



Arbutus-Ridge

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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About This Profile

The information presented in this publication has been assembled by staff in the Social Policy and Projects Division, Arts, Culture and Community Services at the City of Vancouver, in consultation with staff in other City departments and community partners. Our thanks to all who have provided feedback in the development of this series. Questions, comments and suggestions may be directed to:

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Statistical information in this document is derived from a number of sources noted in the text. These data providers are not responsible for the use or presentation of information in this document or any errors arising from its use. Data from the 2016 Census of Population and previous iterations of the national census program, including custom data accessed by the City of Vancouver, is provided by Statistics Canada under license terms viewable online at: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/reference/licence>.

This document contains a number of charts and maps that are not accessible to readers using screen reading technology. Please contact the Social Policy and Projects Division if you require assistance accessing information presented in this document.

ARBUTUS-RIDGE: HIGHLIGHTS



The City of Vancouver is situated on the unceded homelands of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh nations.



A historically lower-density neighbourhood with a flat population over time.



The proportionally largest population of seniors of any local area.



A growth in lone parent-led families.



An increasingly diverse population, including growth in the share of people born outside Canada; people identified in a visible minority group; and people not using English.



More income polarization and a higher low income rate than the city overall.



More households with unaffordable costs.



Lower participation in the workforce.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

The City of Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliwətał (Tseil-Waututh) nations. Its vision as a City of Reconciliation is to:

- Form a sustained relationship of mutual respect and understanding with local First Nations and the Urban Indigenous community, including key agencies;
- Incorporate a First Nations and Urban Indigenous perspective into our work and decisions; and
- Provide services that benefit members of the First Nations and Urban Indigenous community.

This framework challenges the city to critically engage with its own identity and understanding of jurisdiction, and to recognize that the boundaries and political institutions of the city are not the only way of understanding this place or shaping its future.

Within the paradigm of Vancouver's administrative boundaries, the City of Vancouver also has an unusual status among large cities in Canada, in that it is just one of the 21 municipalities in Metro Vancouver. The formal jurisdiction of the City of Vancouver only extends to four percent of the land area and a quarter of the population in this continuous urban region. The City of Vancouver must therefore engage with neighbouring municipalities and the regional government, Metro Vancouver, to address regional challenges.

The data presented in these profiles uses the City of Vancouver's boundaries as a basis for comparison, but that is not the only way of knowing. Readers are encouraged to access regional trends, to consider alternative comparisons, and to critically interrogate how understanding the city and its neighbourhoods can better reflect their location on the unceded homelands of nations whose presence long predates current local governing institutions.

Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

The City of Vancouver's Healthy City Strategy is its policy framework for a socially sustainable city. It includes a vision of A Healthy City for All, and principles, goals, targets and actions to work toward this vision. The City's definition of sustainability includes community participation, and its definition of social sustainability includes recognizing and uplifting individual and community capacity for learning and self-development.

This series of neighbourhood profiles is intended to build knowledge that helps people and communities work collaboratively toward equity, social sustainability, health and well-being. They may be used to assist with collaborative planning, grant writing, facilitating dialogue and more.

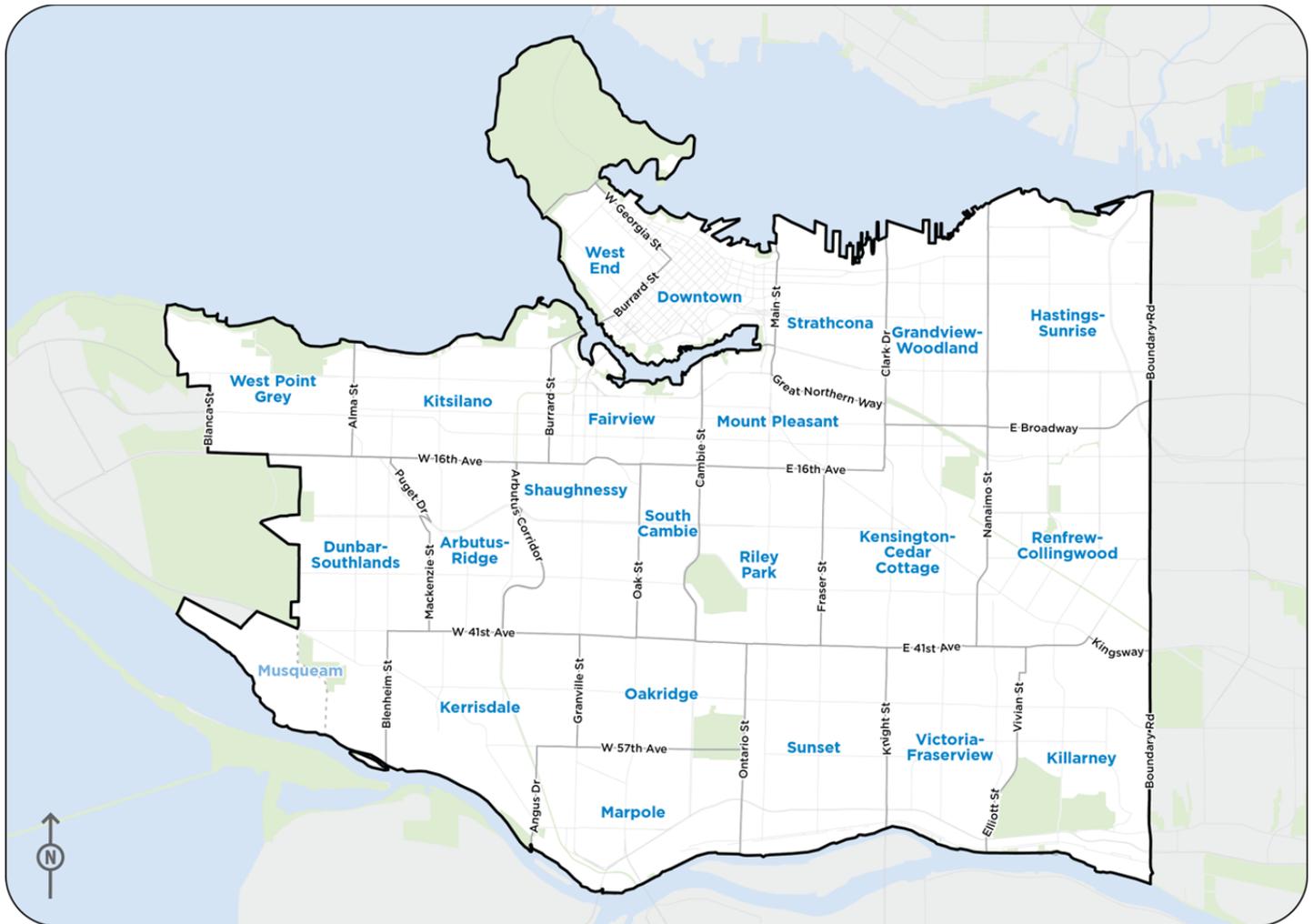
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint. Vancouver is a global urban destination; its diversity and physical environment are models for other cities.

But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive for many people. Systems of colonization and other forms of oppression persist. Loneliness and disengagement are pressing concerns in the city. Too many people experience poverty and stigma. Crises such as the current epidemic of drug overdoses in the city are just the visible parts of more profound social policy issues.

While many aspects of Vancouver create a healthy city for those who are able to participate in it, it is not yet a healthy city for all. The social determinants of health set out in the goals of the Healthy City Strategy profoundly shape the health and well-being of Vancouver's people, communities and environments.



Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



The map above shows the 22 local planning areas used by the City of Vancouver. These areas, identified in the 1960s, are the closest concept Vancouver has to “official” neighbourhoods, and there is a wealth of current and historical population and infrastructure data available for these areas. However, it is important to be aware of other neighbourhood definitions and boundaries.

Some people in Vancouver may prefer to identify their neighbourhood with reference to a major street, even if it is also used as a boundary between two local areas. Examples of this include Fraser Street, which may be a stronger source of identity than Riley Park or Kensington-Cedar Cottage.

The Downtown Eastside (DTES) warrants particular attention: the neighbourhoods in the DTES extend through portions of the Downtown and Strathcona local areas but do not line up with their boundaries. Both the DTES as a whole and the neighbourhoods within it—including Chinatown, Gastown, Victory Square, Oppenheimer and Strathcona—are important areas to study to understand social trends in the city. Ongoing planning programs within the DTES will access more specific and focused census data, but unfortunately this is not available for the entire scope of these profiles.

As well, the local areas established in the 1960s exclude newer neighbourhoods, such as Coal Harbour, Yaletown, Southeast False Creek, East Fraserlands and others. There are also important areas where city planning has resulted in redevelopment in portions of local areas or overlapping corridors between them.

Finally, the Musqueam community in the southwest corner of the city is included within the boundaries of the City of Vancouver, but is administratively self-governing. Statistical data for Musqueam is included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area, but it is not included in recent census information published for the City of Vancouver census subdivision. This census profile generally adds data from Musqueam to the numbers presented for the City of Vancouver, except when comparing the city across Canada.

Readers are encouraged to consider how more nuanced data and other definitions of neighbourhood and city boundaries can add to the information presented here.

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

Our understanding of the social landscape of Vancouver and its neighbourhoods is informed by data. This series of profiles provides information on demographic trends in each of City of Vancouver's 22 local planning areas, based on Statistics Canada's census program and other surveys that provide neighbourhood-level estimates. This includes a wide range of topics on individuals, households and families, including demographic trends, social identities, economic indicators and community health indicators. Where possible, these profiles provide information on trends to illustrate change over time.

Understanding Census Data

Statistics Canada administers the census program every five years; this profile uses data from the 2016 Census of Population as its present day. More local knowledge of change since 2016 can help triangulate trends and identify more recent change: in particular, the knowledge held by non-profit neighbourhood organizations and service providers can provide valuable information.

Census information is collected using two different types of questionnaire. First, there is a short form, administered to 100% of the population, asking basic demographic questions such as age, gender, marital status, household composition and linguistic identity. The numbers from this form are the best available statistical data, with almost the entire population directly covered.

Second, more in-depth data on topics such as Indigenous identity, cultural origin, immigration, housing, employment and education are derived from a long-form questionnaire administered to a sample of the population. In 2016, one in four private households received the long form. Information from the long form therefore consists of estimates created by extrapolating from the sample.

Readers should be aware that the approach to asking the long-form questions has changed over time. Specifically:

- In 2006 and prior censuses the long form was mandatory to complete and administered to 20% of the population (one in five households).
- In 2011 the mandatory long-form census was cancelled by the federal government, so Statistics Canada administered a voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) to 33% of the population (one in three private households).
- In 2016 the federal government restored the mandatory long-form census. The long form was administered to 25% of the population (one in four private households).

Readers should be particularly cautious using voluntary survey data from the 2011 NHS; in cases where 2011 NHS data shows a different trend than 2006 and 2016 census data it may be a result of non-response bias rather than true change in the neighbourhood. The chart at right shows non-response rates in the 2011 NHS and 2016 census.

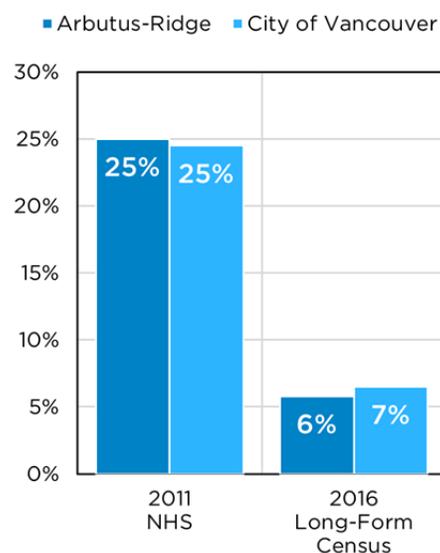
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected in 2016 more valid and reliable than ever before, but it also means that it may not be directly comparable with previous years.

Gaps and Limitations

Quantitative data sources are important tools for building knowledge and understanding. However, they also leave a lot of information out. Particular considerations in using quantitative data include:

- People's identities are multi-dimensional, intersectional and subjective, but any method of quantifying identities at a population level must impose categories. Creating these categories is neither neutral nor value-free, and risk being reductive, essentializing, stigmatizing and exclusionary. For example, the census questionnaire only asks about sex, not gender, and it only provides the options of "male" or "female".

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



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

- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring cultural appropriateness and safety in surveys is a work in progress. Although Statistics Canada ensures confidentiality of responses, the census still represents an agency of the federal government asking people detailed questions about their identities, housing arrangements, employment and more. In addition, census and survey topics and concepts often arise from colonial systems and do not reflect Indigenous conceptions of identity, family, well-being and community.

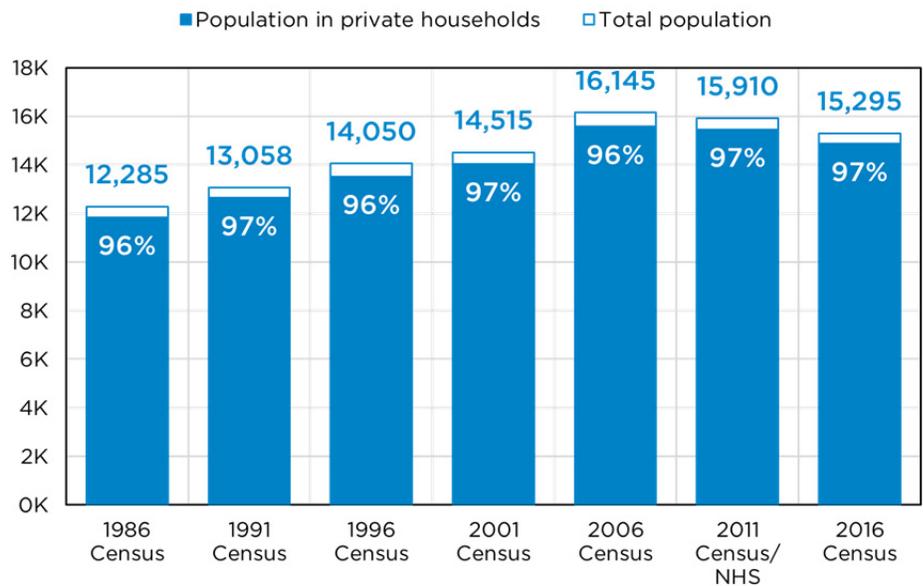
Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

Census Coverage

Although the census is the most comprehensive dataset for understanding Canada's population, not everyone is included. People experiencing homelessness are, in many cases, not covered. The changing classification of some dwellings, notably single-room occupancy (SRO) units, means that they are not counted as private households and therefore not included in any of the long-form estimates. Enumeration of secondary suites in some housing types is a perennial challenge for Statistics Canada and many residents report either not receiving the census at all or having their landlord complete it unknowingly on their behalf.

In Arbutus-Ridge, the 2016 census counted 15,295 residents, 97% of which were housed in private households.

Arbutus-Ridge: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Other Data Sources

The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed through this program. More information is available online at: <http://communitydata.ca>.

The Community Health chapter also uses data from other sources that provide neighbourhood-level data:

- The UBC Human Early Learning Partnership conducts research into the vulnerability and assets of children and youth across British Columbia, including the Early Development Instrument, which is a survey completed by kindergarten teachers; and the Middle-Years Development Instrument, which is a self-assessment completed by children and youth in grade 4 and grade 7. More information is available online at: <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca>.
- The My Health My Community Survey, conducted by Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health Authorities, includes many indicators relating to perceived health and well-being, social connections and more topics. This voluntary survey was conducted in 2013-2014 and will be repeated in the near future. More information is available online at: <http://myhealthmycommunity.org>.
- The City of Vancouver procured a survey in 2017 to understand perceptions of access to community, social and health services across the city.
- The BC Vital Statistics Agency provides key indicators on population and life expectancy estimates.

LOCATING ARBUTUS-RIDGE

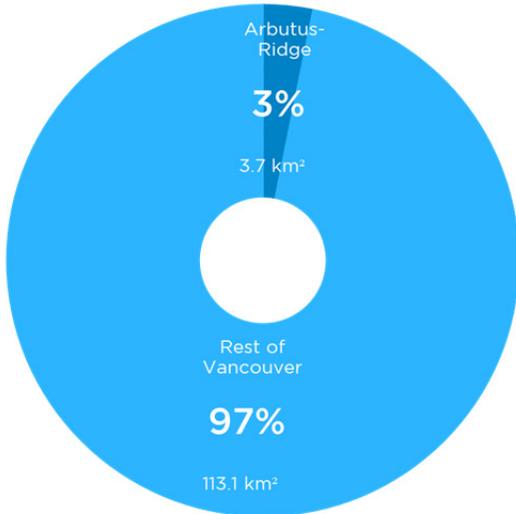
Neighbourhood Map



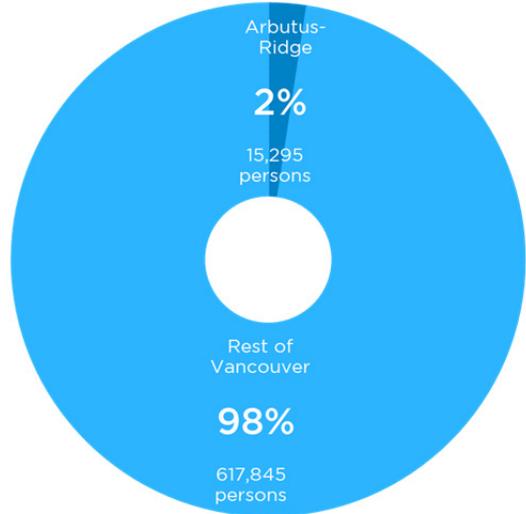
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Arbutus-Ridge local area extends from 16th Avenue in the north to 41st Avenue in the south; and from the Arbutus Greenway (former railway corridor) in the east to Mackenzie Street and Puget Drive in the west. Arbutus-Ridge makes up 3% of the city's land area and houses 2% of its population. The area contains 2% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 1% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Arbutus-Ridge.

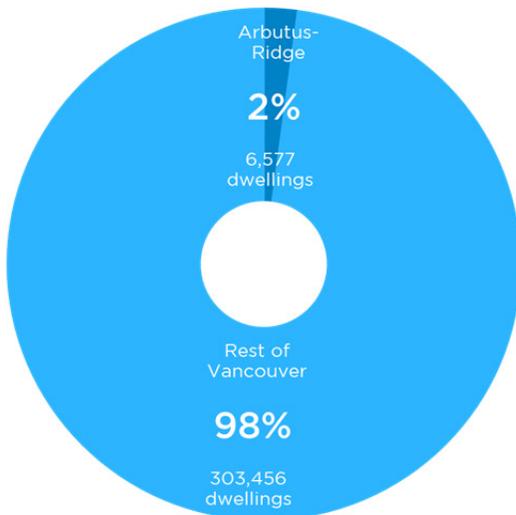
Land Area



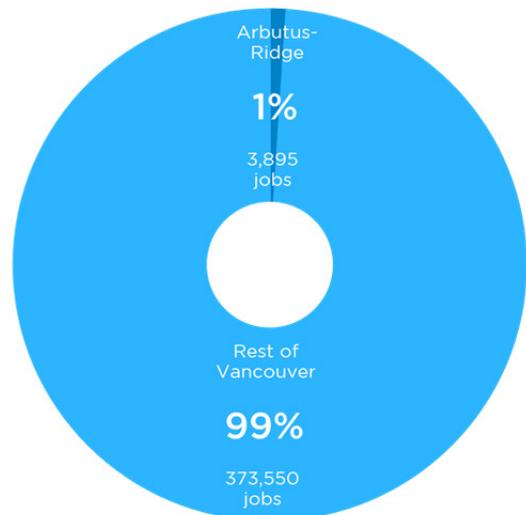
Population



Housing Units

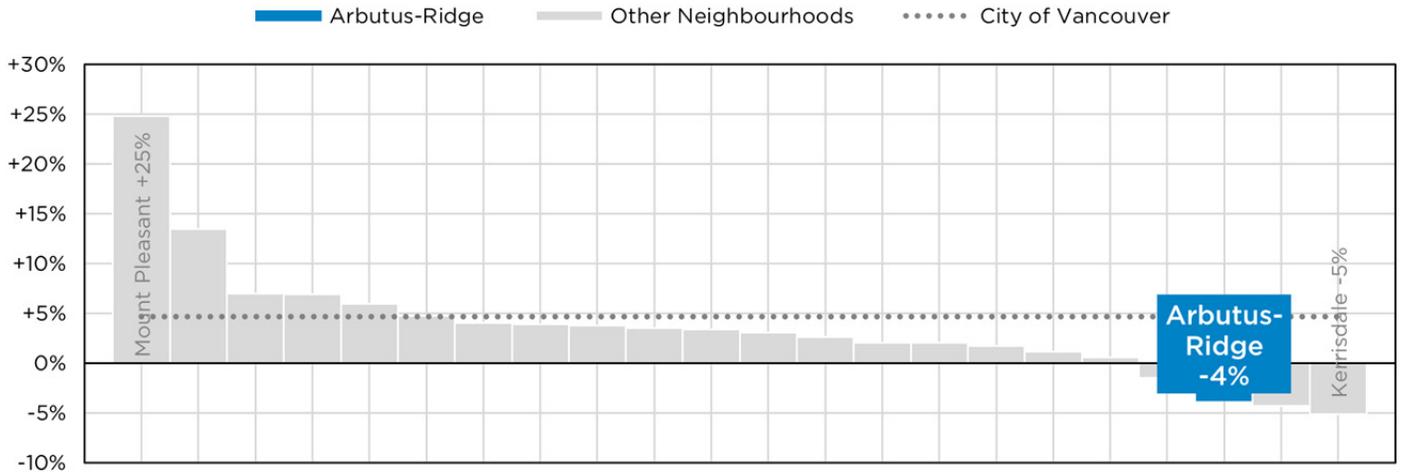


Jobs in Area

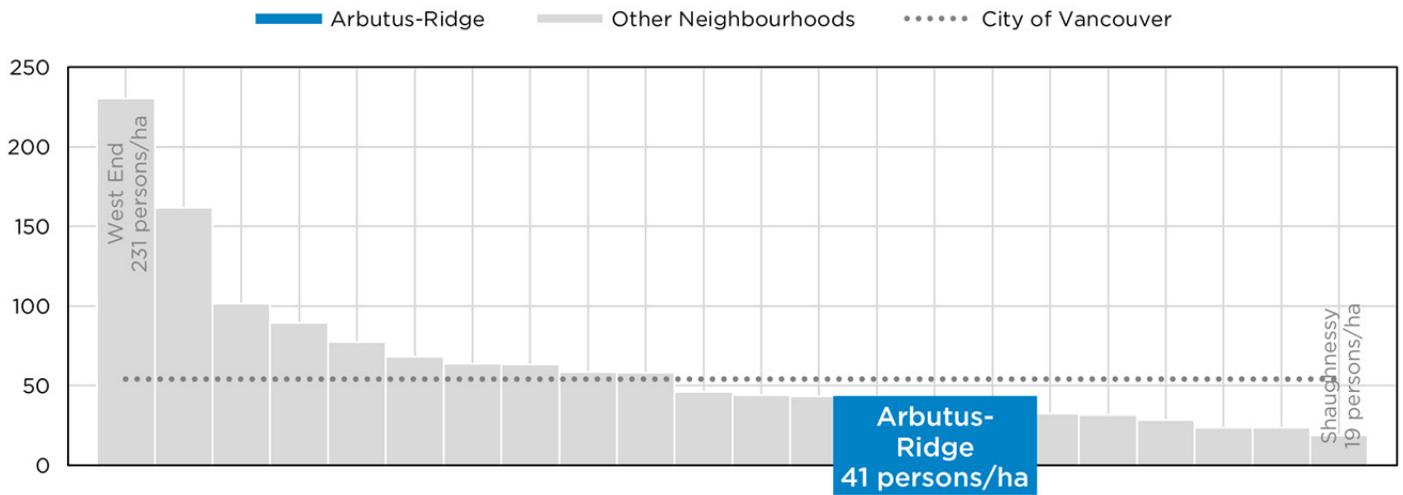


GROWTH AND CHANGE

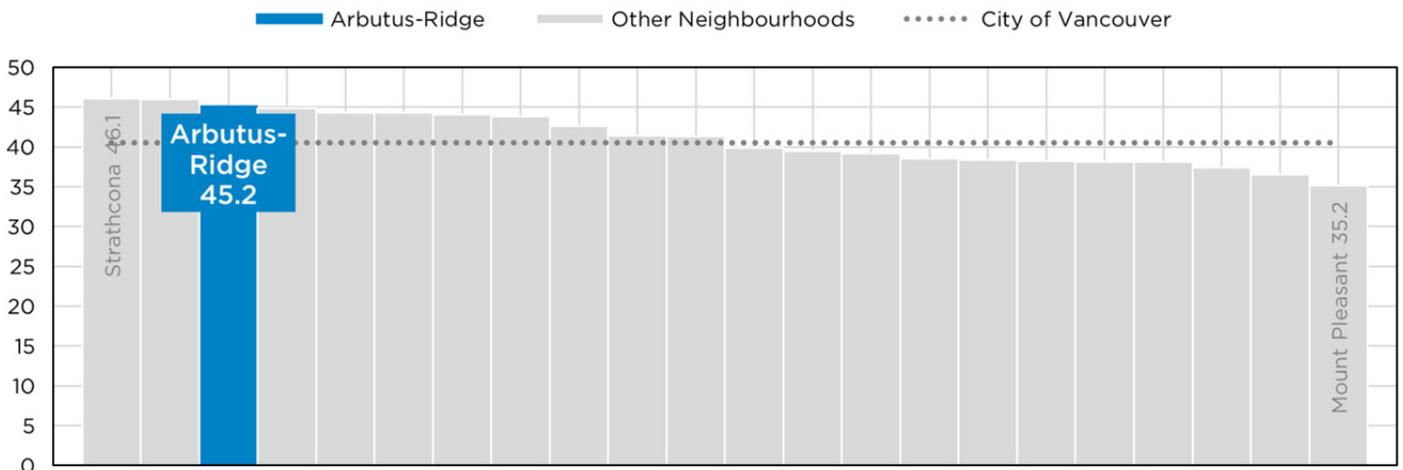
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

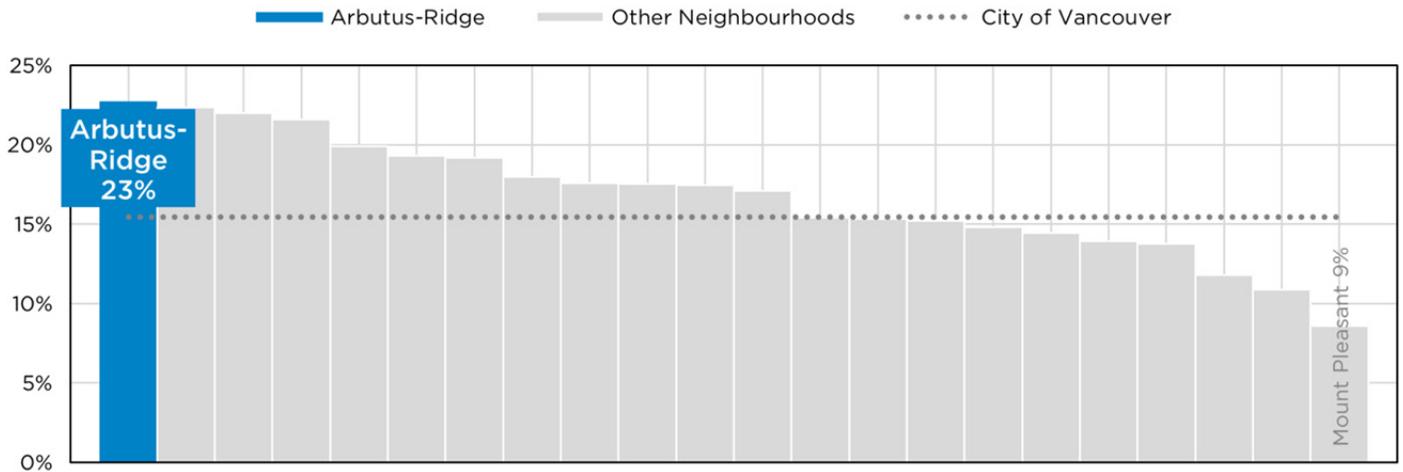


Median Age, 2016

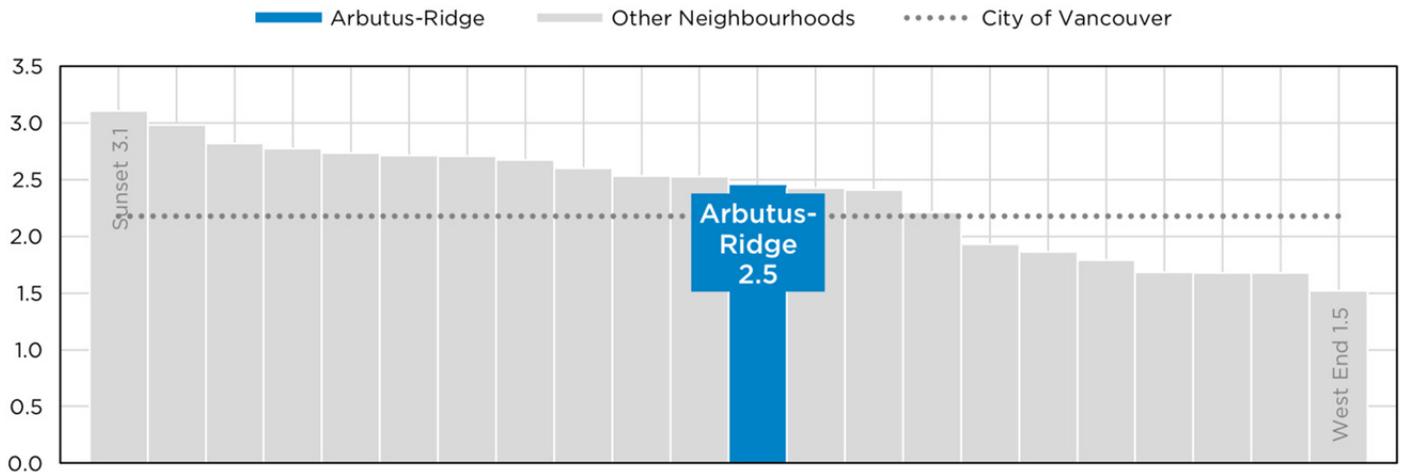


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

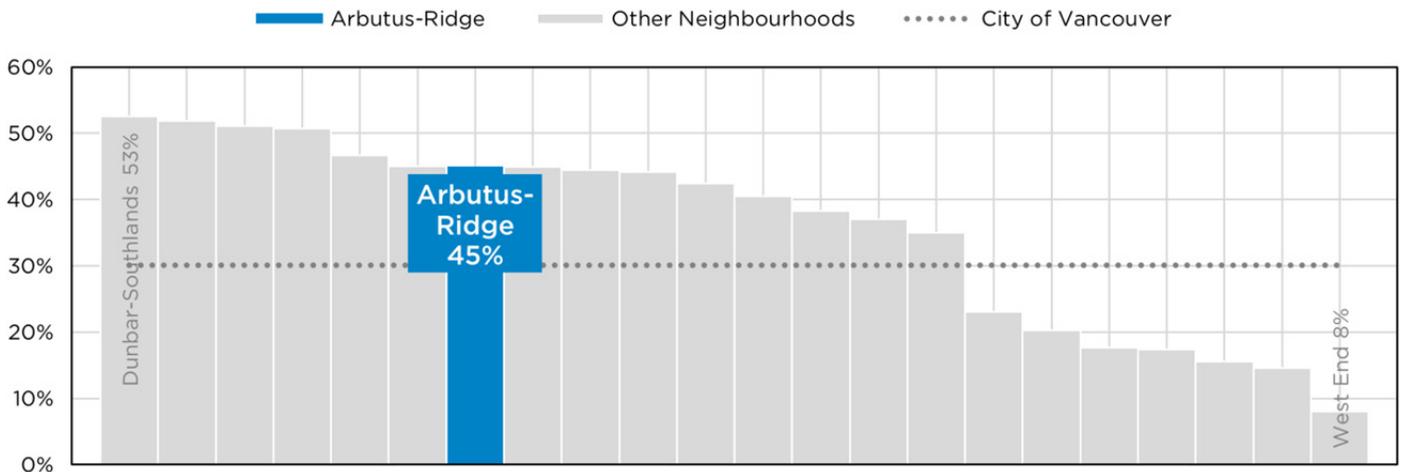
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



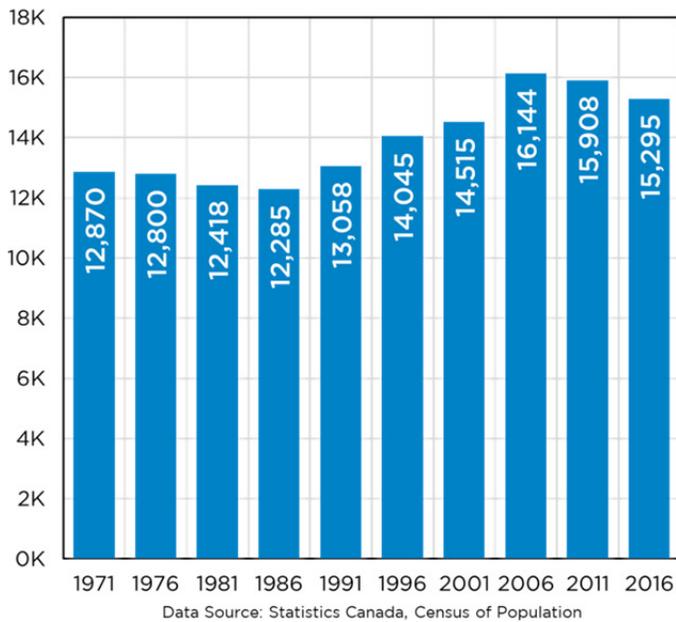
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



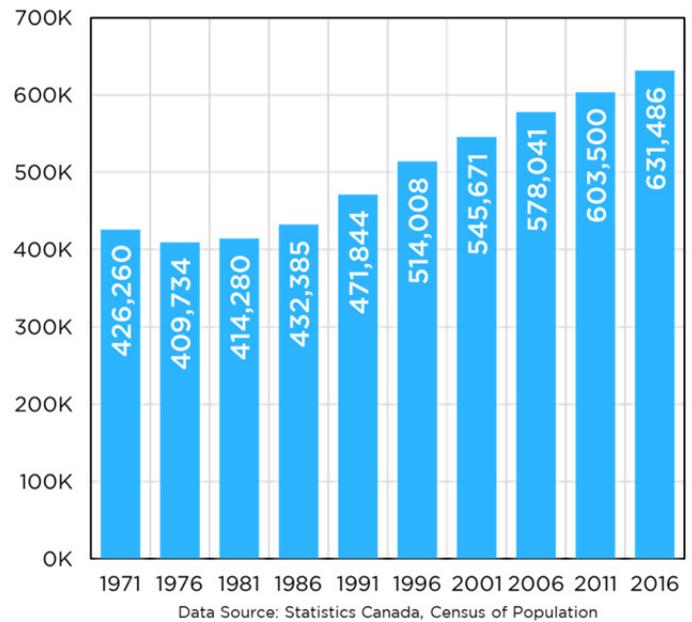
Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 15,295 persons on Arbutus-Ridge's 3.7km² area, 600 fewer people than in 2011. The graph below shows that the population of Arbutus-Ridge has been relatively steady in recent years. Growth in the City of Vancouver has been concentrated in different parts of the city.

**Arbutus-Ridge:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

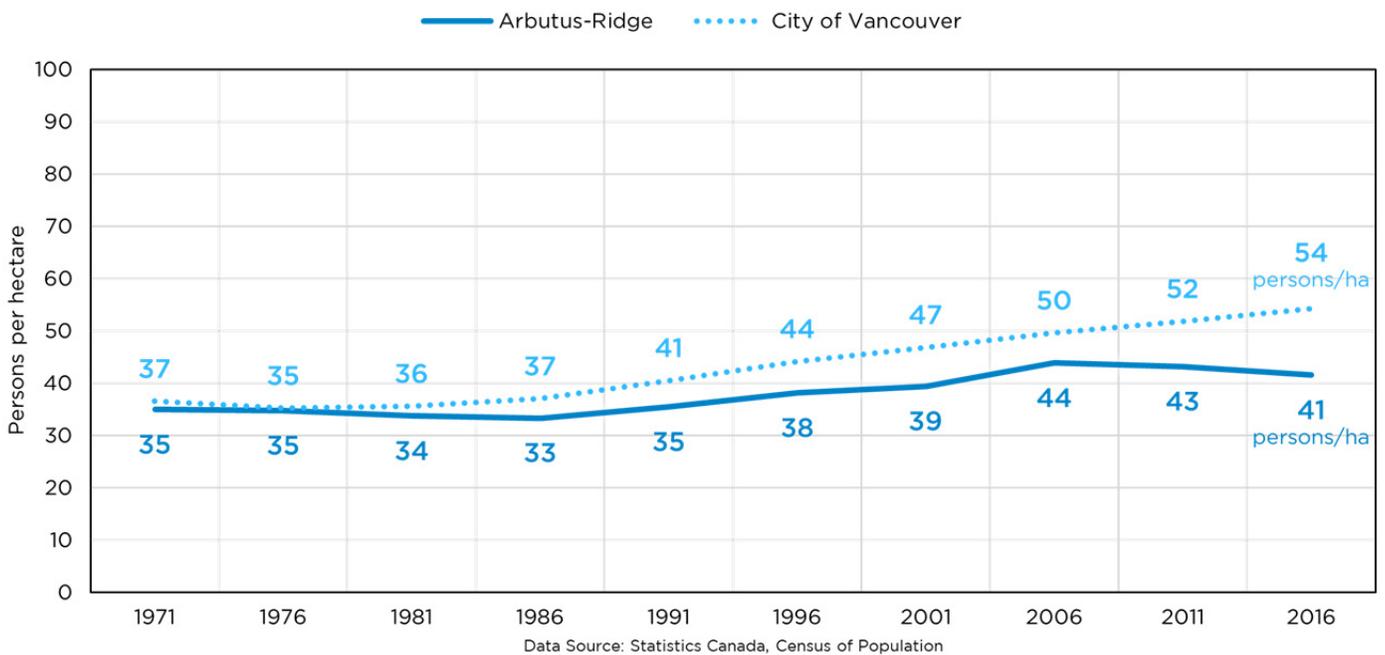


**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Arbutus-Ridge's population density was 41 persons per hectare, about 25% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

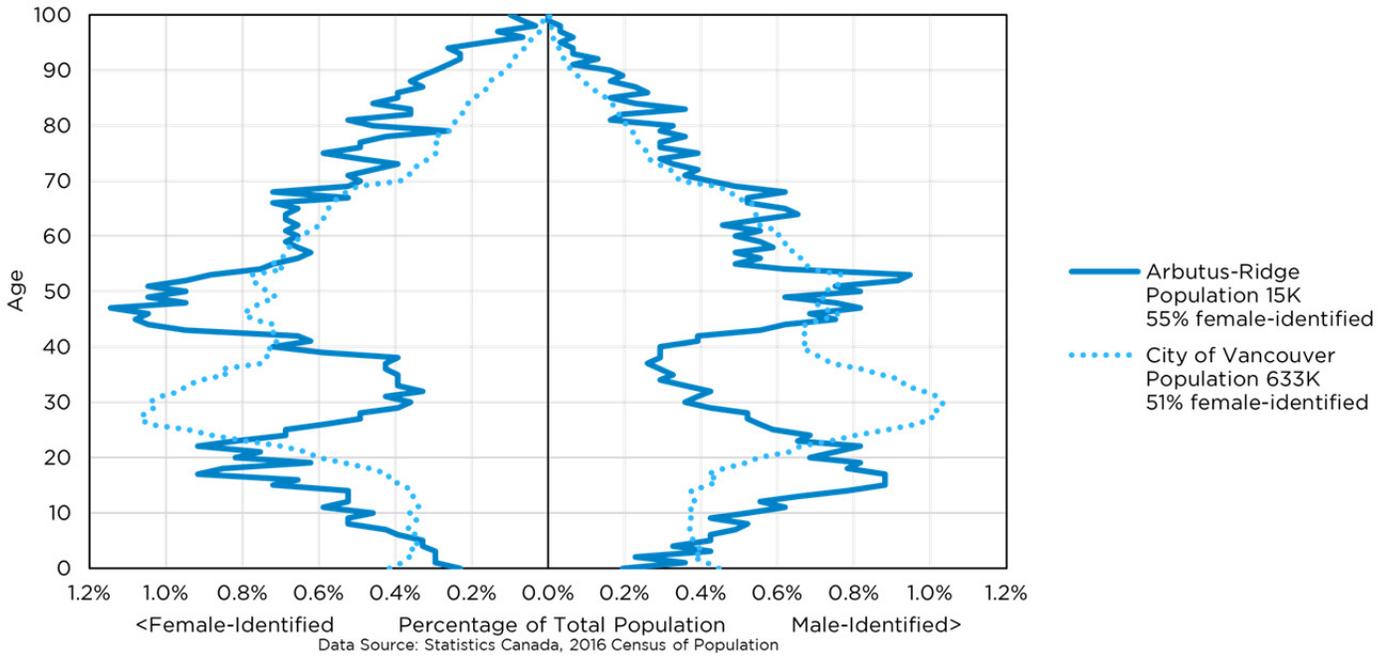
Population Density, 1971-2016



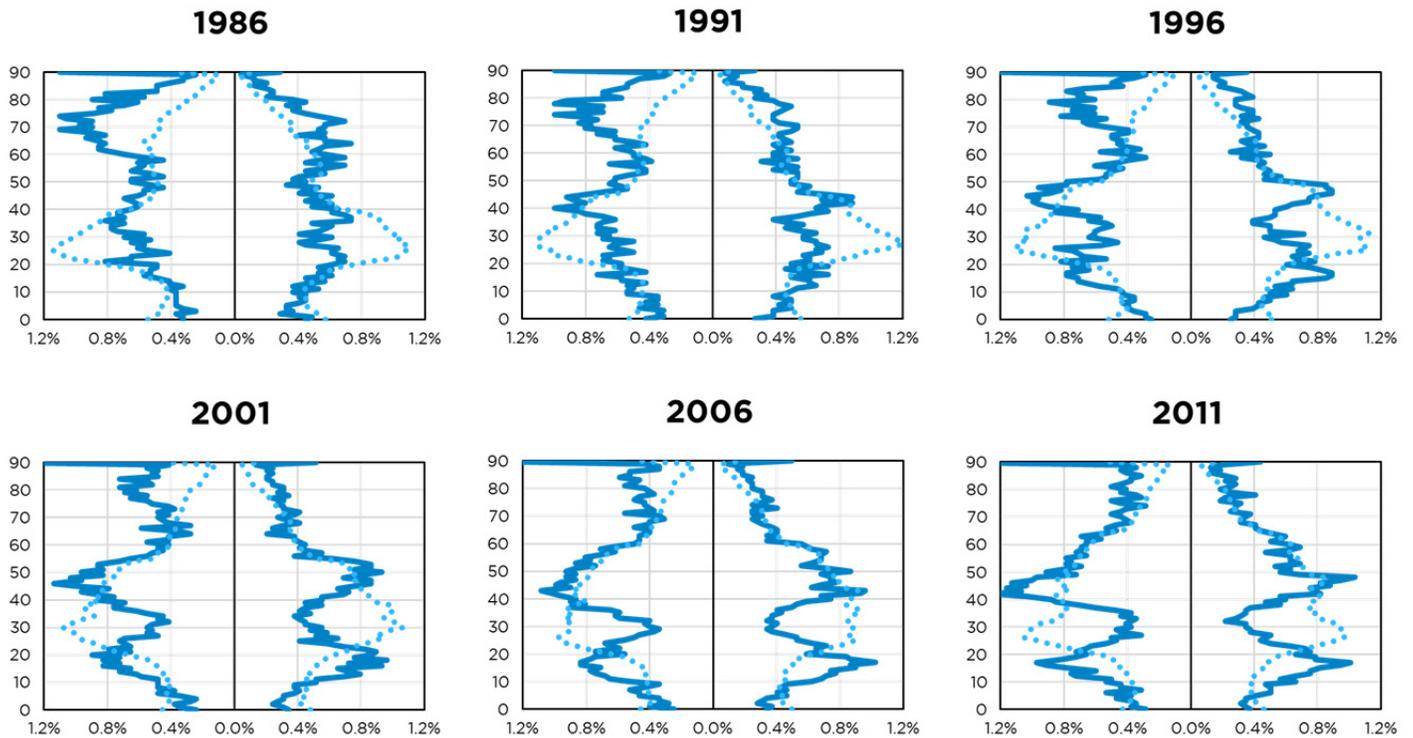
Age Profile

Proportionally, Arbutus-Ridge has more youth and older adults than the city overall, but fewer young adults. Notably, 55% of the area's population is female-identified,¹ largely driven by the neighbourhood's population of seniors.

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016



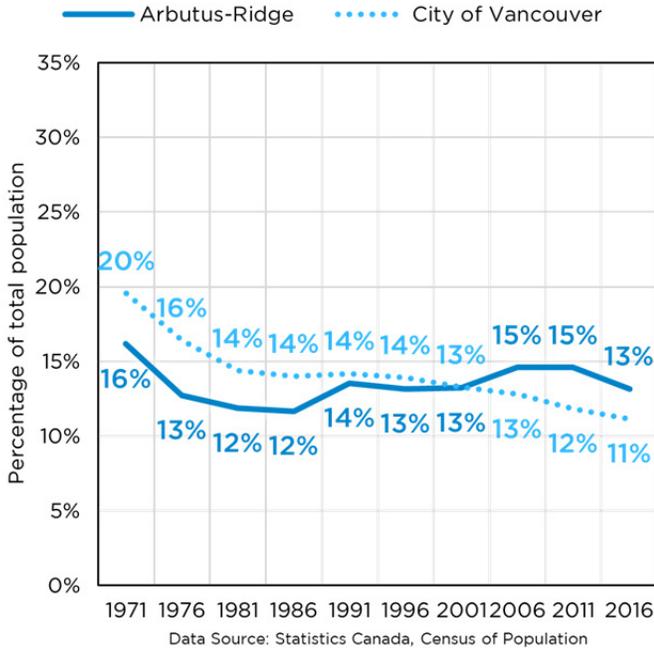
Arbutus-Ridge has had fewer young adults than the city overall throughout the previous 30 years, but this trend has become more pronounced over time.



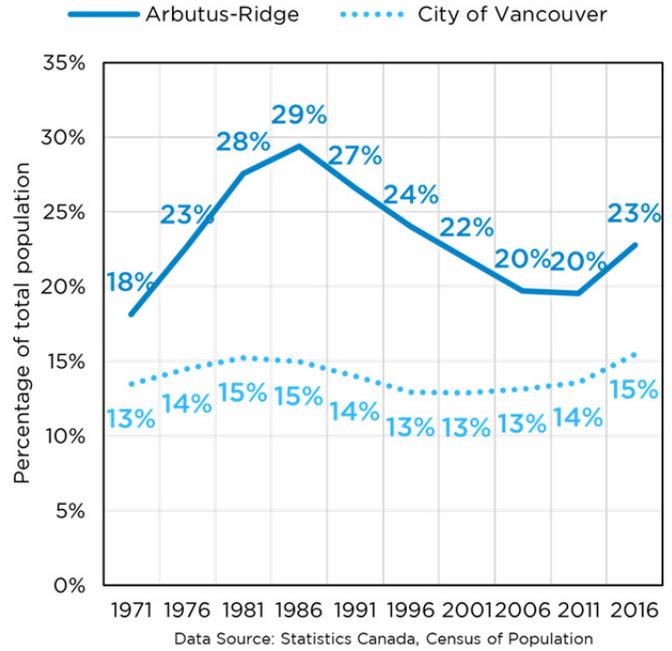
Age Groups

Arbutus-Ridge has 70% more seniors than children, though the 1990s and 2000s saw a relative growth in the child population compared with seniors. Consistent with citywide trends, seniors are expected to make up an even greater share of the population into the future.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

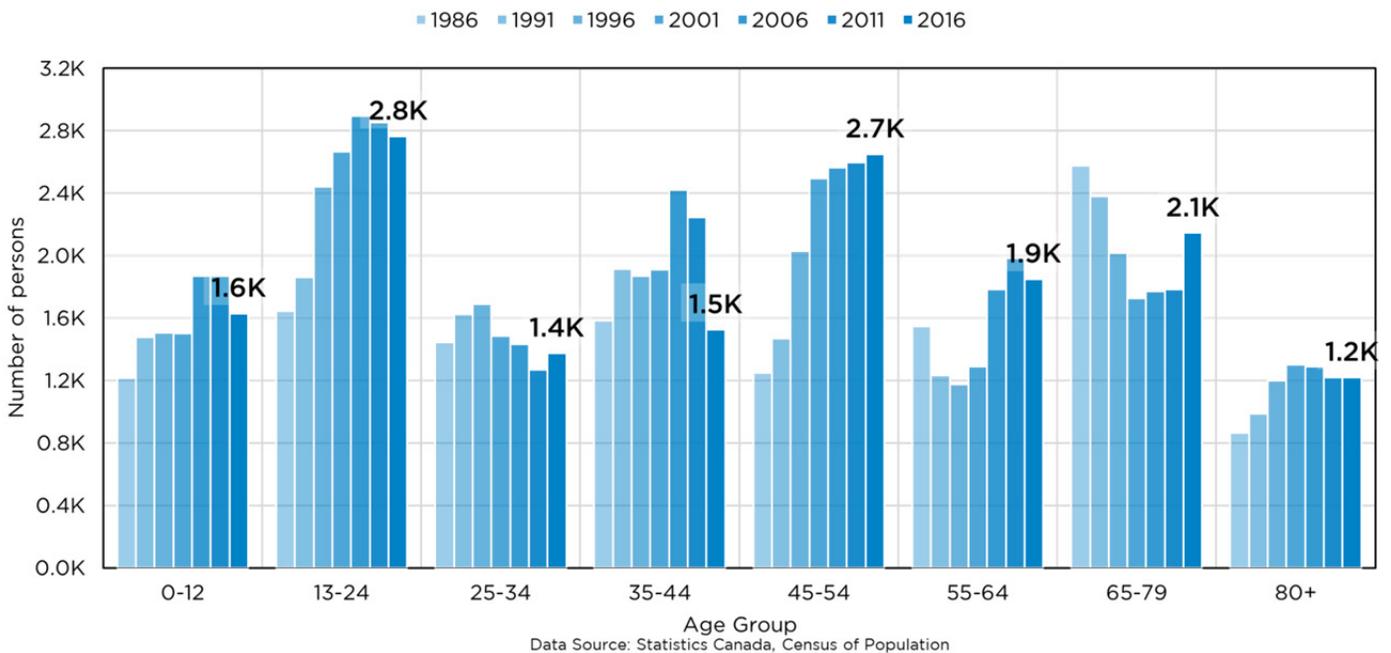


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. Arbutus-Ridge’s historical growth in its youth population is evident, as is the more recent growth in older adults and seniors.

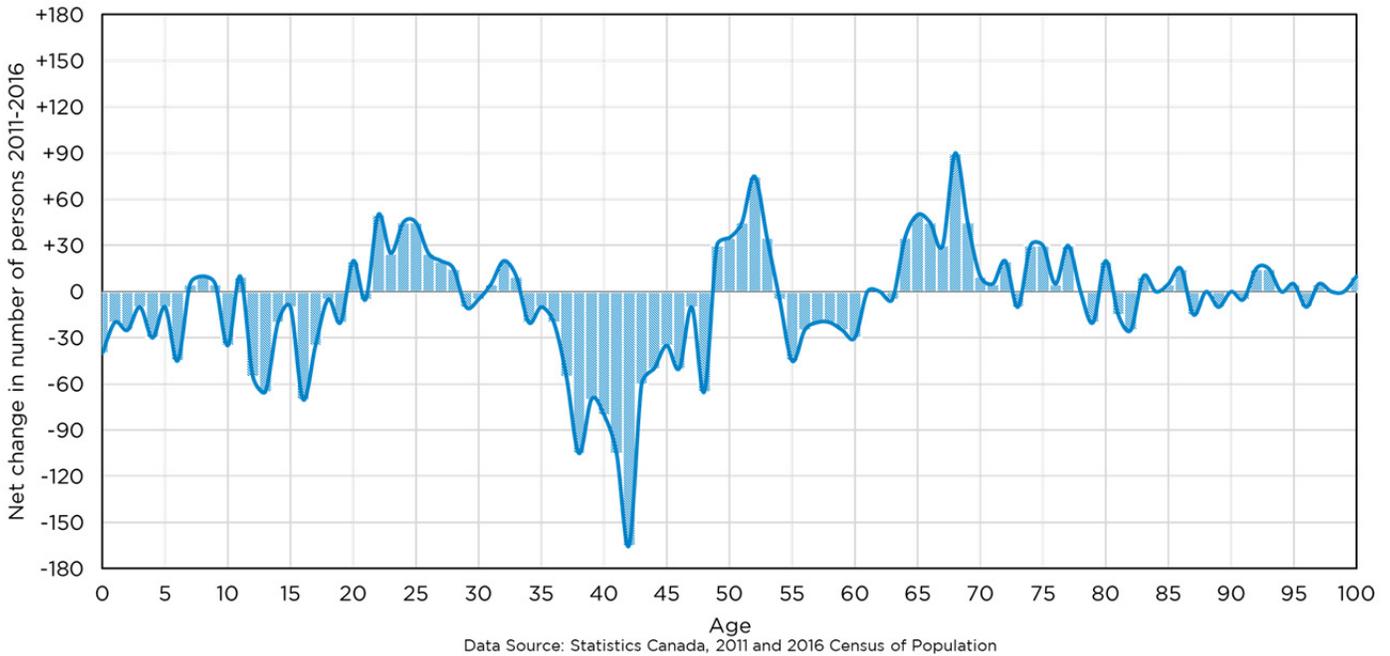
Arbutus-Ridge: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

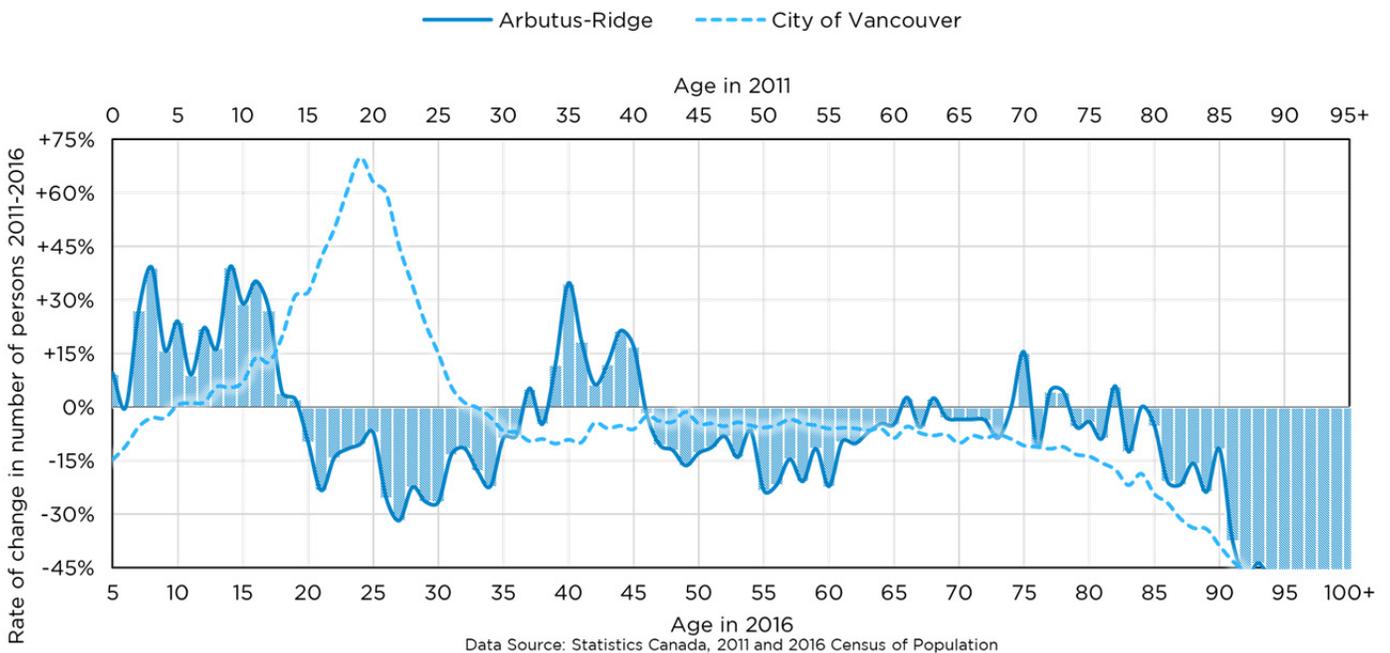
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Arbutus-Ridge: 2016 saw a smaller child and youth population, as well as a particular loss of adults from age 35 to 50.

