



Riley Park

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.

RILEY PARK: HIGHLIGHTS



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



A fairly stable neighbourhood with a steady population.



A mixed housing stock of detached houses, row houses and low-rise apartments.



A neighbourhood with a stable child population.



A decline in lone parent-led families.



A growing Indigenous population.



A decline in immigrants and non-English speakers.



Rising incomes and the lowest low income rates in the city.



Rising housing costs.



An educated workforce concentrated in professional industries and occupations.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

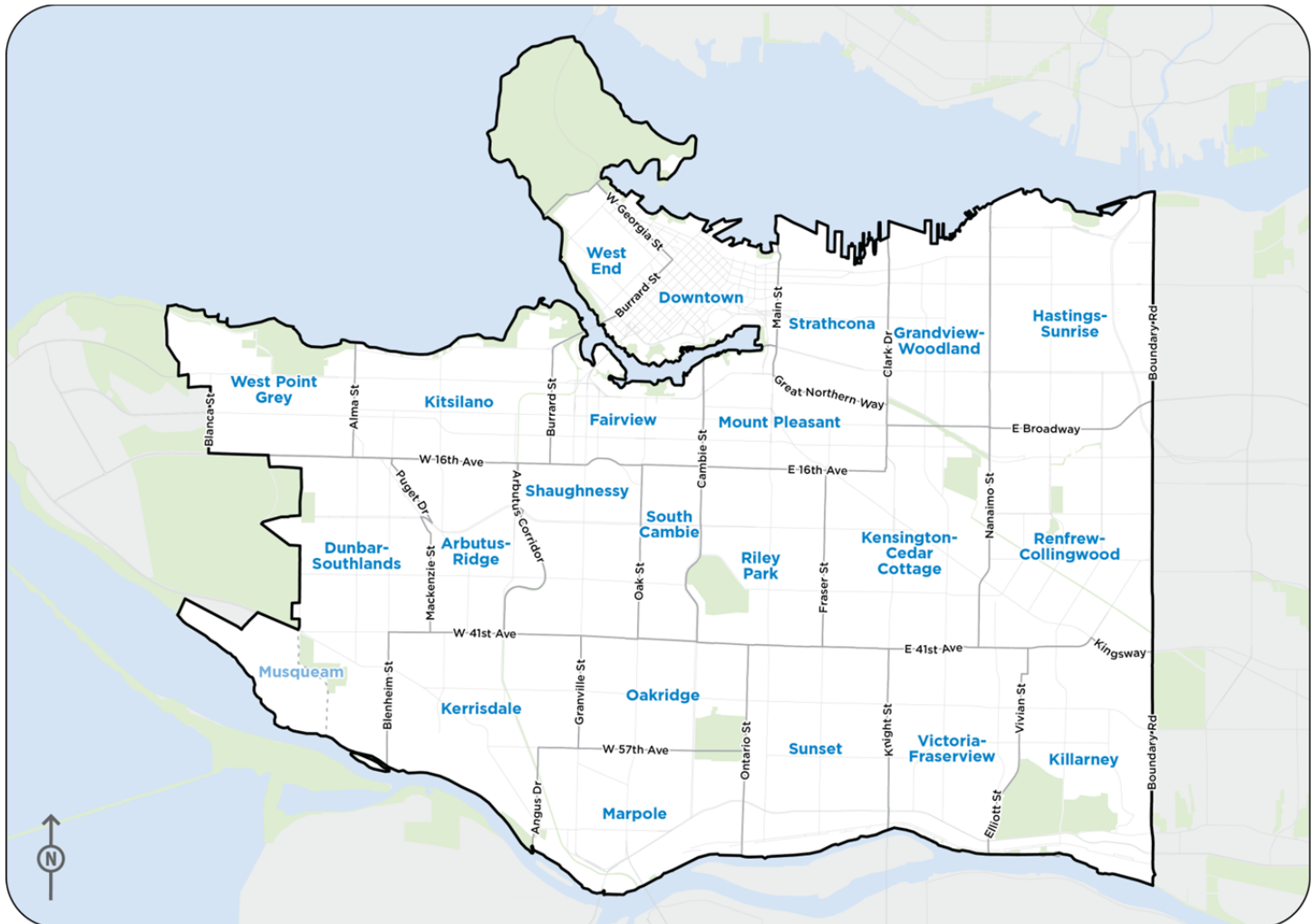
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

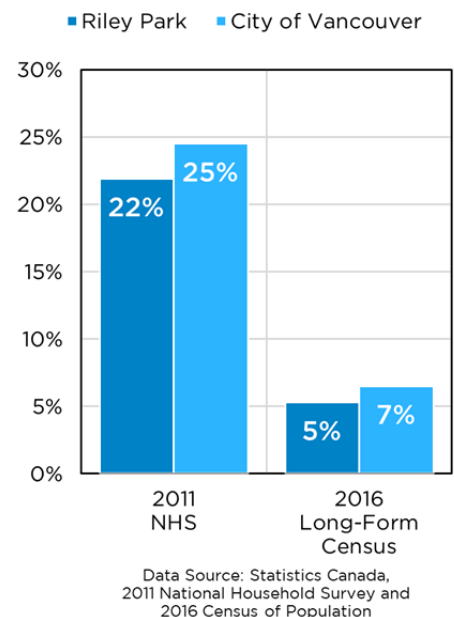
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

Gaps and Limitations

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

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

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



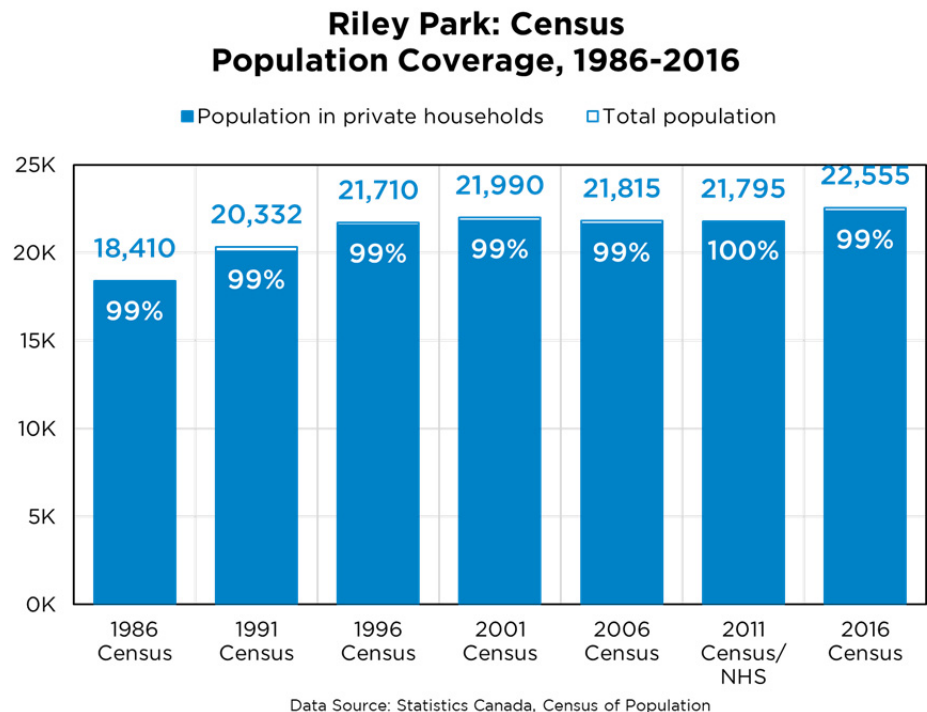
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

Census Coverage

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

In Riley Park, the 2016 census counted 22,555 residents, 99% of which were housed in private households.



Other Data Sources

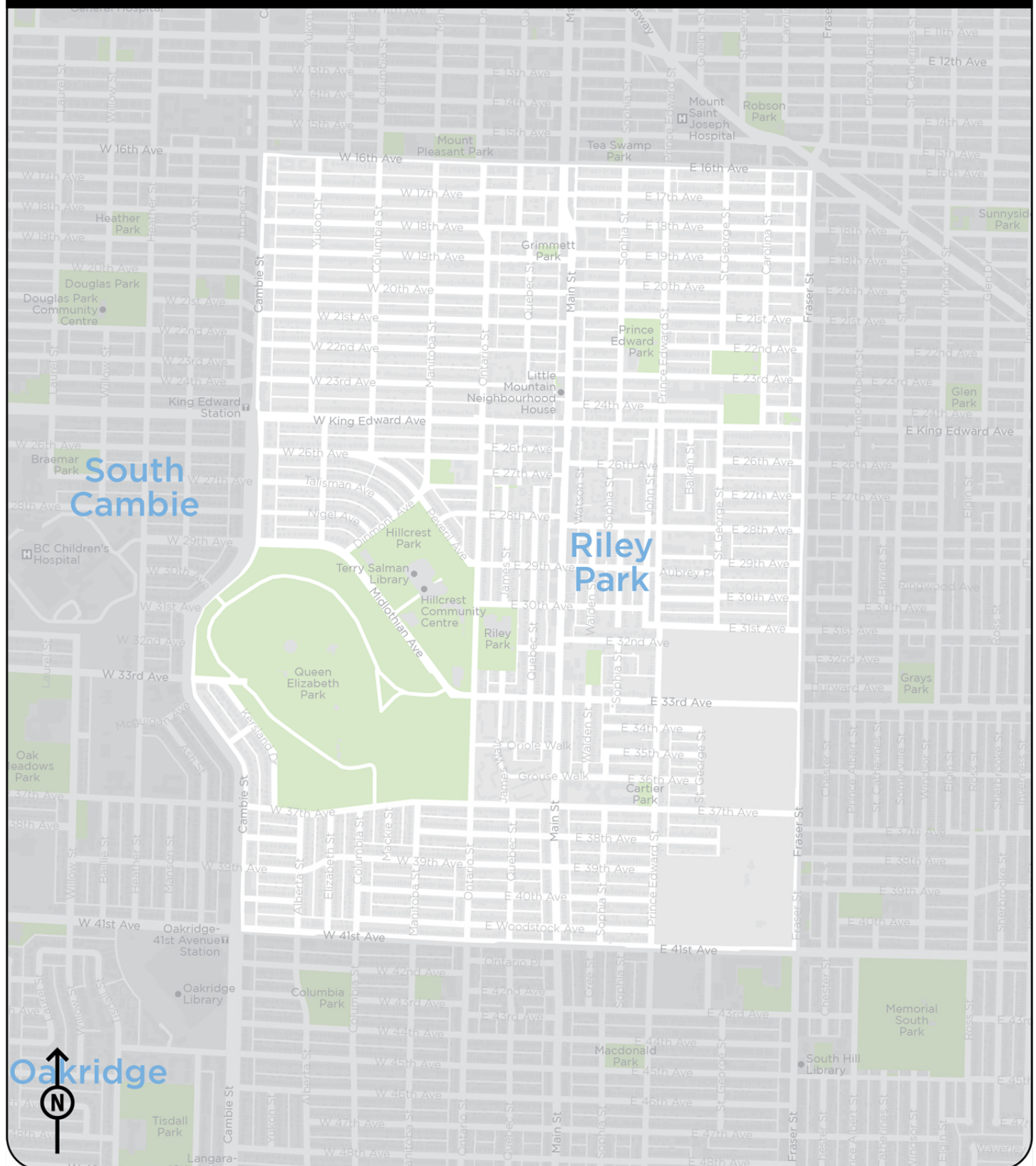
The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed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

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

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

LOCATING RILEY PARK

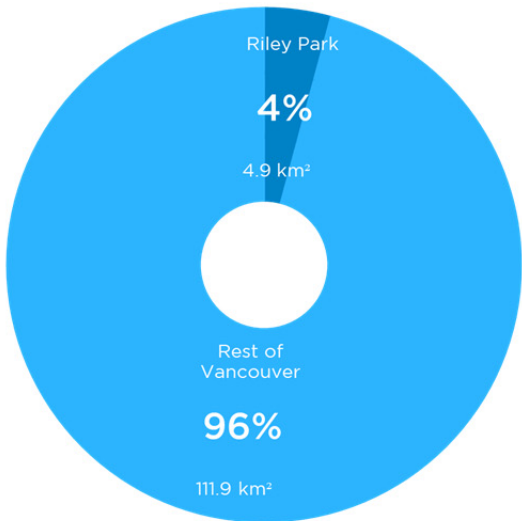
Neighbourhood Map



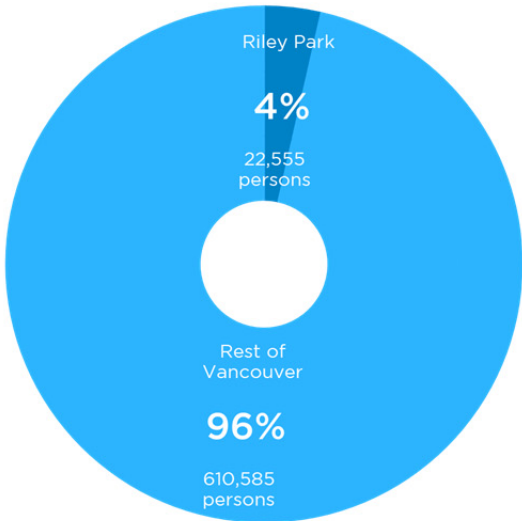
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Riley Park local area extends from Cambie Street to Fraser Street, and from 16th Avenue to 41st Avenue. Riley Park makes up 4% of the city’s land area and houses 4% of its population. The area contains 3% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 2% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Riley Park.

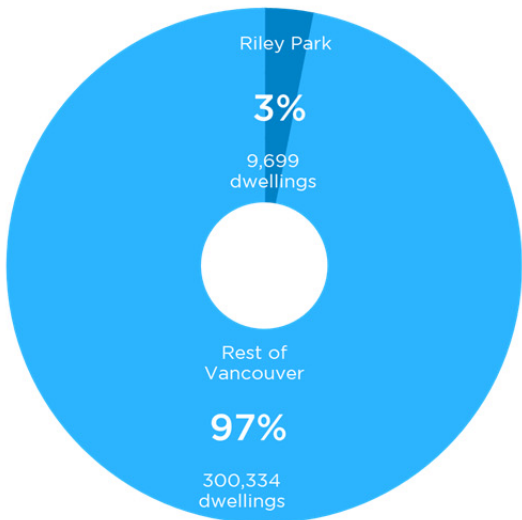
Land Area



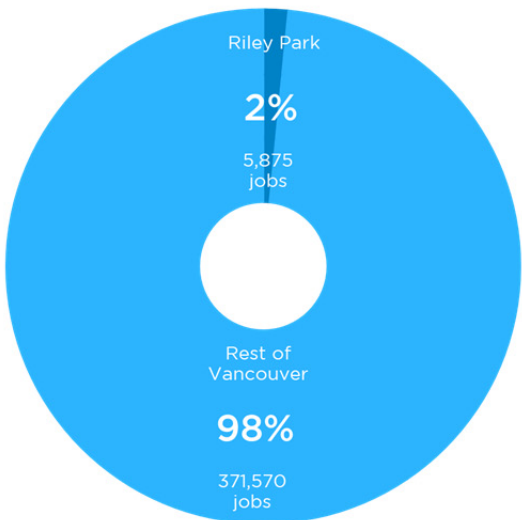
Population



Housing Units

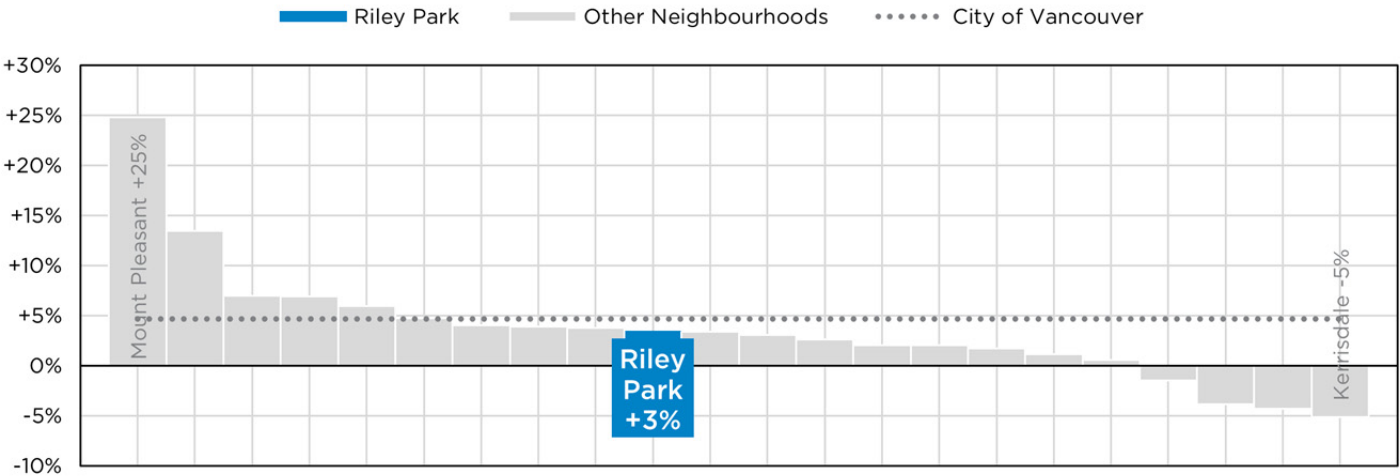


Jobs in Area

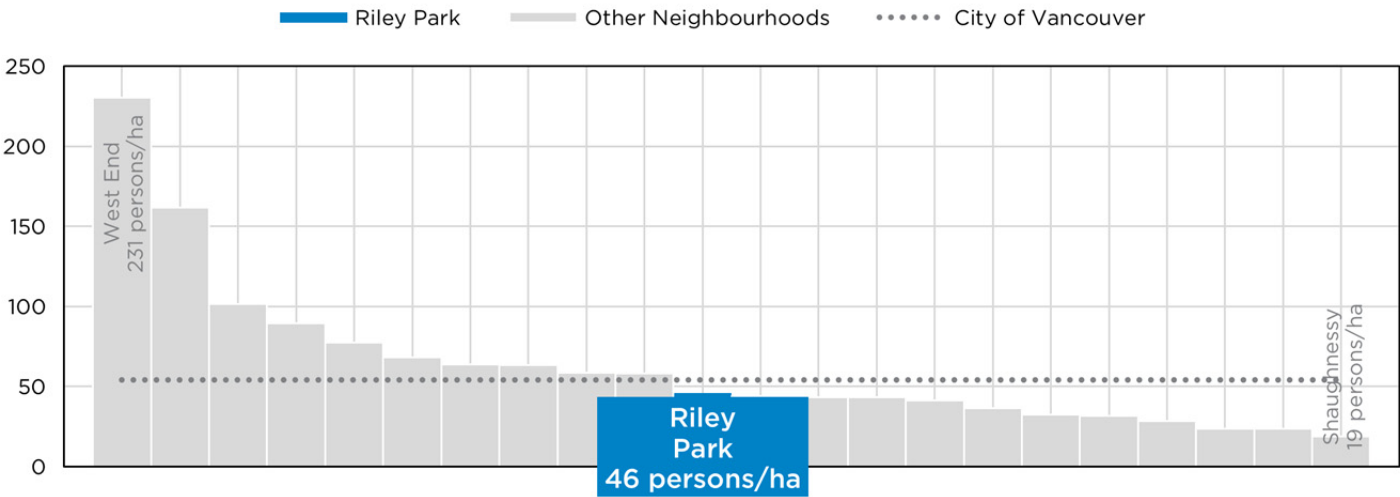


GROWTH AND CHANGE

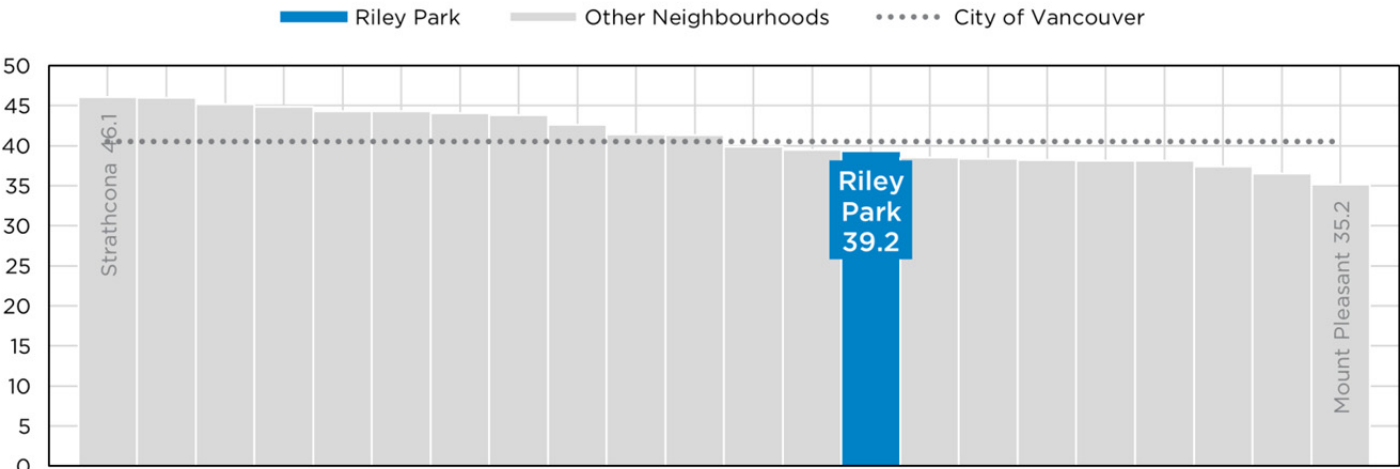
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

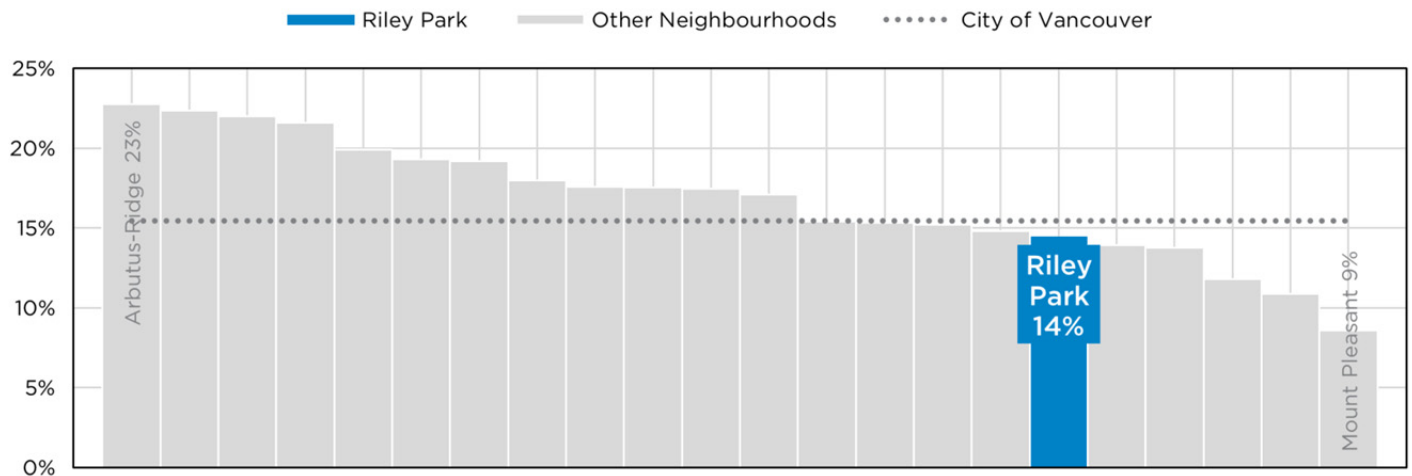


Median Age, 2016

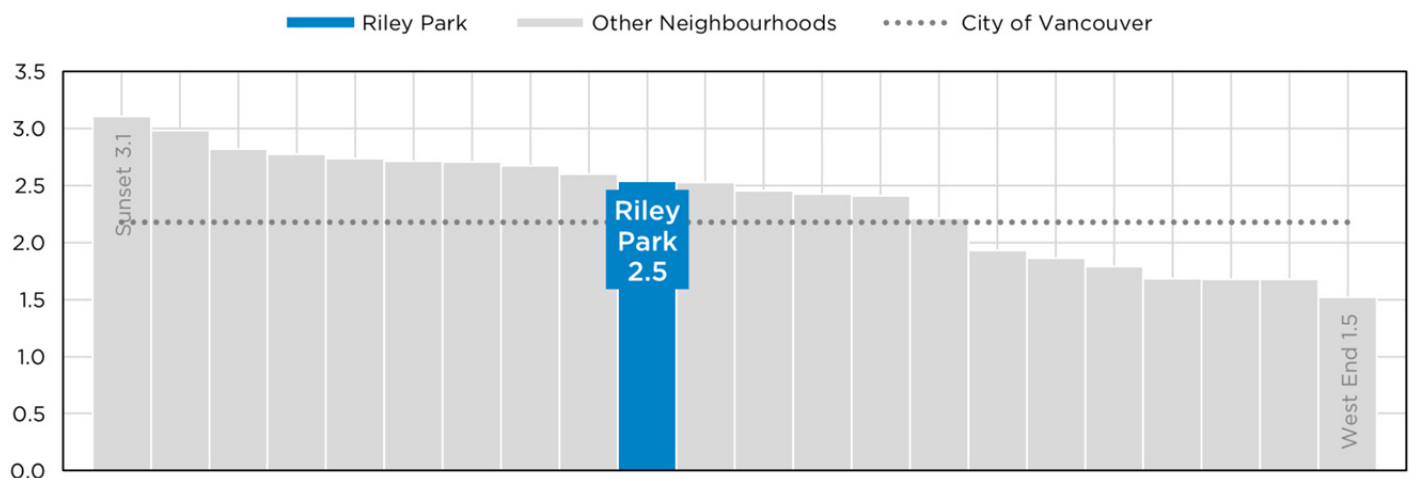


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

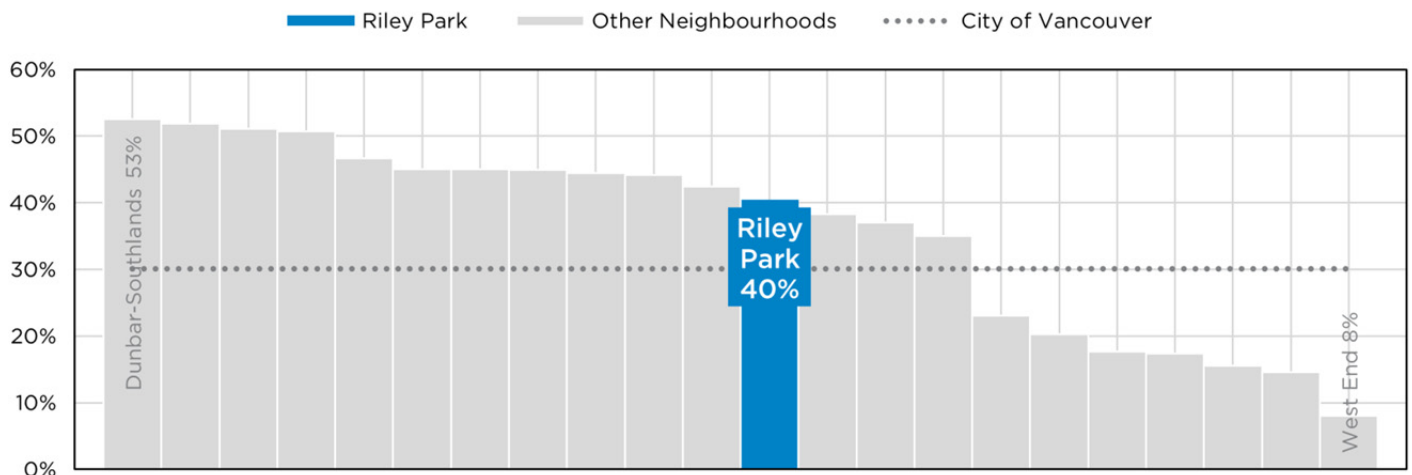
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



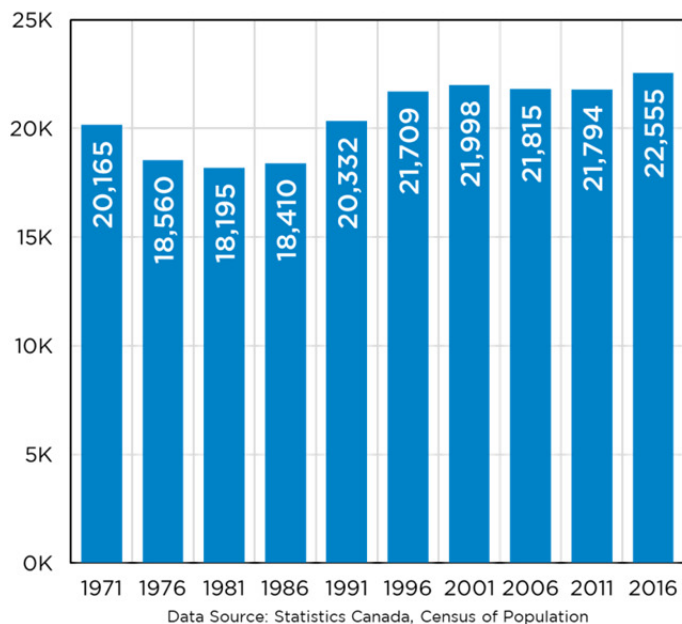
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



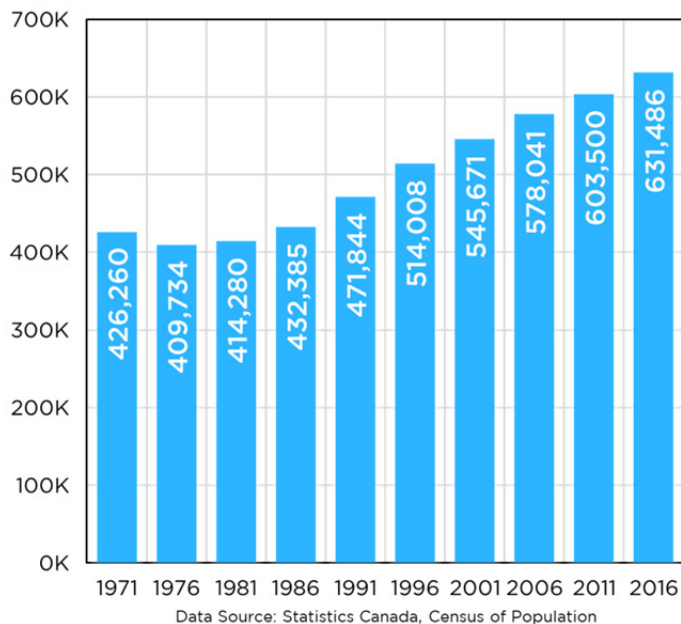
Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 22,555 persons in Riley Park's 4.9km² area, almost 800 more than were counted in 2011. Riley Park's population has been fairly steady since the 1990s.

**Riley Park:
Total Population, 1971-2016**

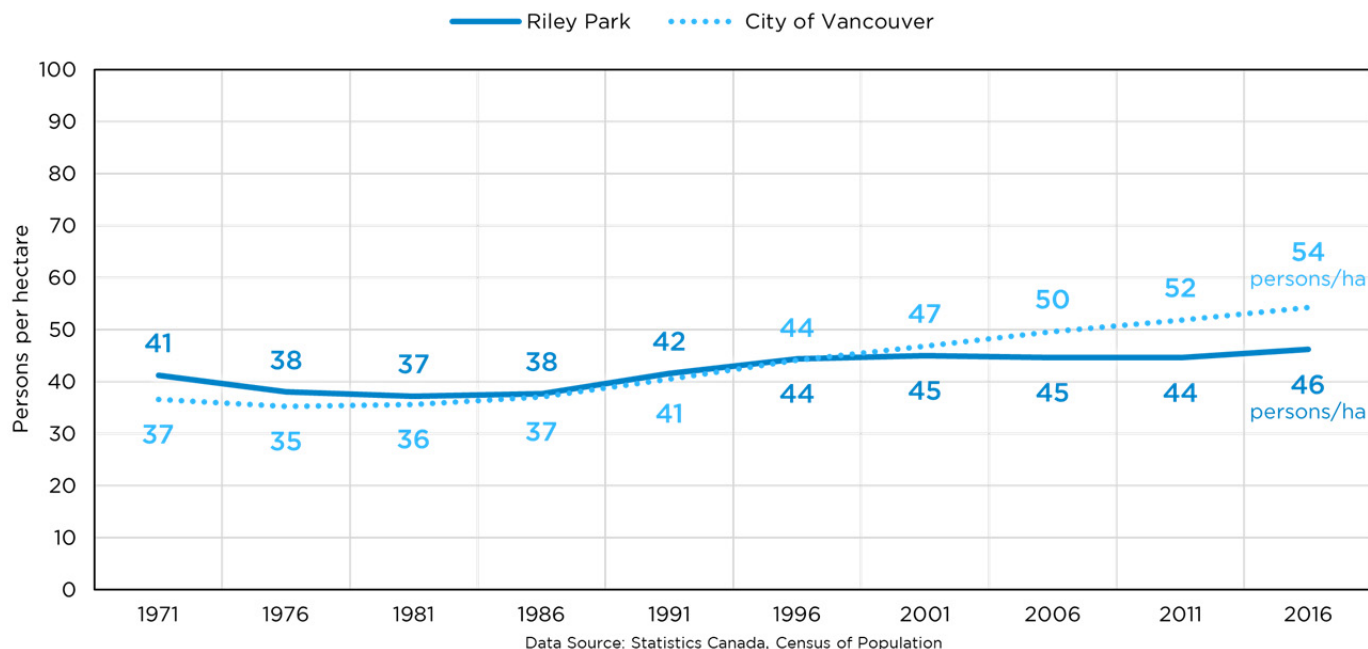


**City of Vancouver:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Riley Park's population density was 46 persons per hectare, about 15% less dense than the city as a whole.

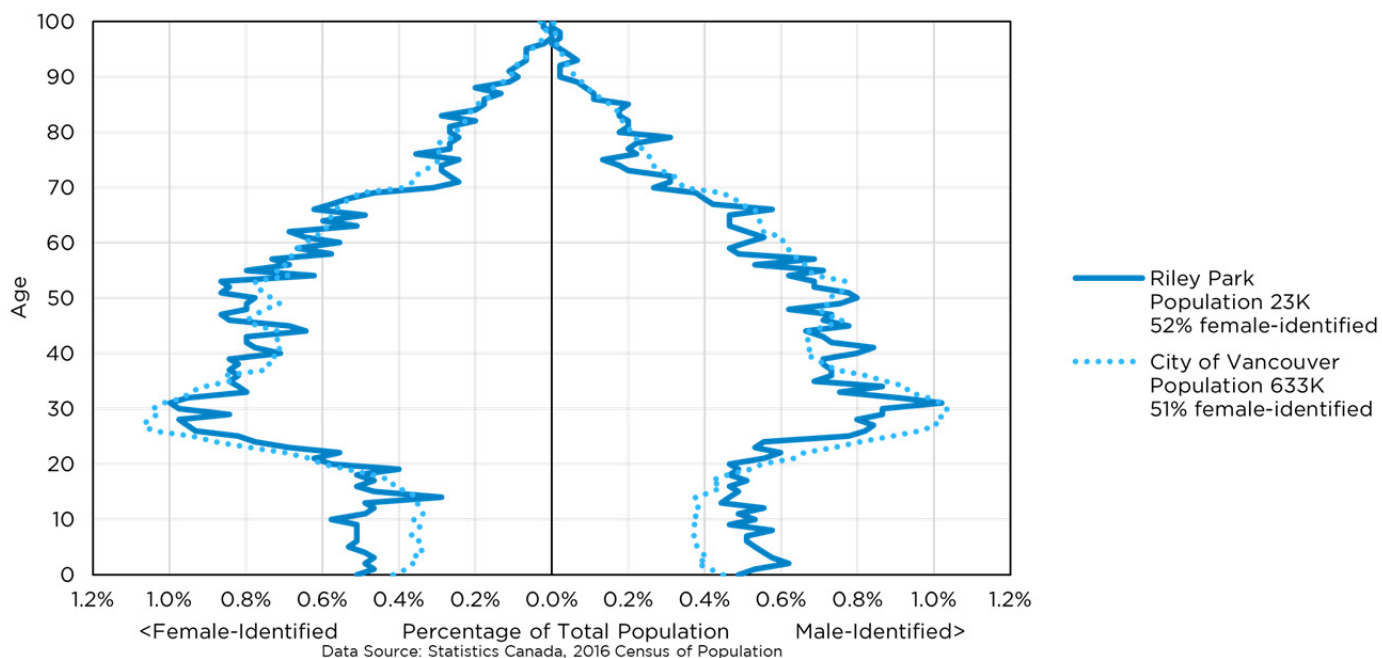
Population Density, 1971-2016



Age Profile

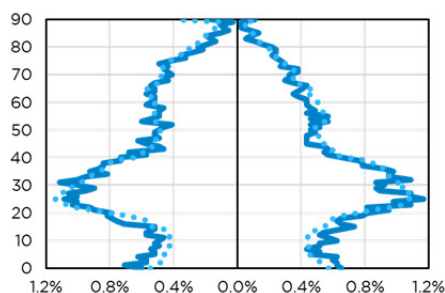
Riley Park's age profile is mostly similar to the city overall, except for having more children and somewhat fewer young adults. In Riley Park, 52% of the area's population is female-identified,¹ a slightly higher rate than the city overall.

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016

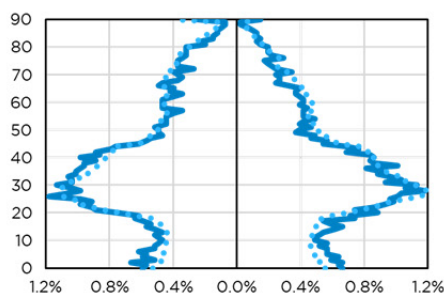


Riley Park has had a fairly consistent age distribution since 1986, though an aging population is visible as the baby boom generation crosses into retirement age. Children have been a fairly steady share of Riley Park's population throughout this period.

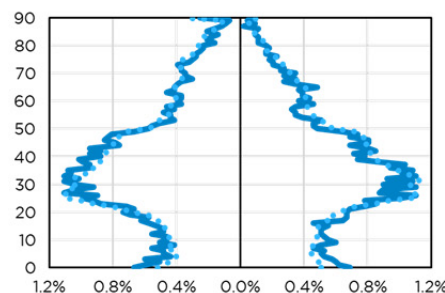
1986



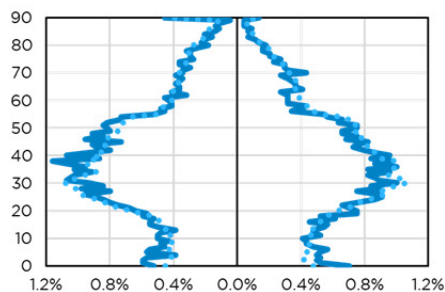
1991



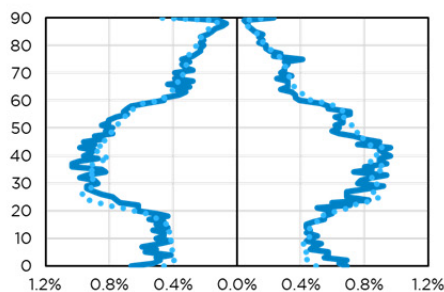
1996



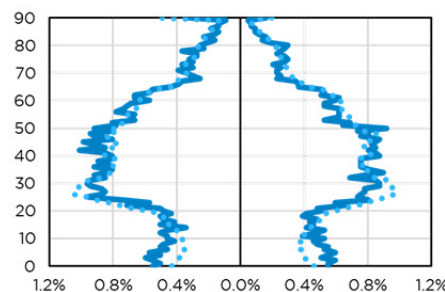
2001



2006



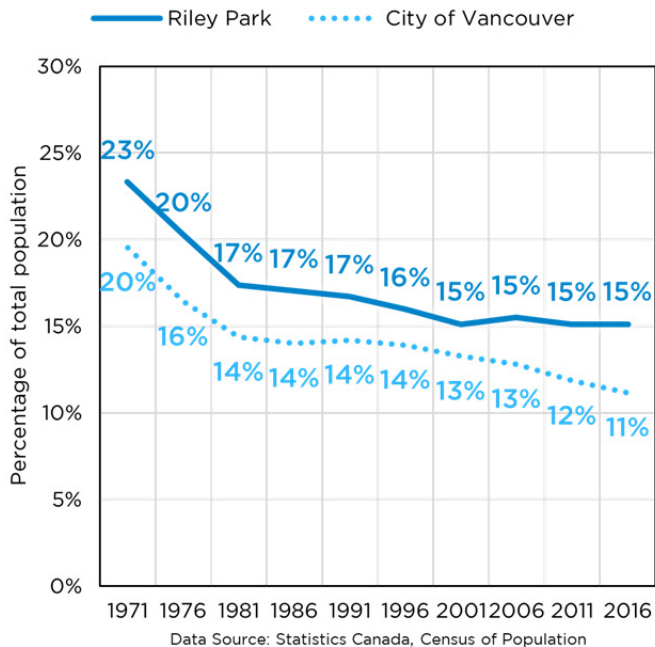
2011



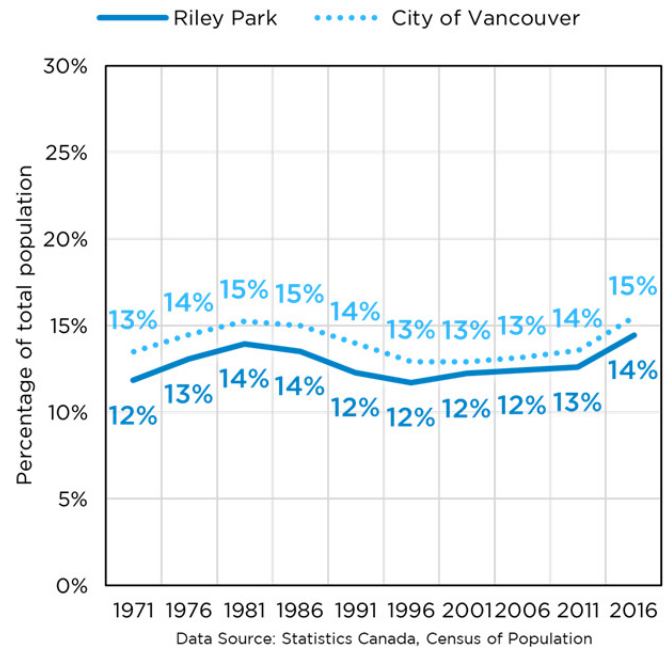
Age Groups

Riley Park is one of only three local areas in Vancouver that has more children (age to 14) than seniors (age 65 and over), though the senior population is growing as a share of the total population. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of seniors increased by 28%, while the absolute number of children declined by 1%.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

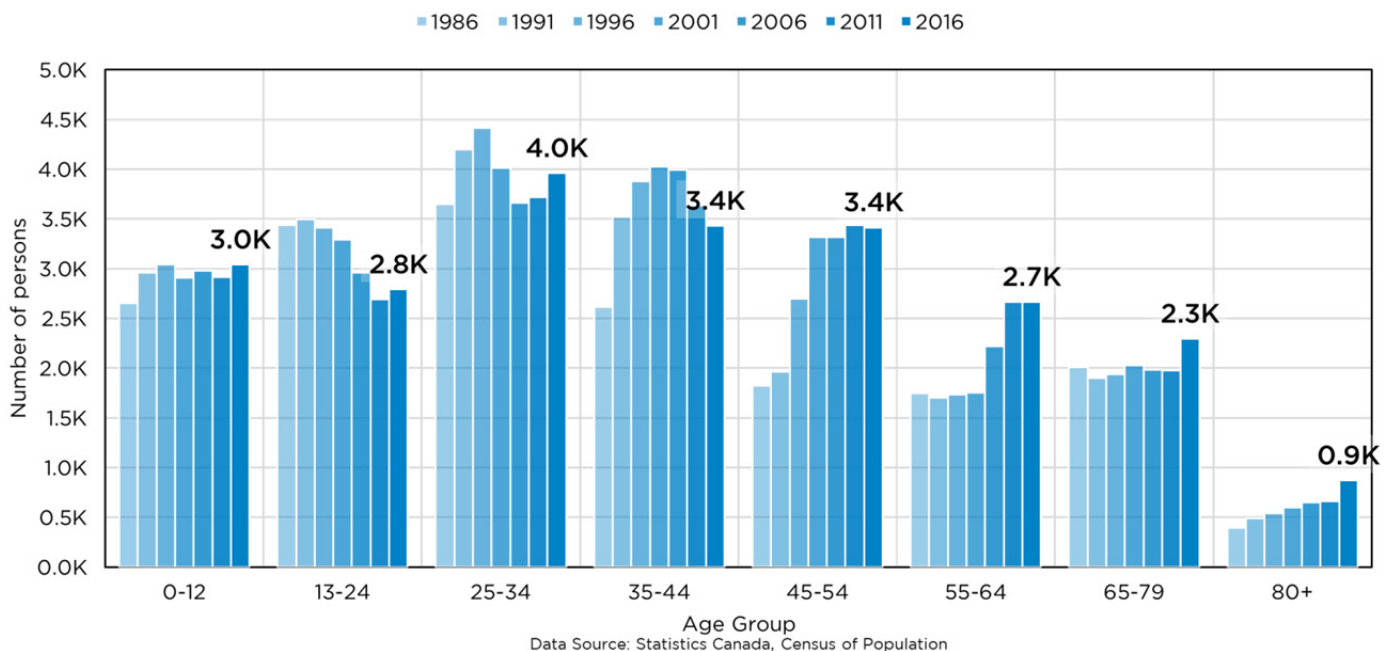


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. Growth in the number of older adults is evident in Riley Park, particularly in the most recent census periods.

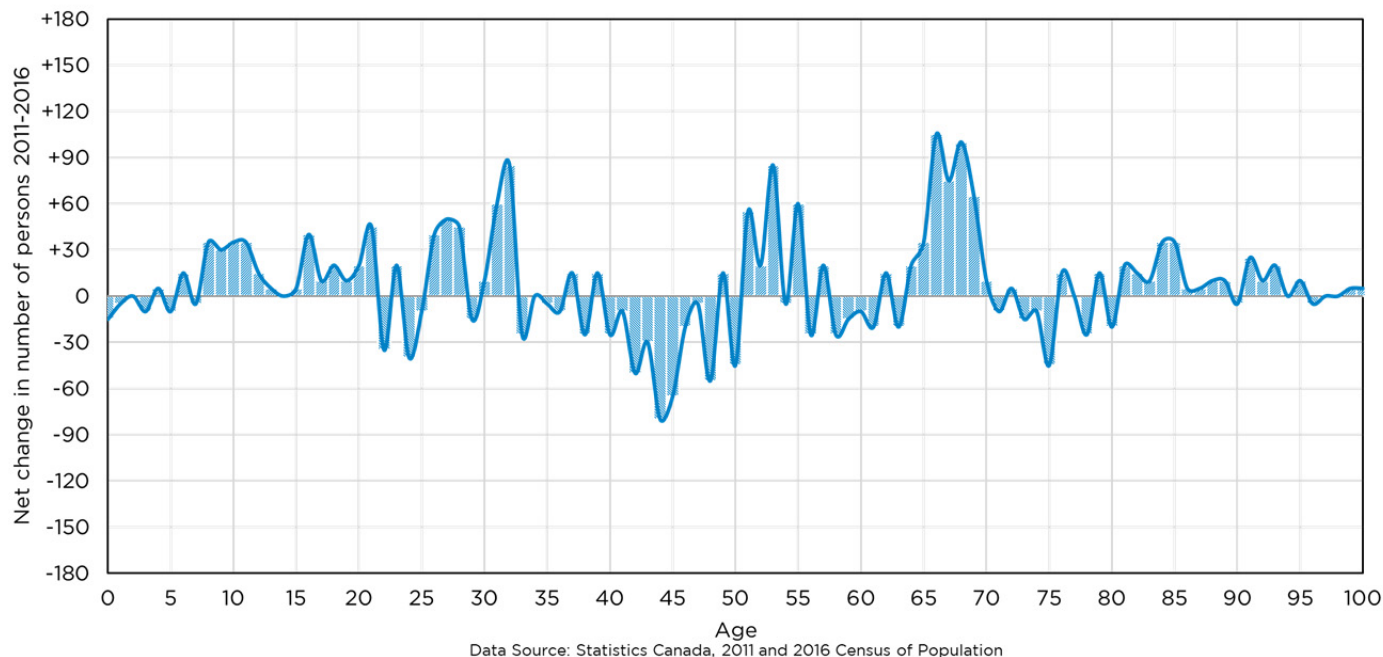
Riley Park: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

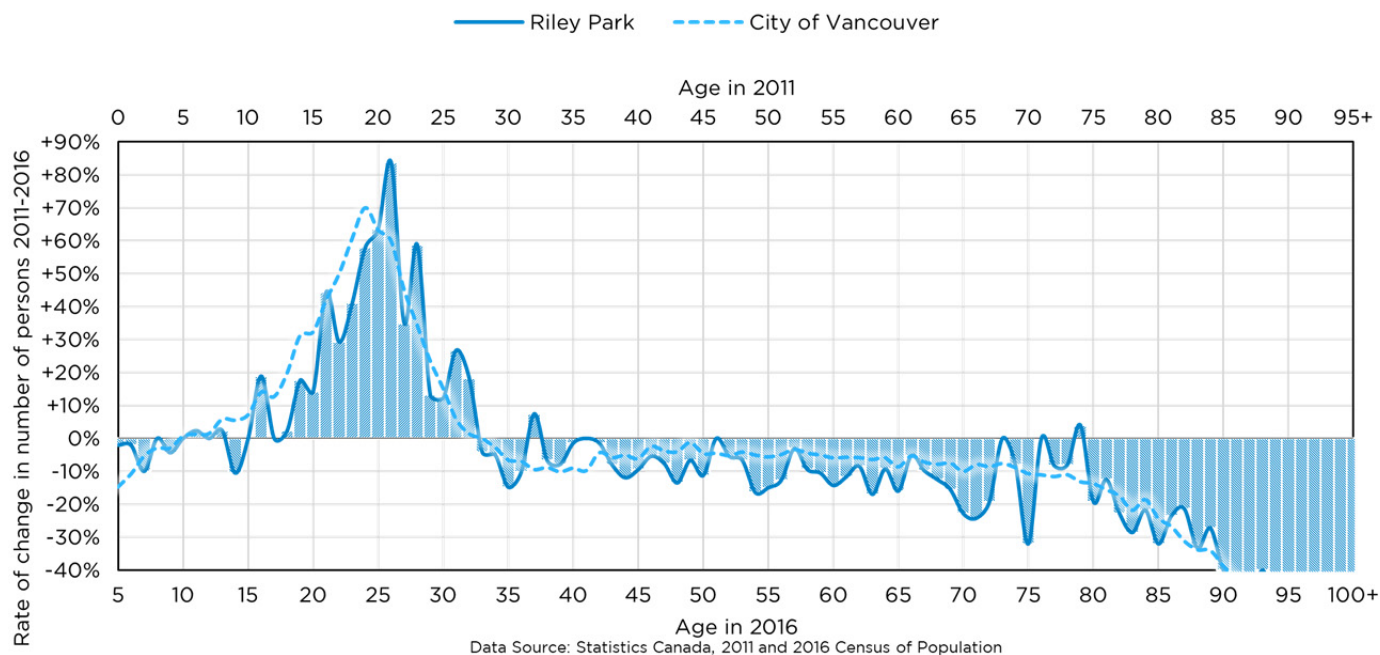
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Riley Park: 2016 saw increases in many older age categories as well as the number of school-age children. However, the neighbourhood had fewer people in their 40s in 2016 than in 2011.

Riley Park: 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, Riley Park appears to have been a destination for people in their 20s and early 30s, with the loss rate for adults over 45 generally larger than the city overall.

