



# Shaughnessy

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.

## SHAUGHNESSY: HIGHLIGHTS

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



A lower-density neighbourhood with a decreasing population.



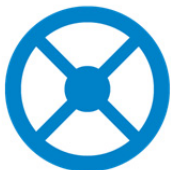
The highest median household income and one of the lowest unemployment rates among all neighbourhoods in Vancouver.



Higher income polarization than the city overall and increased income inequality over time.



A large share of seniors that has increased significantly since 2001.



Lower share of residents who identify as Indigenous.



A increasingly diverse population, with growth in the share of immigrants, people identified as a visible minority, and people using non-English languages.

# INTRODUCTION

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## Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

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

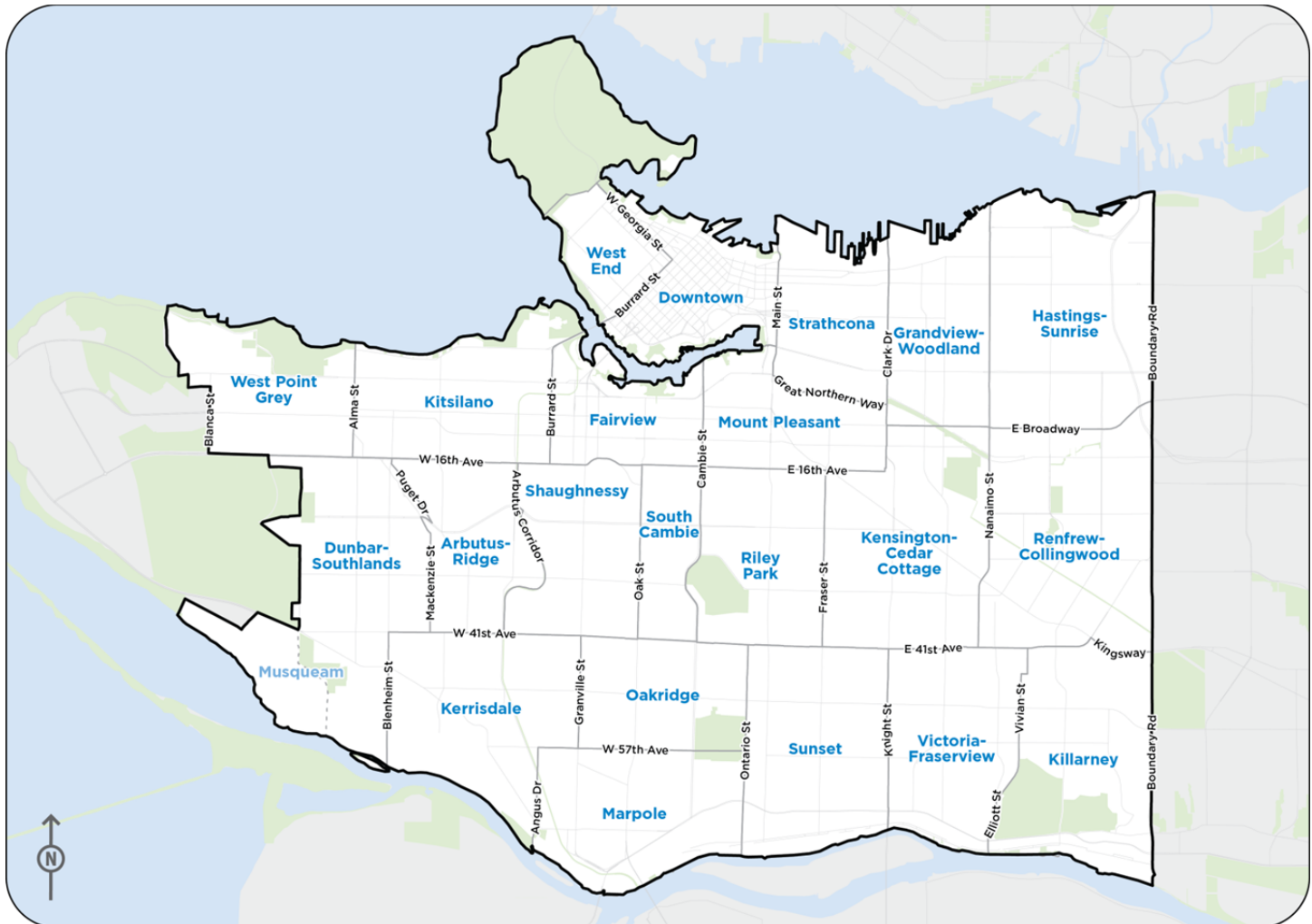
But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive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

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





## Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

# METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

## Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

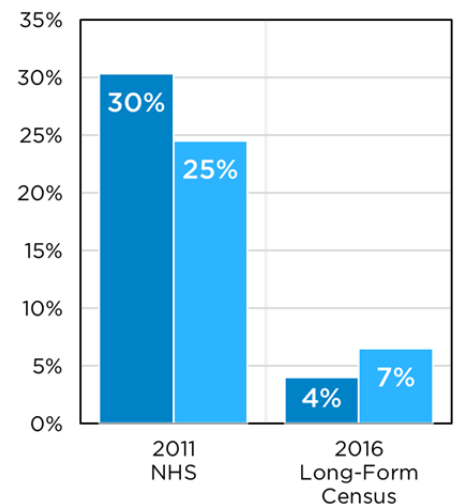
## Gaps and Limitations

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

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

**Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016**

■ Shaughnessy ■ City of Vancouver



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



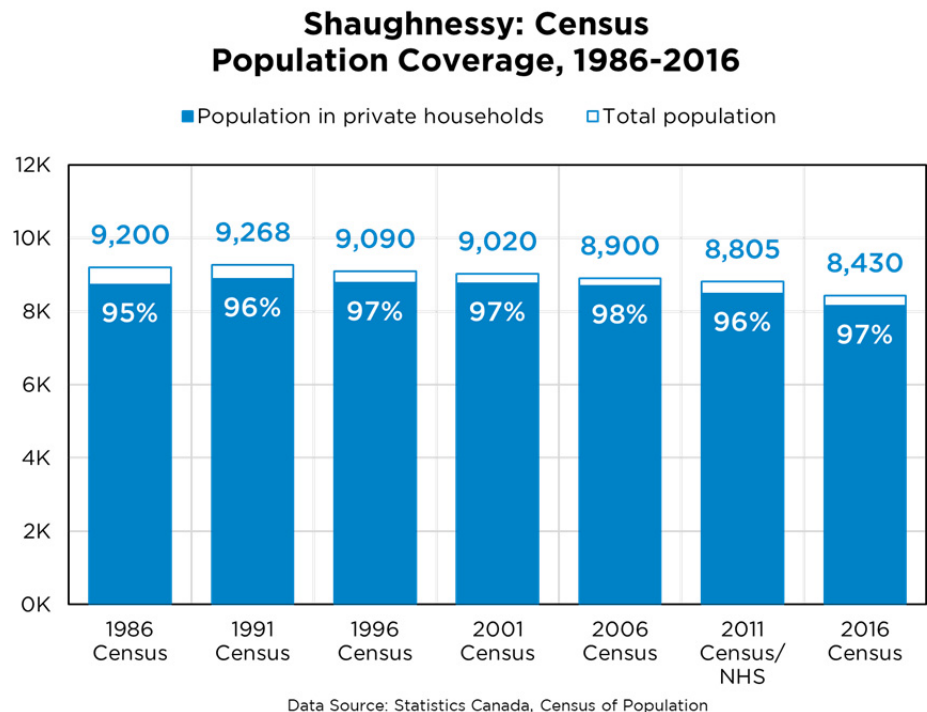
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

## Census Coverage

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

In Shaughnessy, the 2016 census counted 8,430 residents, 97% 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.

