

A photograph of a multi-story brick building with large windows and balconies. The word "OAKRIDGE" is visible on the upper part of the building. In the foreground, there is a concrete wall and a modern apartment complex with glass balconies. The sky is blue with some clouds.

# Oakridge

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF  
**VANCOUVER**

Social Policy  
and Projects

# Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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## About This Profile

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

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

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

## OAKRIDGE: HIGHLIGHTS

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



A lower-density community but with high rates of growth expected in the coming years.



A shift toward seniors as a generation of residents ages.



A decline in families with children.



High rates of immigrants, non-English speakers and people in visible minority groups.



One of Vancouver's most polarized income distributions, including the second-highest low income rate among Vancouver's local planning areas.



High rental and ownership housing costs.



A working population concentrated in business and financial sectors.



Relatively high rates of early childhood vulnerability.



# INTRODUCTION

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## 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.

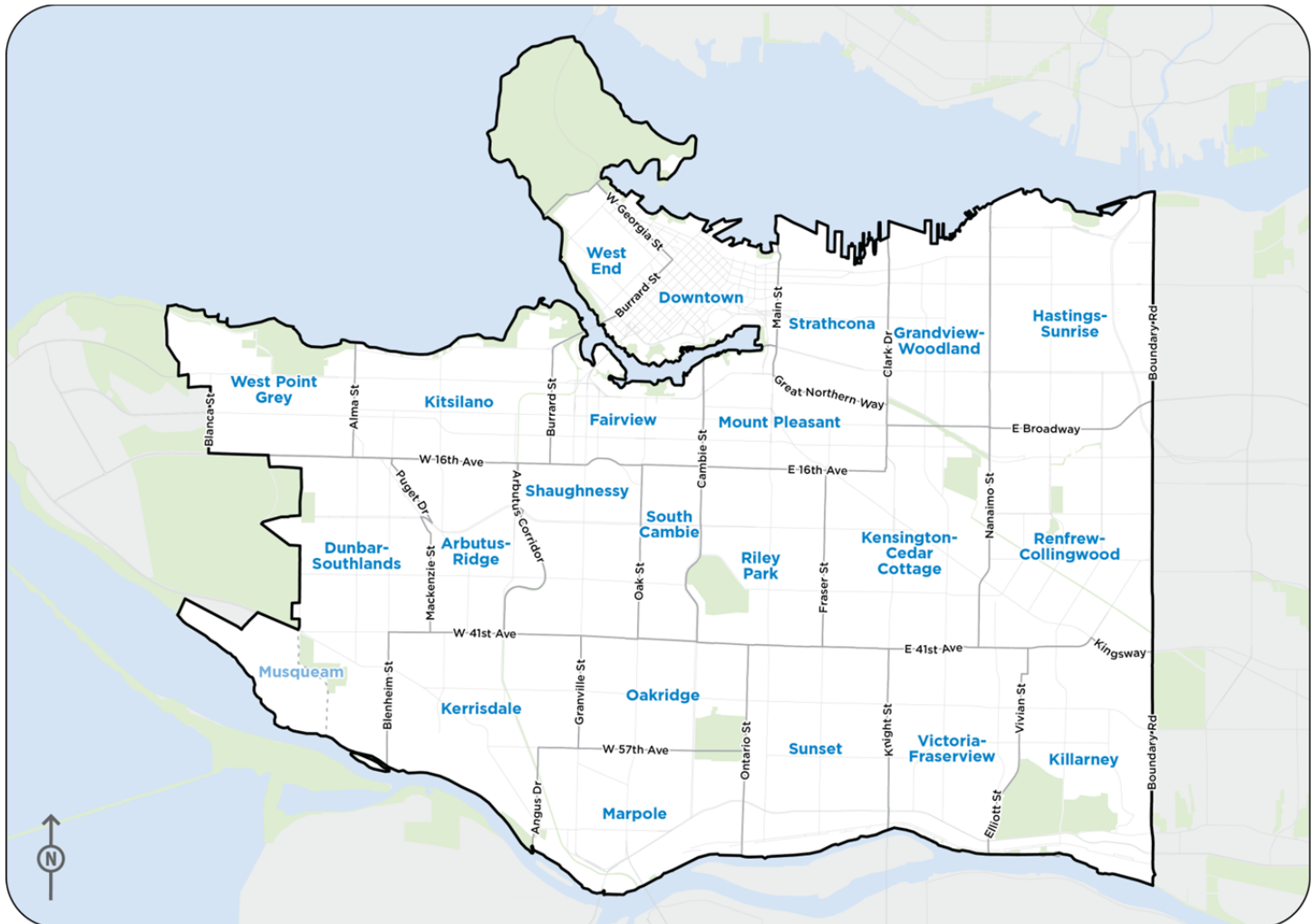
But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive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

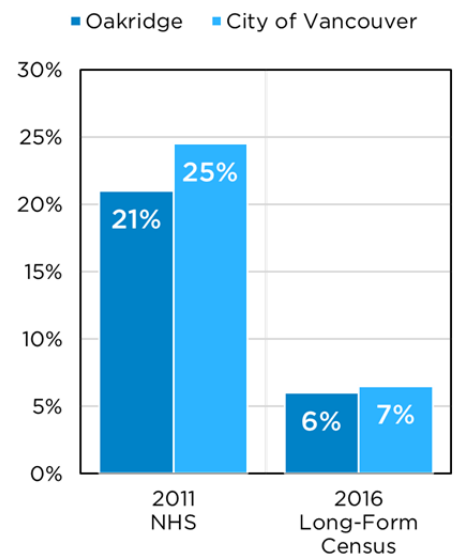
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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



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

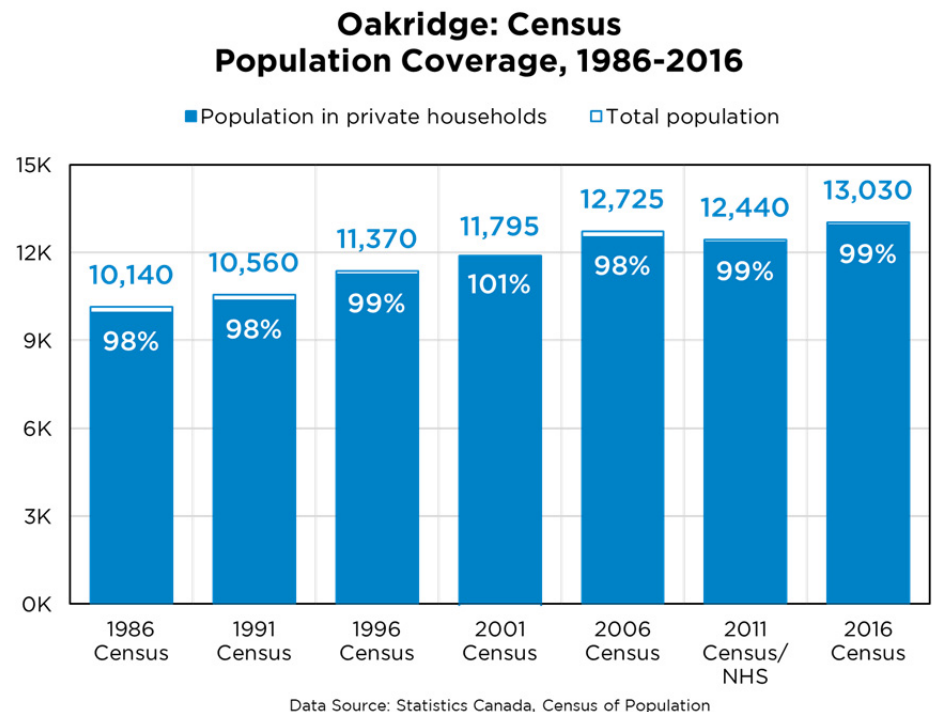
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

## Census Coverage

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

In Oakridge, the 2016 census counted 13,030 residents, 99% of which were housed in private households.



## Other Data Sources

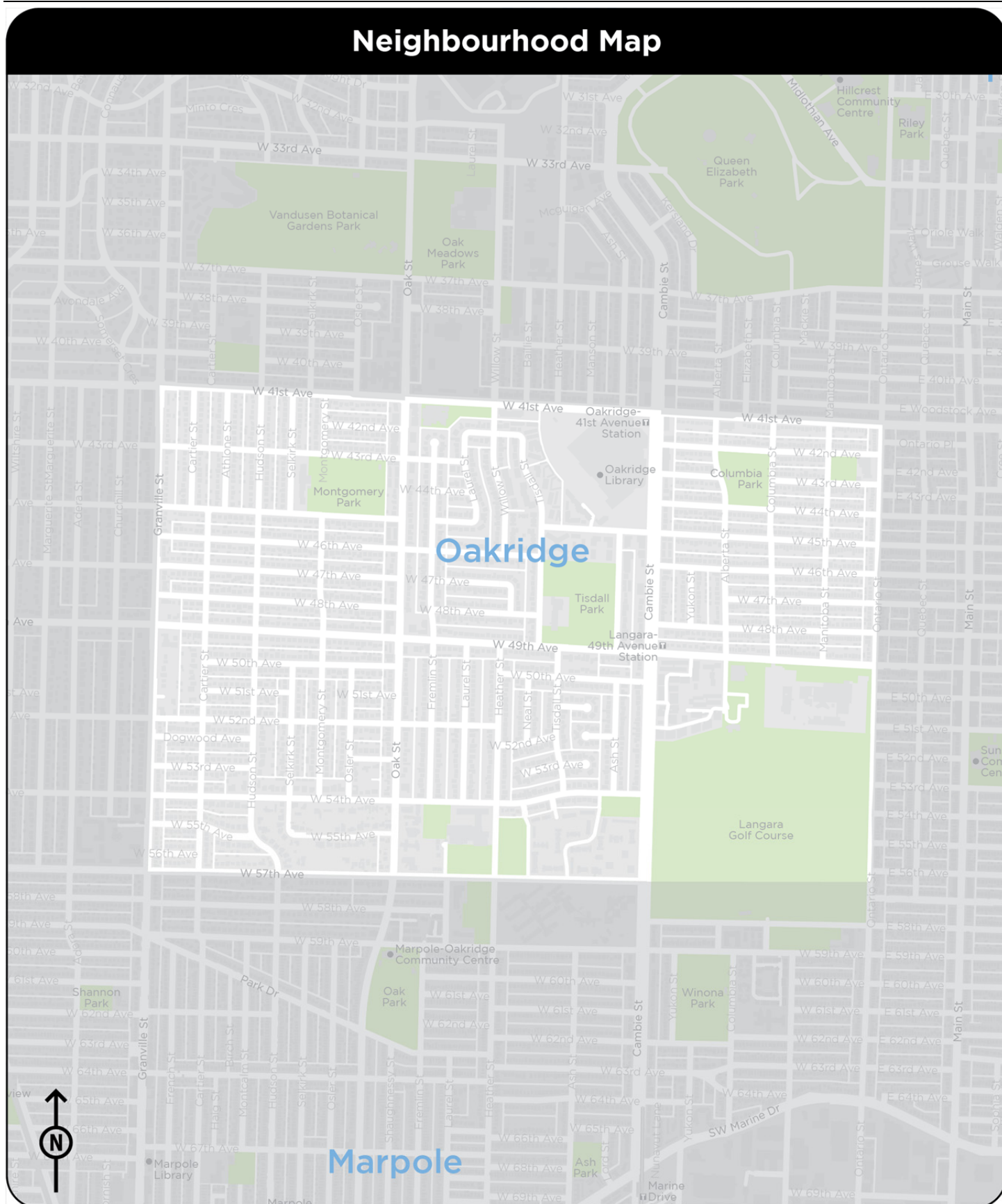
The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed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

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

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



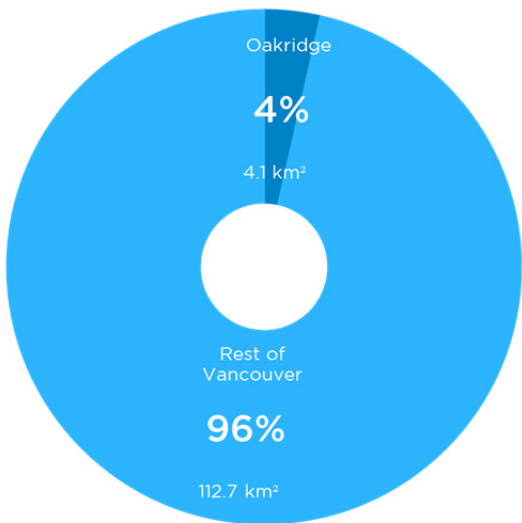
# LOCATING OAKRIDGE



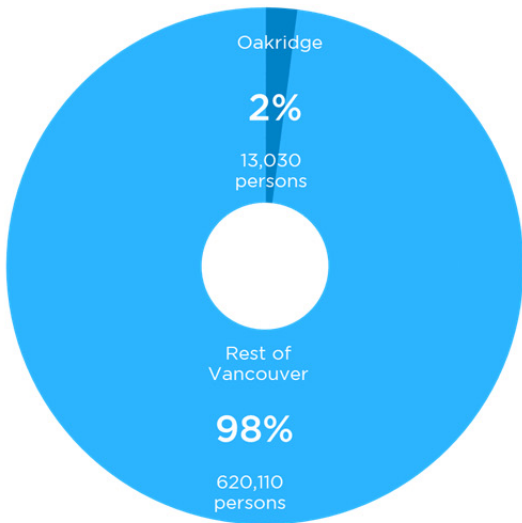
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The Oakridge local area extends from 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue to 57<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and from Granville Street to Ontario Street. It is situated south and west of the geographical centre of the city. Oakridge occupies 4% of the City of Vancouver’s land area and houses 2% of its population. The neighbourhood contains 2% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Of the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 2% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Oakridge.

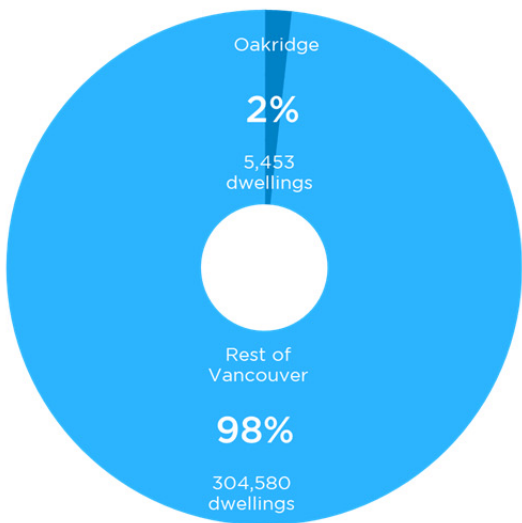
Land Area



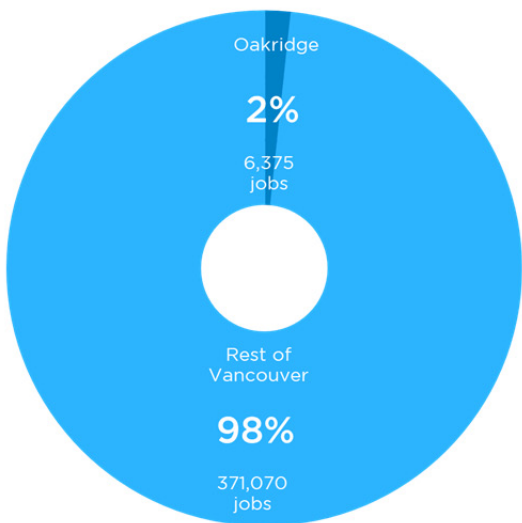
Population



Housing Units

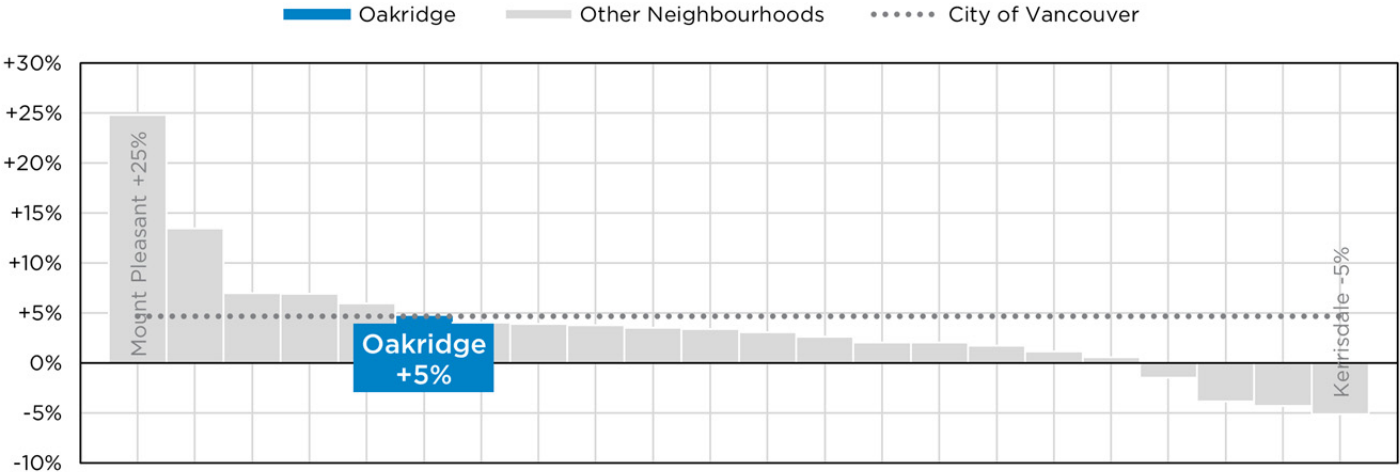


Jobs in Area

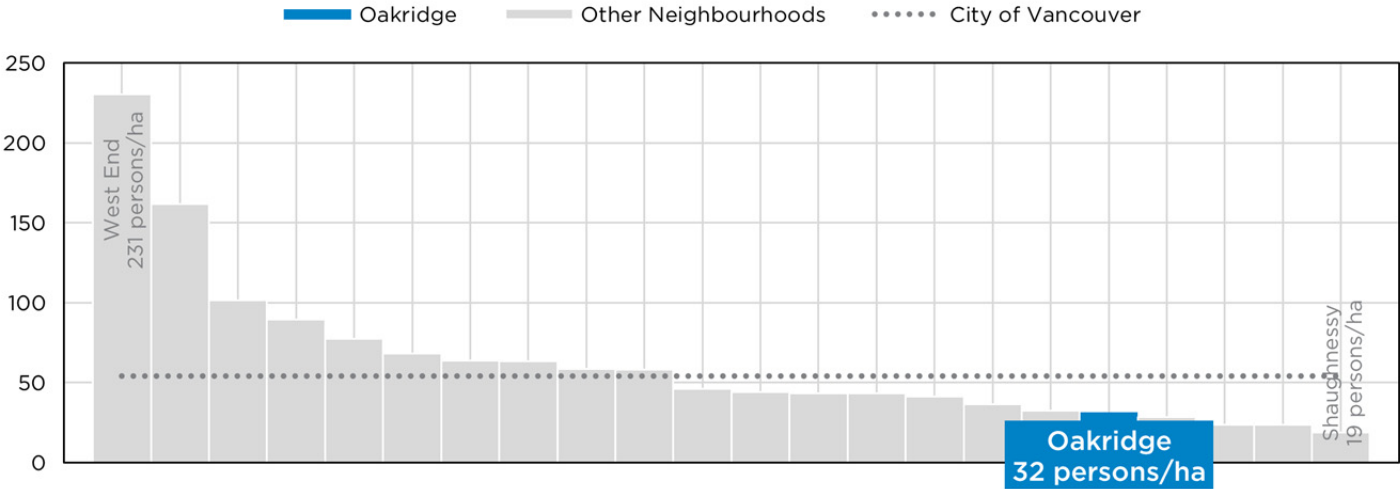


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

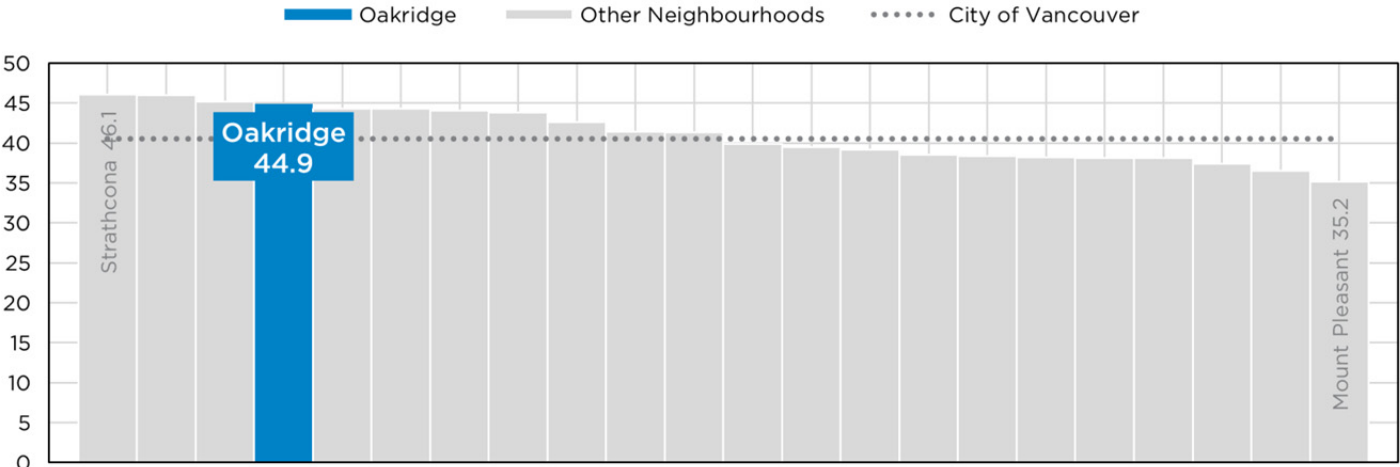
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016



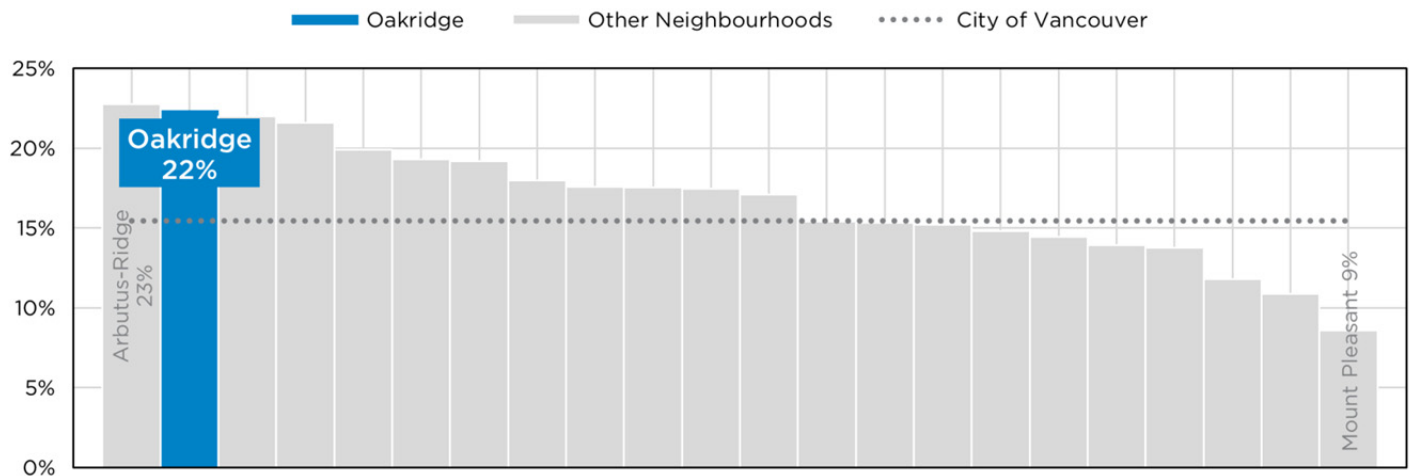
Median Age, 2016



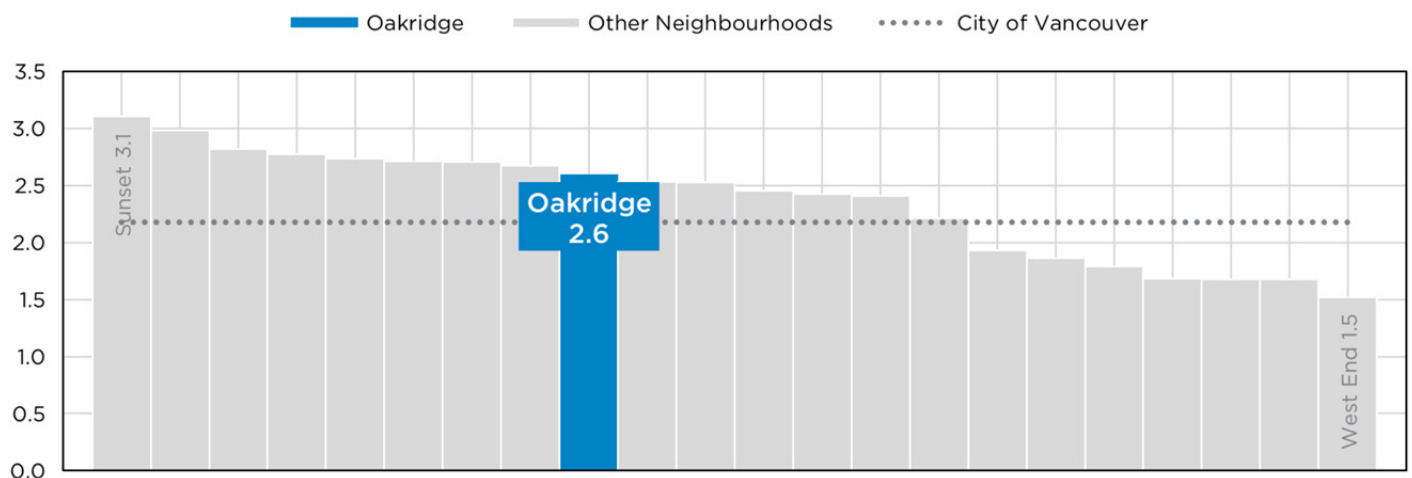


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

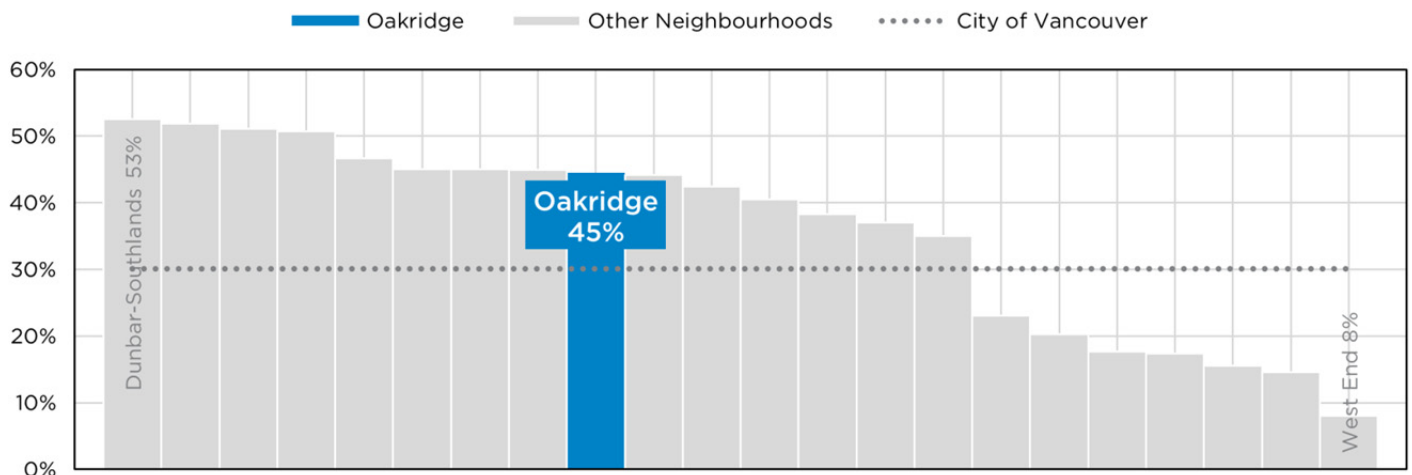
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



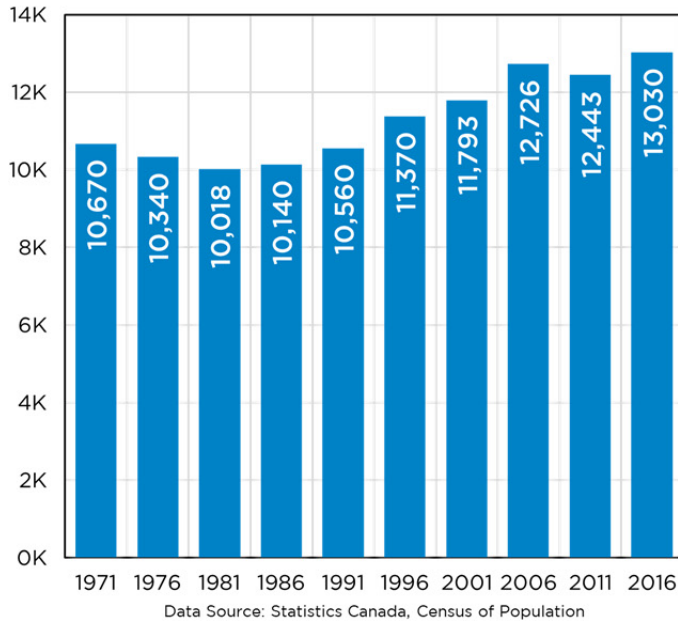
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



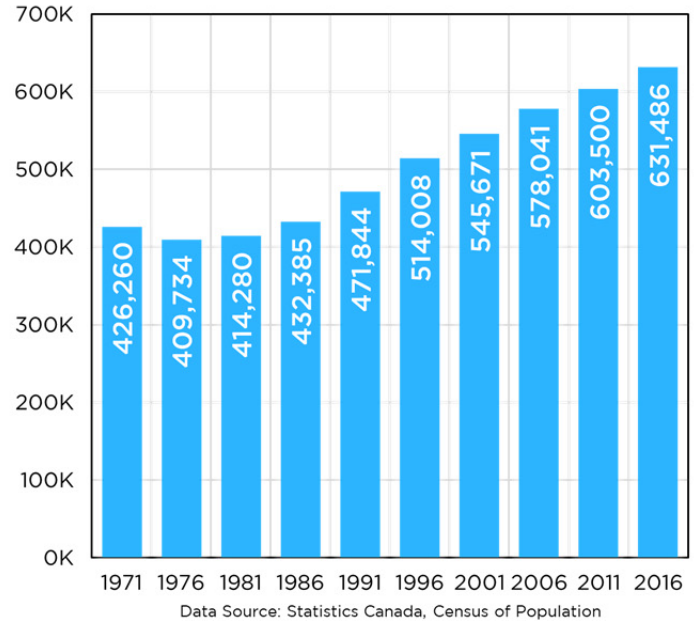
## Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 13,030 persons in Oakridge's four square kilometres, a 5% increase over 2011's population count. This was a reversal of population decline from 2006 to 2011. Most of Oakridge's current growth is located in multi-unit projects along the Cambie Corridor and other arterials in the area.

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

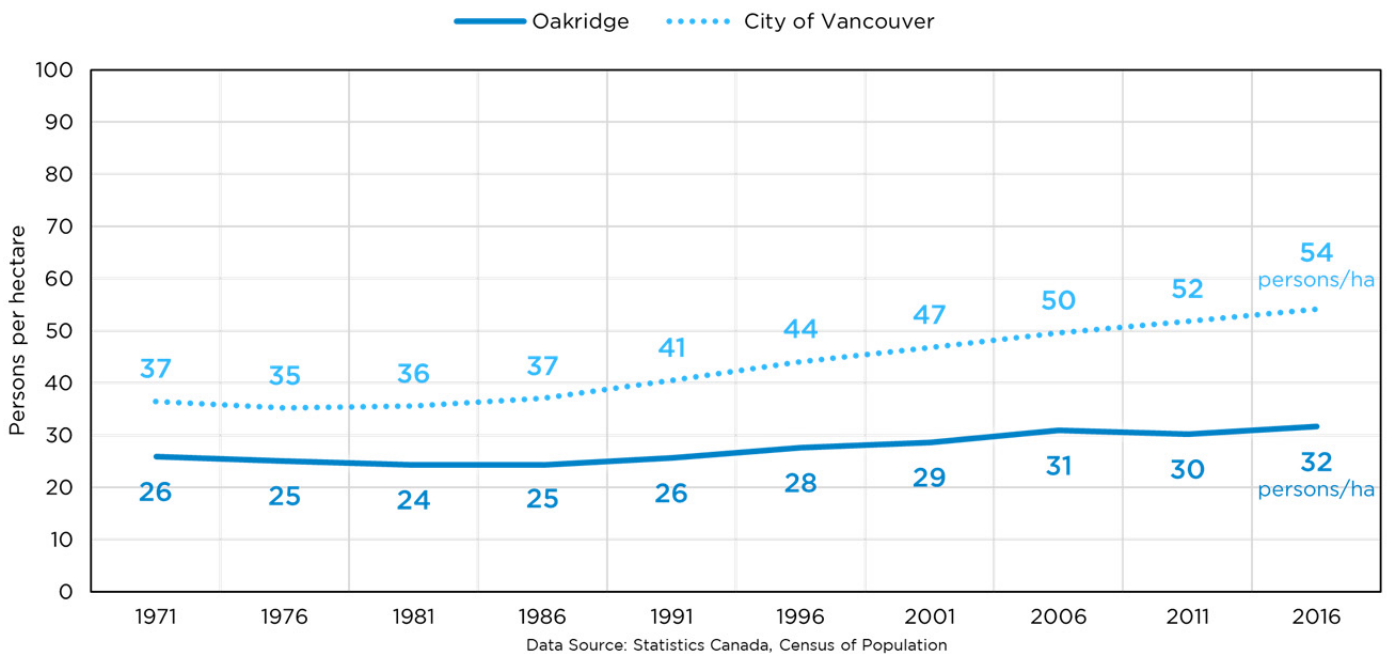


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Oakridge's population density is 32 persons per hectare, 42% less dense than the city overall. Oakridge has consistently been one of the least dense local areas in Vancouver.

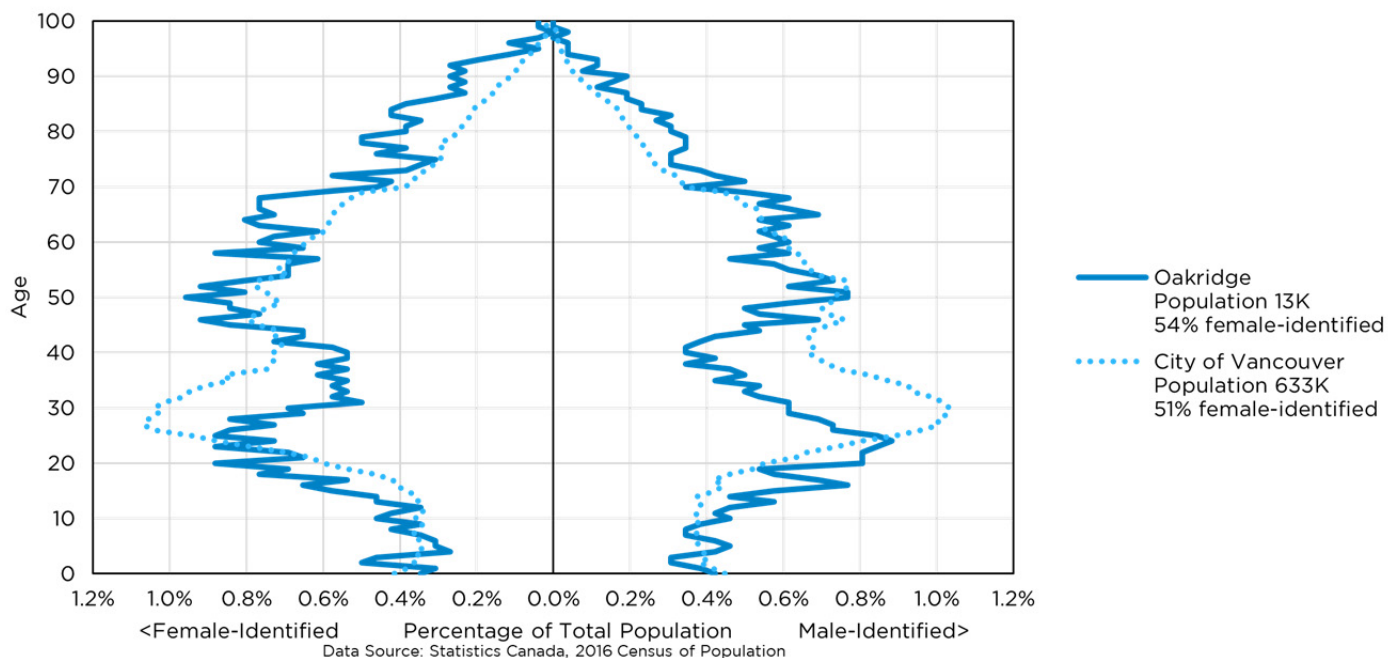
**Population Density, 1971-2016**



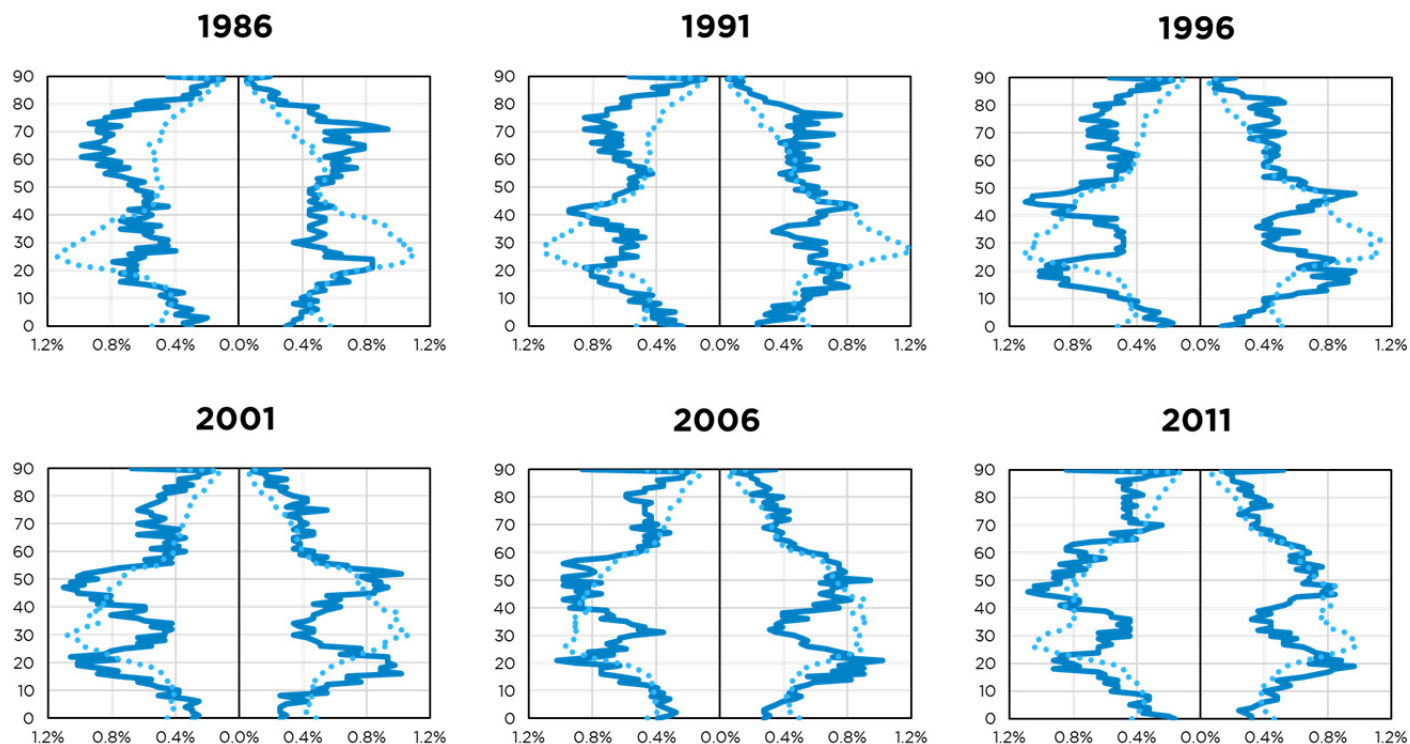
## Age Profile

Oakridge's age profile is quite different from the city overall, with proportionally fewer young adults and more seniors, especially older seniors. 54% of Oakridge's population is female-identified.<sup>1</sup>

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



The general shape of Oakridge's age distribution has been consistent in recent periods, but with relative decline in some senior age groups in favour of adults in their 40s and 50s. This likely shows turnover in a particular generation of residents, with the replacement generation now approaching senior age as well.

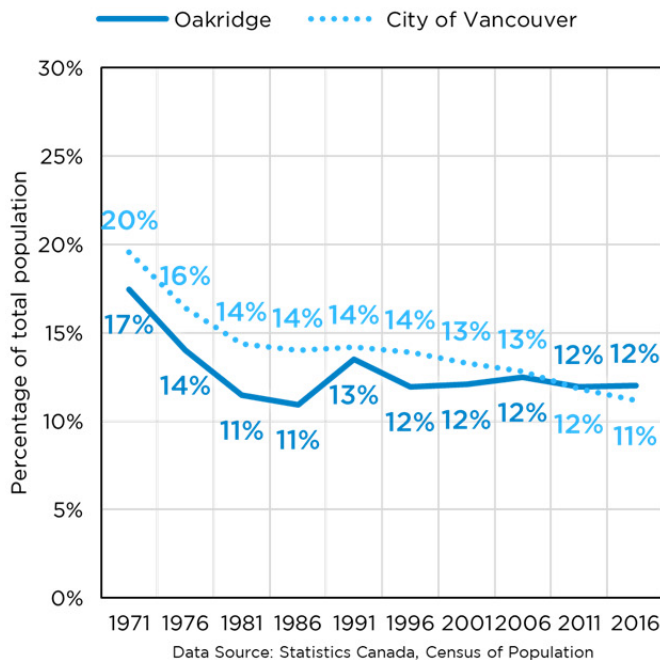




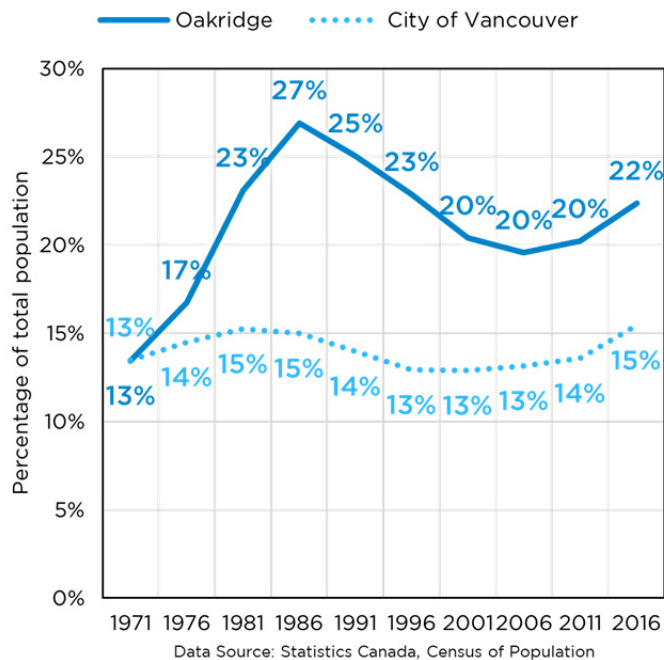
## Age Groups

Oakridge has 86% more seniors (age 65 and older) than children (age 0 to 14). As discussed, a new generation of Oakridge residents is entering senior age categories. Future trends suggest increasing growth in Oakridge's senior population.

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

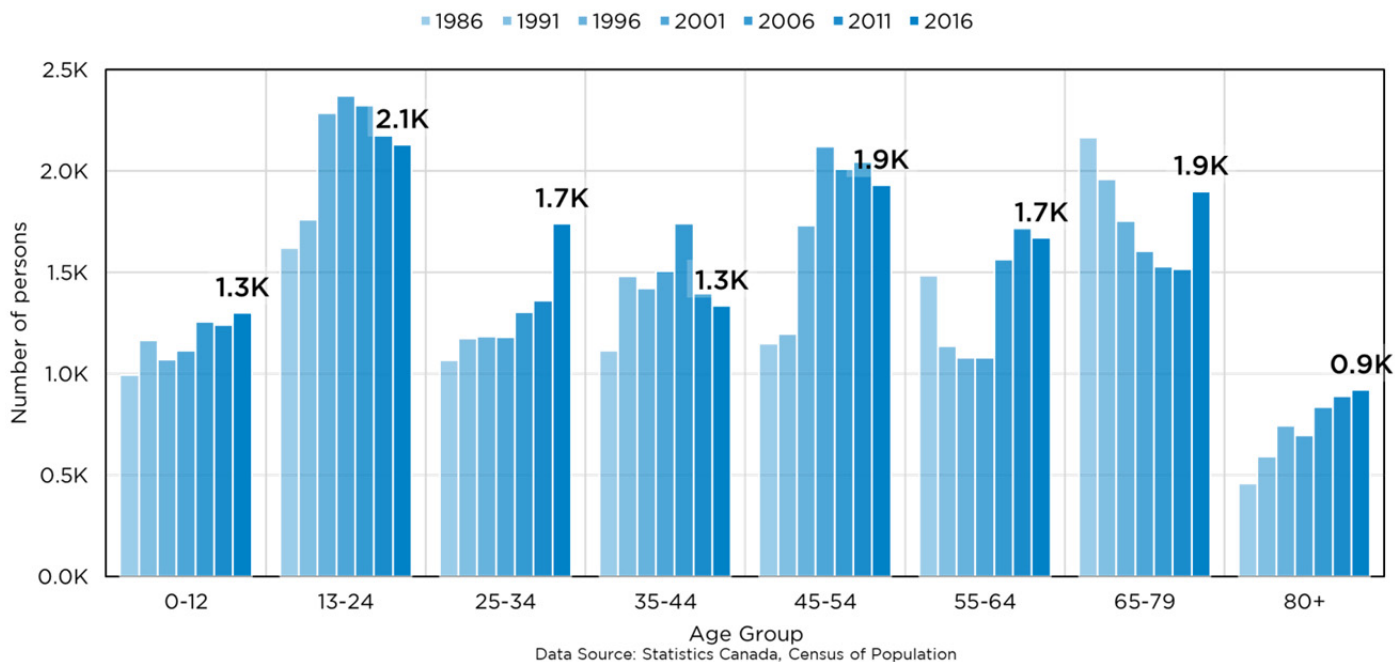


**Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016**



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. Growth in older adults and seniors is immediately visible. This graph also shows growth in adults age 25-34 in 2016, likely reflecting new apartment housing in the area.

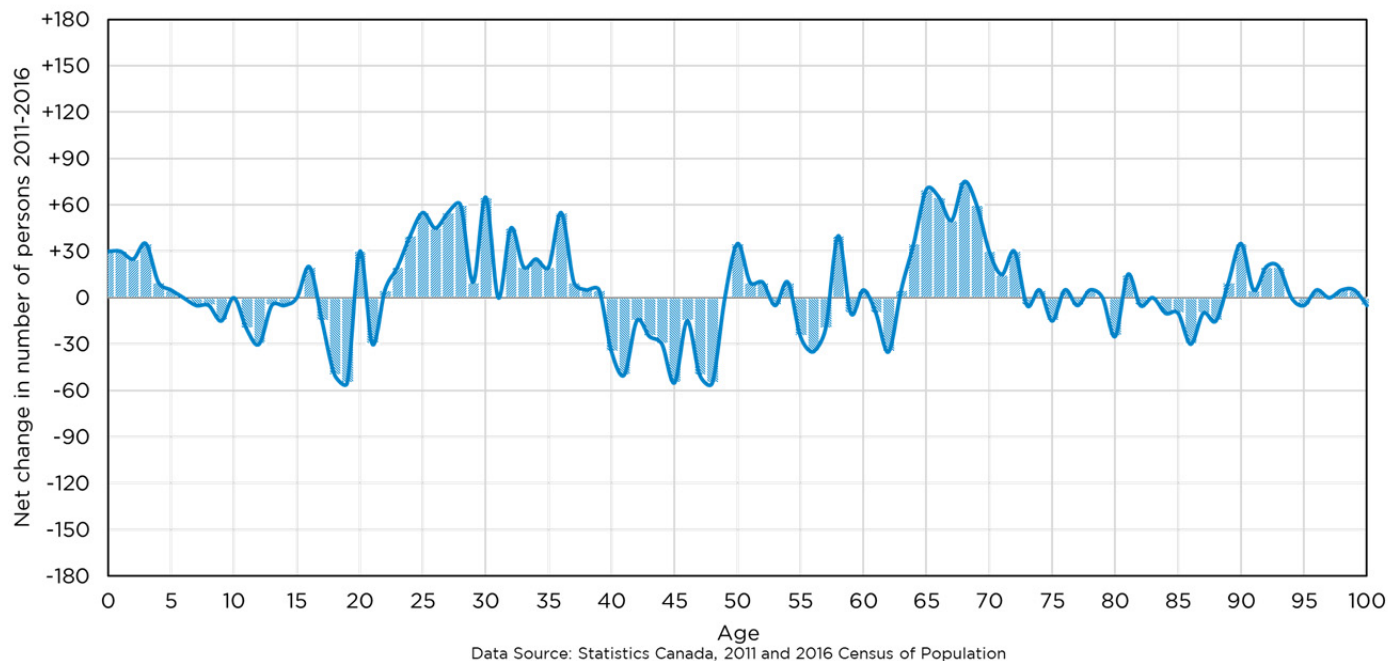
**Oakridge: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016**



## Short-Term Population Growth

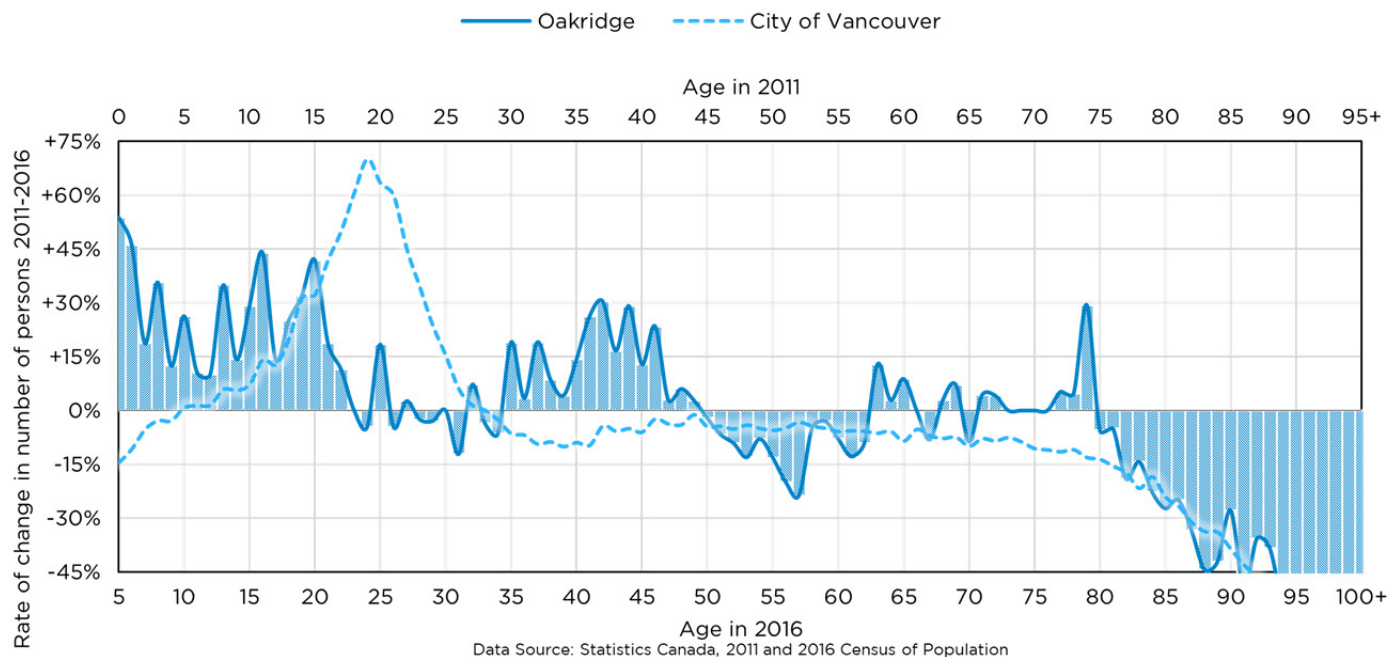
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Oakridge: 2016 saw the largest absolute growth in people crossing into senior age categories, as well as younger adults. There was also an increase in the number of young children in the area.

**Oakridge: Net Population Growth 2011-2016**



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, this graph shows net migration into Oakridge as children and youth or adults age 35 to 50, suggesting that families with children are likely to move into Oakridge.