Arbutus-Ridge: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, people were likely to come to Arbutus-Ridge as children or as adults in their 40s, and likely to leave the neighbourhood in their 20s and 30s. A loss of older adults is also evident.

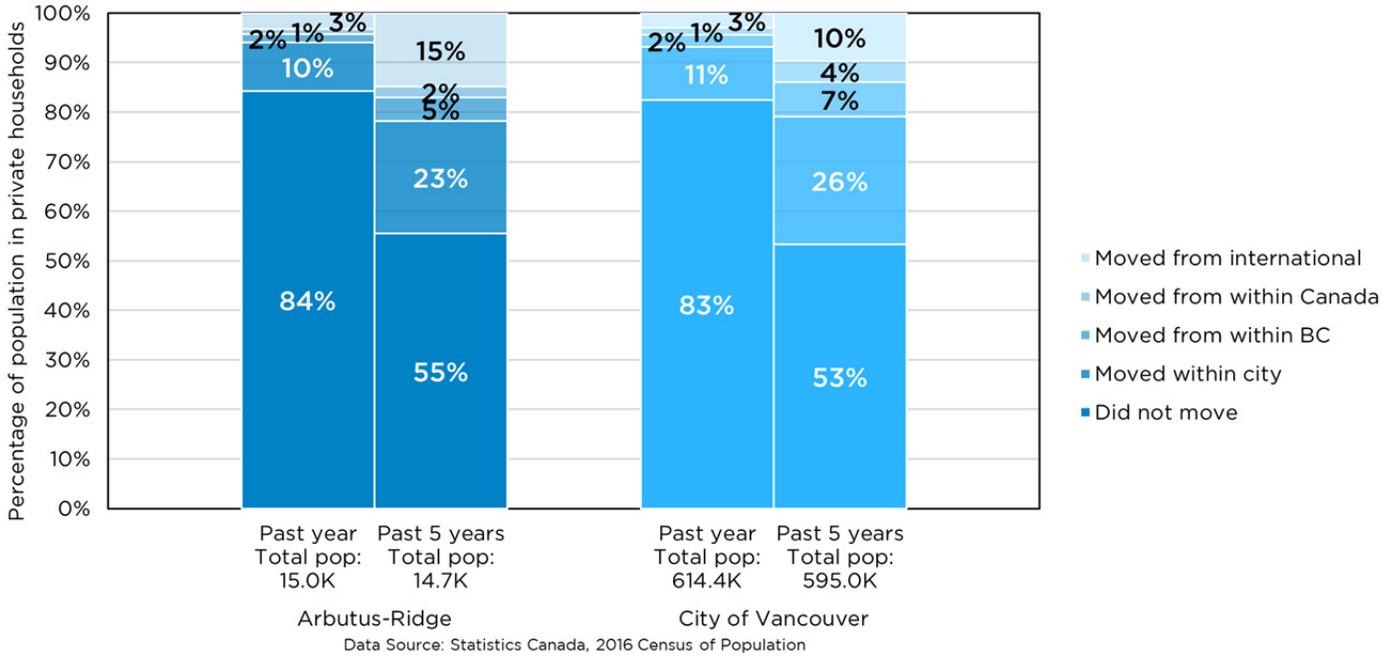
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

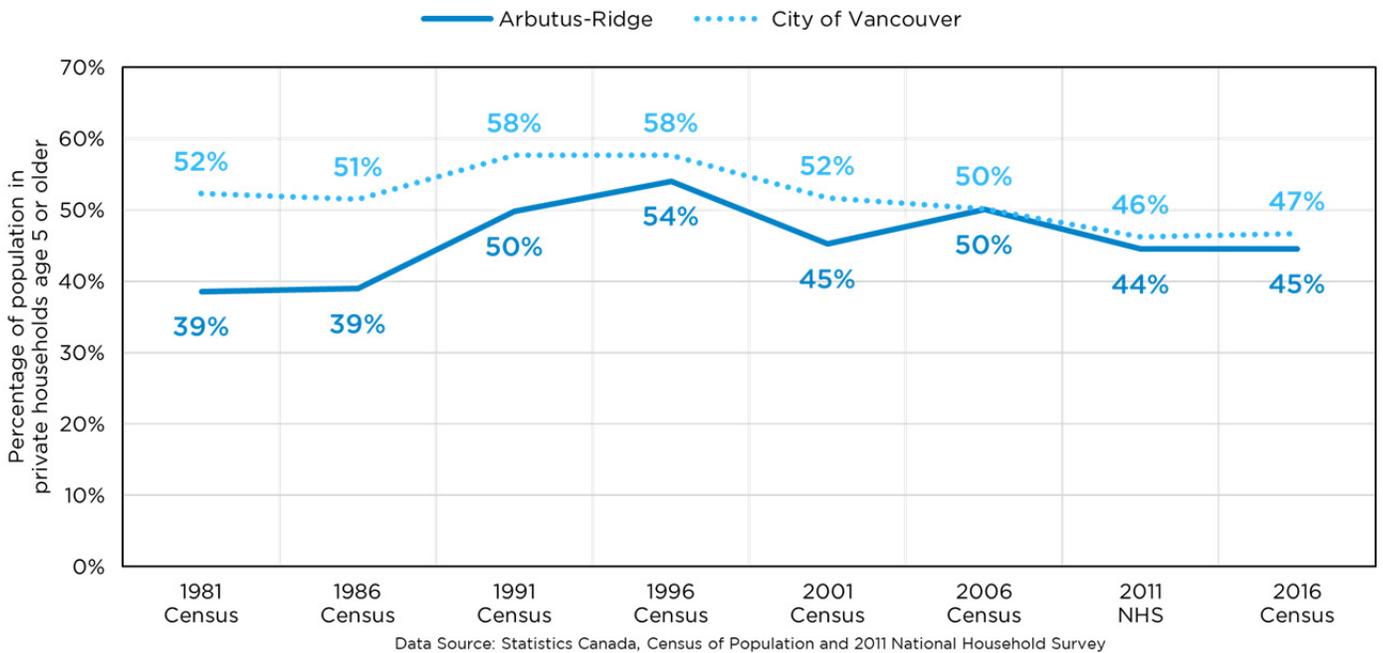
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 16% of Arbutus-Ridge residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 45% of residents had moved. Both rates are similar to the city overall but Arbutus-Ridge had a greater share of residents moving into the neighbourhood from outside Canada.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



While Arbutus-Ridge has historically had a less mobile population than the City of Vancouver, more recent census periods have seen both the neighbourhood and the city have similar rates of residents who had moved in the previous five years.

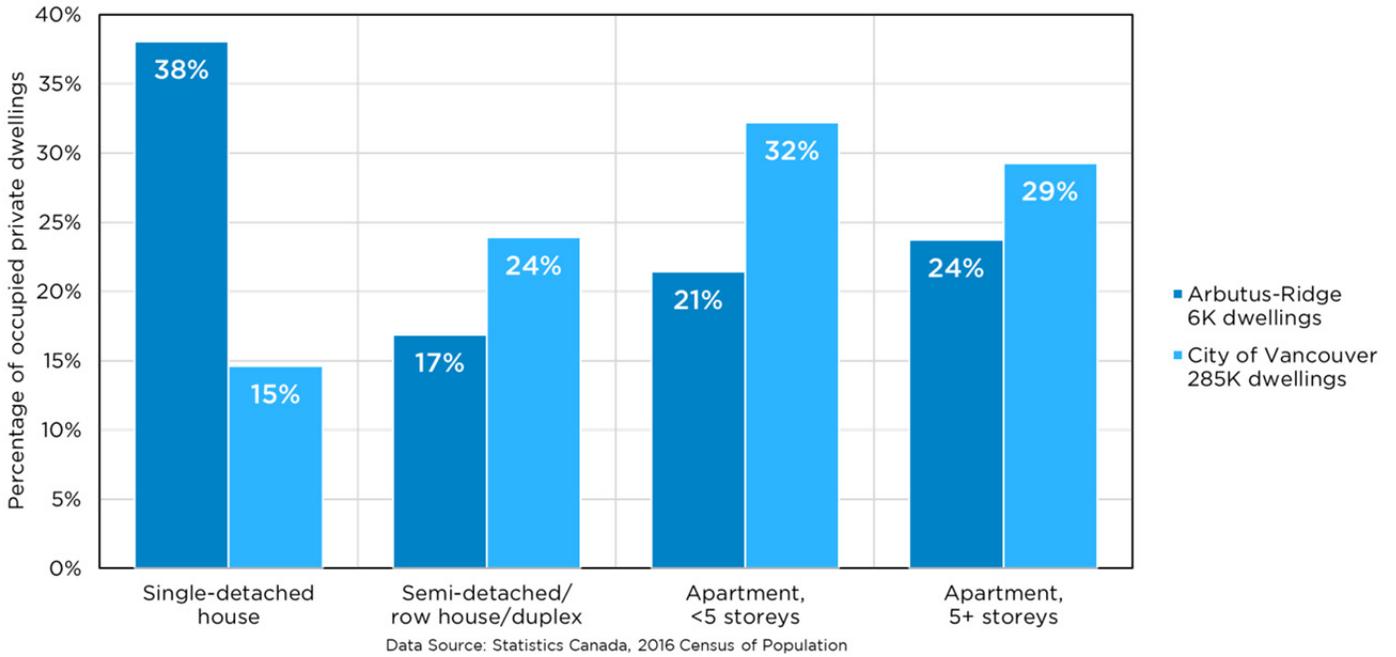
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

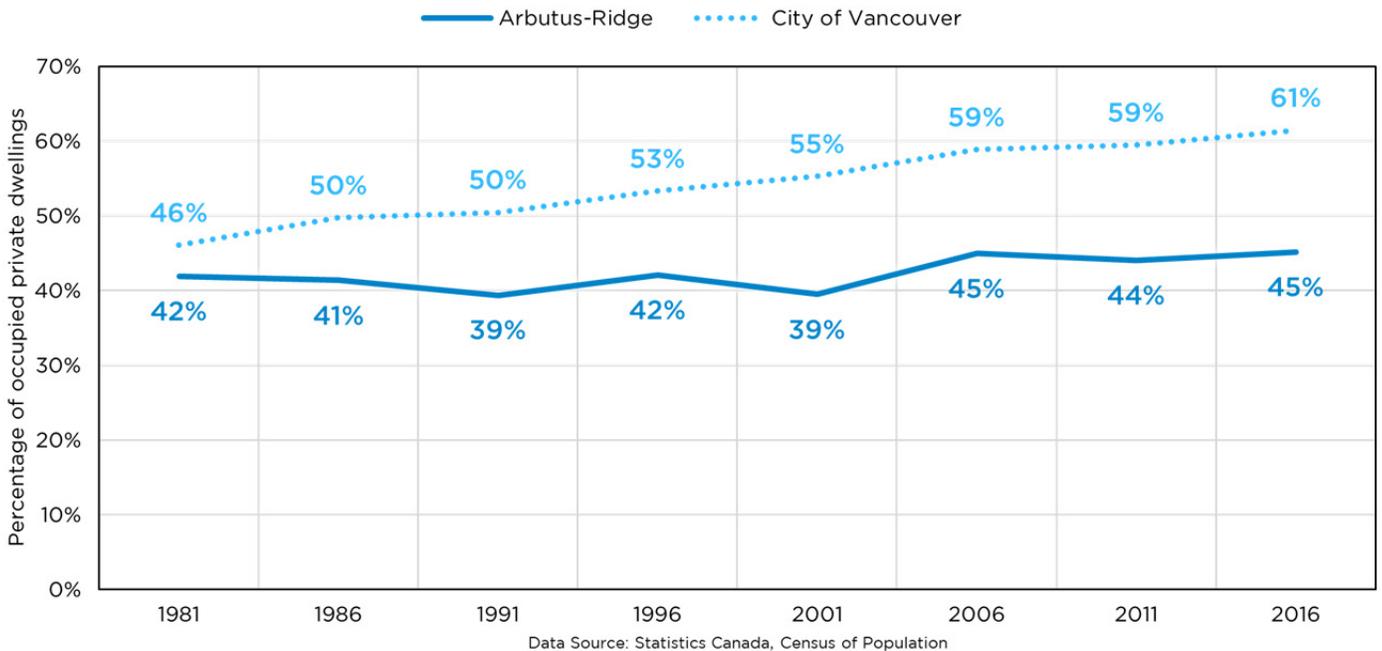
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Arbutus-Ridge has a larger proportion of single-detached homes, and smaller share of other housing types.²

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



About 45% of occupied dwellings in Arbutus-Ridge are in apartments.³ This proportion has been fairly steady over time, while the city overall has shifted toward apartment dwellings.

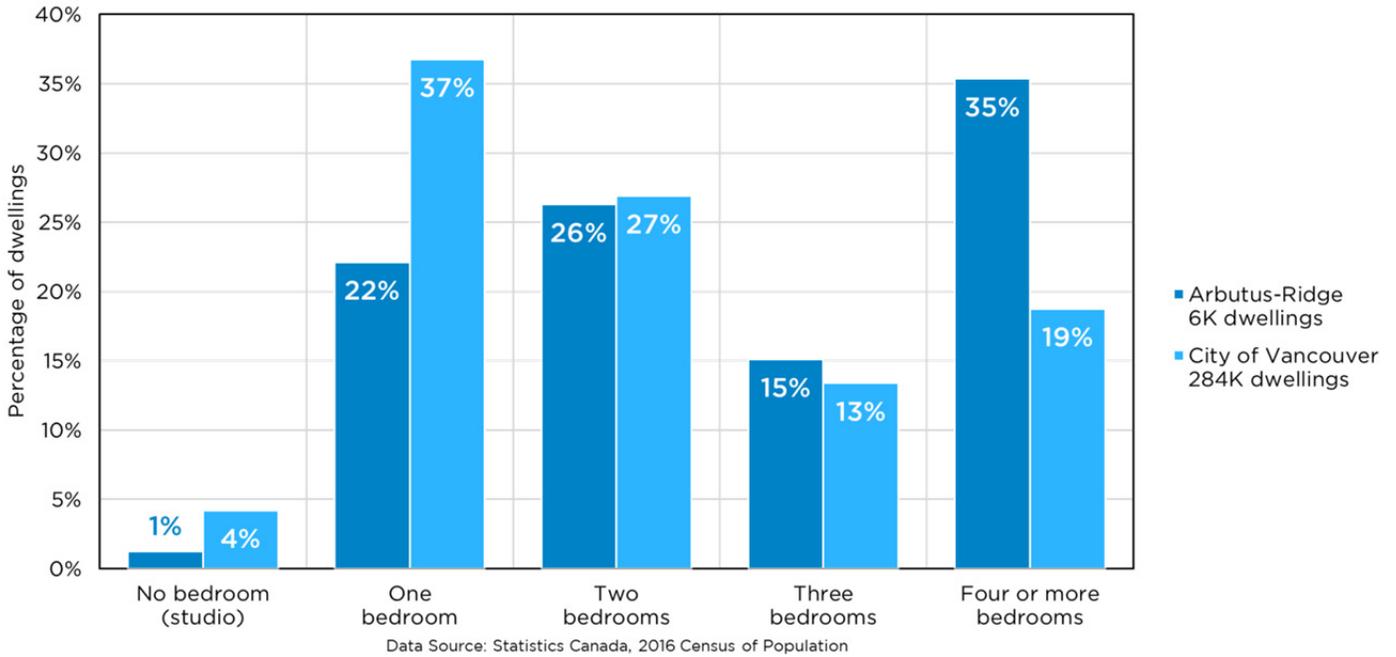
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

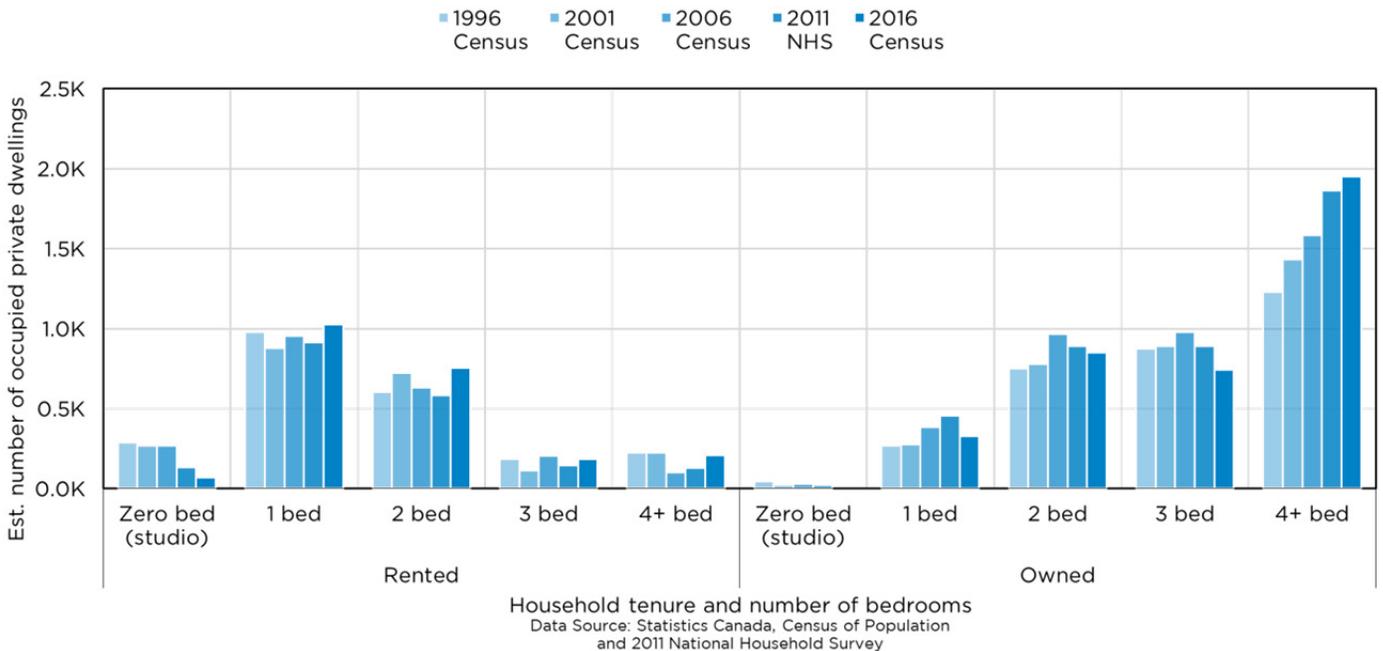
Housing units in the Arbutus-Ridge tend to be larger than the city overall, with more than a third of units having four or more bedrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



In recent periods, new rental construction has been dominated by one- and two-bedroom units, though there has also been growth in larger units, likely reflecting houses being placed on the rental market. Among owned units in Arbutus-Ridge, there is steady growth in larger dwellings of four or more bedrooms.

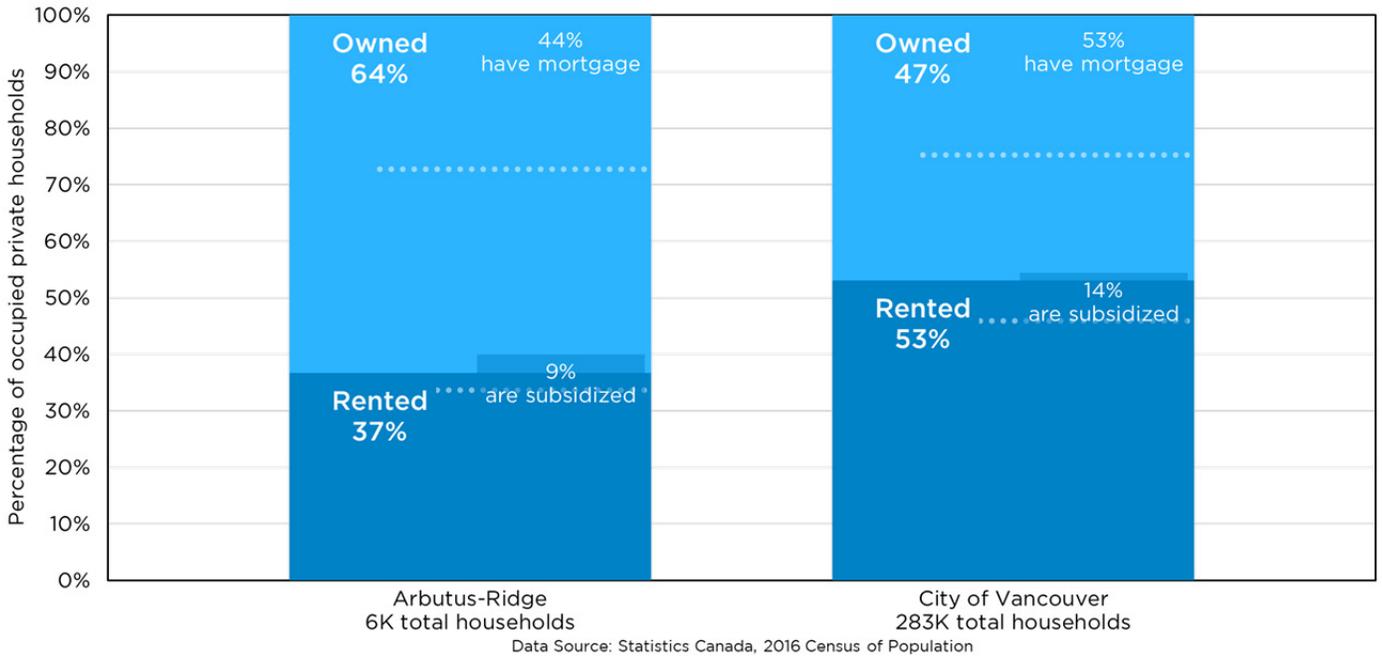
Arbutus-Ridge: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

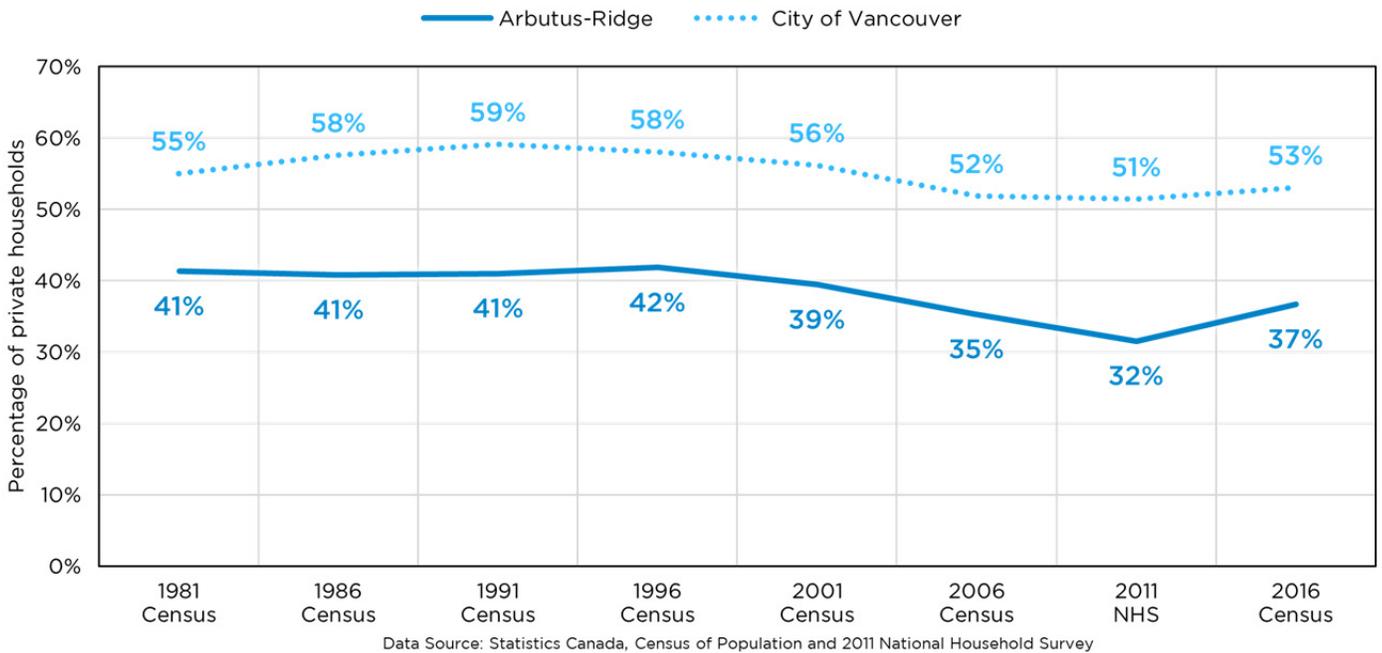
In Arbutus-Ridge, 37% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ Arbutus-Ridge has a lower portion of subsidized housing compared to the city overall. Among owned households in Arbutus-Ridge, 44% have a mortgage, a smaller proportion than the city.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



Over time, the proportion of rented households in Arbutus-Ridge has been fairly steady, except for declining slightly in the 2000s. This reflects citywide trends: condominium construction was dominant in the early 2000s, but recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households.

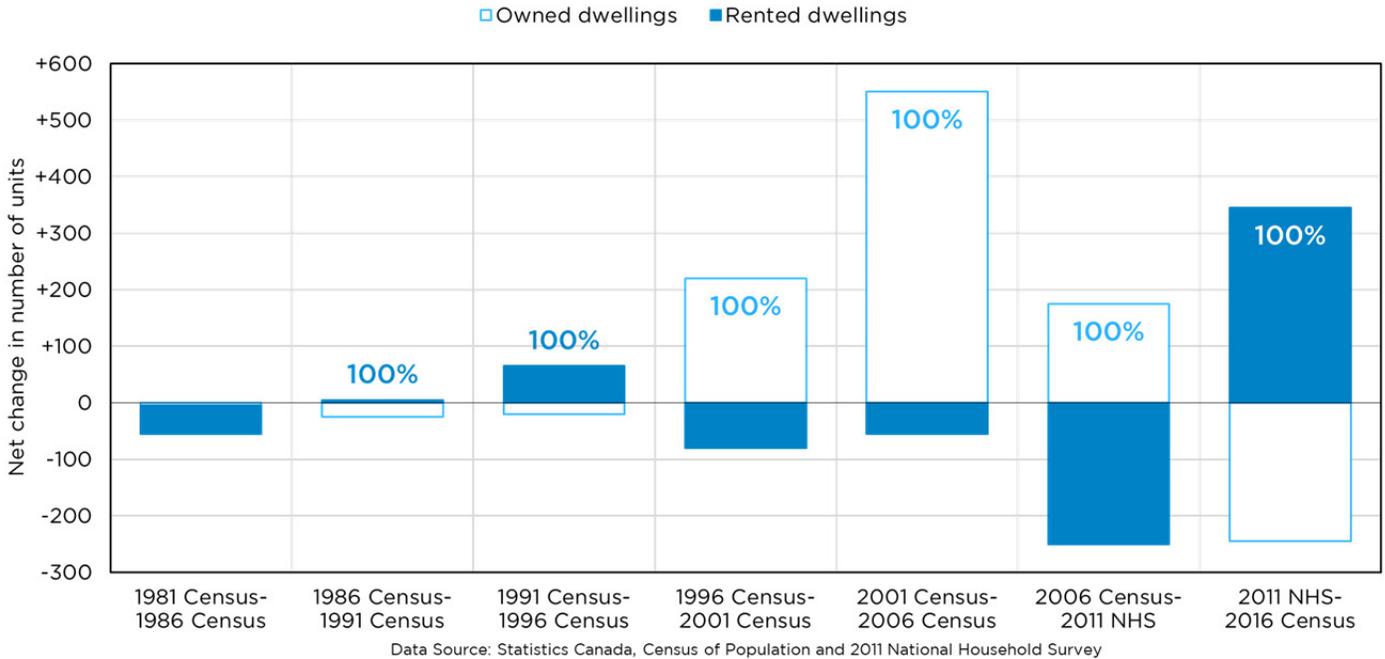
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

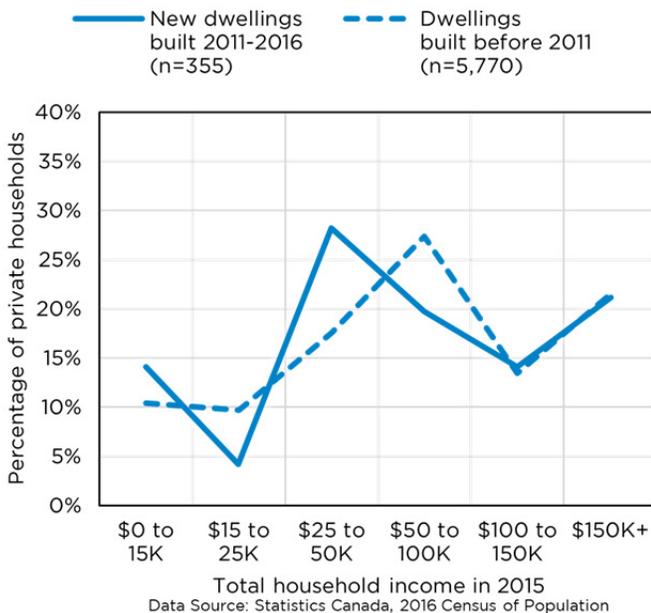
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Arbutus-Ridge, all of the net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Arbutus-Ridge: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

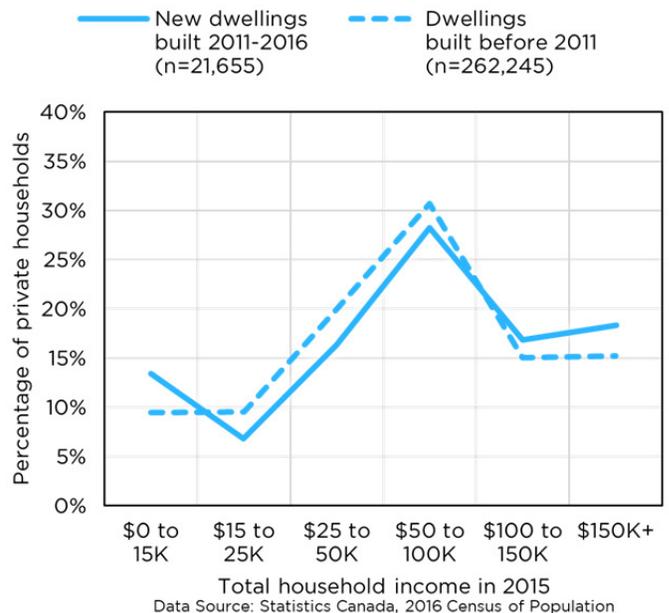


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Arbutus-Ridge, however, are more likely to have more modest incomes than those in older stock.

Arbutus-Ridge: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



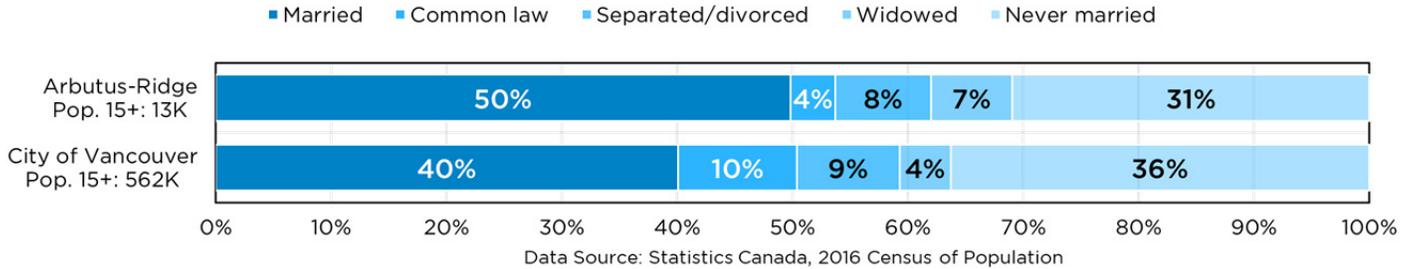
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

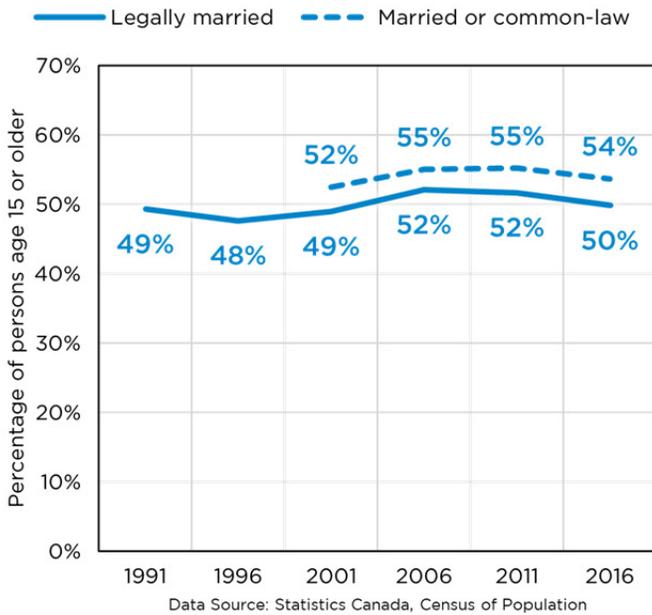
Arbutus-Ridge residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, half of Arbutus-Ridge residents age 15 and older are married, with another 4% living common-law. In Arbutus-Ridge, 8% of residents are separated or divorced; 7% are widowed; and 31% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

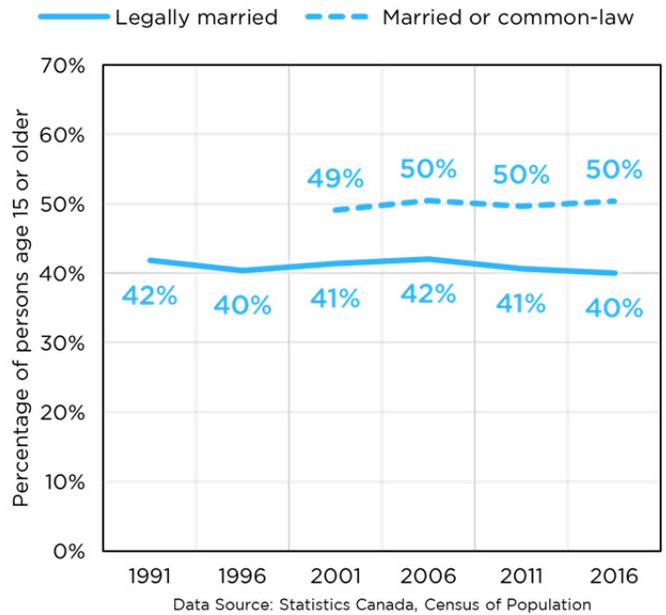


Over time, the rate of persons married in Arbutus-Ridge has been fairly steady, increasing slightly until 2006 and declining slightly since then, and consistently higher than the city overall. Because relatively few Arbutus-Ridge residents are living common-law and not legally married, the overall rate of people living with a partner is only slightly higher than for the city overall.

Arbutus-Ridge: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



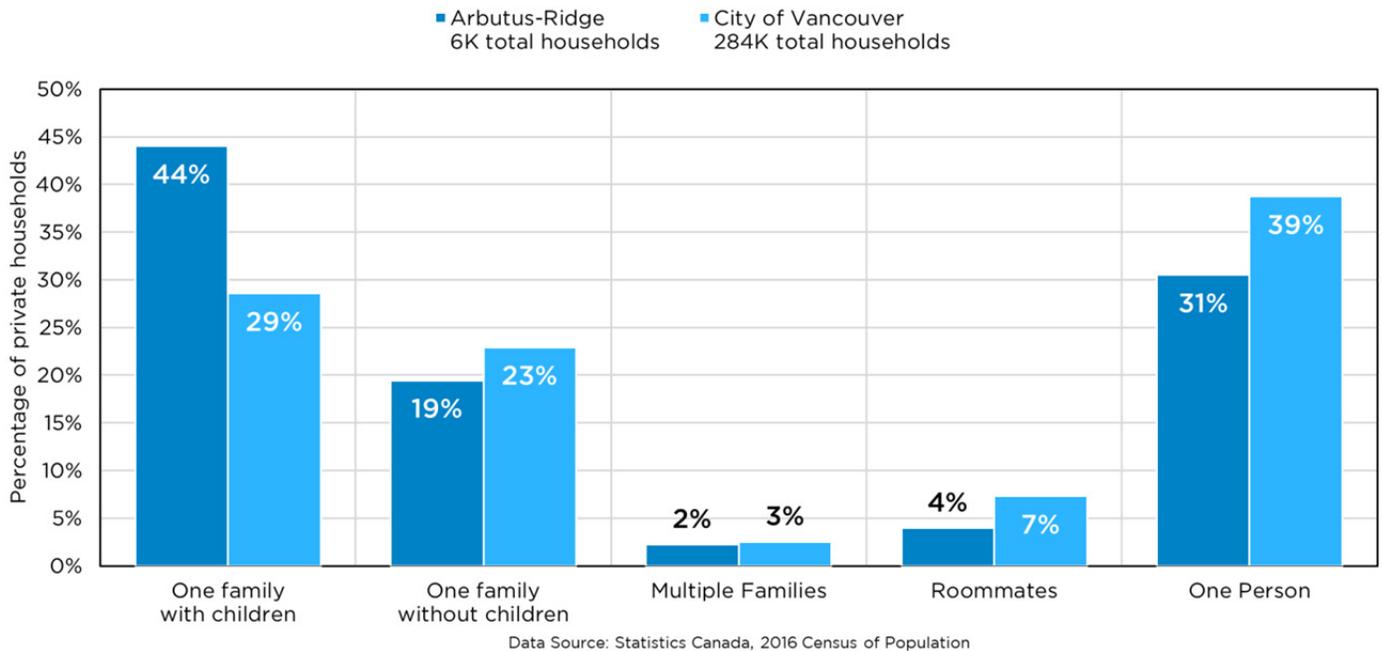
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

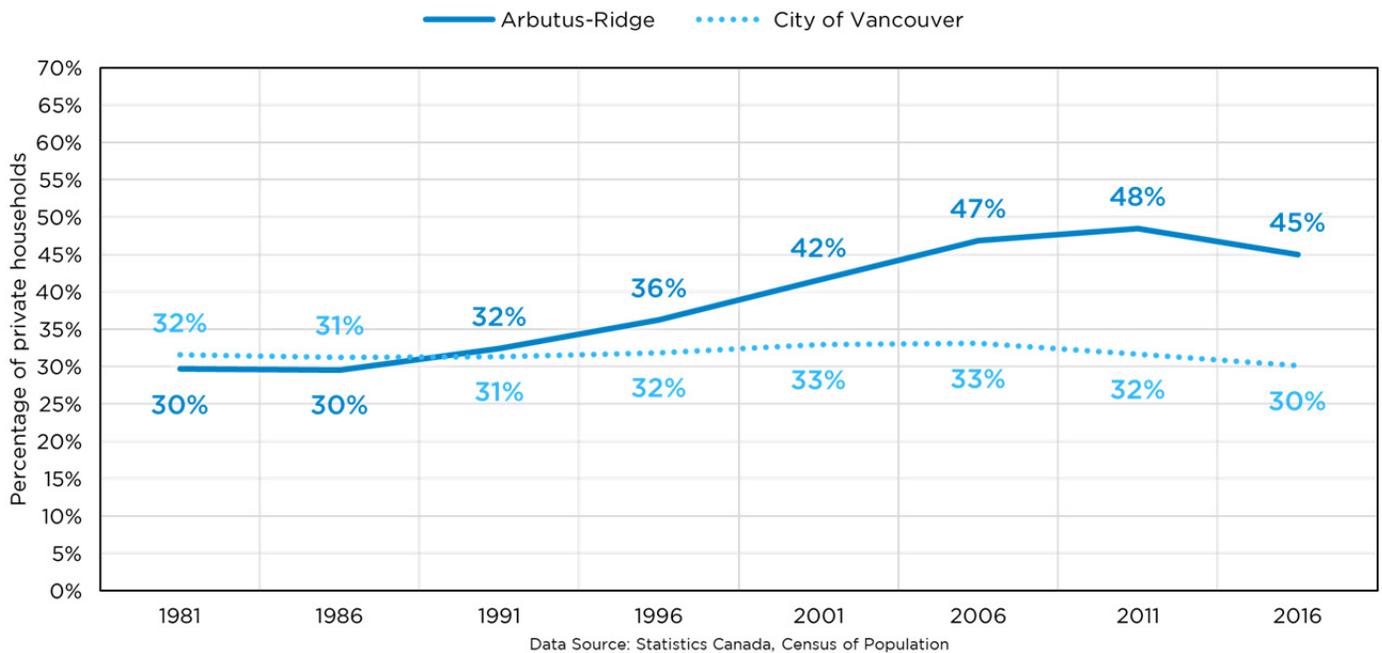
Compared to the city overall, Arbutus-Ridge households are more likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has fewer one-person or non-family households than the city overall.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.⁵ While the proportion of households in the city has been fairly steady or slightly declining, the rate in Arbutus-Ridge is much more dynamic, with growth in the 1990s and 2000s until a more recent decline.

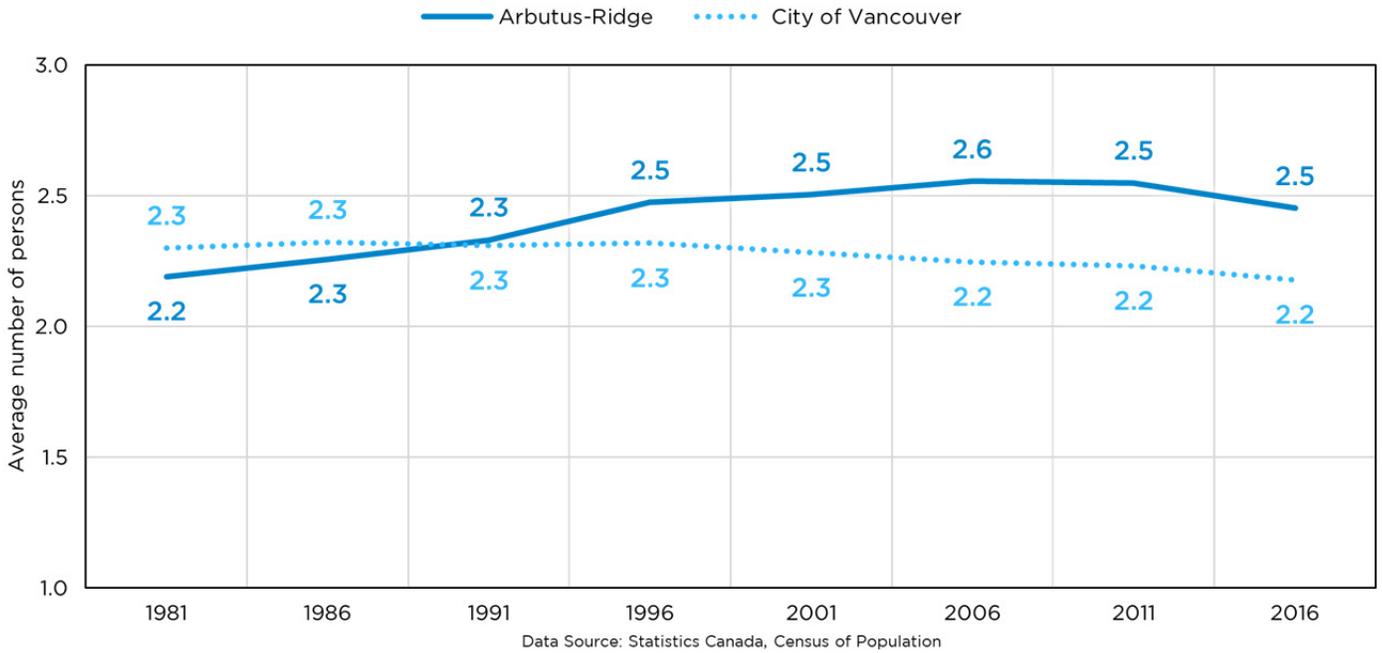
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

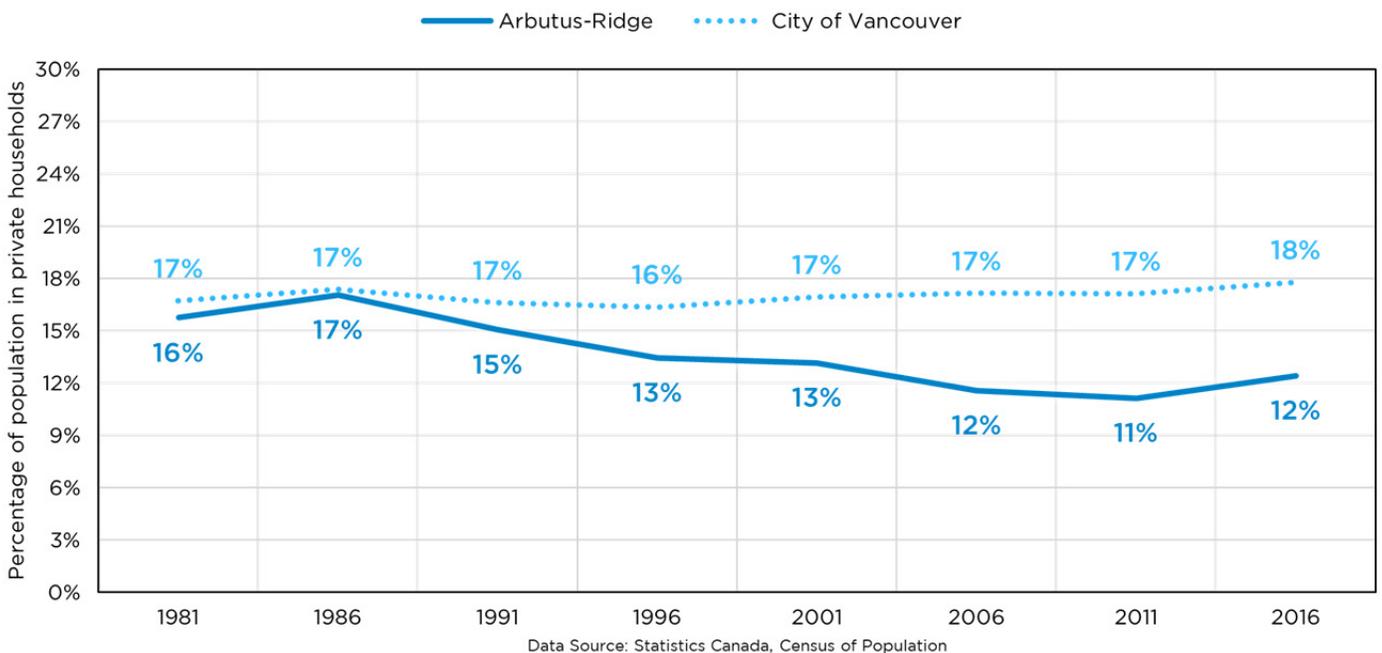
Consistent with the growth in households with children, the average household size in Arbutus-Ridge increased in the 1990s and 2000s. As of 2016, the average household has 2.5 people living in it.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As noted on the previous page, Arbutus-Ridge has fewer one-person households than the city overall. Over time it also has a smaller proportion of people who are living alone. In 2016, 12% of the population was living alone, compared to 18% of people across the city.

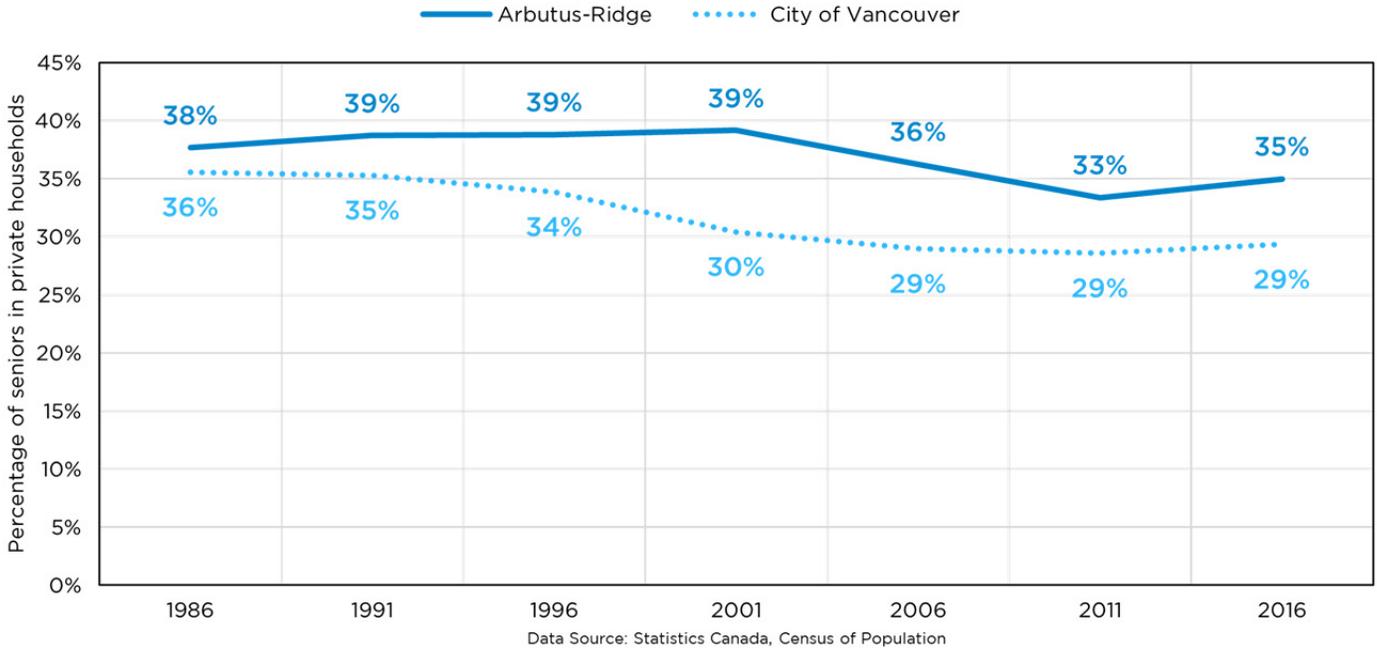
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

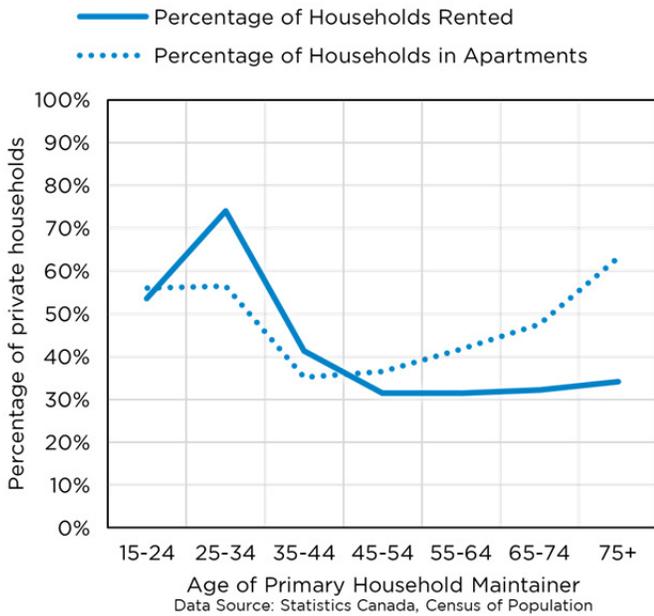
As with most of the city, Arbutus-Ridge has a growing senior population, but the experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. In Arbutus-Ridge, people age 65 and older have consistently been more likely to live alone than in the city overall.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

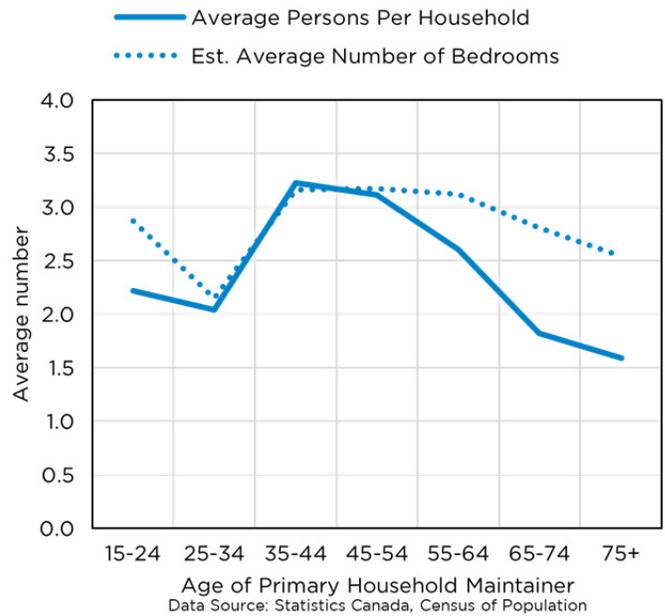


In 2016, about a third of senior-led households in Arbutus-Ridge were rented, and households are more likely to live in apartments. Households led by seniors and older adults tend to have more bedrooms per person.⁶

Arbutus-Ridge: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



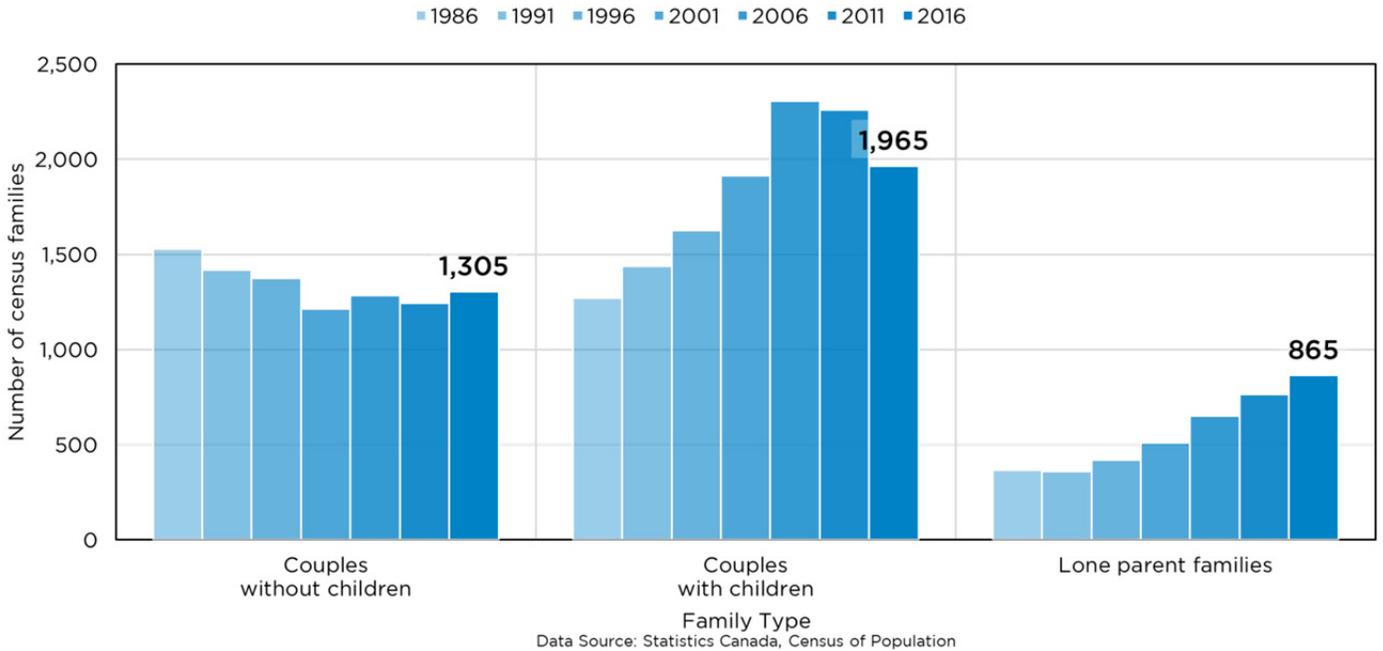
Arbutus-Ridge: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

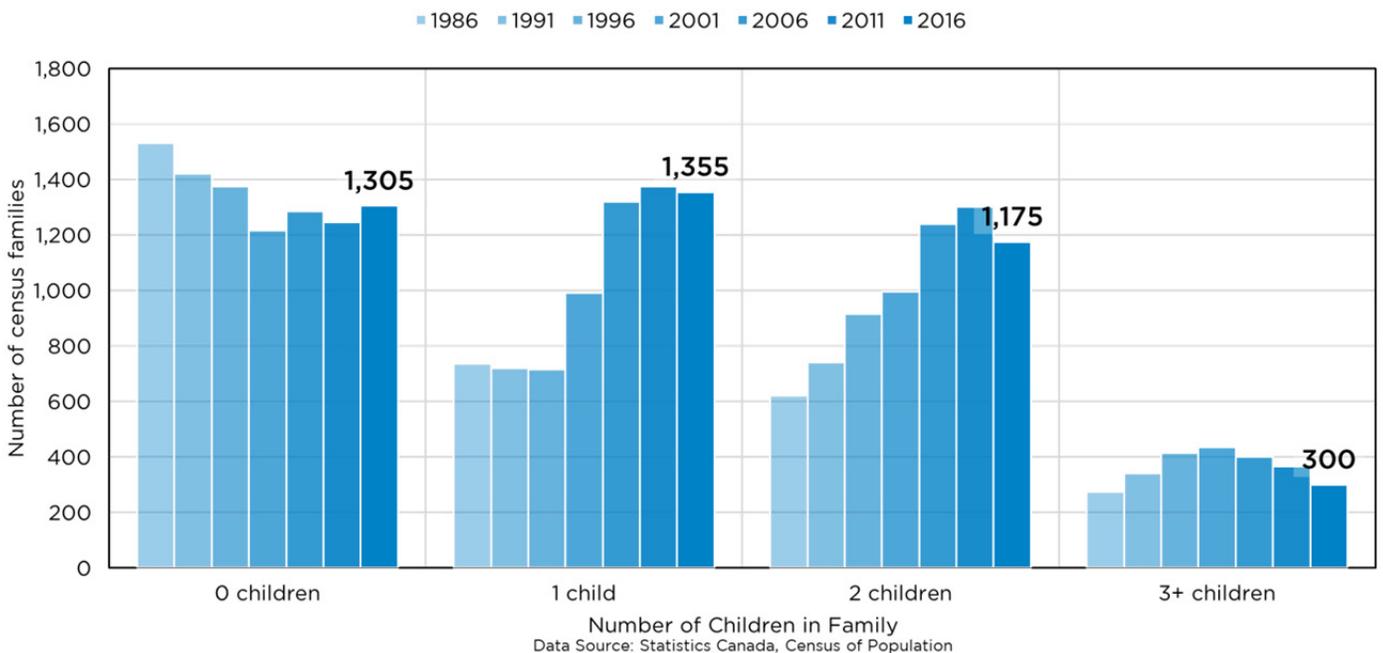
In Arbutus-Ridge, the number of childless families⁷ has been fairly steady in recent census periods after declining in the 1990s. The number of families with children generally increased until declining since the 2006 census. The number of lone parent-led families in the neighbourhood has steadily grown.

