



Dunbar-Southlands

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF
VANCOUVER

Social Policy
and Projects

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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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.

DUNBAR-SOUTHLANDS: HIGHLIGHTS



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



A steady population with a small loss of residents from 2011 to 2016.



A predominantly low-density housing stock, with recent growth in apartments.



Proportionally the most families with children of any local area, but demographic shifts apparent.



A growing number of lone parent-led families.



Indigenous cultural and linguistic presence in the Musqueam community.



A growing community for newcomers to Canada.



High incomes but an increasing low income rate.



Rising housing costs.



An educated workforce concentrated in professional industries and occupations.



Low rates of early childhood vulnerability.



Positive perceptions of health, belonging and social connections.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

The City of Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətał (Tsleil-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.

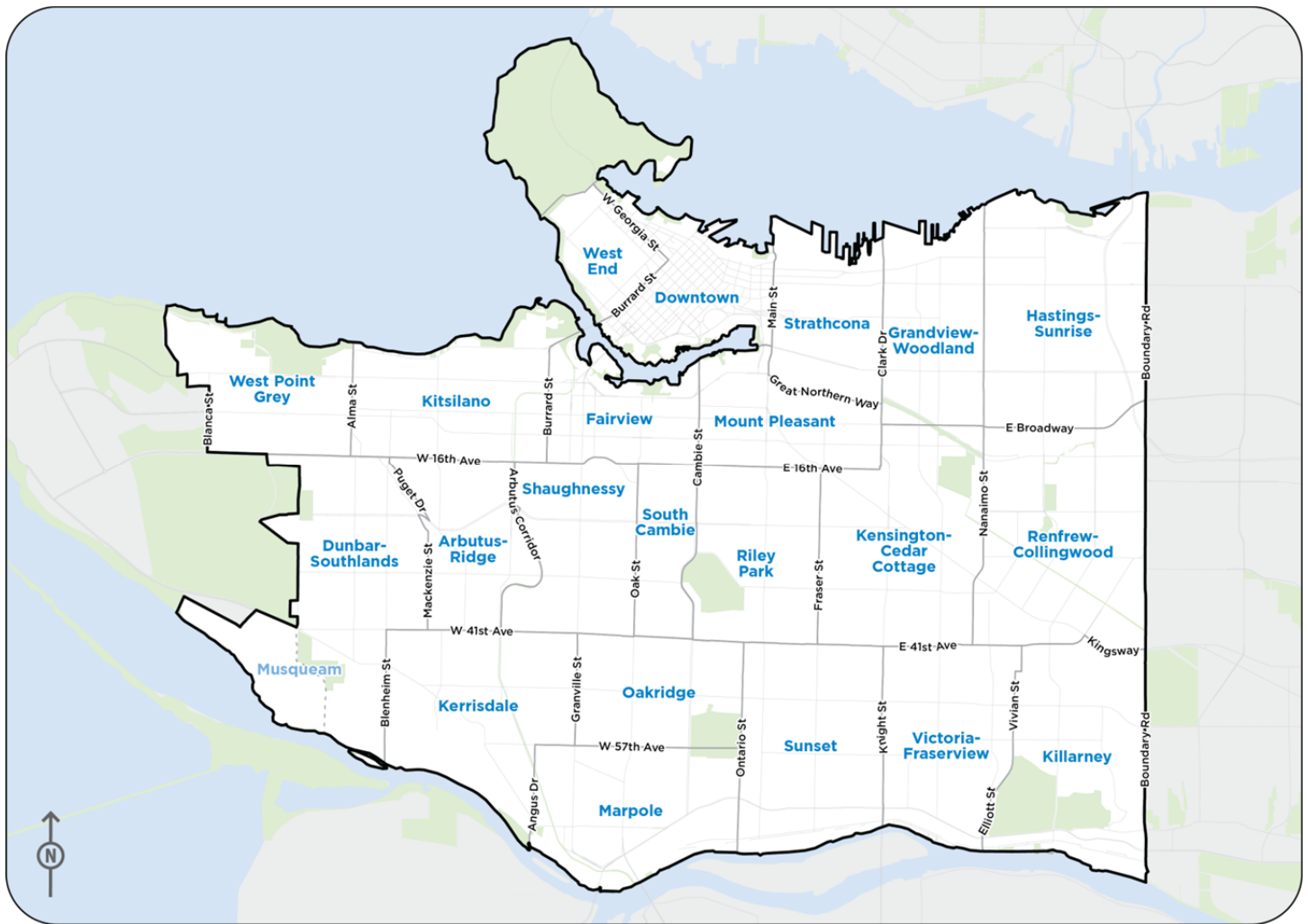
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint. 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.

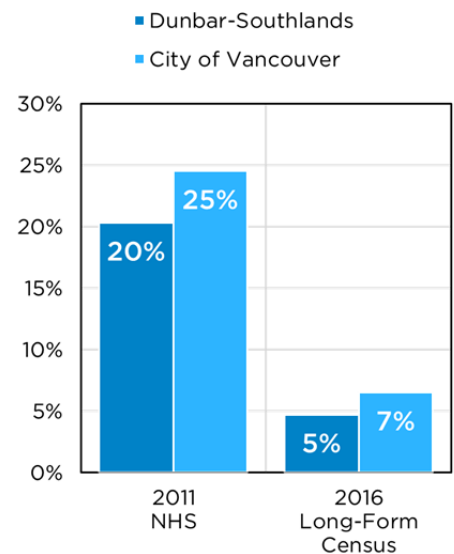
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected 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".
- 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.

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



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

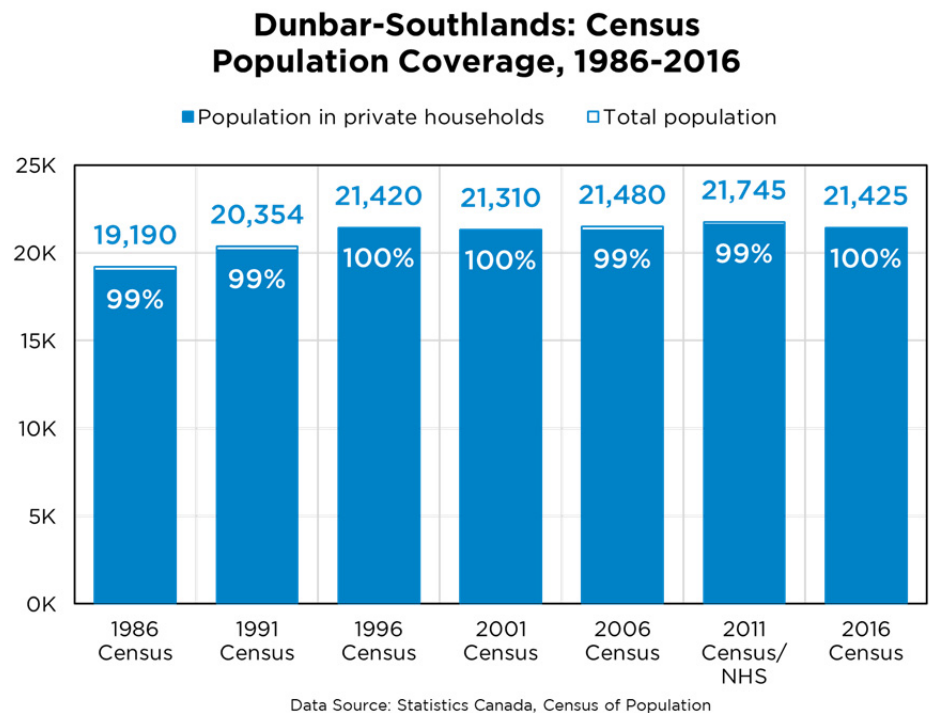
- Ensuring cultural appropriateness and safety in surveys is a work in progress. Although Statistics Canada ensures confidentiality of responses, the census still represents an agency of the federal government asking people detailed questions about their identities, housing arrangements, employment and 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 Dunbar-Southlands, the 2016 census counted 21,425 residents, almost all of which were housed in private households.



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:

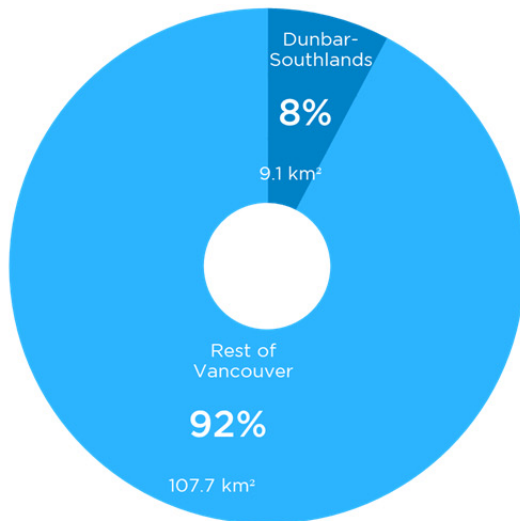
- The UBC Human Early Learning Partnership conducts research into the vulnerability and assets of children and youth across British Columbia, including the Early Development Instrument, which is a survey completed by kindergarten teachers; and the Middle-Years Development Instrument, which is a self-assessment 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.

Neighbourhood Map

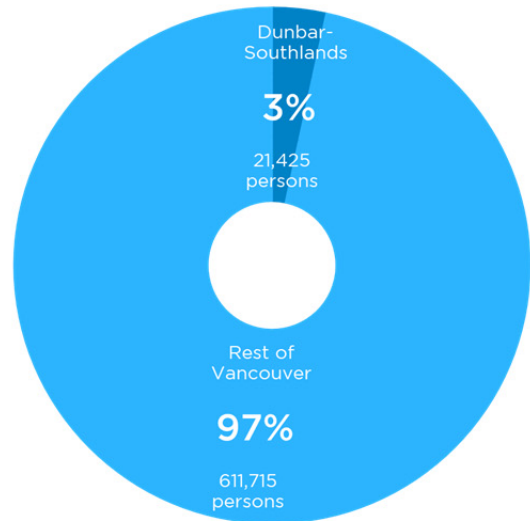
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Dunbar-Southlands local area extends from 16th Avenue in the north to the Fraser River in the south, including the Musqueam community. Its western boundary is where the City of Vancouver meets the University Endowment Lands, and its eastern boundary is Blenheim Street, Mackenzie Street and Puget Drive. Dunbar-Southlands occupies 8% of the city's land area and houses 3% of its population. The area contains 3% 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 Dunbar-Southlands.

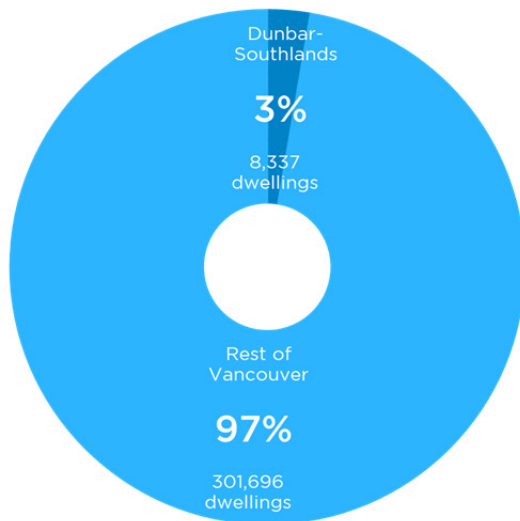
Land Area



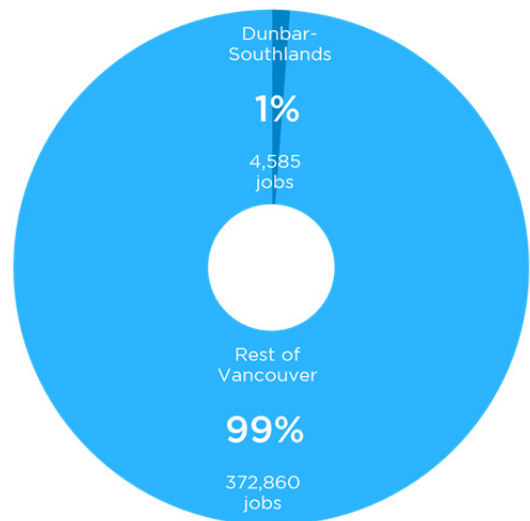
Population



Housing Units

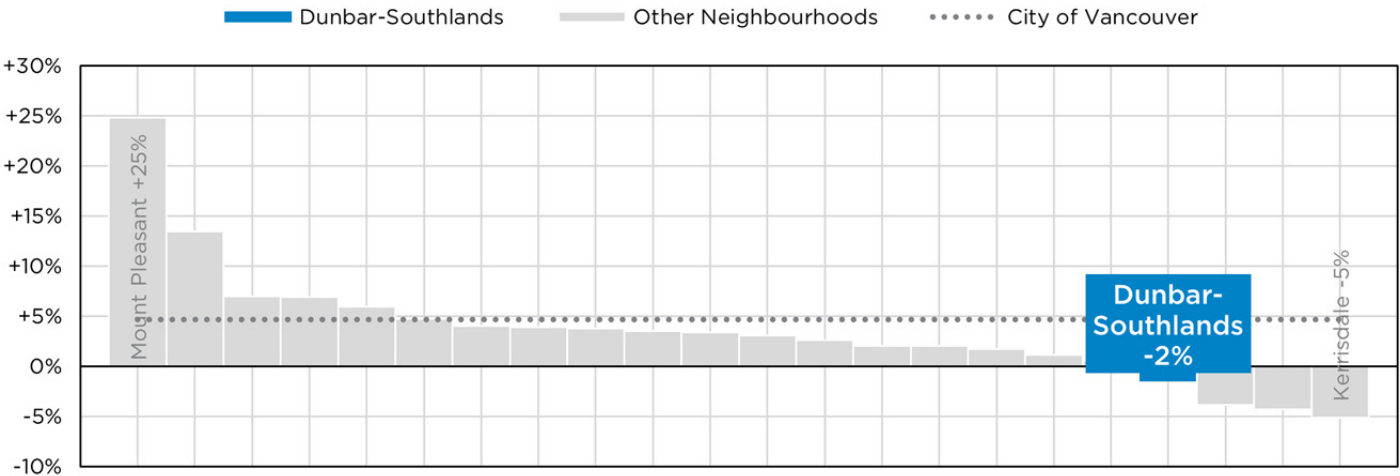


Jobs in Area

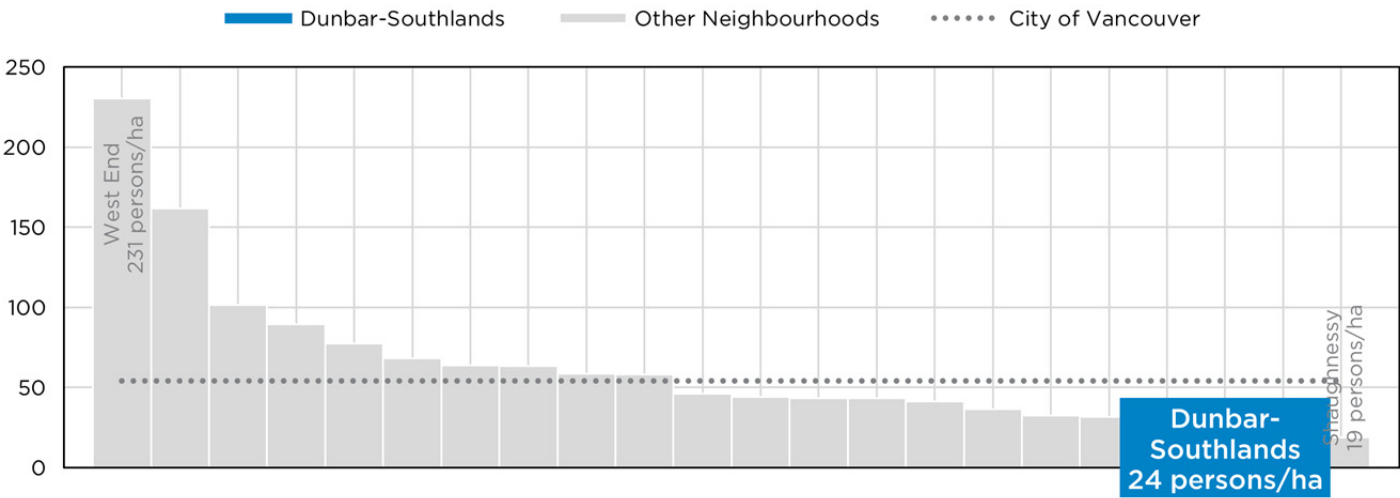


GROWTH AND CHANGE

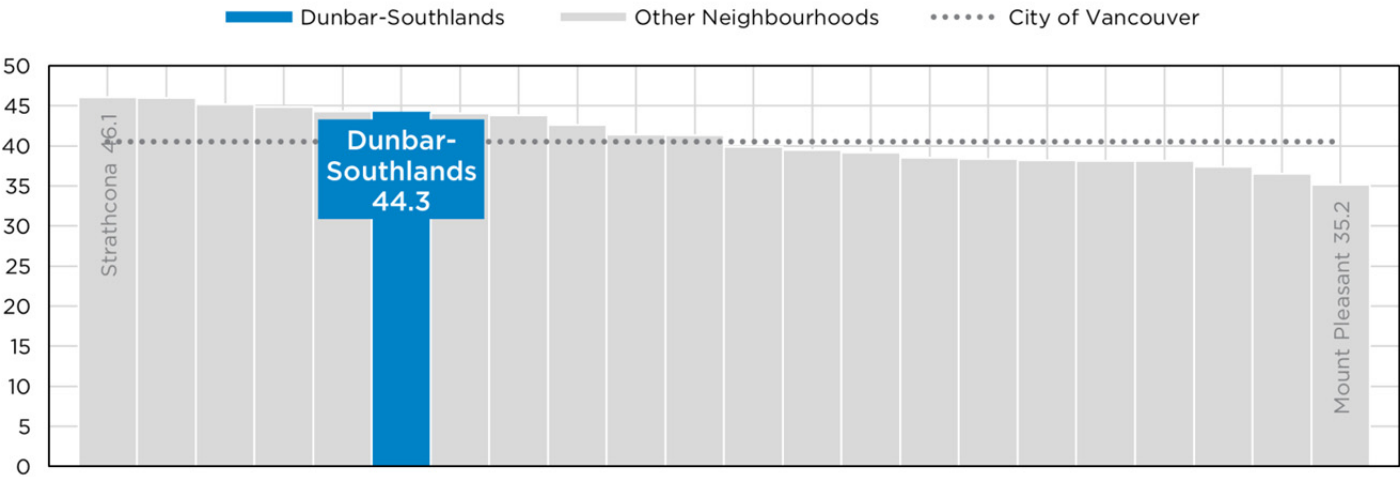
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

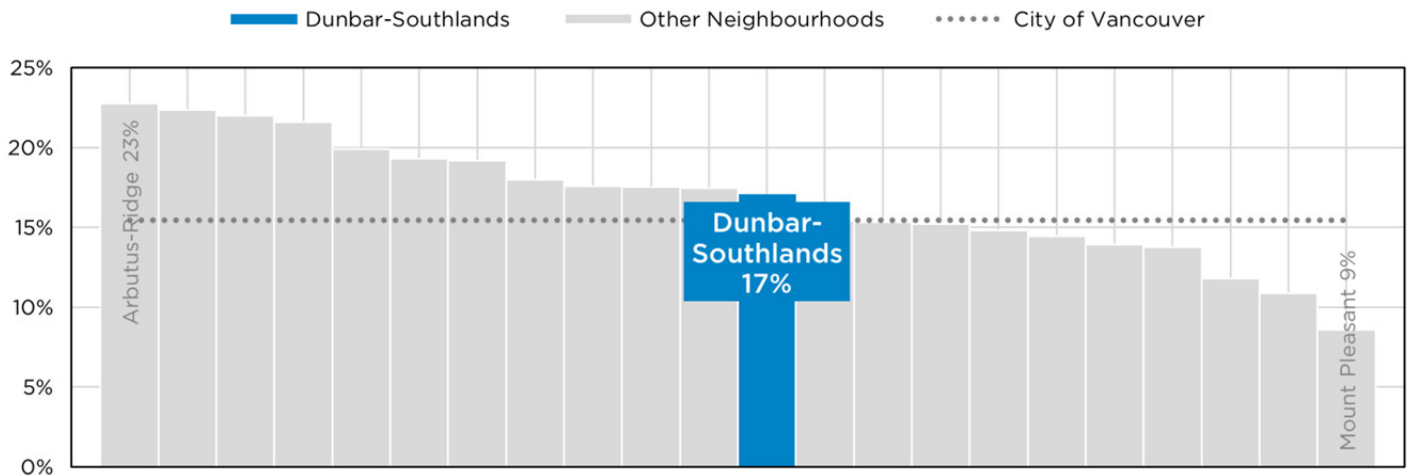


Median Age, 2016

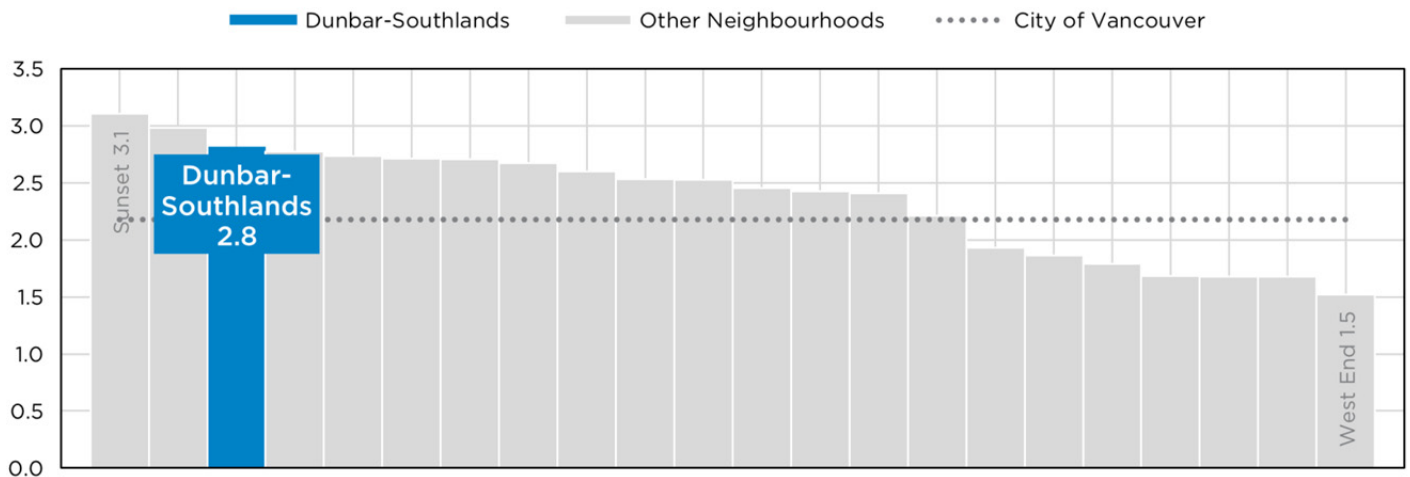


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

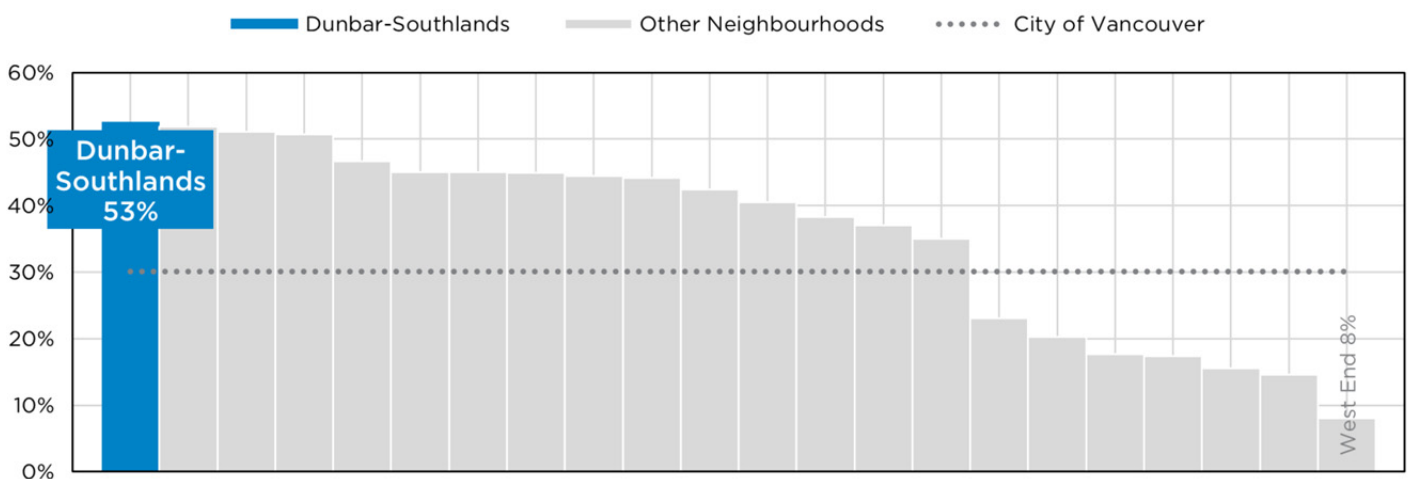
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



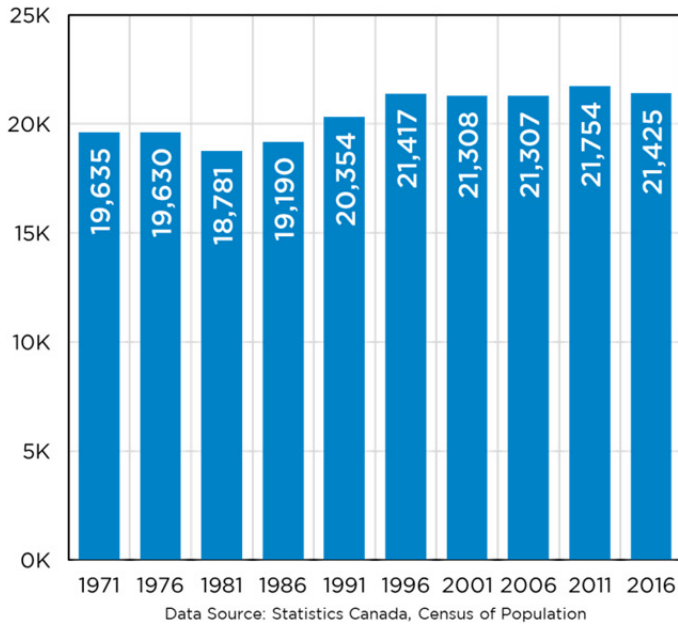
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



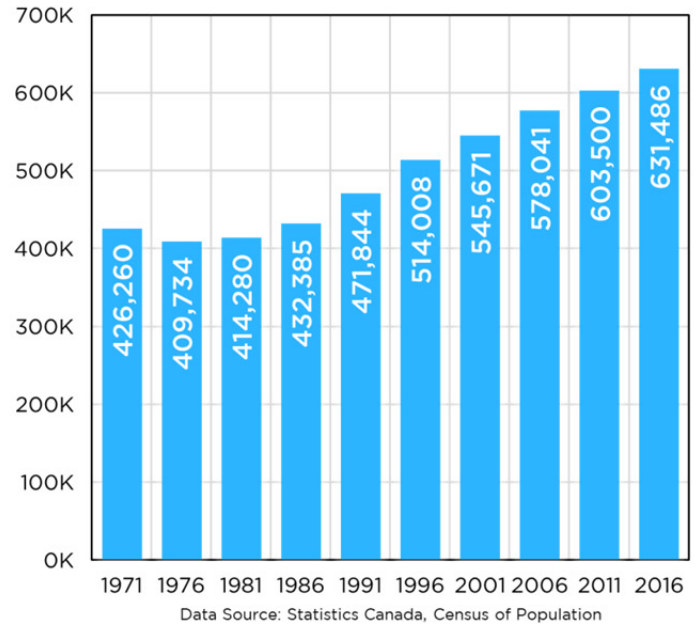
Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 21,425 persons in Dunbar-Southlands' 9.1km² area, about 300 fewer than were counted in 2011. Dunbar-Southlands has had a fairly steady population over time, with very little change observed since the 1990s.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

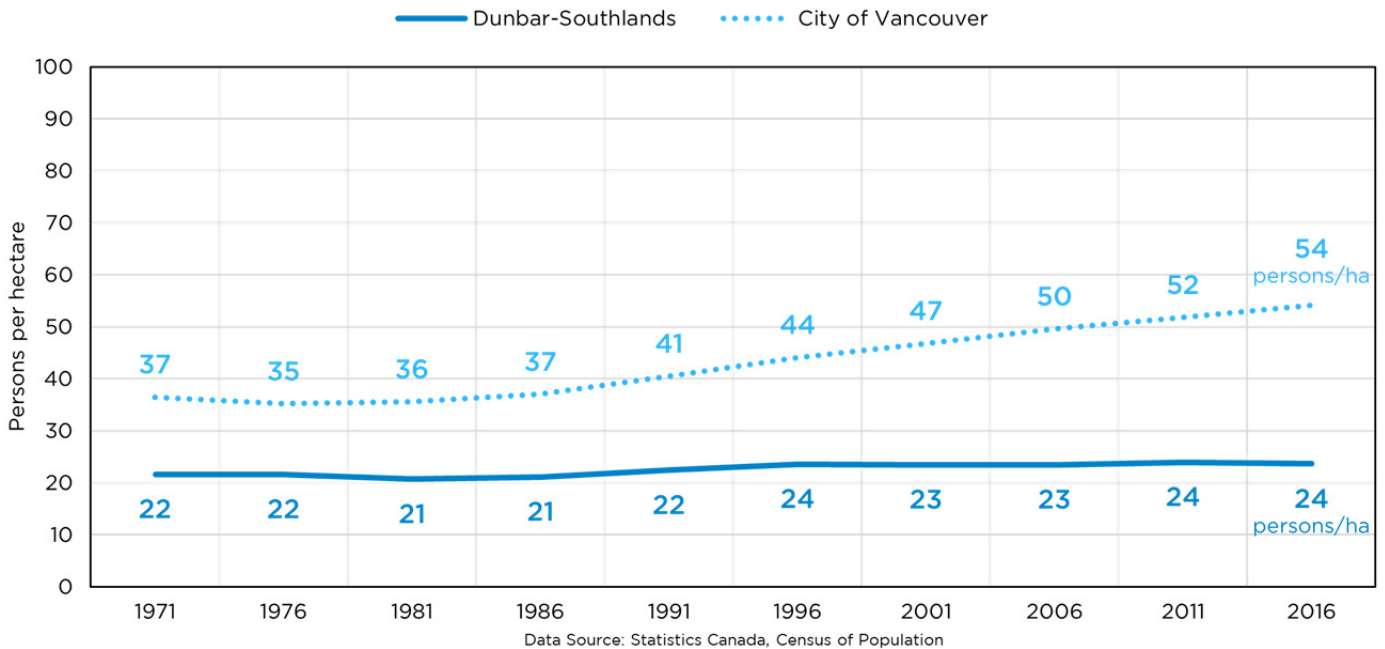


**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Dunbar-Southlands' population density was 24 persons per hectare, about 56% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

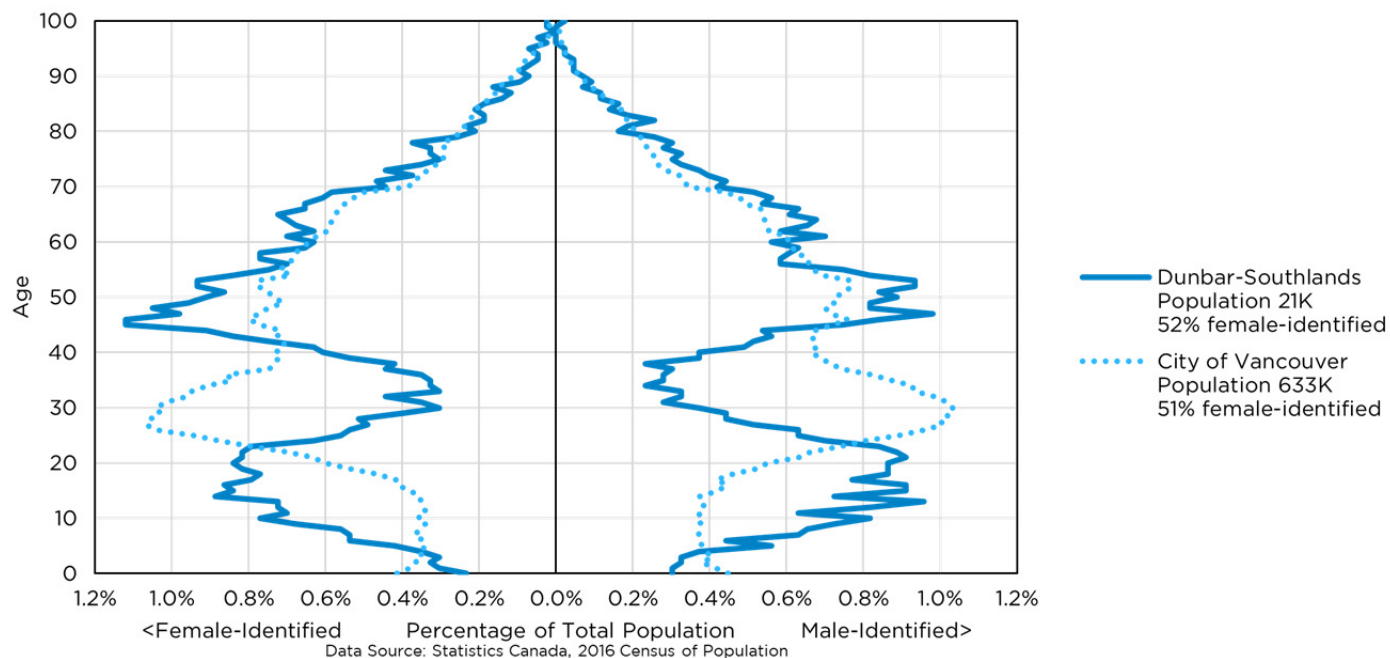
Population Density, 1971-2016



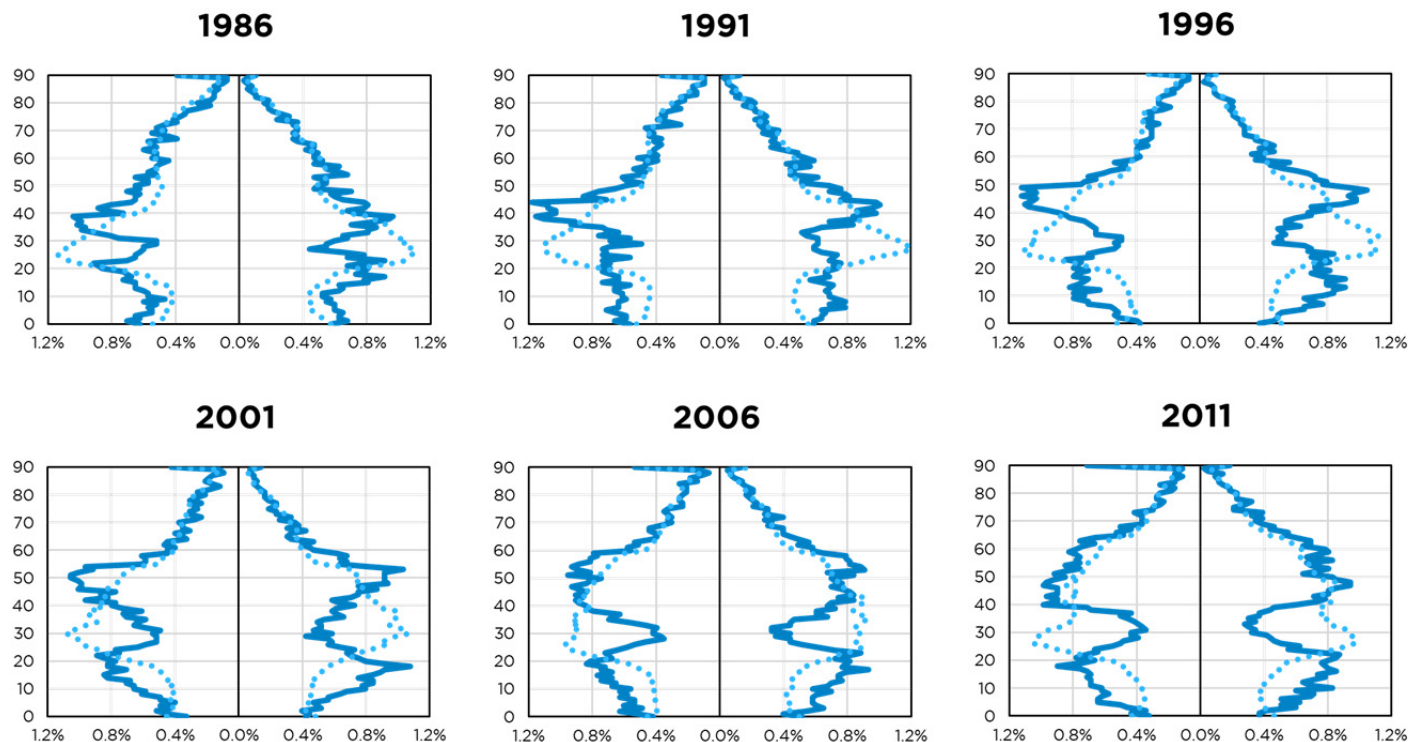
Age Profile

Dunbar-Southlands stands out for having relatively few young adults: its child and youth population is much larger than the city, proportionally, as is its population of adults in their 40s and 50s, but it has relatively few residents in age groups in between. In Dunbar-Southlands, 52% of the area's population is female-identified,¹ a slightly higher rate than the city overall.

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016



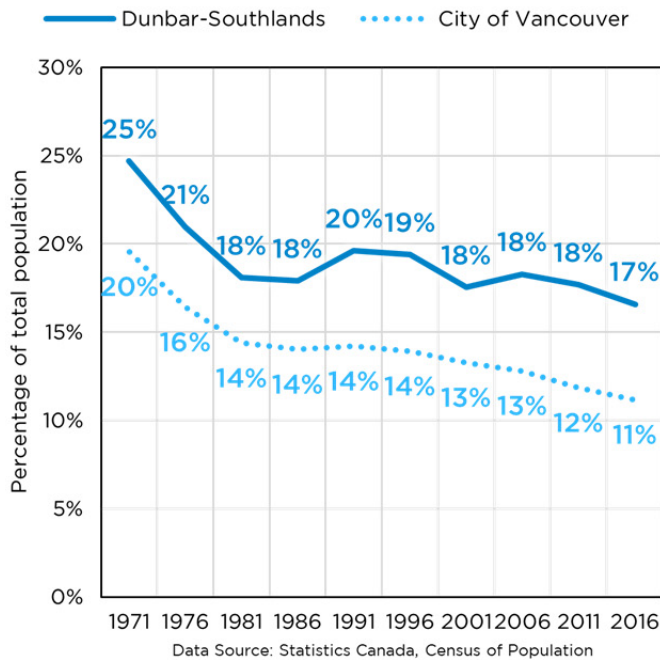
Dunbar-Southlands has had a similar general age distribution over time, though the pattern of relatively fewer adults in their 20s and 30s has become a bit more pronounced in more recent censuses.



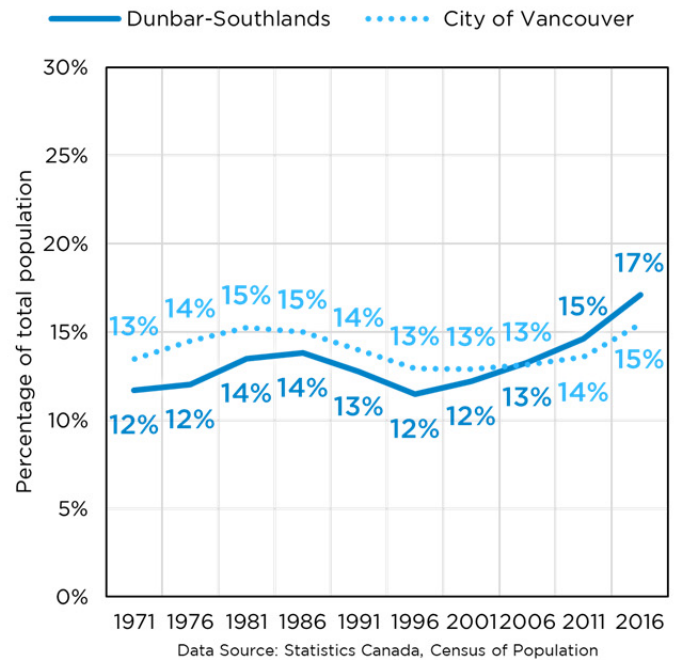
Age Groups

Dunbar-Southlands has a greater share of population in both child (age 0 to 14) and senior (65 and over) age groups: 17% of its population is in each category, a higher rate than the city. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of seniors increased by 48%, while the absolute number of children declined by 14%.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

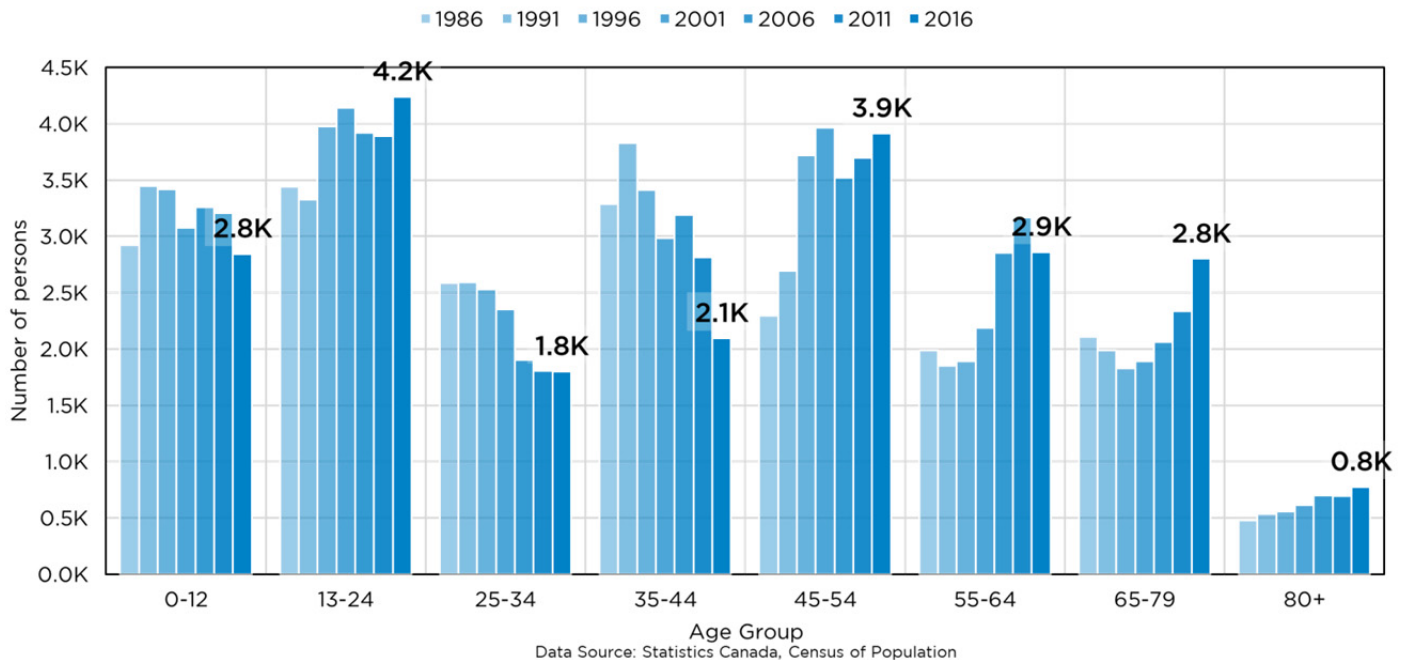


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. A decline in the number of younger adults in Dunbar-Southlands is evident, as is a growth in older adults.

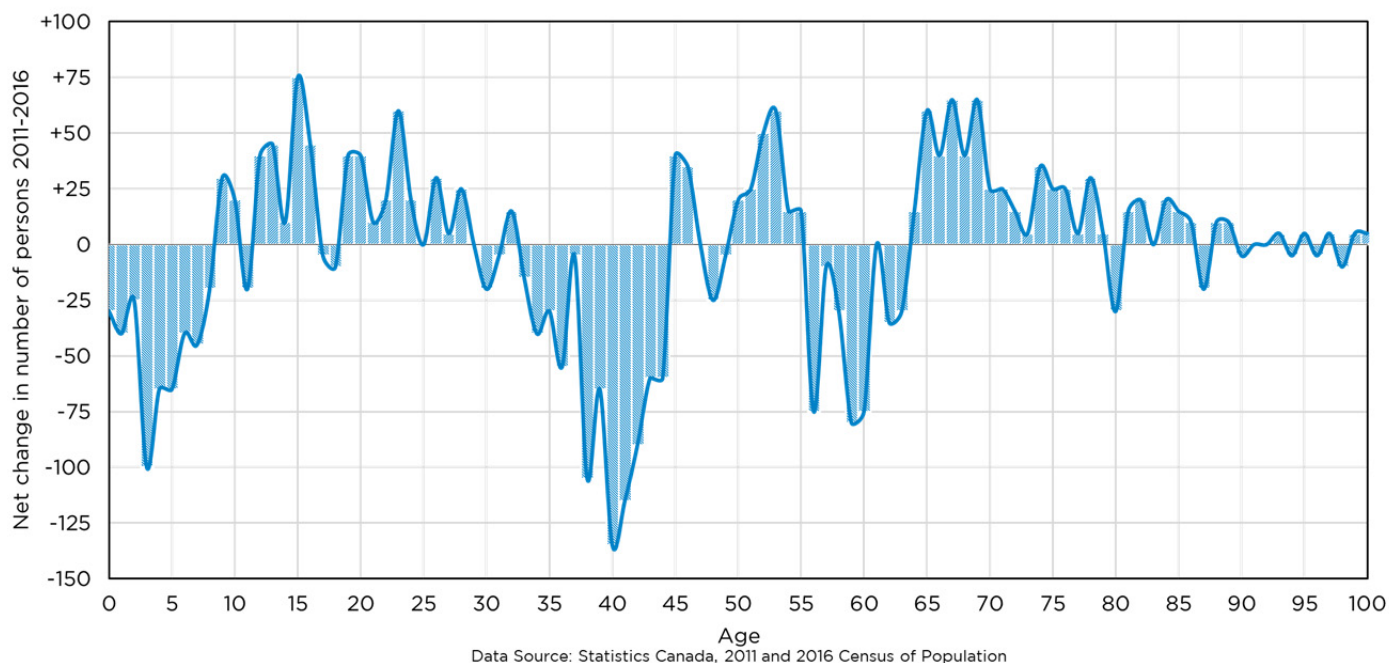
Dunbar-Southlands: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

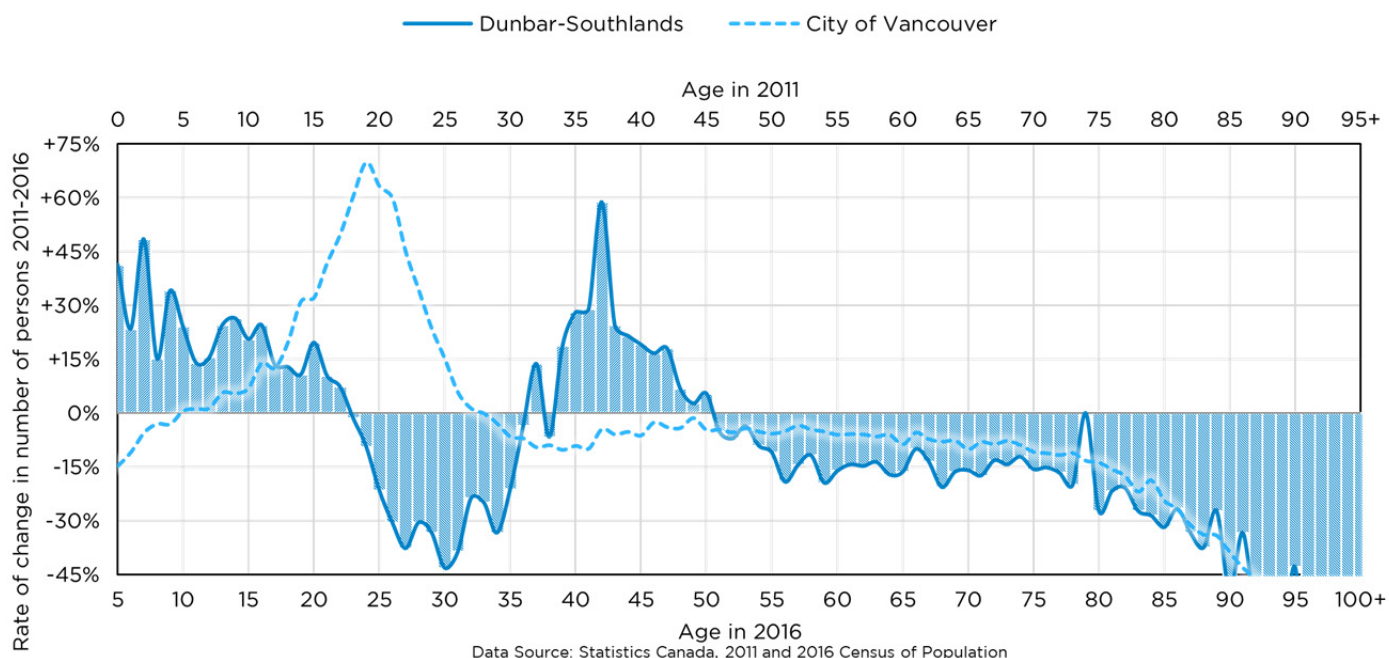
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Dunbar-Southlands: 2016 saw fewer children under 10 and adults in their 30s and 40s than were present in the neighbourhood in 2011.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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, there was large growth in children and youth cohorts, as well as adults in their 40s. However, people left the neighbourhood in their mid-20s and 30s. As well, the rate of loss of people approaching senior age groups was greater than for the city overall.

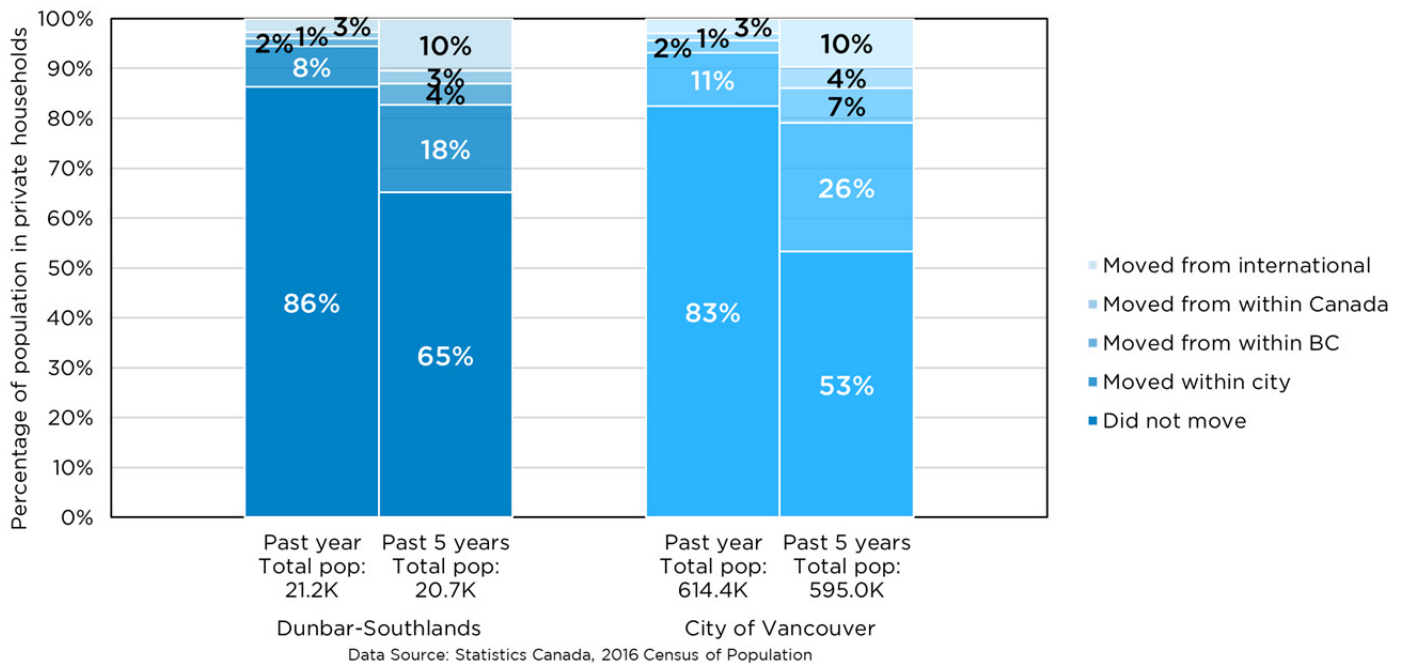
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

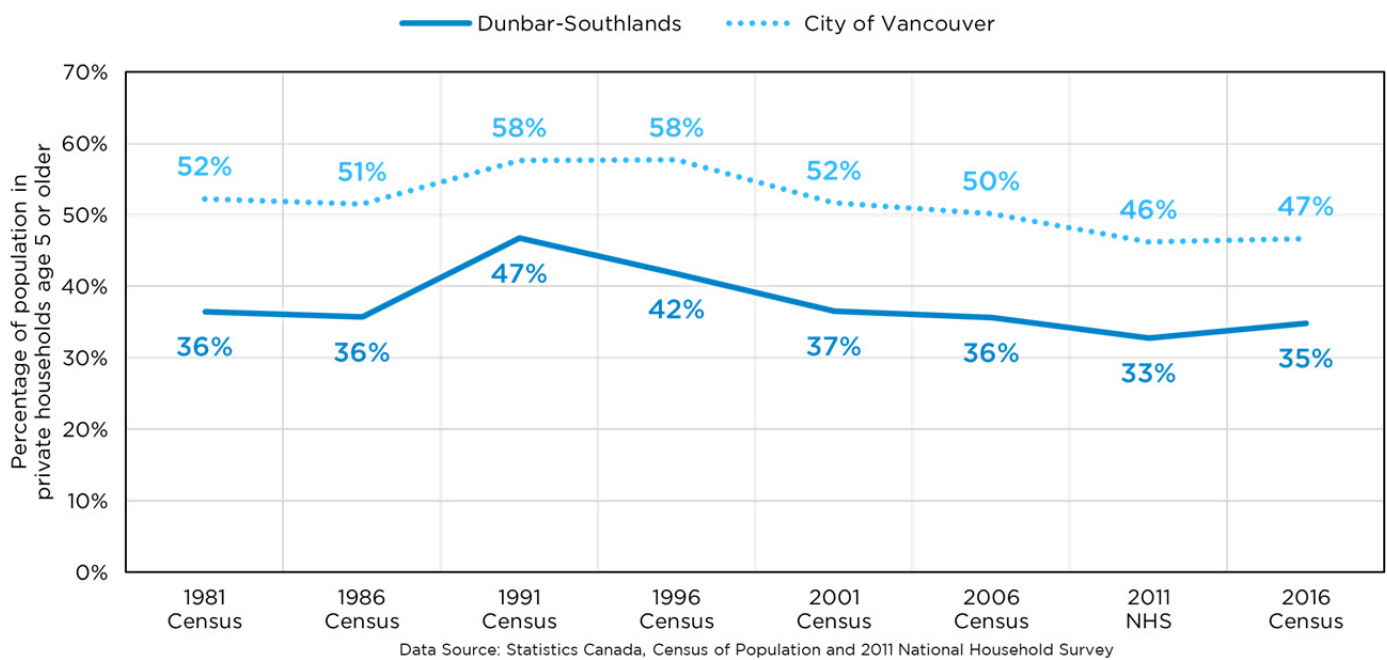
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 14% of Dunbar-Southlands residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 35% of residents had moved. Both rates are lower than the city overall, though a similar share of population in both the city and Dunbar-Southlands moved to their current residence from an international origin.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Over time, the rate of Dunbar-Southlands residents who were new to the neighbourhood has generally been lower than the city. Until the most recent census period, the rate was steadily decreasing.

