

# Grandview-Woodland

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

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



# GRANDVIEW-WOODLAND: HIGHLIGHTS

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



Large population growth from 2011 to 2016.



Diverse housing types, including many that may not be consistently captured in the census.



Fewer families with children until slight growth in the most recent census.



A large number of lone parent-led families, although this rate is declining over time.



An important neighbourhood for urban Indigenous residents.



A shrinking population of people from different cultural backgrounds and places of birth outside Canada.



A higher low income rate than elsewhere in the city, particularly for seniors.



Rapidly rising median incomes.



Increasing housing costs.



A larger workforce in arts and culture than other parts of the city.



A strong sense of community belonging.

# 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.

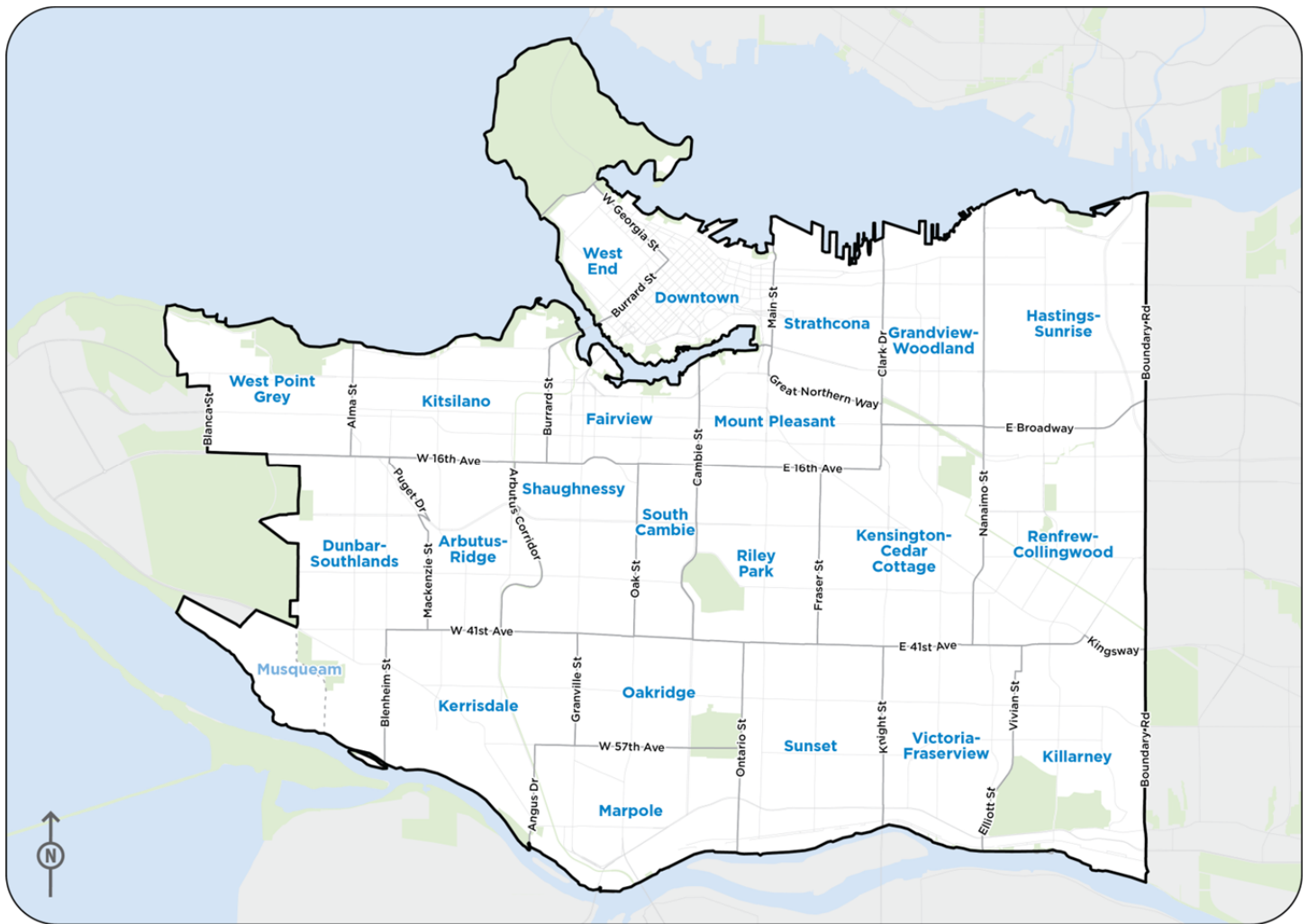
But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive 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.

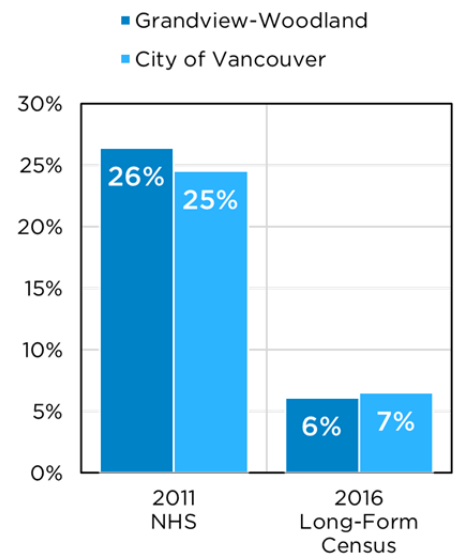
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

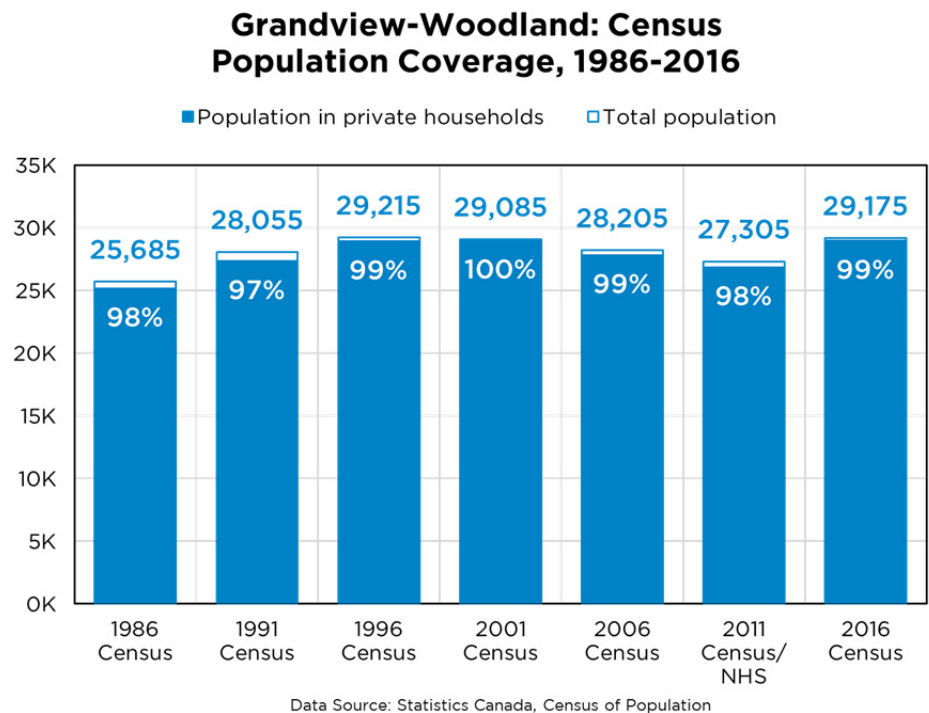
- Ensuring cultural appropriateness and safety in surveys is a work in progress. Although Statistics Canada ensures confidentiality of responses, the census still represents an agency of the federal government asking people detailed questions about their identities, housing arrangements, employment and 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 Grandview-Woodland, the 2016 census counted 29,175 residents, 99% 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>.

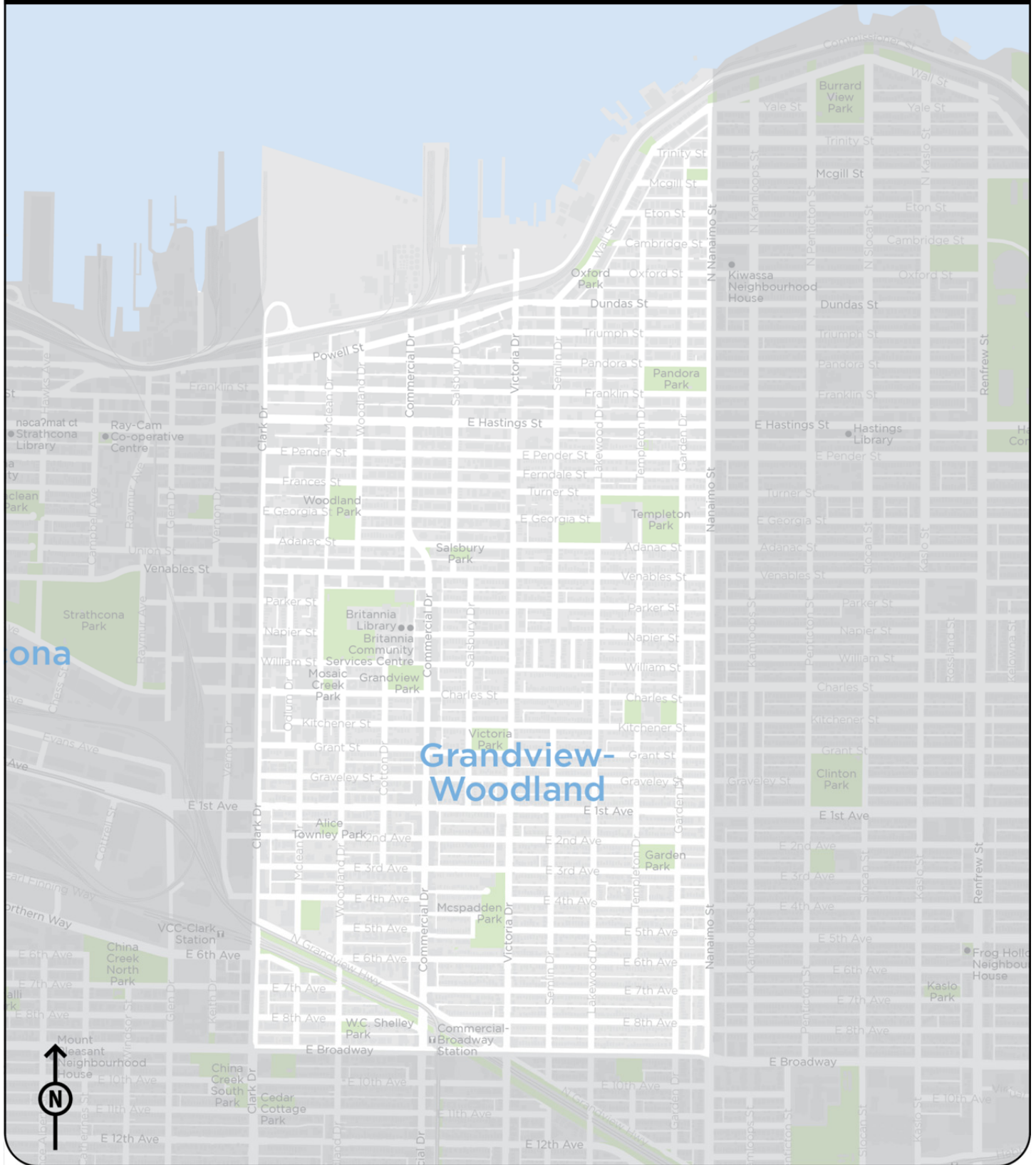
The Community Health chapter also uses data from other sources that provide neighbourhood-level data:

- 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.



# LOCATING GRANDVIEW-WOODLAND

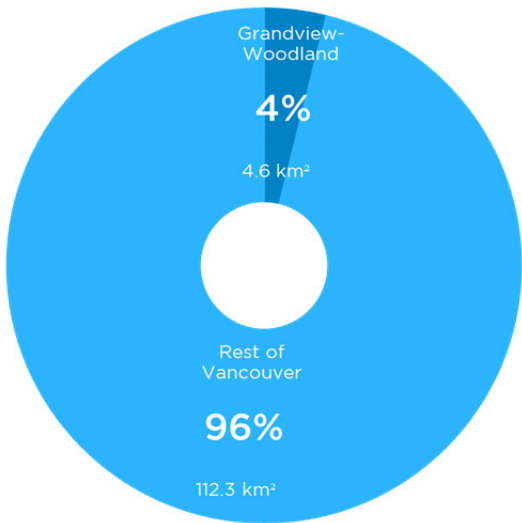
## Neighbourhood Map



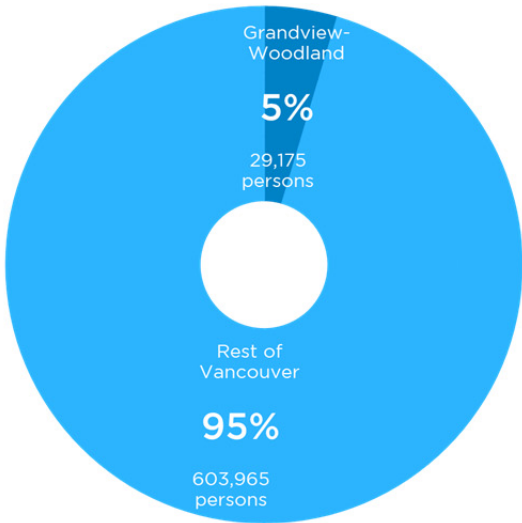
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The Grandview-Woodland local area extends from Broadway to Burrard Inlet, and from Nanaimo Street to Clark Drive. Grandview-Woodland includes 4% of the city’s land area and houses 5% of its population. The area contains 5% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 3% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Grandview-Woodland.

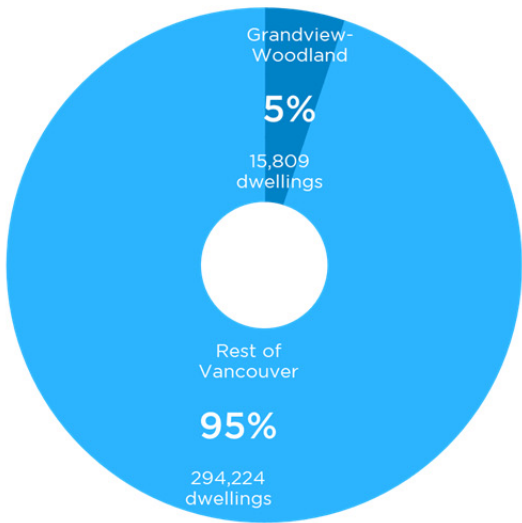
Land Area



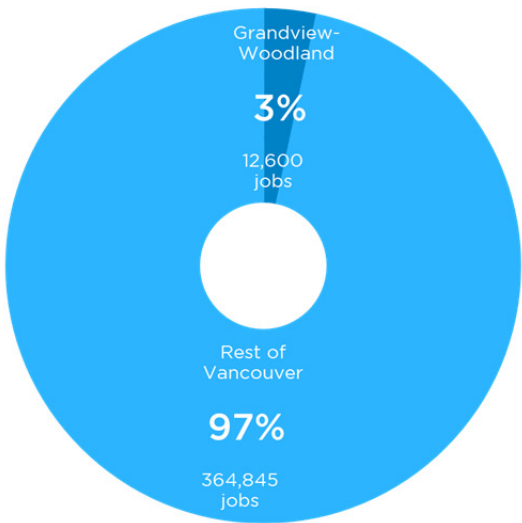
Population



Housing Units

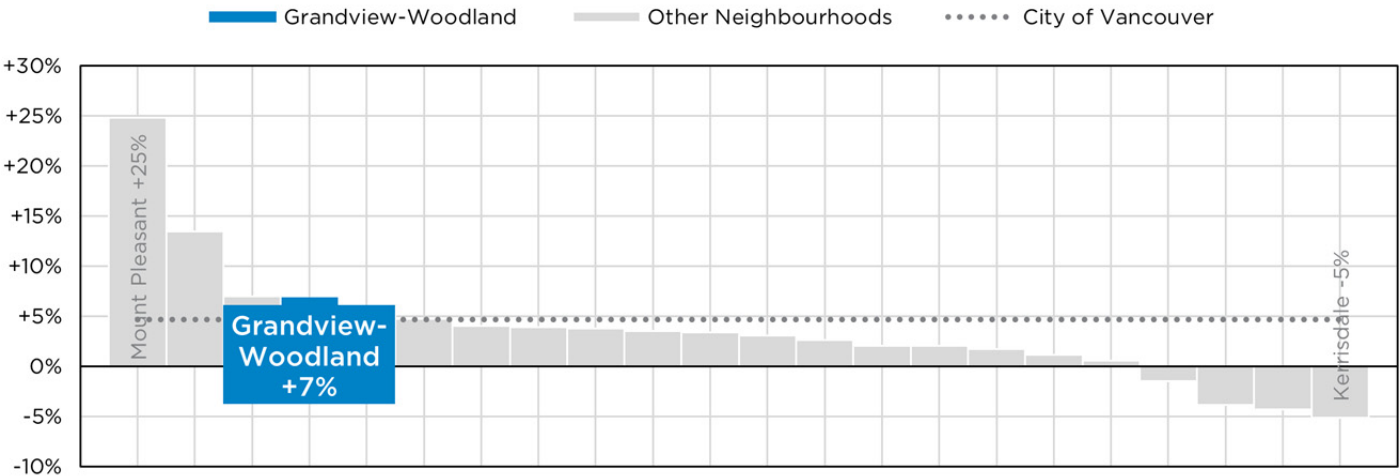


Jobs in Area

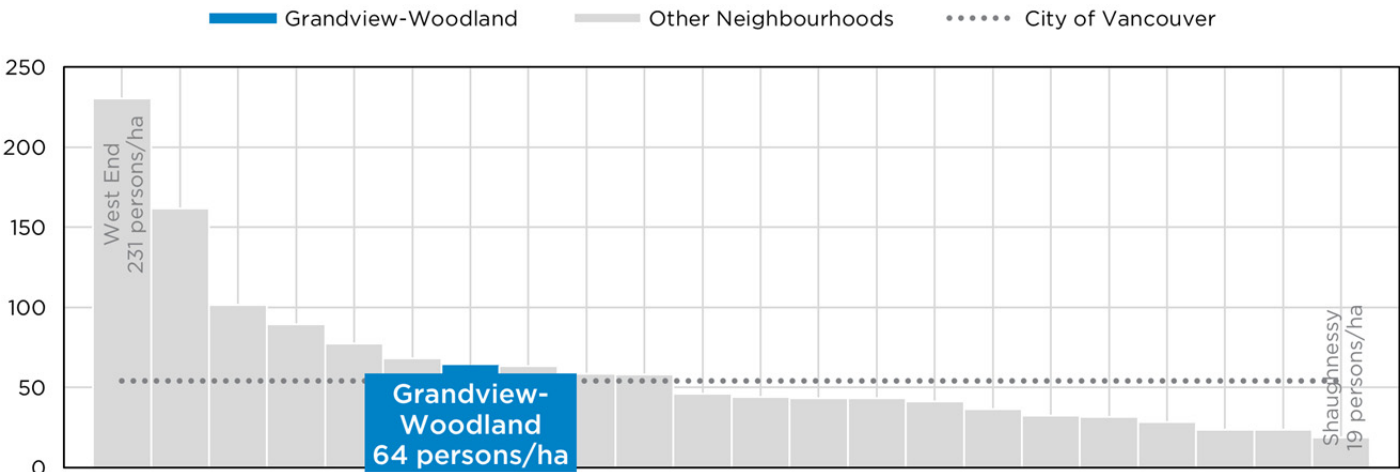


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

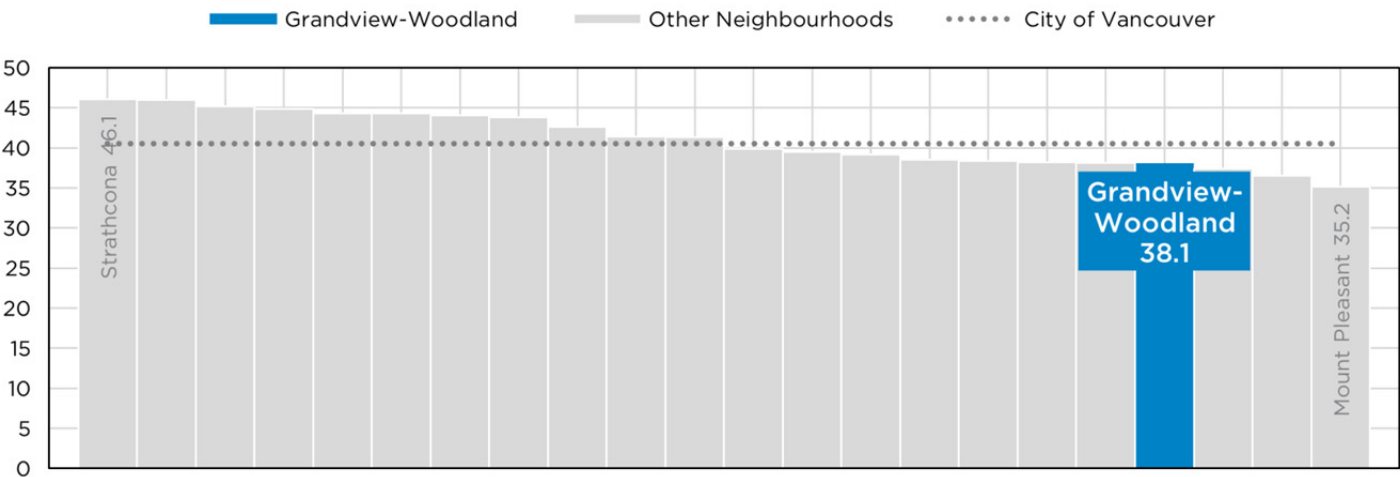
## Population Change, 2011-2016



## Population Density, 2016



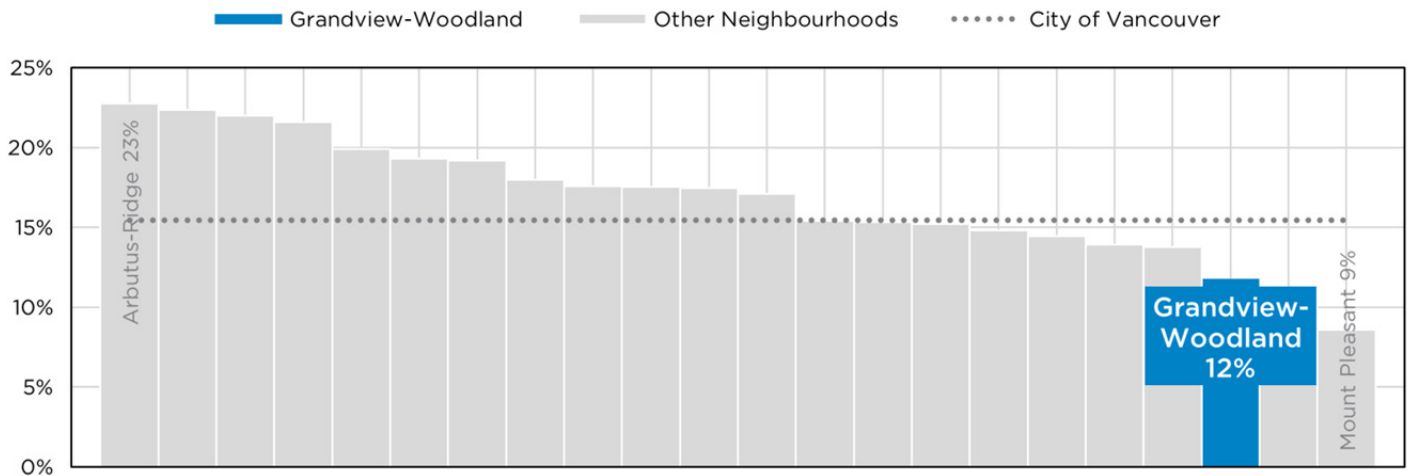
## Median Age, 2016



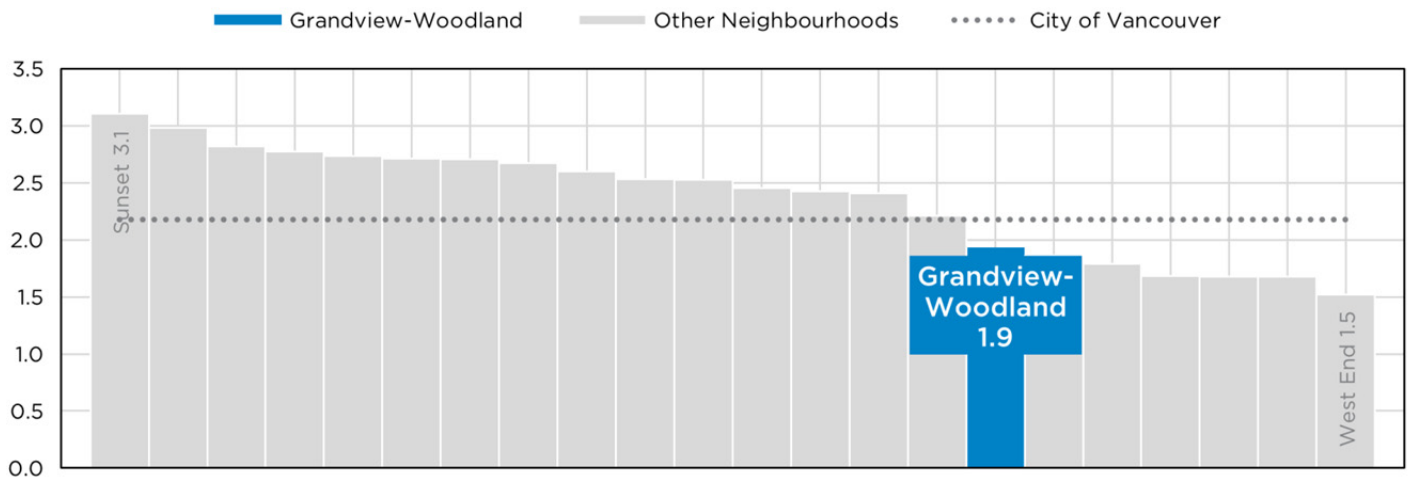


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

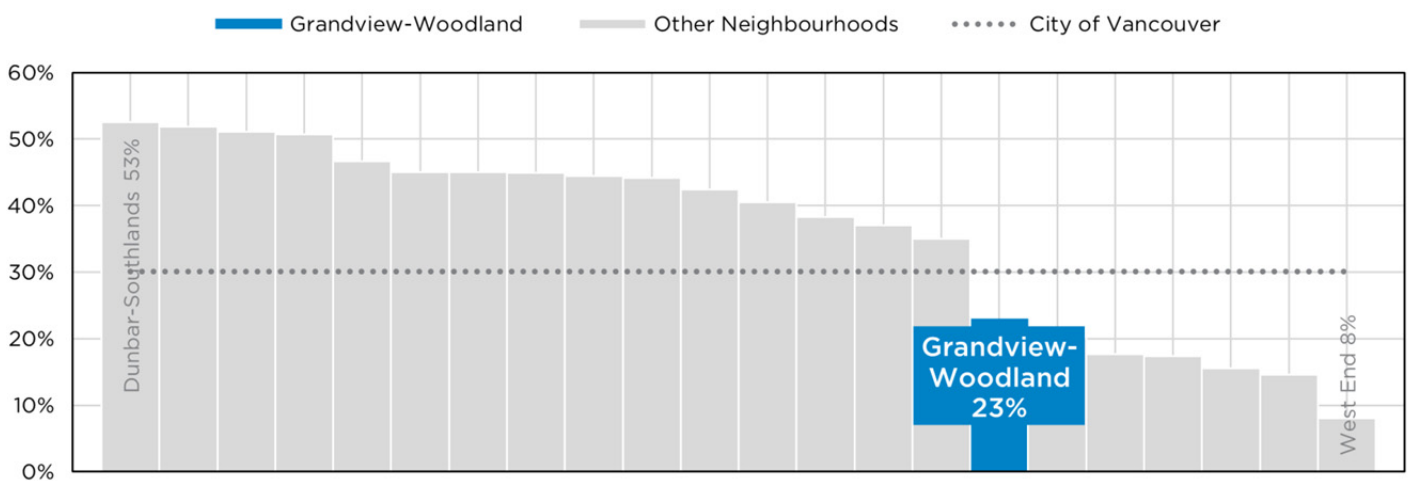
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



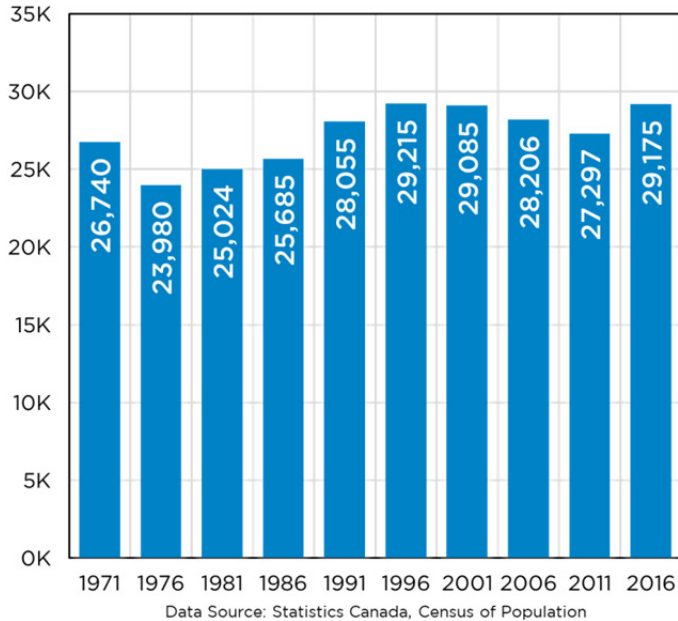
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



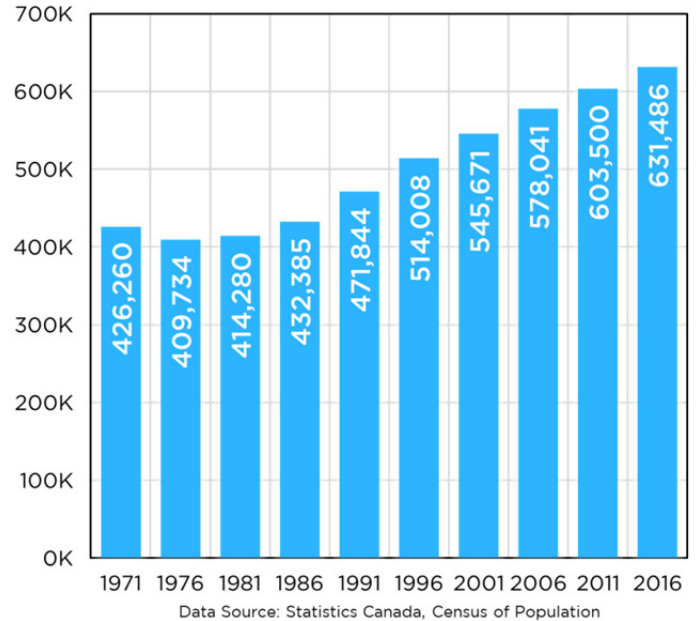
## Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 29,175 persons in Grandview-Woodland's 4.6km<sup>2</sup> area, about 1,900 more than were counted in 2011. Grandview-Woodland's population has fluctuated over time: the current population is an increase back to the area's population in the 1990s. Population variance in the neighbourhood may partially reflect inconsistent enumeration of secondary suites in the census program.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**

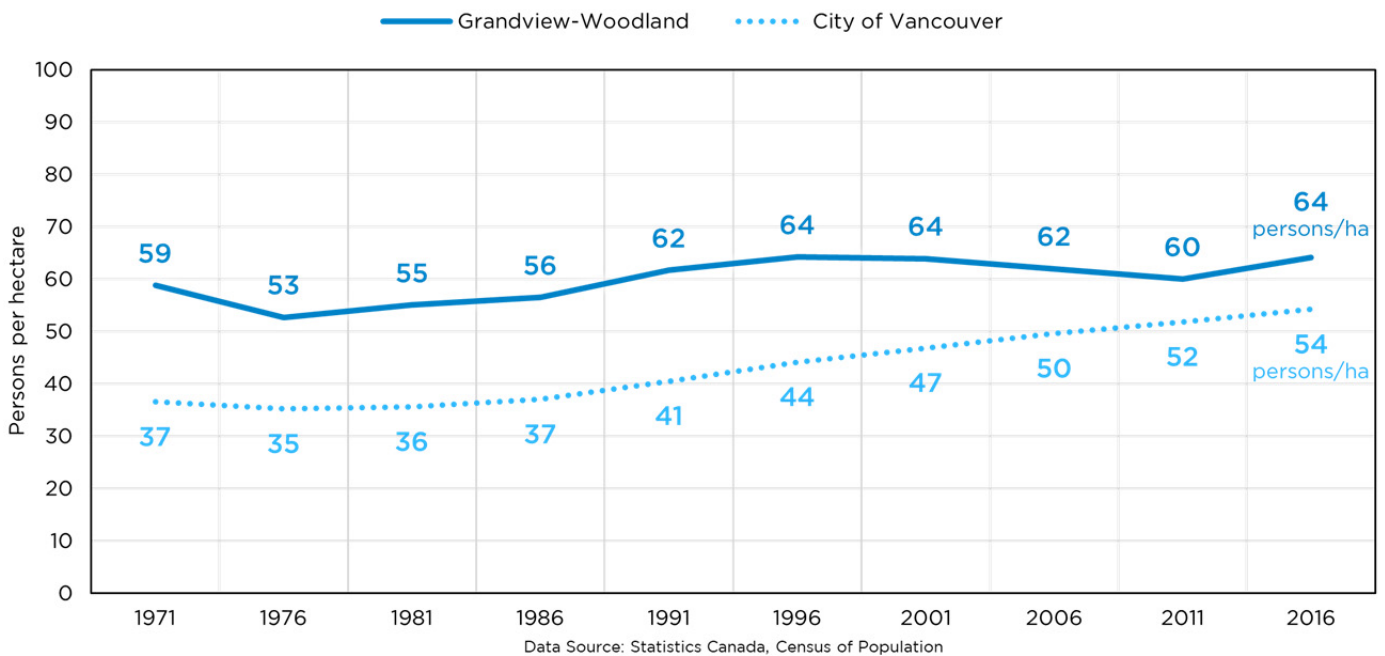


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Grandview-Woodland's population density was 64 persons per hectare, about 18% denser than the City of Vancouver's average density overall.

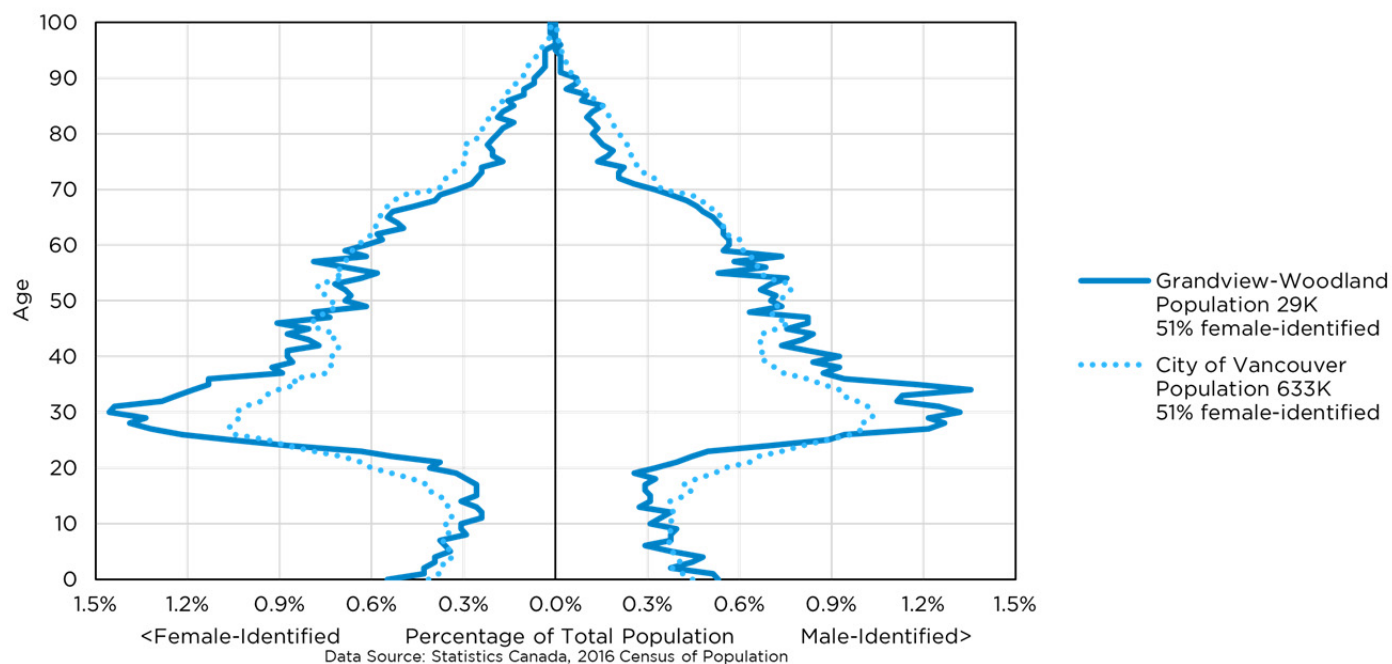
**Population Density, 1971-2016**



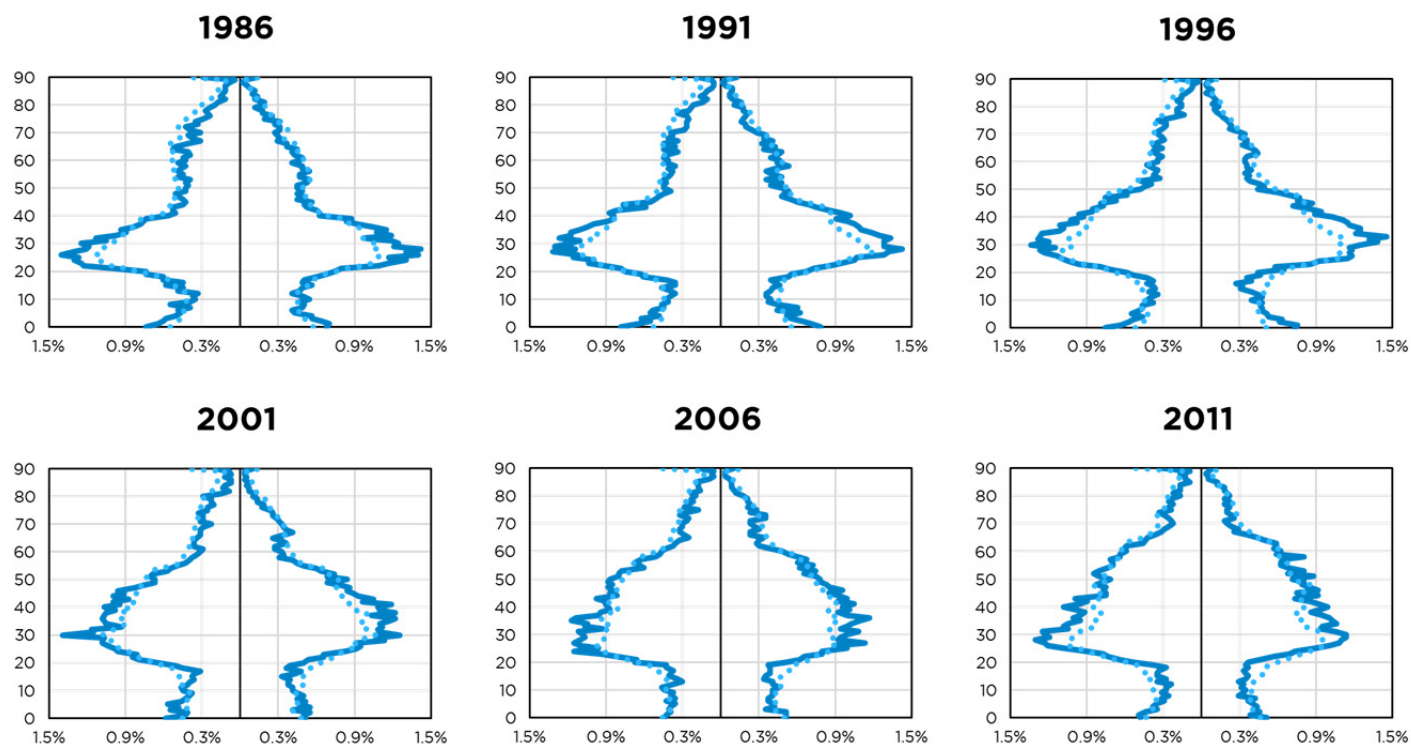
## Age Profile

Grandview-Woodland's general age profile is similar to the City of Vancouver overall: relatively few children and youth and a large share of young adults. However, Grandview-Woodland has proportionally more residents in their 20s and 30s than the city, and fewer teenagers and seniors. In Grandview-Woodland, 51% of the area's population is female-identified,<sup>1</sup> the same as for the city overall.

**Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016**



Grandview-Woodland's population distribution has been fairly consistent over time, with an aging population over time visible in a greater share of population in older age categories.

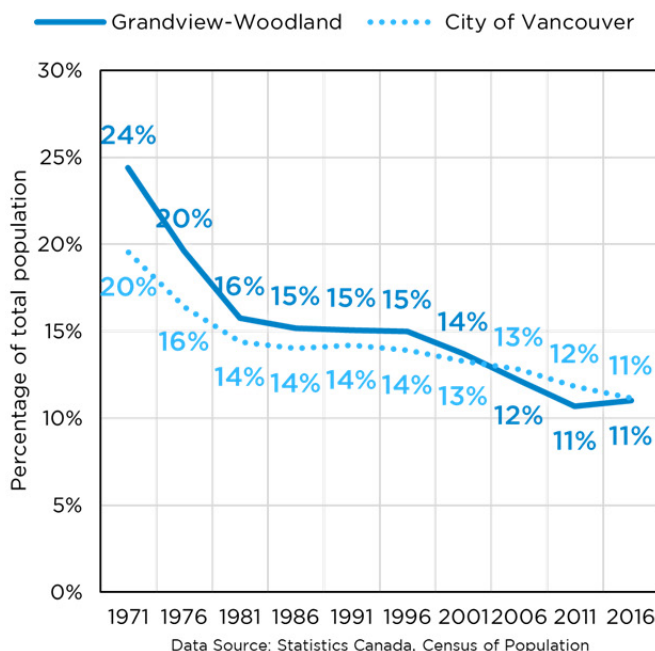




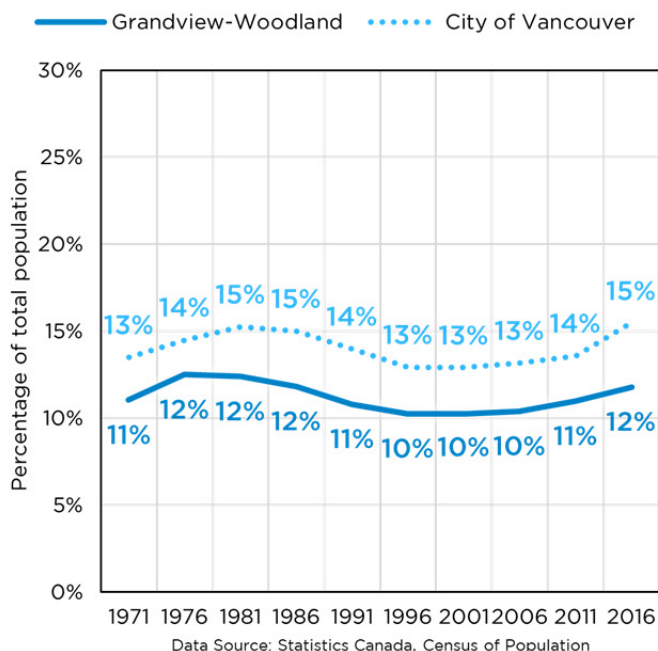
## Age Groups

As of 2016, Grandview-Woodland has 7% more seniors (65 and older) than children (14 and under). From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of seniors increased by 15%, while the absolute number of children declined by 27%.

### Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

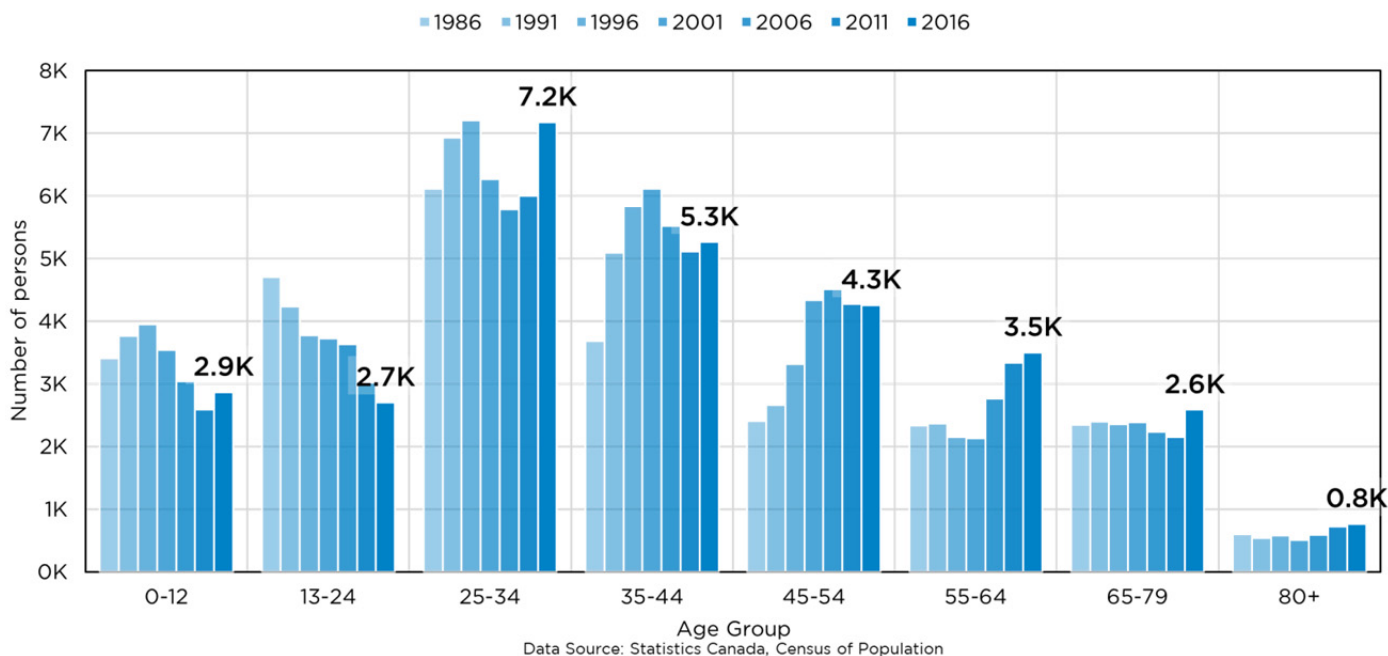


### Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. A number of trends are apparent: there was a steady decline in children from 1996 to 2011, followed by an increase in the most recent census; there has been a consistent decline in the number of youth; and a recent increase in older adults and seniors.

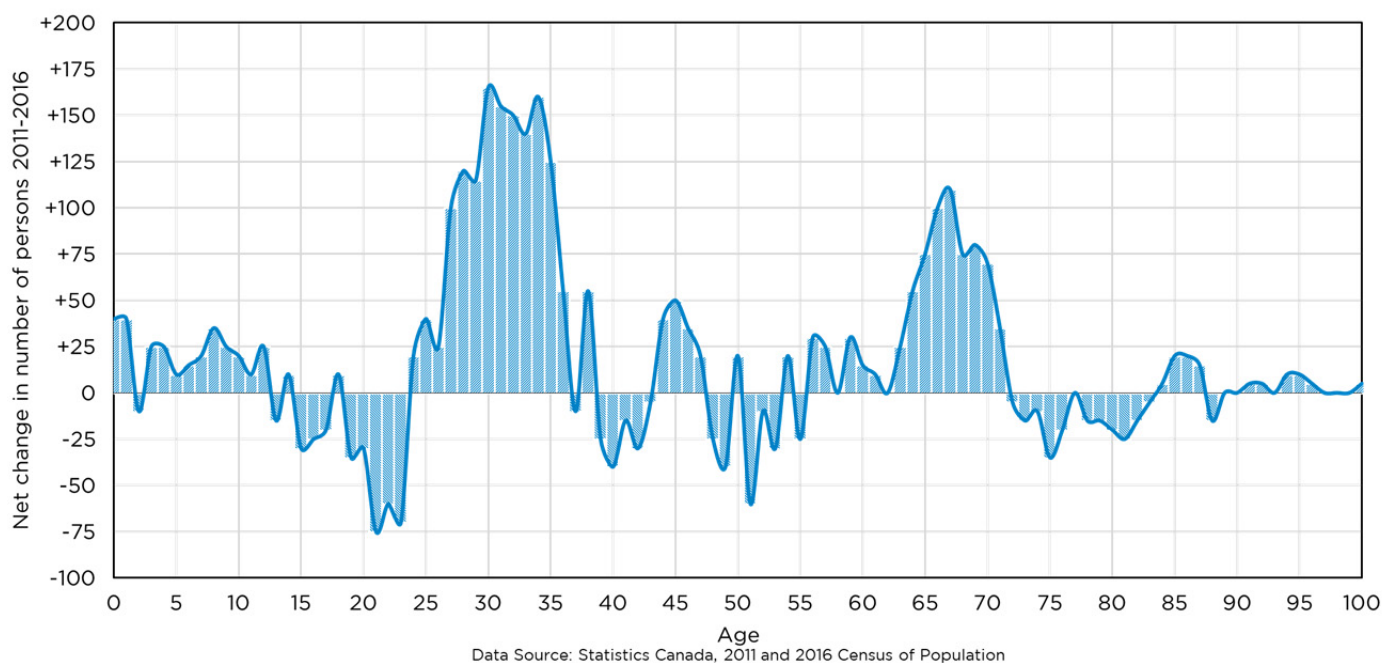
### Grandview-Woodland: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



## Short-Term Population Growth

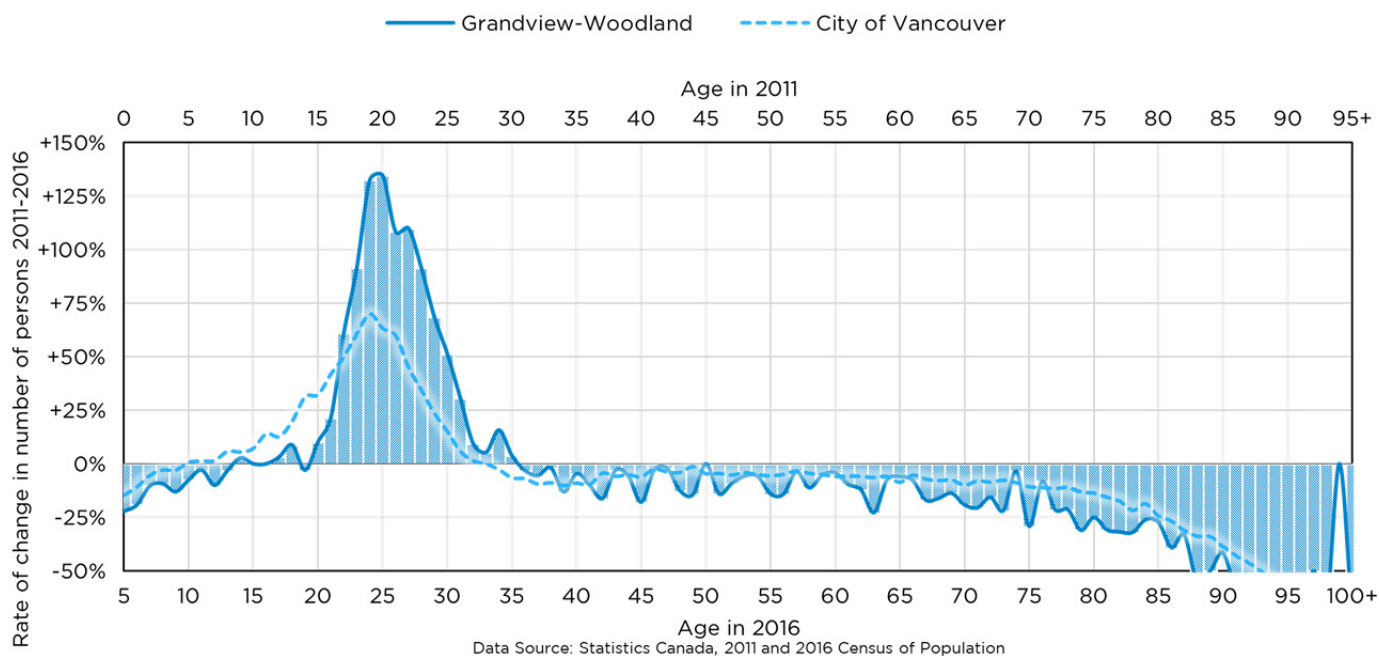
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Grandview-Woodland: modest growth in children is apparent, as is much larger growth in young adults and older adults.

**Grandview-Woodland: 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, Grandview-Woodland was a destination for people between ages 20 and 35; there were more than 125% more 25-year-olds in 2016 than there were 20-year-olds in 2011.