Arbutus-Ridge: Families by Type 1986-2016



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. A substantial growth in one-child families is evident in Arbutus-Ridge in the 2000s.

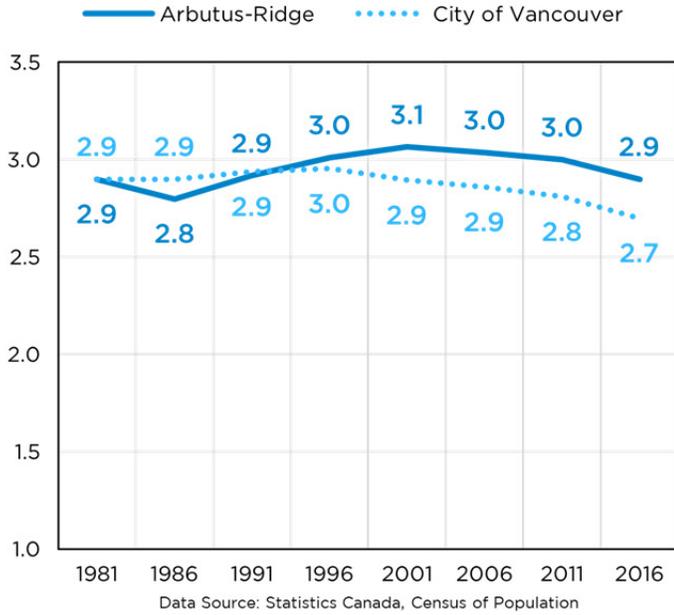
Arbutus-Ridge: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



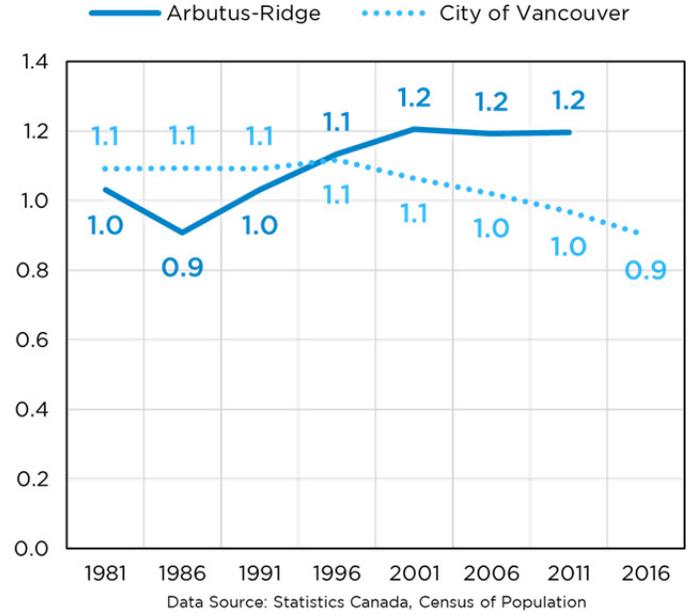
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Arbutus-Ridge contains 2.9 persons and has 1.2 children at home,⁸ both higher than the city-wide average. Average family size across the city has been declining since the 1990s.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

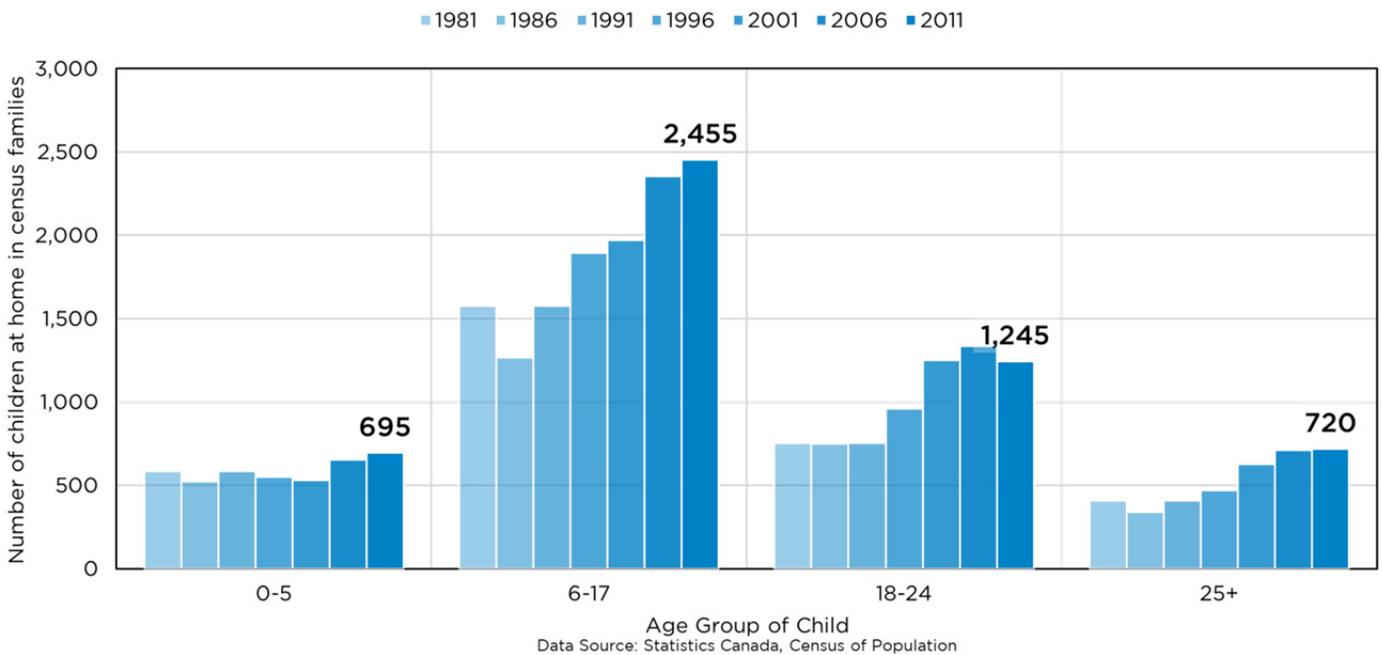


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Arbutus-Ridge there is steady growth in the number of "children" 25 and older since 1986, though there has been much larger growth in school-age children and youth.

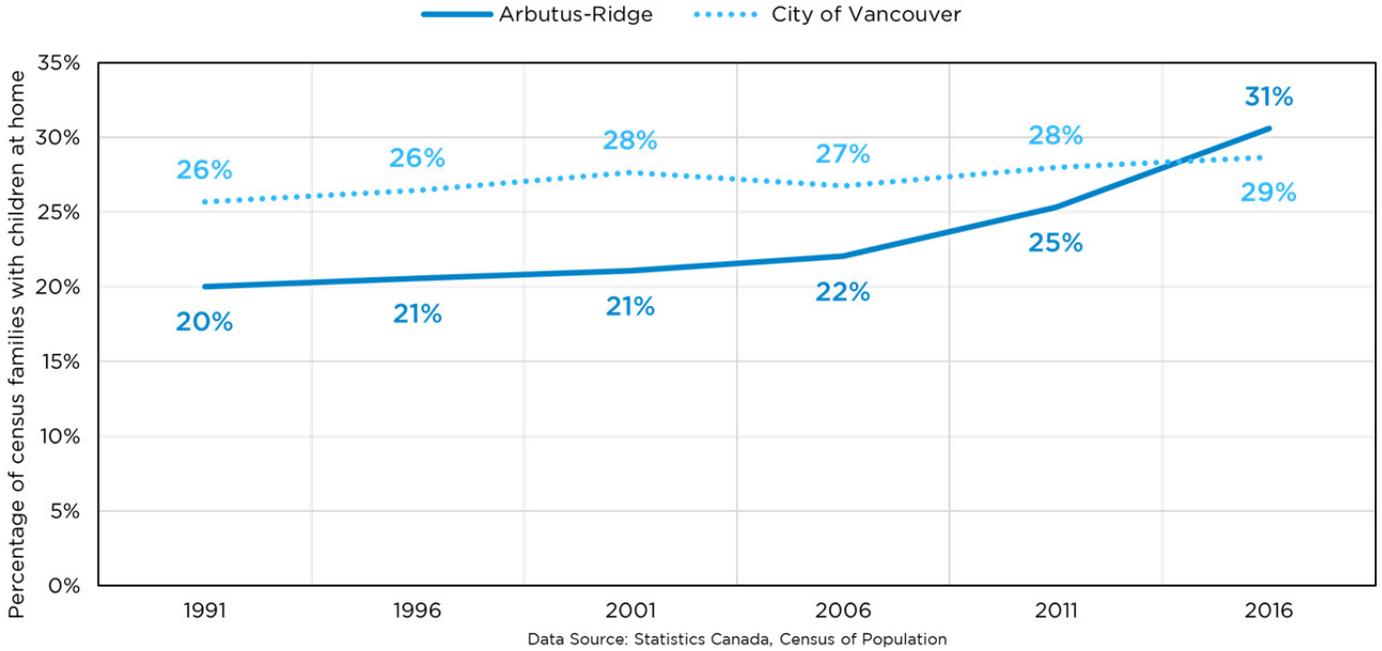
Arbutus-Ridge: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

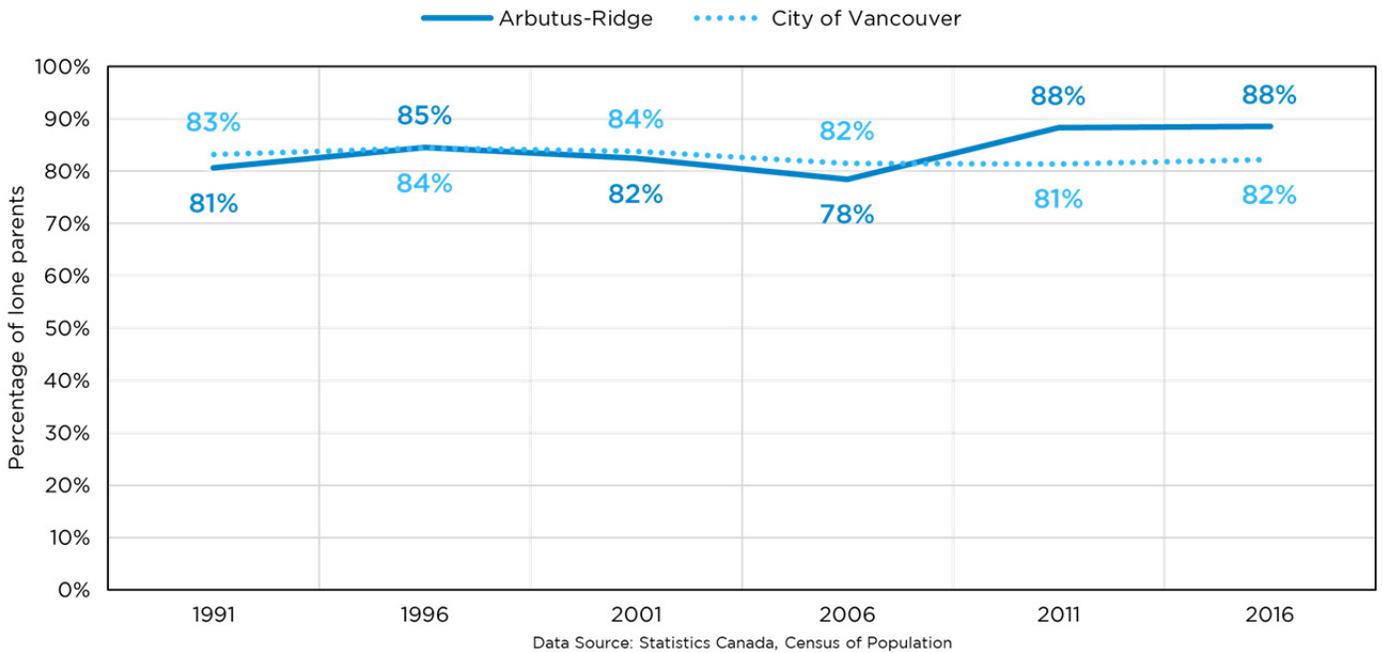
As noted earlier, Arbutus-Ridge has seen a steadily increasing number of lone parent-led families. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 31% of families with children, a higher proportion than the city overall.

Percentage of Families with Children Led by a Lone Parent, 1991-2016



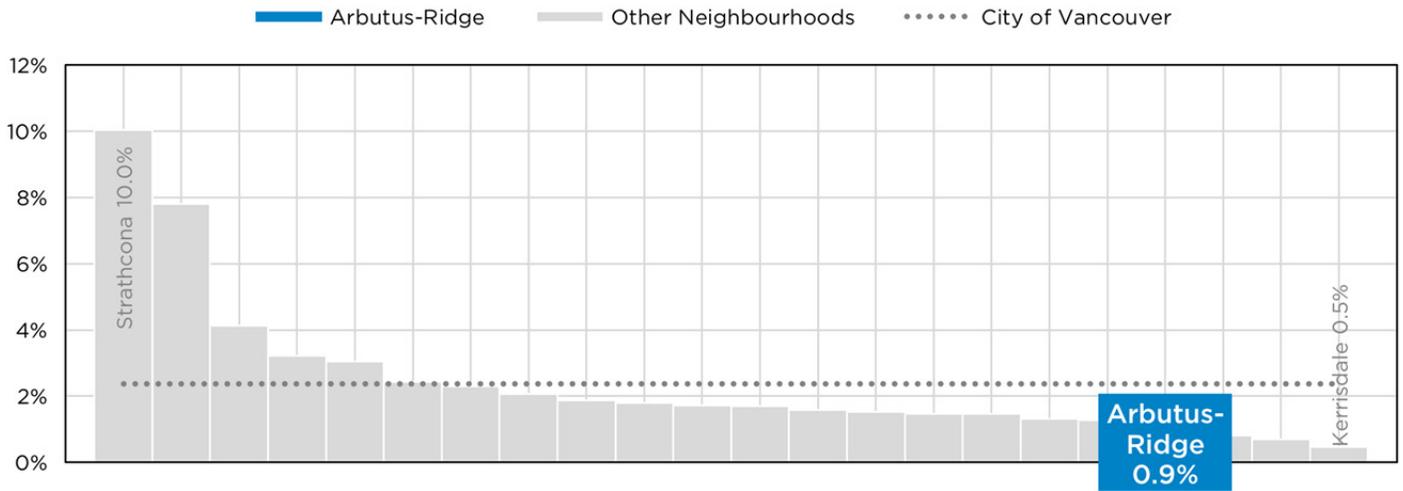
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Arbutus-Ridge, 88% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

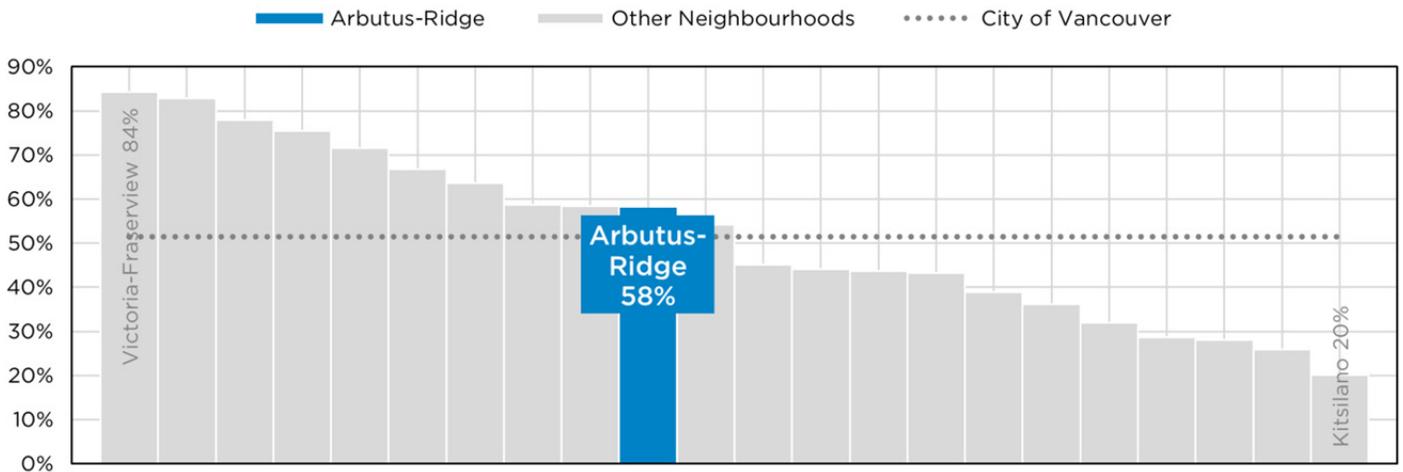


IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

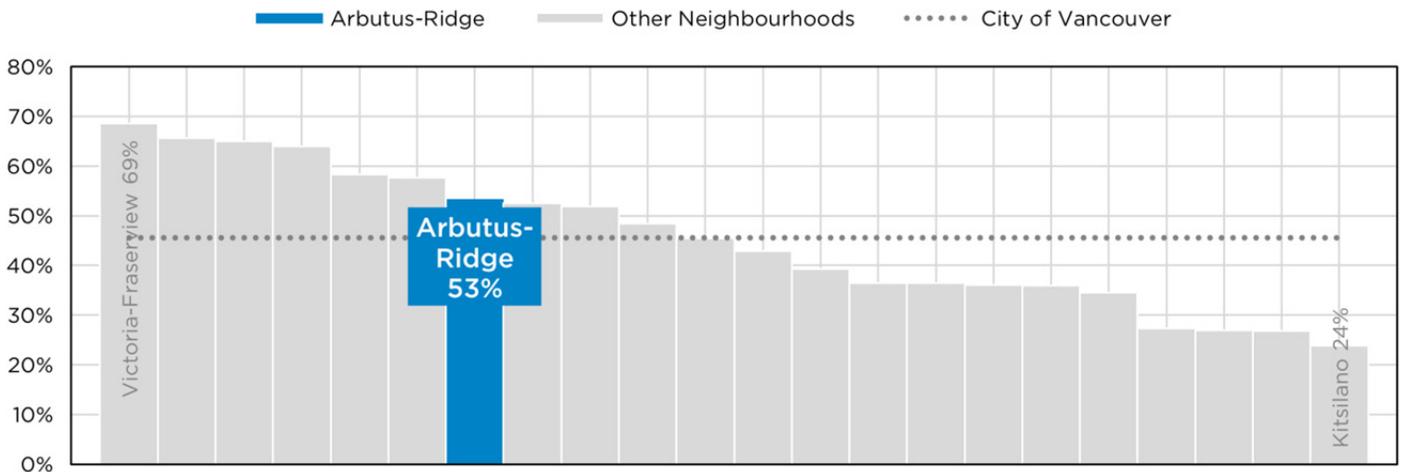
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

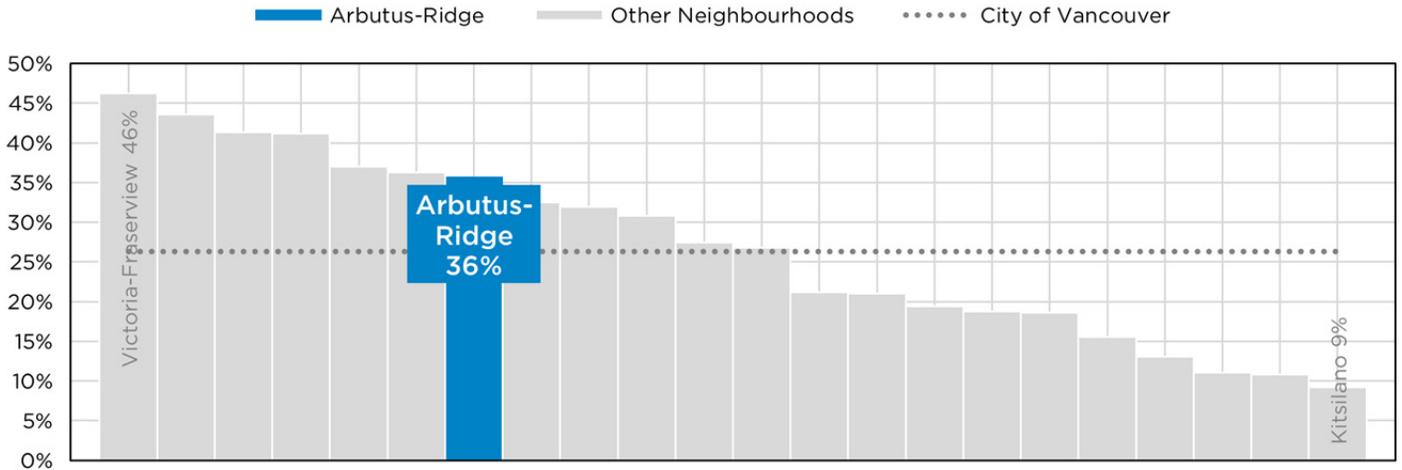


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

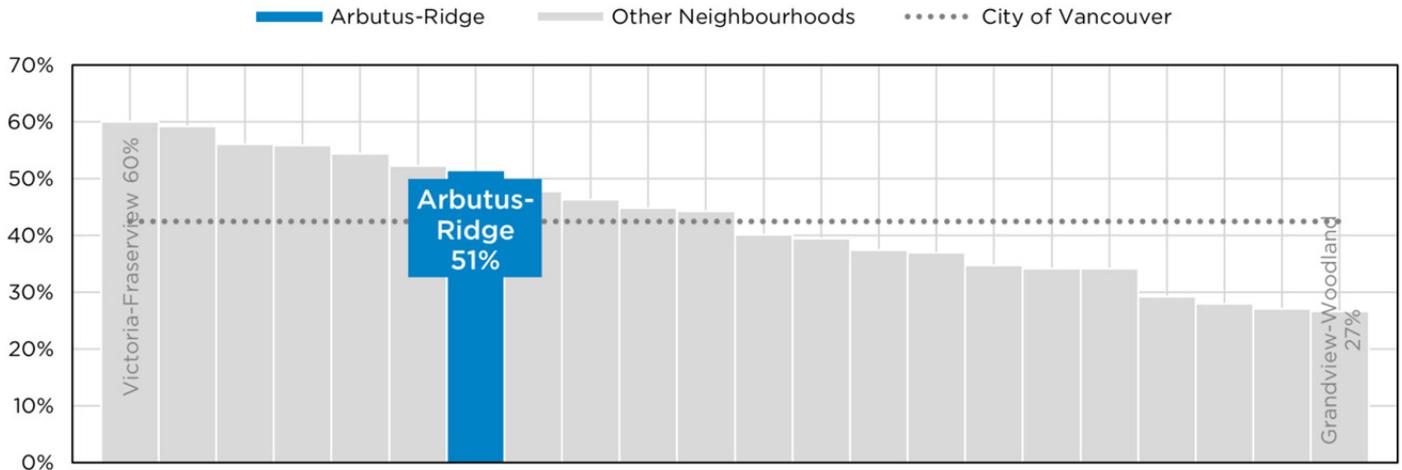


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

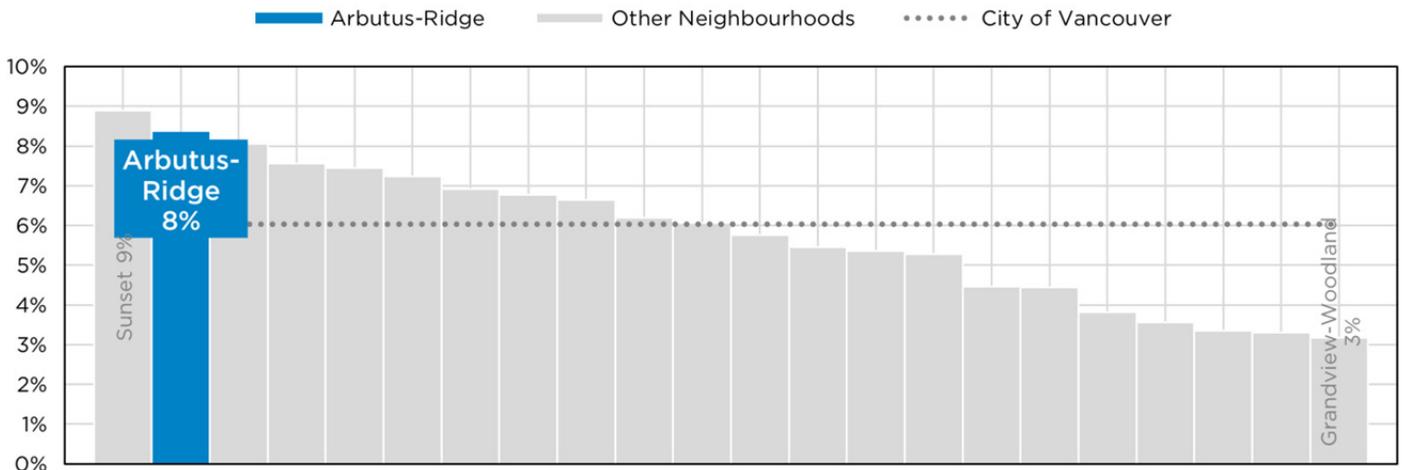
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



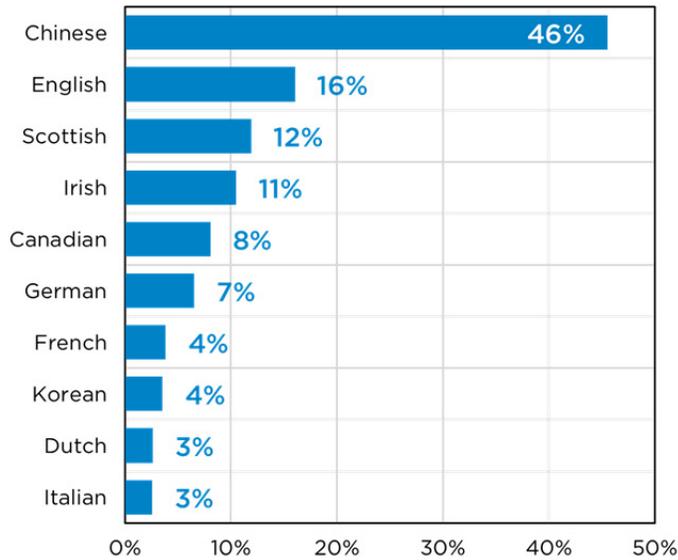
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



Cultural Origin and Identity

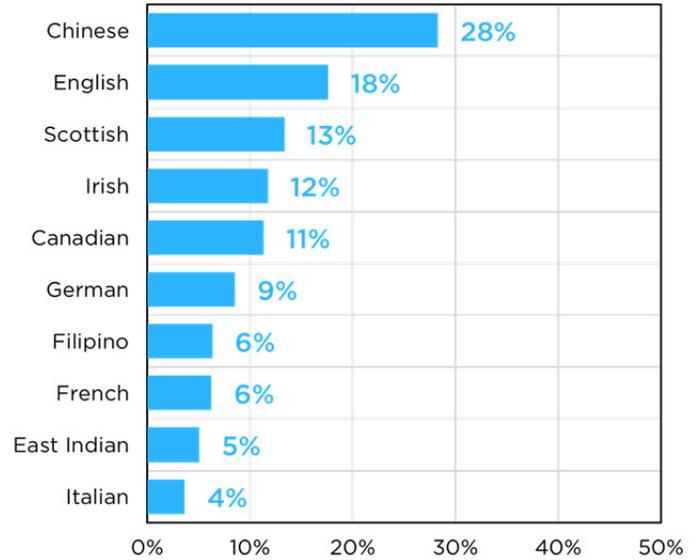
A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents:⁹ in Arbutus-Ridge, 46% of the population reported Chinese origins, compared to 28% of the city's population.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

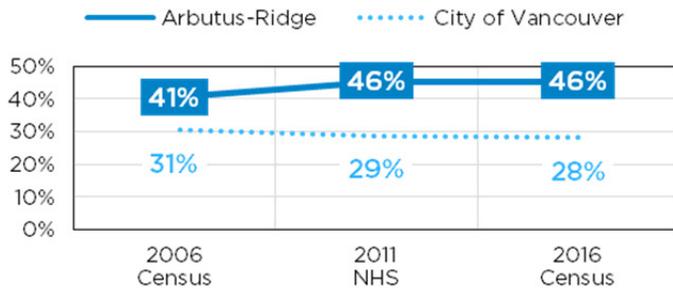
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



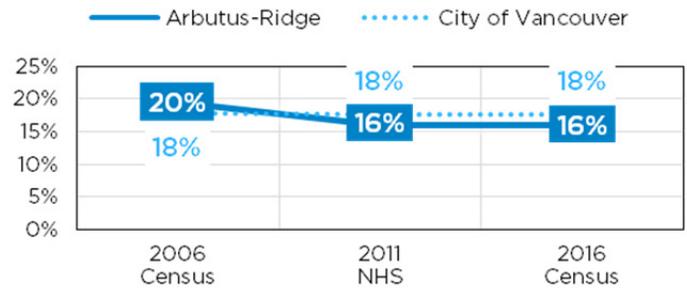
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

The graphs below show ten-year trends in Arbutus-Ridge and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Irish. Over time, most of these are quite steady, except for an increase in the Arbutus-Ridge population with Chinese origins.

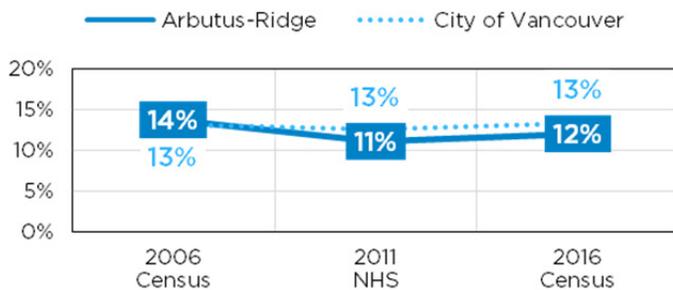
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



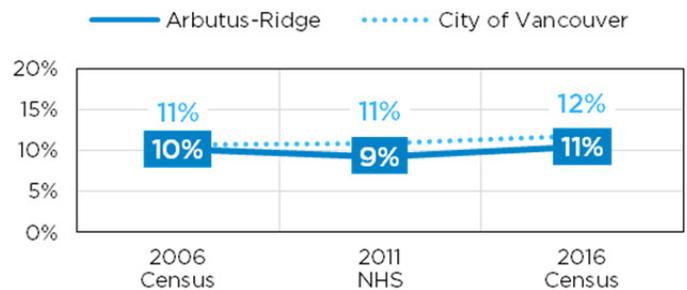
English Origins, 2006-2016



Scottish Origins, 2006-2016



Irish Origins, 2006-2016



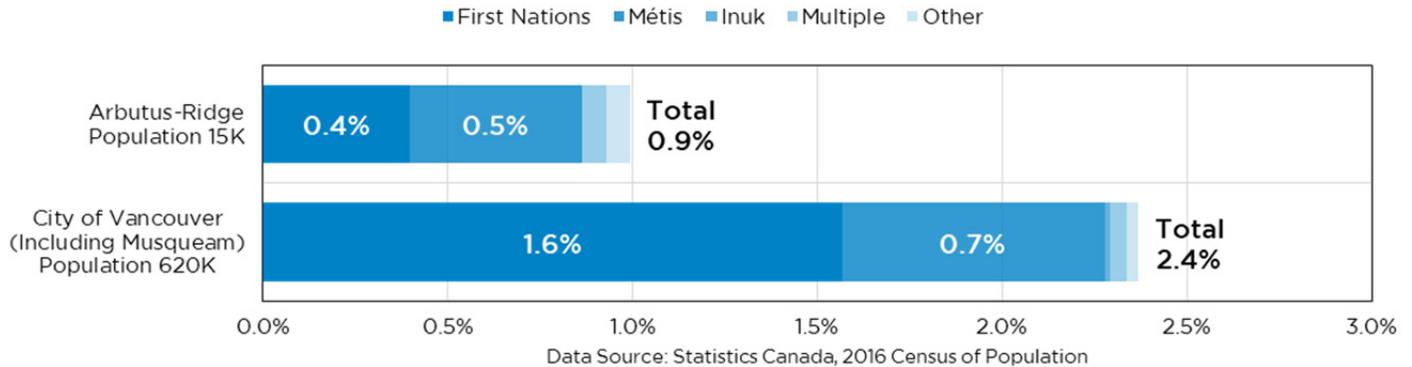
Indigenous Identity

Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations. It is also home to a substantial and diverse urban Indigenous population who identify with Indigenous communities across North America and beyond.

The federal census has many limitations in its validity, reliability and relevance to Indigenous communities. The census and other governmental data sources should be supplemented with other sources of knowledge within Indigenous communities to fully understand population demographics and trends.

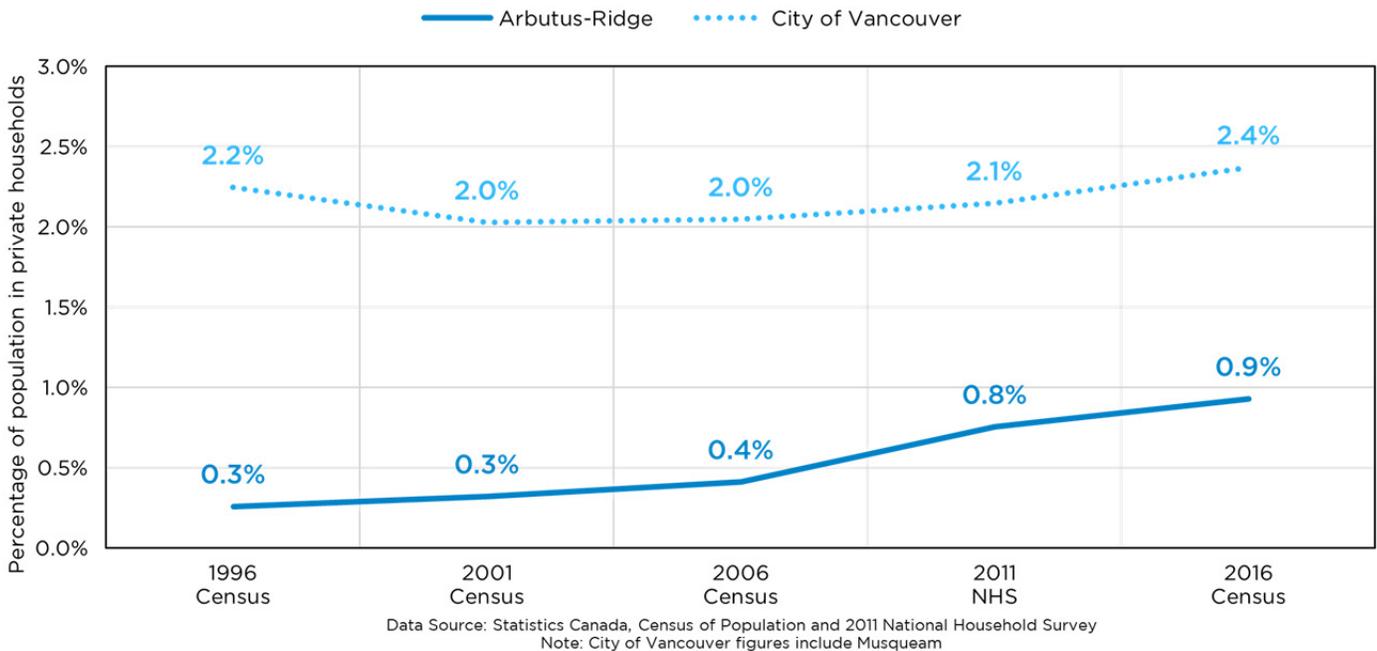
Based on the 2016 census, 140 people—0.9% of Arbutus-Ridge’s population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰ In Arbutus-Ridge, more than half of the estimated Indigenous population were identified as Métis.

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Arbutus-Ridge has grown substantially in recent census periods, though it is still proportionally smaller than the city overall. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood grew by 300% from 1996 to 2016 compared to 11% for the non-Indigenous population.

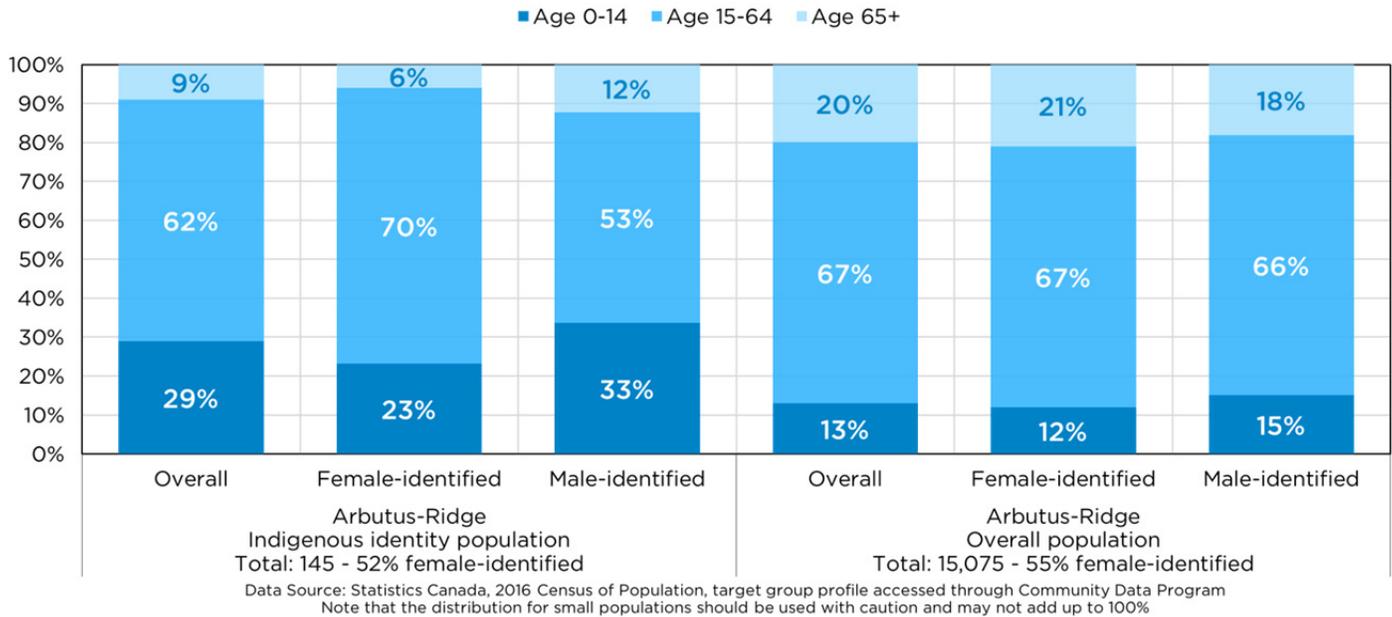
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

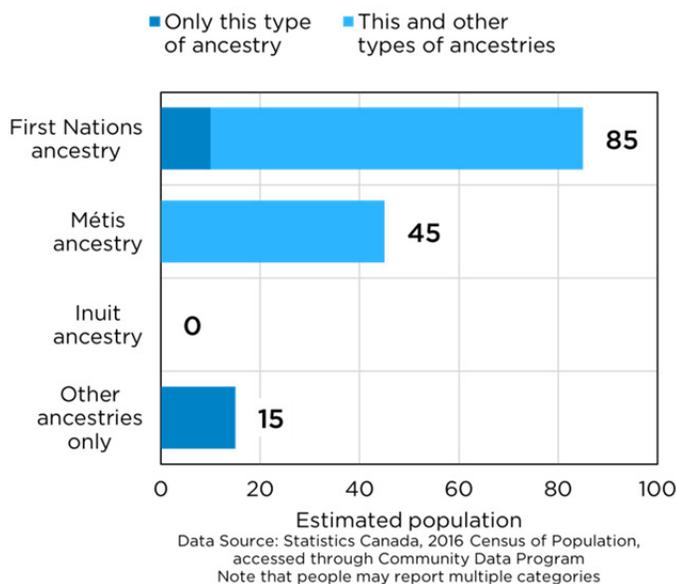
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. This appears to be true in the neighbourhood as well, with the caveat that the local area population is small.

Arbutus-Ridge: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

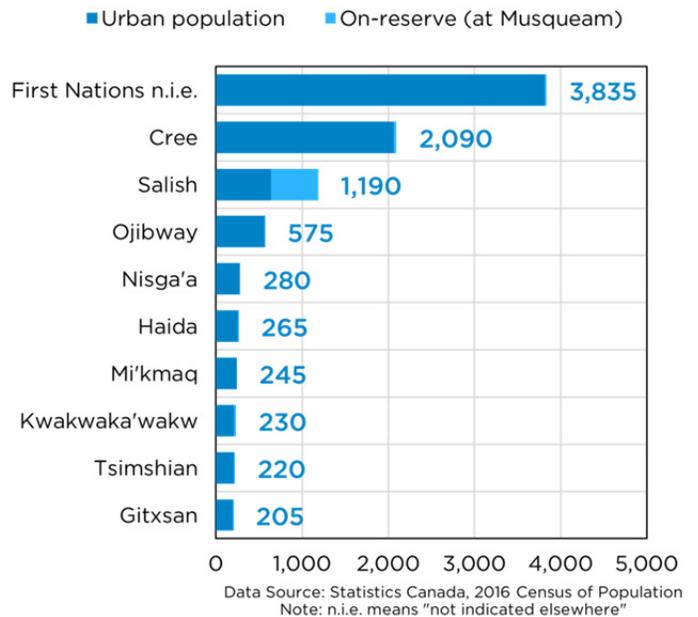


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Arbutus-Ridge also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific First Nations ancestries reported in Vancouver overall.

Arbutus-Ridge: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



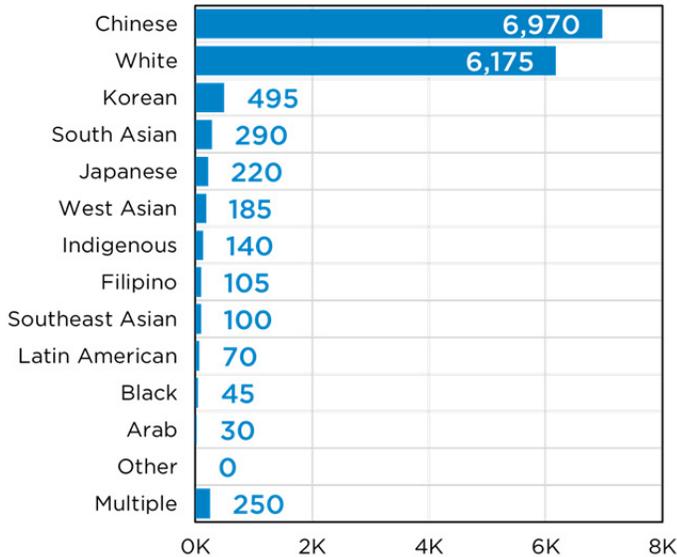
City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



Racial Identity

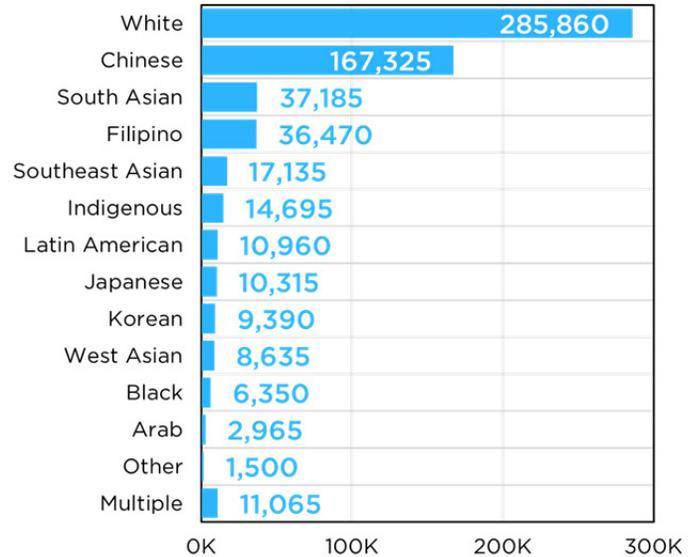
In Arbutus-Ridge, nearly seven thousand residents are identified as Chinese, and just over six thousand are identified as white. Other relatively large populations include Korean, South Asian and Japanese residents.

**Arbutus-Ridge:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

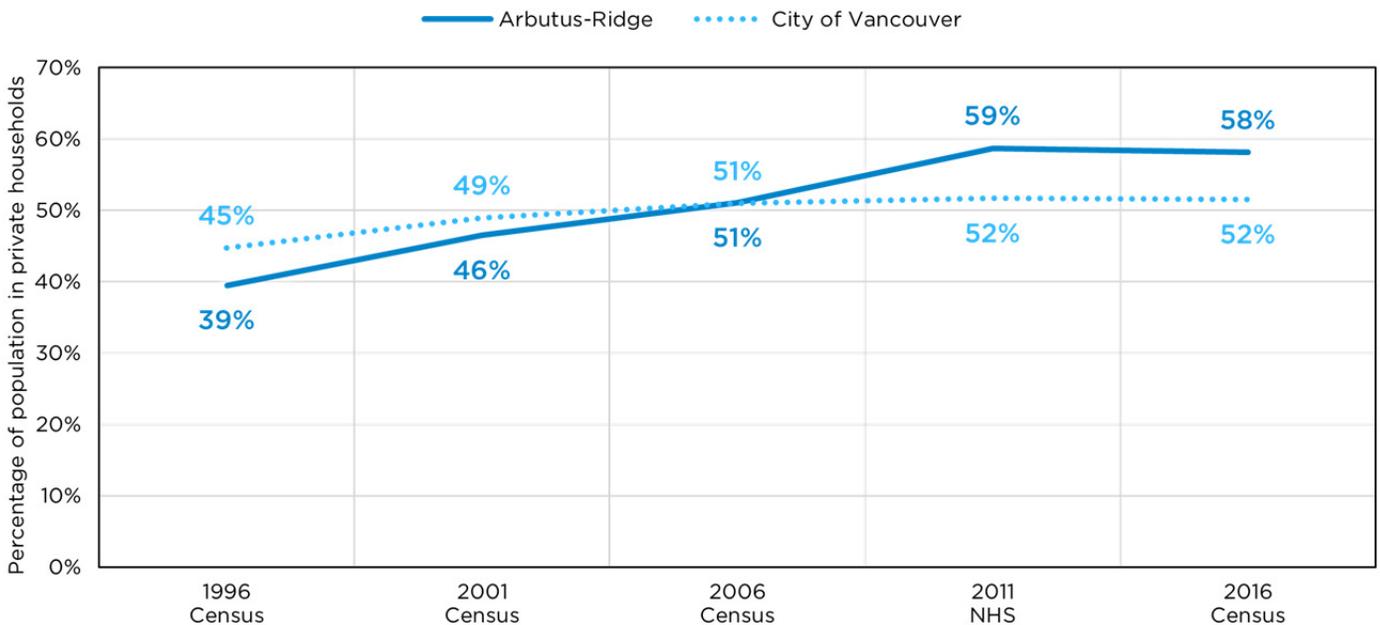
**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. Almost 60% of the population Arbutus-Ridge are members of a visible minority group, a substantial increase since 1996. Arbutus-Ridge now has a proportionally larger visible minority population than the city overall.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

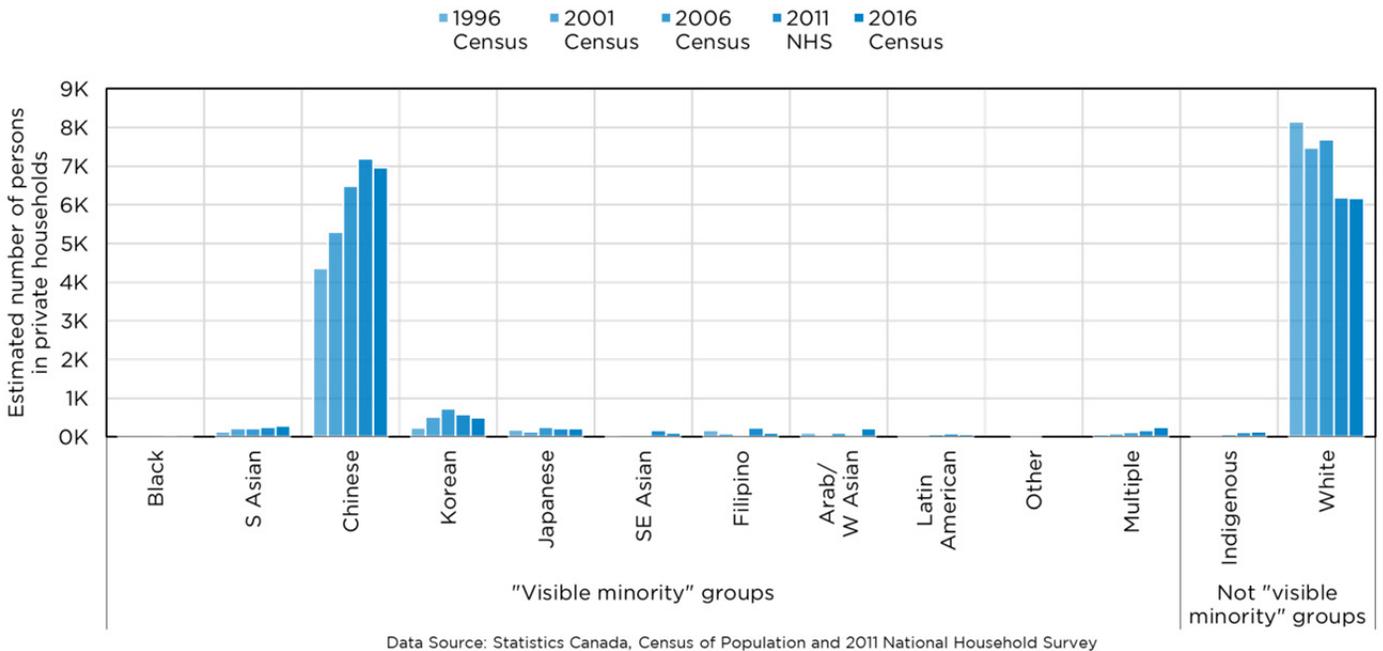


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

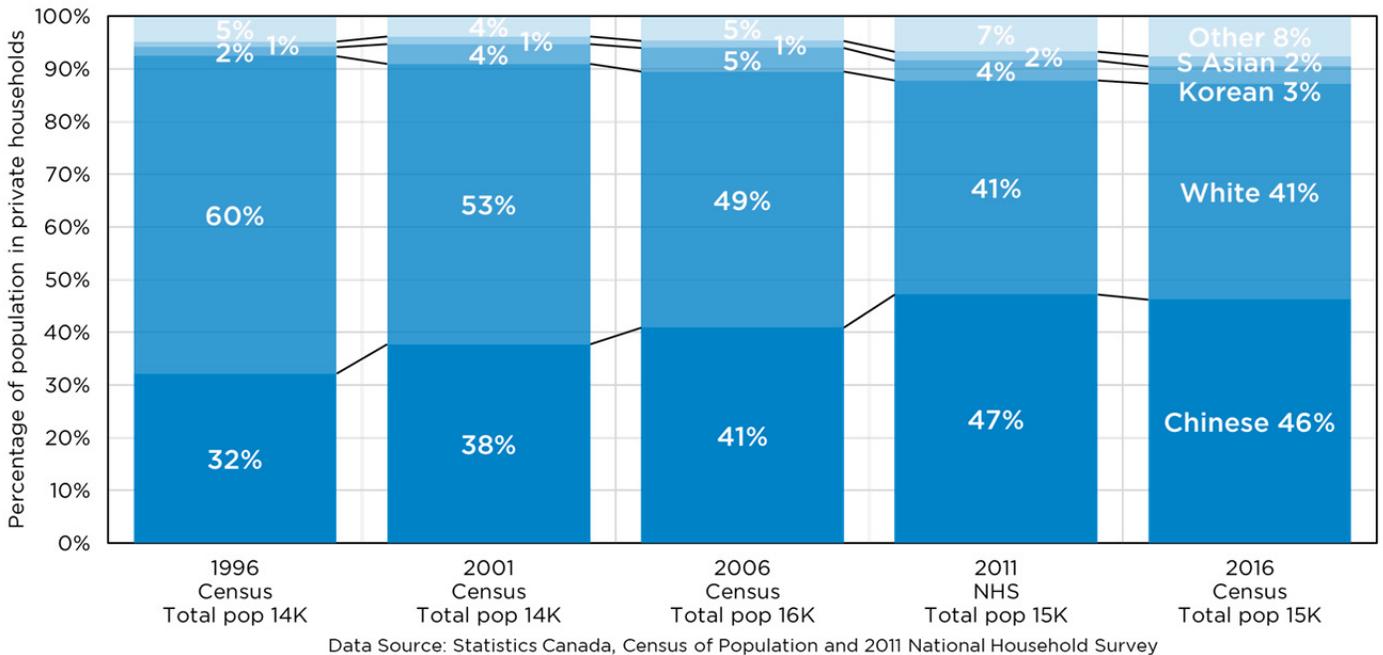
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in Arbutus-Ridge over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories.

