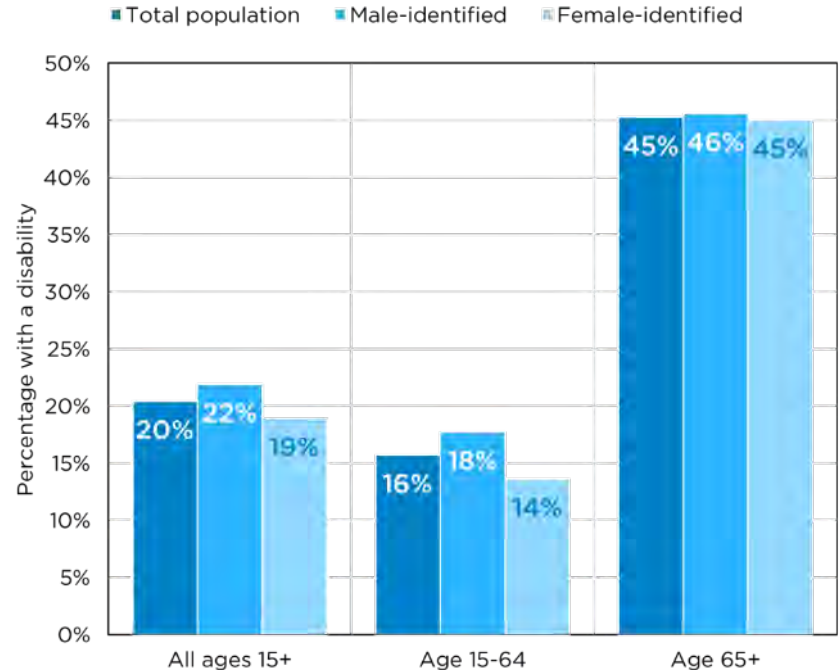
City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Disabilities, 2017

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability
Table accessed through Community Data Program



- Disabilities are more prevalent in older age groups, with nearly half of seniors having a disability...

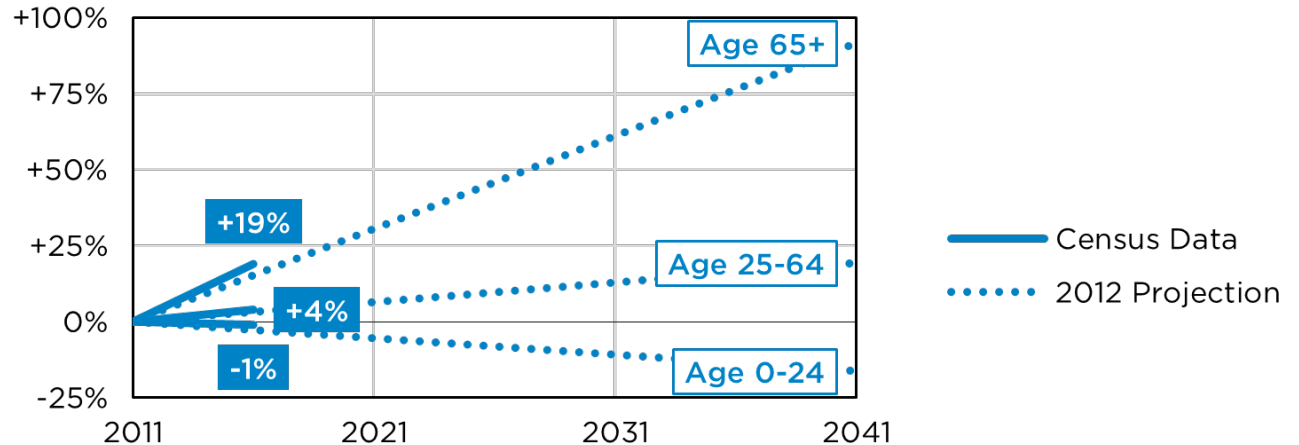
City of Vancouver Prevalence of Disability by Age and Sex, 2017



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability
Table accessed through Community Data Program

- Based on one population projection from 2012, the number of seniors age 65+ could nearly double in 30 years

Population Projection: One Scenario



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population; Urban Futures, May 2012 Population and Housing Projections for City of Vancouver

- ...but, in absolute numbers, almost two-thirds of people with disabilities in Vancouver are younger than 65

City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Disabilities by Age and Sex, 2017



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability
Table accessed through Community Data Program

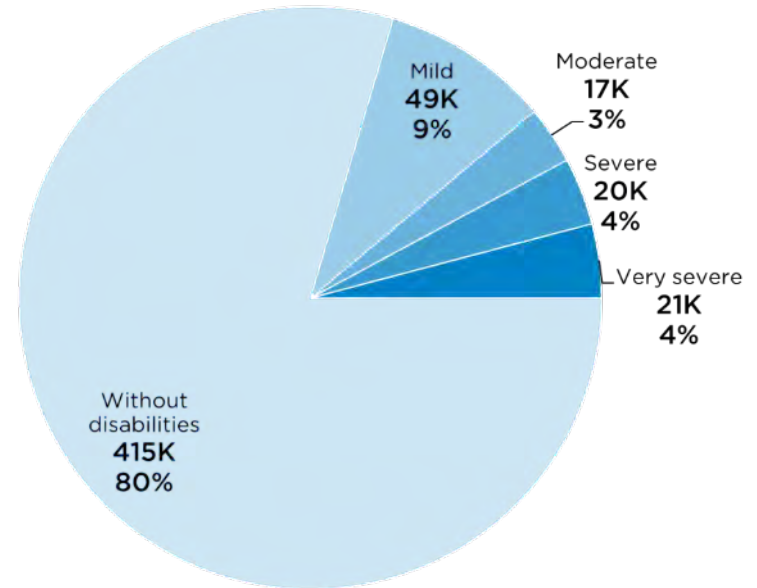
- Among Vancouverites with disabilities:
 - a bit less than half have mild disabilities
 - a bit more than half have moderate or severe disabilities

Useful Perspective:

We are all TEMPORARILY able bodied

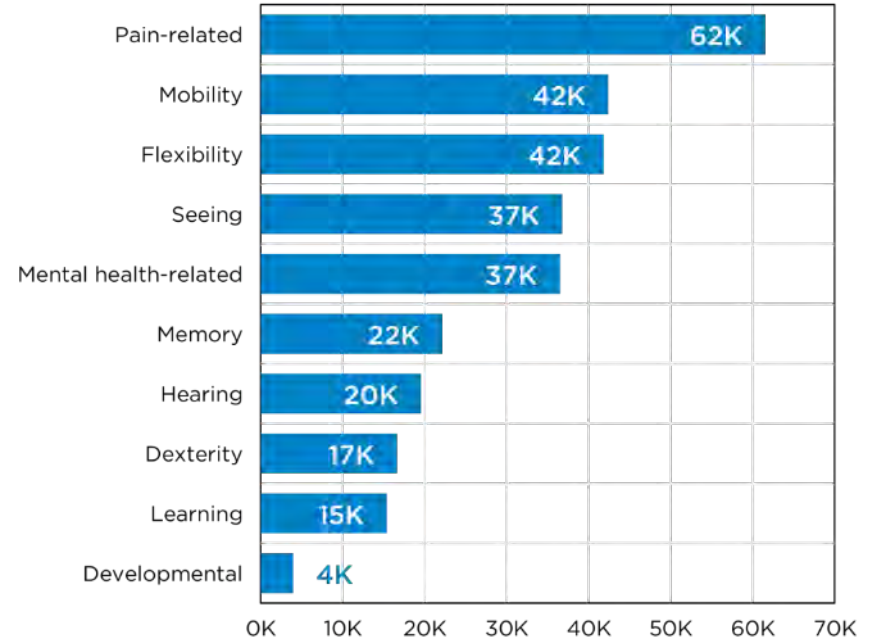
City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Disabilities by Severity, 2017

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability
Table accessed through Community Data Program



- Statistics Canada tracks ten different types of disabilities
- Most people with disabilities report multiple categories

City of Vancouver Estimated Population with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability Table accessed through Community Data Program. Note that individuals may report multiple disabilities.

vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

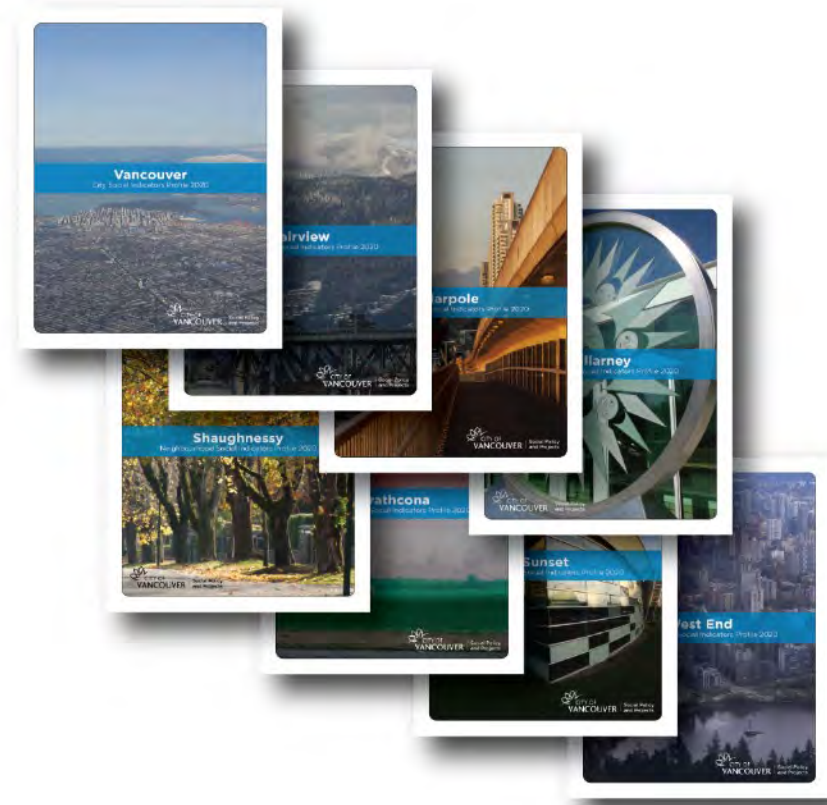
- 2016 census and 2017 CSD population estimates: page 43-44

2021 Census Data

- Data will not be released initially
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024

2022 Canadian Survey on Disability

- Anticipated release: 2024
- *No neighbourhood-specific data*



Provincial Accessibility Legislation – Spring 2021

Update on the Development of
Accessibility Legislation



IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON COMMUNICATION ACCESSIBILITY FOR ADULTS WITH HEARING LOSS

Overview of Survey Results

JUNE 2021



Vancouver Playgrounds

A report and recommendations for greater
accessibility

by Let's All Play



City of Vancouver – Accessibility Strategy, Phase I Engagement

14 Dialogue Sessions (held between April – August 2021)

1 Survey – 87 responses + 27 Meet and Greets



Sex and gender



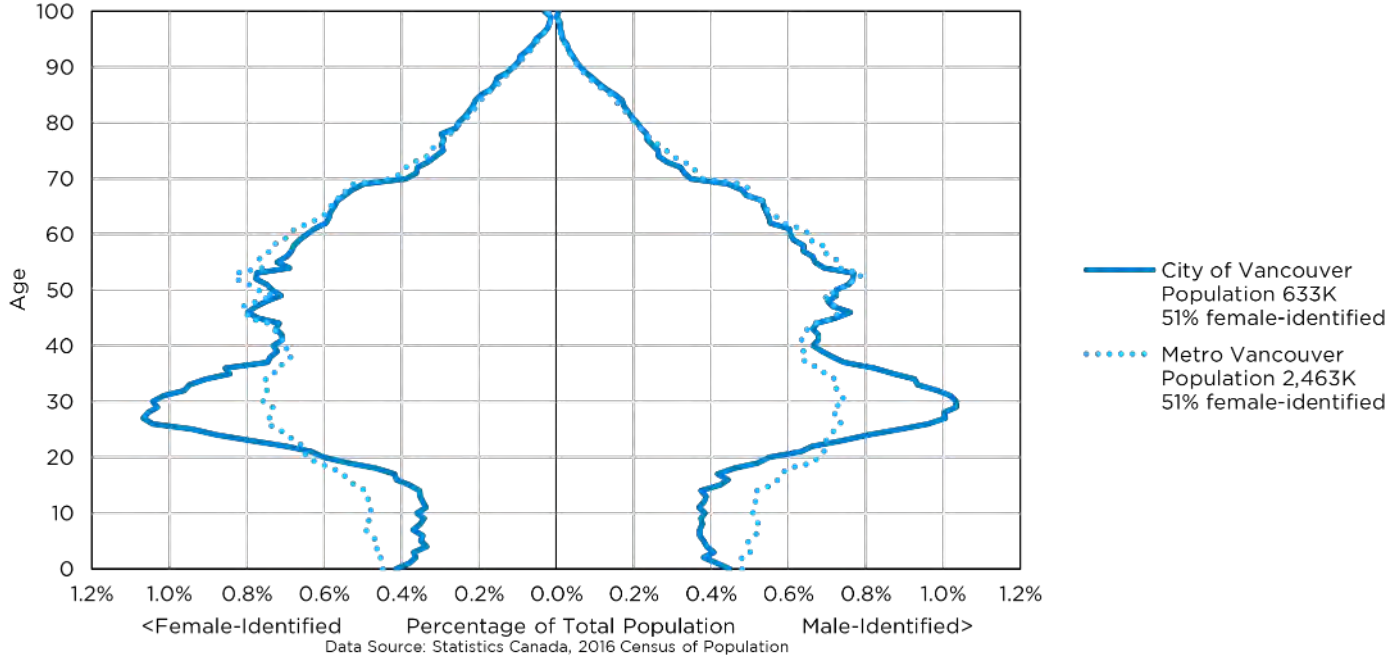
2016 and prior years Census | *Short-form census (100% of households)*

