

Mount Pleasant

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

Mount Pleasant: Highlights	1	Places of Birth.....	39
Introduction	2	Demographics of Immigrant Populations	40
Place and Context.....	2	Immigrant Admission and Citizenship.....	41
Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability	2	Generations in Canada	42
Scope: City of Neighbourhoods.....	3	Activity Limitations and Disabilities	43
Methods and Data Sources	4	Demographics of Activity Limitations.....	44
Understanding Census Data.....	4	Spirituality and Religion.....	45
Gaps and Limitations	4	Economy and Equity.....	46
Census Coverage.....	5	Income Poverty	48
Other Data Sources	5	Equity and Poverty	49
Locating Mount Pleasant	6	Income Inequity.....	50
Growth and Change.....	8	Equity and Income Distribution	51
Population Trends.....	10	Individual Income	52
Age Profile	11	Equity and Individual Income.....	53
Age Groups.....	12	Family Income.....	54
Short-Term Population Growth	13	Household Income	55
Mobility.....	14	Housing Costs.....	56
Housing Types.....	15	Labour Force.....	57
Housing Size.....	16	Equity and Labour Force Outcomes.....	58
Housing Tenure.....	17	Employment Security.....	59
New Housing.....	18	Journey to Work.....	60
Marital Status	19	Mode of Transportation to Work.....	61
Household Types.....	20	Equity and Transportation	62
Household Size.....	21	Industries and Occupations	63
Senior Households	22	Industry Trends	64
Family Types.....	23	Equity and Industries	65
Family Size and Children at Home.....	24	Gender and the Workforce	66
Lone Parent-Led Families	25	Formal Education	67
Identity and Diversity	26	Equity and Formal Education	68
Cultural Origin and Identity.....	28	Fields and Locations of Study	69
Indigenous Identity.....	29	Community Health.....	70
Demographics of Indigenous Populations.....	30	Early Childhood Development.....	72
Racial Identity	31	Middle-Years Development	73
Trends in Racialized Populations	32	Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions.....	74
Demographics of Racialized Populations	33	Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours	75
Language Summary	34	Connections, Resilience and Built Environments	76
Language Knowledge.....	35	Access to Services	77
Mother Tongue.....	36	Life Expectancy.....	78
Home Language.....	37	Summary	79
Immigration	38	Get Involved	79
		Endnotes.....	80

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:

Social Policy and Projects, City of Vancouver
501-111 West Hastings Street Vancouver BC V6B 1H4

Email: socialpolicyresearch@vancouver.ca

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

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

MOUNT PLEASANT: HIGHLIGHTS



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



Rapid growth, particularly with the development of formerly industrial lands along False Creek.



The lowest median age of any local area in Vancouver and a neighbourhood that people move to as young adults.



A significant urban Indigenous population but one that is smaller over time.



Over time, a smaller share of immigrants, non-English speakers and people in visible minority groups.



Dramatically increasing incomes.



Rapidly increasing housing costs but fewer households below affordability benchmarks.



Very high workforce participation and low unemployment.



A working population increasingly concentrated in technical and creative economic sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

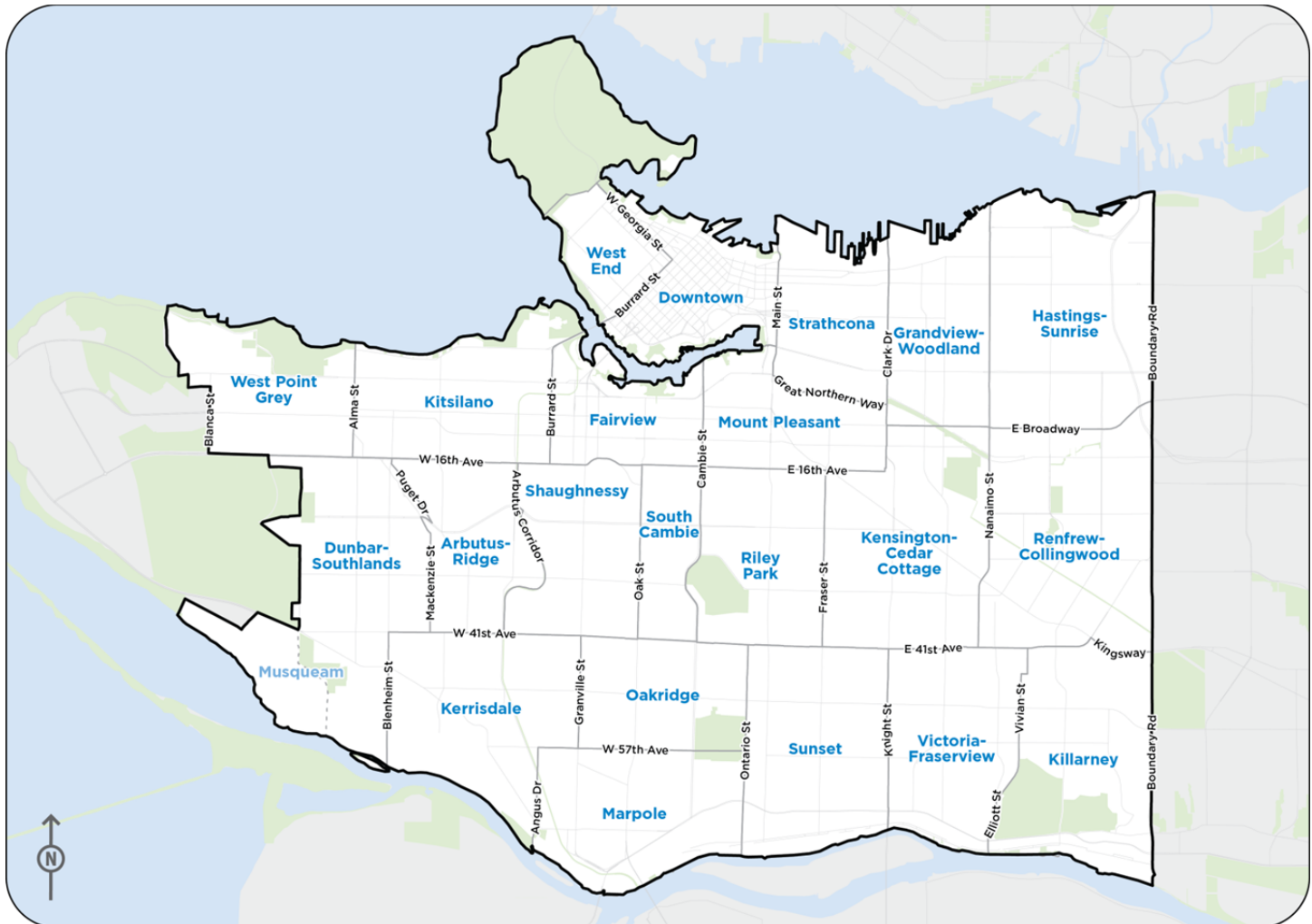
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

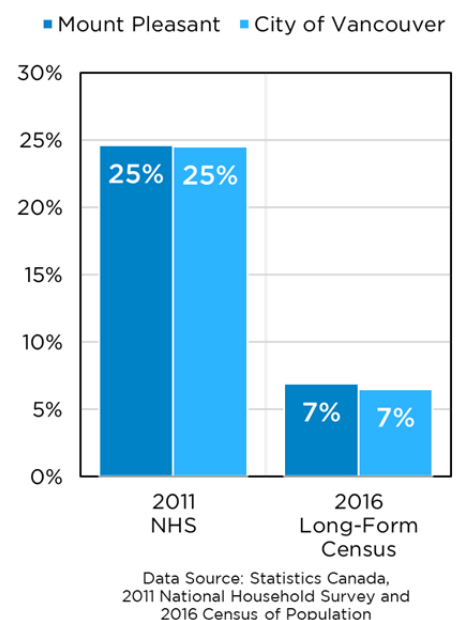
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

Gaps and Limitations

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

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

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



- 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.

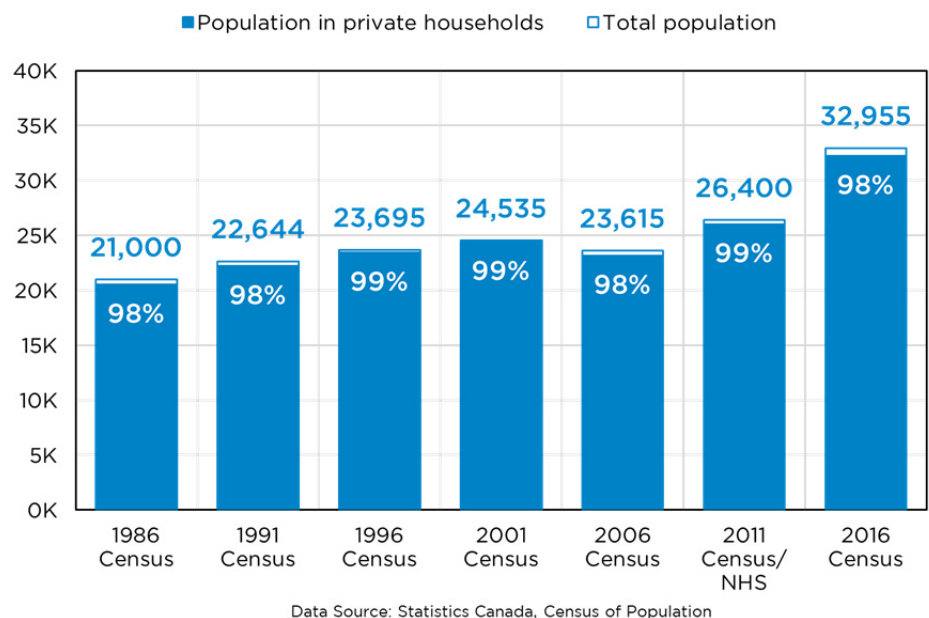
Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

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 Mount Pleasant, the 2016 census counted 32,955 residents, 98% of which were housed in private households.

Mount Pleasant: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016



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 MOUNT PLEASANT

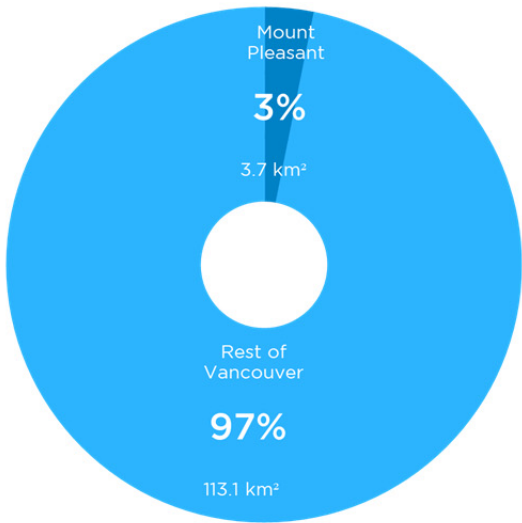
Neighbourhood Map



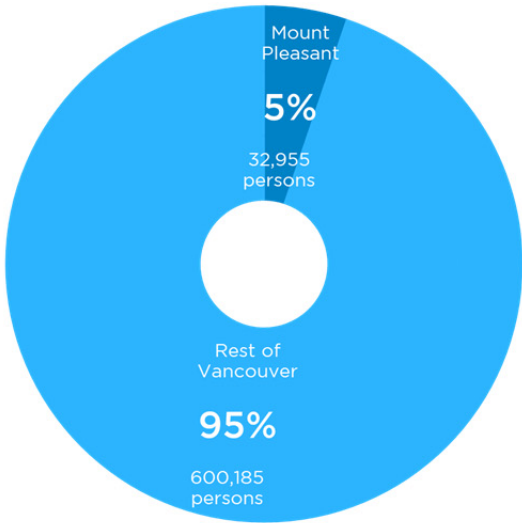
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Mount Pleasant local area extends from Cambie Street in the west to Clark Drive in the east. Its southern boundary is 16th Avenue, and it extends north to False Creek west of Main Street and to 2nd Avenue/Great Northern Way/6th Avenue east of Main. Mount Pleasant makes up 3% of the City of Vancouver's land area and houses 5% of its population. The neighbourhood contains 6% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Of the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 6% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Mount Pleasant.

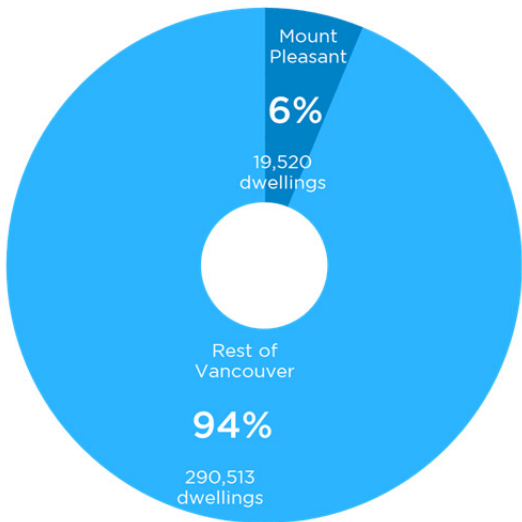
Land Area



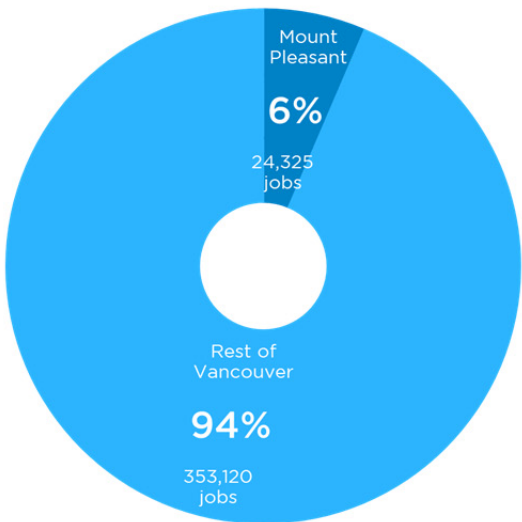
Population



Housing Units

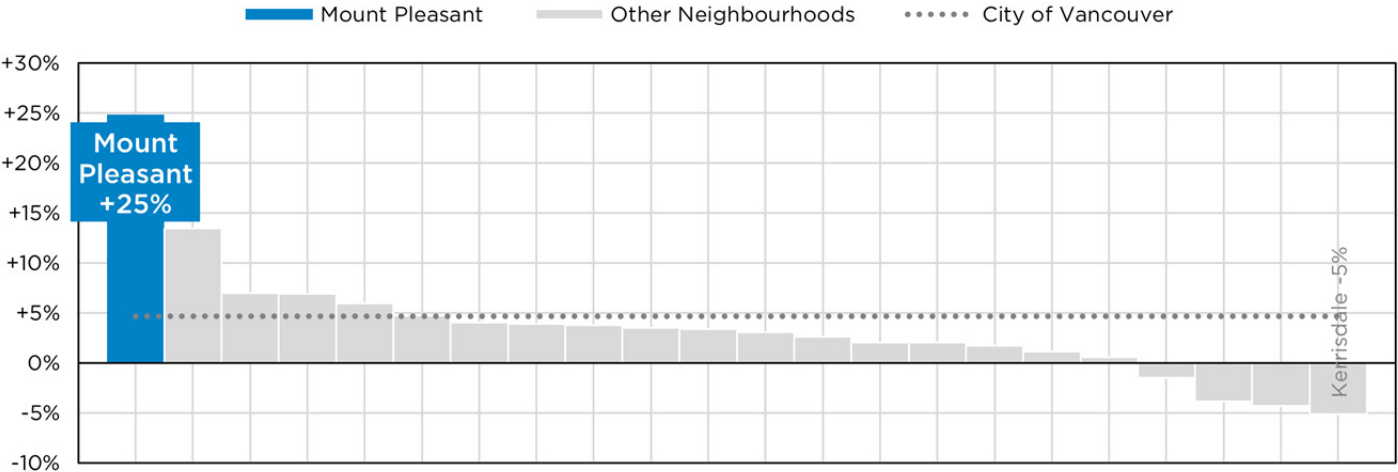


Jobs in Area

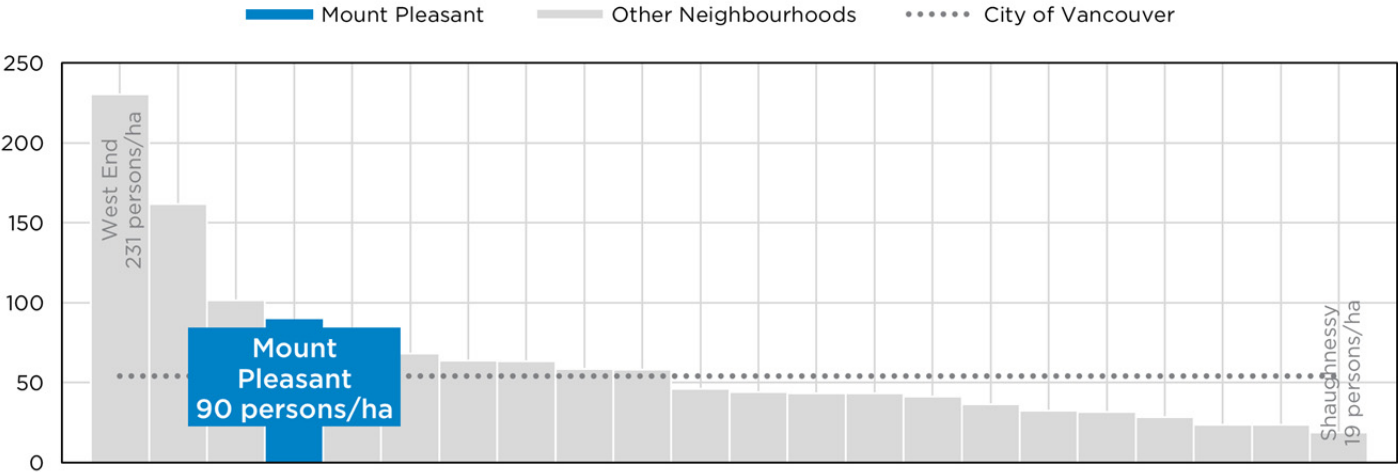


GROWTH AND CHANGE

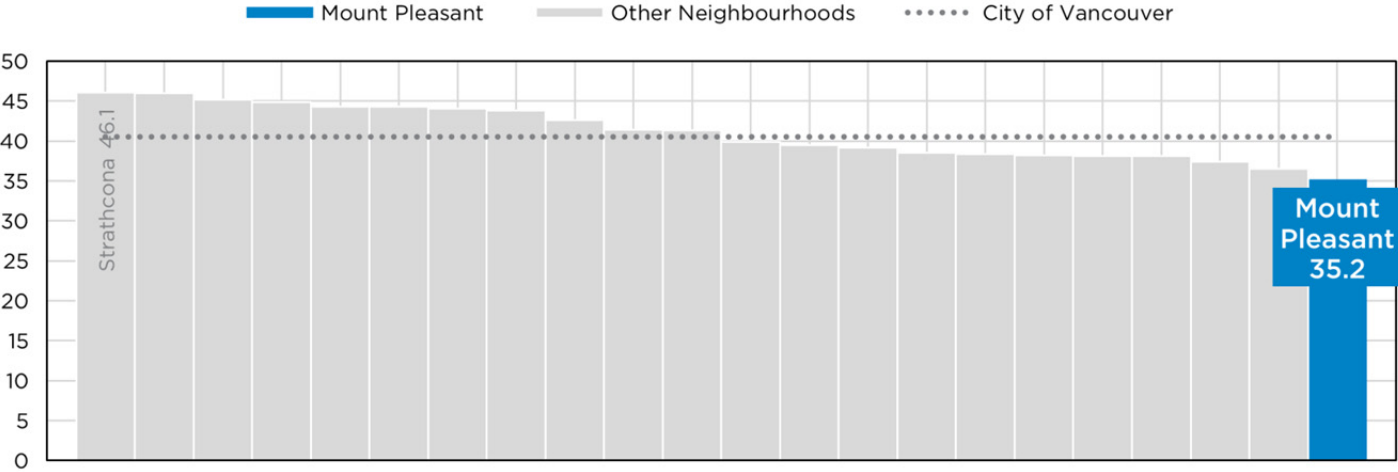
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

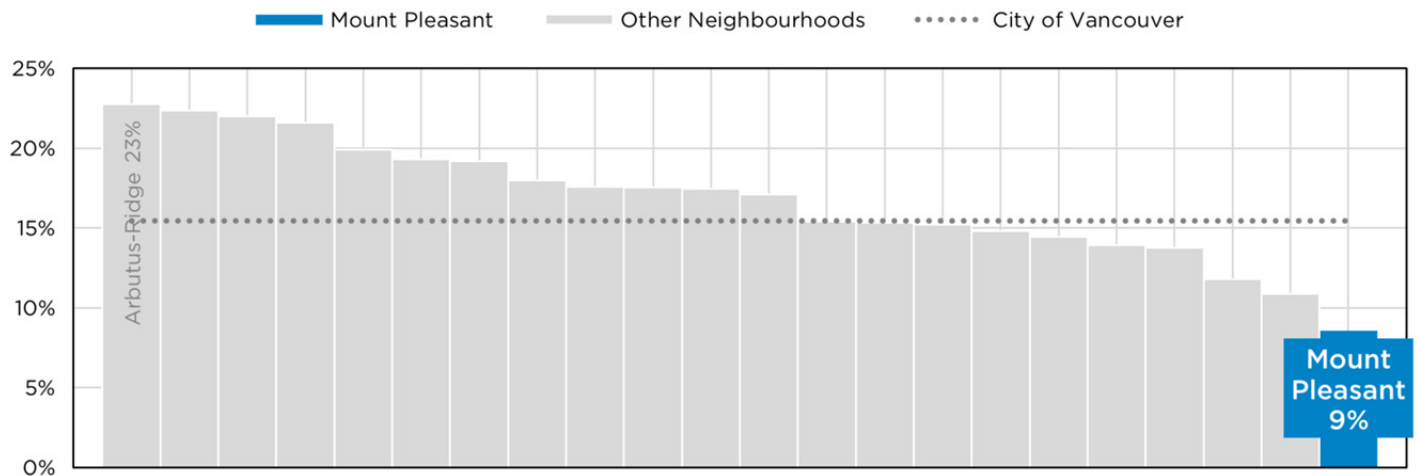


Median Age, 2016

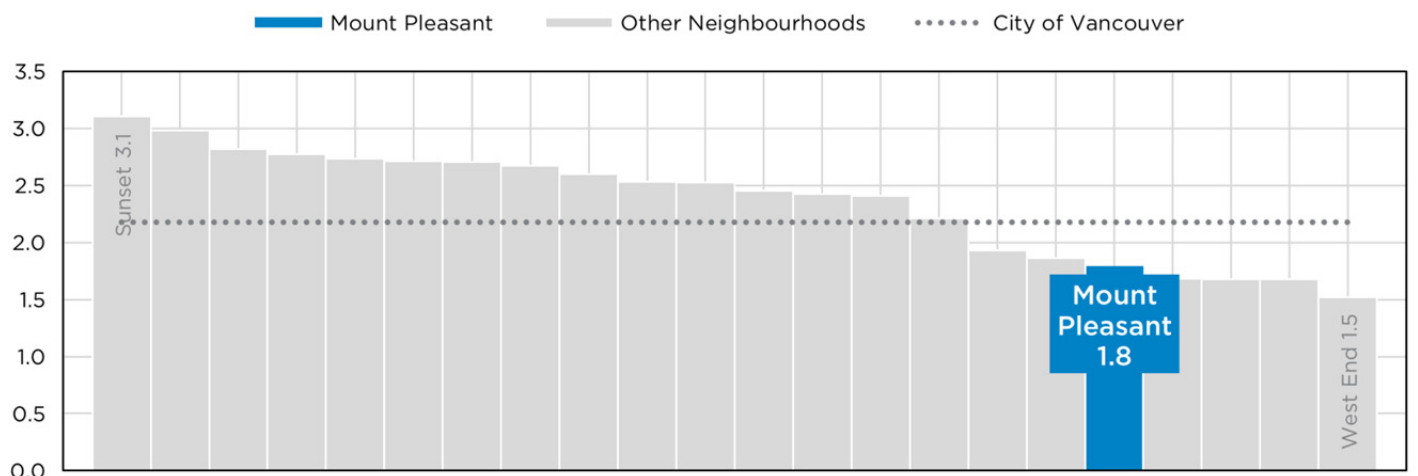


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

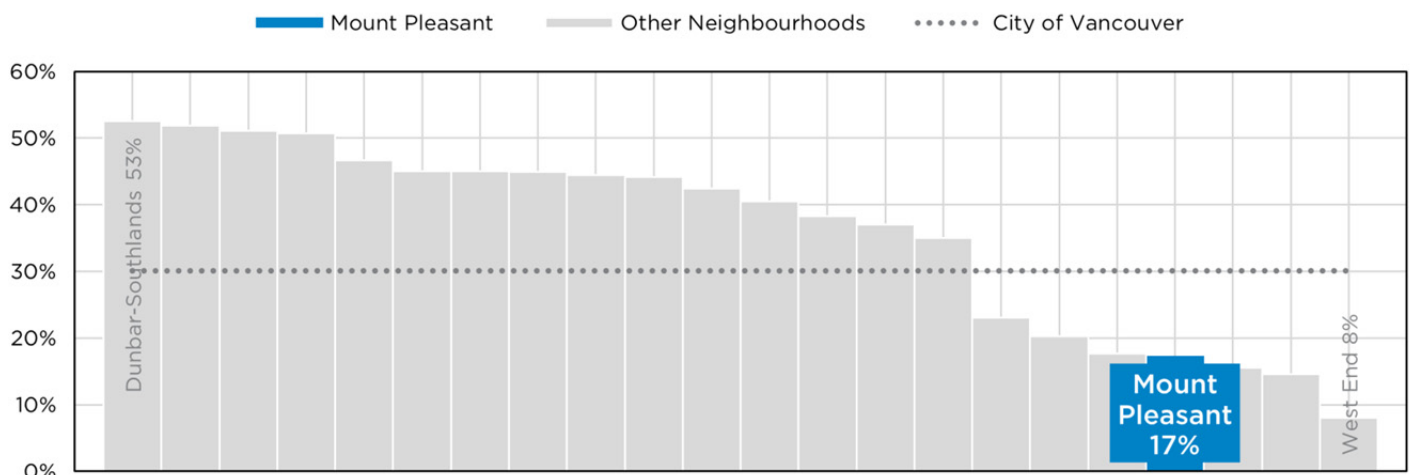
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



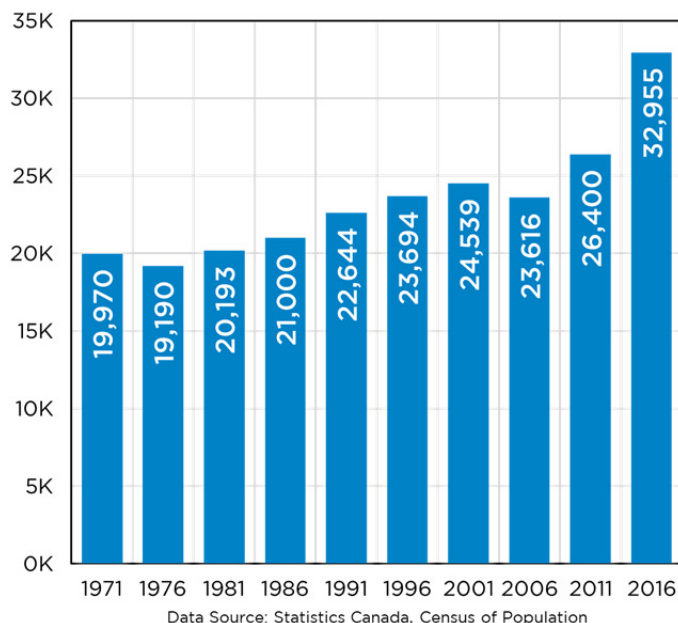
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



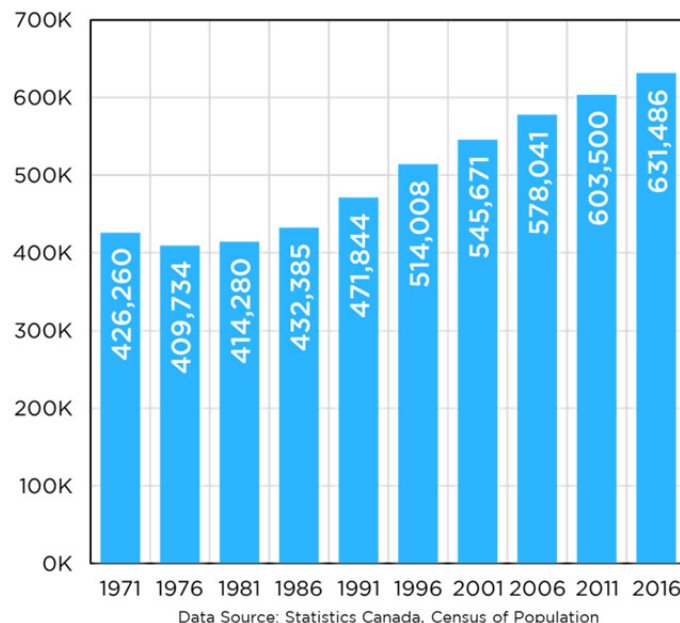
Population Trends

Mount Pleasant grew the fastest of any of Vancouver's local areas since the previous census, with more than 6,500 net new residents living in the area in 2016. Three-quarters of this growth was within the Southeast False Creek (Olympic Village) area.

**Mount Pleasant:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

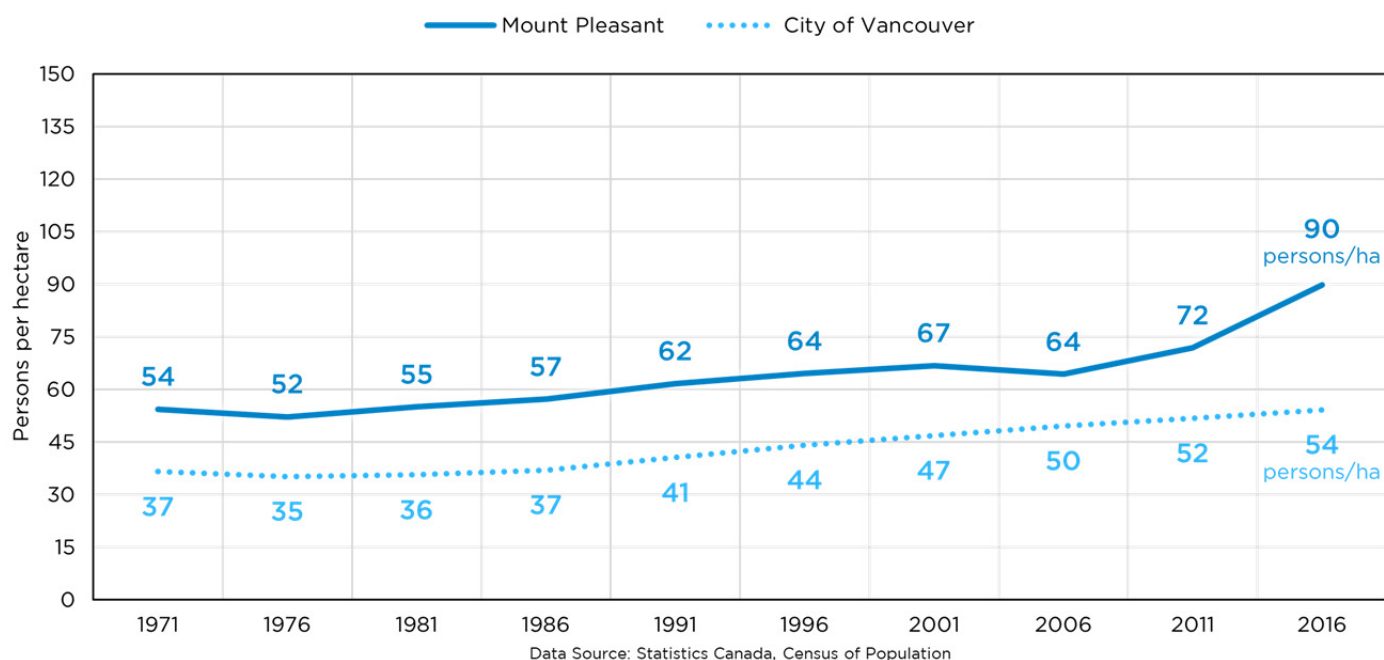


**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Mount Pleasant's population density was 90 persons per hectare, 65% denser than the city overall. Mount Pleasant has densified rapidly since 2006.

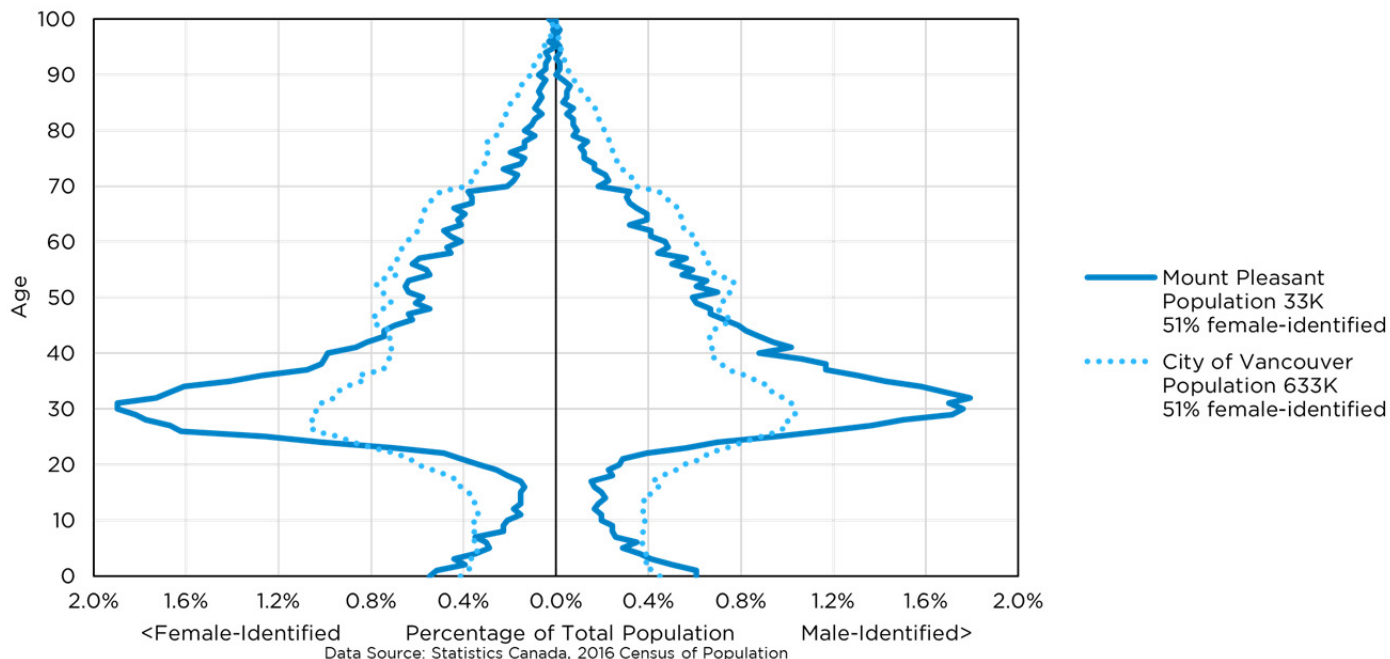
Population Density, 1971-2016



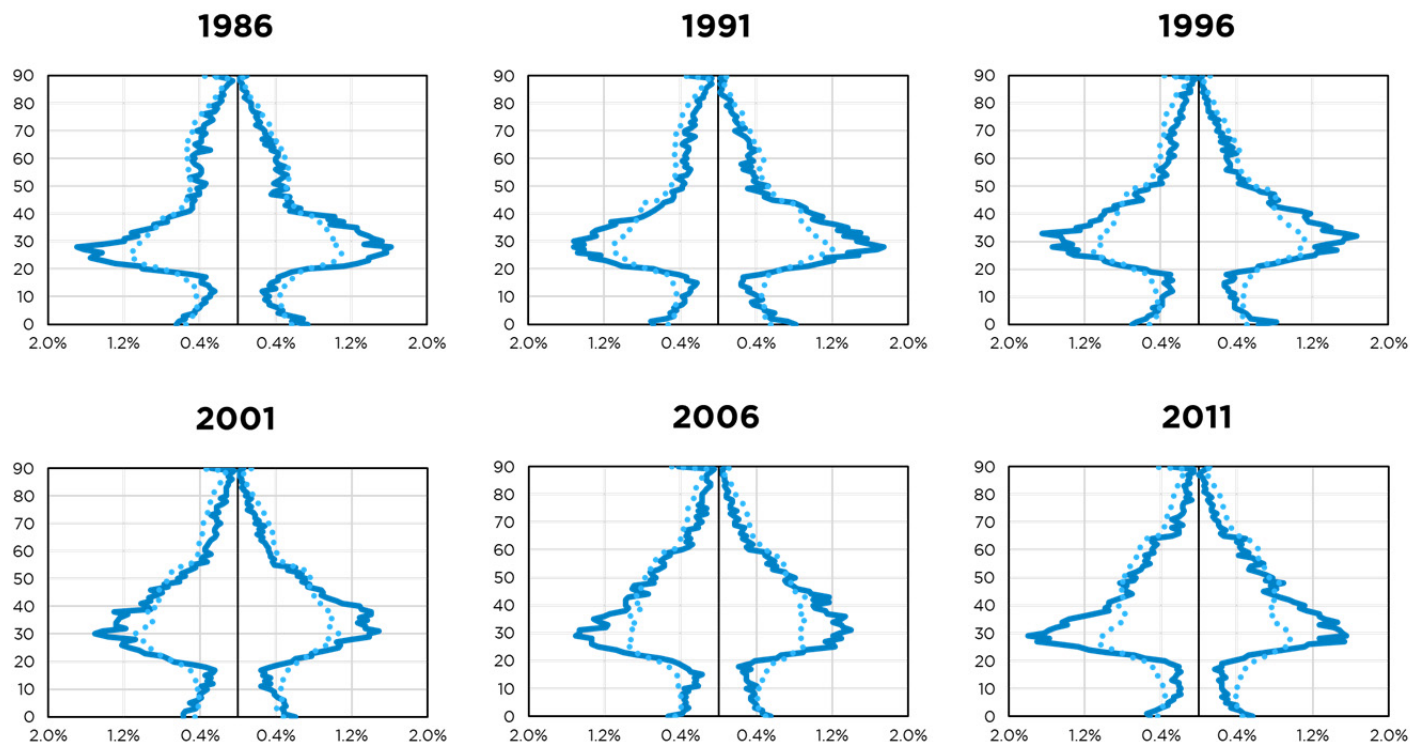
Age Profile

Mount Pleasant has the lowest median age of any local area in the city. Compared to the city overall, it has proportionally fewer older adults and seniors and many more young adults. It has fewer school-age children and youth but, interestingly, more newborn children as a share of population. In both Mount Pleasant and the city overall, 51% of the population is female-identified.¹

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016



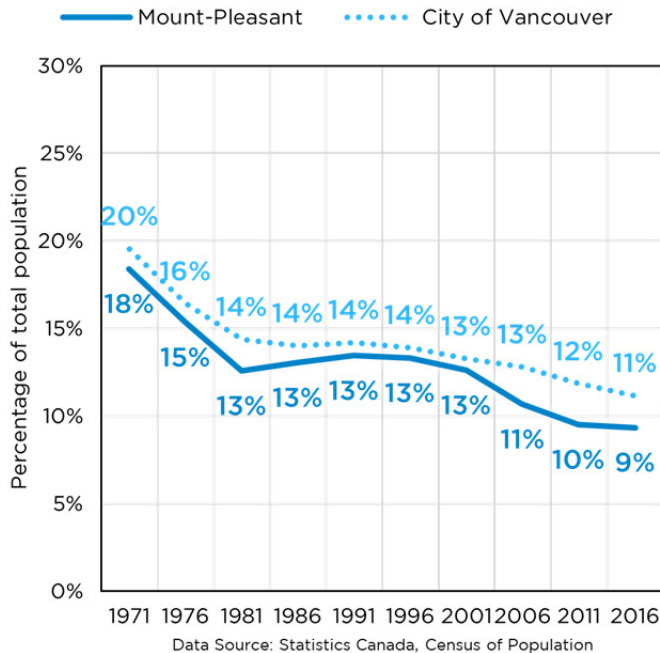
The broad shape of Mount Pleasant's population age distribution has been fairly consistent over time, but with growth in the share of population in their 40s and 50s and a relative decline in children and youth.



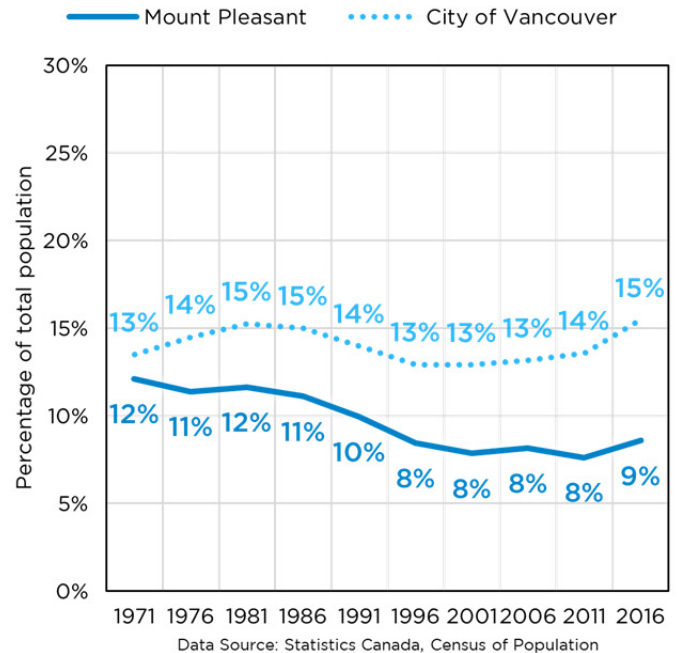
Age Groups

Mount Pleasant has 8% more persons age under 15 than persons age 65 or older, one of just three local areas where children outnumber seniors. However, the difference is small and seniors will likely be a larger population in the next census. Over 20 years from 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of children in Mount Pleasant has fallen by 2% while the number of seniors has increased by 41%.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

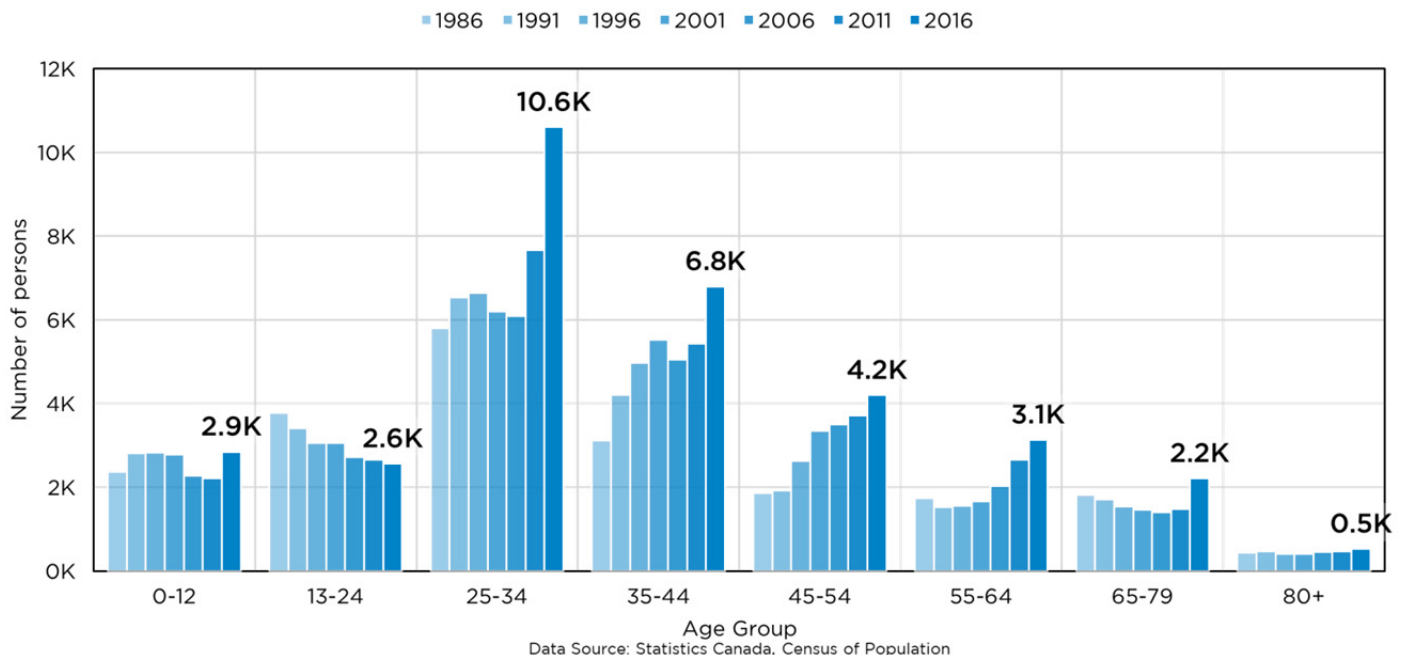


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. The largest growth is evident in populations age 25-44, as well as more gradual growth in older age categories. The population of youth in Mount Pleasant has steadily declined. There was, however, growth in children up to age 12 in 2016.

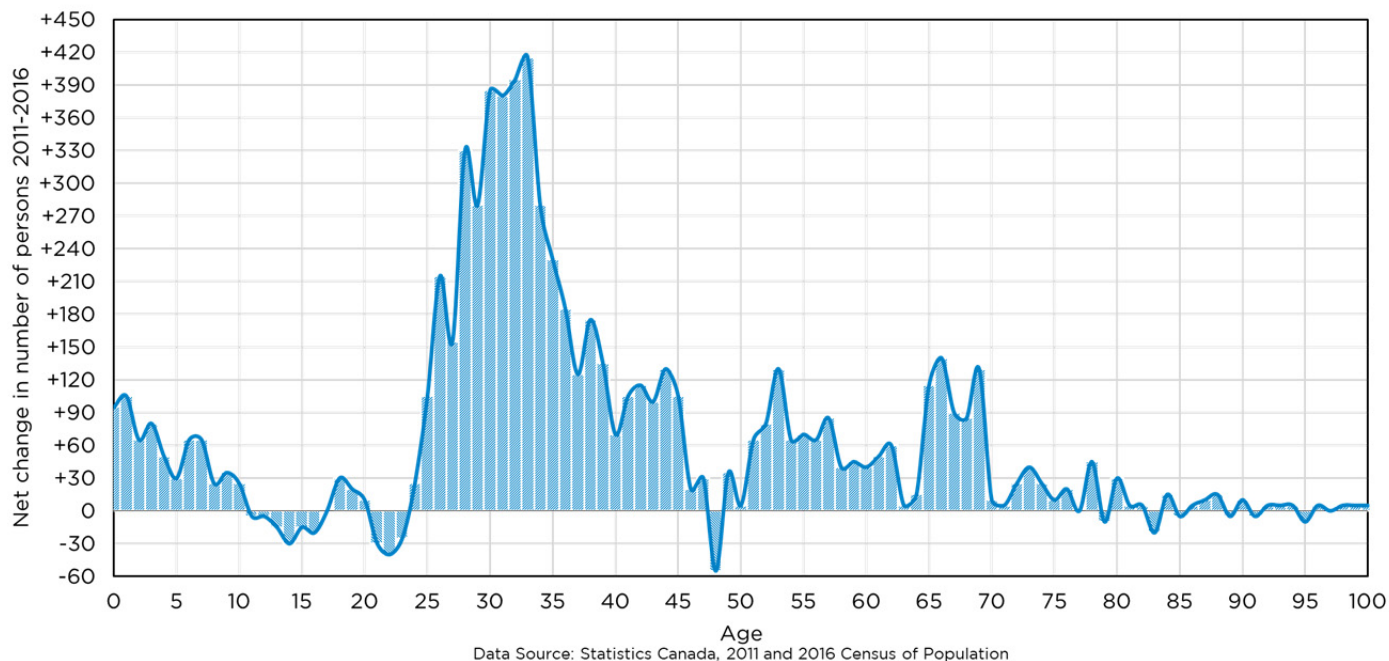
Mount Pleasant: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

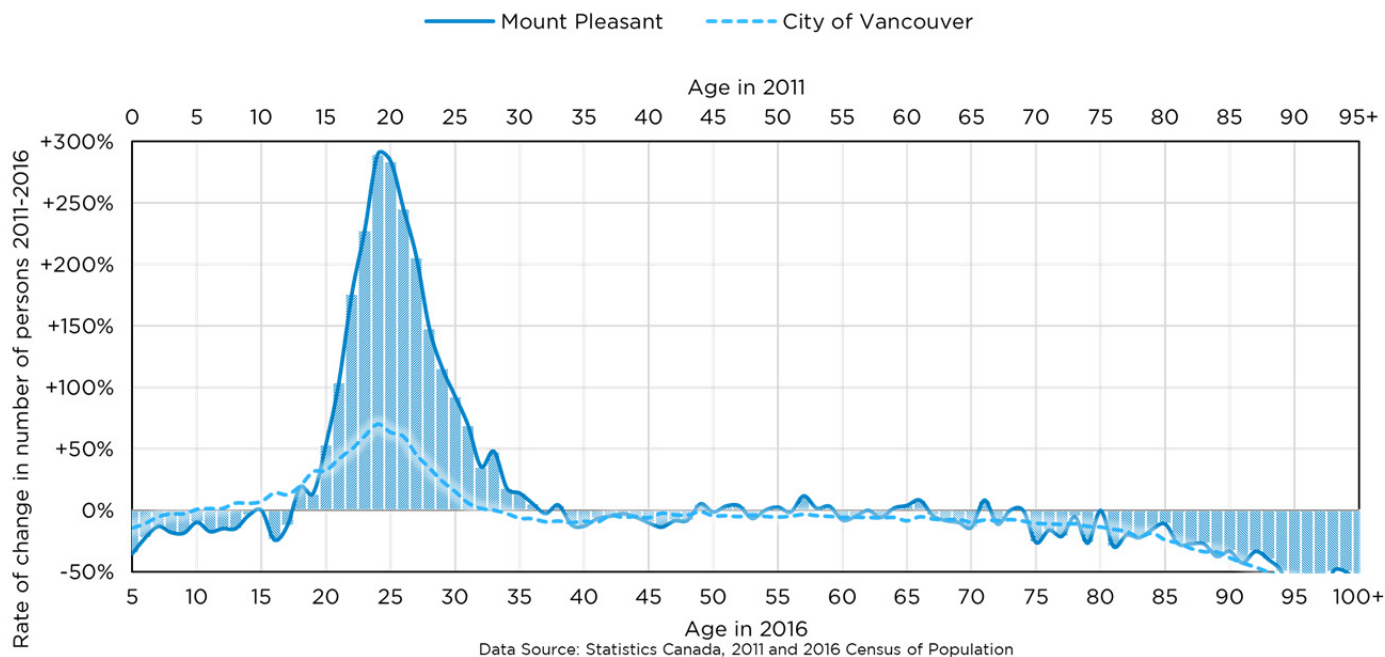
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Mount Pleasant: as seen on previous graphs, the largest growth is evident in younger adult populations. Given the high overall rate of growth in the neighbourhood, very few ages saw a net loss of population, except for youth populations.

Mount Pleasant: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016 people moved into Mount Pleasant as they aged into their twenties and early thirties. Children moved out as they became school-aged at a faster rate than the city overall.