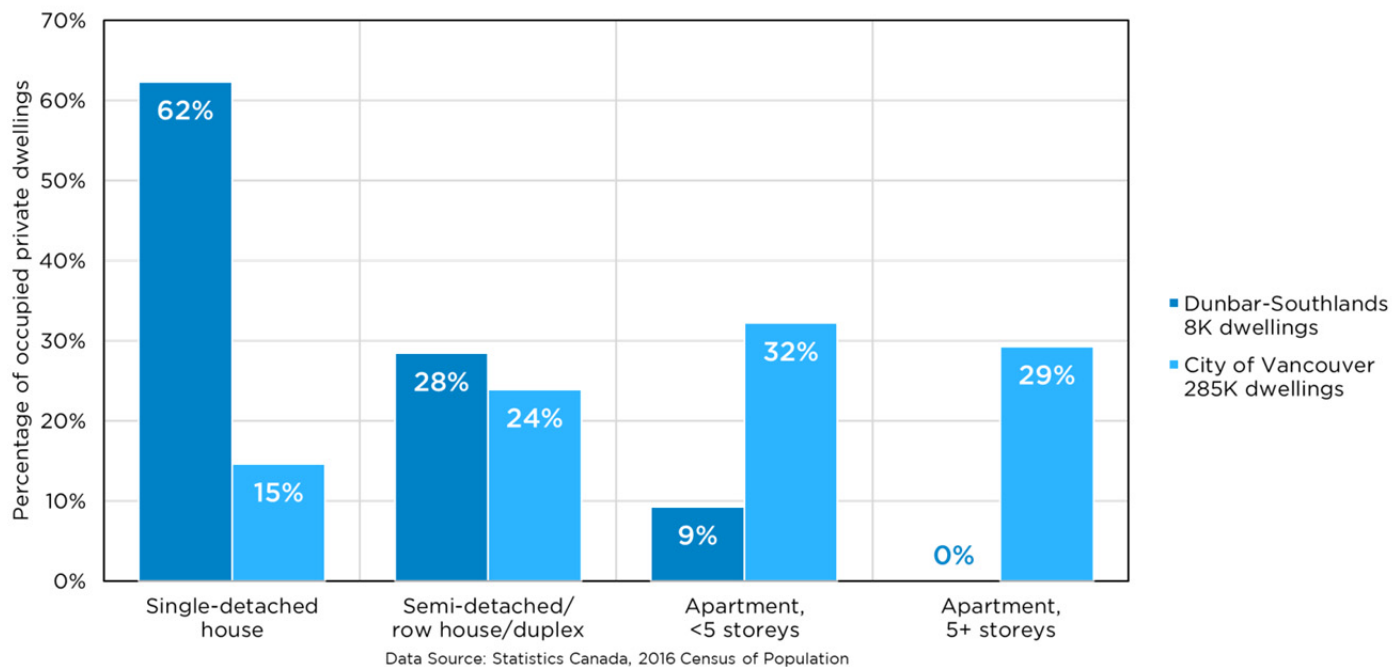
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

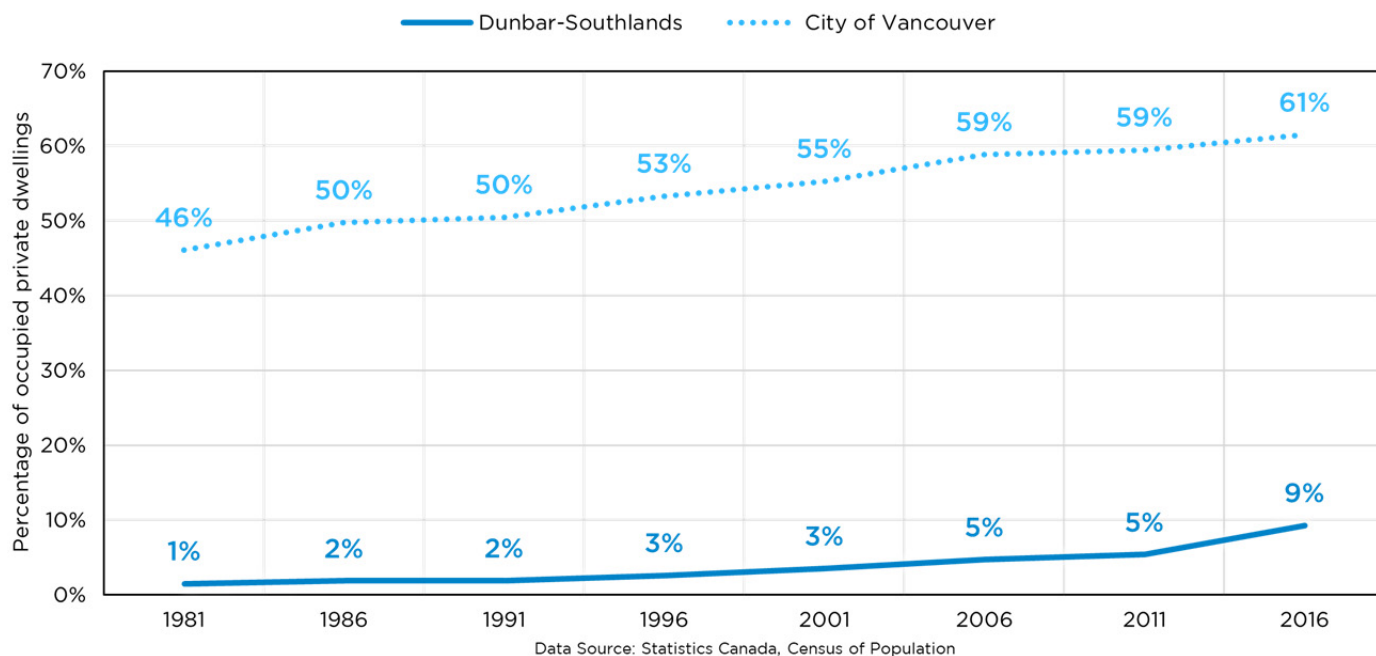
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Dunbar-Southlands has much more single-detached housing and very few apartments.²

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



Just 9% of occupied dwellings in Dunbar-Southlands are in apartments.³ However, this proportion has risen over time with new midrise construction, particularly along Dunbar Street.

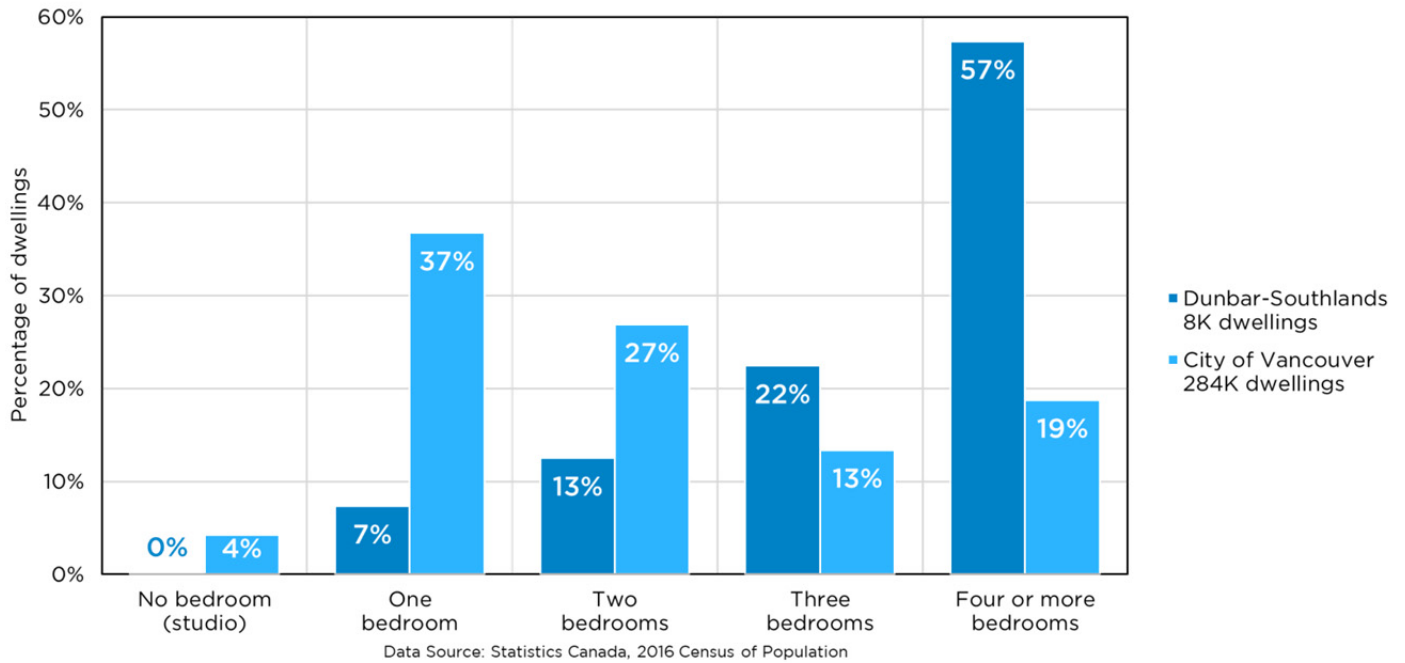
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

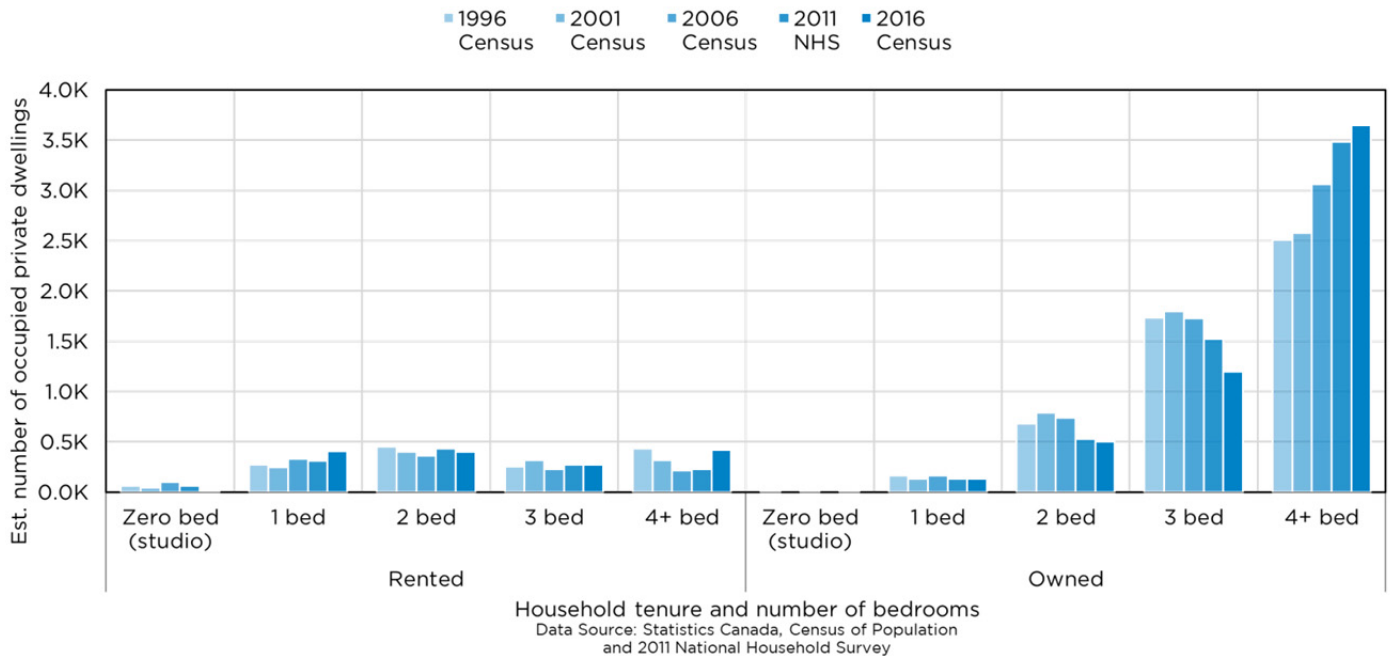
Housing units in Dunbar-Southlands tend to be larger than the city overall, with a majority of dwellings having four or more bedrooms and very few studio or one-bedroom units present.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



Dunbar-Southlands has seen growth in the number of larger owned dwellings in recent years, likely reflecting the replacement of smaller houses with larger ones. An increase in large rented dwellings is also evident in the 2016 census, possibly reflecting an increase in the number of houses rented as a whole.

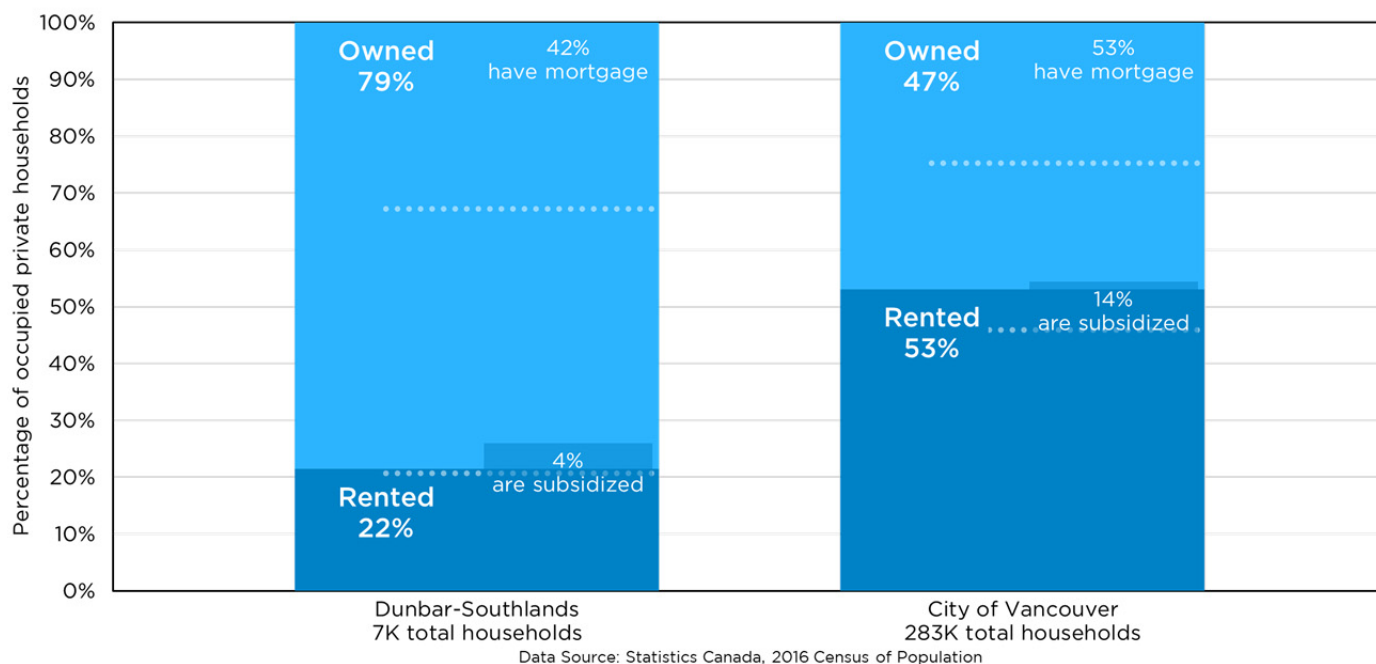
Dunbar-Southlands: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

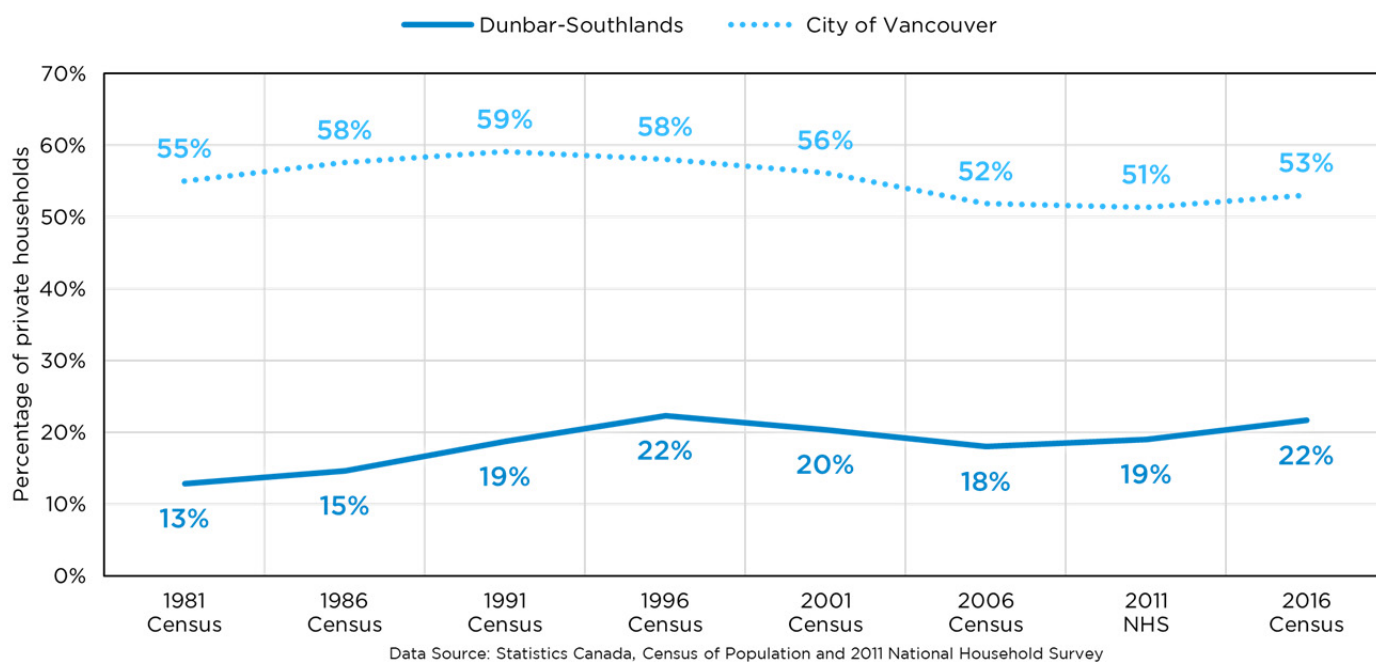
In Dunbar-Southlands, 22% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ Self-reported subsidized housing makes up a very small share of the rental housing stock in Dunbar-Southlands. Among owned households in Dunbar-Southlands, 42% have a mortgage, a lower rate than for the city overall.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Dunbar-Southlands rose until 1996, fell until 2006 and has risen again since. Citywide a decline in rental housing in favour of condominium construction is evident through the 1990s and 2000s, with a more recent shift back toward building rental housing.

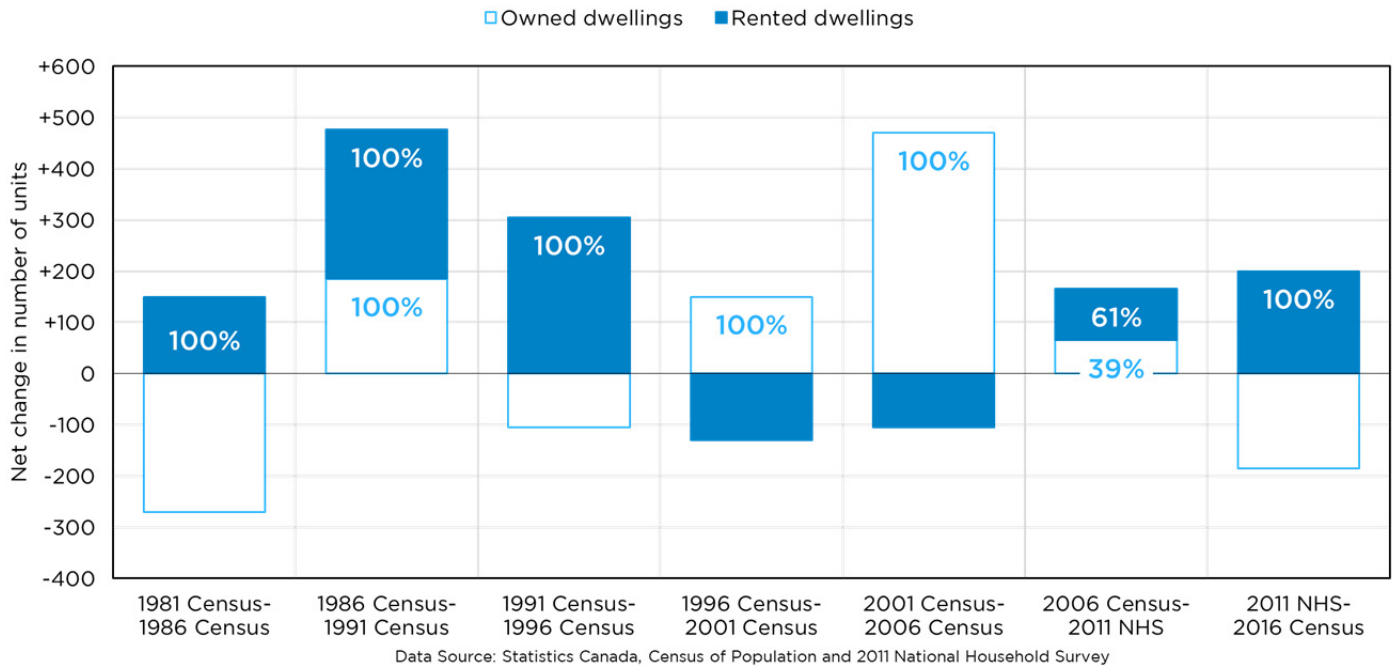
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

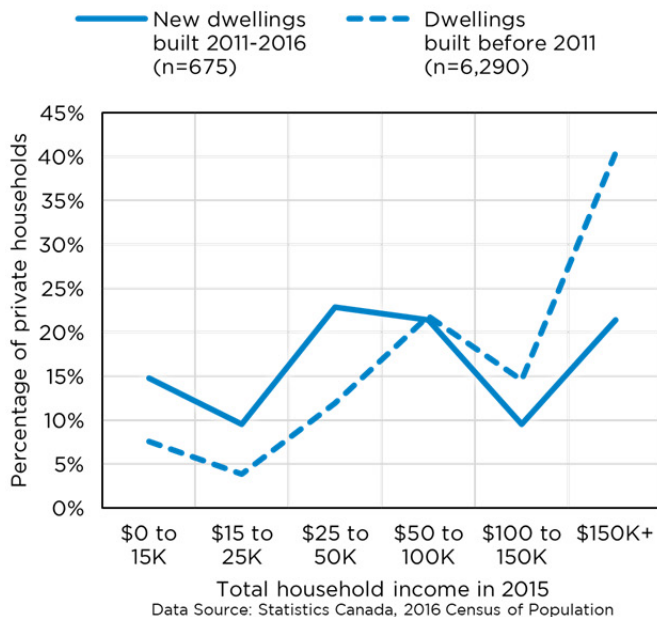
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Dunbar-Southlands, all of the net new households from 2011 to 2016 were in rented units. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that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

Dunbar-Southlands: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

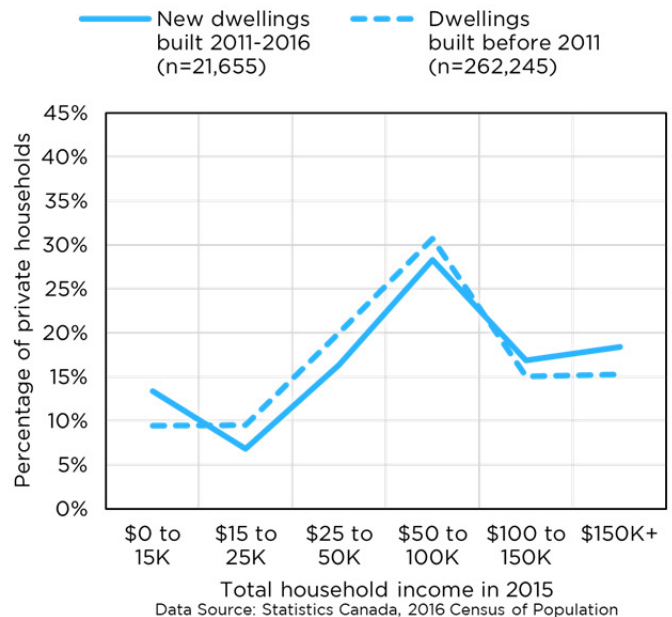


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. In Dunbar-Southlands, however, newly constructed housing tends to be occupied by households with relatively modest incomes.

Dunbar-Southlands: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



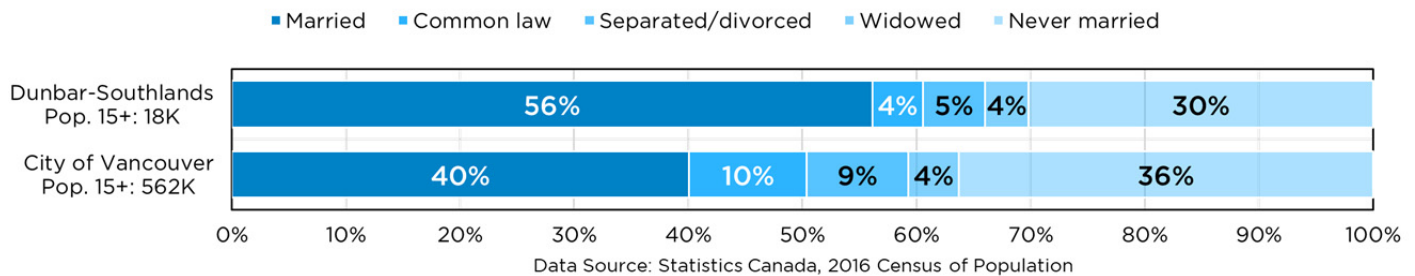
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

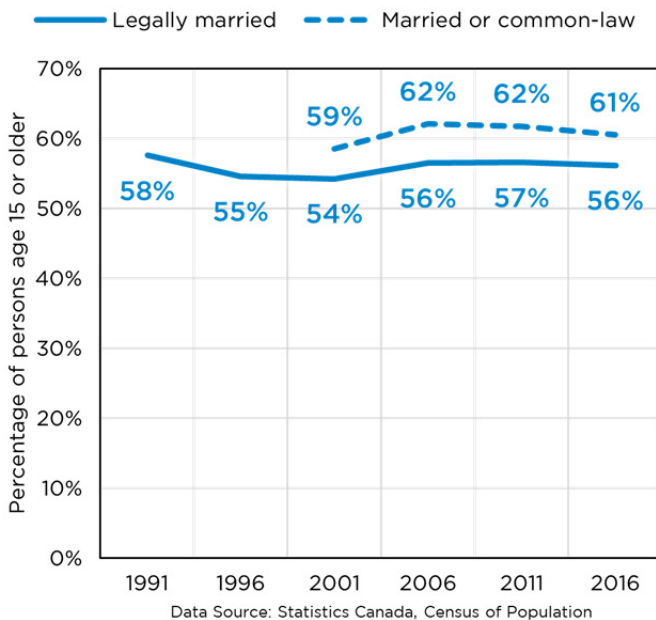
Dunbar-Southlands residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 56% of Dunbar-Southlands residents age 15 and older are married, with another 4% living common-law. In Dunbar-Southlands, 5% of residents are separated or divorced; 4% are widowed; and 30% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

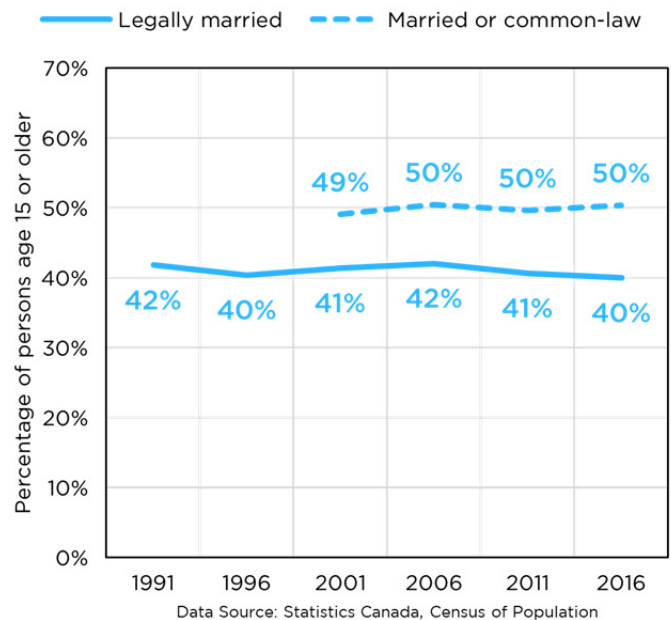


Over time, the rate of persons living with a married partner in Dunbar-Southlands has consistently been higher than for the city overall.

Dunbar-Southlands: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



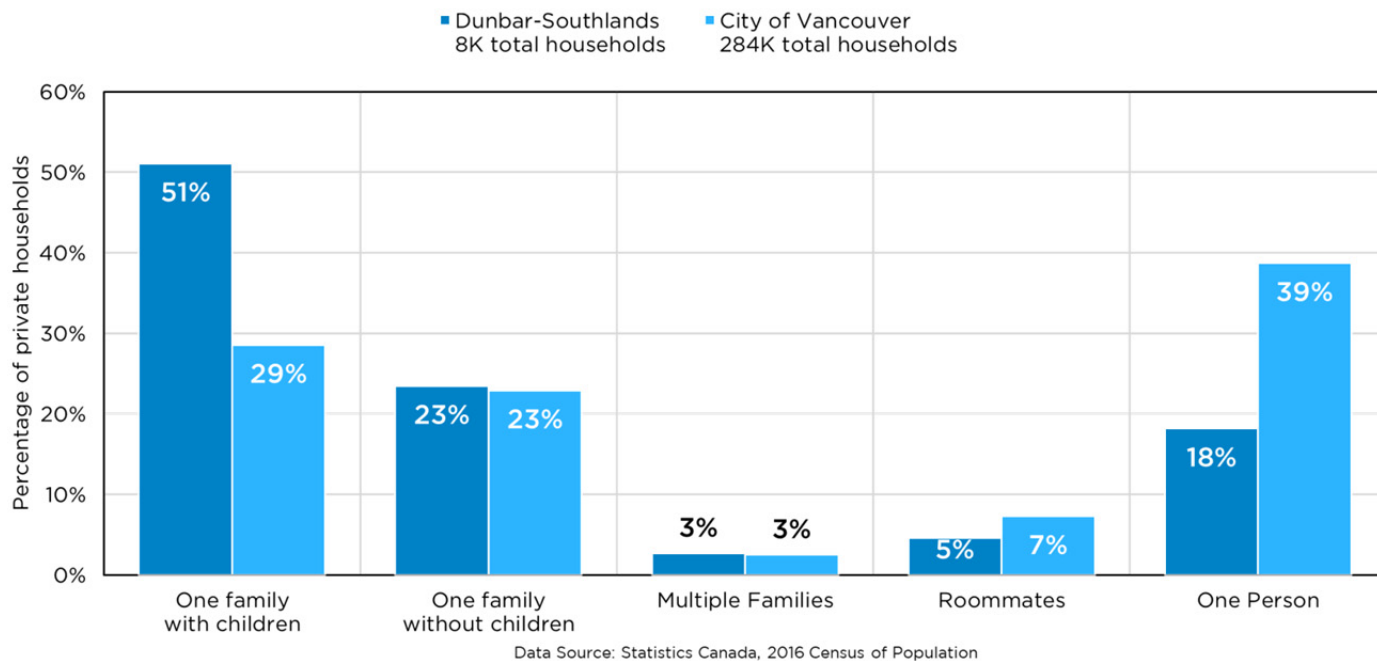
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

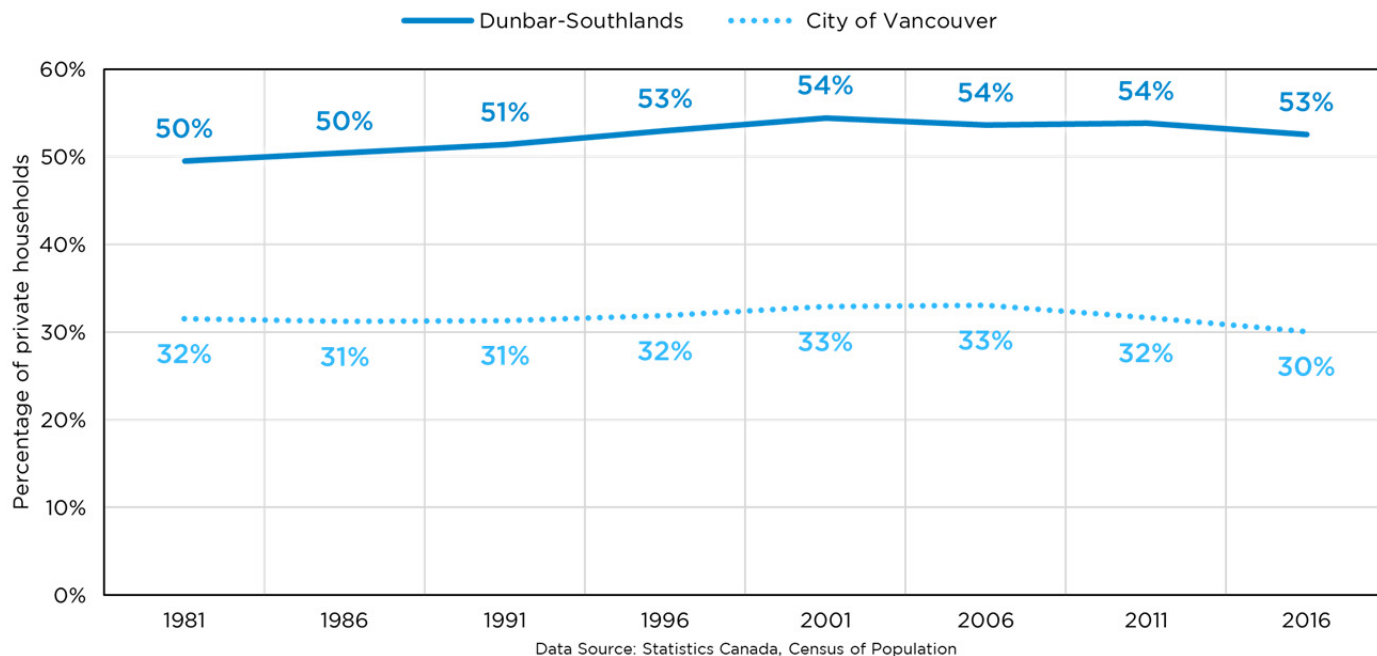
Households in Dunbar-Southlands are much more likely to contain archetypal nuclear families with children than elsewhere in the city.

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 The rate in Dunbar-Southlands has been consistently high, though may be trending down somewhat in the most recent census period.

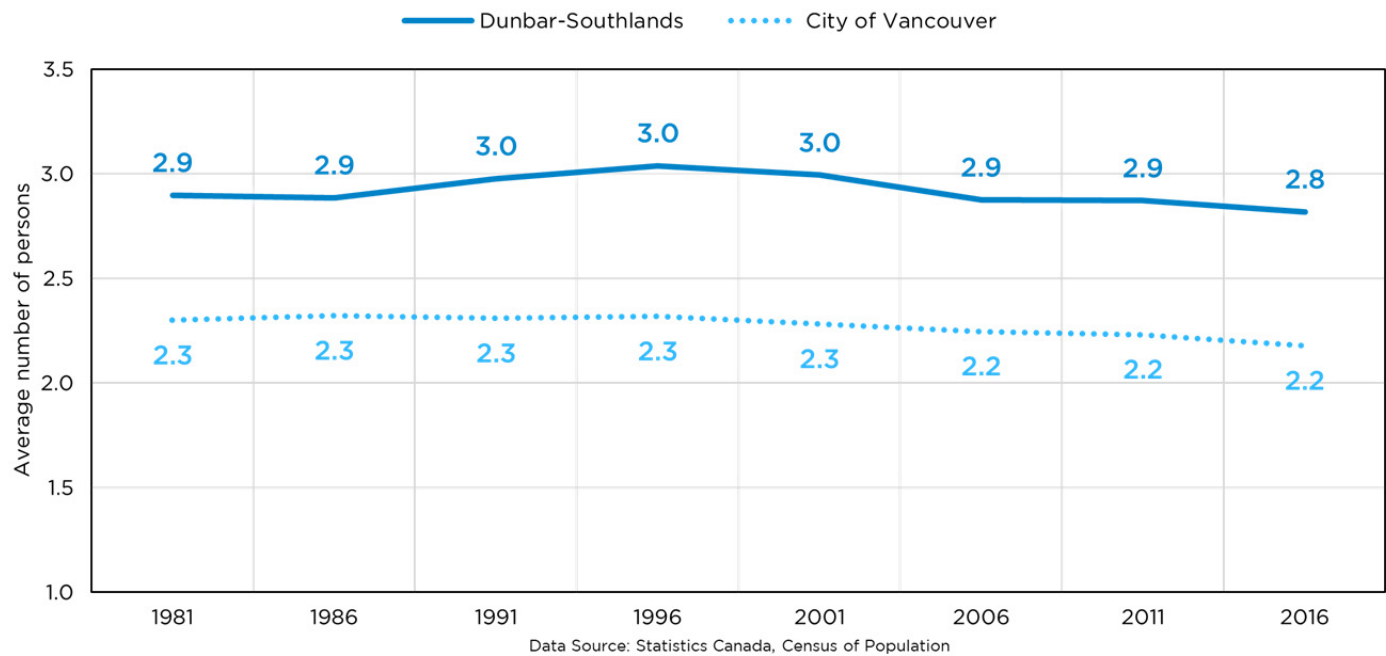
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

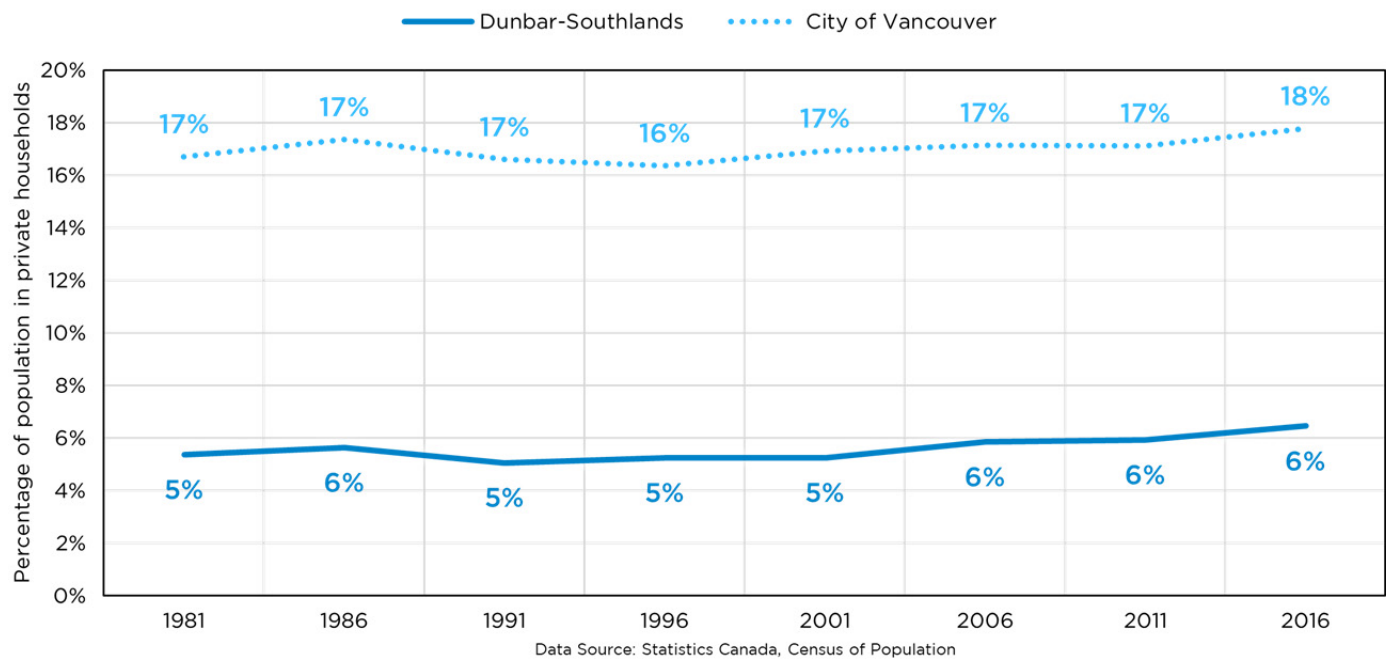
The average household size in Dunbar-Southlands has decreased slightly since the early 2000s, though it remains higher than the city average. In 2016, there was an average of 2.8 people in each household in Dunbar-Southlands.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



Just 6% of Dunbar-Southlands' population lives alone; this rate is fairly steady over time.

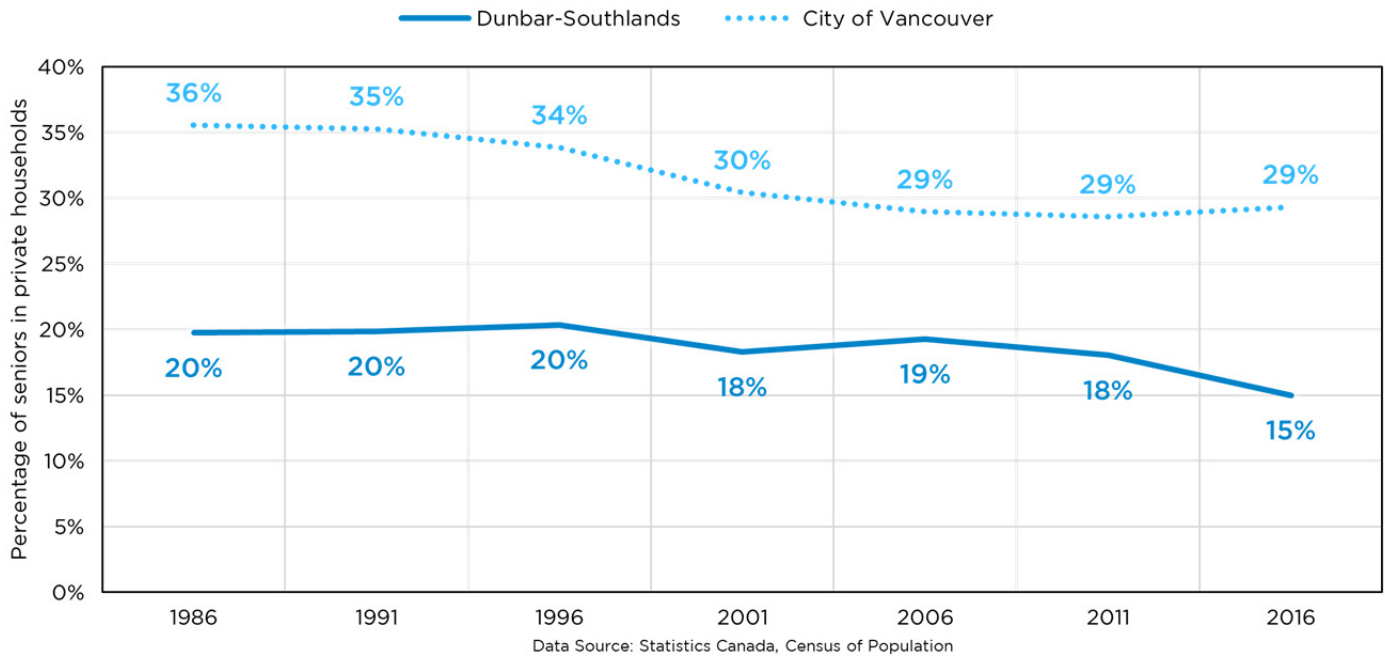
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

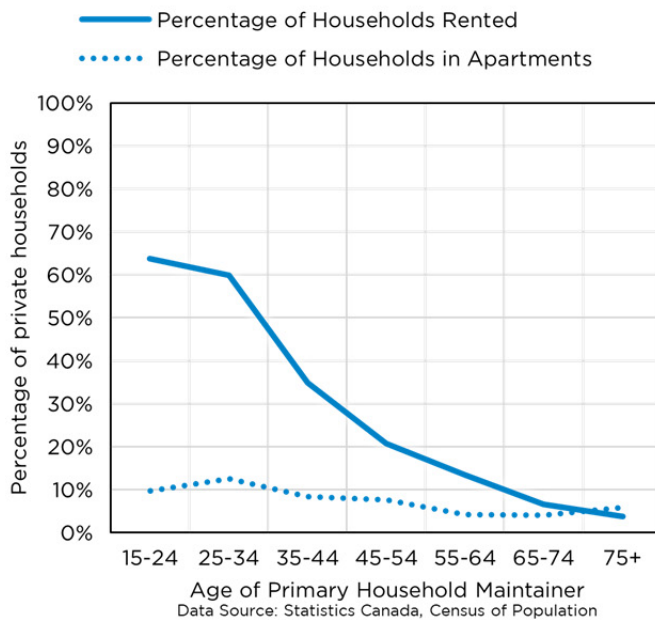
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Seniors in Dunbar-Southlands are much less likely to live alone than they are in the city overall, with the rate decreasing in recent census periods.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

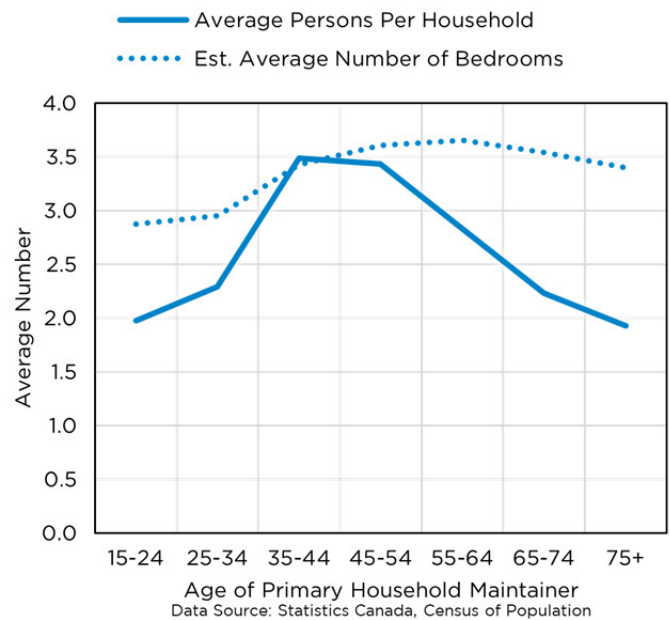


In 2016, about 6% of senior-led households in Dunbar-Southlands were rented, and about 5% were in apartments. Senior-led households are smaller than other age groups, but the number of bedrooms in a dwelling does not necessarily decrease at the same rate.⁶

Dunbar-Southlands: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



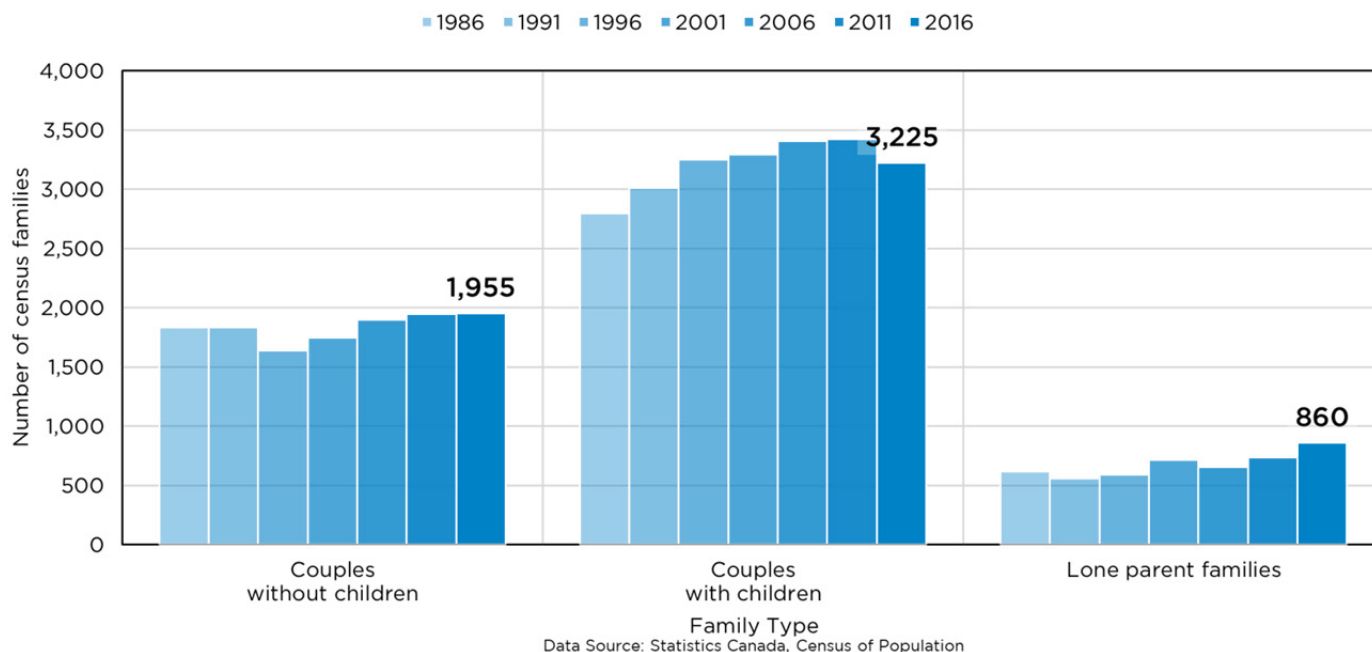
Dunbar-Southlands: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

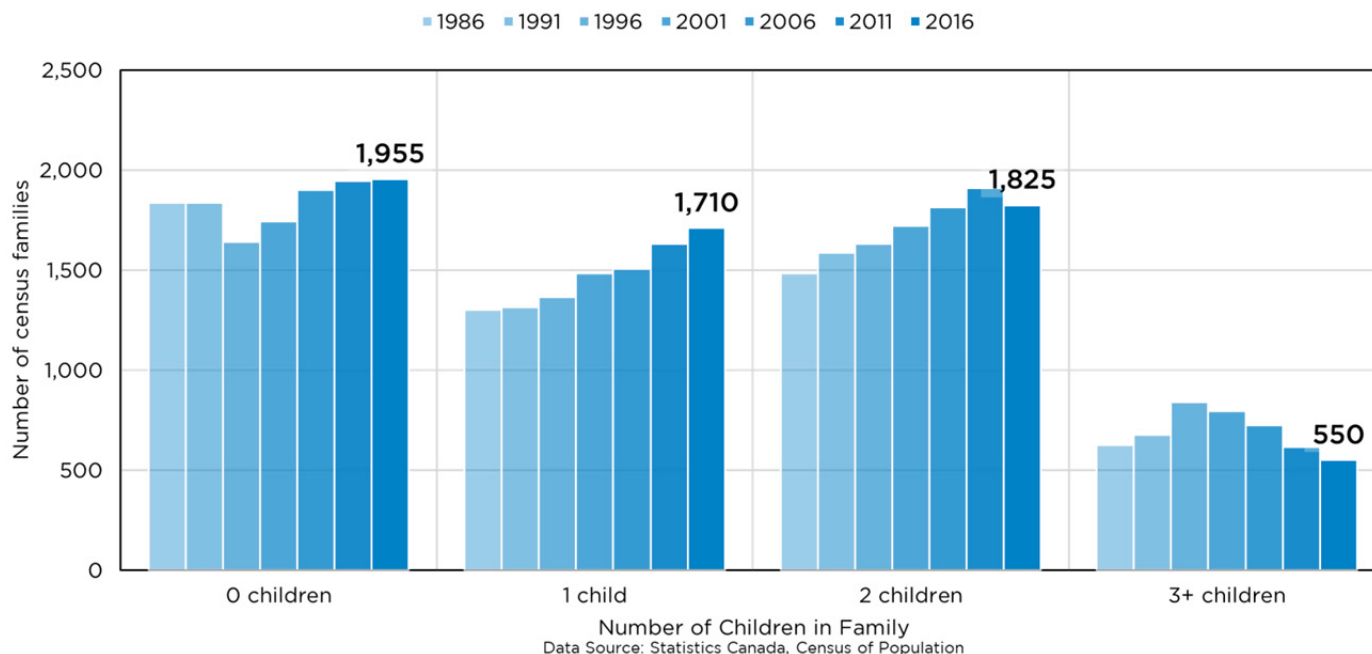
In Dunbar-Southlands, the number of families⁷ has been slowly growing over time, except for a drop in two-parent families in the most recent census.

