



Killarney

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF
VANCOUVER

Social Policy
and Projects

Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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About This Profile

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

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

KILLARNEY: HIGHLIGHTS



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



Distinct communities from different eras of Vancouver's development.



A historically family-oriented area, but with a shift toward older residents and more people living alone.



A diverse community with many people born outside Canada or speaking non-English languages.



A relatively even distribution of incomes.



Increasing housing costs, though somewhat less than the city overall.



A diverse workforce employed in blue-collar and service industries.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

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

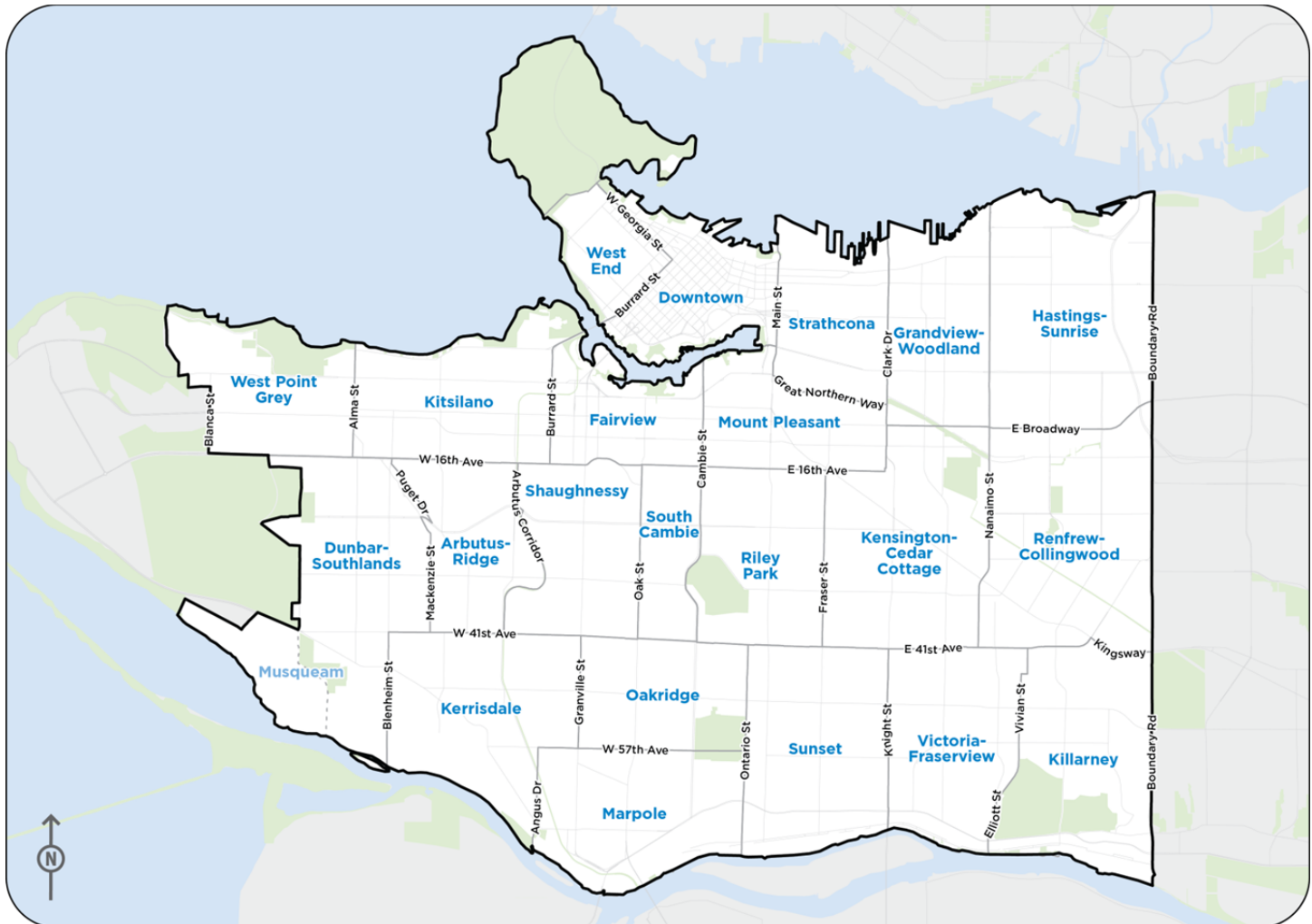
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

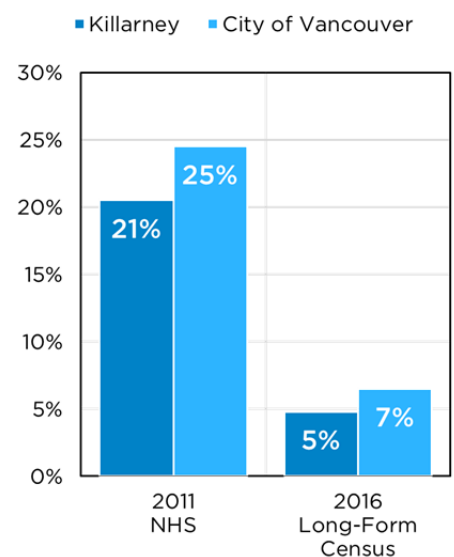
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



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

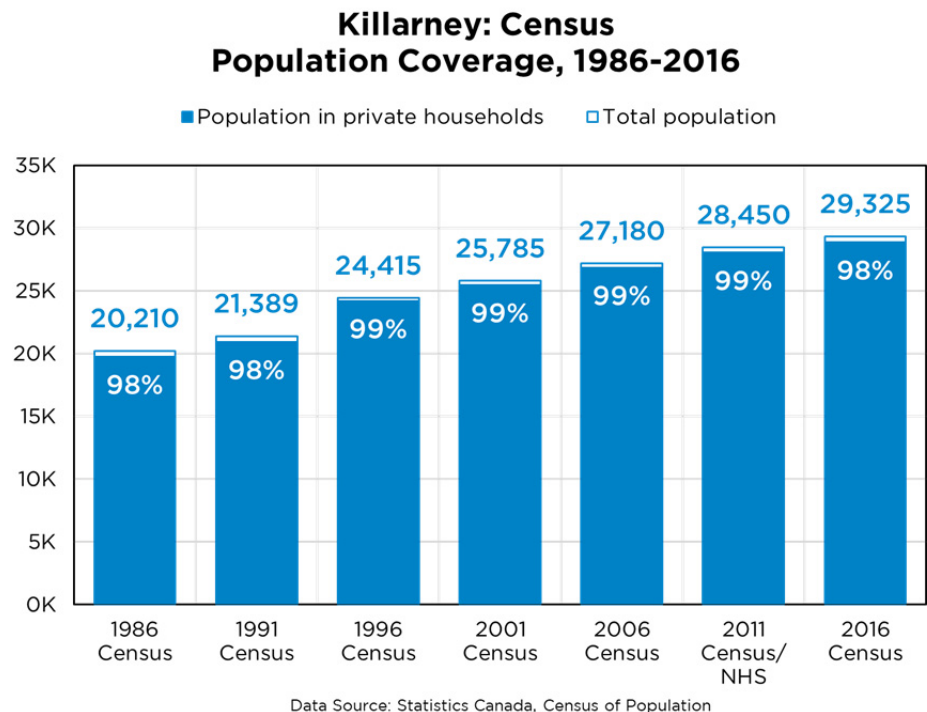
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

Census Coverage

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

In Killarney, the 2016 census counted 29,325 residents, 98% of which were housed in private households.



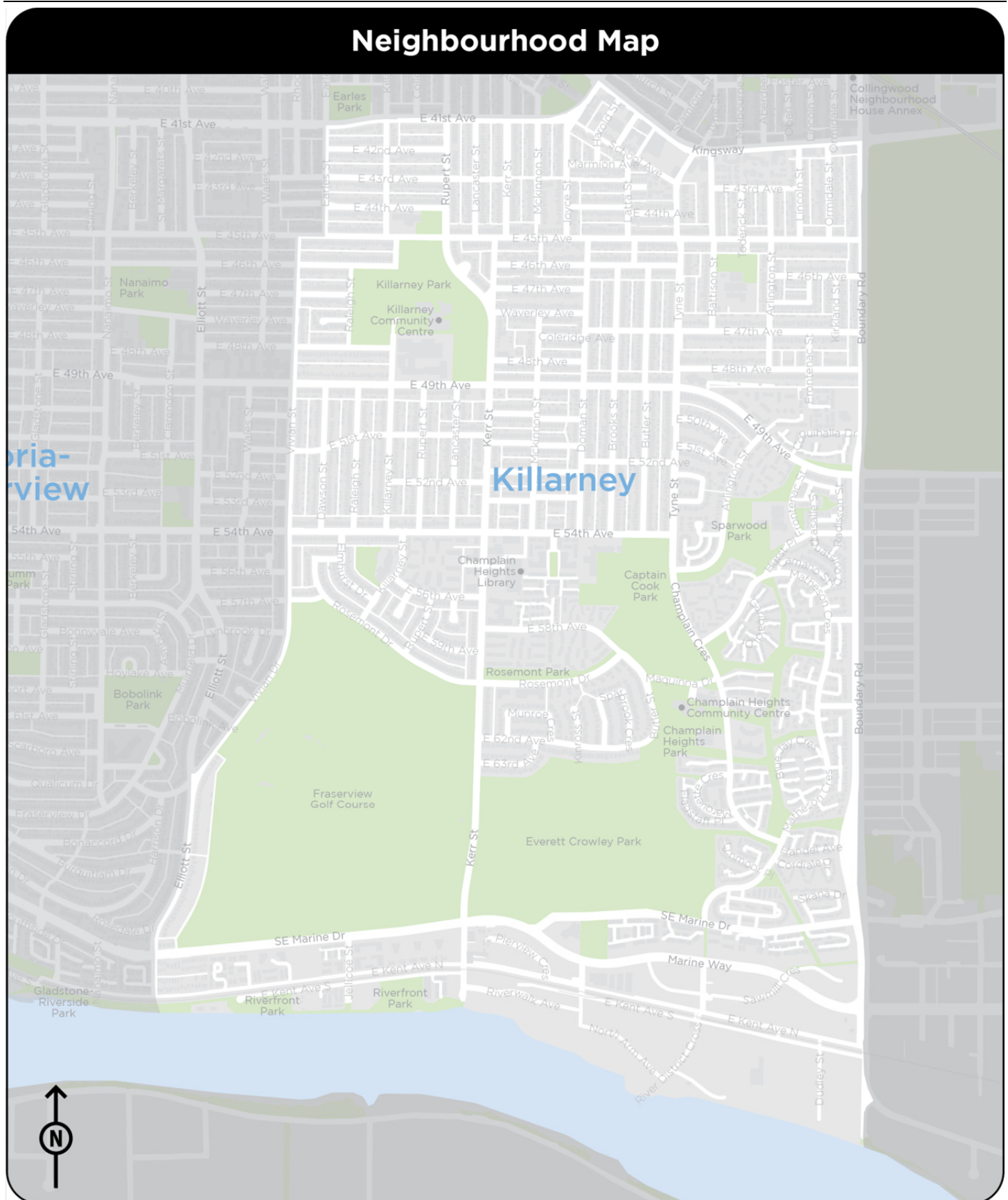
Other Data Sources

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.

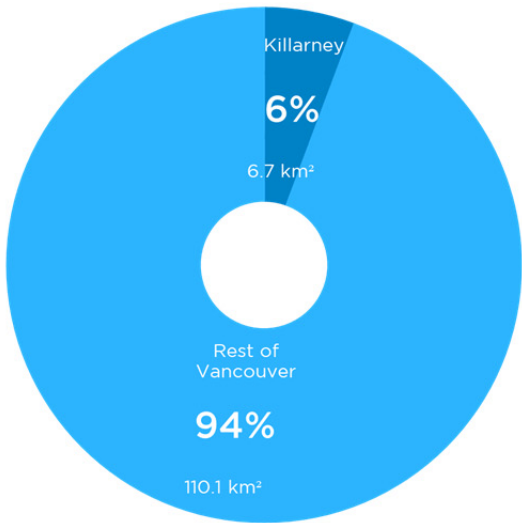
LOCATING KILLARNEY



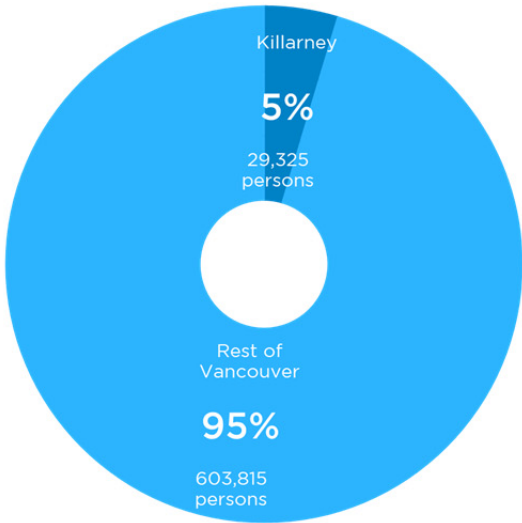
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Killarney local area extends from 41st Avenue in the north to the Fraser River in the south, and from Boundary Road in the east to Earles, Vivian or Elliott Streets in the west. It includes a number of distinct residential areas, including older gridded portions, the winding streets of Champlain Heights and the ongoing development of former industrial sites on the Fraser River. Killarney occupies 6% of the City of Vancouver's land area and houses 5% of its population. The neighbourhood contains 4% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Of the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 1% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Killarney.

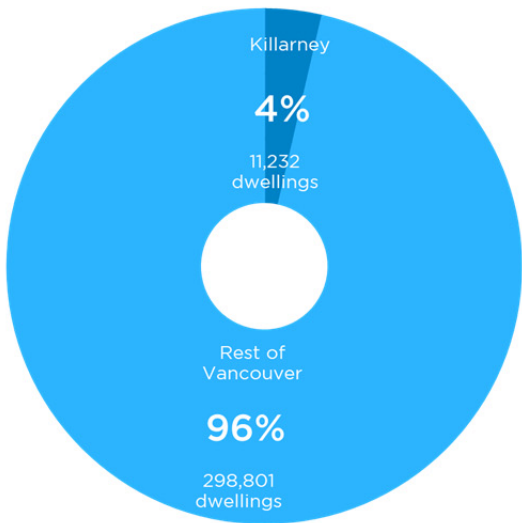
Land Area



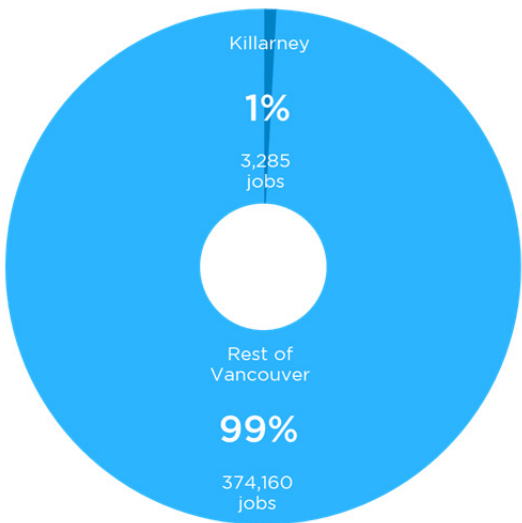
Population



Housing Units

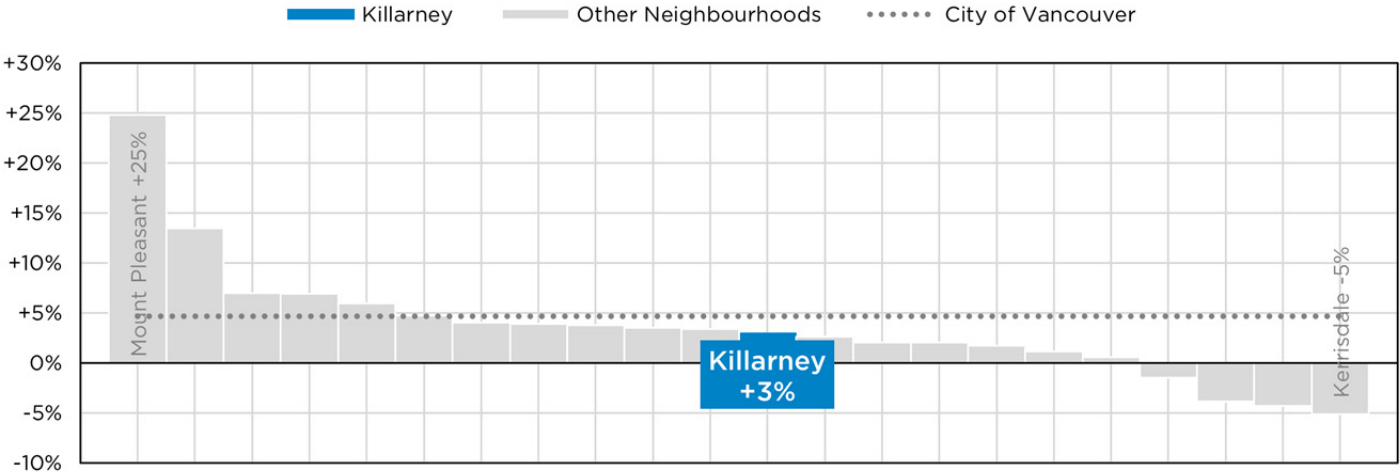


Jobs in Area

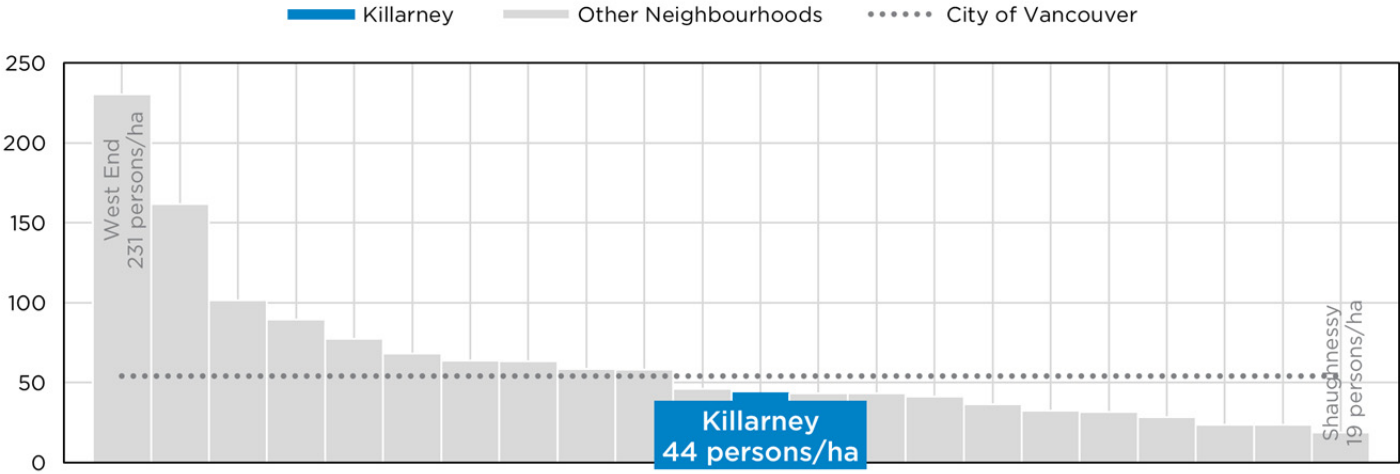


GROWTH AND CHANGE

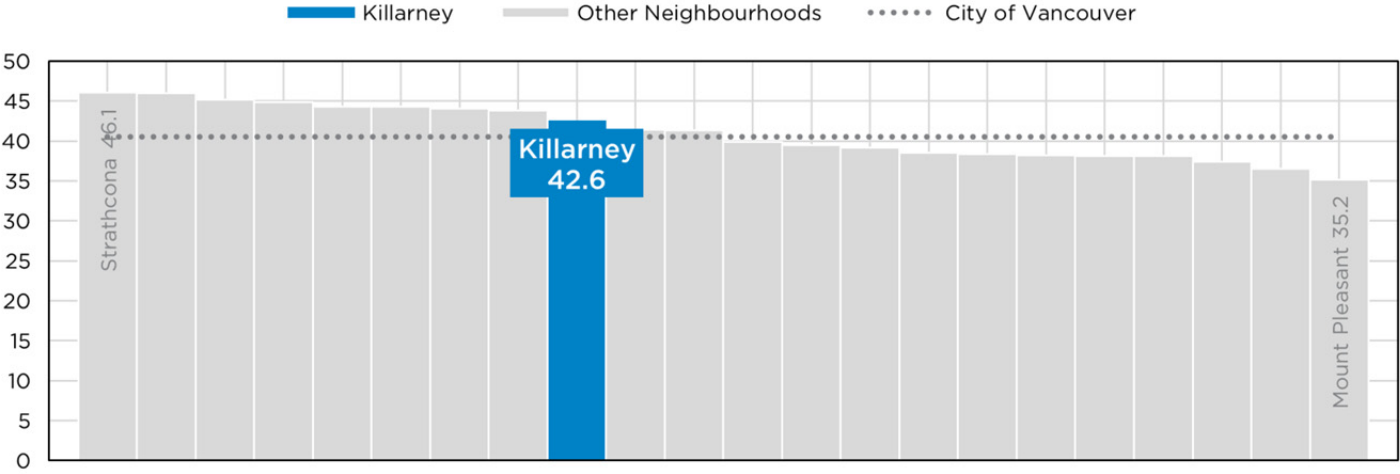
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

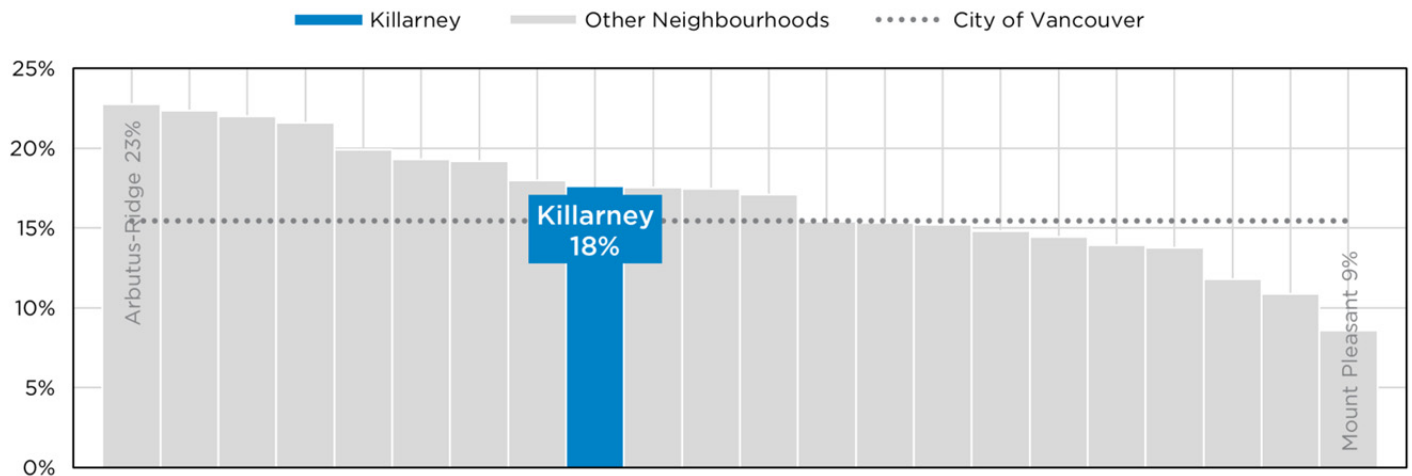


Median Age, 2016

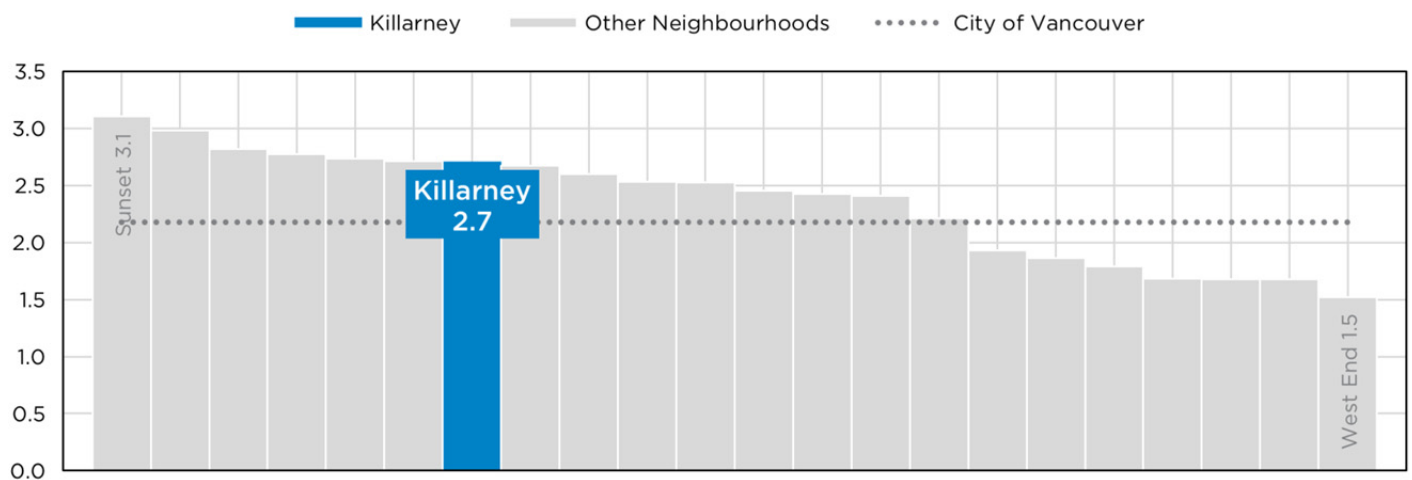


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

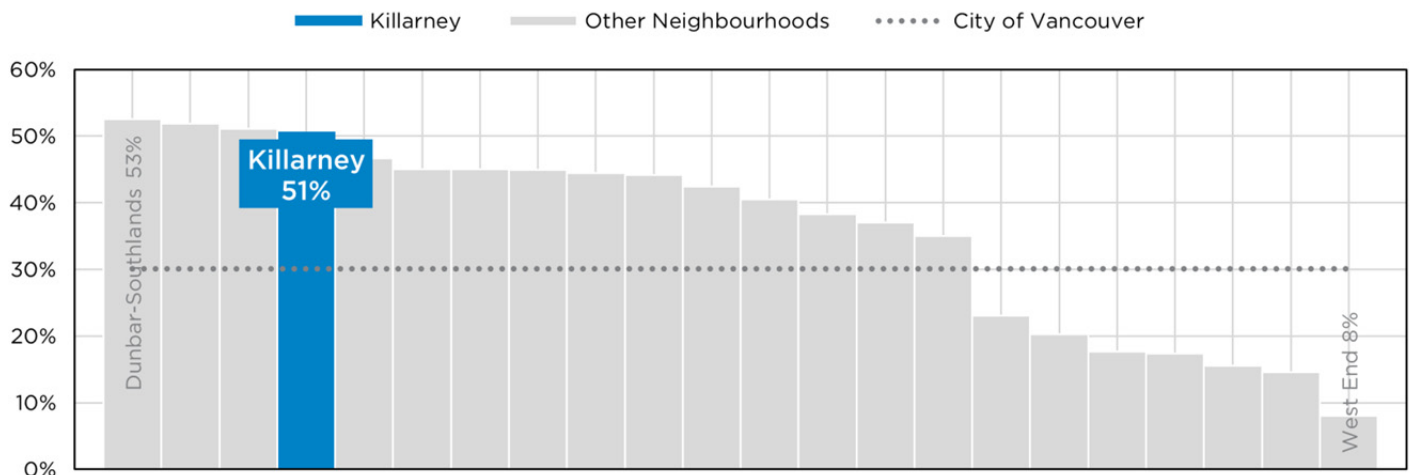
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



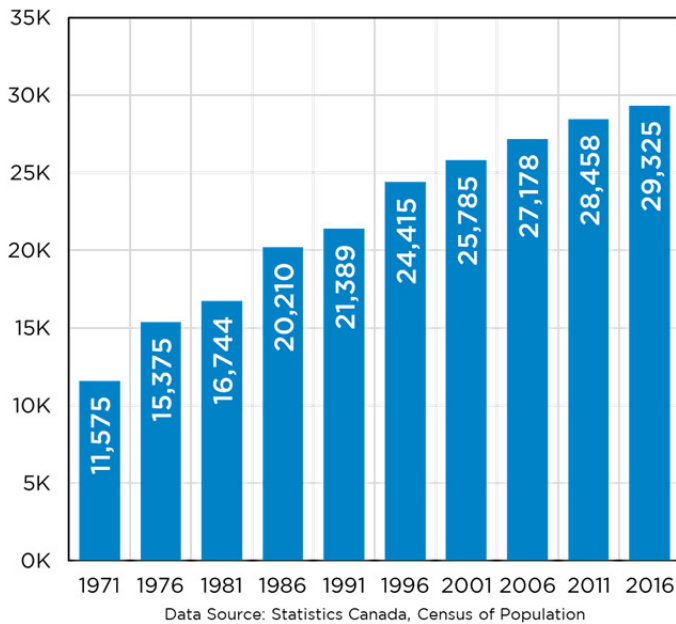
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



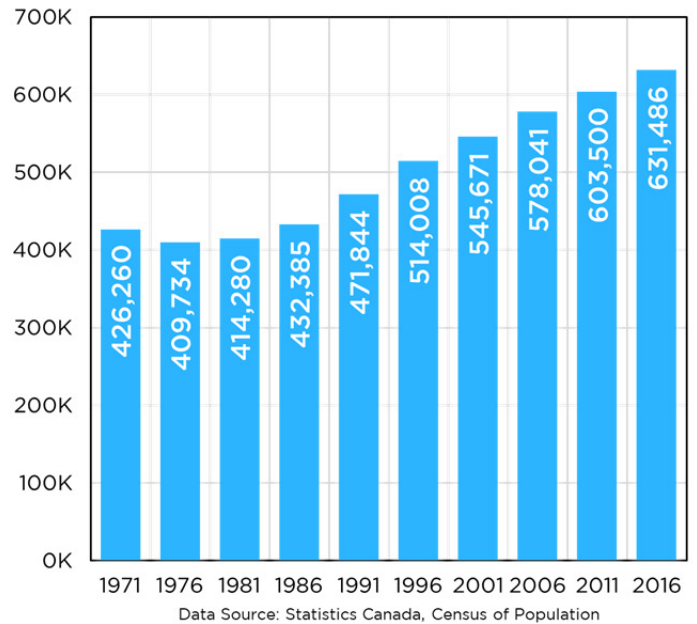
Population Trends

Killarney's population of 29,325 has grown steadily over the past decades. The area's recent growth rate has been faster than neighbouring local areas but slower than the city overall. From 2011 to 2016 the area's growth was entirely concentrated in the new neighbourhoods along the Fraser River, with areas south of Marine Drive gaining 875 residents and areas north of Marine Drive losing seven.

**Killarney:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

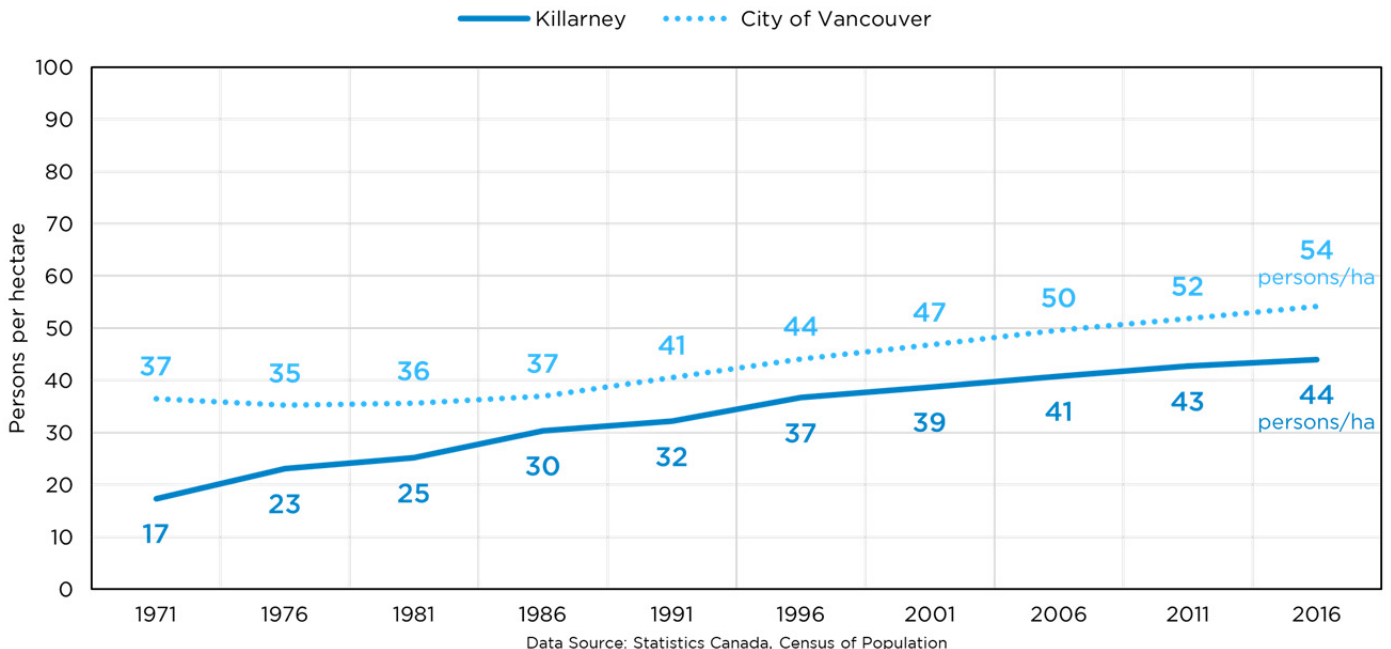


**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Killarney's population density is 44 persons per hectare, or about 19% less dense than the city overall. However, more than a quarter of Killarney's land area is in parks and recreation; if park space is excluded Killarney is about 30% denser than neighbouring Victoria-Fraserview.

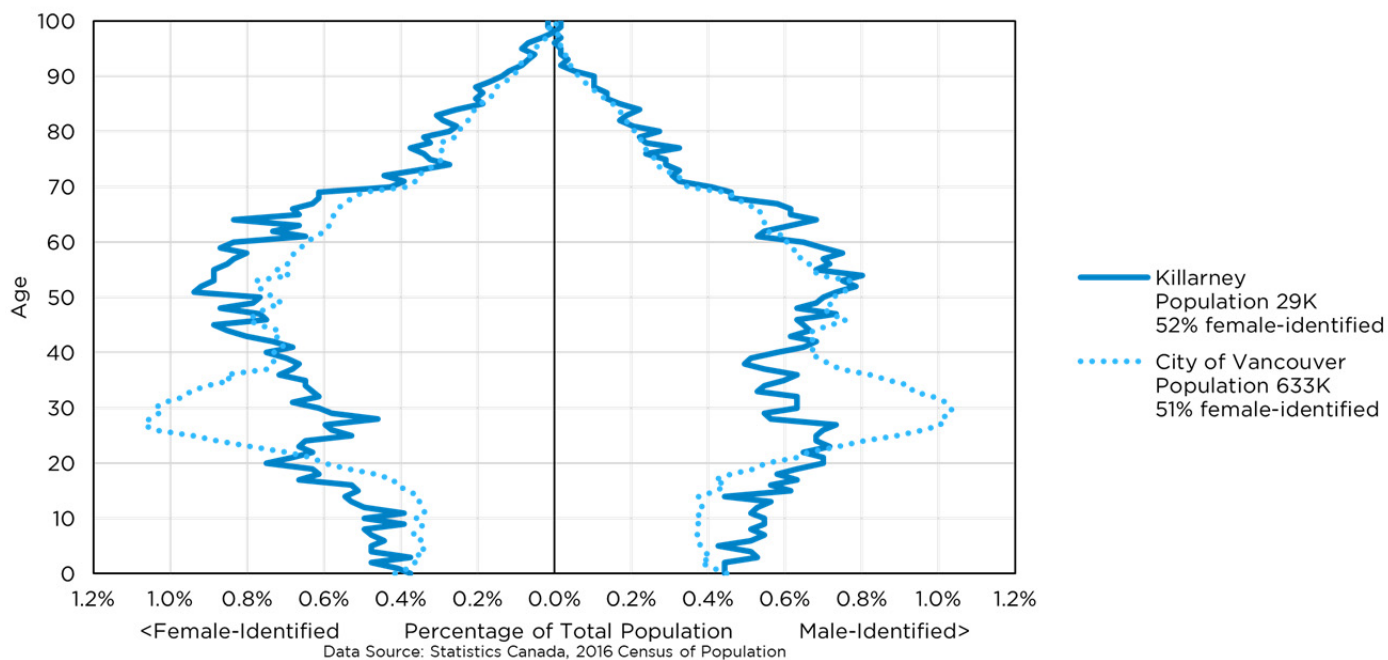
Population Density, 1971-2016



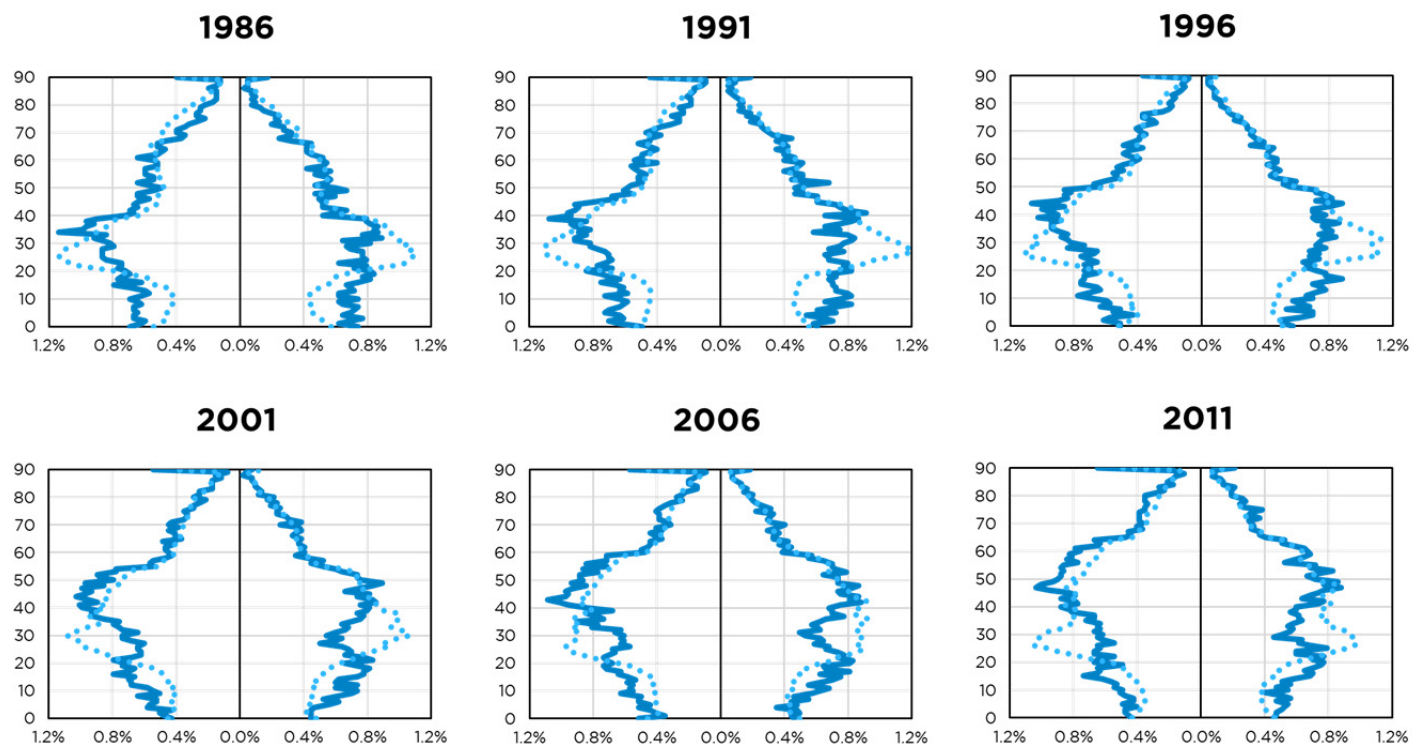
Age Profile

Killarney's age profile has proportionally more children and youth than the city overall; relatively fewer young adults; and a large population of seniors. In Killarney, 52% of the population is female-identified.¹

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016



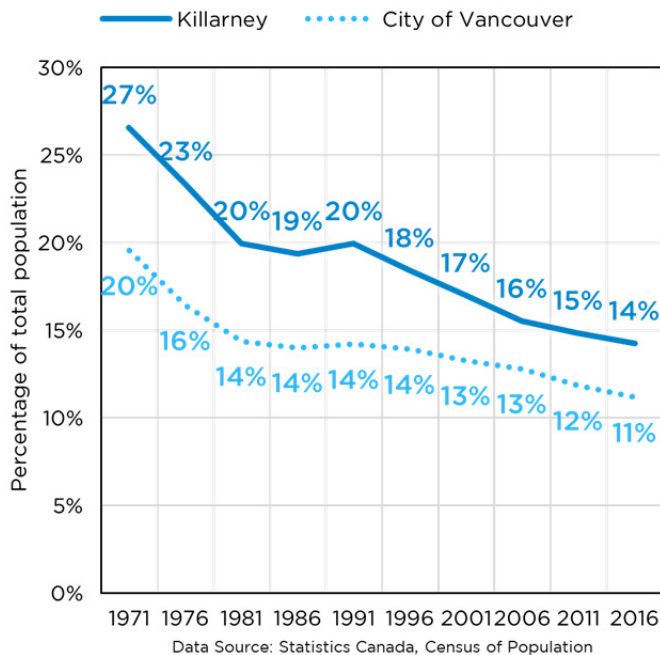
Over a 30 year period, there has been a decline in children as a percentage of the total population in Killarney, and a shift toward older adults and seniors as a generation of residents ages.



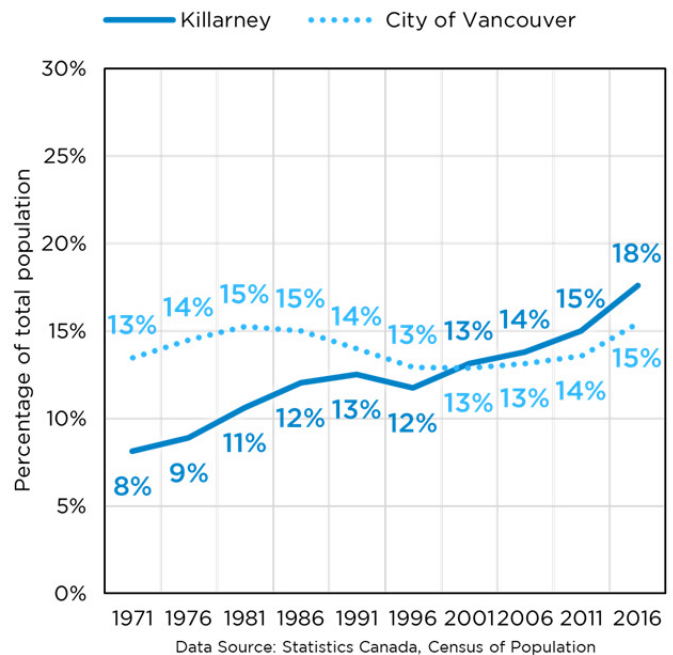
Age Groups

Killarney has 23% more seniors (age 65 and older) than children (age 0-14), with seniors growing while the child population declines. Over 20 years, from 1996 to 2016, the absolute number of children in Killarney fell by 7% while the number of seniors increased by 80%.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

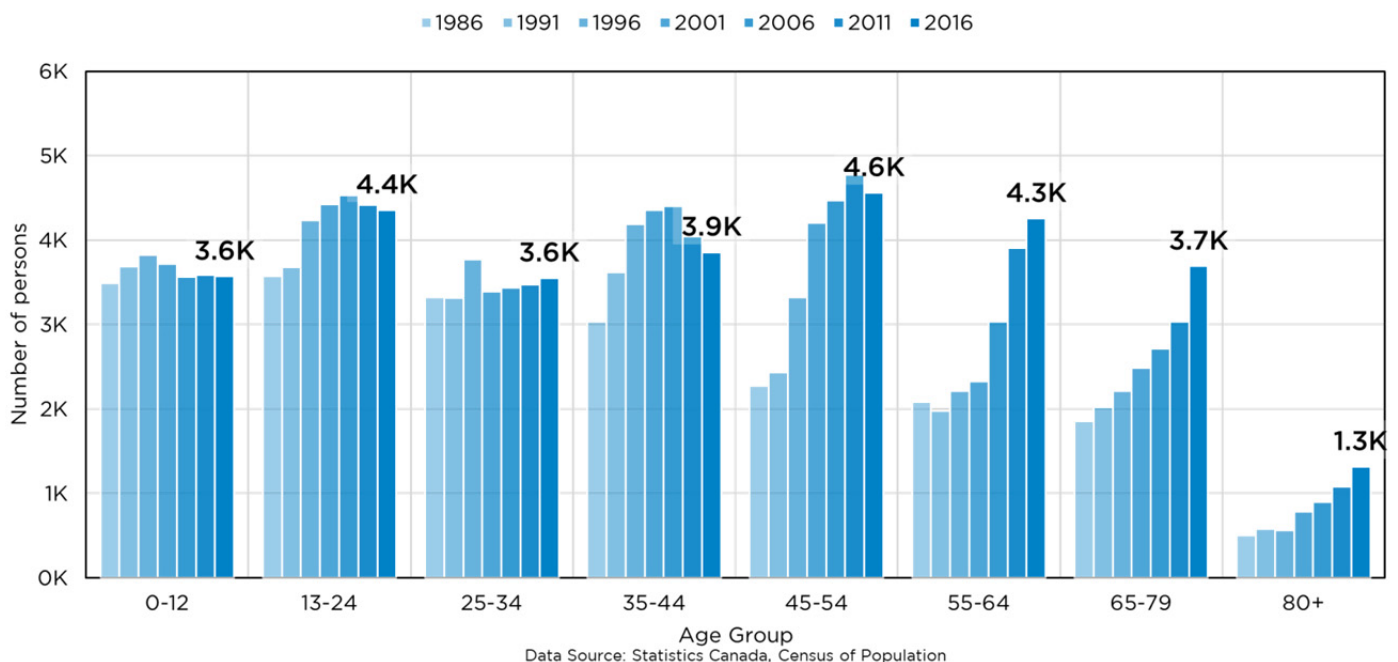


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. The absolute growth in older adults in seniors is readily apparent.

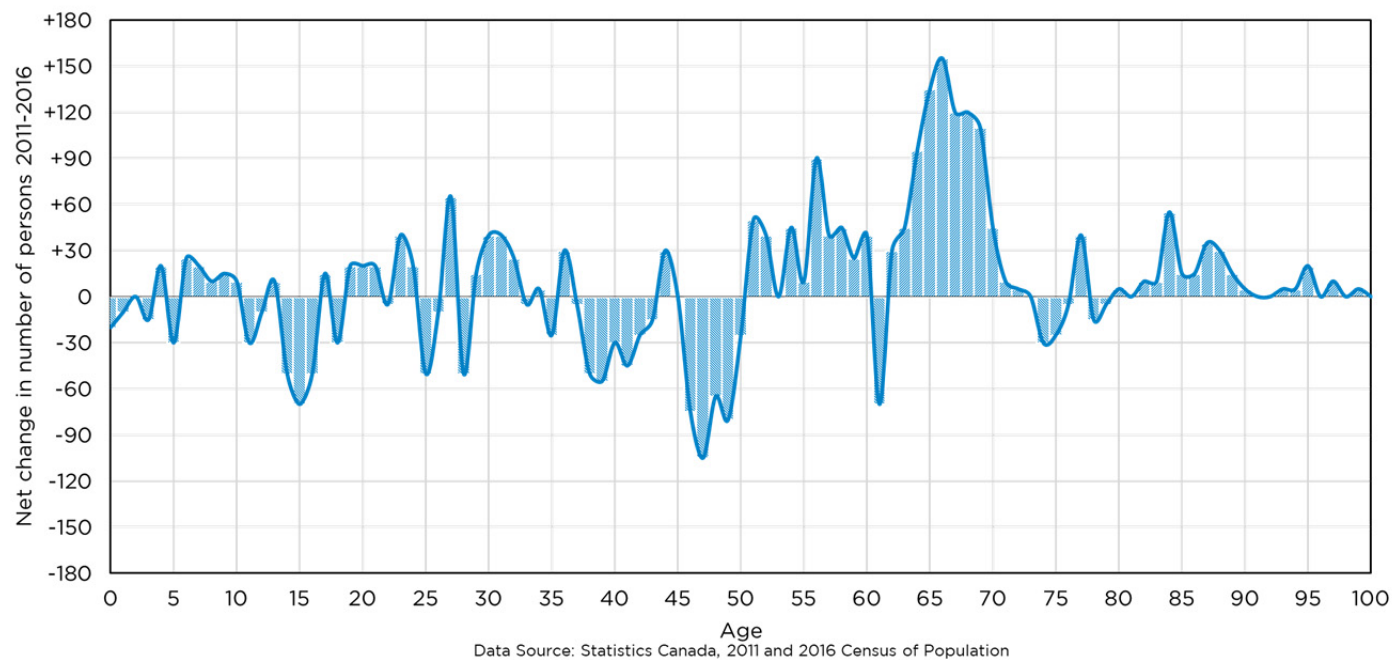
Killarney: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

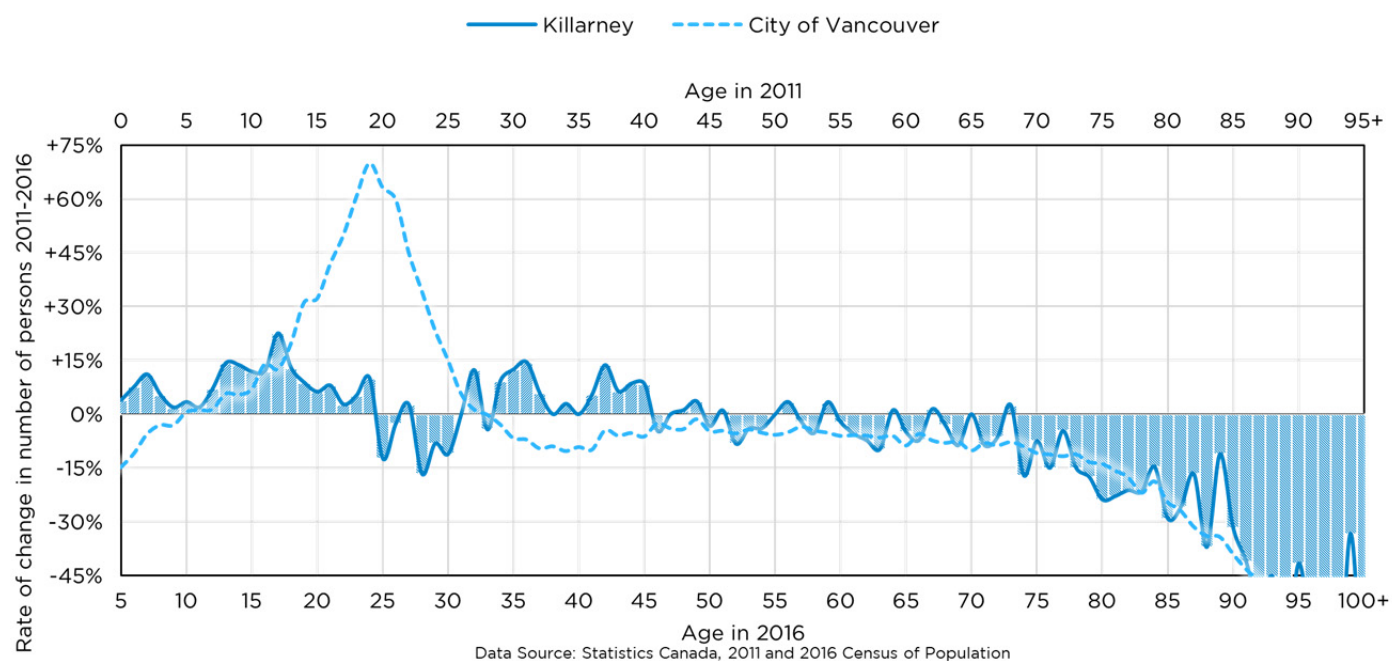
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Killarney: 2016 again saw the largest absolute growth in people in senior age categories.

Killarney: 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, this graph shows net migration into Killarney among children and youth, as well as adults as they entered their 30s and early 40s. This suggests that families are likely to move into Killarney as they have children.