Arbutus-Ridge: Population Groups 1996-2016



The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest visible minority groups in Arbutus-Ridge, as a percentage of total population.

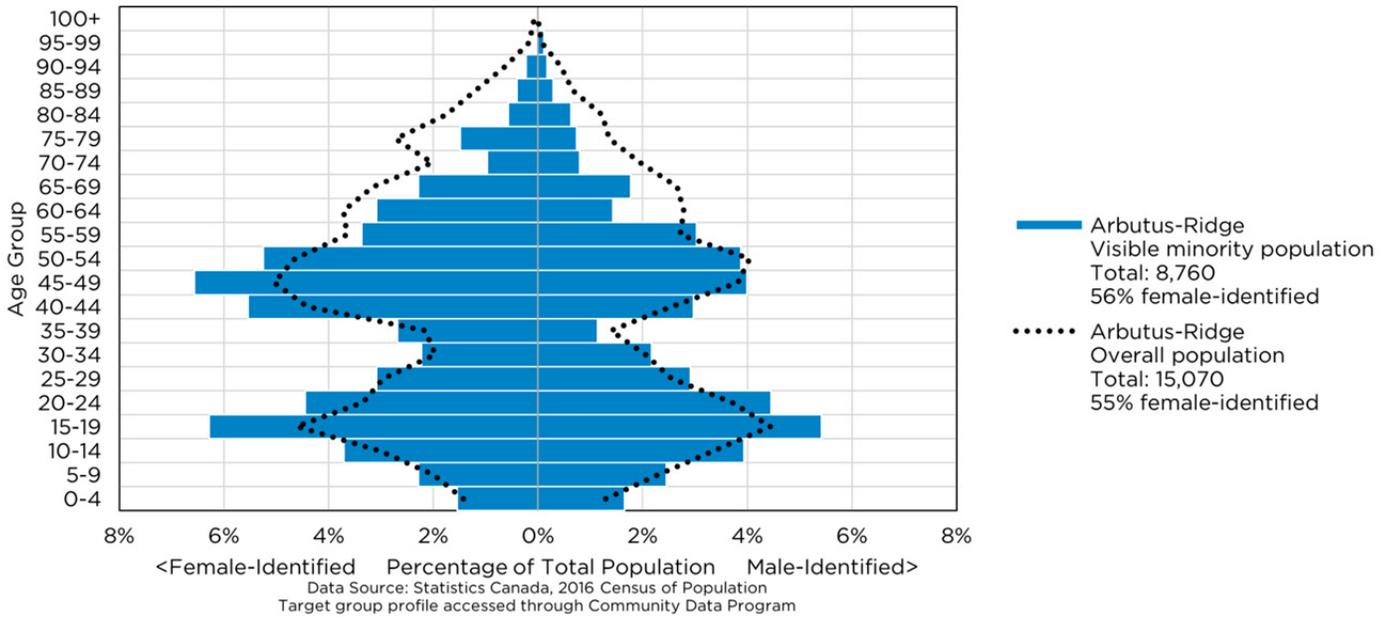
Arbutus-Ridge: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016



Demographics of Racialized Populations

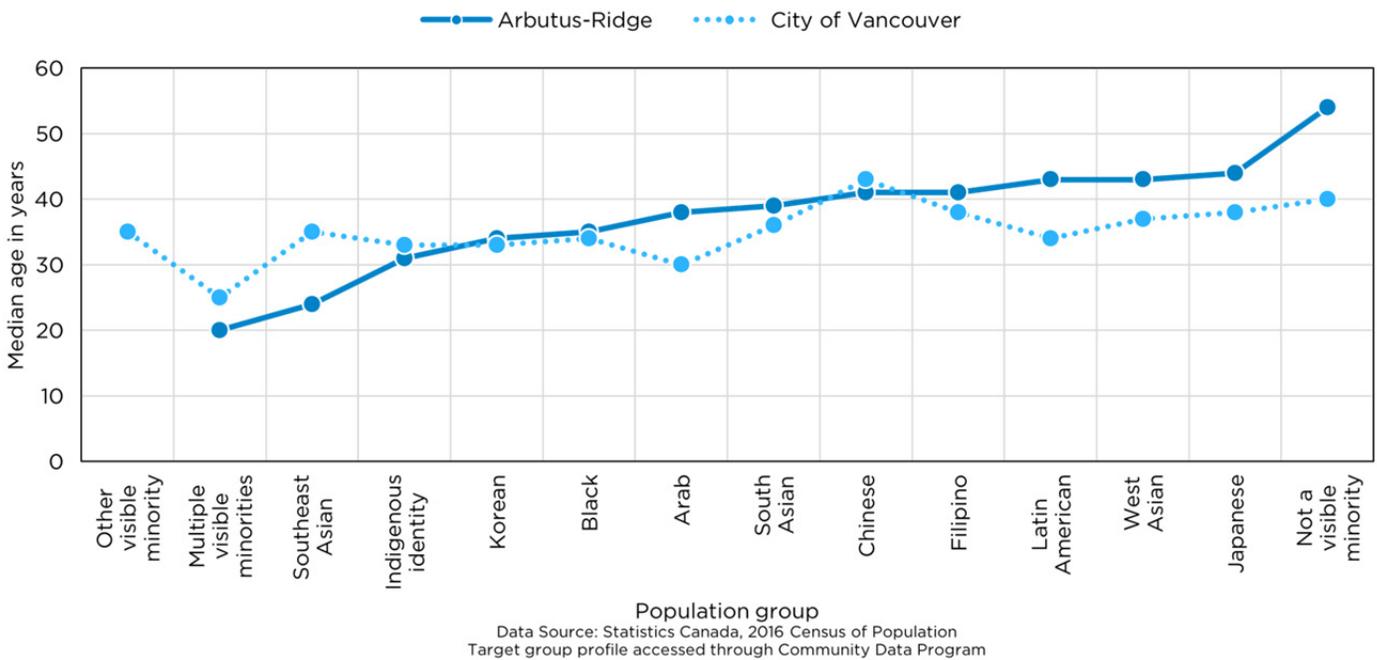
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Arbutus-Ridge has greater representation from younger age groups than the overall population. The visible minority population is also more likely to be female.

**Arbutus-Ridge:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Arbutus-Ridge is highest for people who are not in visible minority groups and lowest for people identified with multiple visible minority groups.

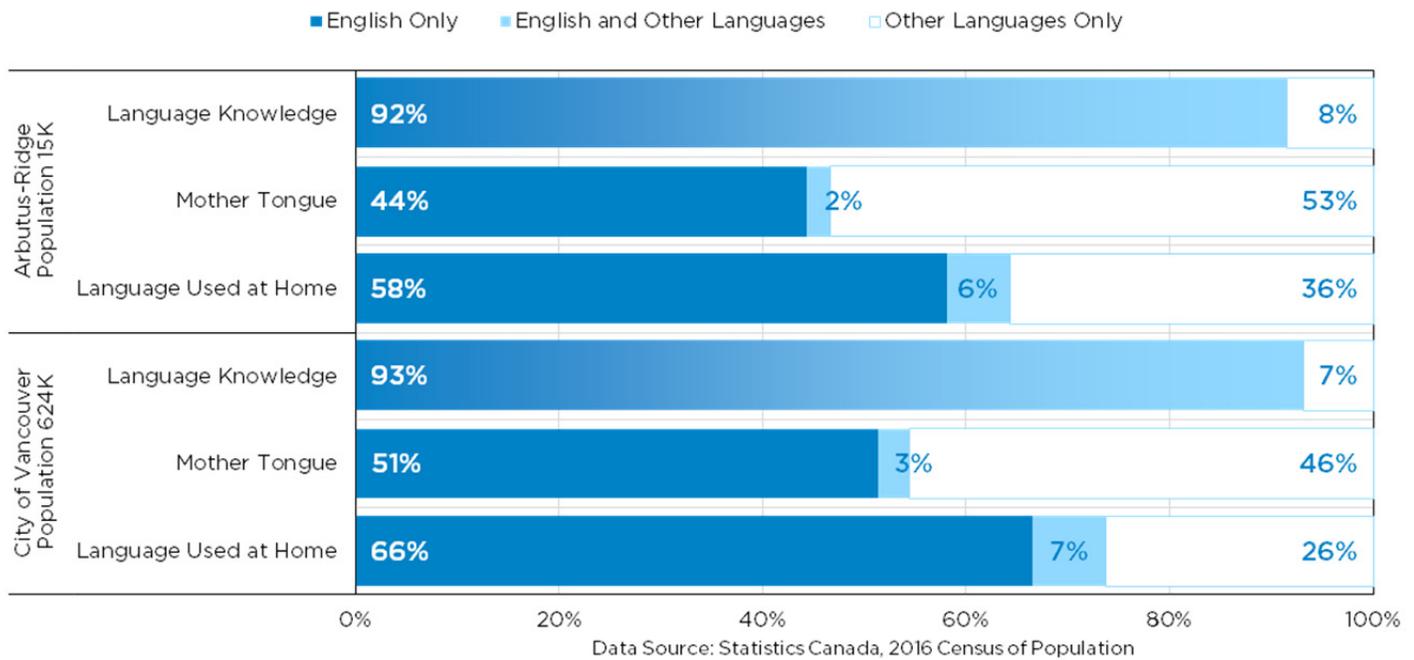
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

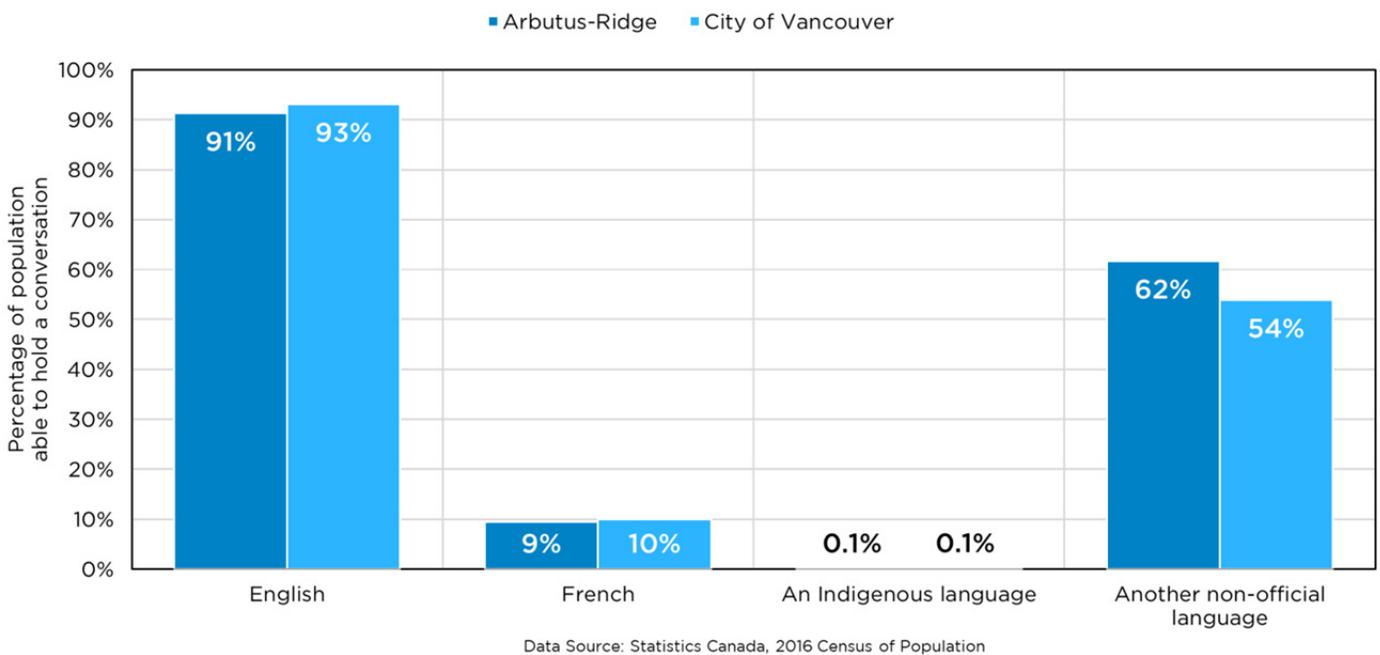
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Arbutus-Ridge has a notably higher proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Arbutus-Ridge has a smaller share of its population with knowledge of English and French, and a larger proportion with non-official language knowledge.

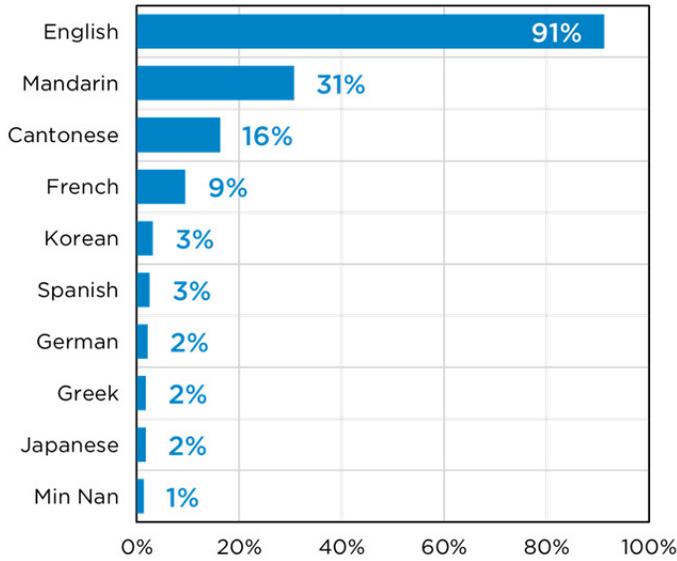
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



Language Knowledge

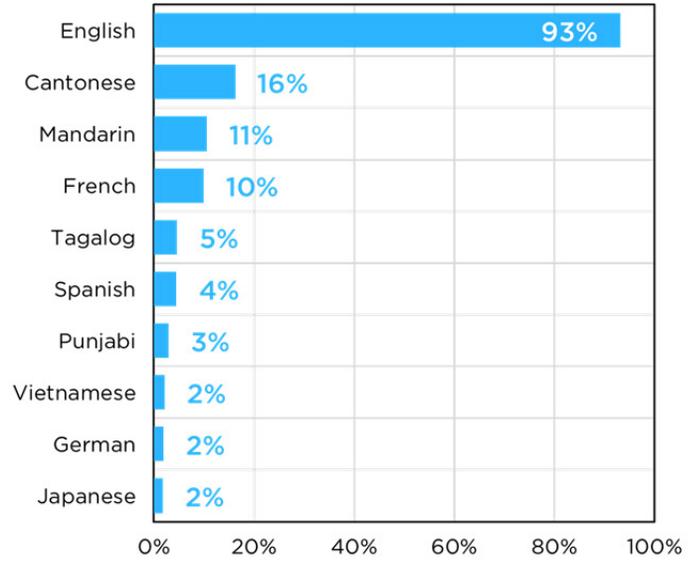
A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that nearly one in three Arbutus-Ridge residents are able to communicate in Mandarin, and one in six can use Cantonese.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

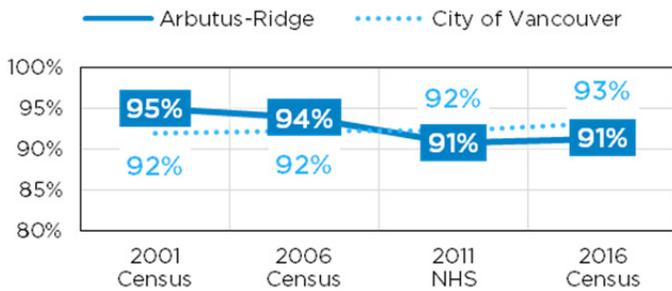
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



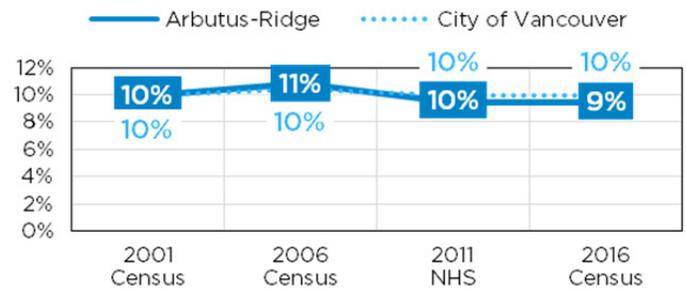
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Over time, Arbutus-Ridge has proportionally fewer residents with knowledge of official languages, and an increasing share with knowledge of Mandarin. The neighbourhood has slightly fewer Cantonese speakers than the city overall. The increase in both Mandarin and Cantonese speakers in 2016 may be an artefact of more precise classification and reporting; the next census will clarify trends.¹¹

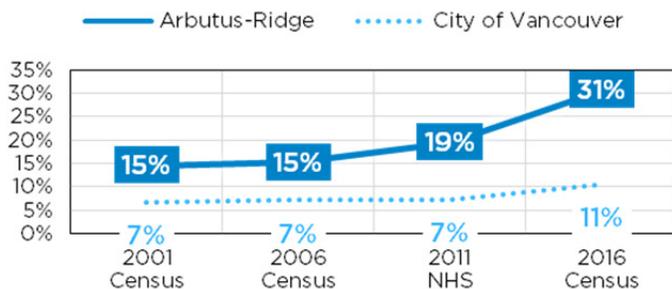
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



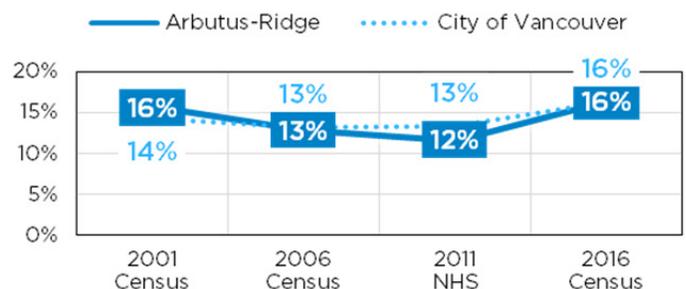
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



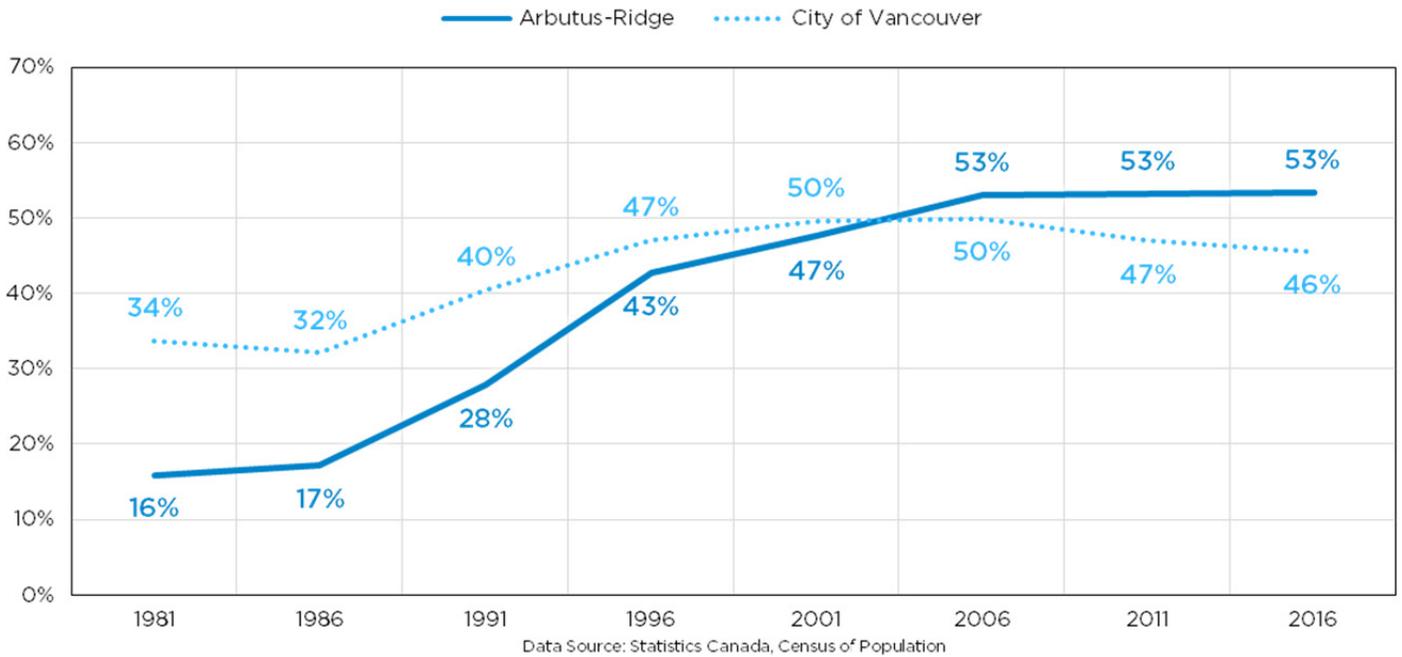
Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

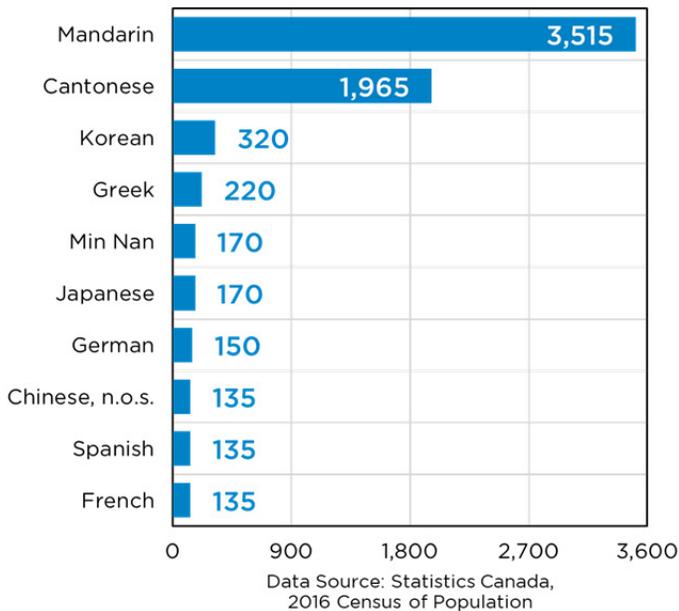
More than half of Arbutus-Ridge residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has been steady since 2006 even as the rate for the city overall has declined somewhat.

Population With a Non-English Mother Tongue, 1981-2016

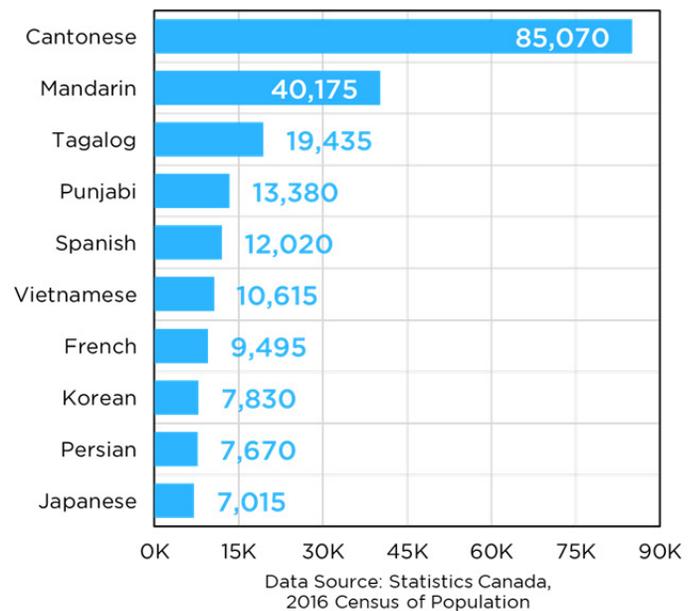


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Arbutus-Ridge, with Arbutus-Ridge residents more likely to report Mandarin than the city overall.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



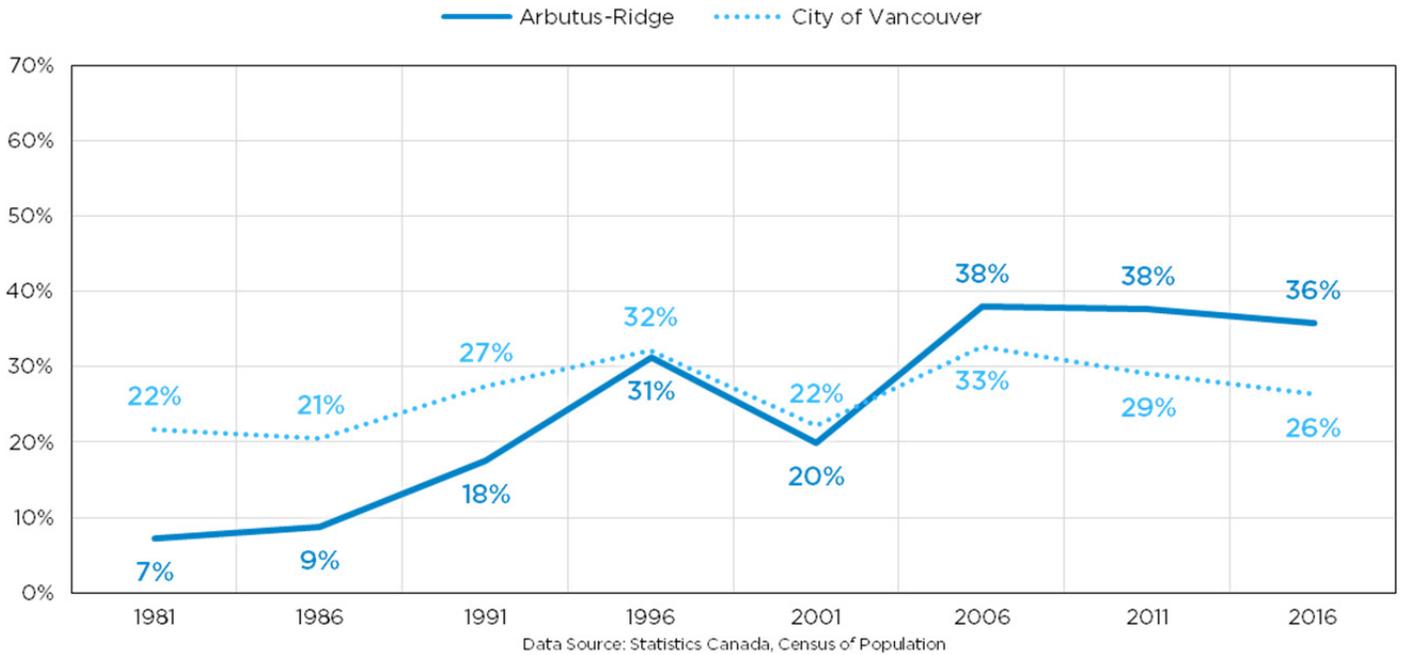
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

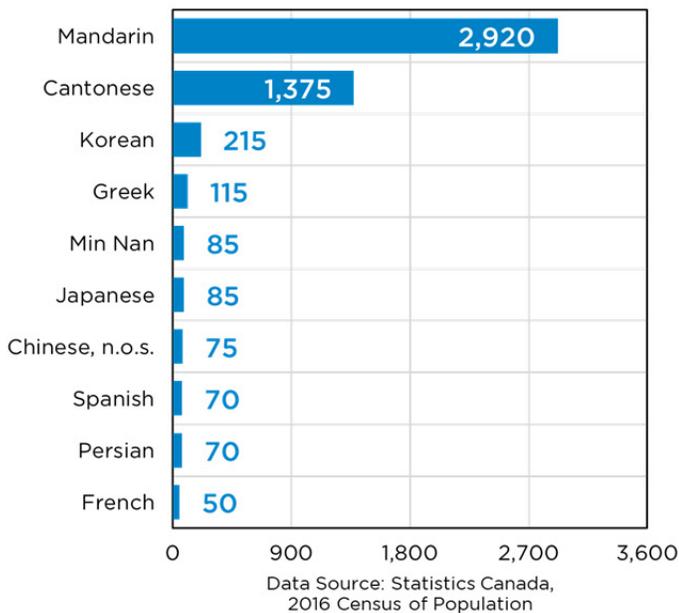
Over a third of Arbutus-Ridge residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has increased substantially over time, and is substantially higher than the city average.¹²

Population Usually Using a Non-English Language at Home, 1981-2016

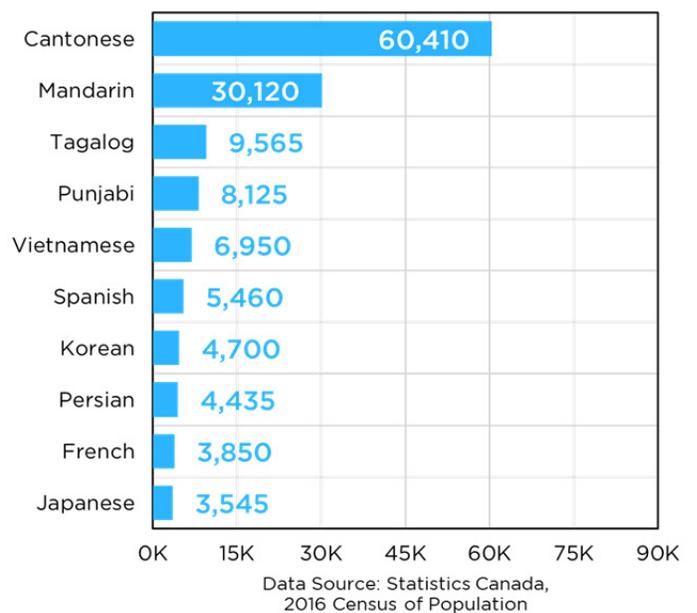


Mandarin is the most commonly used home language other than English in Arbutus-Ridge, followed by Cantonese.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



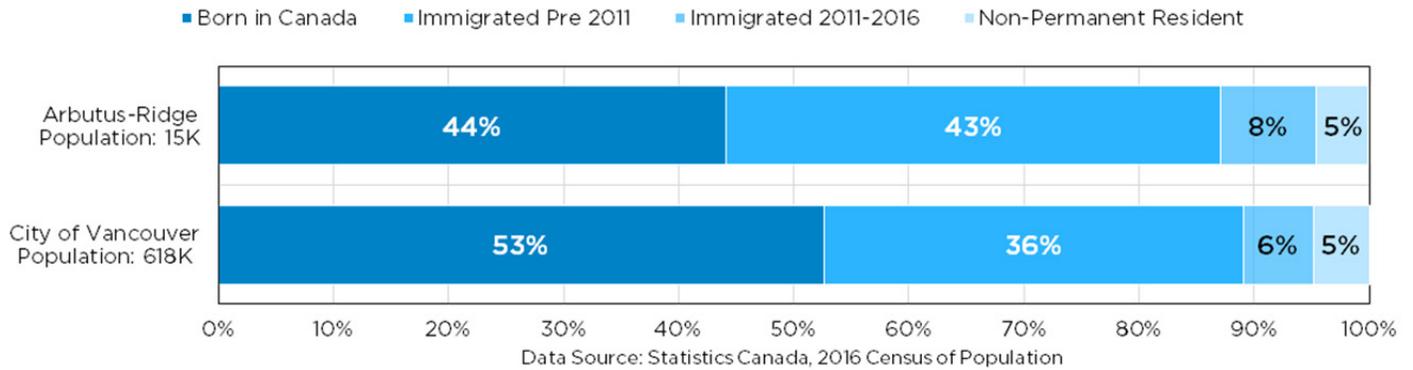
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

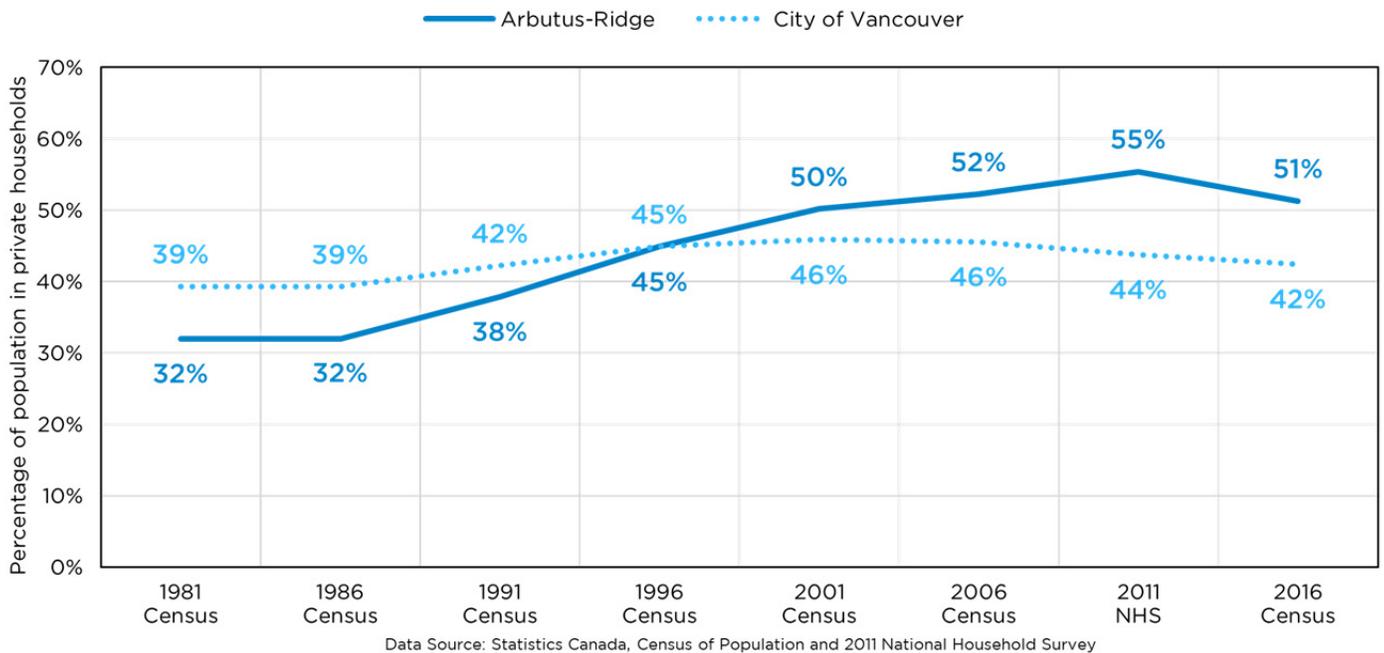
Arbutus-Ridge has become a majority-immigrant neighbourhood. In 2016, 51% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 5% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Arbutus-Ridge has had proportionally more immigrants than the city overall since the 2001 census.

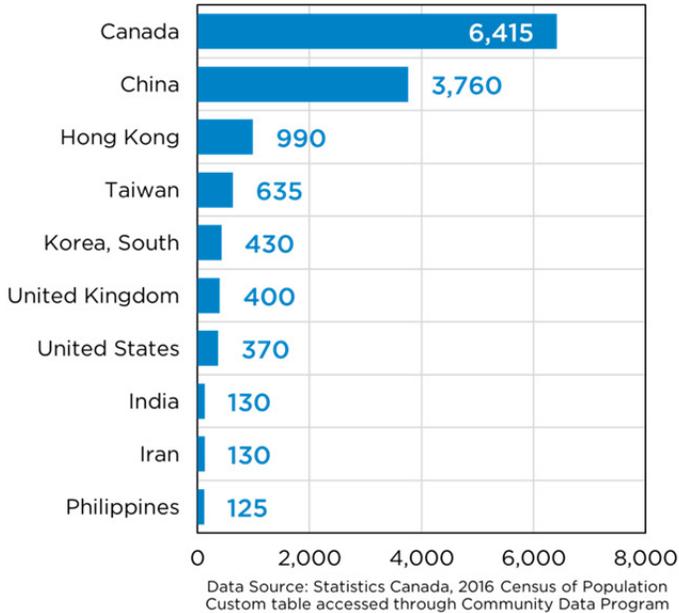
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



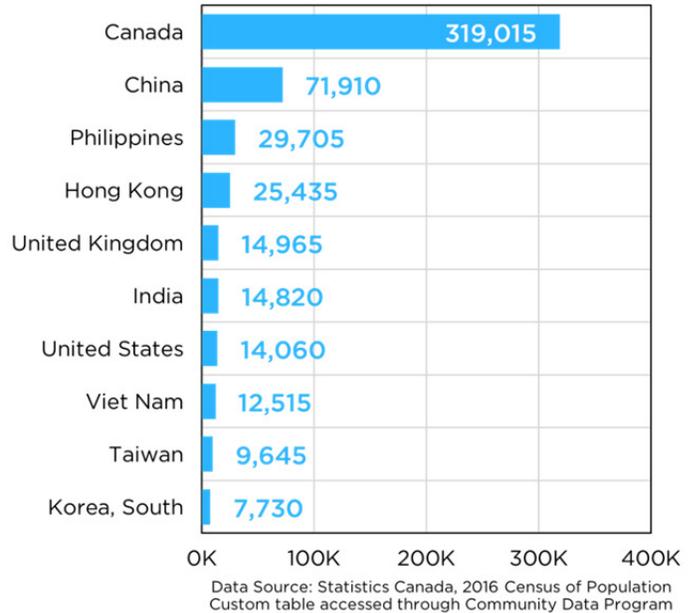
Places of Birth

Just under half of the population of Arbutus-Ridge was born in Canada. The most commonly reported places of birth for those not born in Canada are China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

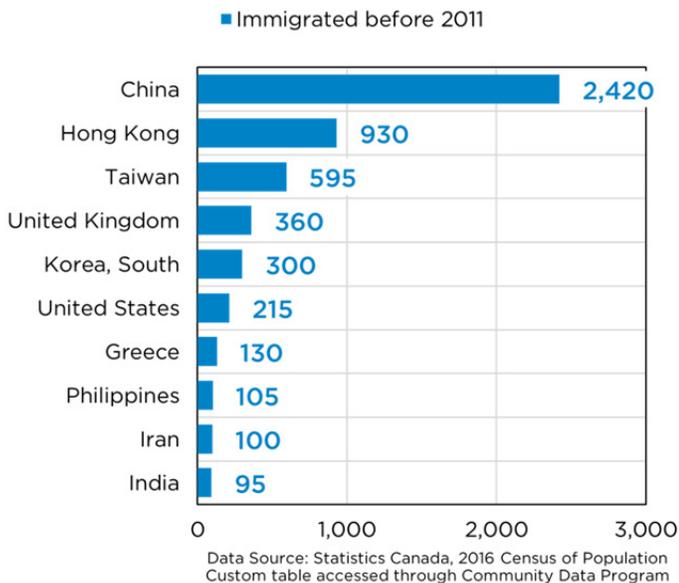


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

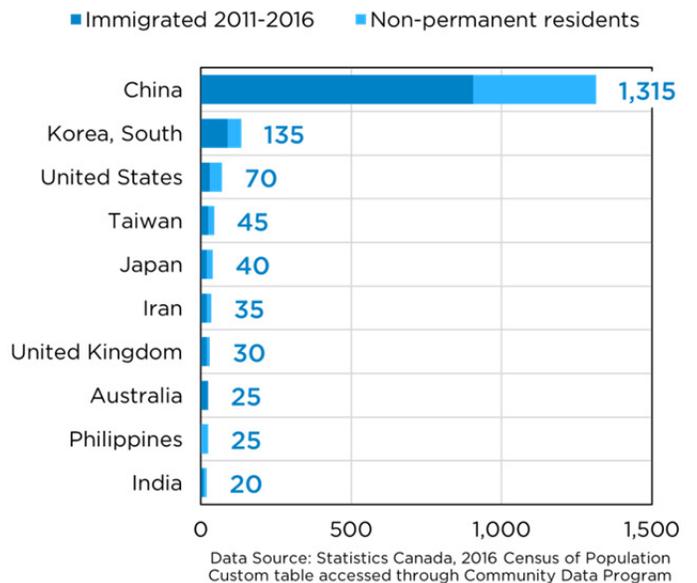


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver, though in Arbutus-Ridge China makes up the largest share of both established and recent immigrant populations.

Arbutus-Ridge: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



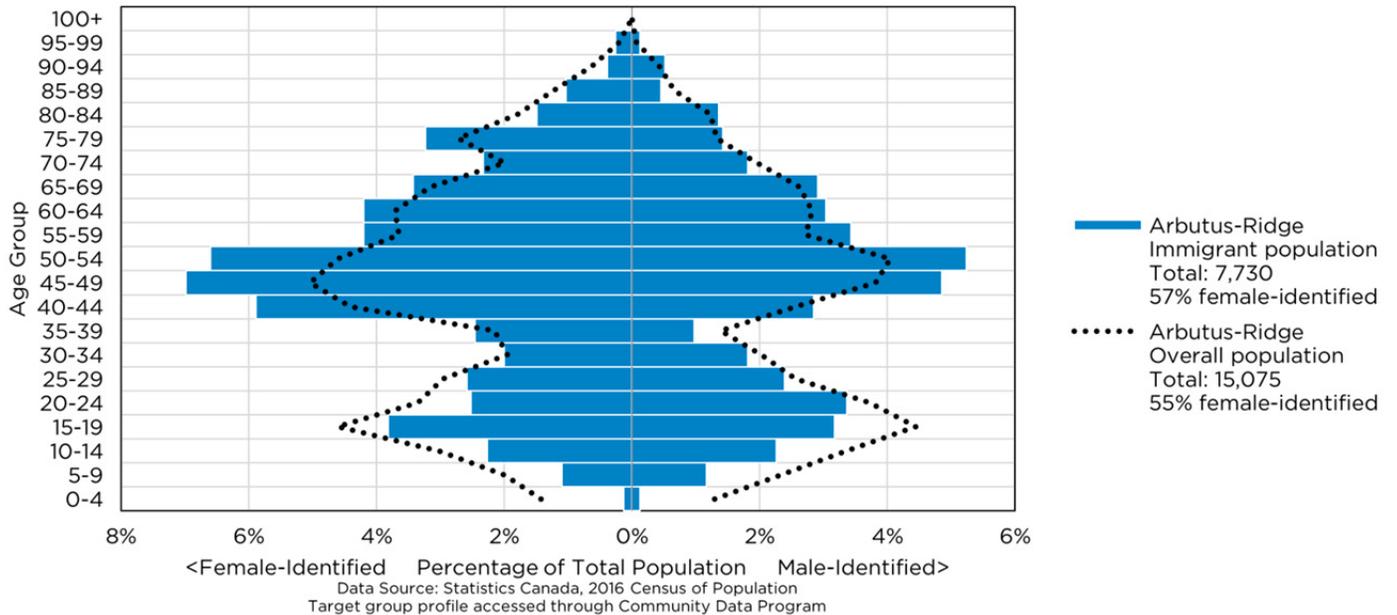
Arbutus-Ridge: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

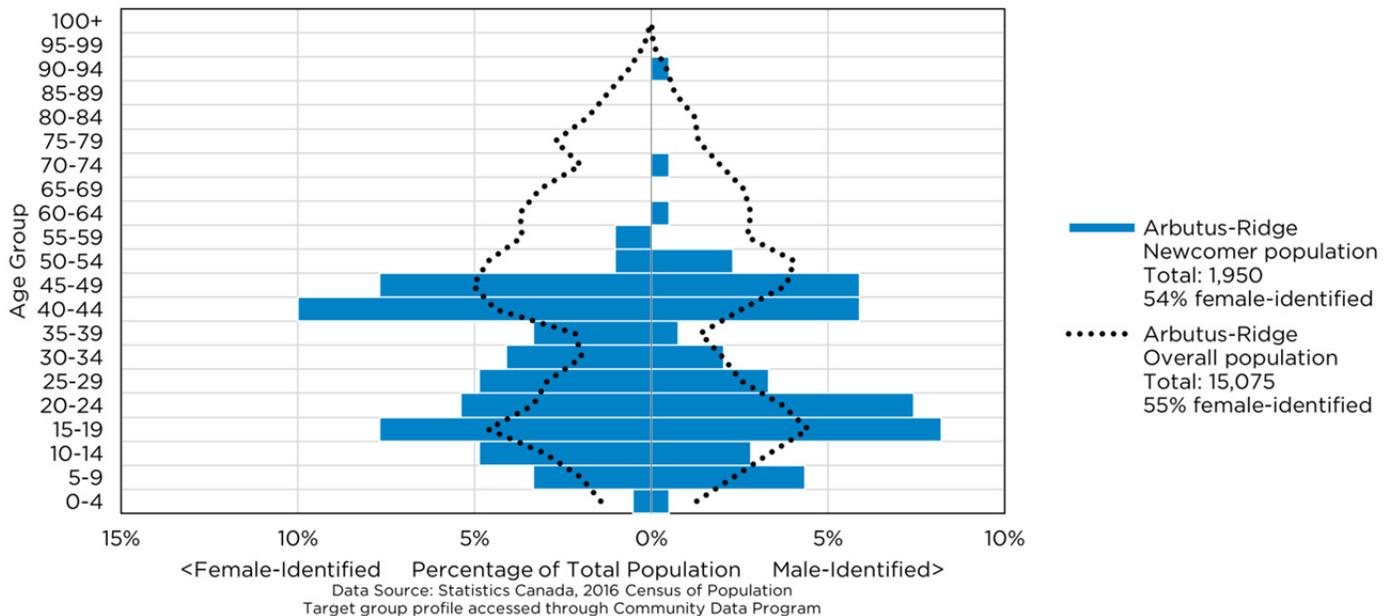
The immigrant population in Arbutus-Ridge has greater representation of people in their 40s and 50s than the overall population in the neighbourhood.

**Arbutus-Ridge:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is also relatively concentrated in people in their 40s, but it is also notable that children and youth make up a greater share of the newcomer population in Arbutus-Ridge than they do in the area's overall population.

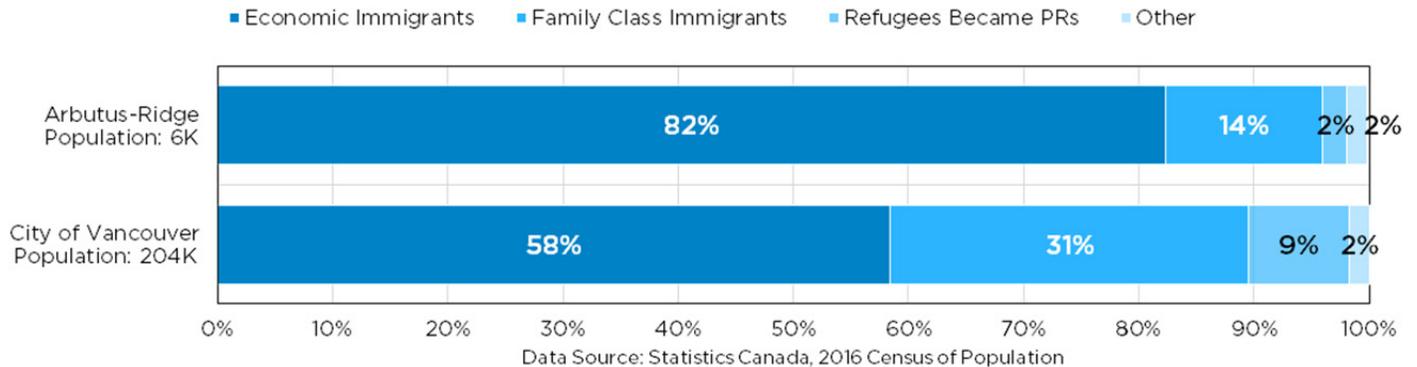
**Arbutus-Ridge:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

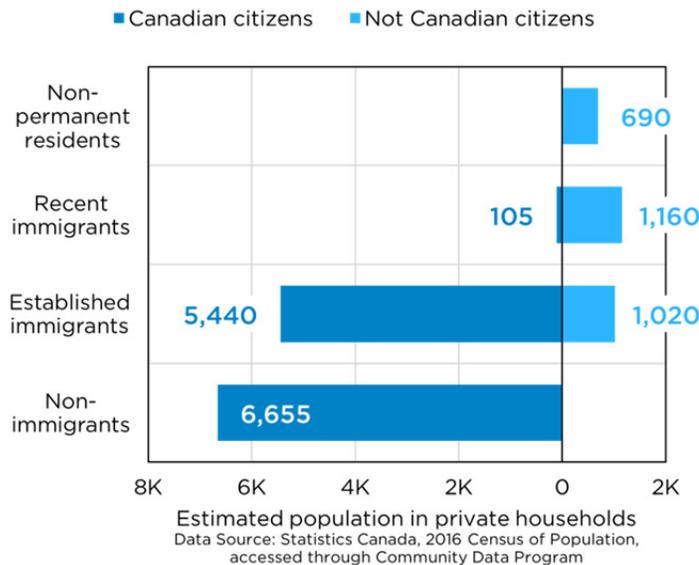
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Arbutus-Ridge stands out for having a very large proportion of immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

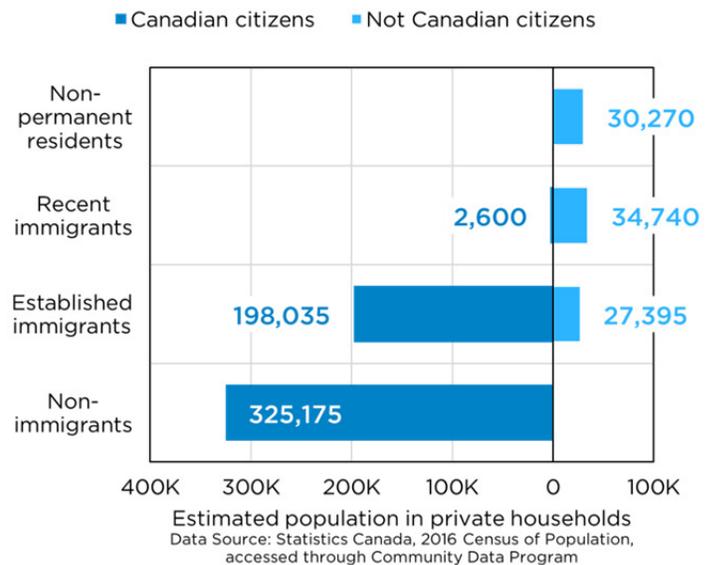


In Arbutus-Ridge, 84% of established immigrants and 8% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 5% of Arbutus-Ridge's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Arbutus-Ridge: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



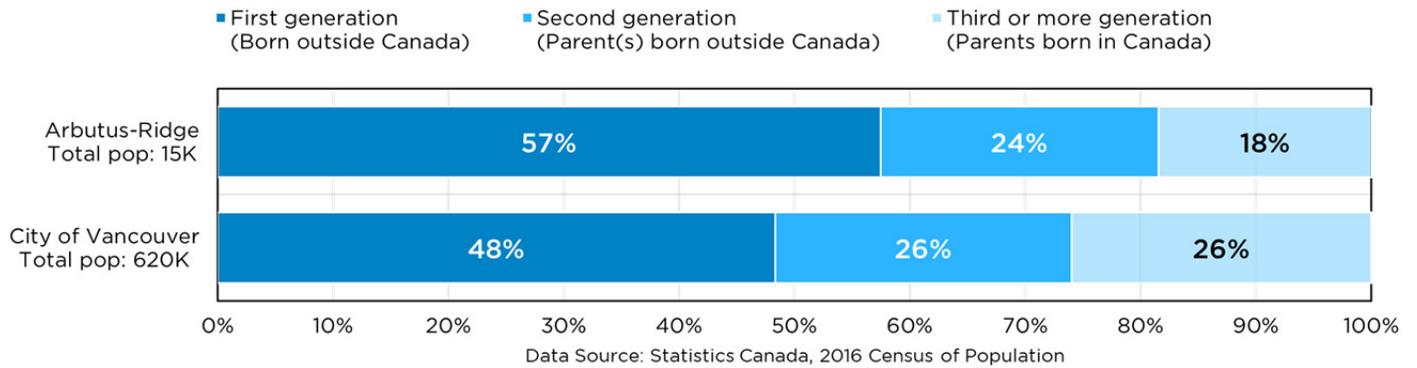
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

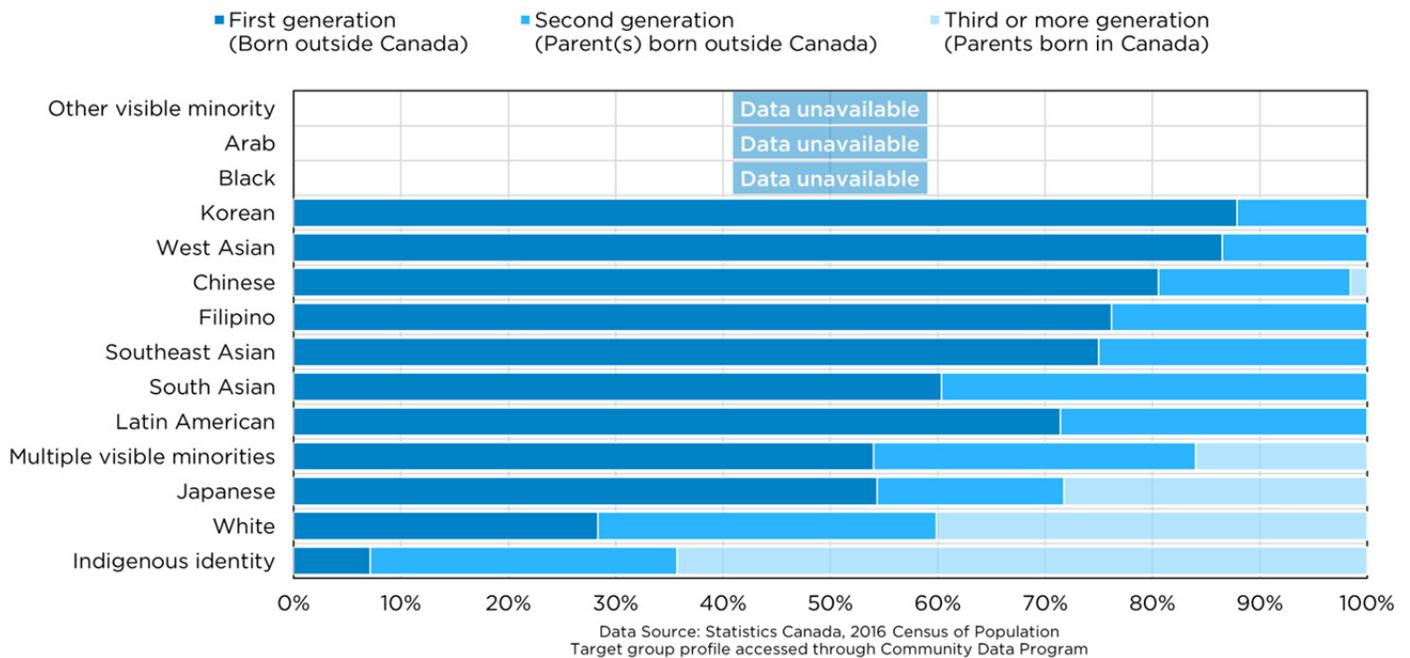
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. Arbutus-Ridge remains dominated by first-generation residents—people who themselves were born outside of Canada—but the second-generation population is growing. Just 18% of the population in Arbutus-Ridge was third-or-more generation, with both their parents born in Canada.

Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Arbutus-Ridge, 60% of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. Nearly half of Japanese residents, as well as those identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups, were born in Canada.

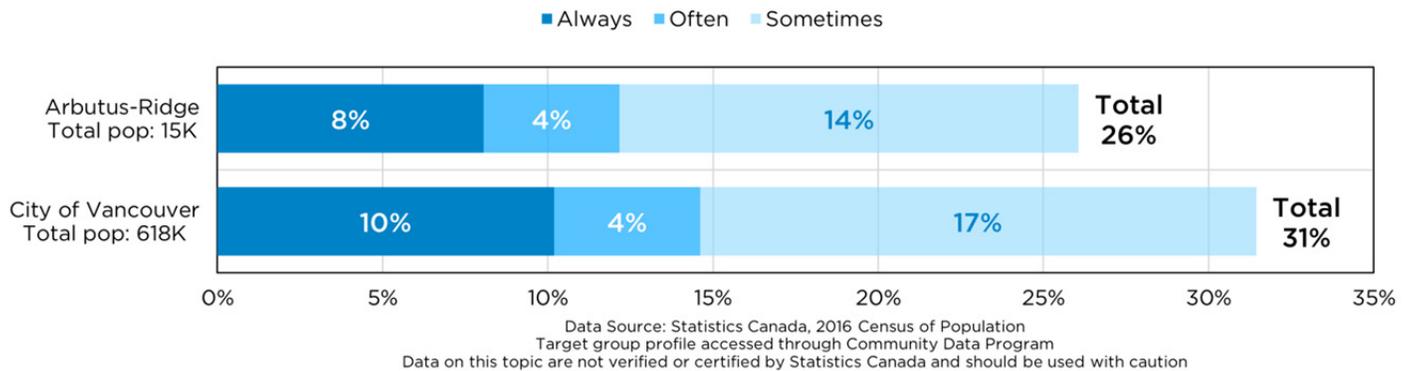
Arbutus-Ridge: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

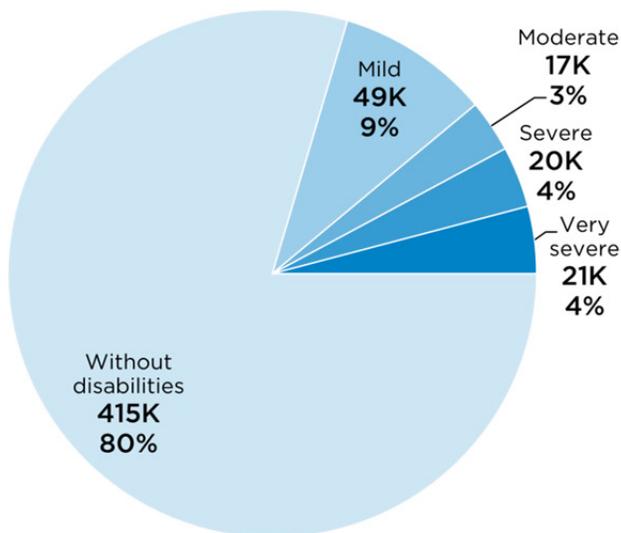
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Arbutus-Ridge, 26% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a lower rate than for Metro Vancouver overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

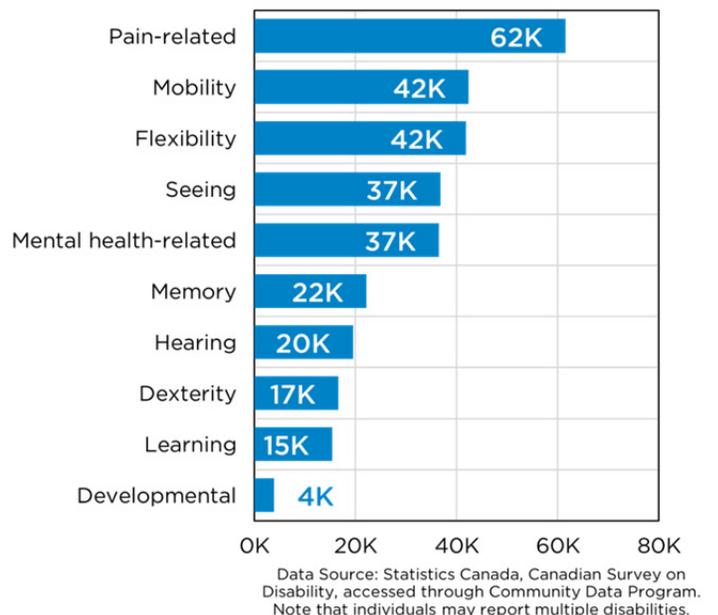


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe or very severe disability. The most common types of disability are pain, mobility and flexibility.

City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Disabilities by Severity, 2017



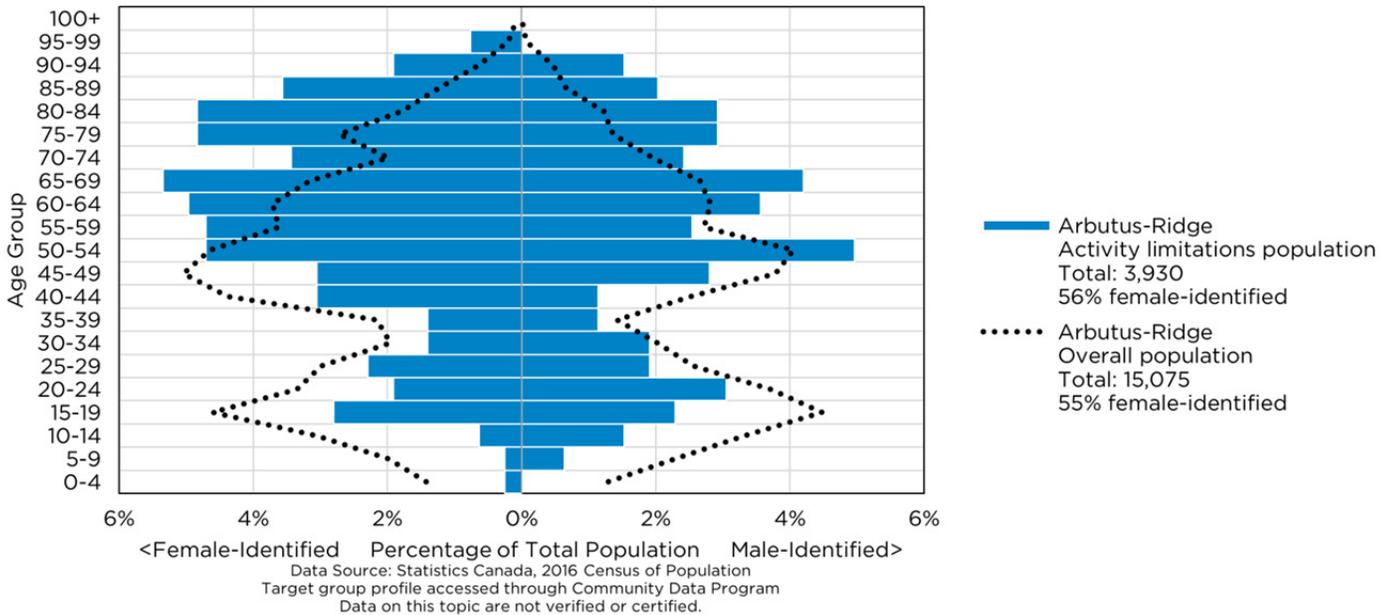
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

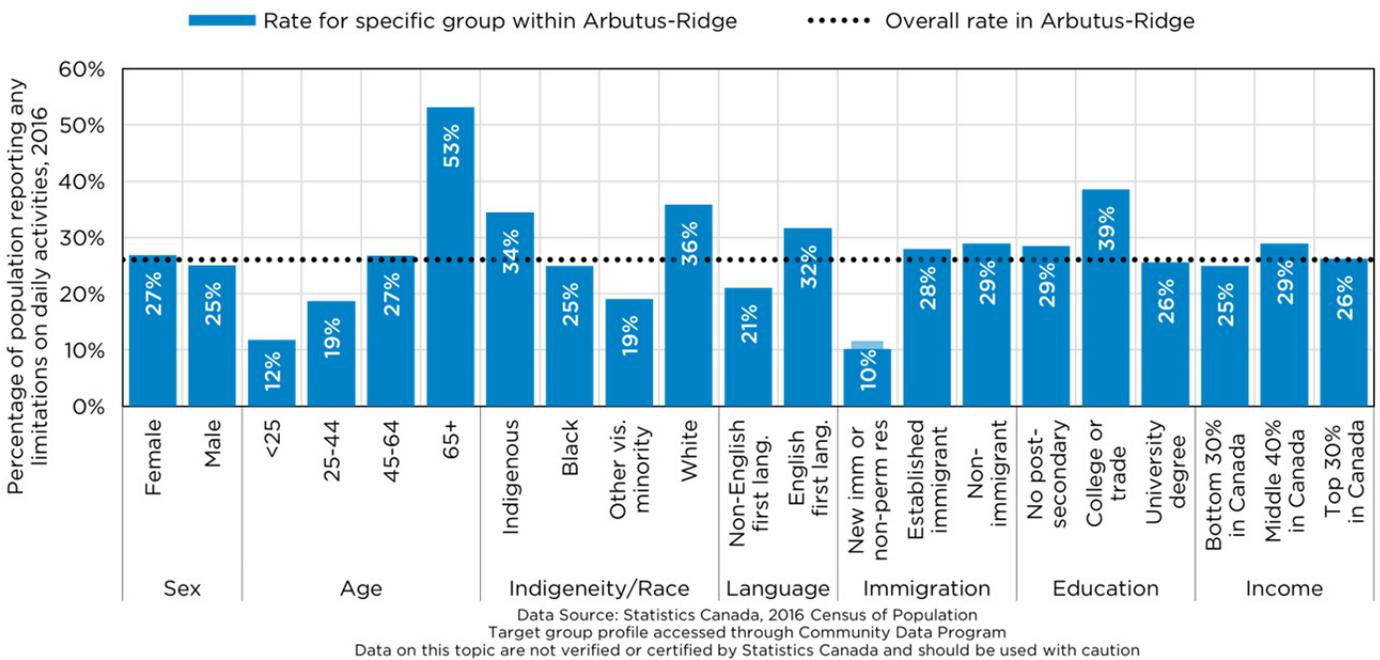
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

Arbutus-Ridge: Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. As shown above, older adults and seniors are much more likely to report activity limitations, but there are also other differences visible.

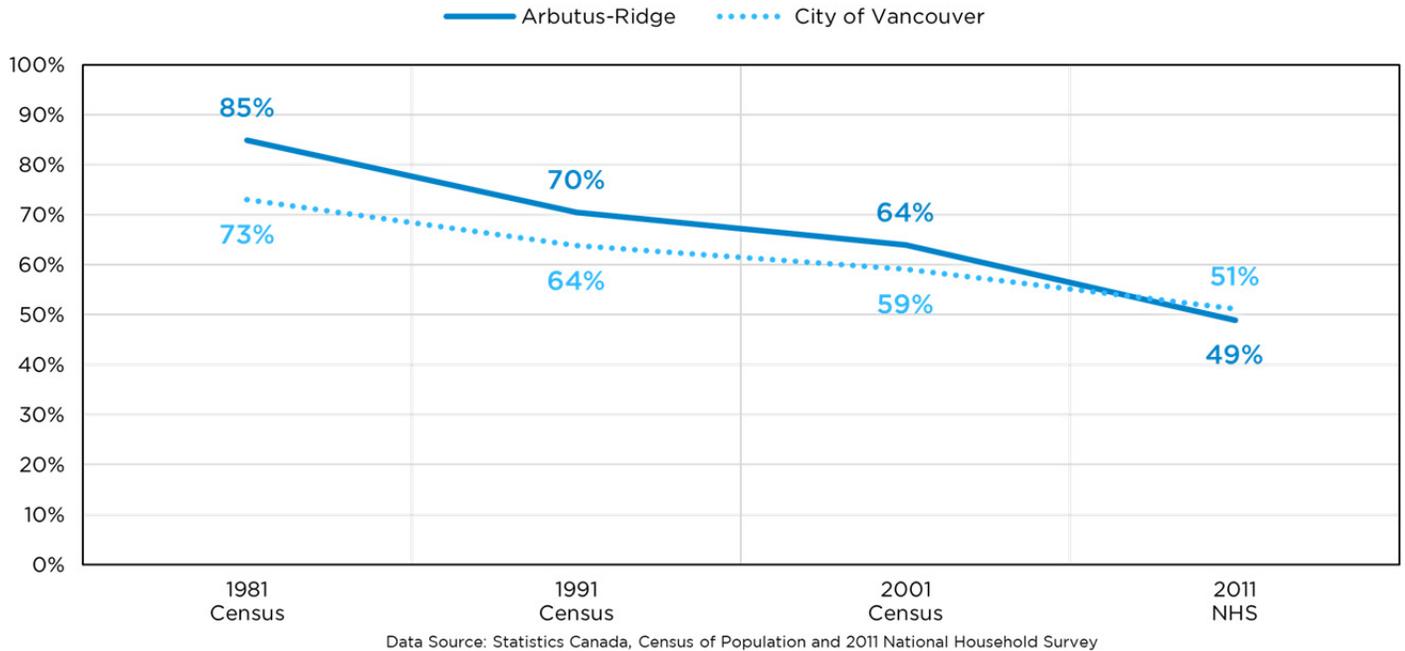
Arbutus-Ridge: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

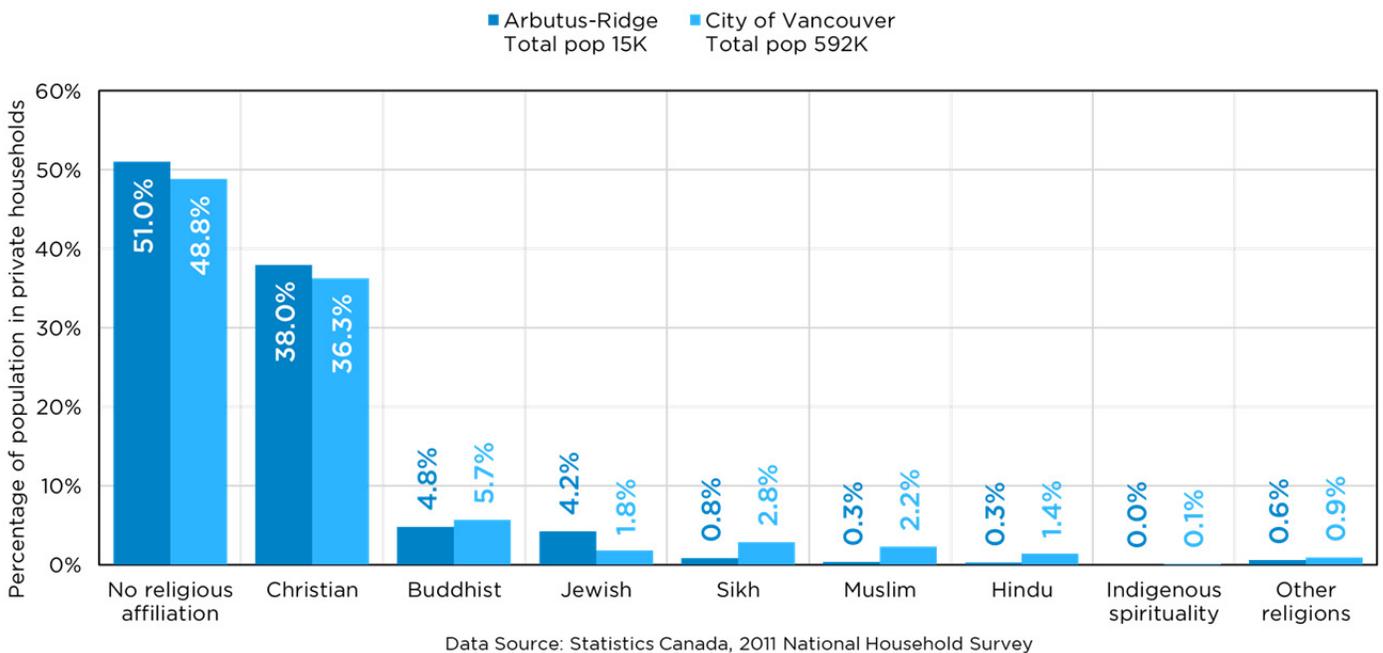
Information on people’s religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, about half of the population in Arbutus-Ridge and Vancouver were estimated to have a religious affiliation.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



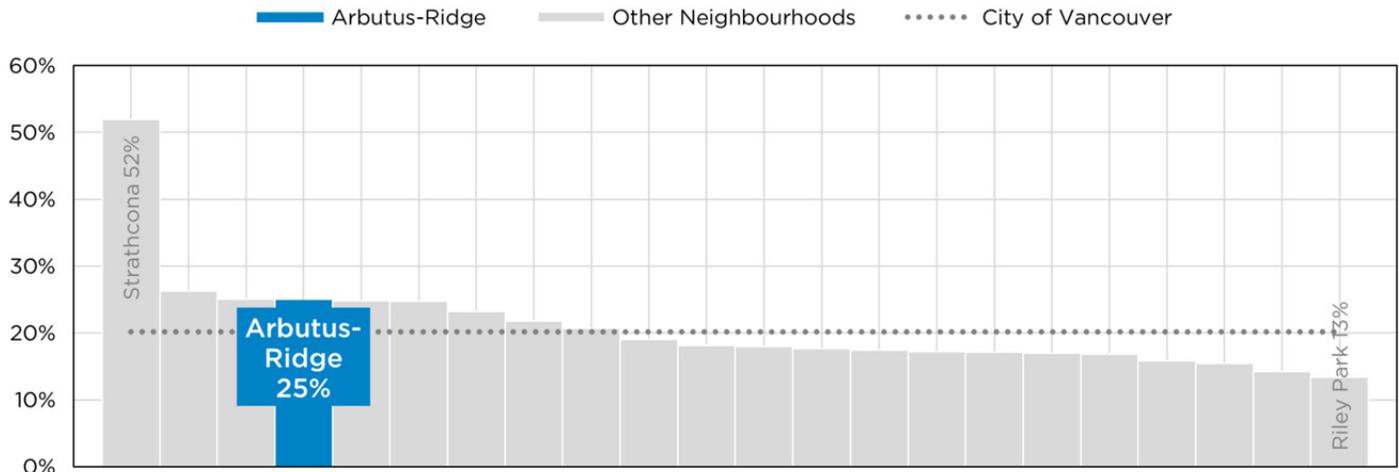
The graph below shows categories of religious affiliation reported in Arbutus-Ridge and the City of Vancouver. Arbutus-Ridge residents are somewhat more likely to identify as Christian or Jewish.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

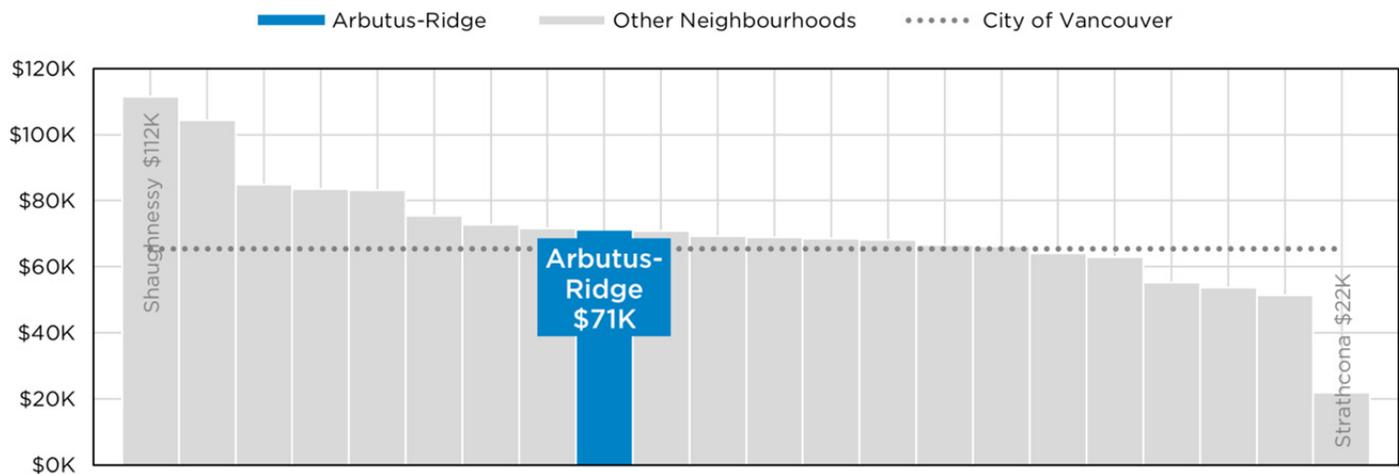


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

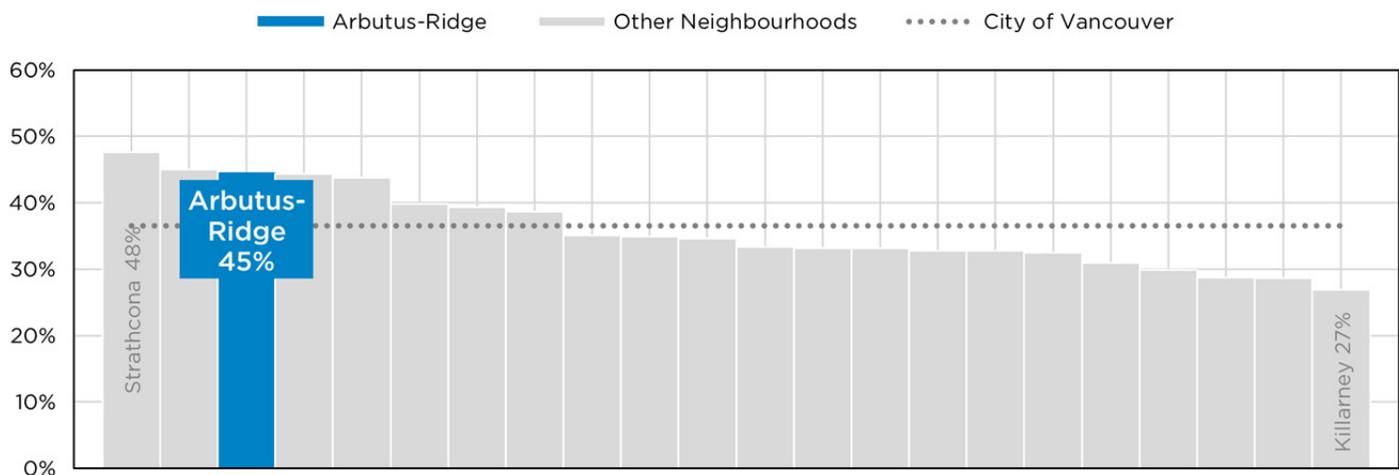
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

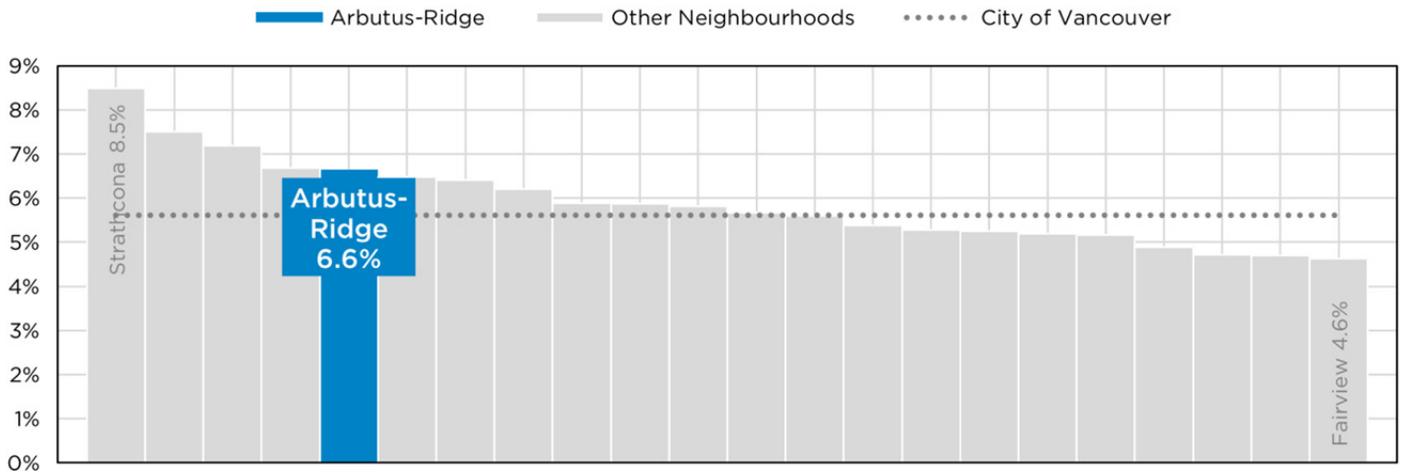


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

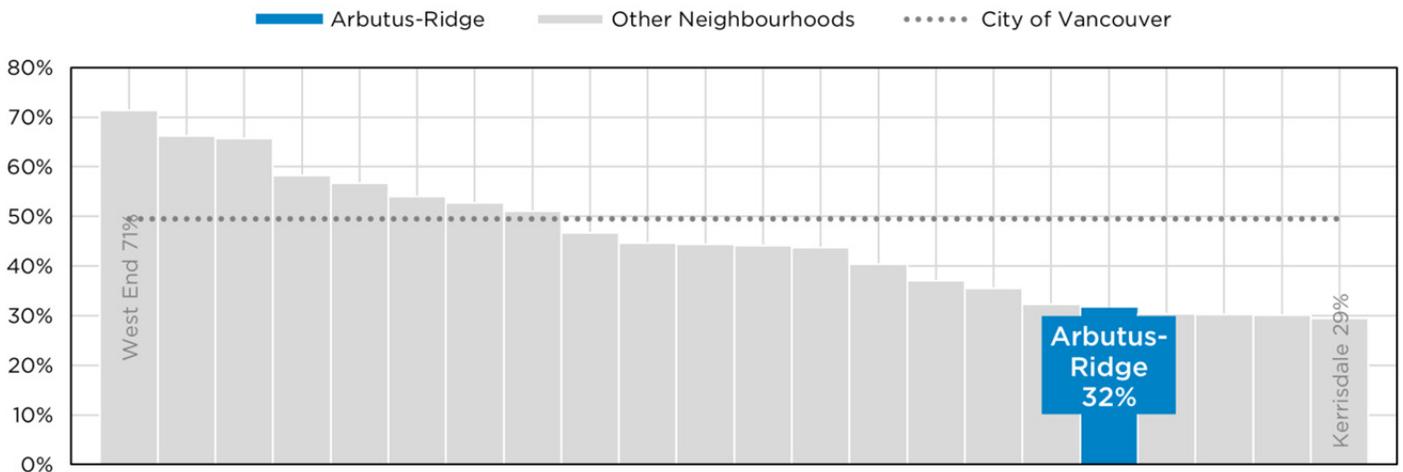


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

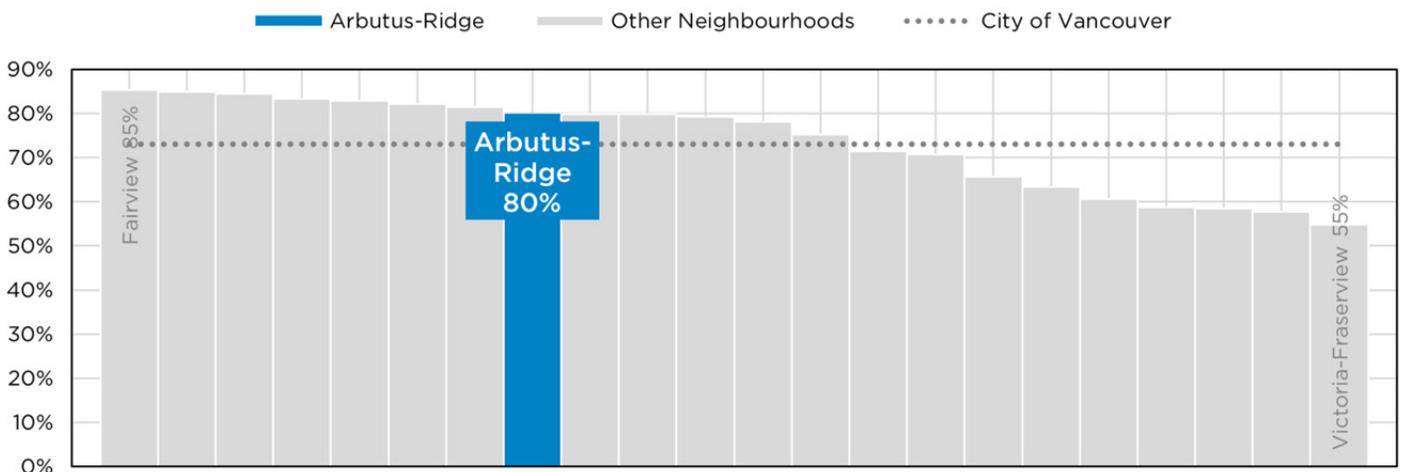
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



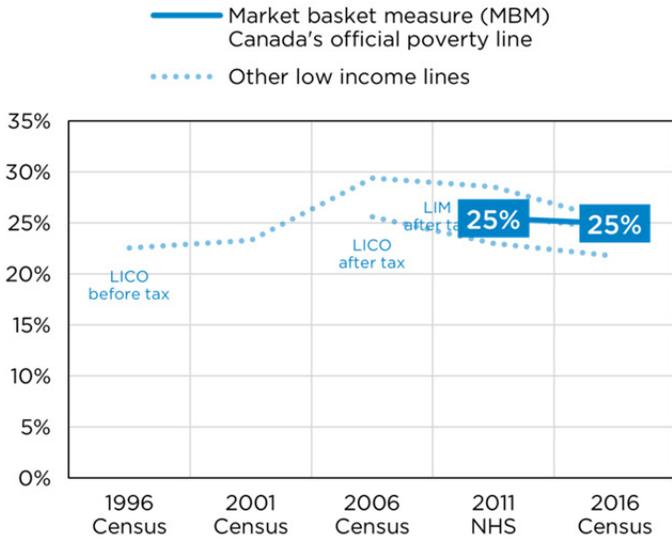
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



Income Poverty

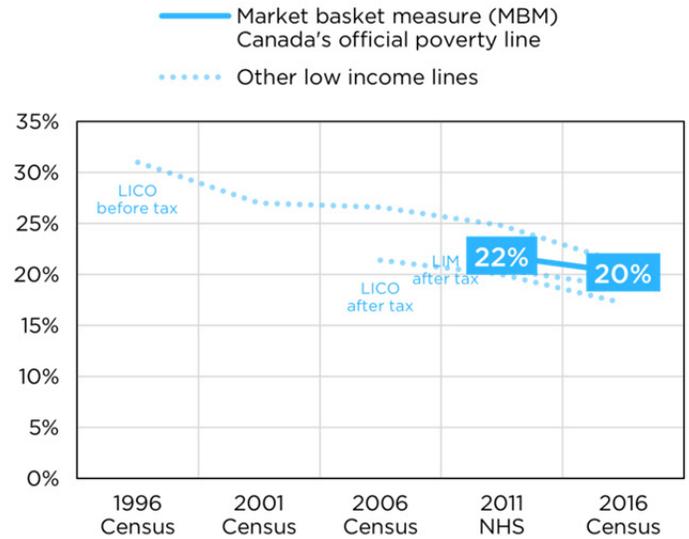
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 25% of the population in Arbutus-Ridge have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the poverty rate appears to be consistently higher than the city in recent periods.

**Arbutus-Ridge:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

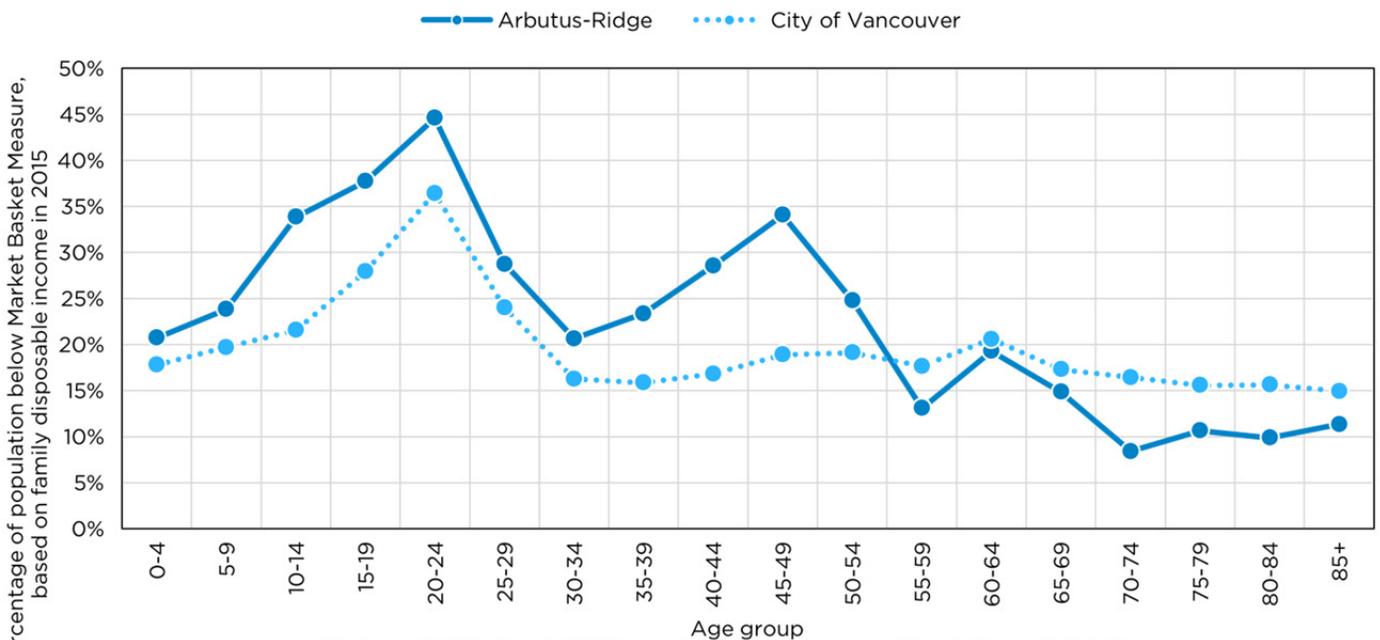
**City of Vancouver:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

Poverty is experienced by people of all ages, but there are differences visible by age. People under age 55 are more likely to experience poverty in Arbutus-Ridge than in the city overall.

Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

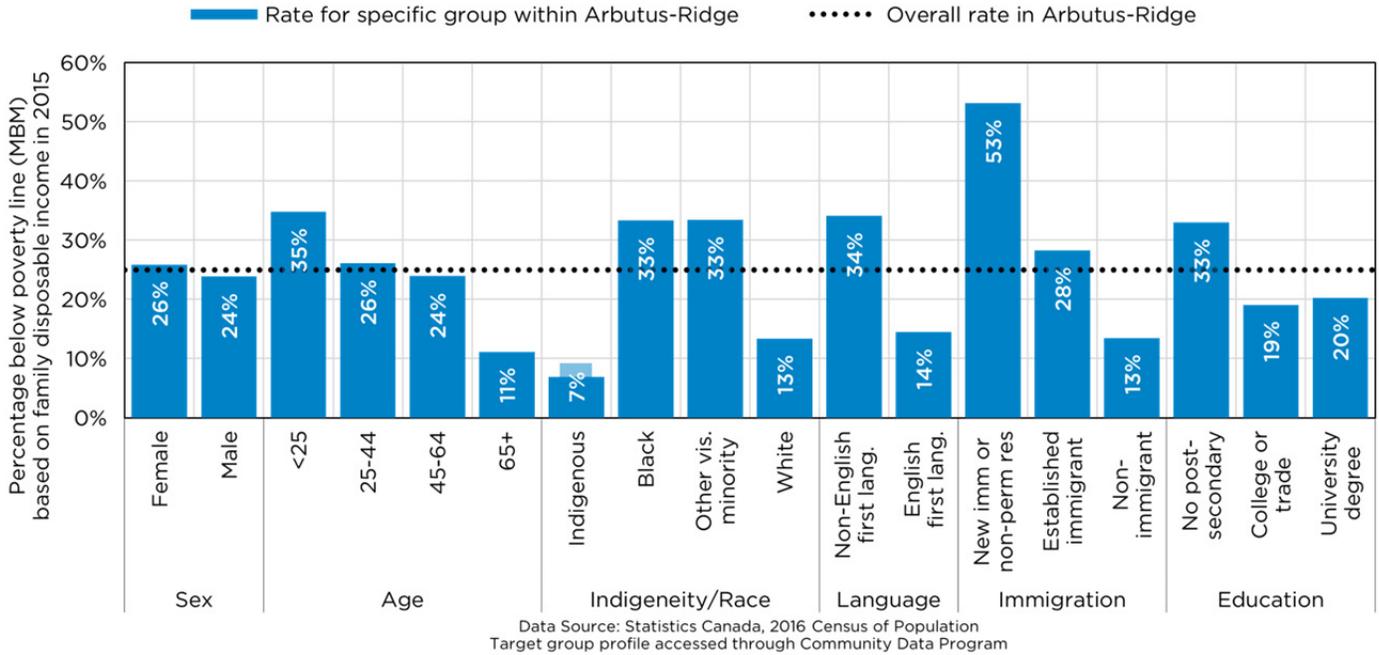


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

Equity and Poverty

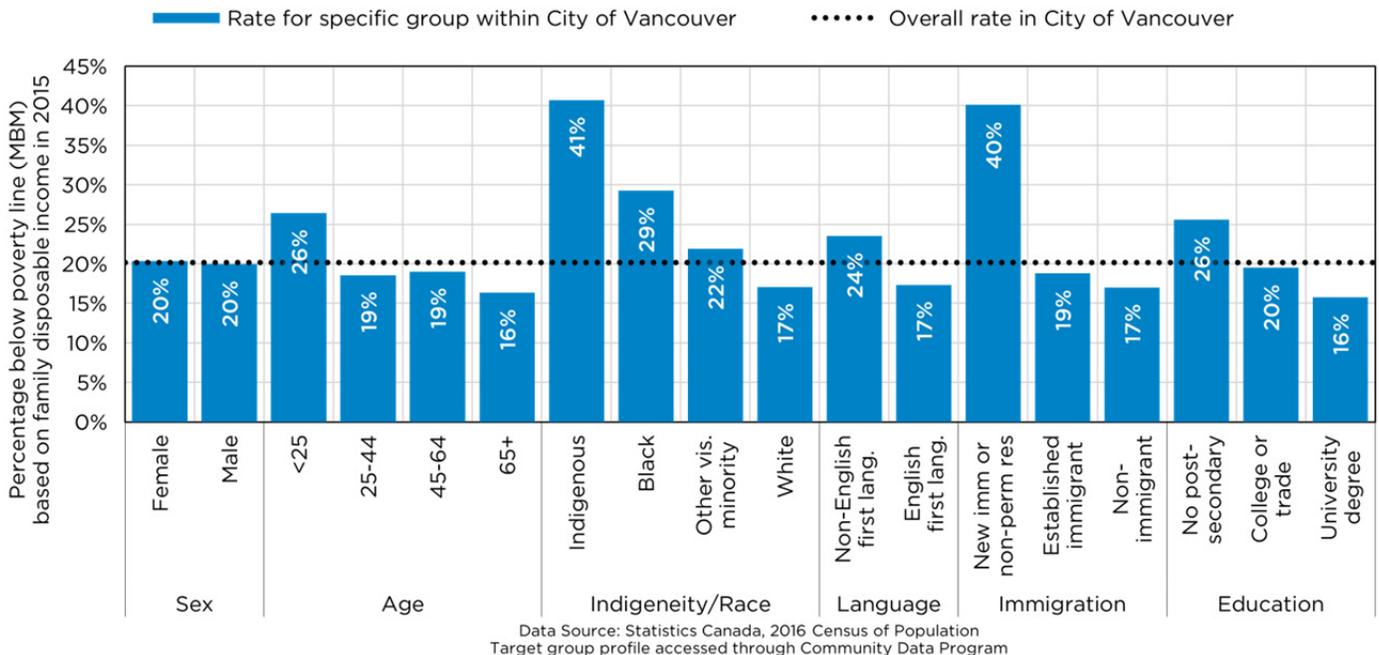
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Arbutus-Ridge, people in Black and other racialized groups are more likely to experience poverty than white residents. Newcomers and immigrants have higher poverty rates than Canadian-born residents.

Arbutus-Ridge: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



Across the city, there is evidence that poverty disproportionately impacts people in Indigenous and racialized groups and newcomers, among other inequities.

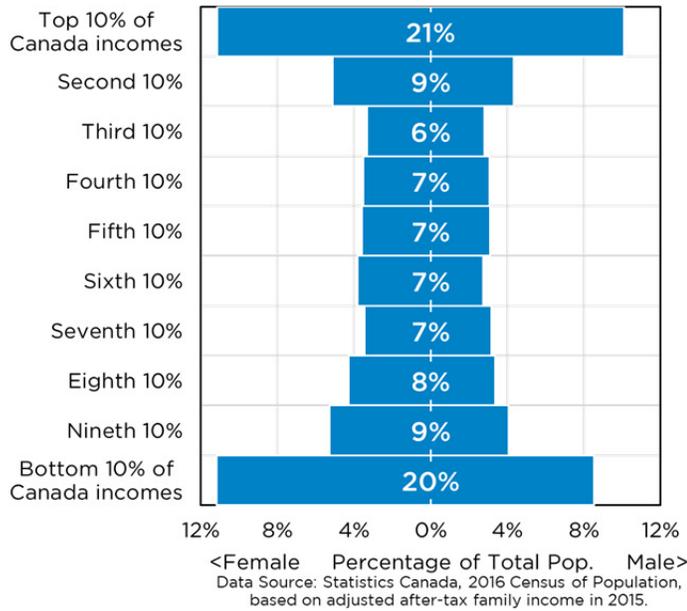
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



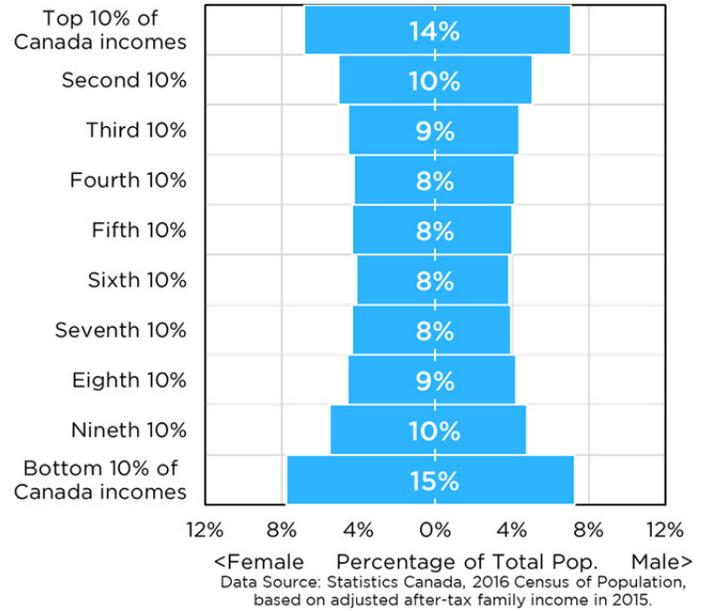
Income Inequity

The City of Vancouver is more polarized than Canada overall: 14% of Vancouverites are in the top 10% of Canadian earners, and 15% are in the bottom 10%. Arbutus-Ridge is more polarized than the city overall, with over 40% of Arbutus-Ridge residents in the top or bottom 10% of earners in the country.

Arbutus-Ridge: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

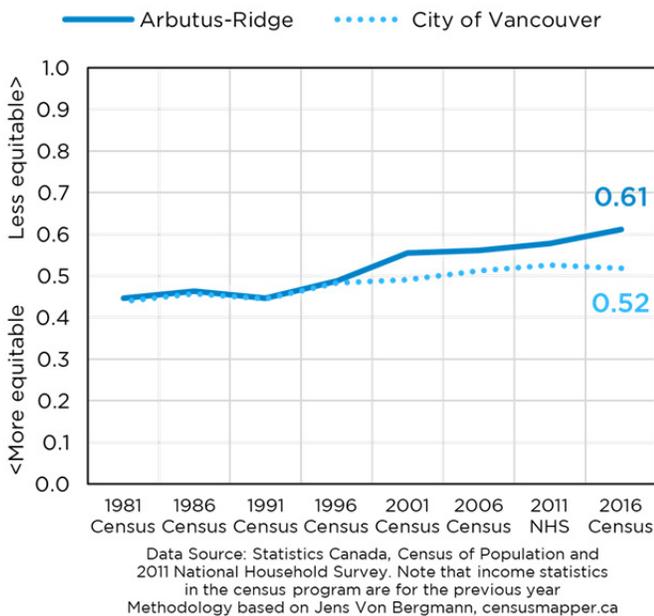


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

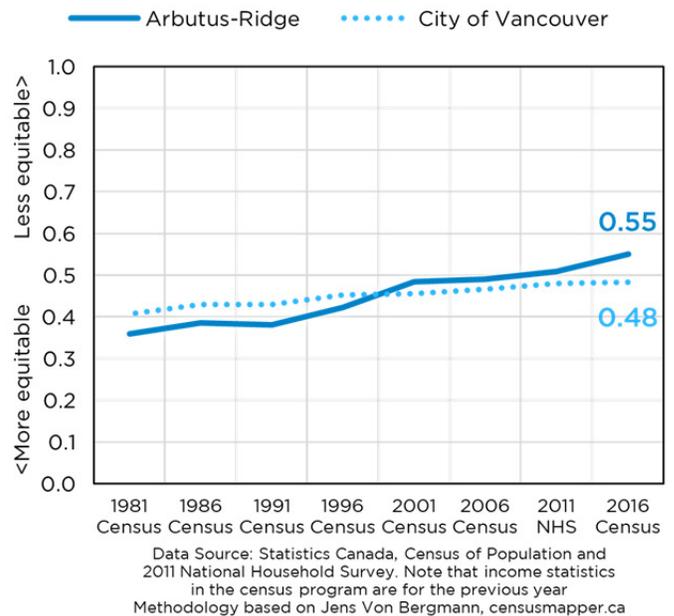


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Arbutus-Ridge can be seen to be more polarized than the city overall from 2001 to present, with an increasingly inequitable distribution of income.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



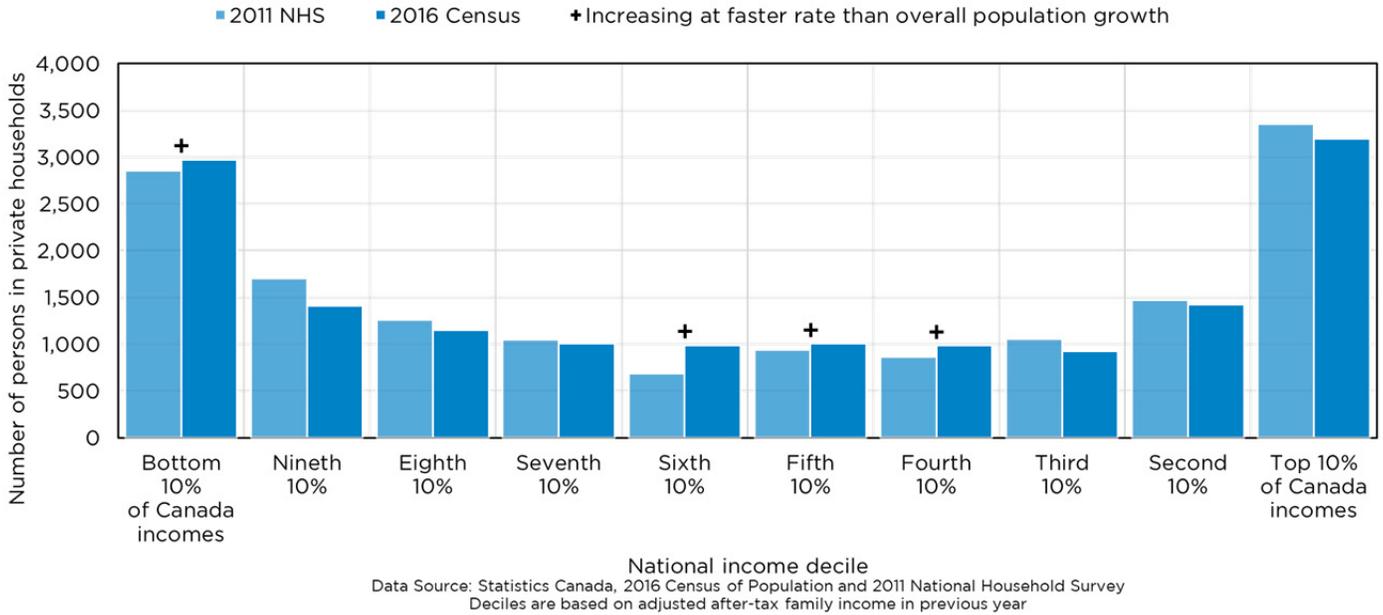
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

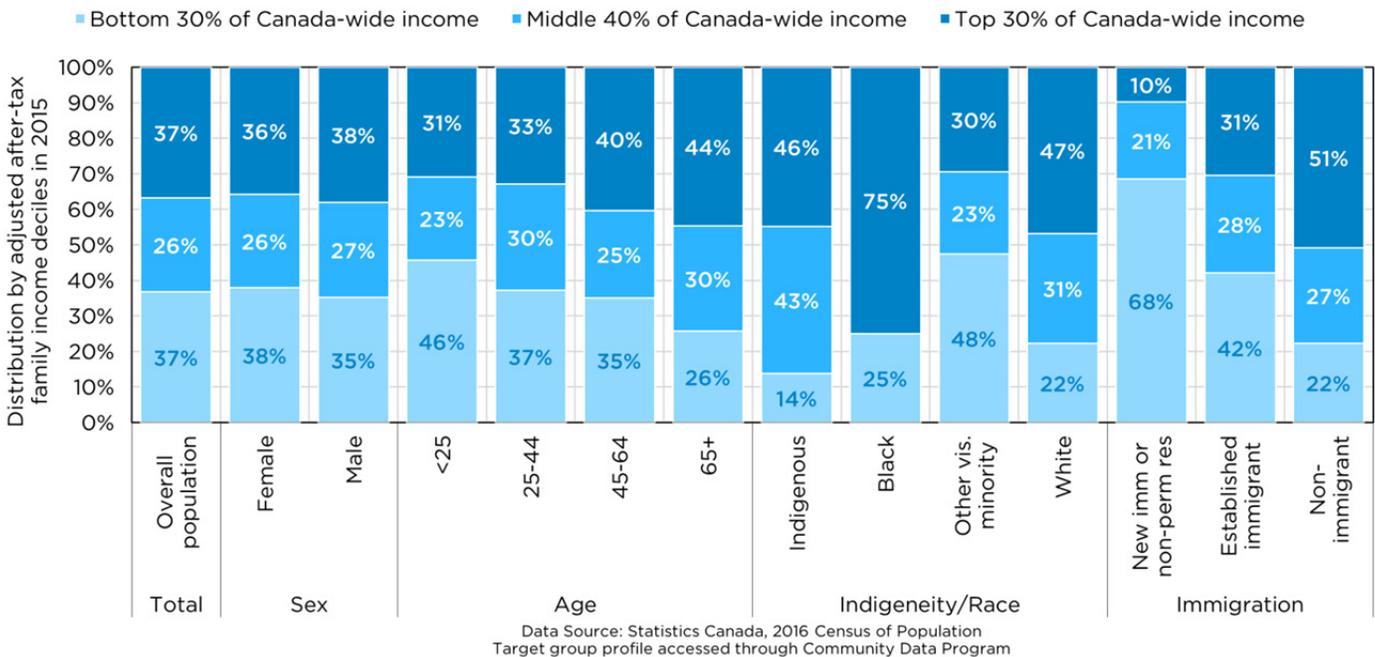
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Arbutus-Ridge has disproportionately gained low- and middle-income earners in that period.