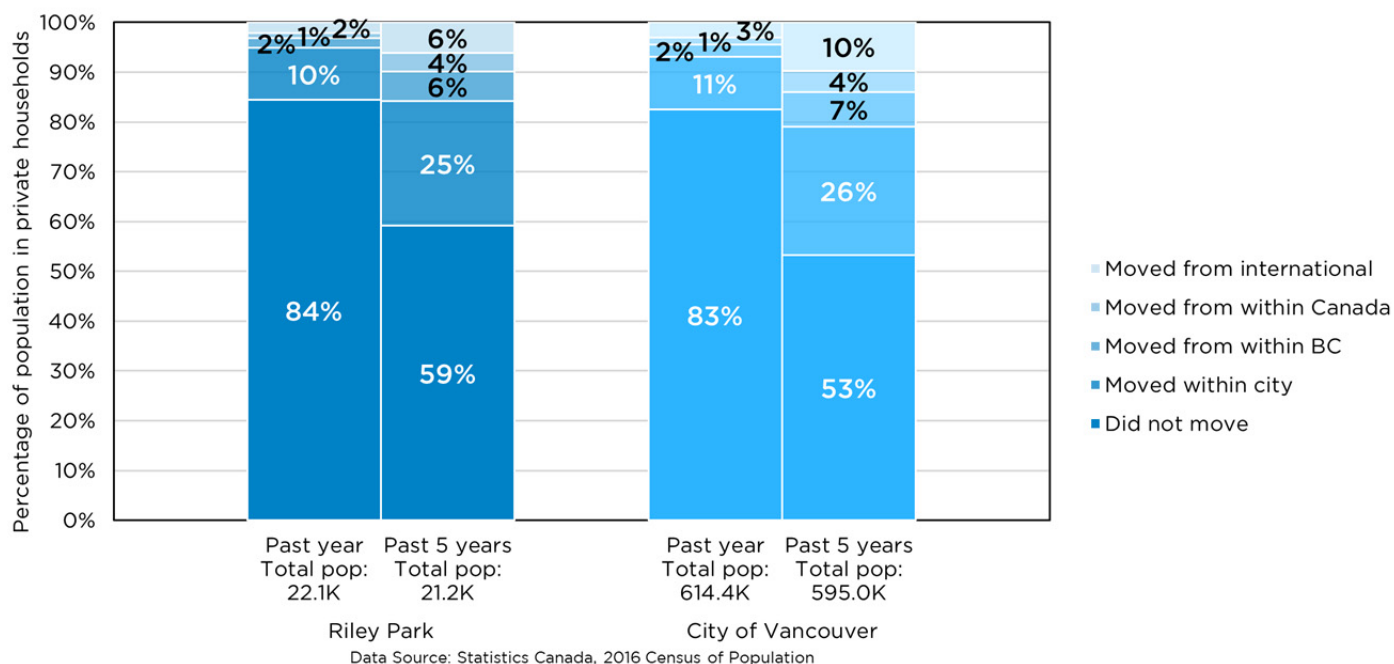
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

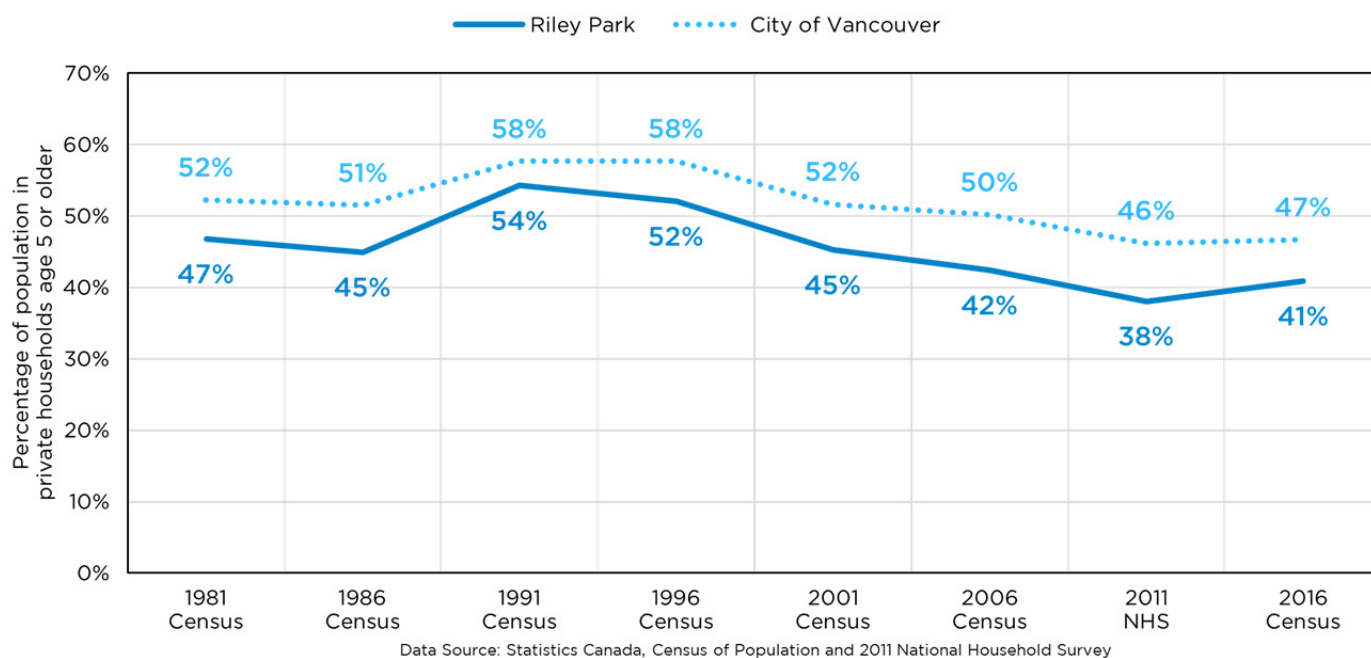
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 16% of Riley Park residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 41% of residents had moved. Both rates are somewhat smaller than the city overall, with Riley Park having notably fewer new residents moving in from outside Canada.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Over time, the rate of Riley Park residents who were new to the neighbourhood has generally been lower than the city. Until the most recent census period, the rate was steadily decreasing.

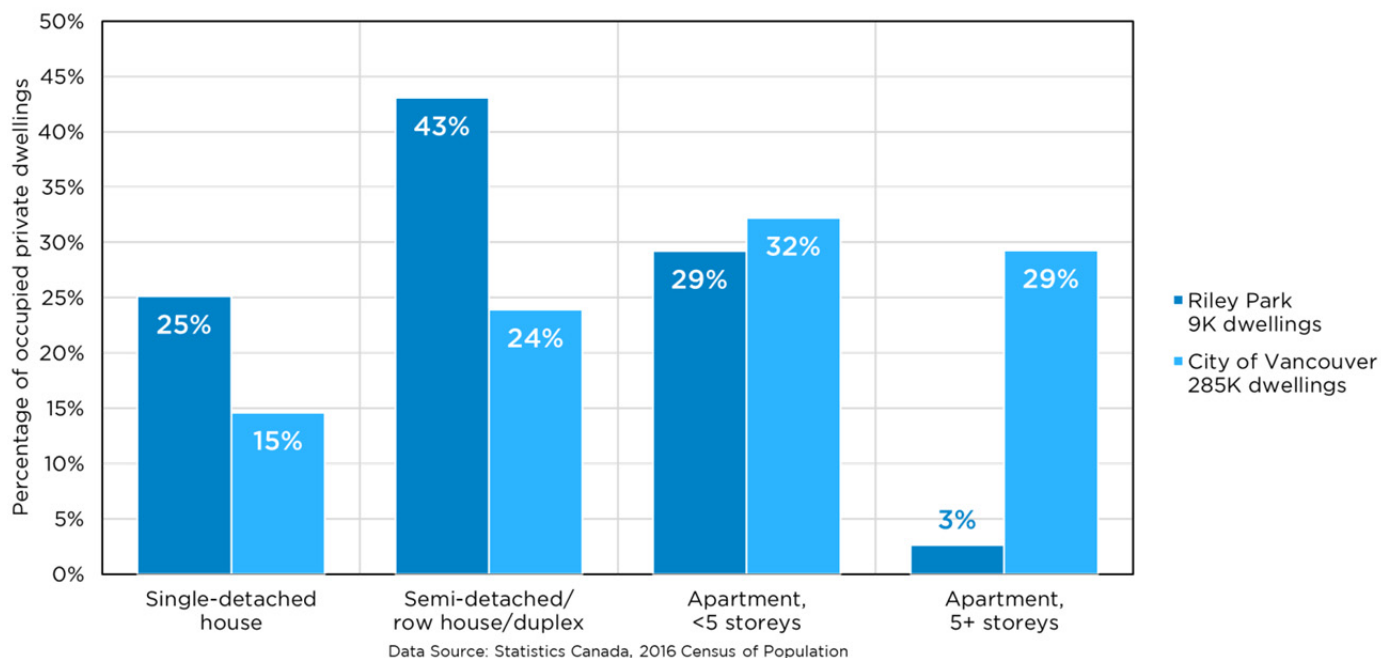
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

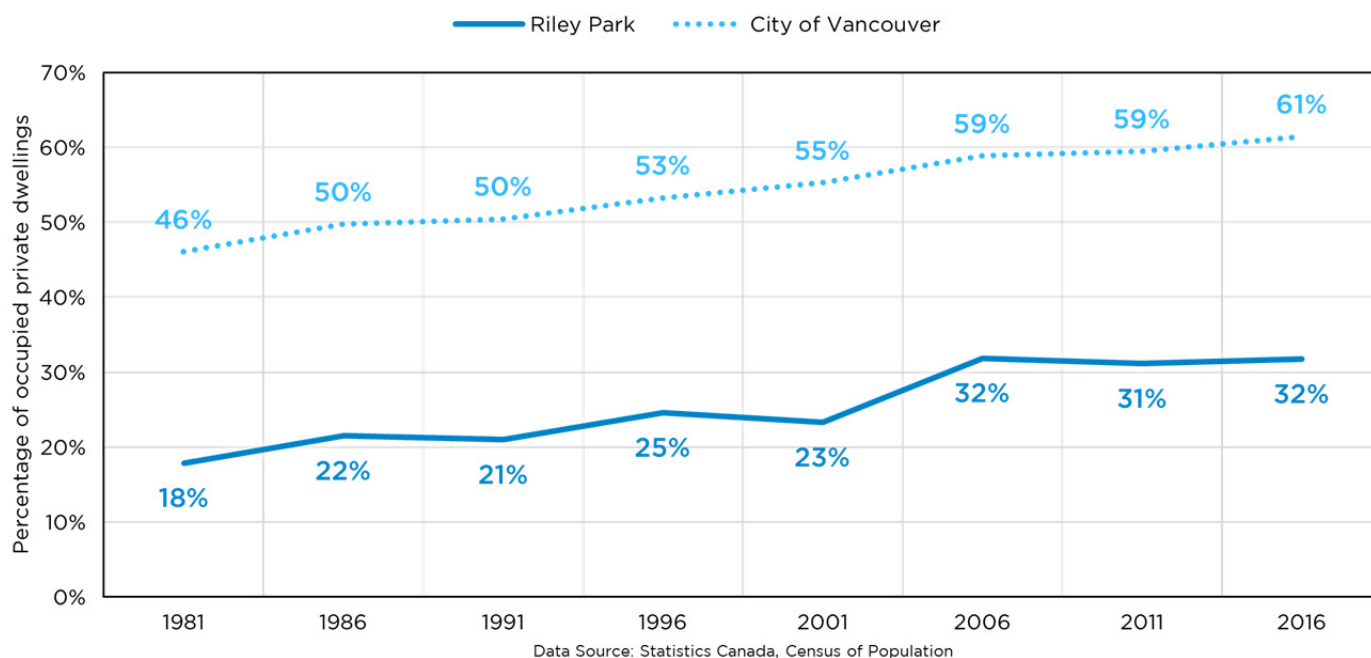
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Riley Park stands out for duplexes, row houses and low-rise apartments.² About a quarter of occupied dwellings are single-detached households, and just 3% are in apartments with five or more storeys.

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



About a third of occupied dwellings in Riley Park are apartments, rather than ground-oriented housing.³ This proportion has been fairly steady since 2006, though future growth along the Cambie Corridor may increase the share of apartments in the neighbourhood.

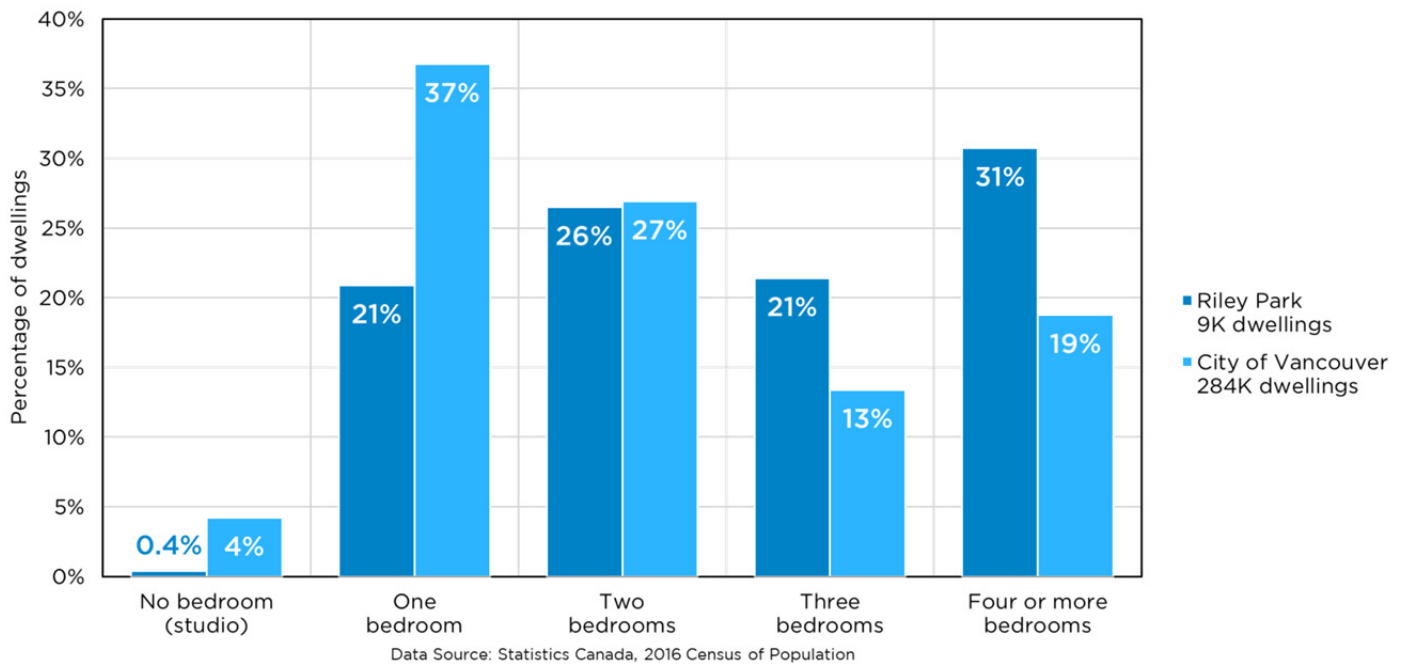
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

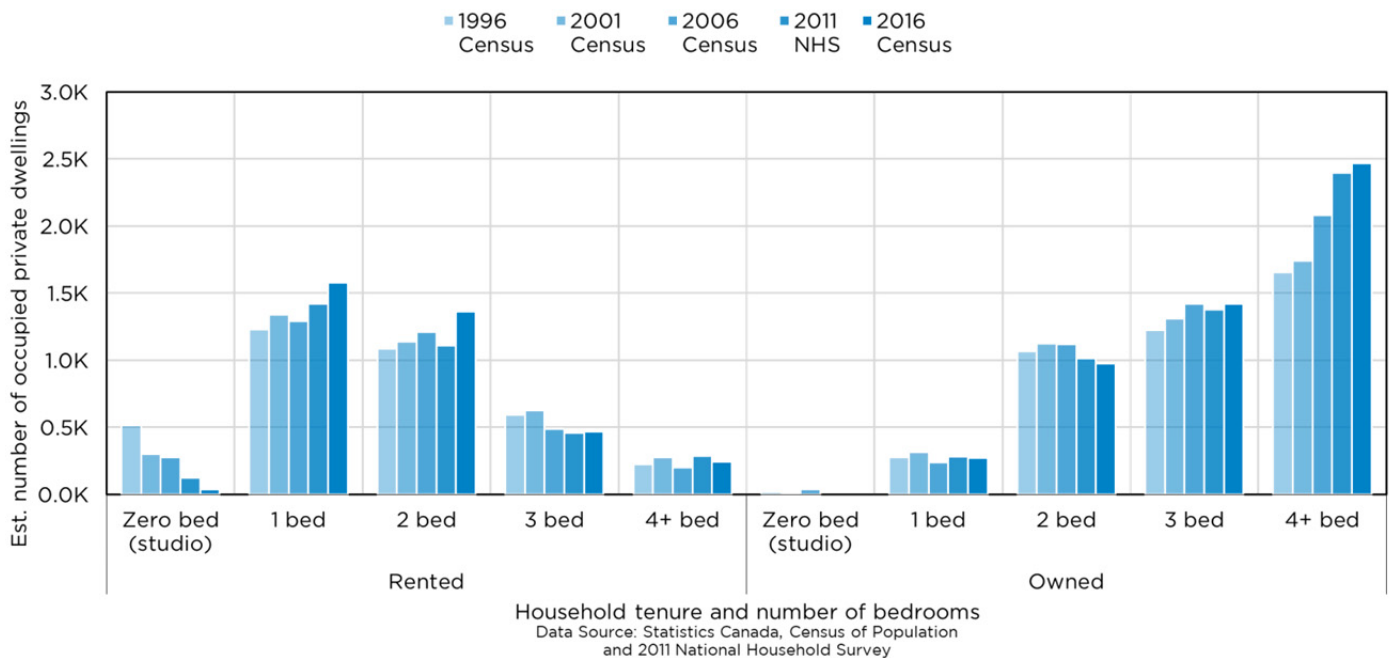
Housing units in Riley Park tend to be larger than the city overall, reflecting the relatively small share of households in high-rise apartments.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



Riley Park has seen growth in one- and two-bedroom rented dwellings in the most recent census period. Among owned dwellings in Riley Park, there has been a shift to larger units, possibly reflecting the replacement of smaller houses with larger ones.

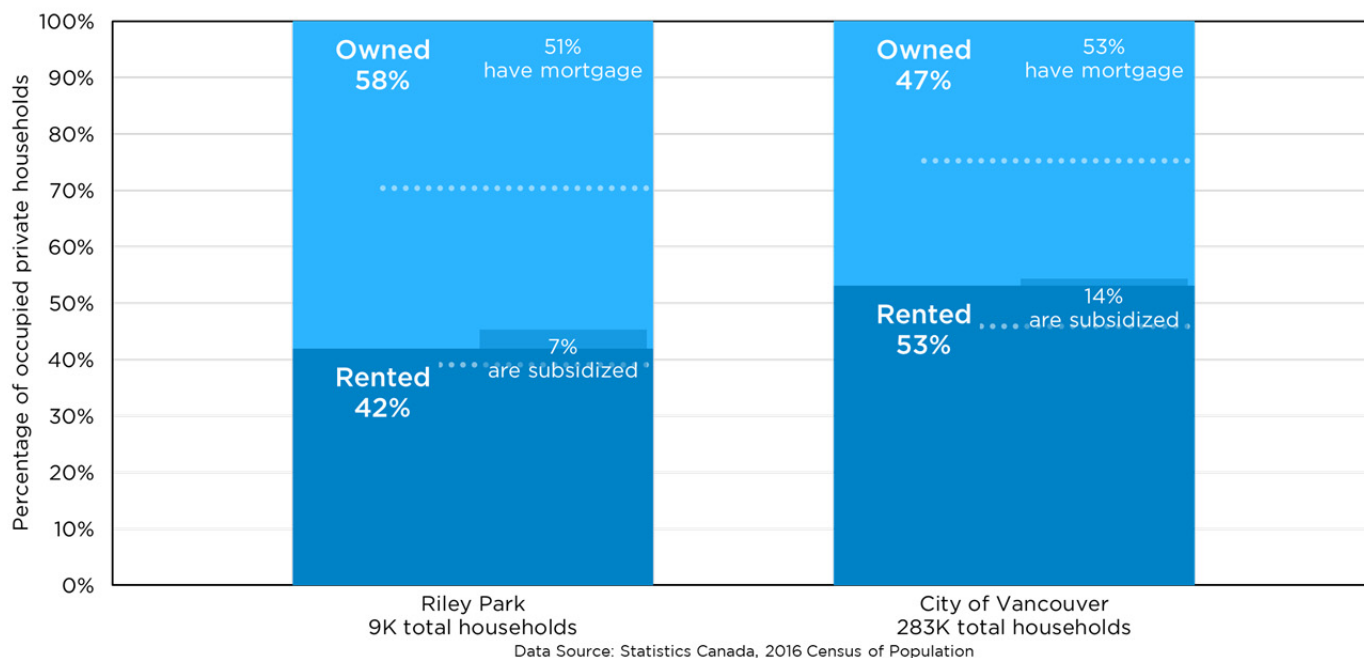
Riley Park: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

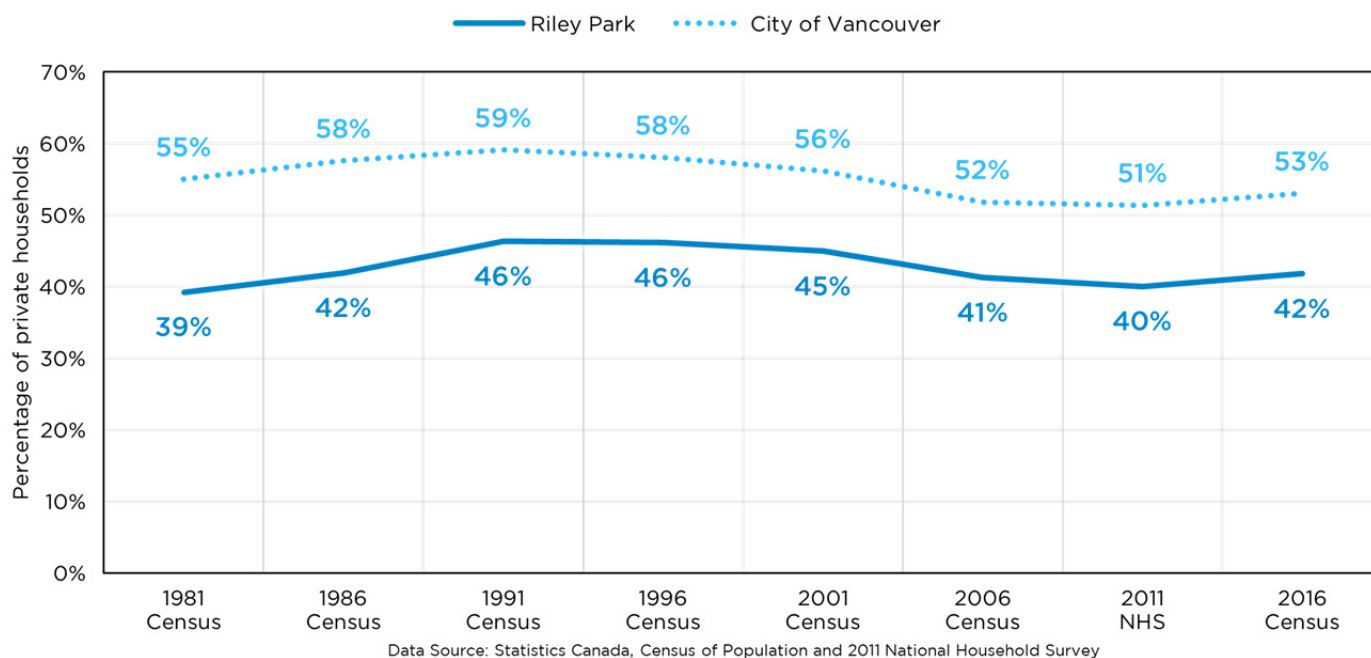
In Riley Park, 42% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ Self-reported subsidized housing makes up a relatively small share of the rental housing stock in Riley Park. Among owned households in Riley Park, a slight majority have a mortgage, similar to the city overall.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Riley Park has been generally consistent over time, with some fluctuations mirroring citywide trends: a decline in rental housing in favour of condominium construction is evident through the 1990s and 2000s, with a more recent shift back toward building rental housing.

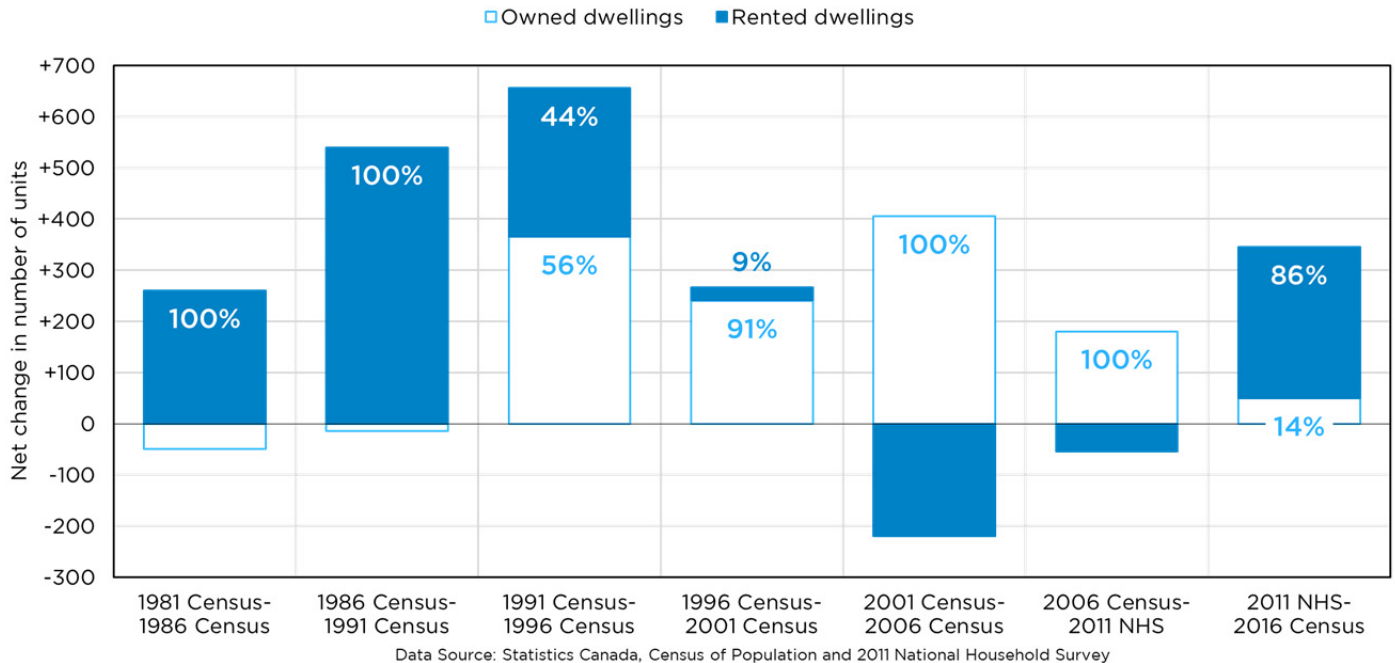
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

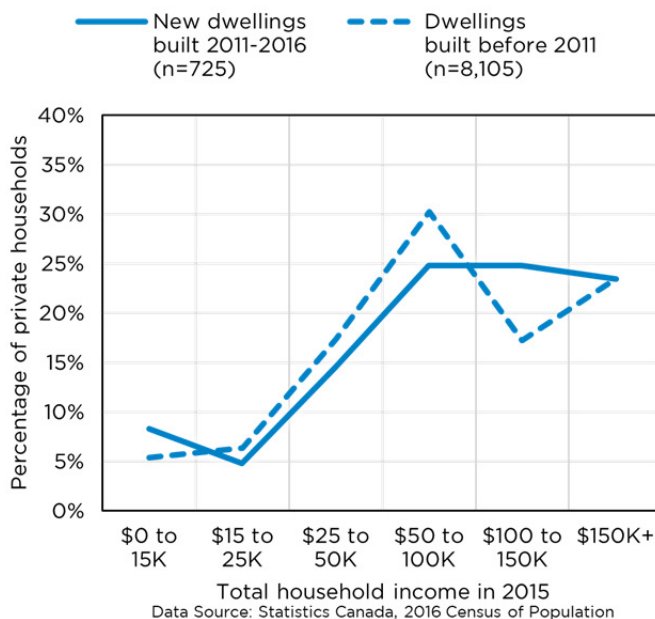
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Riley Park, 86% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Riley Park: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

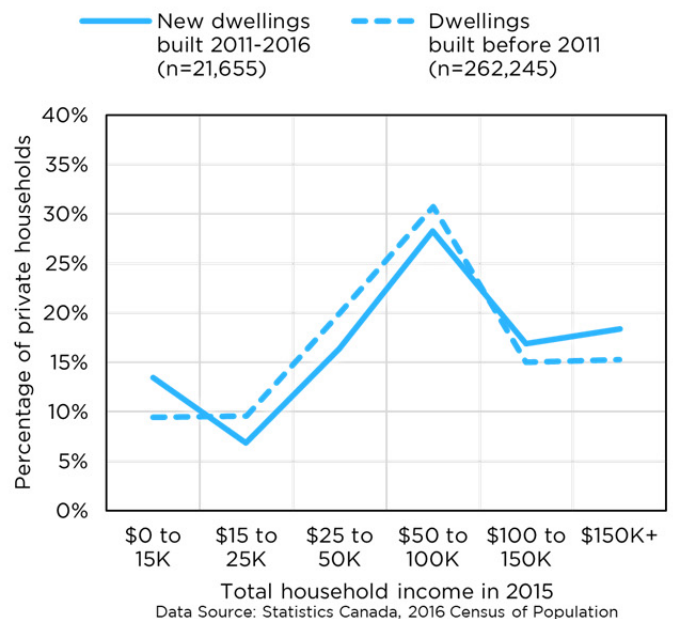


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. In Riley Park, new housing stock is disproportionately housing people with high or low household incomes, with fewer in middle categories.

Riley Park: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



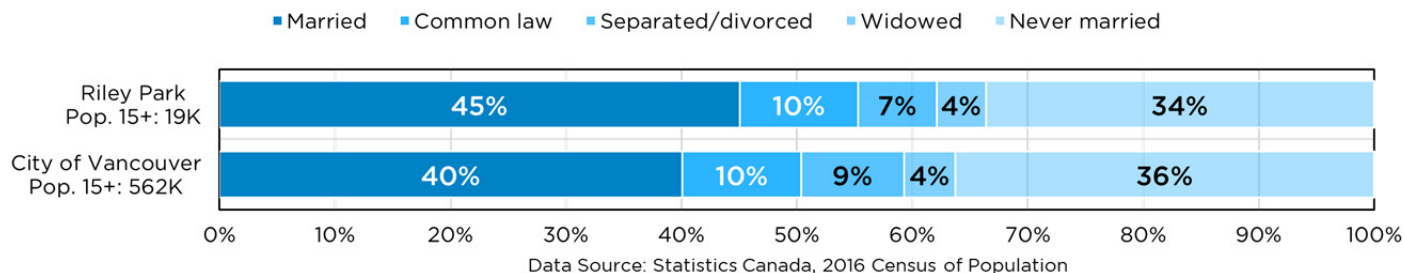
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

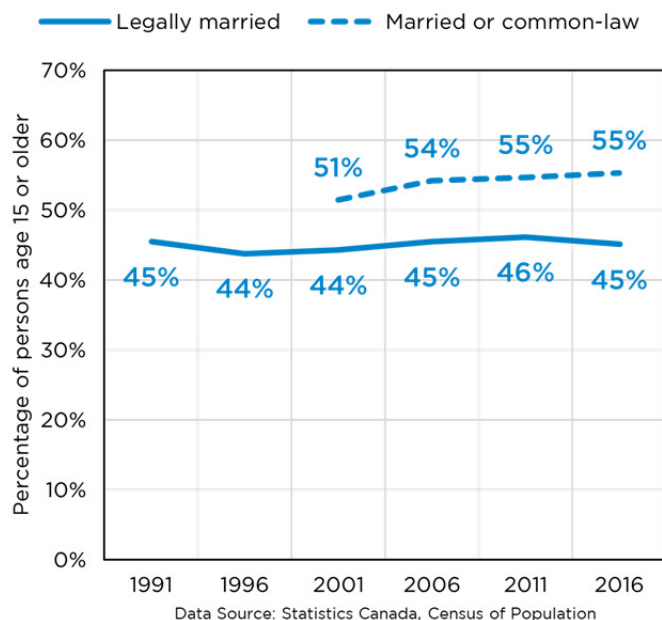
Riley Park residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 45% of Riley Park residents age 15 and older are married, with another 10% living common-law. In Riley Park, 7% of residents are separated or divorced; 4% are widowed; and 34% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

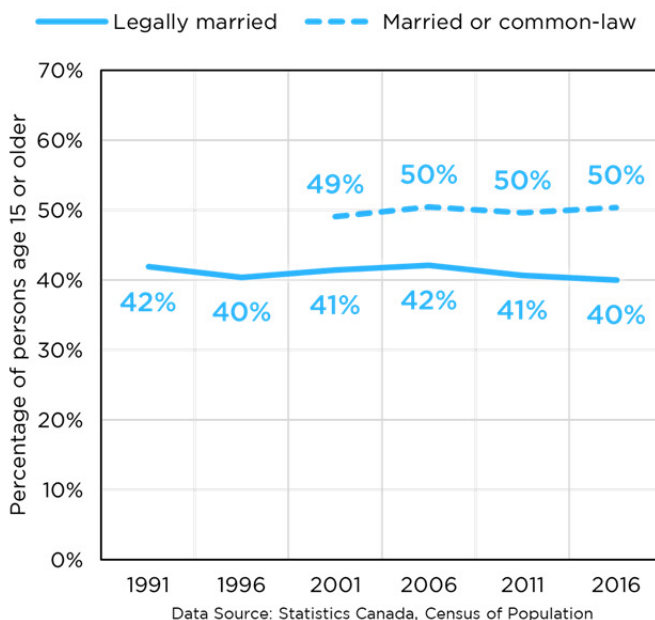


Over time, the rate of persons married in Riley Park has generally been slightly higher than the city overall. Including persons living common-law, the rate of people living with a partner is increasing.

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



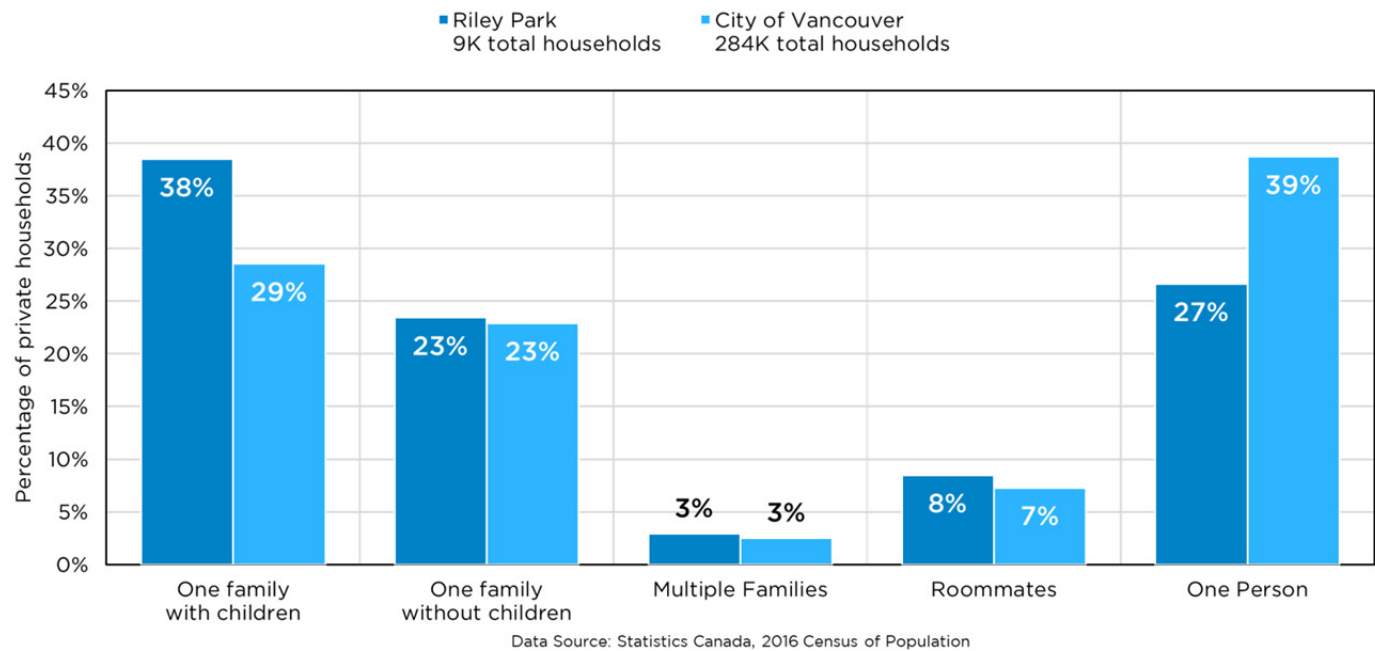
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

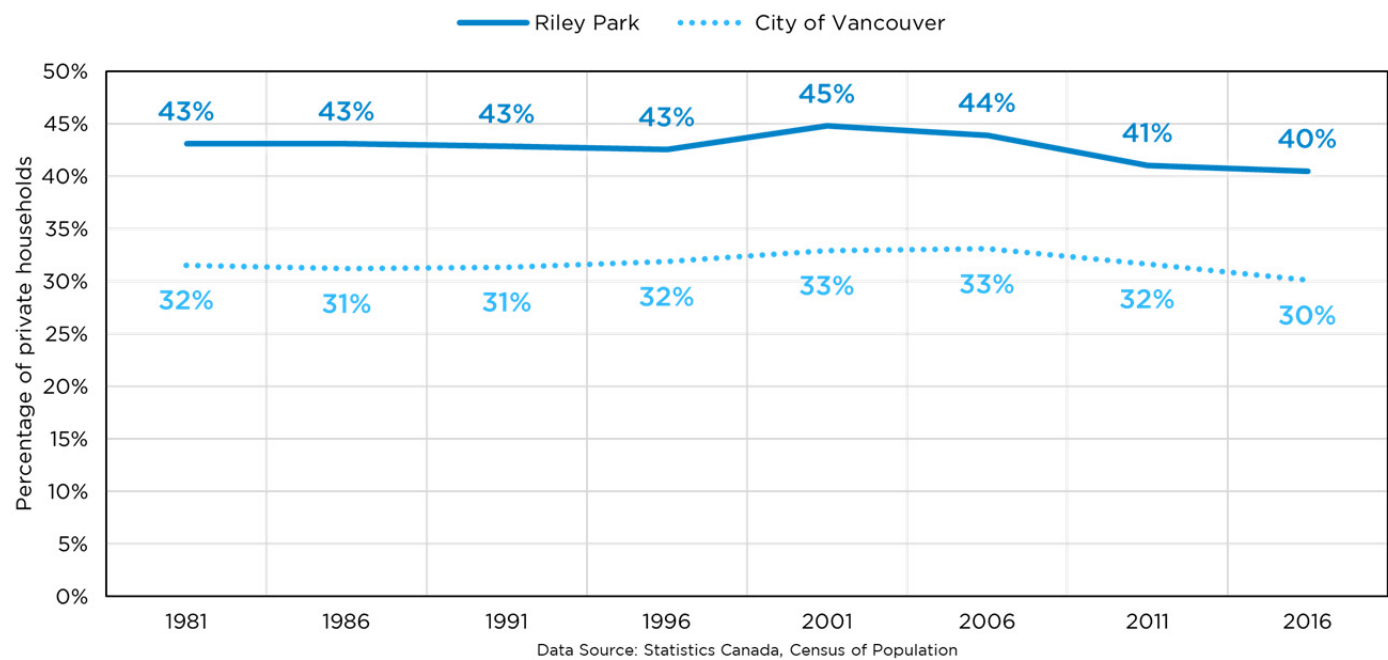
Compared to the city overall, households in Riley Park are more likely to contain single families with children and less likely to house one person living alone. However, the neighbourhood also contains diverse households with multiple families and roommates at a slightly higher rate than the city overall.

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.⁵ The rate in Riley Park has been consistently higher than the city, but has been declining since 2001.

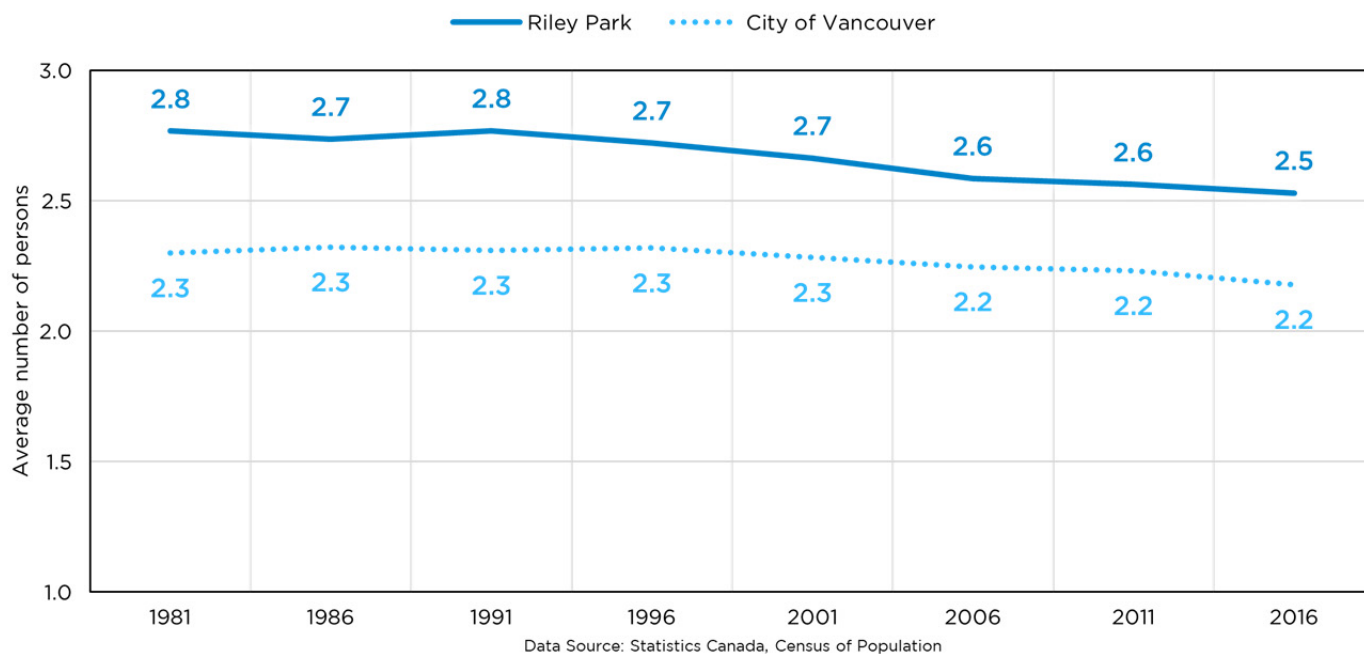
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

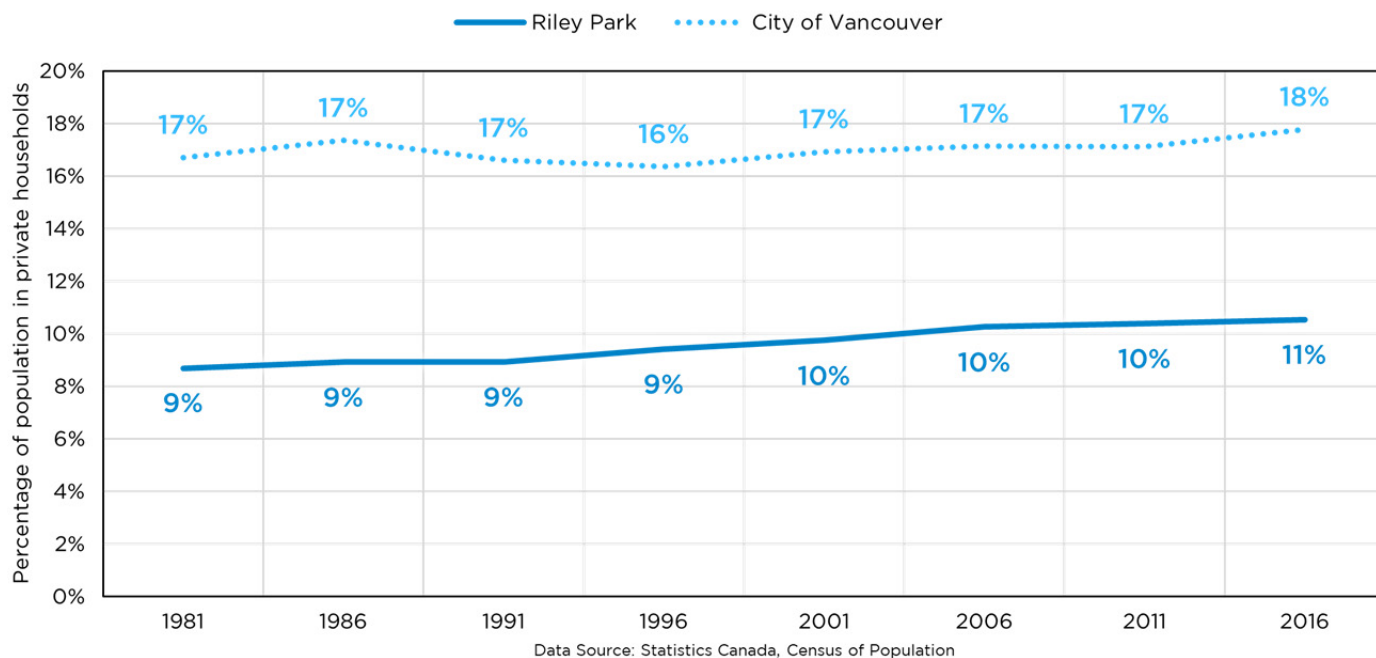
The average household size in Riley Park has decreased since the 1990s, though it remains higher than the city average. In 2016, there was an average of 2.5 people in each household in Riley Park.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



About 11% of Riley Park's population lives alone, and this rate appears to be climbing over time.

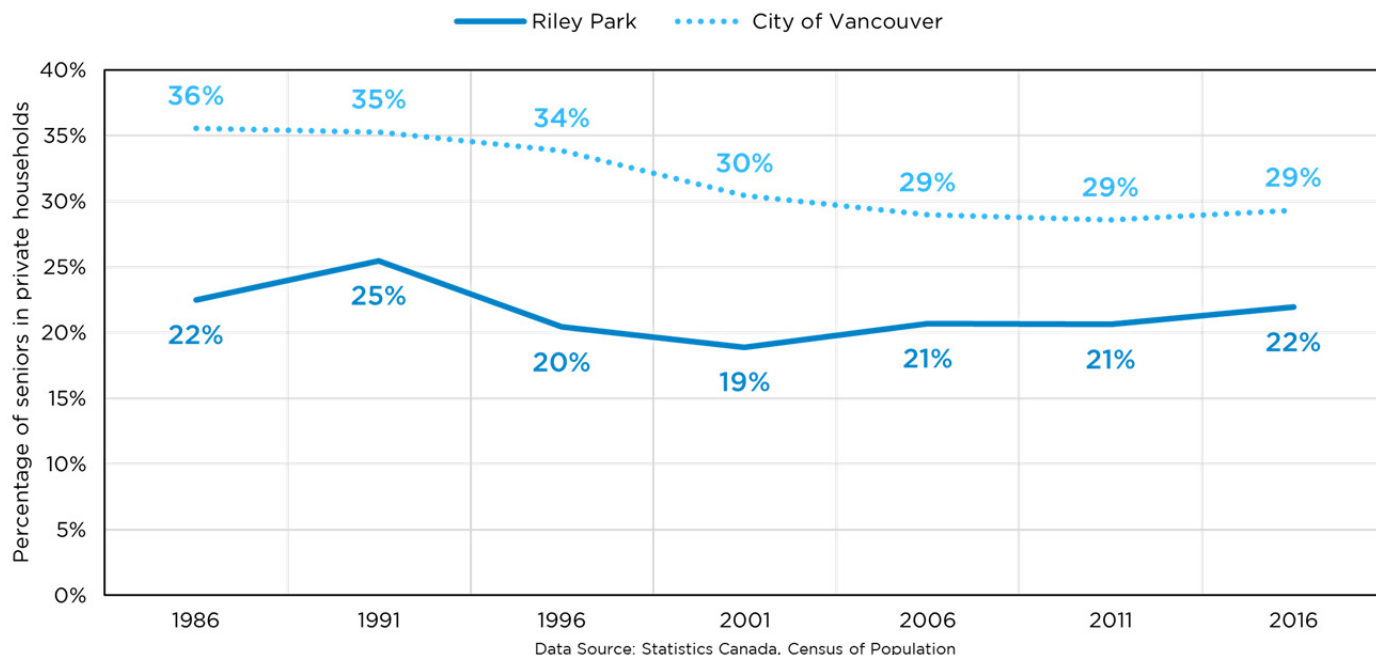
Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

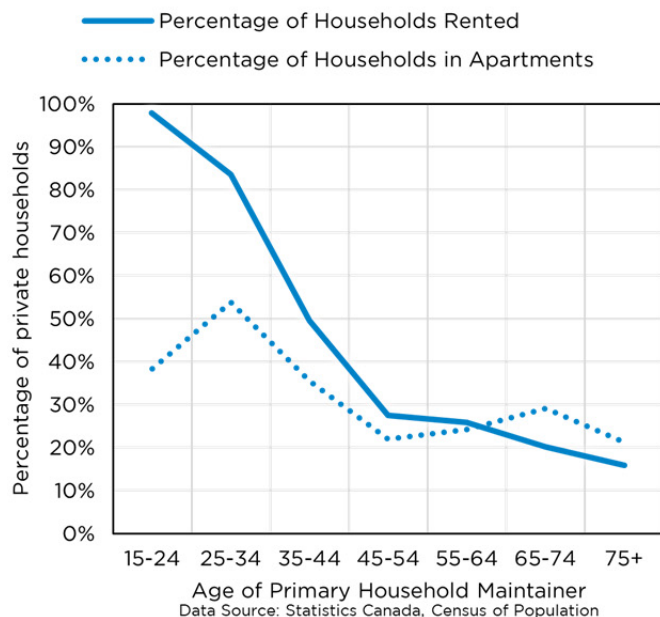
The experience of aging in the city can vary, and it relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Seniors in Riley Park are less likely to be living alone than the city average, but the rate has been increasing since 2001.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

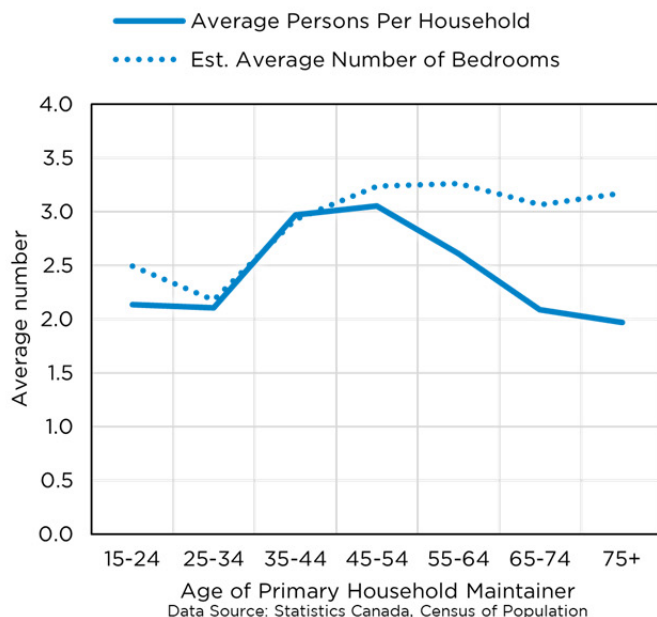


In 2016, about 18% of senior-led households in Riley Park were rented, and about 25% were in apartments. The number of people in a household tends to decline over time, but the physical size of households does not similarly change, resulting in a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants for senior-led households.⁶

Riley Park: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



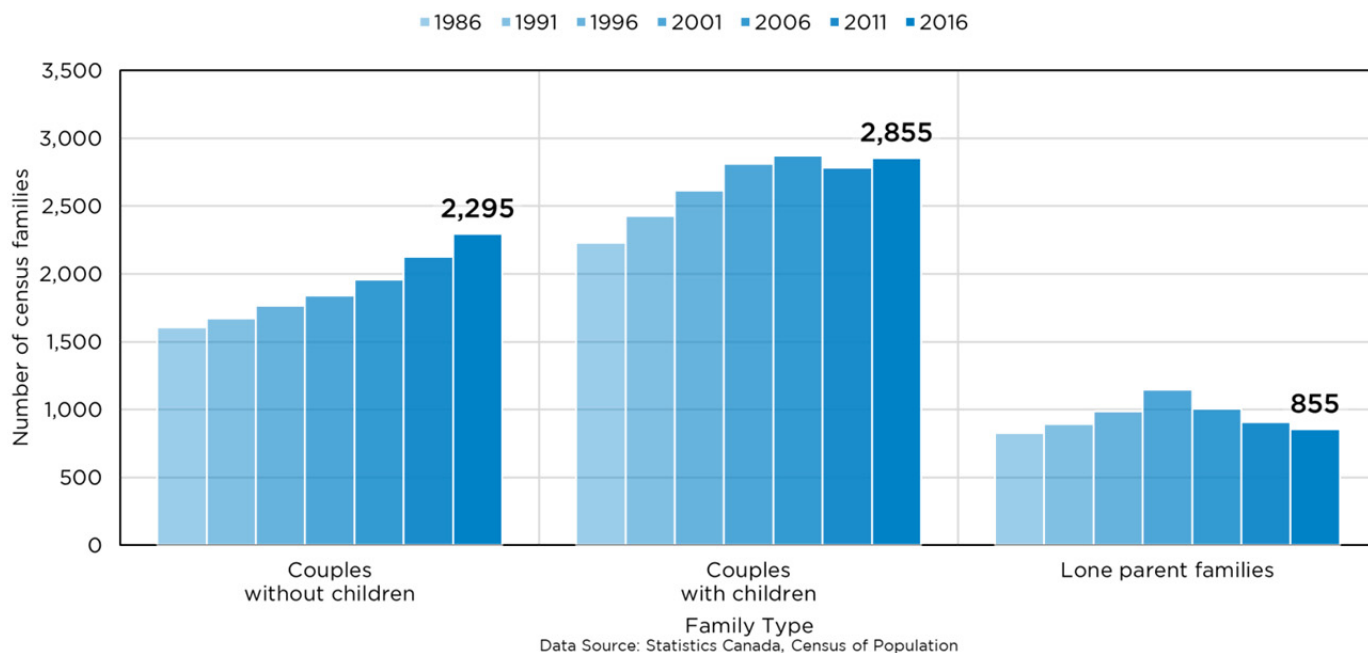
Riley Park: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

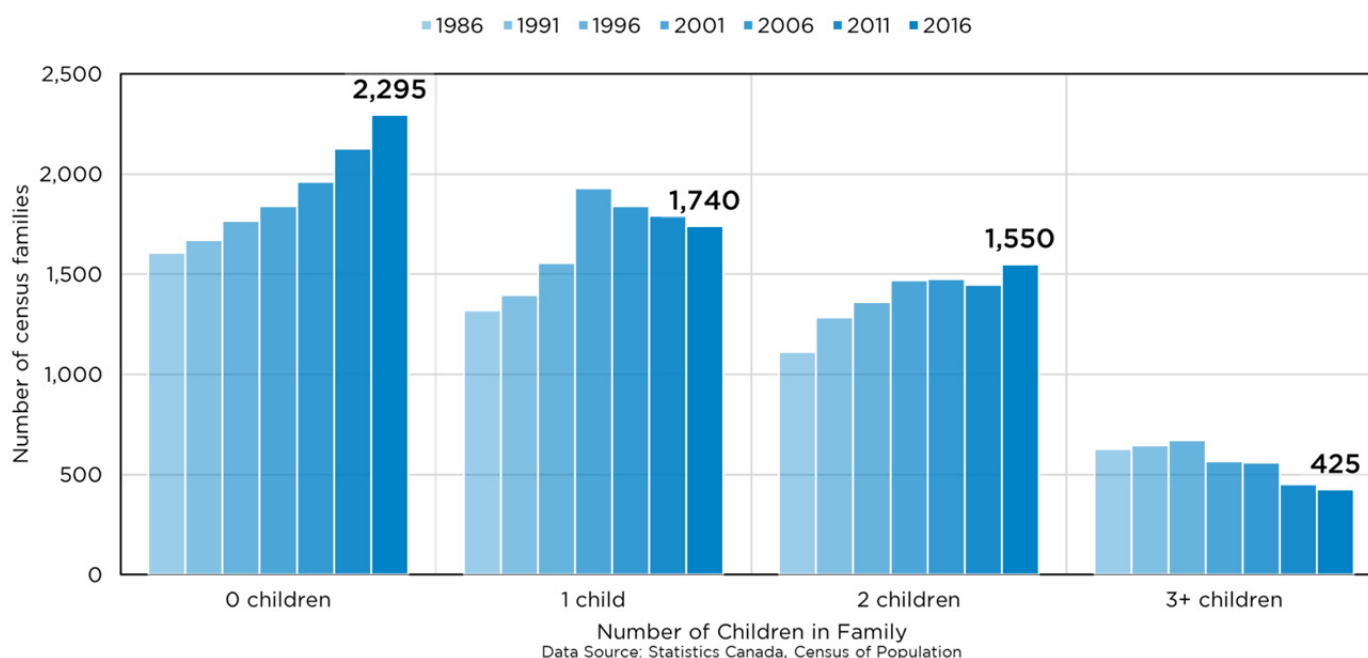
In Riley Park, the number of families⁷ with children has been fairly consistent since the early 2000s, with recent growth in two-parent families and a drop in one-parent families. The number of families without children, however, continues to grow steadily in the neighbourhood.