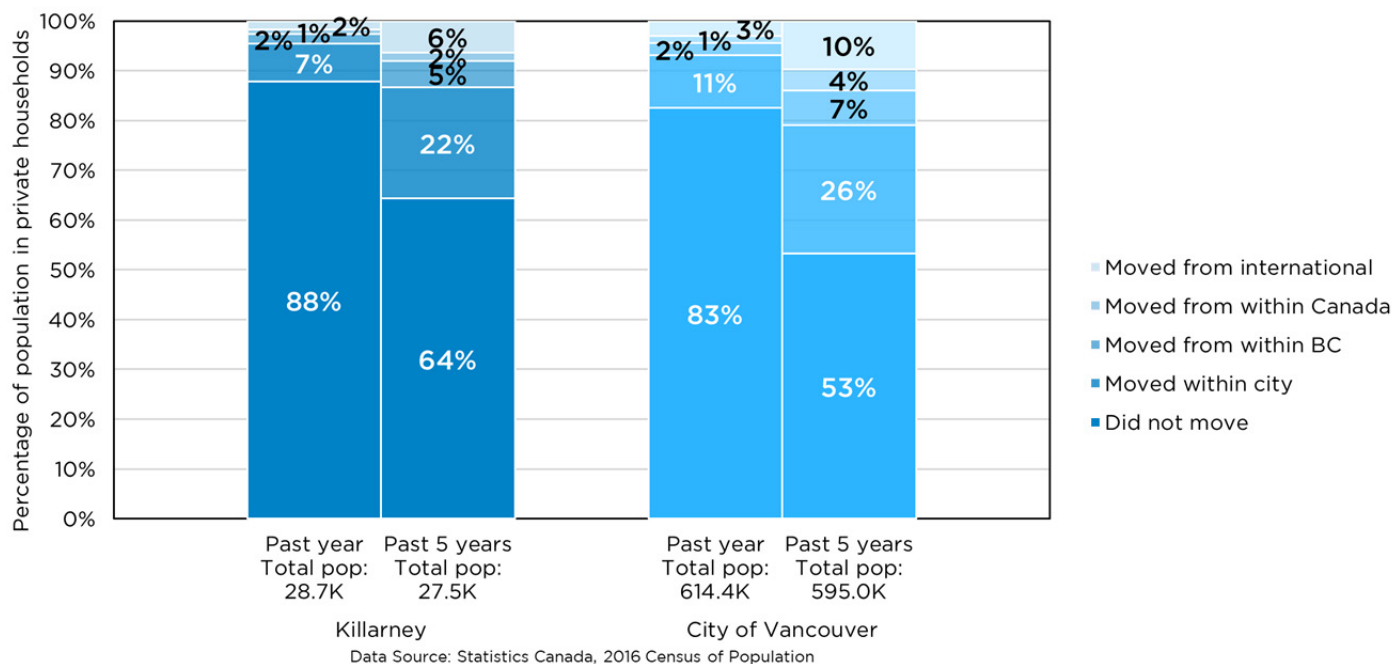
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

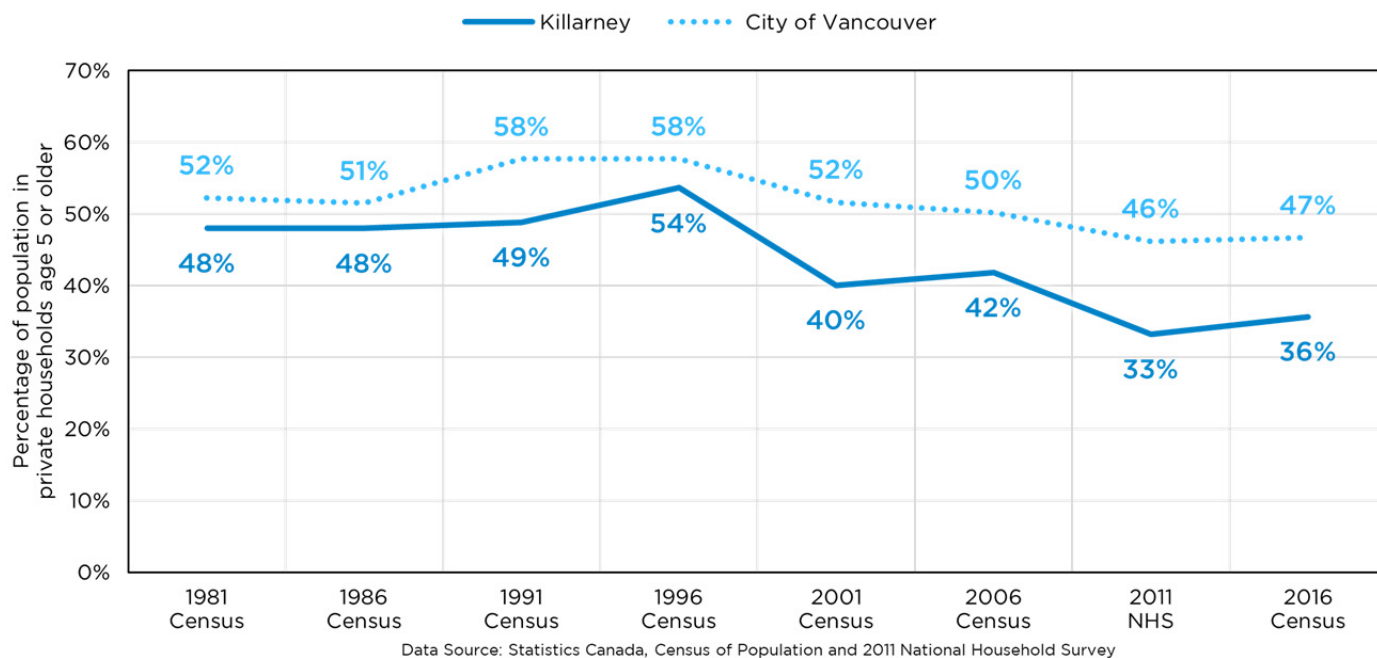
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 12% of Killarney residents had moved, mostly within the city. Over five years, 36% of residents had moved. Both rates are lower than for Vancouver overall.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Killarney's population has, since 2001, been less likely than the city's population to be new to their place of residence.

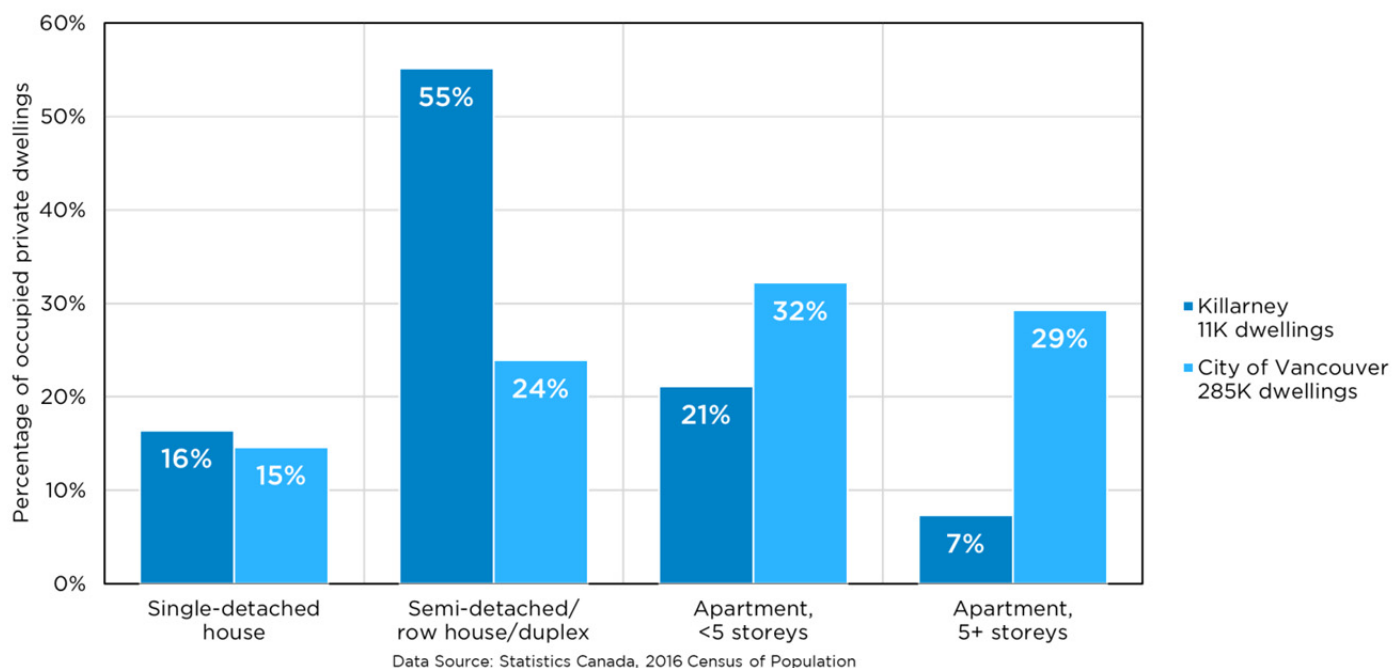
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

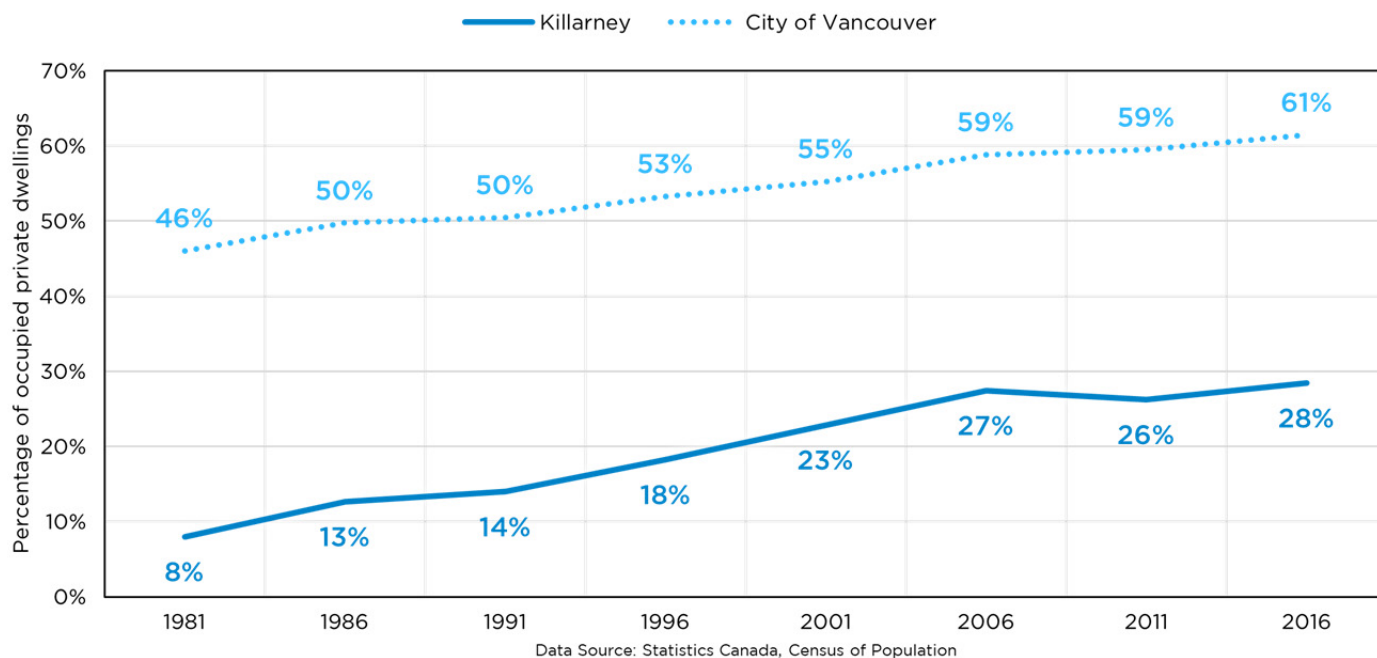
Killarney's housing stock stands out for a high concentration of semi-detached and duplex housing, with low-rise apartments being the second-largest category.²

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



About 28% of dwellings in Killarney are in apartments. This proportion grew through the 1990s and 2006 but has been fairly stable since 2006.³

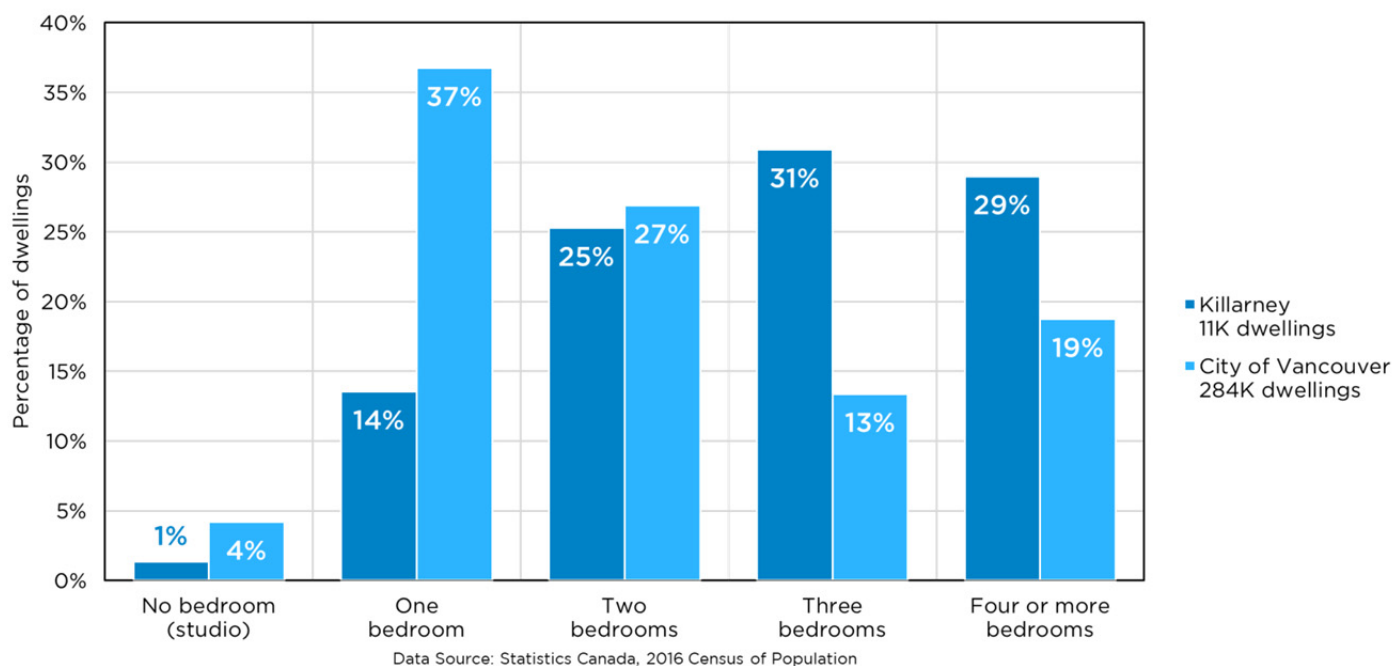
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

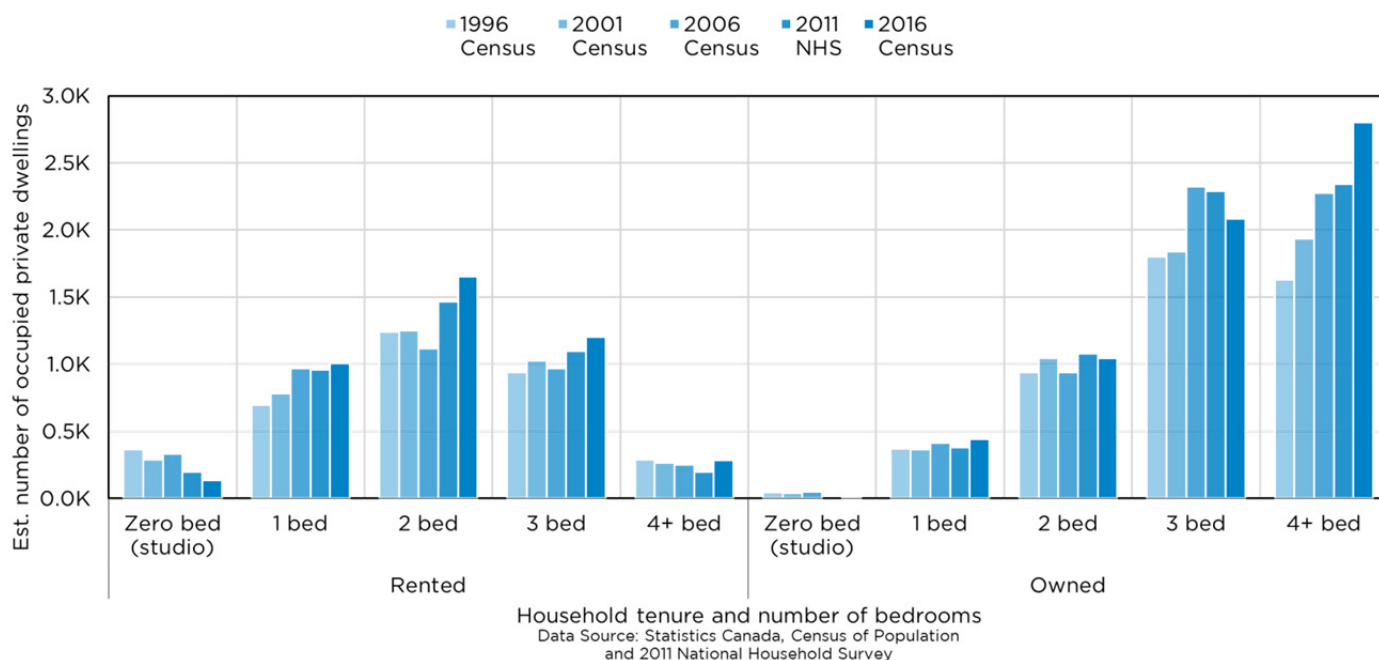
Housing units in Killarney tend to be larger than the city overall, with very few studio and one-bedroom units in proportion to the total housing stock.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



Killarney's rented housing has seen growth in the number of two- and three-bedroom units in recent years. The number of owned housing units with four or more bedrooms in Killarney has increased dramatically in 2016.

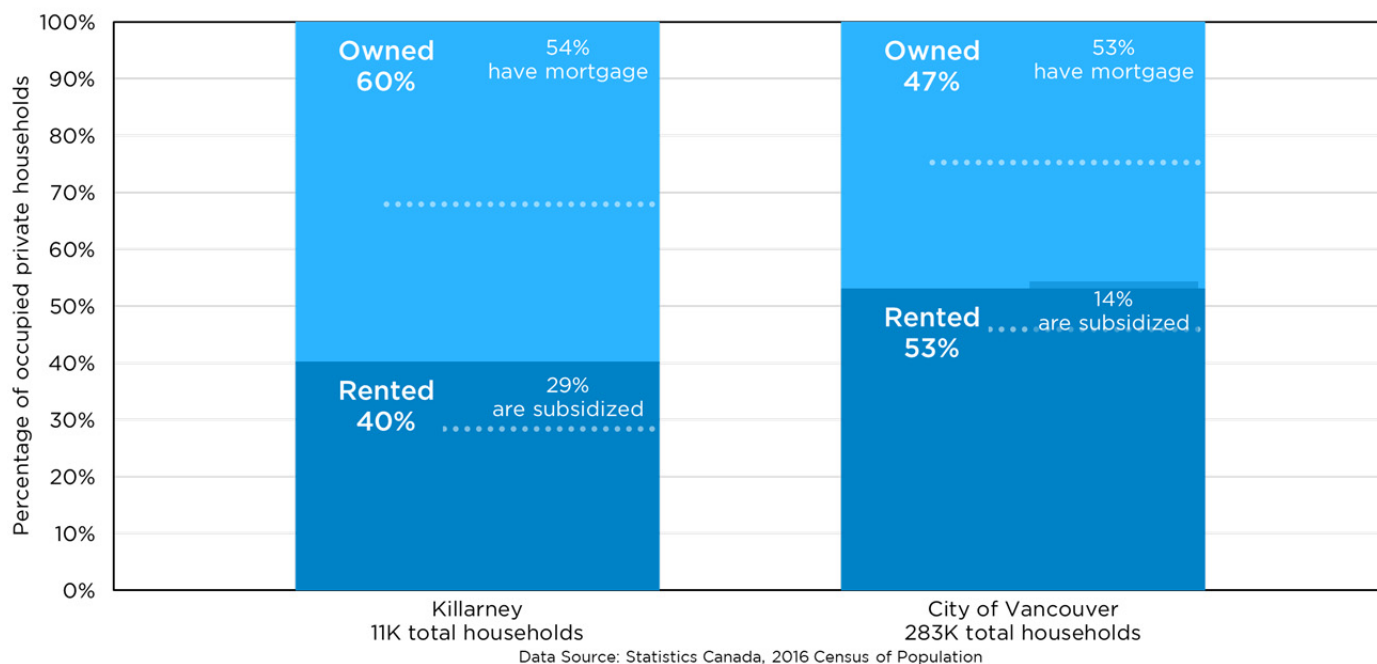
Killarney: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

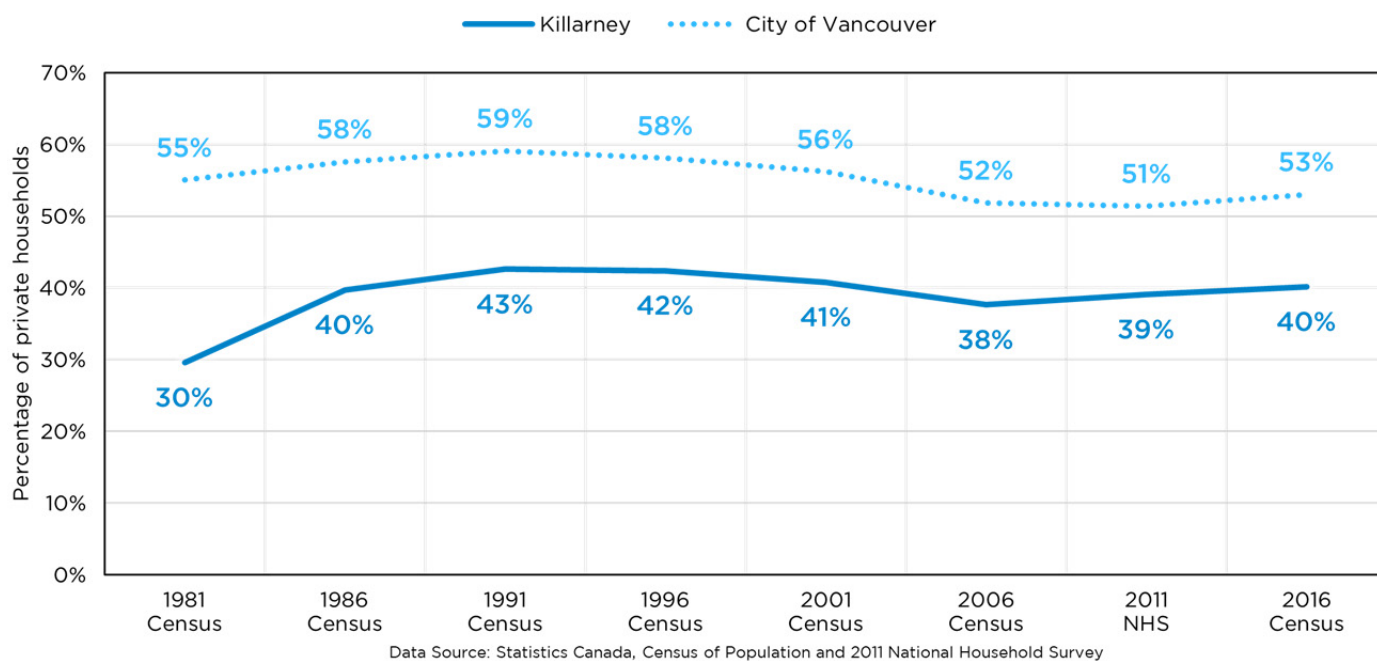
In Killarney, 40% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ The neighbourhood has a relatively large share of subsidized housing compared to the city overall. Among owned households in Killarney, about 54% have a mortgage, a similar rate to the city overall.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Killarney has been fairly steady, with a slow decline through the 1990s and 2000s before increasing slightly since 2006. Citywide policies have recently incentivized building rental housing, which is reflected in newly-developing areas within Killarney.

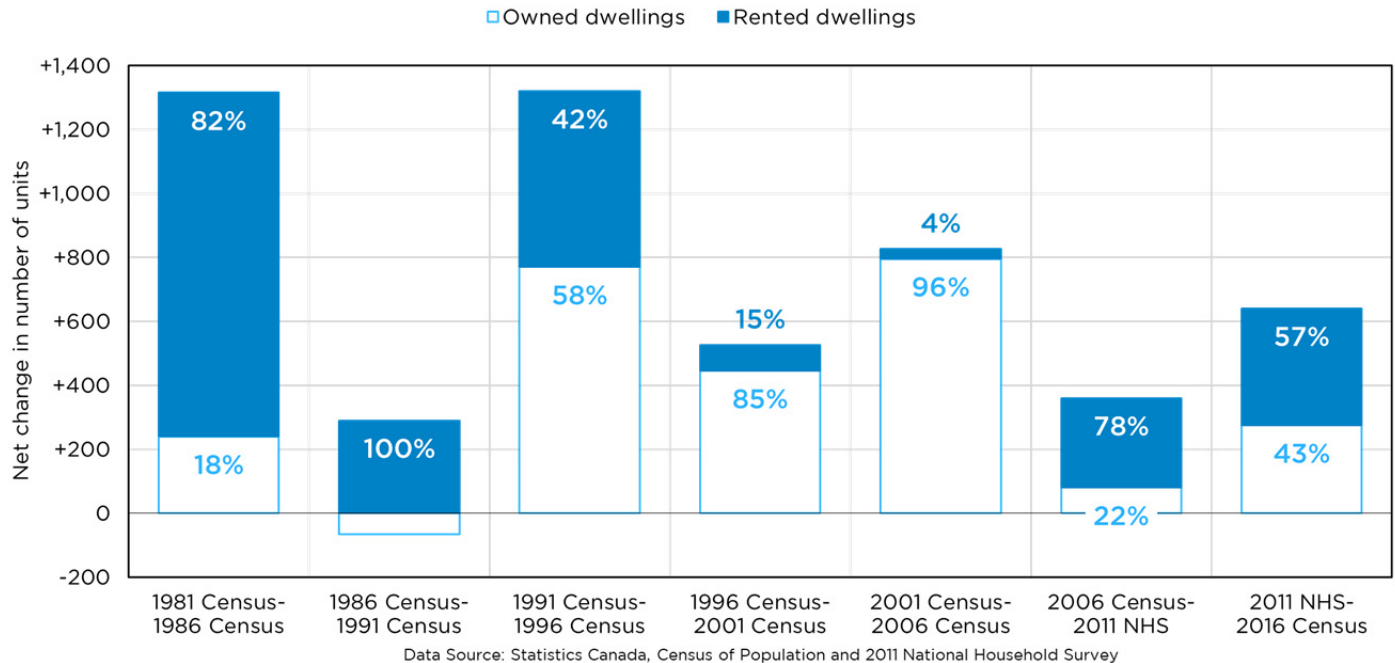
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

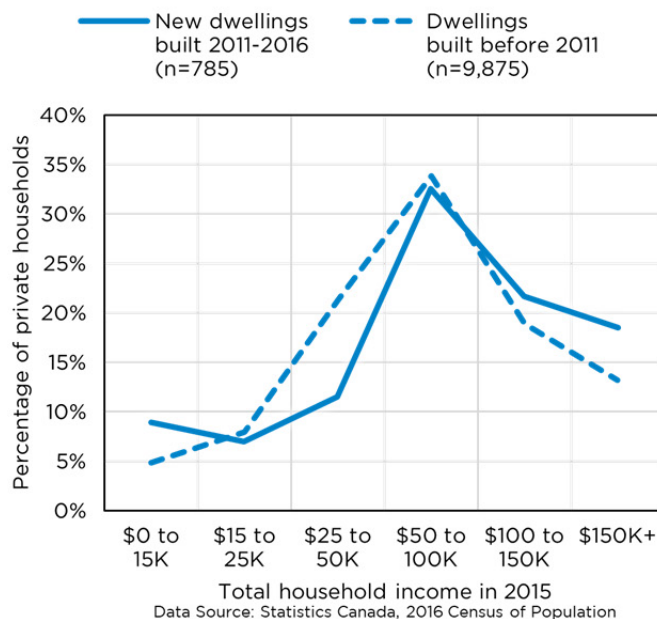
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Killarney, 57% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Killarney: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

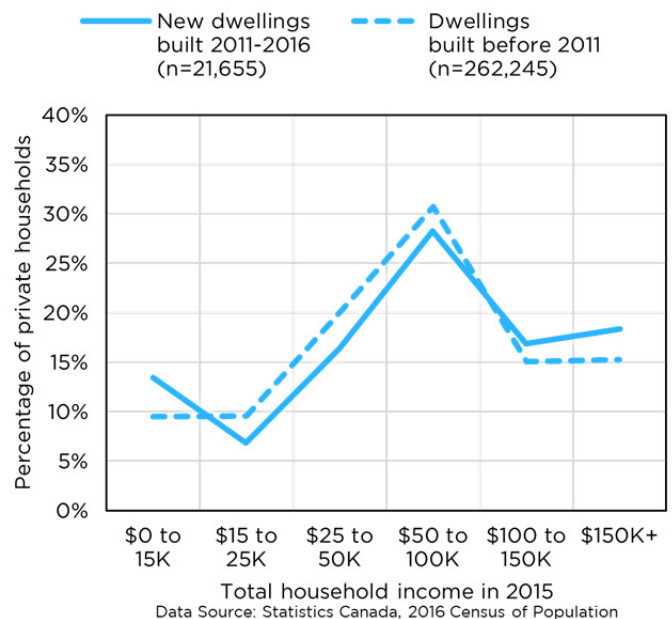


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Killarney are more likely to have higher incomes.

Killarney: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



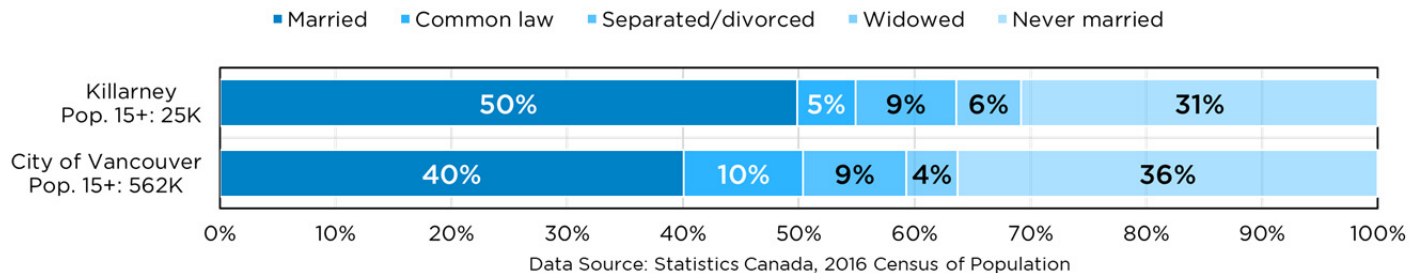
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

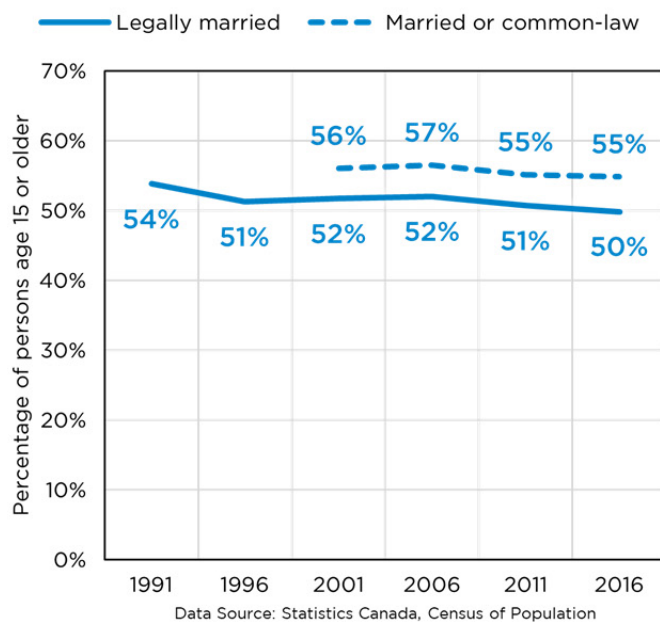
Killarney residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 50% of Killarney residents age 15 and older are married, with another 5% living common-law. In Killarney, 9% of residents are separated or divorced; 6% are widowed; and 31% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

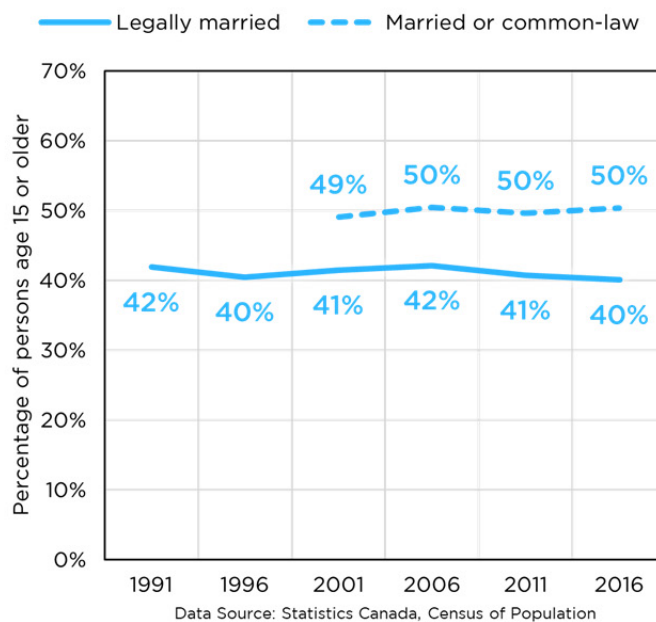


In both Killarney and the city overall, the rate of living with a partner is fairly steady in recent periods.

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



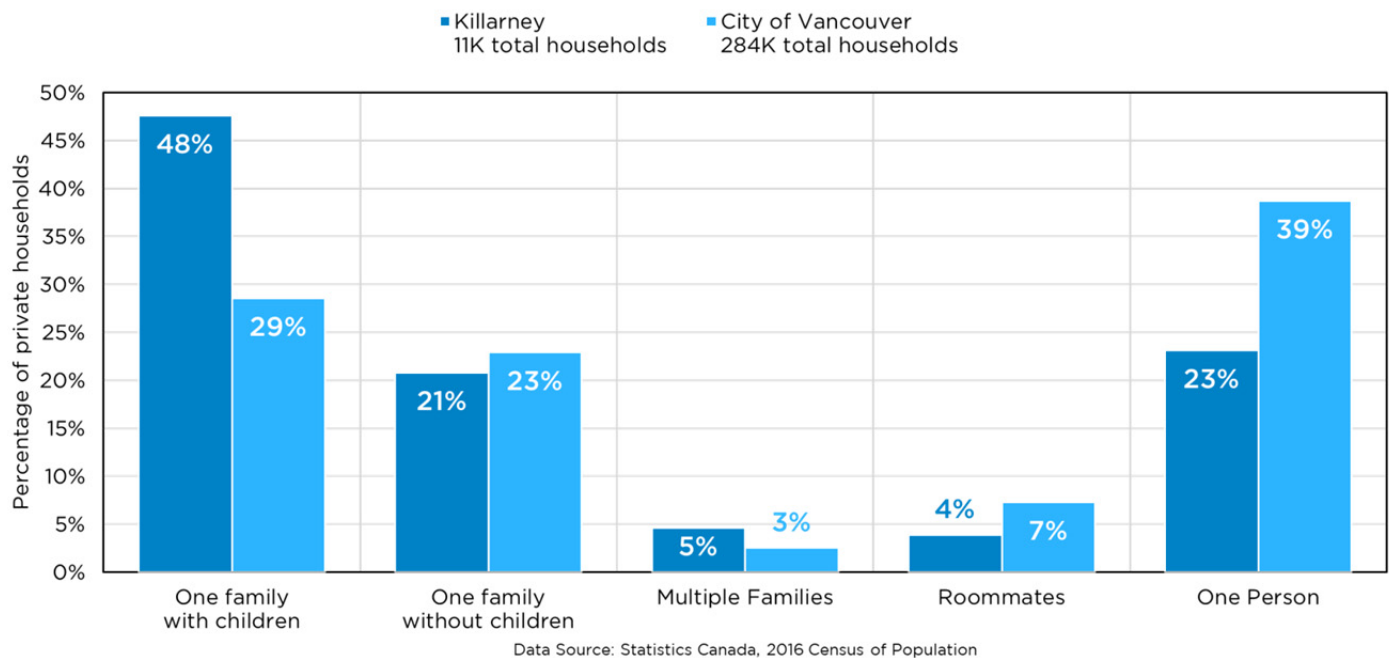
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

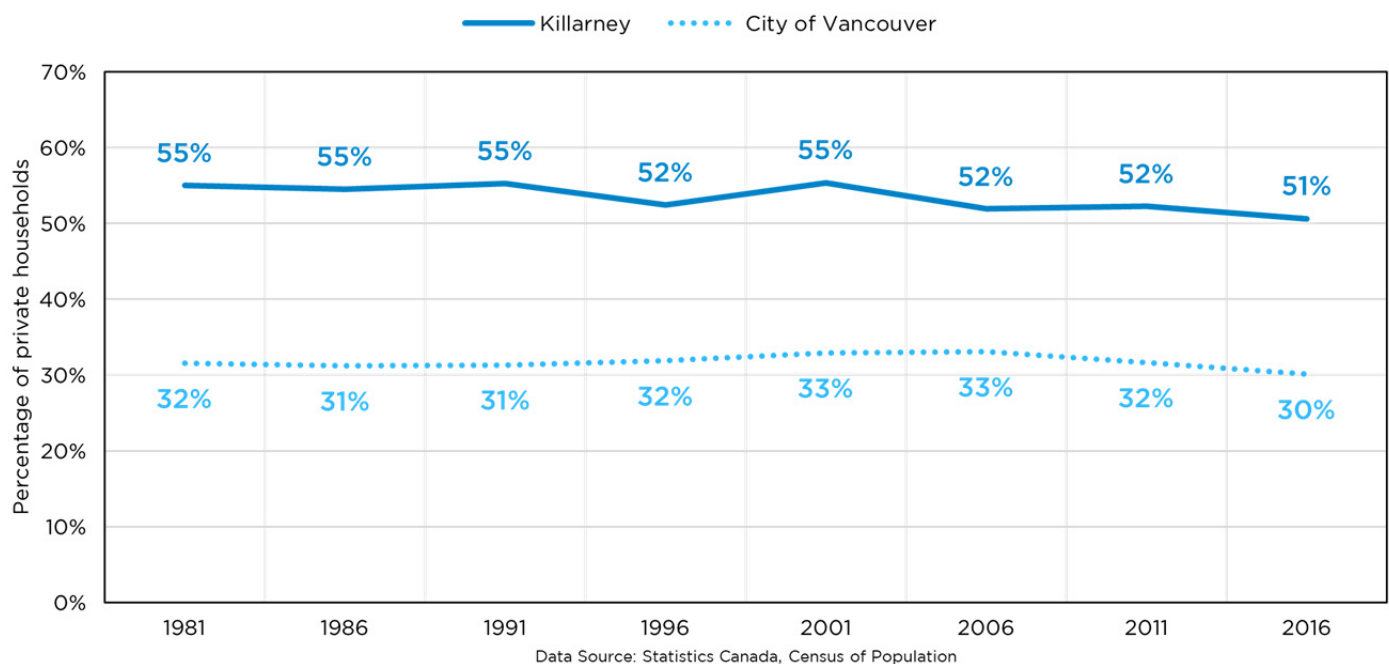
Compared to the city overall, Killarney households are much more likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has proportionally fewer one-person households than the city.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.⁵ The rate of households with children has been fairly steady in Killarney, with a slow decline in rate evident at both the city and neighbourhood scale since 2001.

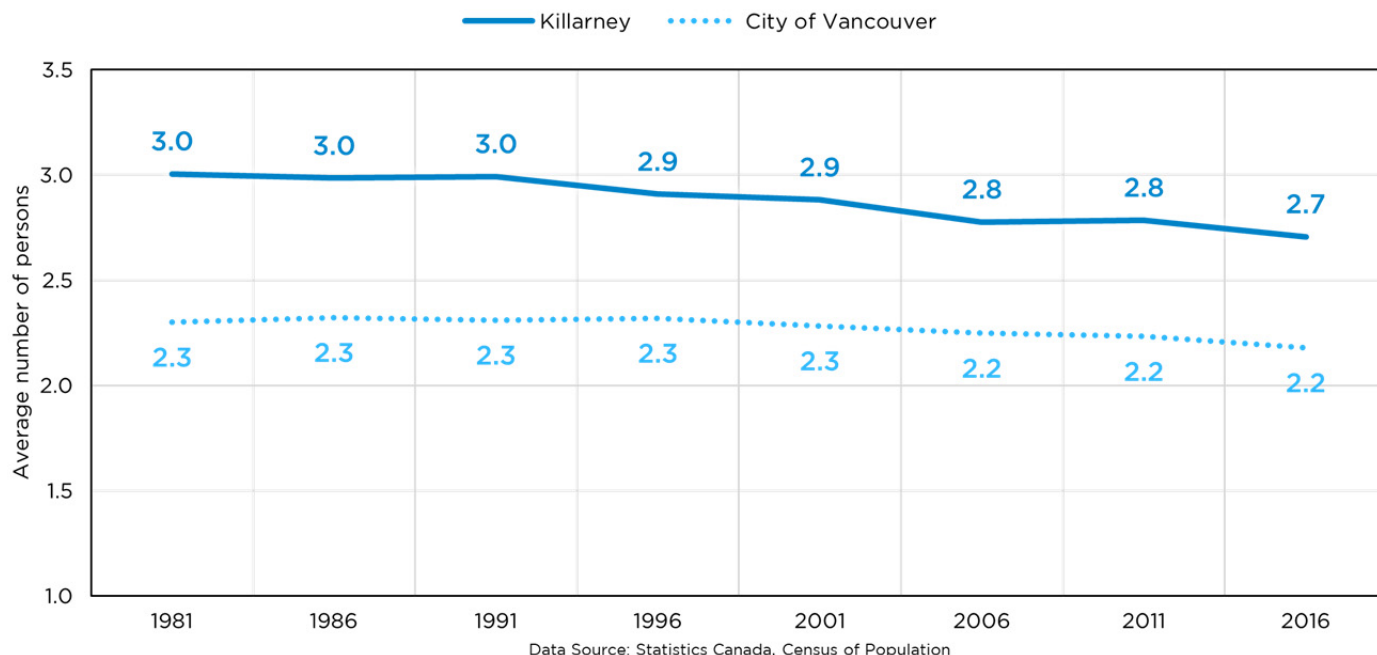
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

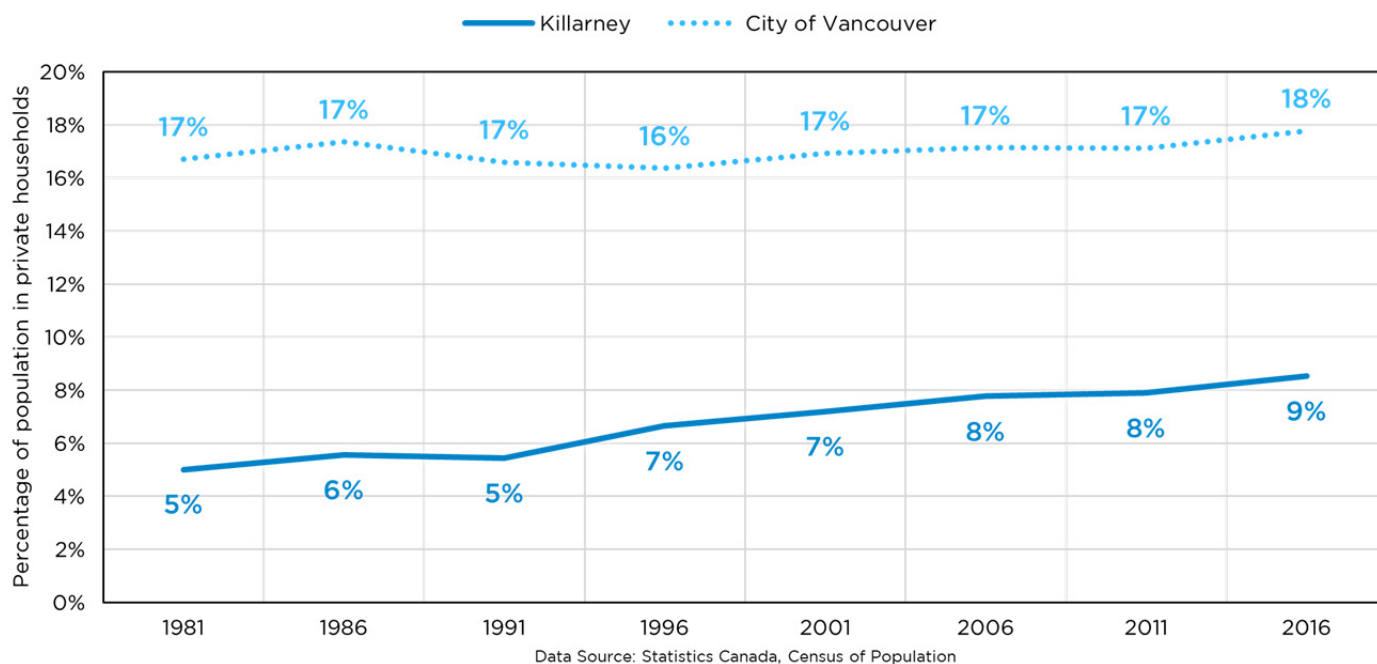
Killarney residents tend to live in larger households than residents of the city overall, though this rate has fallen over time. As of 2016, there are 2.7 people in the average private household in Killarney, compared to 2.2 across the city.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As of 2016, 9% of Killarney's population lives alone, half the city rate of 18%. This rate has increased over time.

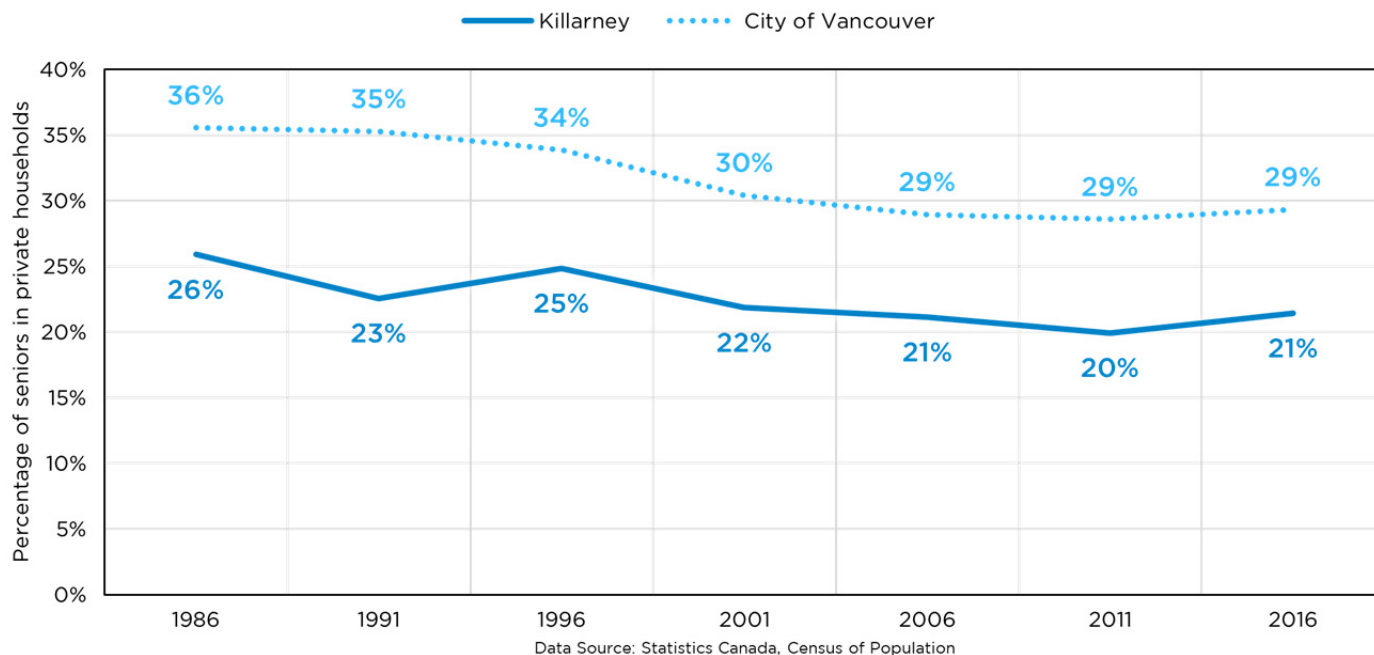
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

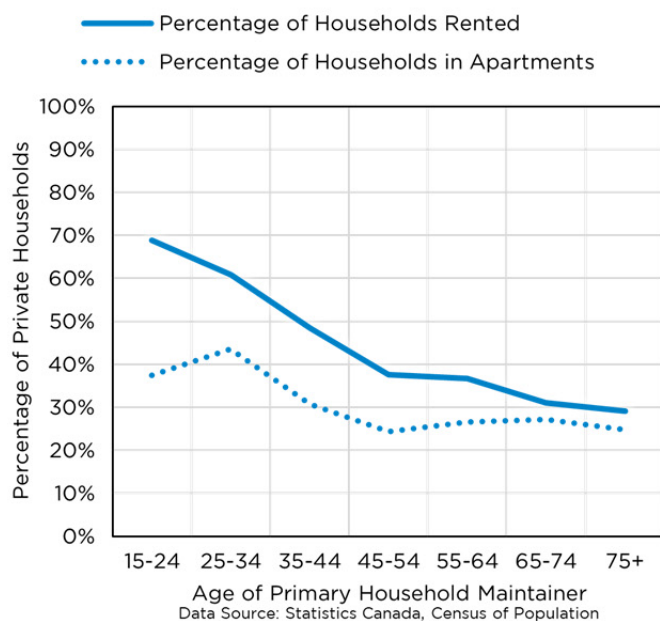
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. In Killarney 21% of persons 65 and over live alone. This rate has generally been stable in recent periods.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

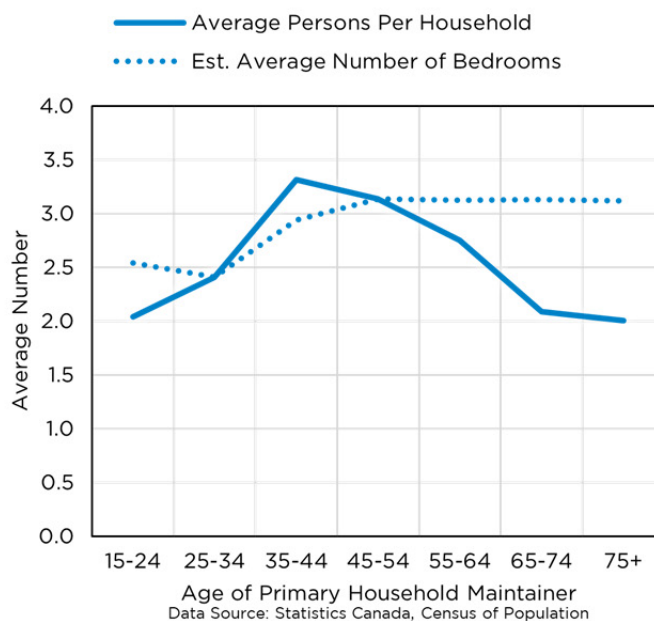


Seniors in the neighbourhood are more likely to own their homes than other age groups: as of 2016, 30% of senior-led households in Killarney are rented, and 26% are in apartments. As in many areas of the city, there is a divergence between a smaller average household size and a larger average number of bedrooms for households led by seniors.⁶

Killarney: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



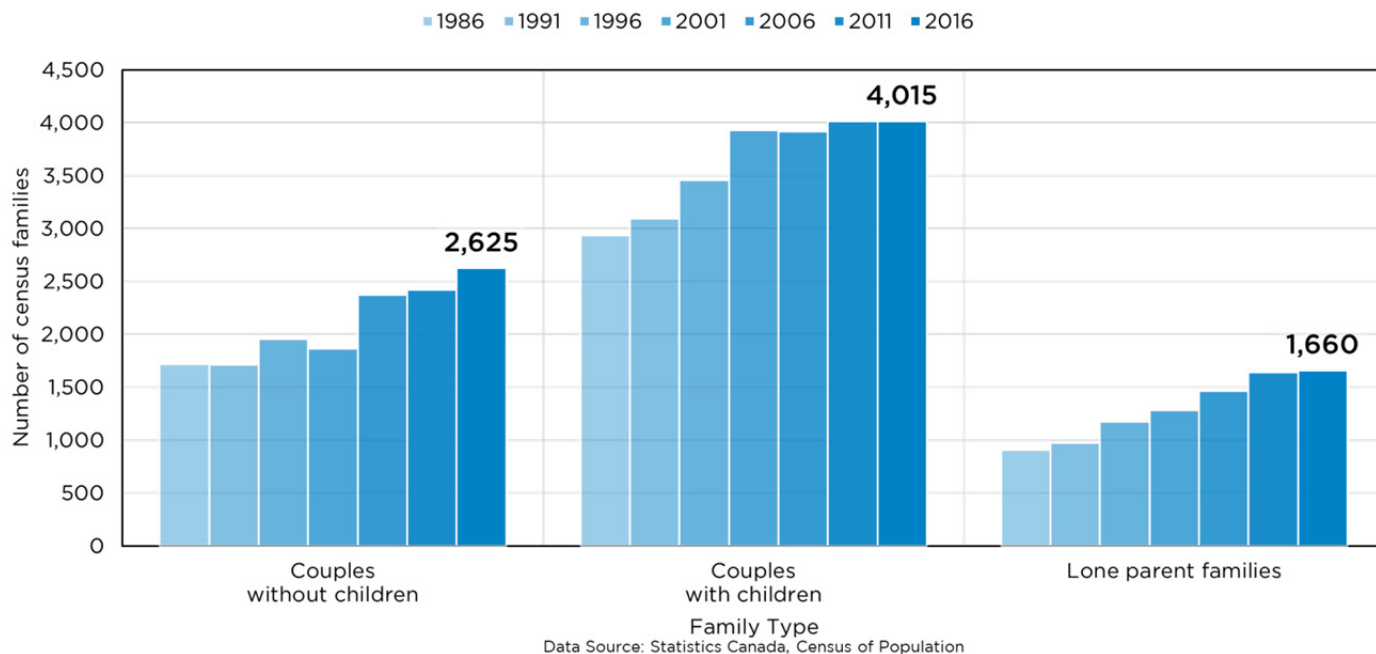
Killarney: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

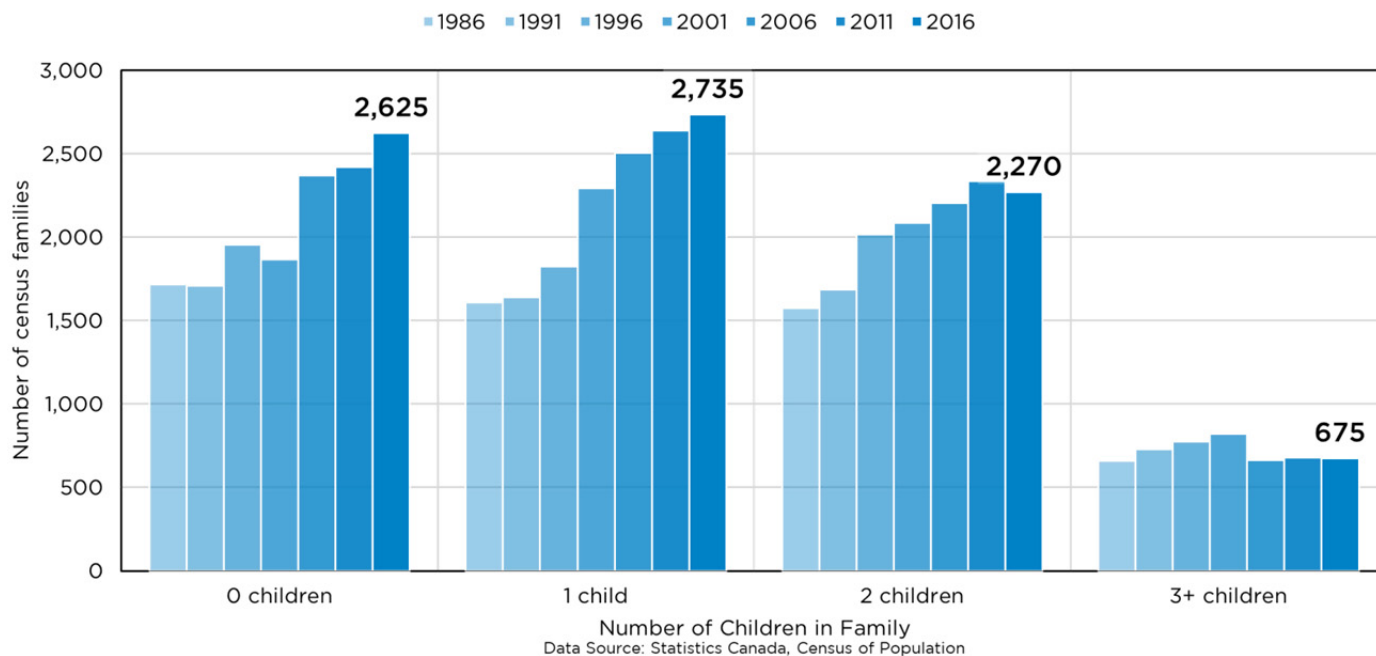
As noted earlier, families⁷ with children make up a substantial percentage of households in Killarney. However, the absolute number of families with children has been flat in recent census periods.