Arbutus-Ridge: Population Estimates by National Income Decile, 2011-2016



Income inequity and polarization again intersect with other forms of inequity experienced by different groups in the city. In Arbutus-Ridge, people in older age groups are more likely to be in the upper tier of Canada-wide incomes. Non-immigrants are five times more likely than newcomers to find themselves in Canada's top 30%.

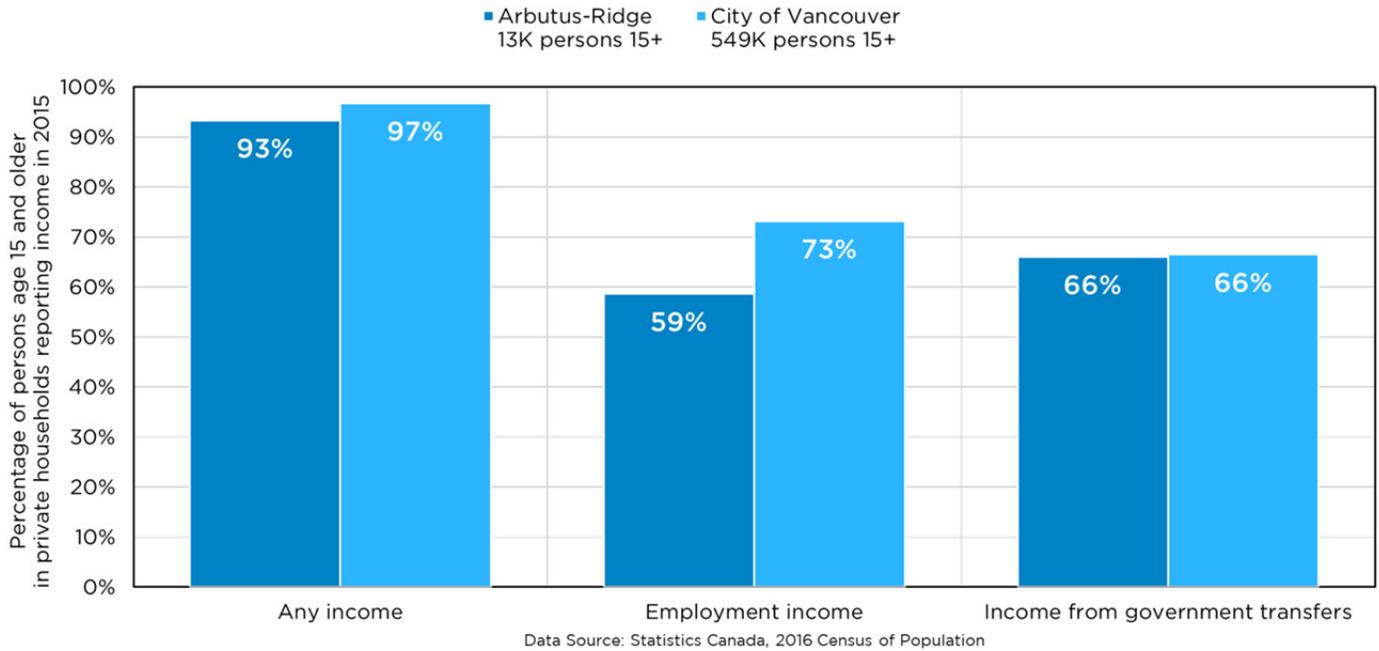
Arbutus-Ridge: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

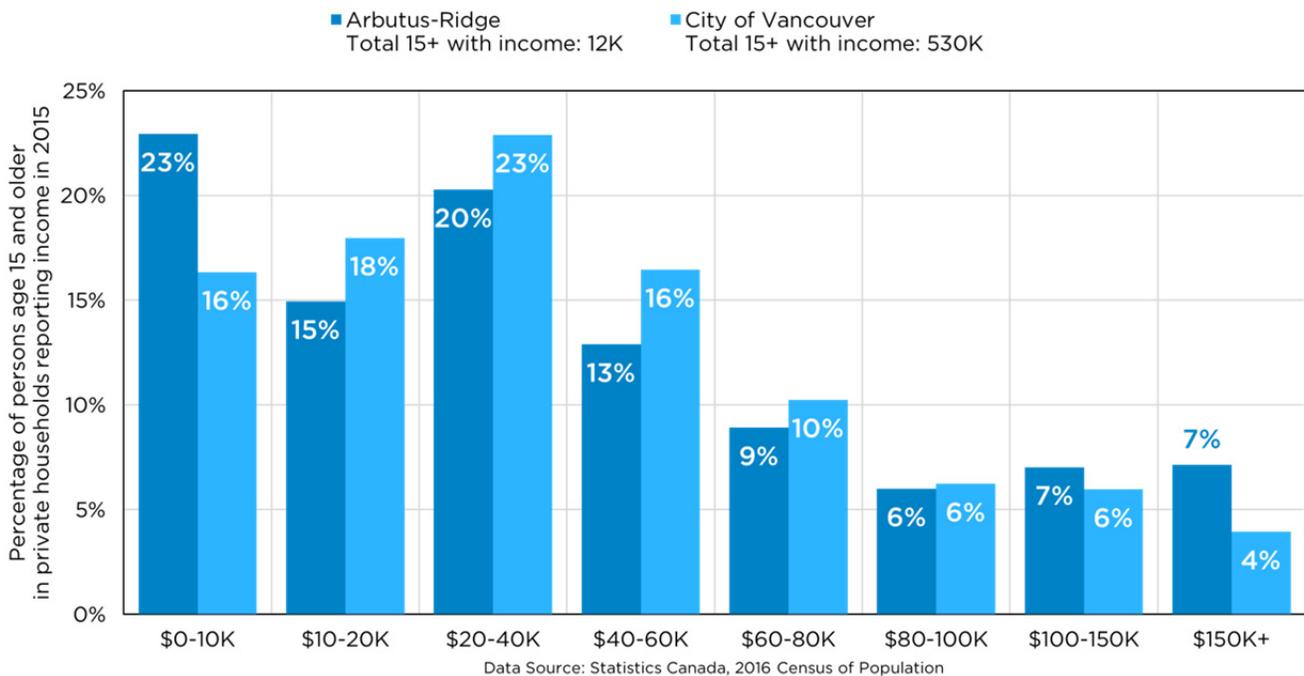
Among people 15 years of age and older, 97% of Arbutus-Ridge residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ Arbutus-Ridge had a lower percentage of persons with employment income than the city overall, with about six in ten residents reporting income from employment.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Arbutus-Ridge skews toward both lower and higher income brackets compared to the city as a whole.

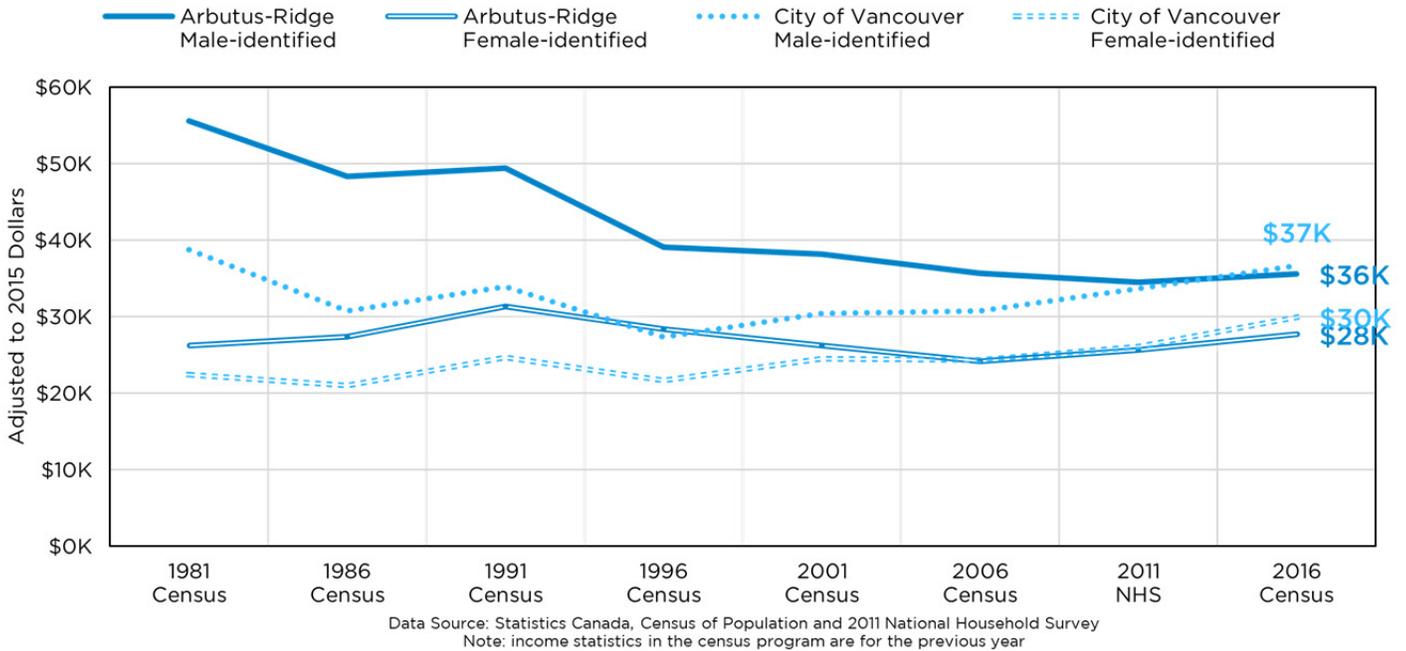
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

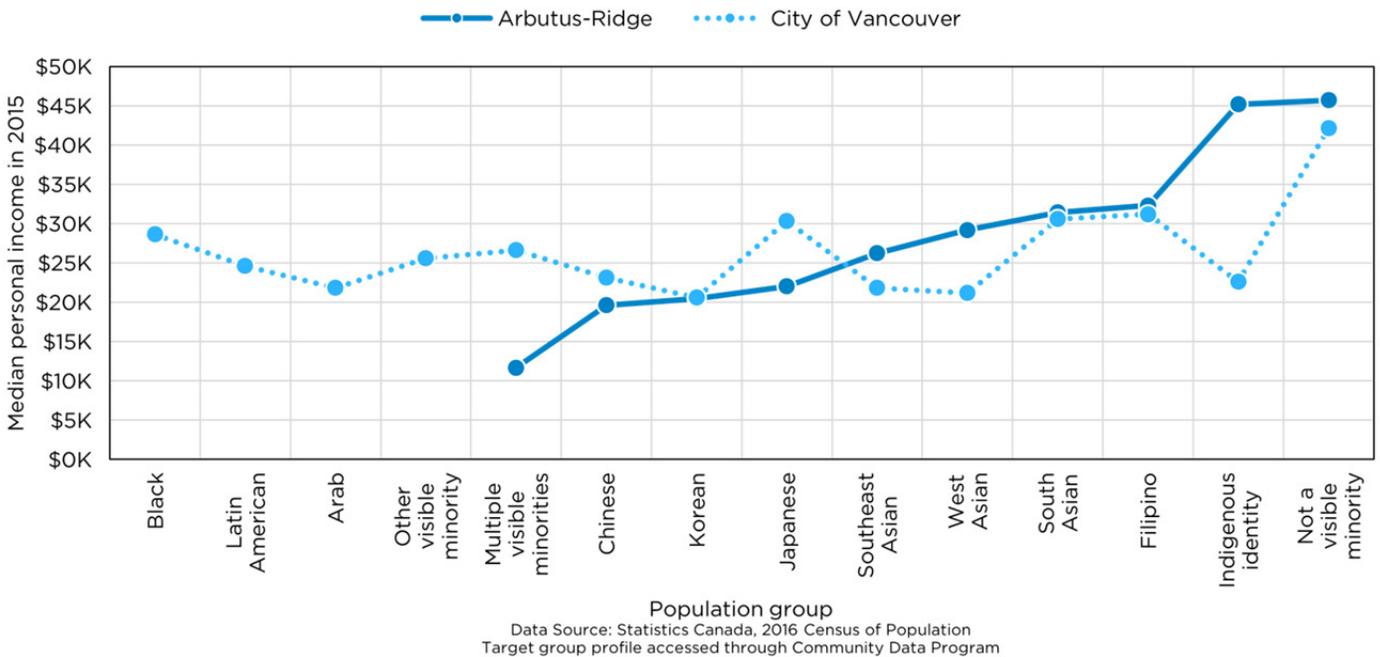
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Arbutus-Ridge has fallen over time for male-identified residents and stayed steady for female-identified residents. Median income in Arbutus-Ridge is now slightly lower than the city overall.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. Populations not in visible minority groups in Arbutus-Ridge have markedly higher median incomes than many racialized populations.

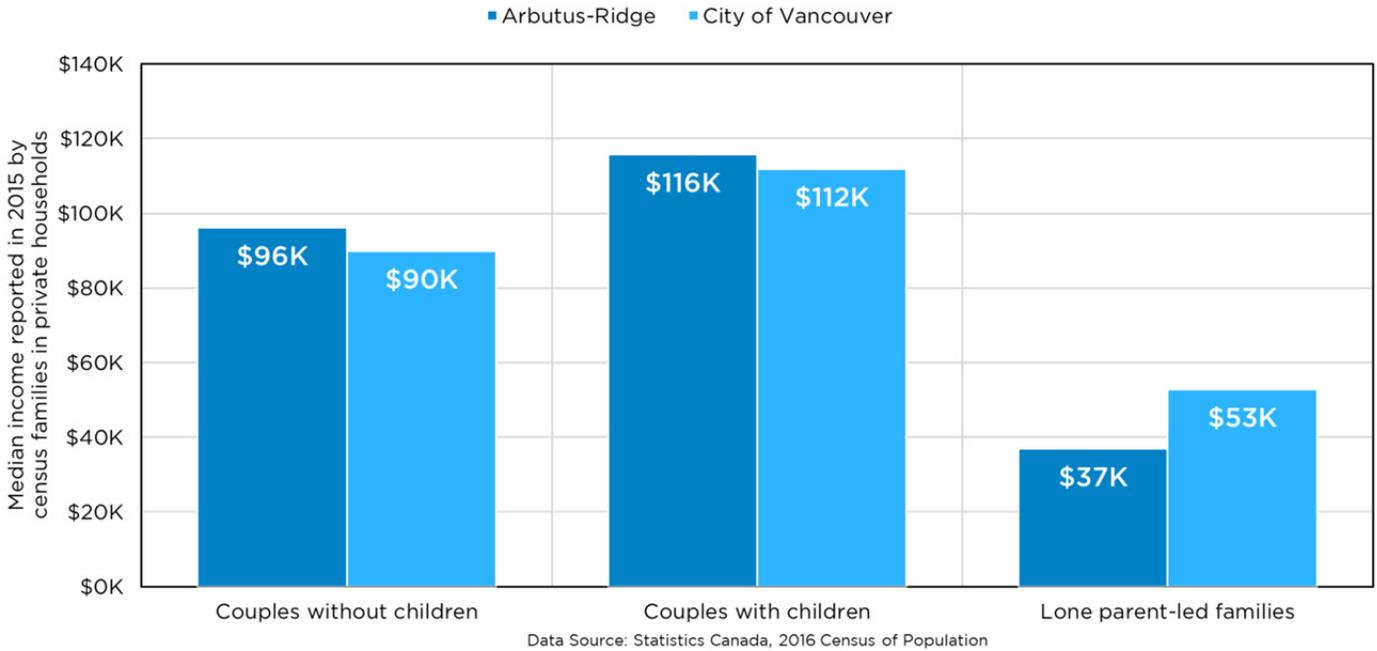
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

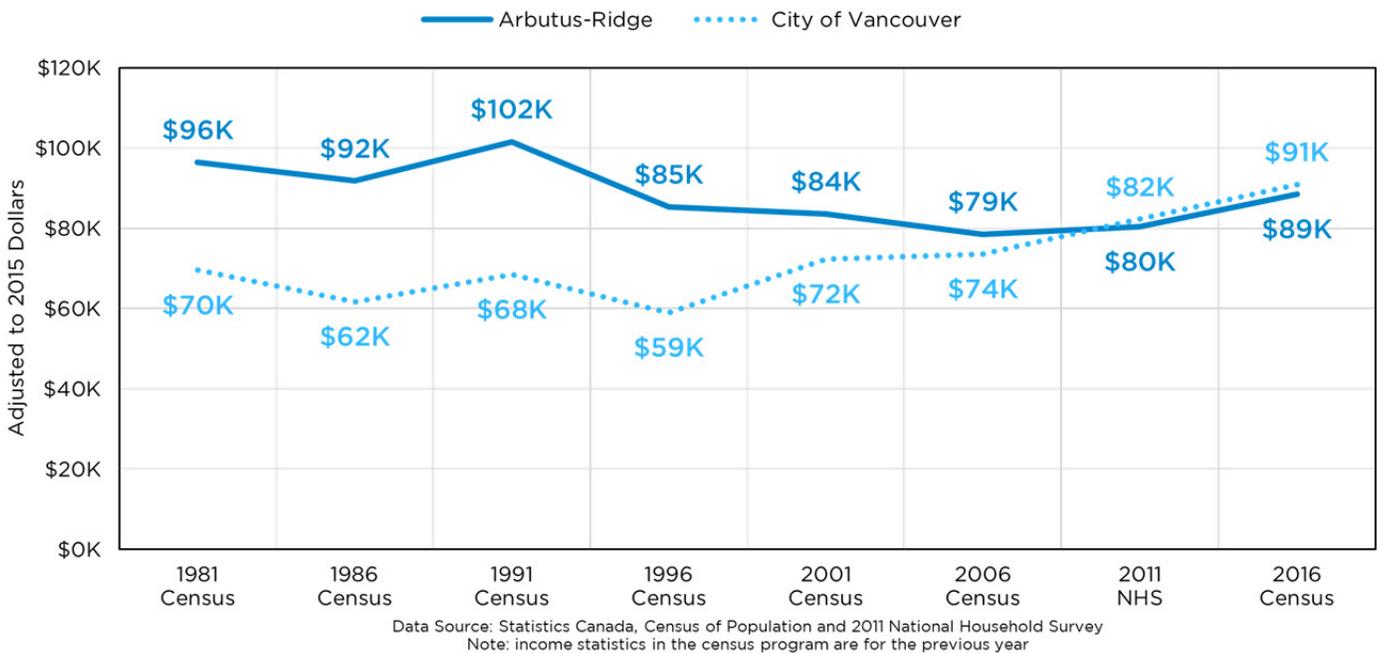
Median family income is higher in Arbutus-Ridge than in the City of Vancouver overall, except for lone parent-led families. As noted earlier, lone parent families make up an increasing share of families in Arbutus-Ridge.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



Again, after adjusting for inflation, median income overall for families generally fell in Arbutus-Ridge until 2006, and has increased since then. Median family income in Arbutus-Ridge is now similar to the city overall.

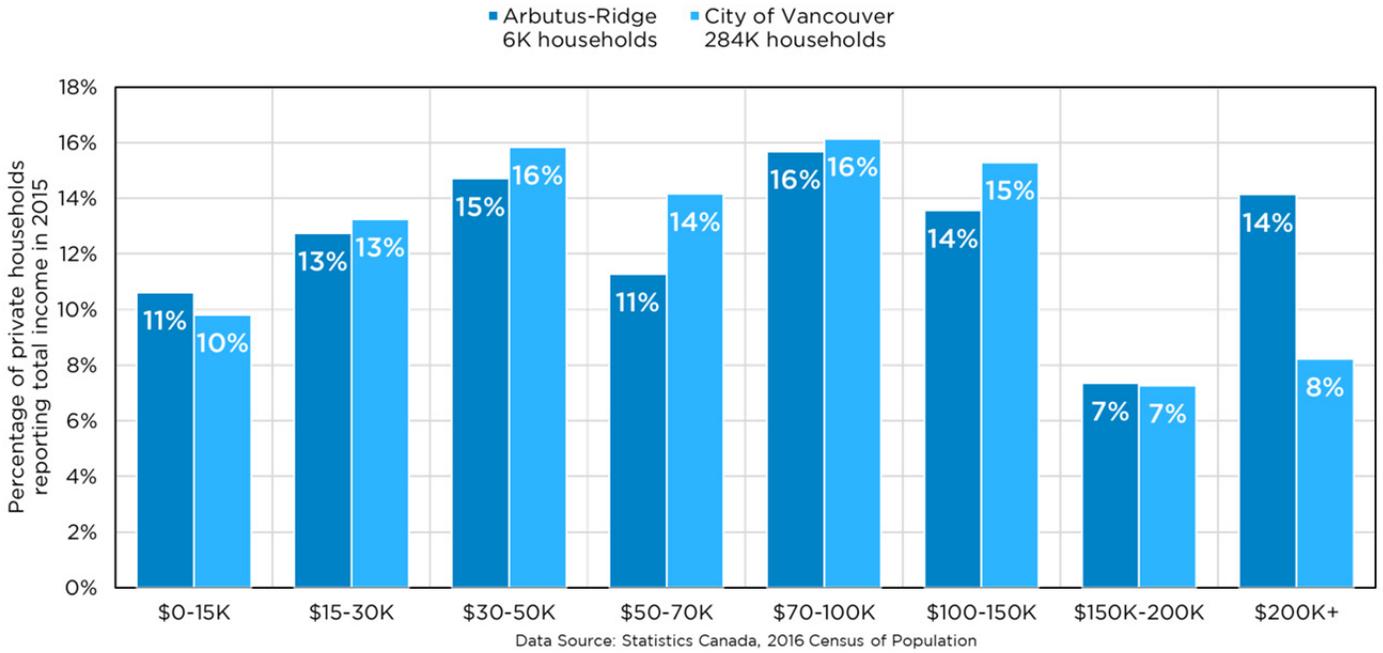
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

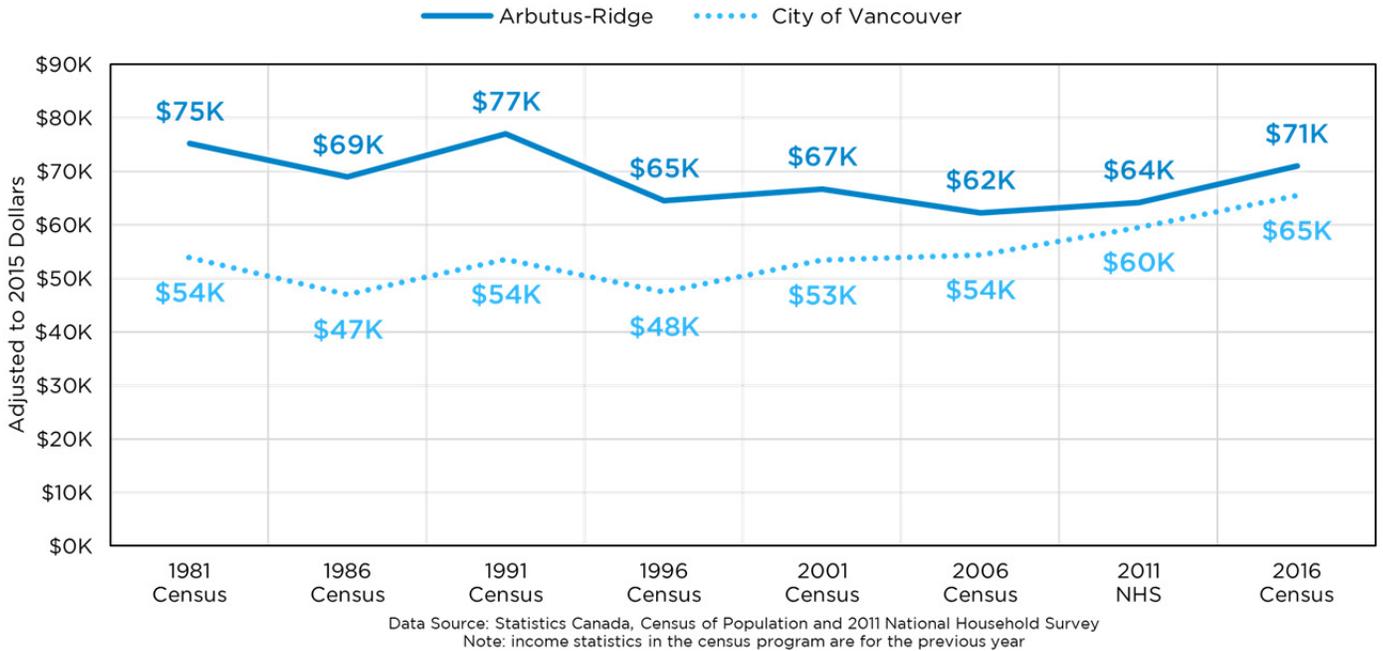
Across all households, Arbutus-Ridge has a higher share in the top-most income bracket, with 14% of households making more than \$200 thousand per year.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Arbutus-Ridge again saw a longer-term declining trend until 2006, when median income in both the neighbourhood and the city overall have increased.

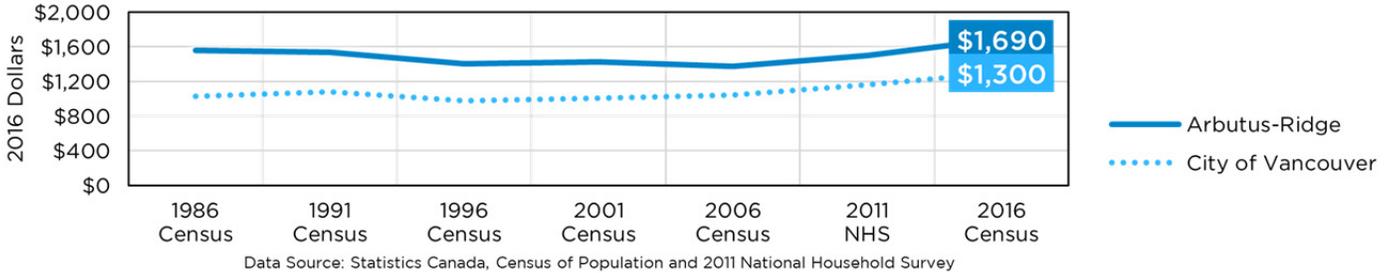
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



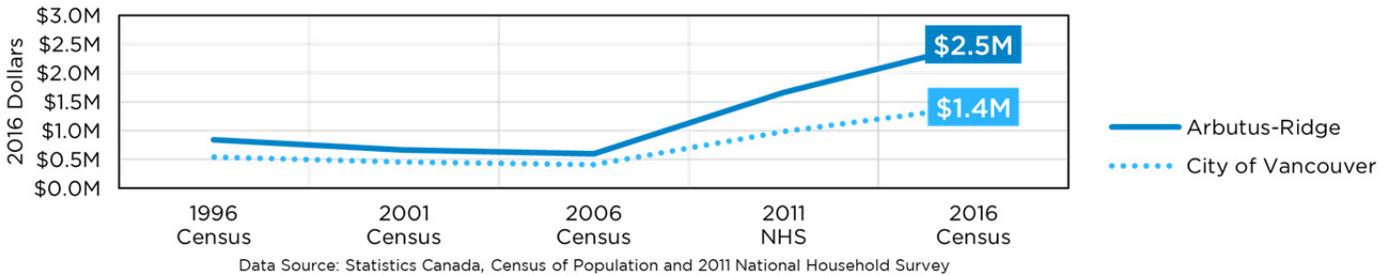
Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Arbutus-Ridge over all rented households has increased by more than 20% above inflation over ten years, and is higher in Arbutus-Ridge than in the city overall. Meanwhile, the average value of an owned dwelling in Arbutus-Ridge has increased by a factor of four, over and above inflation, since 2006.¹⁷

Average Reported Monthly Rent, 1986-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)

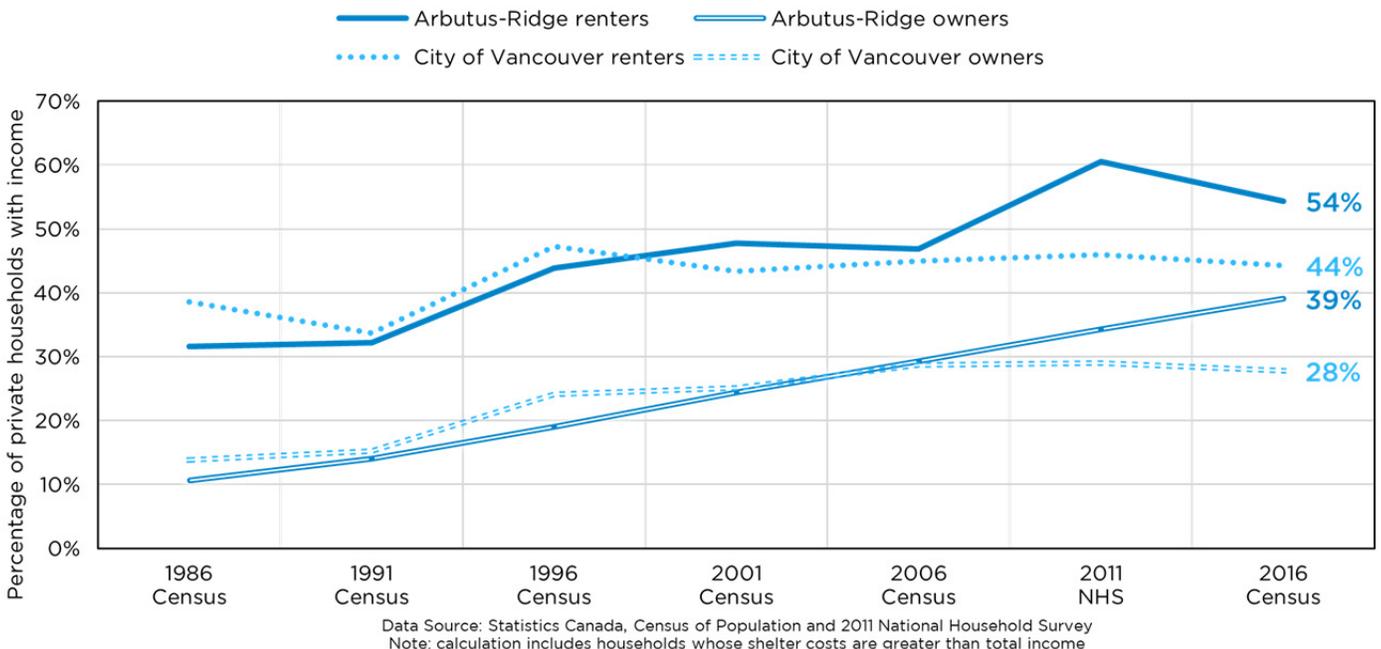


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Arbutus-Ridge has seen a steady increase in the proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs, with both renters and owners now more likely to be in this category than households in the city overall.¹⁸

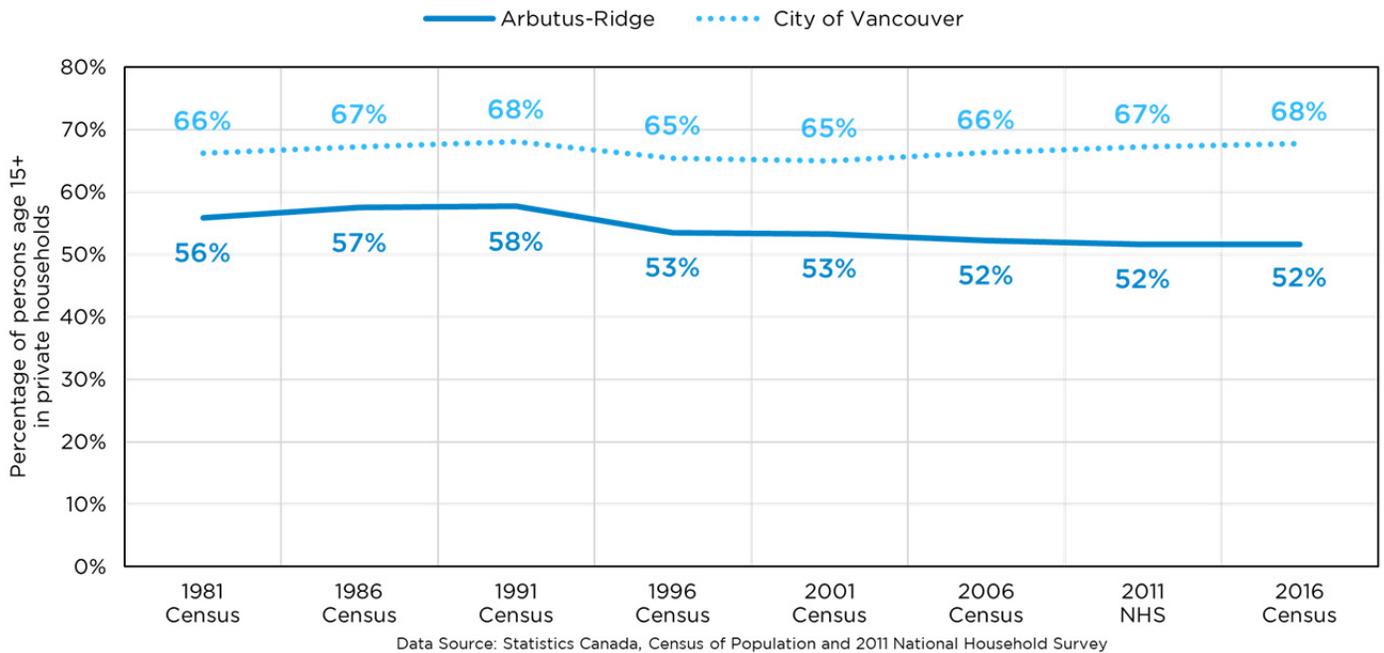
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

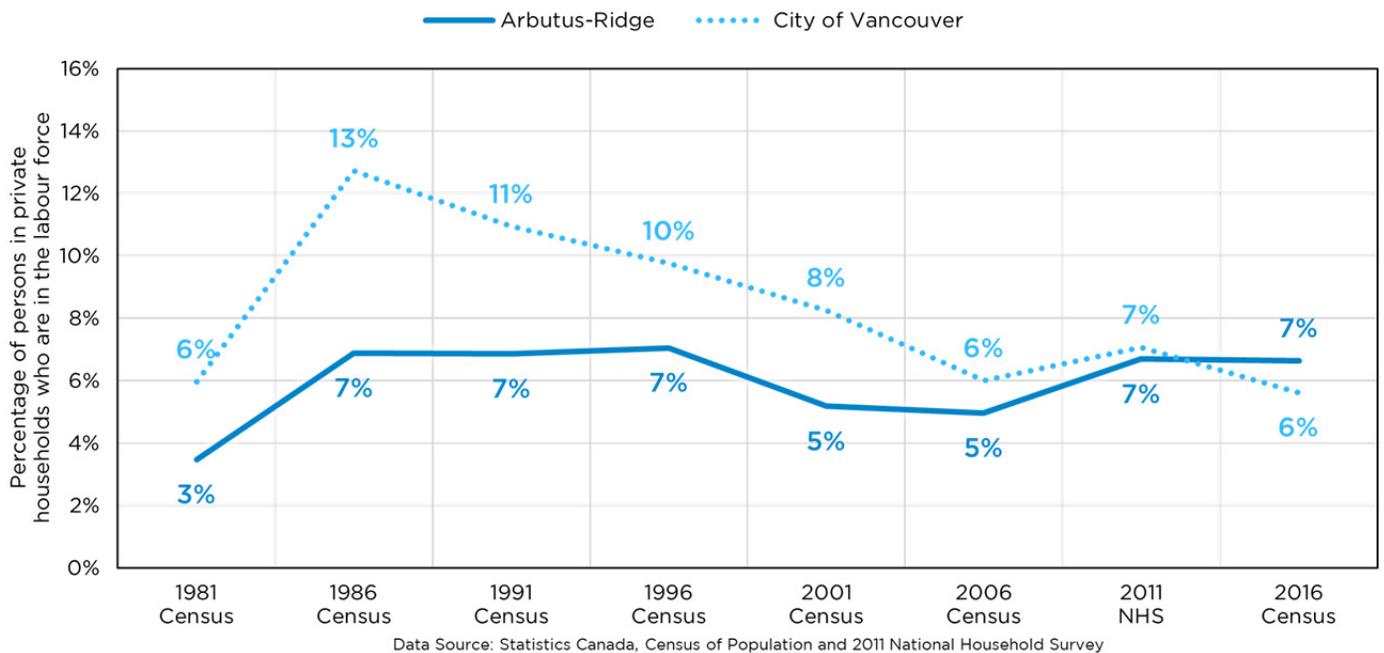
Since 1996, the labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has been quite steady in Arbutus-Ridge, and consistently lower than the city overall. The city rate has steadily increased since 2001.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The 2016 census was the first time the unemployment rate in Arbutus-Ridge was higher than the city overall,¹⁹ with 7% of residents in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

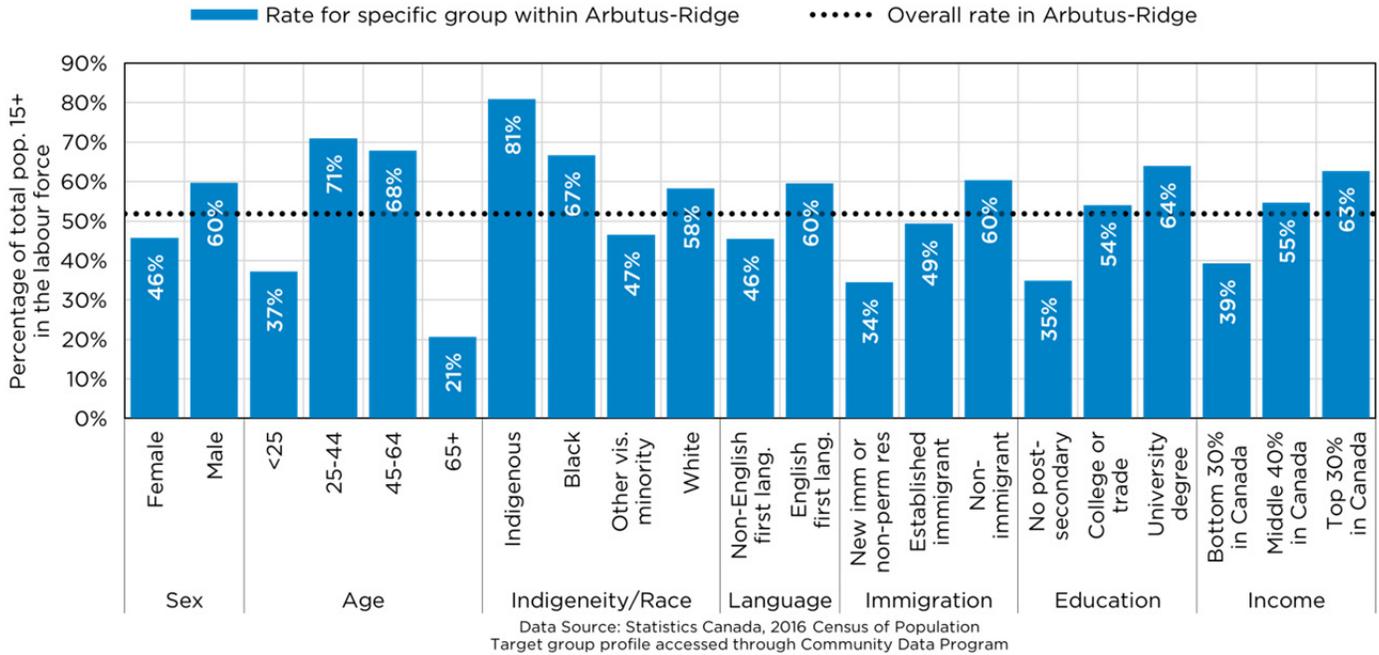
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

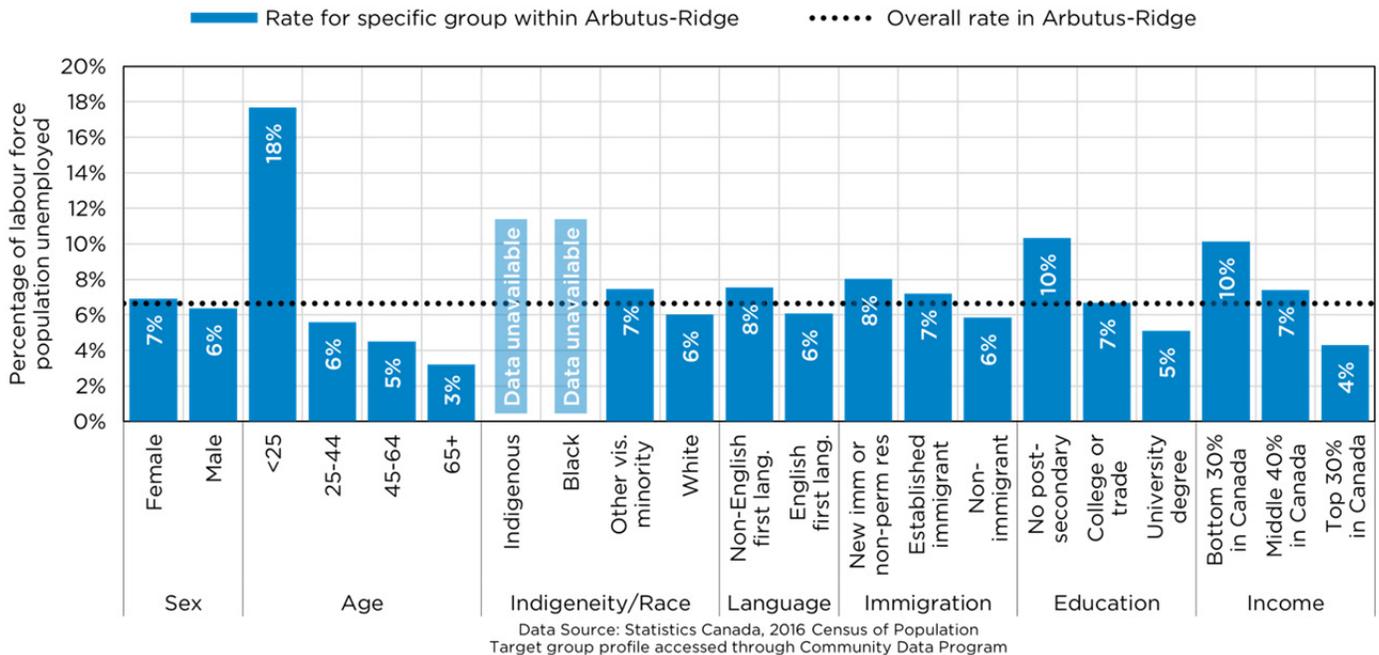
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce. Notably, Indigenous and Black residents of Arbutus-Ridge are much more likely to be in the workforce than other groups.

Arbutus-Ridge: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Arbutus-Ridge is disproportionately experienced by younger workers, though other inequities are visible in the chart below as well.

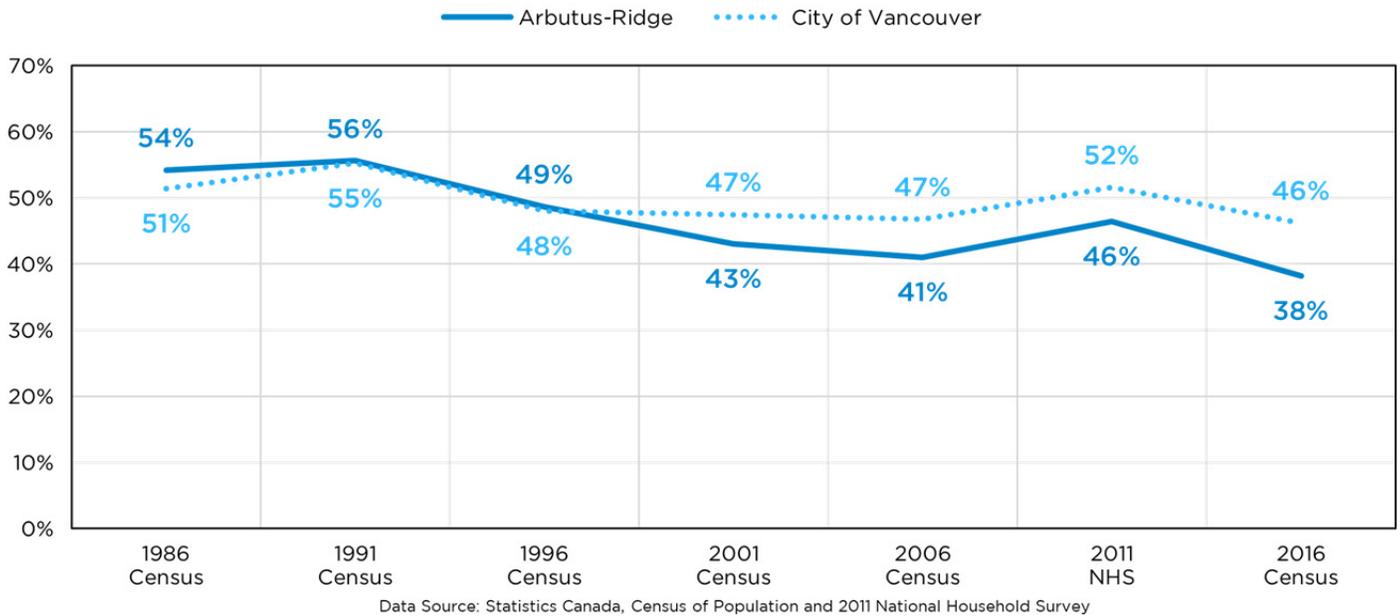
Arbutus-Ridge: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

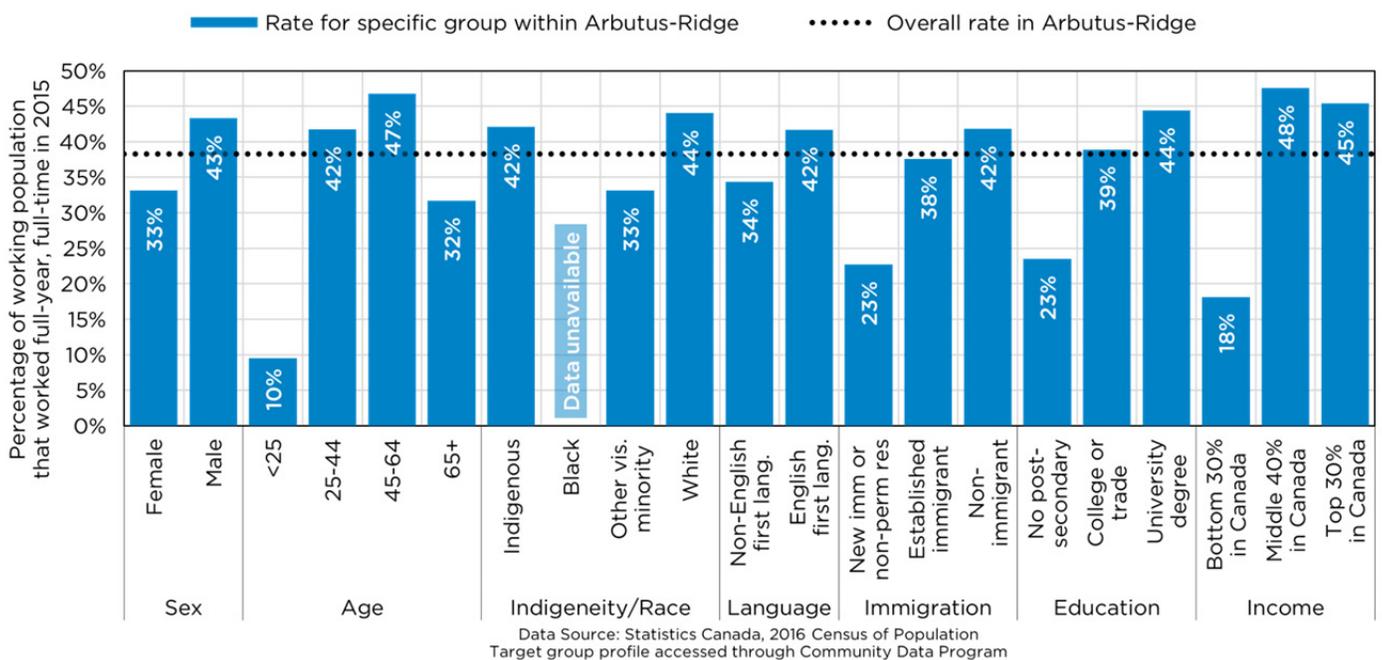
Arbutus-Ridge residents have seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment.

Percentage of Working Population with Full-Year, Full-Time Employment, 1986-2016



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. Arbutus-Ridge workers who are female, younger, racialized, newcomers, less educated or with lower incomes are all more likely to work part-time or part-year work.

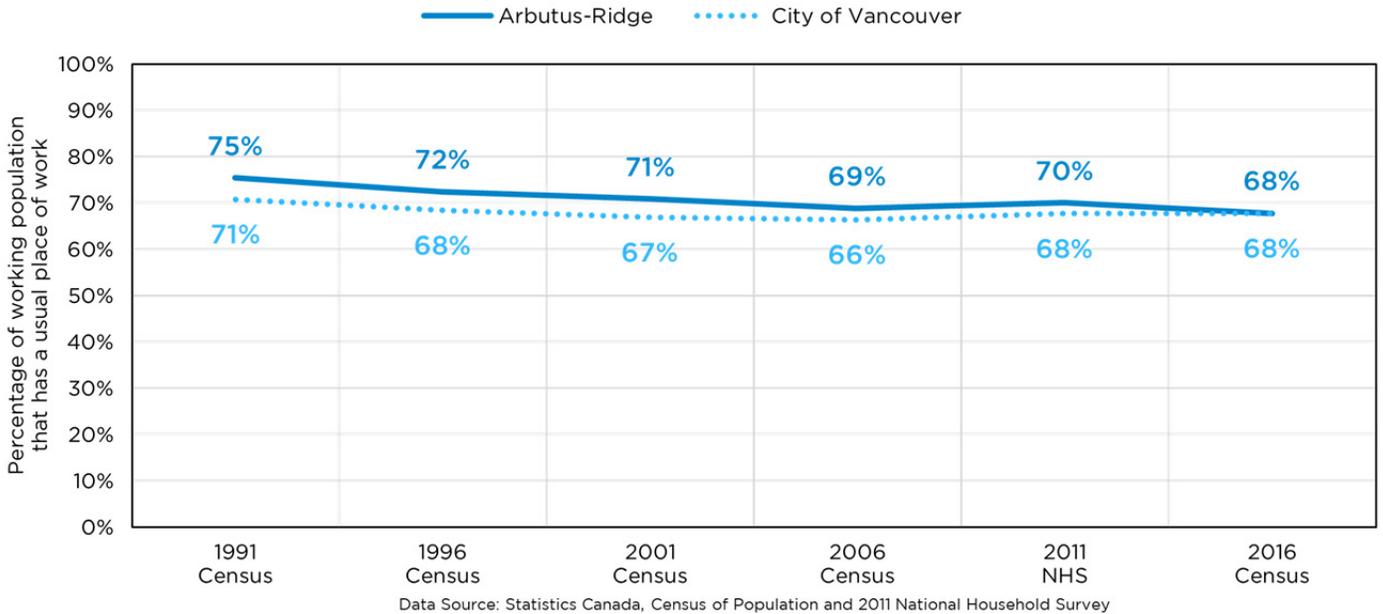
Arbutus-Ridge: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

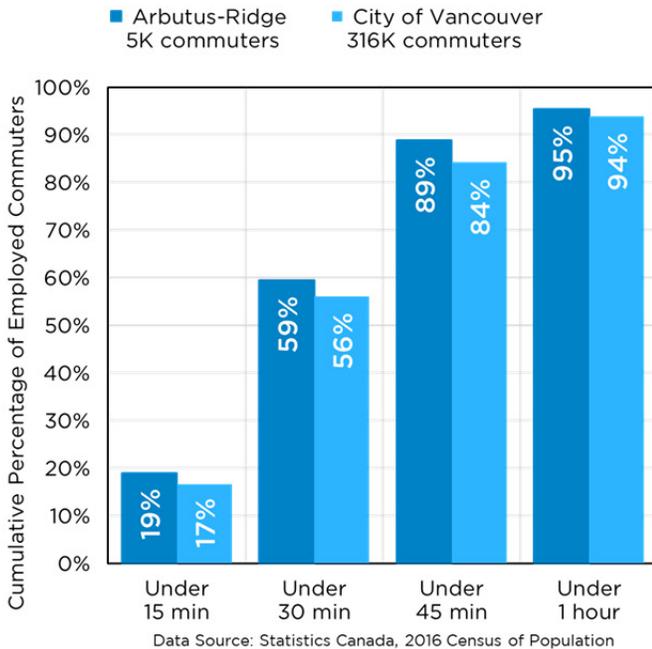
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About two-thirds of City of Vancouver residents work inside the city, with the rate in Arbutus-Ridge decreasing slightly over time.

