



# Renfrew-Collingwood

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.



## RENFREW-COLLINGWOOD: HIGHLIGHTS

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



Steady population growth and a changing housing mix.



A shift toward more seniors and fewer children.



A growth in lone parent-led families.



A culturally diverse population.



Lower incomes but a more even distribution than the city overall.



Increasing housing costs.



A workforce oriented toward trades and manufacturing jobs.



A population with lower levels of formal education than elsewhere in the city.



Low rates of perceived good physical and mental health.

# 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.

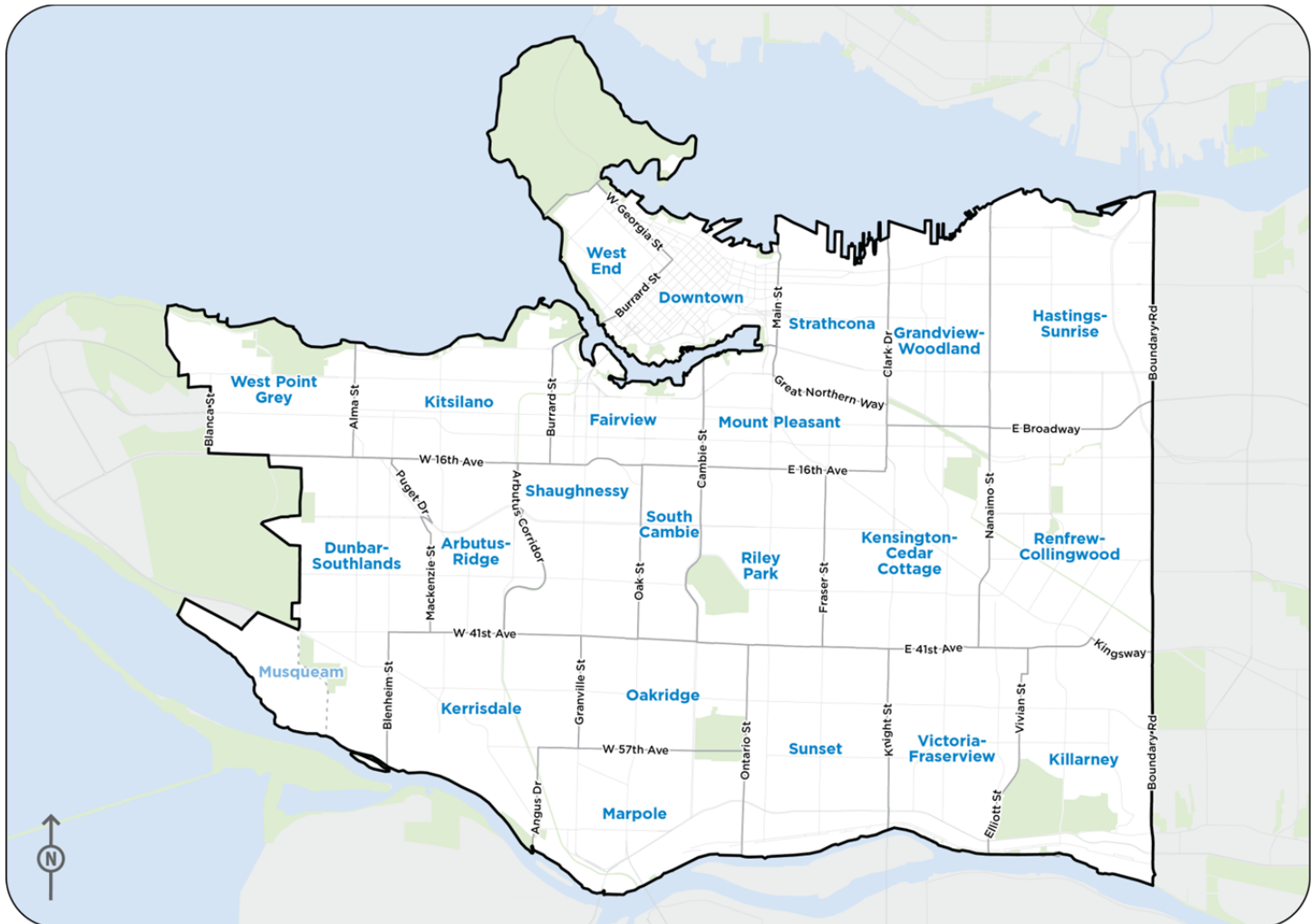
But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive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

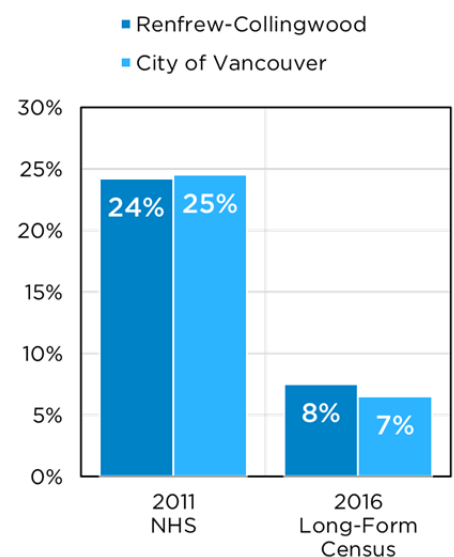
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

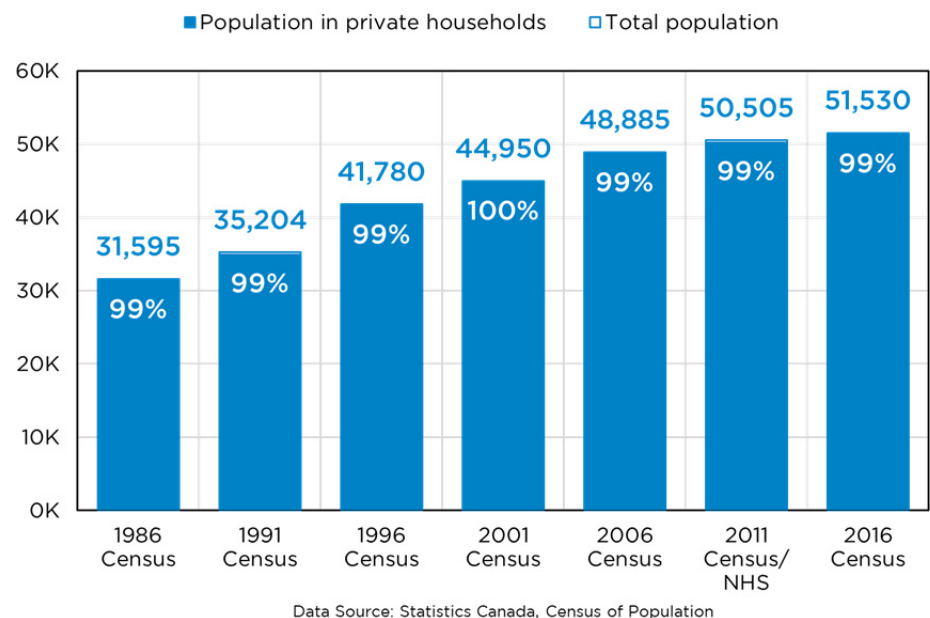
Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

## 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 Kensington-Cedar Cottage, the 2016 census counted 51,530 residents, 99% of which were housed in private households.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016



## Other Data Sources

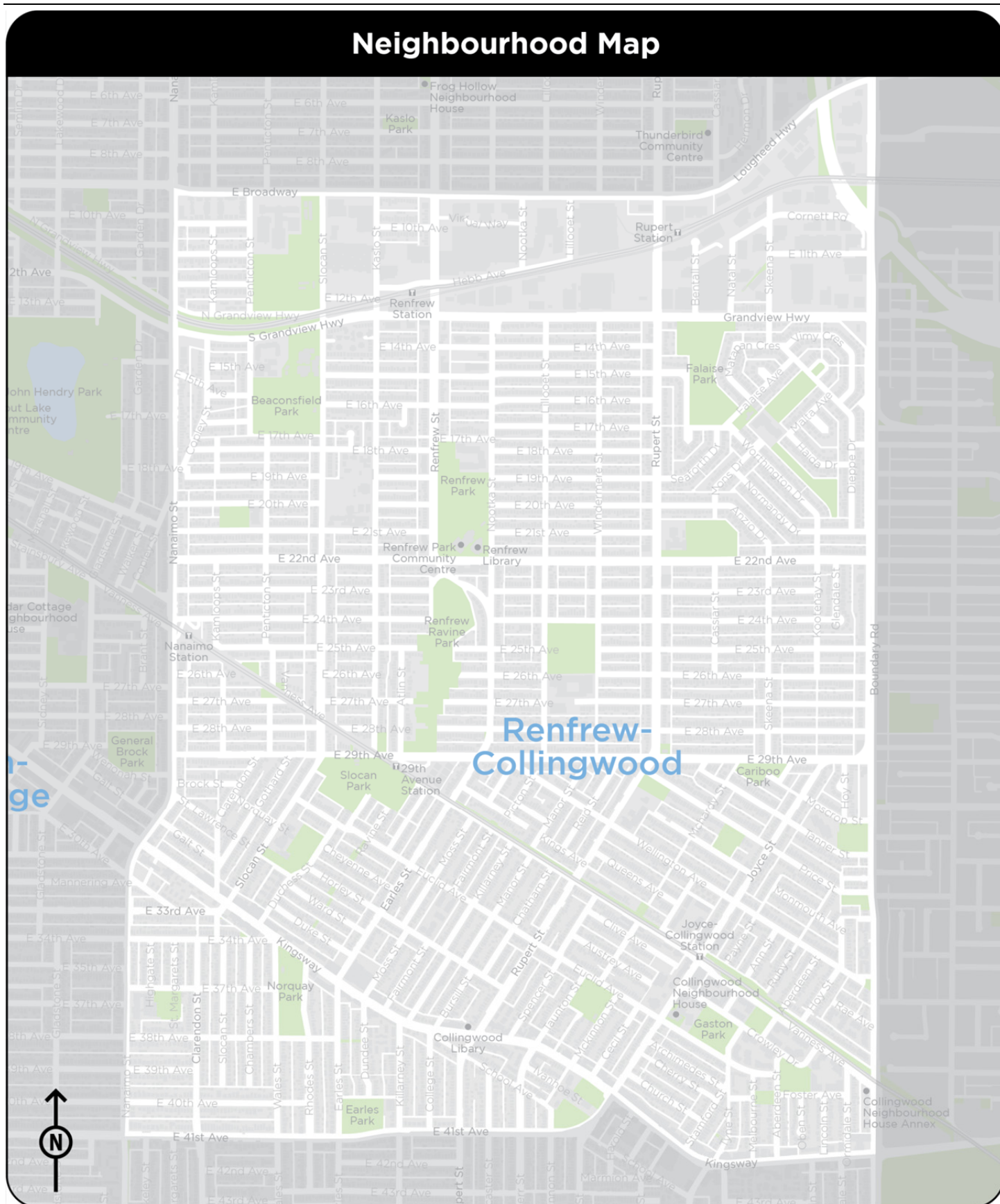
The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed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

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

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



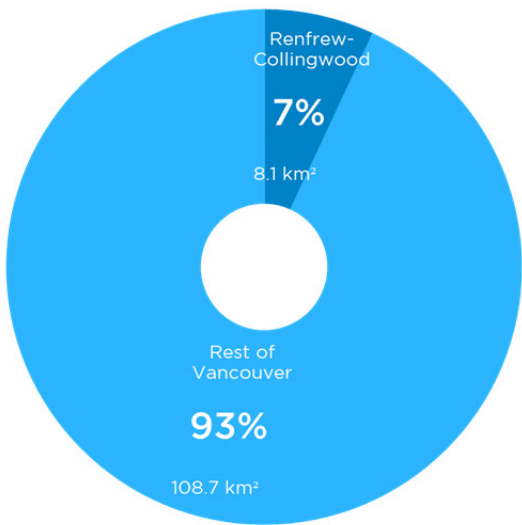
# LOCATING RENFREW-COLLINGWOOD



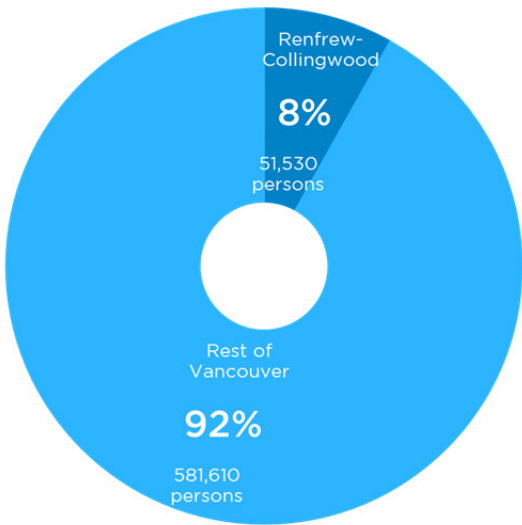
# SHARE OF THE CITY

Renfrew-Collingwood extends from 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue and Kingsway in the south to Broadway in the north, and from Nanaimo Street in the west to Boundary Road in the east. Renfrew-Collingwood comprises 7% of the city's land area and houses 8% of its population. It contains 7% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 4% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Renfrew-Collingwood.

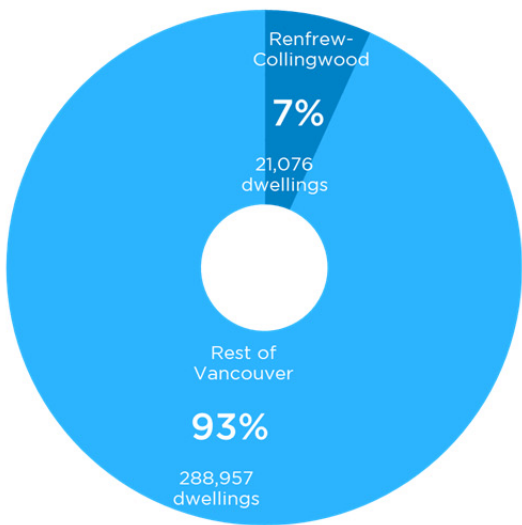
Land Area



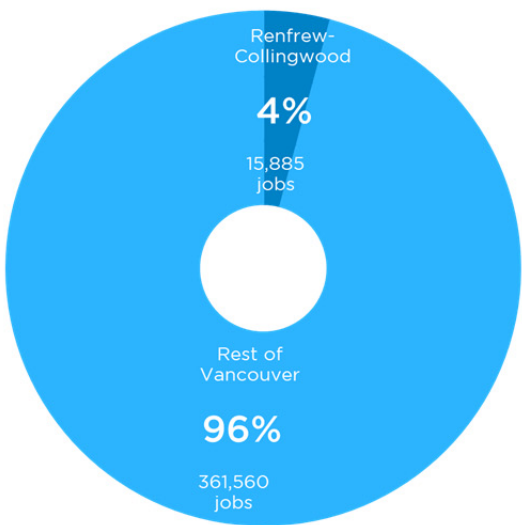
Population



Housing Units

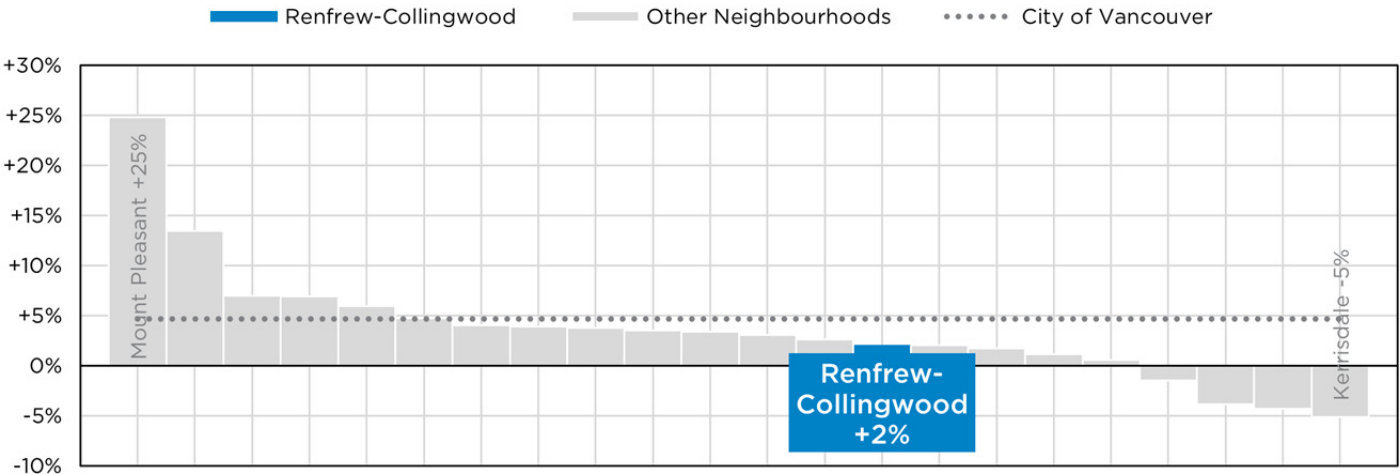


Jobs in Area

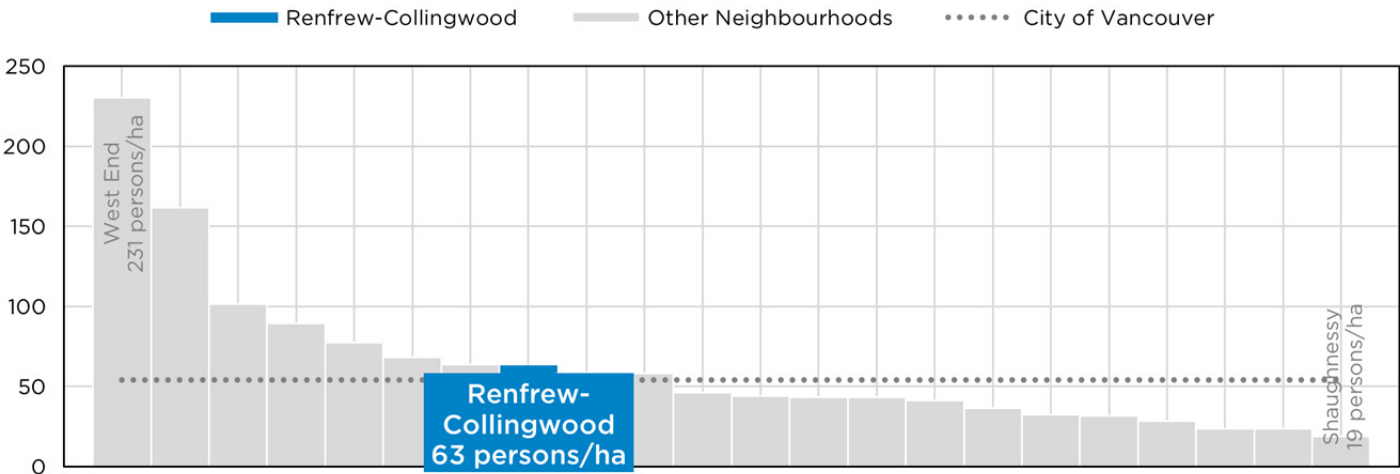


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

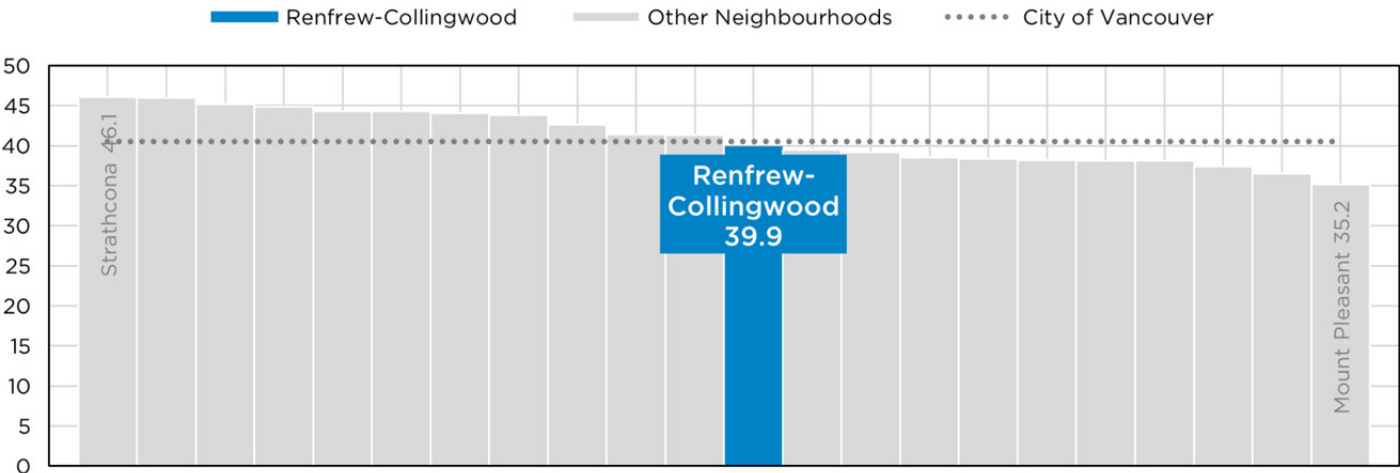
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016



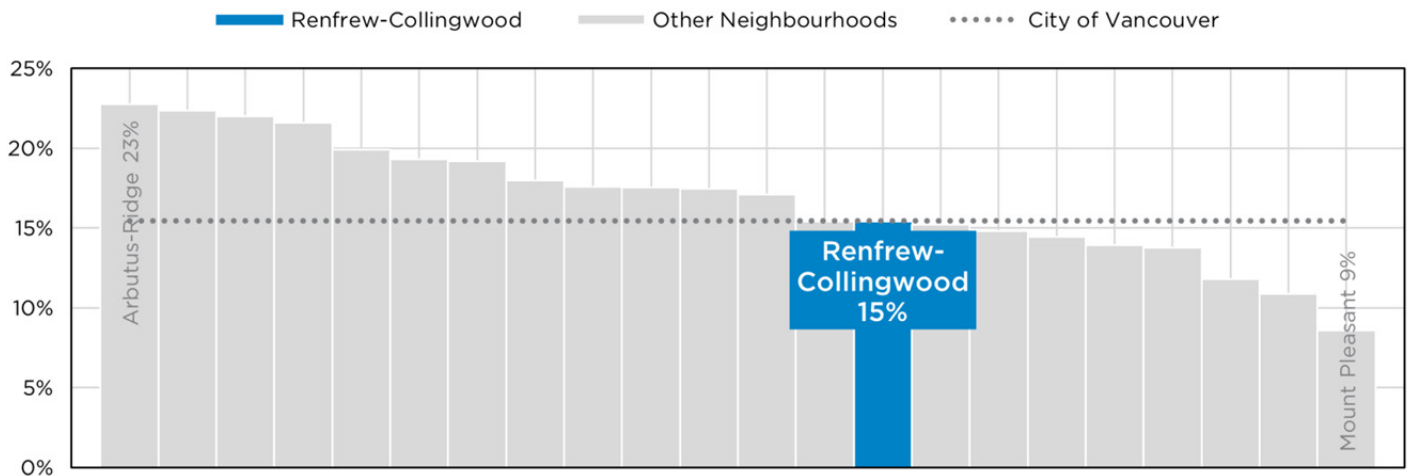
Median Age, 2016



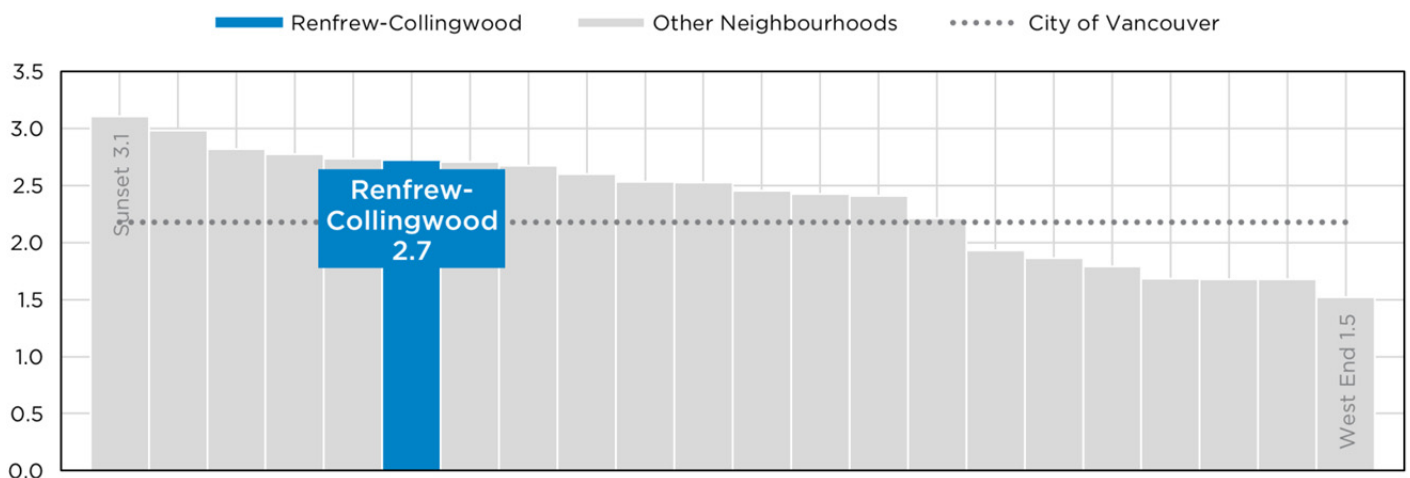


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

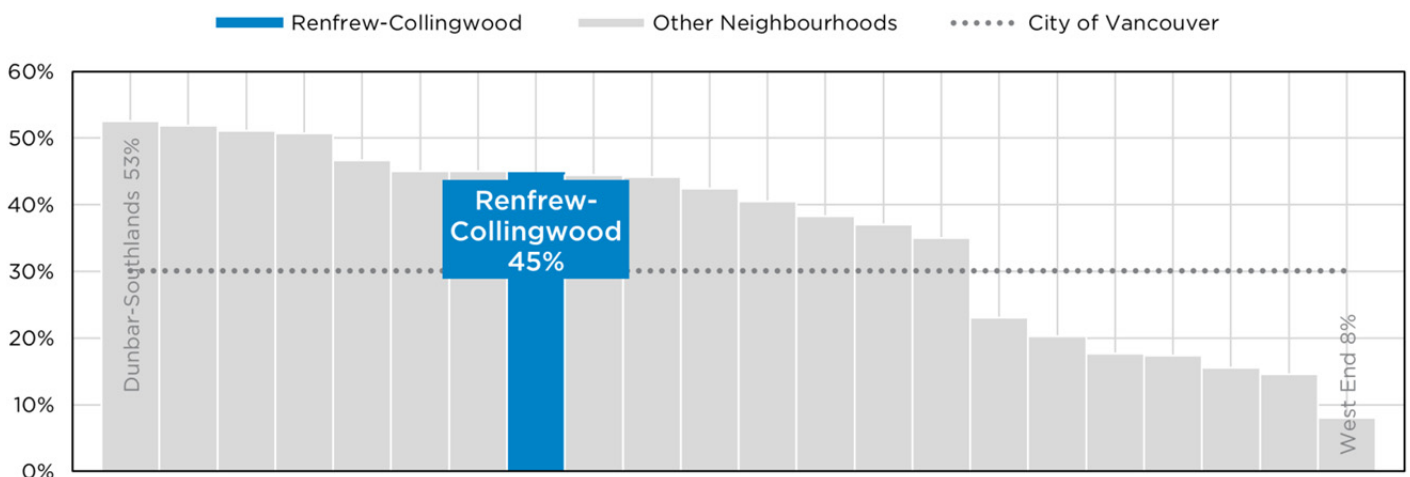
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



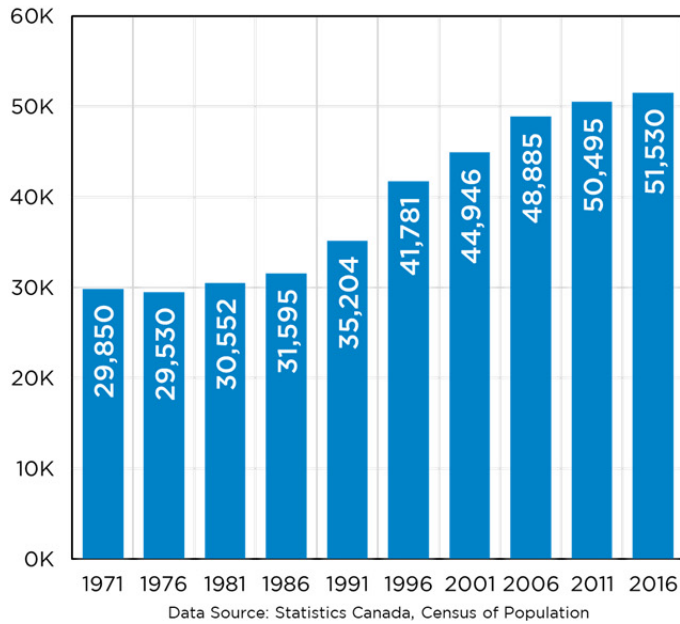
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



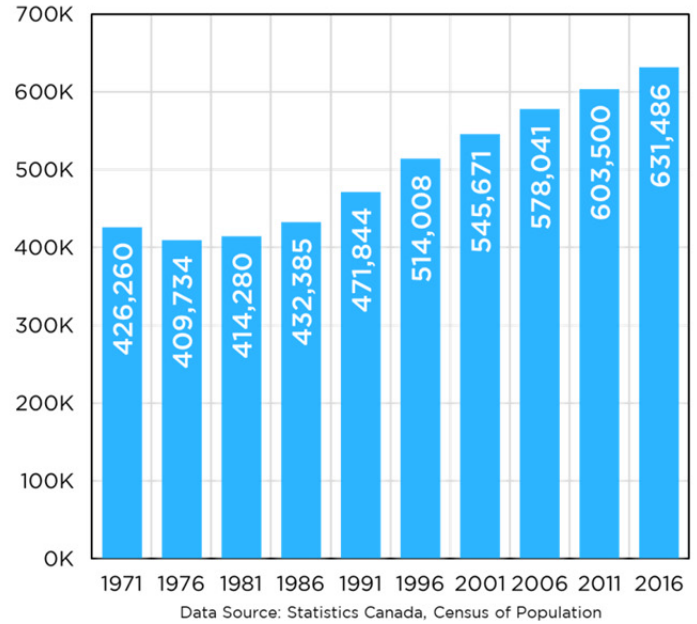
## Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 51,530 persons in Renfrew-Collingwood's 8.1km<sup>2</sup> area, a little more than one thousand more than were counted in 2011. Renfrew-Collingwood's population has grown steadily over time: from 1996 to 2016, the neighbourhood grew at the same rate as the city overall.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**

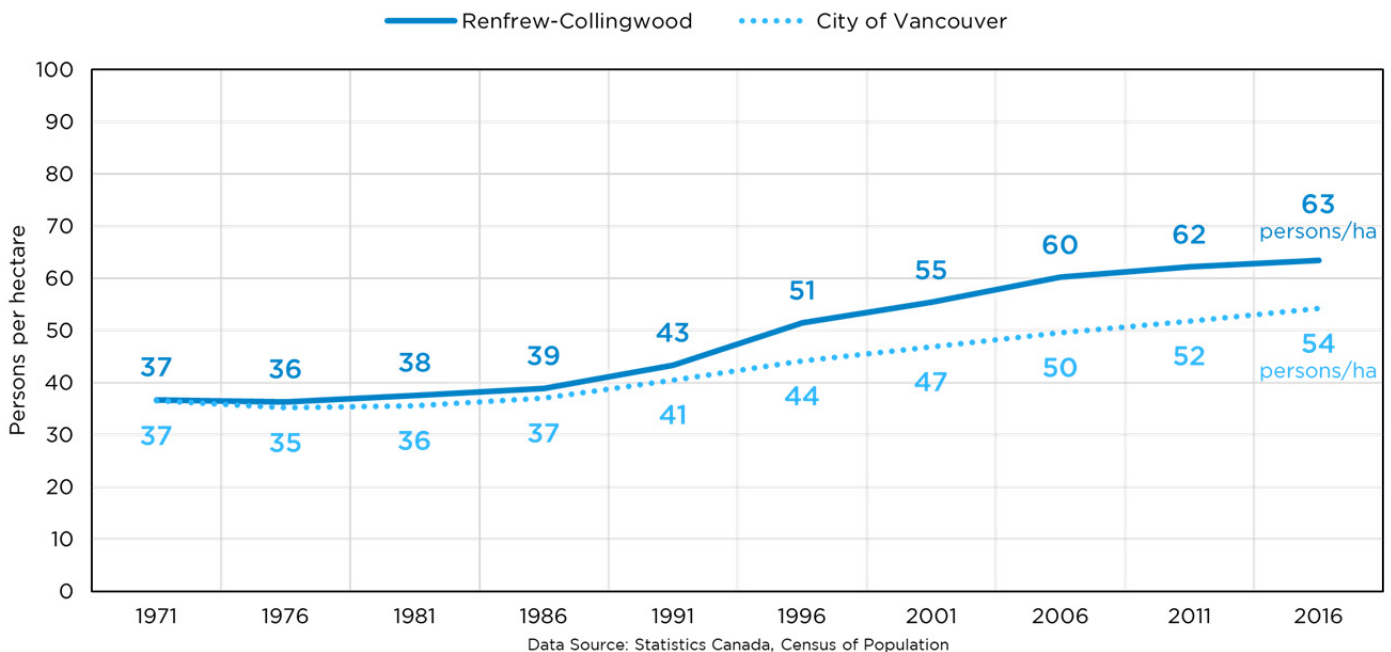


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Renfrew-Collingwood's population density was 63 persons per hectare, about 17% denser than the City of Vancouver's average density overall.

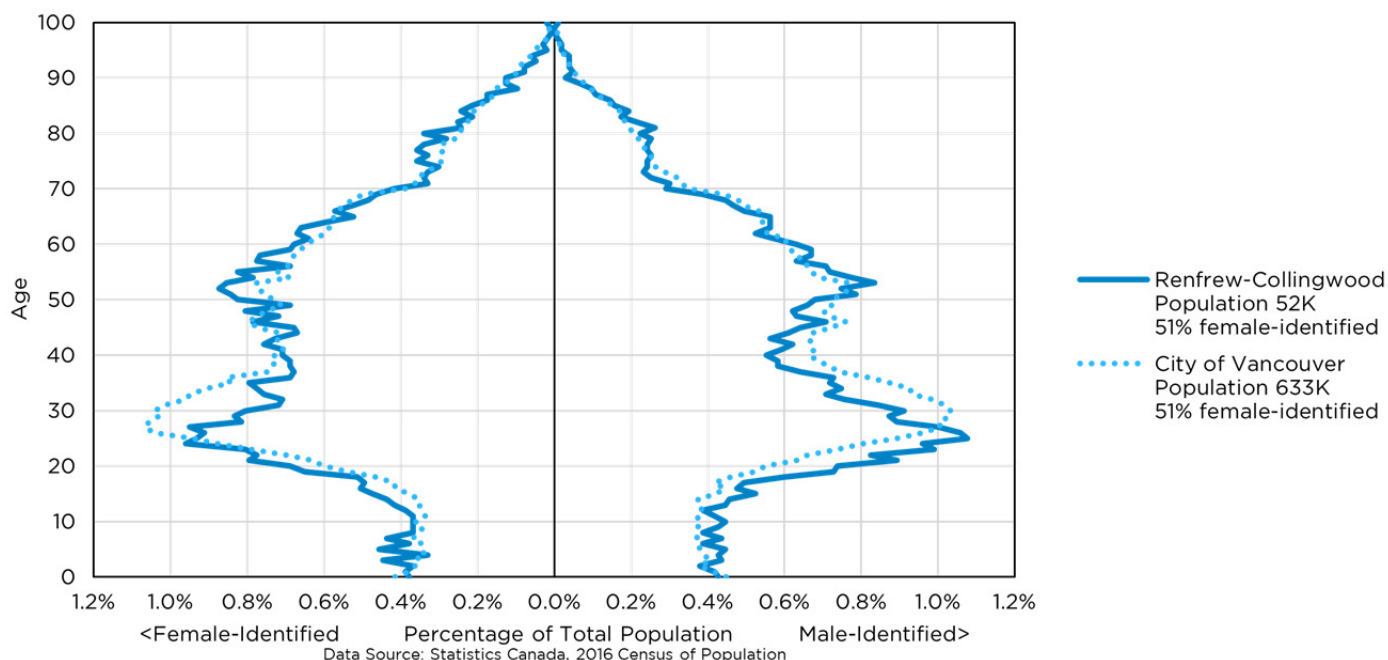
## Population Density, 1971-2016



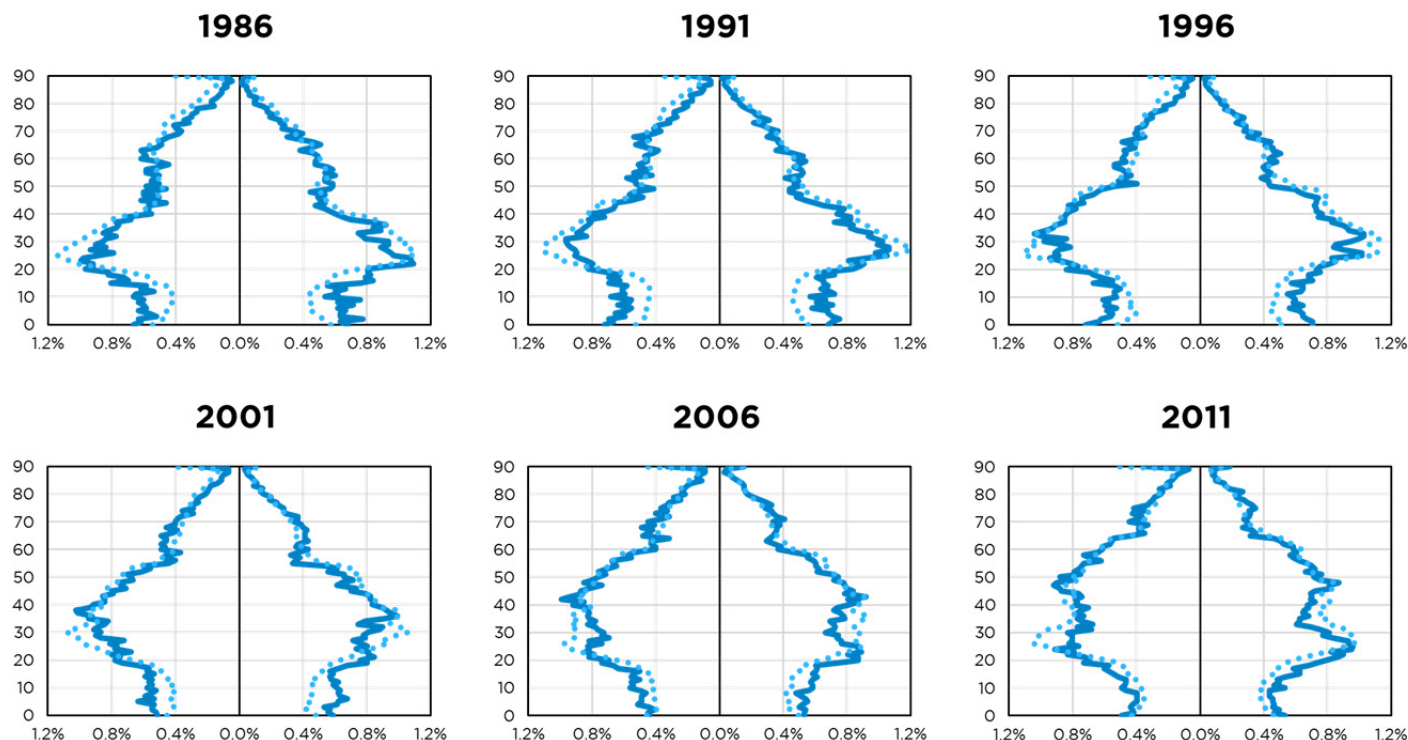
## Age Profile

Renfrew-Collingwood's age profile is similar to the City of Vancouver overall, with relatively fewer children and youth and a larger share of young adults.. In Renfrew-Collingwood, 51% of the area's population is female-identified,<sup>1</sup> the same as for the city overall.

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



Renfrew-Collingwood's population distribution has shifted over time to have relatively fewer children and more seniors, consistent with many areas in the city.

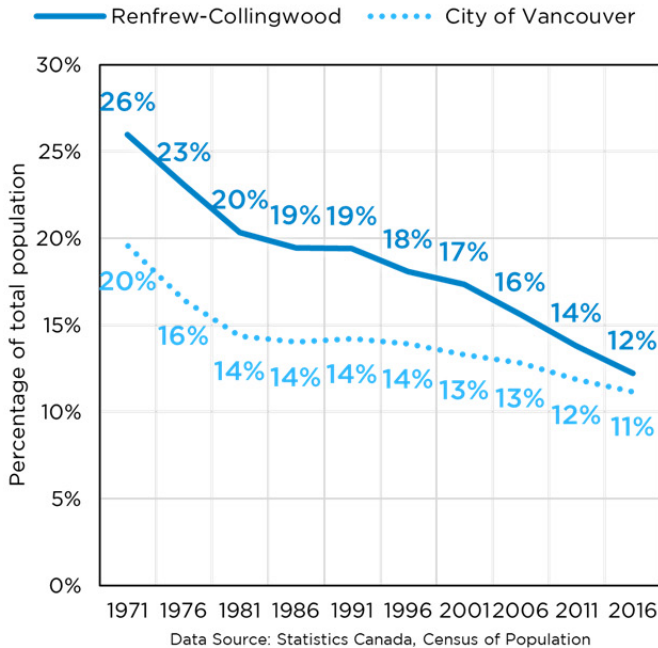




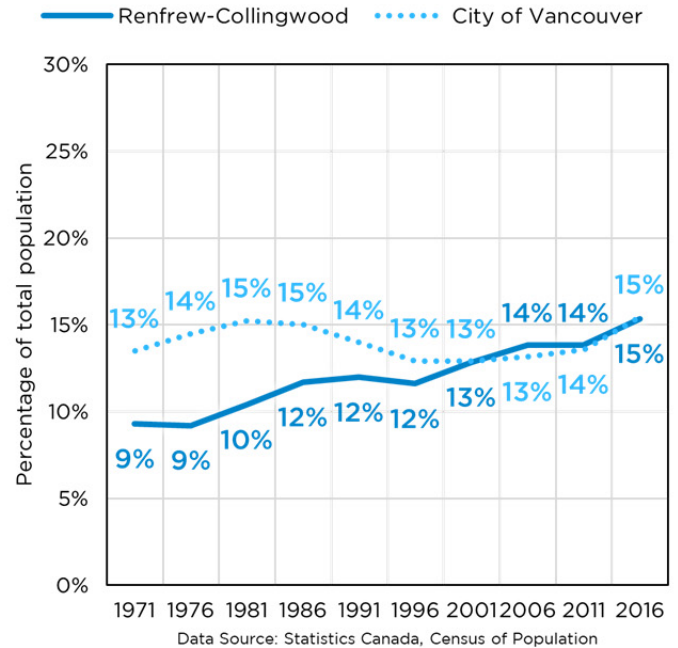
## Age Groups

As of 2016, Renfrew-Collingwood has 25% more seniors (65 and older) than children (14 and under). This represents a substantial shift over time. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of seniors increased by 63%, while the absolute number of children declined by 16%.

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

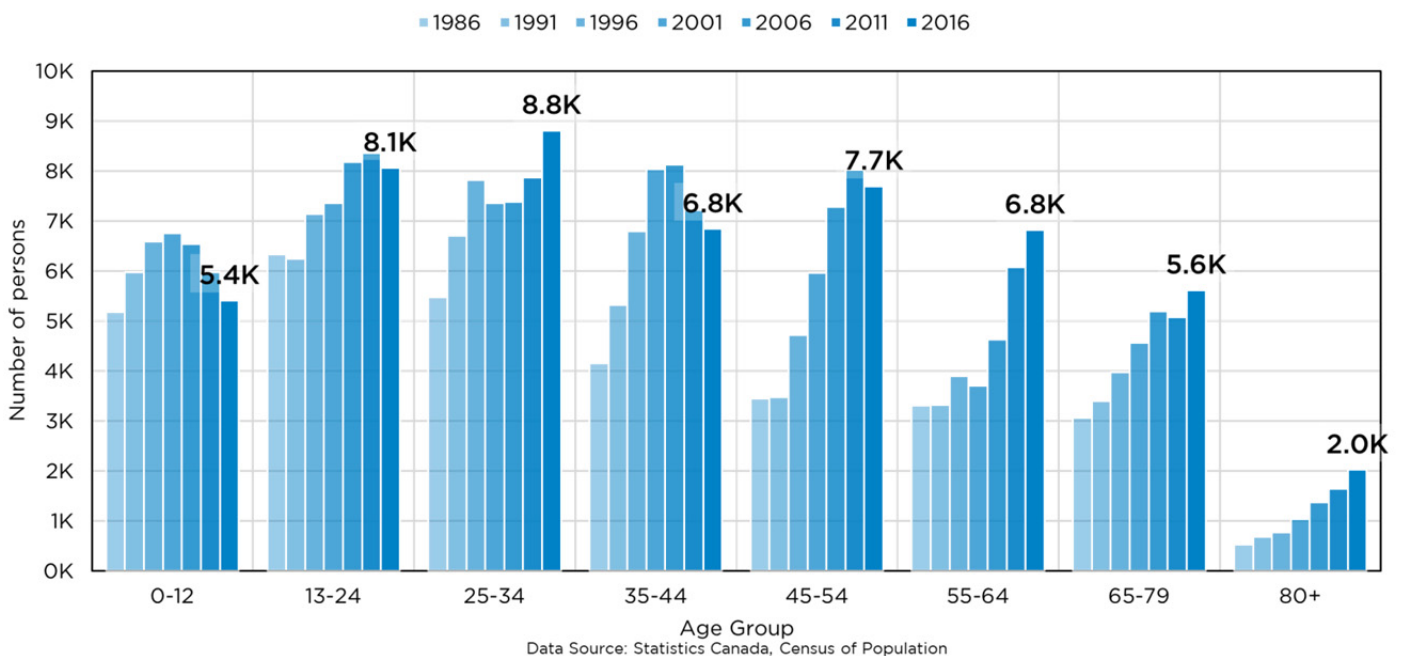


### Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. Growth in older adults and seniors in Renfrew-Collingwood is readily apparent.

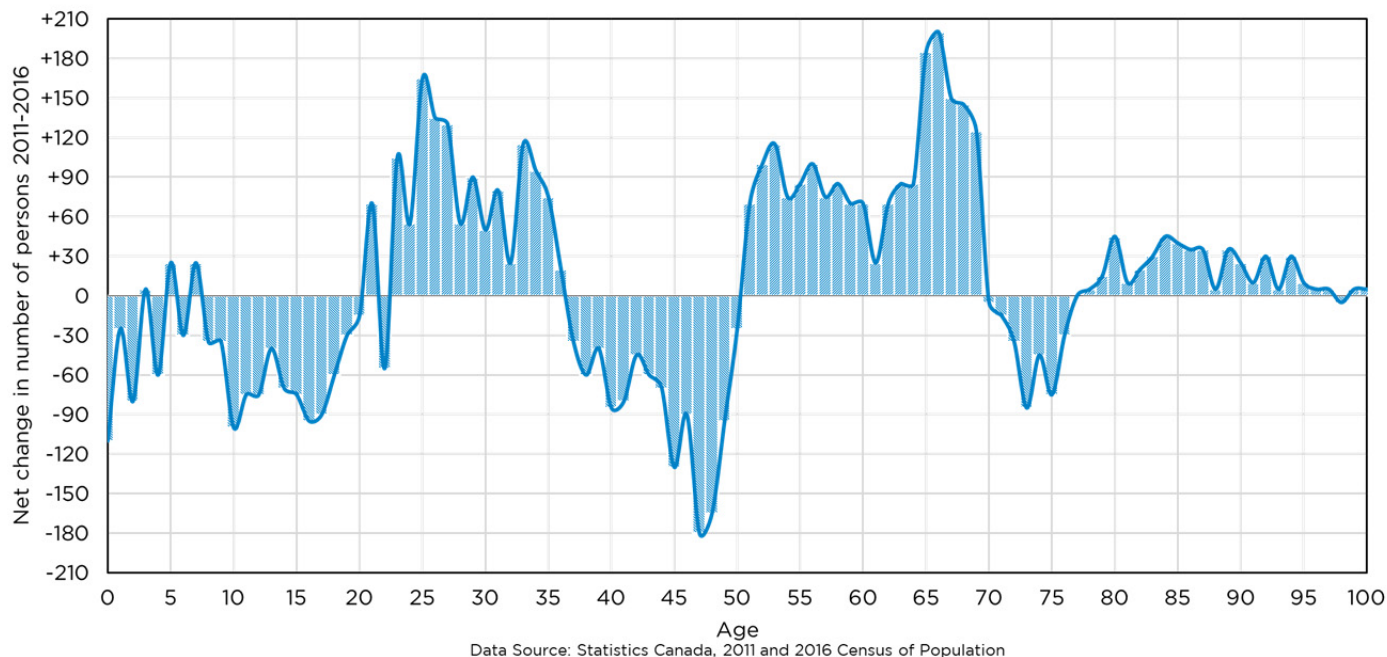
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



## Short-Term Population Growth

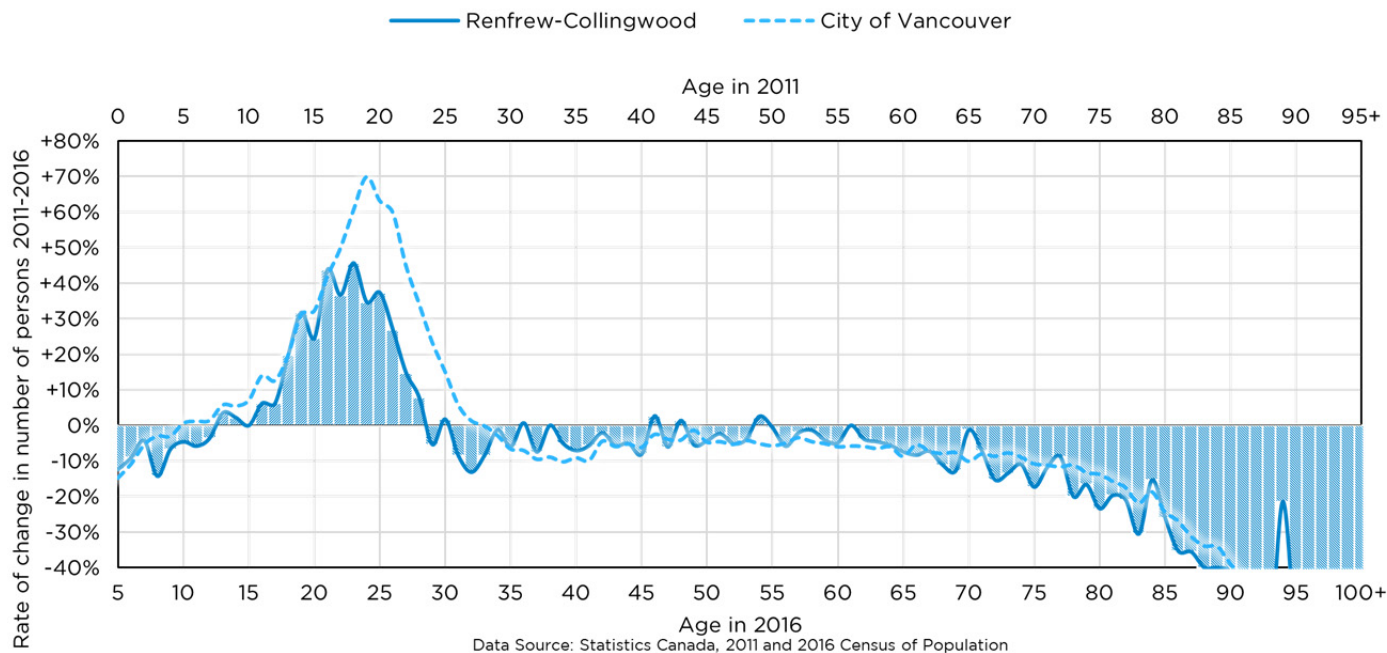
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Renfrew-Collingwood: 2016 saw a smaller population across most ages under 20; a loss of adults from age 35 to 50; and large growth in the number of people between the ages of 50 and 70.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Net Population Growth 2011-2016**



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, people were likely to come to Renfrew-Collingwood as teenagers or young adults in their 20s.