Dunbar-Southlands: Families by Type 1986-2016



Families generally have fewer children in them over time. In Dunbar-Southlands, the number of zero- and one-child families is climbing; the number of two-child families was rising but has declined between 2011 and 2016; and the number of three-or-more-child families has declined steadily since 1996.

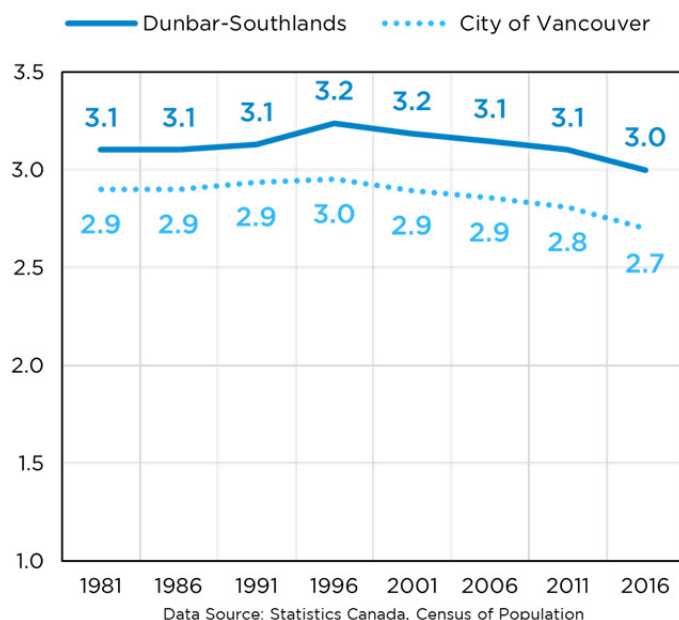
Dunbar-Southlands: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



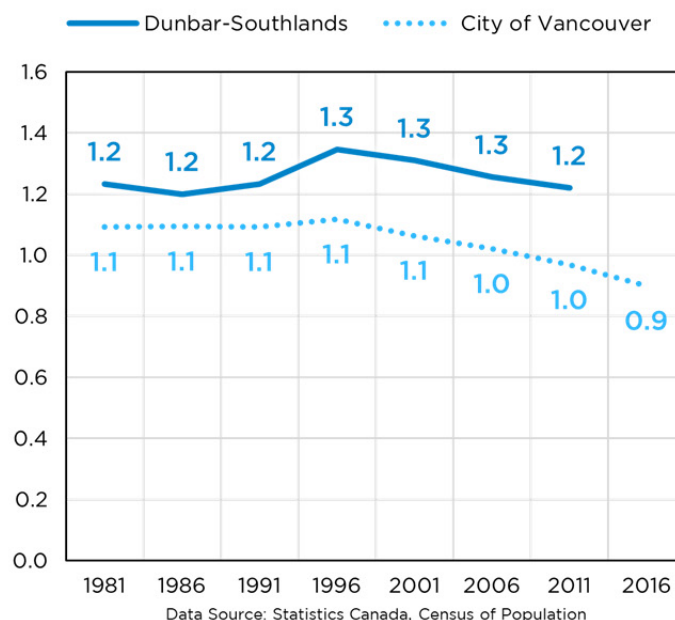
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Dunbar-Southlands contains 3.0 persons and has 1.2 children at home.⁸ Both are higher than the city-wide average, but appear to be declining over time.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

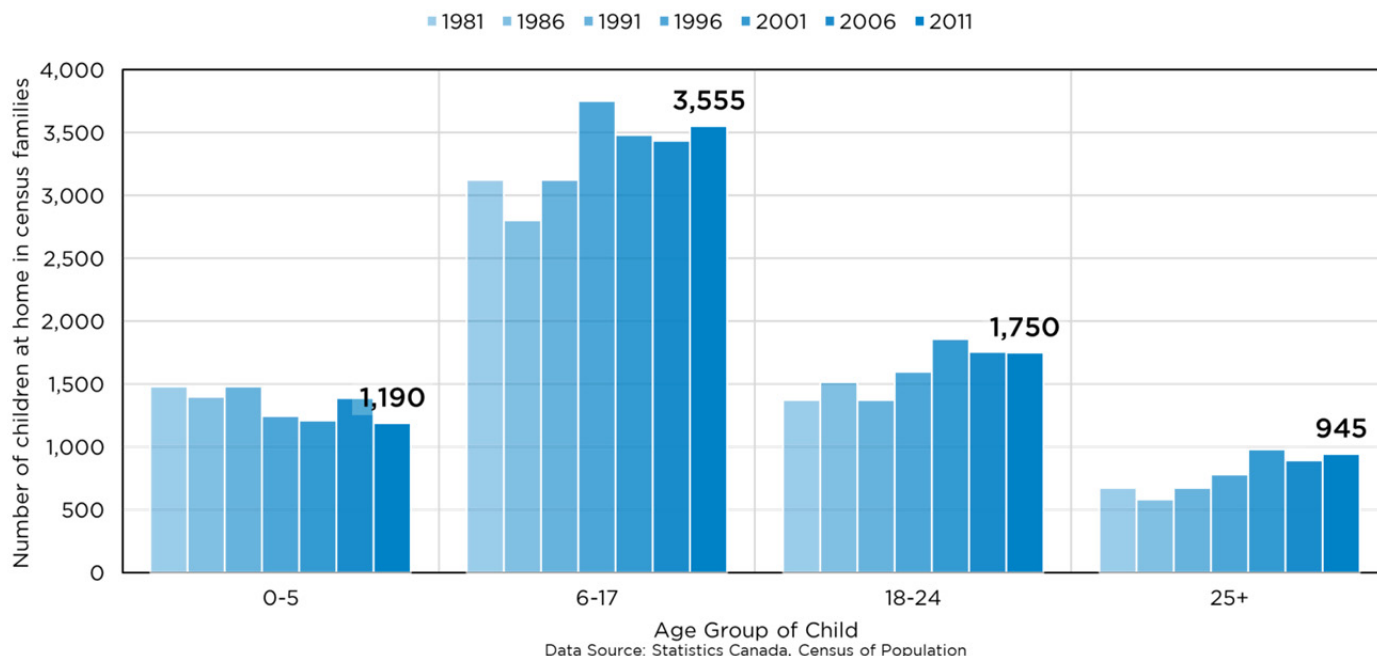


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Dunbar-Southlands, this general trend is seen, with about 50% more "children" age 18-24 than children under six in 2011.

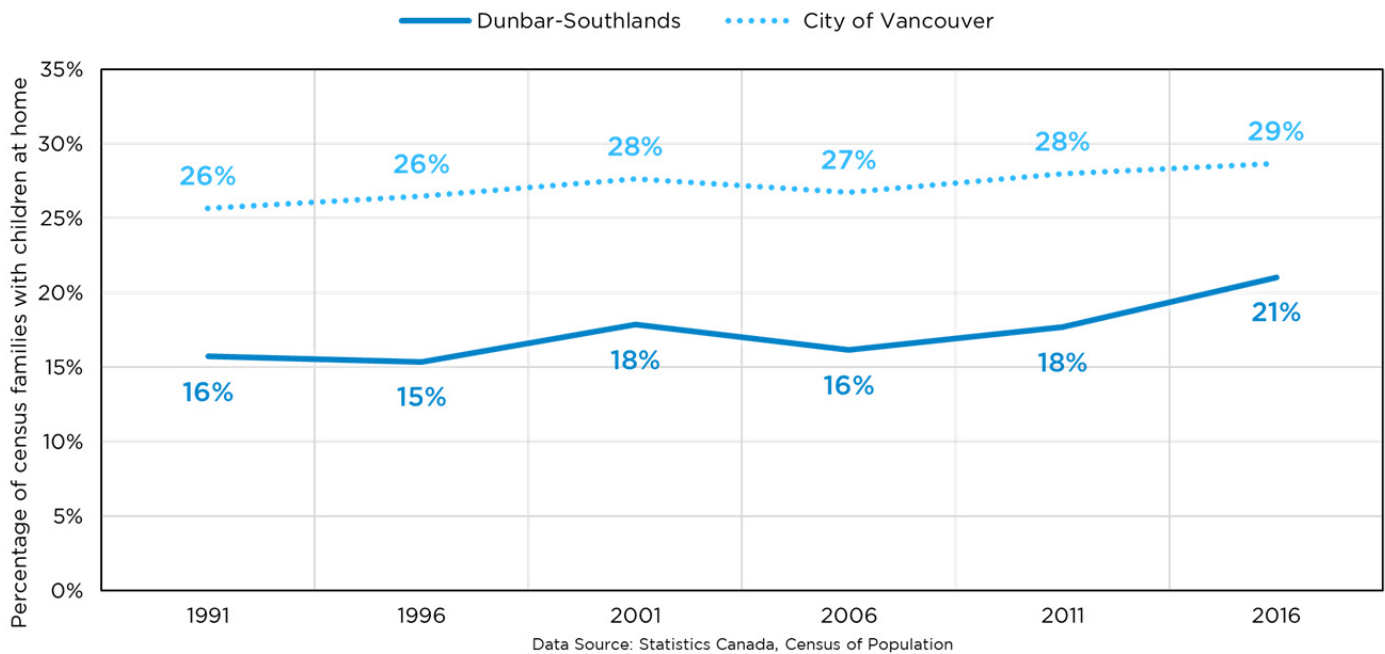
Dunbar-Southlands: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

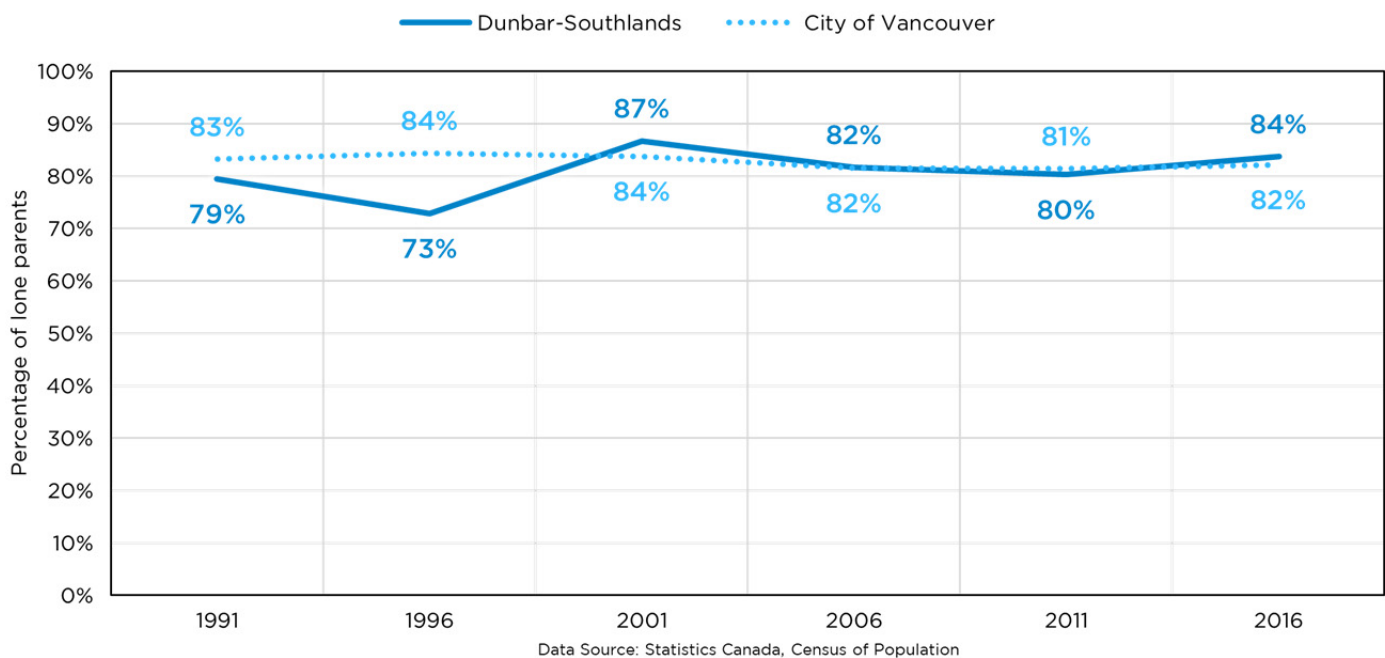
As noted earlier, the number of lone parent-led families in Dunbar-Southlands has steadily increased. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 21% of families with children in Dunbar-Southlands.

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



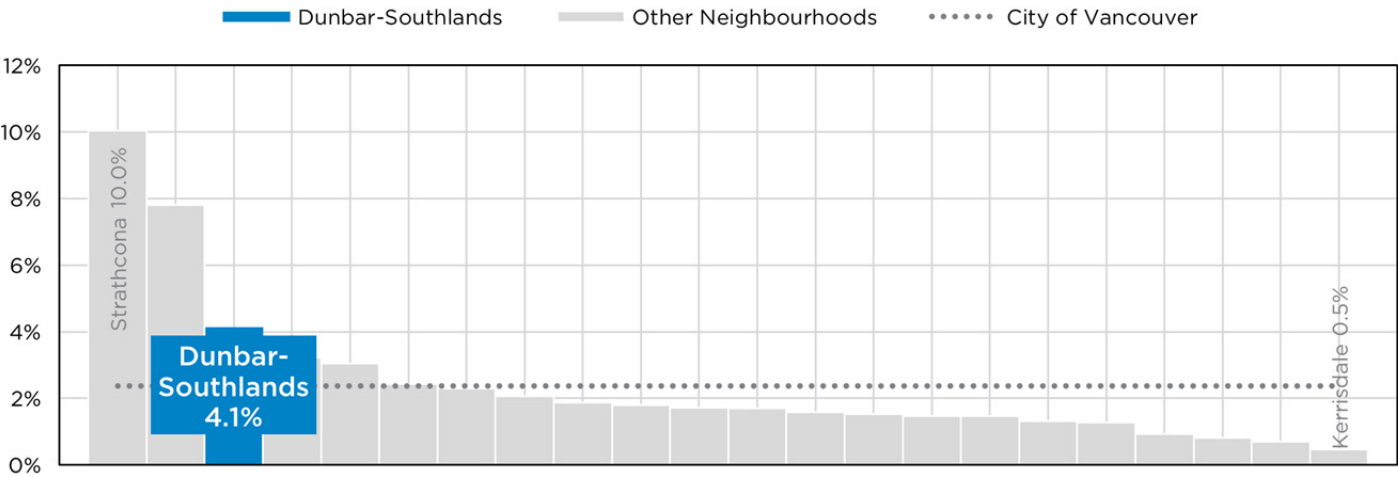
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Dunbar-Southlands, 84% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

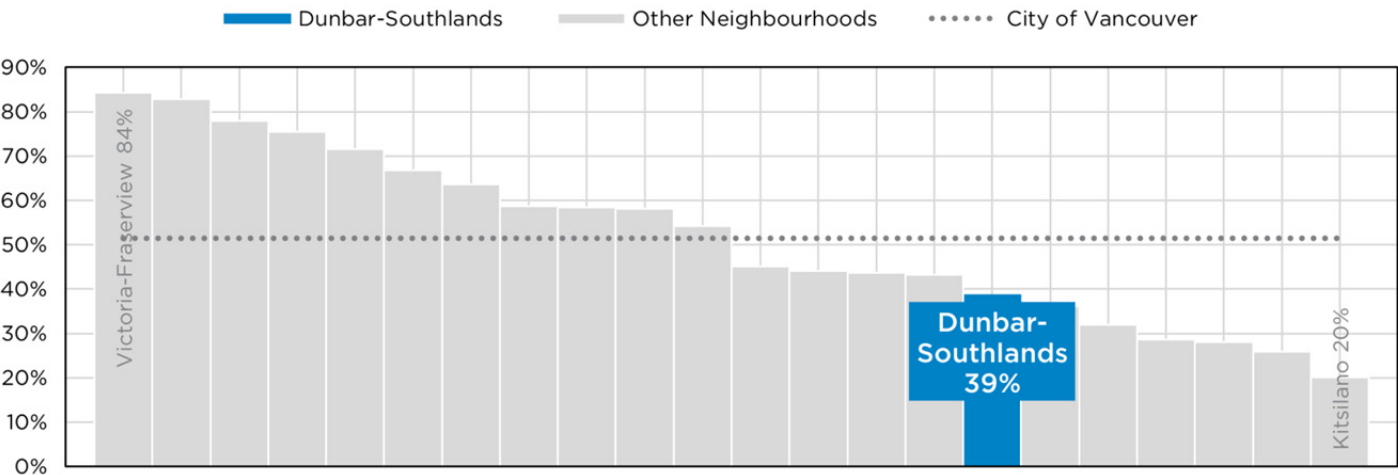


CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

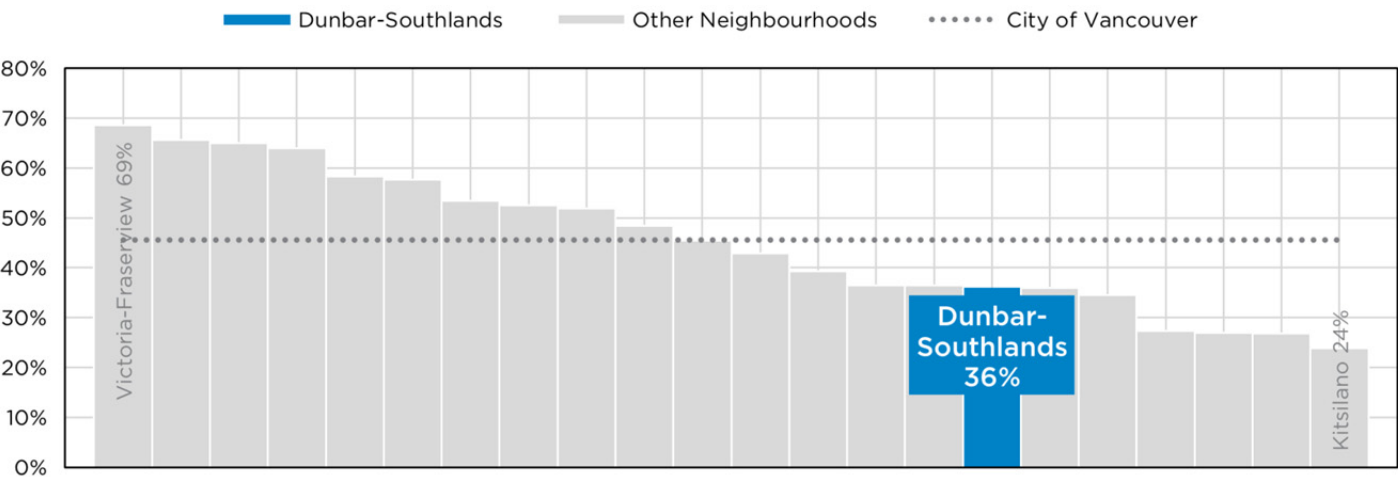
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

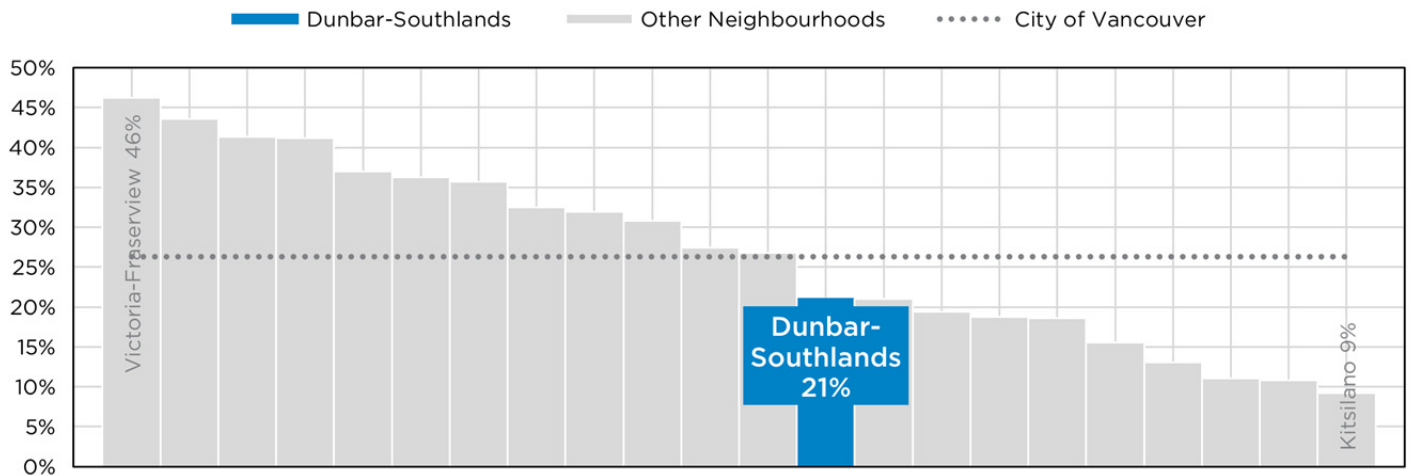


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

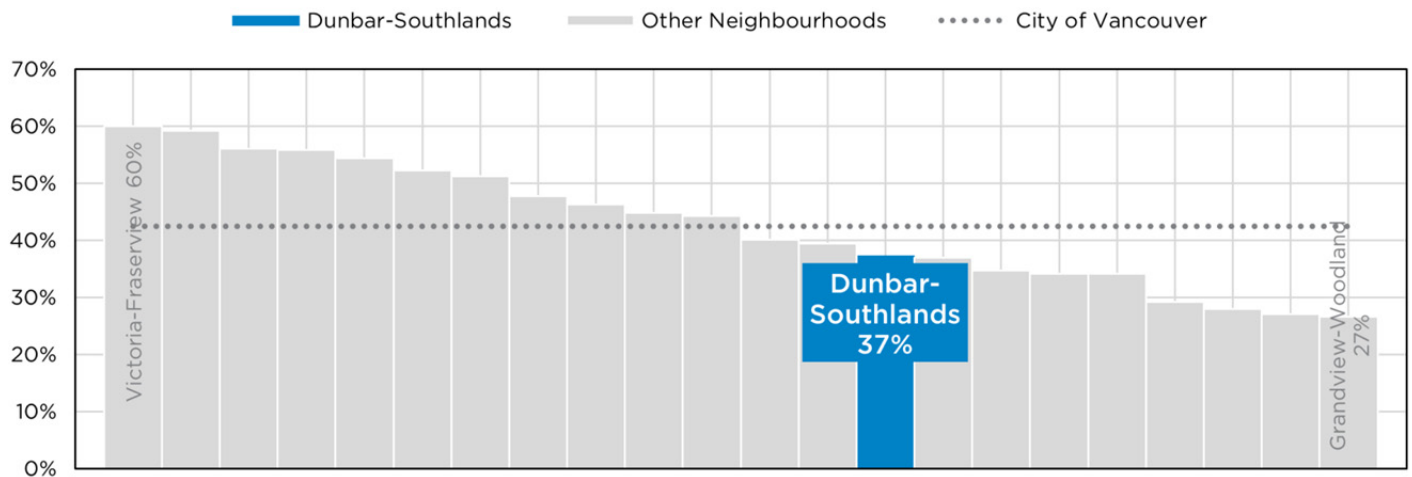


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

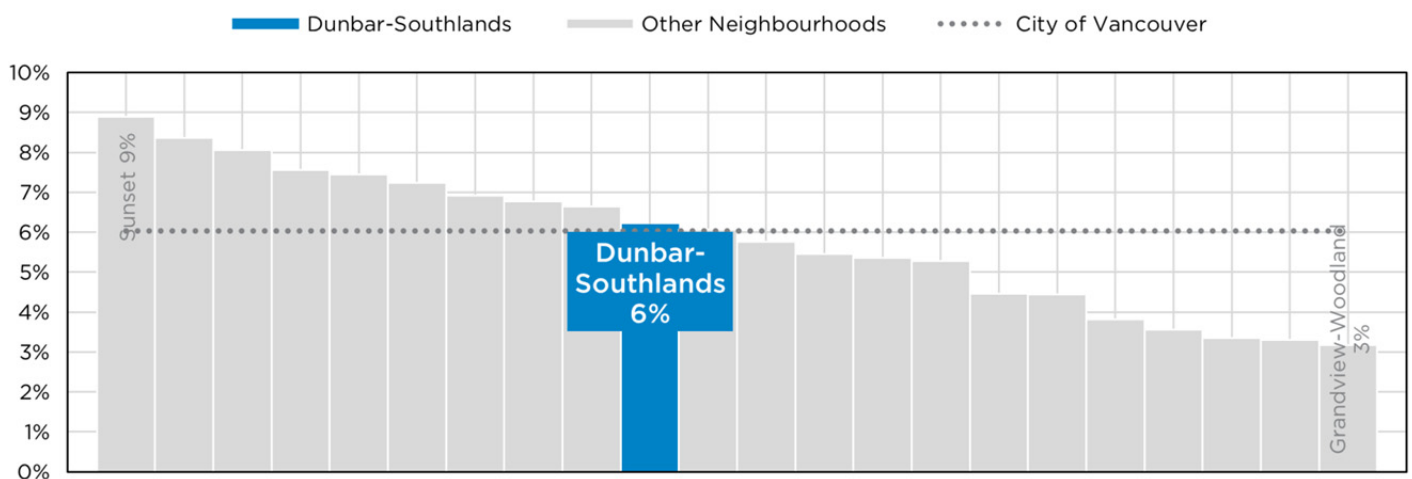
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



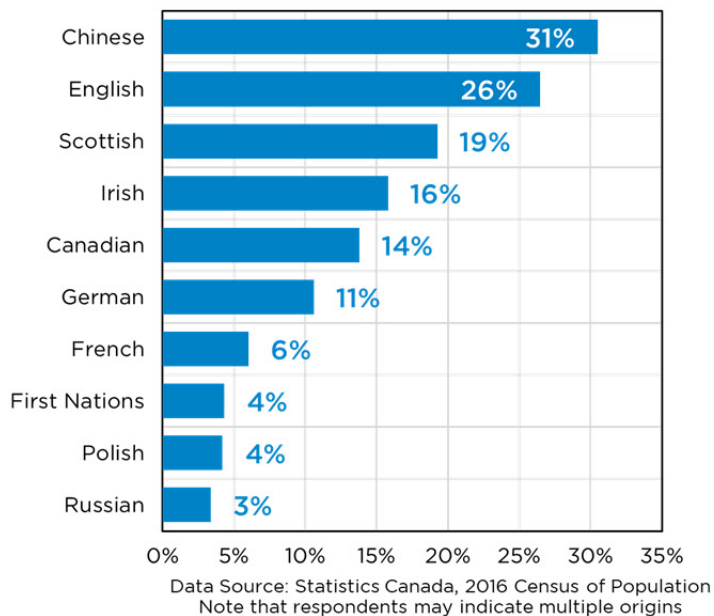
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



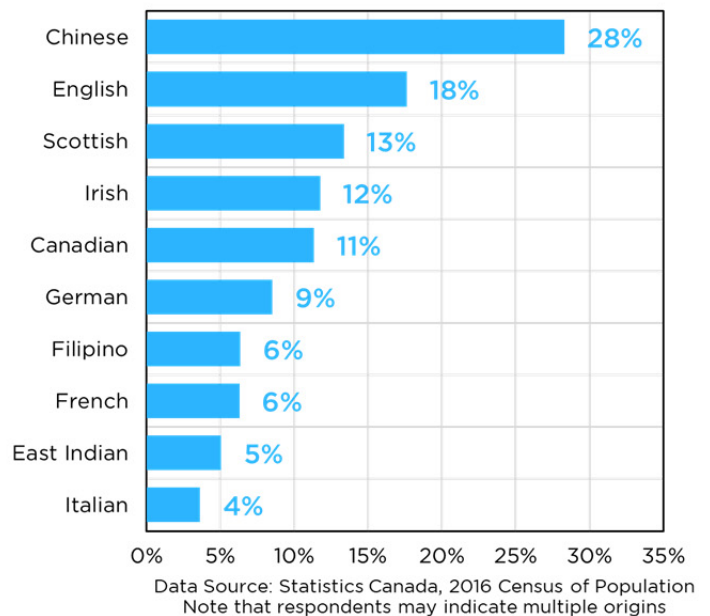
Cultural Origin and Identity

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

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

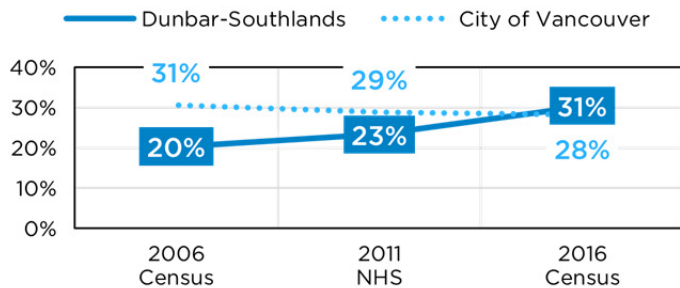


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

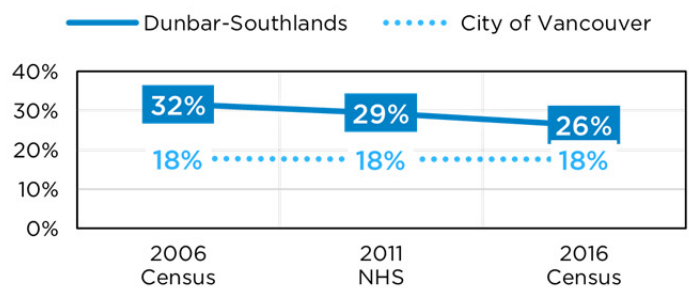


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Dunbar-Southlands and across the city for the area's four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Irish. Over time, there is an increase in the rate of Dunbar-Southlands residents reporting Chinese origins and a decrease in the other three categories.

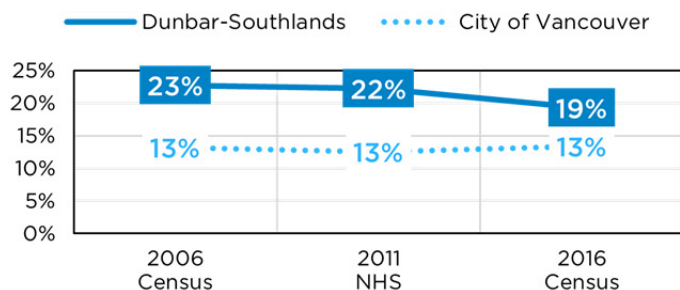
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



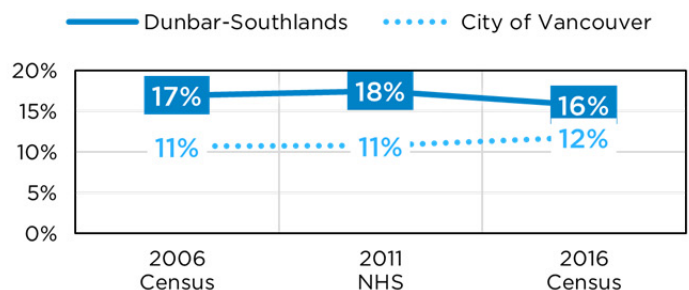
English Origins, 2006-2016



Scottish Origins, 2006-2016



Irish Origins, 2006-2016



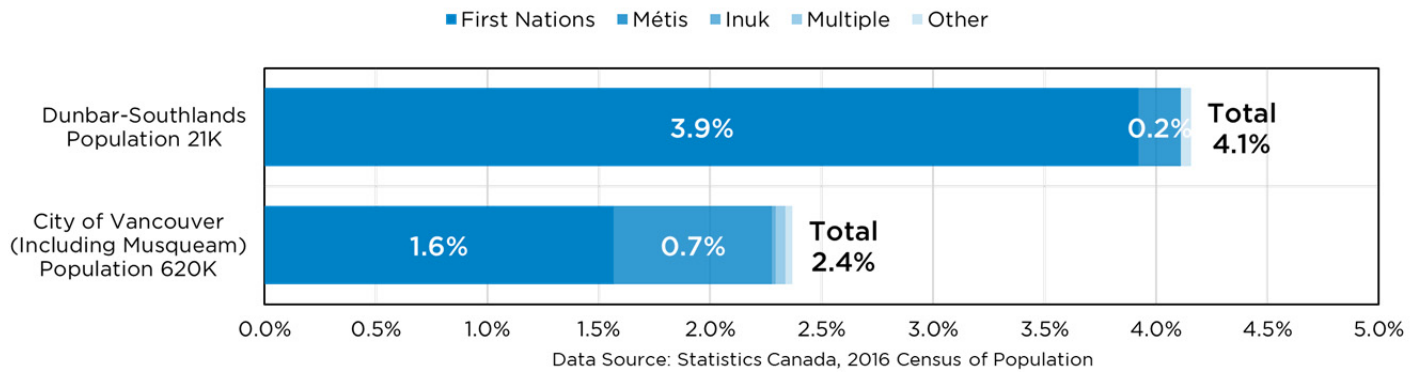
Indigenous Identity

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.

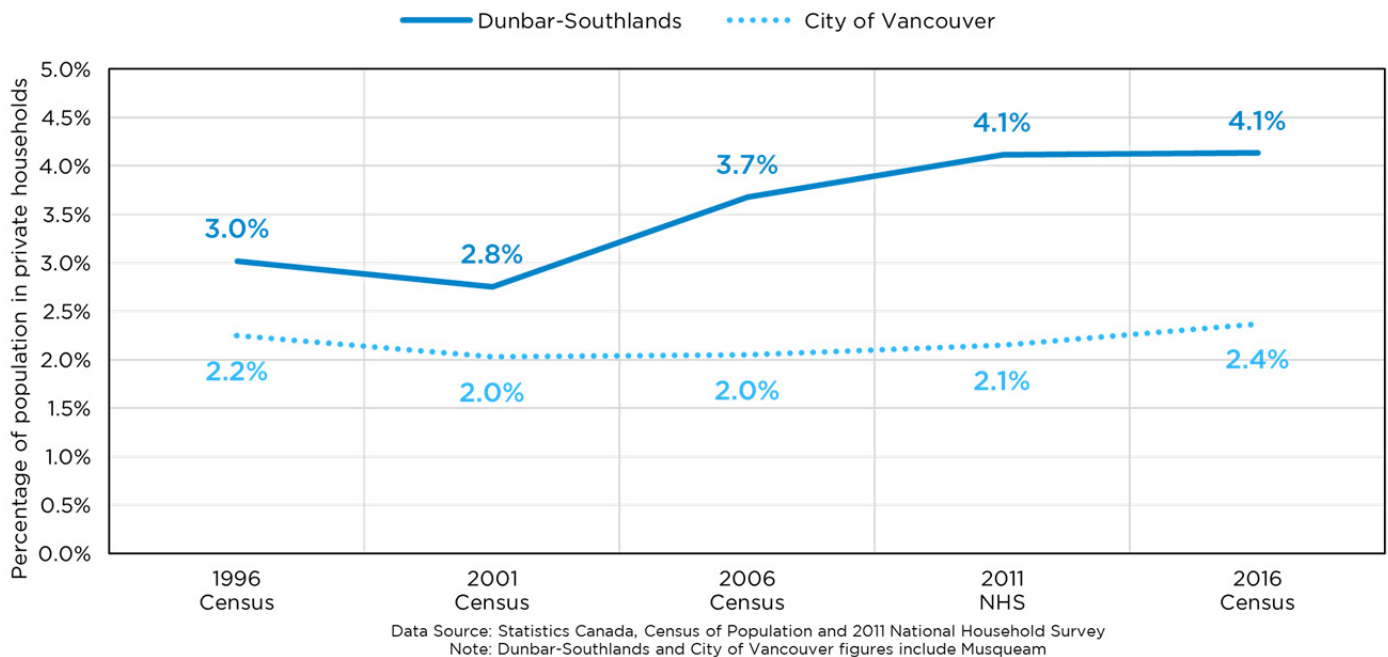
Based on the 2016 census, about 900 people—4.1% of Dunbar-Southlands' population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰ More than 90% of this population is located in the Musqueam community on the Fraser River.

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Dunbar-Southlands has increased as a share of total population since 2001. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood increased by 50% from 2001 to 2016 while the non-Indigenous population decreased by 1%.

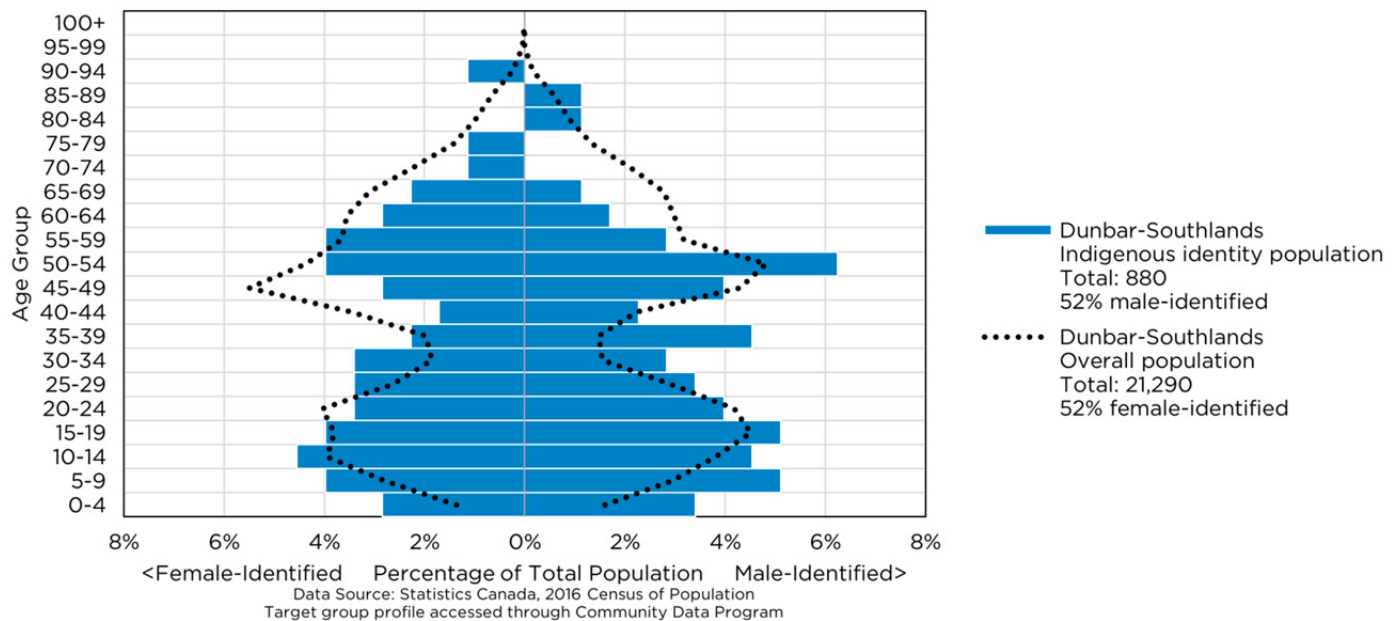
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

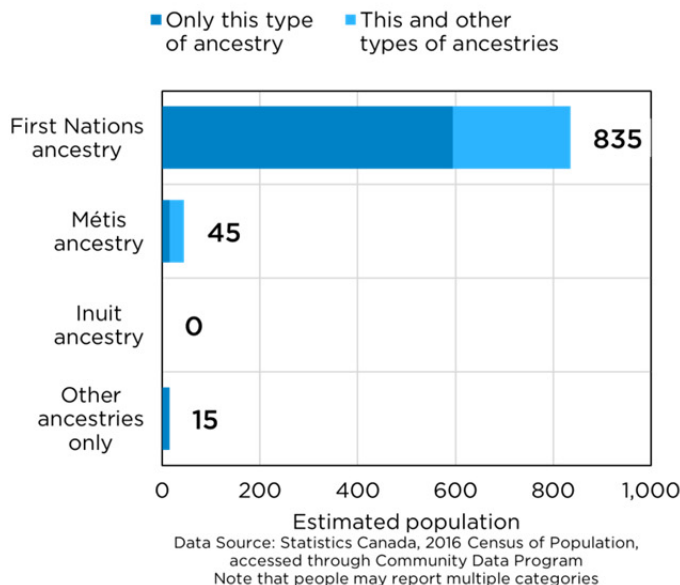
In Dunbar-Southlands, the population with Indigenous identity tends to be younger than the overall population, with greater representation of children and young adults.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

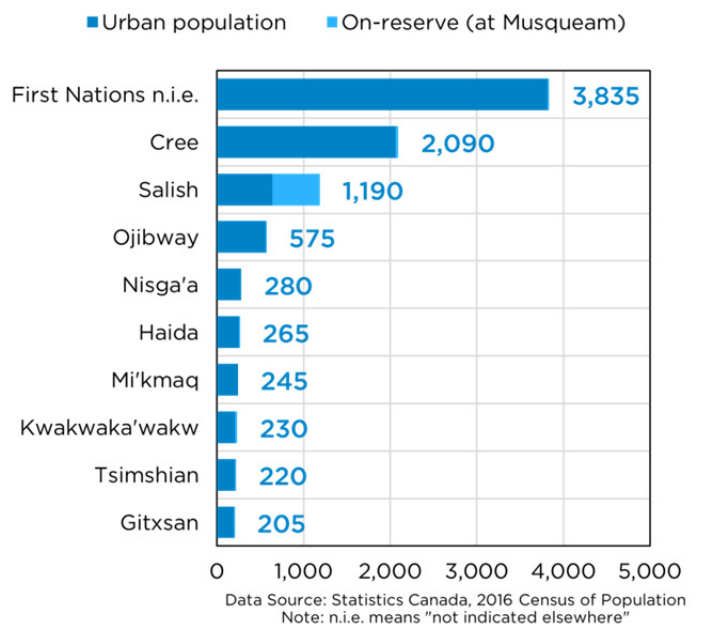


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a number of ancestries identified. In Dunbar-Southlands, 95% of Indigenous residents report First Nations ancestry, reflecting that the majority of this population lives at Musqueam. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific First Nations ancestries reported in Vancouver overall.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Reported Ancestry of Population
with Indigenous Identity, 2016**



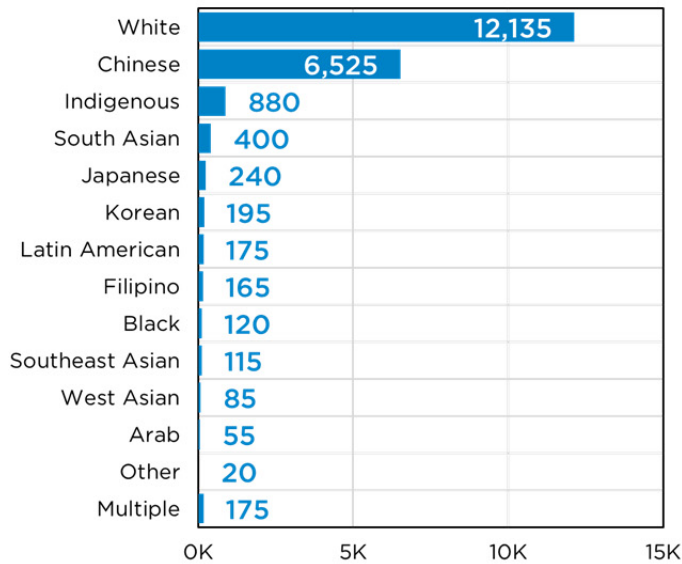
**City of Vancouver: Top Reported
First Nations Ancestries, 2016**



Racial Identity

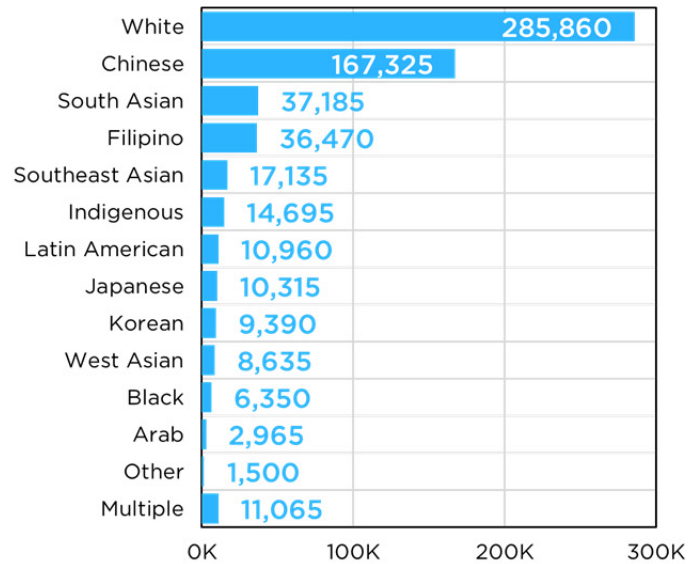
In Dunbar-Southlands, over 12 thousand residents are identified as white, and about 6,500 residents are identified as Chinese. As noted previously, nearly 900 residents are Indigenous, with the majority of these residents living in Musqueam.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

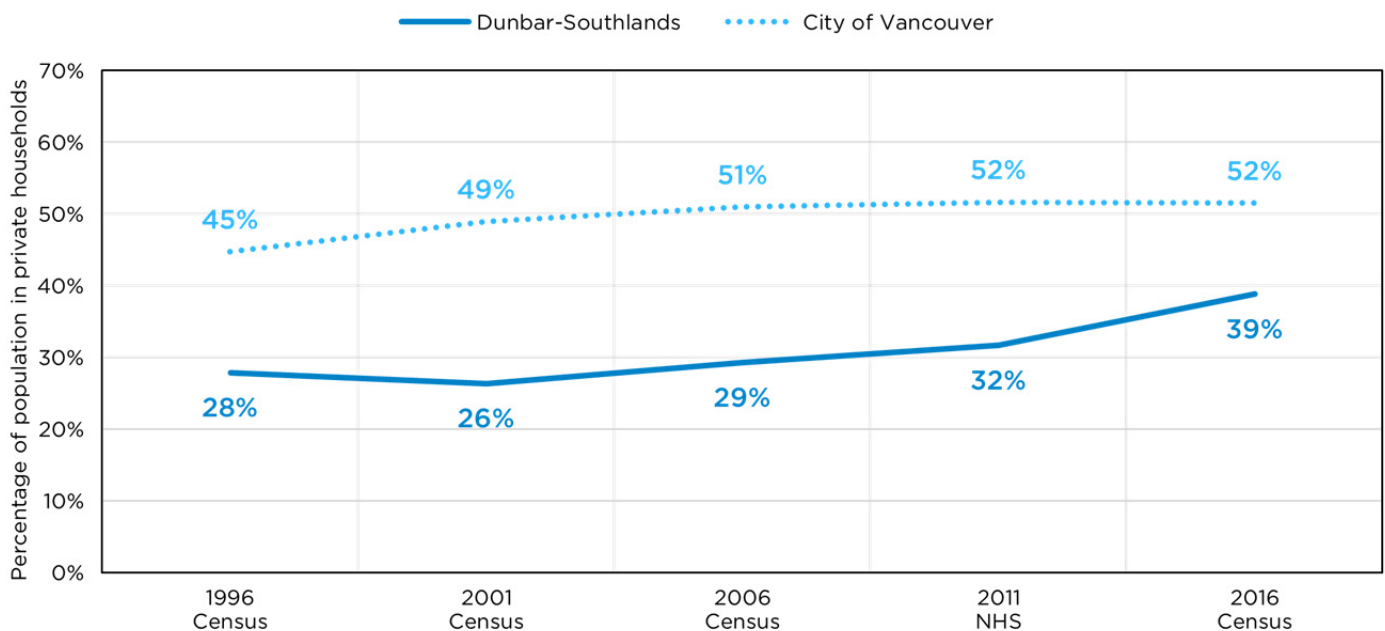
**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**



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. About 39% of the population of Dunbar-Southlands are members of a visible minority group. Although this is a proportionally smaller population than the city overall, it has increased consistently since 2001.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

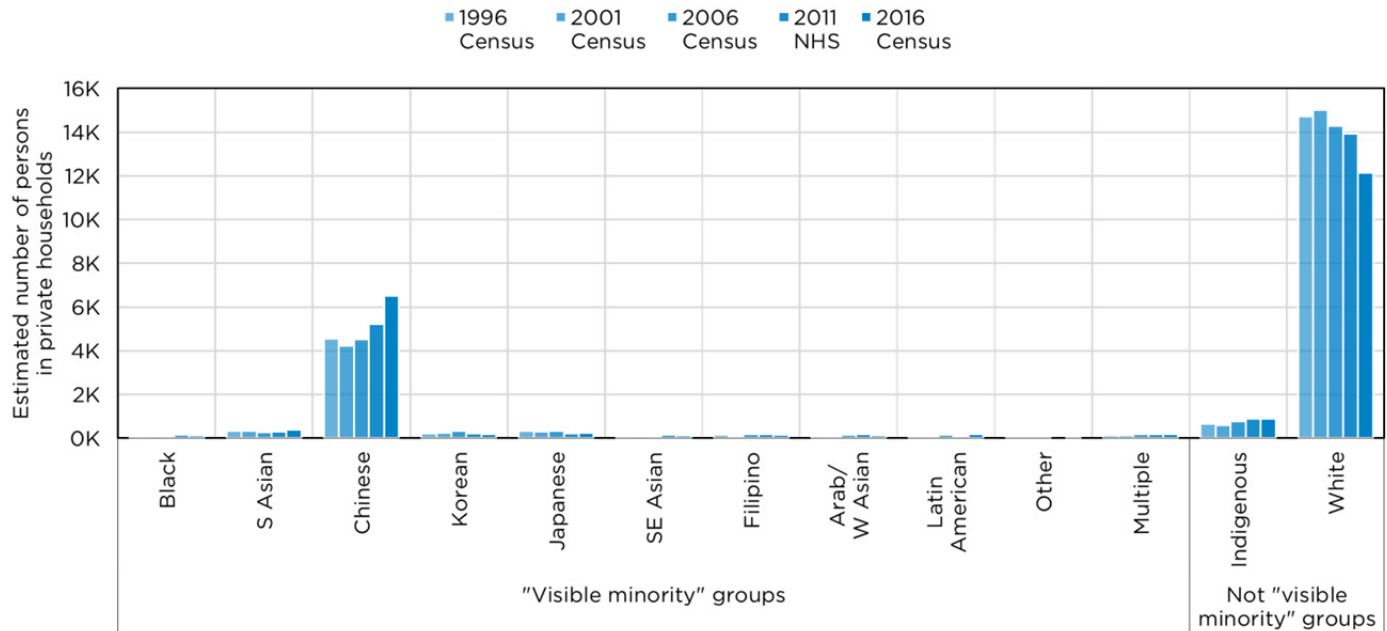


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

The chart below shows population estimates by population group in Dunbar-Southlands over time.