Riley Park: Families by Type 1986-2016



Families generally have fewer children in them over time. In Riley Park, however, two-child families have recently grown while one-child families have declined.

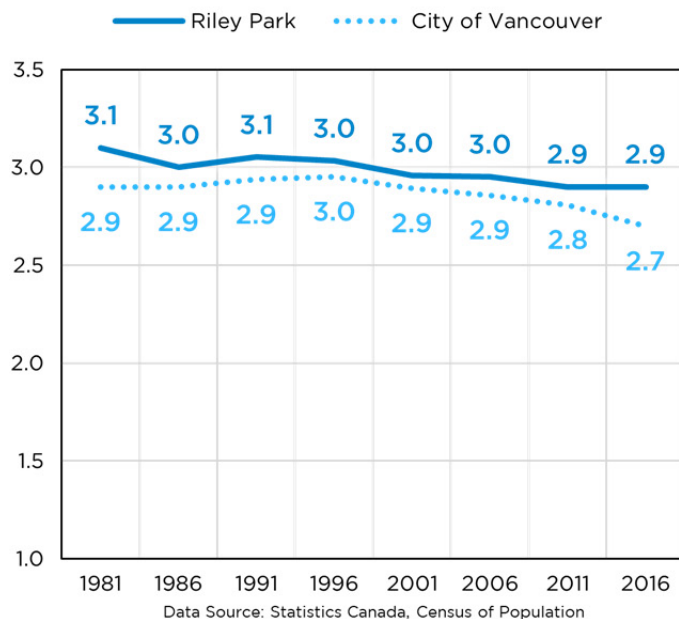
Riley Park: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



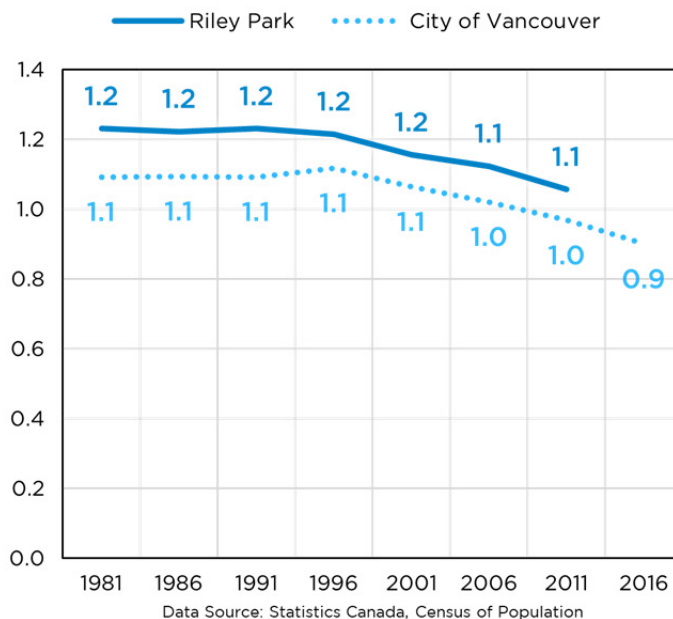
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Riley Park contains 2.9 persons and has 1.1 children at home.⁸ Both are higher than the city-wide average, but the average number of children at home appears to be declining over time.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

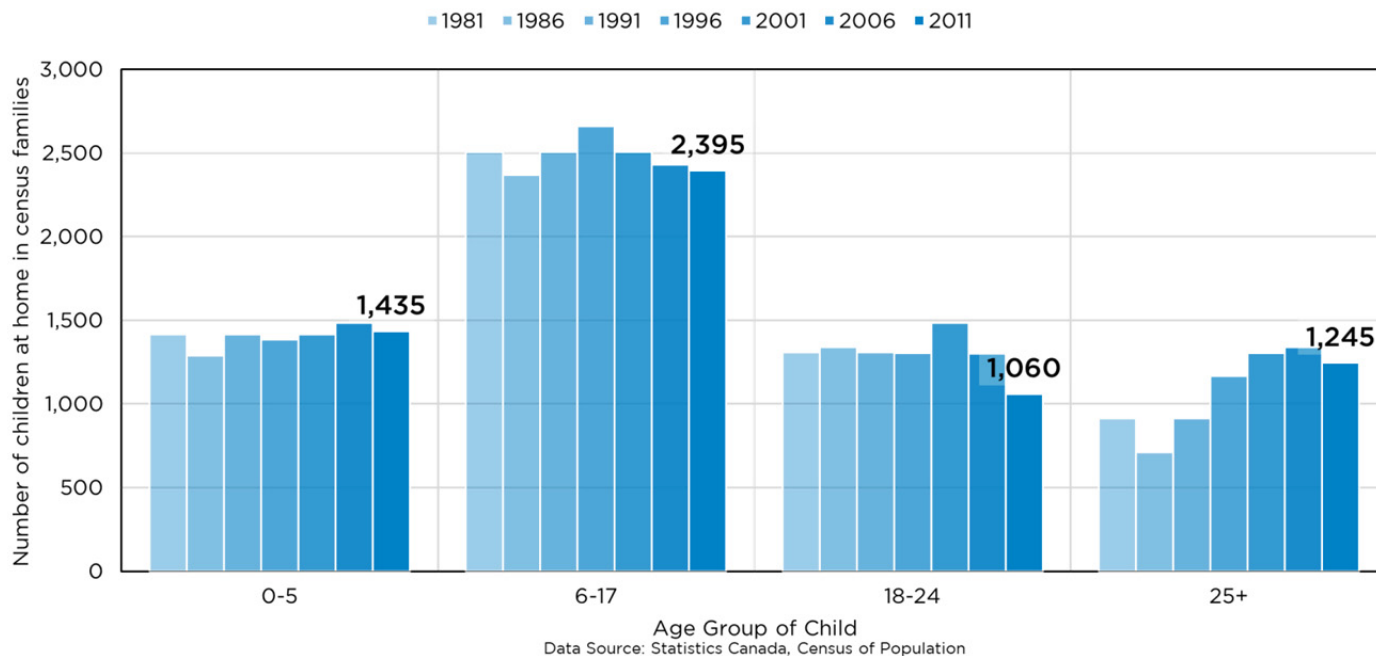


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Riley Park, there was steady growth in the number of "children" 25 and older through the 1990s and 2000s.

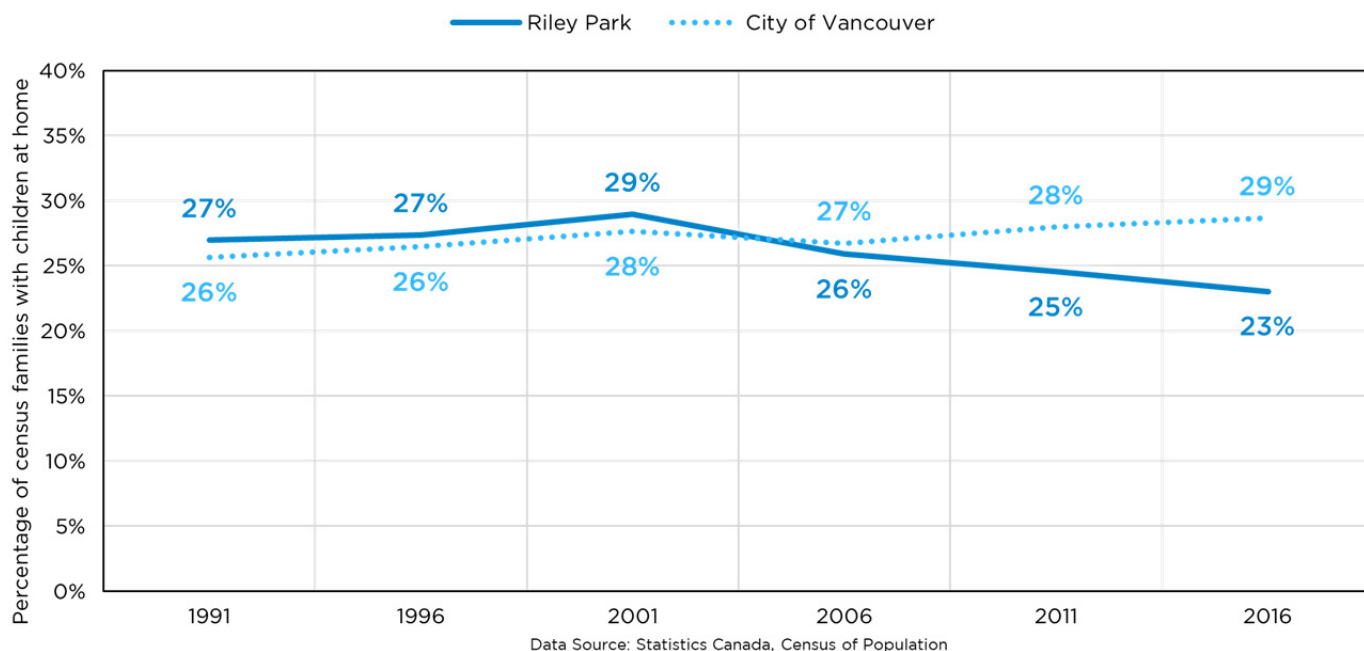
Riley Park: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

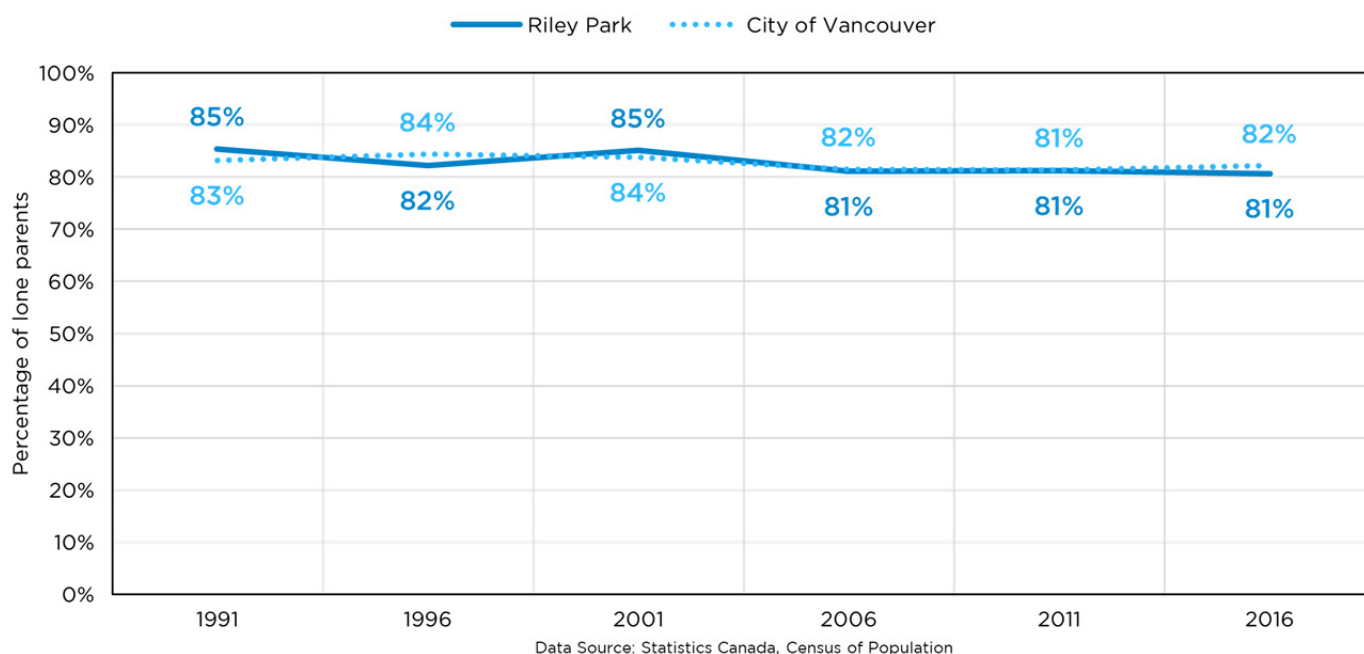
As noted earlier, the number of lone parent-led families in Riley Park has declined somewhat in recent periods. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 23% of families with children in Riley Park, a smaller proportion than in the city overall.

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



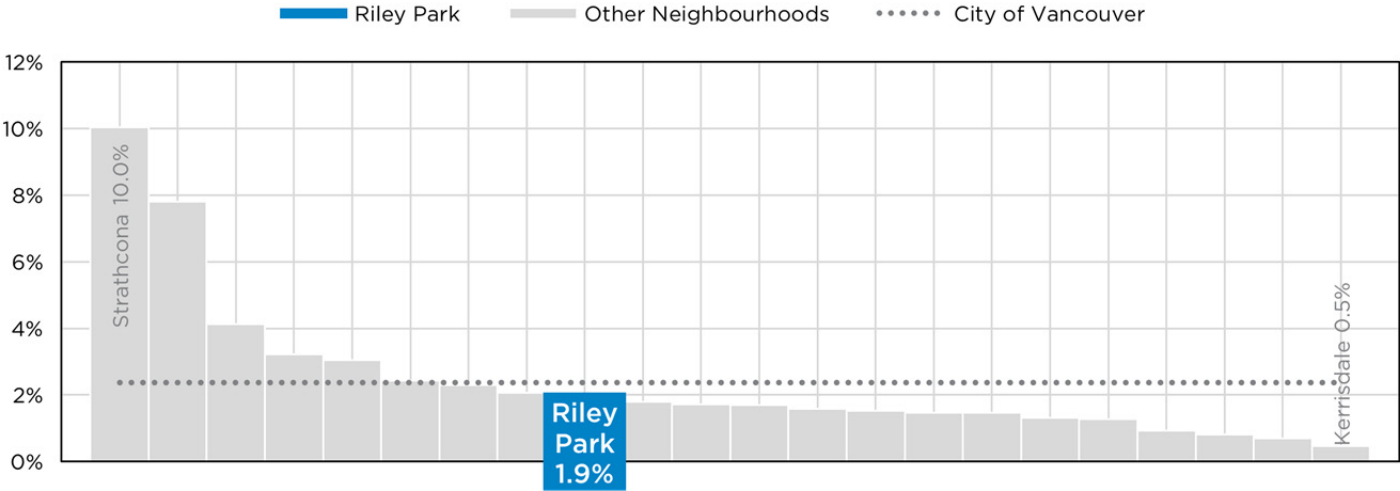
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Riley Park, 81% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

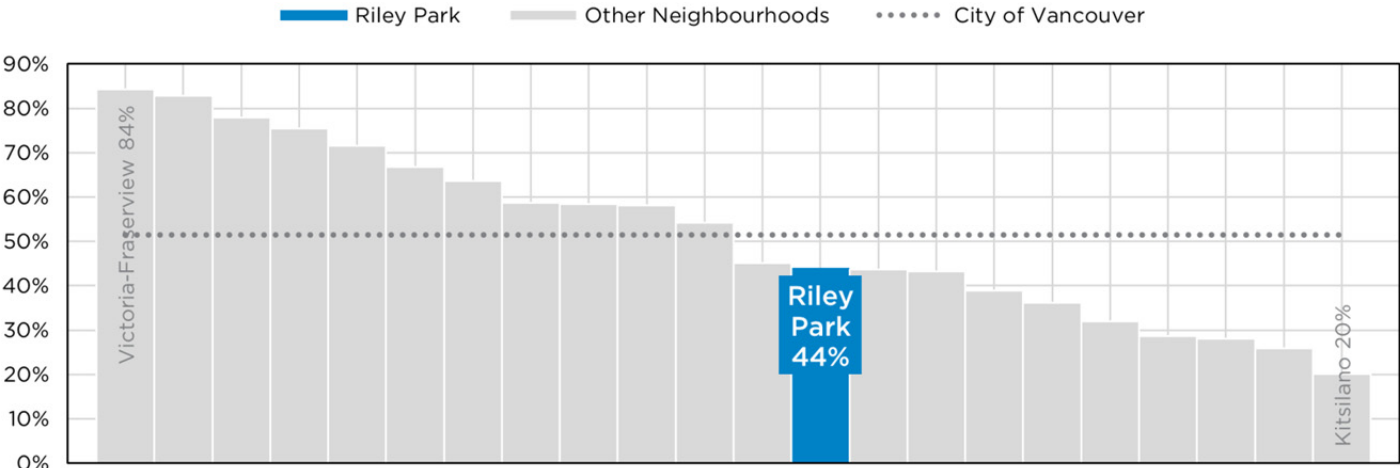


IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

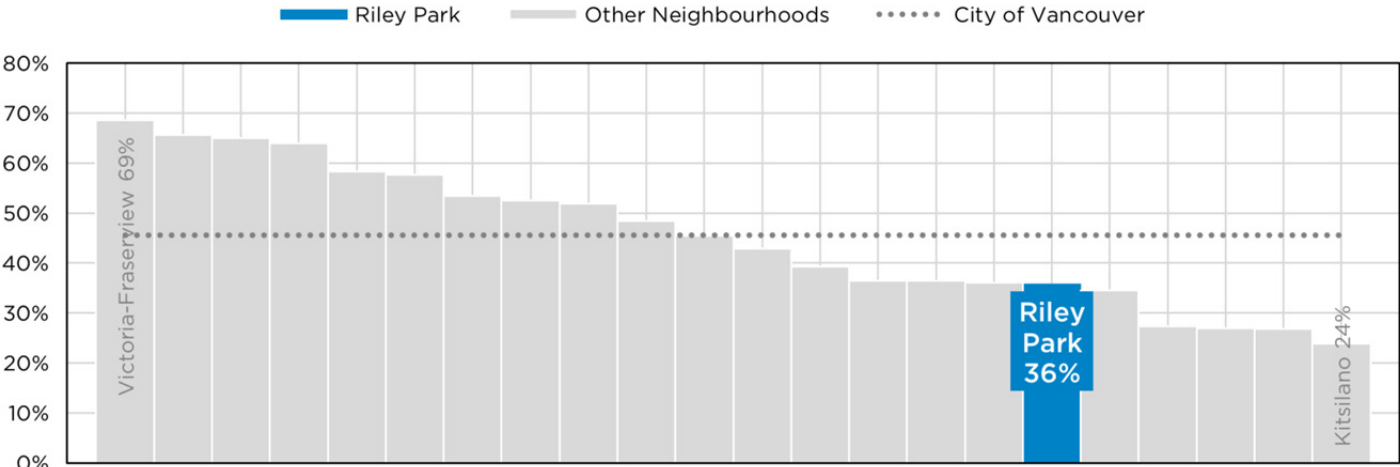
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

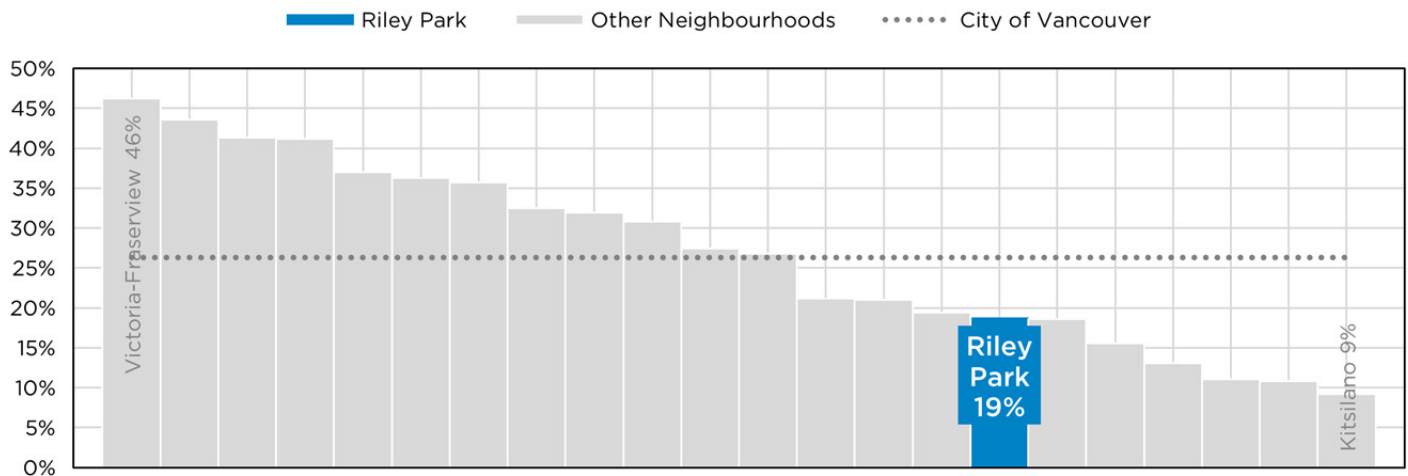


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

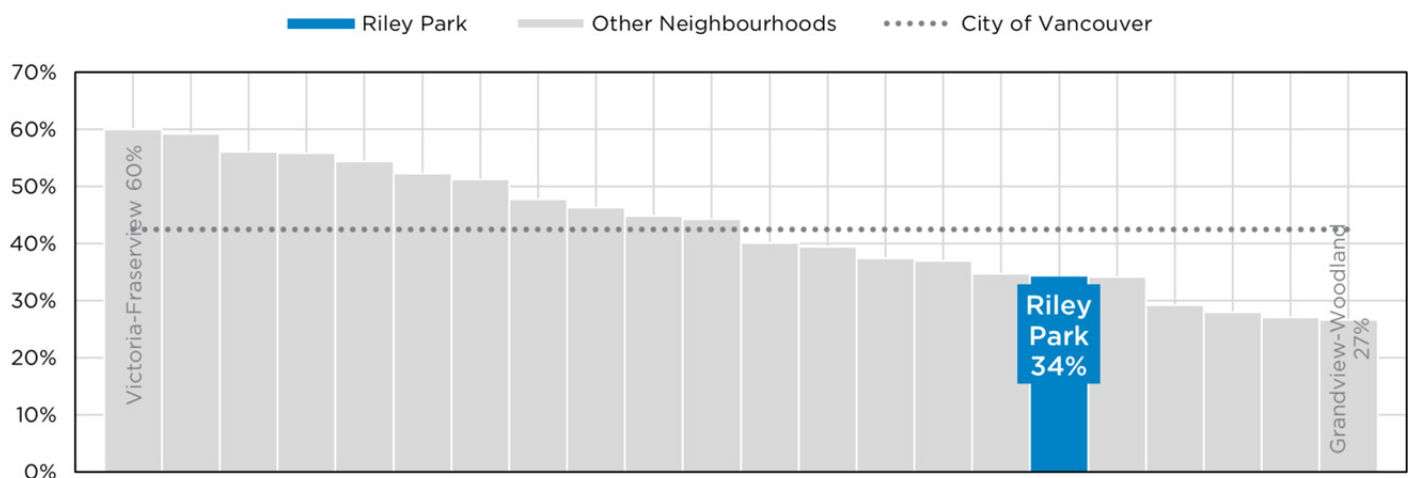


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

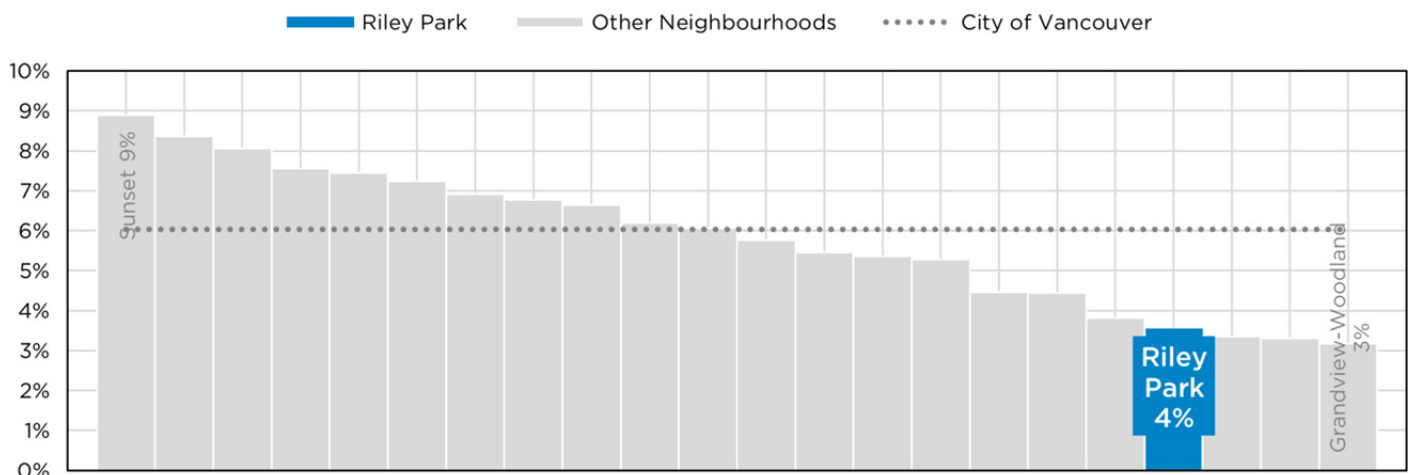
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



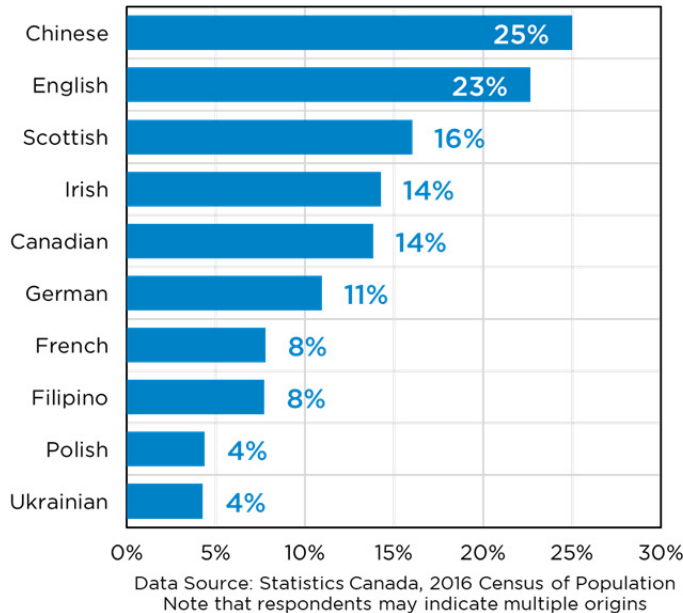
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



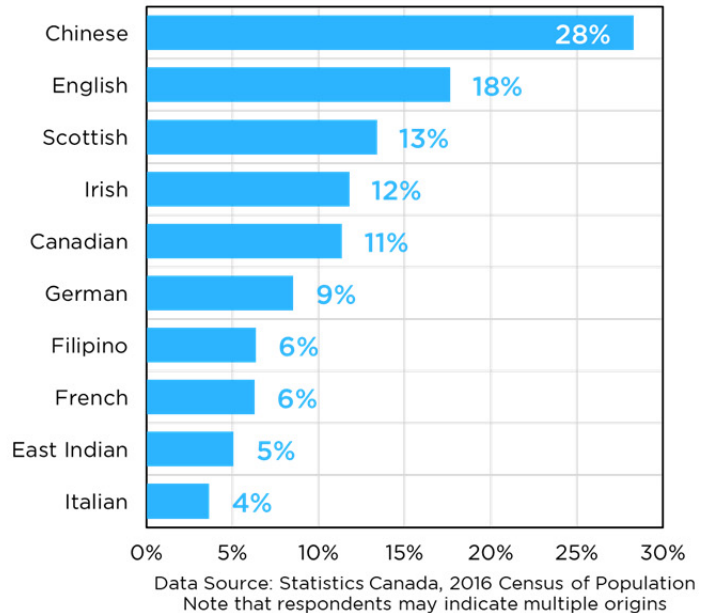
Cultural Origin and Identity

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

Riley Park: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

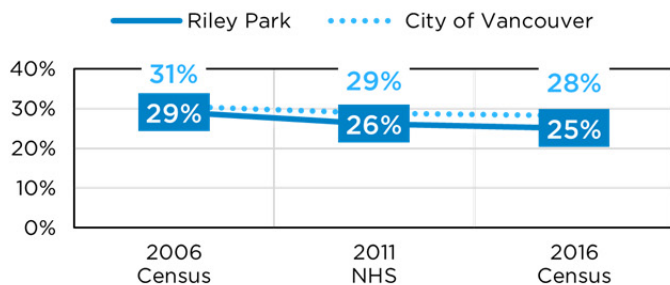


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

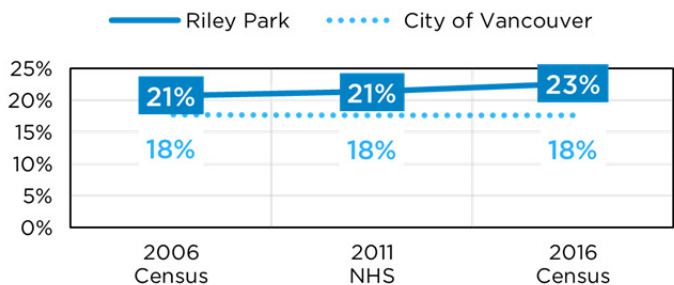


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Riley Park and across the city for the area's four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Irish. Over time, there is a decrease in the rate of Riley Park residents reporting Chinese origins and an increase in the other three categories.

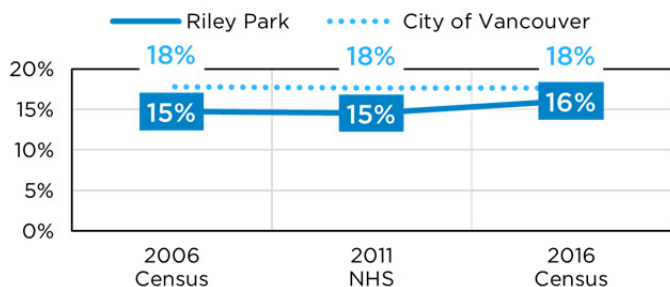
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



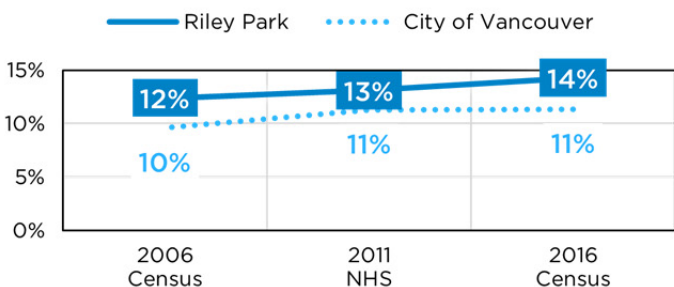
English Origins, 2006-2016



Scottish Origins, 2006-2016



Irish Origins, 2006-2016



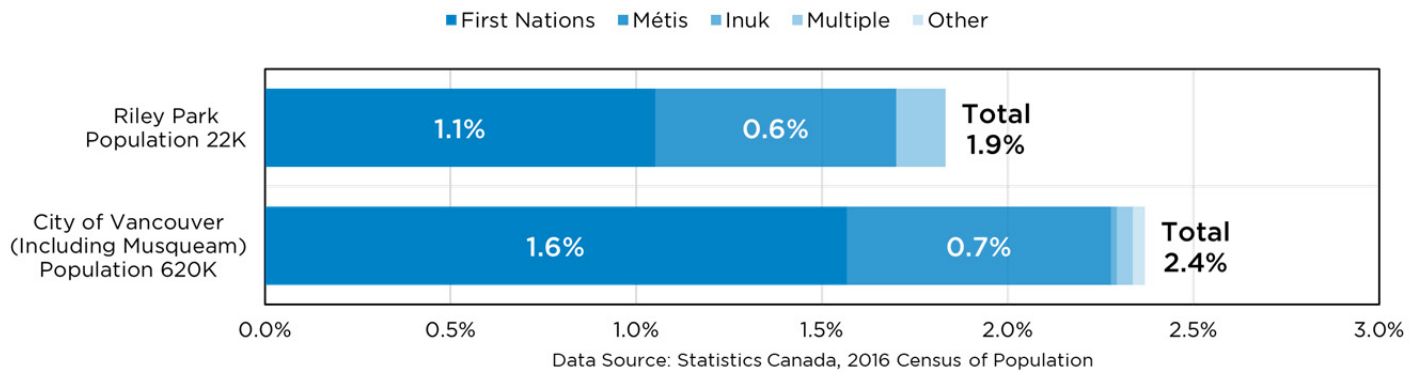
Indigenous Identity

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 within Indigenous communities to fully understand population demographics and trends.

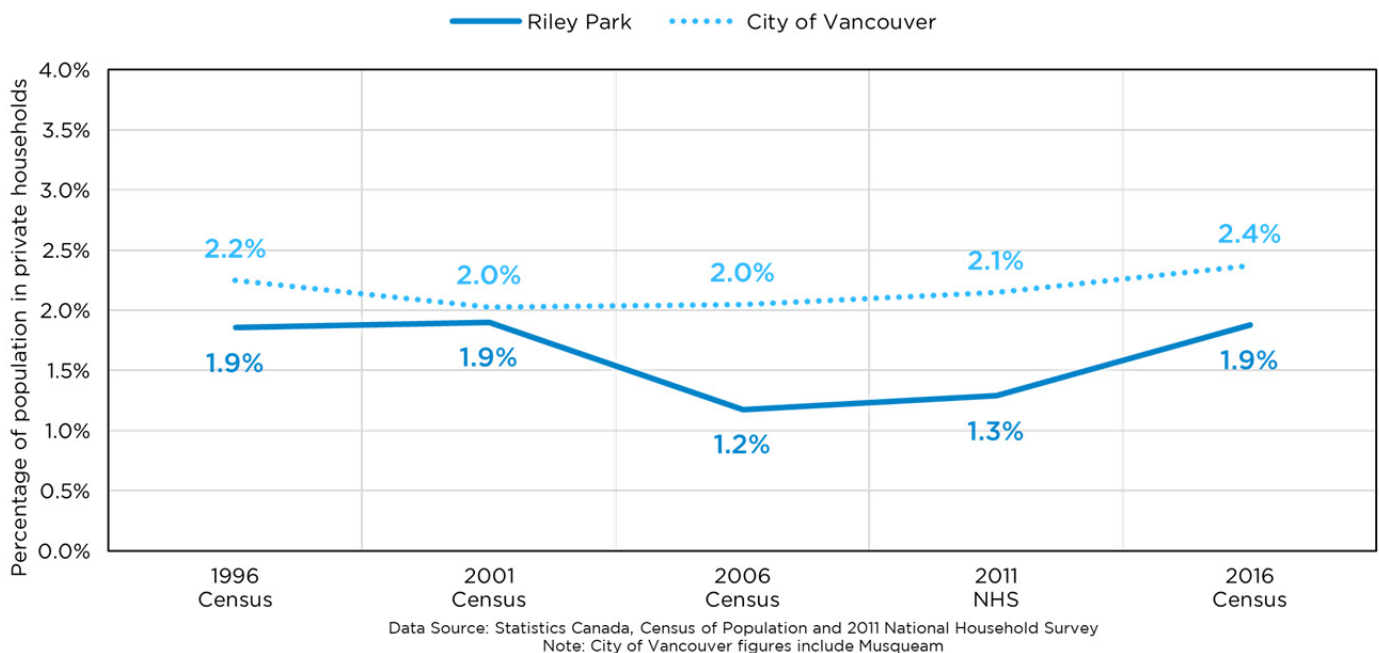
Based on the 2016 census, about 420 people—1.9% of Riley Park’s population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in Riley Park decreased in 2006 but has grown substantially in the most recent census periods. From 2006 to 2016 the absolute number of Riley Park residents with Indigenous identity grew by 65% while the non-Indigenous population grew by 3%.

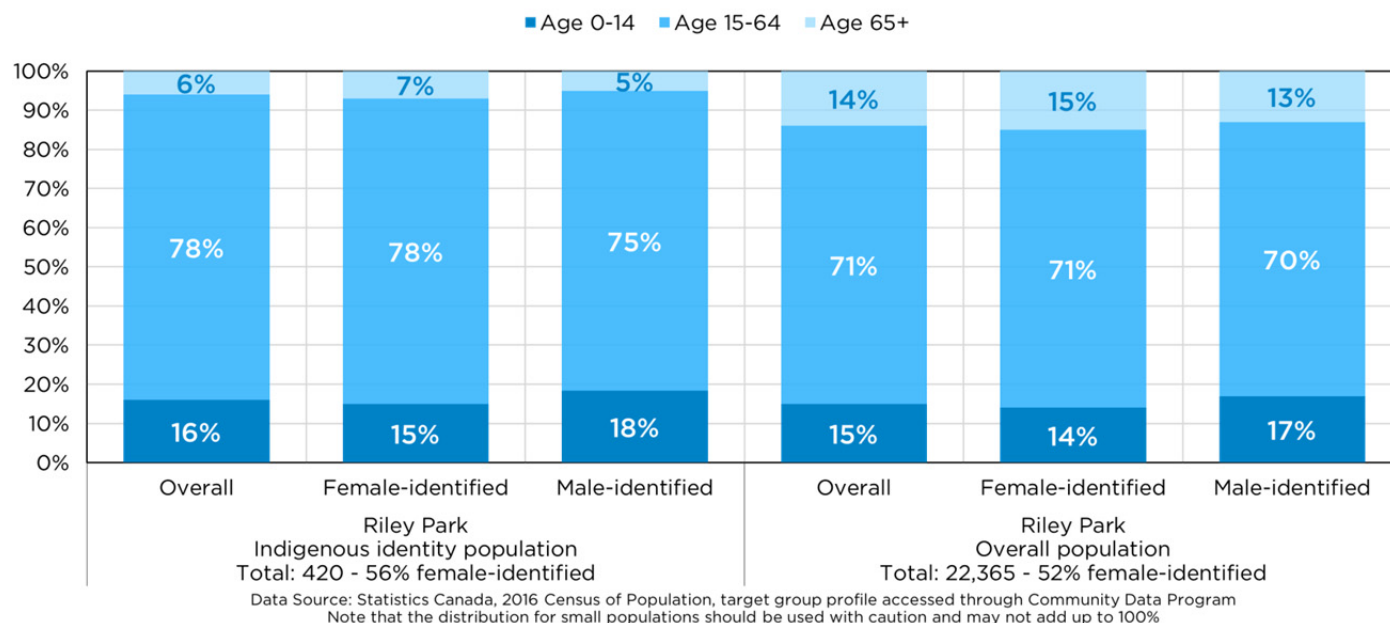
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

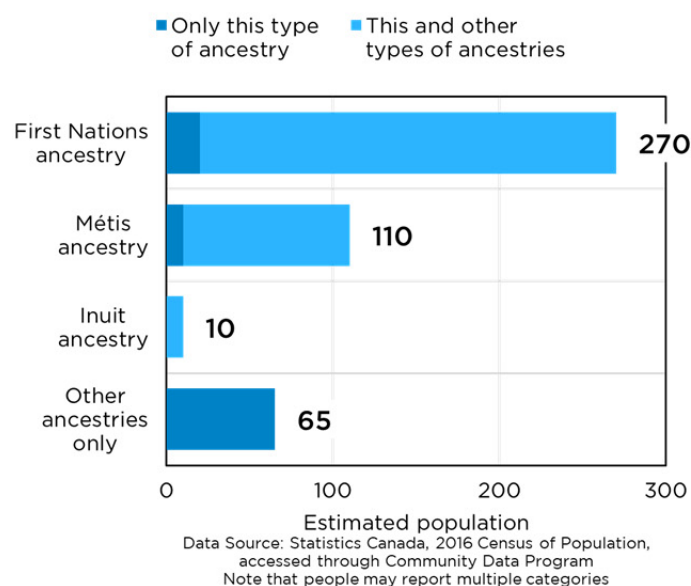
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than other groups. Limited data for Riley Park are available, but children make up a slightly larger share of the Indigenous population.

Riley Park: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

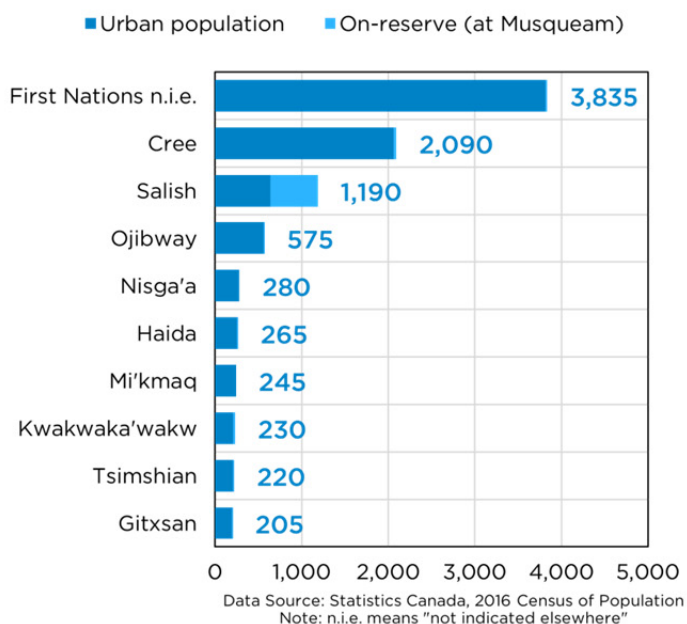


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations, Métis or Inuit ancestry in Riley Park also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported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

Riley Park: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016

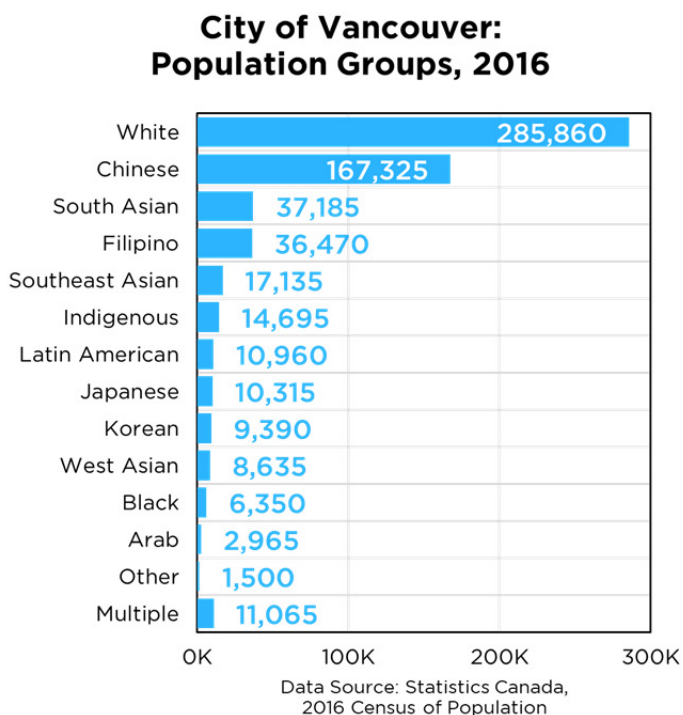
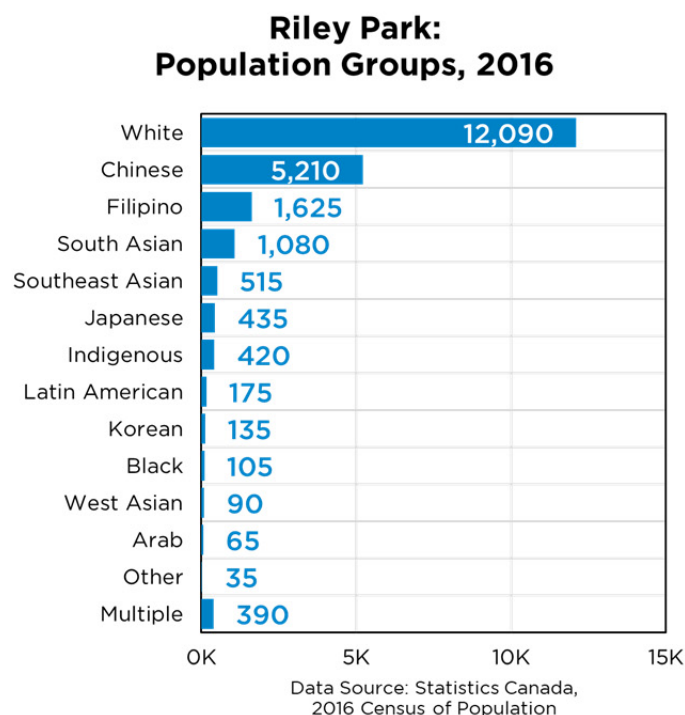


City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



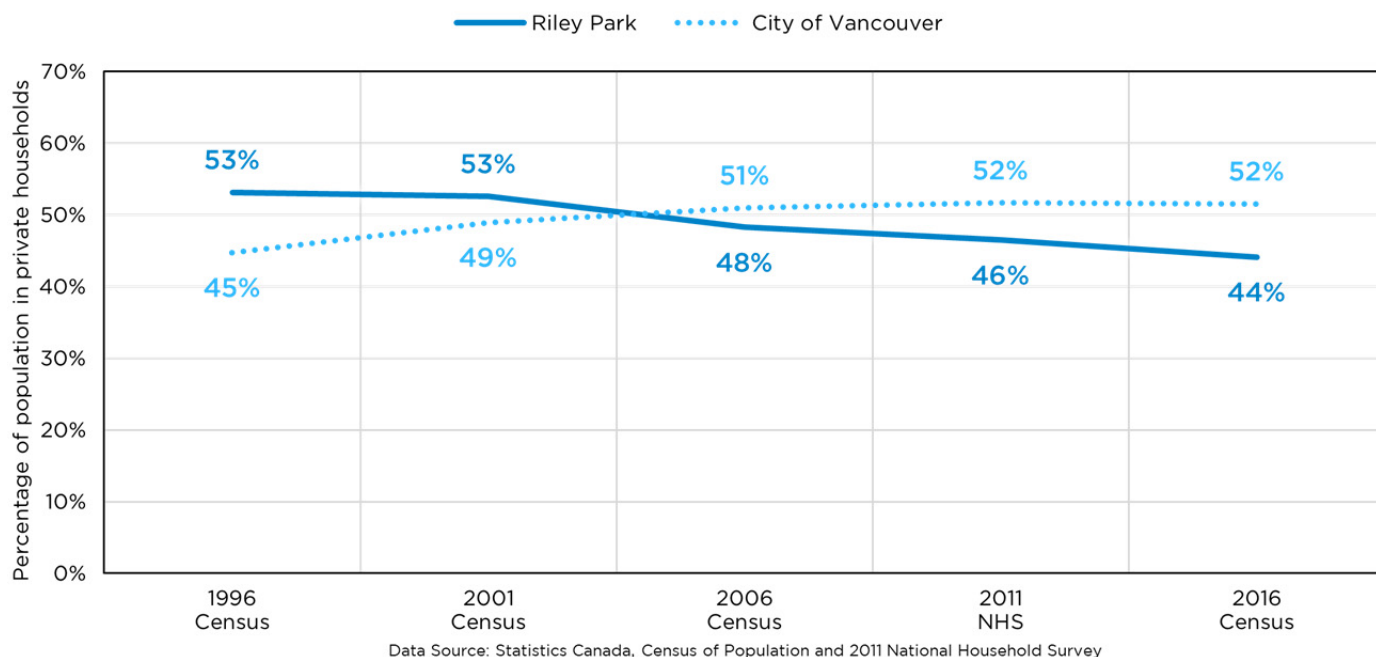
Racial Identity

About 12 thousand Riley Park residents are white. Among other population groups, about 5,200 residents are Chinese visible minority, with other notable populations including Filipino, South Asian, Southeast Asian and Japanese residents.



Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Though limited, this indicator is useful to understand racialized populations in the city. About 44% of the population of Riley Park are members of a visible minority group, a decline from historic rates in the neighbourhood. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of “visible minority” residents declined by 14%.