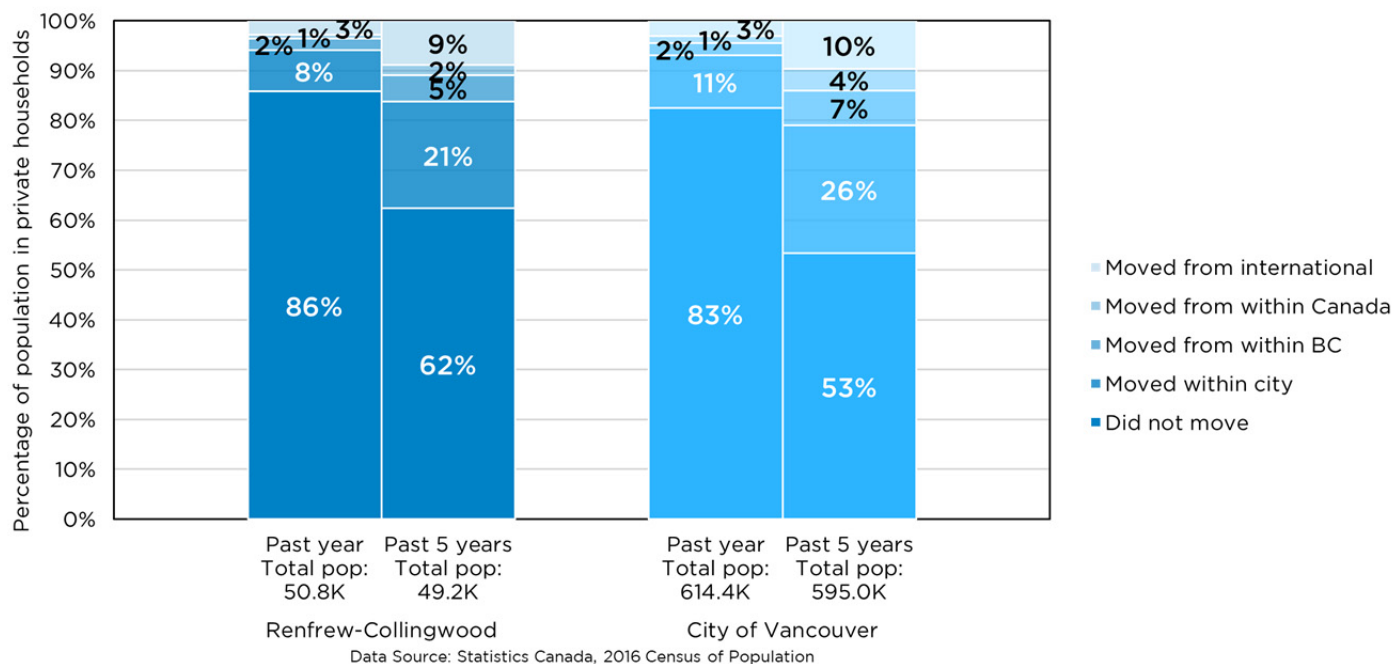
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

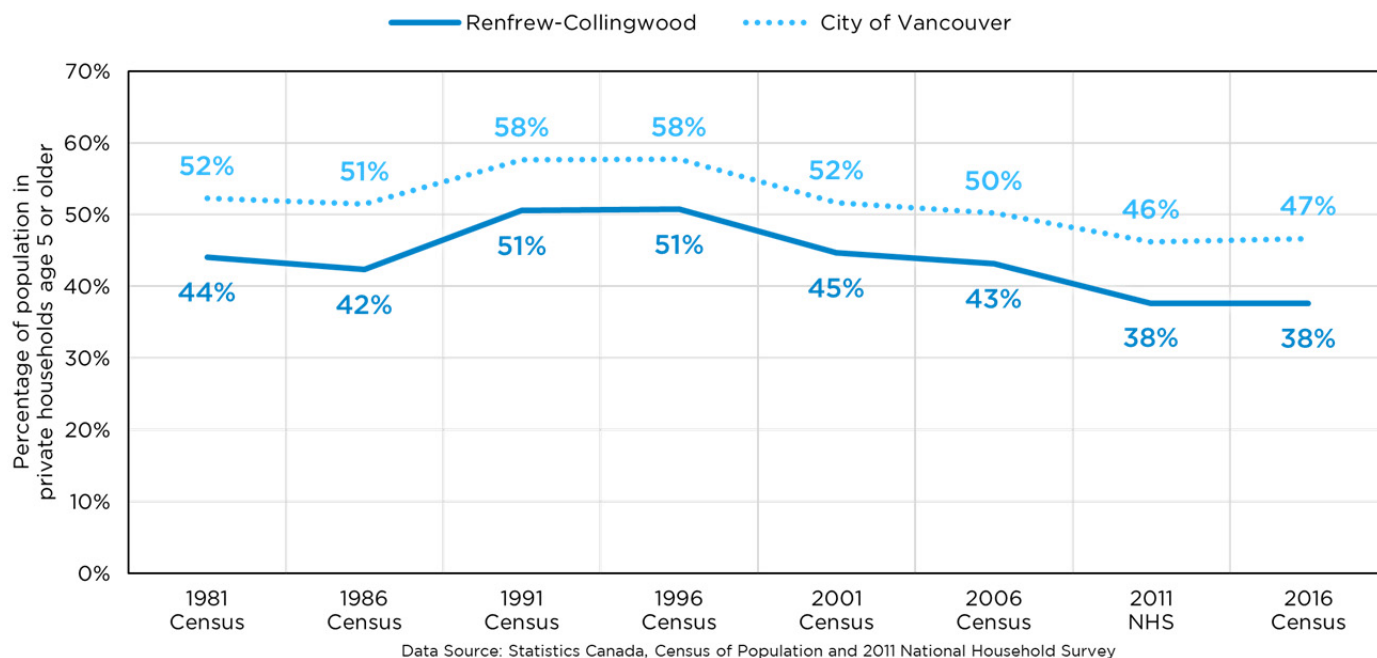
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 14% of Renfrew-Collingwood residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 38% of residents had moved. Both rates are lower than the city overall.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Over time, Renfrew-Collingwood has consistently had a smaller rate of population that had moved in the previous five years, with fluctuations similar to the city overall.

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

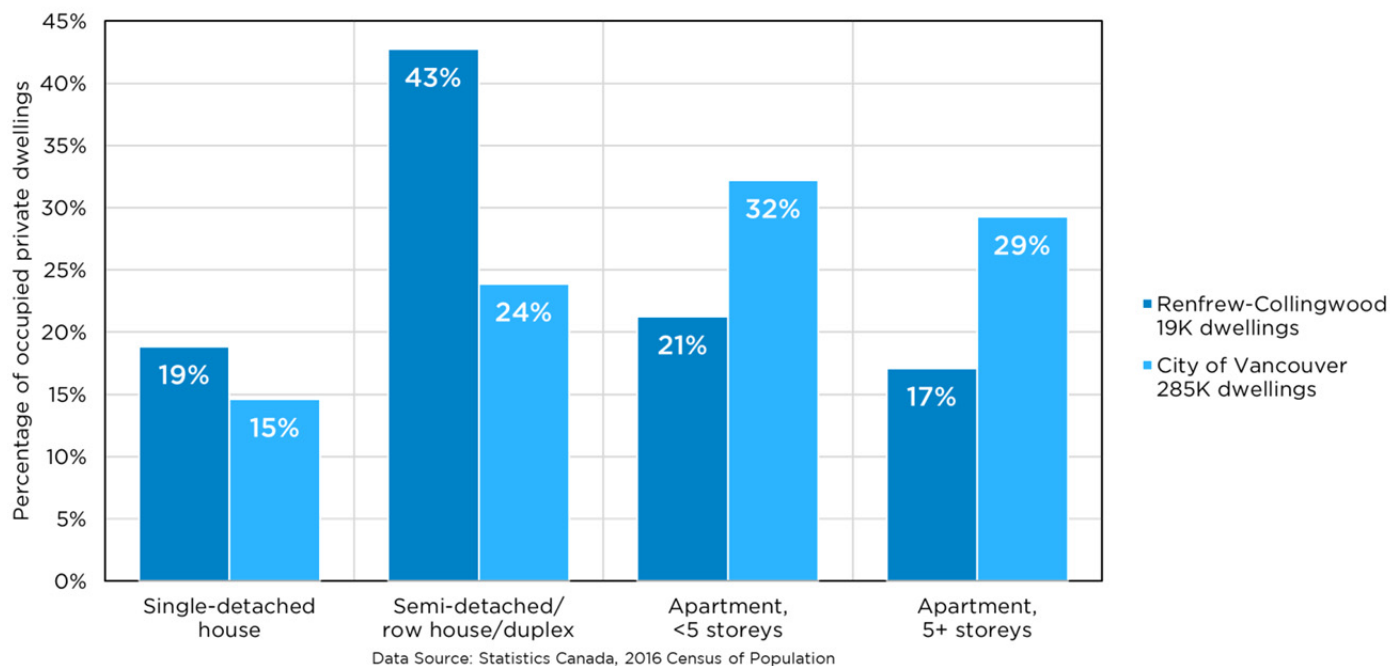




## Housing Types

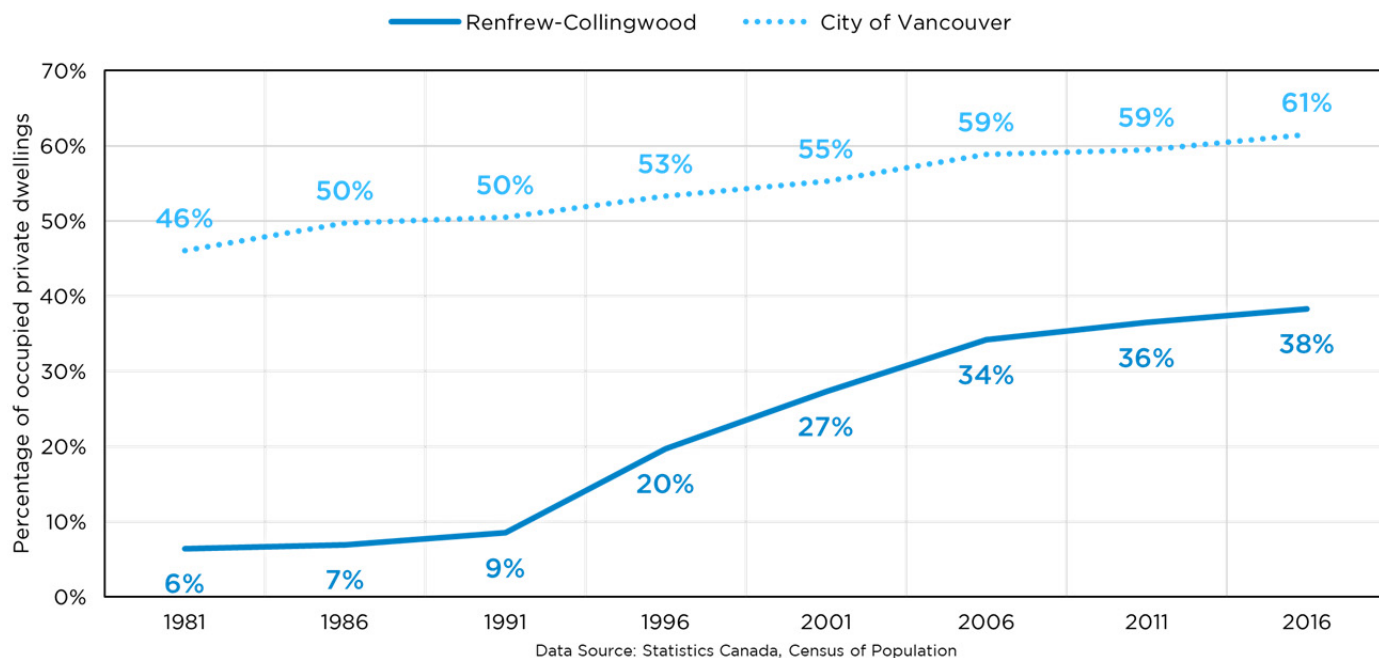
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Renfrew-Collingwood has a larger proportion of ground-oriented housing, particularly units in semi-detached, row house and duplex categories.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



About 38% of occupied dwellings in Renfrew-Collingwood are in apartments.<sup>3</sup> This proportion has grown substantially since the 1990s, reflecting development near Joyce Skytrain Station and along Kingsway.

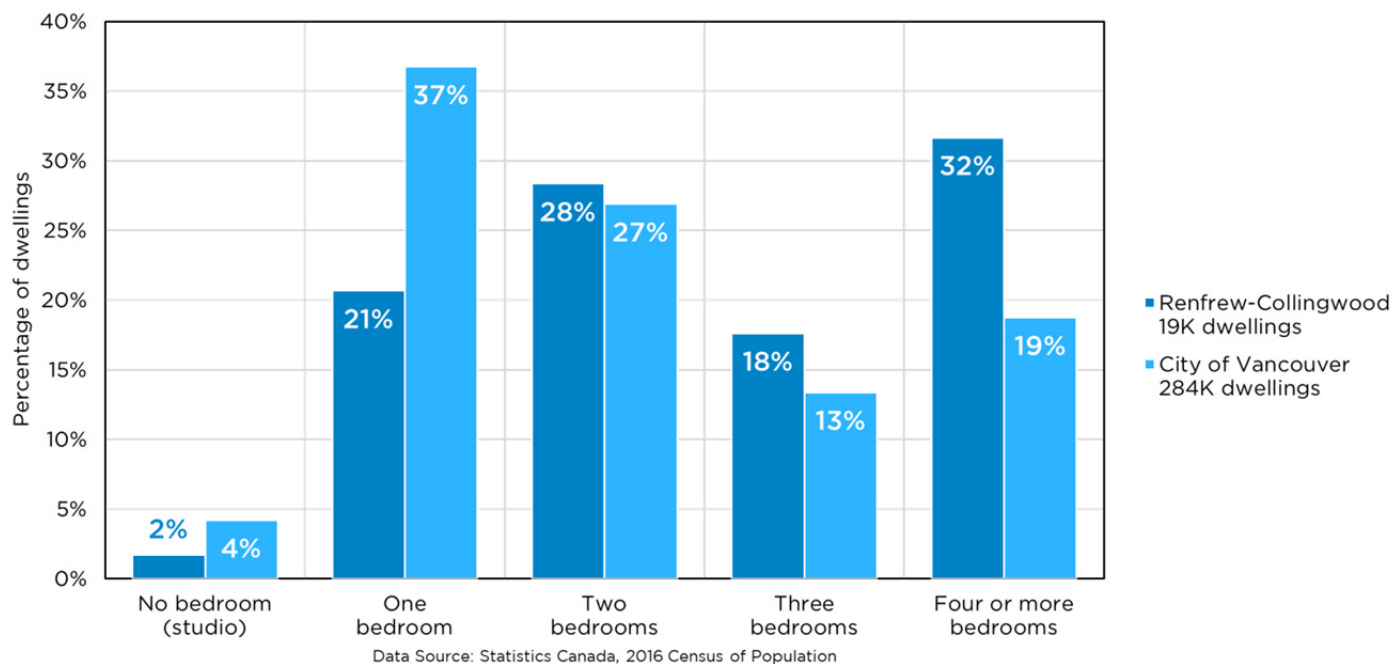
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

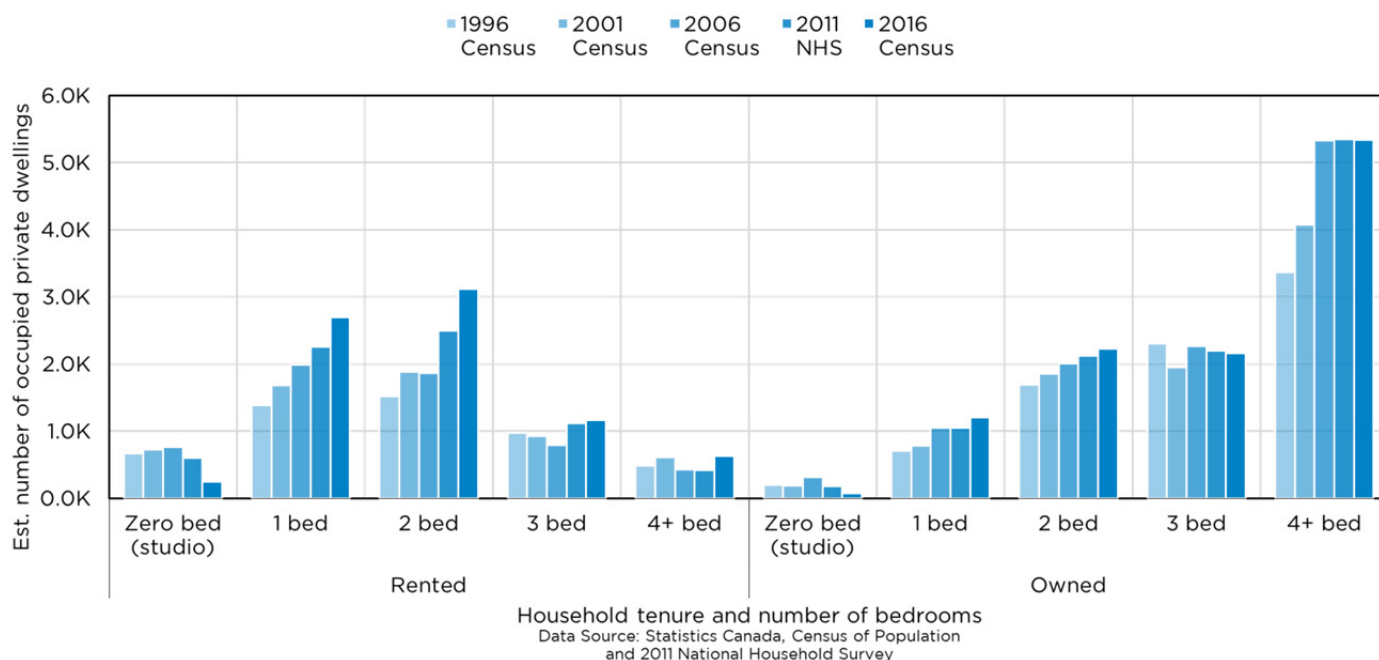
Housing units in Renfrew-Collingwood tend to be larger than the city overall, with half of all dwellings having three or more bedrooms, compared to a third of dwellings across Vancouver.

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



Renfrew-Collingwood has seen growth in the number of one- and two-bedroom rented dwellings in the neighbourhood in recent years. Among owned dwellings there has been steady growth in two-bedroom units as well.

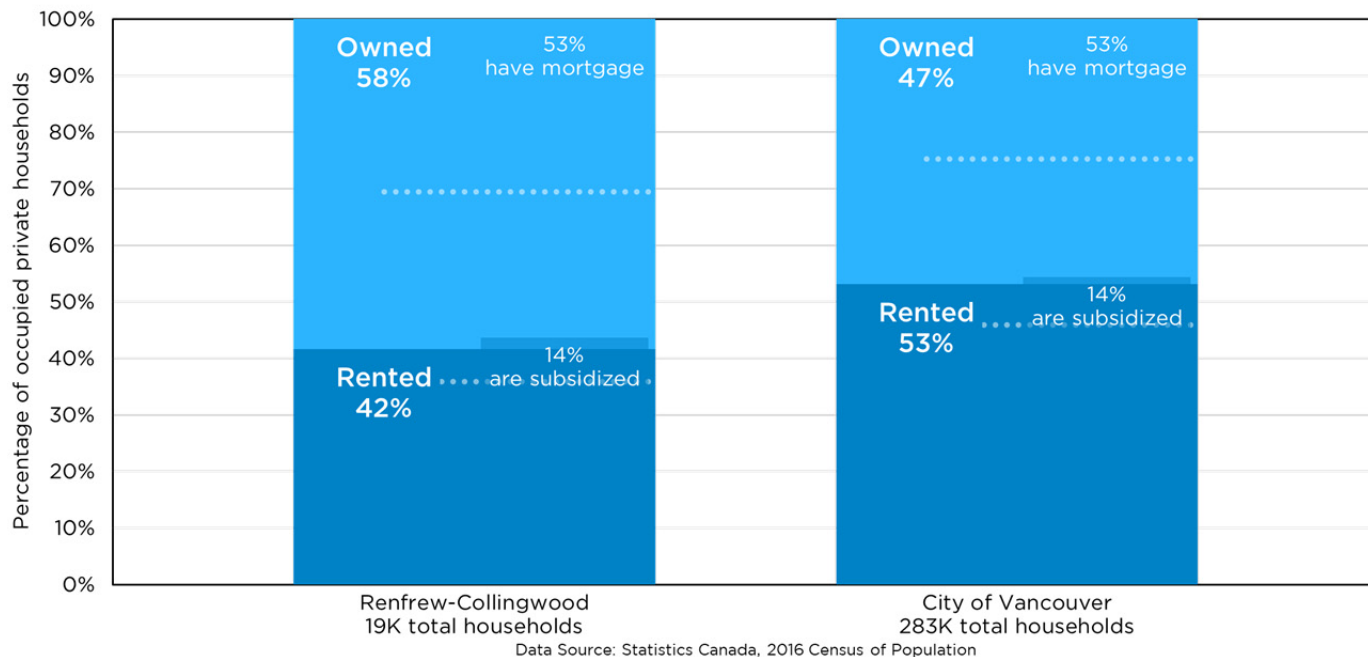
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

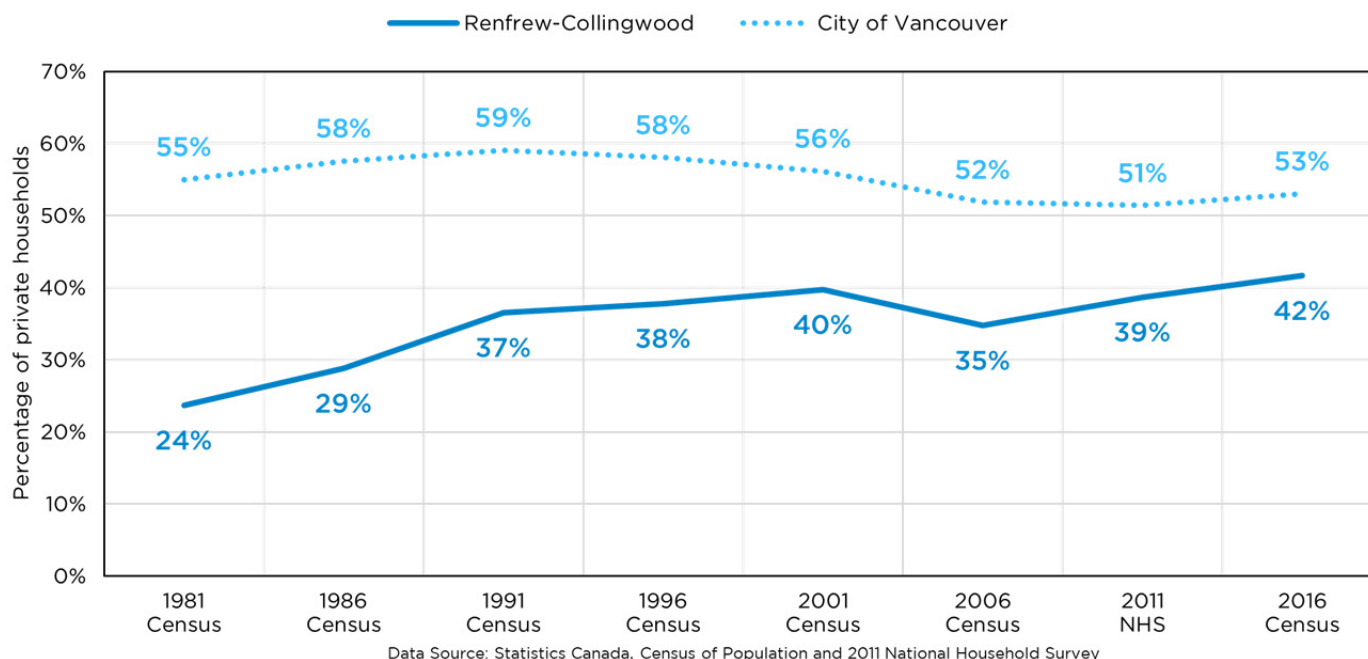
In Renfrew-Collingwood, 42% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> Self-reported subsidized housing makes up 14% of the rental stock in both Renfrew-Collingwood and the city overall. Among owned households in Renfrew-Collingwood, somewhat more than half have a mortgage, the same rate as the city.

**Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016**



Over time, the proportion of rented households in Renfrew-Collingwood has generally grown, except for the period between 2001 and 2006. This likely reflects an emphasis on ownership (condominium) construction in the early 2000s, followed by more recent incentives to build rental housing.

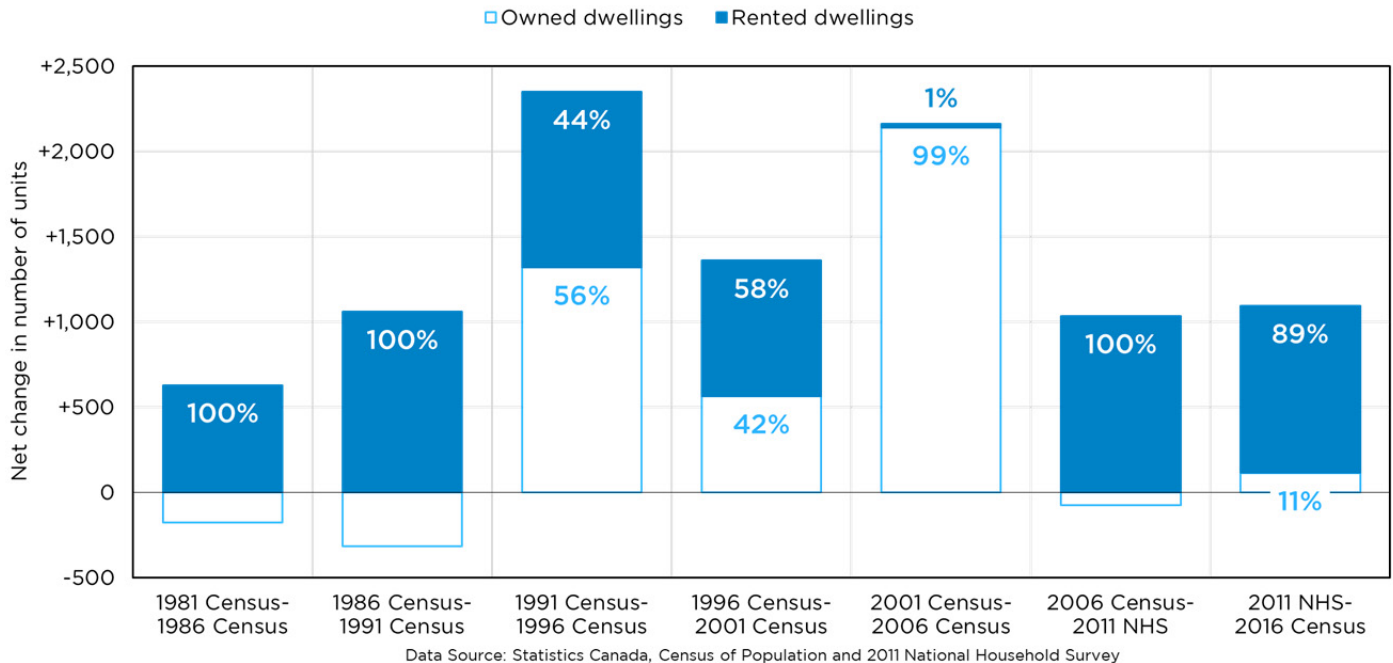
**Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016**



## New Housing

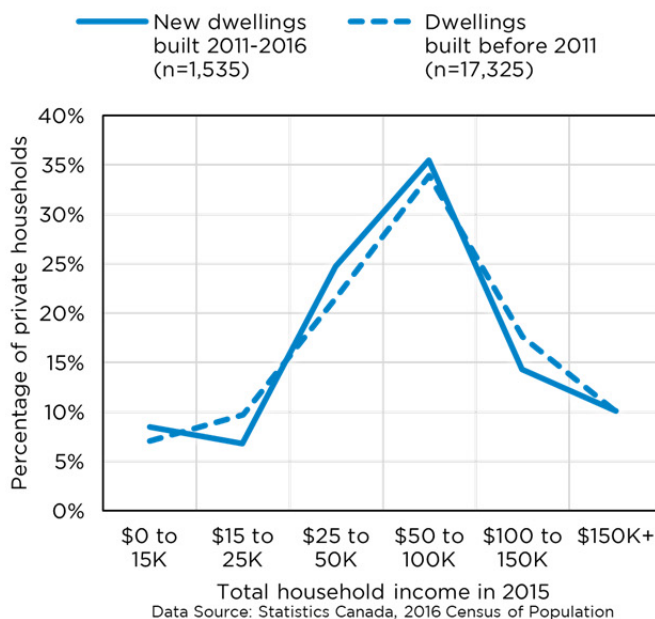
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Renfrew-Collingwood, 89% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

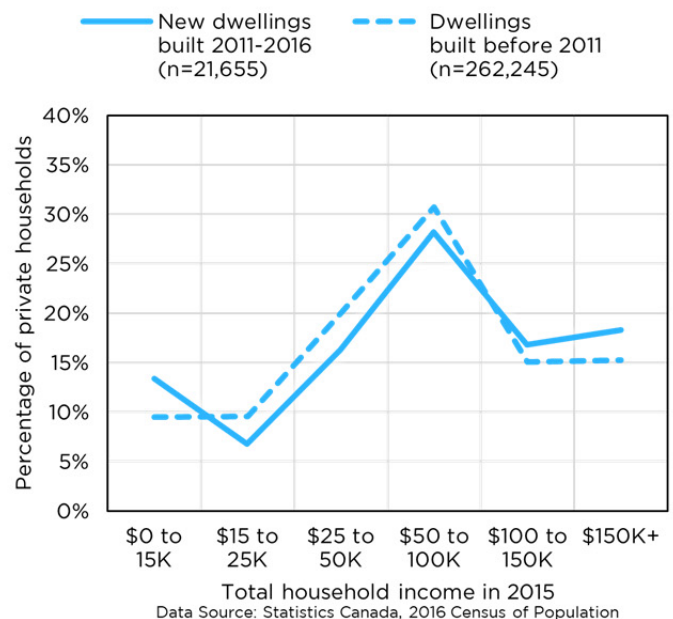


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. However, in Renfrew-Collingwood, there is not a substantial difference in the distribution of household income between new and existing stock.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



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

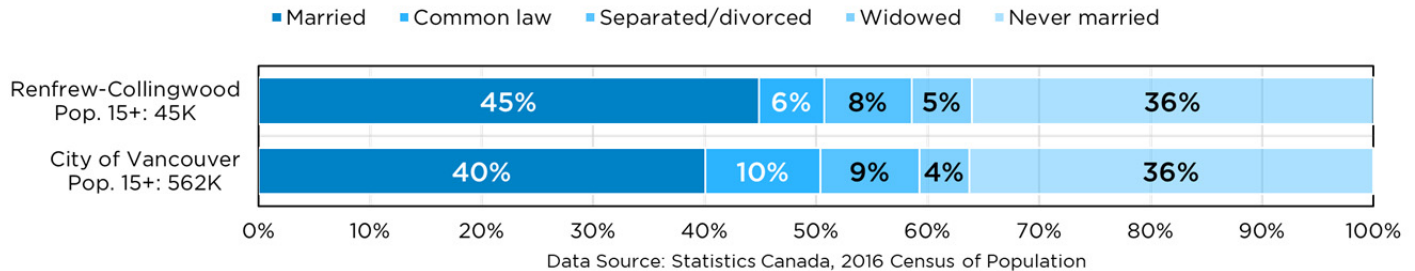




## Marital Status

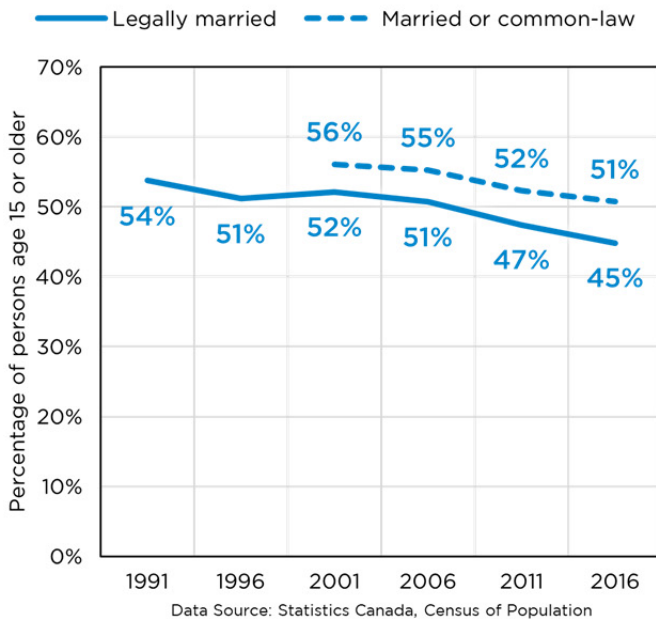
Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 45% of Renfrew-Collingwood residents age 15 and older are married, with another 6% living common-law. In Renfrew-Collingwood, 8% of residents are separated or divorced; 5% are widowed; and 36% have never been married and are not living common-law, the same rate as the city overall.

**Population by Marital Status, 2016**

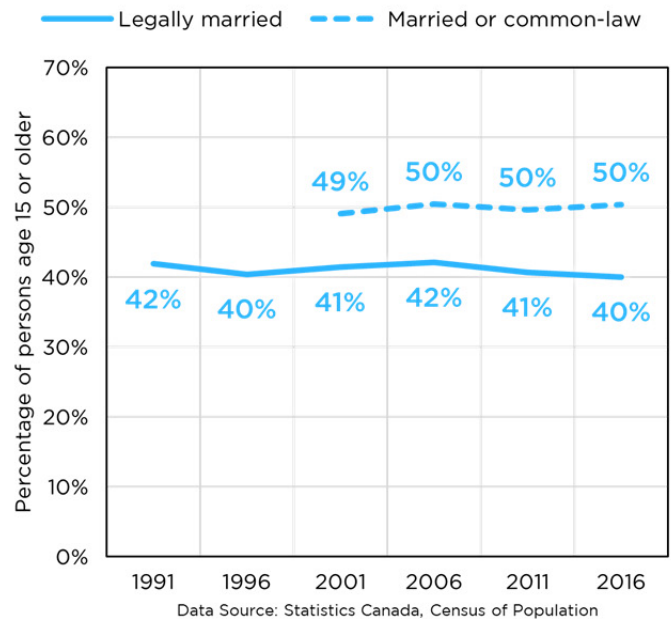


Over time, the rate of persons married or common-law in Renfrew-Collingwood has declined, and it is now only slightly higher than the rate for the city overall. However, the neighbourhood rate of people legally married remains higher than the city.

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



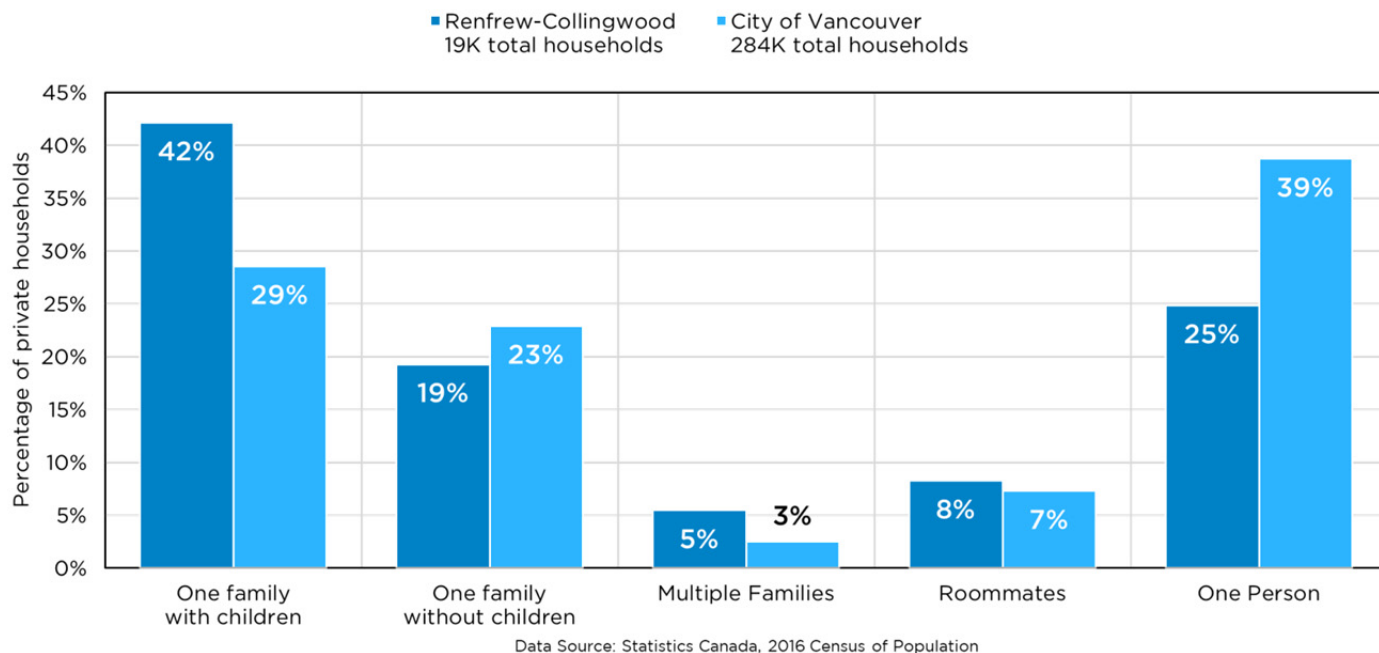
**City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



## Household Types

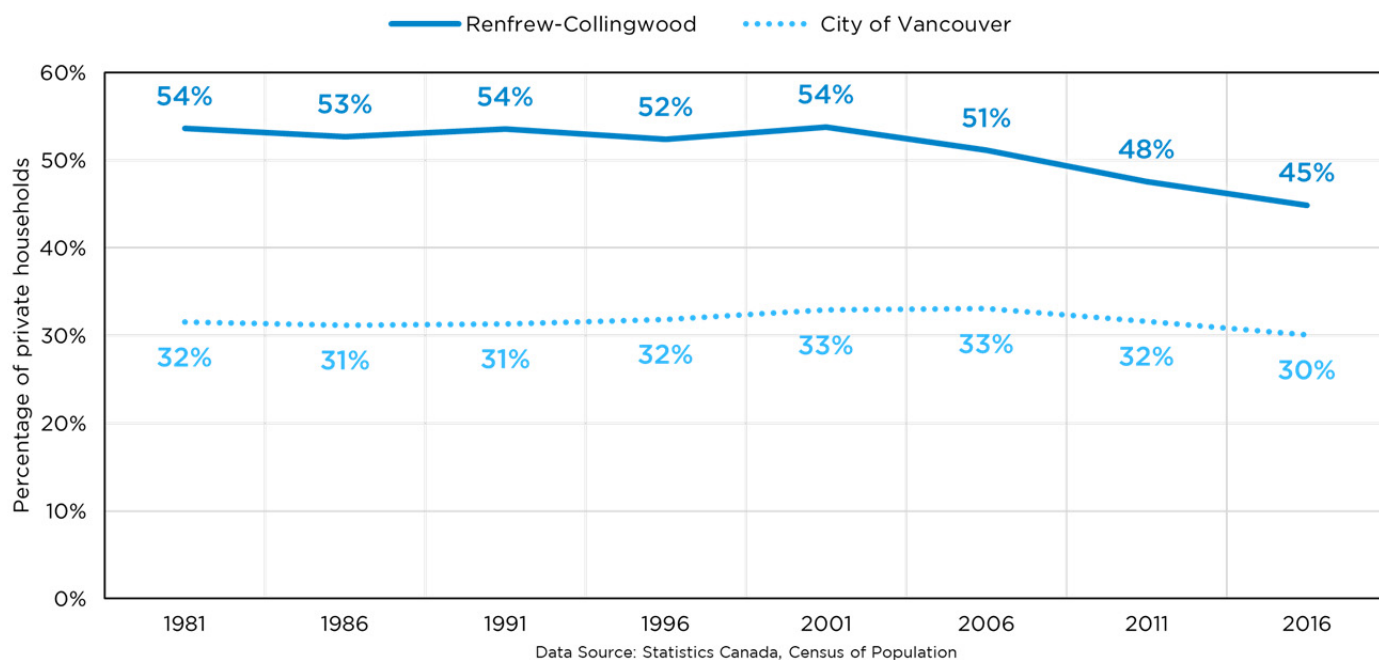
Compared to the city overall, Renfrew-Collingwood households are more likely to have families with children living in them, as well as households with multiple families or unrelated persons. The neighbourhood has fewer childless families and one-person households than the city overall.

### Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.<sup>5</sup> While the proportion of households in the city has been fairly steady or slightly declining, the rate in Renfrew-Collingwood has consistently declined since the 2000s.

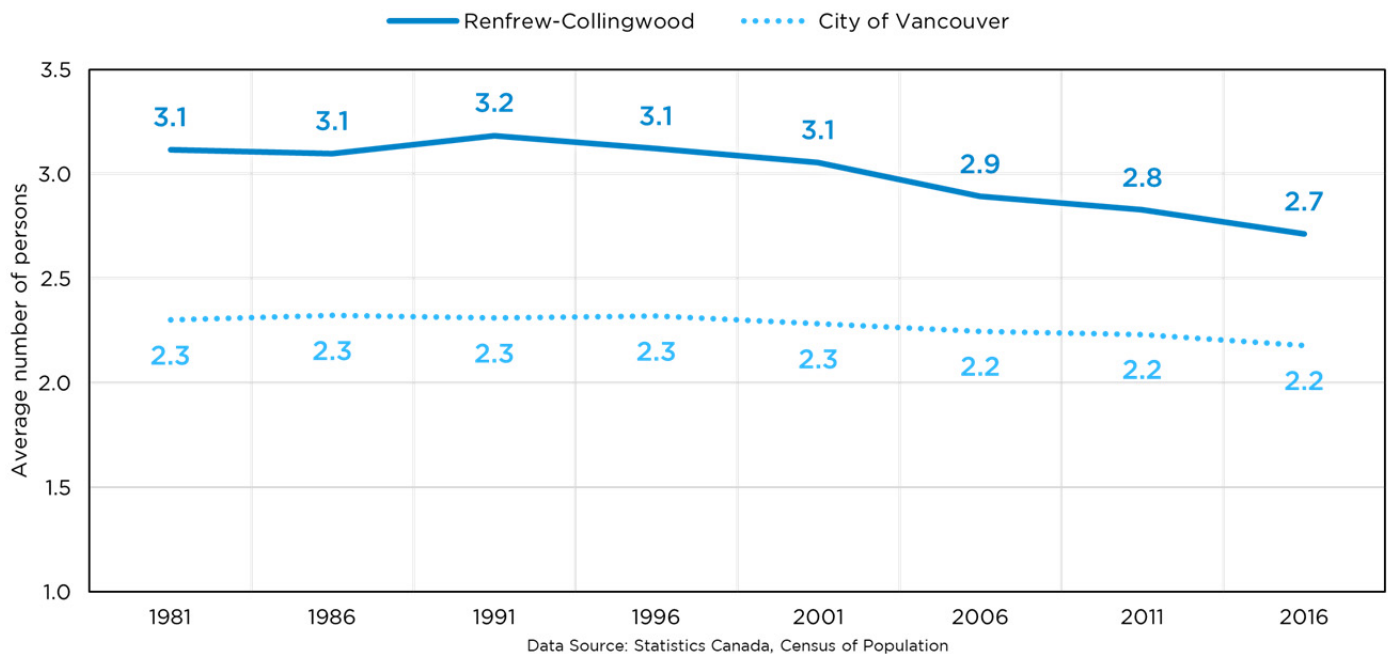
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

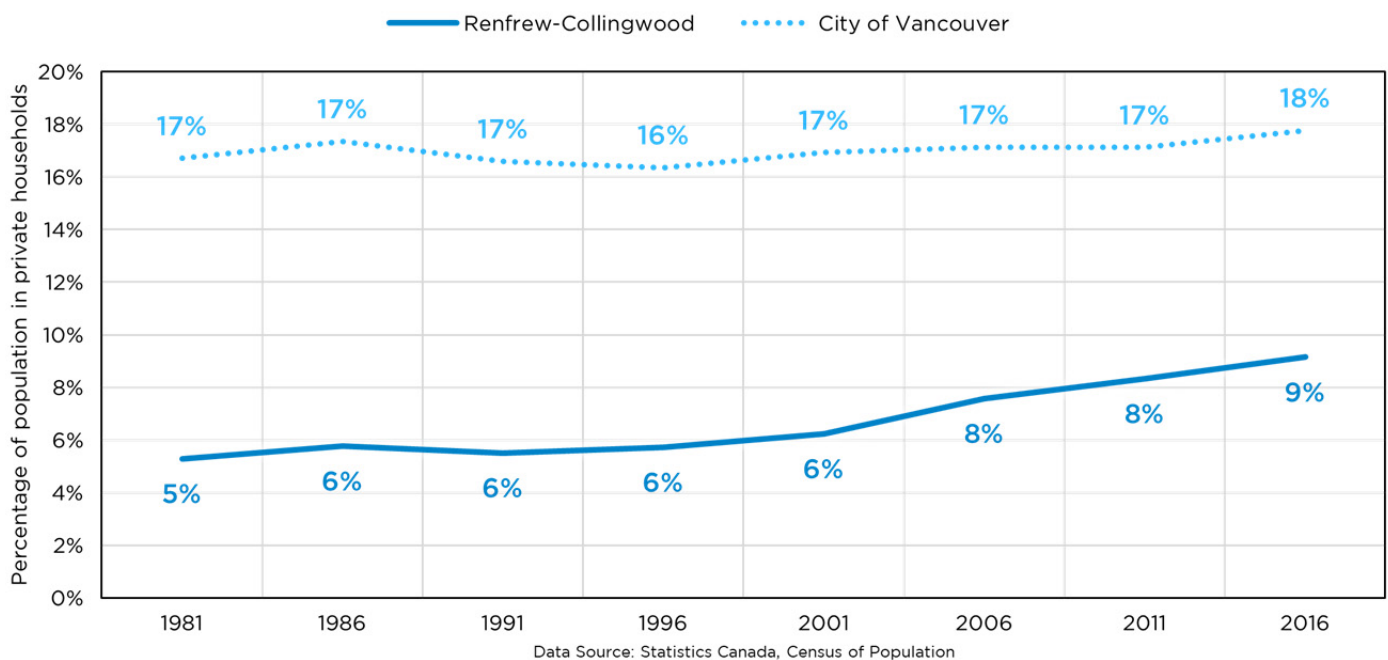
The average household size in Renfrew-Collingwood has decreased in the 1990s and 2000s. As of 2016, the average household has 2.7 people living in it.

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



While Renfrew-Collingwood has fewer one-person households than the city overall, the share of population living alone is growing over time. In 2016, 9% of Renfrew-Collingwood's population lives alone, compared to 18% of people across the city.

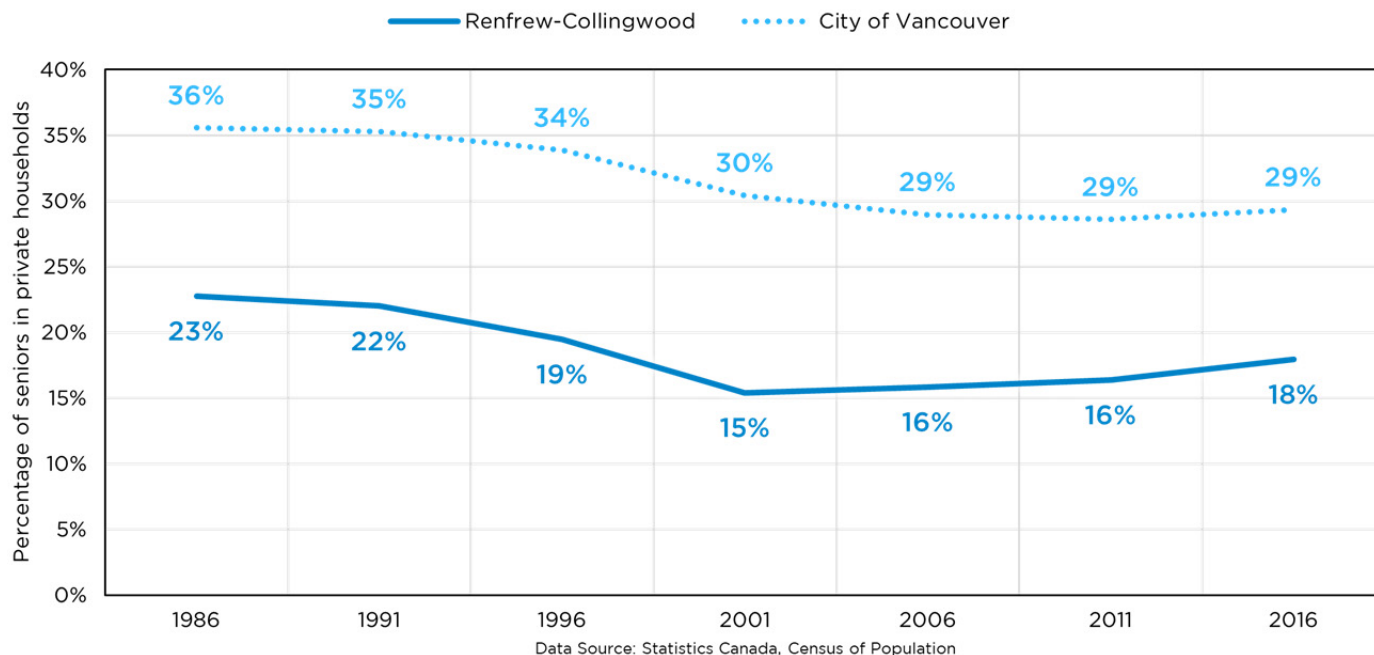
**Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016**



## Senior Households

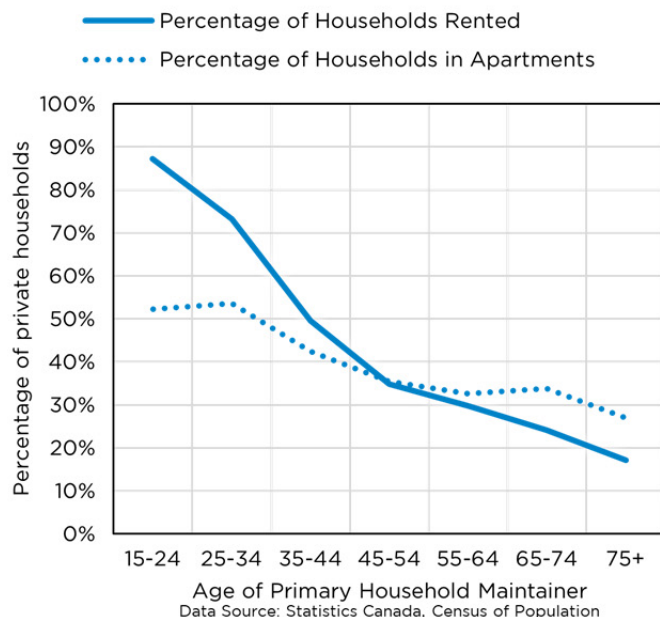
As with most of the city, Renfrew-Collingwood has a growing senior population, but the experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. In Renfrew-Collingwood, the rate of seniors living alone has grown since 2001, though seniors in the neighbourhood are still less likely to live alone than seniors across the city.

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

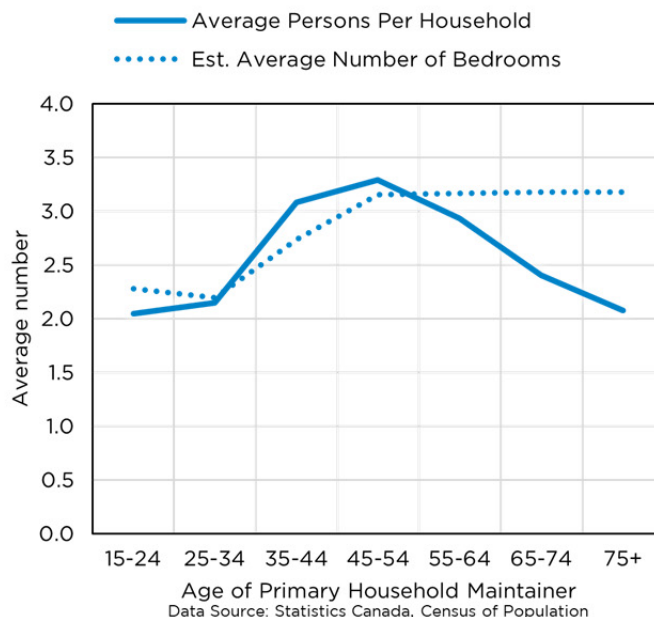


In 2016, about one in five senior-led households in Renfrew-Collingwood were rented, and about a third of senior-led households were in apartments. Senior-led households are smaller than other age groups, but the ratio of bedrooms to occupants increases as household maintainers age.<sup>6</sup>

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016**



**Renfrew-Collingwood: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**

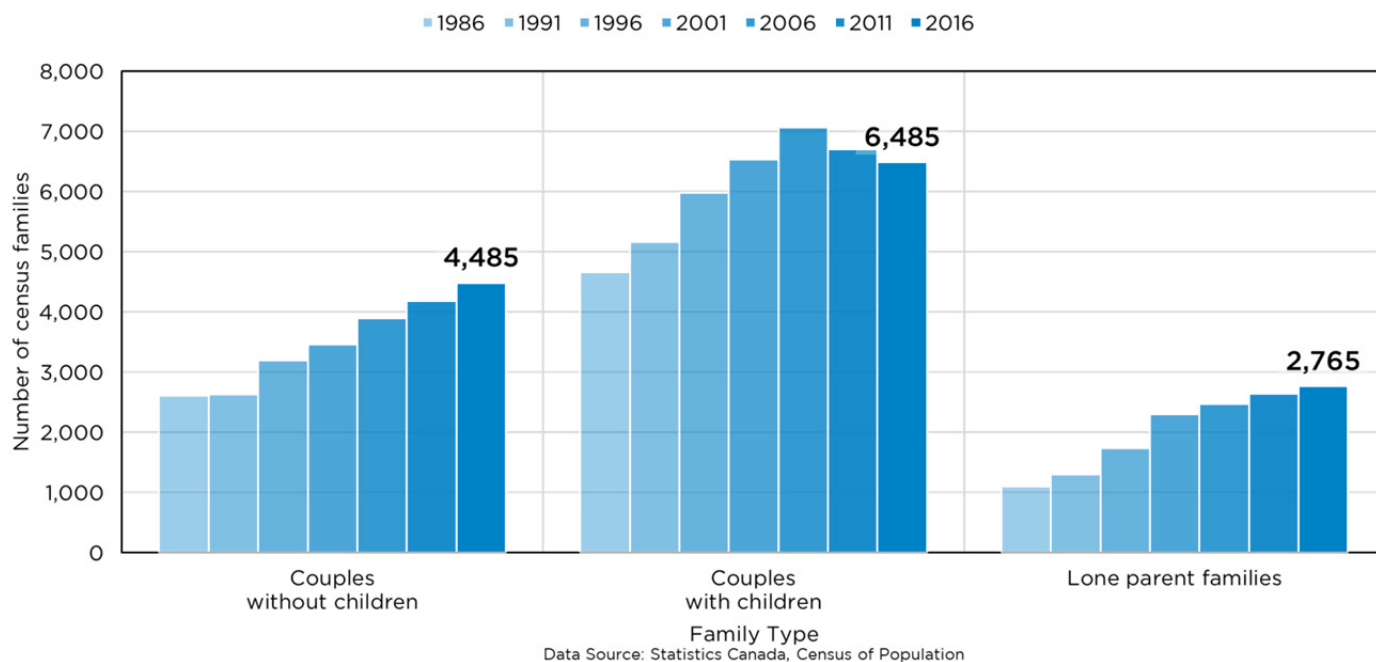




## Family Types

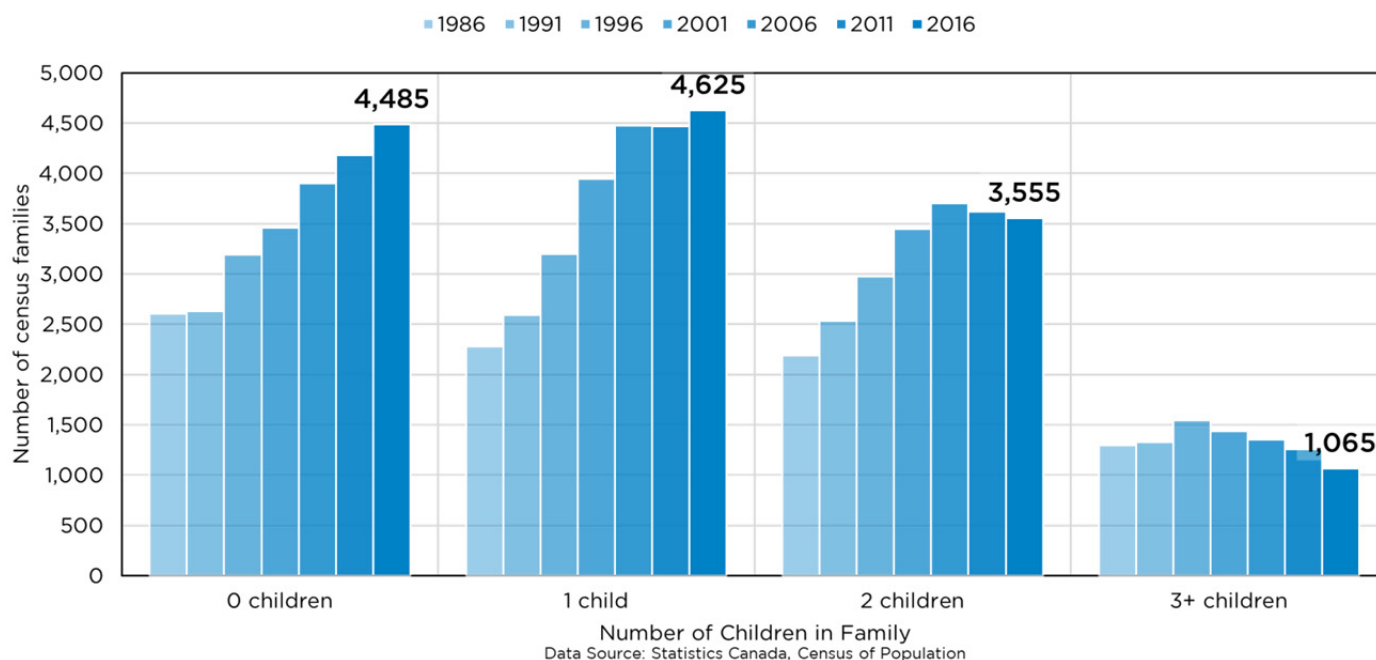
In Renfrew-Collingwood, the number of childless families<sup>7</sup> has grown steadily over time. The number of families with children generally increased until declining since the 2006 census. The number of lone parent-led families in the neighbourhood has steadily grown.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Families by Type 1986-2016**



In addition, families in Renfrew-Collingwood are getting smaller over time. The number of families with three or more children has consistently declined since 1996, and the number of families with two children has declined since 2006.