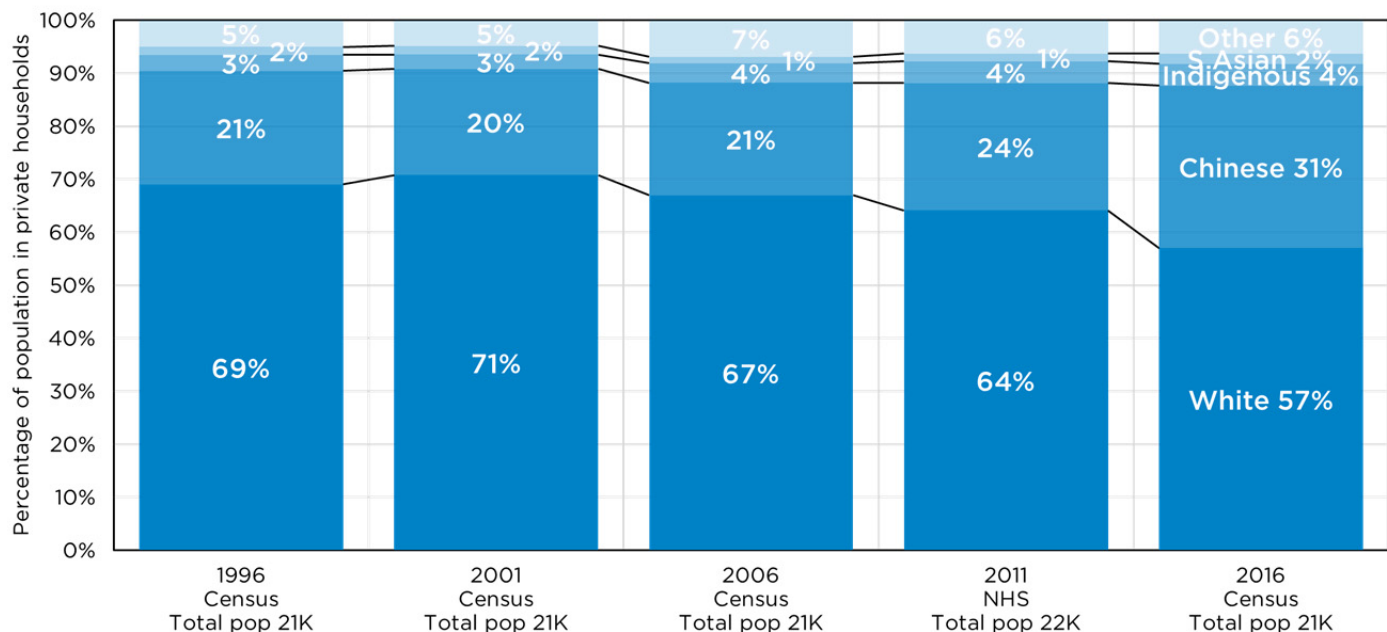
Dunbar-Southlands: Population Groups 1996-2016



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

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

Dunbar-Southlands: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016

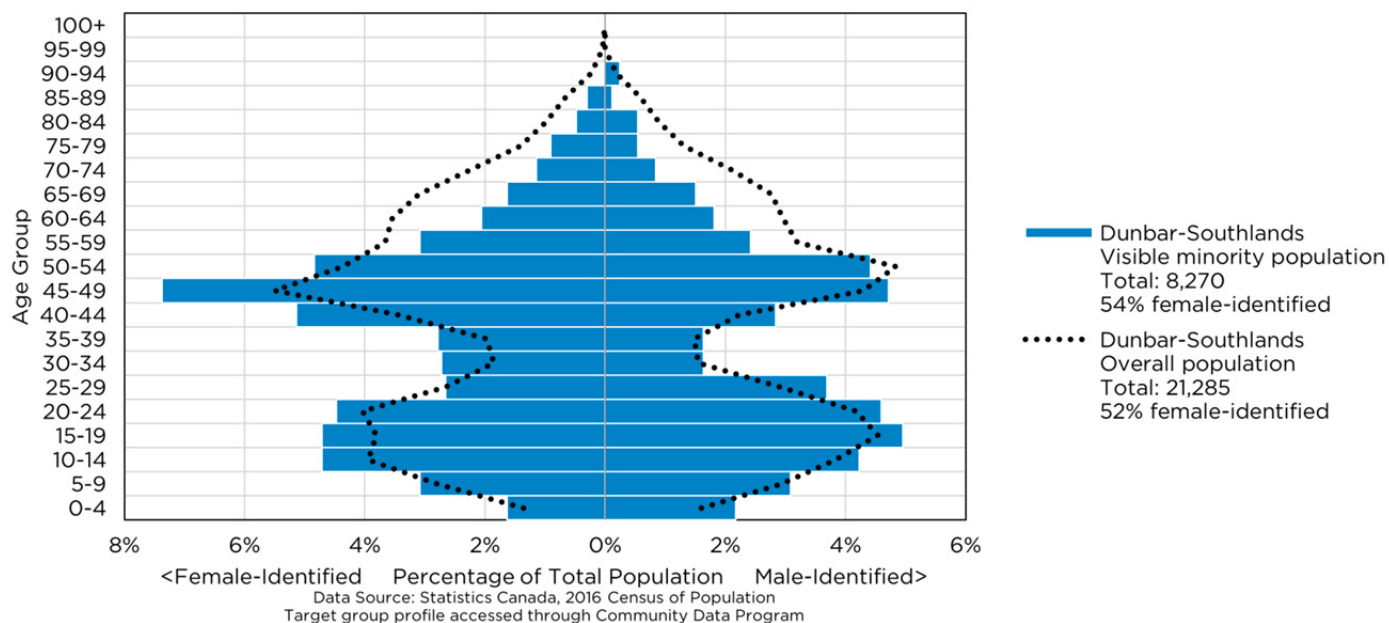


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Demographics of Racialized Populations

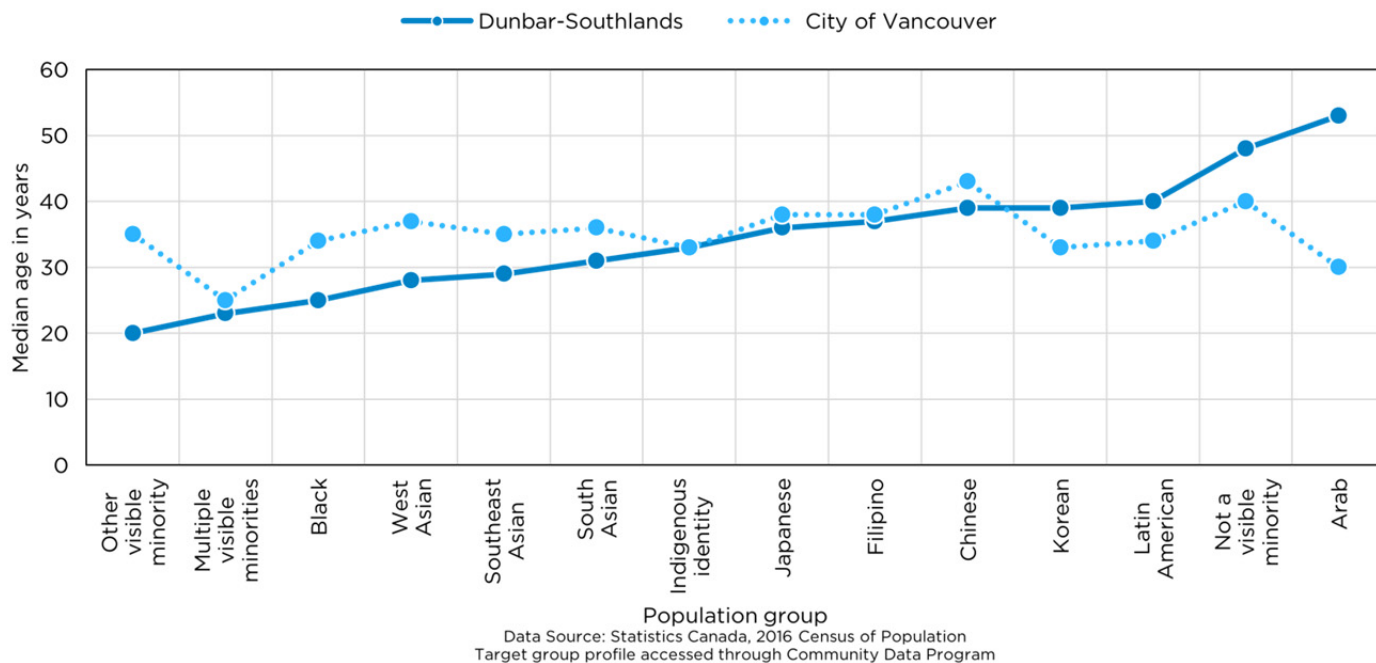
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Dunbar-Southlands has greater representation from children and youth than the overall population, with proportionately fewer older adults and seniors.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Dunbar-Southlands is highest for people identified as Arab visible minority, with a large spread between population groups.

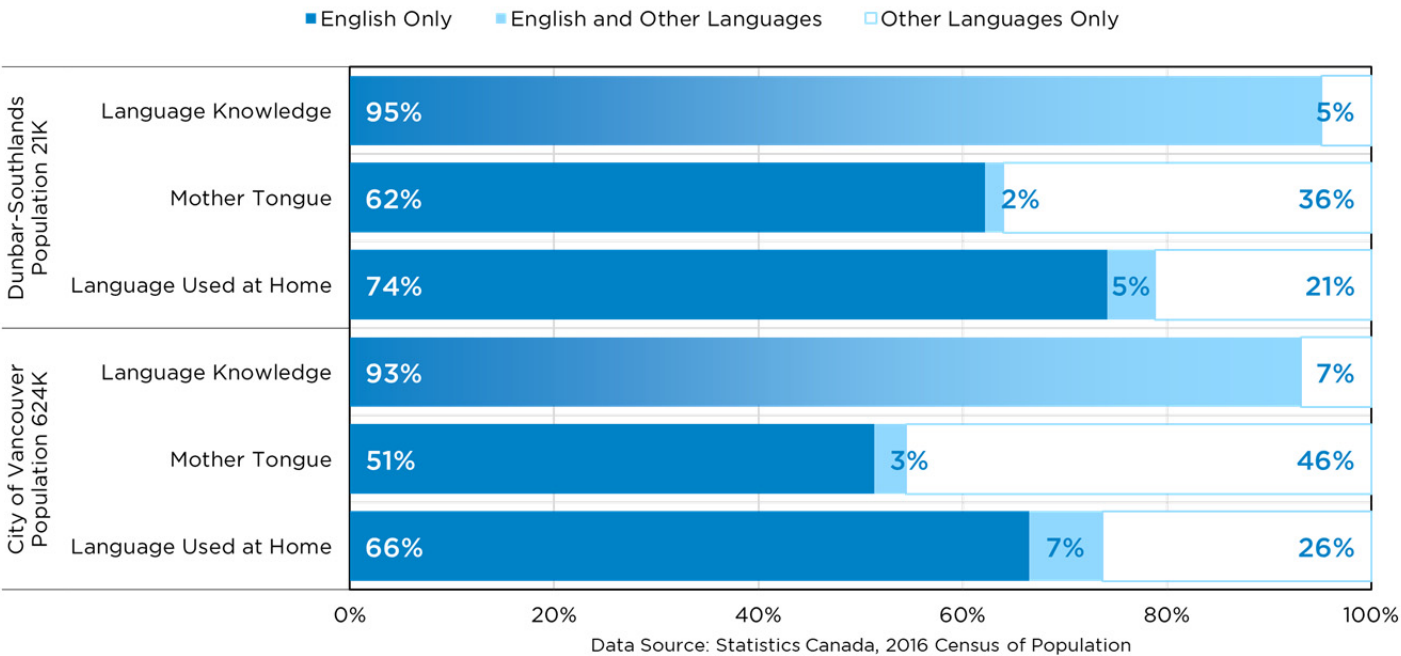
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

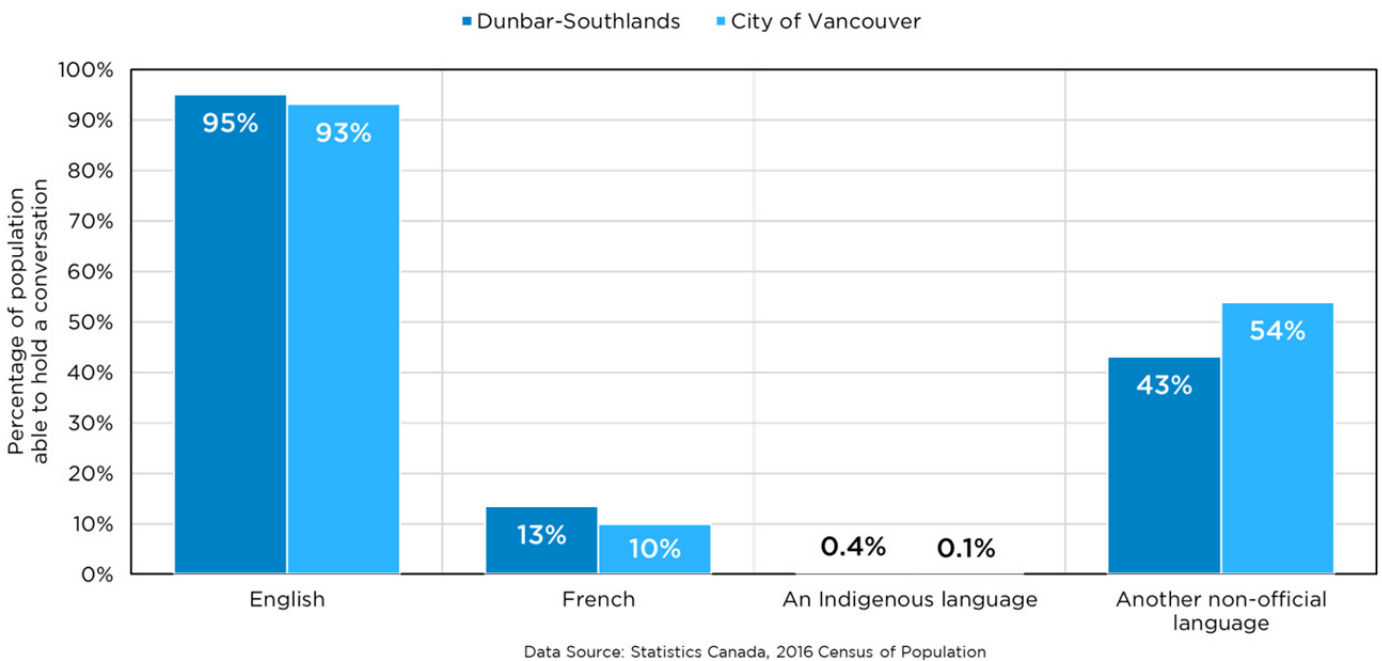
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Dunbar-Southlands has a smaller proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Dunbar-Southlands has a larger share of its population with knowledge of English and French and a smaller proportion with non-official language knowledge. About 0.4% of the neighborhood’s population can speak an Indigenous language, with all of this population located in the Musqueam community.

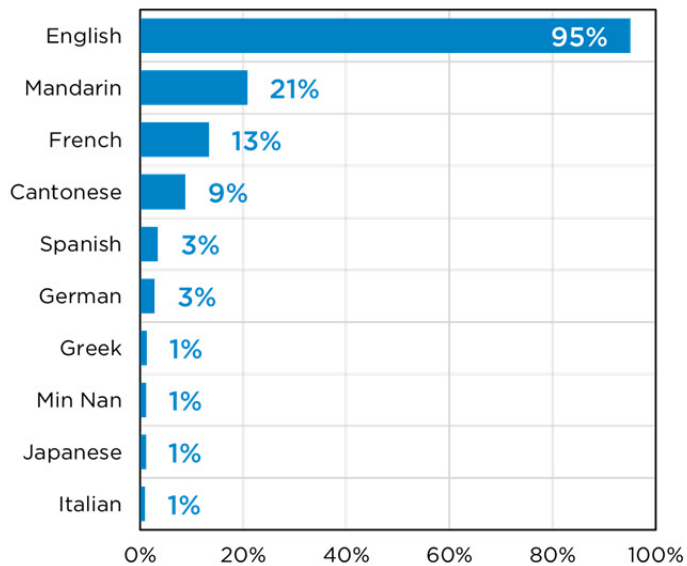
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



Language Knowledge

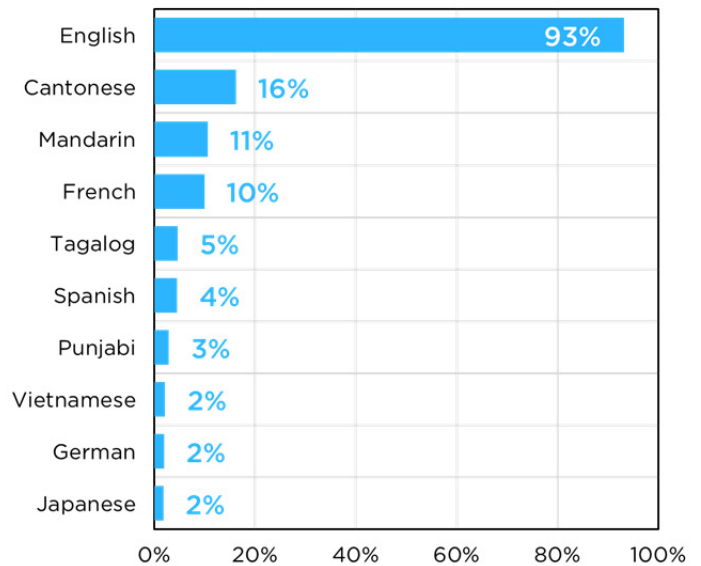
A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that about 21% of Dunbar-Southlands residents can speak Mandarin, 13% can speak French and 9% can speak Cantonese.

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

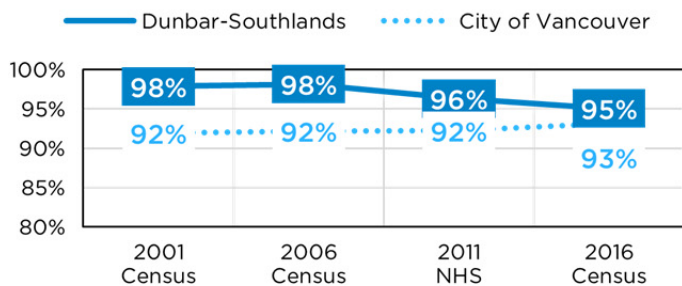
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



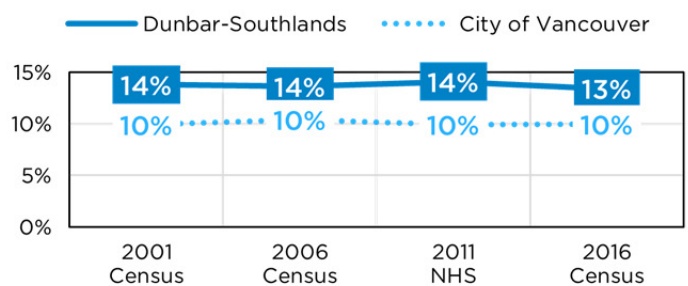
Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

Over time, Dunbar-Southlands residents are somewhat less likely to be able to speak English and French and more likely to speak Mandarin. The magnitude of the increase in the rate of Mandarin and Cantonese speakers in 2016 may be an artefact of more detailed reporting on Chinese languages; the next census will help clarify trends.¹¹

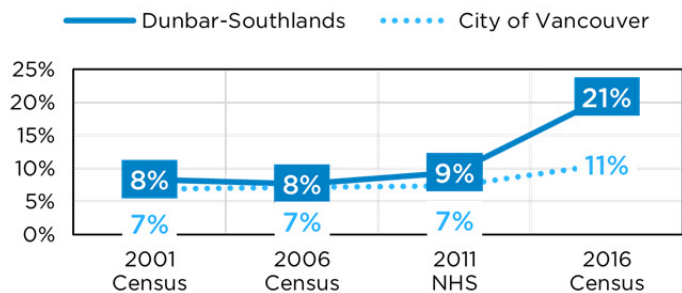
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



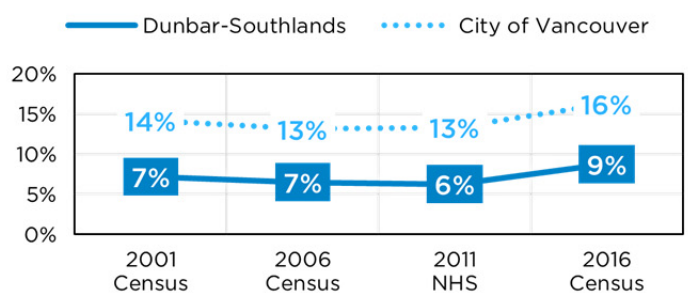
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



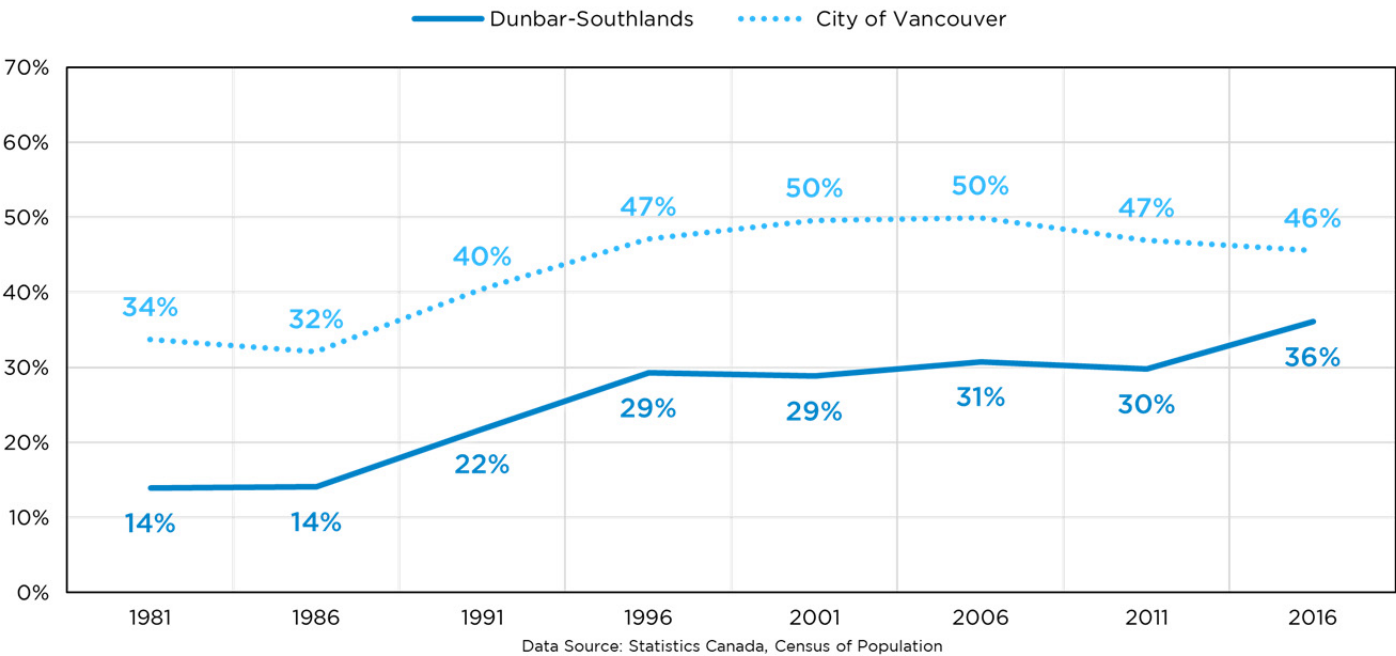
Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

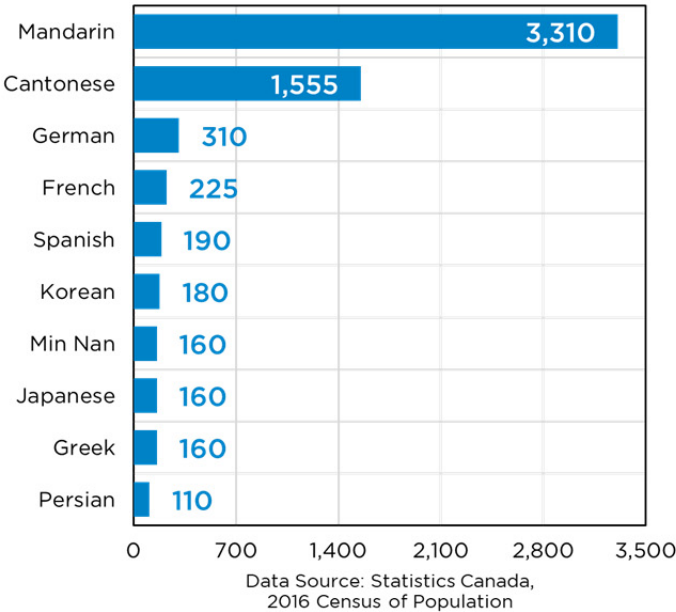
About 36% Dunbar-Southlands residents have a non-English first language. This proportion is lower than for the city overall, but saw substantial growth between 2011 and 2016.

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

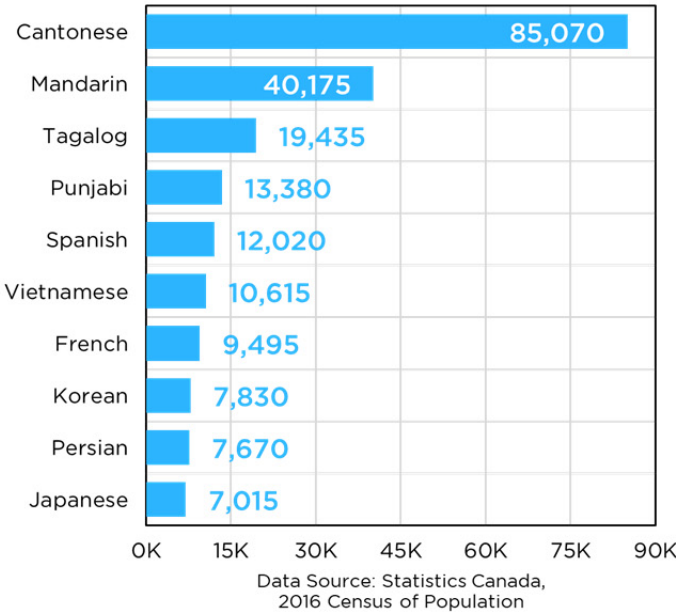


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Dunbar-Southlands, with a number of other languages represented by a smaller number of speakers.

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



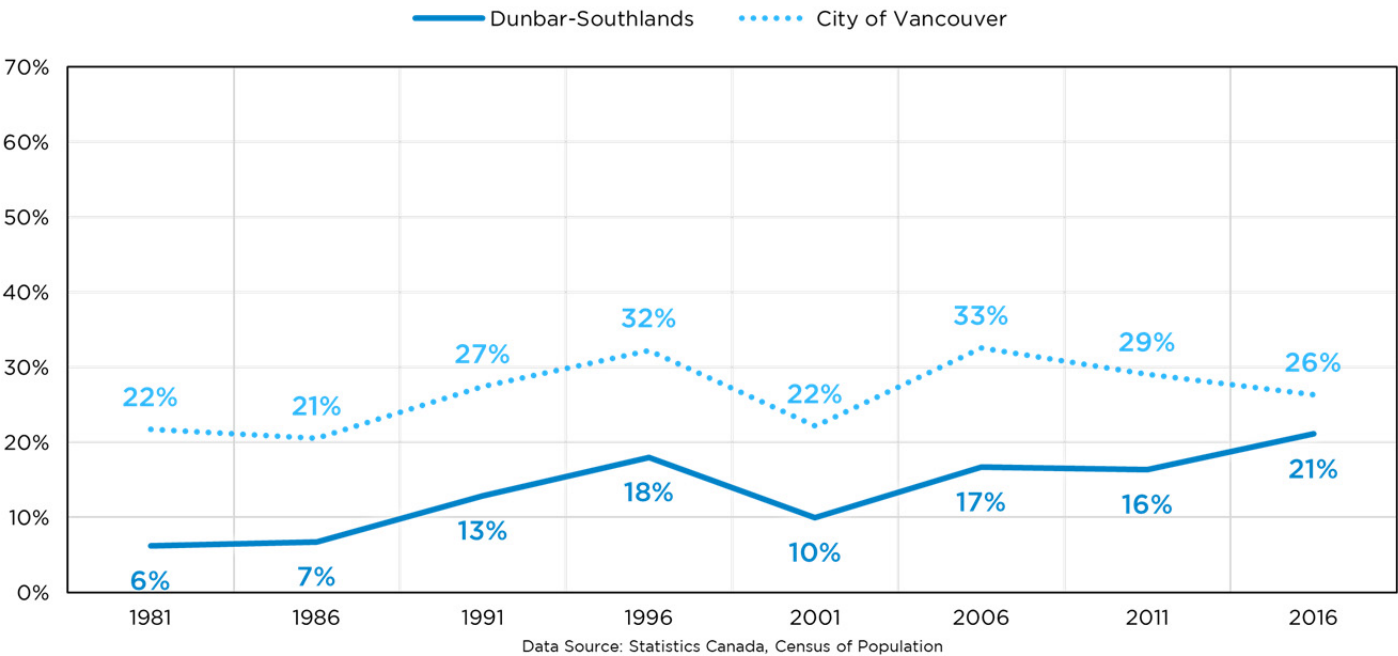
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

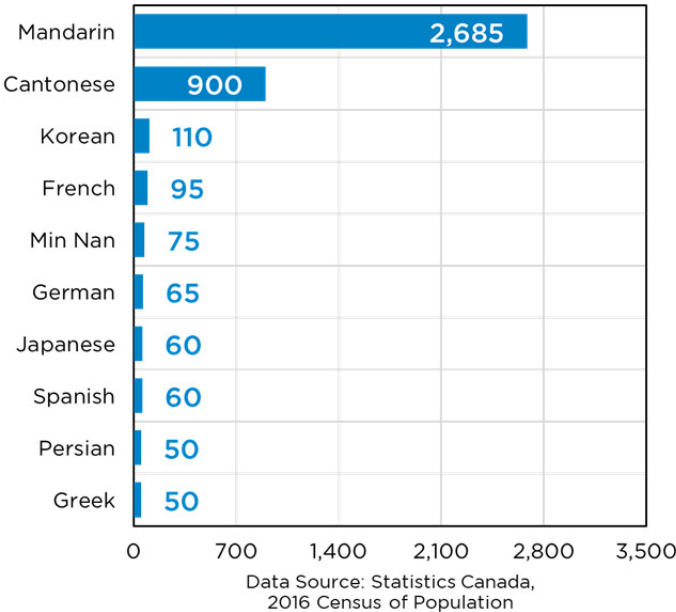
About 21% of Dunbar-Southlands residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has increased since the 2000s to be closer to the rate for the city overall.¹²

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

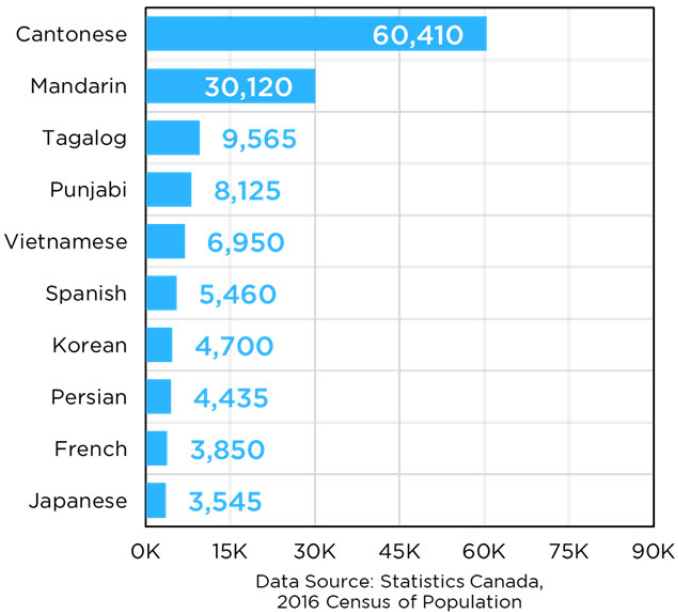


Mandarin is the most commonly used home language other than English in Dunbar-Southlands, followed by Cantonese, Korean and French.

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



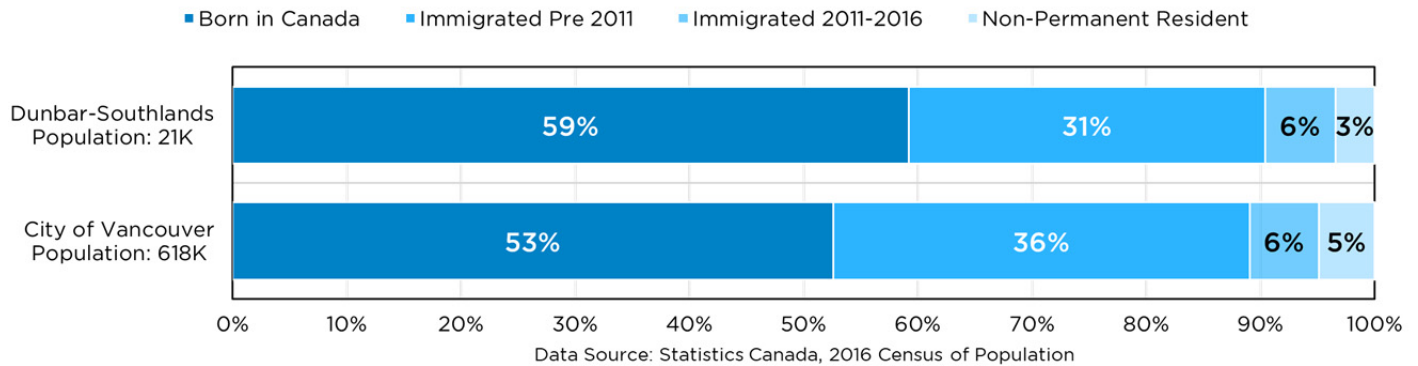
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

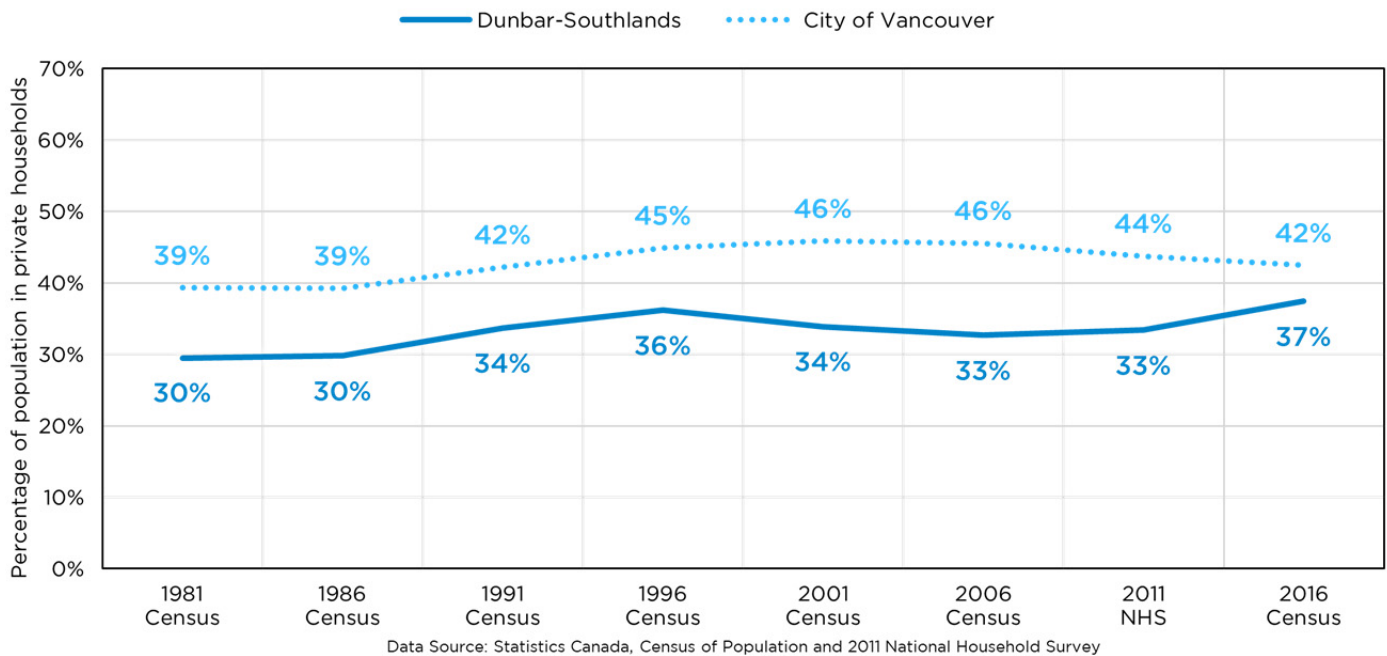
Dunbar-Southlands has a relatively large population of newcomers. As of 2016, 37% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 3% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Since 2006, the percentage of Dunbar-Southlands' population that are immigrants has steadily increased. In absolute numbers, Dunbar-Southlands has 14% more immigrants in 2016 than it did in 2006.

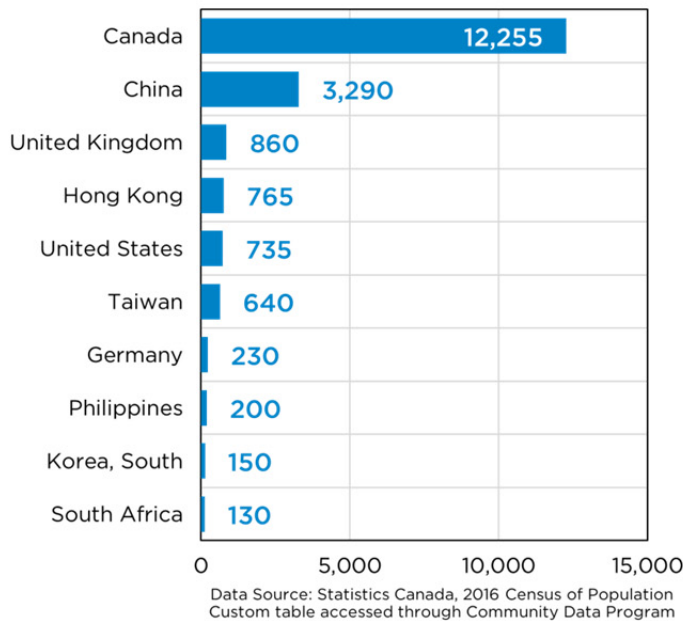
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



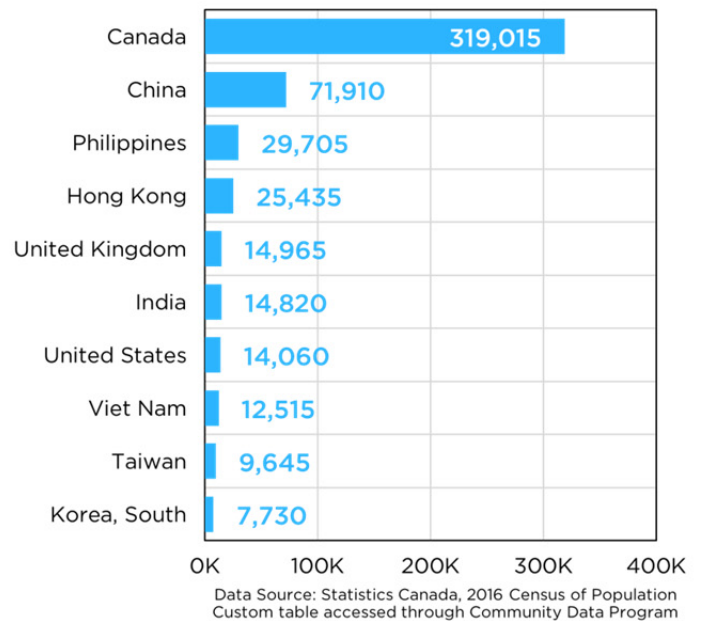
Places of Birth

Just under 60% of the population of Dunbar-Southlands was born in Canada. The most common reported places of birth outside Canada are China, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and the United States.

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

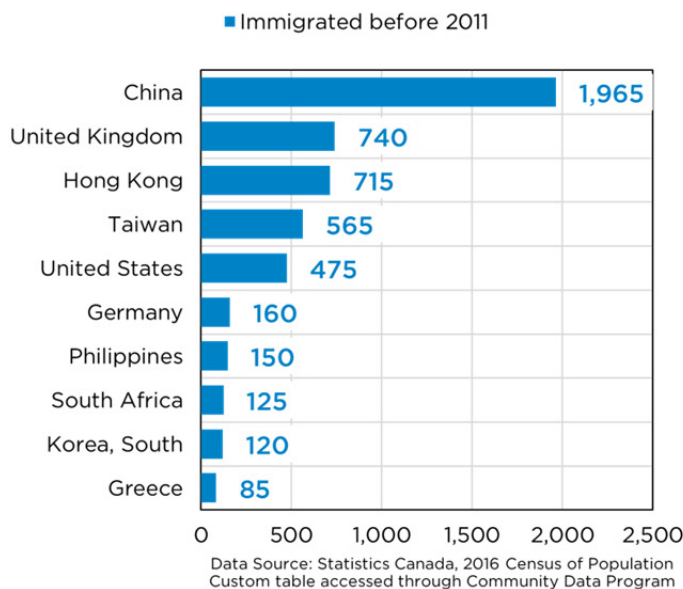


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

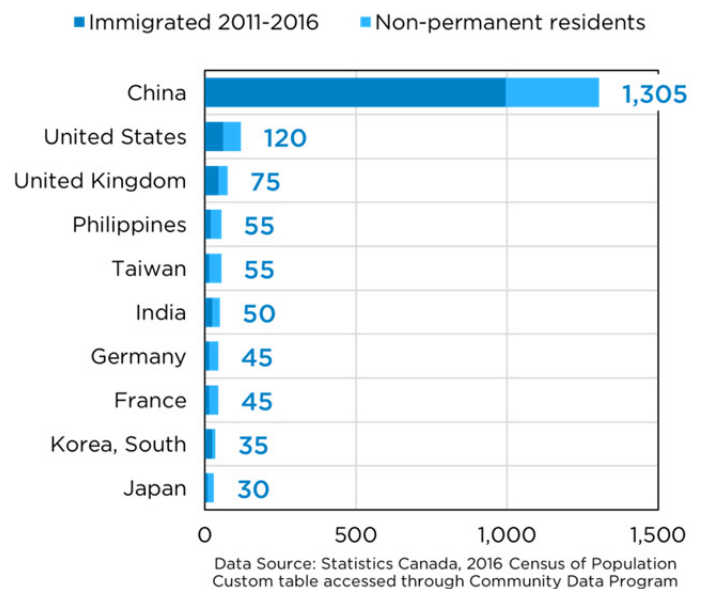


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In Dunbar-Southlands China is the most common place of birth for both established immigrants and newcomers.

Dunbar-Southlands: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



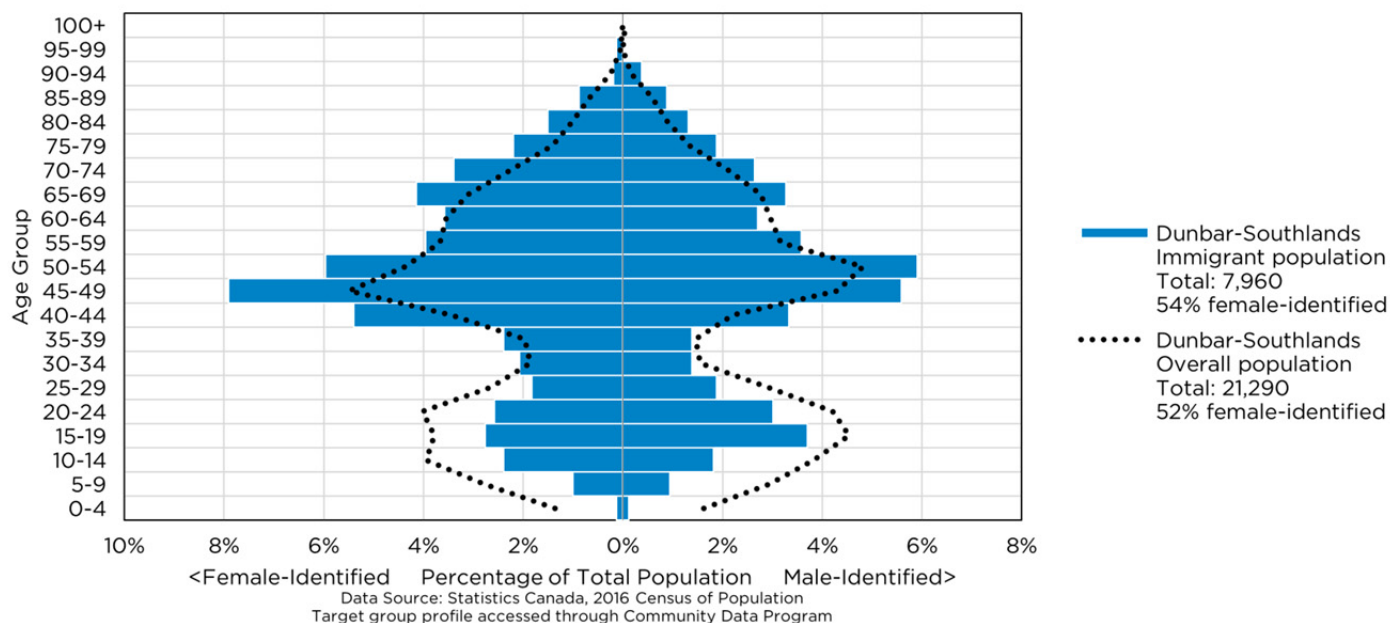
Dunbar-Southlands: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

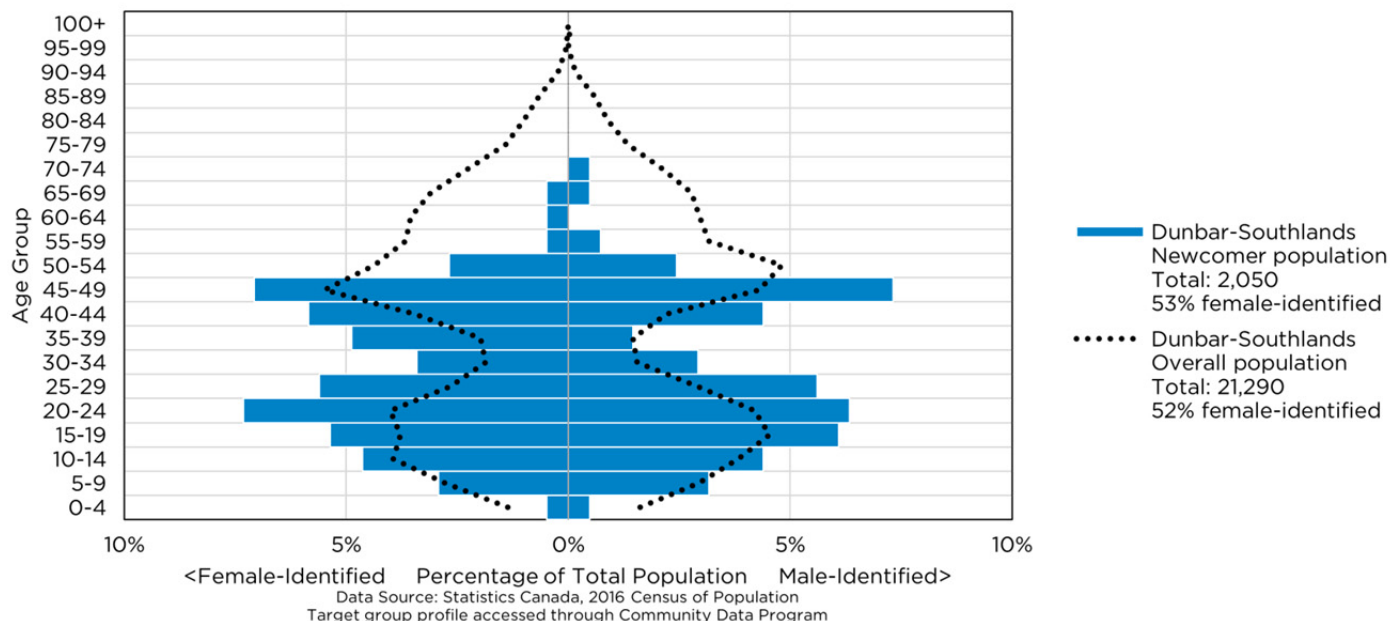
The immigrant population in Dunbar-Southlands has greater representation of people in age groups above 40 than the overall population in the neighbourhood.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



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

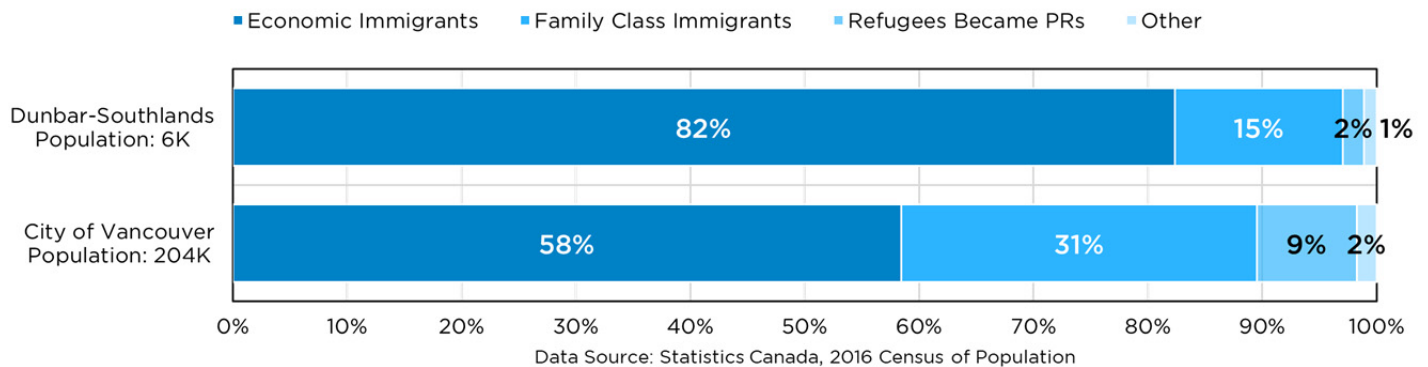
**Dunbar-Southlands:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

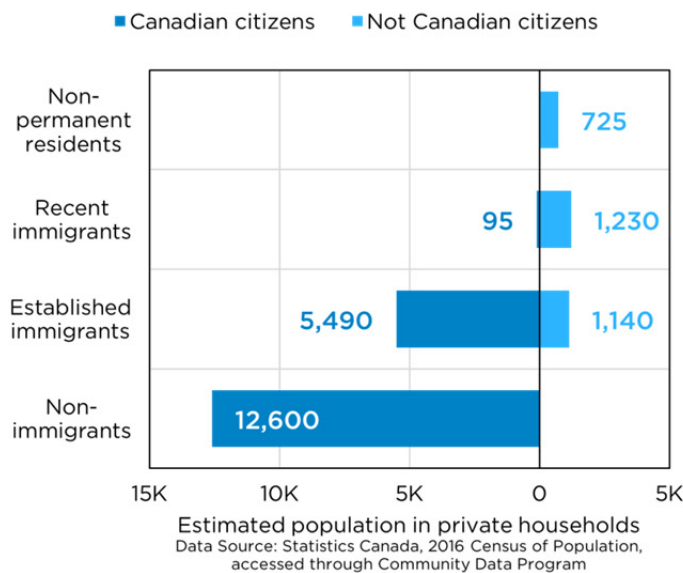
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Dunbar-Southlands has notably more immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; and fewer who were admitted through family or refugee programs.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

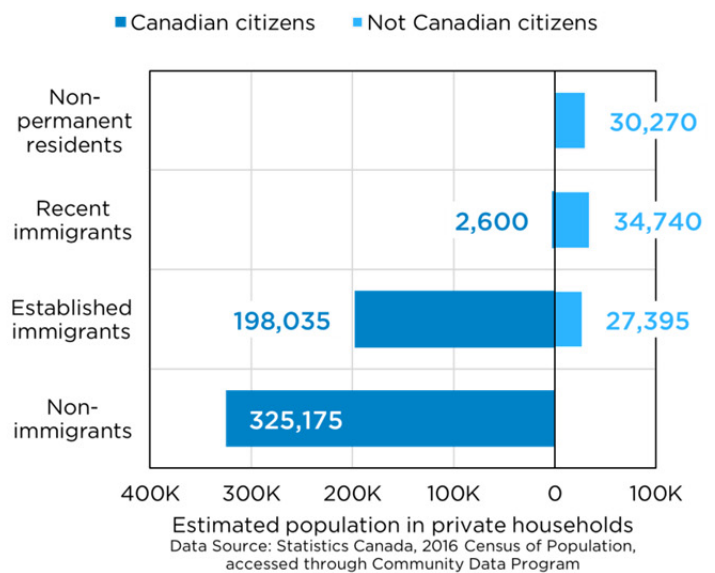


In Dunbar-Southlands, 83% of established immigrants and 7% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 4% of the population in Dunbar-Southlands are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Dunbar-Southlands: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



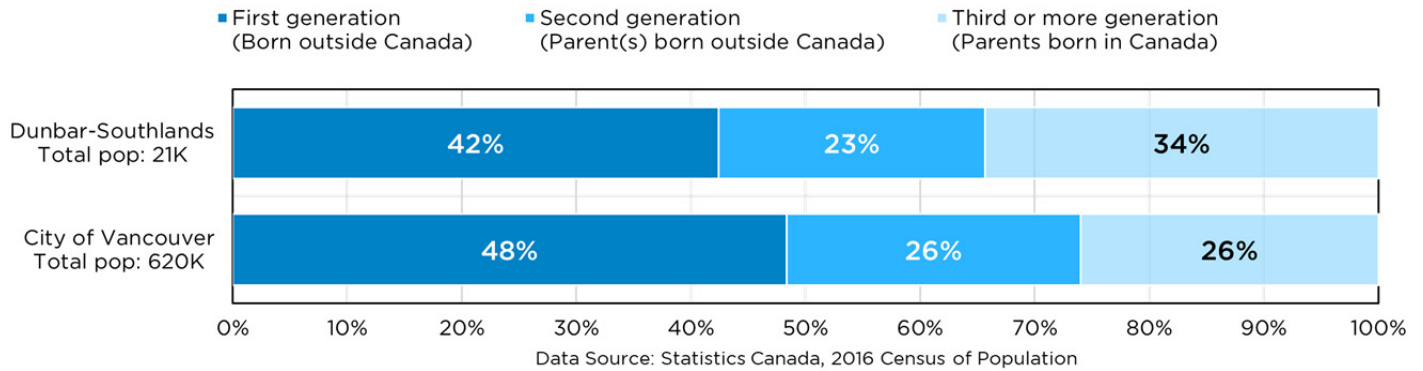
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

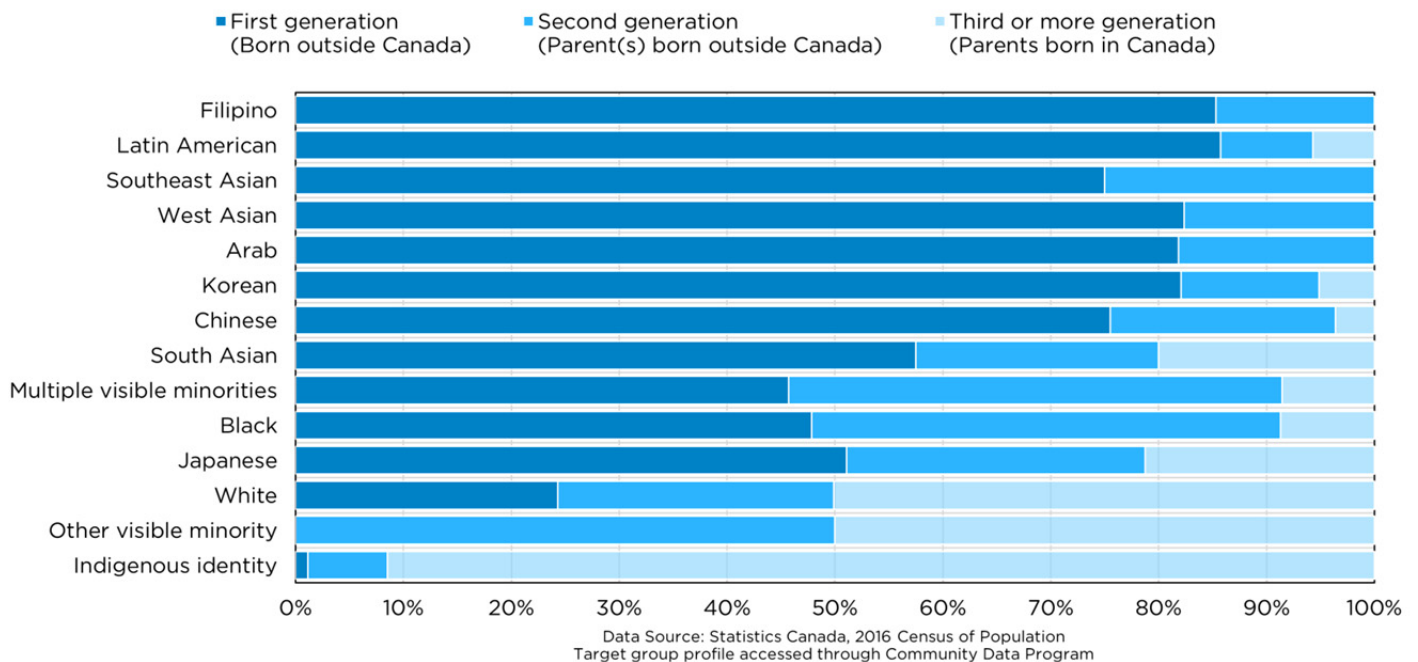
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. In Dunbar-Southlands, 42% of the population are first-generation Canadians; 23% are second-generation; and 34% are third-or-more generation.