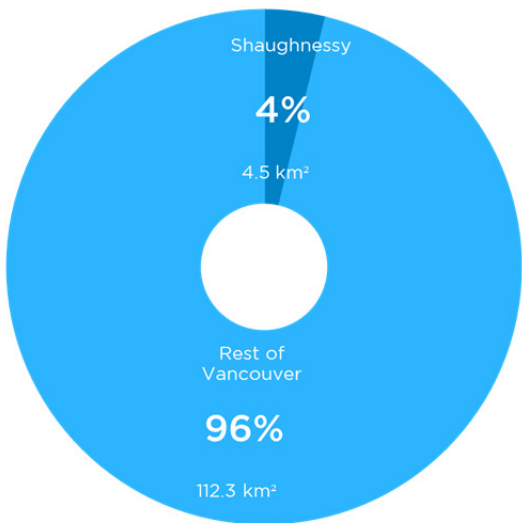
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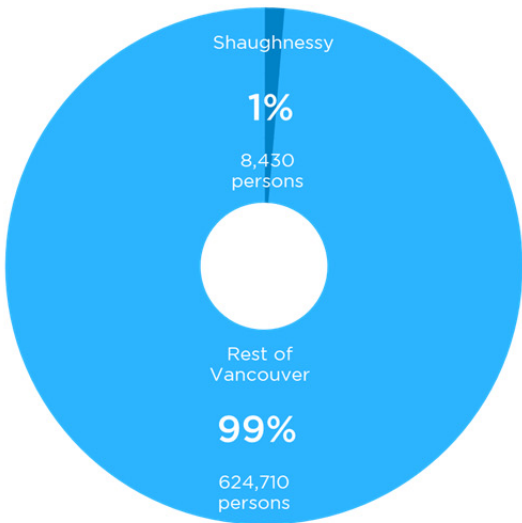
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The Shaughnessy local area extends from 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the north to 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue in the south, and from Oak Street in the east to the Arbutus Greenway in the west. Shaughnessy makes up 4% of the city's land area and houses 1% of its population. The area contains 1% of the private households counted in the 2016 census, and 1% of the jobs that were reported with a usual place of work in the City of Vancouver.