Killarney: Families by Type 1986-2016



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. In Killarney there is a visible shift toward smaller families.

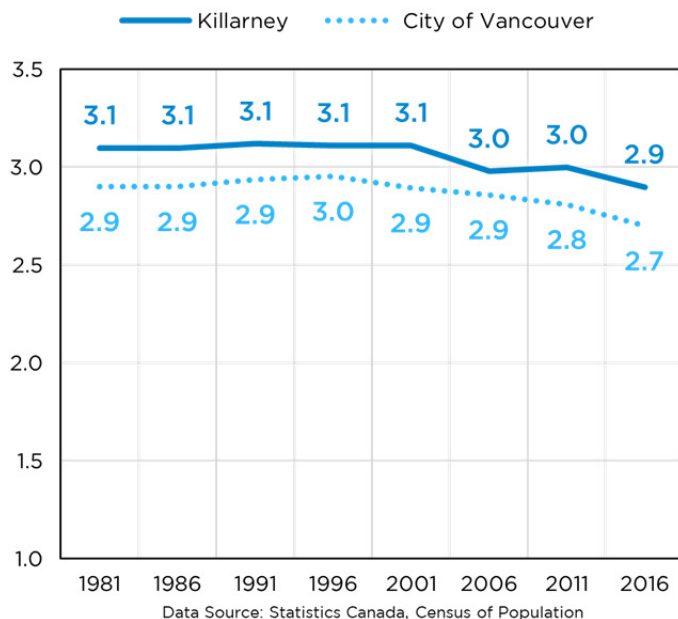
Killarney: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



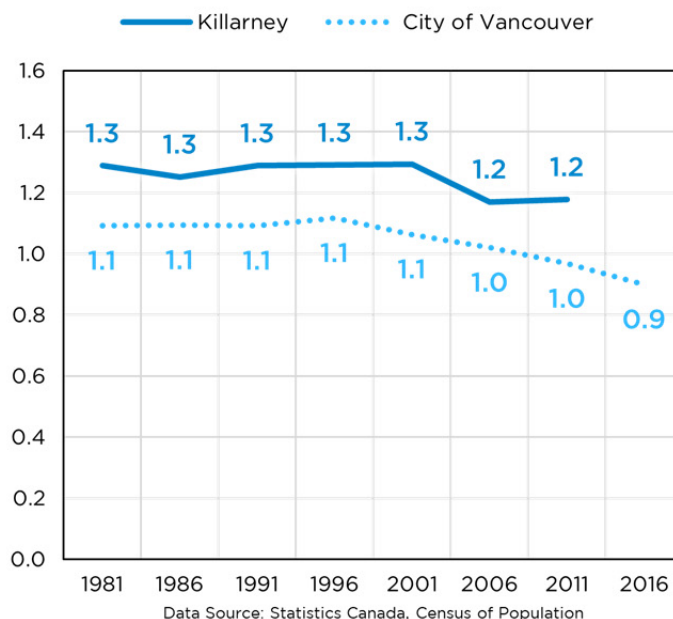
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Killarney contains 2.9 persons and has 1.2 children at home,⁸ both higher than citywide averages. However, there is evidence of family size falling over time.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

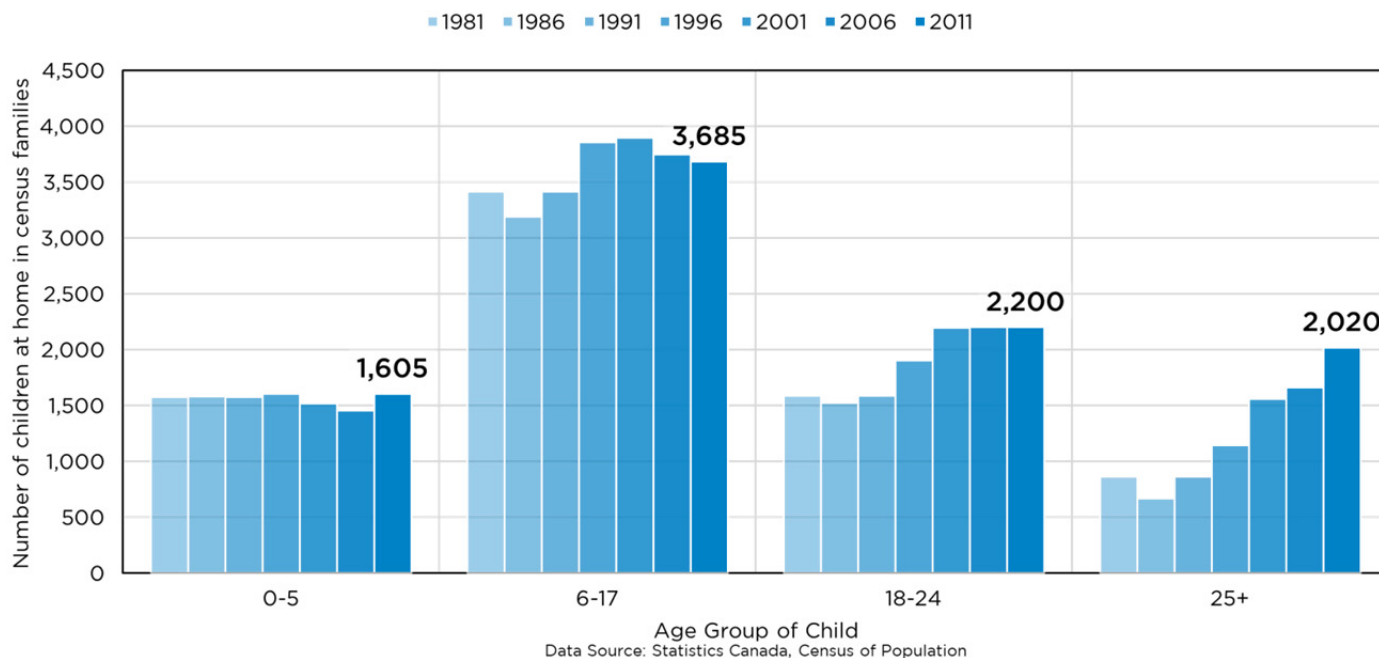


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Killarney, the number of "children" living at home at age 25 or older has increased substantially.

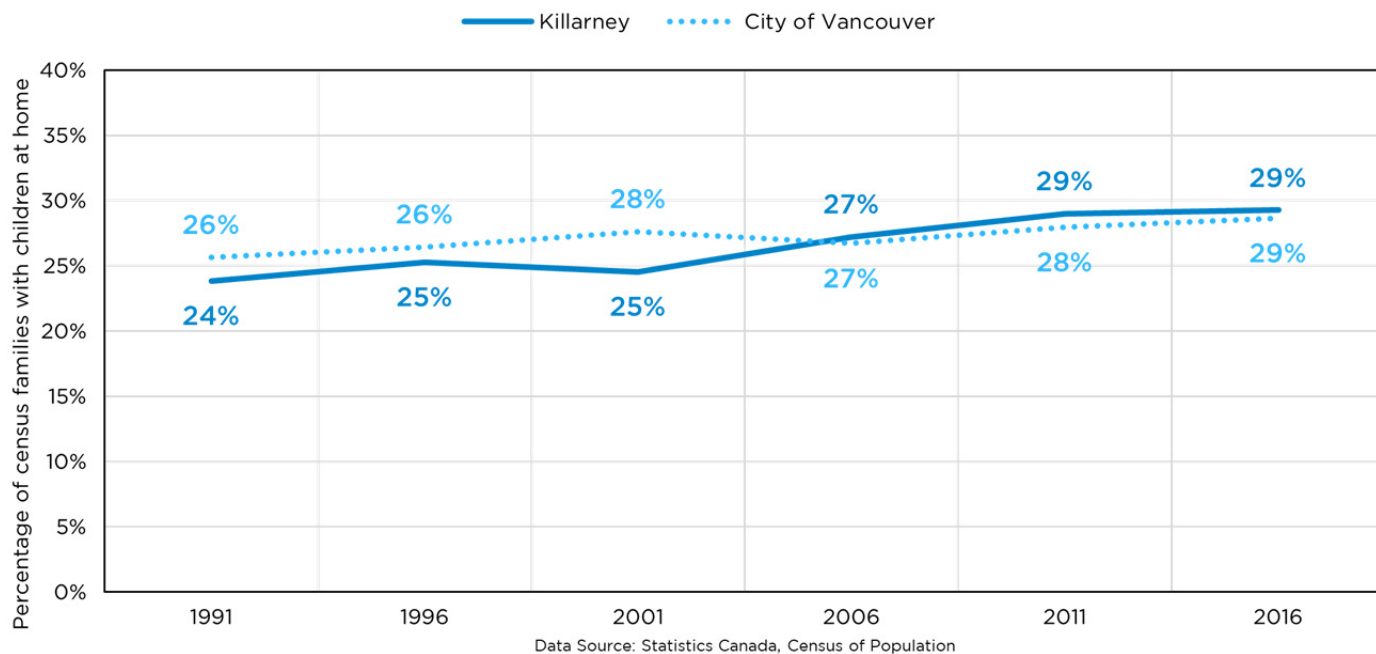
Killarney: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

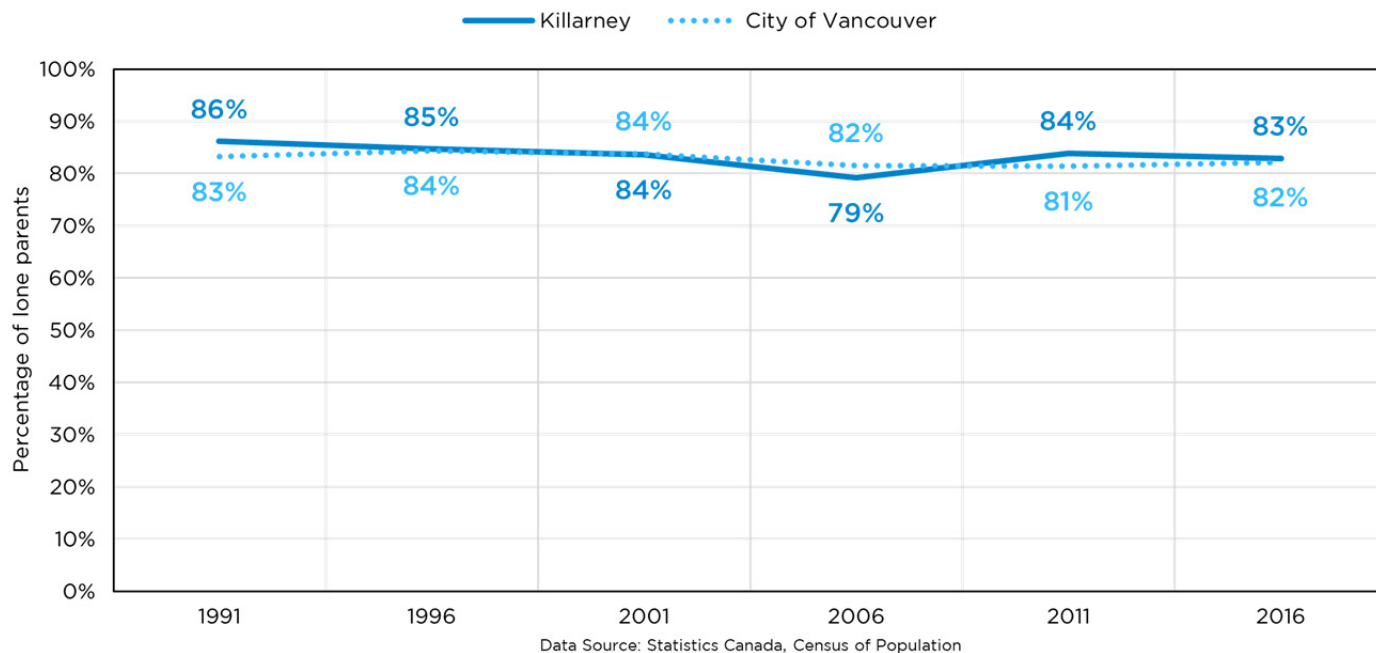
Measured as a share of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families make up 29% of families with children in Killarney. This rate has increased slightly over time but been close to the citywide rate.

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



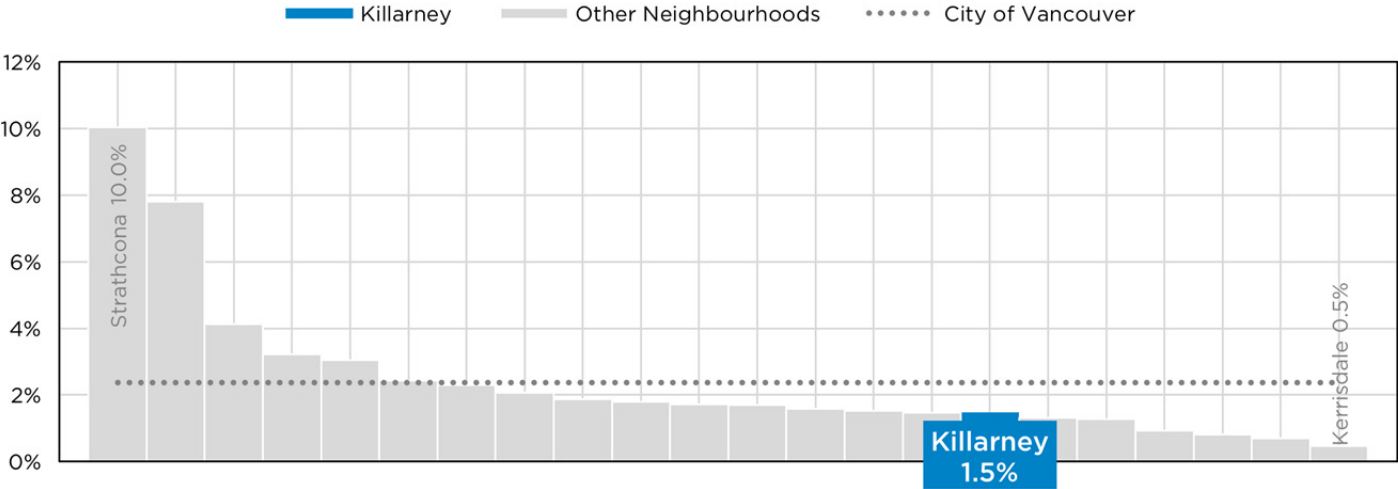
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified, with 83% of lone parents in Killarney being women. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

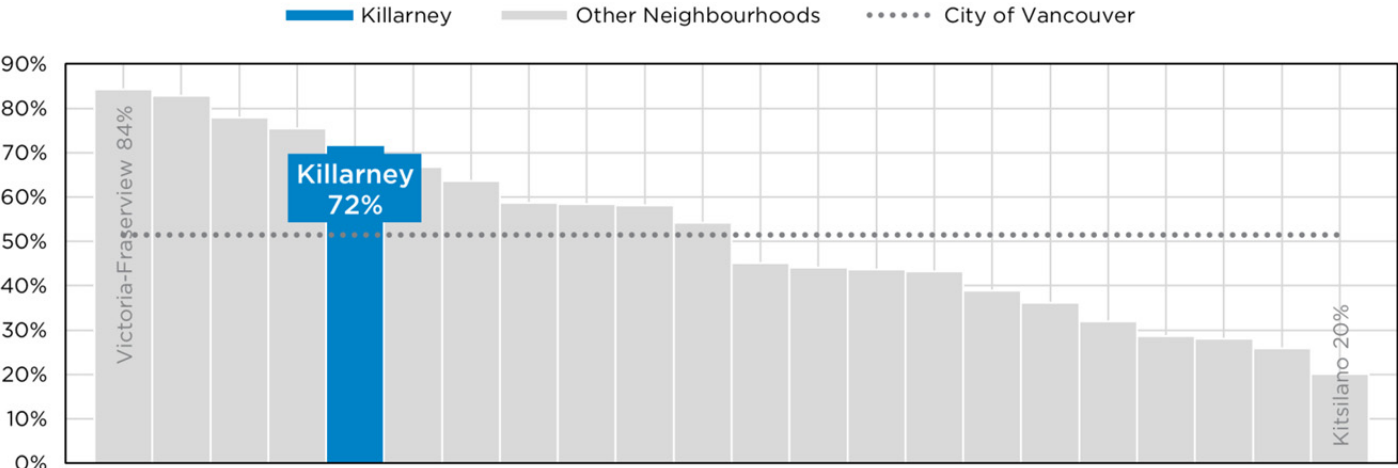


IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

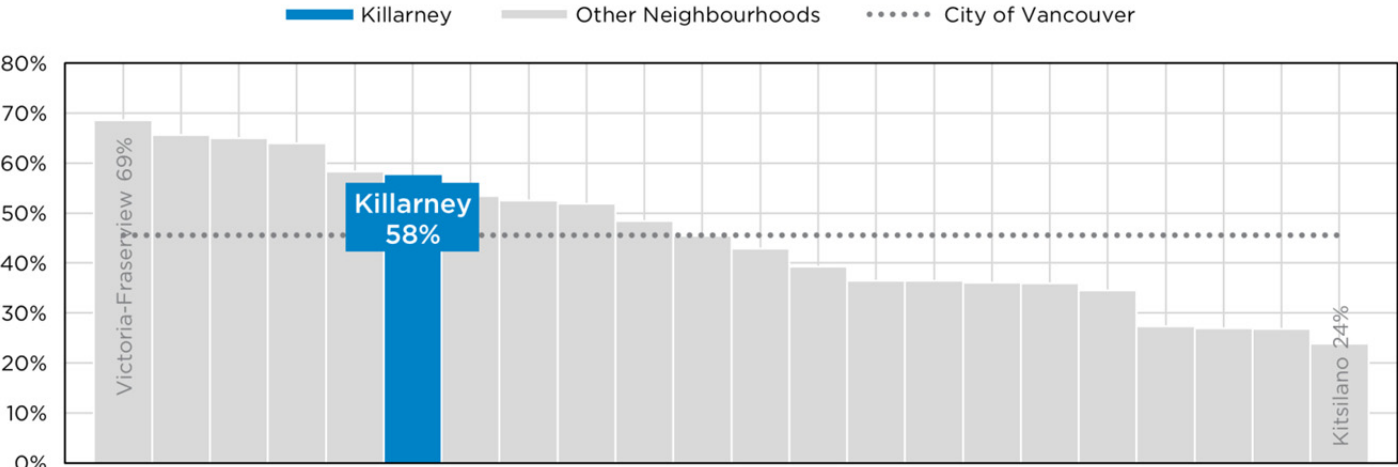
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

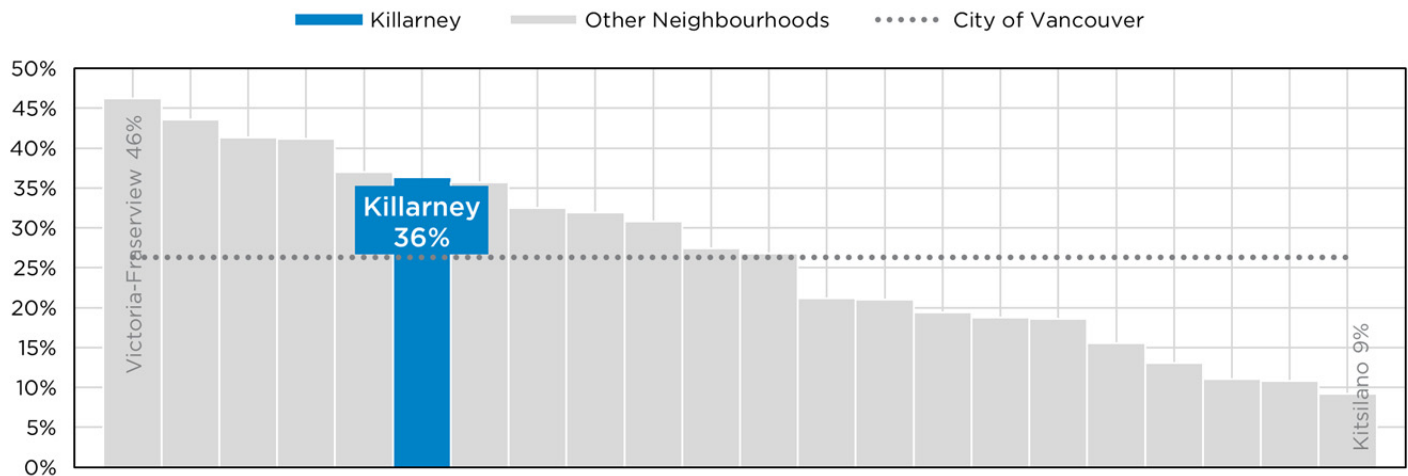


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

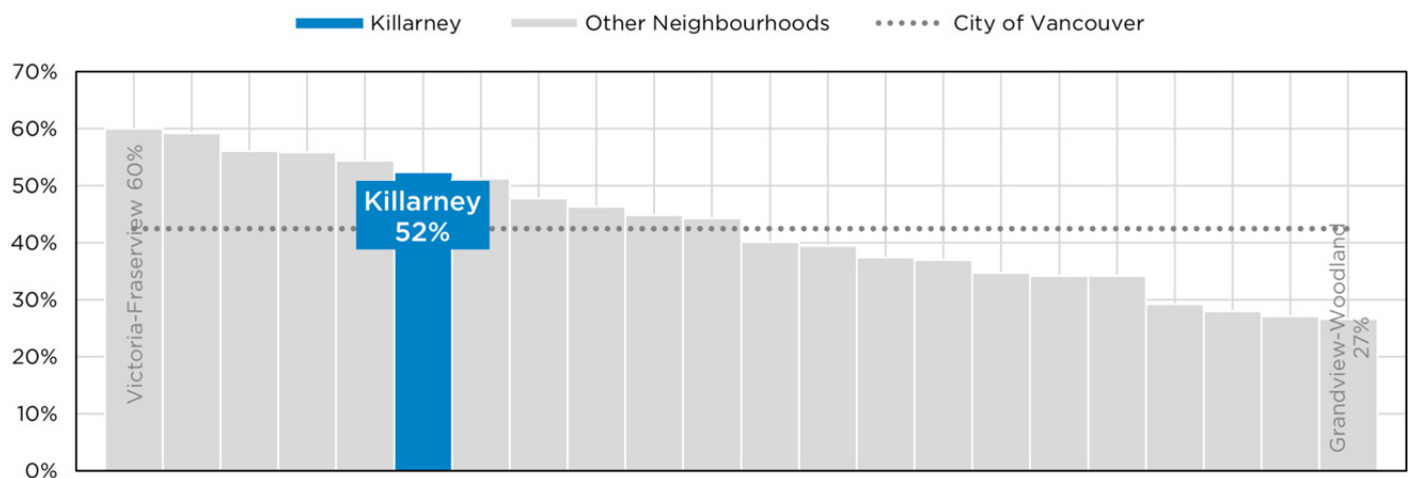


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

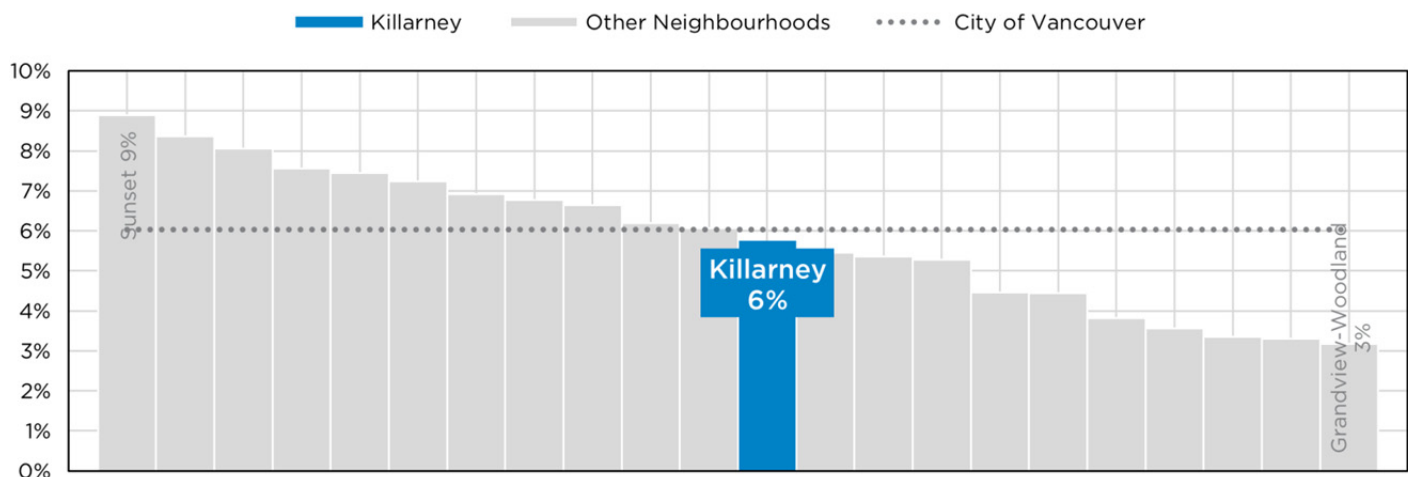
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



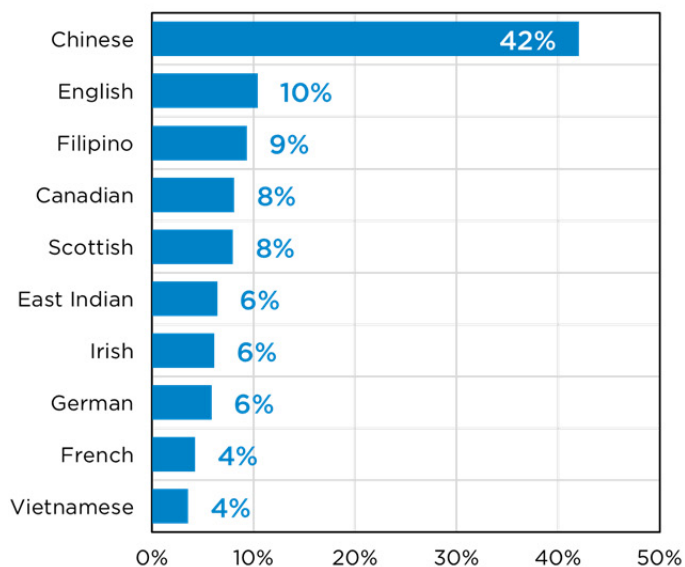
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



Cultural Origin and Identity

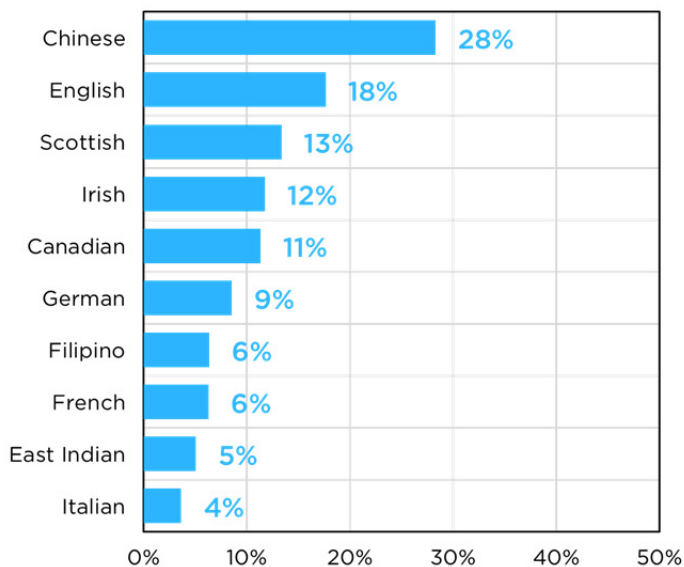
A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents of Killarney and the city overall.⁹

Killarney: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



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

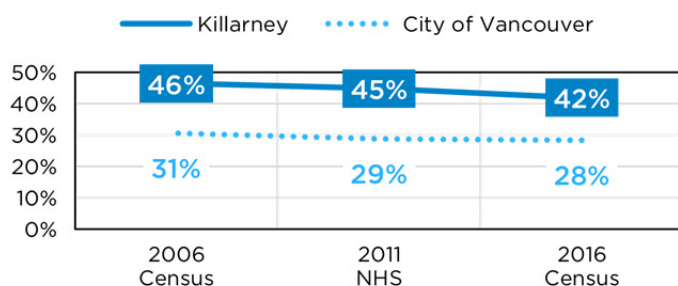
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



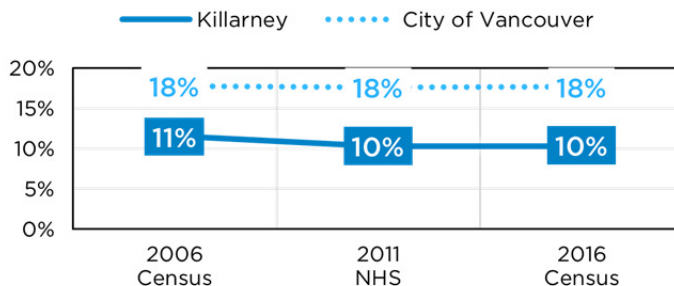
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

The graphs below show ten-year trends in Killarney and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins in the neighbourhood: Chinese, English, Filipino and Canadian. Large growth in residents reporting Filipino origins is evident.

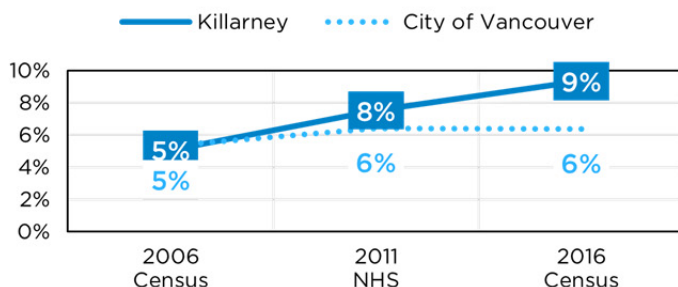
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



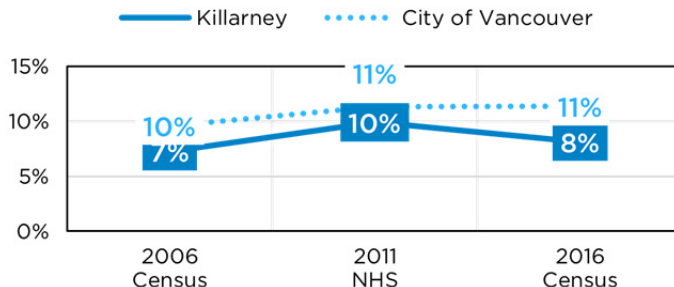
English Origins, 2006-2016



Filipino Origins, 2006-2016



Canadian Origins, 2006-2016



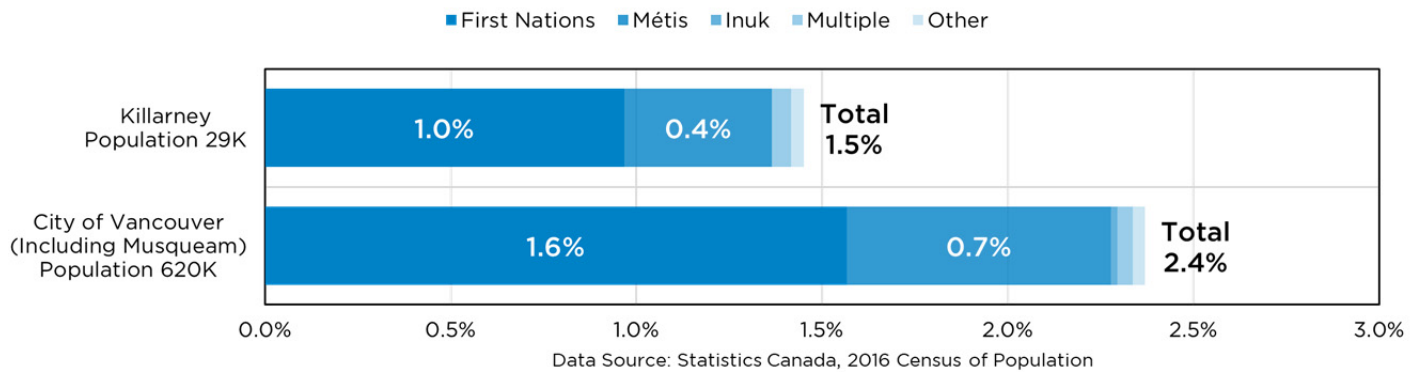
Indigenous Identity

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.

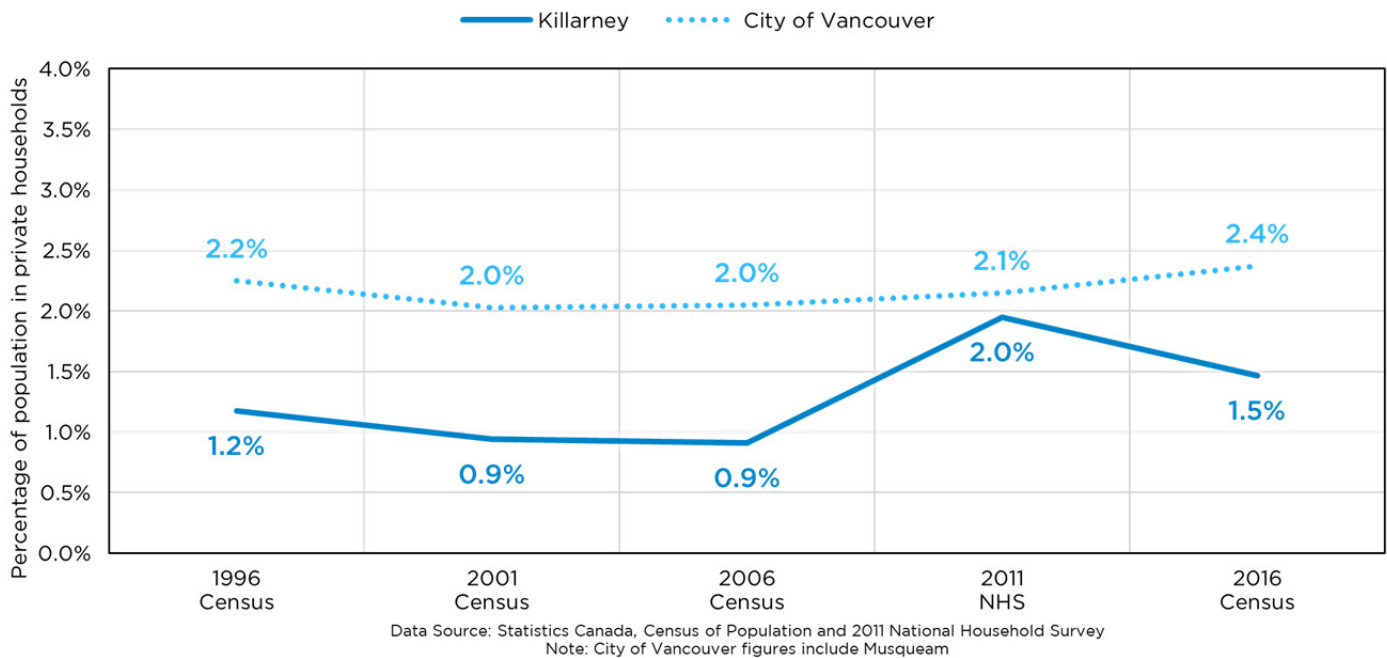
Based on the 2016 census, about 425 people—1.5% of Killarney's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The population with Indigenous identity is proportionally smaller in Killarney than across the city. Trends over time are unclear: the 2016 census saw growth relative to previous censuses, but the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011 estimated a larger population than any recent census.

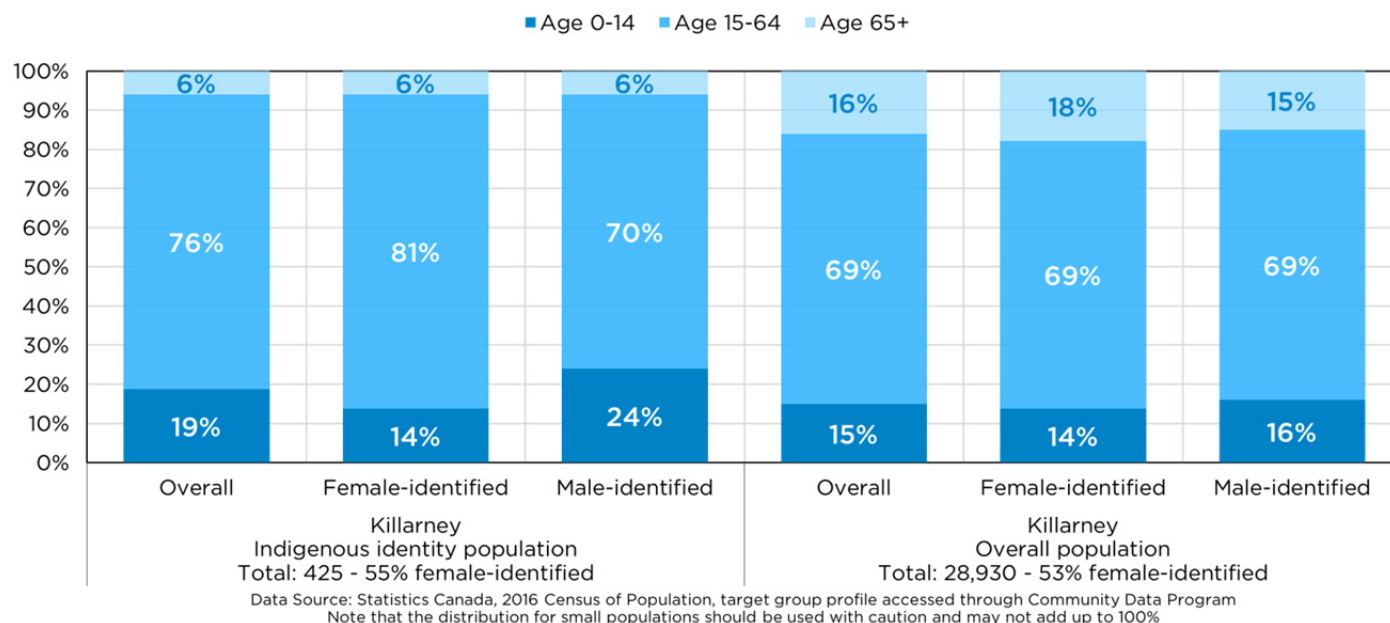
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

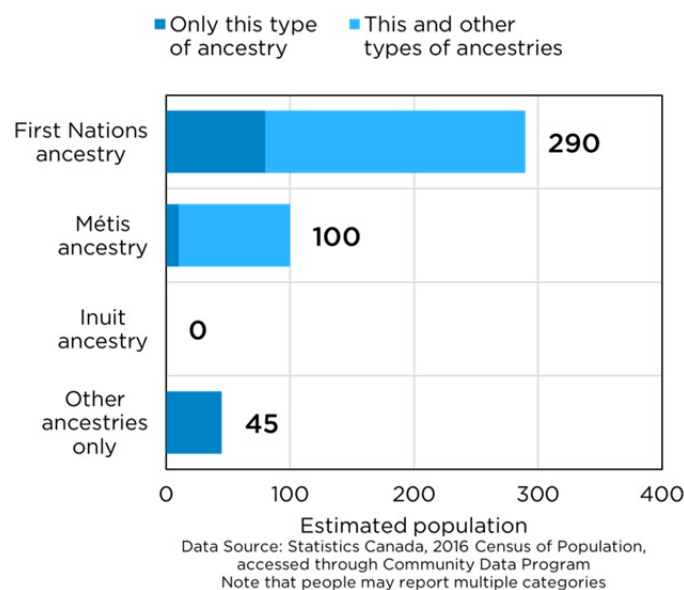
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Killarney, the population with Indigenous identity has proportionally more children and fewer seniors.

Killarney: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

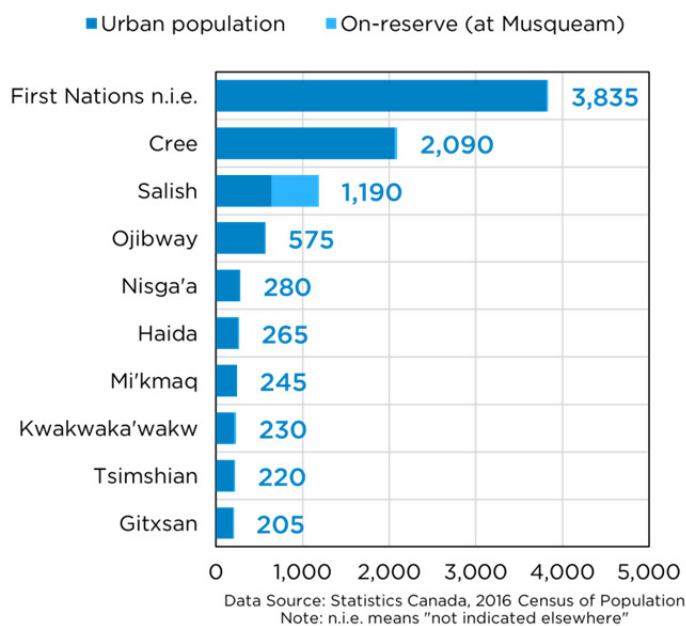


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Killarney also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific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

Killarney: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016

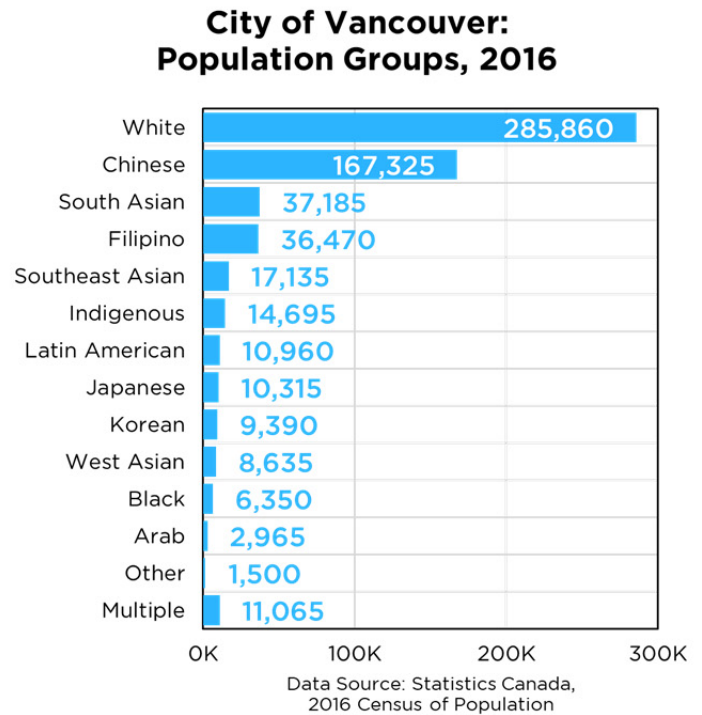
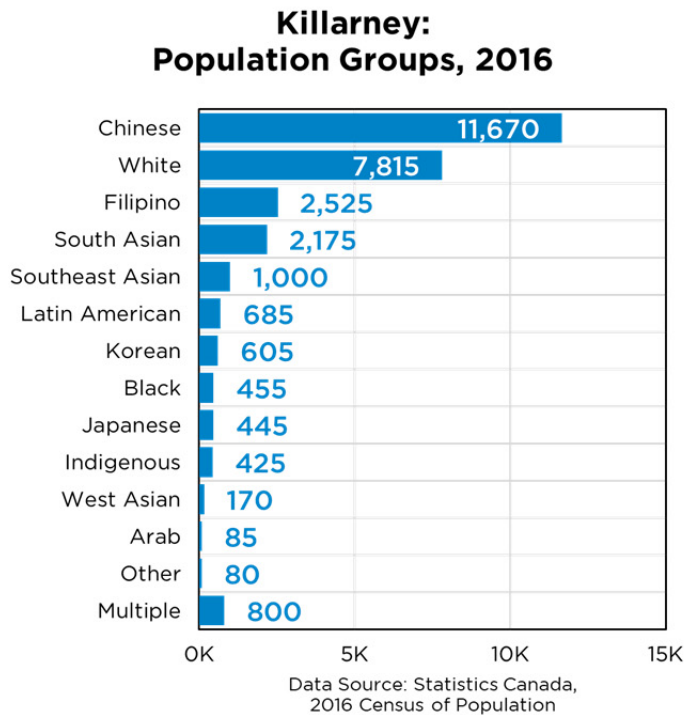


City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



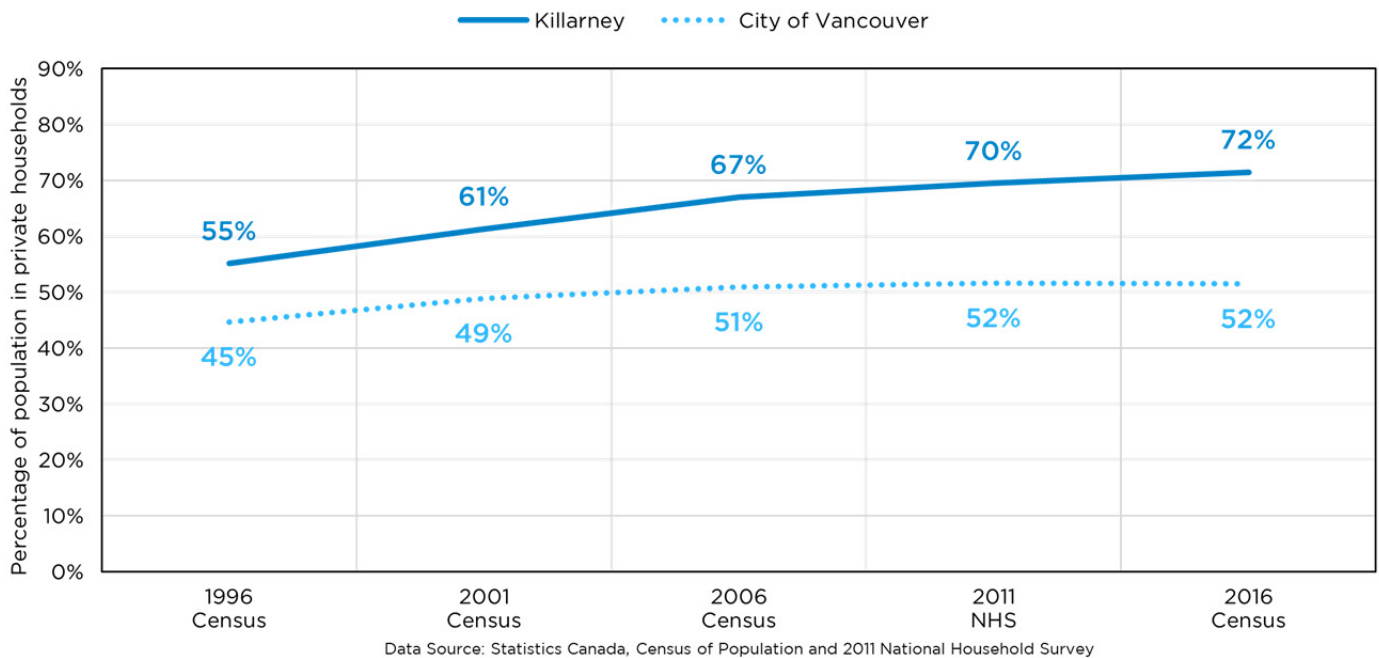
Racial Identity

In Killarney, nearly 12 thousand residents are identified as Chinese, with about 7,800 identified as white. Other large population groups include Filipino, South Asian and Southeast Asian residents.



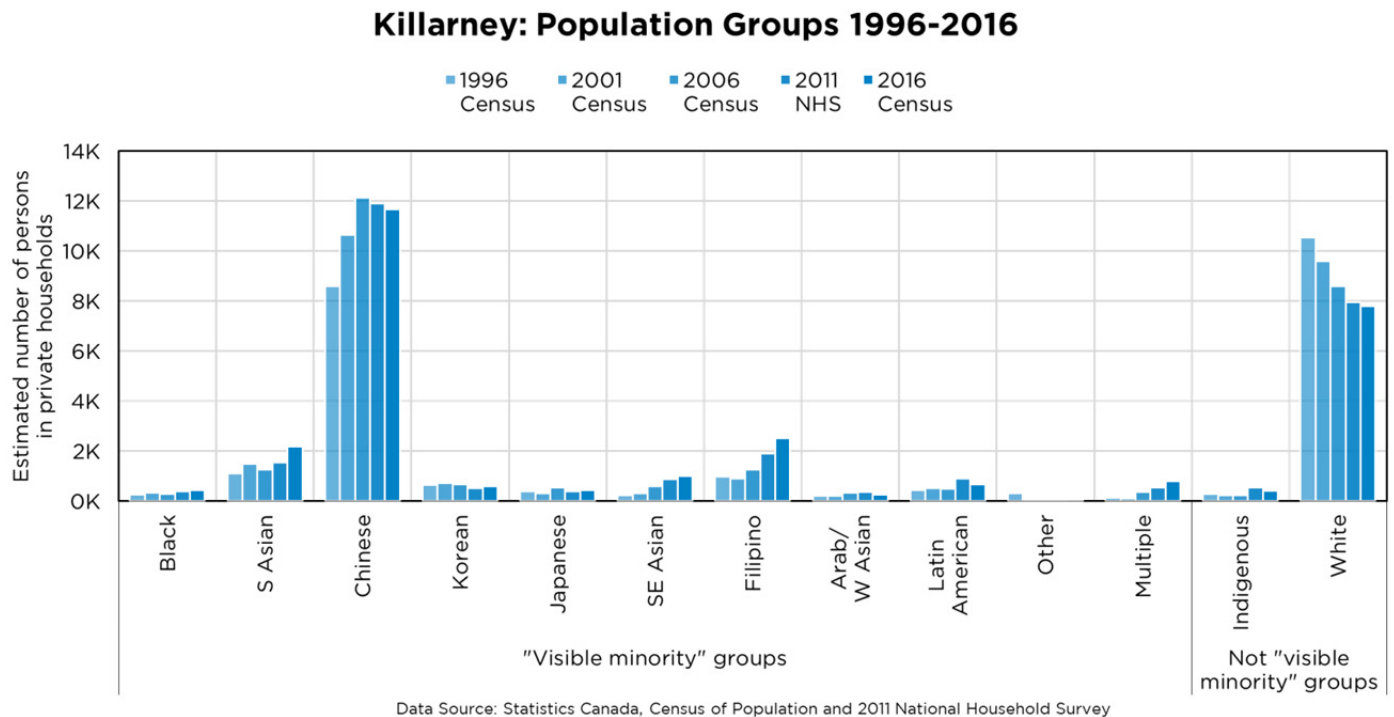
Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. The majority of Killarney’s population are members of a visible minority group, with the rate continuing to increase over time.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

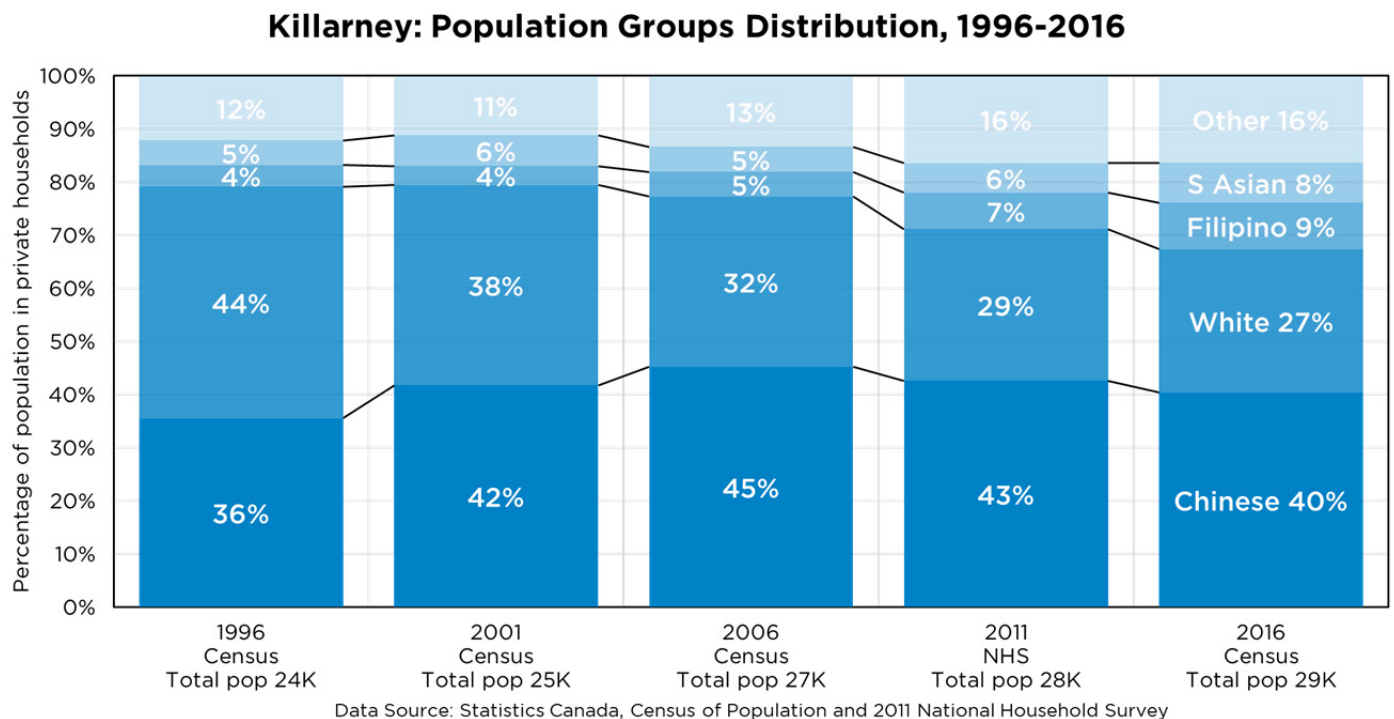


Trends in Racialized Populations

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



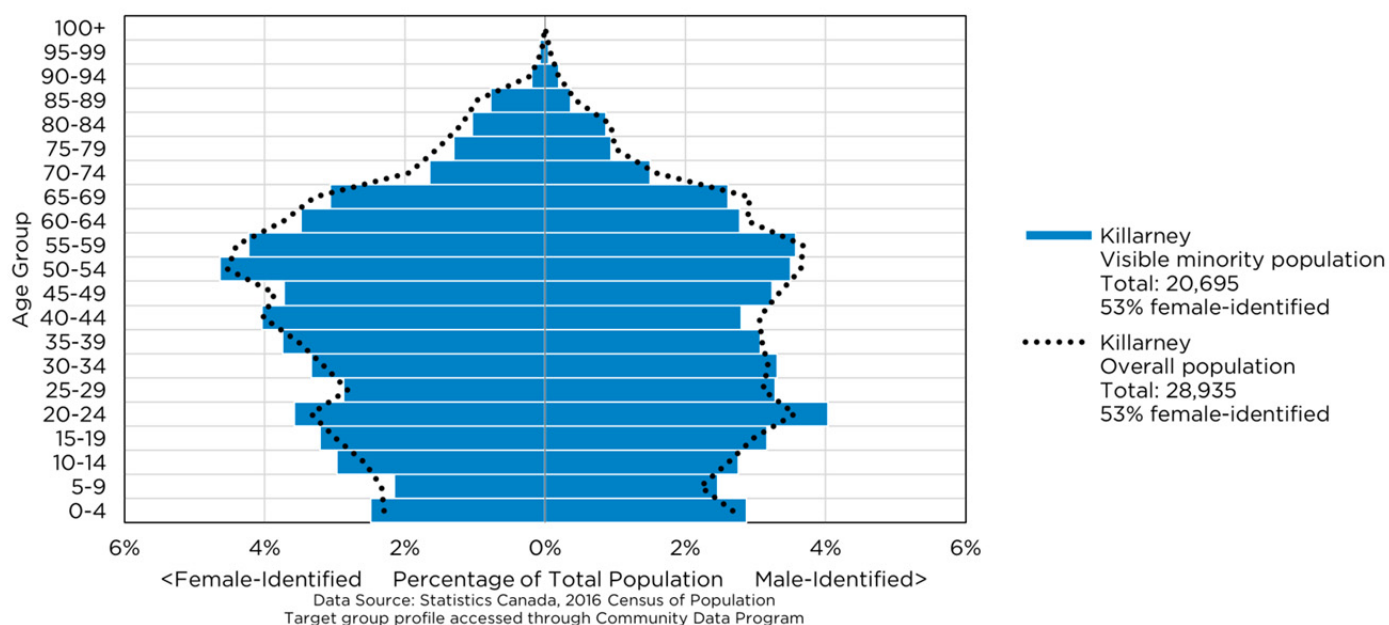
The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Killarney, as a percentage of total population.