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 Dunbar-Southlands, about half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people in other groups, including Black folks and those identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups, were born in Canada.

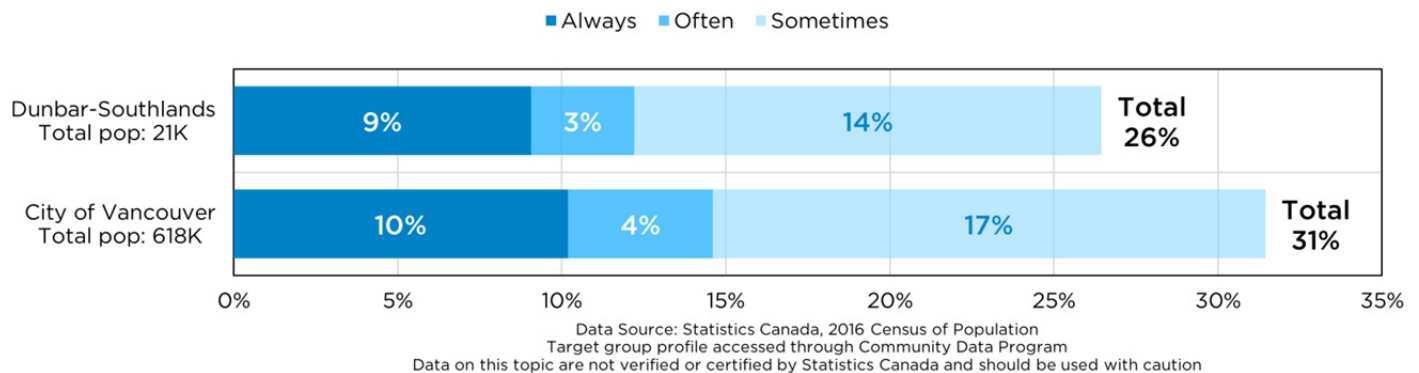
Dunbar-Southlands: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

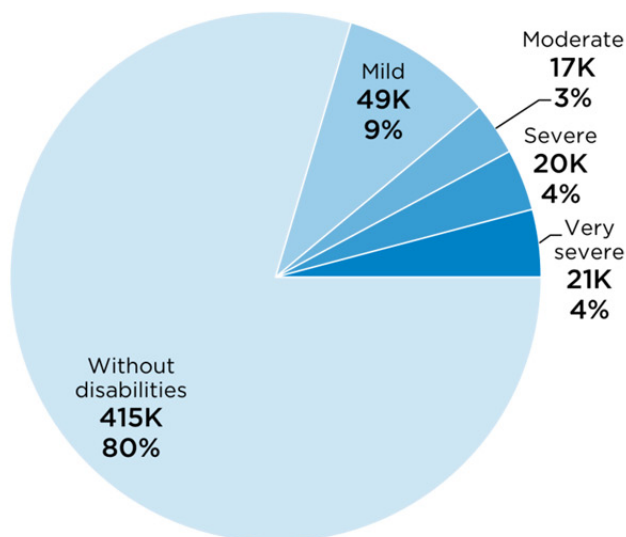
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Dunbar-Southlands, 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

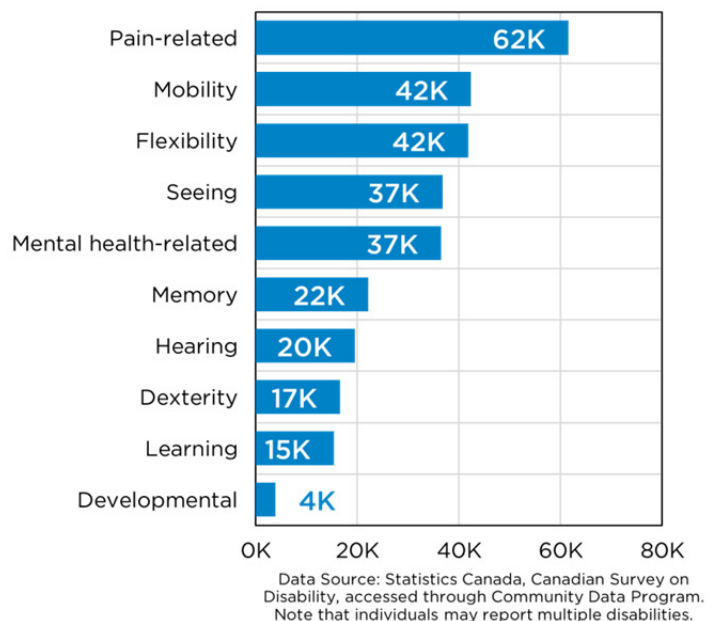


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



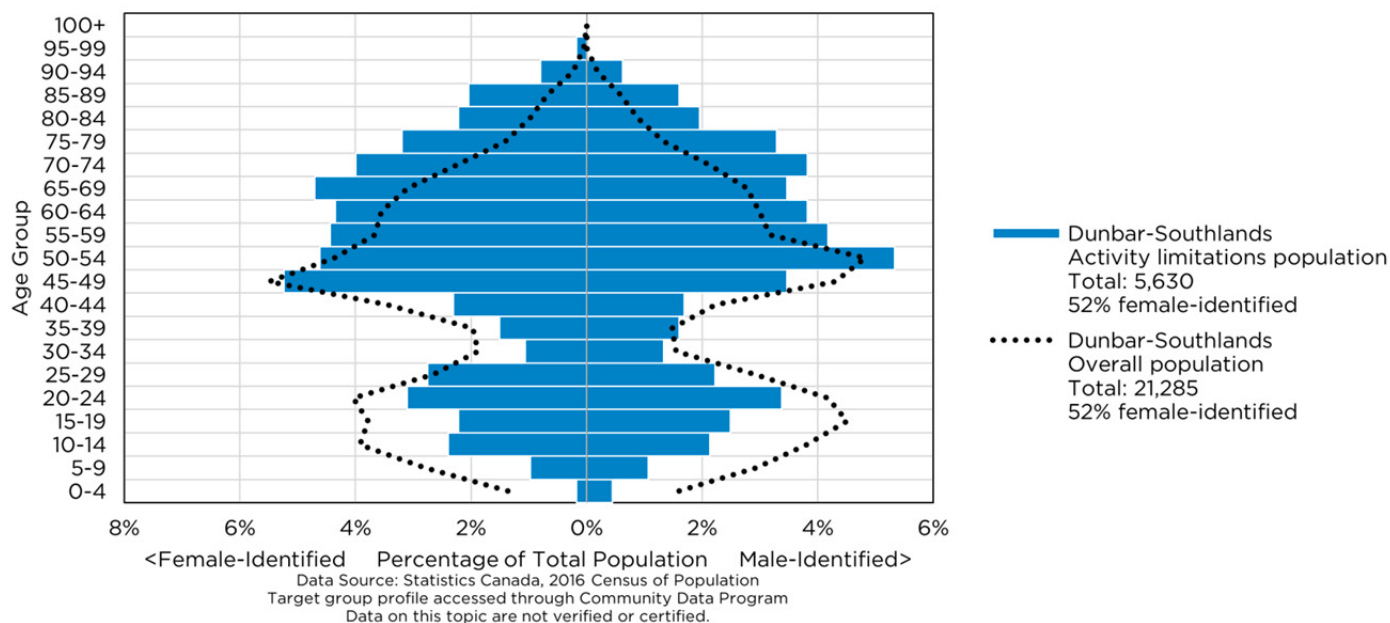
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

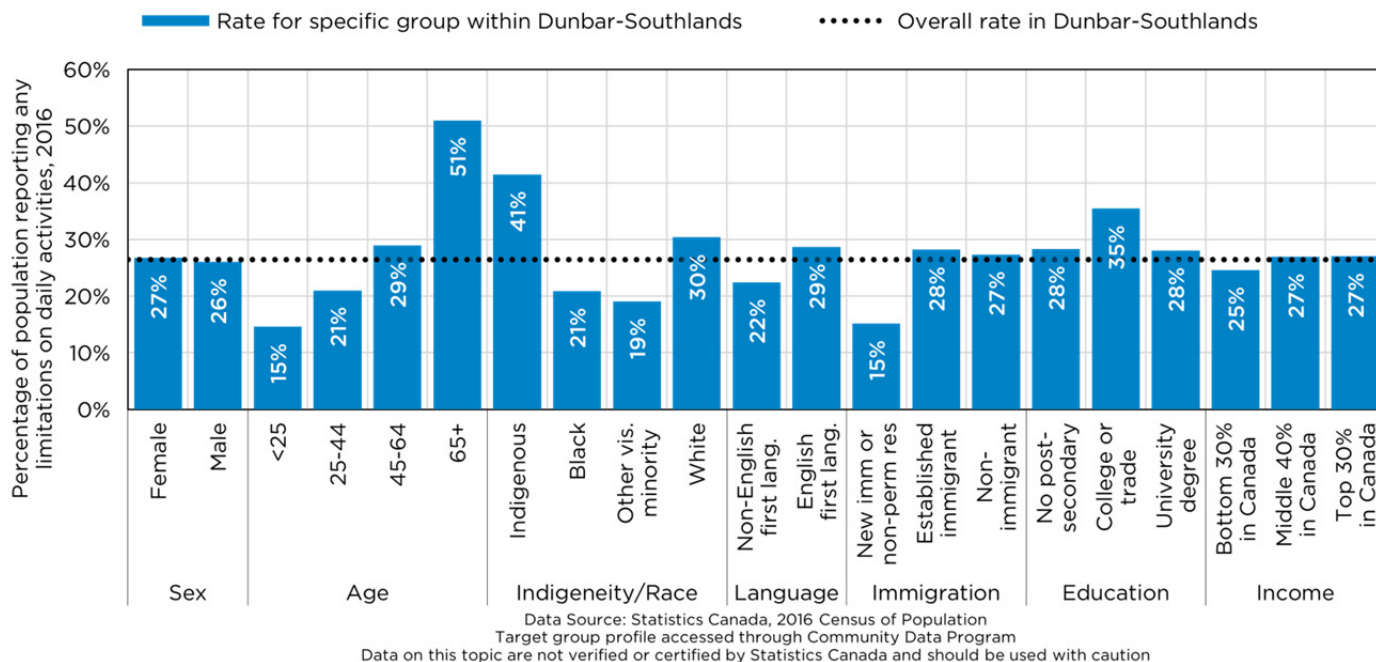
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Dunbar-Southlands:
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Dunbar-Southlands, older adults and seniors are most likely to report activity limitations, but the rate is also relatively high for people with Indigenous identity.

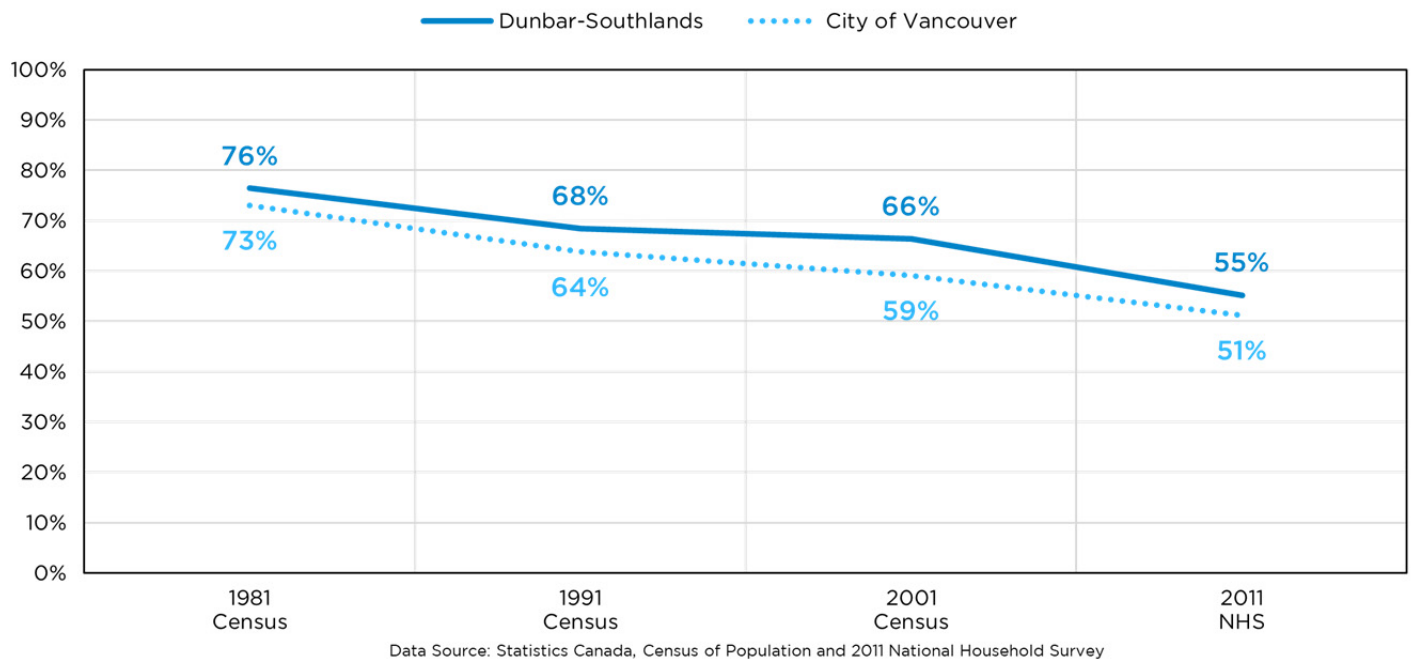
Dunbar-Southlands: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

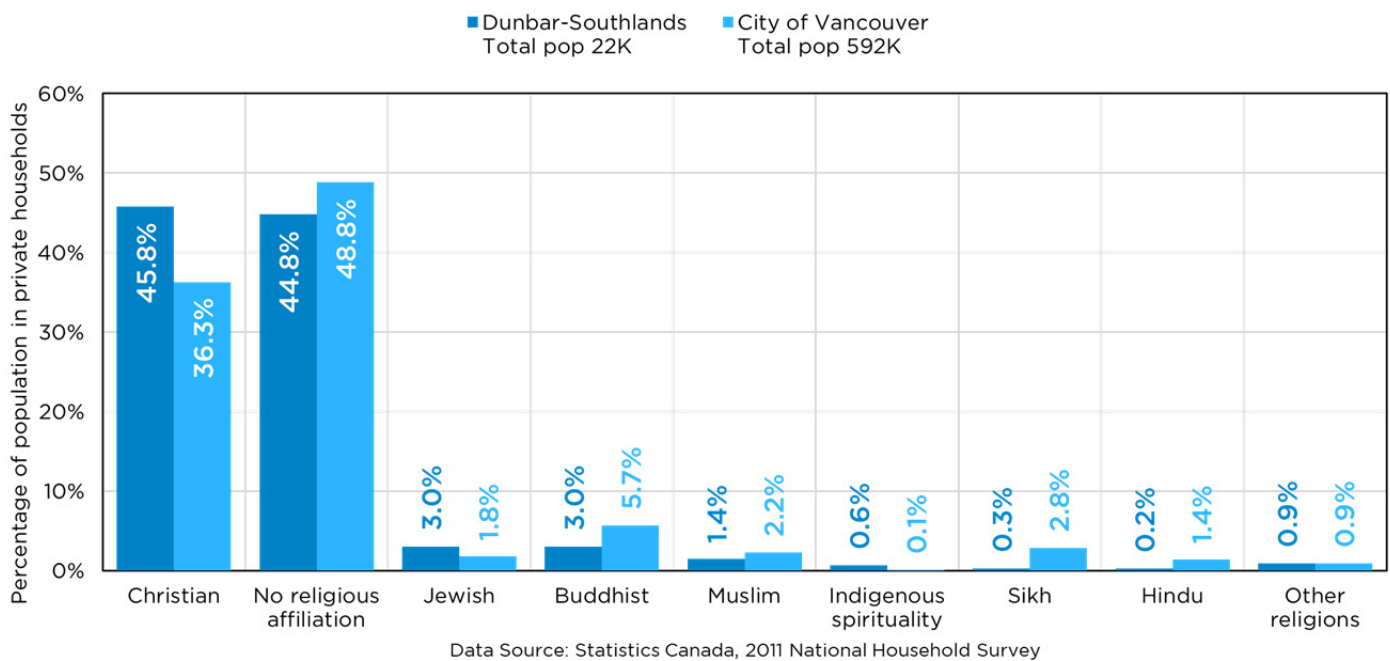
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 55% of the population in Dunbar-Southlands was estimated to have a religious affiliation, a higher rate than the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



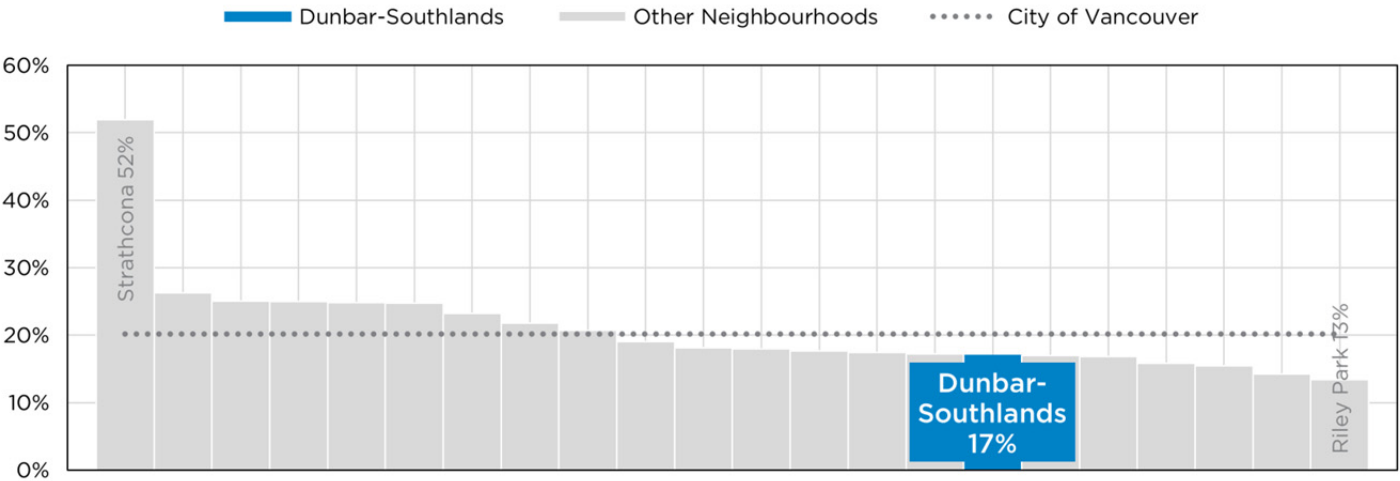
The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in Dunbar-Southlands and the City of Vancouver. Dunbar residents are more likely to identify as Christian or Jewish than residents of the city overall. About 0.6% of the population identify with Indigenous spirituality.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

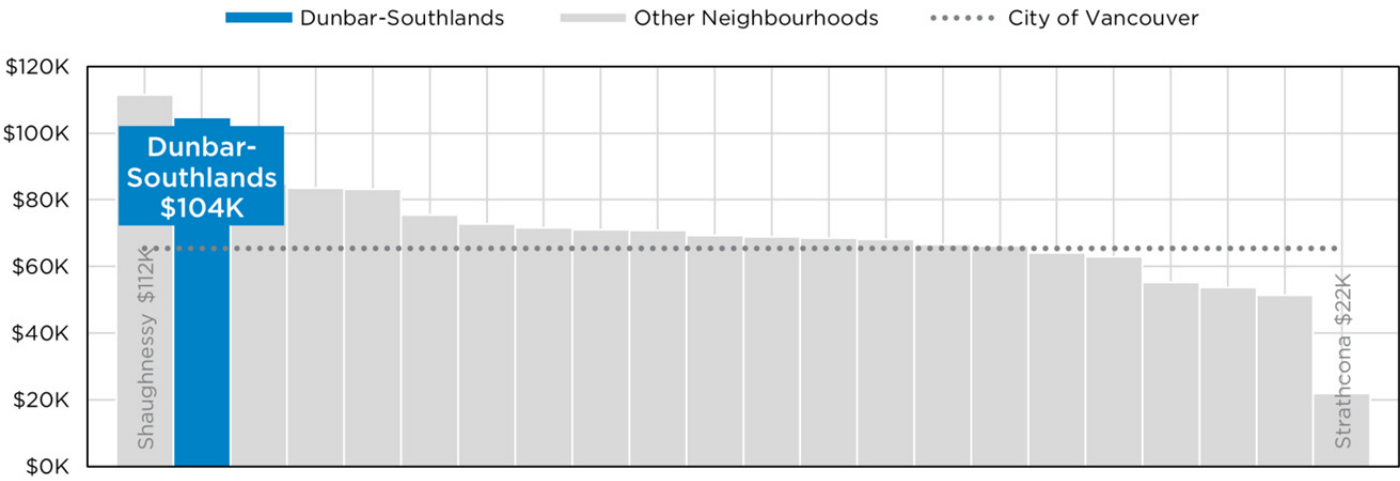


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

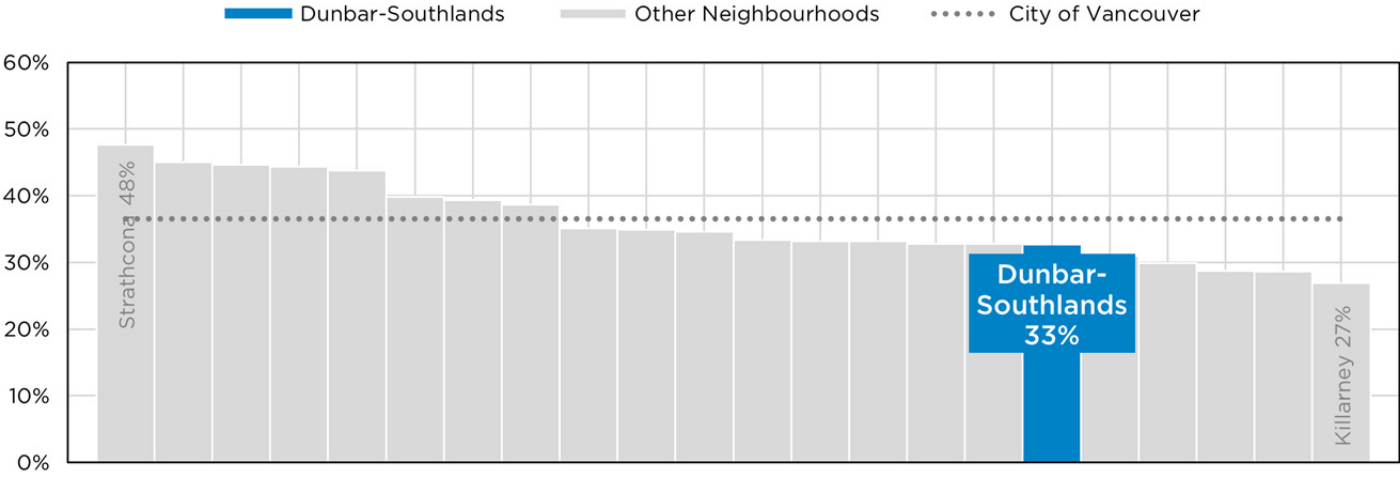
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

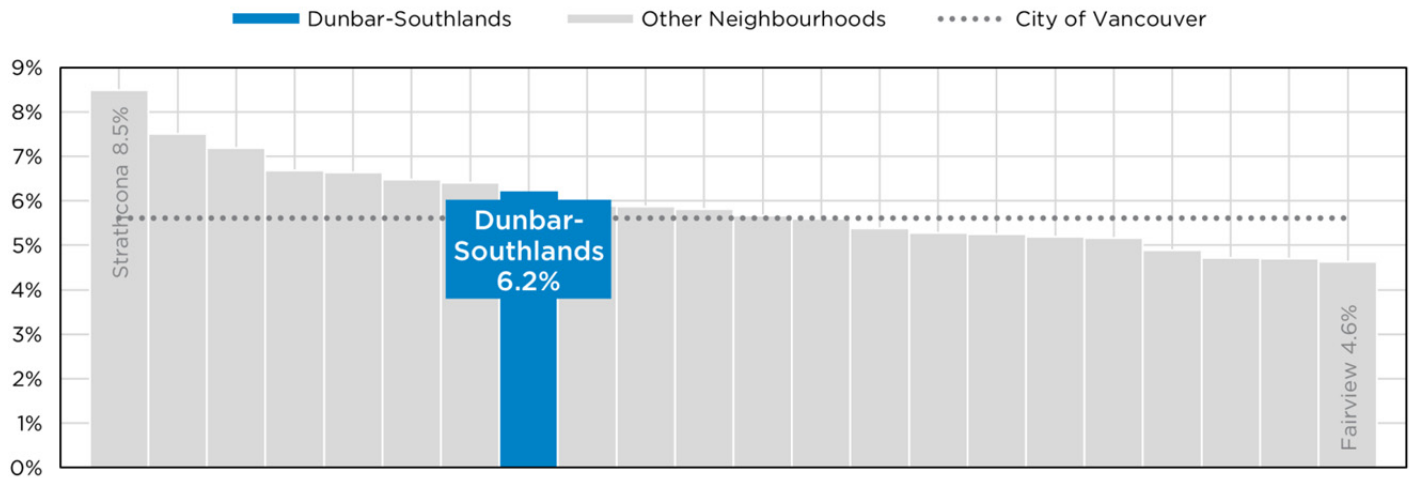


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

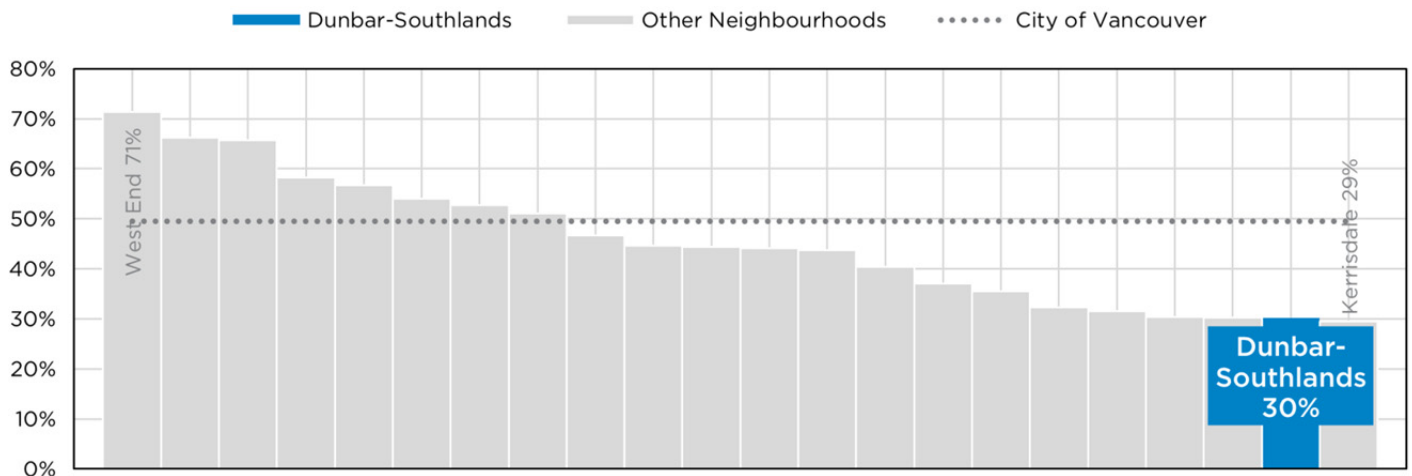


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

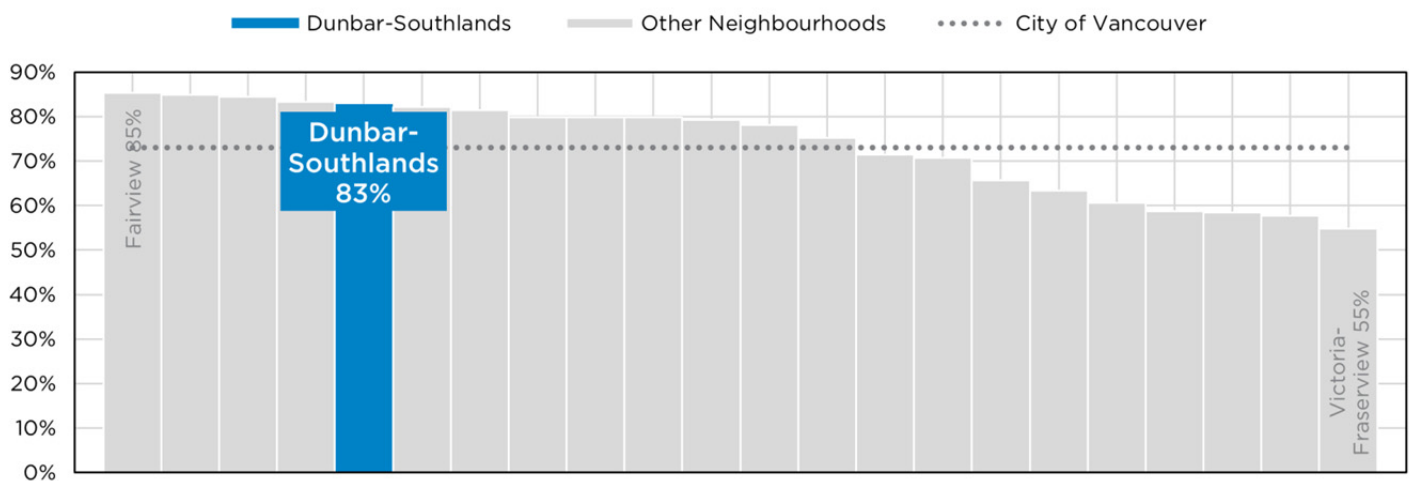
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



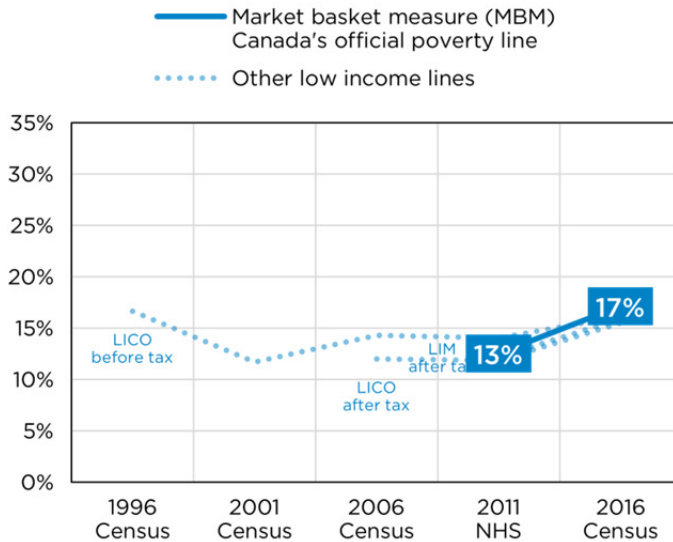
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



Income Poverty

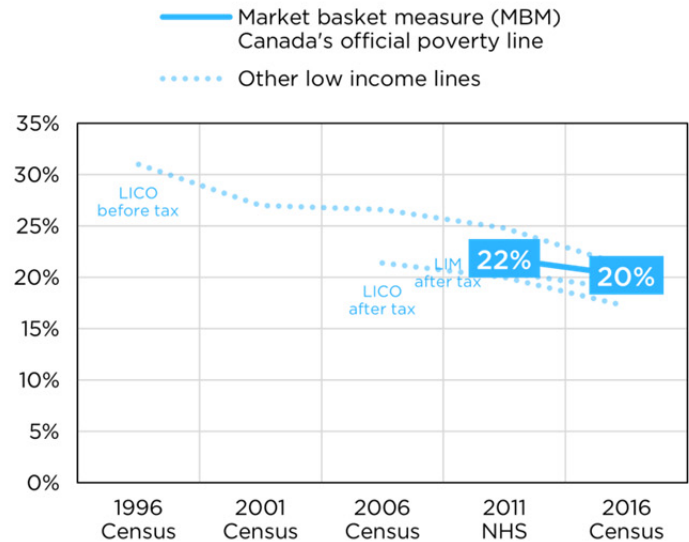
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 17% of the population in Dunbar-Southlands have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the poverty rate appears to be increasing in recent periods in Dunbar-Southlands.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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.

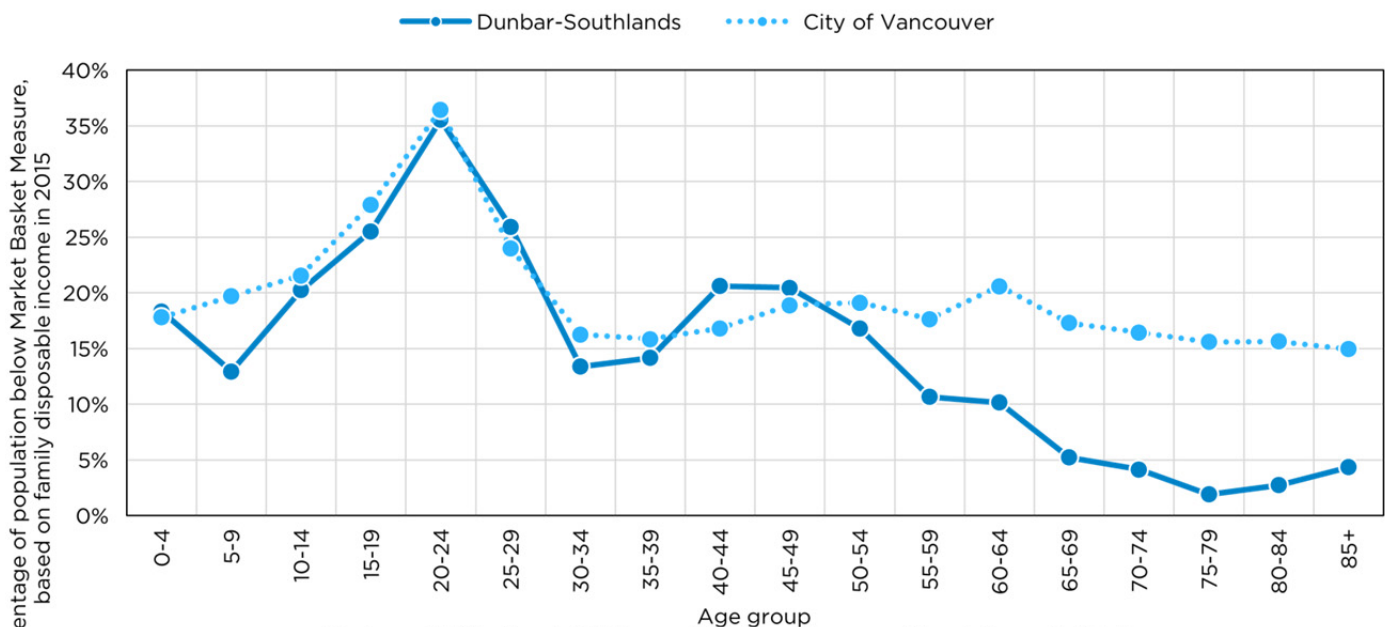
City of Vancouver: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016



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.

In Dunbar-Southlands, older adults and seniors are much less likely to have incomes below the poverty line, but most other age groups are close to the rate for the city overall.

Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

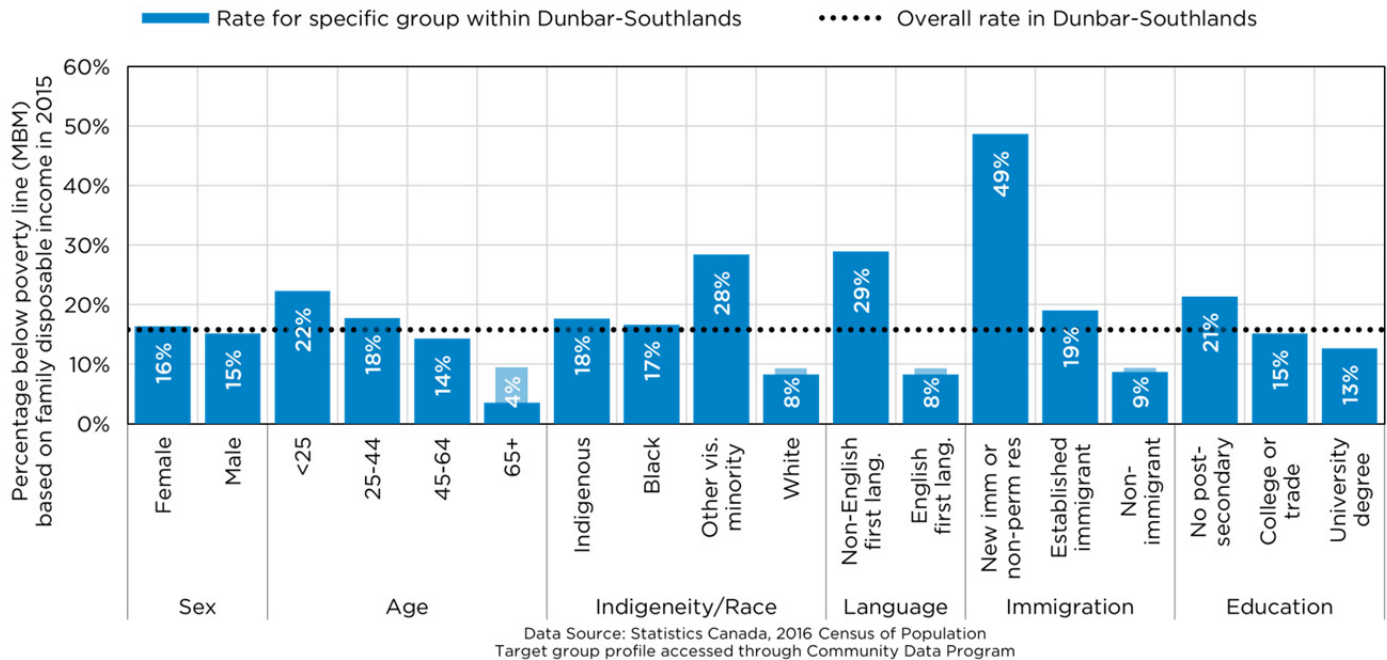


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program
Note: population living at Musqueam No. 2 is not included

Equity and Poverty

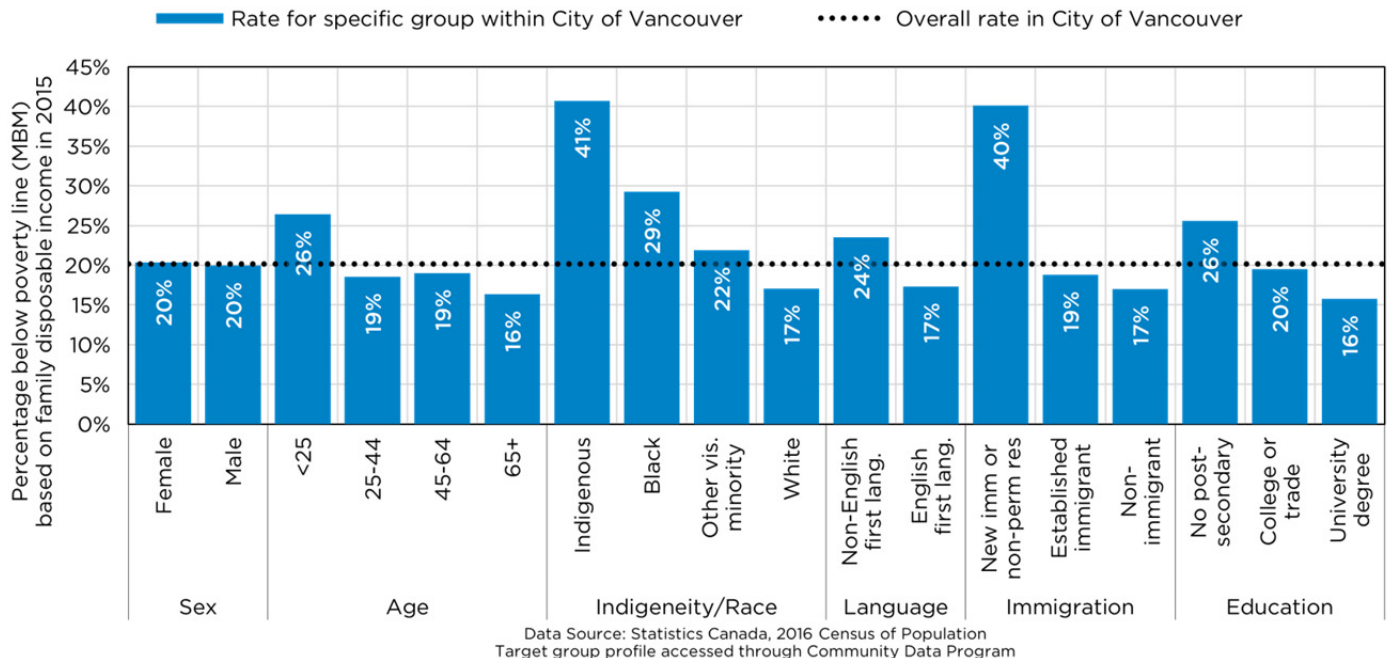
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Dunbar-Southlands, racialized populations, non-English speakers and new immigrants are all much more likely to experience poverty.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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.

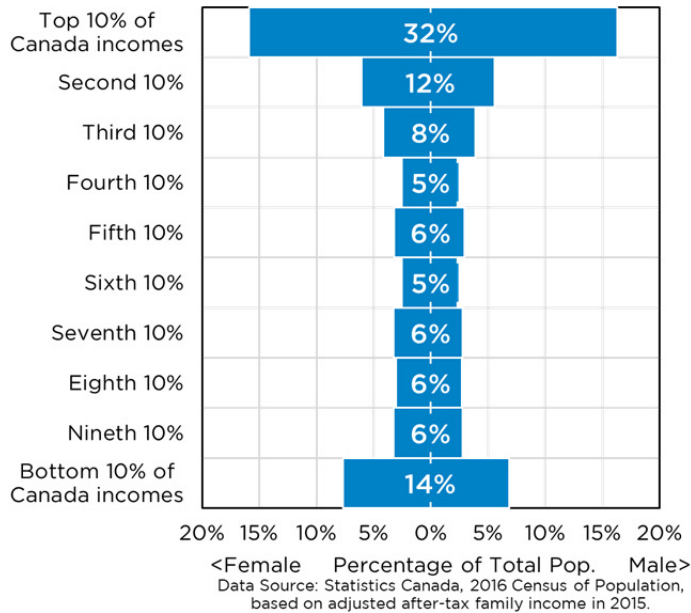
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



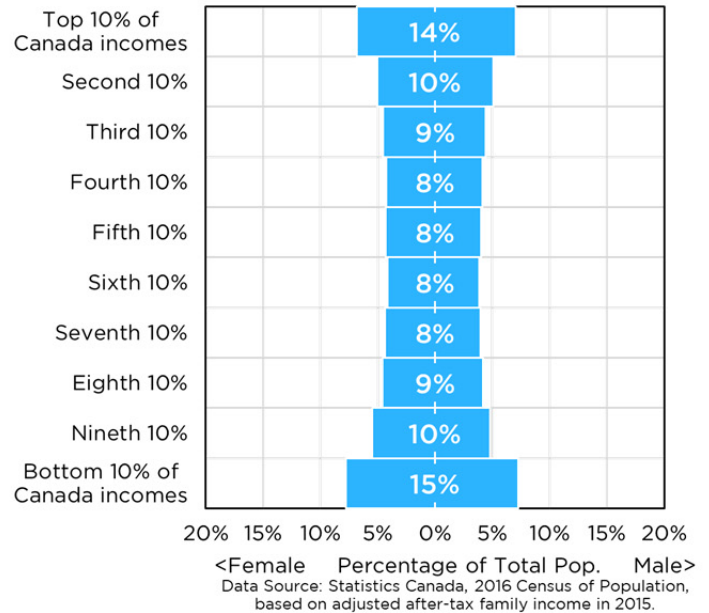
Income Inequity

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%. Dunbar-Southlands residents are much more likely to be in the top 10% of earners.

Dunbar-Southlands: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

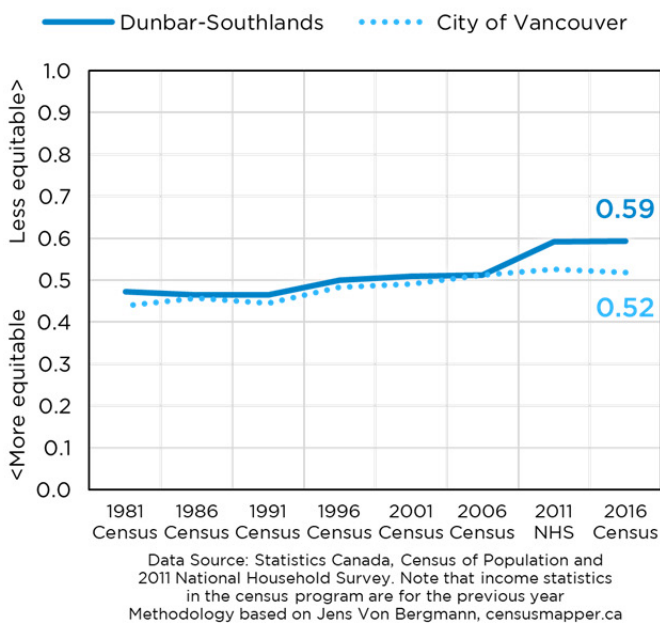


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

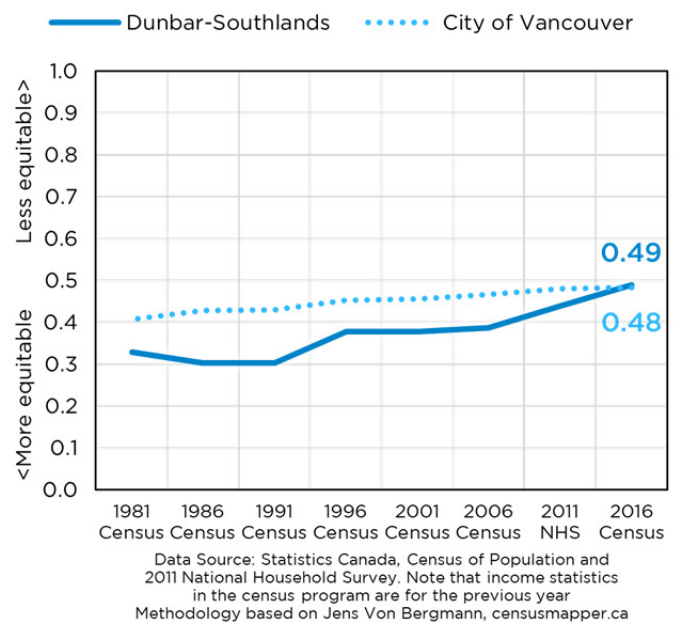


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Using this method, Dunbar-Southlands appears to have a less equitable distribution of income over time.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



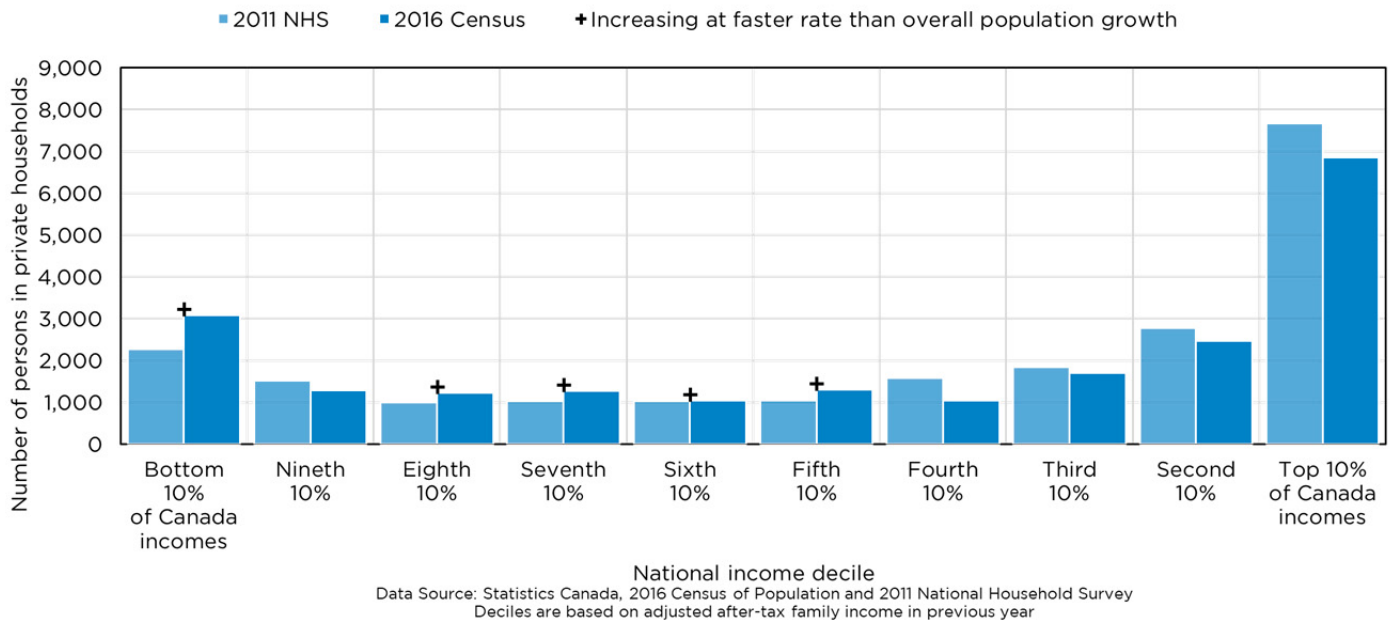
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

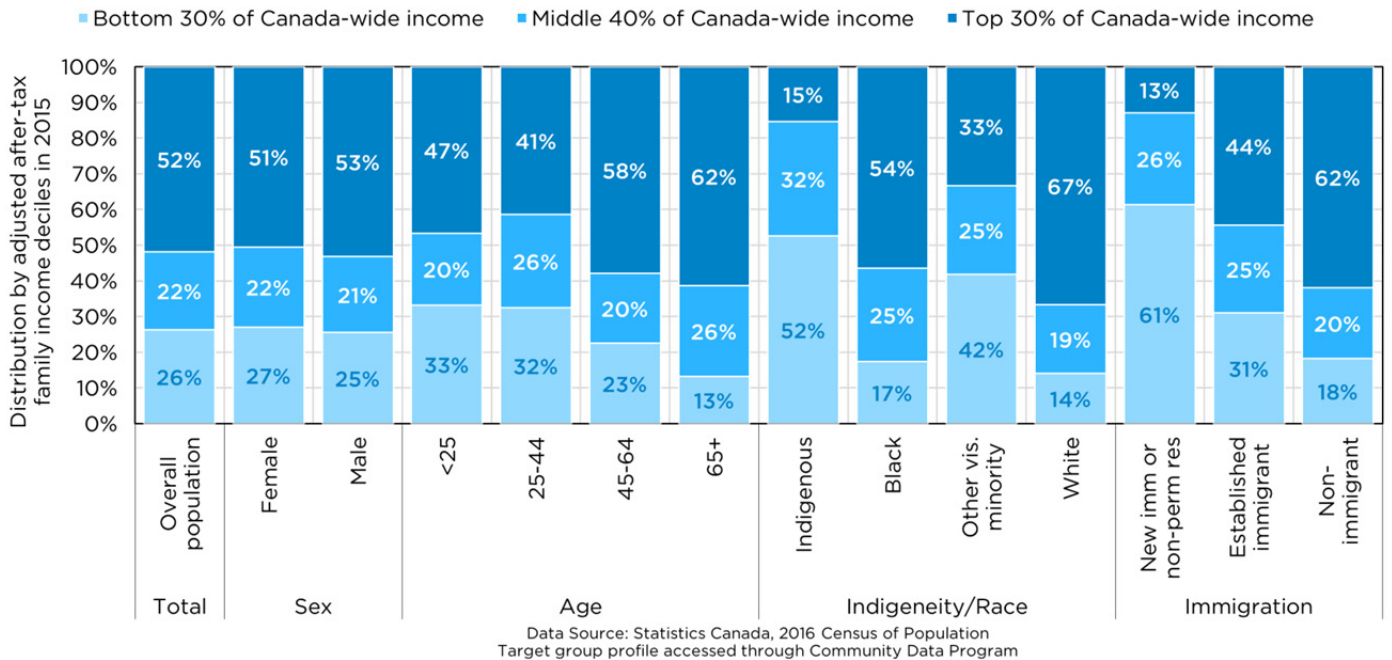
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that relatively more growth in Dunbar-Southlands has taken place among low- and middle-income earners.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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 Dunbar-Southlands, Indigenous and new immigrant residents are much more likely to be placed lower in the national income distribution.