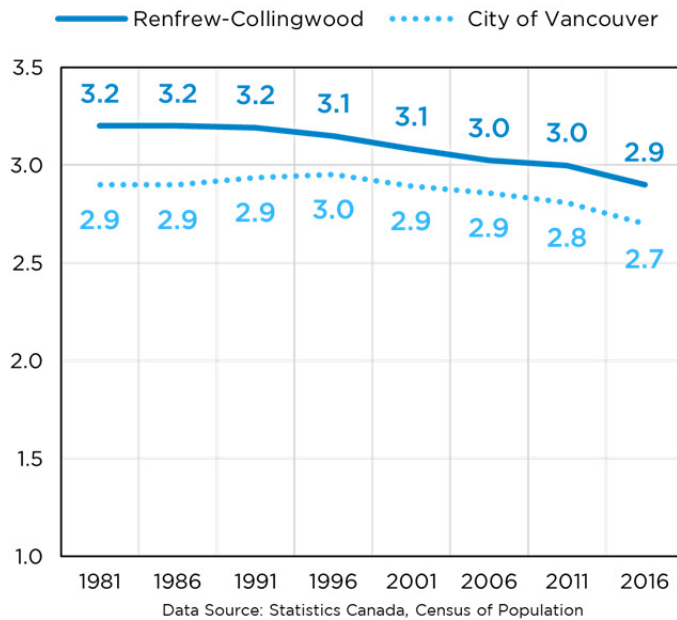
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



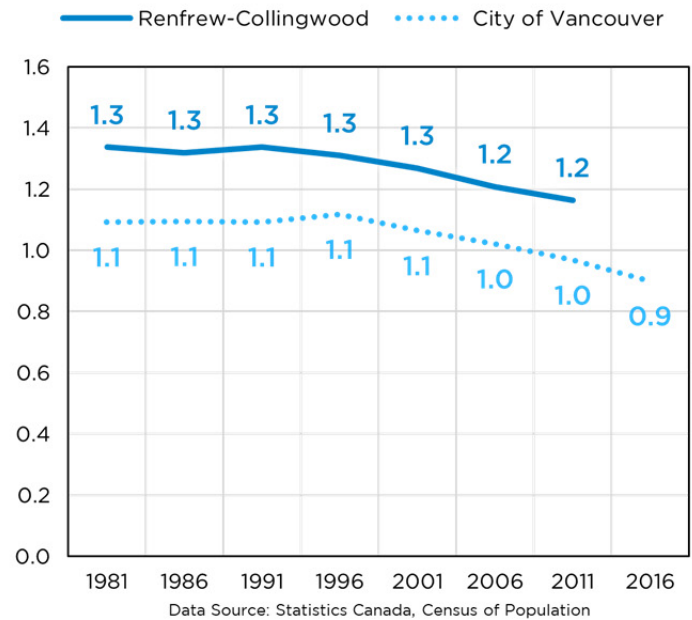
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Renfrew-Collingwood 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. Average family sizes in both the neighbourhood and across the city have been declining since the 1990s.

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

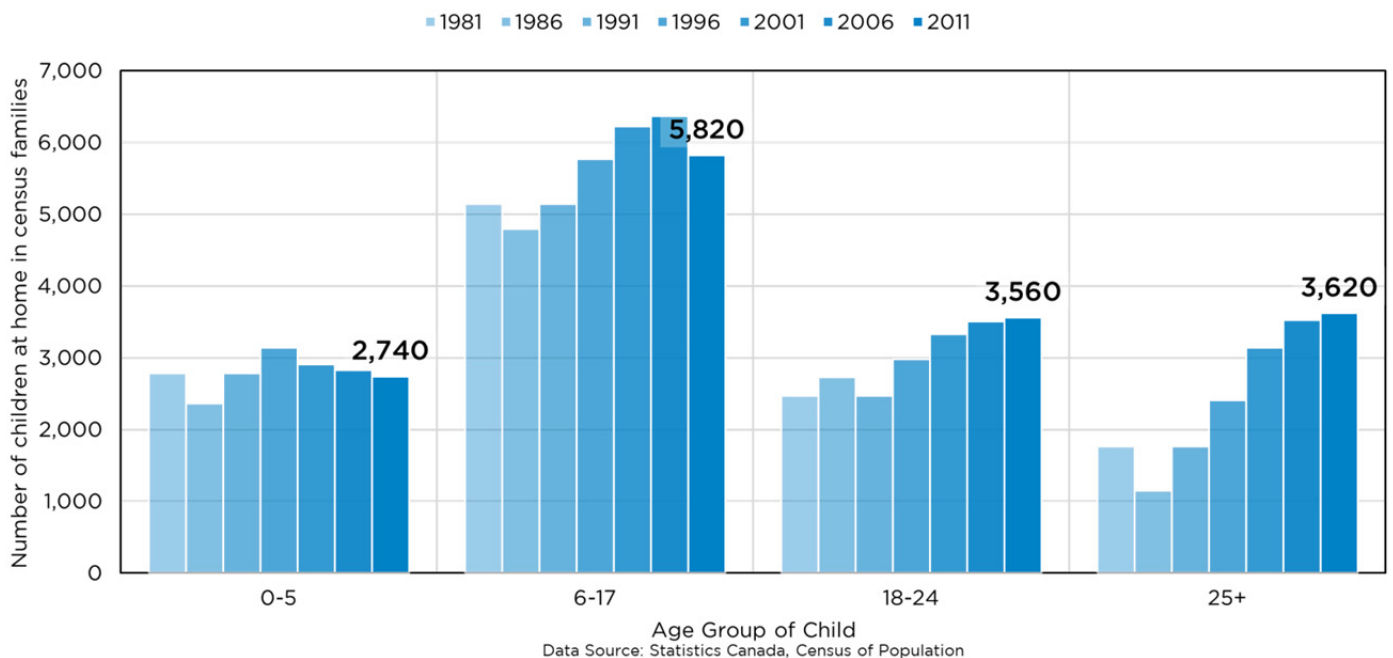


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Renfrew-Collingwood there is substantial growth in the number of "children" 25 and older over time. There are now more adult children (18 and older) at home than school-age children (6-17) in Renfrew-Collingwood.

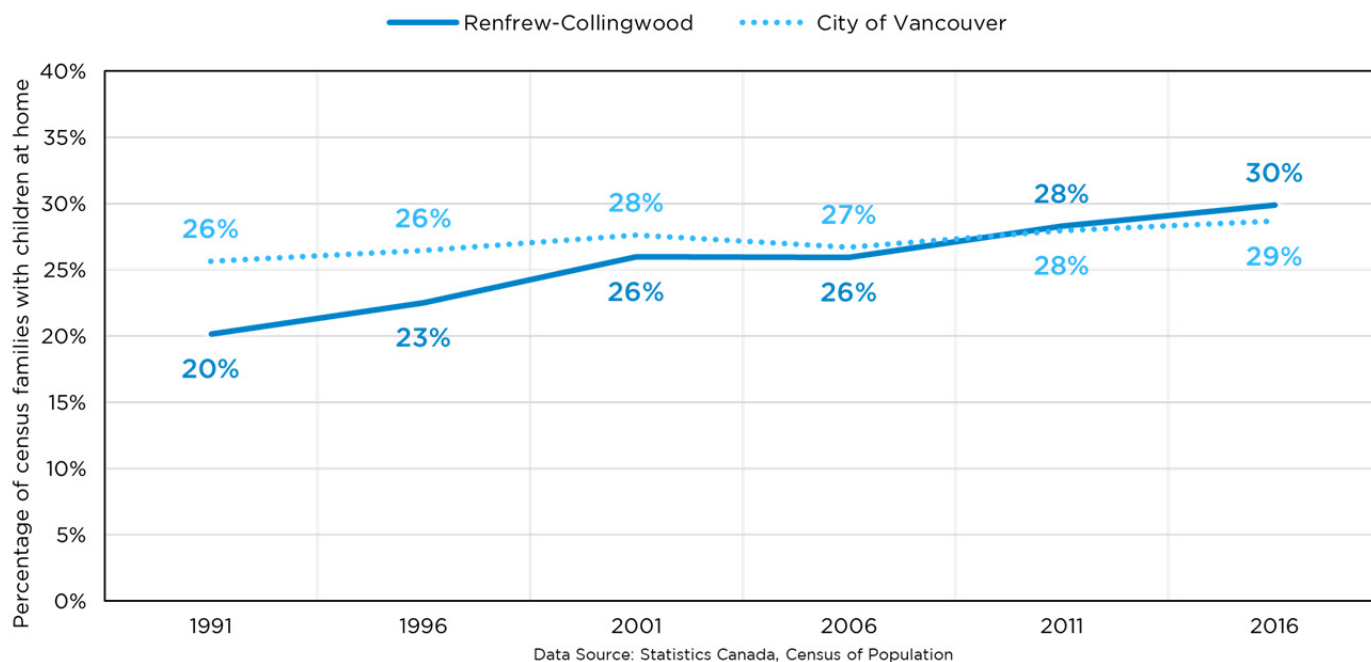
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

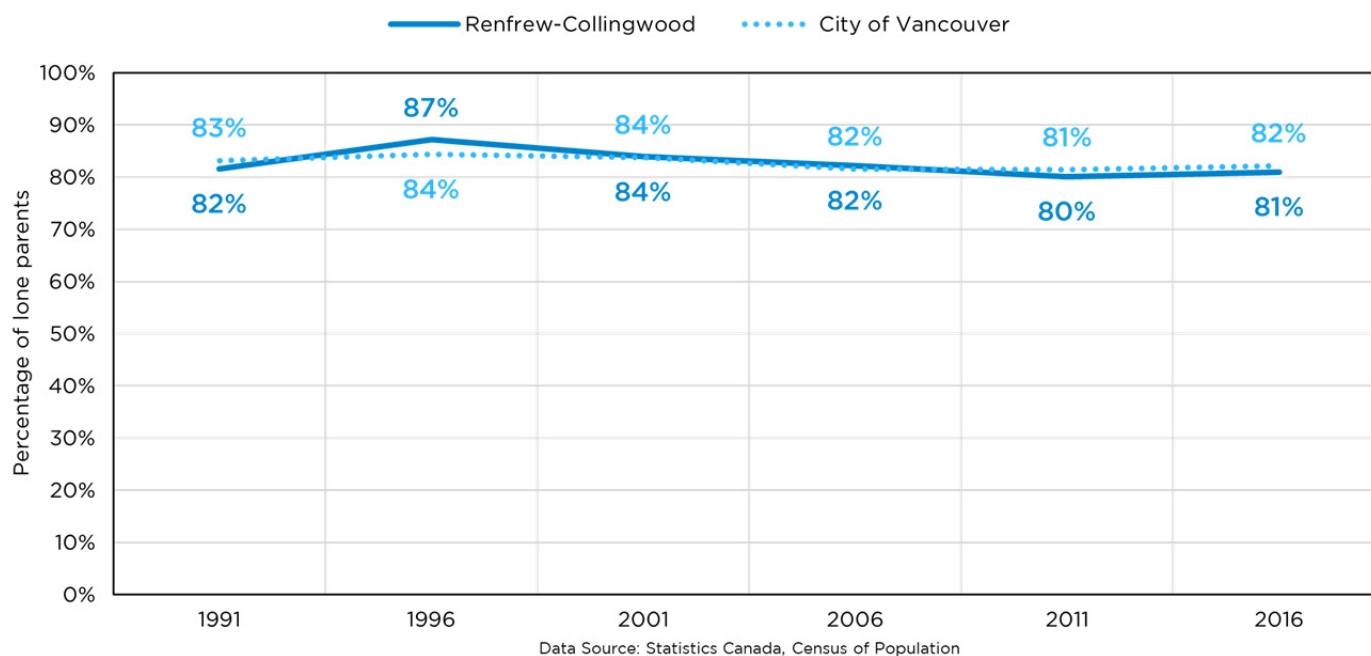
As noted earlier, Renfrew-Collingwood has seen a steadily increasing number of lone parent-led families. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 30% of families with children, a slightly higher proportion than the city overall.

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



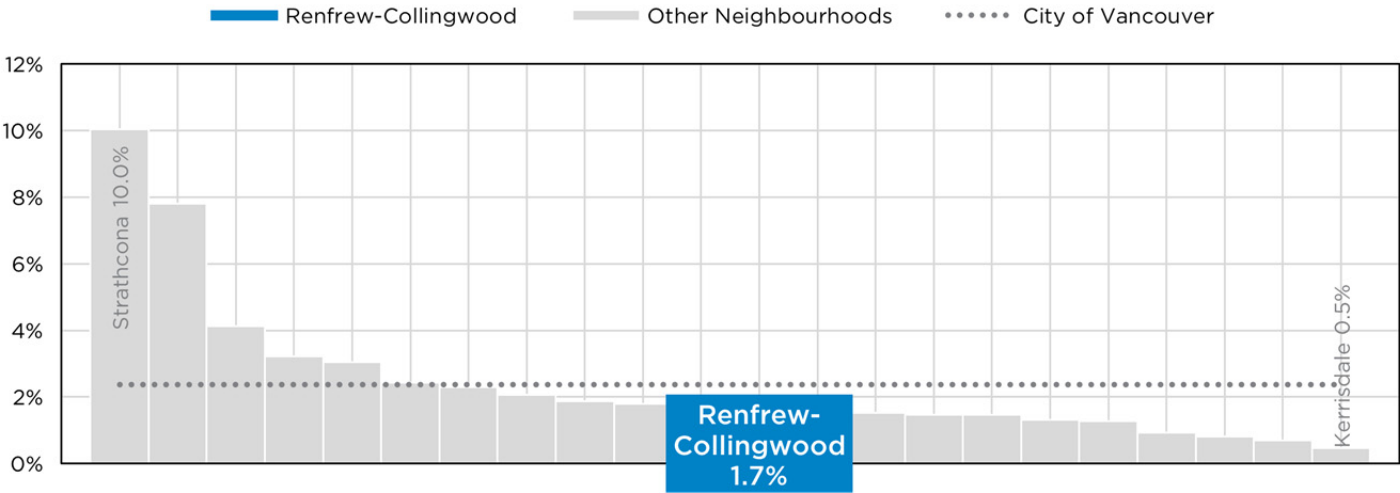
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Renfrew-Collingwood, 81% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

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

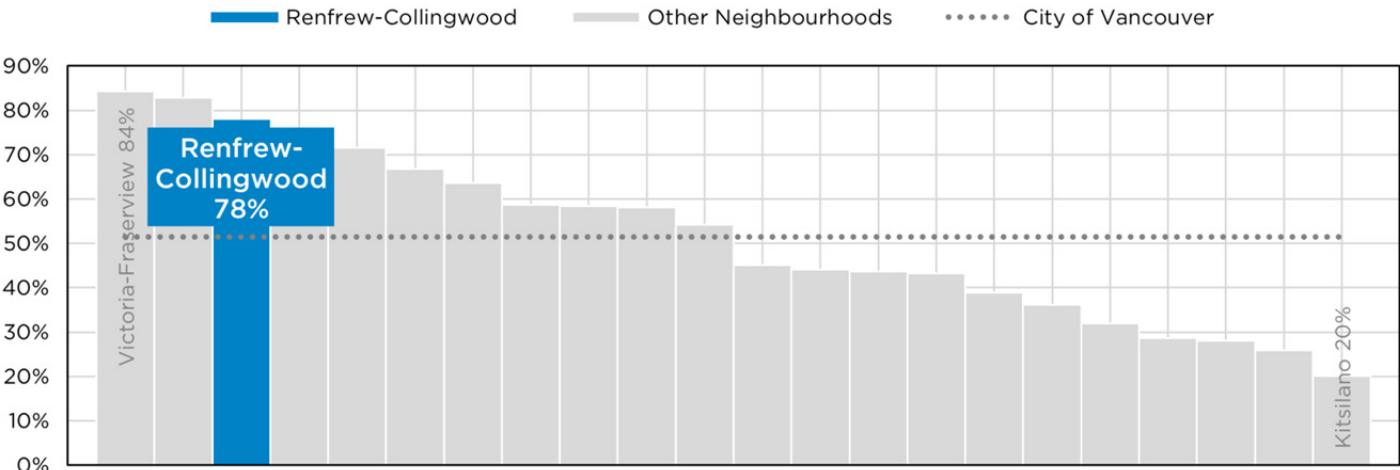


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

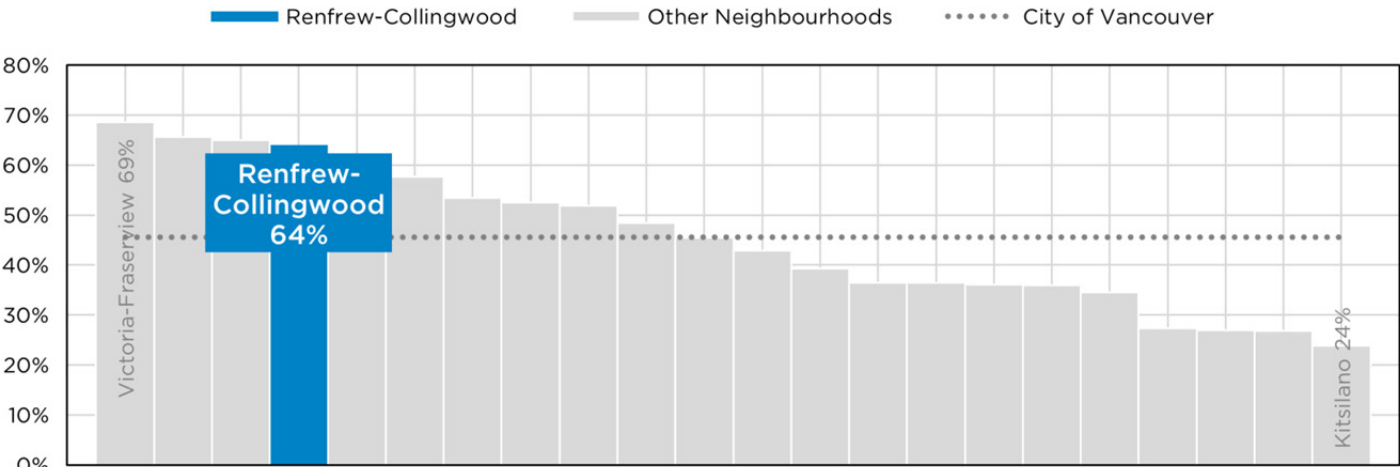
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016



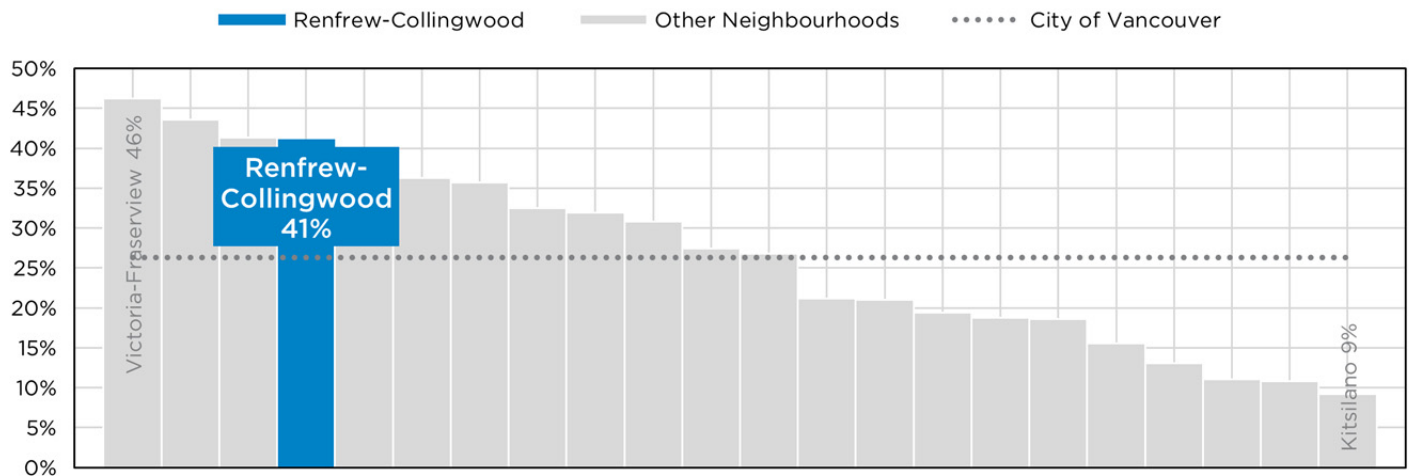
Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016



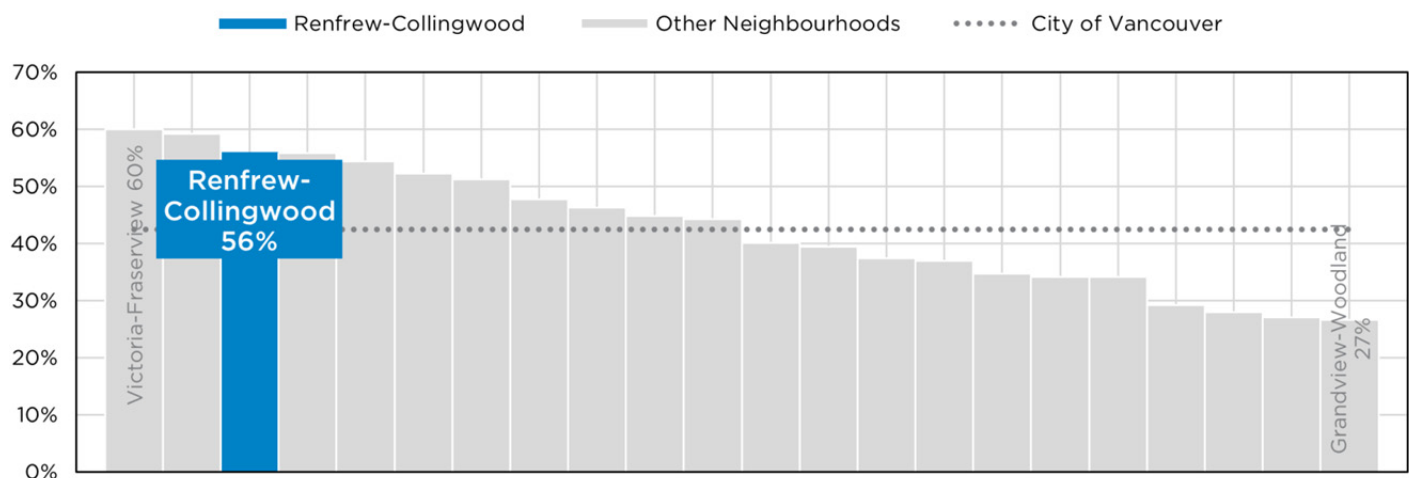


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

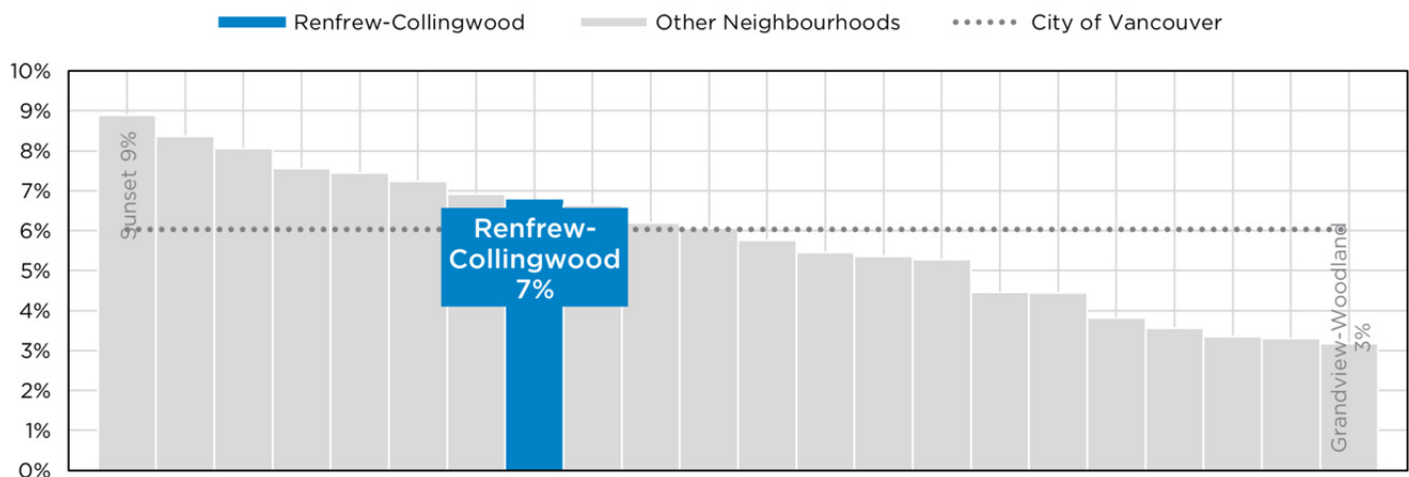
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



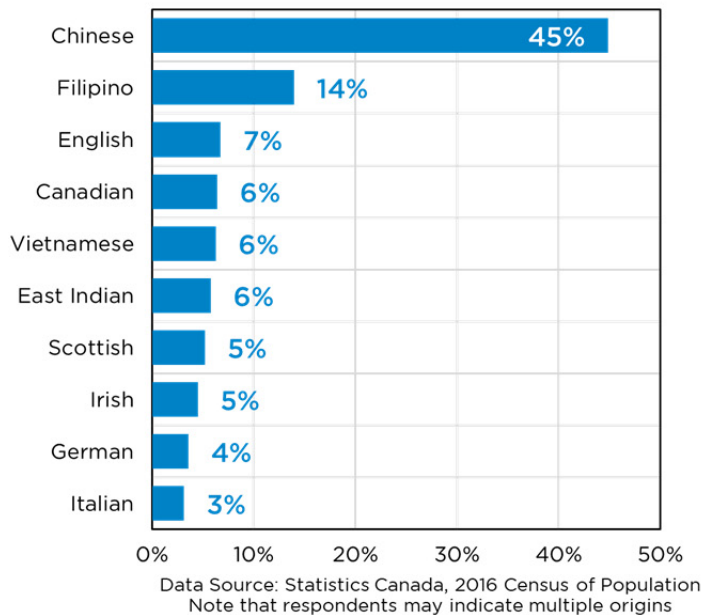
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



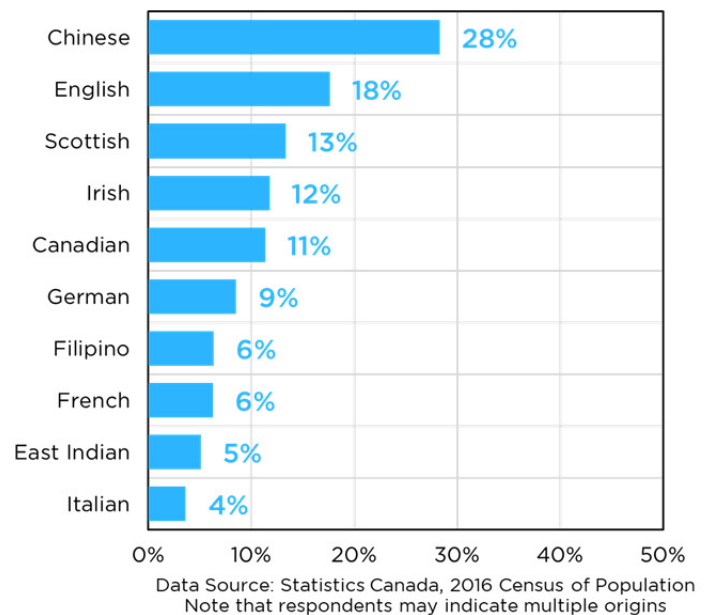
## Cultural Origin and Identity

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 Renfrew-Collingwood, 45% of the population reported Chinese origins, compared to 28% of the city's population.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

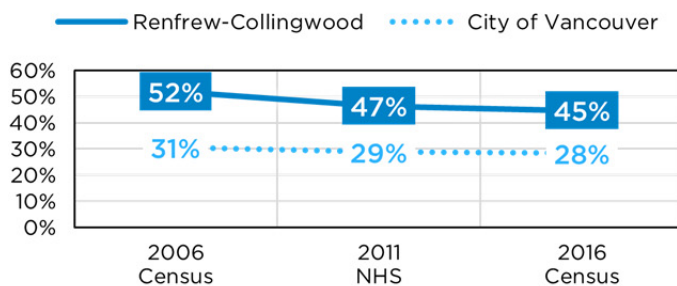


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

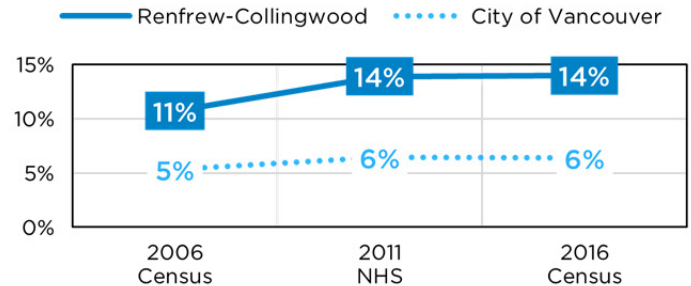


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Renfrew-Collingwood and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, Filipino, English and Canadian. Over time, there is a decrease in the rate of Renfrew-Collingwood residents reporting Chinese origins but an increase in the other categories.

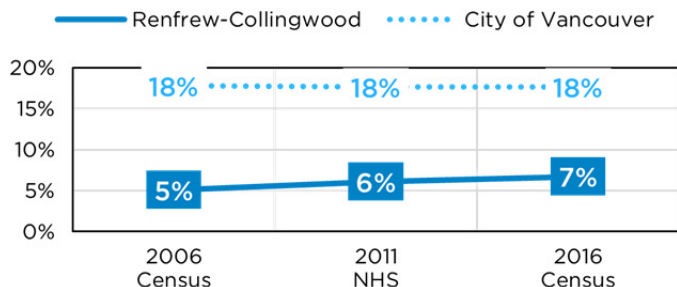
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



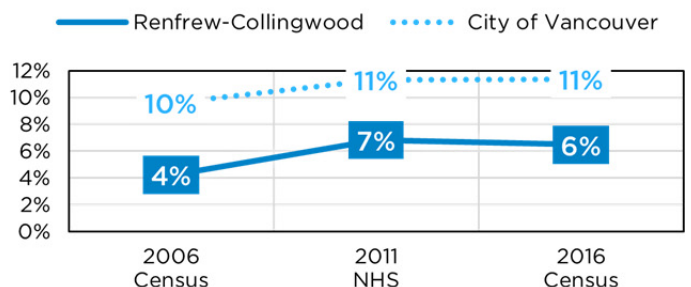
**Filipino Origins, 2006-2016**



**English Origins, 2006-2016**



**Canadian Origins, 2006-2016**



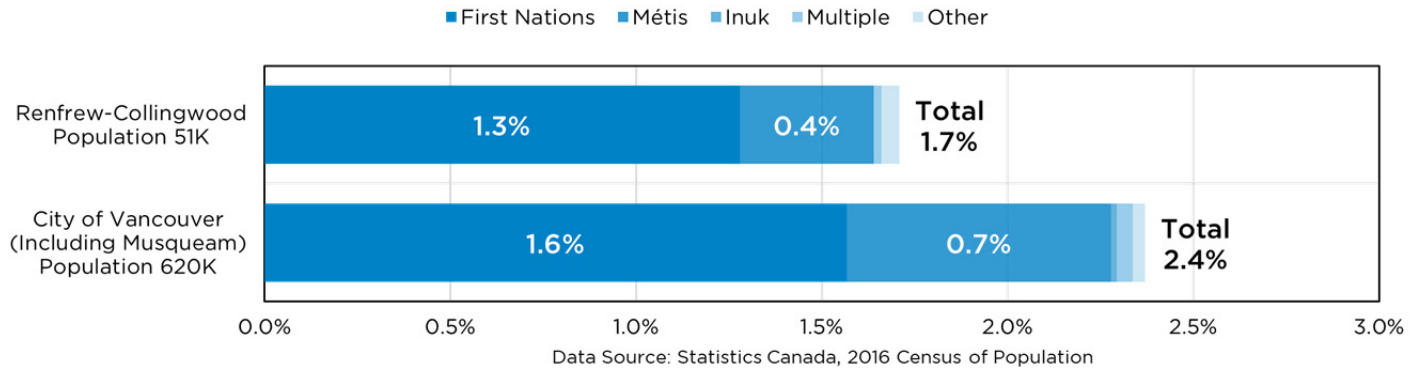
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

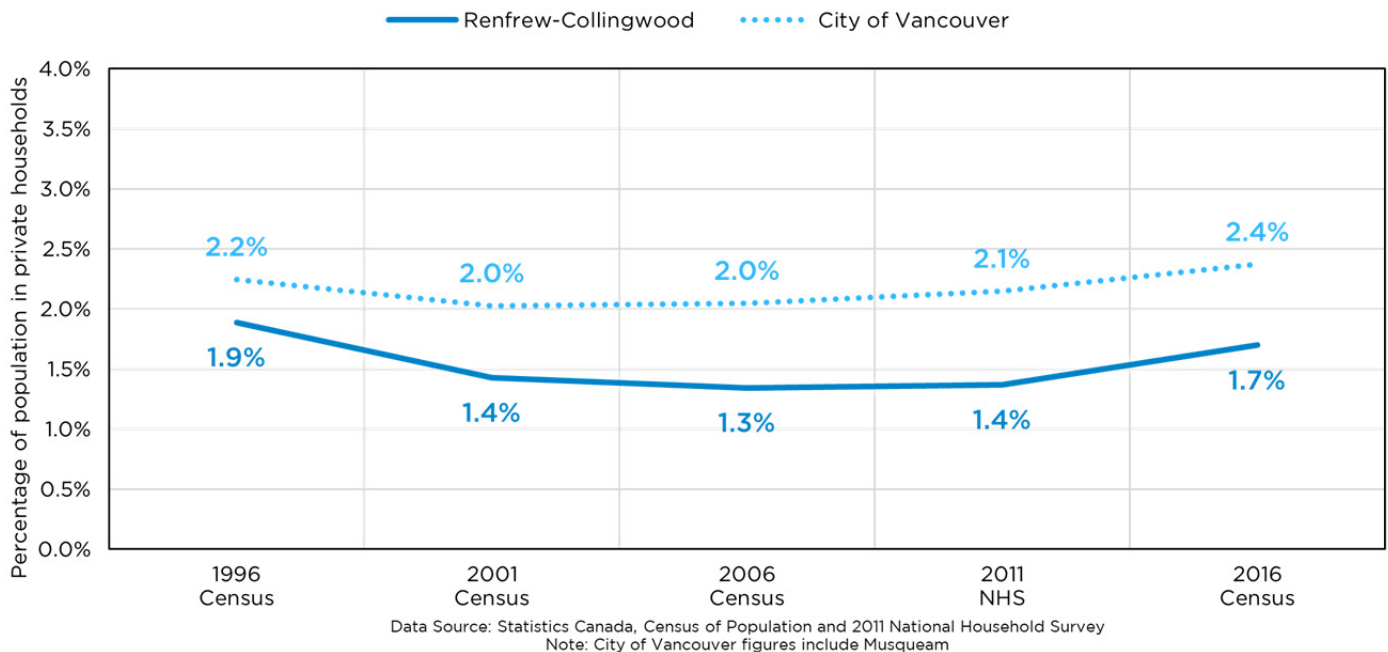
Based on the 2016 census, 420 people—1.7% of Renfrew-Collingwood's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup> Most of the Indigenous population in Renfrew-Collingwood identified with First Nations.

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Renfrew-Collingwood declined as a share of total population from 1996 to 2006 but has increase since then. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood grew by 33% from 2006 to 2016 compared to 5% for the non-Indigenous population.

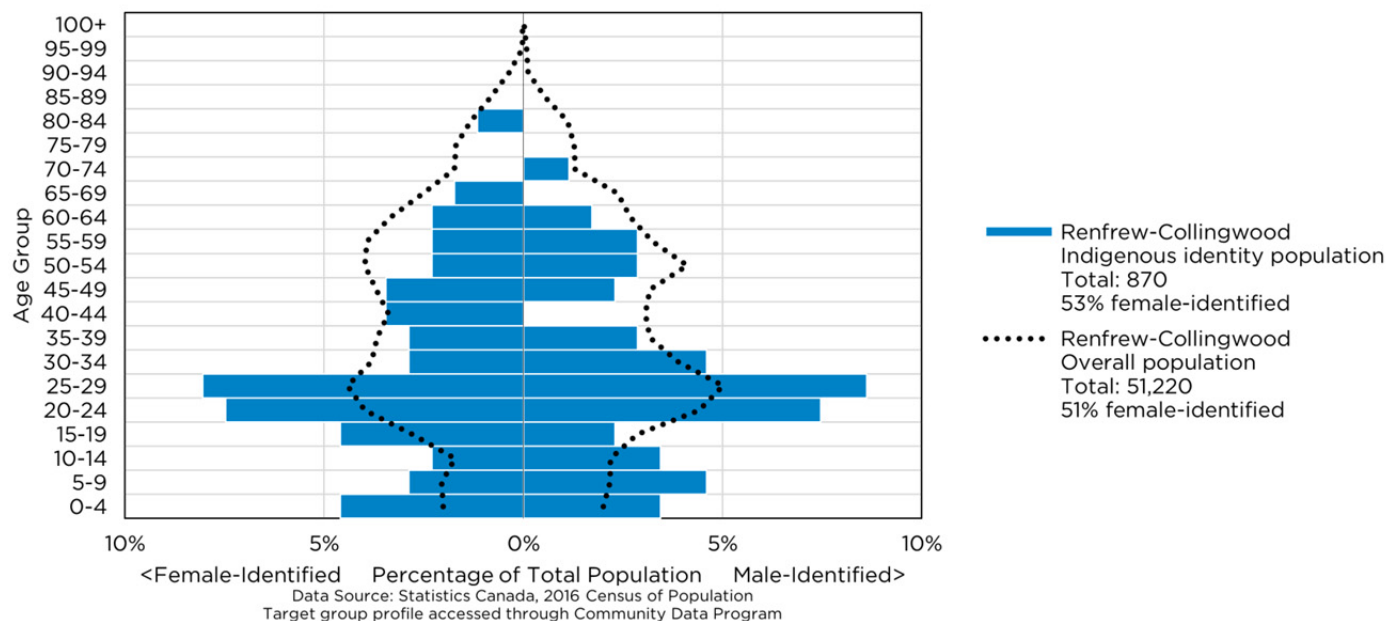
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

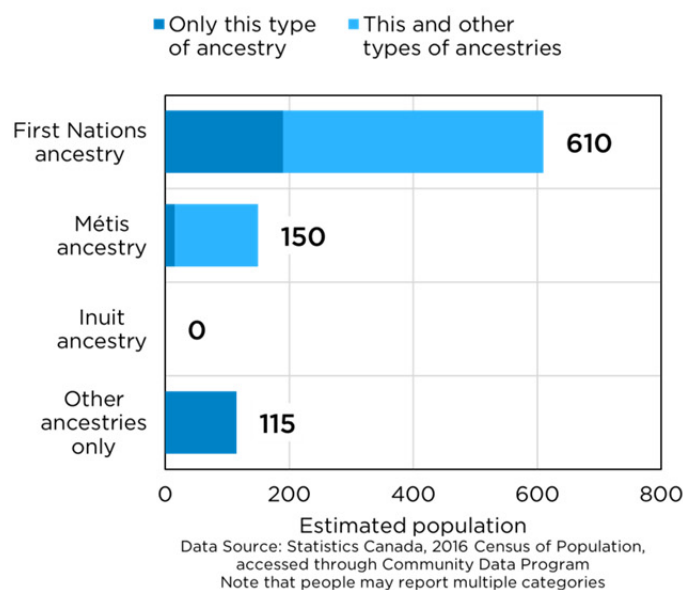
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. This is seen in Renfrew-Collingwood in the age profile below.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

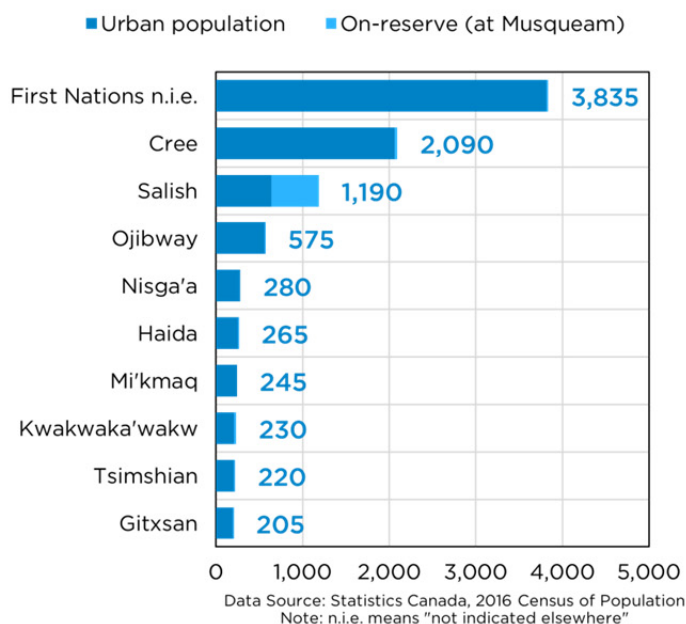


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Renfrew-Collingwood also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported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

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Reported Ancestry of Population  
with Indigenous Identity, 2016**



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

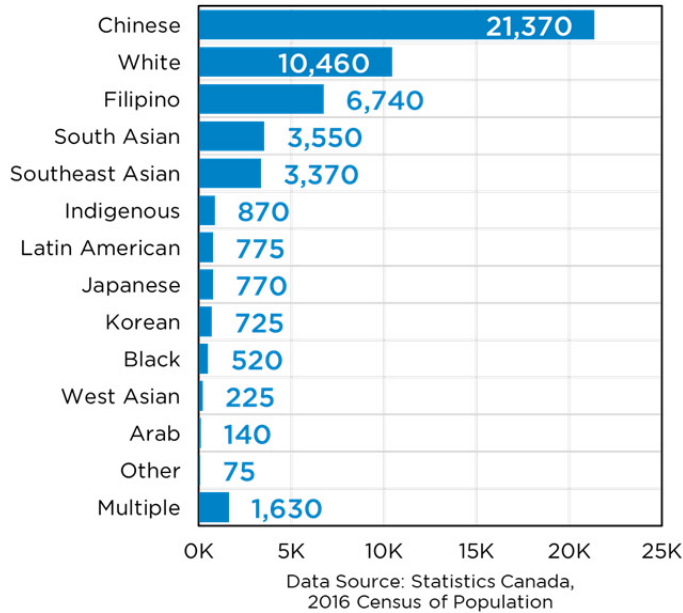




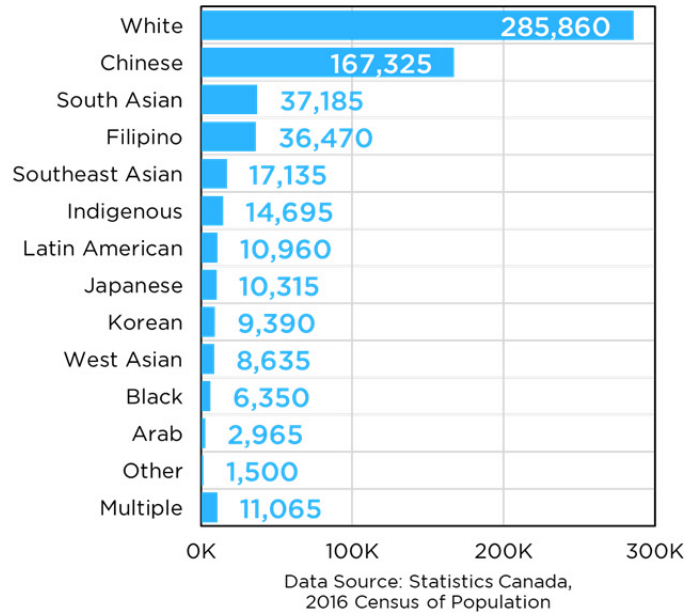
## Racial Identity

In Renfrew-Collingwood, over 21 thousand residents are identified as Chinese; over 10 thousand are identified as white; and nearly seven thousand are identified as Filipino.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Population Groups, 2016**

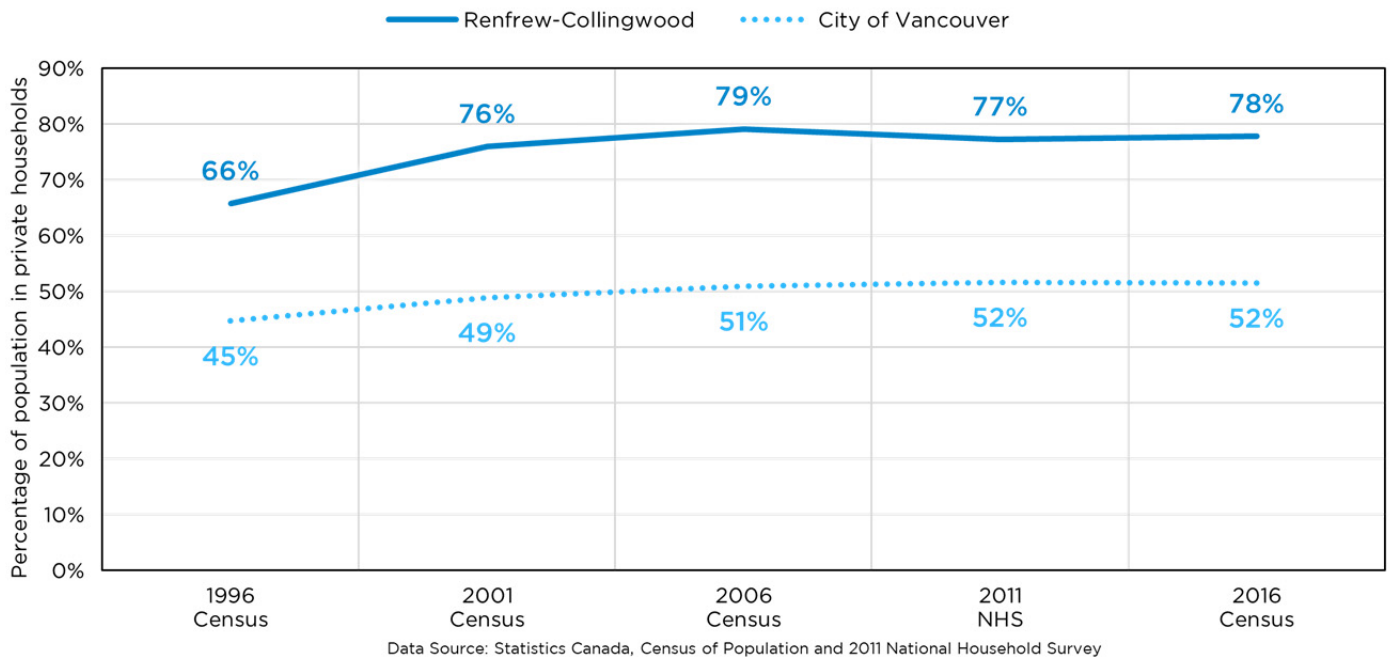


**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



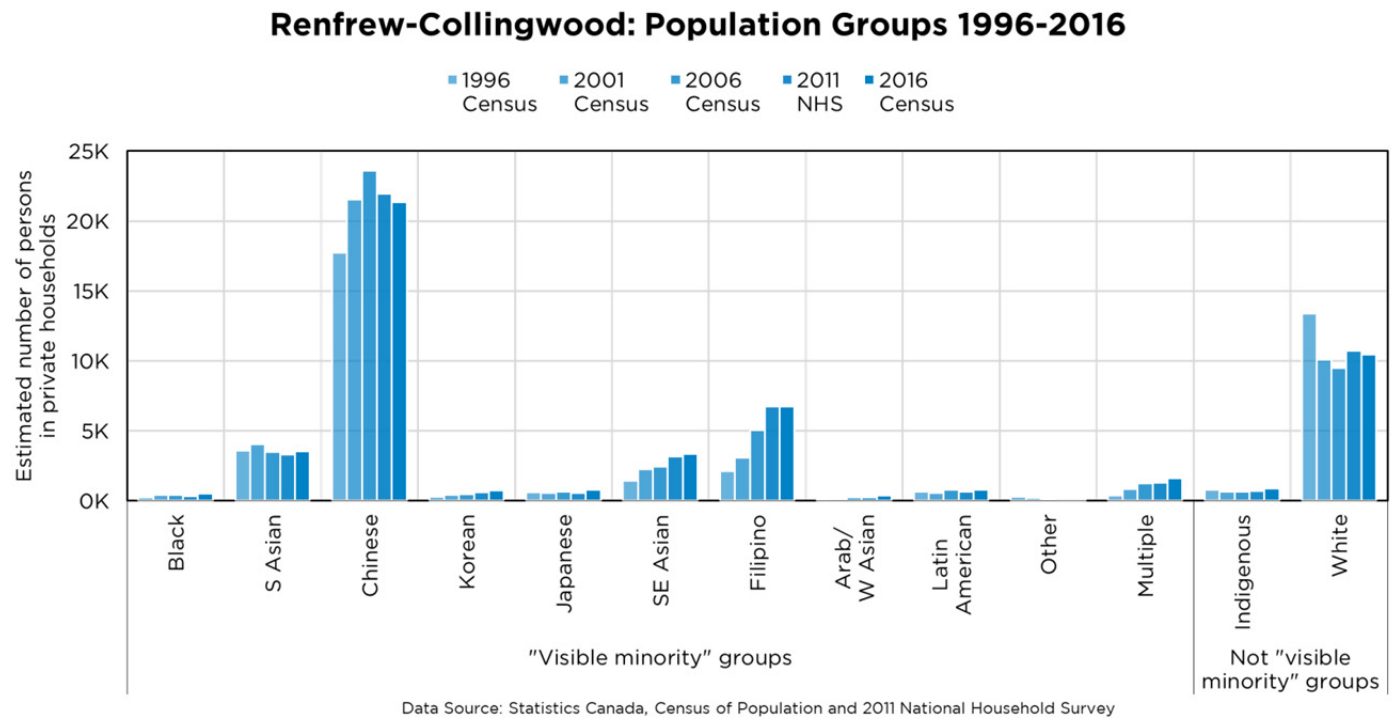
Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. Almost 80% of the population on Renfrew-Collingwood are members of a visible minority group, a proportionally larger population than the city overall. This rate has been fairly consistent since 2001.