- 2: What is this person's sex?
 - Male | Female

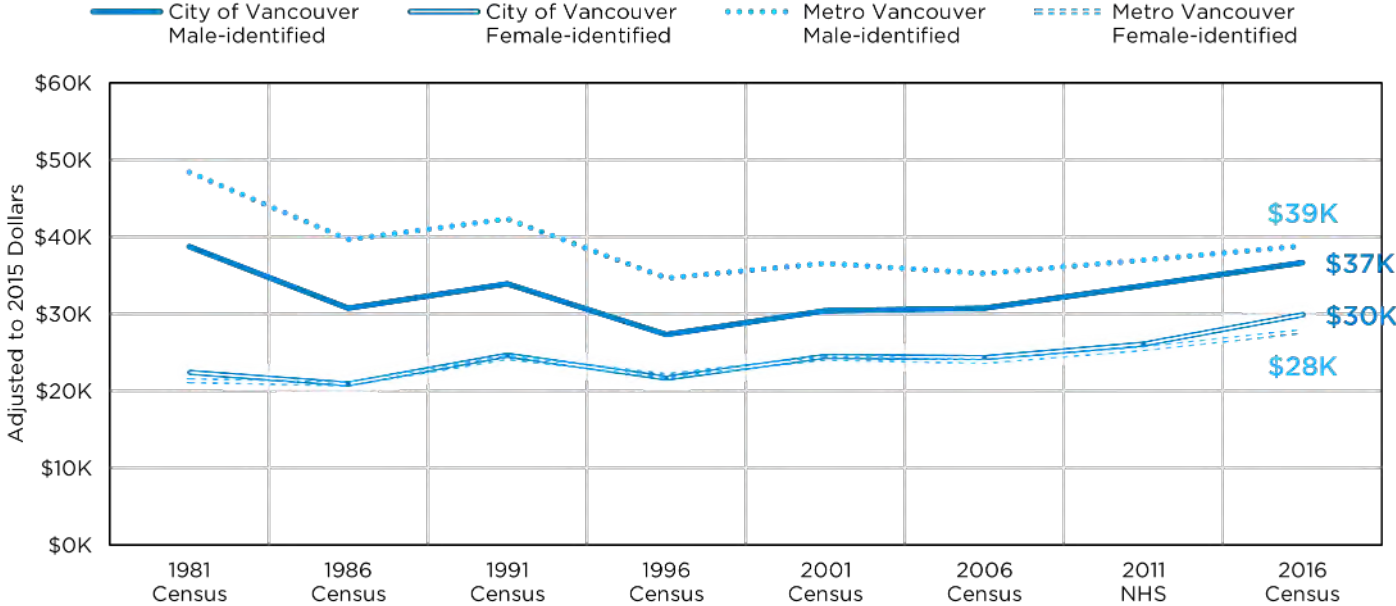
2021 Census | *Short-form census*

- **2.** What was this person's **sex at birth**?
Sex refers to sex assigned at birth.
 - Male | Female
- **3.** What is this person's **gender**?
Refers to current gender which may be different from sex assigned at birth and may be different from what is indicated on legal documents.
 - Male | Female | Or please specify this person's gender:

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016



Median Personal Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Note: income statistics in the census program are for the previous year

- **Social systems more often interact with gender than sex**
 - 2021 census first to differentiate concepts
 - Still limits on how identities are collected
- **Impacts thousands of people:**
 - Statistics Canada 2019 census test: potentially 0.35% of population trans or non-binary
 - Calgary 2019 municipal census: 5,400 people (0.42%) picked “other” gender option
 - BC Adolescent Health Survey 2018: 2% of Vancouver youth identified as non-binary and <1% identified as trans



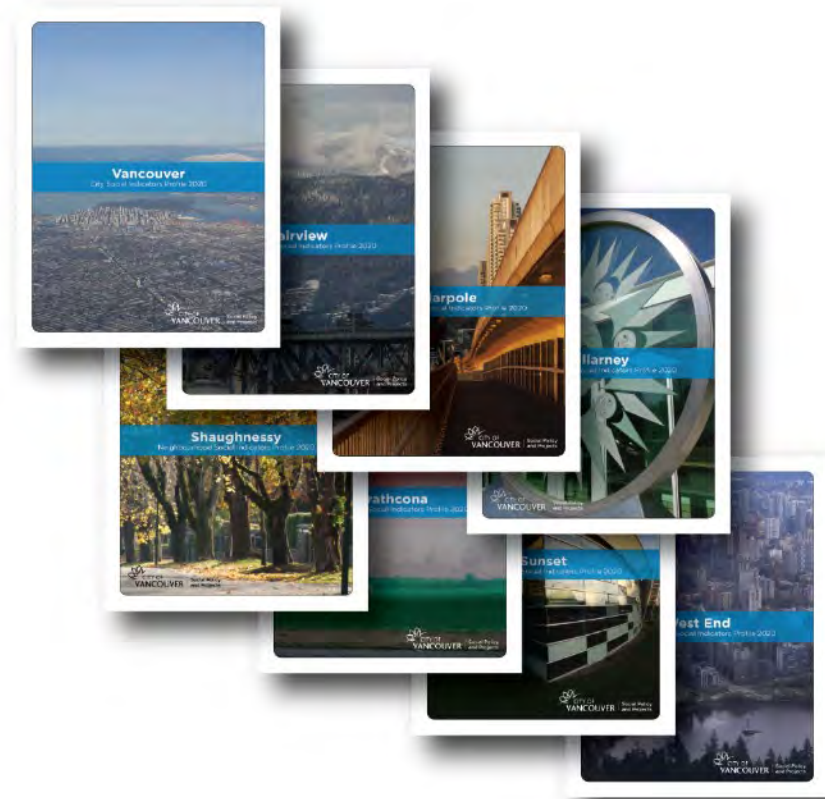
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census population pyramid: page 11
- Demographic breakdown for other groups by age and binary sex
- Disaggregation of other social and economic indicators by binary sex

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: April 27, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



Examples of resources and community-based research

- [Trans Rights BC](#)
- GBA+ frameworks

City policy and research work underway

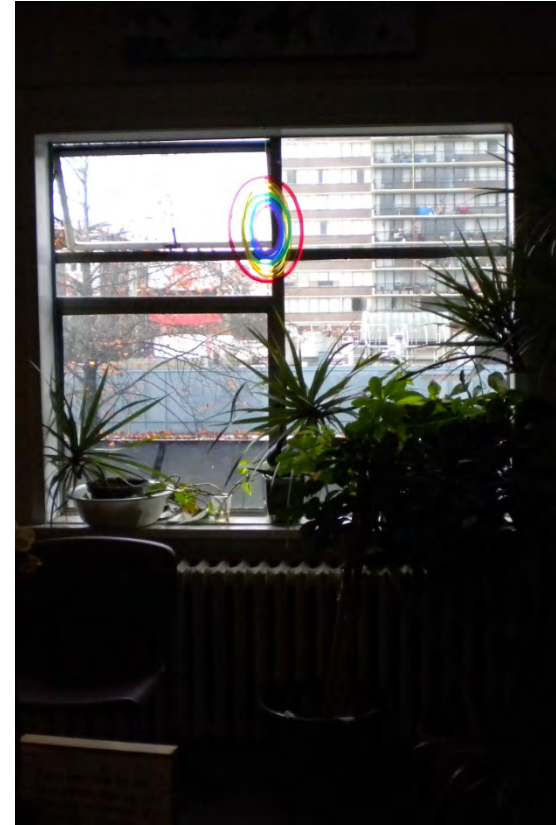
- [Trans, Gender Diverse and Two-Spirit Inclusion recommendations](#)
- [Women's Equity Strategy](#)
- [Response to MMIWG National Inquiry Calls for Justice](#)
- [UN Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces global initiative](#)



Sexual orientation



- The census does not address or go deep into questions of sexual orientation
- Only available related data from the census deals with same sex relationships
- 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey was the first Stats Can survey to include a question on sexual orientation
- **This area is a current gap in our data systems**



Canadian Community Health Survey (2017-2018)

- 6.6% of Vancouver respondents 15+ are LGB

My Health My Community Survey (2013-2014)

- Potentially 12% of City of Vancouver population 18+ is LGBT

BC Adolescent Health Survey (2018)

- 18% of Vancouver youth identified as orientation other than straight, including 6% “mostly straight”, 5% LGB and 7% another way or unsure



Gaps

- Consistent, and robust data sources on sexual orientation
- Knowledge from data on intersectional inequities and impacts related to sexual orientation

Opportunities

- [UN Safer Cities and Spaces Scoping Study](#)
- On-going and continued engagement with community and residents on this data gap
- exploring academic and community based research on “sexual orientation” for additional data sources



Household and family status

Marital and common-law status | Short-form census (100% of households)

- **5.** What is this person's **marital status**?
 - Never legally married | Legally married (and not separated) | Separated, but still legally married | Divorced | Widowed
- **6.** Is this person living with a **common-law** partner?
 - Yes | No

Household and family composition | Short-form census

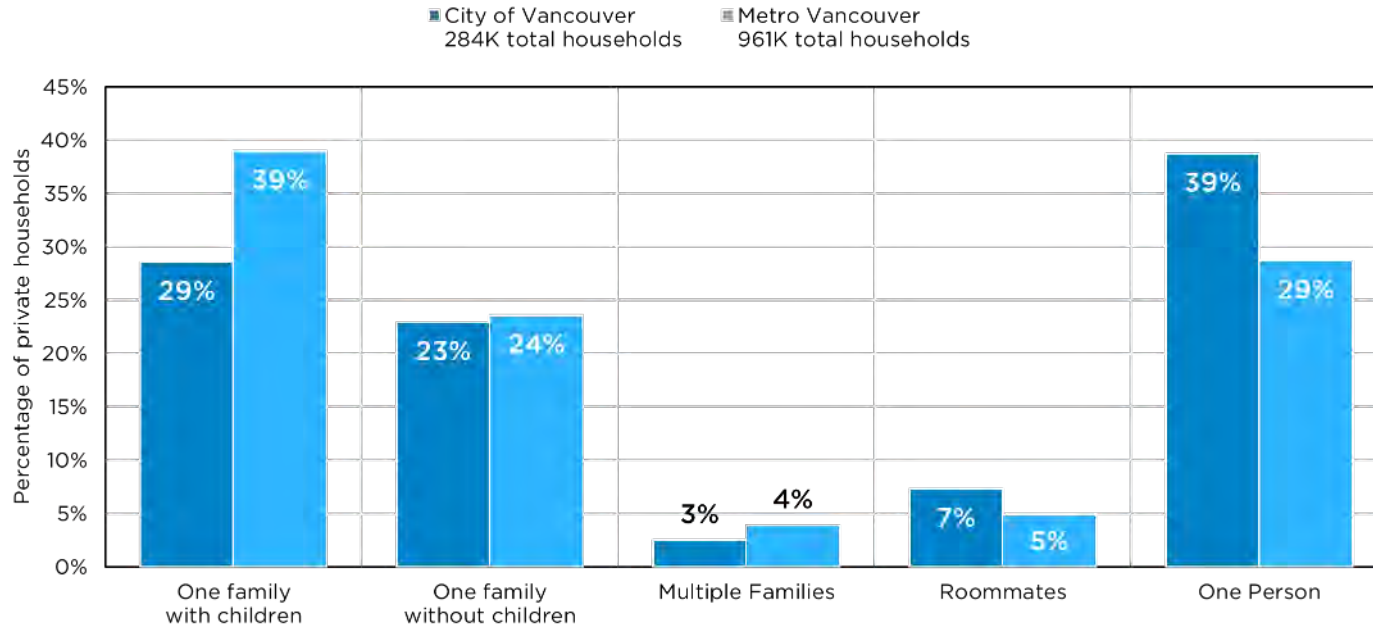
- **7.** What is the **relationship** of this person **to Person 1**?
 - **Person 2:**
Husband or wife of Person 1 | Common-law partner of Person 1 | Son or daughter of Person 1 only | Grandchild of Person 1 | Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1 | Father or mother of Person 1 | Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1 | Brother or sister of Person 1 | Foster child | Roommate, lodger or boarder | Other relationship — specify:
 - **Persons 3-6:**
Son or daughter of both Persons 1 and 2 | Son or daughter of Person 1 only | Son or daughter of Person 2 only | Grandchild of Person 1 | Son-in-law or daughter-in-law of Person 1 | Father or mother of Person 1 | Father-in-law or mother-in-law of Person 1 | Brother or sister of Person 1 | Foster child | Roommate, lodger or boarder | Other relationship — specify:

- Vancouver has over 160 thousand families—as defined by the census
- Challenging to measure multi-generational or non-nuclear families

'Census family' is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

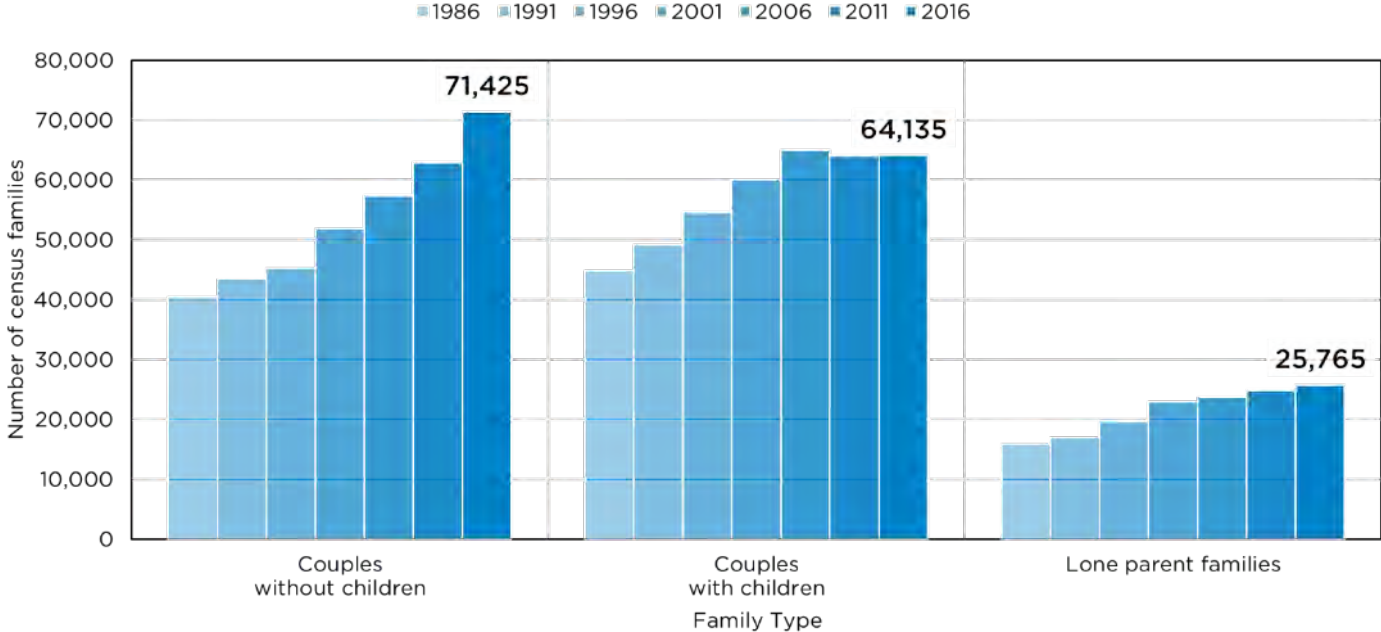
Statistics Canada,
2016 Census Dictionary

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



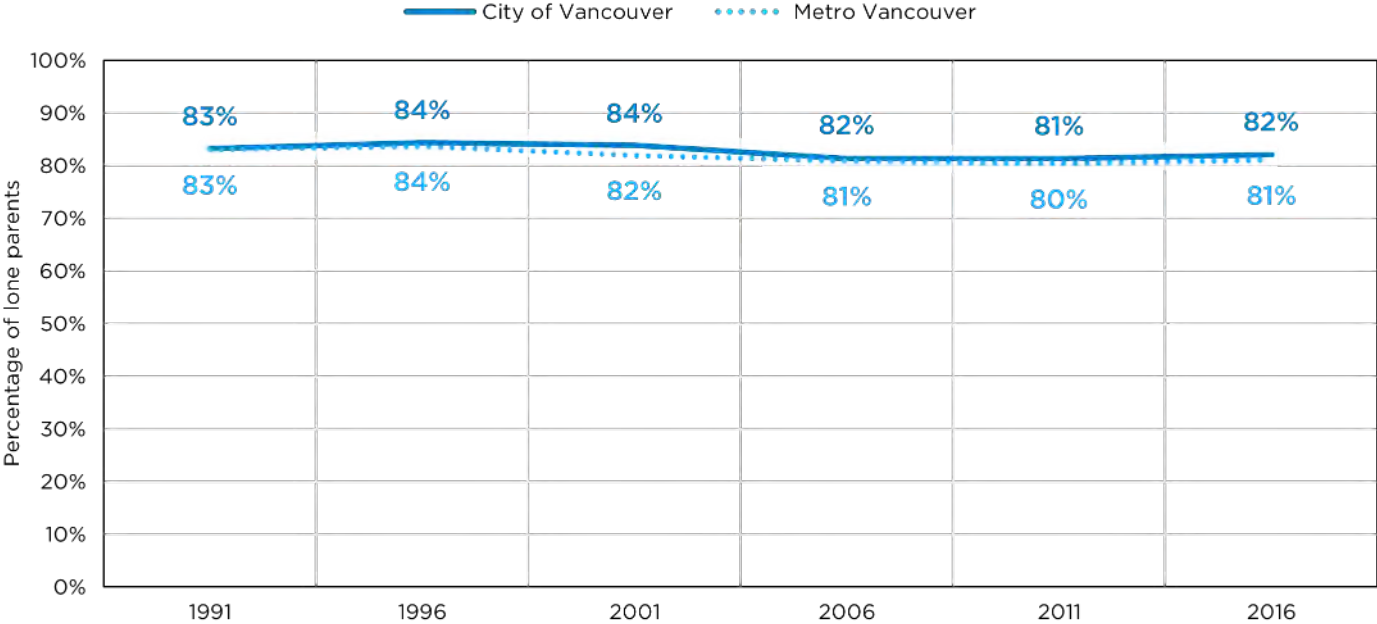
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

City of Vancouver: Families by Type 1986-2016



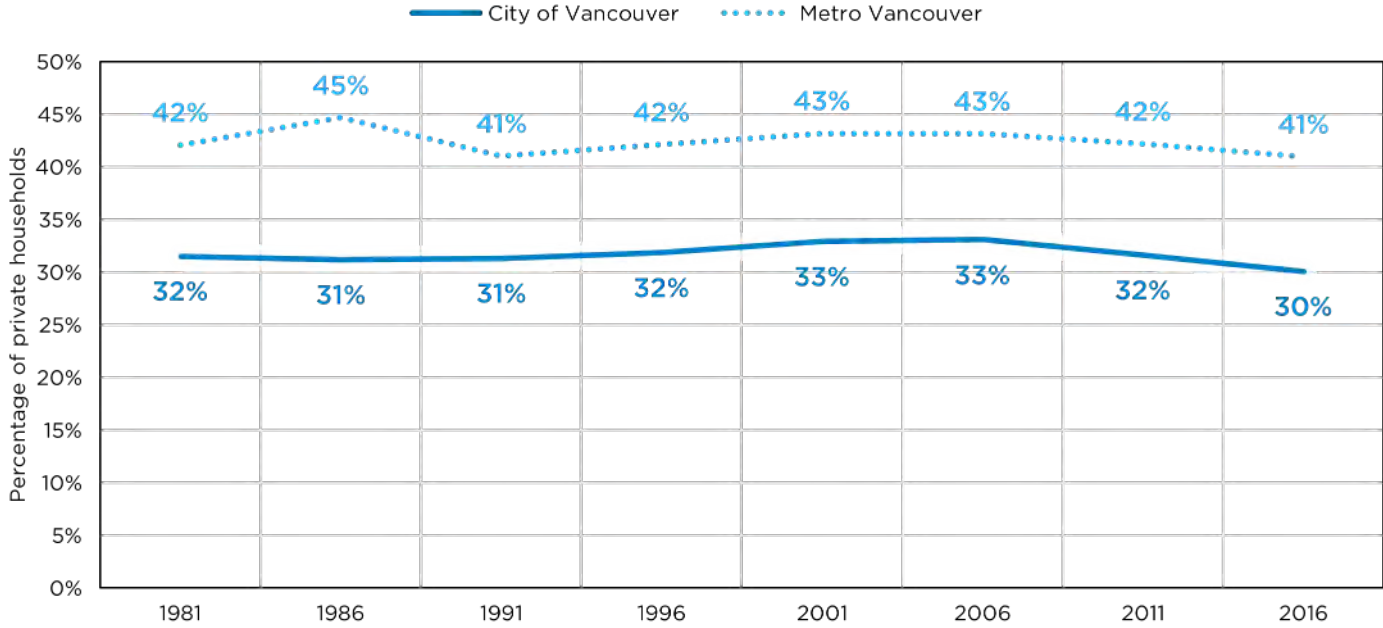
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

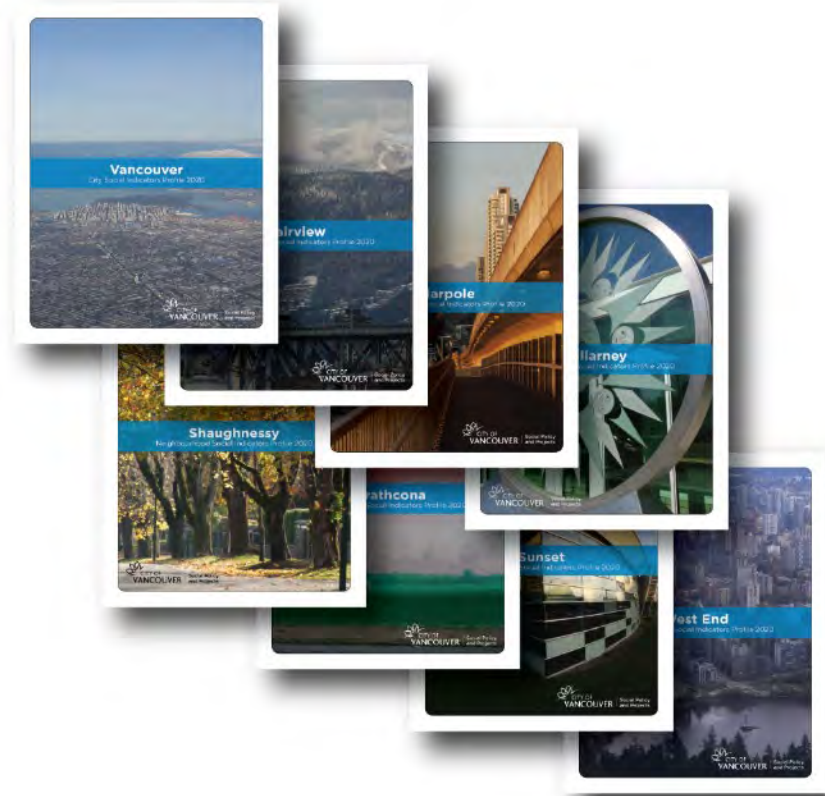
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census indicators and trends: page 19-25

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: July 13, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



Gaps

- Understanding, data on multi-generational homes and non-nuclear families
- Understanding other definitions of family and how that might change the way we look at “family status” from multiple lenses

Opportunities

- [Childcare Strategy](#)
- [Social Infrastructure Strategy](#)
- Re-defining and exploring academic and community based research on “families”