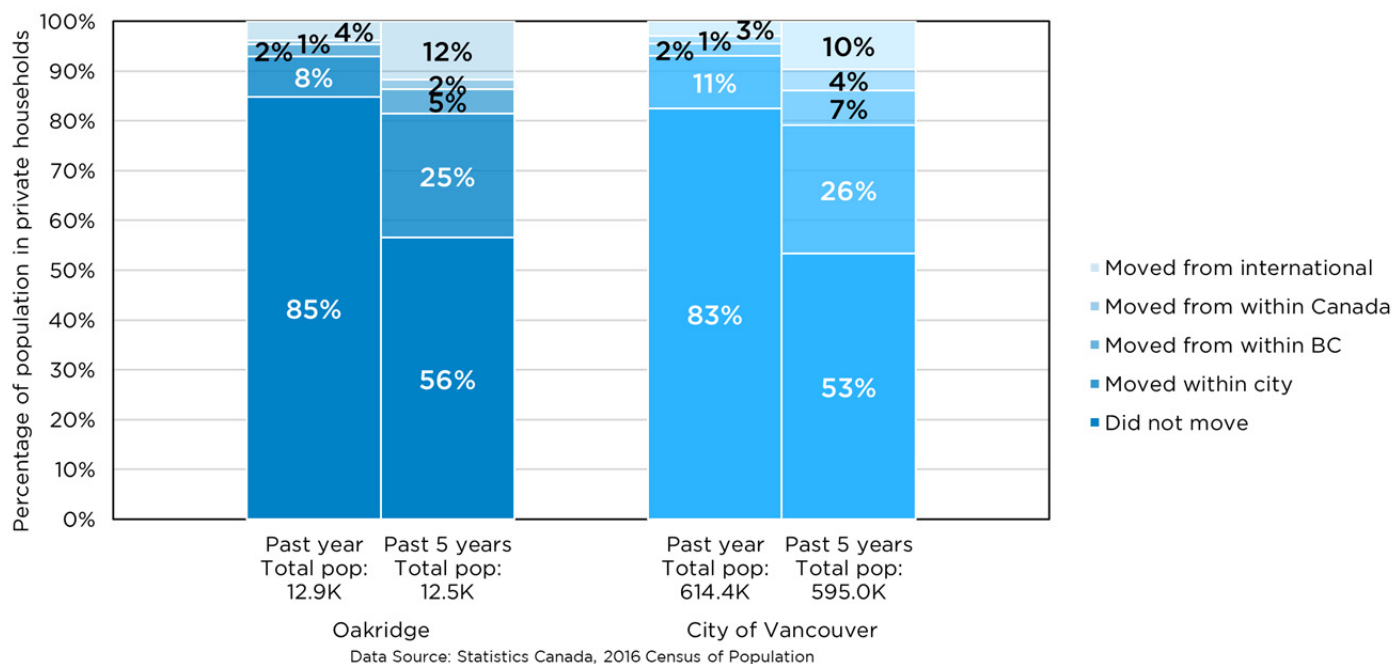
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

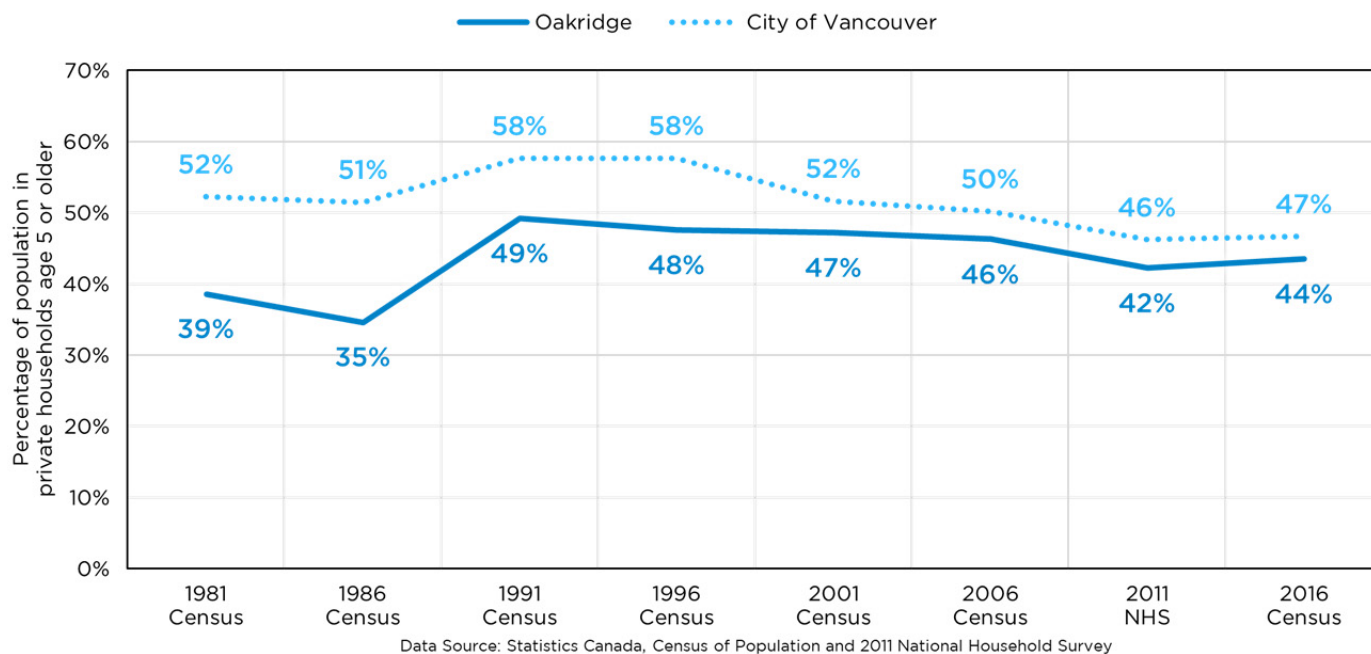
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 15% of Oakridge residents had moved, mostly within the city. Over five years, 44% of residents had moved. Both rates are slightly lower than for Vancouver overall.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



New residents have generally made up a smaller share of population in Oakridge than Vancouver overall, but the gap has narrowed in recent census periods.

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

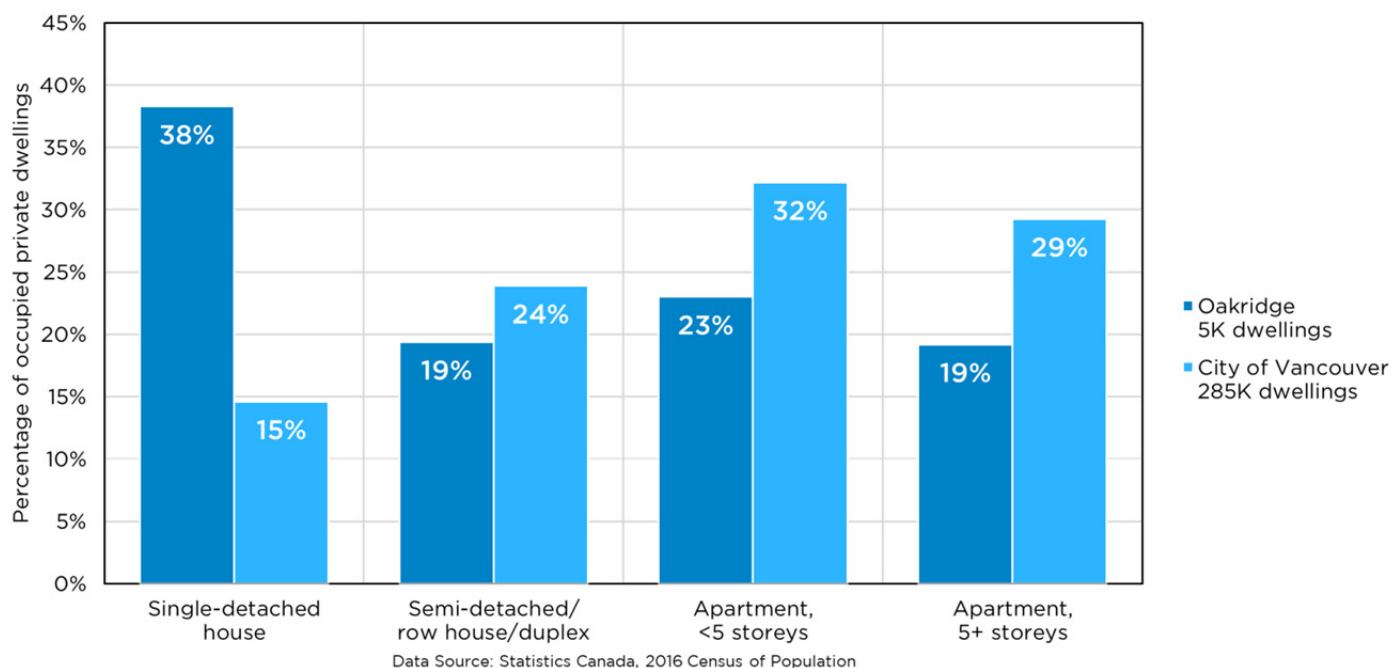




## Housing Types

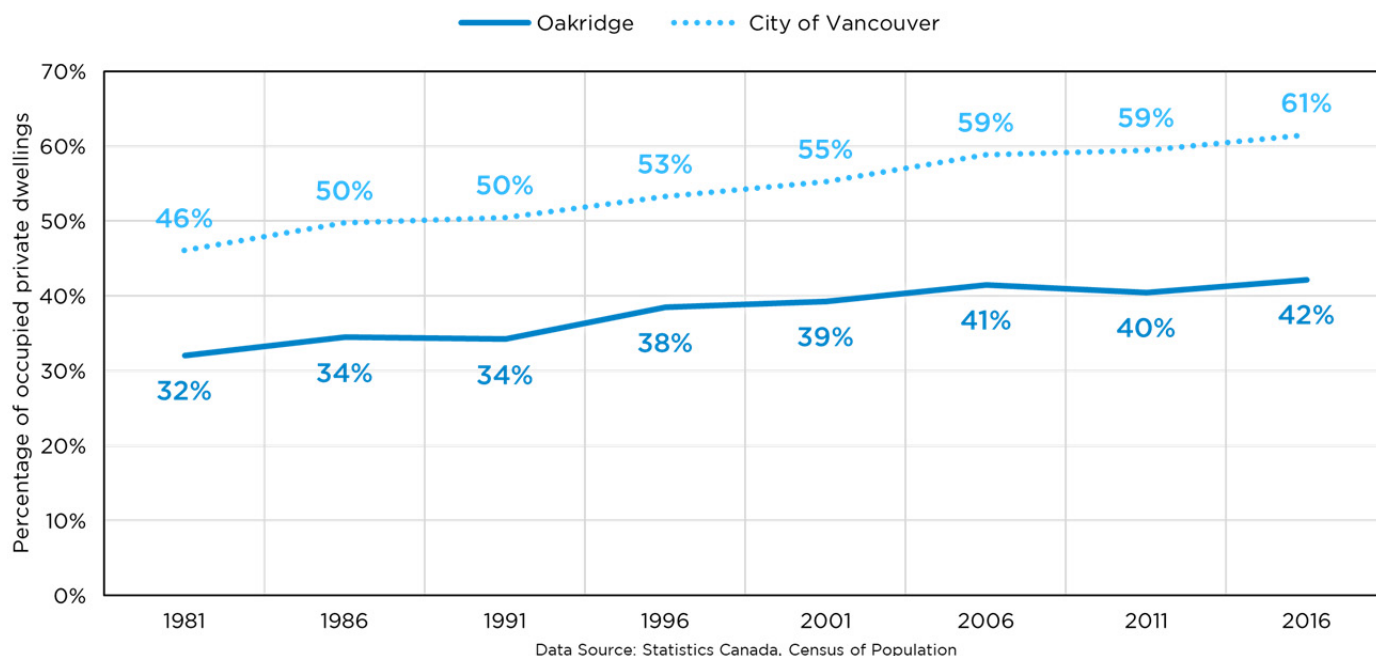
The graph below shows that 38% of households in Oakridge are in single-detached houses, with another 19% being semi-detached or duplex forms.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



As of 2016, 42% of dwellings in Oakridge are in apartments.<sup>3</sup> This proportion is slowly growing over time, and may increase more rapidly in the future pending a number of major development sites.

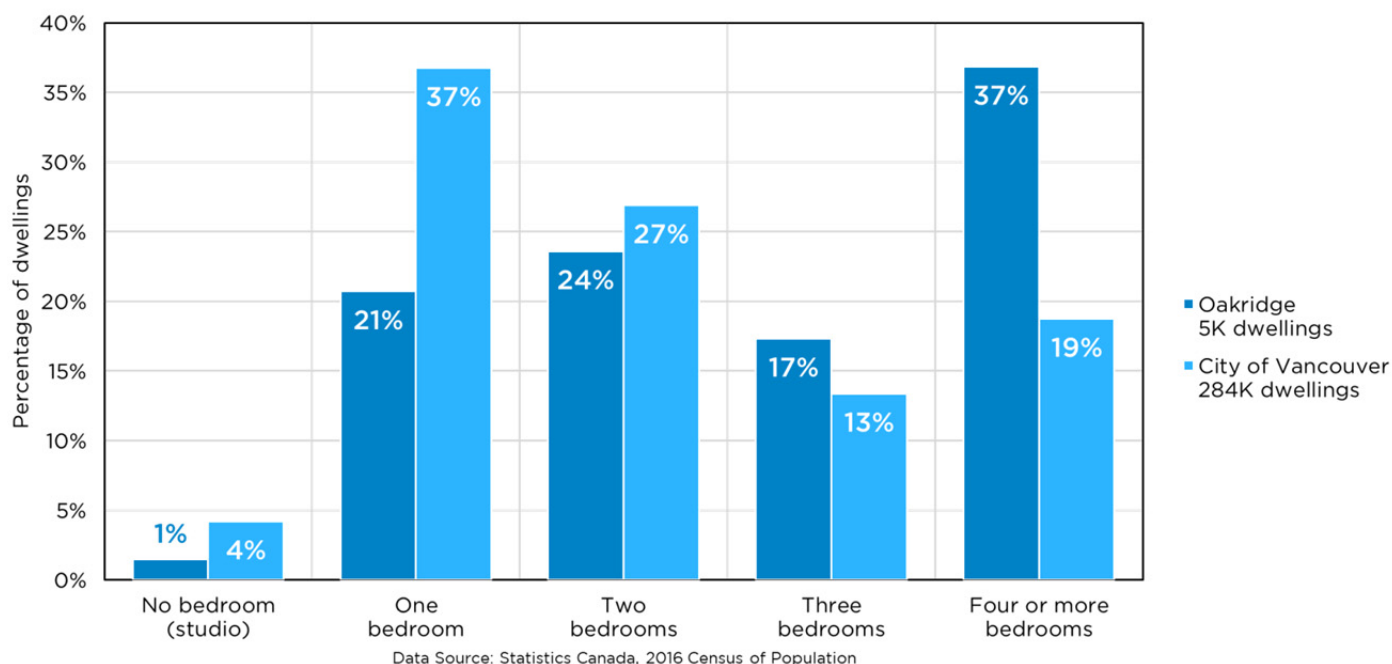
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

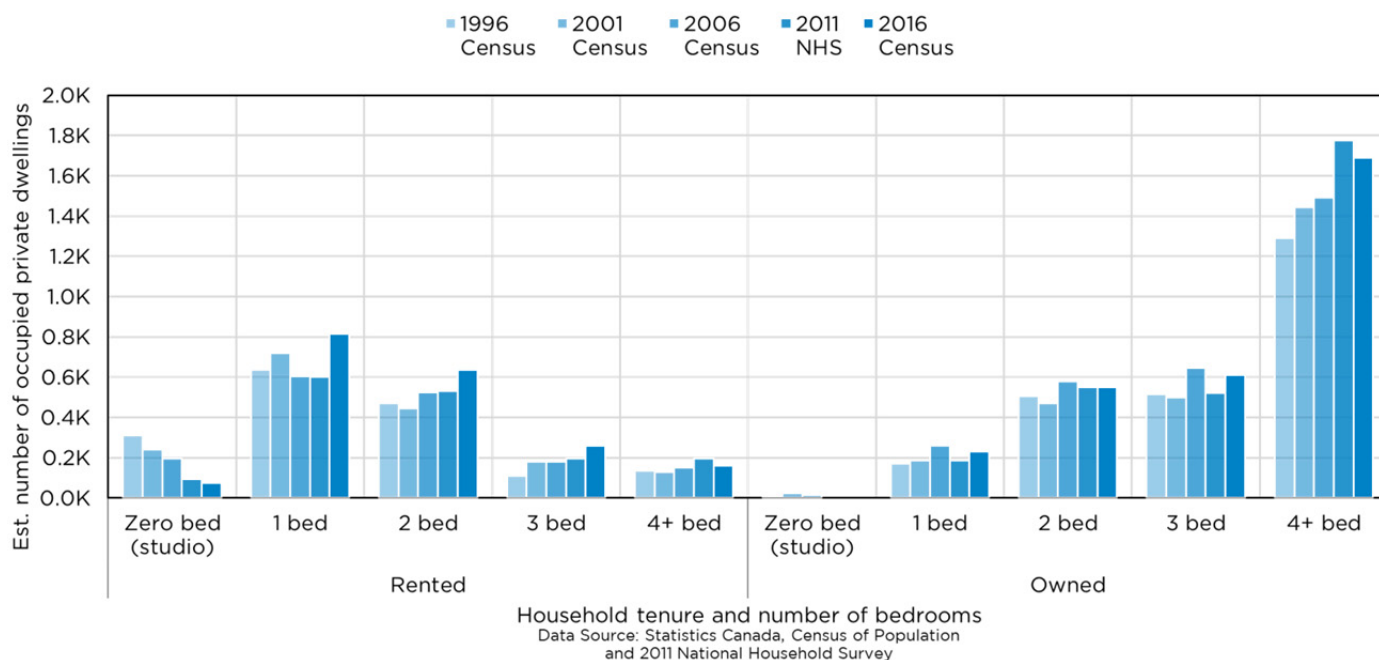
Housing units in Oakridge tend to be larger than the city overall: a majority of dwellings have three or more bedrooms in Oakridge, compared to about a third of dwellings across the city.

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



Oakridge has seen recent growth in rented one-, two- and three-bedroom units, while most other types of housing have been steady. Growth in owned dwellings with four or more bedrooms was present through 2011 but has tapered in the most recent census.

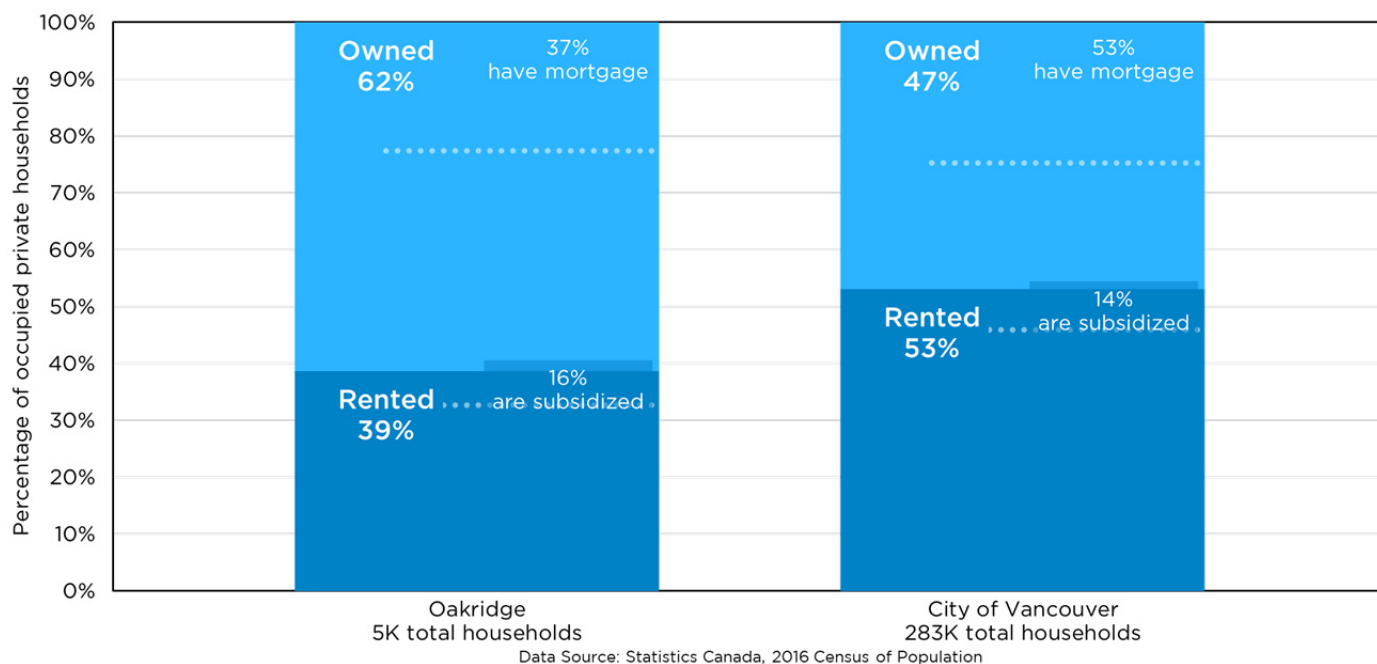
**Oakridge: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

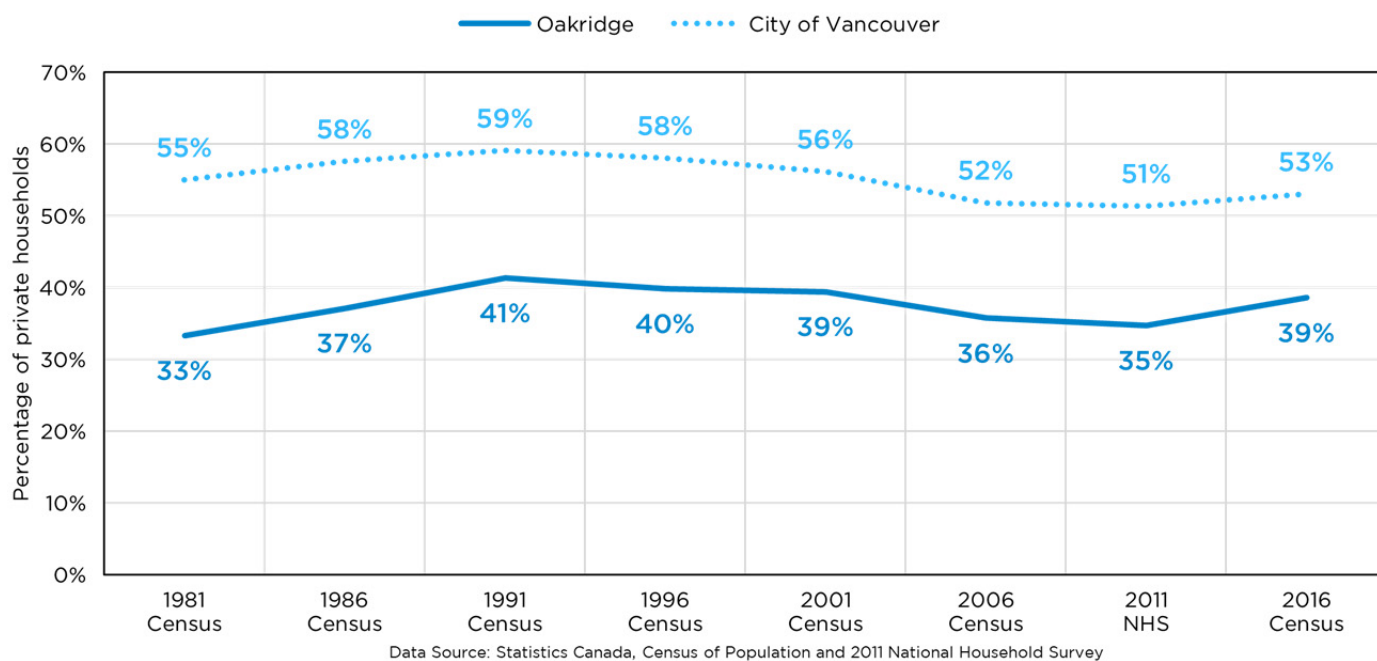
In Oakridge, 39% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> 16% of rented households are subsidized, a higher rate than the city. Among owned households in Oakridge, 37% have a mortgage, the second-lowest rate among local areas in Vancouver after Shaughnessy.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



Citywide, recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households after previous decades saw growth in owned condominiums. These trends are mirrored in Oakridge, with an increase in rented households as a share of total in 2016.

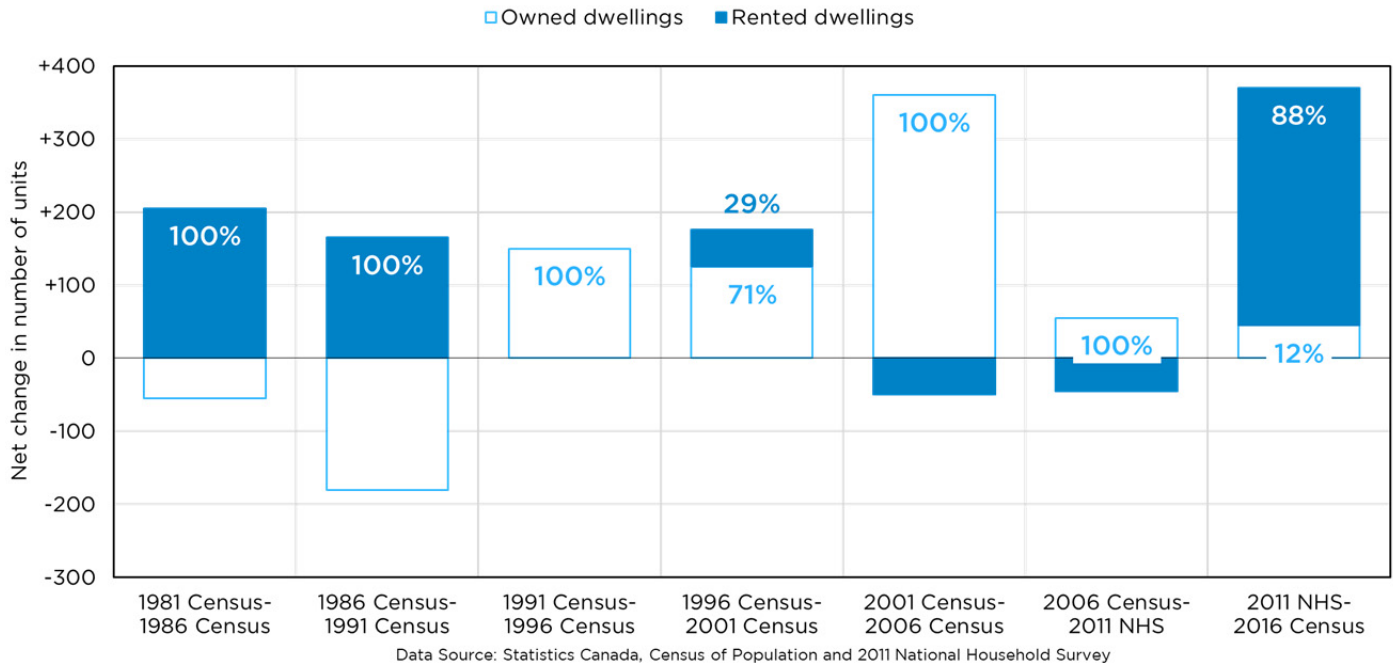
### Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



## New Housing

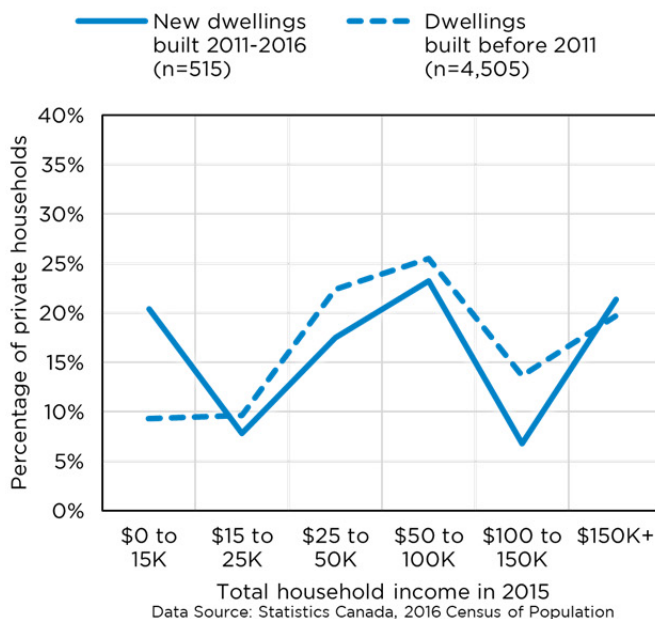
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Oakridge, 88% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

### Oakridge: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

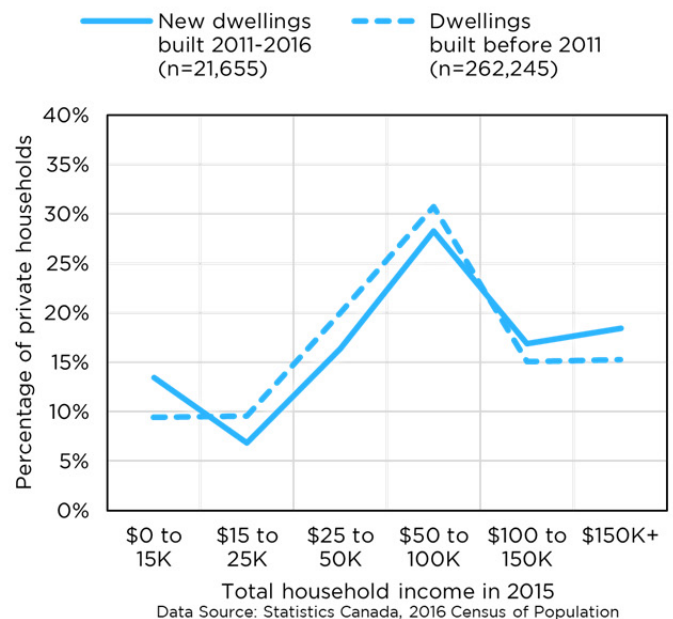


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Oakridge, however, tend to have very low incomes.

### Oakridge: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



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

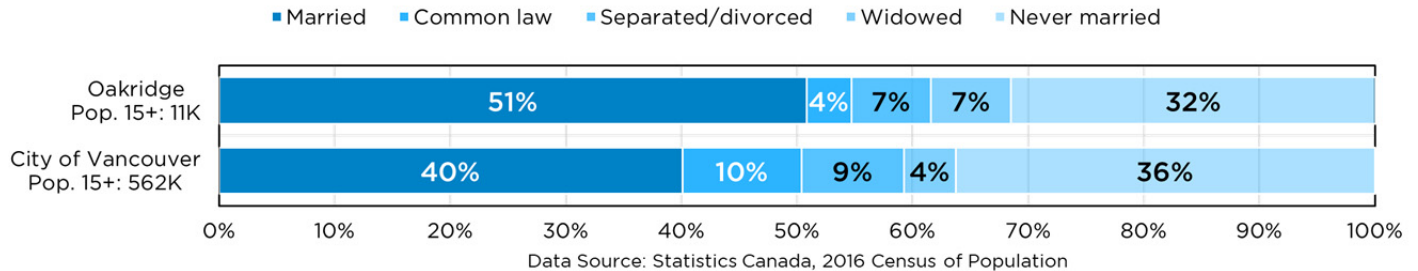




## Marital Status

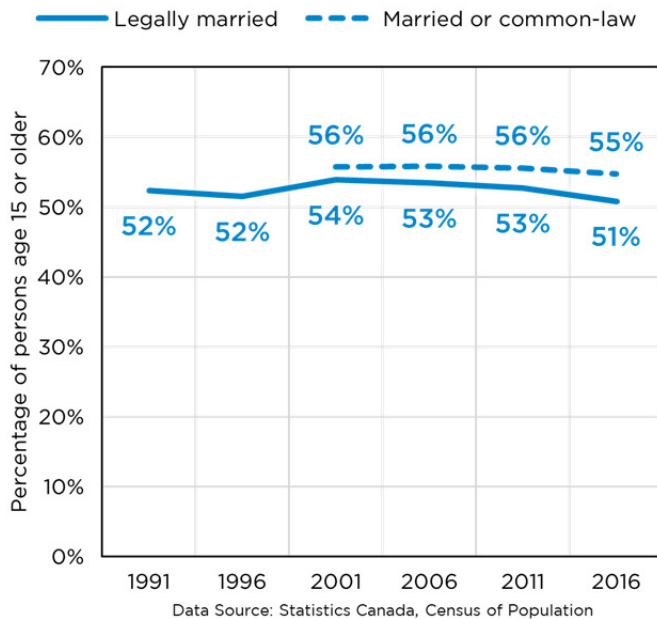
Oakridge residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 51% of Oakridge residents age 15 and older are married, with another 4% living common-law. In Oakridge, 7% of residents are separated or divorced; 7% are widowed; and 32% have never been married and are not living common-law.

**Population by Marital Status, 2016**

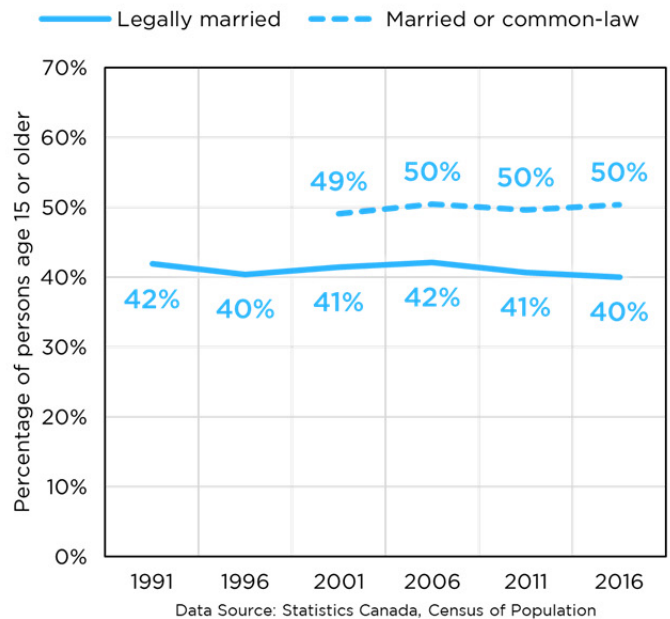


Over time, the rate of persons married in Oakridge has declined somewhat, though it remains higher than the city overall. Because relatively few Oakridge residents live common-law, the rates of people living with a partner are similar in Oakridge and Vancouver overall.

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



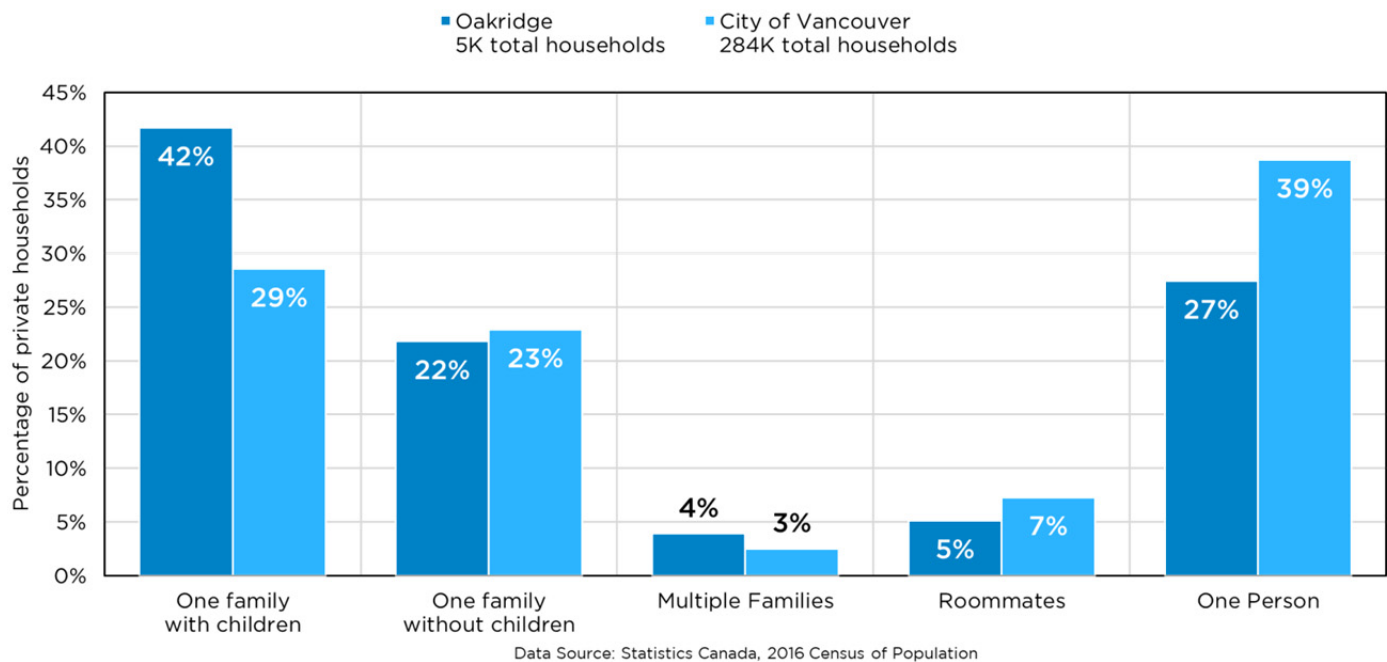
**City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



## Household Types

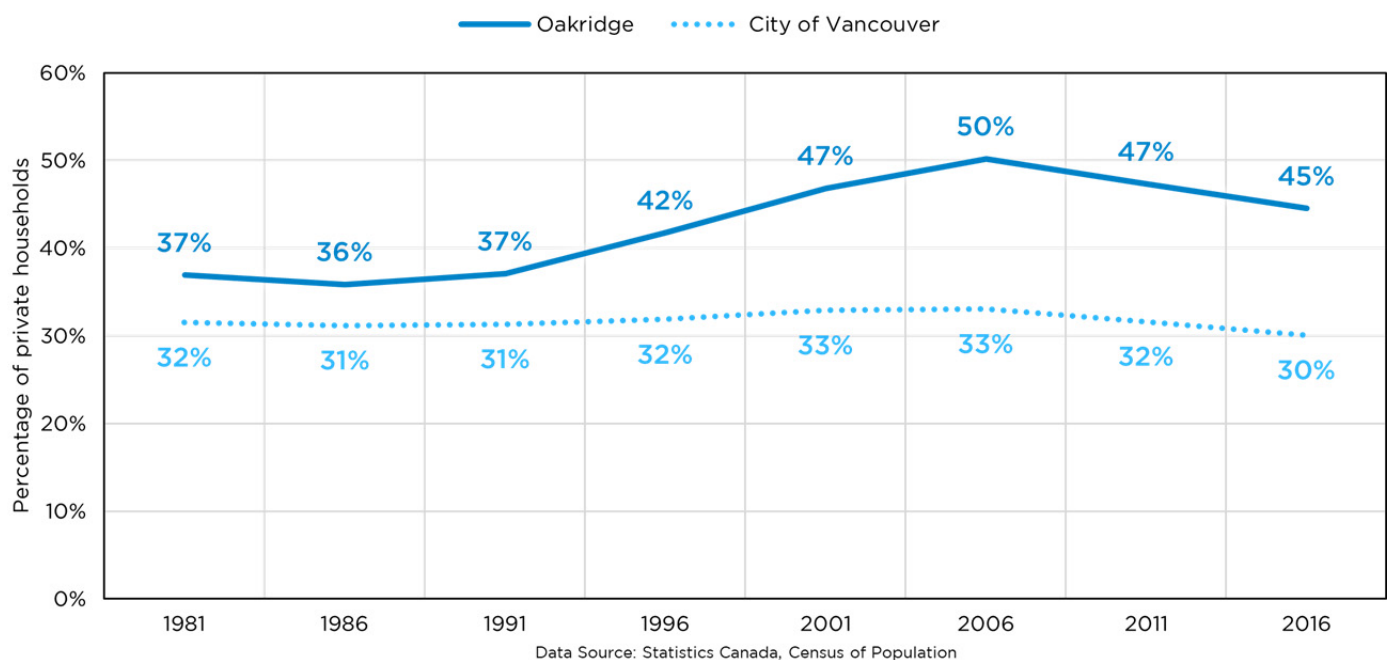
Compared to the city overall, Oakridge households are much more likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has fewer households with people living alone than the city.

### 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.<sup>5</sup> The rate of households with children in Oakridge increased substantially through the 1990s until 2006, but has declined since then.

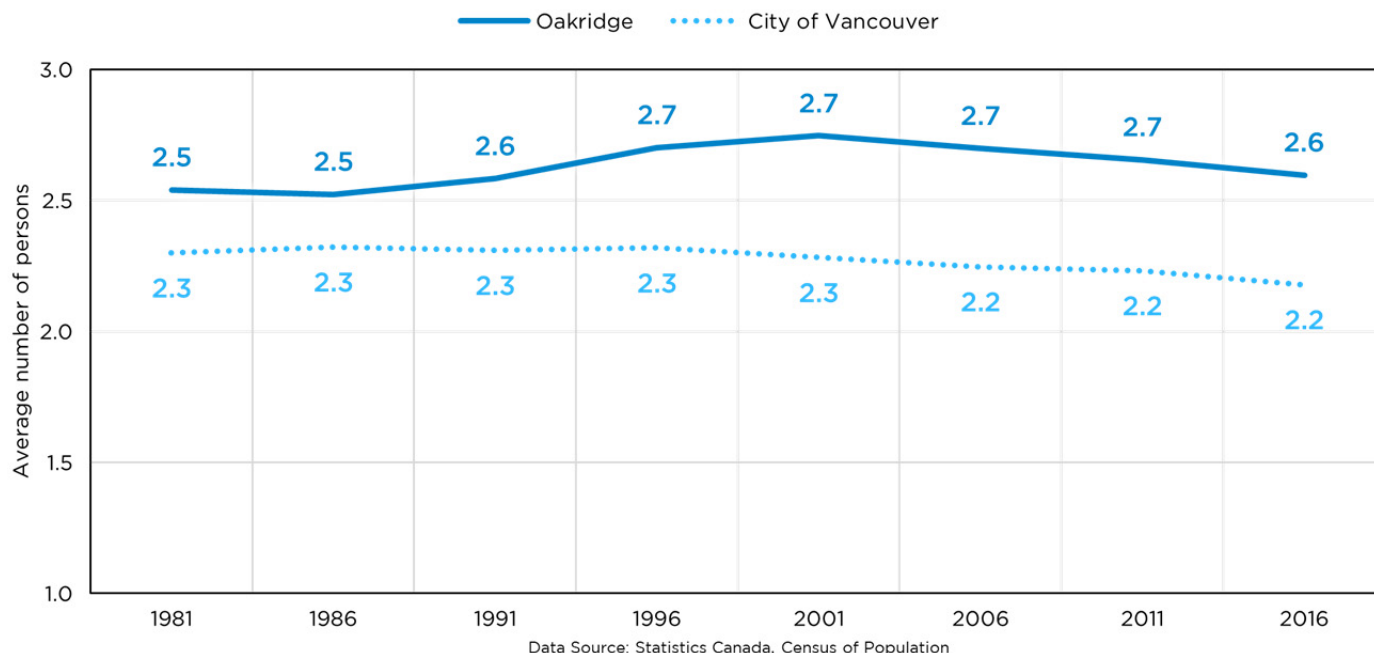
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

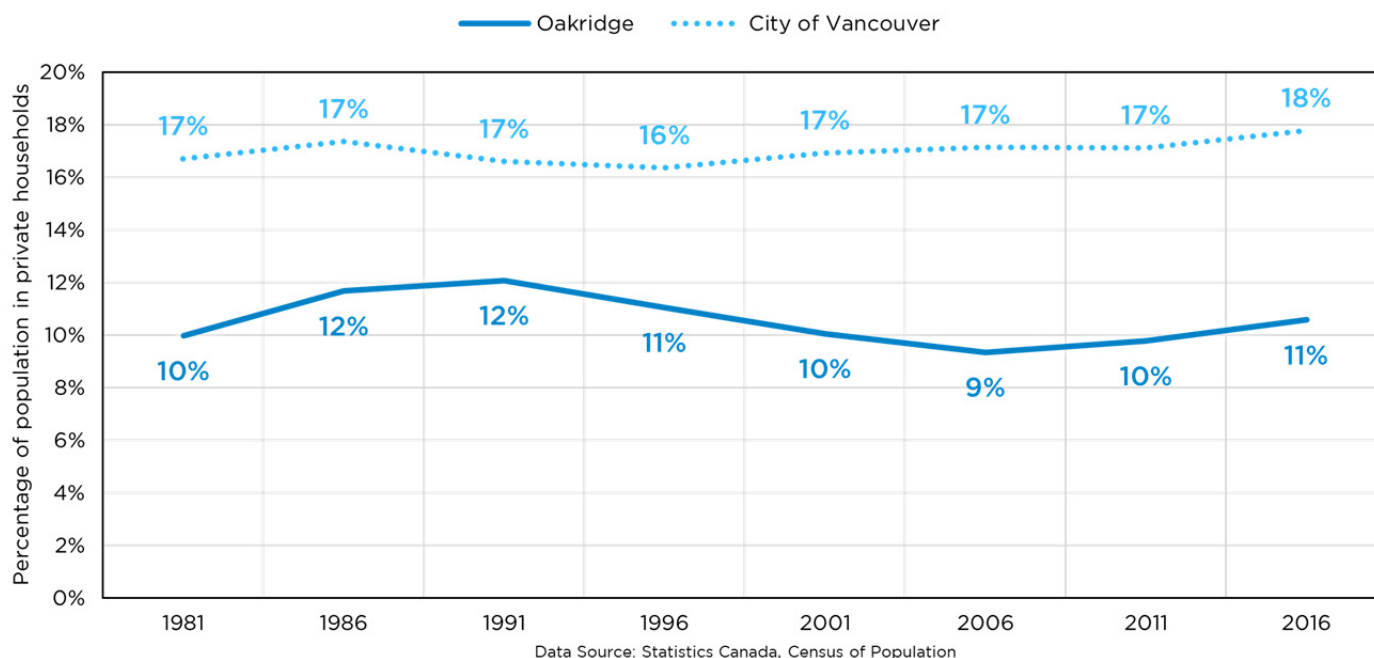
Trends in the average number of persons per households in Oakridge are similar to trends in households with children. As of 2016, there are 2.6 people in the average private household in Oakridge, compared to 2.2 across the city.

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



As of 2016, 11% of Oakridge's population lives alone, lower than the city rate of 18%. This rate has increased since 2006, mirroring trends in declining household size and fewer households with children.

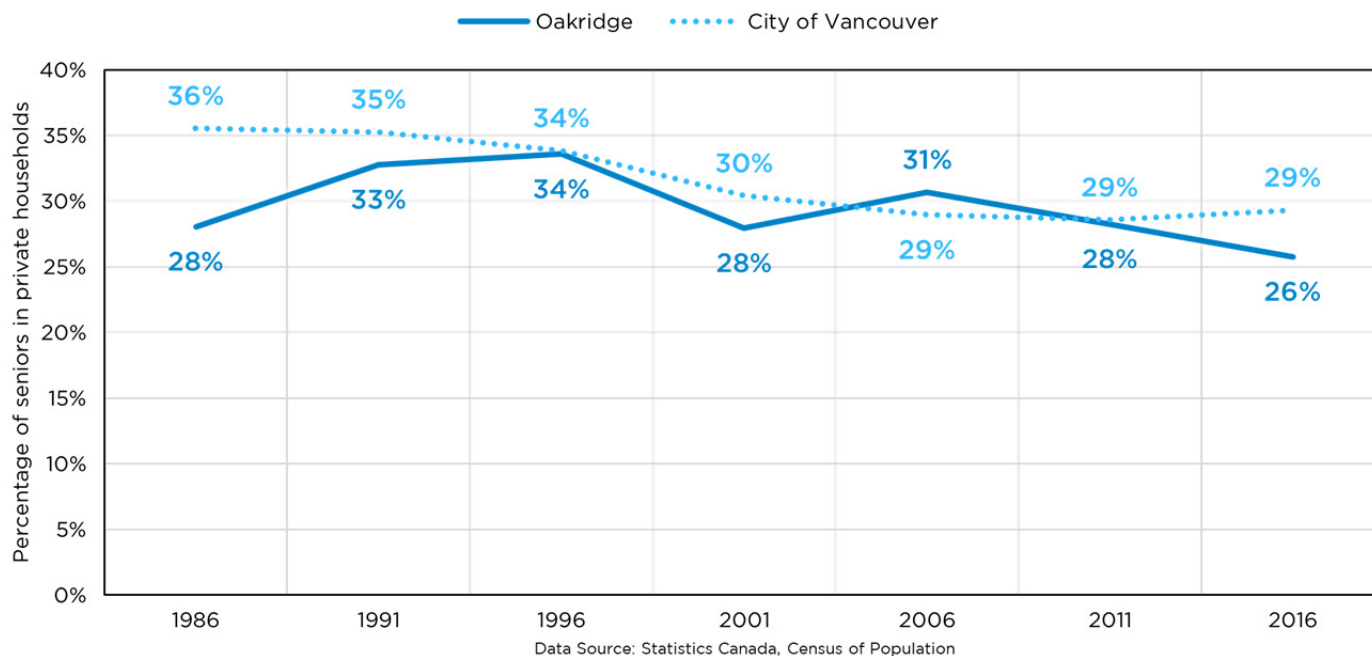
**Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016**



## Senior Households

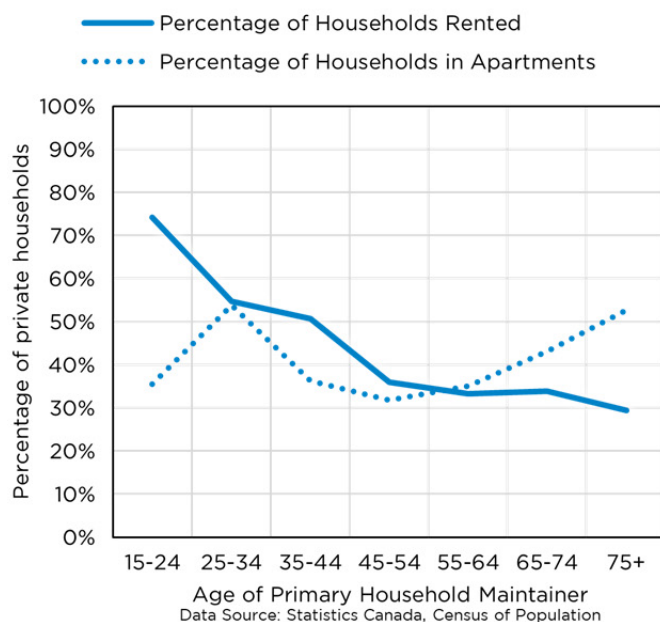
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. In Oakridge, 26% of persons 65 and over live alone. This rate has generally declined since 2006.

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

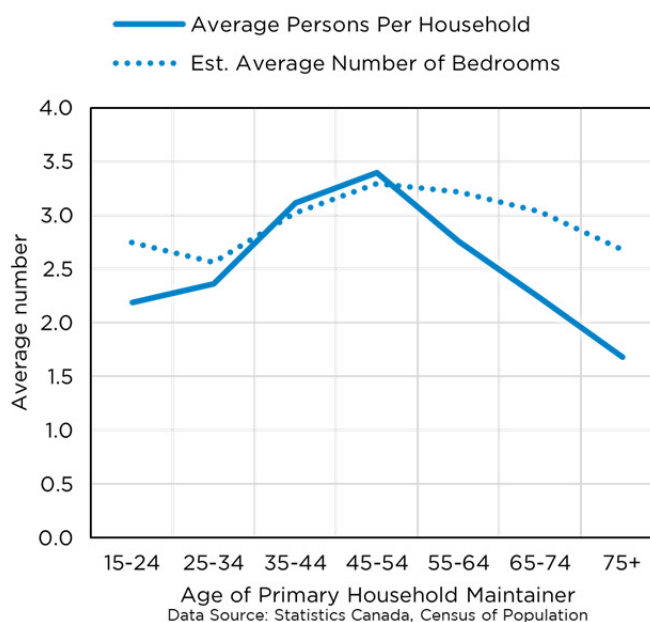


Seniors in the neighbourhood are more likely to own their homes than other age groups: as of 2016, 32% of senior-led households in Oakridge are rented, and 48% were in apartments. In Oakridge, as in many areas of the city, households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants as the people leading them age.<sup>6</sup>

**Oakridge: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016**



**Oakridge: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**

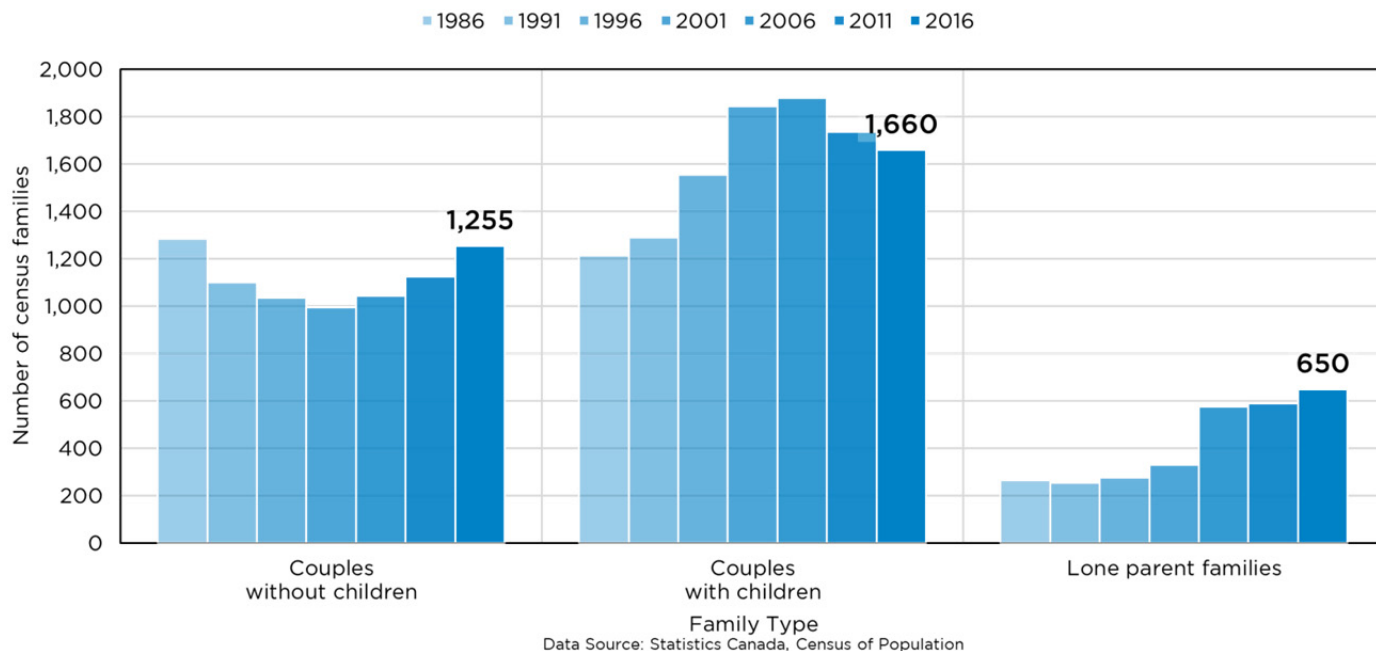




## Family Types

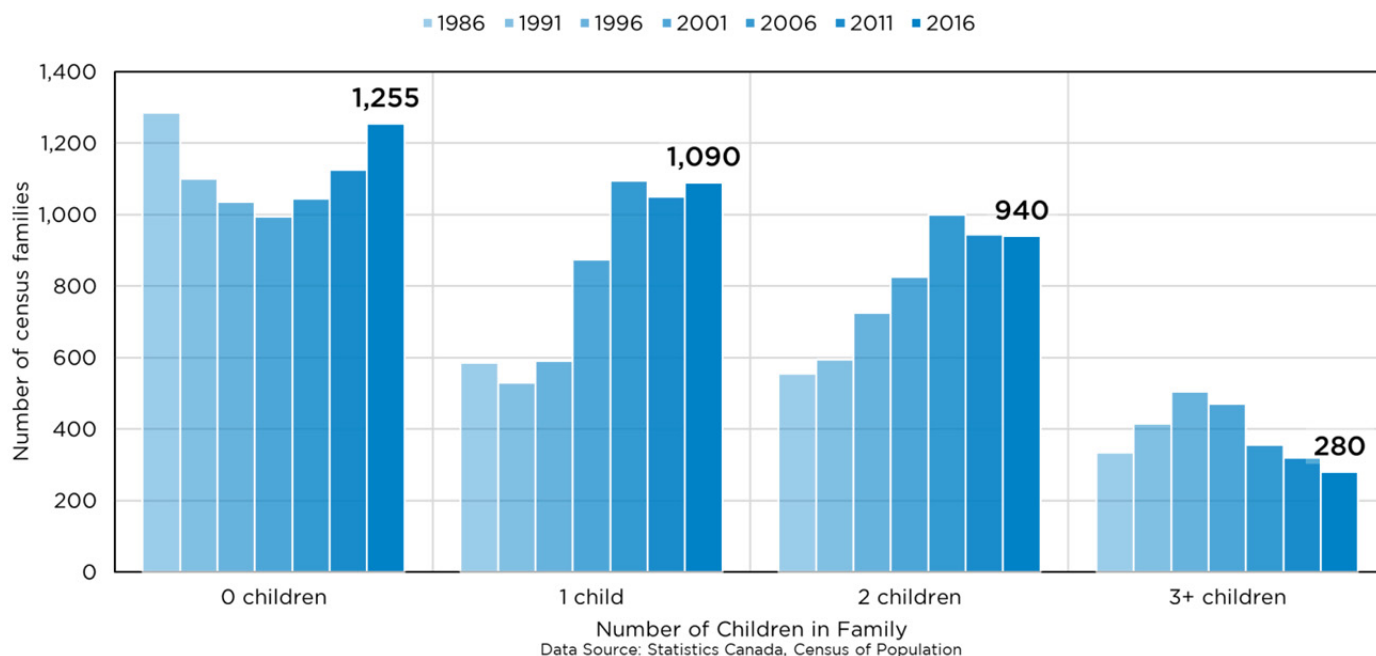
Oakridge has seen a shift in the type of growth occurring in the area in recent census periods: since 2006 the number of families<sup>7</sup> without children has grown; the number of two-parent families has declined; and the number of lone parent-led families increased substantially and has continued to grow.