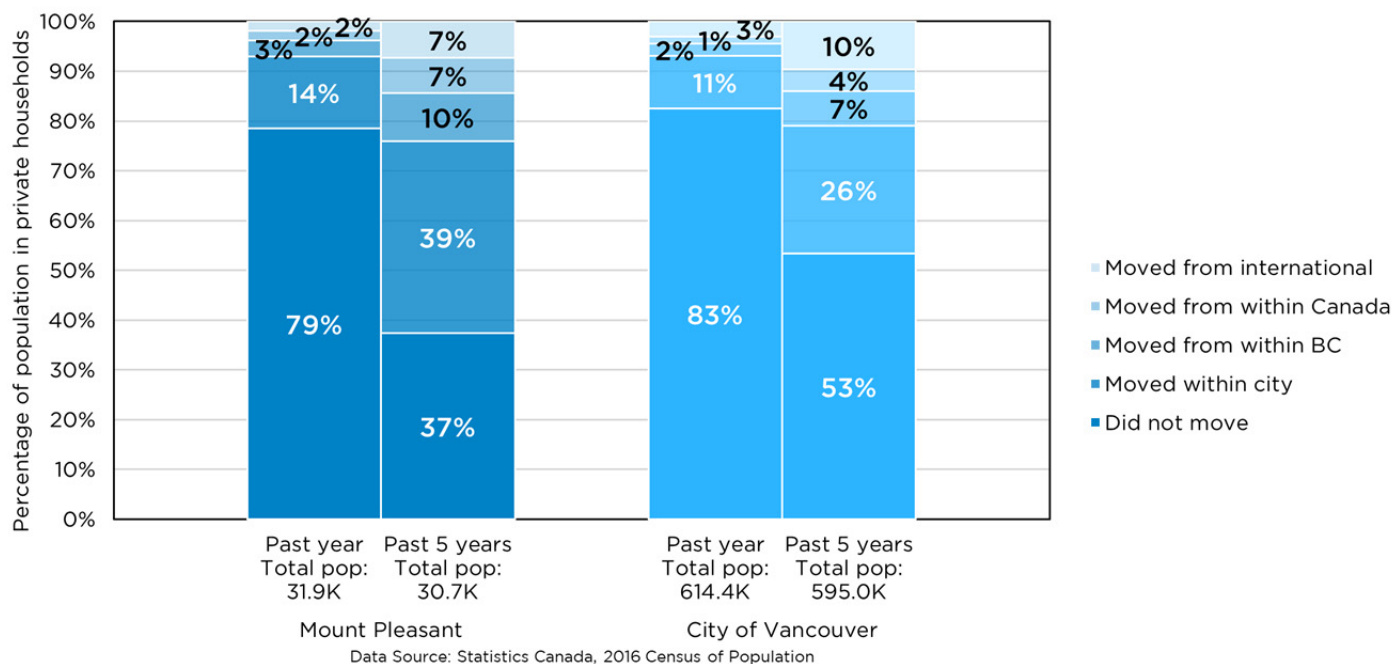
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

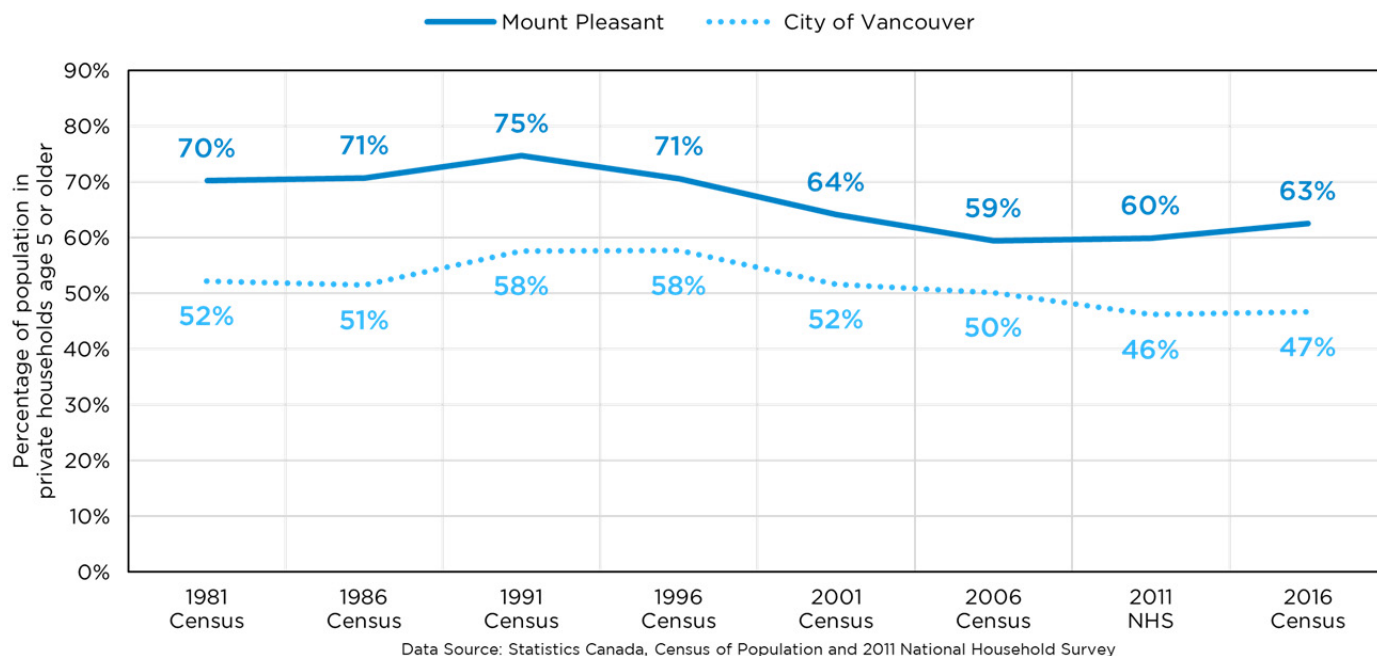
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 21% of Mount Pleasant residents had moved, mostly within the city. Over five years, 63% of residents had moved. Both rates are much higher than the city overall.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Mount Pleasant has one of the highest rates of population that moved in the previous five years, second only to Downtown among Vancouver's local areas.

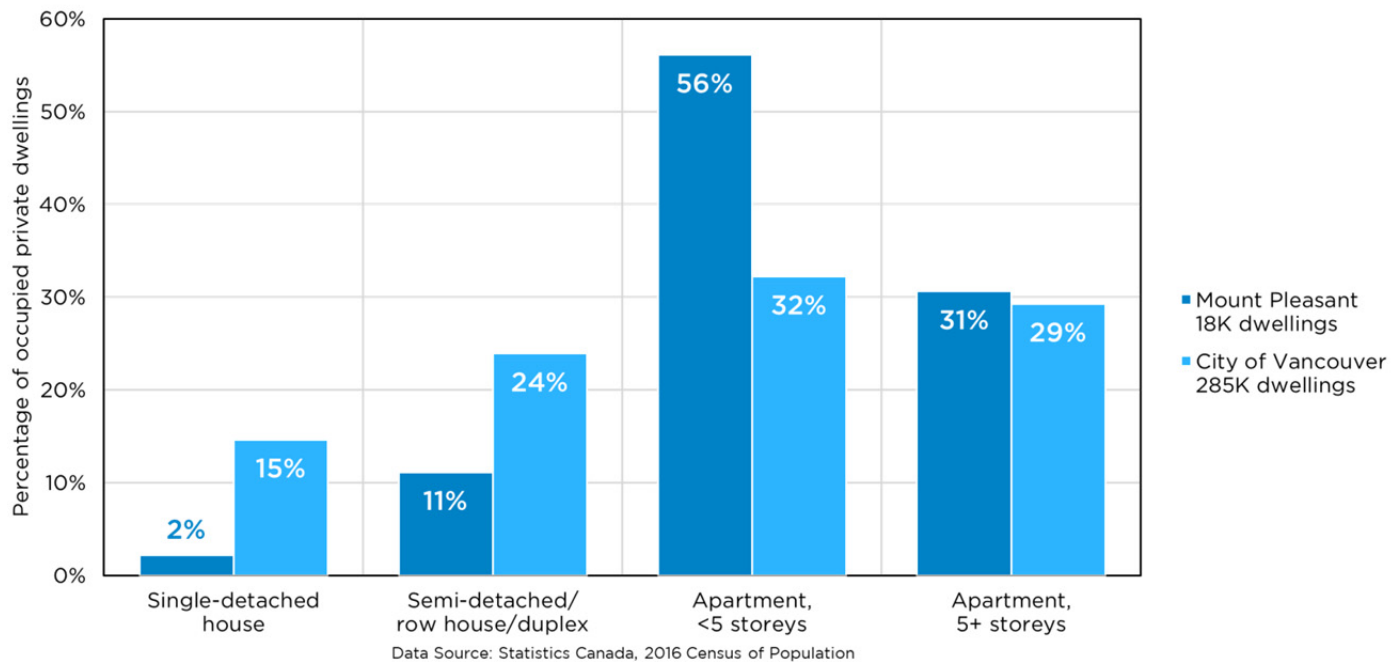
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

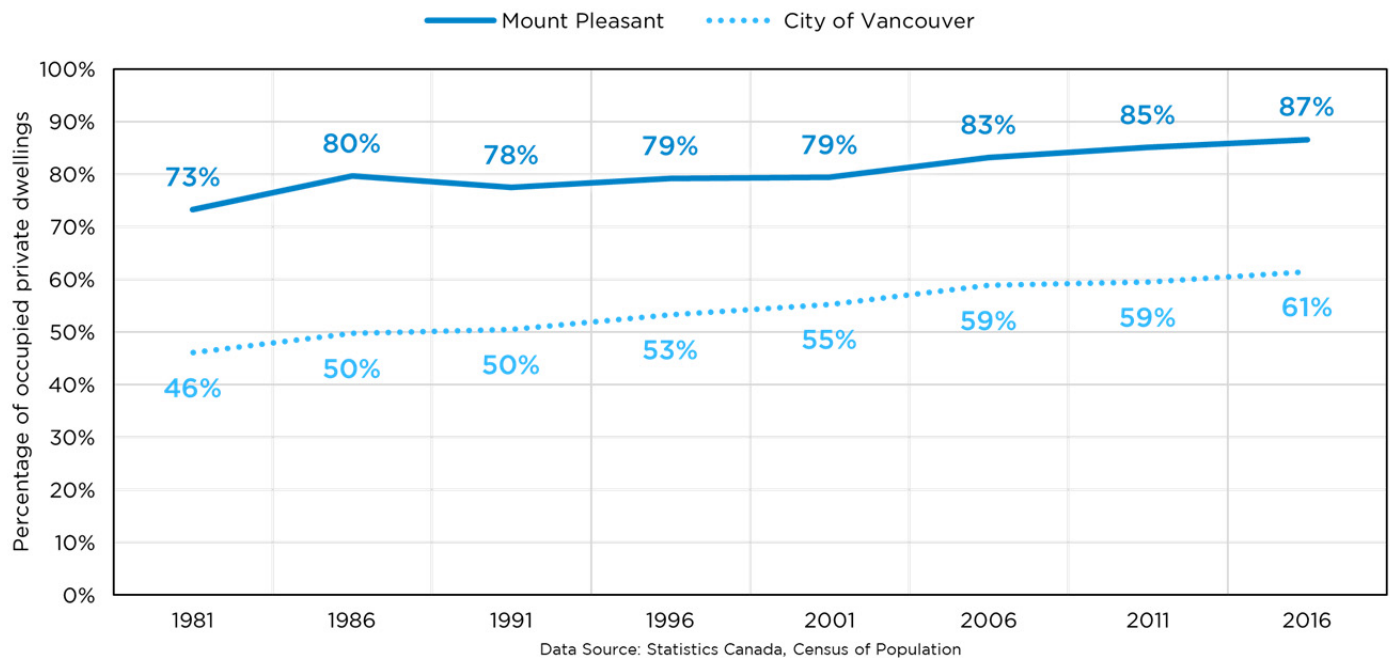
Mount Pleasant has very few single-detached houses. As of 2016, a majority of households are in low-rise apartments, with apartments in higher buildings being the second largest category.²

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



Almost 90% of dwellings in Mount Pleasant are in apartments, a proportion that has grown consistently since the 1990s.³

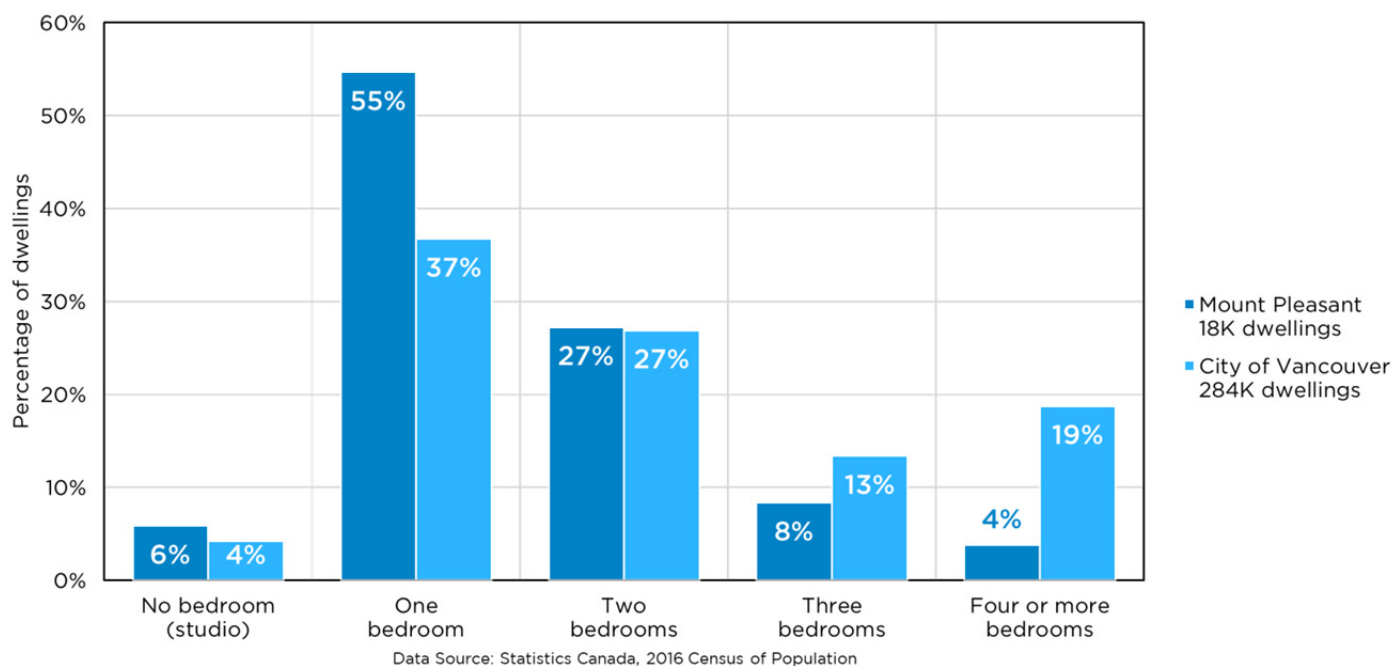
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

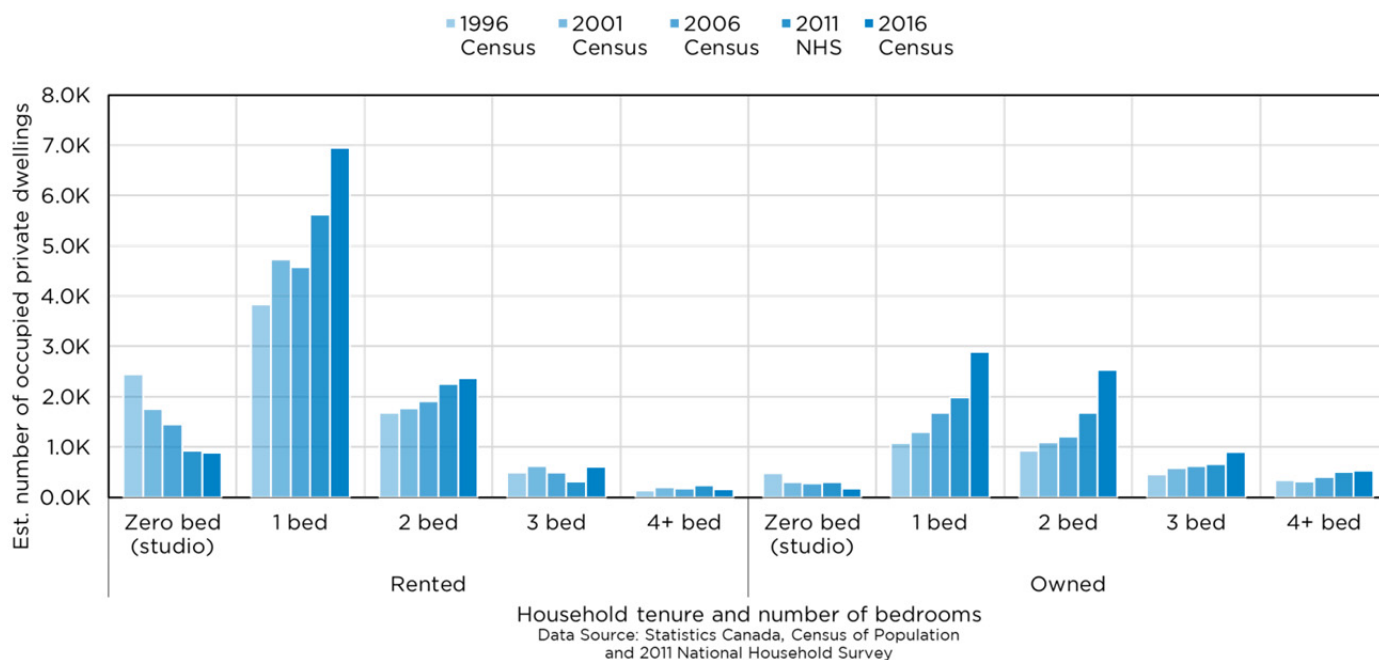
Housing units in Mount Pleasant tend to be smaller than the city overall: almost four in five units have one or fewer bedrooms. There are proportionately few dwellings in Mount Pleasant with four or more bedrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



Mount Pleasant has recently seen rapid growth in one-or-two-bedroom units, both owned and rented.

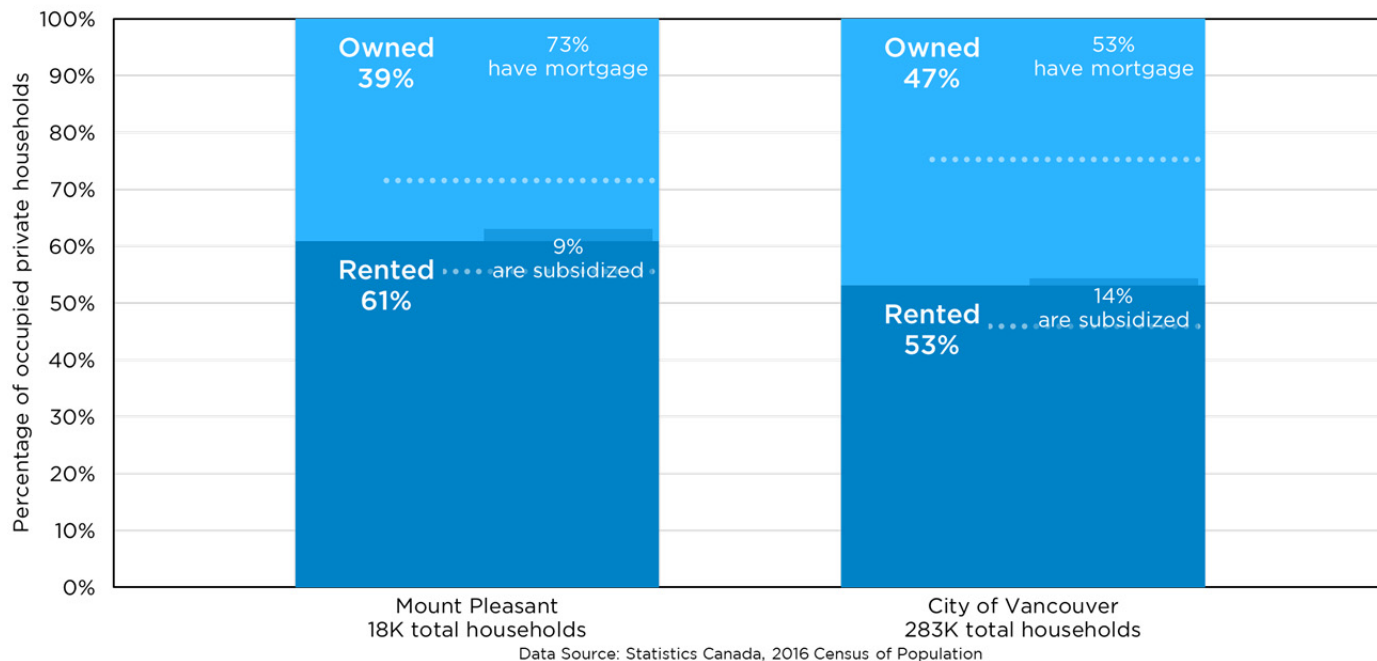
Mount Pleasant: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

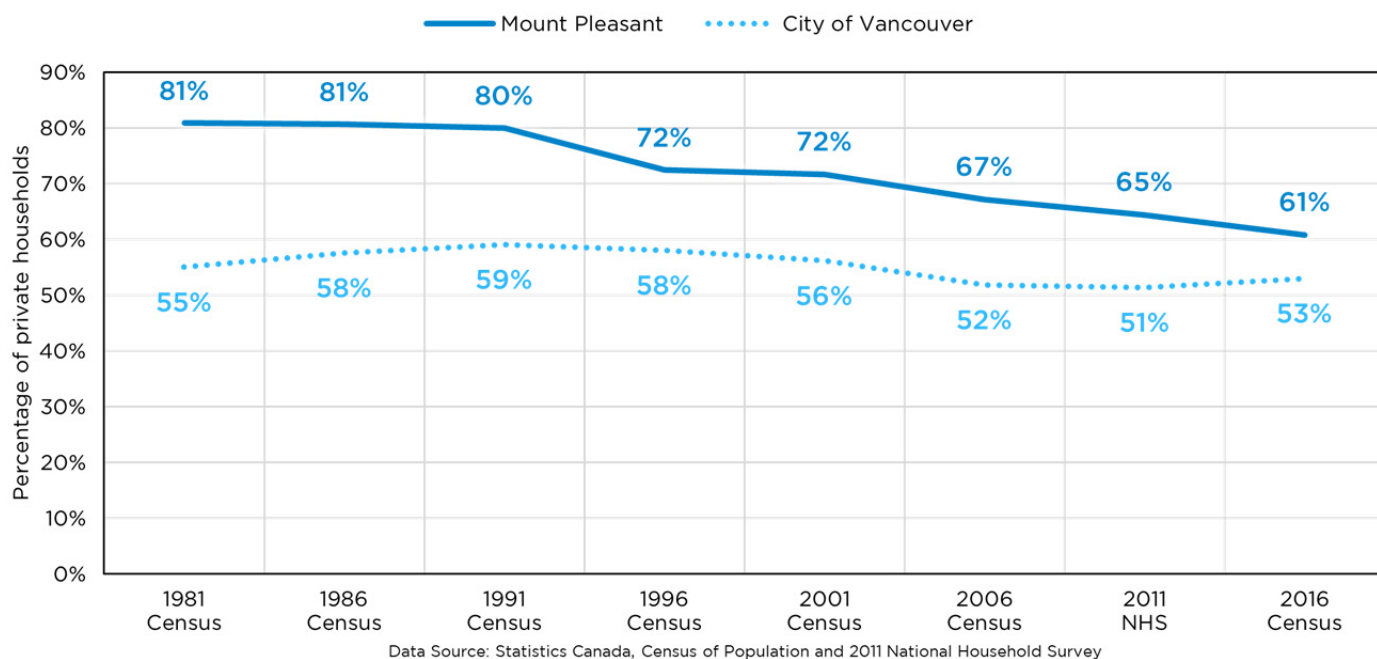
In Mount Pleasant, 61% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ The neighbourhood has a smaller proportion of subsidized housing compared to the city overall. Among owned households in Mount Pleasant, 73% have a mortgage, the highest rate of any local area in the city.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Mount Pleasant has declined since the 1990s, likely reflecting a shift toward condominium rather than rental construction. Citywide, recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households in 2016; however, this trend is not visible in Mount Pleasant.

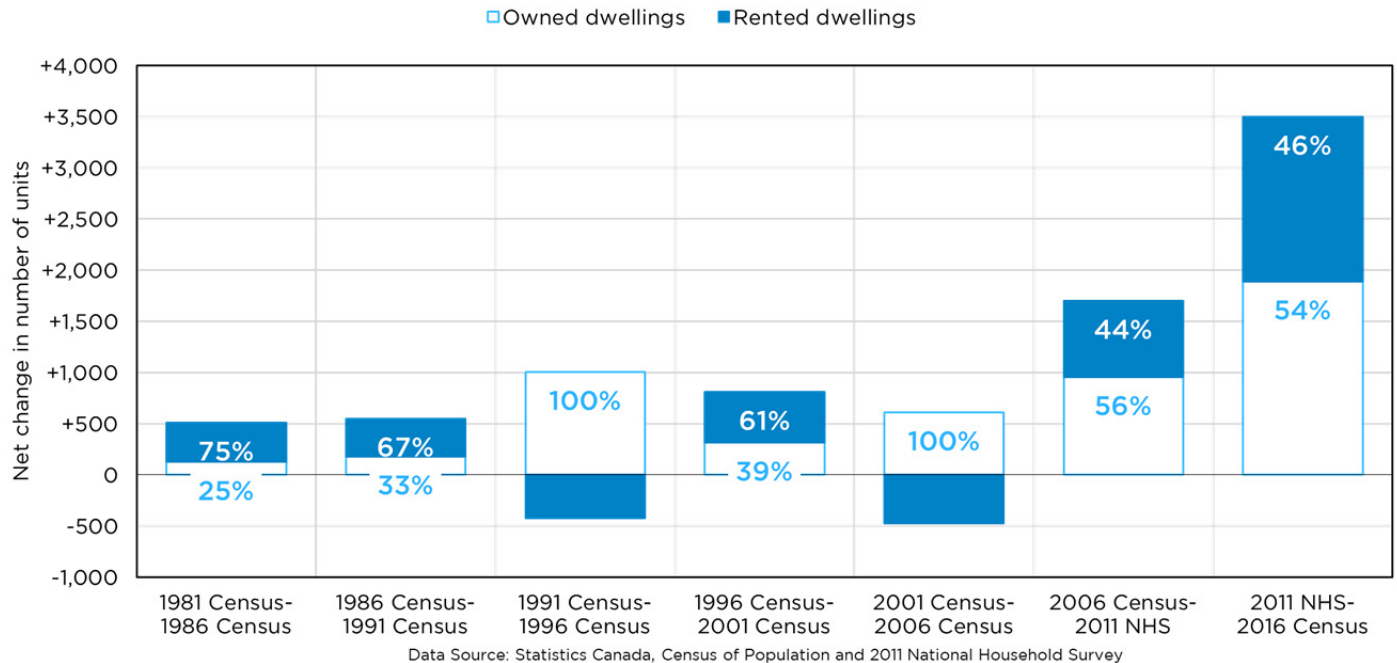
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

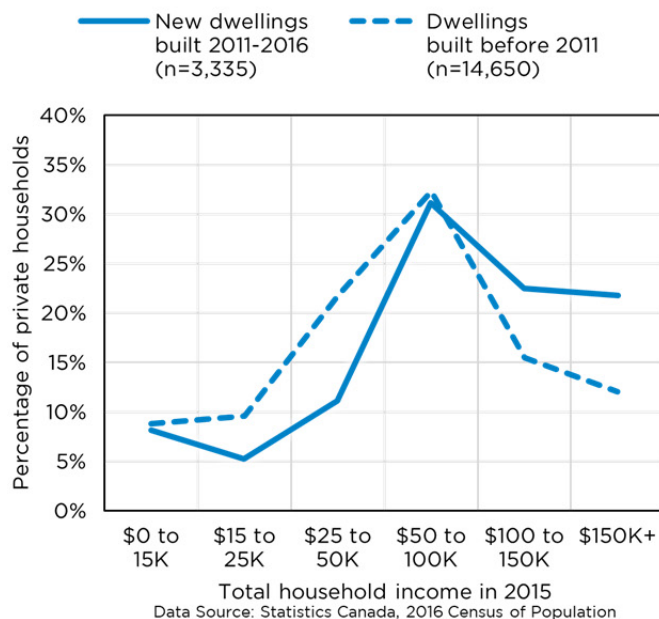
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Mount Pleasant, 46% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Mount Pleasant: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

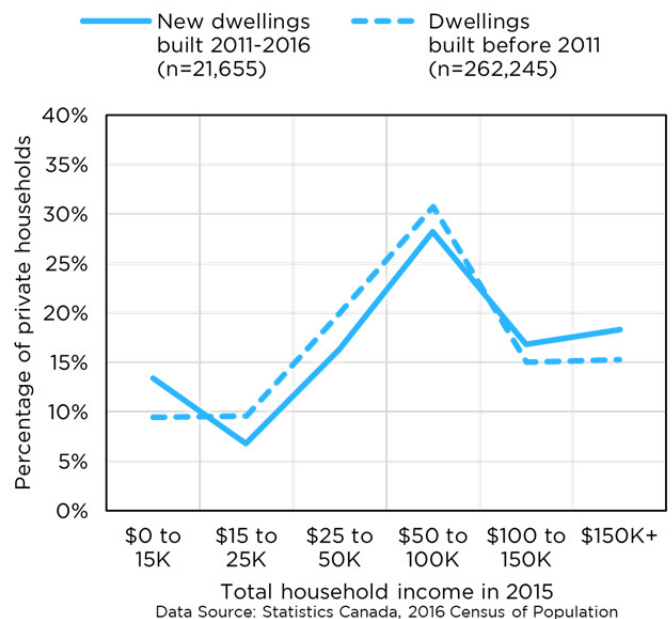


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Mount Pleasant are more likely to have higher incomes.

Mount Pleasant: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



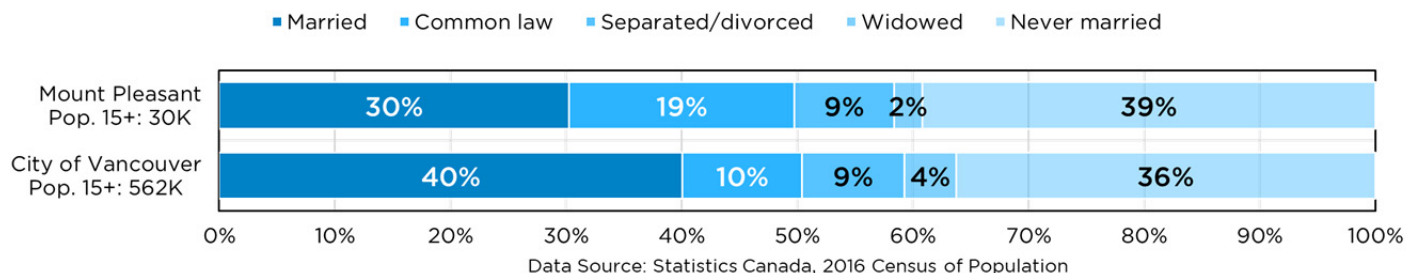
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

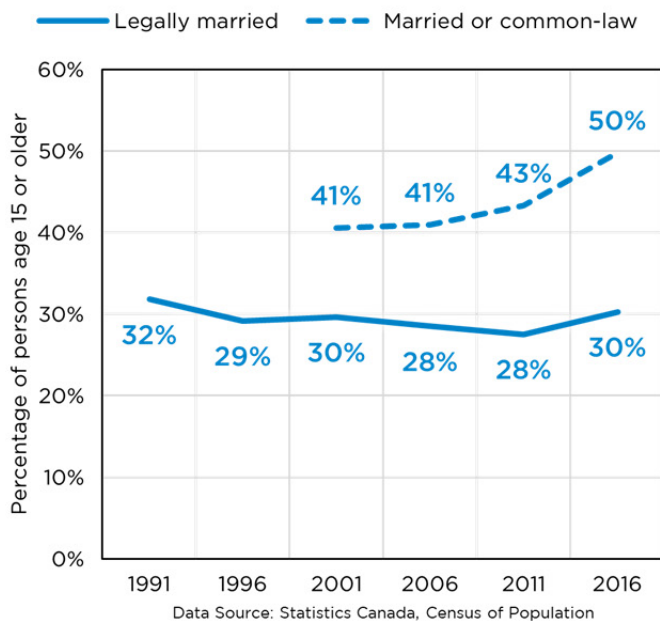
Mount Pleasant residents are less likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall, though they are living with a partner at the same rate as people in the city. As of 2016, 30% of Mount Pleasant residents age 15 and older are married, with another 19% living common-law. In Mount Pleasant, 9% of residents are separated or divorced; 2% are widowed; and 39% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

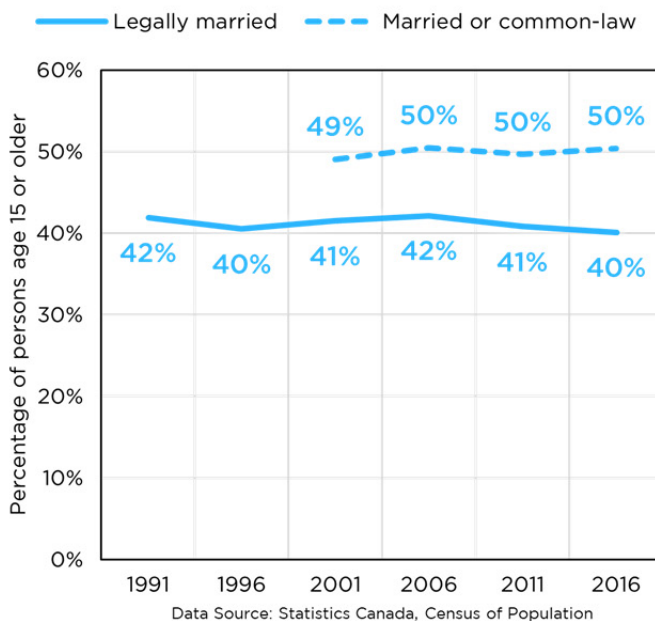


Over time, the rate of persons legally married in Mount Pleasant generally declined until increasing in 2016, though it has been consistently lower than the city overall. However, there has been notable growth in the rate of people living common-law, such that the rate of people living with partners in Mount Pleasant is the same as for Vancouver overall.

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



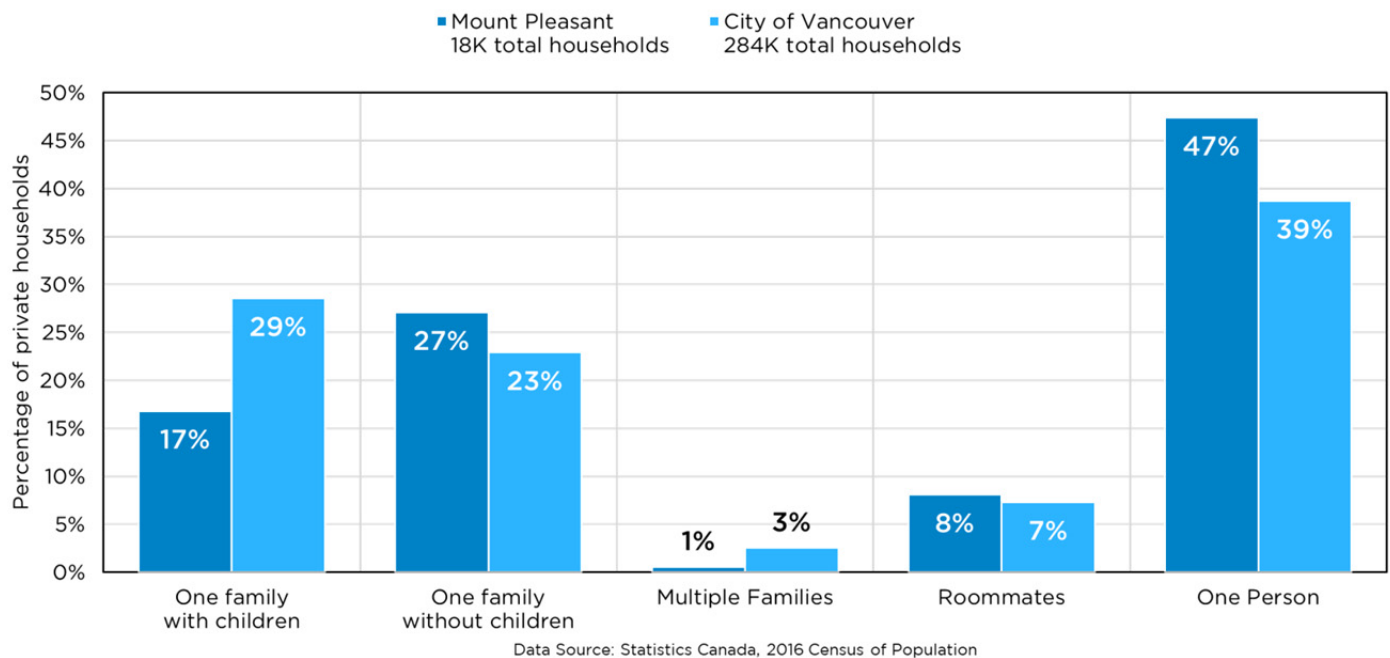
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

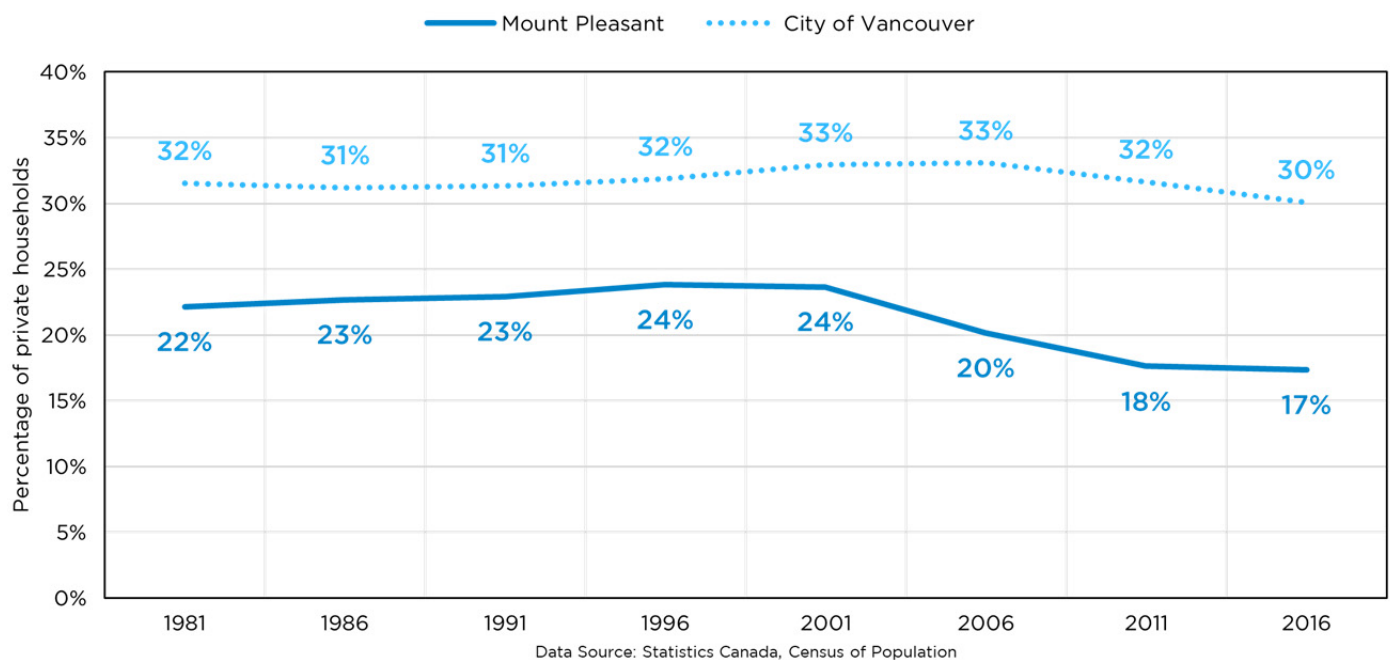
Compared to the city overall, Mount Pleasant households are less likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has more childless couples and people living alone than the city.

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 in Mount Pleasant has consistently declined since 2001.

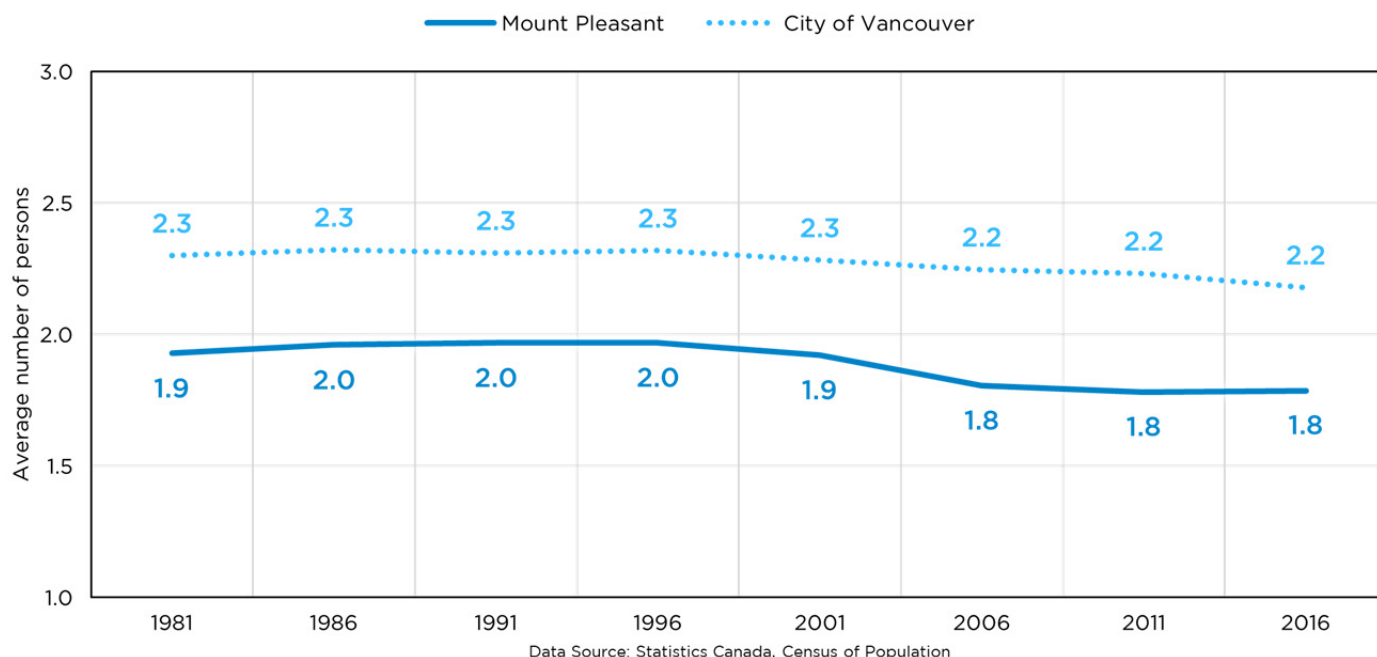
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

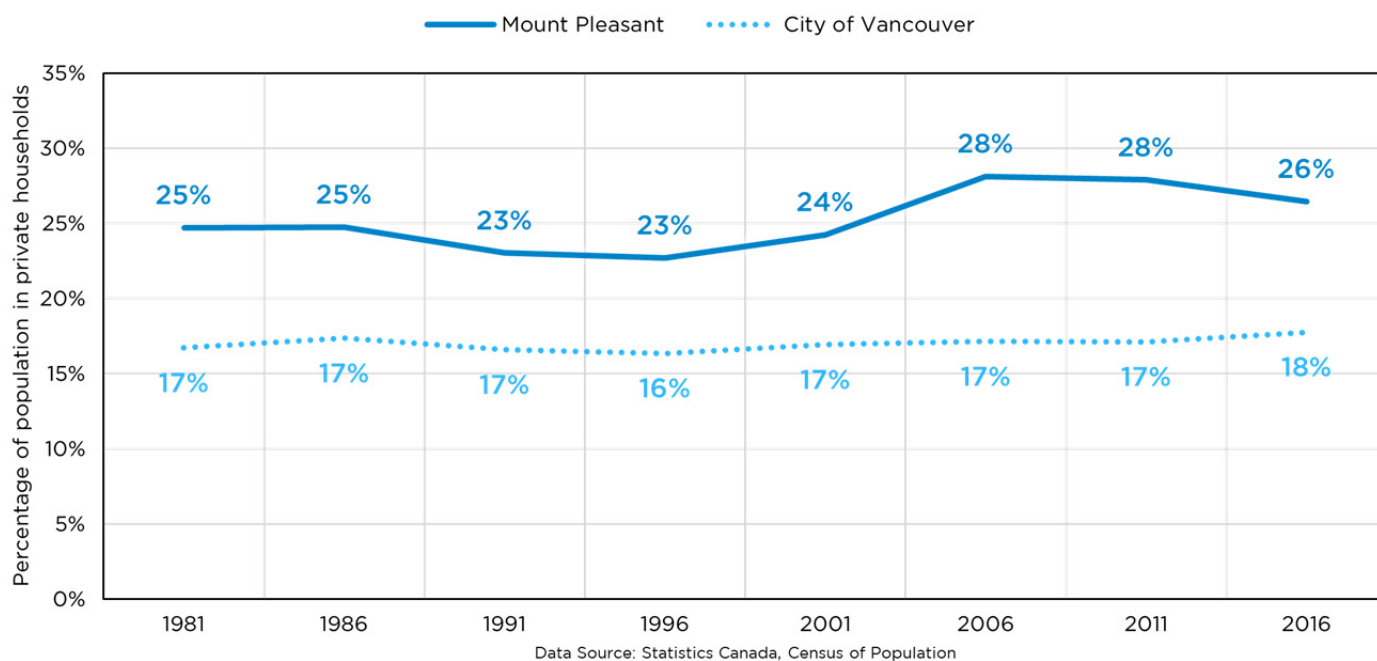
Trends in the average number of persons per households in Mount Pleasant have been steady since 2006. As of 2016, there are 1.8 people in the average private household in Mount Pleasant, compared to 2.2 across the city.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As of 2016, 26% of Mount Pleasant's population lives alone, larger than the city rate of 18%. This rate increased substantially in 2006, mirroring trends in declining household size and fewer households with children; however, the rate has declined somewhat from that peak.

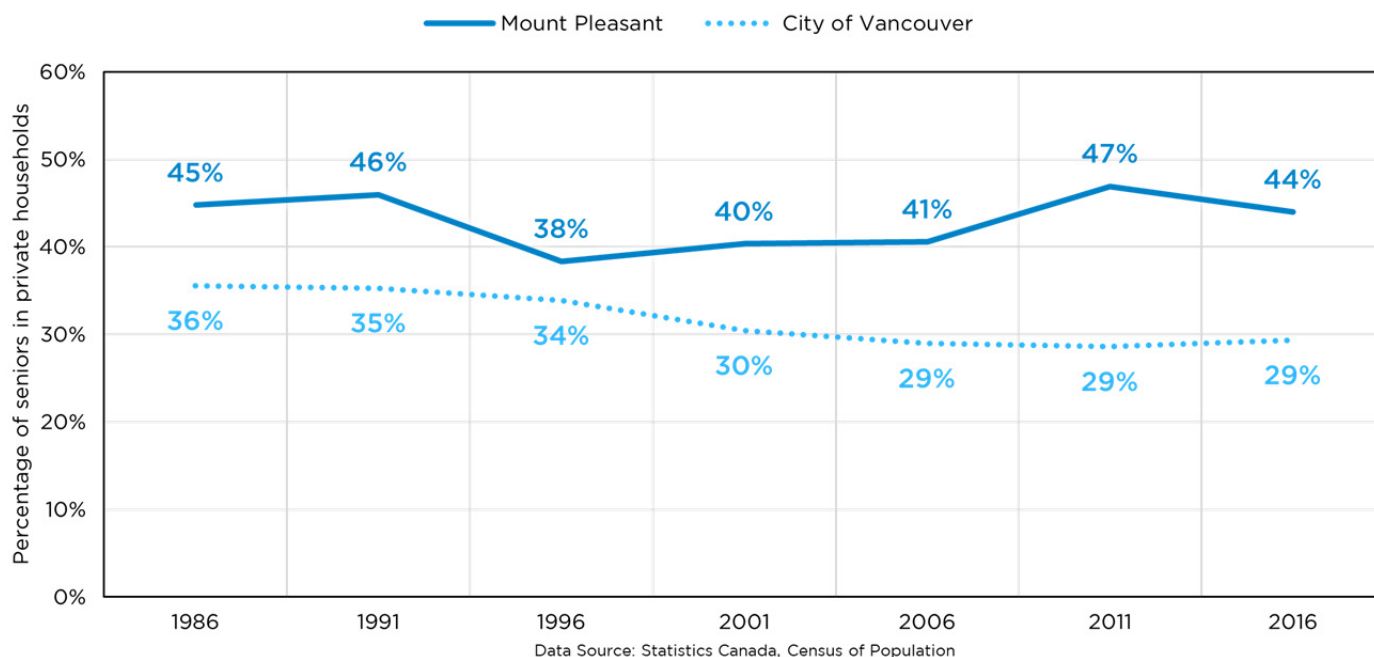
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

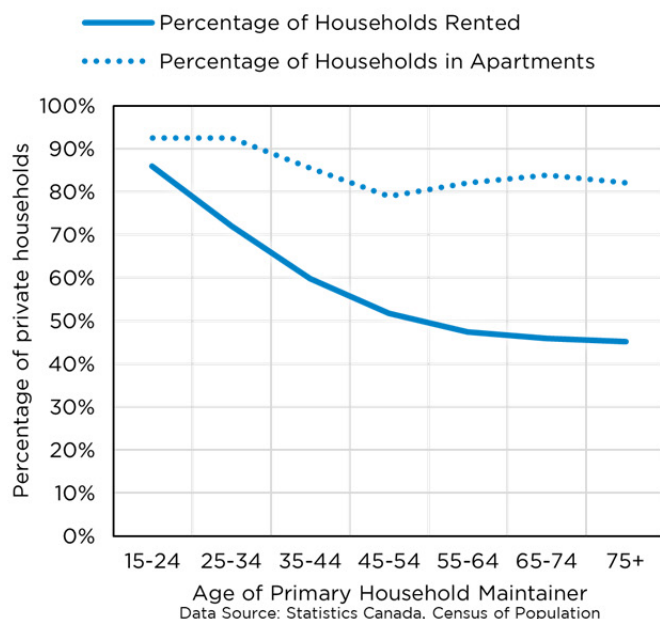
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. In Mount Pleasant, 44% of persons 65 and over live alone, a rate that has declined somewhat from a peak in 2011 but remains higher than the city overall.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

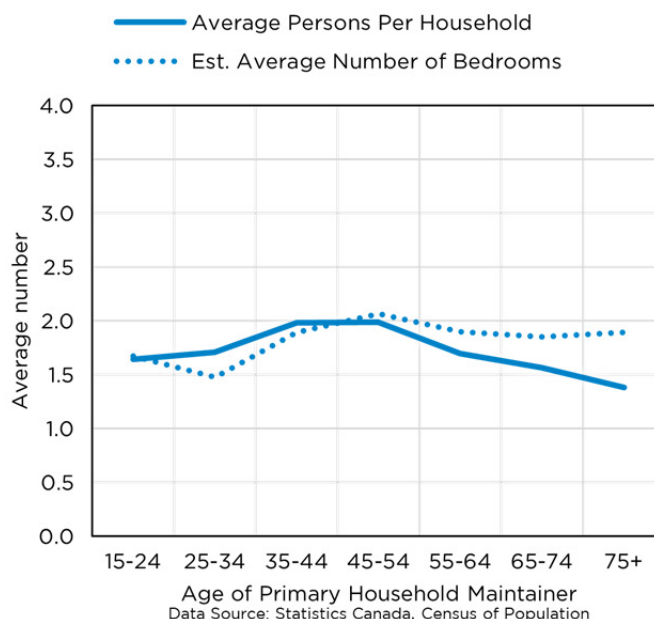


Seniors in the neighbourhood are more likely to own their homes than other age groups: as of 2016, 46% of senior-led households in Mount Pleasant are rented, though 83% are in apartments. As in many neighbourhoods in the city, households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants as the people leading them age.⁶

Mount Pleasant: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



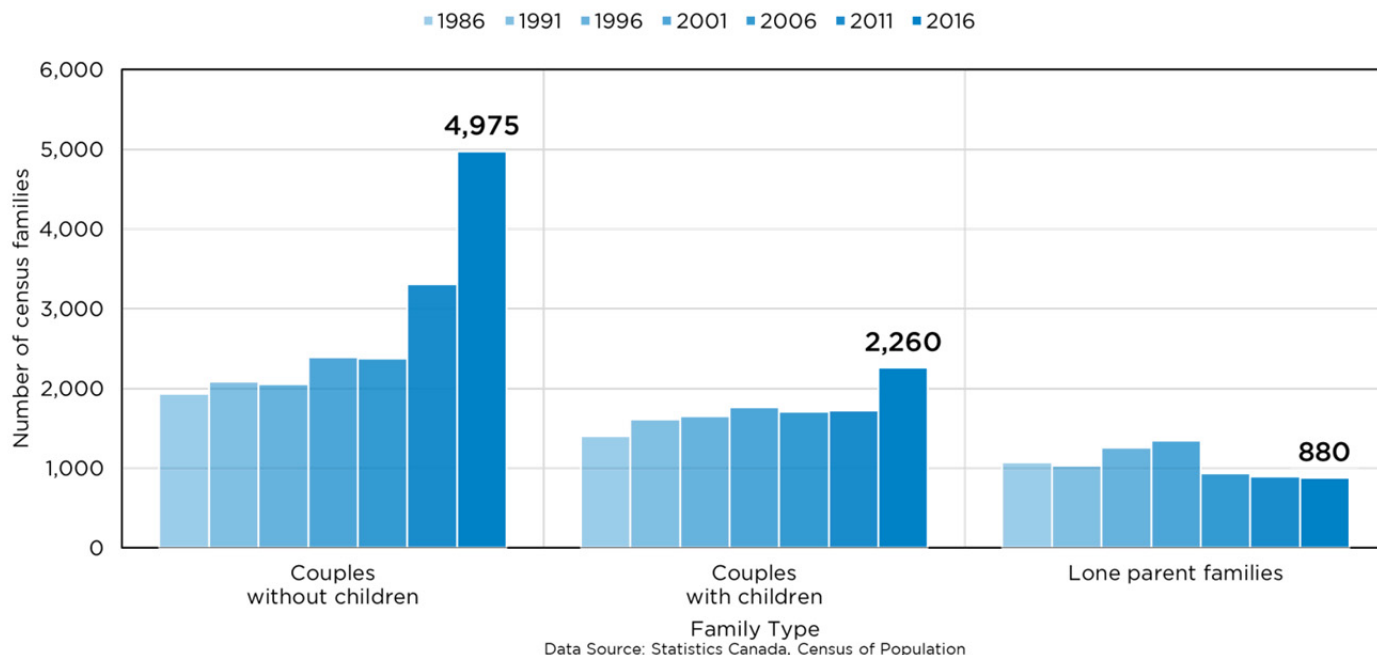
Mount Pleasant: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

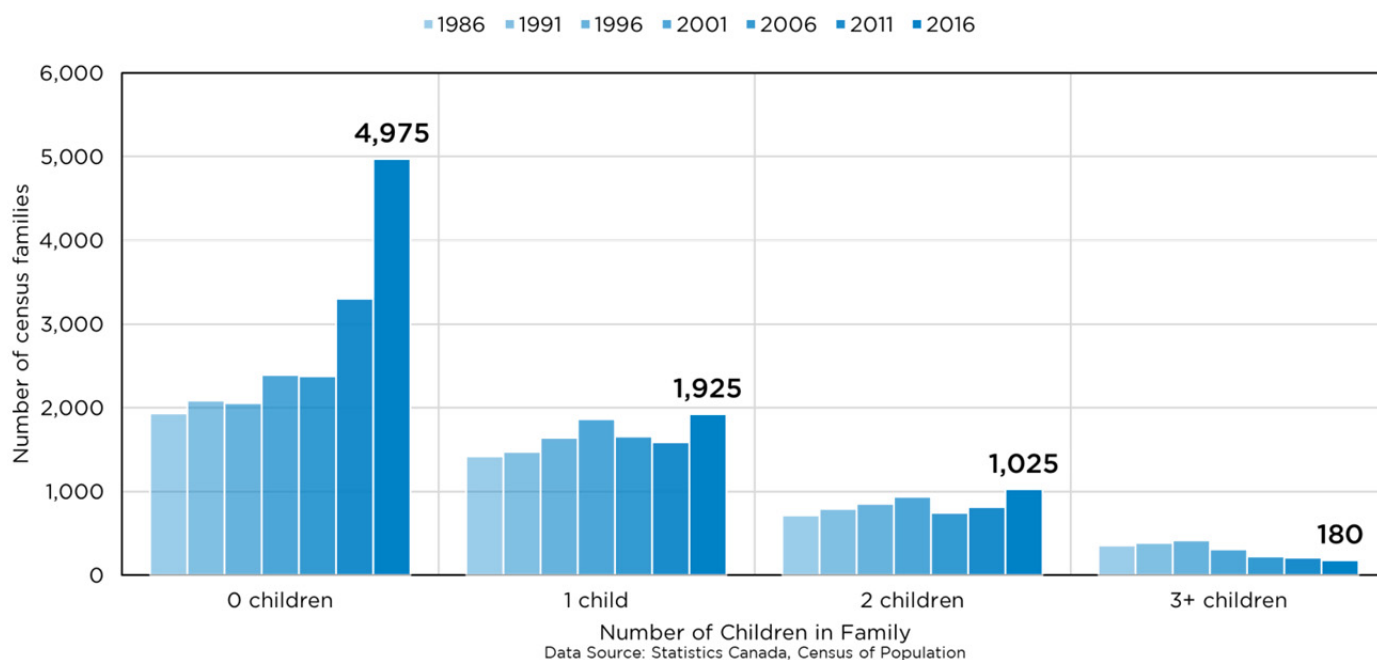
Mount Pleasant has seen very large growth in families⁷ without children. Two-parent families have increased in the most recent census period, but at a much smaller rate. Lone parent-led families have declined somewhat in the most recent census.