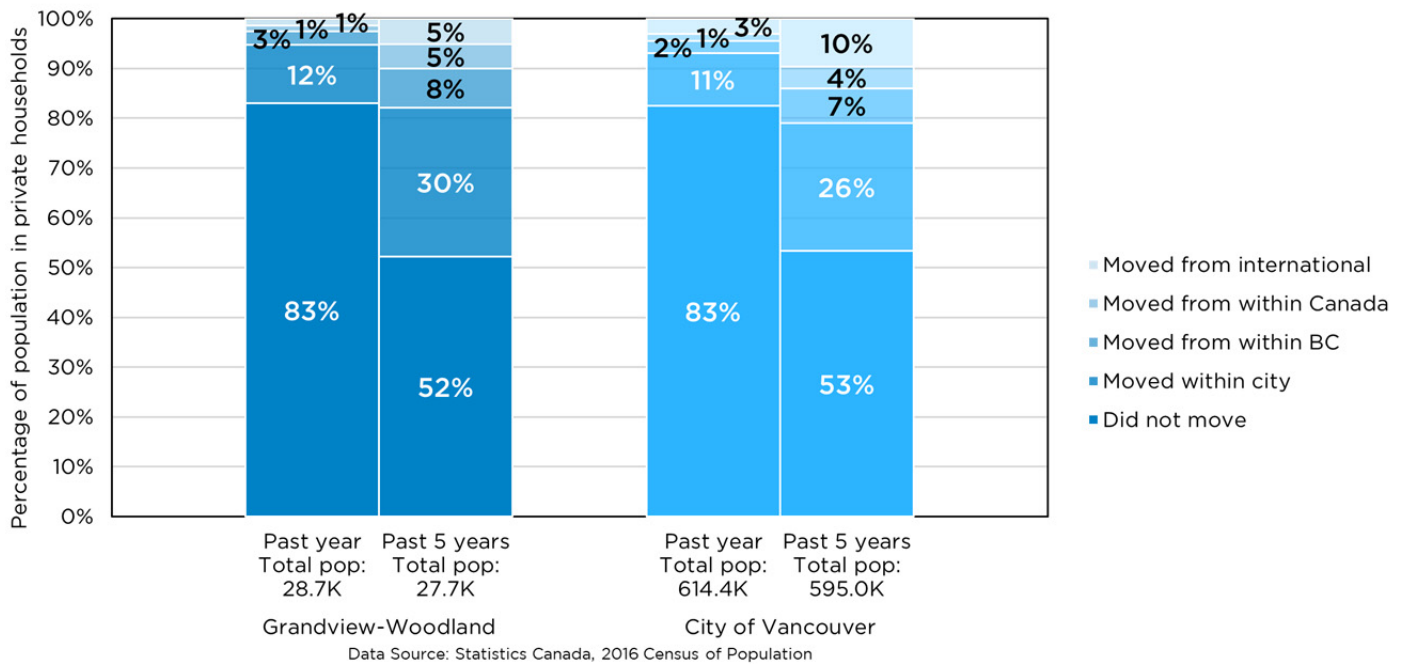
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

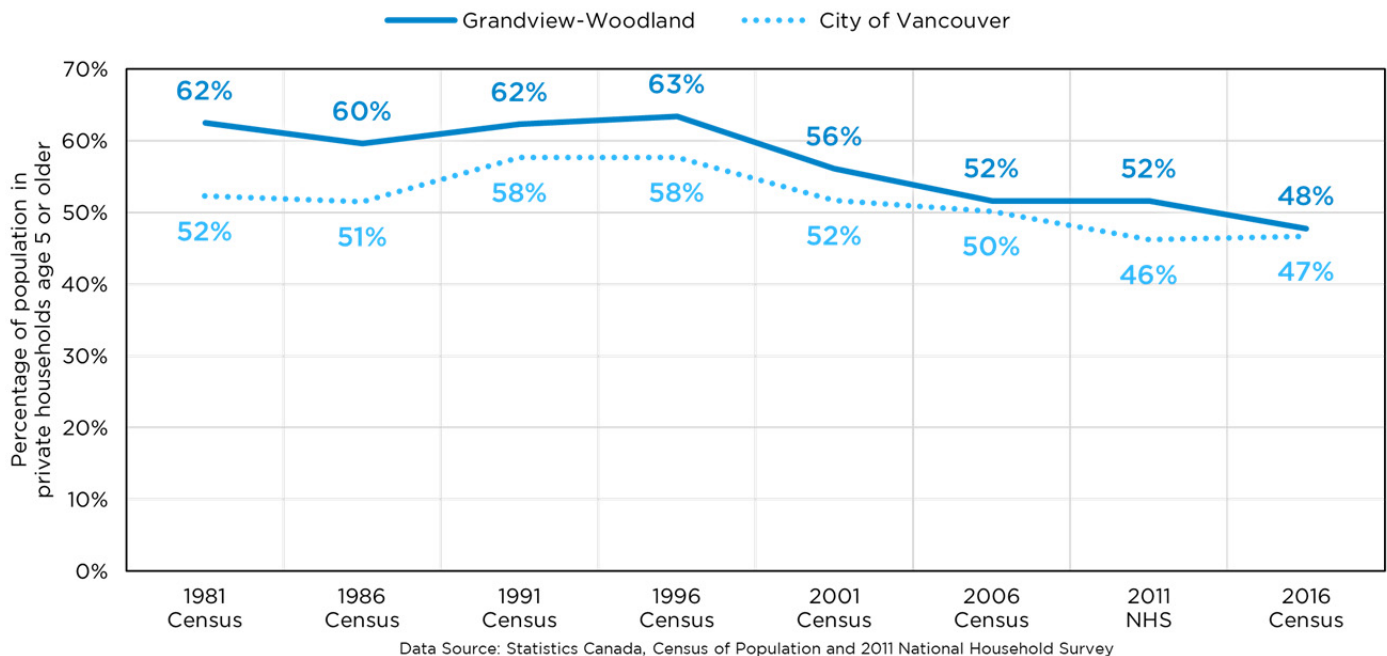
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 17% of Grandview-Woodland residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 48% of residents had moved. Both rates are similar to the city overall. More people moved to Grandview-Woodland from elsewhere in the city than from international origins.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Over time, the rate of Grandview-Woodland residents who were new to the neighbourhood has generally been higher than the city overall, but is trending down.

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

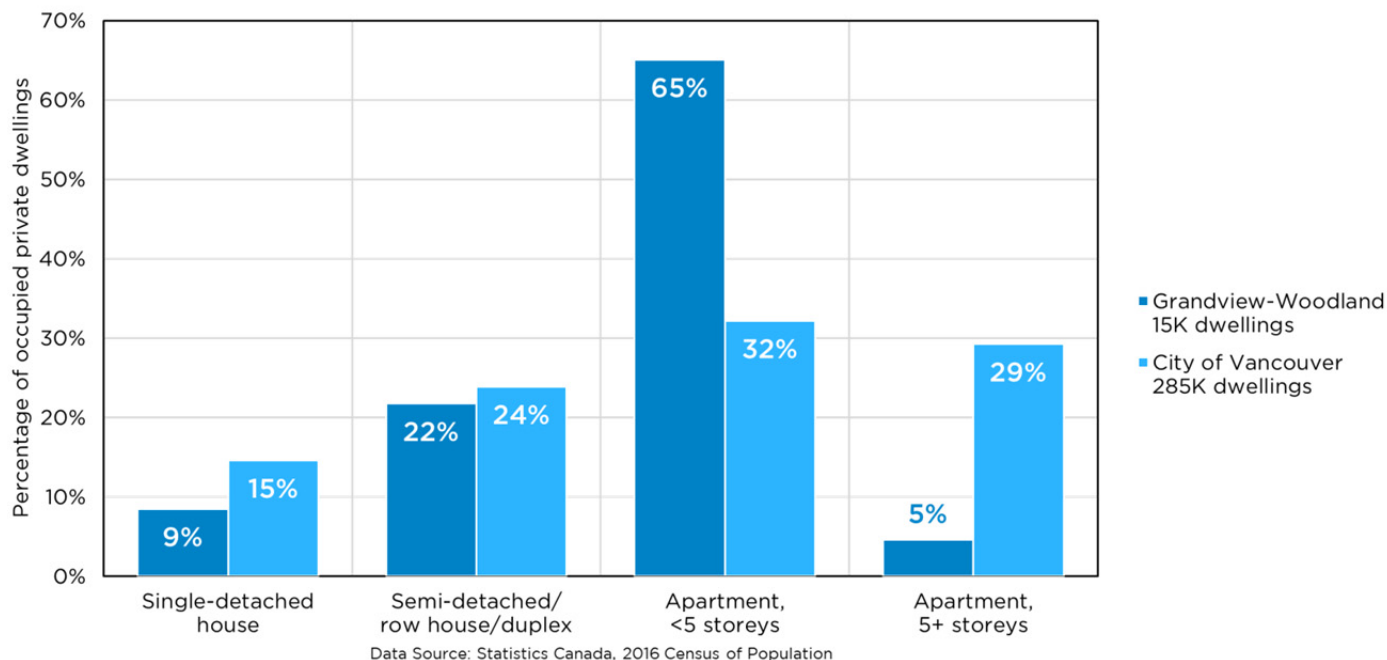




## Housing Types

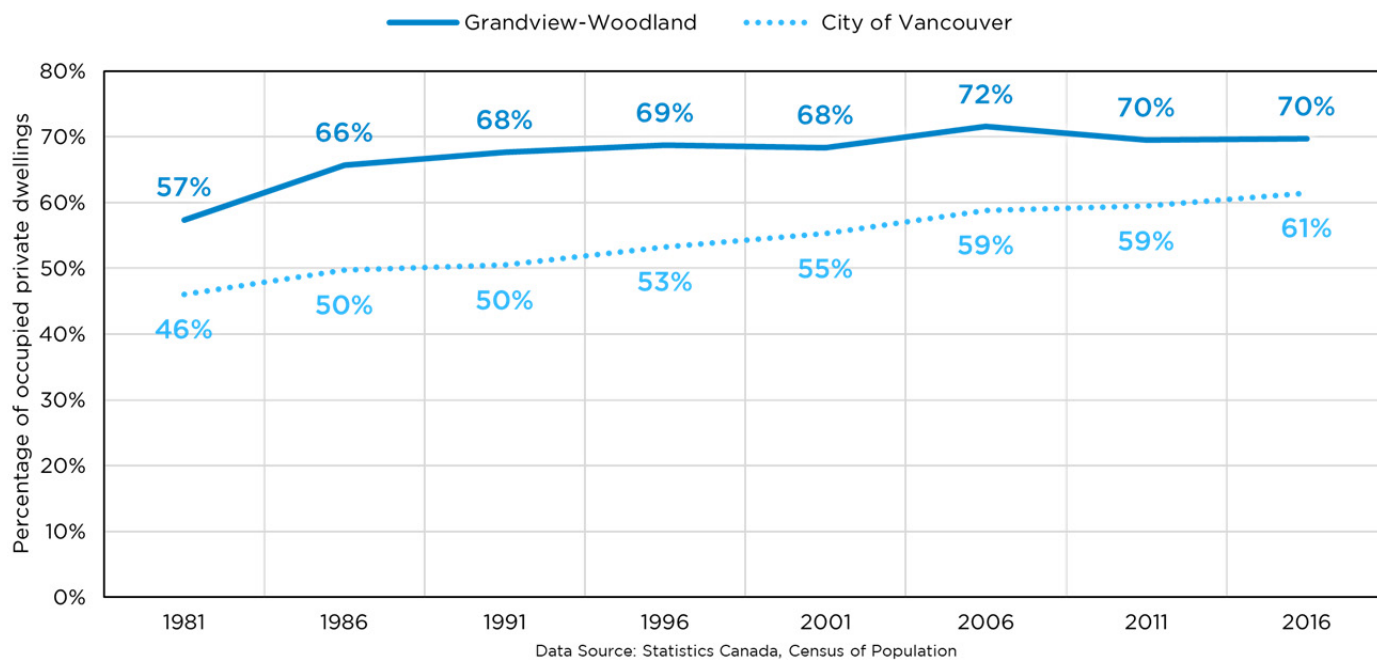
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Grandview-Woodland has many more low-rise apartments and less single-detached and high-rise housing.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



About 70% of occupied dwellings in Grandview-Woodland are in apartments.<sup>3</sup> This proportion has been quite steady in the neighbourhood since the 1990s.

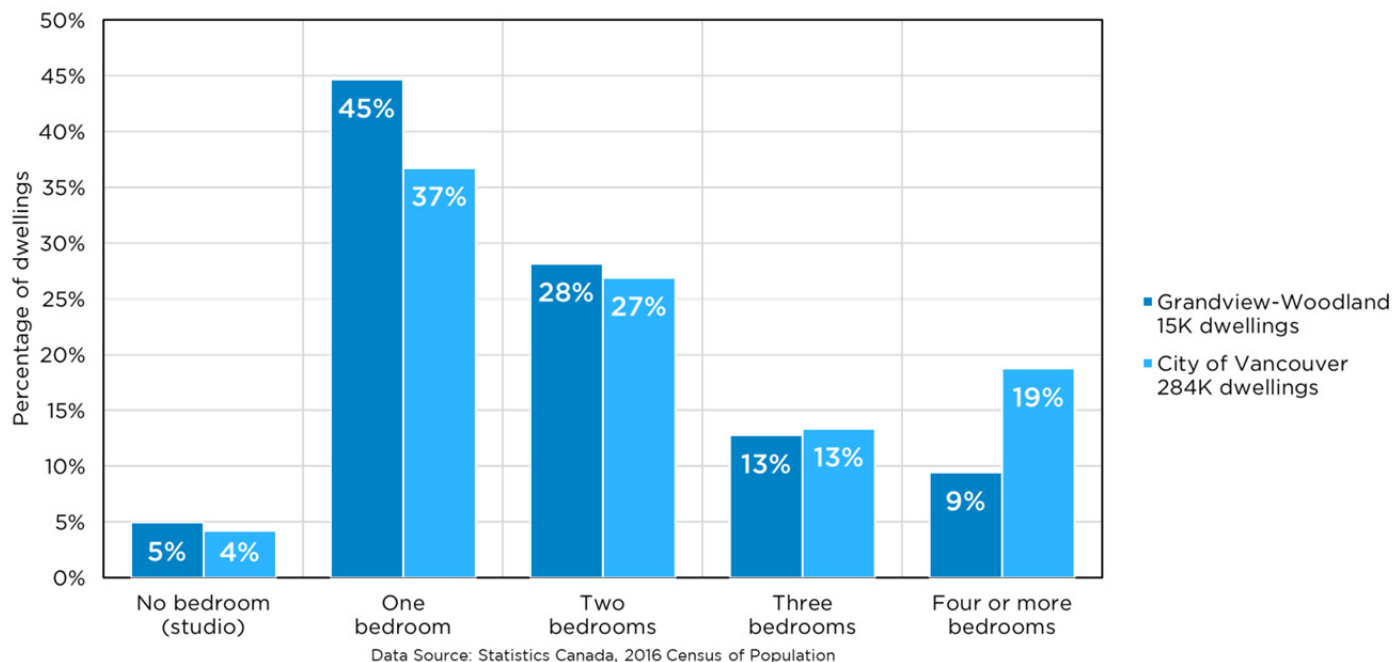
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

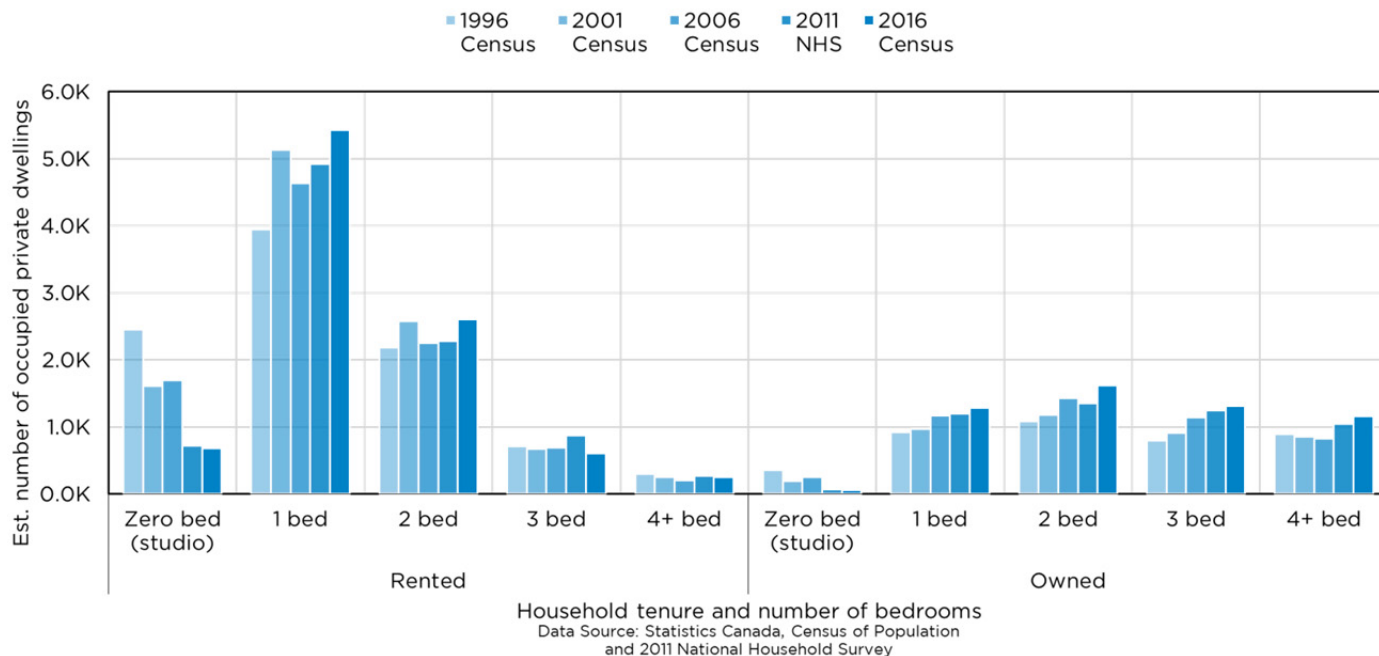
Housing units in Grandview-Woodland tend to be smaller than the city overall: about half of all dwellings have one or fewer bedrooms.

**Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016**



In recent periods, new rental construction has tended to be dominated by one-bedroom units, though there has also been growth in the number of two-bedroom units in recent periods. Among owned units in Grandview-Woodland, there has been recent growth in units of all sizes except studios.

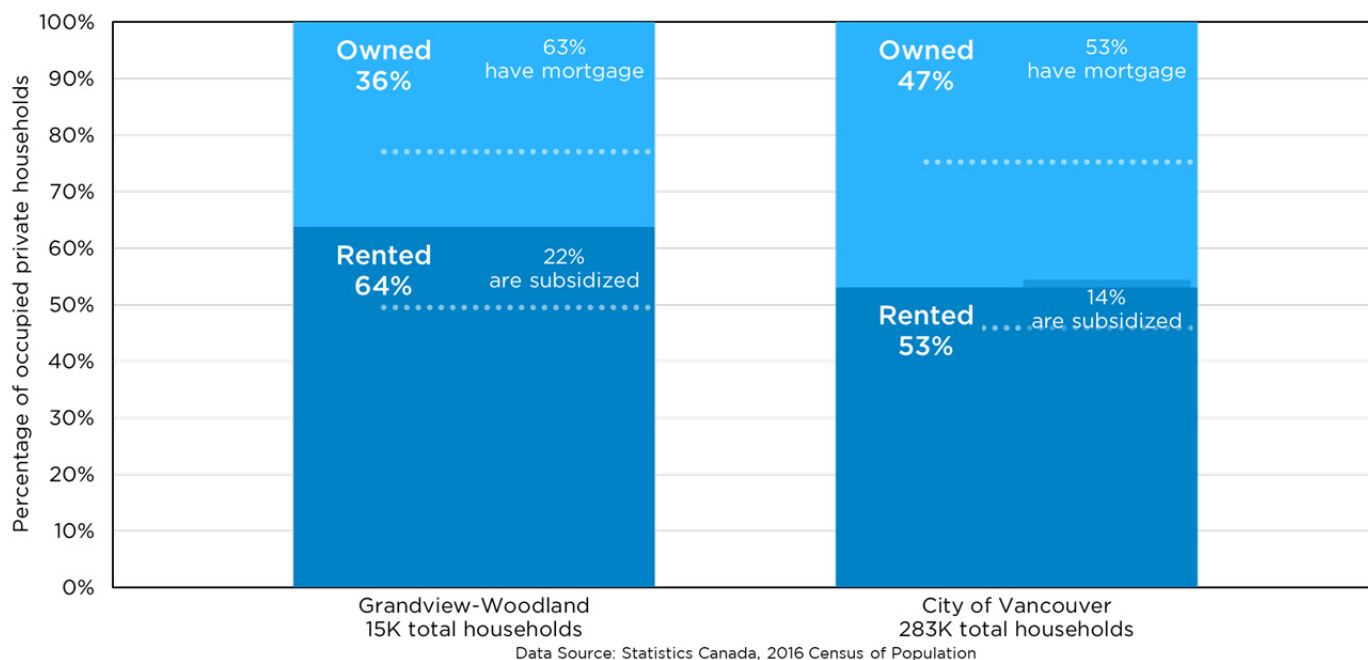
**Grandview-Woodland: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

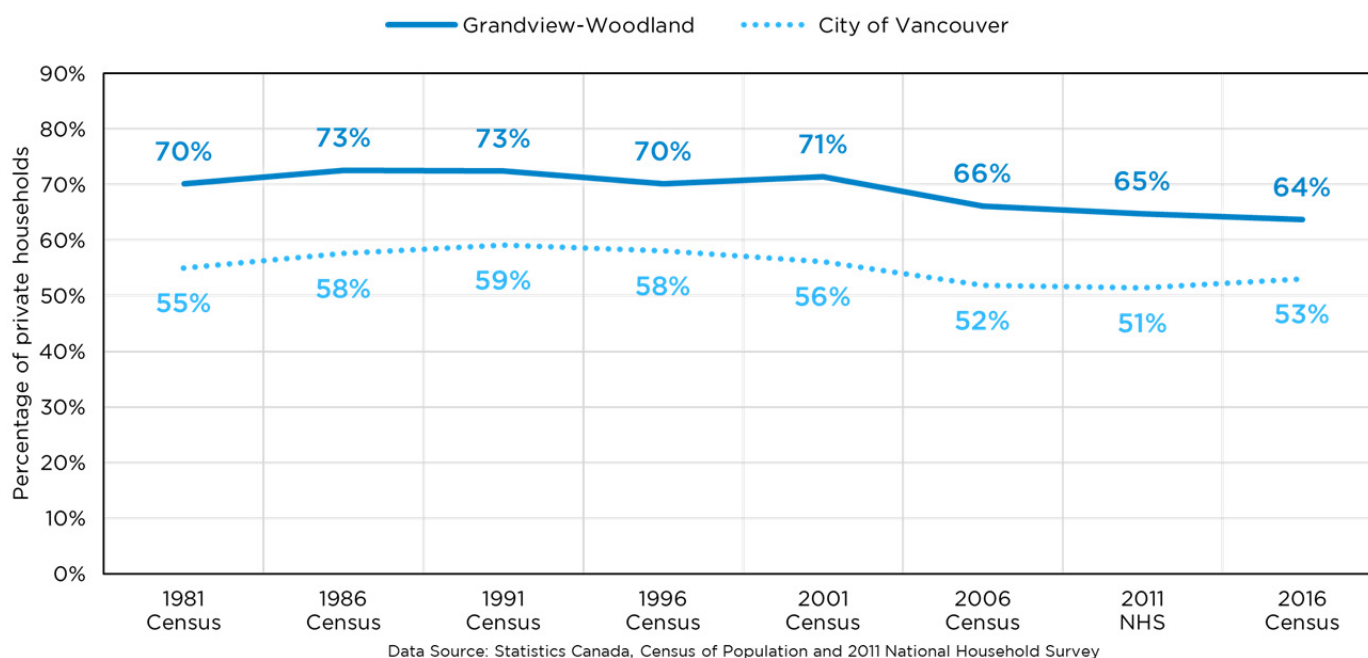
In Grandview-Woodland, 64% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> Self-reported subsidized housing makes up a larger share of the rental housing stock in Grandview-Woodland than the city overall. Among owned households in Grandview-Woodland, nearly two-thirds have a mortgage, a higher rate than for owned households in the city overall.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Grandview-Woodland has fallen somewhat since 2001. Citywide a decline in rental housing in favour of condominium construction is evidence through the 1990s and 2000s, with a more recent shift back toward building rental housing.

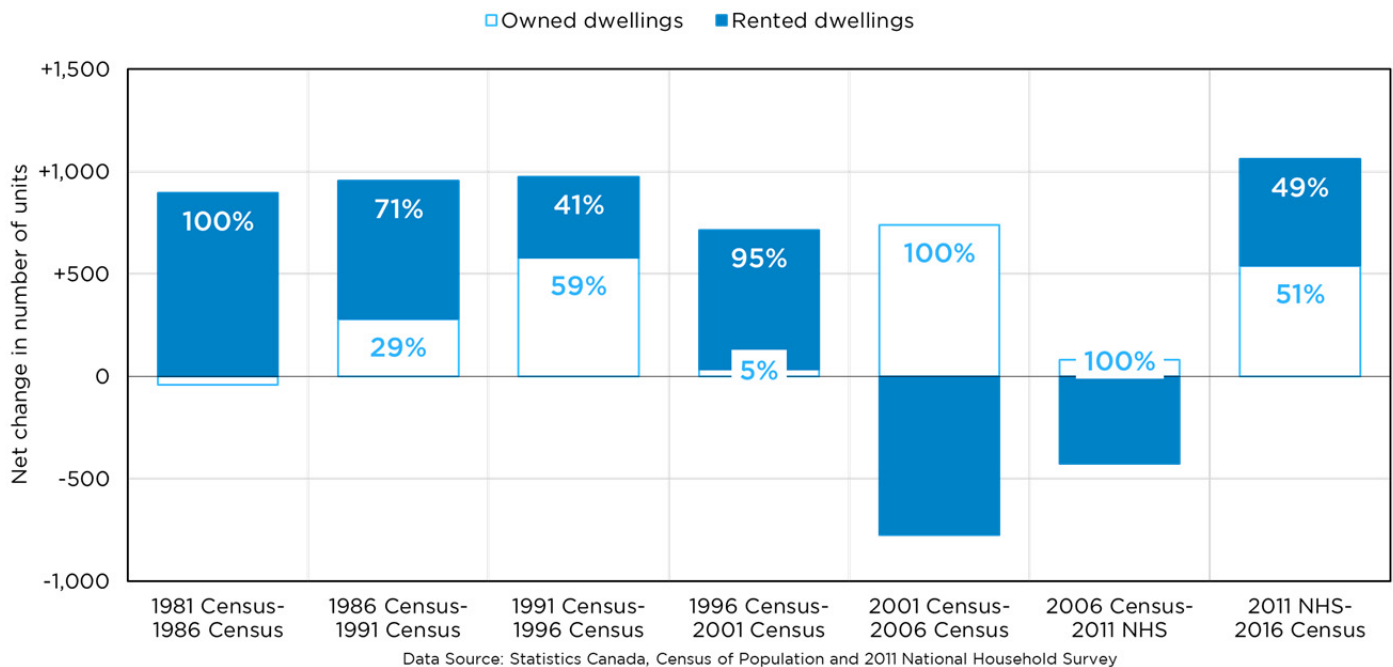
### Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



## New Housing

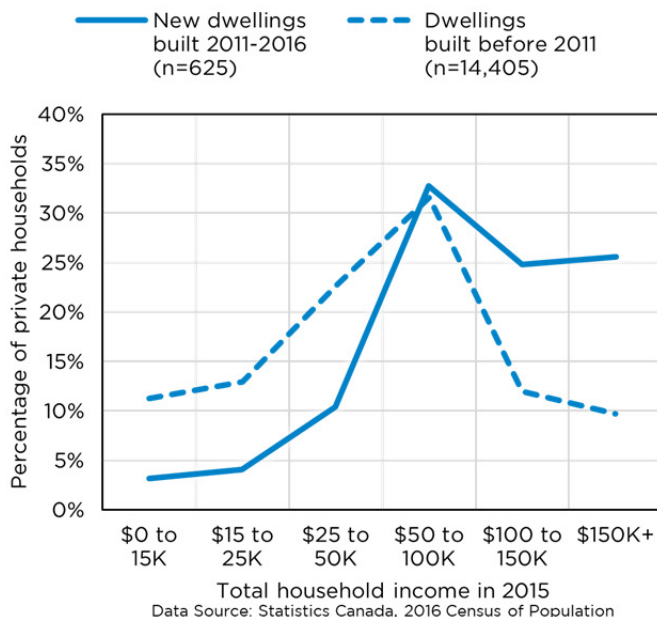
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Grandview-Woodland, nearly half net new households counted in the 2016 census are rented households, a change after periods of losing rental housing. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

### Grandview-Woodland: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016



Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Grandview-Woodland tend to have higher incomes than those living in older stock.

### Grandview-Woodland: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



### City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016

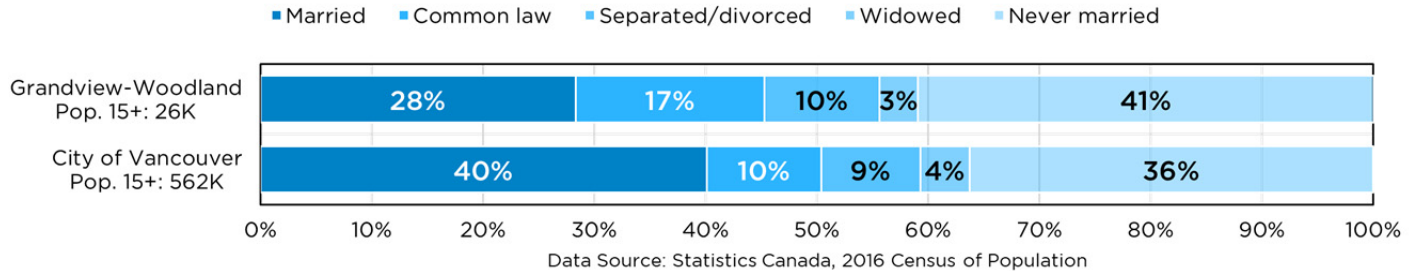




## Marital Status

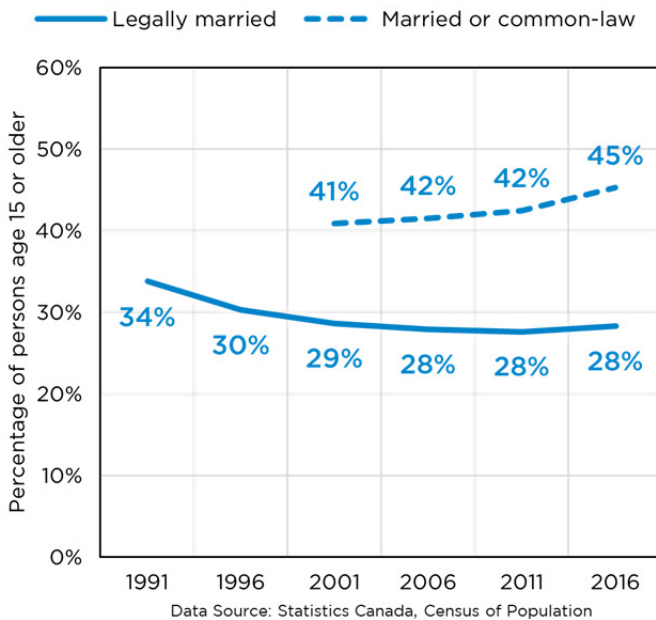
Grandview-Woodland residents are less likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall, though many people are living common-law in the neighbourhood. As of 2016, 28% of Grandview-Woodland residents age 15 and older are married, with another 17% living common-law. In Grandview-Woodland, 10% of residents are separated or divorced; 3% are widowed; and 41% have never been married and are not living common-law.

### Population by Marital Status, 2016

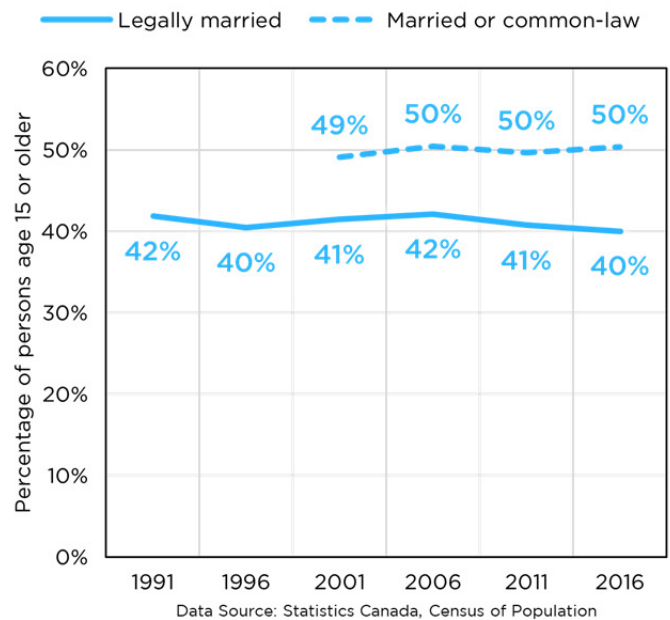


Over time, the rate of persons married in Grandview-Woodland has declined and consistently been lower than for the city overall. However, the rate of persons living common-law is increasing.

### Grandview-Woodland: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



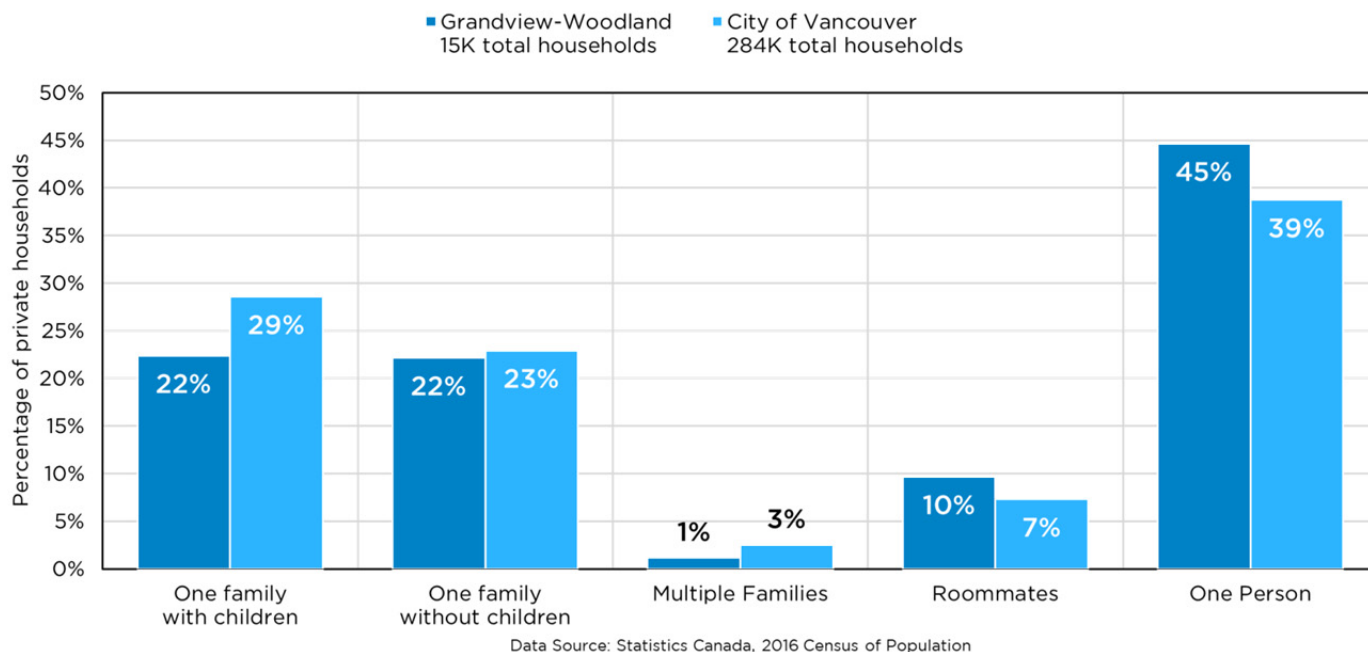
### City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



## Household Types

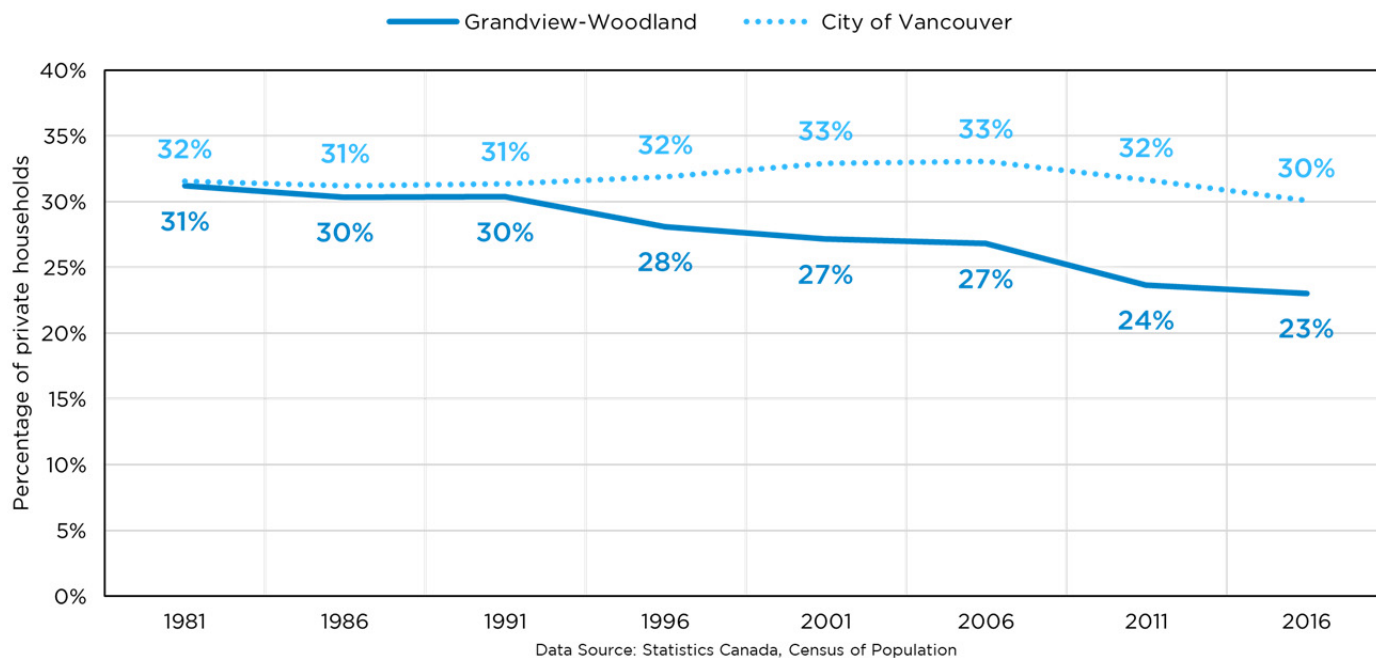
Compared to the city overall, Grandview-Woodland households are less likely to have families with children living in them, and more likely to have one-person households and people living with roommates.

### 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.<sup>5</sup> While the proportion of households that have children at home has been fairly steady across the city overall until slightly declining in recent years, the rate in Grandview-Woodland has consistently declined since the 1990s.

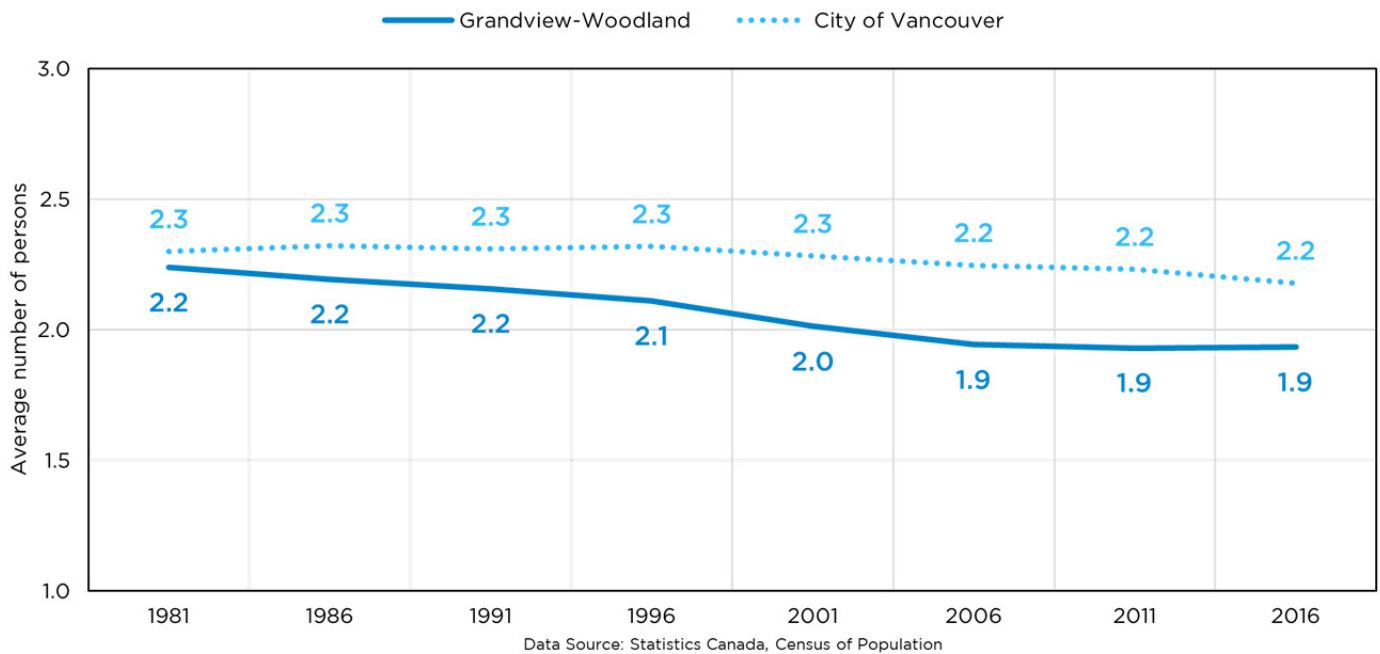
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

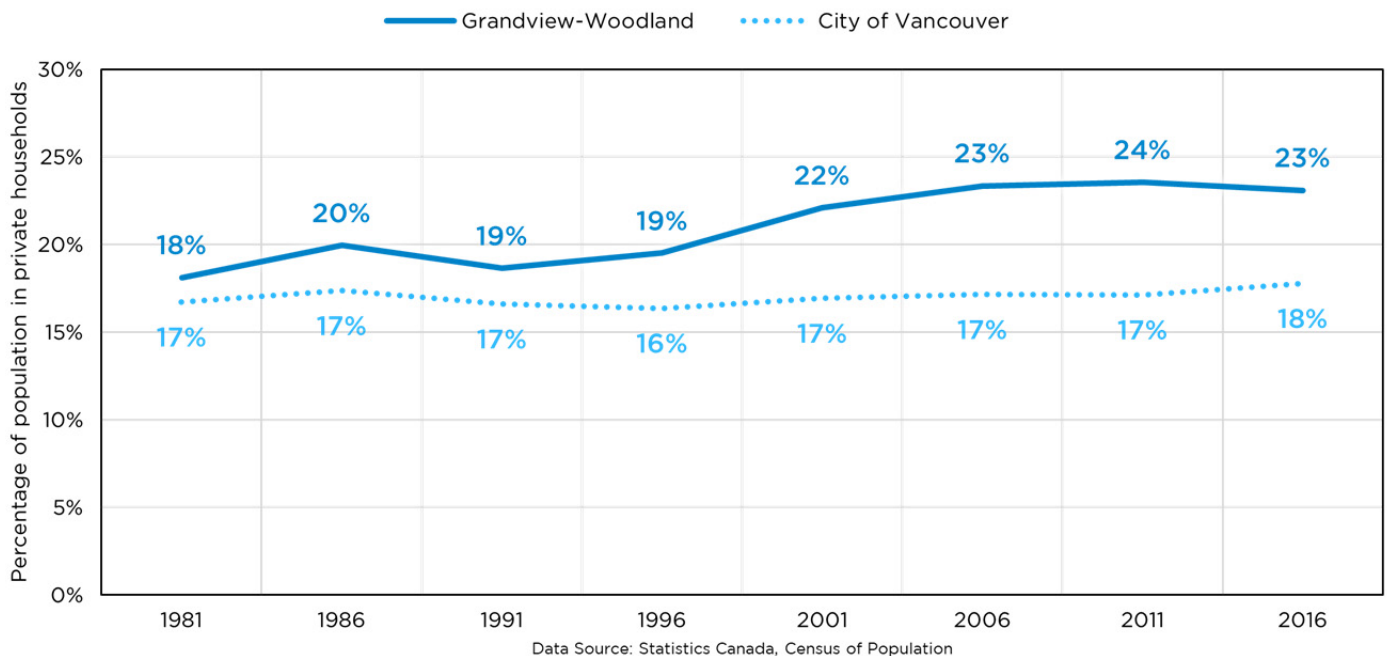
The average household size in Grandview-Woodland has decreased in the 1990s and 2000s. As of 2016, the average household has 1.9 people living in it.

**Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016**



About a quarter of Grandview-Woodland's population lives alone. Since the 1990s the rate in Grandview-Woodland has been higher than the city overall, though the most recent census period suggests some convergence.

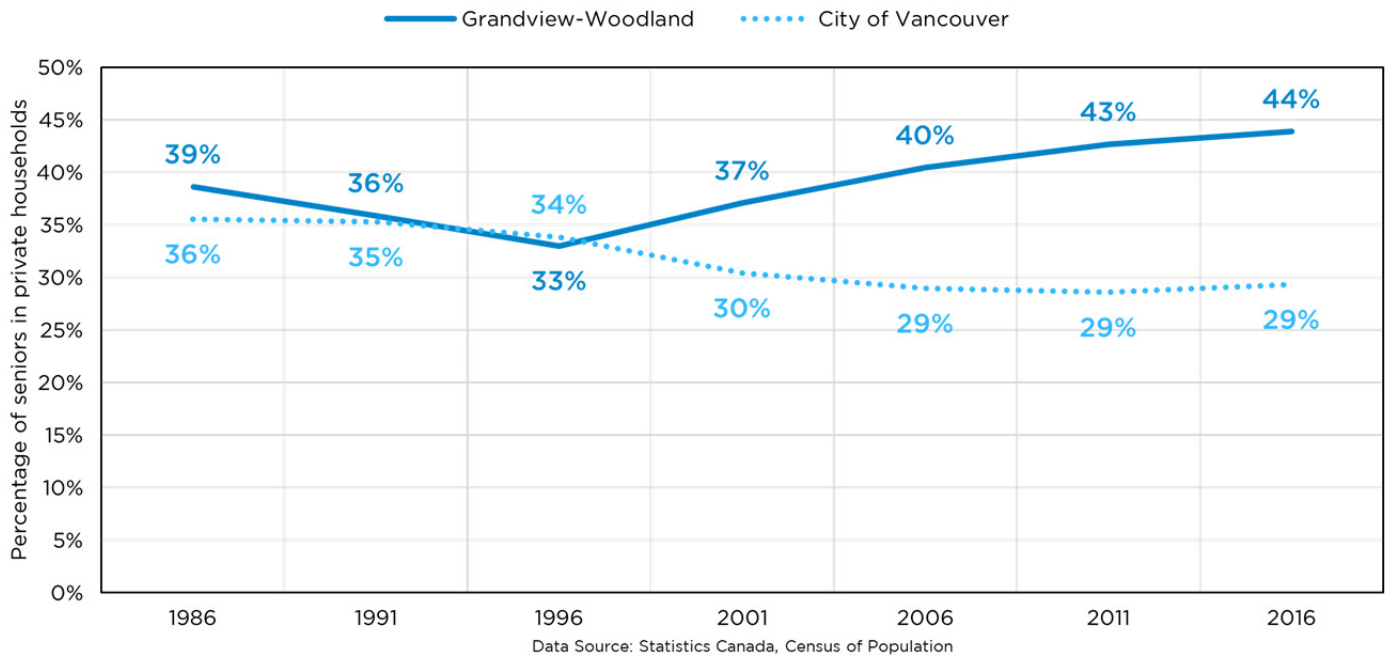
**Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016**



## Senior Households

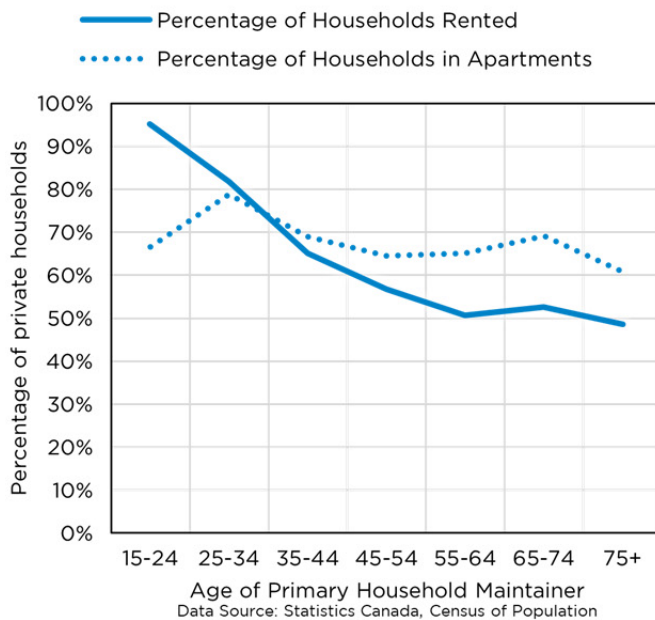
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Seniors in Grandview-Woodland are much more likely to live alone than they are in the city overall, with the rate notably increasing since 1996.

**Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016**

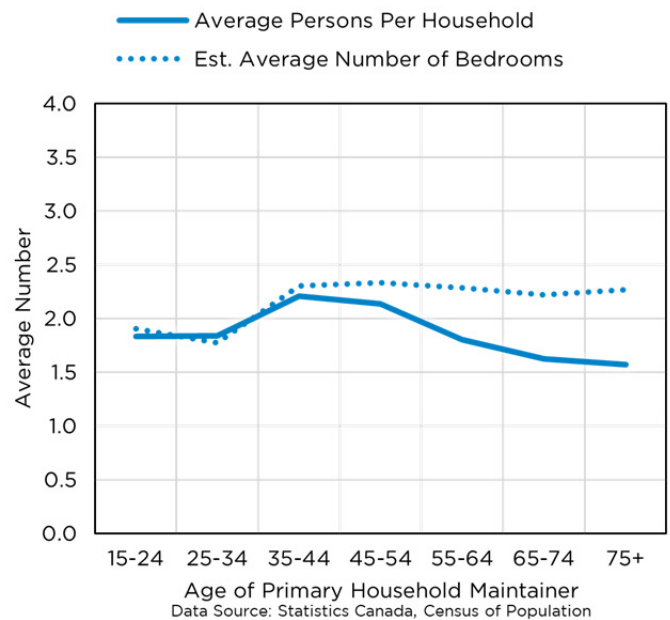


In 2016, about half of senior-led households in Grandview-Woodland were rented, and about two-thirds of senior-led households were in apartments. Seniors and older adults are more likely to live in housing with a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants than other age groups.<sup>6</sup>

**Grandview-Woodland: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016**



**Grandview-Woodland: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**

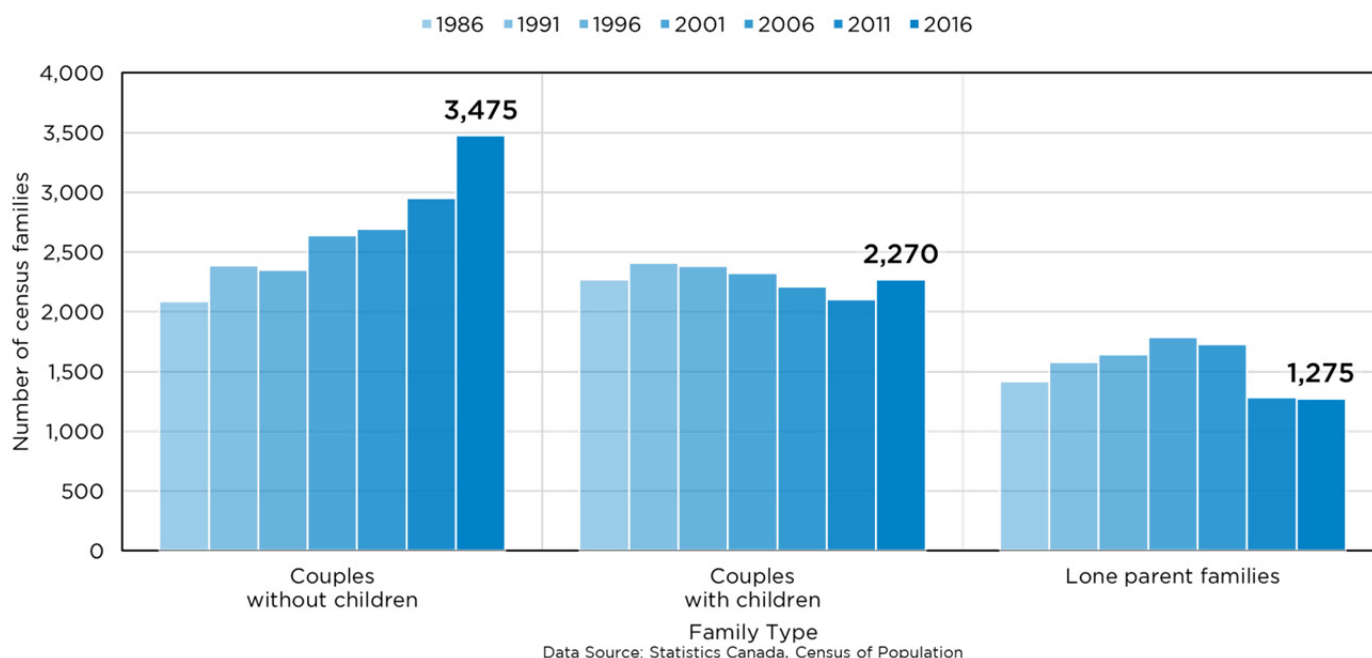




## Family Types

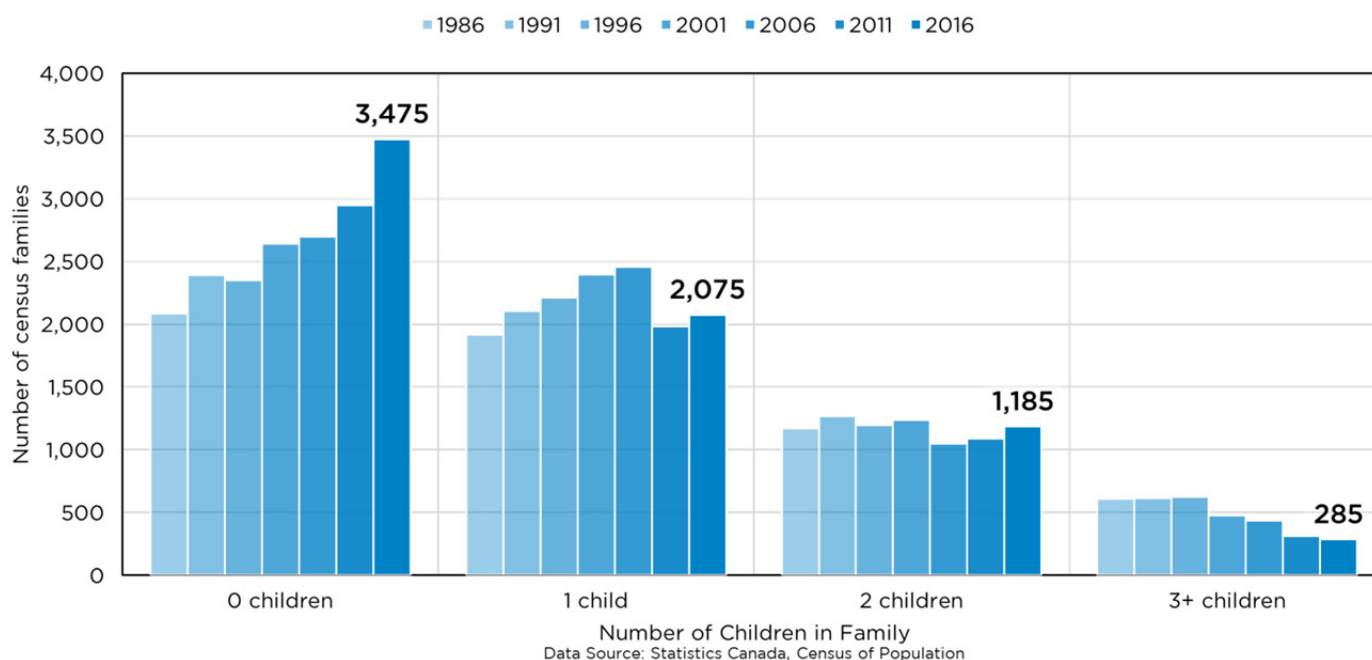
In Grandview-Woodland, the number of childless families<sup>7</sup> has grown steadily over time. The number of families with children has generally been declining over time, except for an increase in two-parent families counted between 2011 and 2016. The number of lone parent-led families in the neighbourhood saw a large reduction in 2011 and 2016.