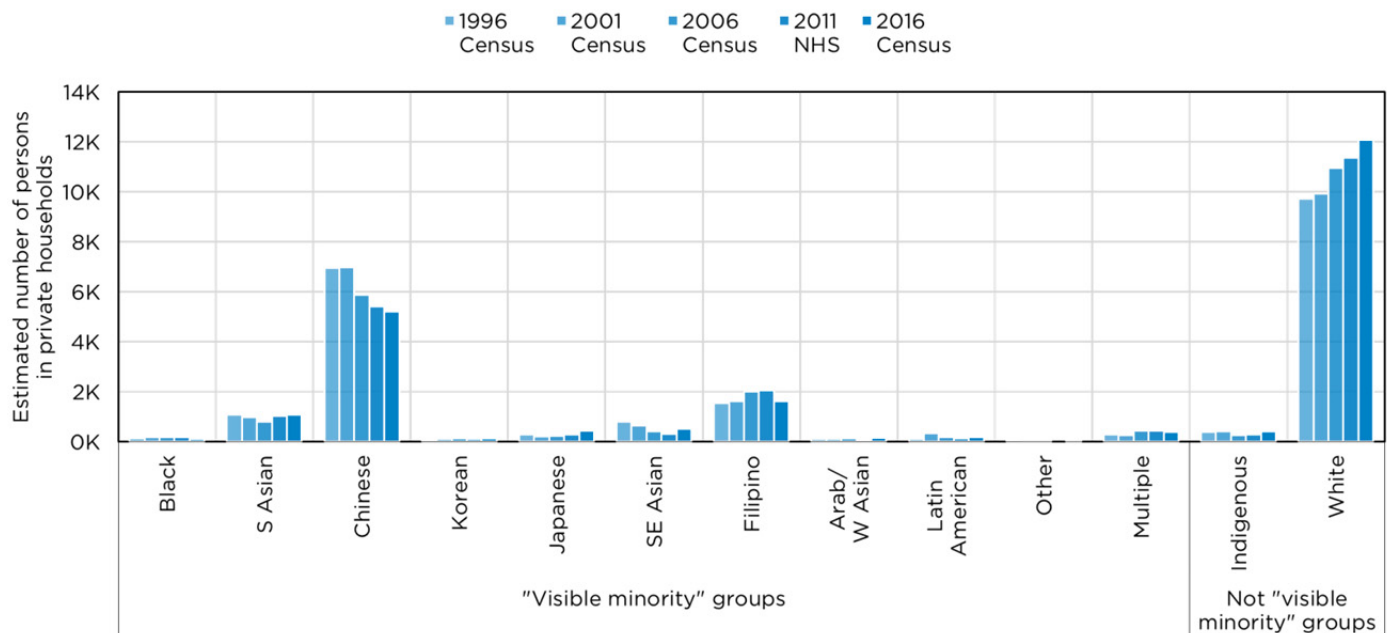
Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016



Trends in Racialized Populations

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

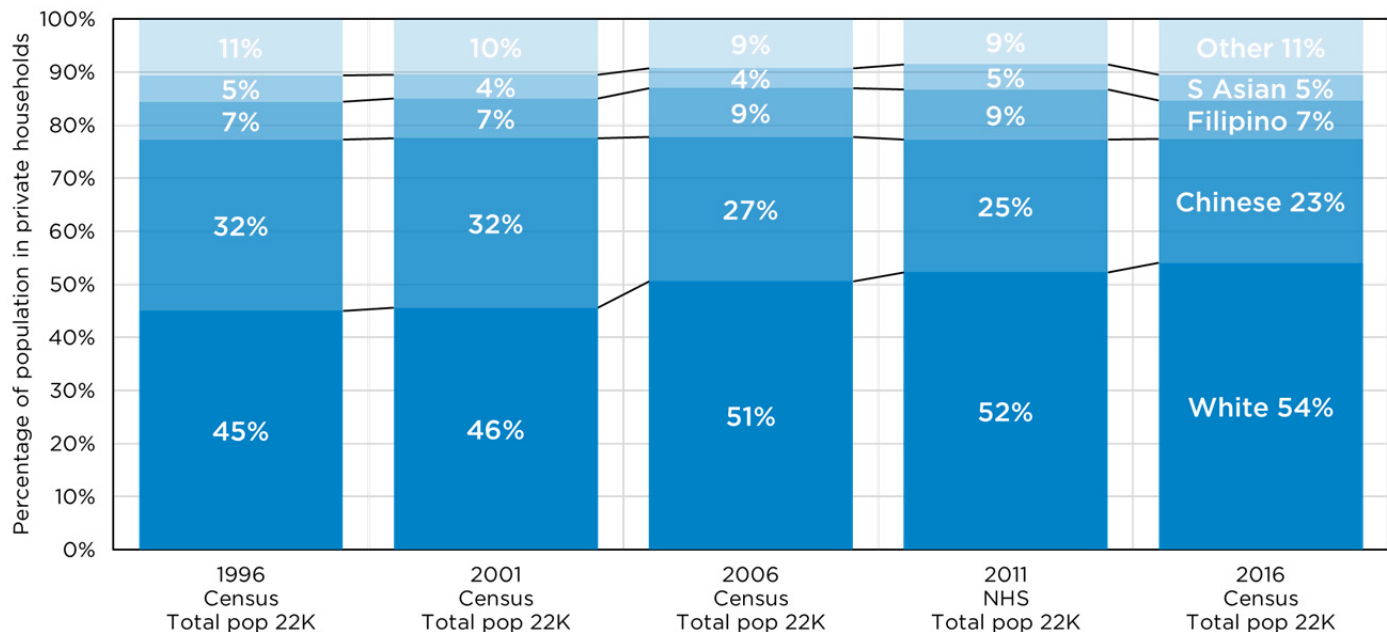
Riley Park: Population Groups 1996-2016



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

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

Riley Park: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016

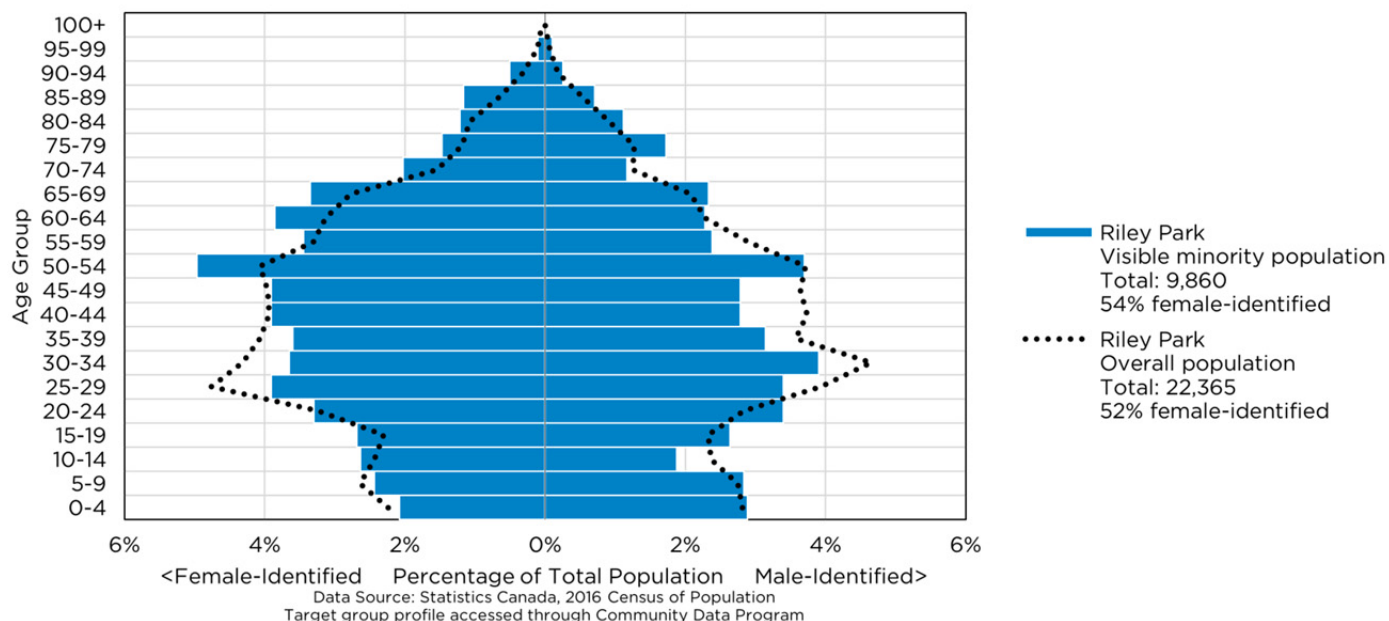


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Demographics of Racialized Populations

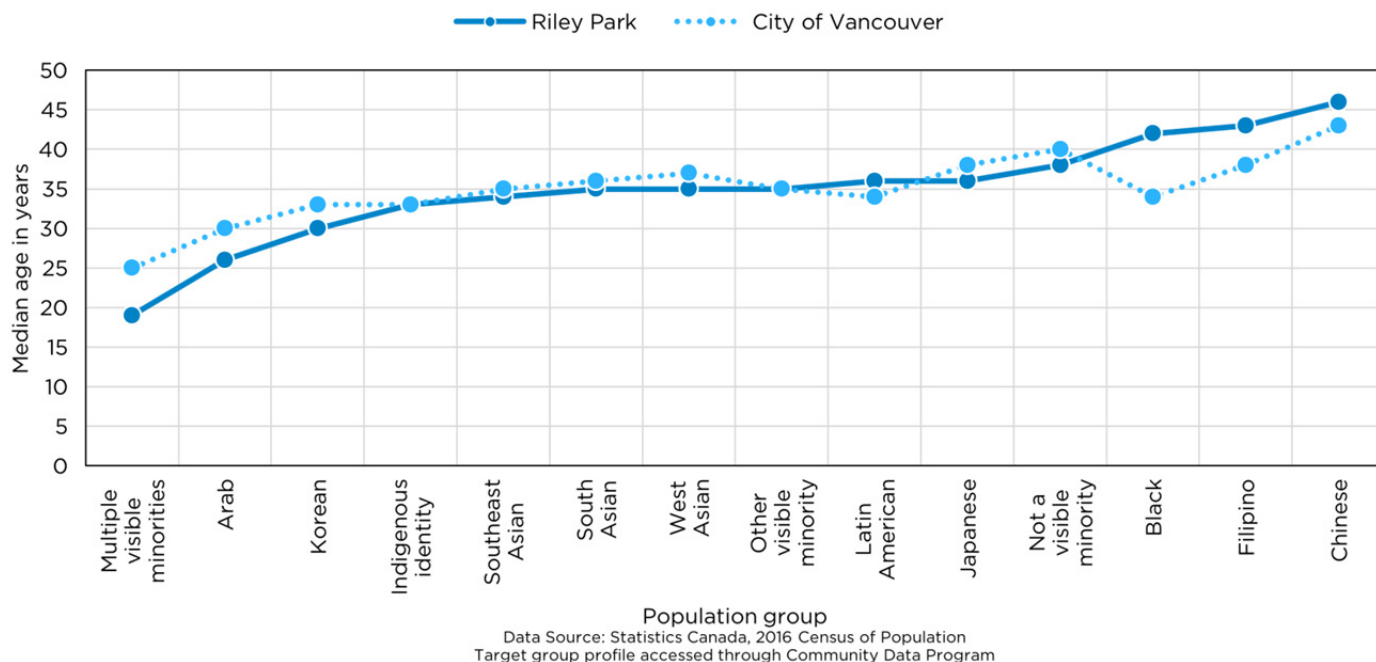
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Riley Park has a somewhat older age profile than the overall population, with proportionally more older adults and fewer younger adults.

**Riley Park:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Riley Park is oldest among Chinese residents and youngest among people identifying with multiple visible minority groups.

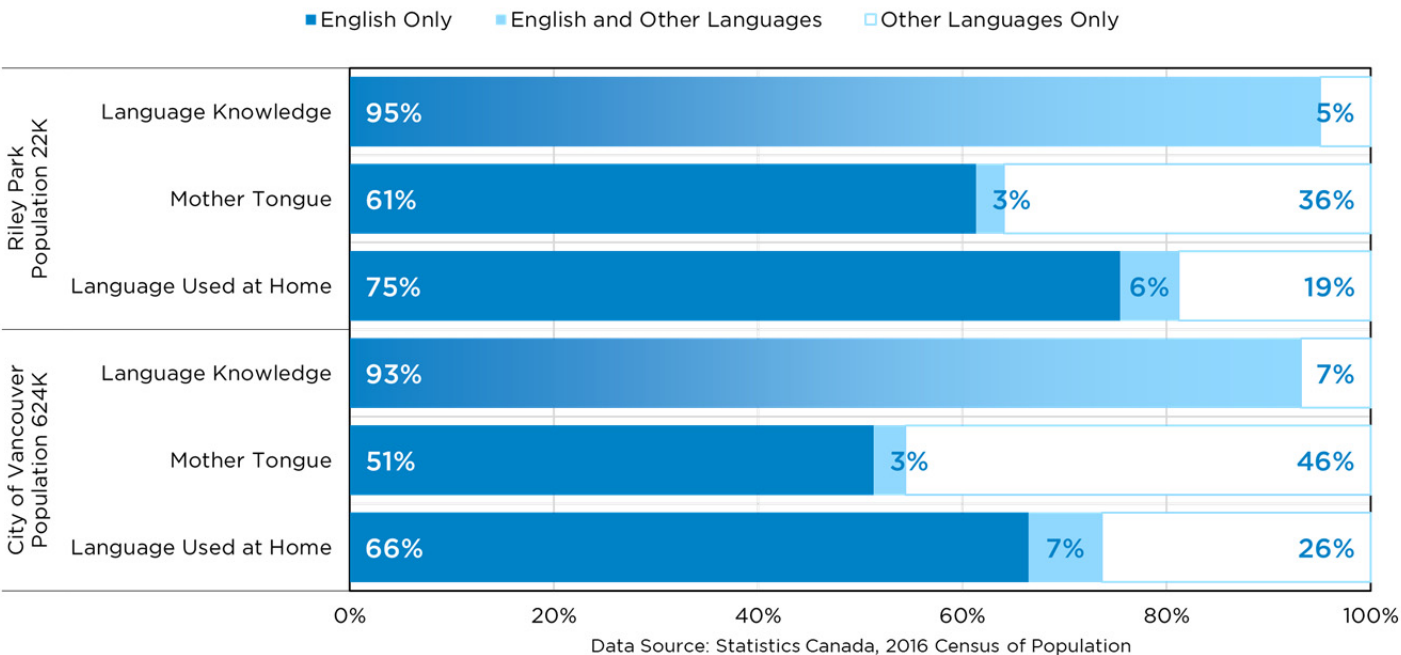
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

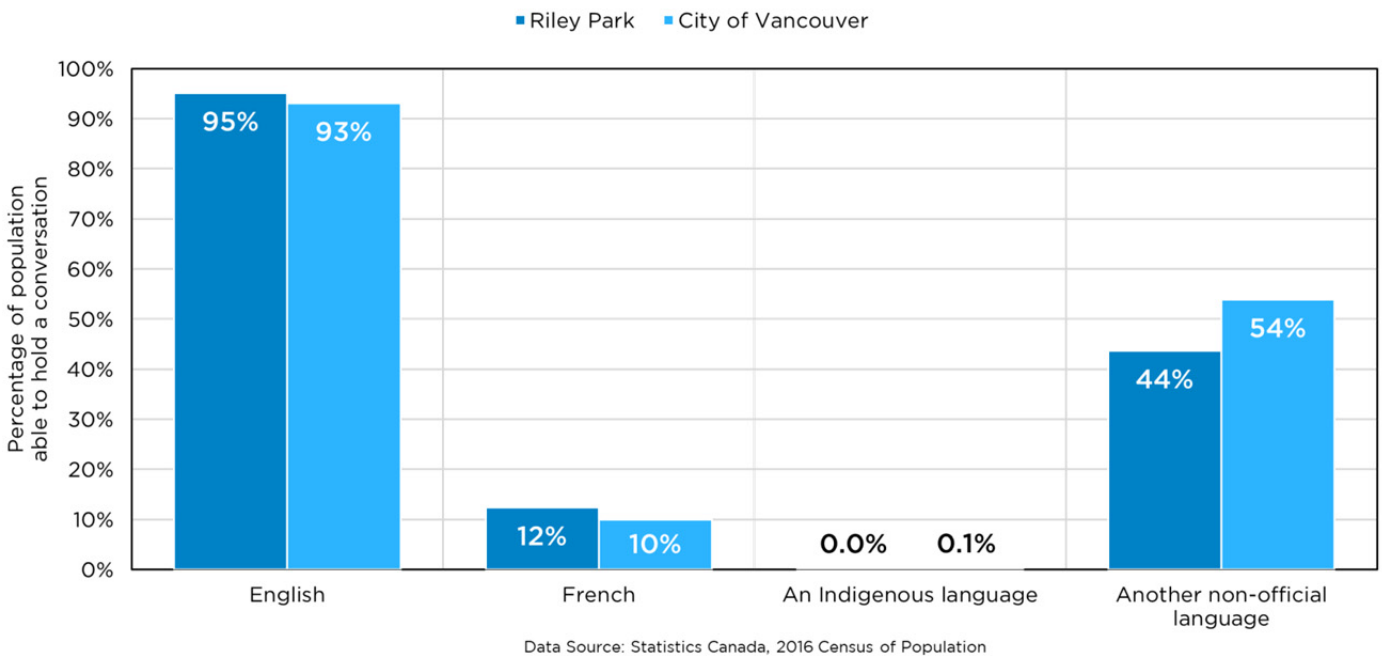
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Riley Park has a smaller proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



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

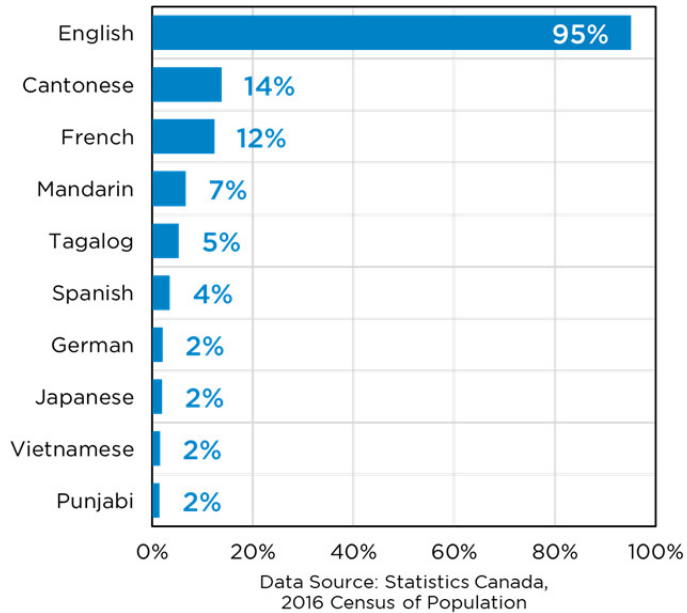
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



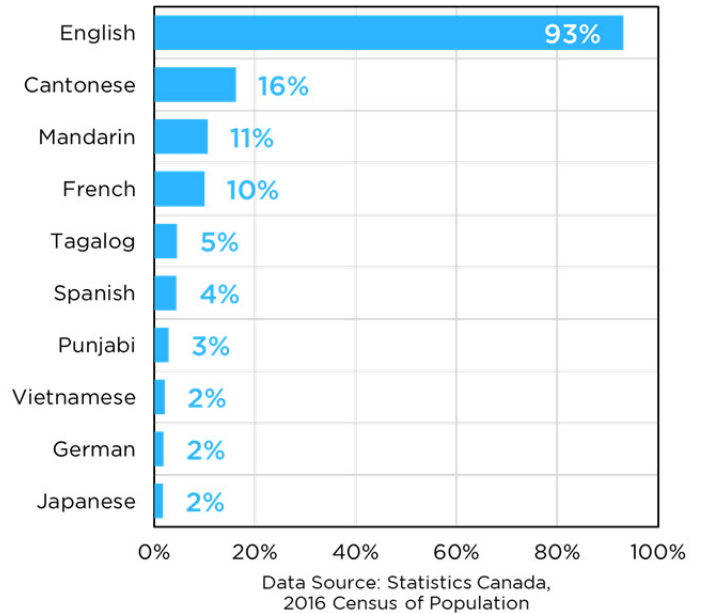
Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that about 14% of Riley Park residents can speak Cantonese, 12% can speak French and 7% can speak Mandarin.

Riley Park: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

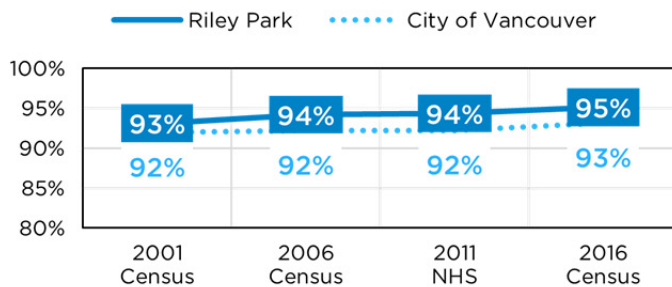


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

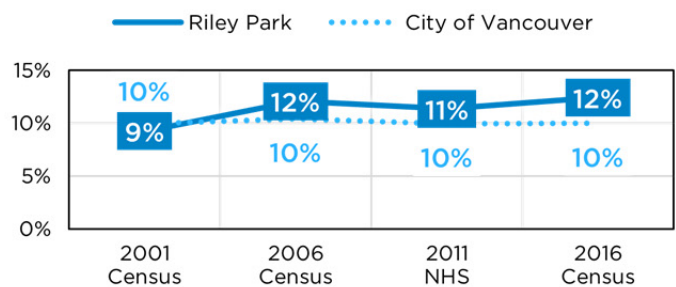


Over time, Riley Park residents are somewhat more likely to speak English and French. Trends in Chinese language knowledge are difficult to analyze because of the shift from reporting languages as “Chinese” to more specific dialects, but future censuses will show clearer trends.¹¹

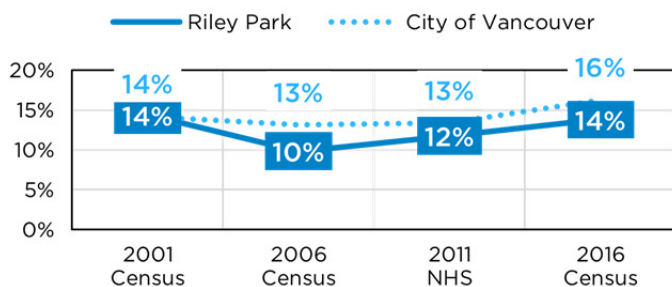
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



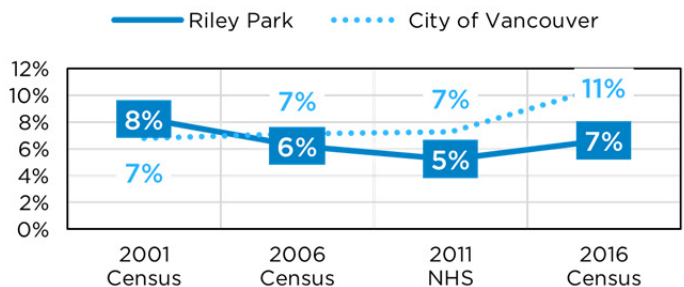
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



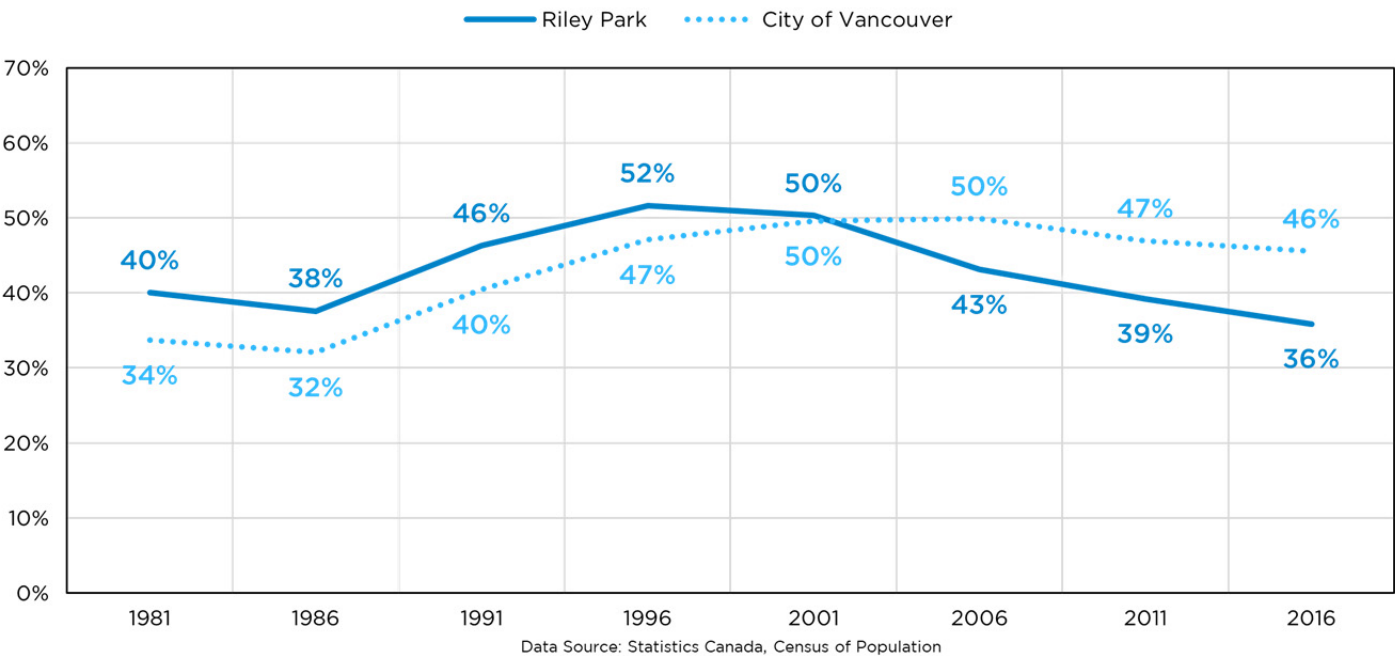
Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

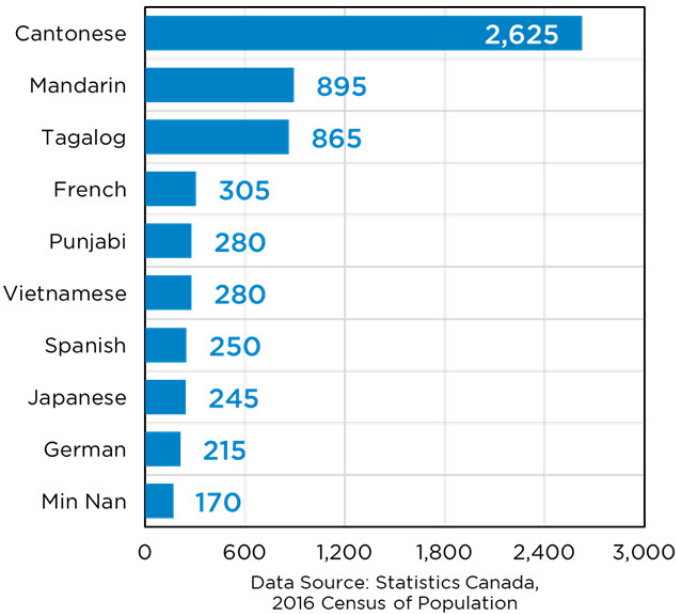
About 36% of Riley Park residents have a non-English first language. This proportion is lower than for the city overall, and has declined consistently since 1996.

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

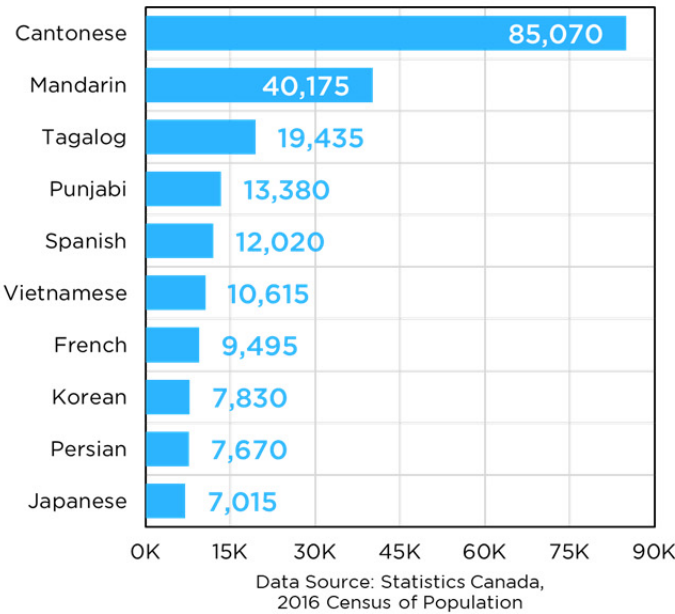


Cantonese, Mandarin and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Riley Park, with a number of other languages represented by a smaller number of speakers.

Riley Park: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



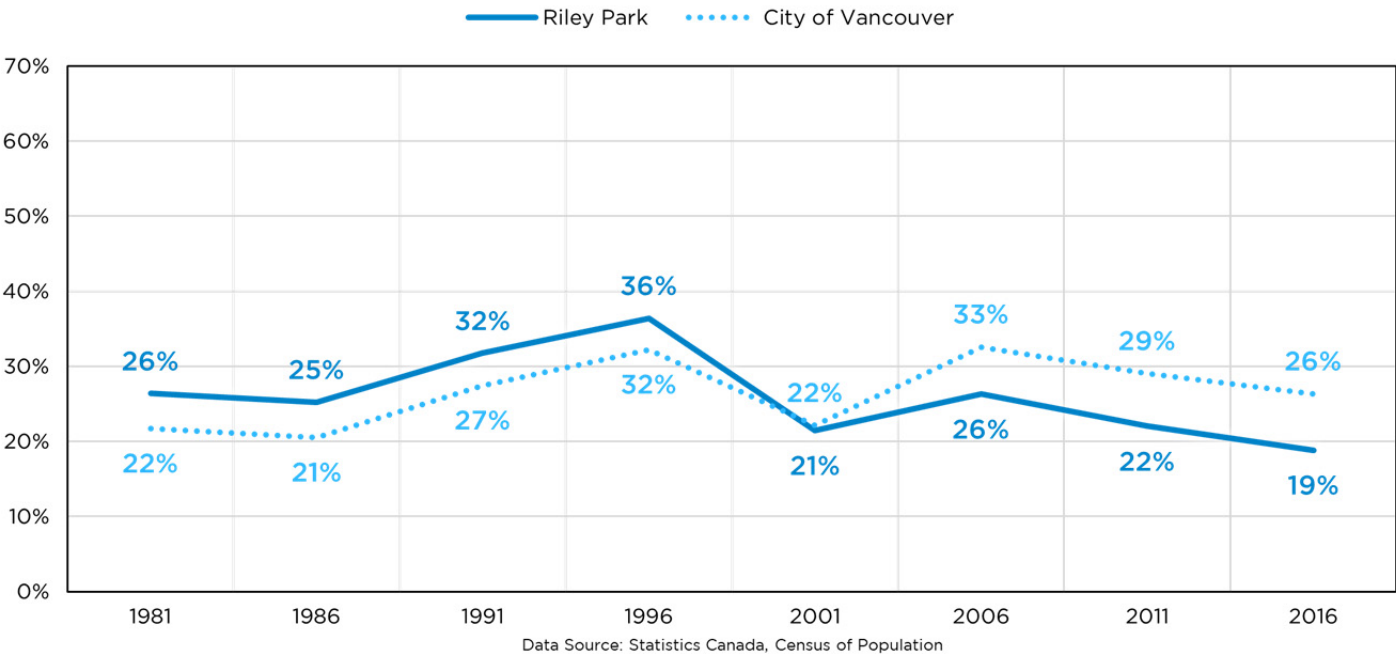
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



Home Language

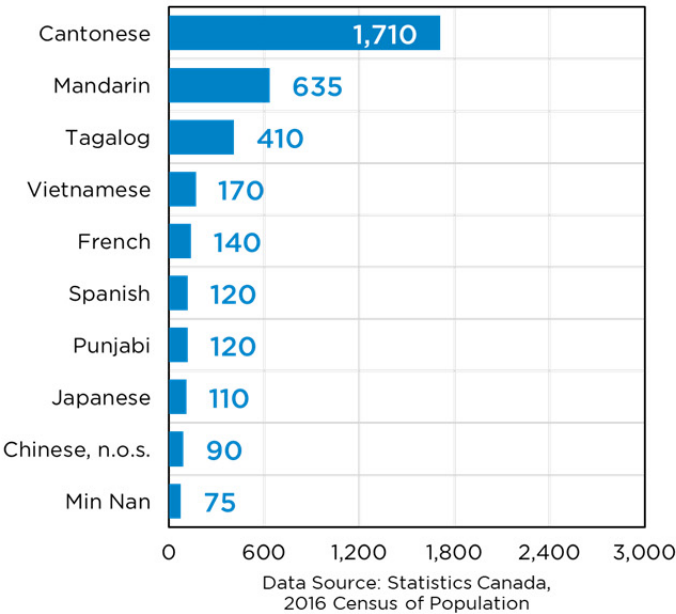
About 19% of Riley Park residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has also declined since 1996 and is now lower than the rate for the city overall.¹²

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

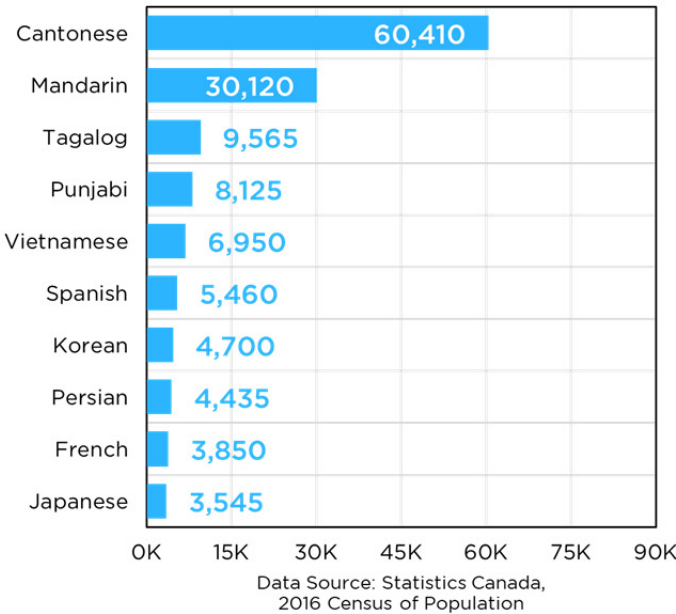


Cantonese is the most commonly used home language other than English in Riley Park, followed by Mandarin, Tagalog and Vietnamese.

Riley Park: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



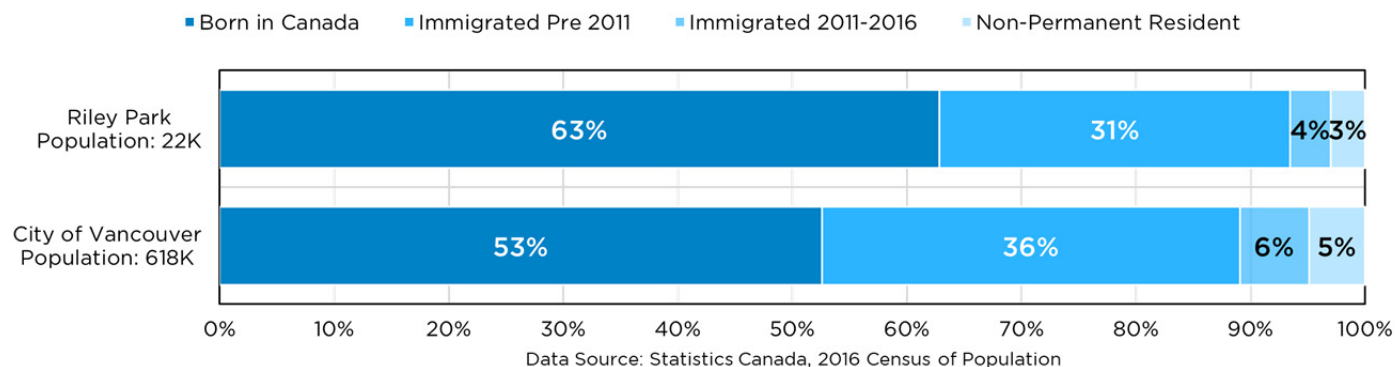
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

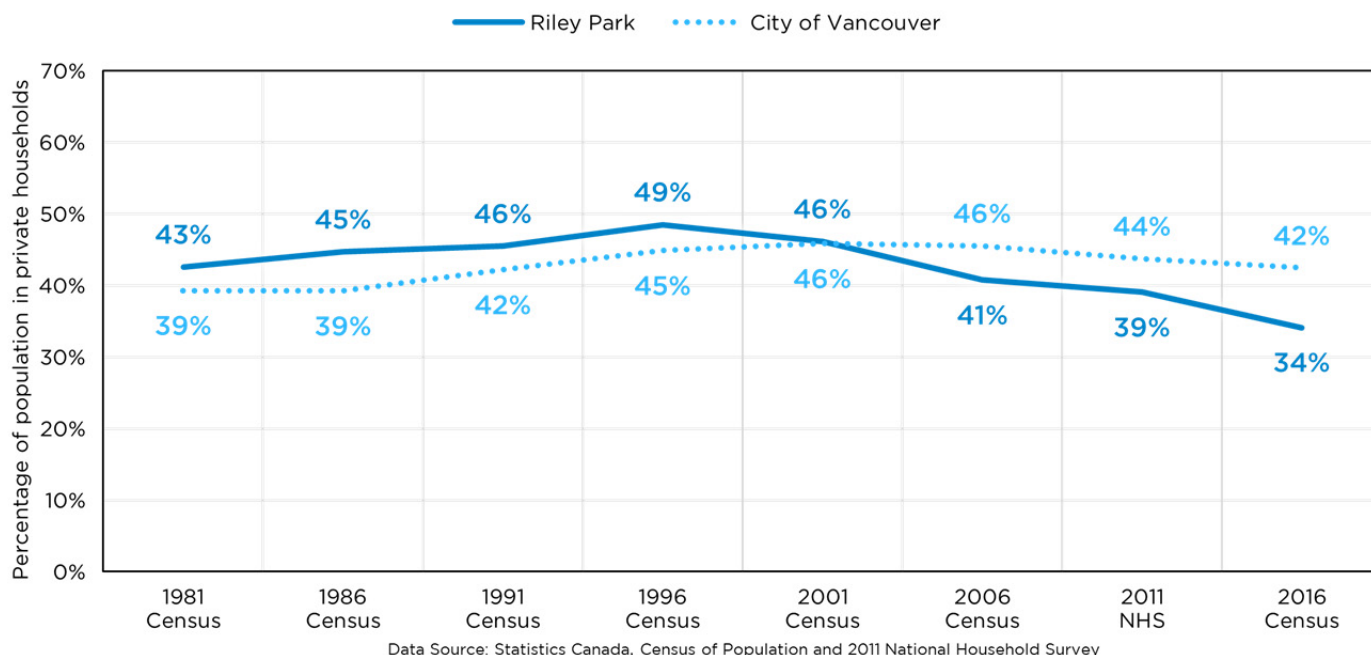
Riley Park has a relatively large population of established immigrants but fewer newcomers. As of 2016, 31% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 3% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Since 1996, the percentage of Riley Park's population that are immigrants has steadily decreased. In absolute numbers, Riley Park has 27% fewer immigrants in 2016 than it did in 1996.

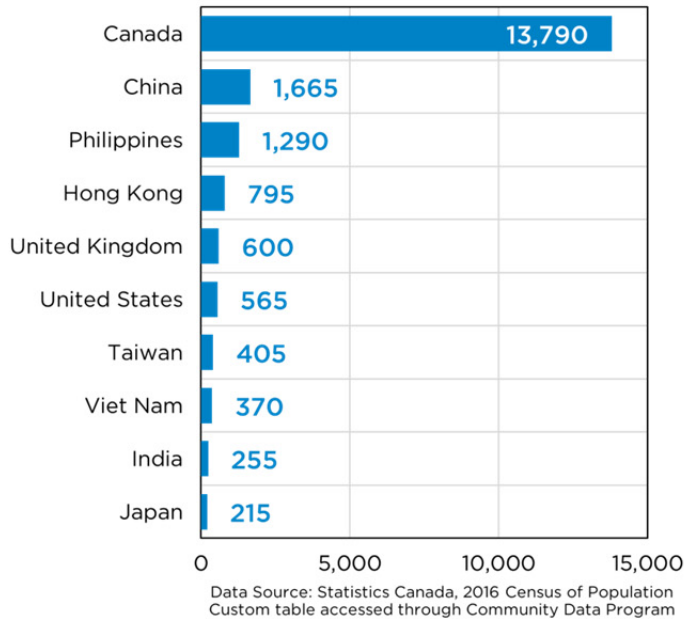
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



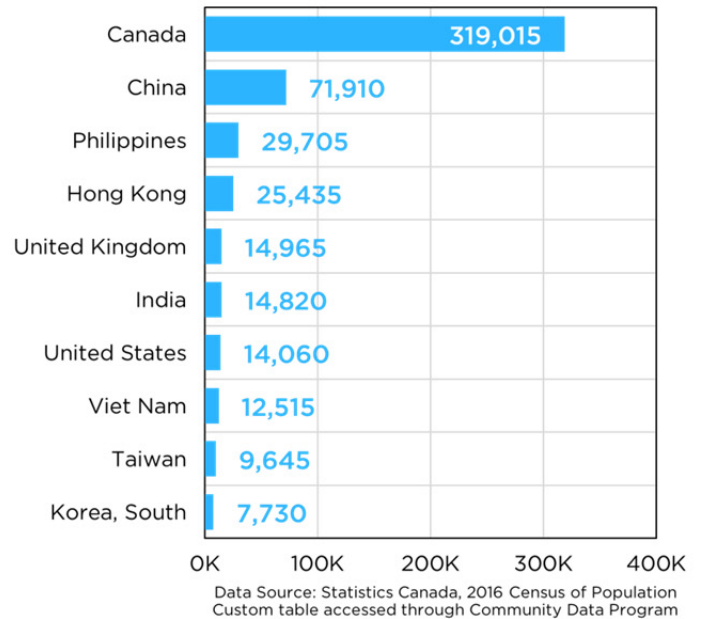
Places of Birth

Over 60% of the population of Riley Park was born in Canada. Among people not born in Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Riley Park: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

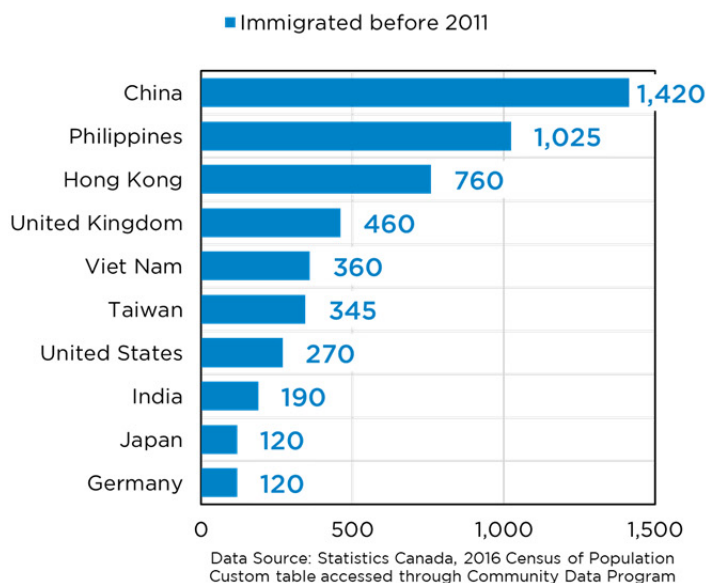


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

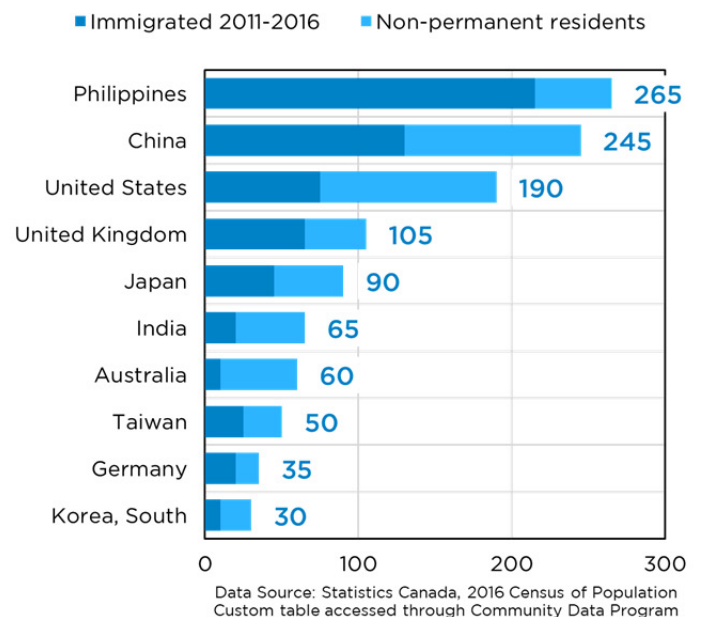


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In Riley Park, China is the most common place of birth among established immigrants but the Philippines is most common among newcomers.

Riley Park: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



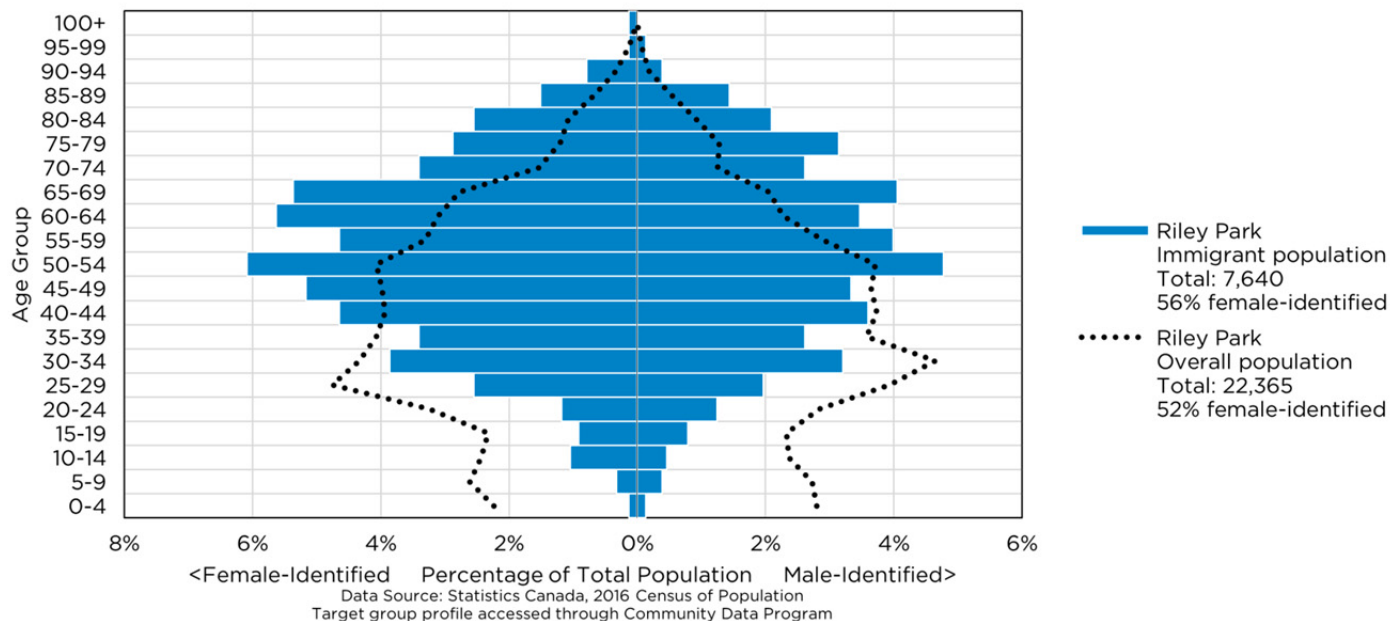
Riley Park: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

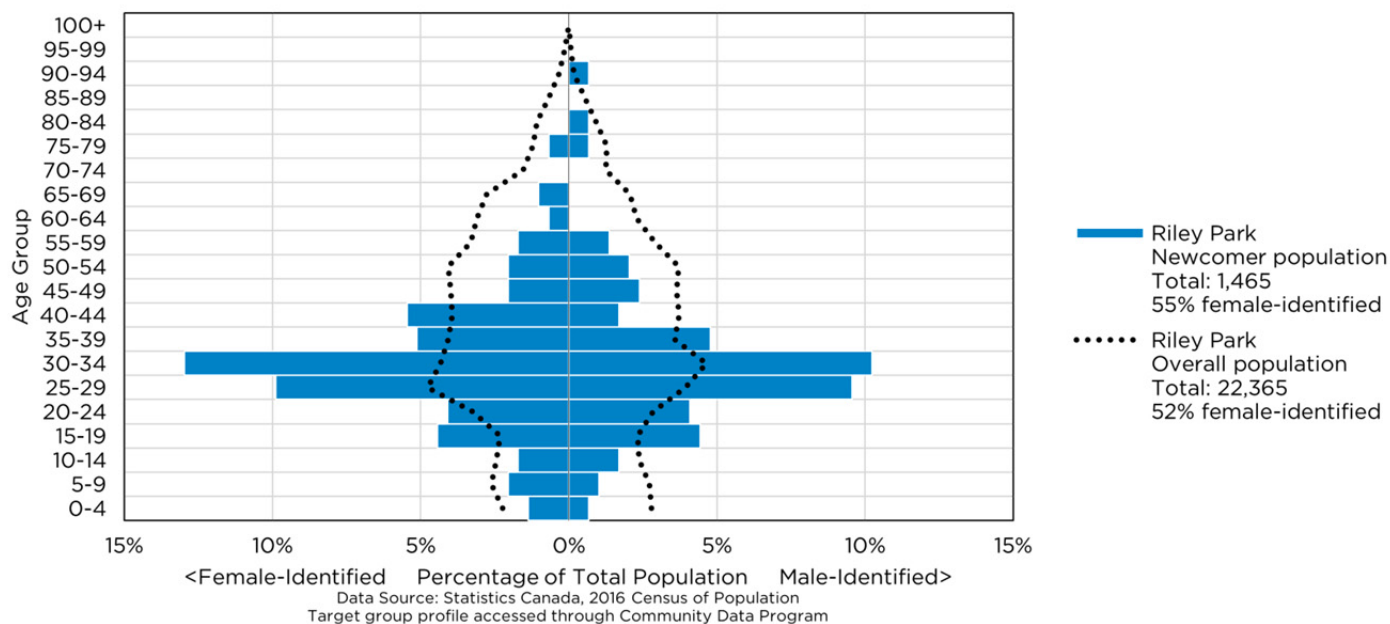
The immigrant population in Riley Park has an older age profile than the neighbourhood's overall population.

**Riley Park:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is relatively concentrated in young adults but also includes a notable youth population.