Mount Pleasant: Families by Type 1986-2016



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. In Mount Pleasant, recent growth has been in families with relatively fewer children.

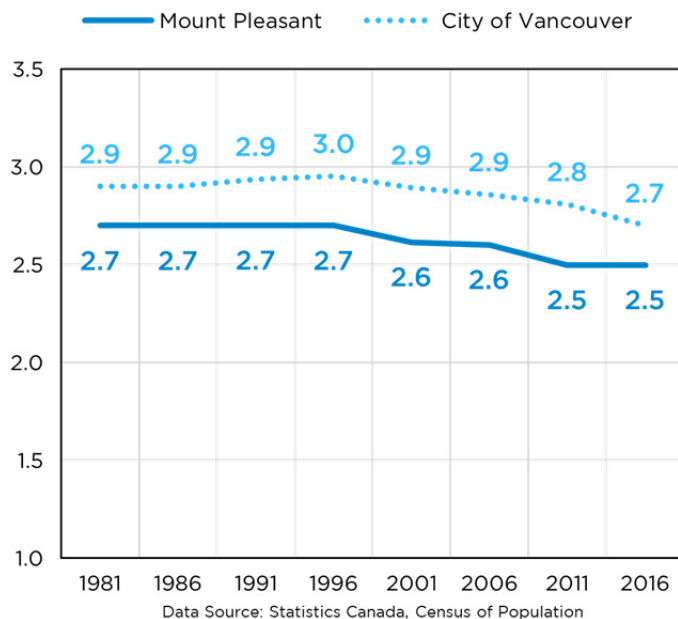
Mount Pleasant: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



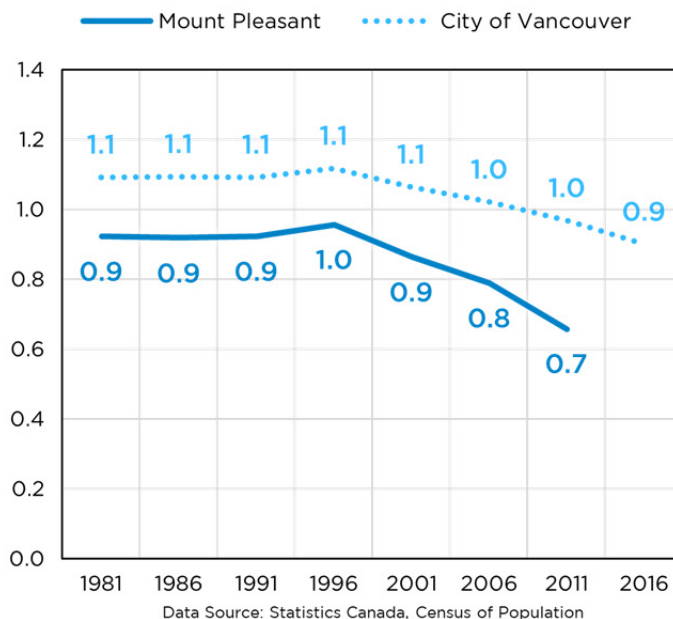
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Mount Pleasant contains 2.5 persons and has 0.7 children at home,⁸ both lower than the city-wide average and declining over time.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

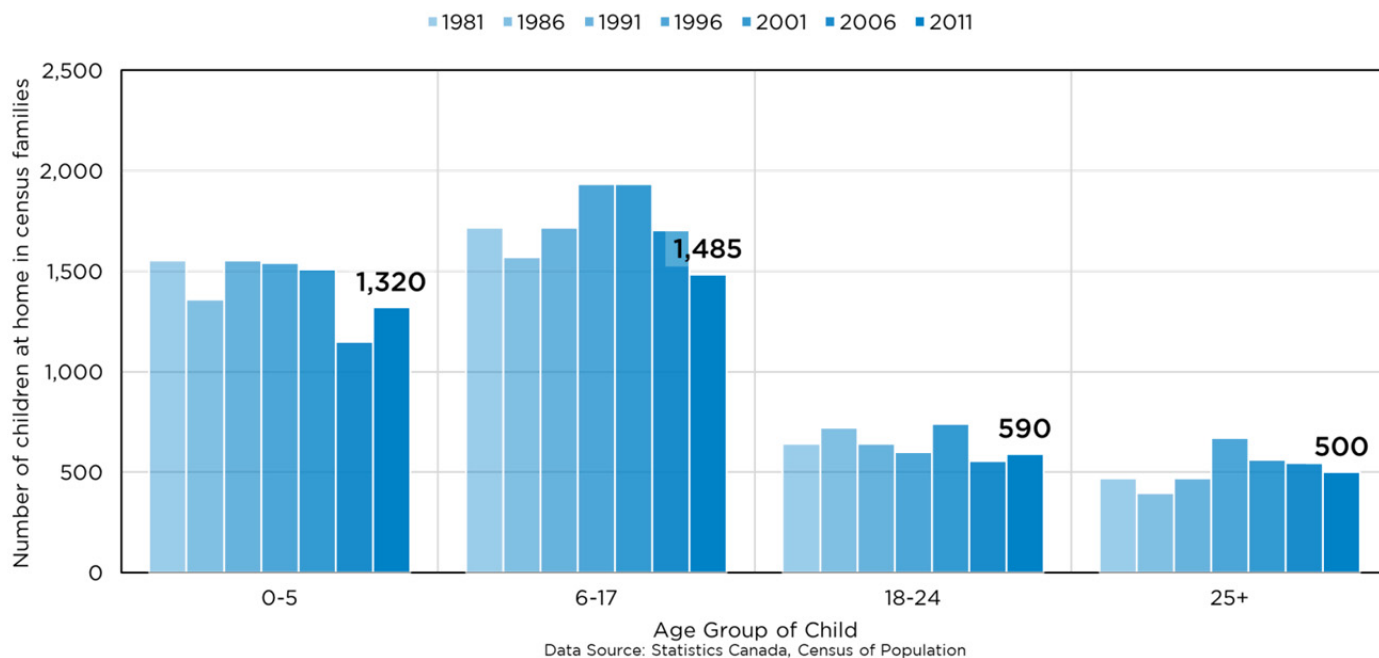


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Mount Pleasant, over one thousand "children" at home are 18 or older.

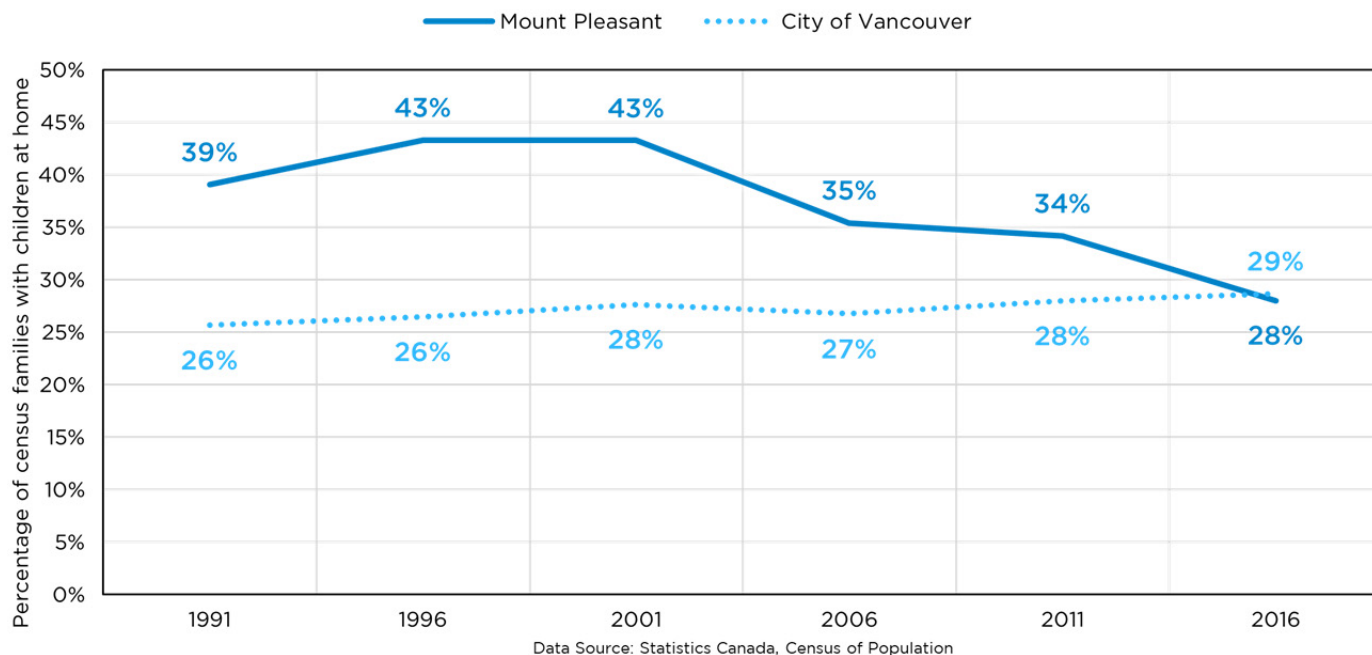
Mount Pleasant: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

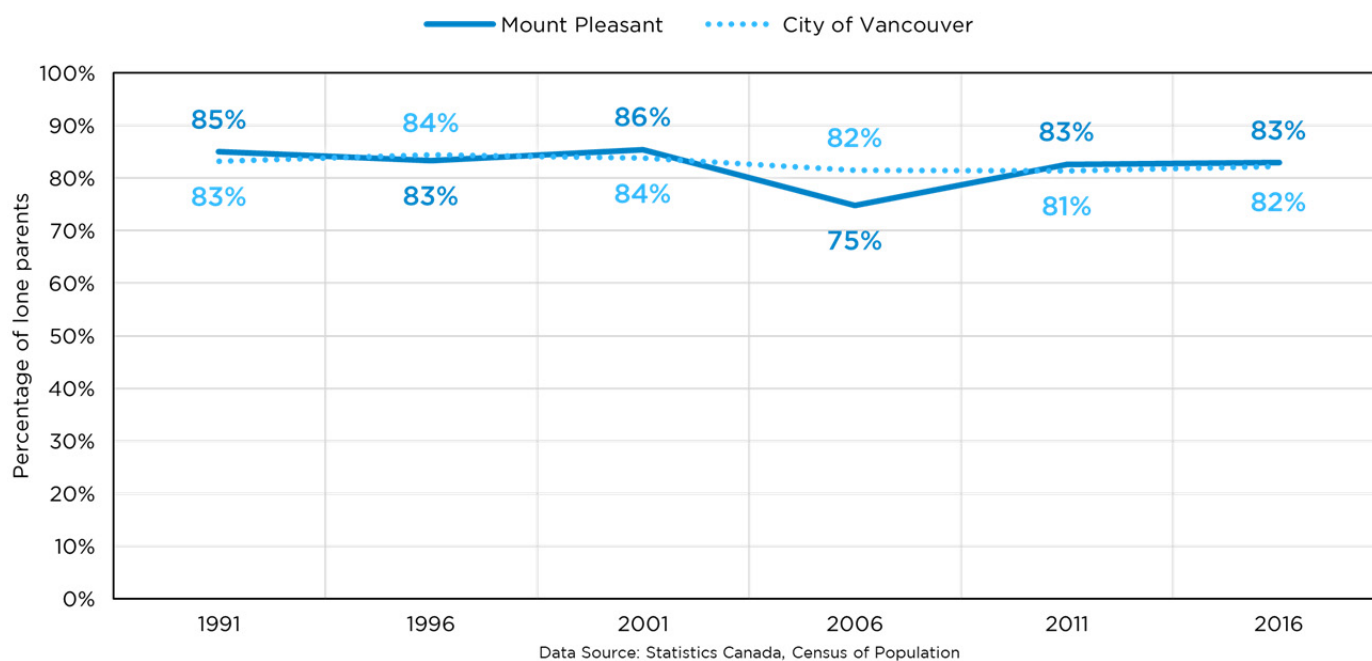
Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 28% of families with children in Mount Pleasant. This rate has declined substantially over time and is now lower than the rate for the city overall.

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



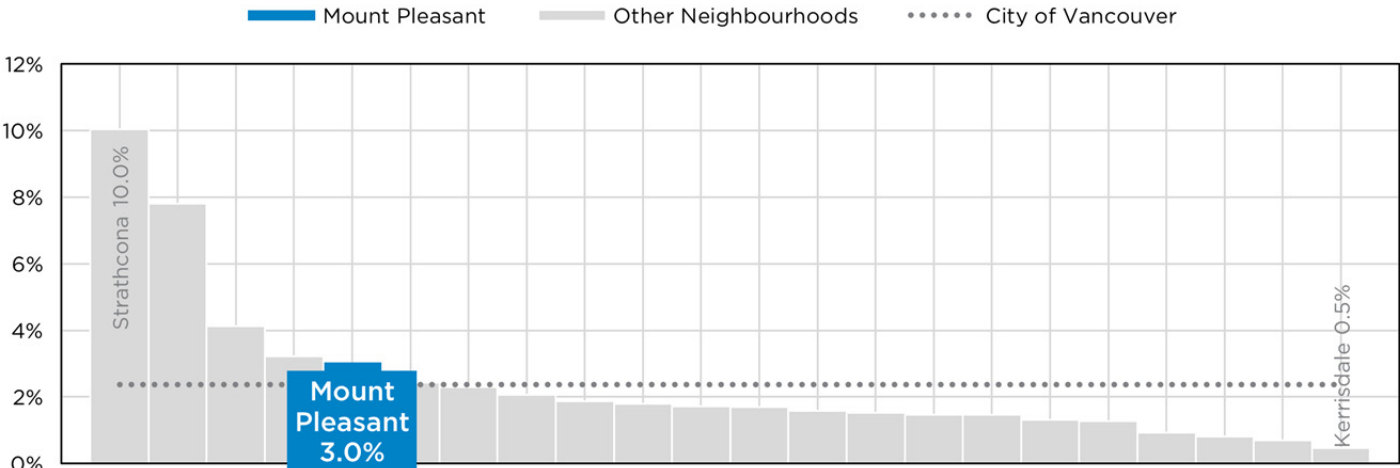
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified, with 83% of lone parents in Mount Pleasant being women. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

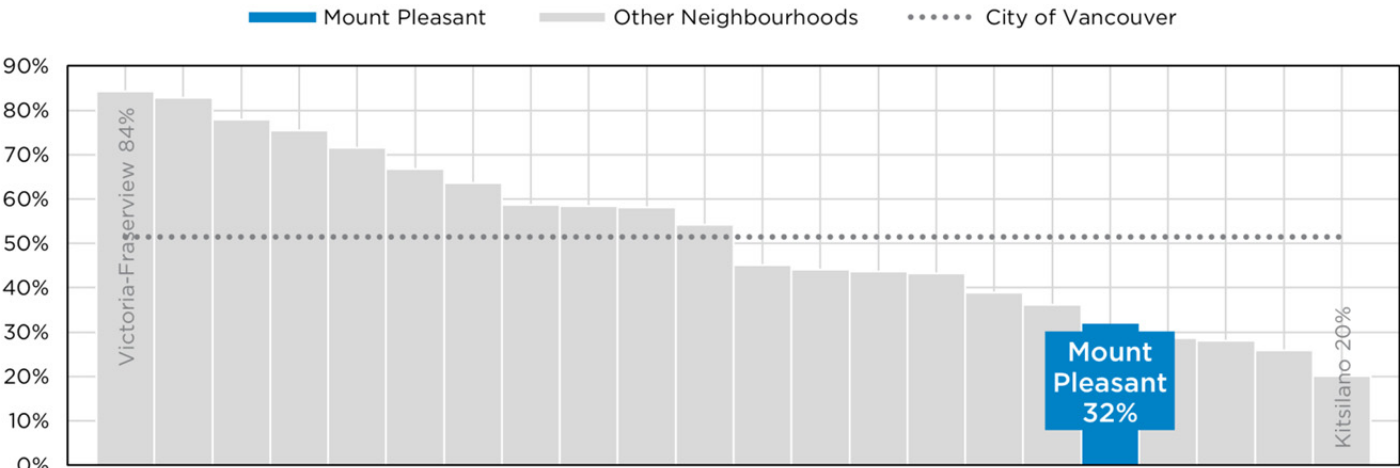


IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

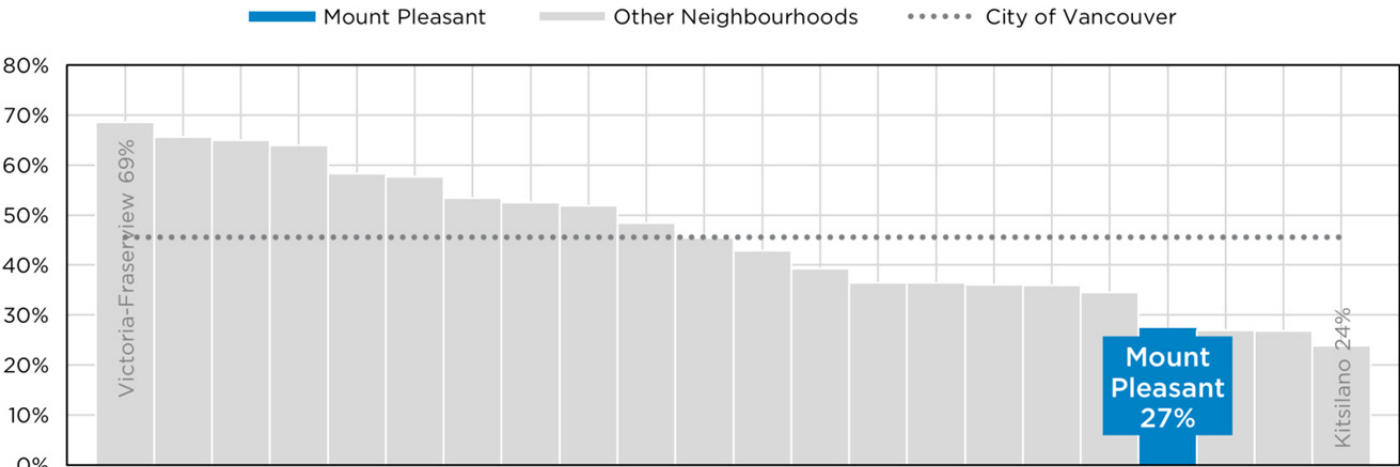
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

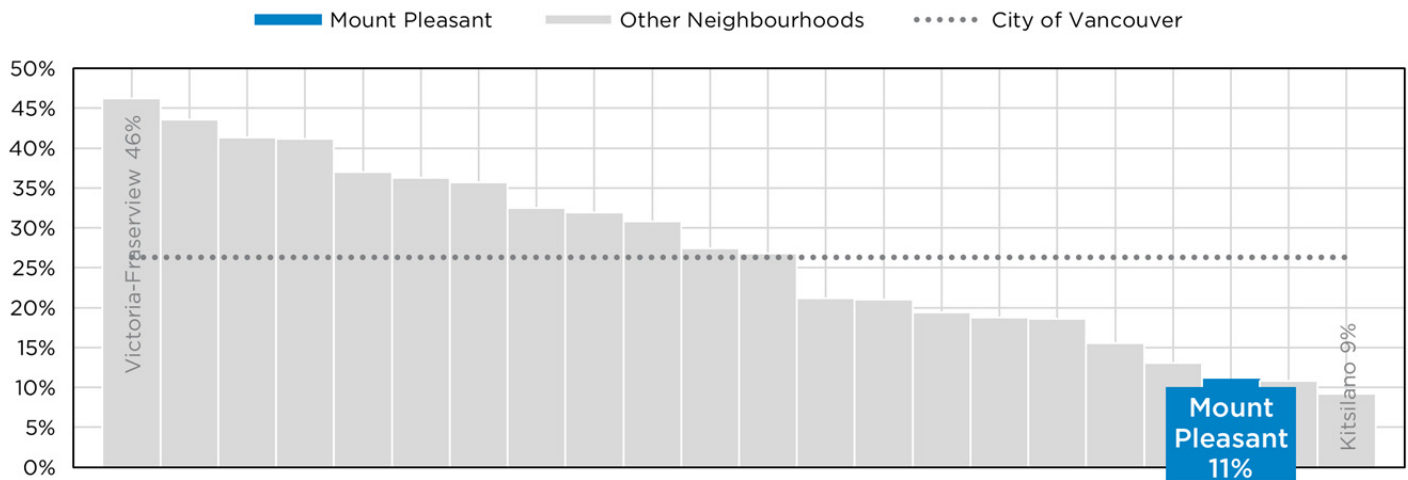


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

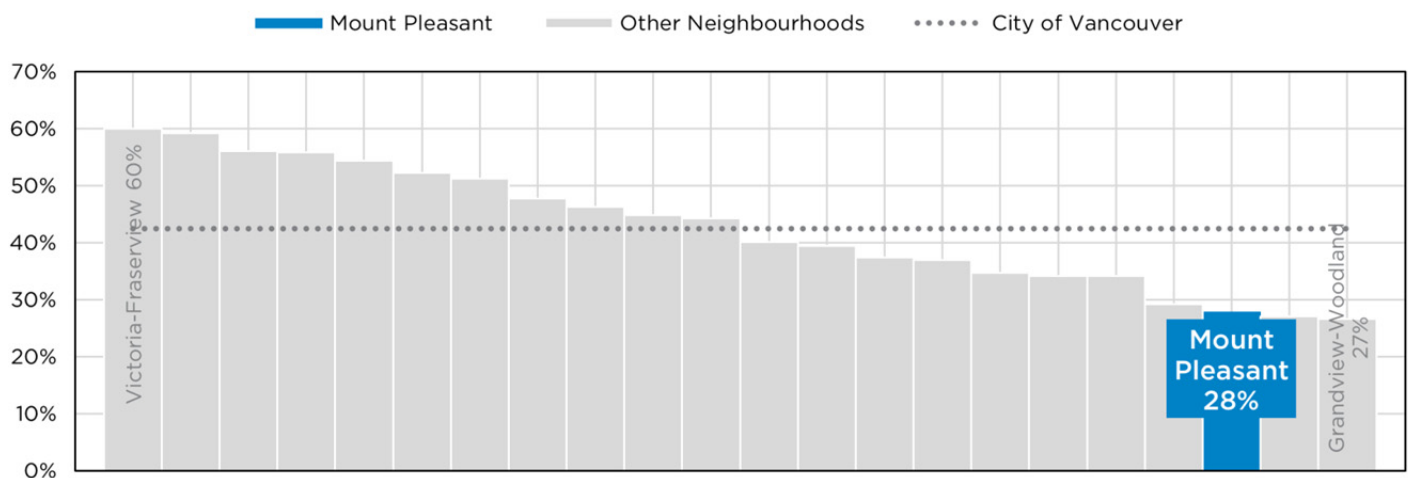


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

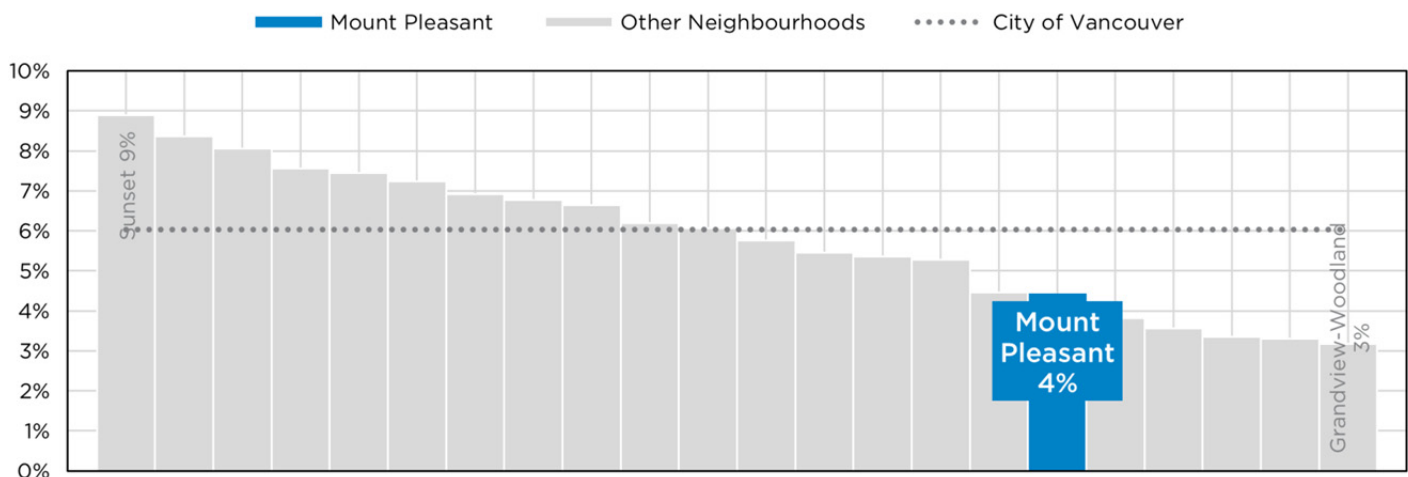
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



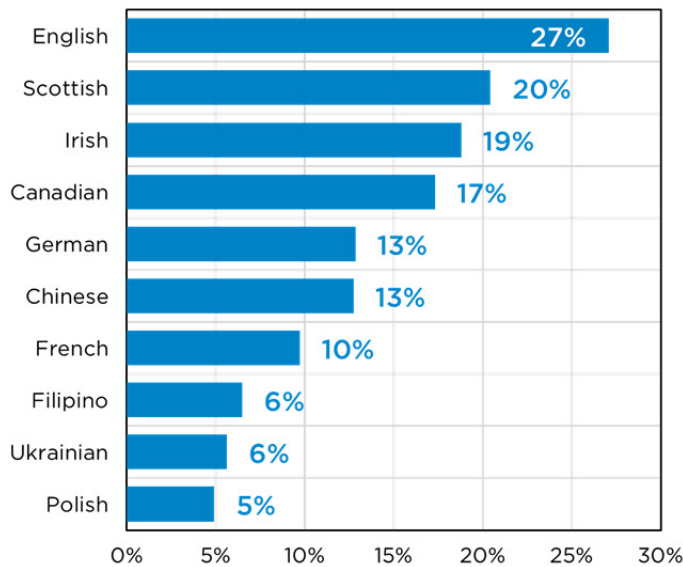
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



Cultural Origin and Identity

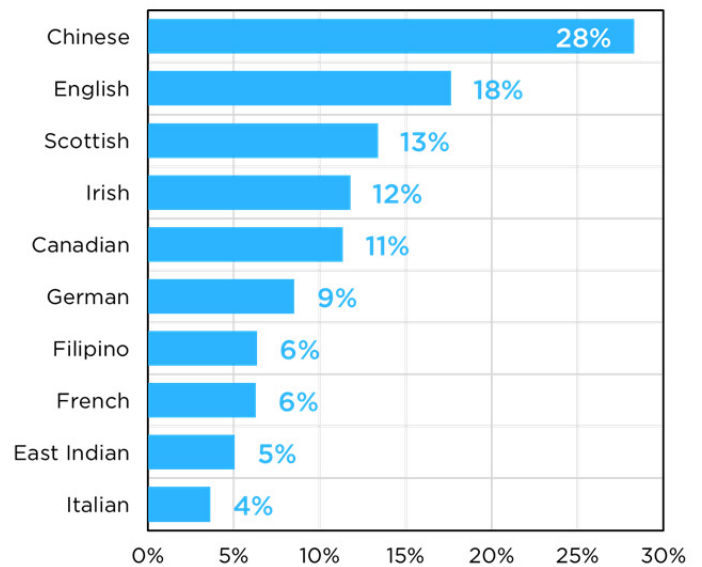
A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents:⁹ in Mount Pleasant, the top reported origins are English, Scottish, Irish and Canadian.

Mount Pleasant: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



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

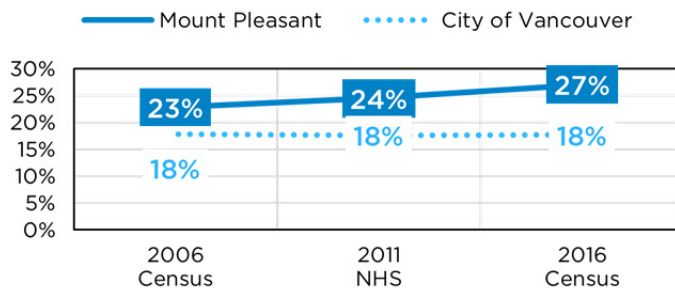
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016



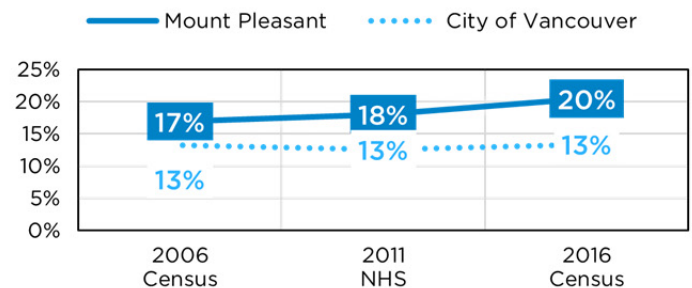
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

The graphs below show ten-year trends in Mount Pleasant and across the city for these four most commonly reported ethnic origins. Over time, the rate of residents reporting all of these origins is generally increasing. In 2006, Chinese origins were the fourth most commonly reported by Mount Pleasant residents.

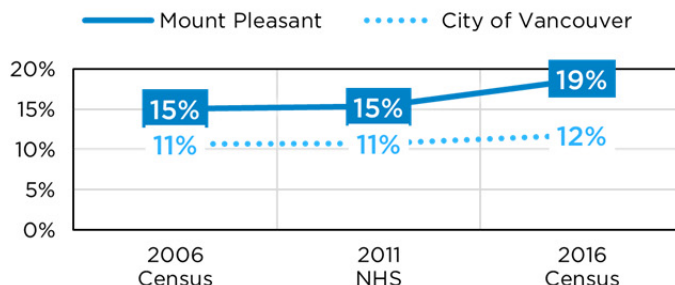
English Origins, 2006-2016



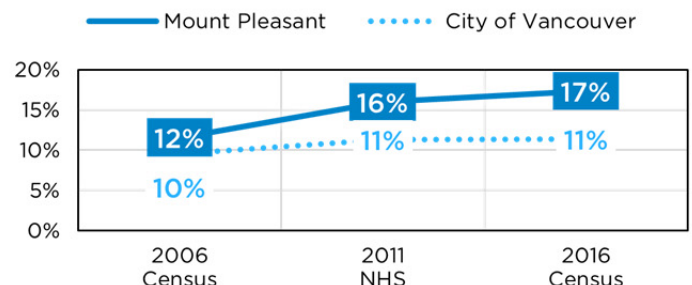
Scottish Origins, 2006-2016



Irish Origins, 2006-2016



Canadian Origins, 2006-2016



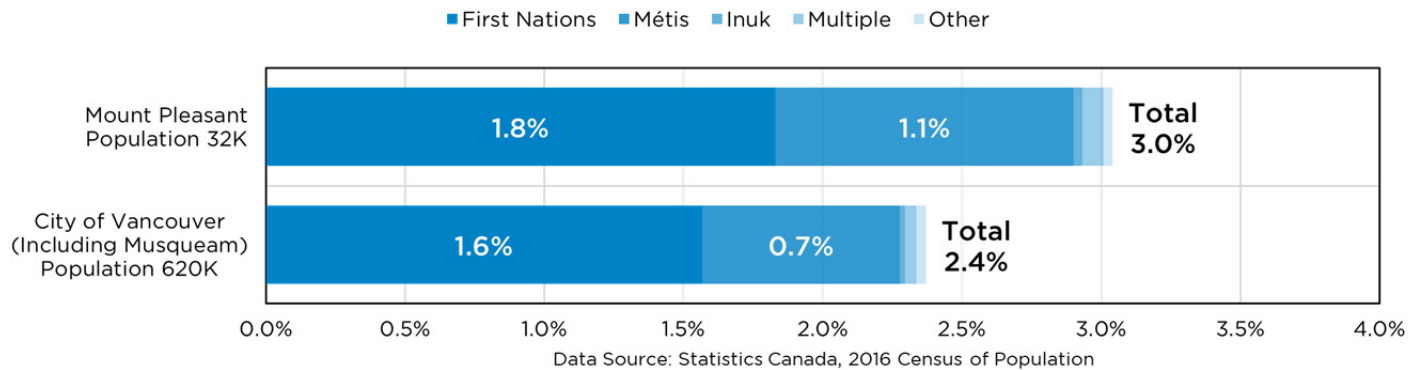
Indigenous Identity

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

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

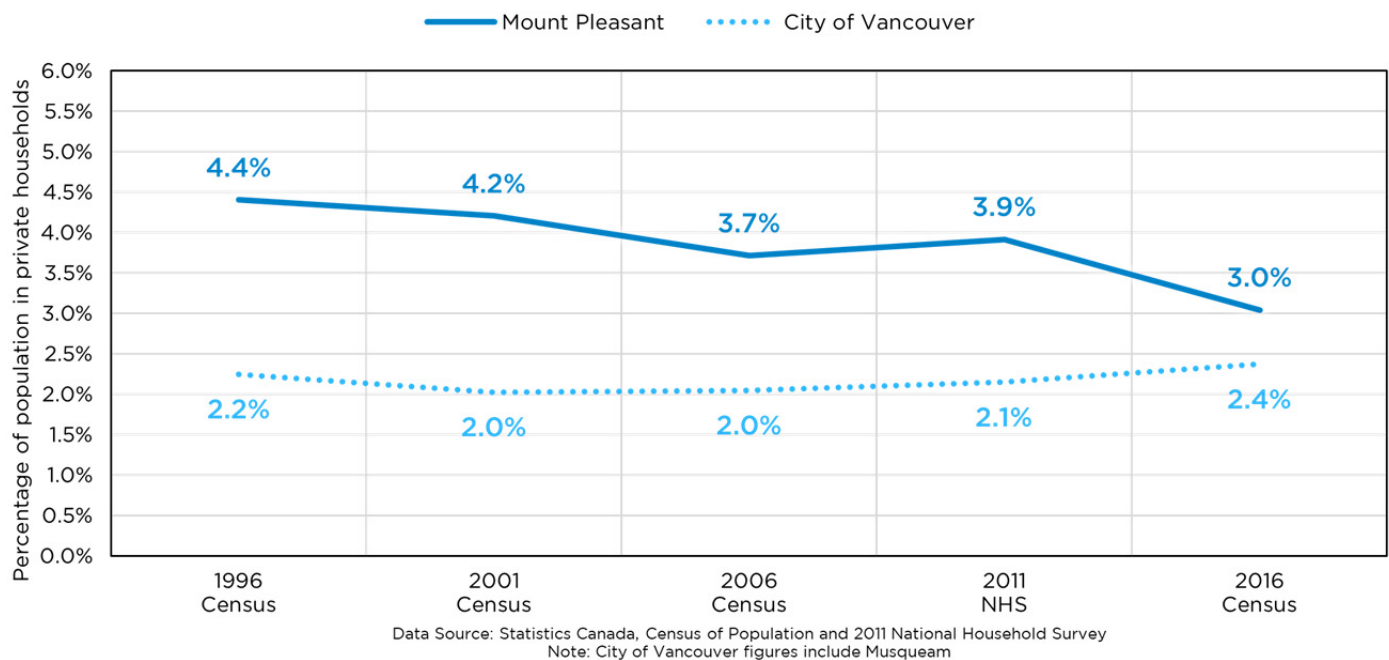
Based on the 2016 census, almost one thousand people—3.0% of Mount Pleasant’s population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰ This includes about 590 residents identified as First Nations and another 345 identified as Métis.

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The Indigenous population in Mount Pleasant as a share of total population generally fell from 1996 to 2016. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood fell by 5% from 1996 to 2016 while the non-Indigenous population grew by 40%.

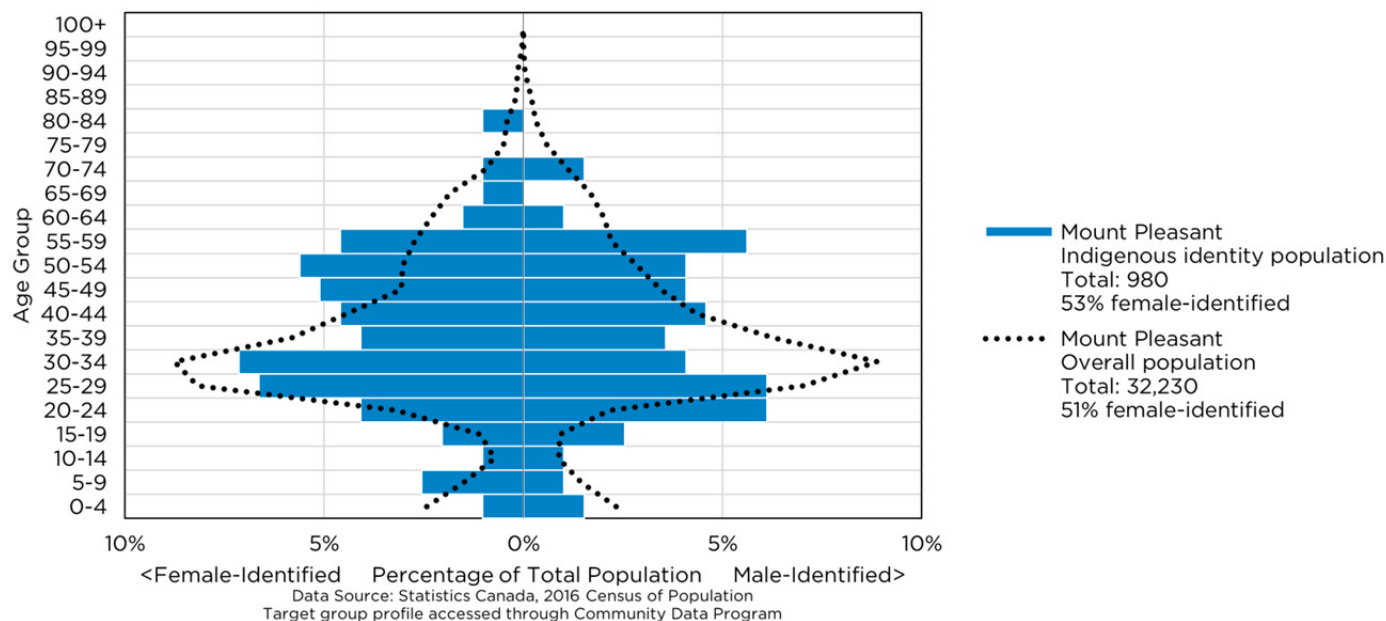
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

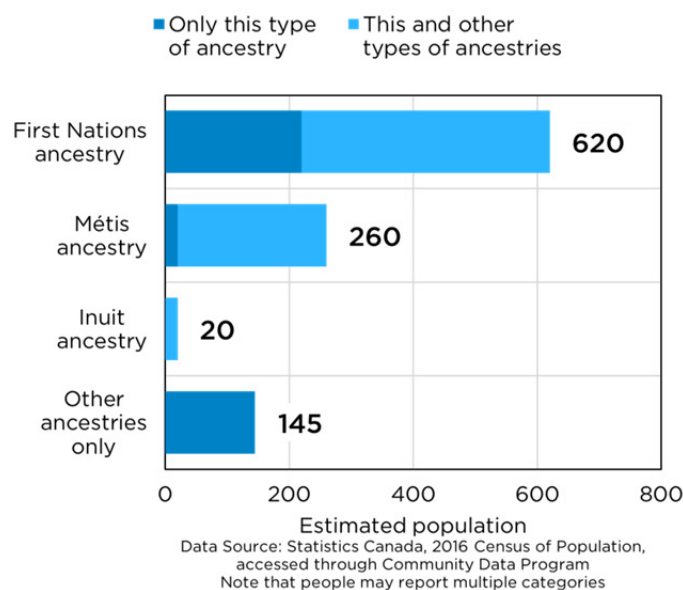
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Mount Pleasant, however, people in their 40s and 50s are disproportionately represented.

**Mount Pleasant:
Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

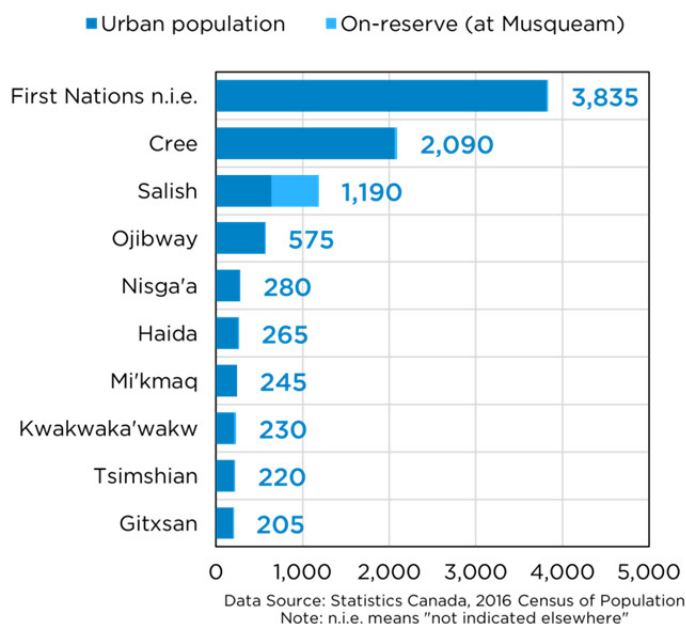


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations, Métis or Inuit ancestry in Mount Pleasant also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly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

**Mount Pleasant:
Reported Ancestry of Population
with Indigenous Identity, 2016**



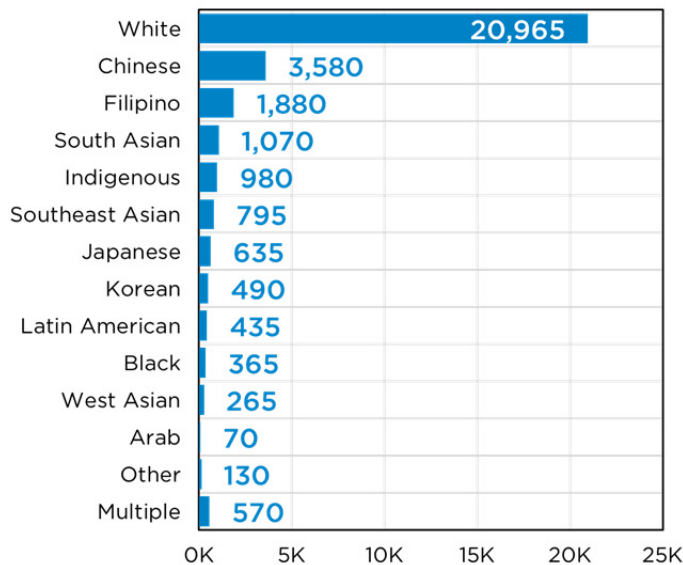
**City of Vancouver: Top Reported
First Nations Ancestries, 2016**



Racial Identity

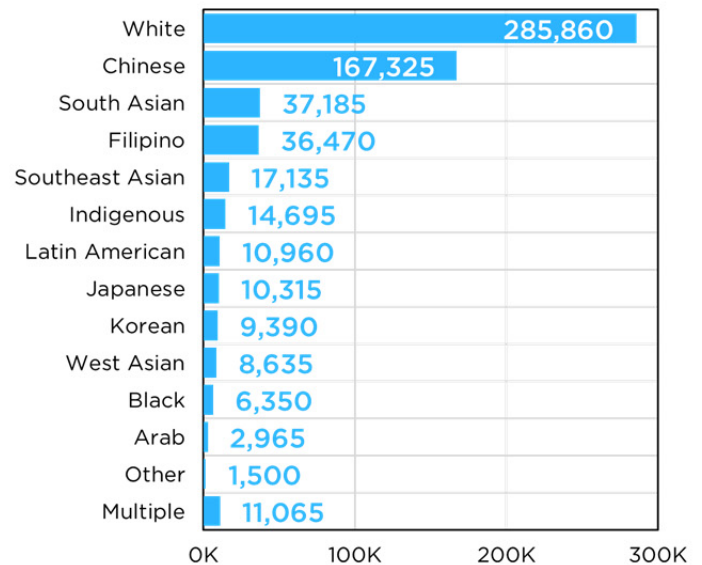
Mount Pleasant has nearly 21 thousand residents identified as white, and about 3,600 identified as Chinese. Other relatively large population groups in the area include Filipino and South Asian residents. As noted previously, Mount Pleasant has a relatively larger population with Indigenous identity than the city overall.