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

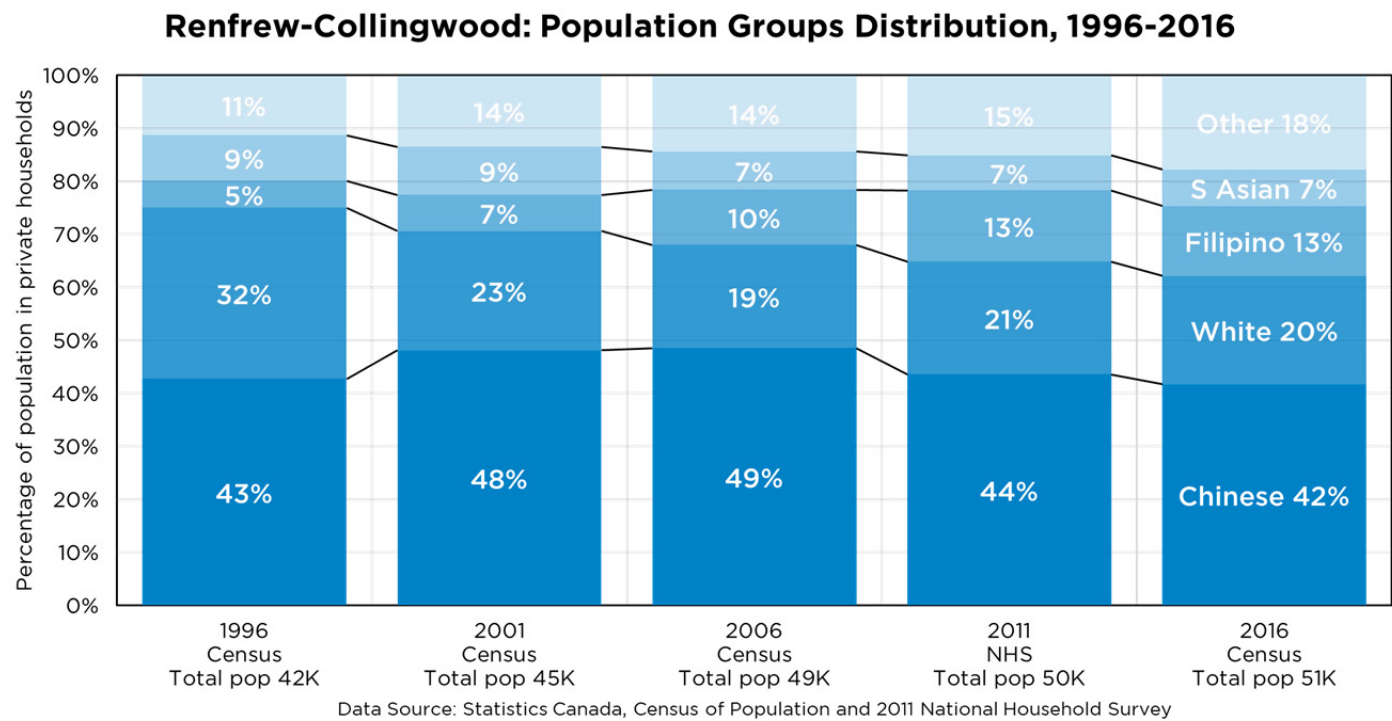


# Trends in Racialized Populations

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



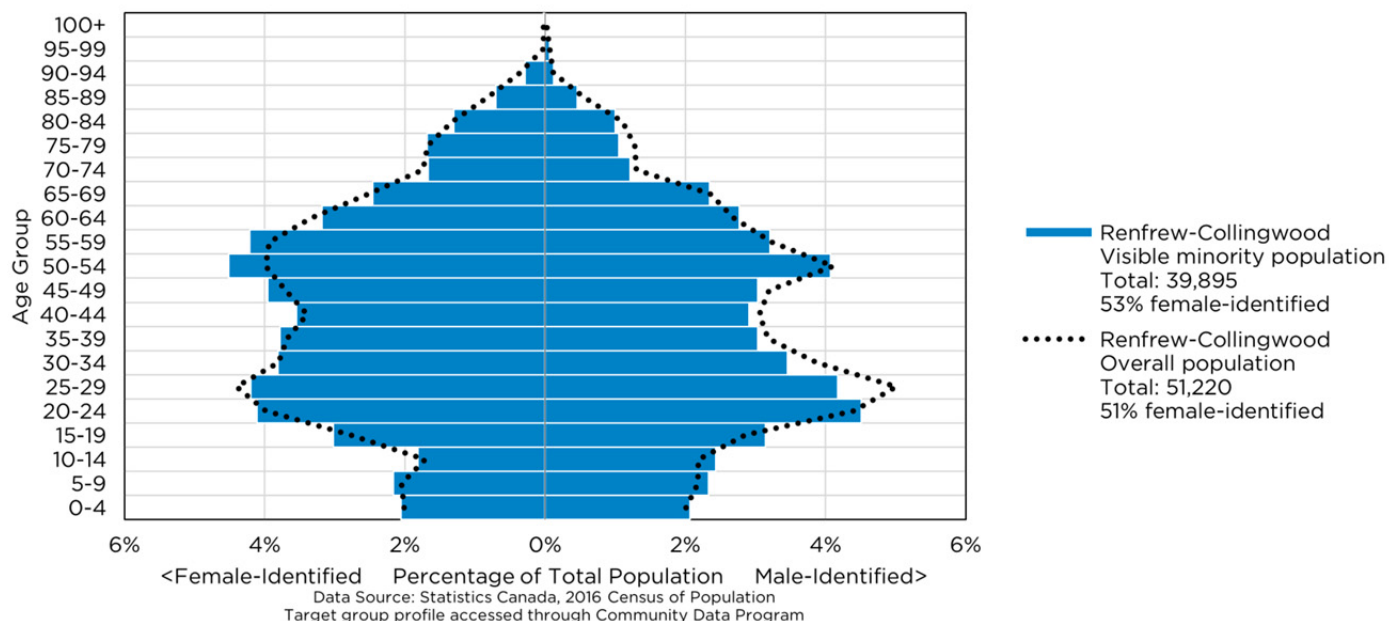
The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Renfrew-Collingwood, as a percentage of total population.



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

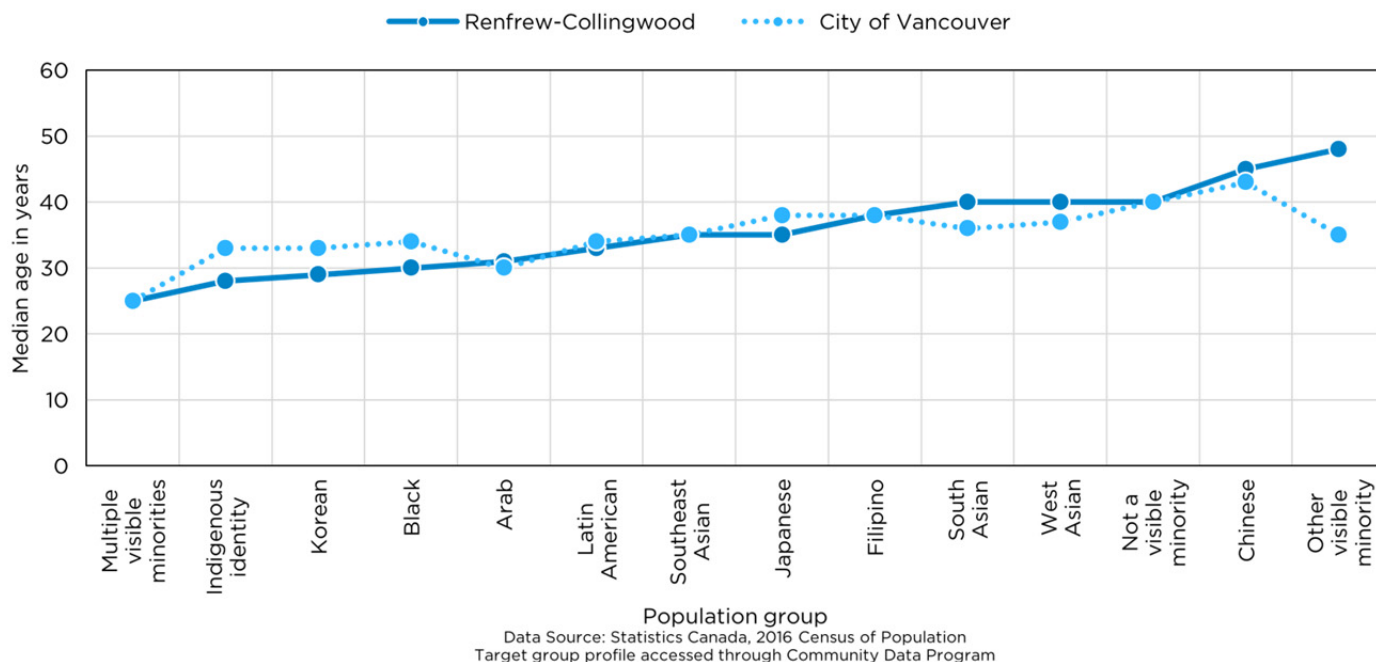
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Renfrew-Collingwood has a similar age profile to the area’s overall population, not surprising given that visible minorities make up a large majority of the population.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups, with median age varying quite a bit across different groups in Renfrew-Collingwood.

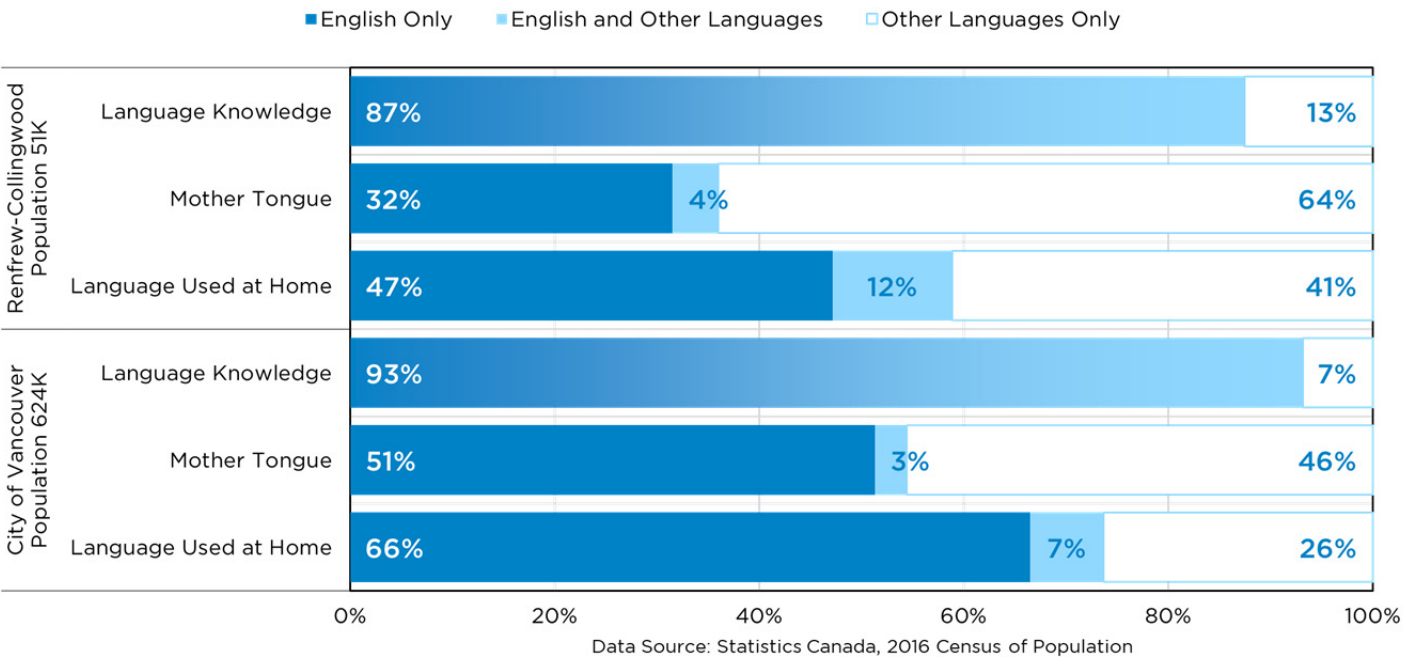
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



# Language Summary

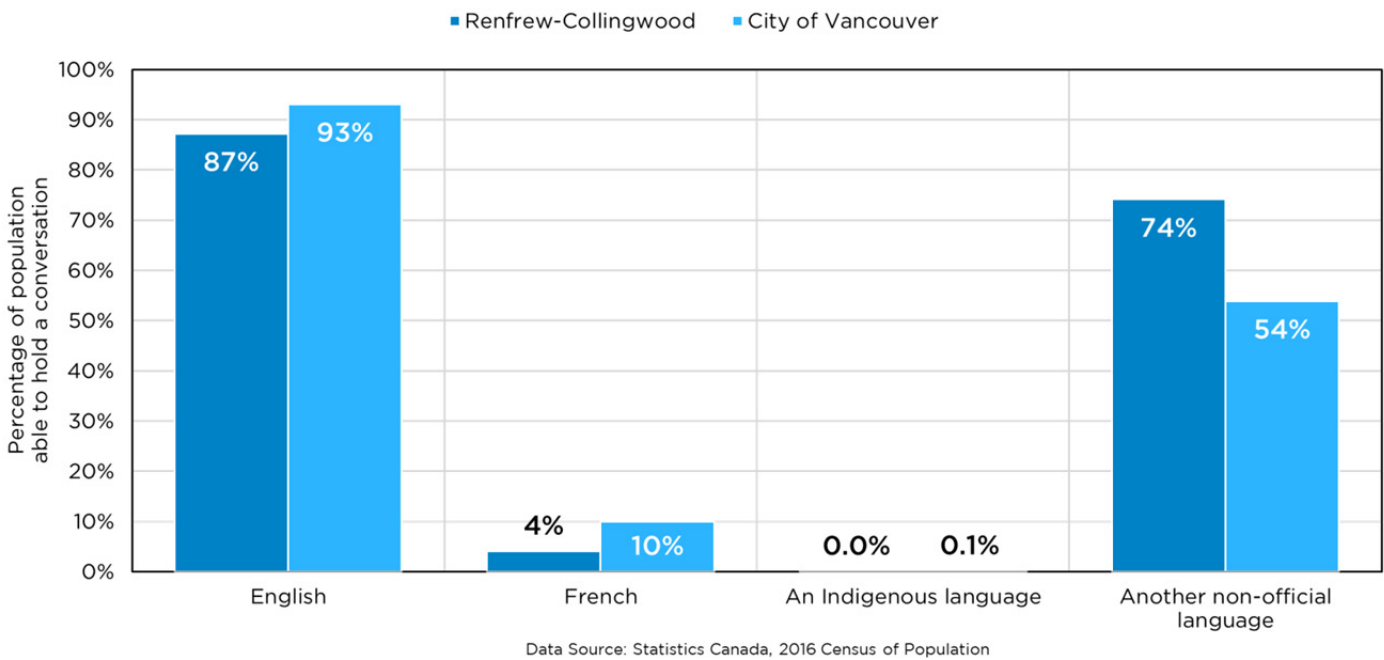
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Renfrew-Collingwood has a notably higher proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Renfrew-Collingwood has a smaller share of its population with knowledge of English and French, and a larger proportion with non-official language knowledge. Almost three-quarters of the population can speak a language other than English or French.

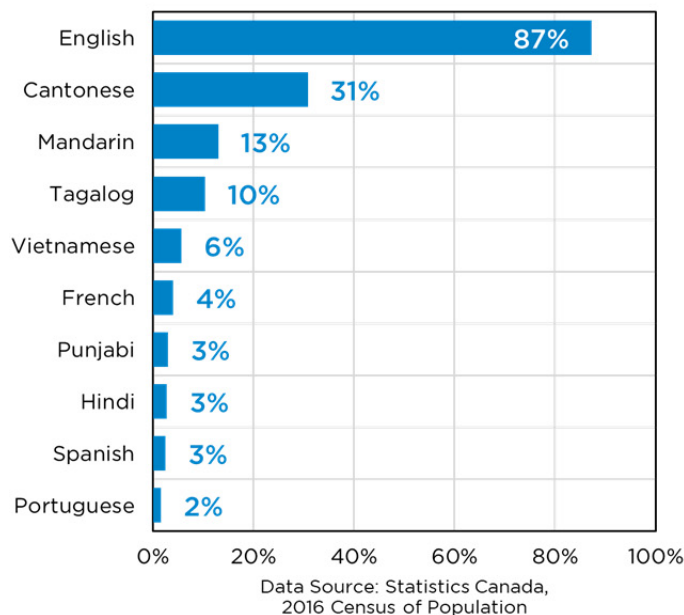
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



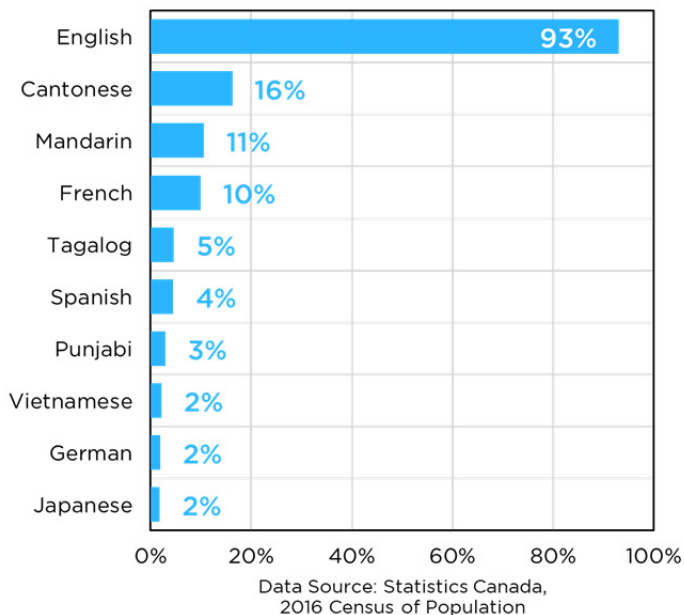
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that nearly one in three Renfrew-Collingwood residents can speak Cantonese; one in seven can speak Mandarin; and one in ten can speak Tagalog.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

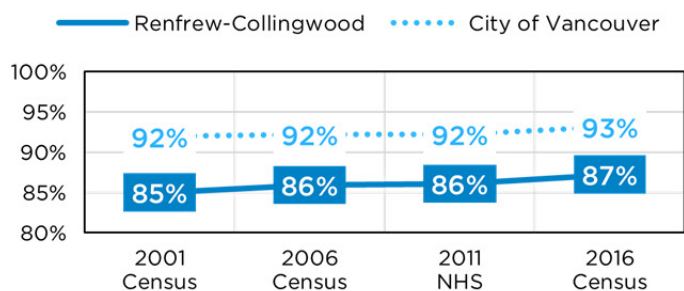


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

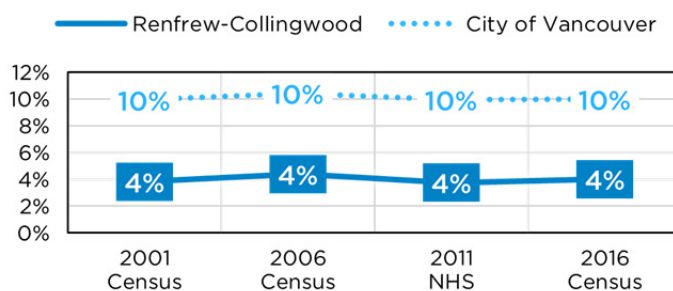


Over time, Renfrew-Collingwood has proportionally more residents with knowledge of English. Rates of knowledge of both Cantonese and Mandarin are above the city overall, and the next census will clarify whether the increase in 2016 reflects a true trend or better classification in the census program.<sup>11</sup>

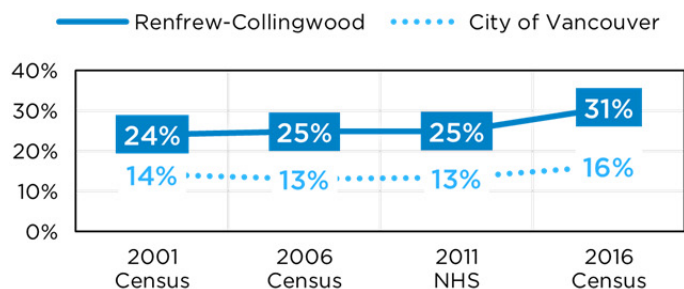
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



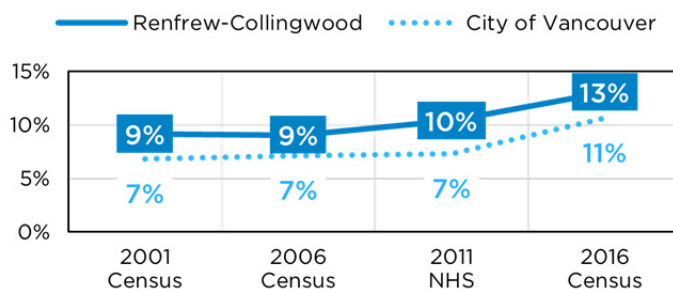
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**

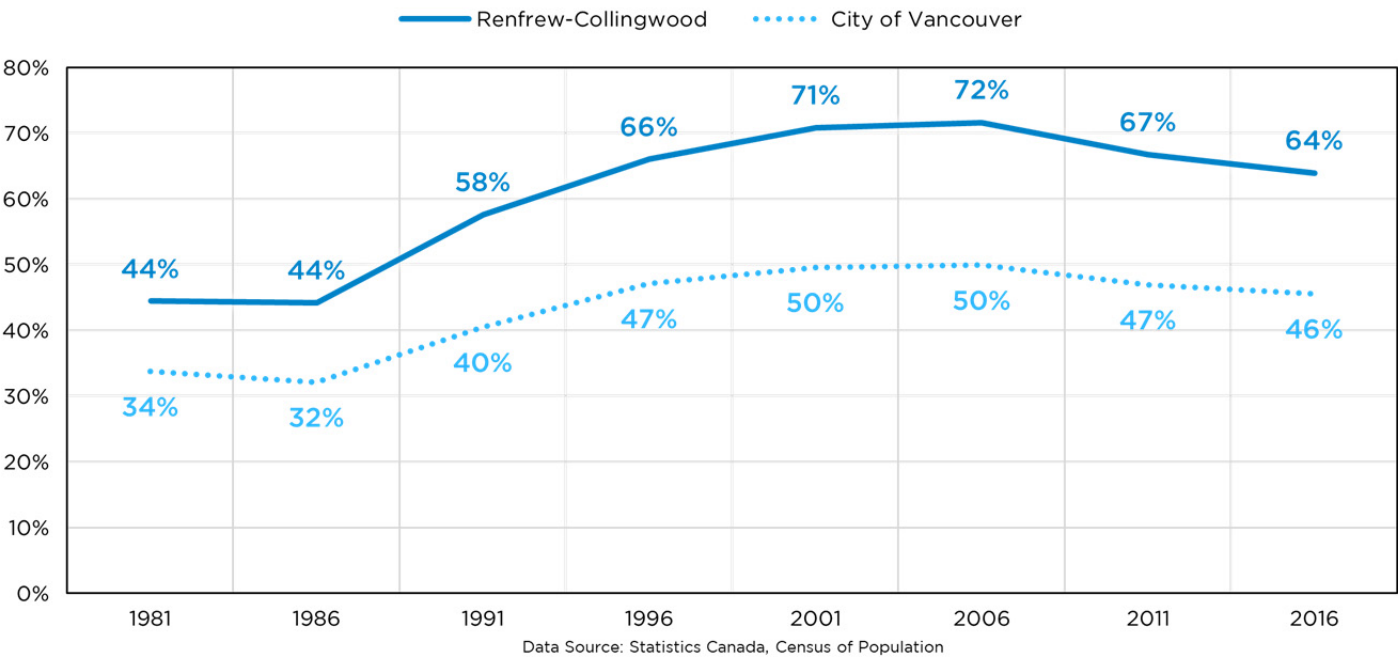




# Mother Tongue

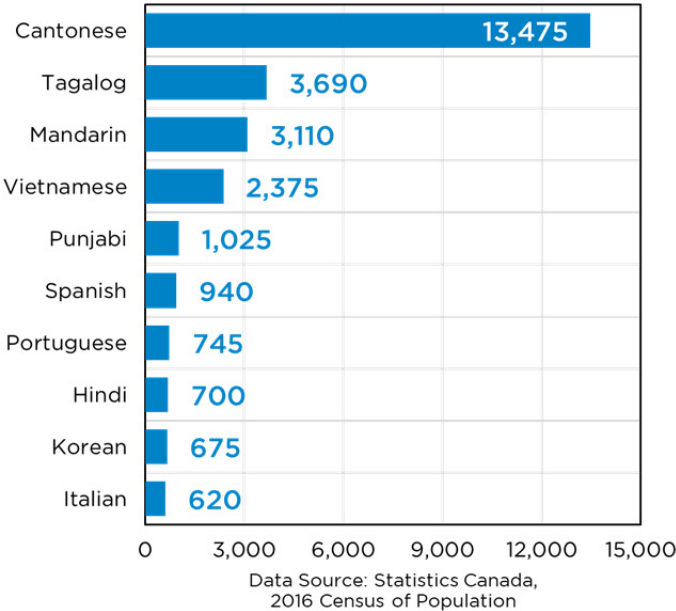
Almost two-thirds of Renfrew-Collingwood residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has declined somewhat since 2006, reflecting trends in the city overall.

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

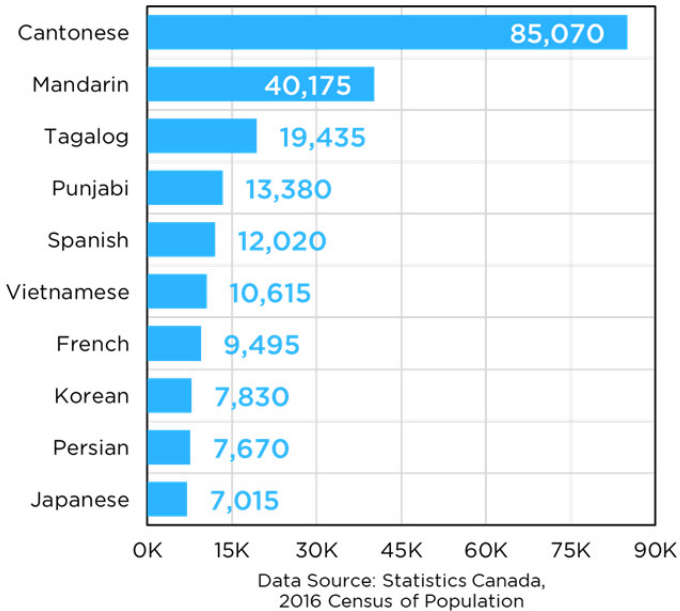


Cantonese and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Renfrew-Collingwood, with Mandarin, Vietnamese and Punjabi also being identified by more than one thousand residents.

Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



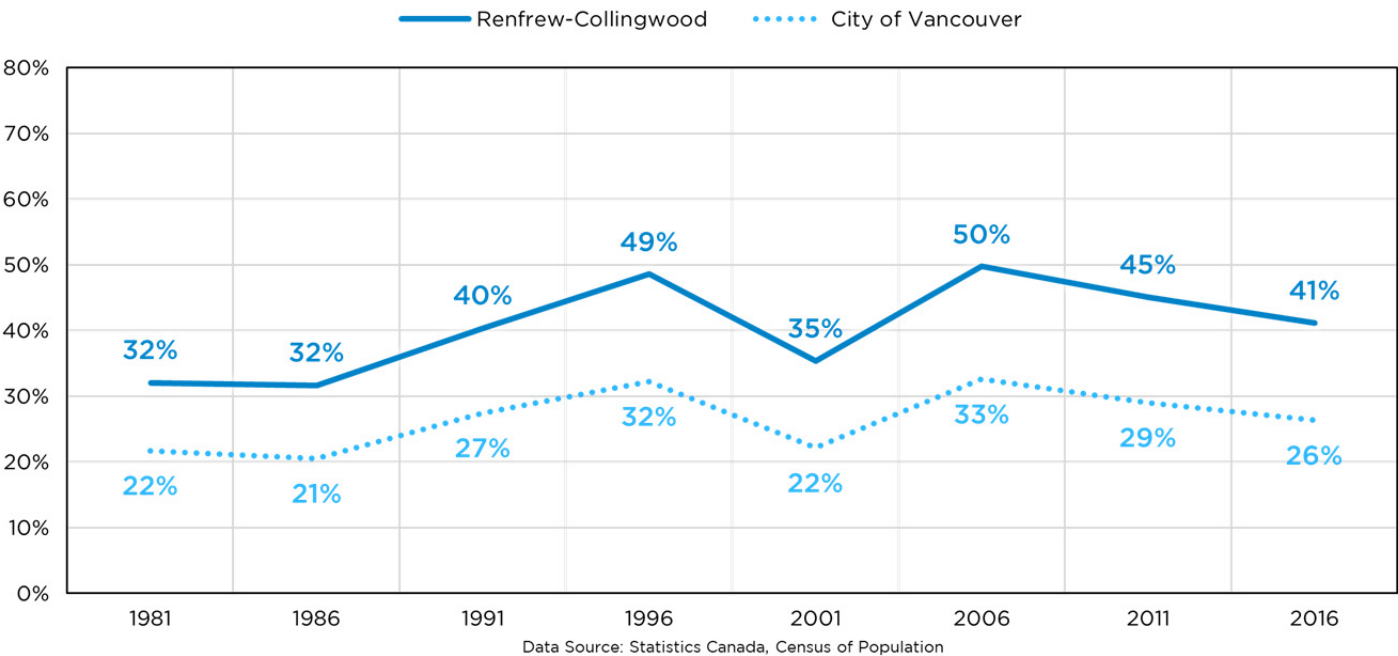
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

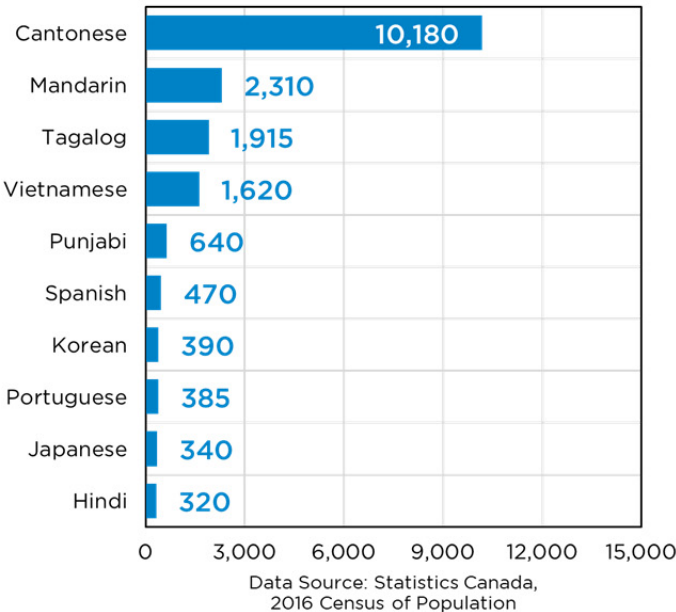
Over 40% of Renfrew-Collingwood residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has declined since 2006, but remains substantially higher than the city average.<sup>12</sup>

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

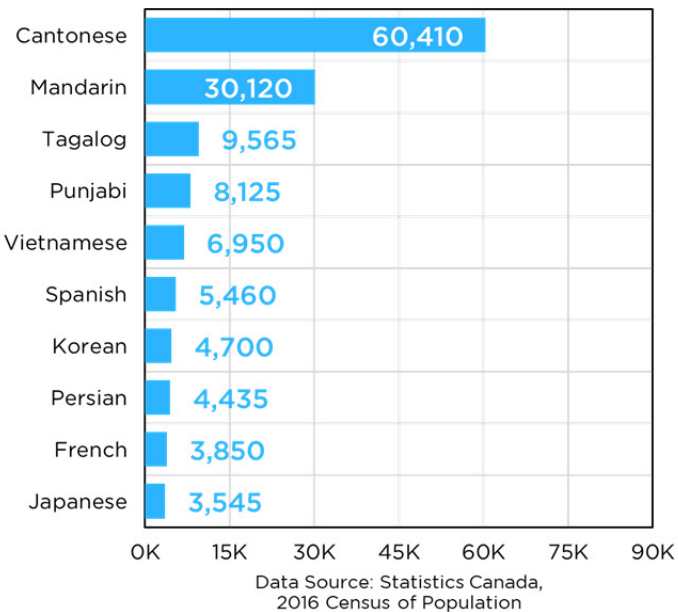


Cantonese is the most commonly used home language other than English in Renfrew-Collingwood, followed by Mandarin, Tagalog and Vietnamese.

Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



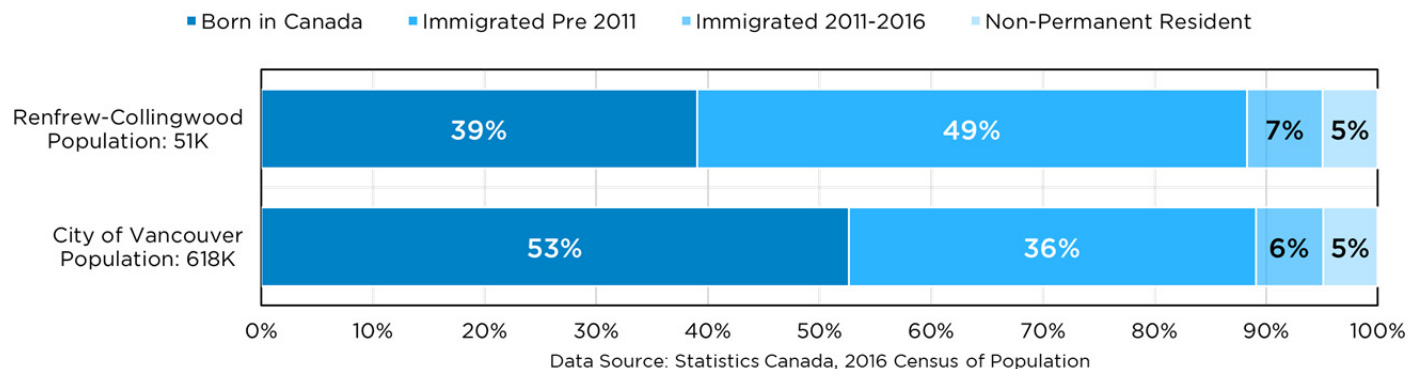
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

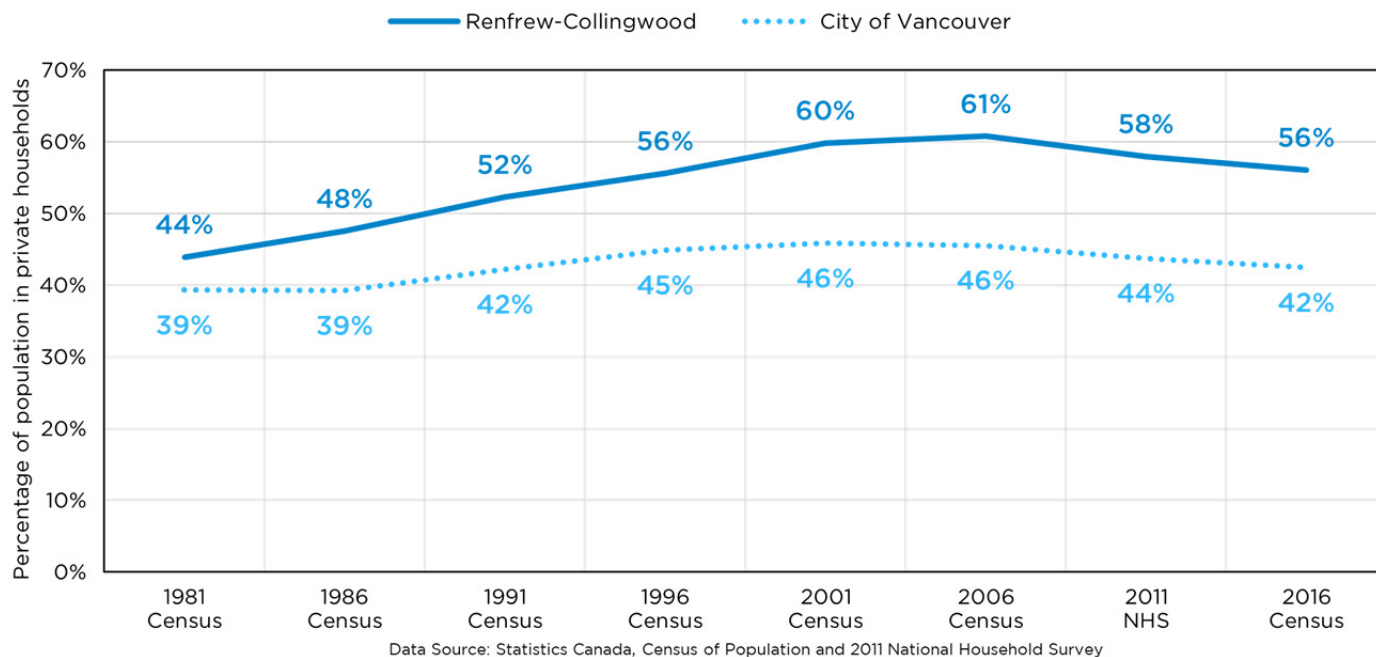
Renfrew-Collingwood is a majority-immigrant neighbourhood. In 2016, 56% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 5% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

**Population by Immigration Status, 2016**



Renfrew-Collingwood has consistently had proportionally more immigrants than the city overall, though the rate is declining since 2006 in both the neighborhood and the city overall.

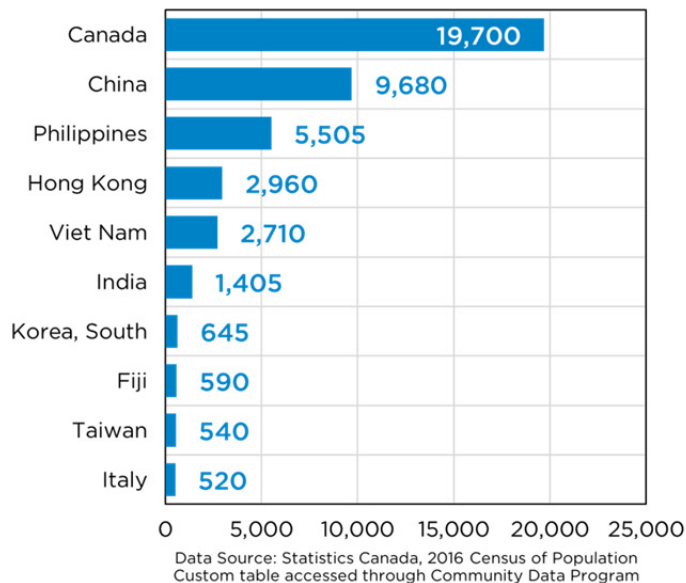
**Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016**



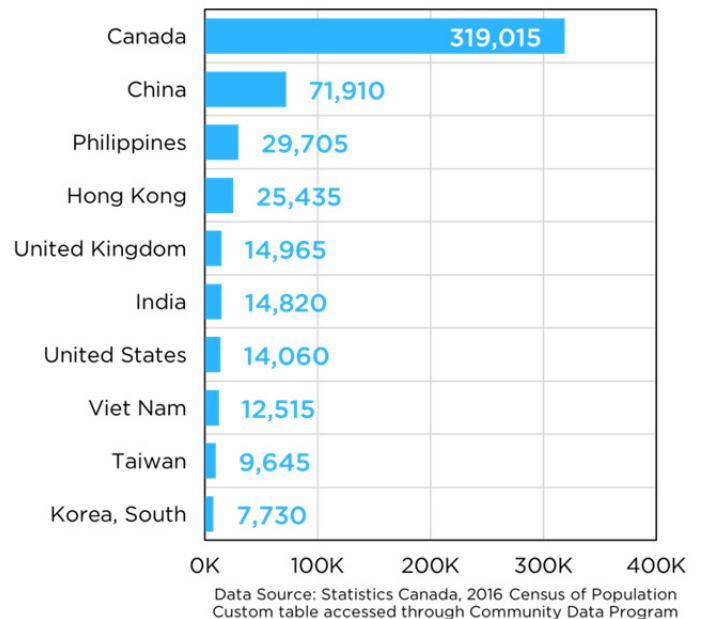
## Places of Birth

Just under four in ten people in Renfrew-Collingwood were born in Canada. Outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

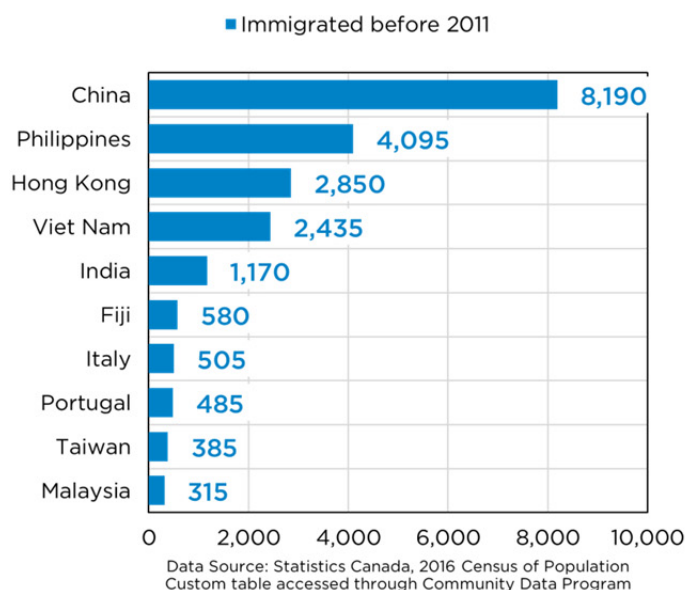


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

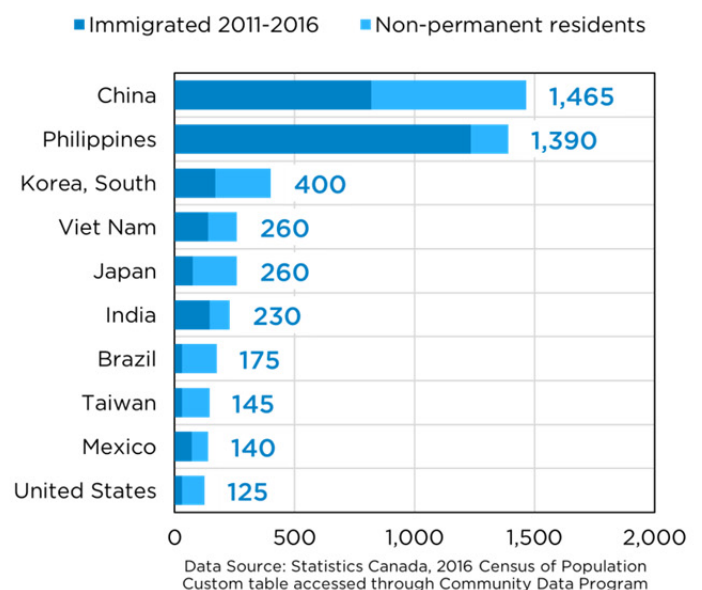


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In Renfrew-Collingwood, China is the most common place of birth among established immigrants and non-permanent residents, but the Philippines is the most common place of birth among new immigrants.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016**



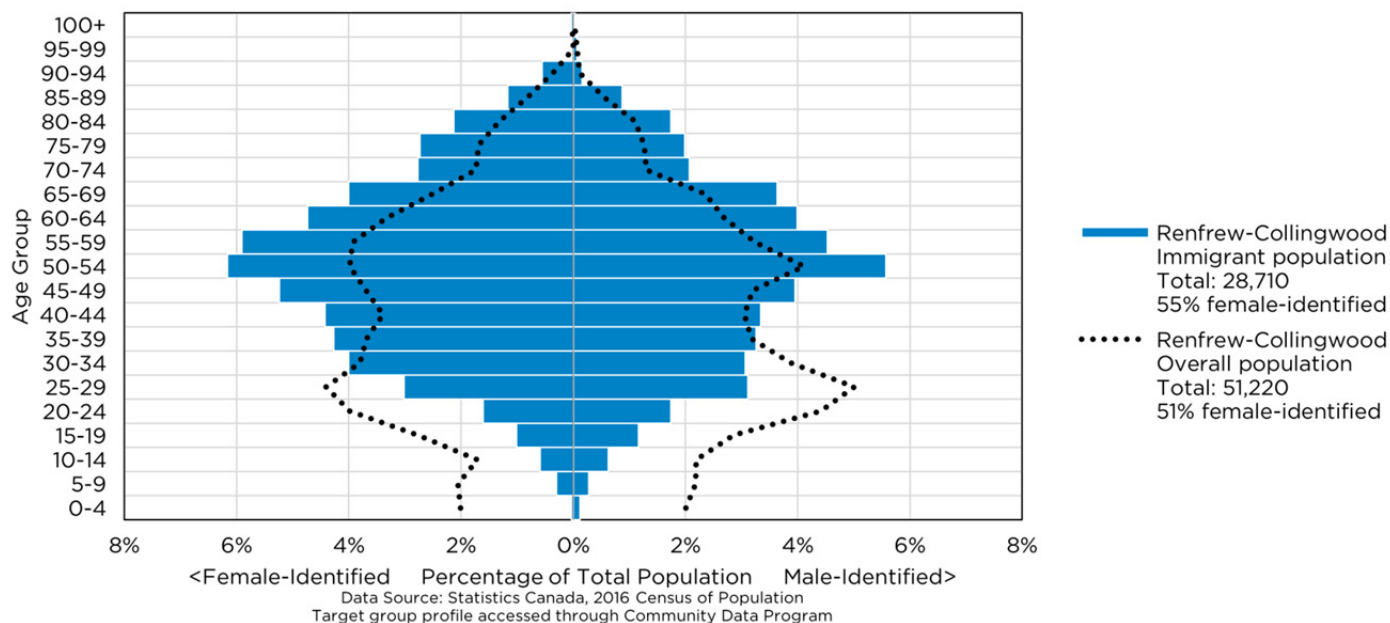
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

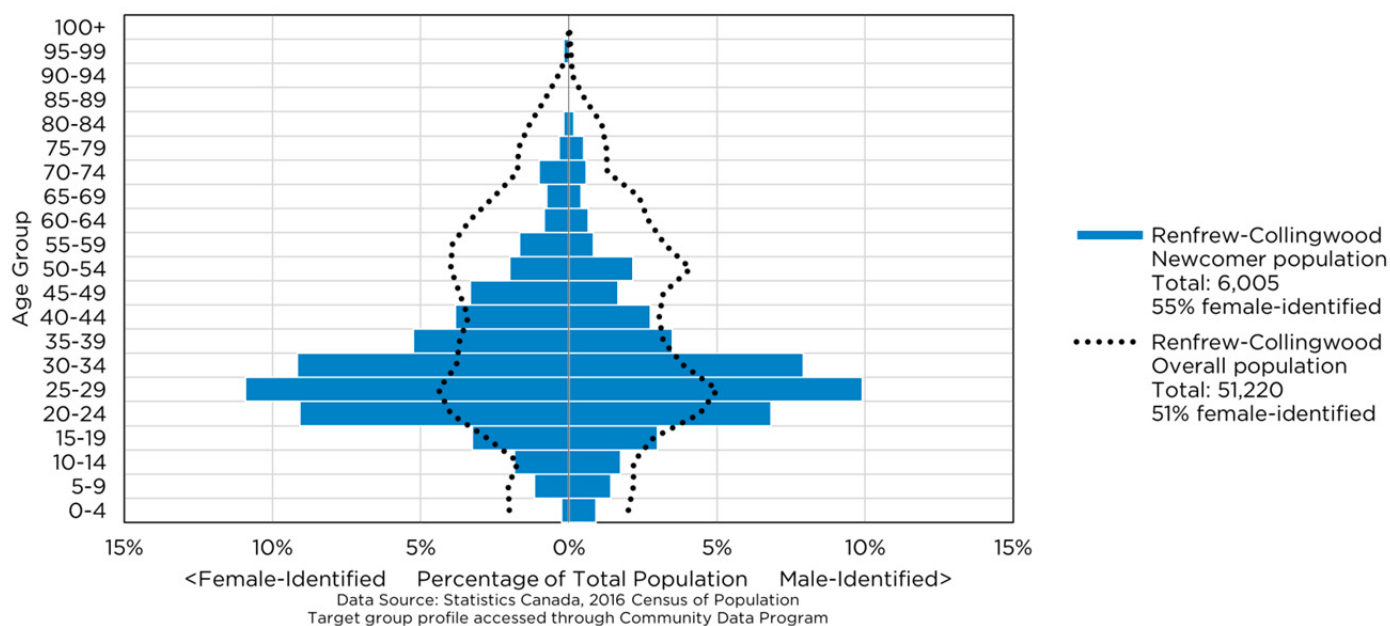
The immigrant population in Renfrew-Collingwood has an older age profile than the neighbourhood's overall population.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is concentrated among young adults, but does include representation from a broad range of age groups.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**

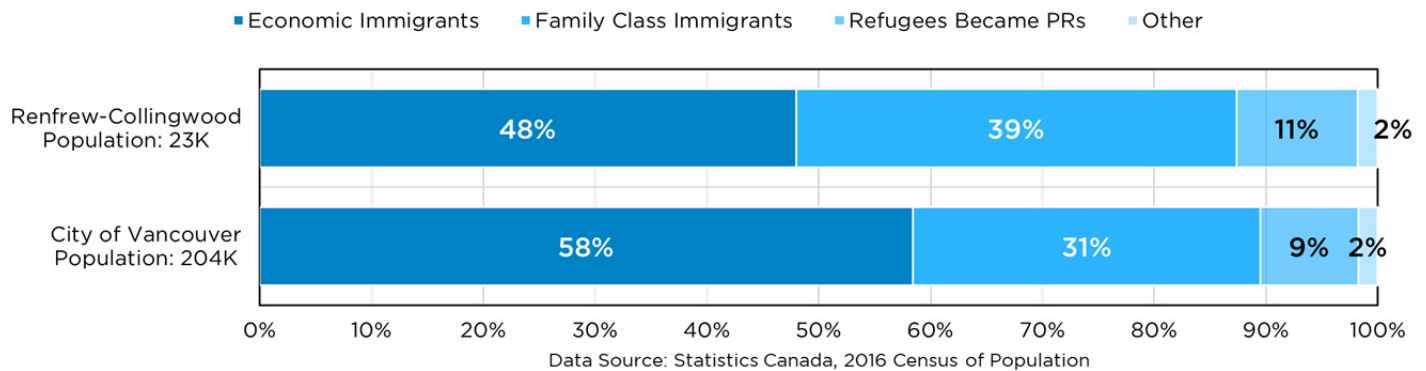




## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

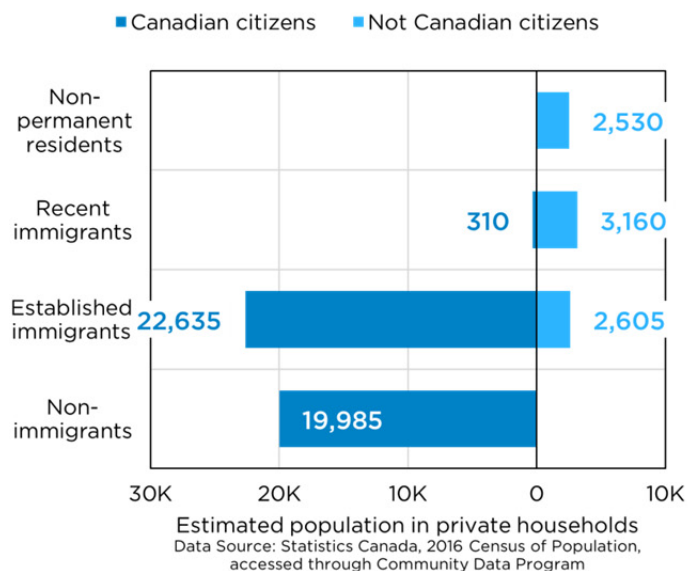
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Renfrew-Collingwood has relatively fewer immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and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

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

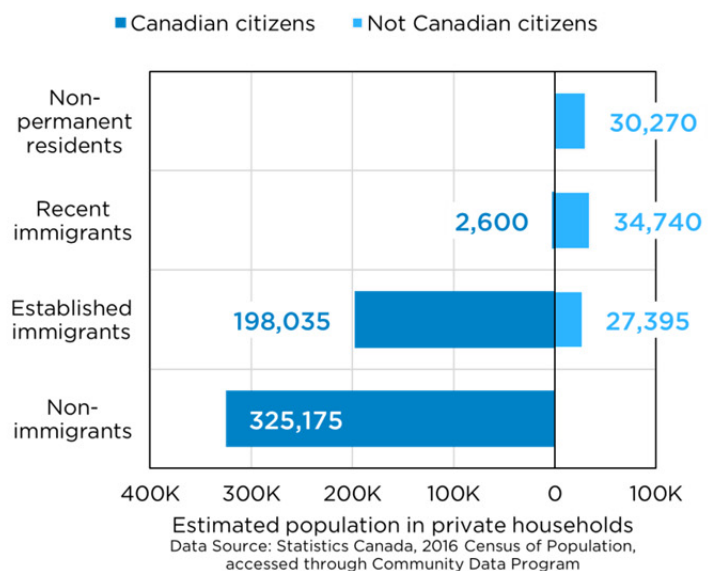


In Renfrew-Collingwood, 90% of established immigrants and 9% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, higher rates than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 5% of the population of Renfrew-Collingwood are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



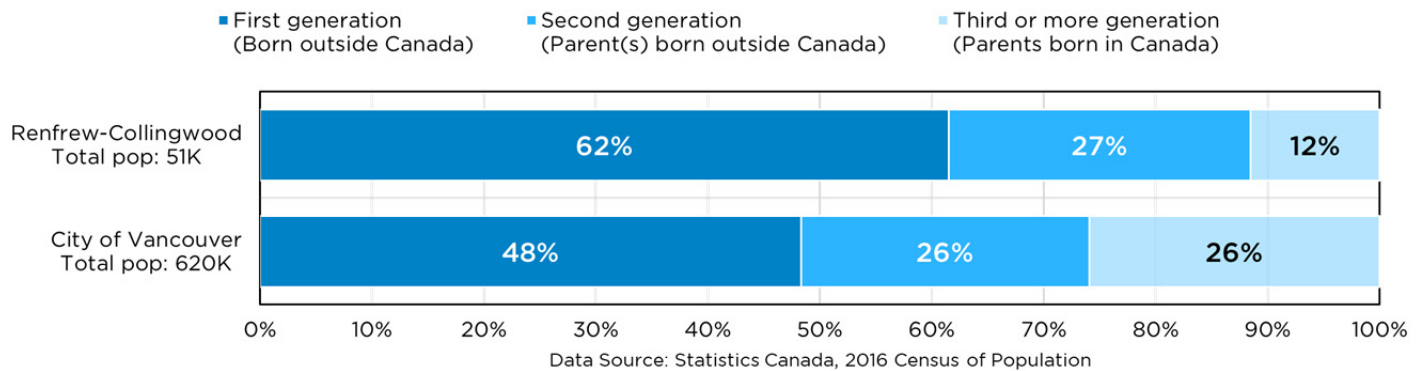
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

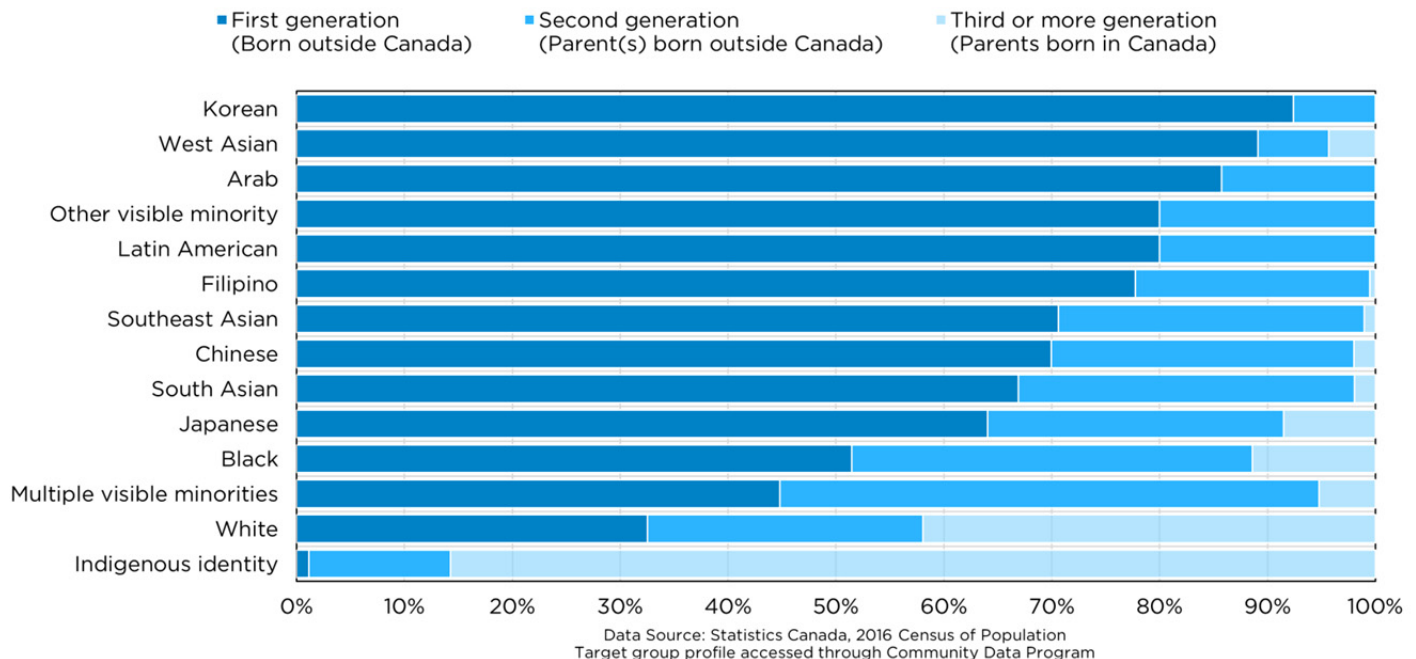
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. Renfrew-Collingwood exemplifies this trend: the majority of the neighbourhood population are first-generation, but second-generation Canadians now make up more than a quarter of the population. Just 12% of the population have both their parents 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 Renfrew-Collingwood, nearly six in ten white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada. Many other population groups, such as Black and Japanese residents, have significant numbers of people whose families have been in Canada for multiple generations.