**Grandview-Woodland: Families by Type 1986-2016**



Families generally have fewer children in them. In Grandview-Woodland, 59% of families with children now have only one child at home.

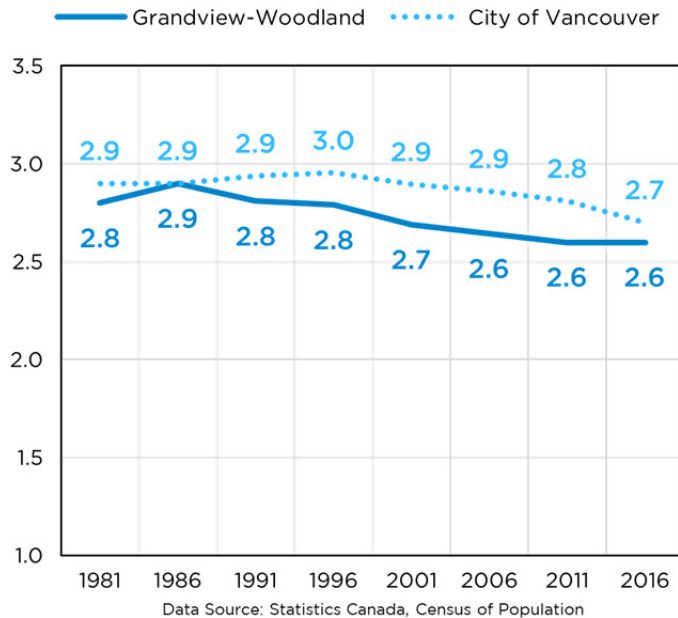
**Grandview-Woodland: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



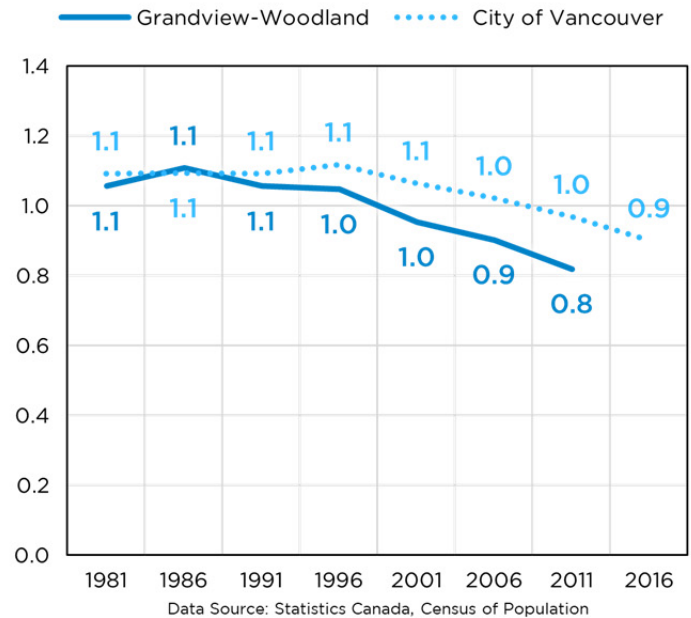
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Grandview-Woodland contains 2.6 persons and has 0.8 children at home,<sup>8</sup> both smaller than the city-wide average and declining over time.

**Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016**

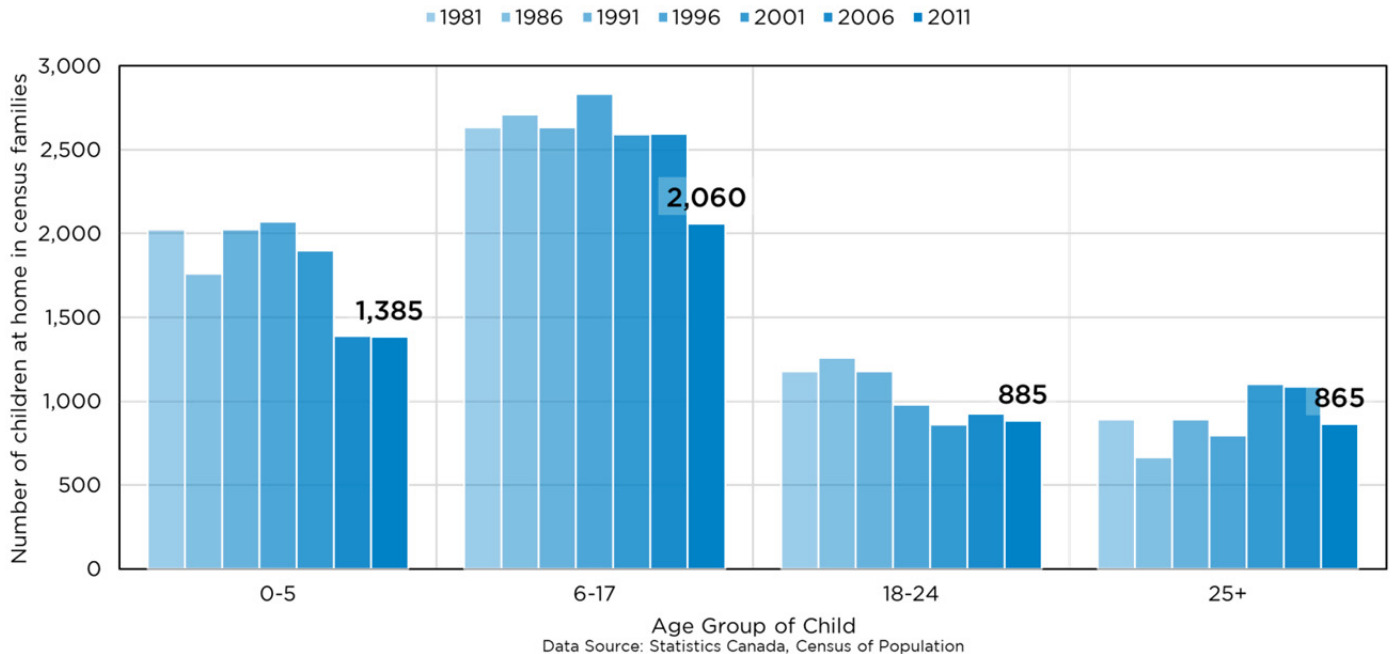


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Grandview-Woodland there are nearly 900 "children" at home who are age 18-24, and a similar number who are 25 or older.

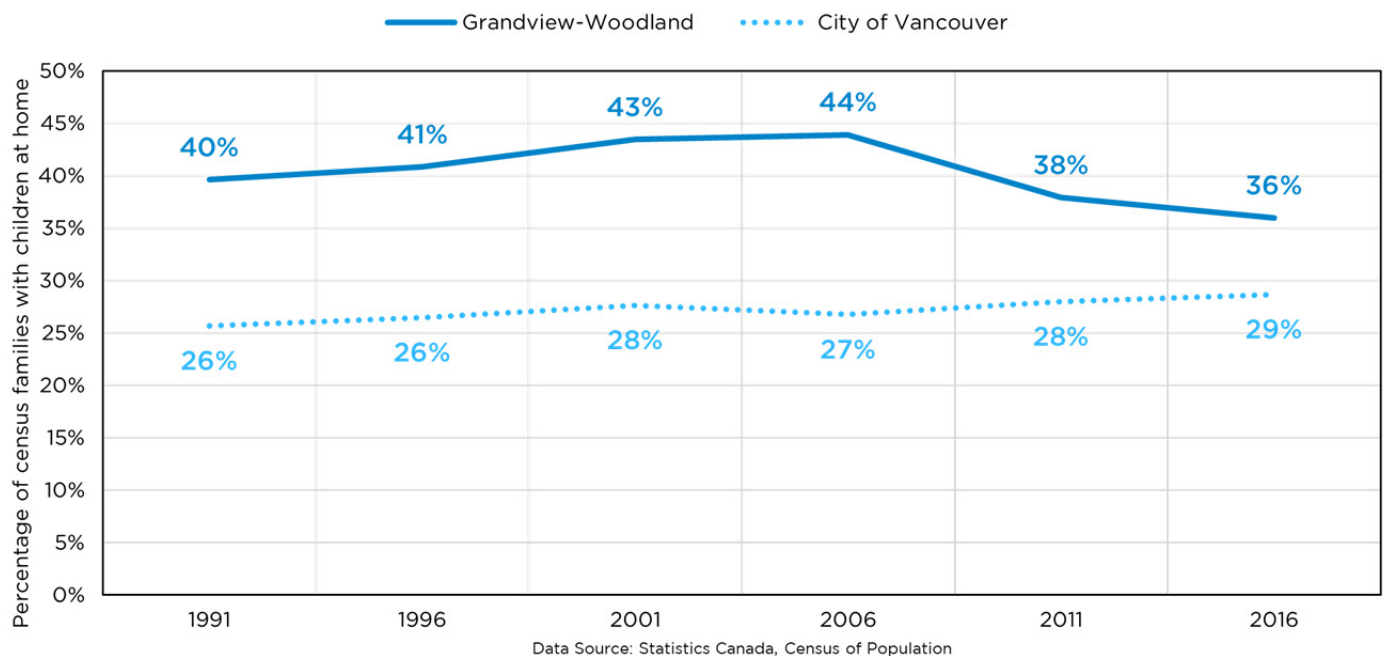
**Grandview-Woodland: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

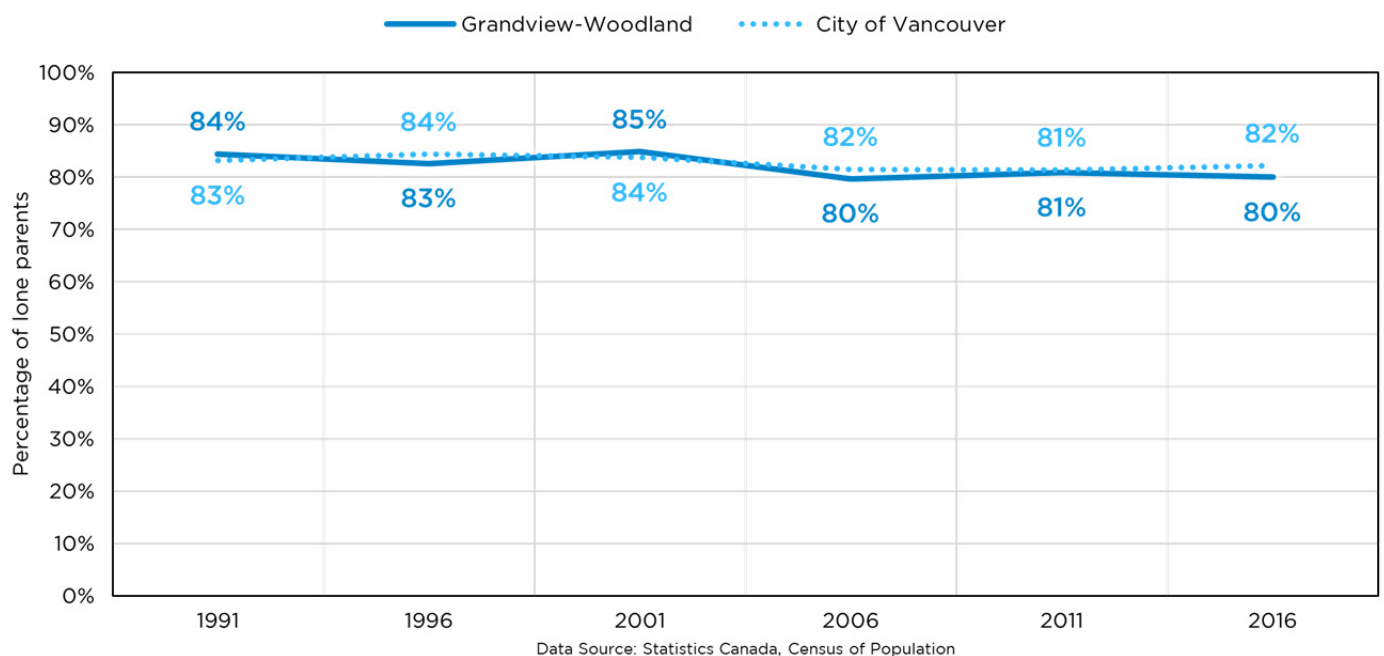
As noted earlier, the number of lone parent-led families in Grandview-Woodland decreased in 2011 and 2016. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 36% of families with children. While this is a higher proportion than the city overall it is a decrease from previous periods in Grandview-Woodland.

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



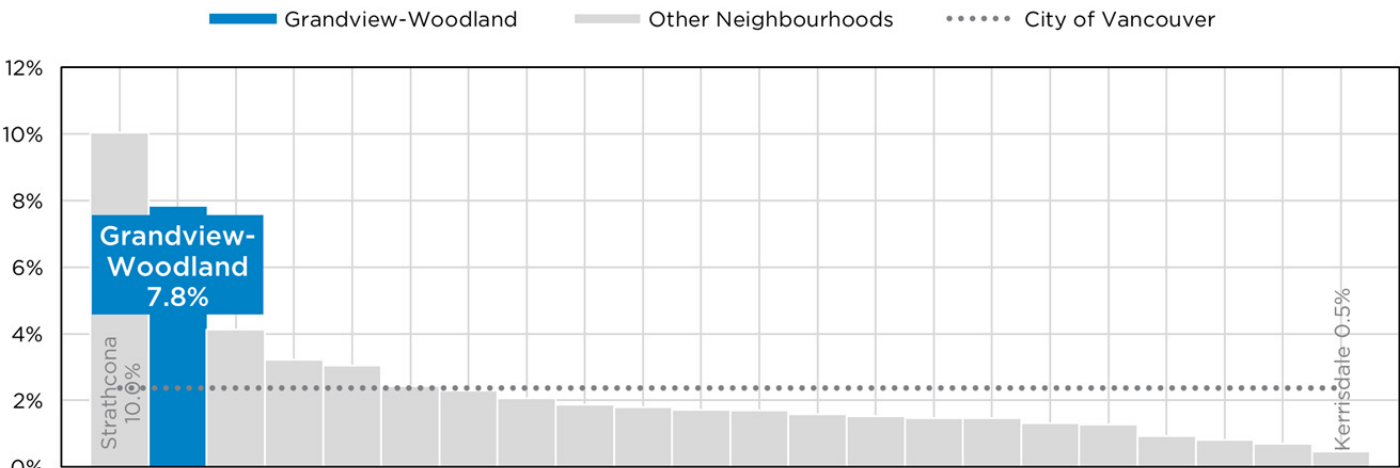
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Grandview-Woodland, 80% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

**Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016**

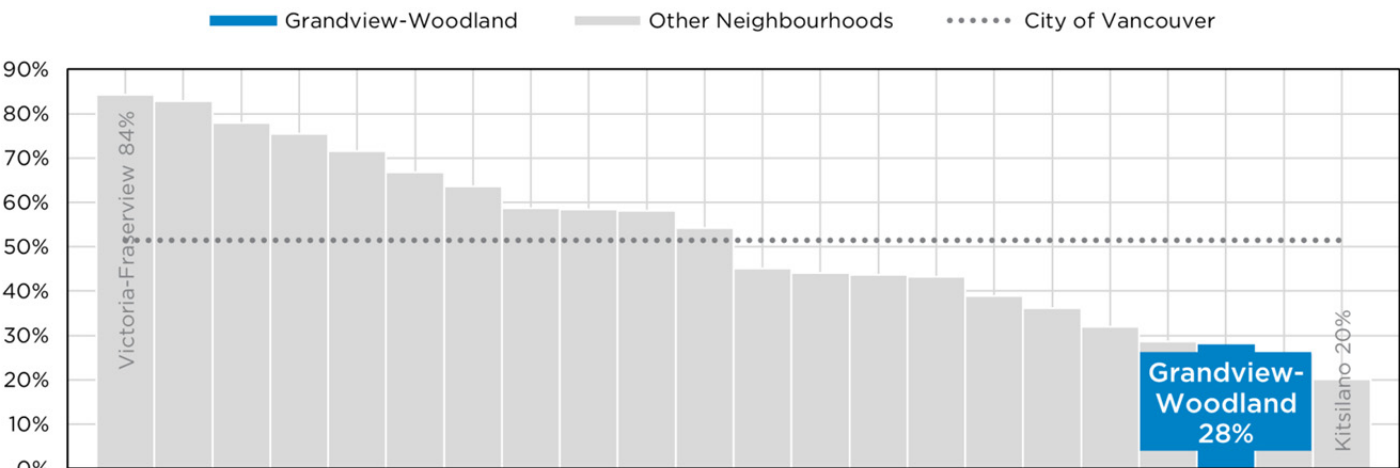


# CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

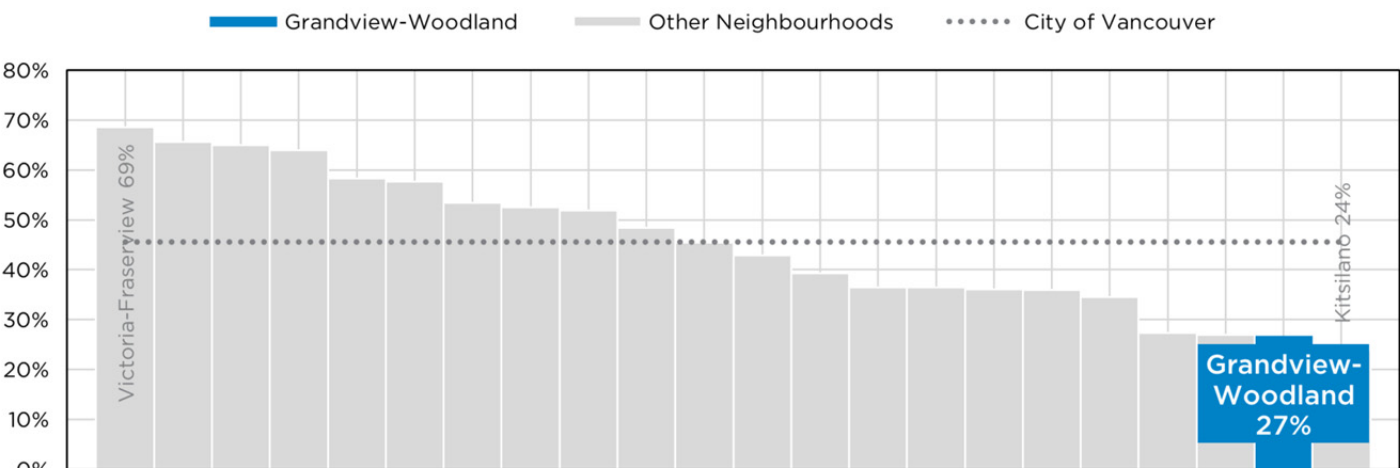
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016



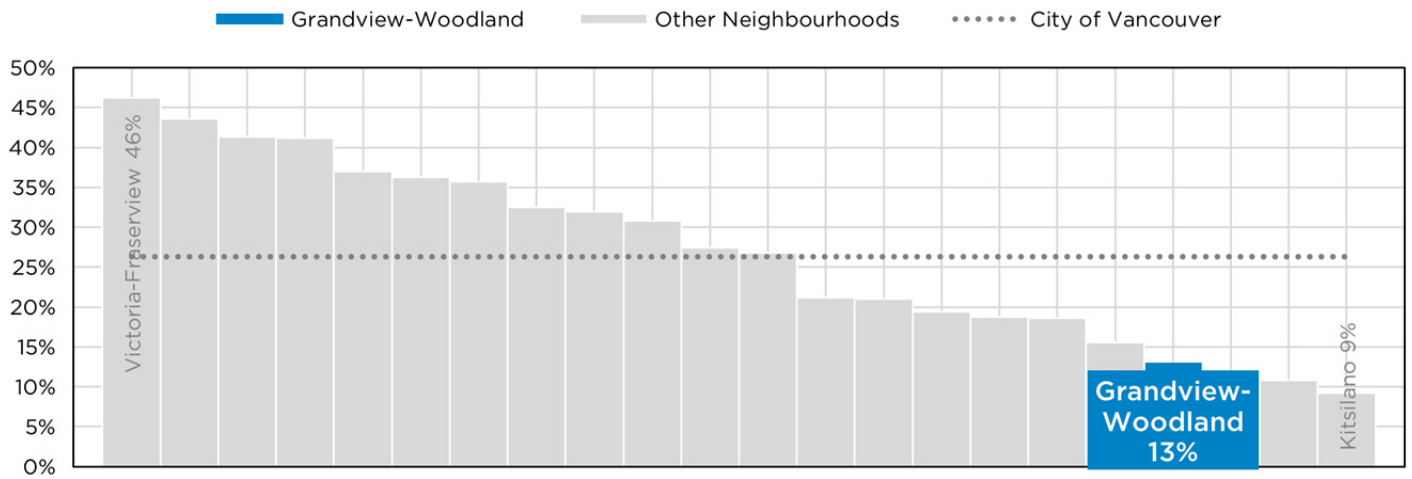
Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016



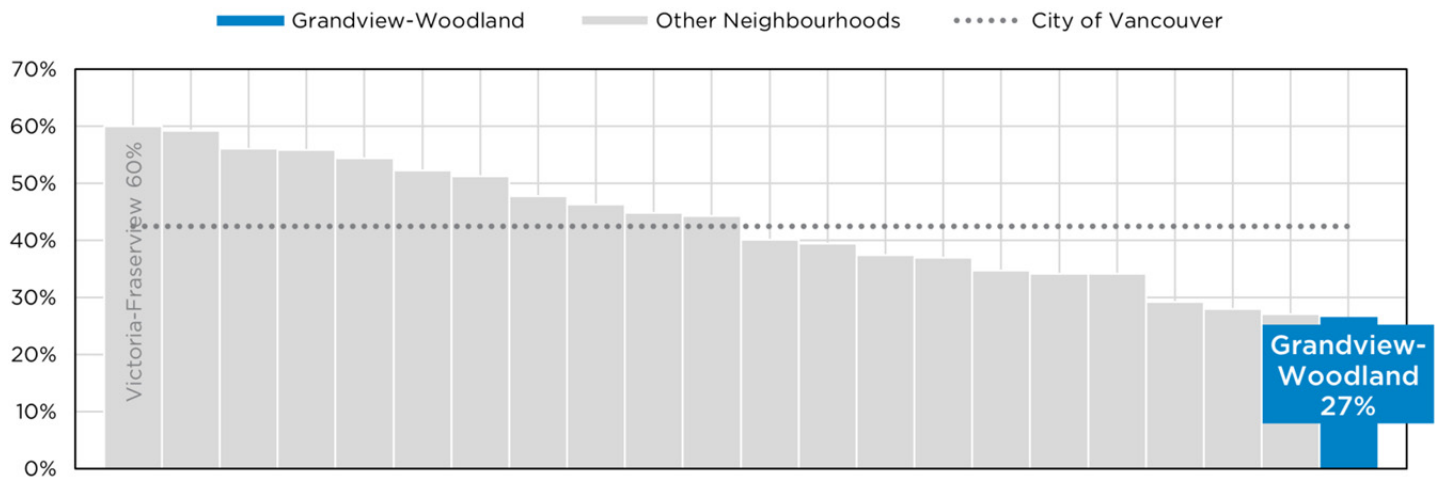


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

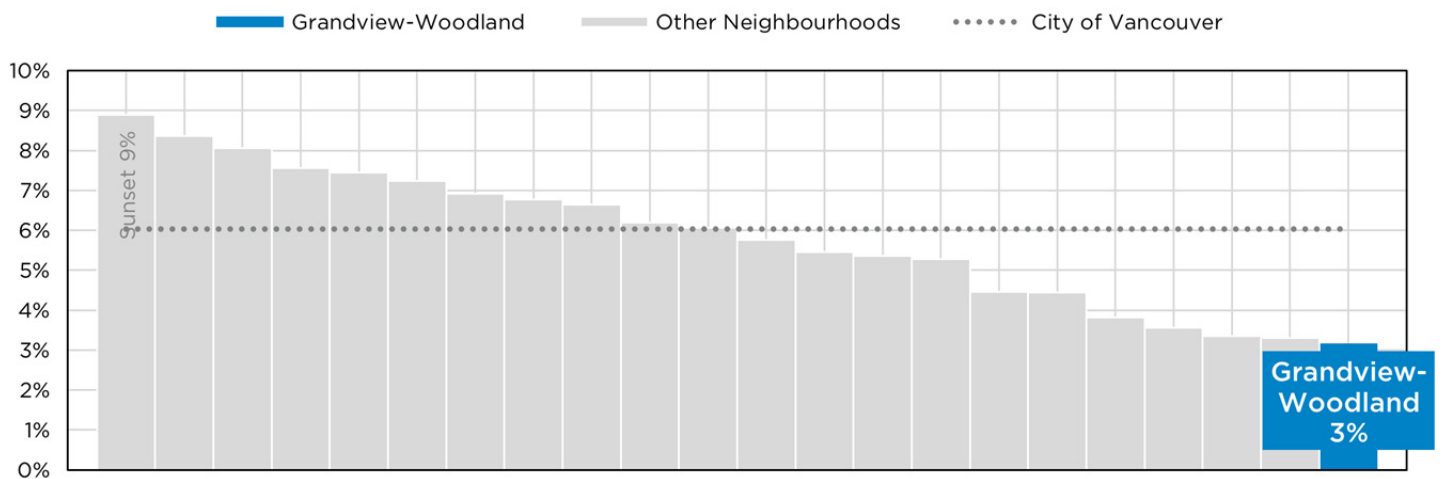
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



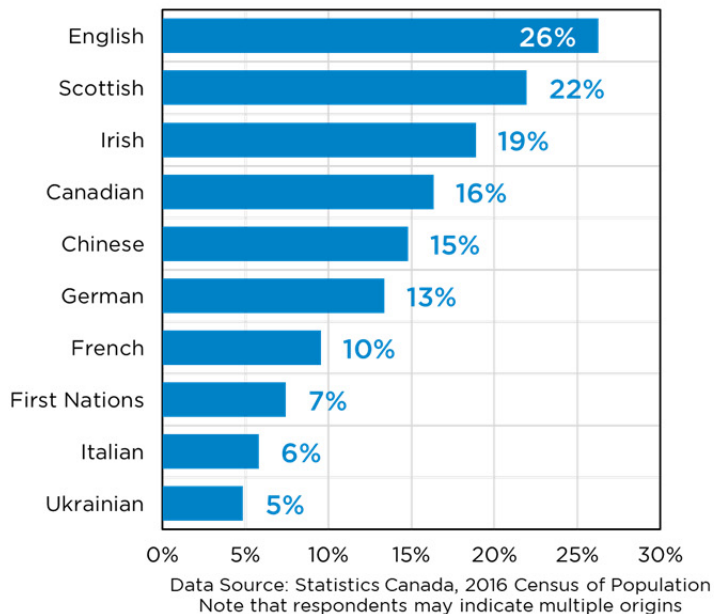
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



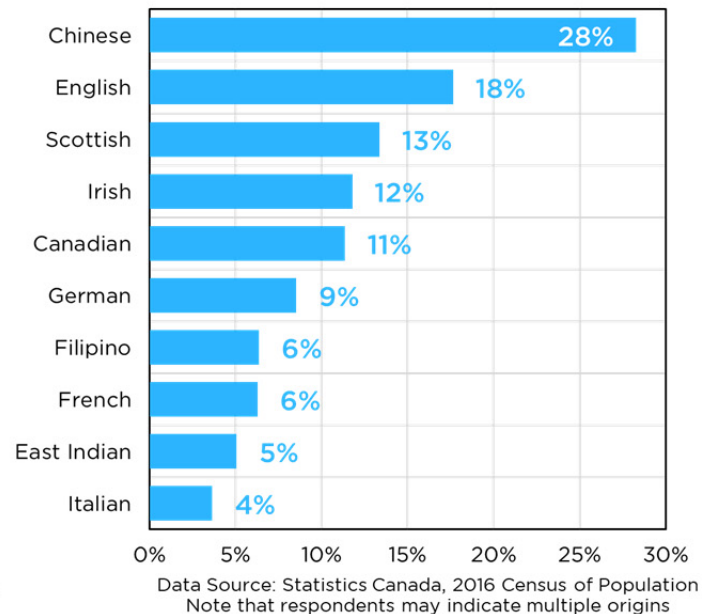
## Cultural Origin and Identity

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.<sup>9</sup>

**Grandview-Woodland: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

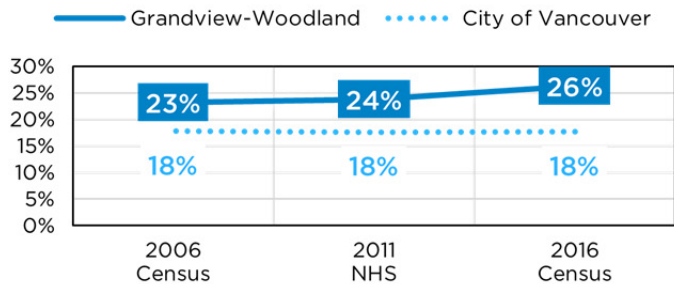


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

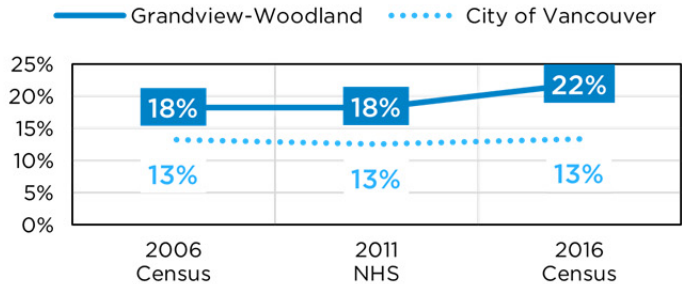


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Grandview-Woodland and across the city for the area's four most commonly reported ethnic origins: English, Scottish, Irish and Canadian. Over time, there is an increase in the rate all four of these categories are identified by Grandview-Woodland residents.

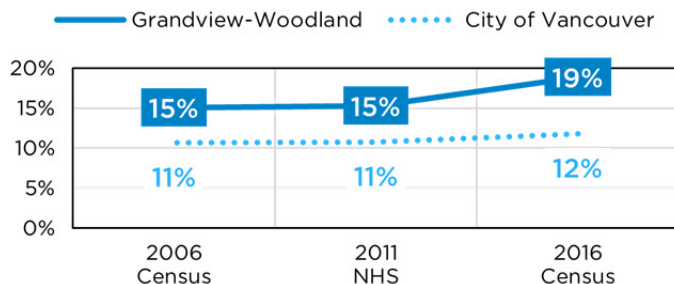
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



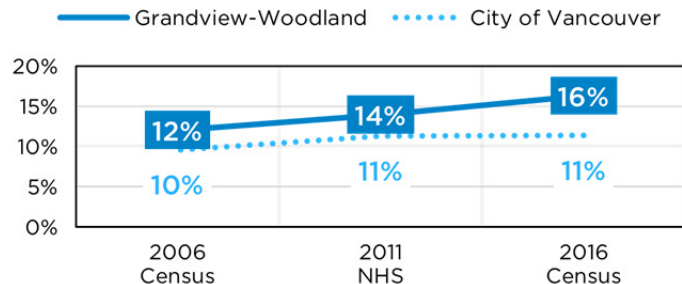
**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



**Irish Origins, 2006-2016**



**Canadian Origins, 2006-2016**



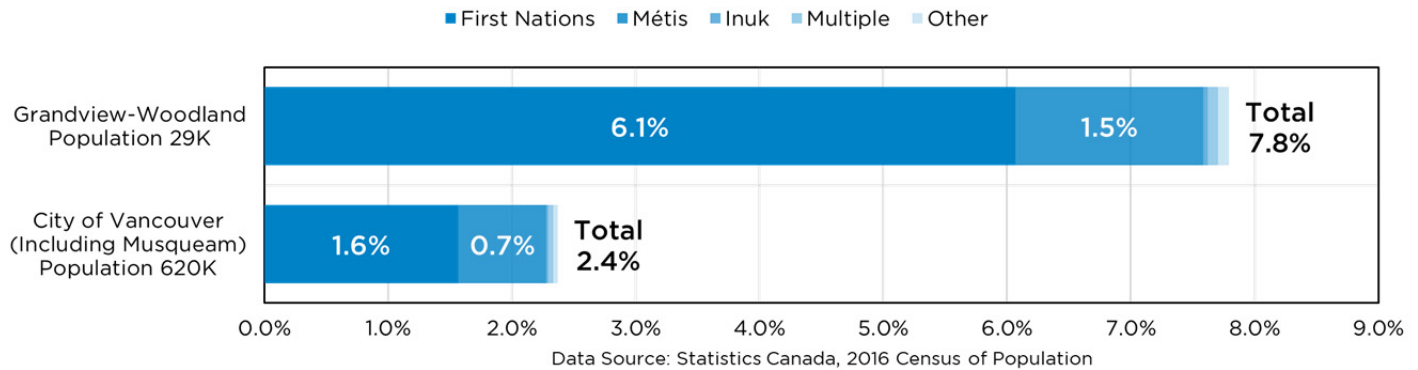
## Indigenous Identity

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 kept by Indigenous communities to fully understand population demographics and trends.

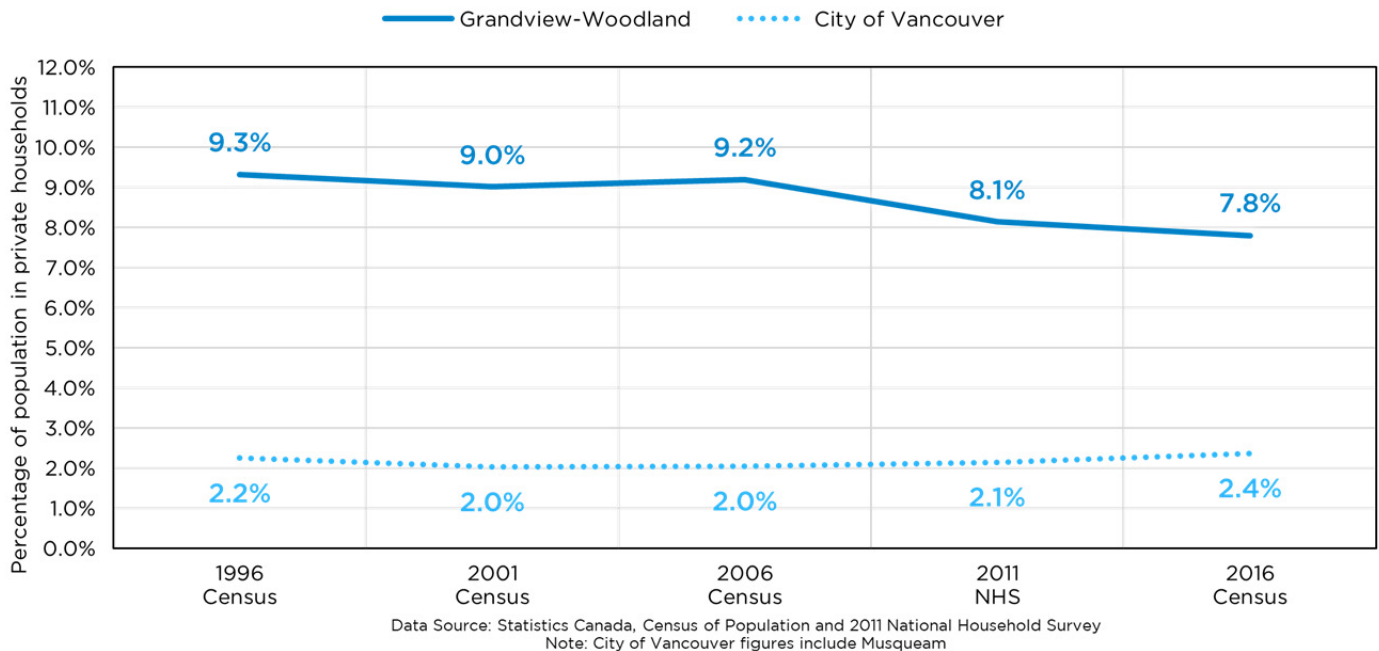
Based on the 2016 census, about 2,300 people—7.8% of Grandview-Woodland's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup>

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Grandview-Woodland has declined as a share of total population since 2006. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood fell by 12% from 2006 to 2016 while the non-Indigenous population increased by 14%.

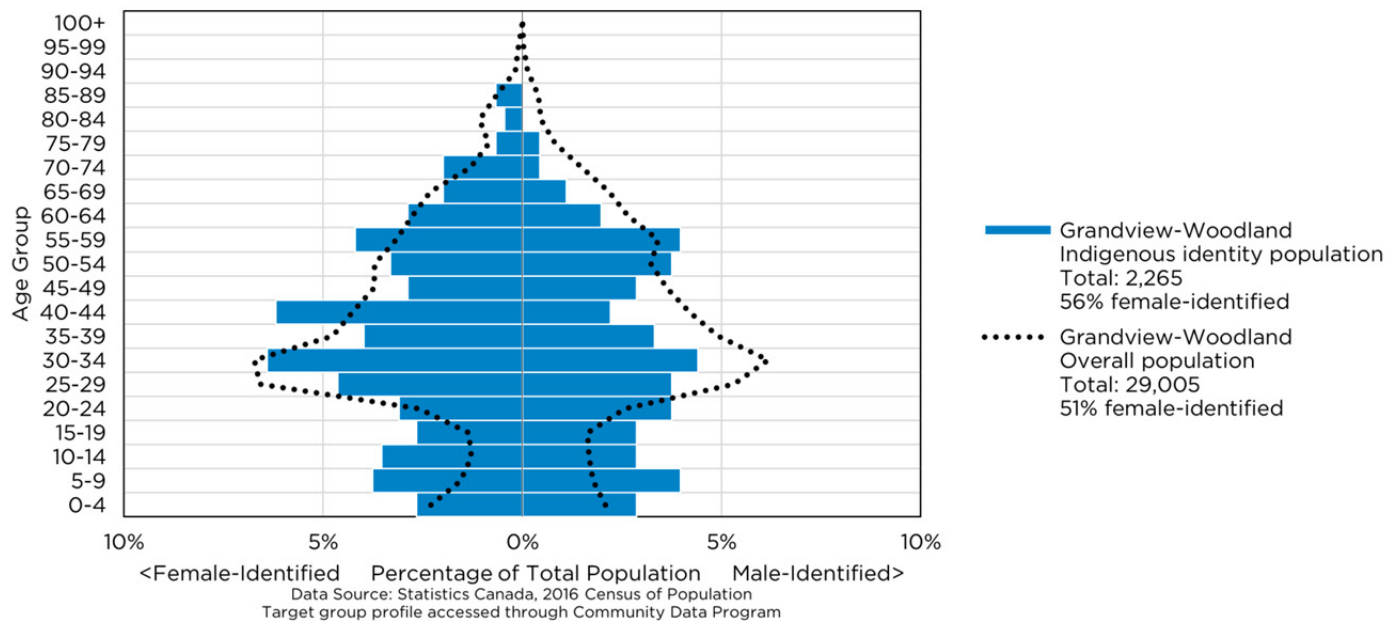
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

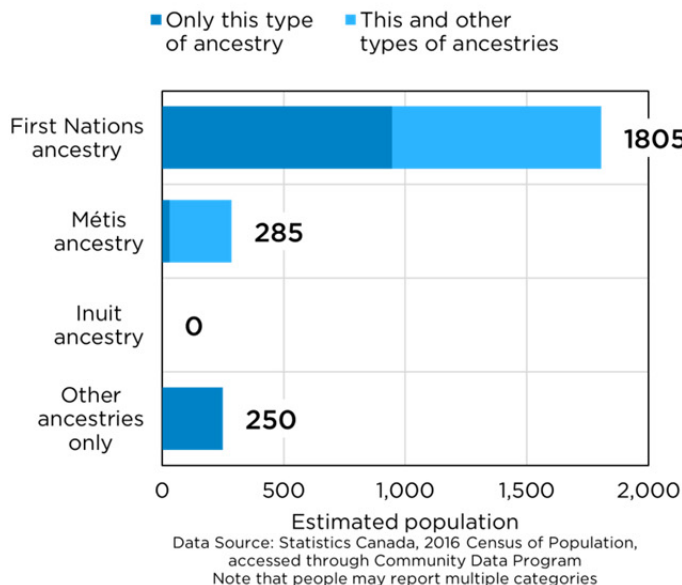
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Grandview-Woodland, the population with Indigenous identity has proportionately more children and youth.

### Grandview-Woodland: Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016

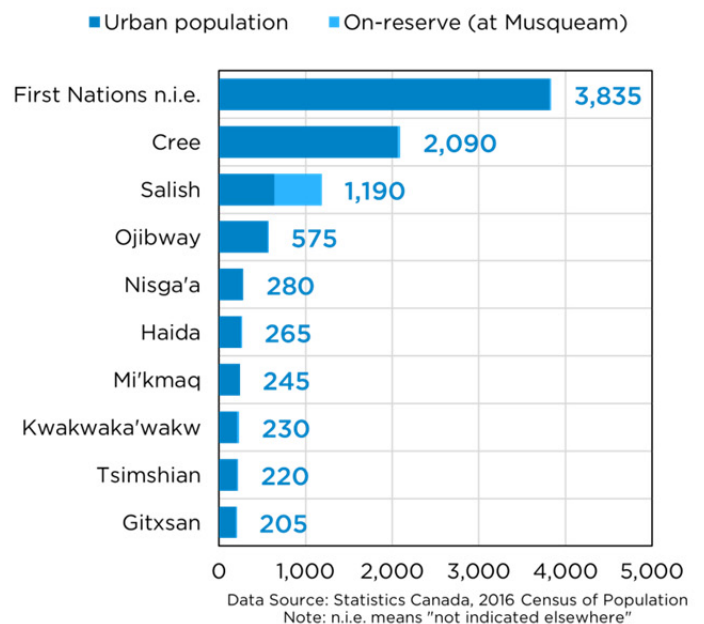


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with many people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Grandview-Woodland also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific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

### Grandview-Woodland: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



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

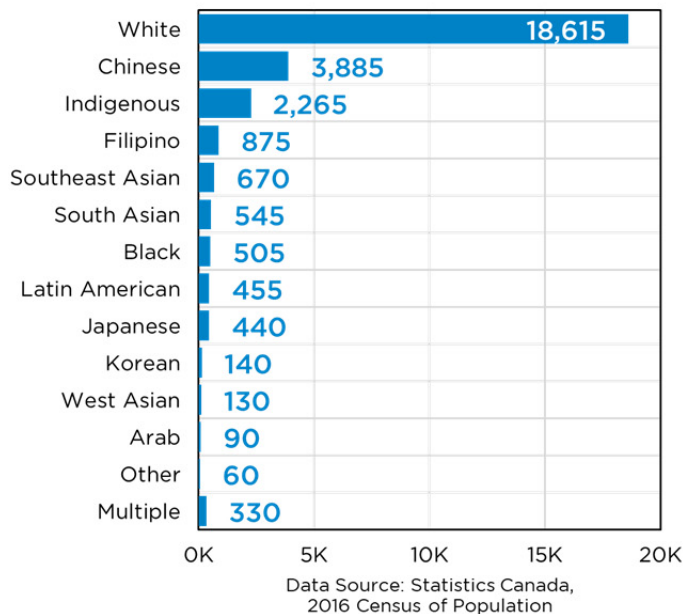




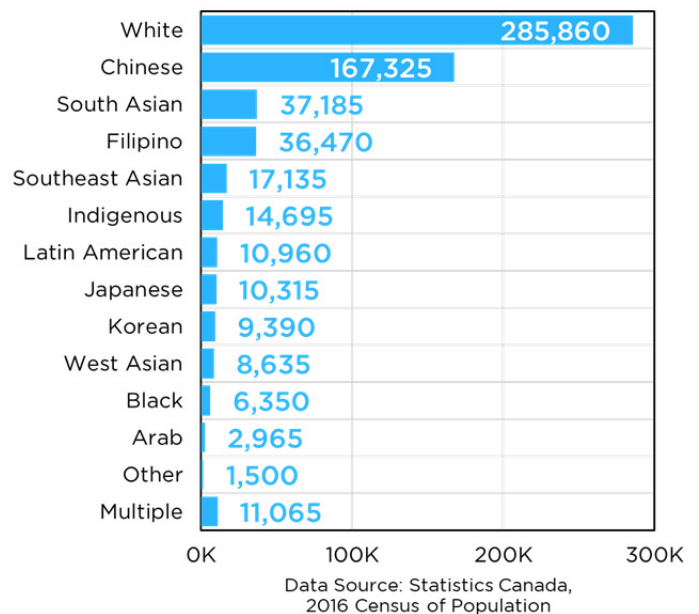
## Racial Identity

In Grandview-Woodland, more than 18 thousand residents are identified as white, with nearly four thousand identified as Chinese. About 2,300 have Indigenous identity.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Population Groups, 2016**

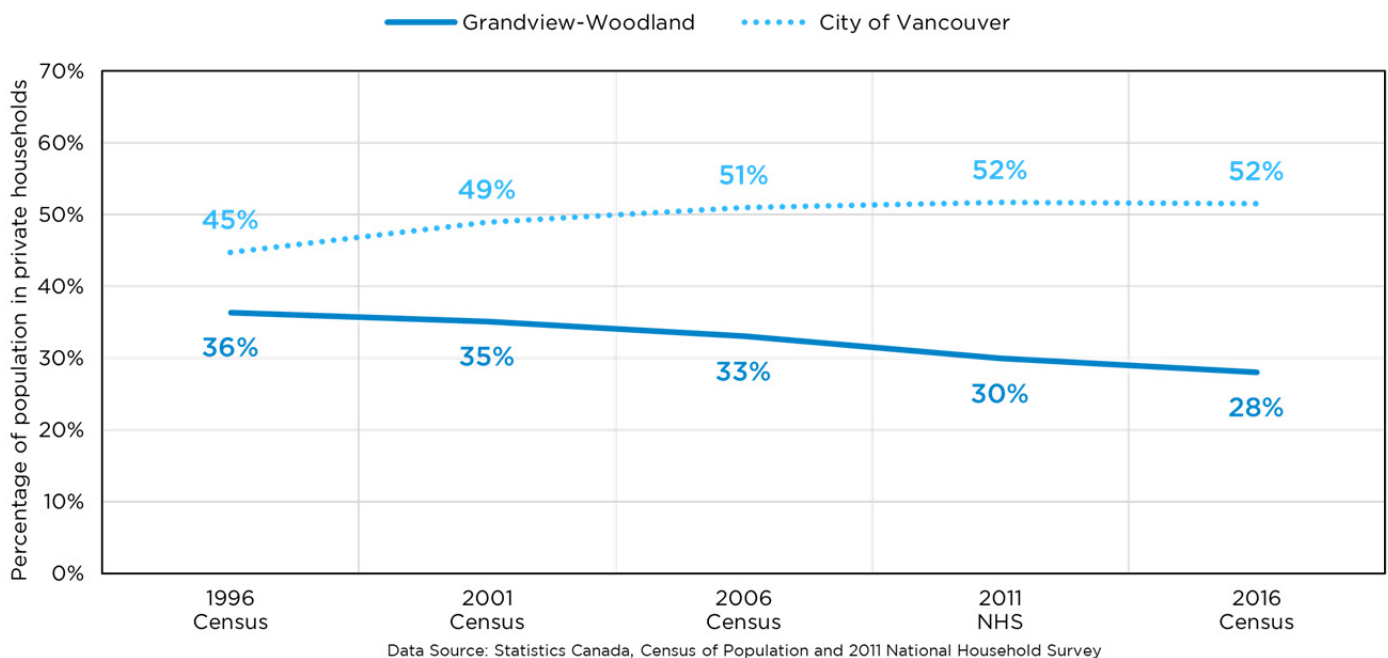


**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



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 28% of the population of Grandview-Woodland are members of a visible minority group, a proportionally smaller population than the city overall and one that is declining over time.

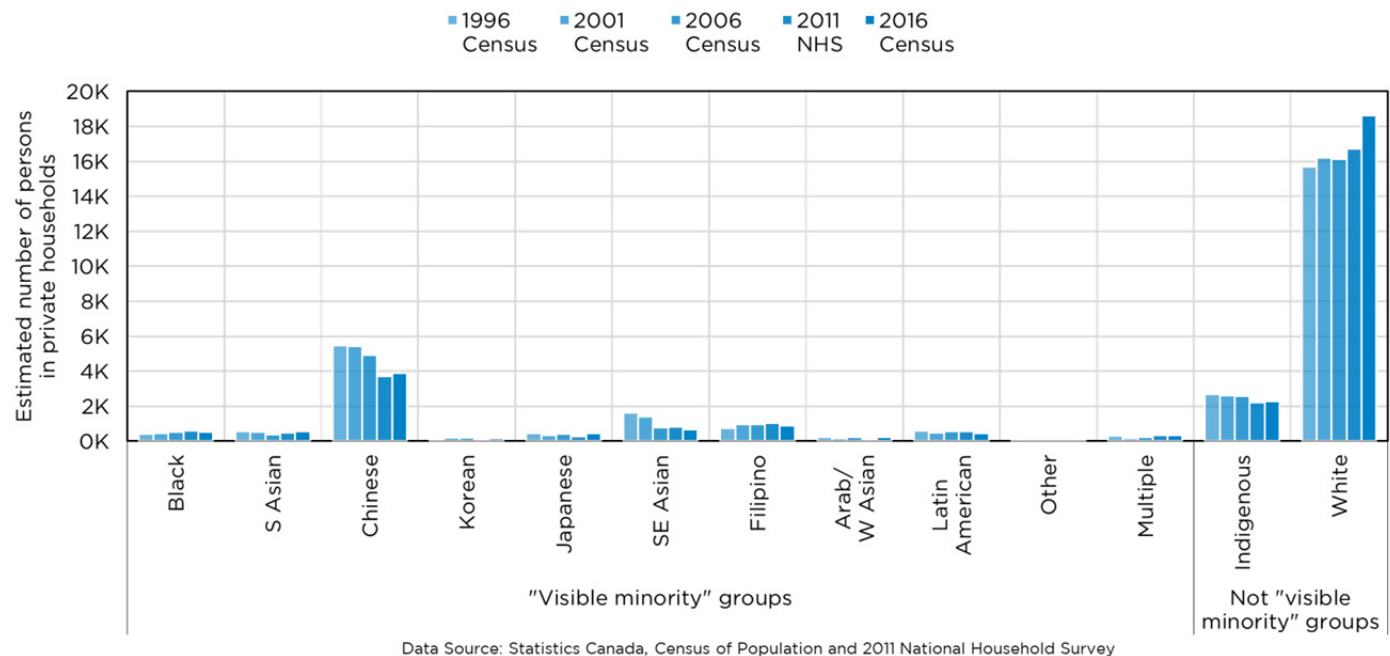
**Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016**



# Trends in Racialized Populations

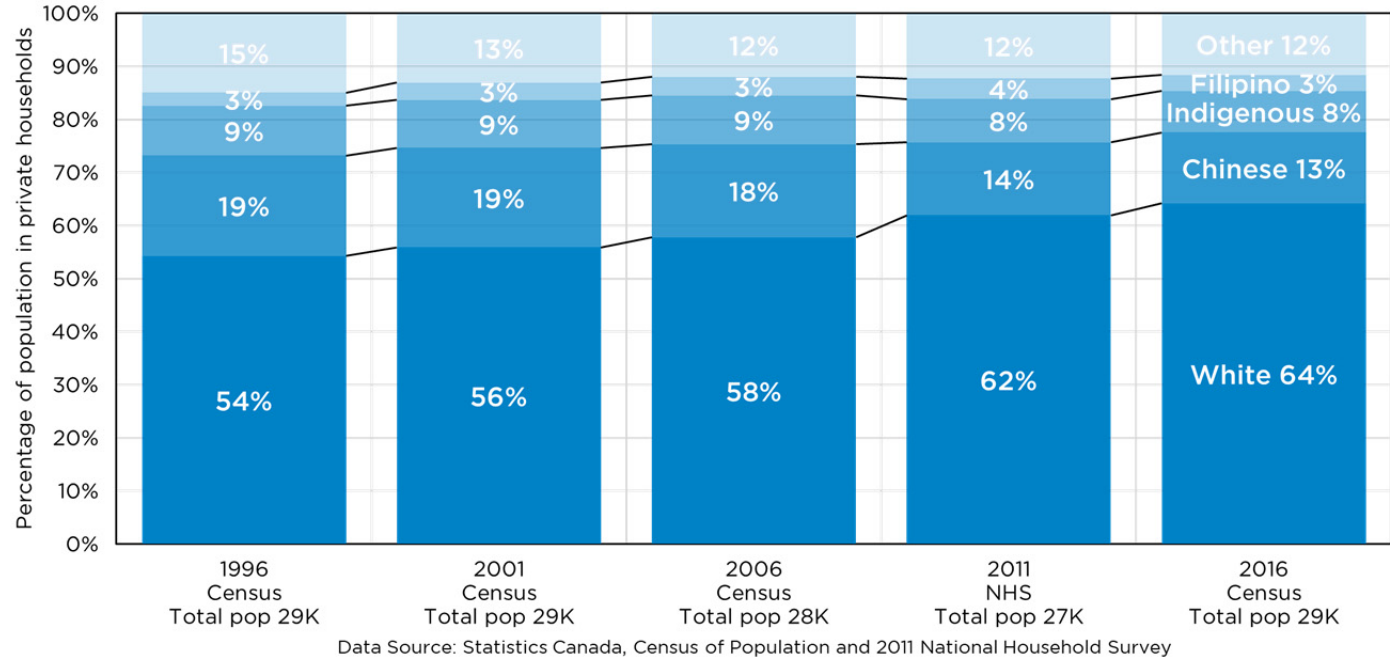
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in Grandview-Woodland over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories.