**Oakridge: Families by Type 1986-2016**



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. In Oakridge there is a trend toward smaller families.

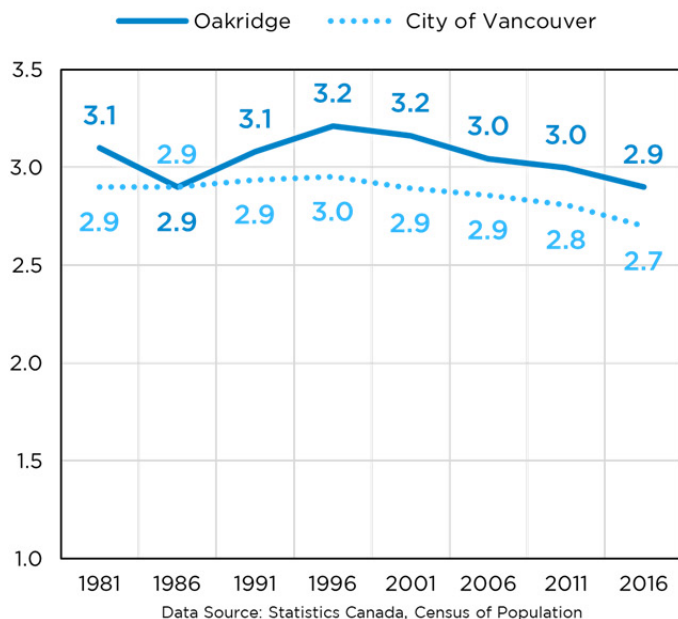
**Oakridge: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



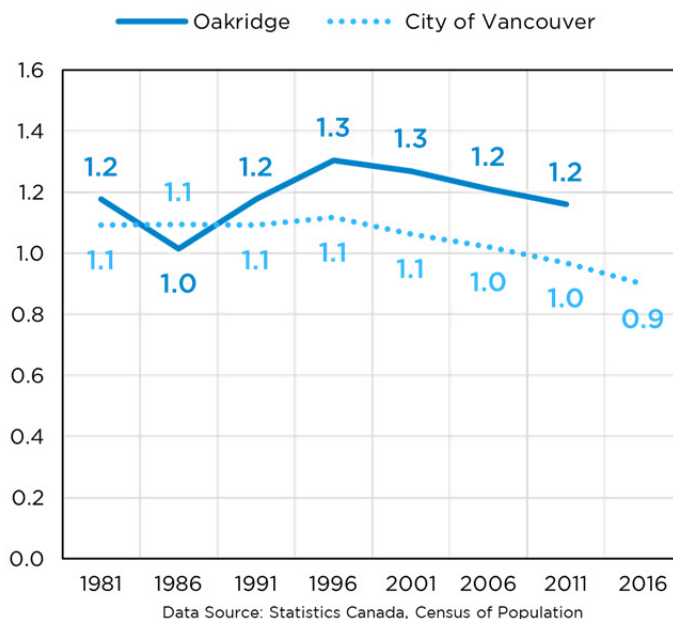
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Oakridge contains 2.9 persons and has 1.2 children at home,<sup>8</sup> both higher than the city-wide average but declining over time, with a notable inflection in the late 1990s.

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

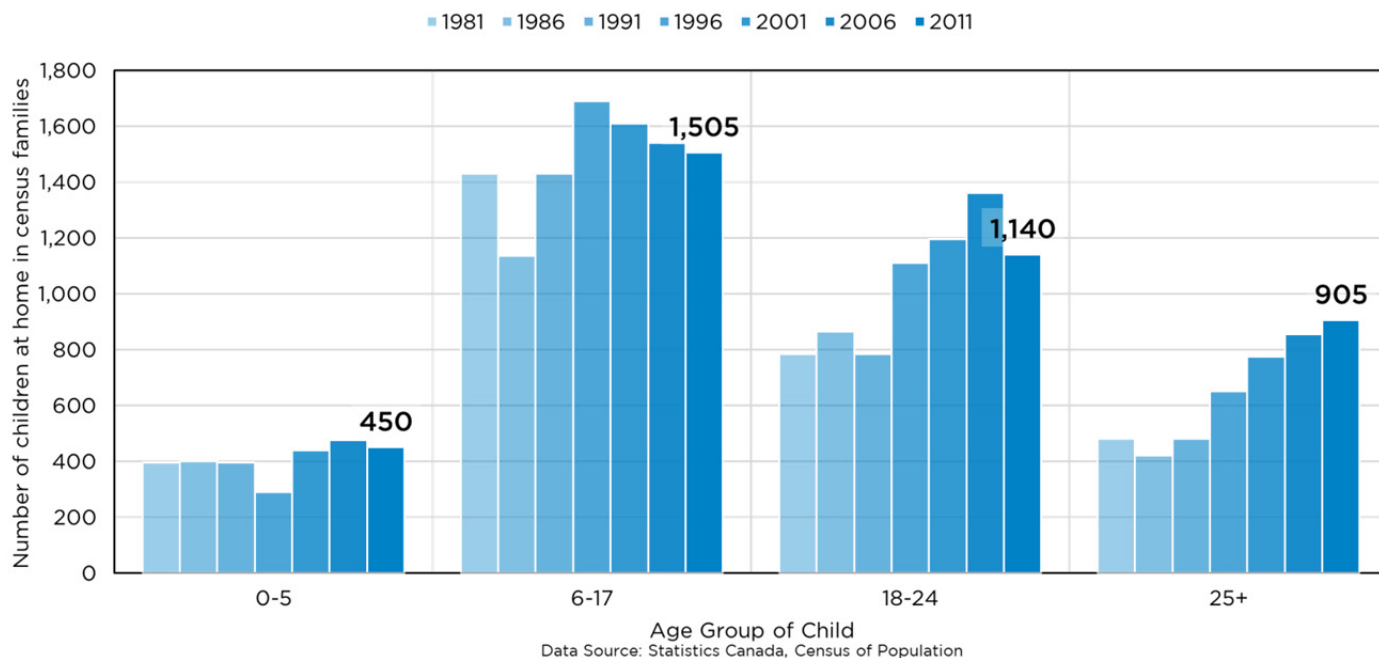


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Oakridge, there is continued growth in the number of "children" at home at age 25 or older.

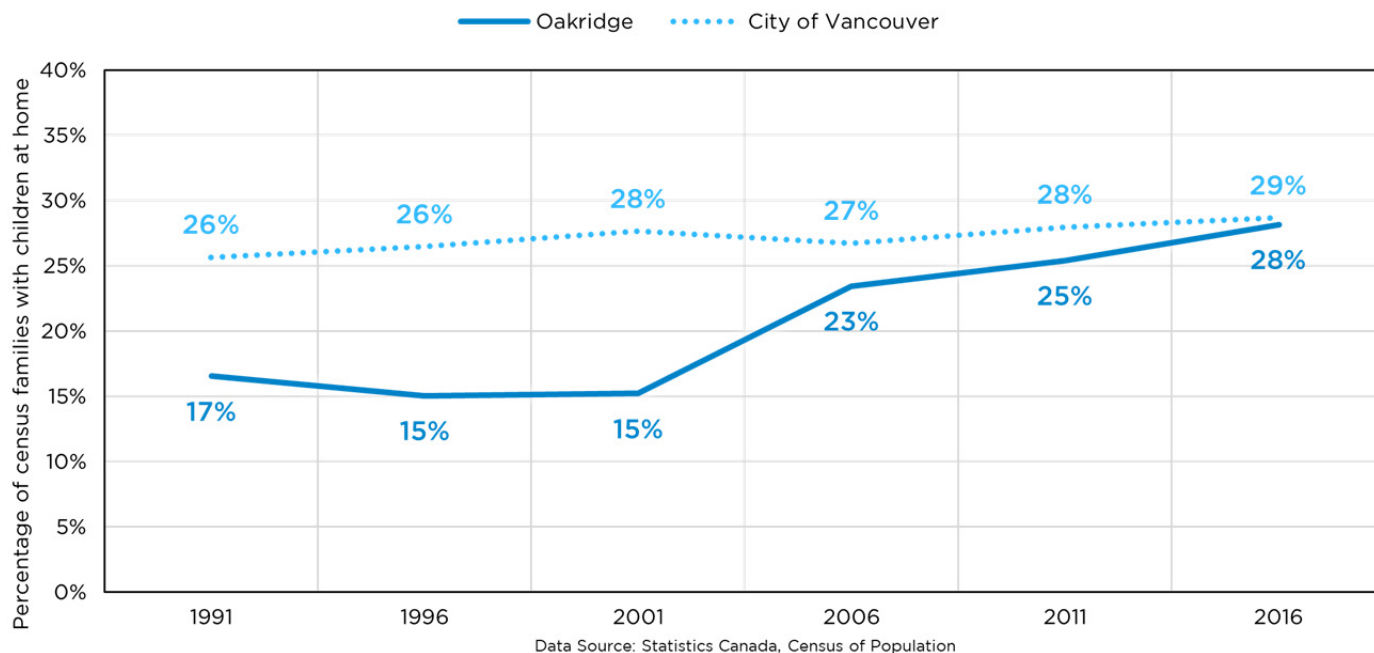
**Oakridge: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

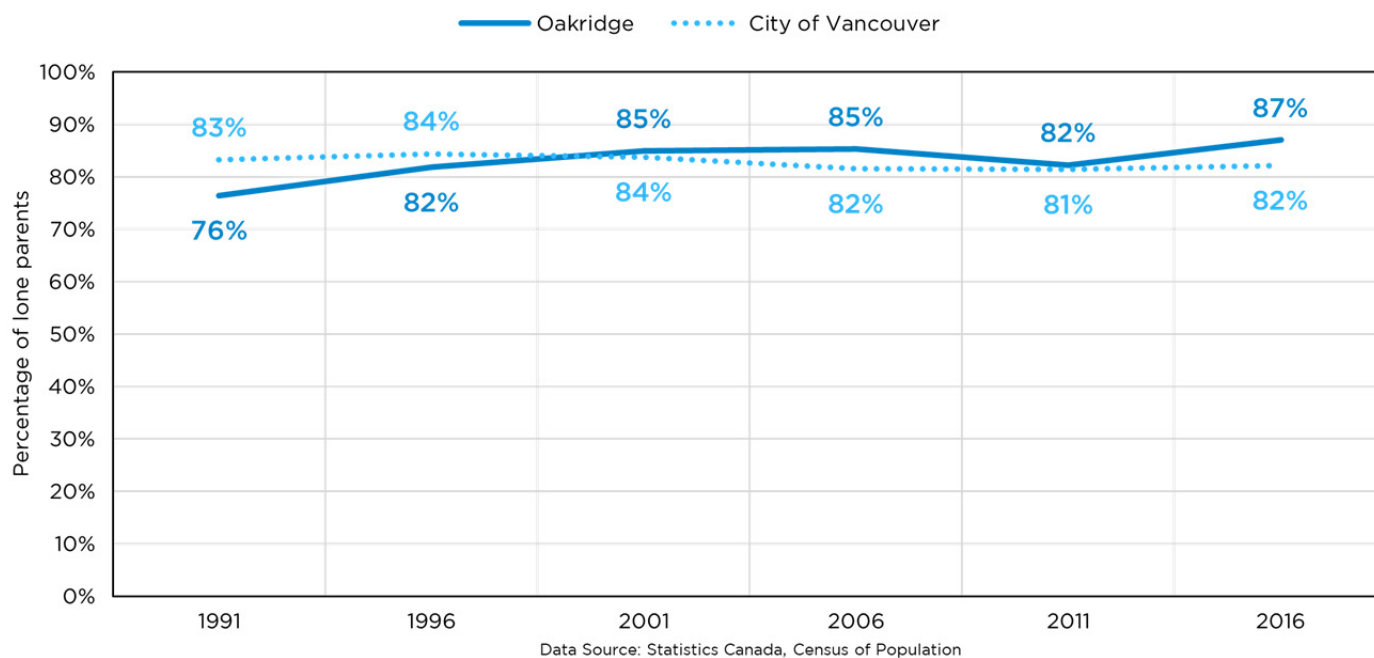
Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 28% of families with children in Oakridge. This rate has increased over time, with a substantial increase in 2006, and is now similar to the city-wide rate.

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



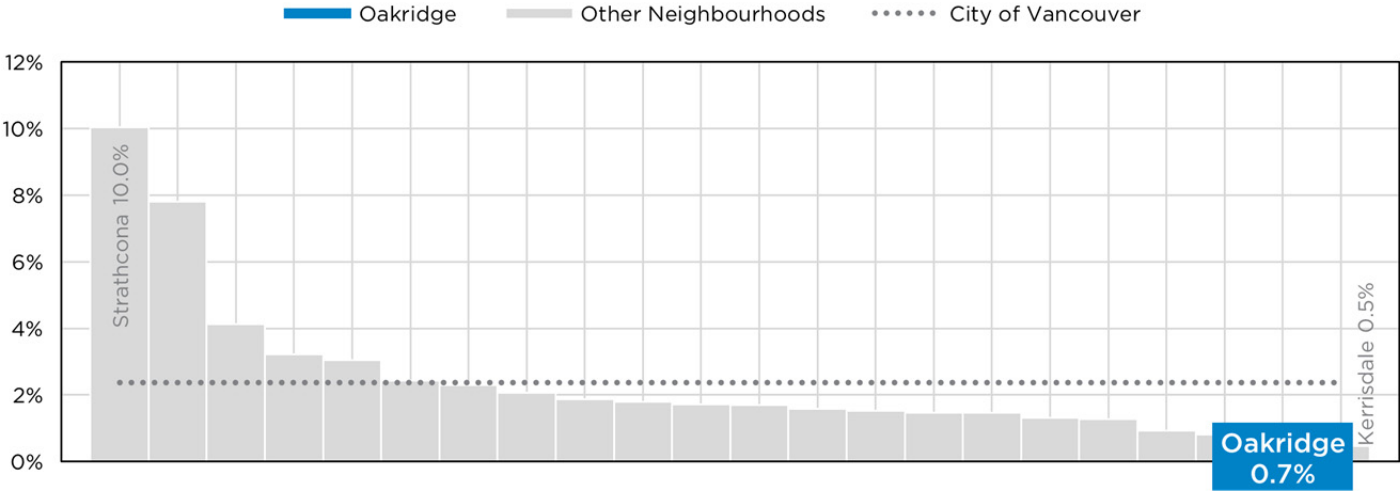
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Oakridge, 87% of lone parents are women. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

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

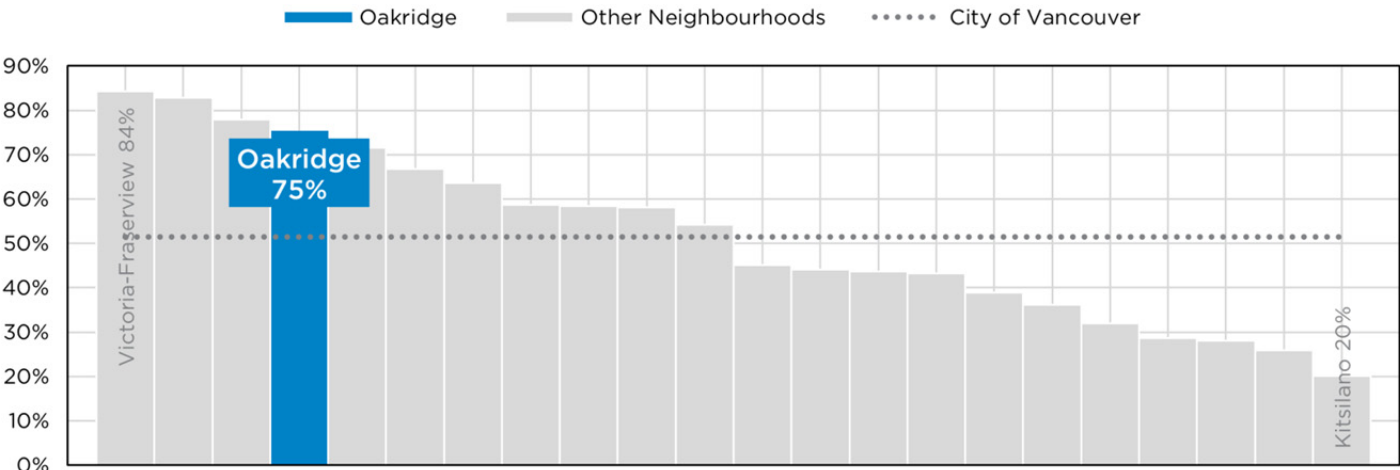


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

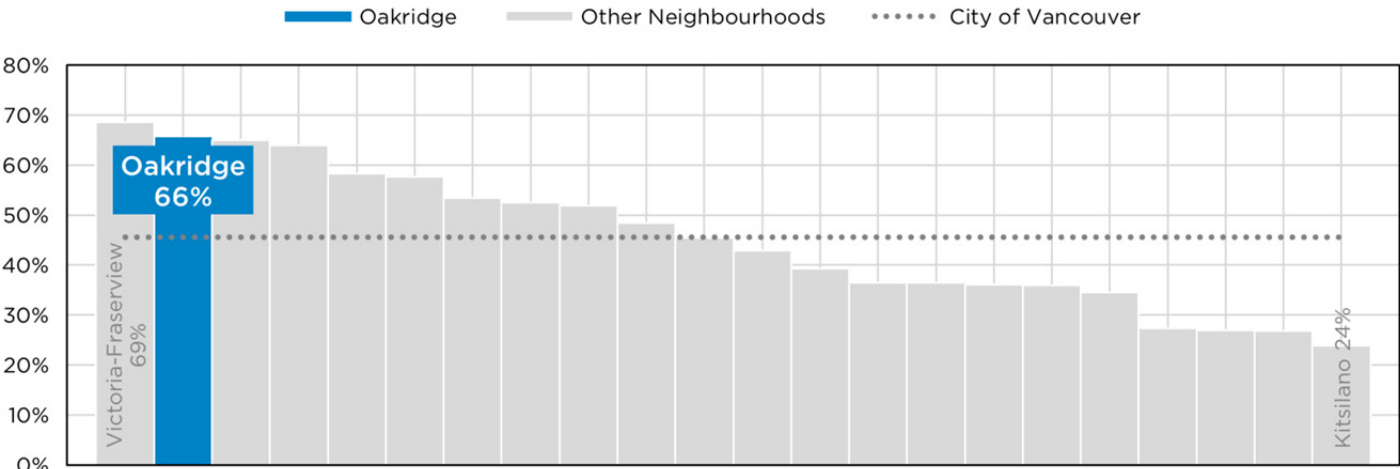
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016



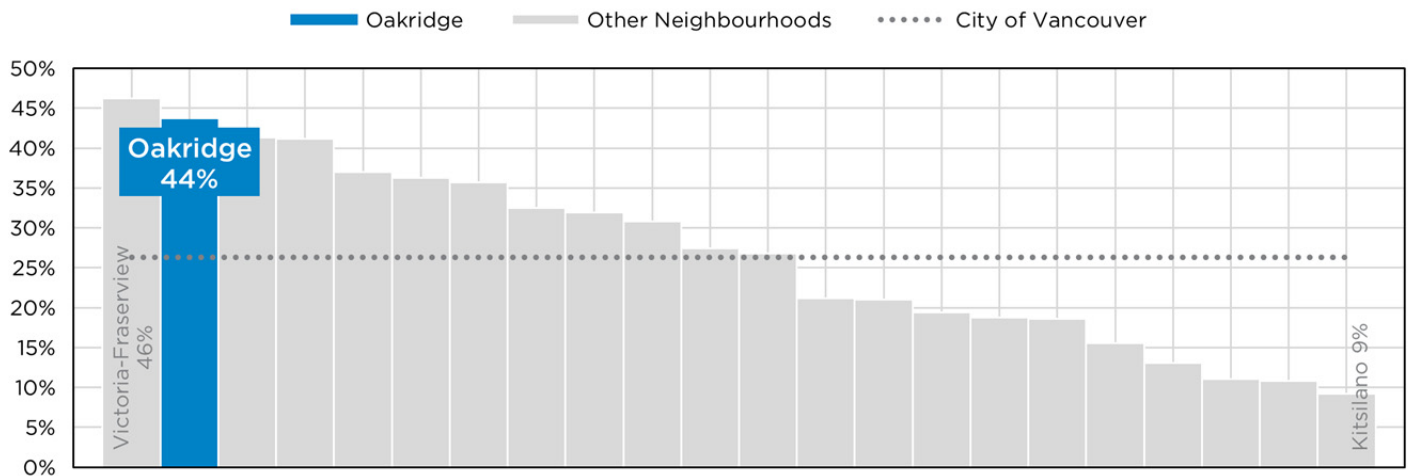
Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016



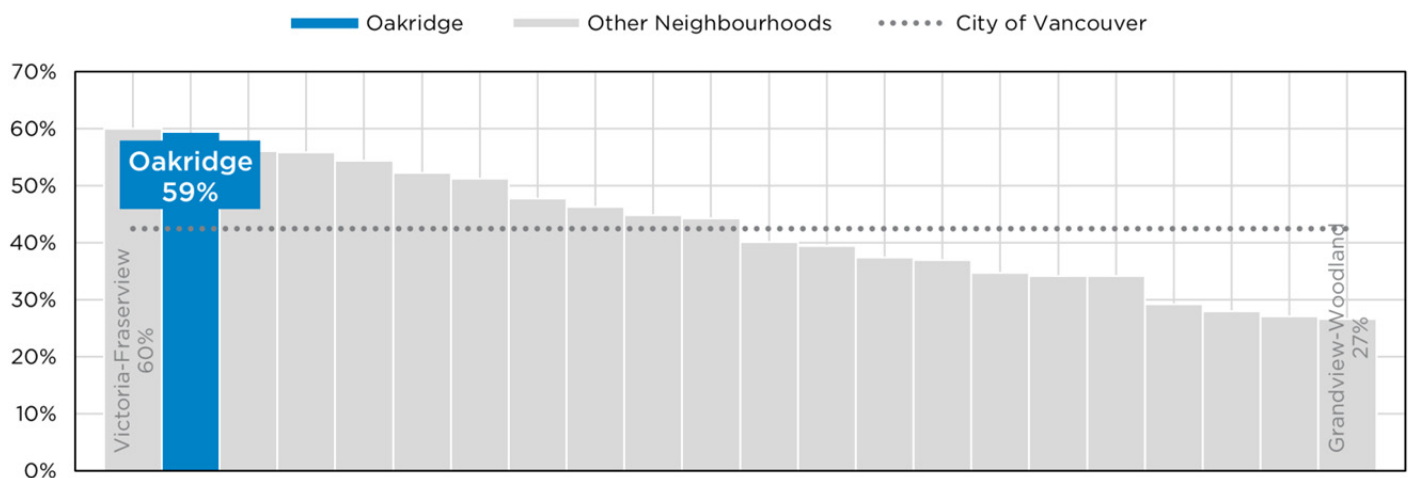


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

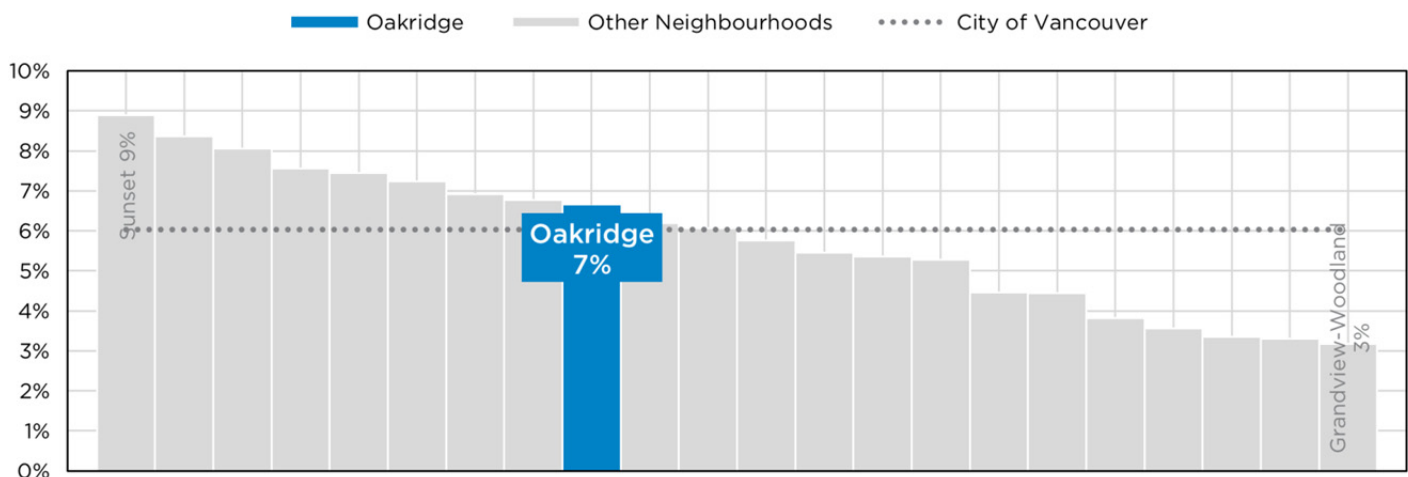
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



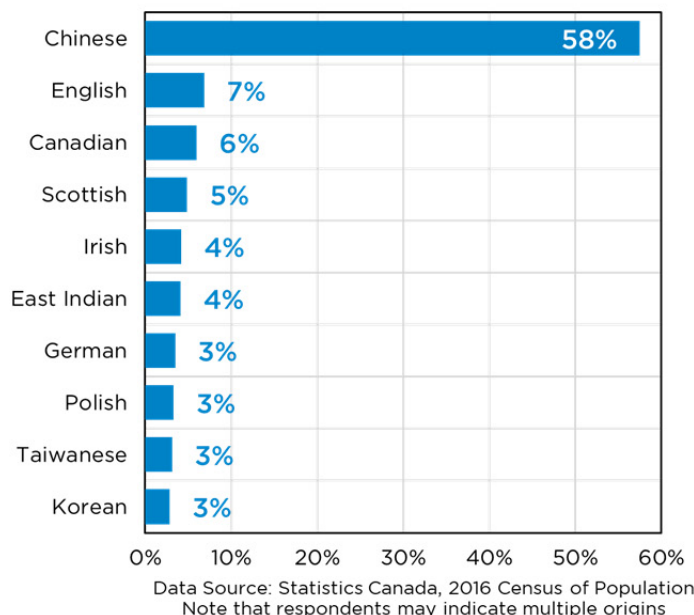
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



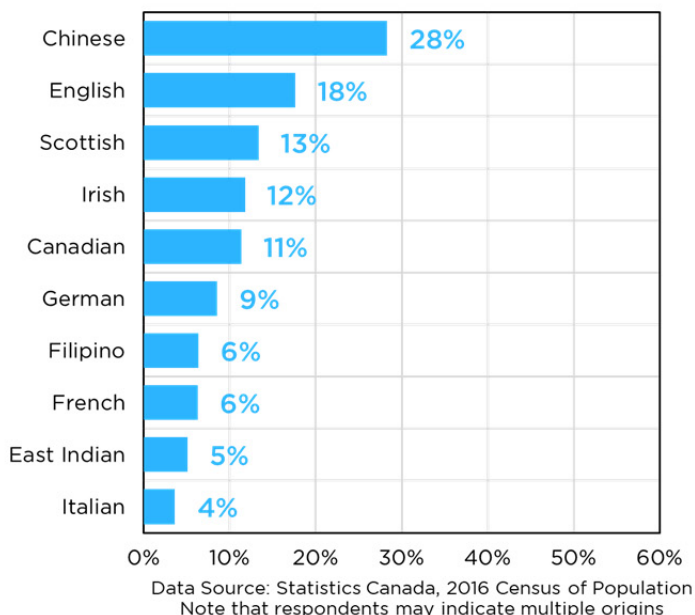
## Cultural Origin and Identity

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:<sup>9</sup> in Oakridge, a majority of residents report Chinese ancestry.

**Oakridge: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

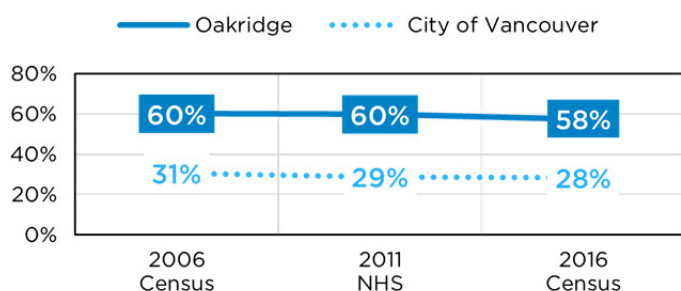


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

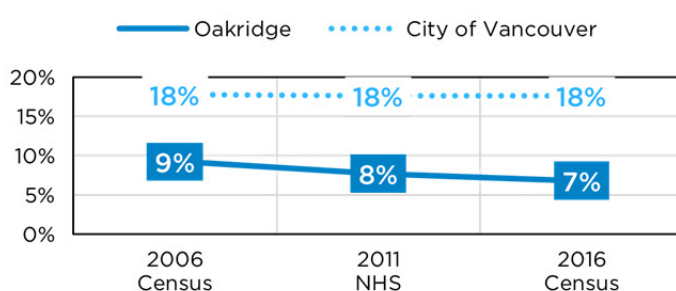


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Oakridge and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins in the neighbourhood: Chinese, English, Canadian and Scottish. Over time, these rates are fairly stable, with an increase in the percentage of residents reporting “Canadian” origins.

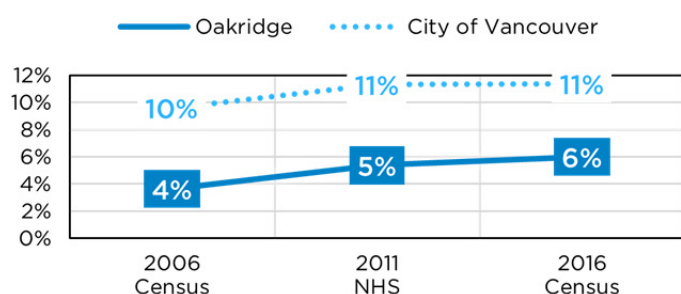
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



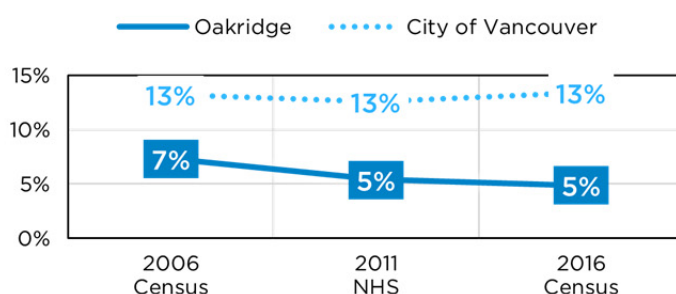
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



**Canadian Origins, 2006-2016**



**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



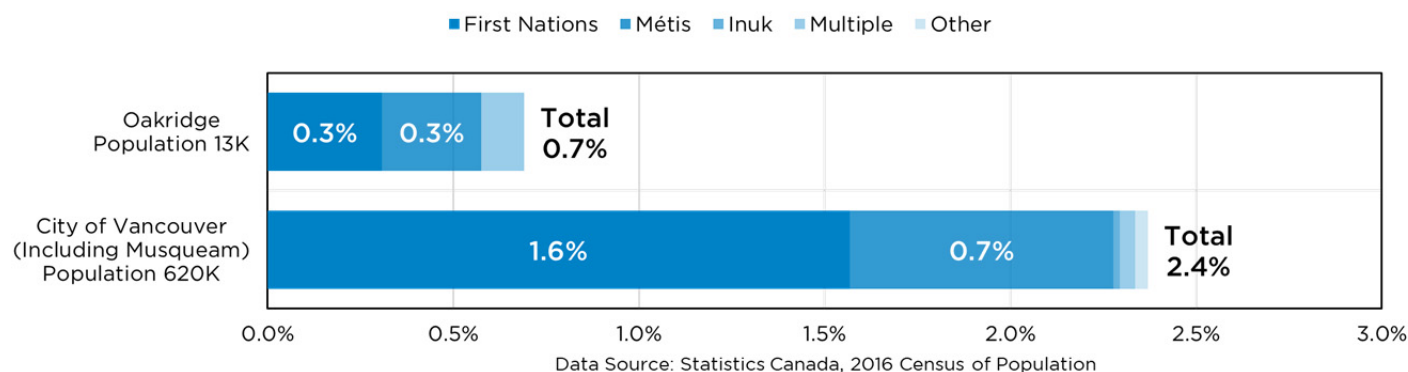
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

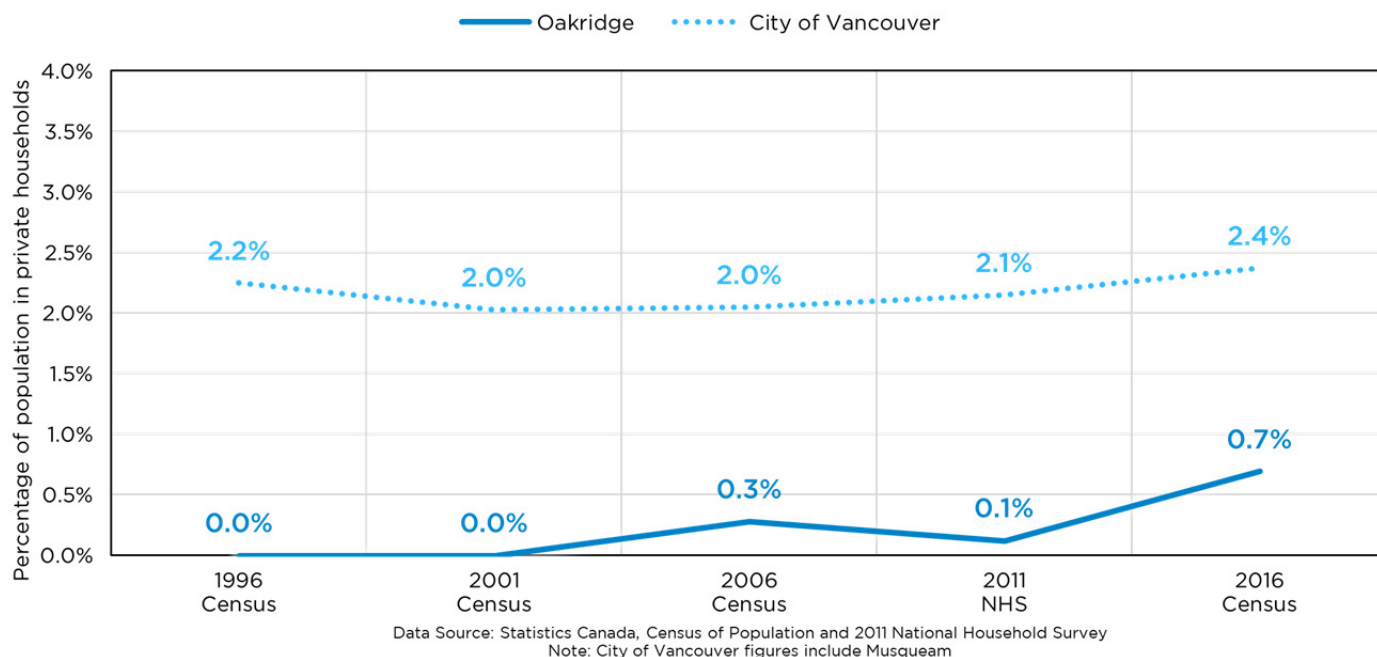
Based on the 2016 census, about one hundred people—0.7% of Oakridge's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup> This is the second lowest rate among Vancouver's local areas.

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The population with Indigenous identity in Oakridge has increased in the most recent census at a much faster rate than for the population with non-Indigenous identity.

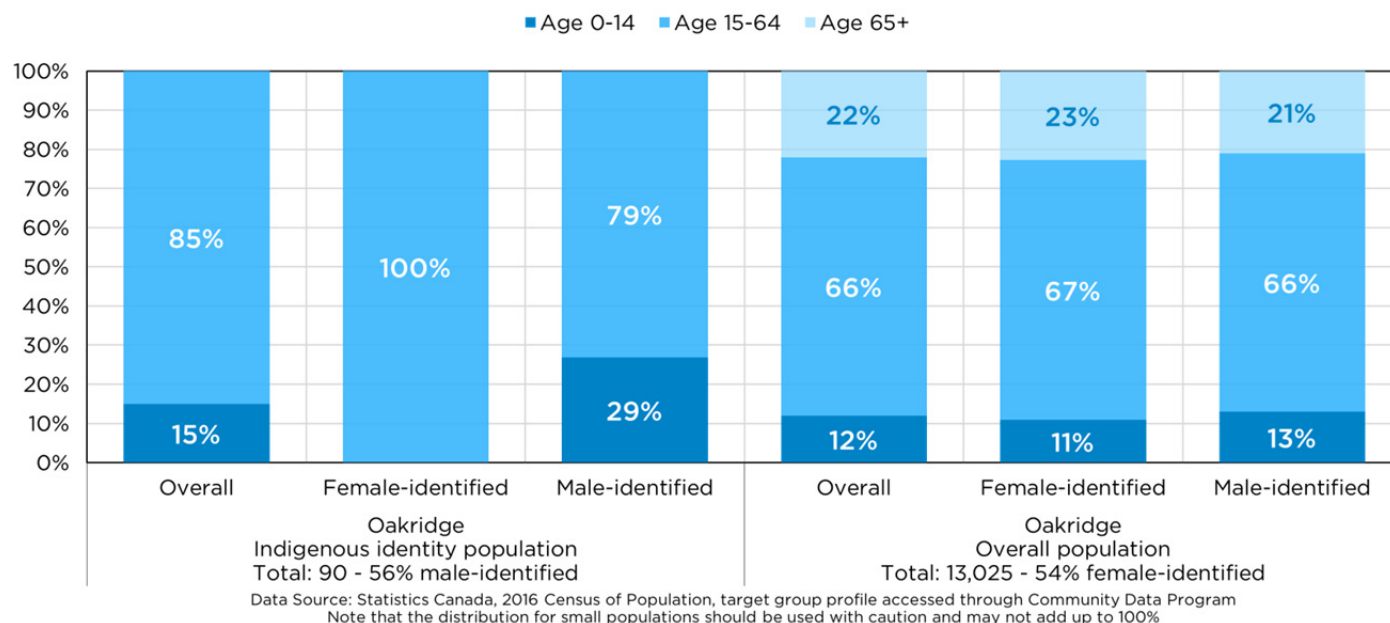
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

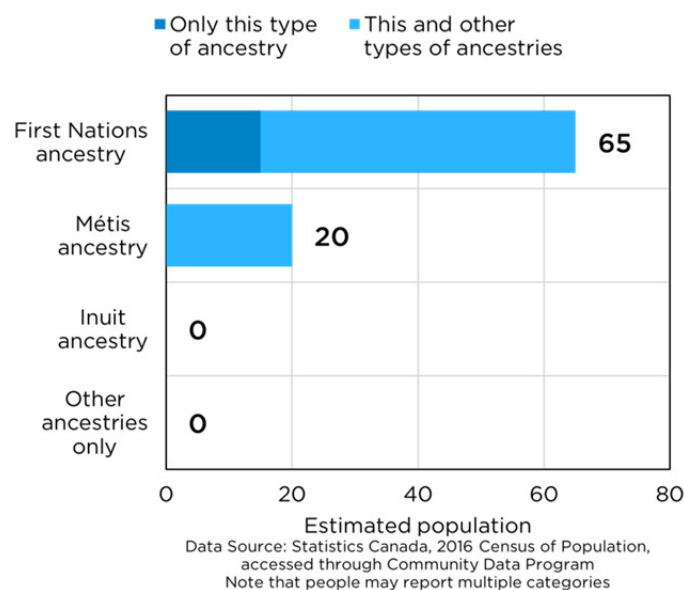
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than other groups. In Oakridge, the small census population counts limit available data, and published data should still be used with caution.

### Oakridge: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

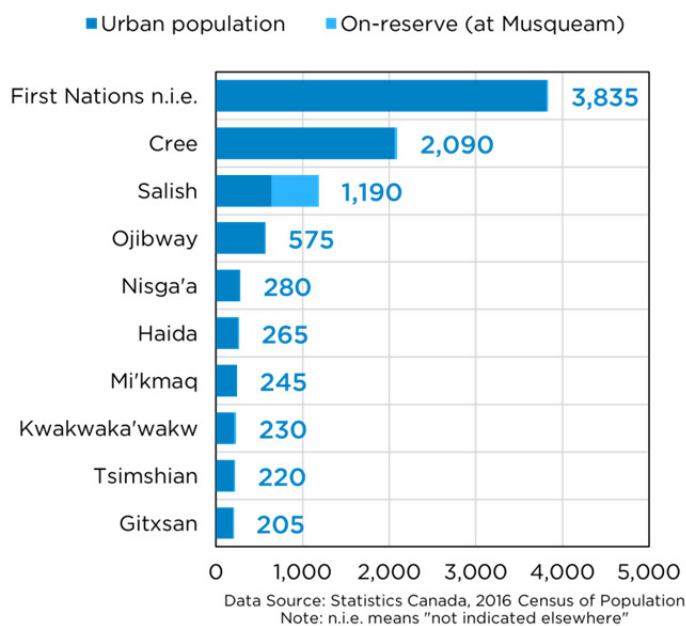


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Oakridge also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific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

### Oakridge: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



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

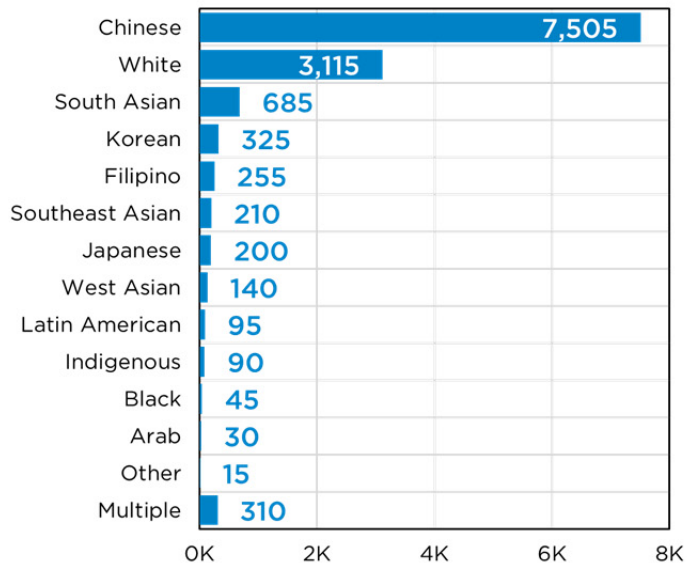




## Racial Identity

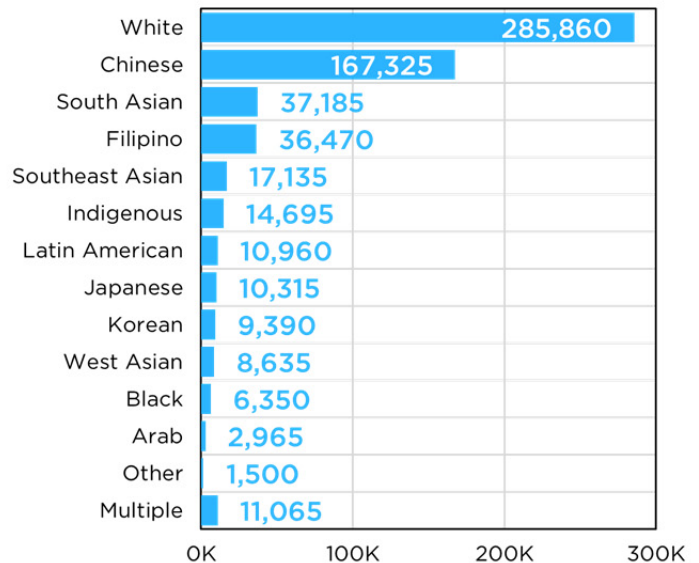
In Oakridge, about 7,500 residents are identified as Chinese visible minority; about 3,100 are identified as white; and about 700 are identified as South Asian.

**Oakridge:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

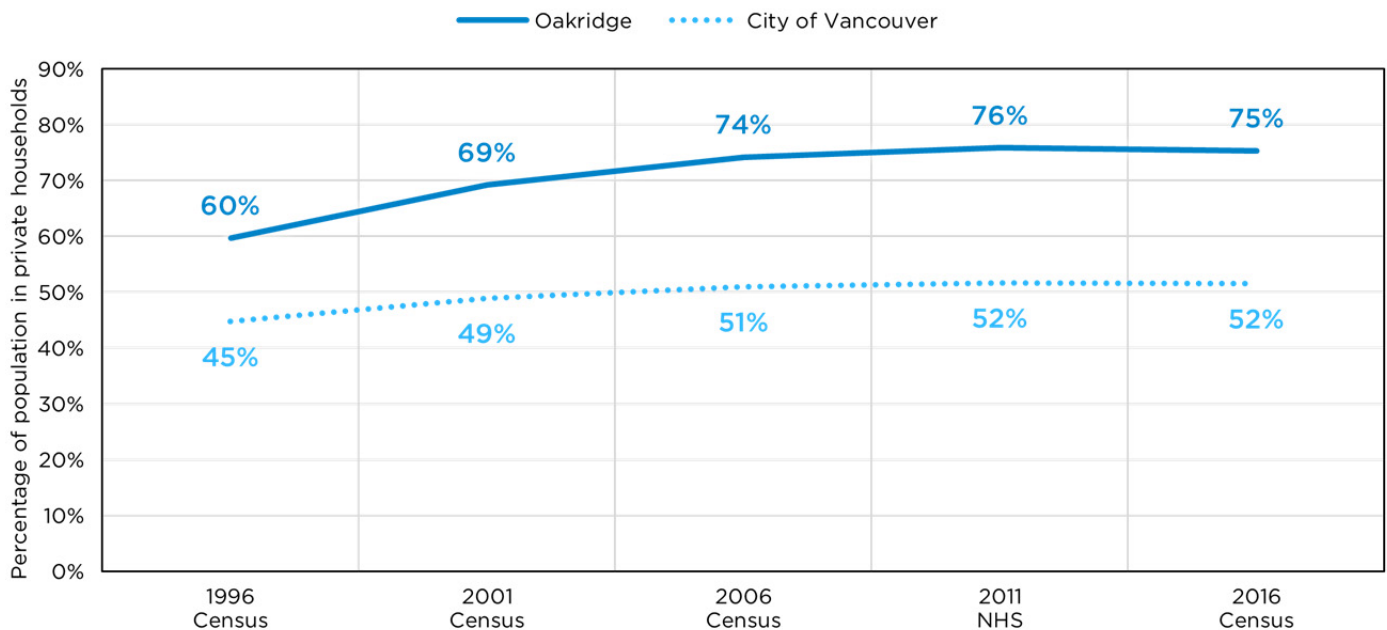
**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. About three quarters of the population of Oakridge are members of a visible minority group. This rate is much higher than for the city overall.