Percentage of Working Population with Usual Place of Work in City of Vancouver, 1991-2016

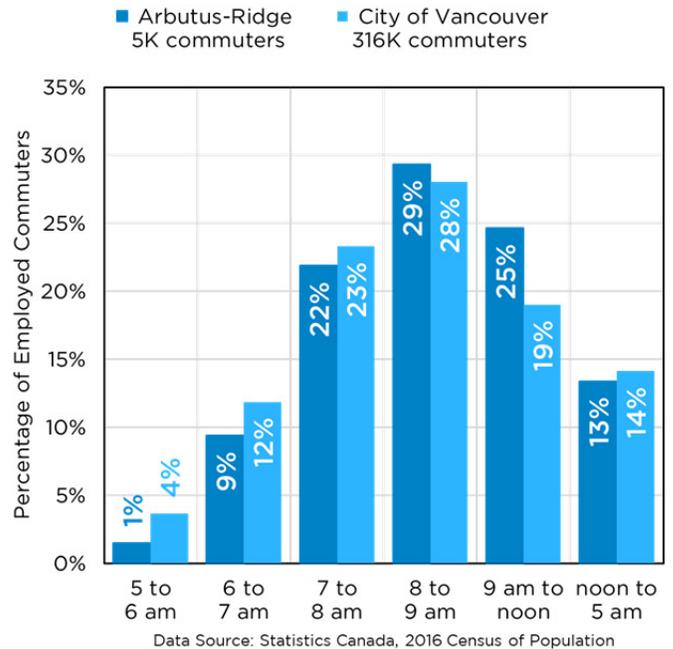


Arbutus-Ridge residents have slightly shorter commutes than the city overall, with 59% of commuters taking under half an hour to get to work and 95% taking less than an hour. Arbutus-Ridge has proportionally more people starting work between 9 am and noon, and fewer starting early in the morning before 7 am.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



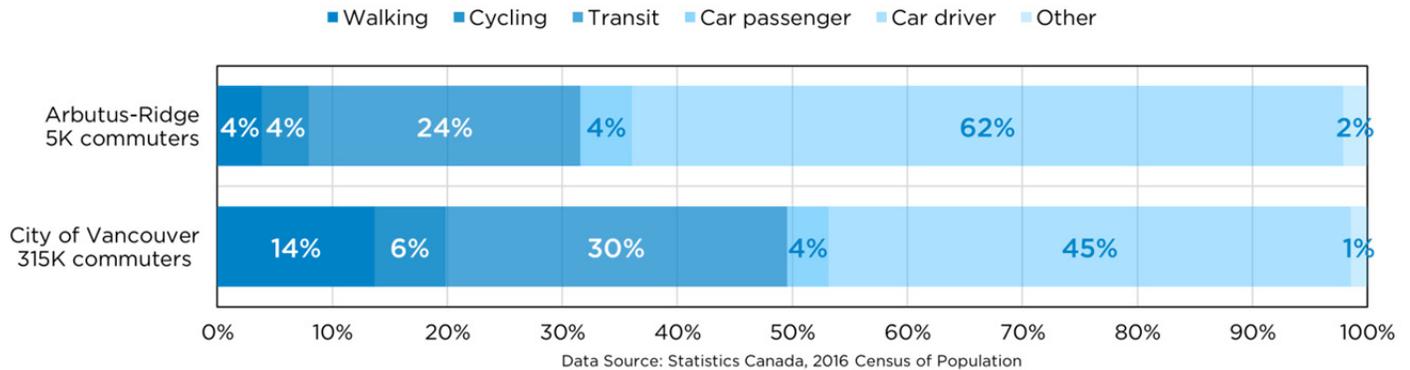
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

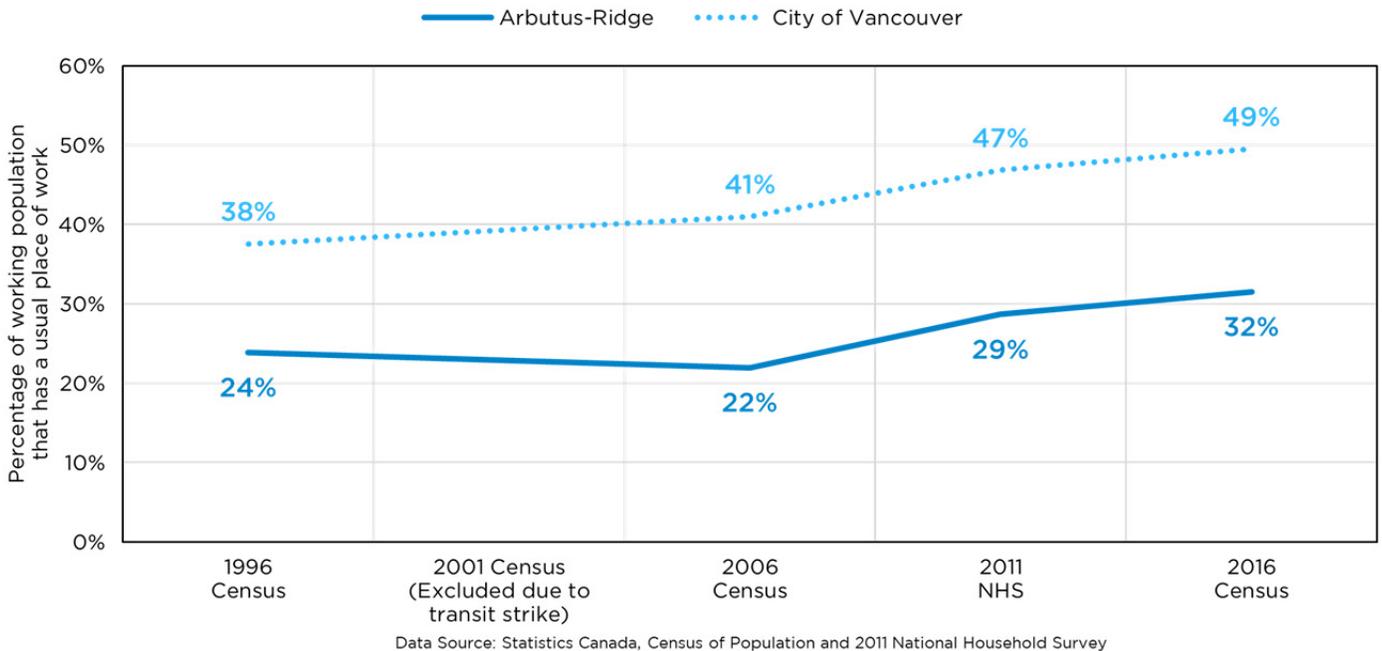
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Residents of Arbutus-Ridge are less likely than residents of the region overall to use walking, cycling or transit as their main mode of travel to work, and more likely to be in a private vehicle.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in Arbutus-Ridge, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. In 2016, about a third of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

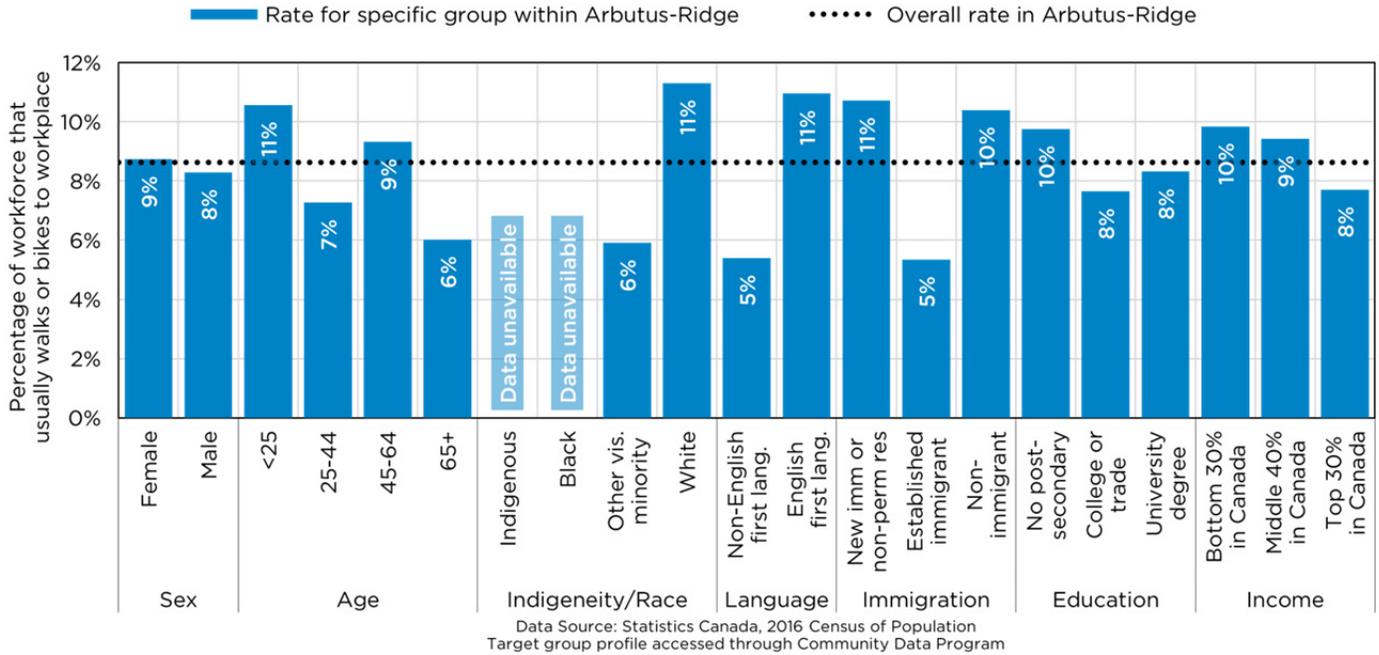
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

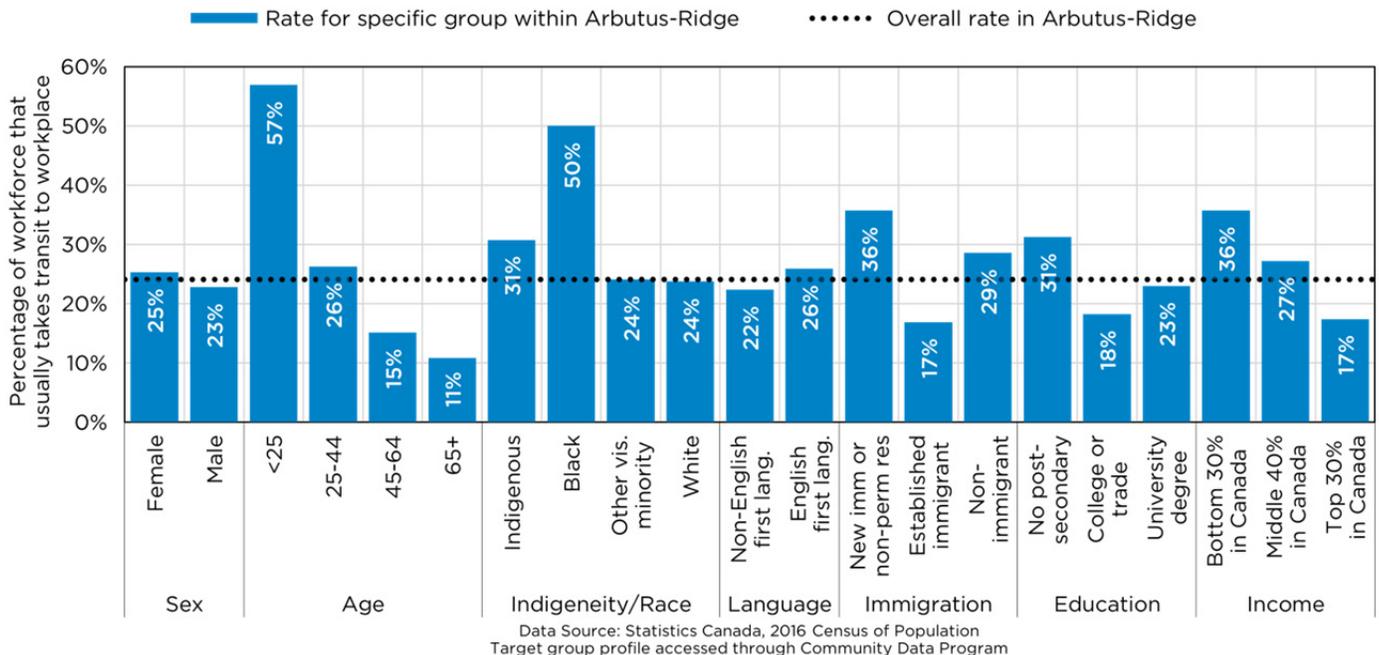
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of active transportation (walking and cycling) use for commuting. Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities in length of commute, workplace facilities, safe infrastructure and other factors.

Arbutus-Ridge: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Meanwhile, public transit is disproportionately used as the main mode of travel by people in a number of equity-seeking groups, including female, Indigenous, racialized, new immigrant and lower-income workers.

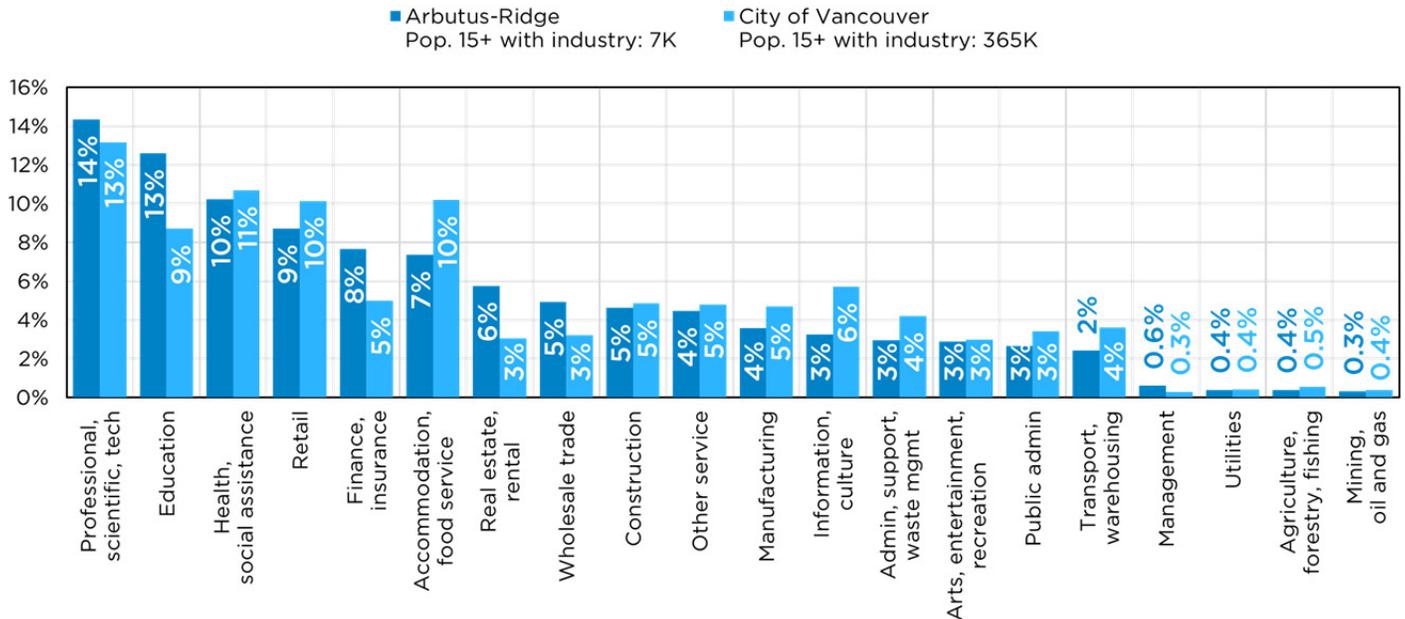
Arbutus-Ridge: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

In 2016, the top three industries²⁰ employing Arbutus-Ridge residents were: professional, scientific and technical services; educational services; and health care and social assistance. Compared to the city overall, proportionally fewer Arbutus-Ridge residents were employed in retail and food service industries.

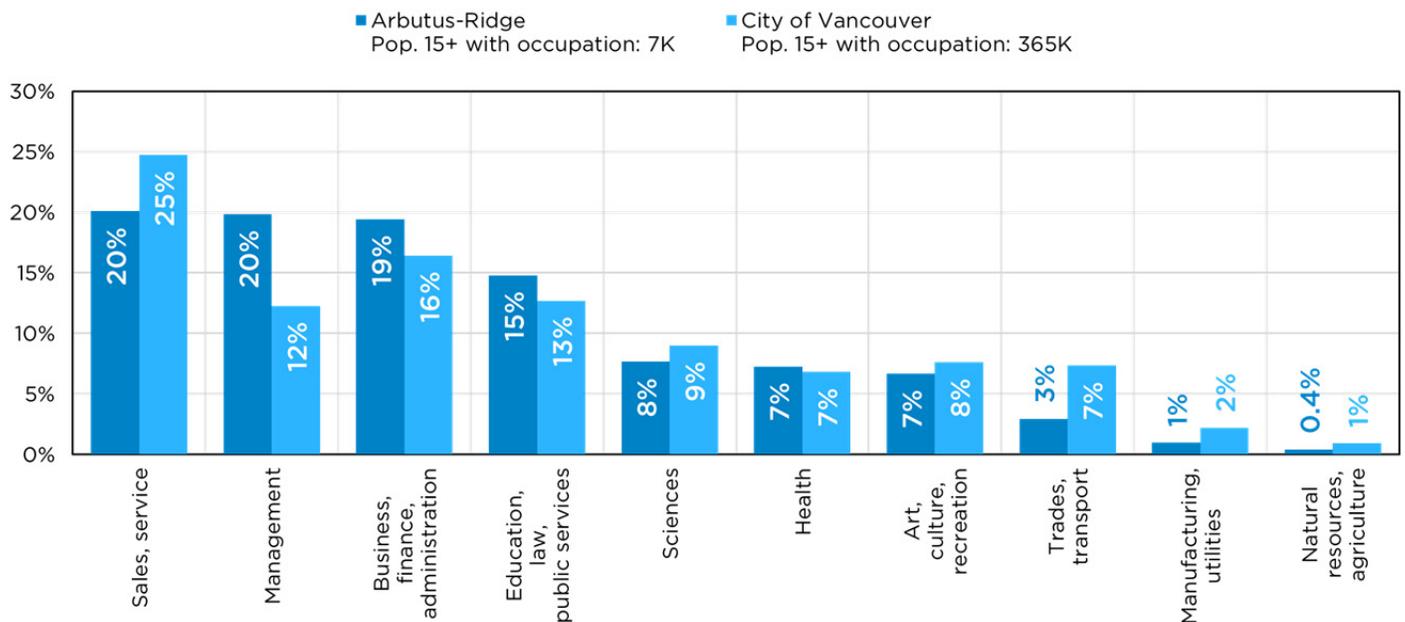
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Arbutus-Ridge houses people working in management occupations²¹ at a higher rate than the city overall, and has proportionally fewer people working in sales and service.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

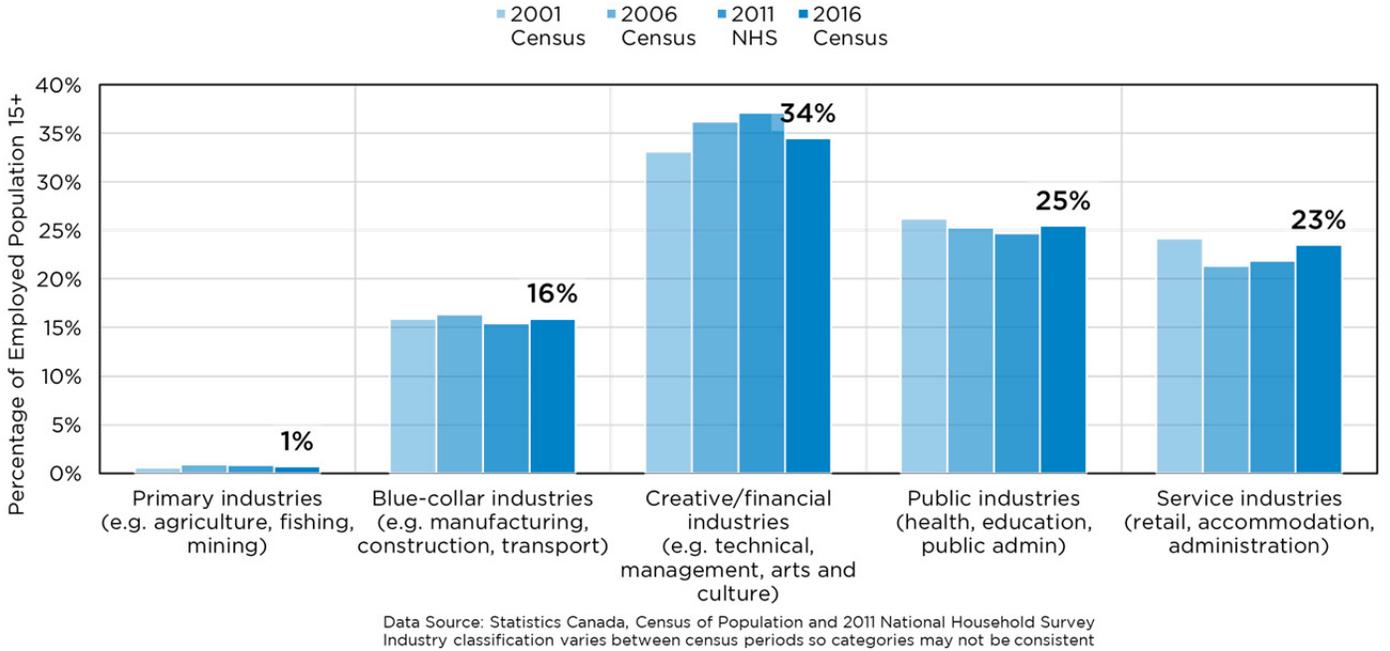


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

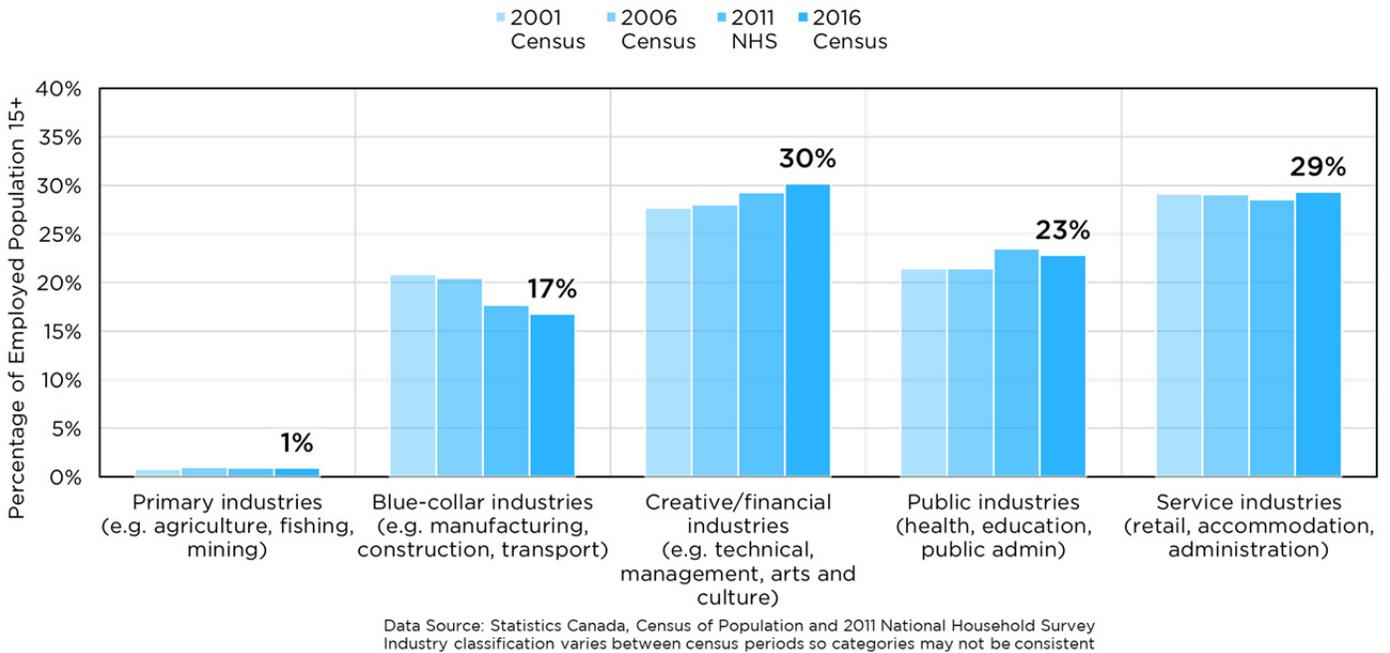
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Arbutus-Ridge, the distribution is relatively stable, with a slight shift toward service industries.

Arbutus-Ridge: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



For residents of the city overall, there is a shift from traditional industries like manufacturing to more creative and technical industries over time.

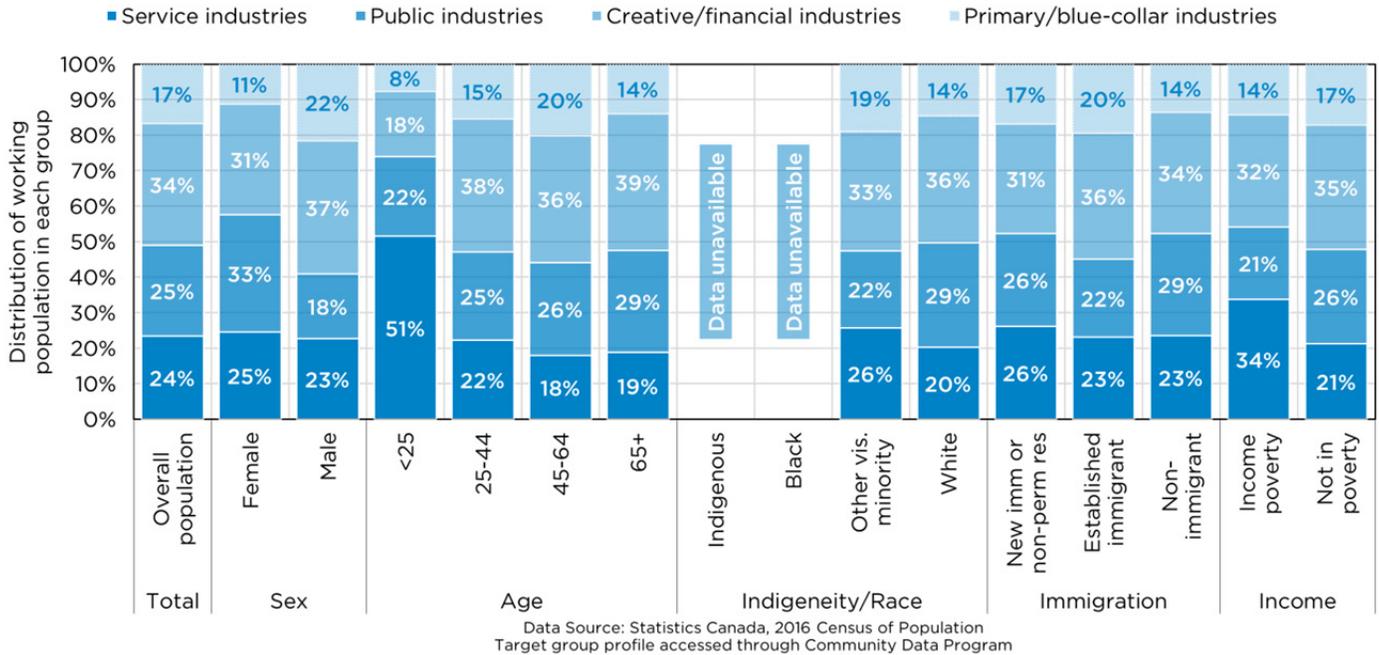
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

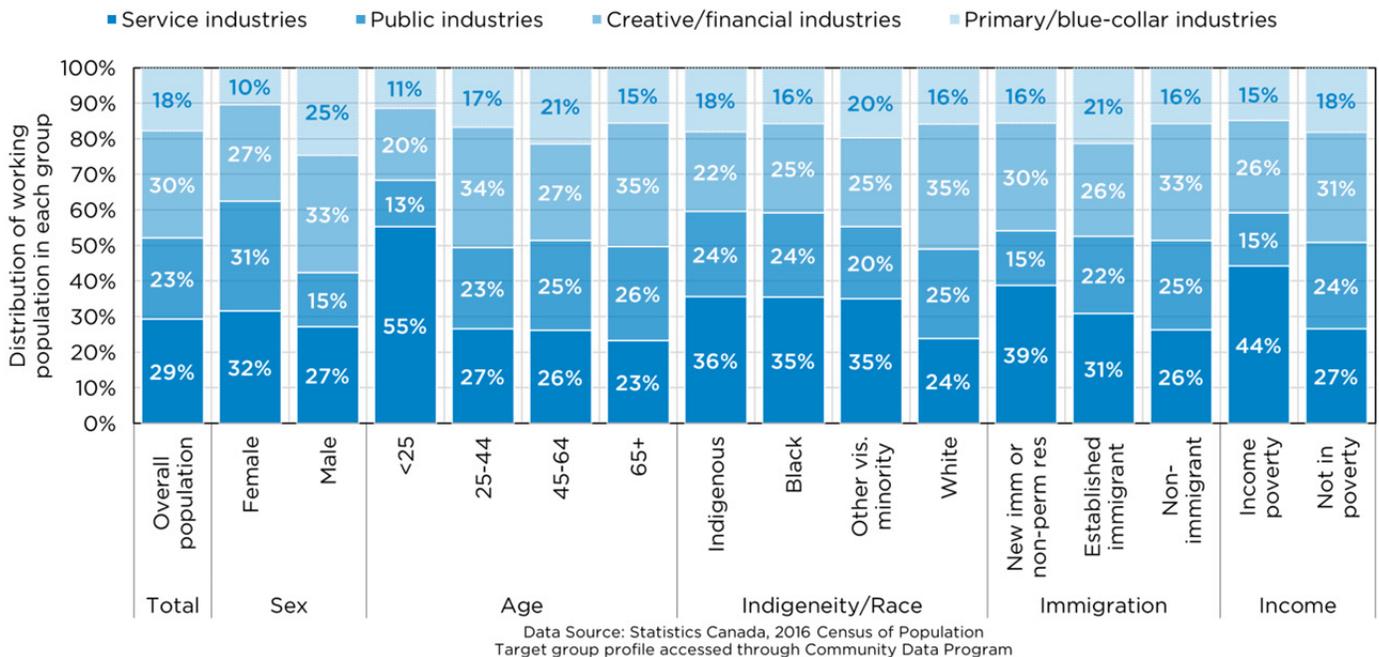
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Arbutus-Ridge. A majority of younger residents work in service industries.

Arbutus-Ridge: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Across the city as a whole, a majority of young workers are in service industries, as are a majority of people in poverty who are working, but there is also evidence of sex-, race- and immigration-based inequities in access to different sectors.

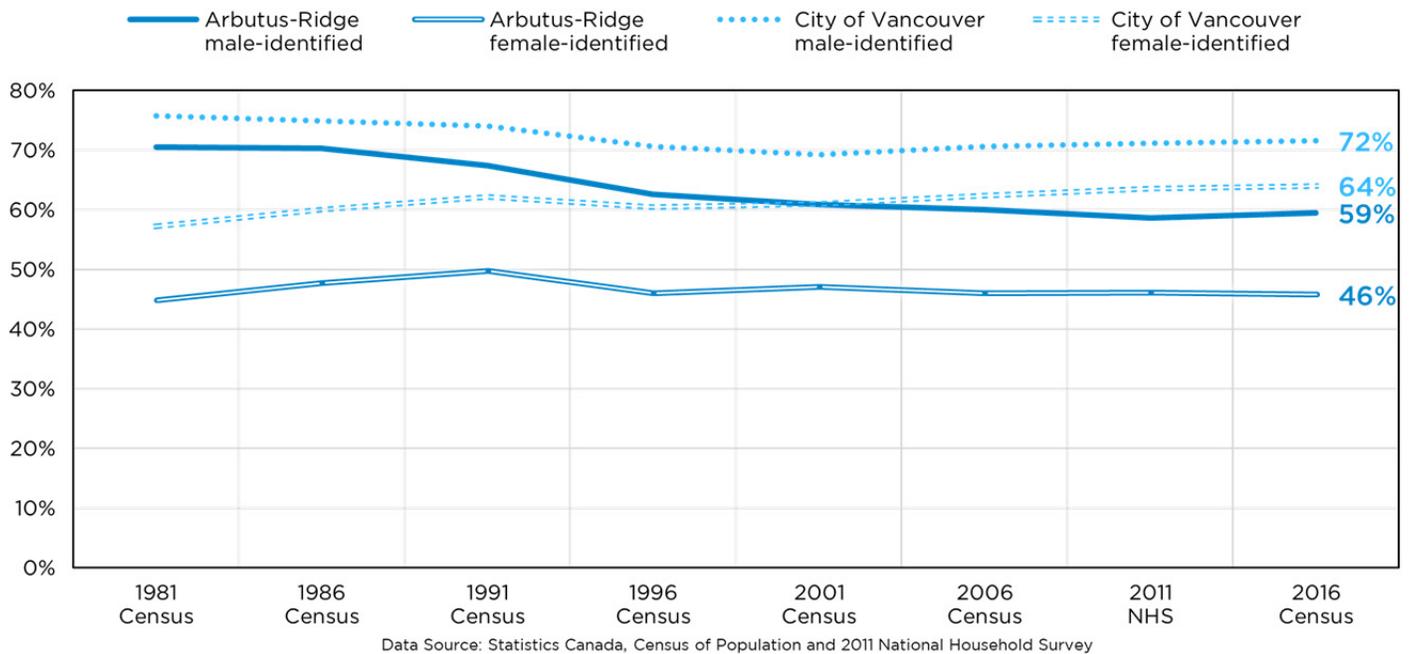
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

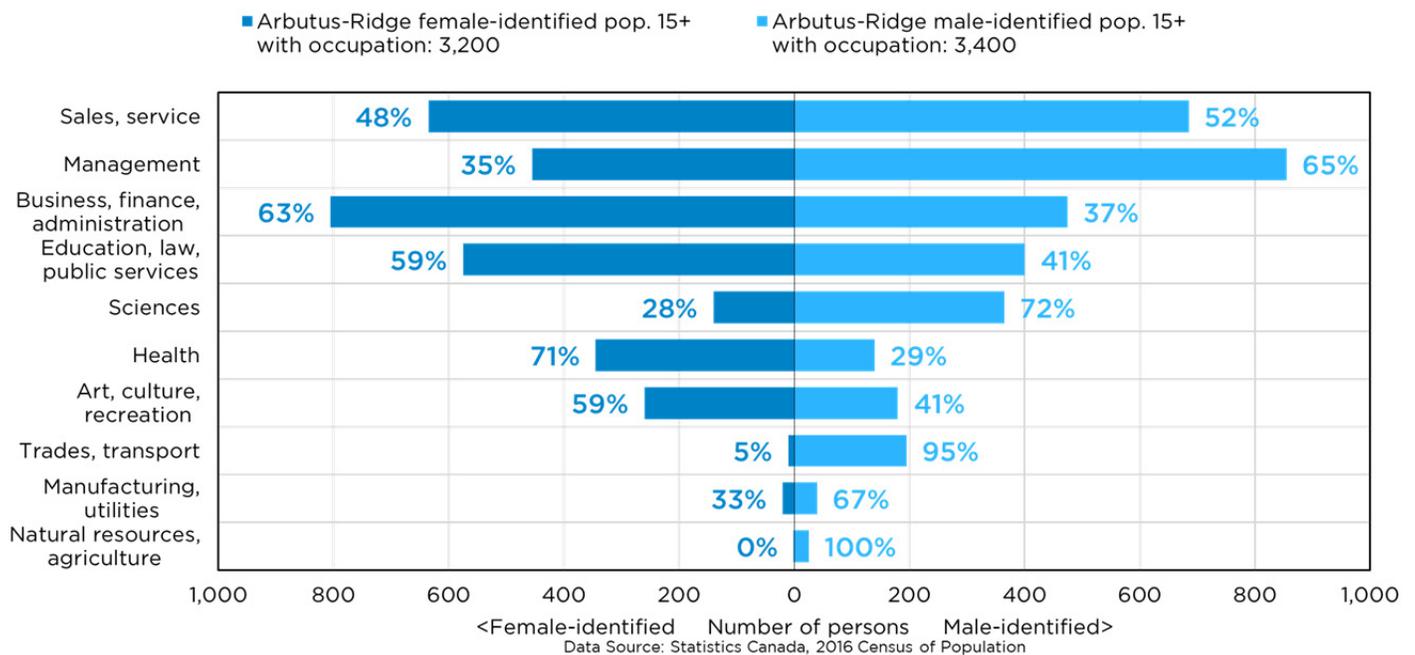
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Arbutus-Ridge, the labour force participation rate has declined over time, and the gender gap is larger than in the city overall.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



A breakdown of occupations in Arbutus-Ridge shows that men are over-represented in management and science occupations while women are over-represented in categories such as business, finance and administration; and education, law and public services.

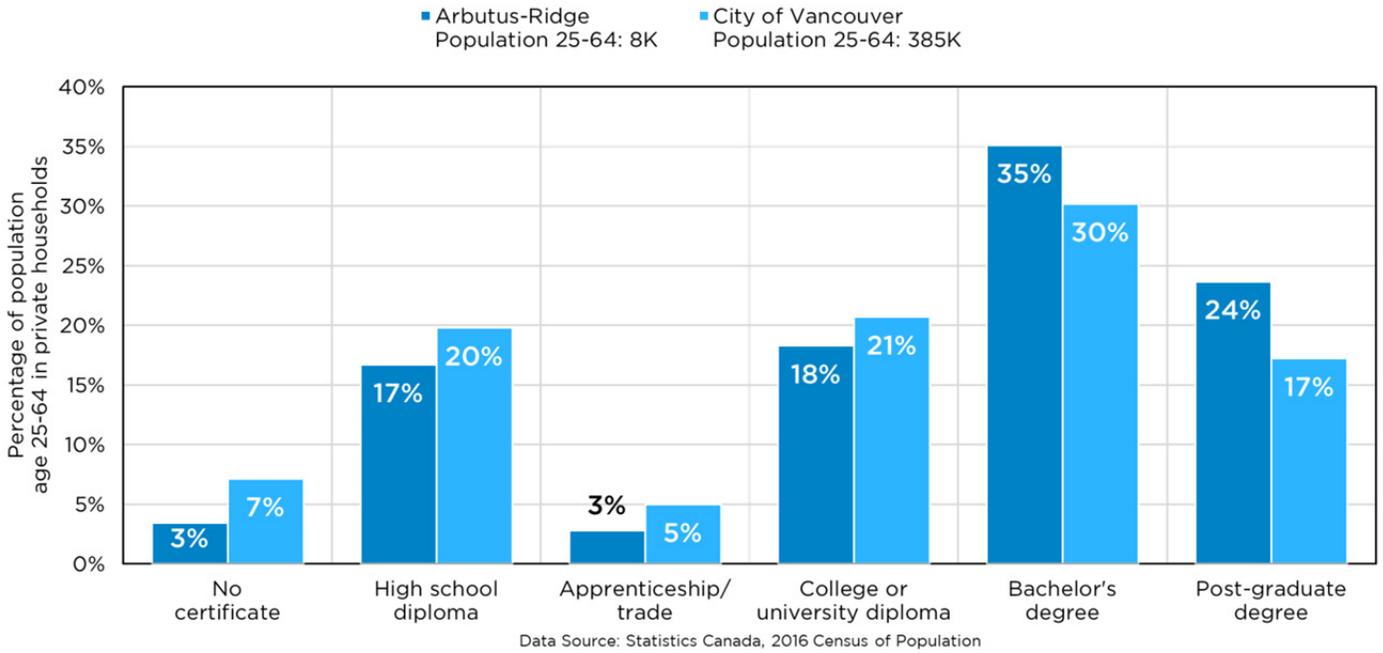
Arbutus-Ridge: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

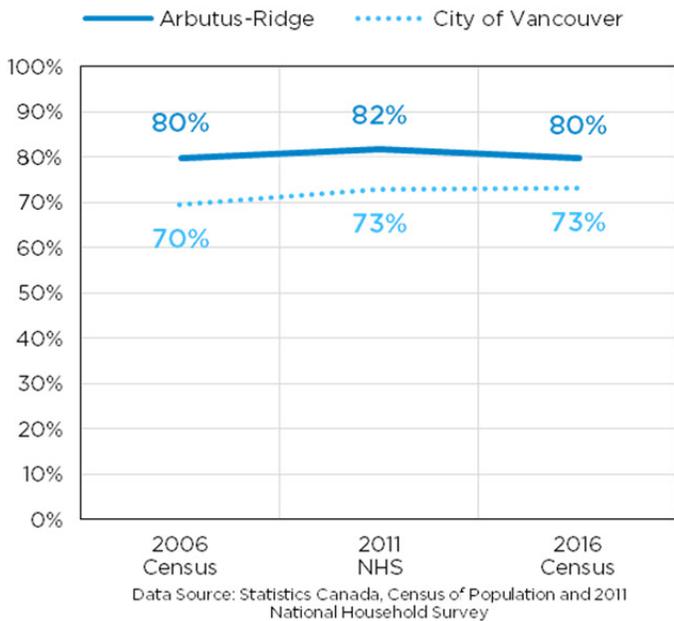
Compared to the city overall, Arbutus-Ridge residents are more likely to have higher levels of education, particularly university degrees. Nearly a quarter of residents age 25-64 have a post-graduate degree.

Population Age 25-64 by Highest Level of Education, 2016

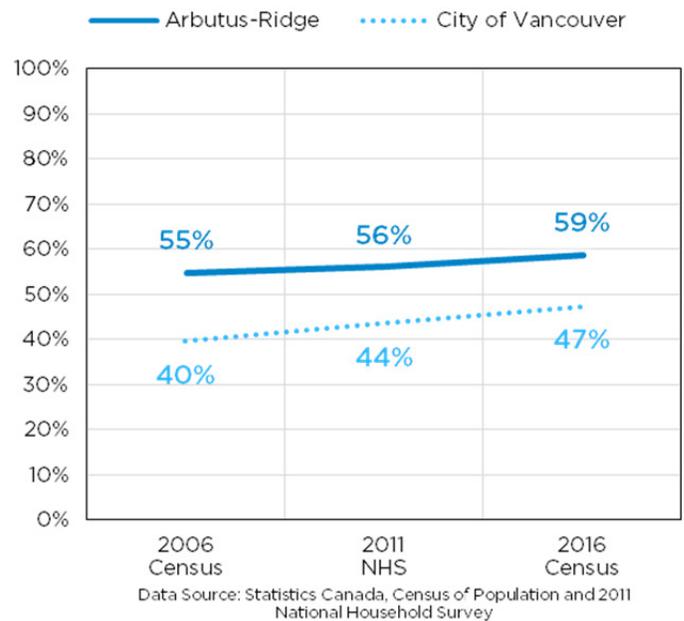


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Arbutus-Ridge has been fairly steady. There is a shift at both the neighbourhood and city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Credential, 2006-2016



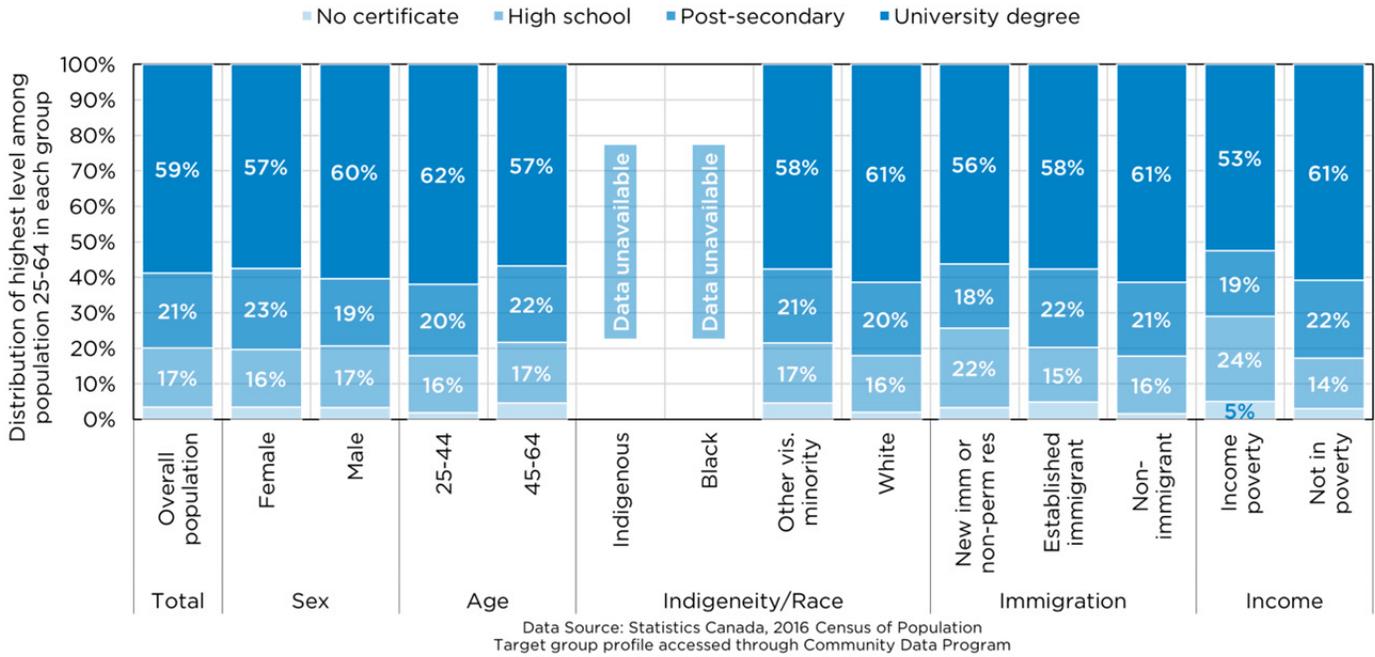
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

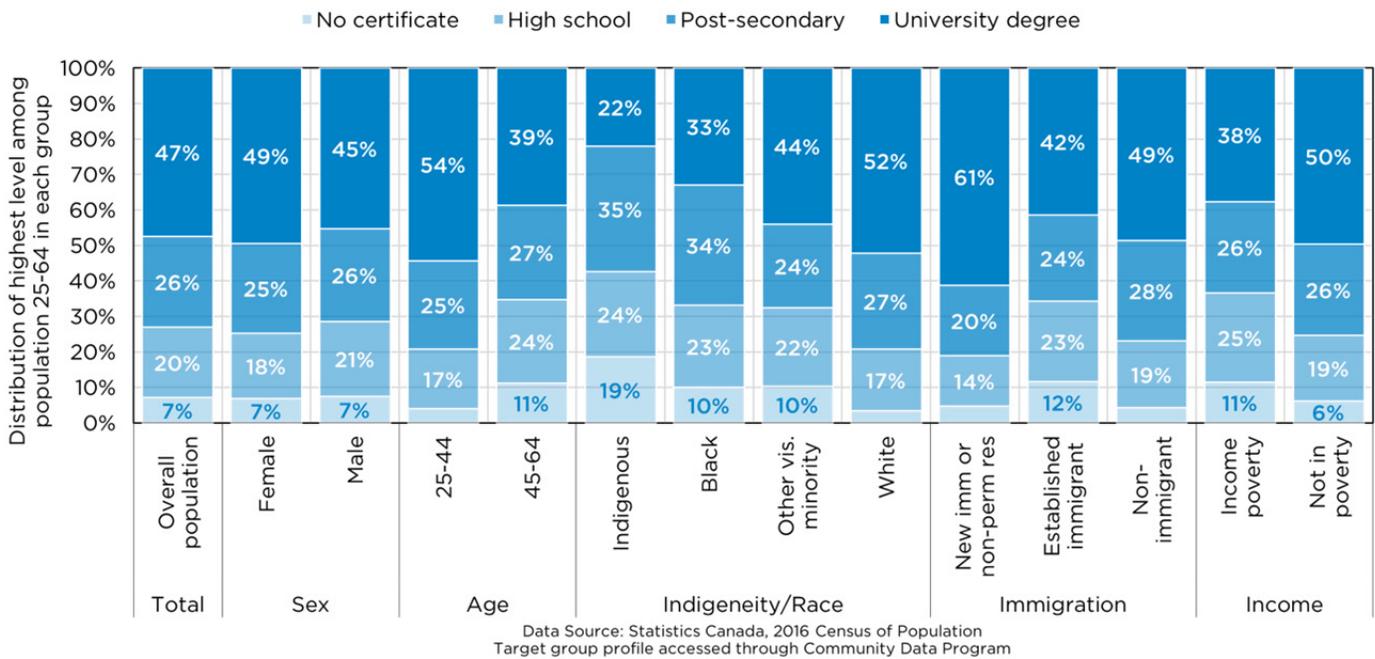
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver’s population, older residents are much less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education.

Arbutus-Ridge: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Across the city overall, people in Indigenous and racialized communities are less likely to have post-secondary credentials. Most new immigrants and temporary residents have university degrees.

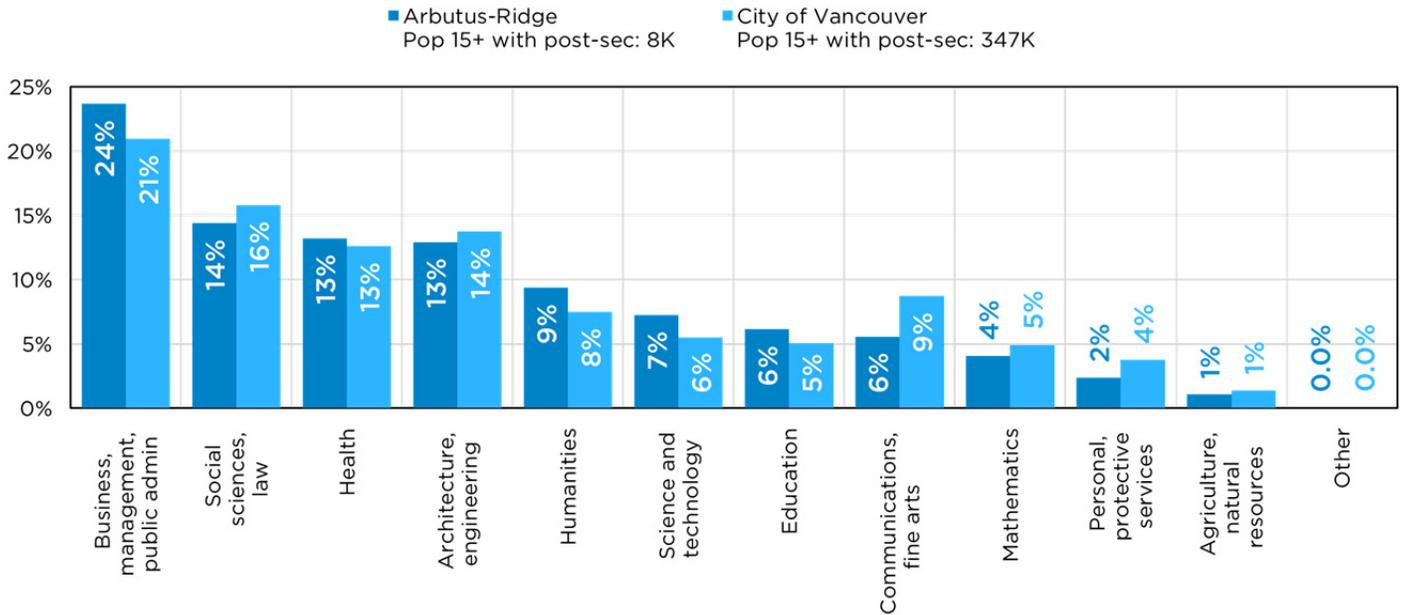
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

Top fields of study for post-secondary education are similar in Arbutus-Ridge and the City of Vancouver overall, except that Arbutus-Ridge has relatively more people who studied business and management and fewer who studied communications and fine arts.

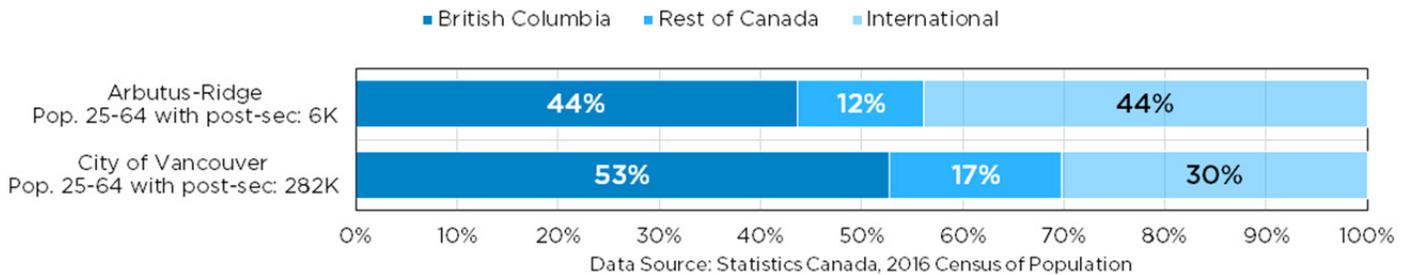
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

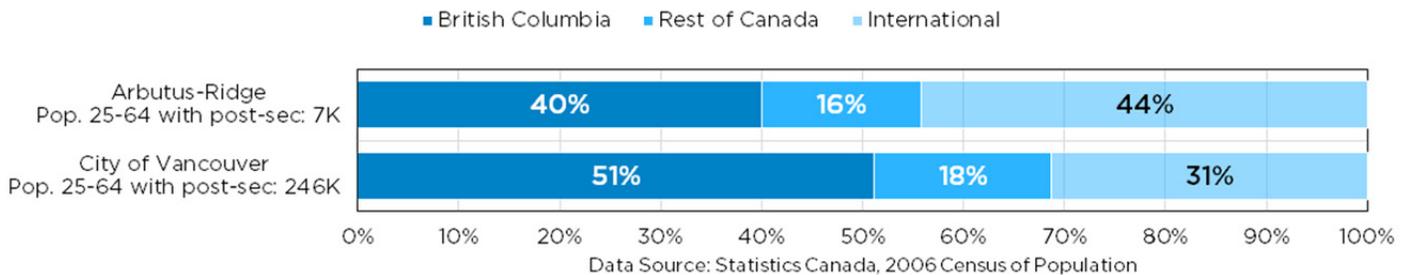
Arbutus-Ridge residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada. In both 2016 and 2006, 44% of residents received their credential from an international institution.

Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

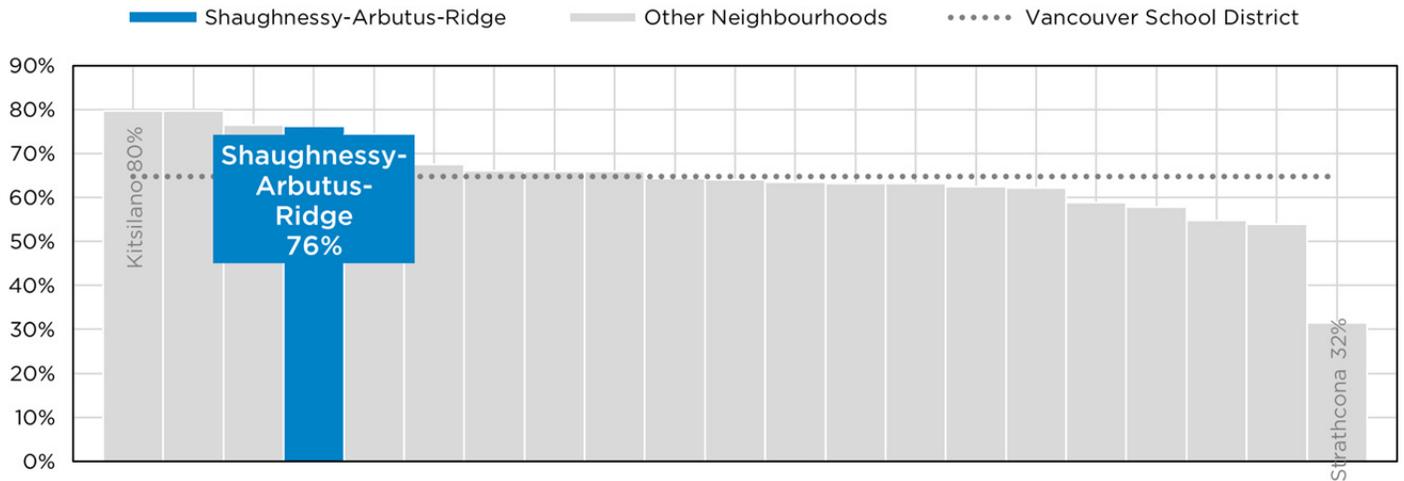
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006



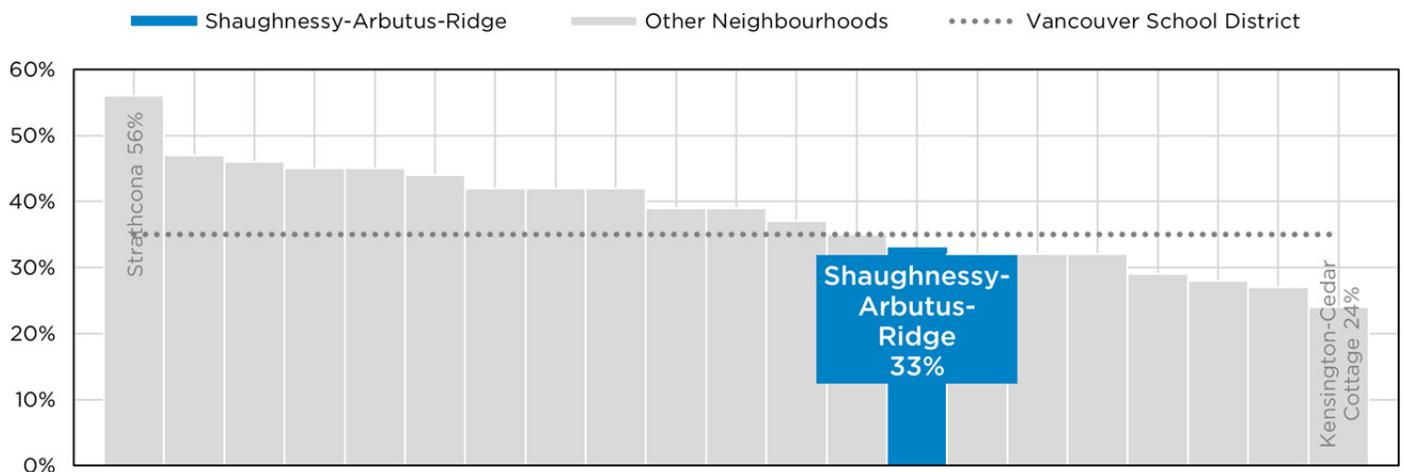
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

COMMUNITY HEALTH

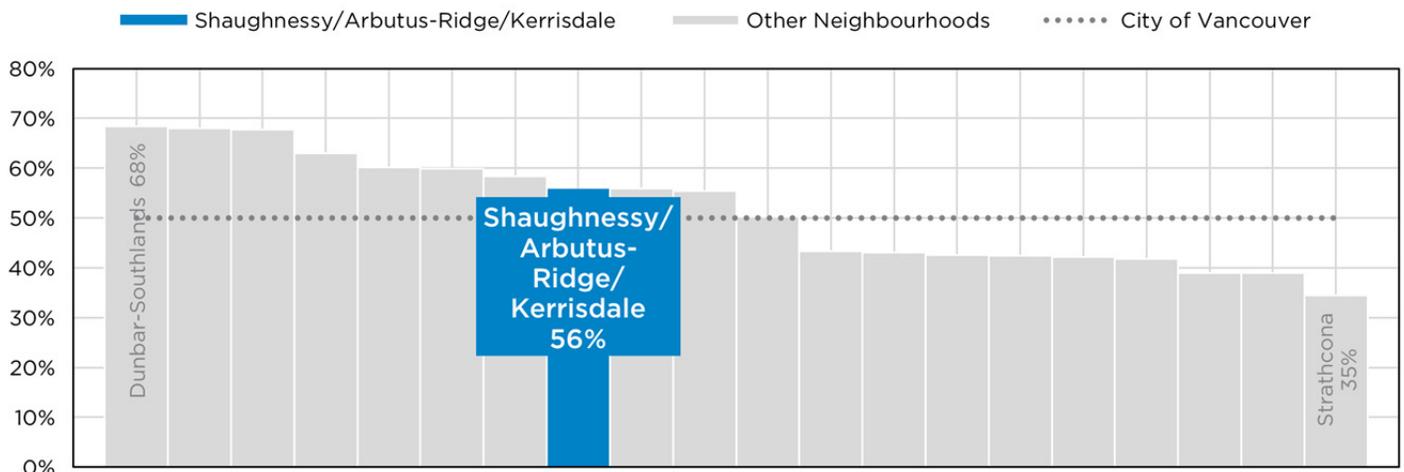
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2018

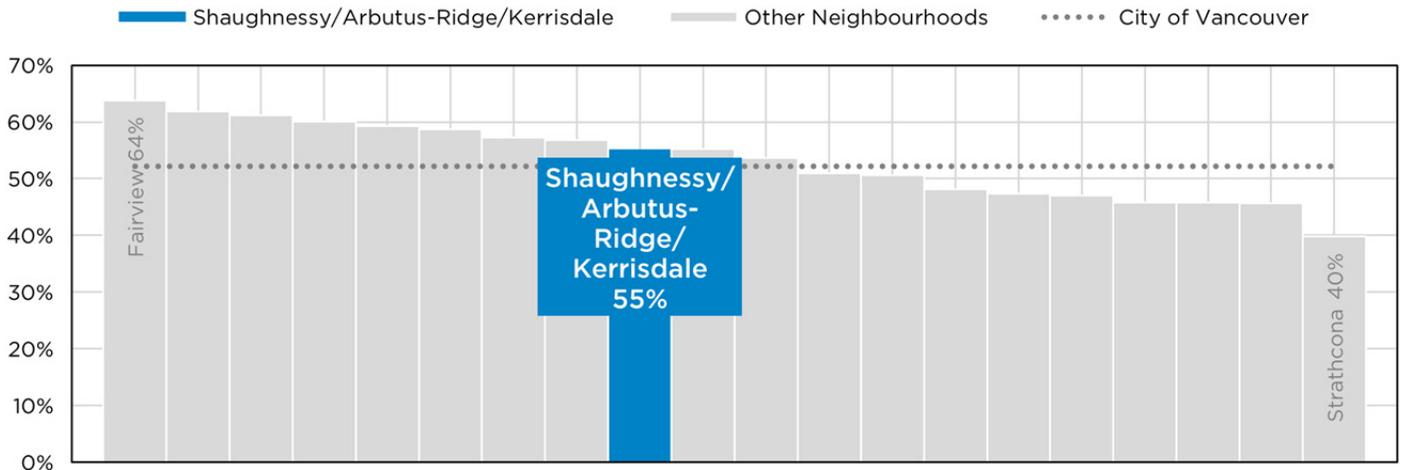


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

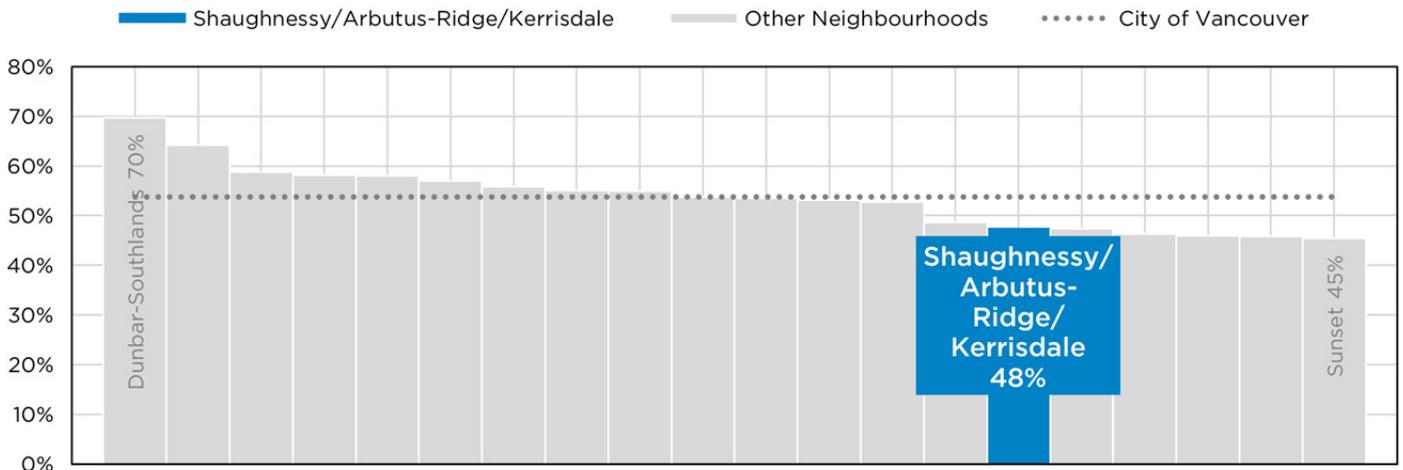


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

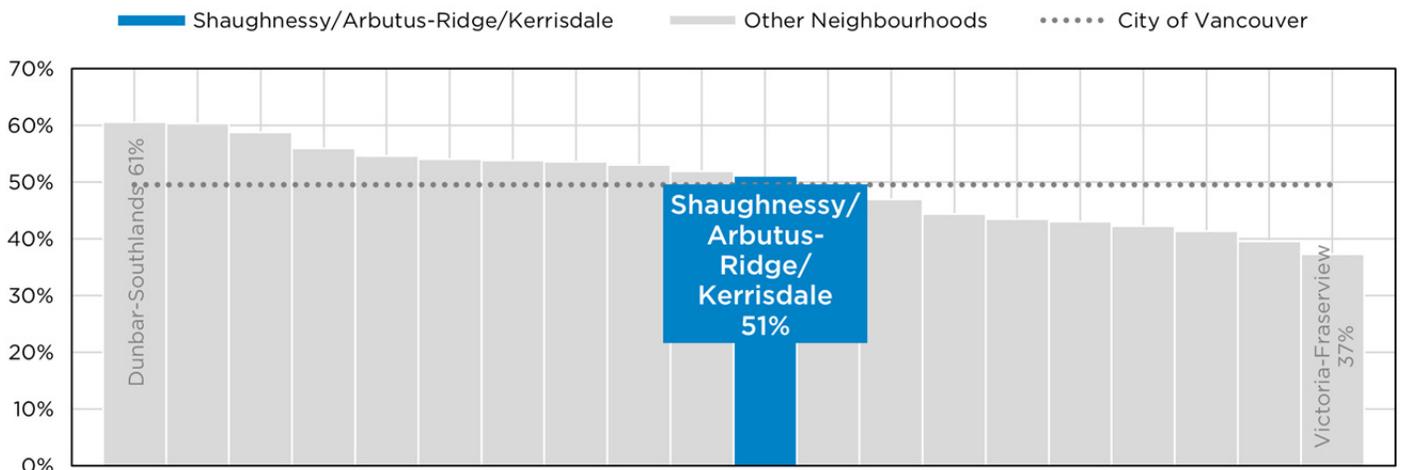
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



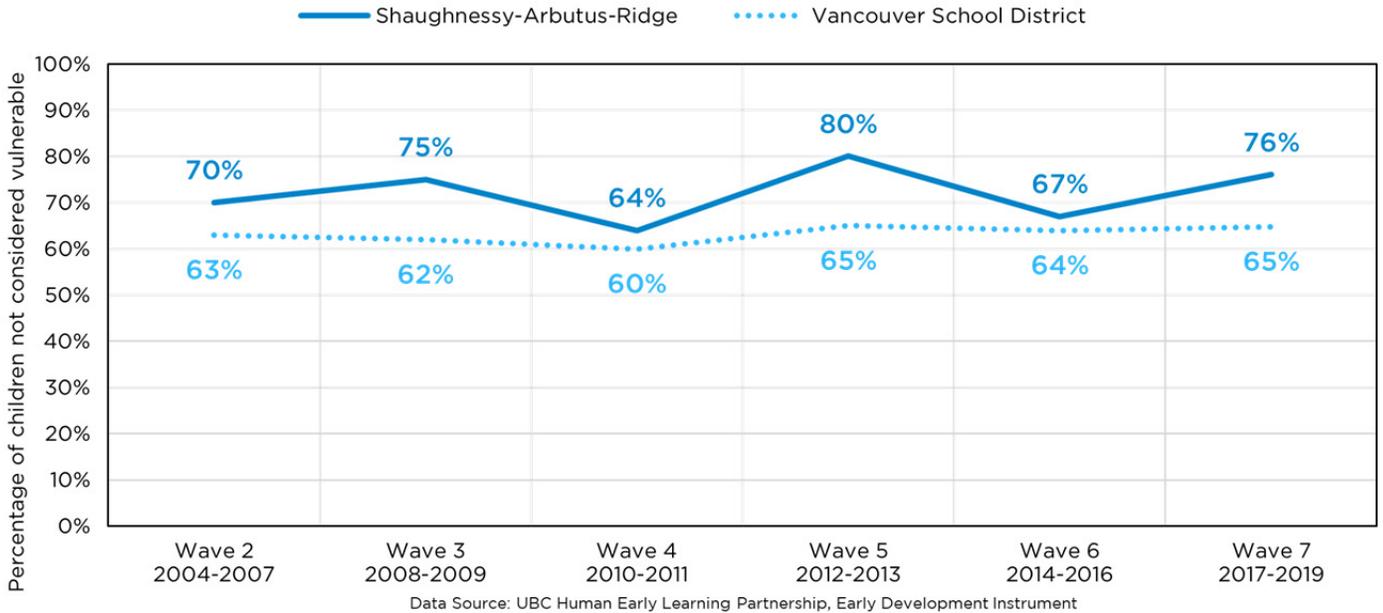
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

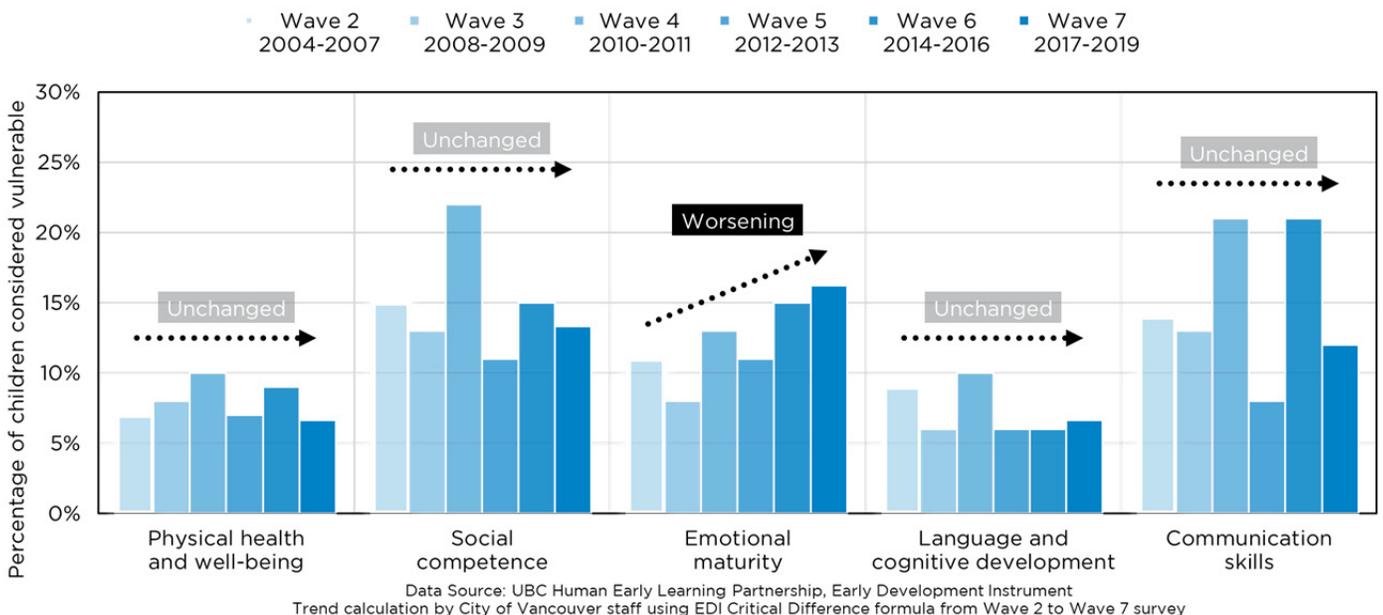
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. In Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy, about a quarter of children are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower rate than across the city.

Kindergarten Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on Any EDI Scales), 2004-2019



Over time, children in Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI’s emotional maturity scale, indicating vulnerabilities relating to assessments of children’s prosocial behaviours, anxiety, aggression and attention span.

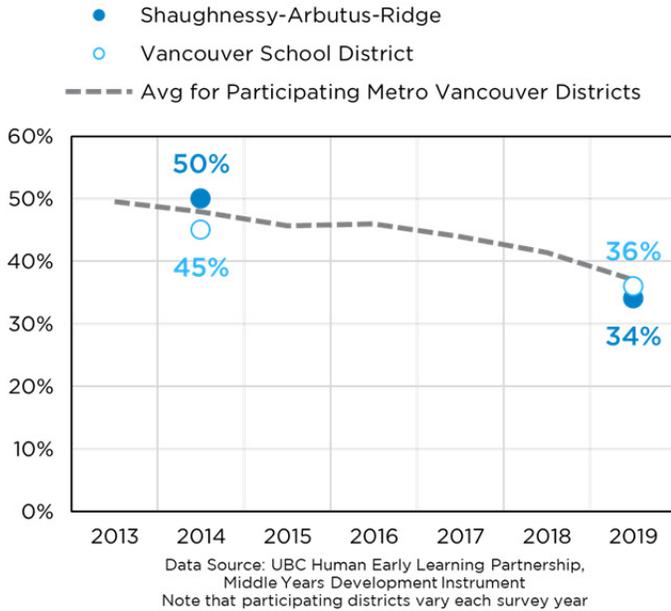
Shaughnessy-Arbutus-Ridge: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



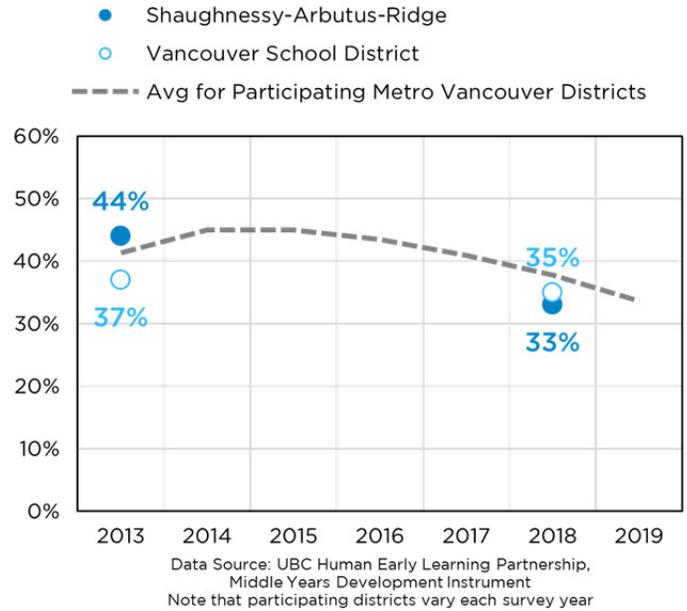
Middle-Years Development

The Middle-Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a questionnaire completed by children in grade 4 and 7 to self-assess their development in relation to well-being, health and school achievement. Children in Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy had higher overall well-being scores in 2013 and 2014 surveys,²² but the most recent surveys may show a decline in well-being in the neighbourhood.

Grade 4 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

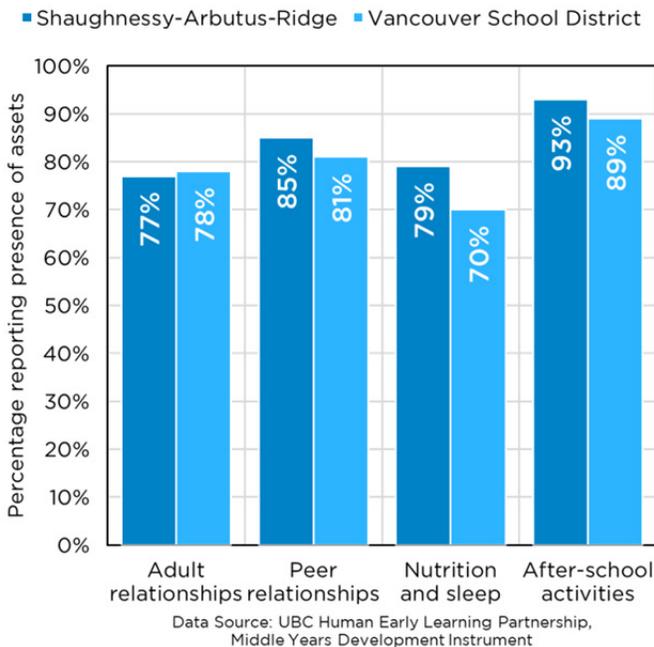


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

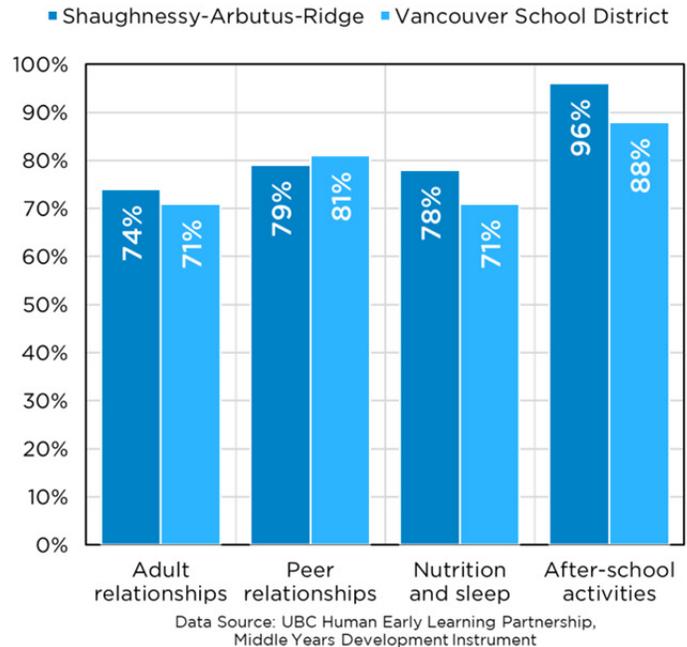


Children in Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy have reported having access to after-school activities in both grade 4 and grade 7. Grade 7 children in these neighbourhoods are also more likely to report good general health, access to food and getting a good night's sleep than children across the city.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



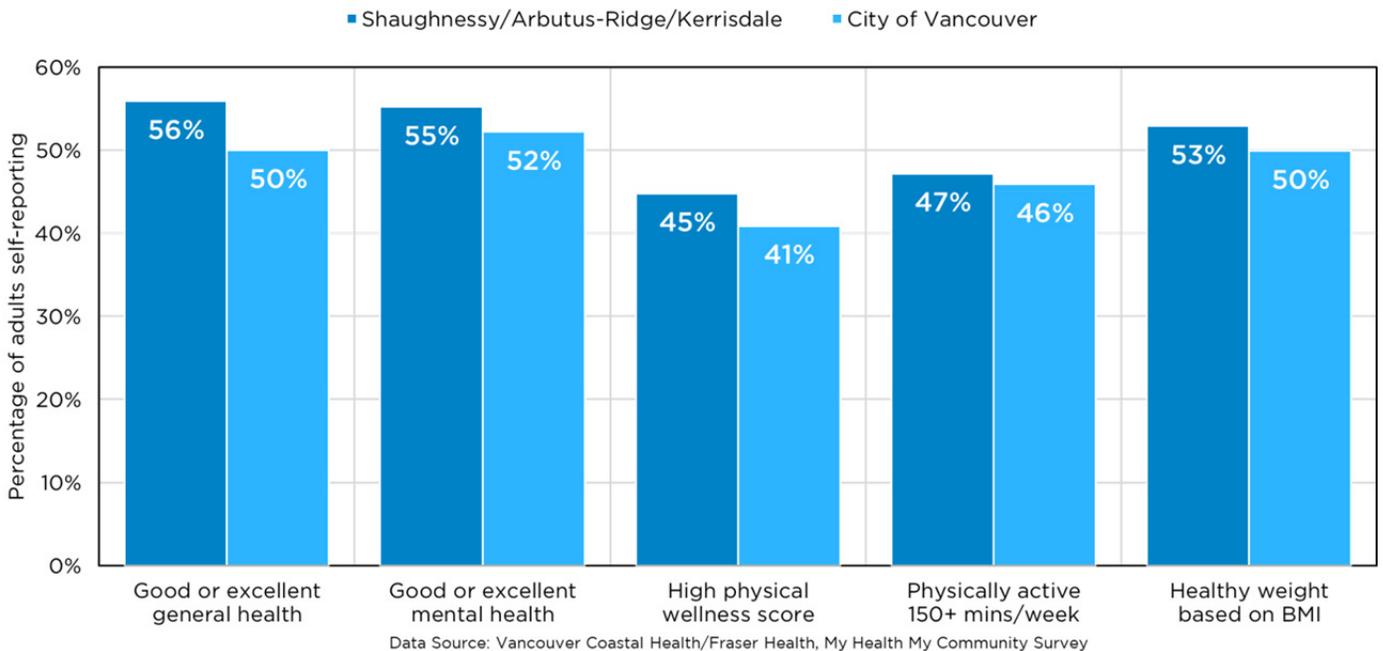
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

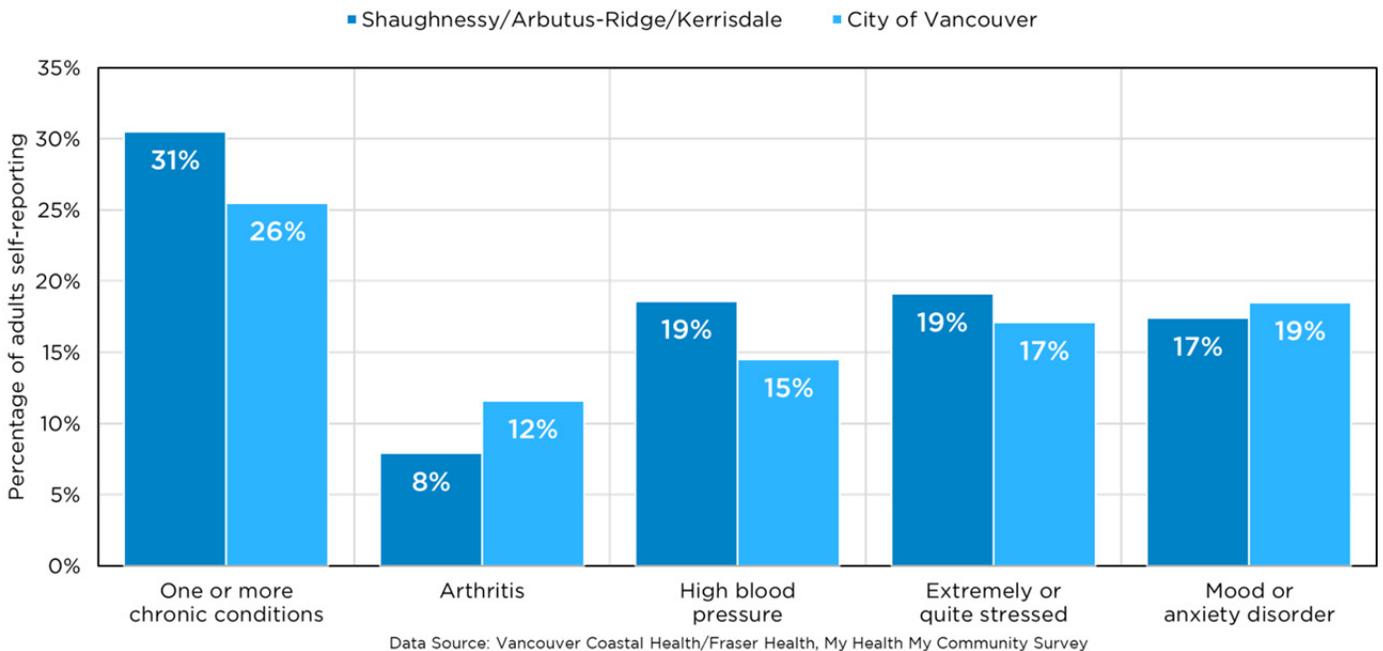
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Arbutus-Ridge and nearby areas are more likely than those across Vancouver to report generally good physical and mental health.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, residents of Arbutus-Ridge and adjacent neighbourhoods are more likely to report chronic conditions, high blood pressure and stress levels; less likely to report having arthritis; and a little less likely to report having a mood or anxiety-related illness.

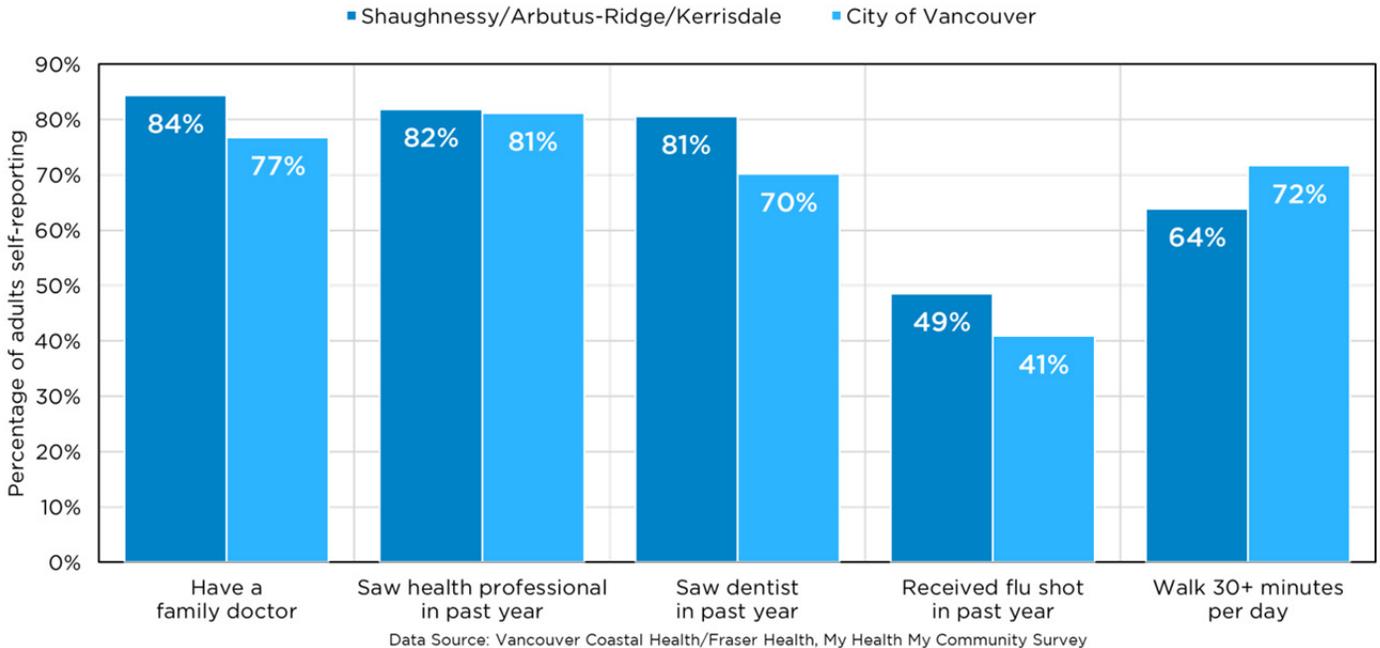
Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

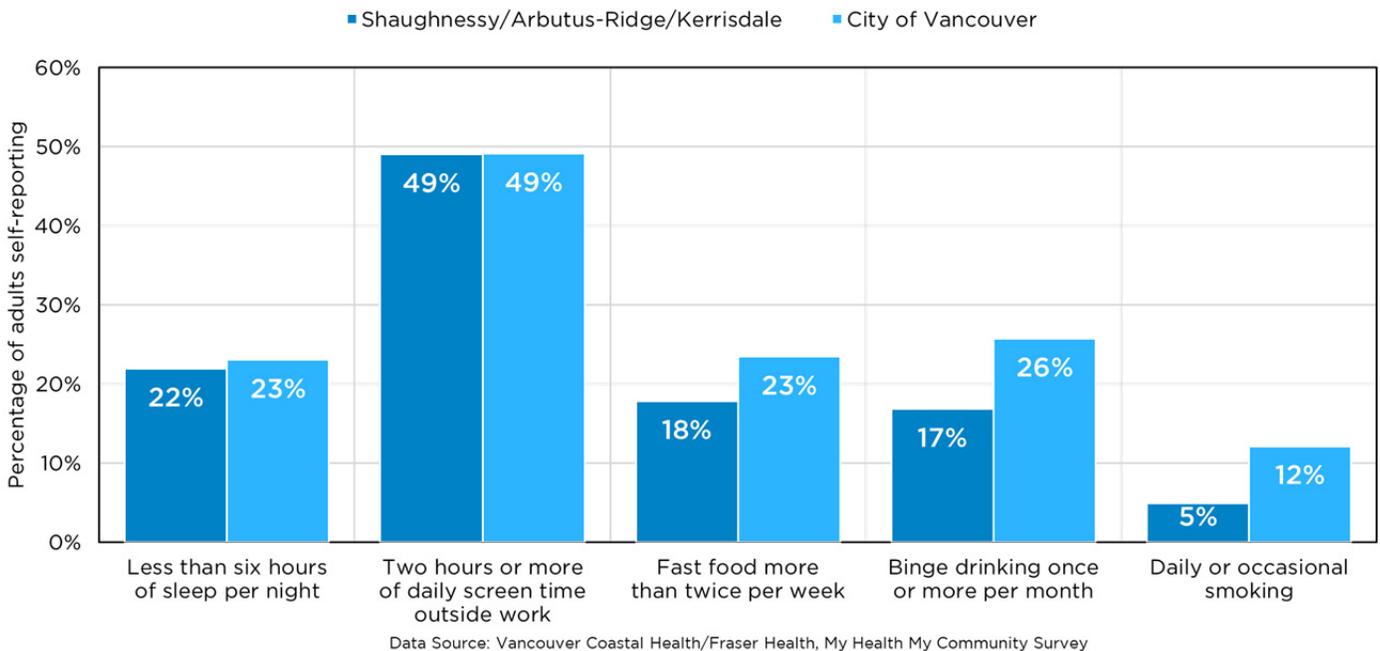
Arbutus-Ridge and adjacent area residents are more likely than residents in the city overall to access the health care system, including having a family doctor, seeing a health professional, visiting a dentist and receiving a flu shot. However, they are less likely to walk regularly.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, Arbutus-Ridge and adjacent area residents are less likely to smoke, drink and eat fast food. However, they are similarly likely to receive inadequate sleep and have two or more hours of daily screen time.

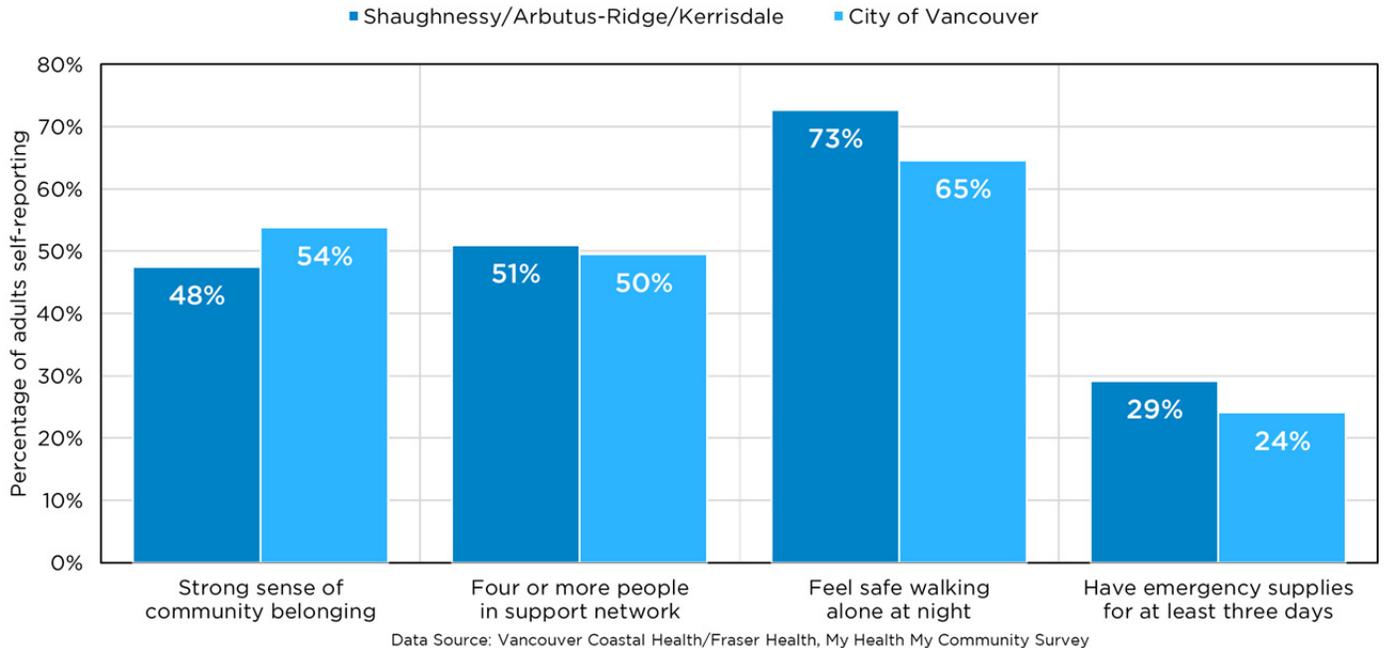
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

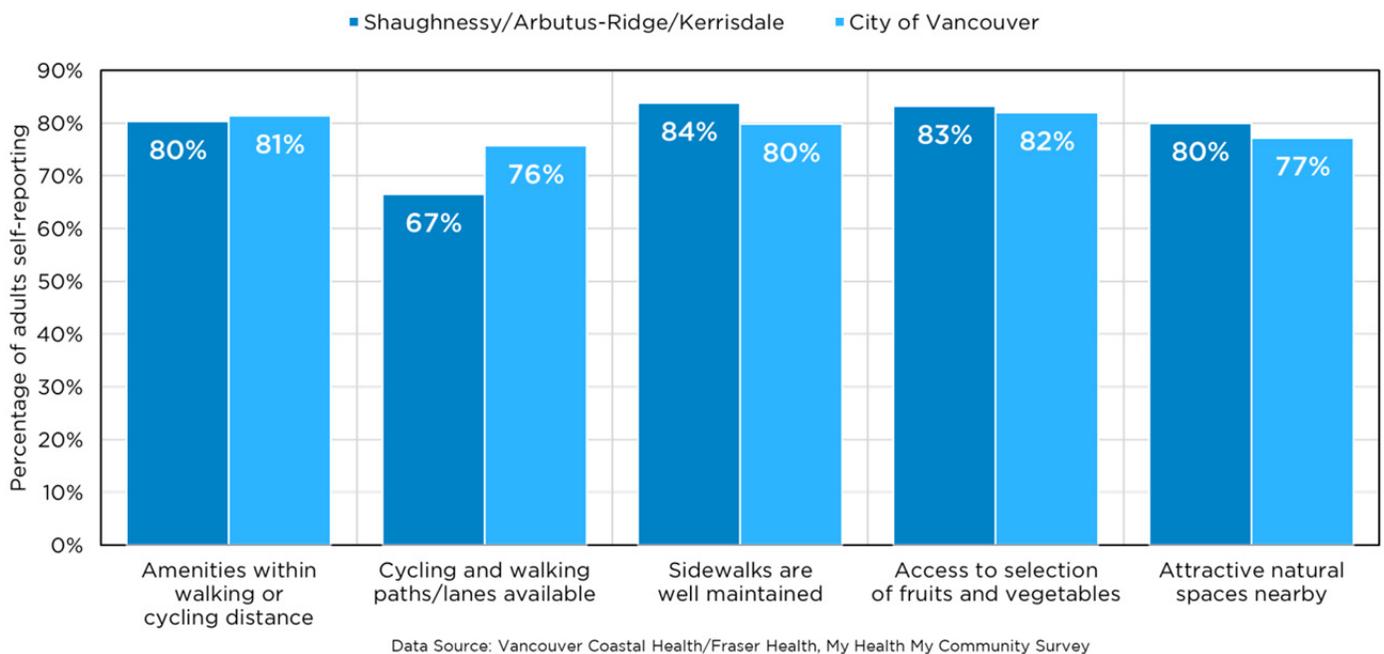
While Arbutus-Ridge and area residents are more likely than Vancouver residents overall to report feeling safe and being prepared for an emergency, they do not have strong social support networks at a higher rate than the city overall. In addition, residents in these areas are less likely to feel a sense of belonging.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Arbutus-Ridge and area residents generally have similar perceptions of the built environment as do residents of the city overall, except that they are less likely to report having walking and cycling paths nearby. The development of the Arbutus Greenway may change this perception.

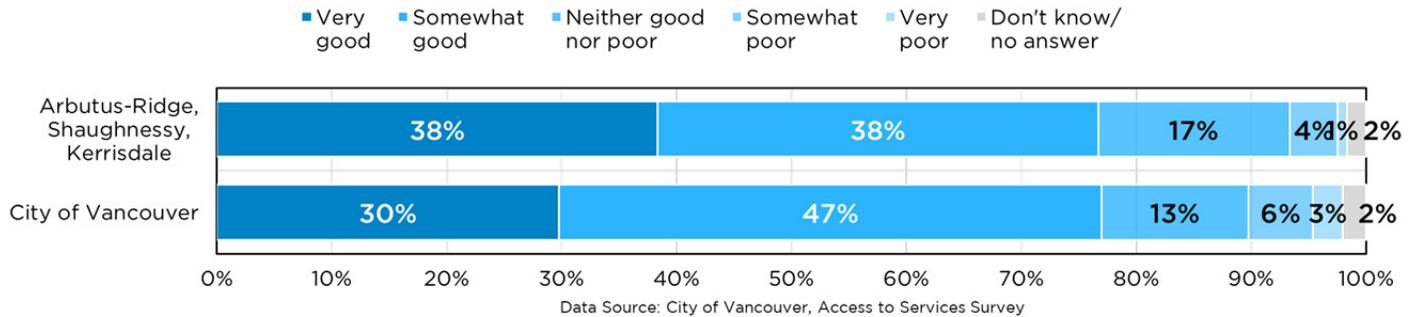
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

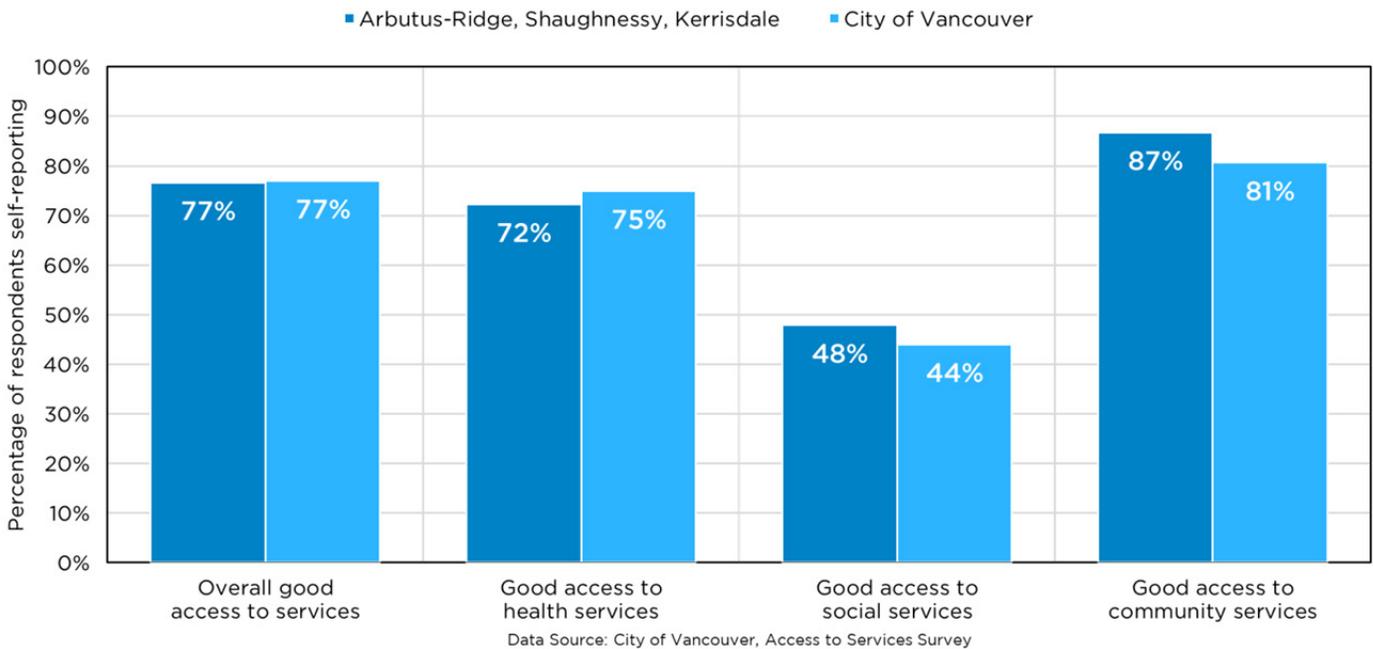
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of respondents in Arbutus-Ridge and adjacent areas indicated very good or somewhat good access to services, a similar rate to the city overall.

Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. This pattern was repeated in Arbutus-Ridge and environs, but health services rated lower and social and community services rated higher in these neighbourhoods than the city overall.

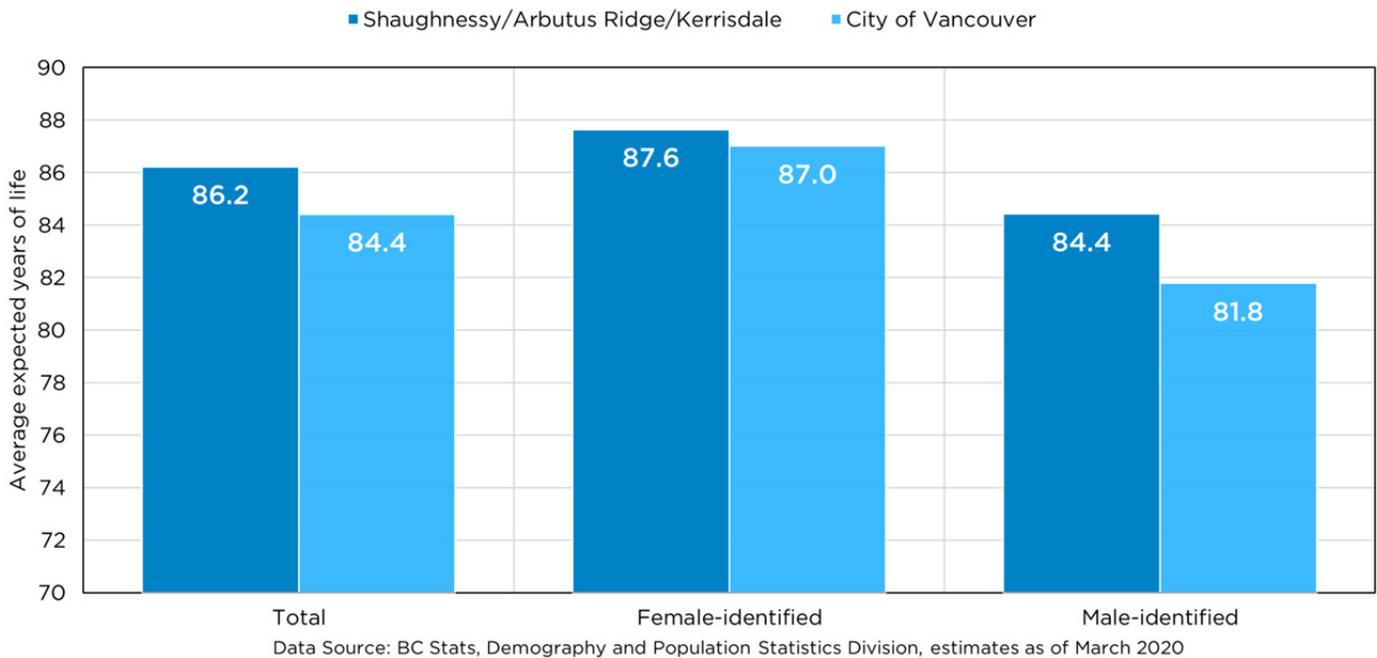
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

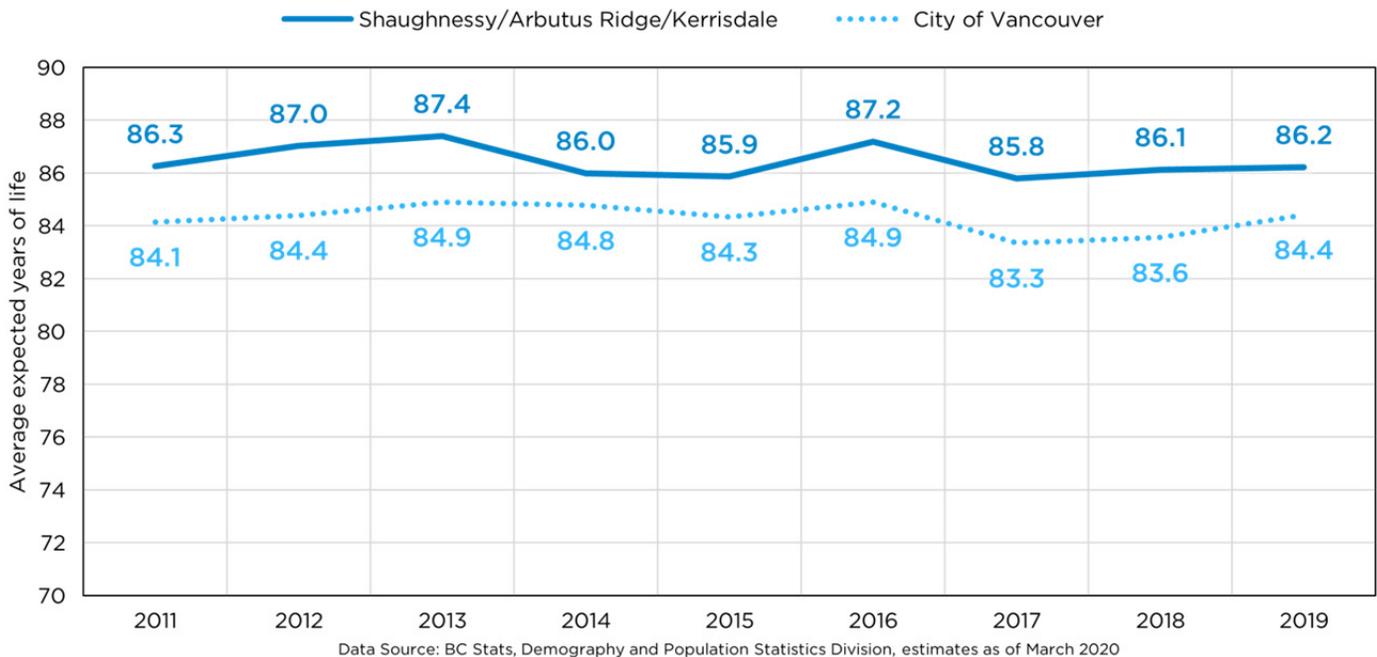
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the Community Health Service Area covering Shaughnessy, Arbutus-Ridge and Kerrisdale, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86.2 years, higher than for the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



Across the city, the decline in life expectancy since 2016 reflects the direct impact of the ongoing public health emergency of high numbers of drug overdose deaths. Health emergencies are also the result of longer-term health inequities. Addressing the root causes requires attention to many of the trends described in this report and ongoing work toward systemic change.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

Working toward a healthy city for all means understanding how people’s health and well-being is shaped by the social, economic and demographic context they live in. This profile has outlined some key indicators and trends in Arbutus-Ridge to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Arbutus-Ridge exemplifies shifts in the social landscape of Vancouver: this west side neighbourhood now has one of the city’s largest populations of new immigrants in the city and a large low-income population. However, as shown on the area map, relatively few community services are available to build connections and capacity for people to engage in the city.



Get Involved

The data presented here is the beginning of a conversation about social sustainability, trends and change in our city. The table below offers some starting prompts to engage with the data in this profile:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Something I already knew about this area</p> | <p>Something that surprises me</p> |
| <p>Something that local organizations are addressing</p> | <p>Something that indicates an unmet need</p> |
| <p>Something that more data is needed to understand</p> | <p>Something important that data can't answer</p> |

You are invited to share your thoughts, reflections and feedback with the City of Vancouver:

Social Policy and Projects
 501-111 West Hastings Street
 Vancouver BC V6B 1H4
socialpolicyresearch@vancouver.ca

Endnotes

¹ The 2016 Census questionnaire only gave respondents the option to choose “male” or “female”. Statistics Canada has recently redefined its standards for variables coding sex and gender, and a more inclusive question will likely be included in 2021 and subsequent censuses.

² Note that a Statistics Canada defines a duplex as two dwellings stacked vertically; an archetypal “Vancouver special” will therefore be counted as a duplex, as will a single-detached house with a basement suite, provided the suite was enumerated.

³ This graph counts private households classified as “apartment, under five storeys” and “apartment, five or more storeys”.

⁴ Housing tenure is self-reported on the census, so rented households include both purpose-built and secondary rental households.

⁵ Note that this indicator is not directly available in all census years, as Statistics Canada reports some household variables and family variables separately. The rate of households with children is estimated by multiplying the total number of one- and multiple-family households by the rate of children in families, with the assumption that one-family households and multiple-family households are equally likely to contain children.

⁶ Data on the number of bedrooms are available in five categories: zero, one, two, three or four-or-more. An average is calculated by assuming four-or-more bedroom dwellings have exactly four bedrooms, so the true average is likely higher in many neighbourhoods.

⁷ Note that the census limits “family” to mean nuclear or lone-parent arrangements and does not include all family types.

⁸ The 2016 census standard profiles did not include a number of variables previously reported on age of children in census families, so neighbourhood data are not available in 2016 for number of children at home.

⁹ Note that the census form allows for multiple responses, so the categories are not exclusive.

¹⁰ Figures for the City of Vancouver include the Musqueam community in the southwest of the city; this area is also included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area. Statistics Canada reports Musqueam separately from the City of Vancouver in its standard releases of census data; without Musqueam, 2.2% of the City of Vancouver’s population is Indigenous.

¹¹ Comparing rates of knowledge and use of Chinese languages over time is challenging, as the 2011 and prior censuses included a large category of “Chinese, not otherwise specified” which included speakers of Mandarin, Cantonese and/or other dialects. Over time this category has reduced, likely due to improved enumeration and online completion of census forms, and more people are identified with specific dialects and fewer generically as “Chinese”. Unfortunately it is not possible to assess the magnitude of this change.

¹² It is not clear why the 2001 Census of Population stands out as an outlier, but it appears to underreport non-English home languages and over-report multiple home languages.

¹³ The generation variable on the census is derived from questions asking respondents to identify the place of birth of their father and their mother. This question as written does not include same-gender parents, gender-diverse parents, adoptive parents or non-nuclear family arrangements, and more inclusive questions will need to be developed to ensure more valid and reliable data in future.

¹⁴ The Gini coefficient is calculated by dividing the area between a Lorenz curve of income distribution and a hypothetical equitable distribution by the total area under the equality curve. The analysis presented here is a coarse approximation using available census data. This graph is created by assigning all individuals or households within a given income category as the middle of that category (for example, income between \$50 and \$60 thousand would be coded as earning \$55 thousand), and then assigning the highest income category a value calculated based on the residual average income reported.

¹⁵ Note that all census income indicators represent the previous year’s income; that is, the 2016 Census reports on people’s income in 2015. To avoid confusion, this chapter labels income in relation to the census year.

¹⁶ Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada’s all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.

¹⁷ Both rent and dwelling value are self-reported on the census form. As well, comparisons between different areas should account for differences in housing types and sizes.

¹⁸ This calculation includes households reporting shelter costs in excess of their income; although other sources of housing data often exclude these households from the calculation, historical disaggregated data are not available for all census years.

¹⁹ Note that the changing nature of work makes the validity of the unemployment rate questionable over time; readers are encouraged to supplement this information with other sources of knowledge.

²⁰ Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.

²¹ Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.

²² Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.