Grandview-Woodland: Population Groups 1996-2016



The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Grandview-Woodland, as a percentage of total population.

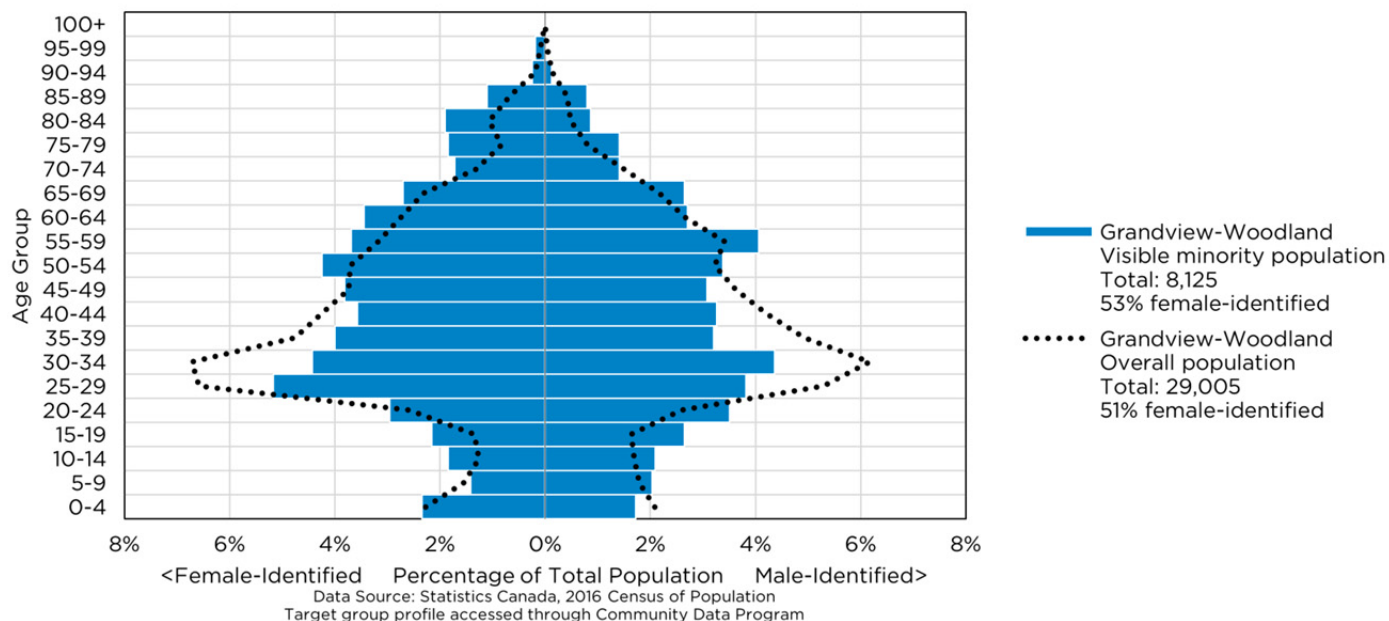
Grandview-Woodland: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

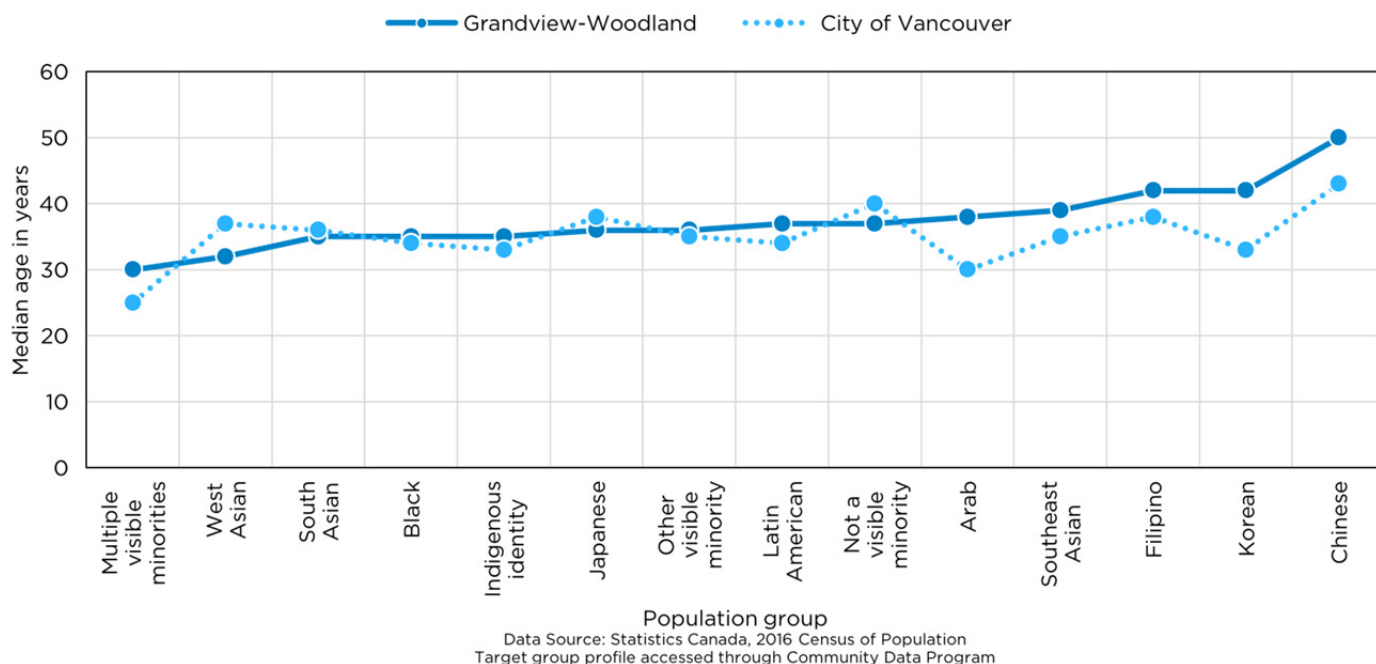
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Grandview-Woodland tends to be a bit older than the overall population, with age groups 50 and older making up a larger share of the population in visible minority groups.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Grandview-Woodland is highest among Chinese residents, and lowest among people identifying with multiple visible minority groups. Many racialized groups in Grandview-Woodland have an older median age than across the city.

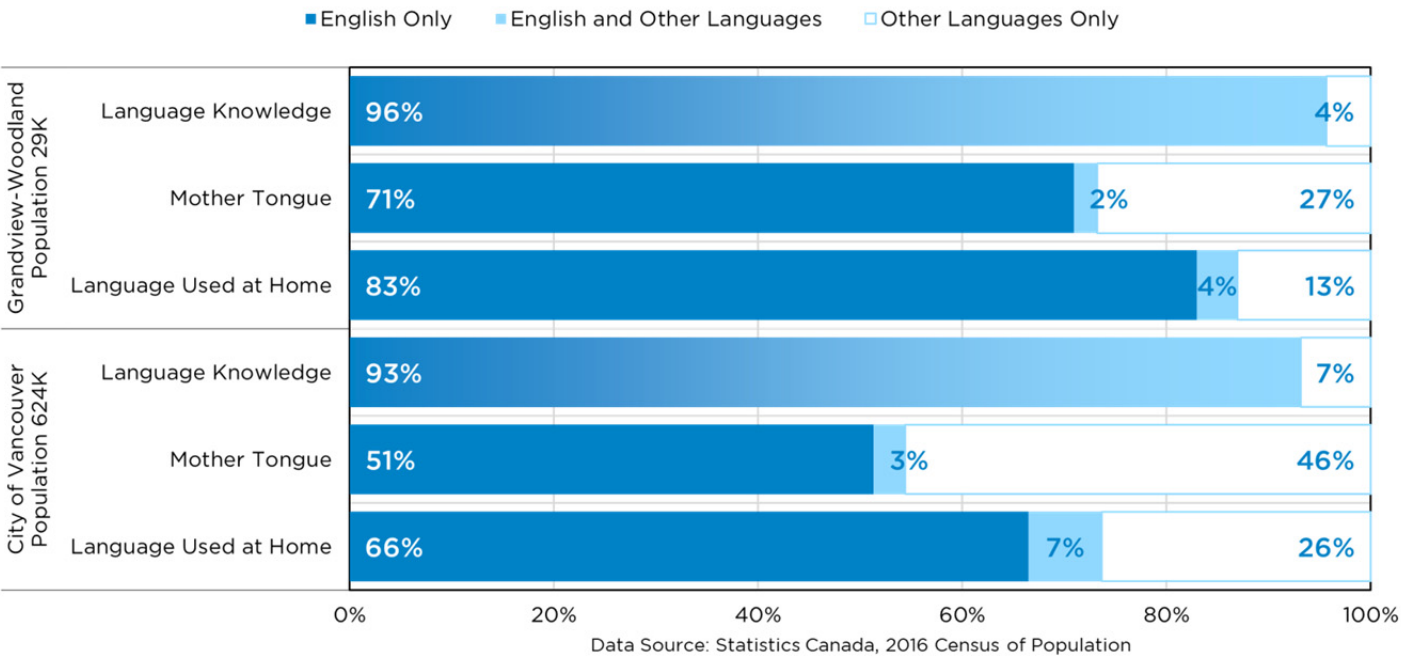
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



# Language Summary

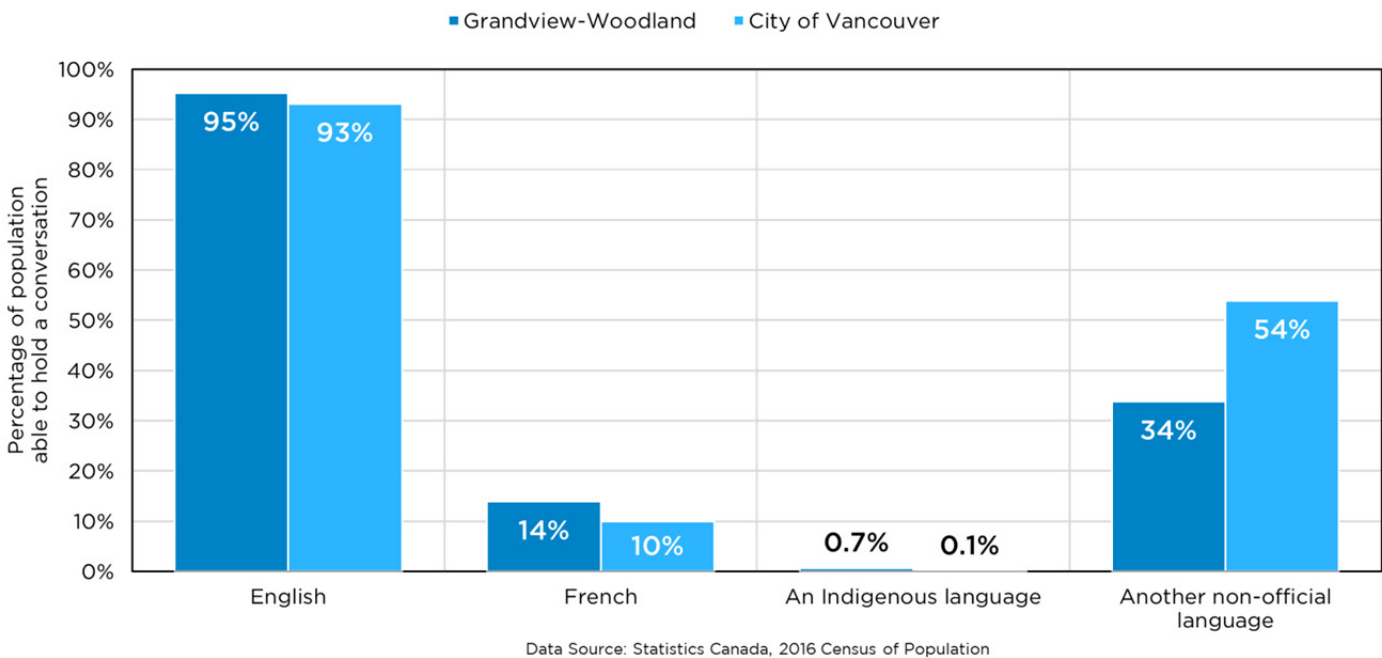
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Grandview-Woodland has a smaller proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Grandview-Woodland has a larger share of its population with knowledge of English and French and a smaller proportion with non-official language knowledge. About 0.7% of the neighborhood’s population can speak an Indigenous language, a higher rate than the city overall.

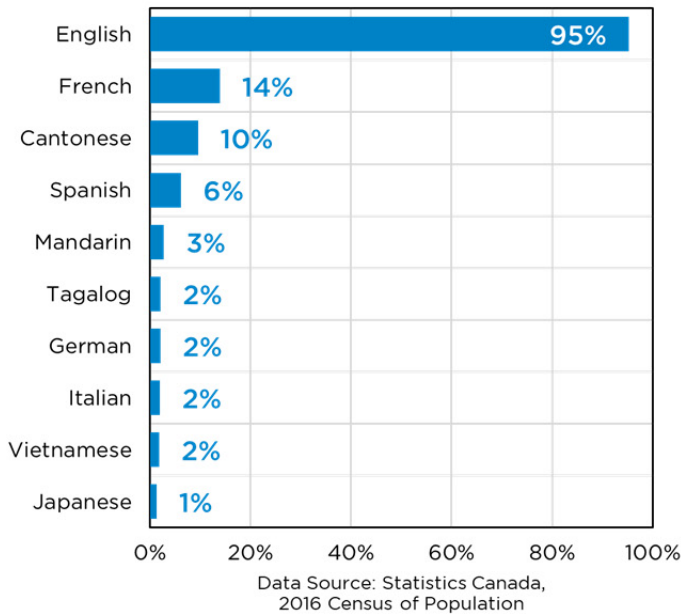
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



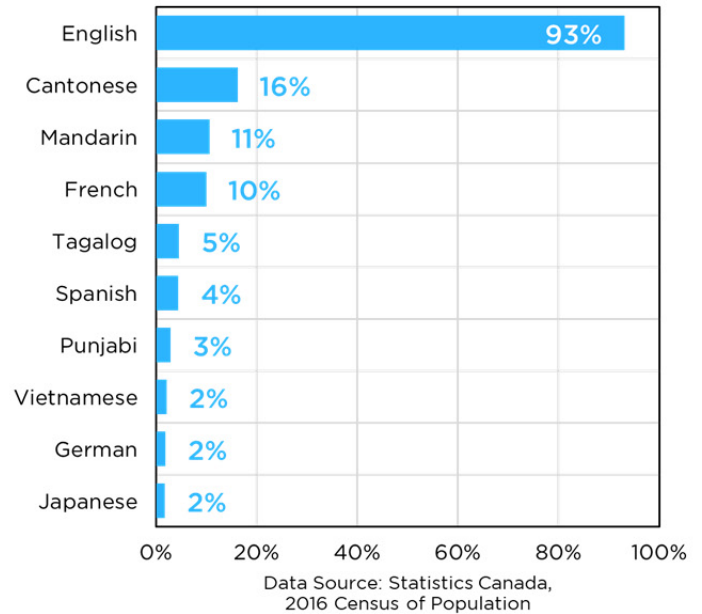
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that about 10% of Grandview-Woodland residents can speak Cantonese, 6% can speak Spanish and 3% can speak Mandarin.

**Grandview-Woodland: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

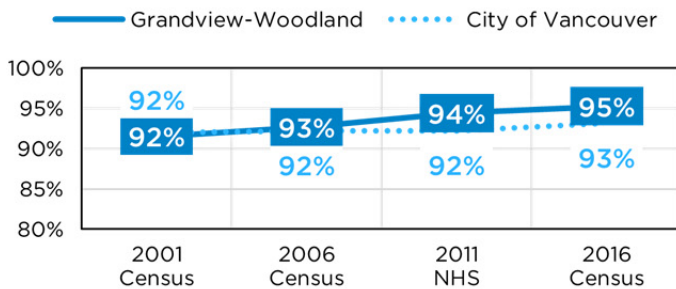


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

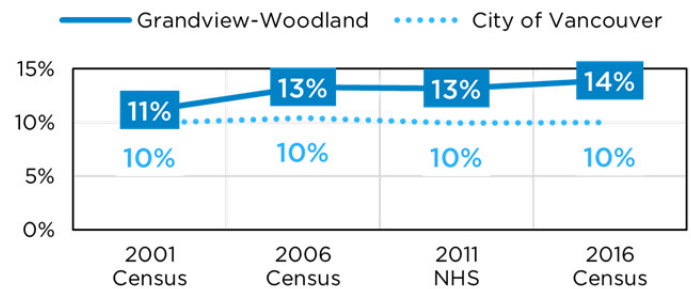


Over time,<sup>11</sup> Grandview-Woodland residents are more likely to be able to speak English and French.

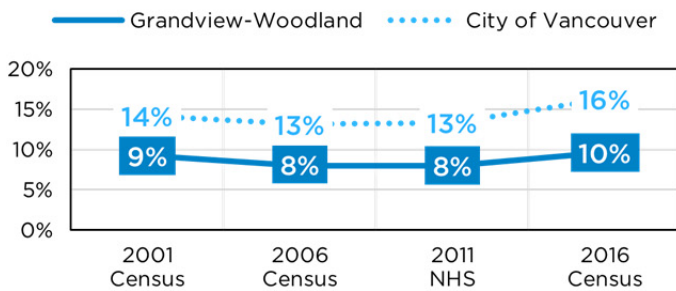
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



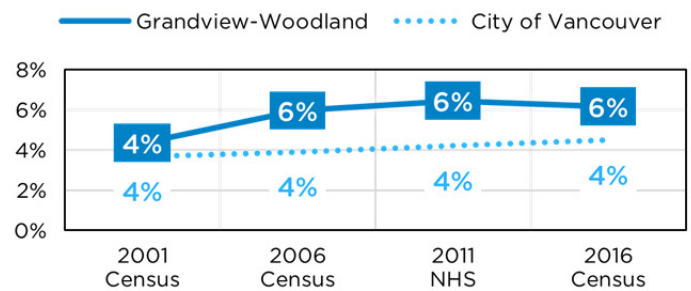
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Spanish Knowledge, 2001-2016**

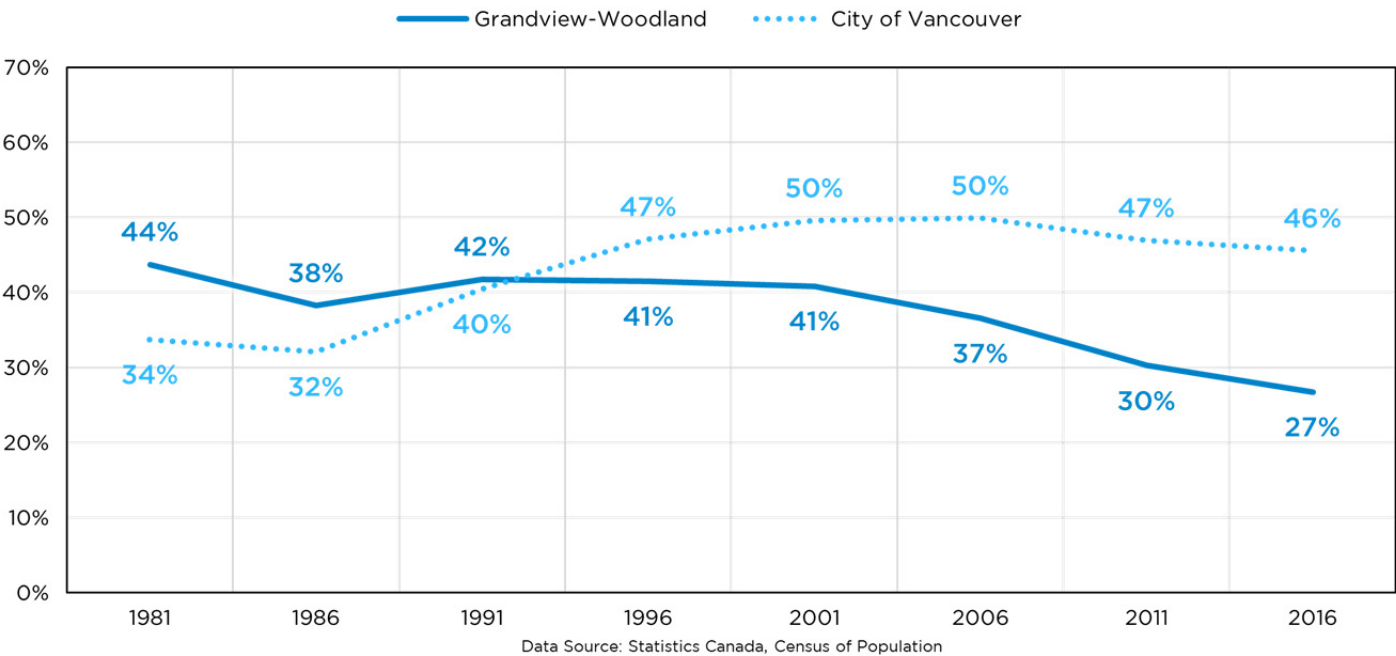




# Mother Tongue

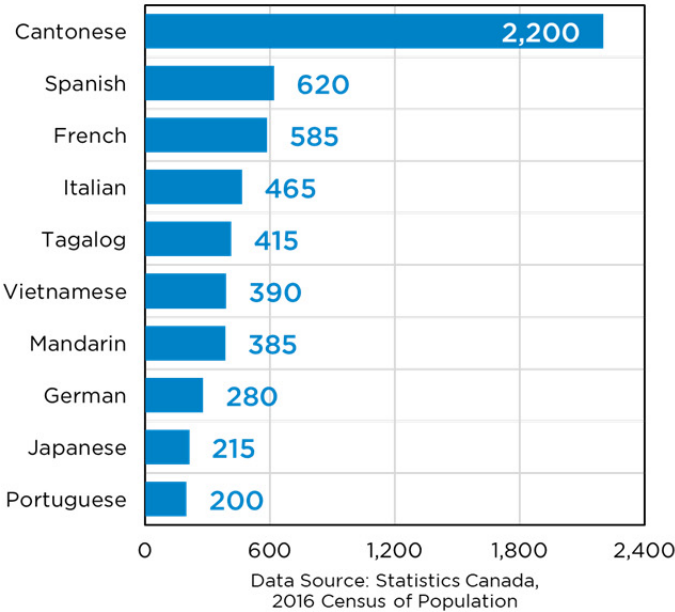
About one in four Grandview-Woodland residents have a non-English first language. This proportion is lower than for the city overall. The rate in Grandview-Woodland has consistently declined since the 1990s.

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

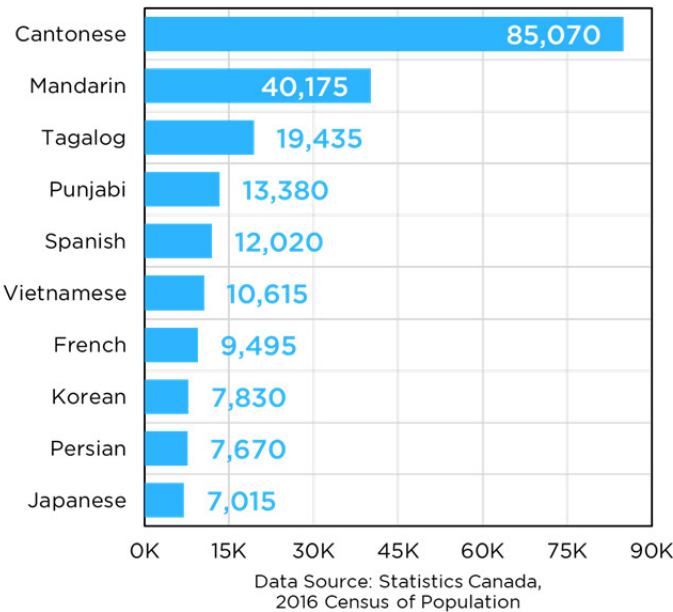


Cantonese, Spanish, French and Italian are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Grandview-Woodland.

Grandview-Woodland: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



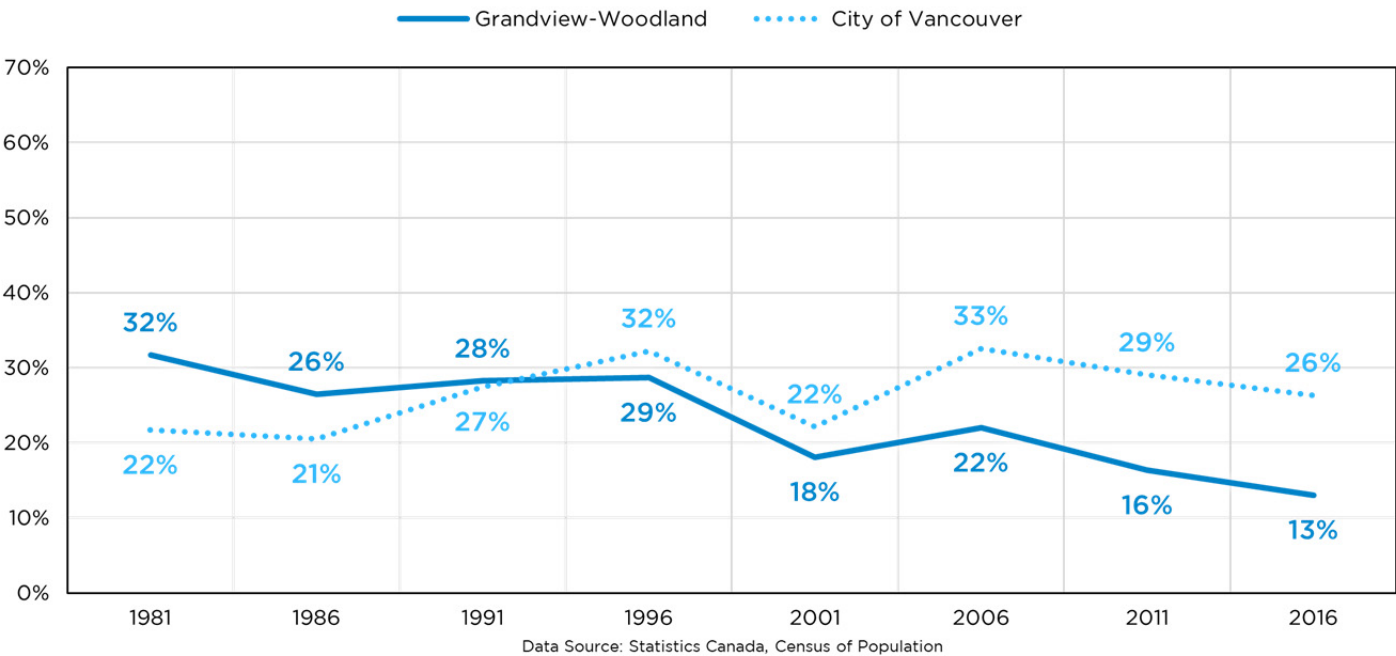
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

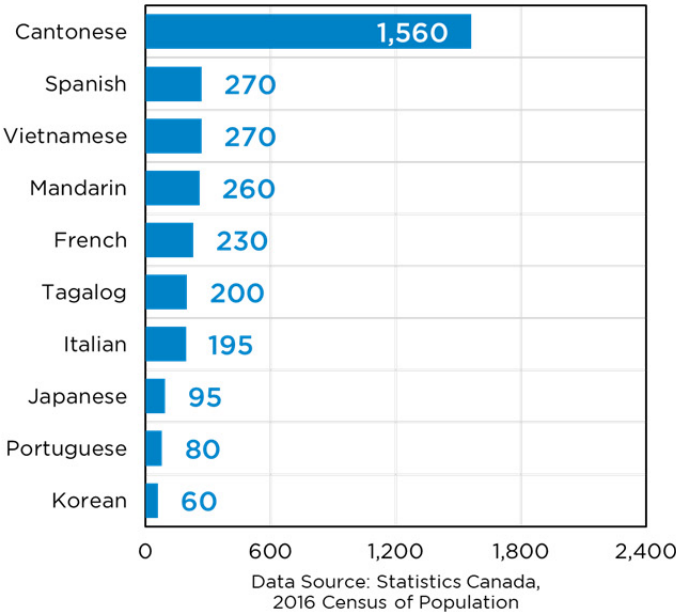
About 13% of Grandview-Woodland residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has declined since the 1990s, and is currently half the rate for the city overall.<sup>12</sup>

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

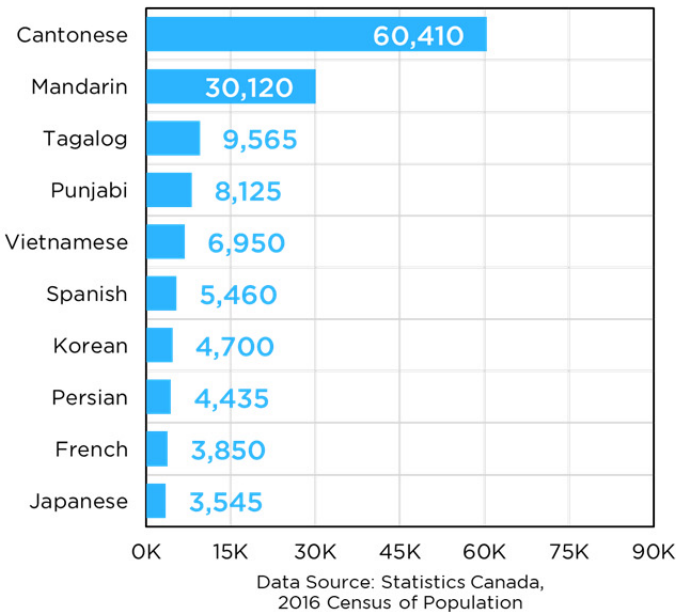


Cantonese is the most commonly used home language other than English in Grandview-Woodland, followed by Spanish, Vietnamese and Mandarin.

Grandview-Woodland: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



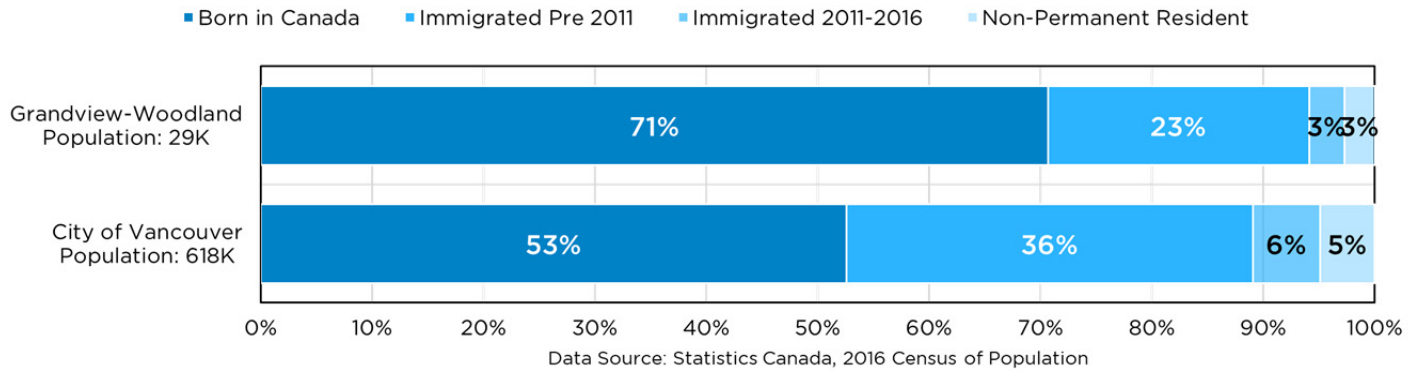
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

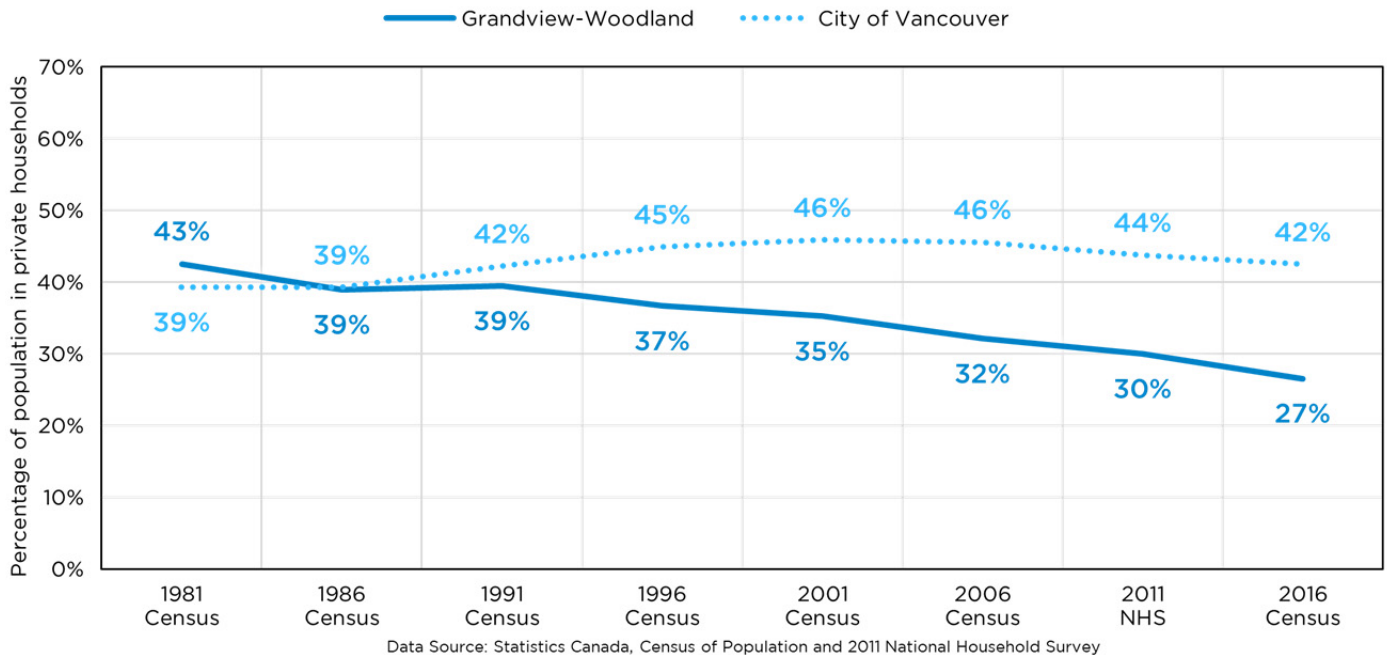
Grandview-Woodland has, proportionally, the smallest immigrant population of any of Vancouver's local areas. As of 2016, 26% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 3% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

### Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Since the 1990s, the percentage of Grandview-Woodland's population that are immigrants has steadily declined. In absolute numbers, Grandview-Woodland has 27% fewer immigrants in 2016 than it did in 1996.

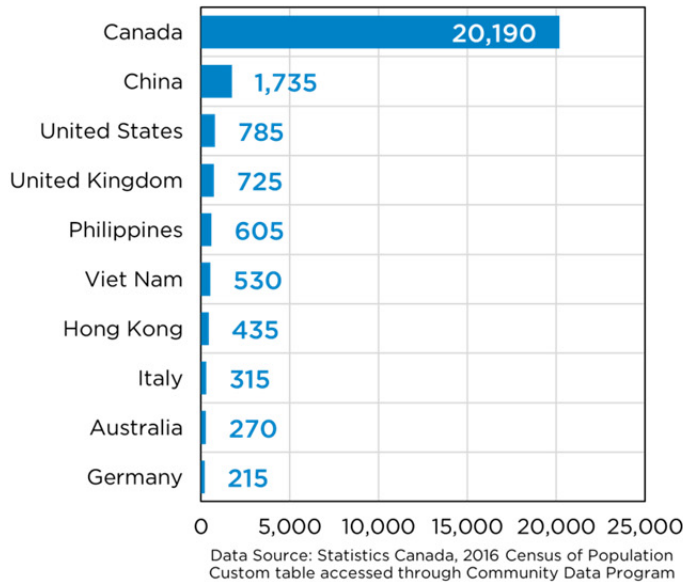
### Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



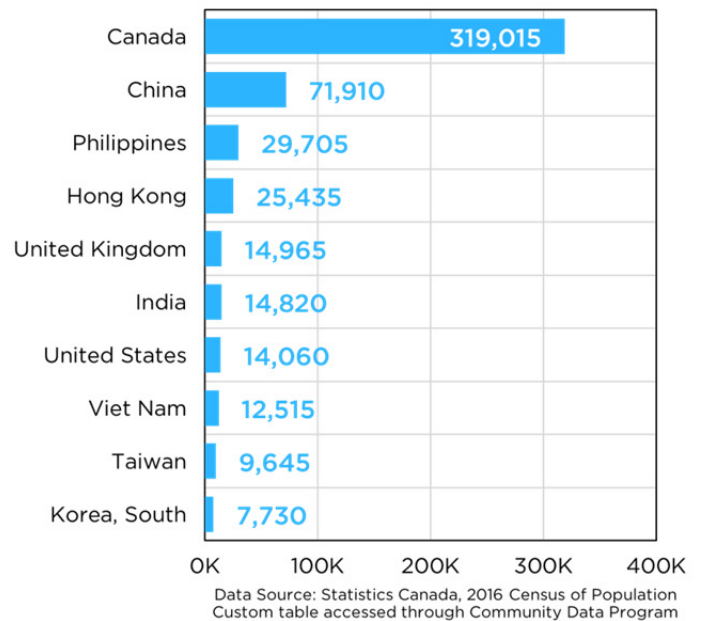
## Places of Birth

About 70% of the population of Grandview-Woodland was born in Canada. The most commonly reported places of birth outside Canada are China, the United States and the United Kingdom

**Grandview-Woodland: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

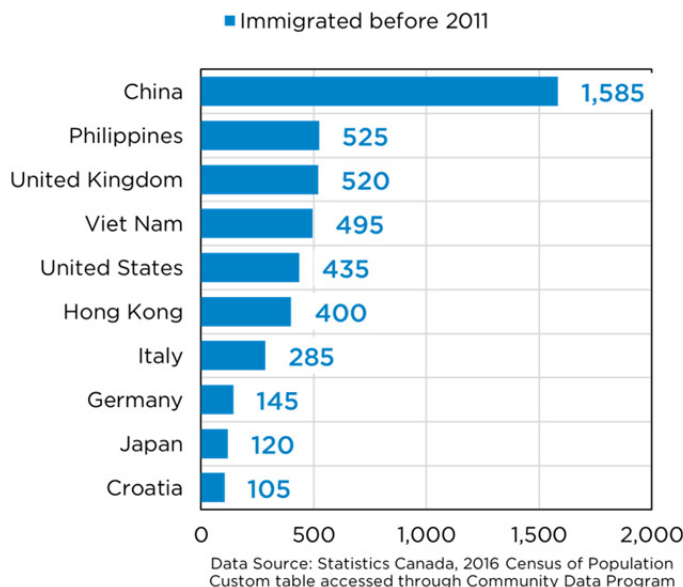


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

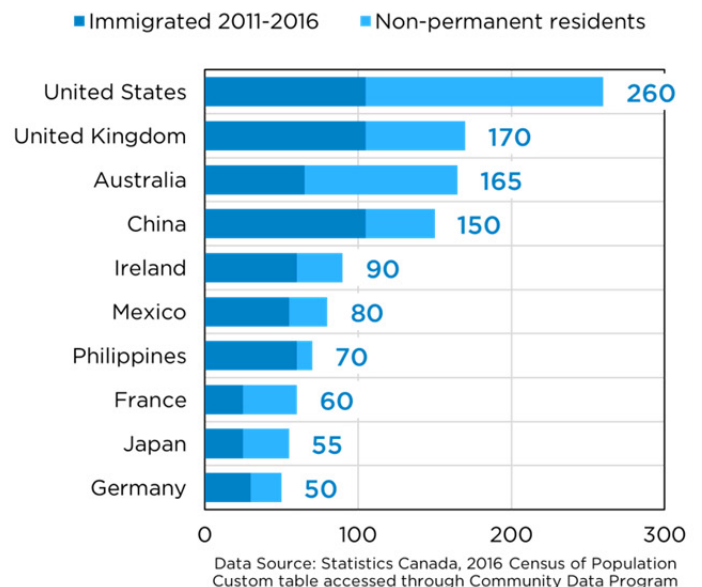


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In Grandview-Woodland, the most common places of birth for established immigrants are China, the Philippines and the United Kingdom; however, the most common places of birth for newcomers are the United States, United Kingdom and Australia, with many non-permanent residents included in those categories.

**Grandview-Woodland: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016**



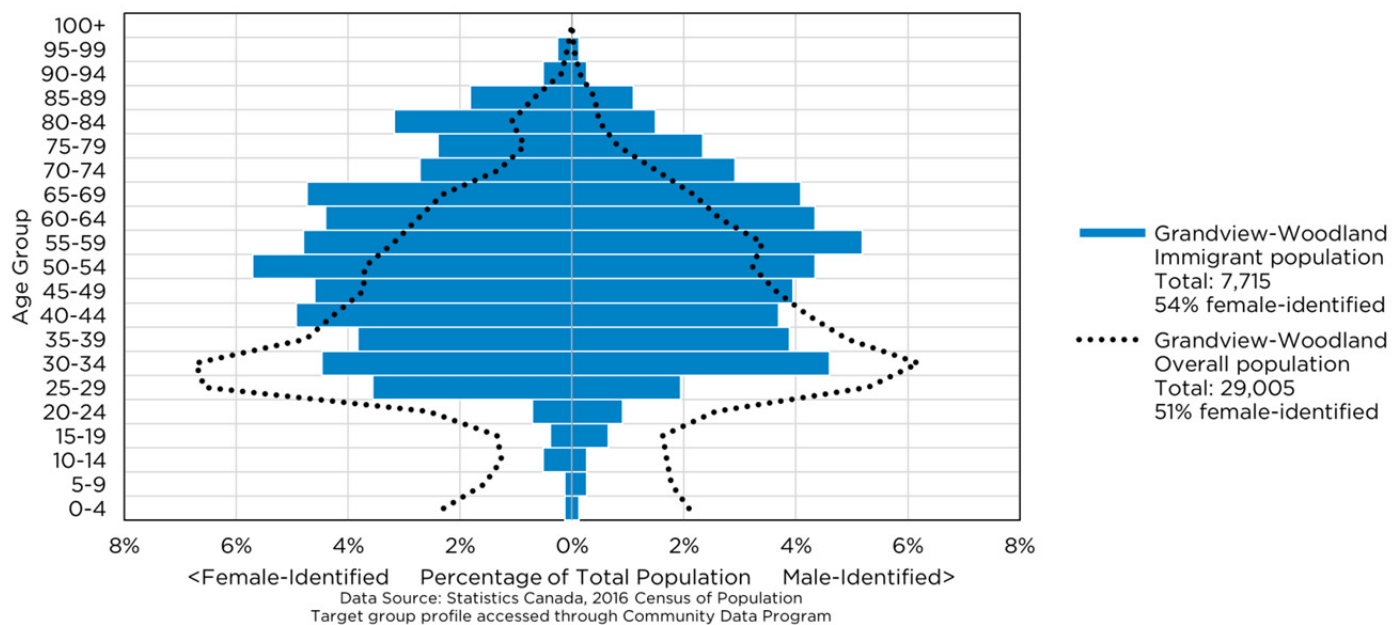
**Grandview-Woodland: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

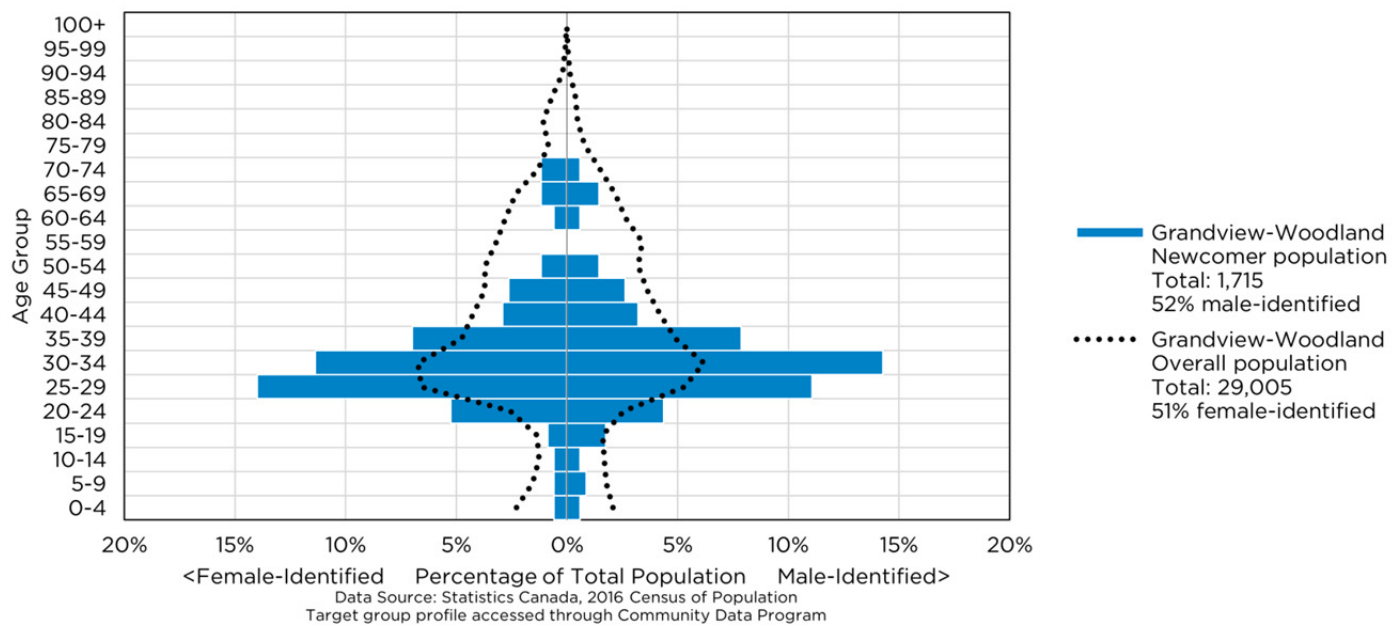
The immigrant population in Grandview-Woodland is older than the overall population, with people above age 40 making up a larger share of the immigrant population than they do for the neighbourhood overall.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is concentrated among people in their 20s and 30s.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

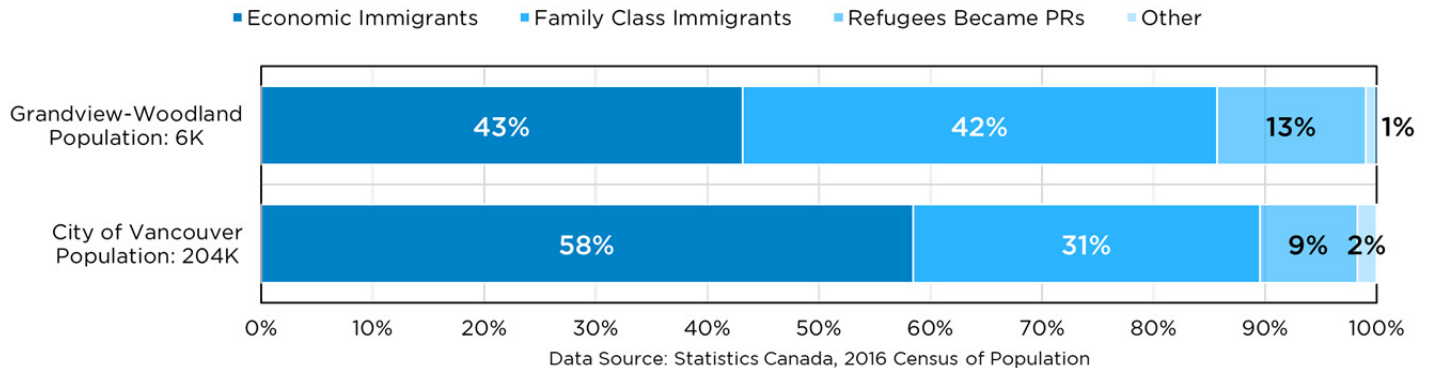




## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

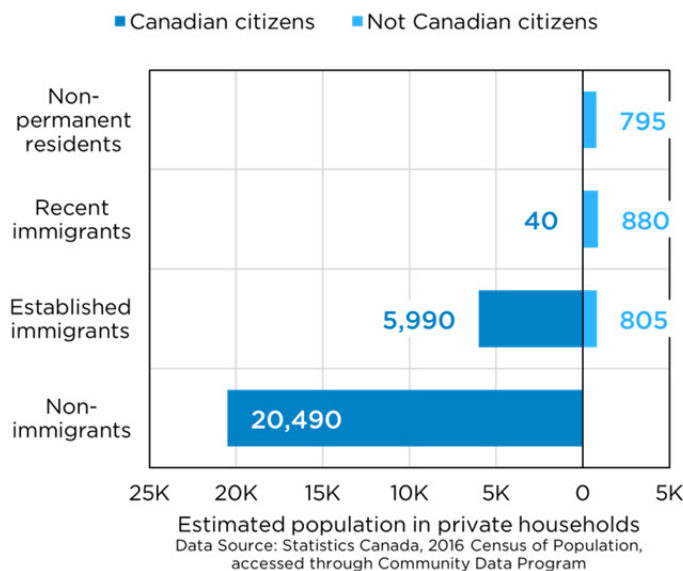
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Grandview-Woodland has relatively fewer immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial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

### Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

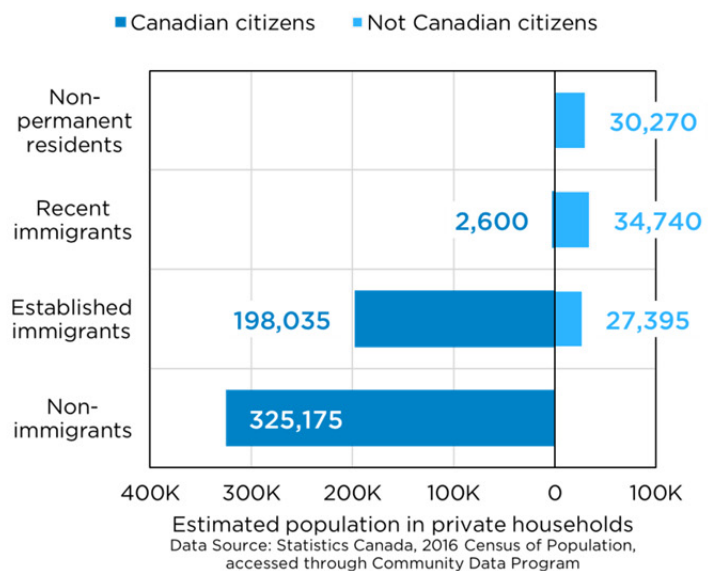


In Grandview-Woodland, 88% of established immigrants and 4% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, a lower rate for new immigrants than in the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 3% of Grandview-Woodland's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

### Grandview-Woodland: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



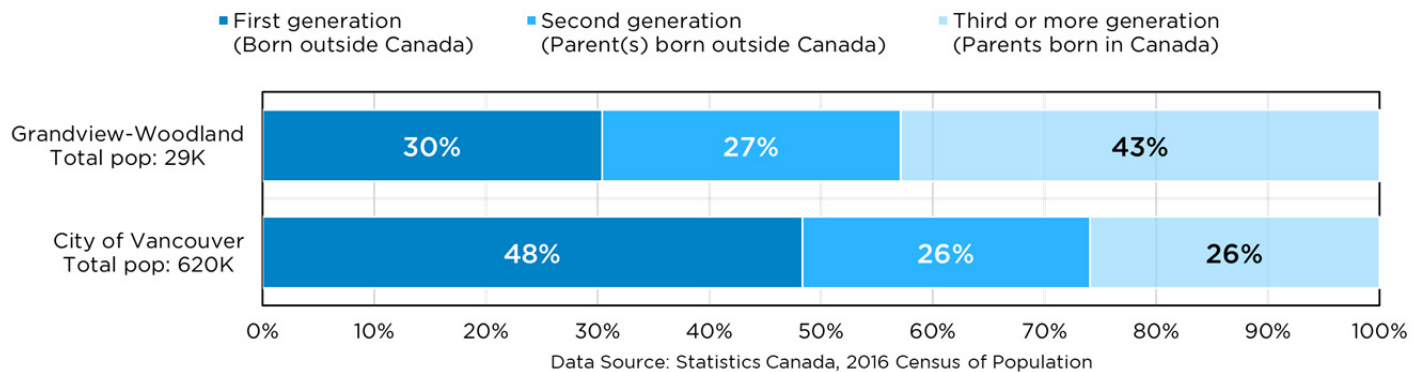
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

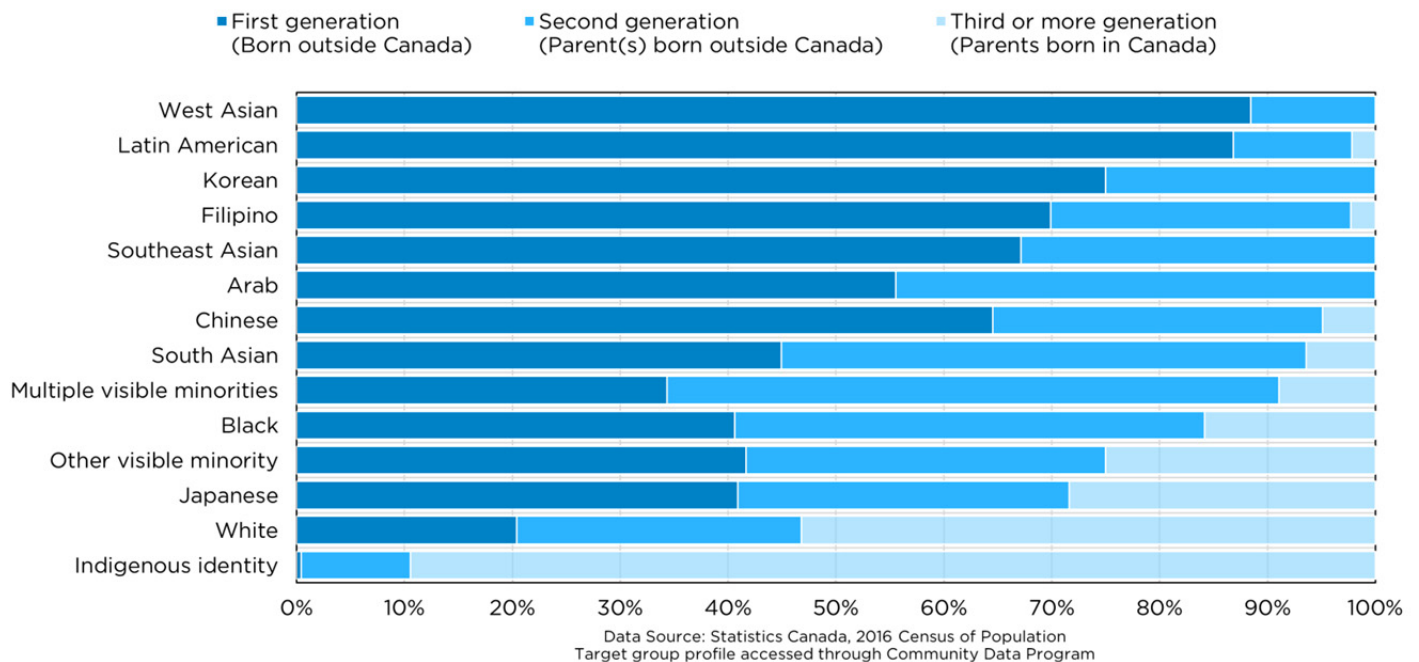
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. Although Grandview-Woodland has a relatively small first-generation population, more than a quarter of its population are second-generation immigrants.