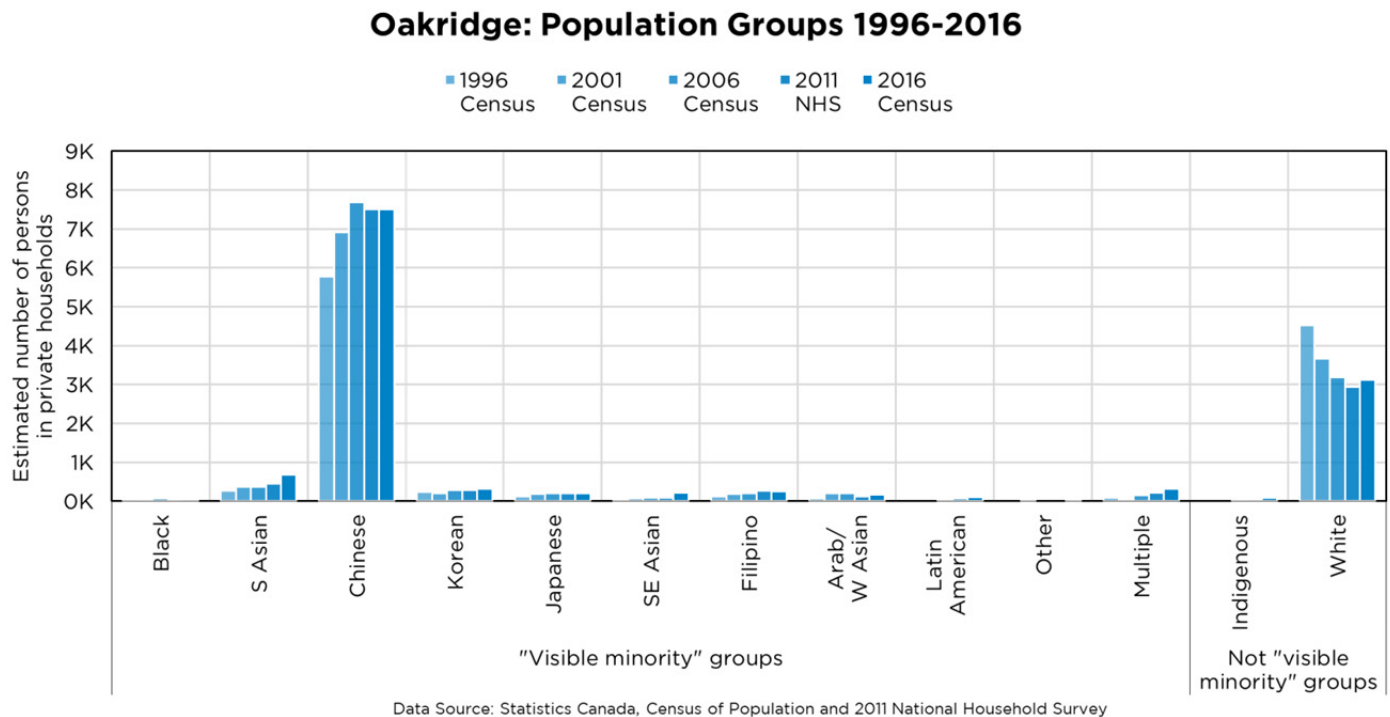
**Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016**



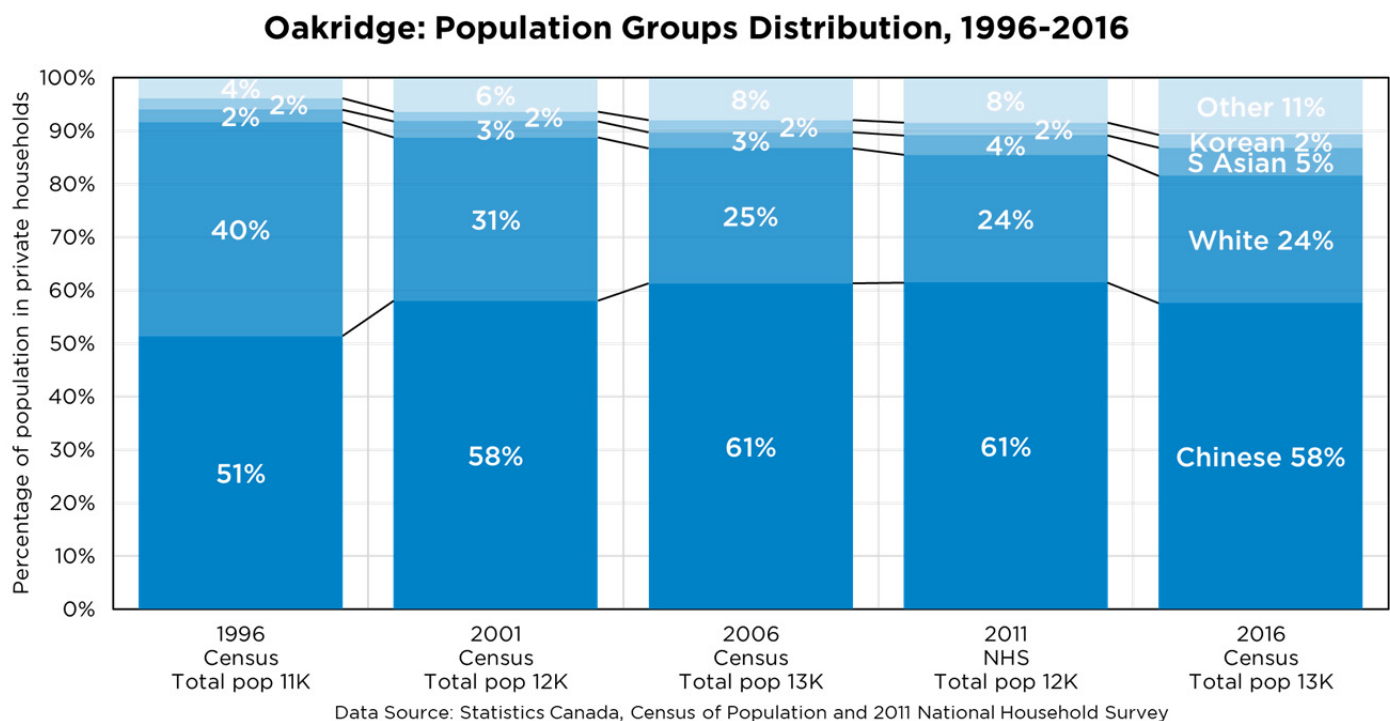
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

## Trends in Racialized Populations

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



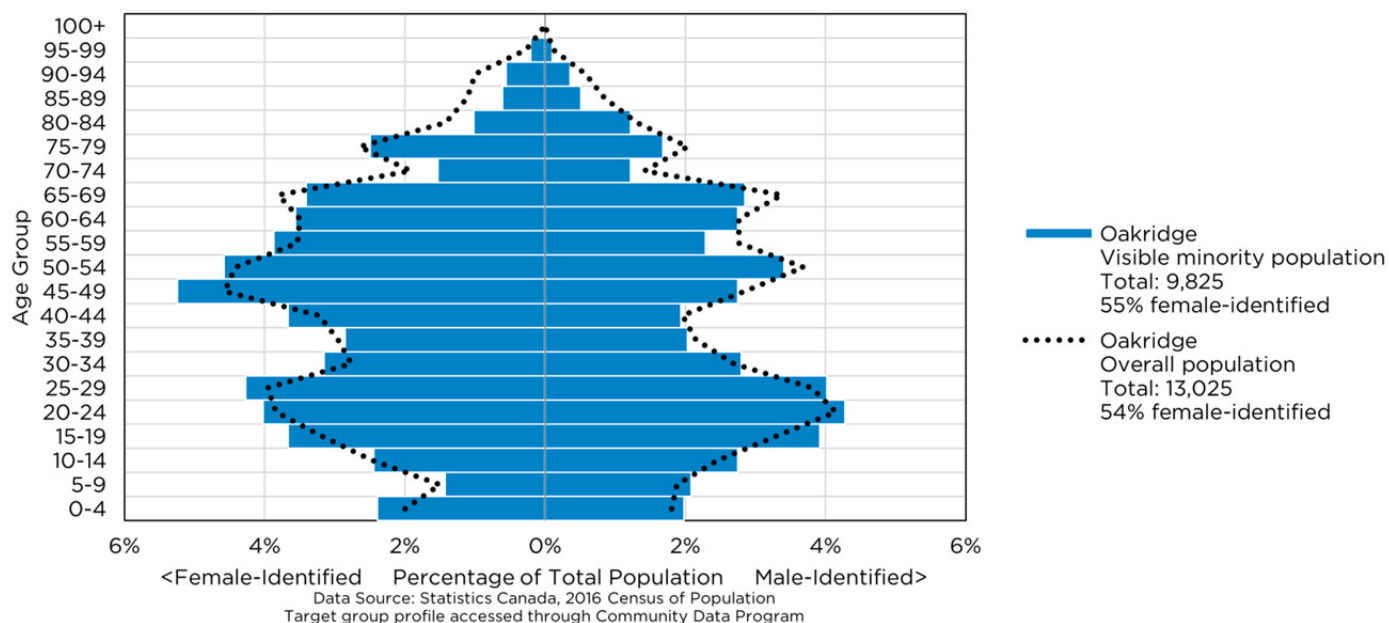
The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Oakridge, as a percentage of total population.



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

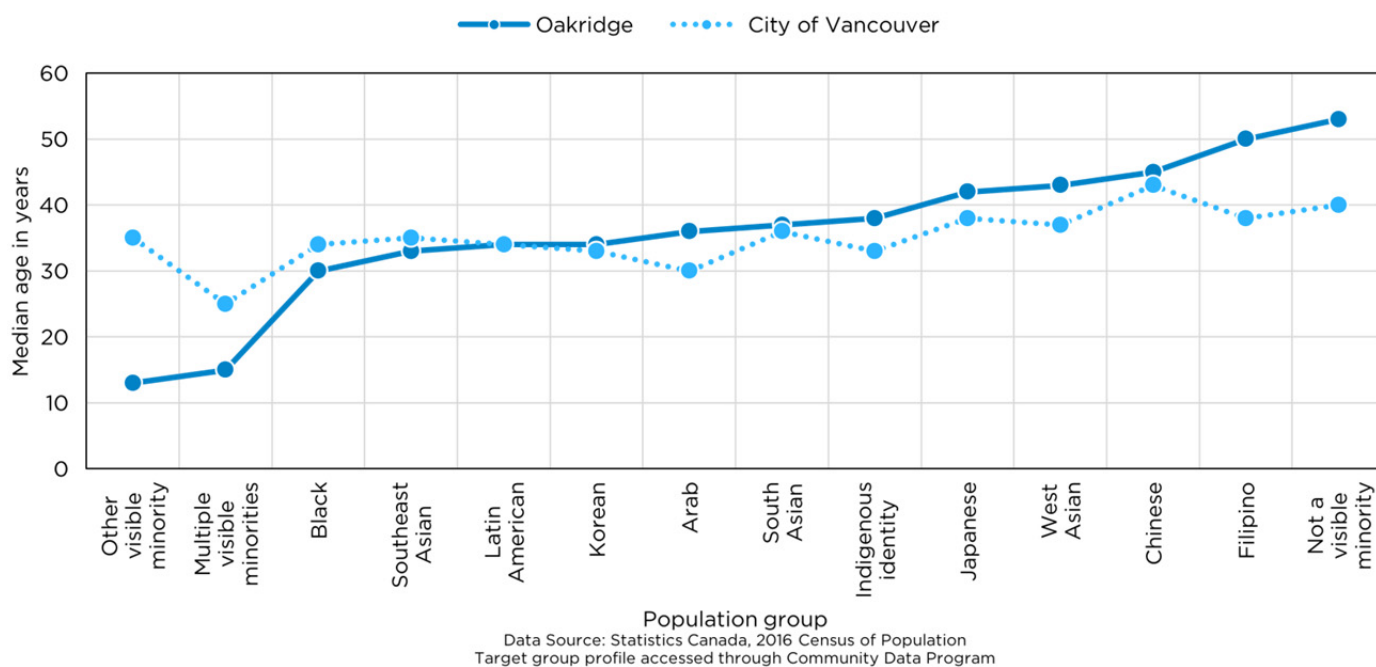
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Oakridge has a similar age profile to the overall population.

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



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Oakridge is oldest among people who are not in a visible minority group, and more than ten years older than among this population in the city overall. By contrast, median age is for people identifying with multiple visible minority groups, or groups not specifically reported in the census, is extremely young in Oakridge.

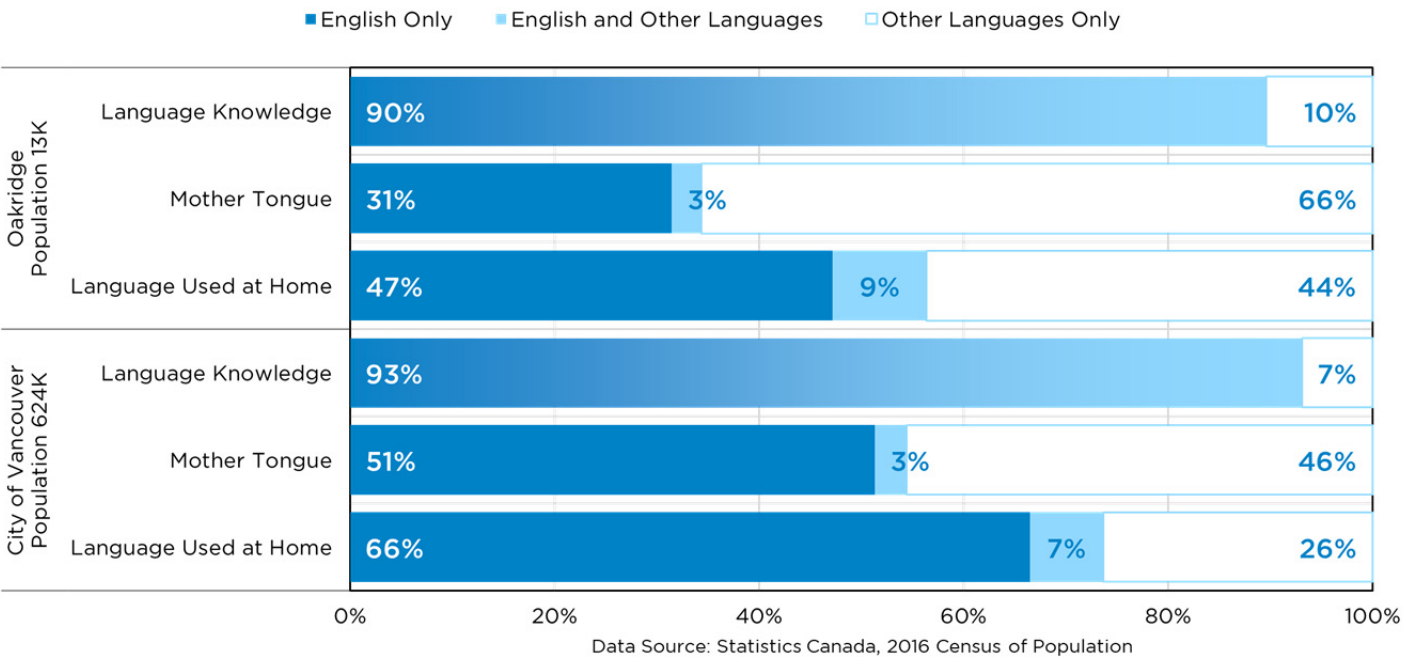
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



# Language Summary

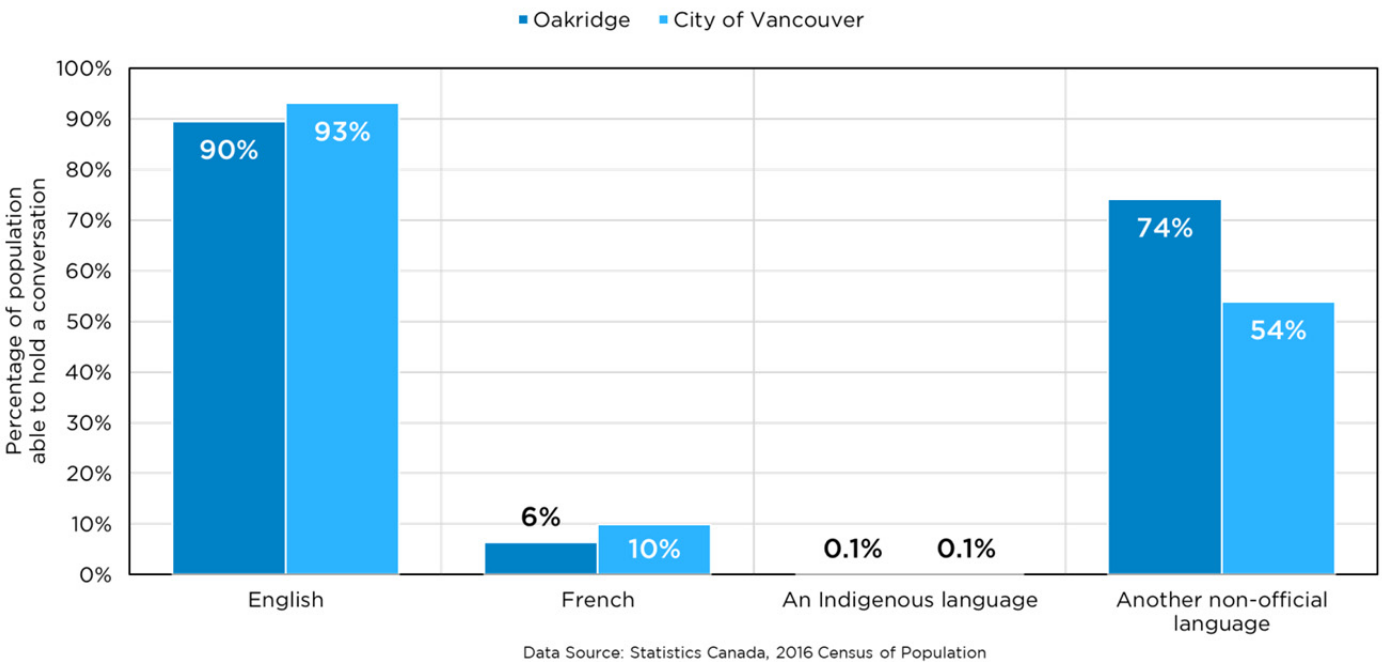
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Oakridge has a notably higher proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Oakridge has a smaller share of its population with knowledge of English and French, and a larger proportion with non-official language knowledge. As of 2016, 74% of the population in Oakridge speak at least one non-official language.

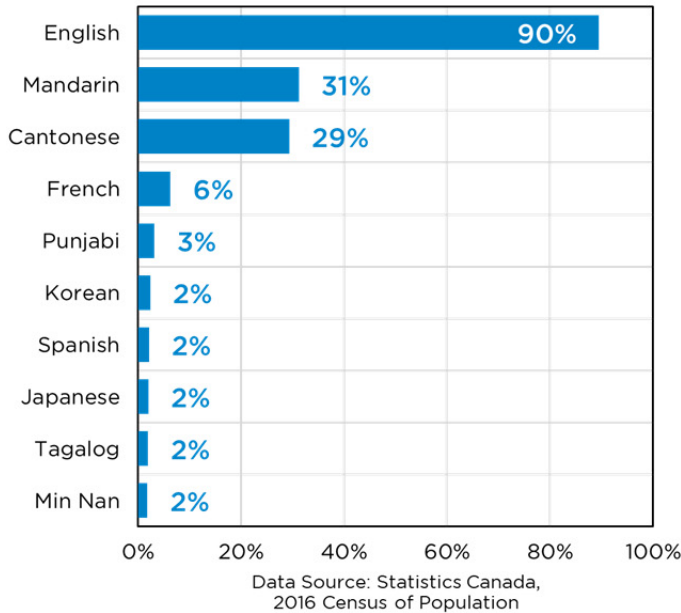
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



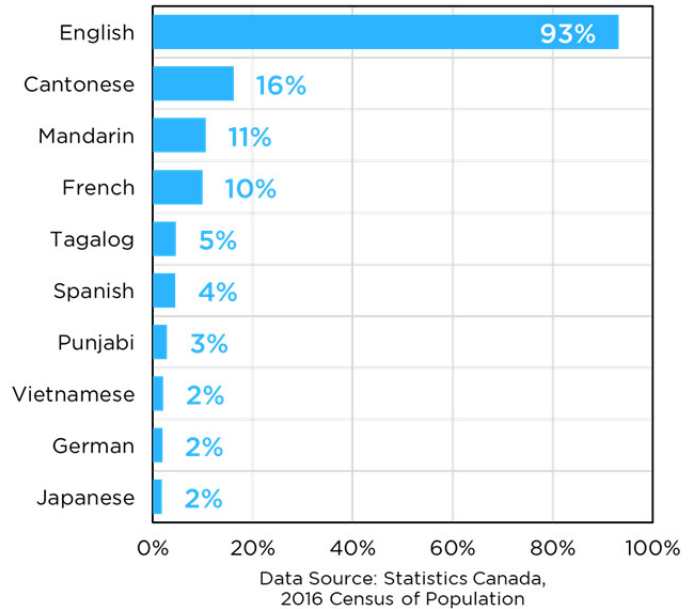
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 31% of Oakridge residents are able to speak Mandarin, 29% are able to speak Cantonese and 6% are able to speak French.

**Oakridge: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

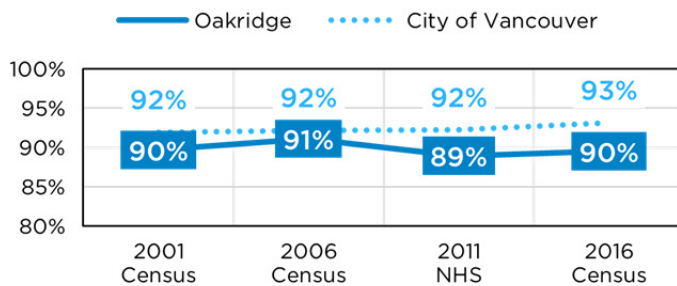


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

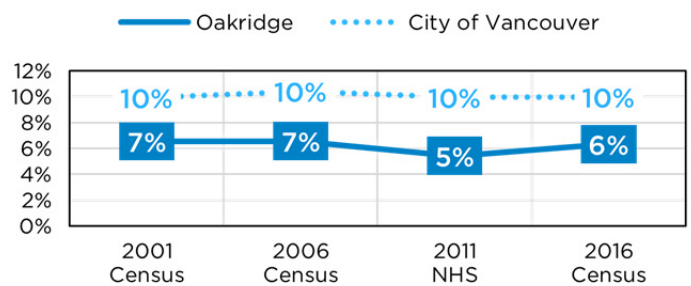


Over time, the rate of people having knowledge of official languages has been steady. The rate of Mandarin speakers appears to be growing while the rate of Cantonese speakers was steady until the 2016 census. The next census will help understand whether these reflect true trends or better classification of Chinese languages by Statistics Canada.<sup>11</sup>

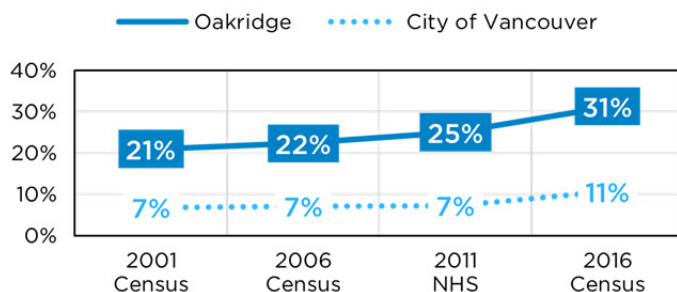
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



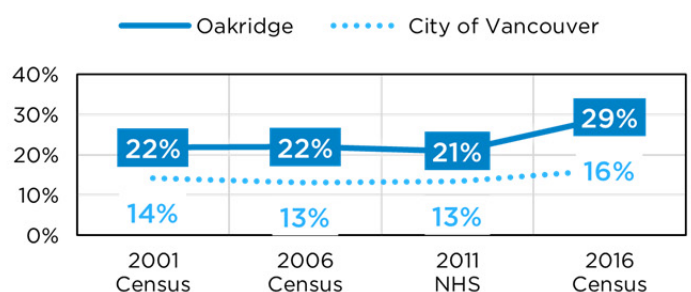
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**

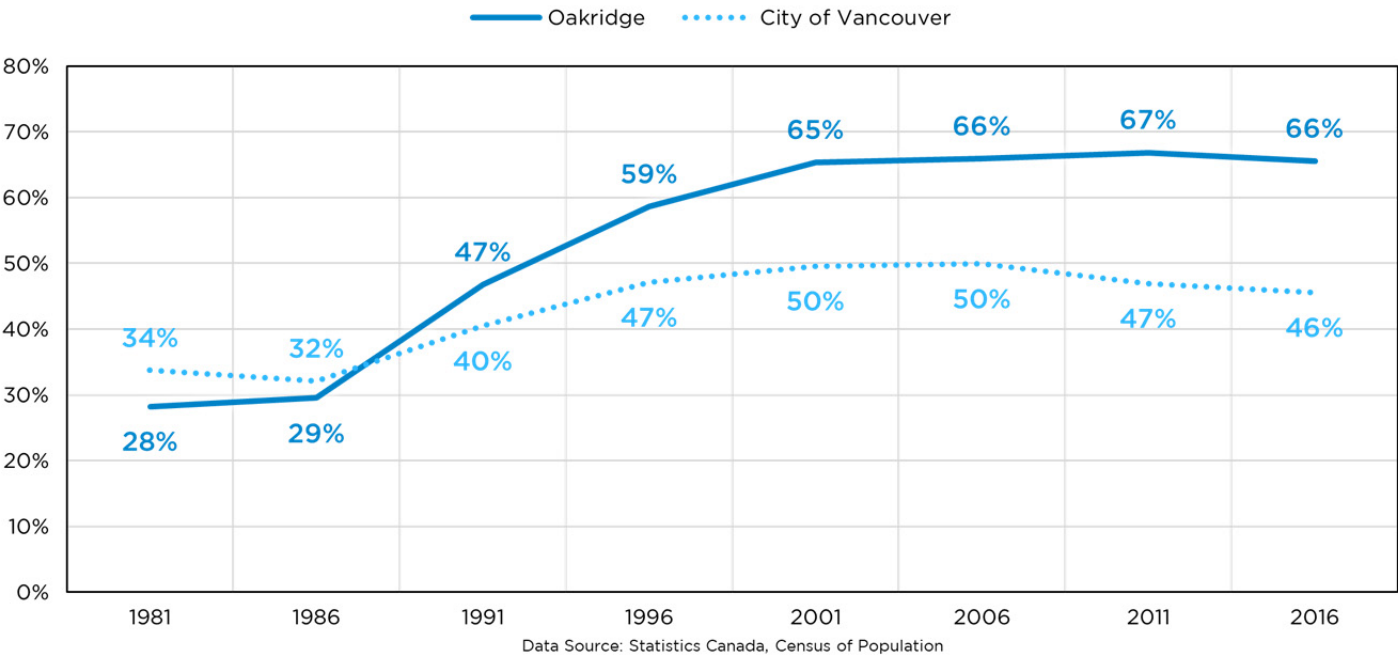




# Mother Tongue

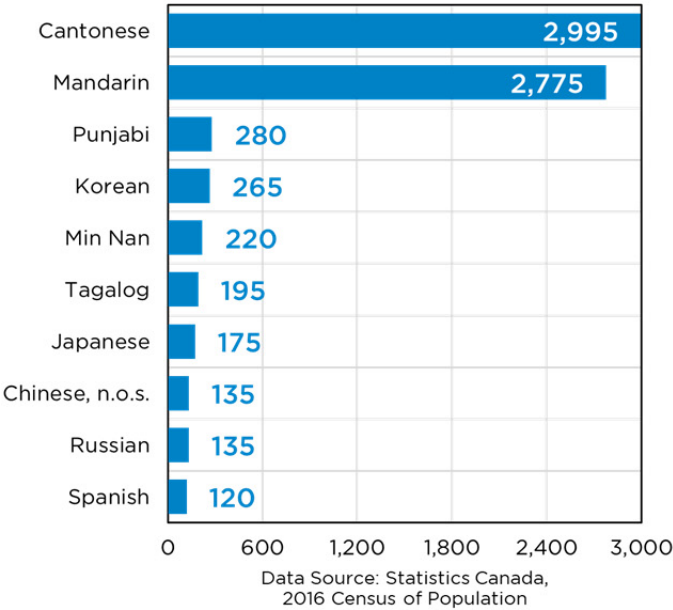
Two-thirds of Oakridge residents have a non-English first language. This proportion is higher than the city overall and grew substantially in the 1990s.

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

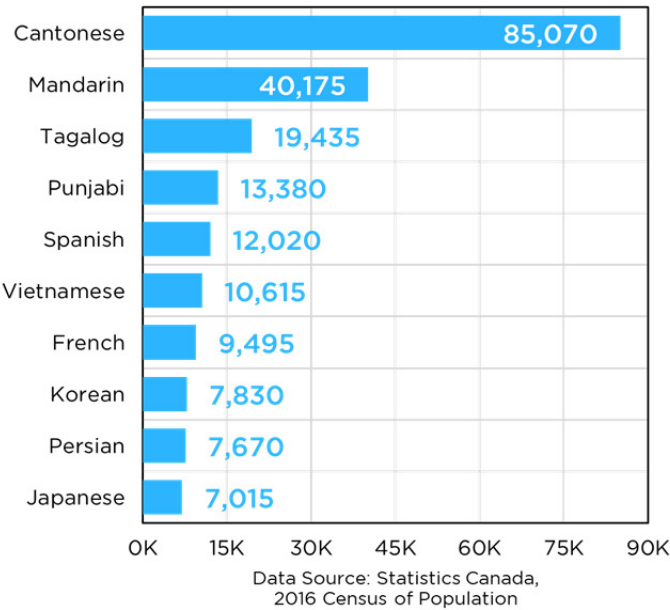


Consistent with language knowledge, Cantonese and Mandarin are the most common non-English mother tongues among Oakridge residents.

Oakridge: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



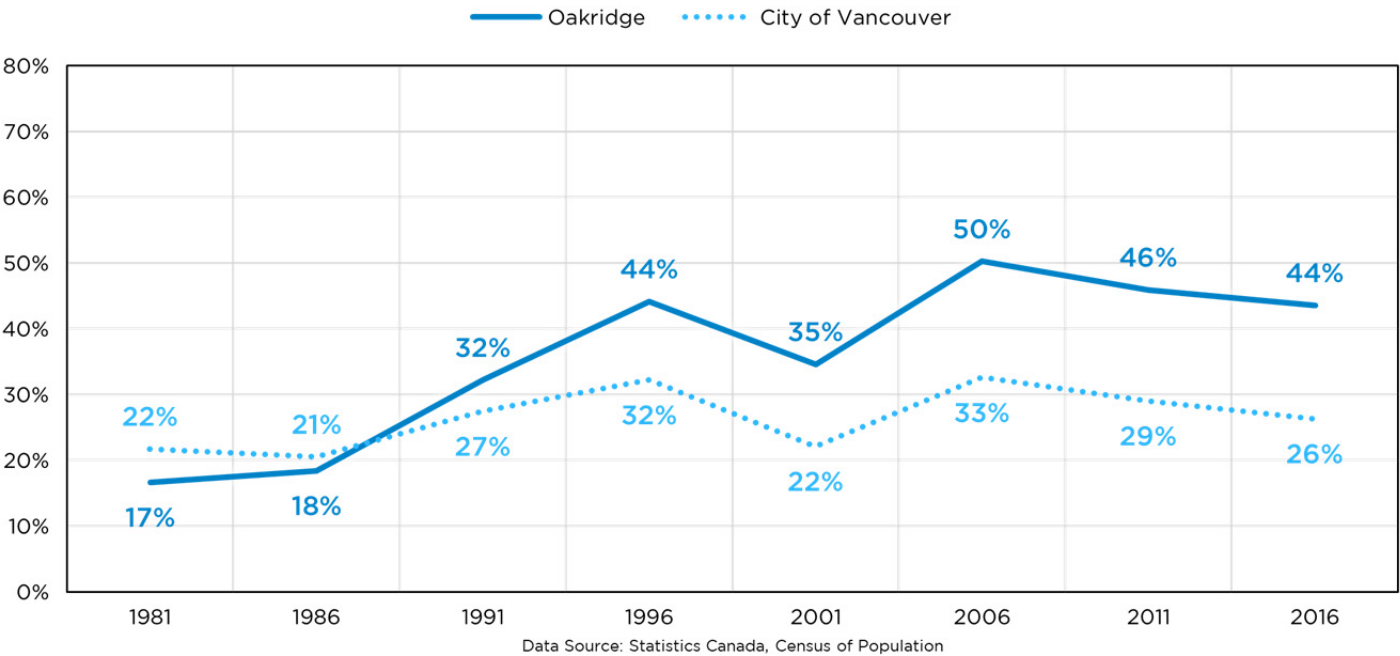
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

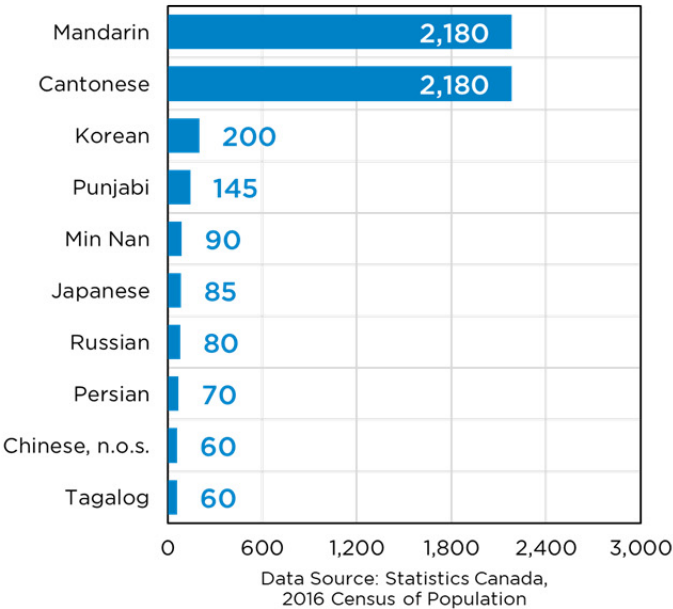
As of 2016, 44% of Oakridge residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion is also quite a bit higher than the city overall, but declining since the 2000s.<sup>12</sup>

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

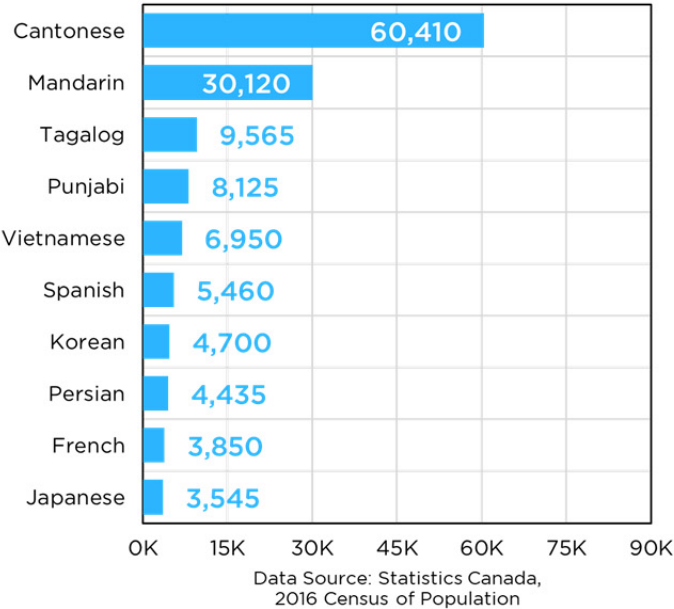


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most common non-English languages used at home by Oakridge residents.

Oakridge: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



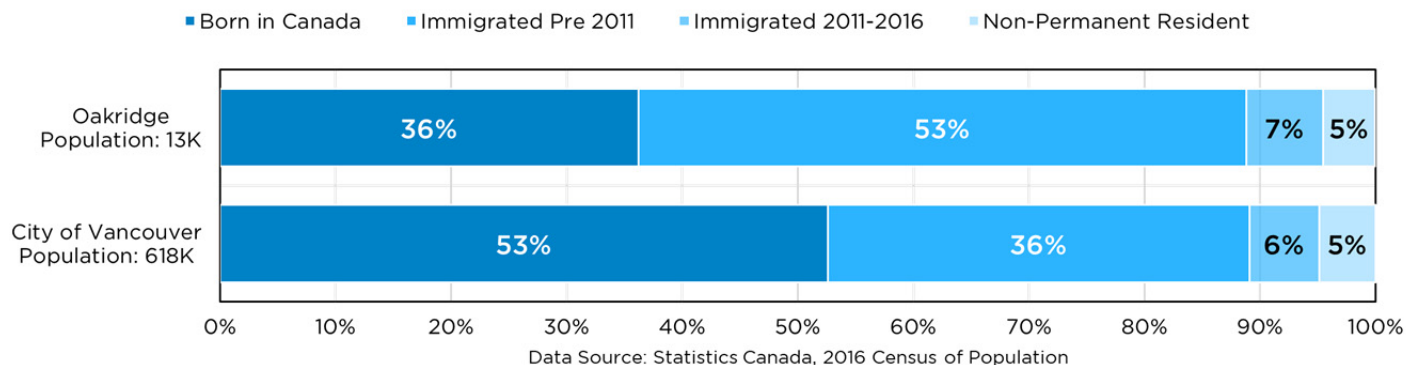
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

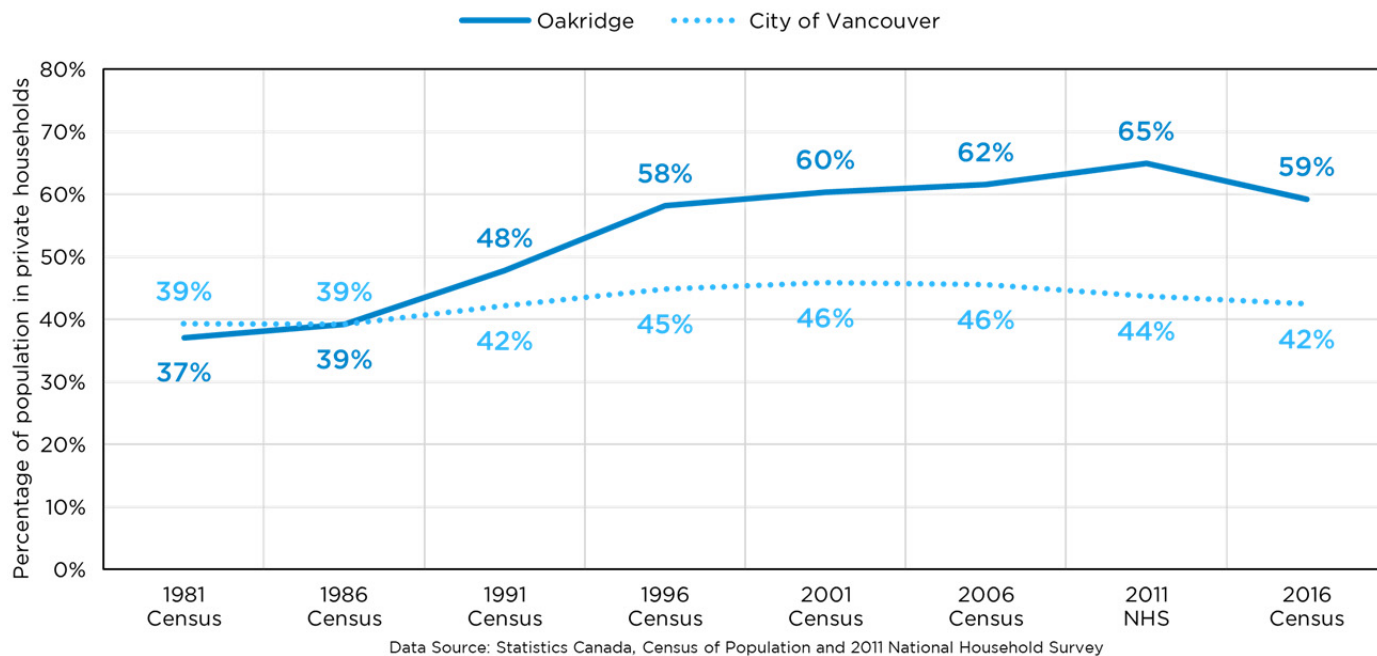
Oakridge has a larger share of immigrants—including both Canadian citizens or permanent residents—than the city overall. In 2016, 59% of the population are immigrants, and another 5% are non-permanent residents such as foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

**Population by Immigration Status, 2016**



Oakridge's immigrant population grew substantially a share of total through the 1990s and 2000s. Although the rate of immigrants appears to have declined somewhat in 2016, as shown above, newcomers continue to make up a substantial share of the neighbourhood's population.

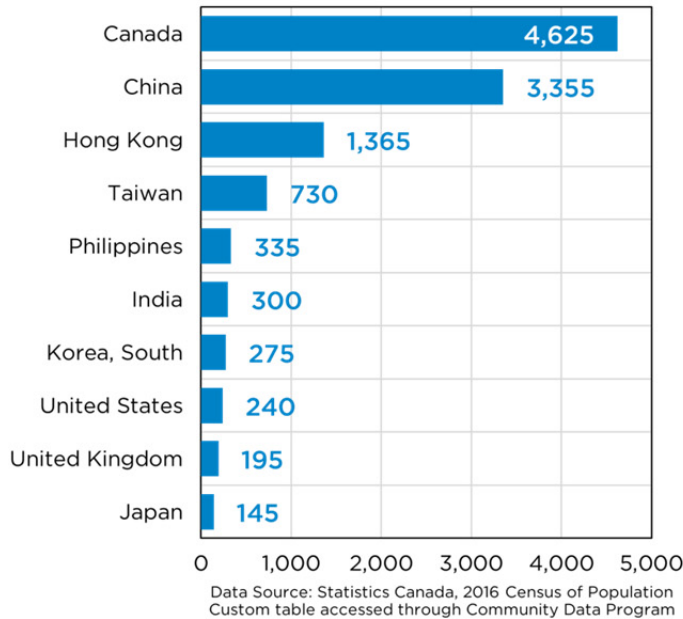
**Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016**



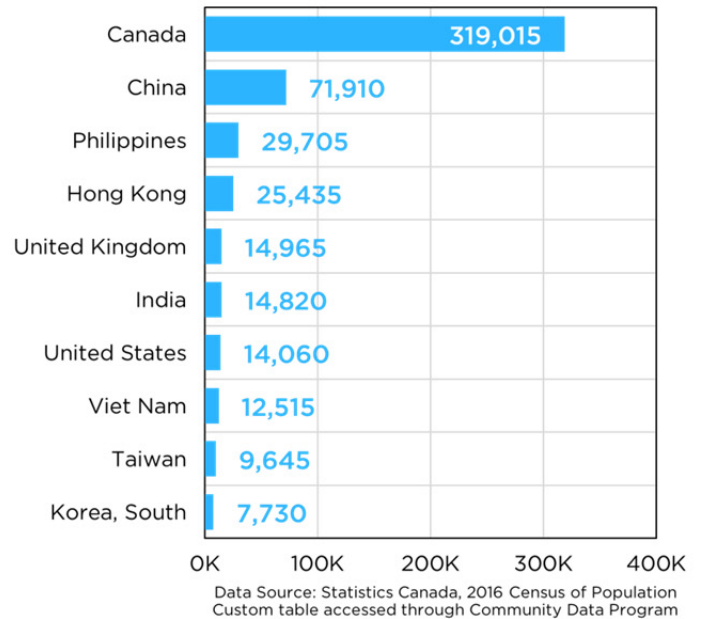
## Places of Birth

A bit more than a third of the population in Oakridge was born in Canada. Outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

**Oakridge: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

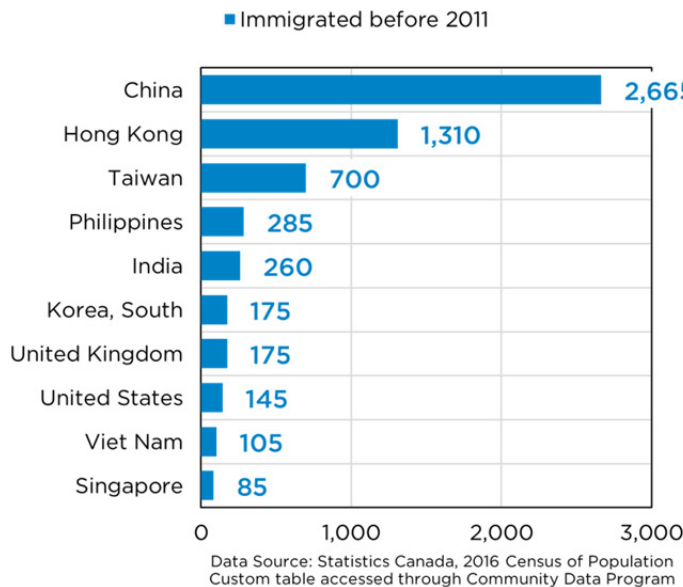


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

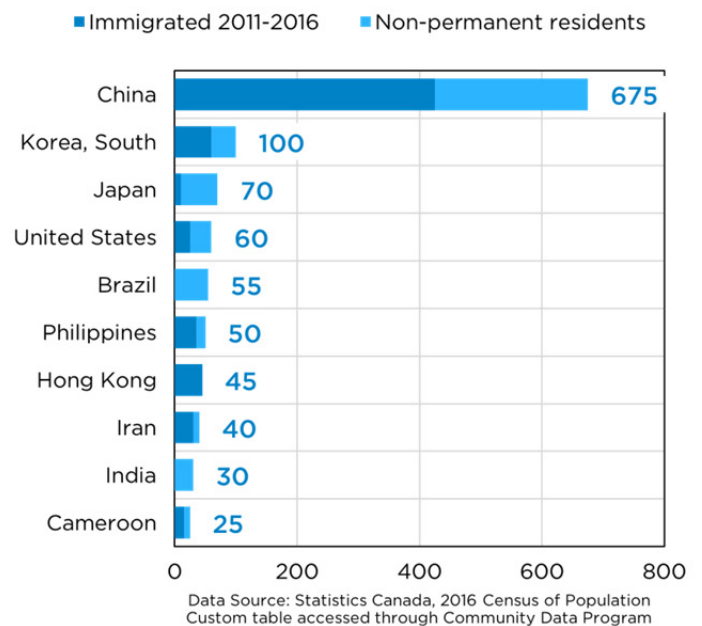


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver, though in Oakridge China makes up the largest share of both established and recent immigrant populations.

**Oakridge: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016**



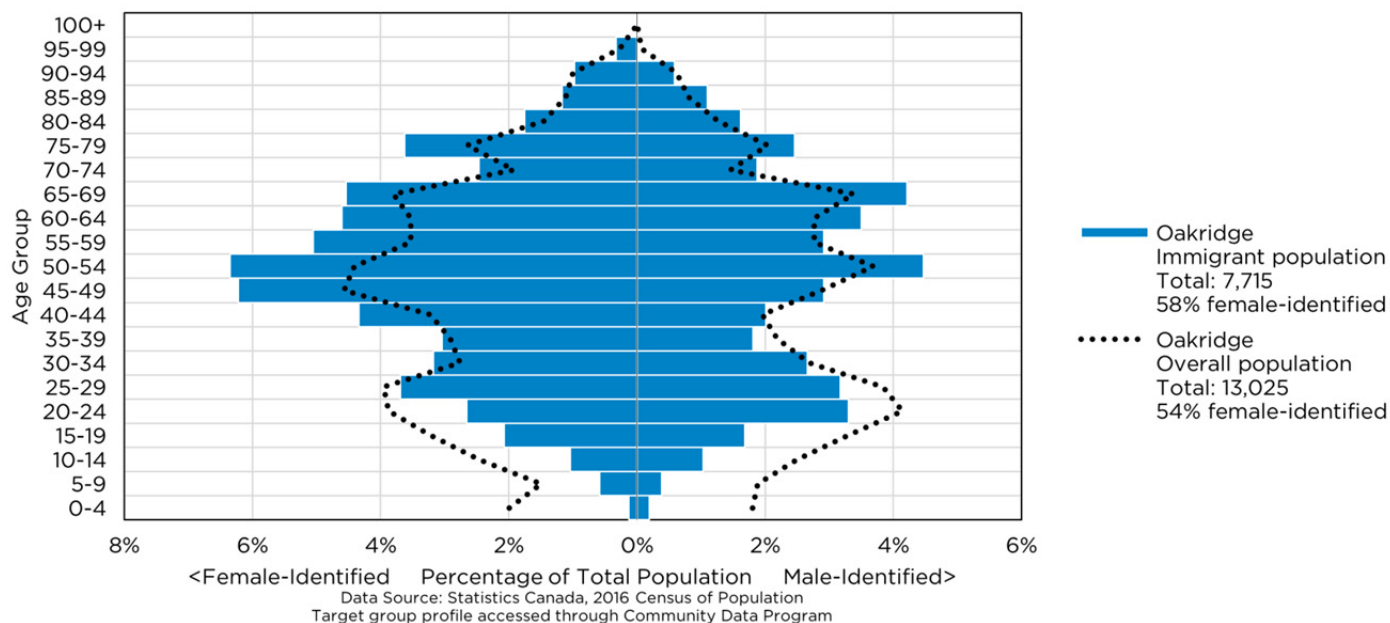
**Oakridge: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

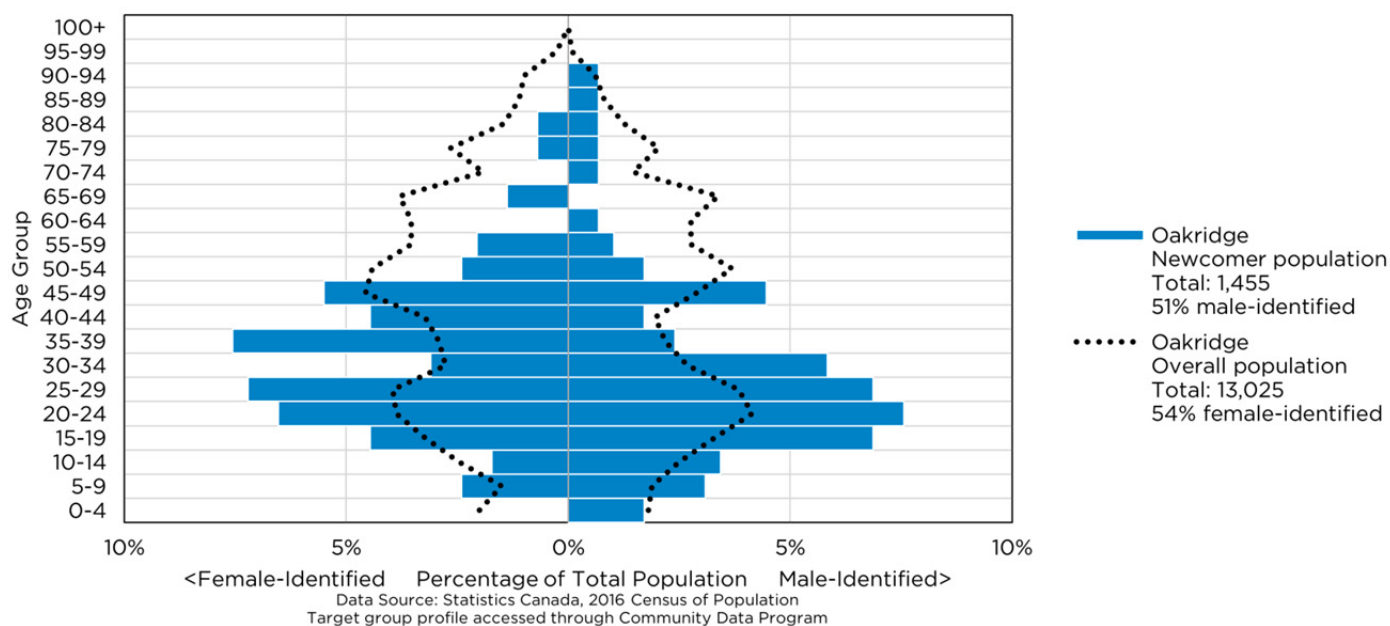
The immigrant population in Oakridge has an older age profile than the city overall, with fewer children and more adults in their 40s, 50s and 60s.

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



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is relatively concentrated in youth and young adults, as well as some adults in their 30s and 40s.

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

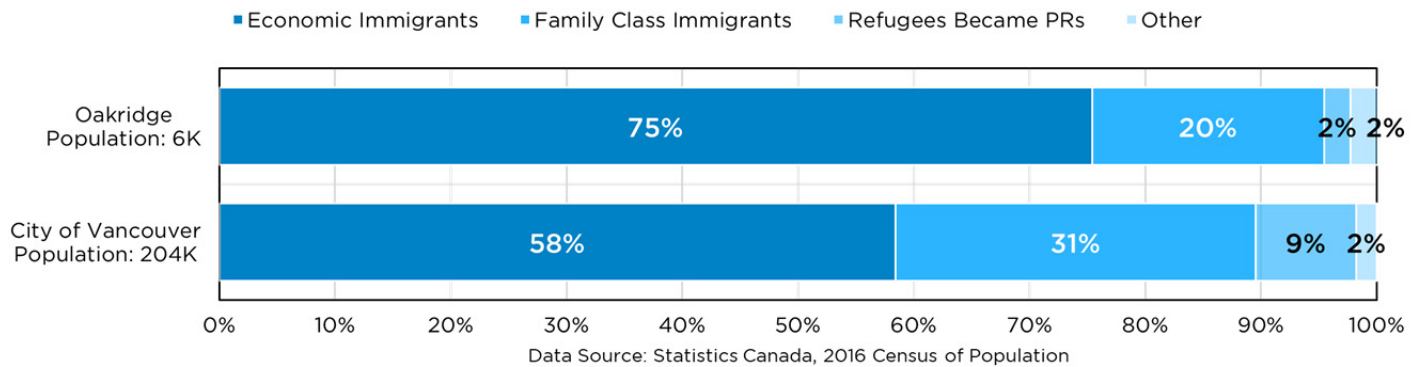




## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

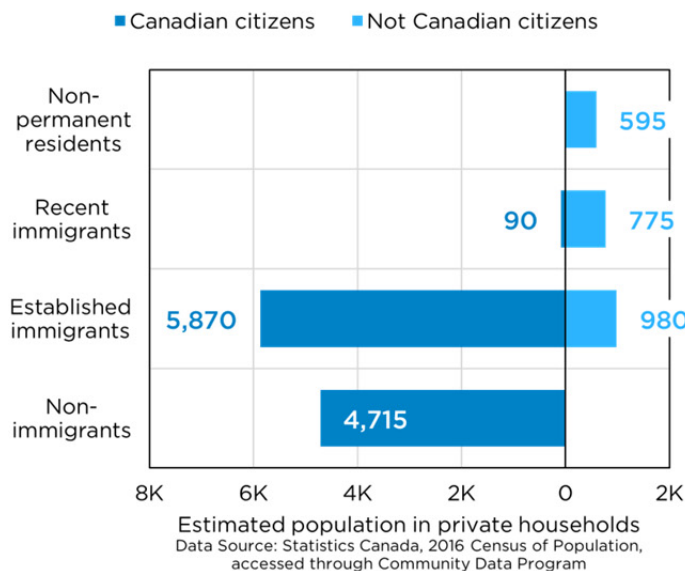
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Oakridge has proportionally more immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial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

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

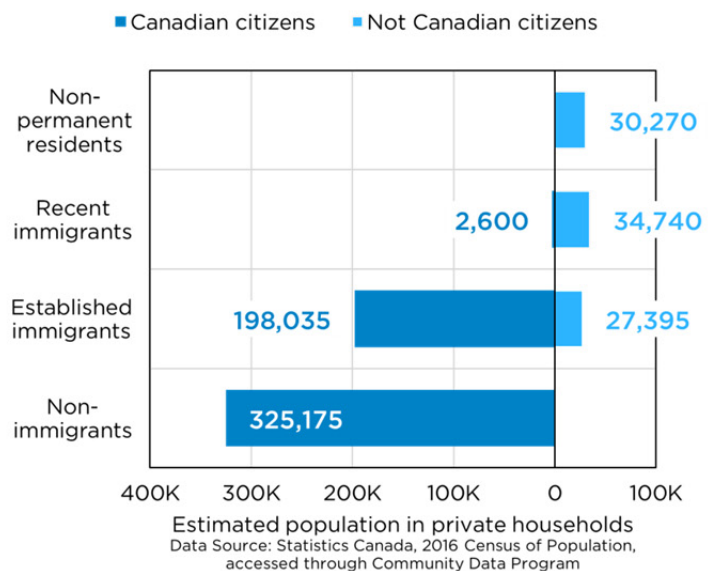


In Oakridge, 86% of established immigrants and 10% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 4% of the population in Oakridge are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

### Oakridge: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



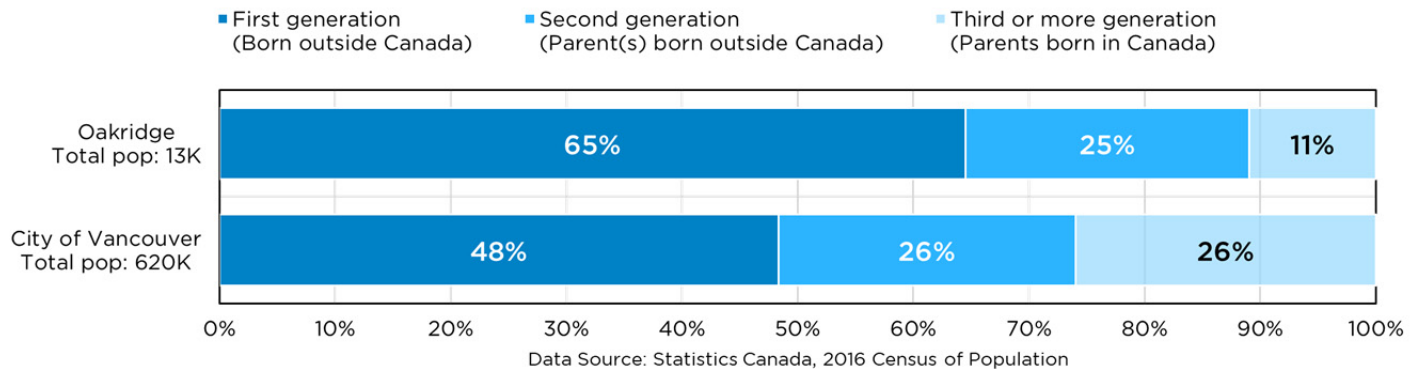
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

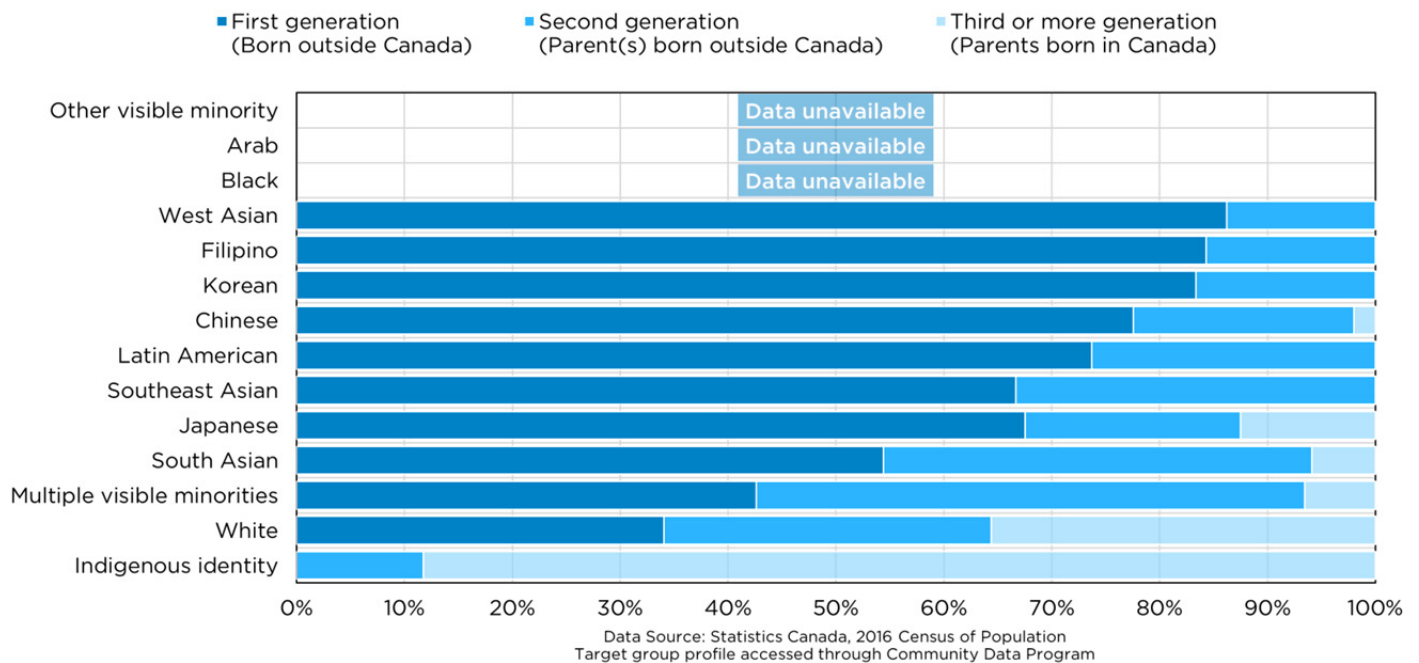
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. In Oakridge, just 11% of residents are third-or-more-generation residents for whom both parents were born in Canada.

### Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Oakridge, nearly two thirds of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” questions, and nearly half of South Asian residents, were born in Canada.

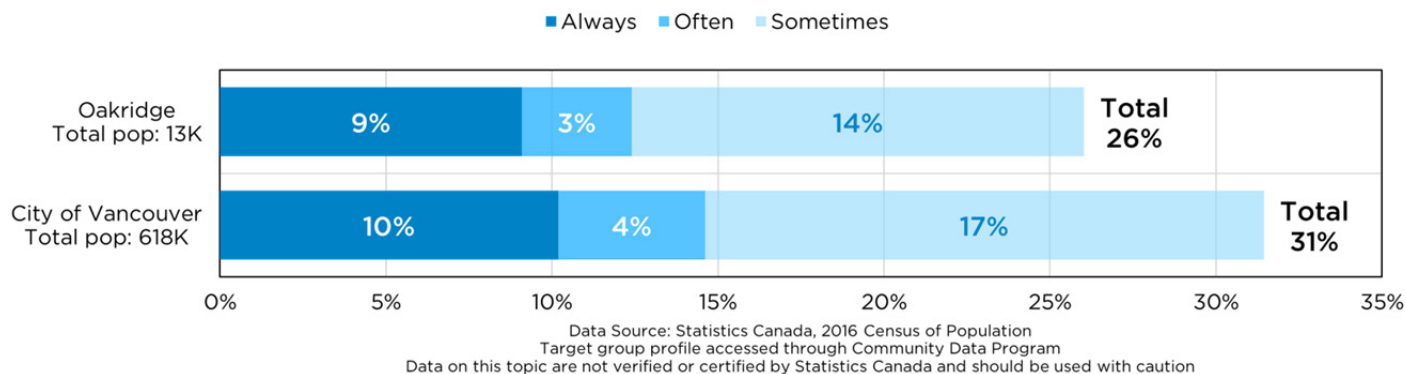
### Oakridge: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

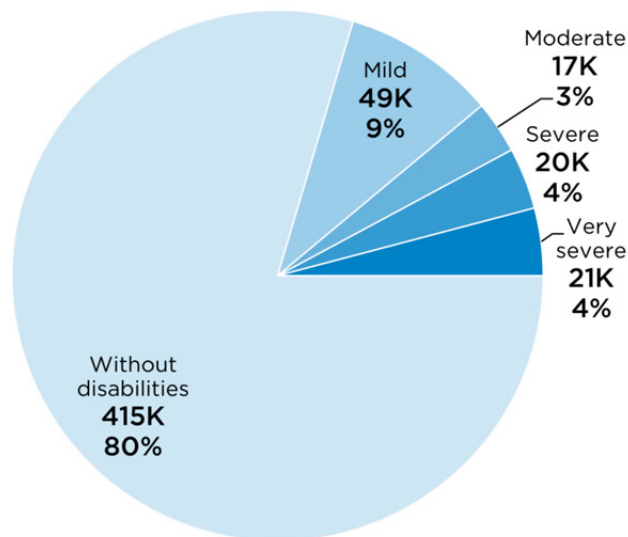
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly,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

**Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016**

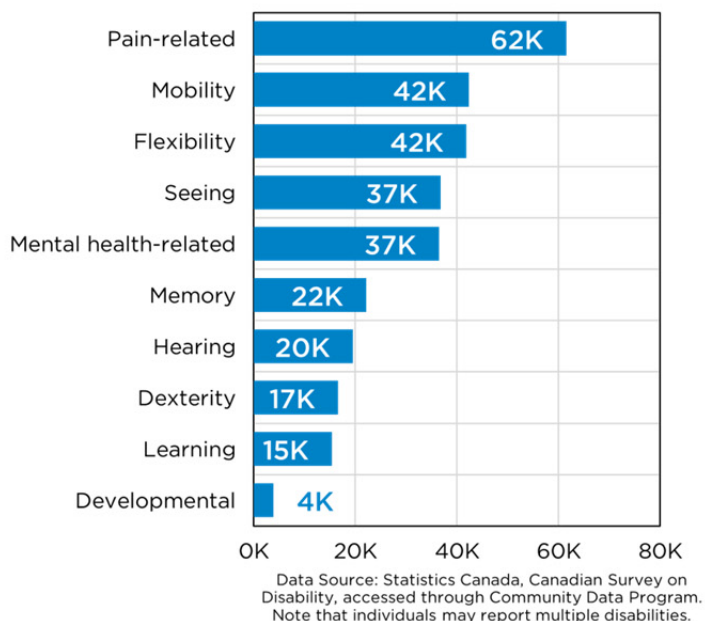


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



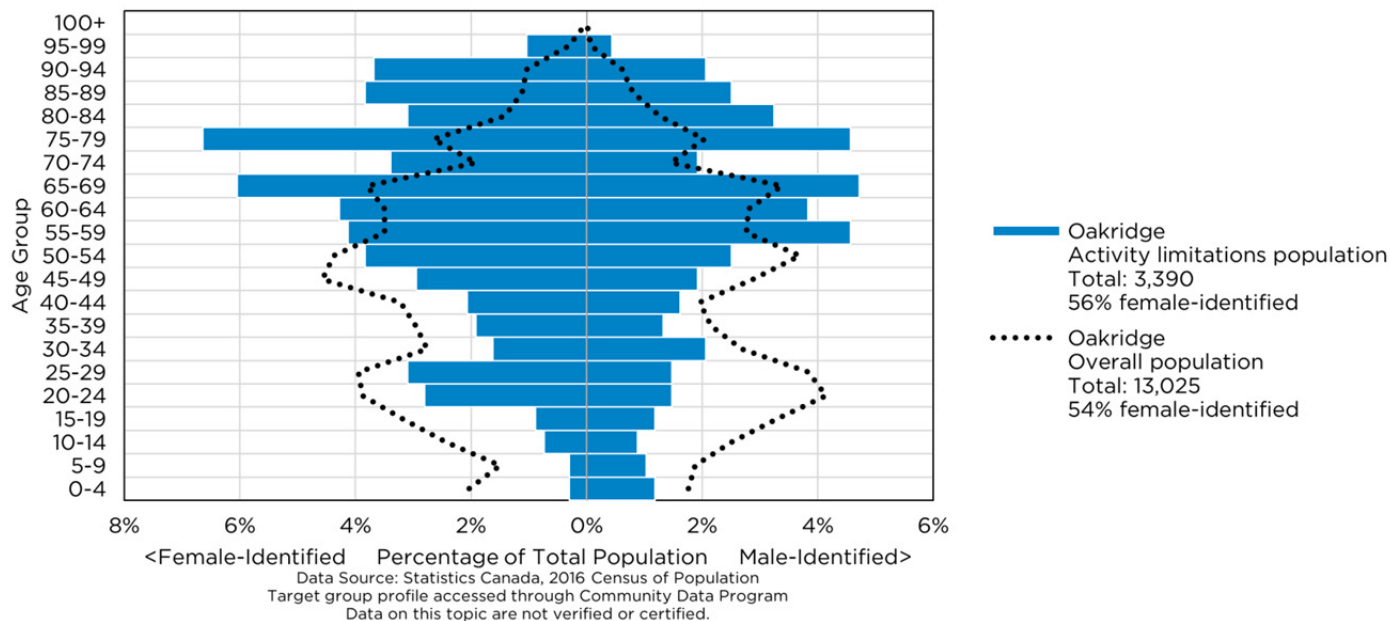
**City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017**



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

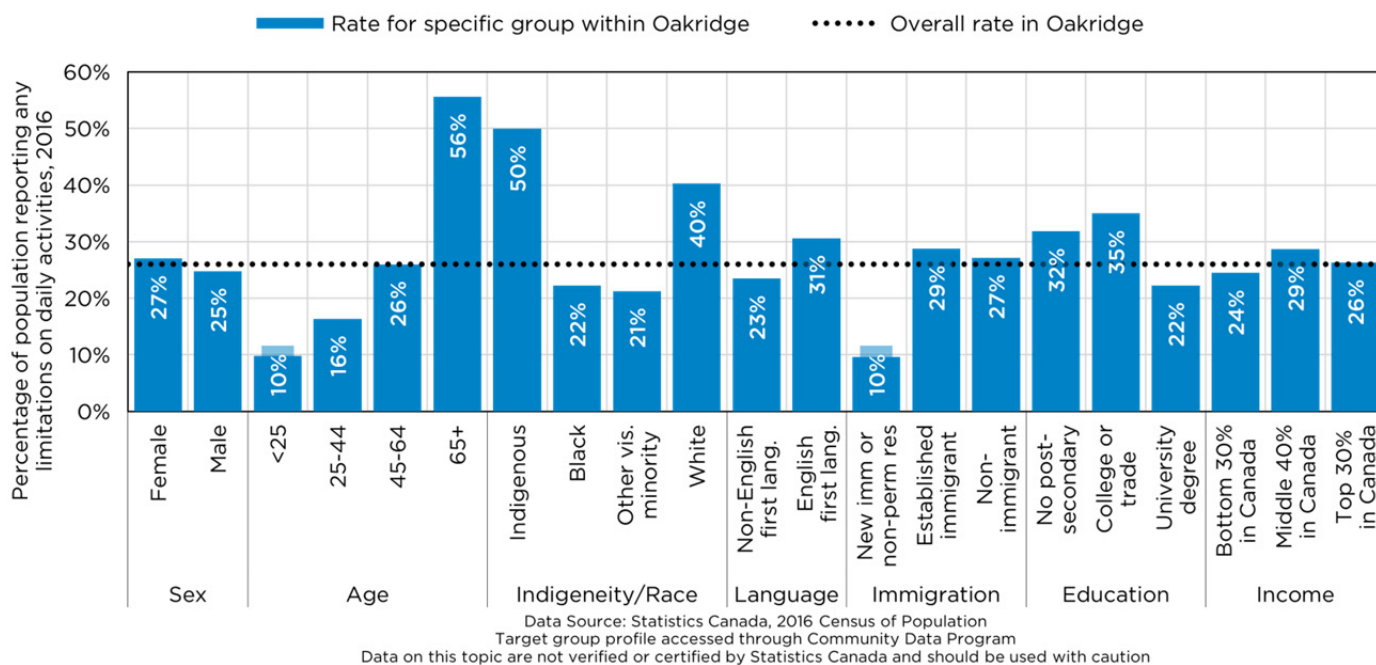
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

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



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. The rate is highest among people age 65 and older, and the variability is most pronounced by age, but differential levels of activity limitations are experienced based on other stratifications as well.

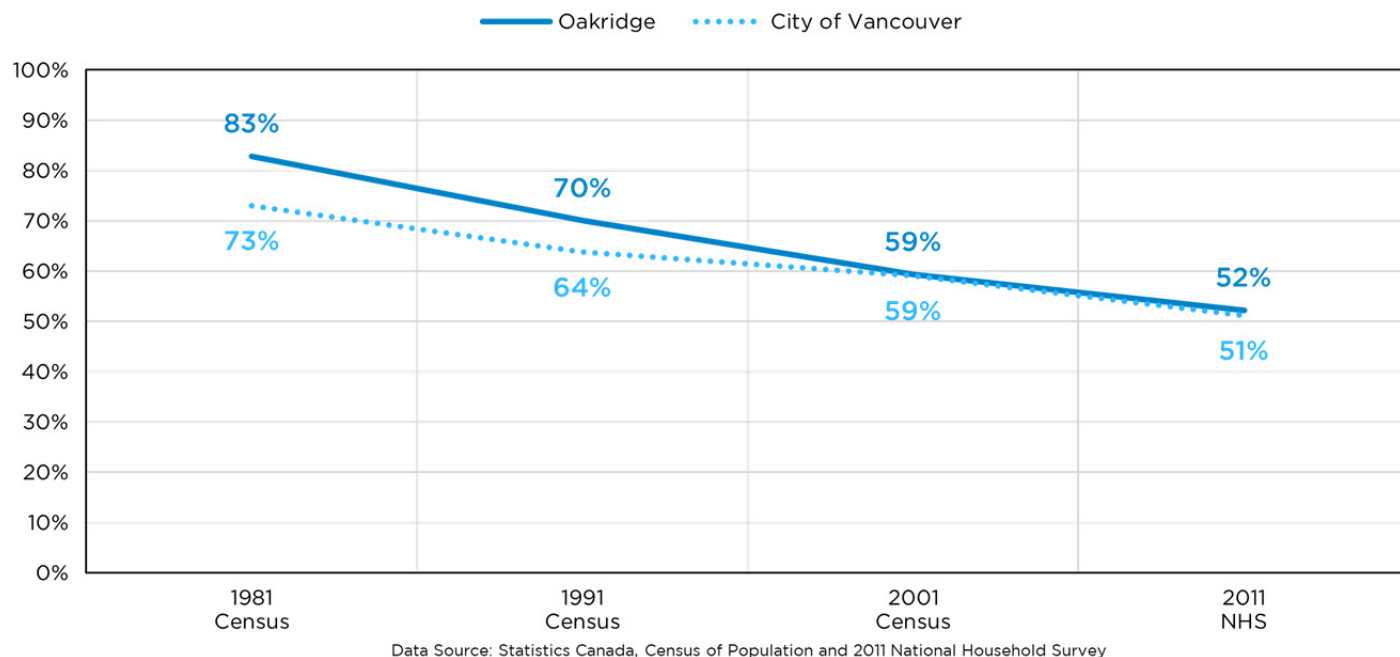
**Oakridge: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

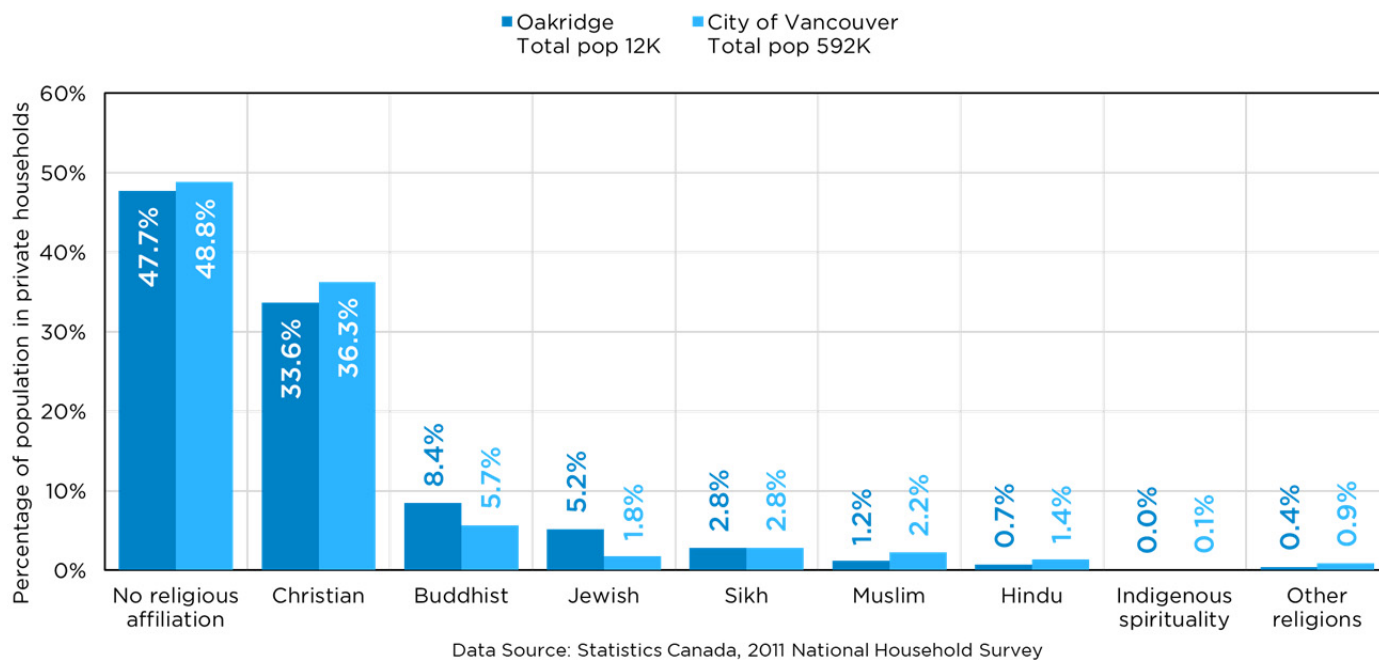
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, just over half of the population in both Oakridge and Vancouver were estimated to have a religious affiliation.

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



The graphs below show categories of religious affiliation reported in Oakridge and the City of Vancouver in 2011. Oakridge residents were more likely to identify as Buddhist or Jewish and less likely to identify as Christian than residents of the city overall.

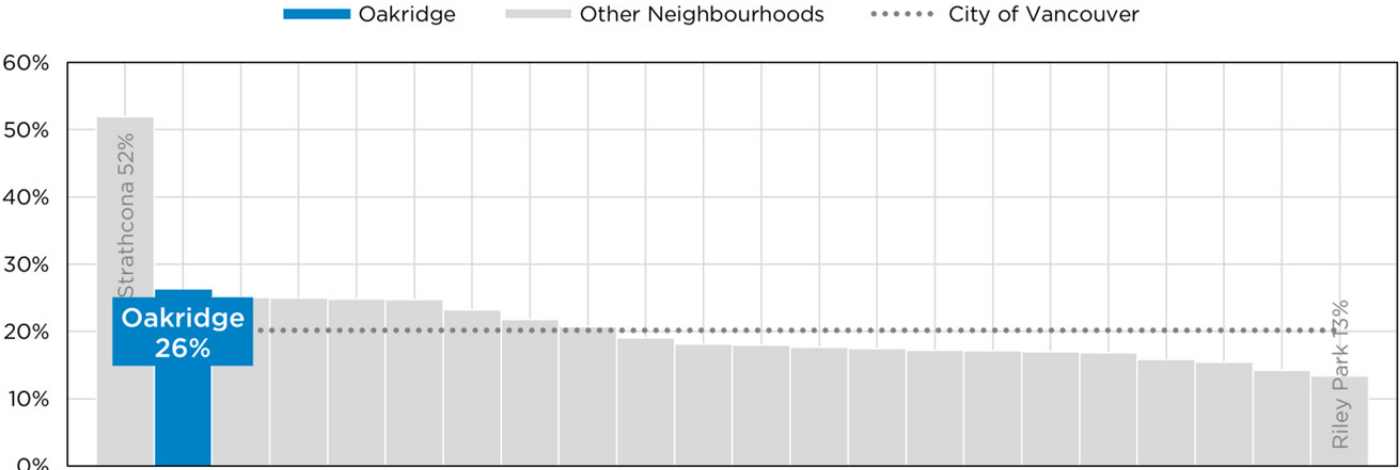
### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011



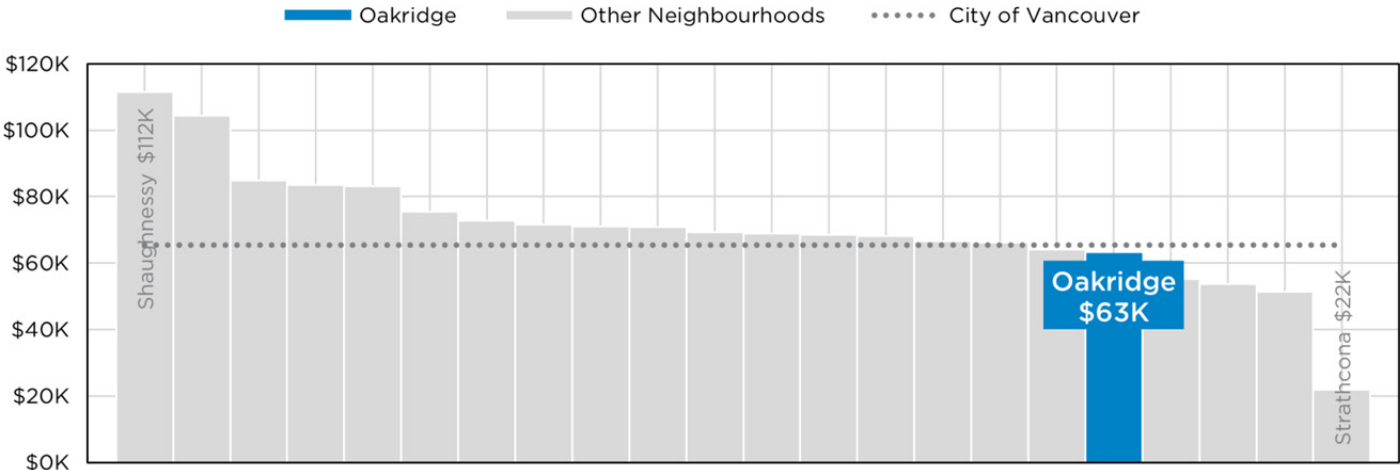


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

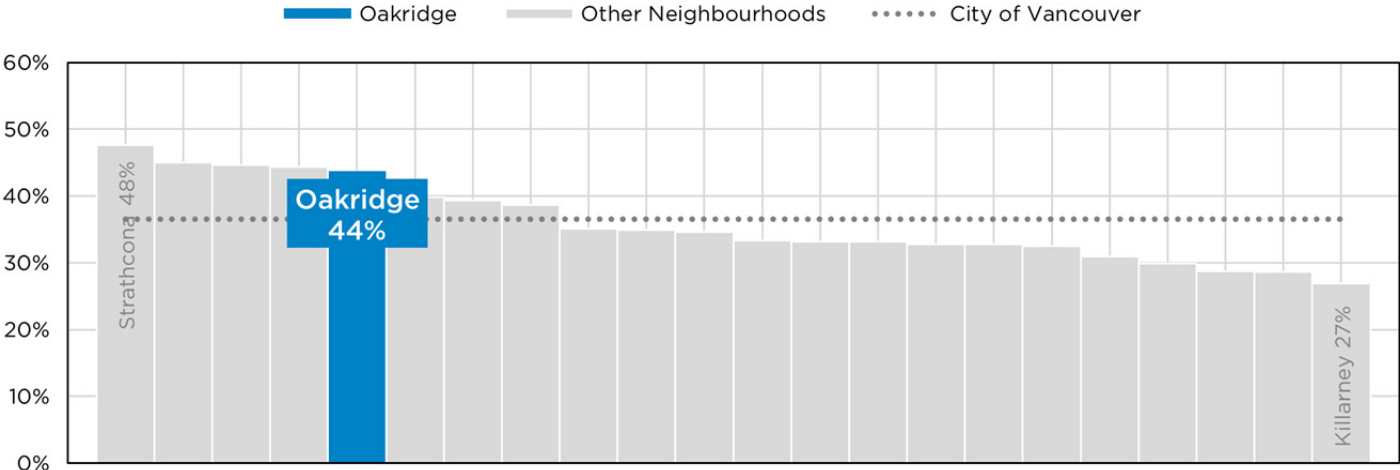
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

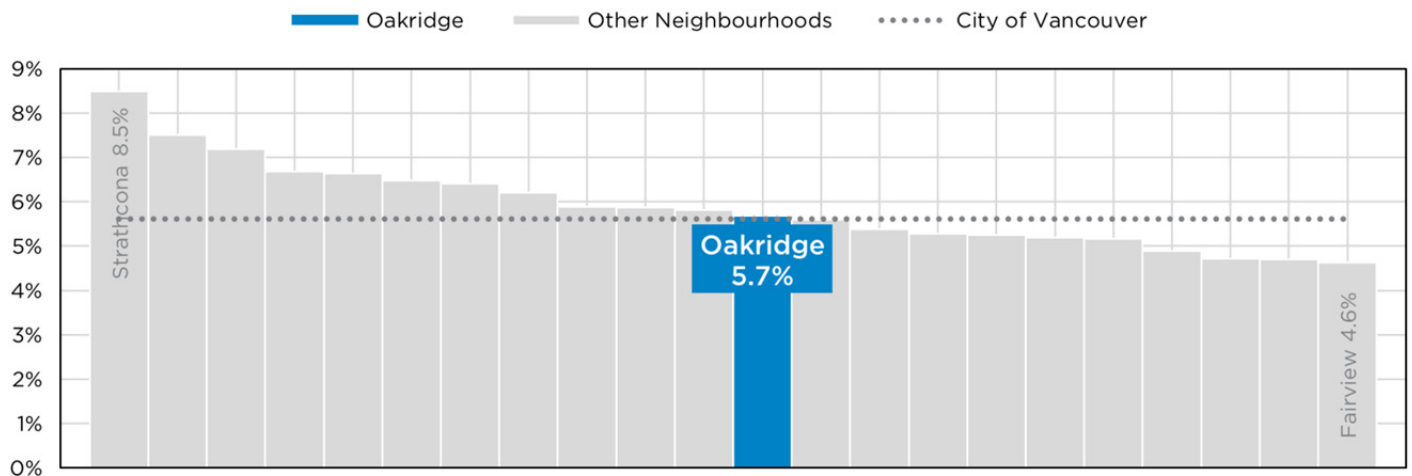


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

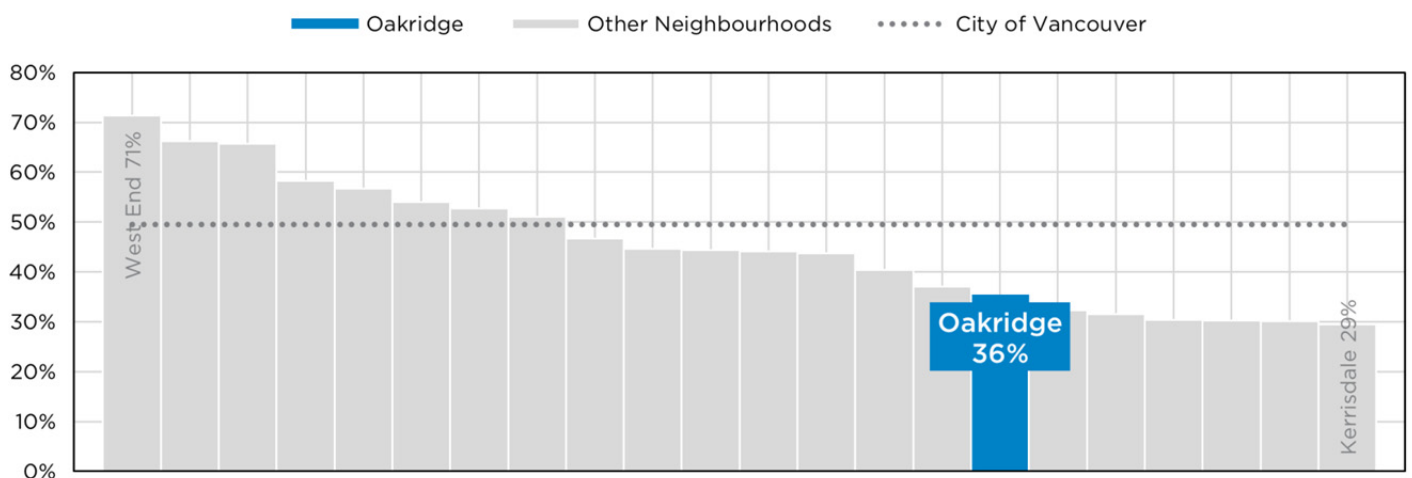


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

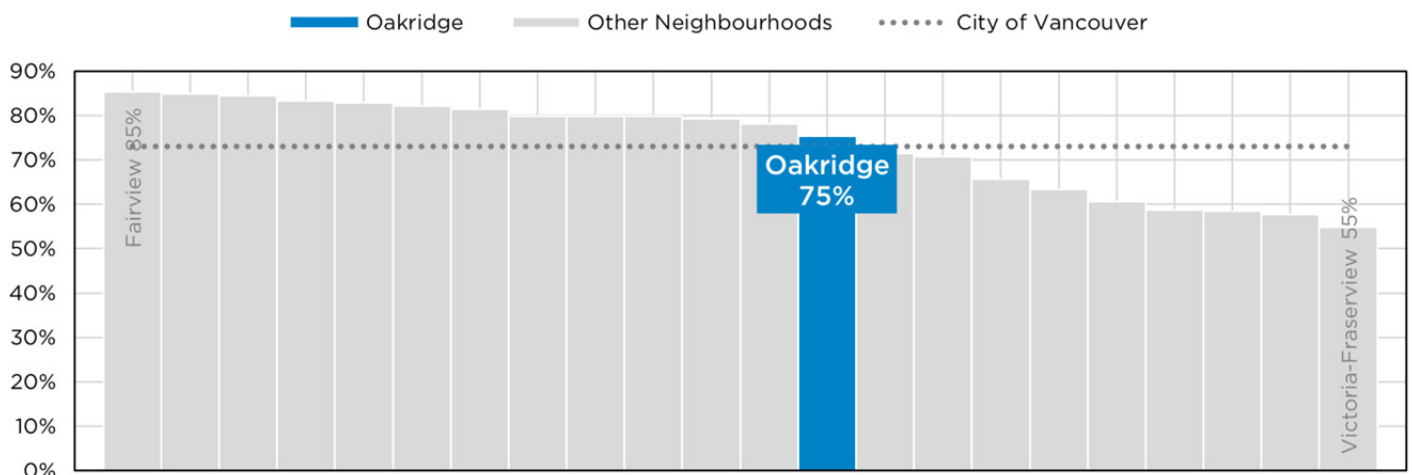
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



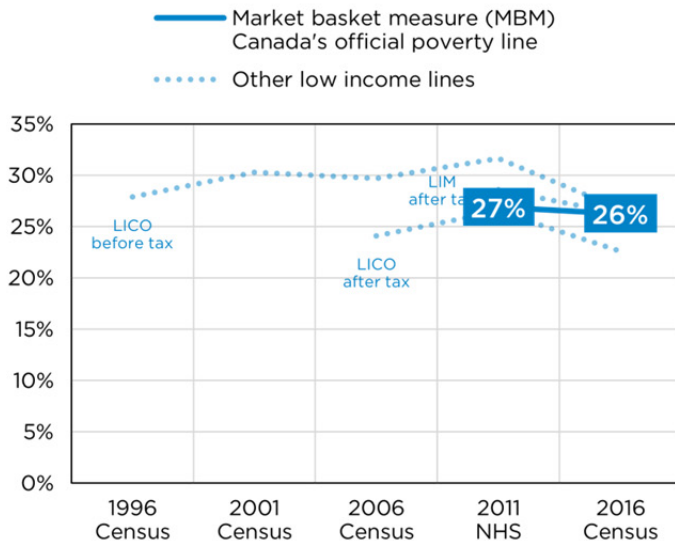
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

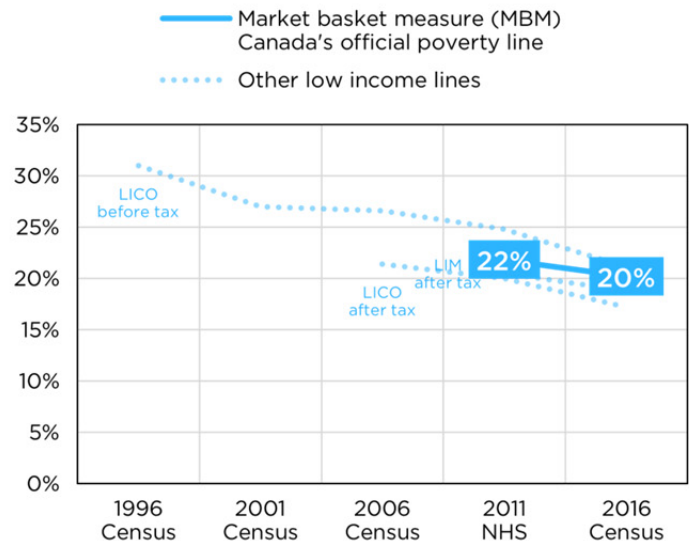
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 26% of the population in Oakridge have incomes below this measure. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the poverty rate appears to be consistently high in recent periods.

**Oakridge:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

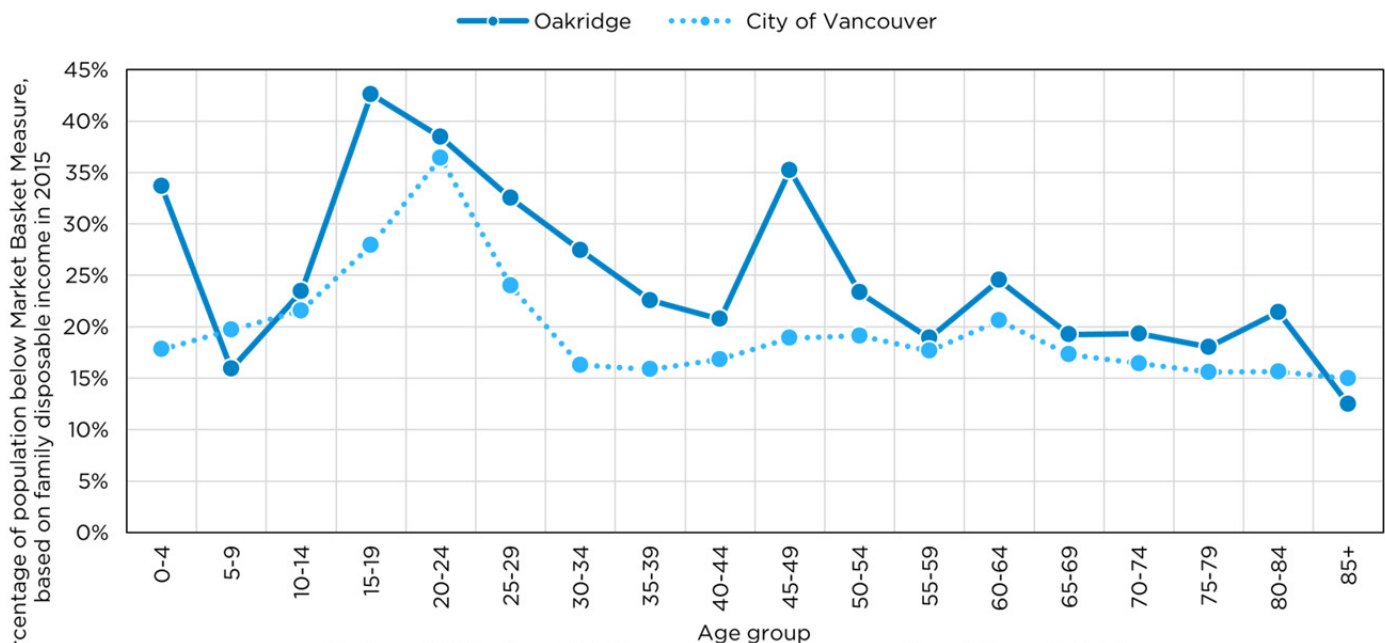
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

In Oakridge, the poverty rate across most age groups is higher than for the city overall, with smaller differences in the oldest age groups.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

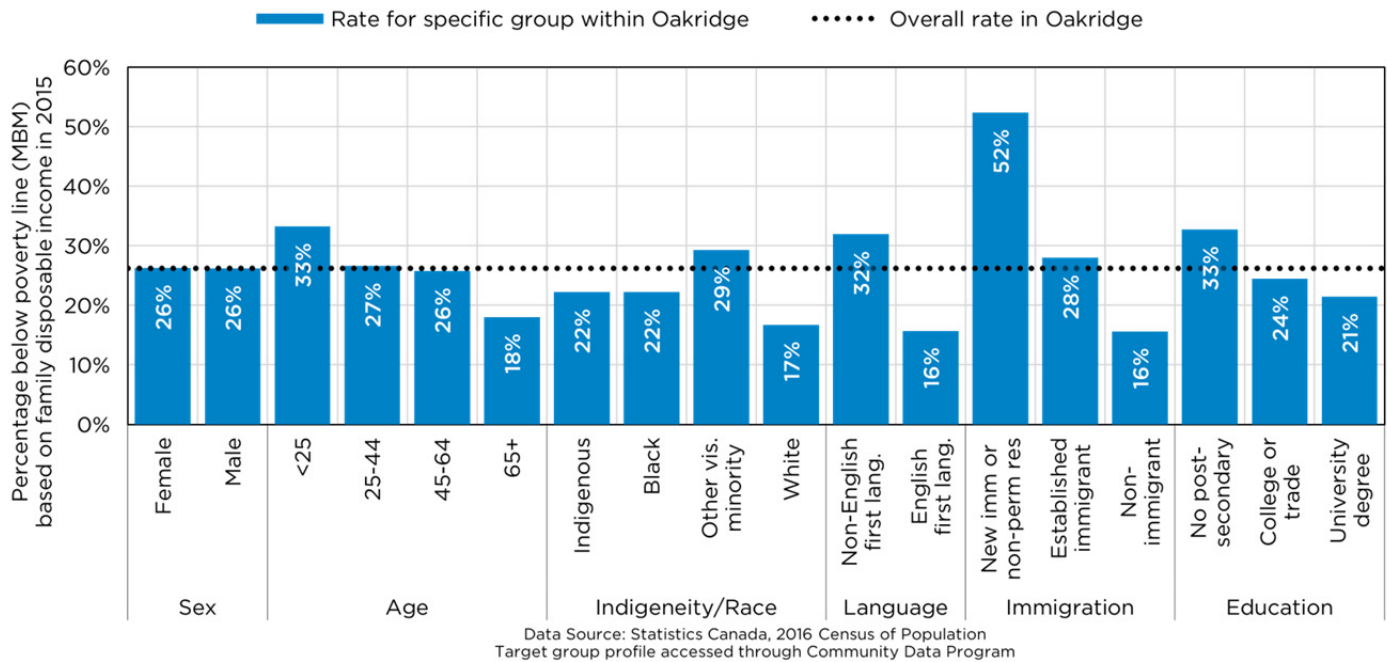


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

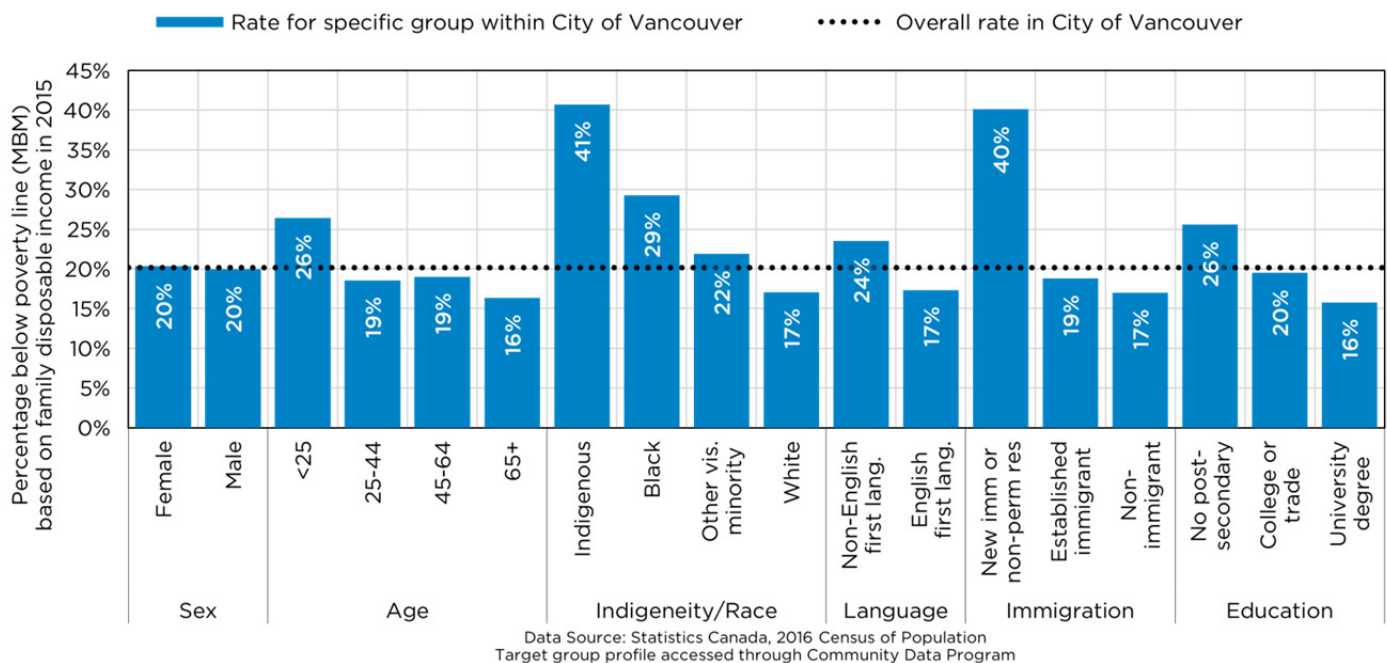
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Oakridge, newcomers and people with lower levels of education are more likely to experience income poverty.

**Oakridge: 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.

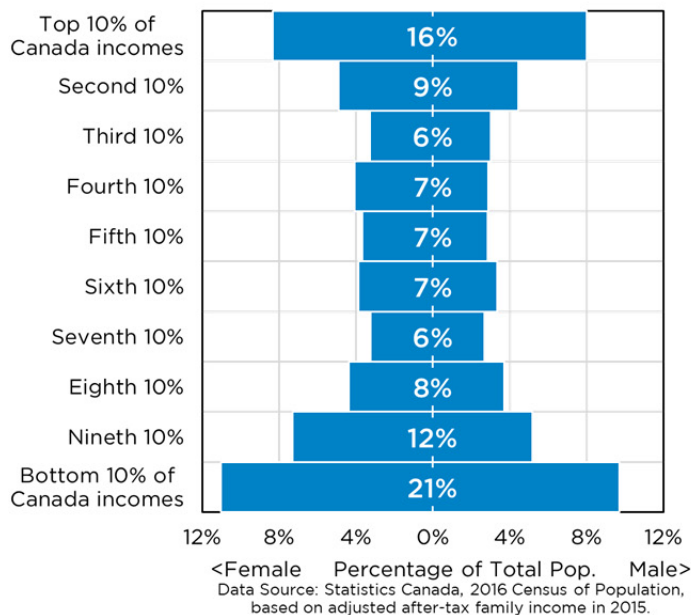
**City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016**



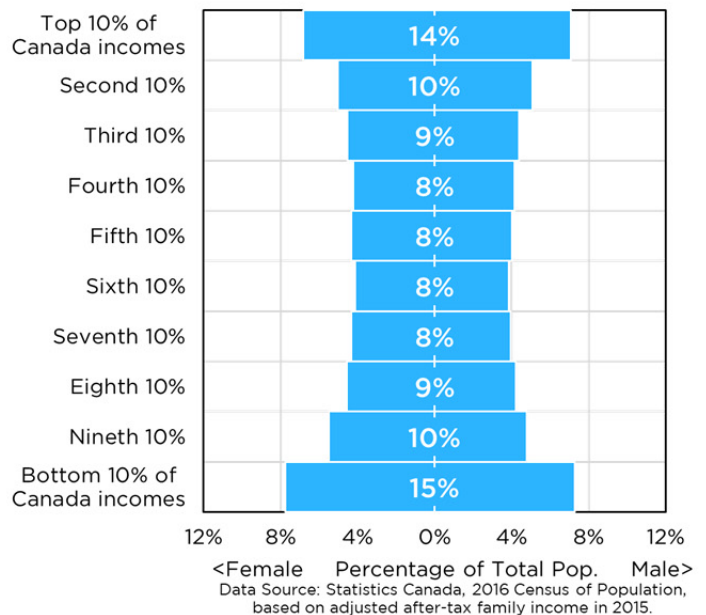
## Income Inequity

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%. Oakridge appears to be more polarized than the city, with 16% of Oakridge residents in the top 10% of Canadian incomes, and 21% in the bottom 10%.

**Oakridge: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

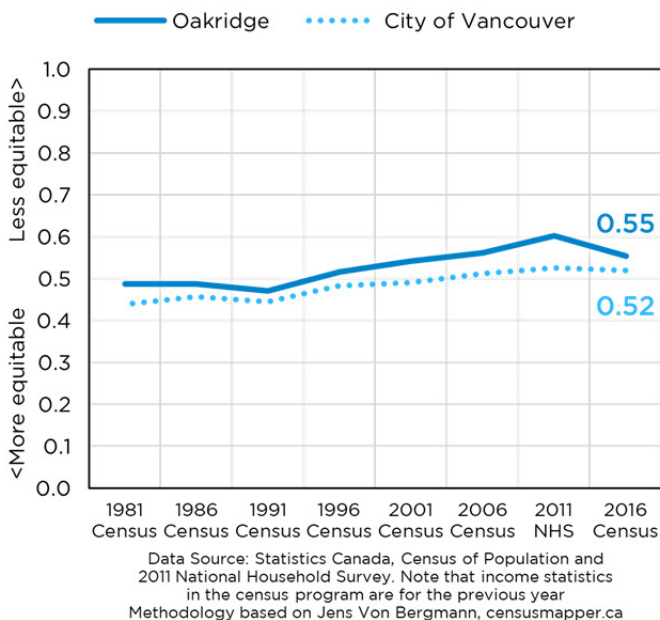


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

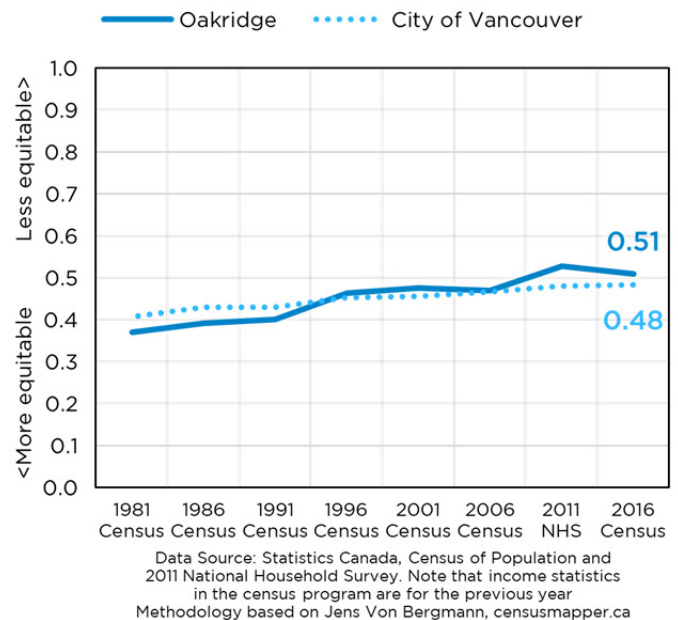


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Oakridge can be seen to have a relatively less equitable distribution of income than the city overall, though there may be a shift back in 2016.

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



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

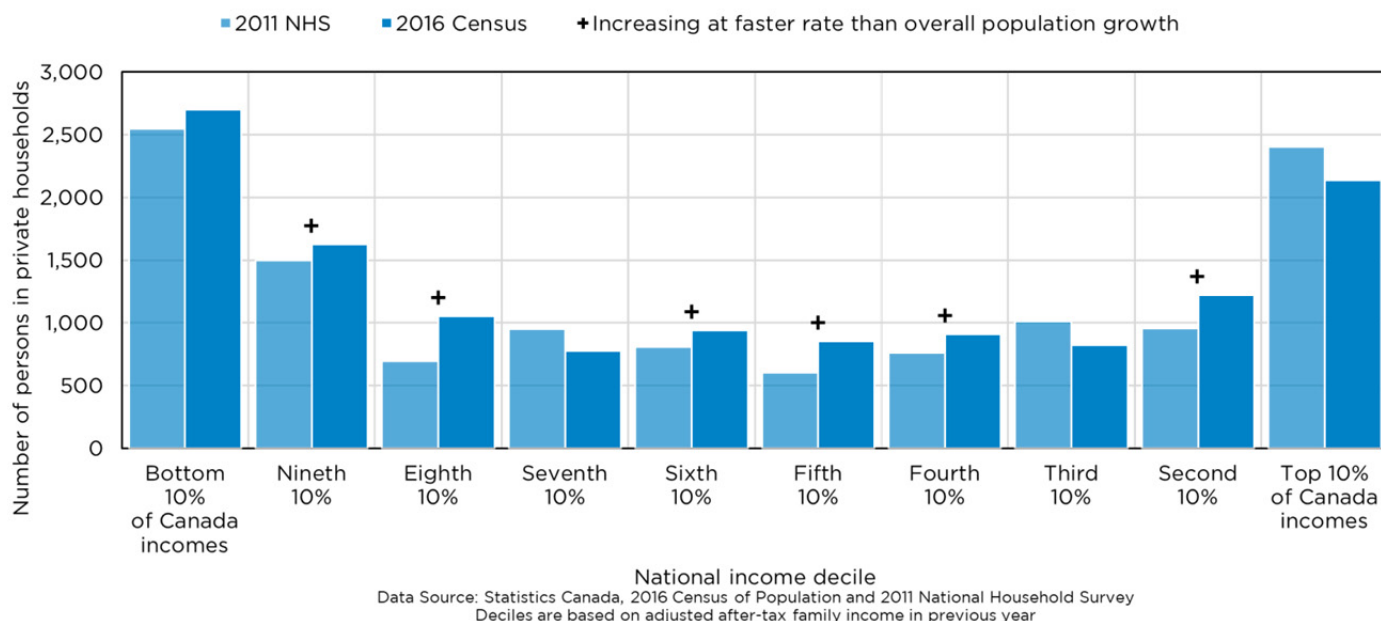




## Equity and Income Distribution

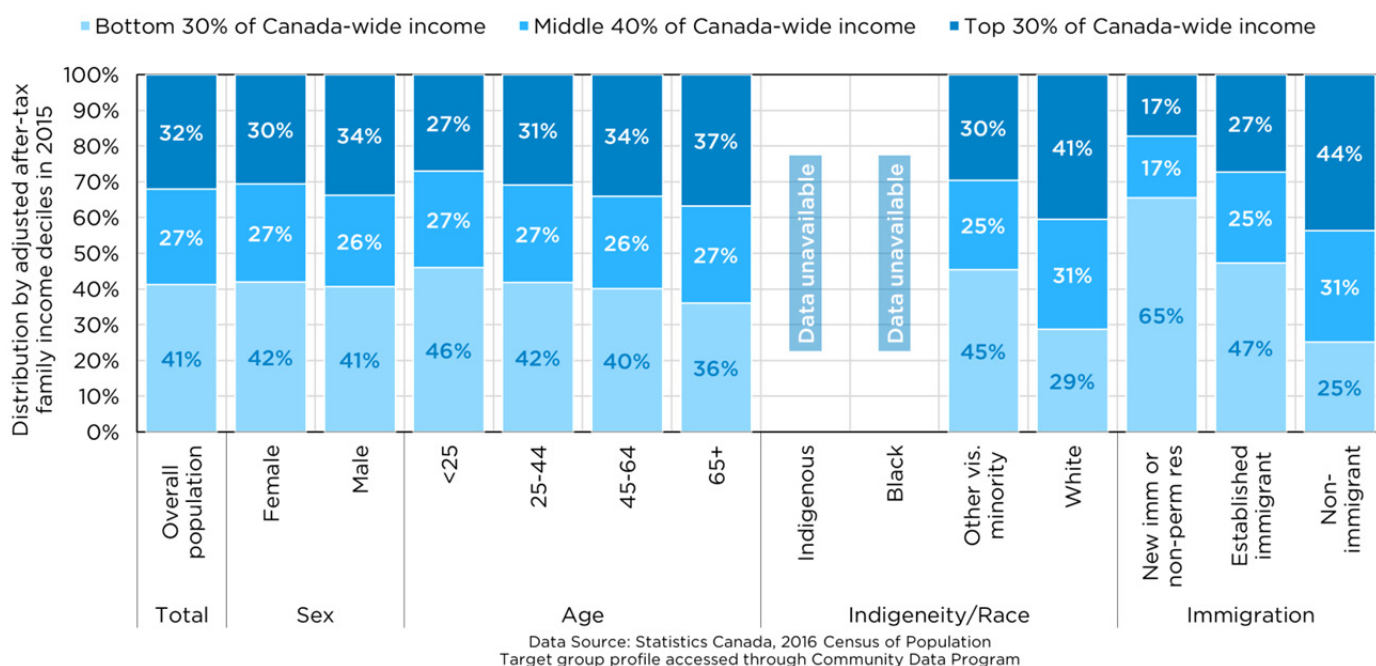
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Oakridge has gained in most middle deciles. The population in Canada's top 10% appears to have declined in Oakridge.