Age-friendly Community



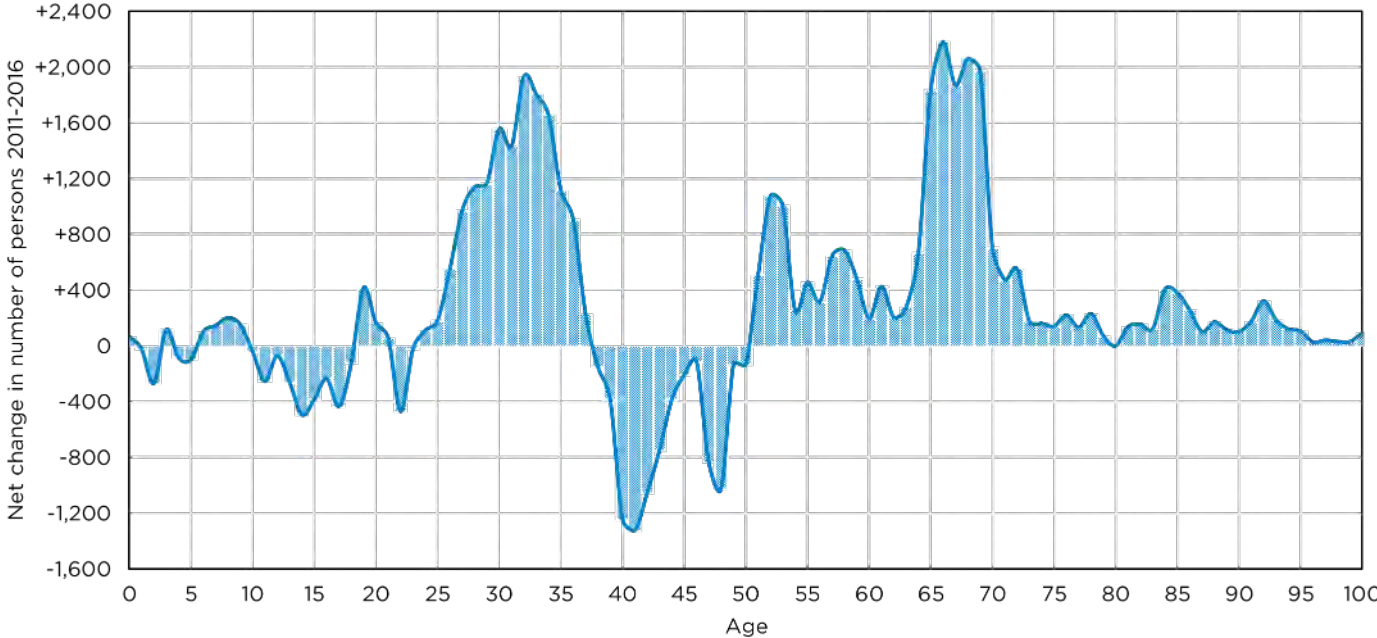
Age



Age | Short-form census (100% of households)

- **4.** What are this person's **date of birth and age**?
If exact date of birth is not known, enter best estimate.
For children less than 1 year old, enter 0 for age.
 - Day
 - Month
 - Year
 - Age

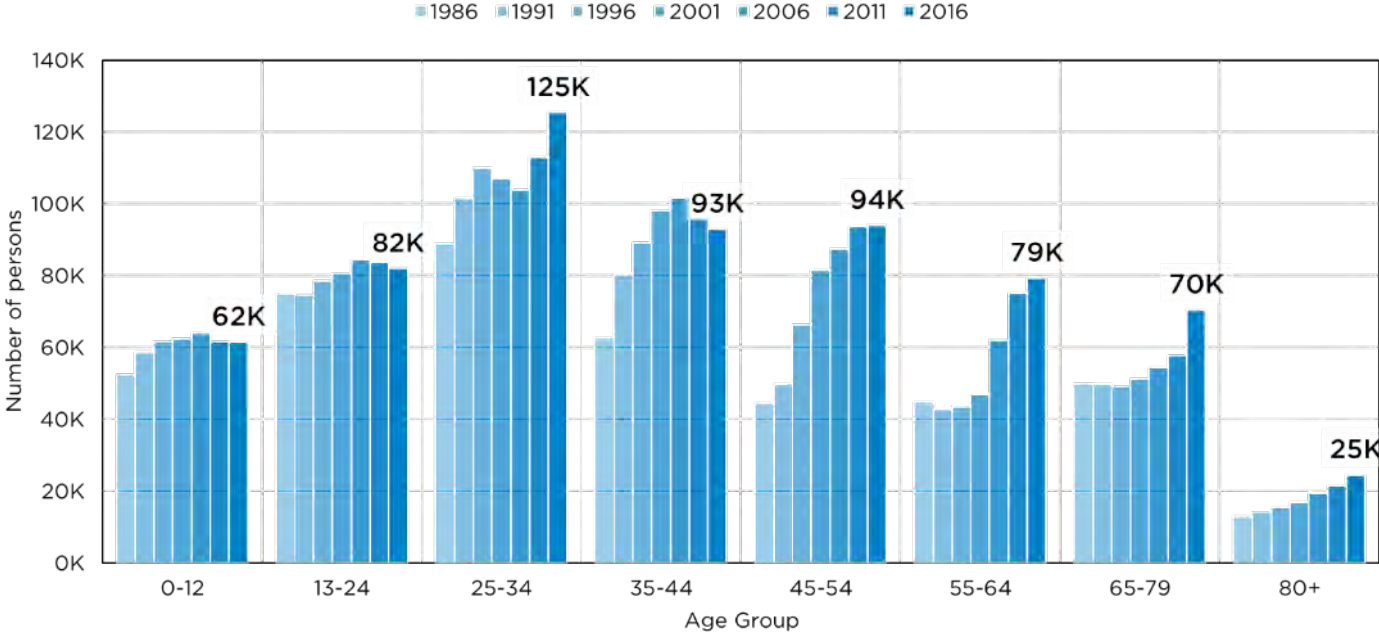
City of Vancouver: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2016 Census of Population

But we still need to create categories to tell stories

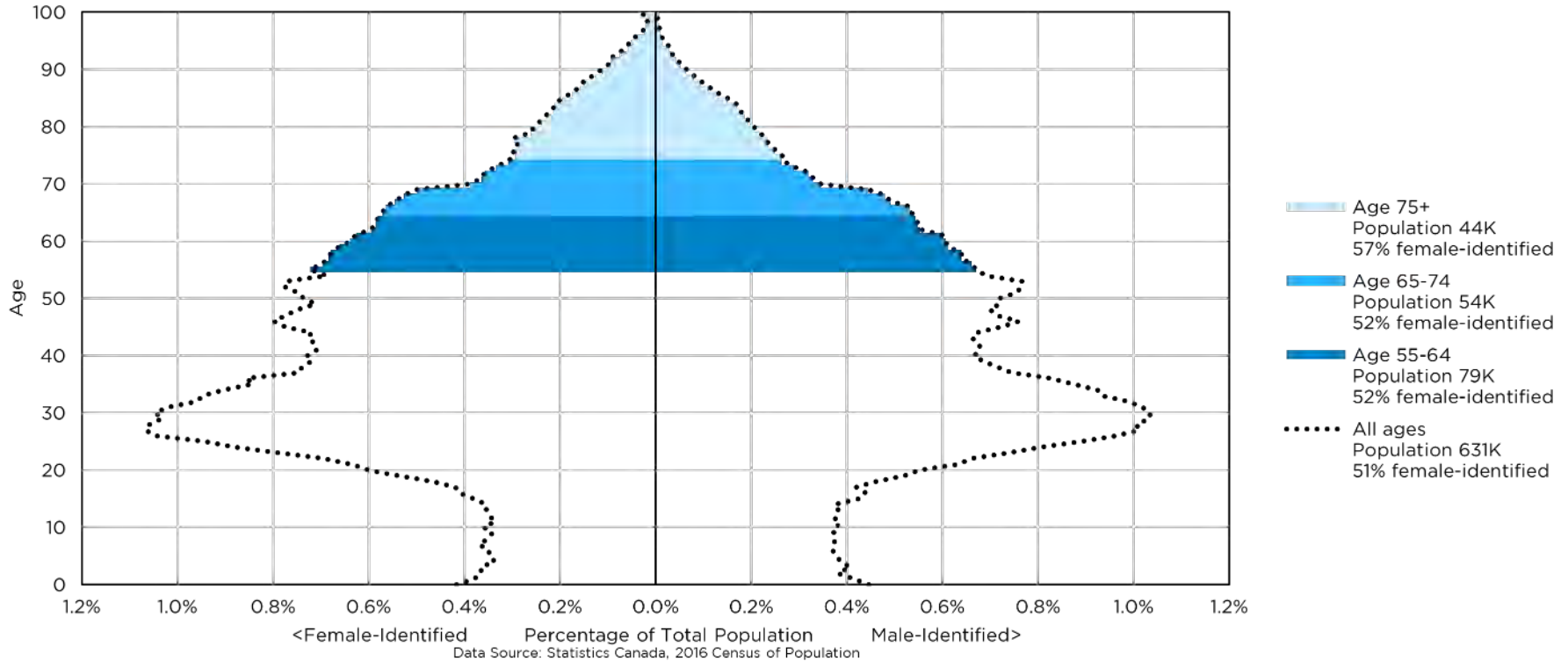
City of Vancouver: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



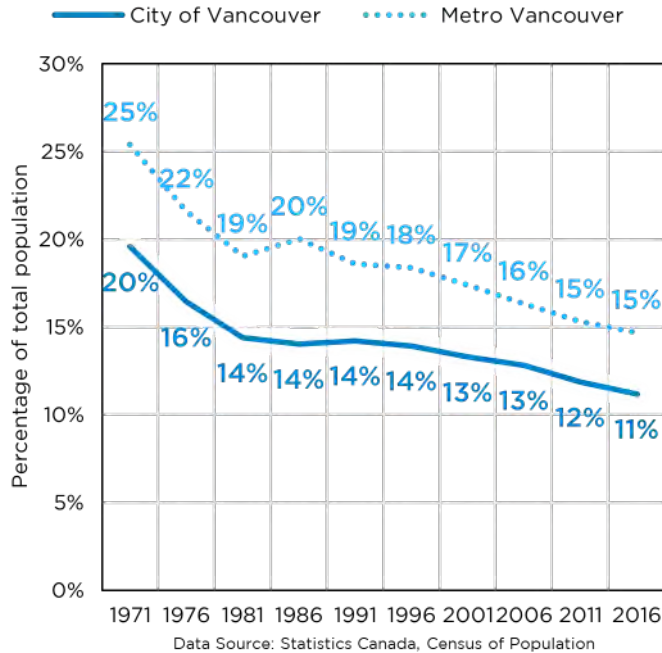
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Who is a senior? Who is about to be?

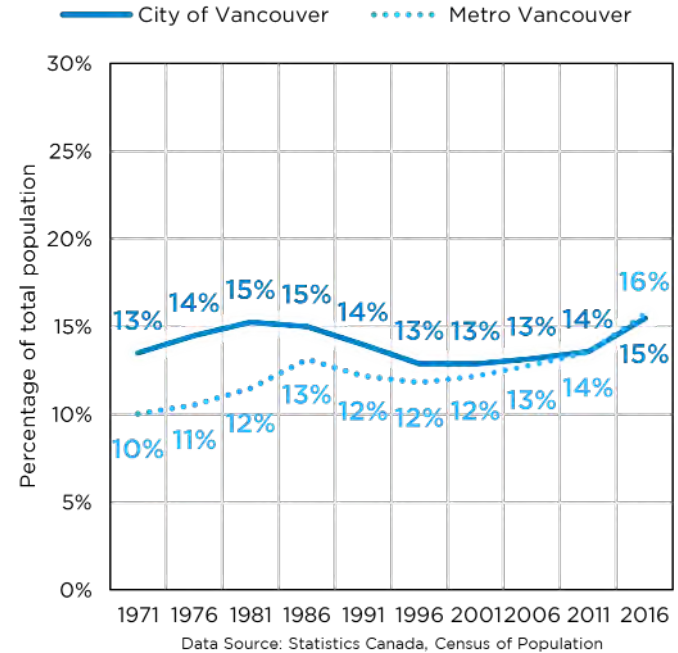
City of Vancouver Population Distribution 2016



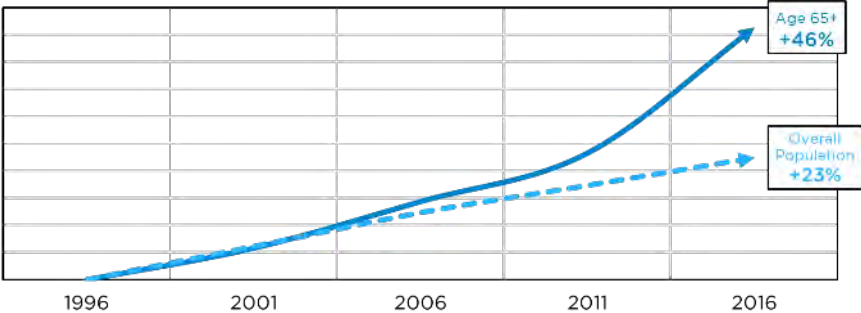
Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016



Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016

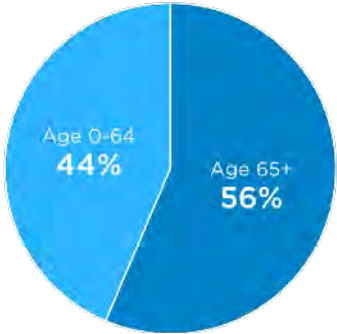


Population Growth Rate 1996-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