**Mount Pleasant:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

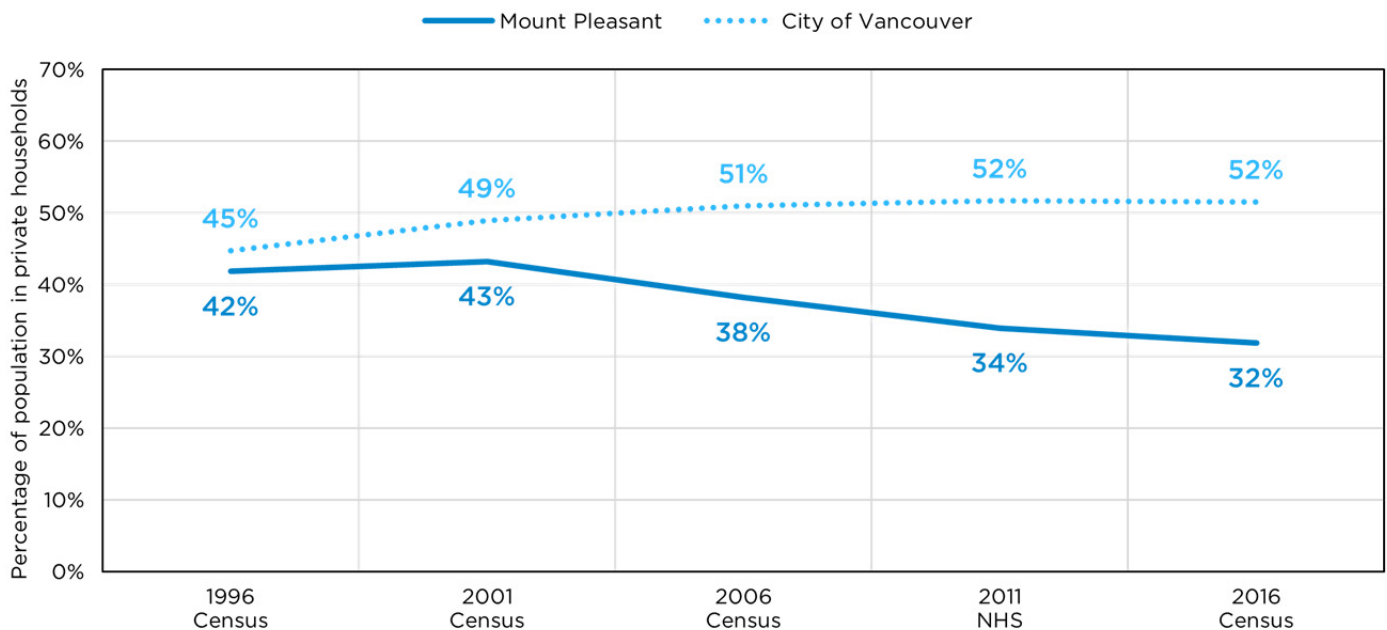
**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding trends in racialized populations in the city. About one third of the population of Mount Pleasant are members of a visible minority group; the rate has fallen substantially since 2001.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

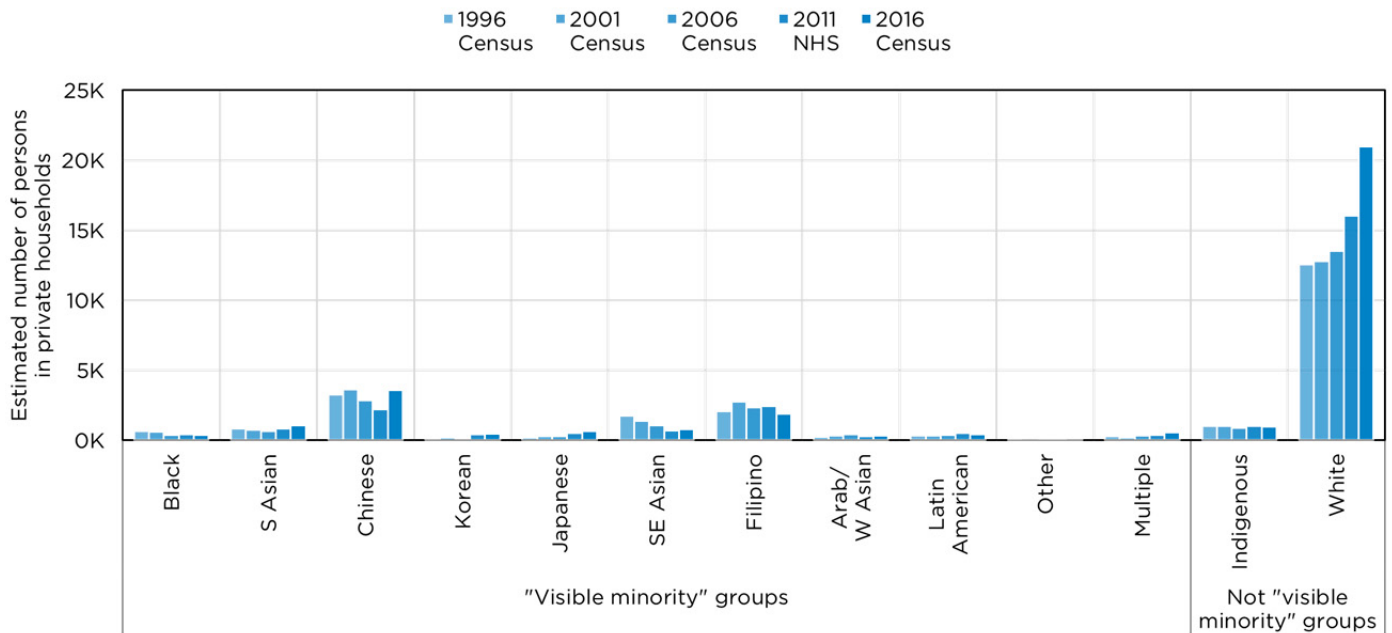


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

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

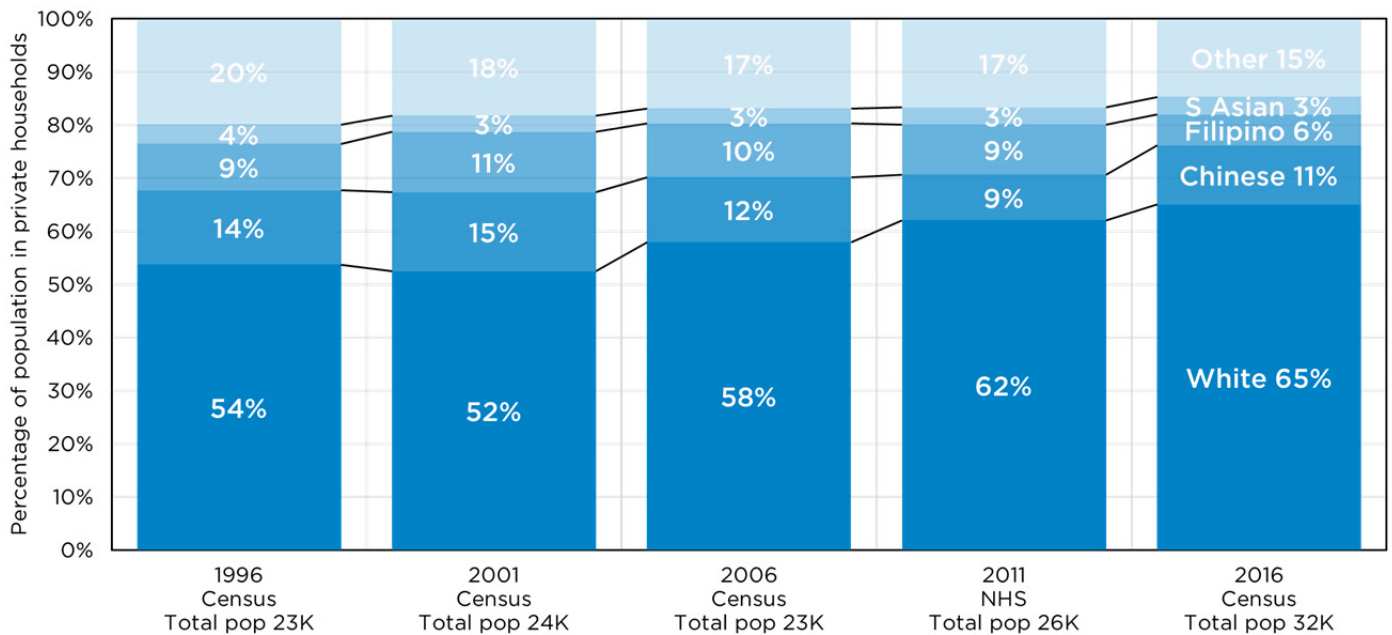
Mount Pleasant: Population Groups 1996-2016



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

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

Mount Pleasant: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016

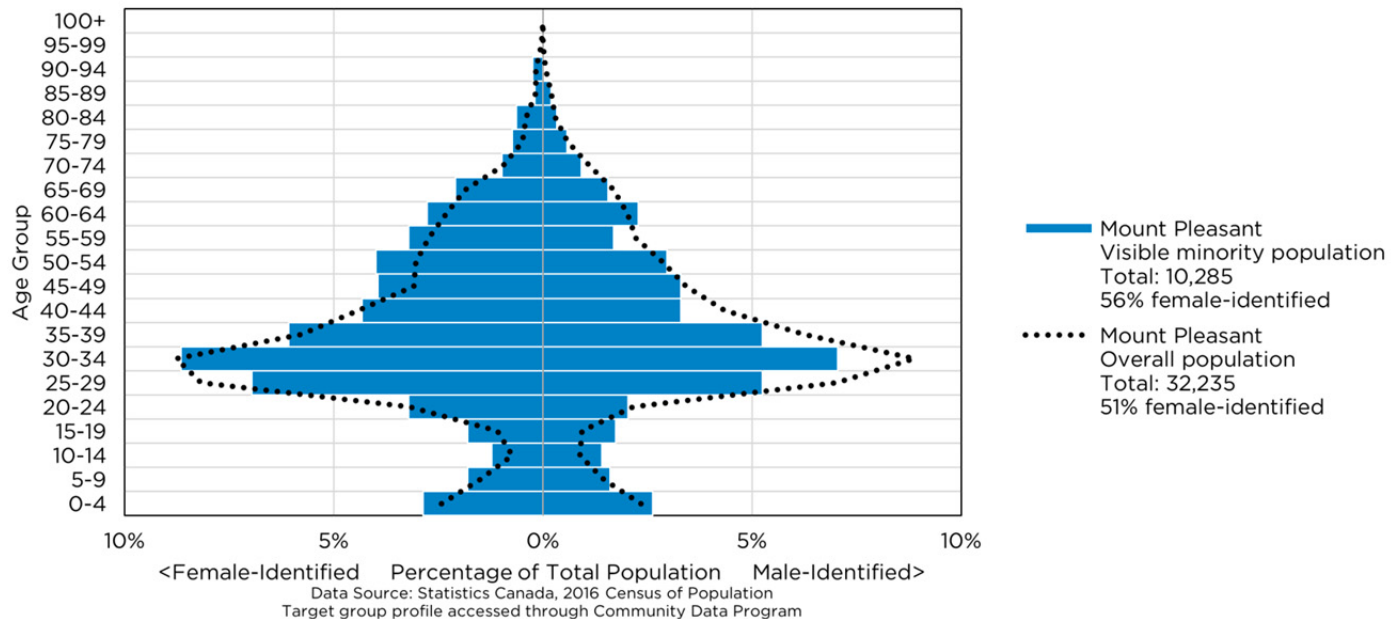


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Demographics of Racialized Populations

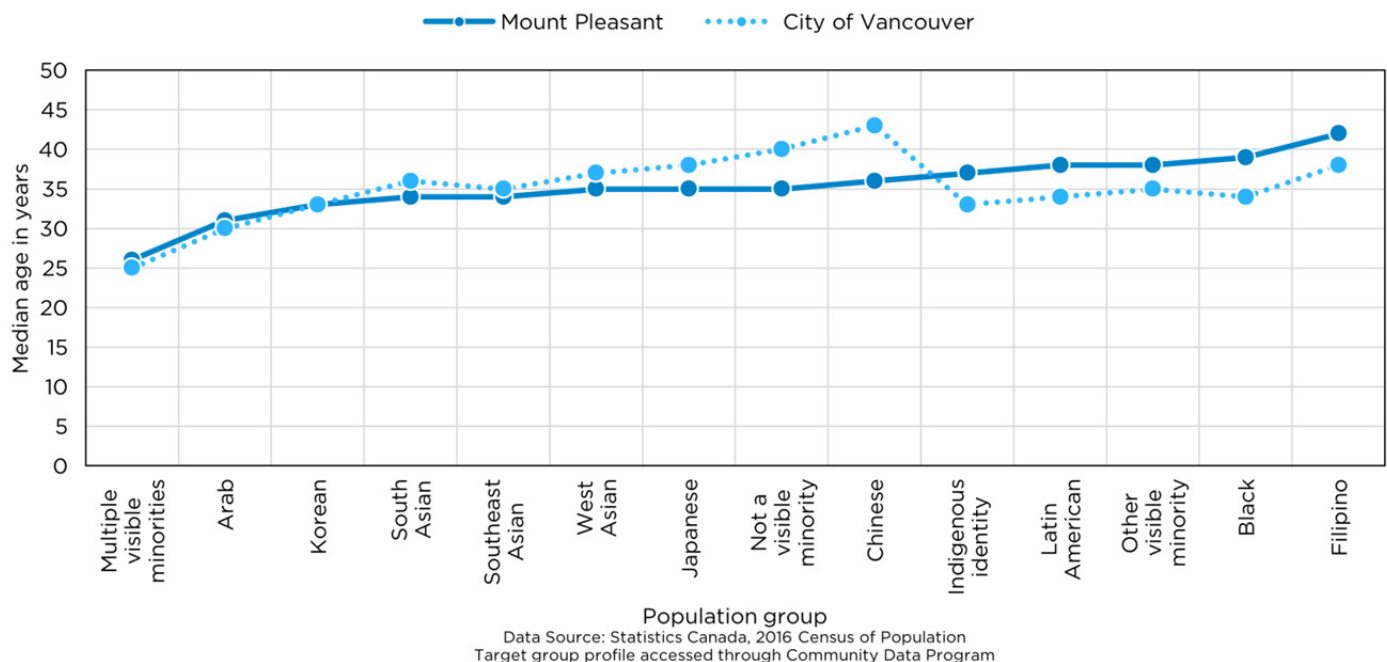
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Mount Pleasant has a similar age profile to the overall population of the neighbourhood.

**Mount Pleasant:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Mount Pleasant is oldest among Filipino residents and youngest among people identified with multiple visible minority groups.

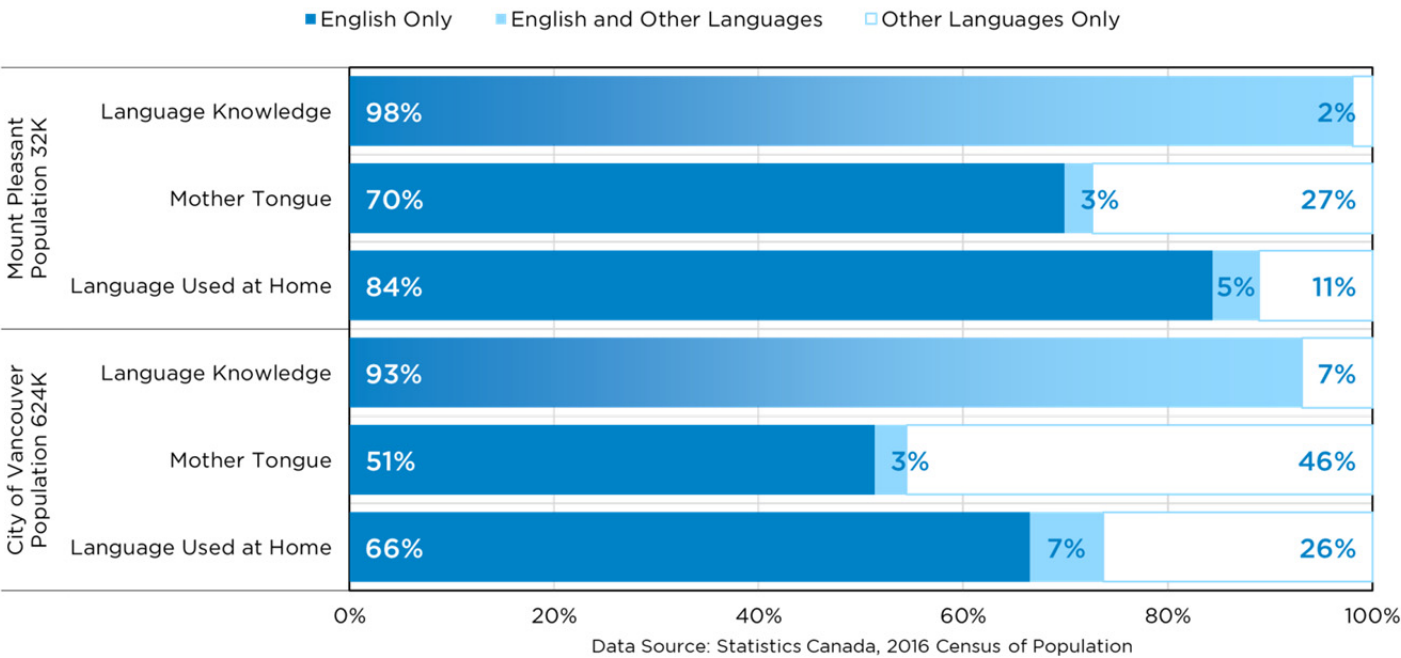
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

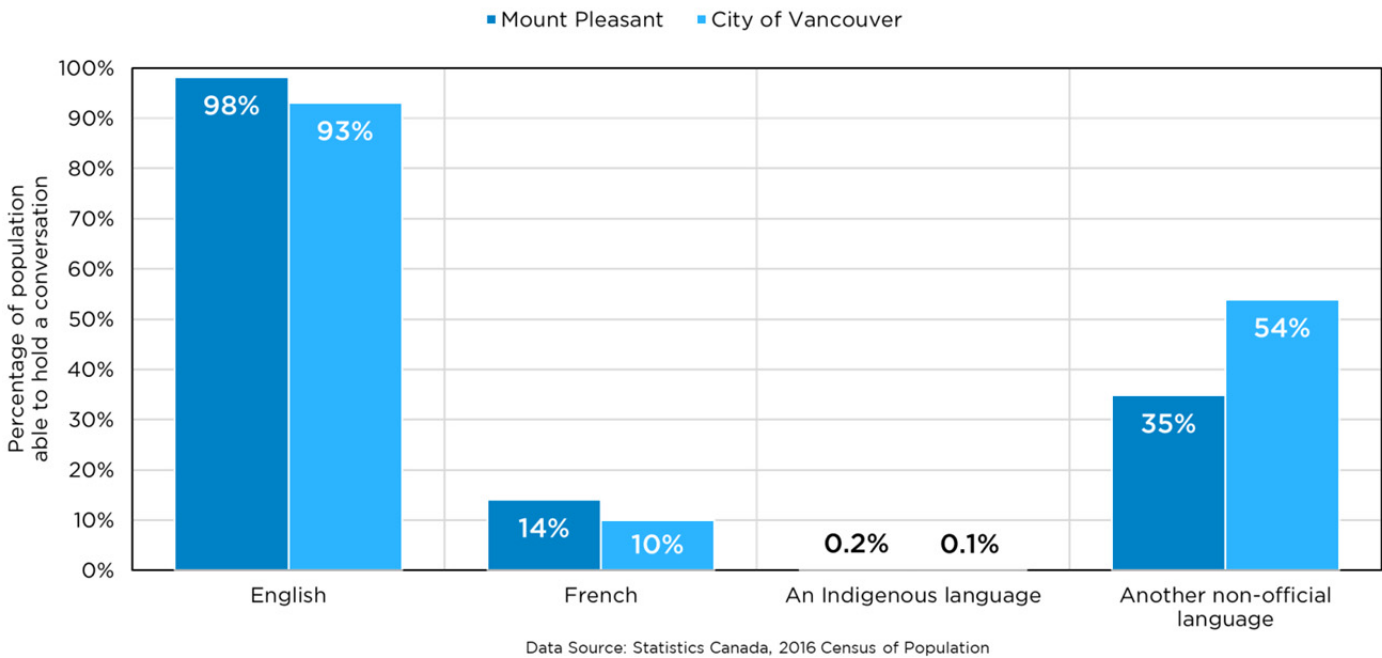
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Mount Pleasant has a notably smaller proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



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

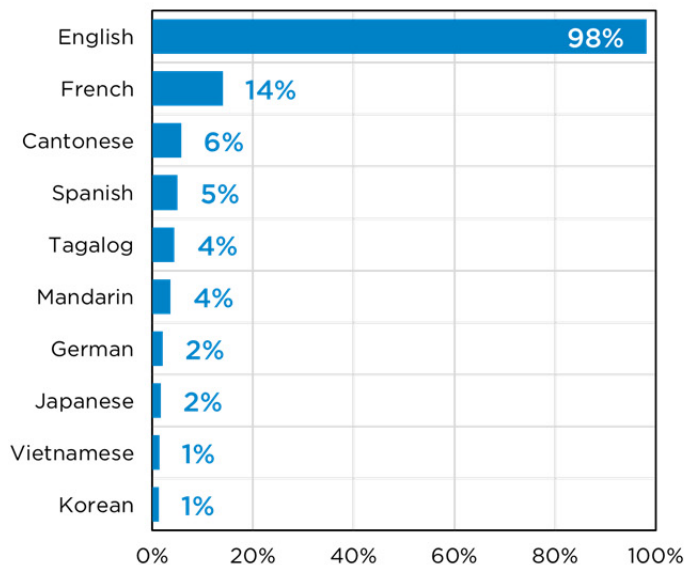
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



Language Knowledge

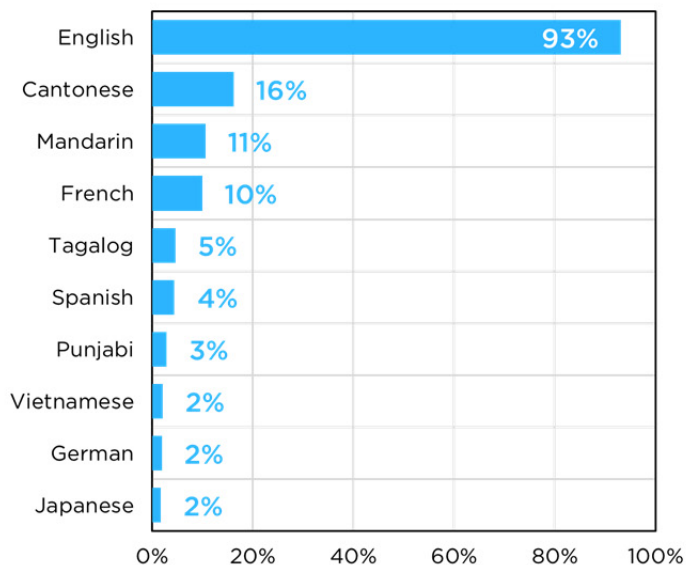
A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 14% of Mount Pleasant residents are able to hold a conversation in French, 6% are able to speak Cantonese and 5% are able to speak Spanish.

Mount Pleasant: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

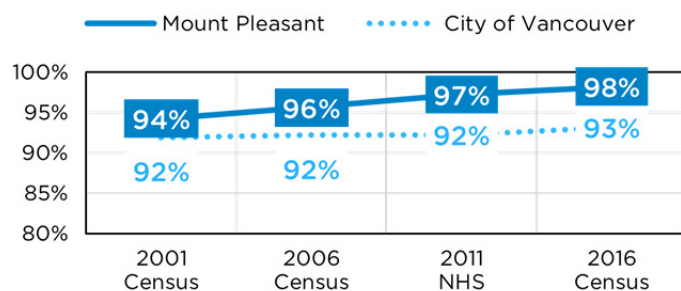
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016



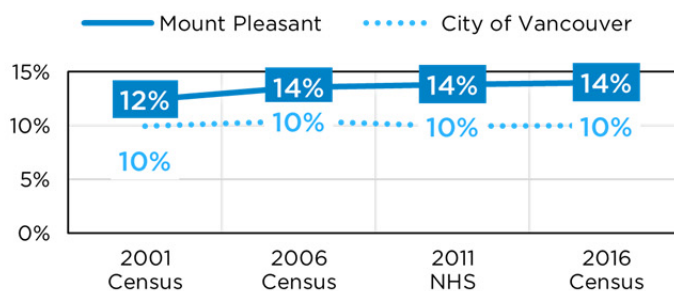
Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

Over time, Mount Pleasant has an increasing share of residents with knowledge of official languages. The next census will likely clarify trends in Cantonese speakers, and whether the rate is increasing or if more people are reporting Cantonese specifically on the census.¹¹

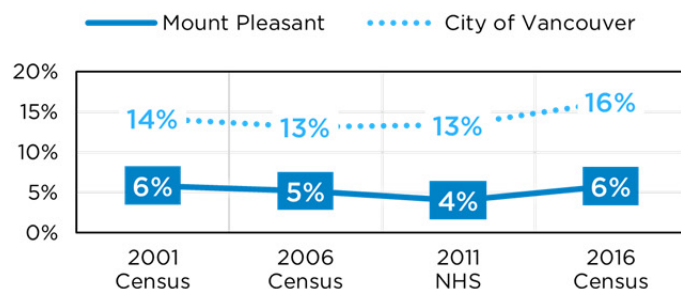
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



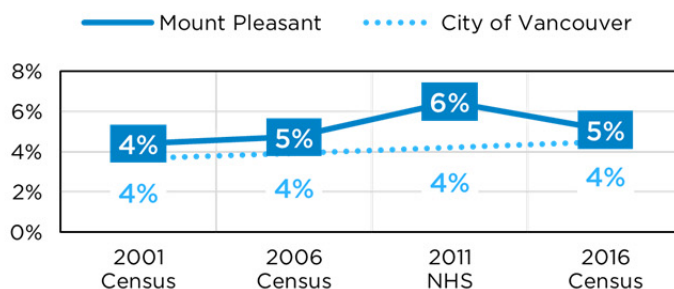
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



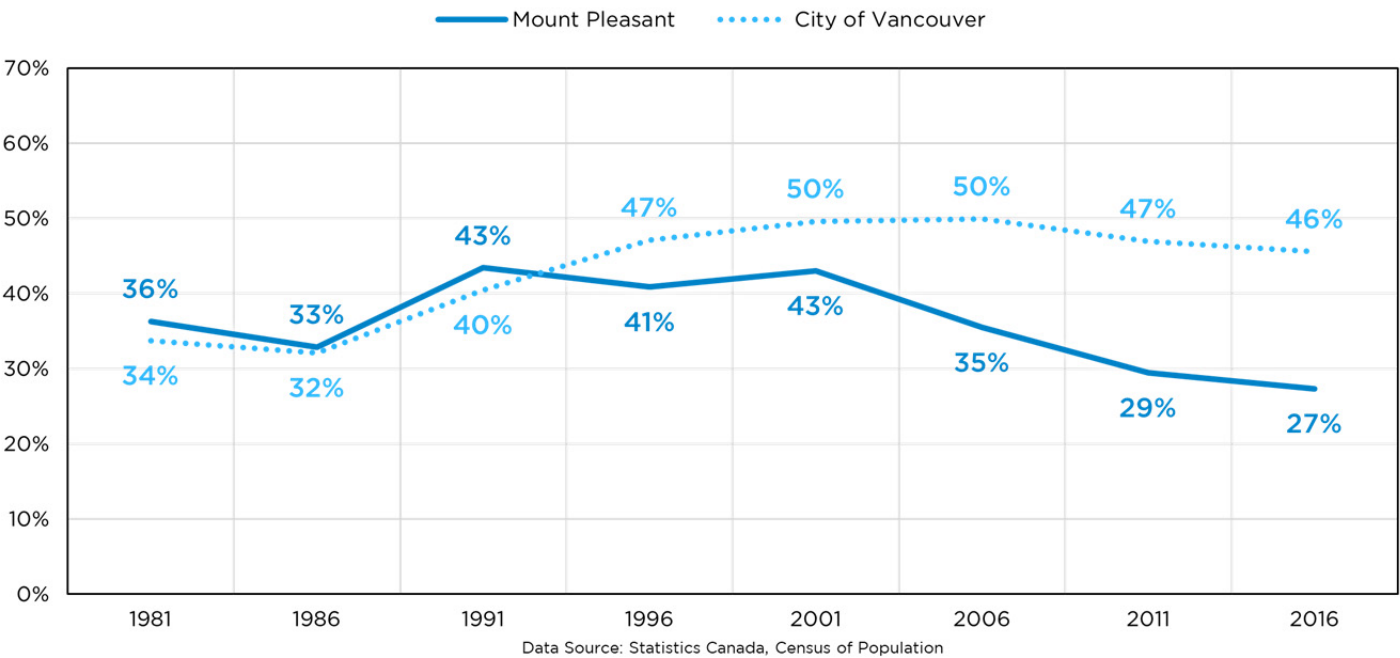
Spanish Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

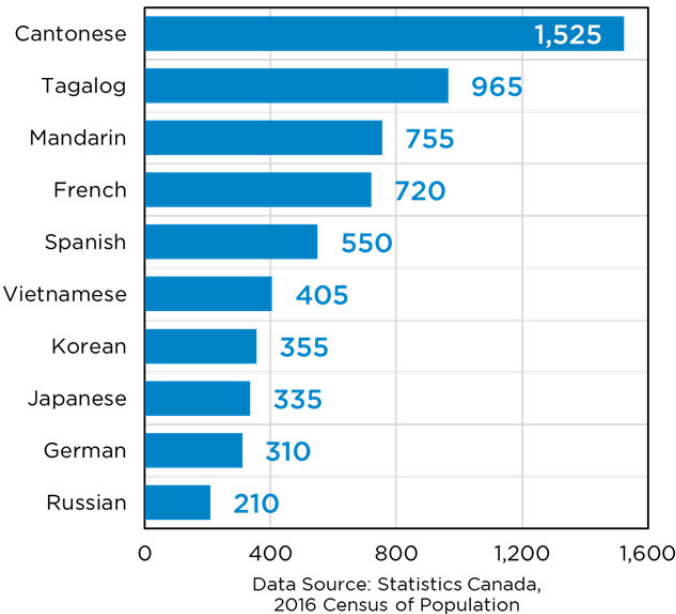
Slightly more than one quarter of Mount Pleasant residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has been consistently declining since 2001 and is now much lower than the city average.

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

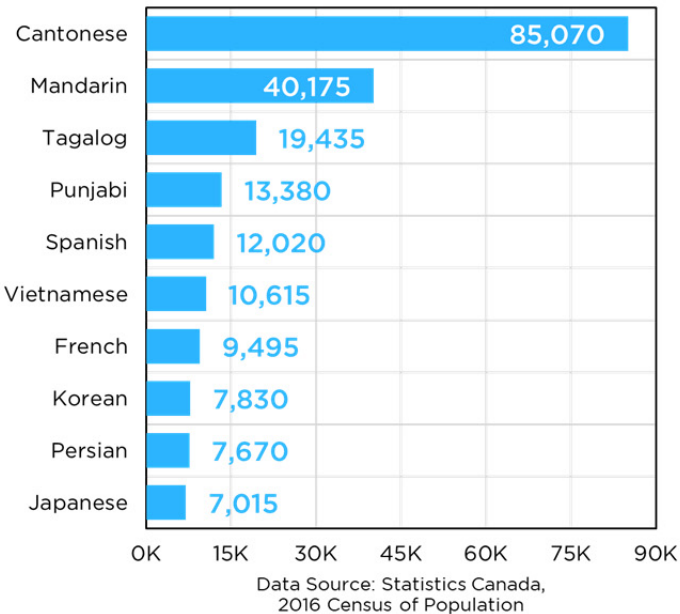


Cantonese and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Mount Pleasant, followed by Mandarin, French and Spanish.

Mount Pleasant: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



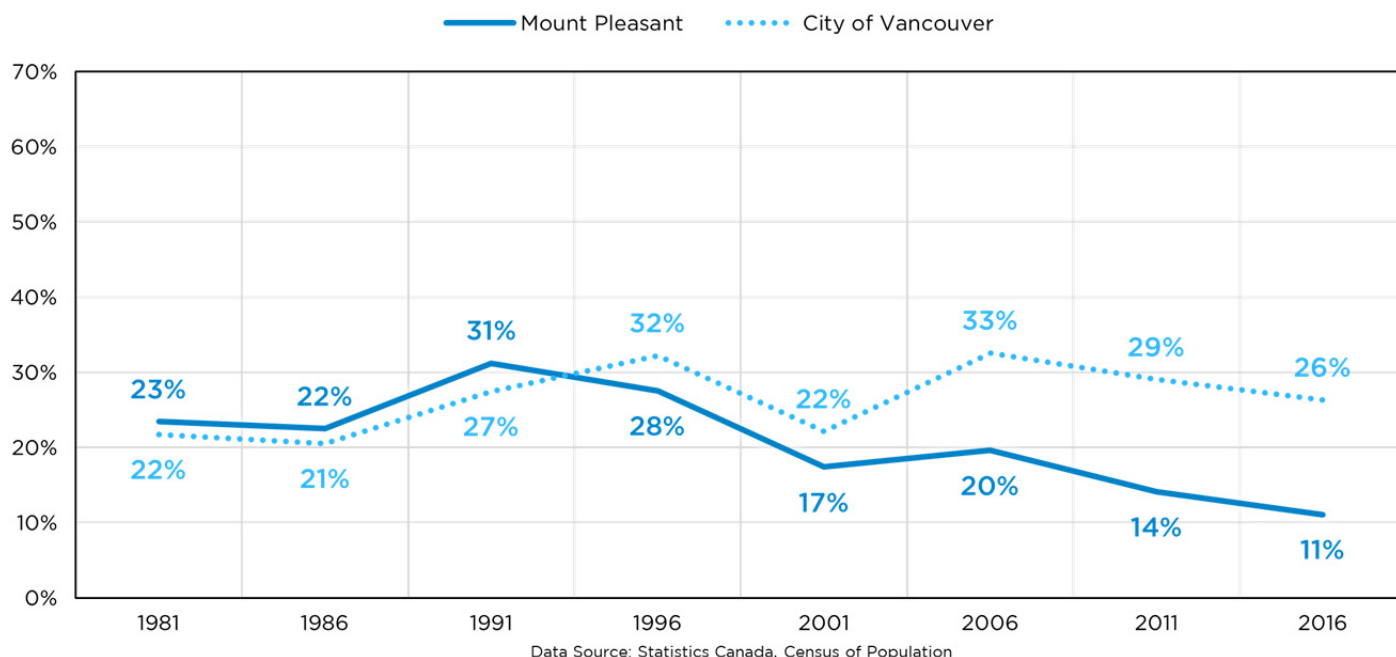
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

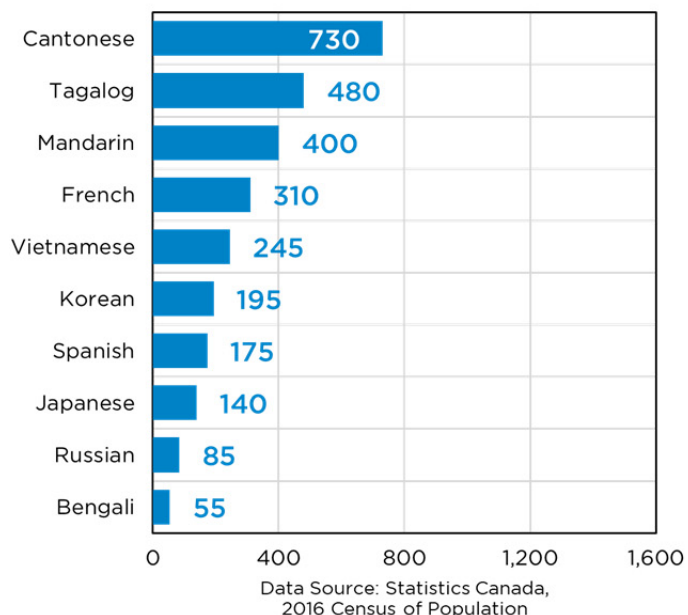
About one in ten Mount Pleasant residents usually use a language other than English at home. Like people with a non-English mother tongue, this proportion has been consistently declining since the 1990s and is less than half the rate for the city overall.¹²

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

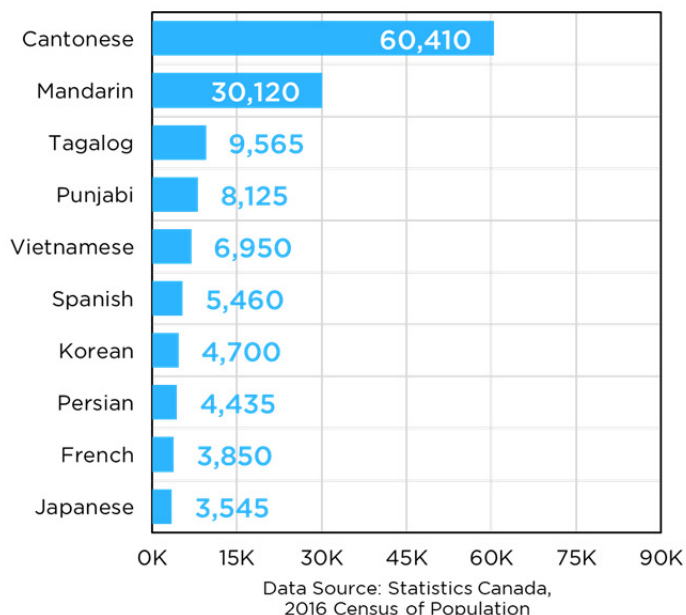


Cantonese is the most commonly used home language other than English in Mount Pleasant, followed by Tagalog, Mandarin and French.

Mount Pleasant: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



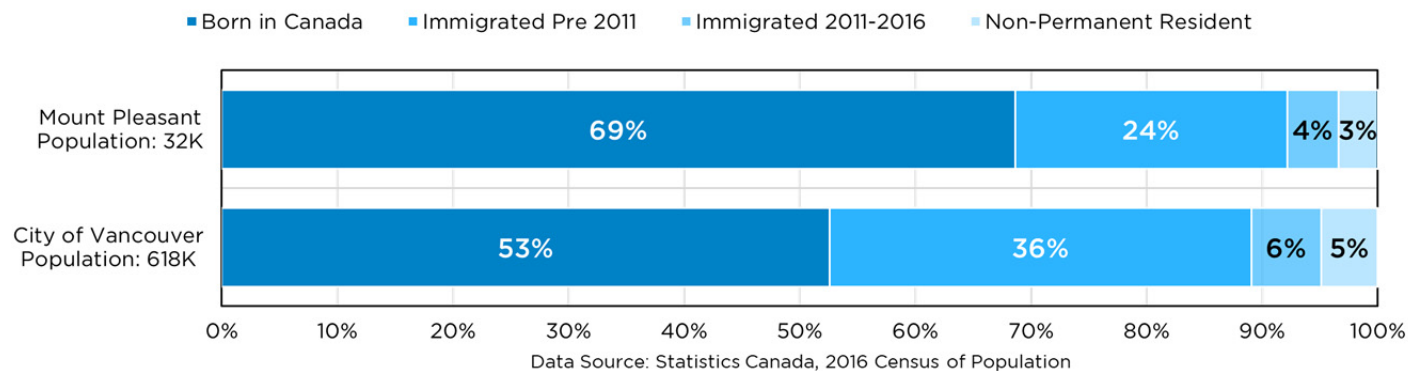
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

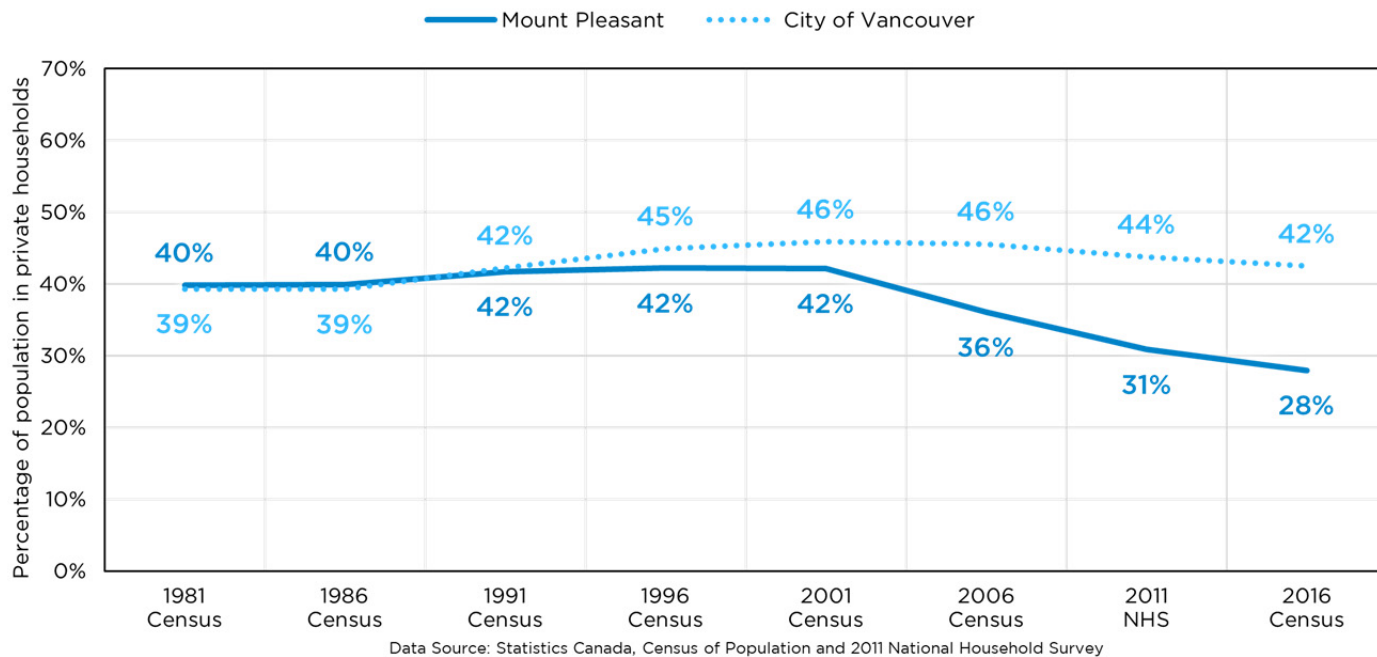
Mount Pleasant has a smaller share of immigrants than the city overall. In 2016, 28% of the population are immigrants, including Canadian citizens and permanent residents; and another 3% are non-permanent residents such as foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



The immigrant population as a percentage of the total has declined in Mount Pleasant since 2001, and is now much smaller than the city overall.

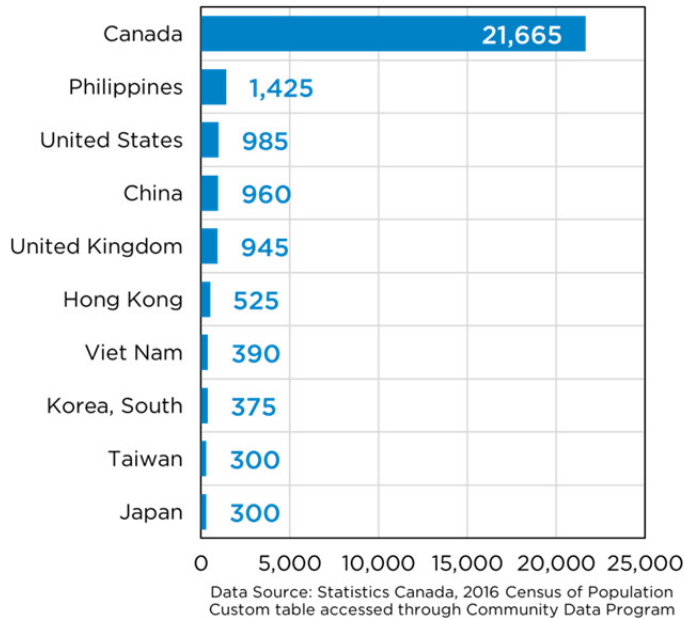
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



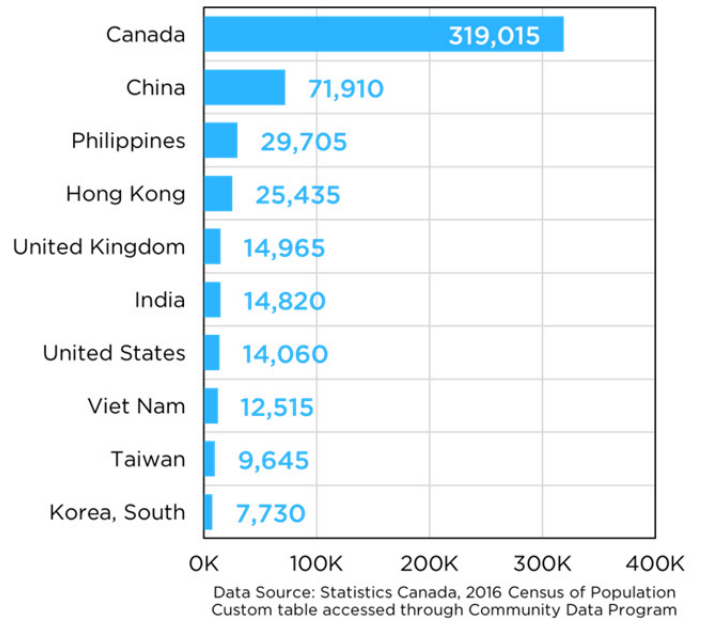
Places of Birth

Nearly 70% of the population of Mount Pleasant was born in Canada. Outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are the Philippines, United States and China.

Mount Pleasant: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

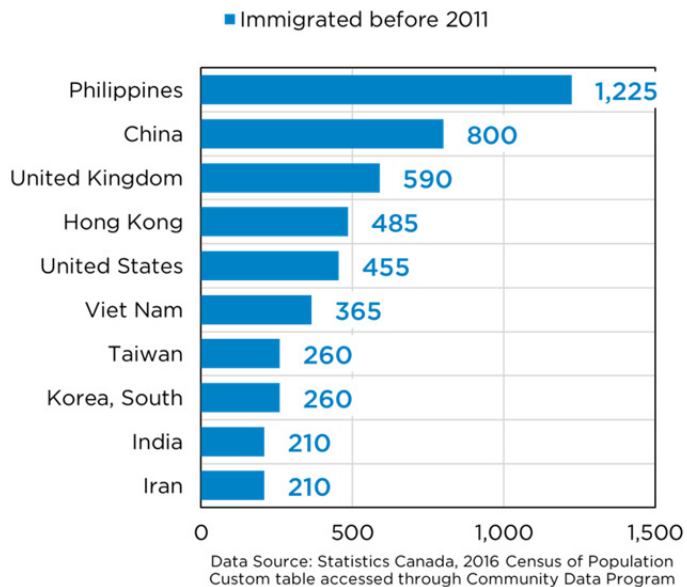


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

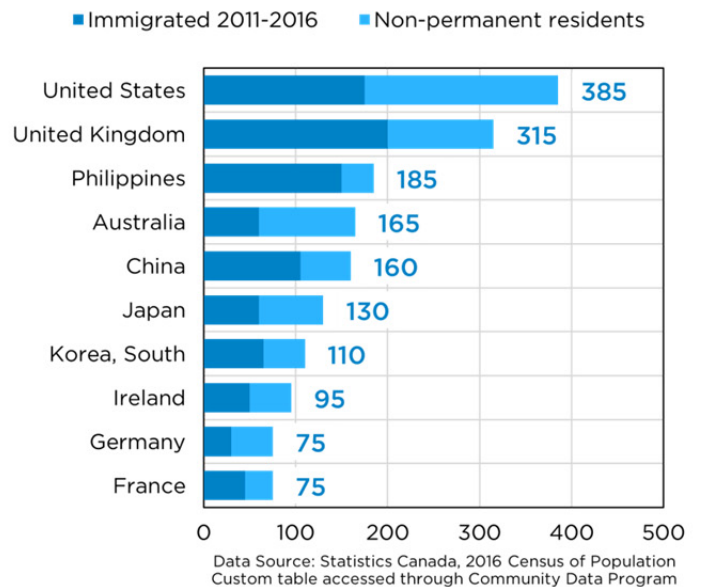


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In Mount Pleasant recent immigration has included people born in the United States, United Kingdom and the Philippines.

Mount Pleasant: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



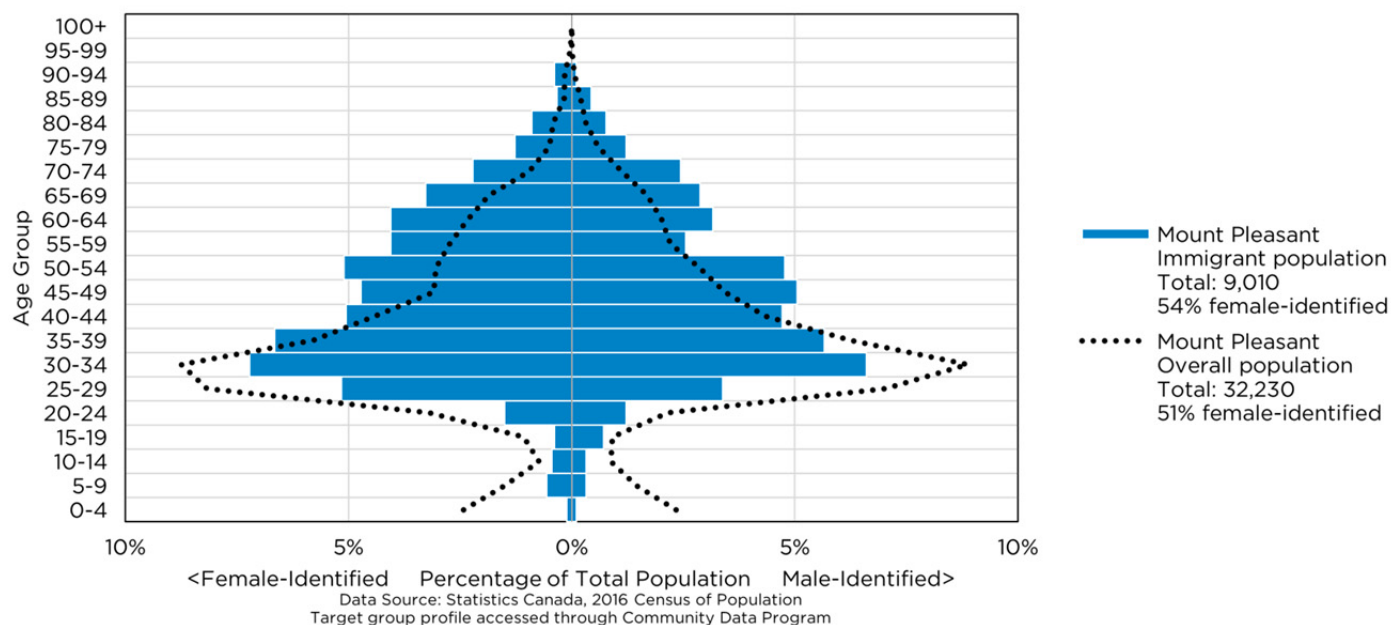
Mount Pleasant: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

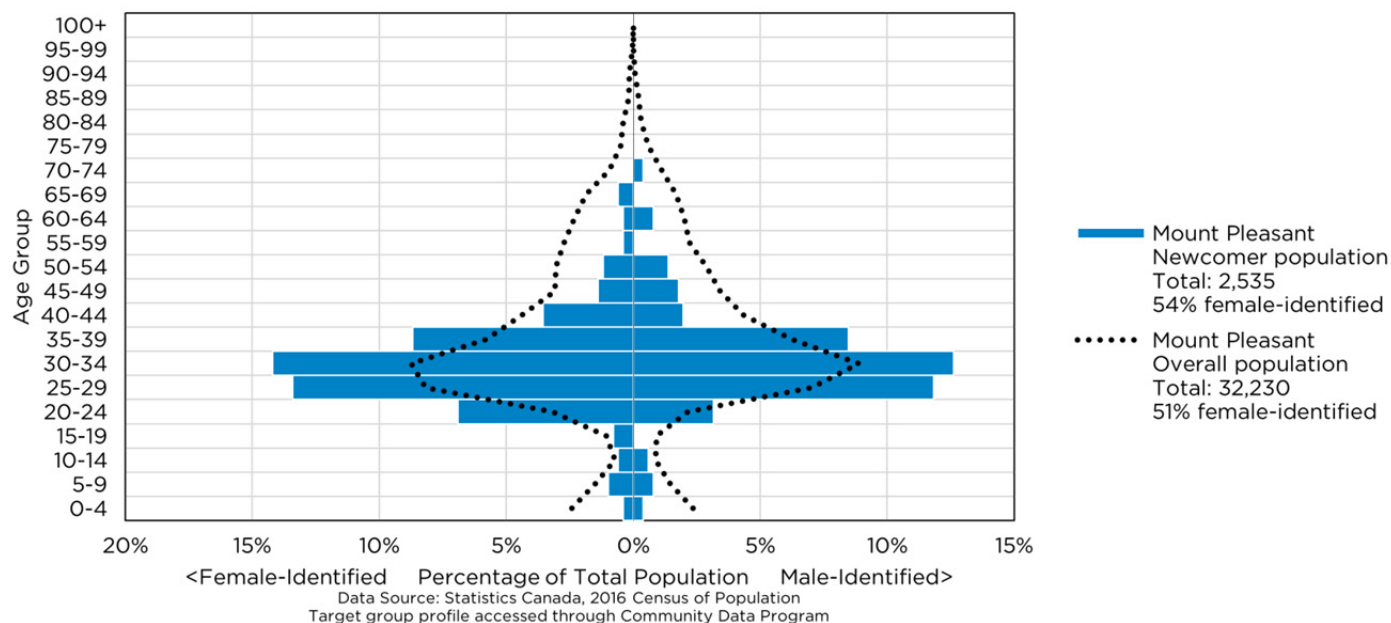
The immigrant population in Mount Pleasant has an older age profile than the overall population.

**Mount Pleasant:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



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

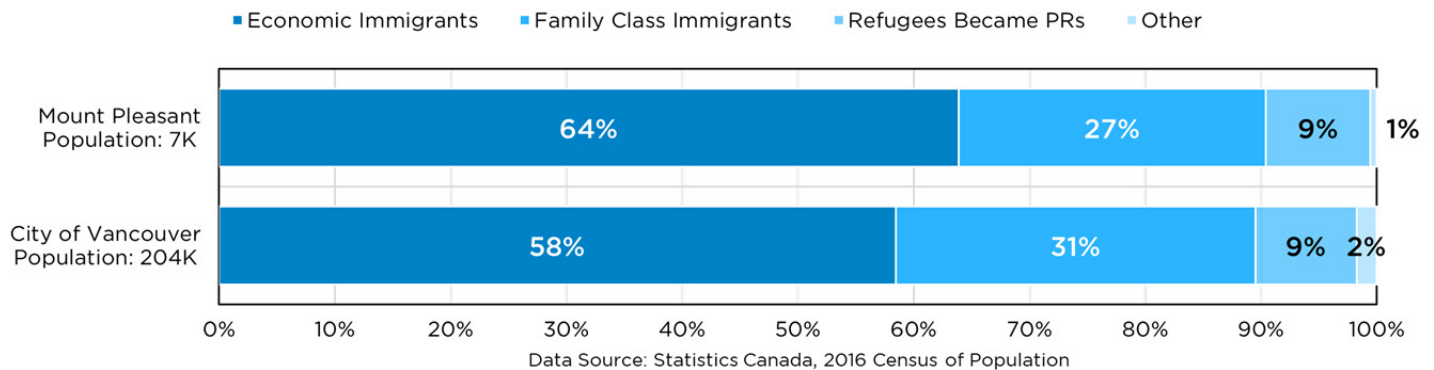
**Mount Pleasant:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

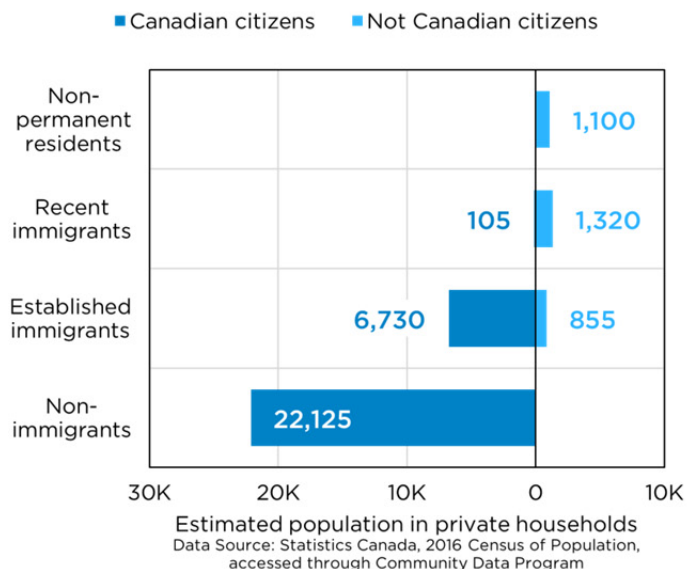
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Mount Pleasant has relatively more immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; it has a proportionally smaller population of people who were admitted through family programs. However, the rate of immigrants admitted as refugees who have since become permanent residents is the same in Mount Pleasant and the city overall.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

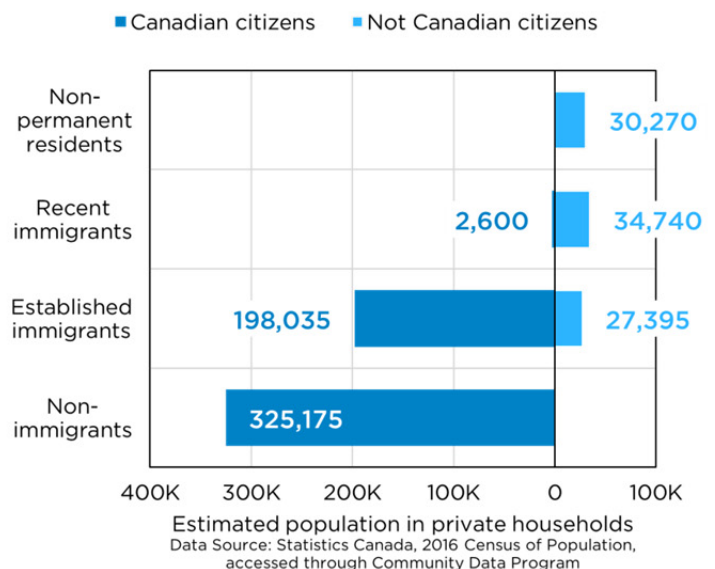


In Mount Pleasant, 89% of established immigrants and 7% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 3% of the population of Mount Pleasant are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Mount Pleasant: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



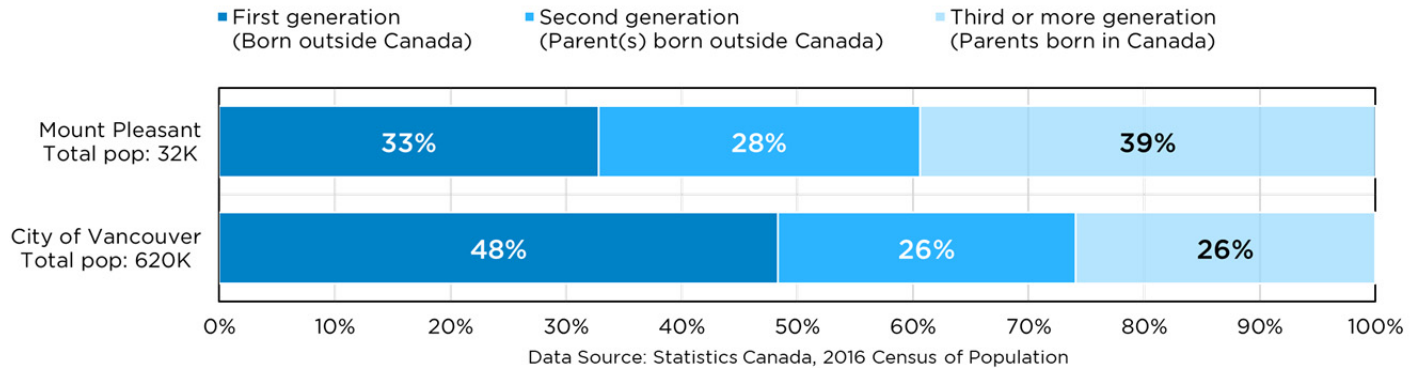
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

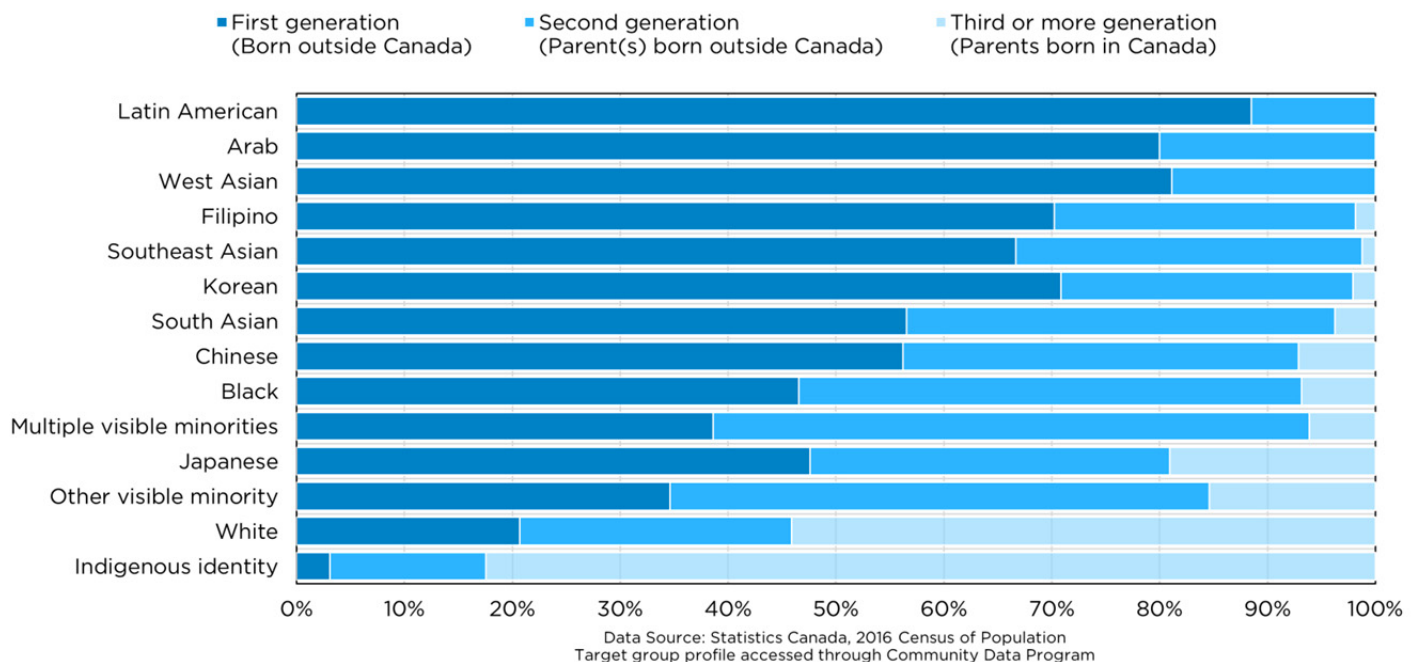
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. While Mount Pleasant has a comparatively smaller population of immigrants than the city overall, it does have a substantial population of residents whose parents were born outside of Canada.

Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Mount Pleasant, a little less than half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians, and a majority of Black residents were born in Canada.. There are large second-generation populations among many racialized groups, including Japanese, Chinese, Black and South Asian residents.

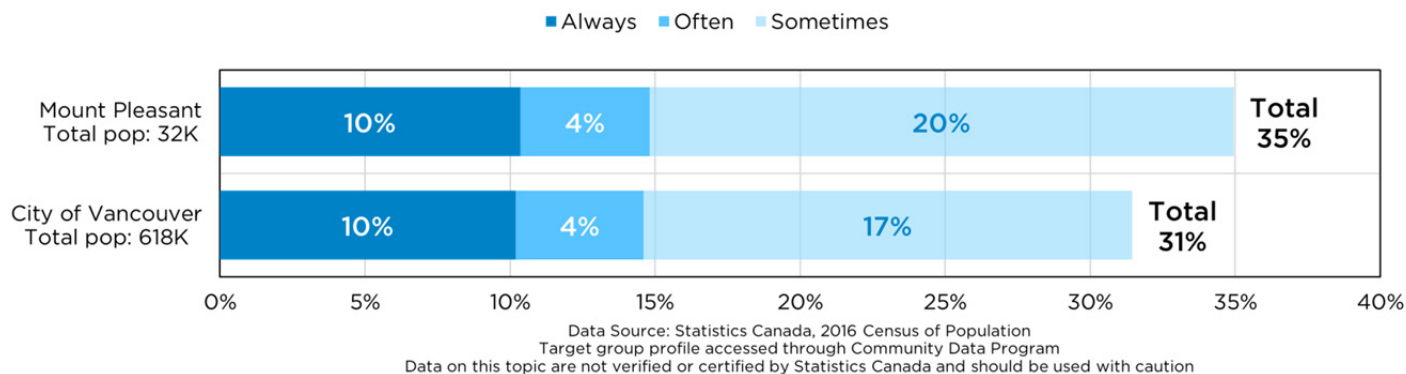
Mount Pleasant: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

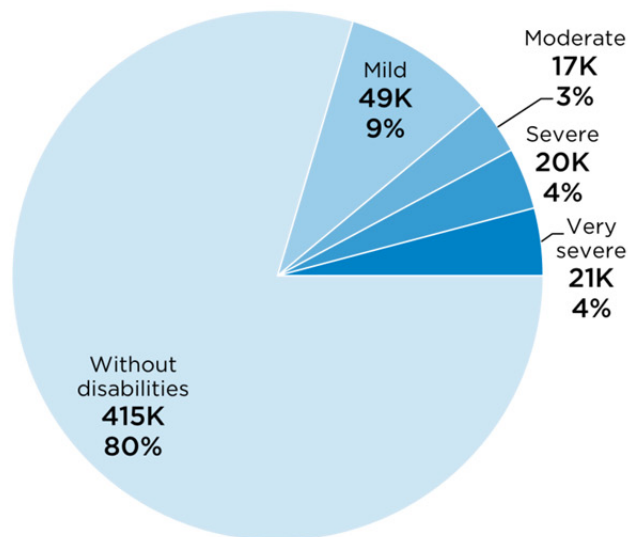
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Mount Pleasant, 35% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a higher rate than for the city overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

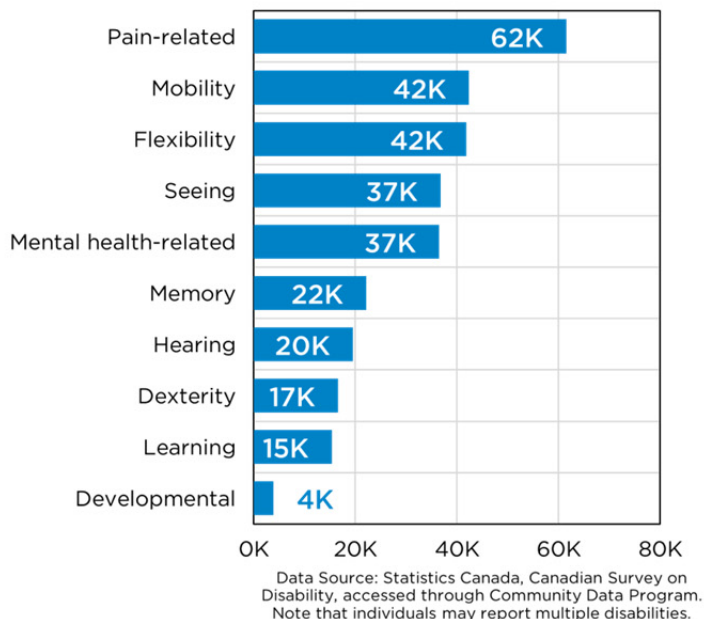


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



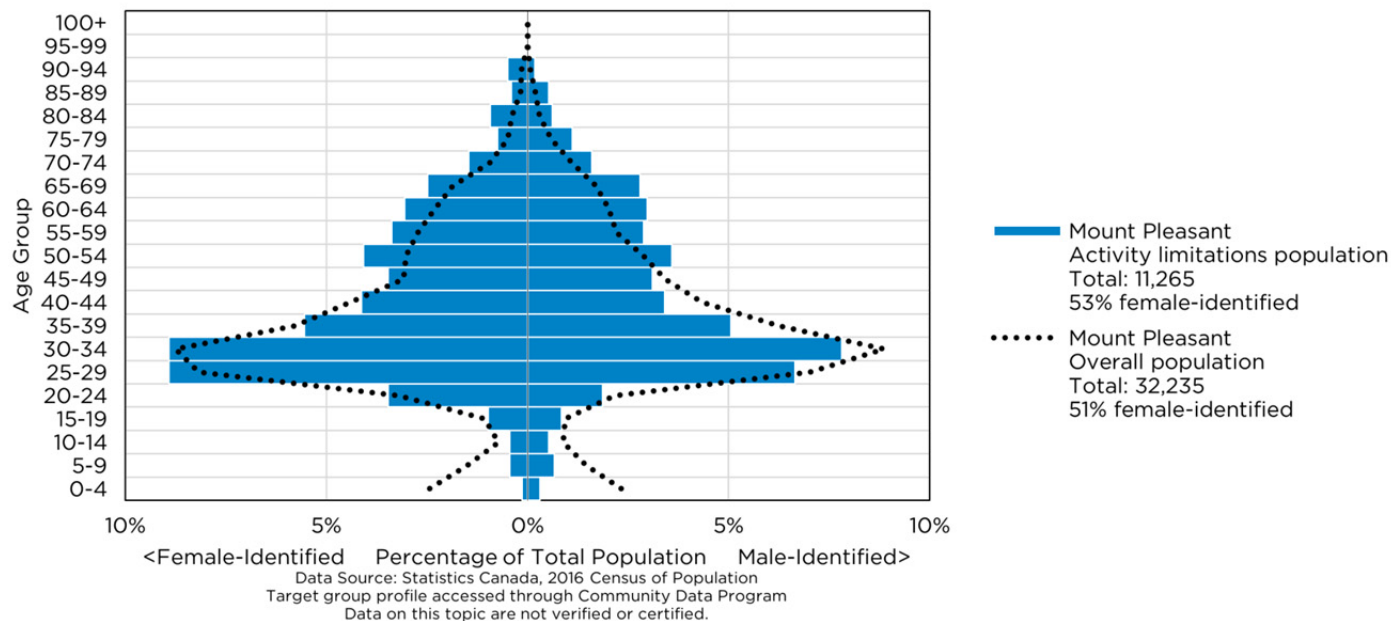
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

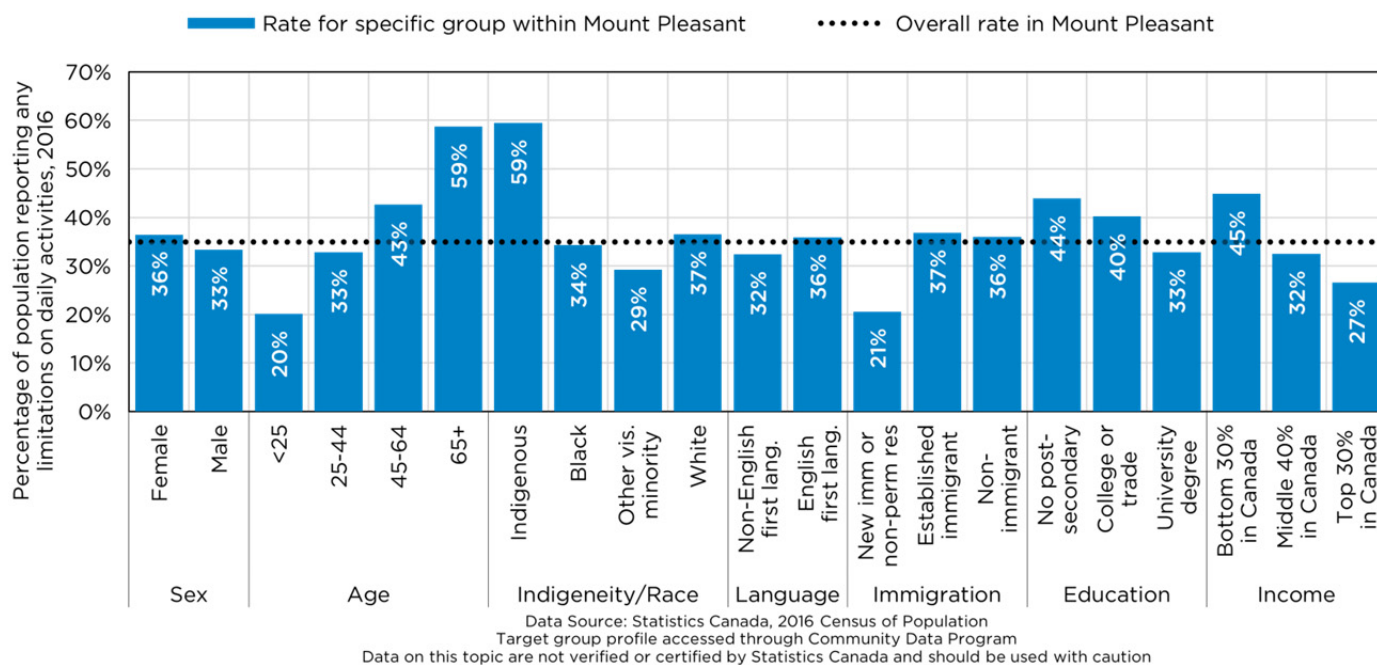
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Mount Pleasant:
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Mount Pleasant, people age 65 and older, people with Indigenous identity and people with relatively lower levels of formal education credentials and income are more likely to experience limitations.

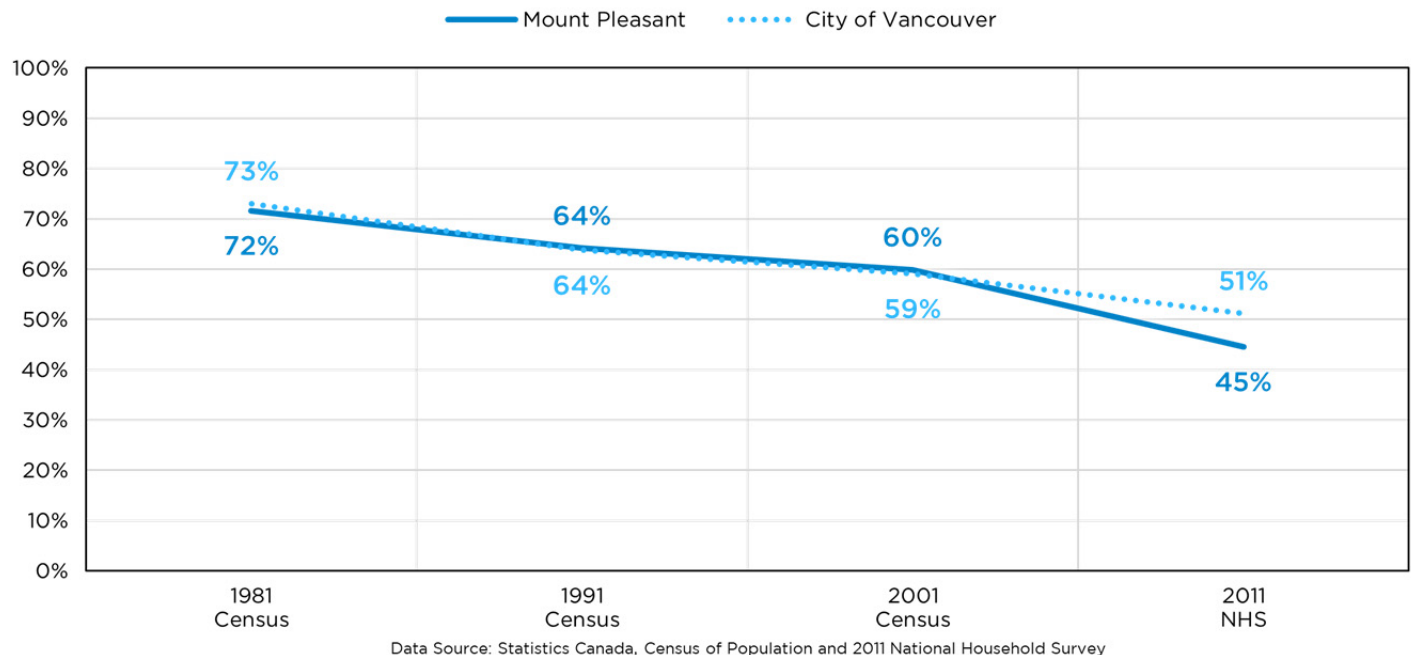
Mount Pleasant: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

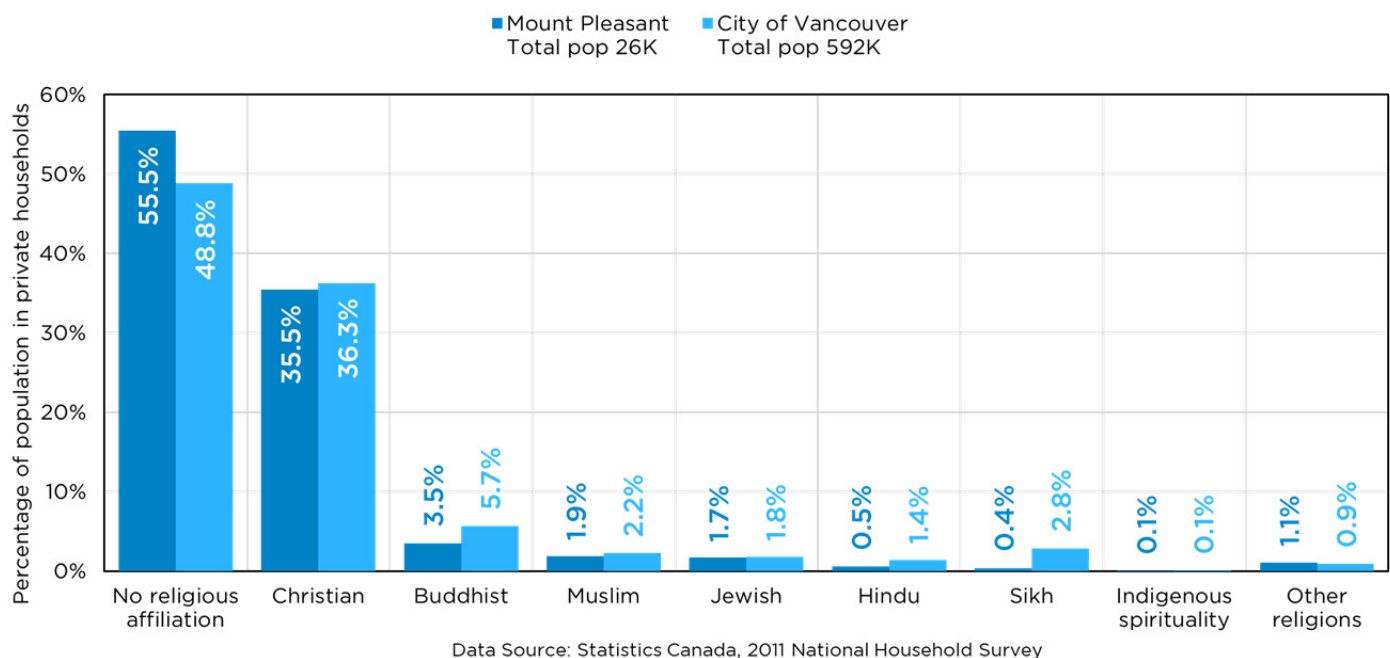
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, about 45% of Mount Pleasant's population identified a religious affiliation, a smaller rate than the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



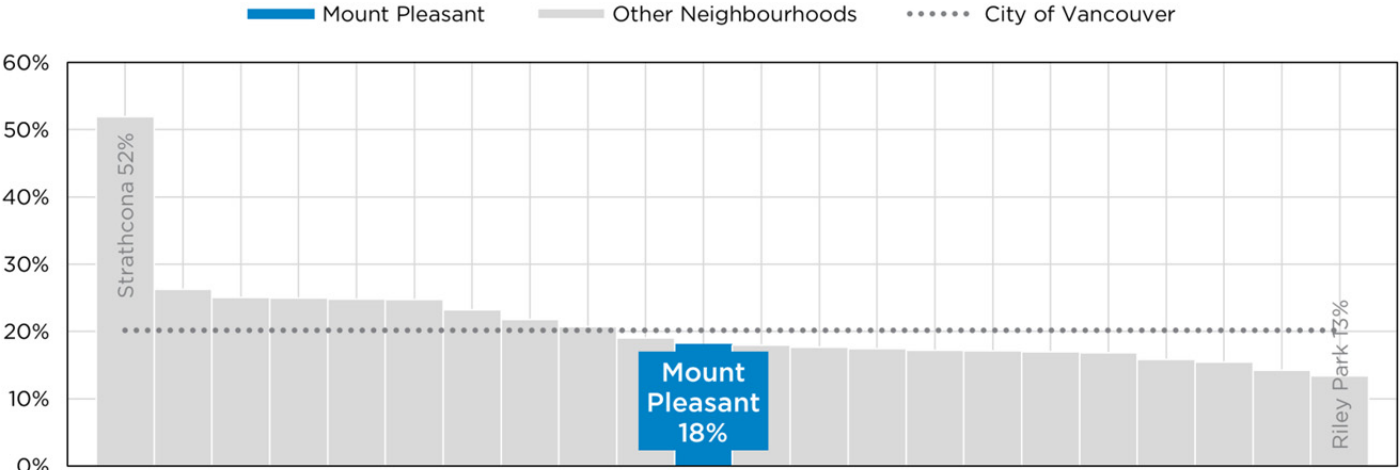
The graphs below show the broad categories of religious affiliation reported in Mount Pleasant and the City of Vancouver. Mount Pleasant has relatively more residents with no religious affiliation.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

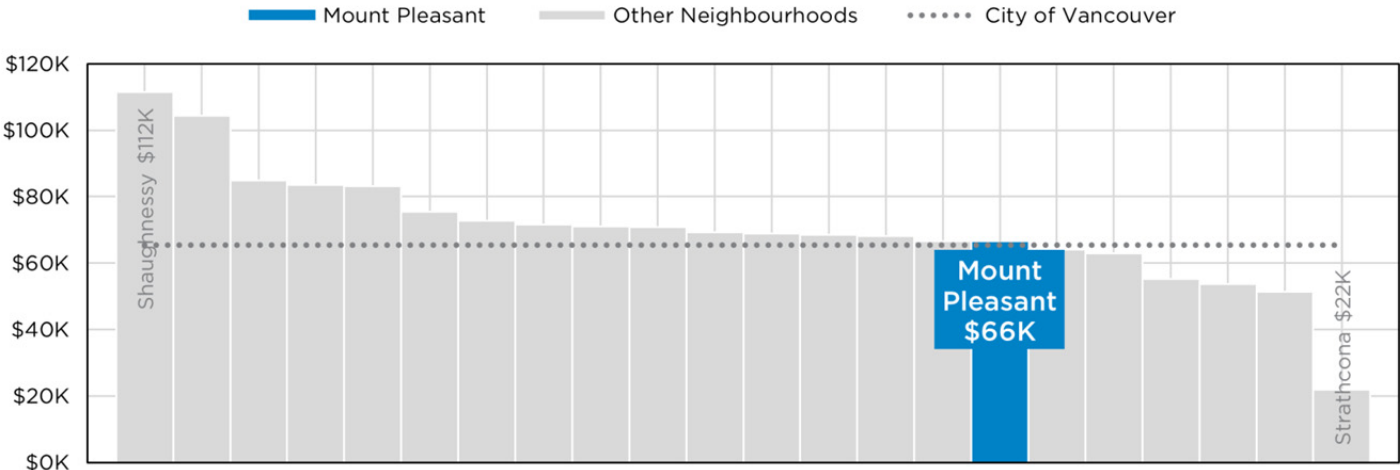


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

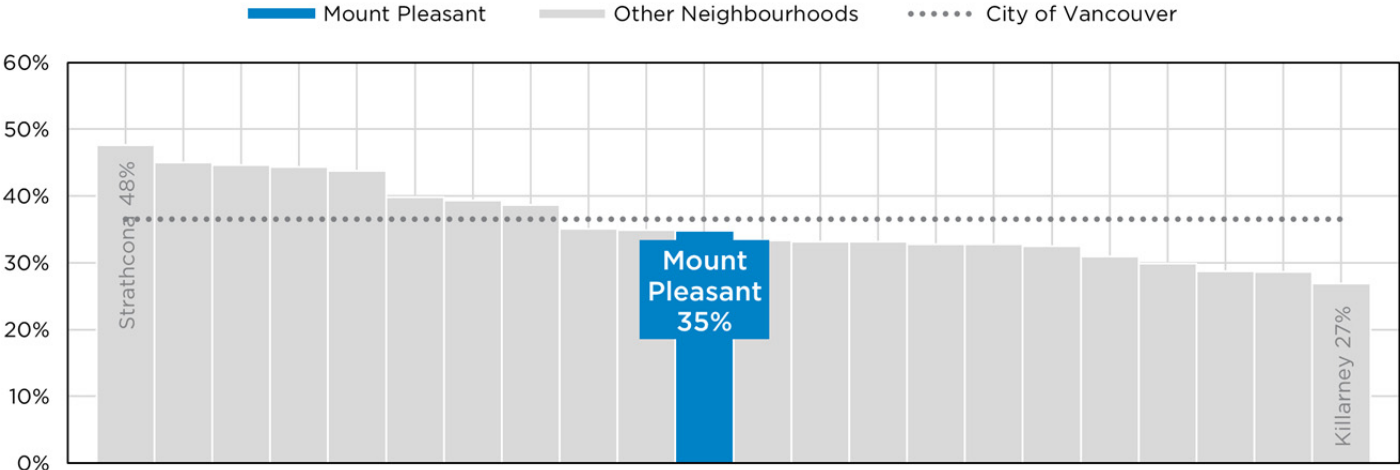
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

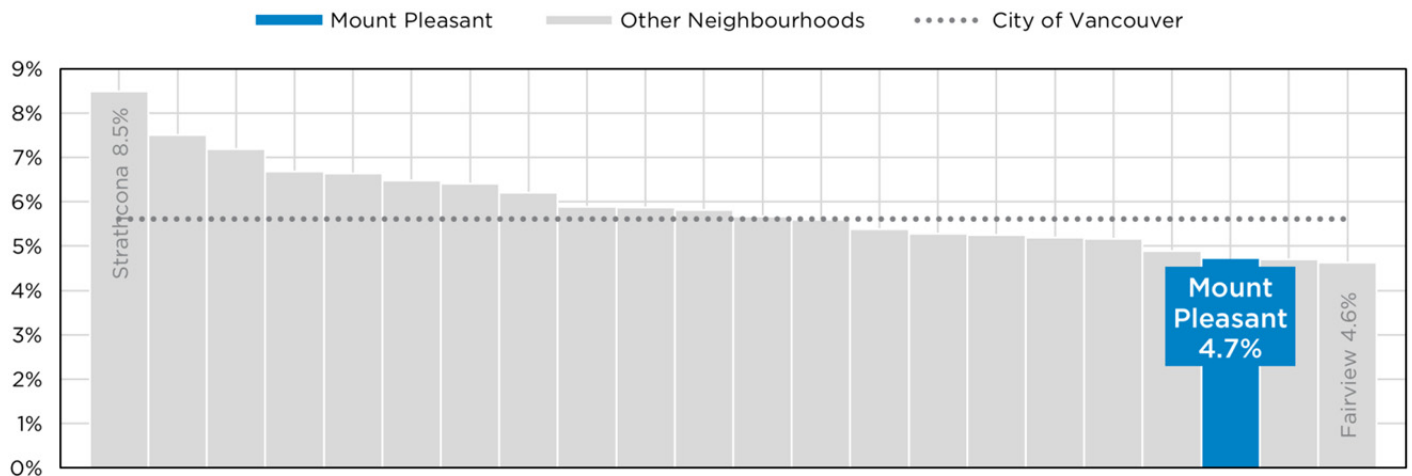


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

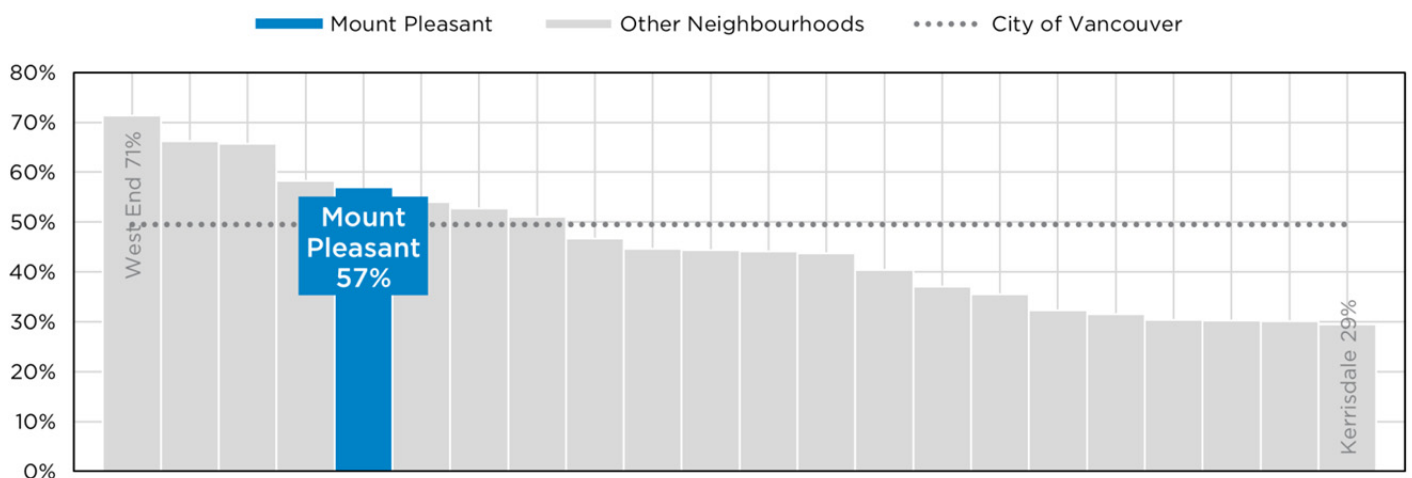


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

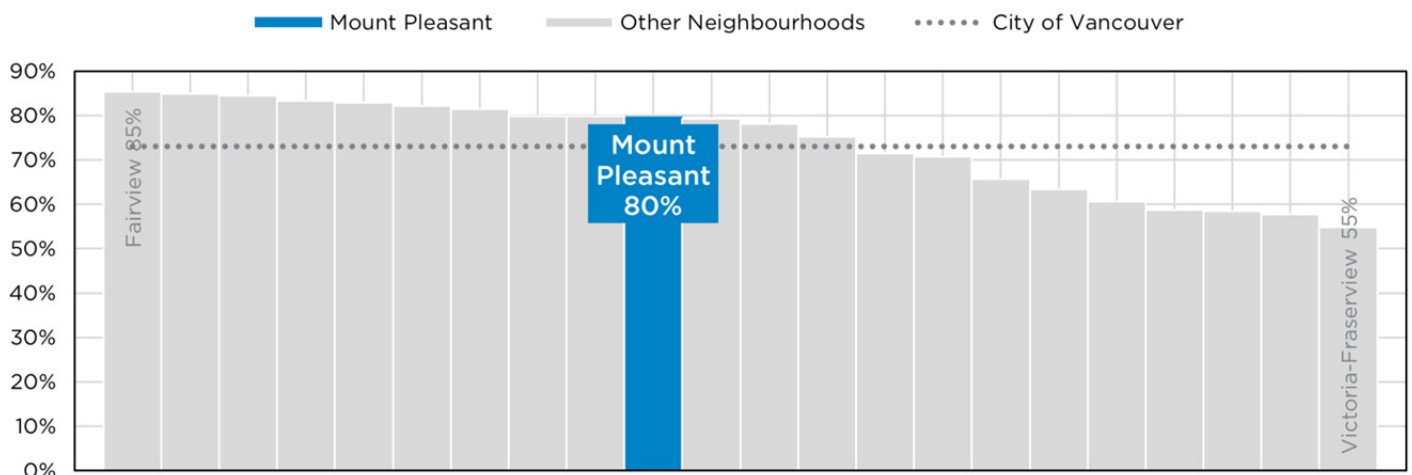
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



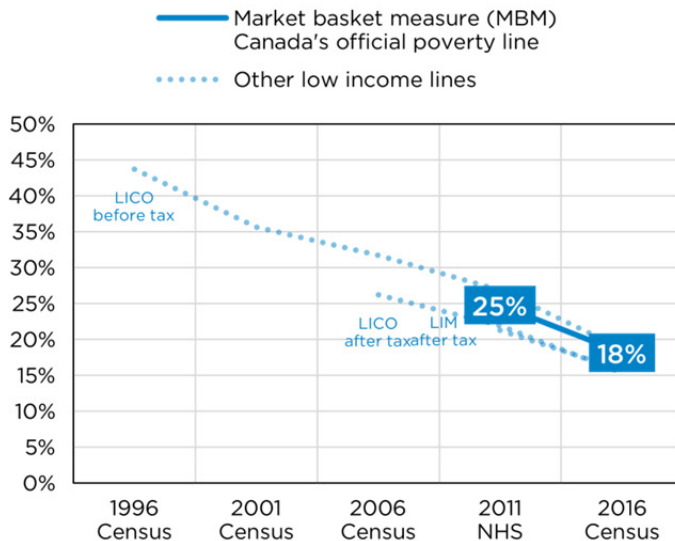
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



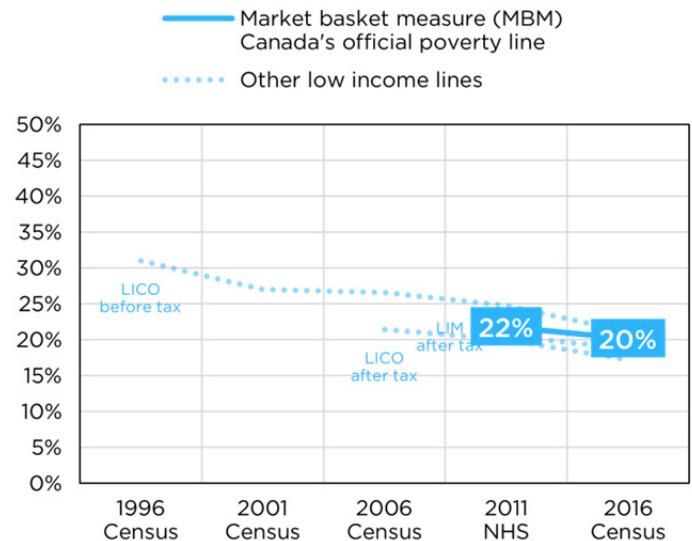
Income Poverty

Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 18% of the population in Mount Pleasant have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, it appears that Mount Pleasant has seen a rapid reduction in its poverty rate.

Mount Pleasant: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016

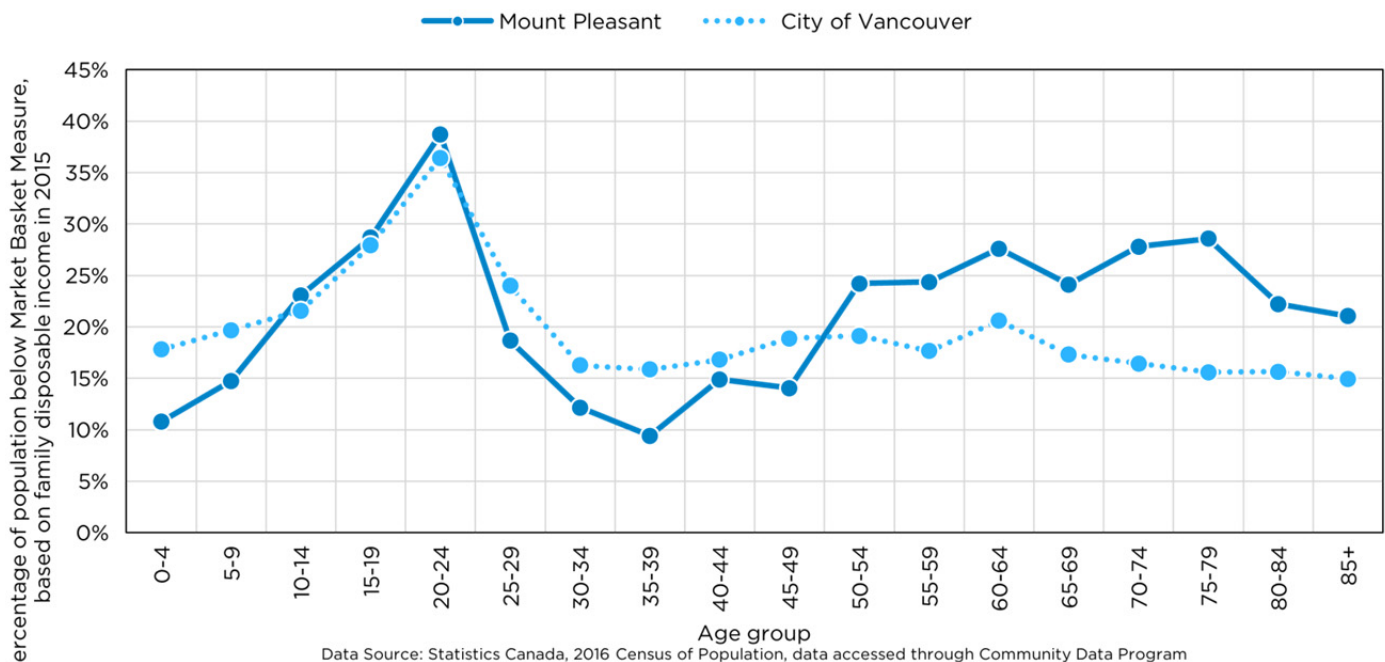


City of Vancouver: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016



Comparing poverty rates across age groups in Mount Pleasant to the city shows multiple trends: the rate for older adults is higher; the rate for youth is similar; and the rate for children and parent-age adults is lower.

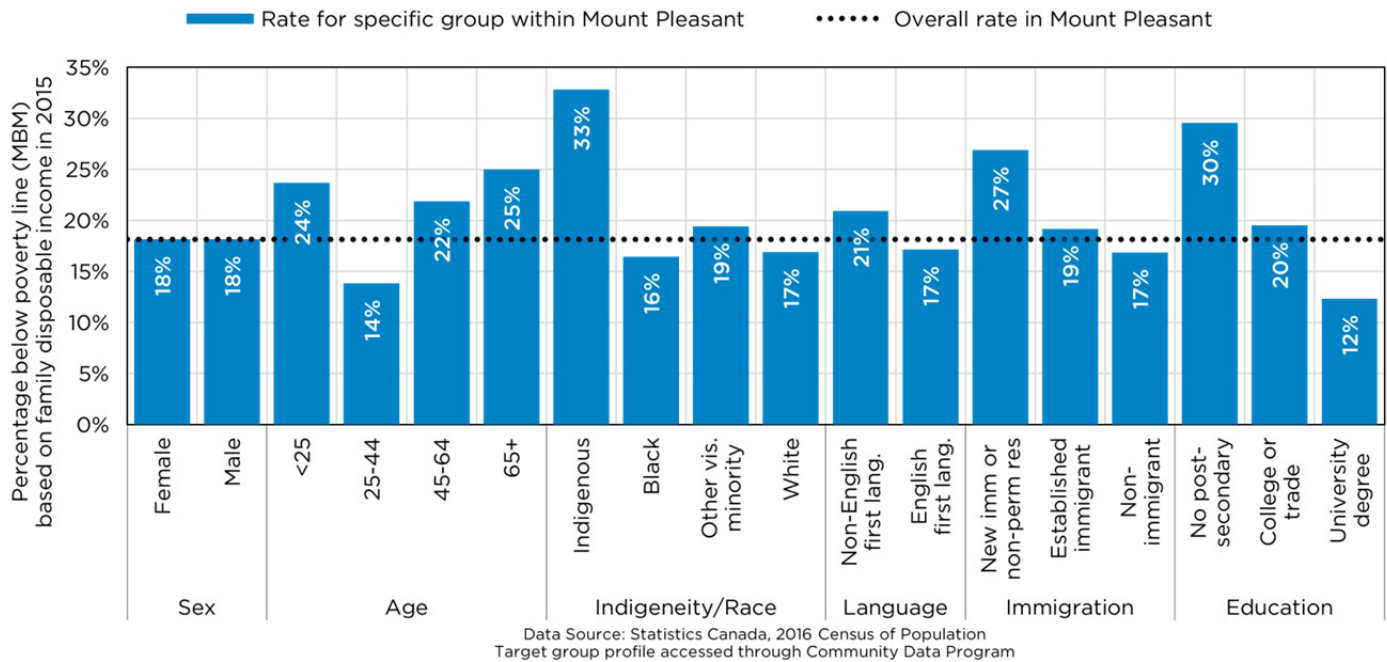
Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016



Equity and Poverty

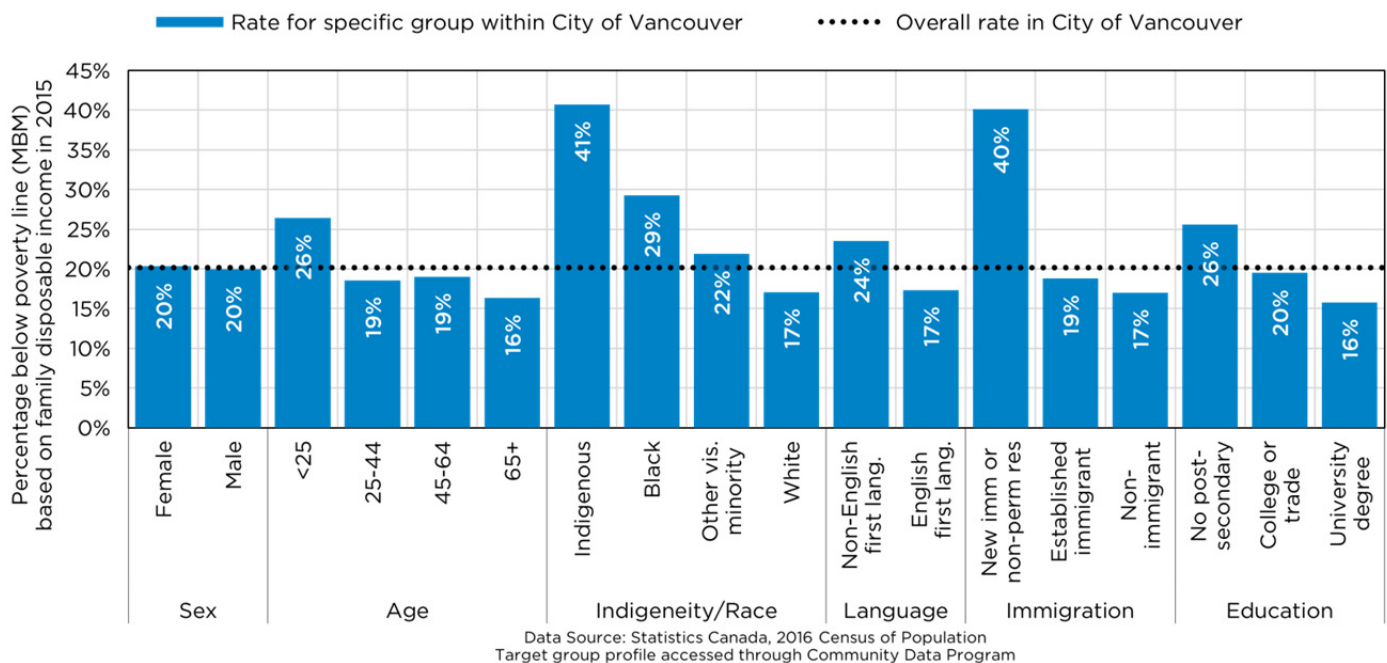
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Mount Pleasant, Indigenous residents, people without post-secondary education, newcomers and seniors stand out for experiencing higher poverty rates.

Mount Pleasant: 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.

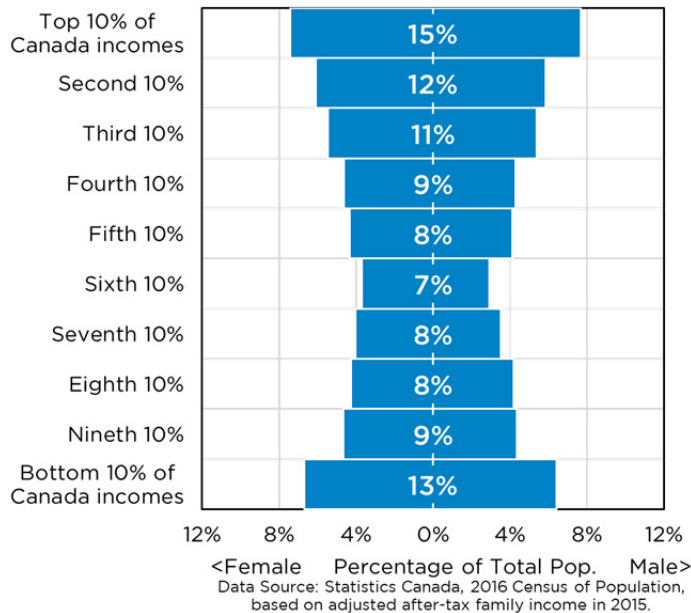
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



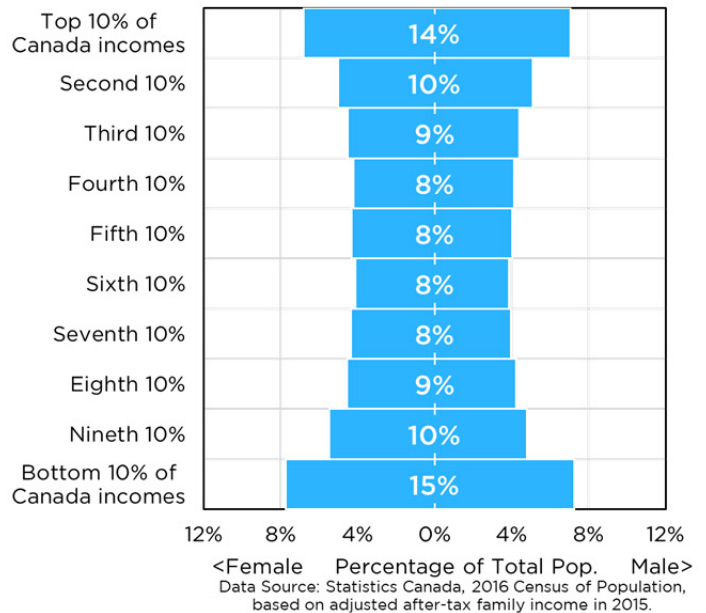
Income Inequity

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%. Mount Pleasant has a similar distribution to the city, but with slightly more residents in the top deciles of Canadian earners and slightly fewer in the bottom deciles.

Mount Pleasant: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

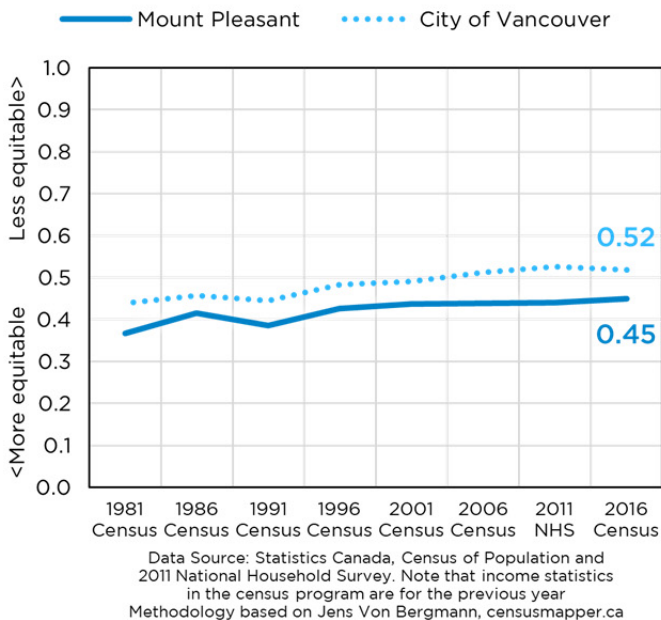


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

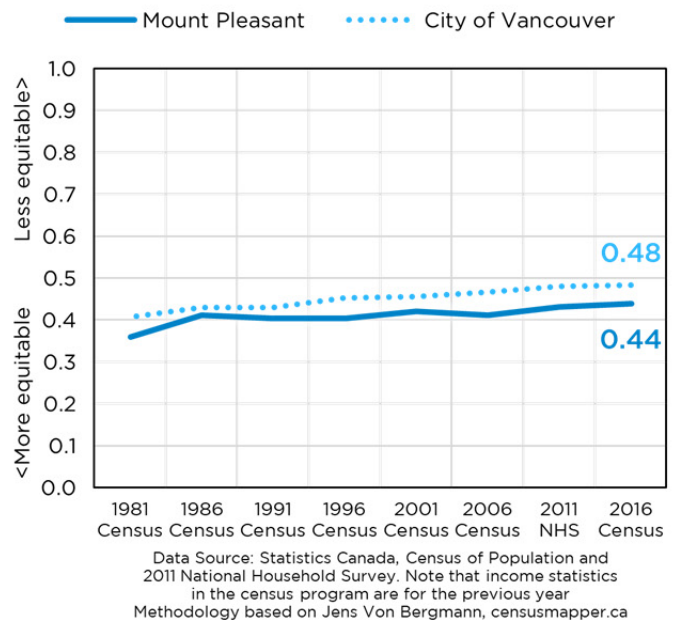


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Mount Pleasant can be seen to have a somewhat more equitable distribution of household income than the city overall, but with a trend toward an increasing Gini coefficient over time.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



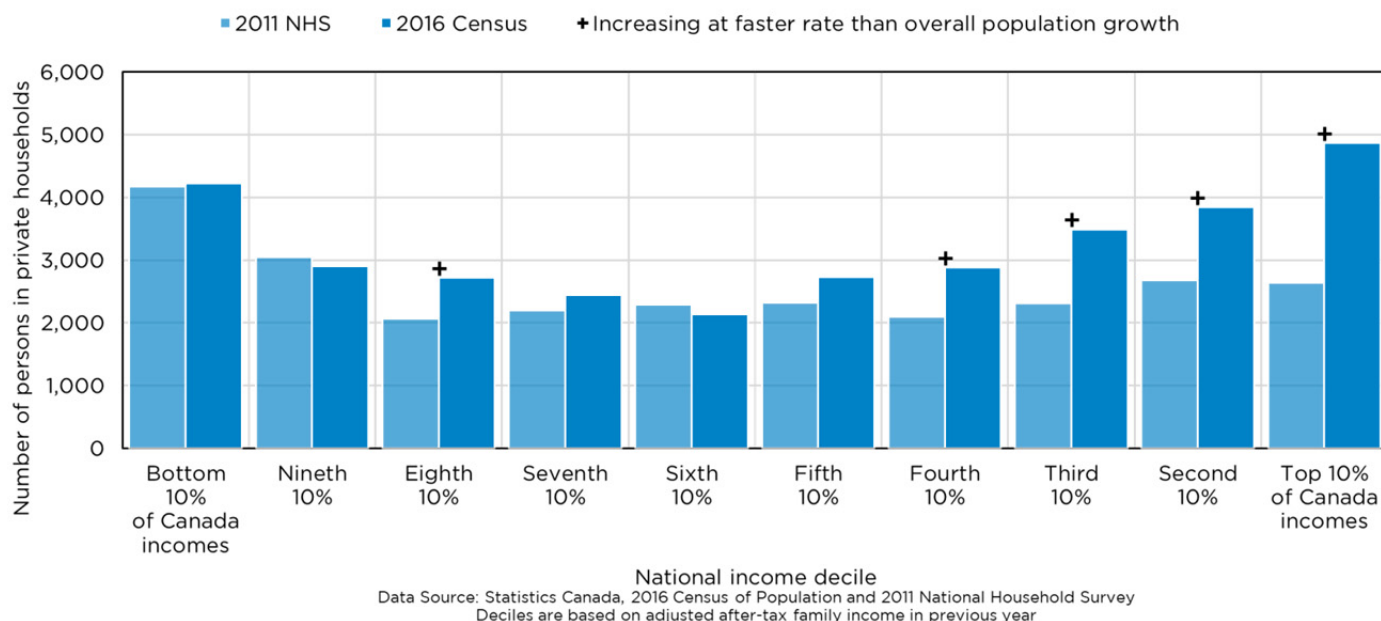
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

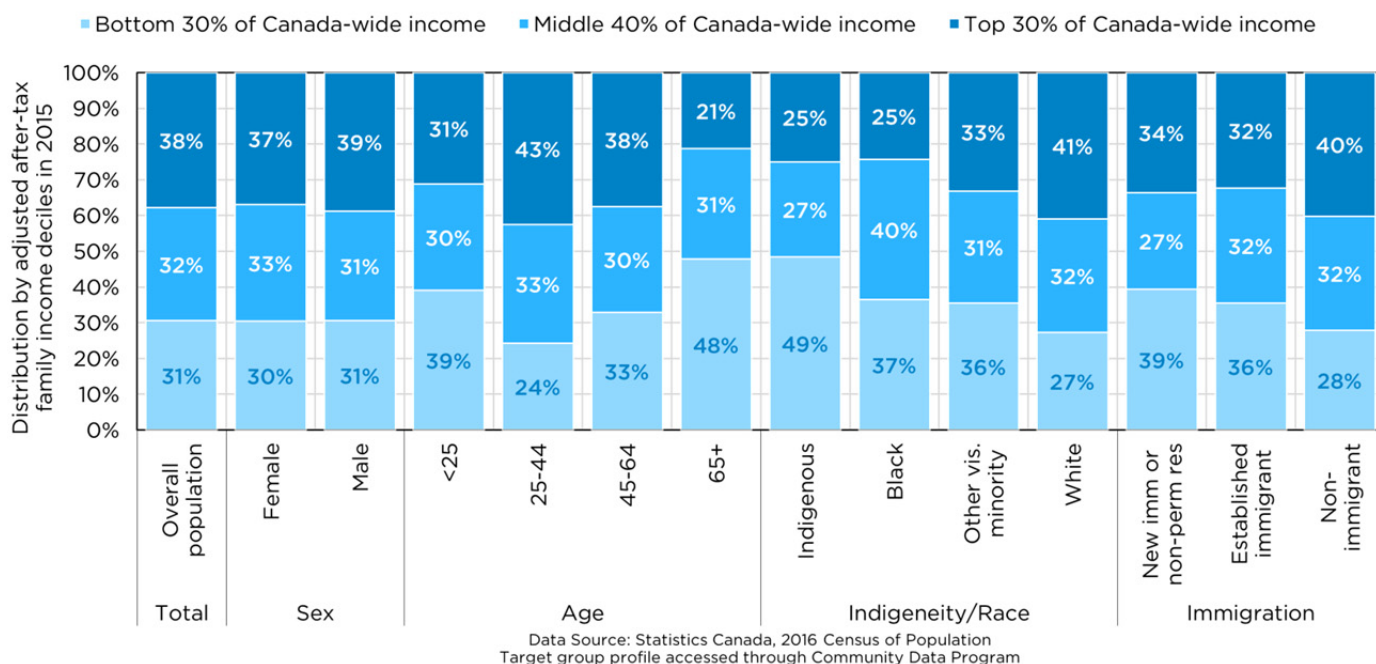
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows growth in Mount Pleasant has been largely concentrated in higher income groups.