### 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 Grandview-Woodland, almost half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of Japanese, Black and South Asian residents, as well as those identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups or other groups not individually reported, were born in Canada.

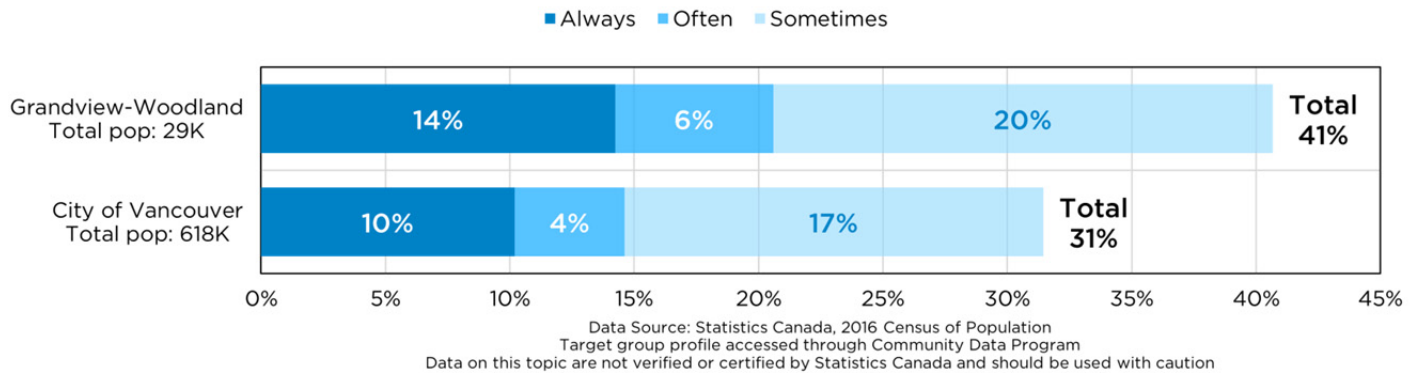
### Grandview-Woodland: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

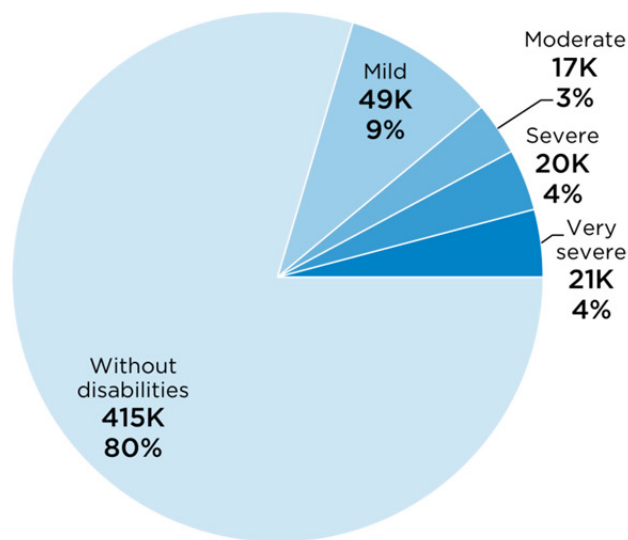
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Grandview-Woodland, 41% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a higher rate than for the city overall.

### Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

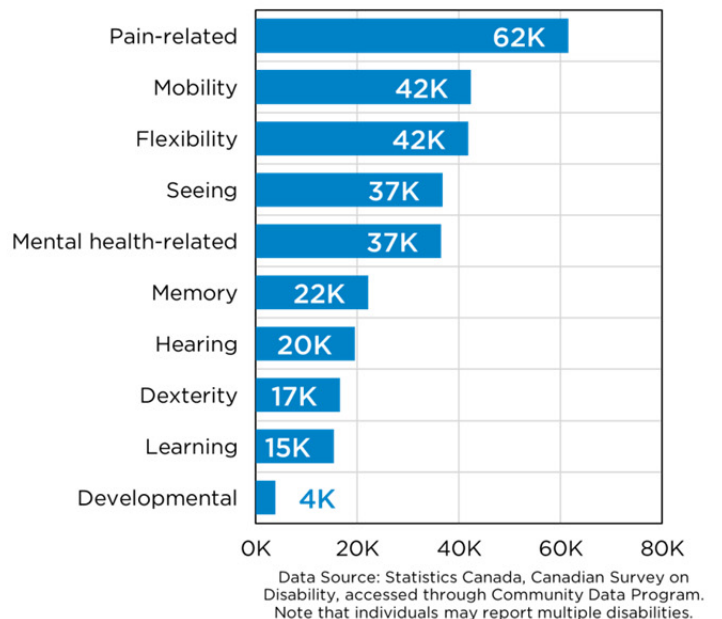


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



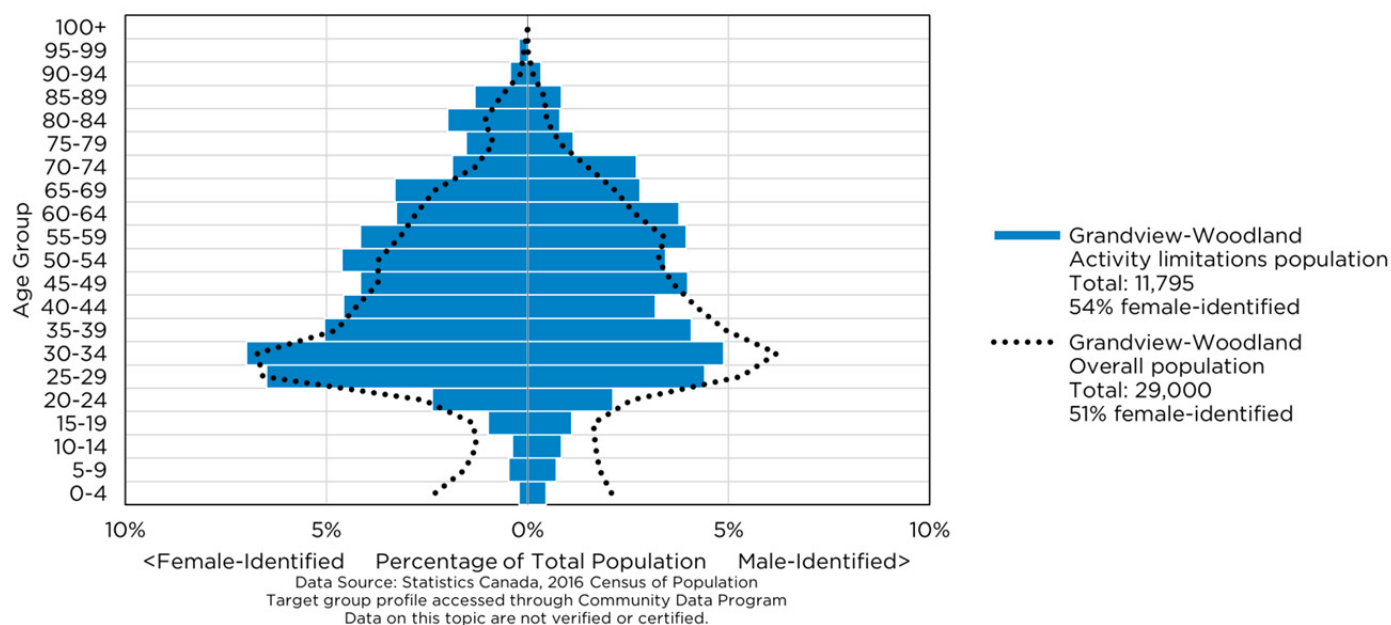
### City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

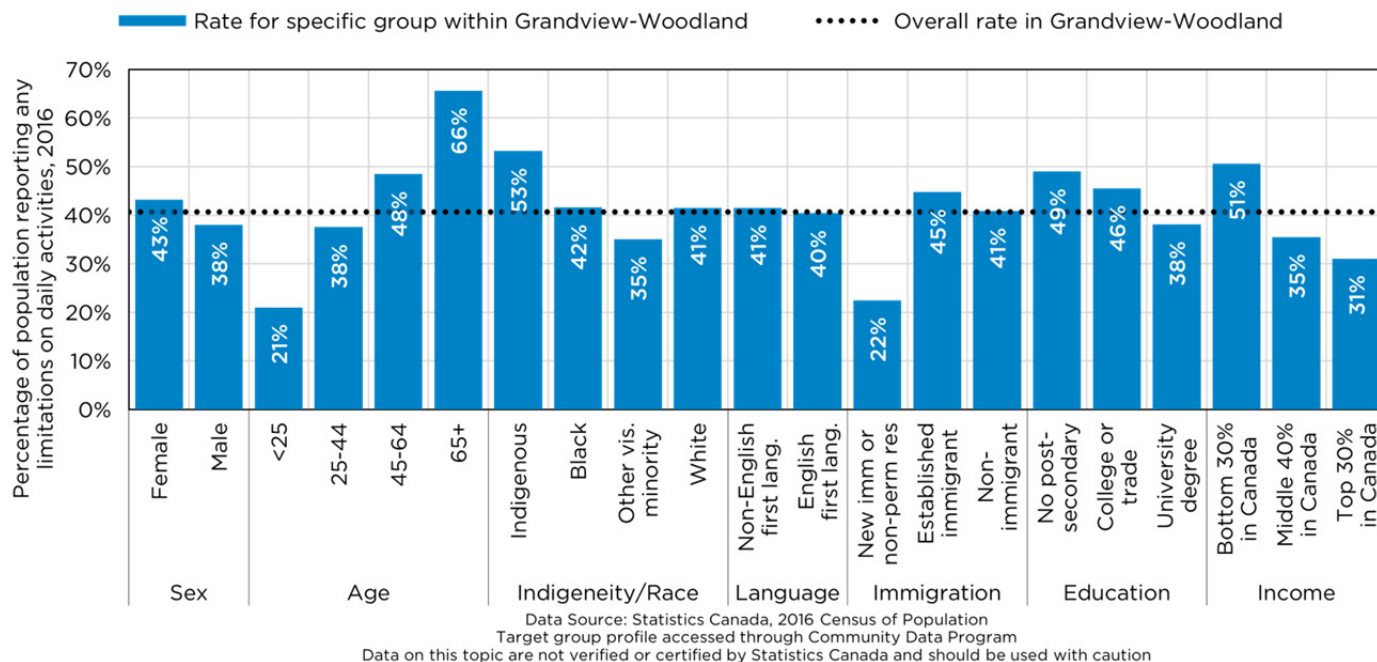
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The chart below compares the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Grandview-Woodland, two thirds of people age 65 and over report activity limitations, as do a majority of Indigenous residents and people with relatively lower incomes.

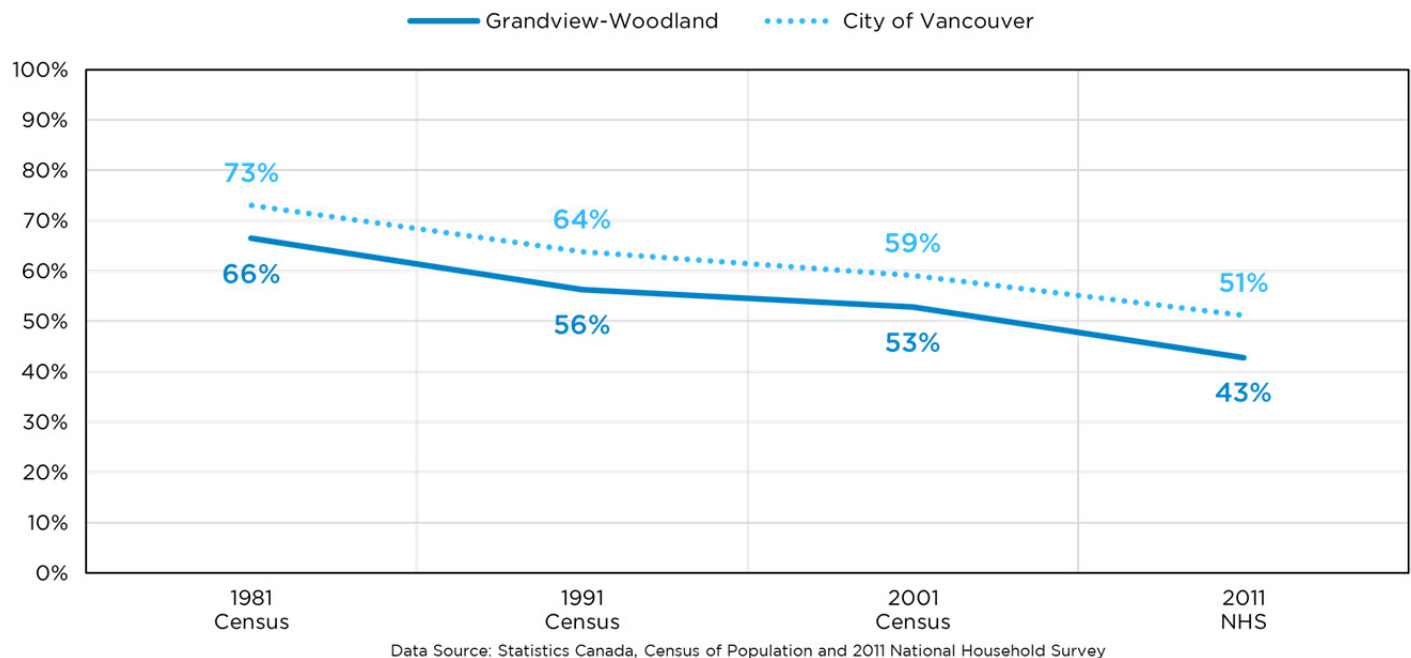
**Grandview-Woodland: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

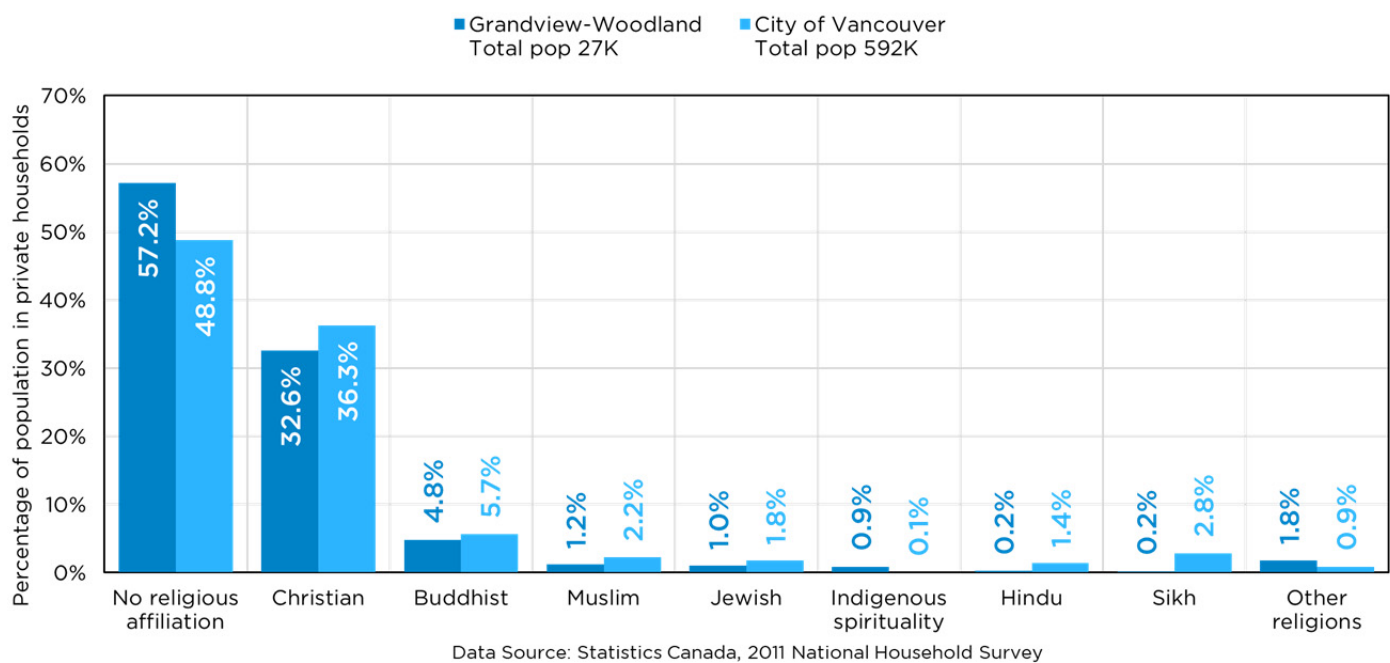
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 43% of the population in Grandview-Woodland was estimated to have a religious affiliation, a lower rate than the city overall.

**Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011**



The graphs below show the categories of religious affiliation reported in Grandview-Woodland and the City of Vancouver. Notably, just under one per cent of Grandview-Woodland residents identify with Indigenous spirituality, a much higher rate than the city overall.

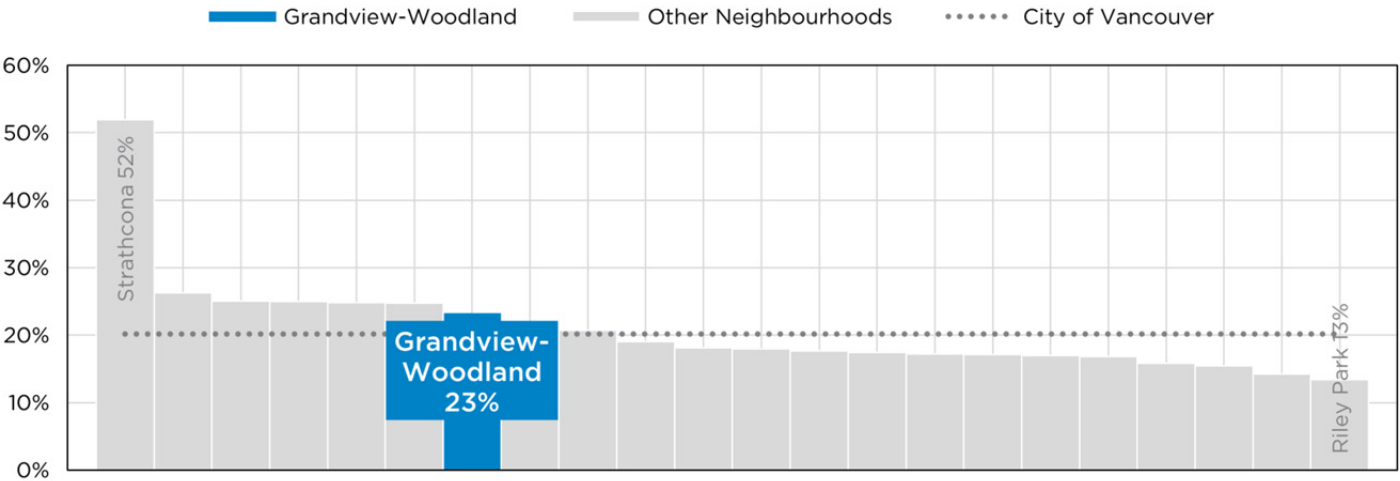
**Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011**



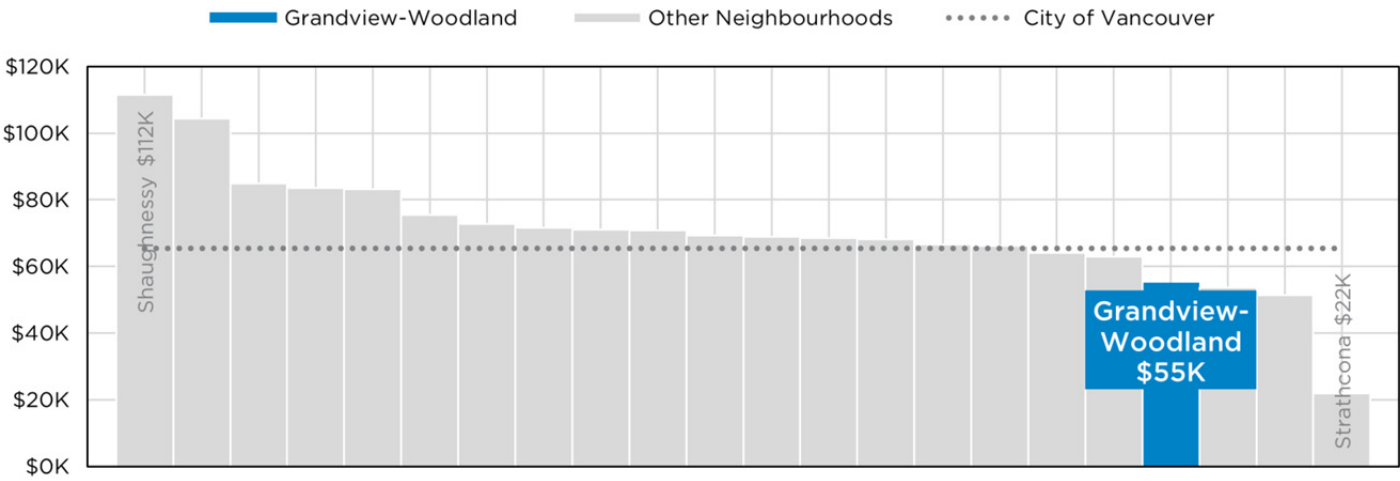


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

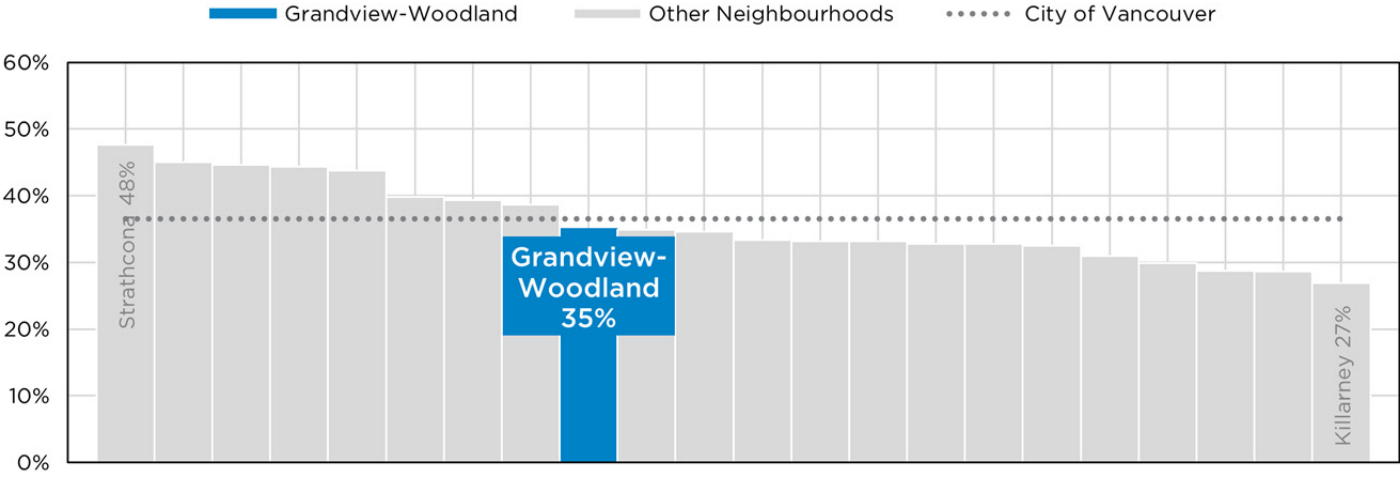
### Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



### Median Household Income, 2016

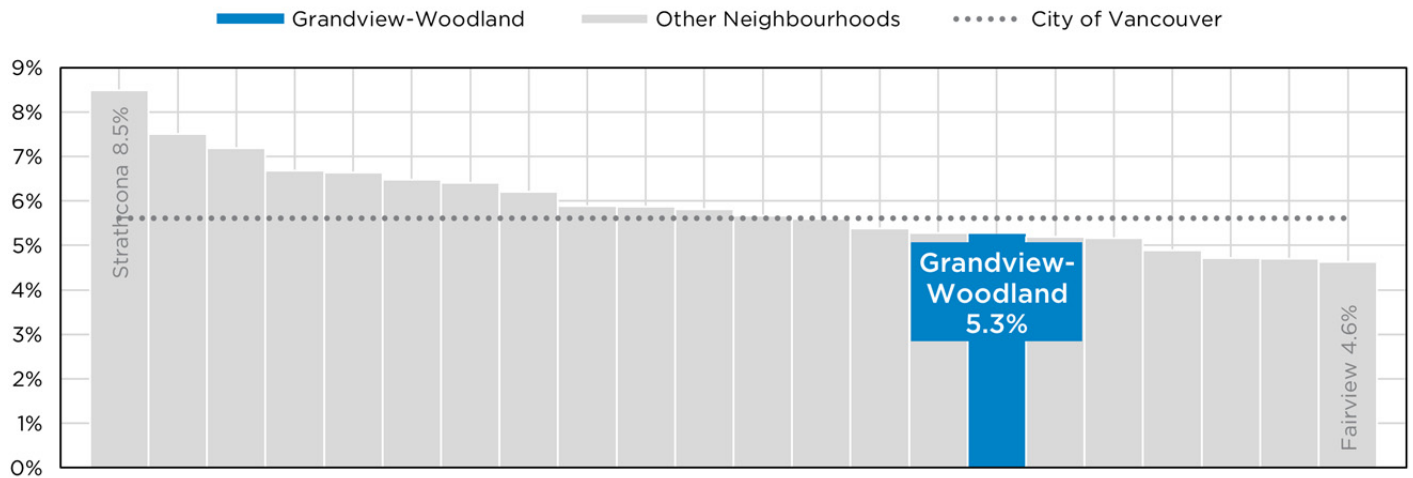


### Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

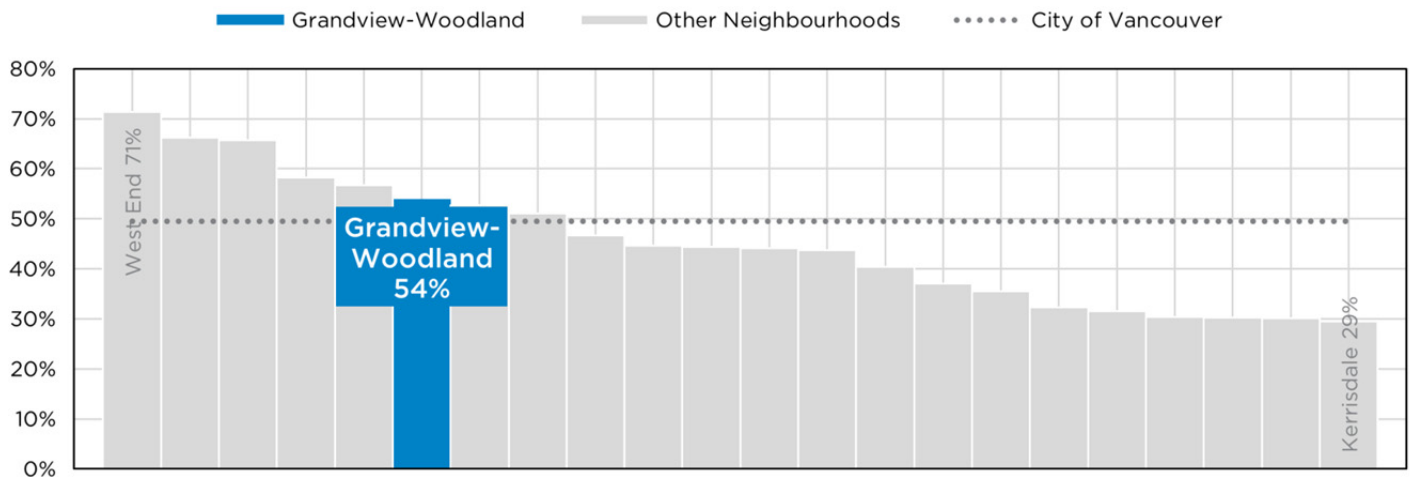


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

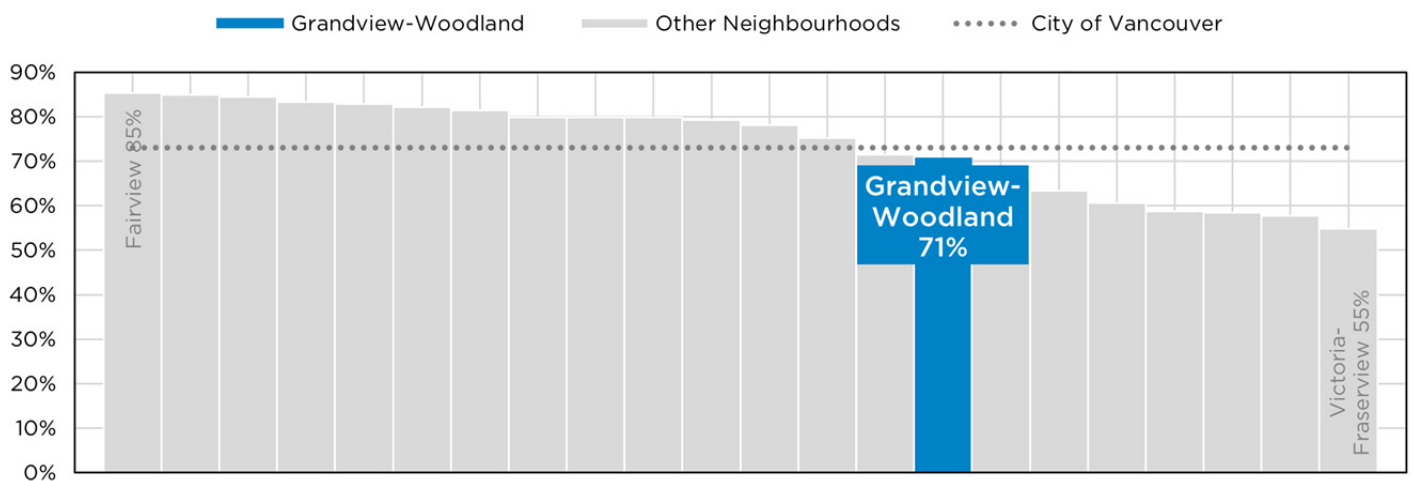
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



## Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



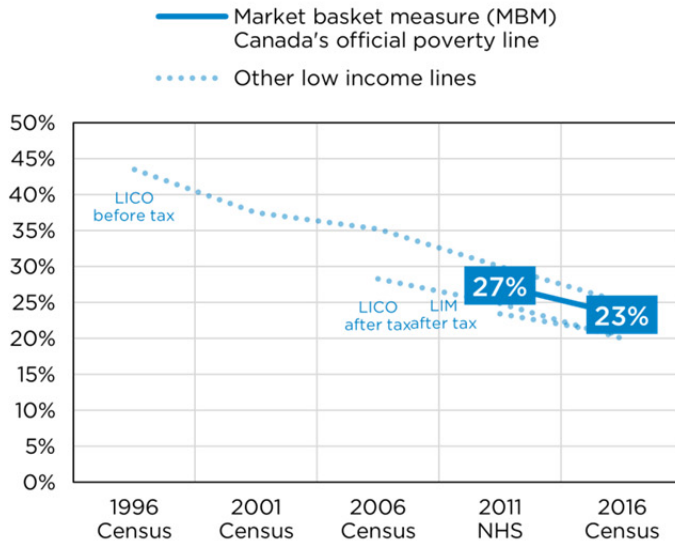
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

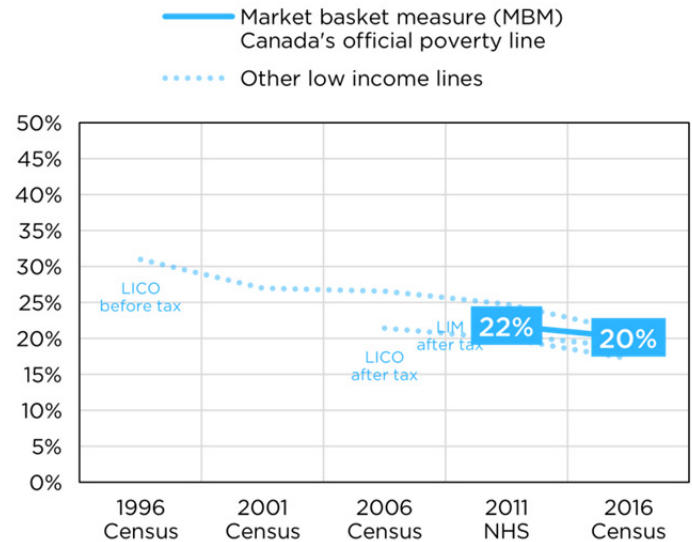
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 23% of the population in Grandview-Woodland have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the poverty rate appears to have declined over time.

**Grandview-Woodland:  
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.

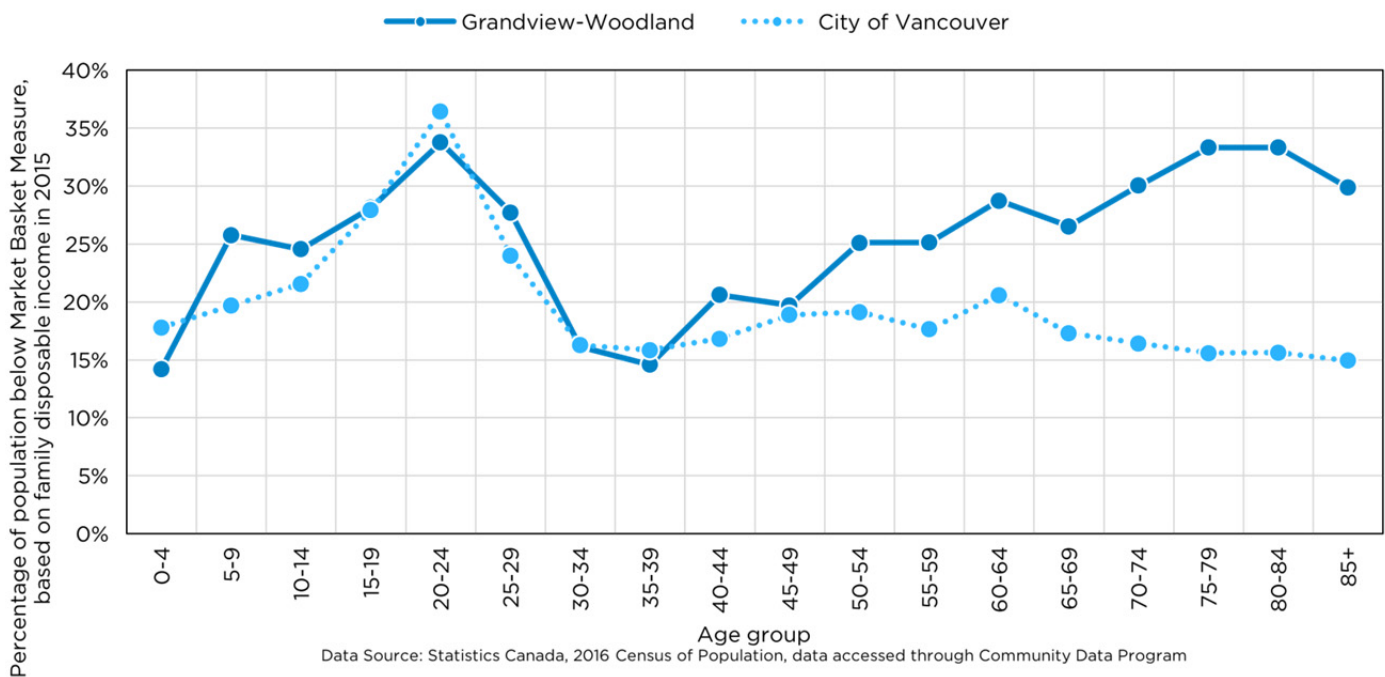
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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.

Older adults and seniors experience poverty at a much higher rate in Grandview-Woodland than in the city overall.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

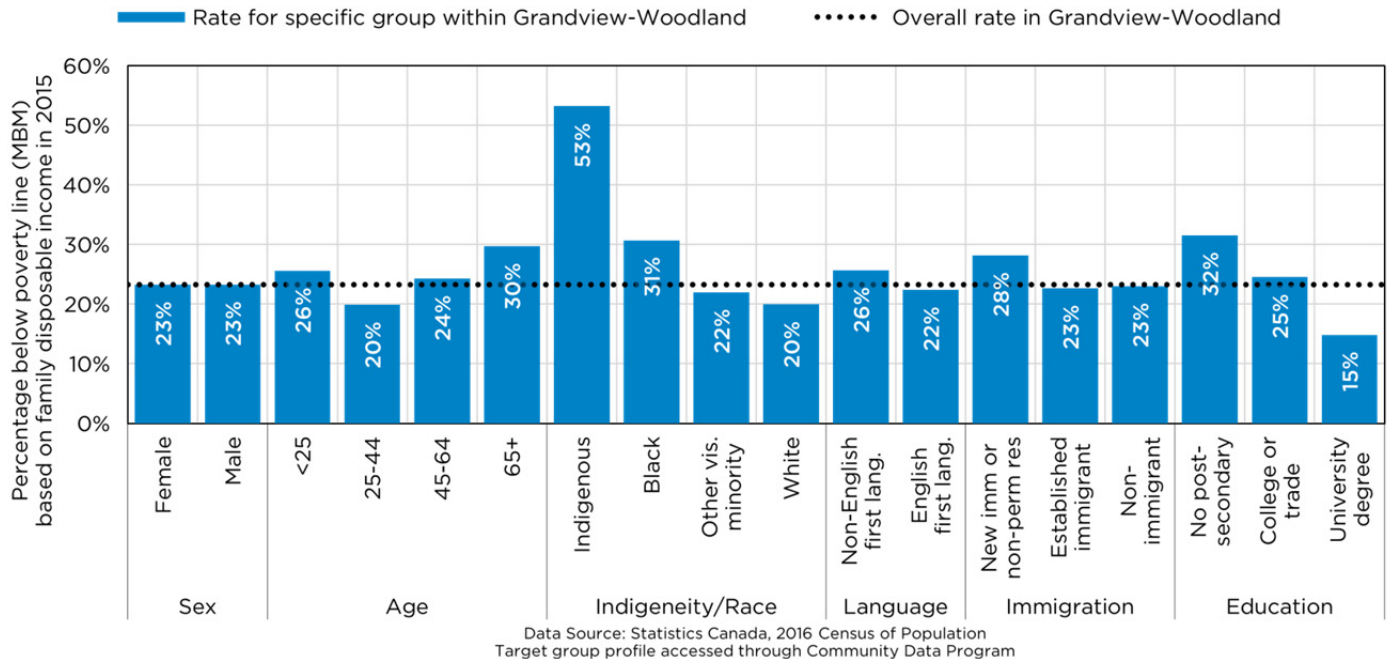


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

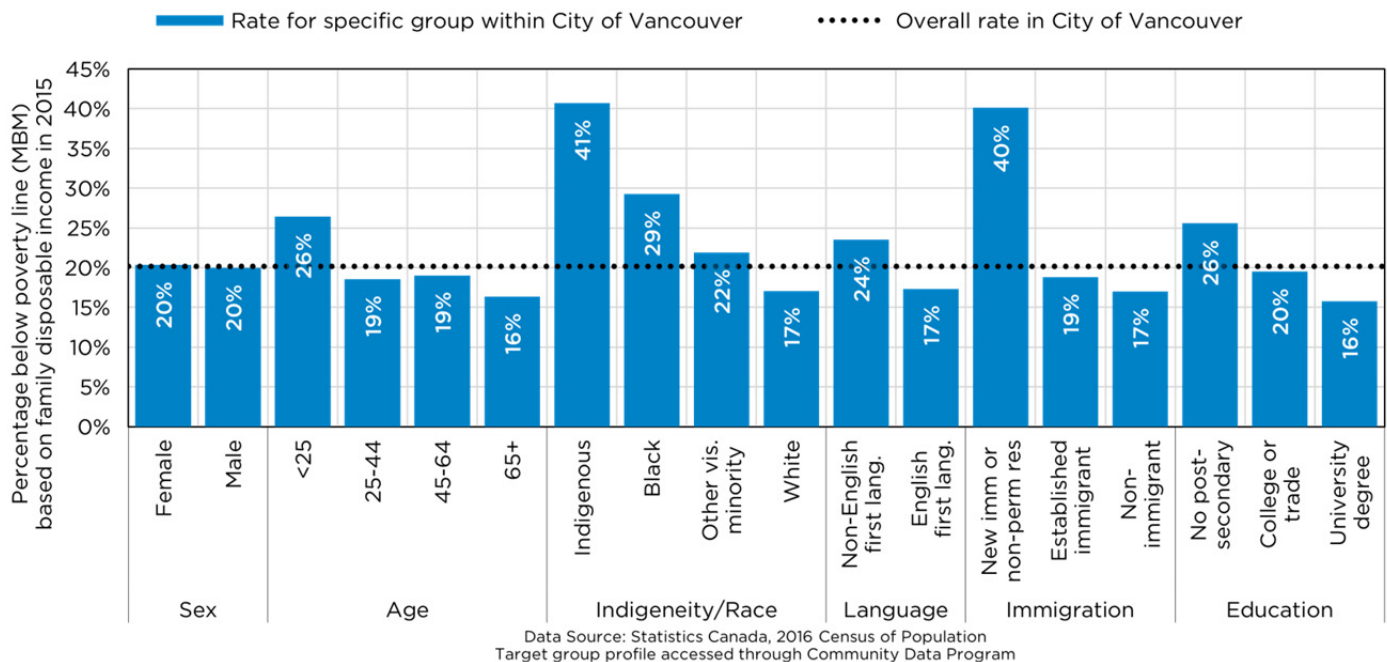
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Grandview-Woodland, Indigenous populations stand out as experiencing poverty at disproportionate rates, though other inequities by racial identity, language, immigration status and level of formal education are also visible.

### Grandview-Woodland: 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.

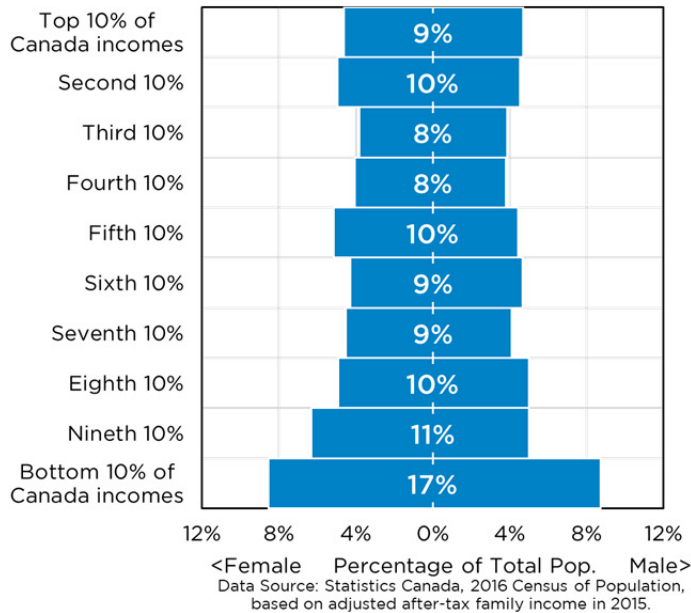
### City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



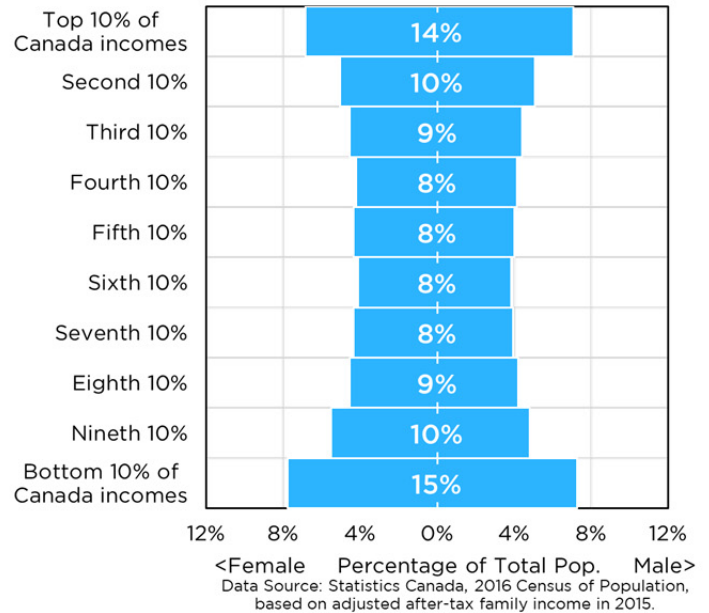
## Income Inequity

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%. Grandview-Woodland residents are more likely to be in the bottom 10% of earners.

**Grandview-Woodland: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

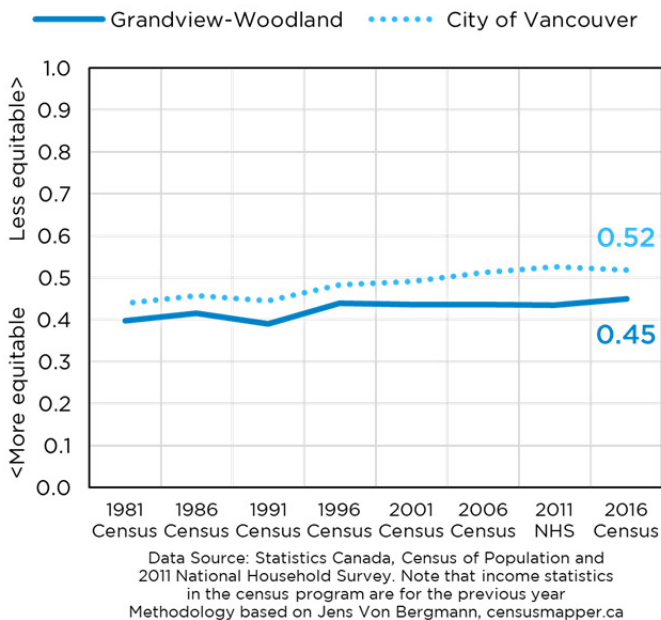


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

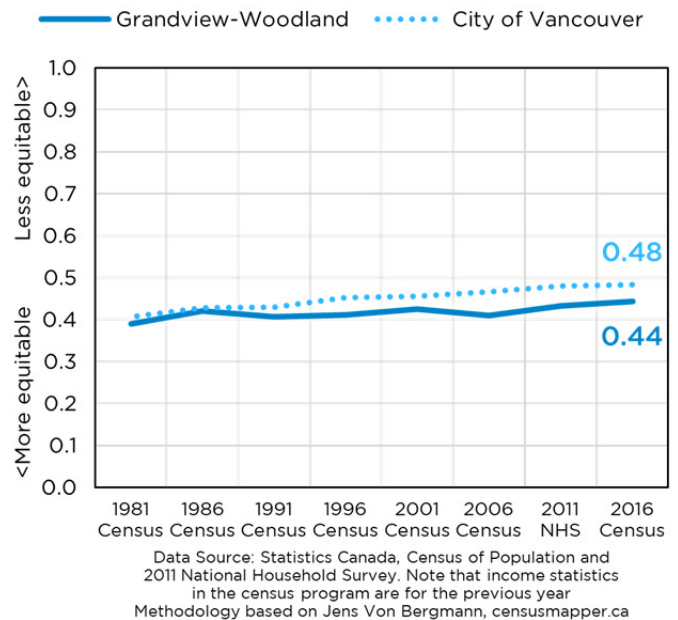


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Using this method, Grandview-Woodland appears to have a somewhat more equitable distribution of income than the city overall, though there is a slight move toward a less equitable distribution in 2016.

**Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution**



**Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution**

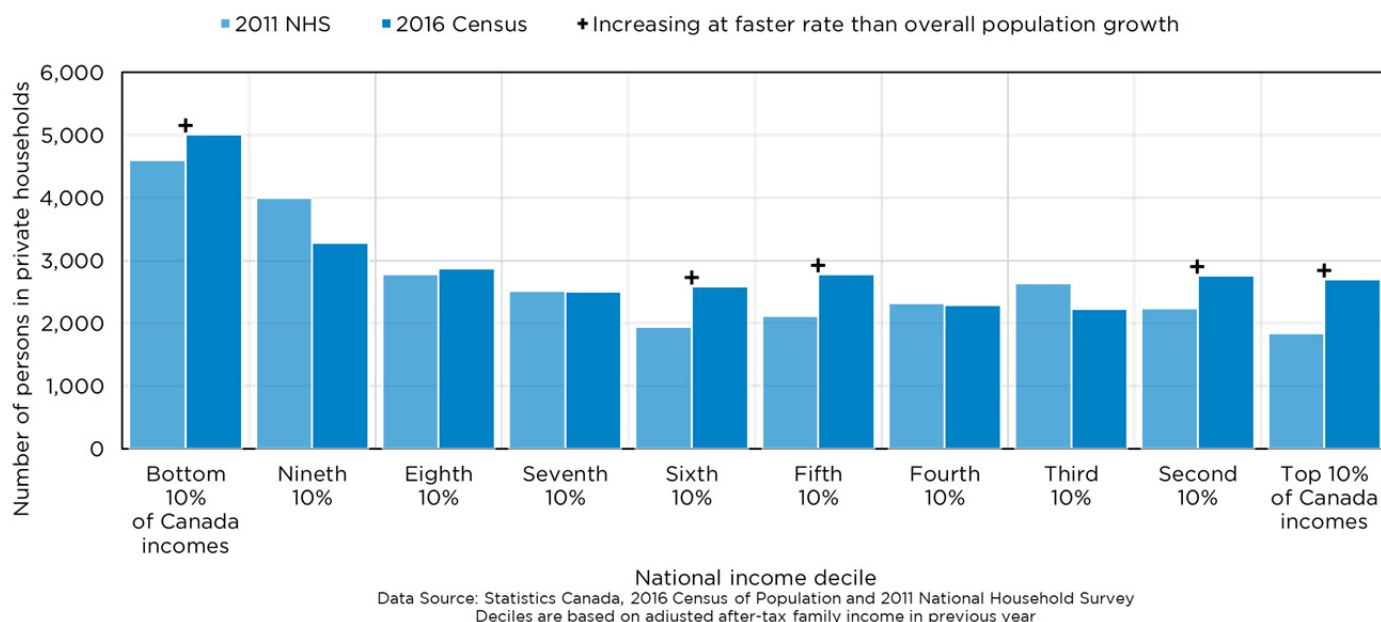




## Equity and Income Distribution

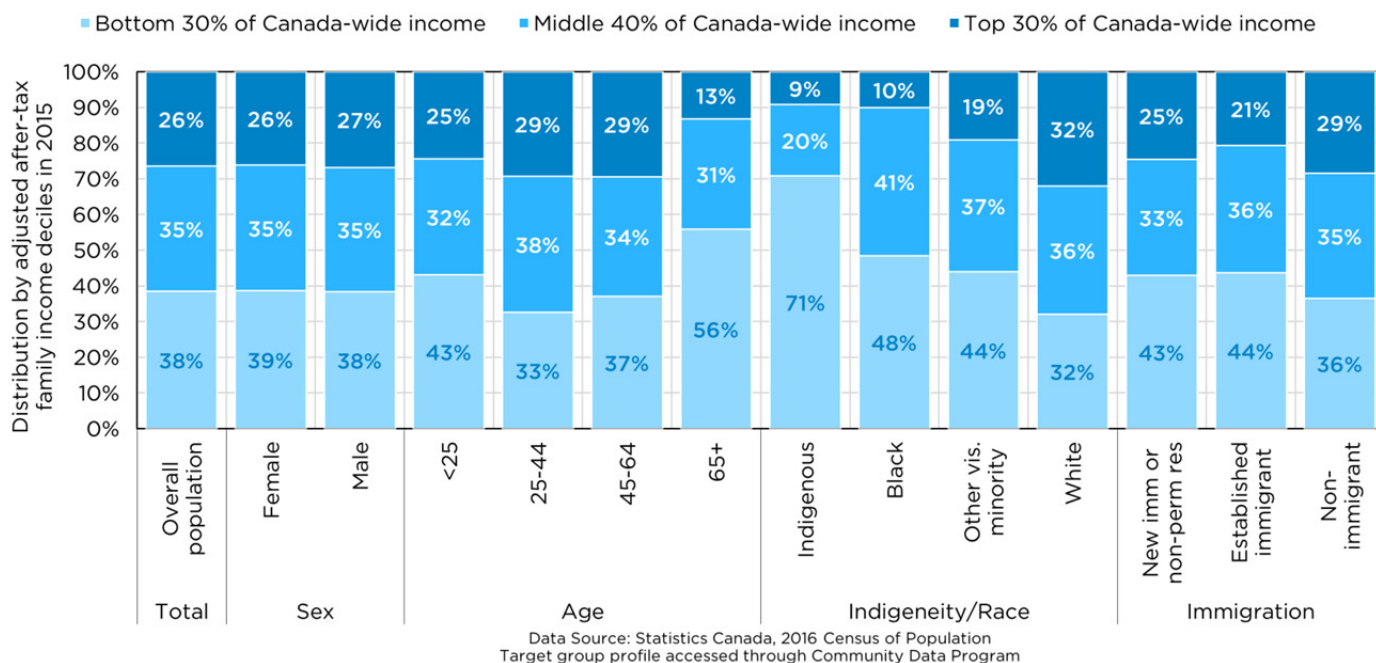
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Grandview-Woodland has gained residents in the bottom, middle and top deciles of the Canada-wide income distribution.