28 Thousand Net New Residents 2011-2016



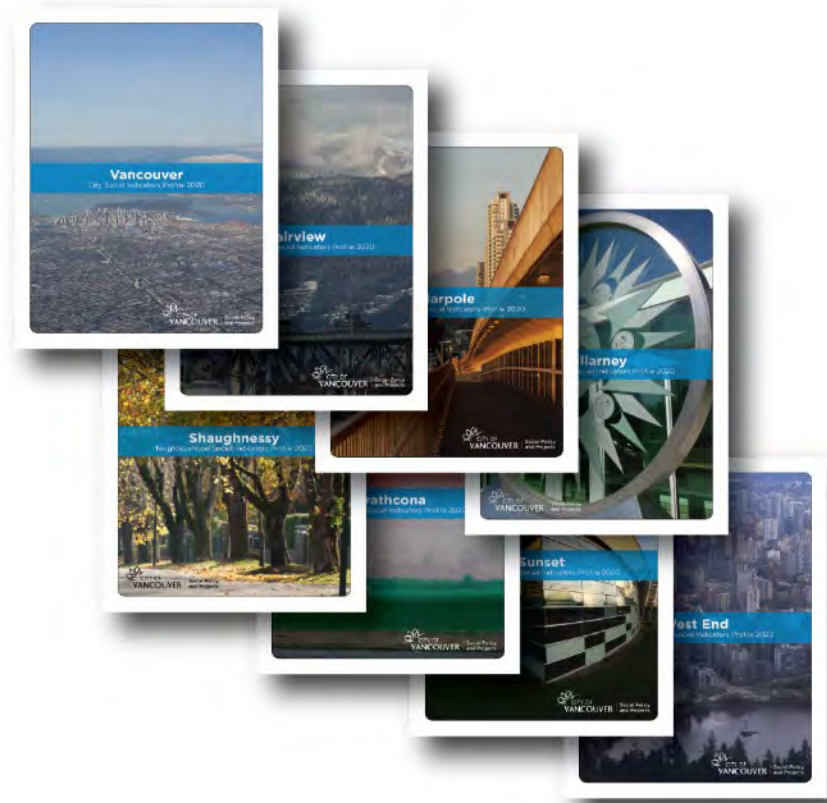
vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

→ Social Indicators and Trends

- 2016 census indicators and trends: page 11-13
- Demographic breakdown for other groups by age
- Disaggregation of other social and economic indicators by age groups

2021 Census Data

- Initial release: April 27, 2022
- Tabulations and neighbourhood-specific data: 2023-2024



Community-based research

- City of Vancouver Seniors Advisory Committee: [Social Isolation and Loneliness Among Seniors \(SILAS\) report](#) 2018
- Alzheimer Society: [Dementia-friendly communities](#)

City work

- [Age-Friendly Action research lab](#) in 2018/2019
- Support to community projects through 2019 Social Innovation Grants
- Future Age-Friendly Policy work
- Future Childcare Strategy

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

How can we collectively build a more complete understanding of equity-denied populations in Vancouver?

Application: intersections and interventions

Sharing data and building infrastructure to make change



Dual public health emergencies and upstream determinants

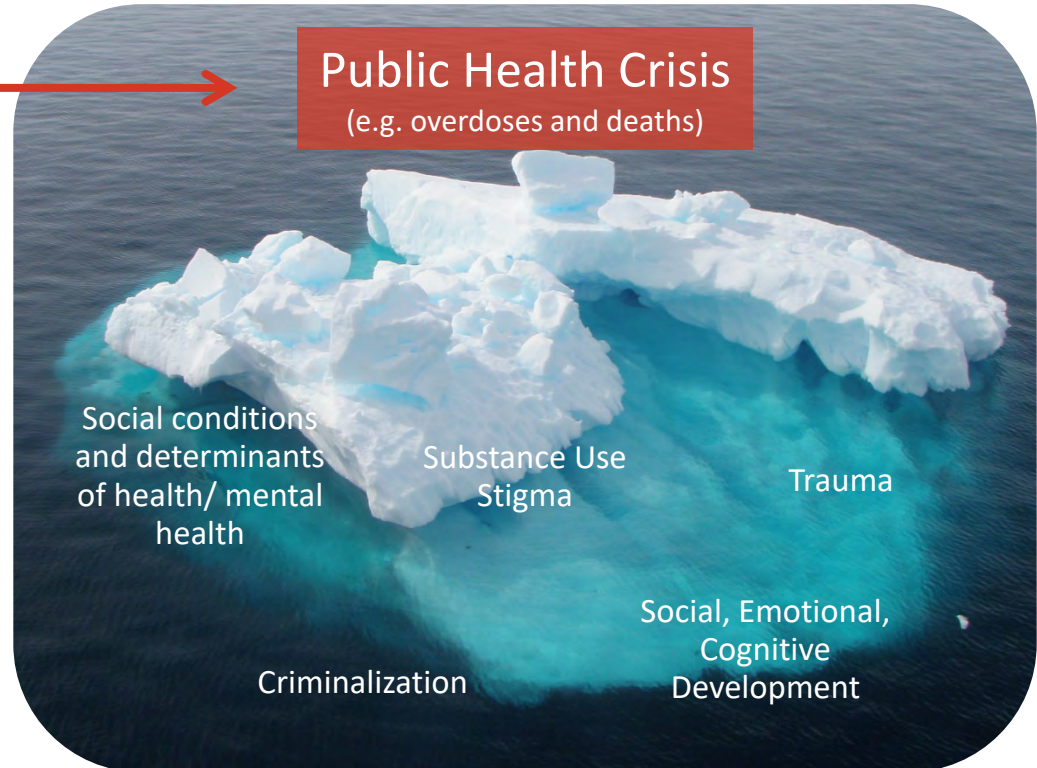


Monthly Overdose Deaths in City of Vancouver



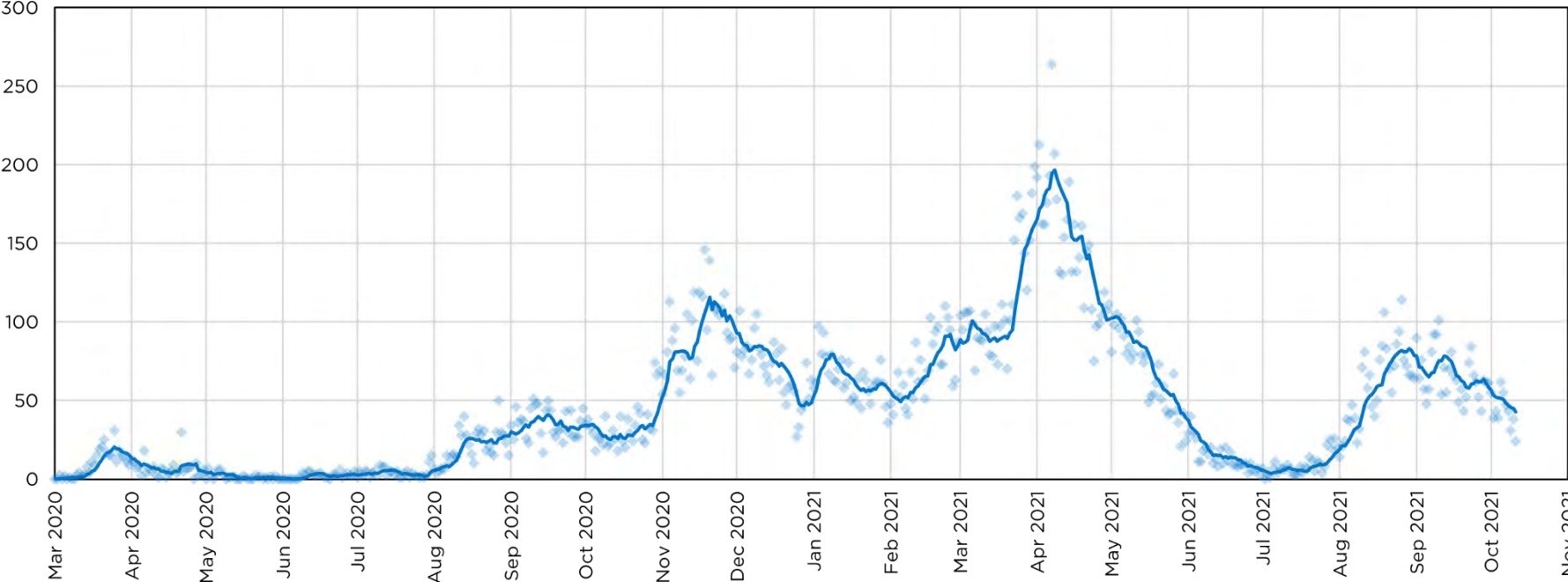
Data Source: BC Coroners Service, Overdose Deaths in British Columbia statistical reports

Approaching 2,000 people who have died of drug poisoning in Vancouver since health emergency declared in April 2016



Daily New Reported COVID-19 Cases in City of Vancouver

— Seven-Day Average ◆ Daily New Cases

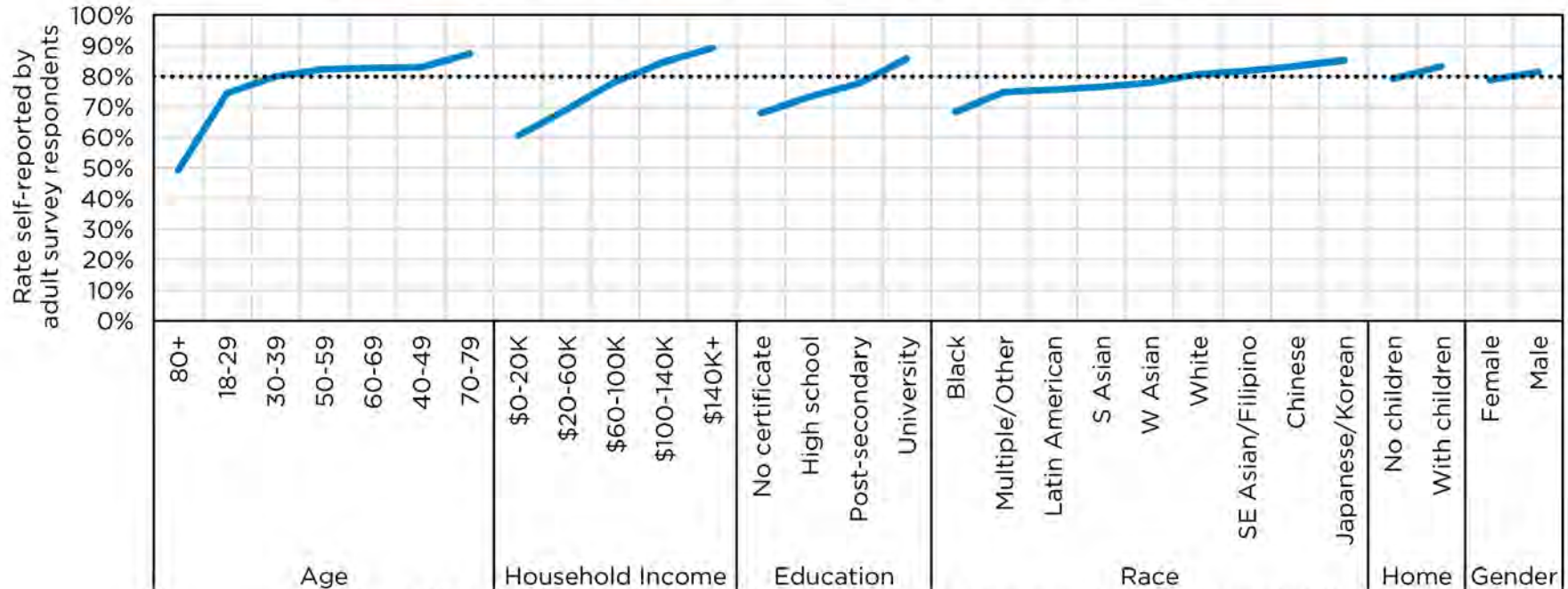


Data Source: BC Centre for Disease Control

- Vancouver was an **inequitable city before the pandemic** with many populations experiencing disproportionate impacts and systemic disinvestment
- Disparities visible in public health emergencies are **rarely created by the emergencies themselves**
- There are **contradictions between which services and sectors are essential** and what resources are allocated to support them