Mount Pleasant: 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 Mount Pleasant, older residents, Indigenous residents and Black residents are least likely to be in Canada's top 30% compared to other groups.

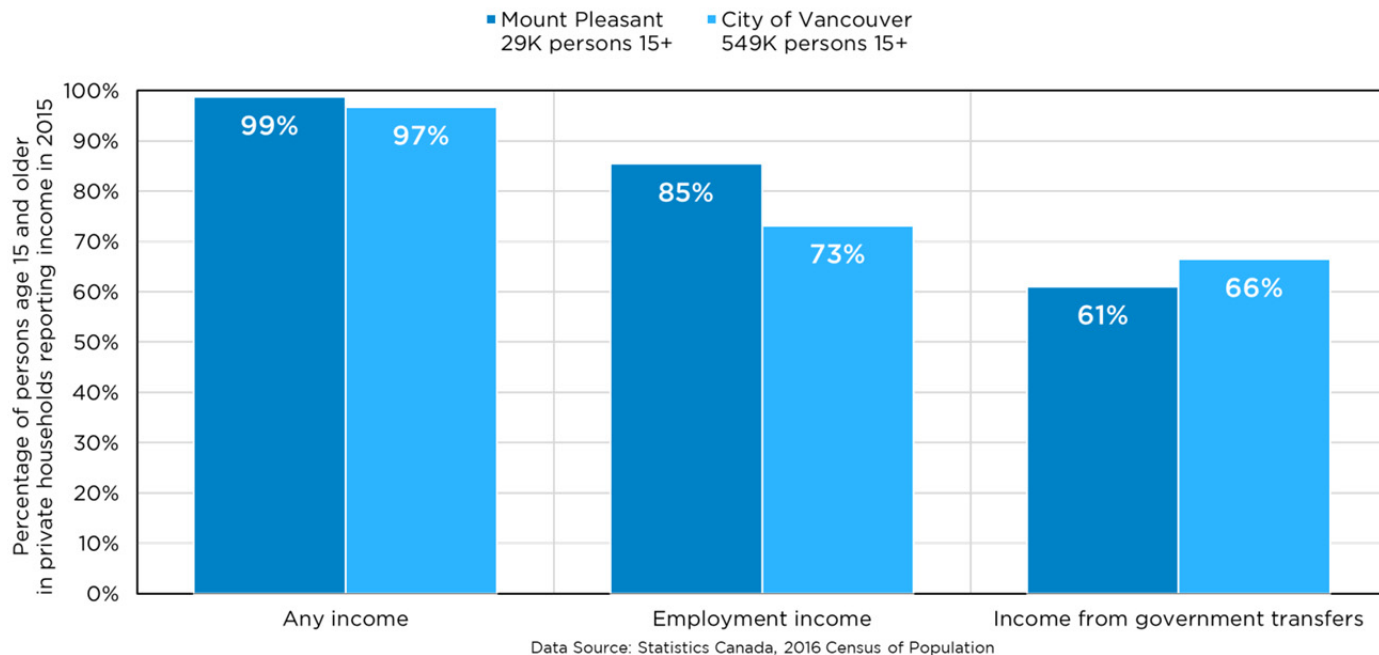
Mount Pleasant: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

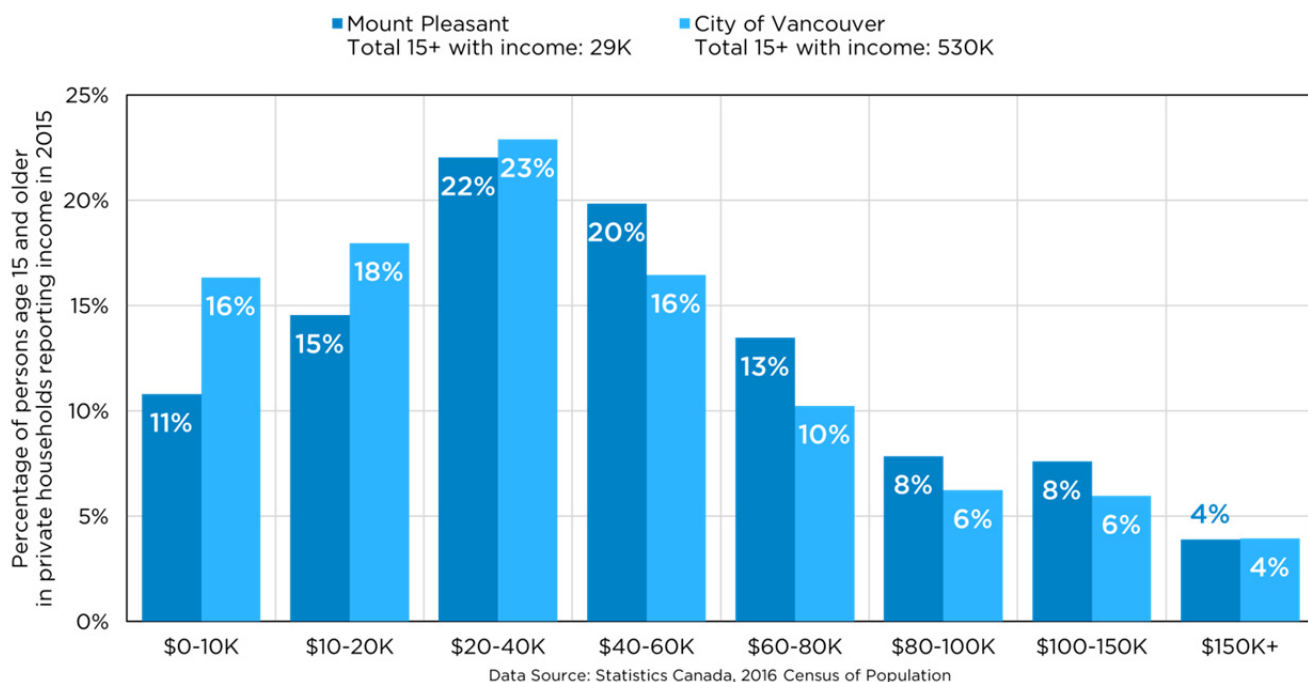
Among people 15 years of age and older, 99% of Mount Pleasant residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ The neighbourhood had a higher percentage of persons reporting employment income and a lower percentage reporting income from government transfers than the city overall.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



Compared to the city's overall income distribution, Mount Pleasant residents are less likely to be in the lowest income brackets and more likely to have incomes between \$40 and \$150 thousand.

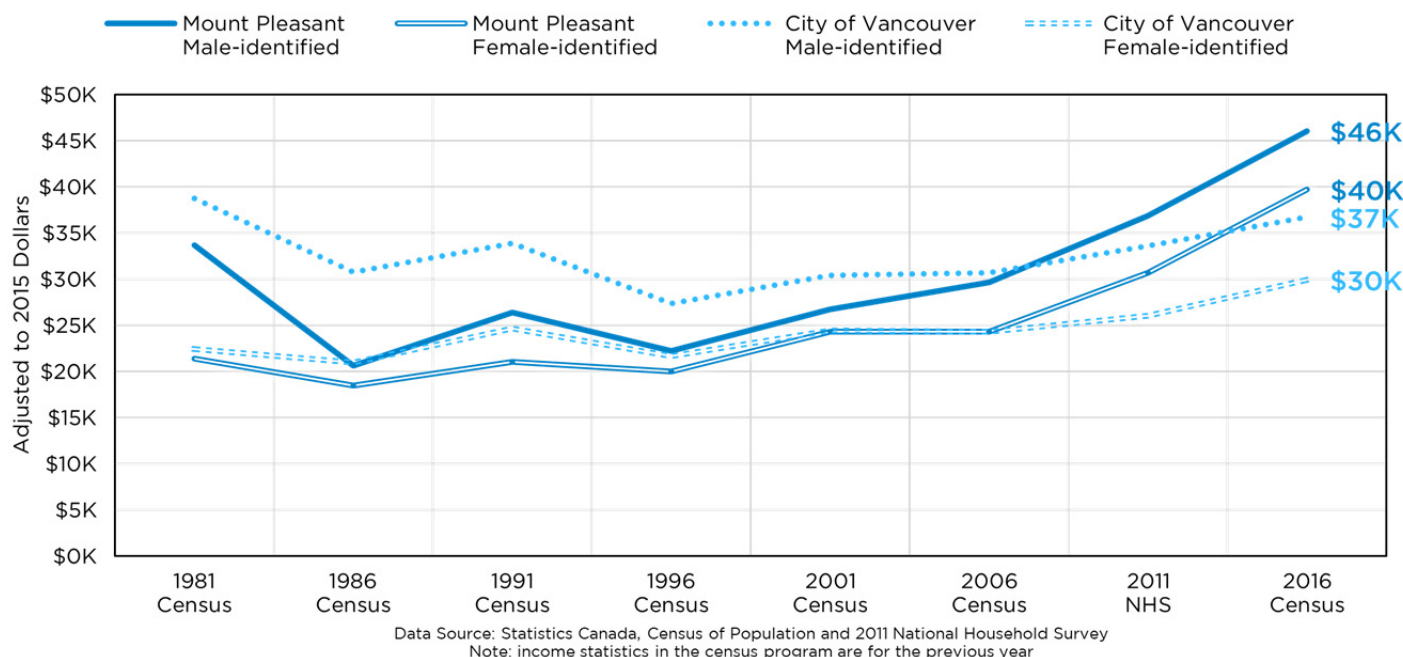
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

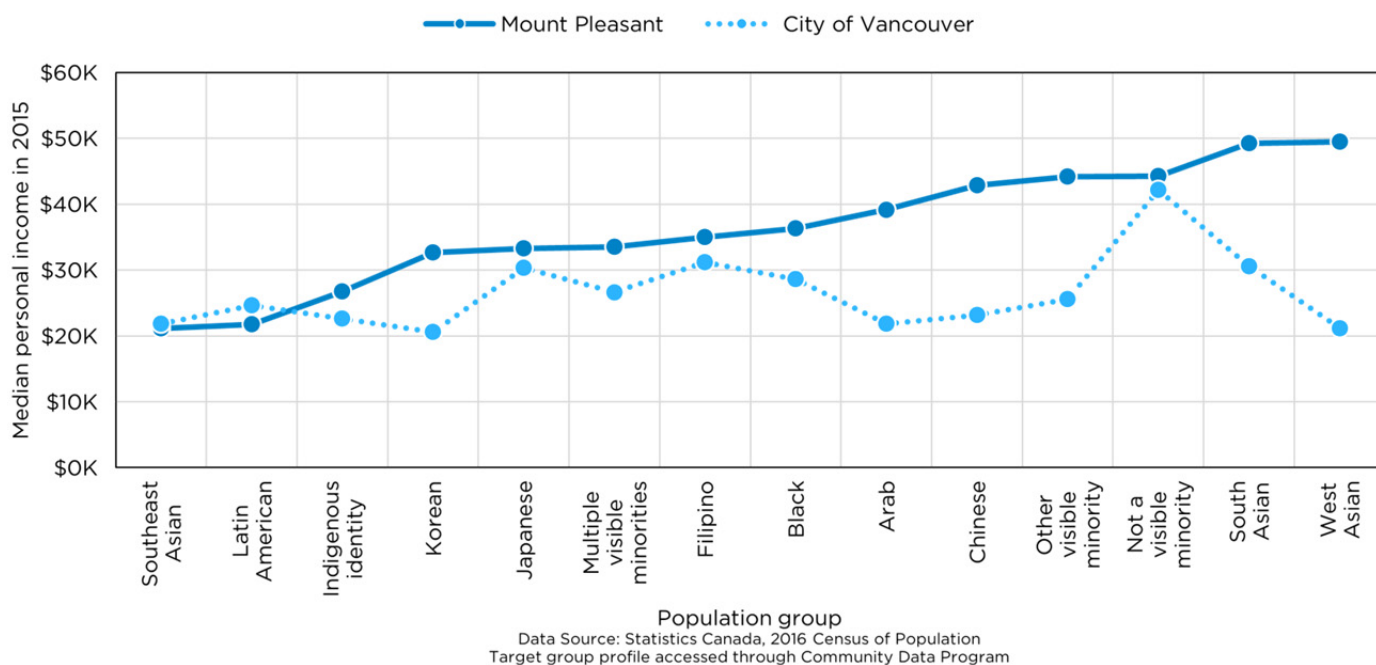
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Mount Pleasant closely tracked the city until 2006 but has increased substantially since then. From 2006 to 2016 median income in Mount Pleasant increased by 79%, the highest rate of growth of any local area, while inflation was 15%.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. In Mount Pleasant, the Southeast Asian and Latin American populations have the lowest median income while South Asian and West Asian populations have the highest.

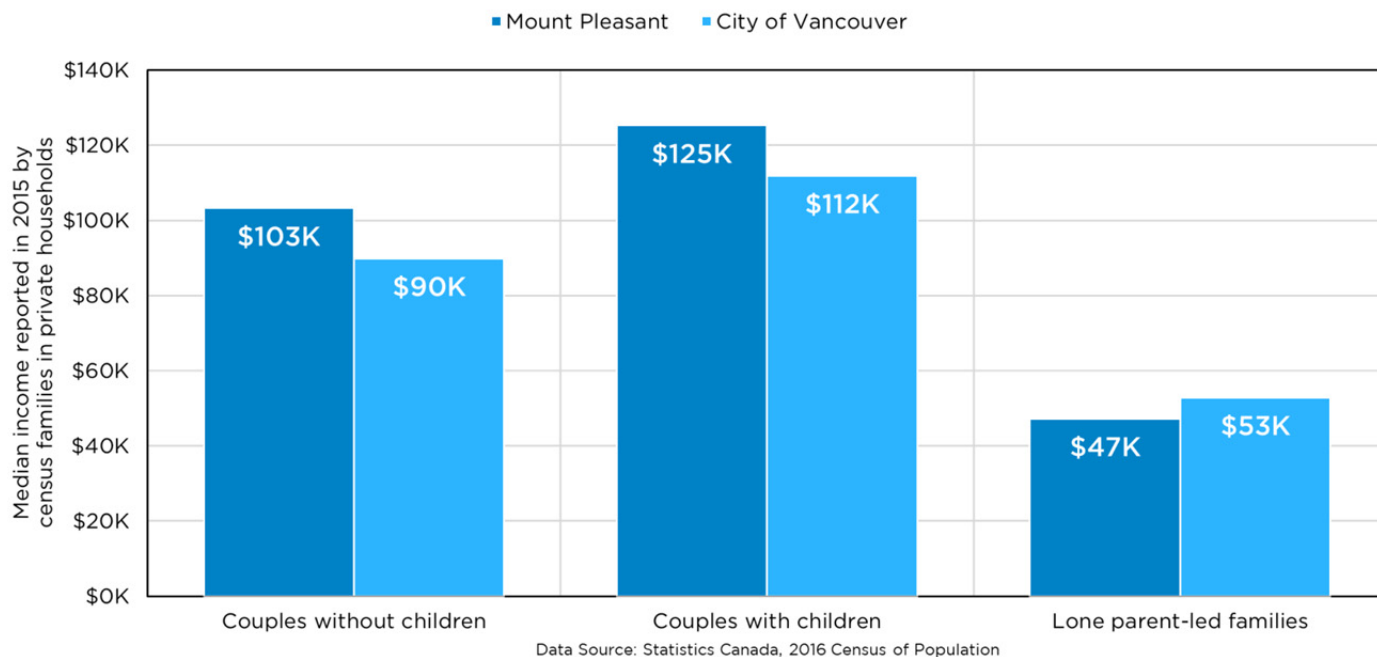
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

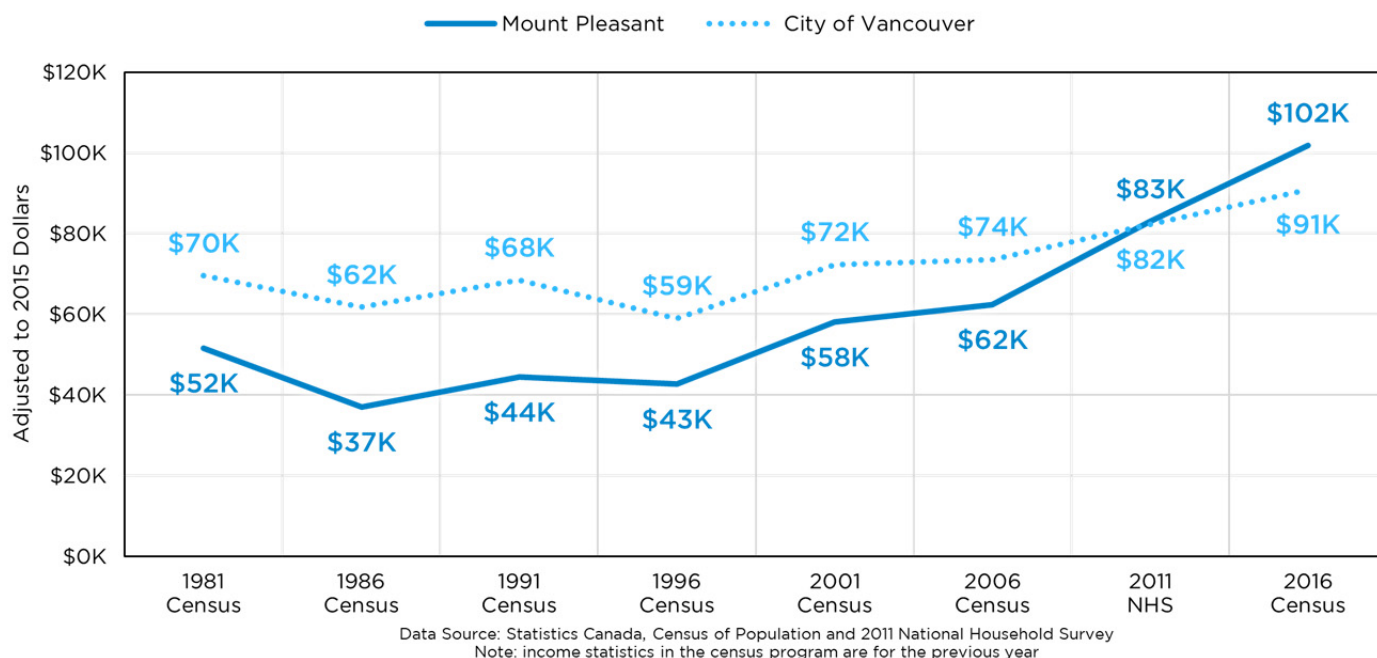
Median family income is higher in Mount Pleasant than in the City of Vancouver overall, except for lone parent-led families. As noted earlier, the number of one-parent families has been declining while growth has been in families with two adults.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



Again, after adjusting for inflation, median income overall for families has become higher in Mount Pleasant than the city overall.

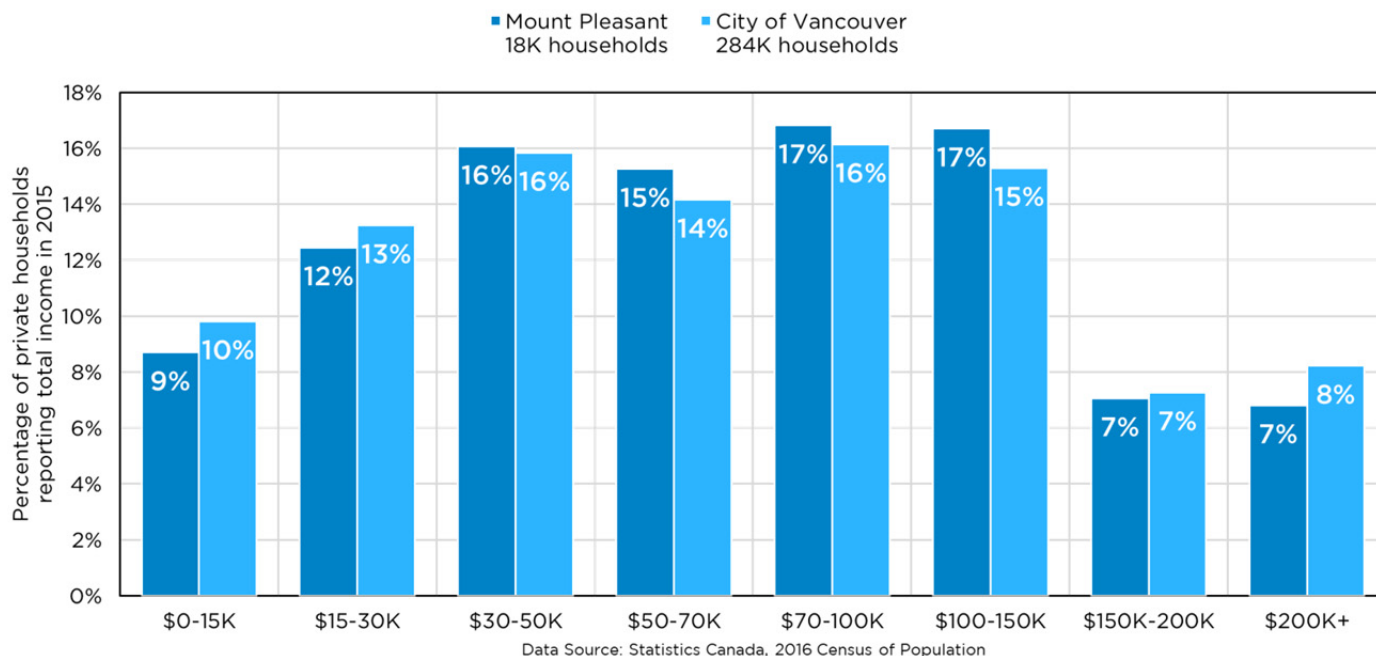
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

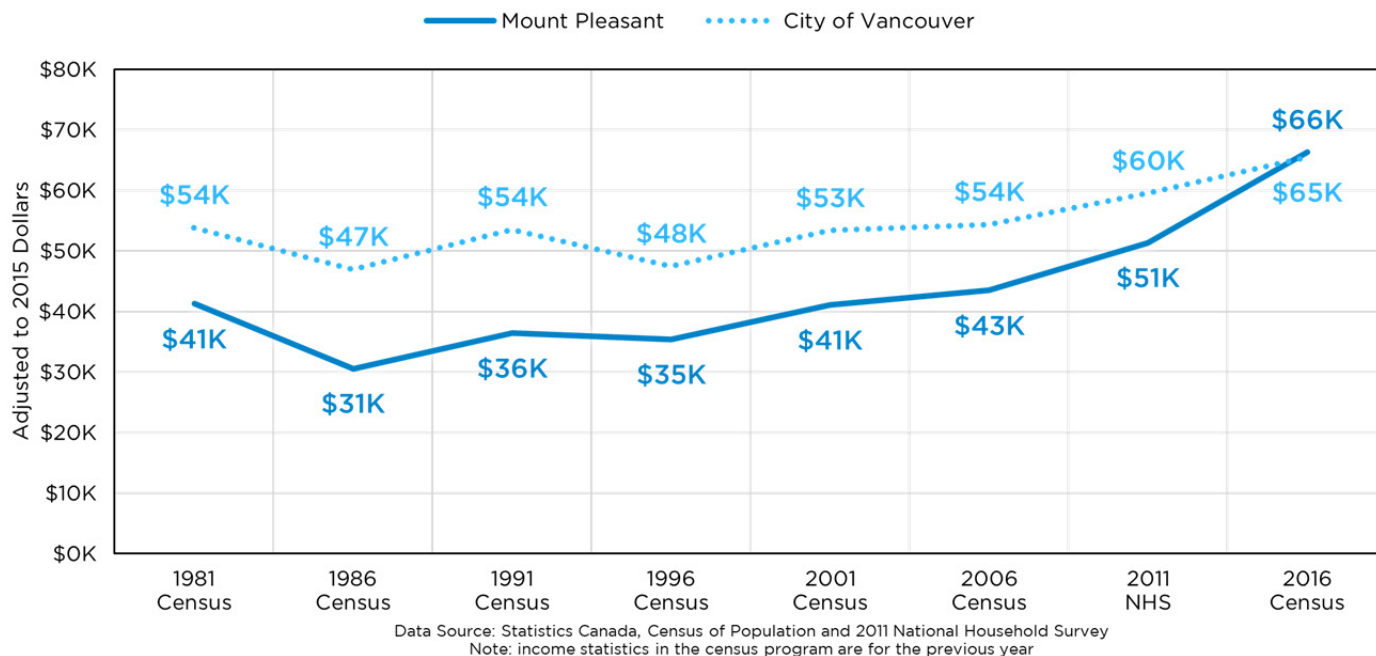
Across all households, Mount Pleasant has a smaller percentage in both top-most and bottom-most income brackets than the city overall.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Mount Pleasant has also increased substantially over time, and is now higher than for households in the city overall.

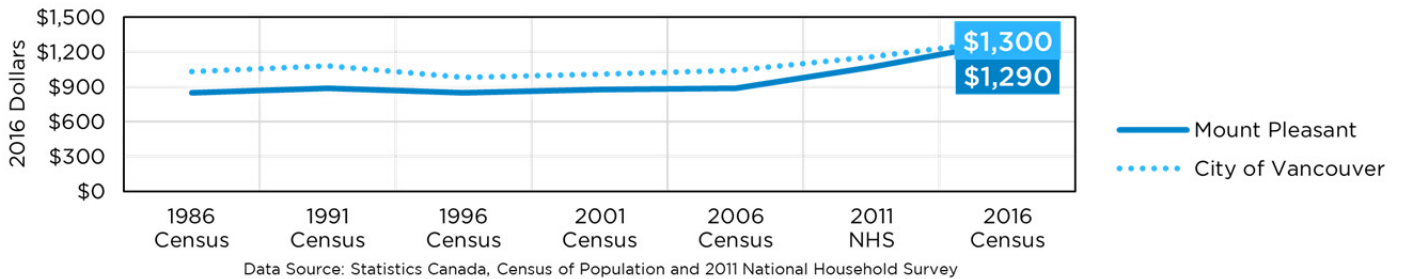
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



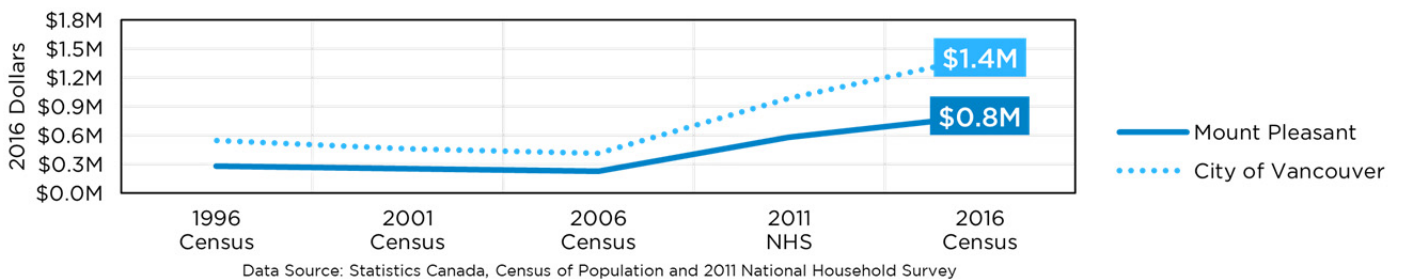
Housing Costs

Average rent has increased by 45% above inflation over ten years in Mount Pleasant, a much faster rate of increase than the city overall. The average reported value of an owned dwelling in Mount Pleasant has increased by 251% over and above inflation since 2006, a similar rate of increase to the city.¹⁷

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

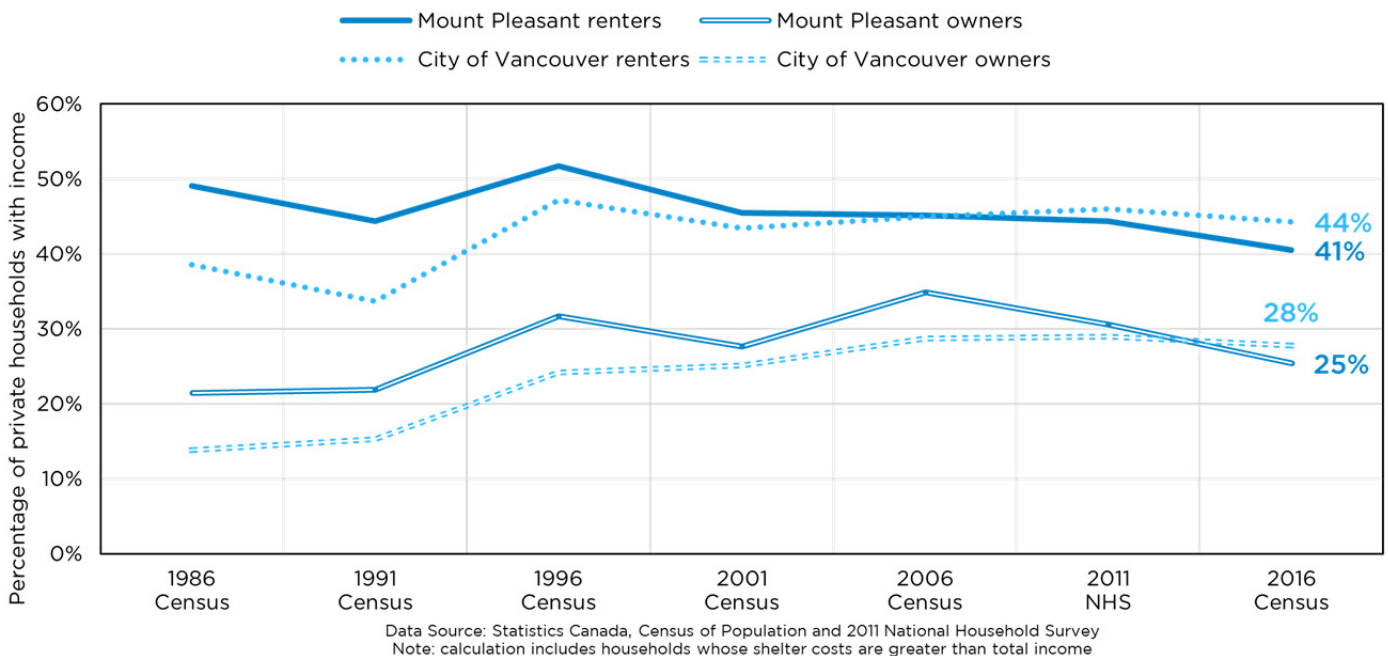


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



In Mount Pleasant, 41% of rented households and 25% of owned households are spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs.¹⁸ These are both lower rates than for the city overall, a shift from historic trends.

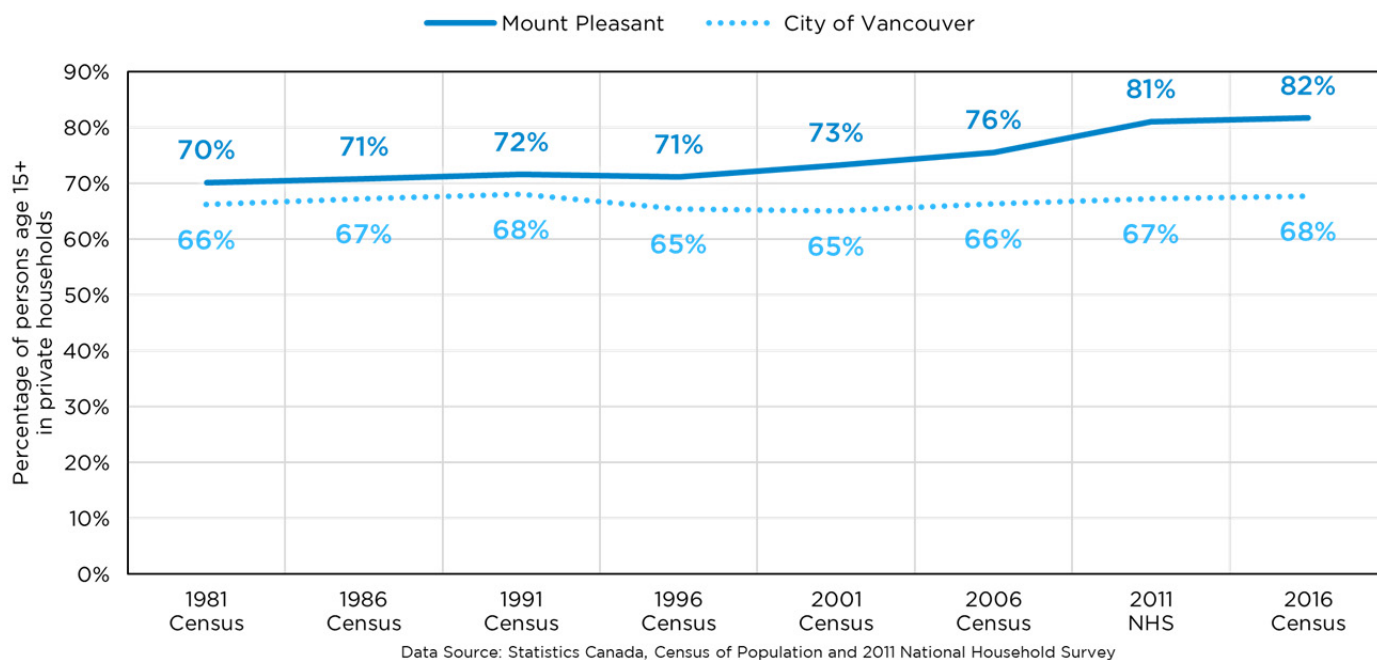
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

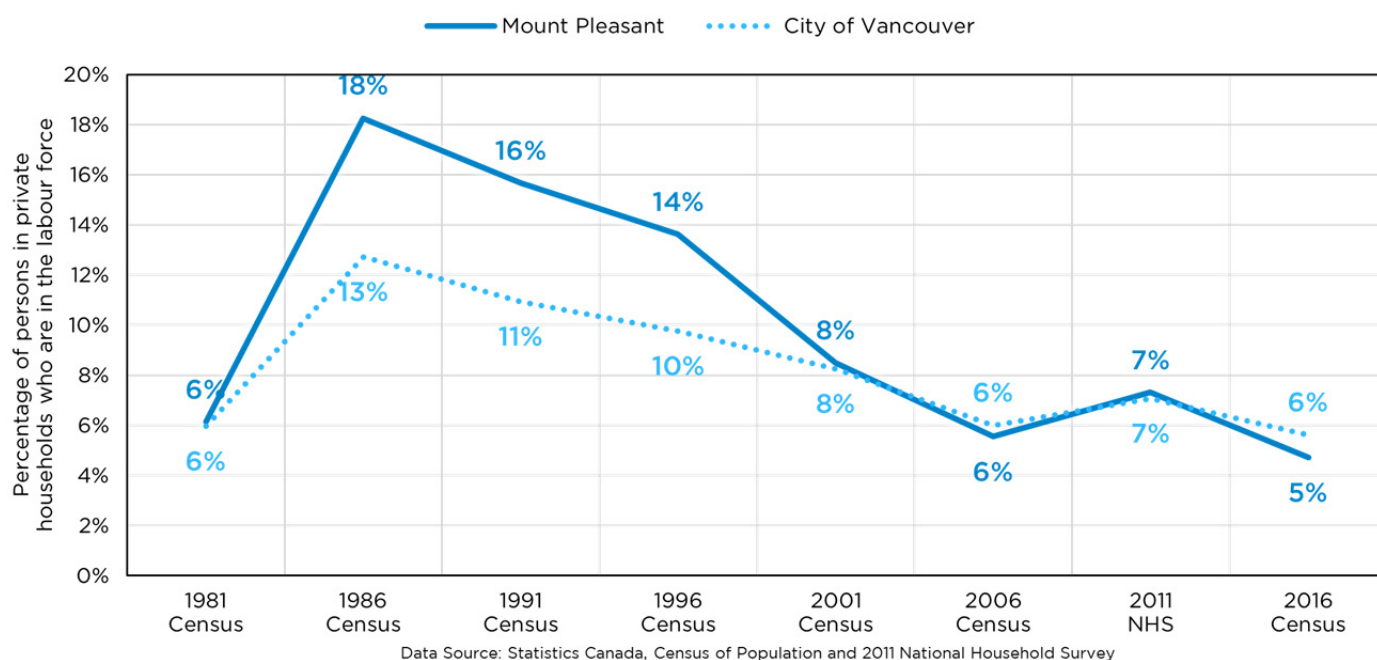
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over in Mount Pleasant has generally been higher than the city overall. As of 2016, 82% of persons 15 and over are in the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate for Mount Pleasant residents was historically higher than for the city overall, but the gap has closed since 2001 and Mount Pleasant now has lower unemployment than the city overall.¹⁹ In 2016, 5% of Mount Pleasant residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

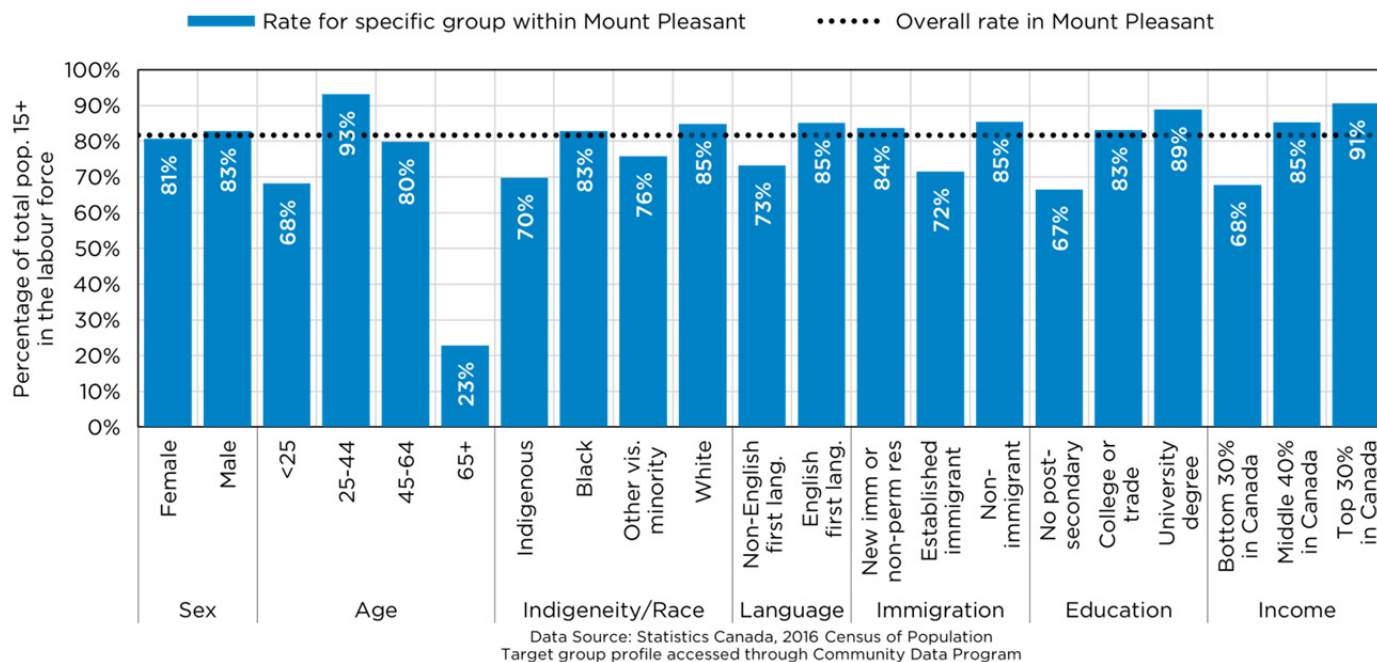
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

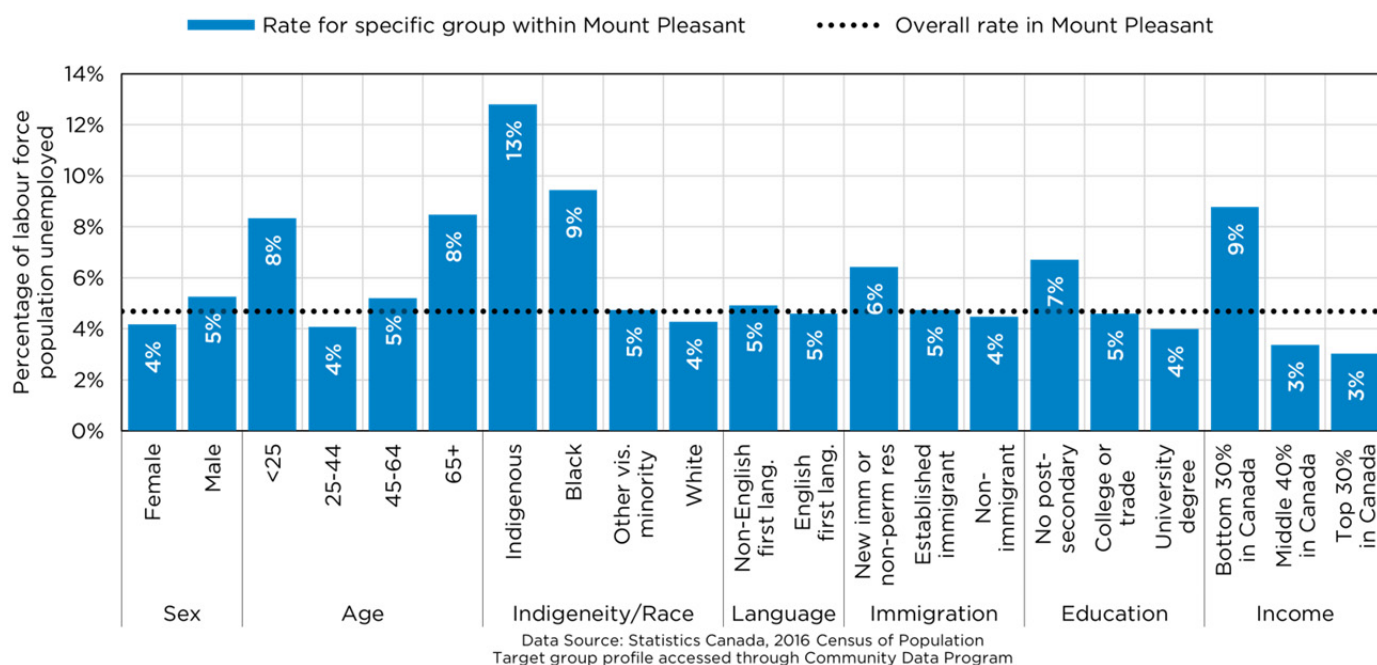
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

Mount Pleasant: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Indigenous residents of Mount Pleasant are disproportionately likely to experience unemployment, as are Black residents and people with relatively lower incomes.

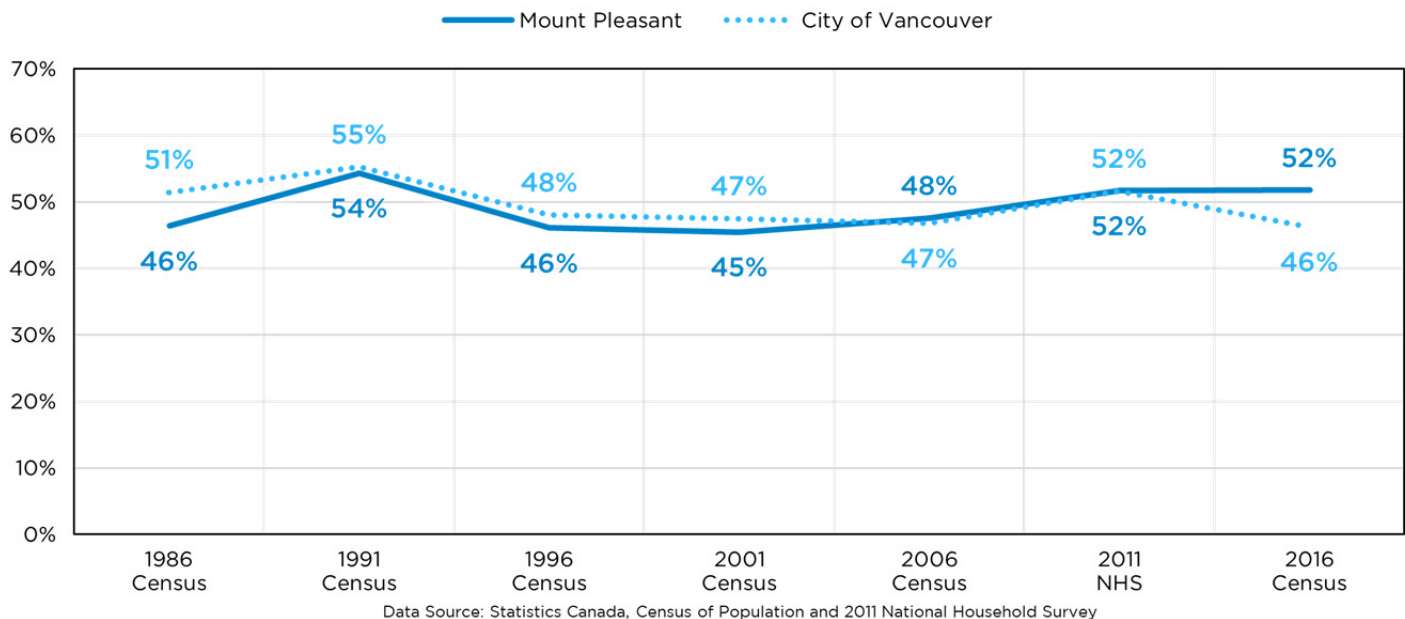
Mount Pleasant: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

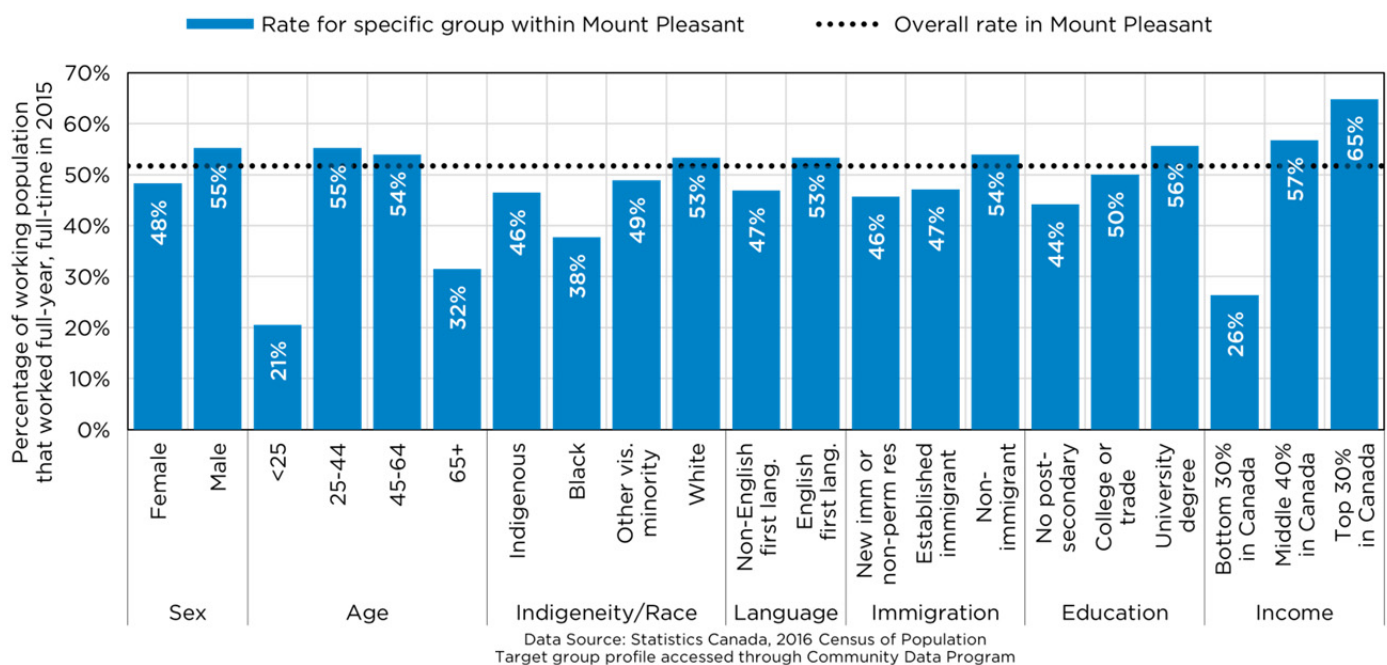
Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment across the city. In Mount Pleasant, however, a majority of the working population still has full-year, full-time 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 Mount Pleasant, inequities are visible across a number of aspects of people's identities.

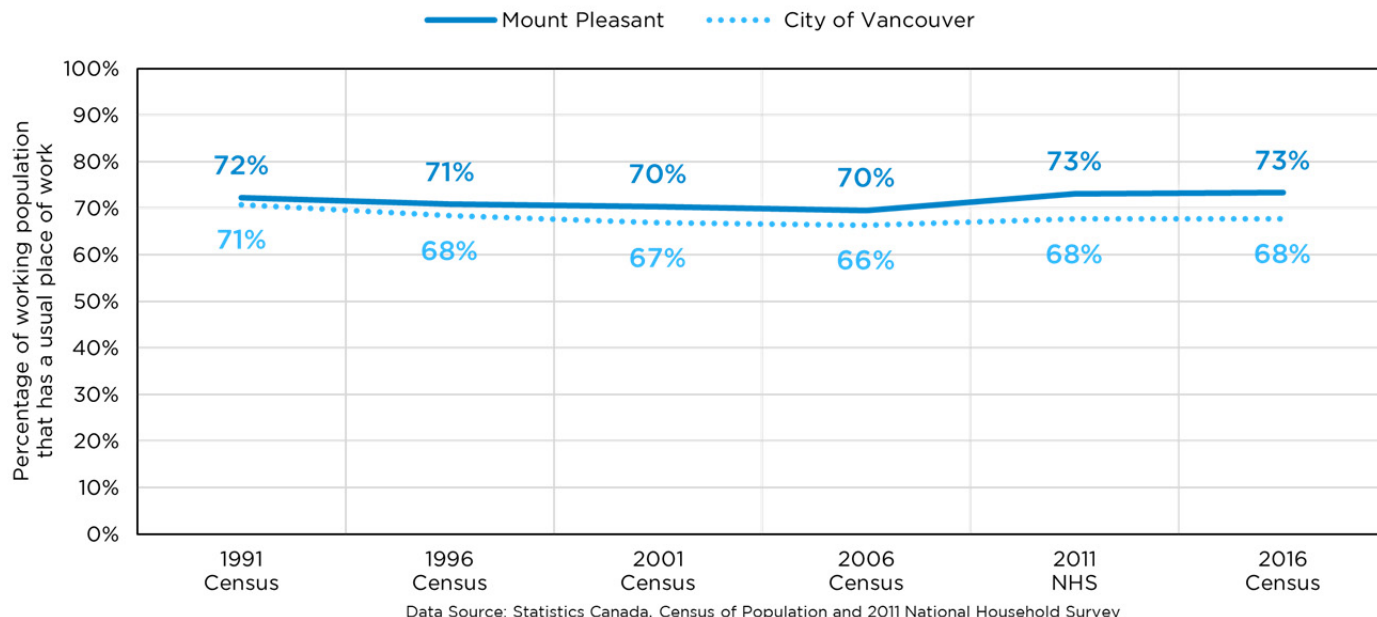
Mount Pleasant: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

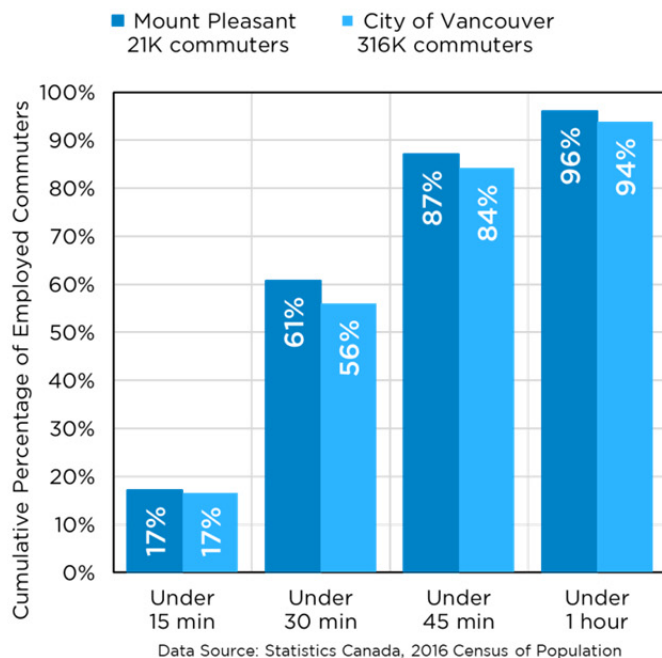
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. Almost three-quarters of Mount Pleasant residents work inside the City of Vancouver, a higher rate than for people living in the city overall.