### Oakridge: 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 Oakridge, people in racialized and immigrants group are more likely to be in relatively lower-income categories.

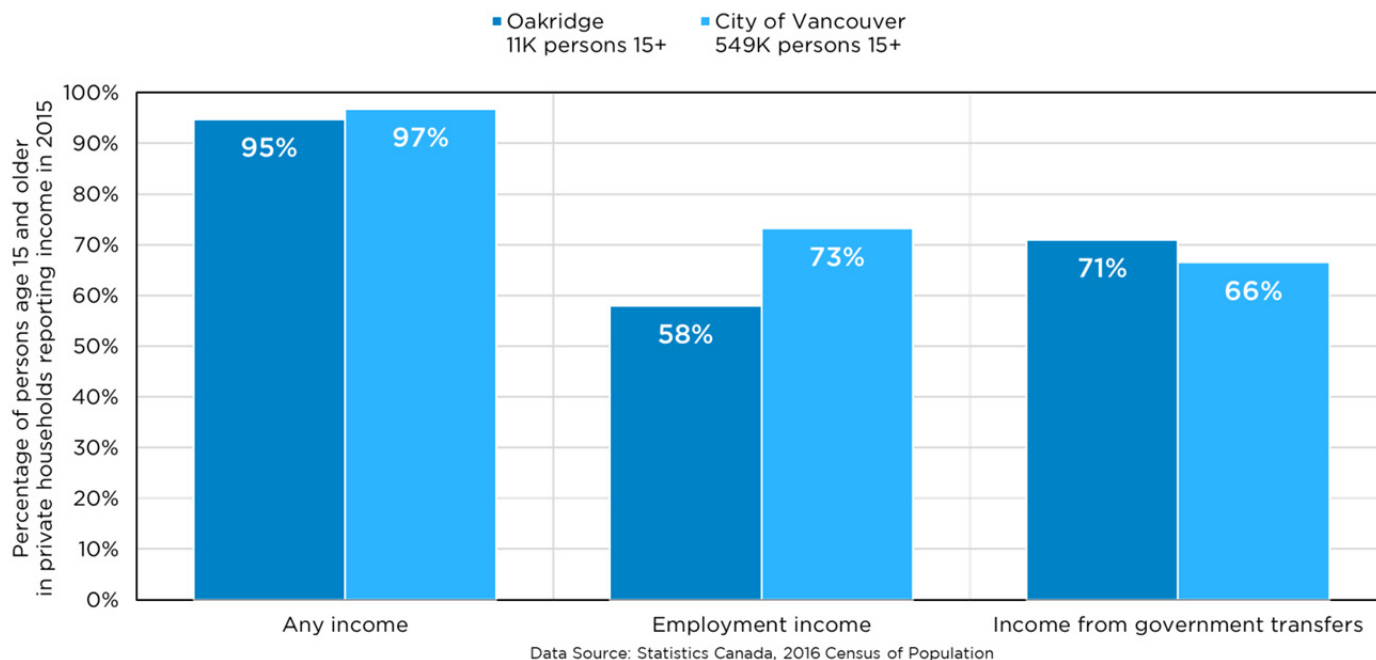
### Oakridge: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

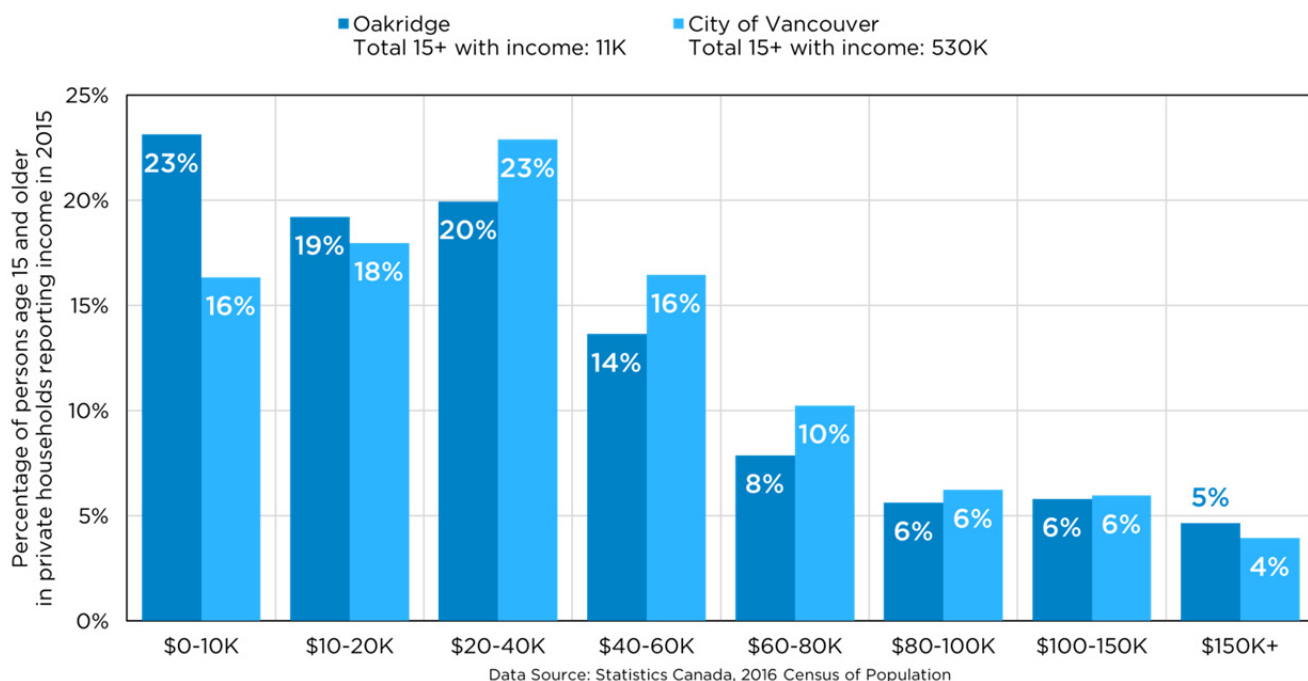
Among people 15 years of age and older, 95% of Oakridge residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> The neighbourhood has relatively fewer residents reporting employment income and more reporting income from government transfers than the city overall.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



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

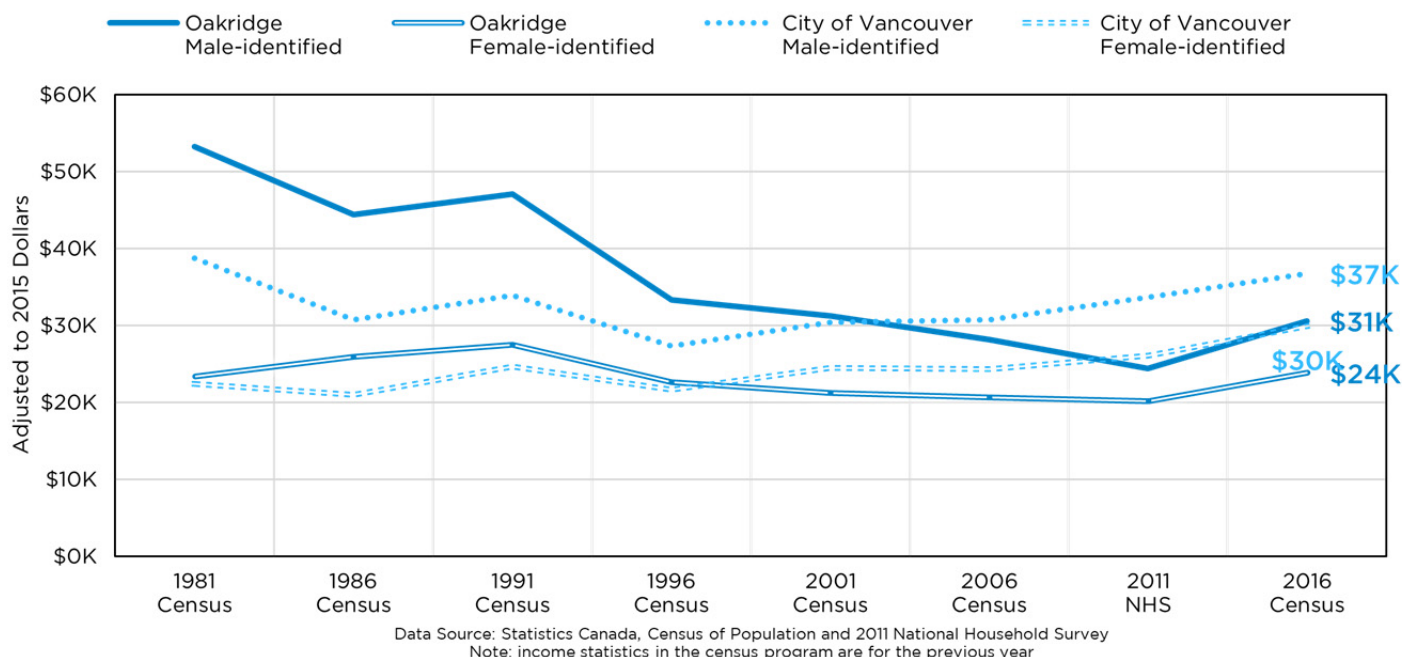
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

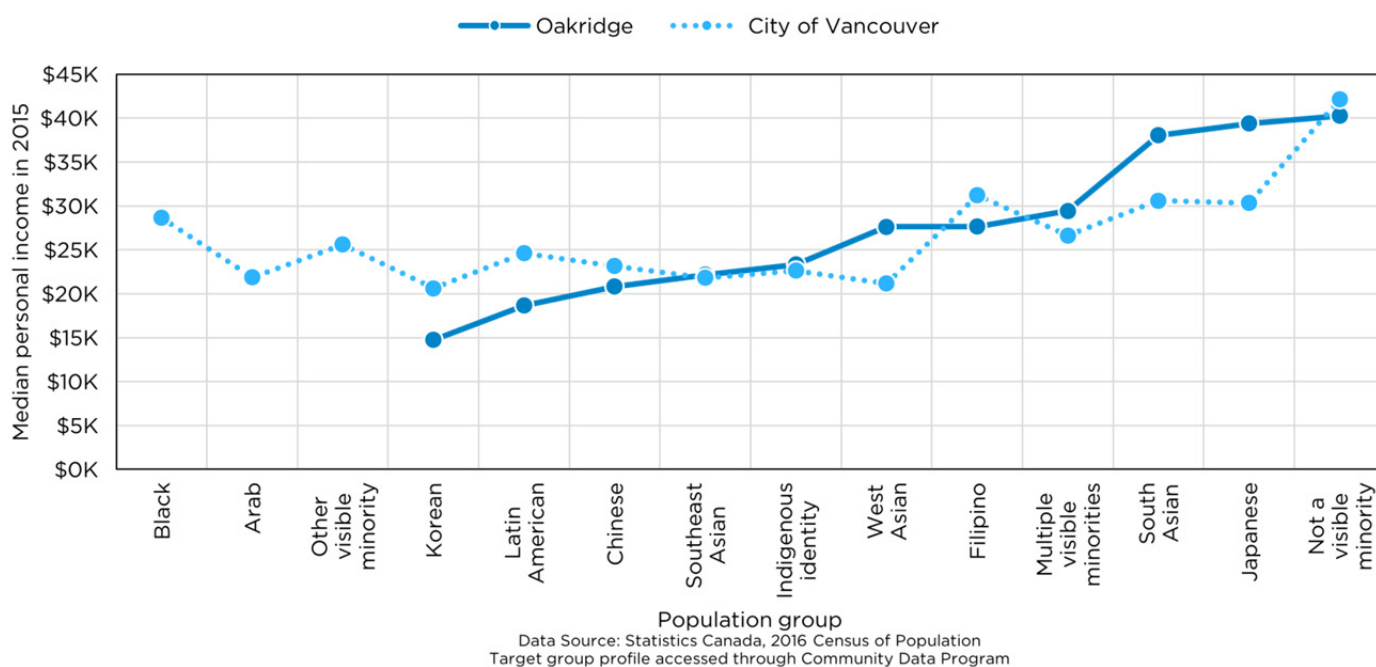
As of 2016, median personal income in Oakridge is about 20% lower than for the city overall. Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in Oakridge fell throughout the 1990s and 2000s before increasing in 2016.

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



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

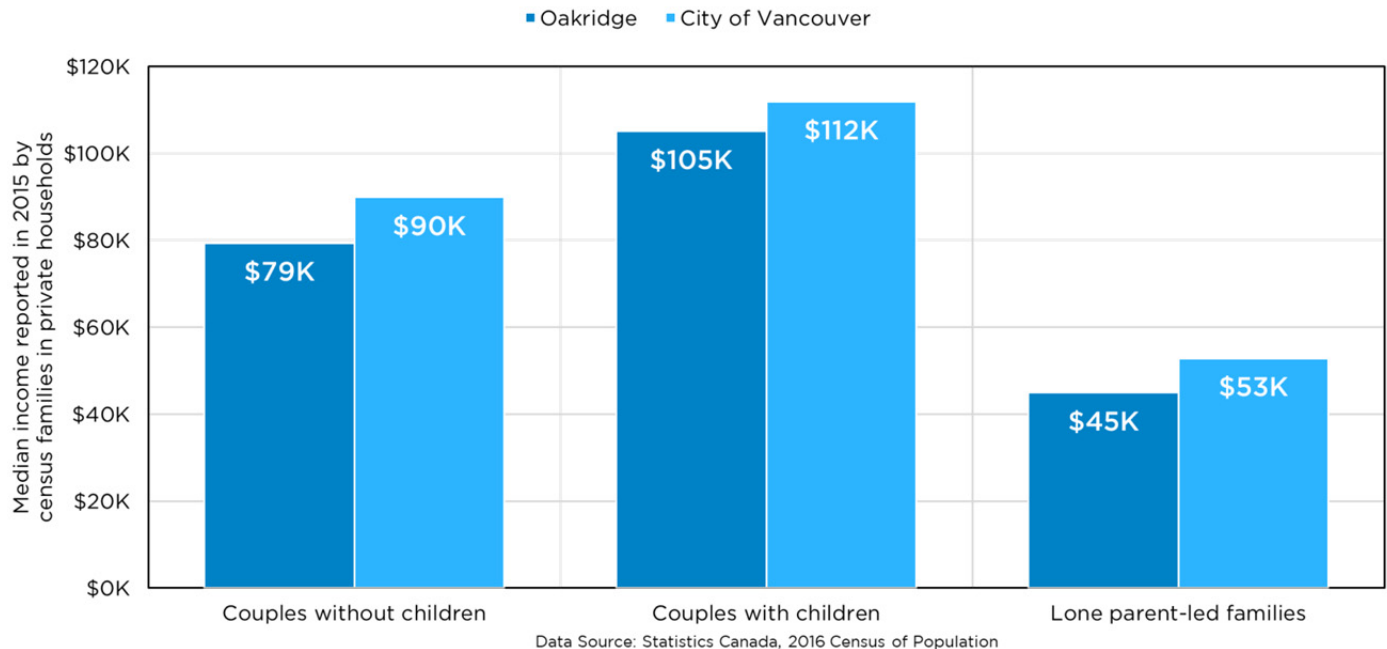
### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



## Family Income

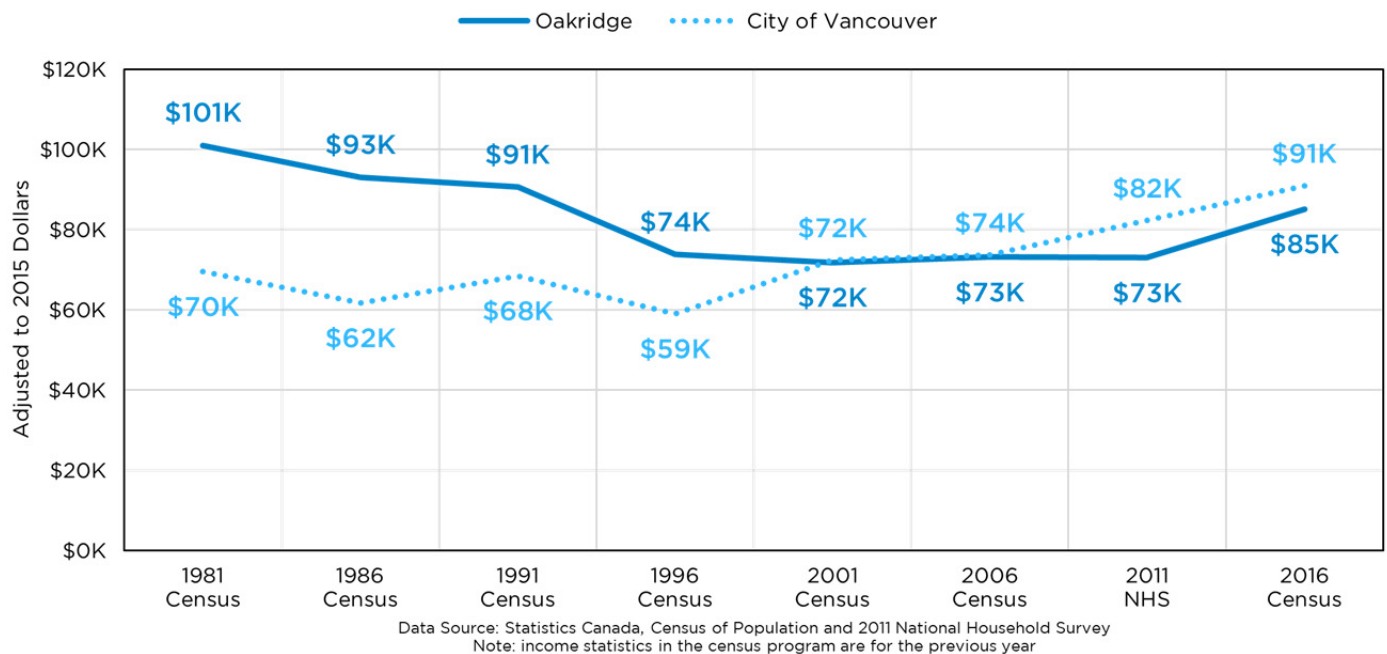
Median family income is lower in Oakridge than in the City of Vancouver overall across all family types.

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



Again, after adjusting for inflation, median family income fell in Oakridge through the 1990s and 2000s until increasing substantially in 2016.

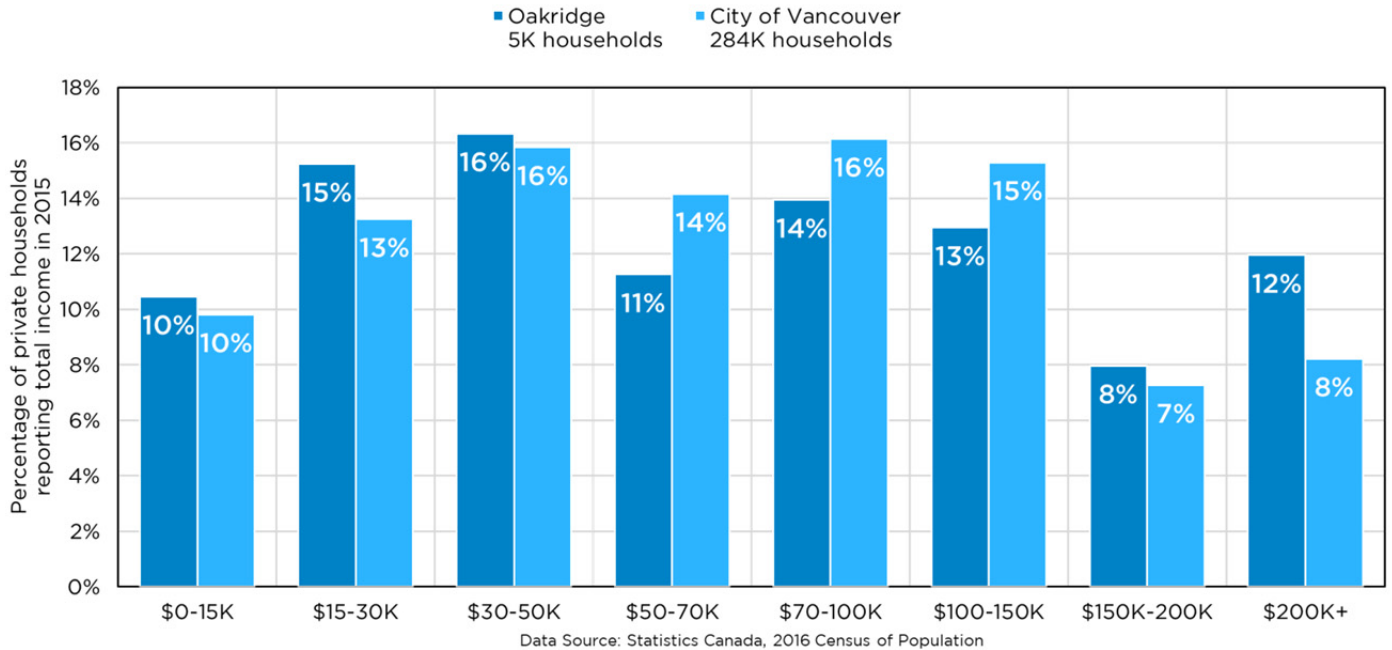
### Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



## Household Income

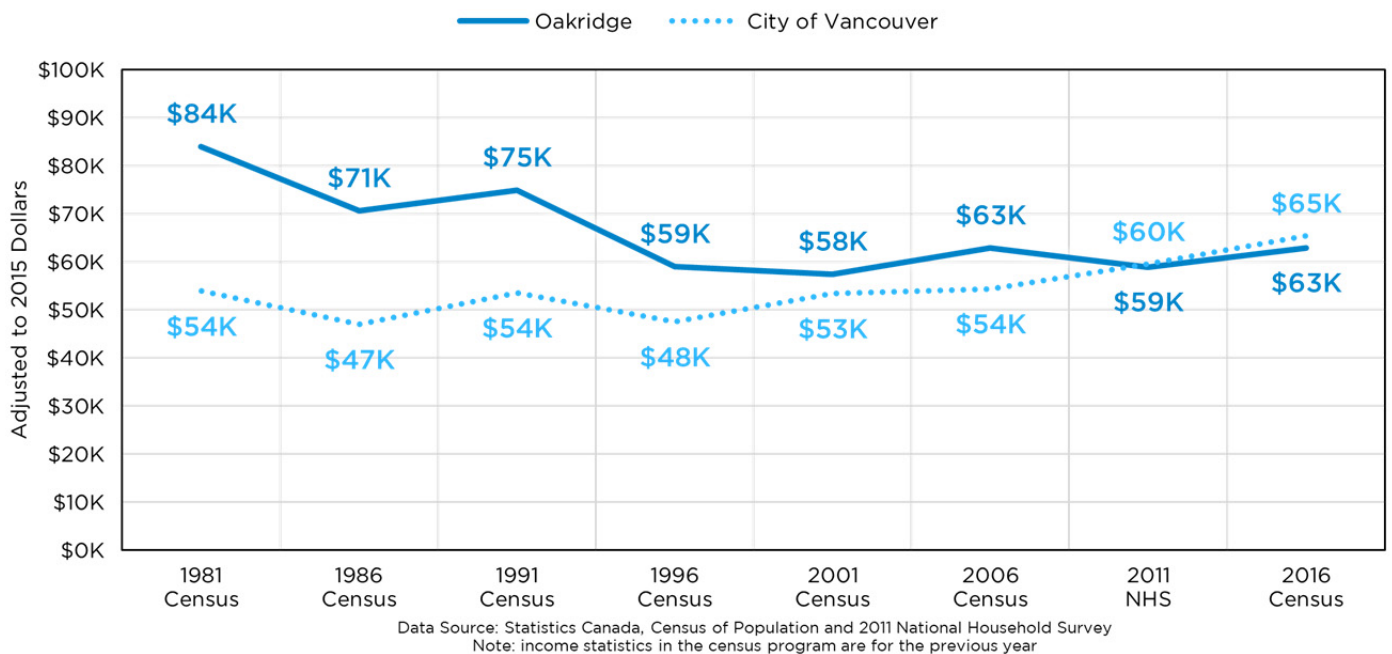
Across all households, Oakridge has a smaller percentage in both top-most and bottom-most income brackets than the city overall. 20% of households have total income above \$150 thousand, but 25% of households have total income under \$30 thousand.

**Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016**



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Oakridge saw a similar trend to individual and family income: falling in the 1990s and 2000s before increasing again in the most recent census.

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

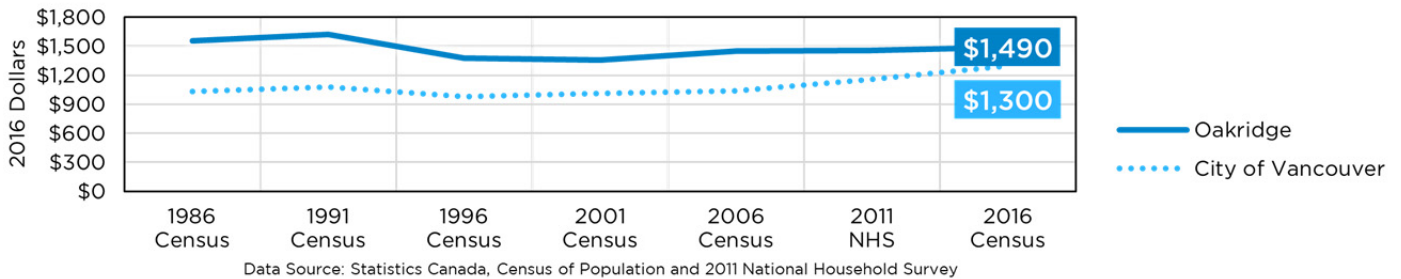




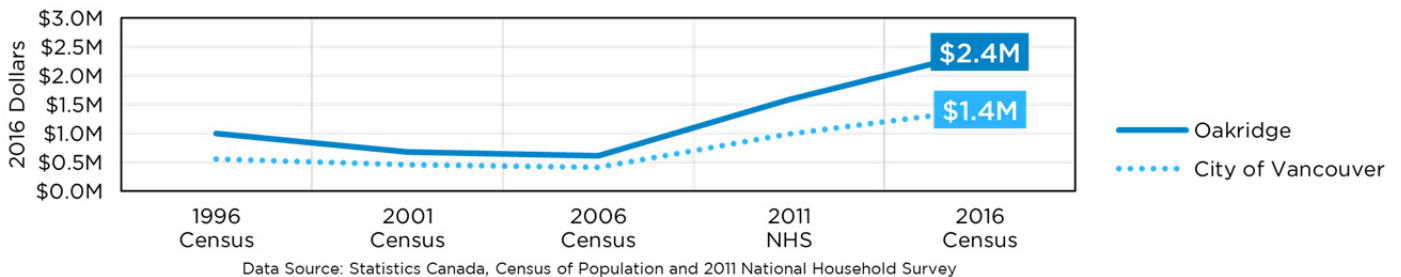
## Housing Costs

Average rent in Oakridge is 15% higher than the city of Vancouver, but it has been stable in inflation-adjusted terms over recent census periods. The average reported value of an owned dwelling in Oakridge has increased by 292% over and above inflation since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

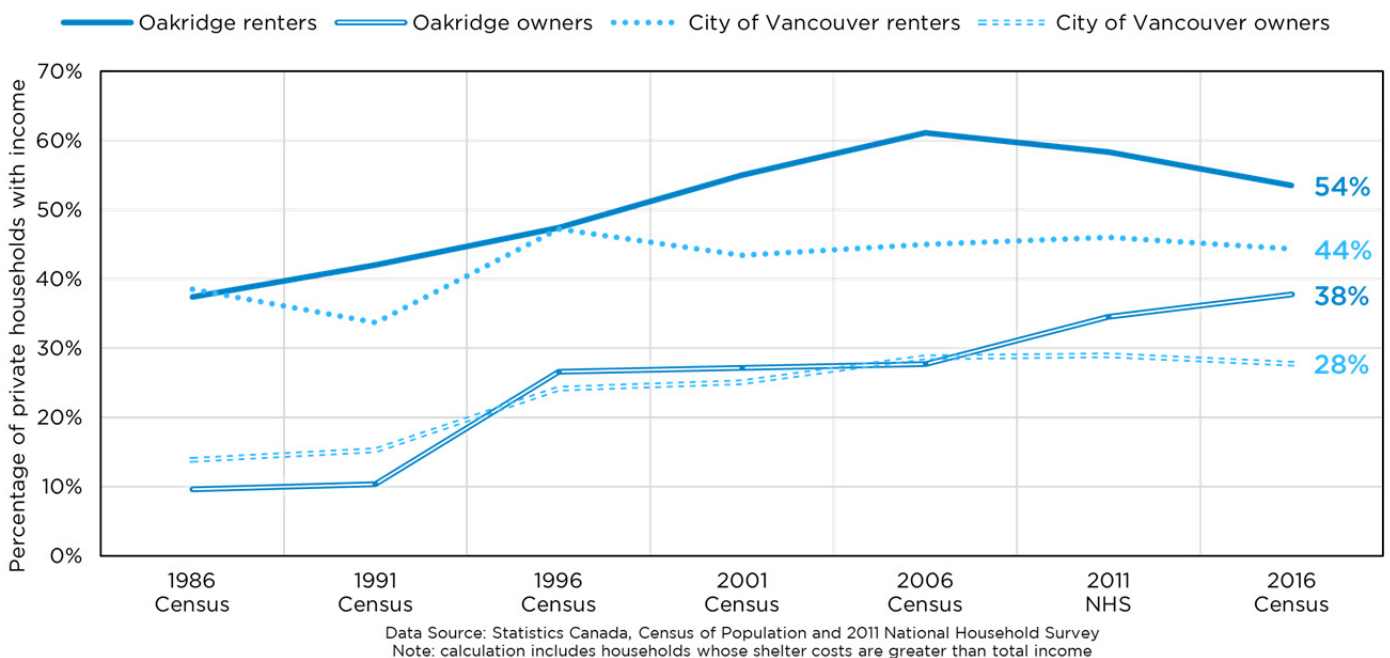


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



In Oakridge, 54% of rented households and 38% of owned households are spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs.<sup>18</sup> These are both higher rates than the city overall.

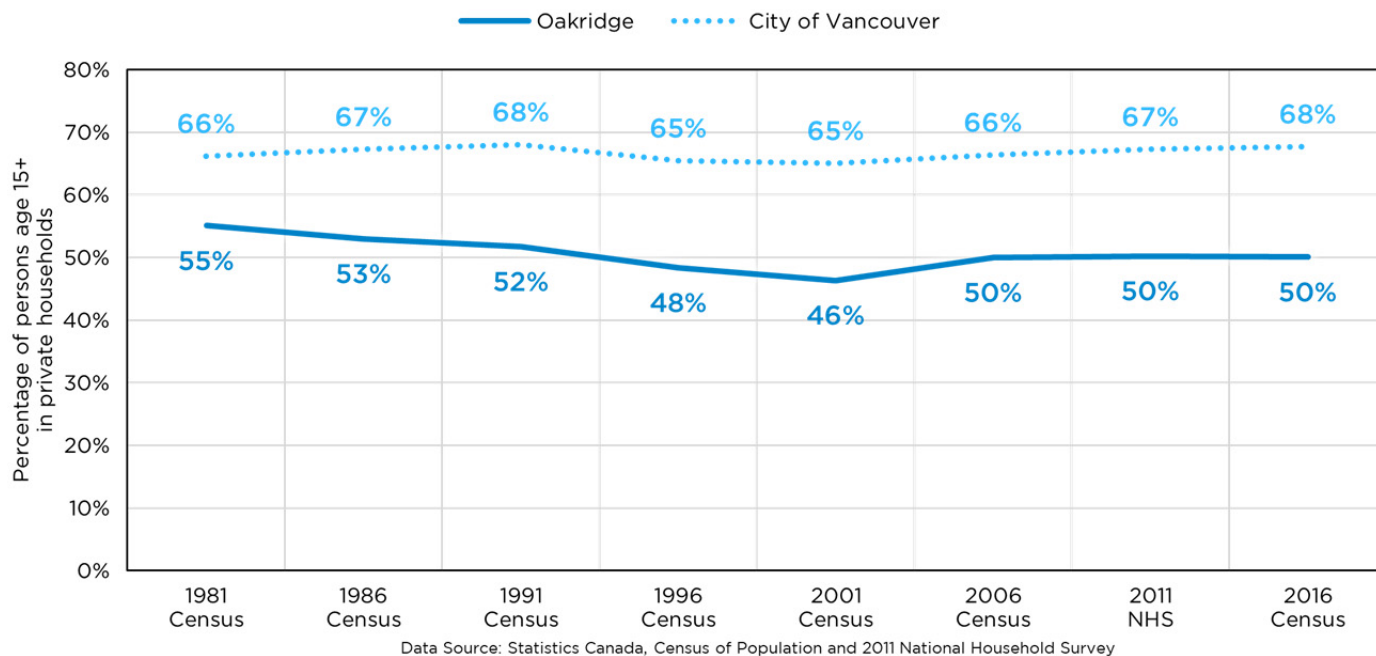
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

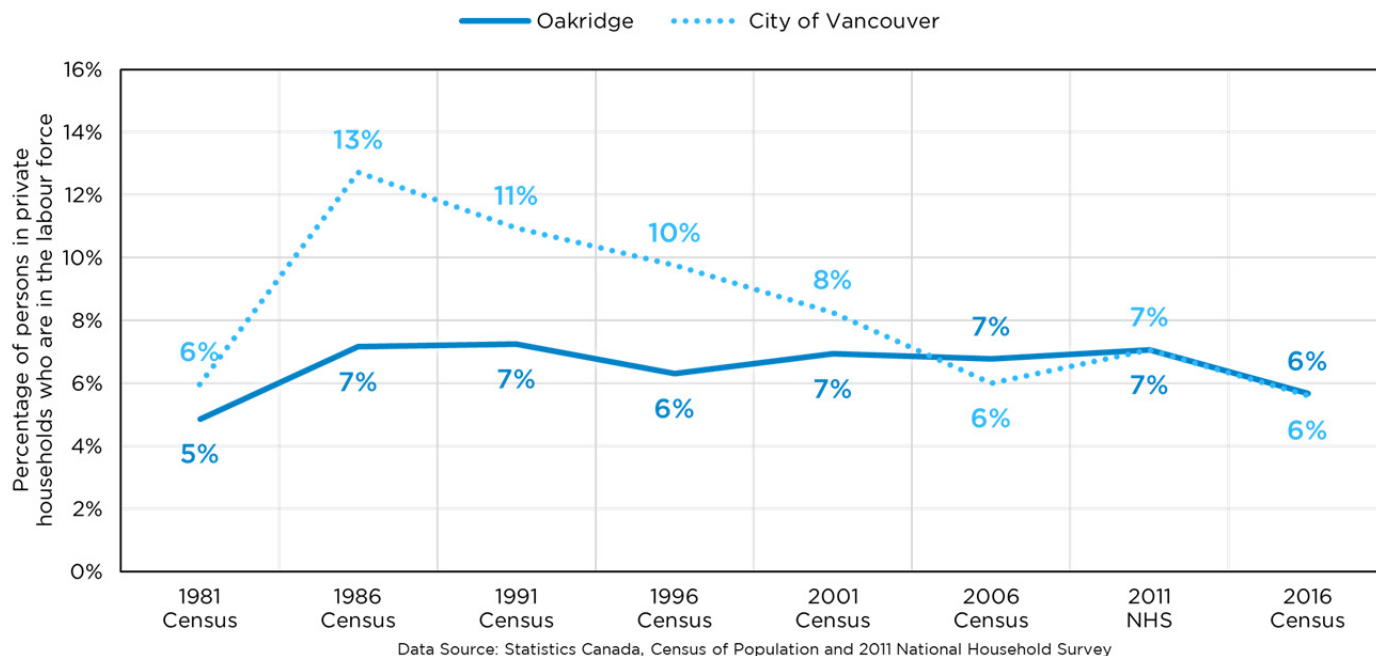
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over in Oakridge is much lower than for the city overall. The rate has been stable at 50% since 2006.

**Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016**



The unemployment rate for Oakridge residents has generally been more stable than the city overall.<sup>19</sup> In 2016 6% of Oakridge residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

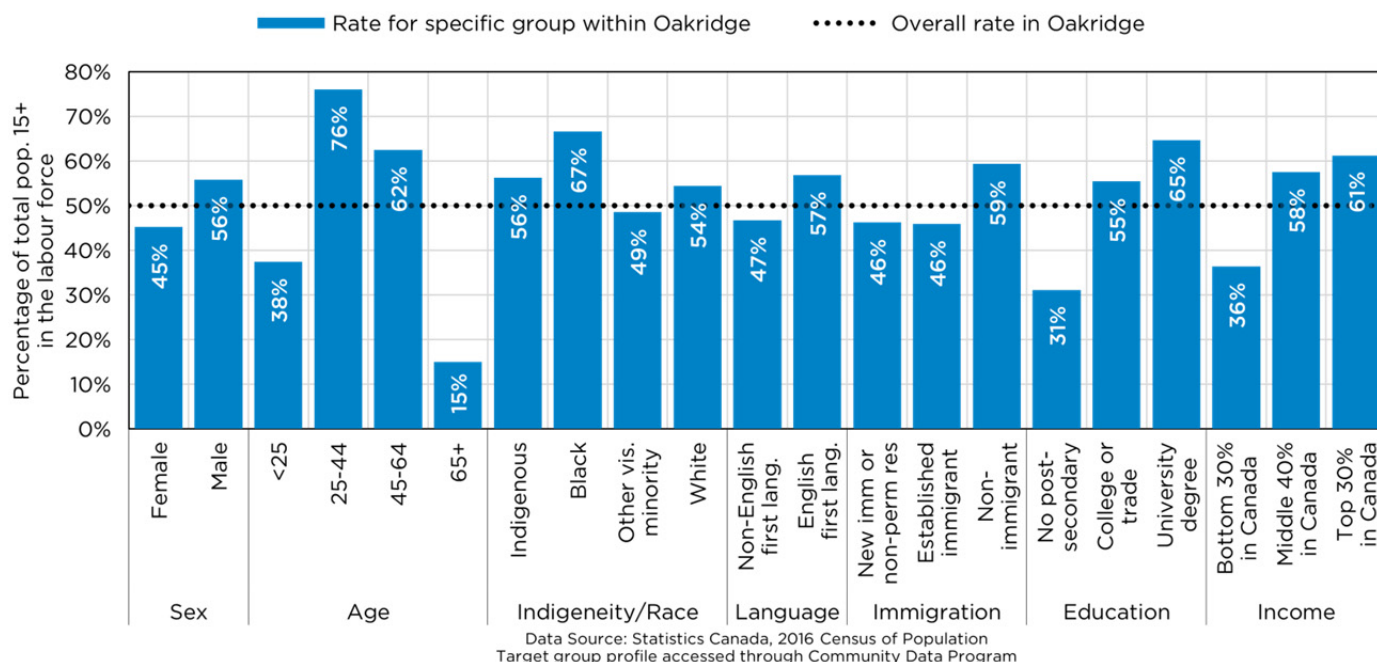
**Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016**



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

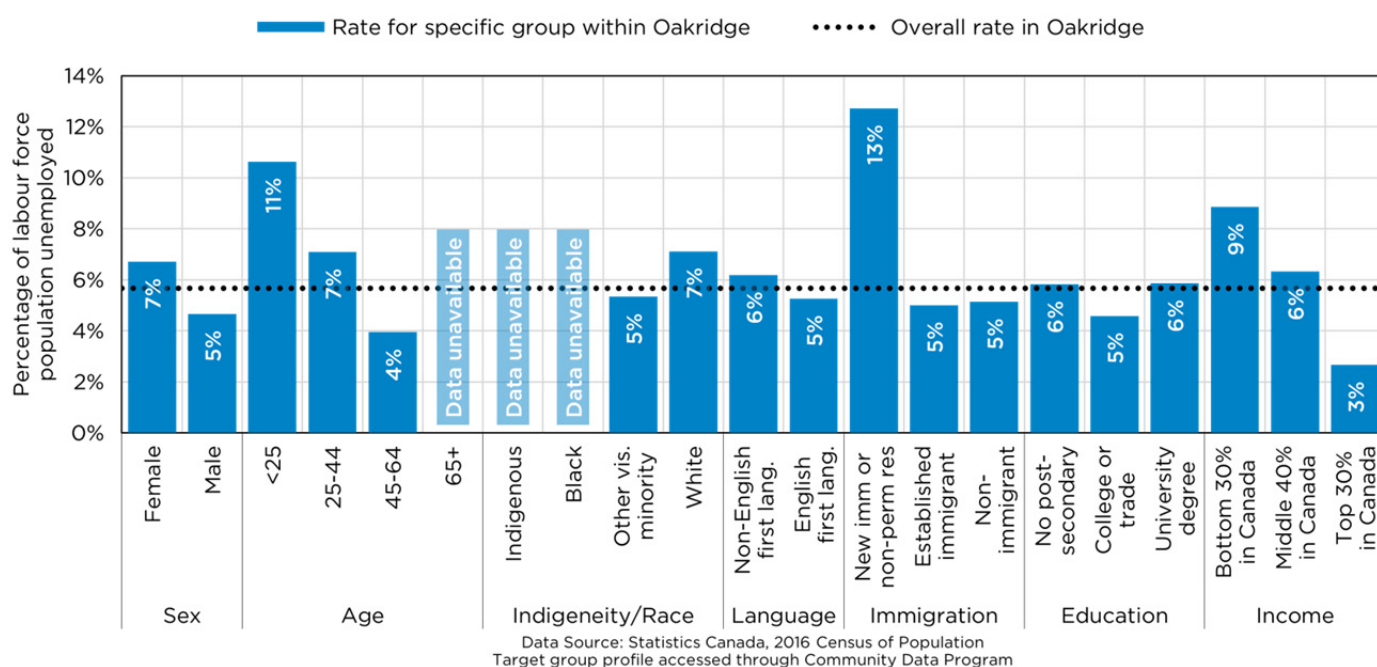
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

### Oakridge: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Oakridge is disproportionately experienced by newcomers, younger workers and workers with relatively lower incomes.

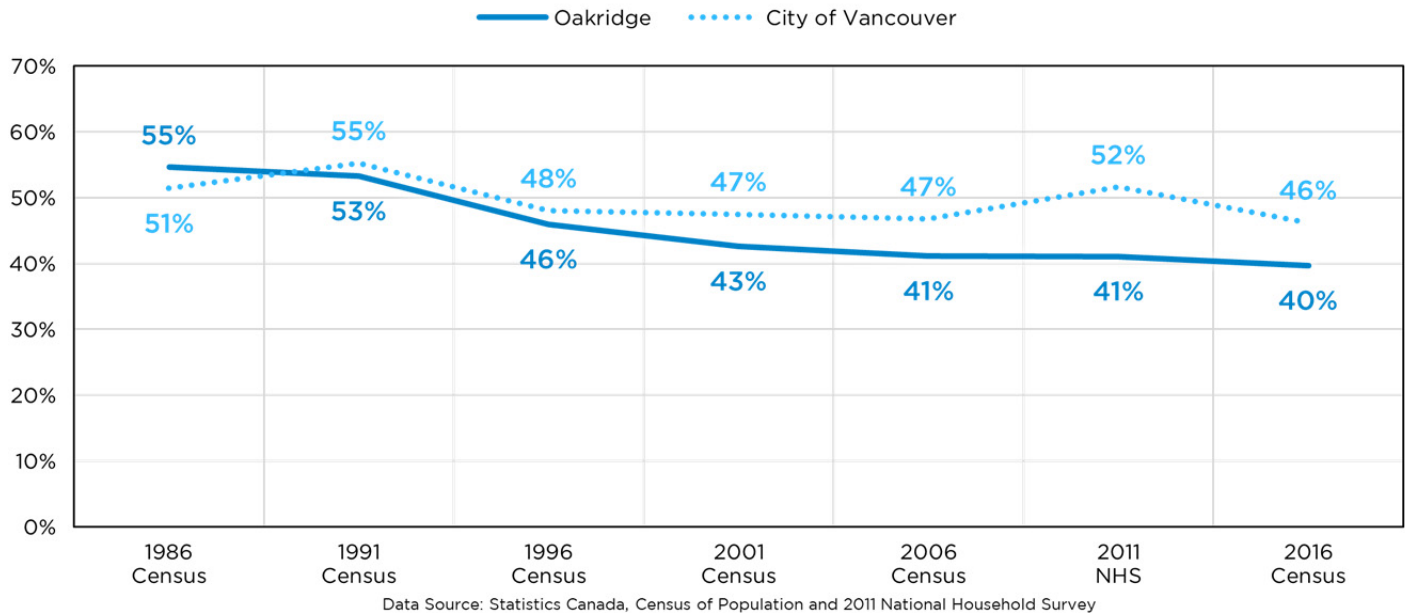
### Oakridge: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

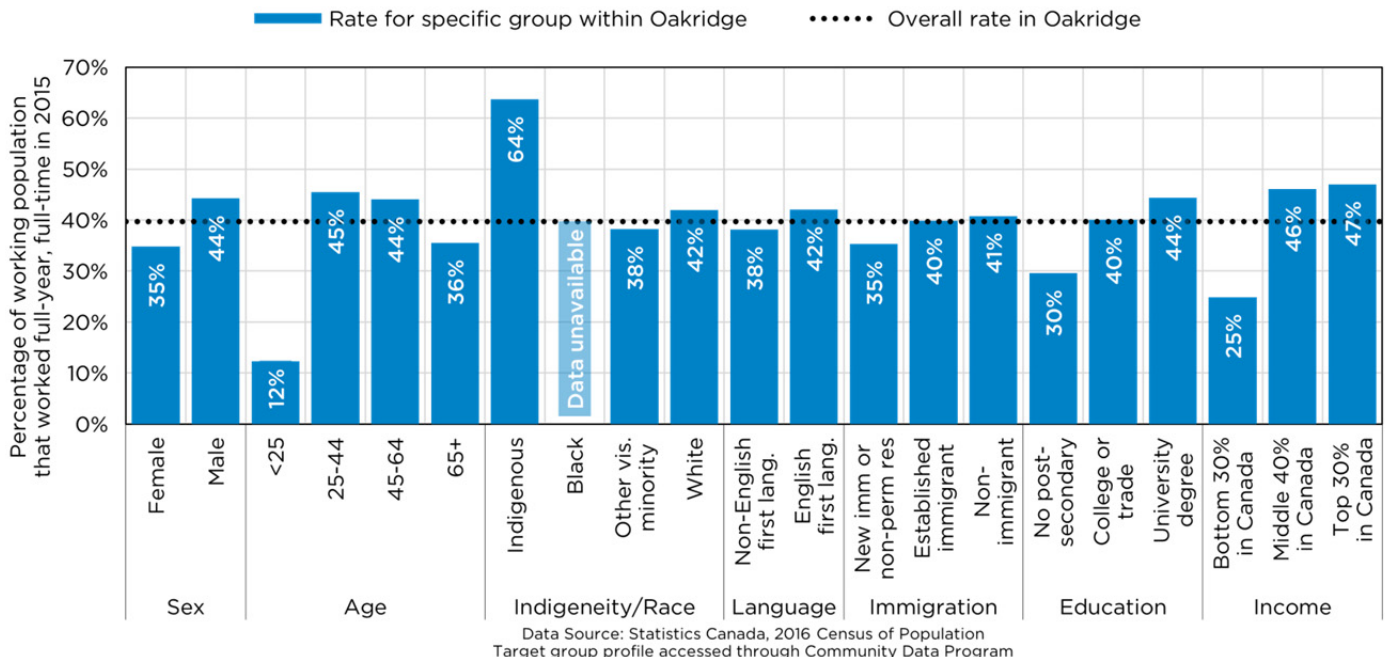
Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment across the city. As of 2016, a majority of working Oakridge residents are in part-time and/or seasonal employment.

### 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 Oakridge people with Indigenous identity are most likely to be in full-time work, with the note that this is based on a small population count. Younger workers and people with relatively lower levels of education and income are much less likely to have full-time work.

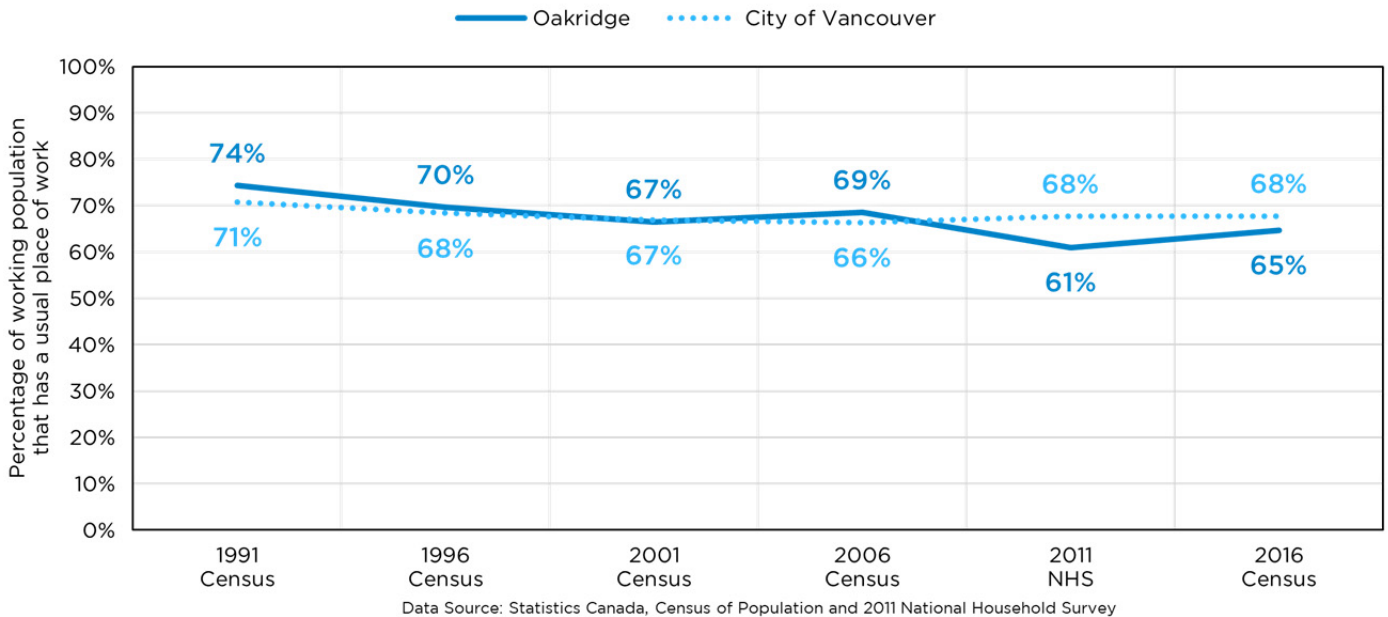
### Oakridge: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



## Journey to Work

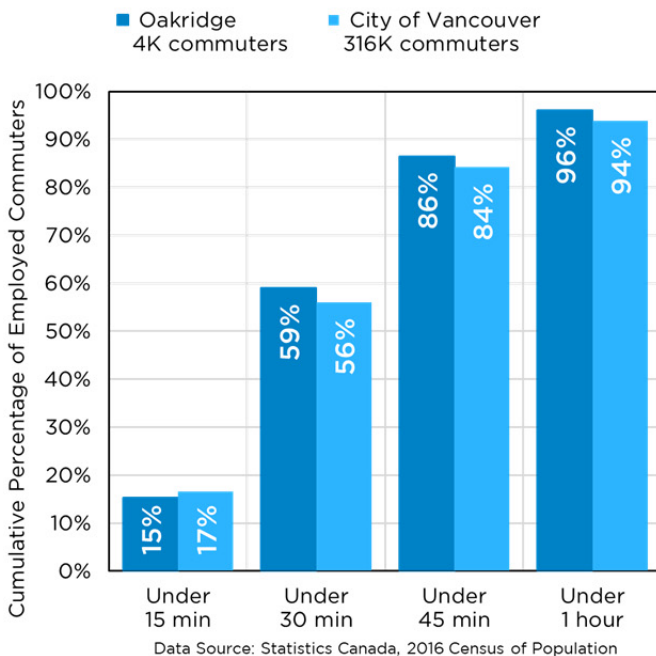
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About two-thirds of Oakridge residents work inside the city, a slightly lower rate than for people living in the city overall.