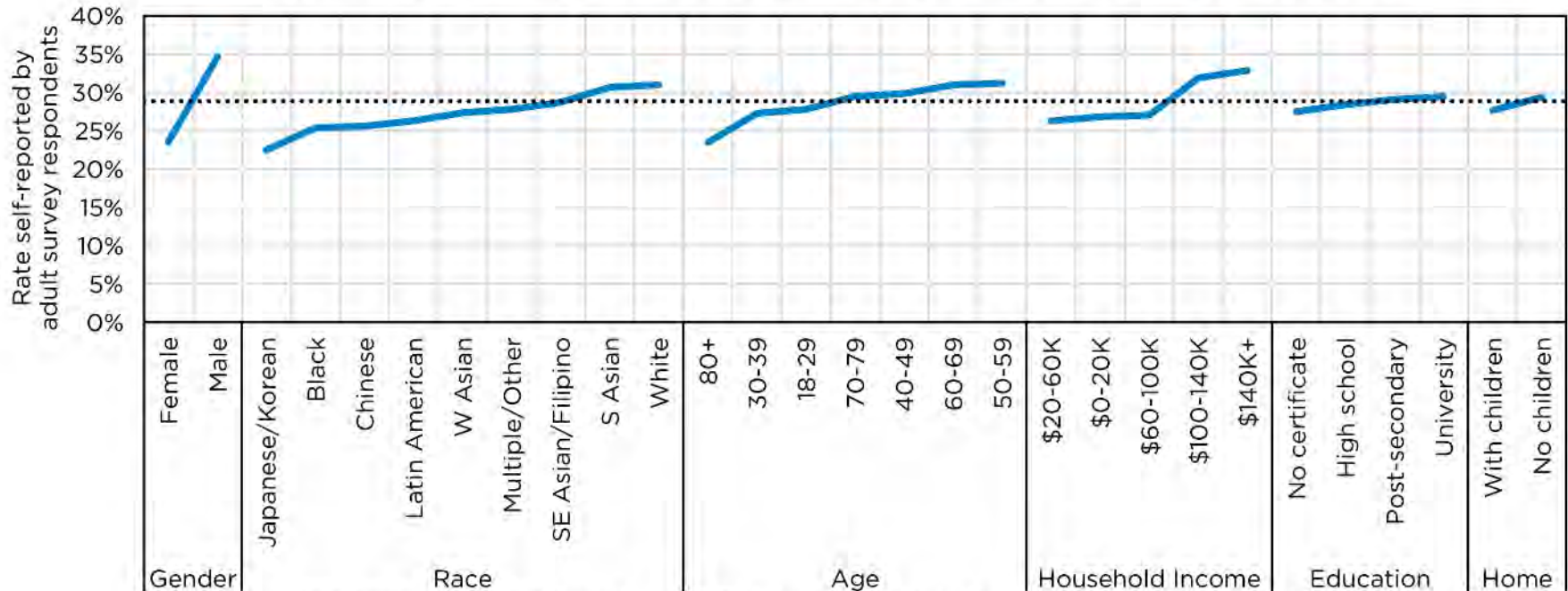


Vancouver Residents With Sick Leave, May 2020



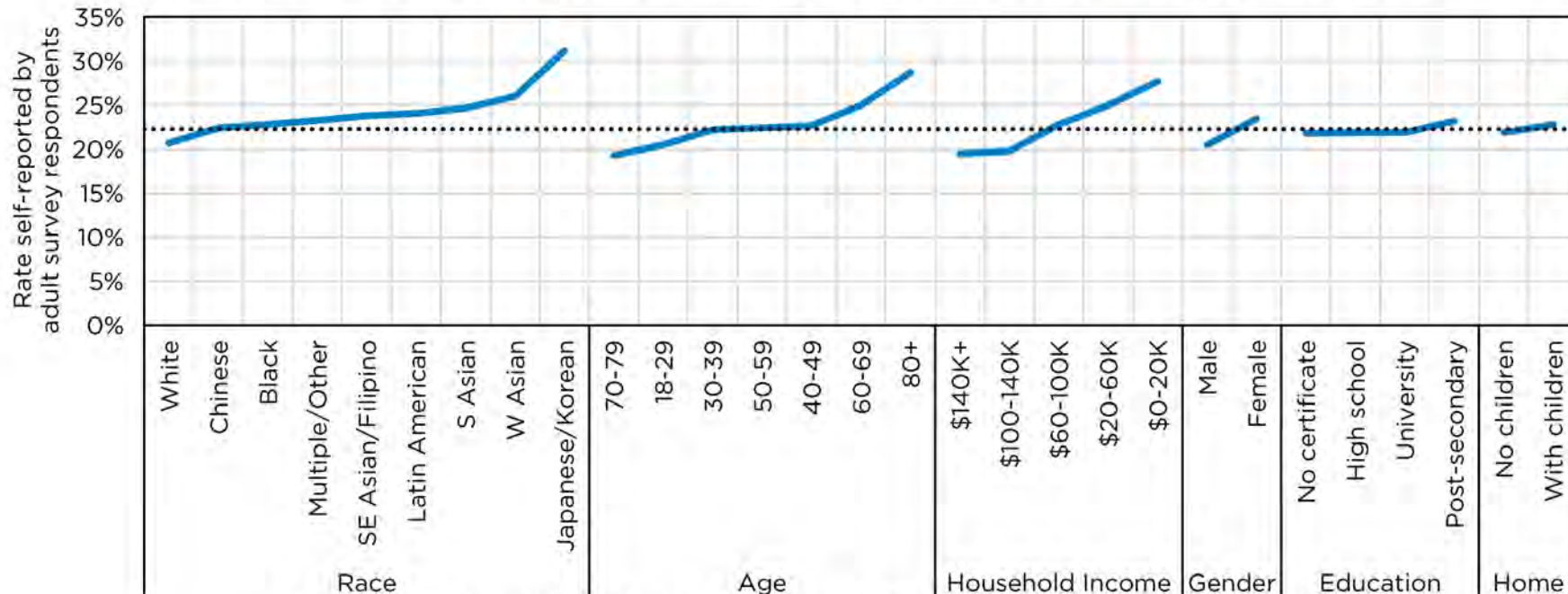
Data Source: BC Centre for Disease Control SPEAK (Survey on Population Experiences, Actions and Knowledge), May 2020
 Population categories have been ordered by the amount of variation shown. Data for Indigenous respondents have not been published.

Vancouver Residents Feeling in Control of the Pandemic, May 2020



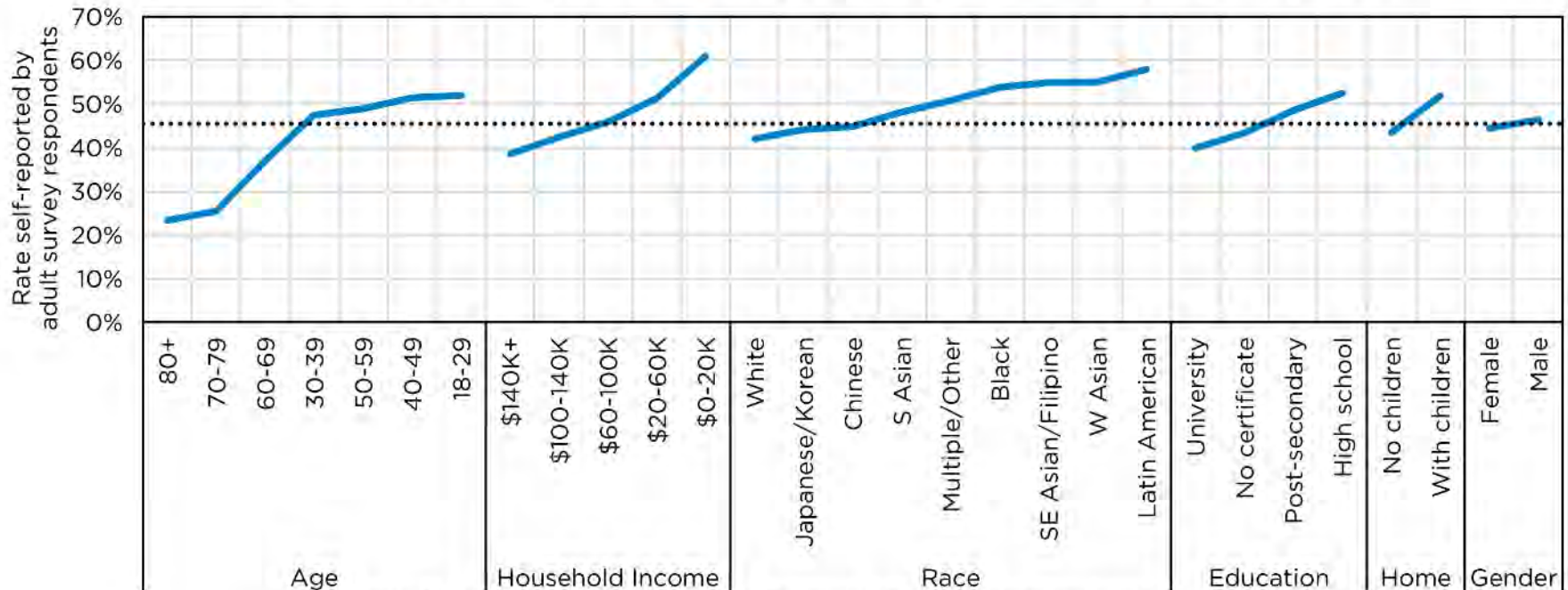
Data Source: BC Centre for Disease Control SPEAK (Survey on Population Experiences, Actions and Knowledge), May 2020
 Population categories have been ordered by the amount of variation shown. Data for Indigenous respondents have not been published.

Vancouver Residents With Difficulty Accessing Healthcare, May 2020



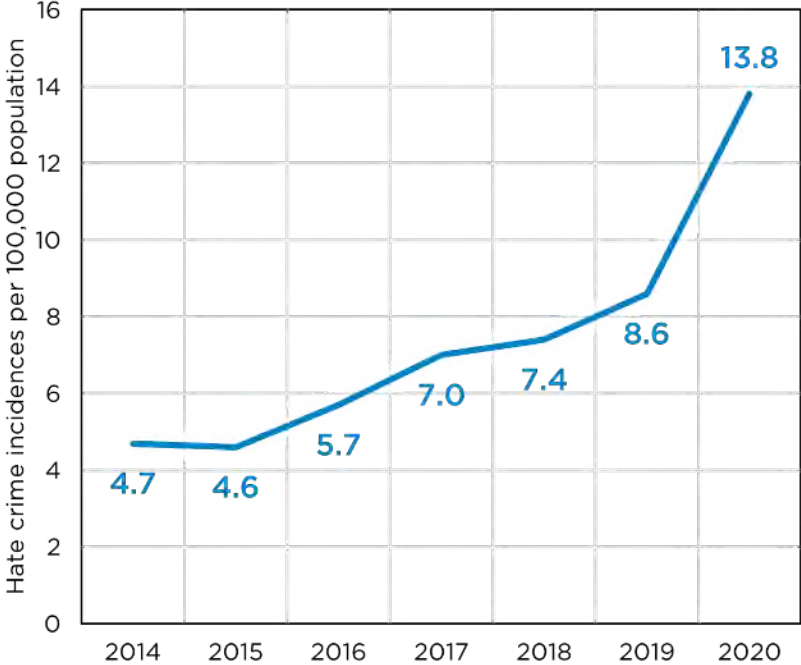
Data Source: BC Centre for Disease Control SPEAK (Survey on Population Experiences, Actions and Knowledge), May 2020
 Population categories have been ordered by the amount of variation shown. Data for Indigenous respondents have not been published.

Vancouver Residents Anticipating Future Financial Stress, May 2020



Data Source: BC Centre for Disease Control SPEAK (Survey on Population Experiences, Actions and Knowledge), May 2020
 Population categories have been ordered by the amount of variation shown. Data for Indigenous respondents have not been published.