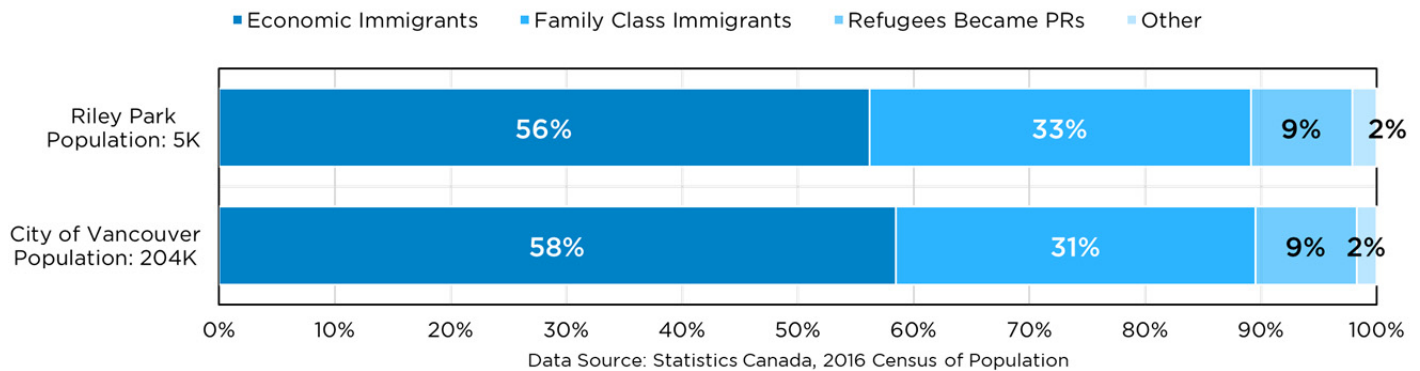
**Riley Park:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

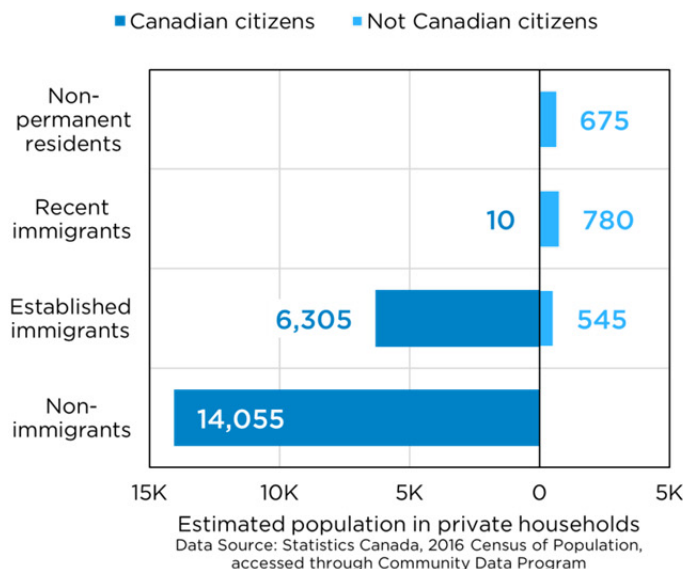
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. In Riley Park, 56% of immigrants were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; 33% were admitted through family programs; and 9% became permanent residents after being admitted as refugees. These rates are similar to the city overall.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

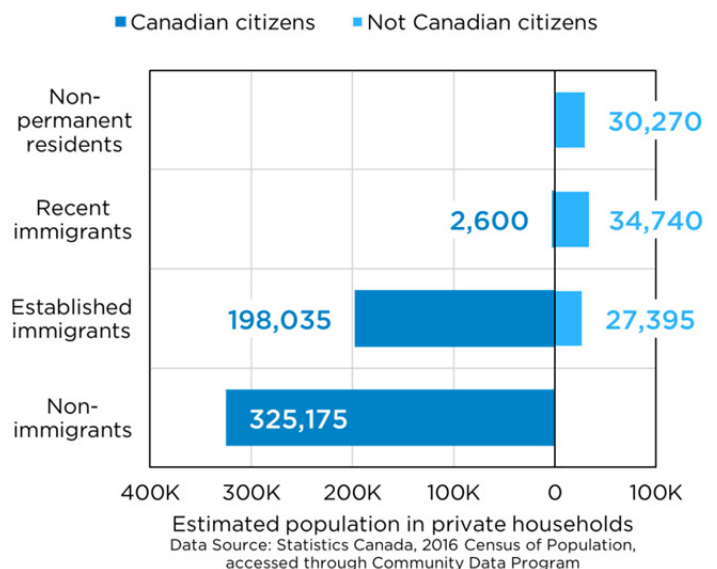


In Riley Park, 92% of established immigrants and 1% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, a higher rate than the city for established immigrants but a lower rate for new immigrants. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 3% of the population in Riley Park are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Riley Park: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



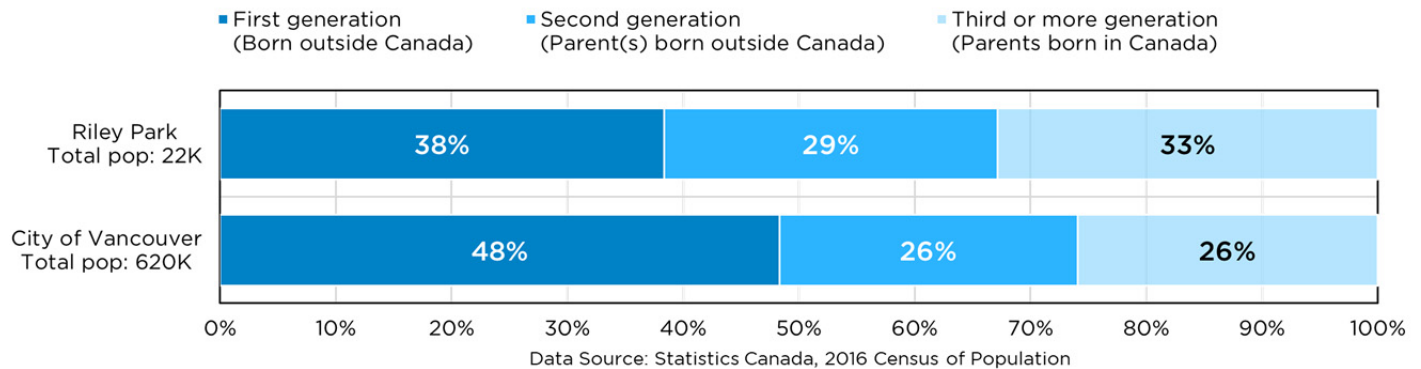
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

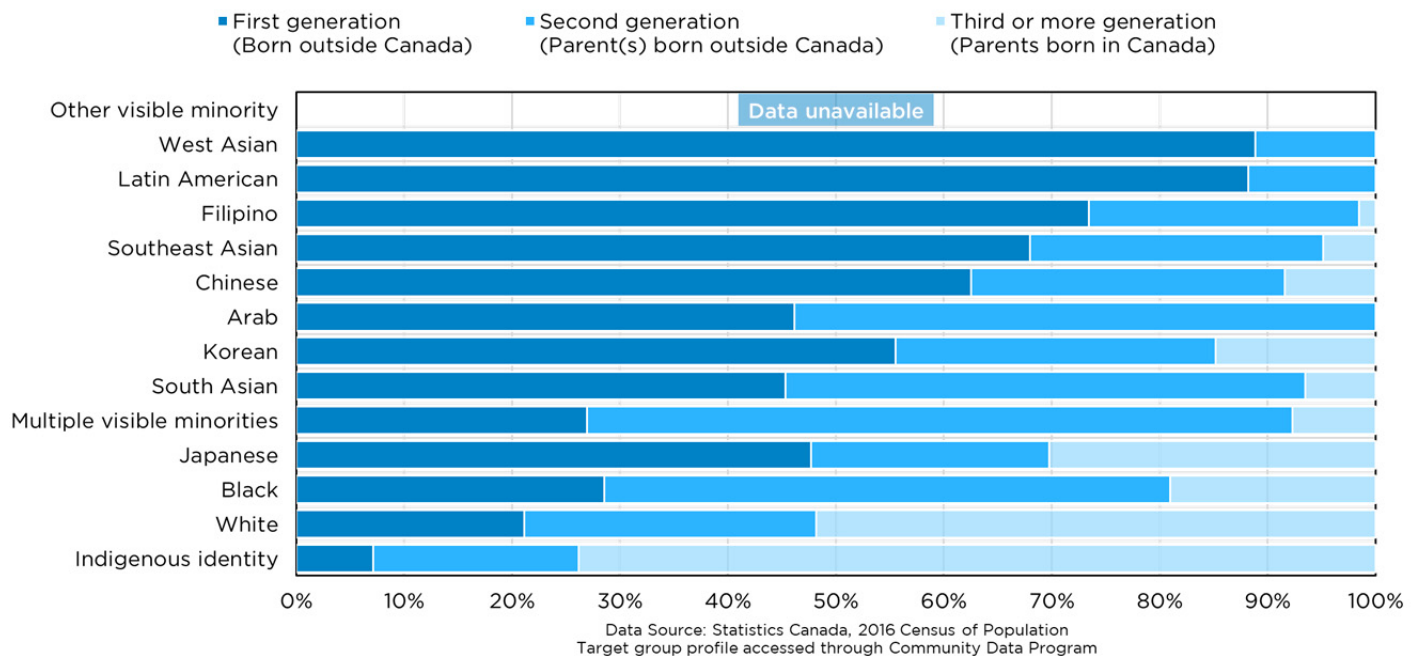
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents¹³ were born outside Canada. In Riley Park, 38% of the population are first generation, 29% are second generation and 33% are third-or-more generation in 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 Riley Park, nearly half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people in many other population groups in Riley Park, including Japanese, Black, South Asian and Arab residents, were born in Canada.

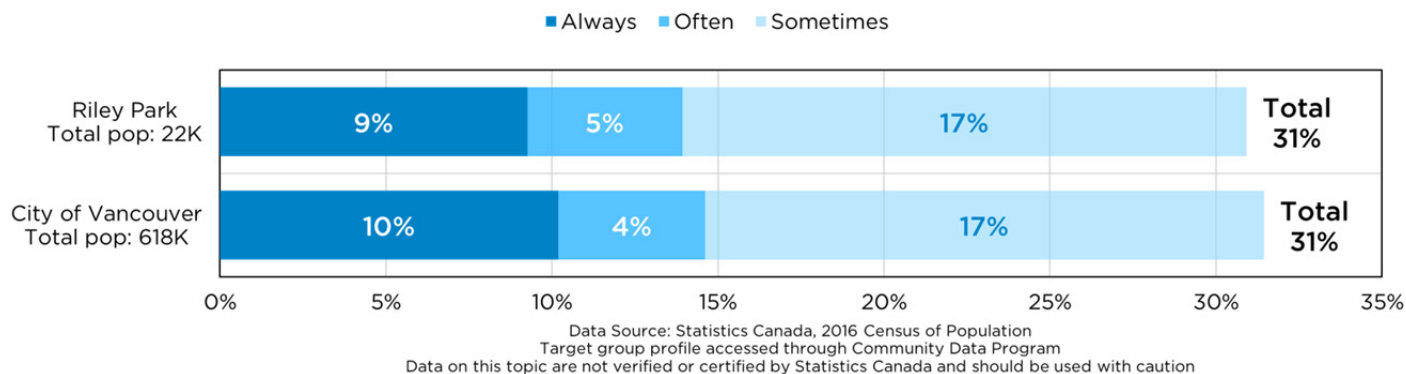
Riley Park: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

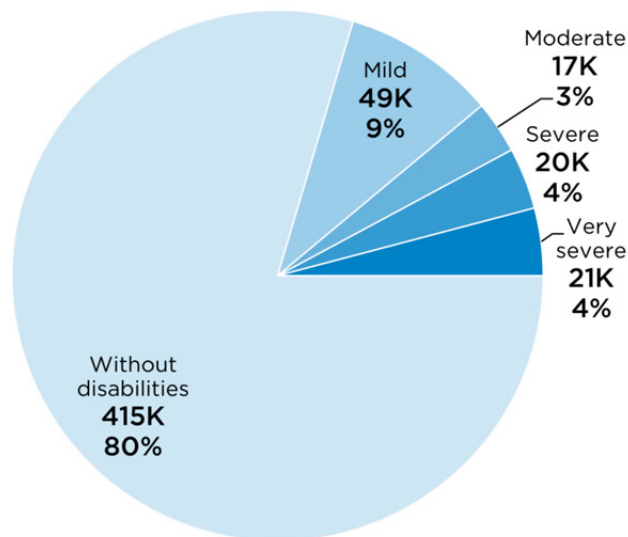
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Riley Park, 31% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, the same rate as for the city overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

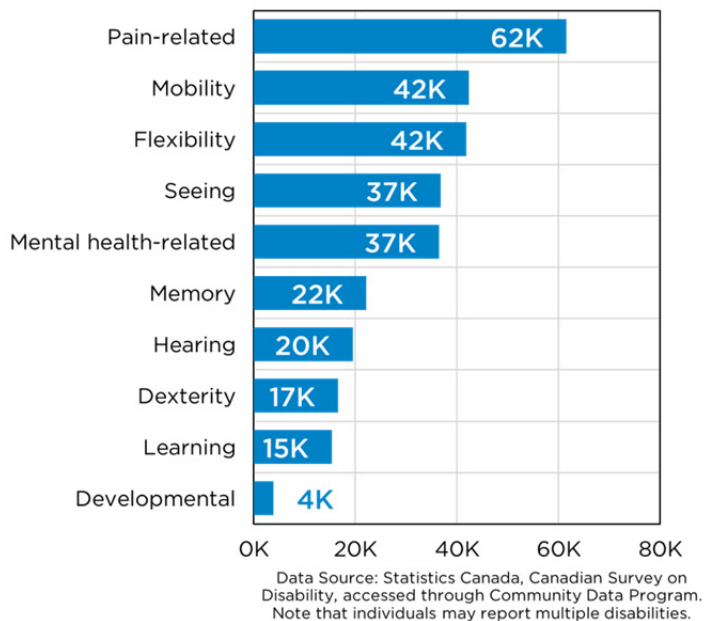


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



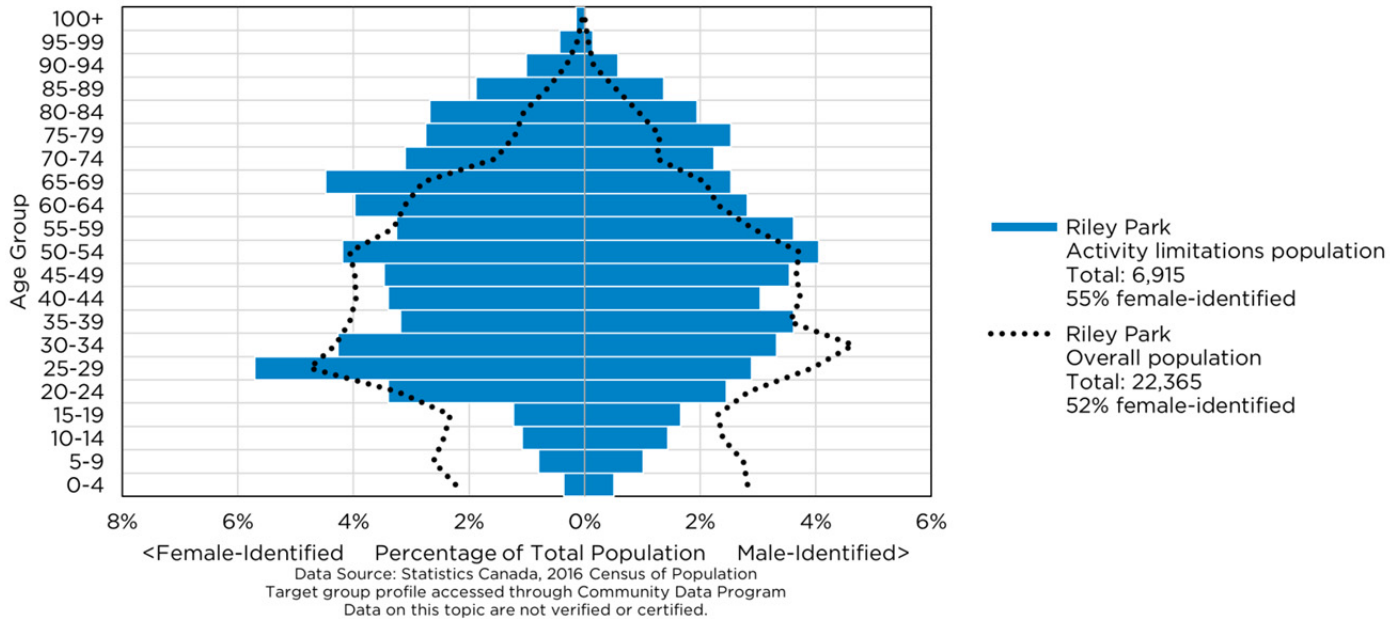
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

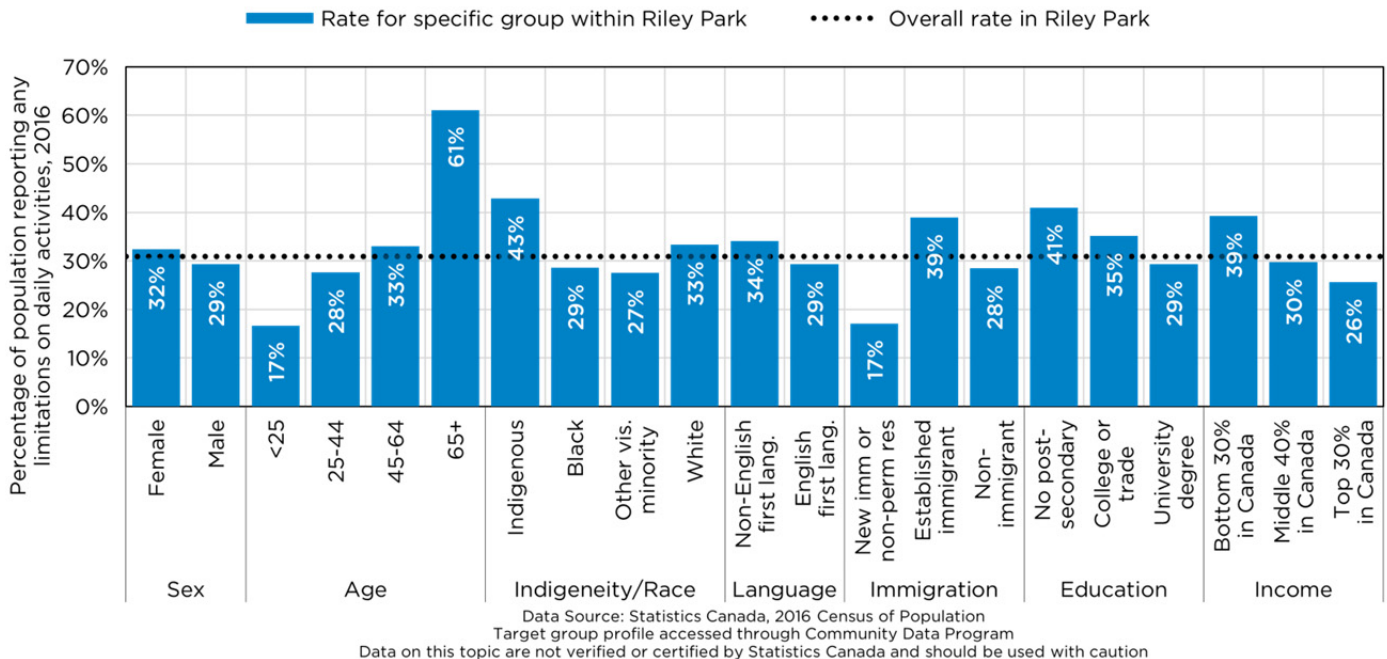
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Riley Park:
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Riley Park, the likelihood of reporting activity limitations increases substantially with age, but there are also higher rates in groups such as Indigenous residents, people without post-secondary certificates, established immigrants and people with relatively lower incomes.

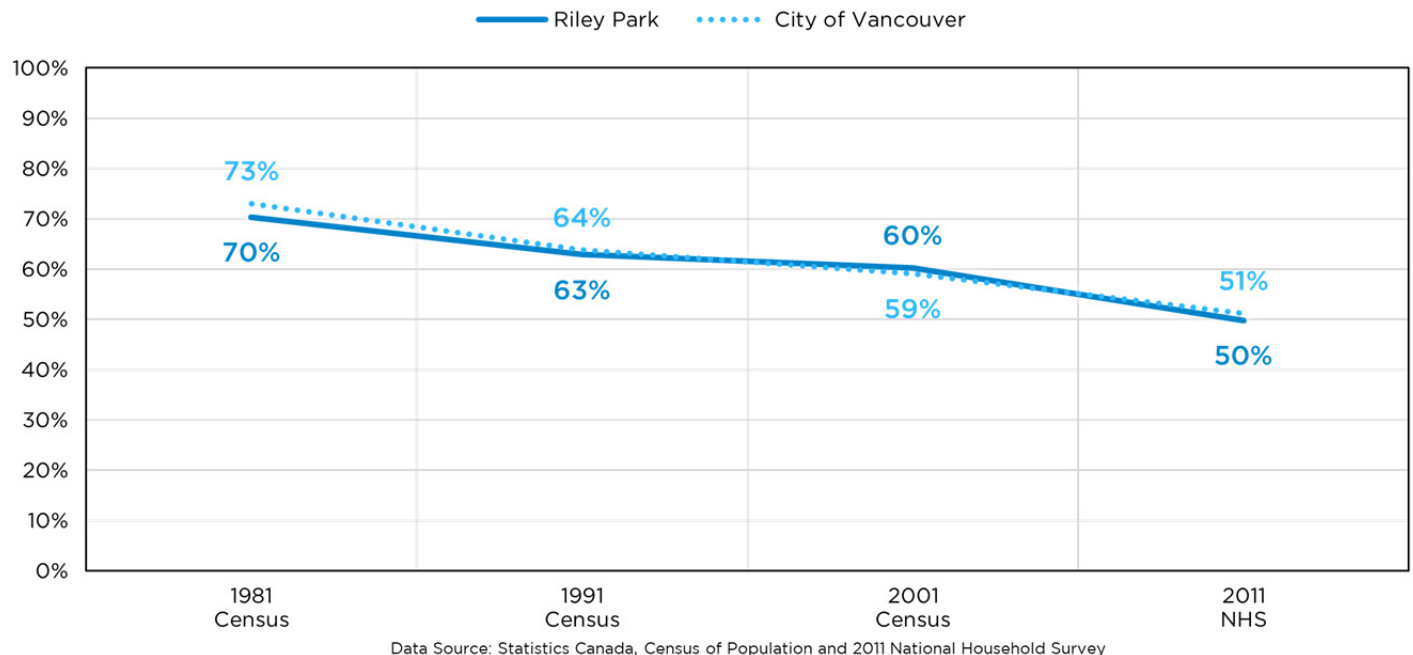
Riley Park: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

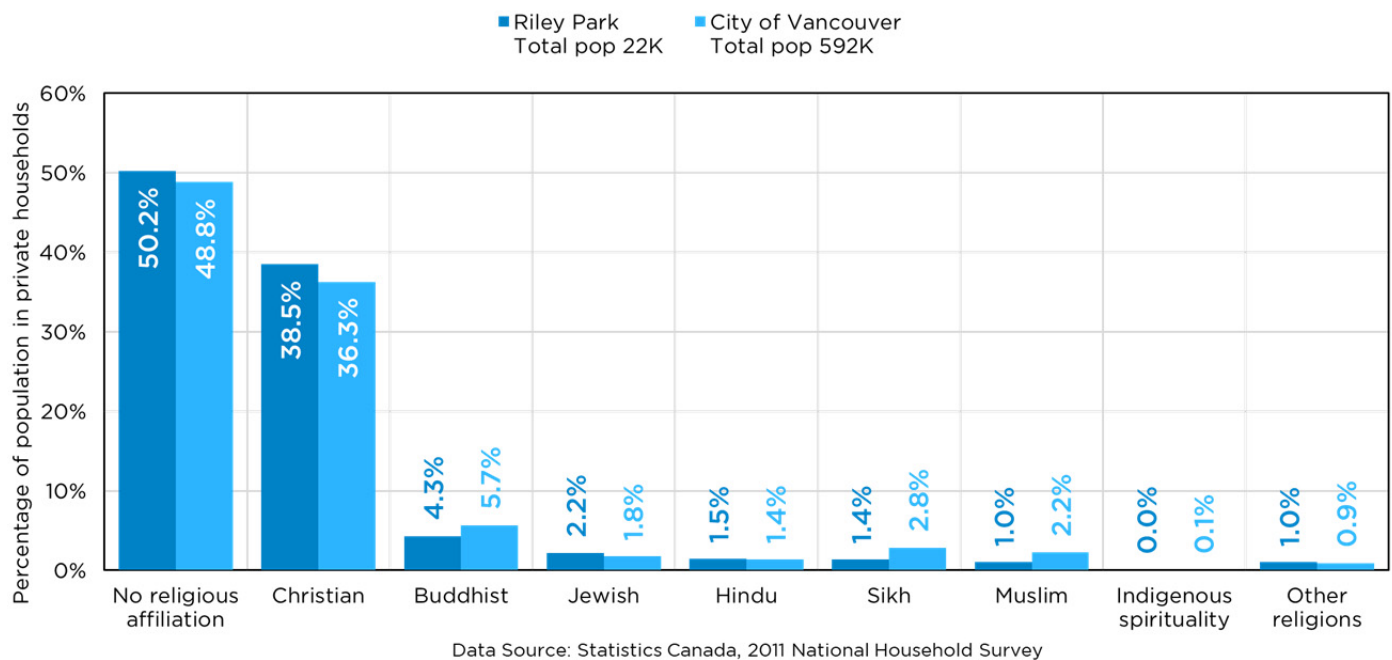
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 50% of the population in Riley Park was estimated to have a religious affiliation, a similar rate to the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



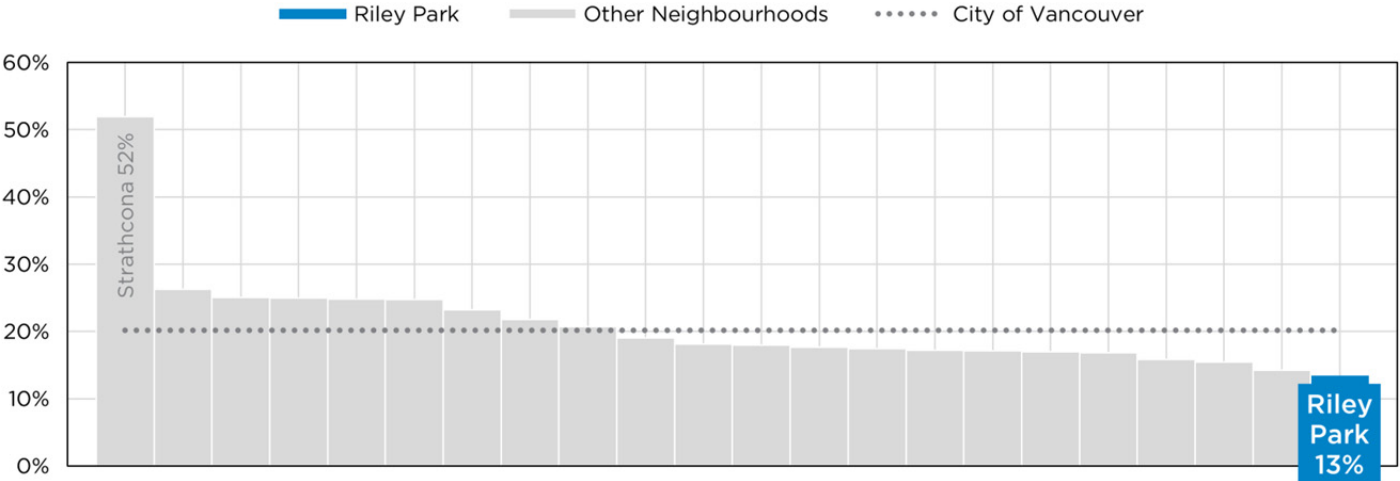
The graphs below show the broad categories of religious affiliation reported in Riley Park and the City of Vancouver. Riley Park residents are slightly more likely to have no religious affiliation or to identify themselves as Christian, and less likely to report an affiliation with most other religious groups.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

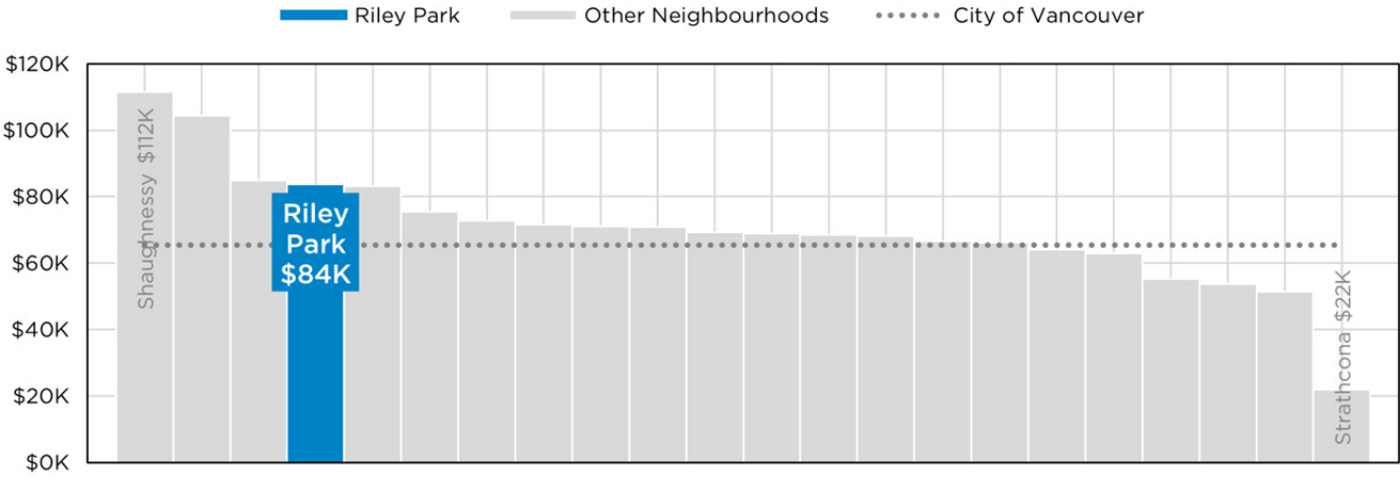


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

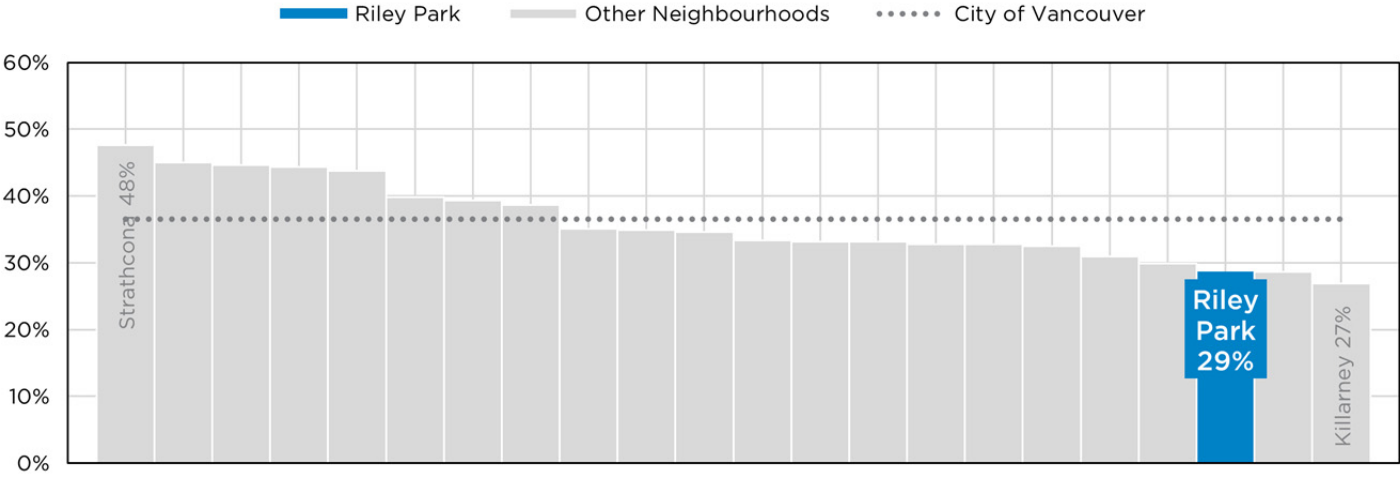
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

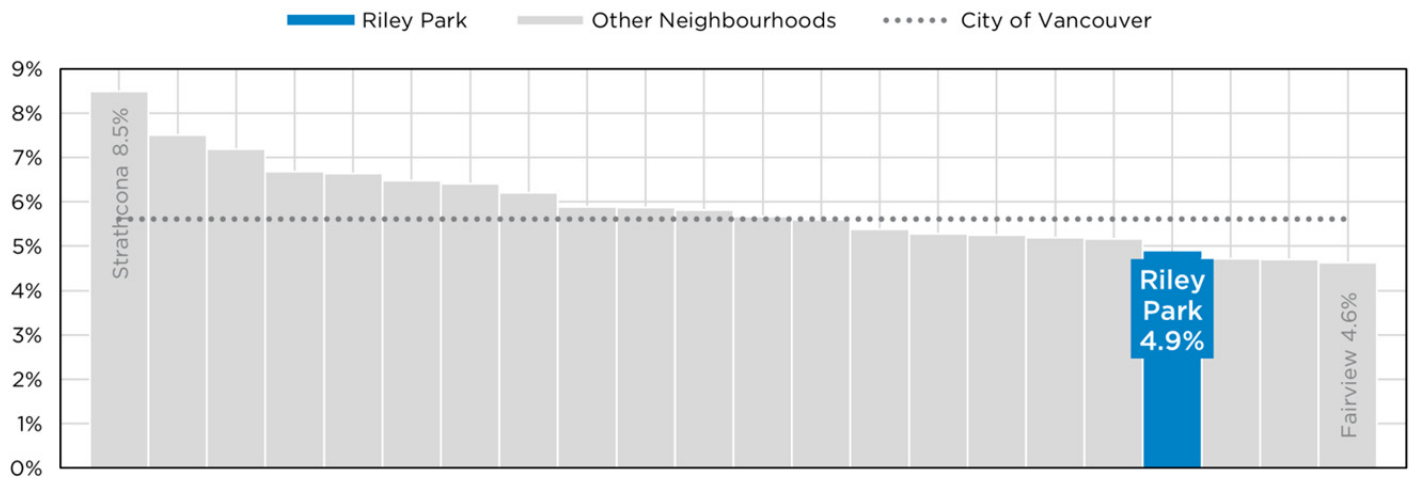


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

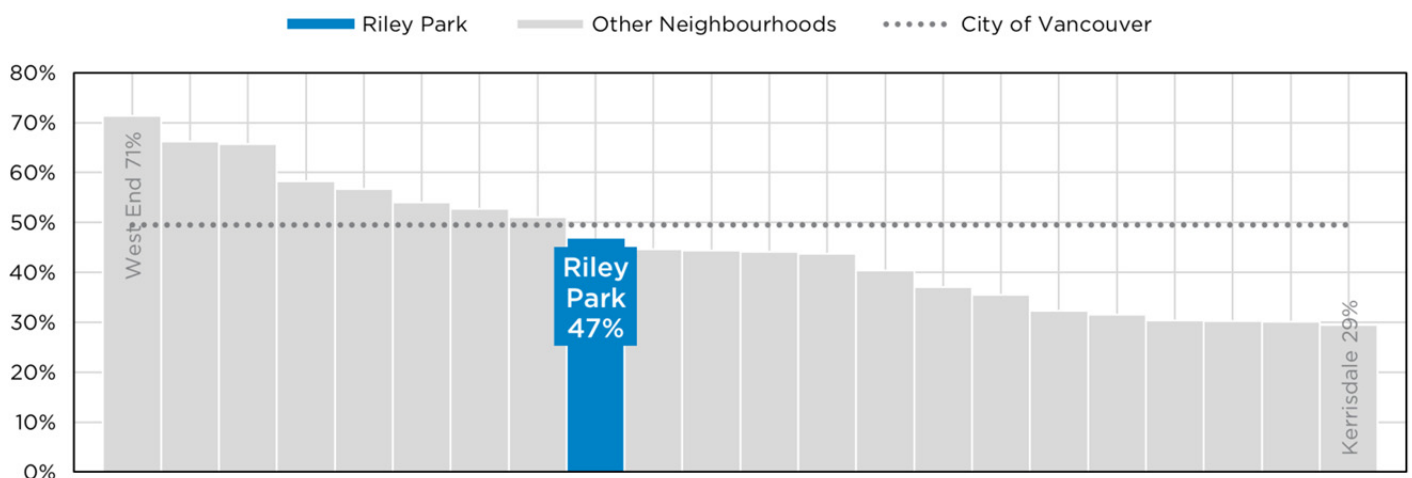


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

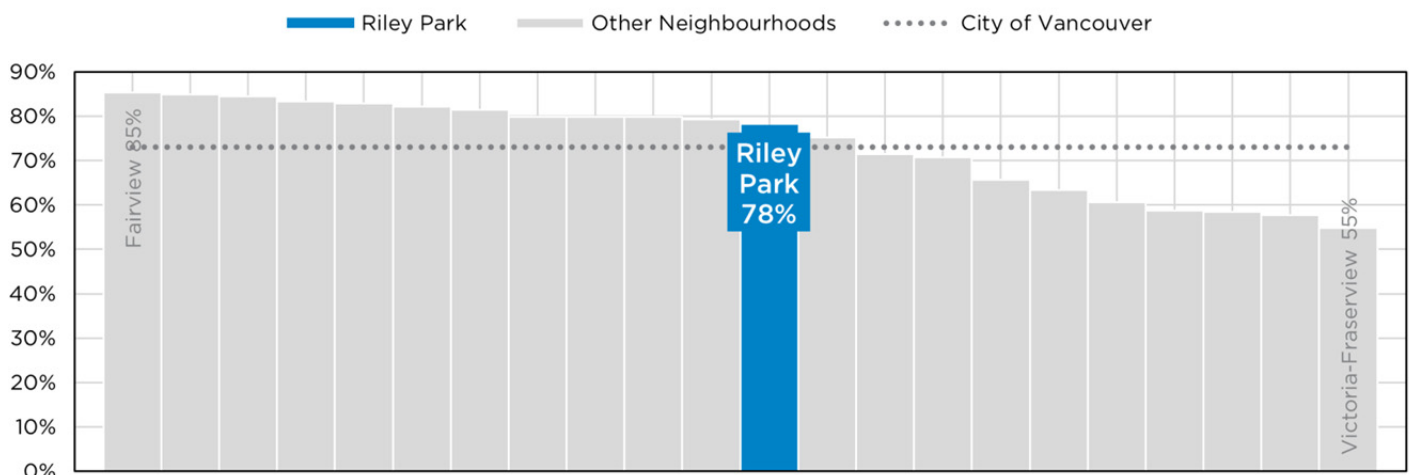
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



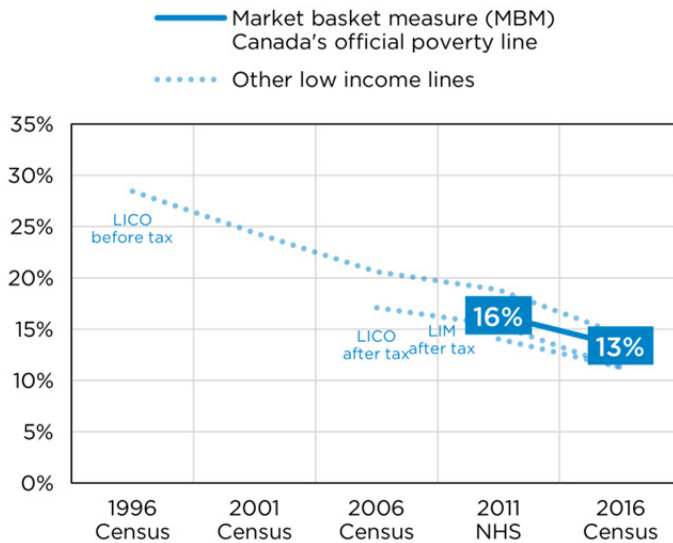
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



Income Poverty

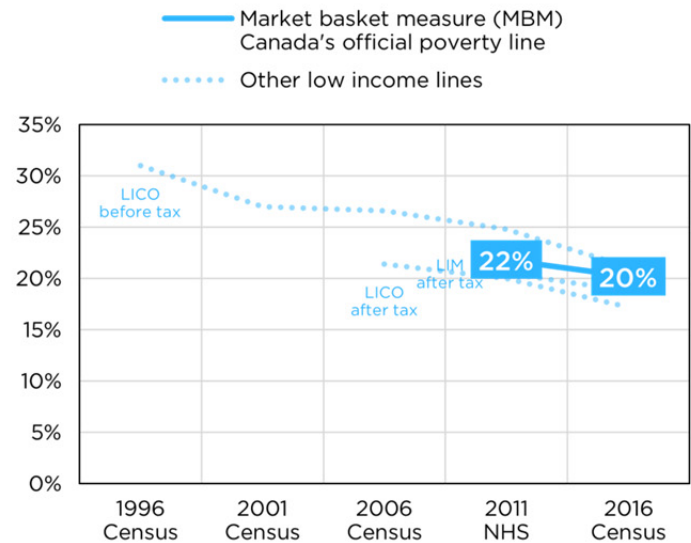
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. In Riley Park 13% of the population have incomes below this measure, the lowest poverty rate of any local area in the city. Low income rates have fallen substantially since 1996 in Riley Park.

**Riley Park:
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.

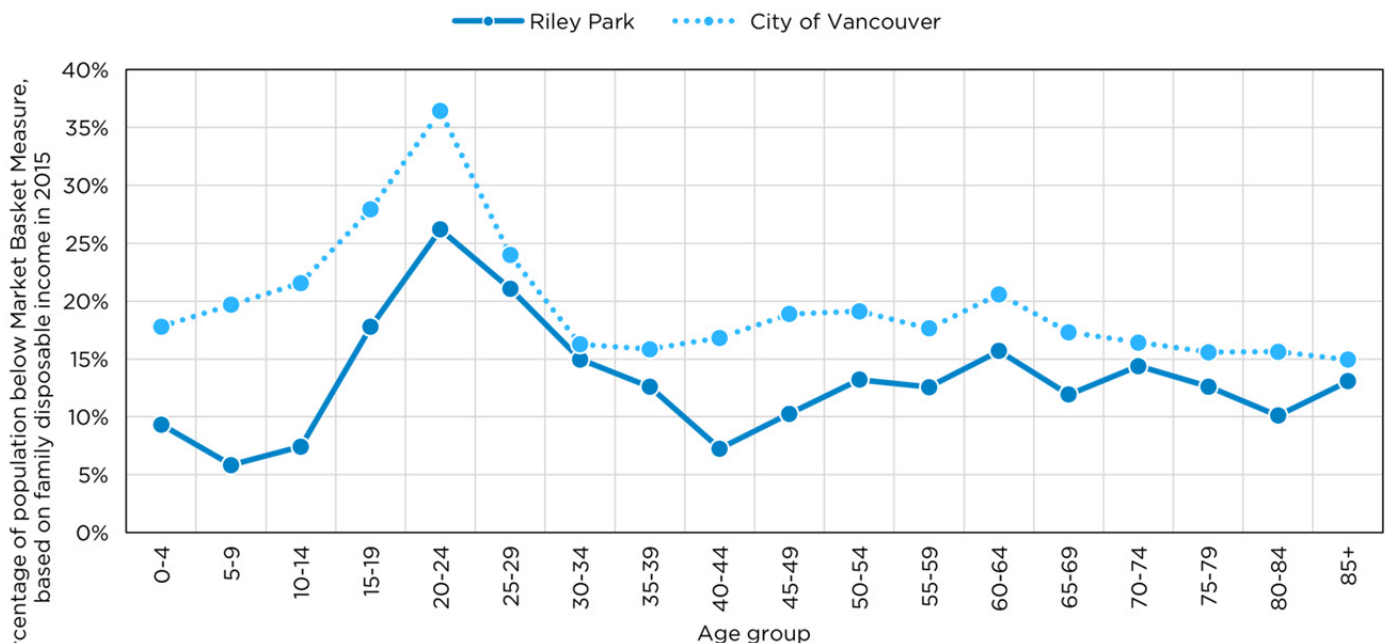
**City of Vancouver:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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 in Riley Park is lower than the rate across the city for all ages, with differences especially pronounced among children.

Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

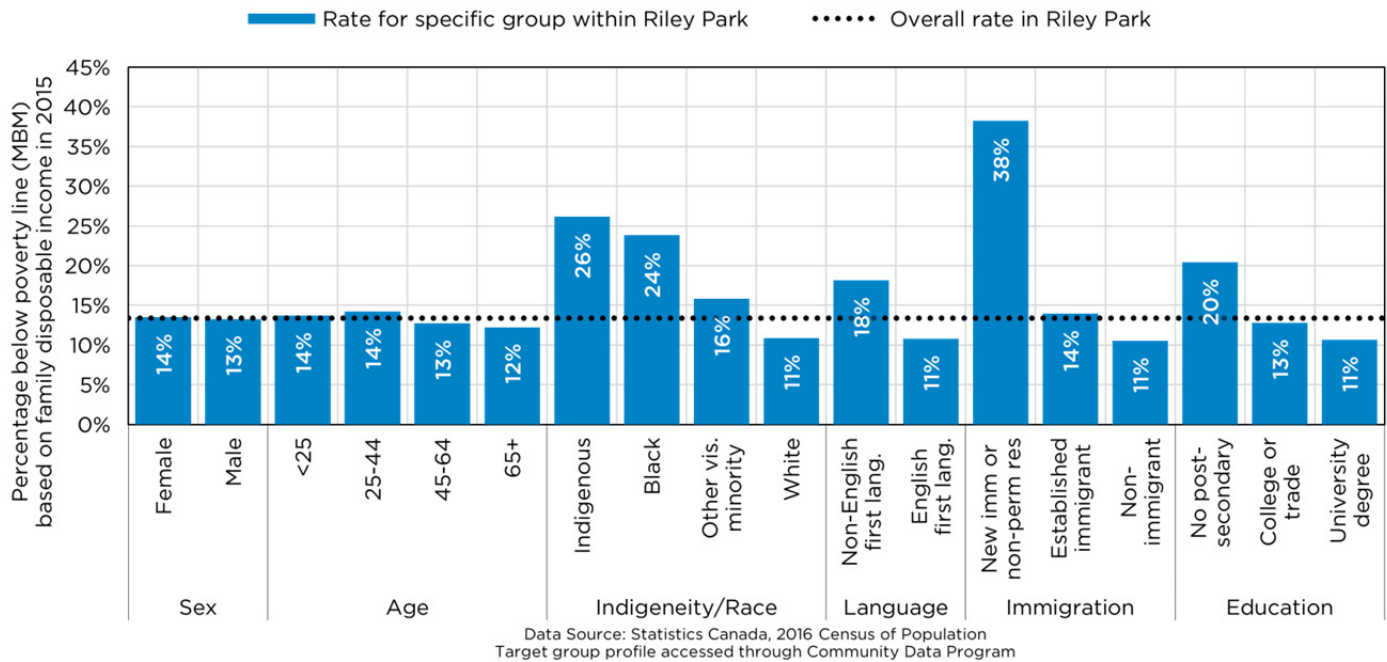


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

Equity and Poverty

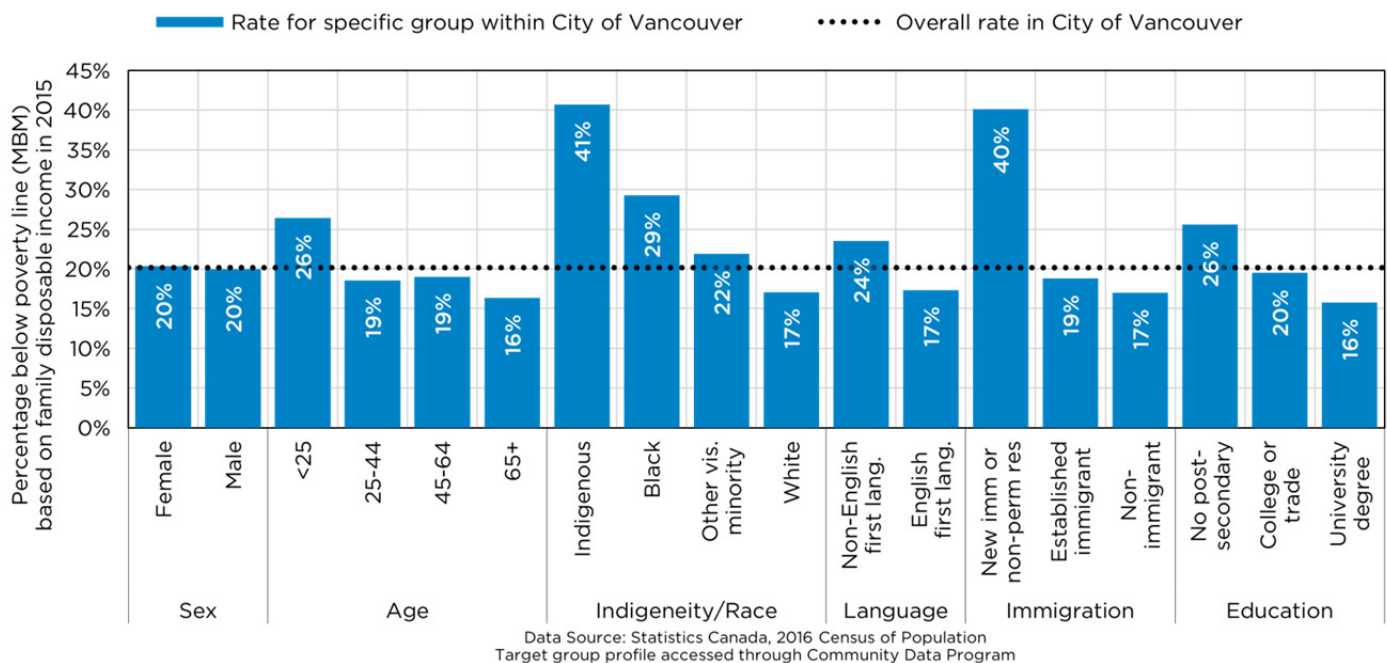
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Riley Park, the rate is quite uniform across age groups but higher for Indigenous, Black, non-English speaking and newcomer residents, as well as those with less formal education.

Riley Park: 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.

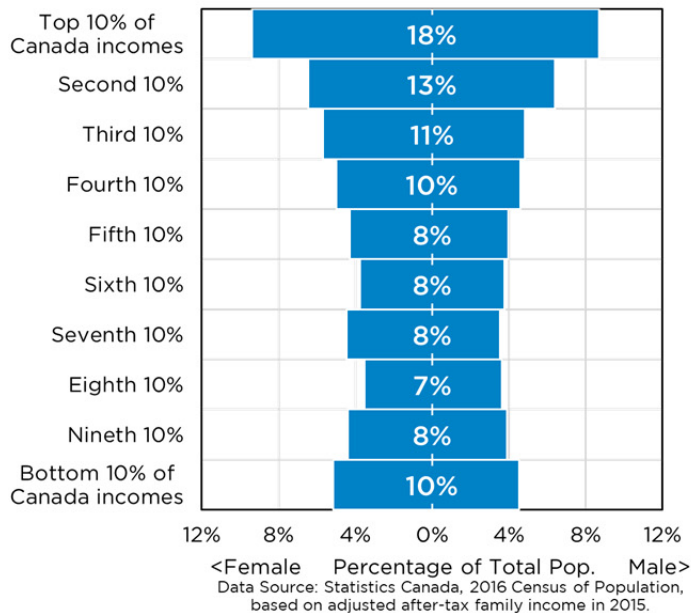
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



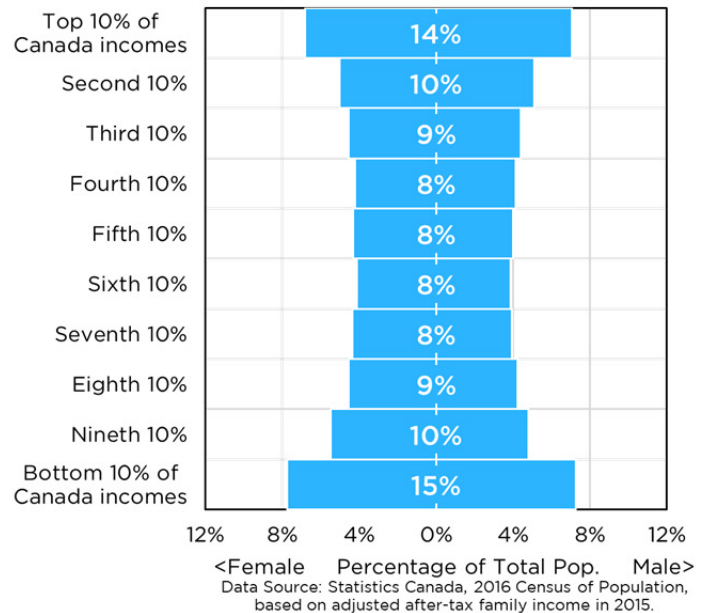
Income Inequity

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%. Riley Park residents are more likely to be in the upper end of Canada's income distribution.

Riley Park: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

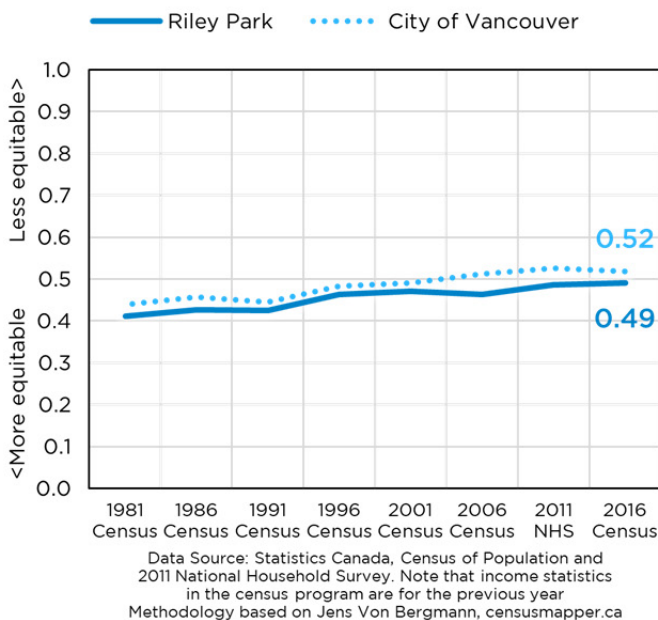


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

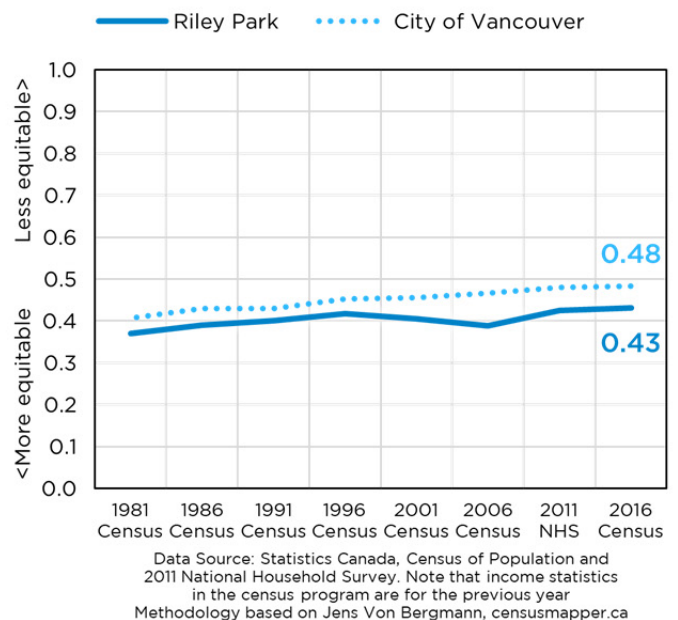


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.¹⁴ Using this method, Riley Park appears to have a relatively more equitable distribution of income than the city.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



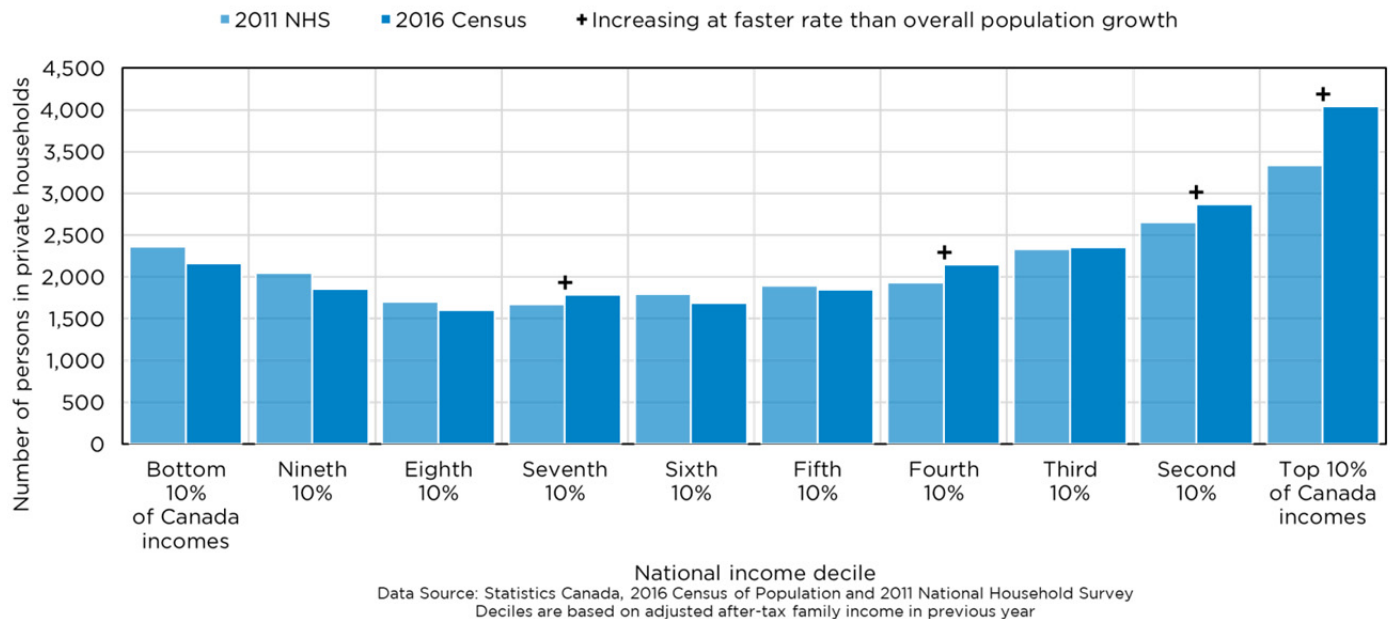
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

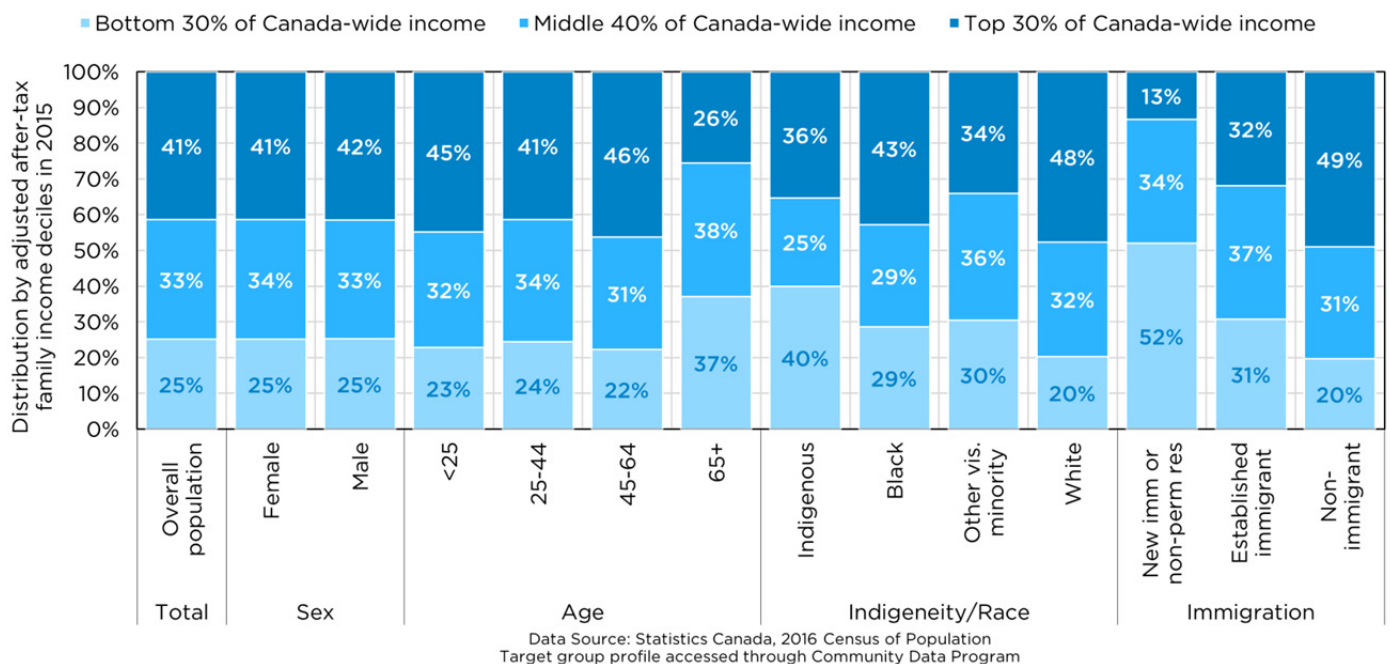
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Riley Park is gaining residents in Canada's top 20% at a higher rate than the overall population. There has been a decline in the number of relatively lower-income residents.