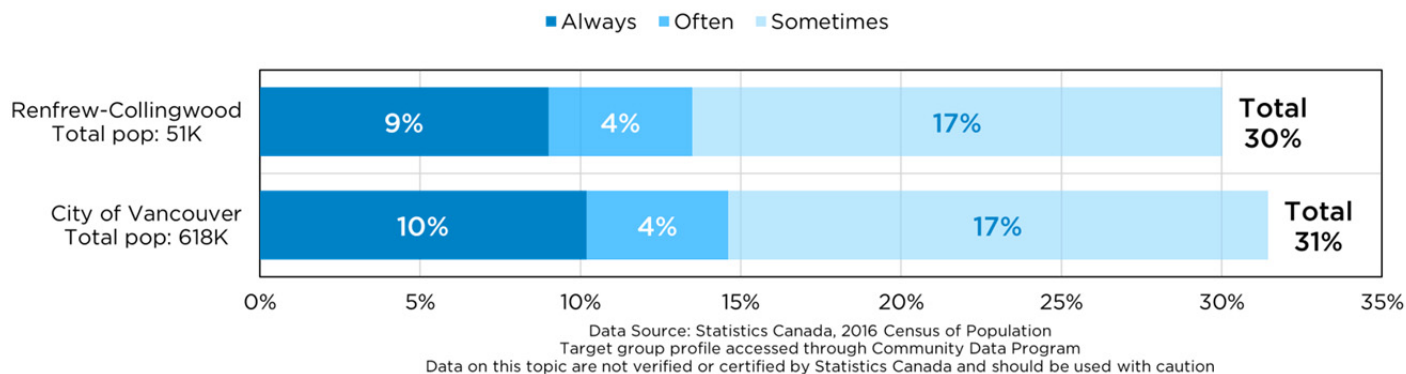
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

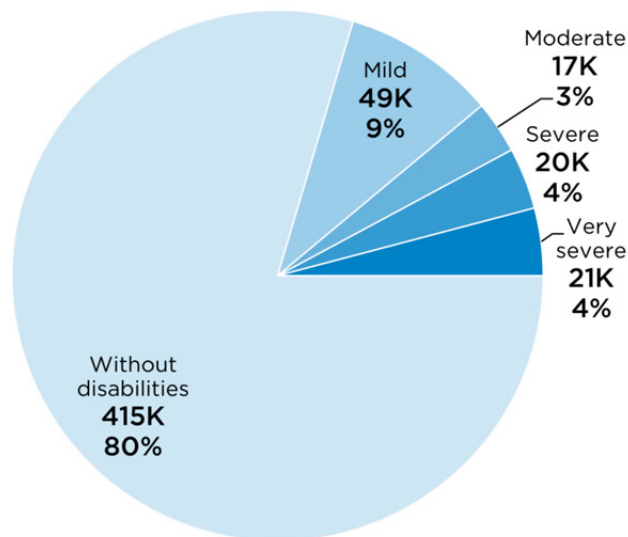
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Renfrew-Collingwood, 30% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a similar rate to the city as a whole.

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

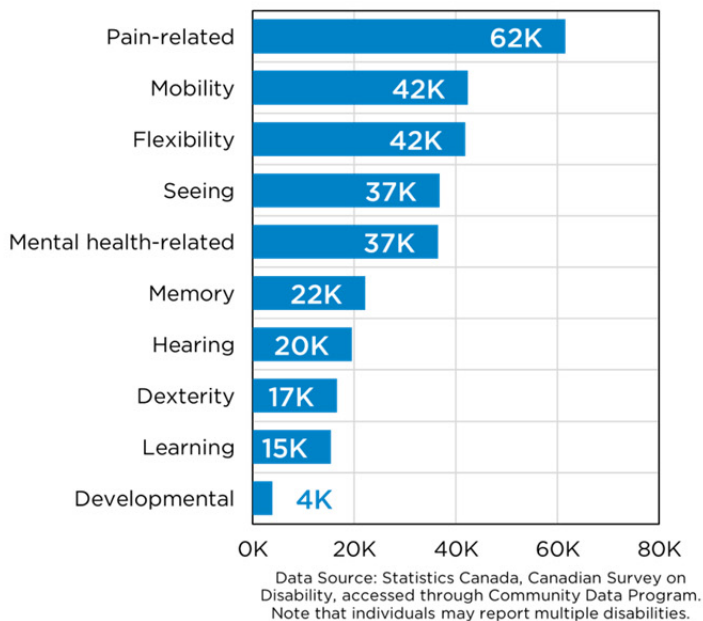


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



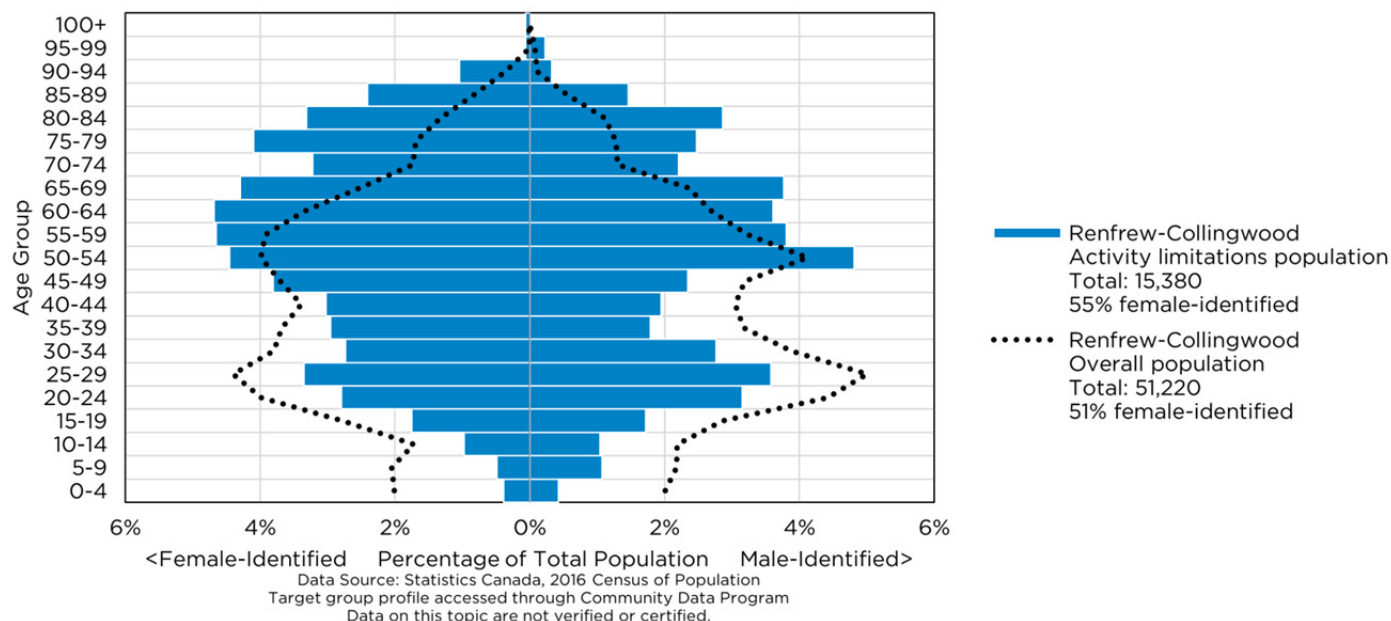
**City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017**



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

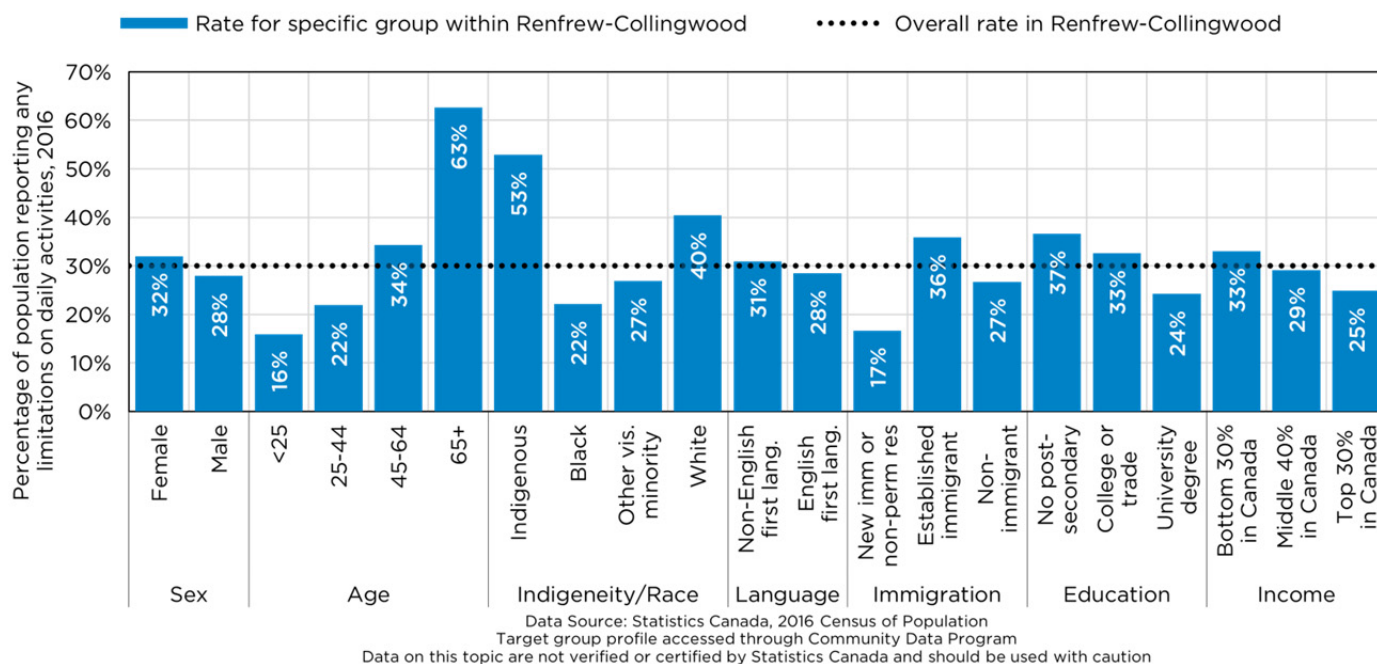
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Renfrew-Collingwood:  
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Renfrew-Collingwood, the largest differences are seen across age groups, but other groups, including Indigenous residents, white residents and people without post-secondary education, are also disproportionately likely to experience limitations on daily activities.

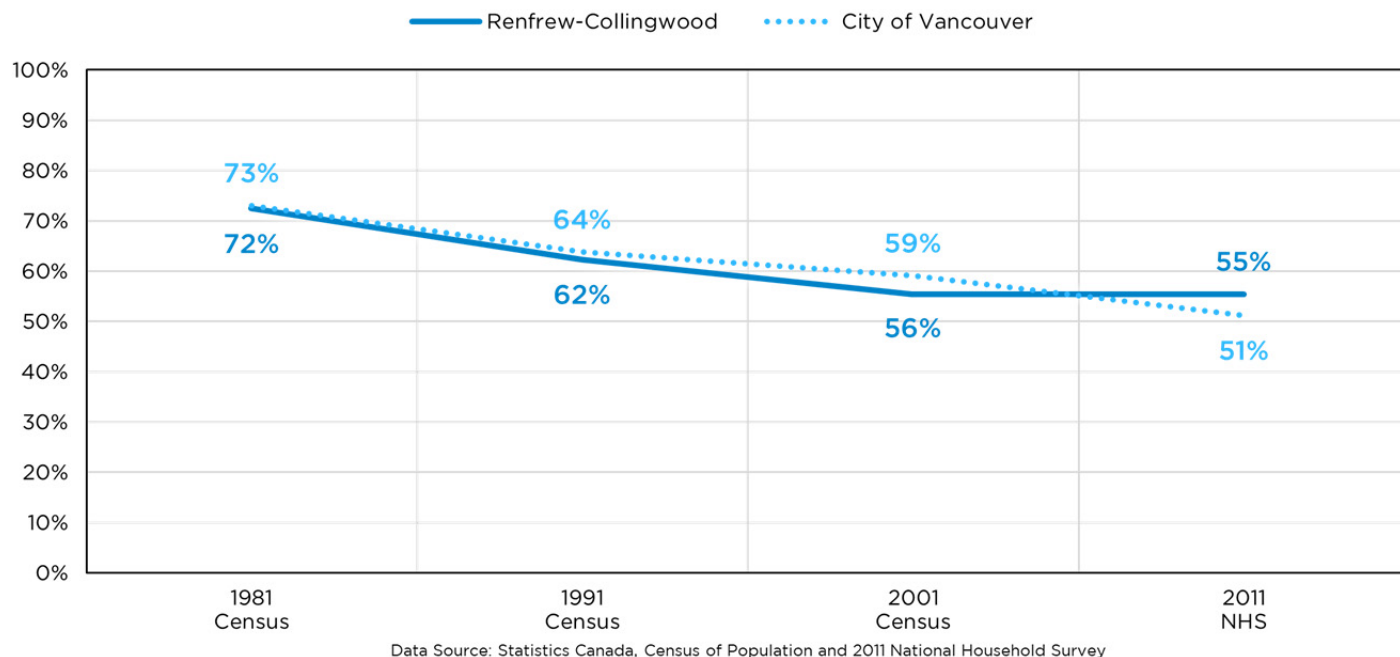
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

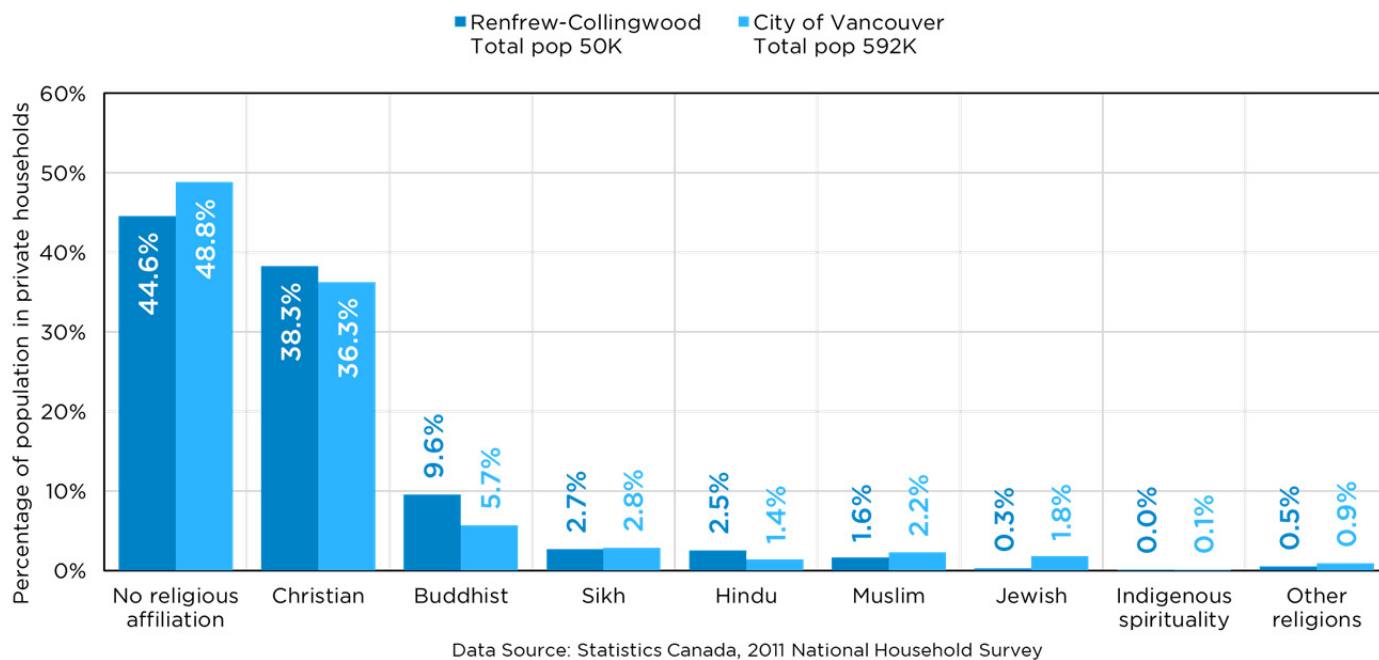
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 55% of the population in Renfrew-Collingwood was estimated to have a religious affiliation, a higher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

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



The graph below shows categories of religious affiliation reported in Renfrew-Collingwood and the city overall in 2011. Renfrew-Collingwood residents were more likely to identify as Christian, Buddhist or Hindu.

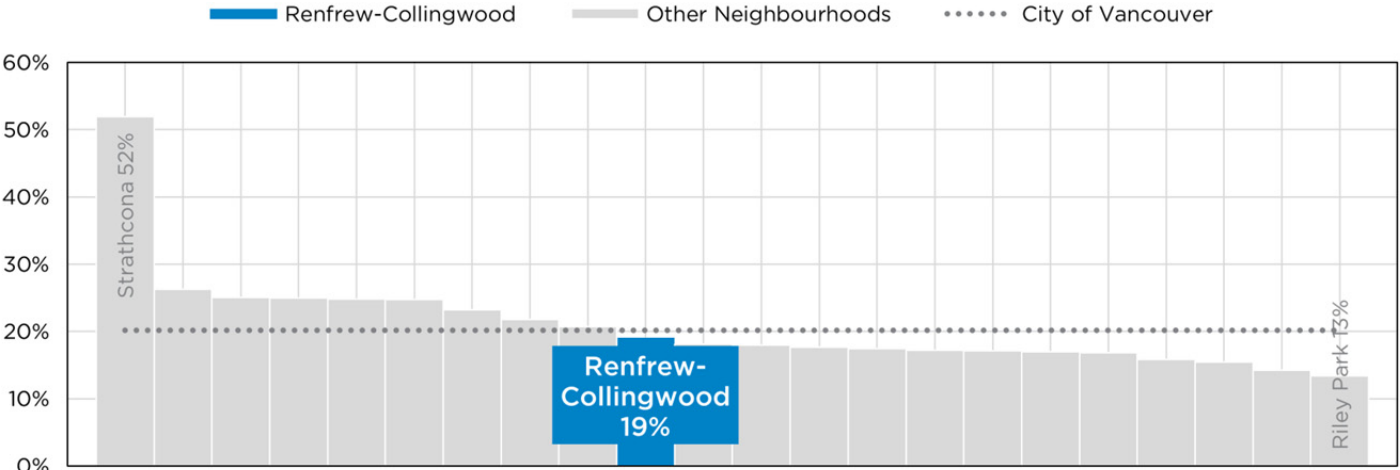
**Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011**



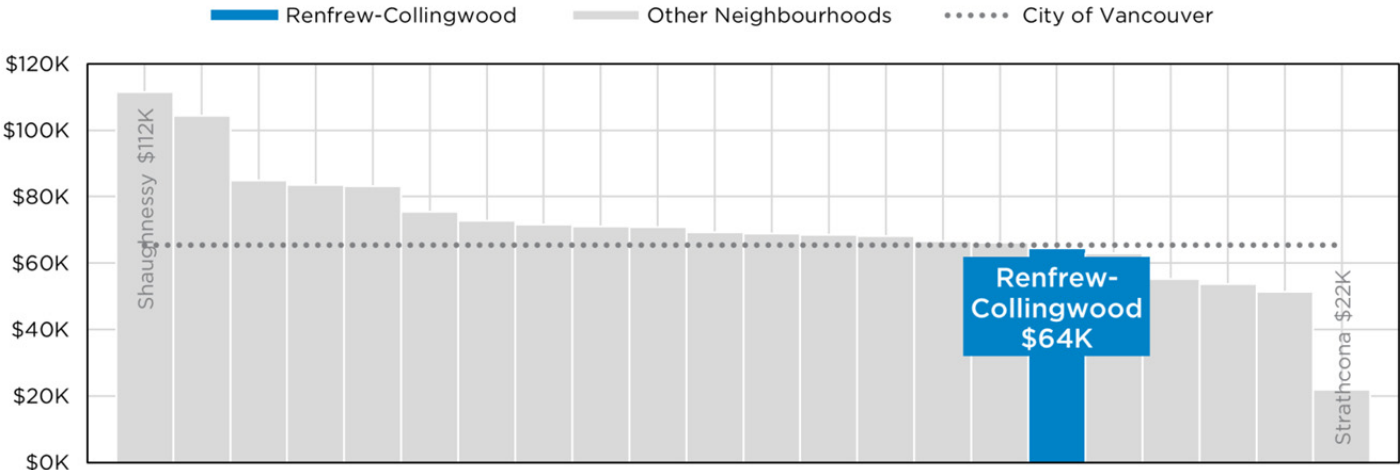


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

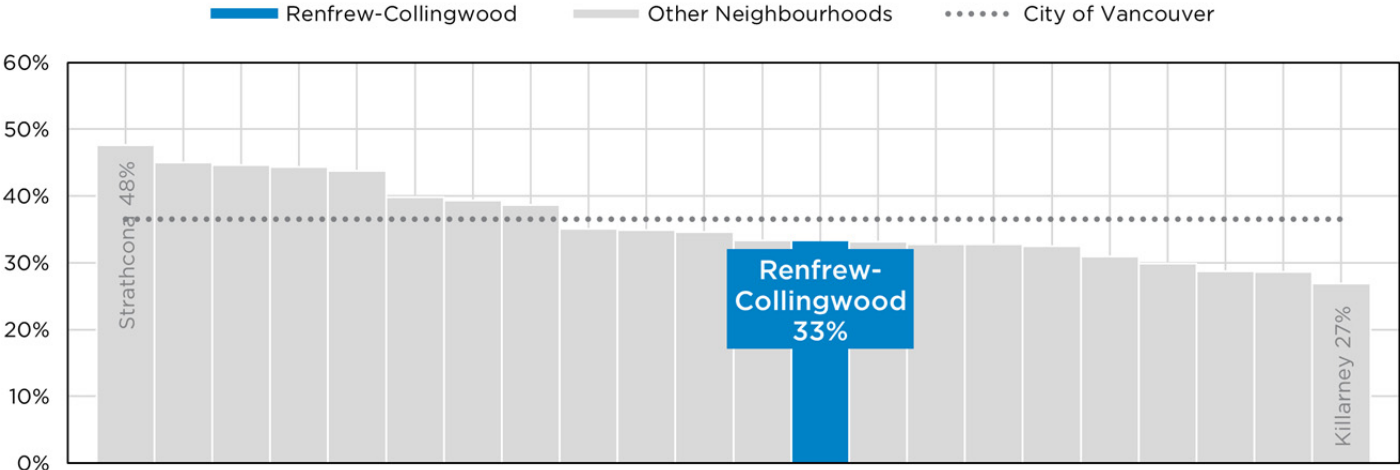
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

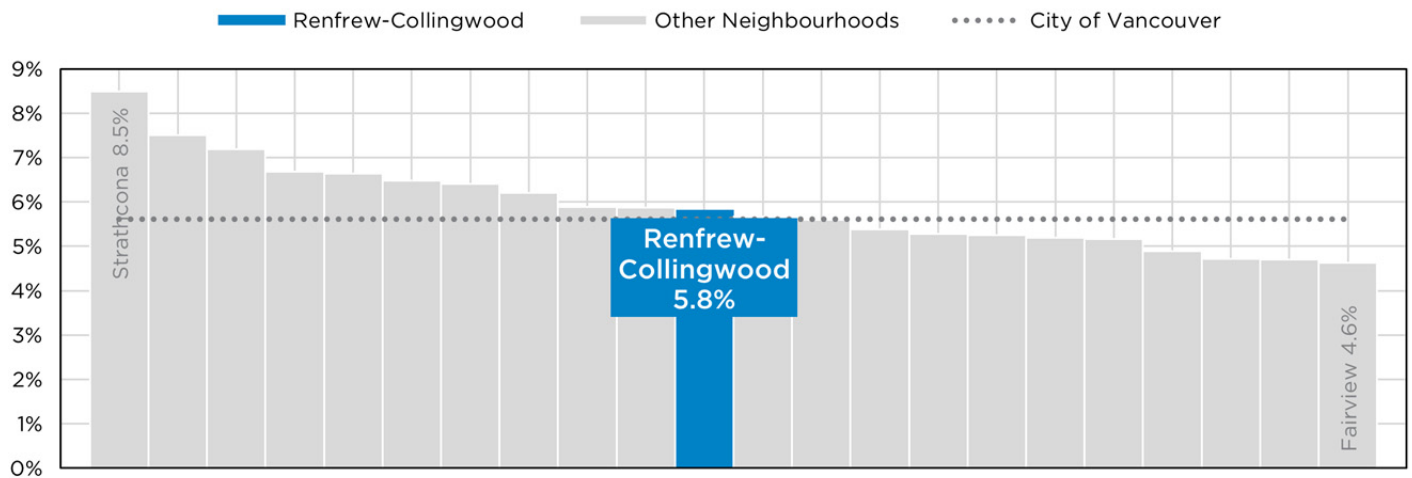


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

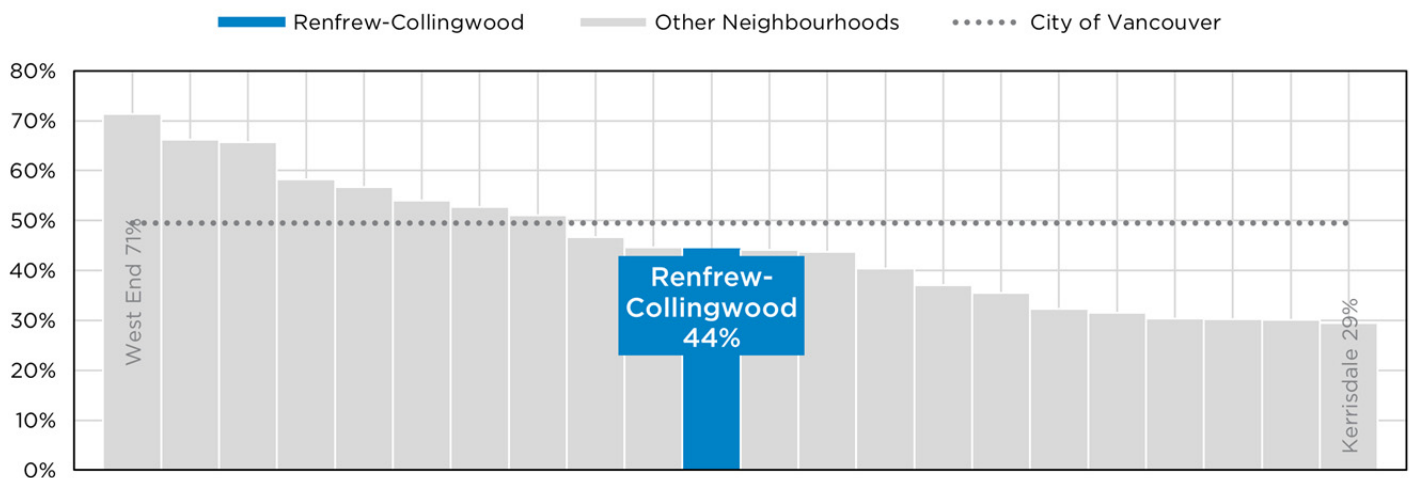


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

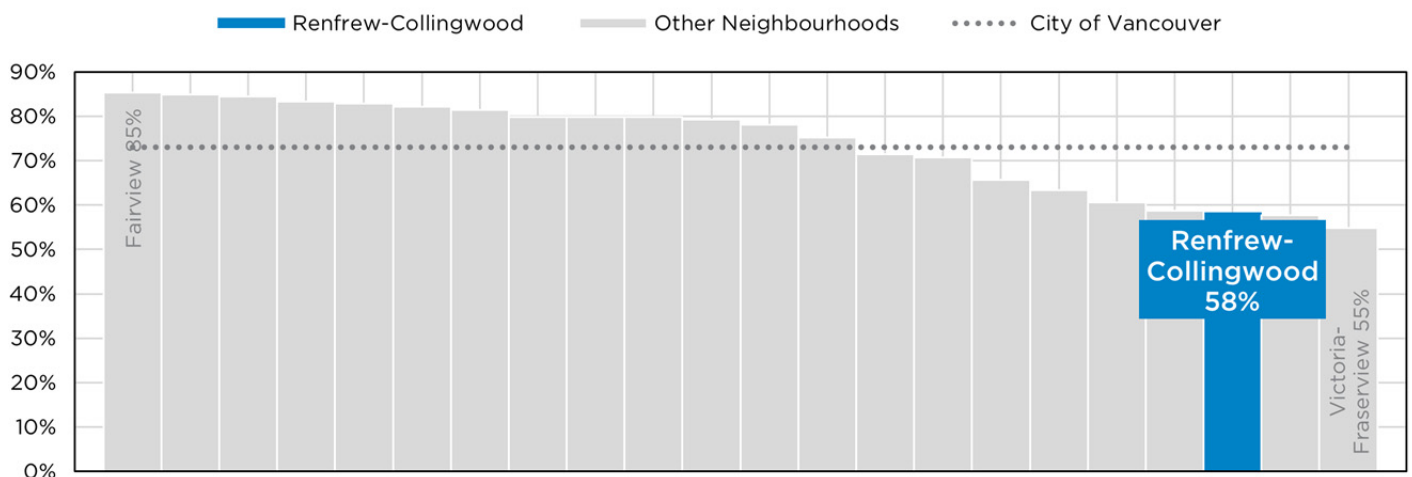
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



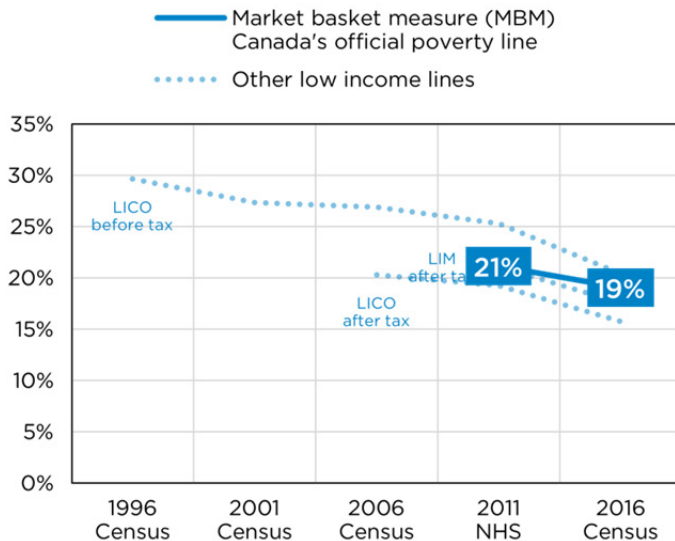
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

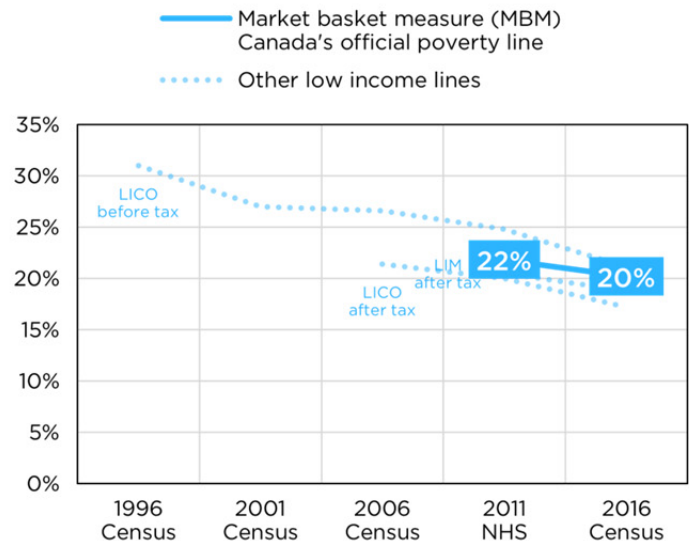
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 19% of the population in Renfrew-Collingwood have incomes below this poverty line. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the poverty rate appears to be falling slightly below the city average over time.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: 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.

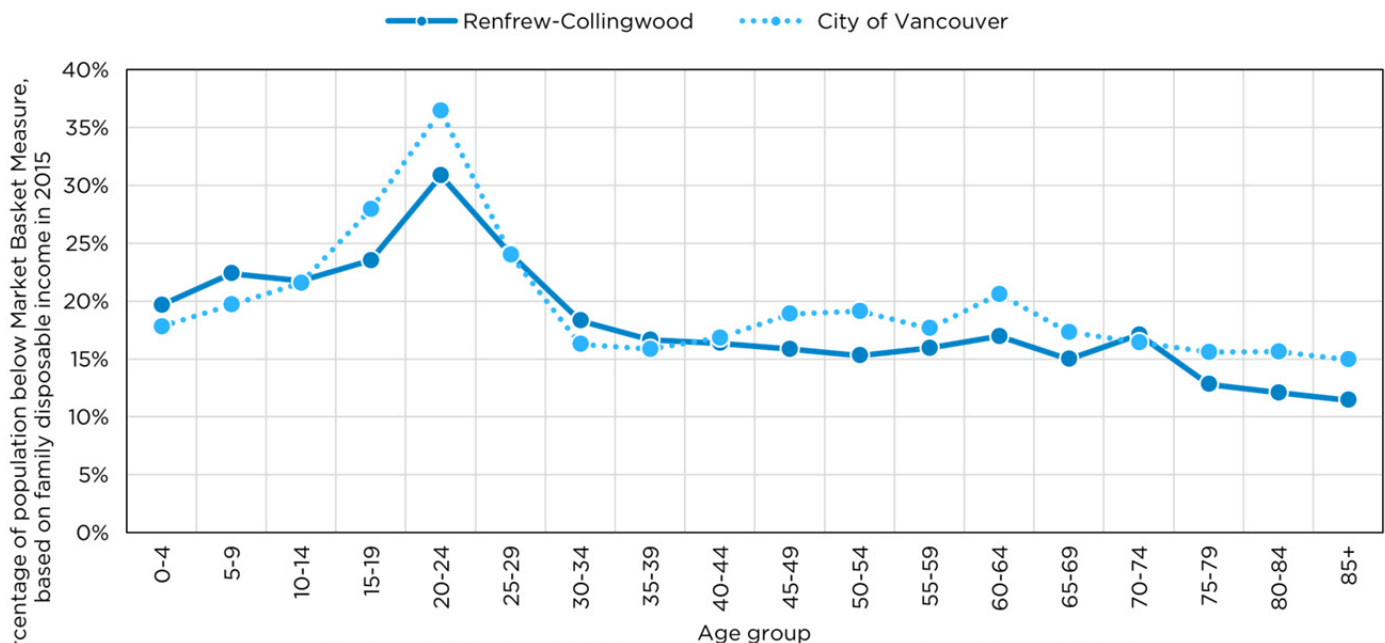
### City of Vancouver: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016



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.

The poverty rate for most age groups is slightly lower in Renfrew-Collingwood than in the city overall, except for young children.

### Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

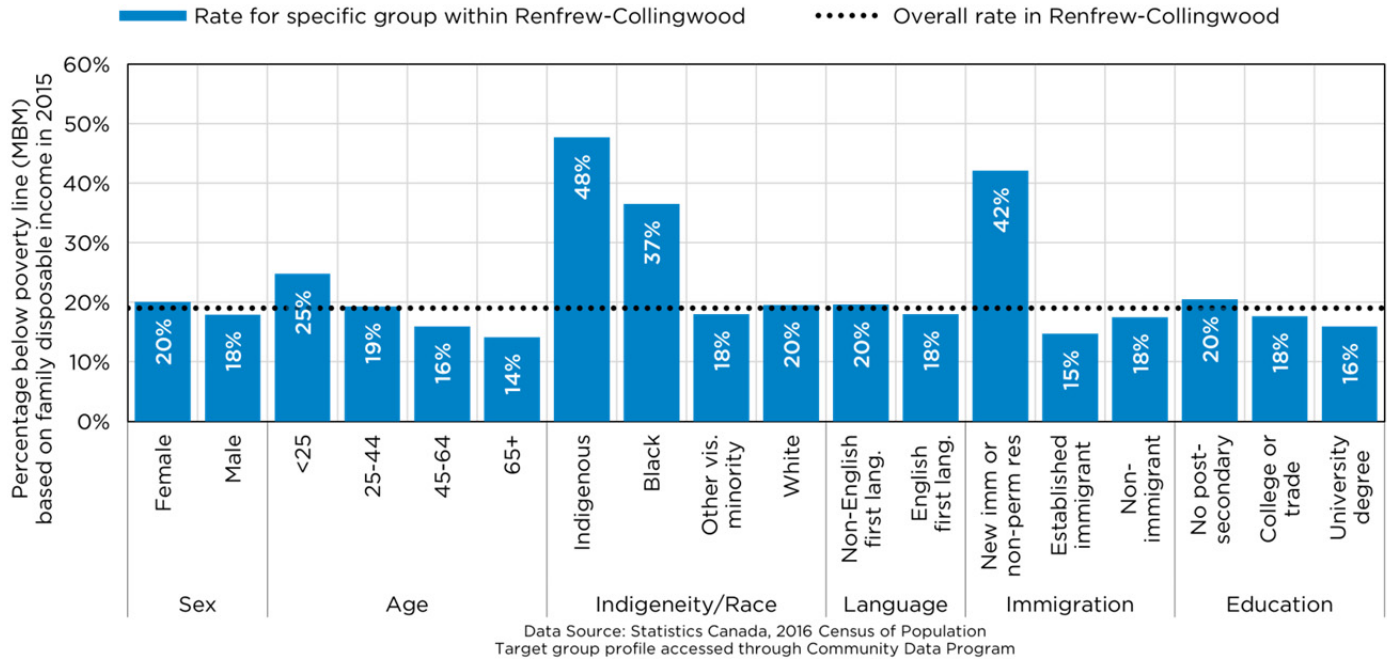


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

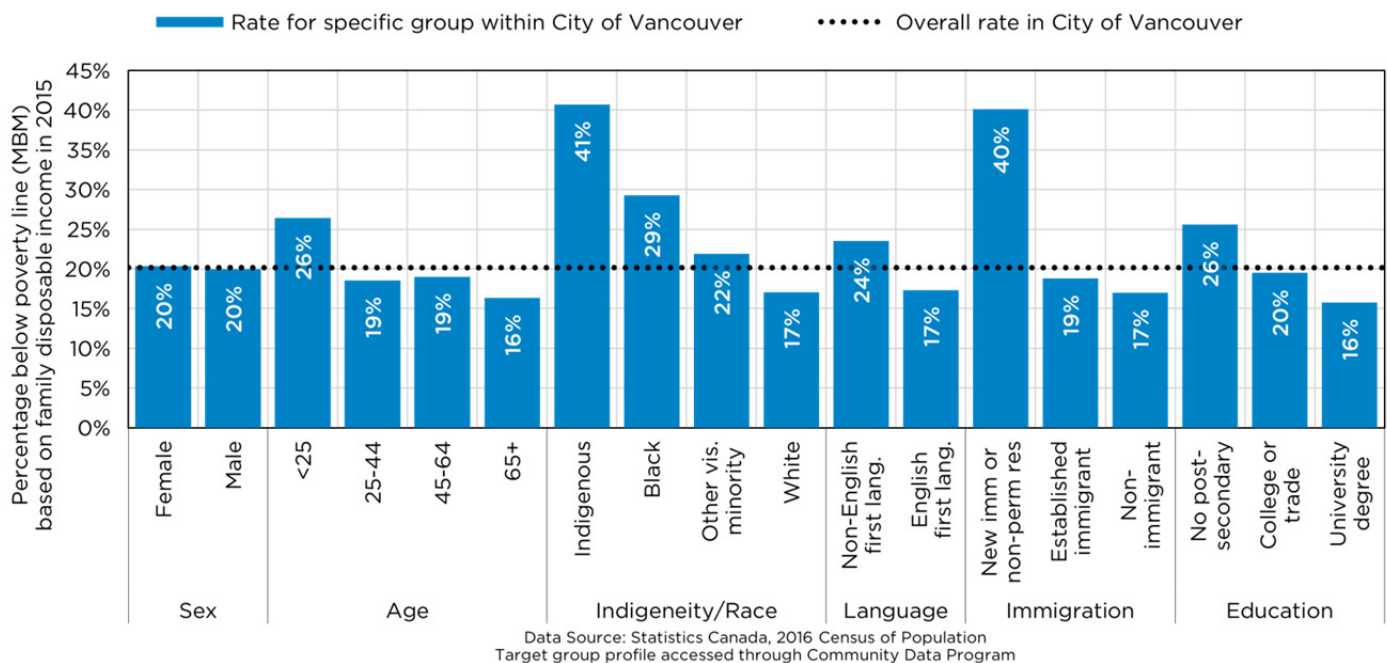
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Renfrew-Collingwood, Indigenous, newcomer and Black residents are disproportionately likely to experience poverty.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: 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.

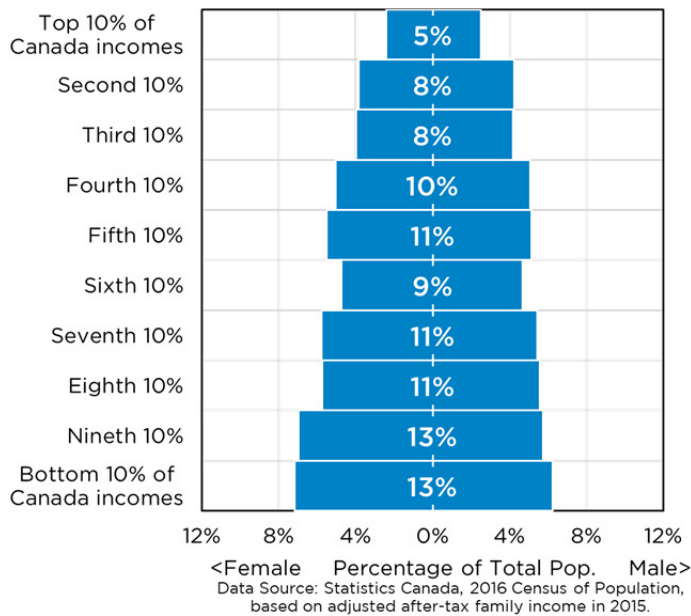
### City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



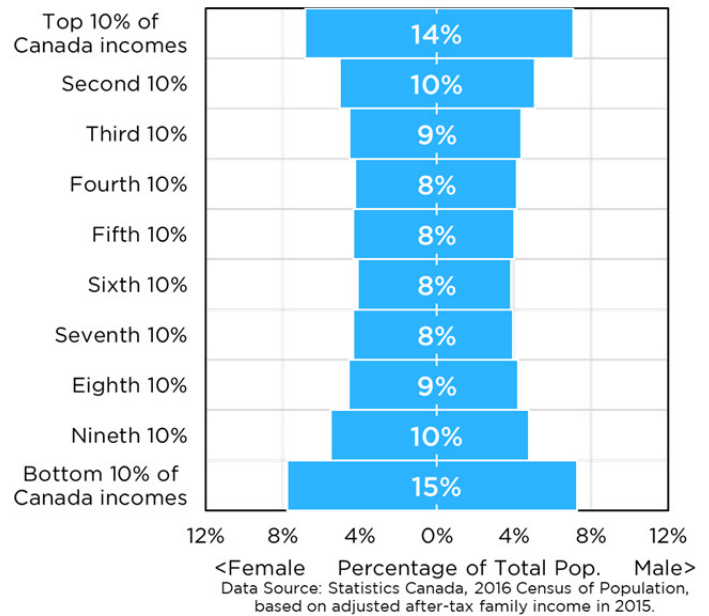
## Income Inequity

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%. Renfrew-Collingwood has relatively fewer residents in the top 10%, but otherwise has a more even distribution than the city overall.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

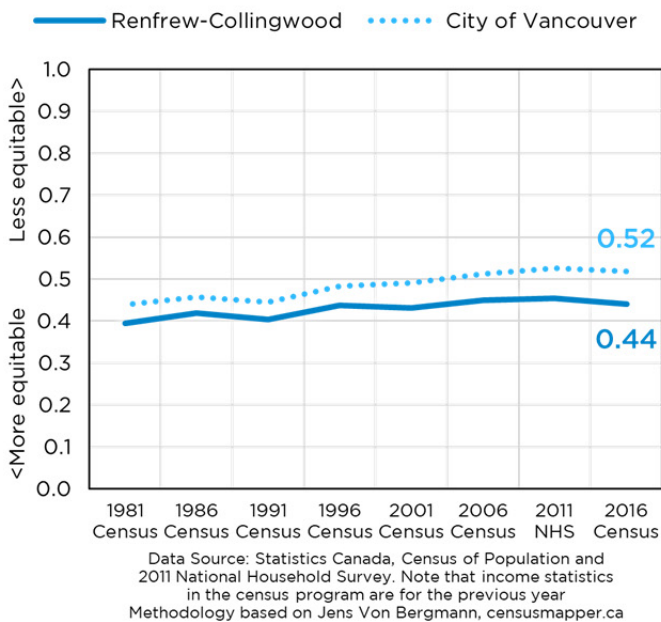


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

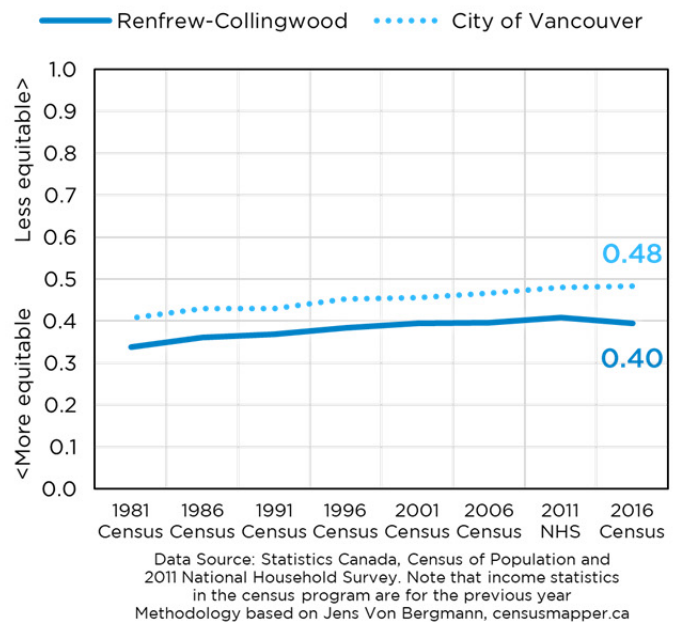


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Using this method, Renfrew-Collingwood appears to have a more equitable distribution of income than the city overall.

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



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

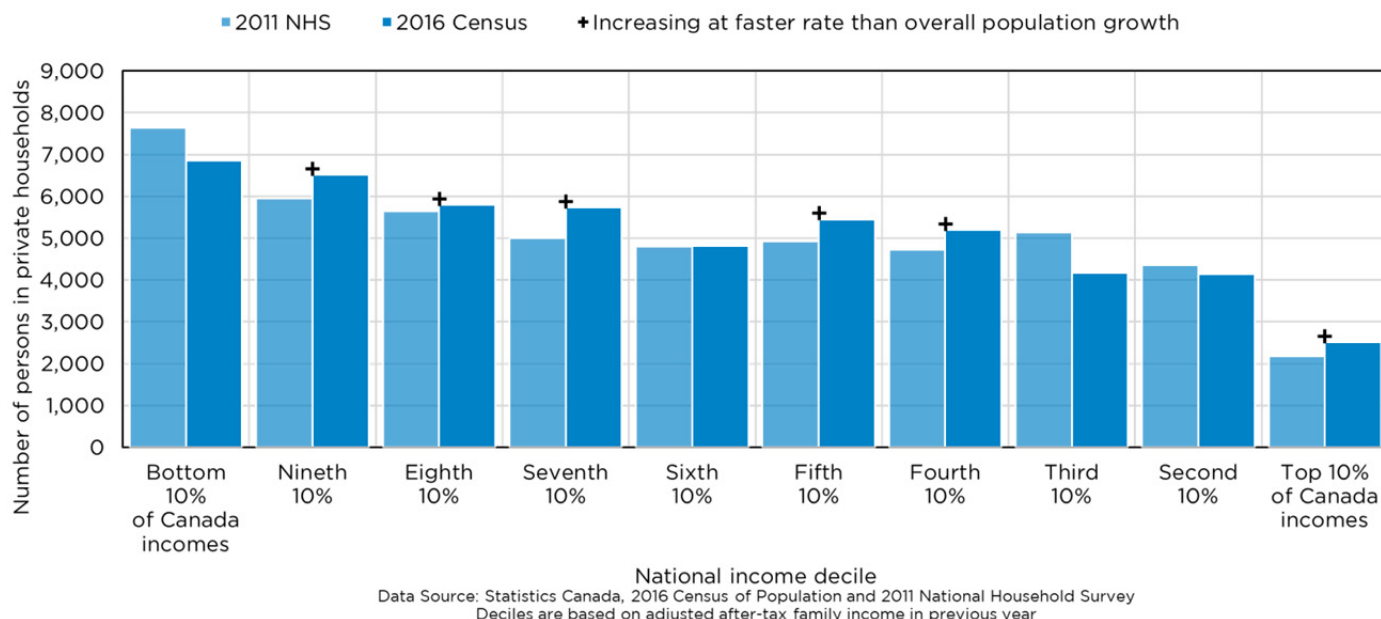




## Equity and Income Distribution

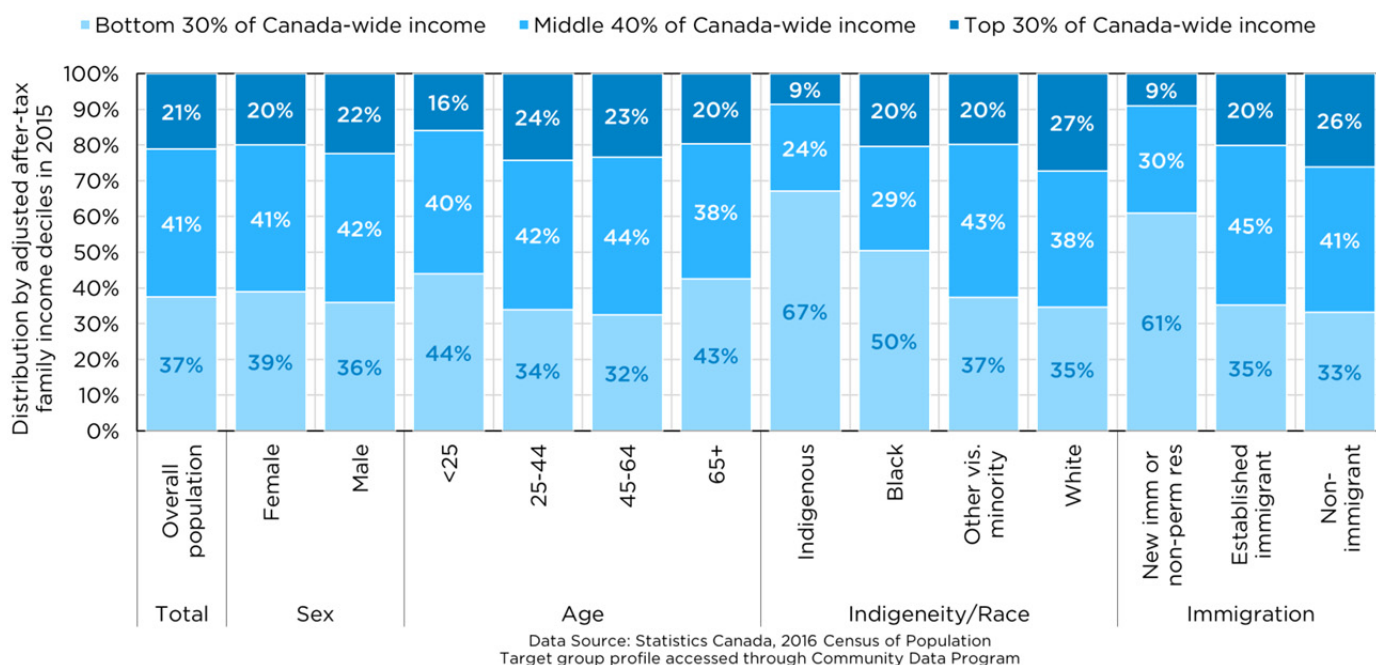
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows some possible changes in the income distribution in Renfrew-Collingwood, with growth mostly spread across middle-to-lower-income deciles. However, there was also a relatively high rate of growth in the number of people falling into Canada's top 10% by income.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: 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 Renfrew-Collingwood, Indigenous and Black residents and newcomers are much more likely to be in Canada's bottom 30%.