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

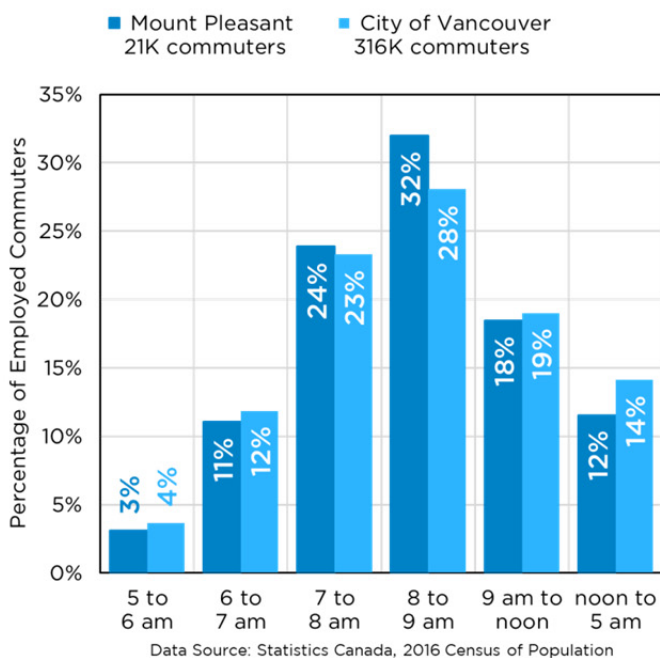


Mount Pleasant residents have shorter commutes than the city overall, with 61% taking less than half an hour to get to work. Mount Pleasant has proportionally more residents leaving for work between 8 and 9 am and fewer working early morning or night shifts than the city overall.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



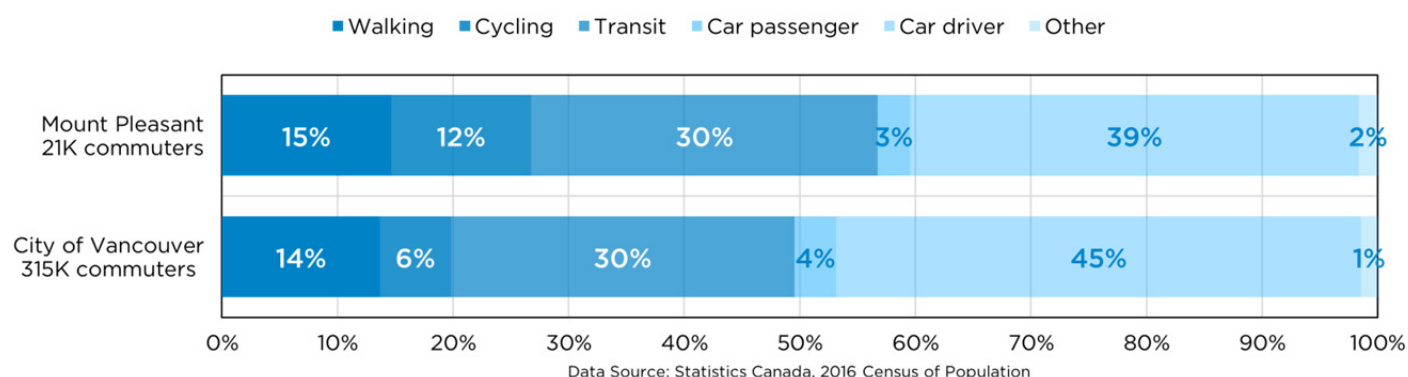
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

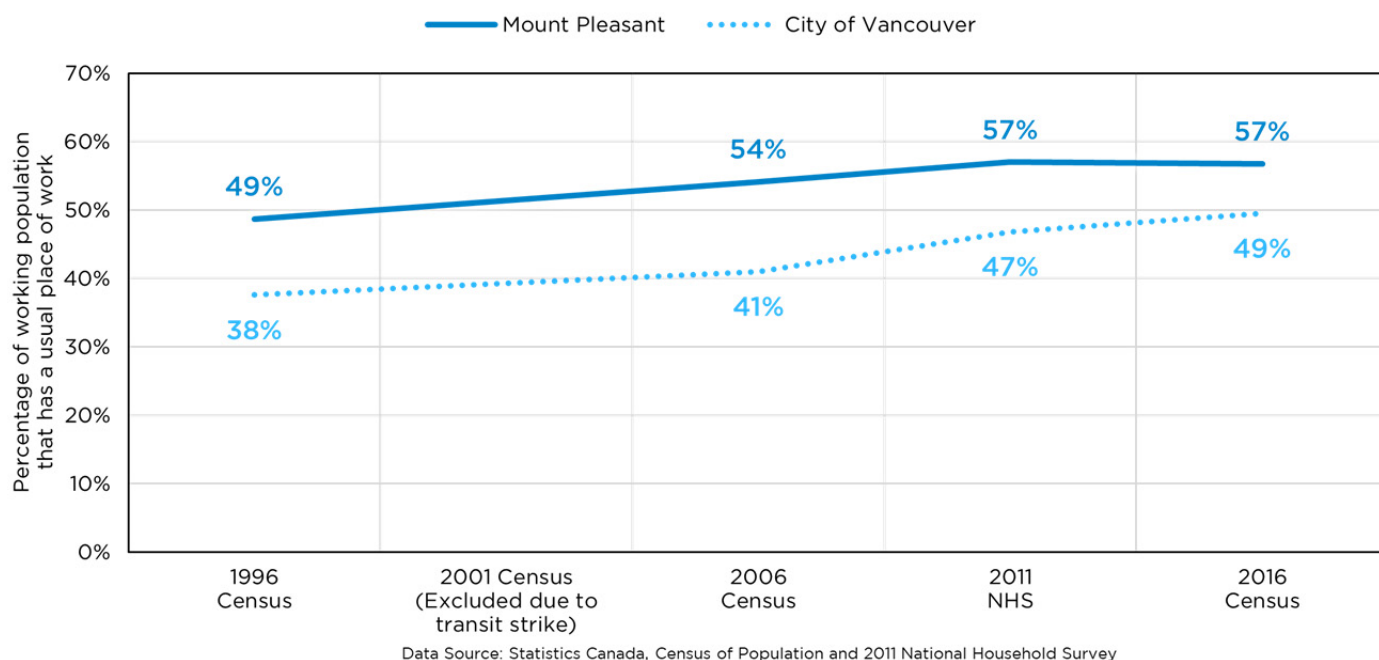
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only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

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has increased over time in both Mount Pleasant and the city overall. As of 2016, 57% of people living in the neighbourhood and reporting a usual place of work typically used walking, cycling or public transit to get there.

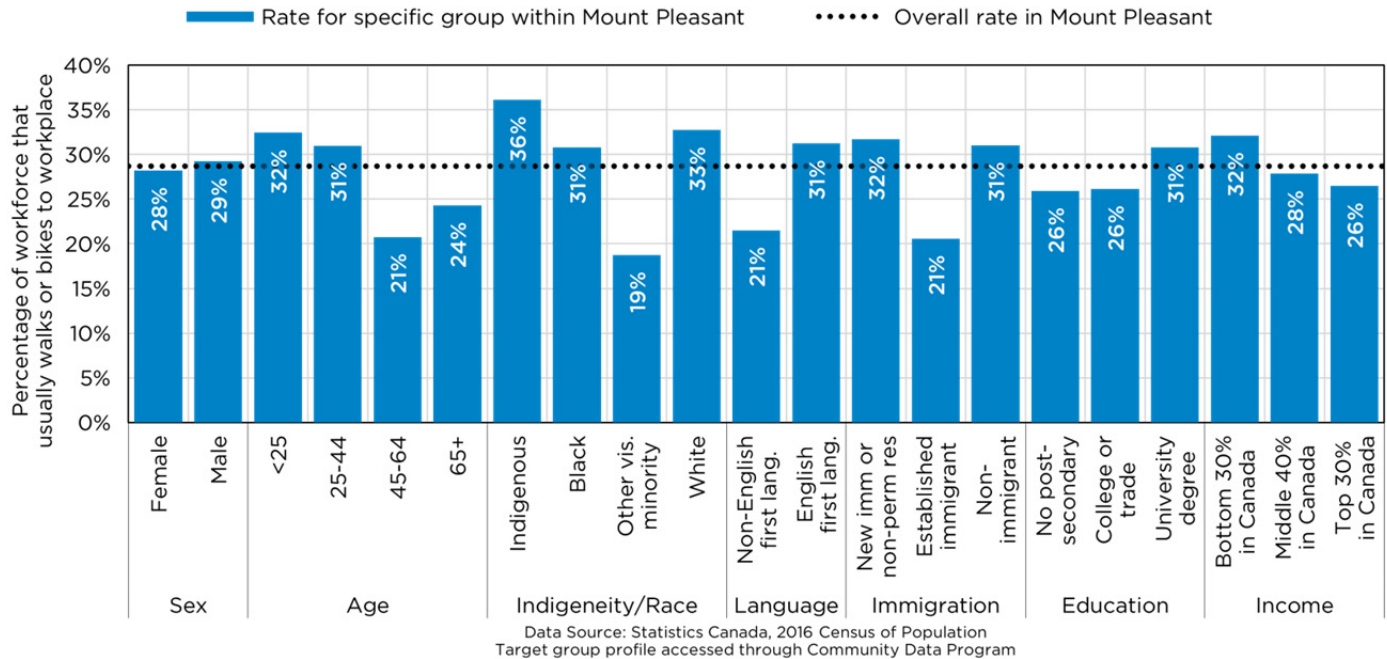
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

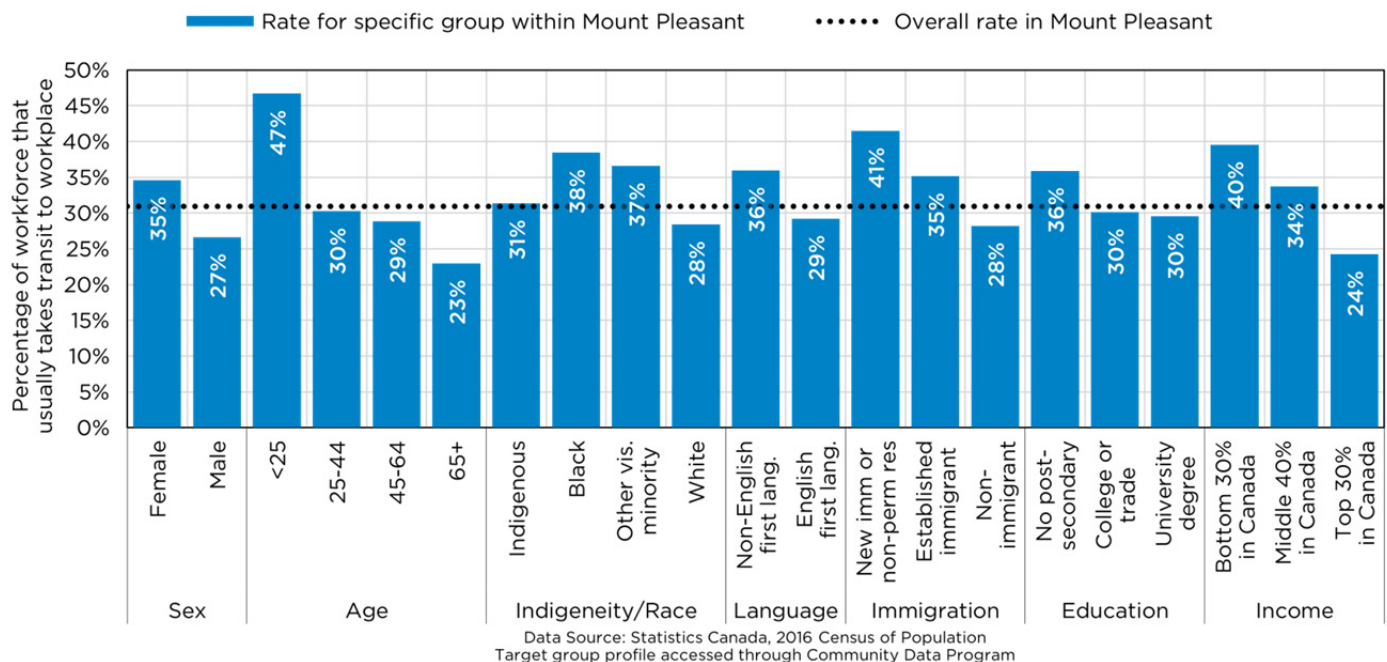
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

Mount Pleasant: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



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

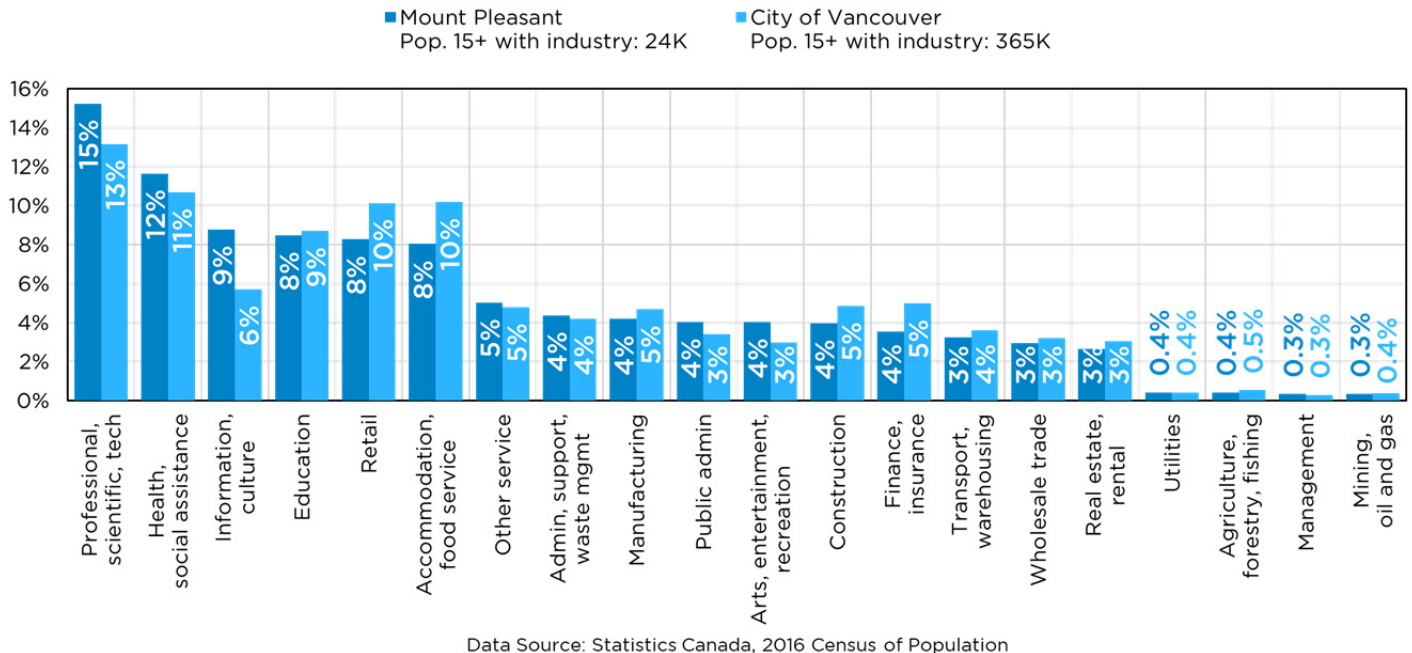
Mount Pleasant: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

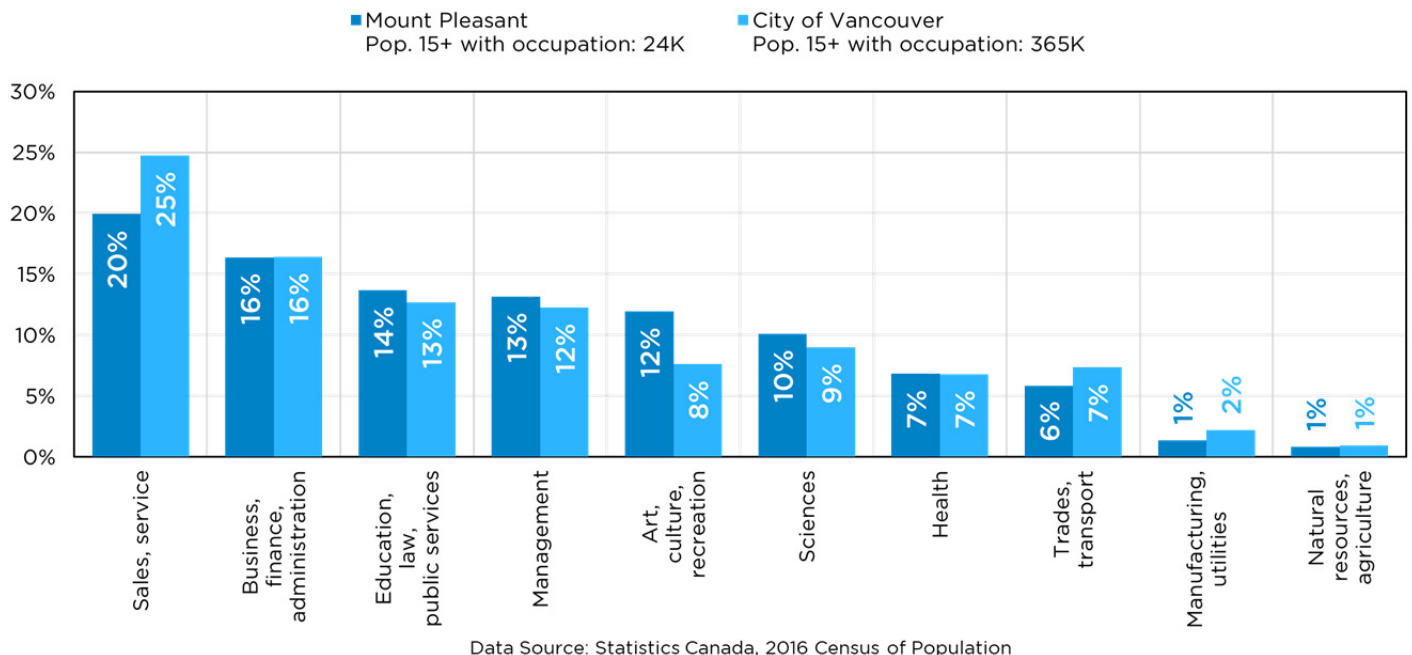
As of 2016, the top three industries²⁰ employing Mount Pleasant residents are: professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and information and cultural industries. Compared to the city overall, proportionally fewer area residents were employed in retail, accommodation and food industries.

Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



20% of Mount Pleasant residents work in sales and service occupations,²¹ a smaller rate than the city overall. Mount Pleasant residents are more likely to work in arts, culture and recreation occupations than residents of the city overall.

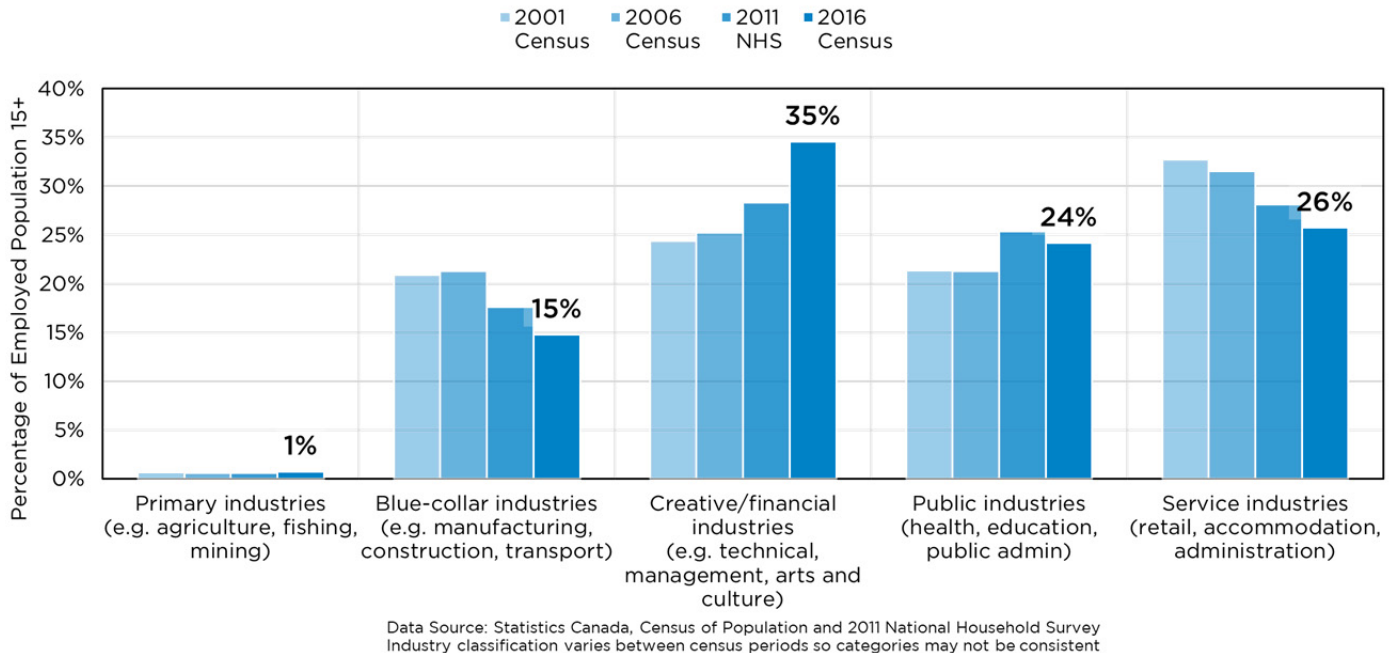
Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Industry Trends

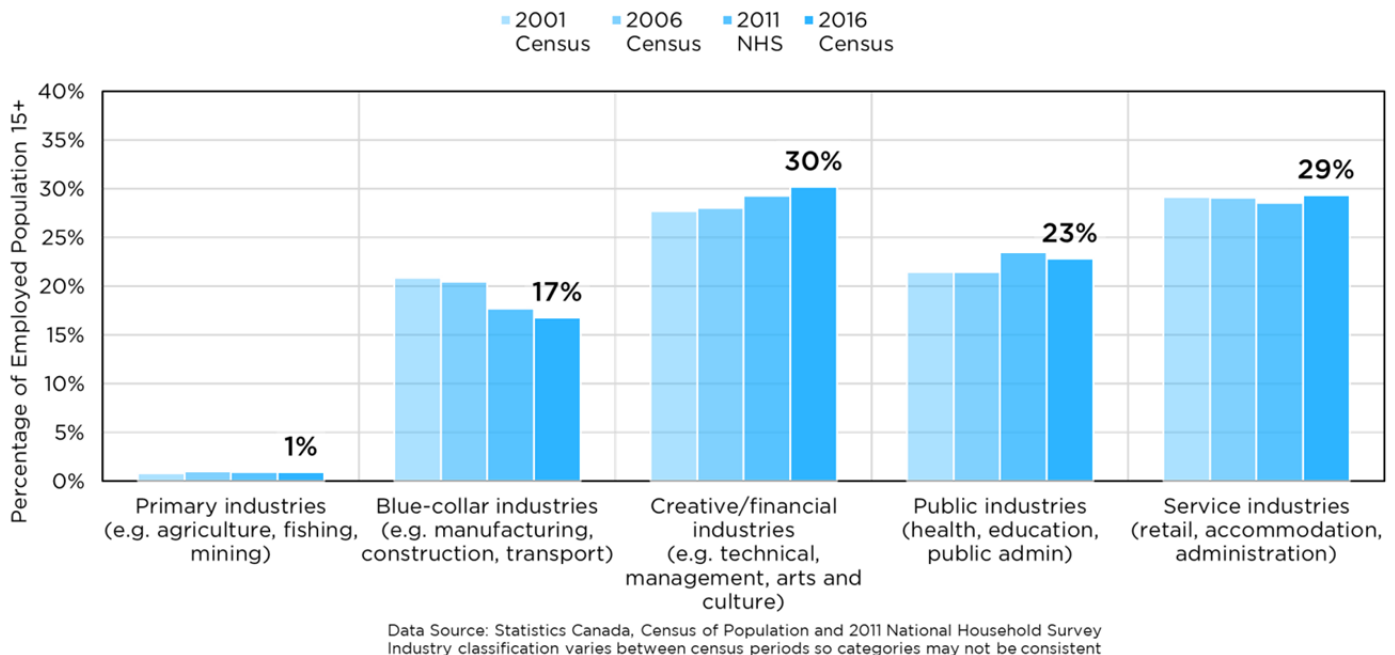
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Mount Pleasant there is a shift away from traditional industries like manufacturing and construction over time, as well as a decline in the share of labour force working in service industries.

Mount Pleasant: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



A similar shift in industries is broadly visible across the city, though there are differences in magnitude. Mount Pleasant has a larger share of population working in creative and financial industries, with much larger growth in this sector's share from 2011 to 2016 in Mount Pleasant than in the city overall.

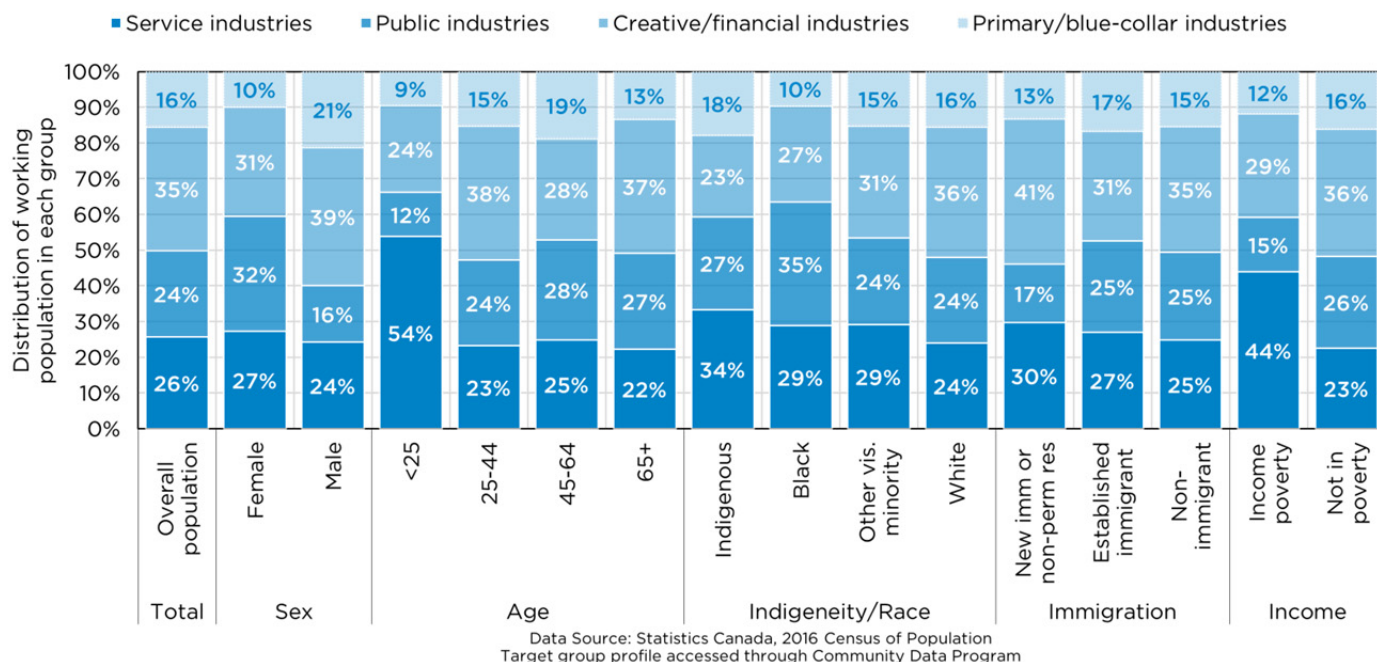
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

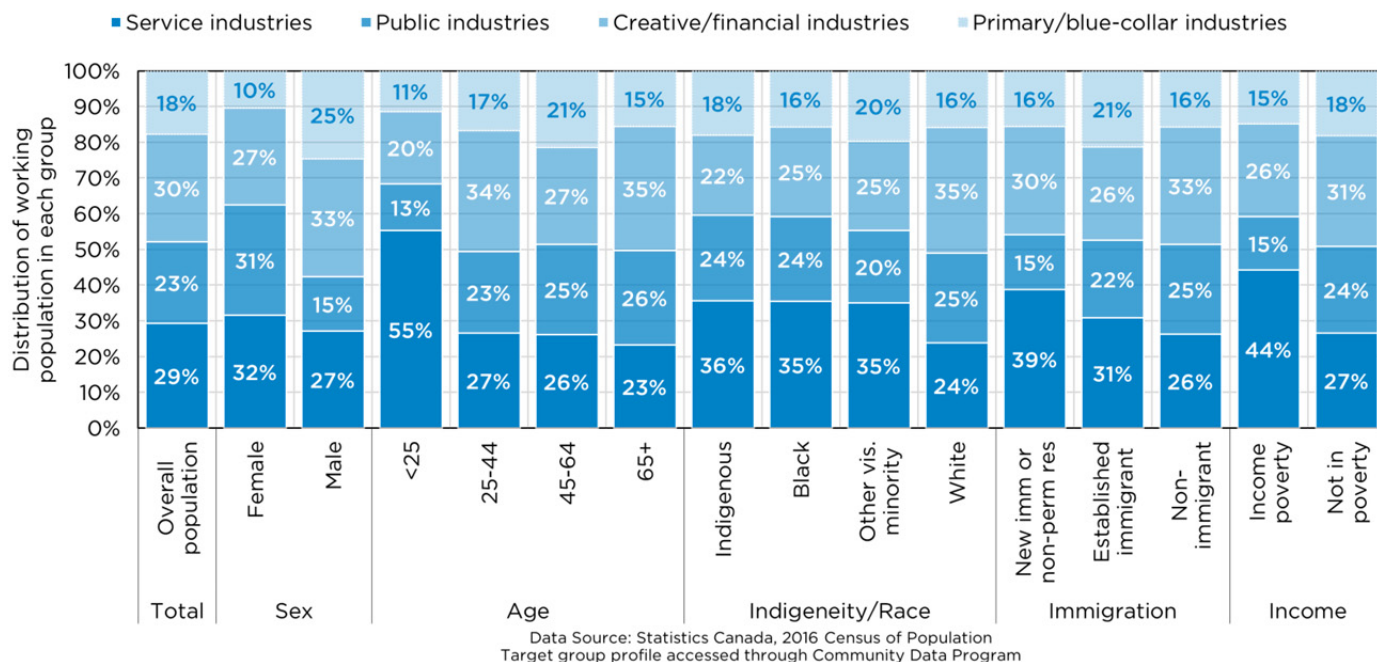
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Mount Pleasant.

Mount Pleasant: 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.

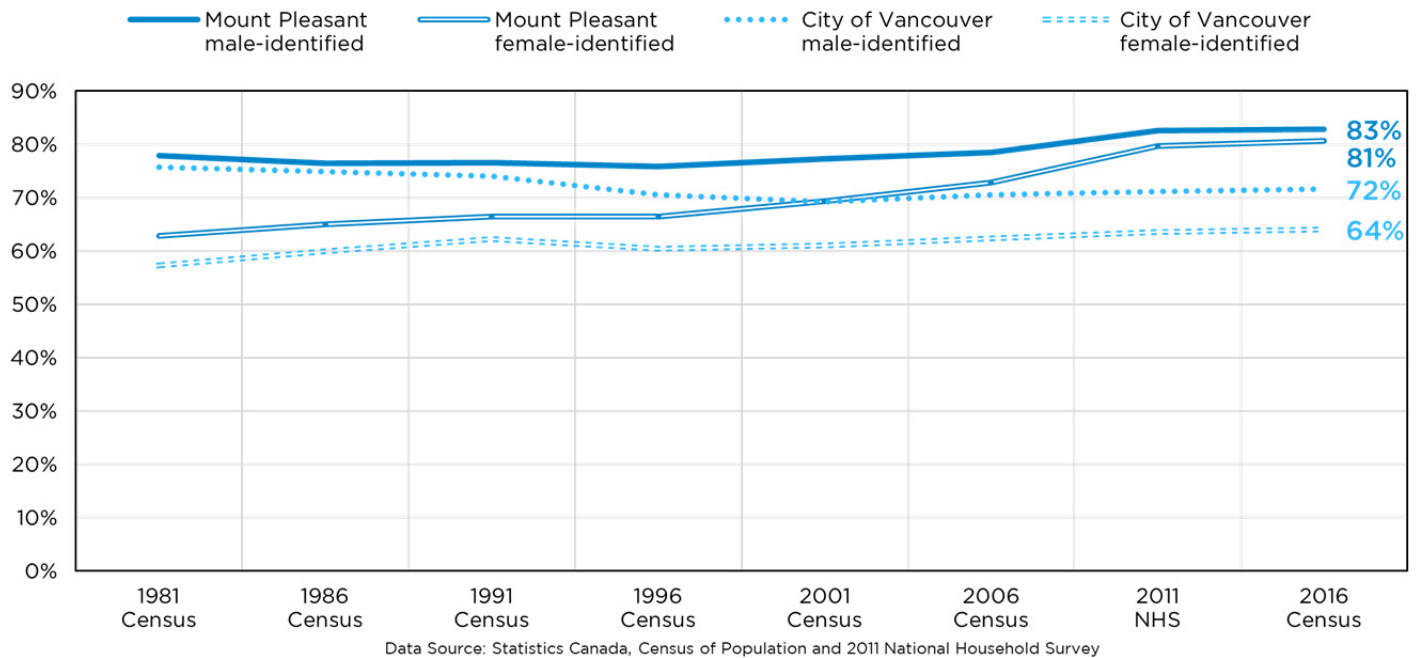
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

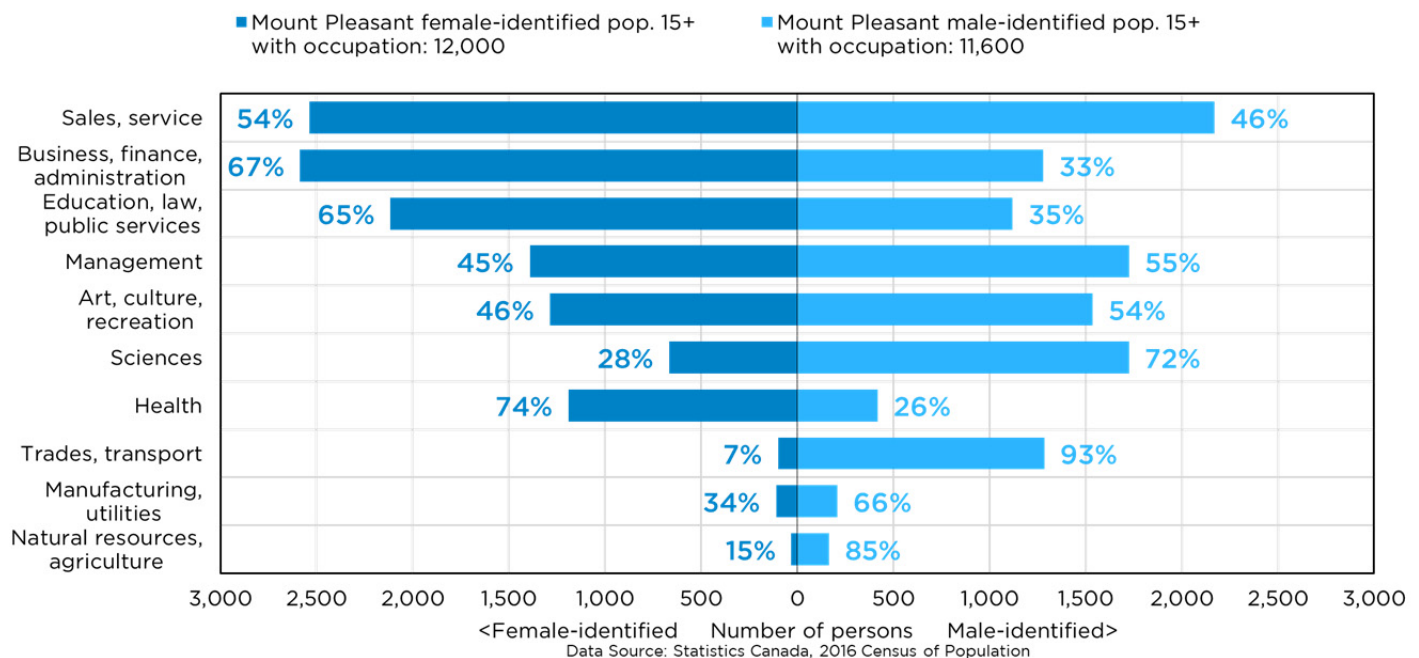
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Mount Pleasant, the gap between men and women participating in the labour force shrank in the 2006 and is now relatively small.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



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

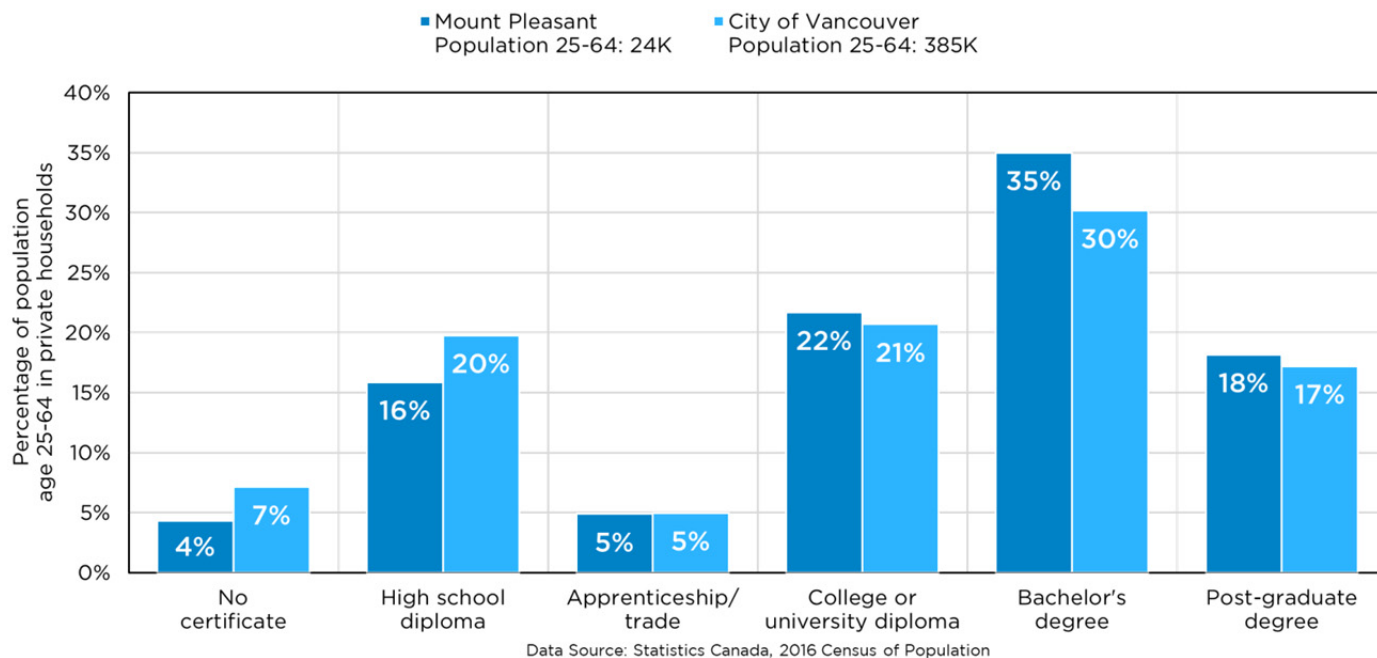
Mount Pleasant: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

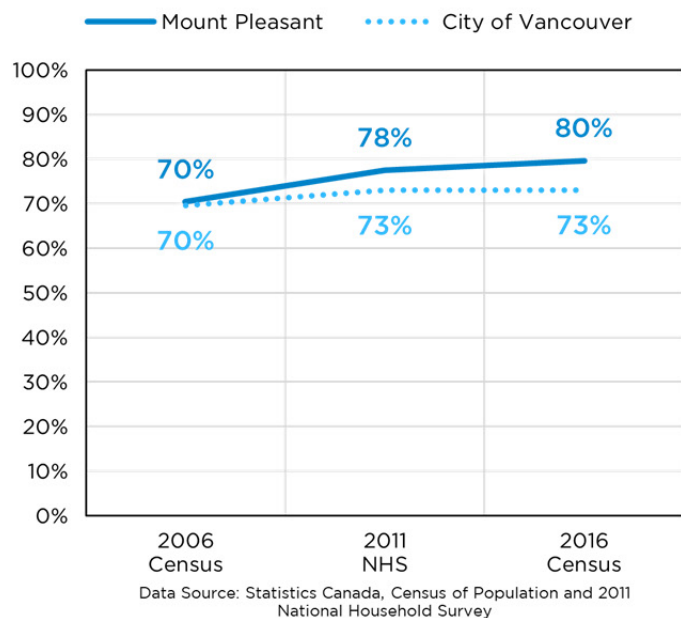
Compared to the city overall, Mount Pleasant residents are more likely to have higher levels of education such as university degrees.

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

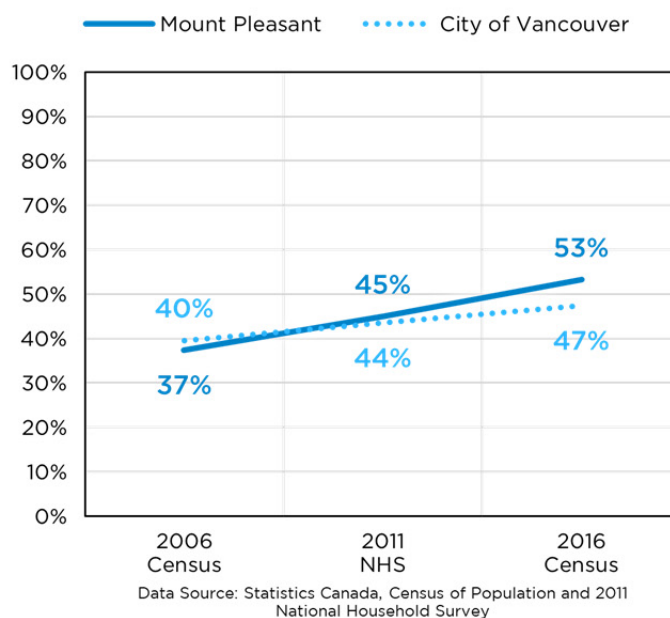


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Mount Pleasant has increased. There is a shift at both the neighbourhood and city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



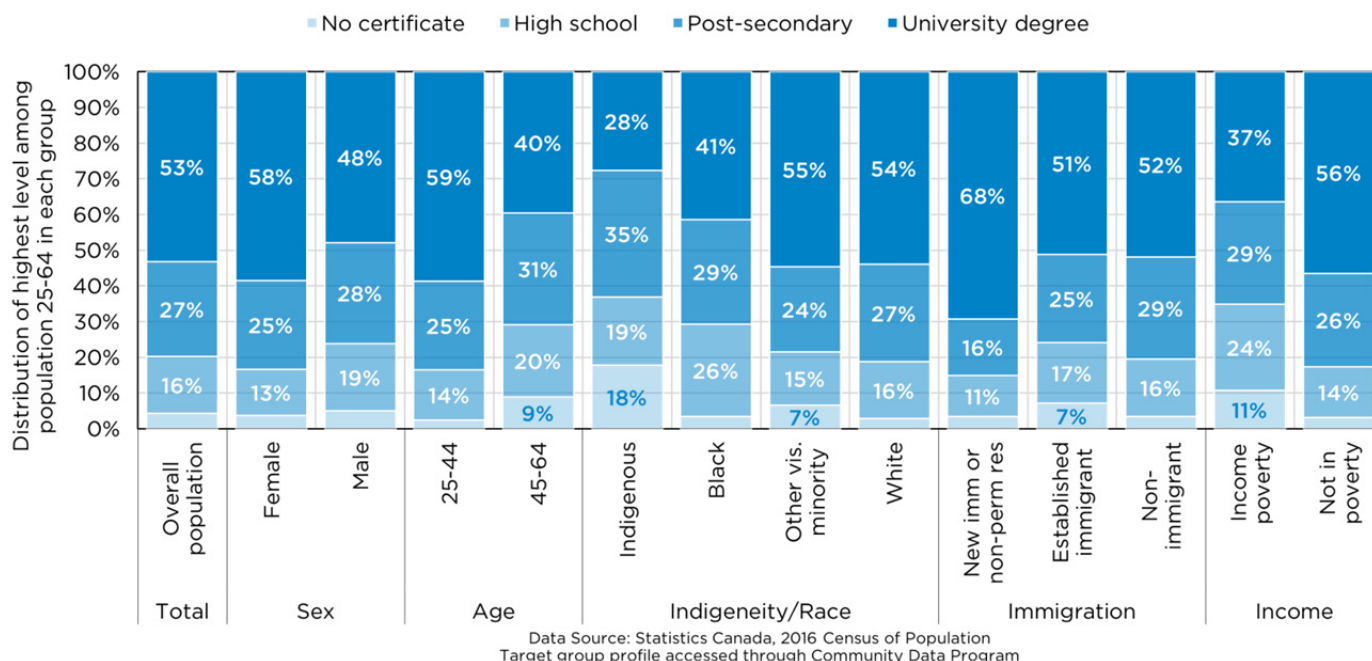
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

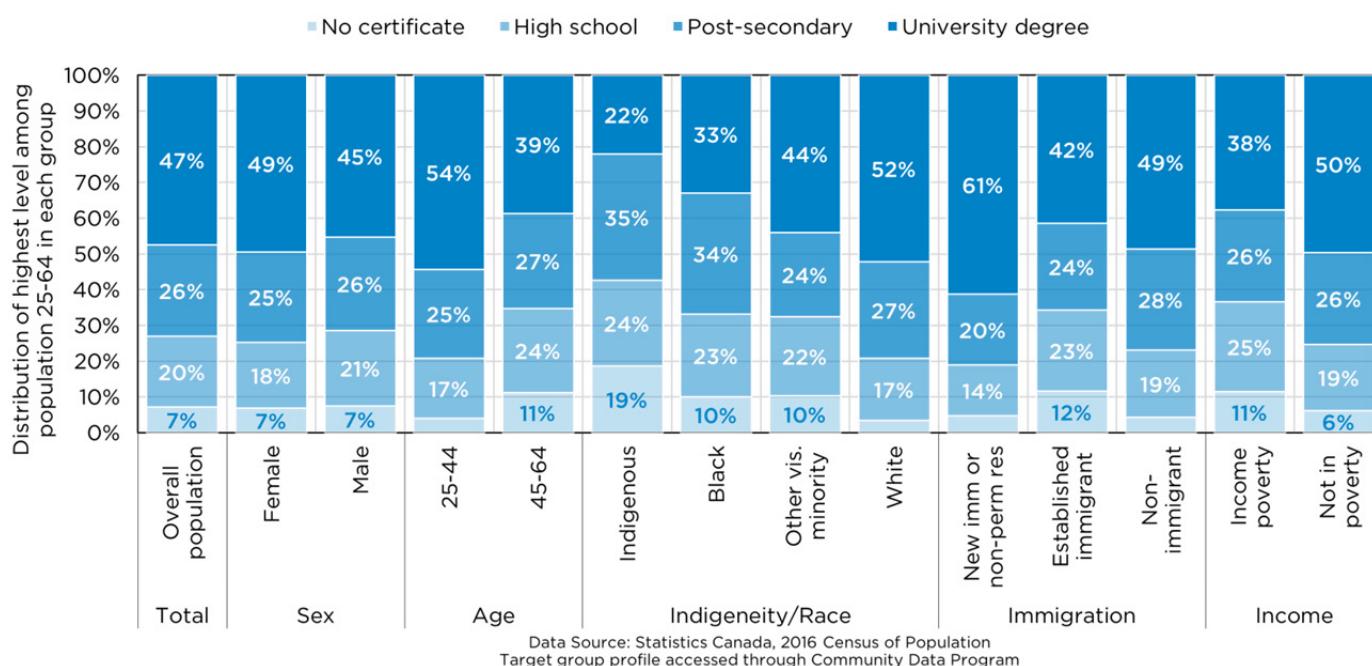
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Mount Pleasant, a majority of all population groups shown below have a post-secondary credential, but there are differential levels of access to different types of credentials.

Mount Pleasant: 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.

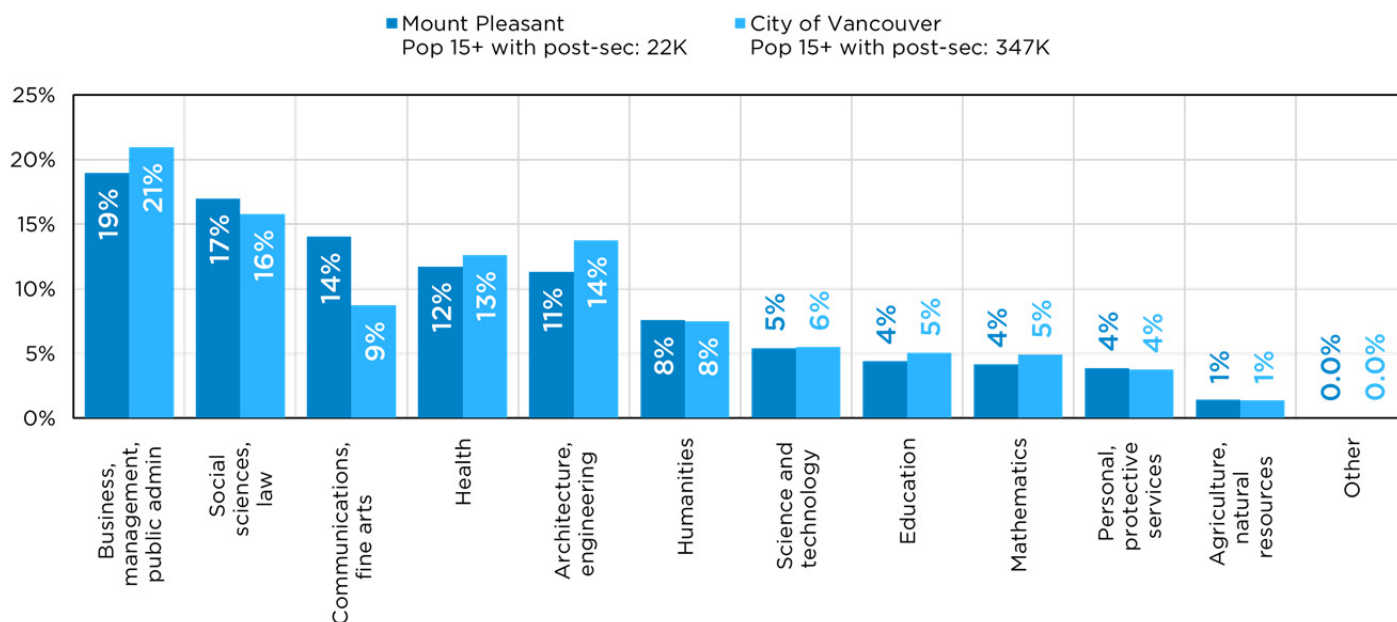
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

The top broad fields of post-secondary study among Mount Pleasant residents are: business, management and public administration; social sciences and law; and communications and fine arts. Mount Pleasant stands out for a relatively large share of population who studied the arts.

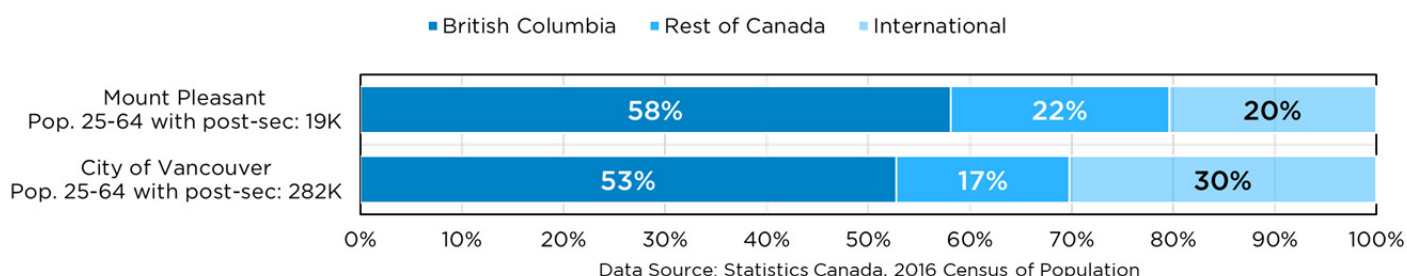
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



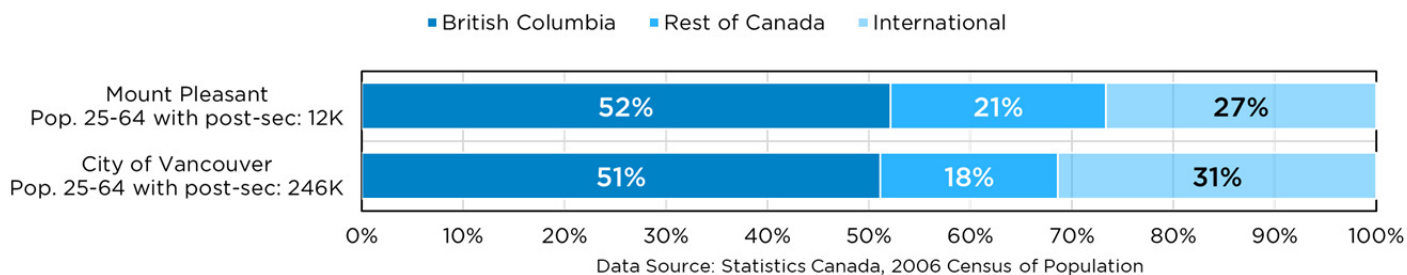
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Mount Pleasant residents are less likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, and this number is decreasing. In 2016, 20% of residents received their credential from an international institution, compared to 27% in 2006.