Riley Park: 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 Riley Park, older residents and newcomers are least likely to be in Canada's top 30%.

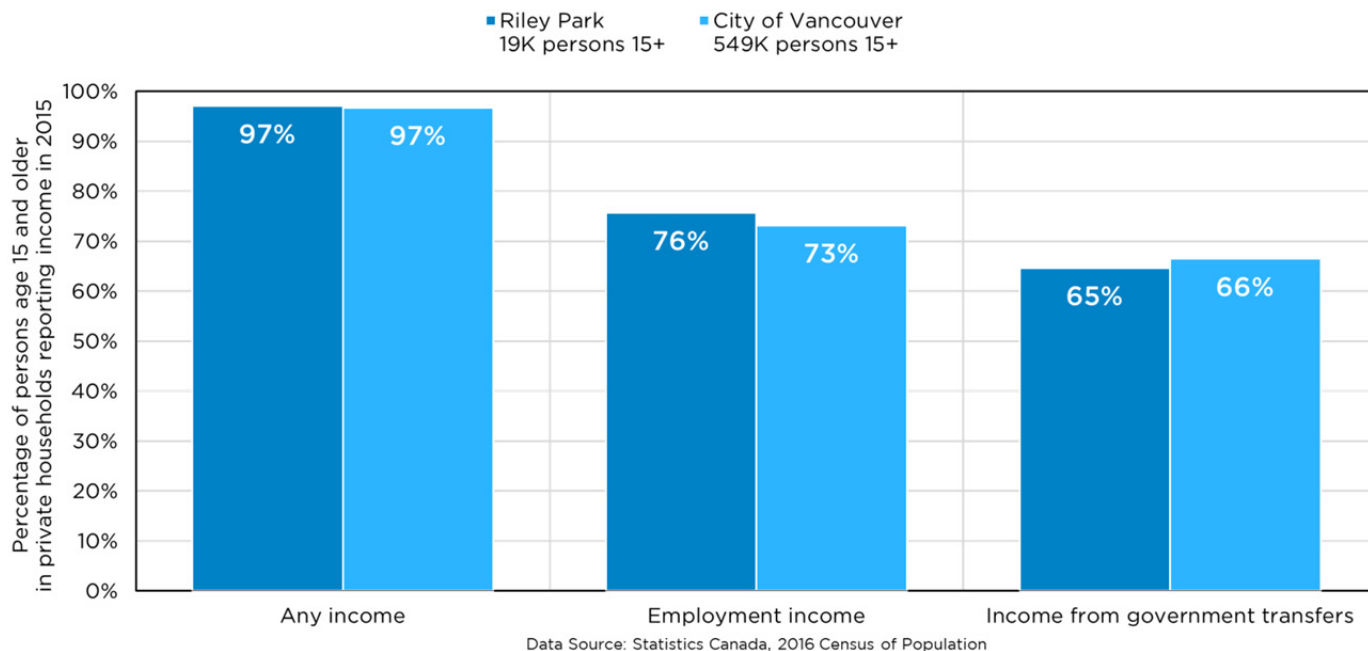
Riley Park: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

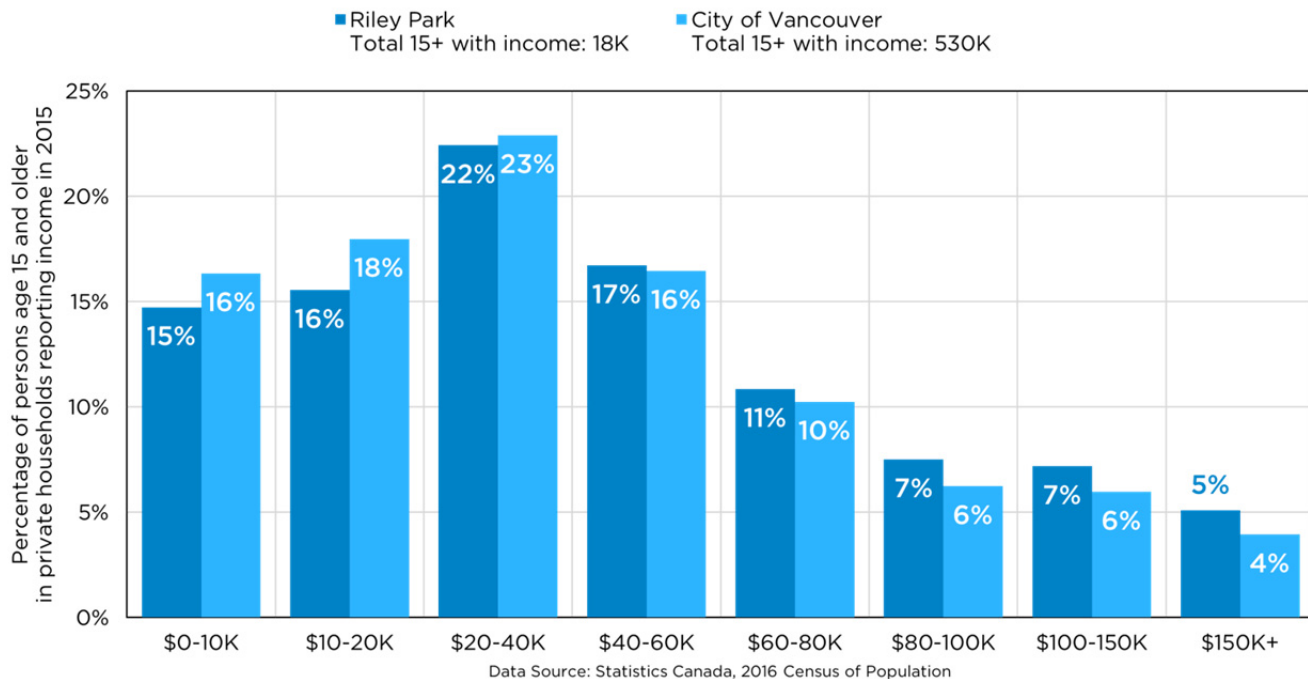
Among people 15 years of age and older, 97% of Riley Park residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁵ Compared to the city overall, Riley Park residents were somewhat more likely to report employment income and slightly less likely to report income from government transfers.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



Riley Park has relatively more residents in higher income brackets than the city overall.

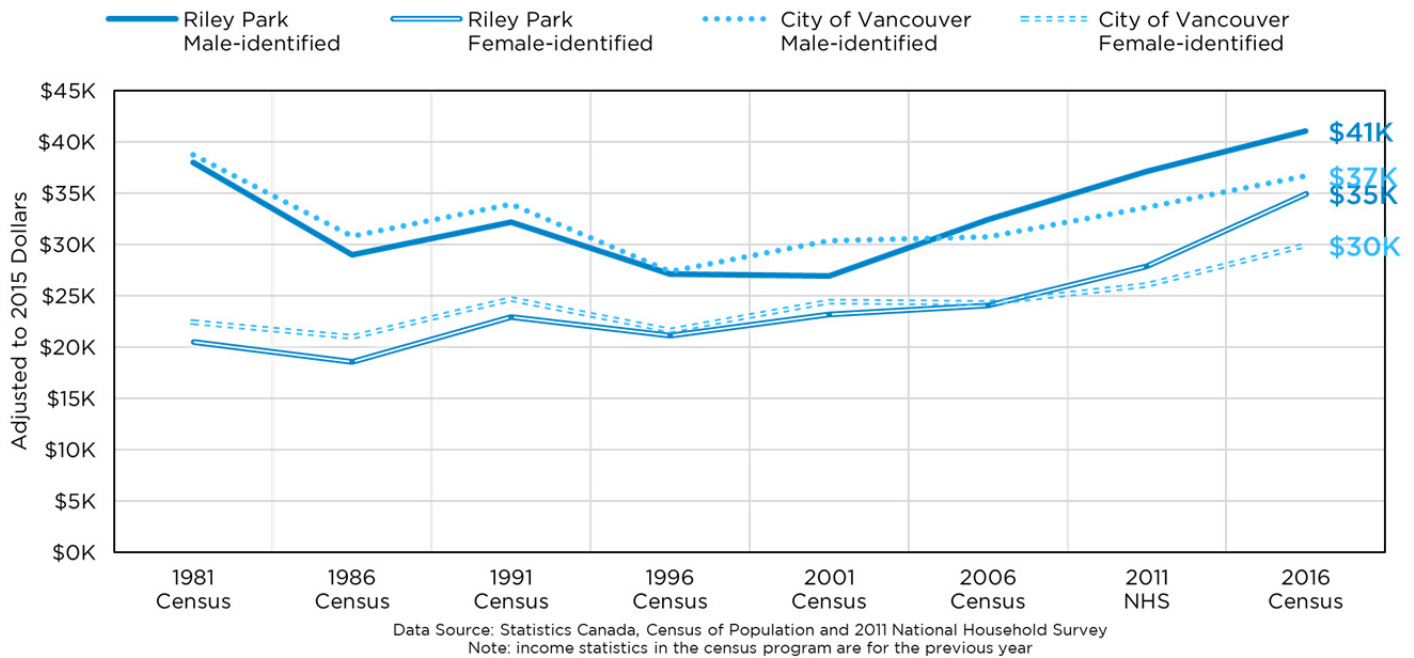
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

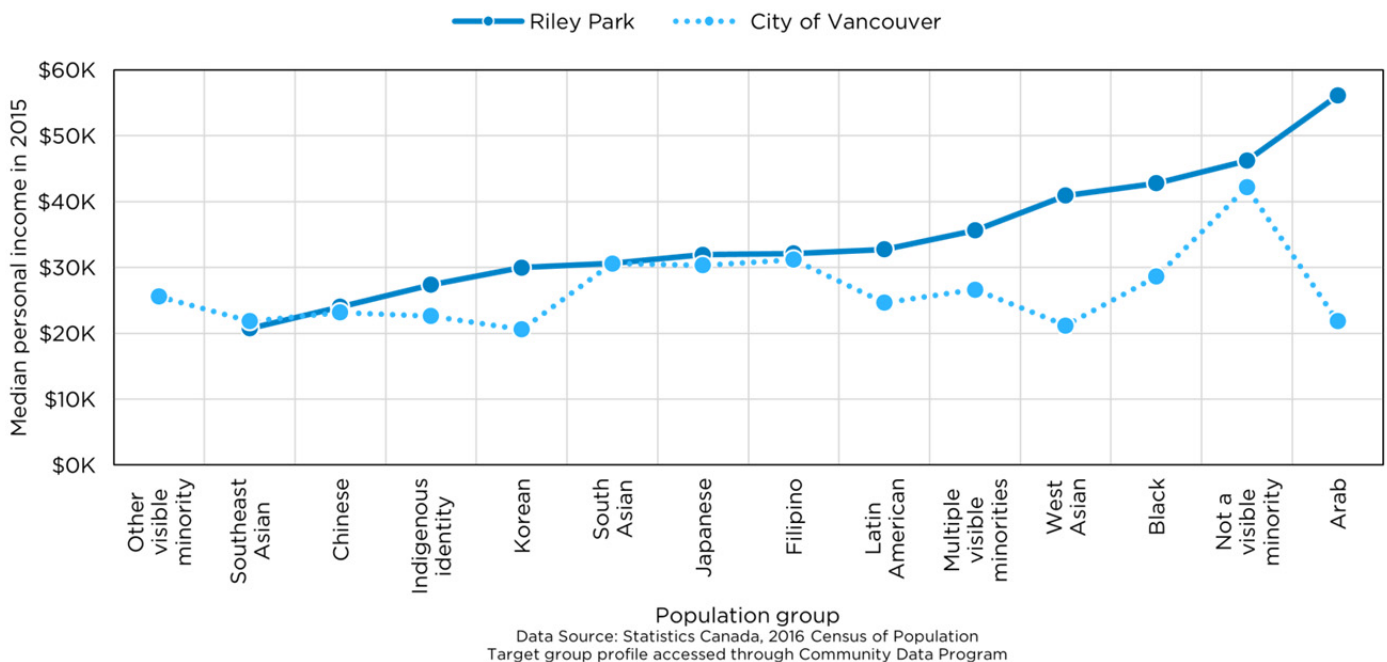
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁶ median personal income in Riley Park tracked the city closely until the early 2000s and has increased since then. There is a large gender gap in income in recent census periods in Riley Park, but the gap closed somewhat in 2016 compared to 2006 and 2011.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. In Riley Park, the Southeast Asian population has the lowest median income and the Arab population has the highest.

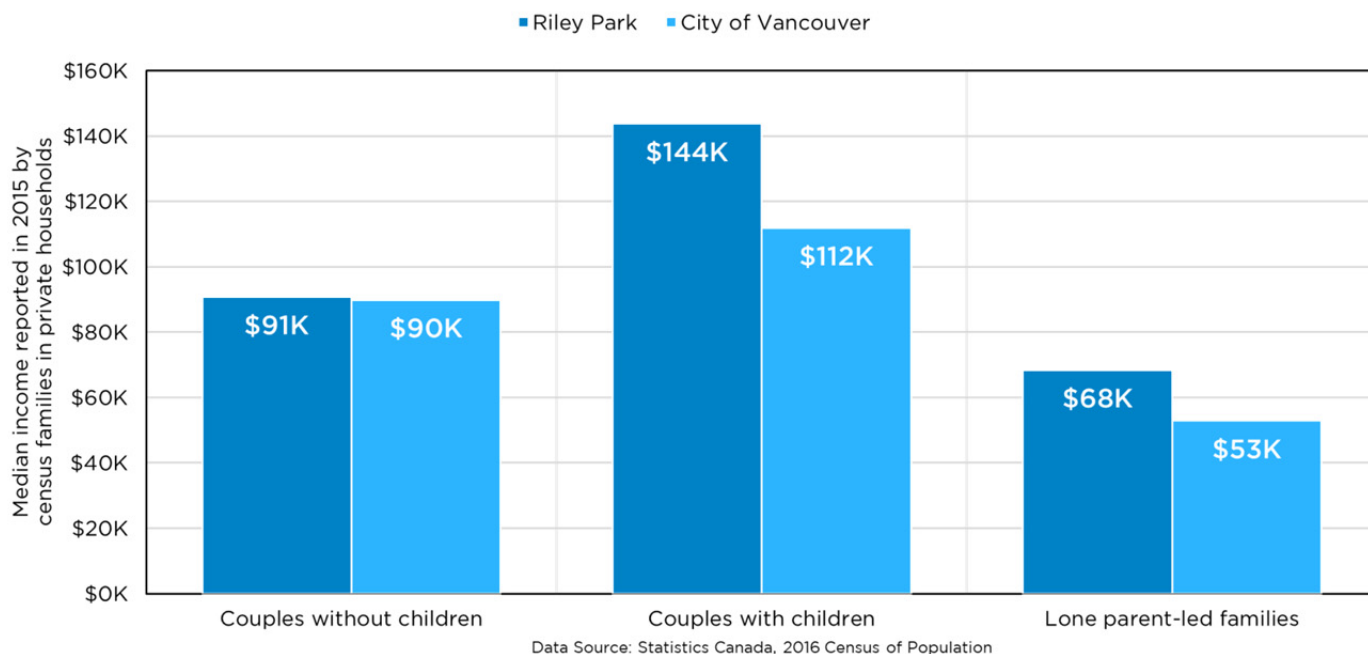
Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

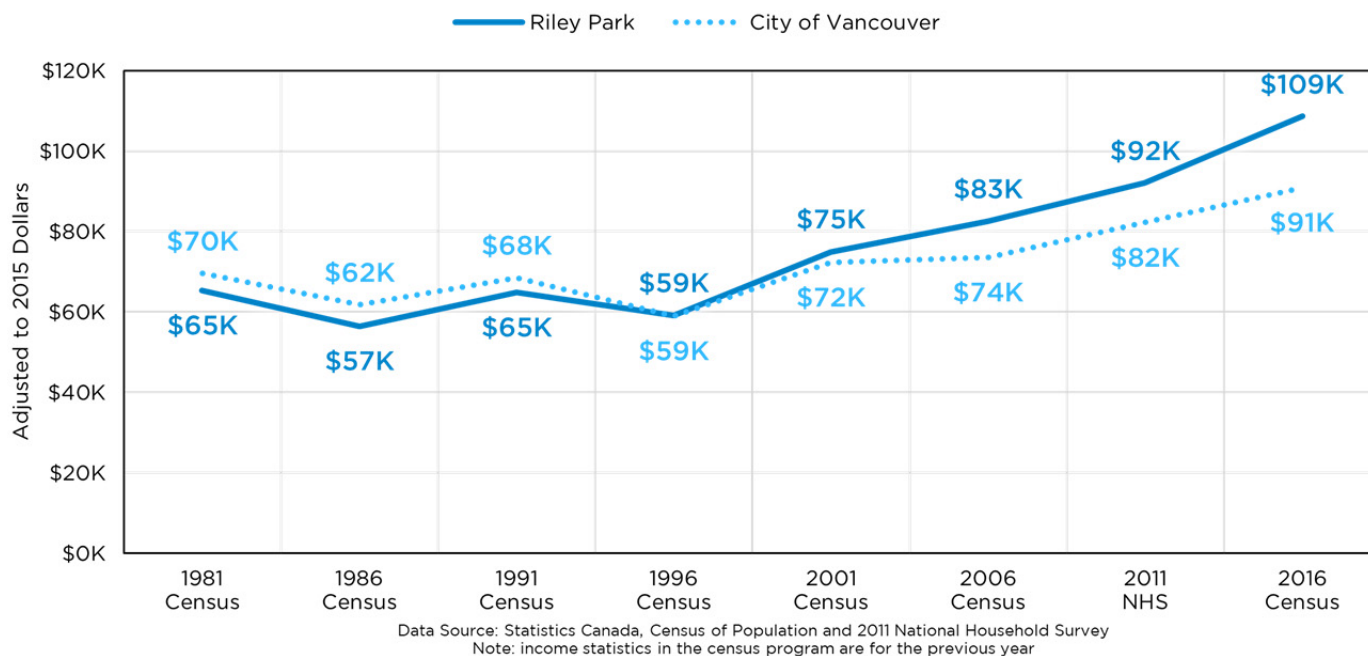
Median income for families with children is higher in Riley Park than in the City of Vancouver overall. Median income for families without children is the same as the city.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



As with individual incomes, median family income in Riley Park closely tracked the city until 2001 and has increased substantially since then.

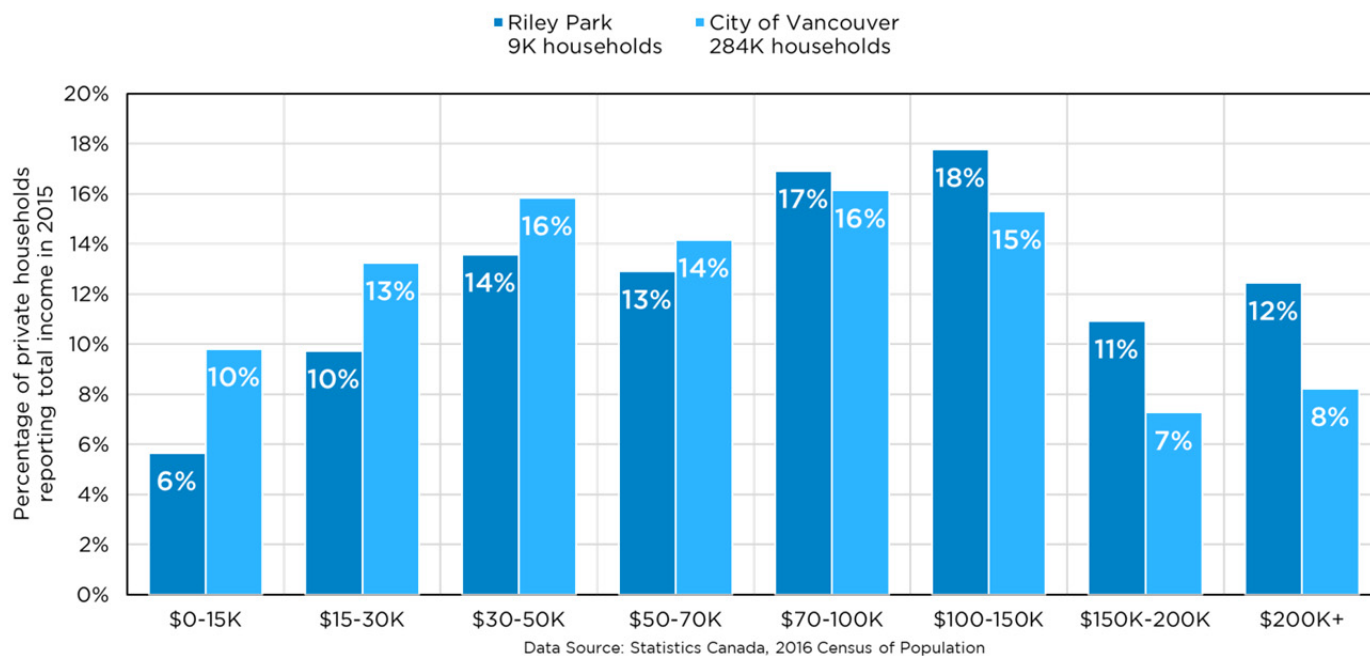
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

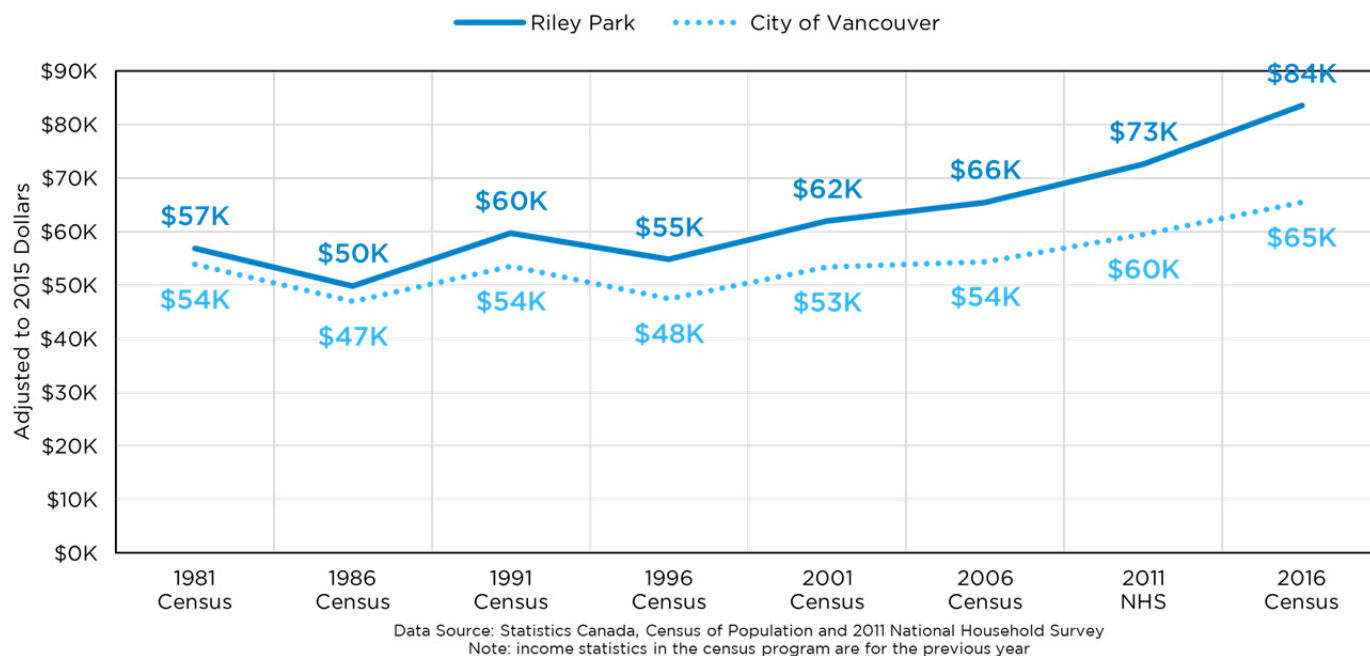
Across all households, Riley Park has larger share than the city in top-most income categories. About 40% of households in Riley Park have incomes over \$100 thousand.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income has again grown in Riley Park compared to the city overall. Median income in Riley Park is now nearly 30% higher than the city.

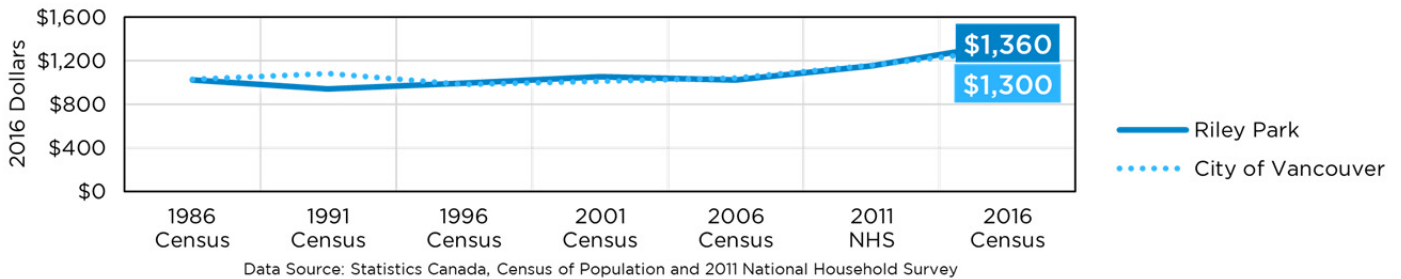
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



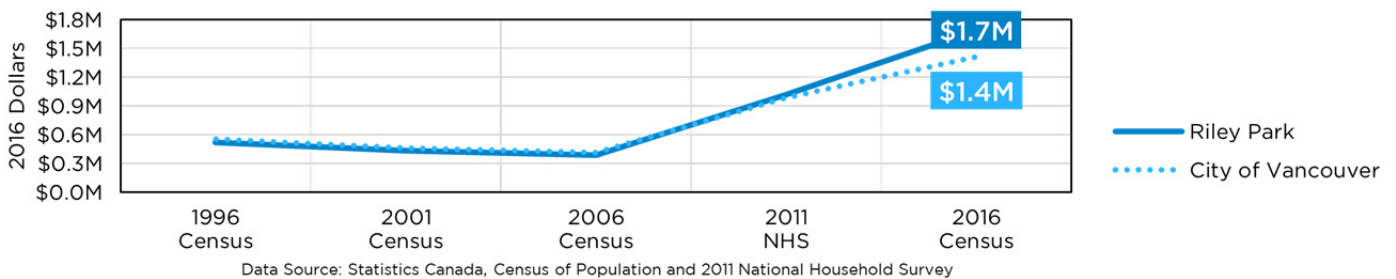
Housing Costs

Average rent reported in Riley Park, over all rented households, has increased by about 33% above inflation over the ten years from 2006 to 2016. The average value of an owned dwelling in Riley Park has increased by 335% above inflation since 2006.¹⁷

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

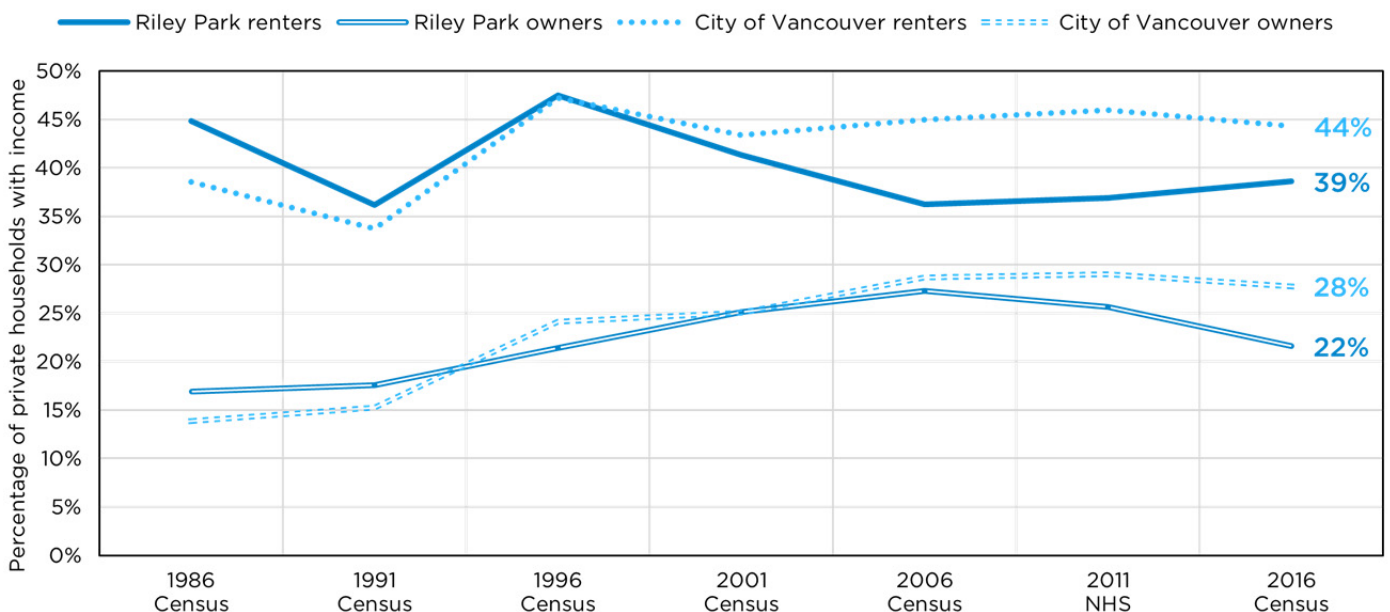


Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of rented households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs is lower in Riley Park than the city overall, though it has increased since 2006. Owners in Riley Park have been less likely to be in this category than owners across the city since 2006.¹⁸

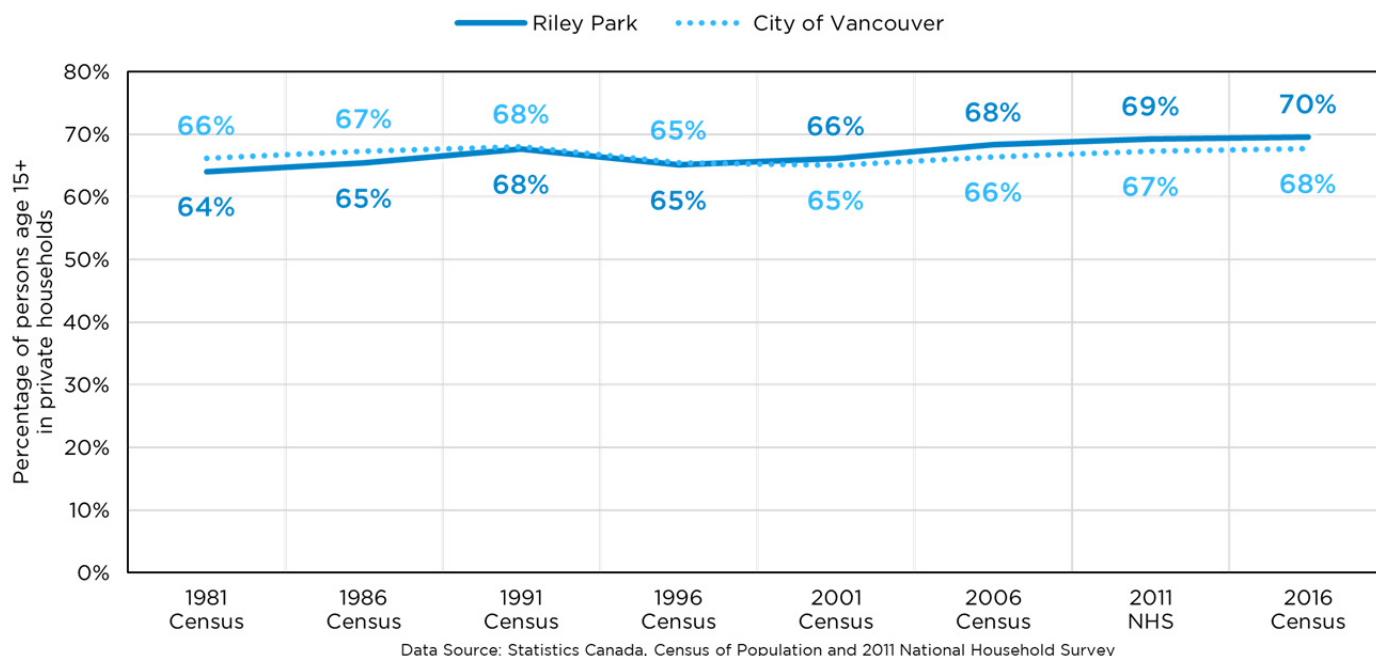
Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



Labour Force

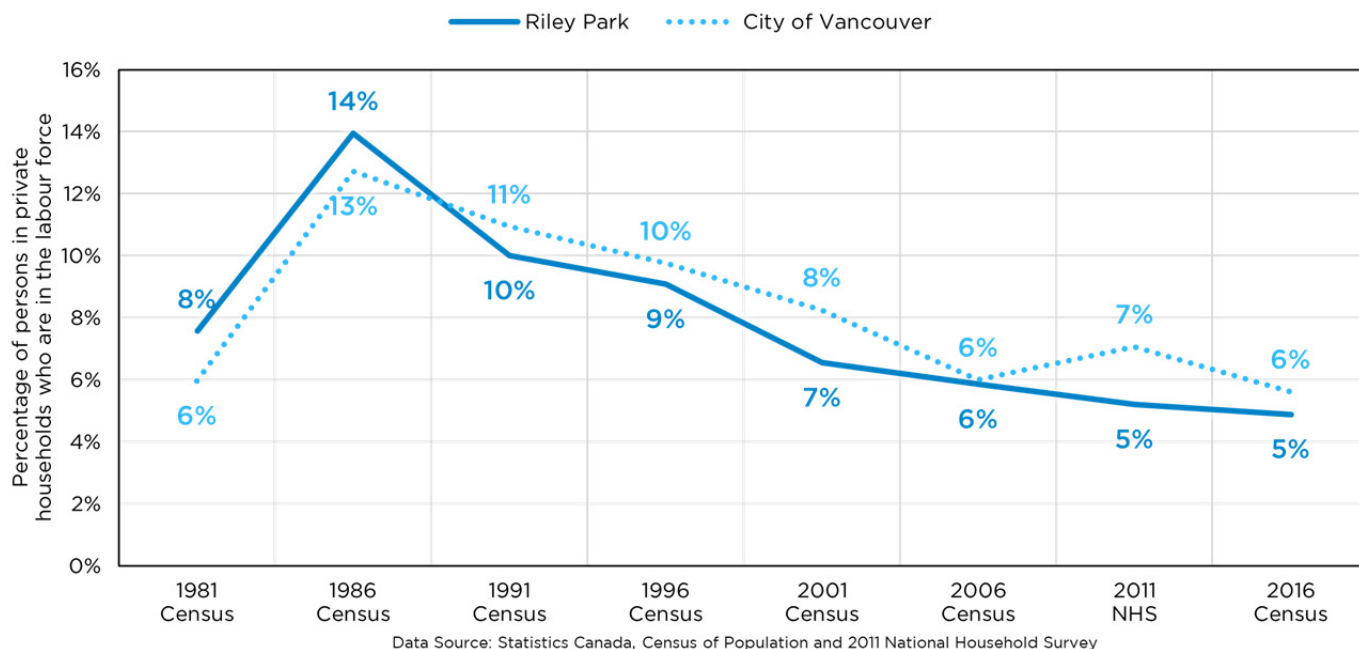
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is slightly higher in Riley Park than the city overall, but it has closely tracked the city rate over time.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate¹⁹ in Riley Park has also closely tracked the city rate over time. As of 2016, about 5% of Riley Park residents are in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

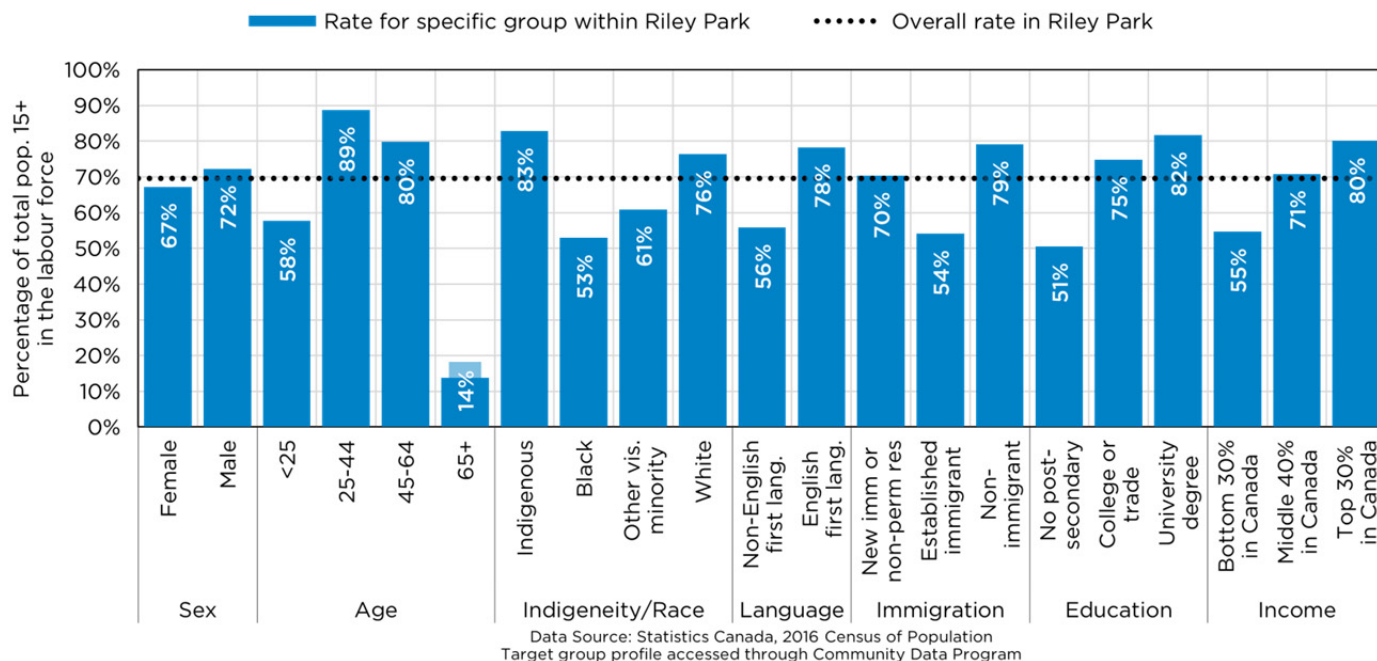
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

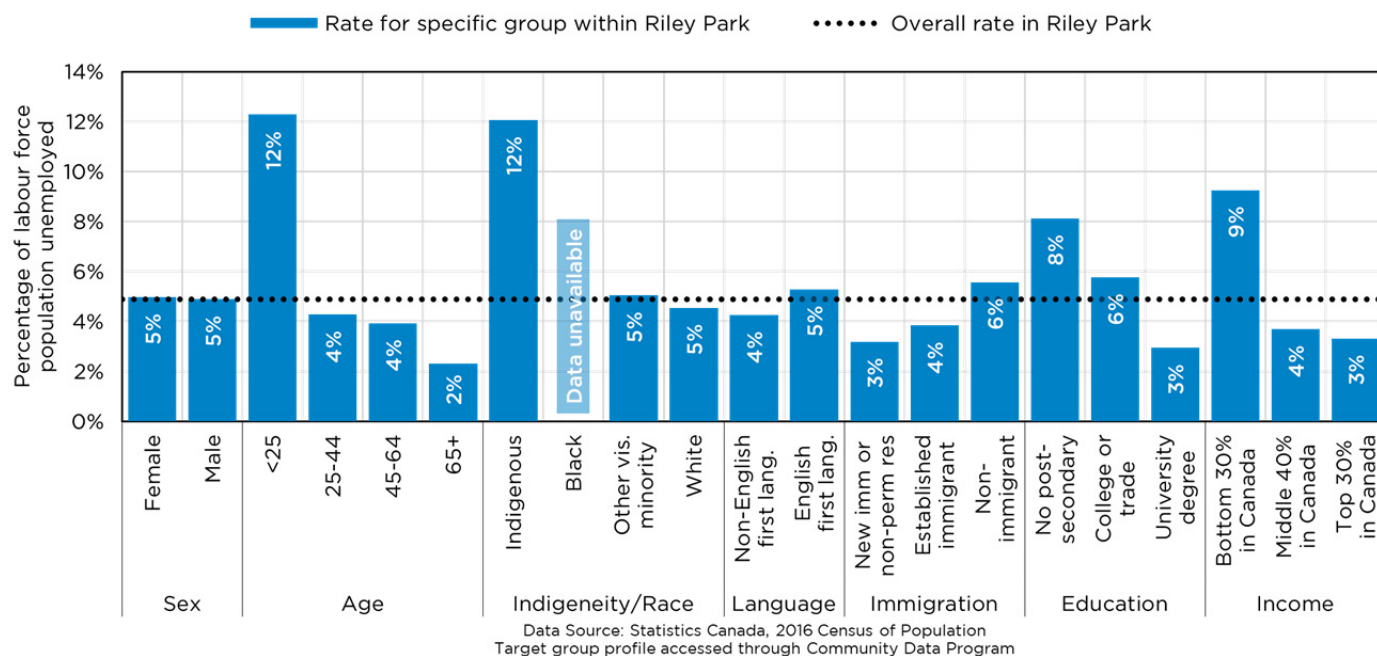
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce. In Riley Park, racialized and established immigrant populations are also less likely to be in the labour force.

Riley Park: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in Riley Park disproportionately affects younger workers, Indigenous residents and people with relatively lower levels of income and formal education.

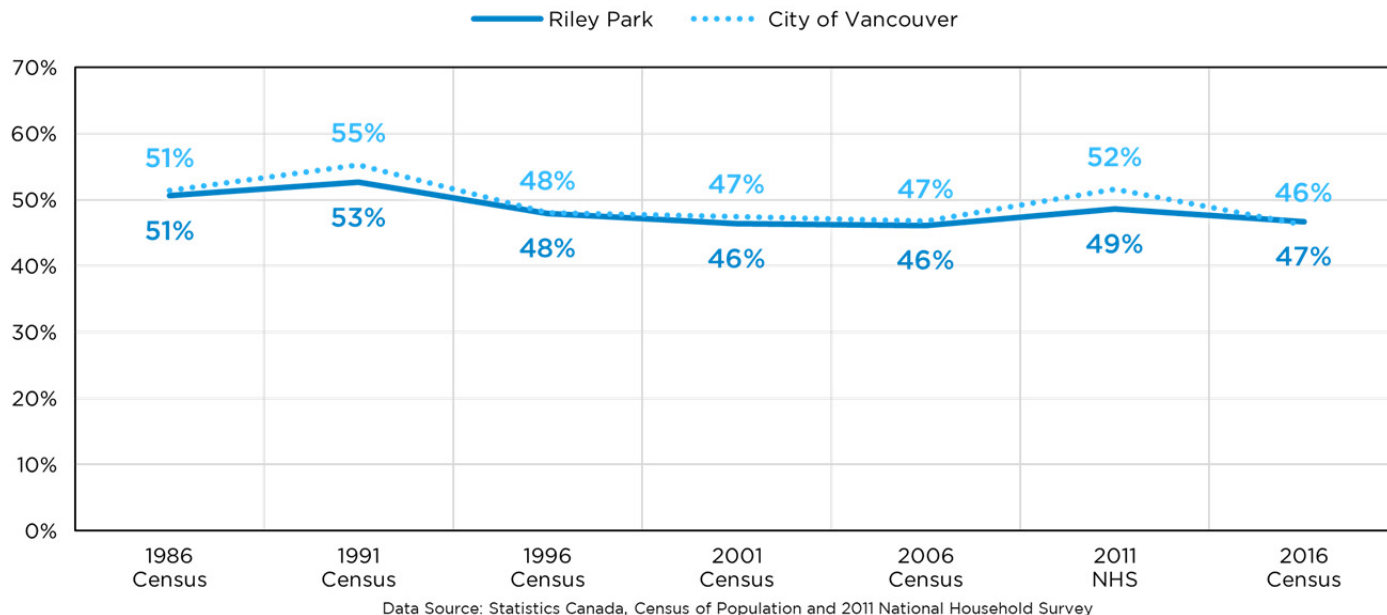
Riley Park: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

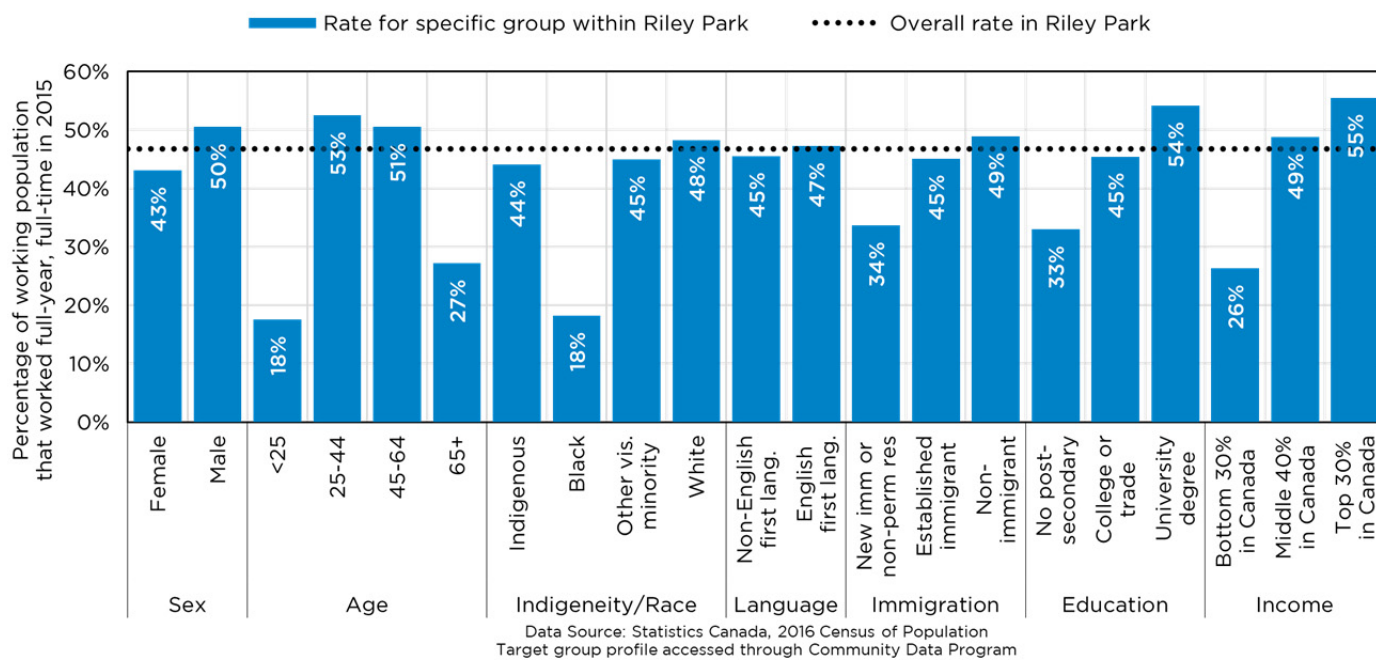
Across the city, excluding the 2011 NHS, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment. In Riley Park just under half of workers are in full-year and full-time employment as of 2016.

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.