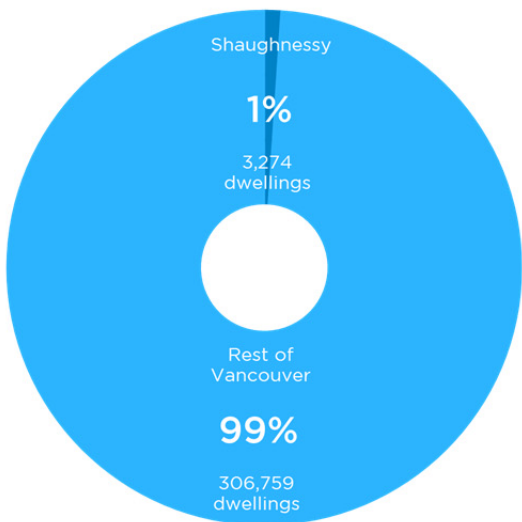
Land Area



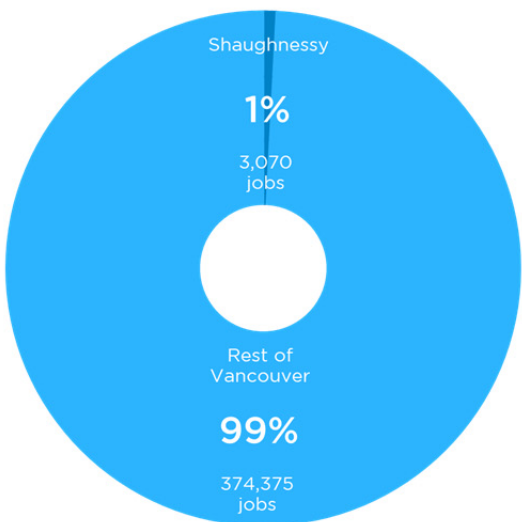
Population



Housing Units

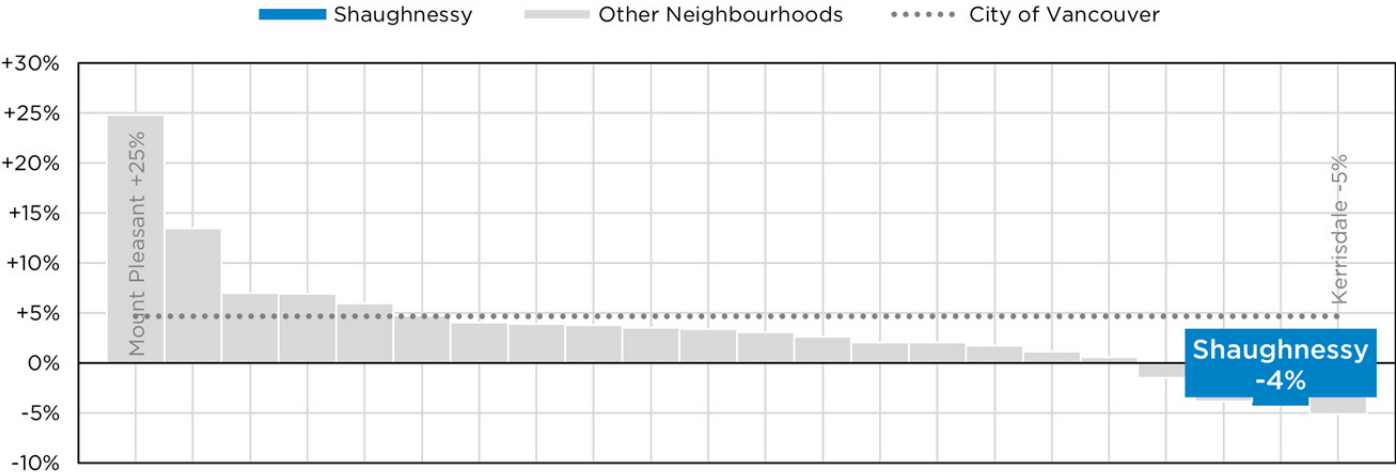


Jobs in Area

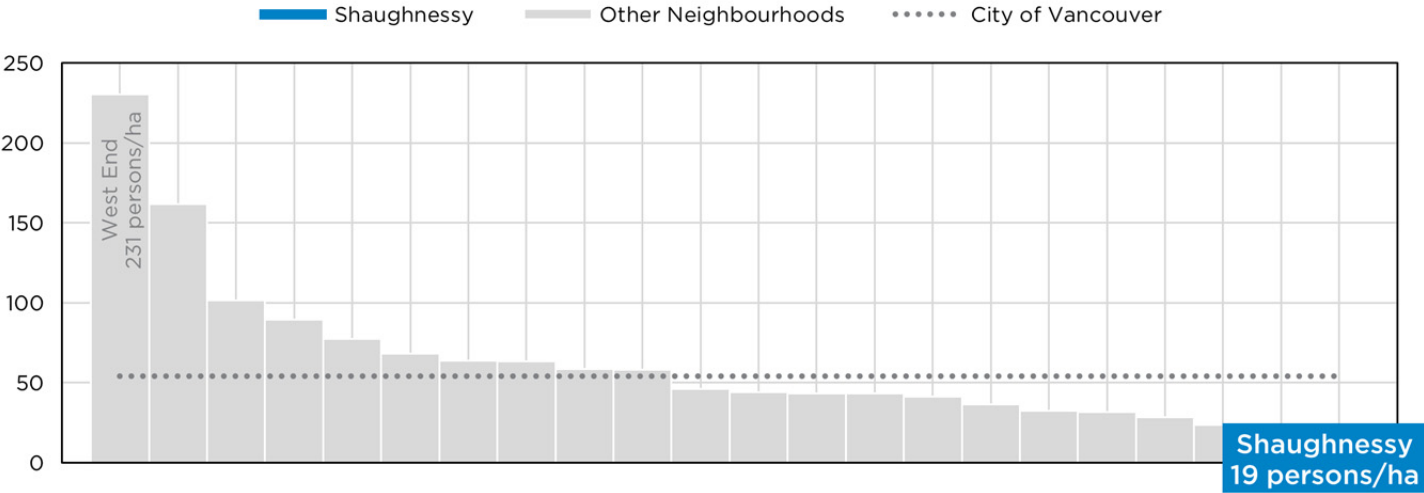


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

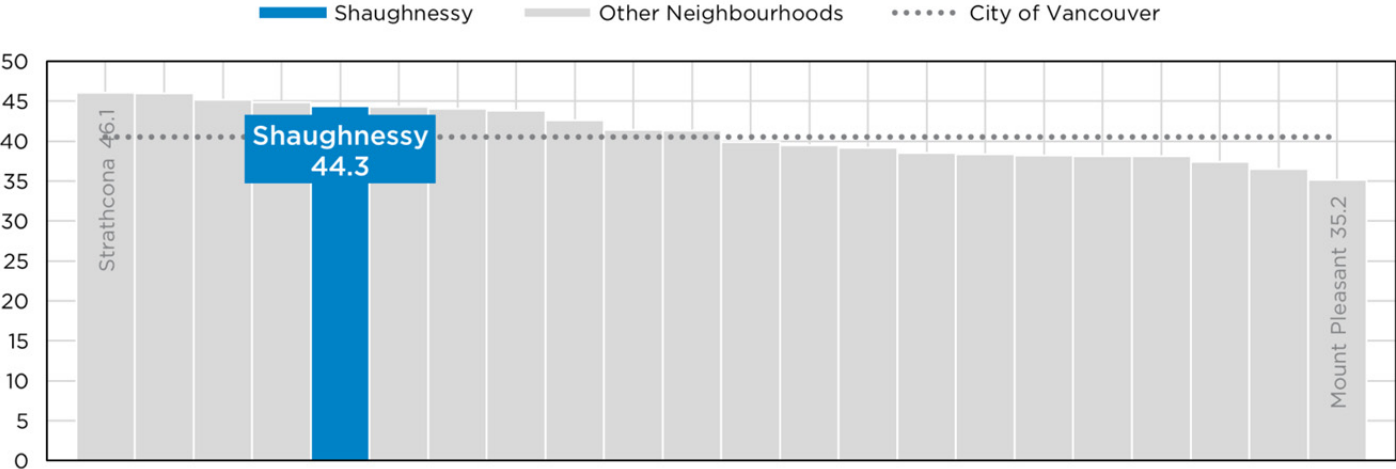
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016