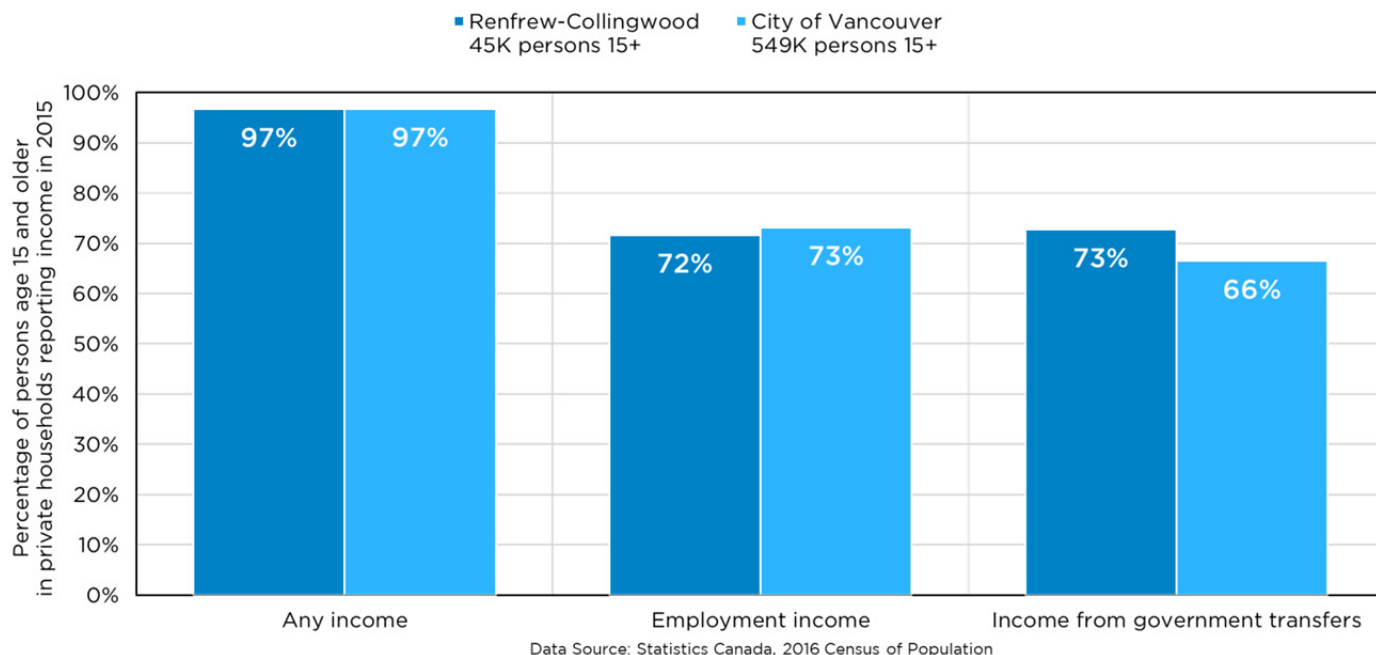
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

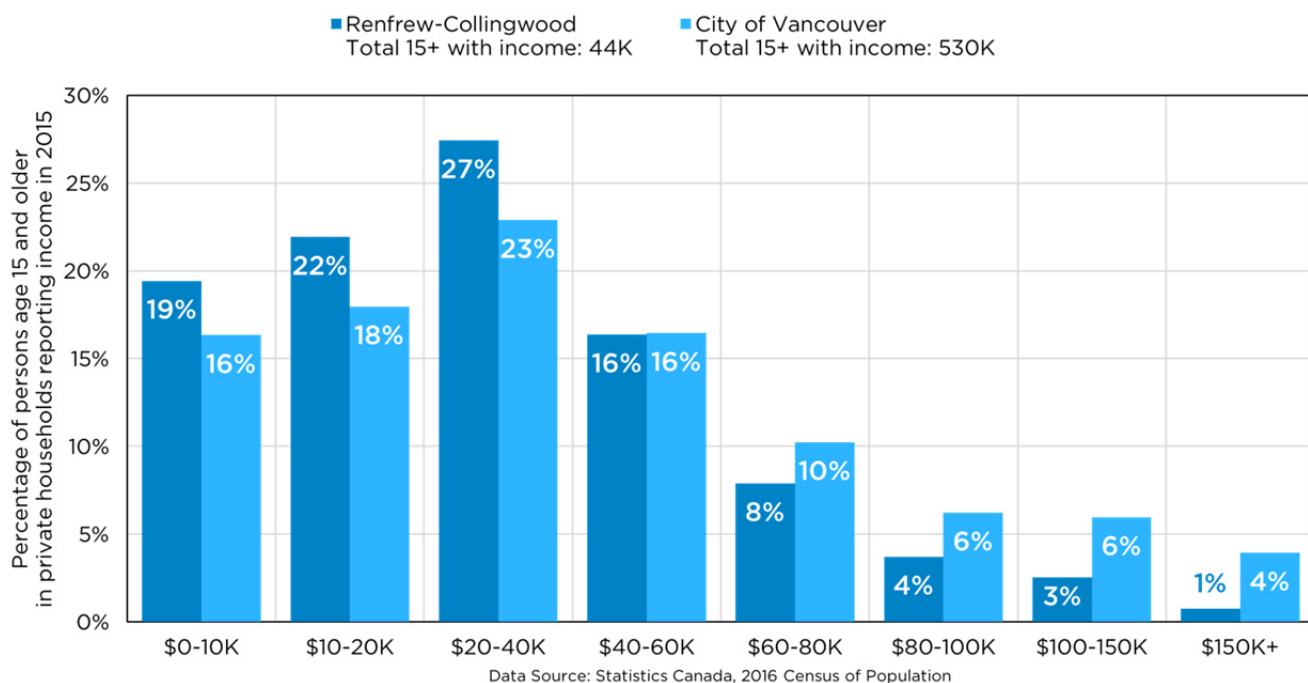
Among people 15 years of age and older, 97% of Renfrew-Collingwood residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> Renfrew-Collingwood residents report employment income at a similar rate to the city overall and are slightly more likely to also receive income from government transfers.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Renfrew-Collingwood is more skewed toward lower income brackets than the distribution across the city overall.

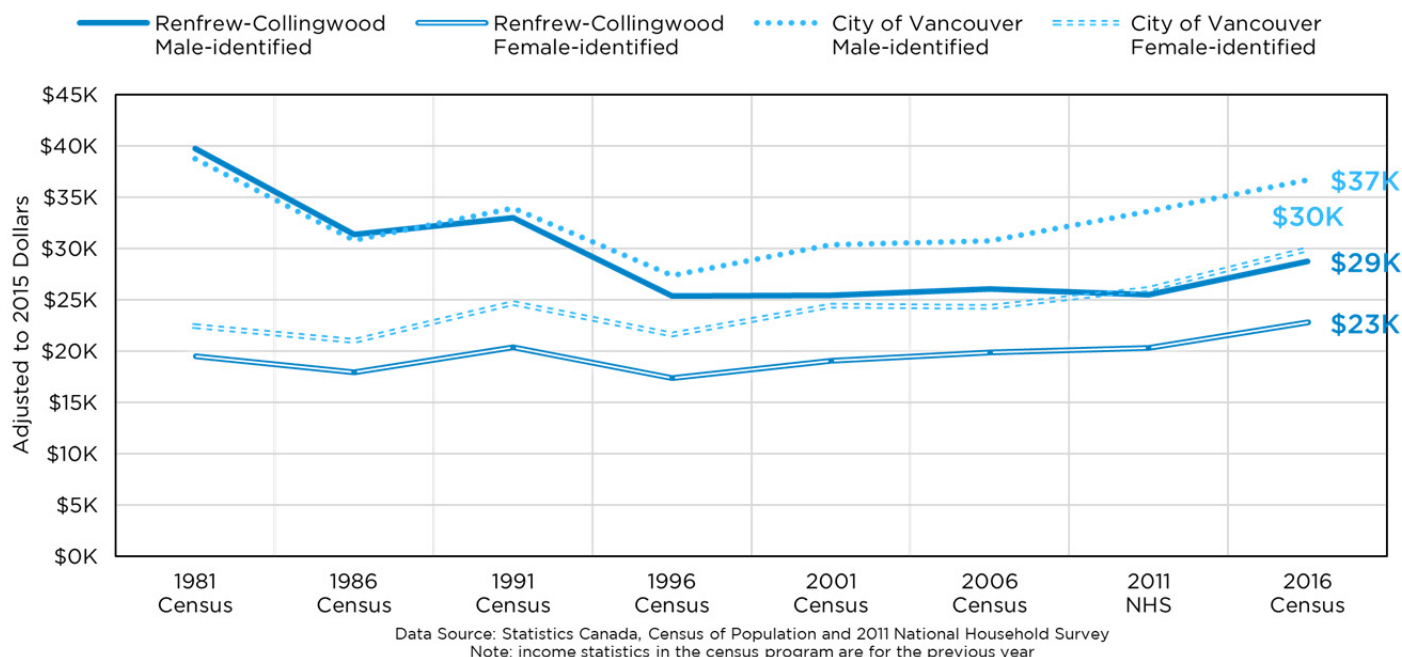
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

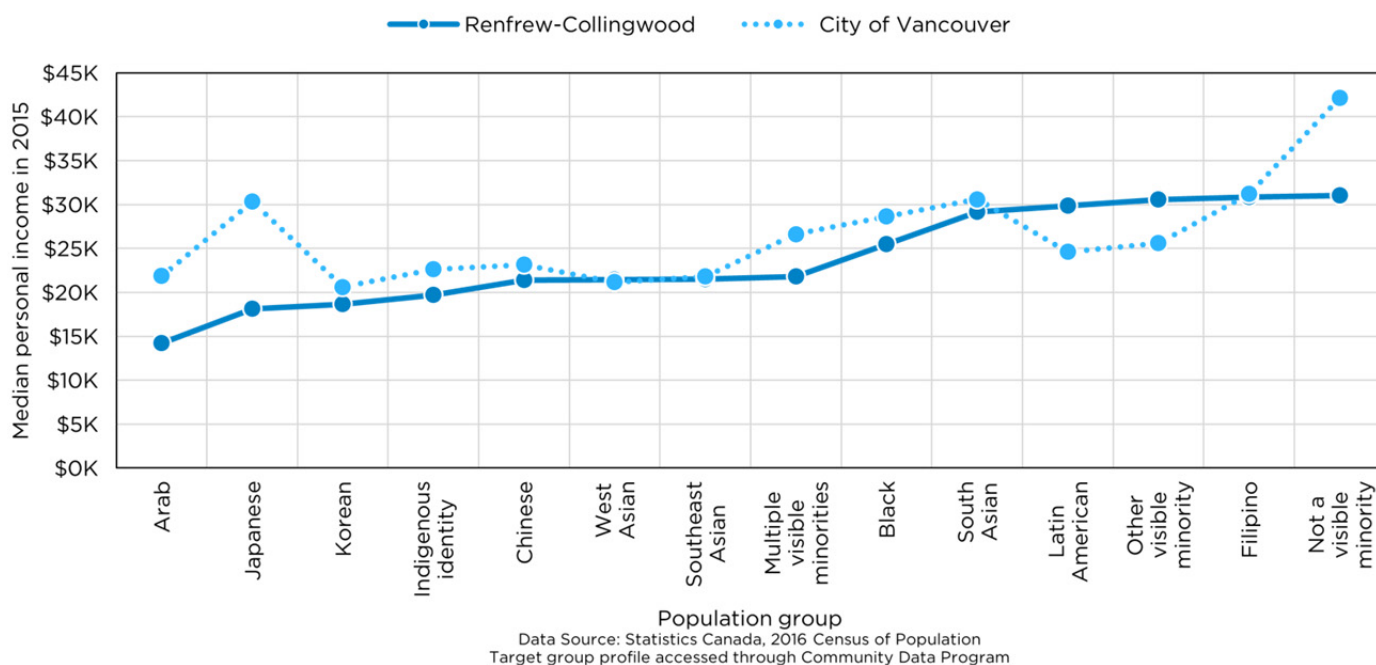
Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in Renfrew-Collingwood was fairly steady over time—with a narrowing gender gap—but then increased in the 2016 census. Since 2001, people in the neighbourhood have had lower median personal income than people in the city overall.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. In Renfrew-Collingwood, median income is lowest for the Arab population and highest among people not in a visible minority group.

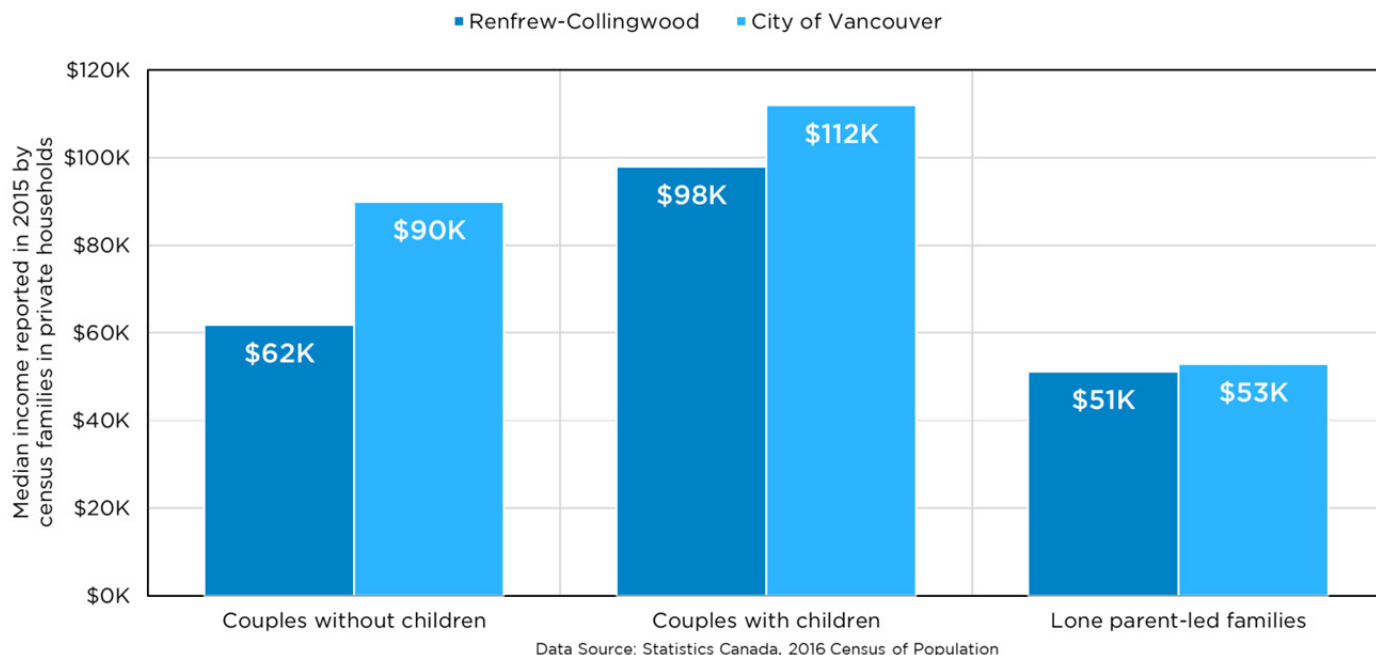
### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



## Family Income

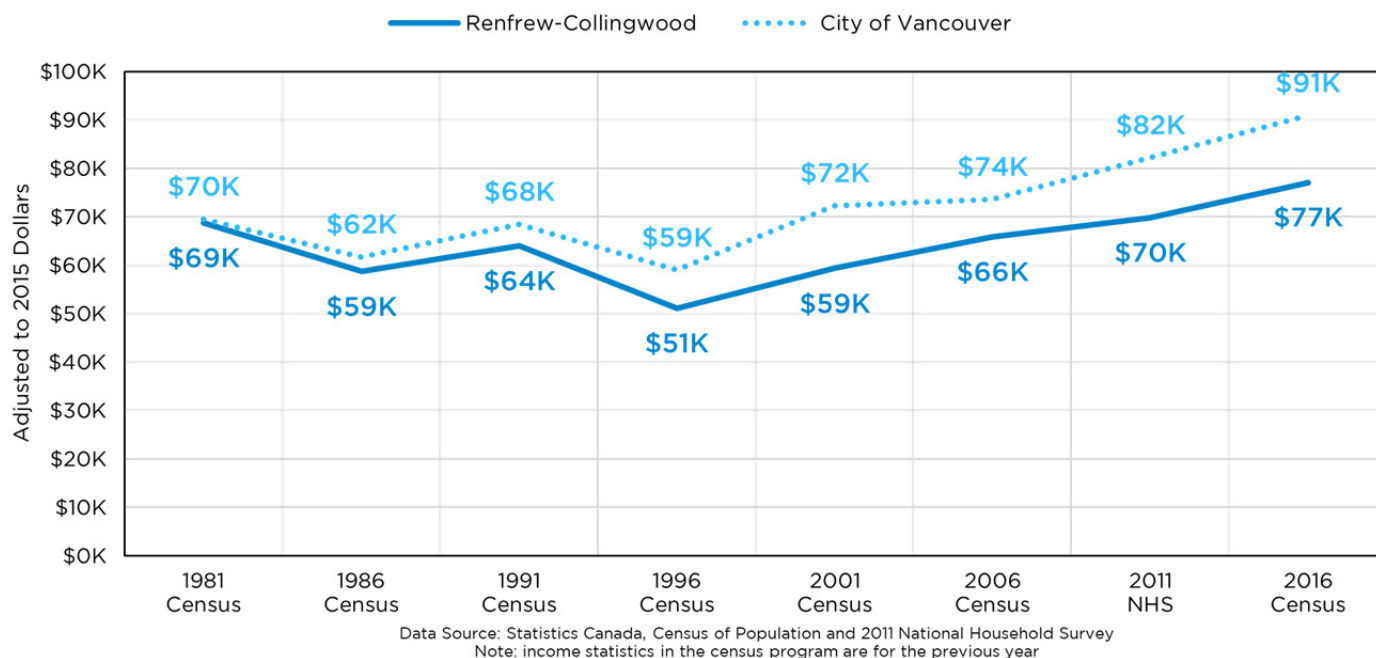
Median family income is lower in Renfrew-Collingwood than in the City of Vancouver overall. The median for childless families is 31% lower than for the city; the median for two-parent families is 13% lower; and the median for lone parent-led families is 3% lower.

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



Median income overall for families has increased faster than inflation since 2001, but has also been consistently lower than the city overall.

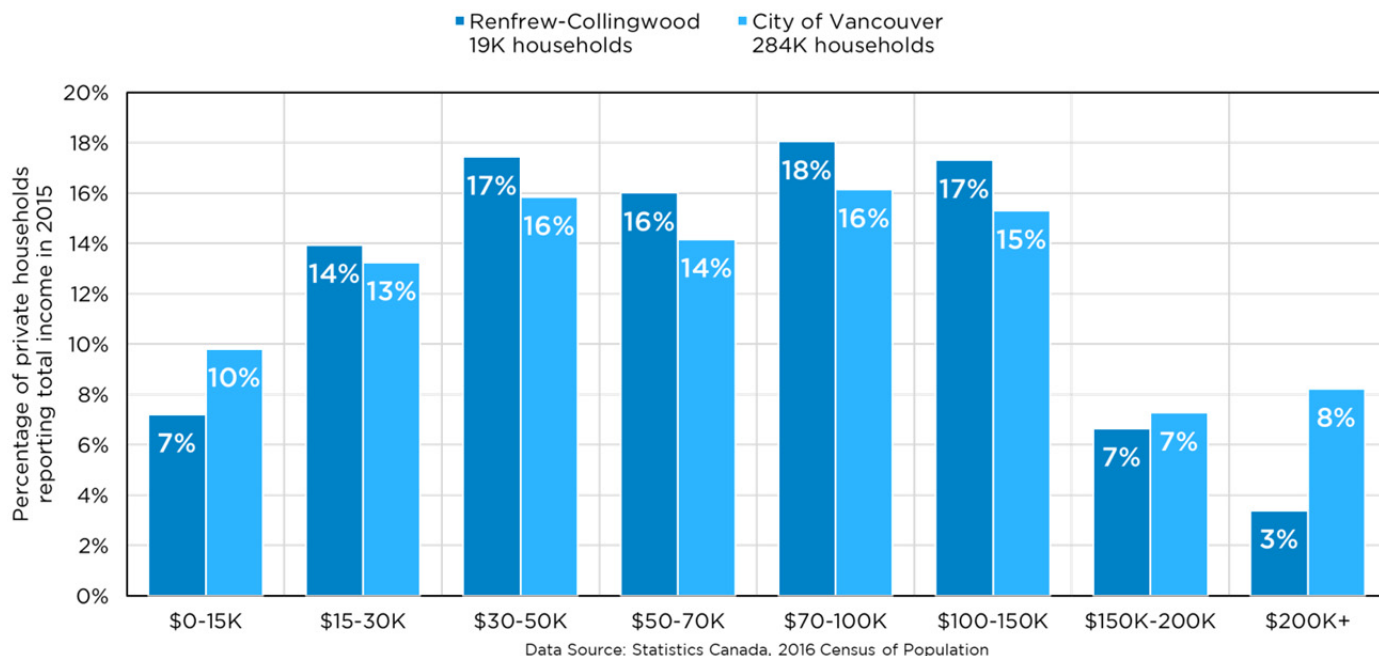
**Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



## Household Income

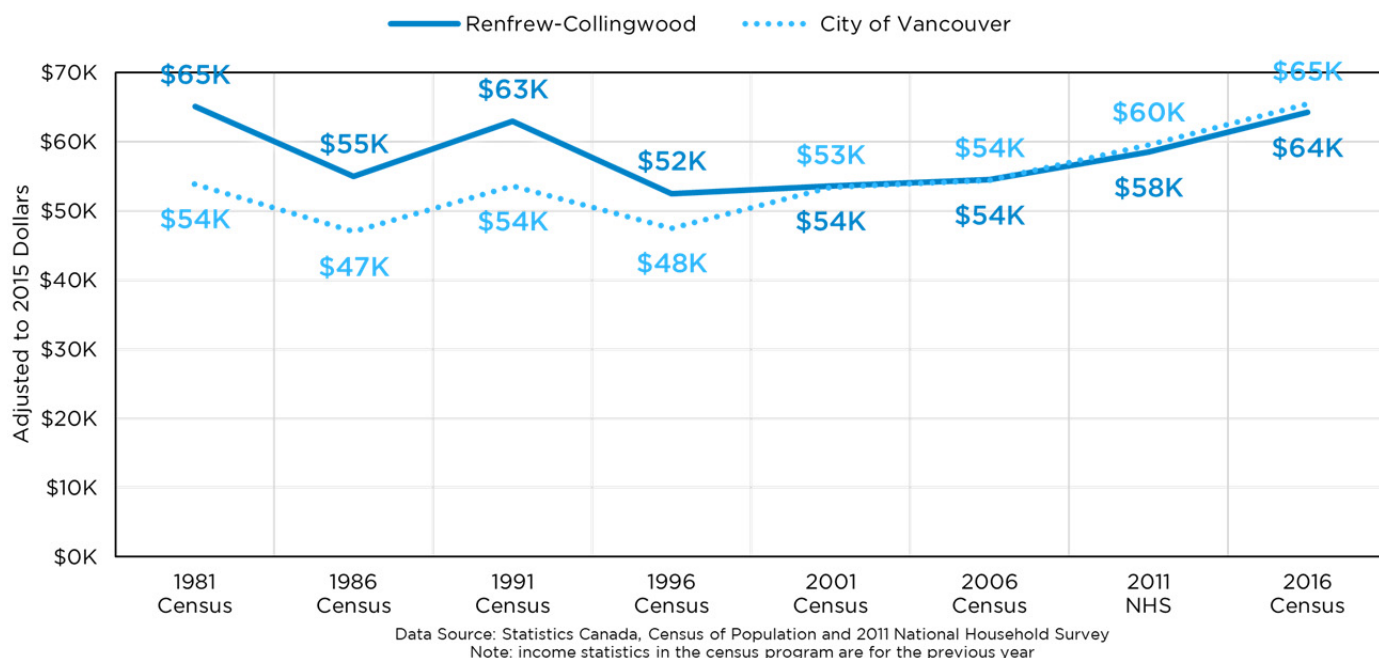
Across all households, Renfrew-Collingwood has a smaller share than the city in both the top-most and bottom-most income categories.

### Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Renfrew-Collingwood was steady from 1996 to 2006 and has increased since then. Since 2001, median household income in Renfrew-Collingwood and the City of Vancouver overall have been very similar.

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

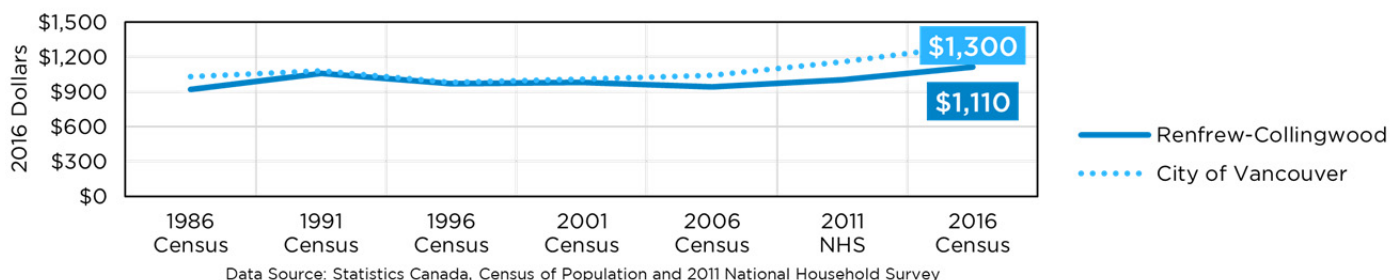




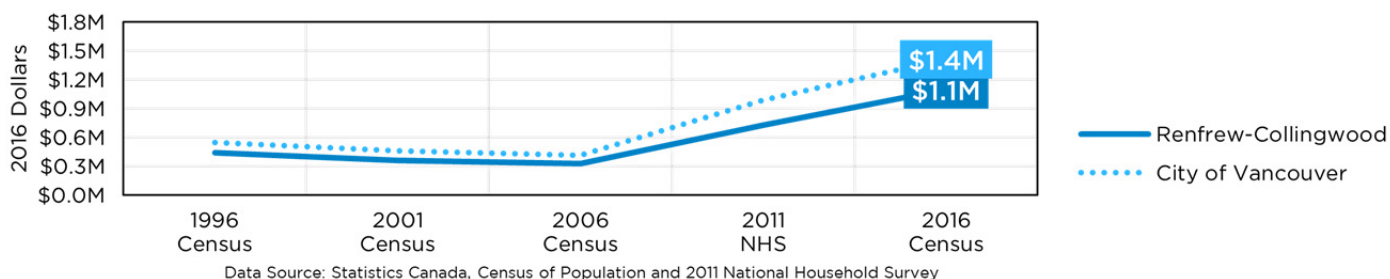
## Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Renfrew-Collingwood over all rented households has increased by about 18% above inflation over ten years, though it is lower than in the city overall. The average value of an owned dwelling in Renfrew-Collingwood has increased by a factor of three, over and above inflation, since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

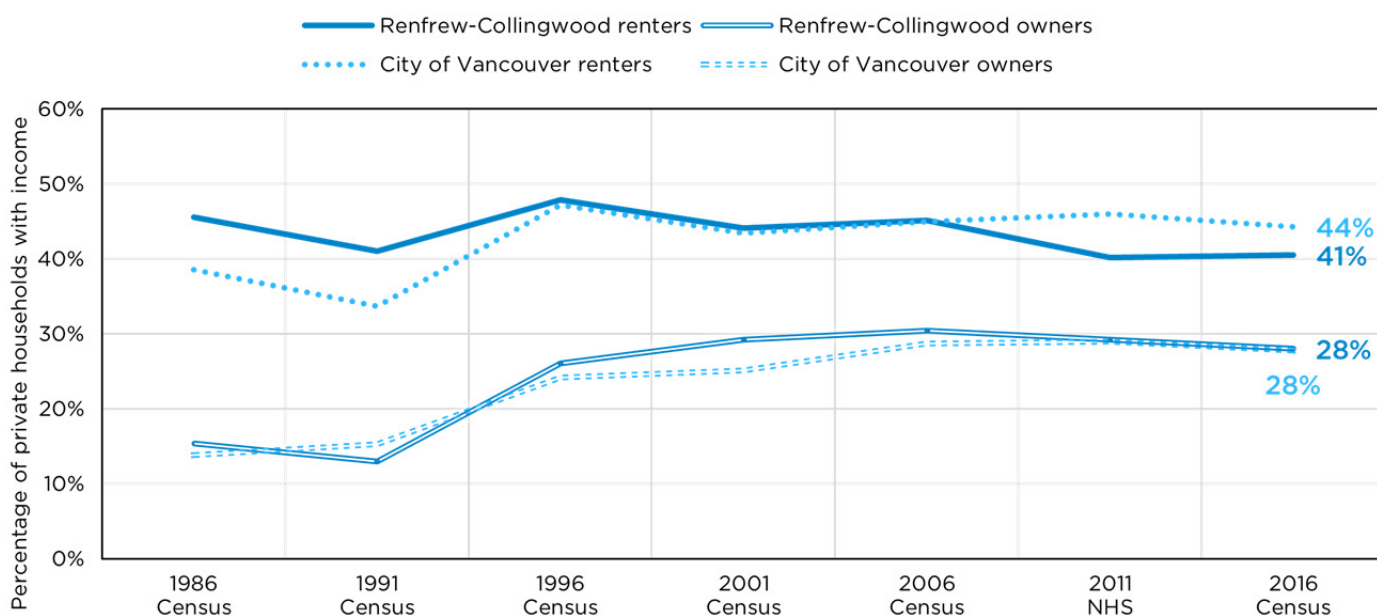


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs has been similar for both Renfrew-Collingwood and the City of Vancouver overall. 41% of rented households and 28% of owned households in Renfrew-Collingwood are in this category.<sup>18</sup>

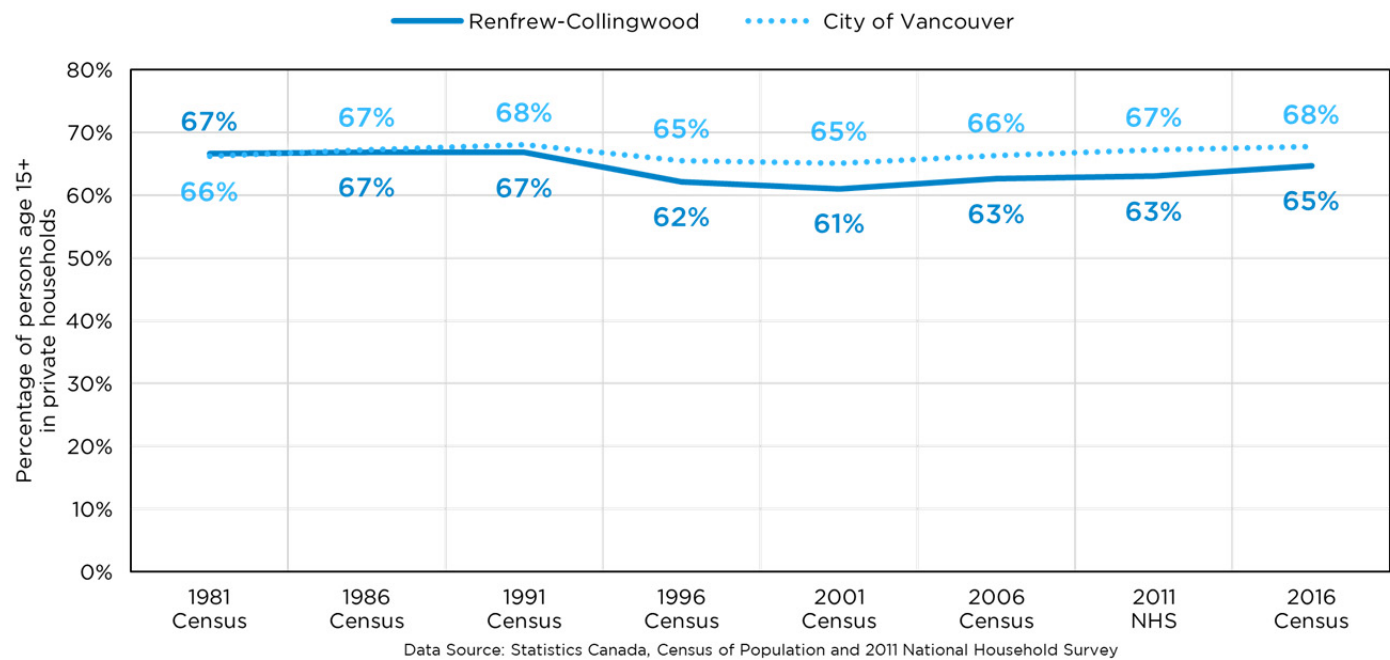
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



# Labour Force

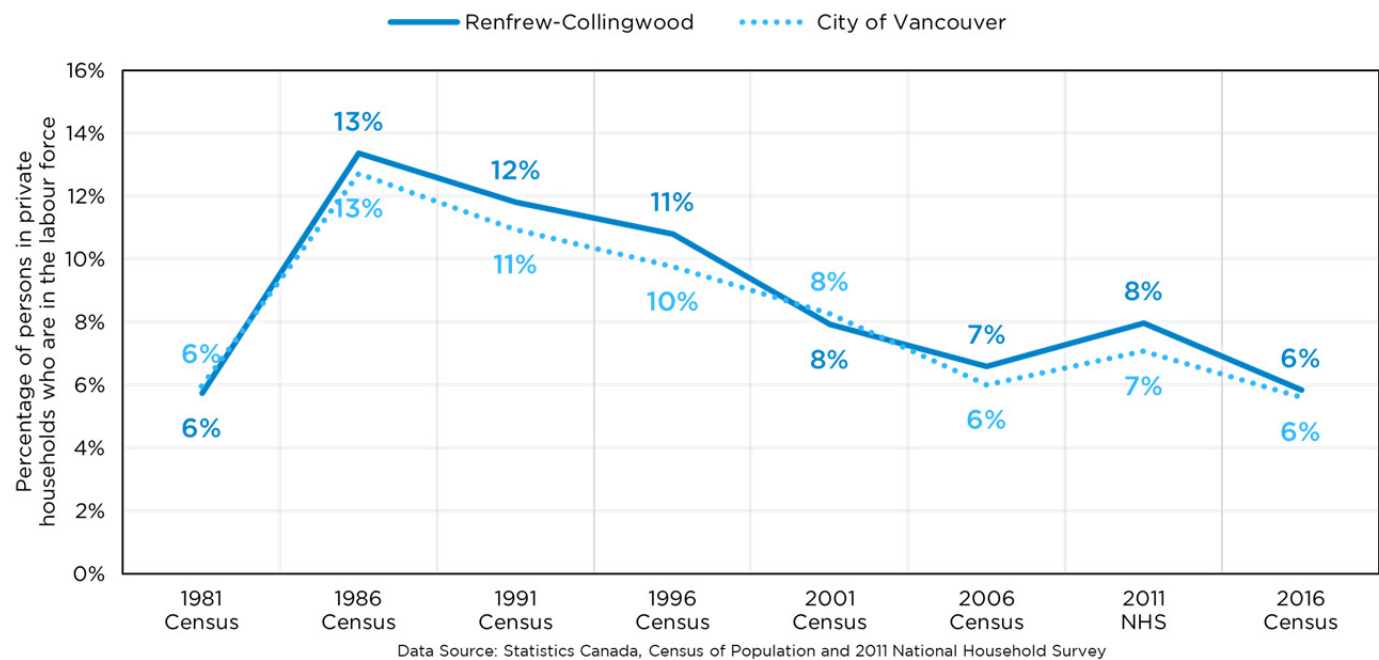
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is slightly lower in Renfrew-Collingwood than the city overall. Both the city and neighbourhood rate have increased since 2001.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate in Renfrew-Collingwood has closely tracked the city overall.<sup>19</sup> In 2016, about 6% of residents in the labour force were looking for work but unable to access it.

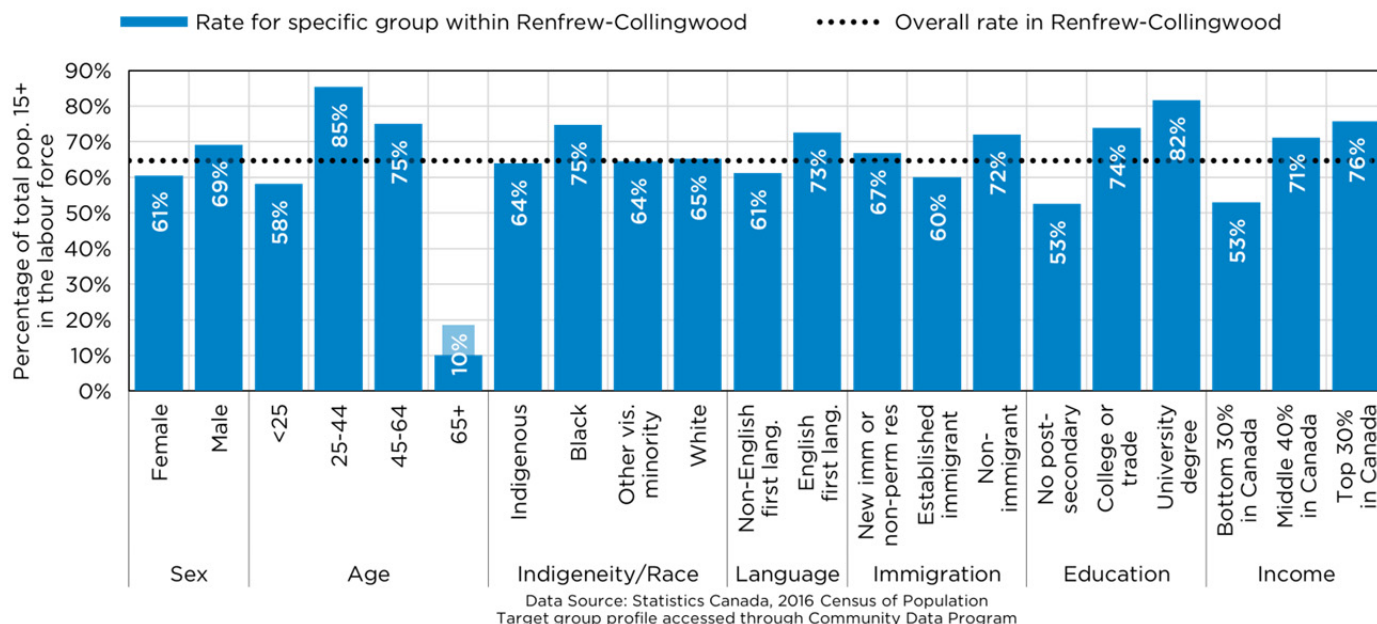
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

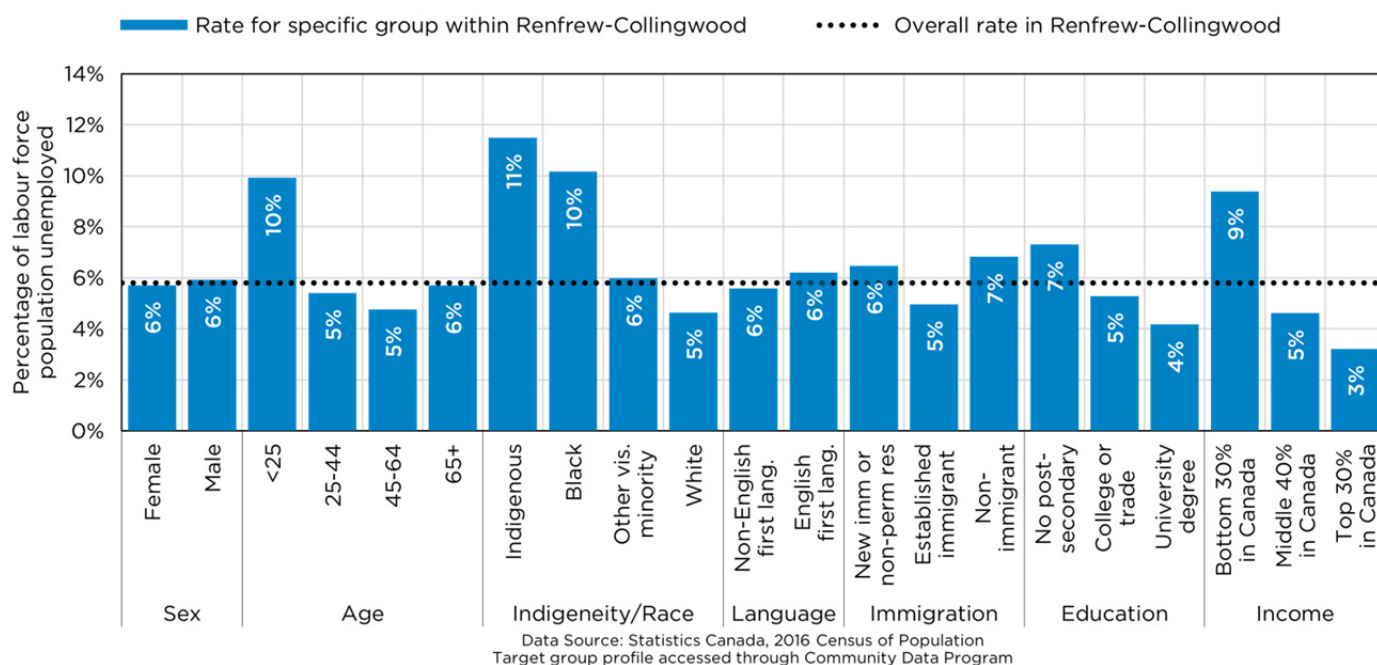
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



However, unemployment in Renfrew-Collingwood disproportionately impacts Indigenous and Black residents, as well as people under 25 years of age.

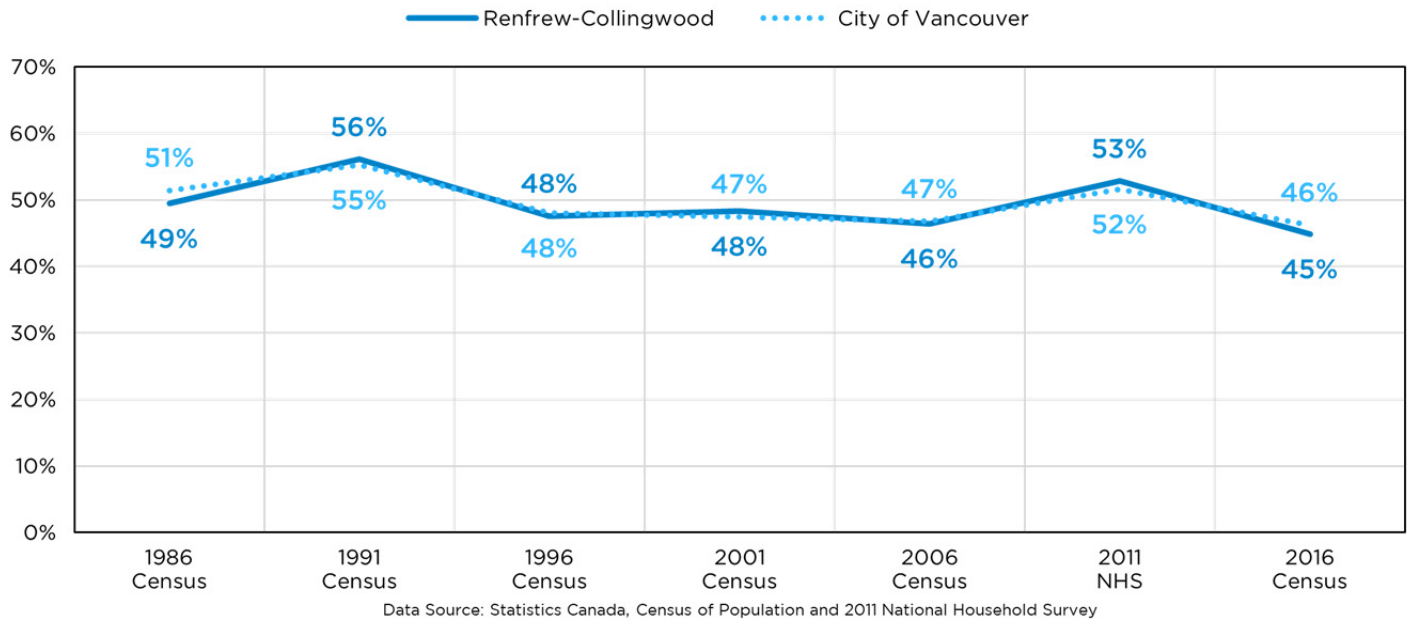
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

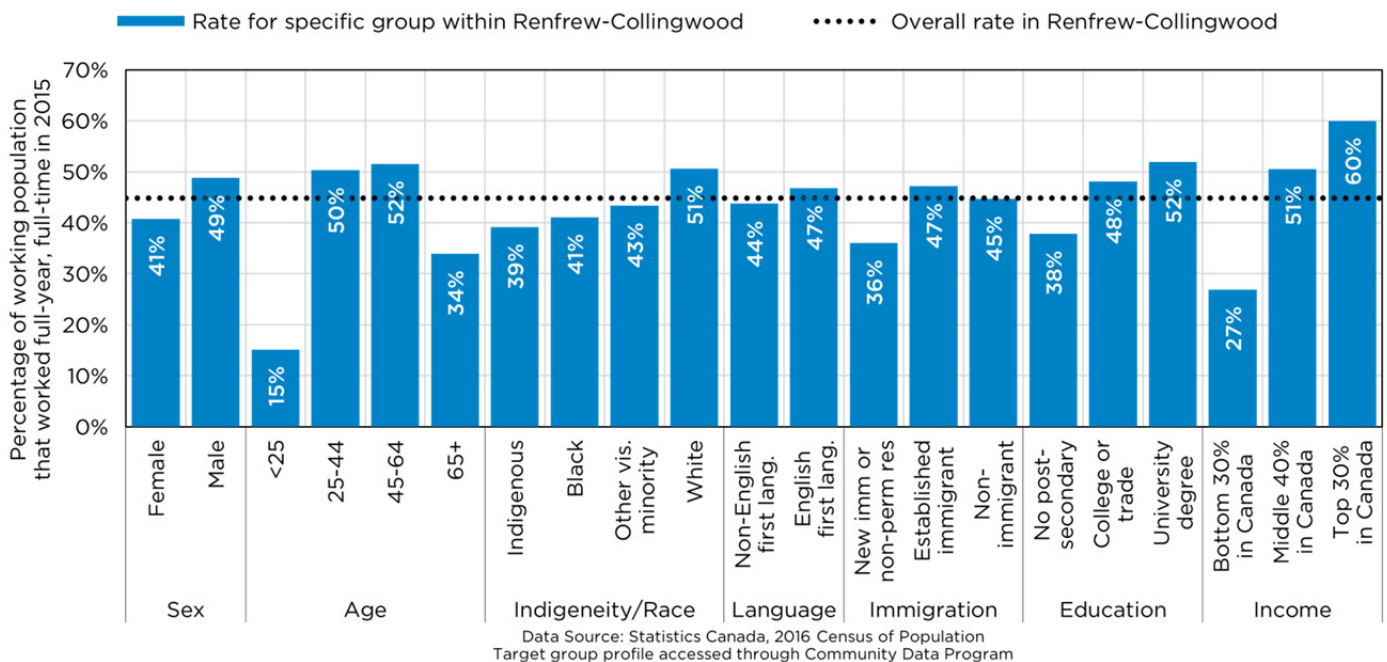
Renfrew-Collingwood residents have also seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment.

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



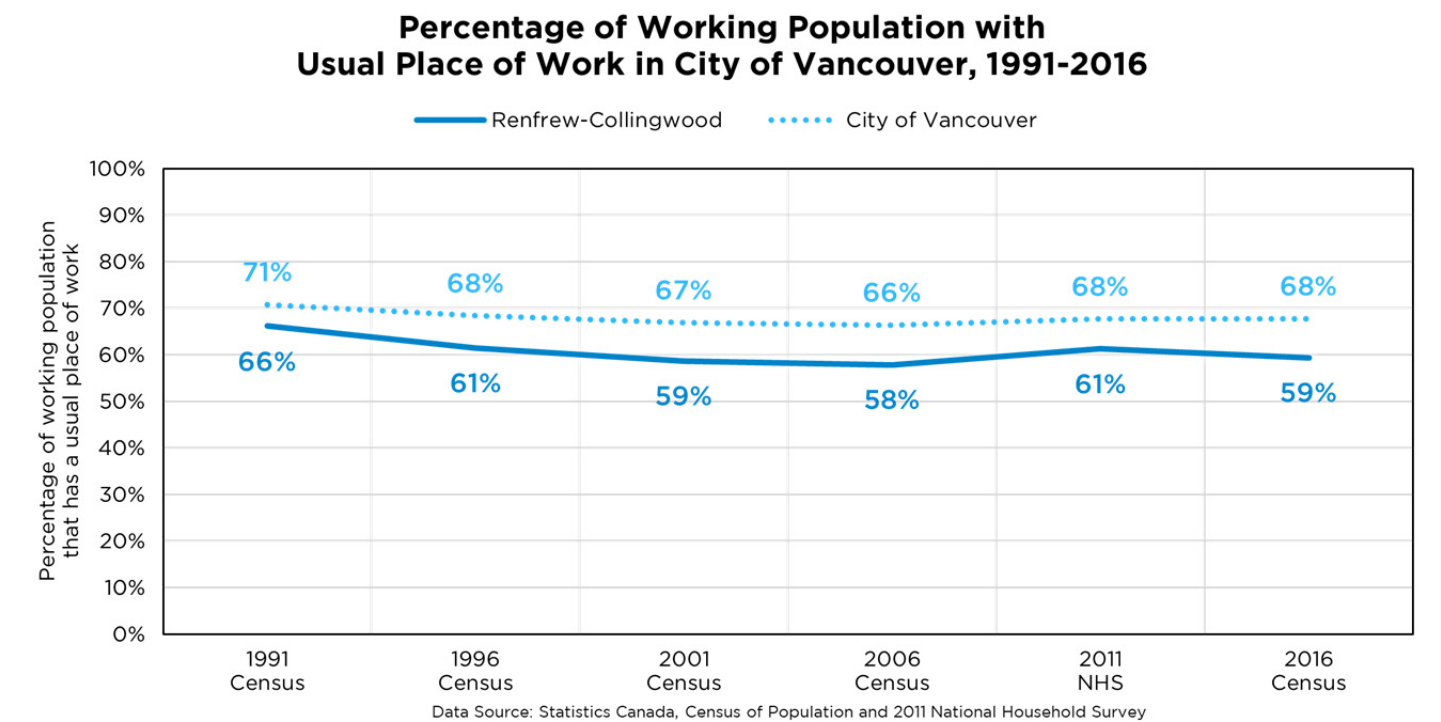
Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. In Renfrew-Collingwood there are visible disparities in all the demographics listed below.