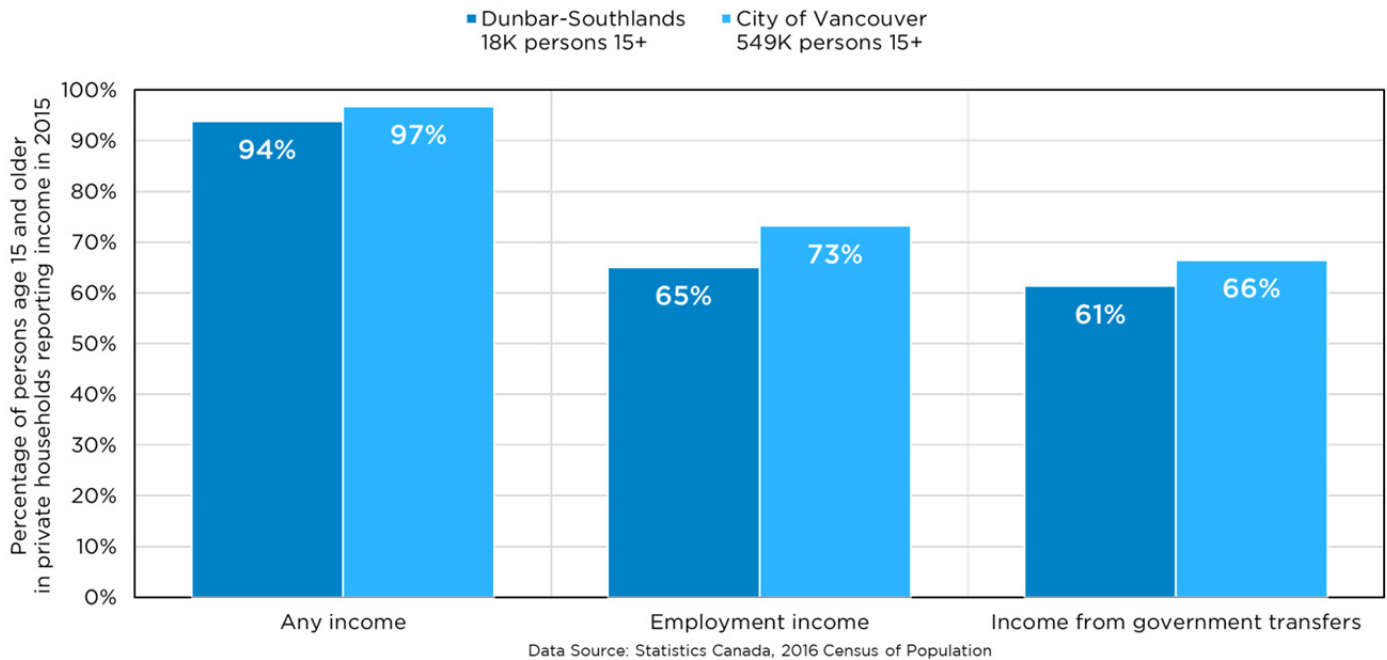
Dunbar-Southlands: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

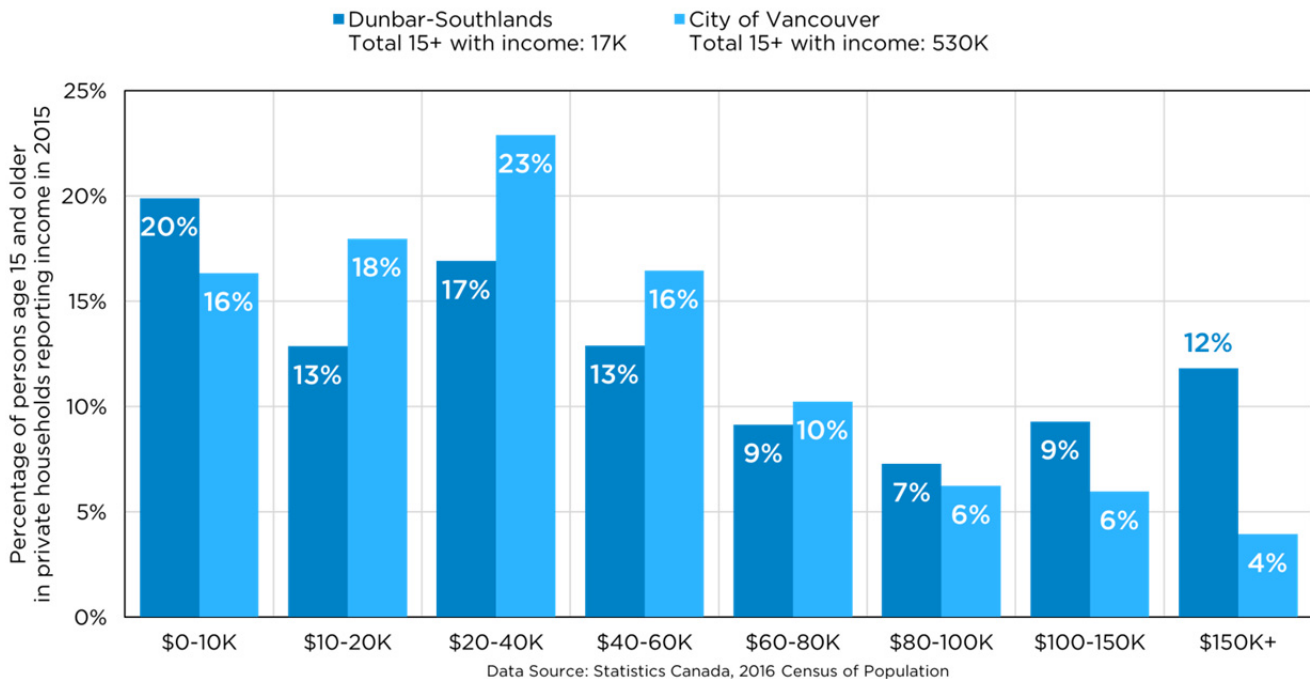
Among people 15 years of age and older, 94% of Dunbar-Southlands residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ Compared to the city overall, Dunbar-Southlands residents were less likely to report both employment income and income from government transfers.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Dunbar-Southlands has many more high-income earners than the city as a whole, but 20% of people also have incomes under \$10 thousand.

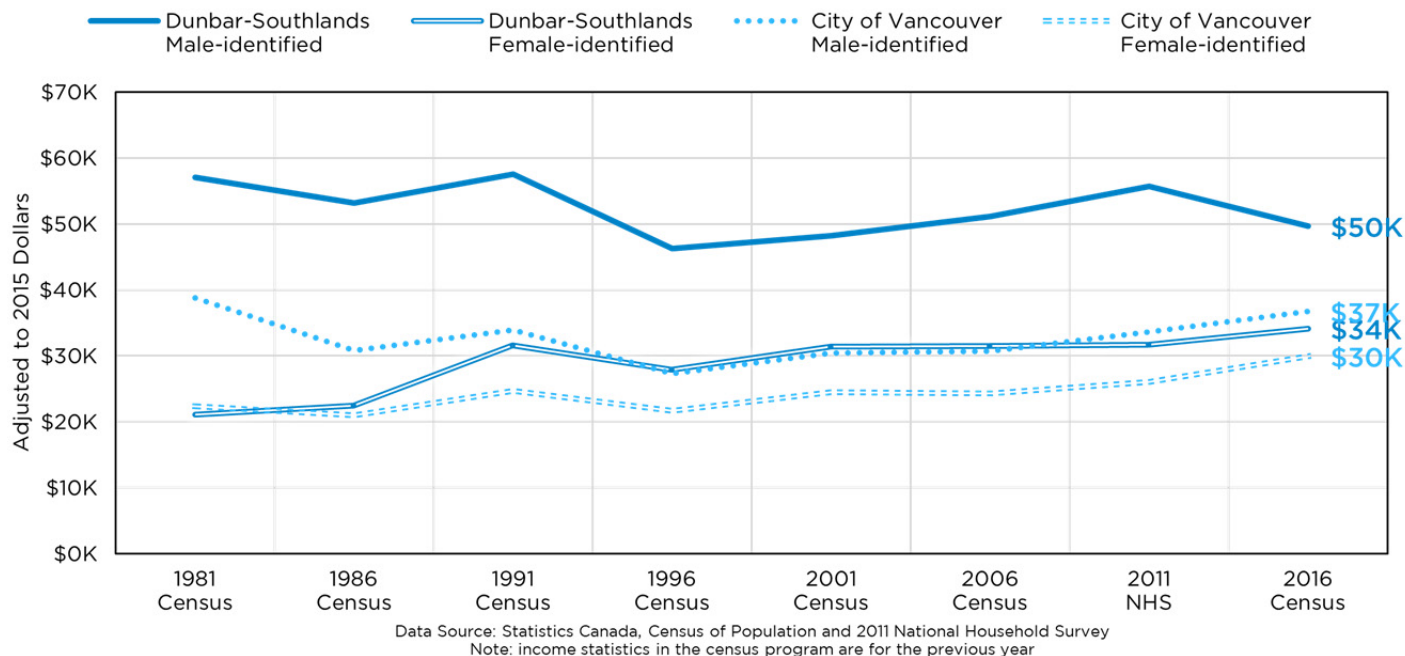
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

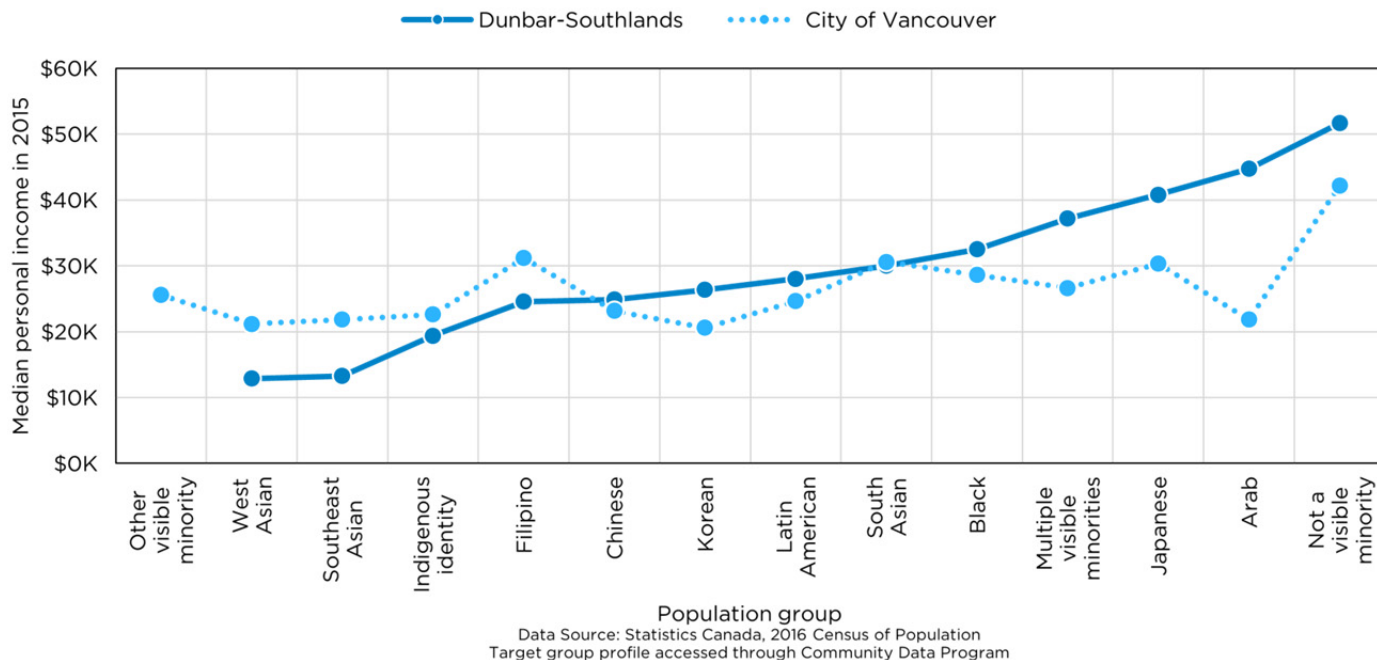
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Dunbar-Southlands has been relatively steady over time, with a large and persistent gap between male- and female-identified residents.

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 Dunbar-Southlands have markedly higher median incomes than many racialized populations.

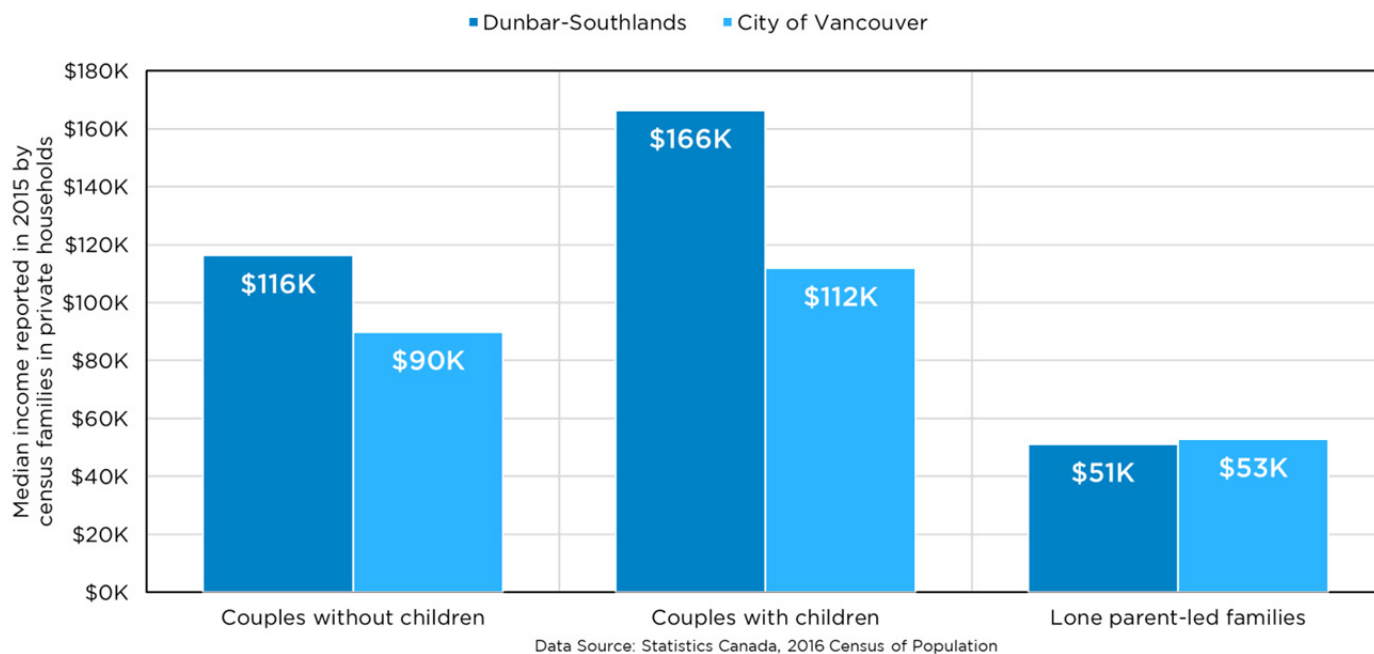
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

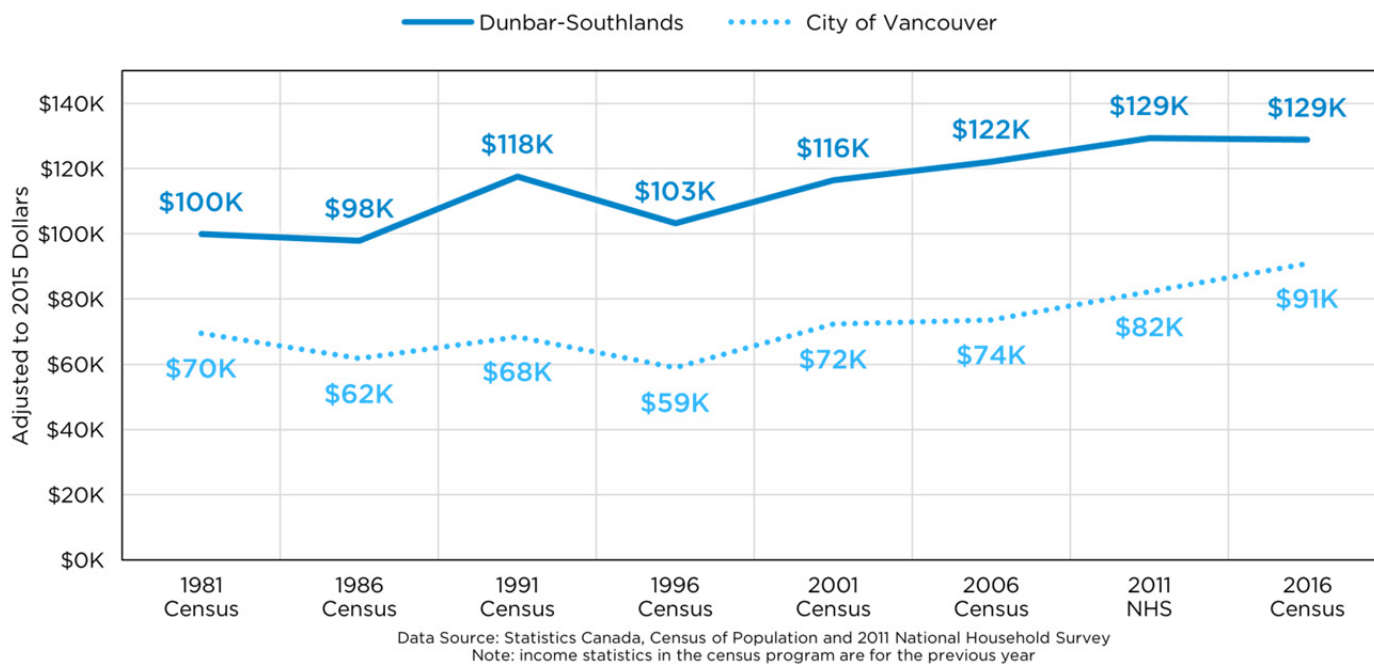
Median family income is higher in Dunbar-Southlands than in the City of Vancouver overall, except for lone parent-led families.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



Median income overall for families has been consistently high in Dunbar-Southlands, and generally increased faster than inflation.

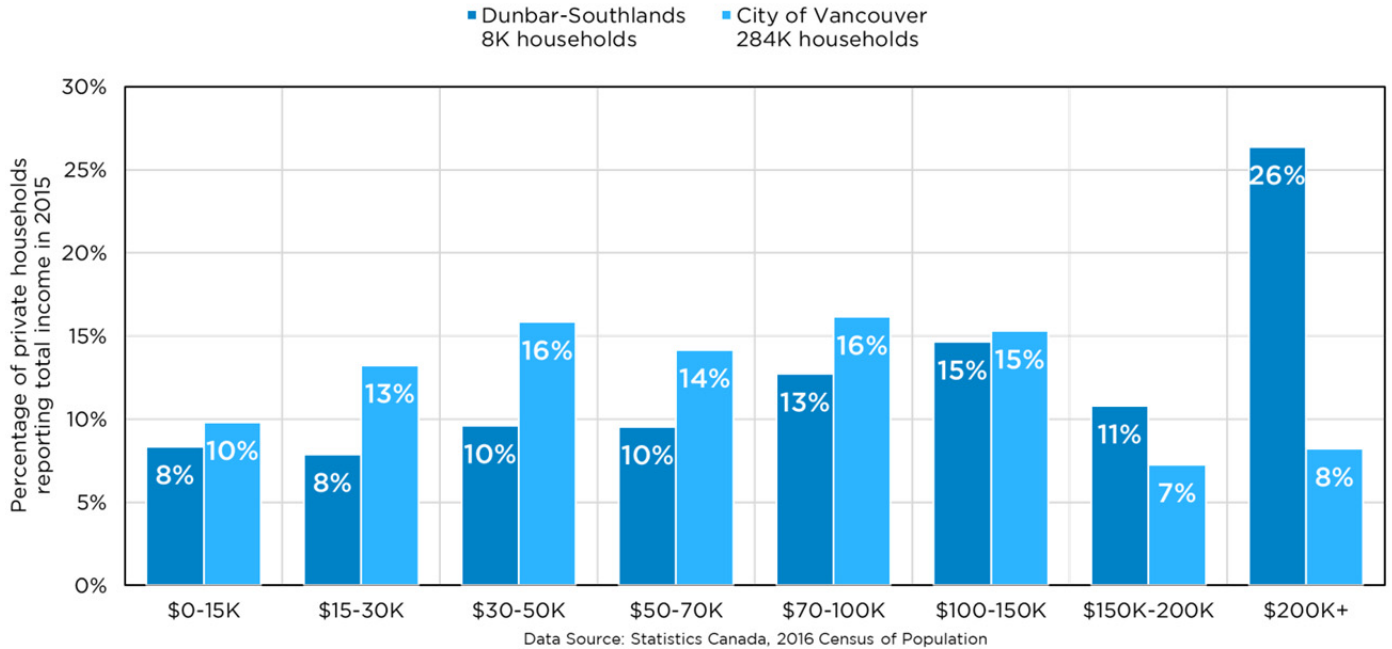
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

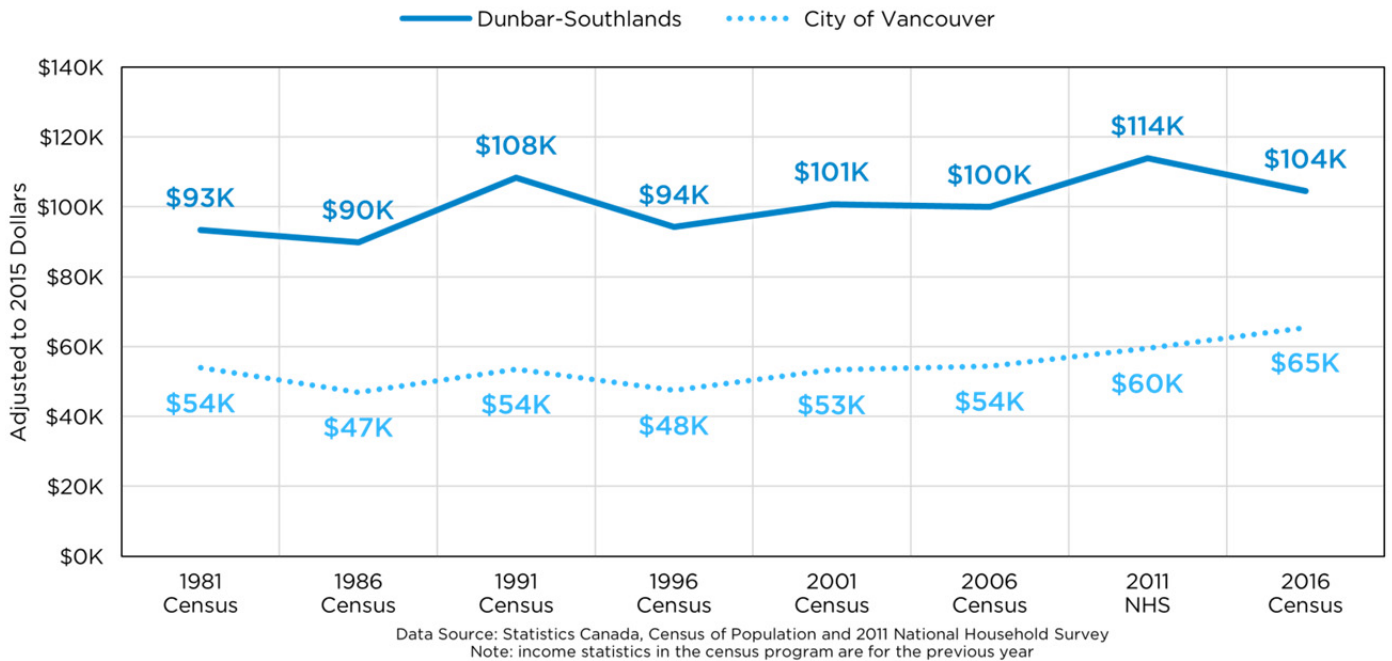
Across all households, Dunbar-Southlands has a much larger share than the city in top-most income categories. More than a quarter of households in Dunbar-Southlands have incomes over \$200,000.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income has been relatively flat in Dunbar-Southlands compared to the city overall. This may reflect both growth in lower-income households and growth in apartments with smaller family sizes.

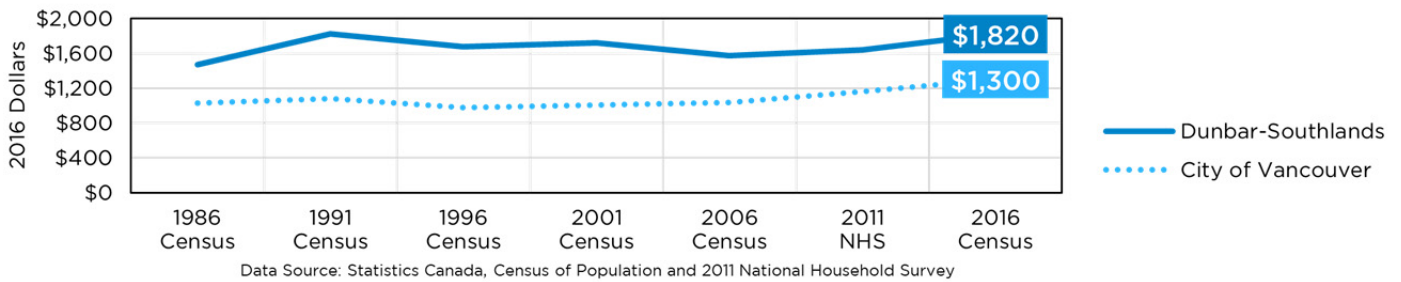
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



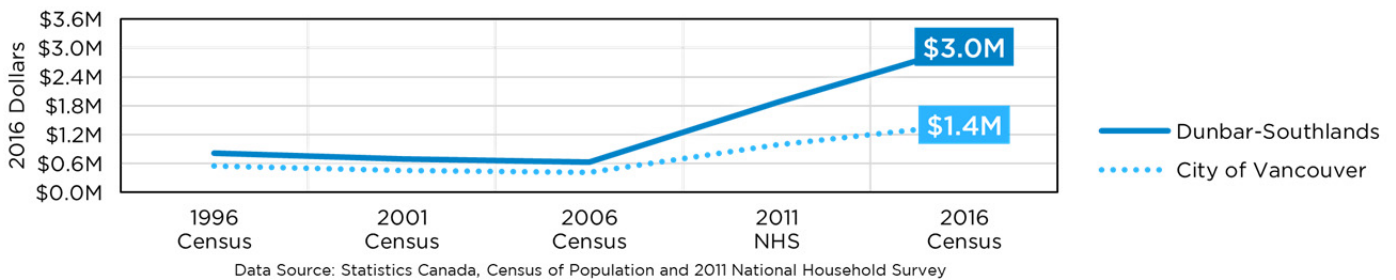
Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Dunbar-Southlands, over all rented households, has increased by about 16% above inflation over the ten years from 2006 to 2016. The average value of an owned dwelling in Dunbar-Southlands has increased by about 370% above inflation since 2006.¹⁷

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

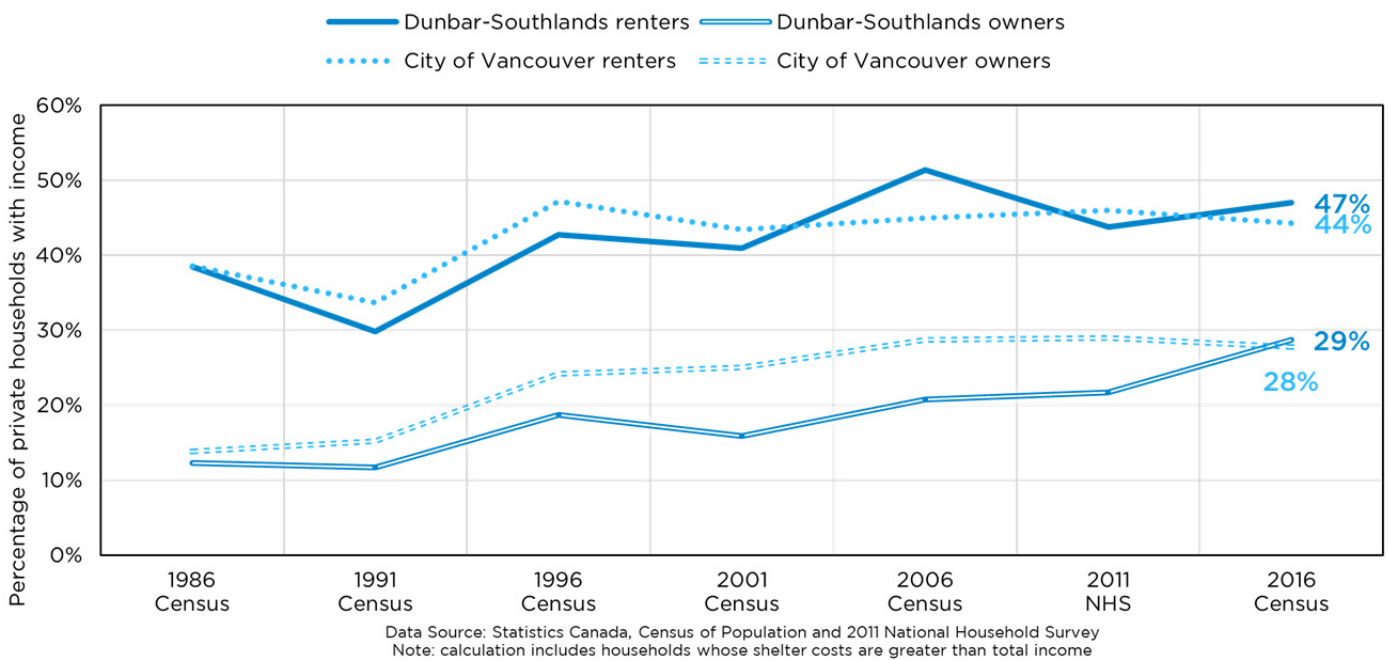


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of rented households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs has been similar for both Dunbar-Southlands and the City of Vancouver overall. Owners in Dunbar-Southlands have generally been less likely to be in this category but there was a substantial increase in 2016.¹⁸

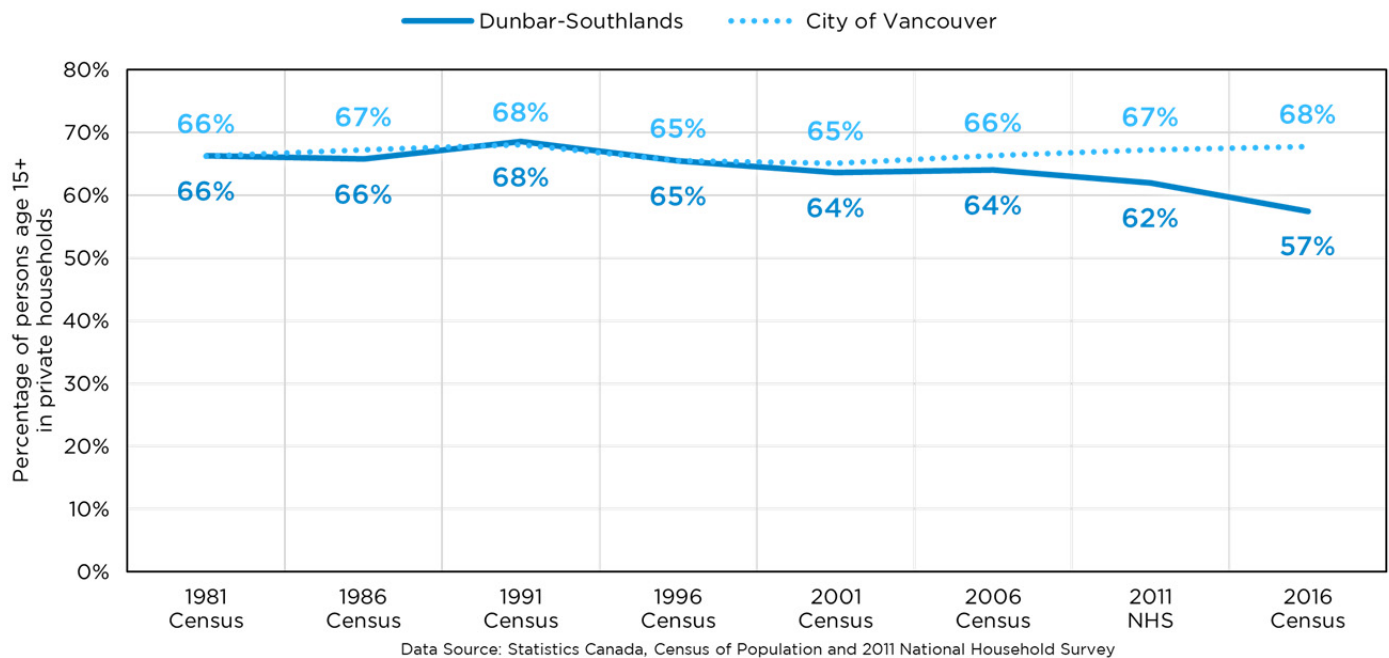
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

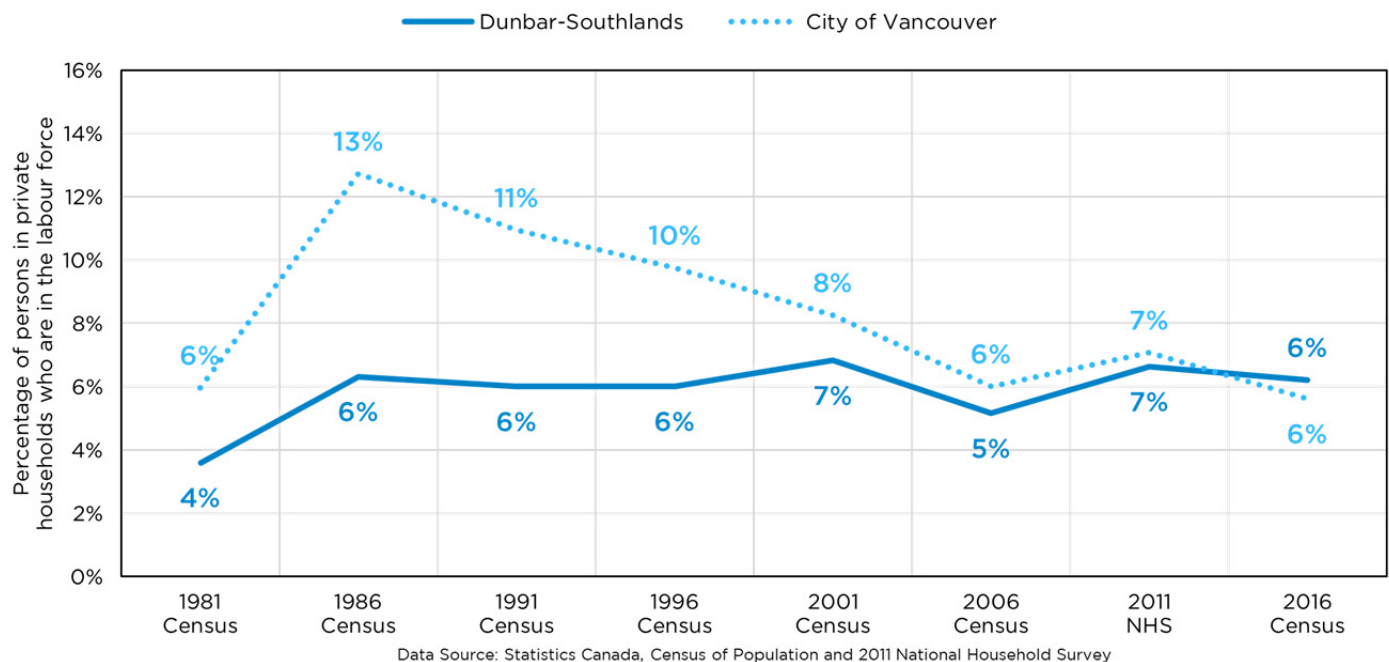
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is lower in Dunbar-Southlands than the city overall, having fallen substantially since 2006.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate¹⁹ in Dunbar-Southlands has been generally stable over time. In 2016 it is similar to the city rate: about 6% of residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

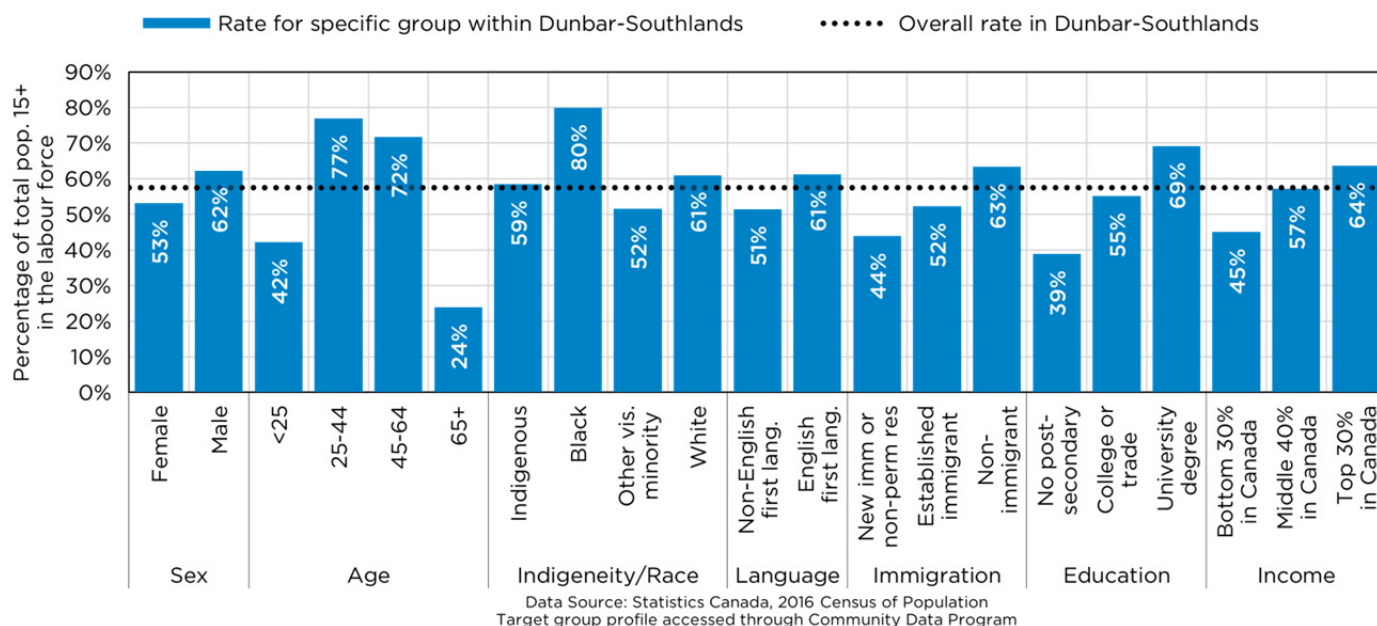
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

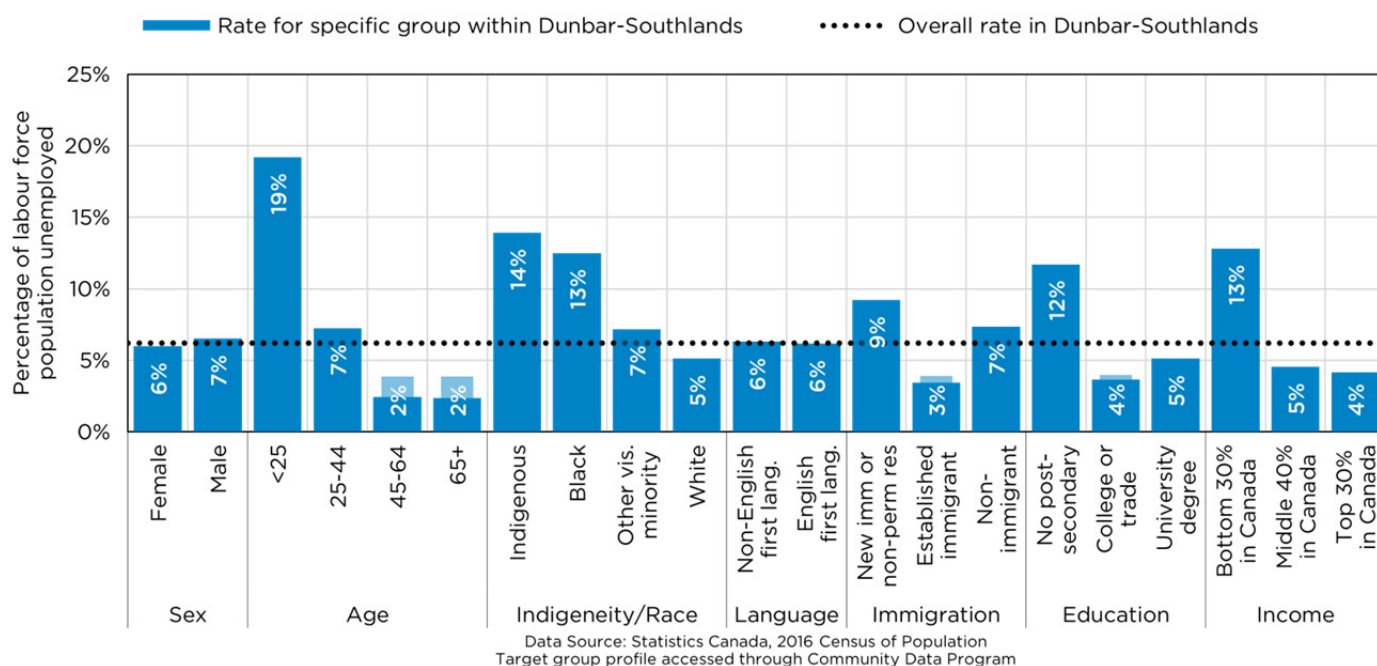
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

Dunbar-Southlands: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Dunbar-Southlands is disproportionately experienced by younger workers, though other inequities are visible in the chart below as well, including higher unemployment rates experienced by Indigenous and Black workers.

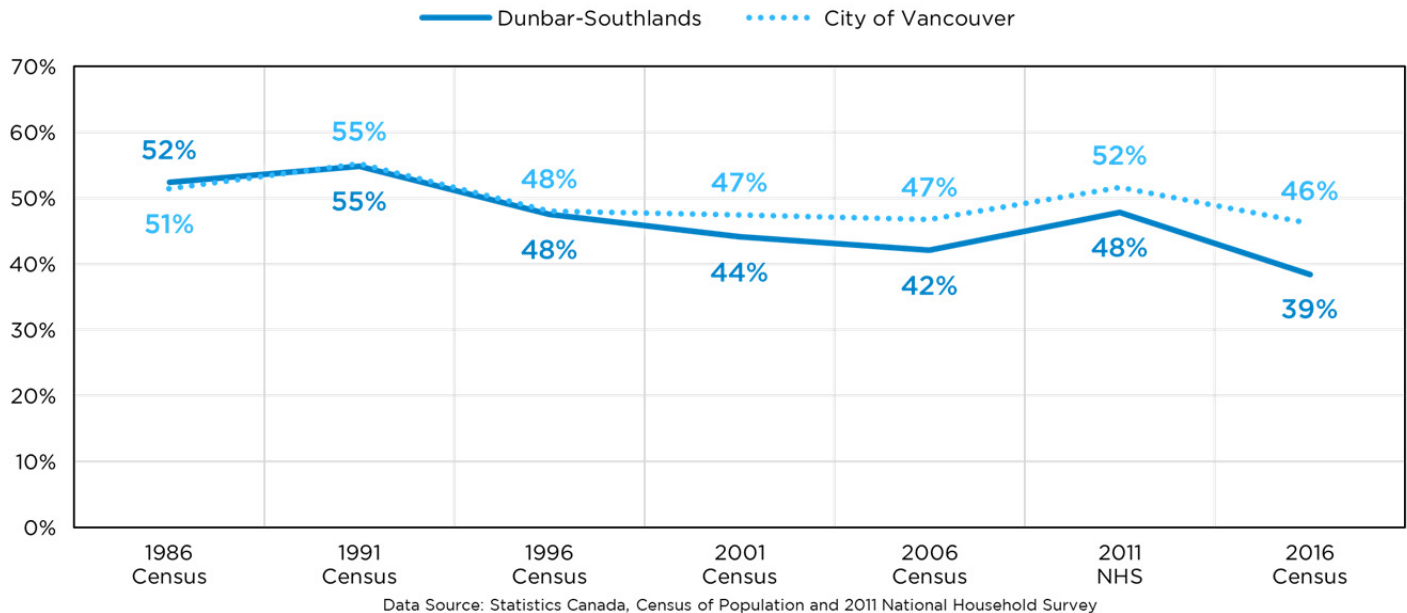
Dunbar-Southlands: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

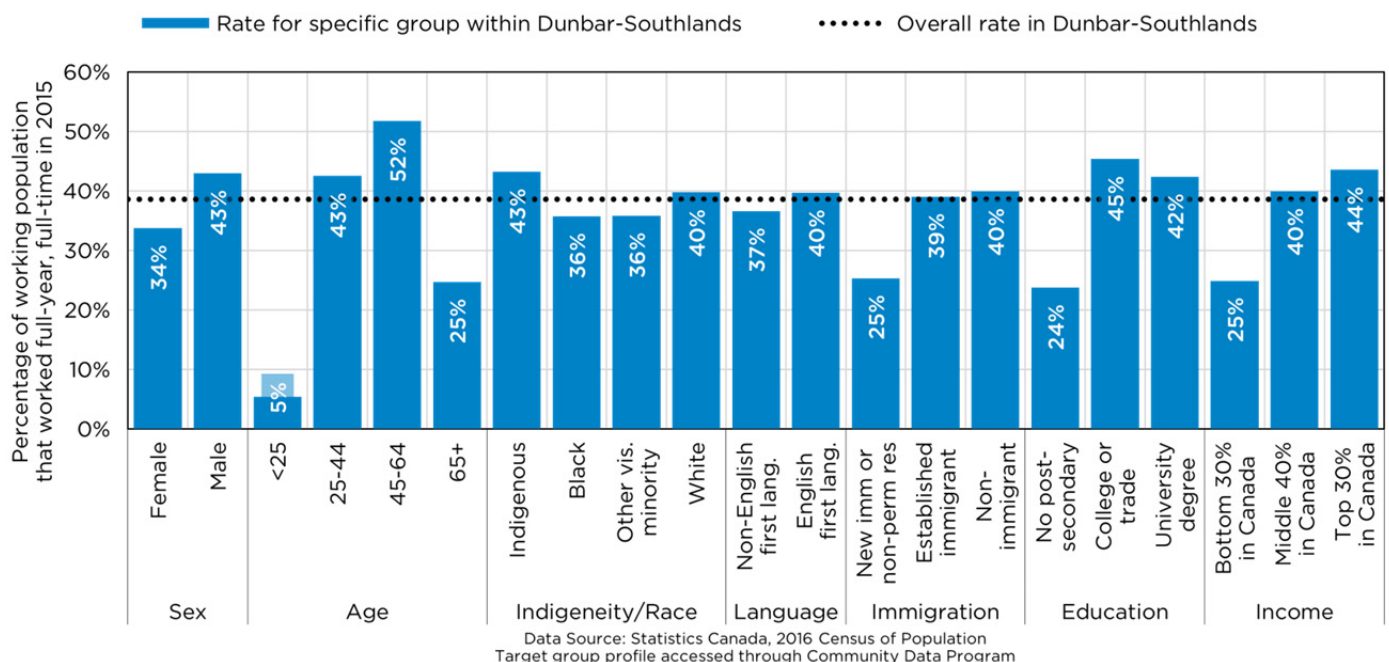
Across the city, excluding the 2011 NHS, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment. In Dunbar-Southlands less than 40% of workers were in full-year and full-time employment in 2016.

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. Dunbar-Southlands 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.

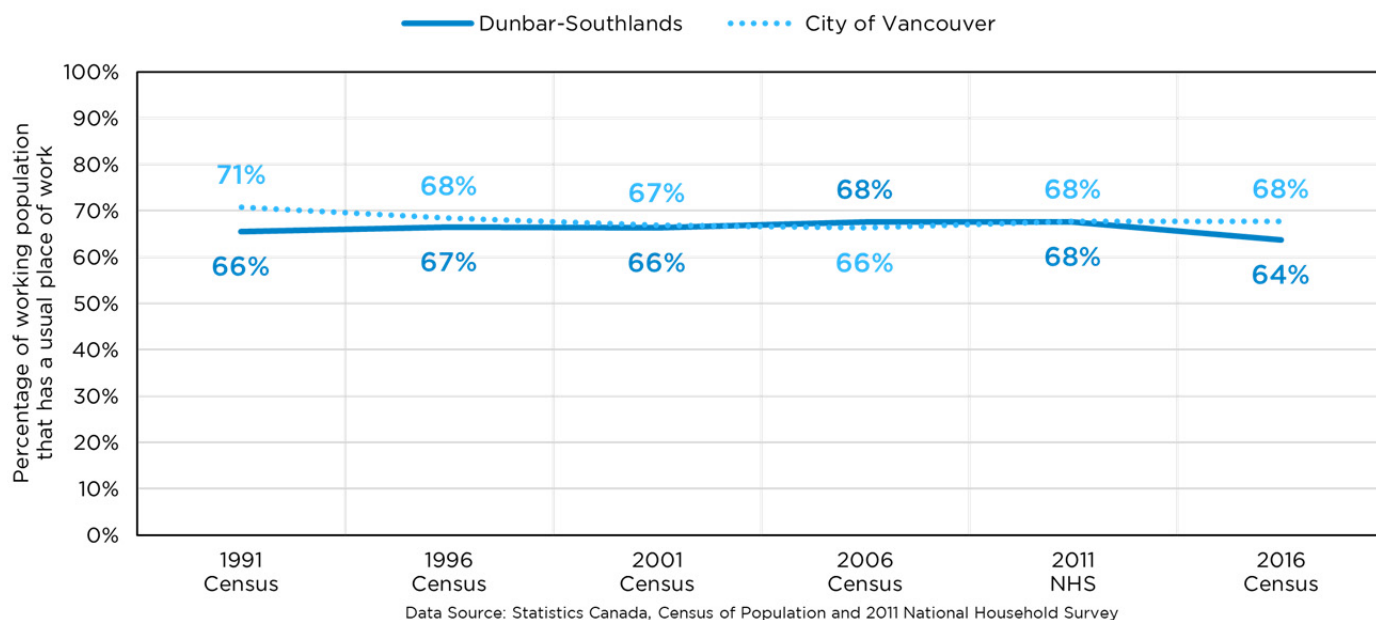
Dunbar-Southlands: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

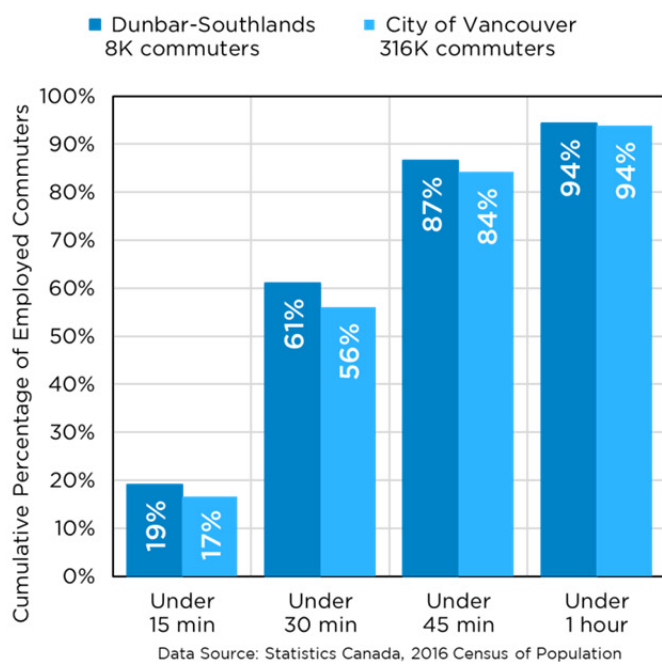
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 64% of Dunbar-Southlands residents work inside the city, a lower rate than the city overall.