### Grandview-Woodland: 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 Grandview-Woodland, a majority of seniors and Indigenous residents are in the bottom 30% of incomes in Canada.

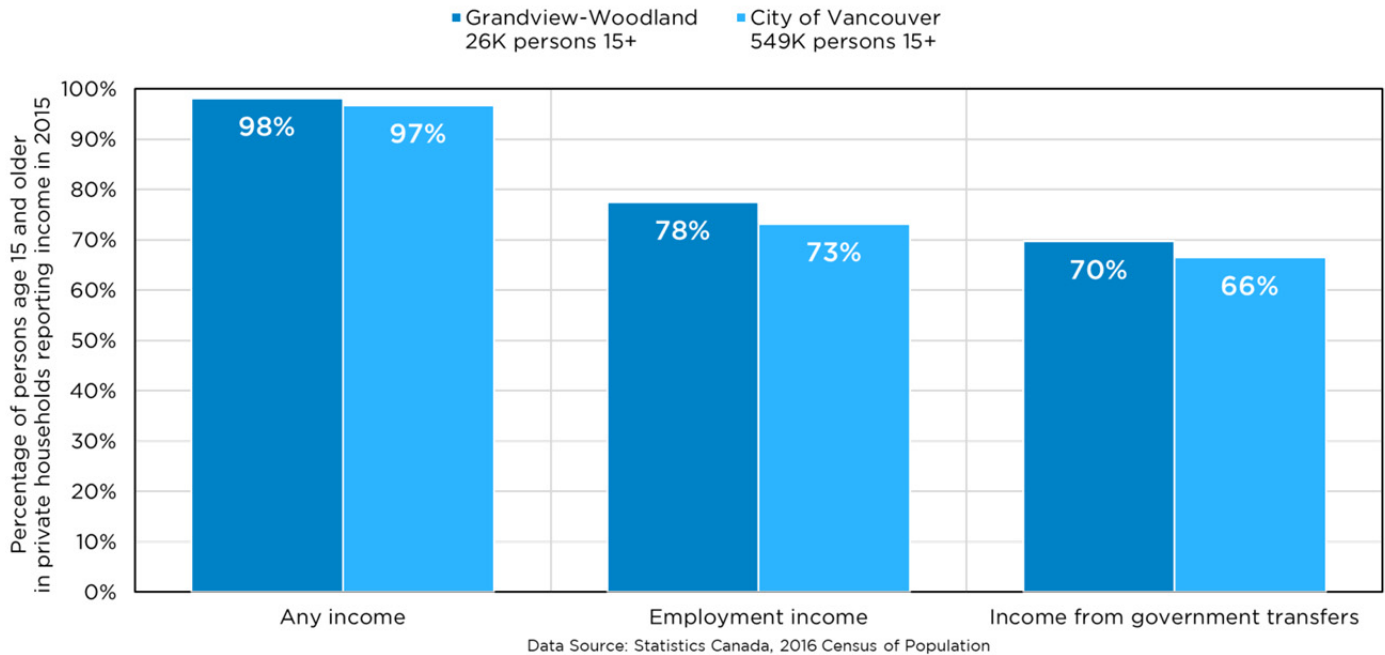
### Grandview-Woodland: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

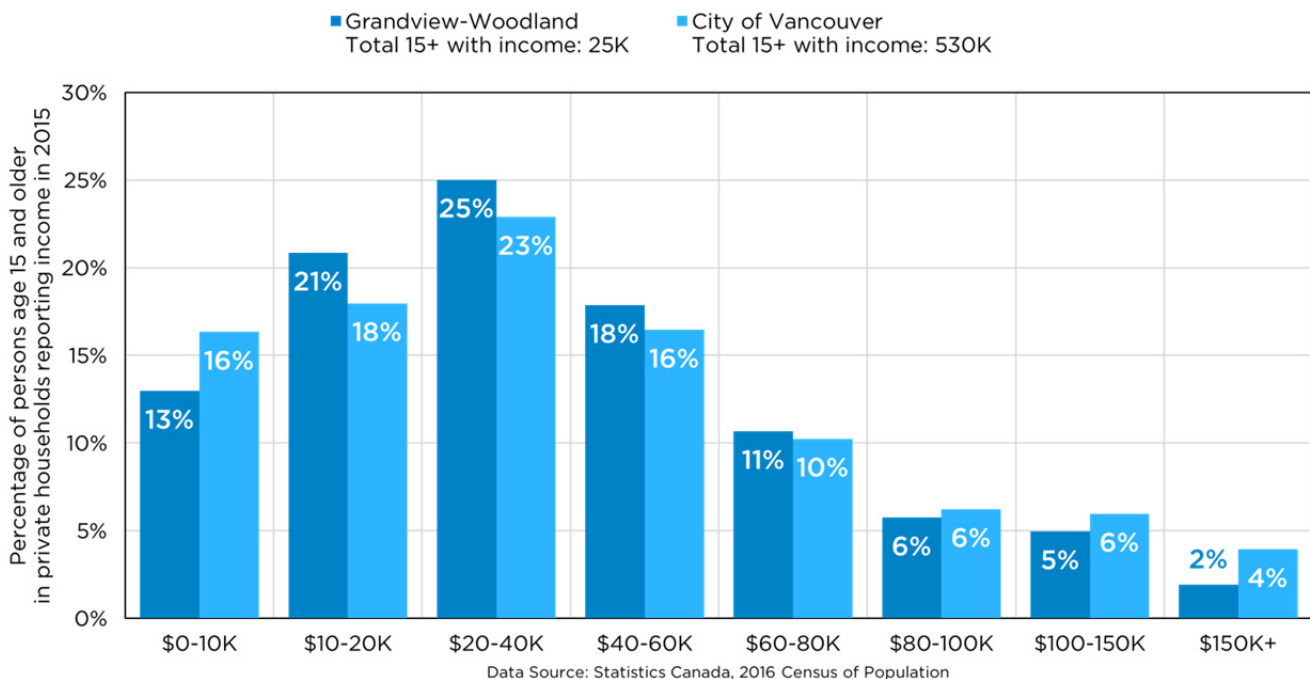
Among people 15 years of age and older, 98% of Grandview-Woodland residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> Grandview-Woodland residents were more likely to report employment income than residents of the city overall and are slightly more likely to also receive income from government transfers.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



Compared to the city overall, the distribution of personal income in Grandview-Woodland is concentrated in modest- to middle-income brackets.

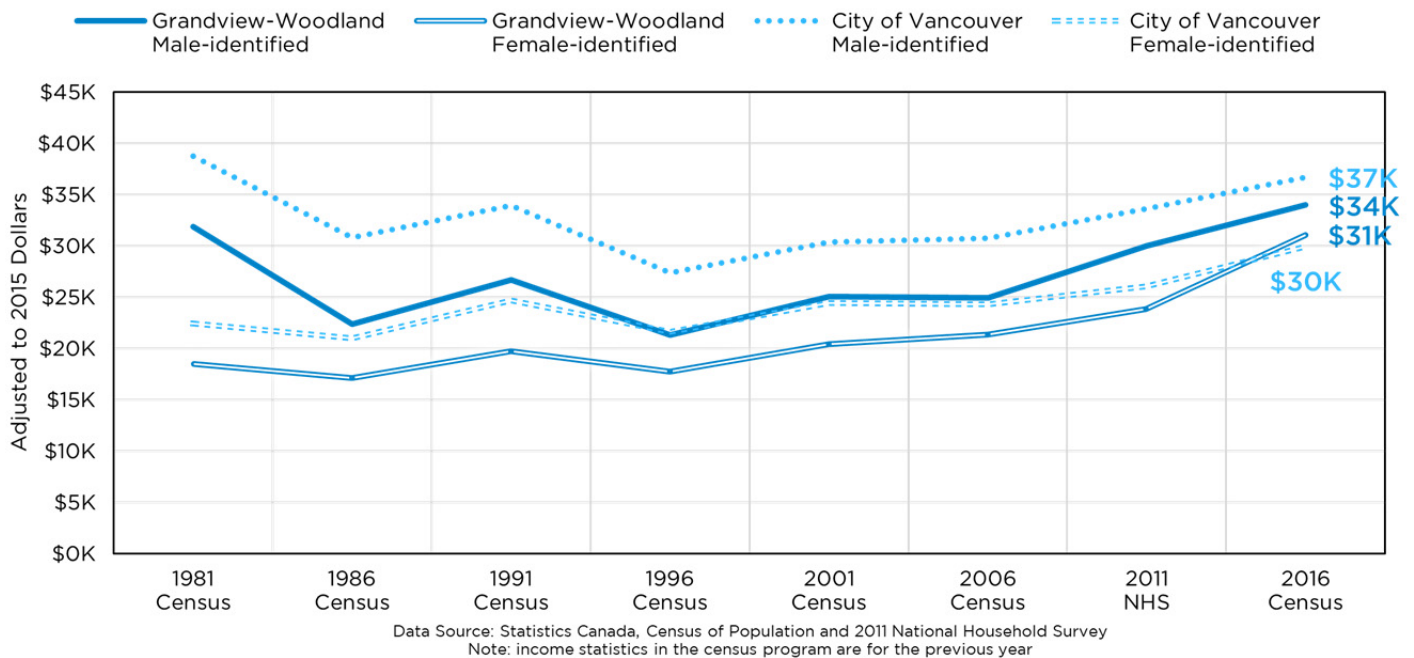
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

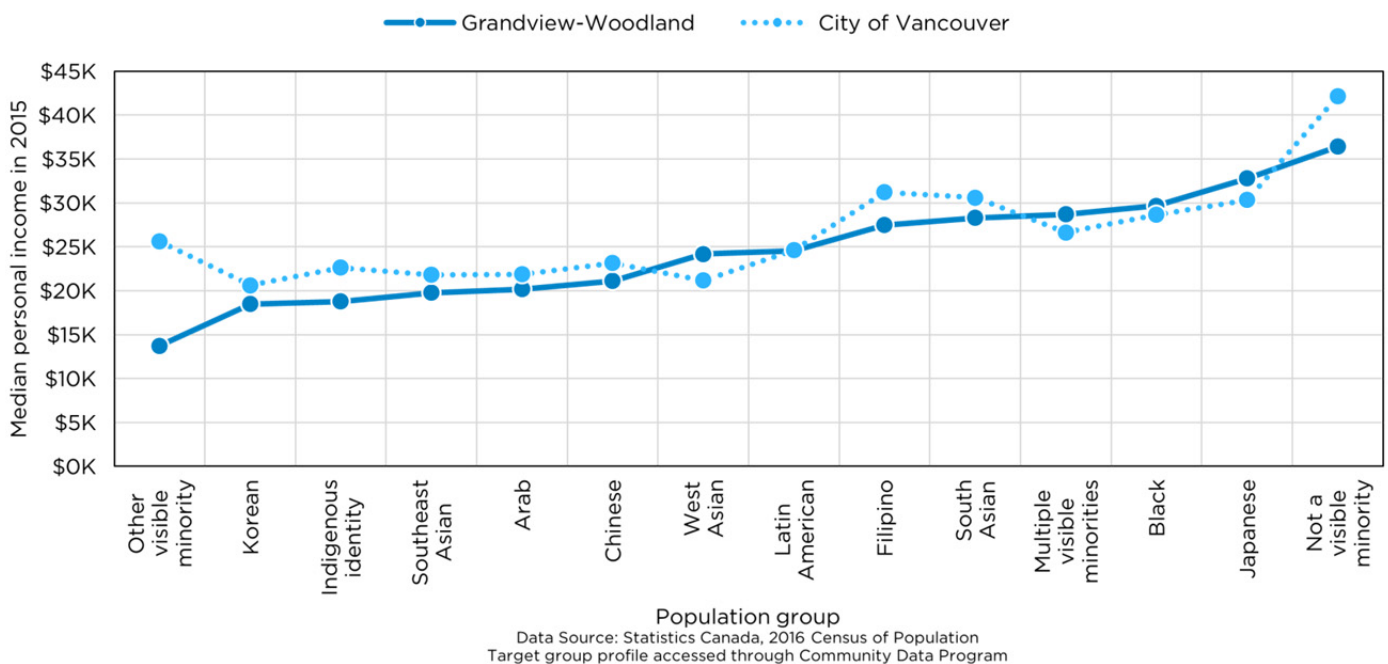
Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in Grandview-Woodland has increased consistently since 1996. The gender gap between median income for men and women in the neighbourhood appears smaller than in other parts of the city.

**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 Grandview-Woodland have a higher median income than many Indigenous or racialized populations.

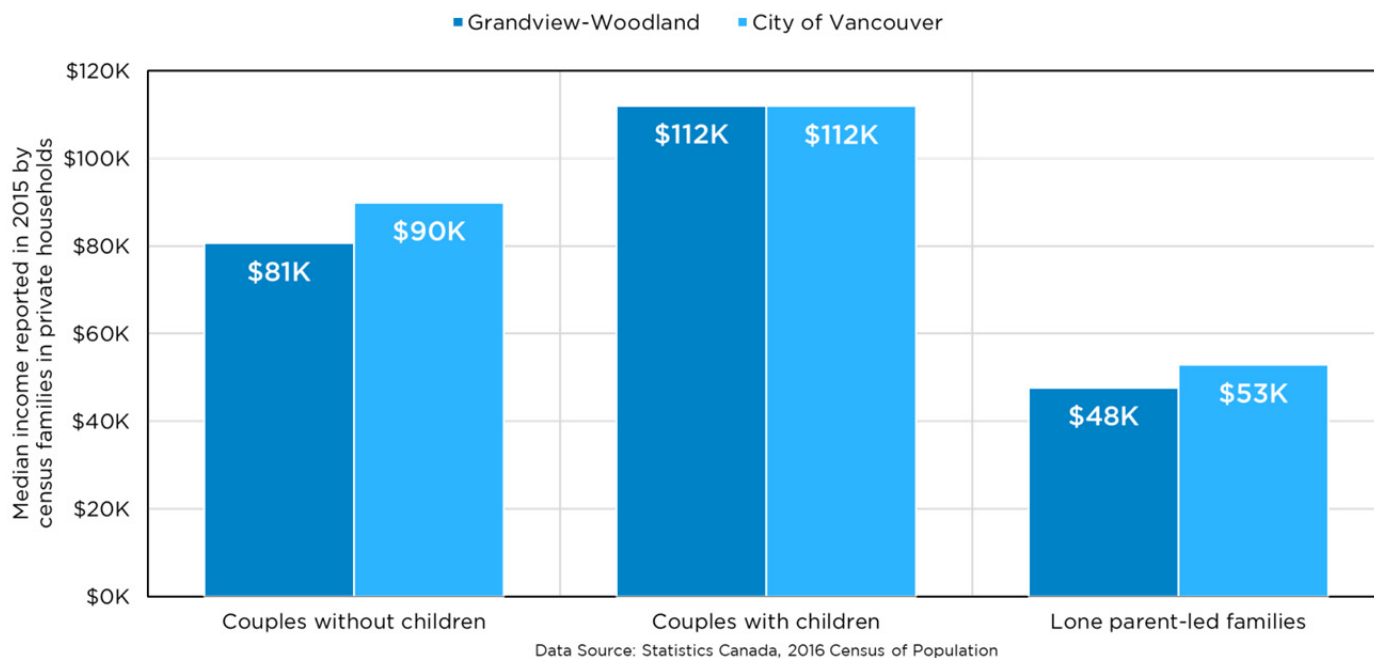
**Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016**



## Family Income

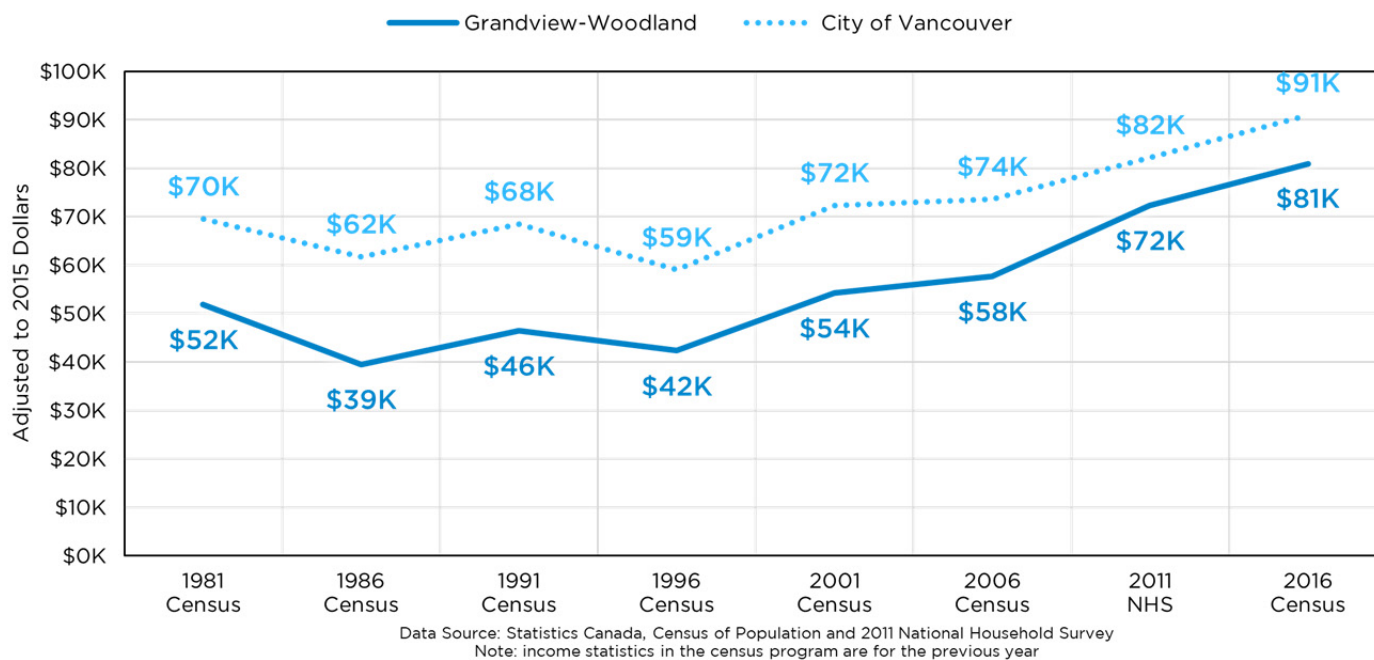
Median family income is lower in Grandview-Woodland than in the City of Vancouver overall, though median income for two-parent families is the same in the neighbourhood as it is for the city overall.

**Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016**



Median income overall for families has increased faster than inflation in Grandview-Woodland, nearly doubling in real terms since 1996.

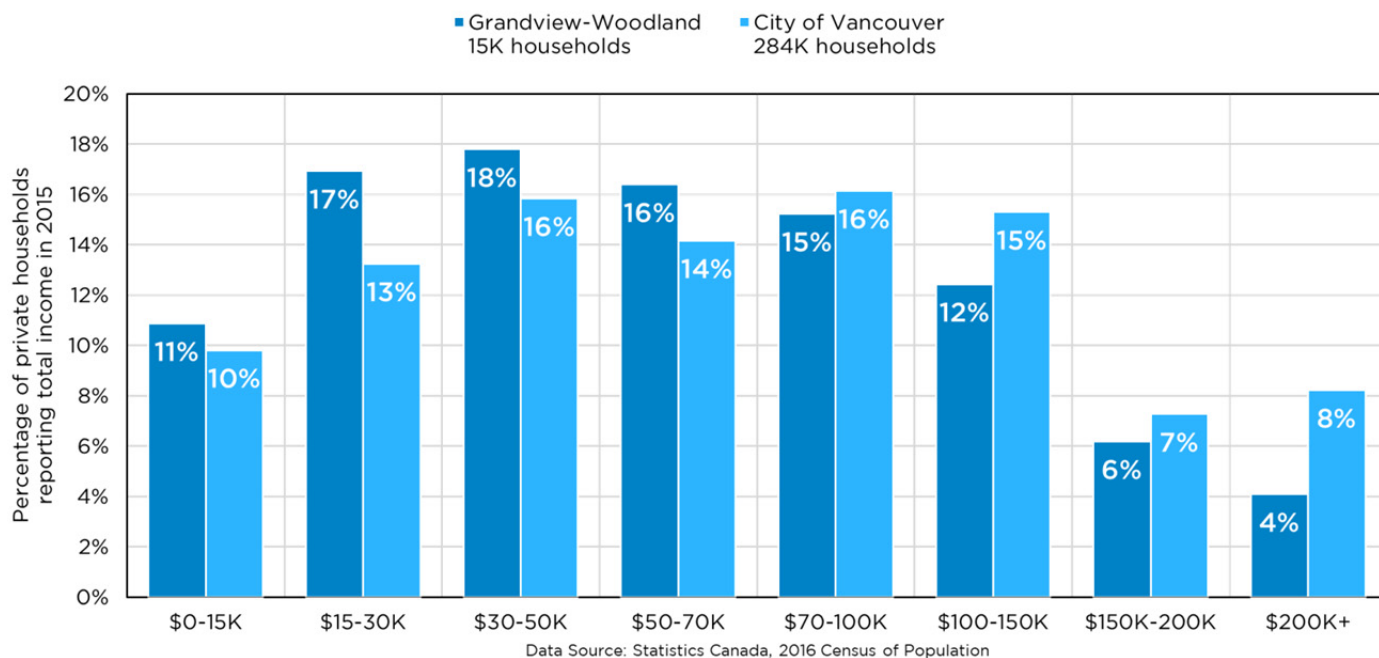
**Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



## Household Income

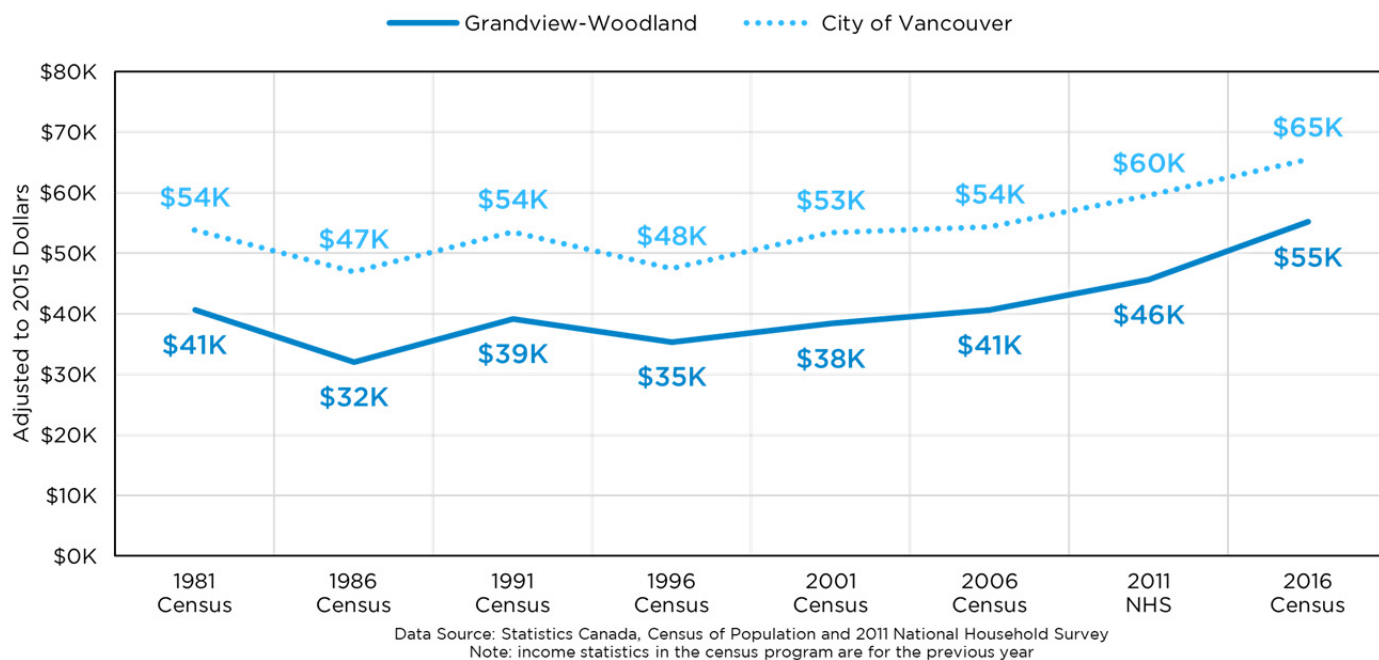
Across all households, Grandview-Woodland has a smaller share than the city in top-most income categories.

### Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Grandview-Woodland increased gradually from 1996 to 2006 and has increased more rapidly since then.

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

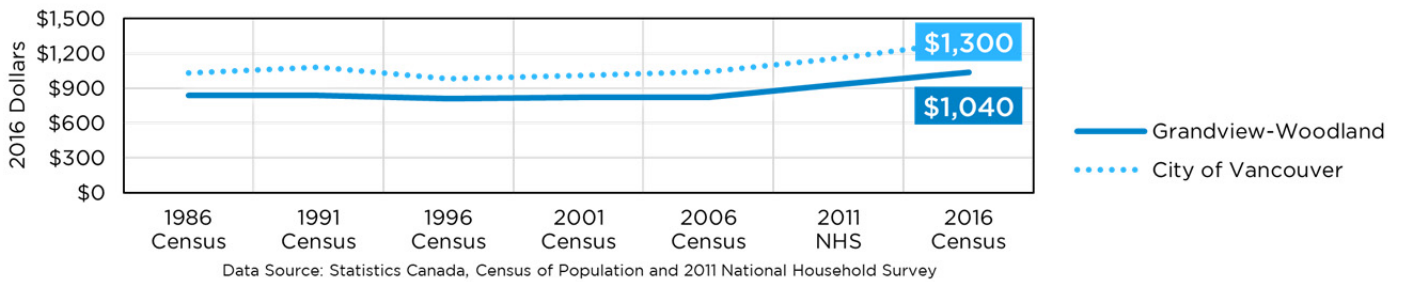




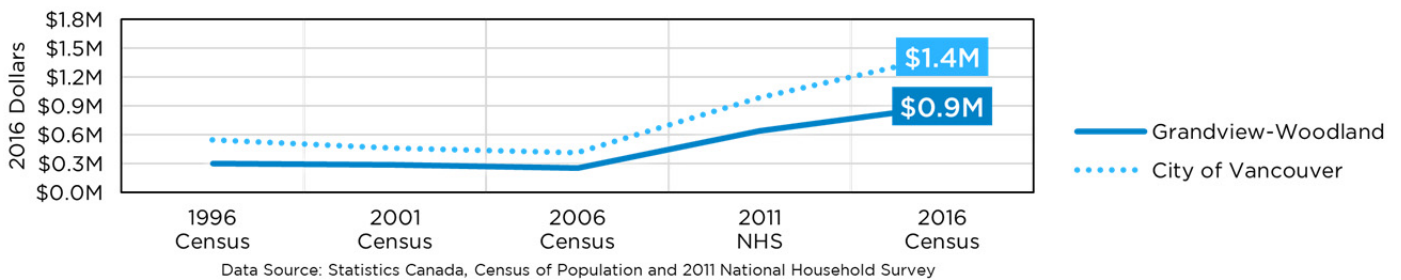
## Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Grandview-Woodland over all rented households, has increased by about 25% above inflation over ten years. The average value of an owned dwelling in Grandview-Woodland has increased by about 250% above inflation since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

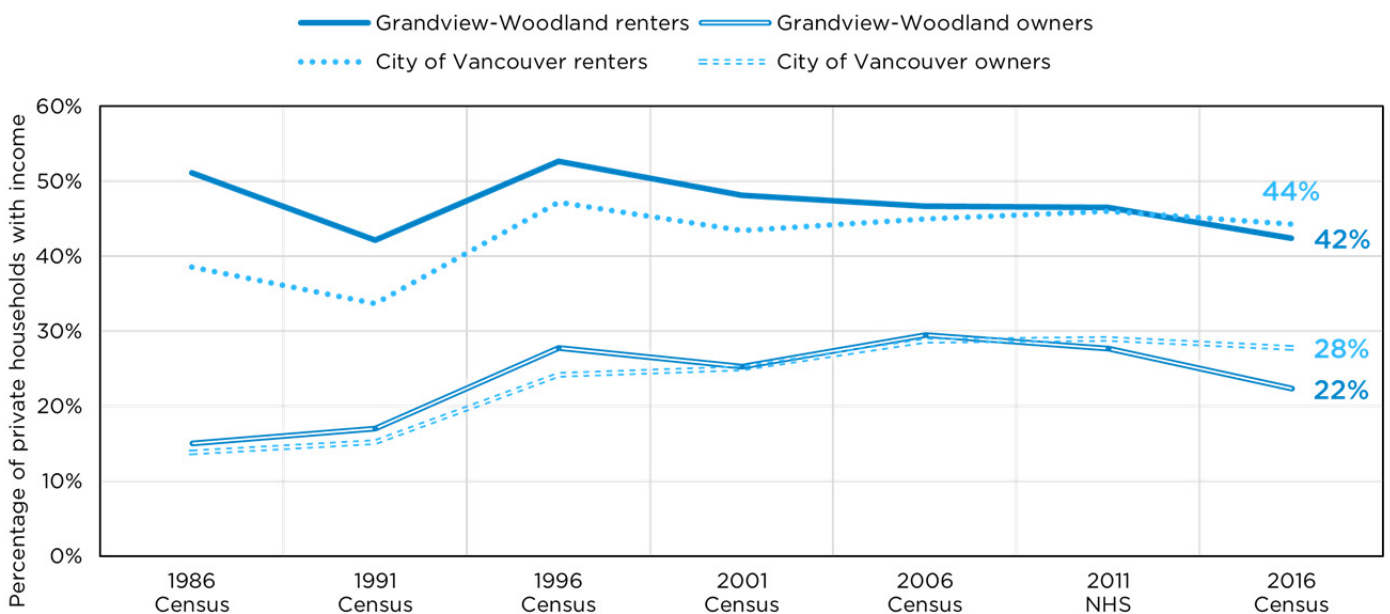


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs has been similar for both Grandview-Woodland and the City of Vancouver overall, except that owners in Grandview-Woodland have become less likely to be in this category. As of 2016, 42% of rented households and 22% of owned households in Grandview-Woodland are spending 30% or more of their income on housing.<sup>18</sup>

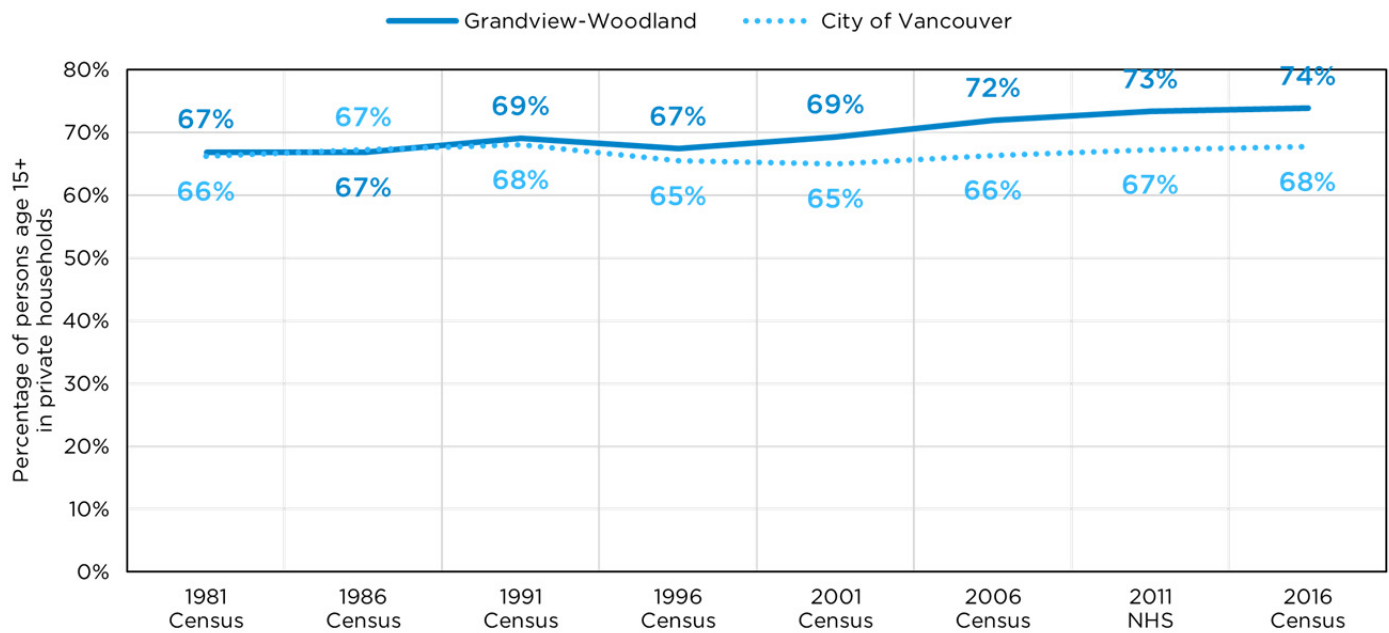
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

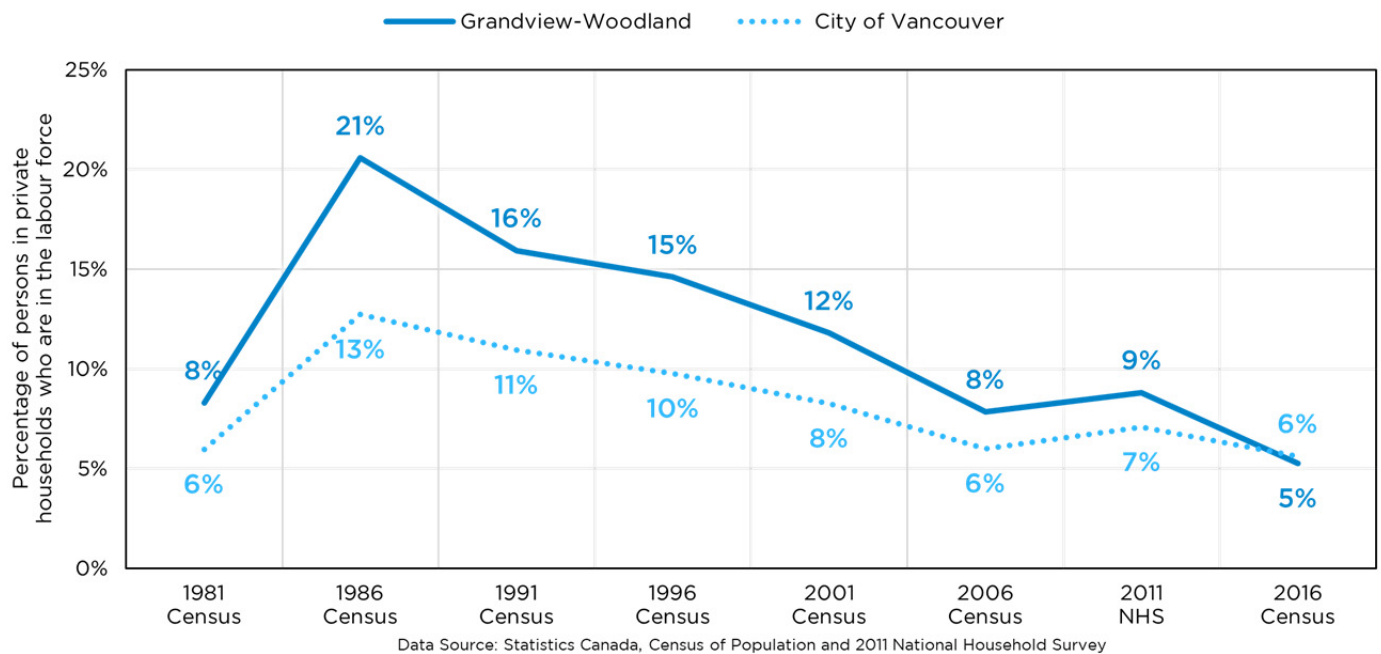
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is higher in Grandview-Woodland than the city overall, and has consistently increased since 1996.

### Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate in Grandview-Woodland has declined over time and is now similar to the city overall.<sup>19</sup> In 2016, about 5% of residents in the labour force were looking for work but unable to access it.

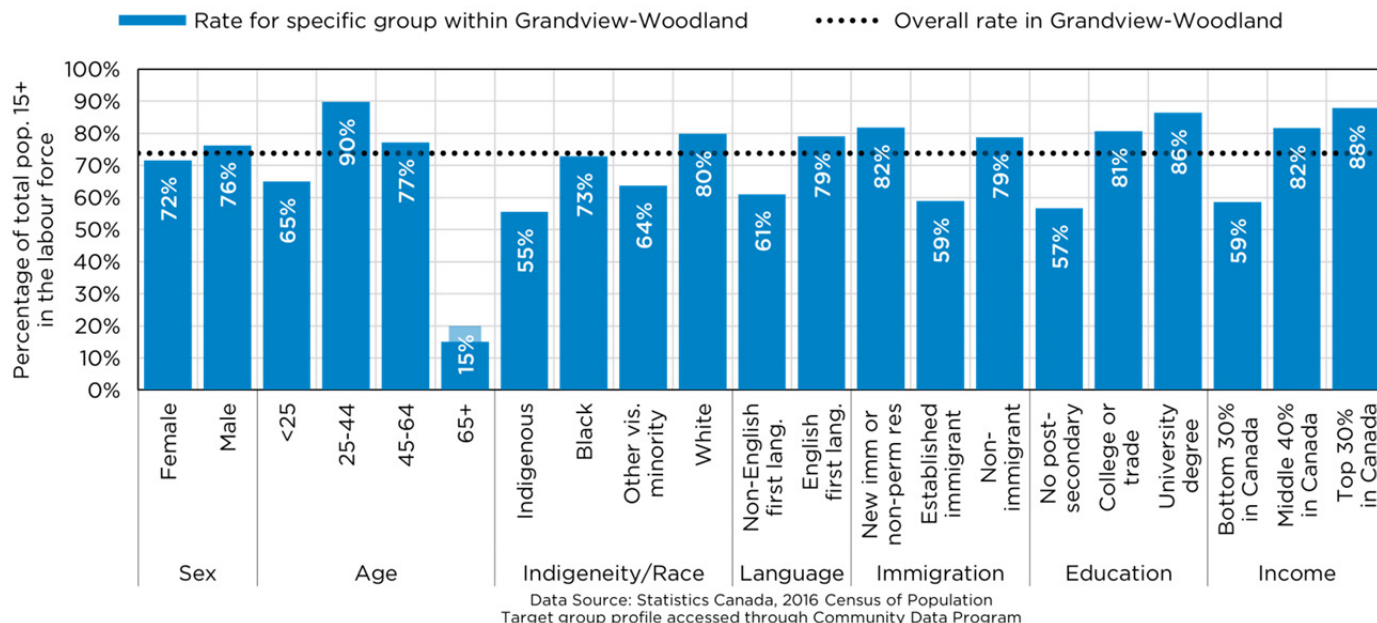
### Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

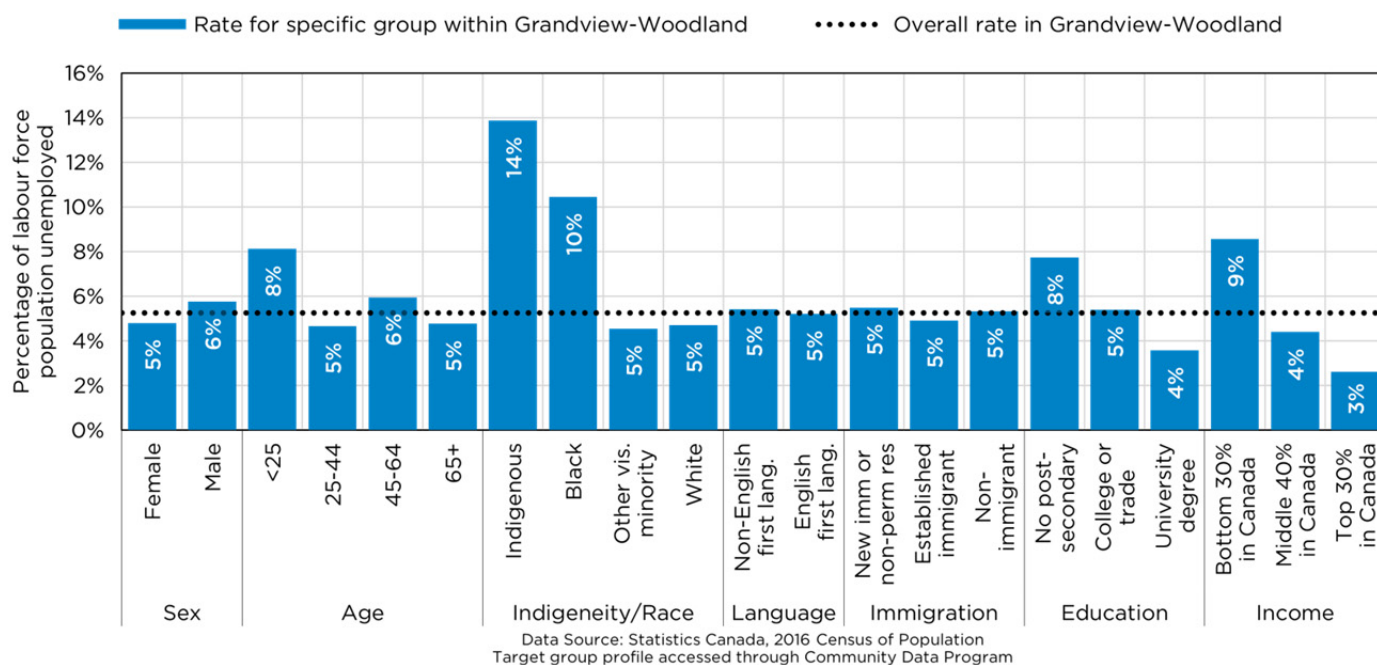
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce. In Grandview-Woodland, Indigenous and non-English speaking residents are also less likely to participate in the labour force, though newcomers are more likely.

### Grandview-Woodland: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



As shown below, unemployment in Grandview-Woodland is disproportionately experienced by Indigenous and Black residents, as well as by those with relatively lower incomes and without post-secondary credentials.

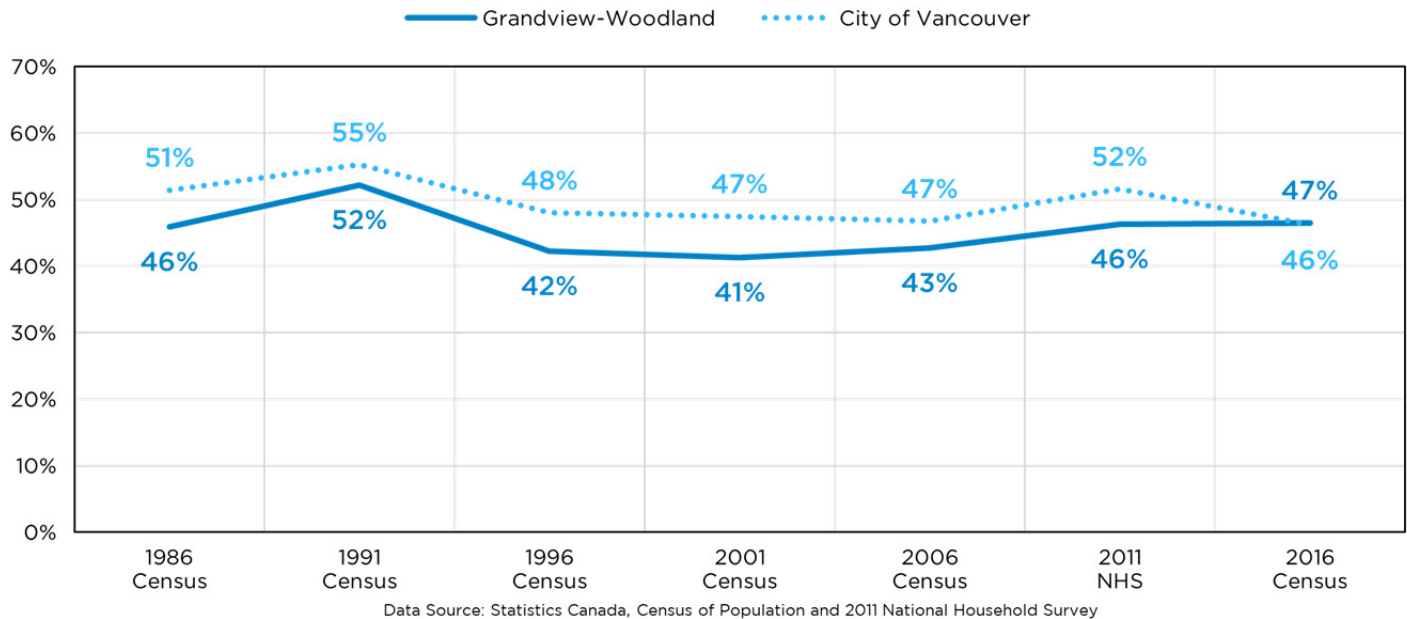
### Grandview-Woodland: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

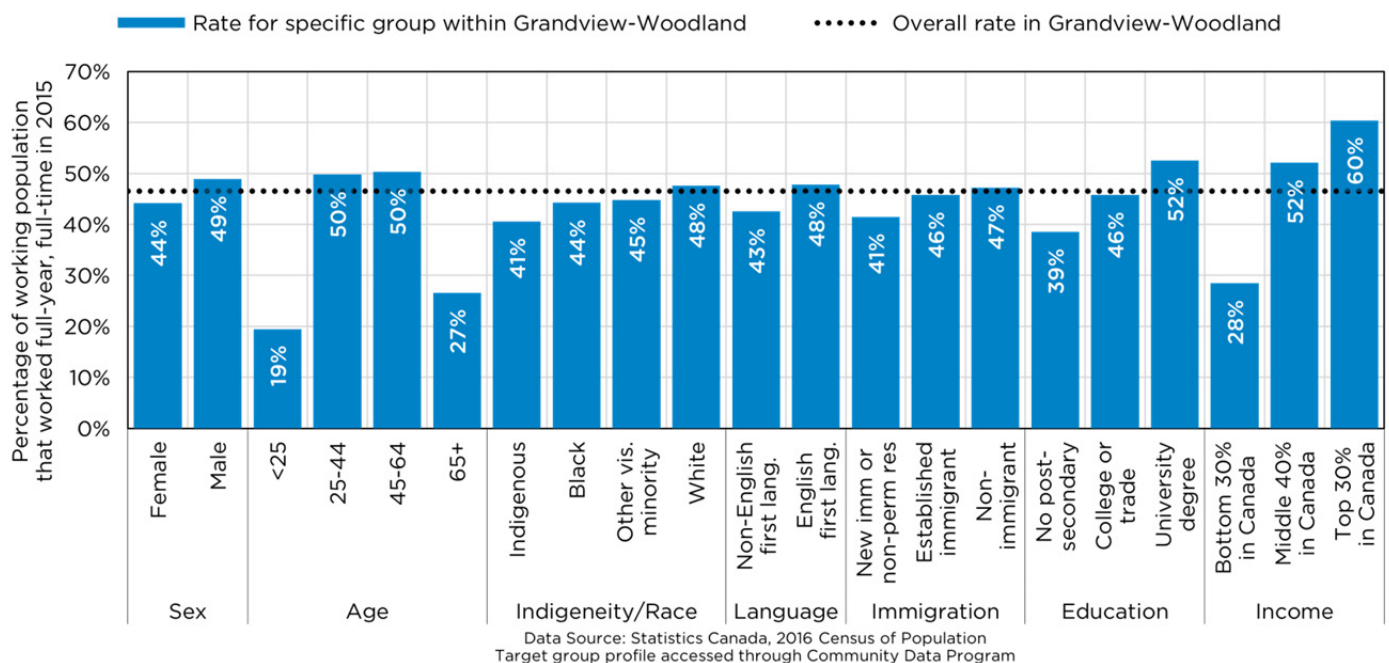
Across the city, excluding the 2011 NHS, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment. In Grandview-Woodland, however, the rate of people with full-year, full-time employment has increased since 2001.

**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. The chart below shows the rate of full-year, full-time work across specific population groups in Grandview-Woodland, showing the largest discrepancies across the relative income distribution.

**Grandview-Woodland: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016**

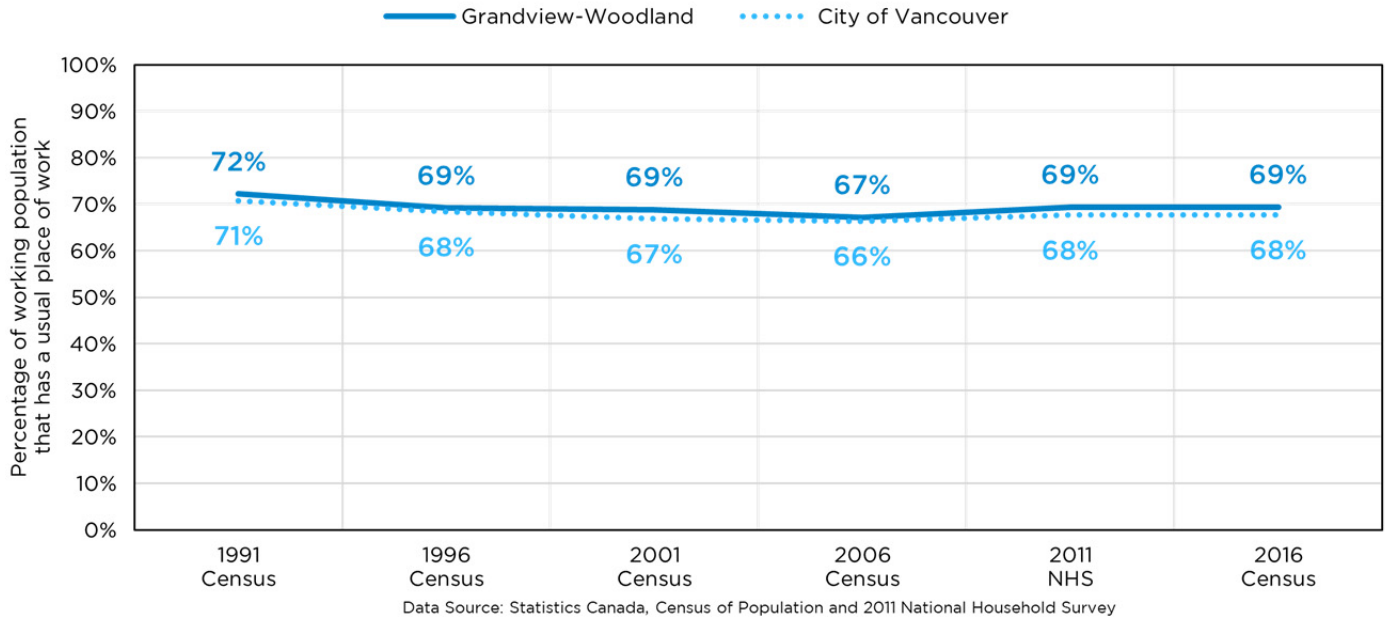




## Journey to Work

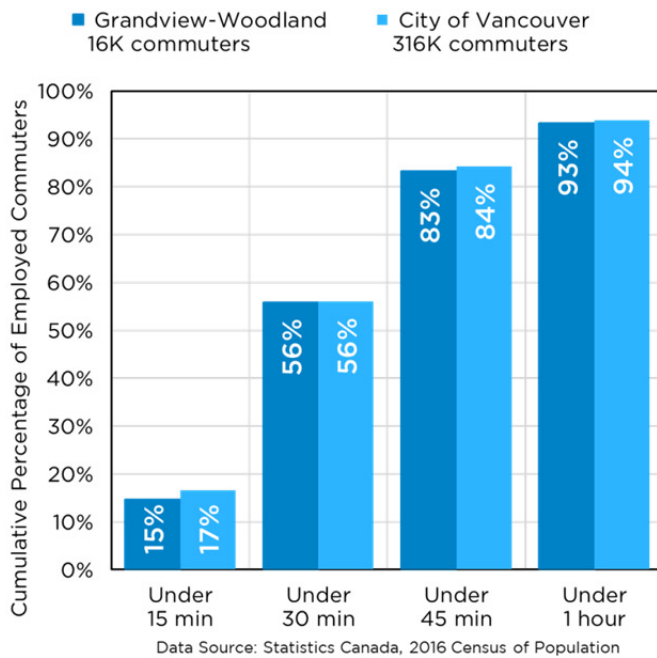
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. Almost 70% of Grandview-Woodland residents work inside the city, a similar rate to Vancouver overall.