Demographics of Racialized Populations

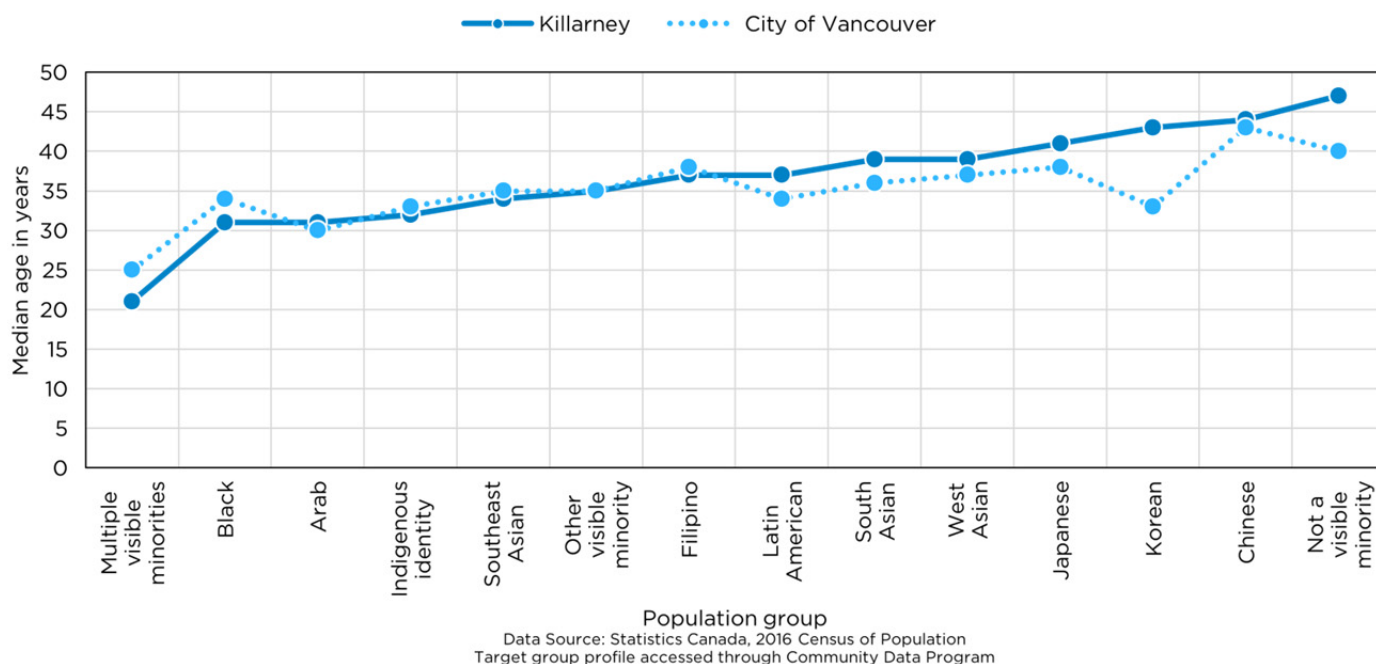
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Killarney has a similar age profile to the overall population.

**Killarney:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



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

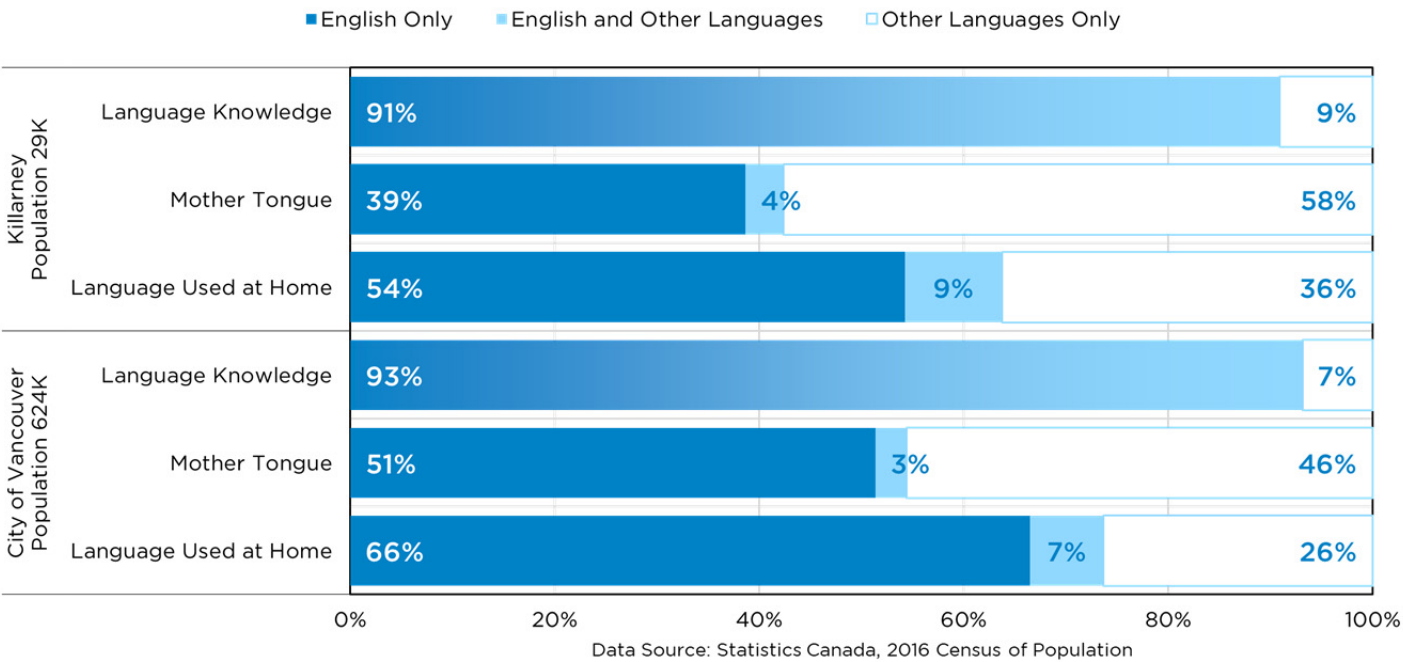
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

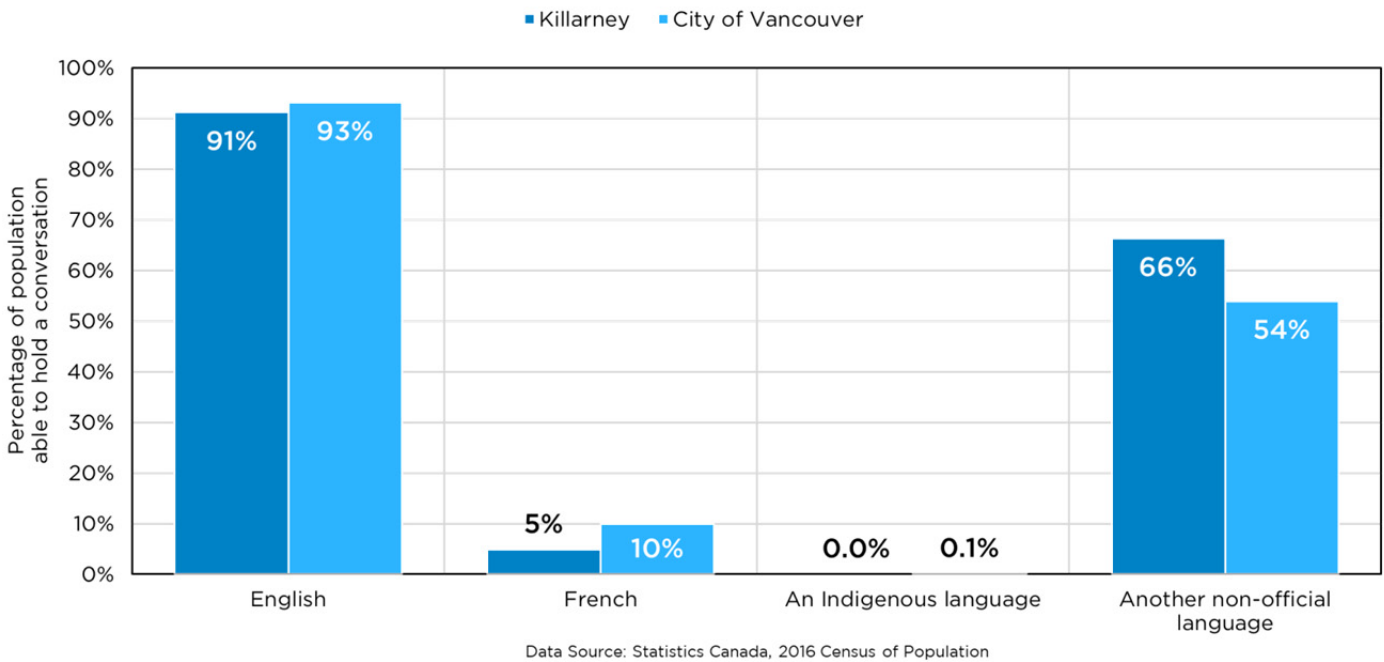
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Killarney has a higher proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Killarney residents are less likely to speak English and French than residents of the city overall. Two-thirds of Killarney residents speak at least one non-official language.

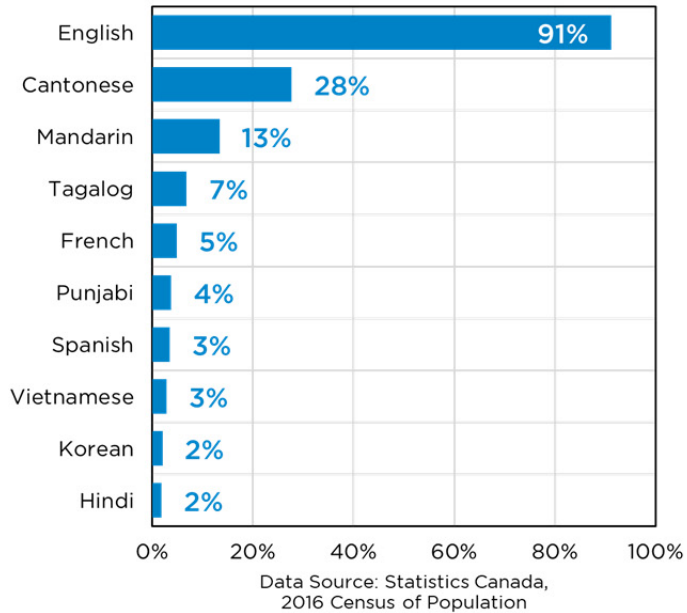
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



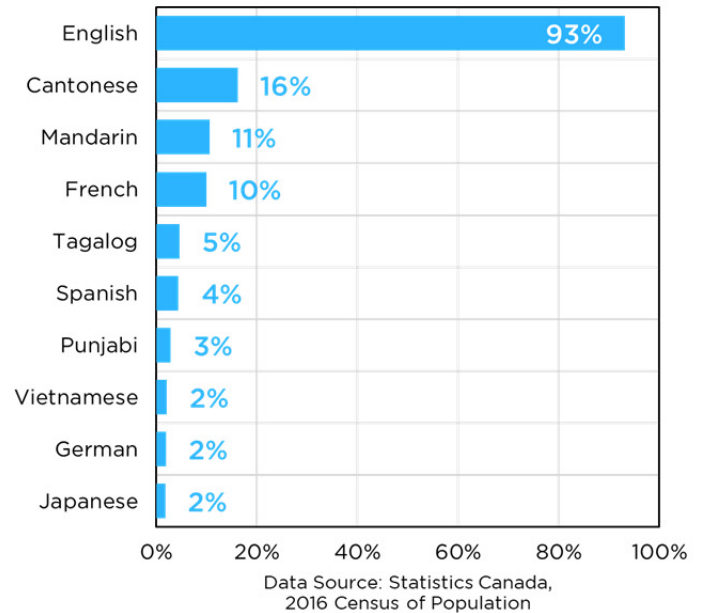
Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 28% of Killarney residents are able to speak Cantonese, 13% are able to speak Mandarin and 7% are able to speak Tagalog.

Killarney: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

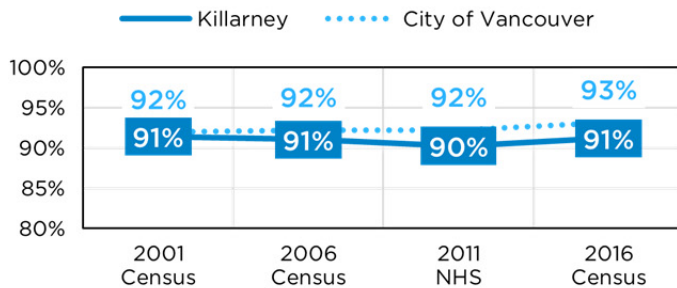


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

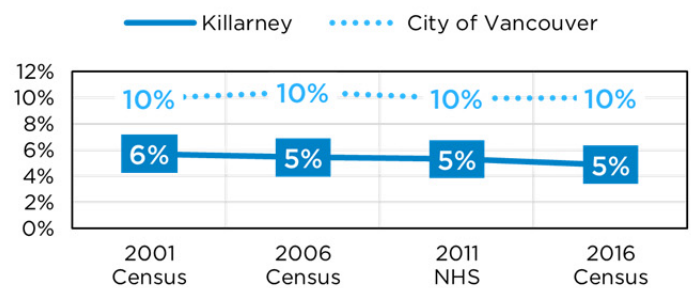


Over time, Killarney appears to have a steady rate of persons who speak English and French. Until 2016, the rate of Cantonese speakers was steady while the rate of Mandarin speakers grew slightly; the next census will help assess whether the increase in 2016 reflects a true change or better systems to code Chinese languages.¹¹

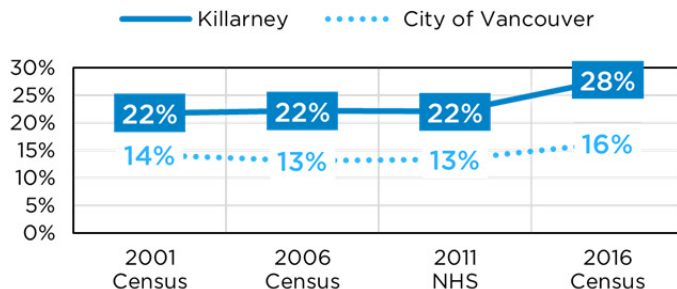
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



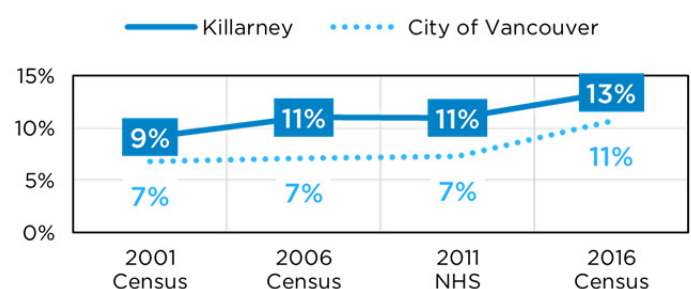
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



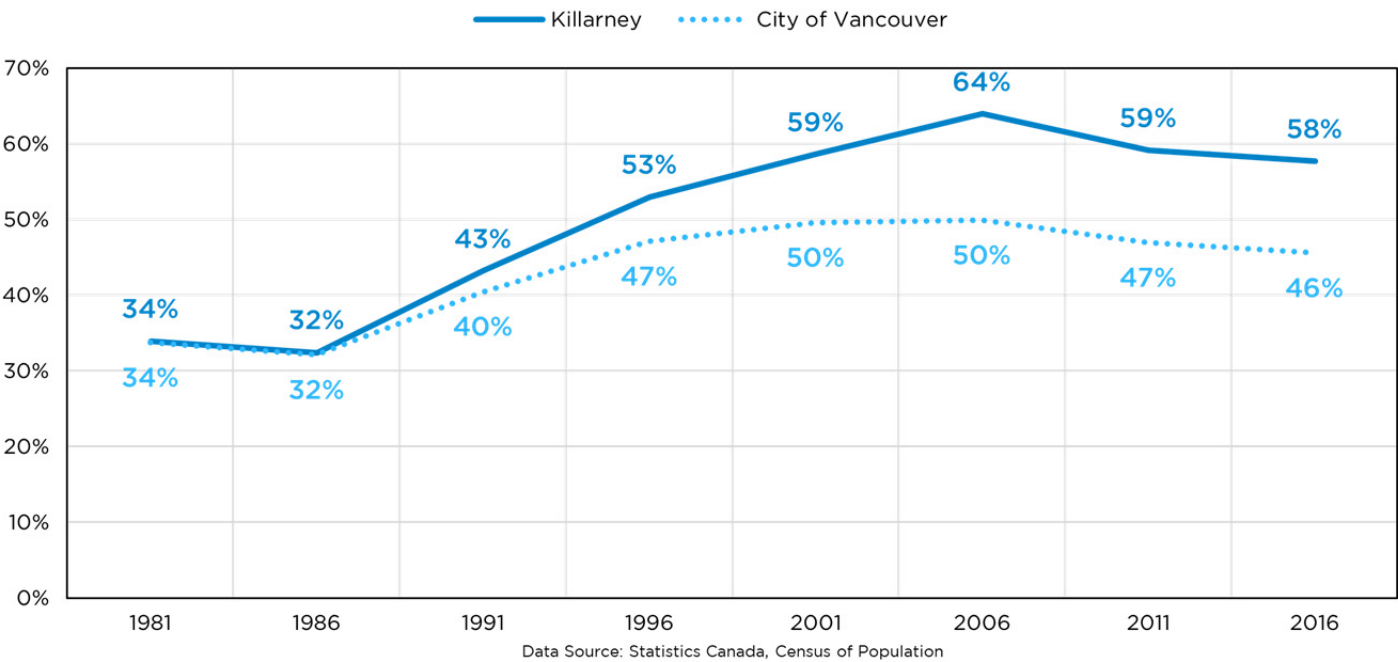
Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

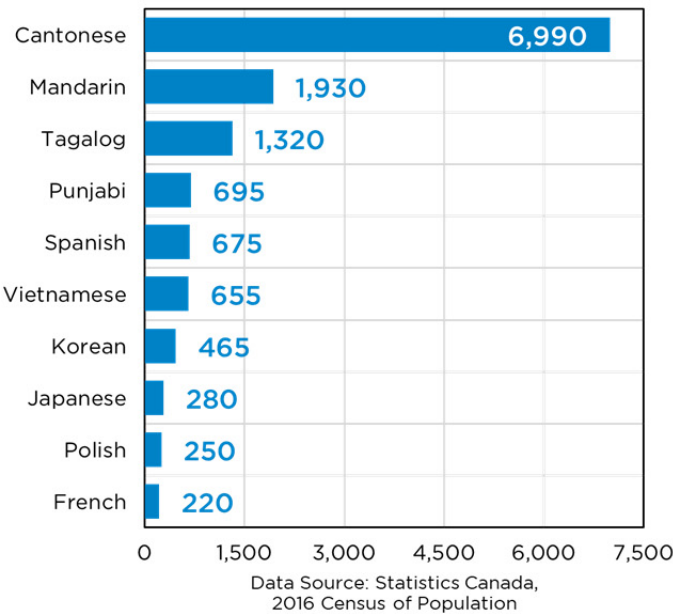
Nearly six in ten Killarney residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has been consistently higher than the city overall, but declining since 2006.

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

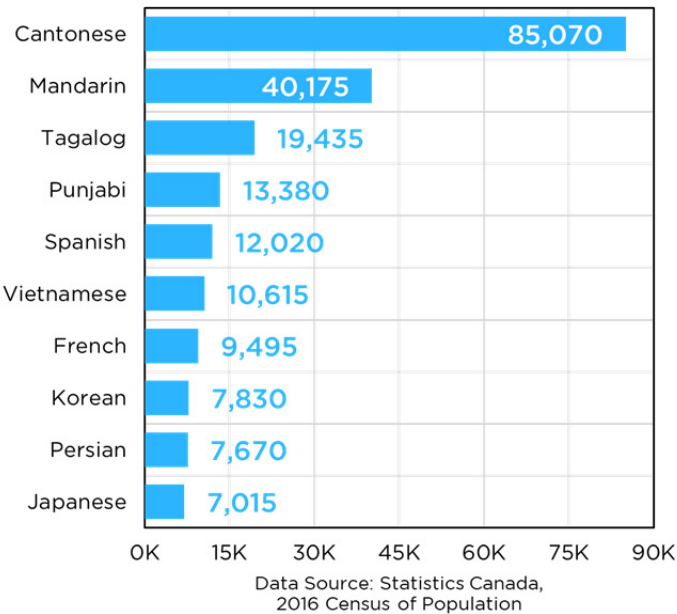


Consistent with language knowledge, Cantonese, Mandarin and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Killarney.

Killarney: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



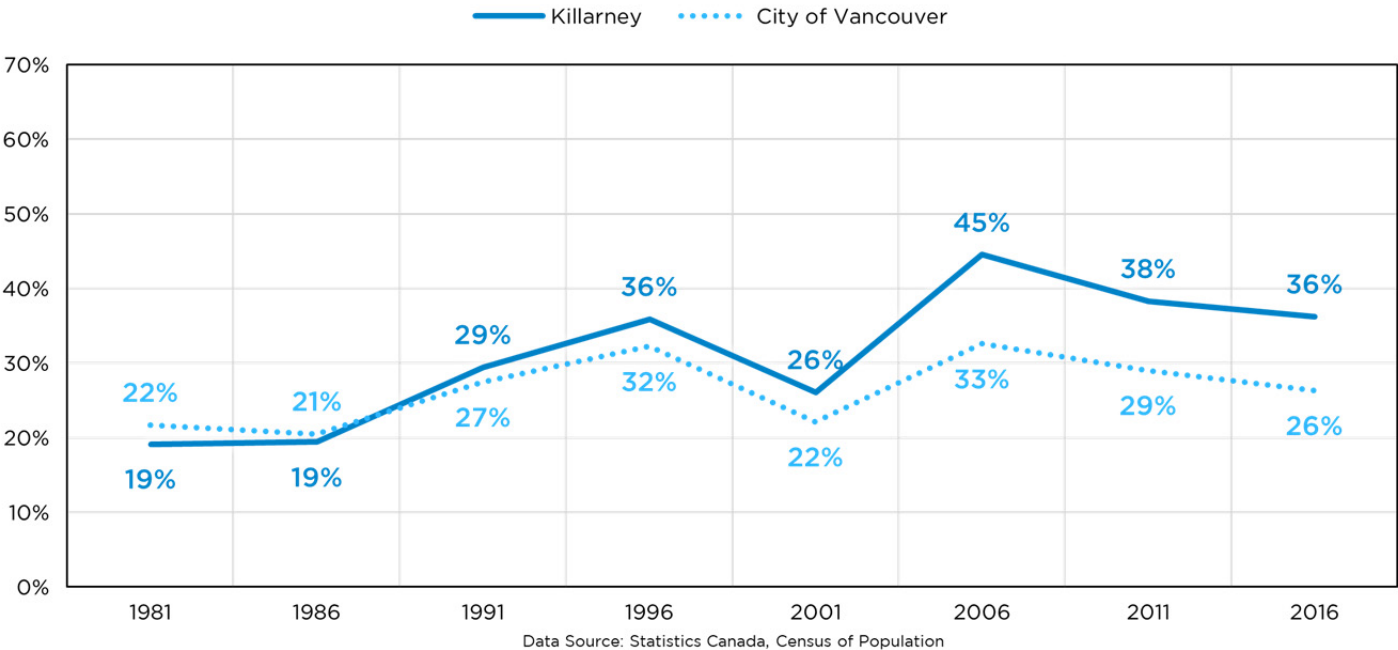
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

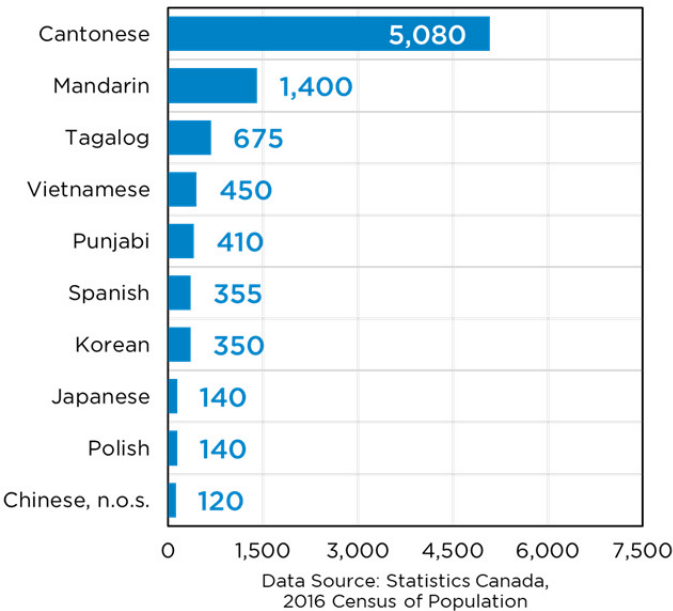
More than a third of Killarney residents usually use a language other than English at home. Like people with a non-English mother tongue,¹² this proportion has been consistently higher than the city overall, but declining since the 2000s.

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

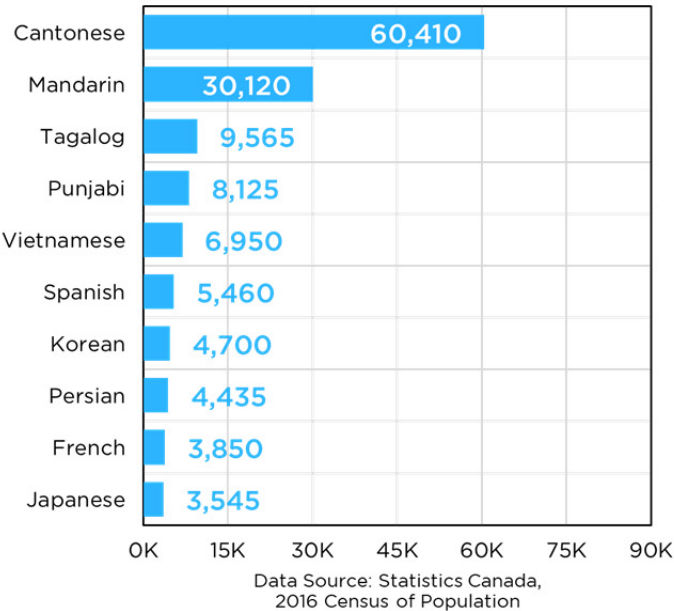


Again, Cantonese, Mandarin and Tagalog stand out as the top non-English languages spoken at home in Killarney.

Killarney: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



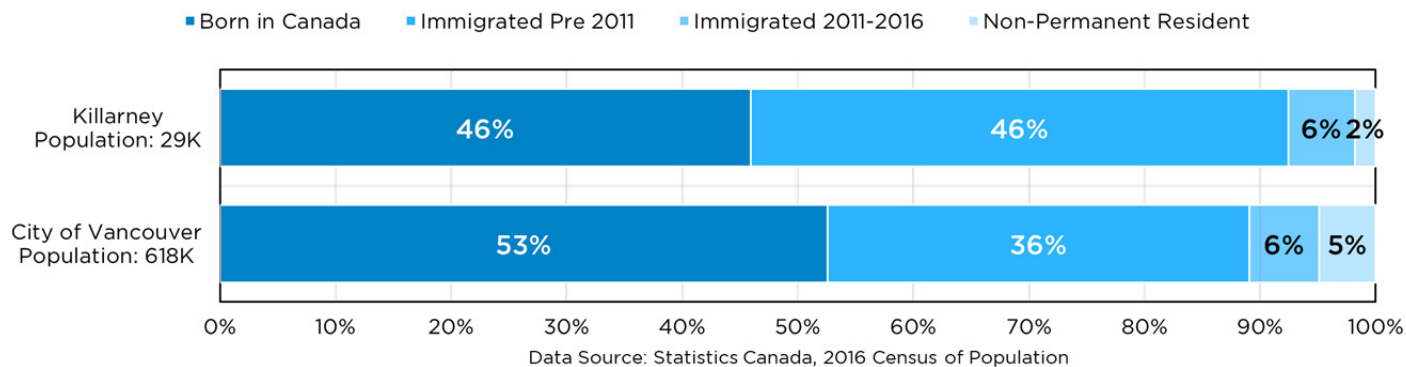
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

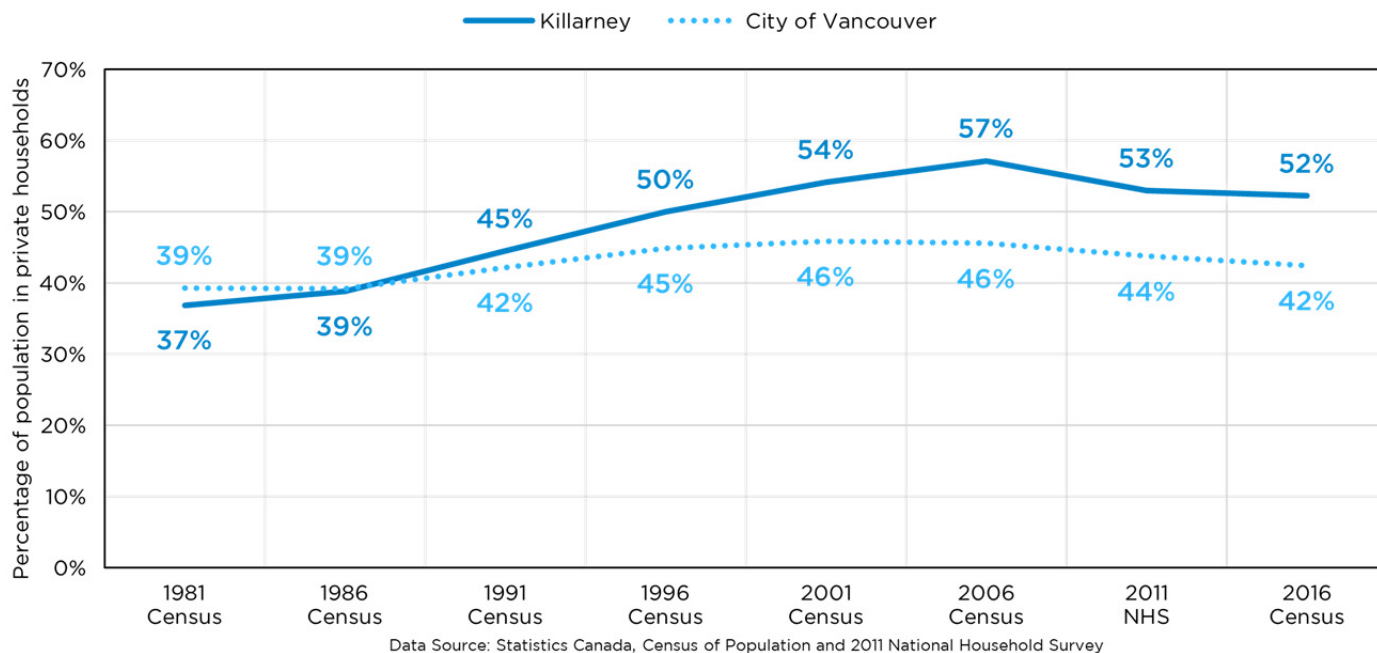
The majority of Killarney residents were born outside of Canada. As of 2016, 52% of the population are immigrants, including Canadian citizens and permanent residents, and another 2% are non-permanent residents such as foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



While immigrants as a percentage of population is higher in Killarney than in the city overall, the rate has declined since 2006. However, new immigrants continue to make up a large share of Killarney's population.

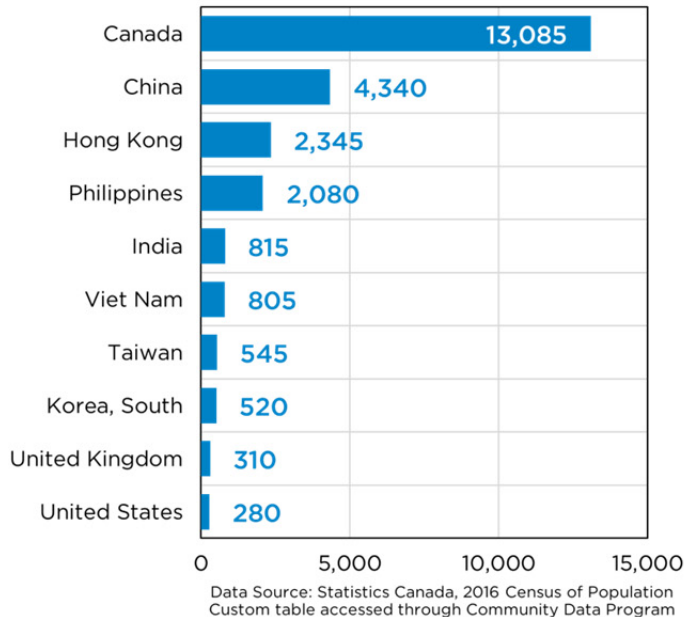
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



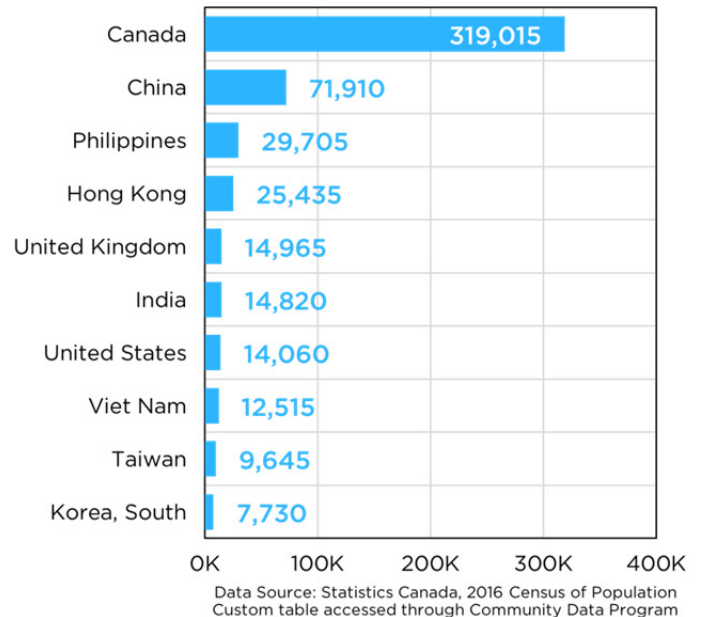
Places of Birth

A little less than half of the population of Killarney was born in Canada. Among people not born in Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

Killarney: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

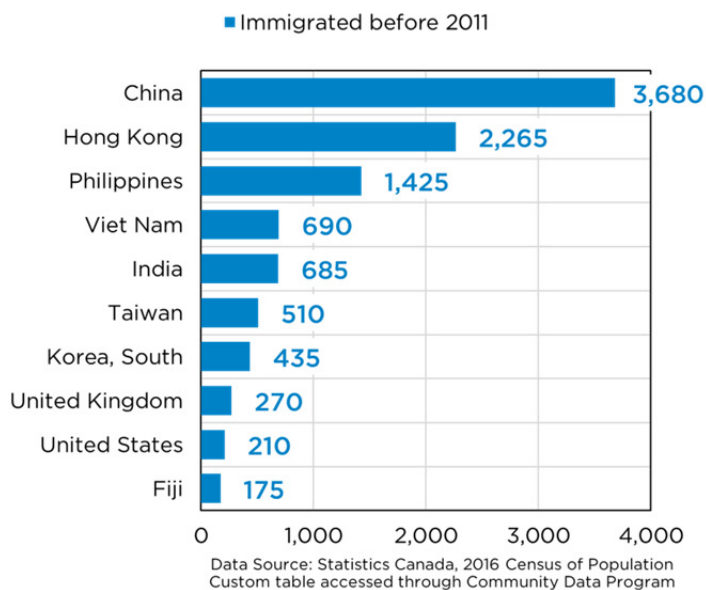


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

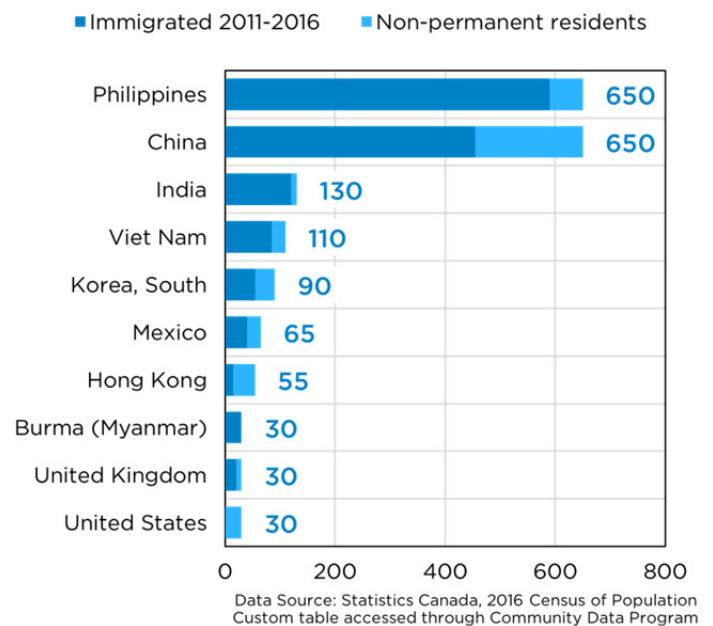


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. While China is the most common place of birth among both established immigrants and newcomers, the largest number of new immigrants (permanent residents) in Killarney was born in the Philippines.

Killarney: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



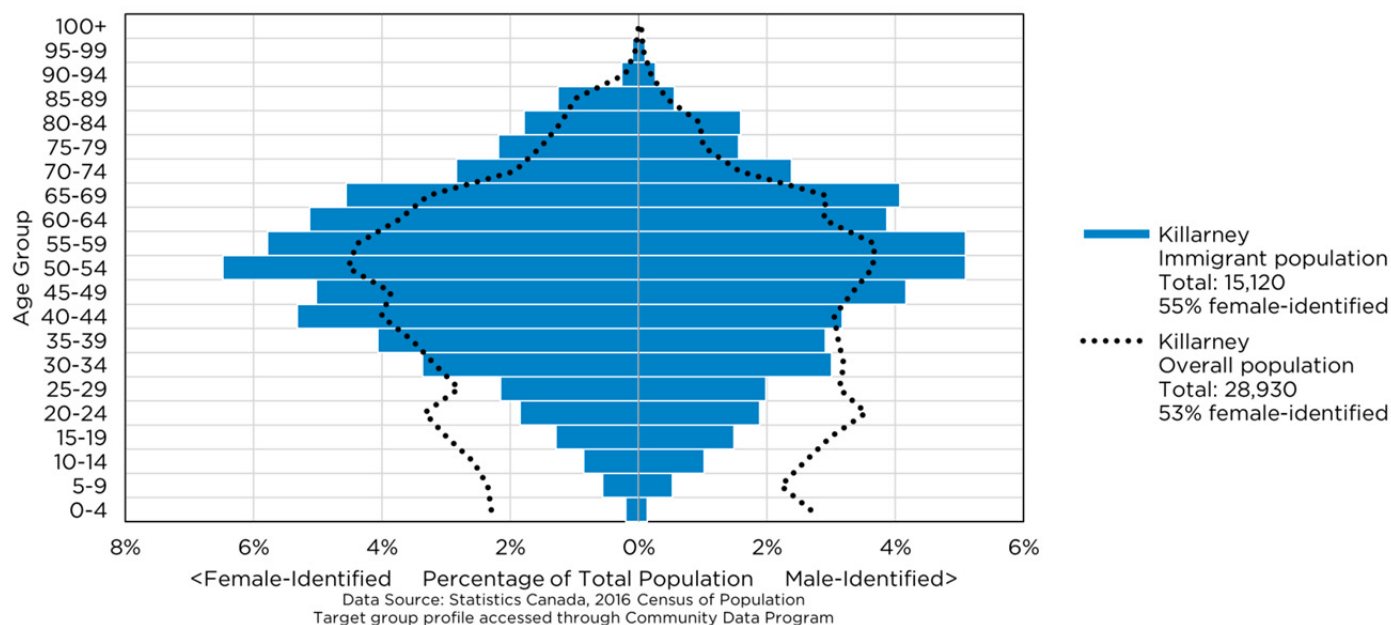
Killarney: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

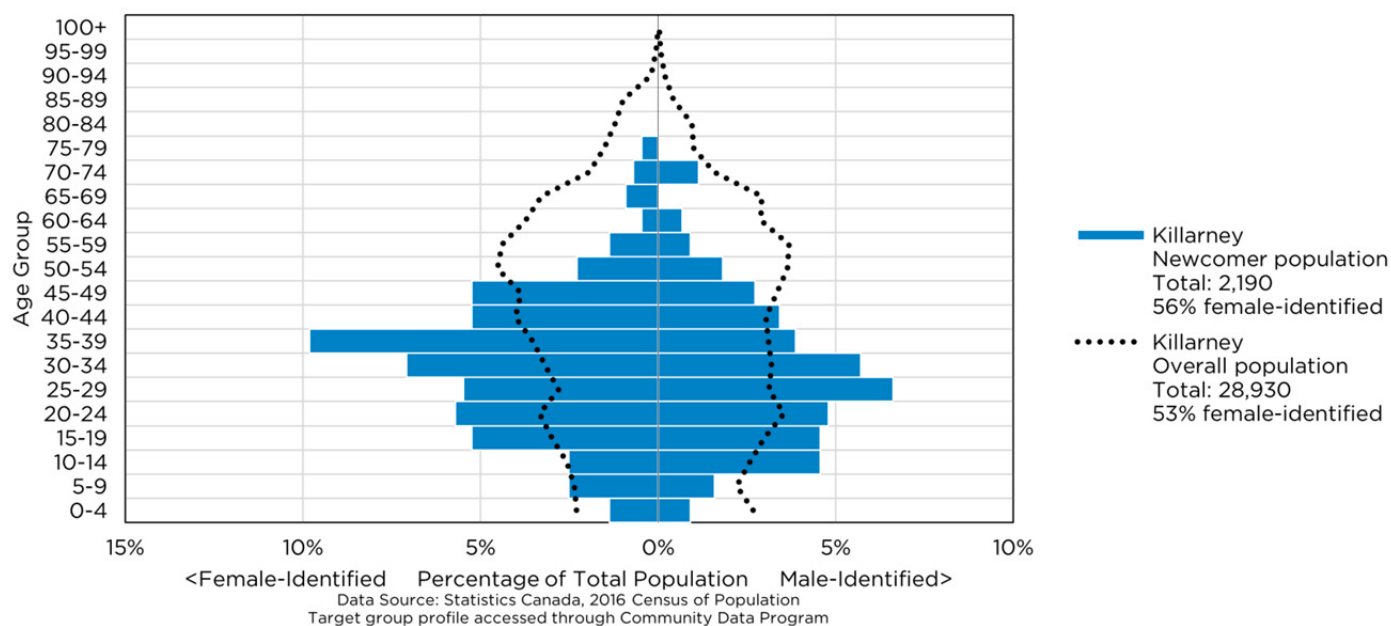
The immigrant population in Killarney has an older age profile than the area's overall population.

**Killarney:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



By contrast, the area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is a younger population, with children, youth and young adults all making up a greater share of this population than they do for the overall population of Killarney.

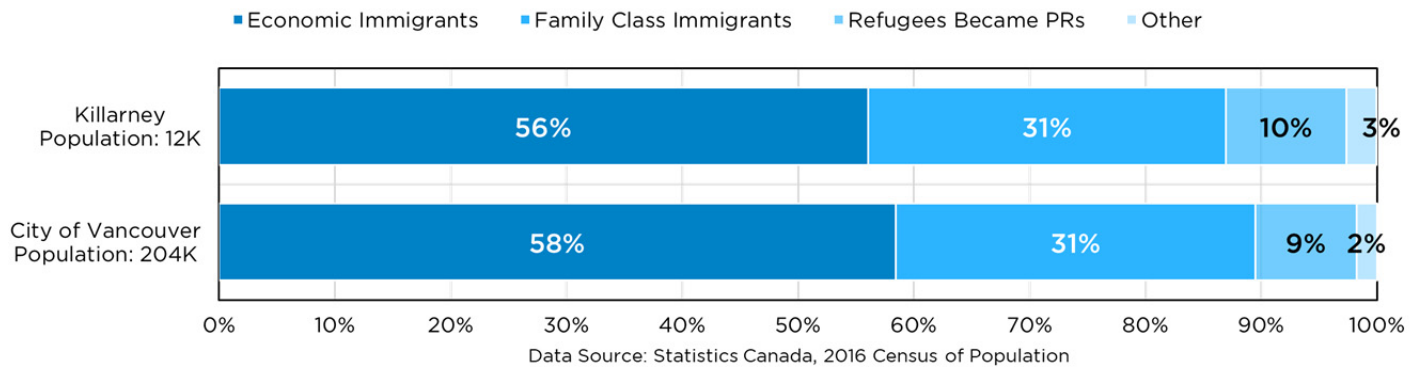
**Killarney:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

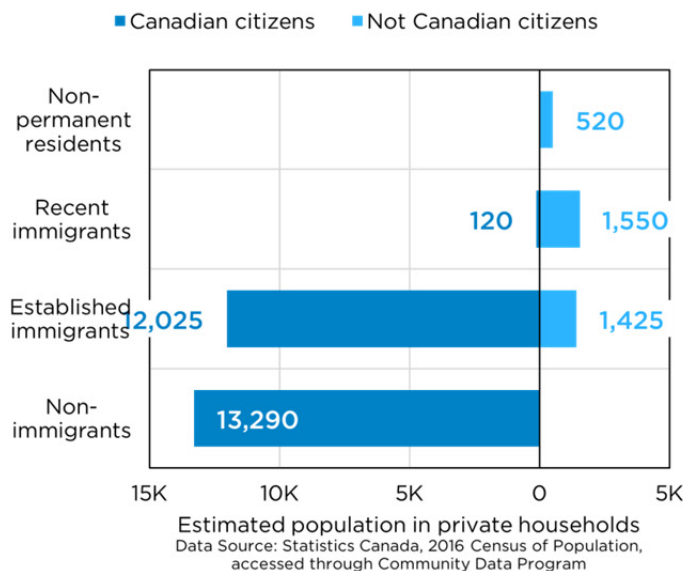
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Killarney and the city overall have a similar distribution of admission categories for their immigrant populations. 56% of Killarney immigrants were admitted in economic categories; 31% were admitted through family programs; and 10% were admitted as refugees and have since become permanent residents.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

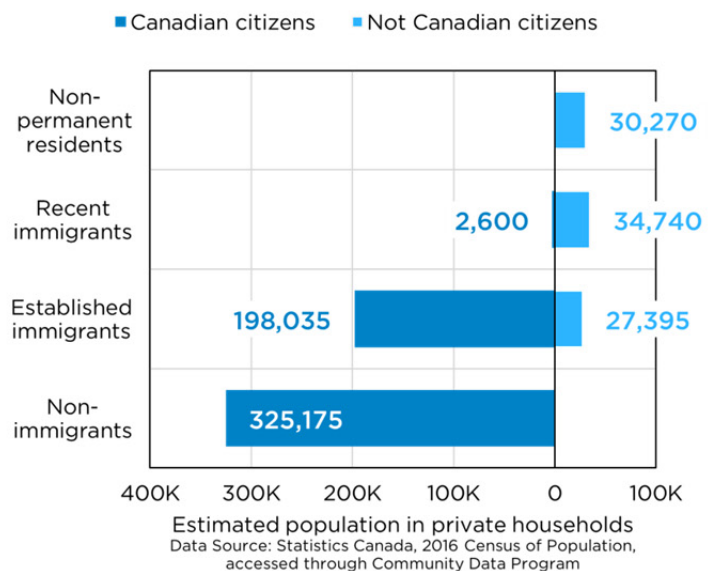


In Killarney, 89% of established immigrants and 7% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 2% of Killarney's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Killarney: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



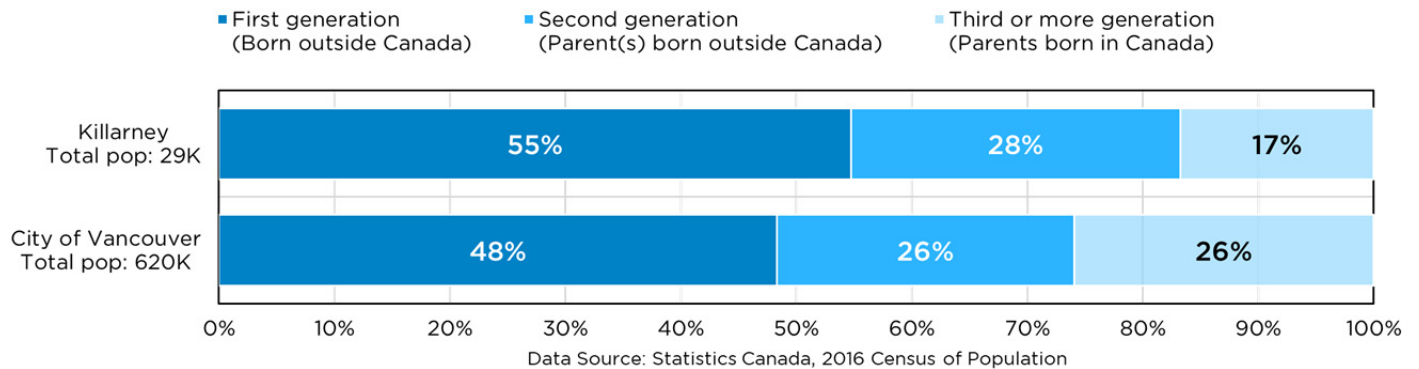
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

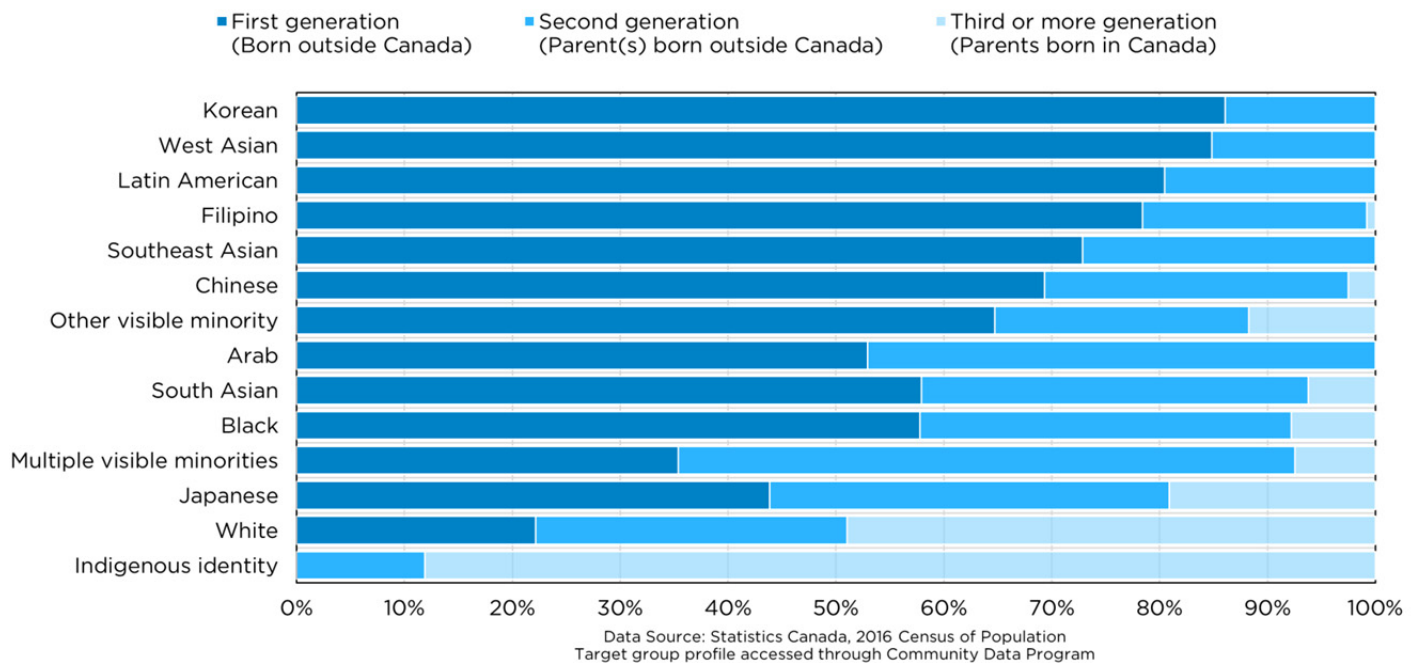
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. In Killarney, only 17% of the population are third-or-more-generation Canadians.