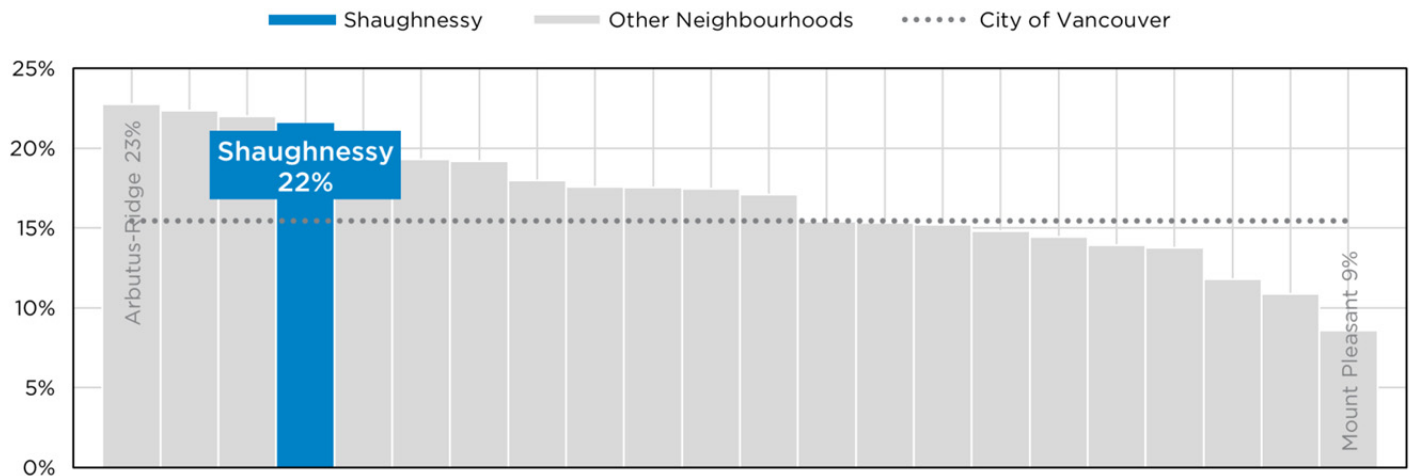
Median Age, 2016



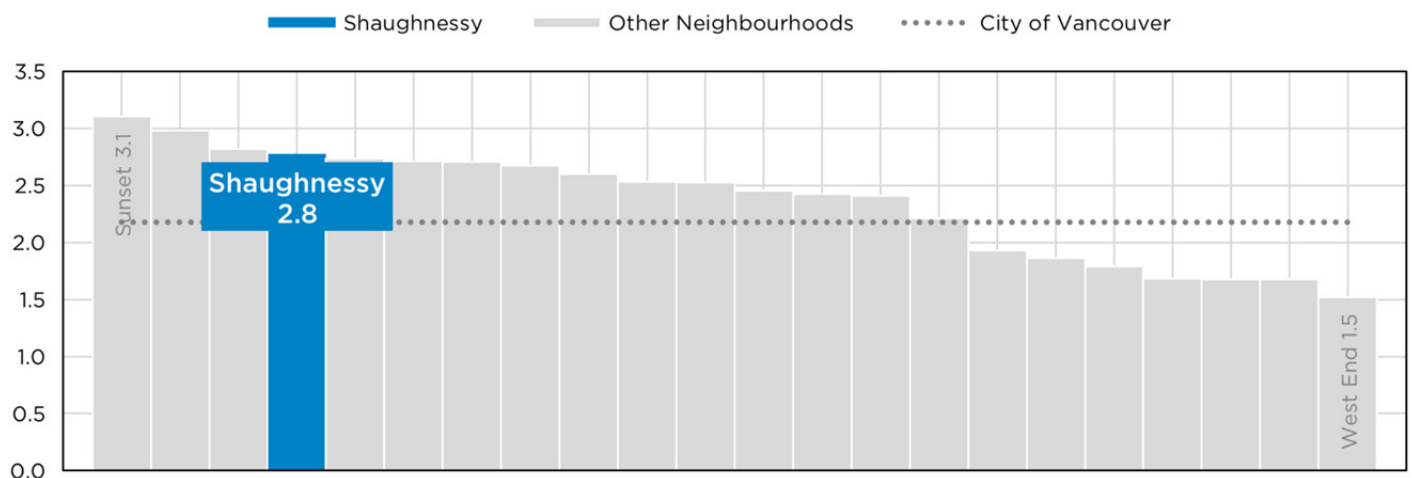


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

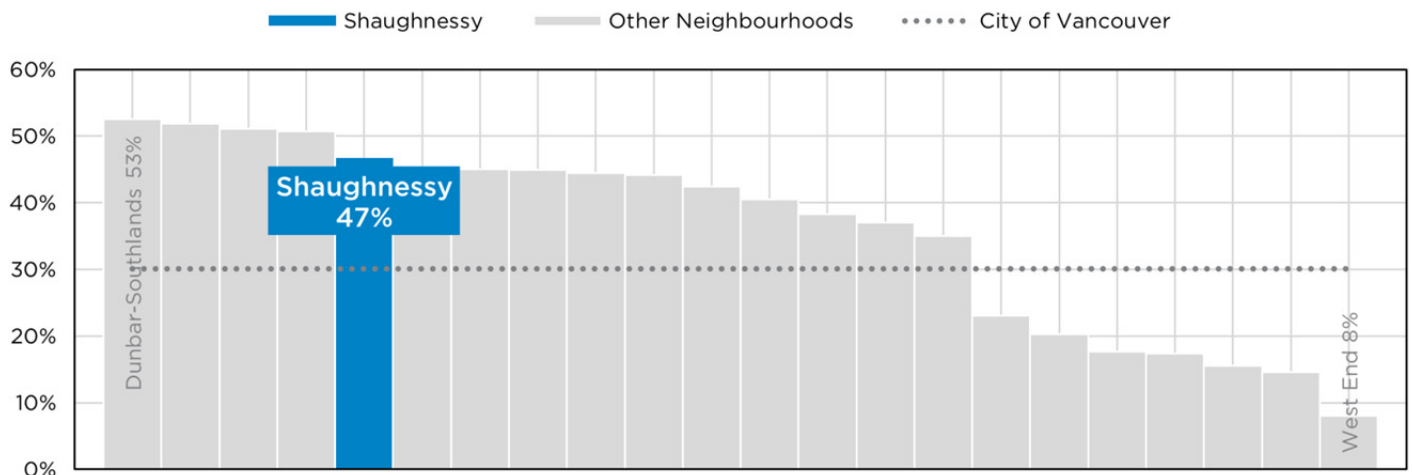
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



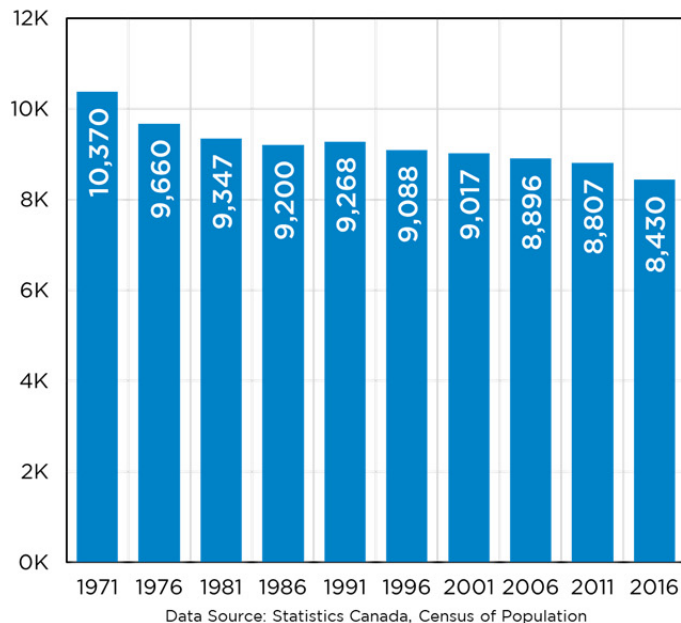
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



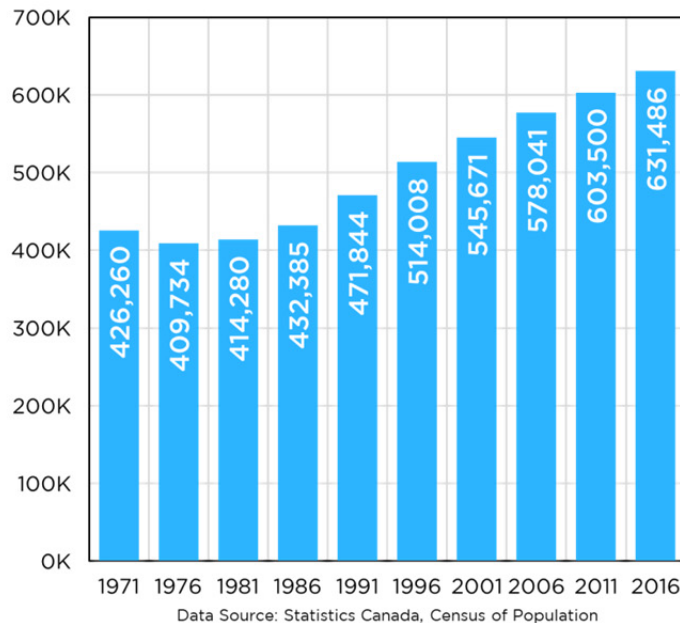
## Population Trends

In 2016, the Census counted 8,430 people in Shaughnessy's 4.5km<sup>2</sup> area, 377 fewer than in 2011. The following graph highlights that the population of Shaughnessy has slowly declined since 1971. In comparison, the City of Vancouver has grown substantially over time.