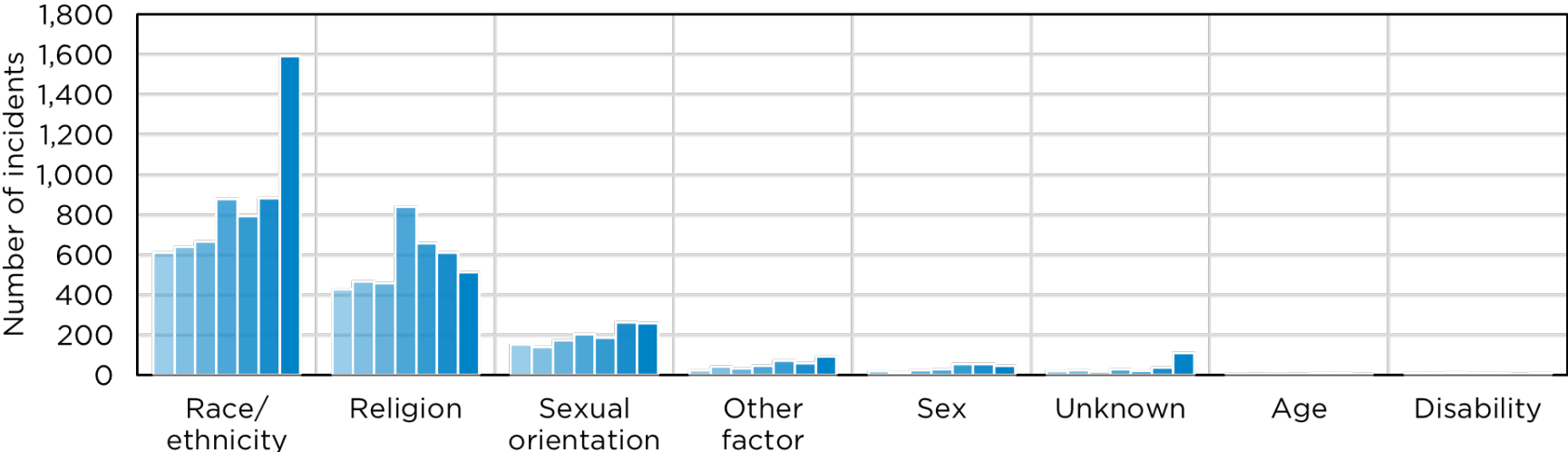
Rate of Police-Reported Hate Crime in Metro Vancouver, 2014-2020



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Table 35-10-0191-01

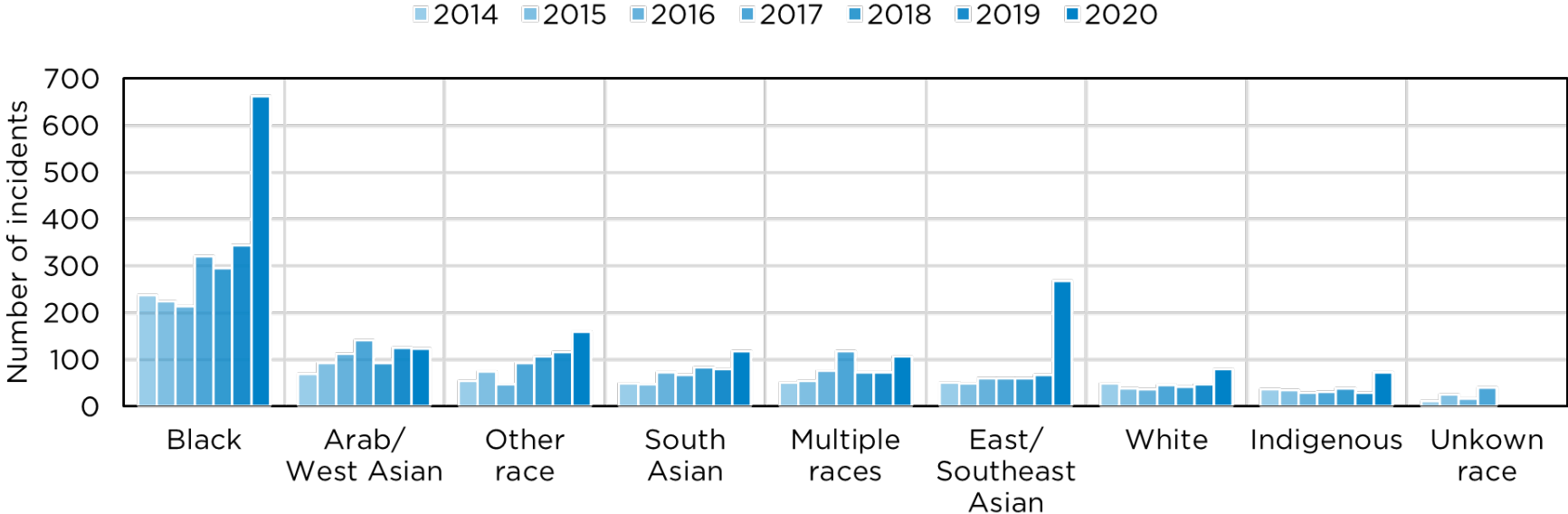
Police-Reported Hate Crimes in Canada by Motivation, 2014-2020

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Table 35-10-0066-01

Police-Reported Hate Crimes in Canada Motivated by Race/Ethnicity by Specific Target, 2014-2020



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Table 35-10-0066-01



Intersections and outcomes: working with disaggregated data

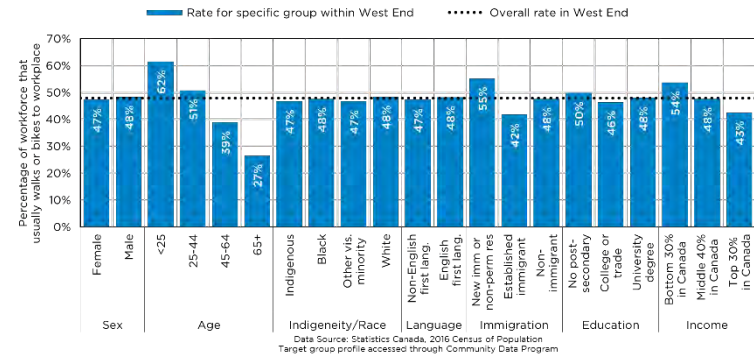


vancouver.ca/social-policy-research

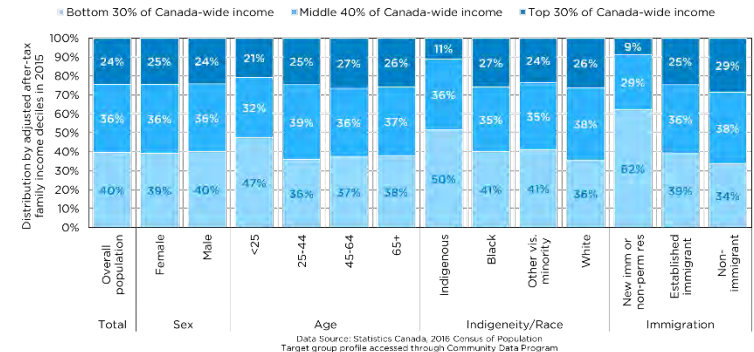
→ Social Indicators and Trends

- Many indicators broken down by consistent set of disaggregations:
 - Sex (female, male)
 - Age (0-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+)
 - Indigenous/racial identity (Indigenous, Black, Other racialized groups)
 - Language (Non-English, English)
 - Immigration (Newcomer, established, non-immigrant)
 - Education (No post-secondary, college or trade, university)
 - Income (Bottom 30%, middle 40%, top 30% or below/above poverty line)
- Available at the neighbourhood level, with cautions for smaller populations

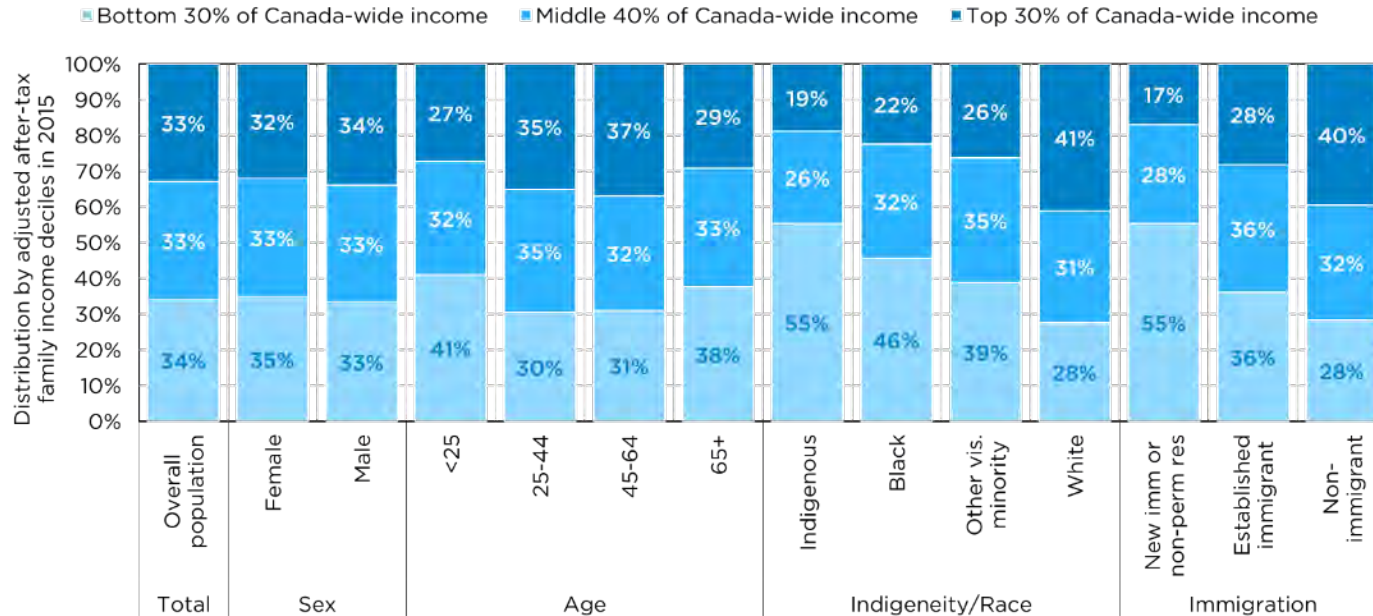
West End: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Marpole: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



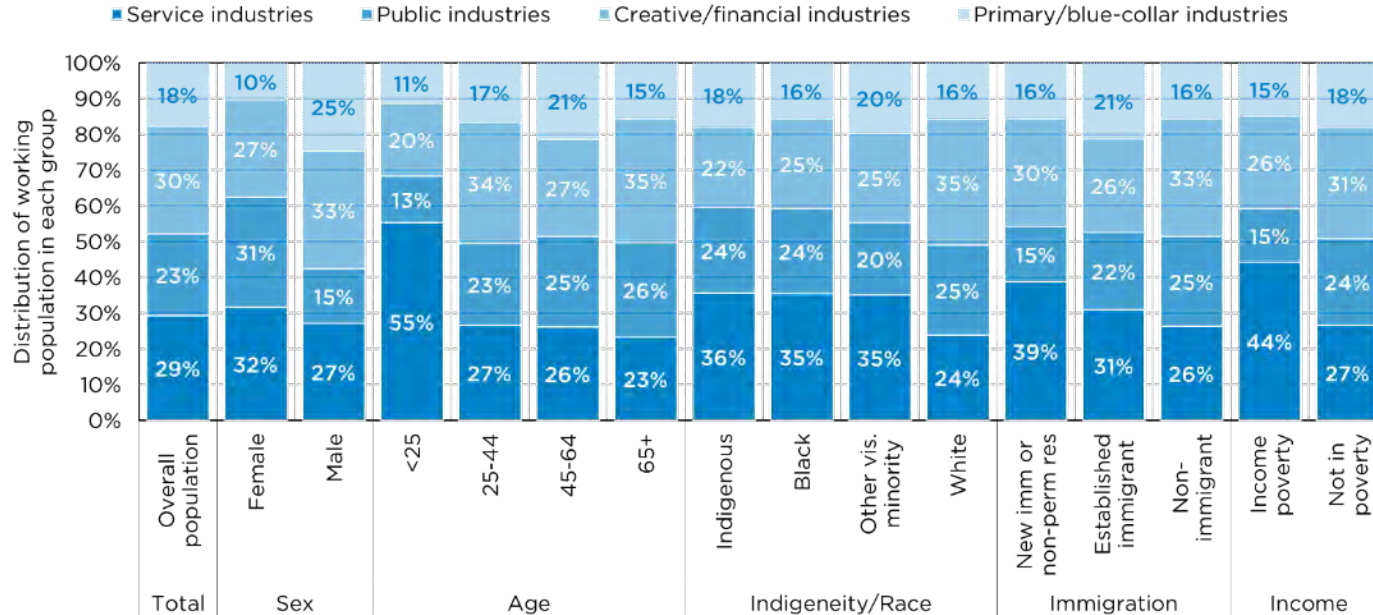
City of Vancouver: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
 Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

High-level illustrations: inequities in access to employment

City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

Disaggregated data is essential tool to orienting our work toward equity, but there are challenges and gaps

- Some missing data (housing, family structure) to pursue for 2021
- Selection of categories to disaggregate by is arbitrary
- Always opportunity for more intersectional analysis
- Need structures to enable community to govern this work

VANCOUVER SUN

[Reopening Canada](#) / [Politics](#) / [News](#) / [National](#) / [More Reopening Canada](#) / [Local News](#) / [Health](#)

Academics, advocates question City of Vancouver's social indicators report

Experts challenge its use of broad categories when looking at low income, poverty and economic inequity