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 Killarney, a majority of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. Substantial portions of many other population groups, including a majority of Japanese residents and people identified with multiple “visible minority” groups, were born in Canada.

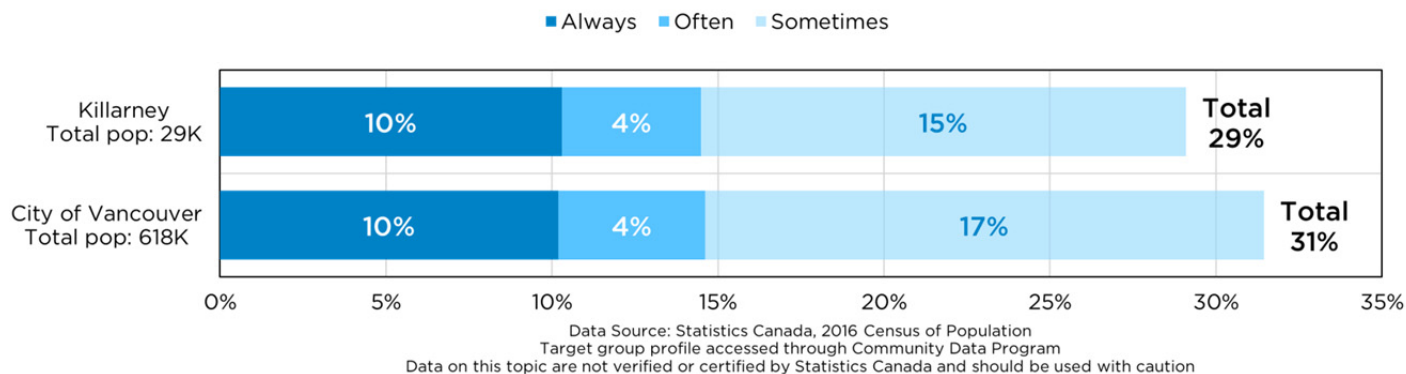
Killarney: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

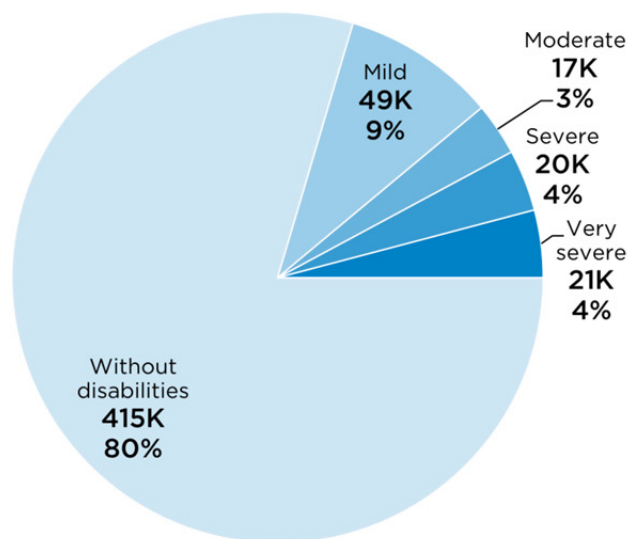
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Killarney, 29% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a slightly lower rate than for Metro Vancouver overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

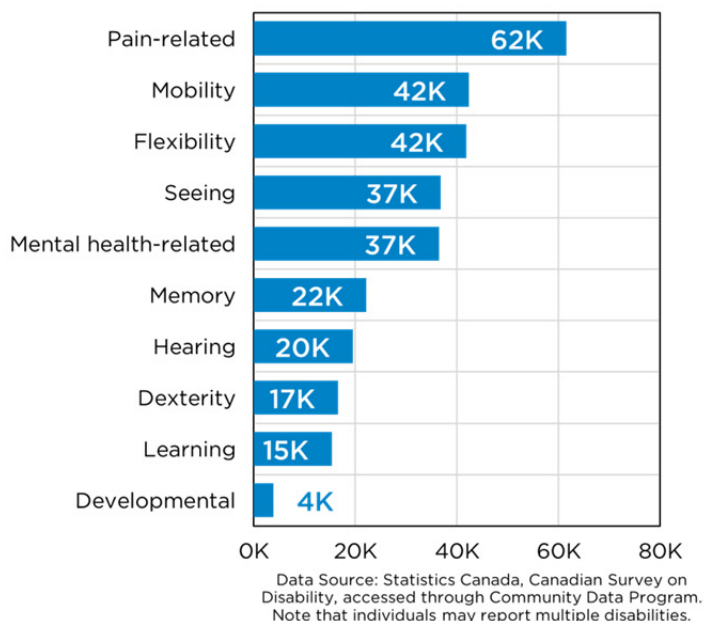


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



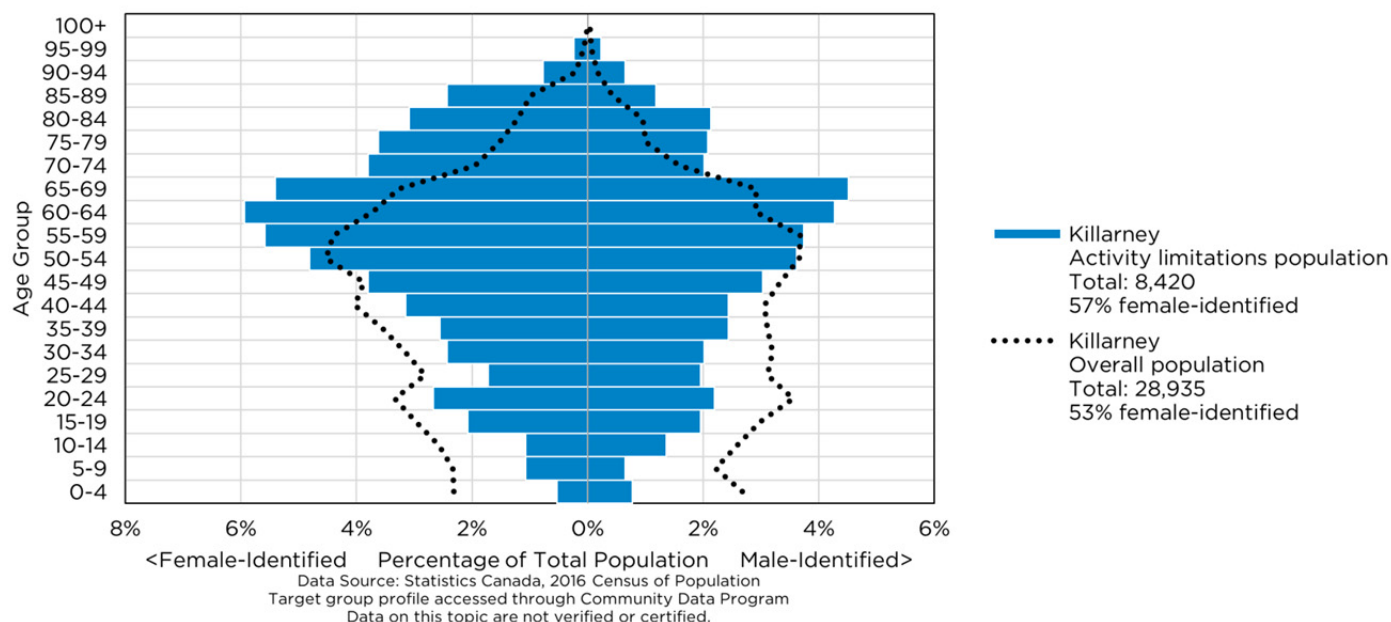
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

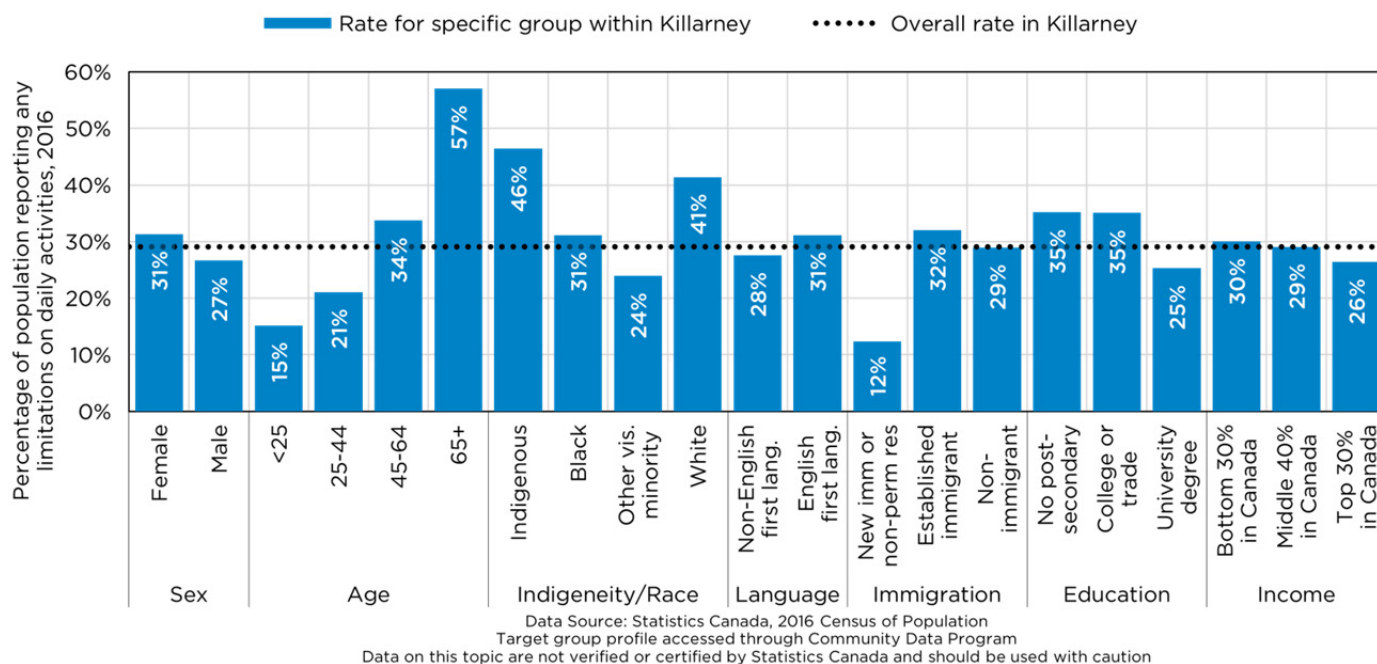
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors, and female residents are more likely to report activity limitations in Killarney. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Killarney:
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



In Killarney, along with differences visible by age and sex, Indigenous and white residents, people with English first languages, established immigrants and people with relatively lower levels of education are all more likely to report limitations.

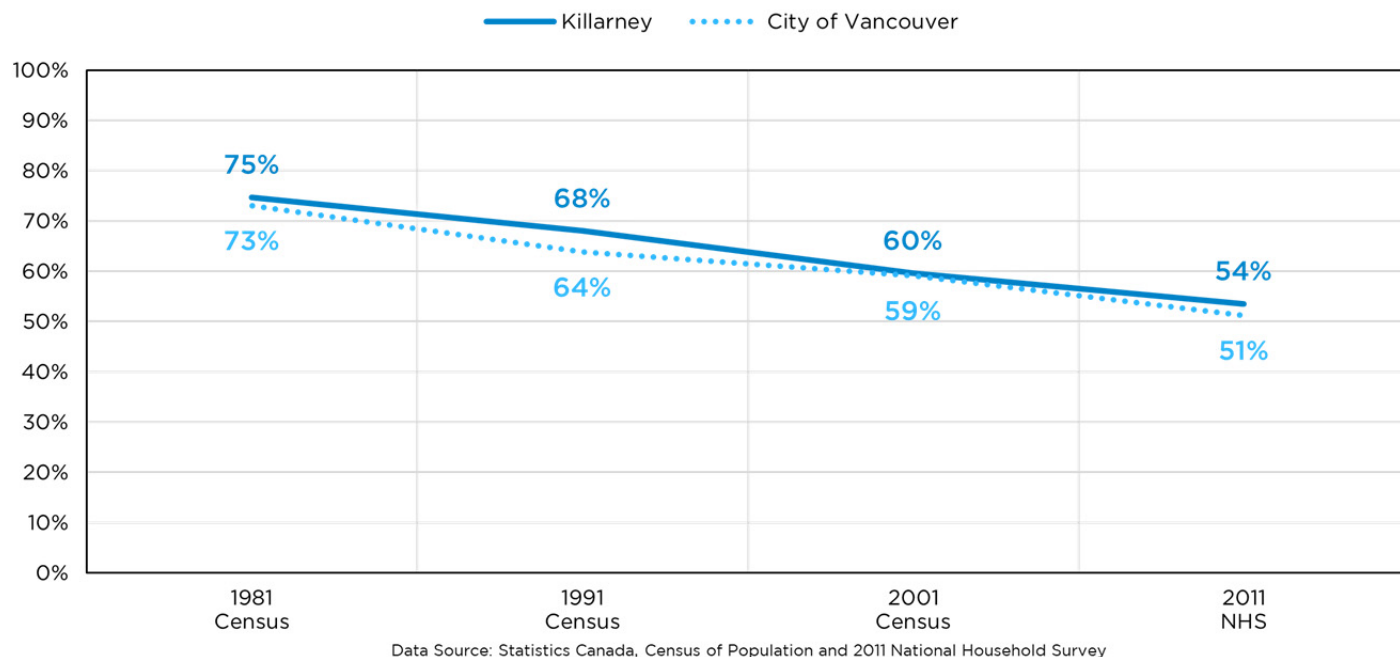
Killarney: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

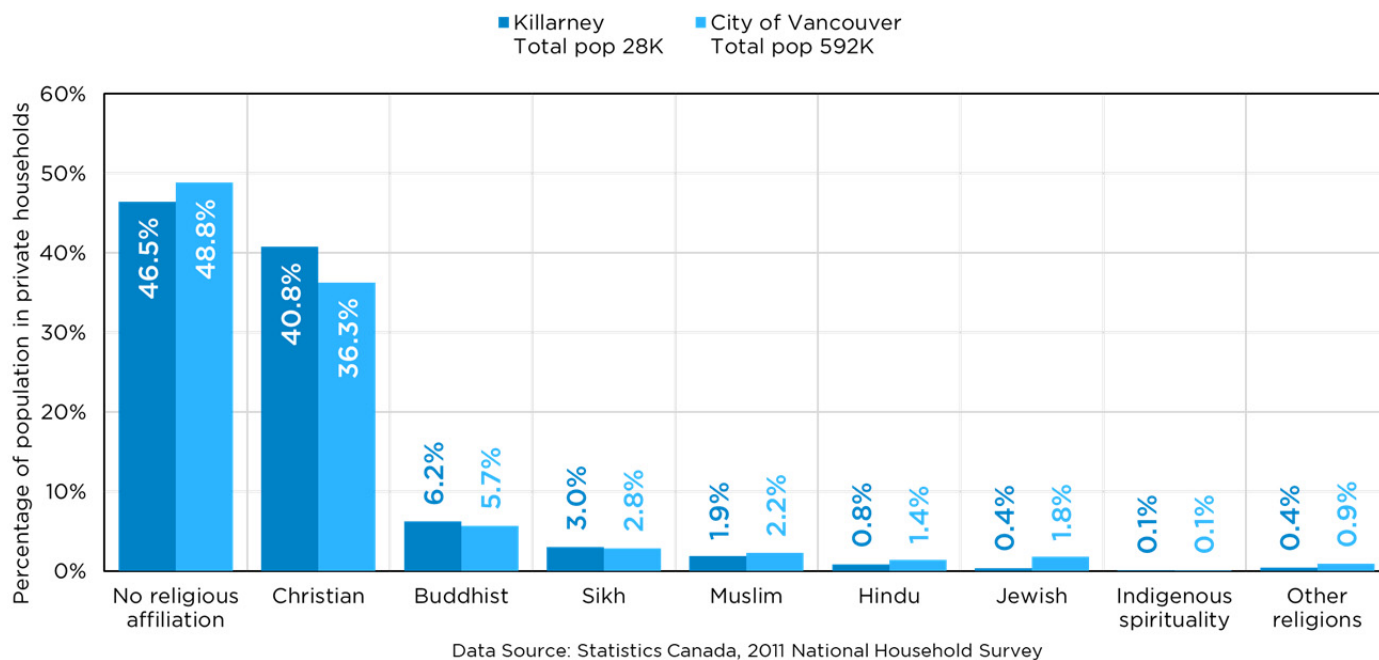
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, just over half of Killarney residents had a religious affiliation, a slightly higher rate than the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



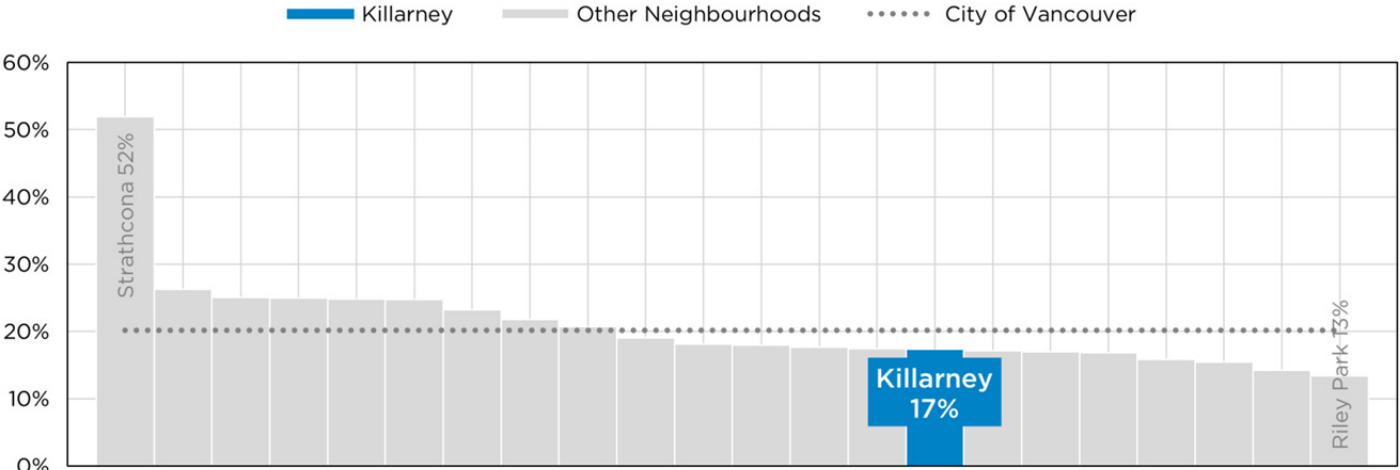
The graphs below show the largest categories of religious affiliation reported in Killarney and the City of Vancouver. Killarney has relatively more residents identifying as Christian and fewer without religious affiliation than the city overall.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

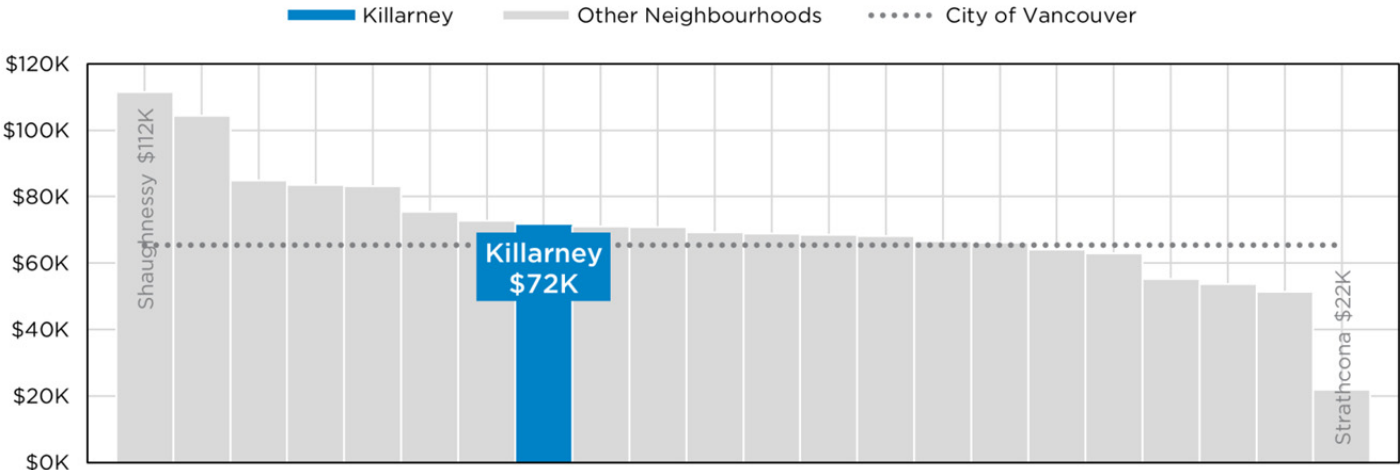


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

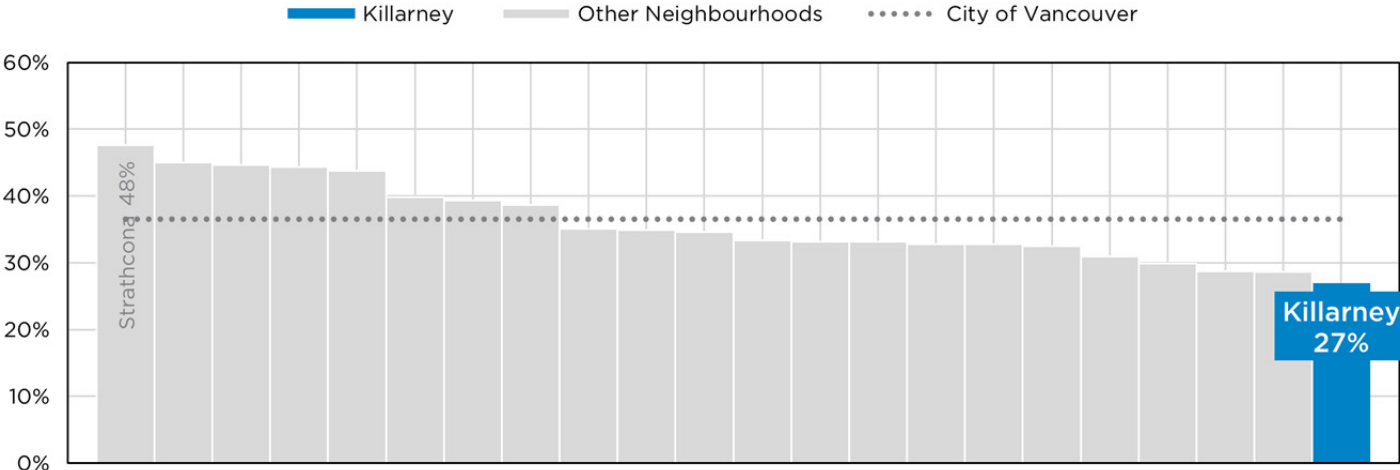
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



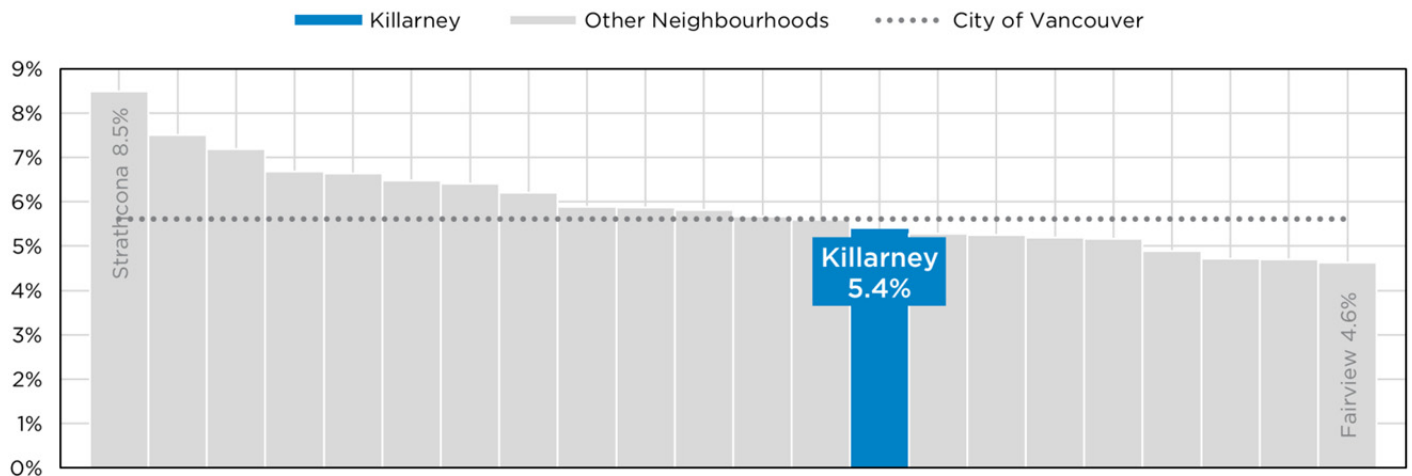
Median Household Income, 2016



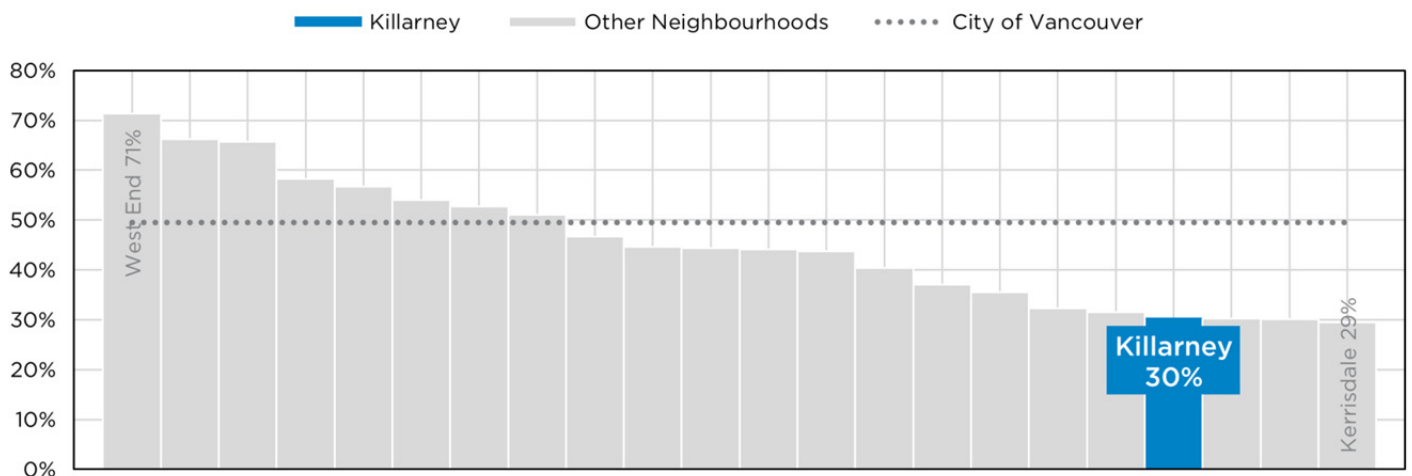
Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016



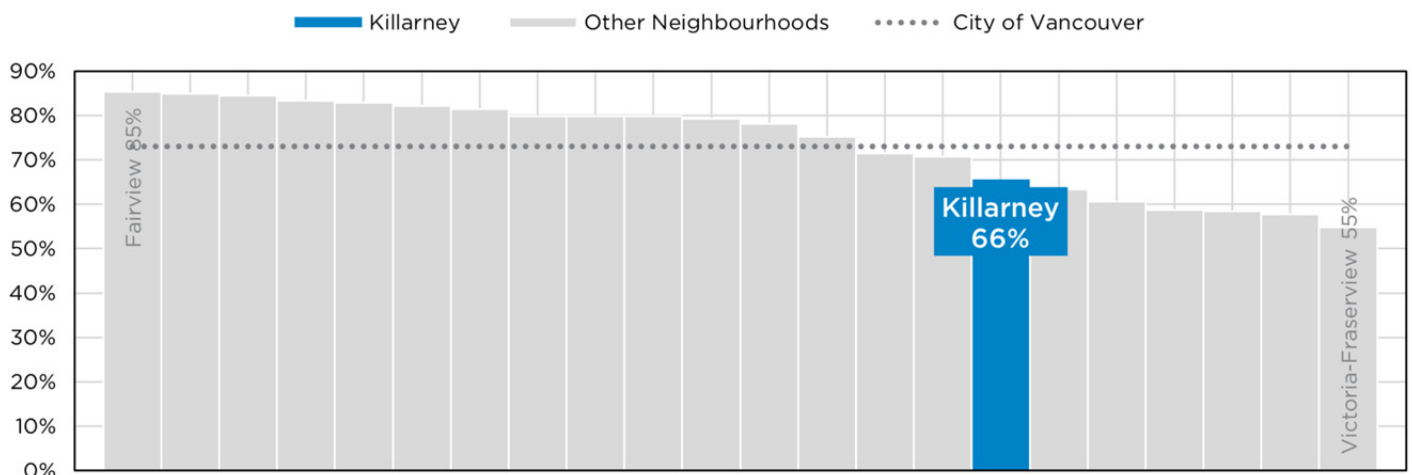
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



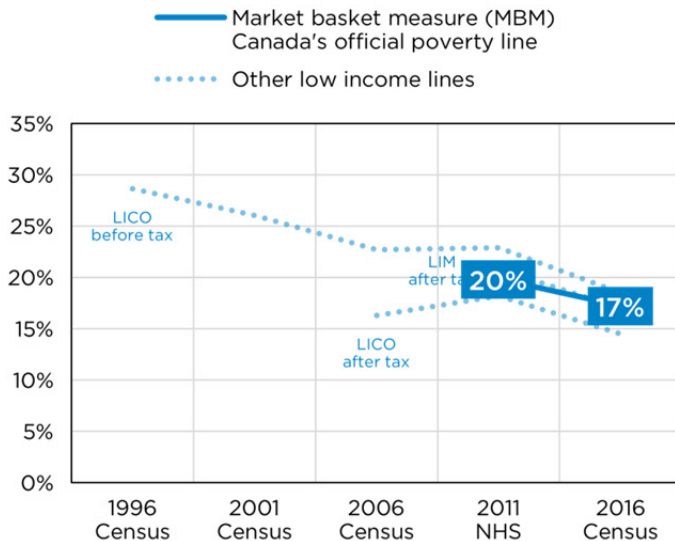
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



Income Poverty

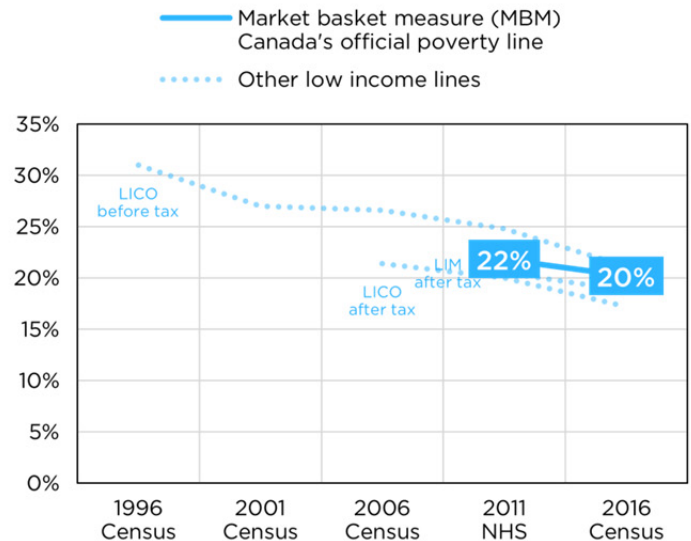
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 17% of the population in Killarney have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing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

Killarney: 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.

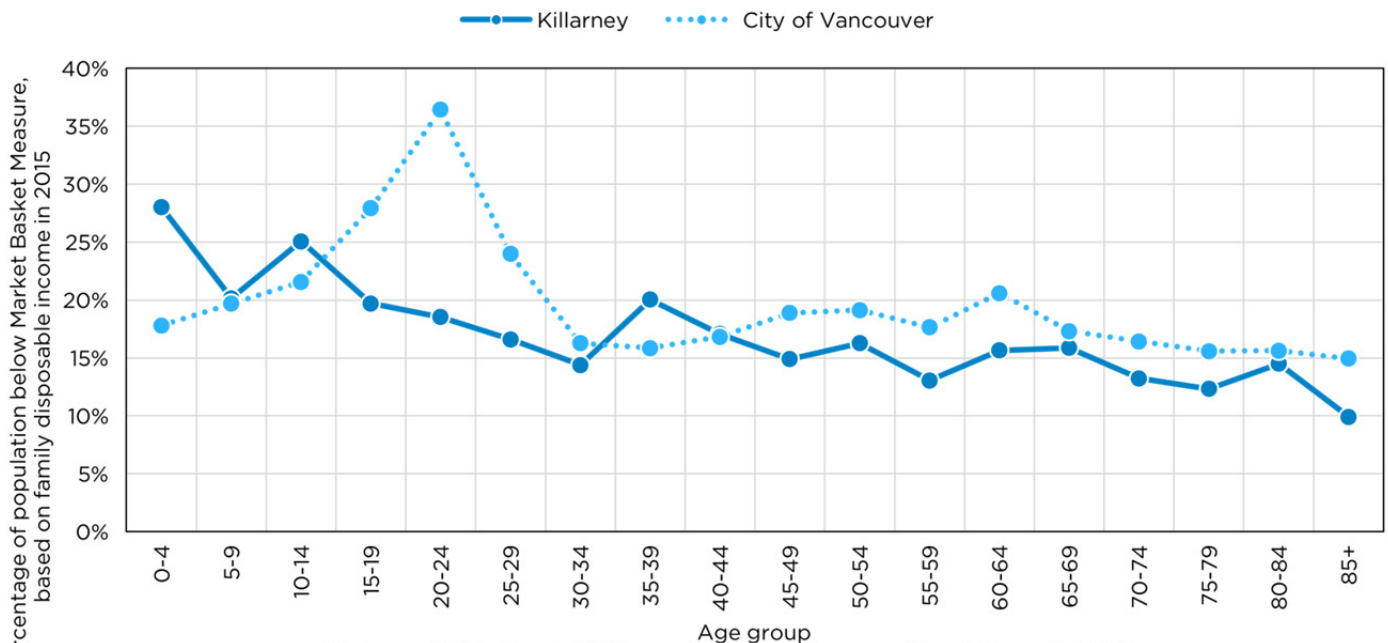
City of Vancouver: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016



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.

Compared to the city overall, the poverty rate in Killarney is fairly uniform, decreasing among older age groups. Notably youth and young adults in Killarney do not see an jump in poverty rates.

Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

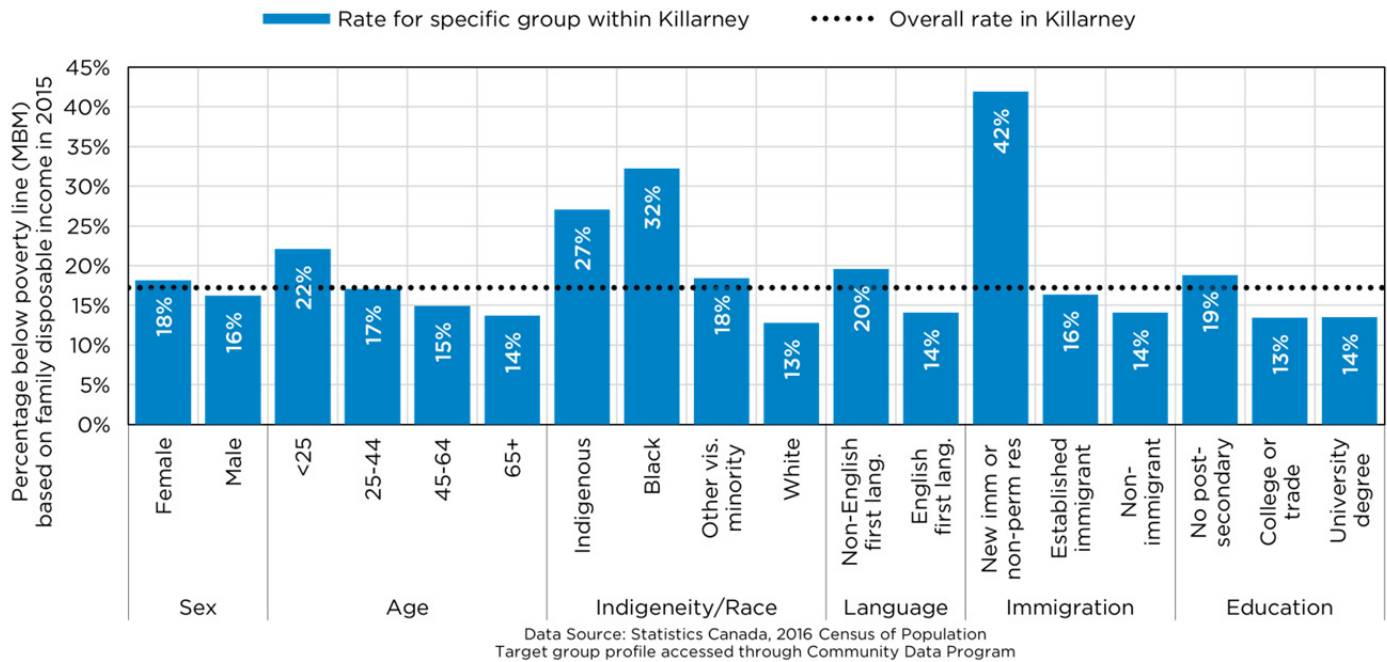


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

Equity and Poverty

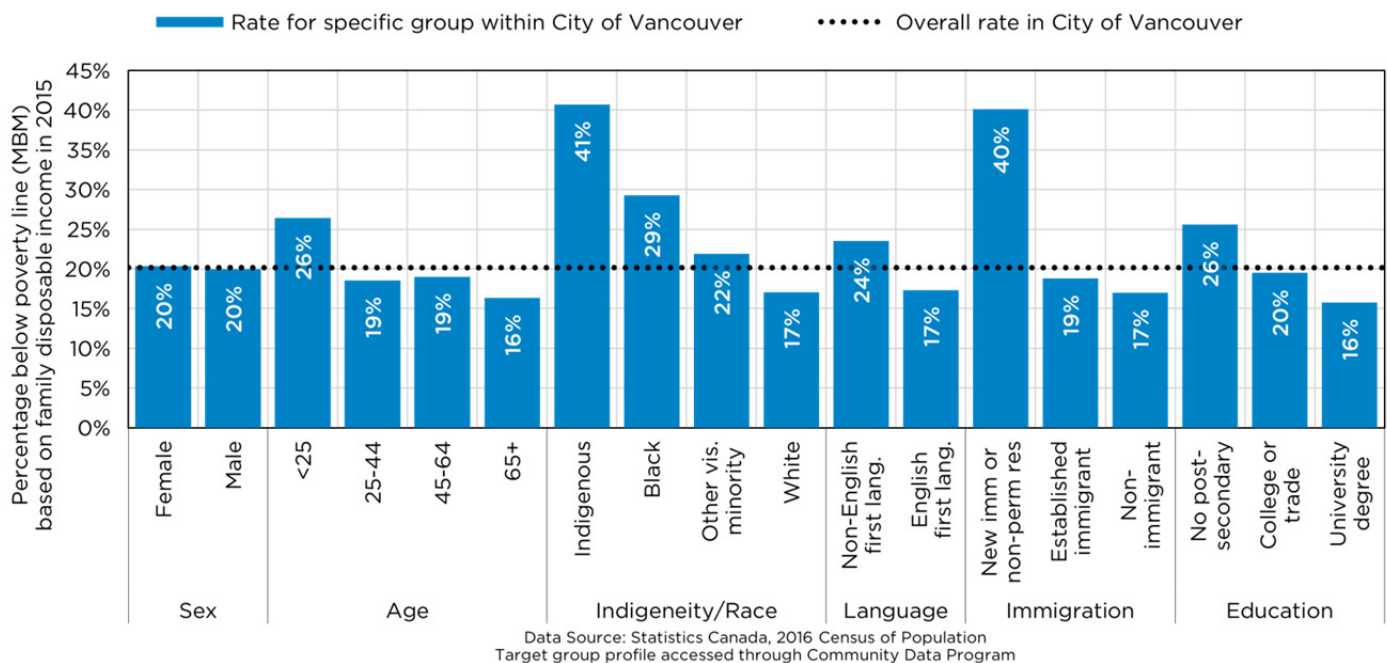
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Killarney, newcomers, Black residents and Indigenous residents are disproportionately impacted by poverty.

Killarney: 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.

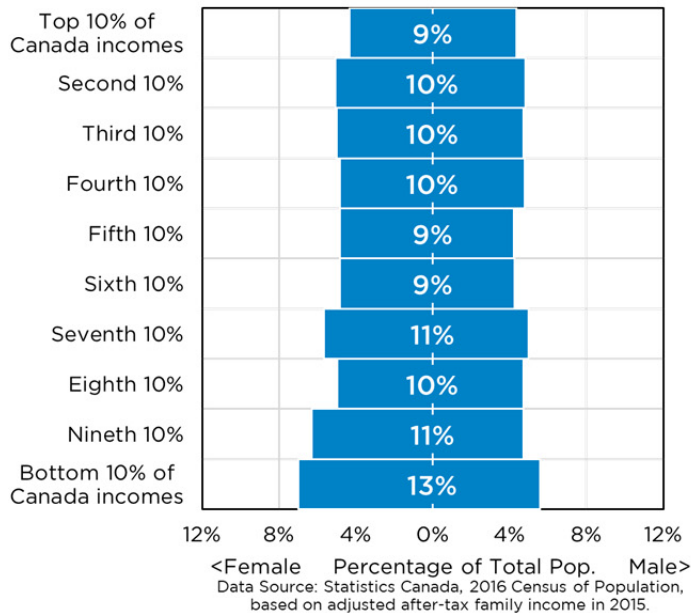
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



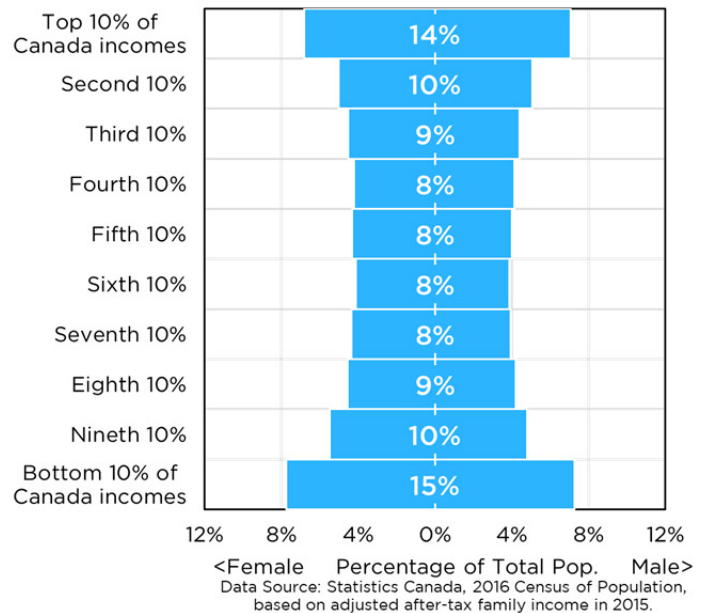
Income Inequity

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%. Killarney incomes are more even than the city overall, with a slight skew toward the lower end of the Canadian distribution.

Killarney: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

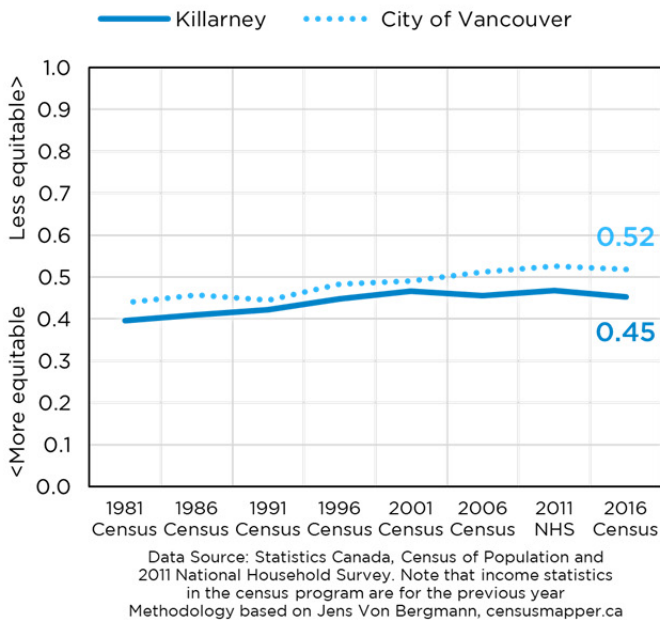


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

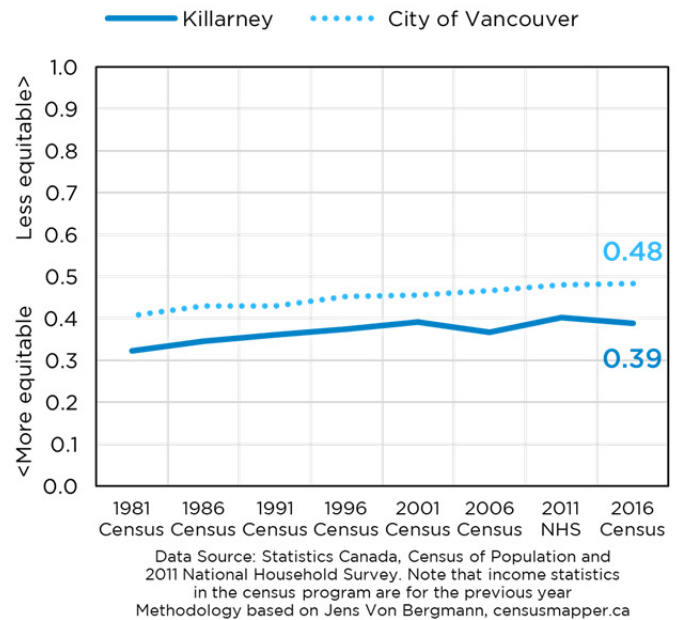


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Killarney can be seen to have a relatively more equitable distribution of income than the city overall, with a stable coefficient for both individual and household income even as inequity in the city increases.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



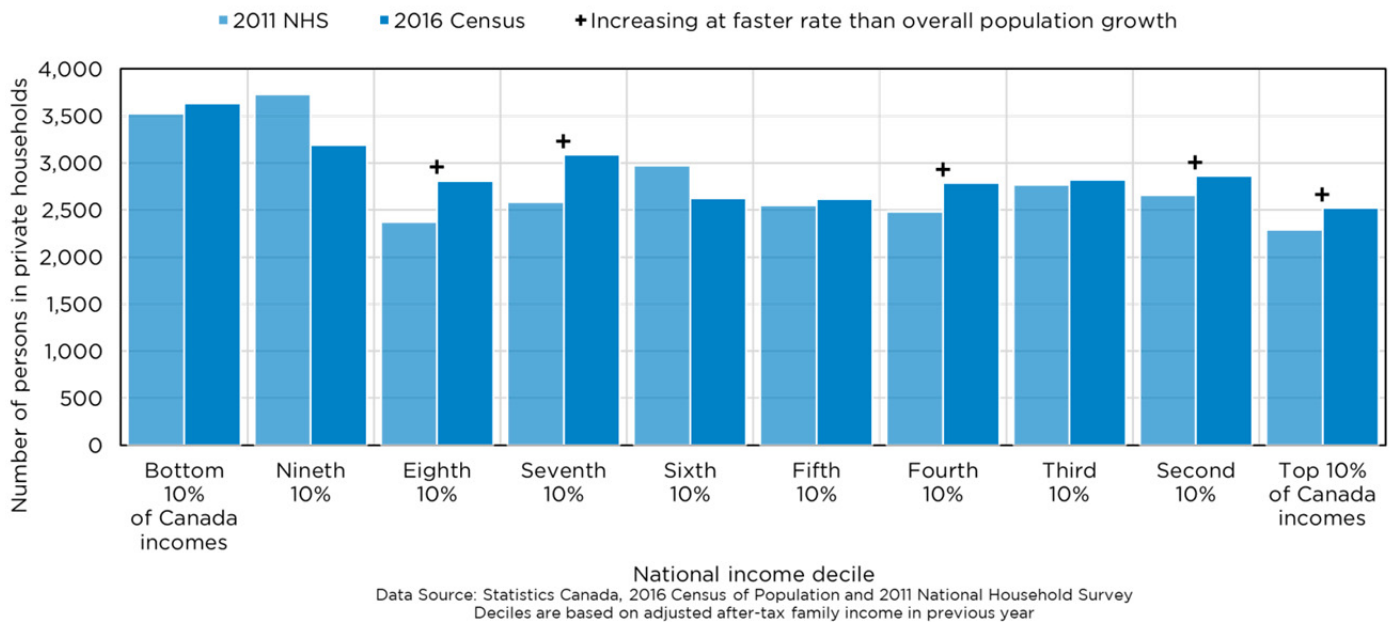
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

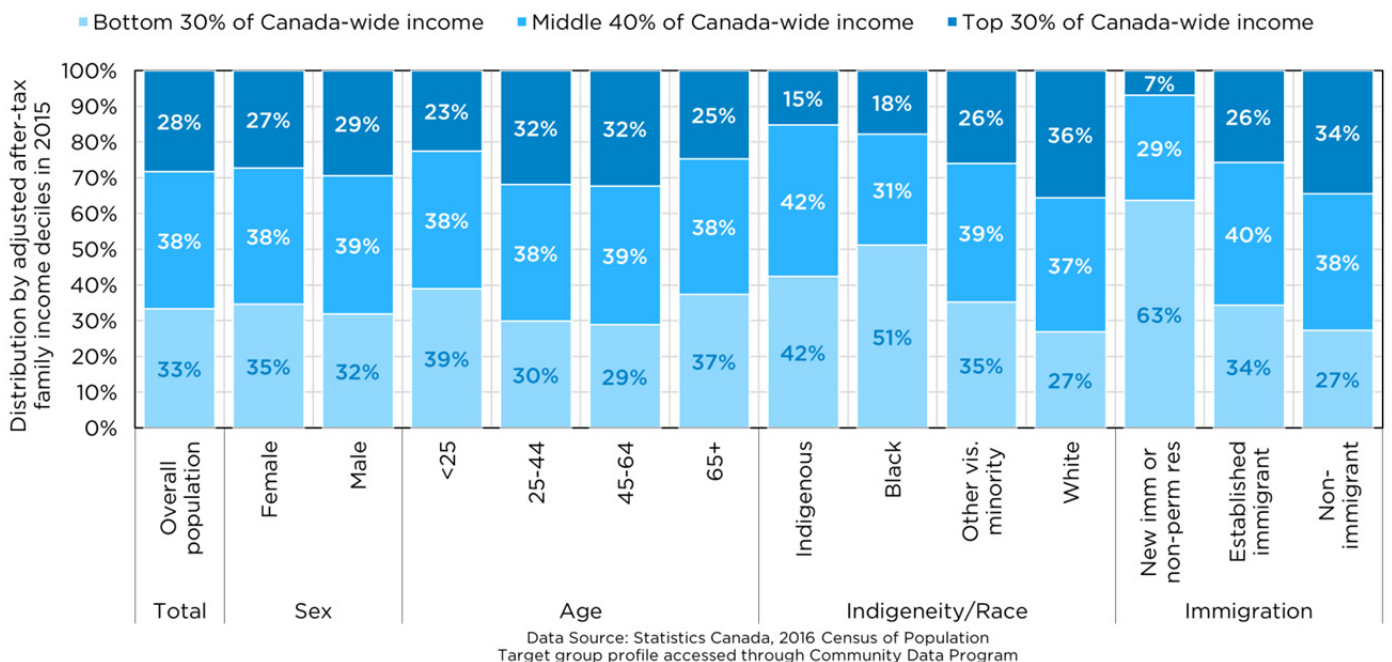
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates provides a tentative estimate of how Killarney's income distribution is changing; growth in the top deciles can be an indicator of some forms of gentrification. However, Killarney has gained residents in middle and lower income deciles as well.