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

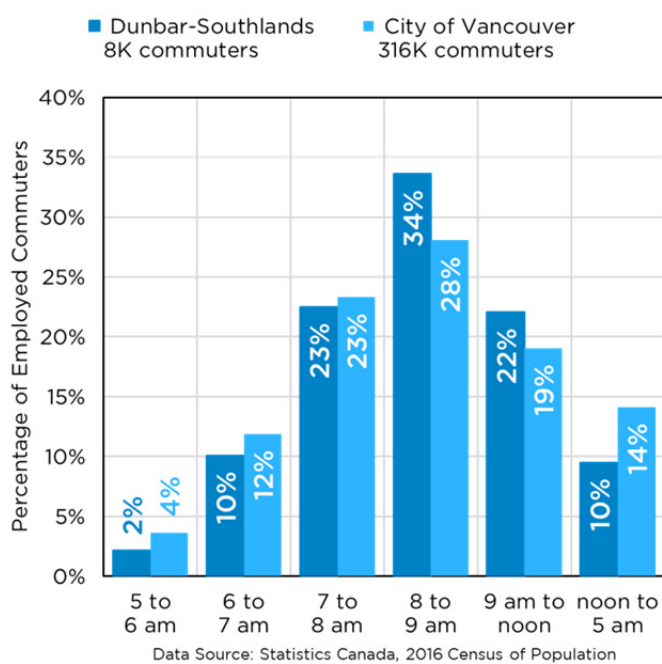


Dunbar-Southlands residents' commute lengths are somewhat shorter than those for residents of the city overall. In Dunbar-Southlands, 61% of workers commute to work in under half an hour, and 94% take less than an hour. About 57% of workers leave for work between 7 and 9 am, with fewer workers appearing to work early morning or evening shifts than the city overall.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



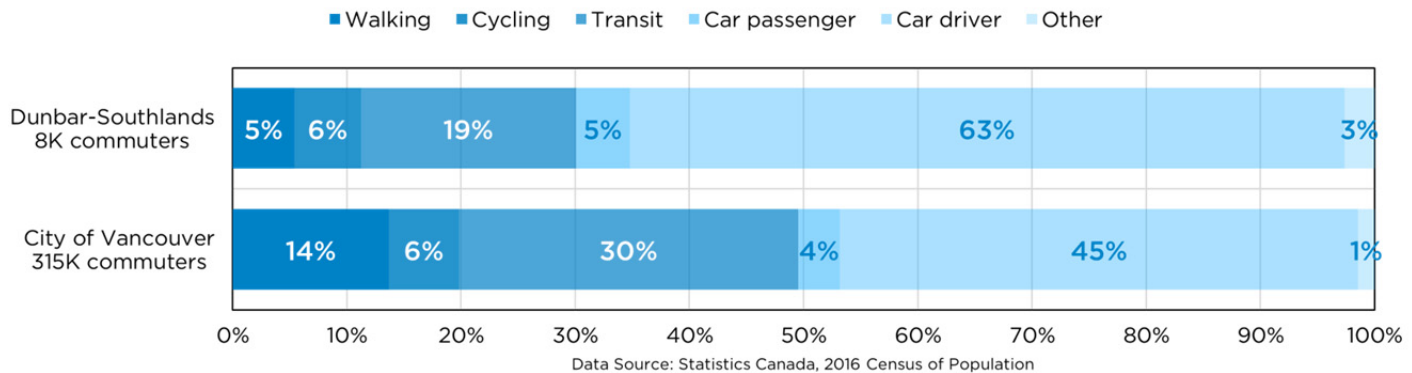
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

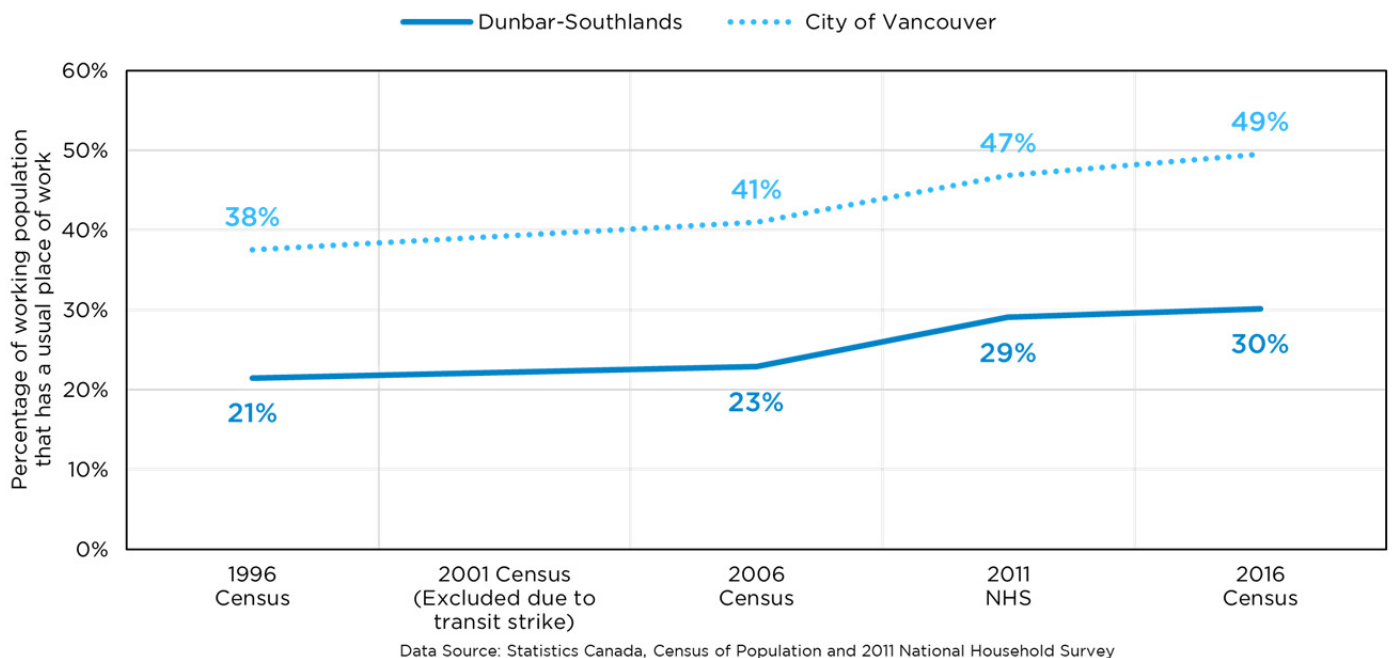
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 Dunbar-Southlands 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 both Dunbar-Southlands and the city overall, though the neighbourhood remains relatively low. In 2016, 30% people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

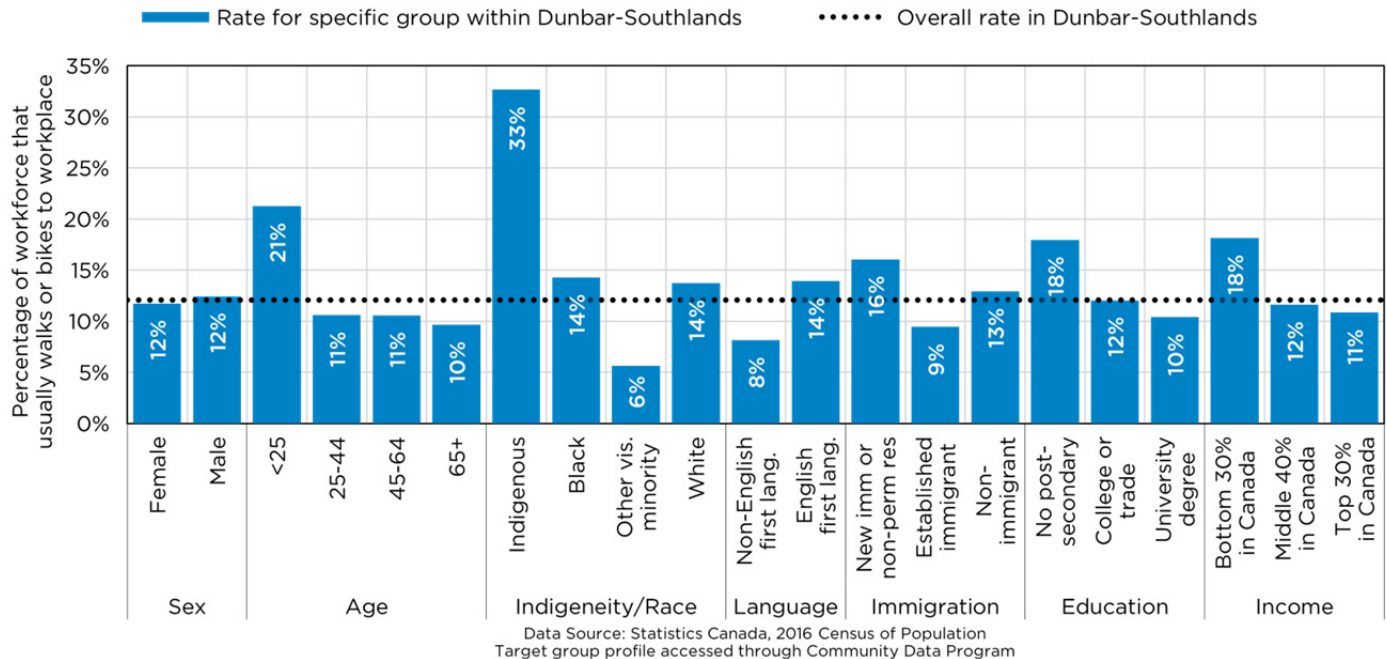
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

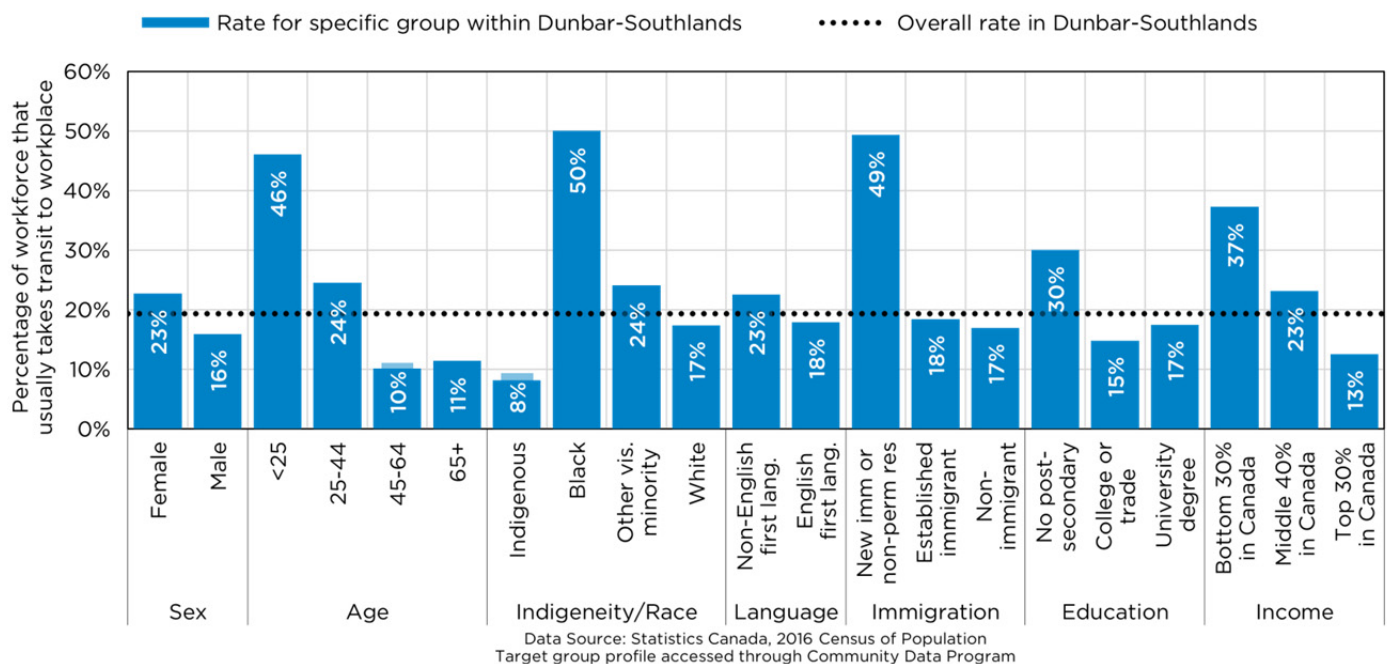
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

Dunbar-Southlands: 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, racialized, new immigrant and lower-income workers.

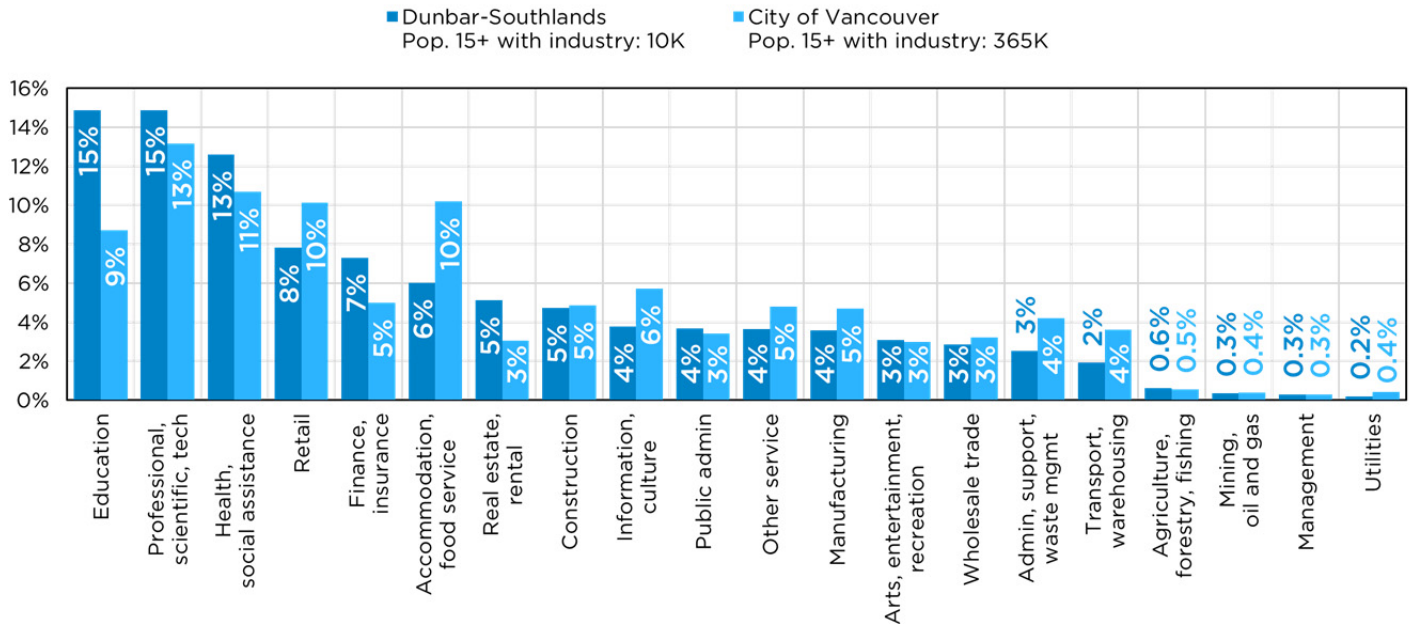
Dunbar-Southlands: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

The top three industries²⁰ employing Dunbar-Southlands residents are: educational services; professional, scientific and technical services; and health care and social assistance. Dunbar-Southlands has more workers in professional industries and fewer in retail, accommodation and food service.

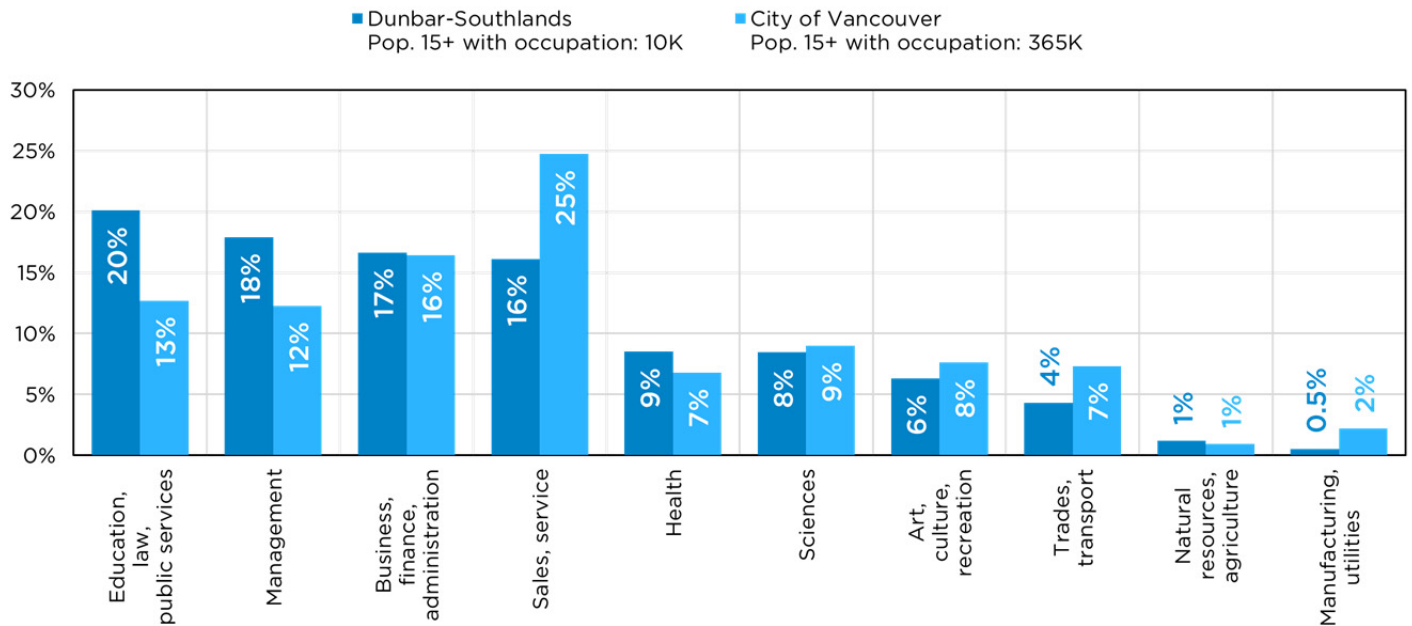
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Looking at occupation categories, Dunbar-Southlands houses people working in education, law and public services; and management occupations²¹ at a higher rate than the city overall.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

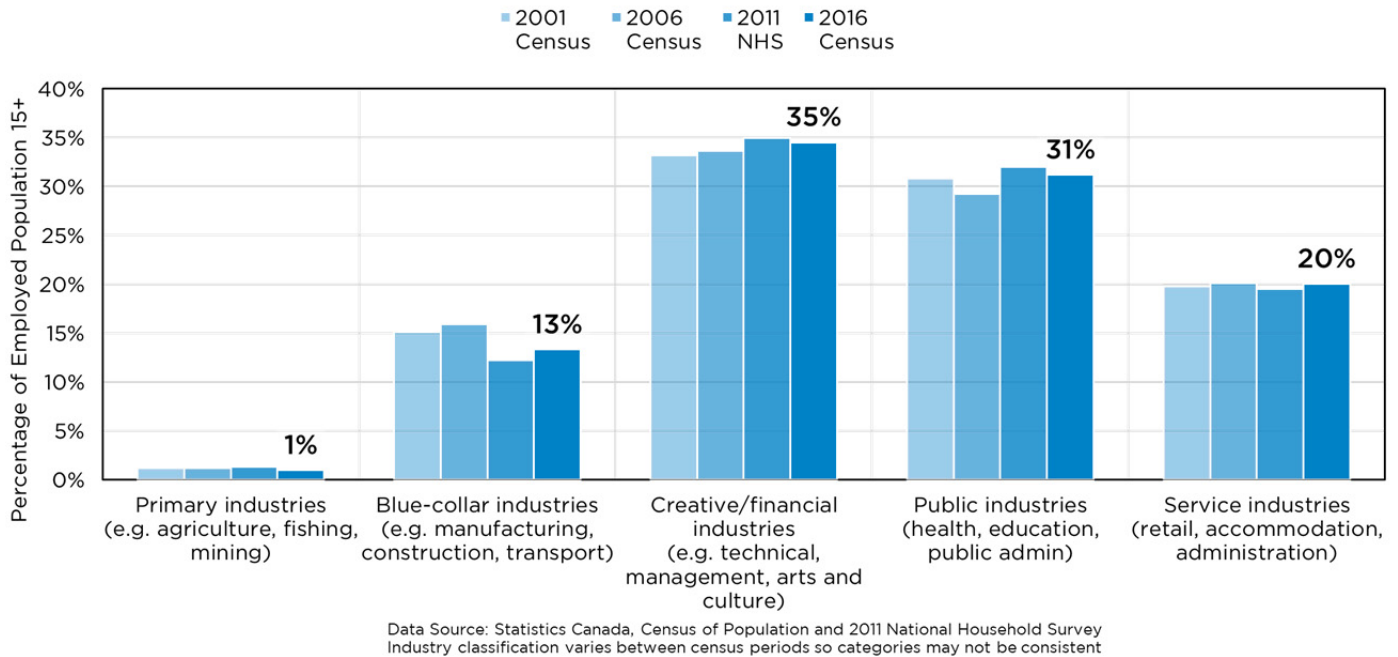


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

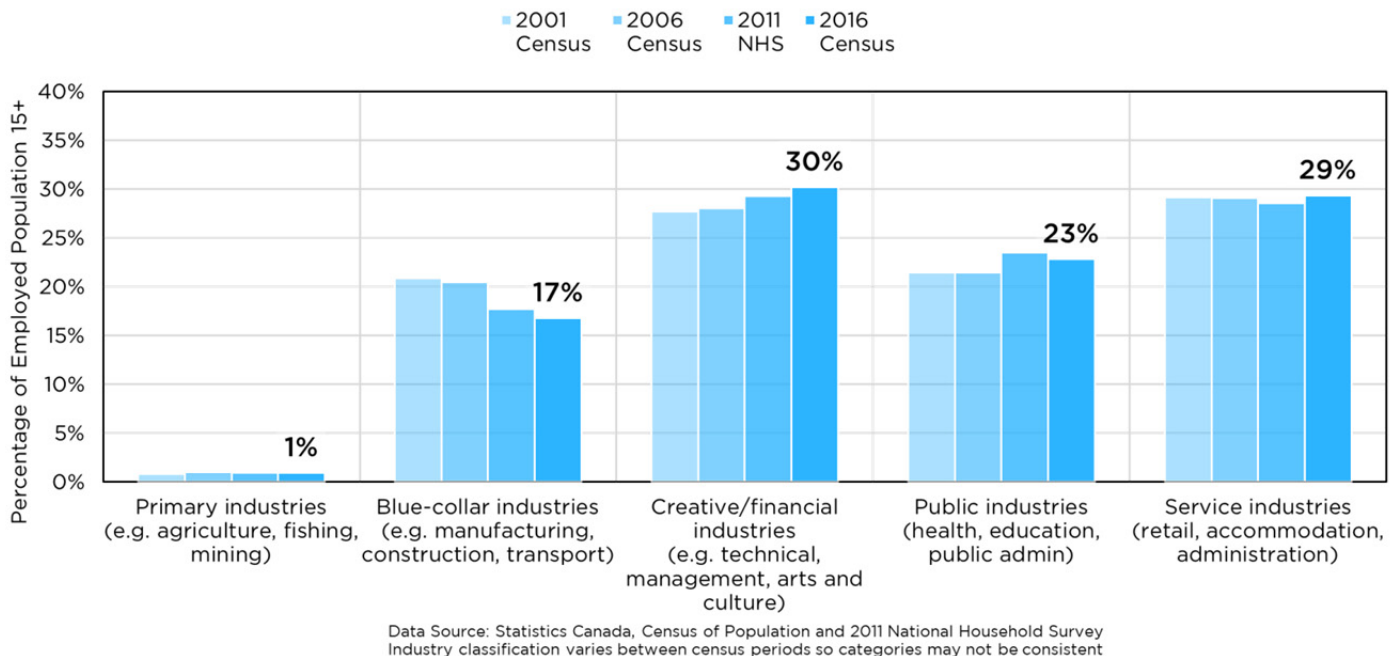
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Dunbar-Southlands, there is a relatively stable concentration of workers in creative/financial industries and public services at a higher rate than the city overall.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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.

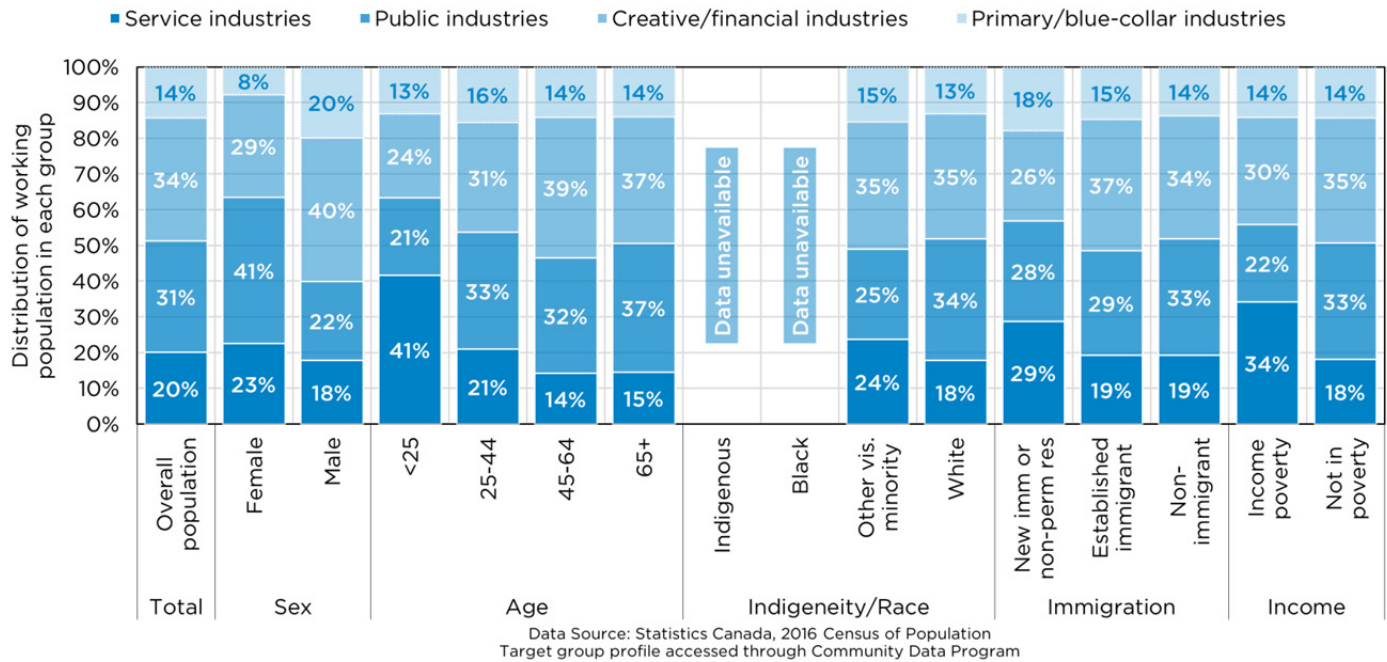
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

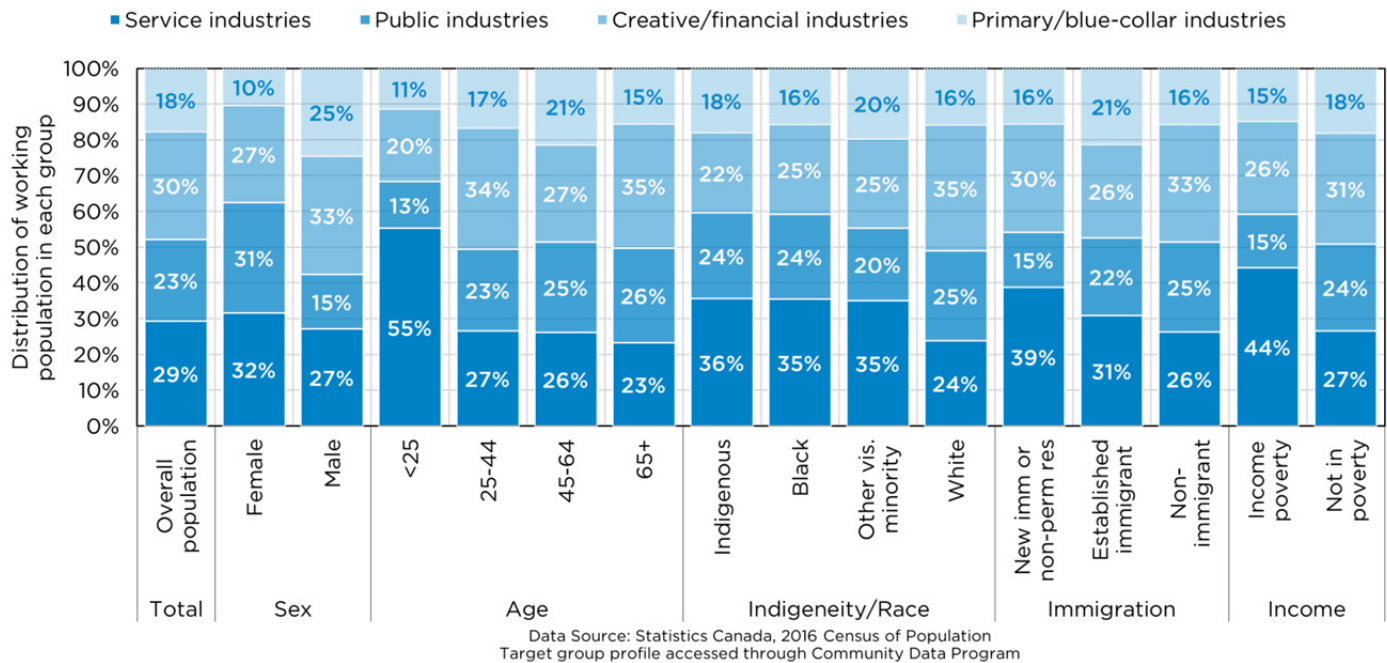
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Dunbar-Southlands. While the creative/financial sector is the largest overall, this is not the case for newcomers or people in poverty.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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.

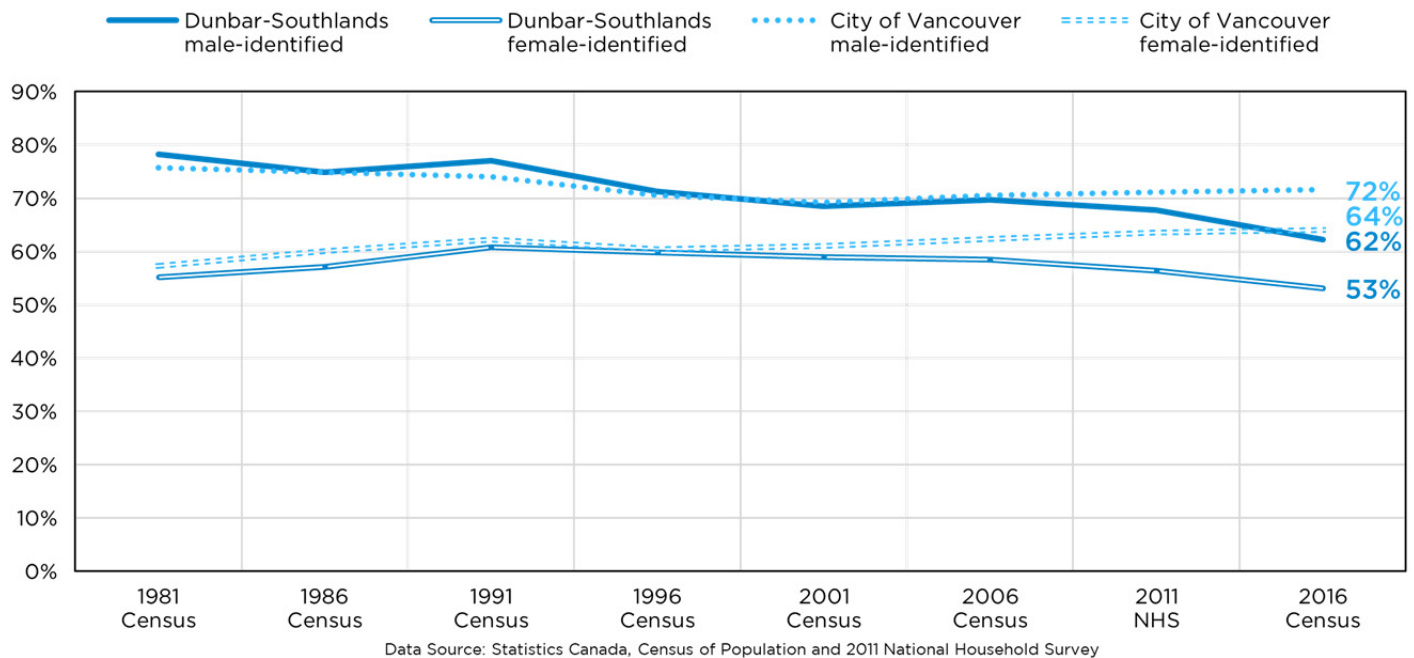
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

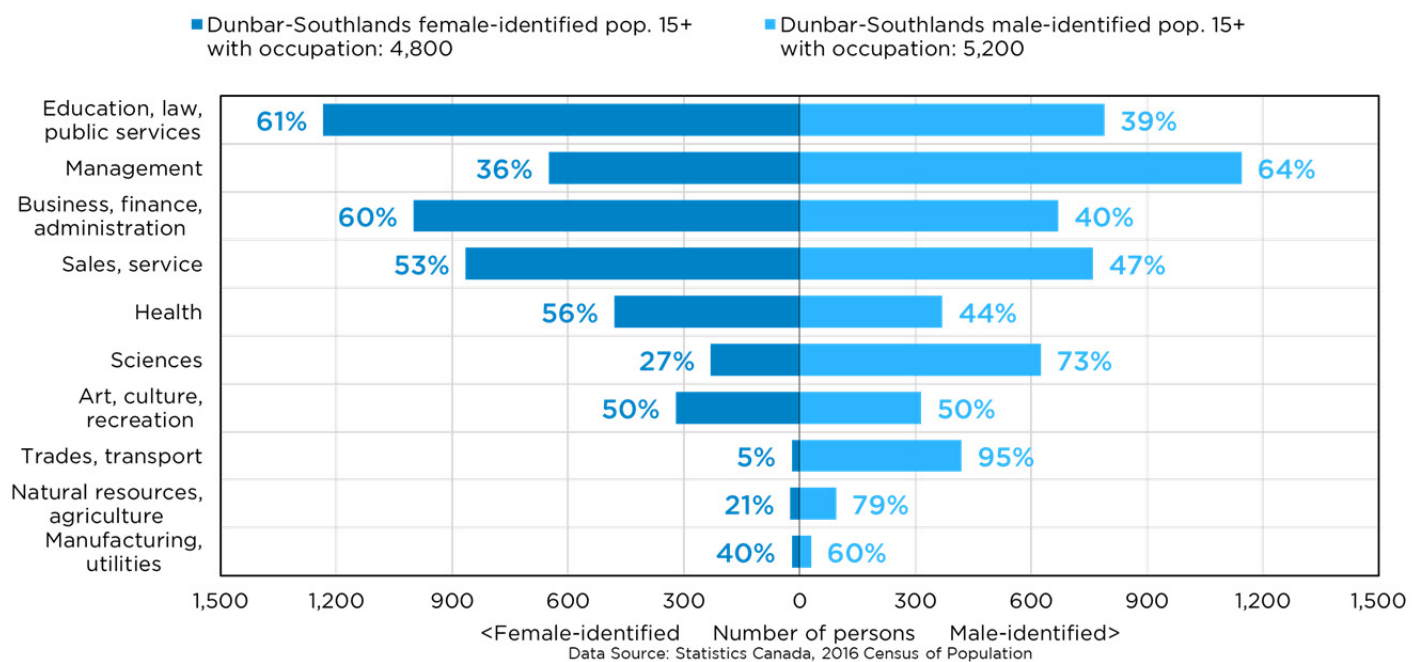
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Dunbar-Southlands, labour force participation is lower than for the city overall for both men and women, reflecting a shift since 2006.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



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

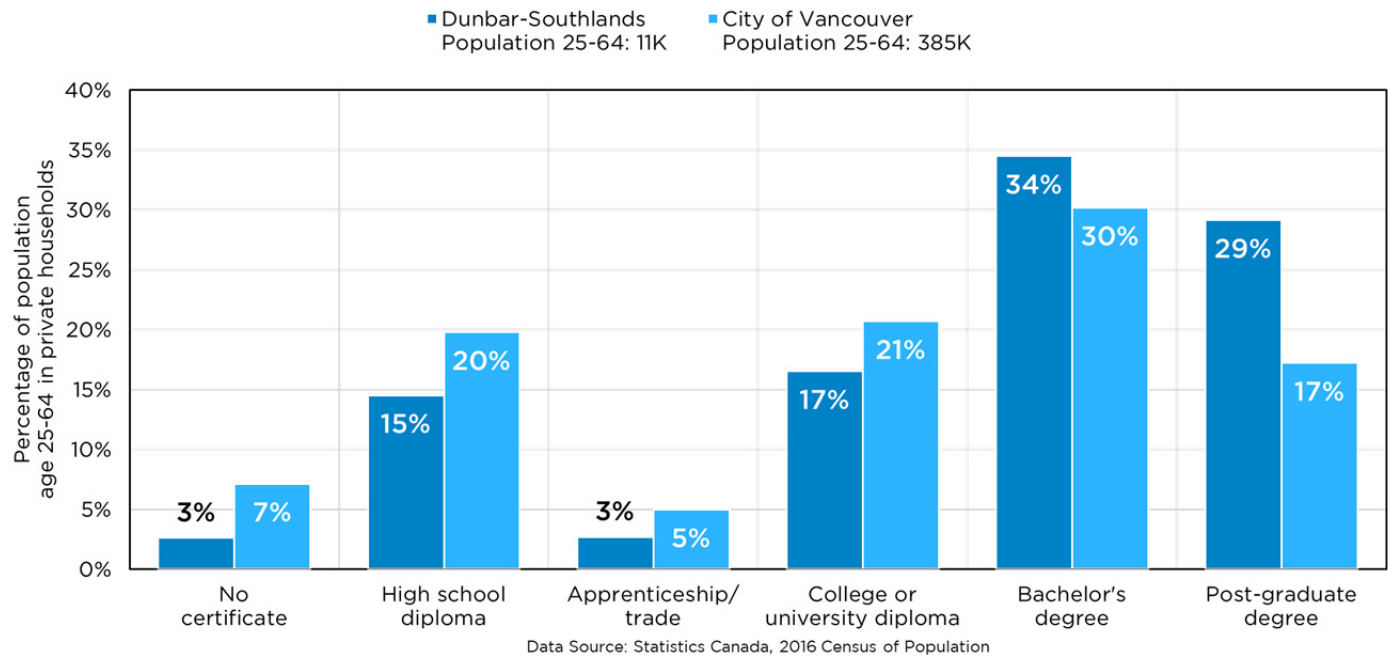
Dunbar-Southlands: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

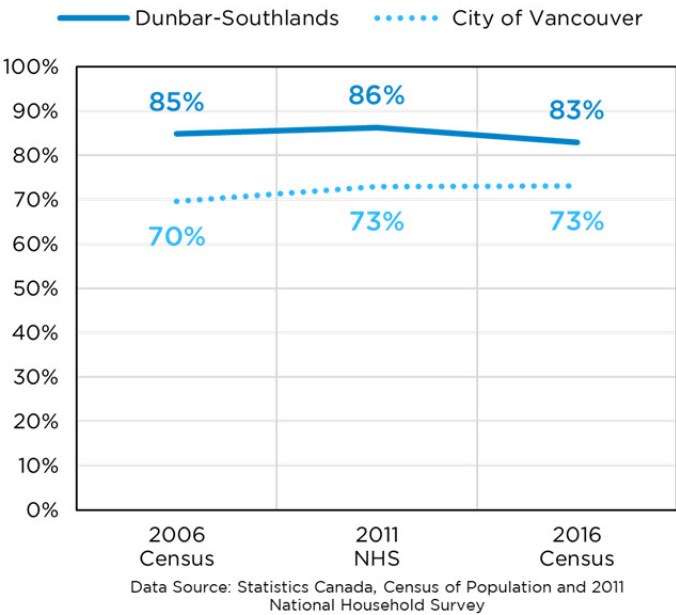
Dunbar-Southlands residents have completed higher levels of education at a higher rate than residents of the City of Vancouver overall, with almost two-thirds of the population having a university degree.

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

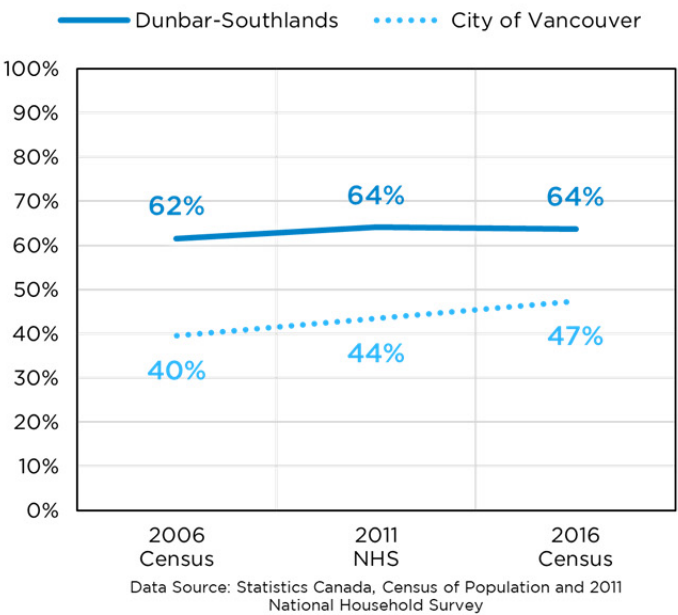


Over time, the rate of post-secondary credentials in Dunbar-Southlands is steady or declining slightly.

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



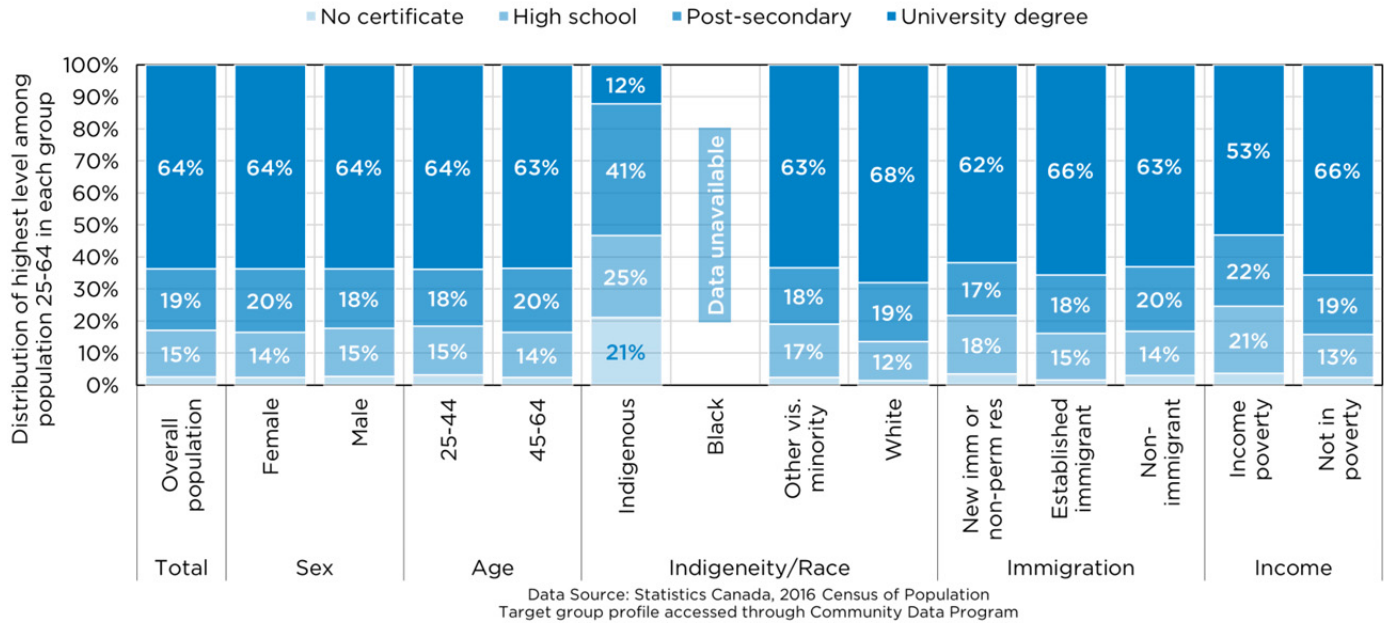
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

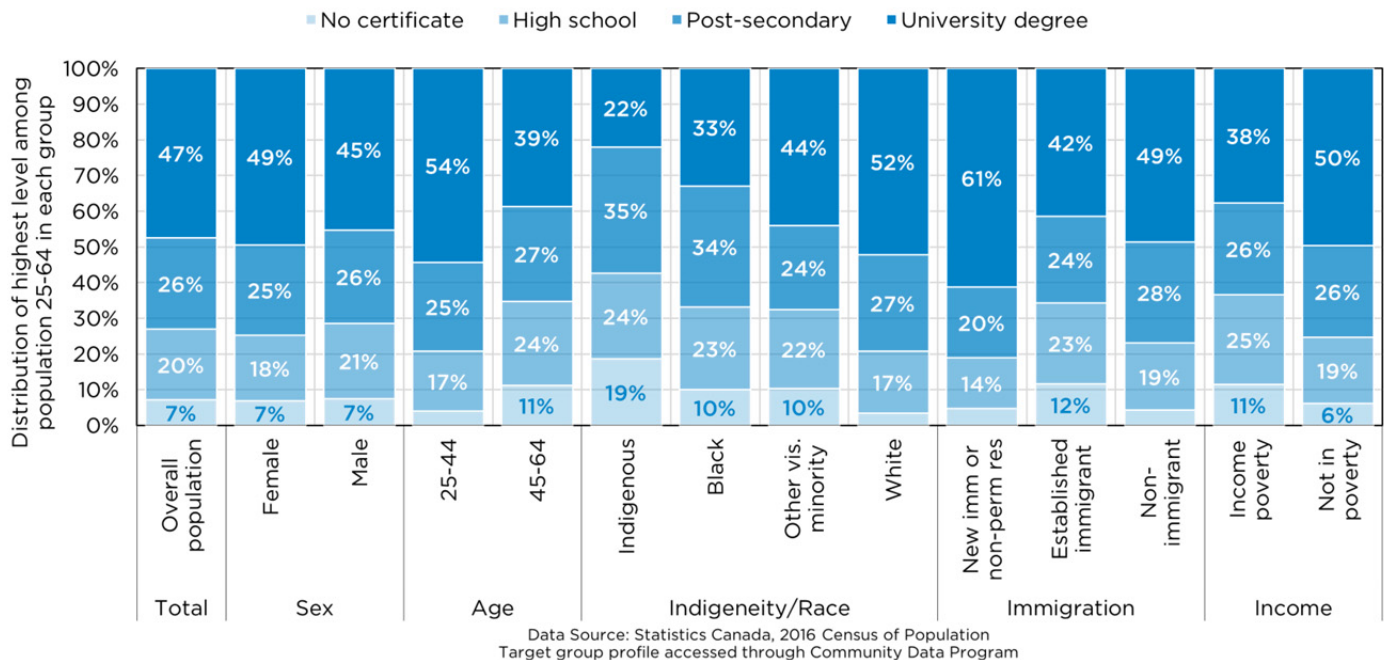
In Dunbar-Southlands over 60% of people 25-64 in almost all population groups have university degrees, except for Indigenous and low-income residents. However, a majority of Indigenous residents do have a post-secondary certificate.

Dunbar-Southlands: 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.

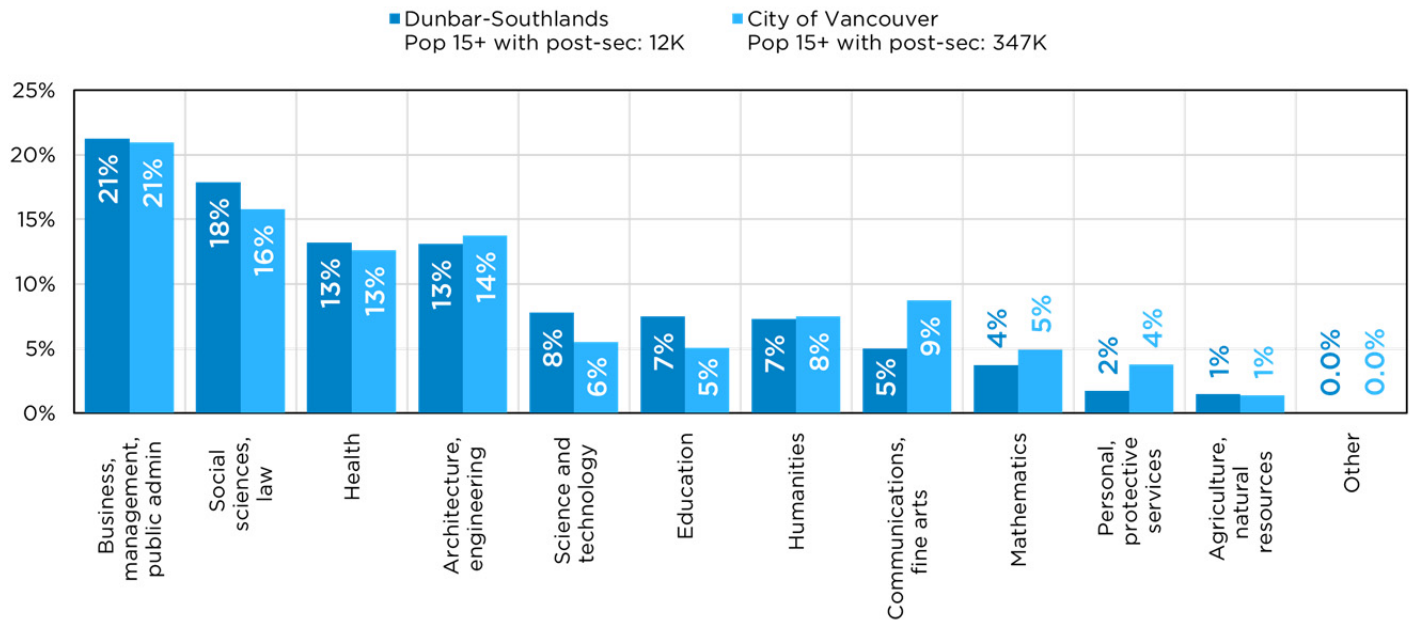
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top fields of study for post-secondary education. Dunbar-Southlands residents' top fields of study are: business, management and public administration; social sciences and law; health; and architecture and engineering.

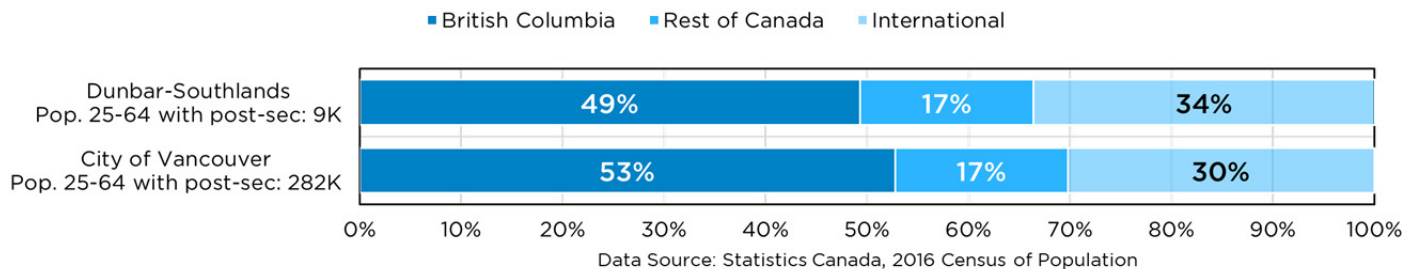
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



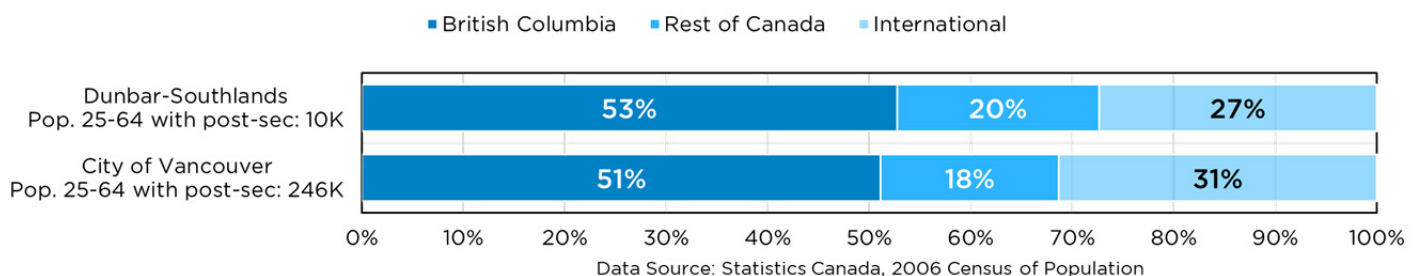
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Dunbar-Southlands residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, with the rate increasing from 2006 to 2016.