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

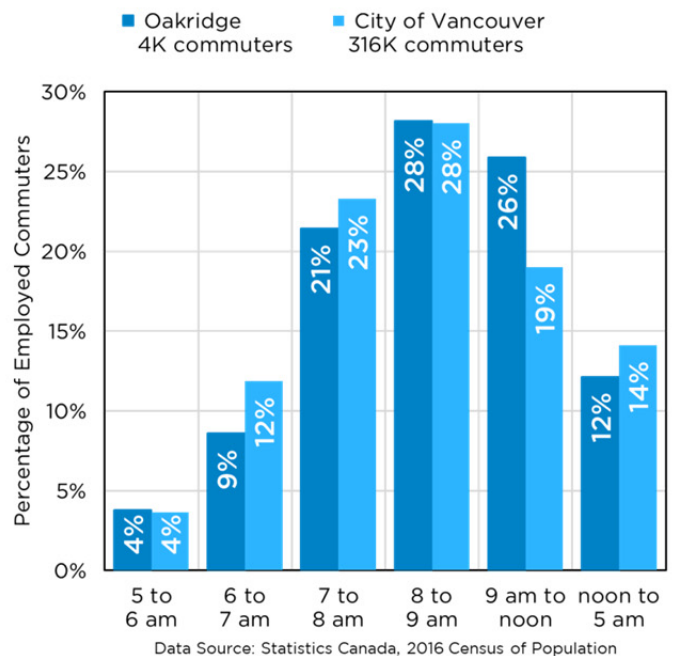


Oakridge residents have slightly shorter commutes than residents of the city overall, with nearly 60% of people in Oakridge taking less than half an hour to get to work. Oakridge has relatively more workers leaving for work between 9 am and noon than the city overall.

**Length of Work Commute, 2016**



**Time Leaving for Work, 2016**

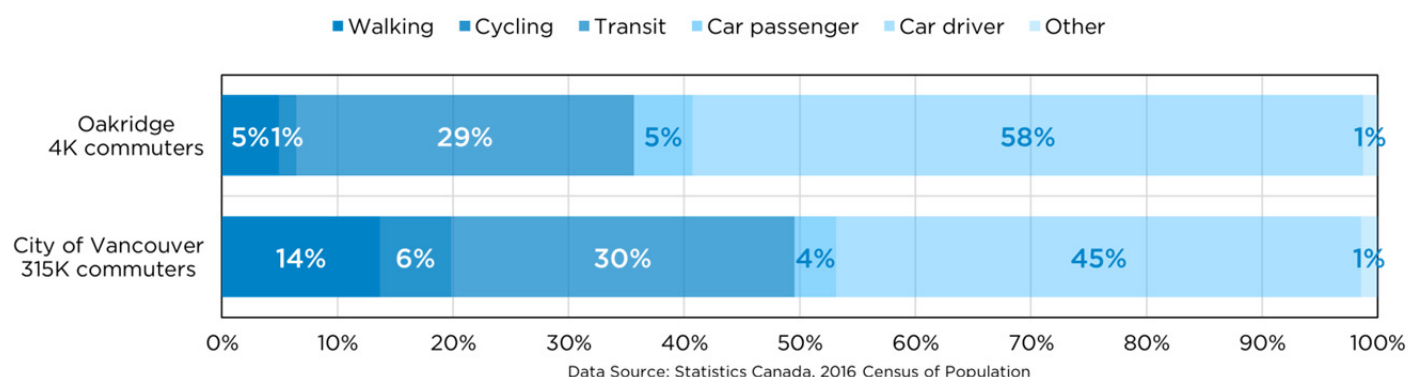




## Mode of Transportation to Work

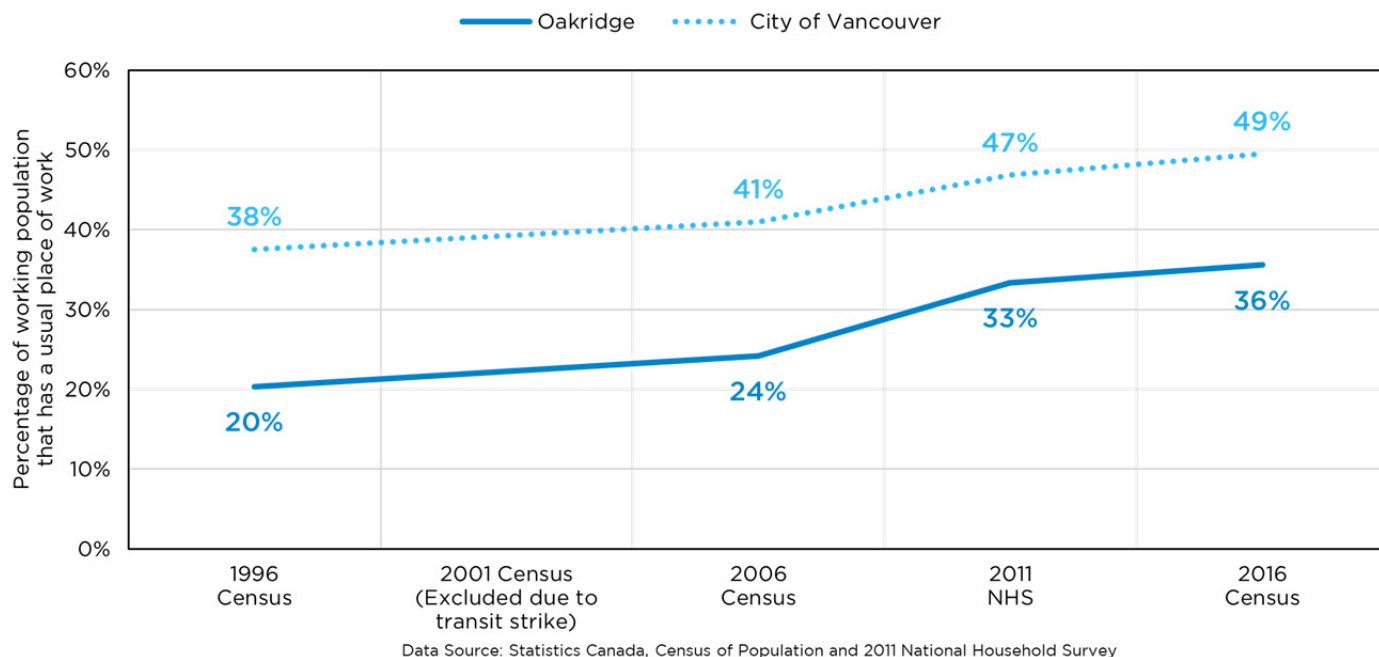
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 Oakridge are less likely to use active modes to get to work, compared to residents of the city overall, but use transit at a similar rate.

### Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has increased over time in both Oakridge and the city overall. As of 2016, 36% of people living in the neighbourhood and reporting a usual place of work typically use walking, cycling or public transit to get there.

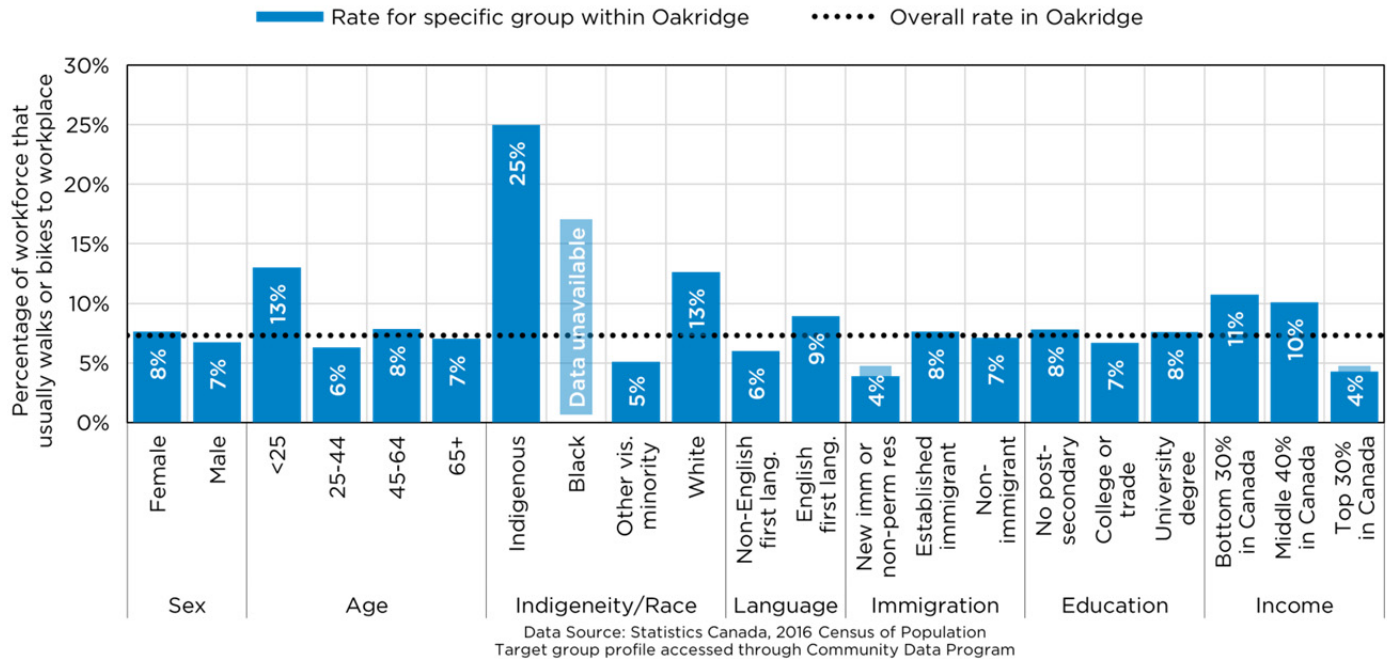
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

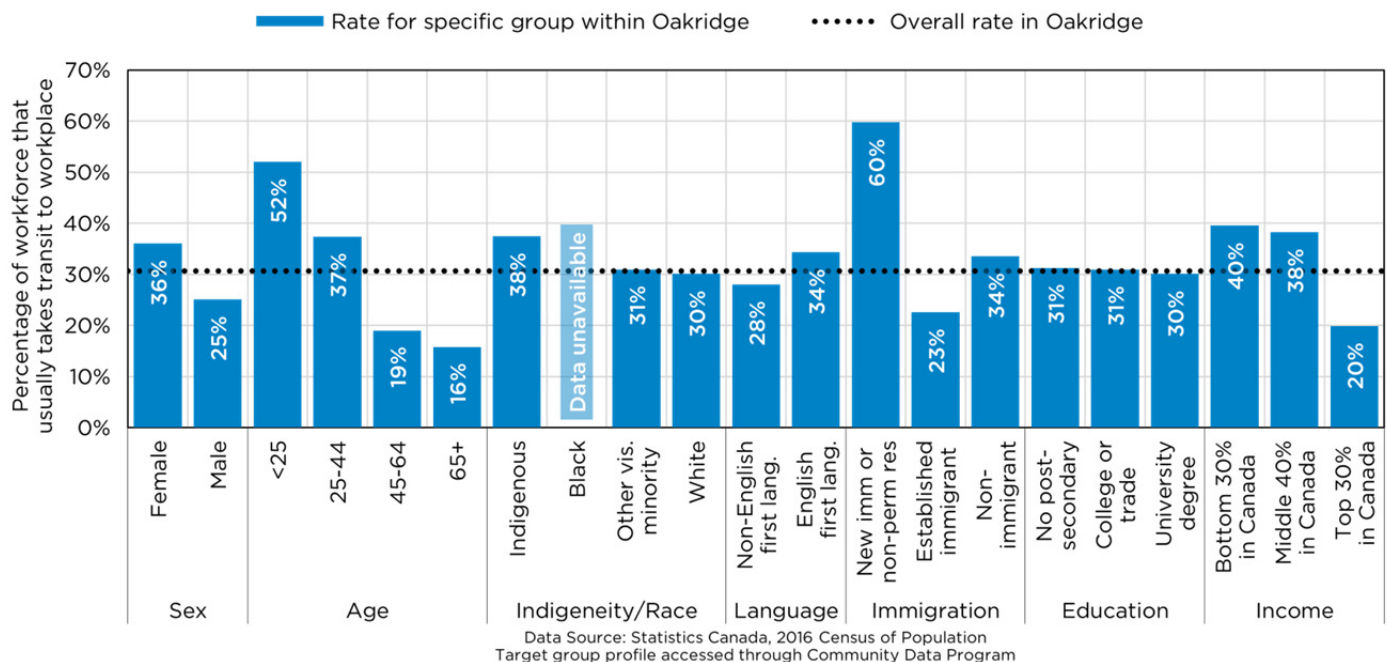
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of active transportation (walking and cycling) use for commuting. Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate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

**Oakridge: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



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

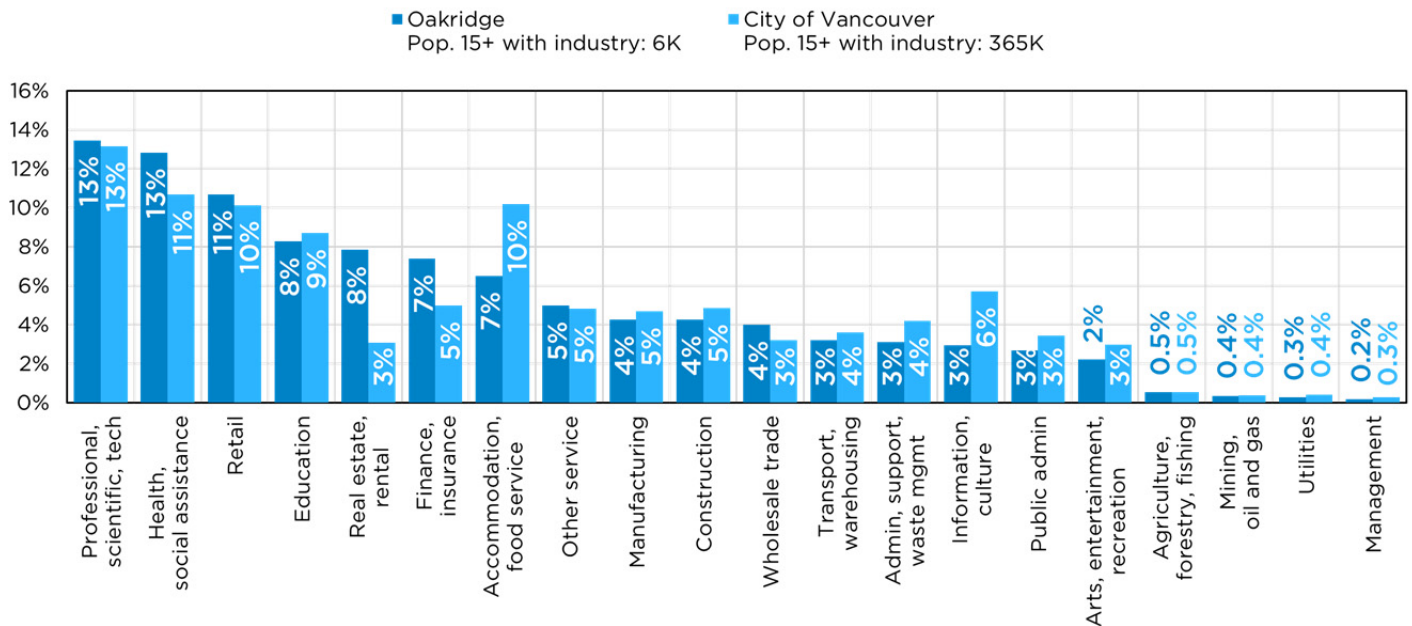
**Oakridge: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

As of 2016, the top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing Oakridge residents are: professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and retail trade. Oakridge has relatively few residents working in accommodation and food service, but relatively many working in real estate, rental, finance and insurance.

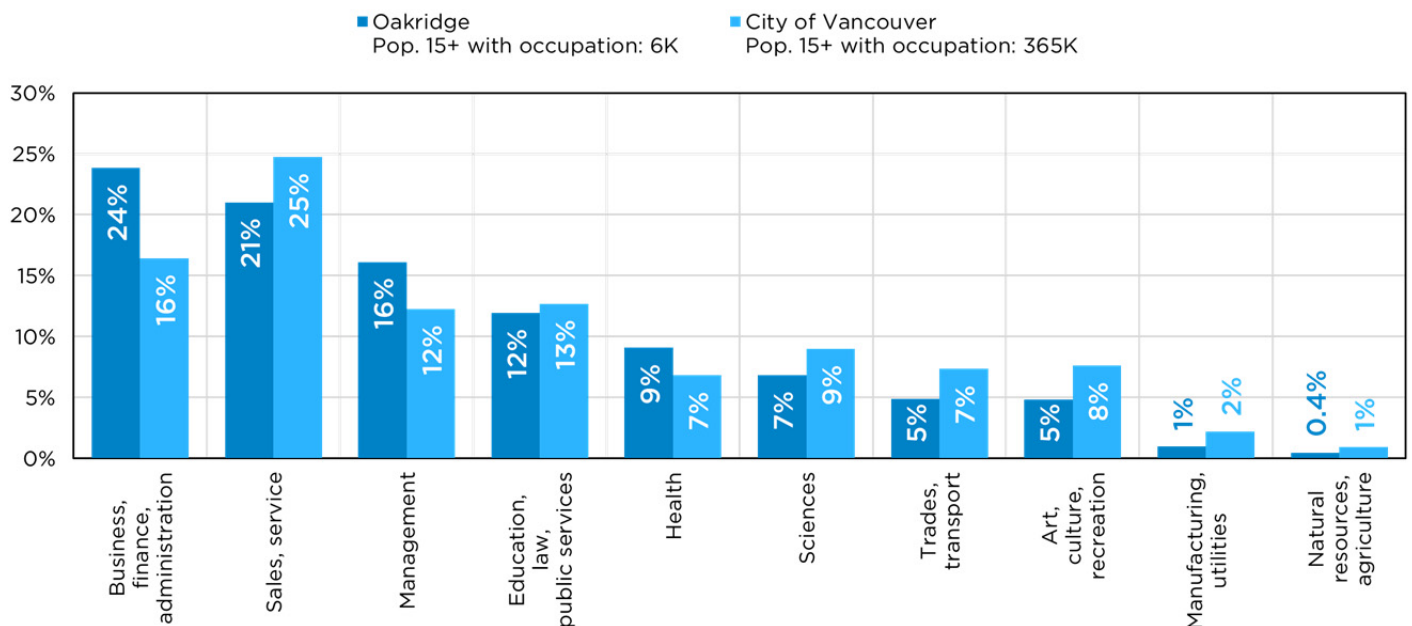
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

The top occupations<sup>21</sup> employing Oakridge residents are: business, finance and administration; sales and service; and management. Compared to the city overall, Oakridge residents are more likely to work in business, finance and management occupations.

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

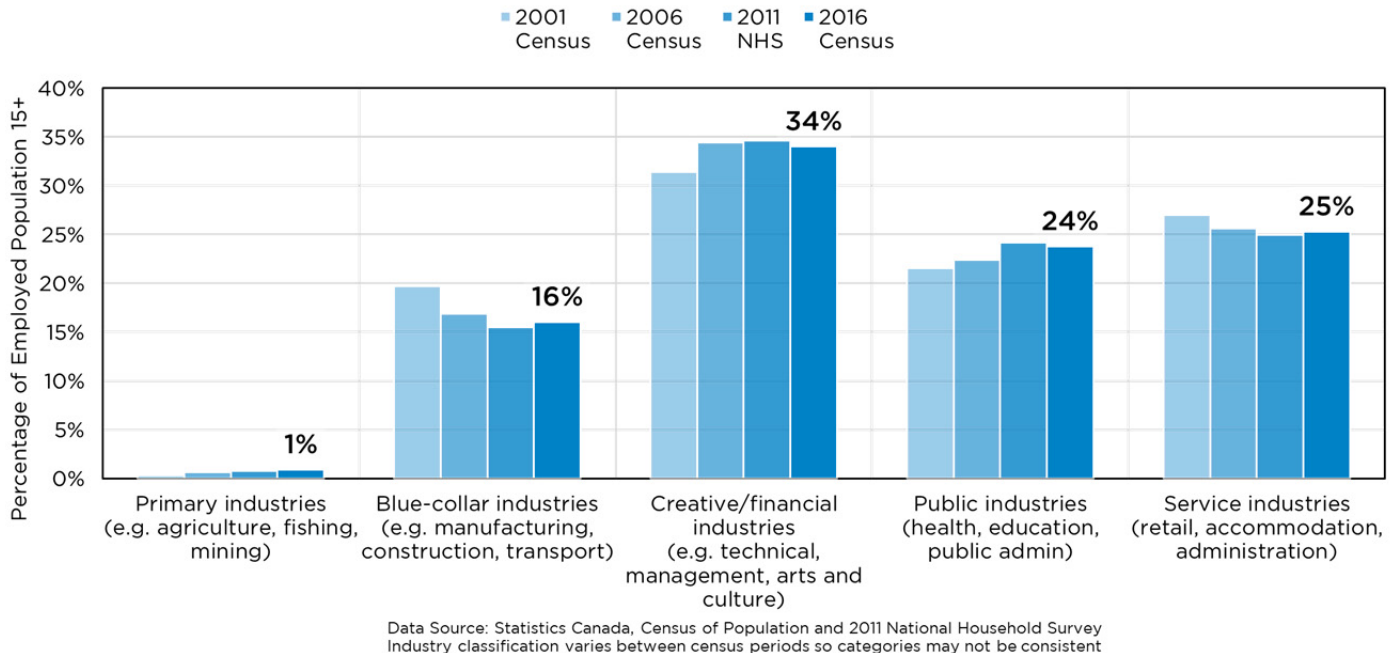


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

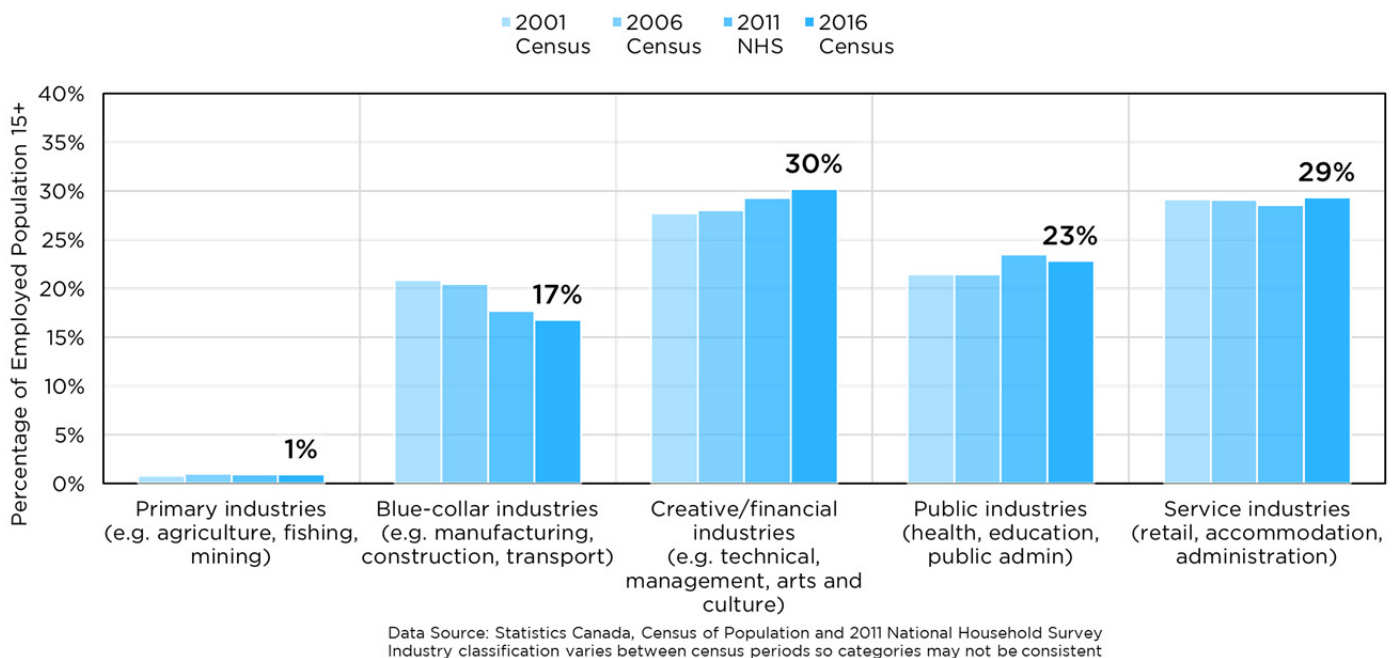
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Oakridge there is a shift away from traditional industries like manufacturing and construction over time and toward creative and financial sectors.

**Oakridge: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



This shift is also seen at the citywide level. Oakridge has somewhat fewer workers in service industries and more in creative and financial sectors than the city overall.

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

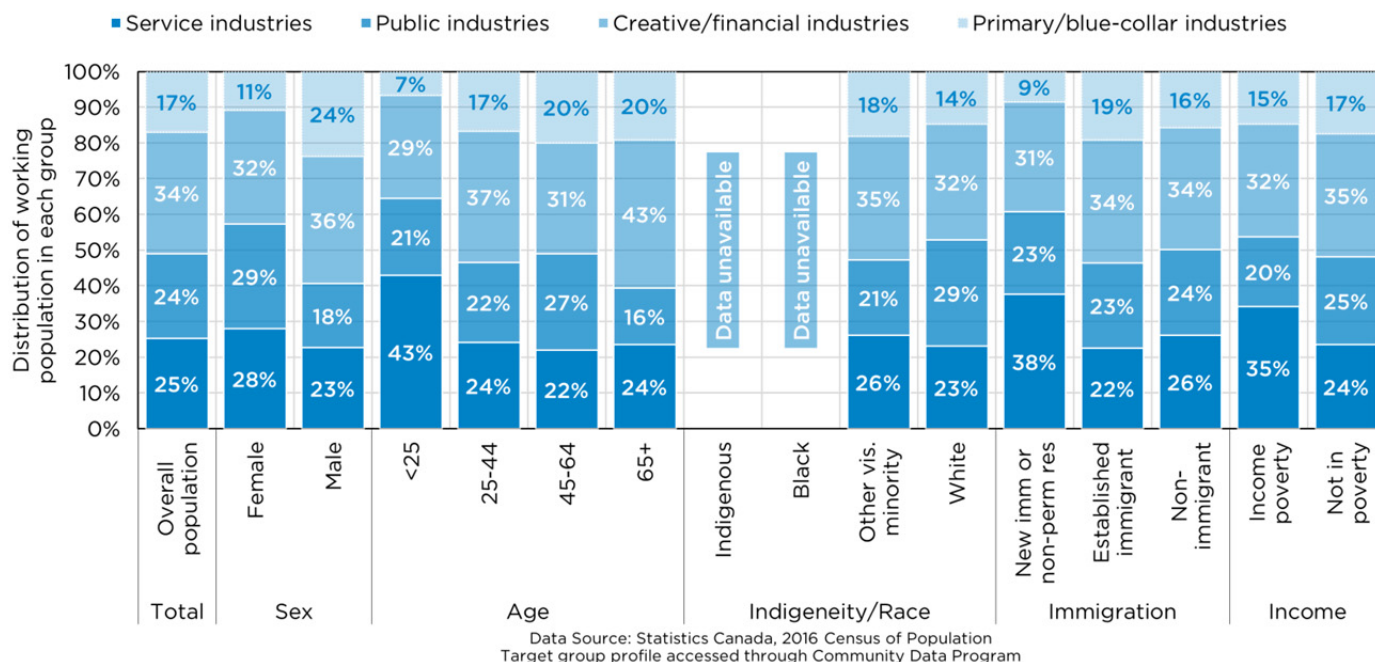




## Equity and Industries

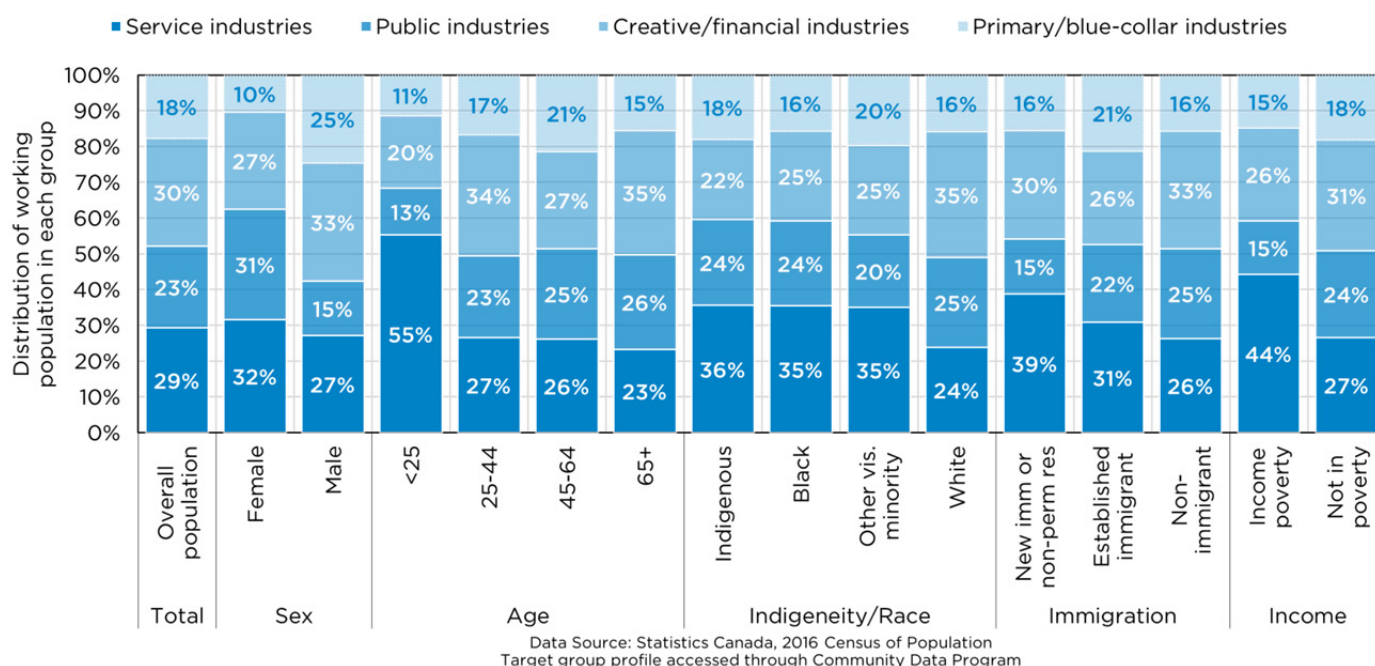
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Oakridge. Across the area's overall population, creative and financial industries make up the biggest sector, but this varies across groups.

**Oakridge: 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**

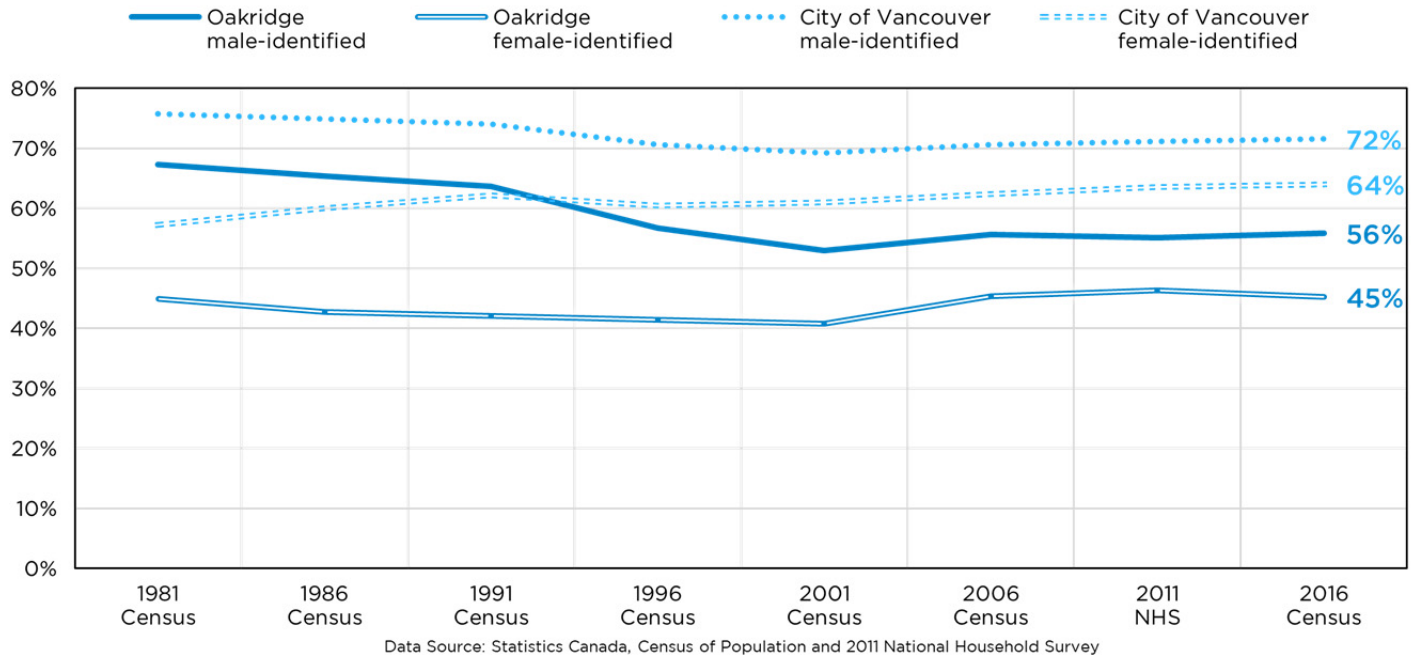




## Gender and the Workforce

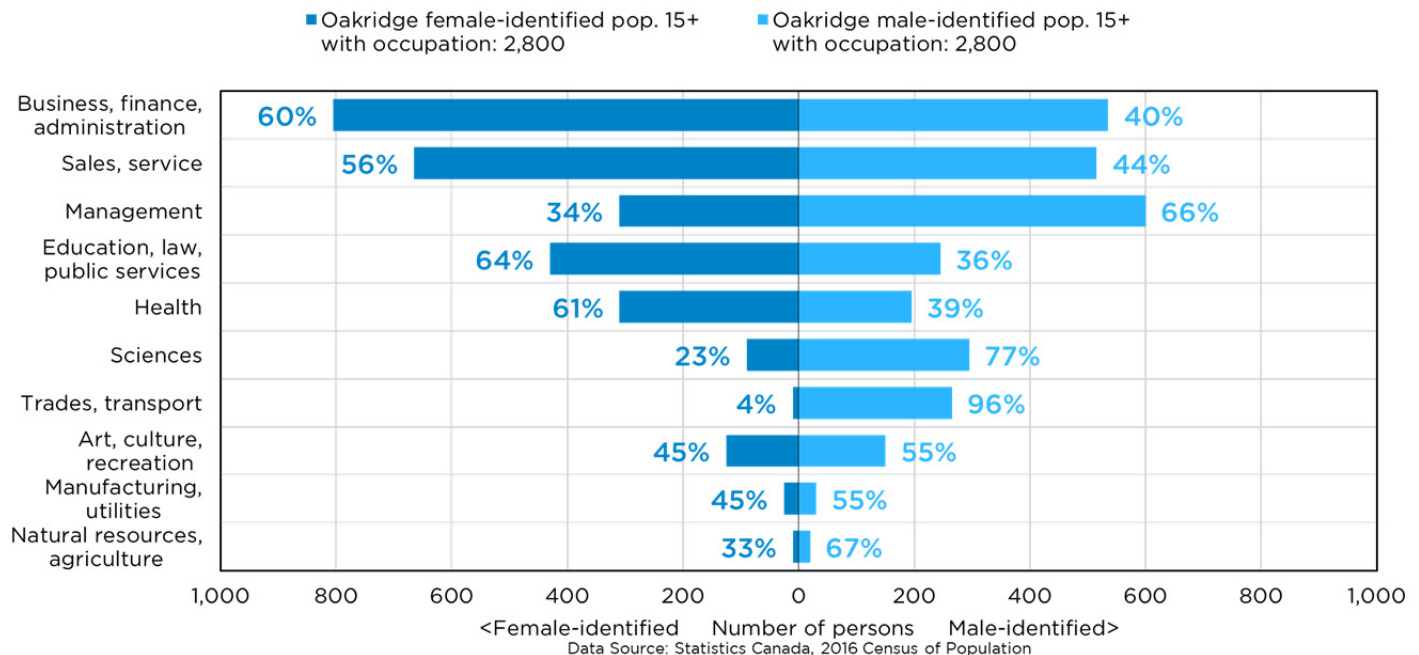
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Oakridge, while the gender gap is narrower than it was in the 1980s and early 1990s, there is an 11-point difference in labour force participation for men and women in the neighbourhood.

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



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

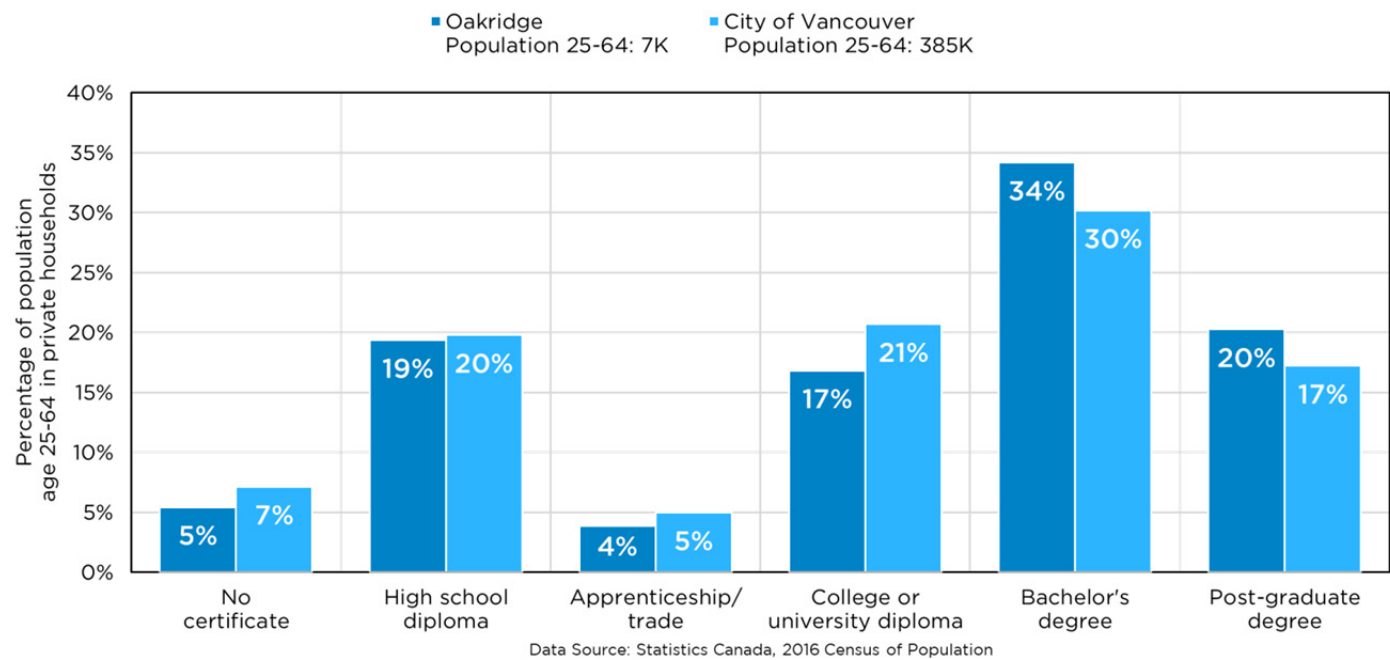
### Oakridge: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



# Formal Education

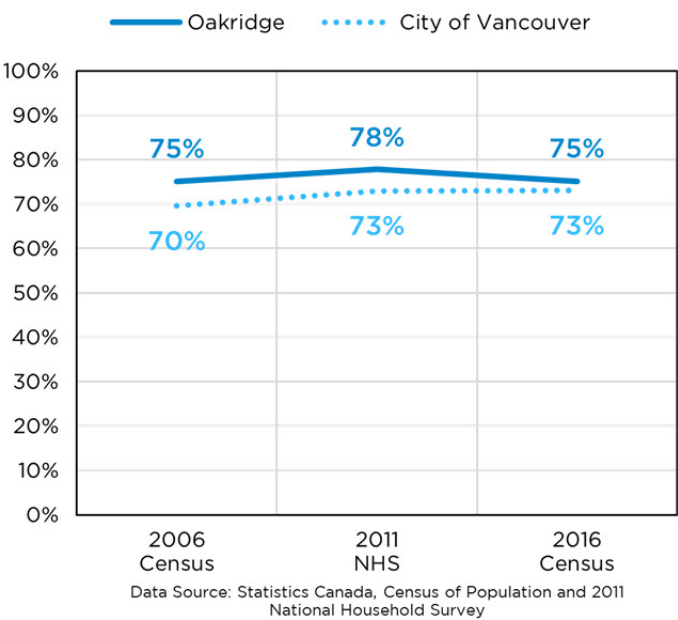
Compared to the city overall, Oakridge residents are more likely to have a university degree and less likely to have other post-secondary credentials.

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

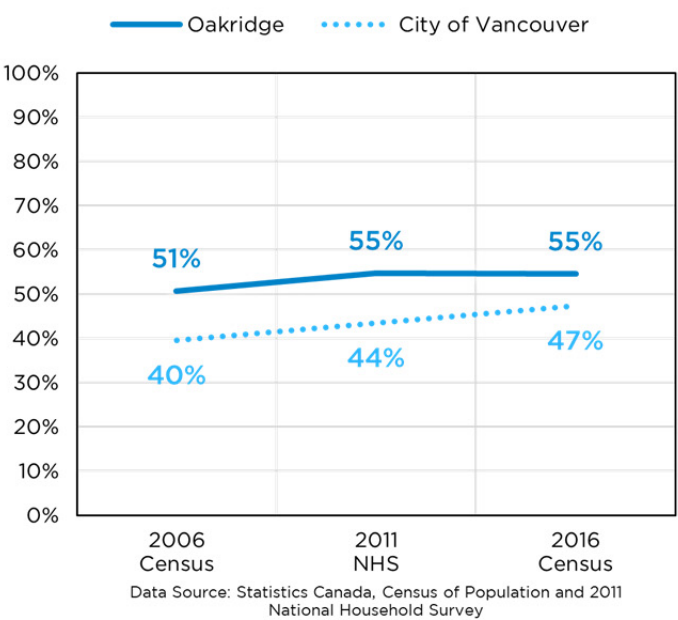


However, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Oakridge has decreased in the most recent census. There is a shift at both the city and neighbourhood level toward university degrees making up a greater share of post-secondary certificates.

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



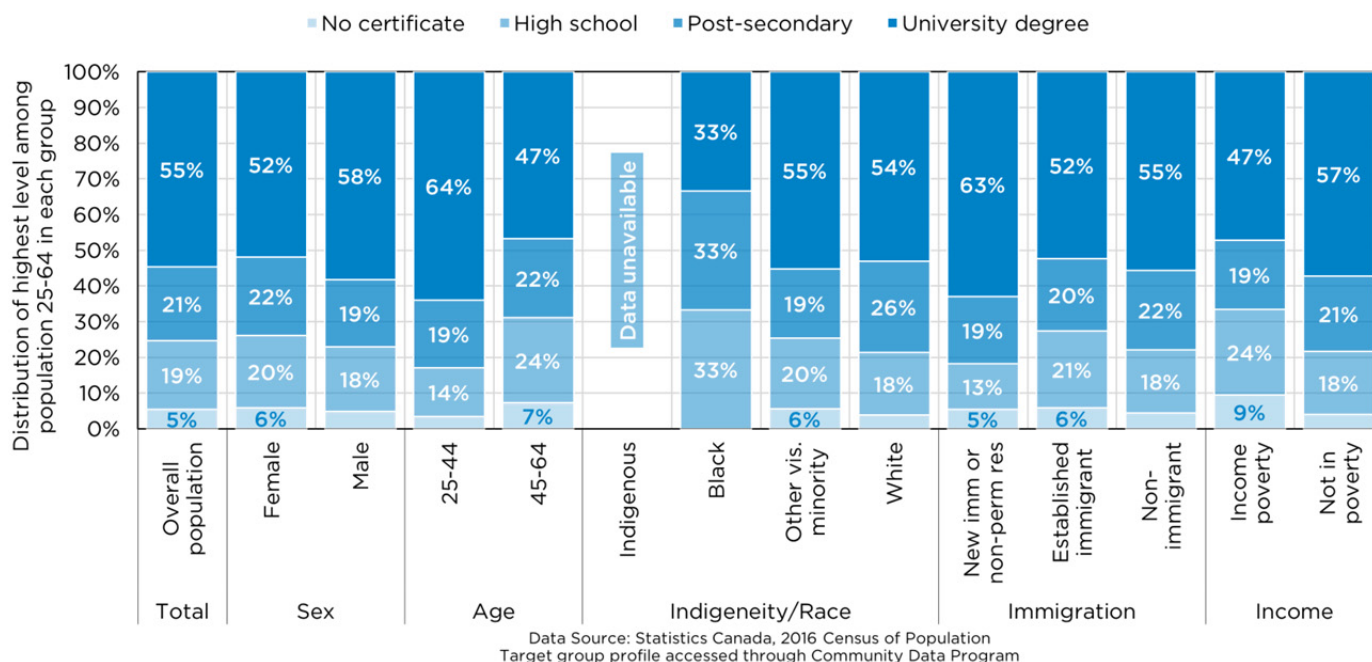
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

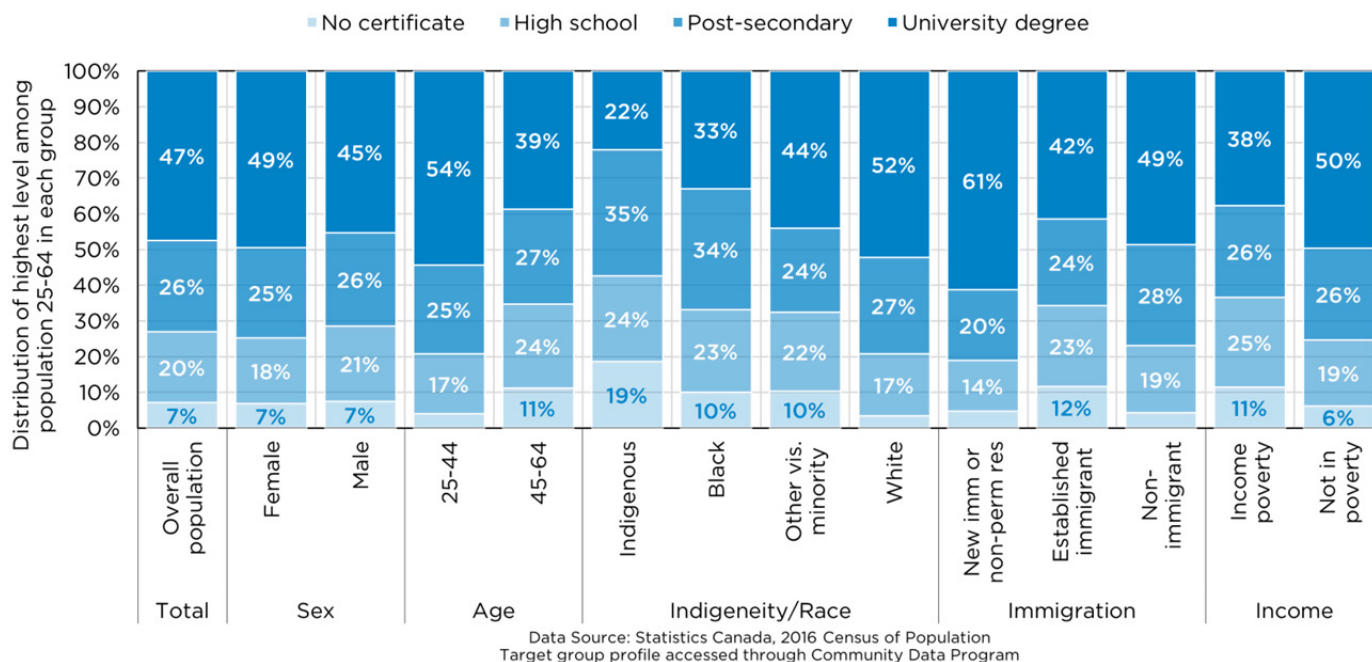
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Oakridge, a majority of the population age 25-64 have a university degree, but this is not the case for all groups.

### Oakridge: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



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

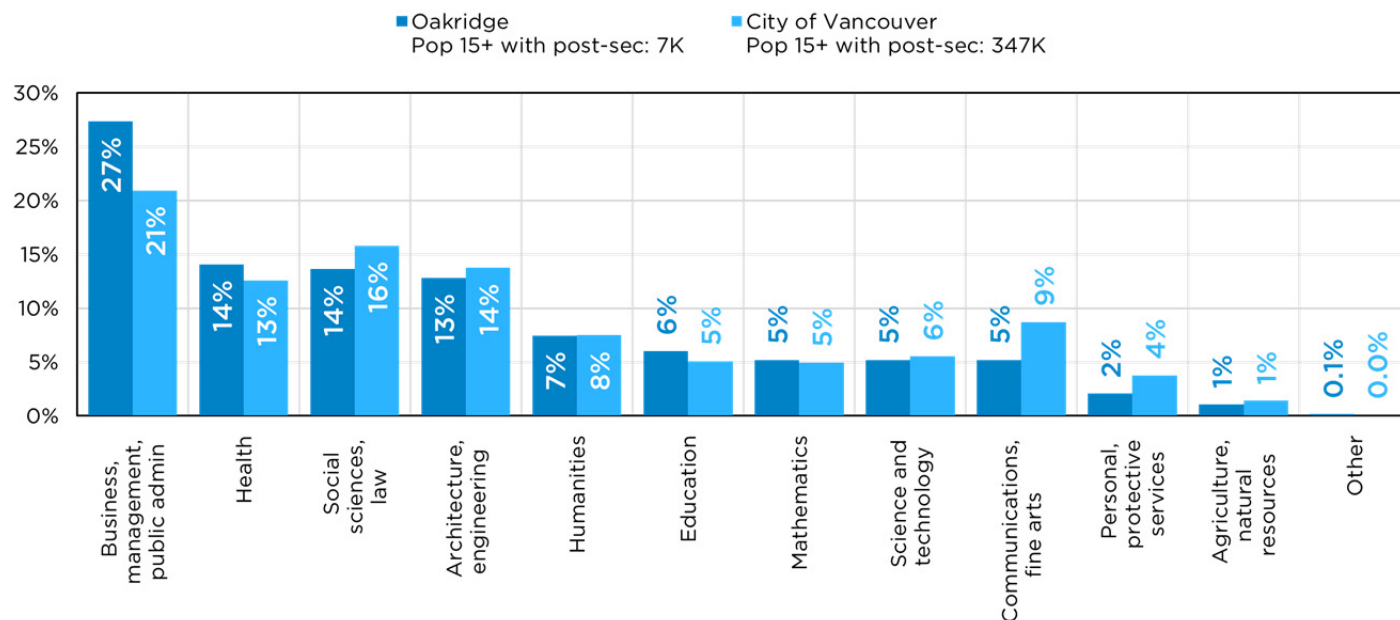
### City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



## Fields and Locations of Study

The top fields of study for post-secondary education in Oakridge are: business, management and public administration; health; and social sciences and law. Oakridge residents are more likely than residents of the city to have business-related certificates.

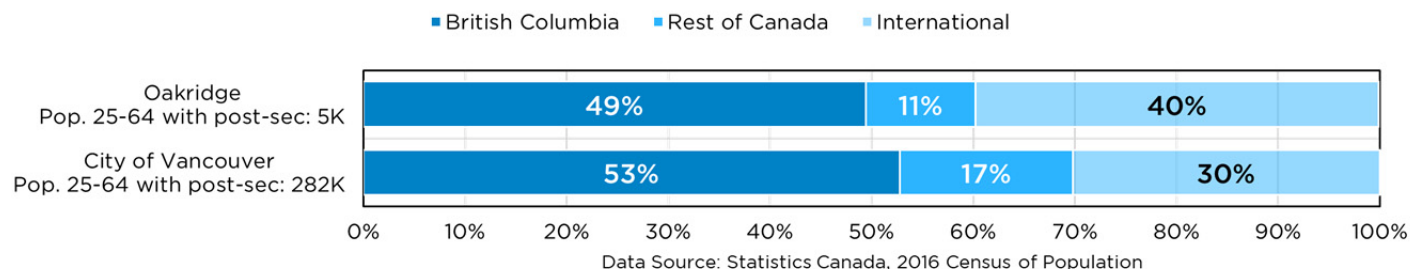
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



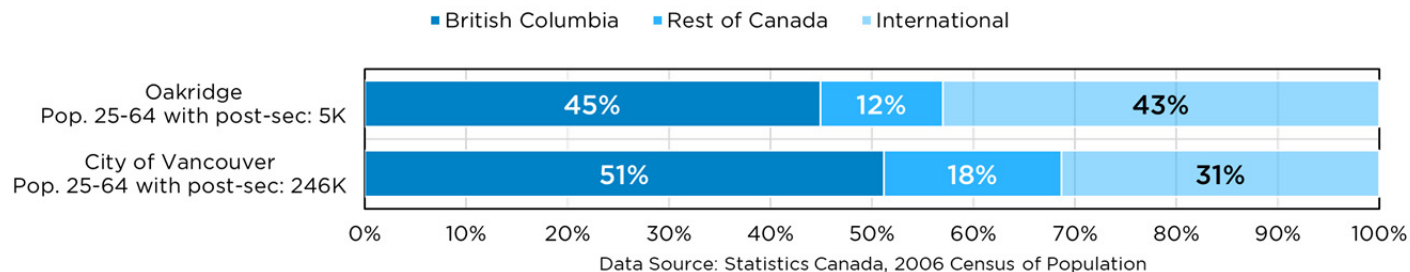
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Oakridge residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, though the rate is decreasing. In 2016, 40% of residents received their credential from an international institution, compared to 43% in 2006.