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

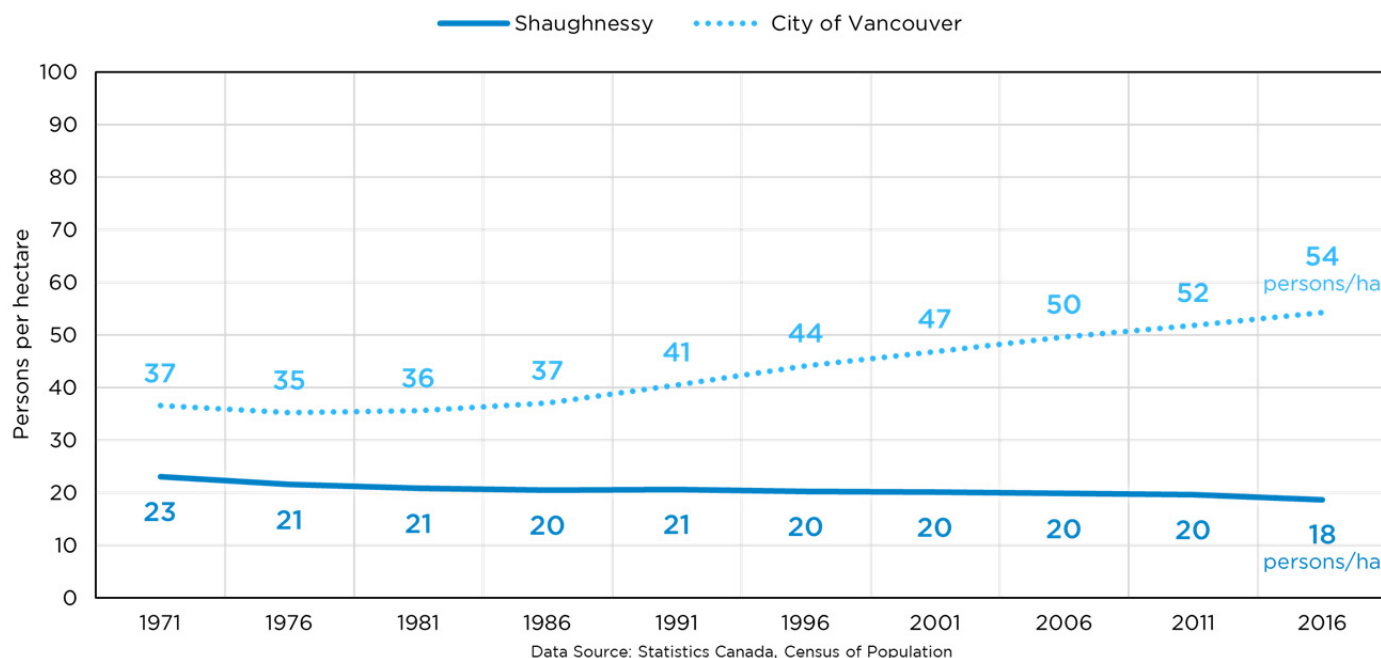


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Shaughnessy's population density was 18 persons per hectare, which is 65% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

## Population Density, 1971-2016

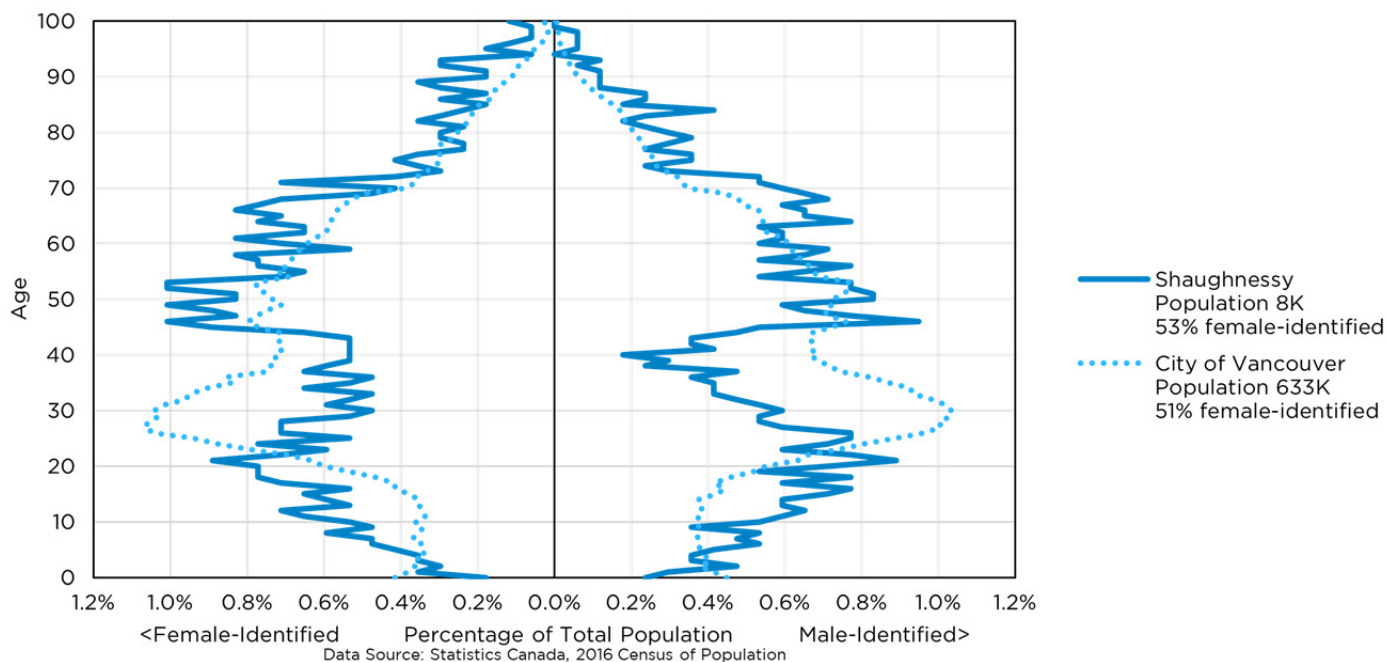




## Age Profile

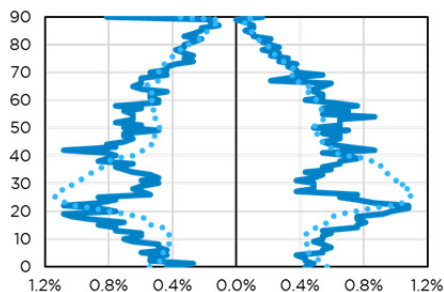
Proportionally, Shaughnessy has more youth and older adults than the city overall, but noticeably fewer young and middle-aged adults. Over half (53%) of the area's population is female-identified.<sup>1</sup>

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

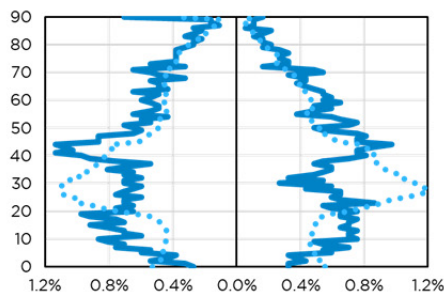


Looking back at the previous 30 years, the senior population in Shaughnessy has grown at a faster rate than the city overall.