Joanne Lee-Young

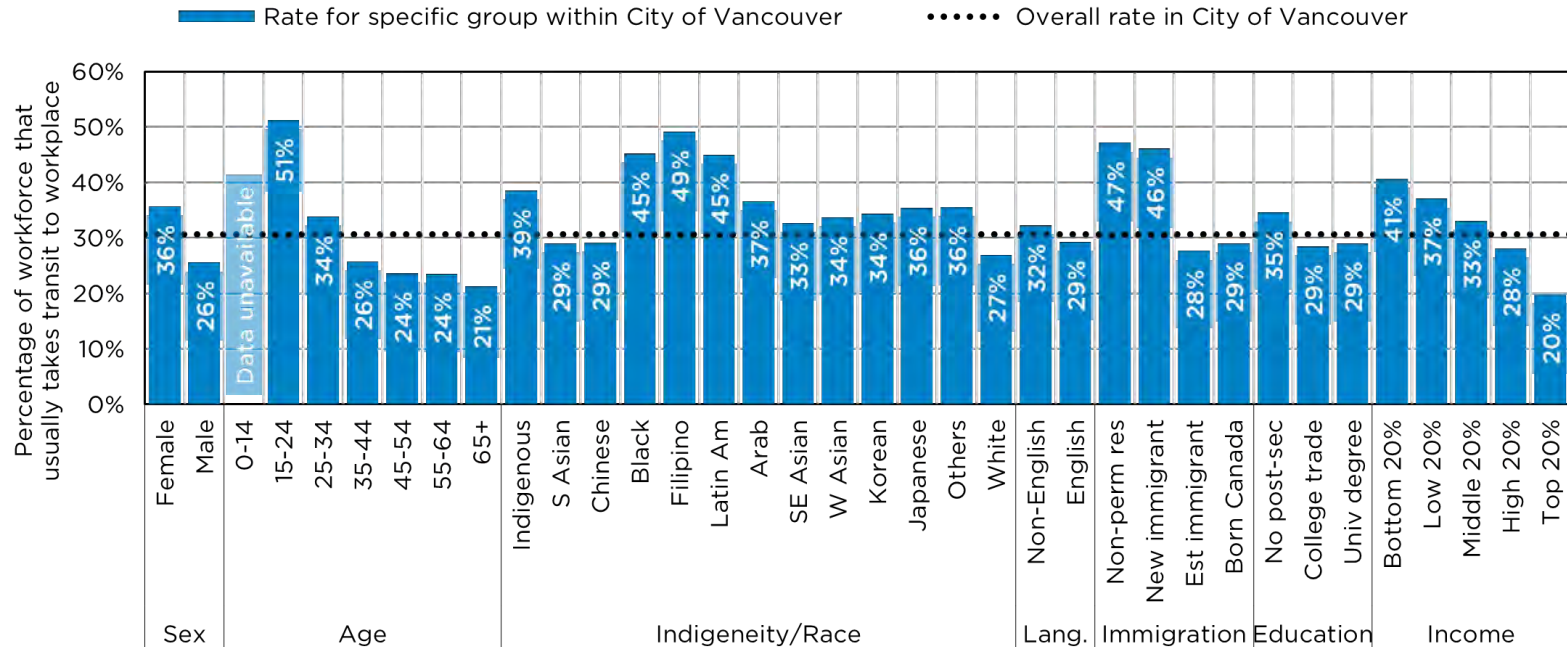
Jul 05, 2021 • July 5, 2021 • 3 minute read • [Join the conversation](#)



Experts challenge the City of Vancouver's use of broad categories when looking at low income, poverty and economic inequity. PHOTO BY MIKE BELL / PNG

The City of Vancouver's "social indicators" report identifies racial, cultural and linguistic diversity across the city. It was last published in 2020, but some academics and advocates are now questioning its use of broad categories when looking at low income, poverty and economic inequity.

City of Vancouver: Transit Commuters by Indicated Demographics, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

Example: more intersectional approach

Usually take transit to work (% of employed population with usual place of work)	Indigenous	Born outside Canada												Born in Canada													
		Arab	Black	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Latin Am.	S Asian	SE Asian	W Asian	Other	Multiple	White	Arab	Black	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Latin Am.	S Asian	SE Asian	W Asian	Other	Multiple	White
Female 25-64	35	41	54	30	57	47	32	47	34	34	35	42	37	33	-	39	29	28	27	21	52	24	42	17	15	36	27
Male 25-64	32	28	34	16	34	29	29	37	22	16	27	24	20	24	21	34	22	26	20	21	39	16	24	22	15	19	22

Data source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, custom tabulation for City of Vancouver

Can we find nuanced stories in this many numbers?

Living in household in core housing need (% of individuals in private households)		Indigenous	Born outside Canada													Born in Canada												
			Arab	Black	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Latin Am.	S Asian	SE Asian	W Asian	Other	Multiple	White	Arab	Black	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Latin Am.	S Asian	SE Asian	W Asian	Other	Multiple	White
Age 0-24	Female	33	22	21	20	21	15	17	20	18	26	27	18	28	14	26	21	15	14	17	20	32	11	25	32	15	21	11
	Male	35	17	17	19	21	22	24	17	19	23	27	31	18	15	19	23	14	15	14	16	38	10	29	33	16	16	10
Age 25-64	Female	31	20	26	17	14	21	23	21	12	25	23	24	18	12	18	21	5	11	7	8	24	6	16	17	6	13	11
	Male	30	20	22	16	10	16	23	20	12	19	26	22	17	12	25	17	6	10	6	7	15	6	12	7	13	10	13
Age 65+	Female	33	27	31	19	16	23	33	38	13	26	38	29	27	19	--	--	13	--	11	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	20
	Male	39	37	27	17	10	15	27	46	9	31	35	--	18	15	--	--	6	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17

Data source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, custom tabulation for City of Vancouver



Current and upcoming team work

<http://opendata.vancouver.ca>

→ Dashboards

- Launched earlier in 2021 with high-level population health indicators
- In coming months: disaggregated and neighbourhood-specific data
- Engagement with data tables and visualization tools

What would make this tool most useful and engaging for you?

Healthy City Dashboard

Our [Healthy City Strategy](#) has a vision of Vancouver becoming a healthy city for all. This means working together to build an equitable, sustainable, and resilient community for everyone to thrive in. The indicators on this page show inequalities in the social and economic factors that influence our well-being. These social determinants of health affect us individually, in our communities, and in the environment we live in.

This dashboard is a project of our participation in the [Partnership for Healthy Cities](#), a global network of cities taking action on health. The network is supported by Bloomberg Philanthropies, in partnership with the World Health Organization and Vital Strategies.

[Share your feedback](#) as we add indicators and features to this dashboard, such as publishing data for specific neighbourhoods and population groups. We are also working with Indigenous communities to develop indicators that reflect more decolonized approaches to health and data.

Explore
23 indicators in 12 goals

- 1 A Good Start
- 2 A Home for Everyone
- 3 Healthy Communities
- 4 Healthy Moves: Services
- 5 Healthy Kids: Start and Thriving Todd
- 6 Active Living and Getting Outside
- 7 Sustainable Communities
- 8 Getting Around
- 9 Healthy Living and Well-being
- 10 Growing Our Future
- 11 Getting Ready
- 12 Endpoints to Thrive In

A Good Start

A good start is critical for our health and well-being throughout life. We need a safe home, nutritious food, supportive relationships, and opportunities to learn and connect. Investing in children and youth supports them to have all they need to thrive in life.

Related strategic priorities:

- Children and children
- Vancouver Best Strategy
- Neighbourhood planning projects

Kindergarten children ready for school

NEEDS IMPROVING

2019: 65%

2022 target: 65%

Direction: **INCREASE**

Children living in families below Canada's child poverty line

NEEDS IMPROVING

2019: 20%

Target: 15%

Direction: **DECREASE**

- Existing trends and indicators to track over time
- New data from changed questions
- Scoping content and format for next update to our Social Indicators and Trends reports

How can the City help you use data from the next census to its full potential?

The image displays two vertical panels from the 2021 Census of Population release schedule. Both panels feature a stylized red maple leaf logo at the top, composed of small colorful dots. Below the logo is the text: "Your census. Your community. Your future."

2021 Census of Population Release schedule by theme

- February 9, 2022**
Canada's growing population and where they are living
- April 27, 2022**
Canada's shifting demographic profile
- July 13, 2022**
Portrait of Canada's families and households
Contemporary portrait of Canadian Veterans
Income profile of Canadians
- August 17, 2022**
Linguistic diversity and use of English and French in Canada
- September 21, 2022**
First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada
Canada's housing portrait
- October 26, 2022**
Portrait of citizenship and immigration in Canada
Ethnocultural and religious composition of the population
Mobility and migration
- November 30, 2022**
Education in Canada
The changing dynamics of the Canadian labour force and how people get to work
Instruction in the official minority language

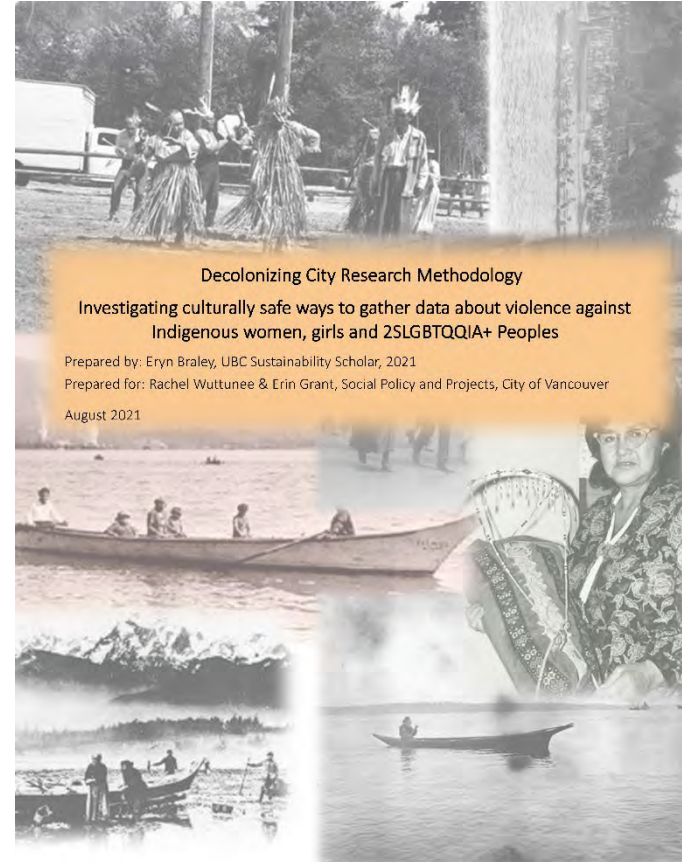
2021 Census of Population Release schedule by topic

- February 9, 2022**
Population and dwelling counts
- April 27, 2022**
Age
Sex at birth and gender
Type of dwelling
- July 13, 2022**
Families, households, and marital status
Canadian military experience
Income
- August 17, 2022**
Language
- September 21, 2022**
Indigenous peoples
Housing
- October 26, 2022**
Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship
Ethnocultural and religious diversity
Mobility and migration
- November 30, 2022**
Education
Labour
Language of work
Commuting
Instruction in the official minority language

At the bottom of each panel is the Statistics Canada logo, which includes the Canadian flag and the text "Canada" in both English and French.

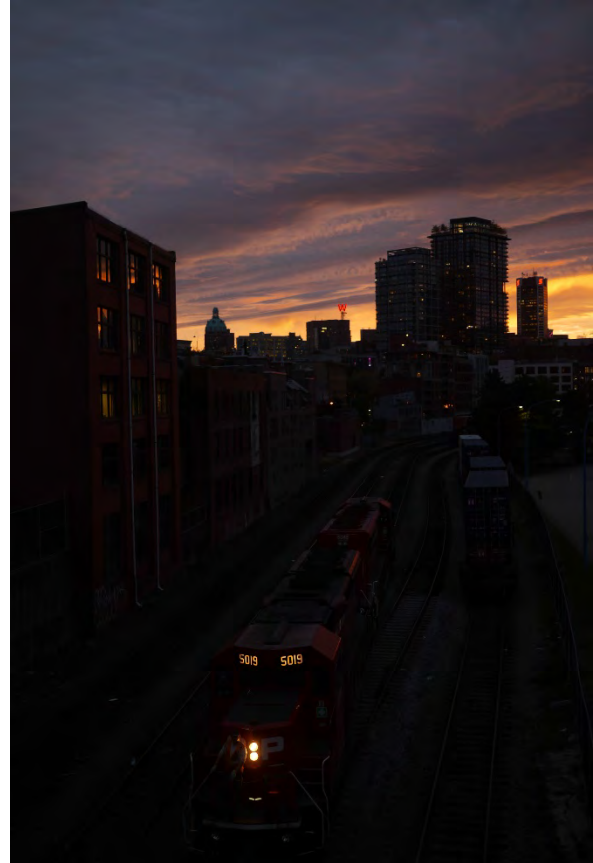
- Internal work to align City departments around equity and decolonization of data
- Collective learning and practice-building
- Student research projects with recommendations for systems, structures and relationships needed to systematize this work

How can we include the community in these conversations?



socialpolicy.research@vancouver.ca

- Is there a data point you need help finding to inform your planning or operations?
- Do you know of community-based data that our team should be working with?
- Would you like to dive deeper into equity and decolonization of data?
- Do you have questions, feedback or suggestions?



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

What are you taking away from today's webinar, and what would you like to cover in a future event?

An aerial photograph of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, taken at dusk or dawn. The city's skyline is visible in the lower-left quadrant, with numerous high-rise buildings. The city is surrounded by a dense forest of trees. In the foreground, a large body of water, likely the Burrard Inlet, is visible, with several ships and cranes. The background shows a wide expanse of water leading to distant mountains under a hazy sky. The overall tone is dark and moody, with a blue-grey color palette.

Thank you

vancouver.ca/social-policy-research | socialpolicy.research@vancouver.ca