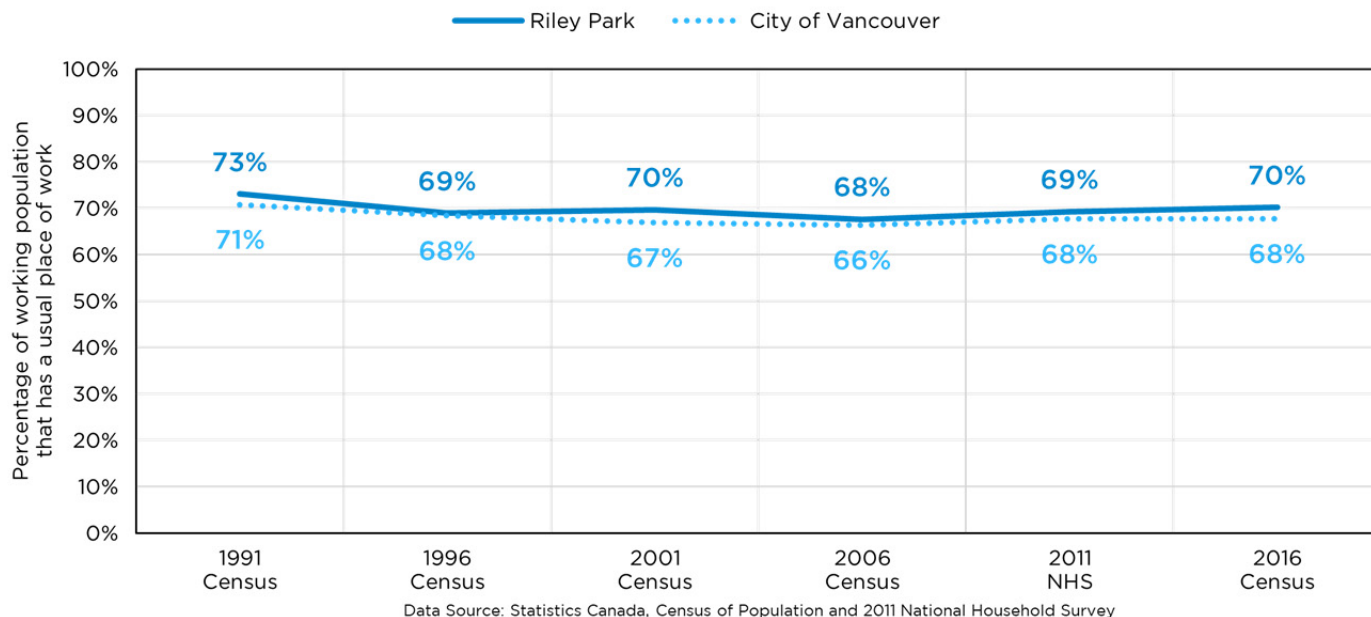
Riley Park: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

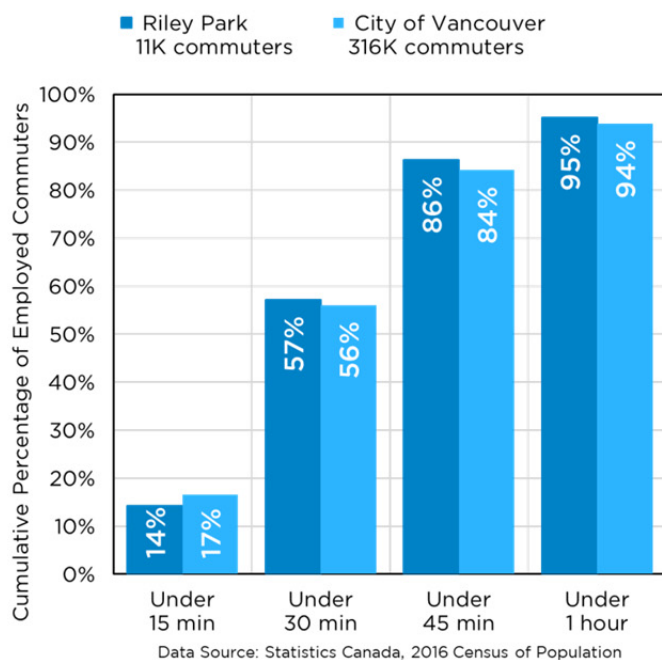
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 70% of Riley Park residents work inside the city, a similar rate to the city overall.

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

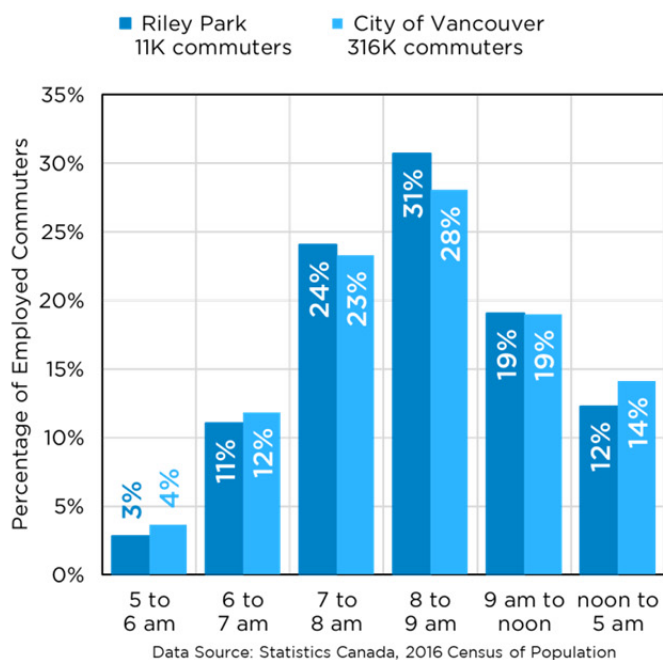


Riley Park residents' commutes are similar in length to residents of the city overall, with 57% of workers taking under half an hour to get to work. About 55% of Riley Park workers leave for work between 7 and 9 am, with fewer workers appearing to work early morning or evening shifts than the city overall.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



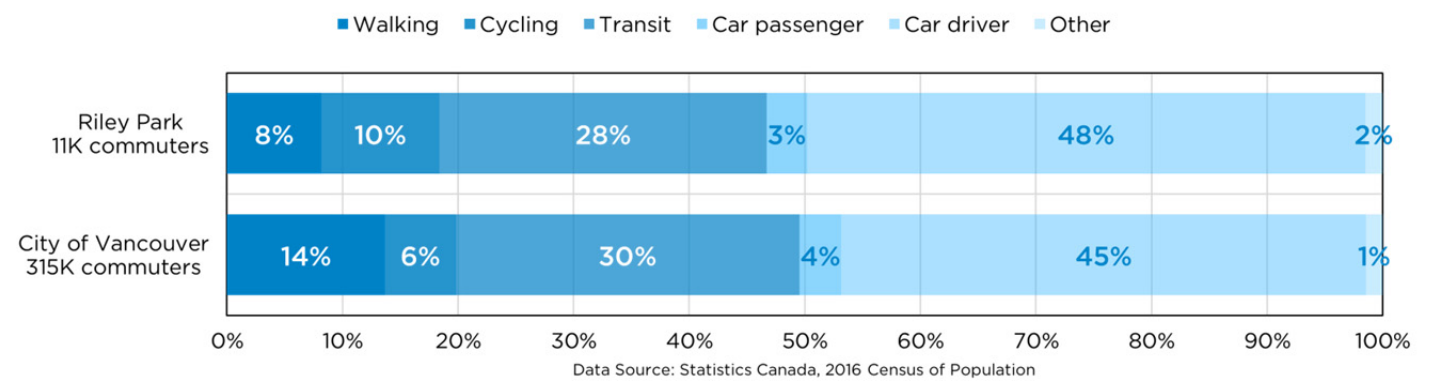
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

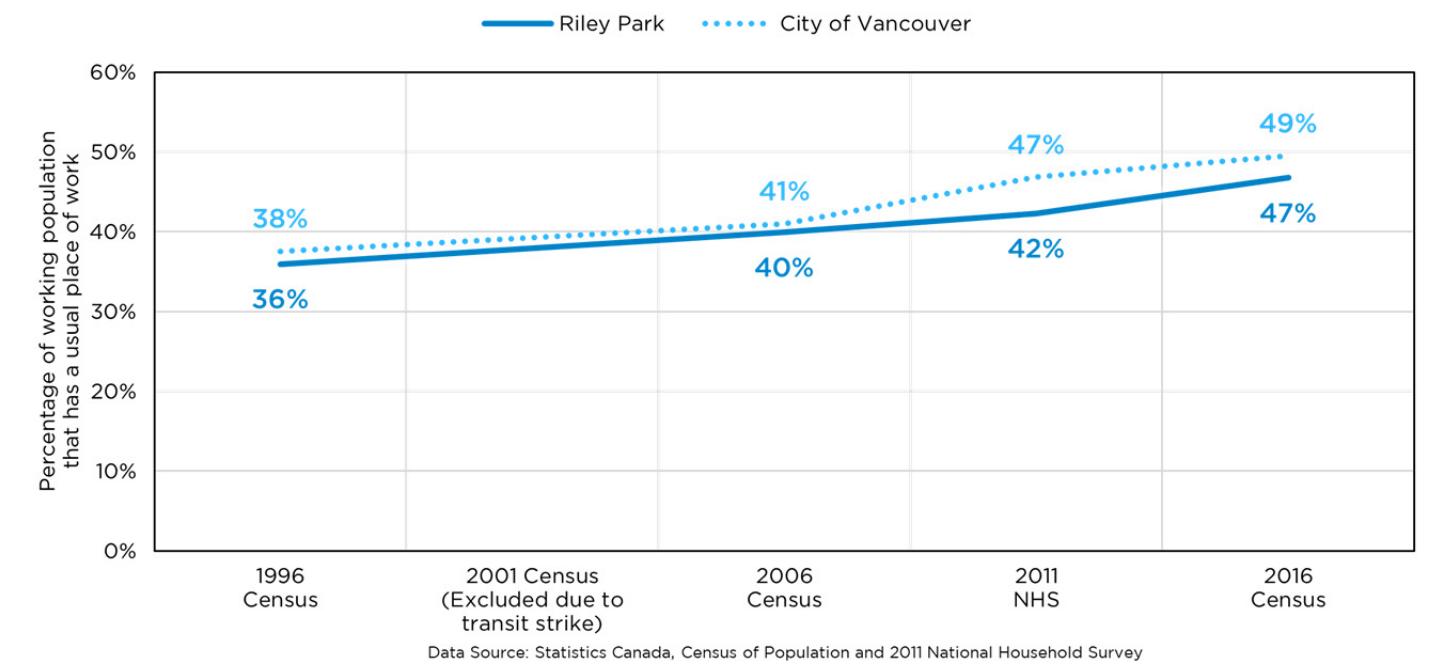
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Compared to the city overall, Riley Park has proportionally more people cycling and fewer walking or taking transit to their workplaces.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in both Riley Park and the city overall. In 2016, 47% people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

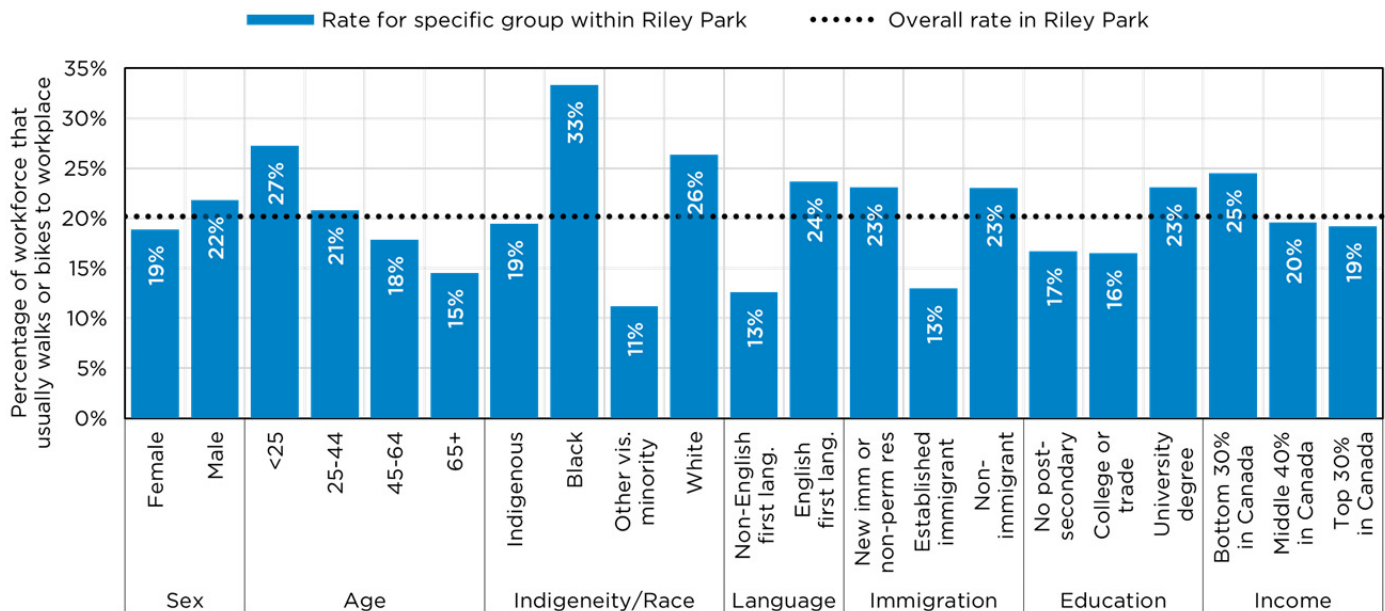
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



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. Data for some relatively small populations in Riley Park, such as Black residents, should be used with caution.

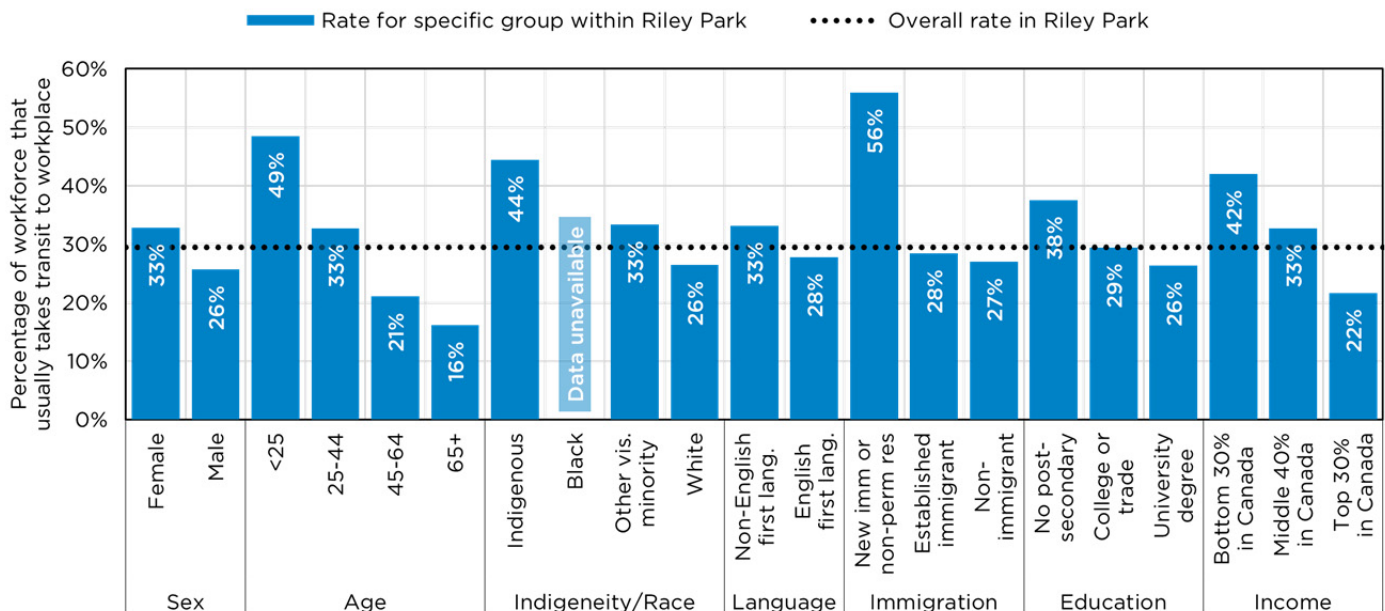
Riley Park: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



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

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

Riley Park: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016

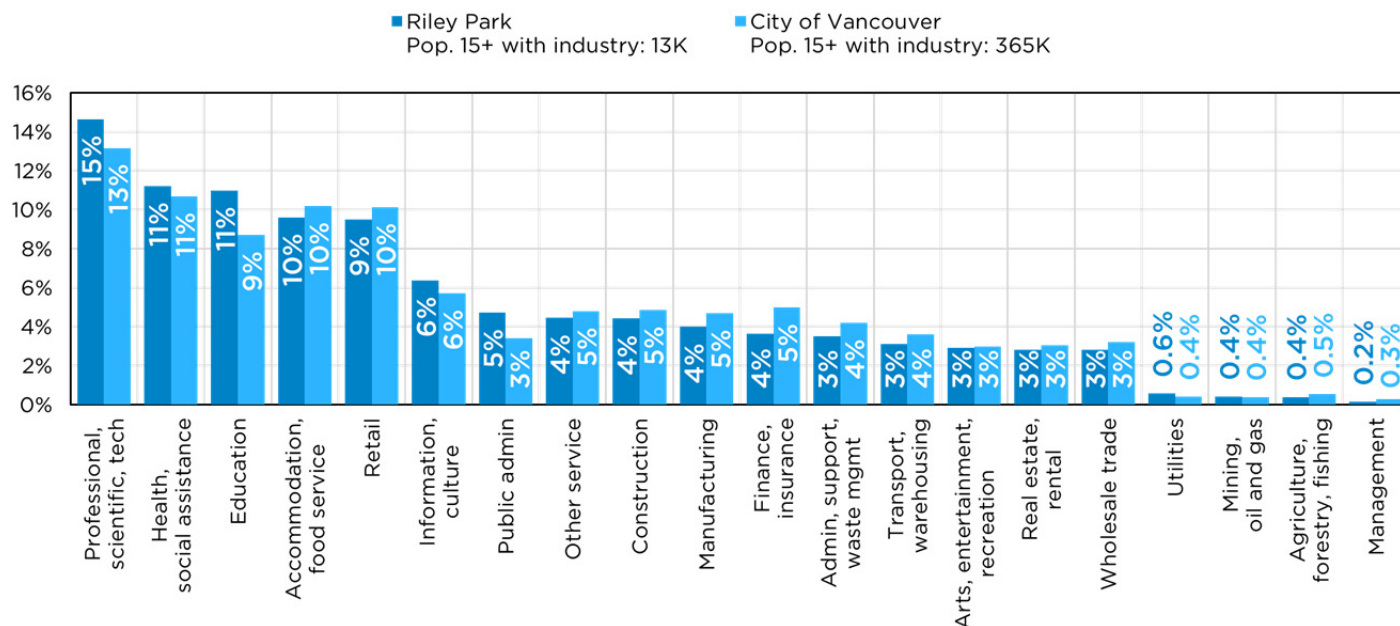


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

Industries and Occupations

The top three industries²⁰ employing Riley Park residents are: professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and educational services. Compared to the city overall, Riley Park has more workers in professional industries and fewer in retail, accommodation and food service.

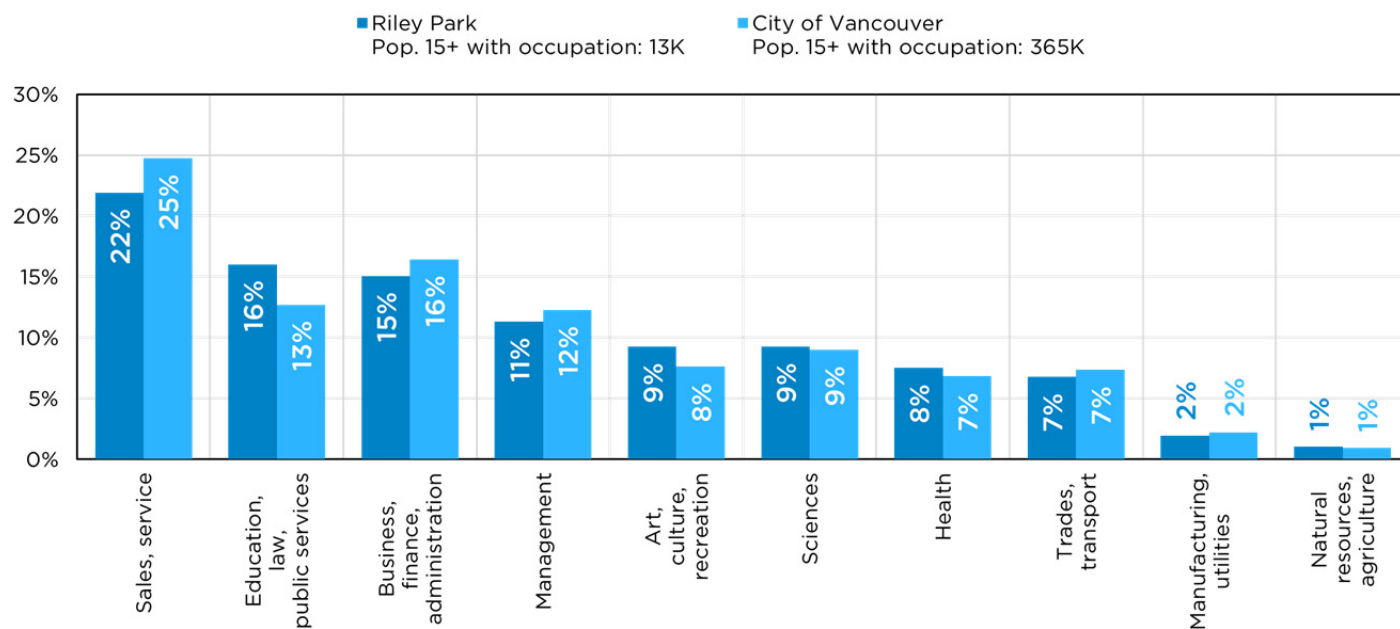
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Looking at occupation categories,²¹ sales and service jobs are the largest group in Riley Park, followed by education, law and public services; business, finance and administration; and management occupations.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

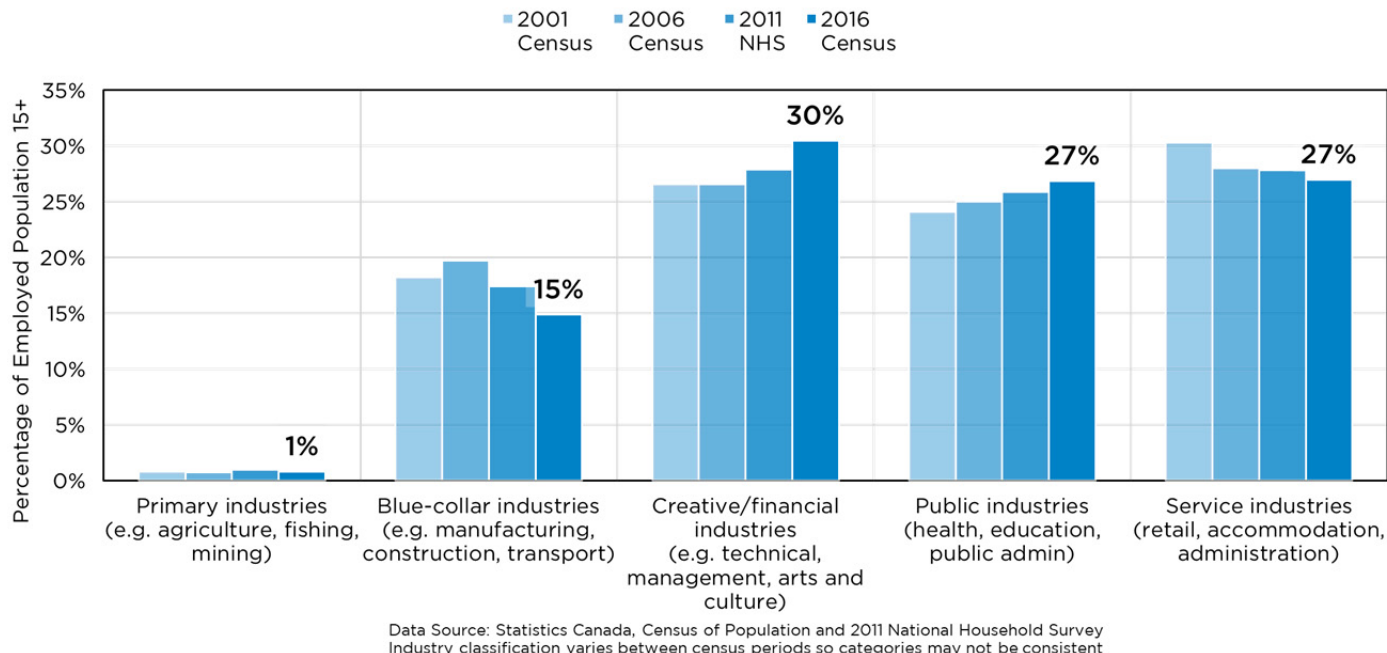


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

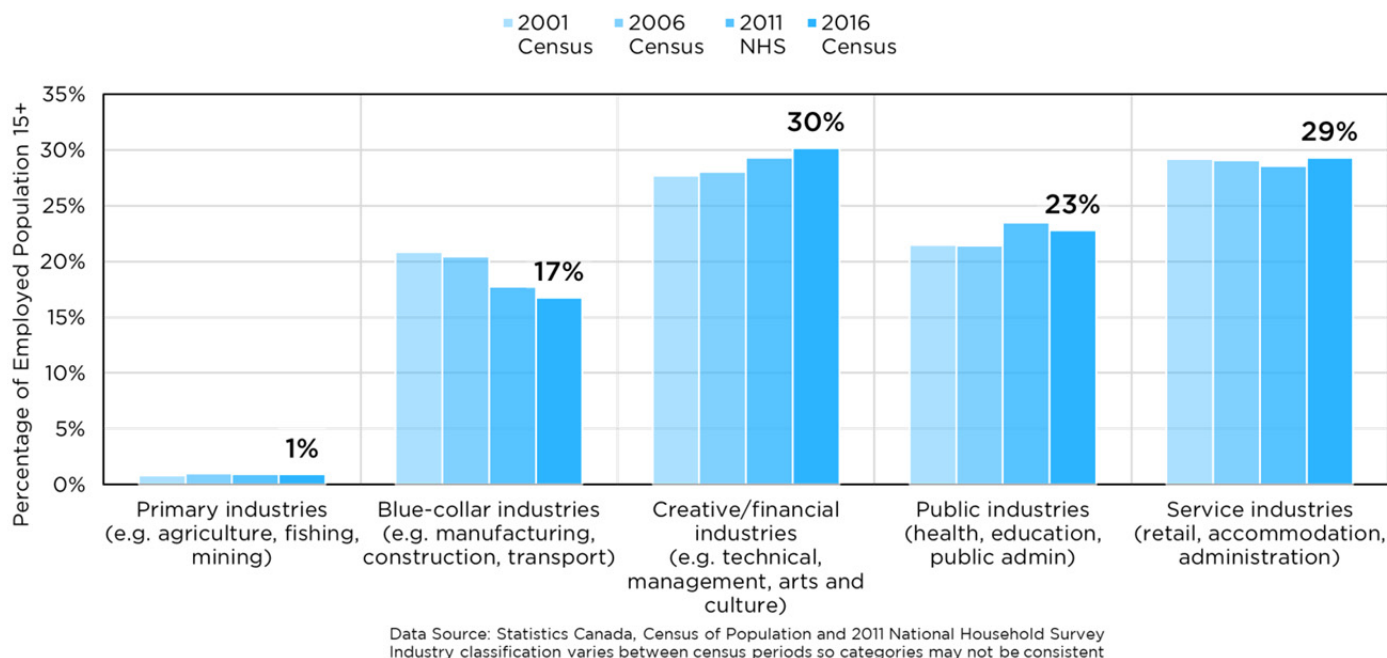
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Riley Park, there is a growing rate of workers in creative/financial industries and public services and a decline in workers in blue-collar and service industries.

Riley Park: 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.

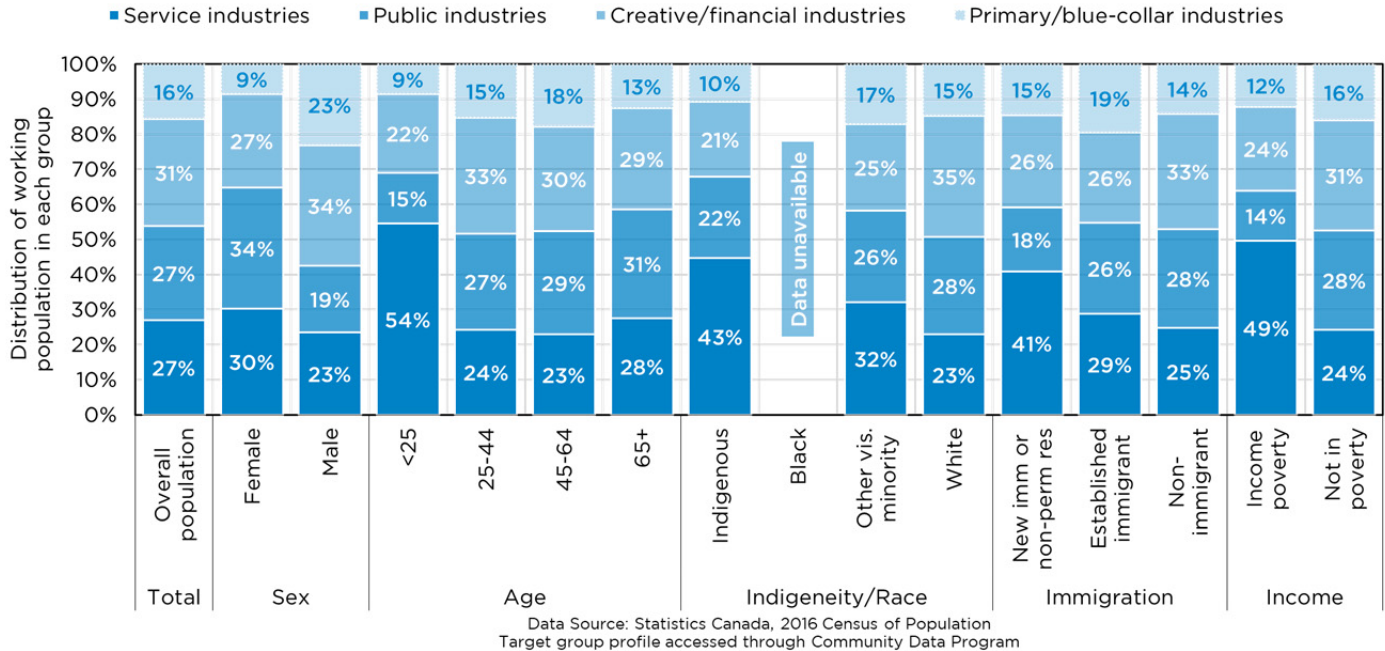
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

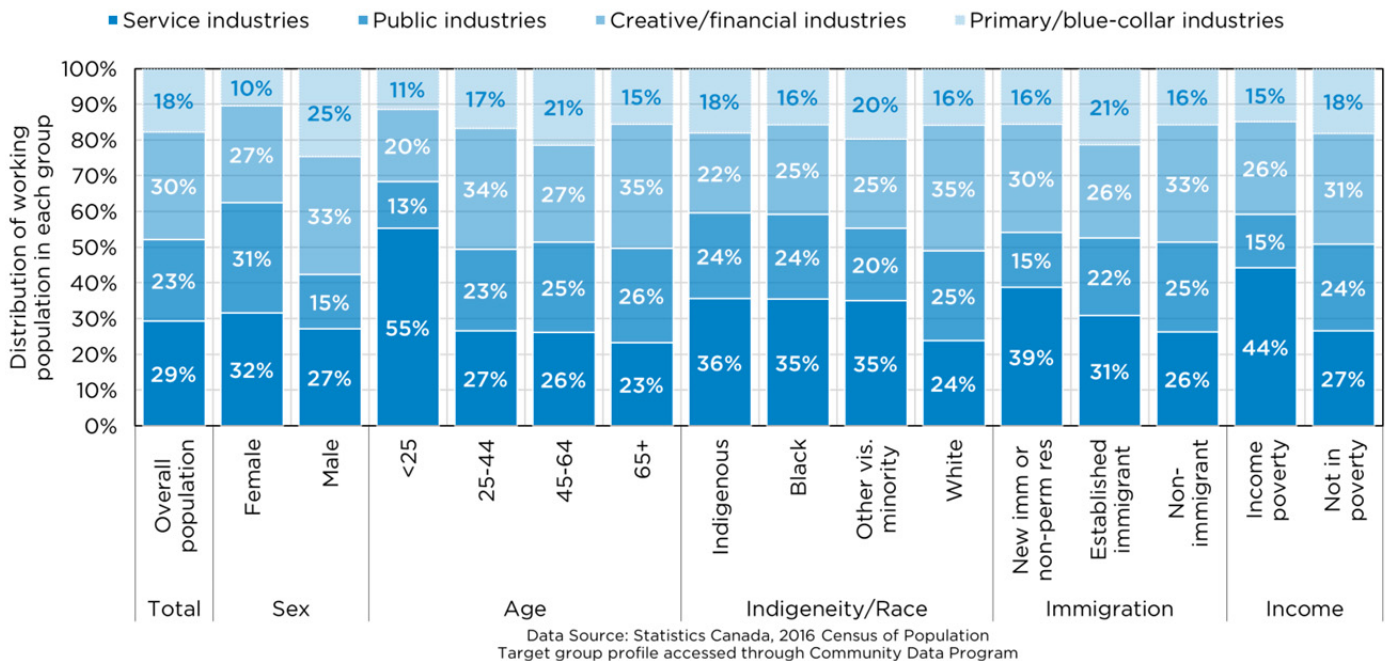
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups. Across the overall population in Riley Park, over 30% of workers are employed in creative and financial industries, but this rate is lower for female workers, younger workers, Indigenous and racialized workers and people without post-secondary education.

Riley Park: 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.

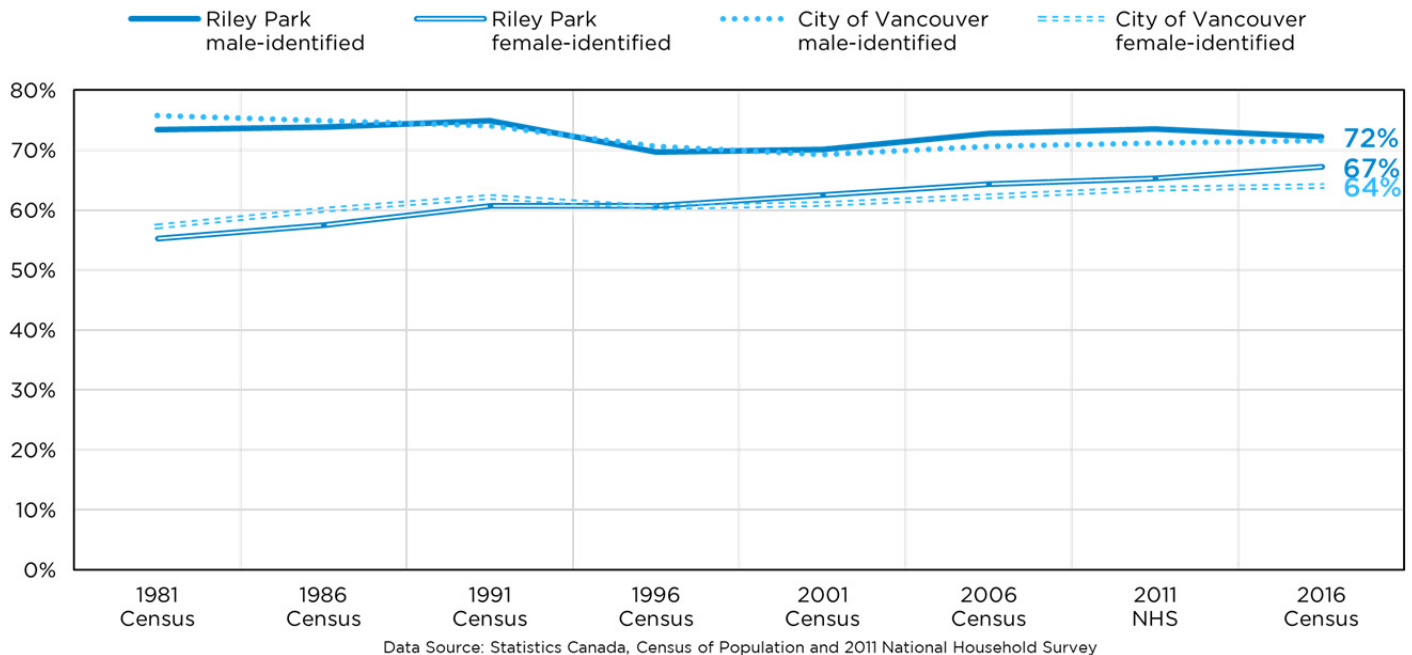
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

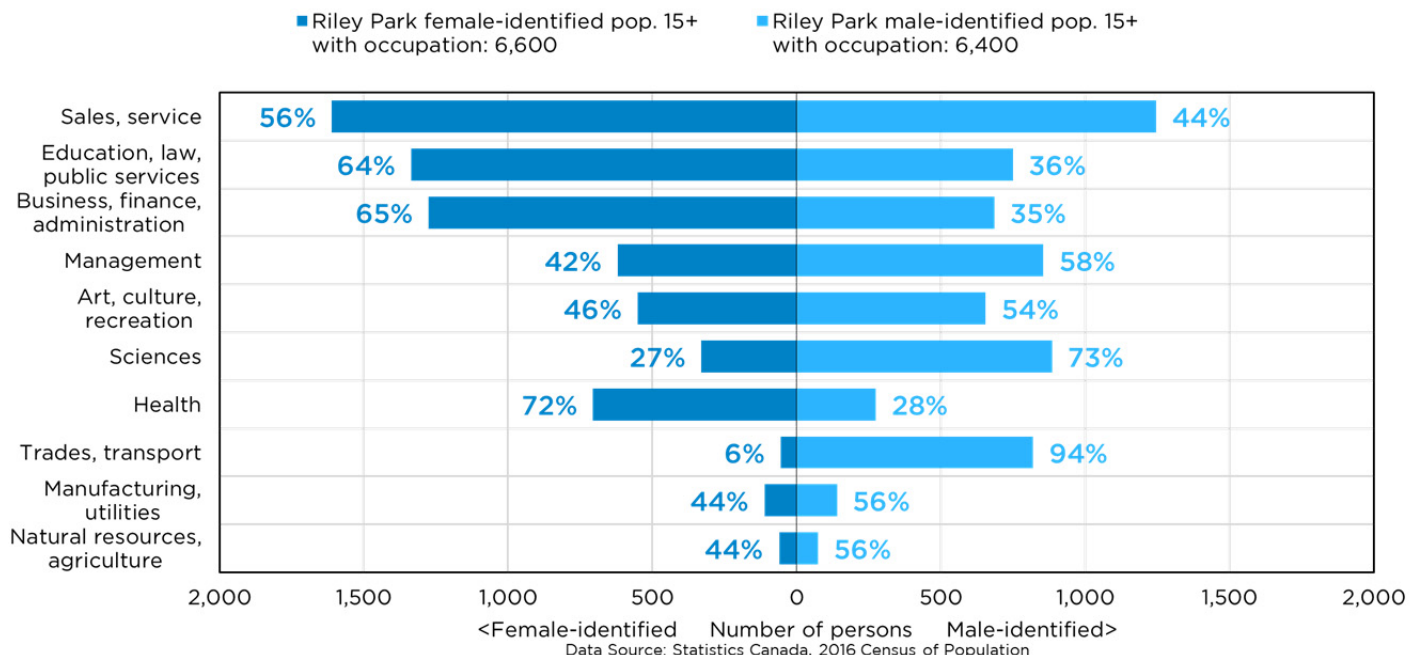
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. This gap is narrower in Riley Park than in the city: 72% of male-identified residents and 67% of female-identified residents are in the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



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

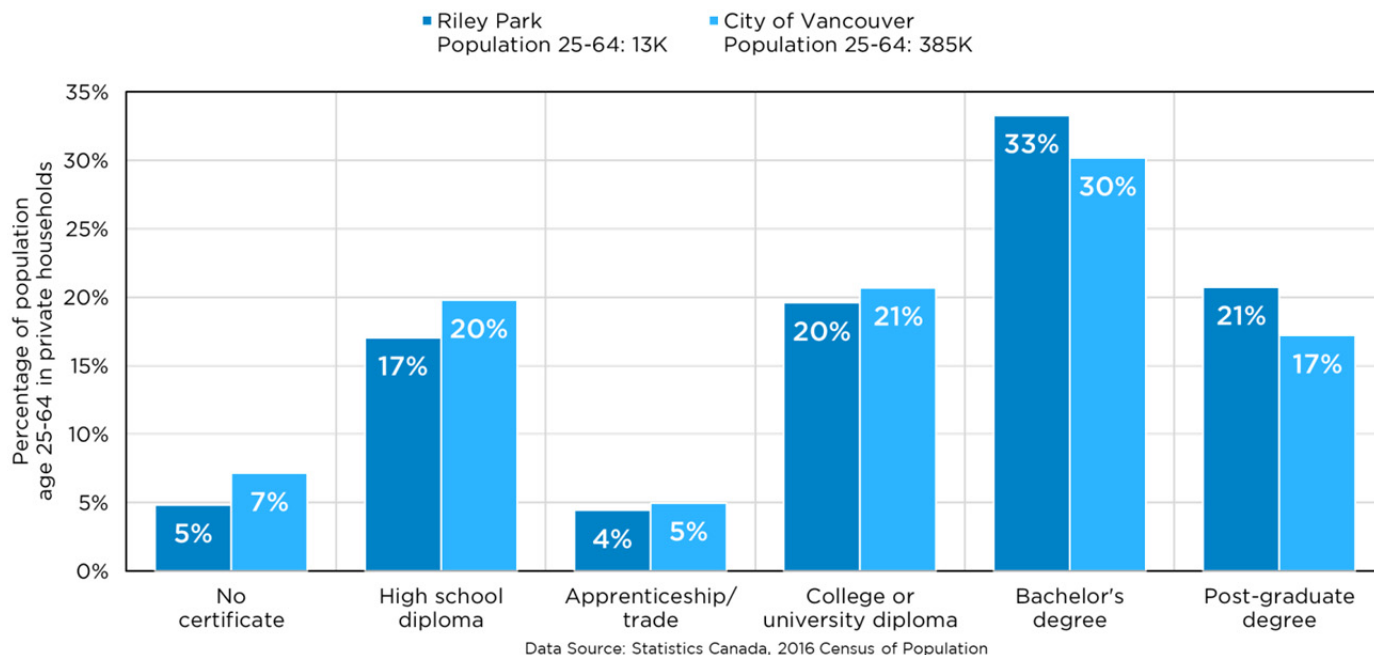
Riley Park: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

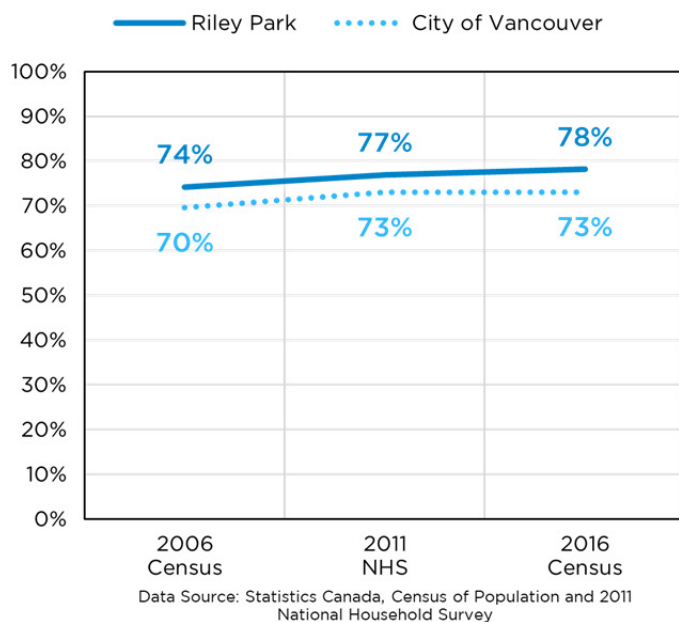
Riley Park residents have completed higher levels of education at a somewhat higher rate than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. More Riley Park residents have university degrees and fewer have a high school diploma or less.

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

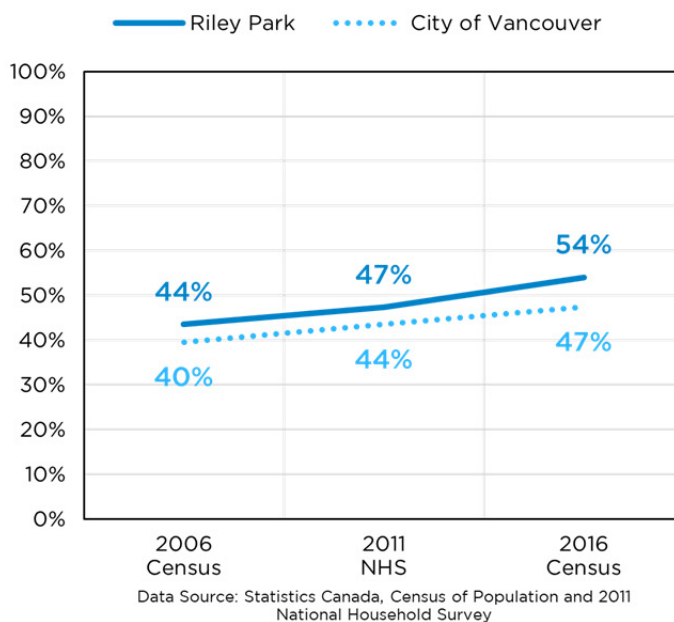


Over time, the rate of post-secondary credentials in Riley Park is increasing, consistent with trends across the city.

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



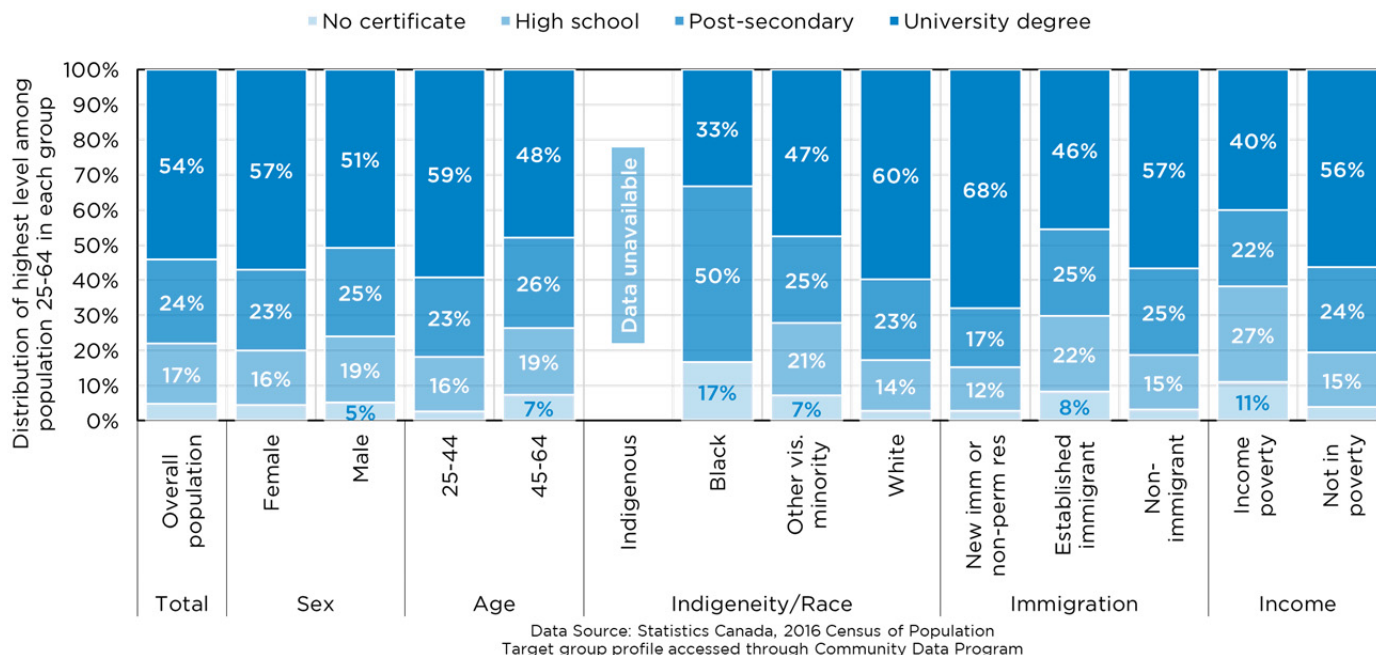
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

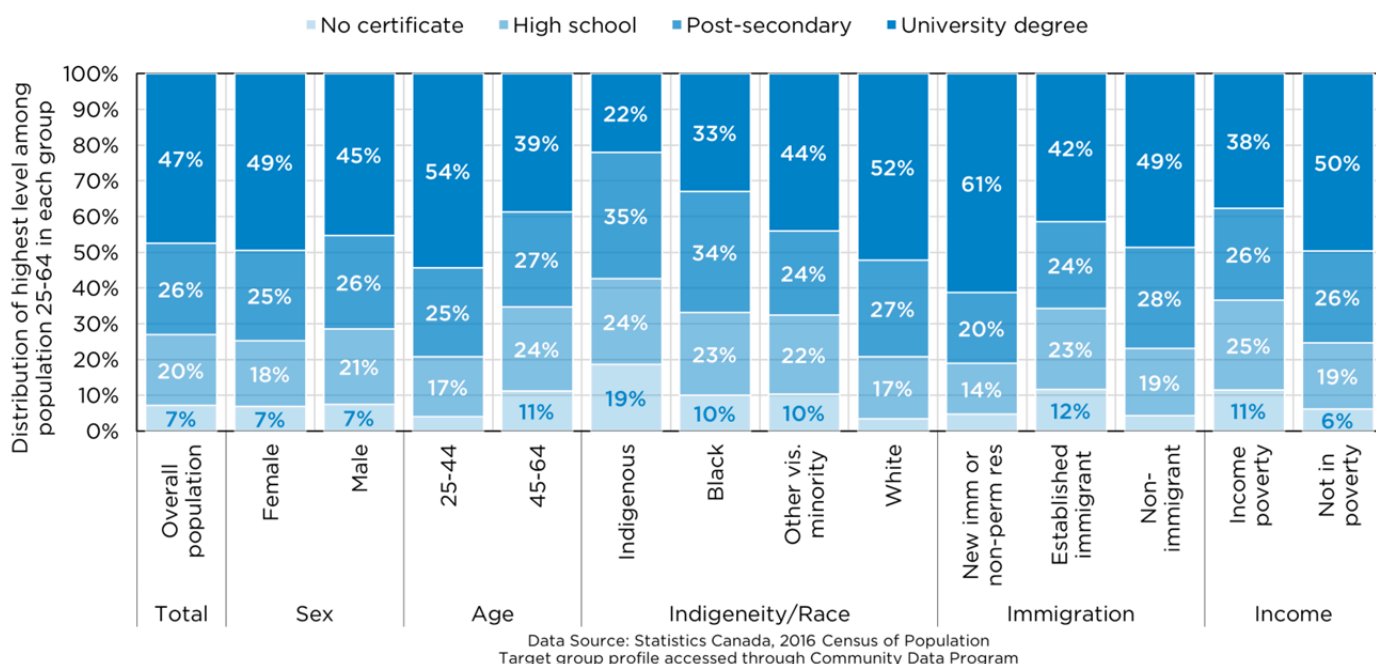
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education. In Riley Park, while a majority of people across all demographics shown have a post-secondary certificate, many groups have less access to a university degree.

Riley Park: 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.

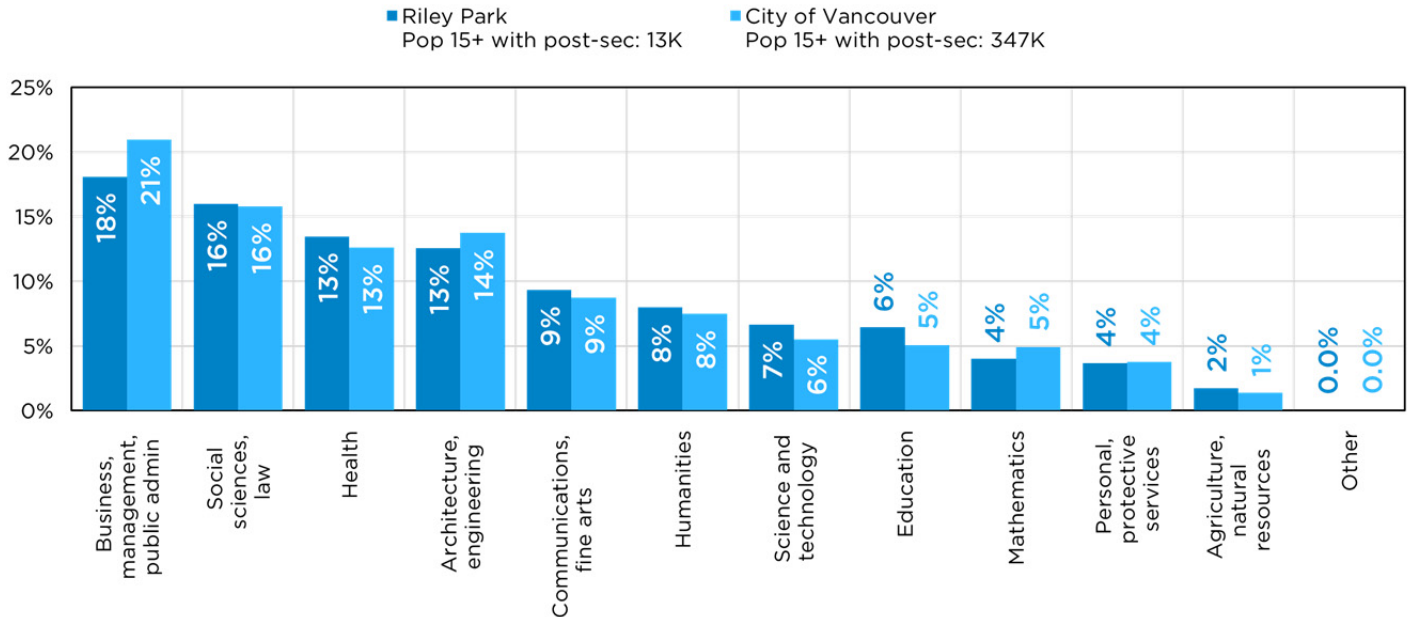
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top broad fields of study for post-secondary education. Riley Park residents' top three fields of study are: business, management and public administration; social sciences and law; and health.