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

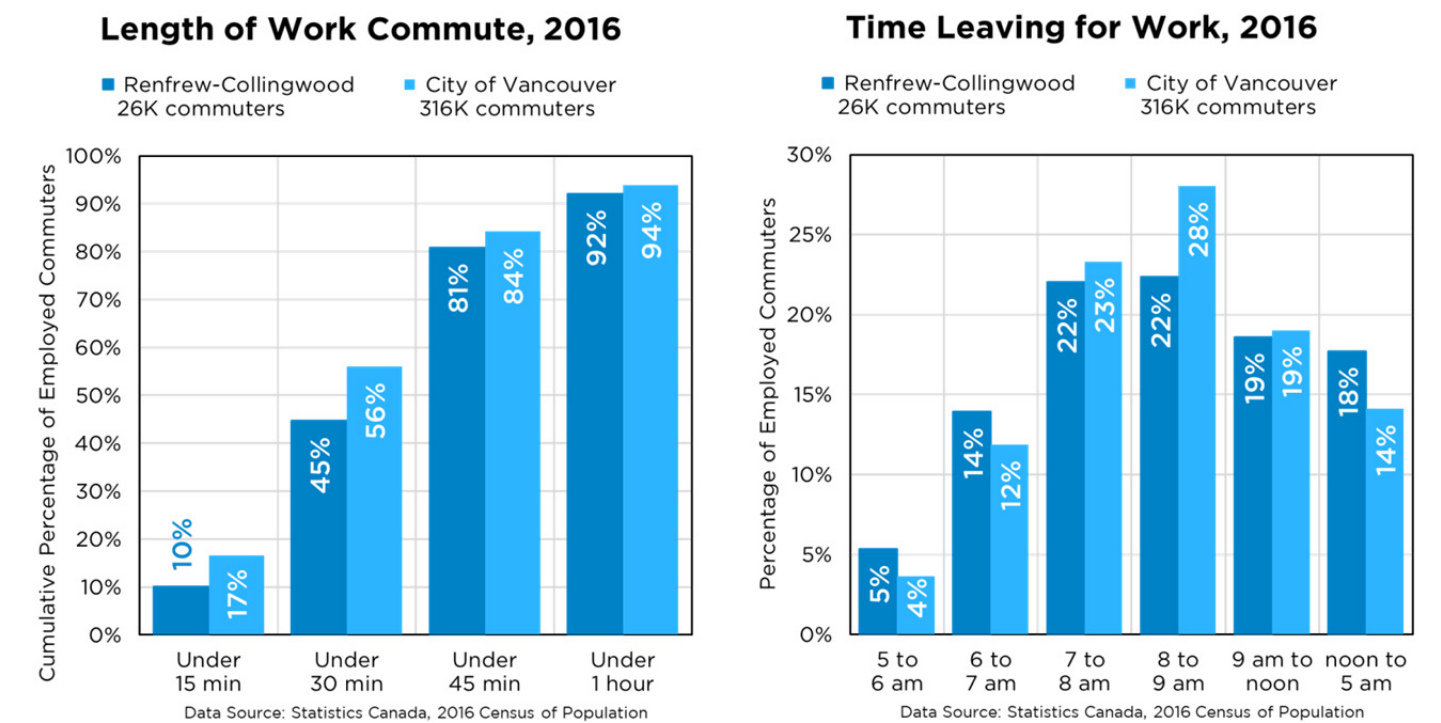


# Journey to Work

The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About two-thirds of City of Vancouver residents work inside the city, with the rate in Renfrew-Collingwood lower than the city overall.



Renfrew-Collingwood residents have longer commutes than the city overall, with 55% of commuters taking more than half an hour to get to work and 8% taking more than an hour. Compared to City of Vancouver residents overall, Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely to have work shifts that require leaving for work very early in the morning or later in the day.

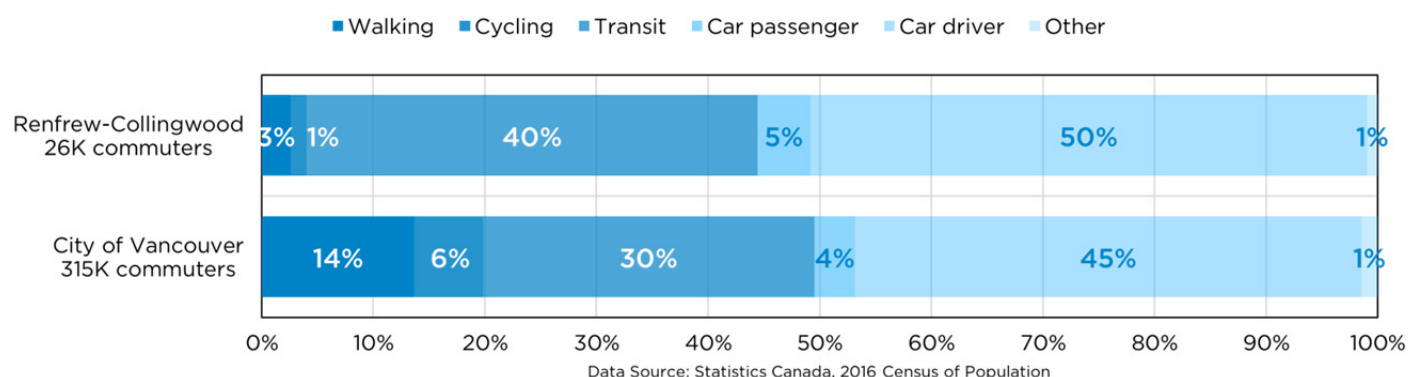




## Mode of Transportation to Work

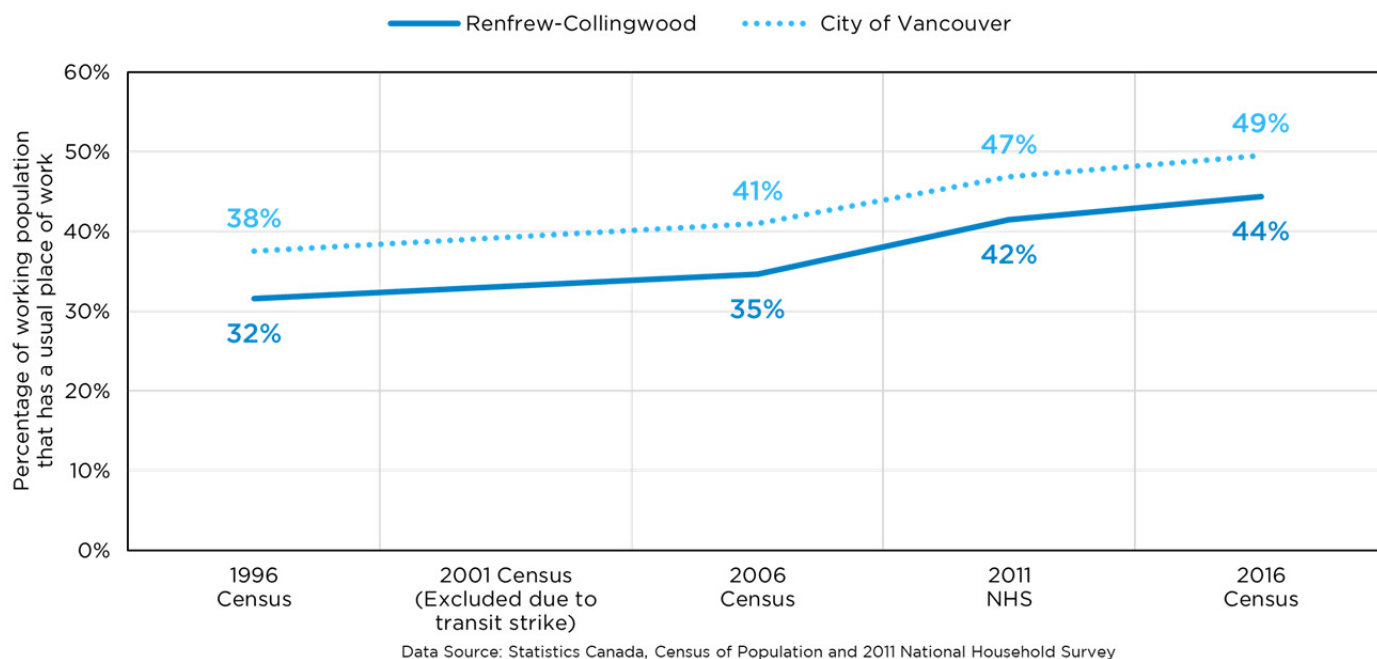
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 Renfrew-Collingwood use transit at a much higher rate than residents of the city overall, but are less likely to walk or bike to work.

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in Renfrew-Collingwood, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. In 2016, 44% people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

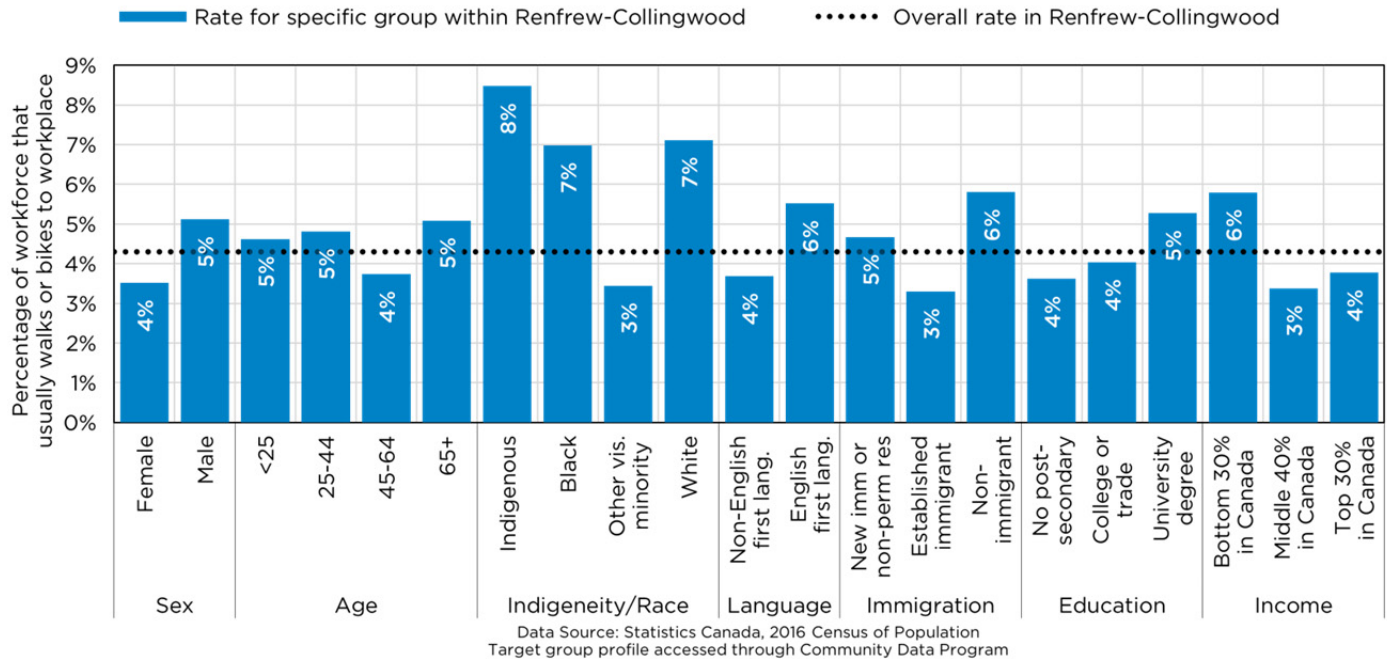
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

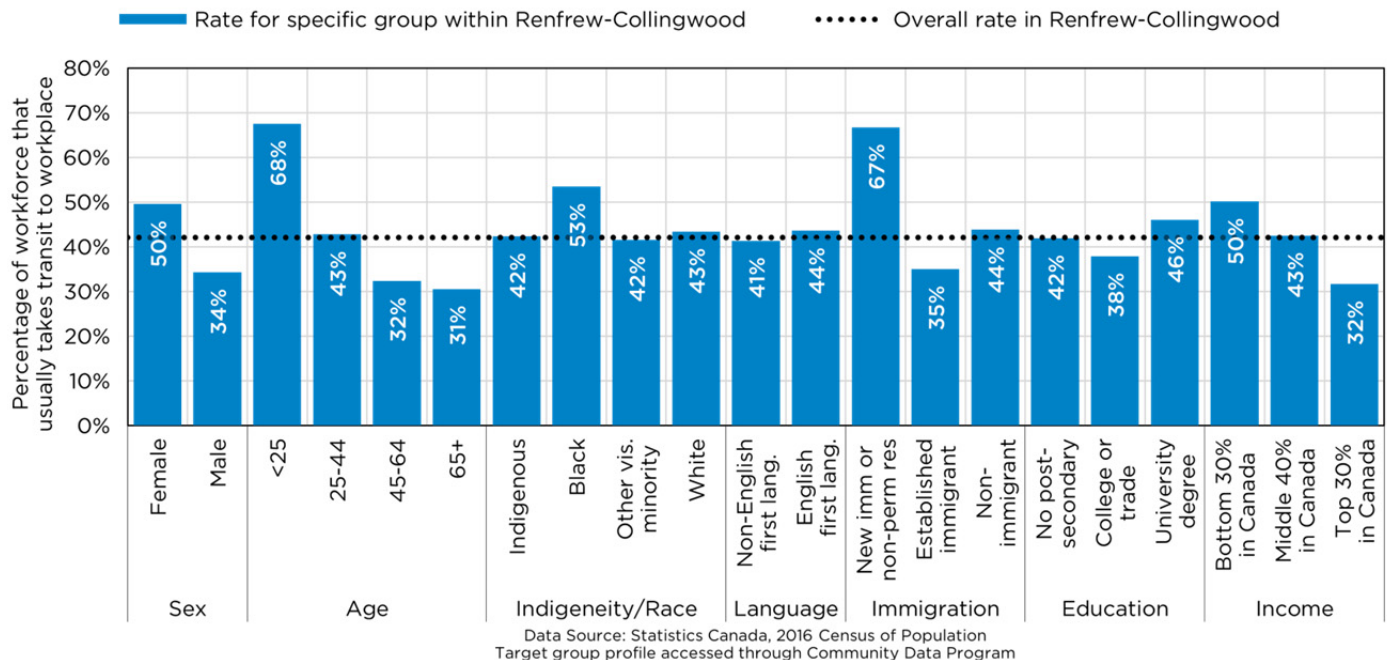
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

**Renfrew-Collingwood: 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, Black, new immigrant and lower-income workers.

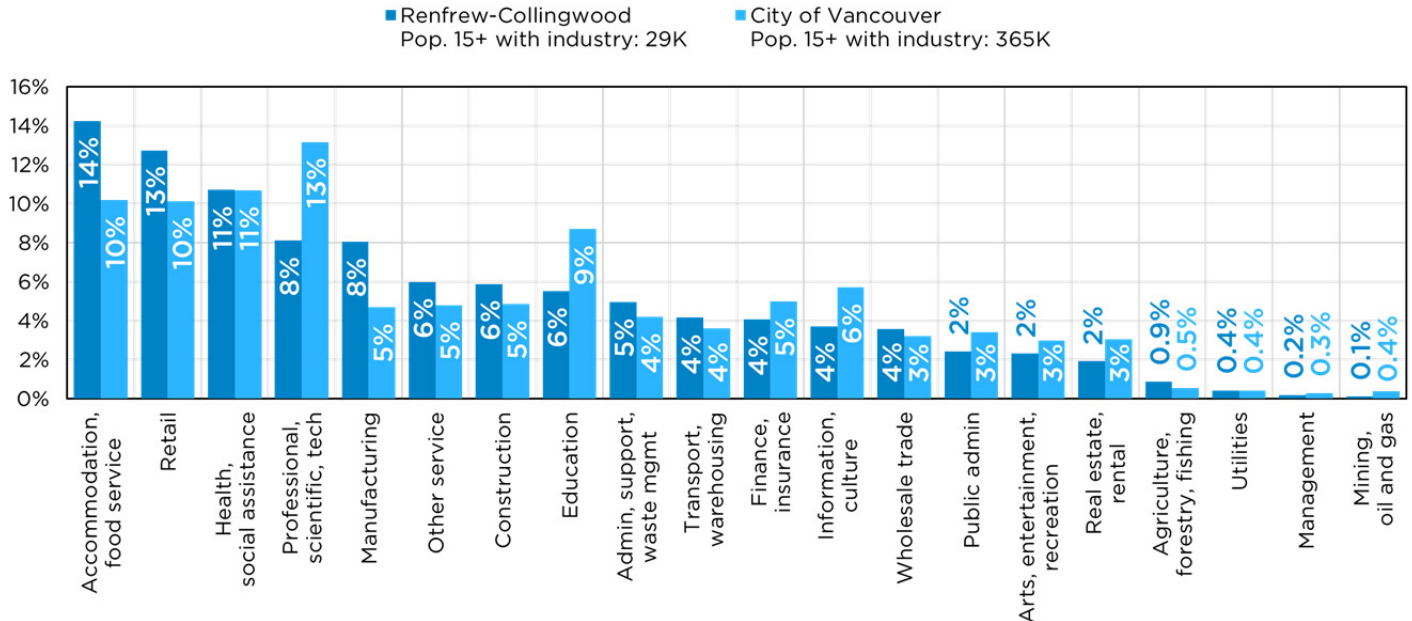
**Renfrew-Collingwood: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

In 2016, the top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing Renfrew-Collingwood residents were: accommodation and food service; retail trade; and health care and social assistance. Compared to the city overall, proportionally fewer Renfrew-Collingwood residents were employed in professional, scientific and technical services; and education.

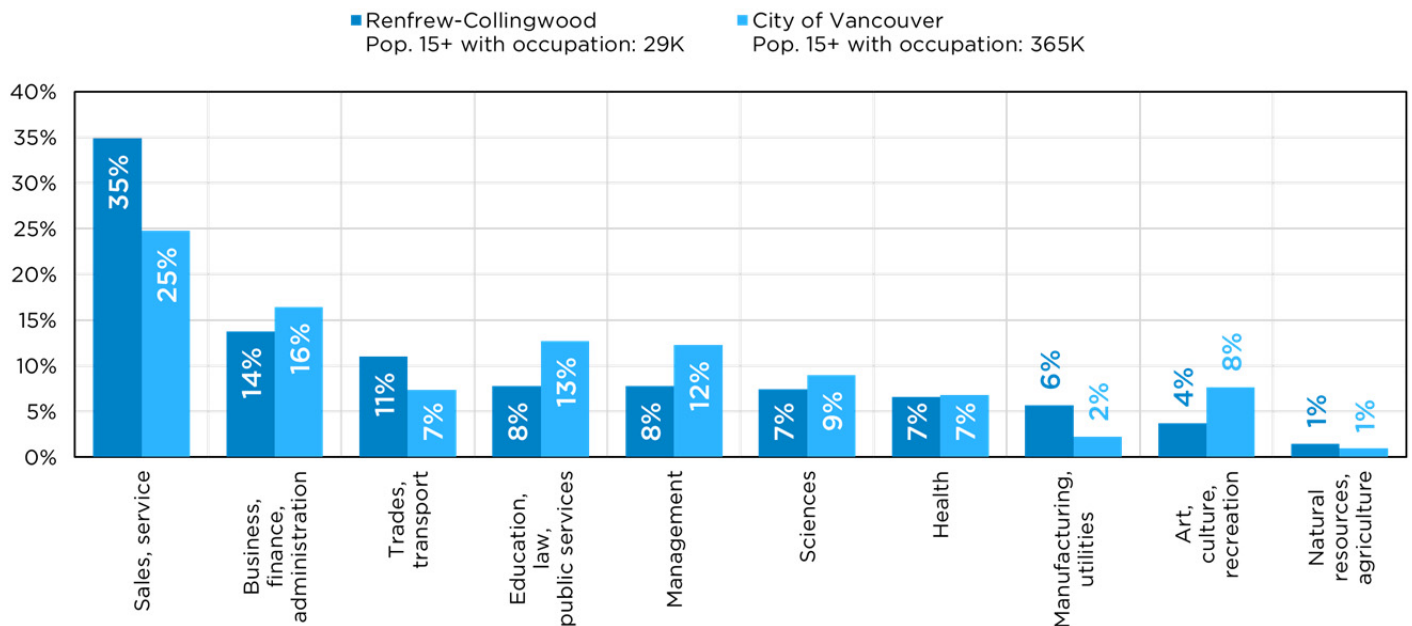
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Renfrew-Collingwood houses people working in sales and service, trades and transport or manufacturing occupations<sup>21</sup> at a higher rate than the city overall.

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

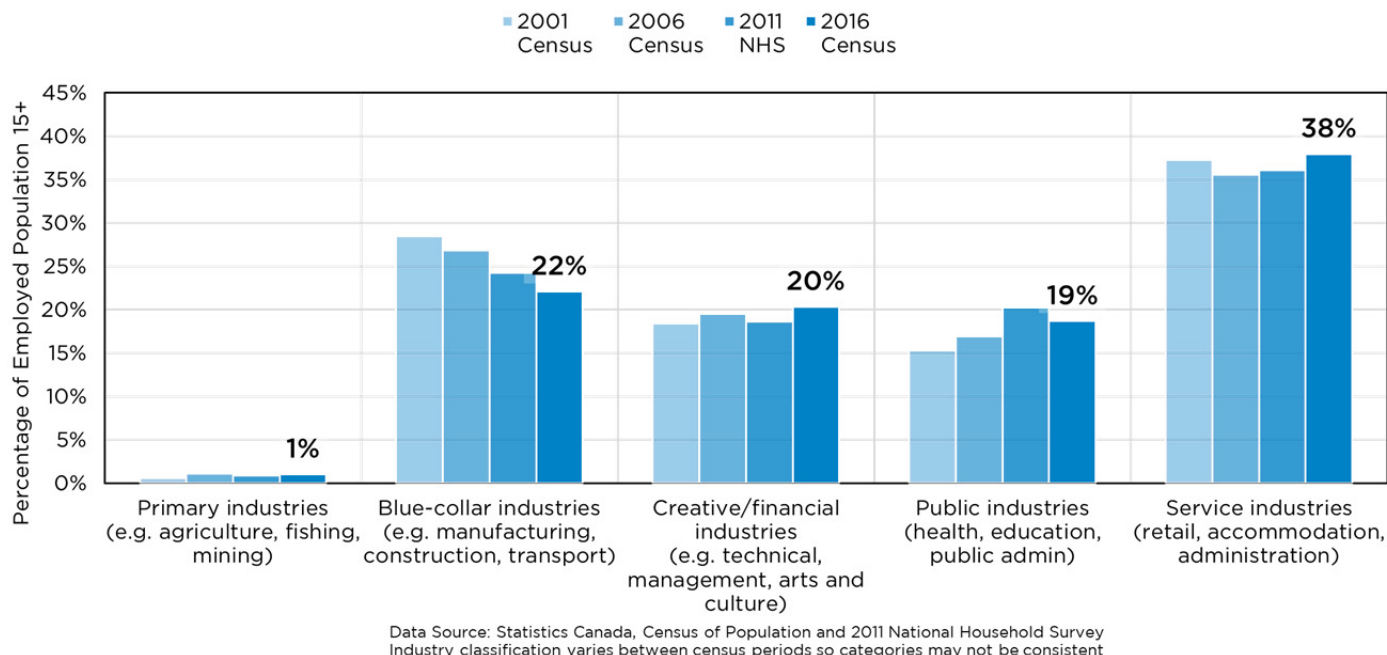


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

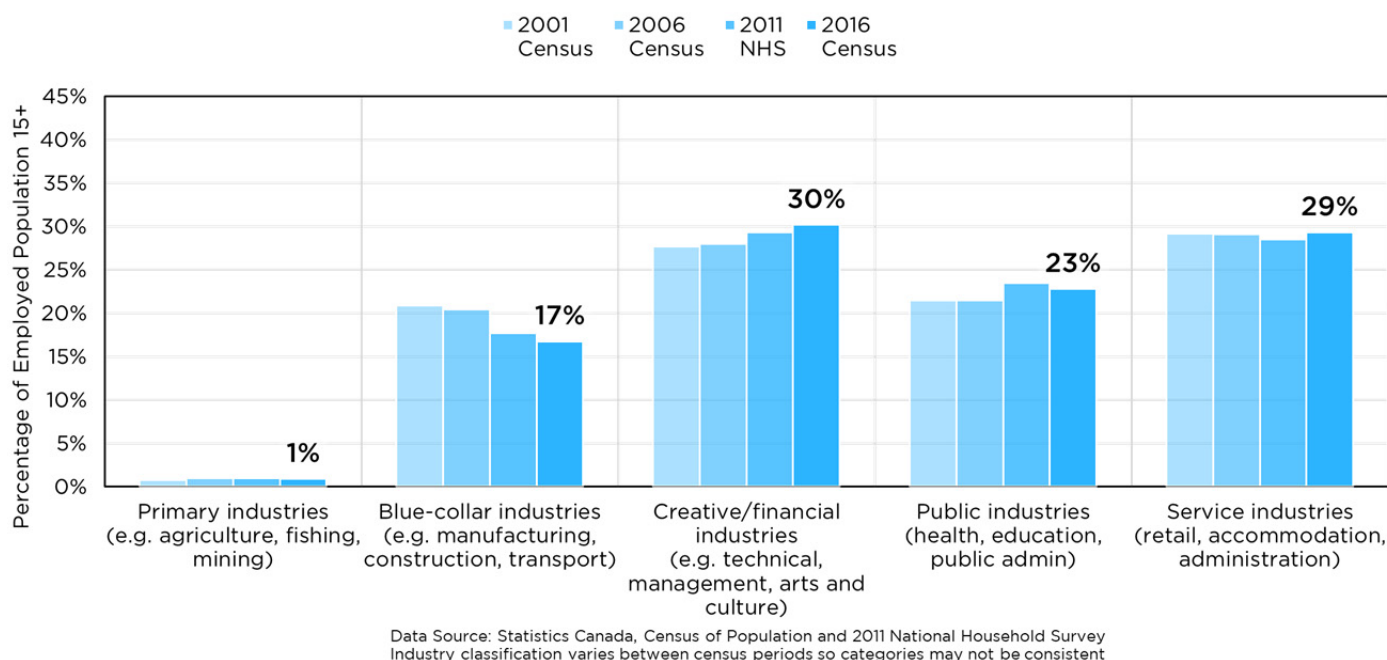
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Renfrew-Collingwood, there is a general decline in manufacturing, construction and transport industry jobs and a recent increase in service industry jobs.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



For residents of the city overall, there is a shift from traditional industries like manufacturing to more creative and technical industries over time.

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

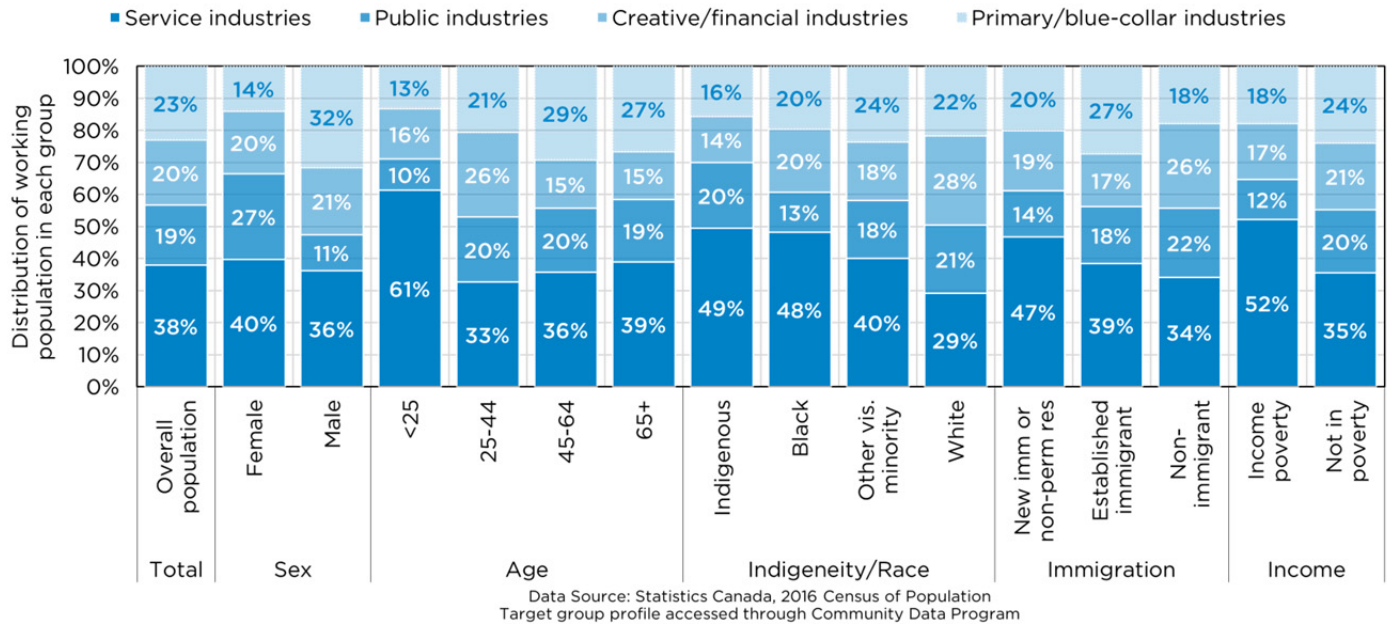




## Equity and Industries

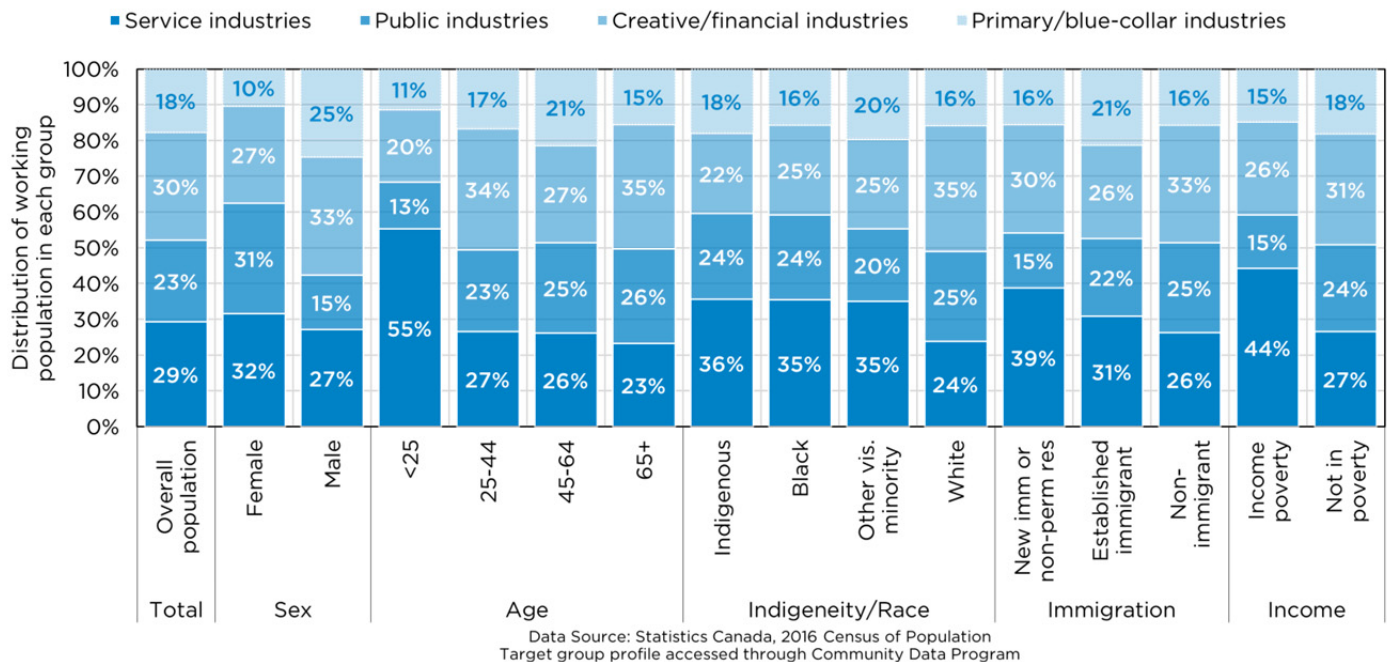
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Renfrew-Collingwood. Many people in equity-seeking groups are more likely to be employed in service industries.

**Renfrew-Collingwood: 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**

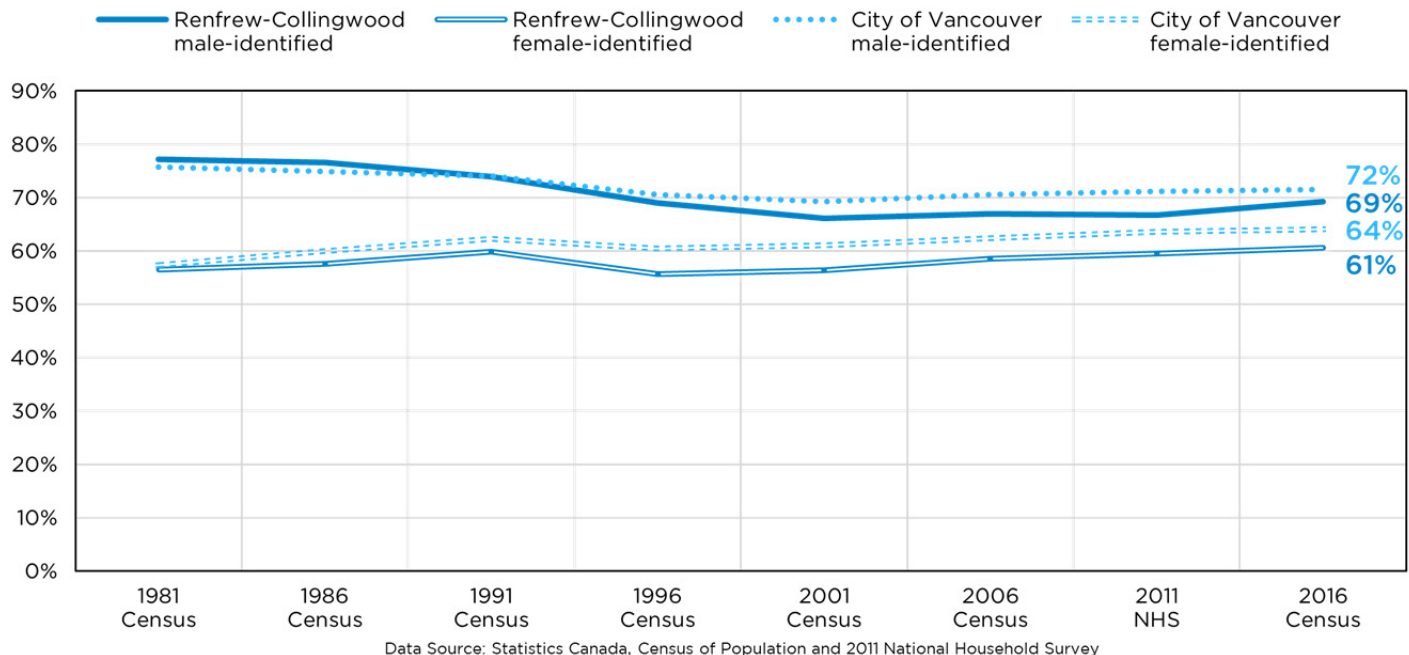




## Gender and the Workforce

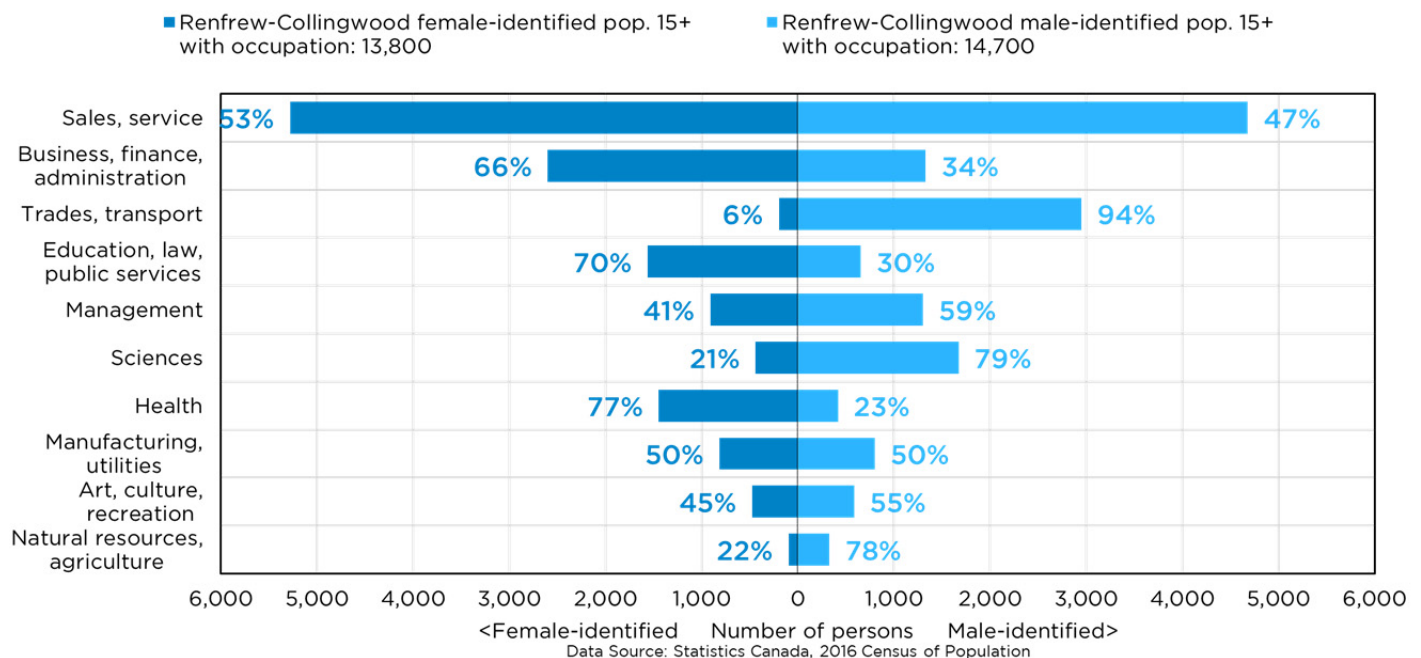
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Renfrew-Collingwood labour force participation is lower than for the city overall for both men and women.

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



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

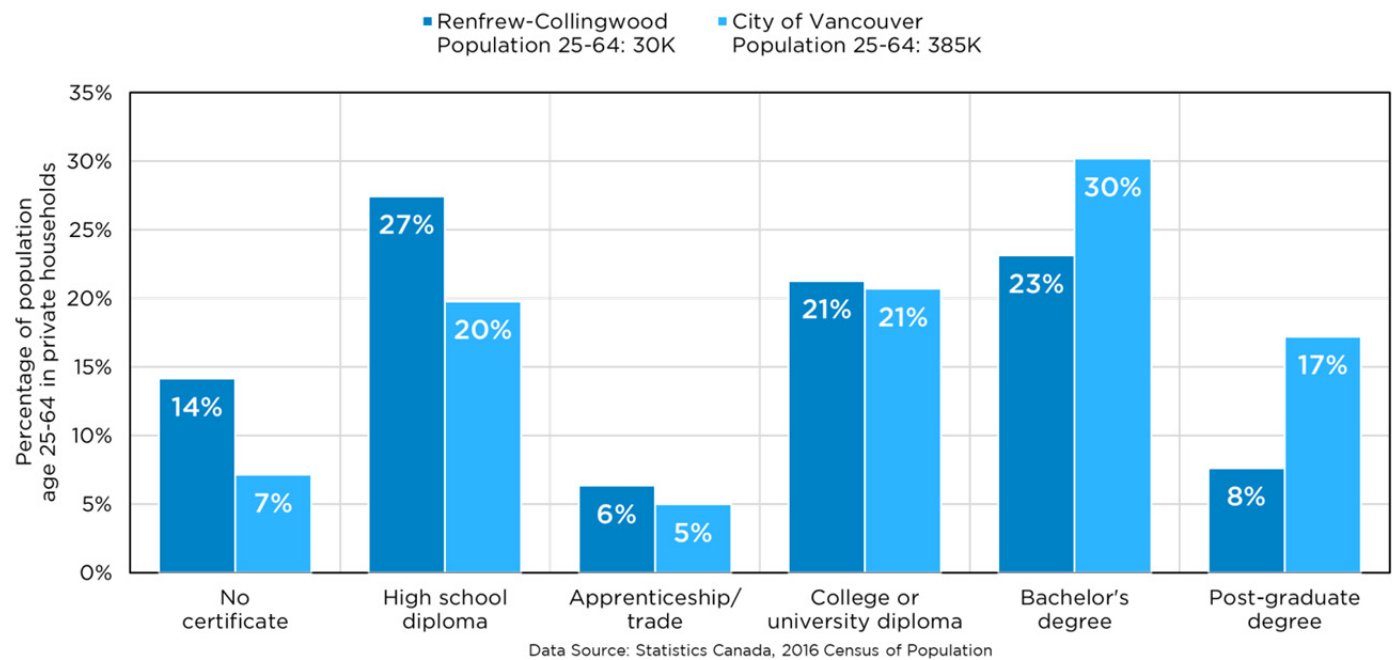
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



# Formal Education

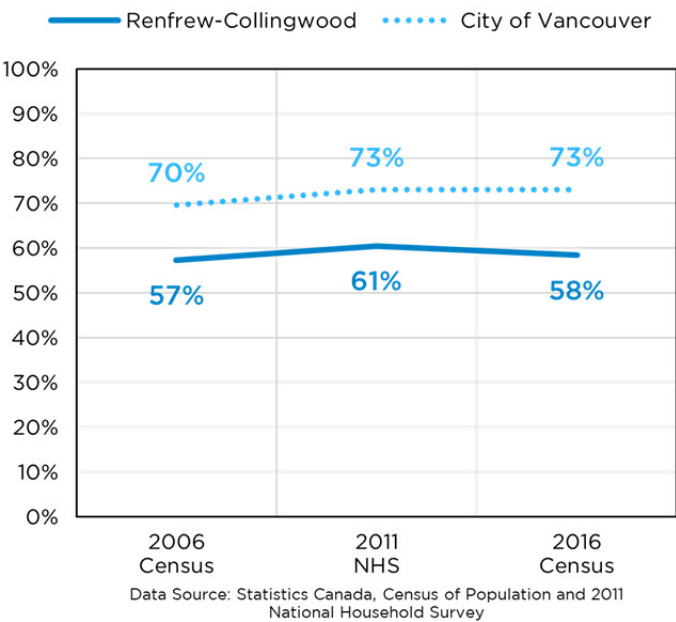
Compared to the city overall, Renfrew-Collingwood residents are less likely to have completed higher levels of education, particularly university degrees. More than 40% of persons age 25 to 64 have a high school diploma or less.

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

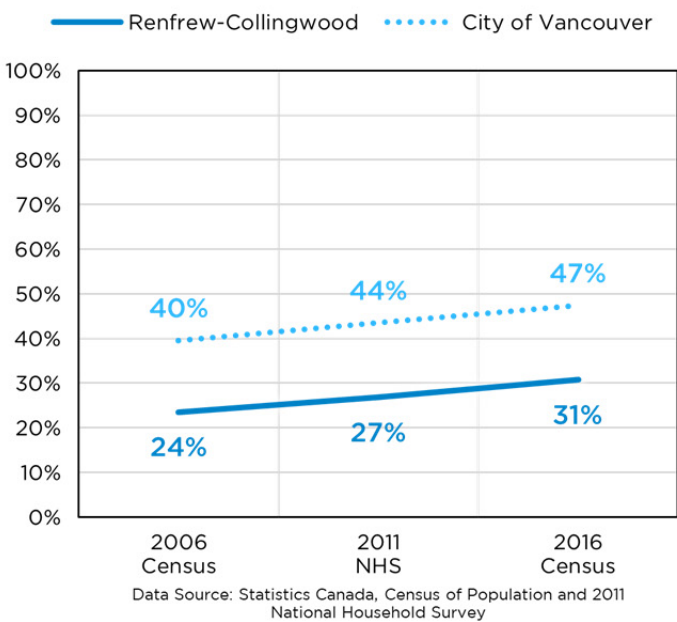


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Renfrew-Collingwood has been fairly steady, but there is a shift at both the neighbourhood and city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



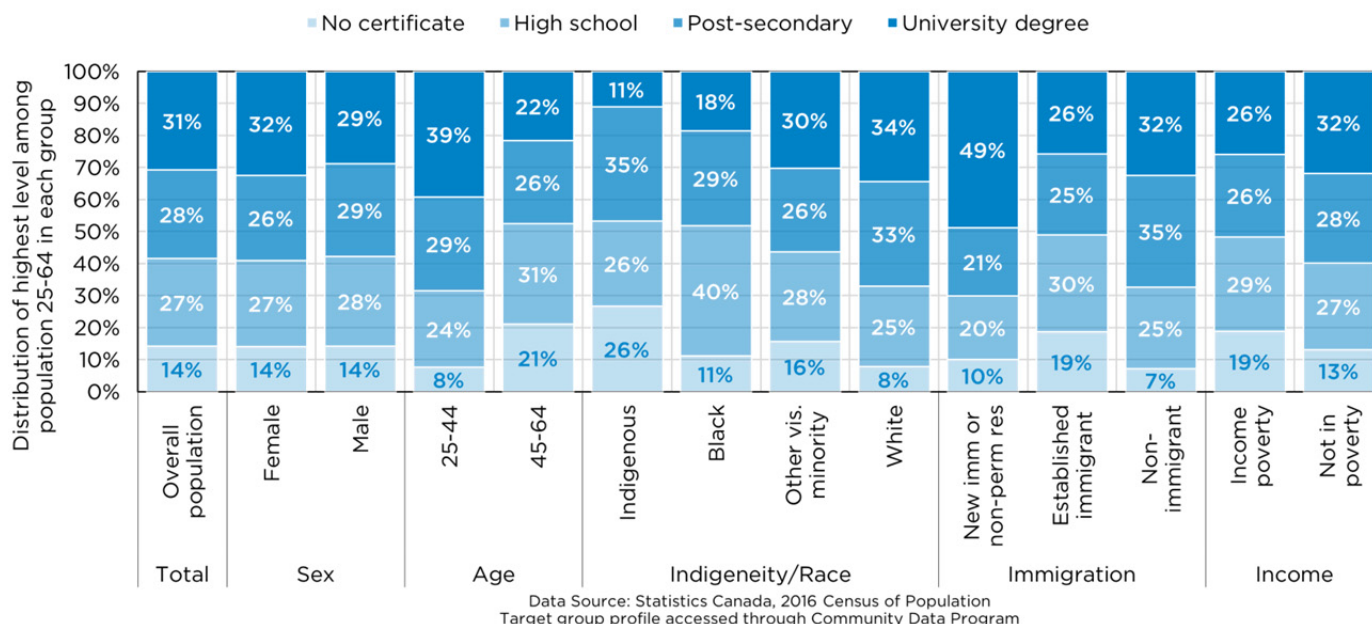
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

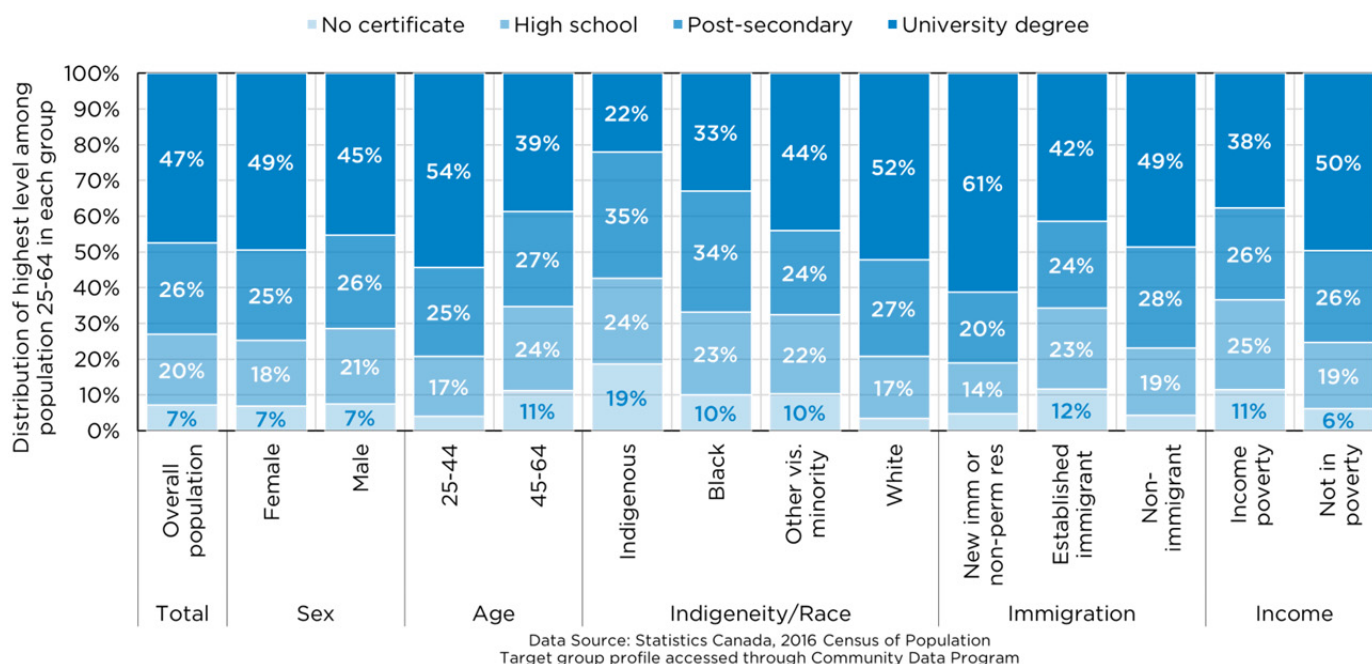
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Renfrew-Collingwood, other disparities in access to higher education credentials are seen for Indigenous and racialized populations, for established immigrants and people living with income poverty.

### Renfrew-Collingwood: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



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

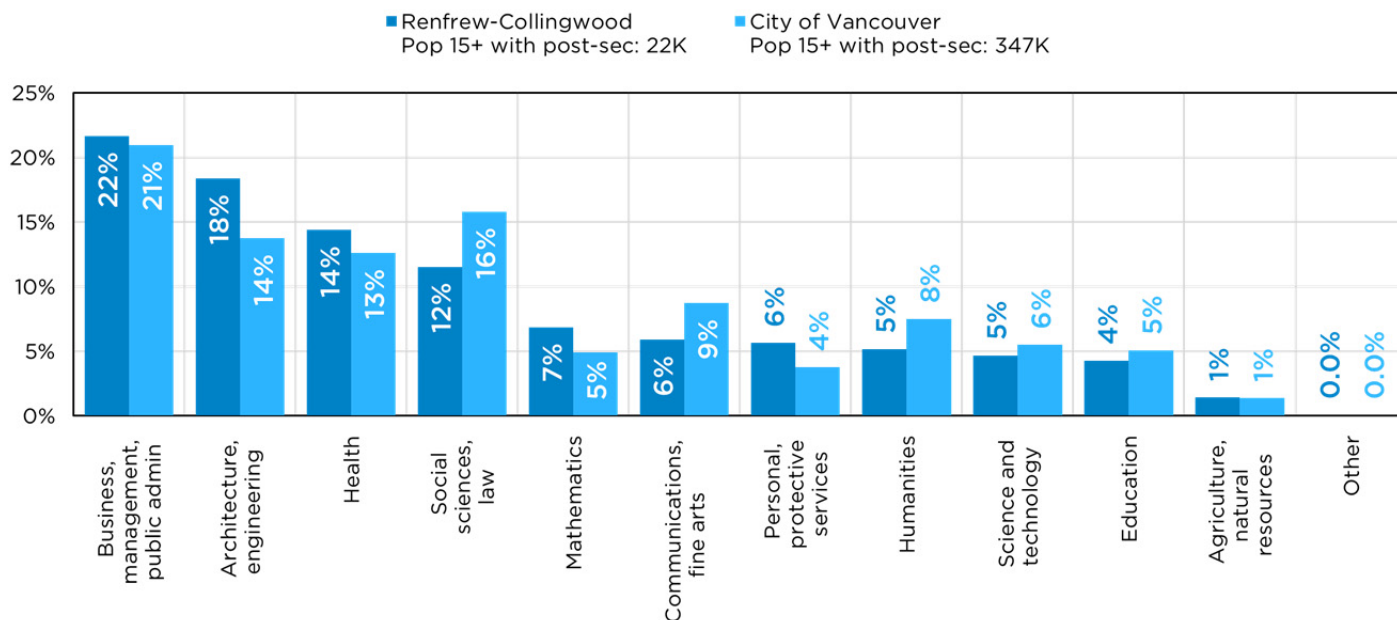
### City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



## Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top fields of study for post-secondary education. Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely to have completed certificates in architecture or engineering, health and mathematics than residents of the city overall.

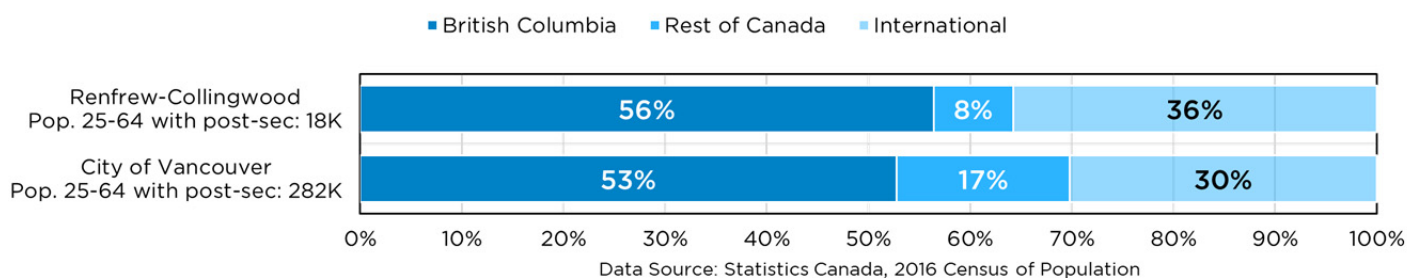
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



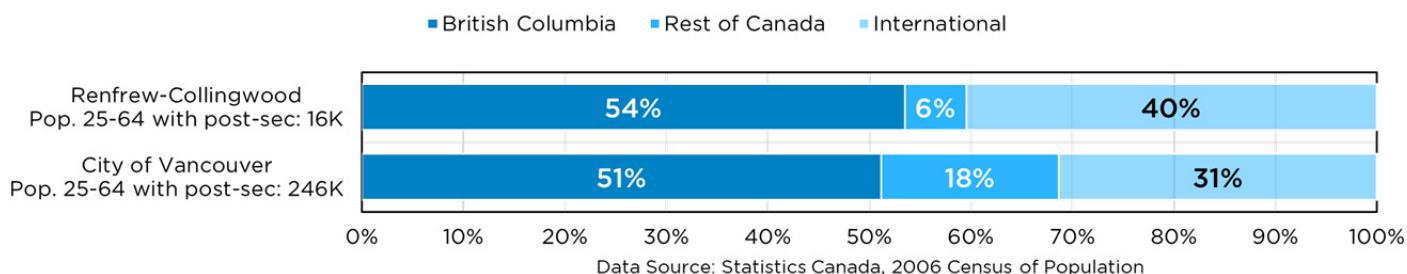
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, though the rate is lower in 2016 than 2006.