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

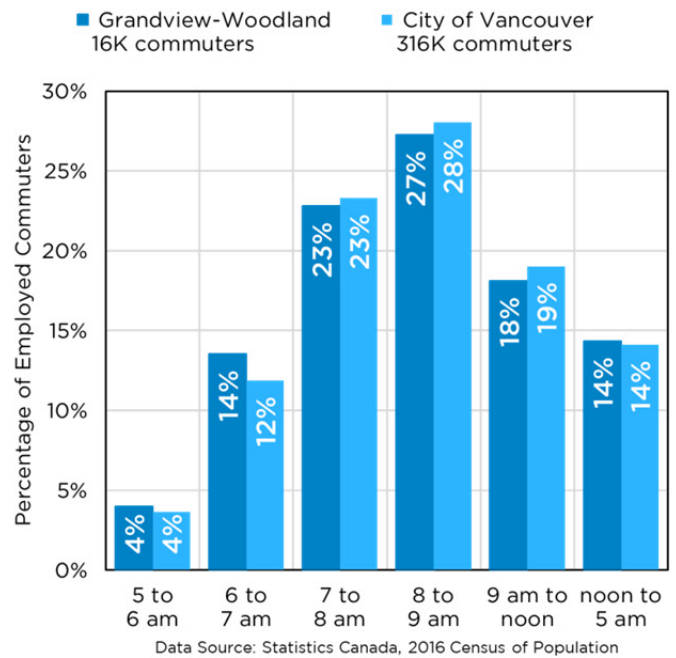


Grandview-Woodland residents are similar to the city overall in both the amount of time spent commuting and the time they leave for work. In Grandview-Woodland, 56% of workers commute to work in under half an hour, and 93% take less than an hour. About half of workers leave for work between 7 and 9 am.

**Length of Work Commute, 2016**



**Time Leaving for Work, 2016**

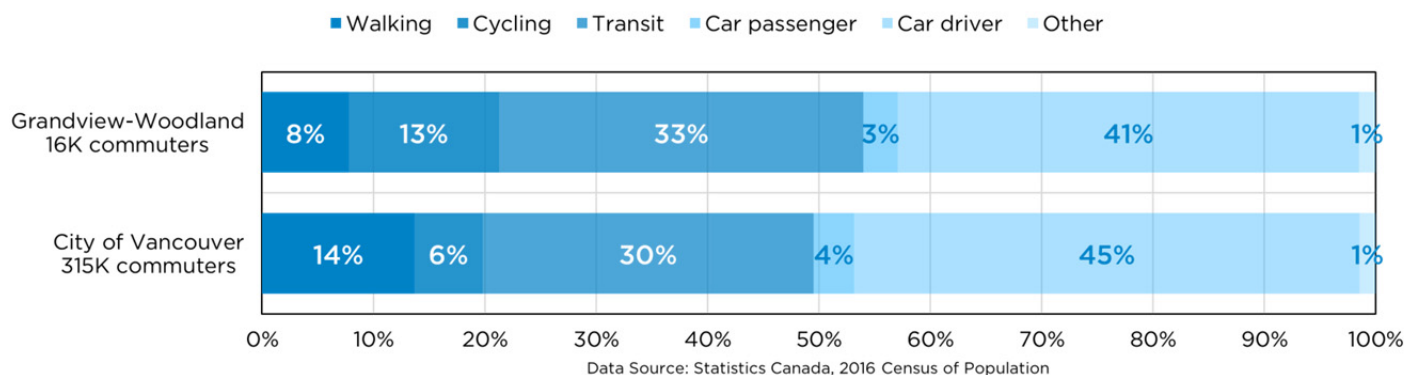




## Mode of Transportation to Work

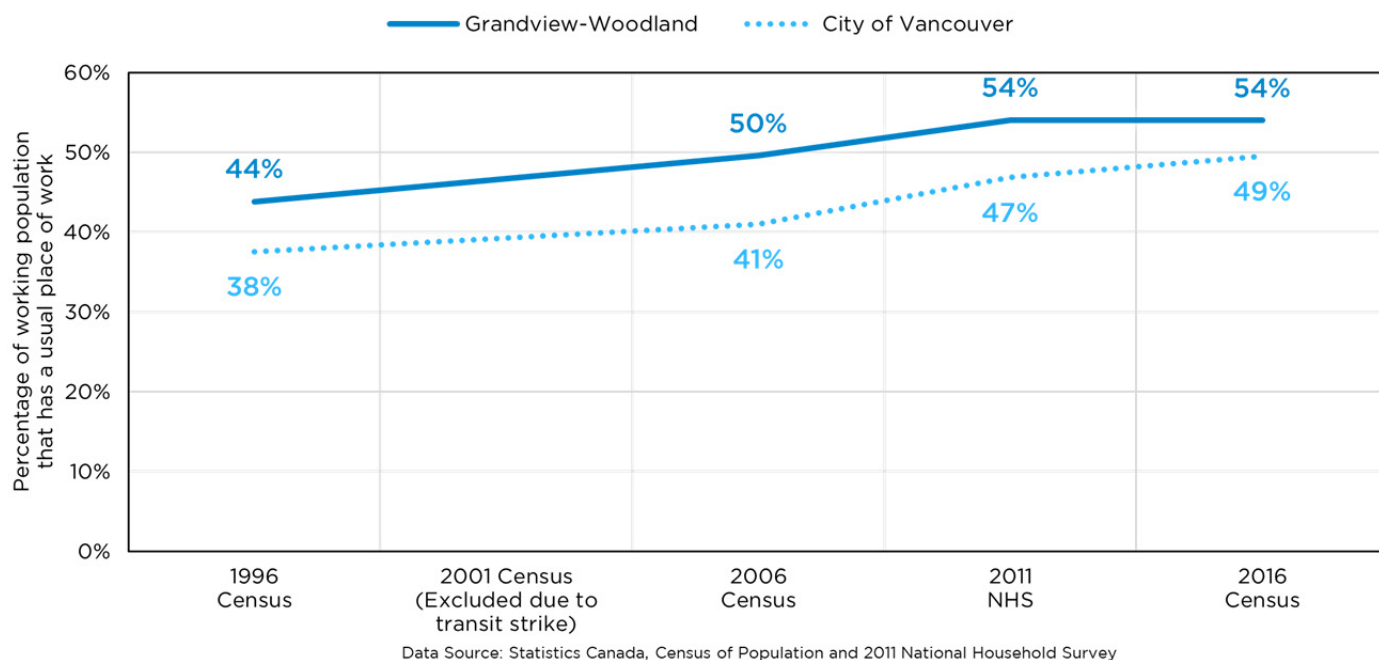
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Residents of Grandview-Woodland are less likely to walk to work than residents of the city overall, but more likely to bike or take transit and less 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 Grandview-Woodland and the city overall. In 2016, 54% of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

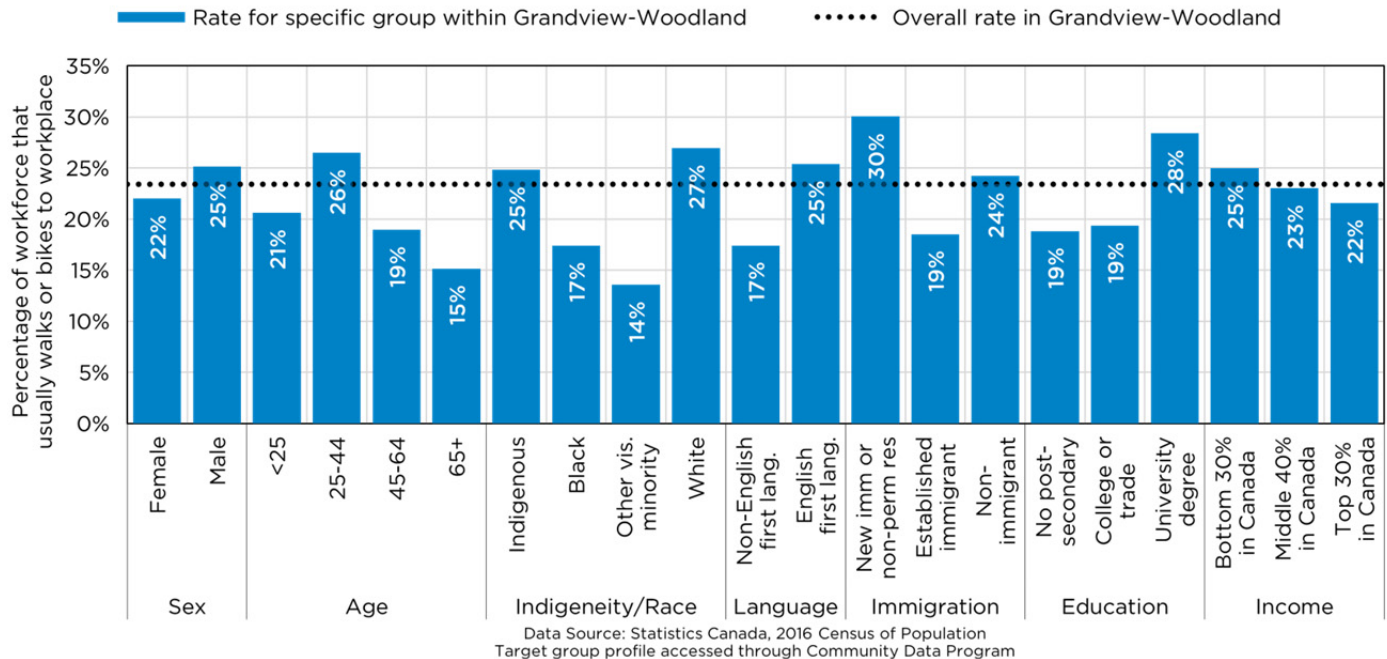
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

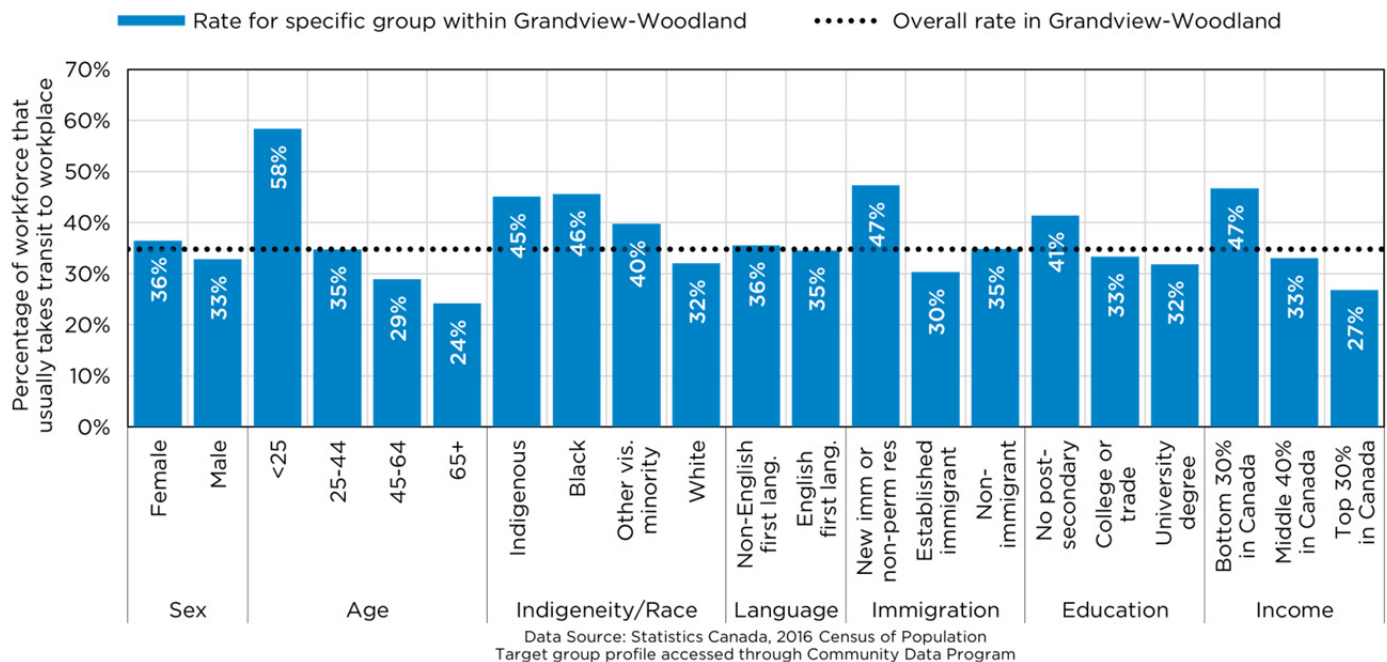
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

**Grandview-Woodland: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



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

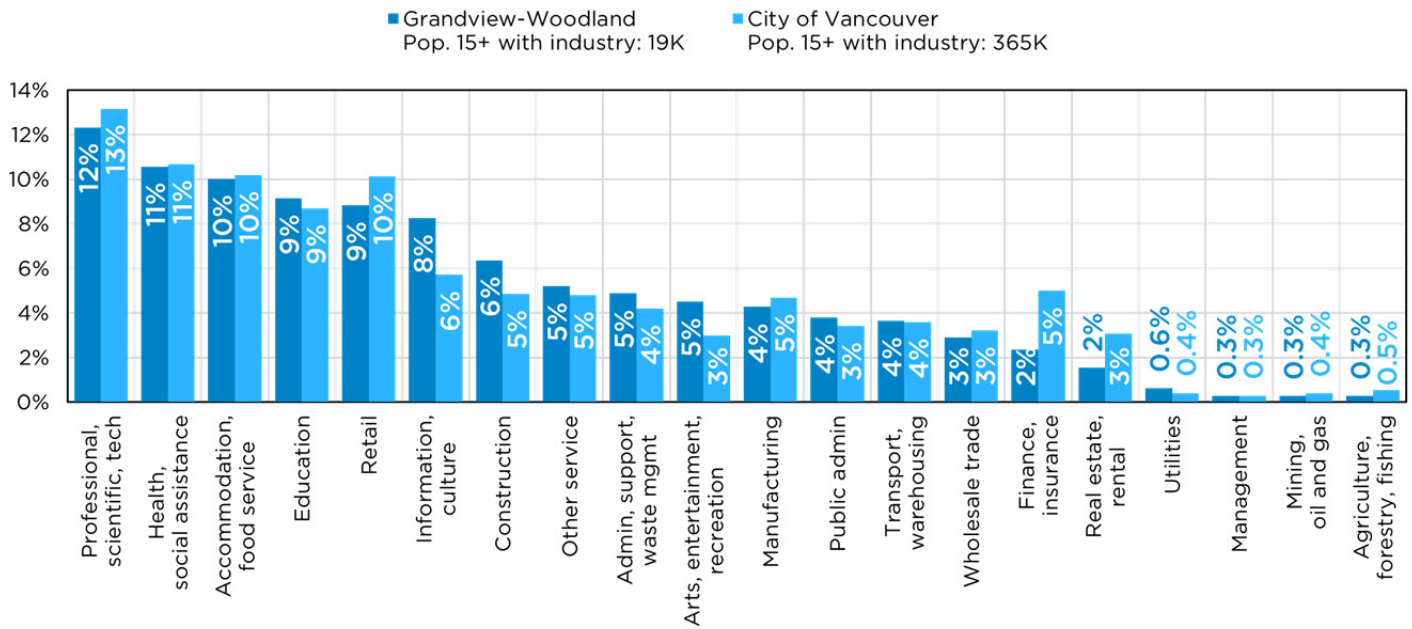
**Grandview-Woodland: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

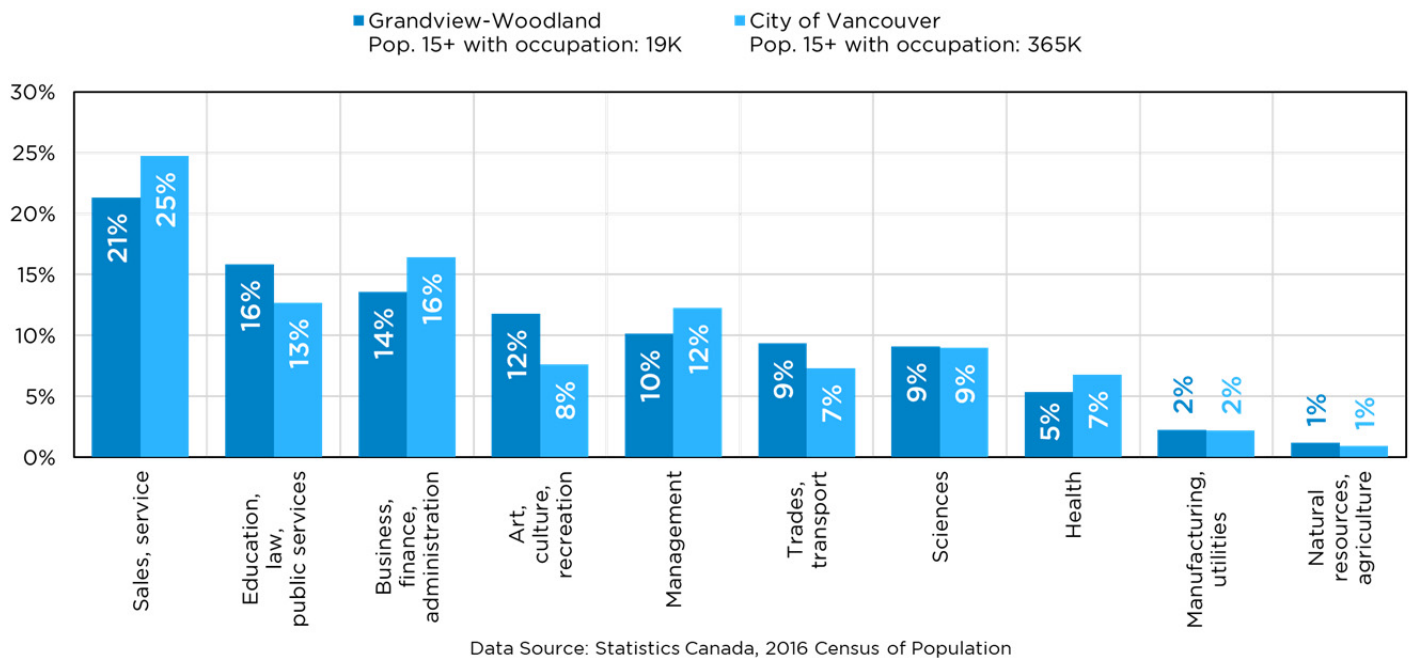
The top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing Grandview-Woodland residents are: professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. The distribution of industries is mainly similar to the city overall.

### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Grandview-Woodland houses people working in education, law, public service, arts and culture occupations<sup>21</sup> at a higher rate than the city overall.

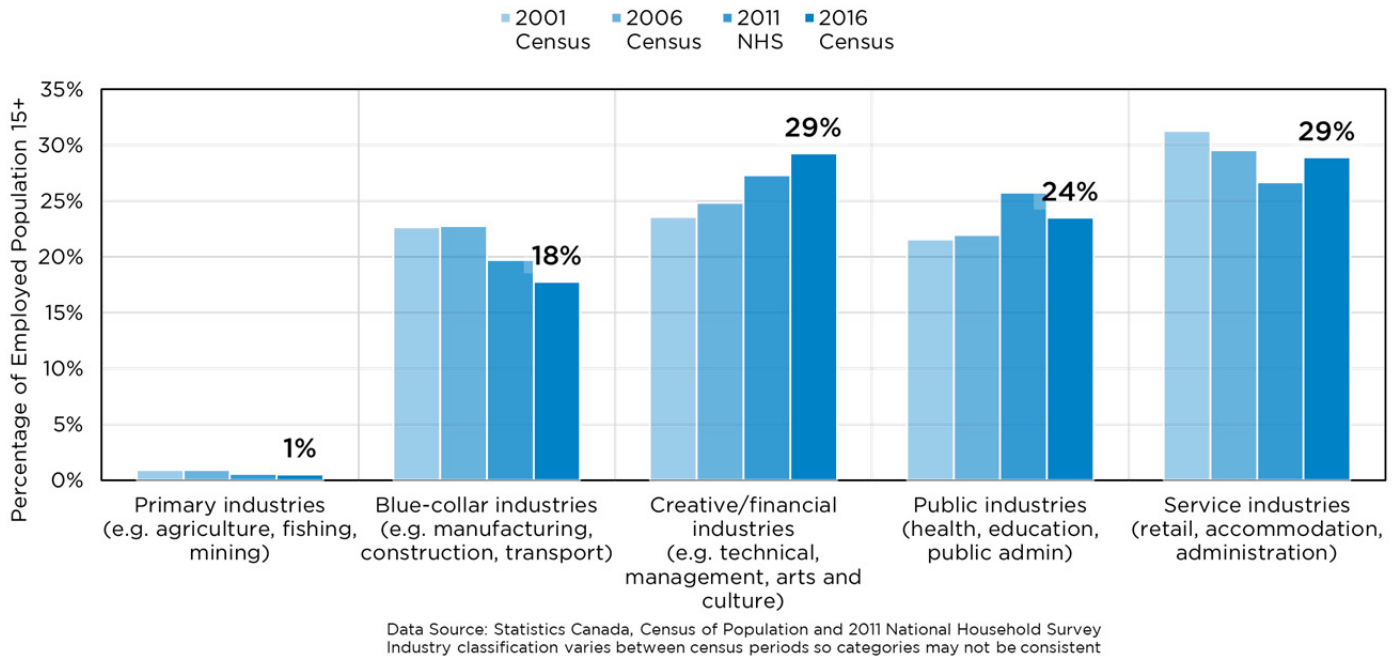
### Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



## Industry Trends

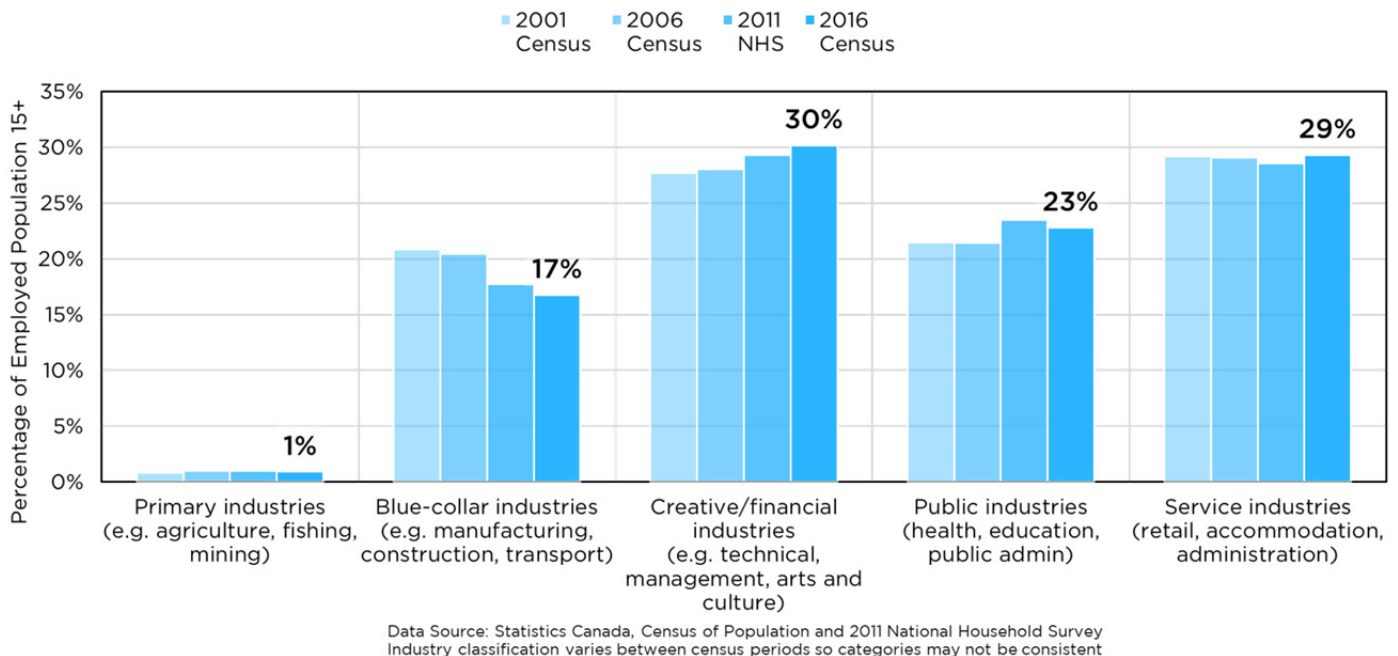
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Grandview-Woodland, there is a general growth in creative and financial industries and a decline in blue-collar industries like manufacturing, trades and transport.

**Grandview-Woodland: 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**

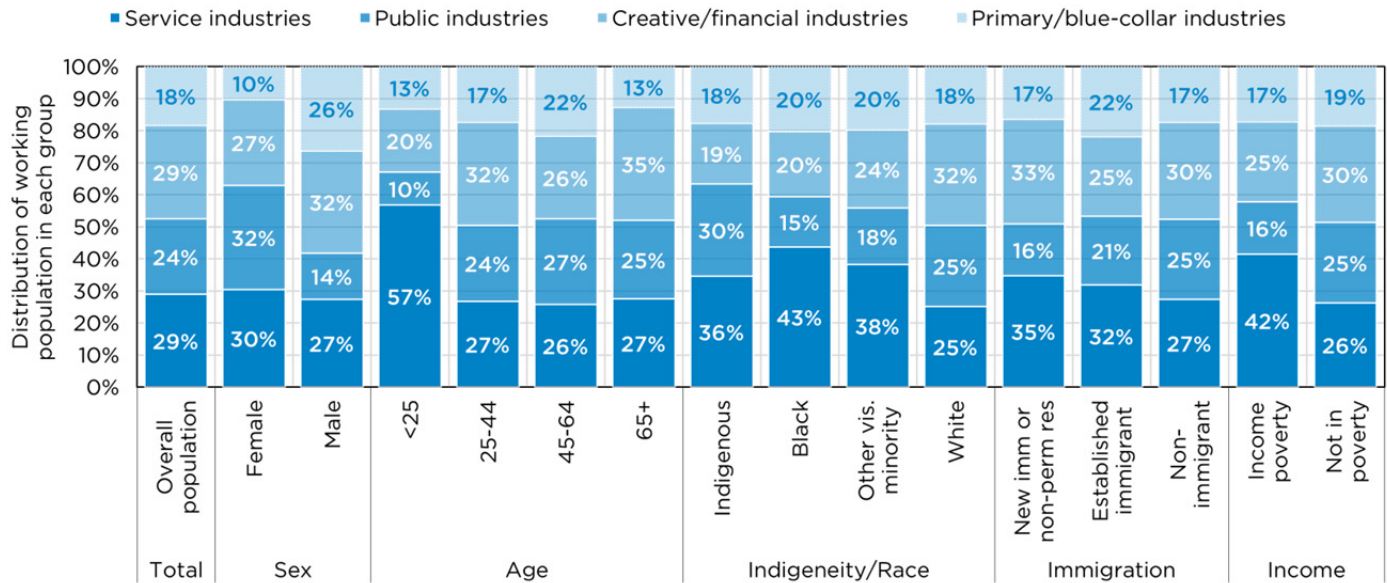




## Equity and Industries

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 Grandview-Woodland, showing a number of communities more likely to have employment in service industries.

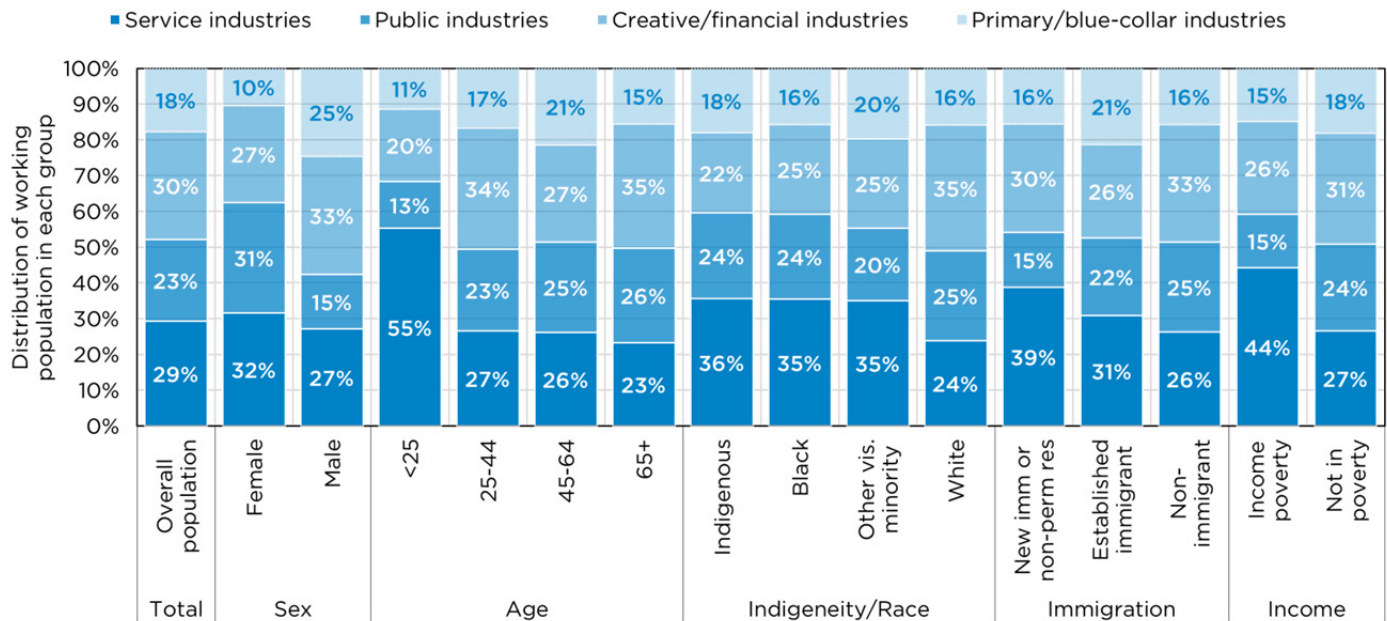
**Grandview-Woodland: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016**



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

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**



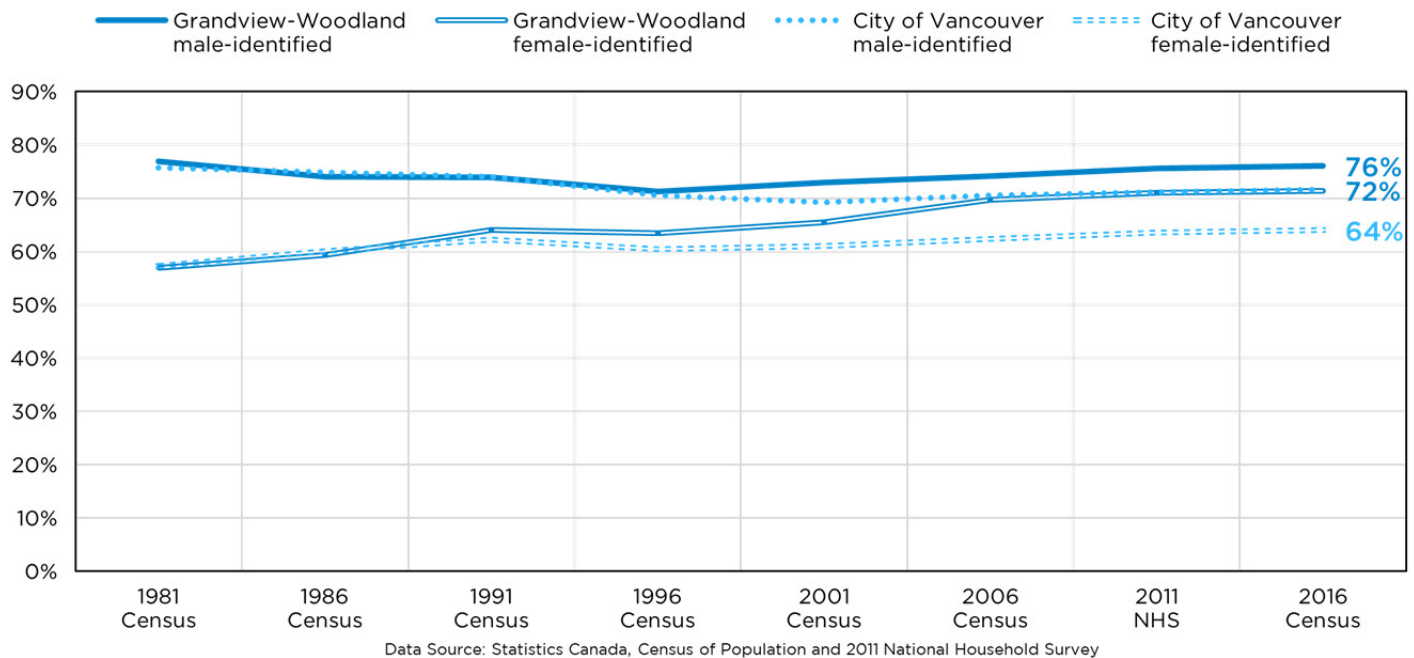
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population  
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program



## Gender and the Workforce

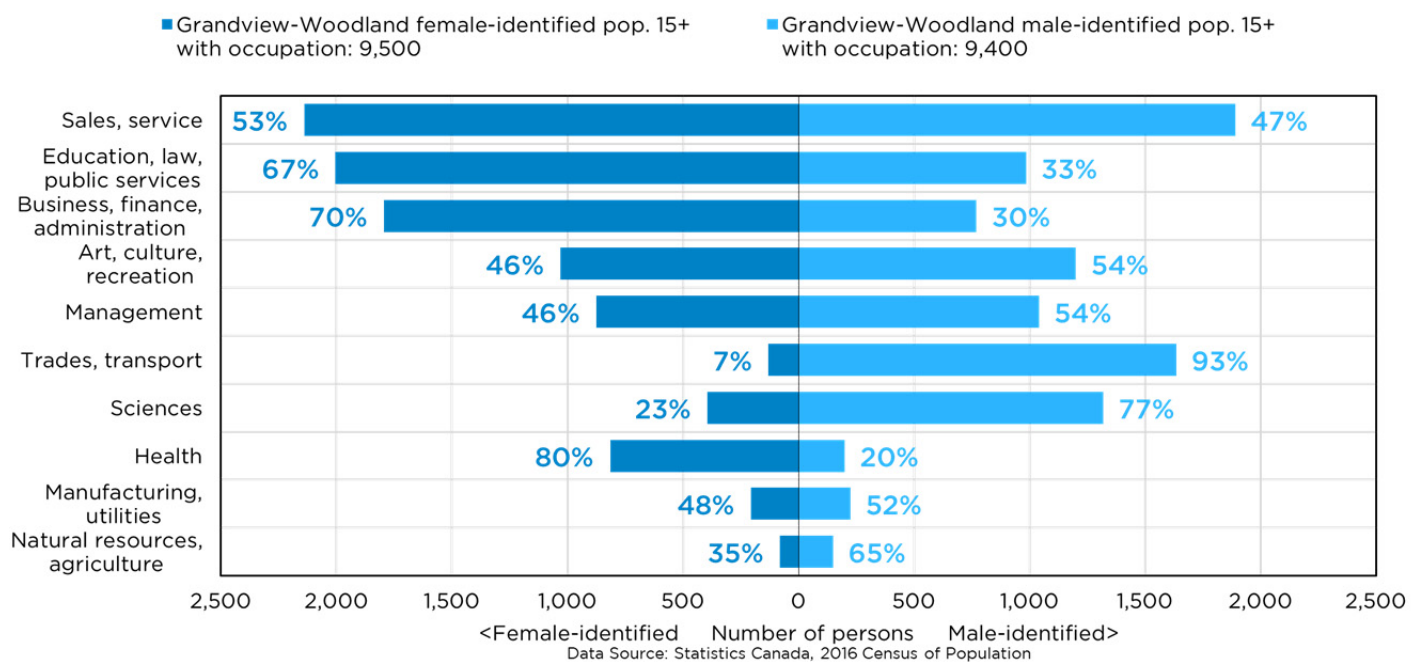
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Grandview-Woodland labour force participation is higher than for the city overall for both men and women.

### Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



A breakdown of occupations in Grandview-Woodland shows that men are over-represented in trades and transport occupations while women are over-represented in categories such as business, finance and administration; and education, law and public services.

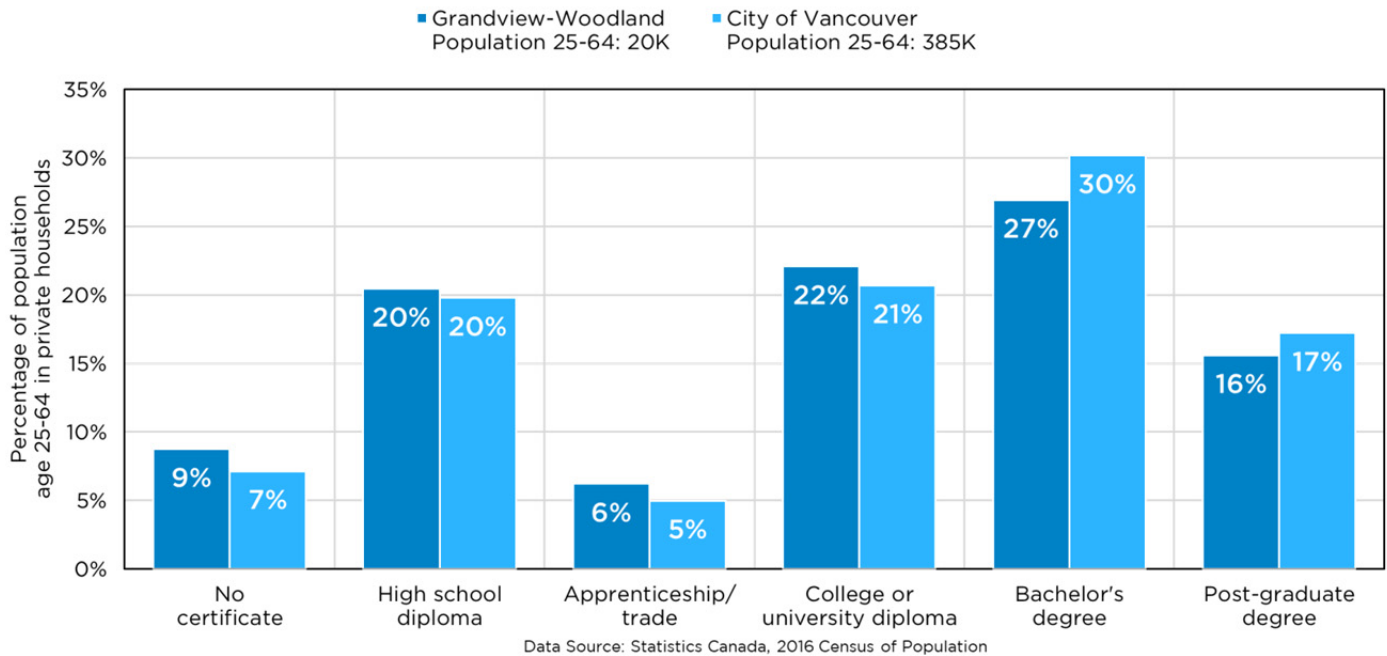
### Grandview-Woodland: Labour Force by Occ. and Gender, 2016



## Formal Education

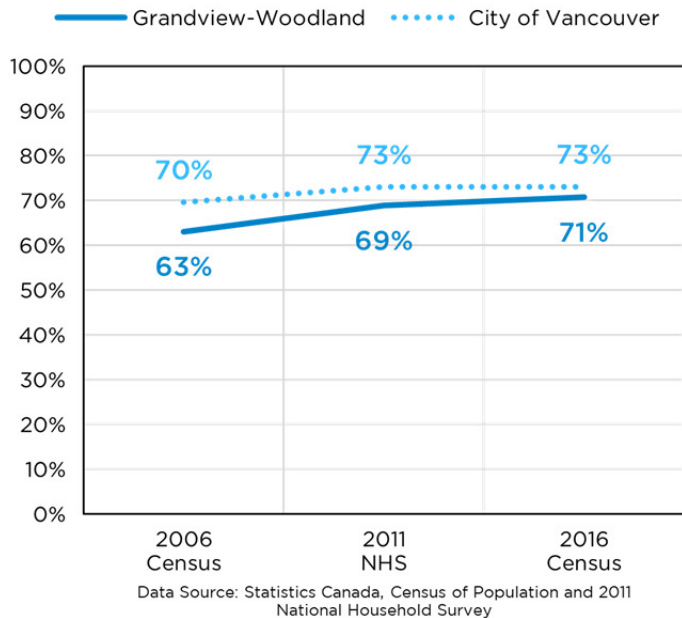
Grandview-Woodland residents have completed higher levels of education at a similar rate to residents of the City of Vancouver overall, with somewhat fewer residents having university degrees.

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

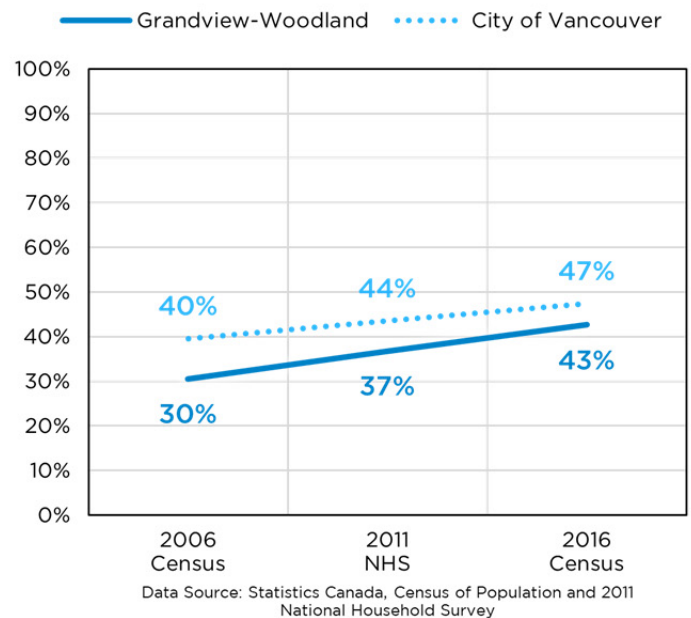


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Grandview-Woodland has increased to be nearly on par with the citywide average.

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



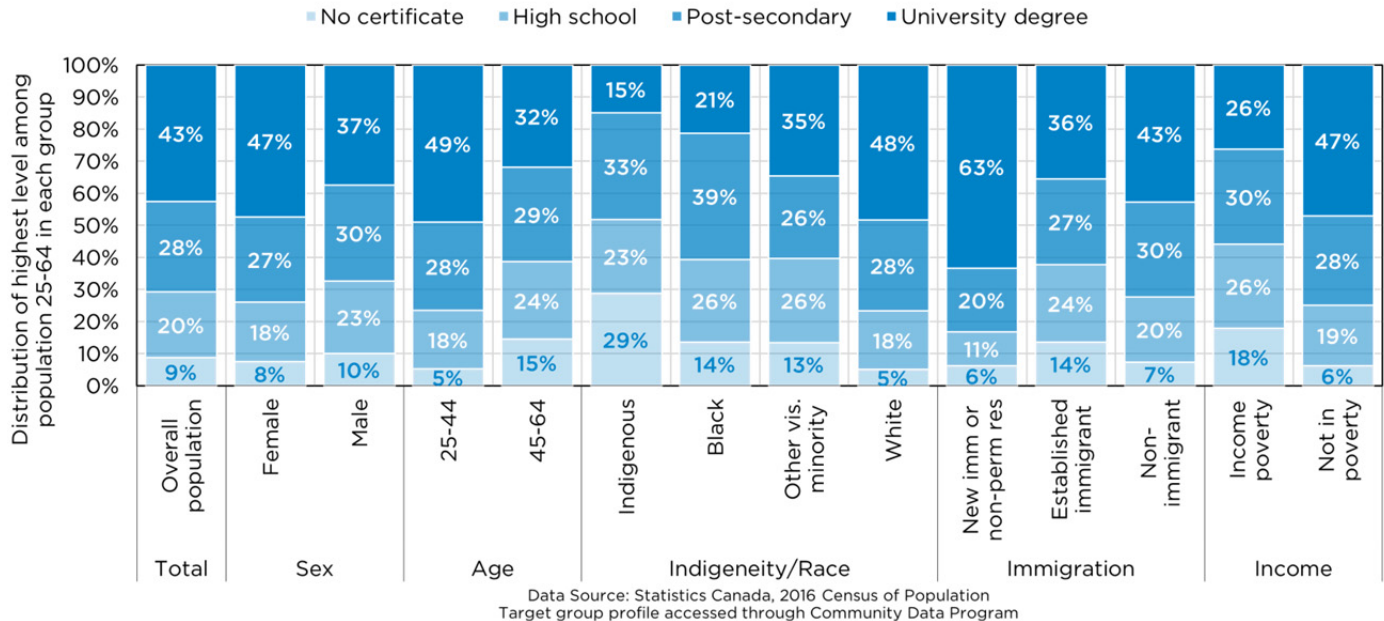
### Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

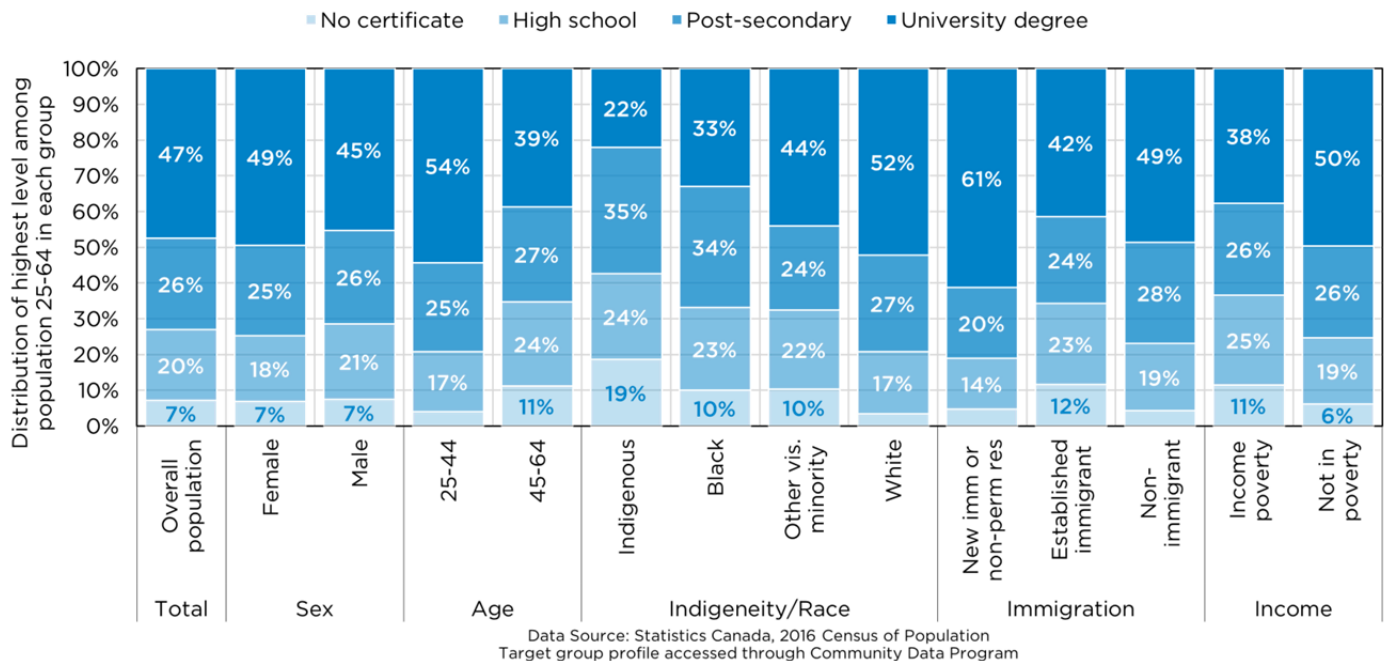
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are much less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education. In Grandview-Woodland, people in Indigenous and racialized groups, as well as established immigrants, are less likely to have a university degree than other groups.

**Grandview-Woodland: 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.

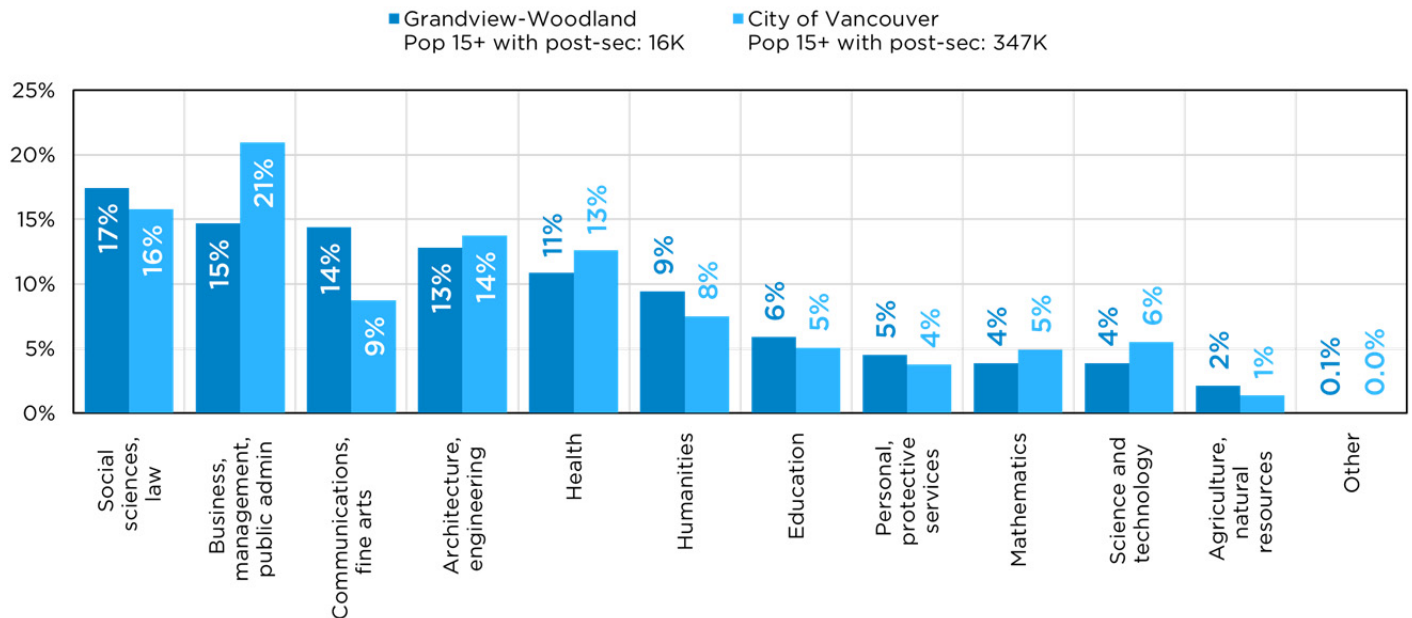
**City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016**



## Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top fields of study for post-secondary education. Compared to the city overall, Grandview-Woodland residents are more likely to have completed certificates in communications and fine arts; and less likely to have studied business, management or public administration.

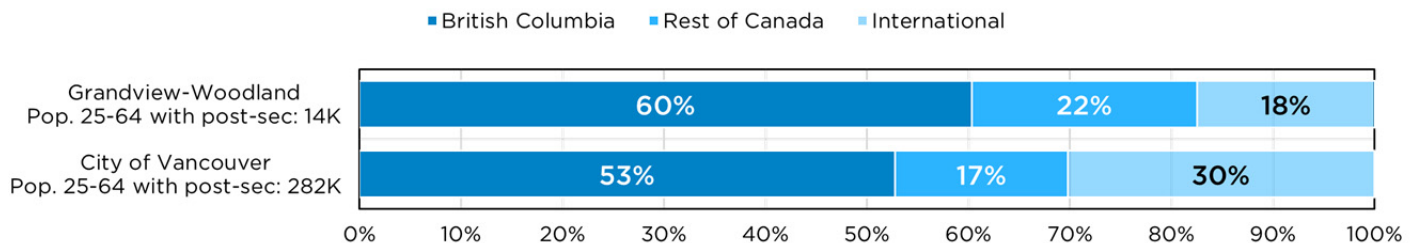
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

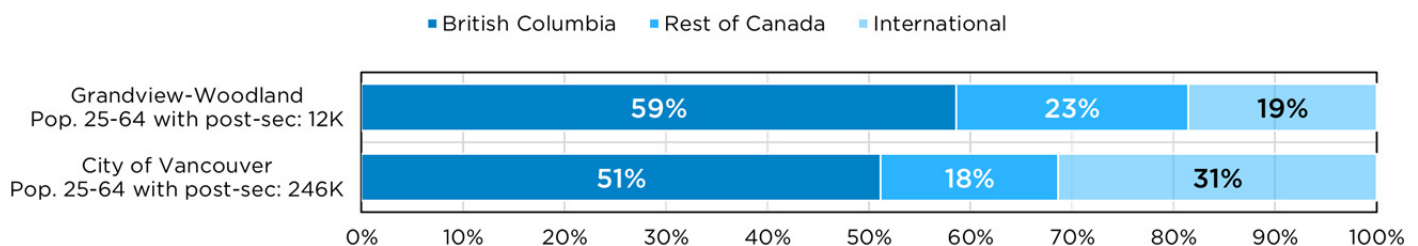
Grandview-Woodland residents are less likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, with the rate fairly consistent in both 2006 and 2016.