Killarney: 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 Killarney, there are disparities evident by Indigenous identity, racial identity and immigration status.

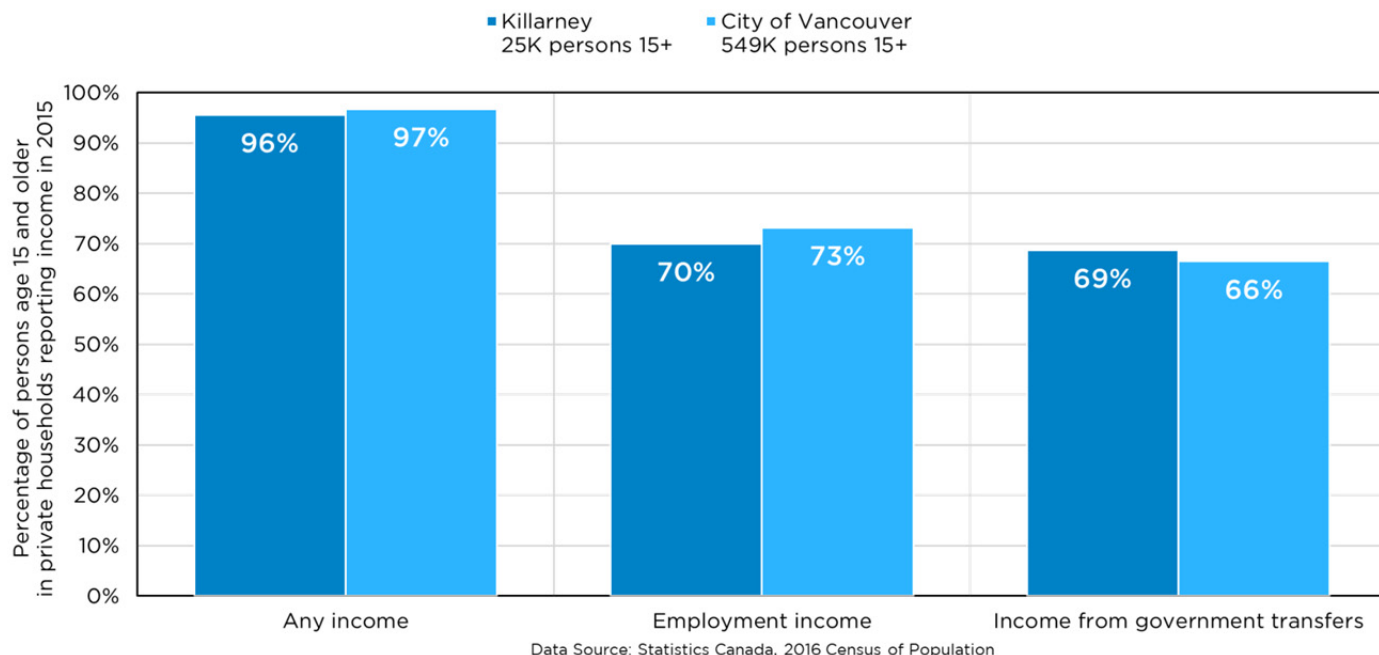
Killarney: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

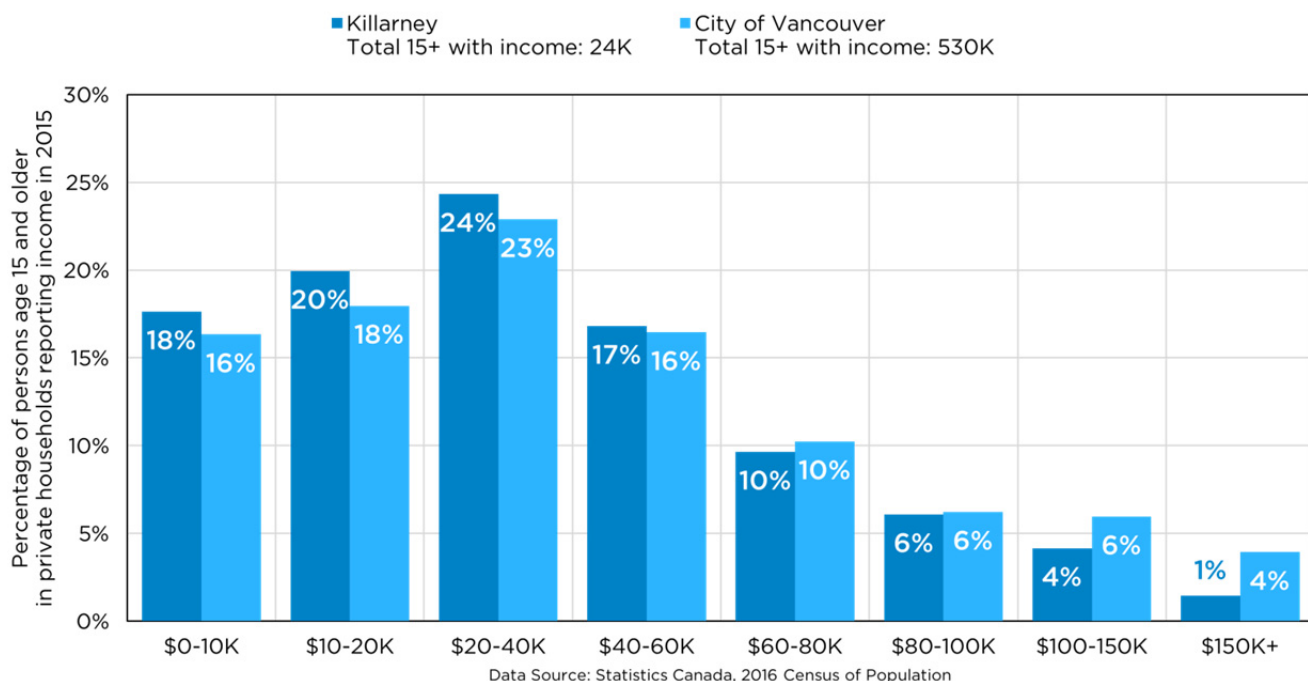
Among people 15 years of age and older, 96% of Killarney residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ The neighbourhood had a slightly lower percentage of persons reporting employment income and a slightly higher percentage reporting income from government transfers than the city overall.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Killarney skews toward lower income brackets compared to the distribution among the city's overall population.

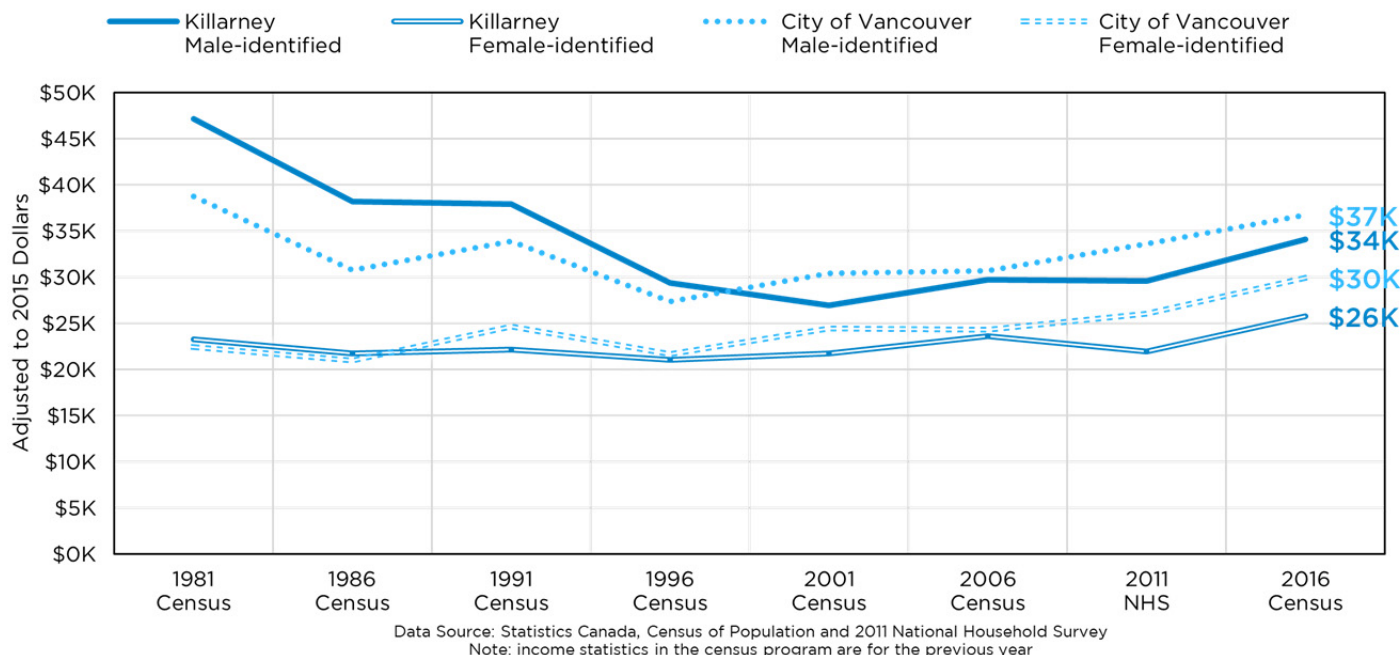
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

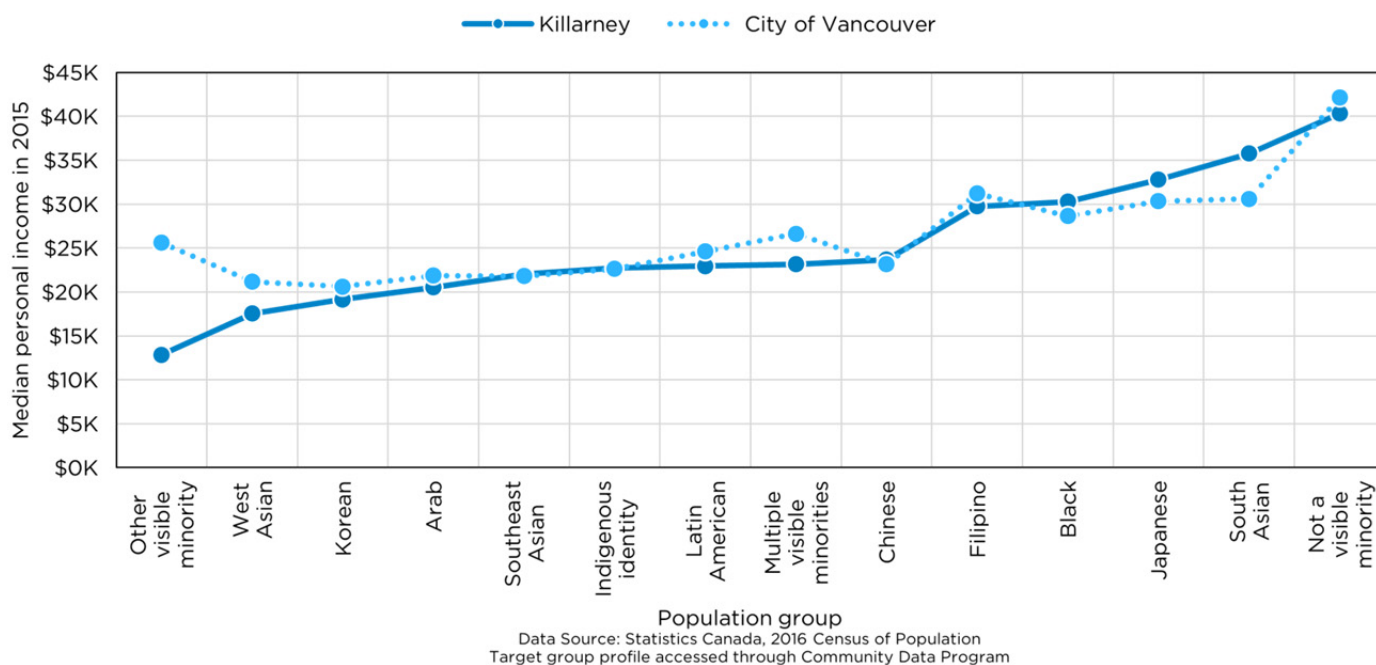
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Killarney fell for men through the 1980s and 1990s and was generally stable through the early 2000s. Median income in the neighbourhood and the city has increased above inflation in the most recent census.

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 Killarney have markedly higher median incomes than many racialized populations.

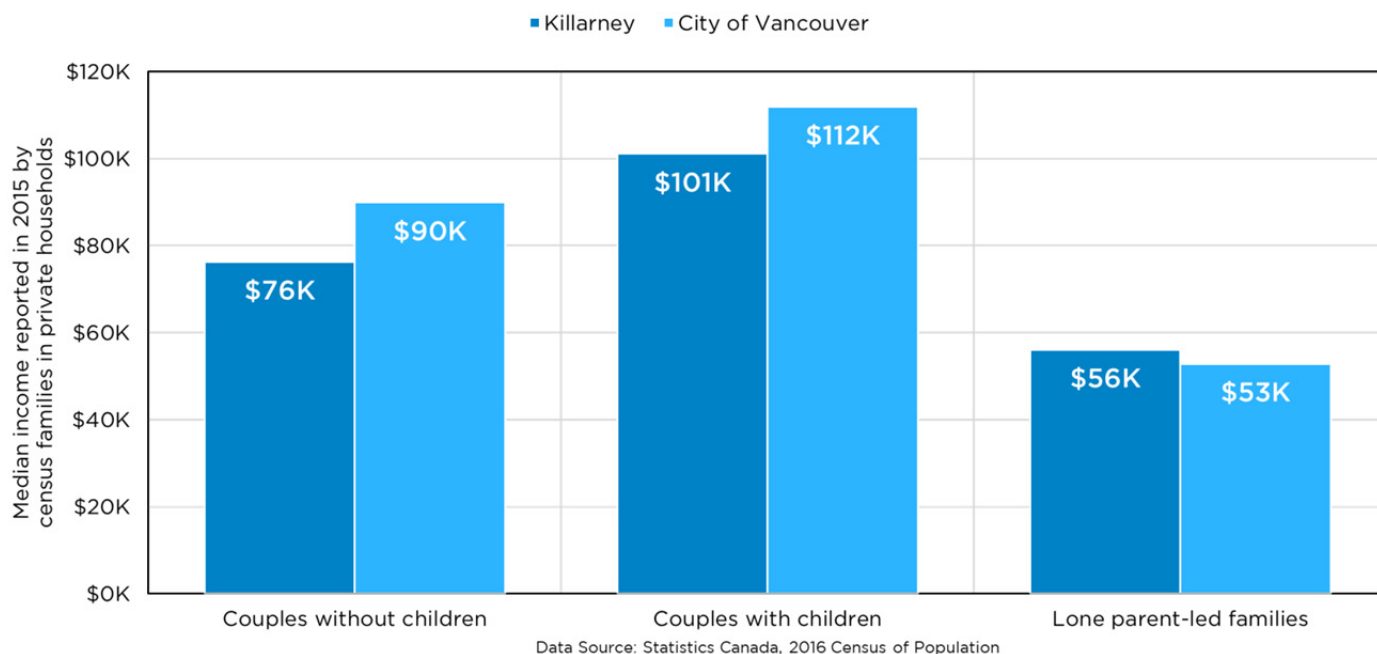
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

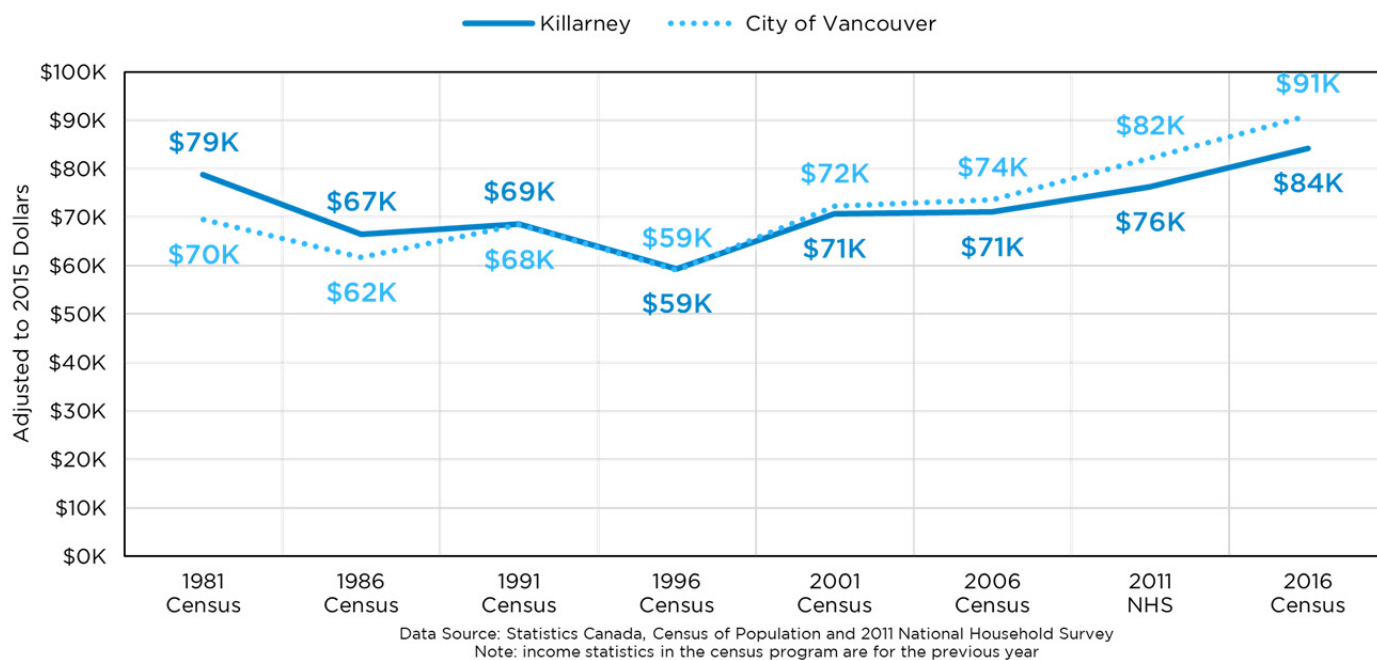
Median family income is lower in Killarney than in the City of Vancouver overall, except for lone parent-led families.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



Median income overall for families was higher in Killarney than the city overall in the 1980s; then it closely tracked the citywide median through the 1990s and early 2000s. Since 2006, however, median family income has grown faster than inflation but not as rapidly as for the city overall.

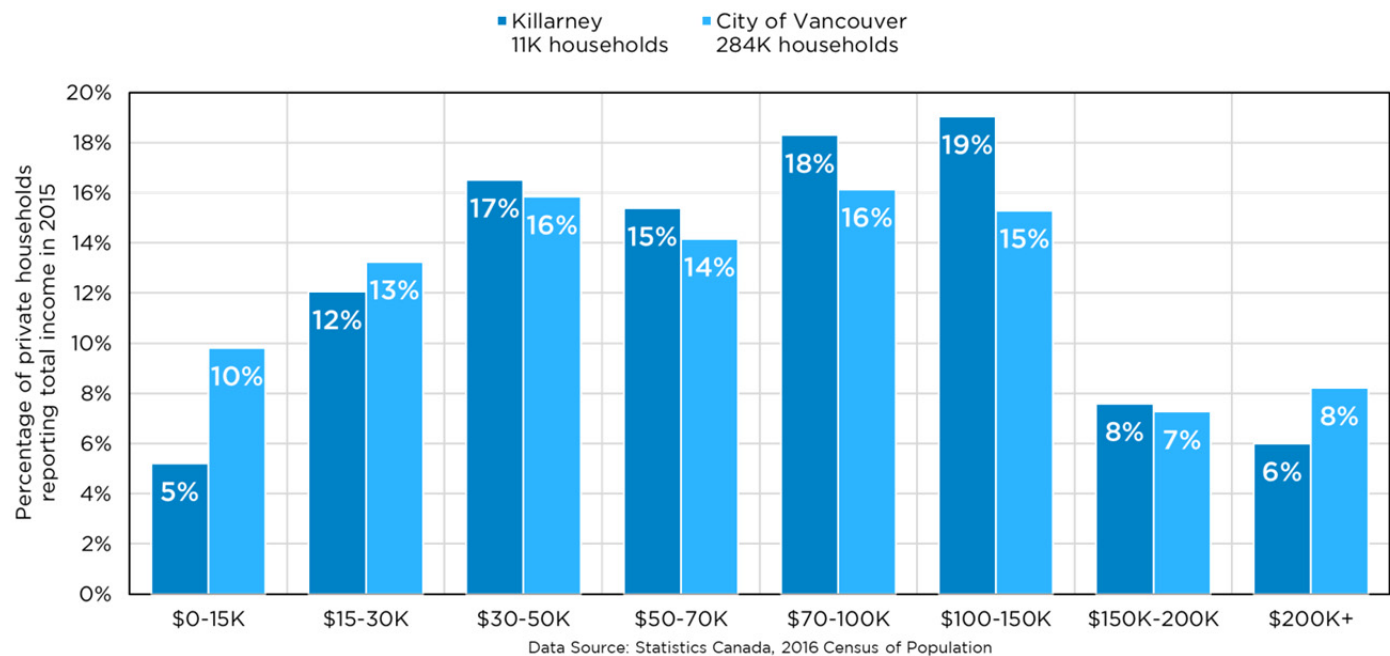
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

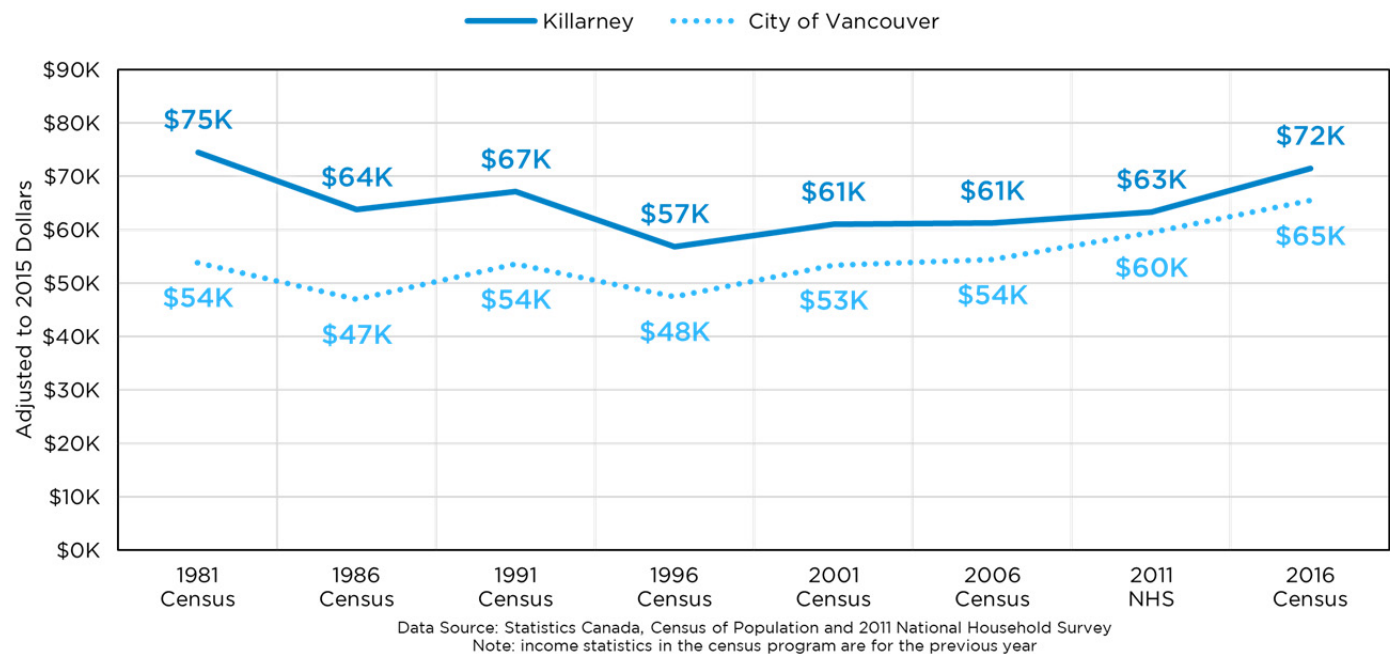
Across all households, Killarney has a smaller percentage in both top-most and bottom-most income brackets than the city overall.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Median household income for Killarney has generally been slightly higher than the city, though this needs to be contextualized in terms of the larger households in the neighbourhood. Like other income concepts, median household income has increased substantially above inflation in the most recent census

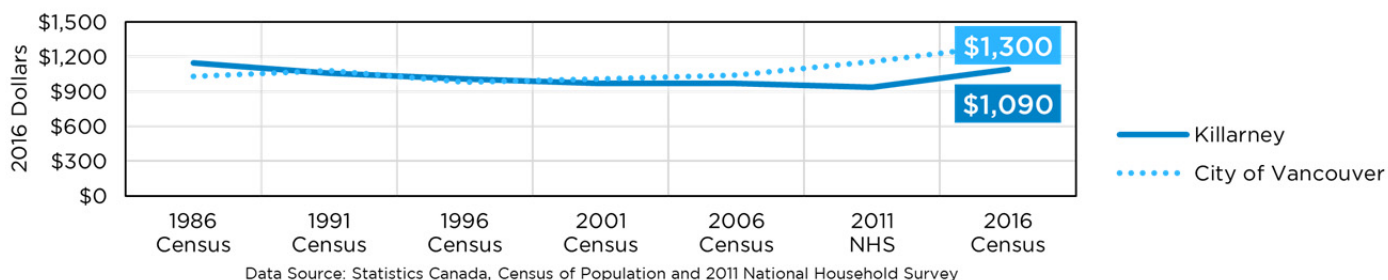
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



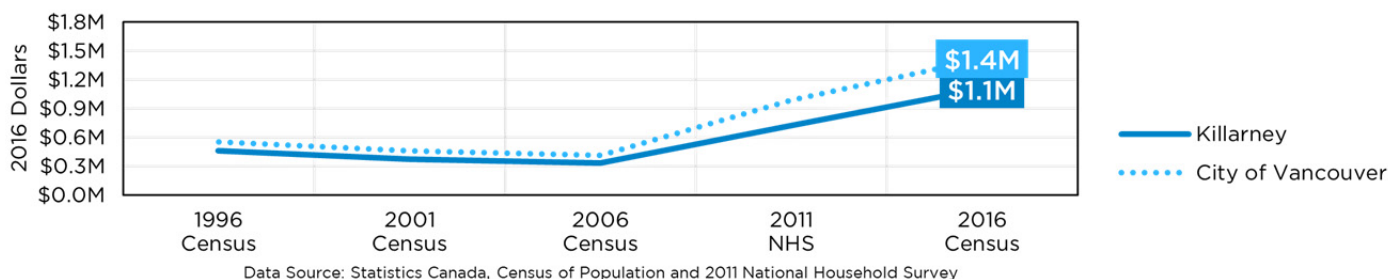
Housing Costs

Average rent has increased by 12% above inflation over ten years (2006 to 2016) in Killarney, a smaller rate of increase than for the city overall. Over the same period, the average reported value of an owned dwelling in Killarney increased by 226% after adjusting for inflation.¹⁷

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

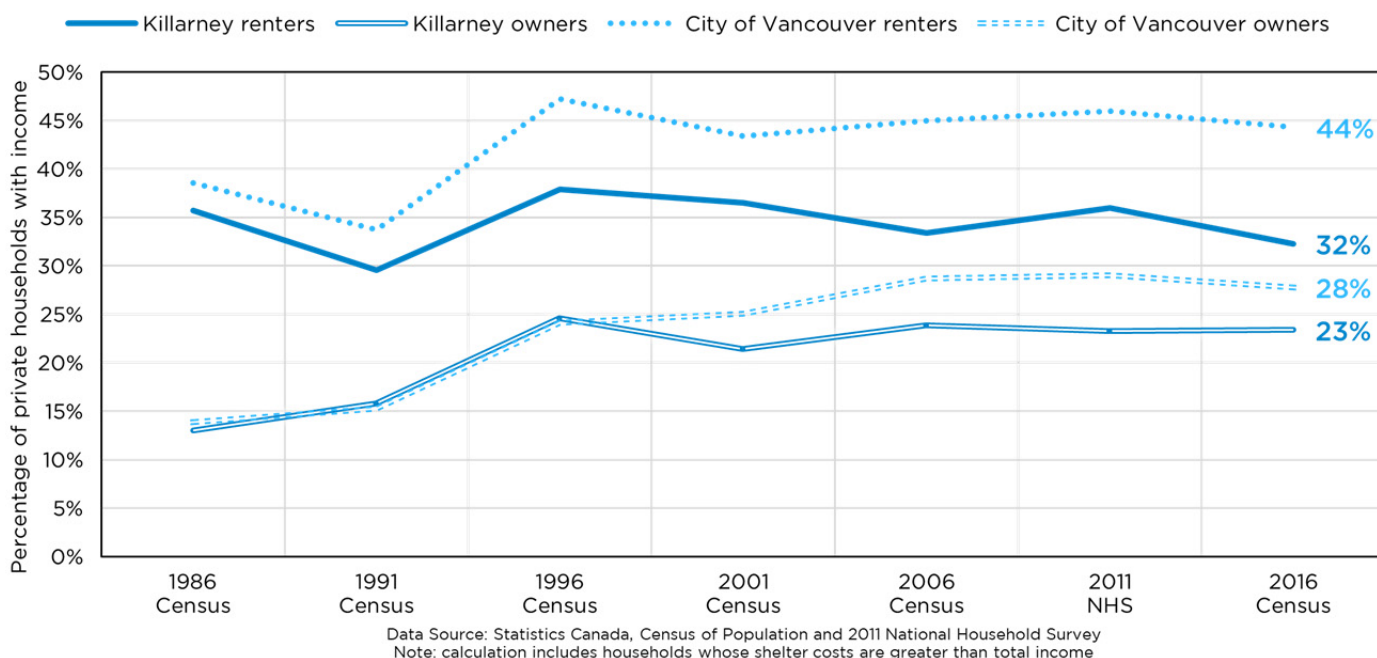


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



In Killarney, 32% of rented households and 23% of owned households are spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs.¹⁸ Both rates are lower than for households across the city overall.

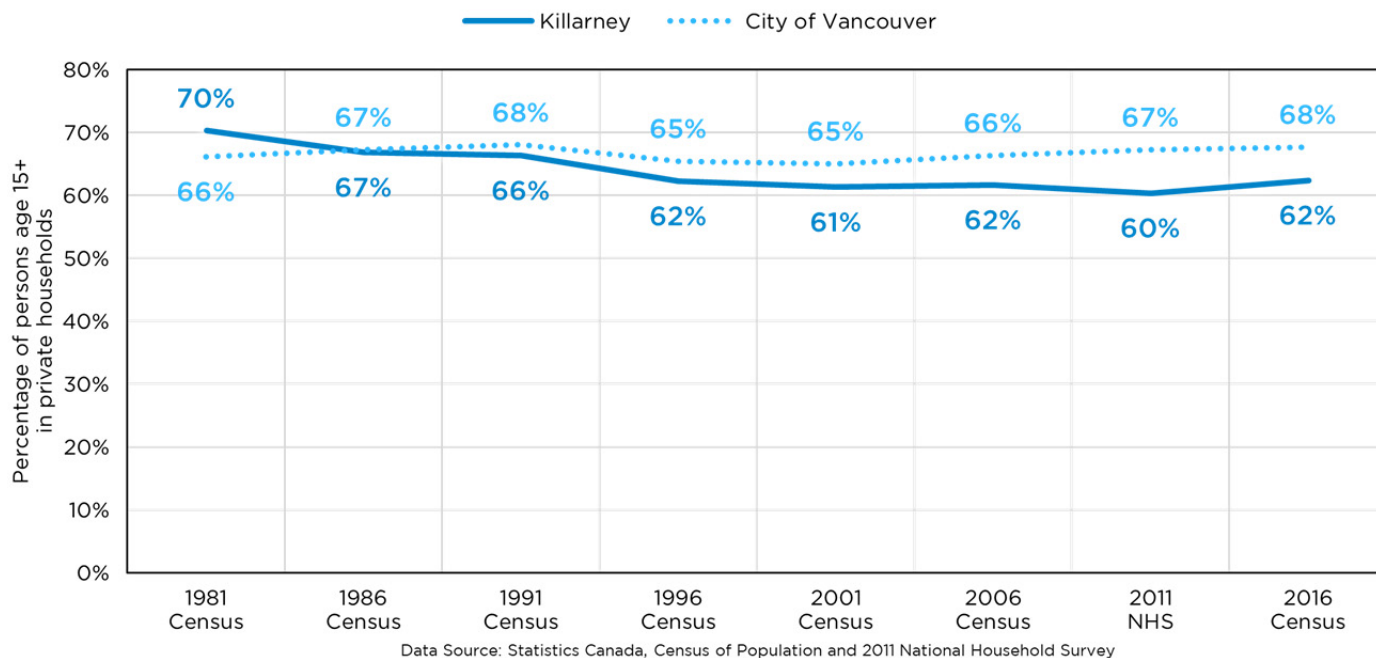
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

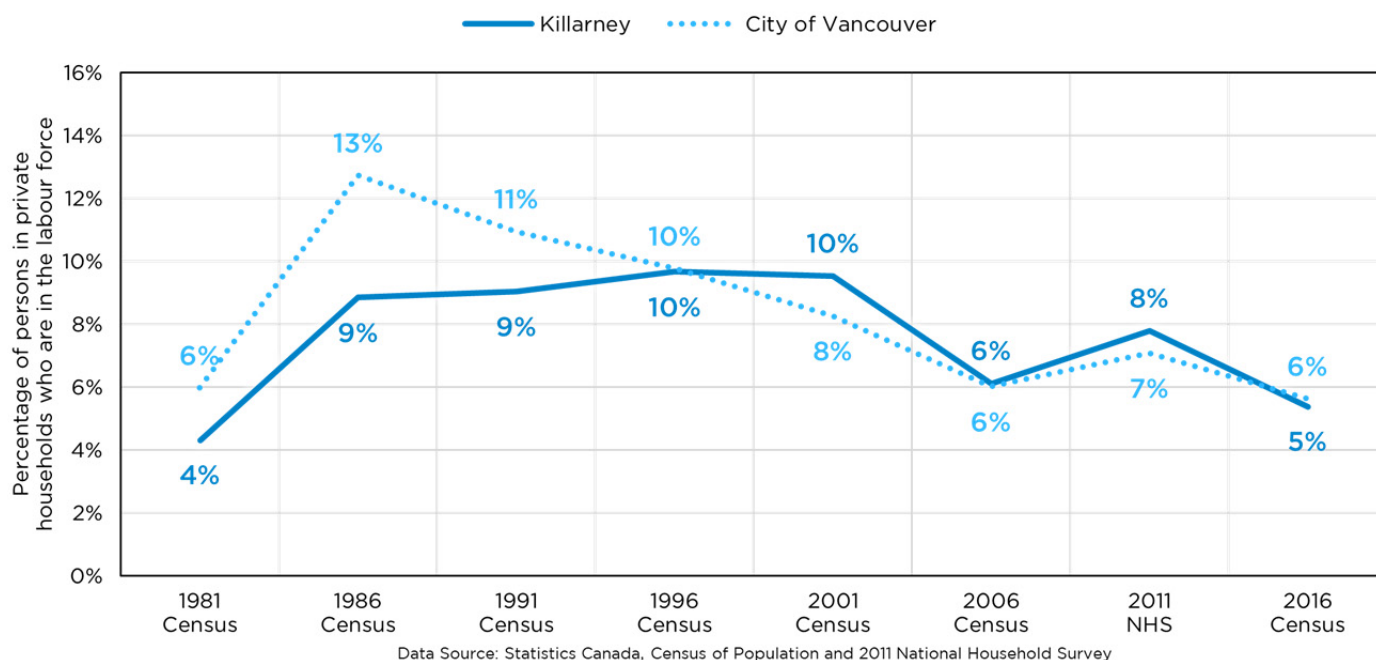
As of 2016, 62% of persons age 15 and over in Killarney participate in the labour force, a lower rate than for residents of the city overall.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate for Killarney residents has generally tracked the citywide unemployment rate in recent decades.¹⁹ In 2016, 5% of Killarney residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

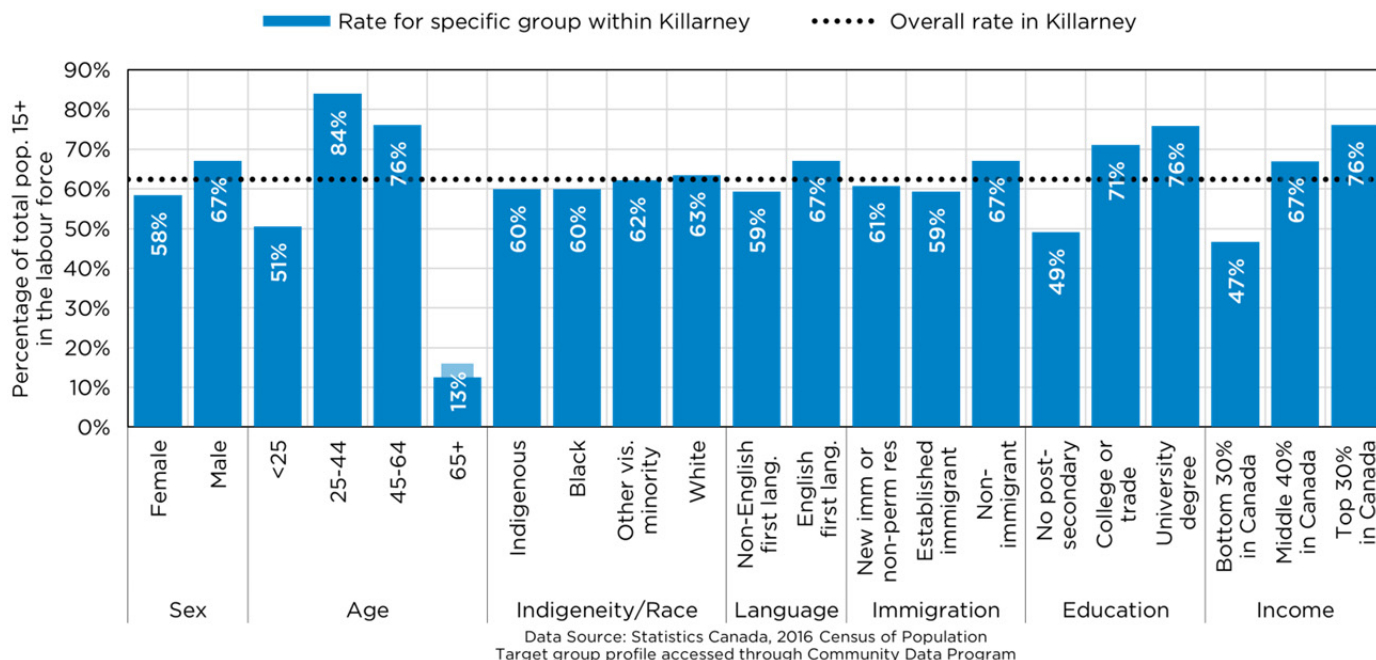
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

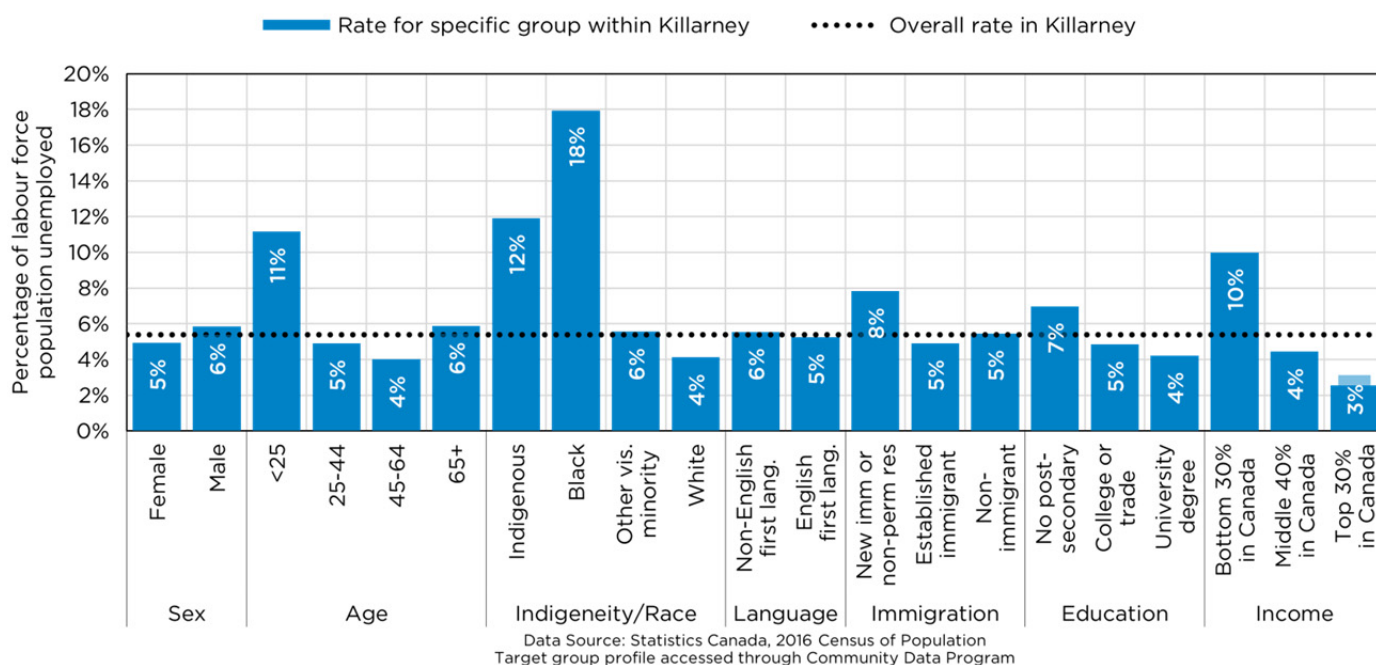
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

Killarney: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Killarney is disproportionately experienced by Black and Indigenous residents, as well as younger workers and people with lower incomes.

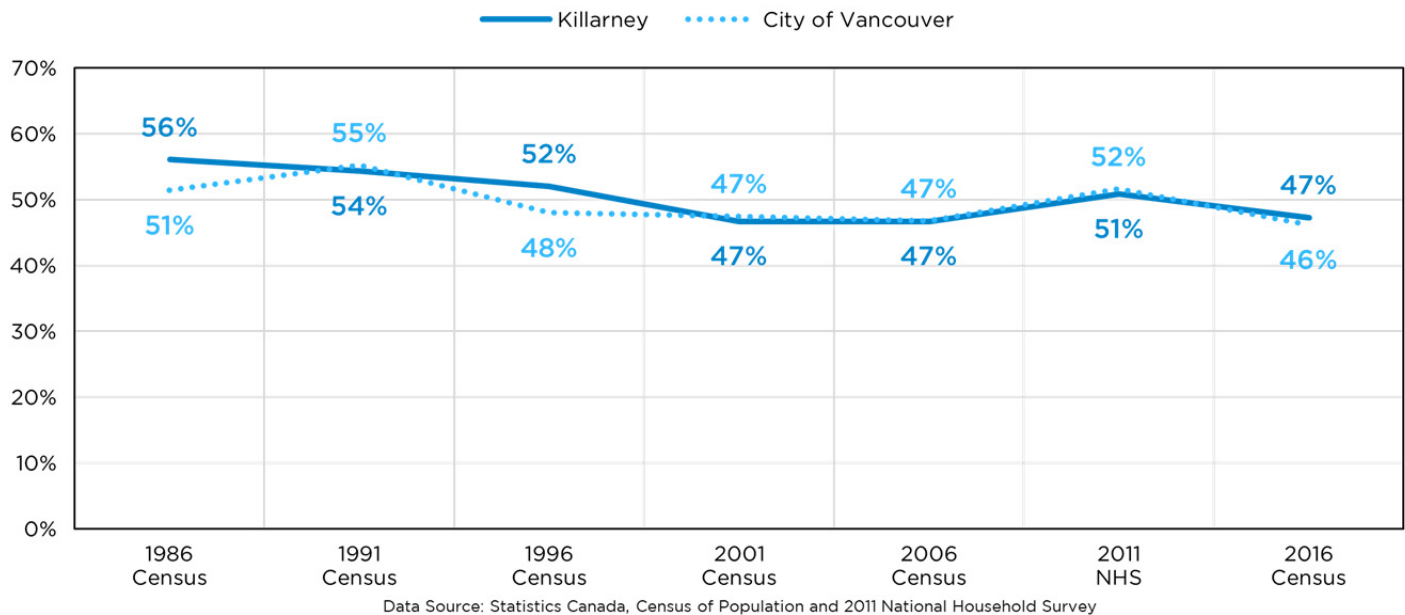
Killarney: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

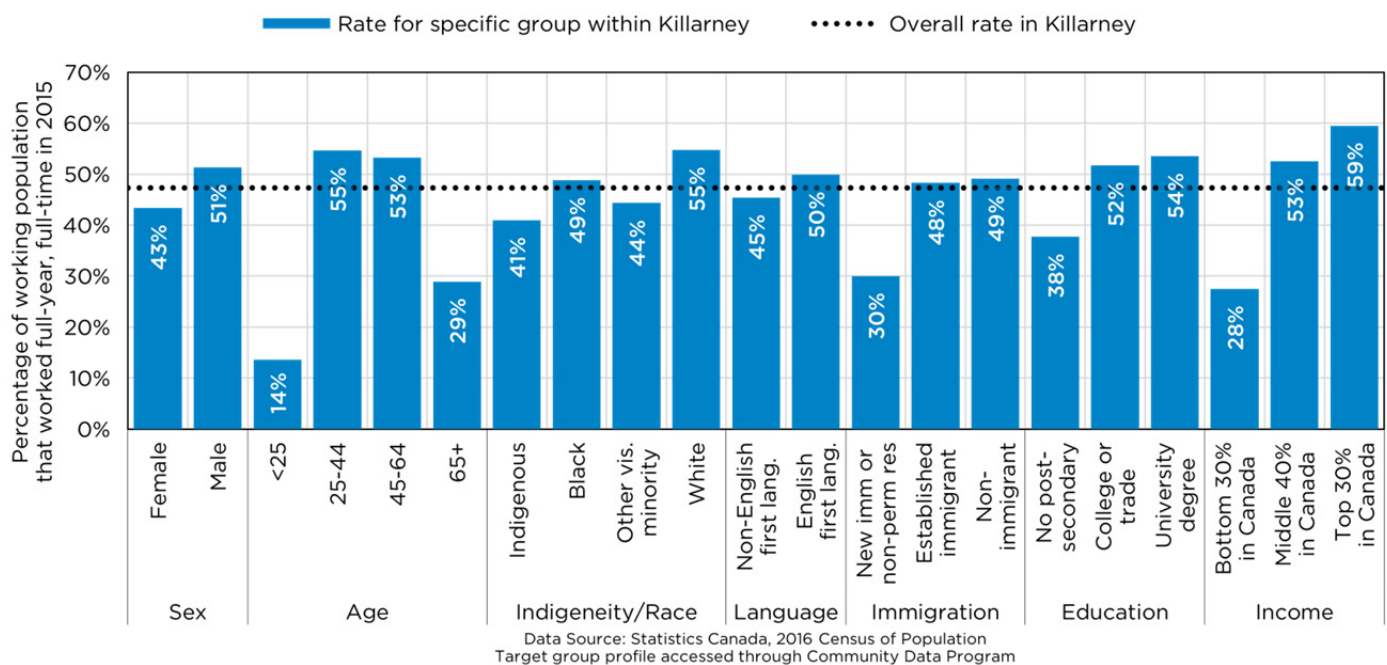
Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment across the city. In Killarney a little less than half of workers are in full-year, full-time employment.

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



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. In Killarney, age, immigration and income show sharp differences in rates of full-time work.

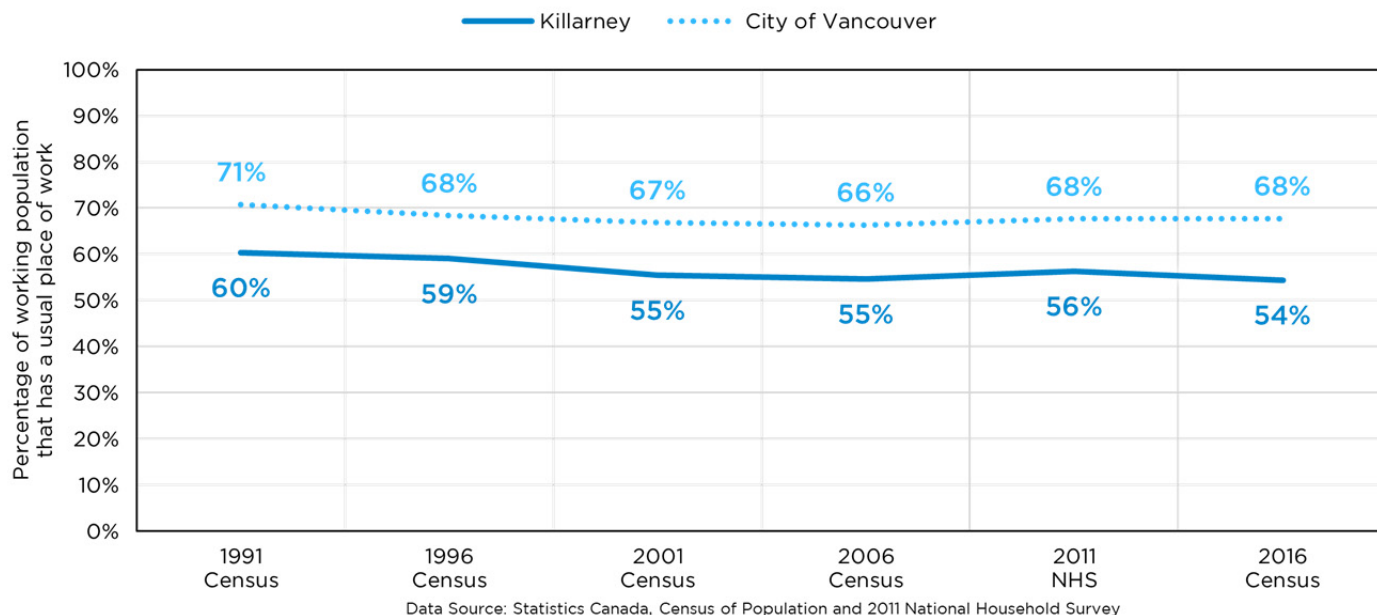
Killarney: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

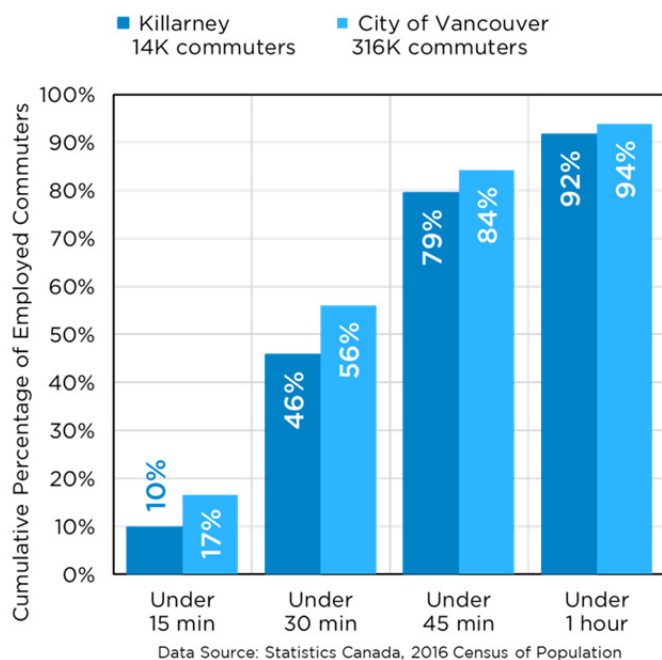
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 54% of Killarney residents work inside the city, a lower rate than for the city overall.