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

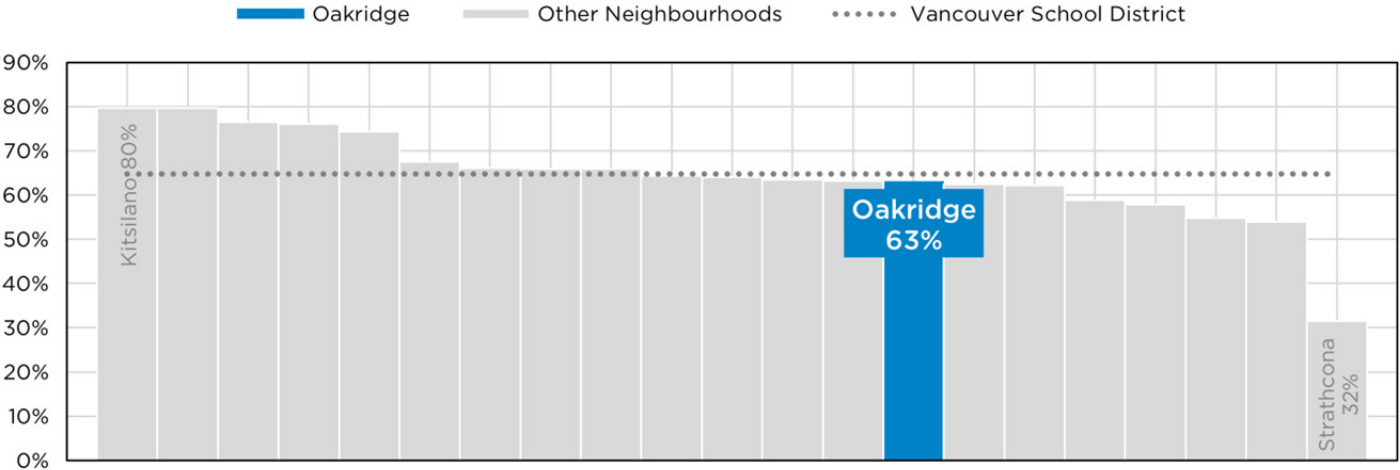


### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

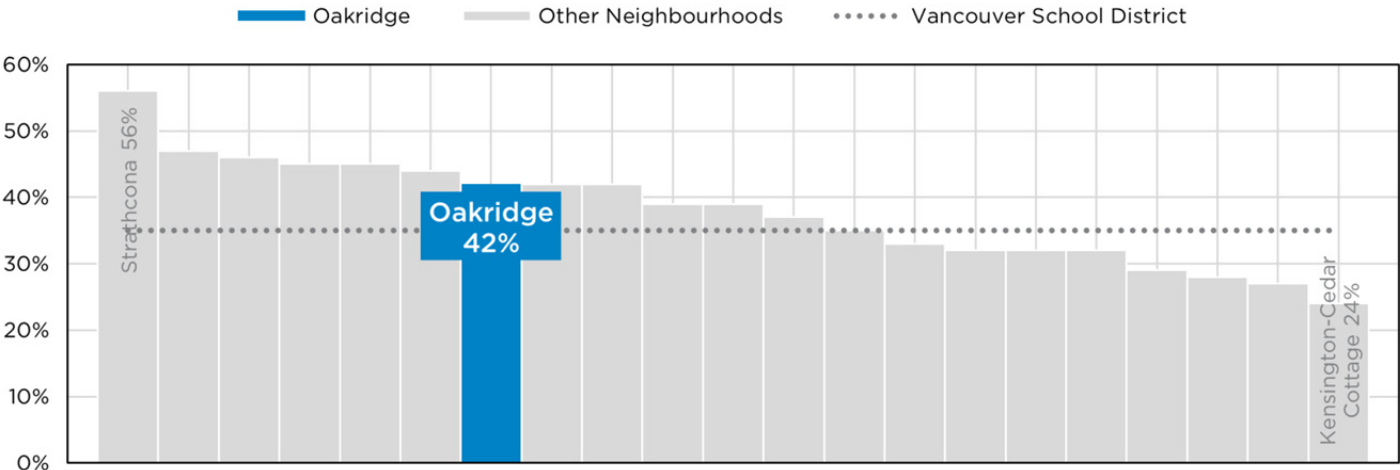


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

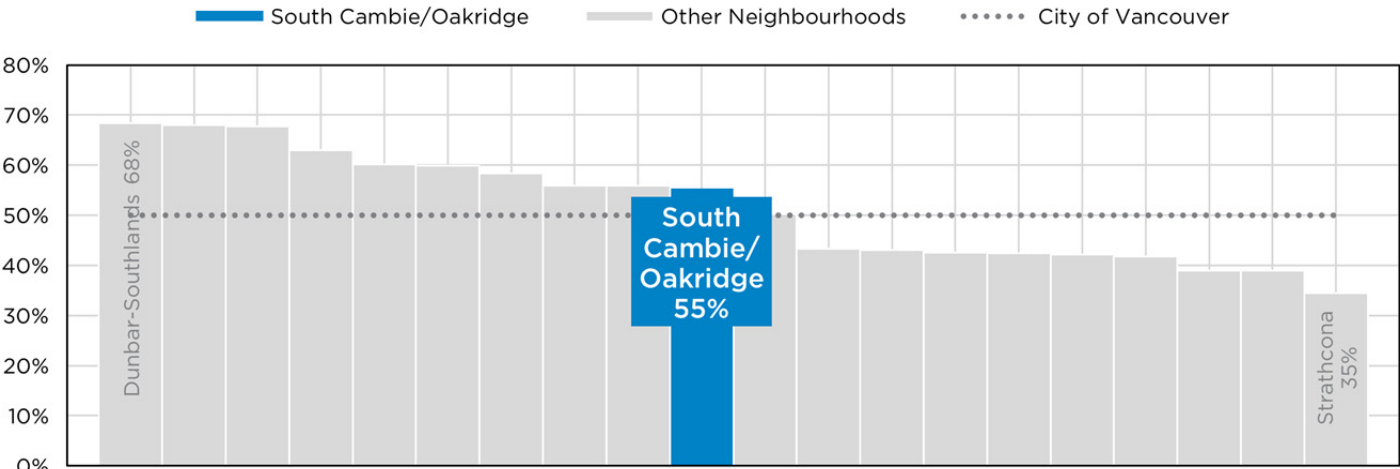
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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



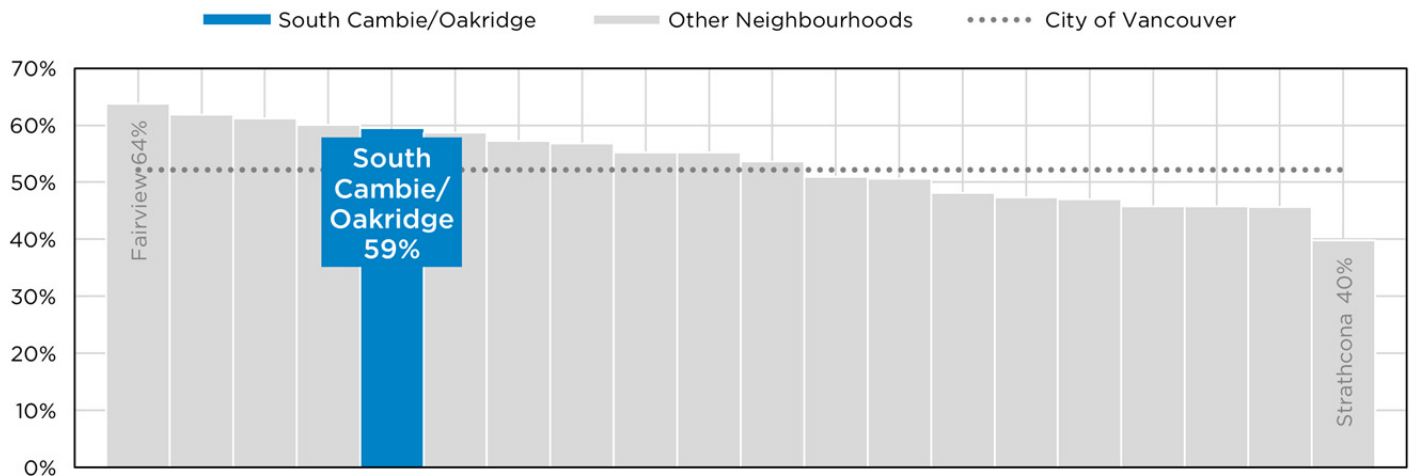
Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014



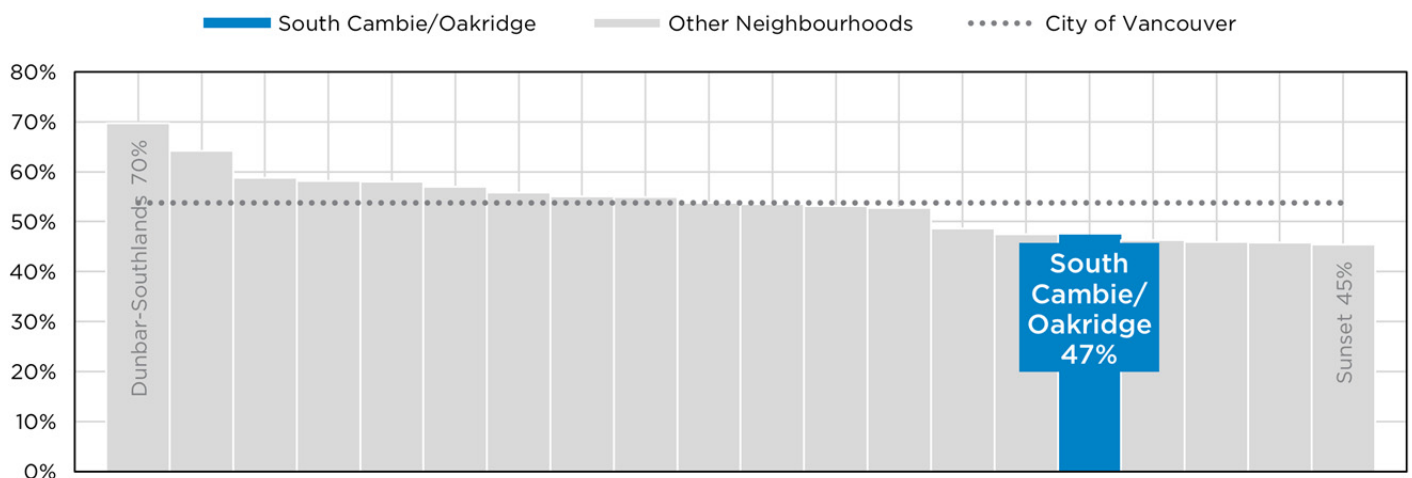


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

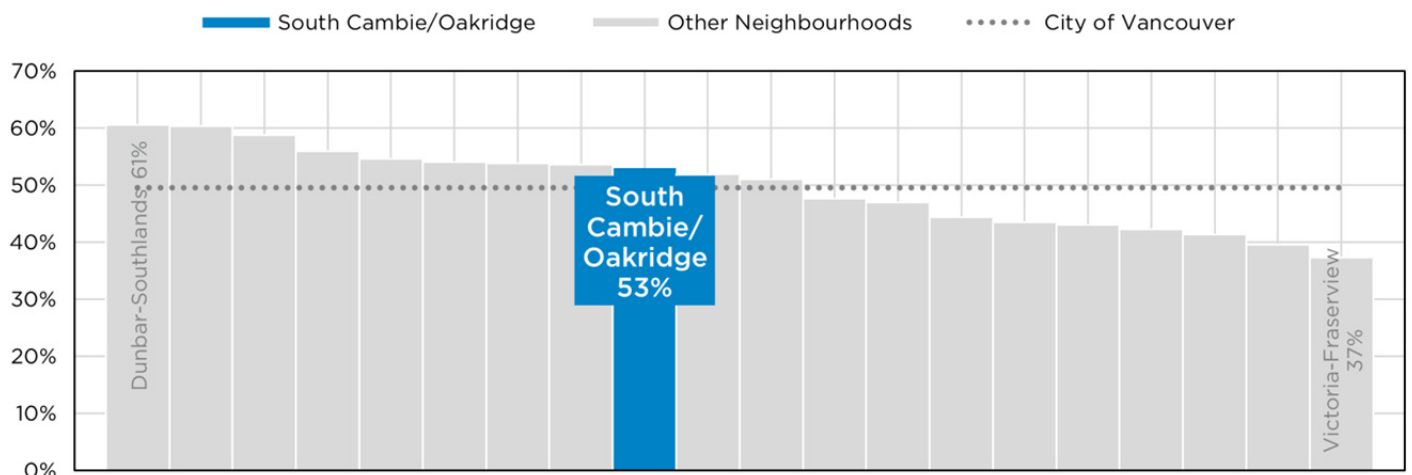
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



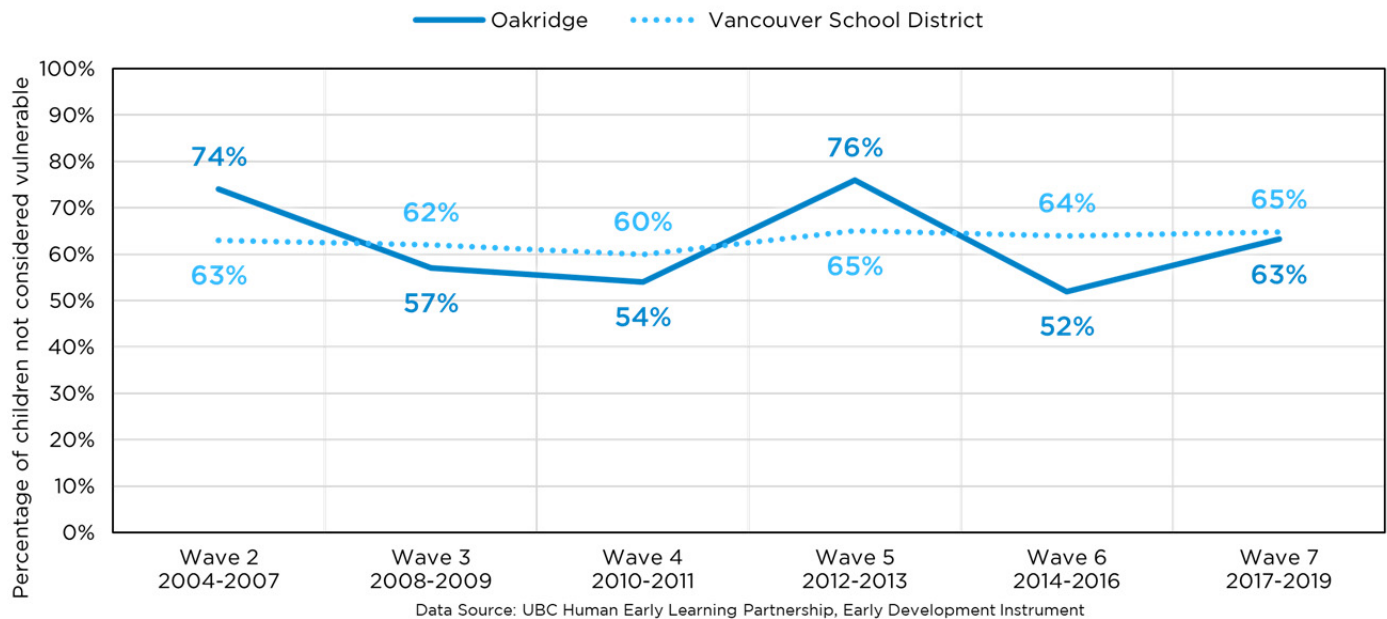
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

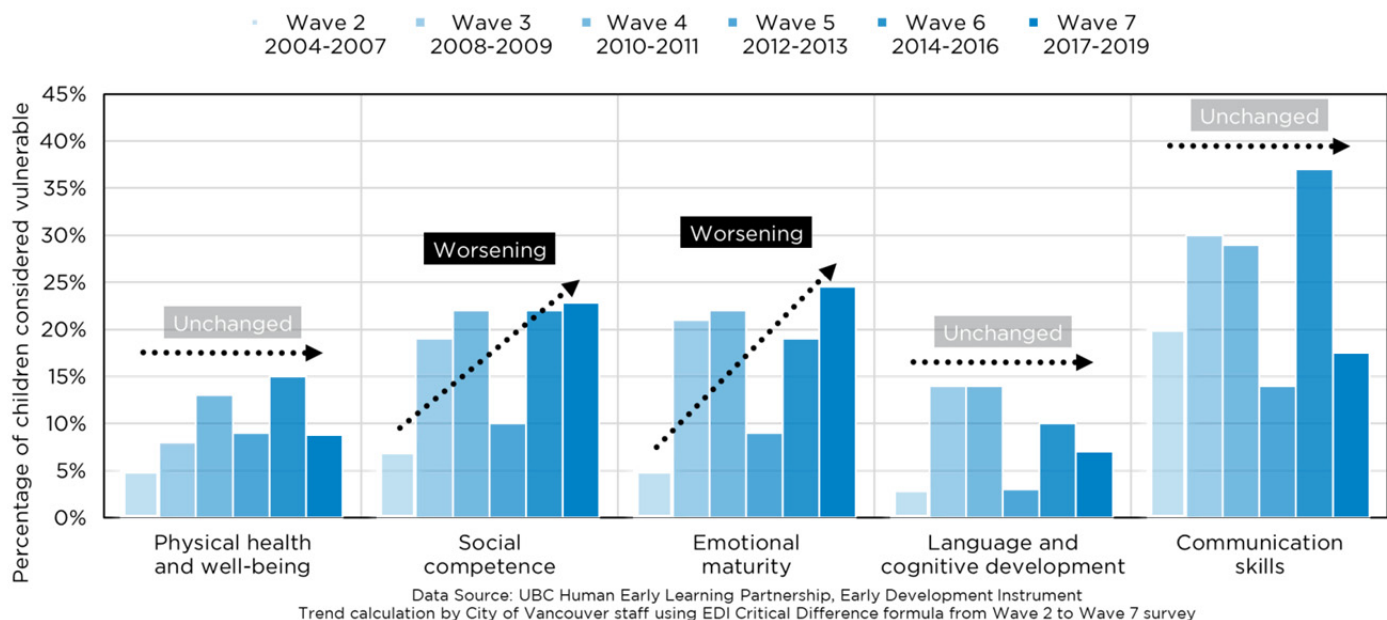
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. Over a third of children in Oakridge are considered “vulnerable” on one or more scales, a similar rate to the city overall.

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



Over the longer term, children in Oakridge are more likely to be assessed as vulnerable on the EDI’s social and emotional scales.

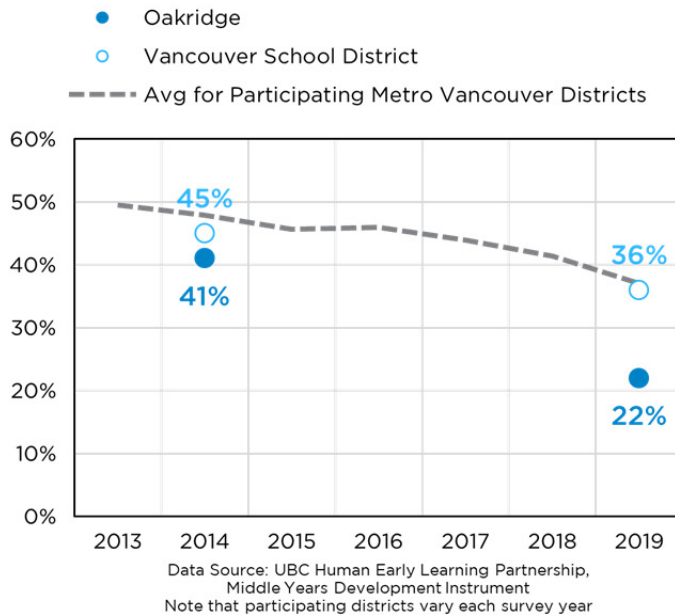
### Oakridge: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



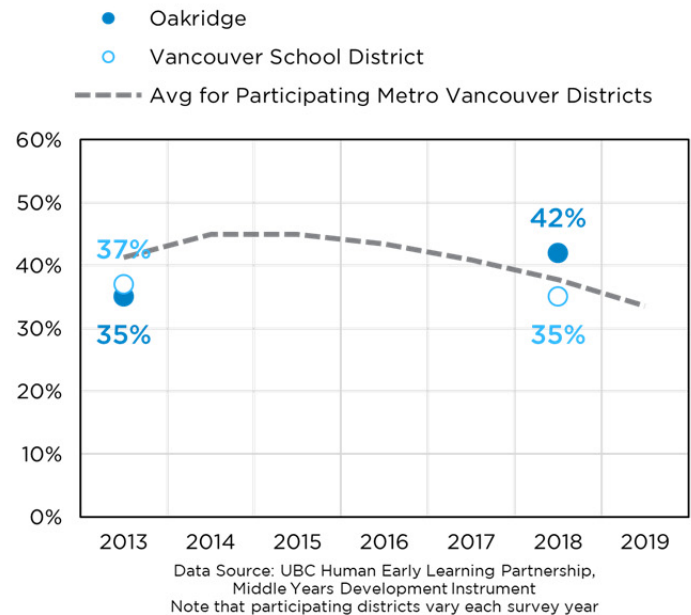
## Middle-Years Development

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 Oakridge similar rates of well-being in surveys in 2013-2014, but the most recent surveys have shown a lower rate among grade 4 children and a higher rate among grade 7.<sup>22</sup>

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

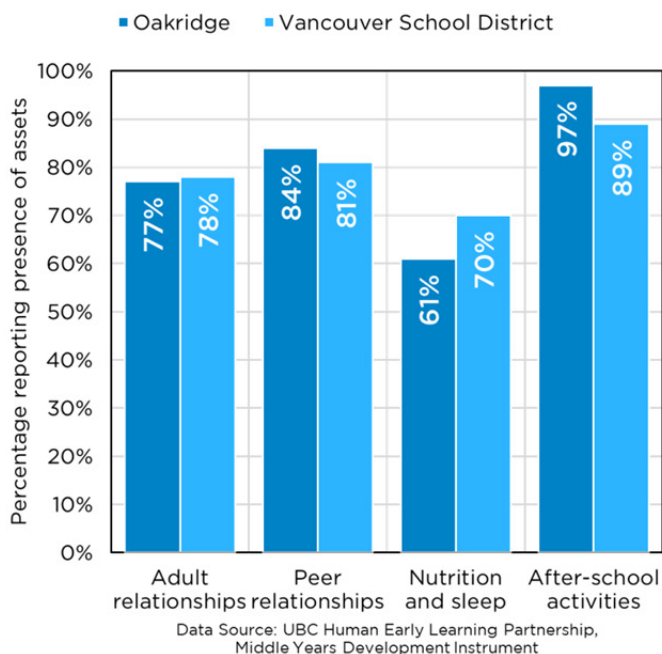


### Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

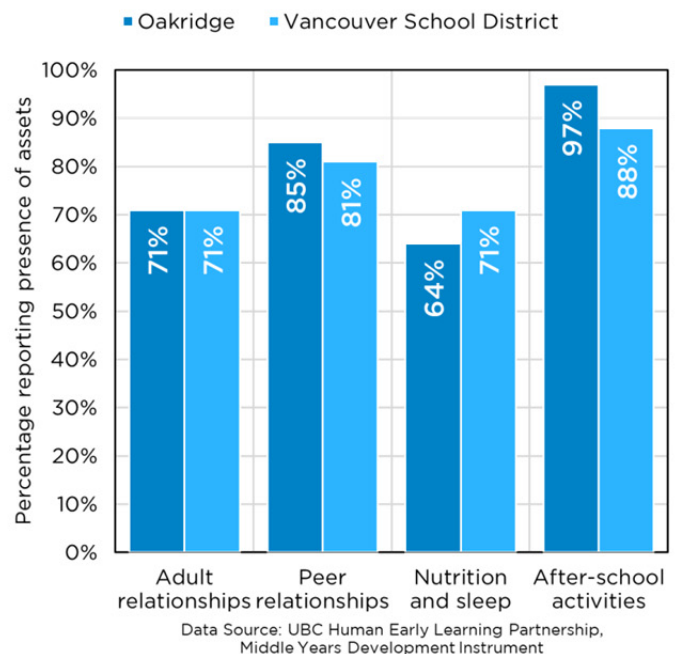


The charts below show the rate at which children identify assets in the MDI, including adult relationships; peer relationships; nutrition and sleep; and after-school activities.

### Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



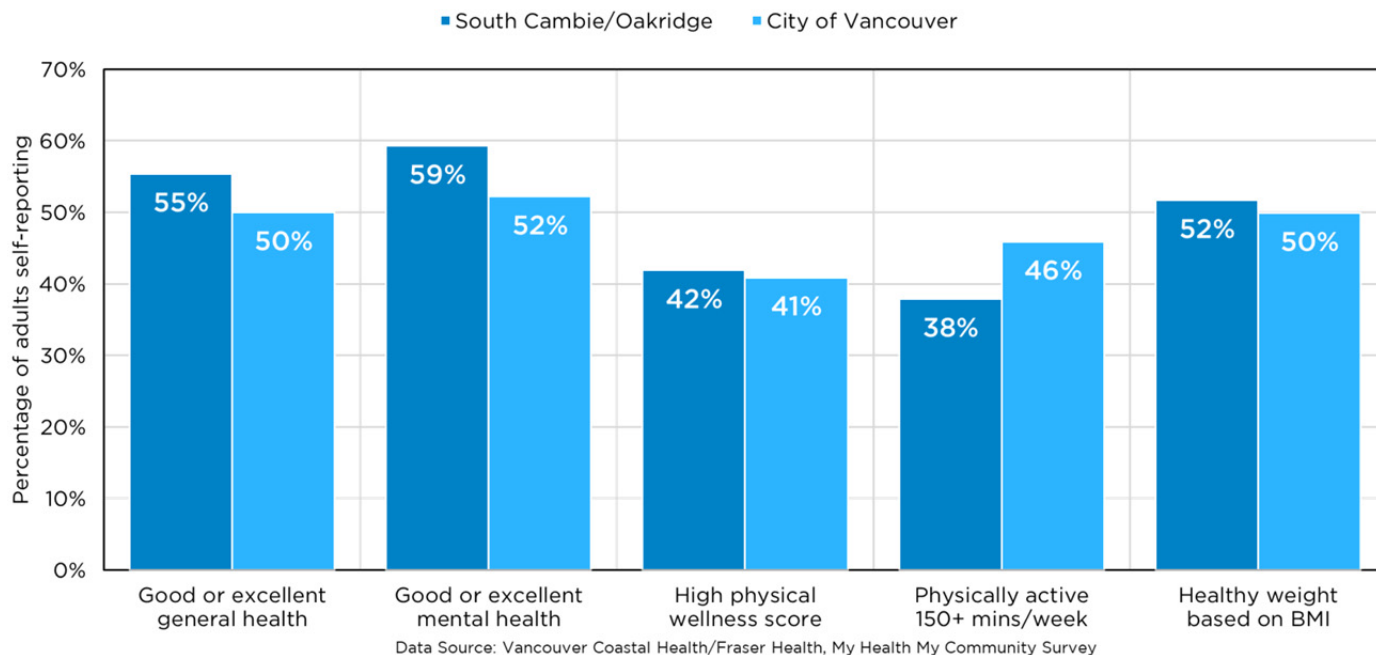
### Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

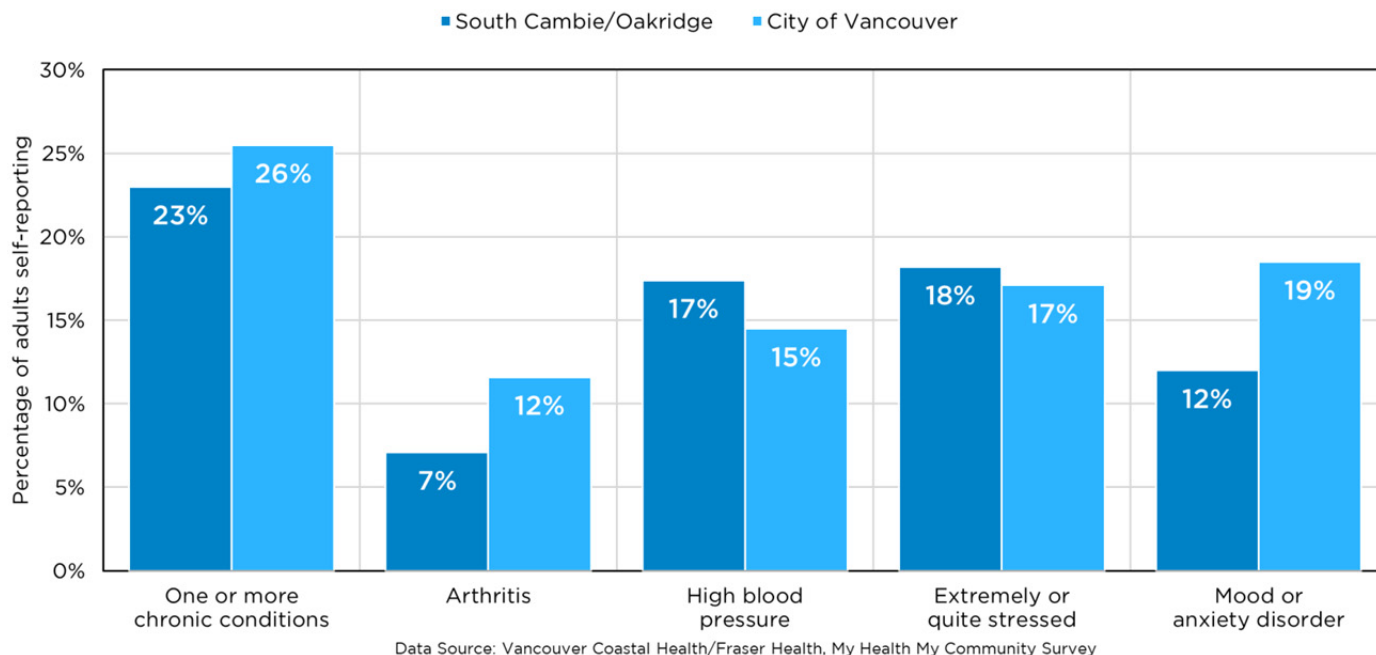
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Oakridge and South Cambie (combined for reporting from this survey) report overall good health at higher rates than people in the city overall. However, residents in these areas are less likely to be regularly physically active.

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



Oakridge and South Cambie residents are less likely than the City of Vancouver overall to report the presence of chronic conditions, arthritis or a mood or anxiety disorder. However, they are a little more likely to report high blood pressure and high levels of stress.

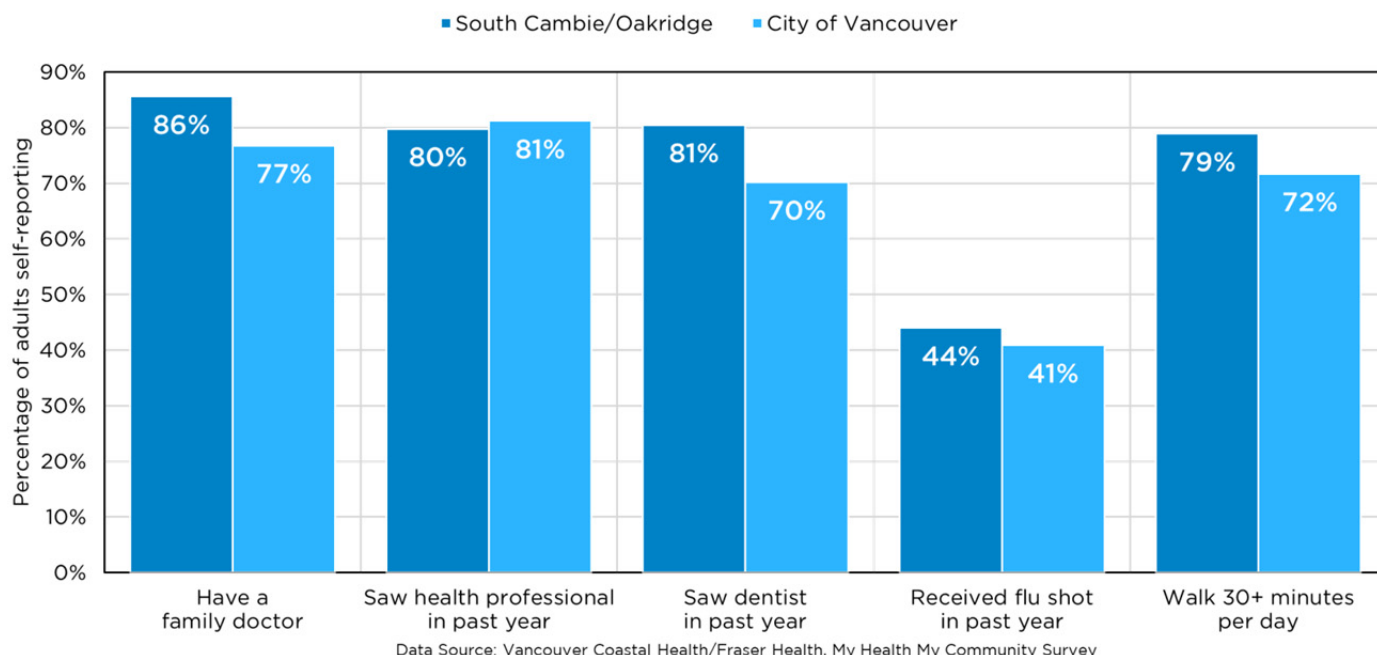
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

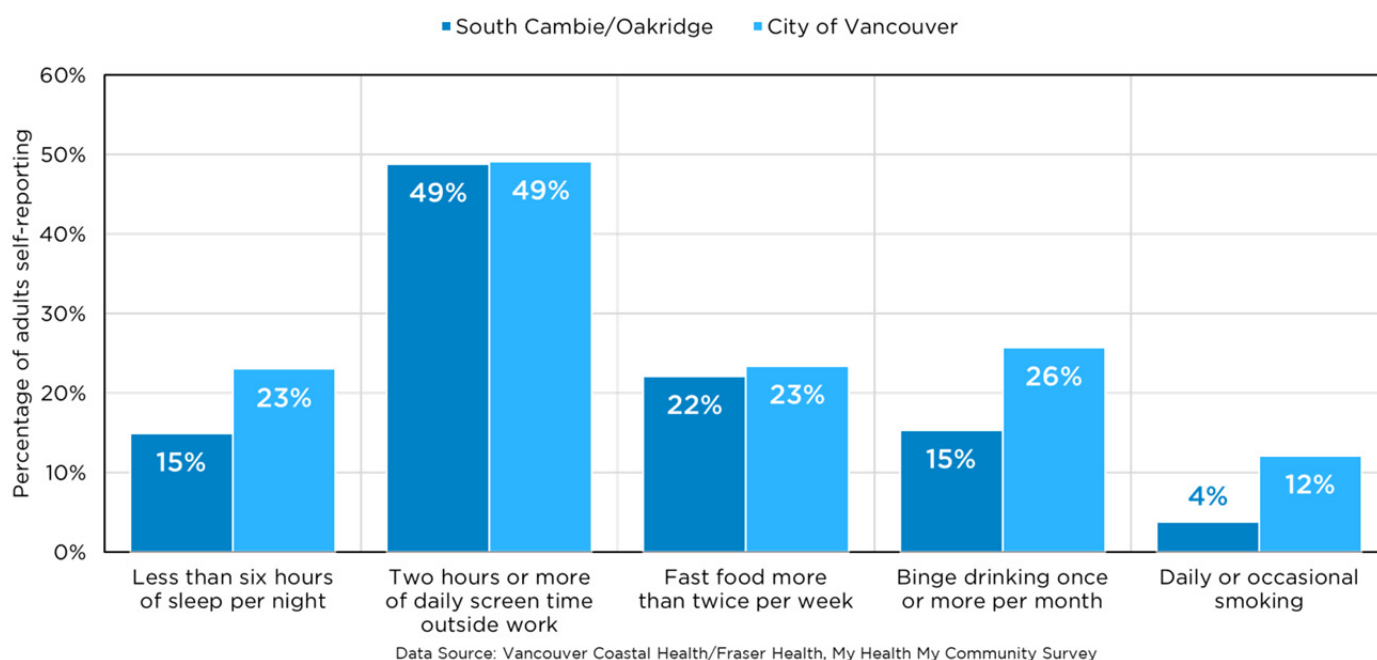
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Oakridge and South Cambie residents are more likely to have ongoing access to the health care system, such as having a family doctor or seeing a dentist. They are also more likely to have received a flu shot and to walk regularly.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Oakridge and South Cambie residents report lower rates of many behaviours that can negatively impact health, including inadequate sleep, binge drinking and smoking. However, screen time and fast food are reported at similar rates to the city overall.

### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014

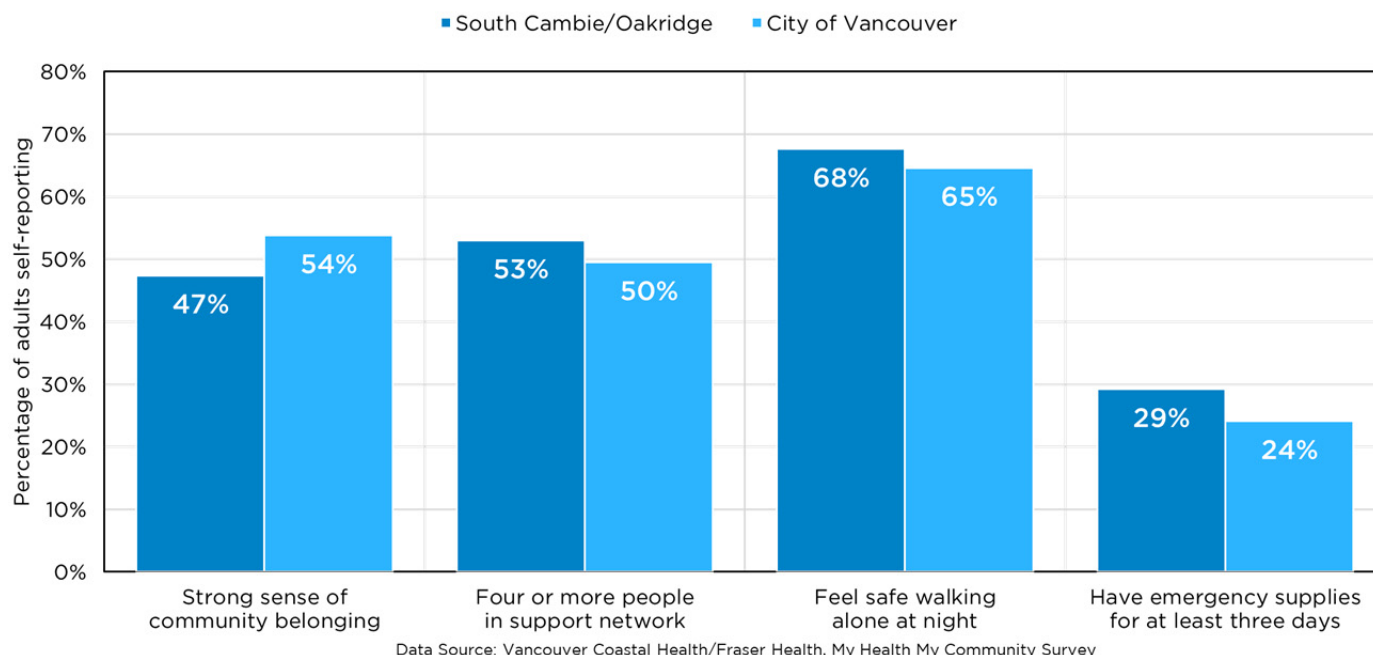




## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

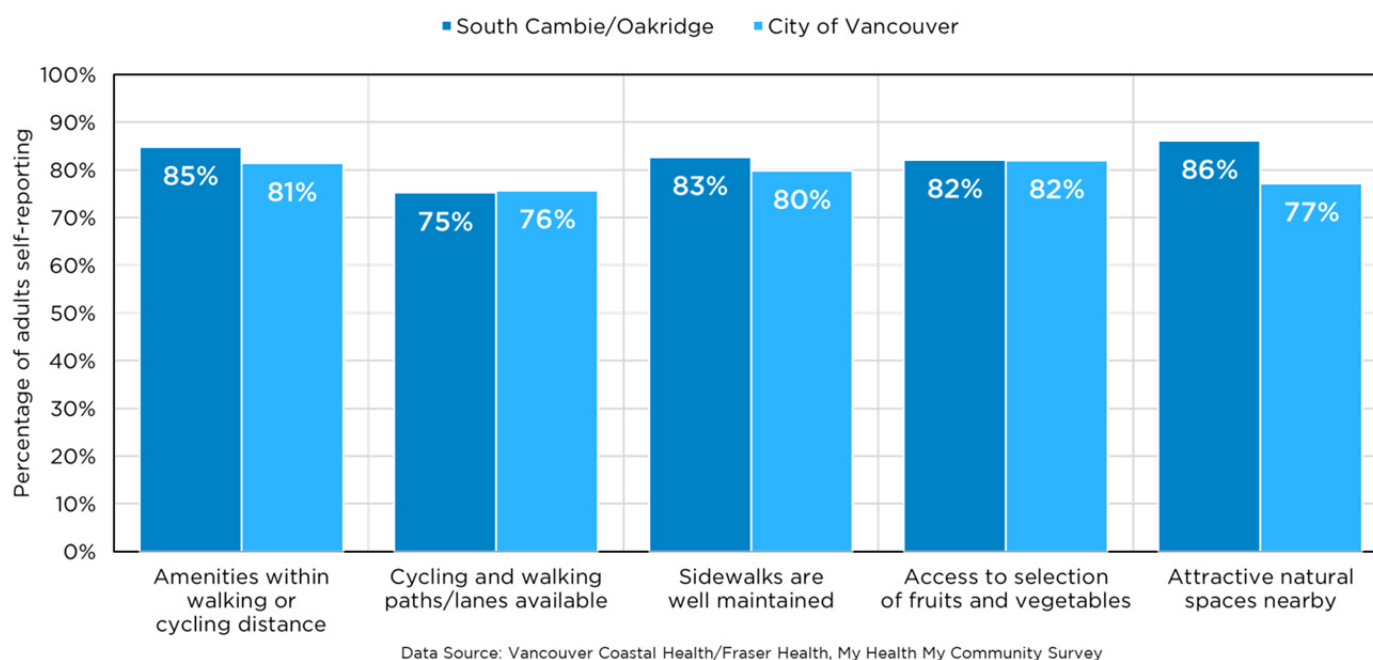
Oakridge and South Cambie residents are more likely than residents of the city overall to have strong social support networks, to feel safe walking at night and to have emergency supplies prepared. However, sense of belonging is lower in these neighbourhoods.

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



Oakridge and South Cambie residents have positive perceptions of the built environment: the neighbourhood shows higher rates of nearby amenities, well-maintained sidewalks and attractive natural spaces than reported for Vancouver overall.

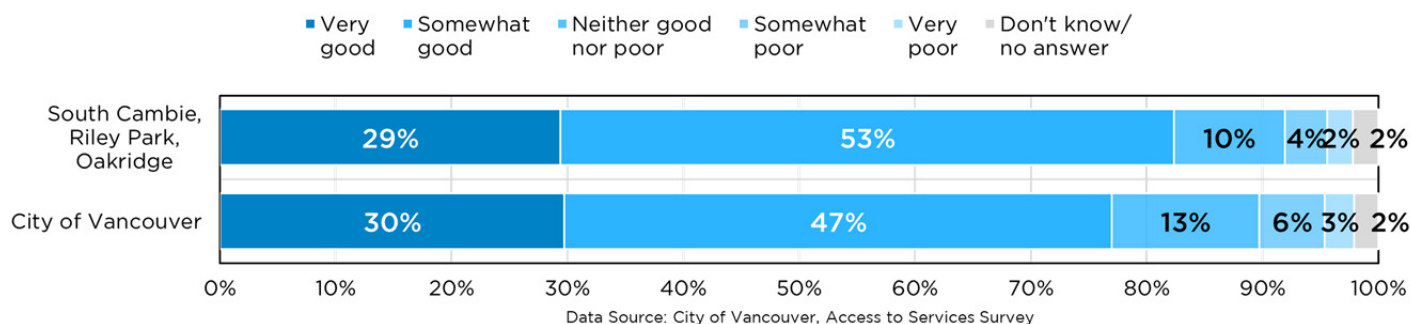
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

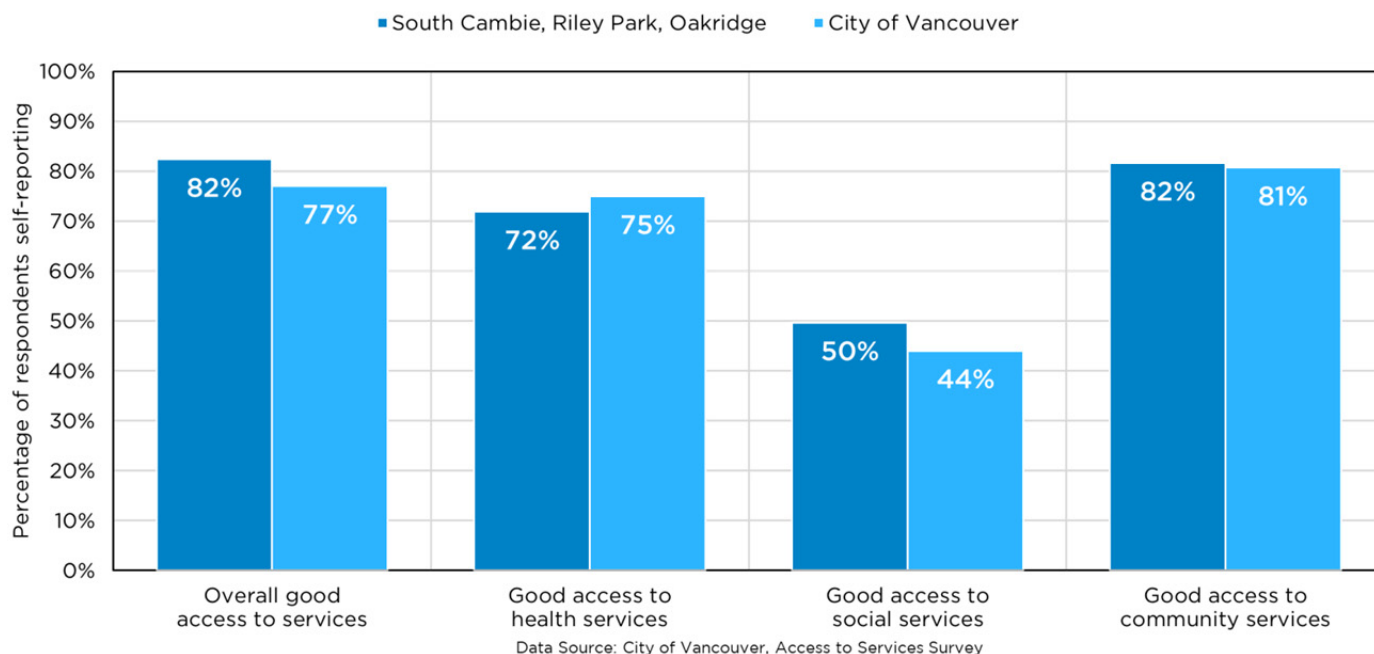
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, more than eight in ten respondents in Oakridge and adjacent neighbourhoods indicated very good or somewhat good access to services.

### 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 Oakridge and nearby neighbourhoods, health services were rated a little bit lower and social services a little bit higher than the city overall.

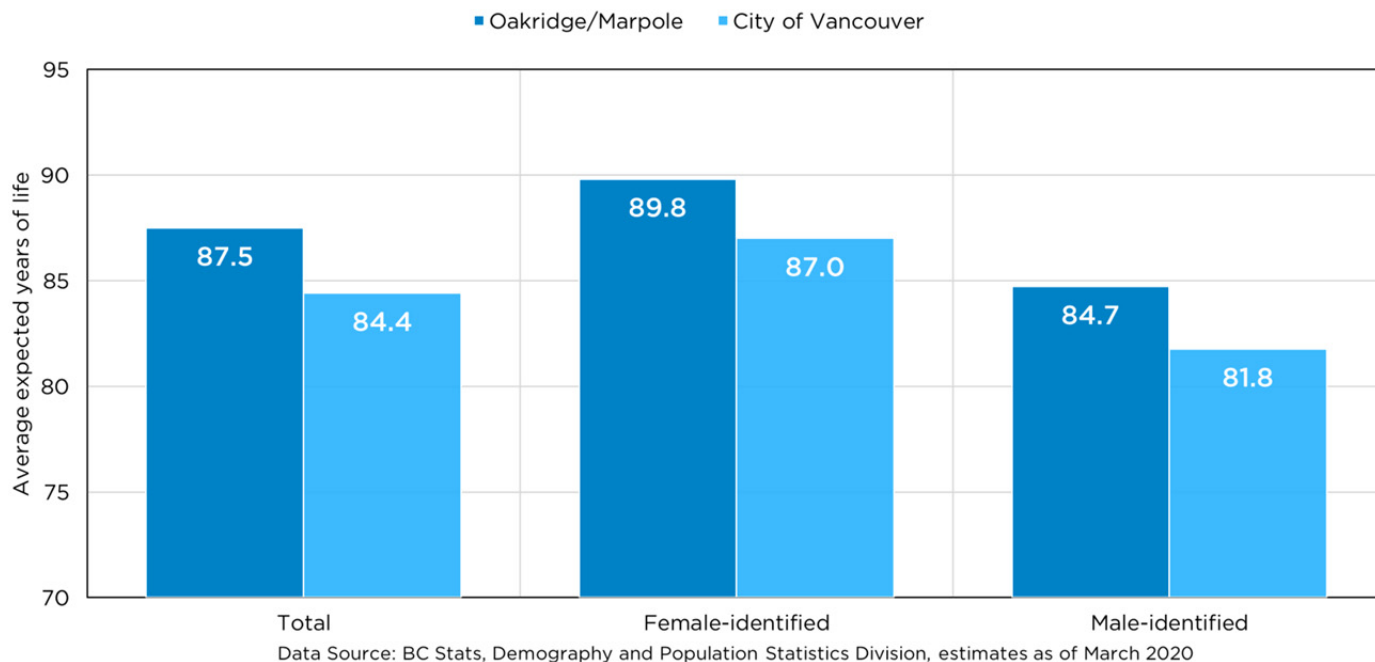
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

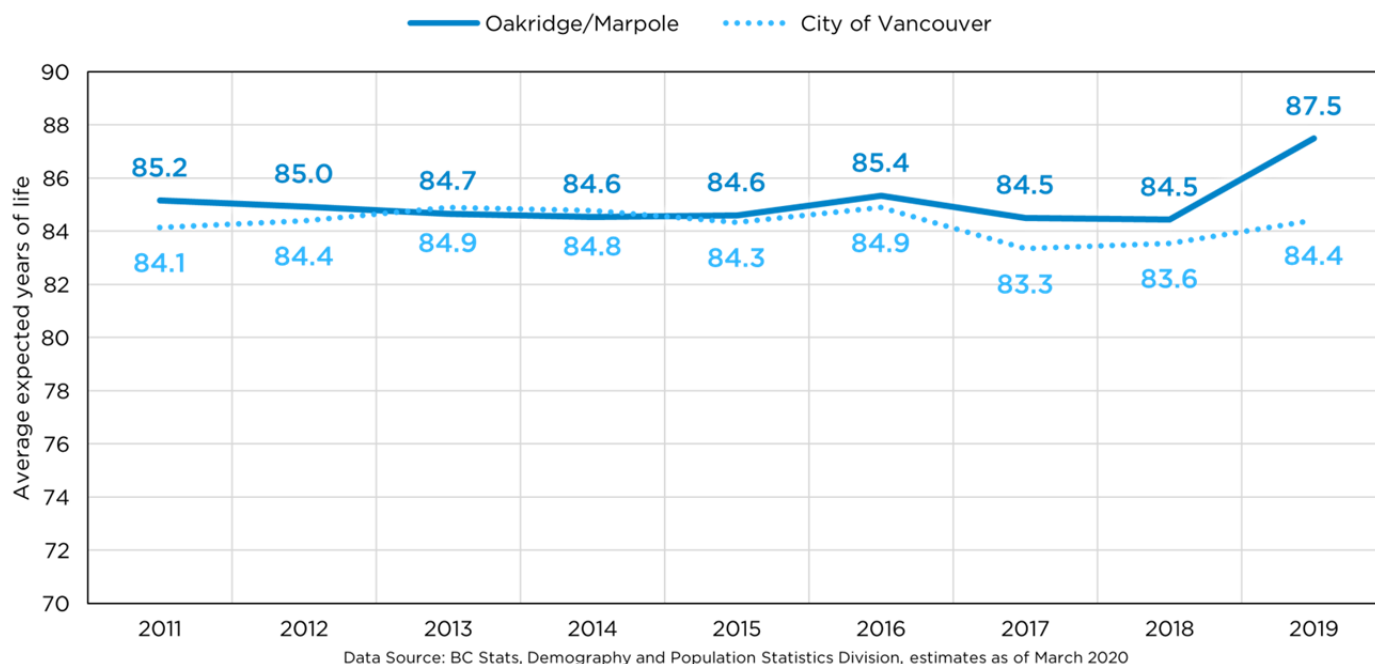
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the provincial Community Health Service Area that covers Oakridge and Marpole, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 87.5 years, higher than for the city overall.

### Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

### Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



# SUMMARY

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 Oakridge to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Oakridge is a few different communities in one: a historically single-family neighbourhood, some apartment stock along arterials and major redevelopment projects like Oakridge Mall on the horizon. Rapid transit along Cambie Street has changed the orientation of Oakridge substantially. Oakridge also reflects different geographical divides in Vancouver: it exemplifies a west-side neighbourhood with a growing immigrant population and a relatively high rate of low income residents; but it also exemplifies a south-side neighbourhood with a slower rate of change. Oakridge holds a relatively small share of Vancouver’s land area and population, but it shows some of the gaps that need to be addressed to achieve health, equity and social sustainability.



## Get Involved

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

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

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

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

## Endnotes

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