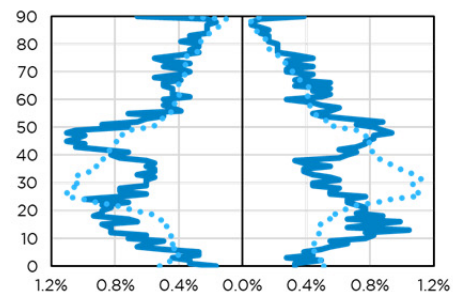
**1986**



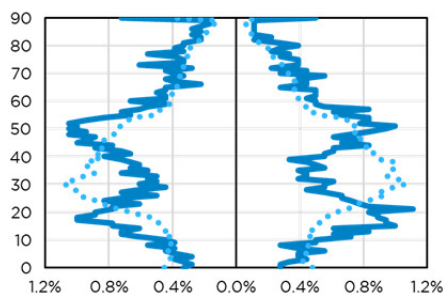
**1991**



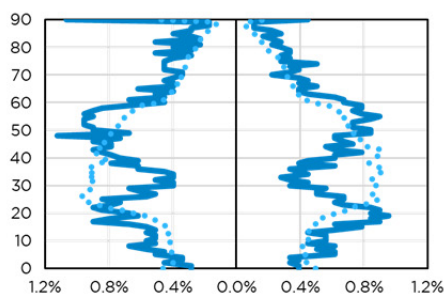
**1996**



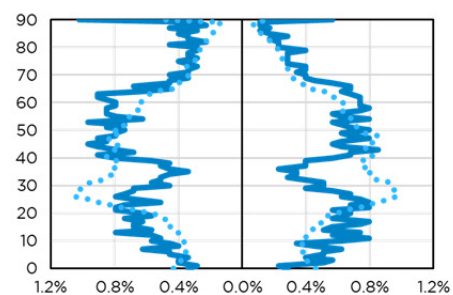
**2001**



**2006**



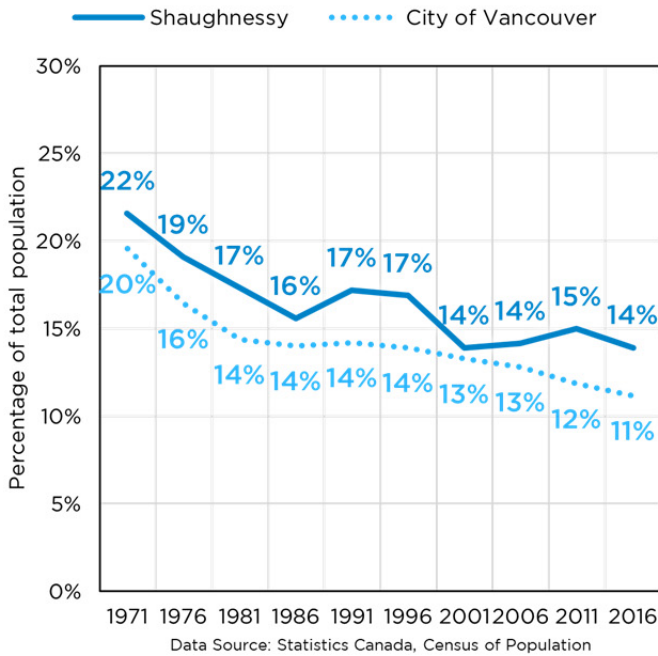
**2011**



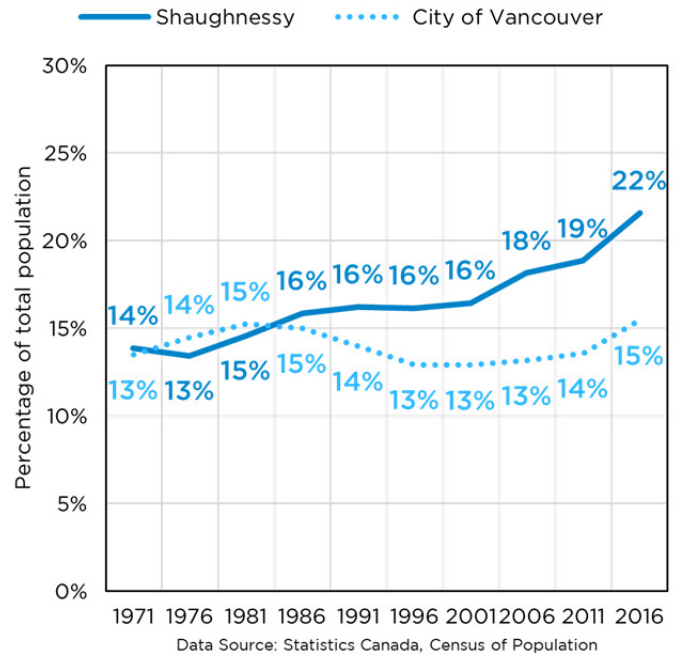
## Age Groups

Consistent with citywide trends, Shaughnessy has seen a decline in youth and an increase in seniors since 1971. In particular, the 1990s and 2000s saw a large growth in the Shaughnessy senior population.