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

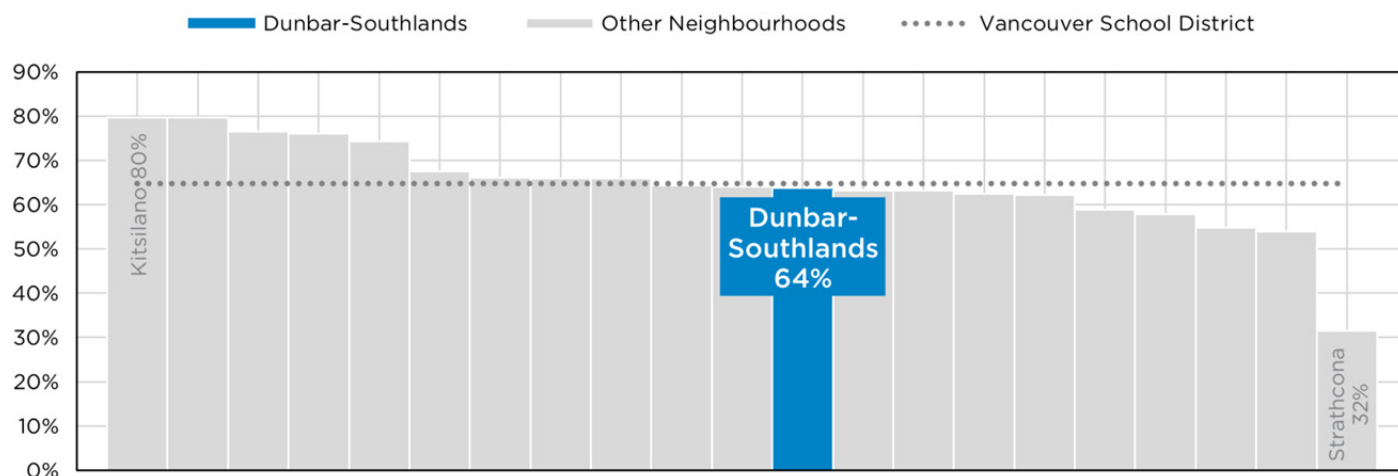


Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

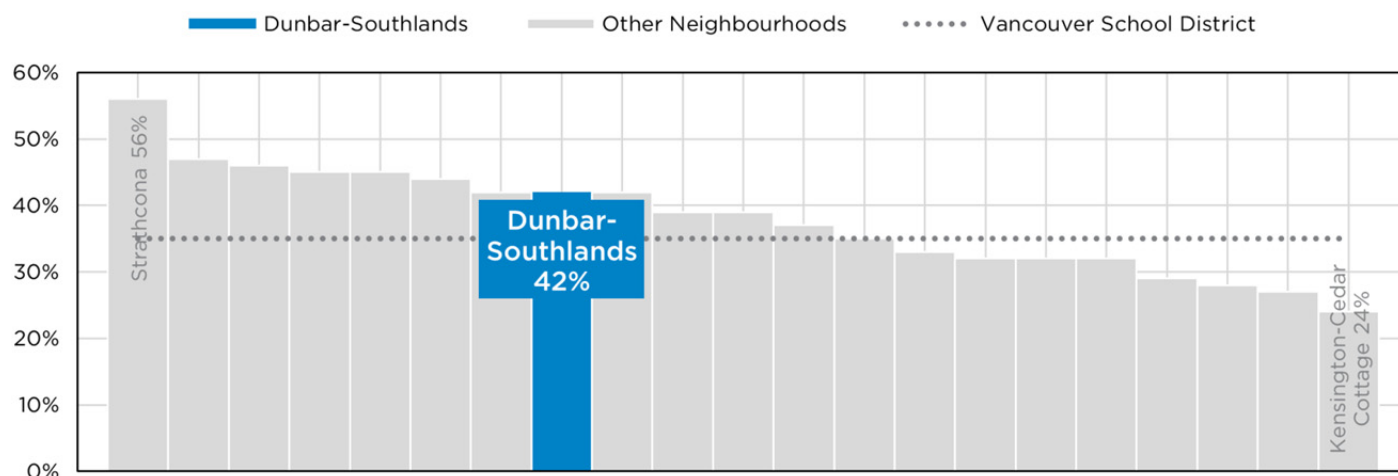


COMMUNITY HEALTH

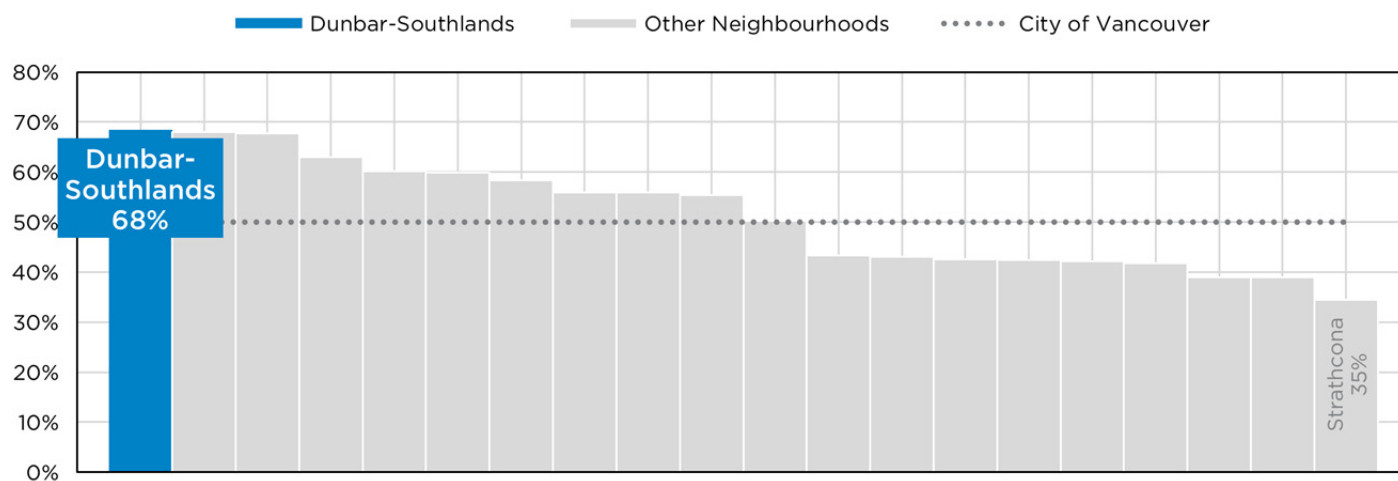
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

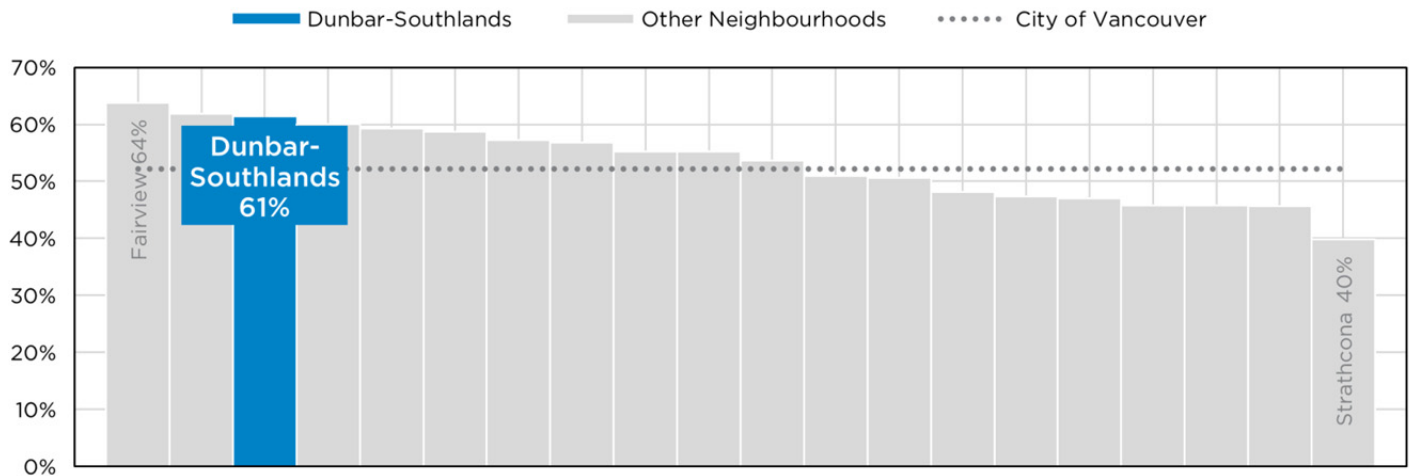


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

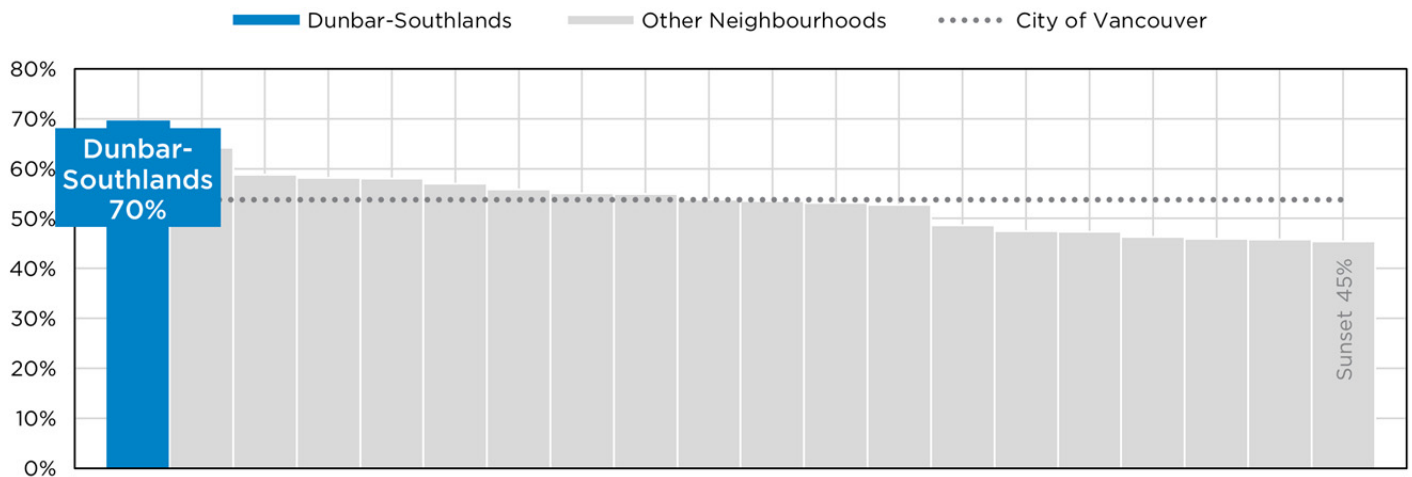


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

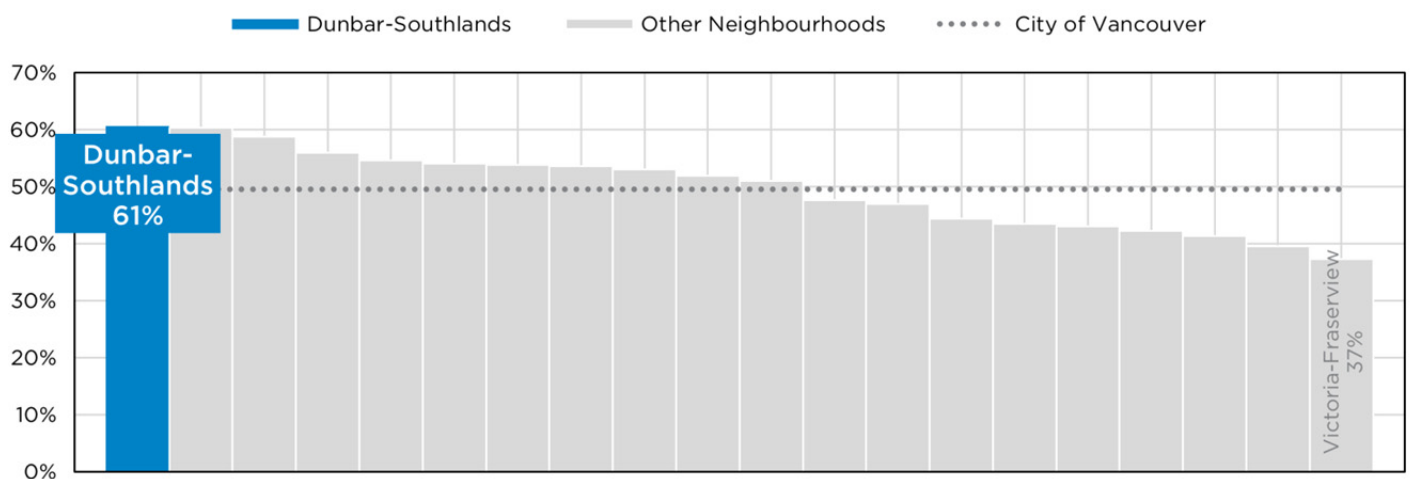
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



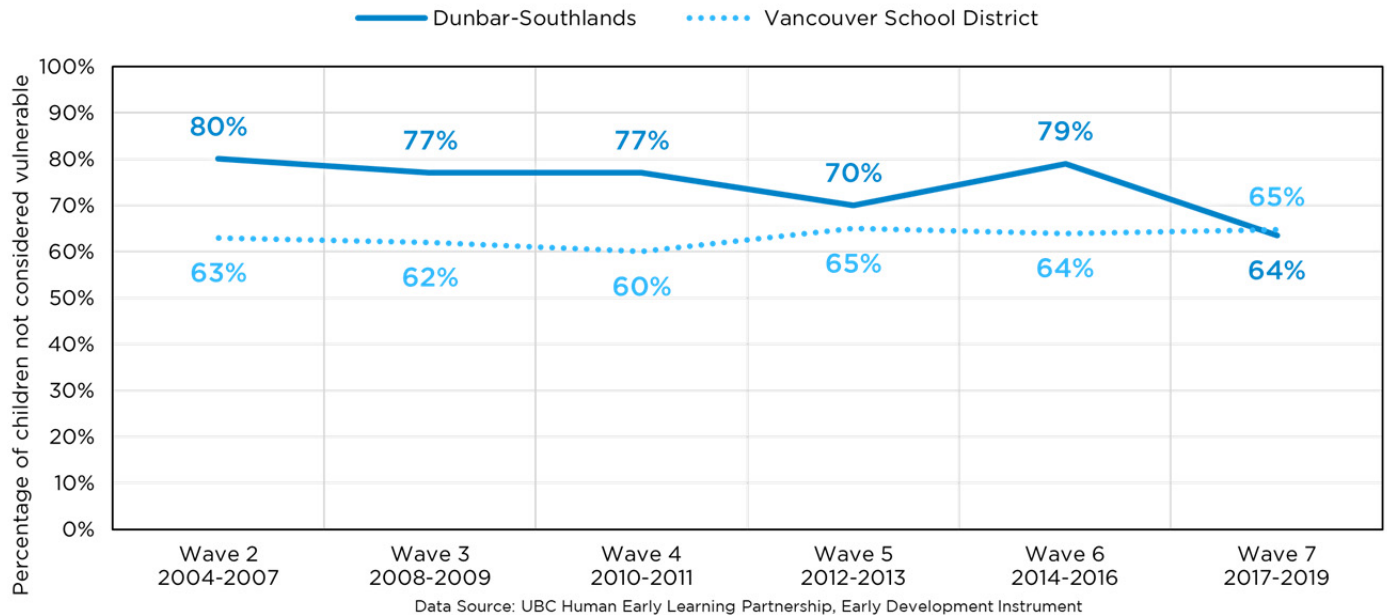
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

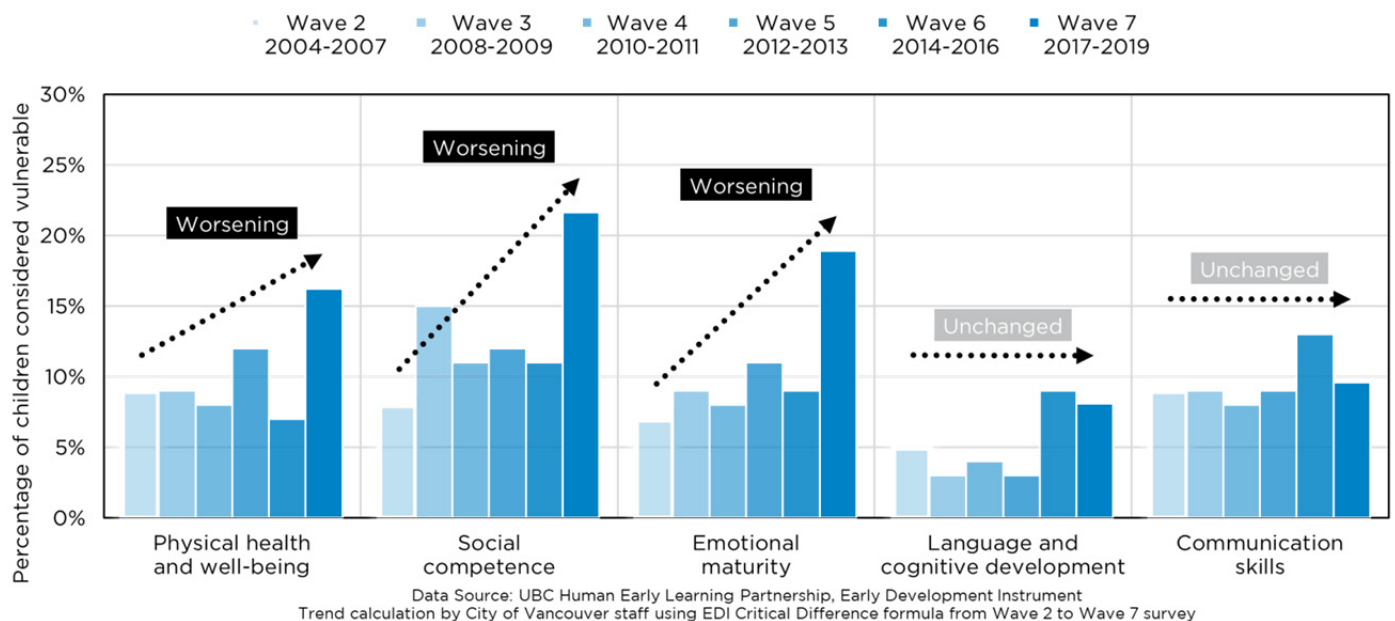
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. More than a third of children in Dunbar-Southlands are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a similar rate to the city overall. The rate of overall vulnerability in Dunbar-Southlands has increased in the most recent survey wave.

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



Over time, children in Dunbar-Southlands are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI’s physical, social and emotional developmental scales, particularly in the most recent survey wave.

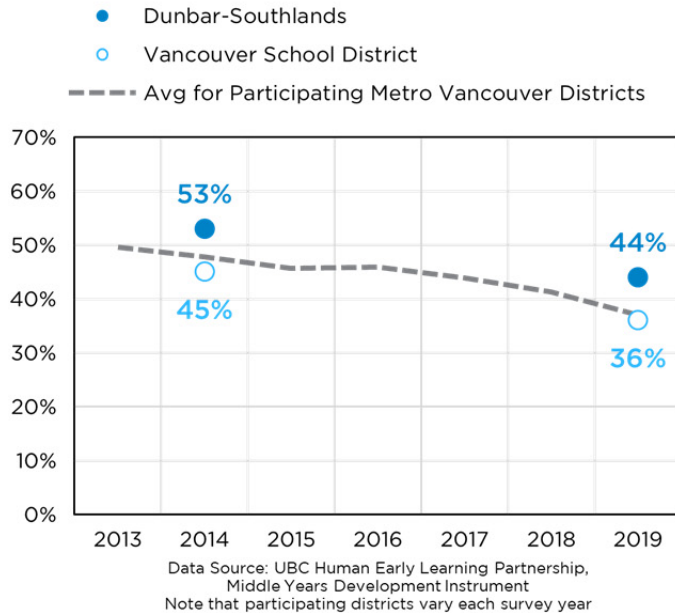
Dunbar-Southlands: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



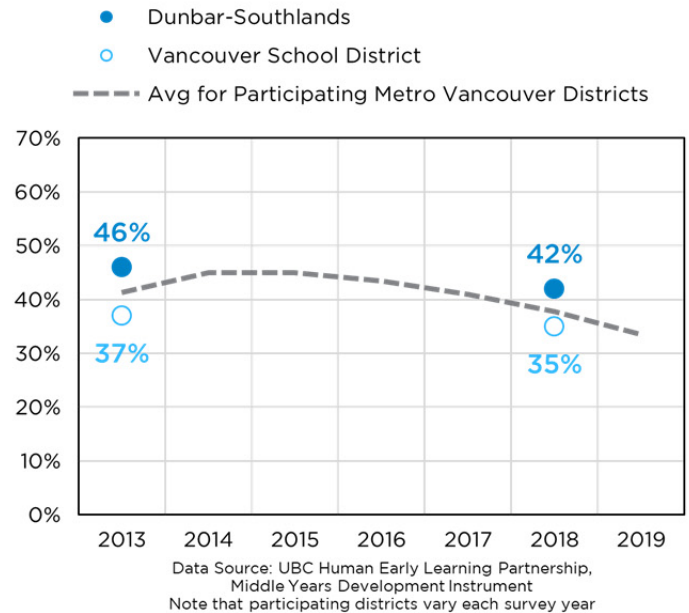
Middle-Years Development

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. Surveys of both age groups have shown higher rates of overall well-being in Dunbar-Southlands than the City of Vancouver overall and the average of participating Metro Vancouver school districts.²²

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

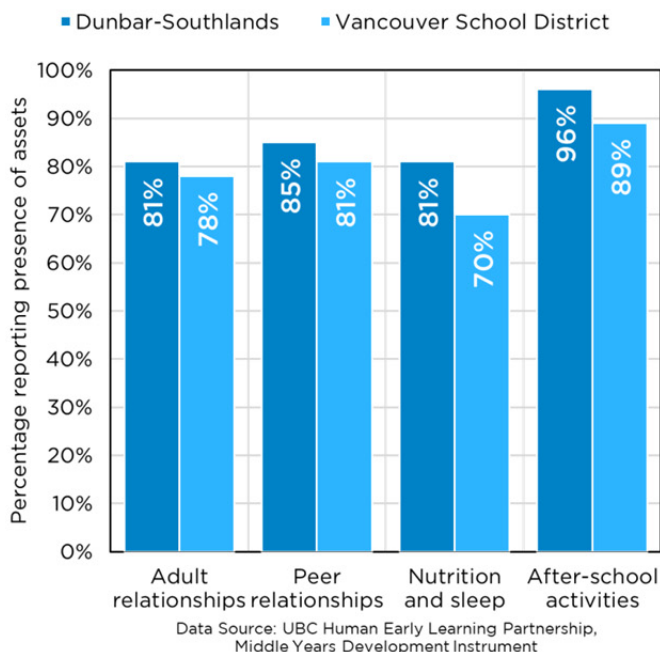


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

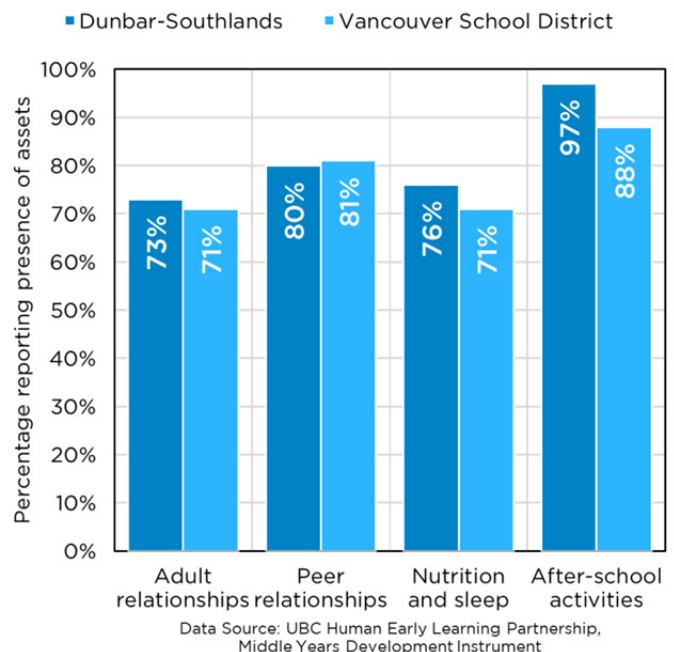


The charts below show the rate at which specific assets were reported by children in Dunbar-Southlands and the City of Vancouver overall in the most recent survey period for each age group. The presence of adult relationships, nutrition/sleep and after-school activities stand out in Dunbar-Southlands.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



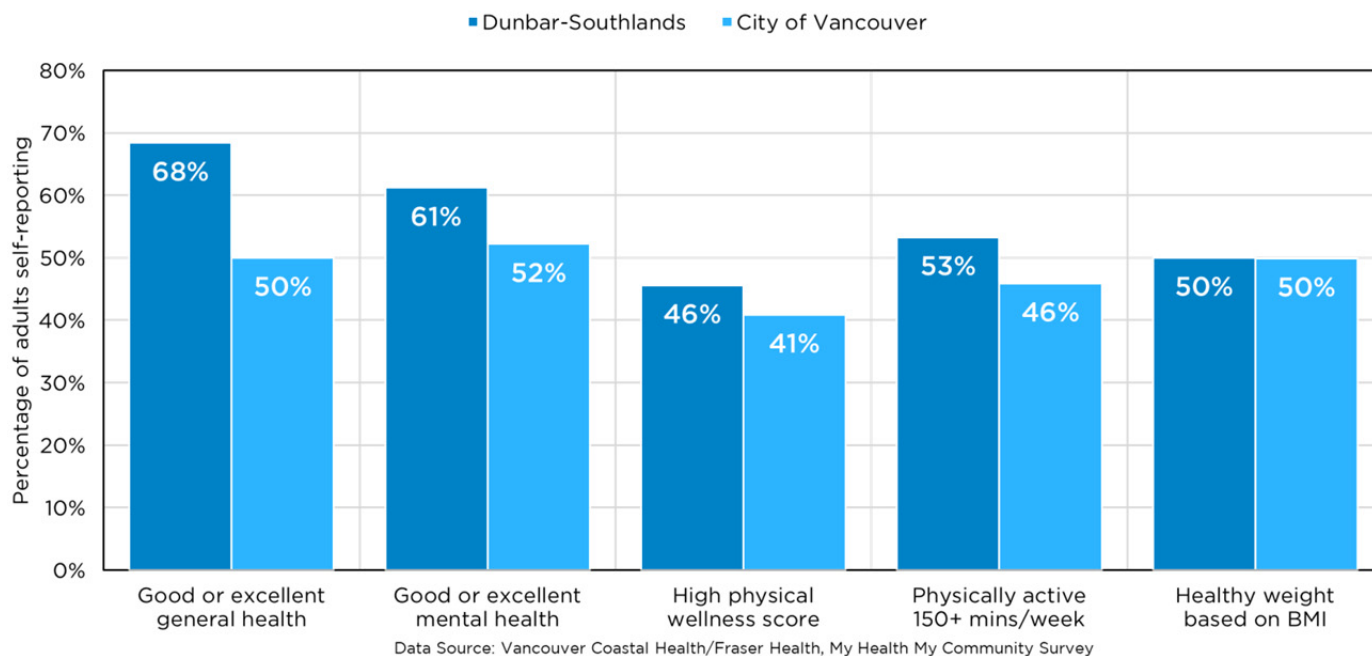
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

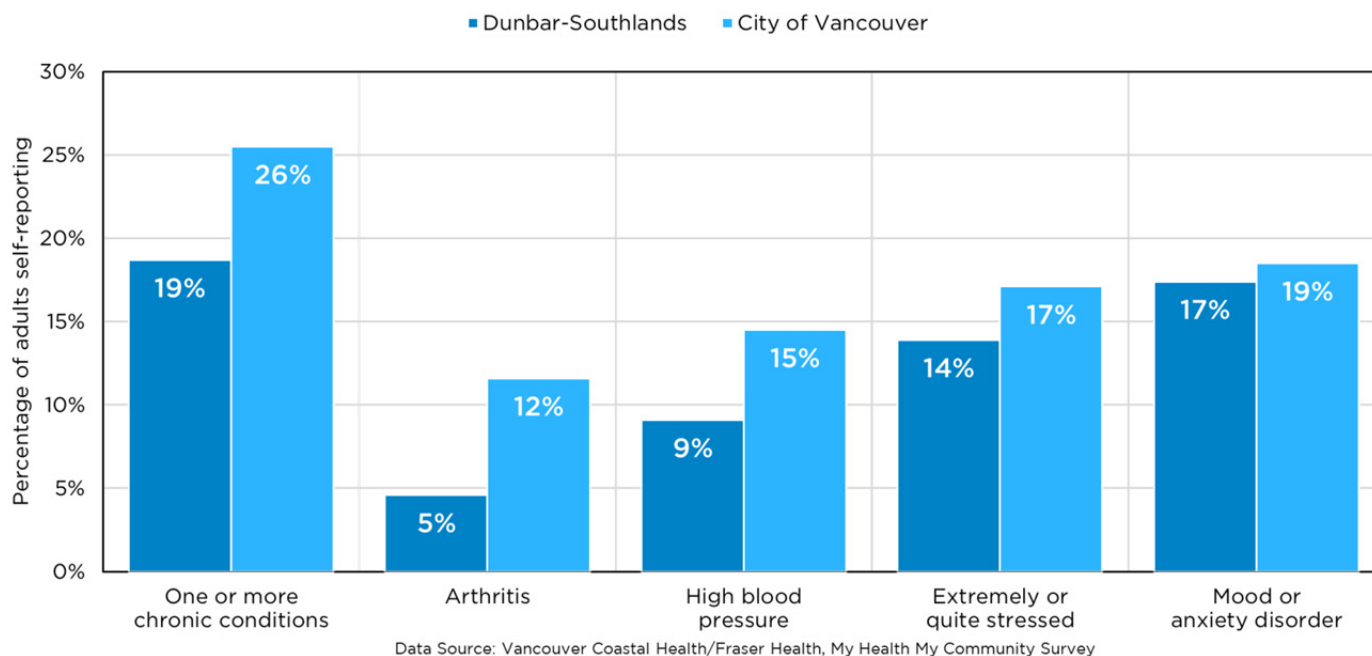
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Dunbar-Southlands residents are more likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good; to have a high physical wellness score; and to be regularly active.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Dunbar-Southlands residents report the presence of chronic conditions, arthritis, high blood pressure, high levels of stress and mood or anxiety disorders at lower rates than residents of the city overall.

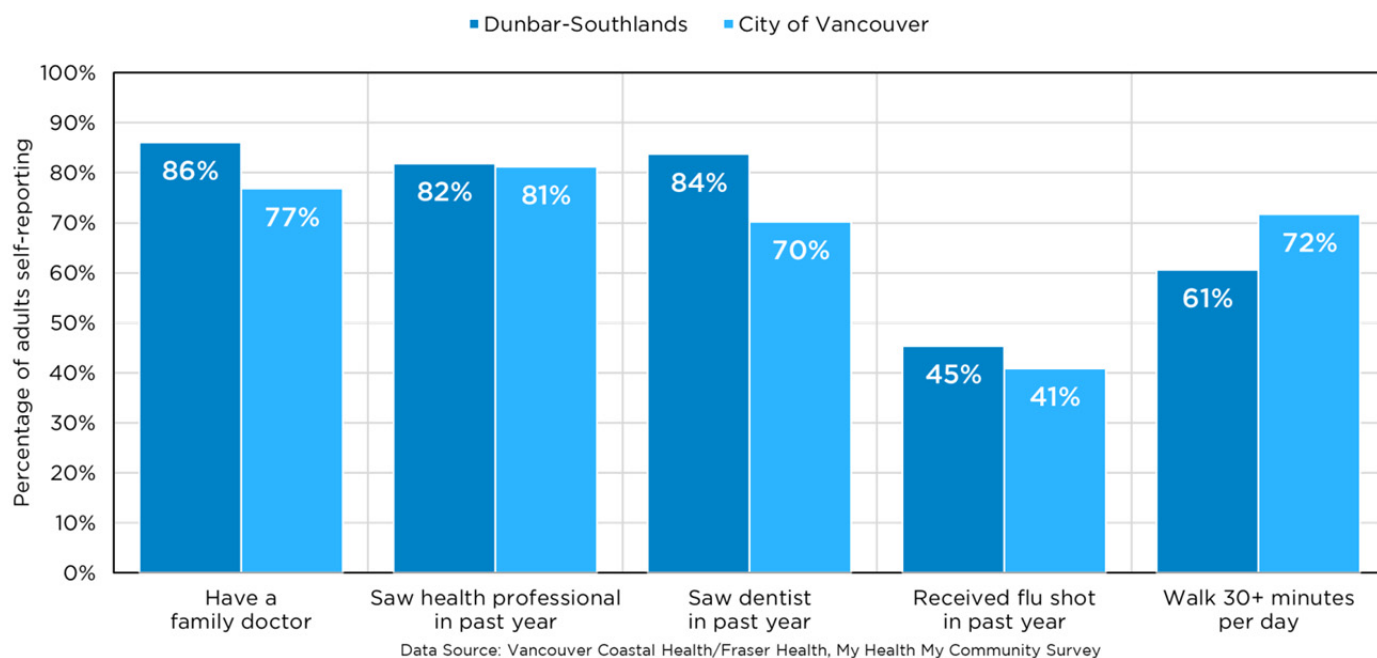
Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

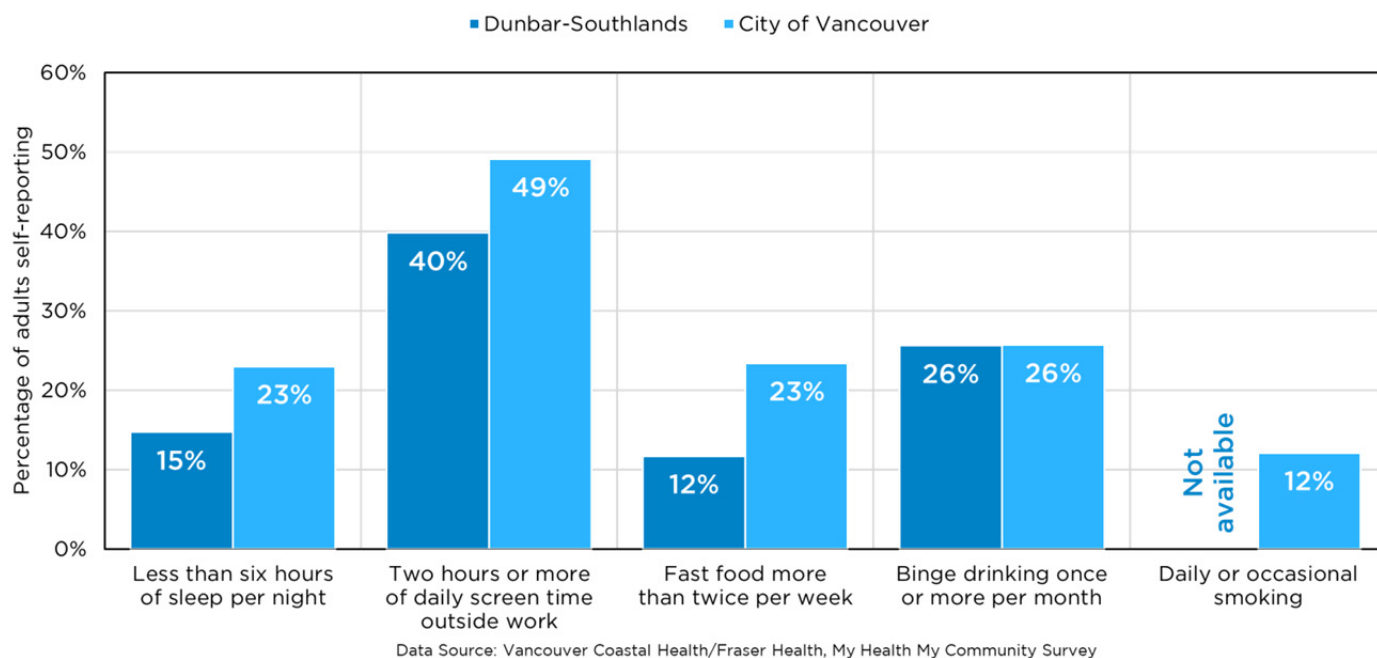
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Dunbar-Southlands residents are more likely to have a family doctor, to have seen a dentist and to have received a flu shot. However, they are less likely to walk for half an hour each day.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, Dunbar-Southlands residents are less likely to report inadequate sleep, screen time or eating fast food. However, one in four residents report binge drinking, the same rate as the city.

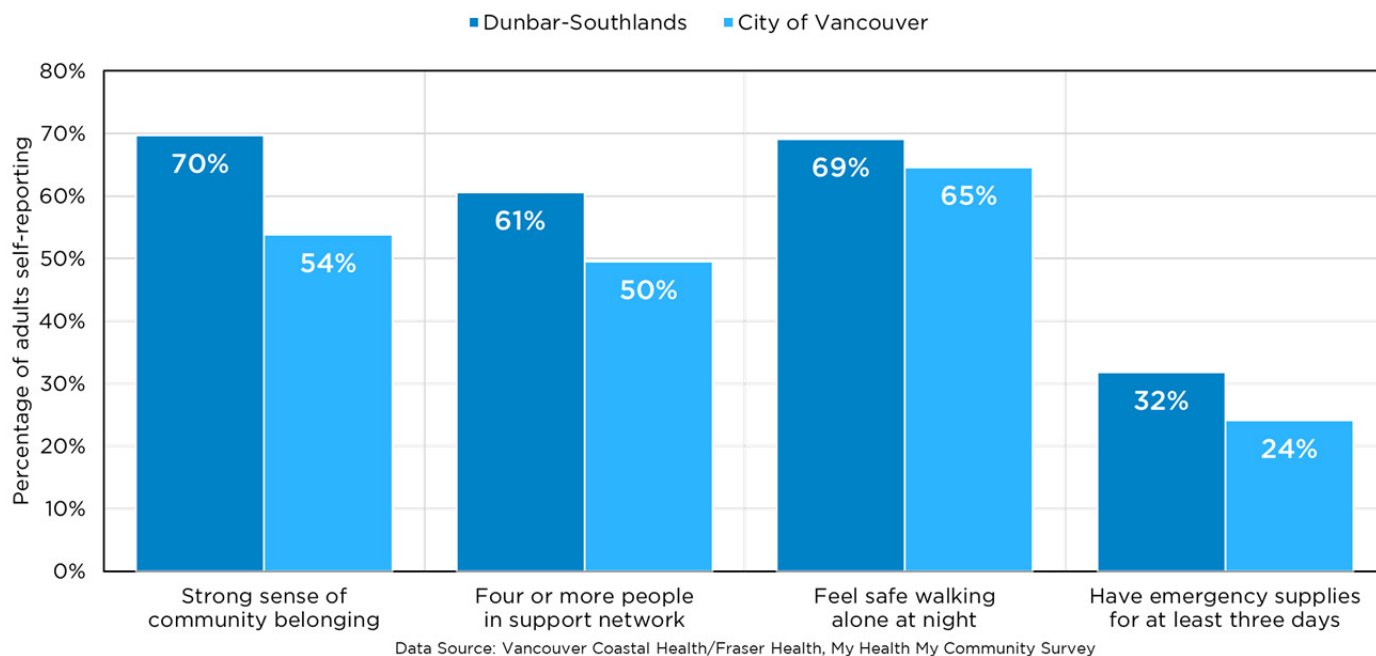
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

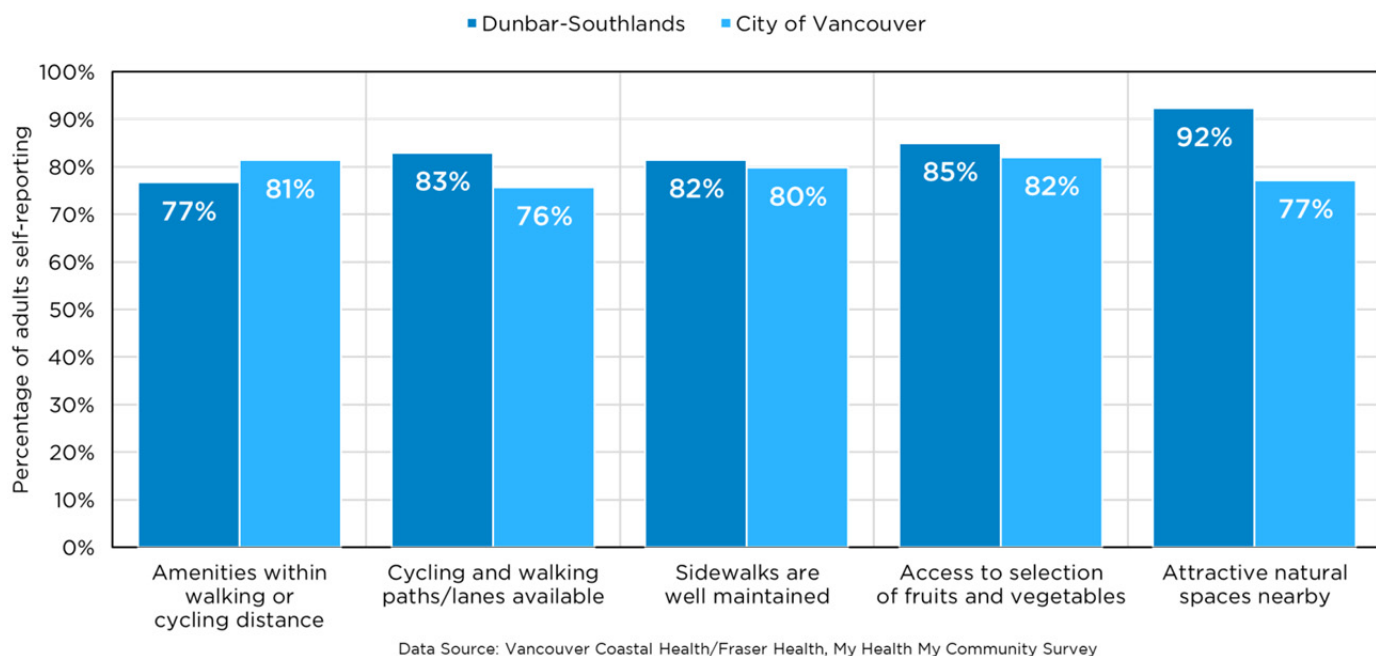
Dunbar-Southlands residents report a higher sense of belonging than city overall, and are more likely to have social support networks, to feel safe walking in their neighbourhood after dark and to have emergency supplies set aside.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Dunbar-Southlands residents have generally positive perceptions of the built environment, except for reporting amenities within walking or cycling distance at a lower rate than the city overall.

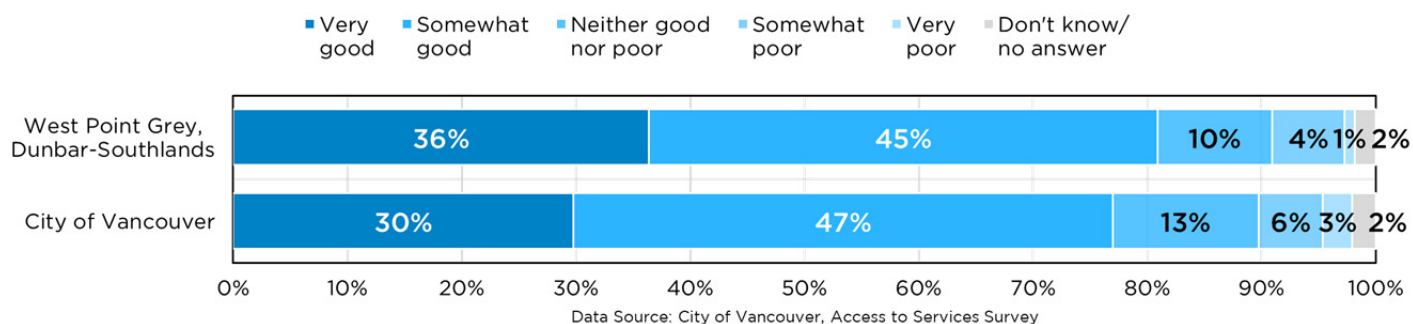
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

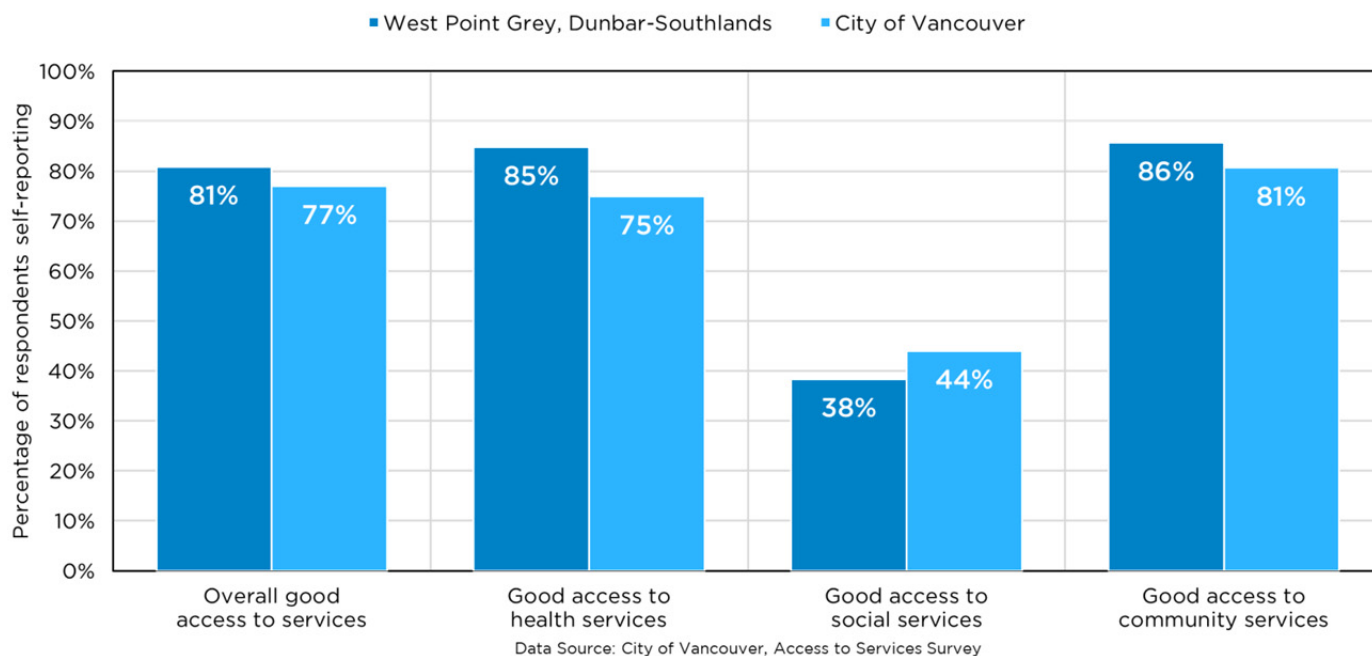
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, more than eight in ten respondents in Dunbar-Southlands and West Point Grey indicated very good or somewhat good access to services, a higher rate than 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 Dunbar-Southlands and West Point Grey, but with respondents in the neighbourhood reporting good access to health and community services at a higher rate than the city, and access to social services at a lower rate.

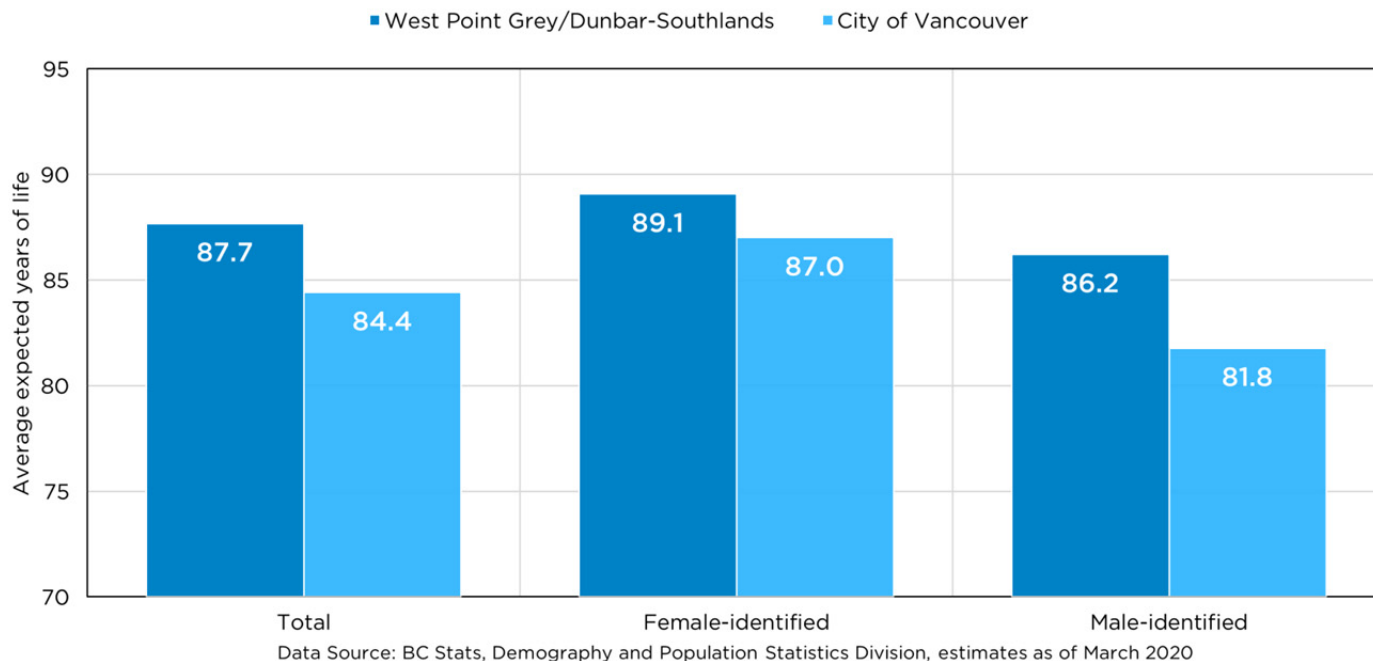
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

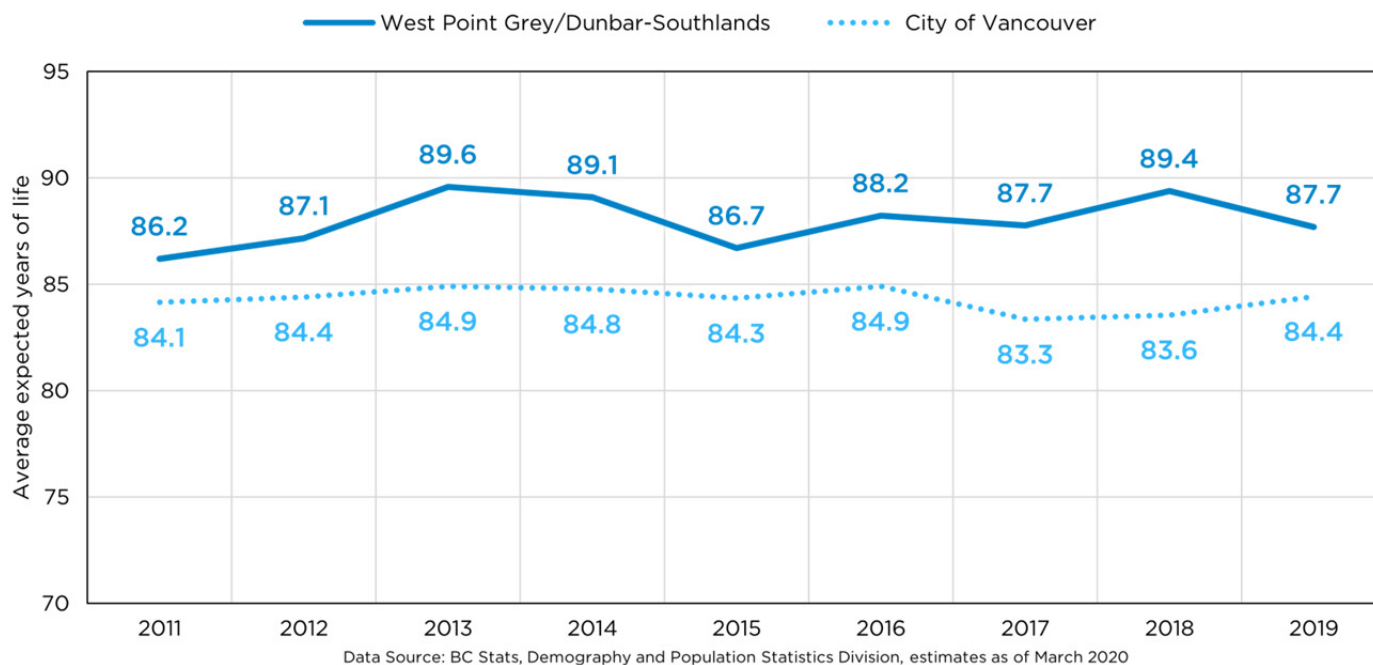
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Dunbar-Southlands, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 87.7 years, higher than for the city overall.

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 Dunbar-Southlands to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Dunbar-Southlands is a changing community. It certainly has a higher concentration of high-income residents in lower-density housing, but these trends are becoming more nuanced over time. Like other west-side neighbourhoods, Dunbar-Southlands has a growing population of new immigrants and a more diverse social, economic and cultural makeup than has been seen before.



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:

Something I already knew about this area	Something that surprises me
Something that local organizations are addressing	Something that indicates an unmet need
Something that more data is needed to understand	Something important that data can’t answer

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.