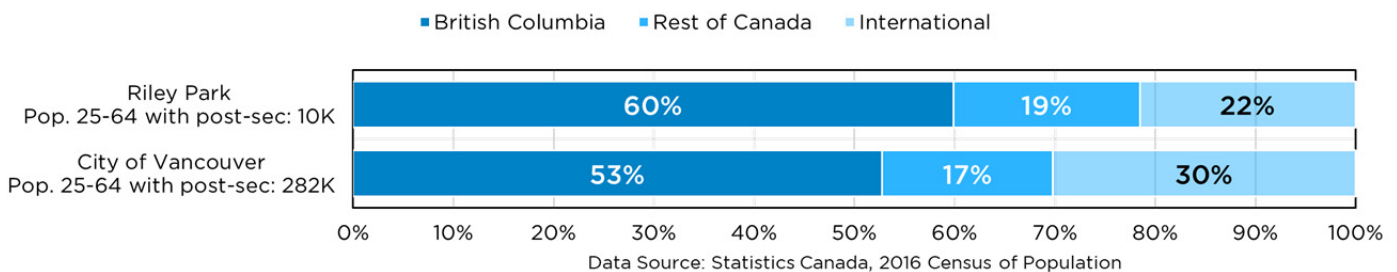
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



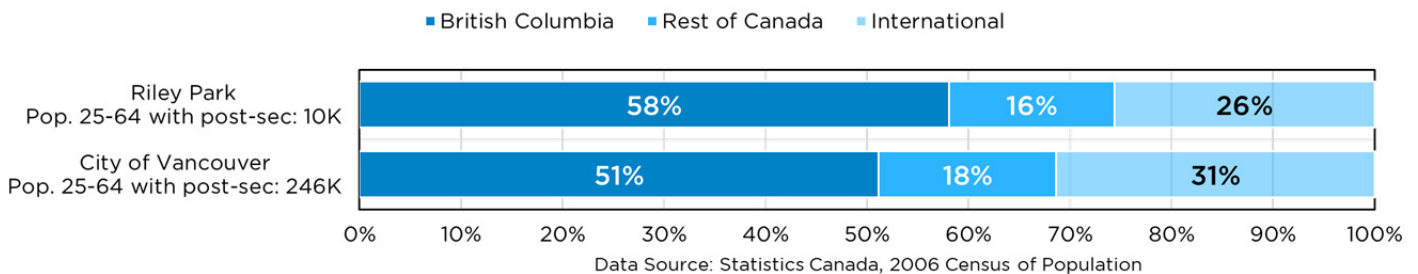
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Riley Park residents are less likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, with the rate decreasing from 2006 to 2016.

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

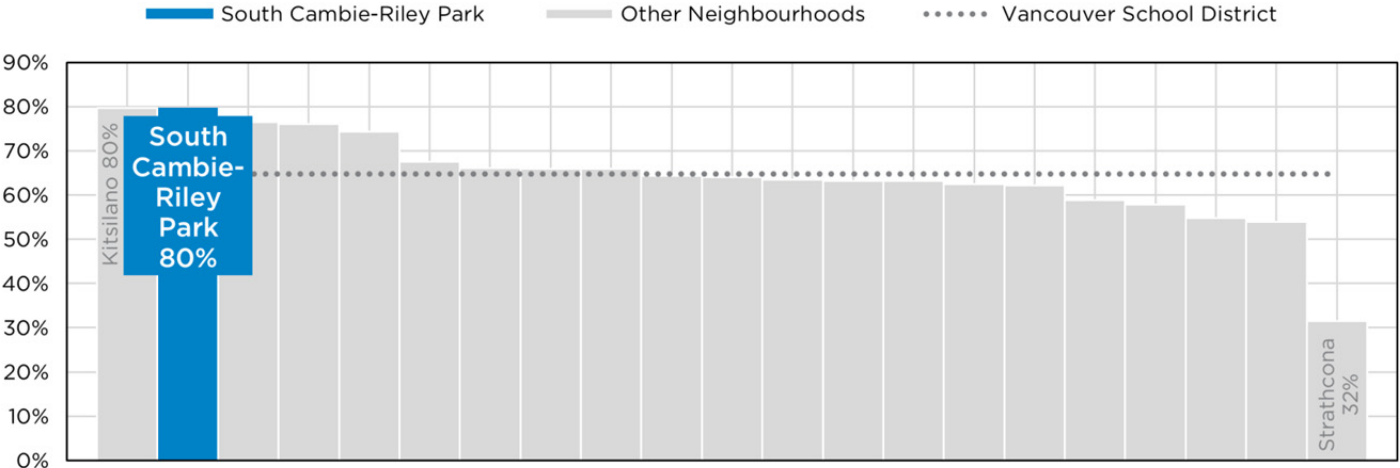


Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

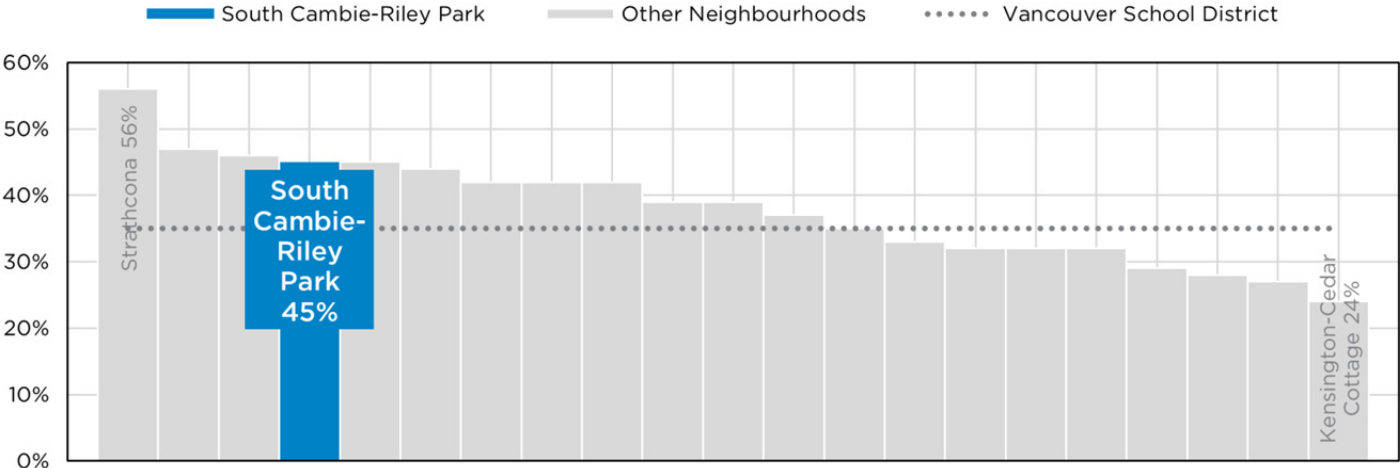


COMMUNITY HEALTH

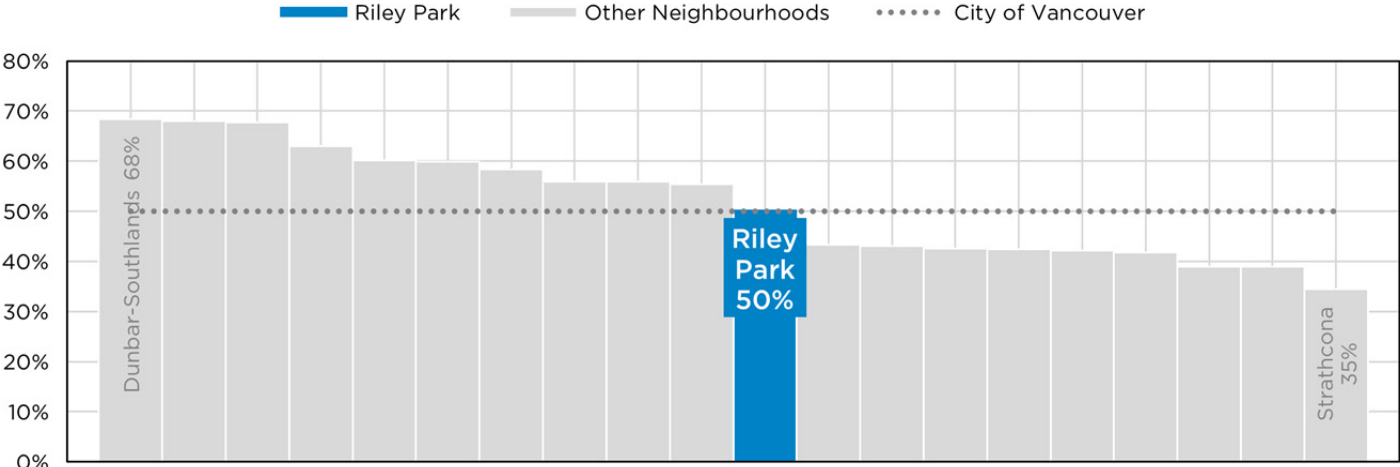
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

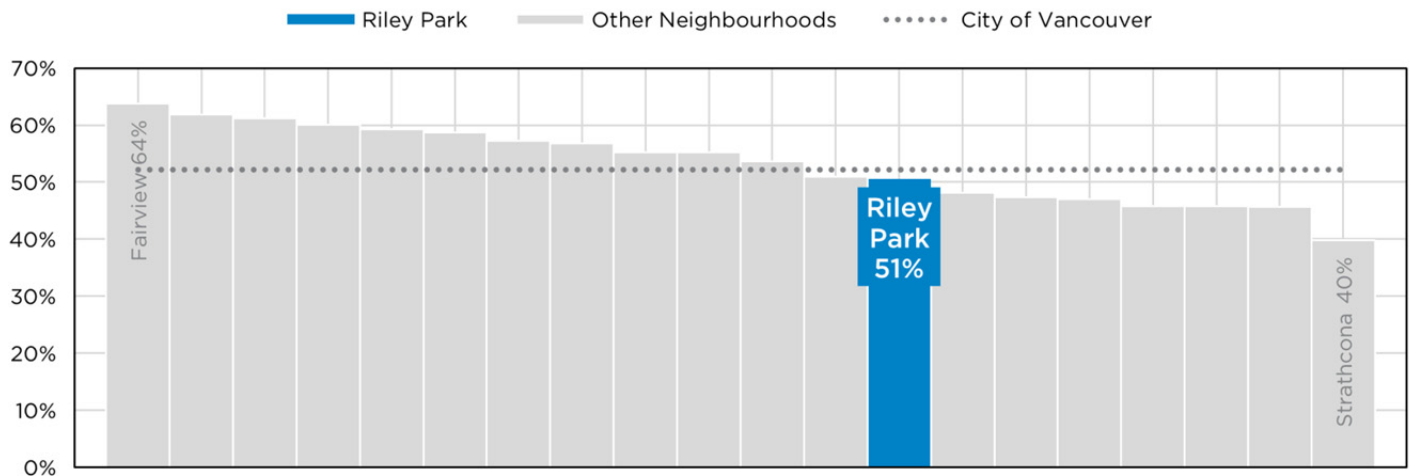


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

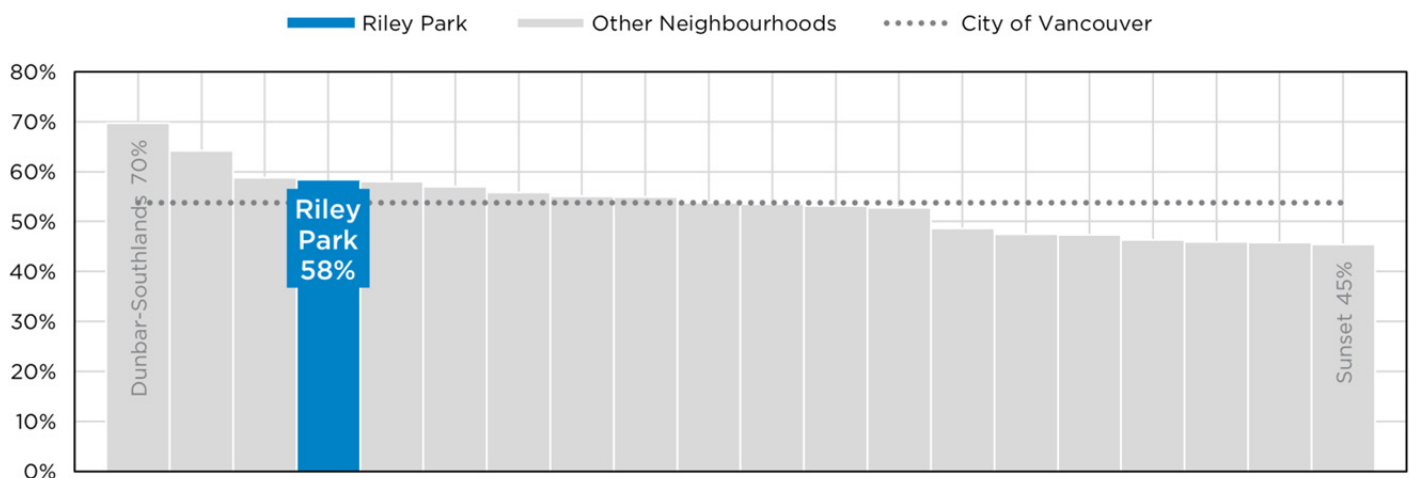


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

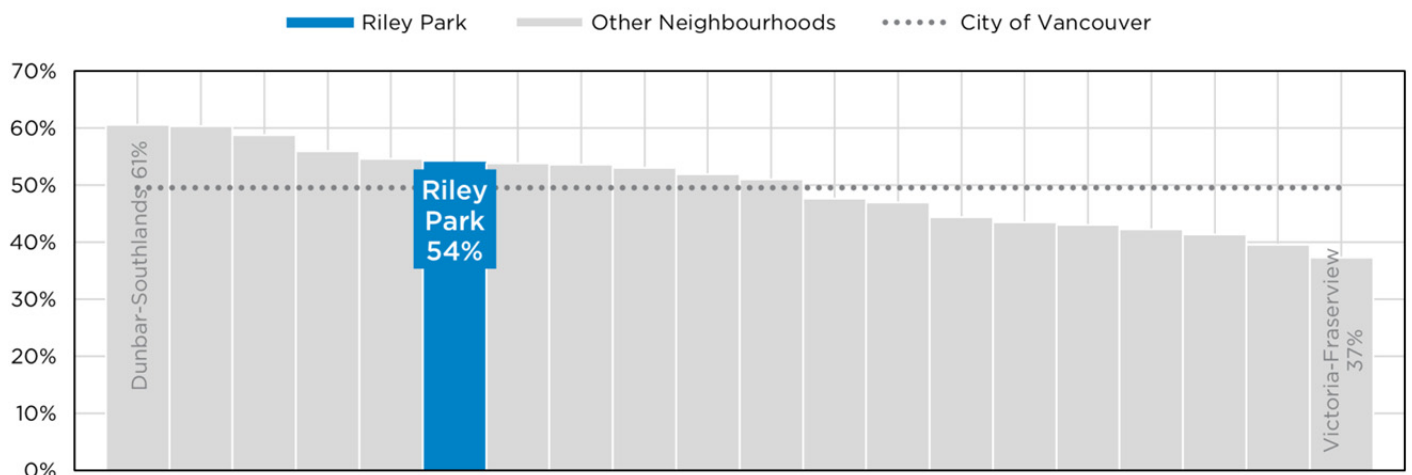
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



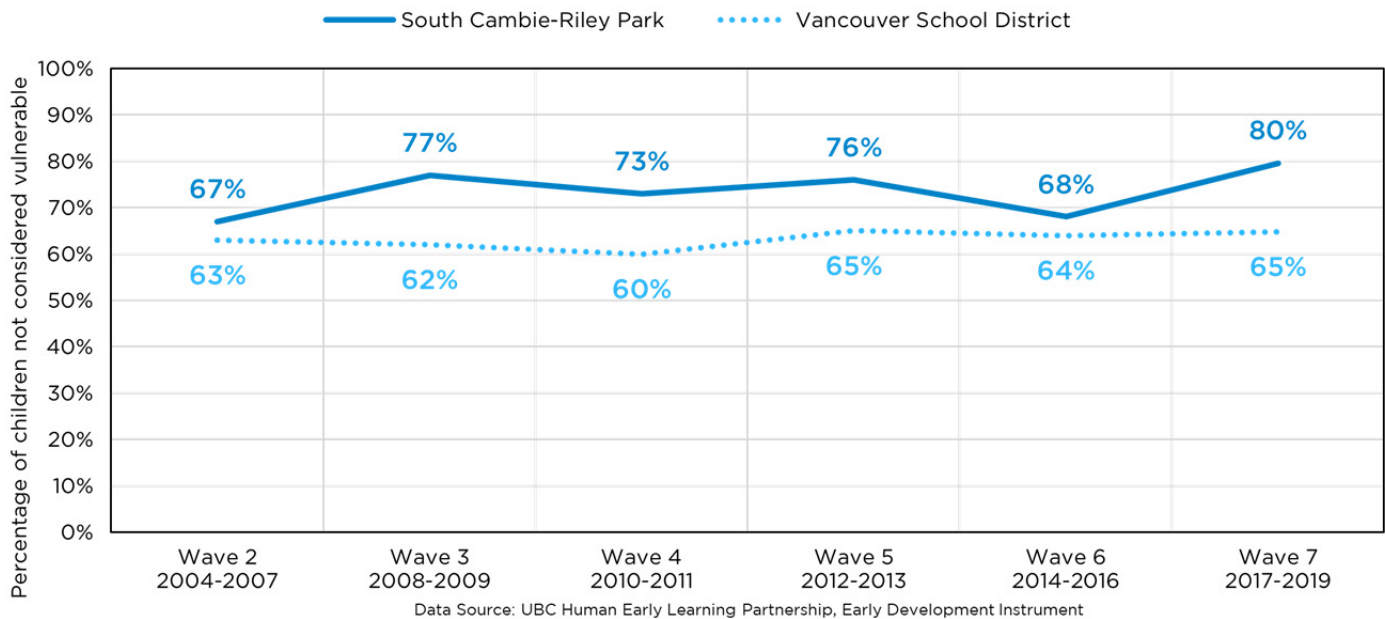
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

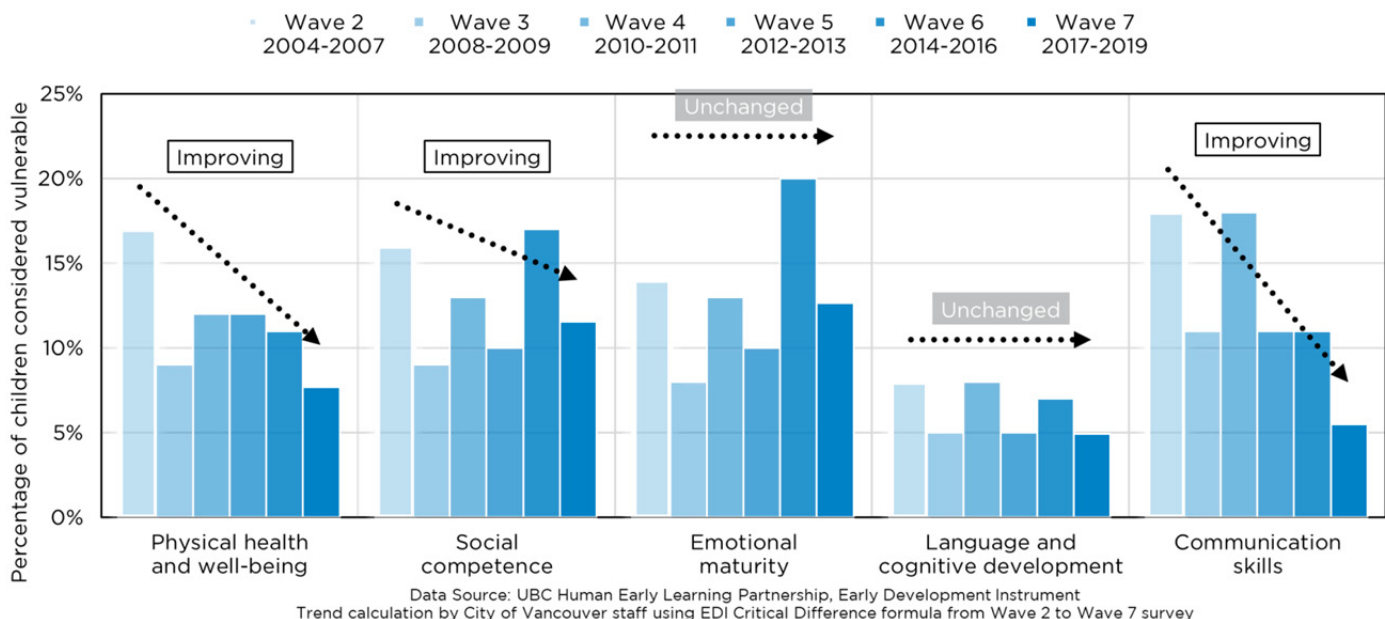
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. About 20% of children in Riley Park and South Cambie (combined) are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower rate than the city overall.

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



Over time, children in Riley Park and South Cambie are less likely to be assessed as vulnerable on the physical, social and communication scales of the EDI. Although there have been fluctuations in some years, the emotional and language scales have had no net change from early to current EDI surveys.

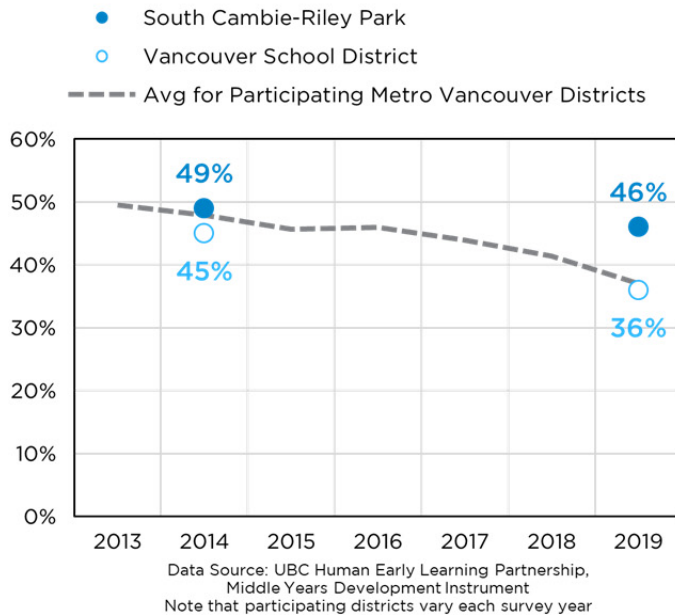
South Cambie-Riley Park: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



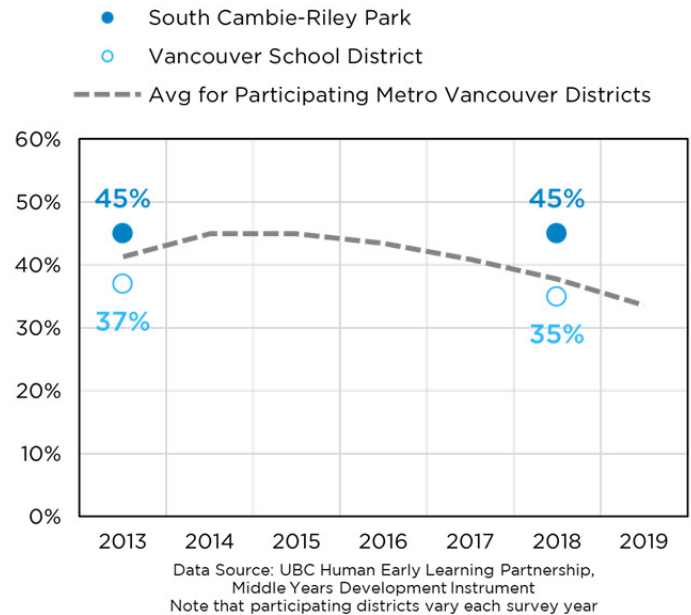
Middle-Years Development

The Middle-Years Development Instrument (MDI) is a questionnaire completed by children in grade 4 and 7 to self-assess their development in relation to well-being, health and school achievement. Children in Riley Park and South Cambie have tended to have a higher well-being score than the City of Vancouver overall and the average across participating Metro Vancouver school districts.²²

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

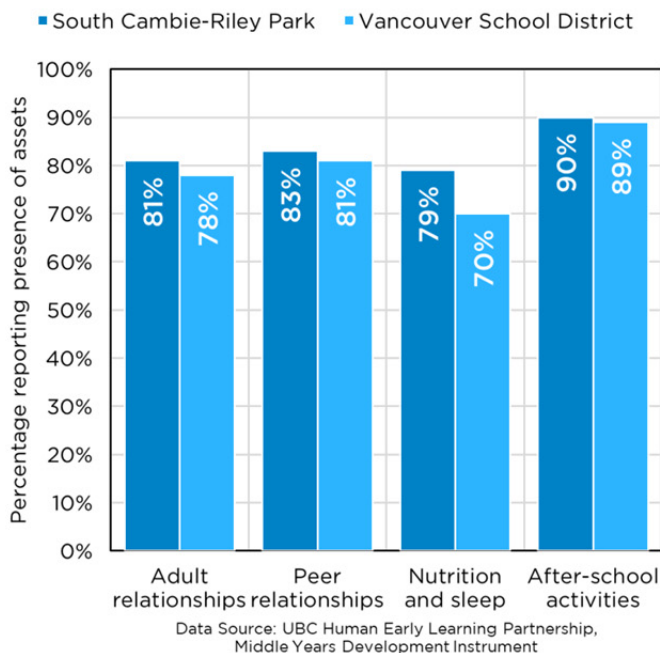


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

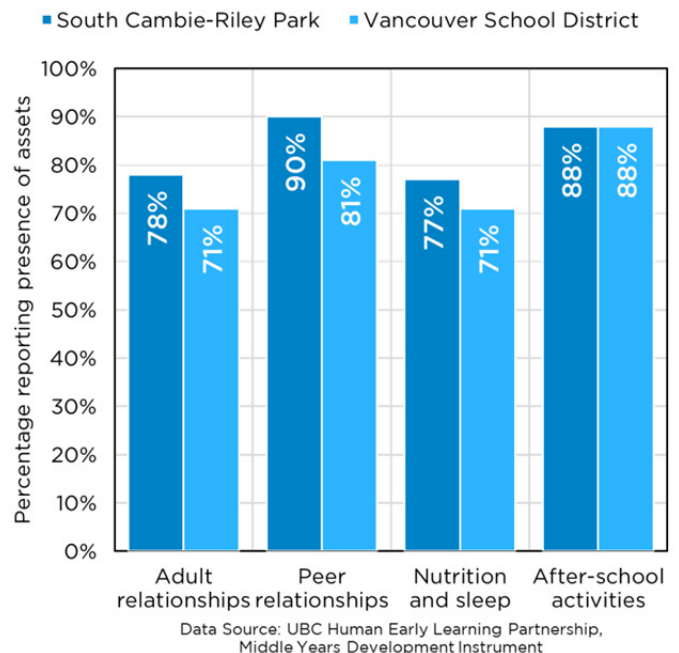


Children in Riley Park and South Cambie are more likely than children across the city to identify assets in all categories included in the MDI: adult relationships, peer relationships, nutrition and sleep and after-school activities.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



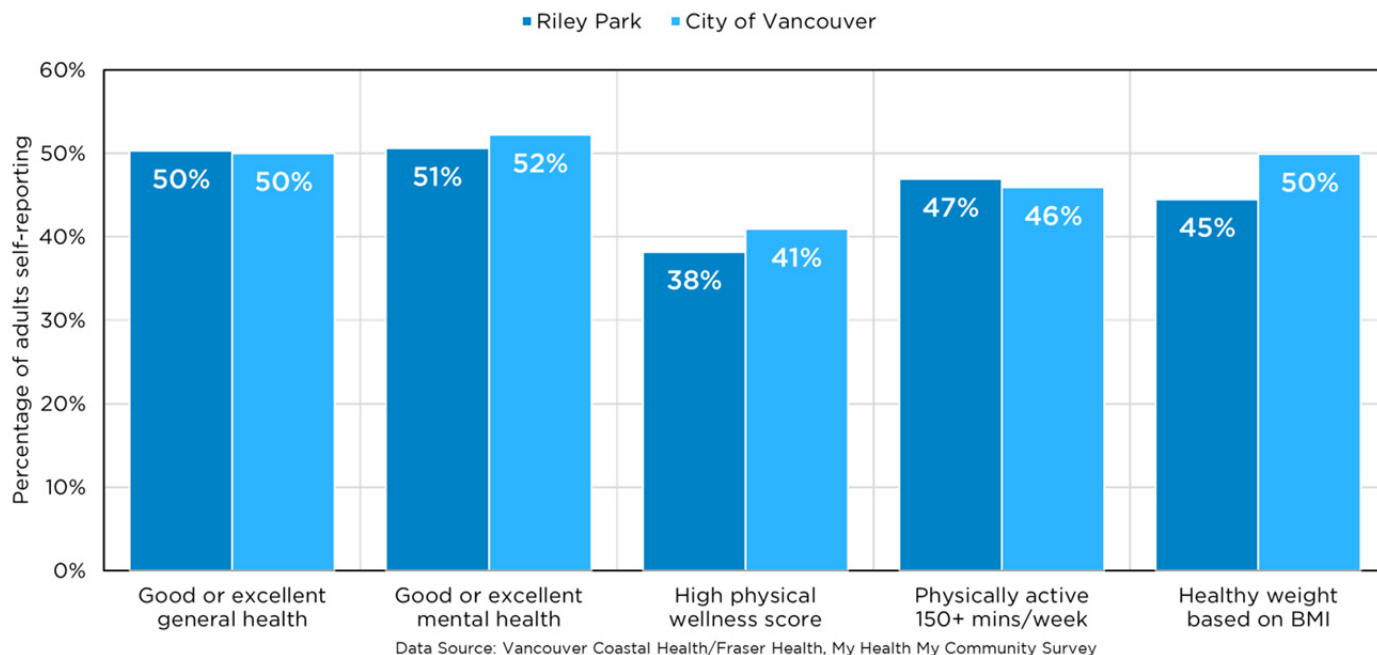
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

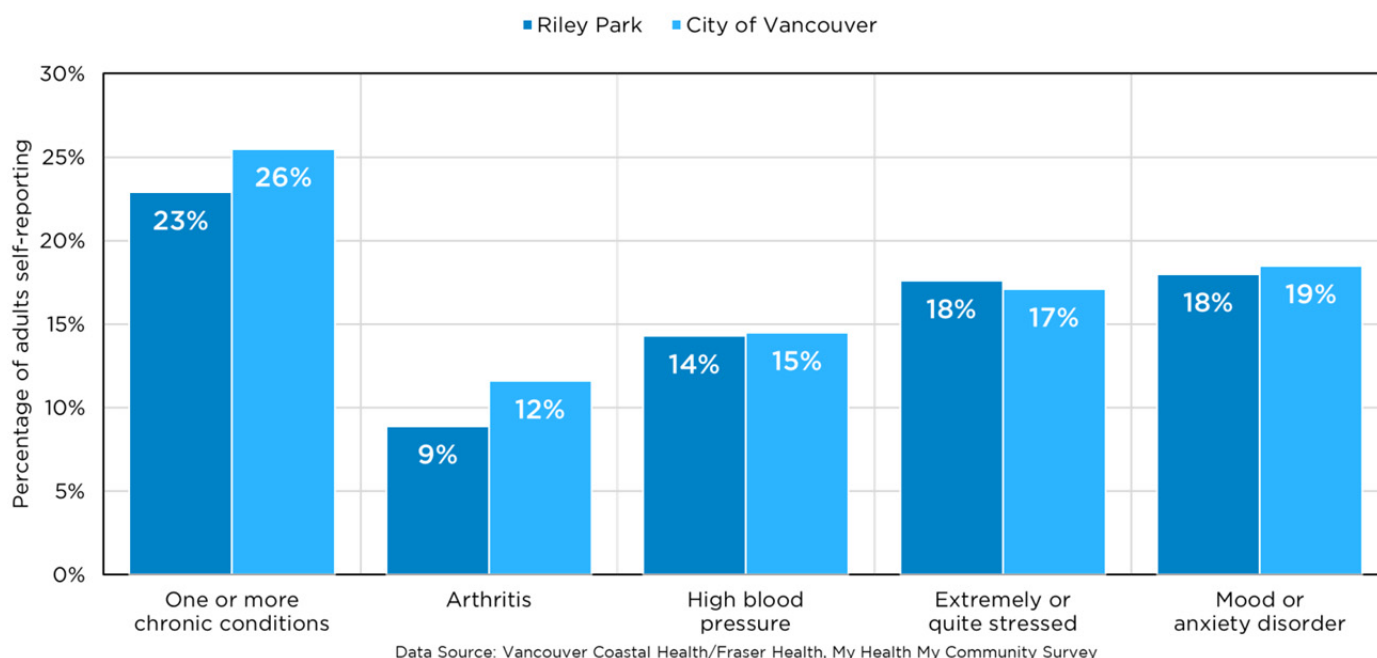
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Riley Park report overall good health at the same rate as the city overall. However, although Riley Park residents report being physically active at the same rate as the city they are less likely to indicate high physical wellness and a healthy weight.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Riley Park residents are less likely than the residents of the City of Vancouver overall to report the presence of chronic conditions or arthritis, but similarly likely to report high blood pressure, stress or a mood disorder.

Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

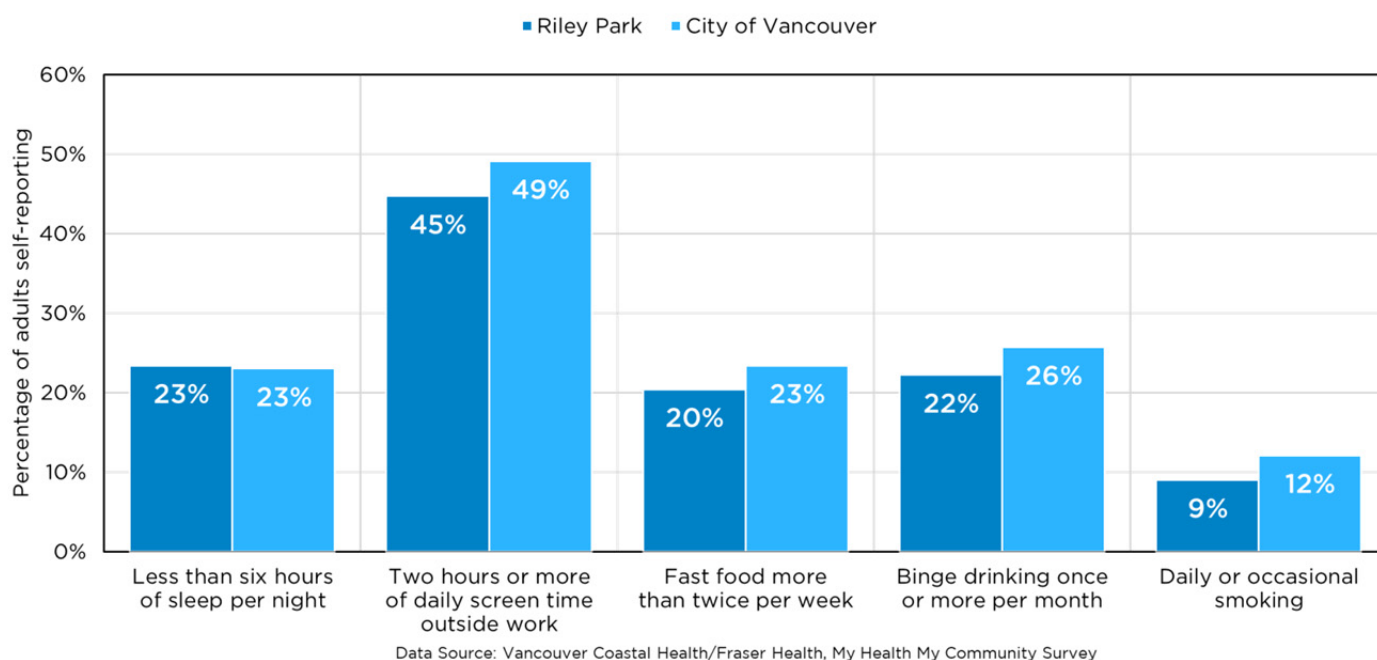
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Riley Park residents are more likely to have ongoing access to the health care system, such as having a family doctor or seeing a dentist. However, Riley Park residents are less likely to walk at least 30 minutes per day.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Except for inadequate sleep, Riley Park residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to indicate behaviours that negatively impact health, such as screen time, fast food, binge drinking or smoking.

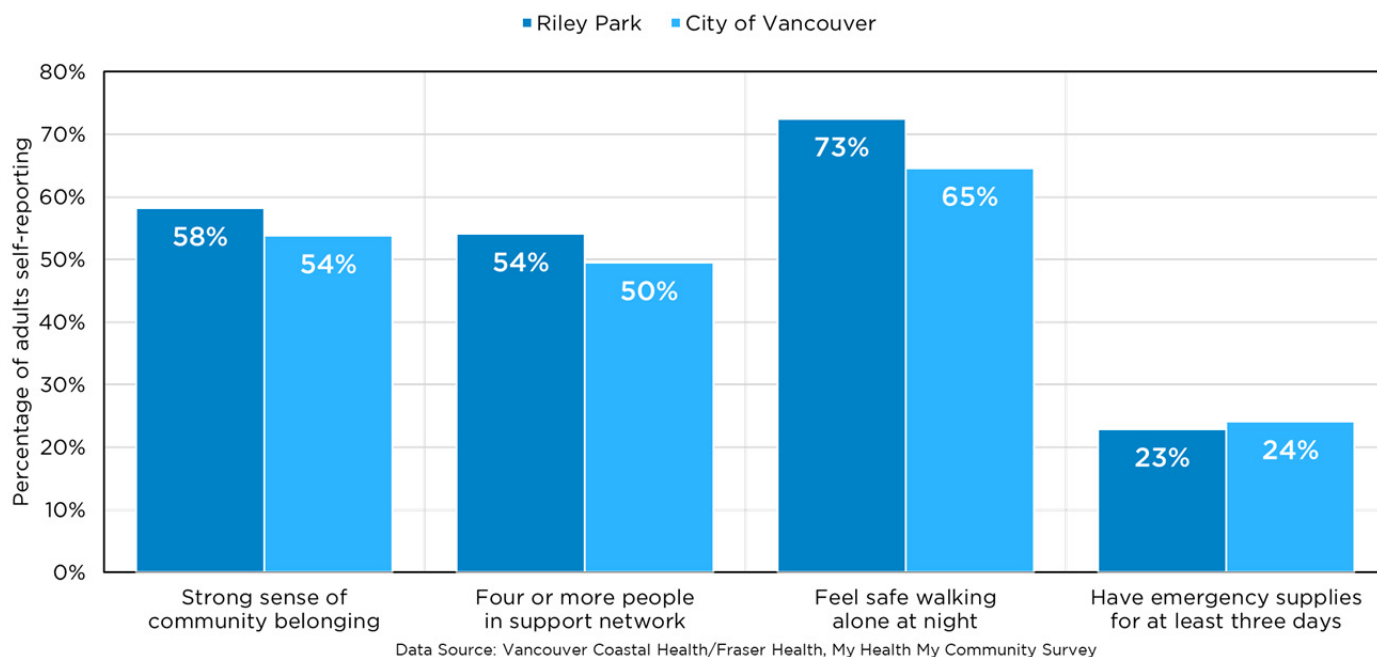
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

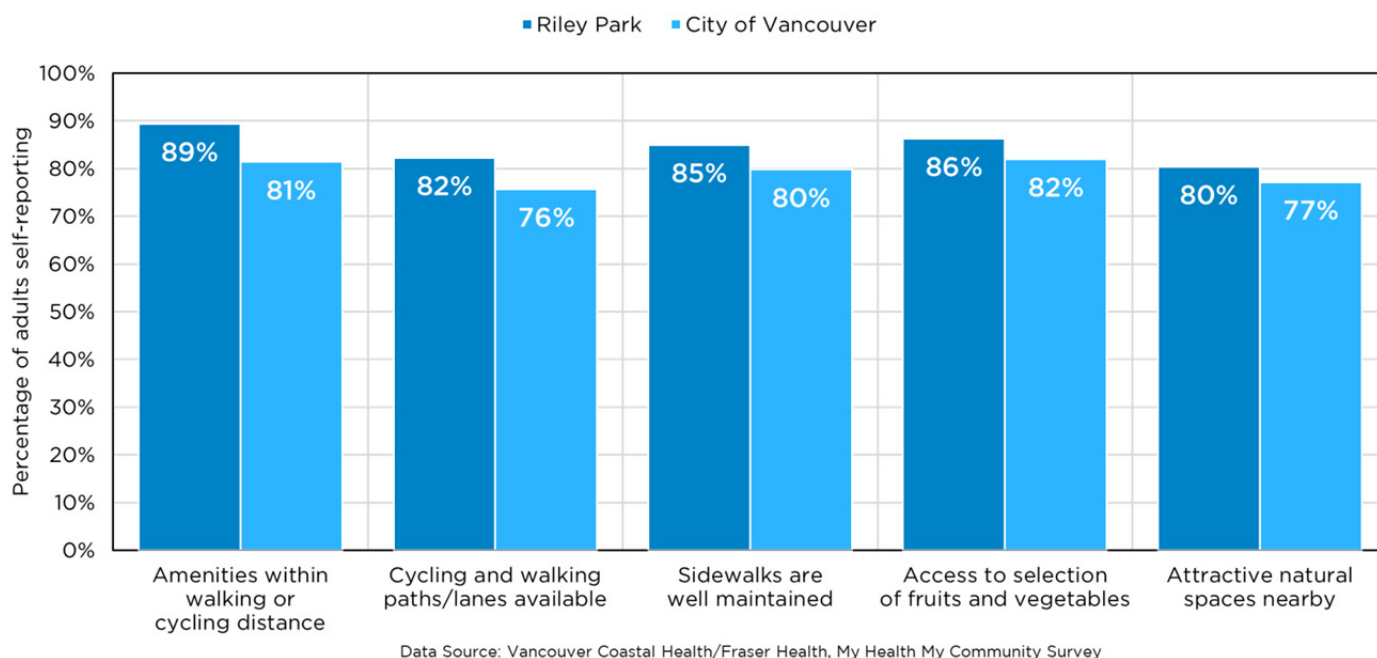
Riley Park shows indications of strong social resilience, including rates of belonging, social support networks and sense of safety at a higher rate than the city overall. In both the neighbourhood and the city overall, relatively few residents have emergency supplies prepared.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Riley Park residents have positive perceptions of the built environment: the neighbourhood shows higher rates of amenities, active transportation facilities, access to healthy food and natural spaces than the city overall.

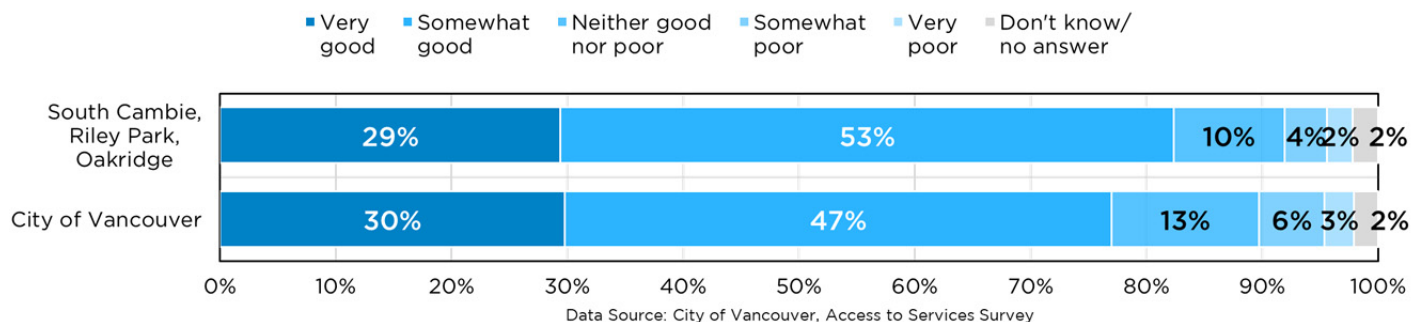
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

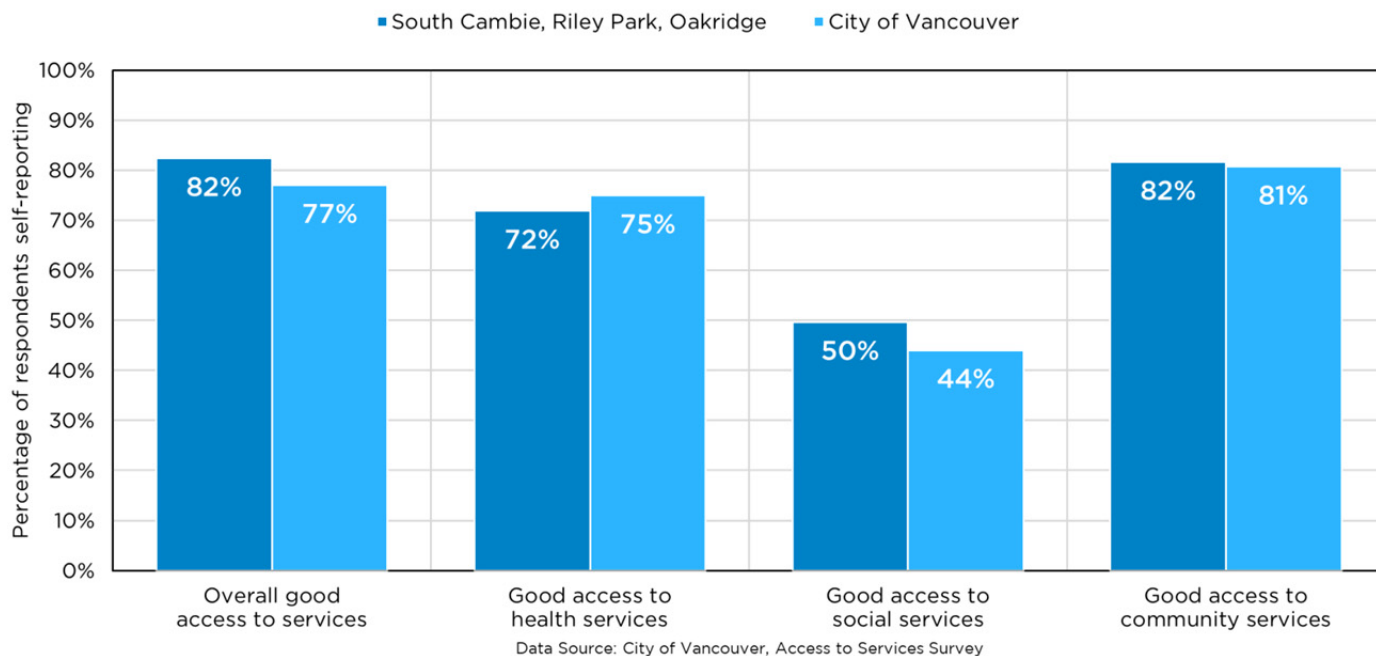
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on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

Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to positive assess their access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses; and least likely to positively assess their access to social services. In Riley Park and nearby neighbourhoods, health services were rated a little bit lower and social services a little bit higher than the city as a whole.

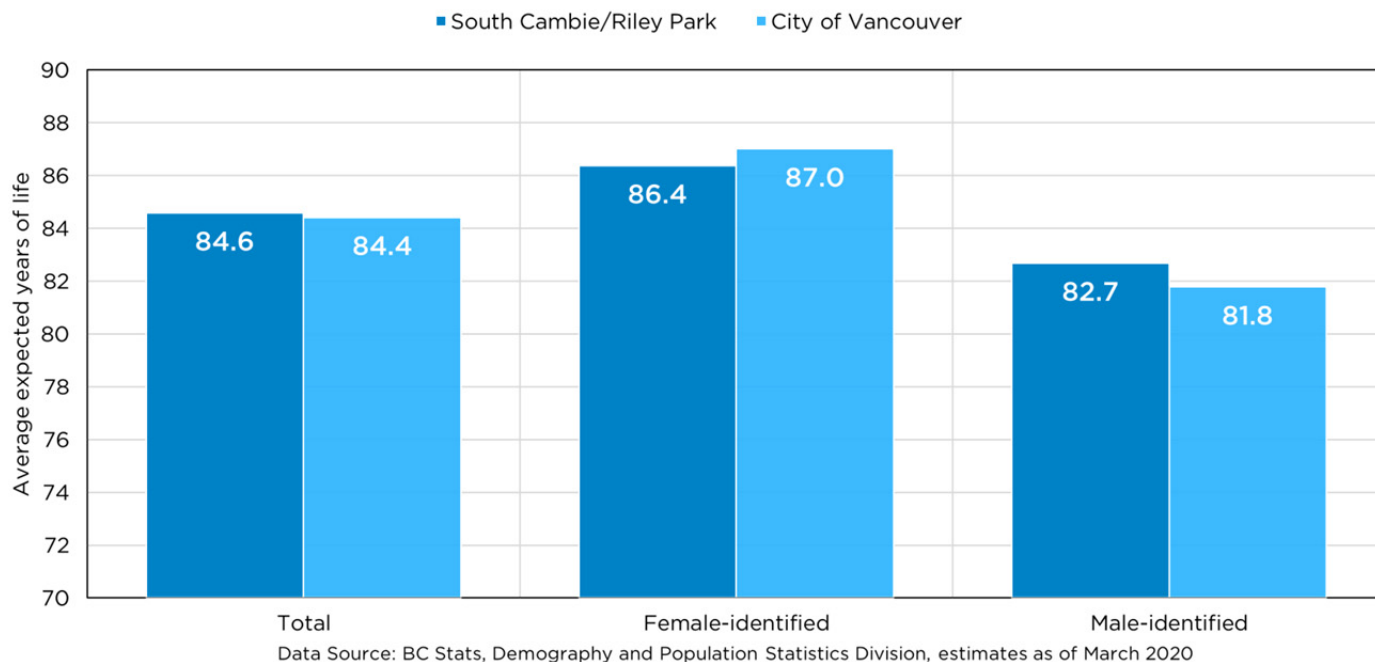
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

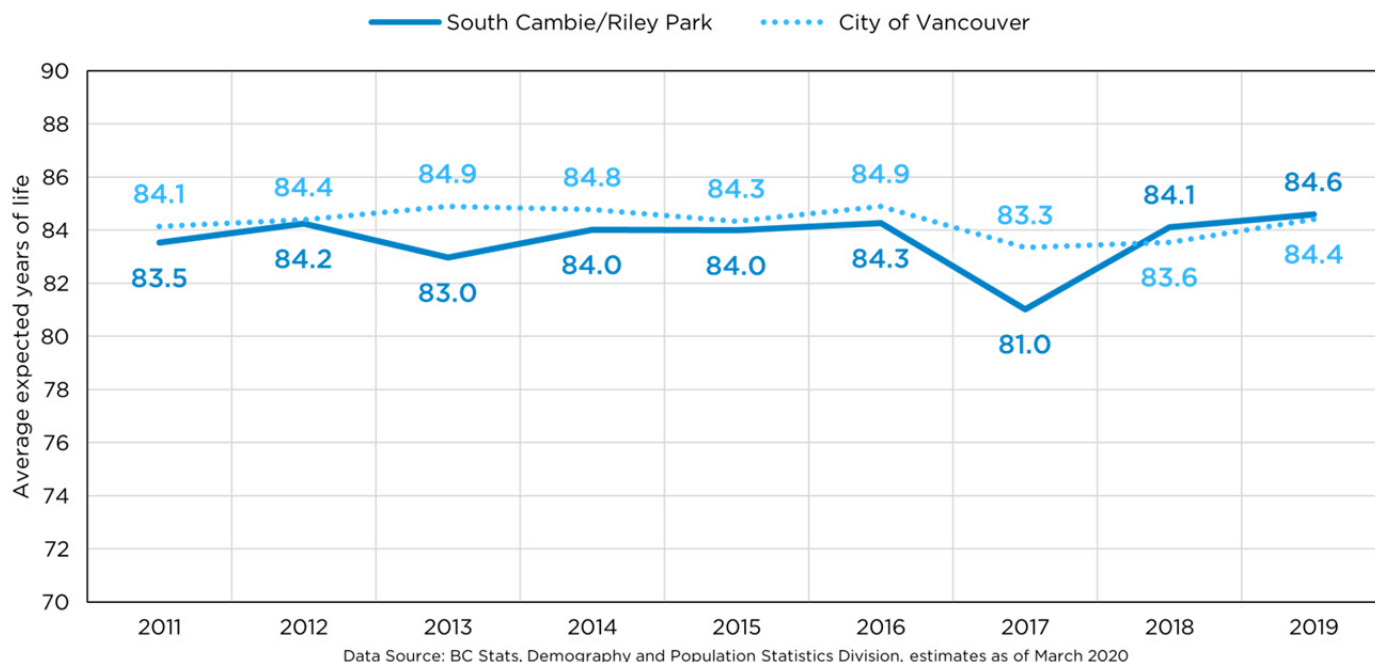
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the provincial community health service area that covers Riley Park and South Cambie, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 84.6 years, similar to the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

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

Geographically, Riley Park sits in the middle of Vancouver, representing the historic divide between east and west sides of the city. Some indicators presented here can be seen as a bellwether of social and economic change across the city. Among Vancouver’s 22 local areas, Riley Park now has the fourth-highest median household income and the lowest income poverty rates, the result of substantial change in the past two decades. Meanwhile, the neighbourhood has fewer immigrants, fewer non-English speakers and fewer people in visible minority groups than in previous years. Vancouver’s identity is rooted in social, economic and cultural diversity, but these shifts suggest that sustaining this identity may require more intentional planning for change.



Get Involved

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

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