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

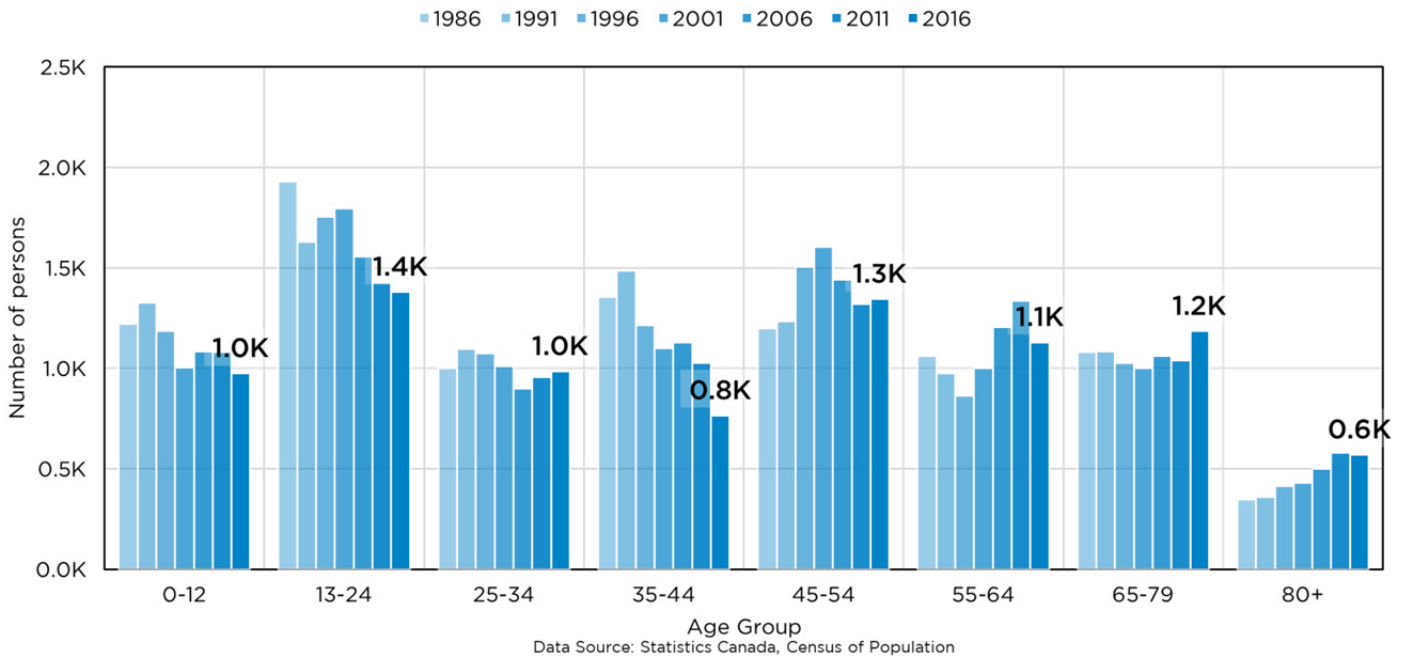


**Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016**



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. A historical decline in youth is evident, as is the more recent growth in seniors.

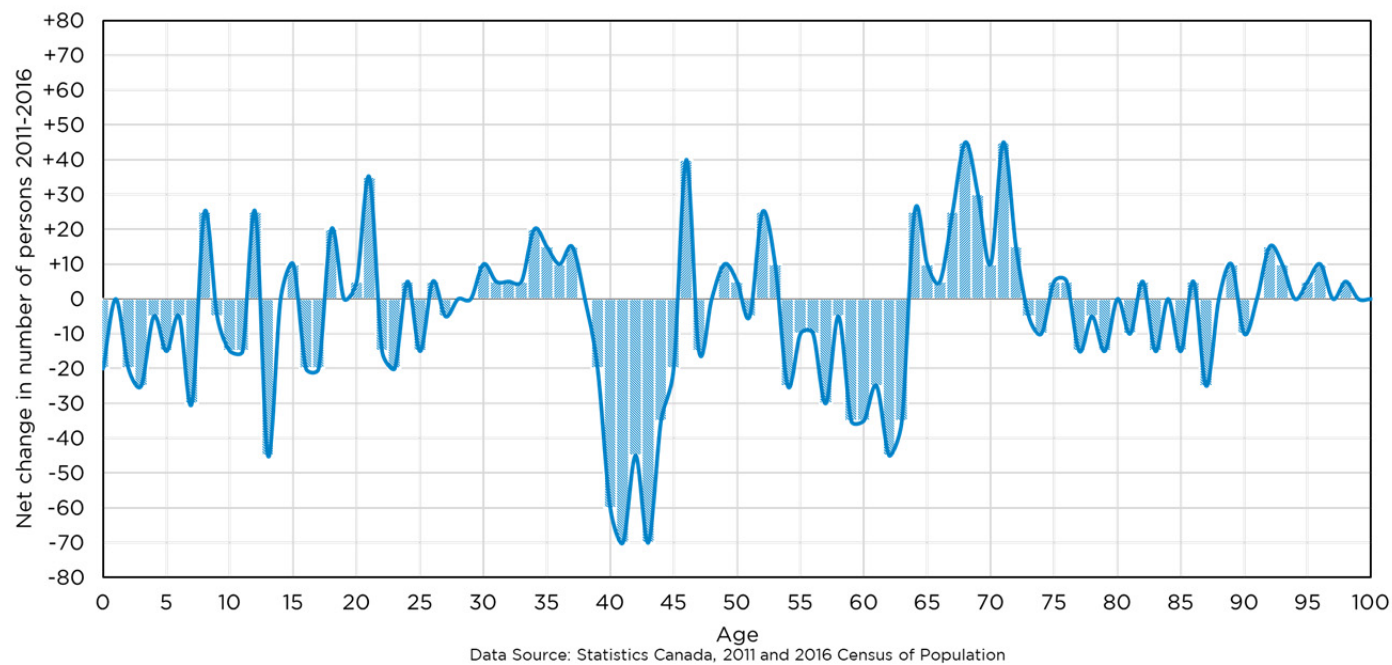
**Shaughnessy: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016**



# Short-Term Population Growth

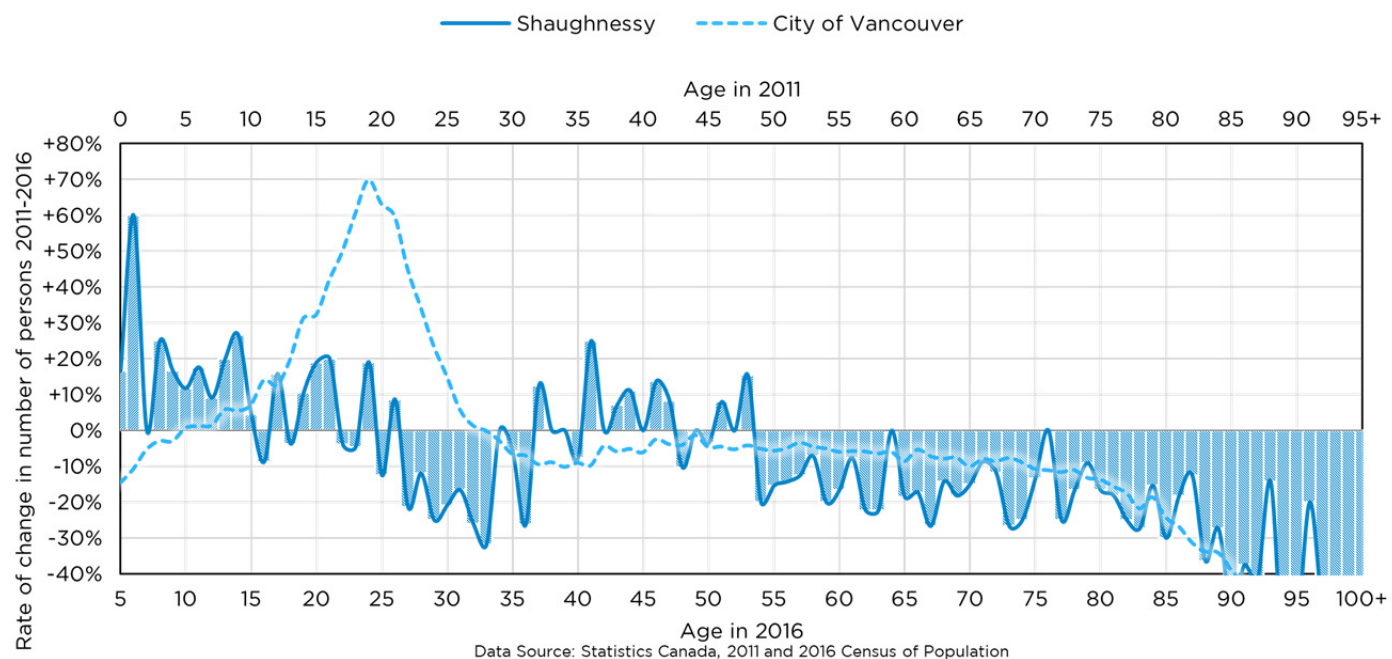
The following graphs provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. The first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Shaughnessy: this period saw losses among young children as well as adults between the ages of 35 to 50 and 55 to 70.