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

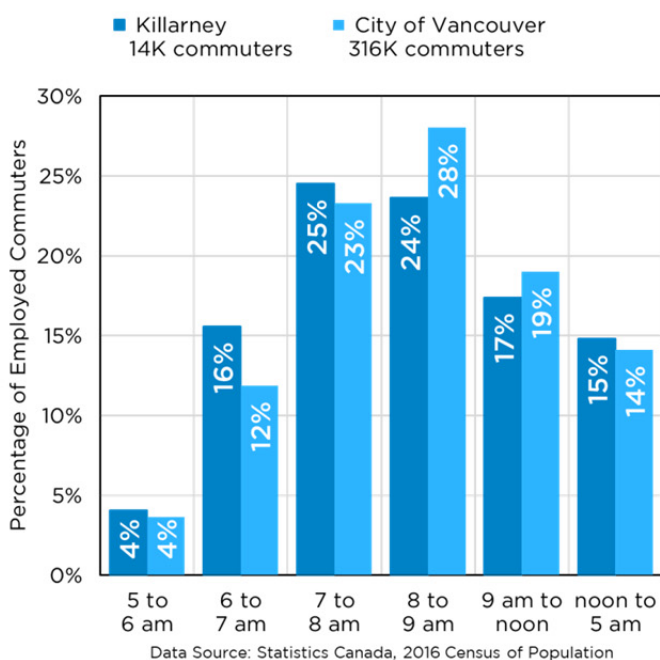


Killarney residents are more likely to have longer commutes than the city overall, with a majority taking more than half an hour to get to work. Killarney residents stand out for a relatively large rate of people leaving for work between 6 and 7 am, earlier than many workers across the city.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



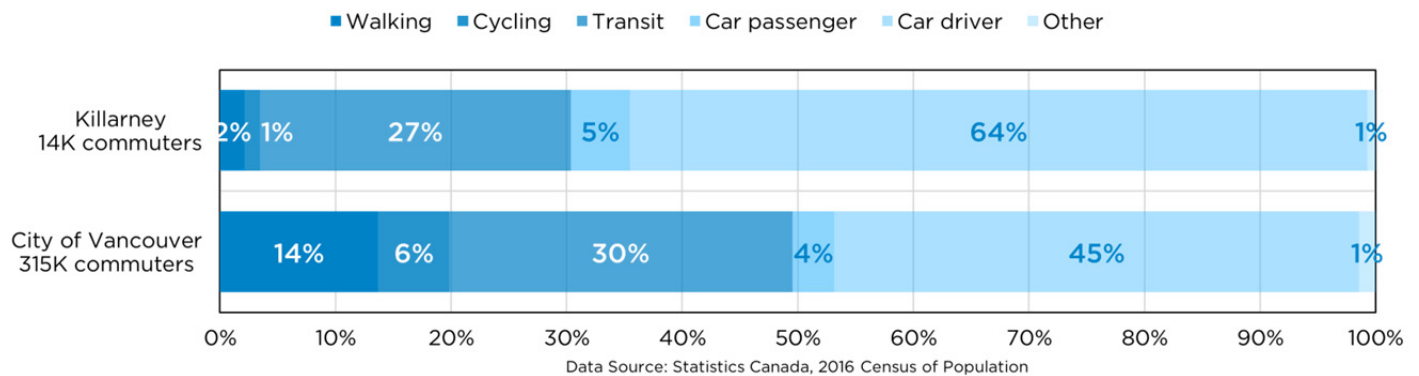
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

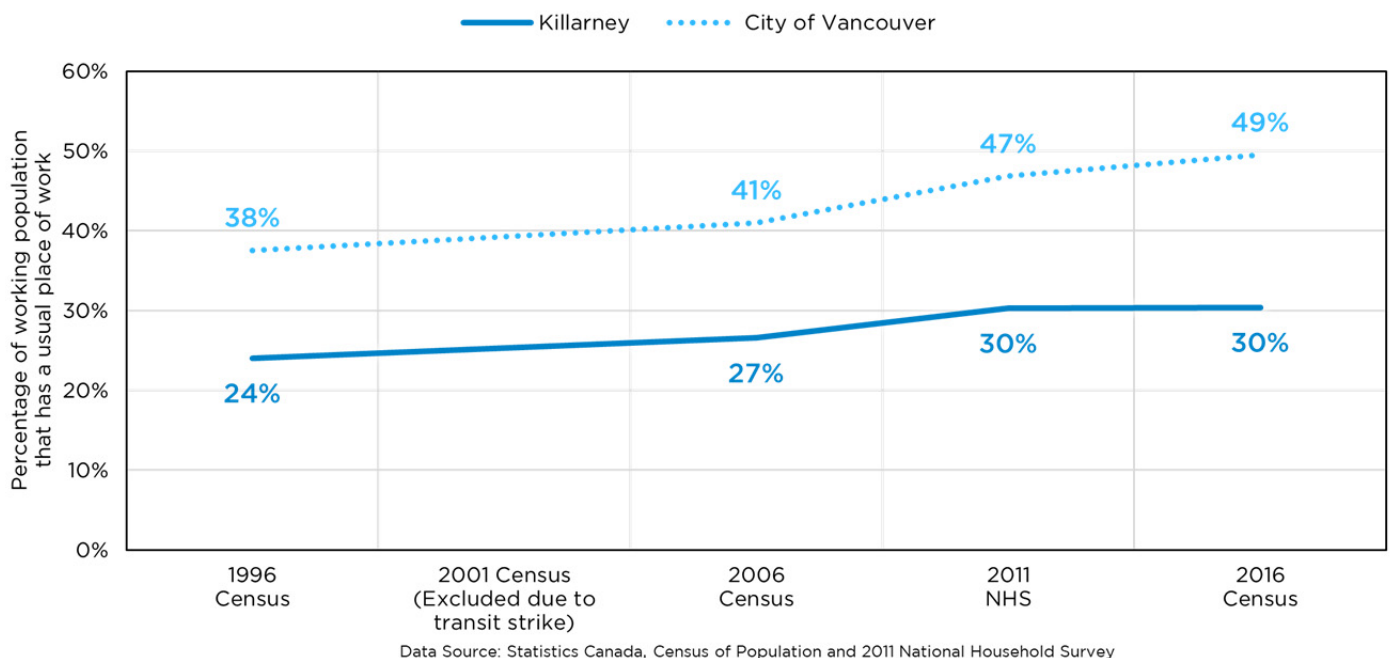
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 Killarney use active modes at a much lower rate than across the city, and transit slightly less.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has increased across the city but plateaued in Killarney. As of 2016, 30% of people who live in the neighbourhood and have a usual place of work typically use walking, cycling or public transit to get there.

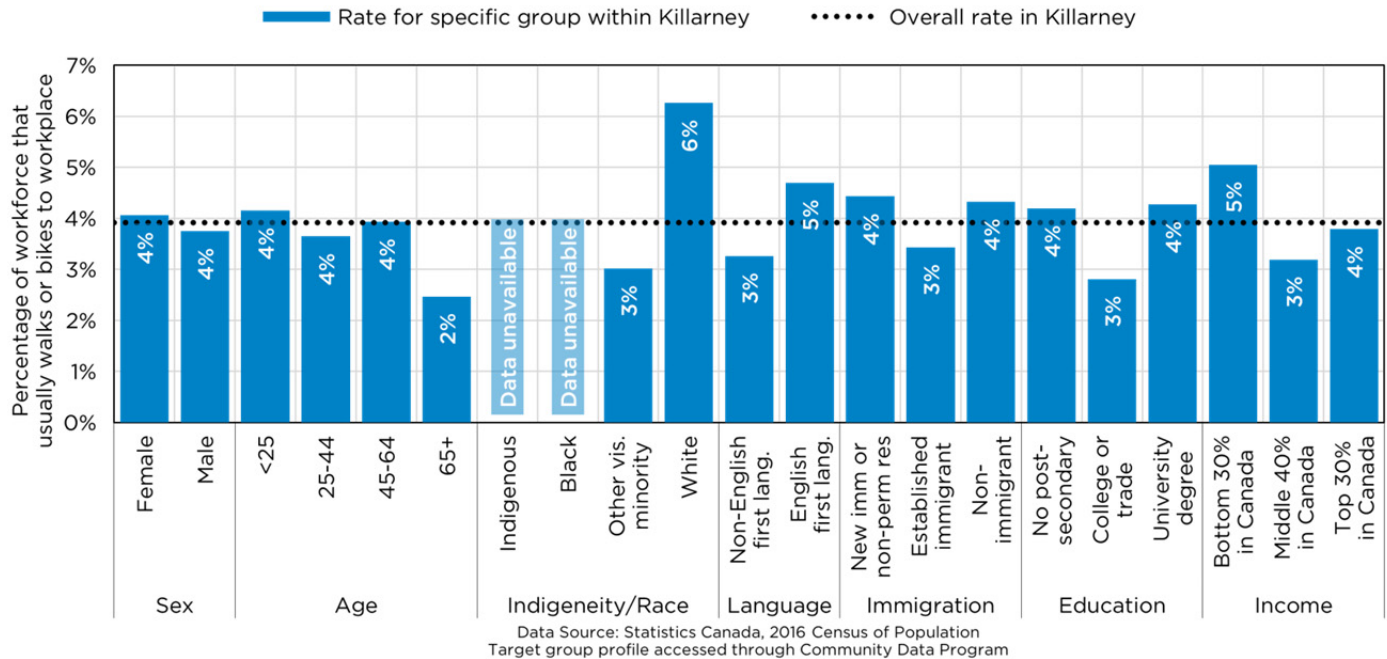
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

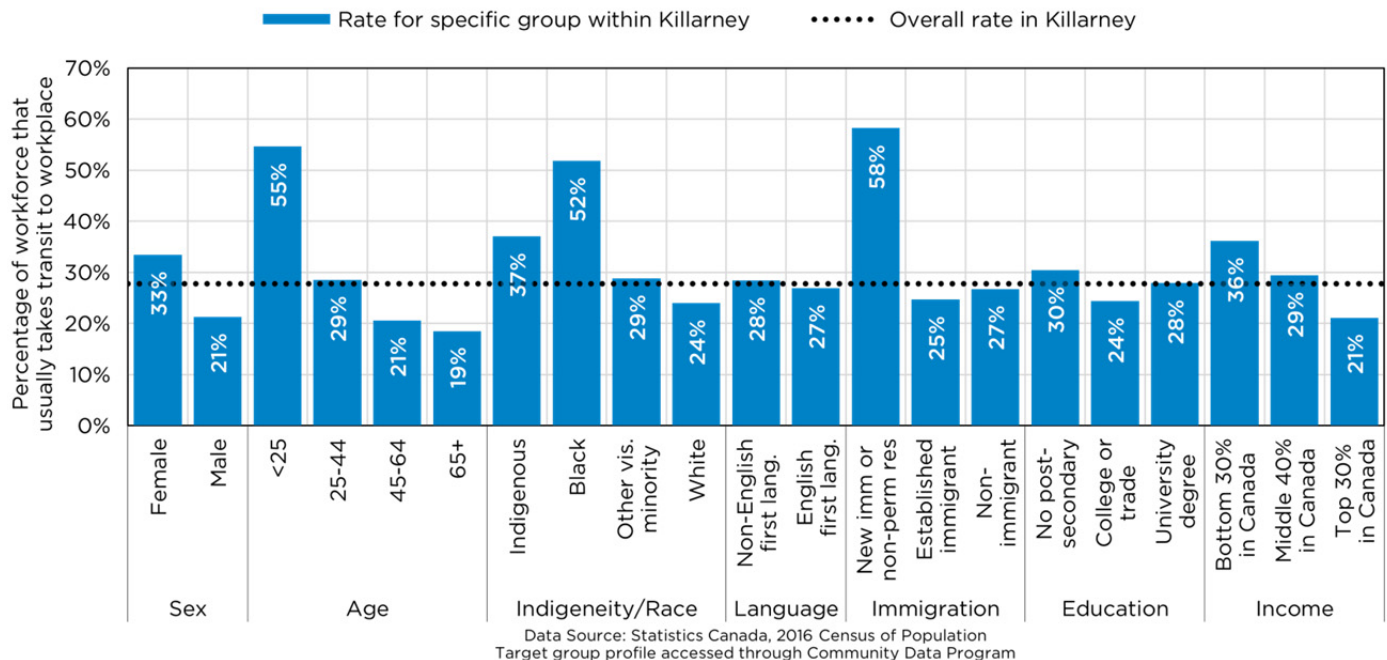
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of active transportation (walking and cycling) use for commuting. Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate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

Killarney: 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, Black, new immigrant and lower-income workers.

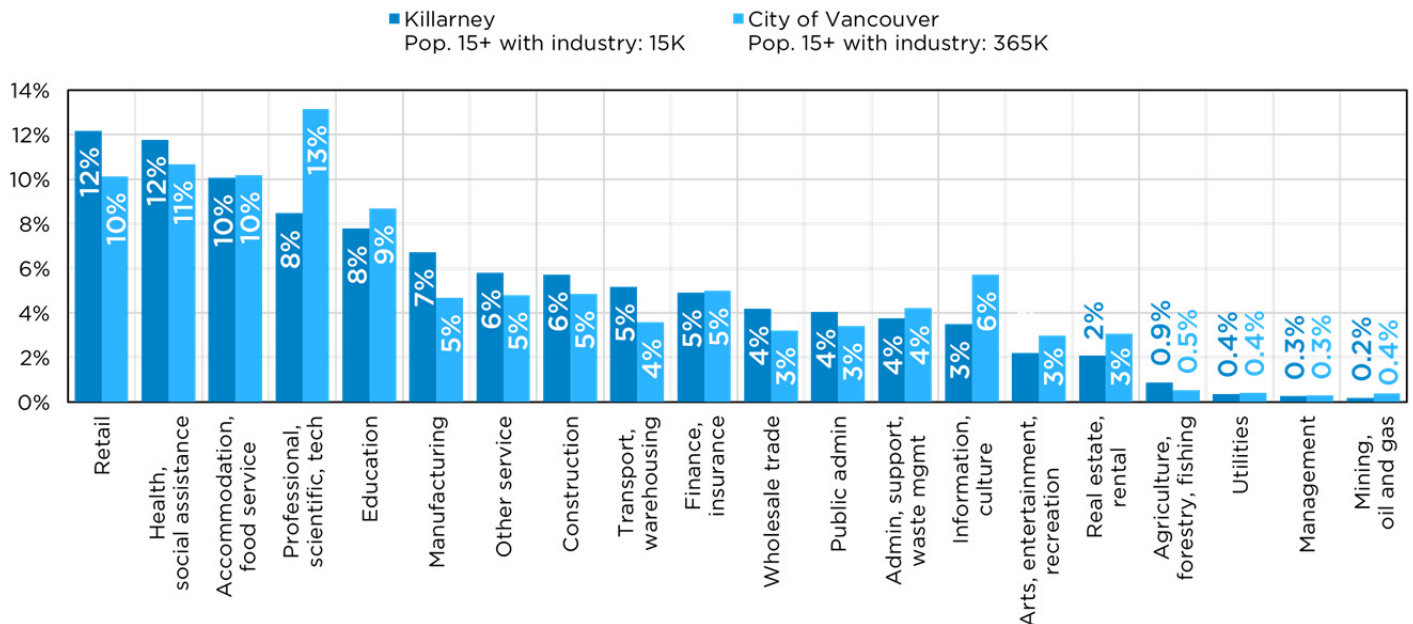
Killarney: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

As of 2016, the top three industries²⁰ employing Killarney residents are: retail trade; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food service. Compared to the city overall, relatively few area residents are employed in professional, scientific and technical industries.

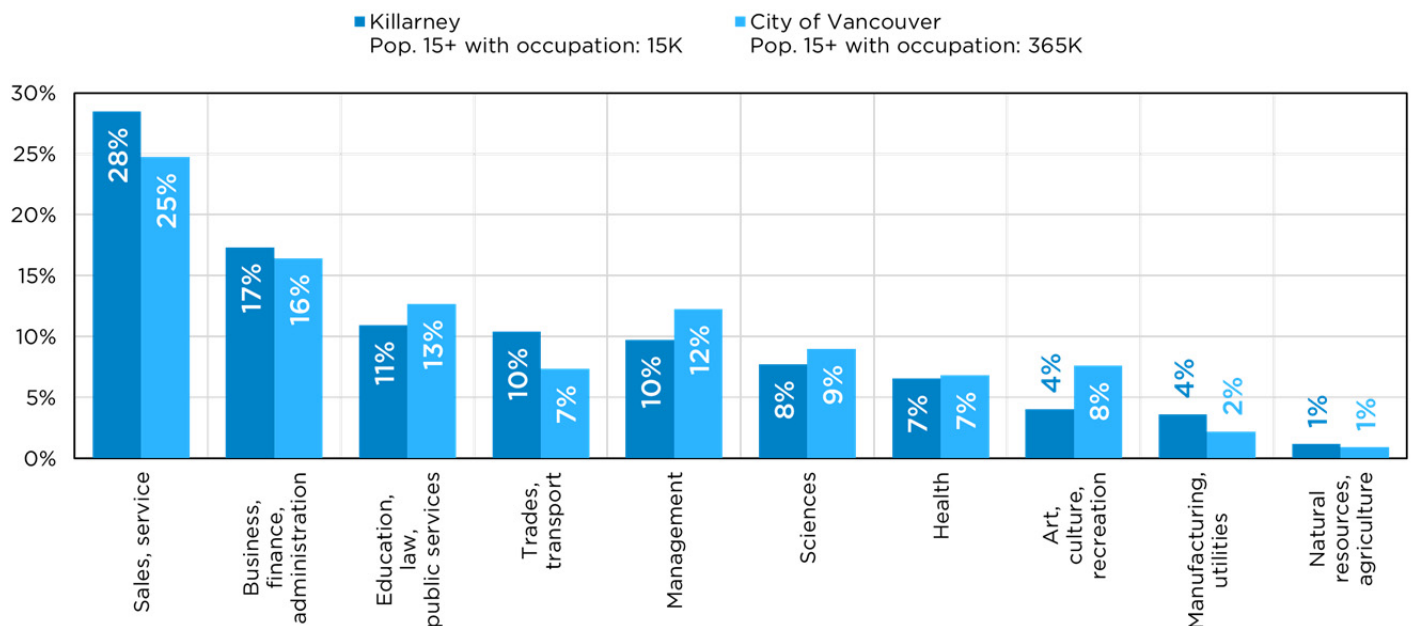
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

28% of Killarney residents work in sales and service occupations,²¹ a higher rate than the city overall. Killarney residents are relatively more likely to work in trades and transport, manufacturing or utilities and less likely to work in education, management or arts and culture.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

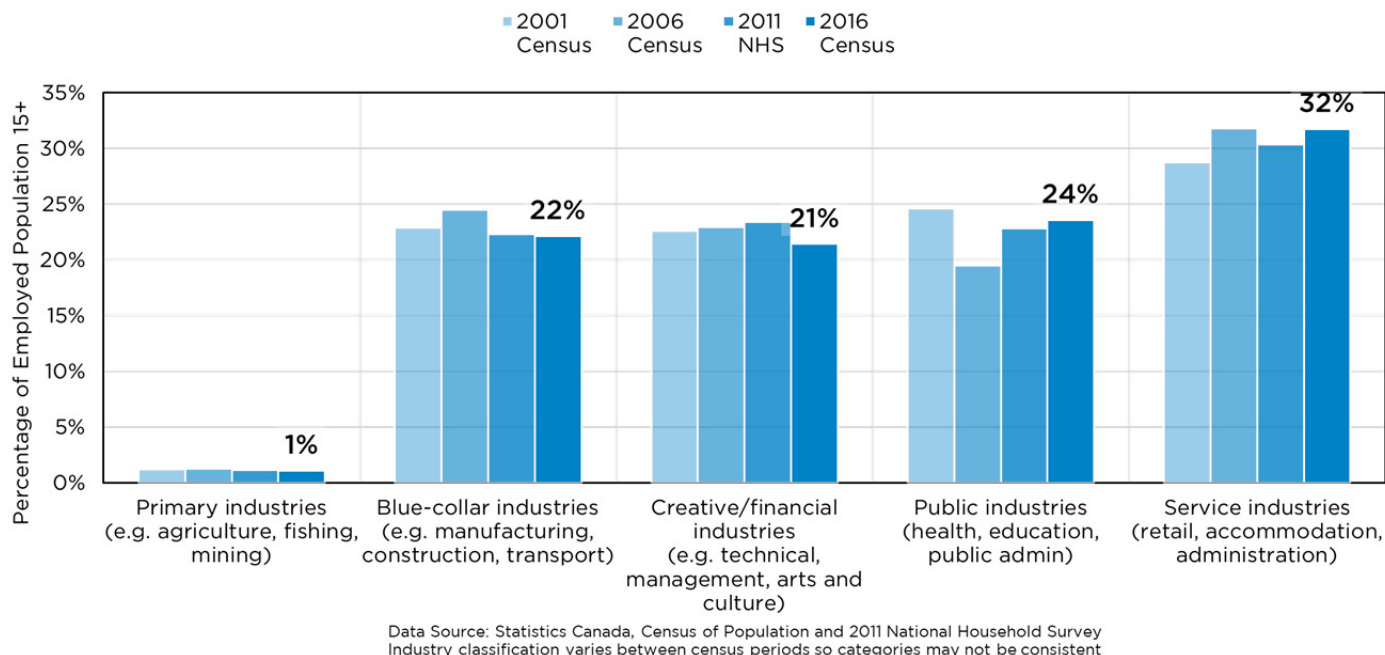


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

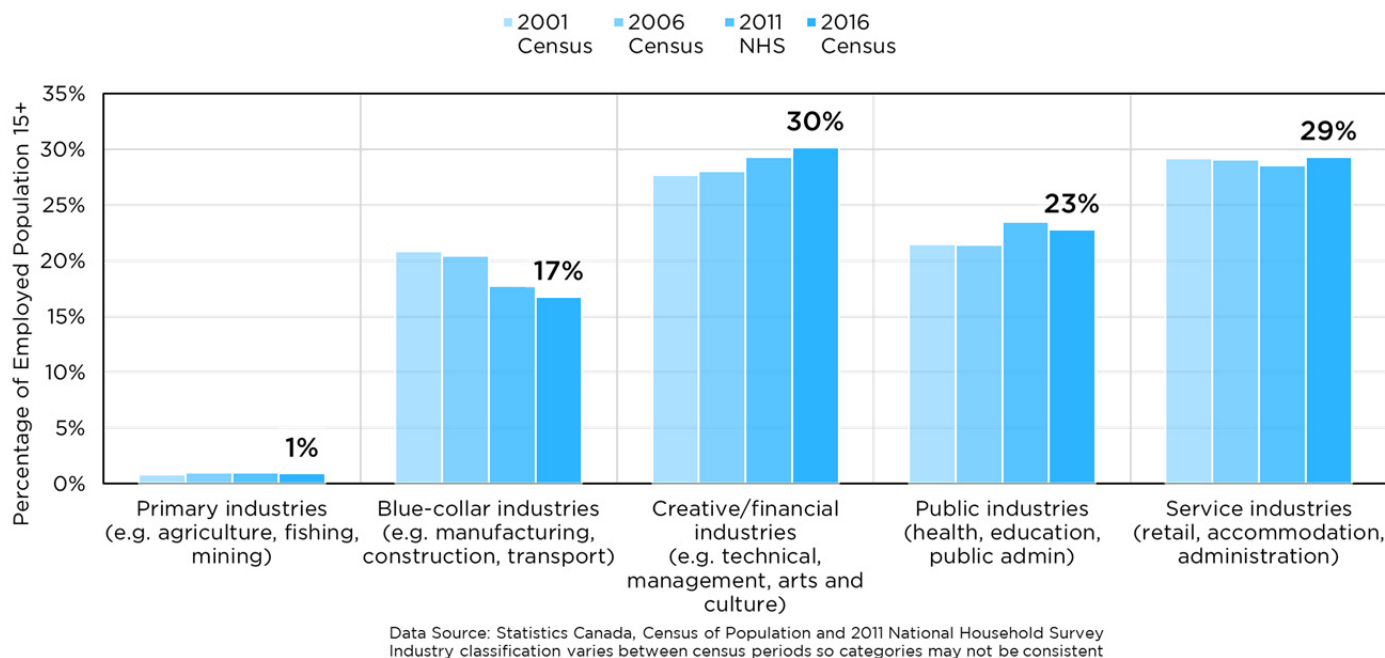
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Killarney service industries make up the largest broad sector of the workforce.

Killarney: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Across the city, there is a more pronounced decline in traditional industries like manufacturing in favour of creative, financial and service sectors.

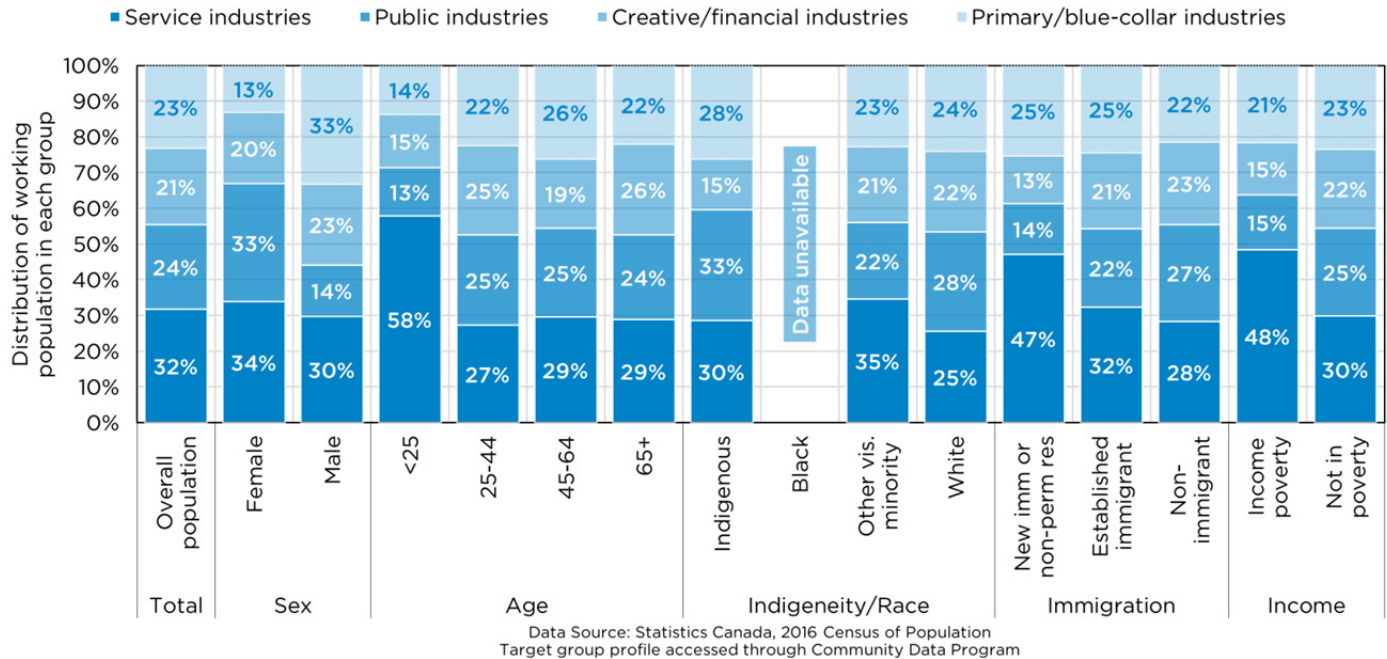
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

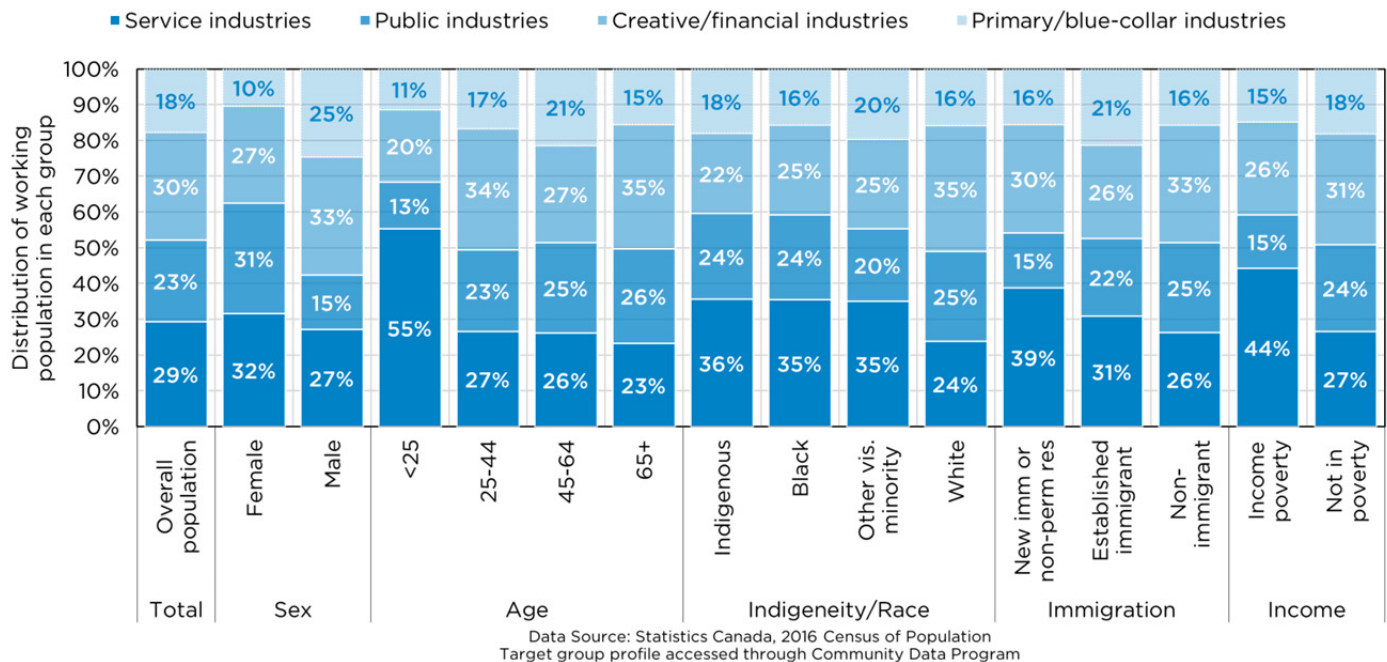
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Killarney. Service industries make up the largest sector of employment for the population in Killarney, and younger workers, newcomers and people with incomes below the poverty line are more likely to work in this sector.

Killarney: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



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

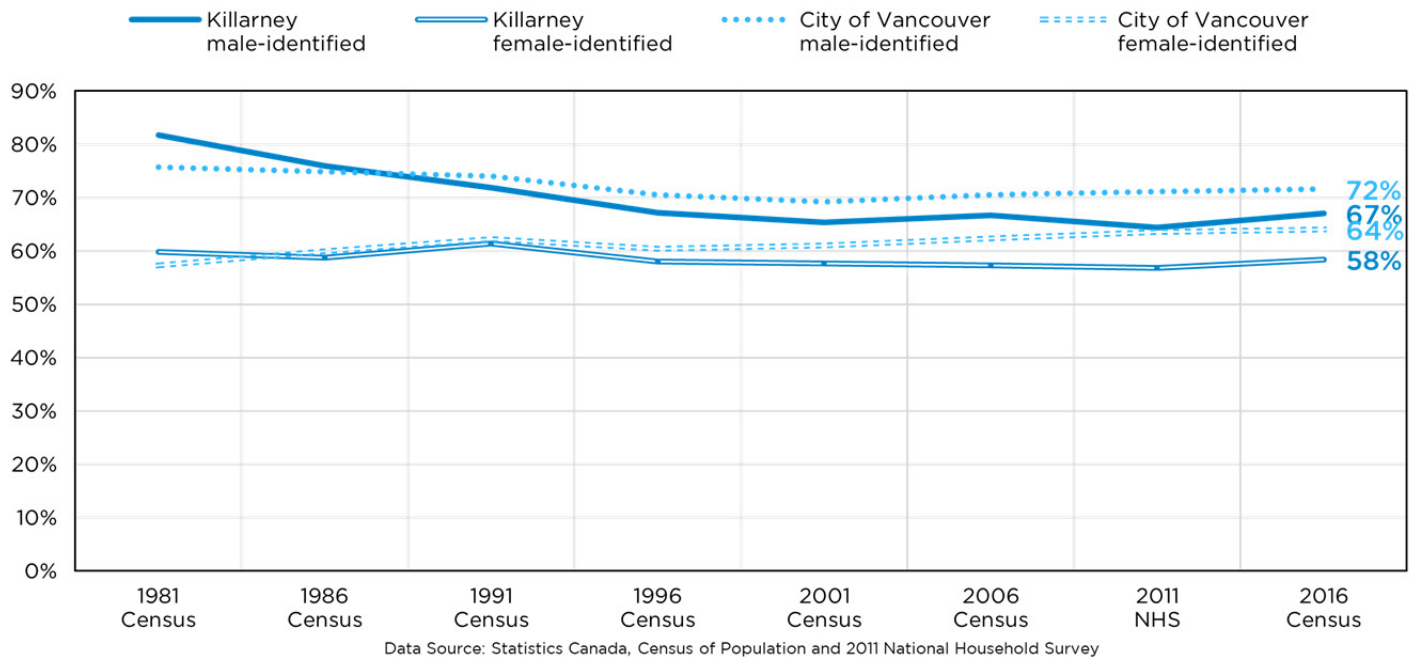
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

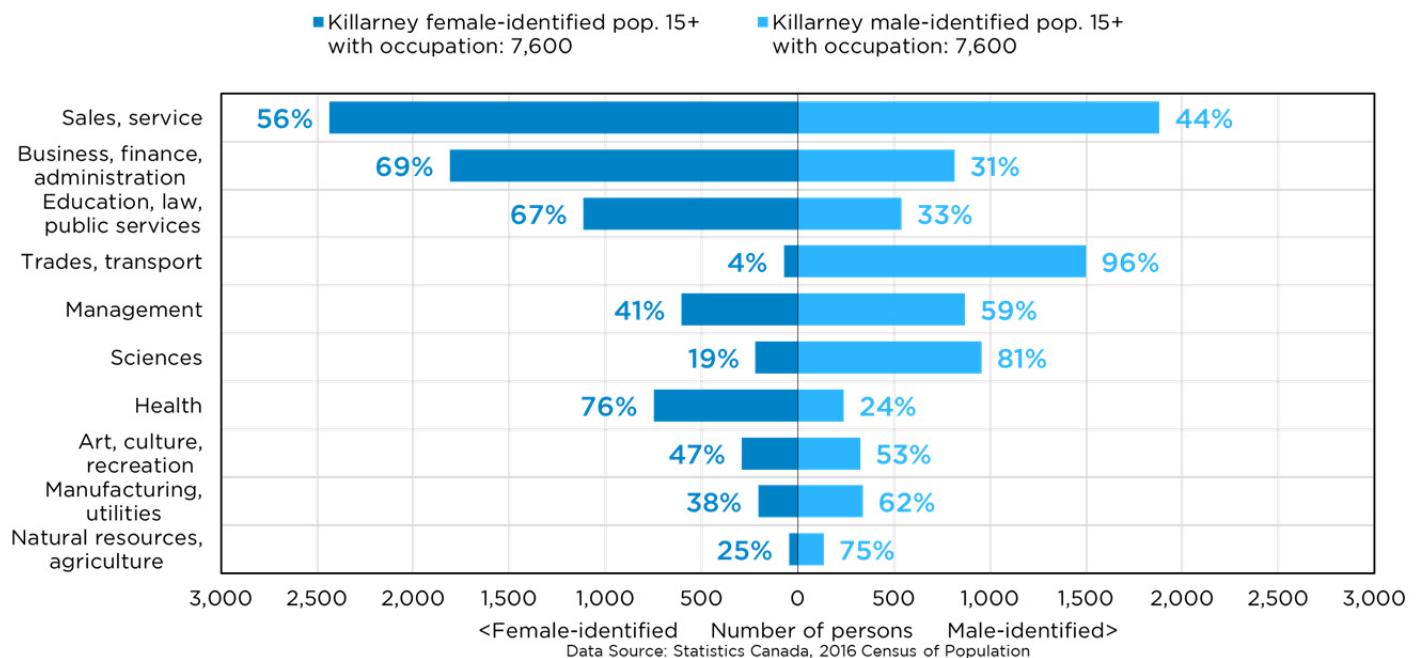
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Killarney, men's and women's labour force participation rates are both now lower than for the city overall.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



A breakdown of occupations in Killarney shows that men are over-represented in trades and transport; management; and science occupations. Women are over-represented in categories such as business, finance and administration; education, law and public services; and health care.

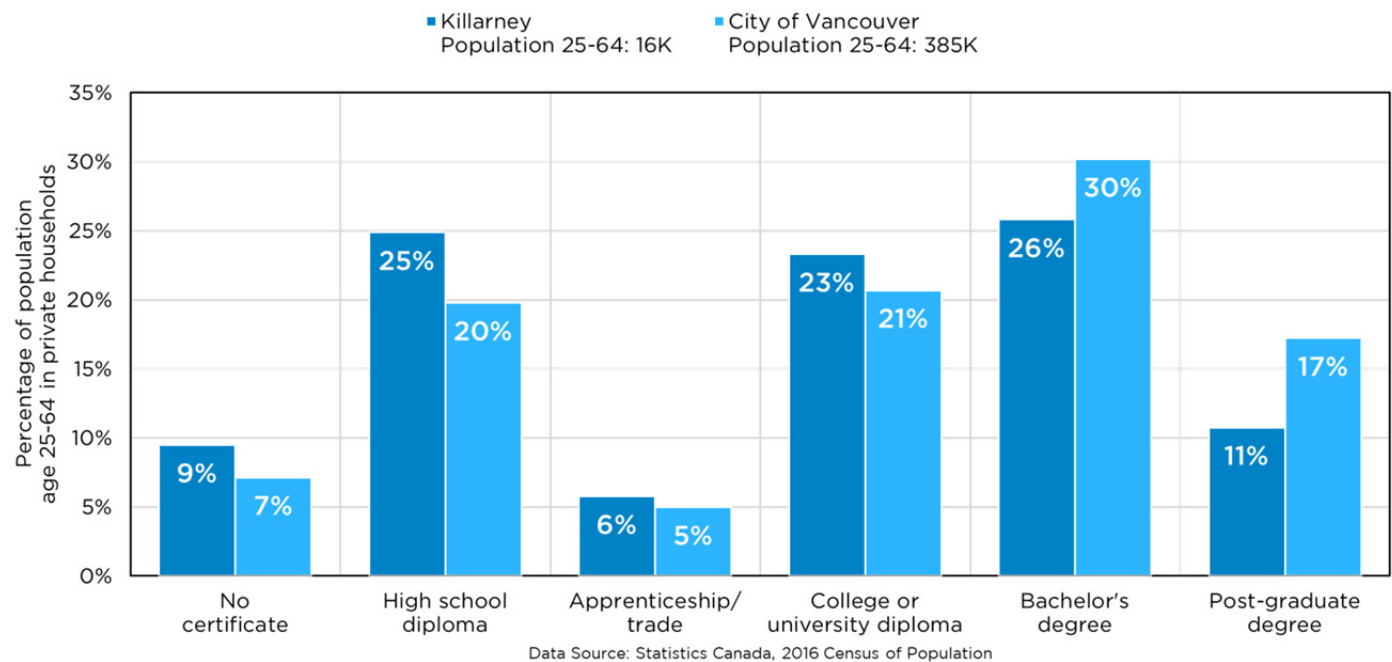
Killarney: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

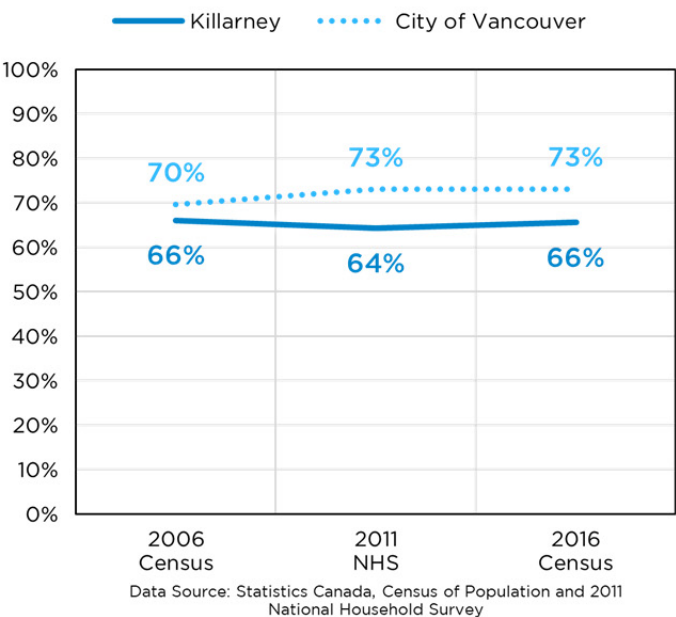
Compared to the city overall, Killarney residents are less likely to have university degrees, though the rate of college diplomas and apprenticeship or trade certificates is higher than for the city population.

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

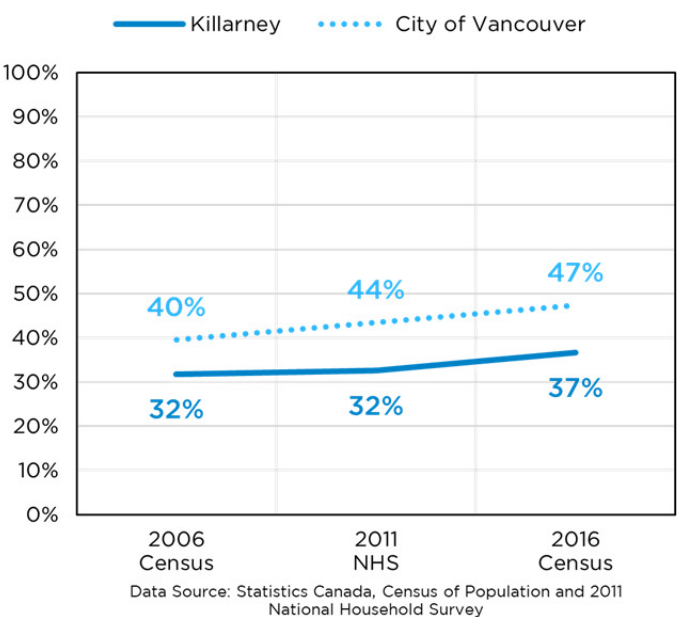


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Killarney has been steady. However, there is a shift at both the neighbourhood and city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



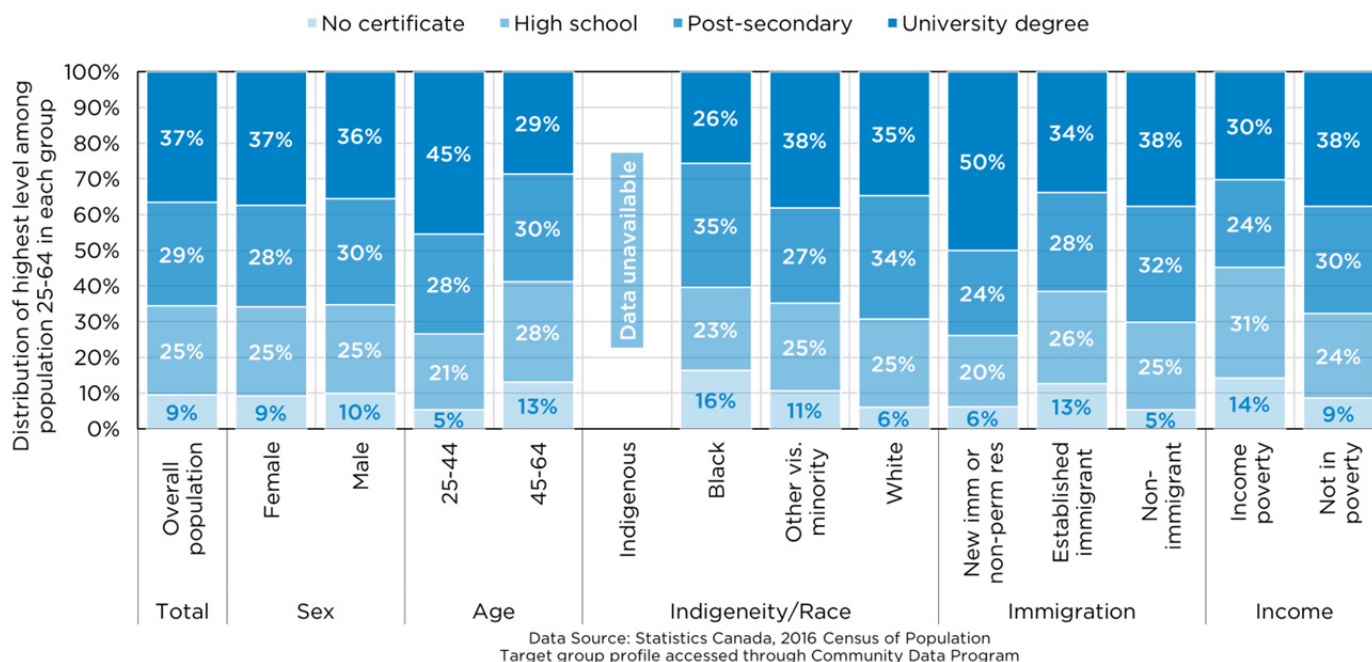
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

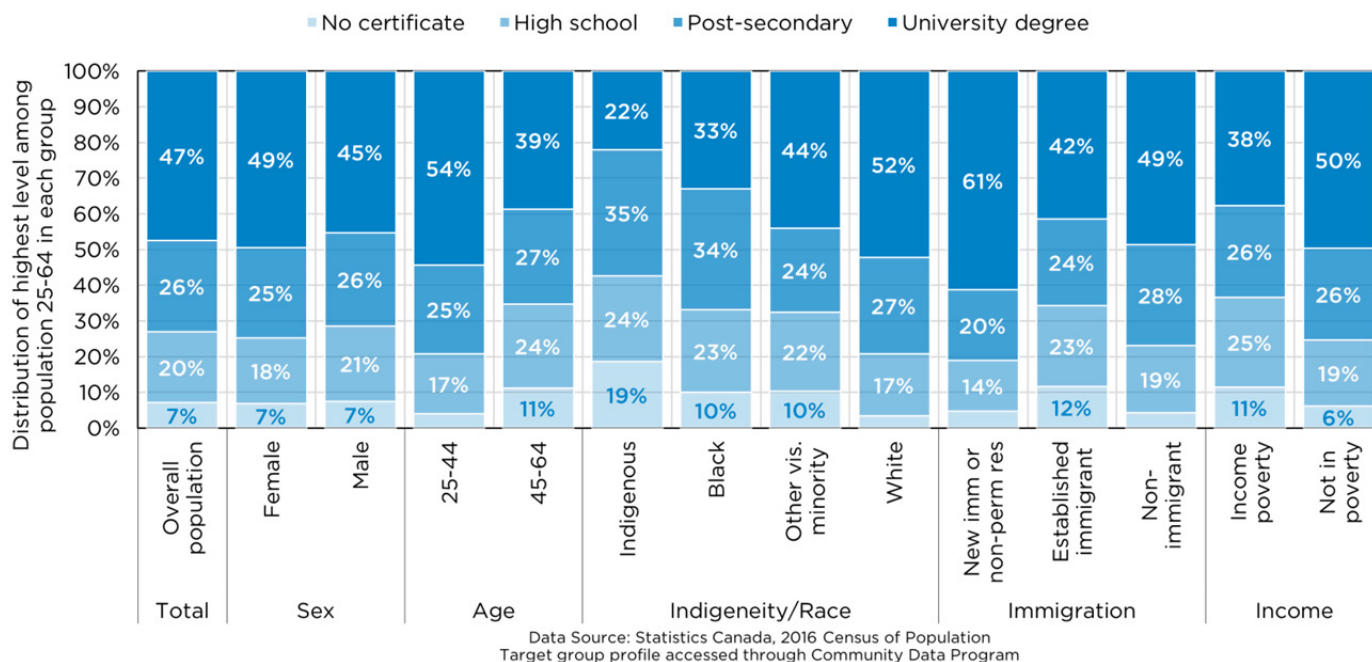
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education.

Killarney: 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.

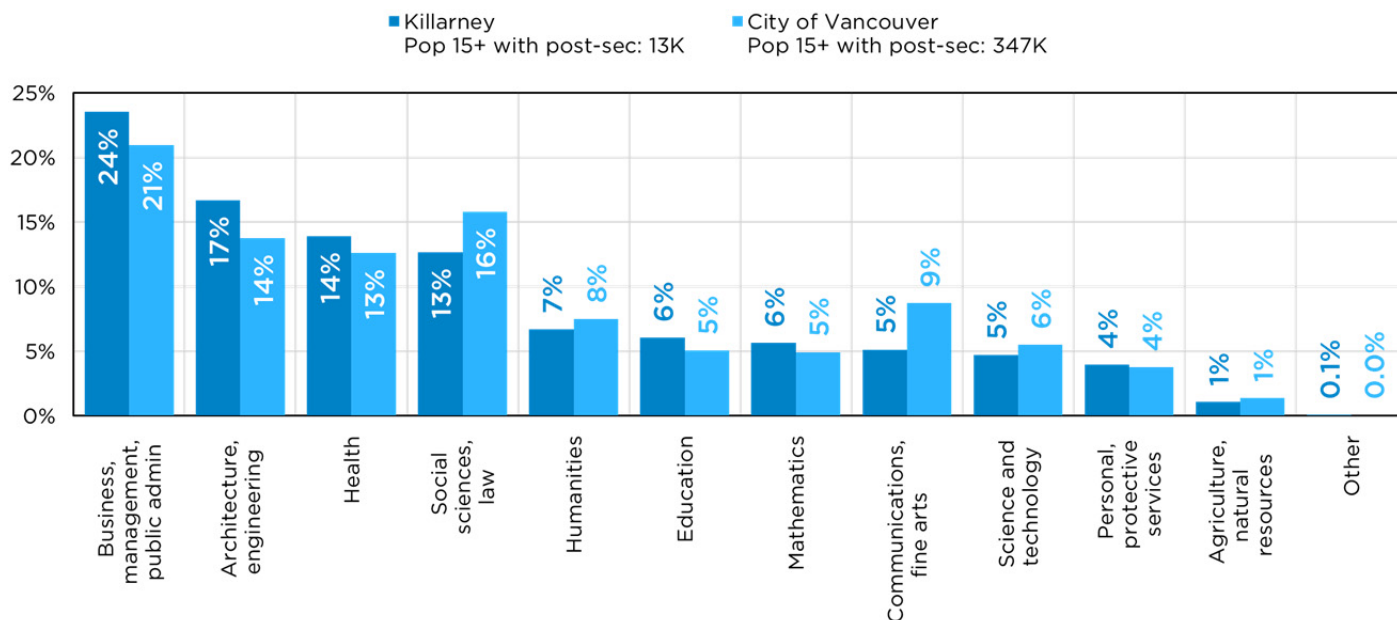
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

The top fields of study among Killarney residents are: business, management and public administration; architecture and engineering; and health professions. Killarney has relatively fewer residents with a social science background compared to the city overall.

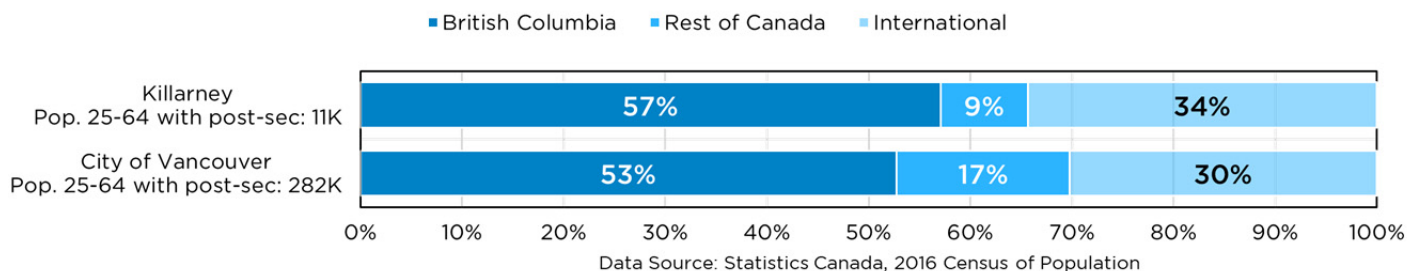
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



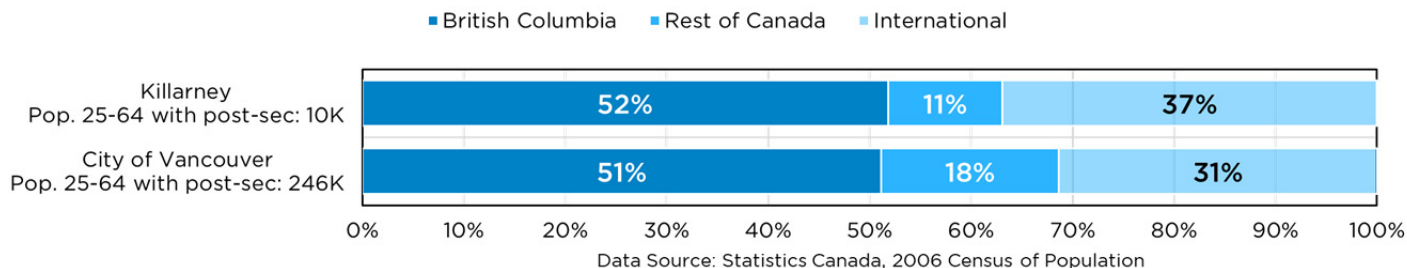
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Killarney residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, though the rate is decreasing. In 2016, 34% of residents received their credential from an international institution, compared to 37% in 2006.