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

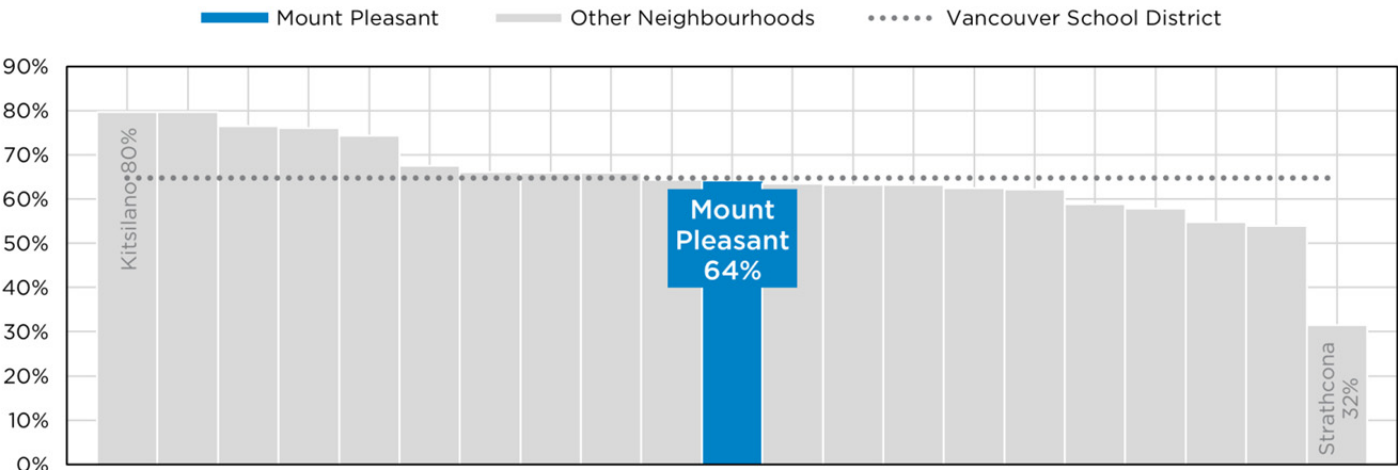


Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

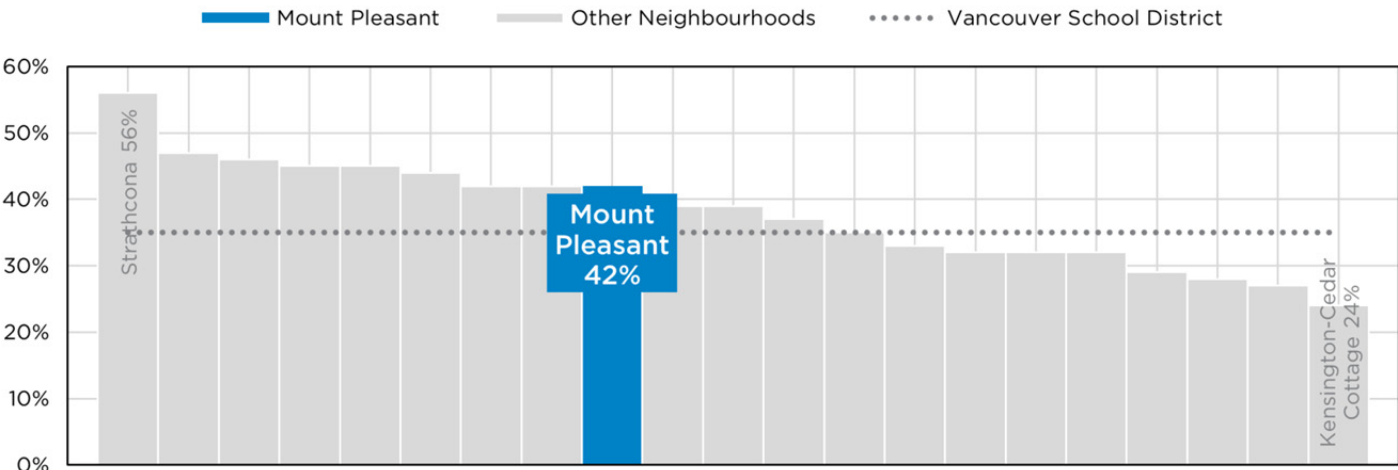


COMMUNITY HEALTH

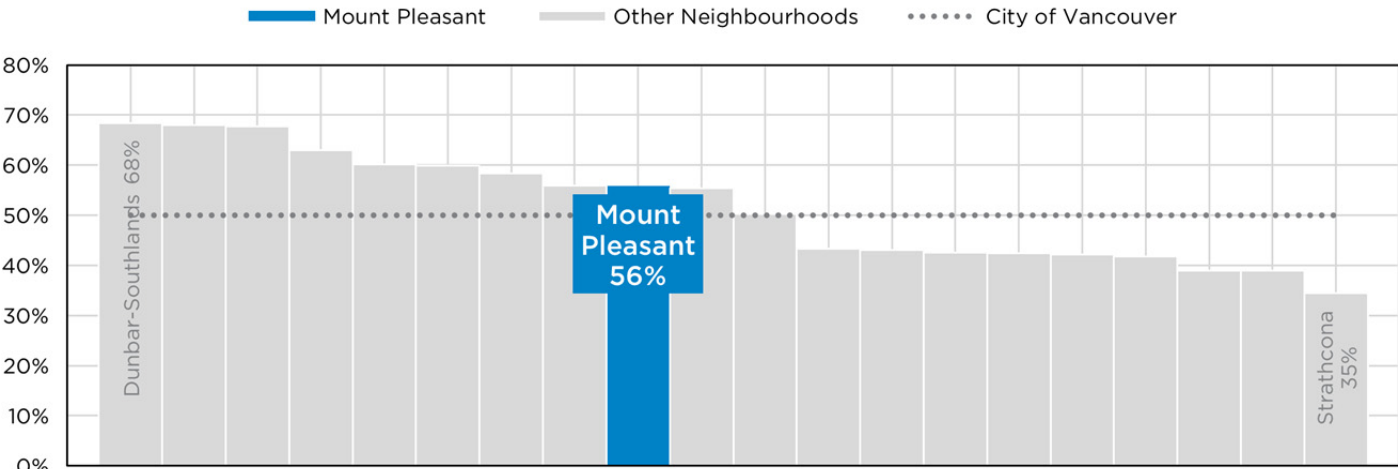
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

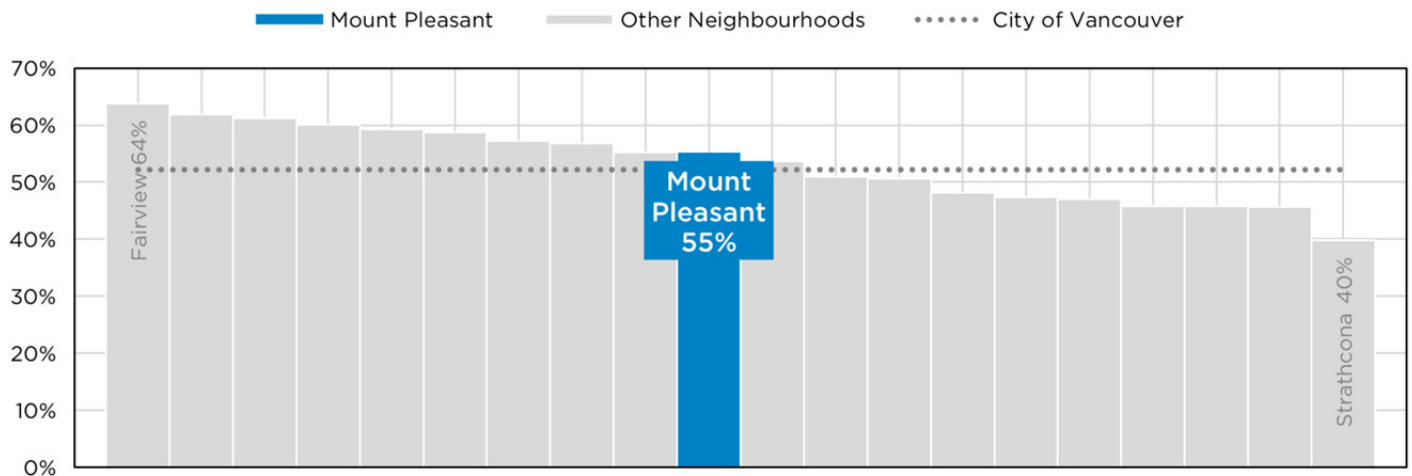


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

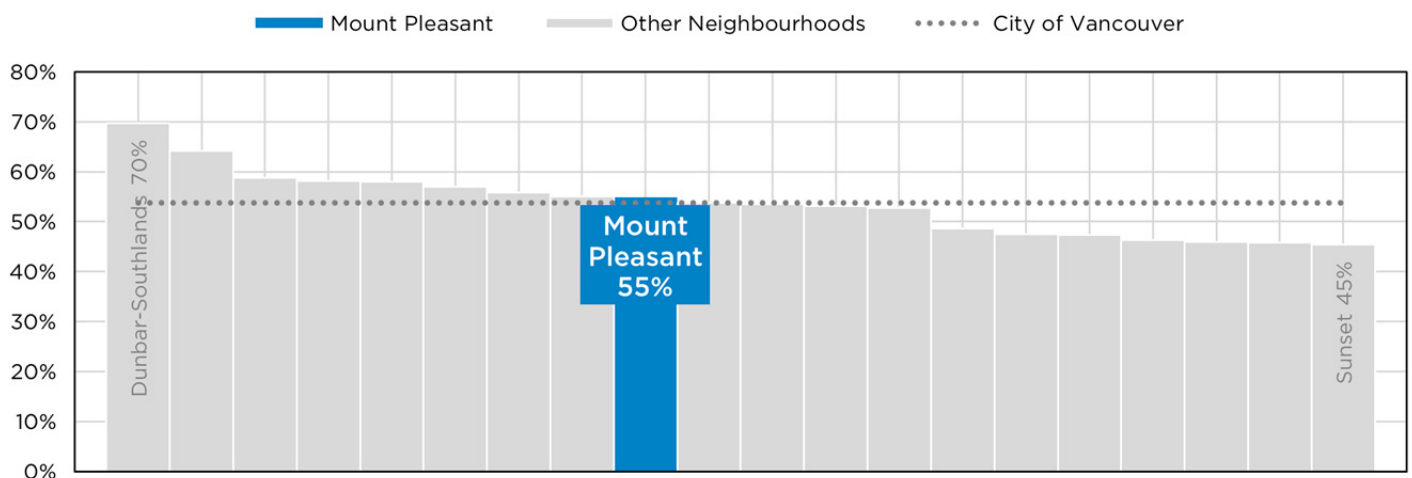


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

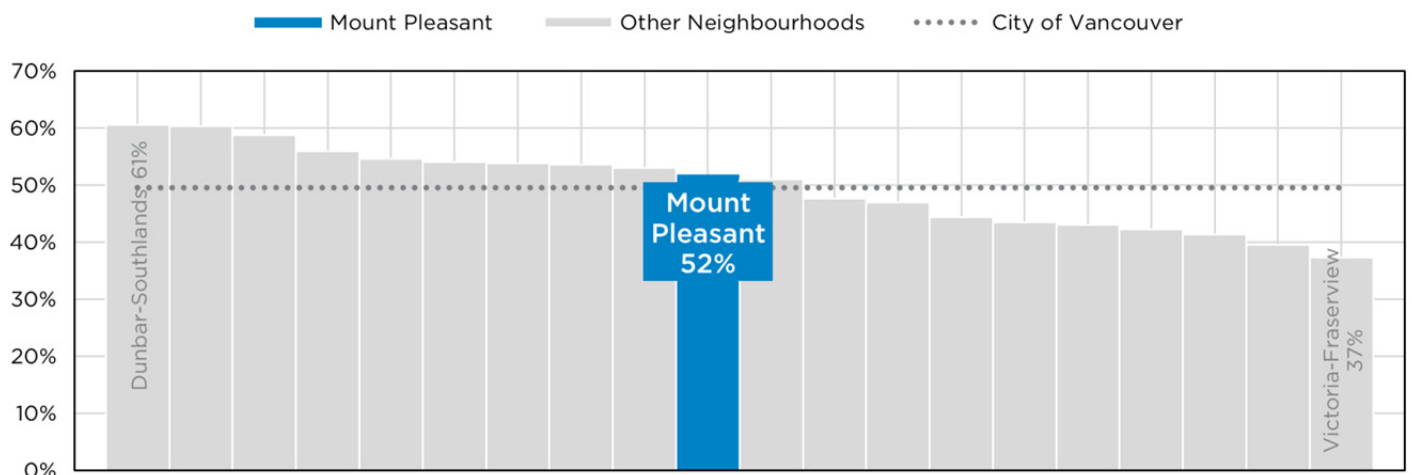
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



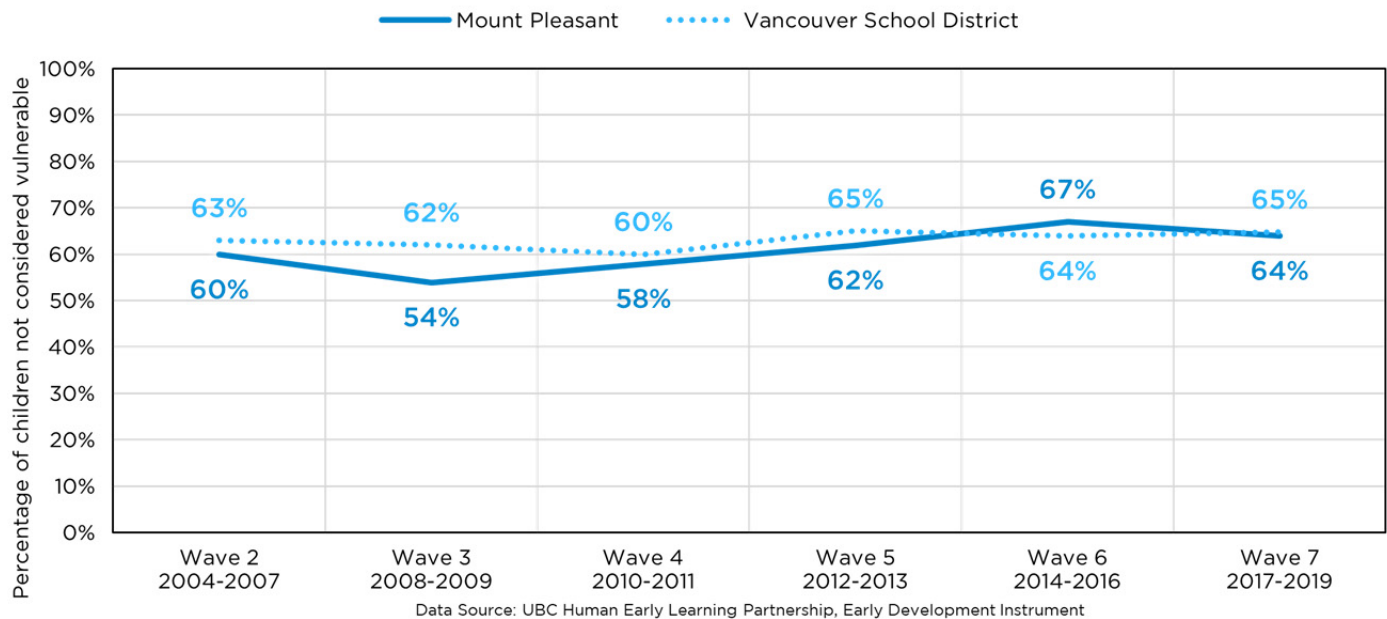
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

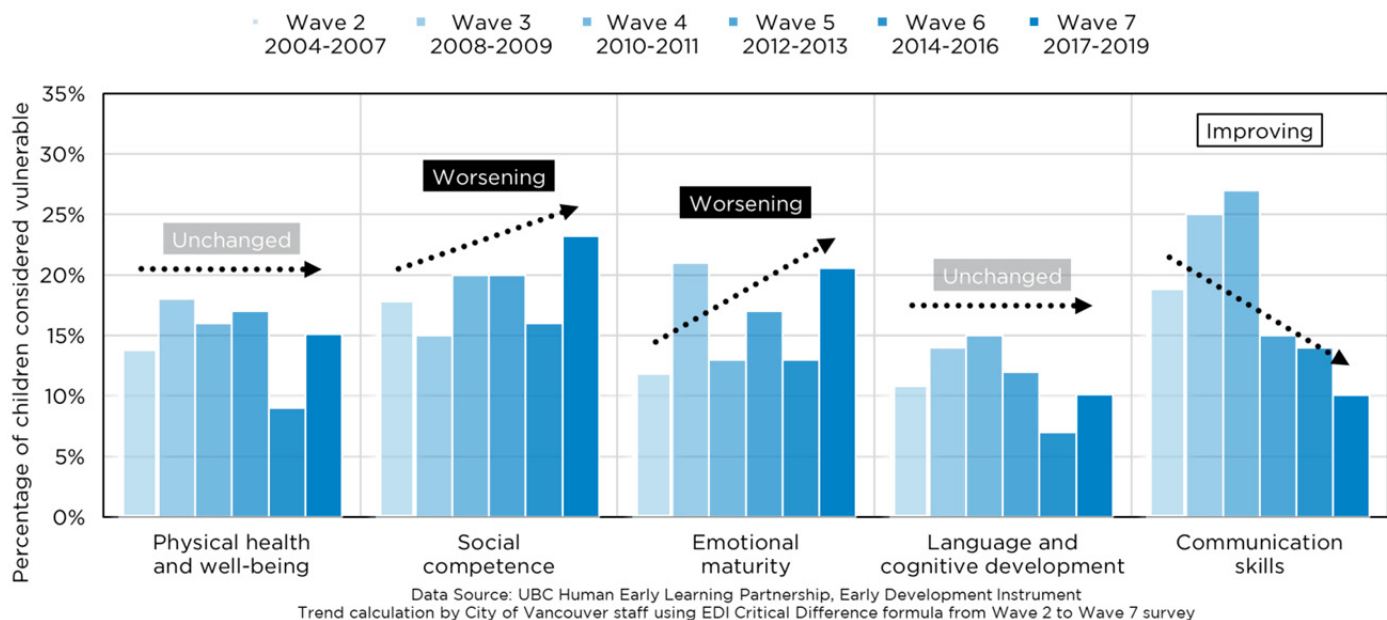
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. One third of children in Mount Pleasant are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a similar rate to the city overall.

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



Over time, children in Mount Pleasant are more likely to be assessed as having vulnerabilities on the social and emotional scales of the EDI, and less likely to have communications vulnerabilities.

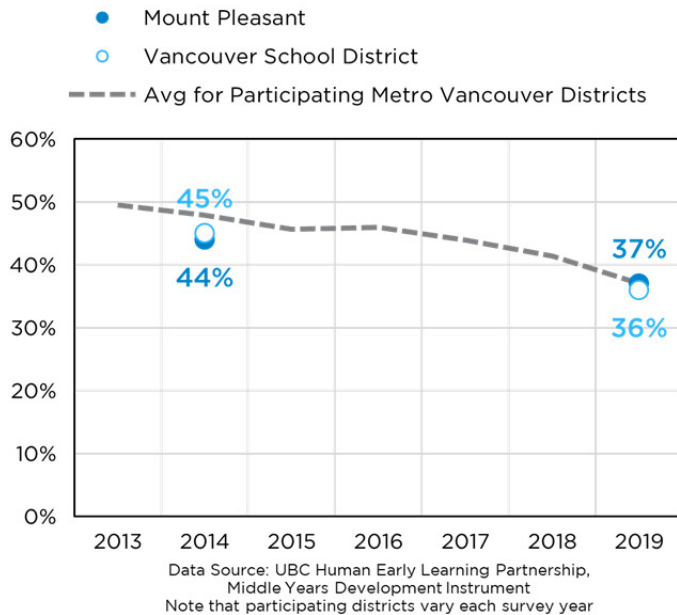
Mount Pleasant: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



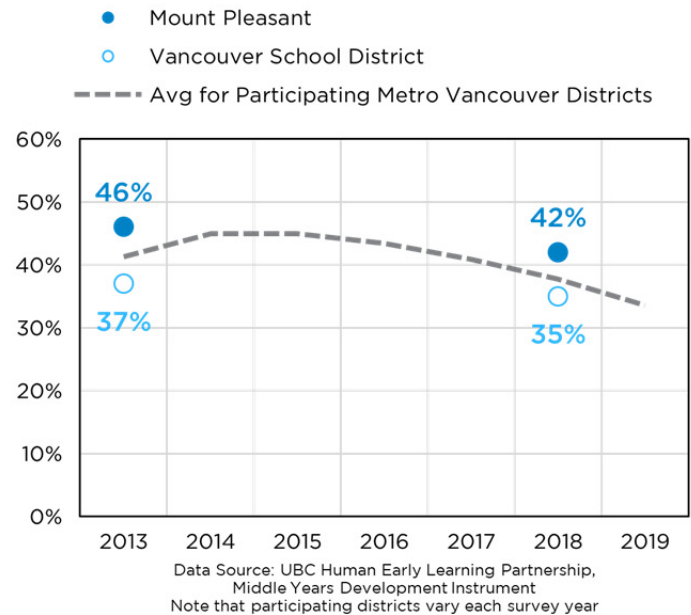
Middle-Years Development

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 grade 7 in Mount Pleasant have had a higher well-being score than the City of Vancouver overall and the average across participating Metro Vancouver school districts.²²

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

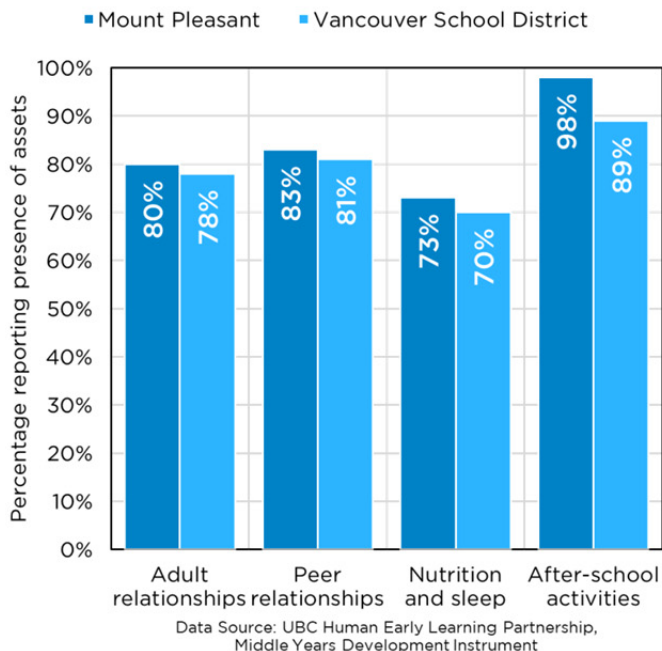


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

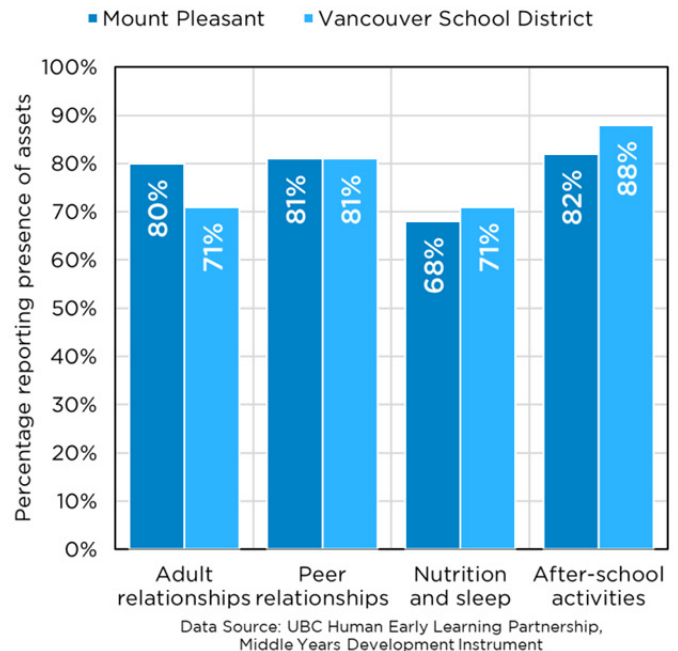


Children in Mount Pleasant are more likely than children across the city to identify the presence of adult relationships across both age groups surveyed. Compared to the city overall, children in Mount Pleasant have been more likely to report after-school activities in grade 4 and less likely in grade 7.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



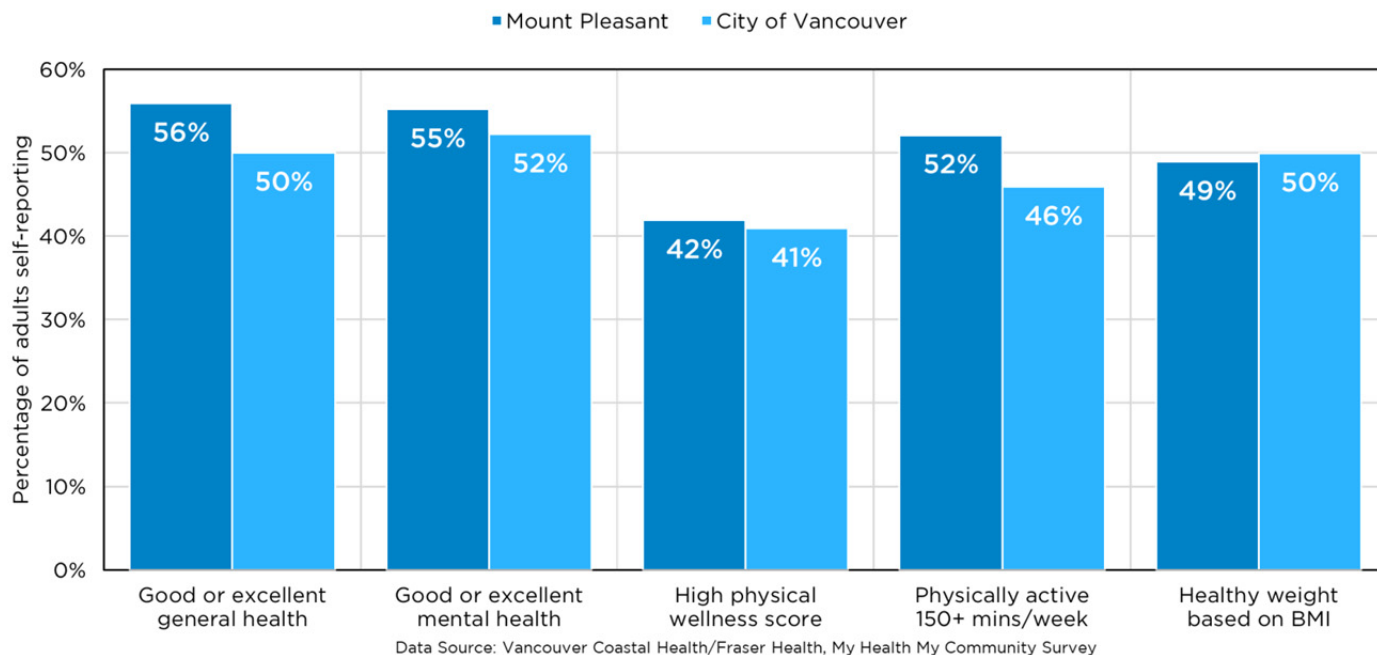
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

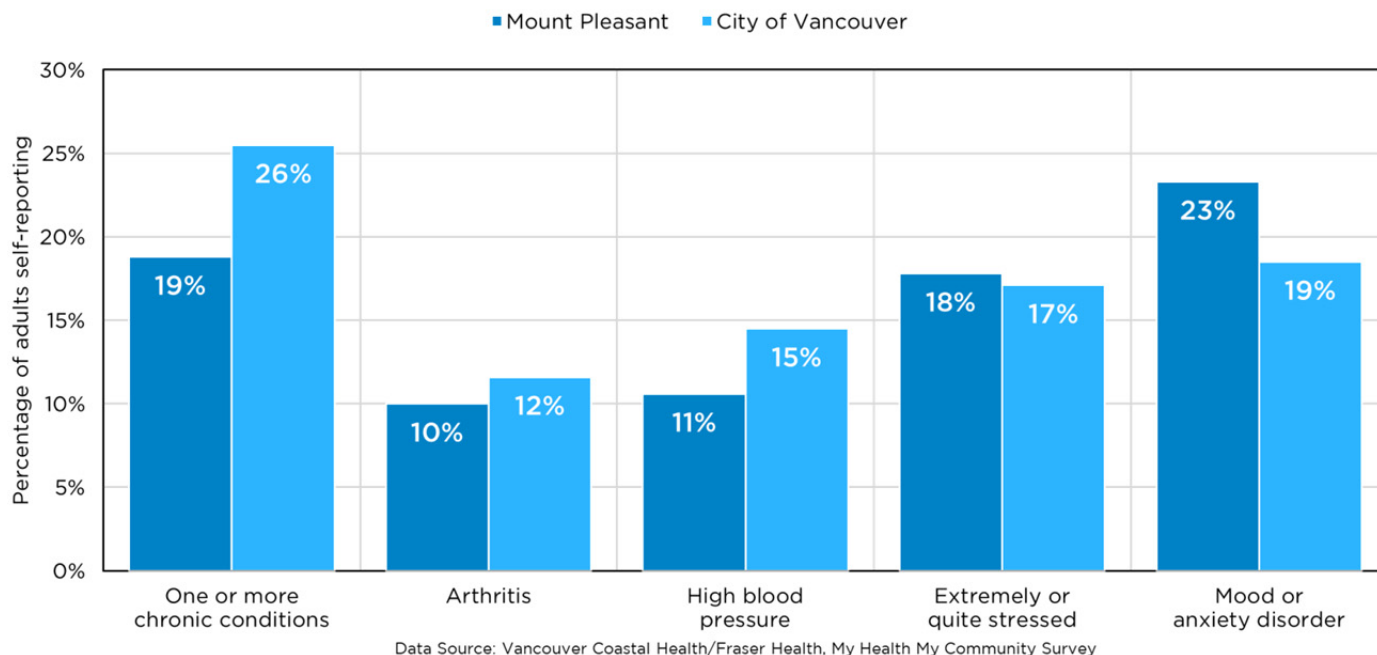
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Mount Pleasant tended to report good overall physical and mental health at a higher rate than the city overall, as well as a higher rate of physical activity.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Mount Pleasant residents are less likely than the City of Vancouver overall to report the presence of chronic conditions, arthritis or high blood pressure; but more likely to report high levels of stress or the presence of a mood disorder.

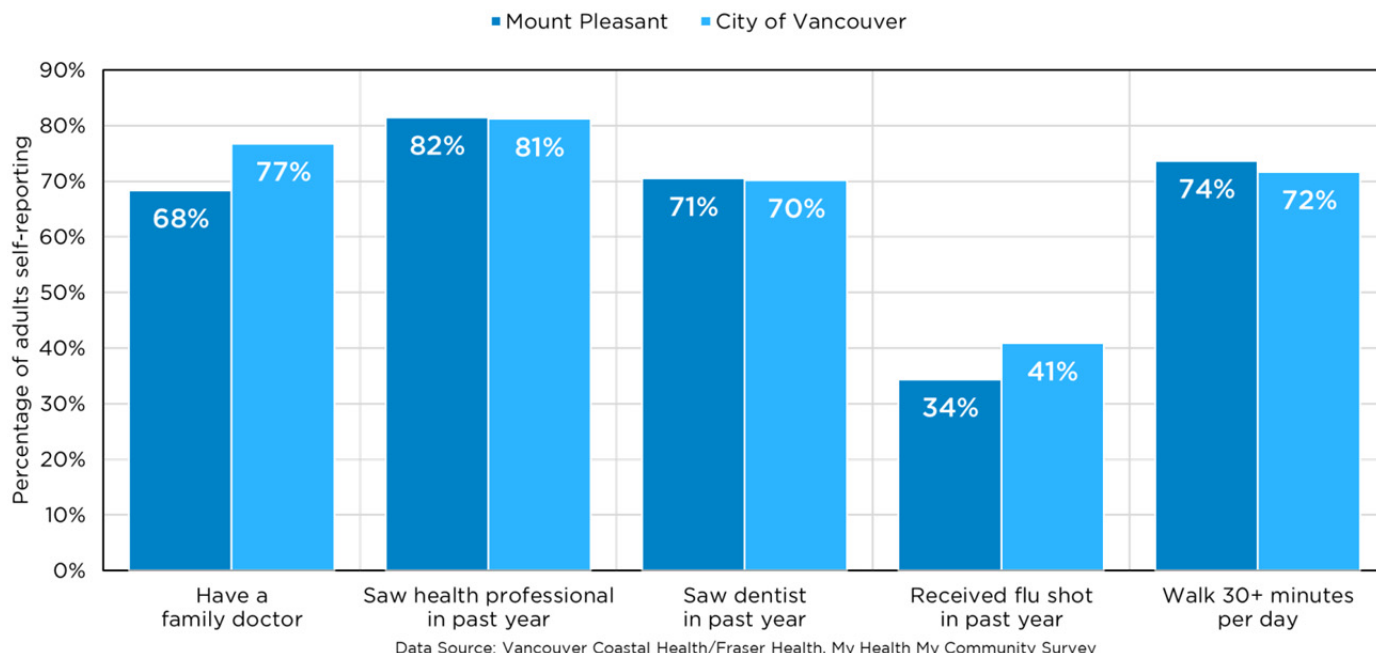
Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

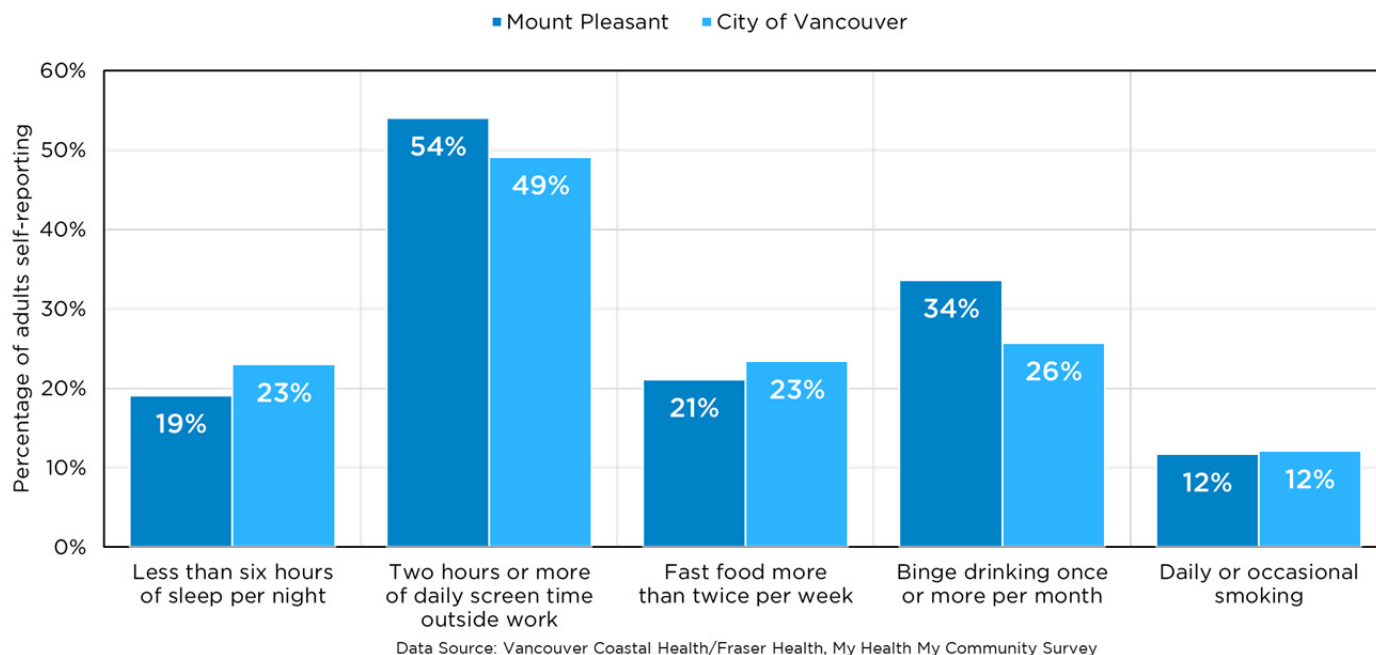
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Mount Pleasant residents are less likely to have a family doctor or to have received a flu shot. However, Mount Pleasant residents saw a health professional and a dentist at the same rate as the city overall.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Mount Pleasant residents report behaviours that negatively impact health at different rates from the city overall, with Mount Pleasant residents more likely to report screen time and binge drinking but less likely to report inadequate sleep or fast food consumption. 12% of Mount Pleasant residents smoke, which is the same rate as the city overall.

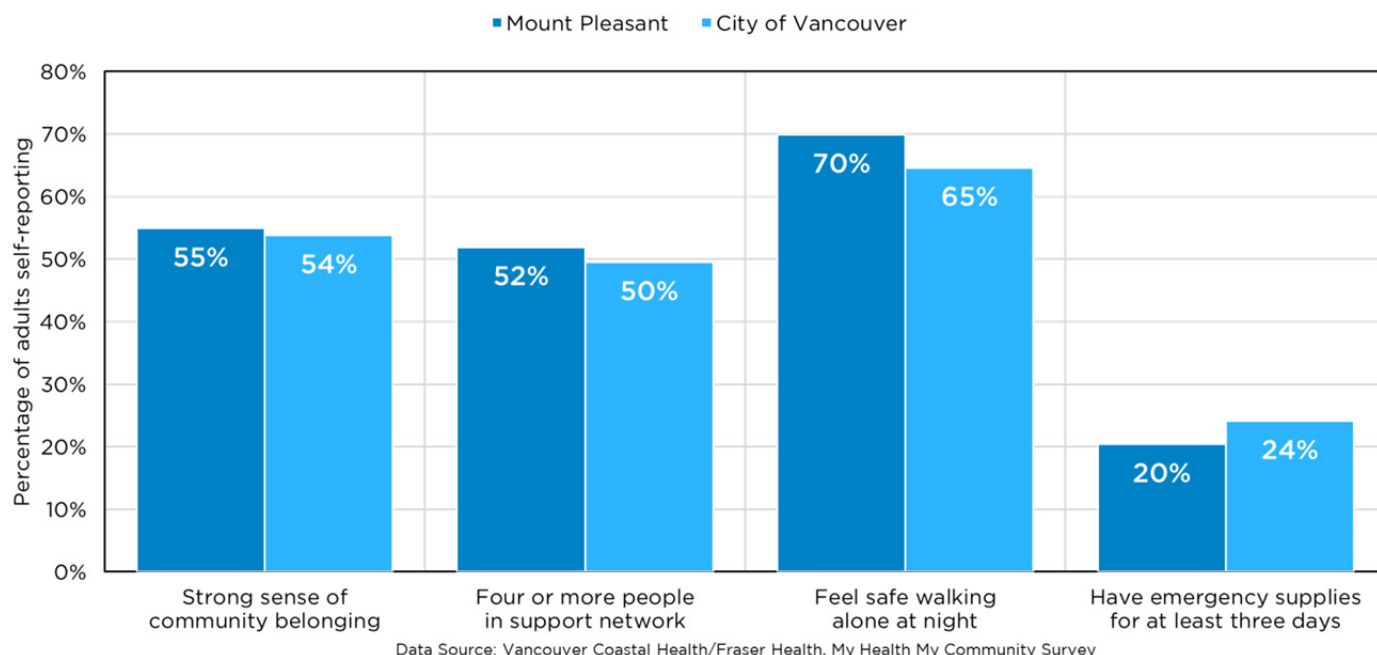
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

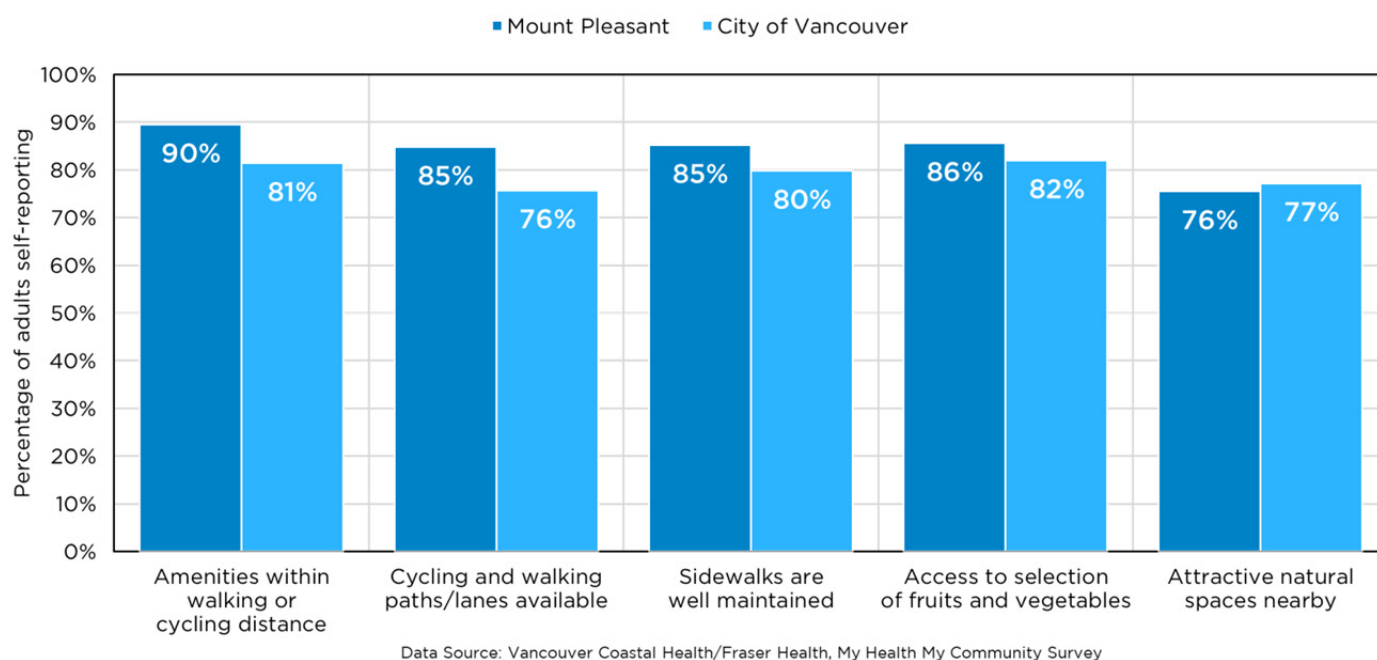
Mount Pleasant residents report a sense of belonging and social support networks at similar rates to the city overall. They are more likely to report feeling safe walking at night, and less likely to have emergency supplies set aside.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Mount Pleasant residents have generally positive perceptions of the built environment, with higher ratings than the city overall for amenities, active transportation infrastructure and access to fresh food. However, access to natural spaces was rated the same in Mount Pleasant as across the city.

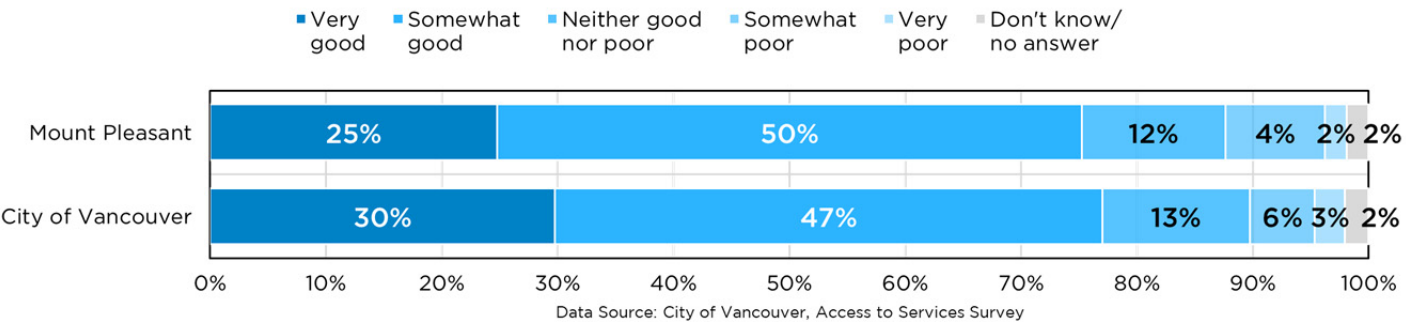
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

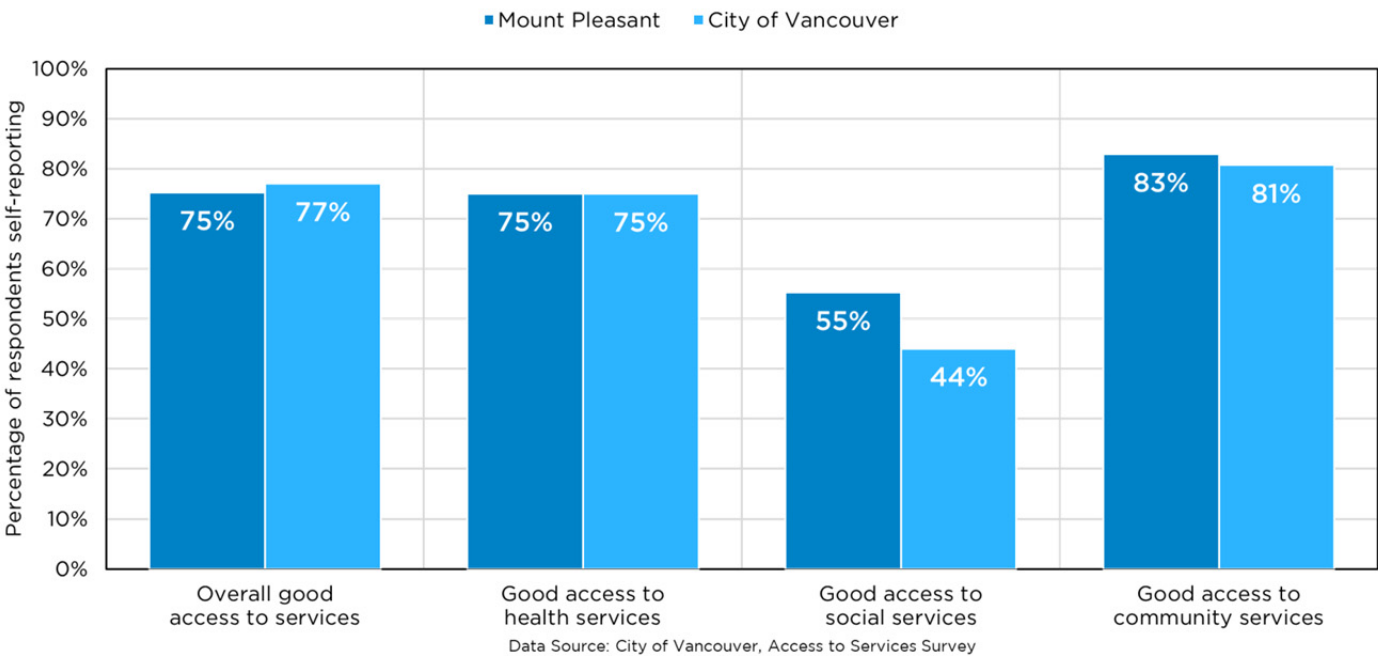
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of Mount Pleasant residents rated their overall access to services as good.

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. In Mount Pleasant, respondents reported good access to social services at a higher rate than the city overall.

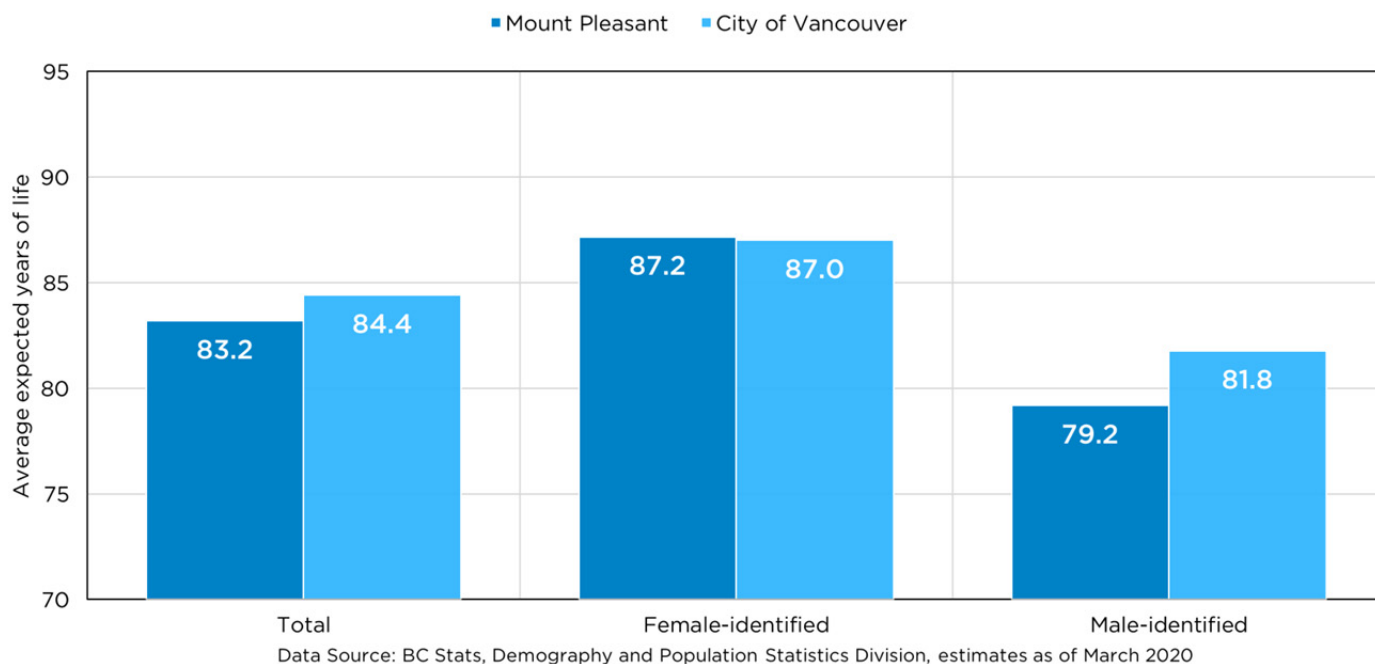
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

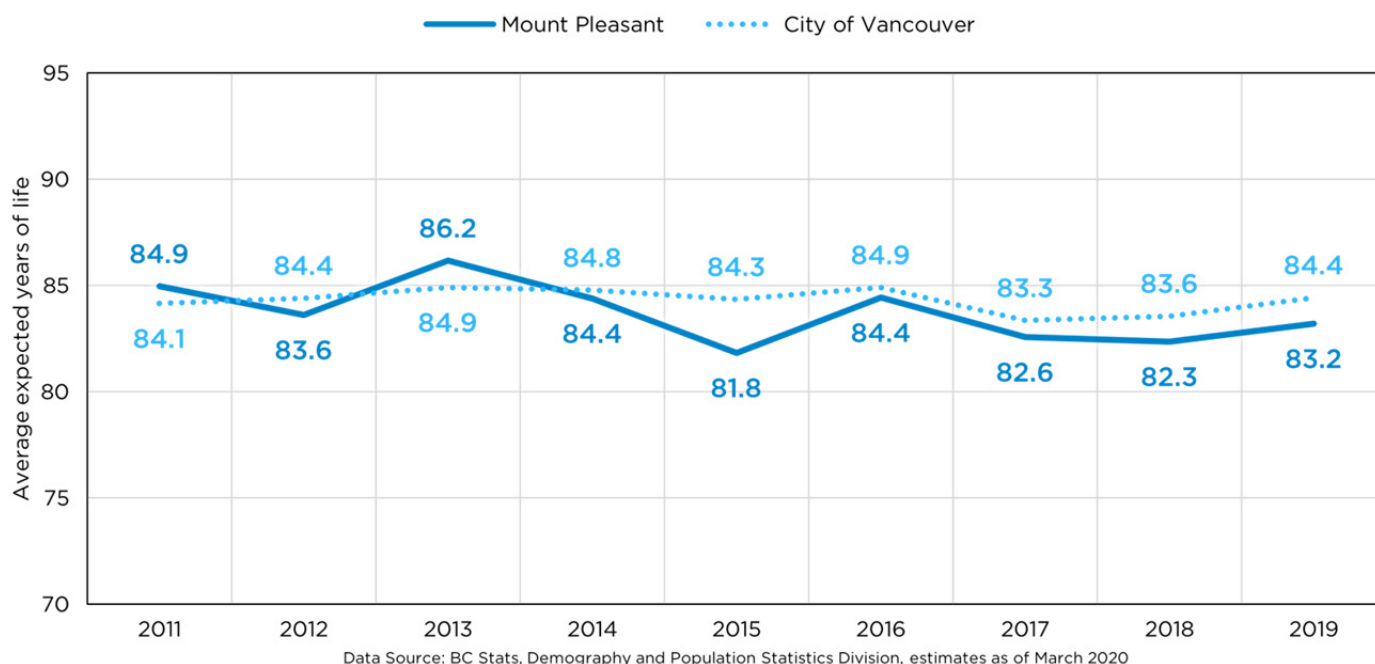
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Mount Pleasant, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 83.2 years, lower than for the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



SUMMARY

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 Mount Pleasant to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

There are a few different versions of Mount Pleasant visible in these data. The neighbourhood could historically be described as a working-class neighbourhood. It was a destination for immigrants and housed a culturally diverse population. Recent growth, however, has shifted the makeup of the neighbourhood substantially. Mount Pleasant has always had a younger population with high rates of mobility, but more recent waves of residents have tended to have higher incomes and less diverse backgrounds than previous generations, and there may be displacement of residents in groups more likely to experience vulnerability. Rapid growth in parts of Mount Pleasant exemplifies Vancouver’s success at building ecologically sustainable communities, but also exemplifies that social sustainability is much more of a work in progress.



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.