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



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

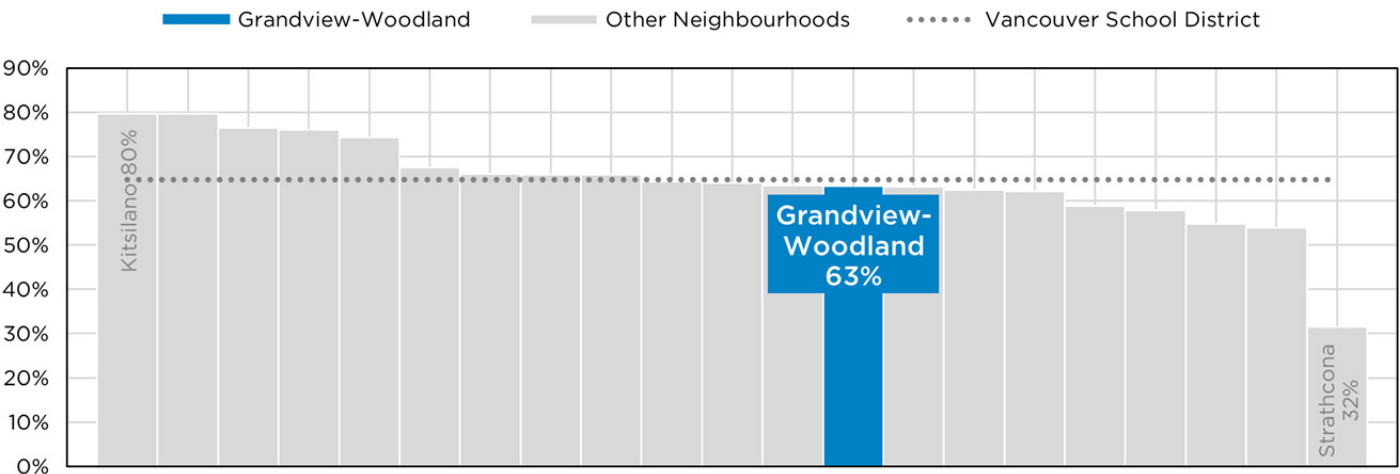
### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006



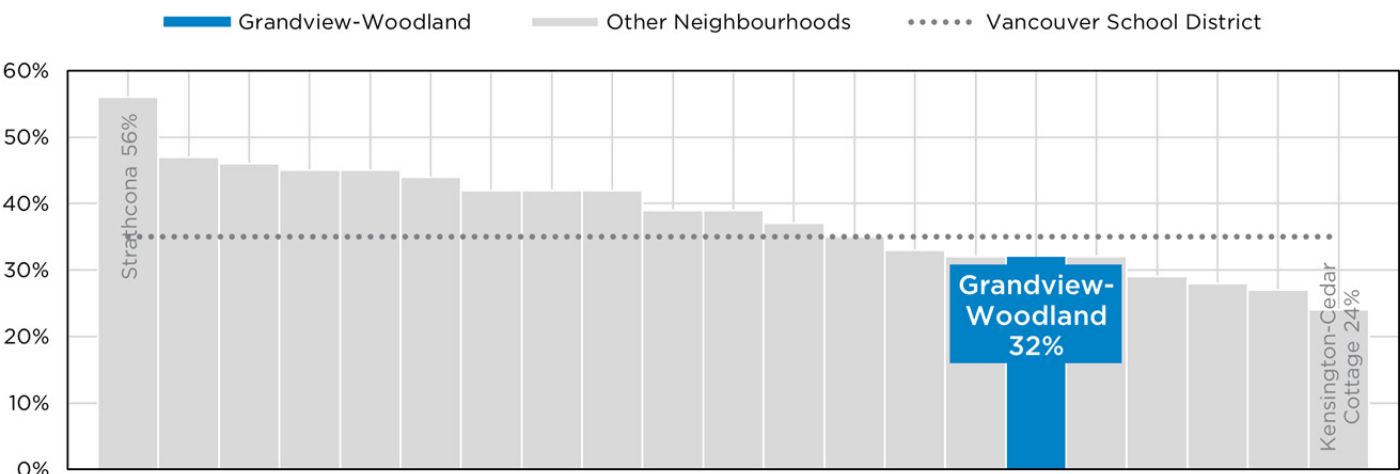
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

# COMMUNITY HEALTH

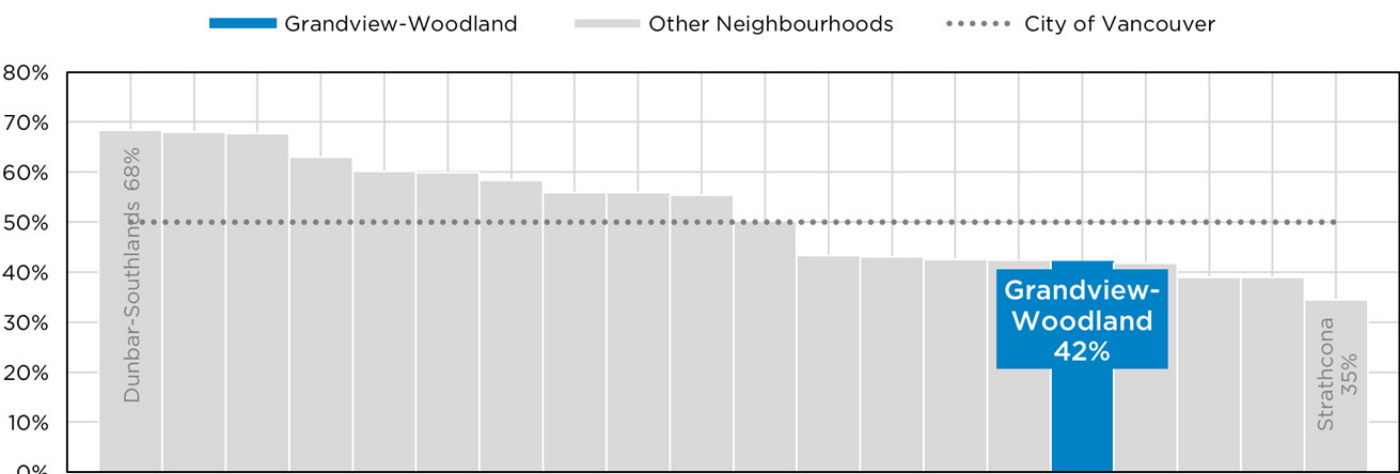
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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



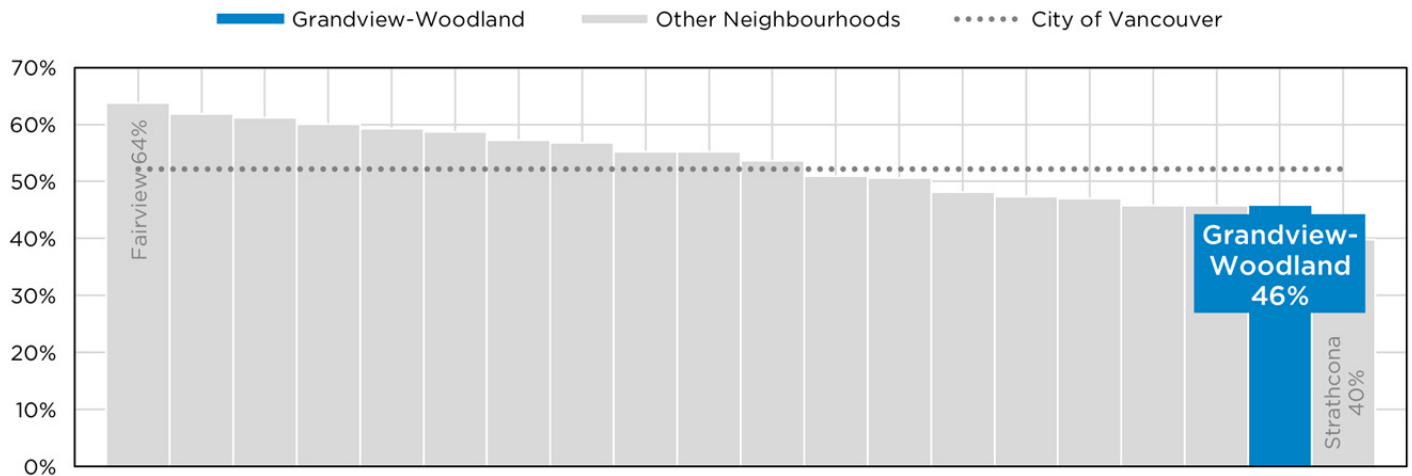
Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014



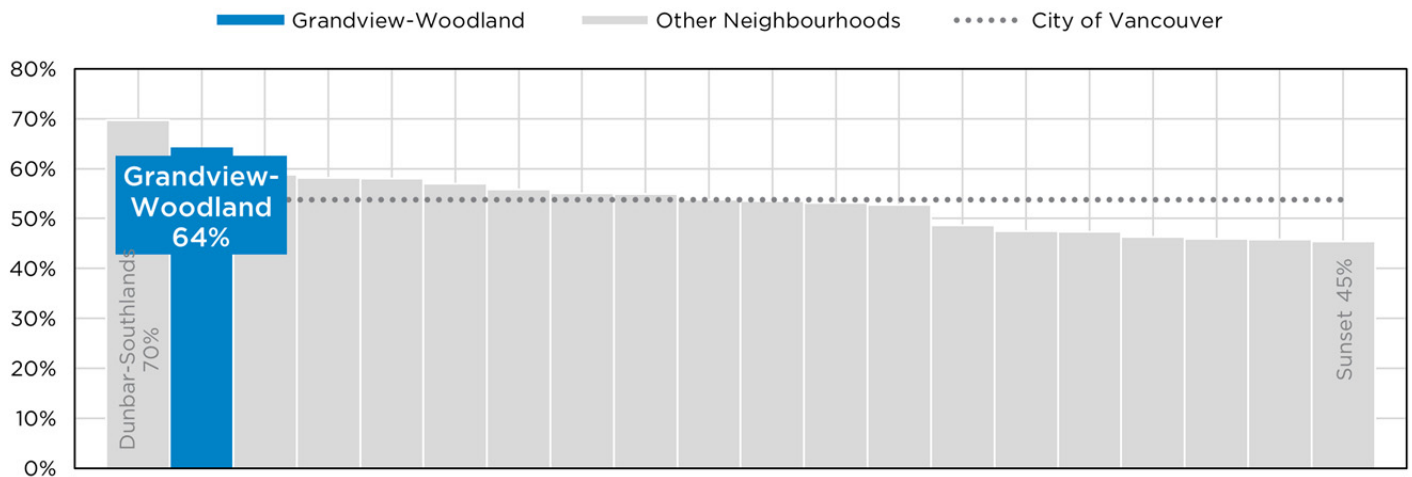


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

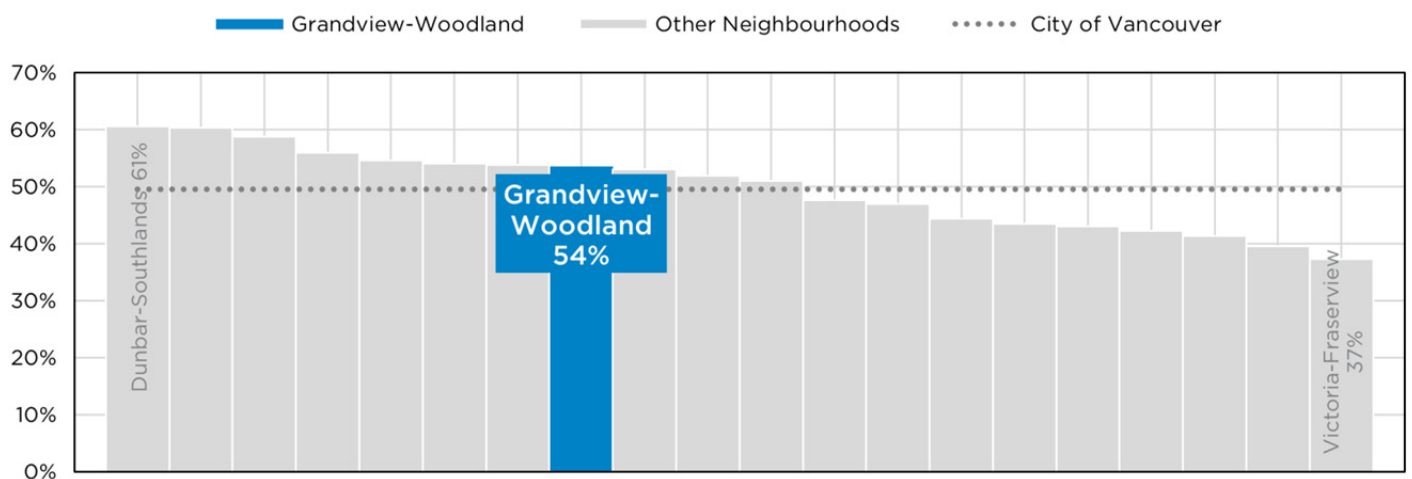
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



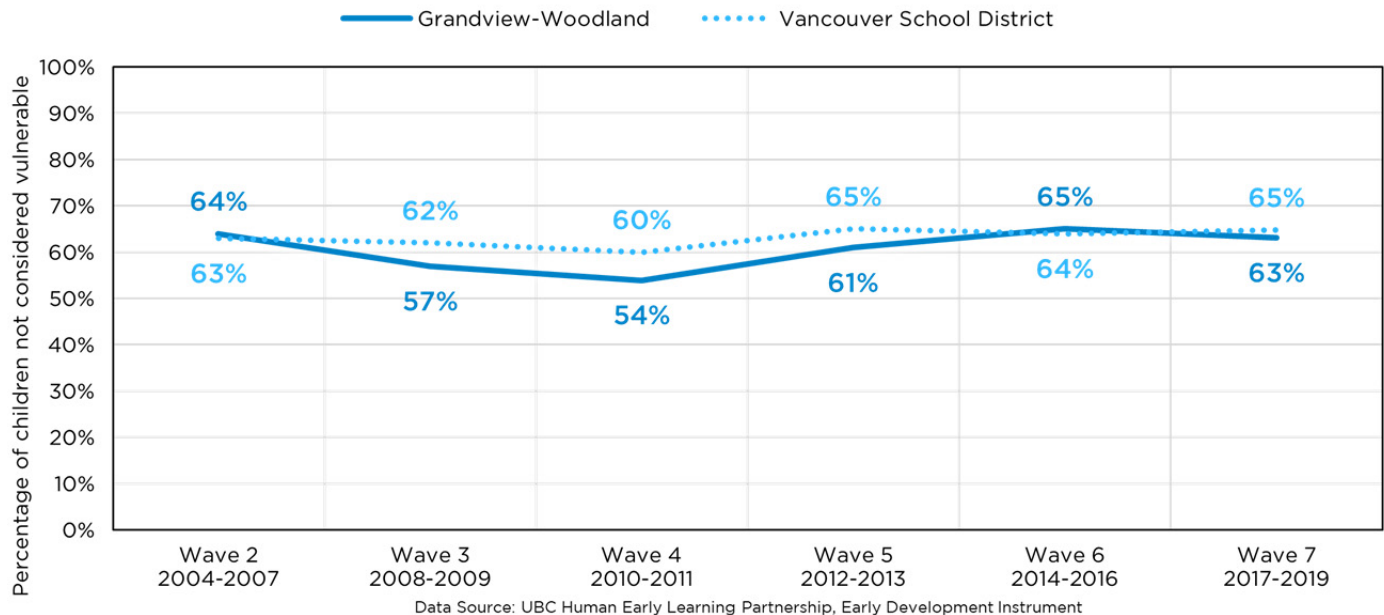
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

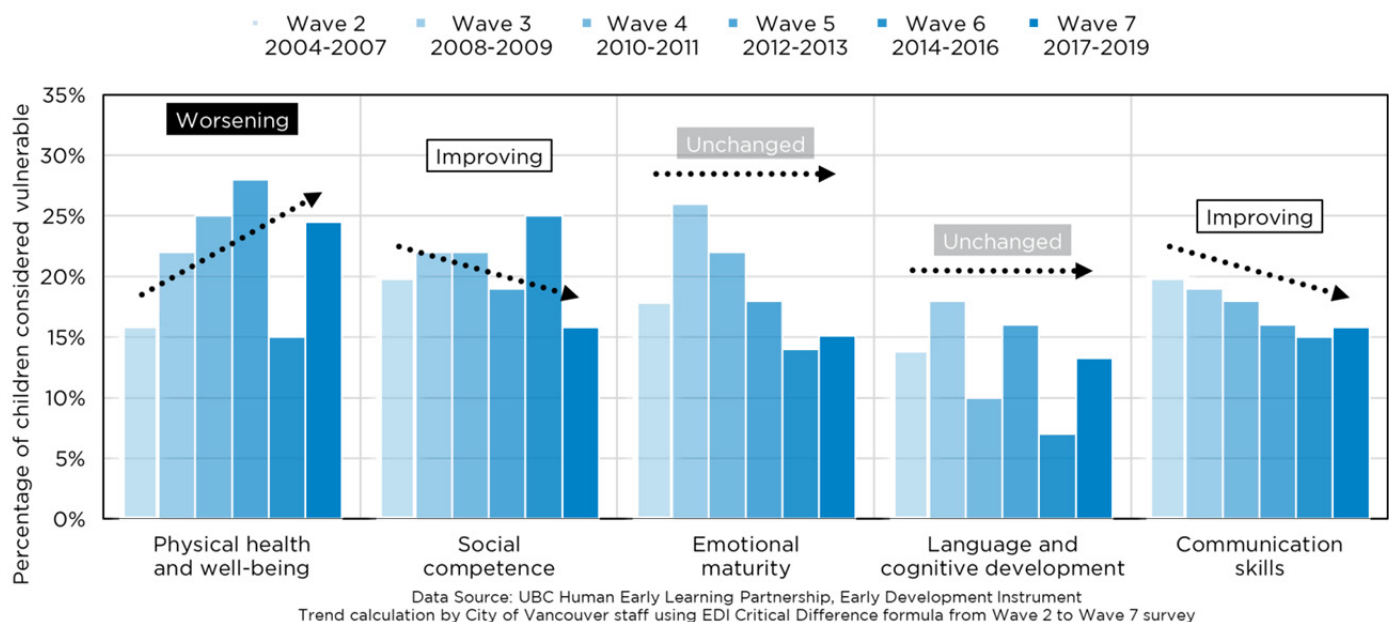
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. Over a third of children in Grandview-Woodland are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a similar rate to the city overall. The rate of vulnerability among Grandview-Woodland children decreased between wave 4 (2010-2011) and wave 6 (2014-2016) of the survey.

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



Over the long term time, children in Grandview-Woodland are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI’s physical health scale, which measures areas such as rest, nutrition, physical independence and motor skills. Conversely, vulnerability on the social and communication scales has decreased.

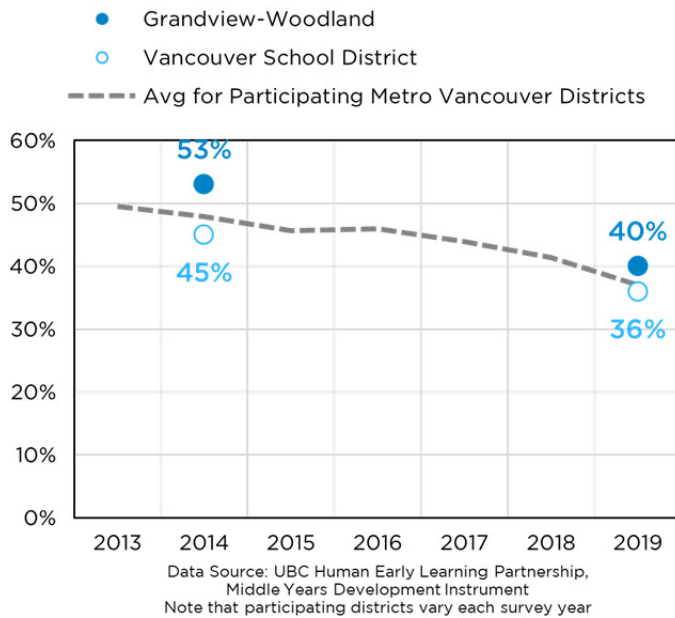
### Grandview-Woodland: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



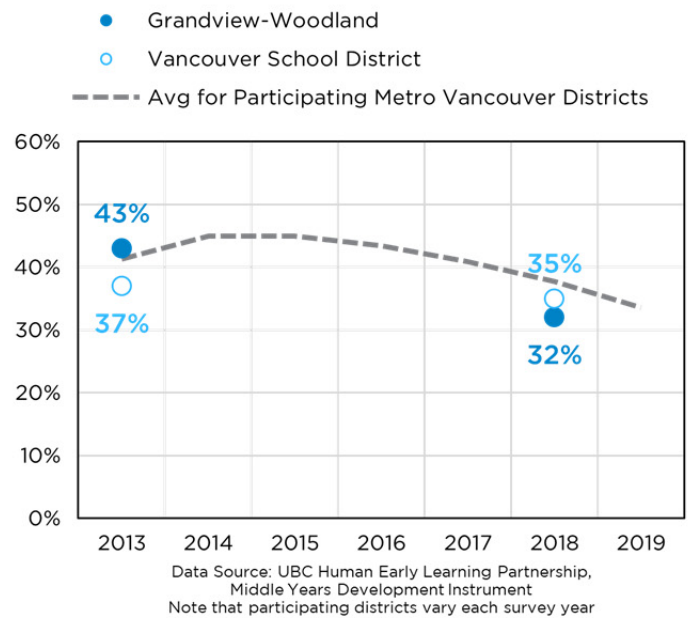
## Middle-Years Development

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 have generally shown higher rates of overall well-being in Grandview-Woodland than the City of Vancouver overall and the average of participating Metro Vancouver school districts,<sup>22</sup> except for the most recent survey of grade 7 children, which showed a lower rate of overall well-being.

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

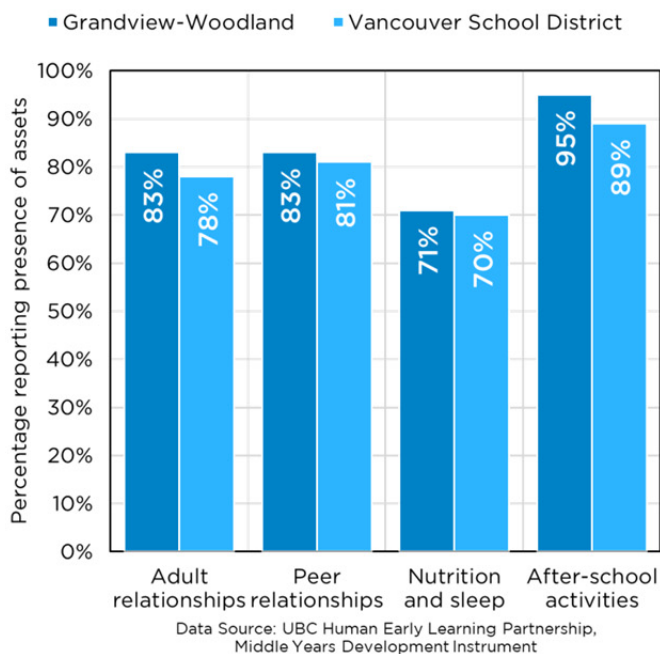


**Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019**

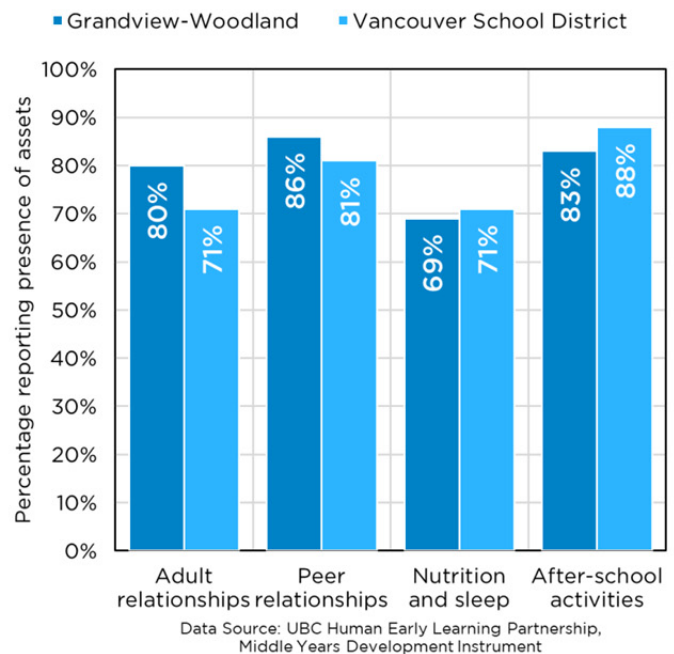


The charts below show the rate at which specific assets were reported by children in Grandview-Woodland and the City of Vancouver overall in the most recent survey period for each age group.

**Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019**



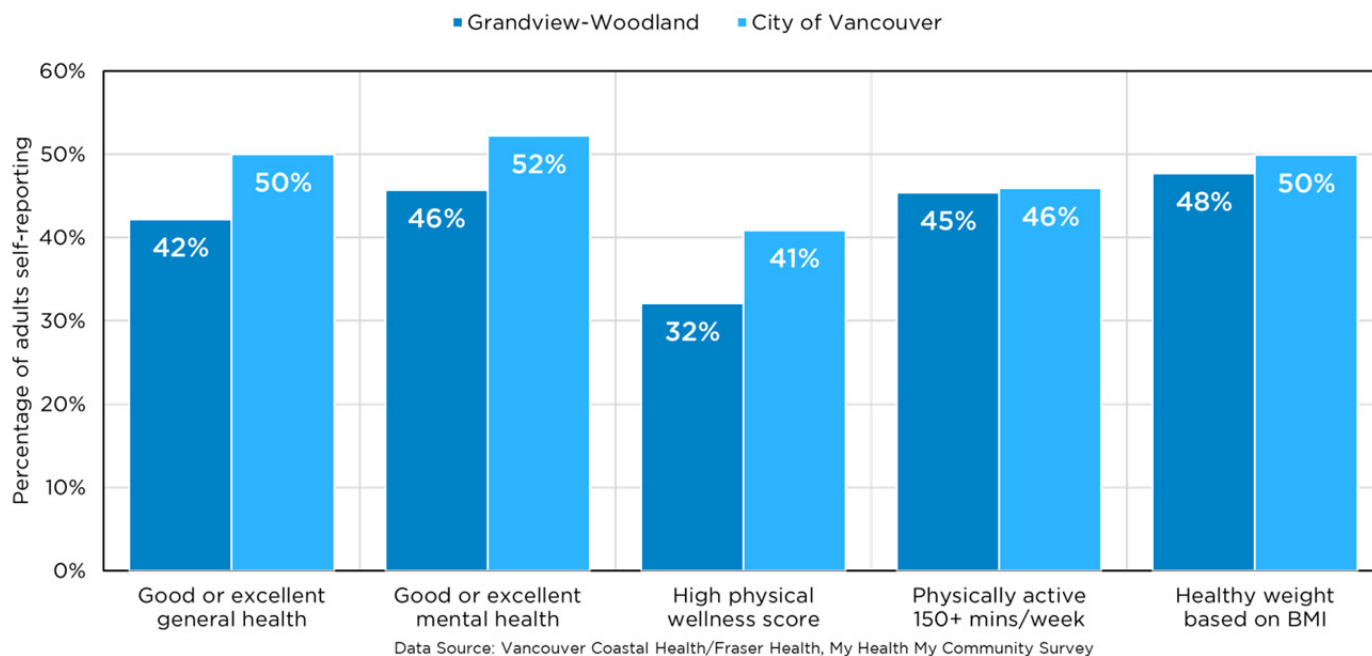
**Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018**



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

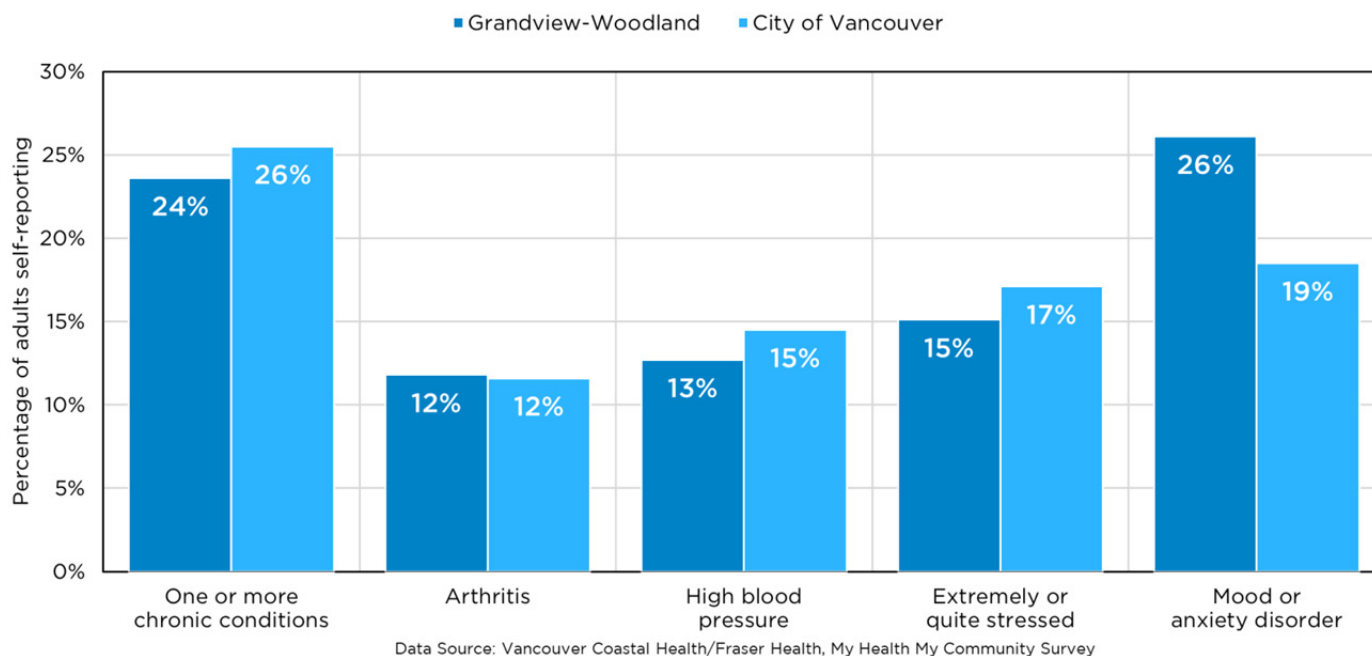
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Grandview-Woodland residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good, or to have a high physical wellness score. However, rates of physical activity are similar in Grandview-Woodland and citywide.

### Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Grandview-Woodland residents report the presence of chronic conditions at lower rates than the city overall, but are more likely to report the presence of a mood or anxiety disorder.

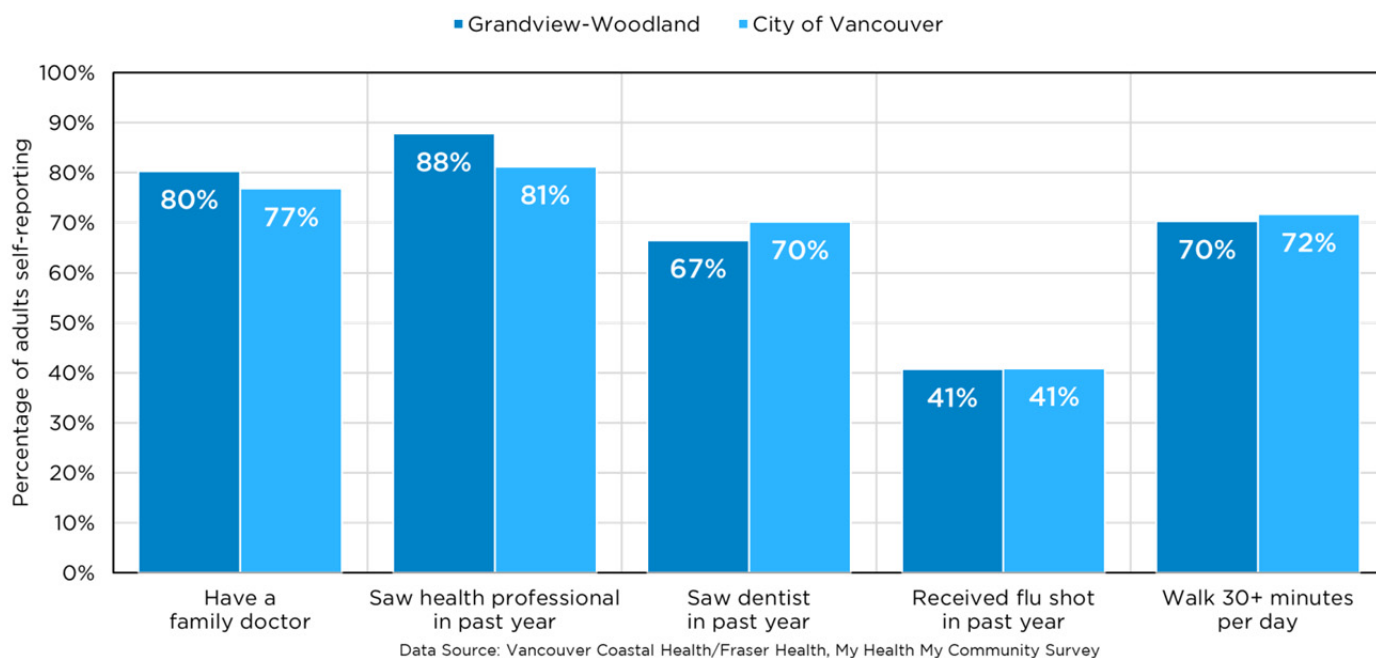
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

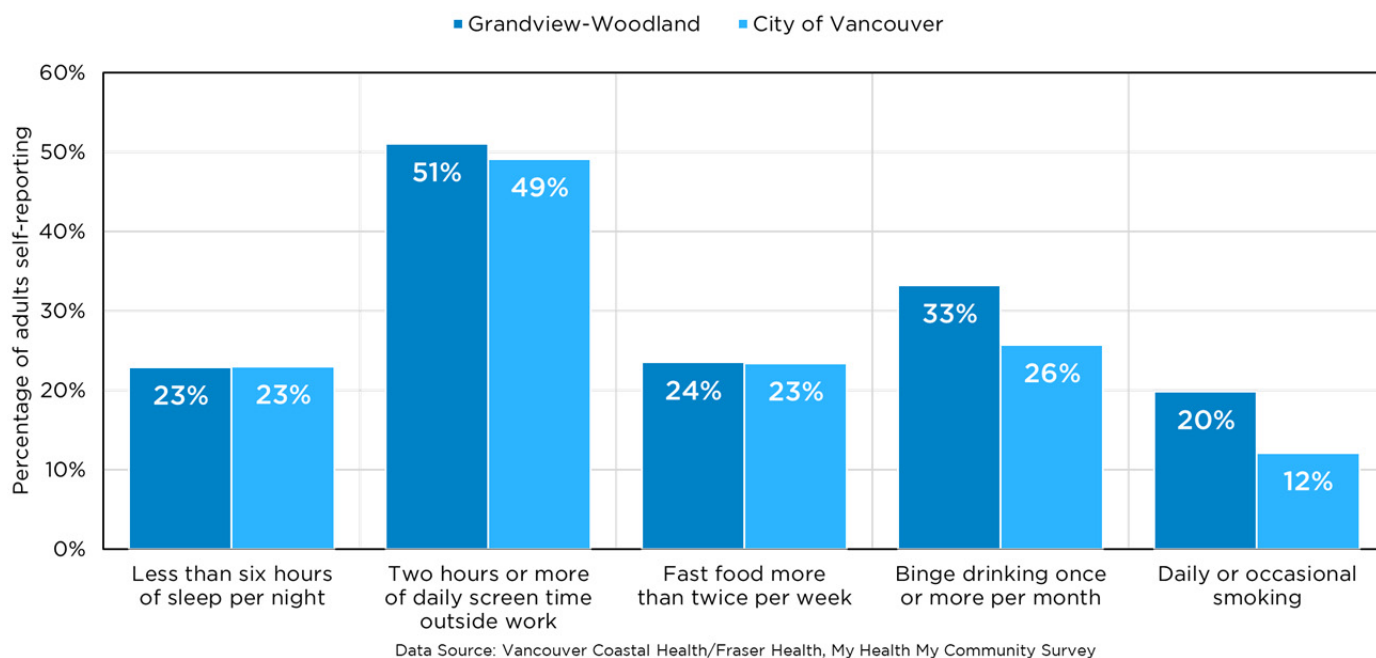
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Grandview-Woodland residents are more likely to have a family doctor and to have seen a health professional within the previous year. They are somewhat less likely to have seen a dentist or to walk half an hour each day.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, Grandview-Woodland residents are more likely to report binge drinking and smoking. Other behaviours impacting health, including inadequate sleep, excess screen time and consuming fast food, are reported at similar rates to the city overall.

### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014

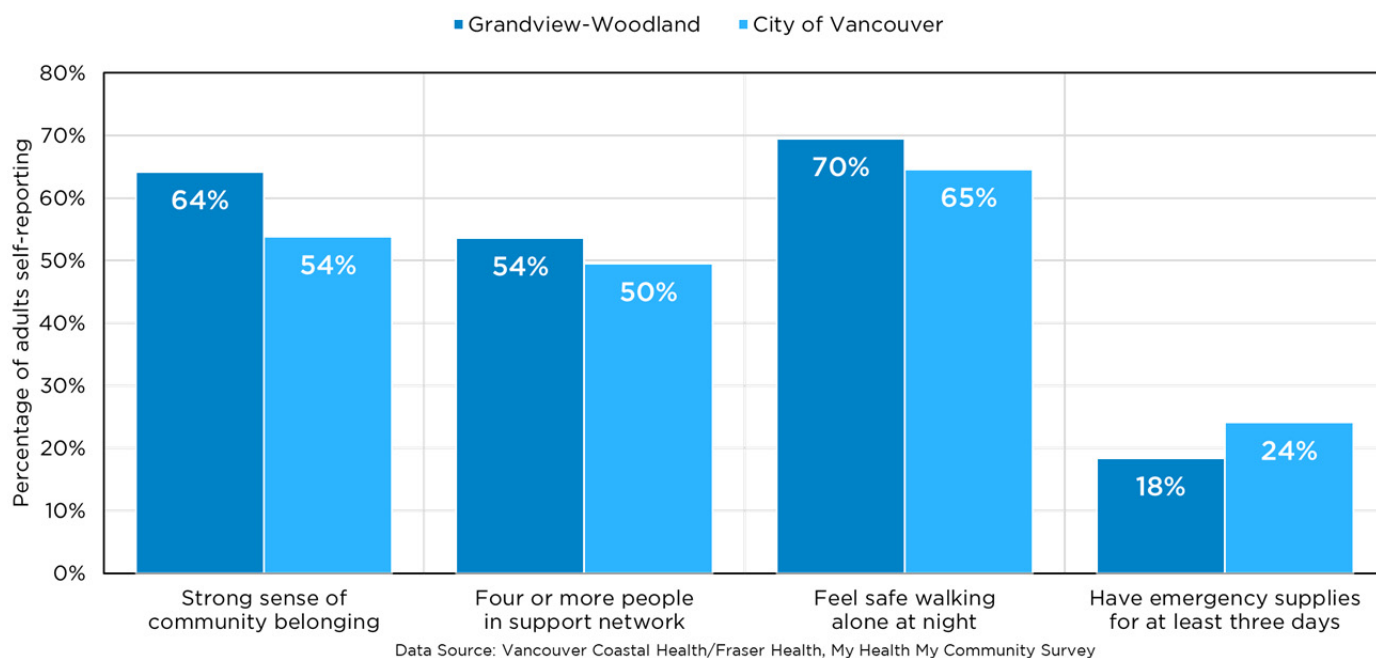




## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

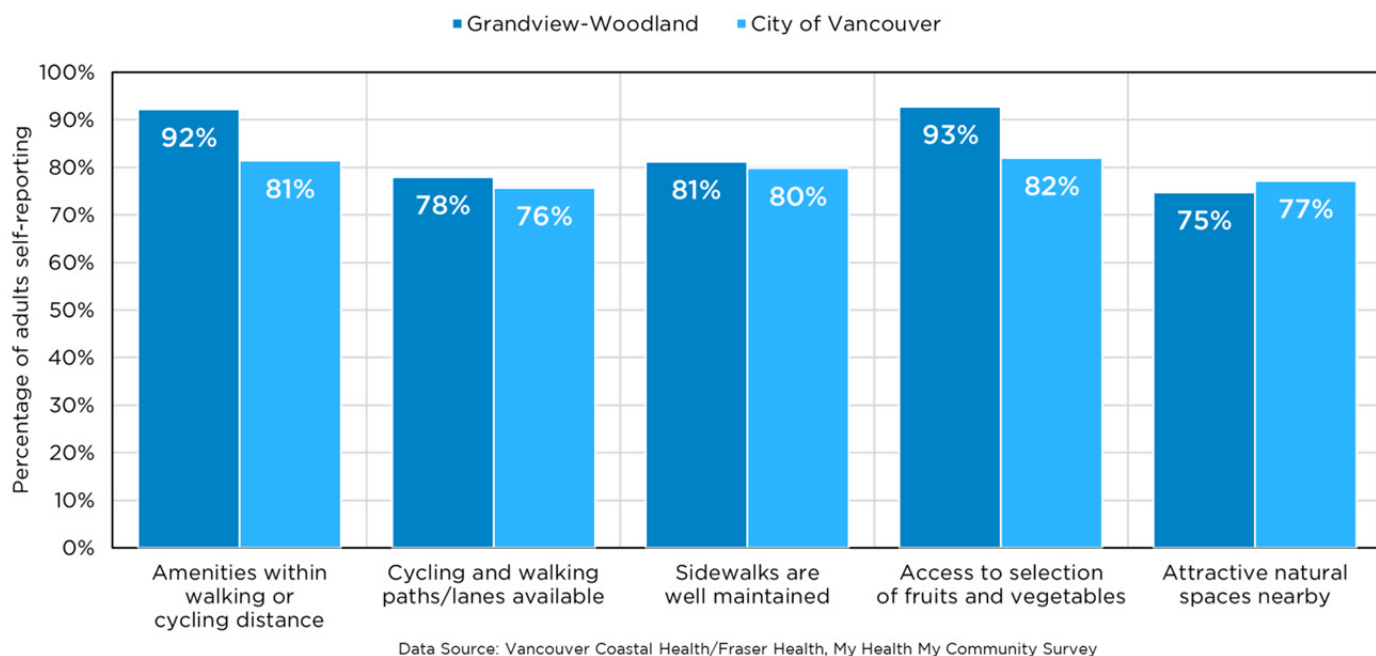
Grandview-Woodland residents report a higher sense of belonging than city overall, and are more likely to have social support networks and to feel safe walking in their neighbourhood after dark. However, relatively few residents have emergency supplies set aside.

### Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Grandview-Woodland residents have generally positive perceptions of the built environment, except for reporting nearby natural spaces at a somewhat lower rate than the city overall.

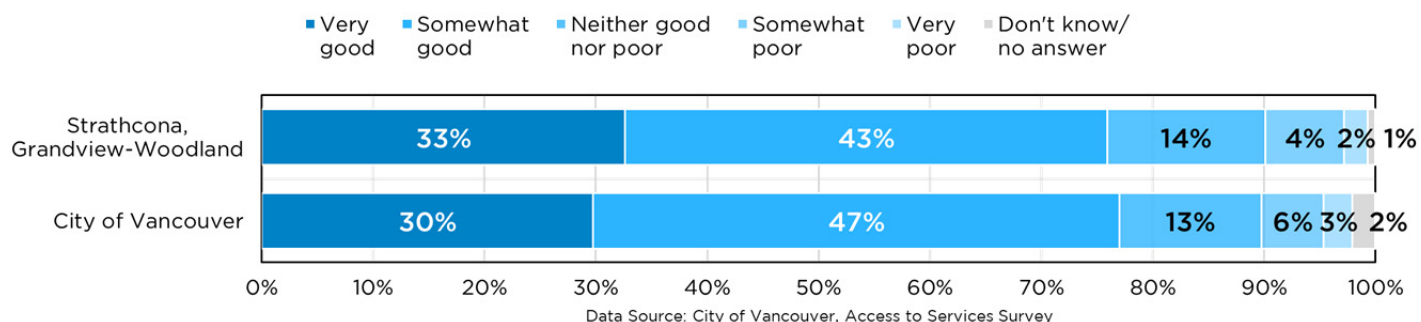
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

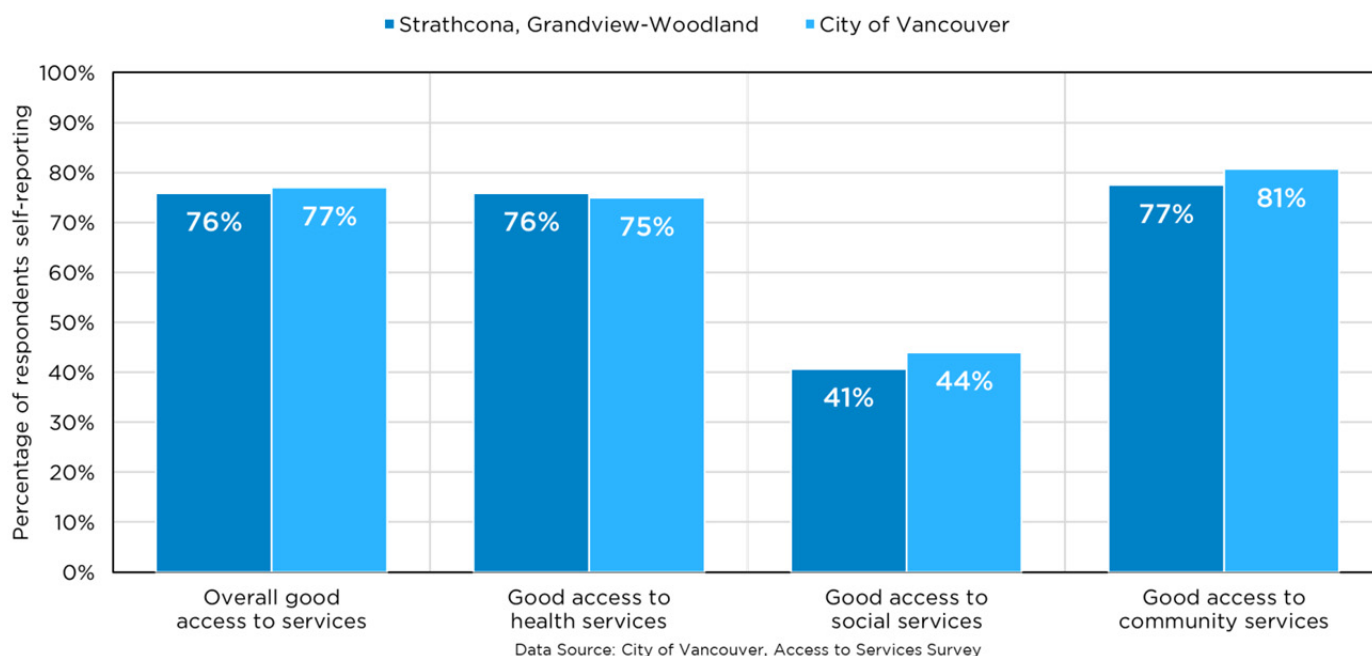
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on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

### Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017



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

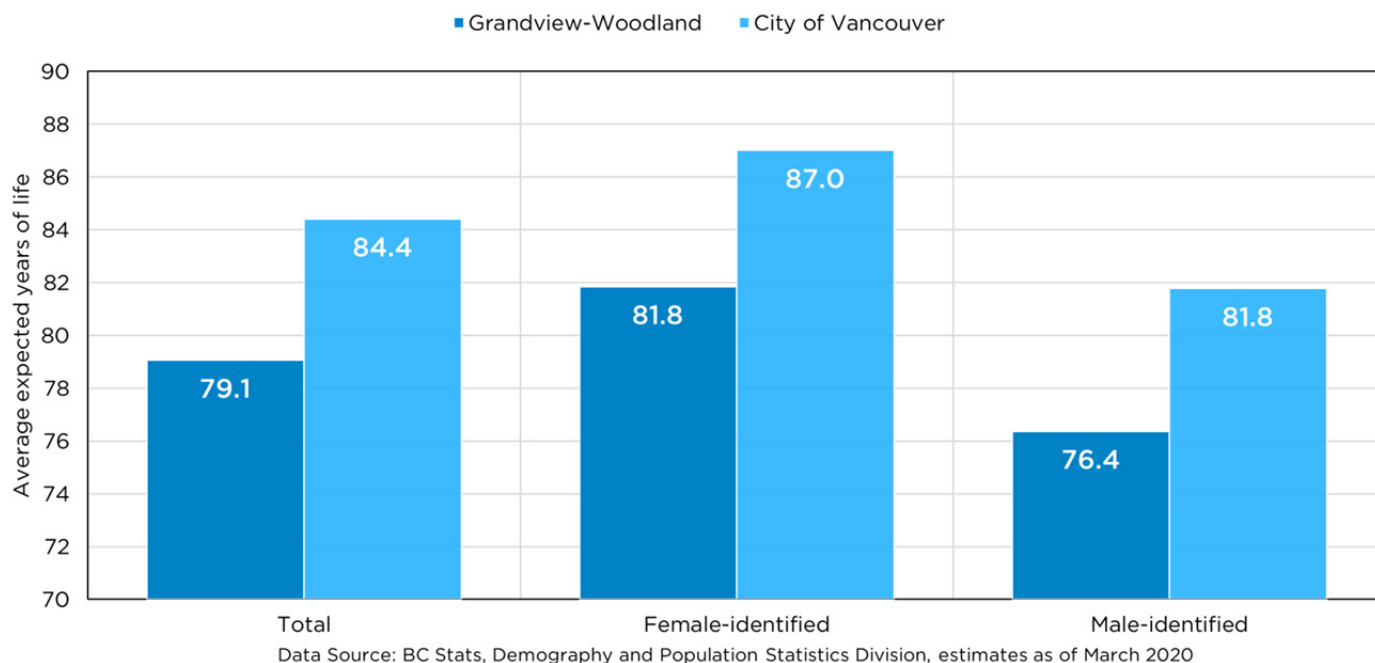
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

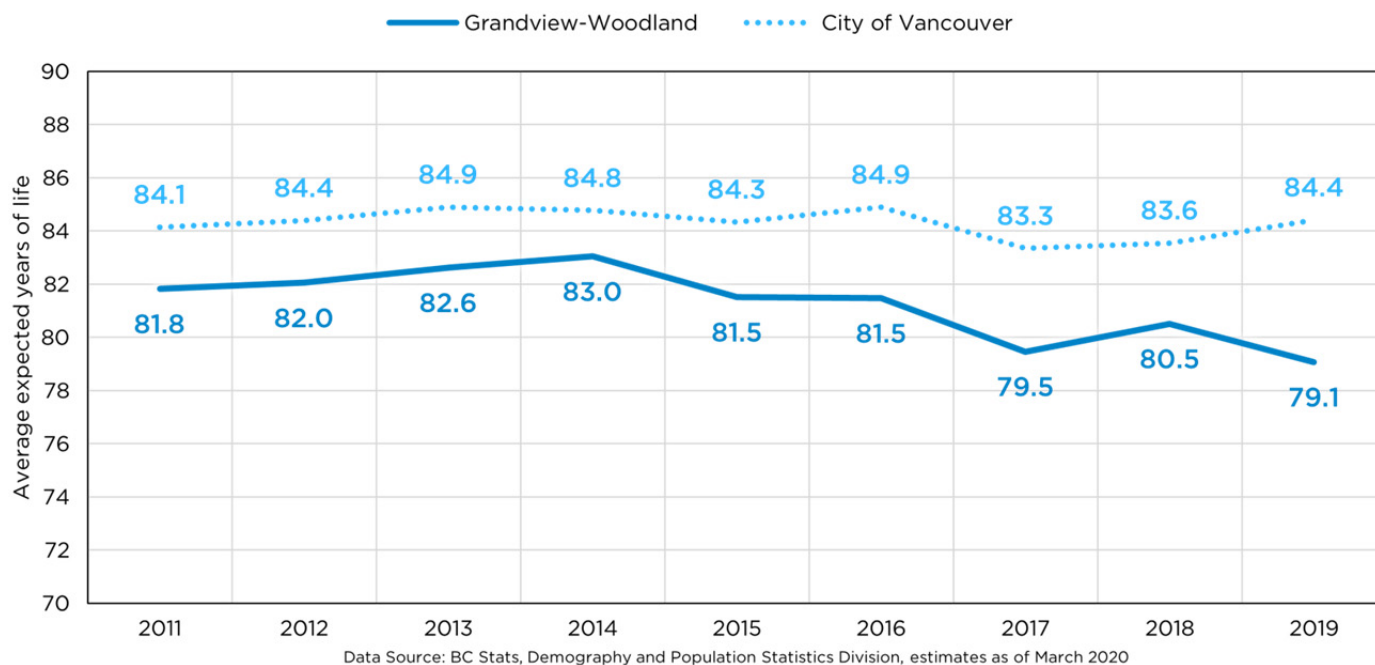
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Grandview-Woodland, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 79.1 years, lower than for the city overall.

### 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 Grandview-Woodland to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Grandview-Woodland has been home to many important communities in Vancouver. The neighbourhood is known for its social, cultural and economic diversity, but over time affordability challenges increase the risk of displacement and homogenization. As the neighbourhood’s recently-developed community plan is implemented, the impact of increased growth on these trends remains to be seen.



## 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

- <sup>1</sup> 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.
- <sup>2</sup> 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.
- <sup>3</sup> This graph counts private households classified as “apartment, under five storeys” and “apartment, five or more storeys”.
- <sup>4</sup> Housing tenure is self-reported on the census, so rented households include both purpose-built and secondary rental households.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.
- <sup>6</sup> 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.
- <sup>7</sup> Note that the census limits “family” to mean nuclear or lone-parent arrangements and does not include all family types.
- <sup>8</sup> 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.
- <sup>9</sup> Note that the census form allows for multiple responses, so the categories are not exclusive.
- <sup>10</sup> 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.
- <sup>11</sup> 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.
- <sup>12</sup> 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.
- <sup>13</sup> 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.
- <sup>14</sup> 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.
- <sup>15</sup> 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.
- <sup>16</sup> Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada’s all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.
- <sup>17</sup> 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.
- <sup>18</sup> 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.
- <sup>19</sup> 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.
- <sup>20</sup> Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.
- <sup>21</sup> Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.
- <sup>22</sup> Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.