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

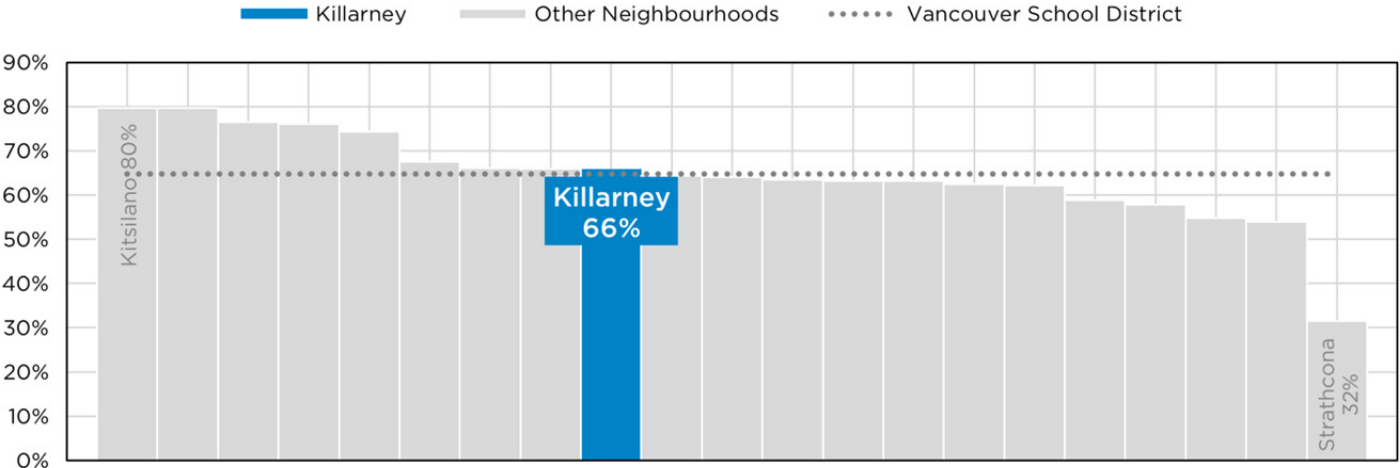


Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

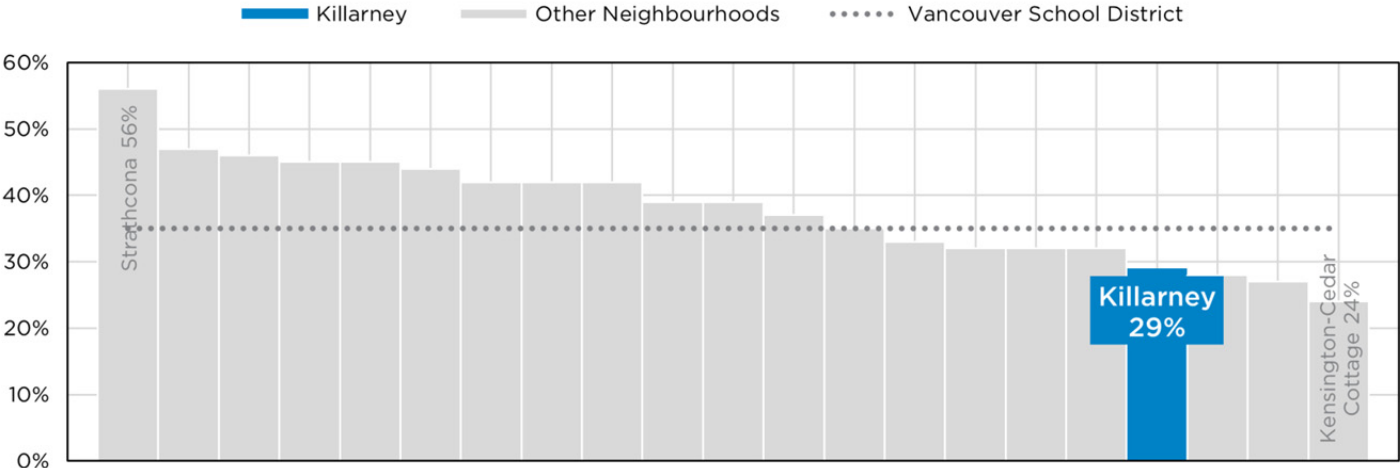


COMMUNITY HEALTH

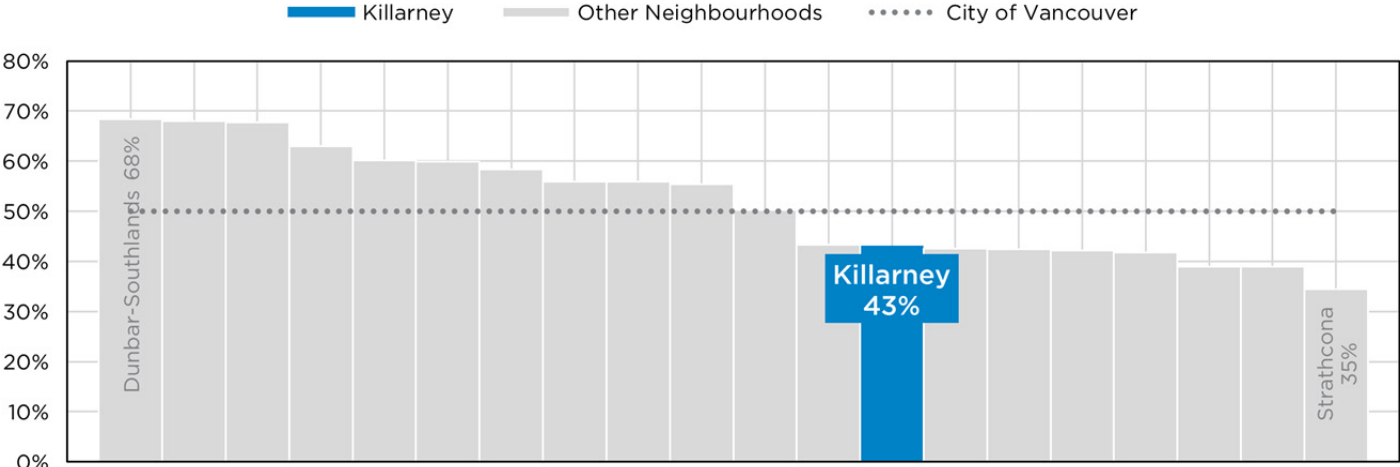
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

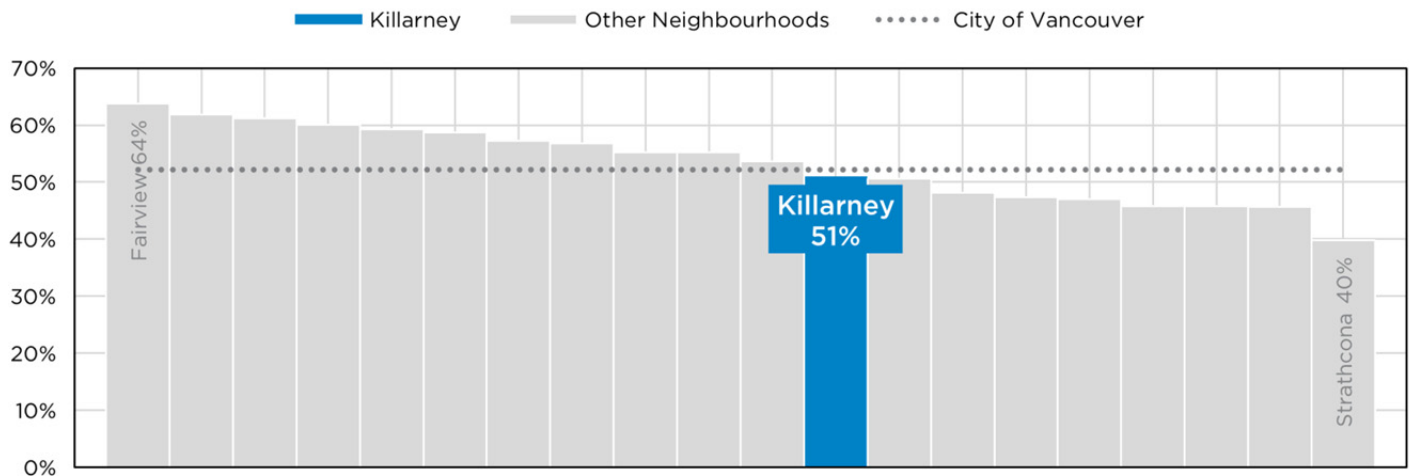


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

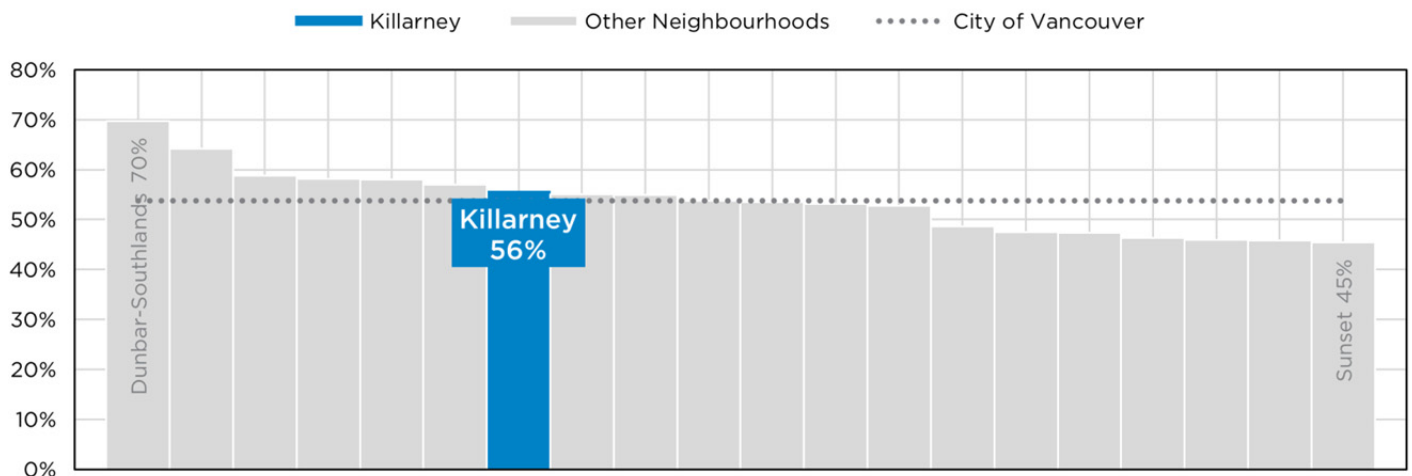


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

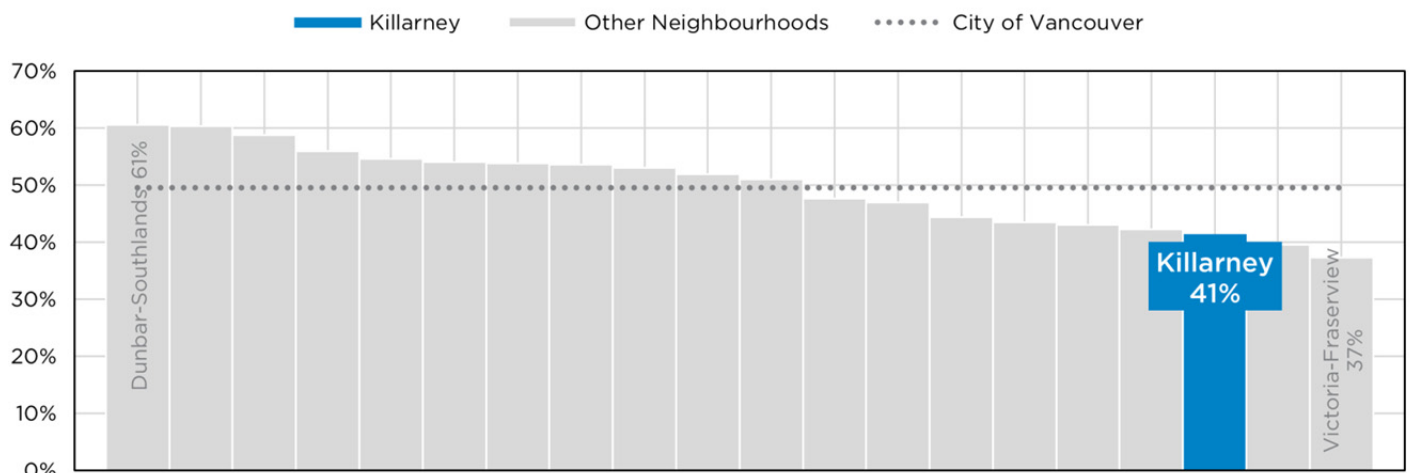
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



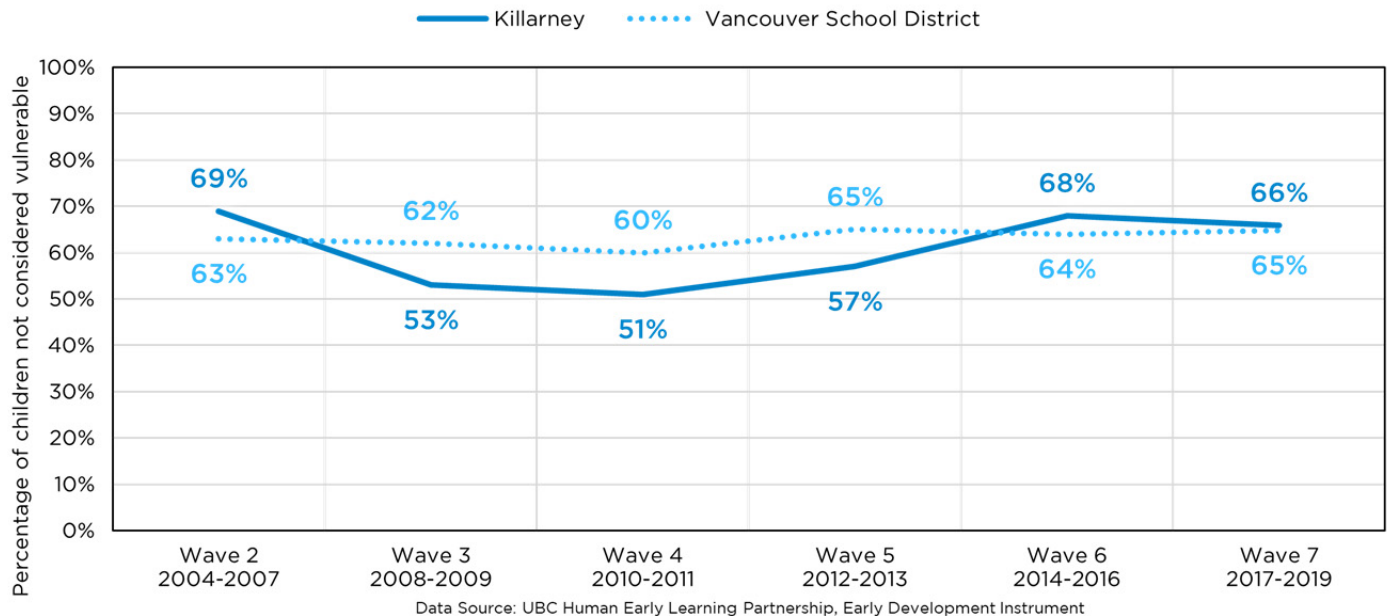
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

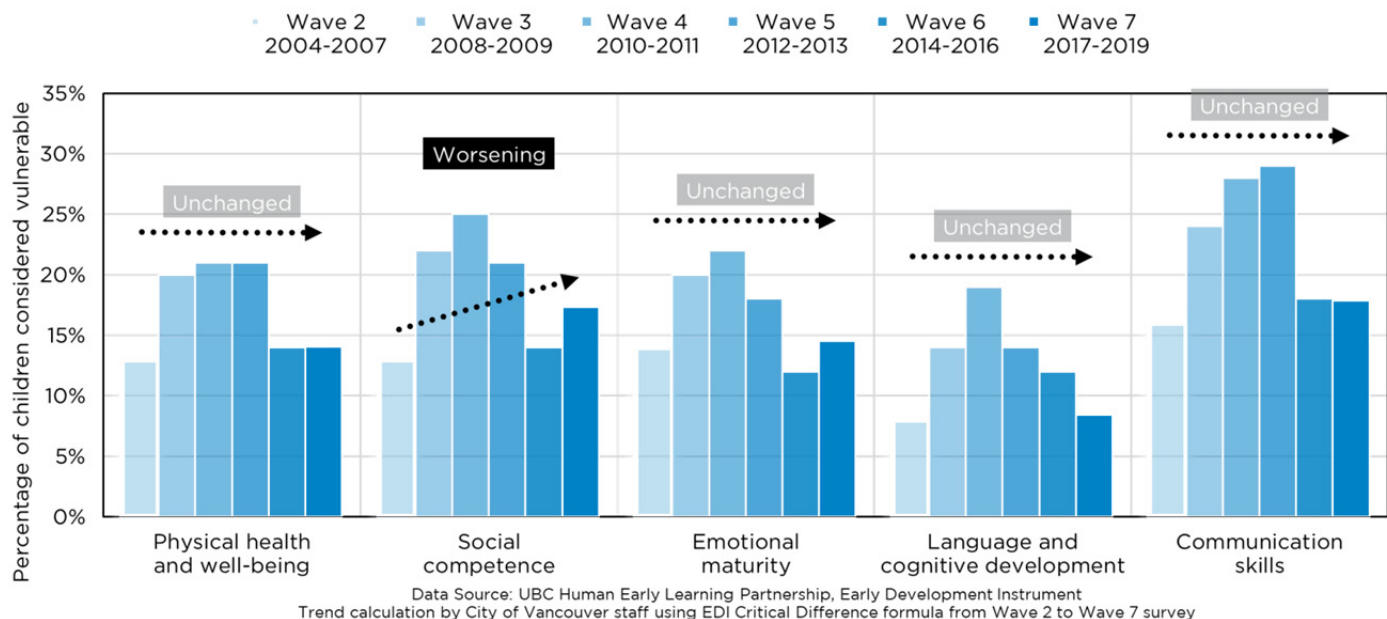
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. Just under a third of children in Killarney are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower rate than the city overall. Killarney had higher rates of vulnerability than the city overall through surveys from 2008 to 2013, but the rate has been closer to the city overall in the most recent survey waves.

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



Over time, children in Kerrisdale are more likely to be assessed as vulnerable on the social domain of early childhood development. The rate of vulnerability is stable on the other scales.

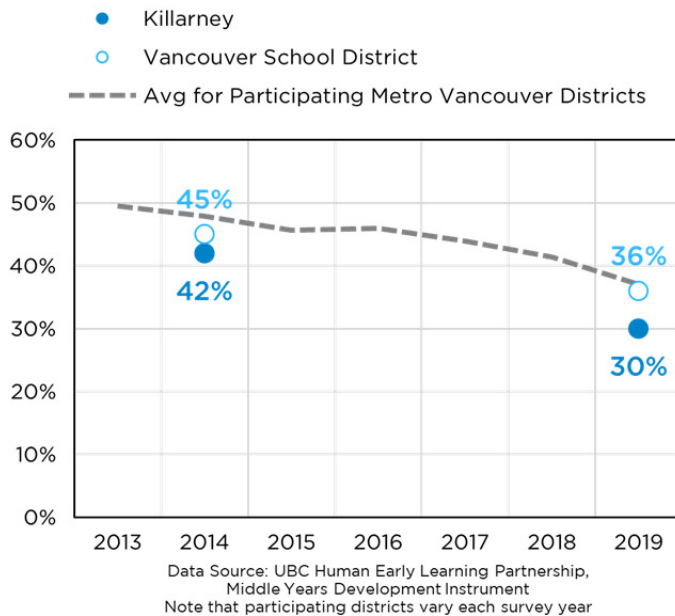
Killarney: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



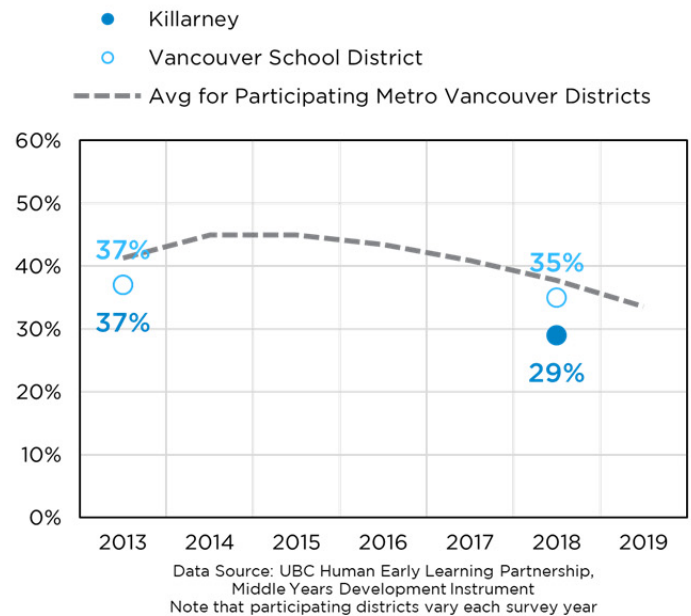
Middle-Years Development

The Middle-Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a questionnaire completed by children in grade 4 and 7 to self-assess their development in relation to well-being, health and school achievement. Children in Killarney have had similar or lower overall well-being score compared to the City of Vancouver overall and the average across participating Metro Vancouver school districts.²² In particular, the most recent surveys of children in Killarney have shown lower rates of well-being.

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

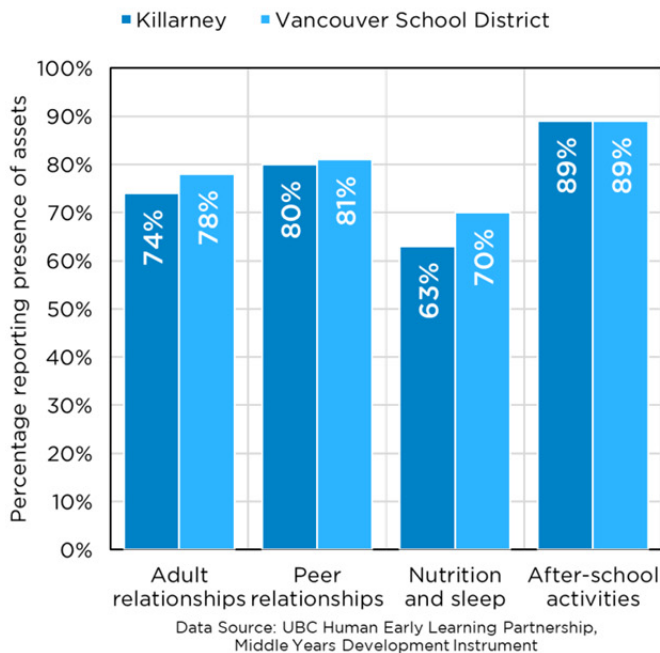


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

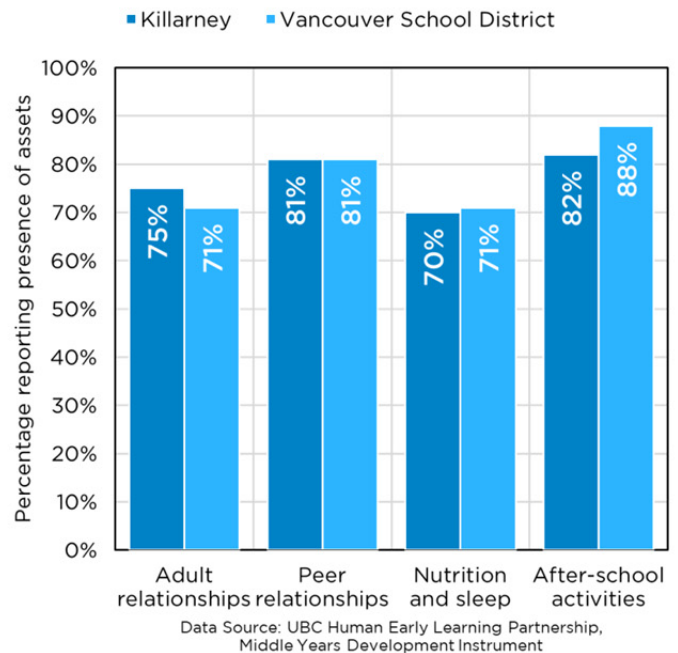


In 2018, grade 7 children in Killarney reported the presence of adult relationships at higher rate but after-school activities at a lower rate than the city overall.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



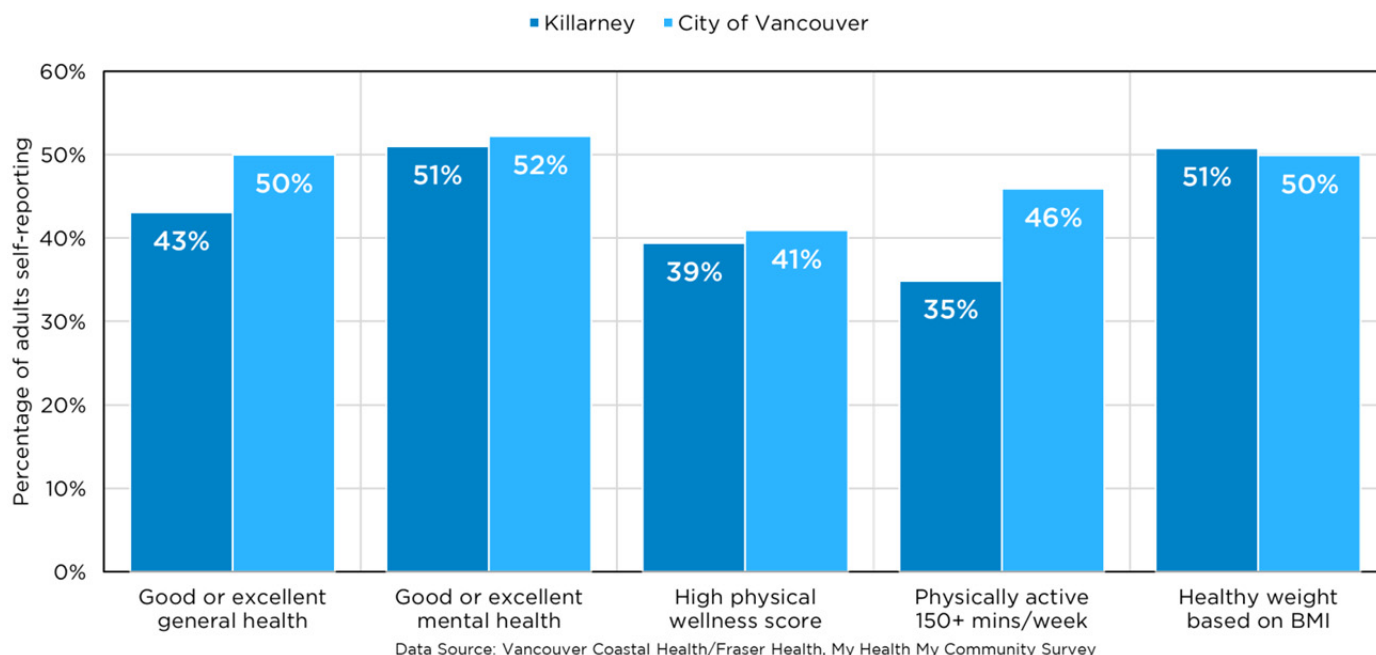
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

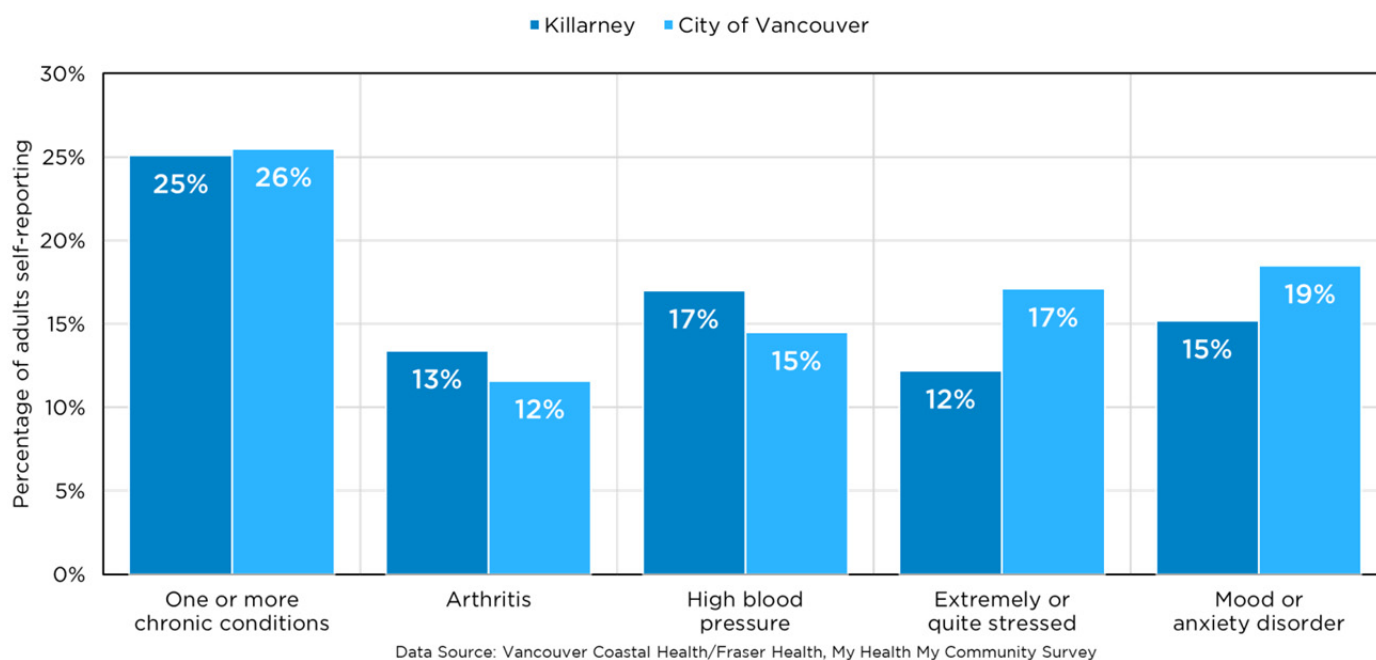
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Killarney residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical health as good, and less likely to be physically active.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Killarney residents report arthritis and high blood pressure at higher rates than citywide, but stress and mood disorders are less prevalent among neighbourhood residents.

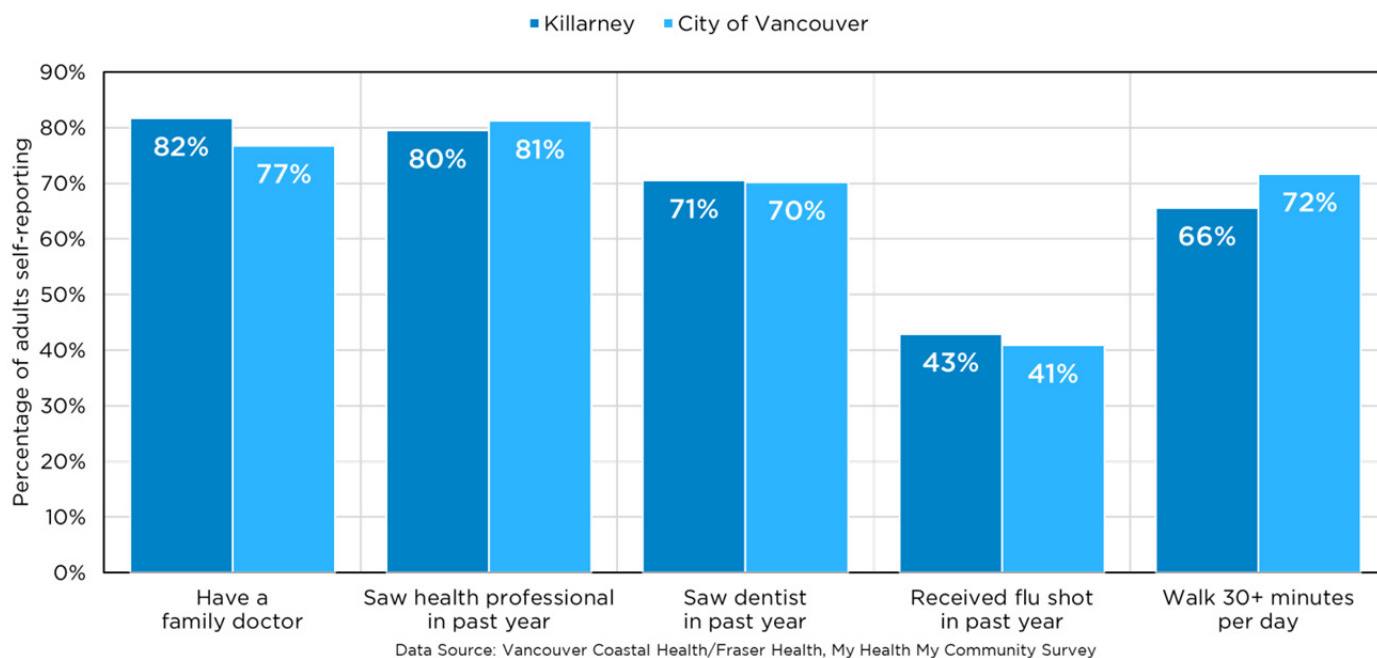
Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

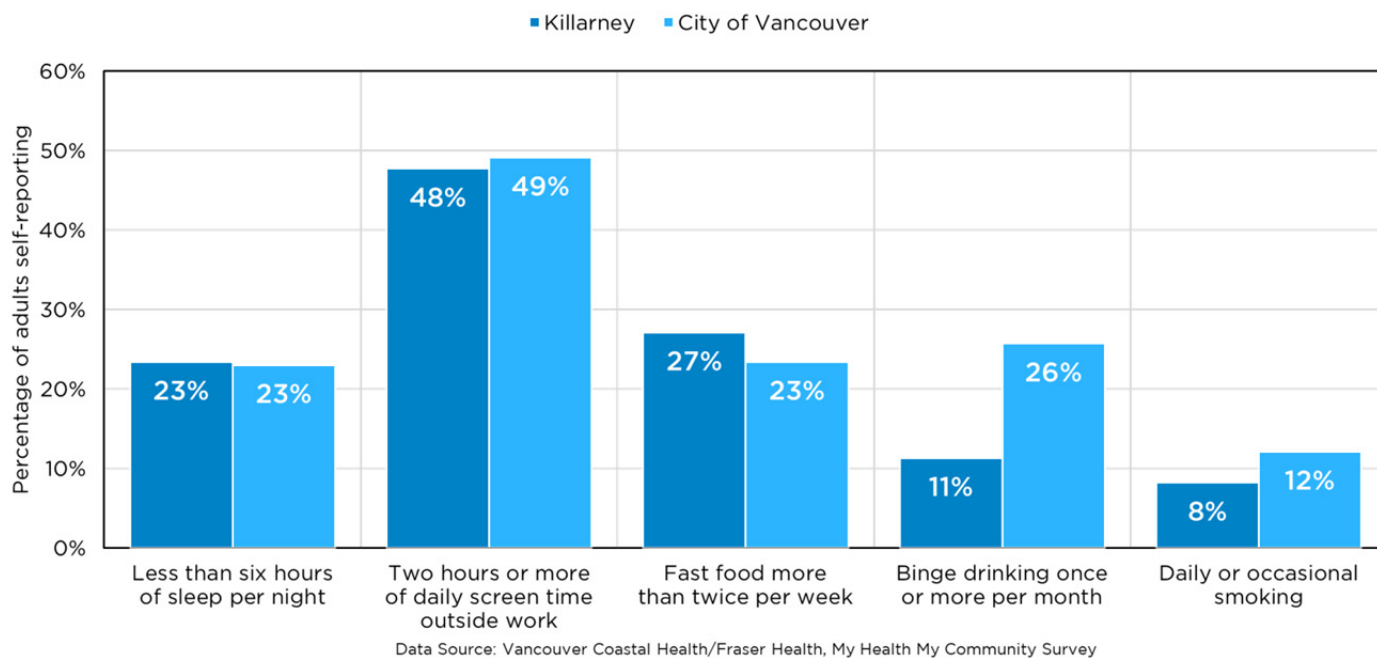
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Killarney residents are more likely to have a family doctor. Consistent with physical activity discussed previously, Killarney residents are less likely to walk every day.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Killarney residents report eating fast food at a higher rate than the city overall; however, they are less likely to report binge drinking and smoking.

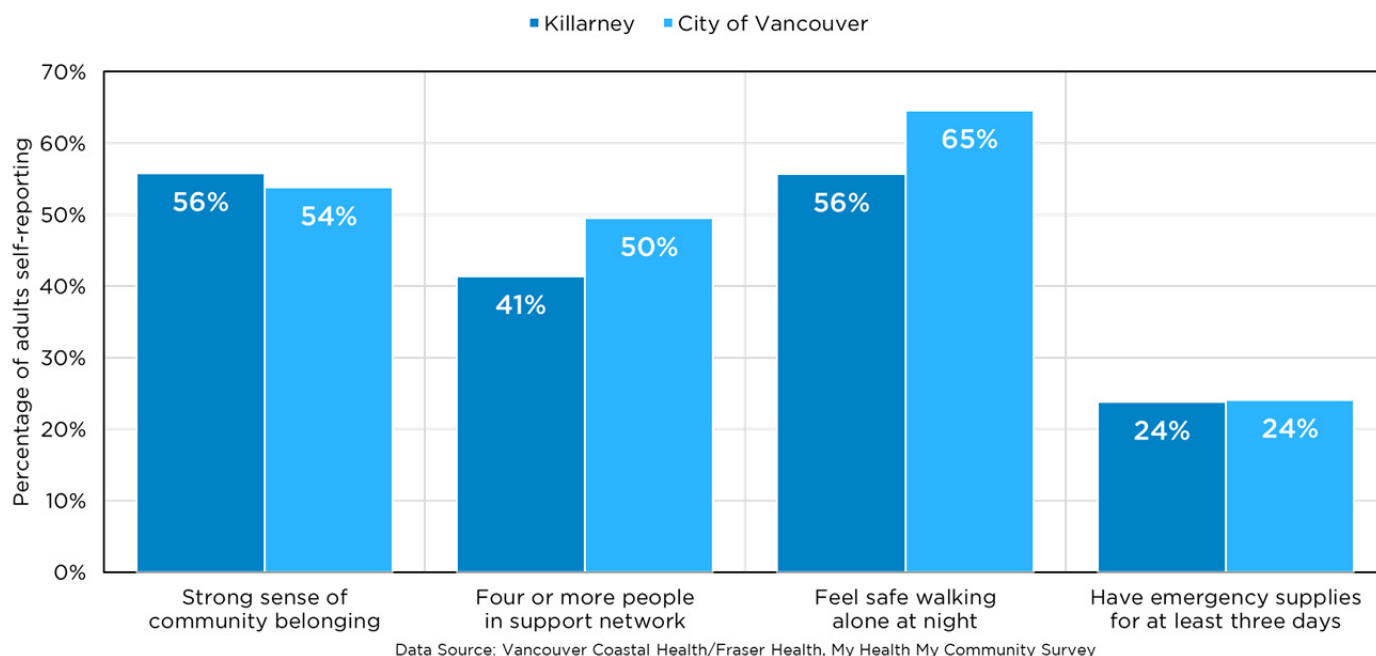
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

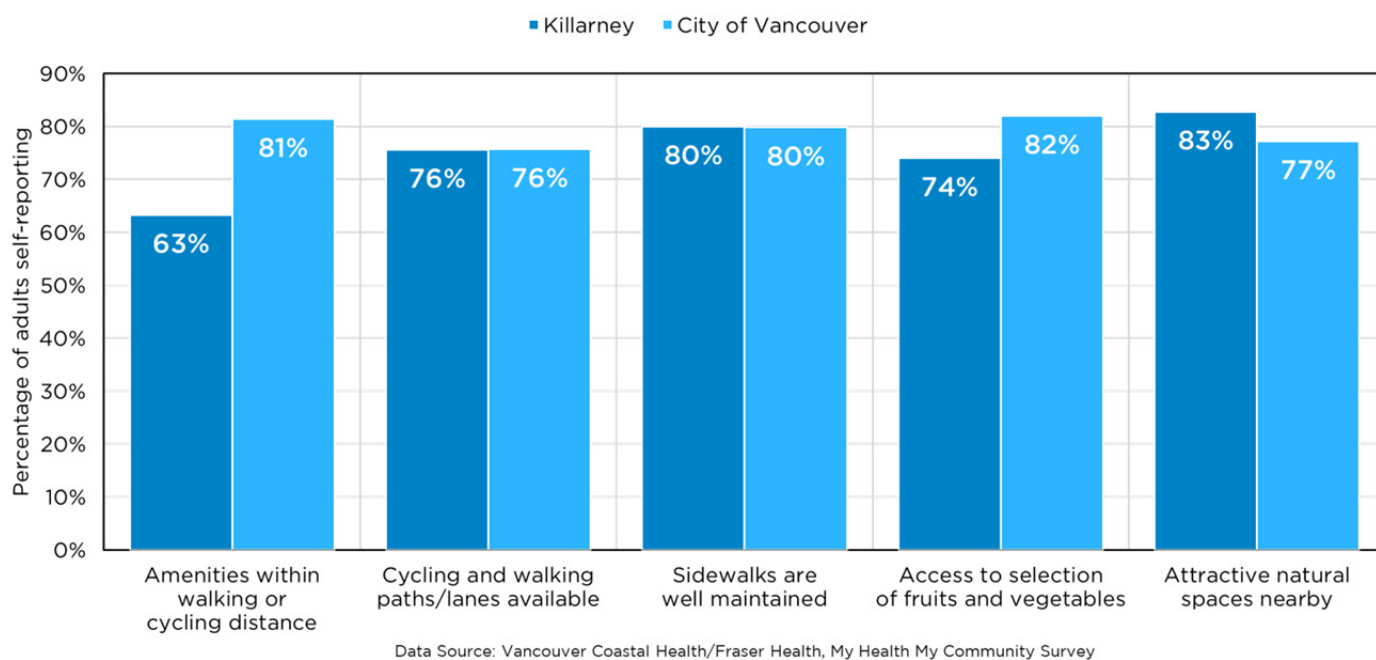
Killarney residents report a sense of belonging at a slightly higher rate than the City of Vancouver overall. However, they are less likely to have strong social support networks and to feel safe walking after dark.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Killarney residents have positive perceptions of some aspects of the built environment, including walking and cycling facilities and the presence of natural spaces nearby. However, Killarney residents are less likely to perceive themselves as having access to nearby amenities and fresh produce in their neighbourhood.

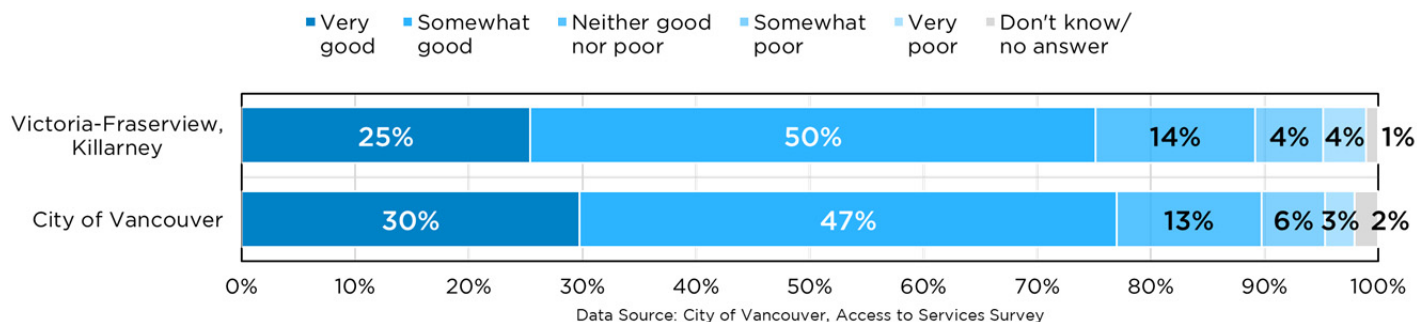
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

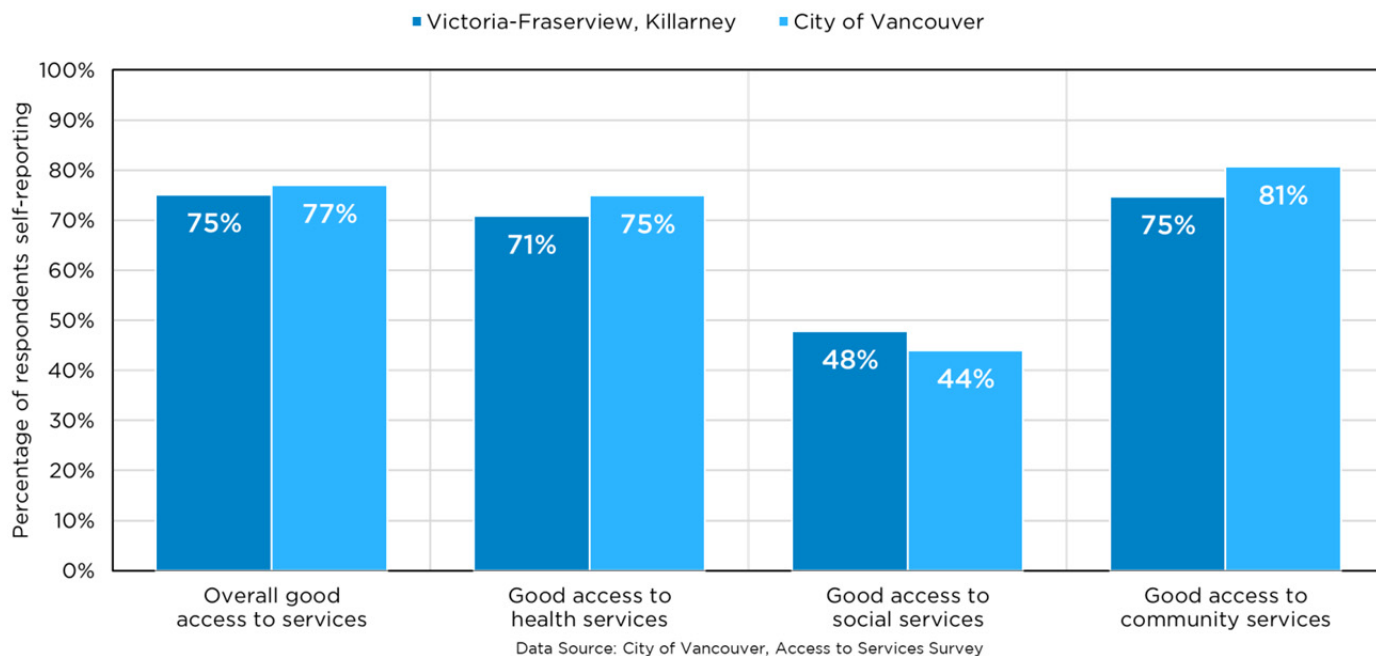
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of respondents in Victoria-Fraserview and Killarney 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. Killarney and Victoria-Fraserview respondents were less likely to report good access to health and community services, but more likely to report good access to social services.

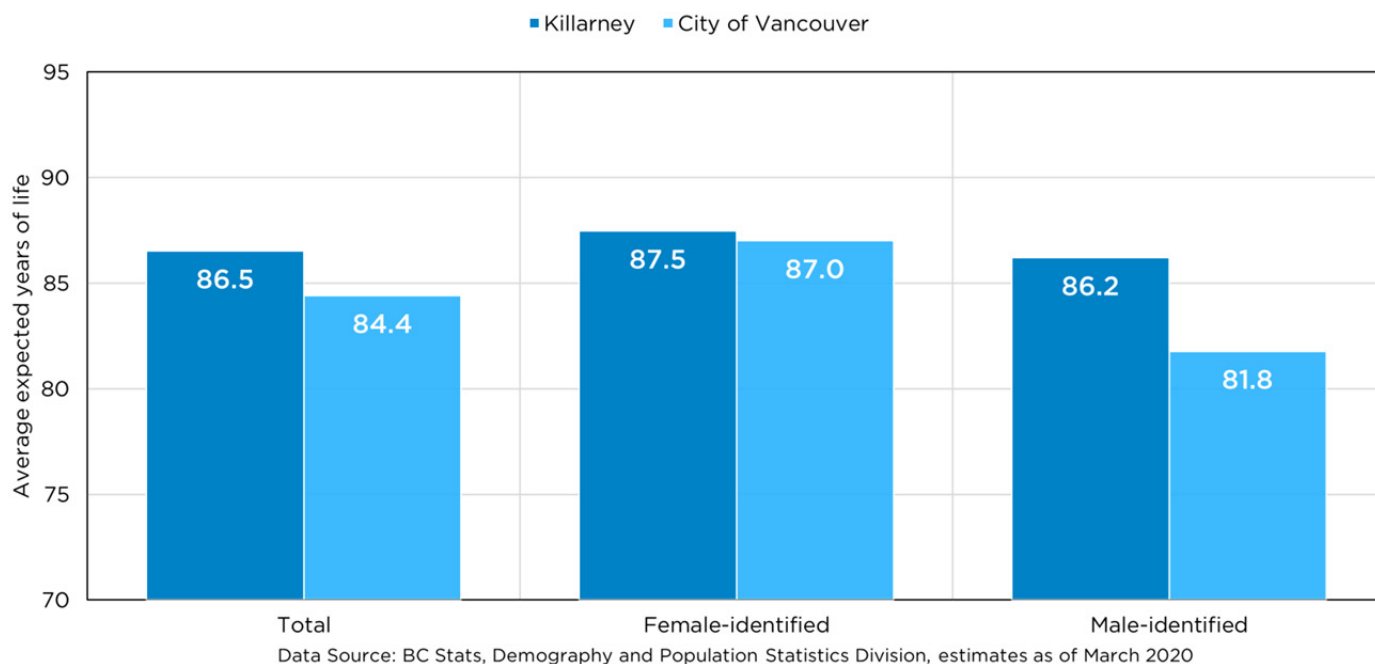
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

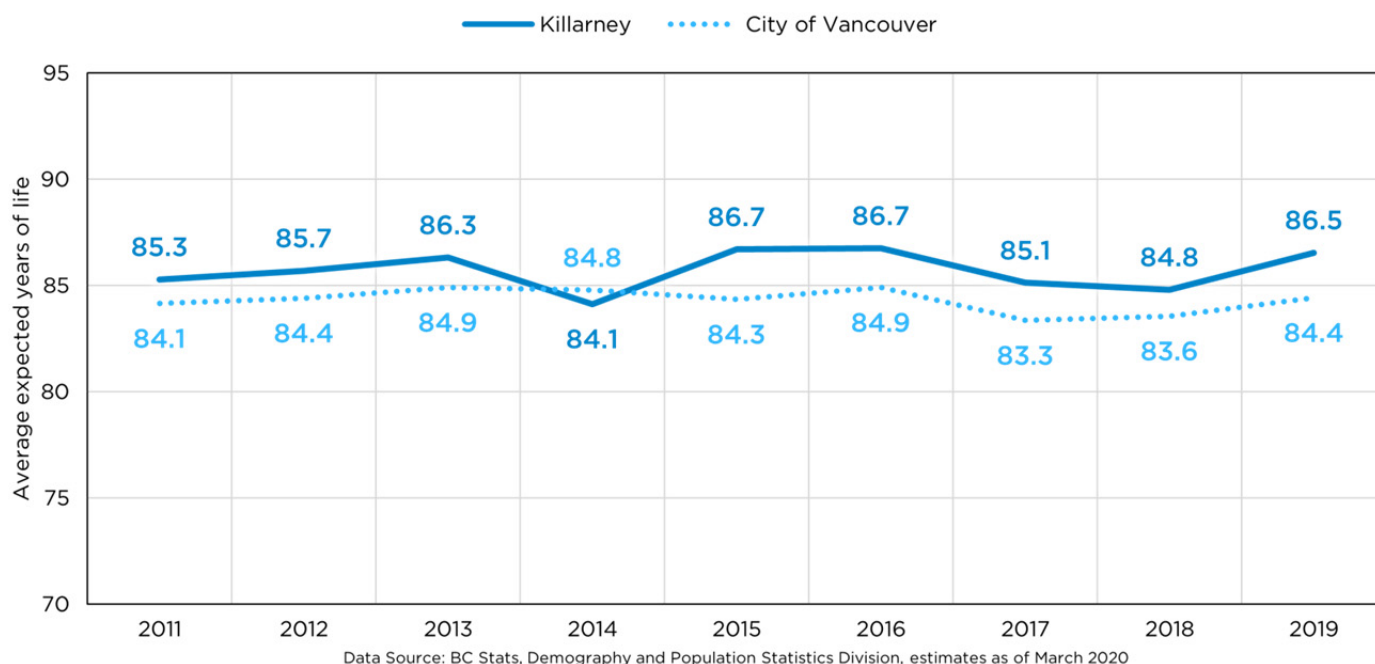
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Killarney, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86.5 years, somewhat higher than for the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

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

In aggregate, Killarney is a surprisingly stable area, with less dramatic growth and lessened displacement pressures compared to other parts of the City of Vancouver. It finds itself in the middle of several graphs of key social indicators. But Killarney is really at least three neighbourhoods, which may move in different directions: the older housing stock on gridded streets in the northern part of the neighbourhood, the winding streets of Champlain Heights and the new (sub)urbanism of the Fraser Lands represent substantially different models of land use, housing and sustainability planning in Vancouver. As existing generations of residents age, and as the pace of development along the Fraser River increases, the differences between these areas may become more acute. The changing shape of Killarney exemplifies the challenges Vancouver faces in developing communities that meet ecological, economic and social sustainability objectives.



Get Involved

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

- ¹ The 2016 Census questionnaire only gave respondents the option to choose “male” or “female”. Statistics Canada has recently redefined its standards for variables coding sex and gender, and a more inclusive question will likely be included in 2021 and subsequent censuses.
- ² Note that a Statistics Canada defines a duplex as two dwellings stacked vertically; an archetypal “Vancouver special” will therefore be counted as a duplex, as will a single-detached house with a basement suite, provided the suite was enumerated.
- ³ This graph counts private households classified as “apartment, under five storeys” and “apartment, five or more storeys”.
- ⁴ Housing tenure is self-reported on the census, so rented households include both purpose-built and secondary rental households.
- ⁵ Note that this indicator is not directly available in all census years, as Statistics Canada reports some household variables and family variables separately. The rate of households with children is estimated by multiplying the total number of one- and multiple-family households by the rate of children in families, with the assumption that one-family households and multiple-family households are equally likely to contain children.
- ⁶ Data on the number of bedrooms are available in five categories: zero, one, two, three or four-or-more. An average is calculated by assuming four-or-more bedroom dwellings have exactly four bedrooms, so the true average is likely higher in many neighbourhoods.
- ⁷ Note that the census limits “family” to mean nuclear or lone-parent arrangements and does not include all family types.
- ⁸ The 2016 census standard profiles did not include a number of variables previously reported on age of children in census families, so neighbourhood data are not available in 2016 for number of children at home.
- ⁹ Note that the census form allows for multiple responses, so the categories are not exclusive.
- ¹⁰ Figures for the City of Vancouver include the Musqueam community in the southwest of the city; this area is also included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area. Statistics Canada reports Musqueam separately from the City of Vancouver in its standard releases of census data; without Musqueam, 2.2% of the City of Vancouver’s population is Indigenous.
- ¹¹ Comparing rates of knowledge and use of Chinese languages over time is challenging, as the 2011 and prior censuses included a large category of “Chinese, not otherwise specified” which included speakers of Mandarin, Cantonese and/or other dialects. Over time this category has reduced, likely due to improved enumeration and online completion of census forms, and more people are identified with specific dialects and fewer generically as “Chinese”. Unfortunately it is not possible to assess the magnitude of this change.
- ¹² It is not clear why the 2001 Census of Population stands out as an outlier, but it appears to underreport non-English home languages and over-report multiple home languages.
- ¹³ The generation variable on the census is derived from questions asking respondents to identify the place of birth of their father and their mother. This question as written does not include same-gender parents, gender-diverse parents, adoptive parents or non-nuclear family arrangements, and more inclusive questions will need to be developed to ensure more valid and reliable data in future.
- ¹⁴ The Gini coefficient is calculated by dividing the area between a Lorenz curve of income distribution and a hypothetical equitable distribution by the total area under the equality curve. The analysis presented here is a coarse approximation using available census data. This graph is created by assigning all individuals or households within a given income category as the middle of that category (for example, income between \$50 and \$60 thousand would be coded as earning \$55 thousand), and then assigning the highest income category a value calculated based on the residual average income reported.
- ¹⁵ Note that all census income indicators represent the previous year’s income; that is, the 2016 Census reports on people’s income in 2015. To avoid confusion, this chapter labels income in relation to the census year.
- ¹⁶ Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada’s all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.
- ¹⁷ Both rent and dwelling value are self-reported on the census form. As well, comparisons between different areas should account for differences in housing types and sizes.
- ¹⁸ This calculation includes households reporting shelter costs in excess of their income; although other sources of housing data often exclude these households from the calculation, historical disaggregated data are not available for all census years.
- ¹⁹ Note that the changing nature of work makes the validity of the unemployment rate questionable over time; readers are encouraged to supplement this information with other sources of knowledge.
- ²⁰ Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.
- ²¹ Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.
- ²² Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.