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

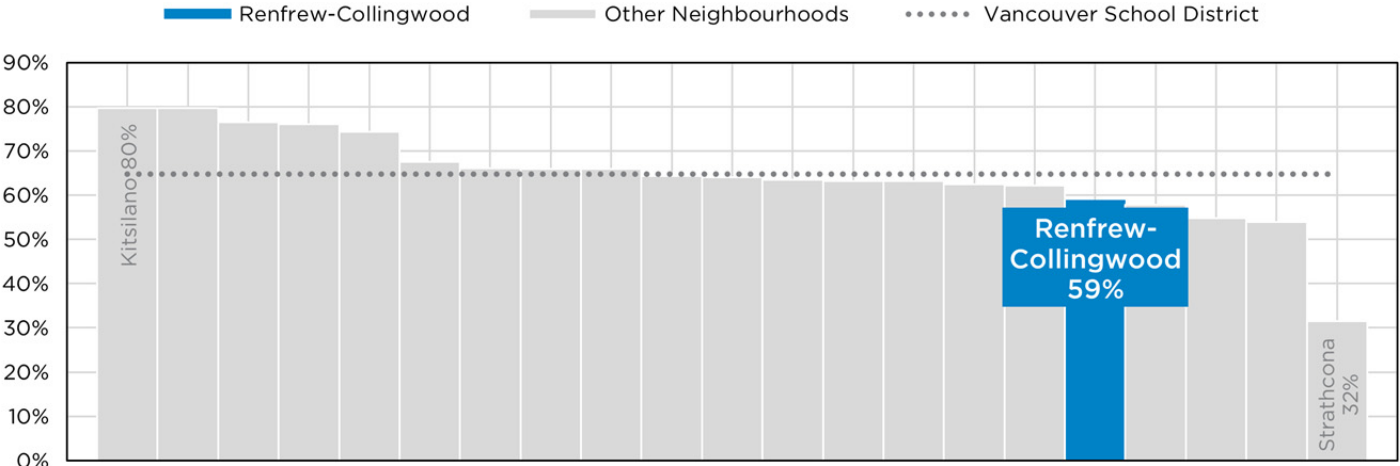


### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

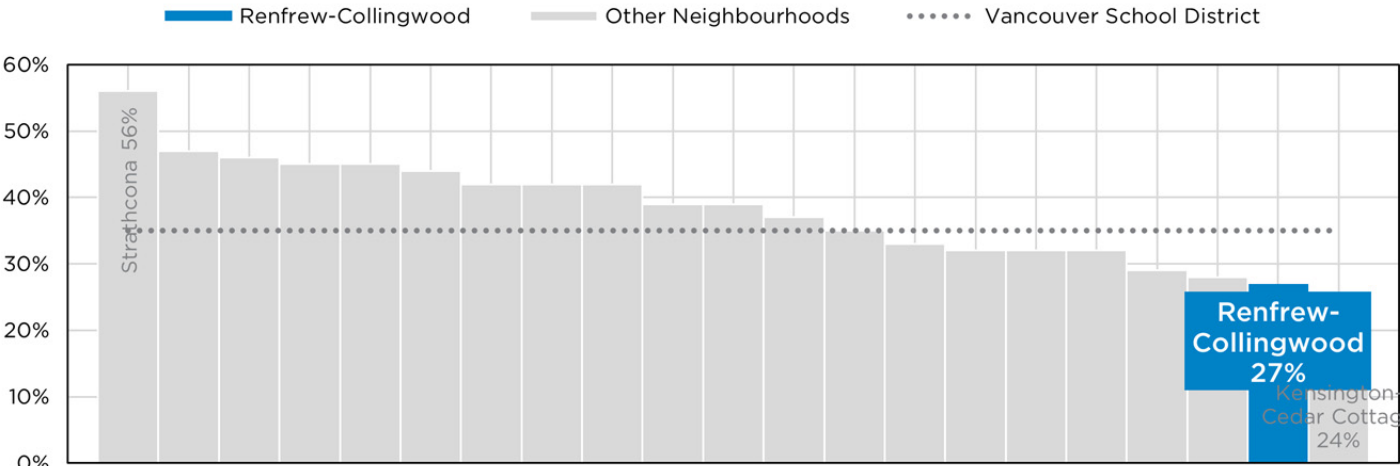


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

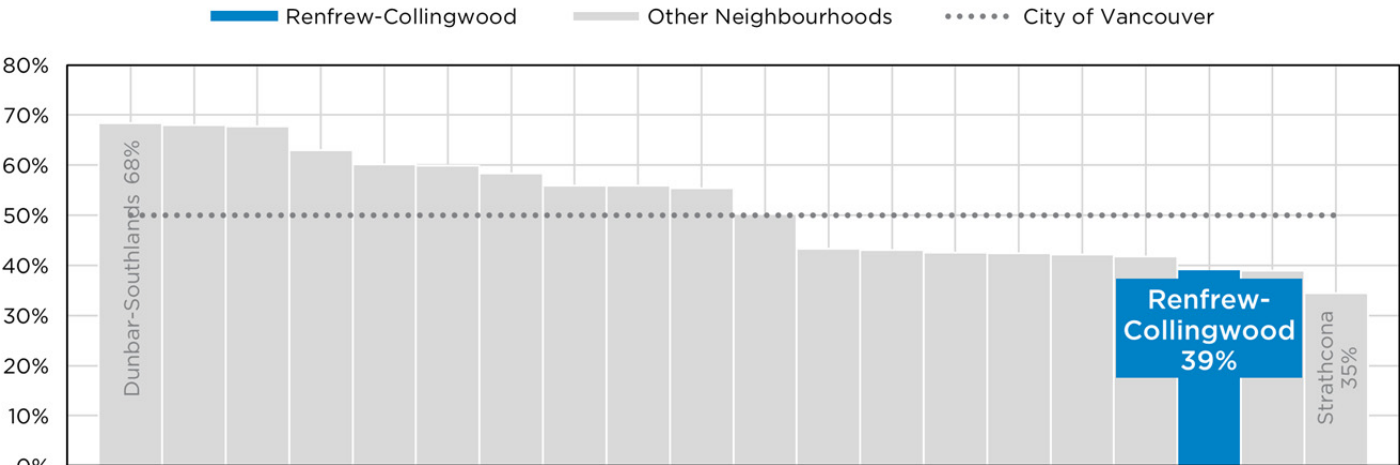
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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



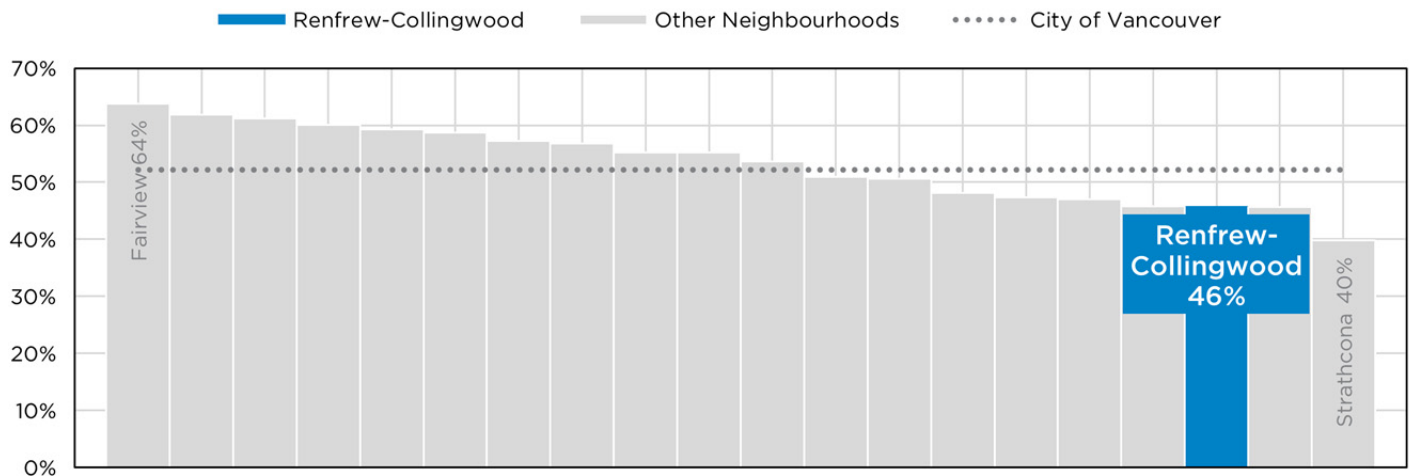
Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014



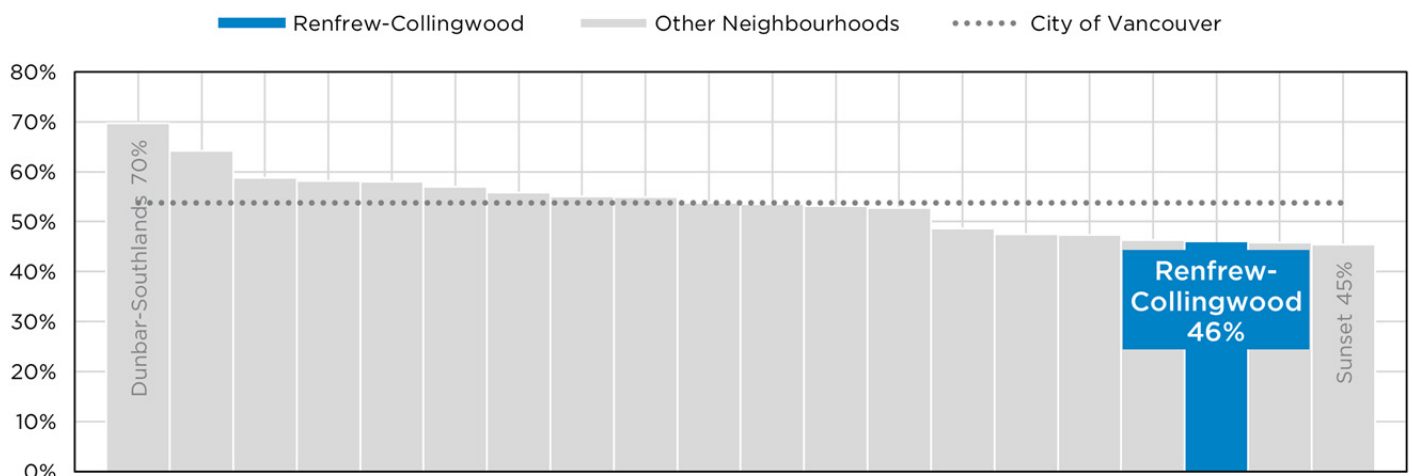


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

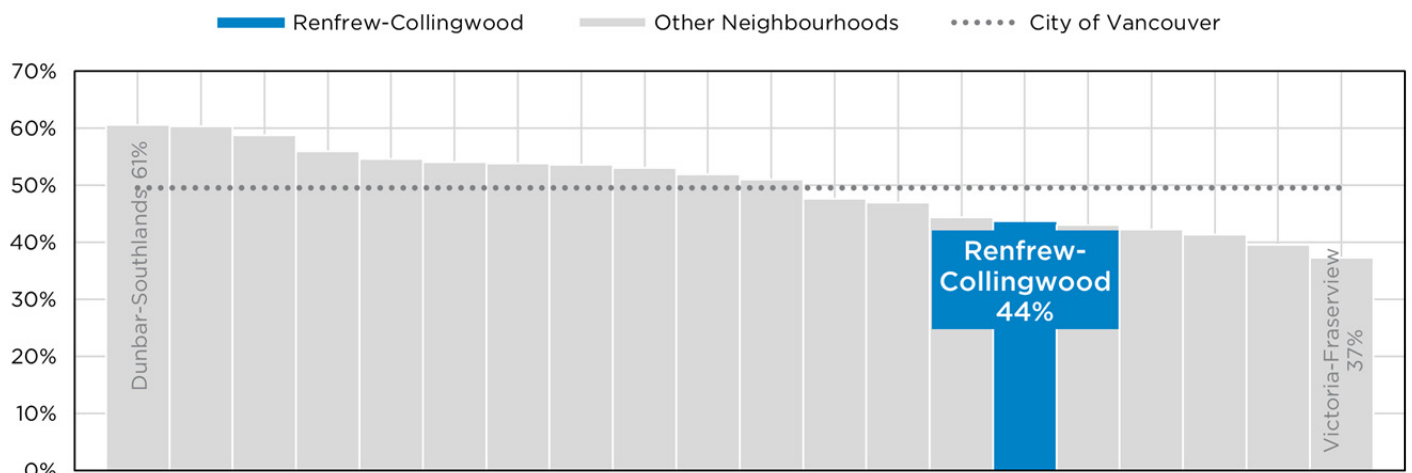
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



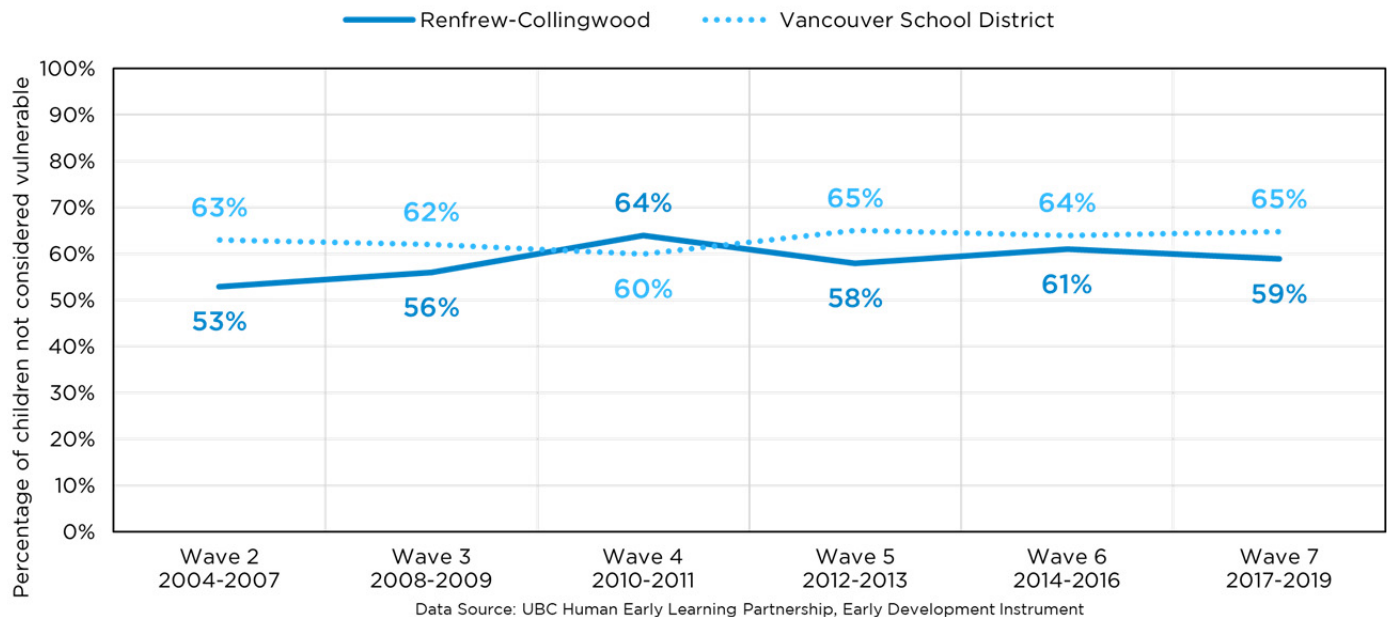
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

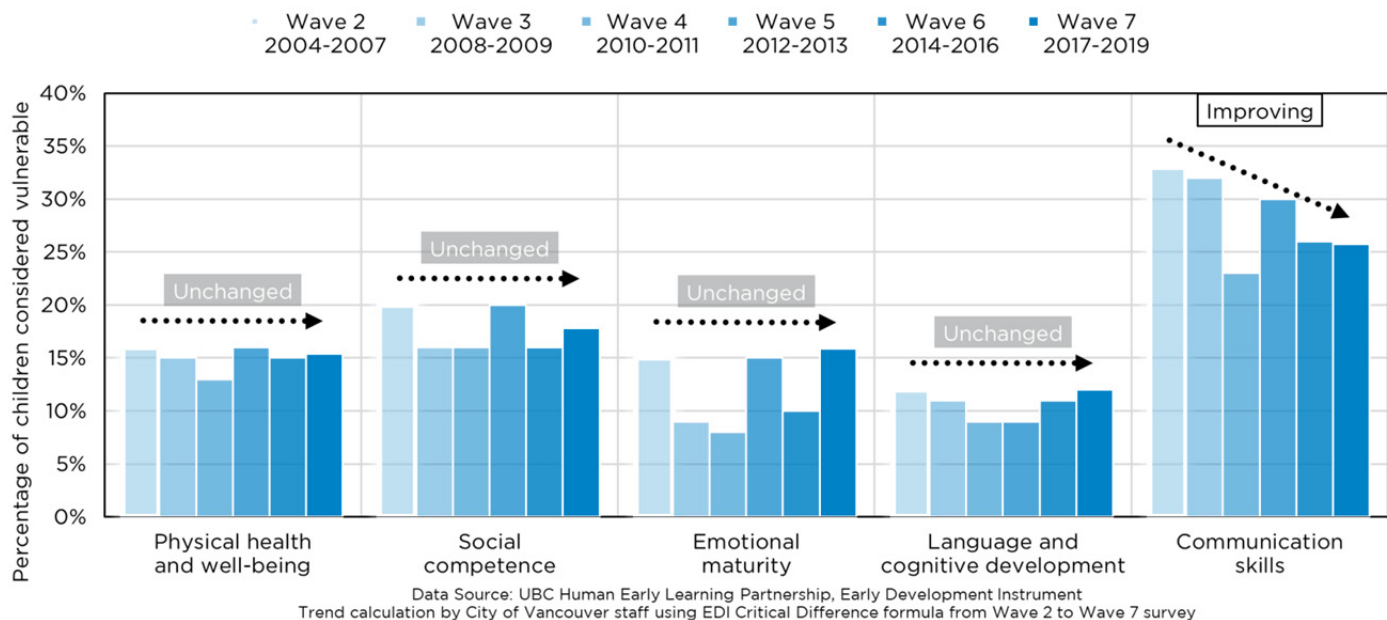
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. Over four in ten children in Renfrew-Collingwood are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a higher rate than the city overall.

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



Over time, most of the EDI’s scales have shown a net stable trend. An exception is that children in Renfrew-Collingwood have been less likely to be assessed as vulnerable on the communication scale of the EDI.

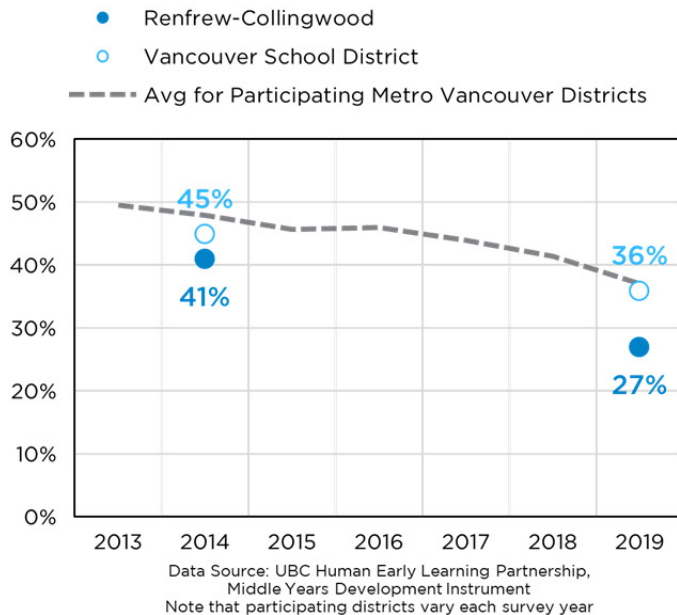
### Renfrew-Collingwood: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



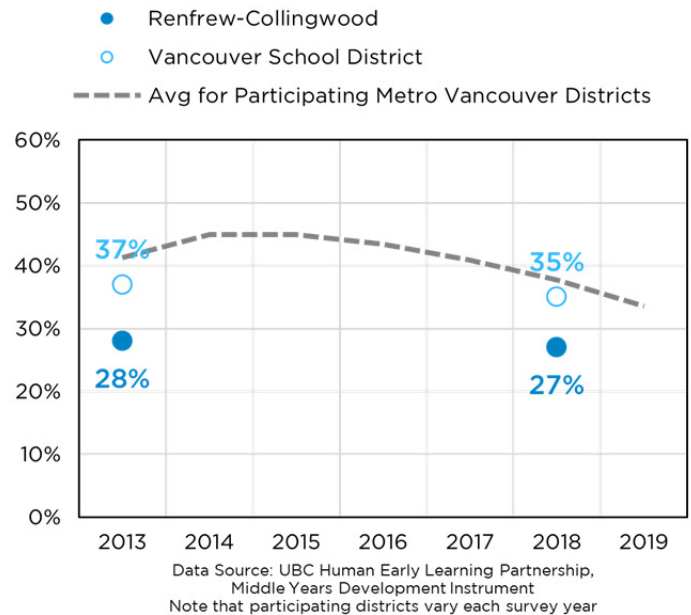
## Middle-Years Development

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. Renfrew-Collingwood has tended to have a lower rate of children “thriving” than the city overall or the average across participating Metro Vancouver school districts.<sup>22</sup>

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

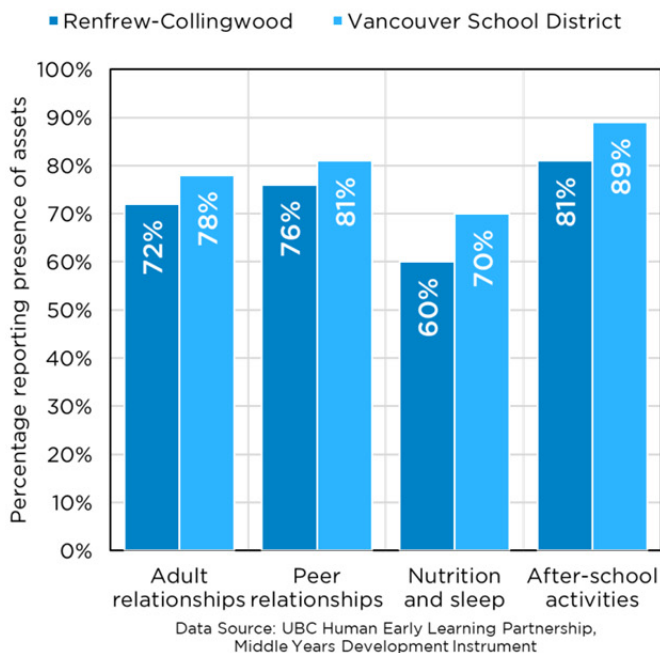


**Grade 7 Children “Thriving” on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019**

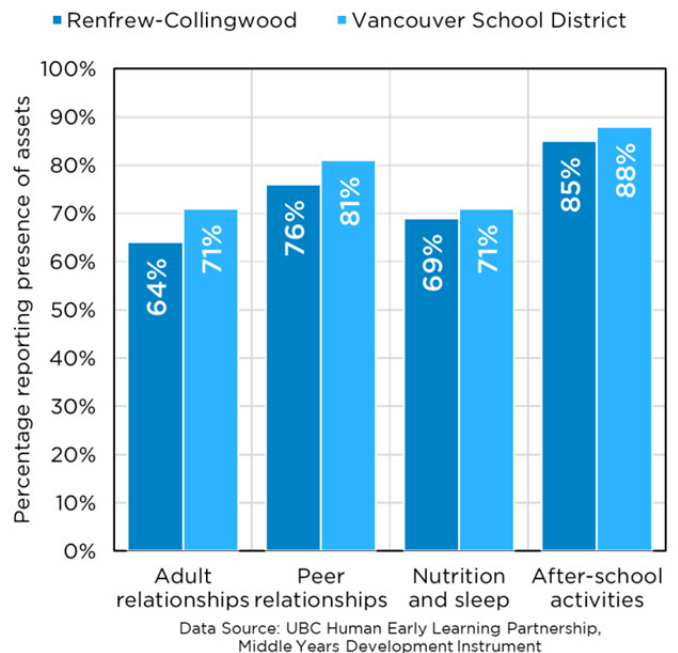


The graphs below show the rates at which children in Renfrew-Collingwood and the city overall were likely to identify the presence of supportive assets to their development: adult relationships; peer relations; nutrition and sleep; and after-school activities.

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



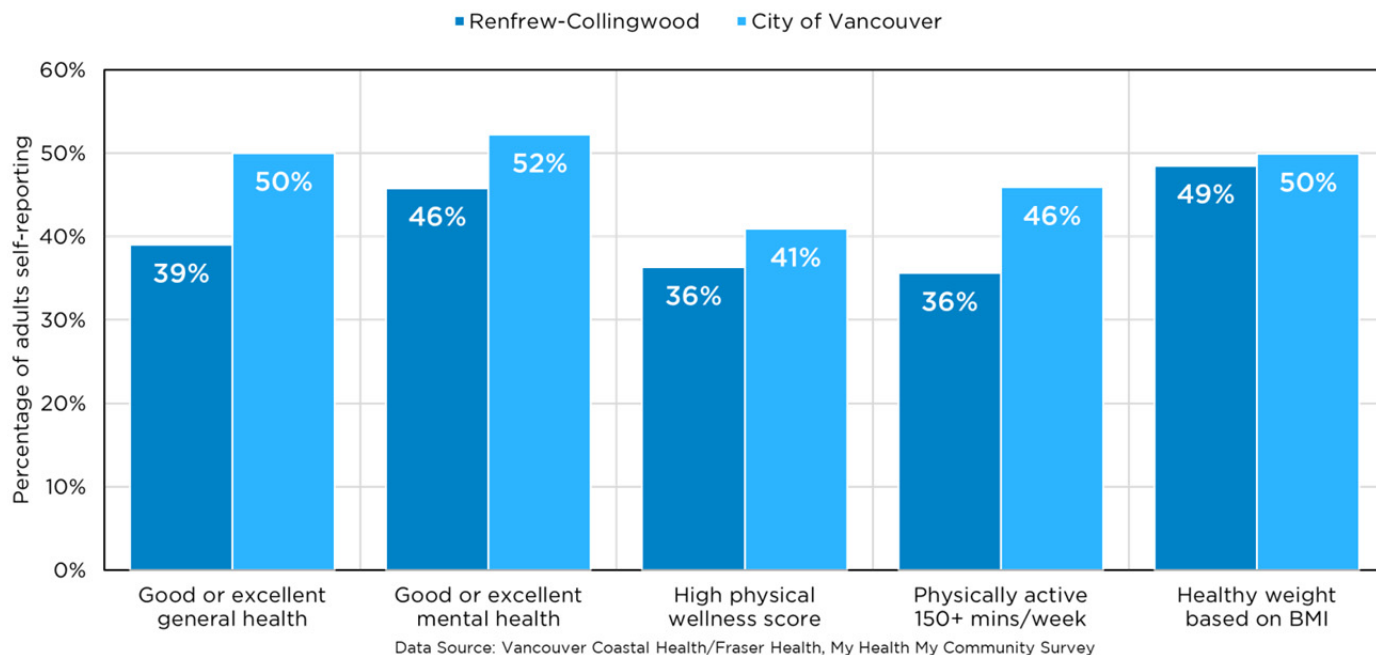
**Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018**



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

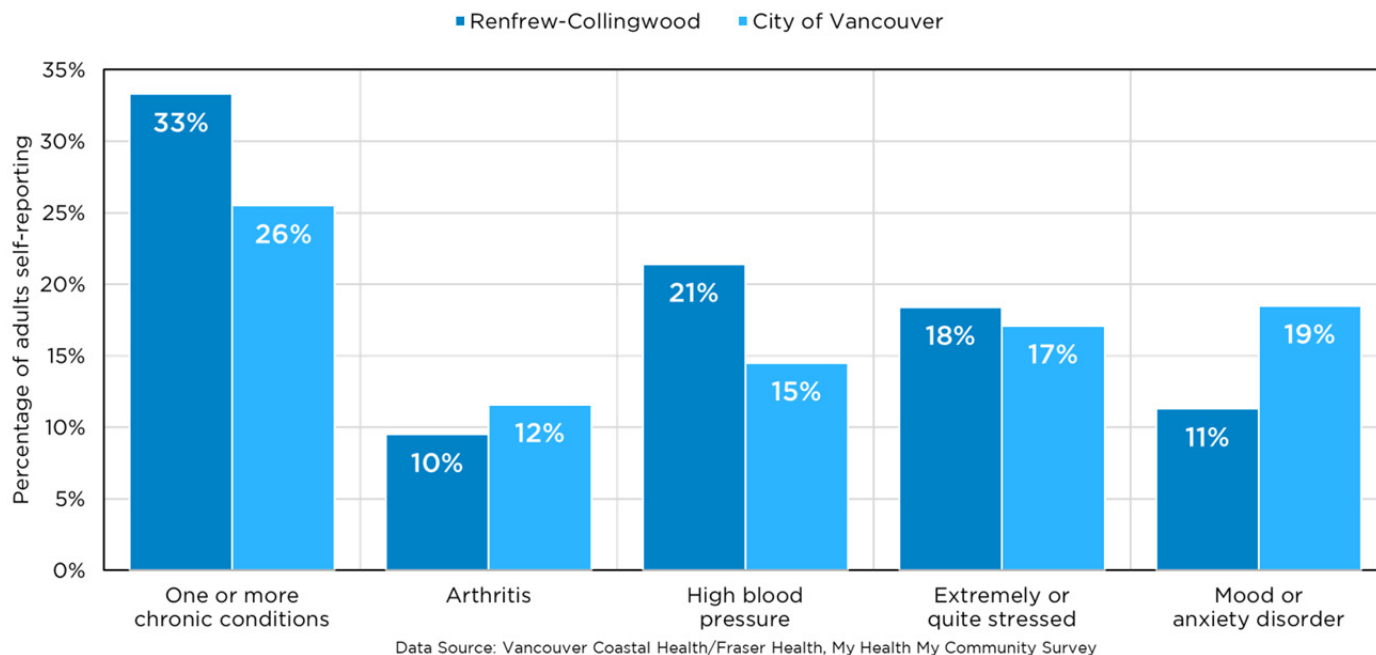
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Compared to the city overall, Renfrew-Collingwood residents are less likely to perceive their own physical and mental health as good, or to be regularly active.

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



Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely to report the presence of chronic conditions and to have high blood pressure. They are a little less likely to report the presence of arthritis and much less likely to report a mood or anxiety disorder.

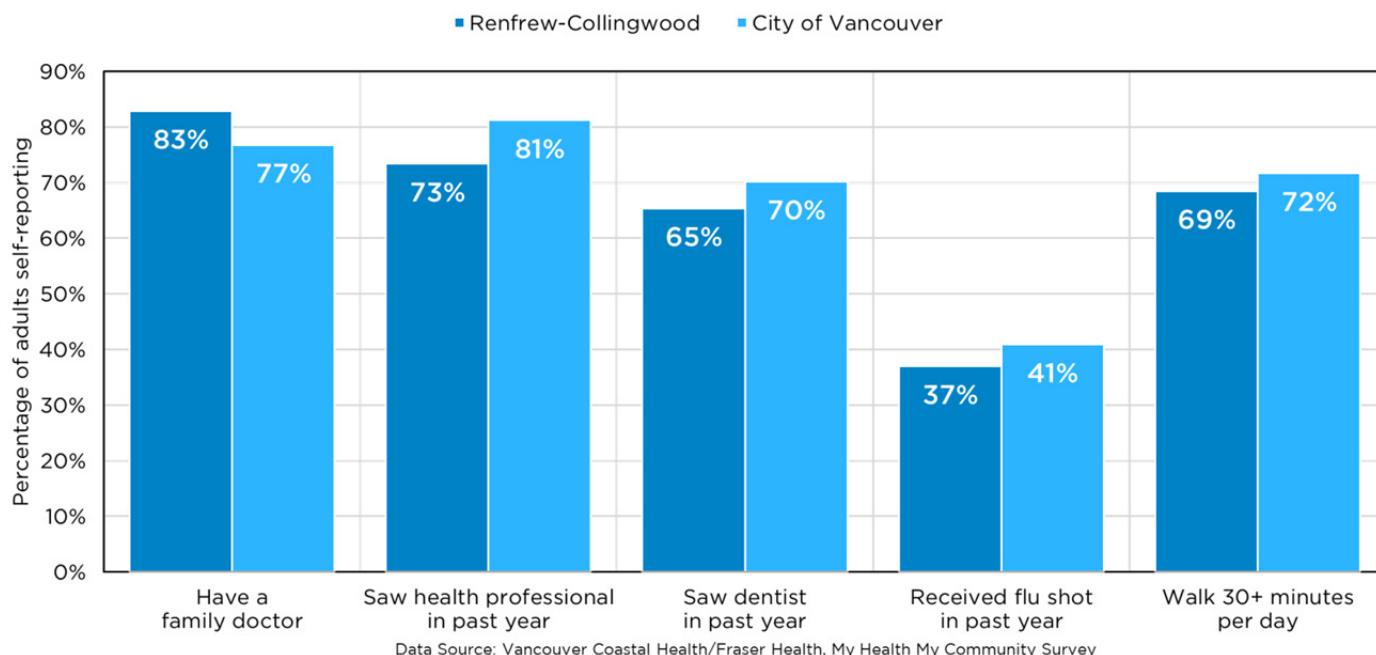
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

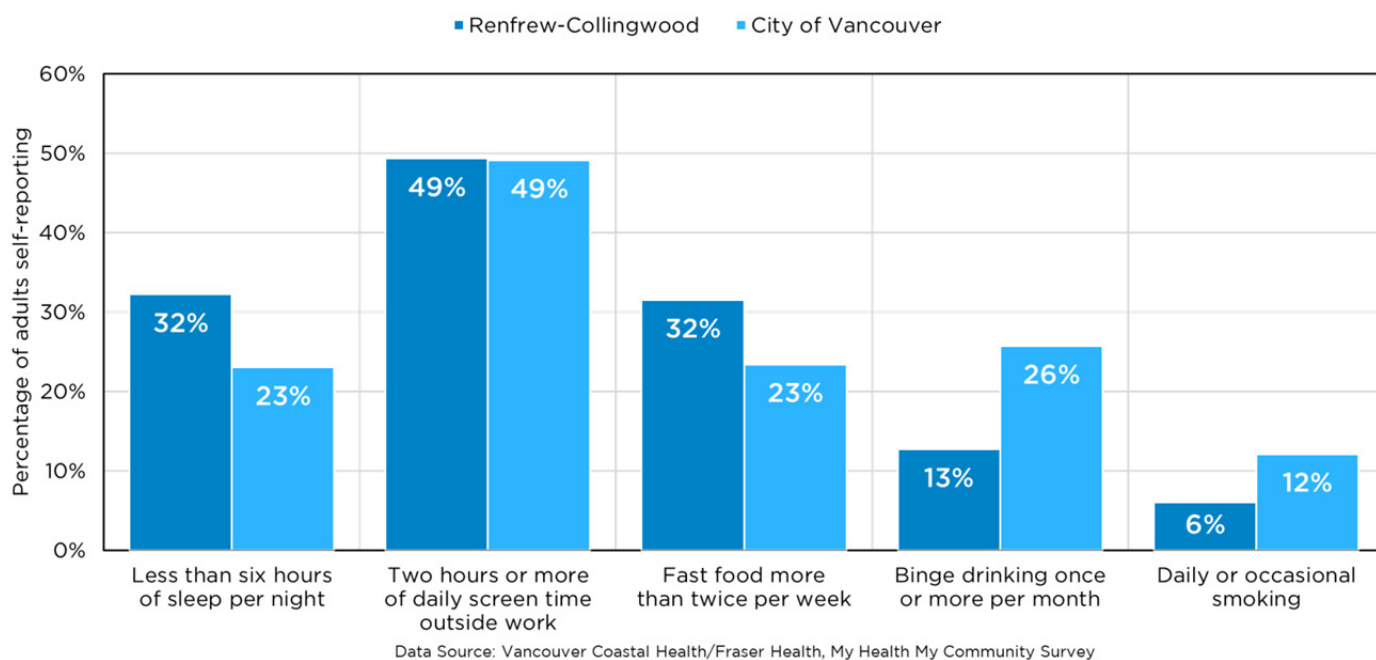
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Renfrew-Collingwood residents are more likely to have a family doctor. However, they are less likely to have visited a health professional, to have visited a dentist, to have received a flu shot or to walk 30 minutes or more each day.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Renfrew-Collingwood residents report getting inadequate sleep and eating fast food at higher rates than the city overall. However, rates of binge drinking and smoking are lower in Renfrew-Collingwood.

### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014

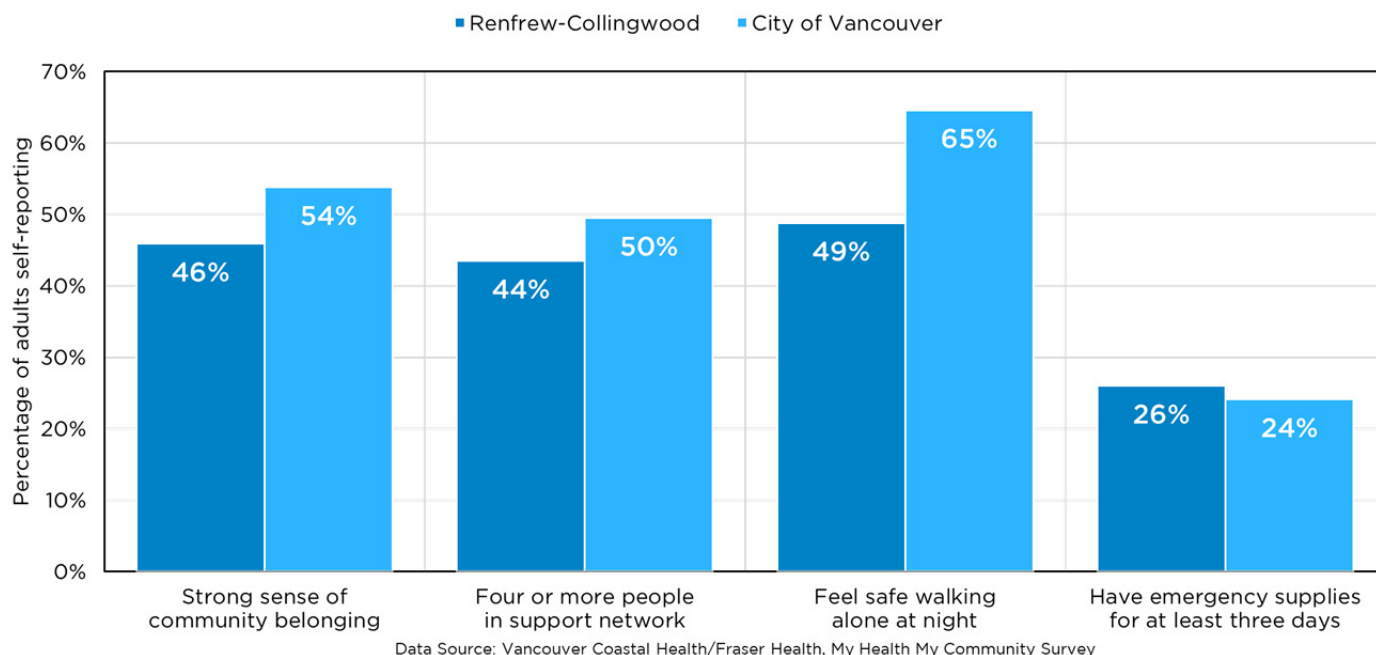




## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

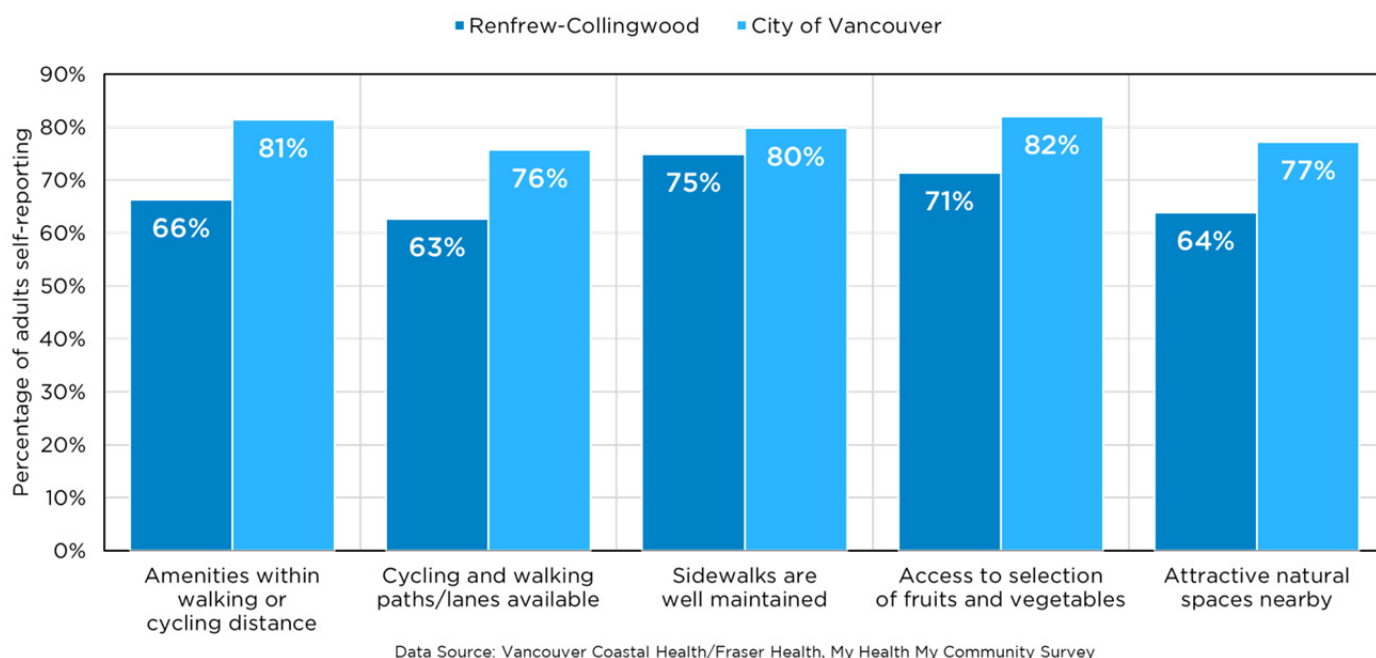
Renfrew-Collingwood residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to report a strong sense of belonging. They are also less likely to have four or more people in their support network and to feel safe walking at night.

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



Renfrew-Collingwood residents' perceptions of the built environment are generally less positive than those of the city overall, with lower ratings for access to amenities, active transportation infrastructure, healthy food and natural spaces.

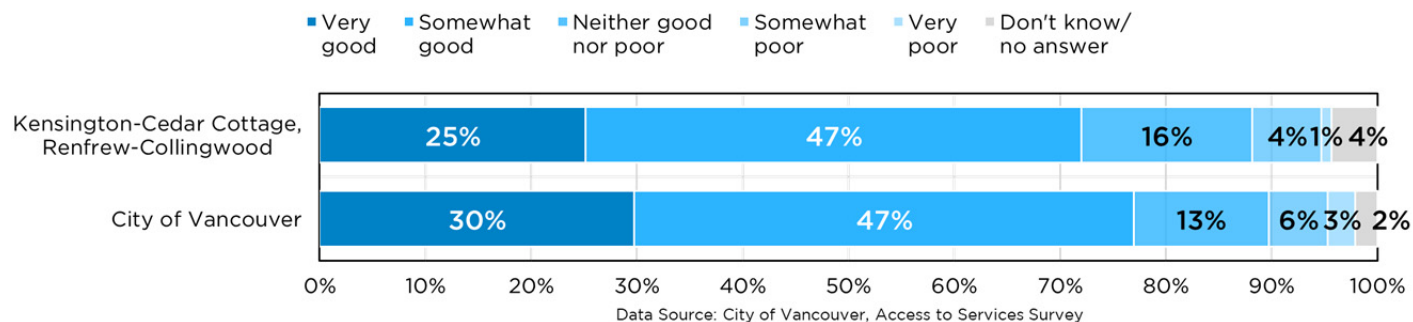
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

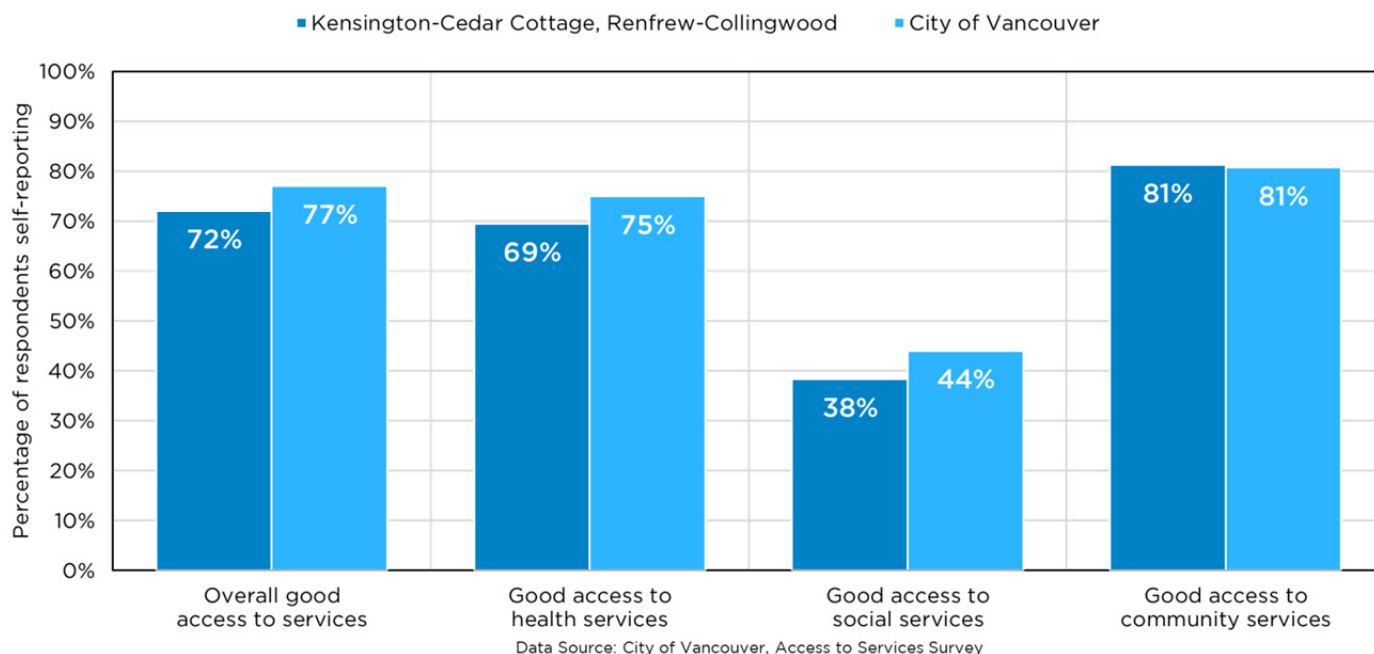
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about seven in ten residents of Renfrew-Collingwood and the adjacent neighbourhood of Kensington-Cedar Cottage rated their overall access to services as good.

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



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. In Renfrew-Collingwood and Kensington-Cedar Cottage, access to health and social services was rated lower than for the city overall.

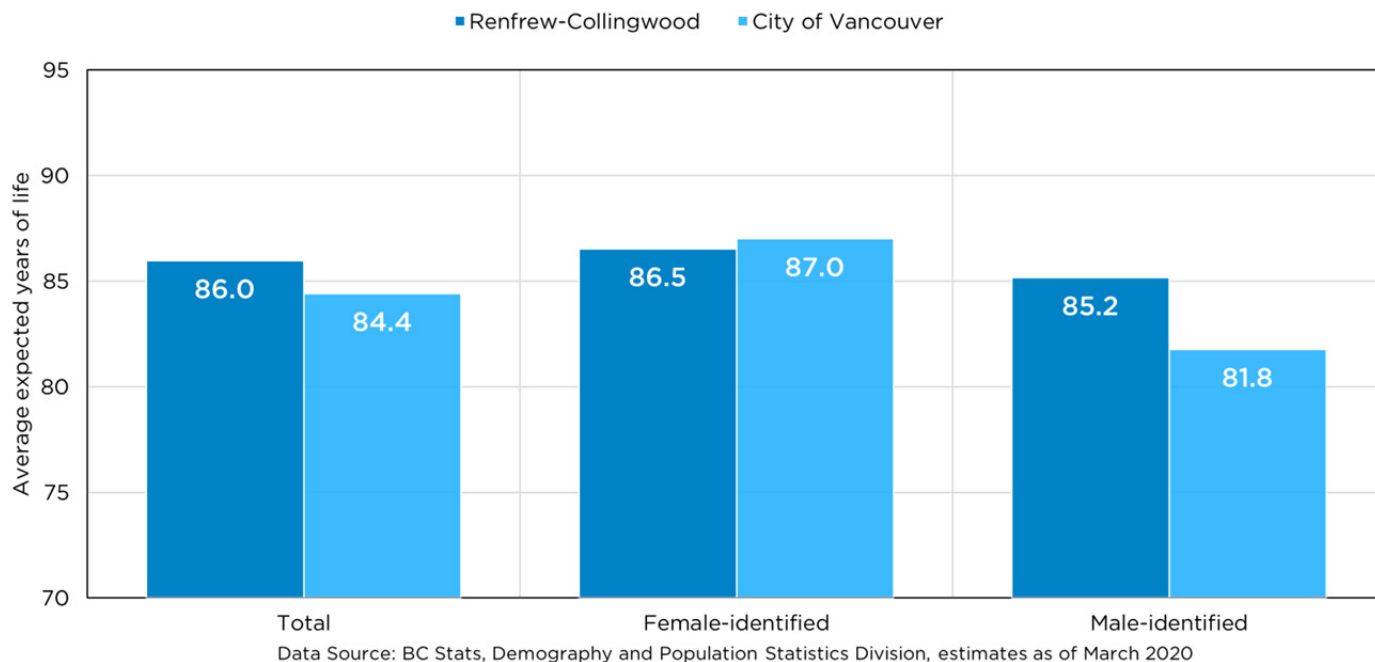
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

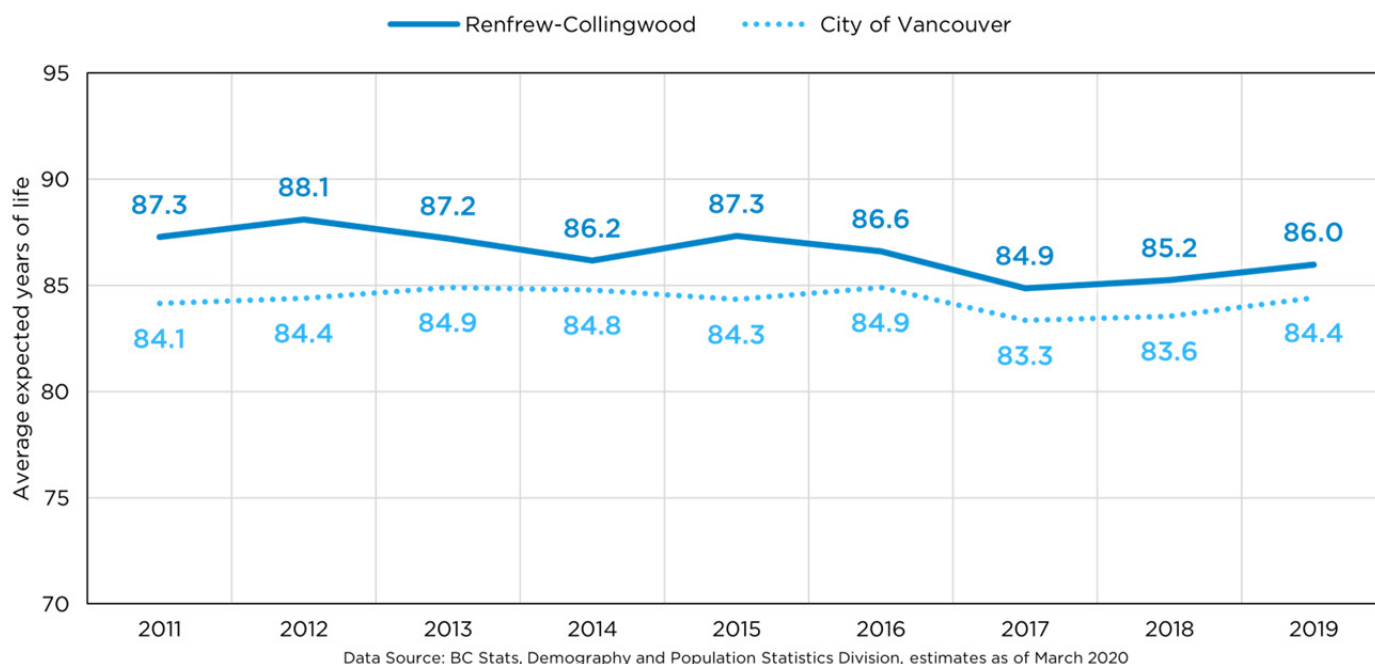
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Renfrew-Collingwood, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86 years, higher than for the city overall.

### 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 Renfrew-Collingwood to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Renfrew-Collingwood is one of Vancouver’s largest local areas in both population and land area. It has a diverse population in diverse communities and housing types, from high-density apartments near the Skytrain to a large collection of detached and semi-detached houses with suites. It has a large population of people born outside of Canada; people who do not speak English; and people in racialized groups. But change is apparent: Renfrew-Collingwood and the city track each other closely for a number of socioeconomic trends, and affordability challenges increase the risk of displacement and homogenization.



## 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.