Shaughnessy: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, people were most likely to come to Shaughnessy as children or youth, and were most likely to leave the neighbourhood in their late 20s and 30s. Somewhat surprisingly, people also left the neighbourhood as they turned 55 or older at a faster rate than the city overall.

Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016

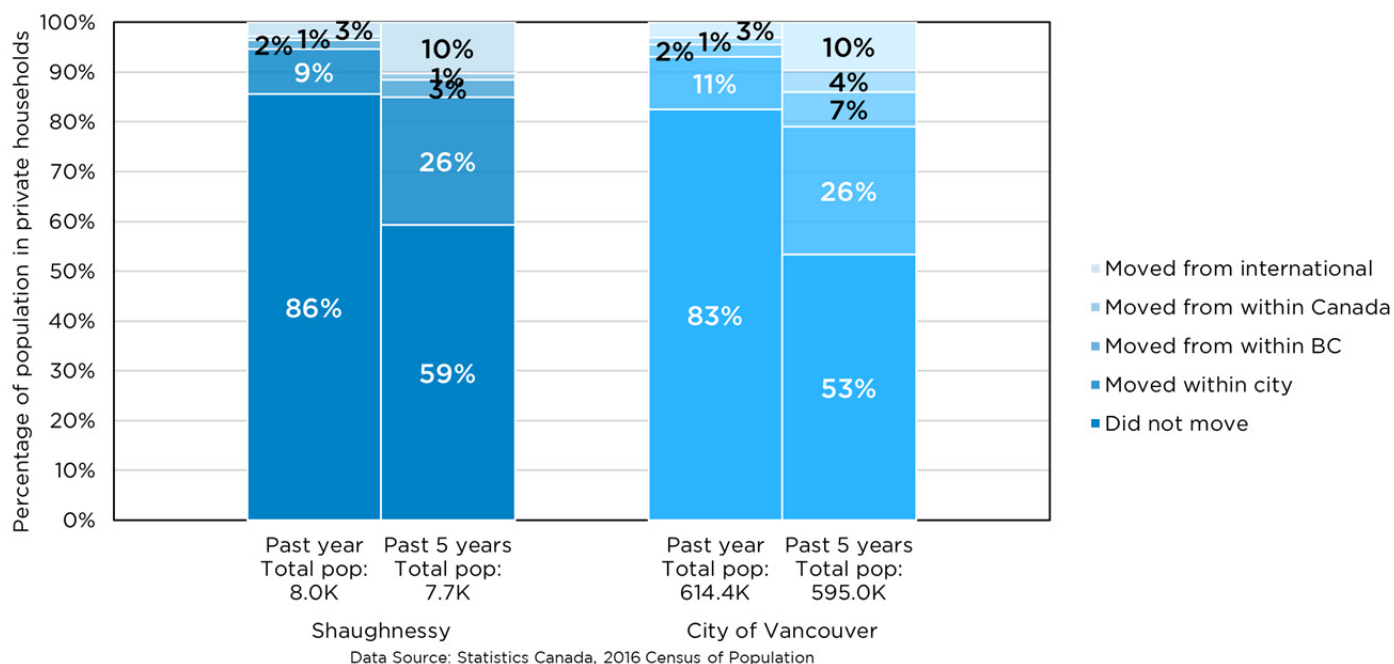




## Mobility

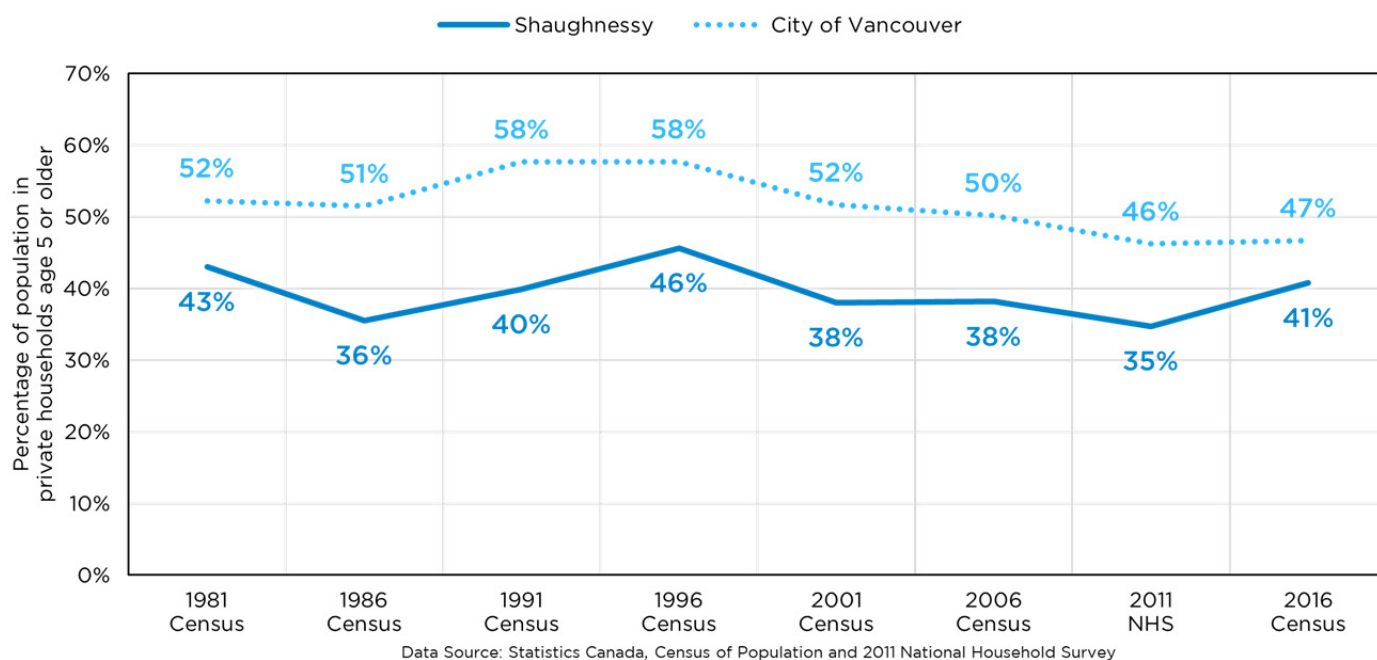
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 14% of Shaughnessy residents had moved, with the majority of movers coming from elsewhere within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 41% of residents had moved: this was a smaller rate than the city overall.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Historically, Shaughnessy has had a less mobile population than the City of Vancouver overall. Notably, the mobility rate in the neighbourhood decreased from 1996 to 2011, but increased from 2011 to 2016.

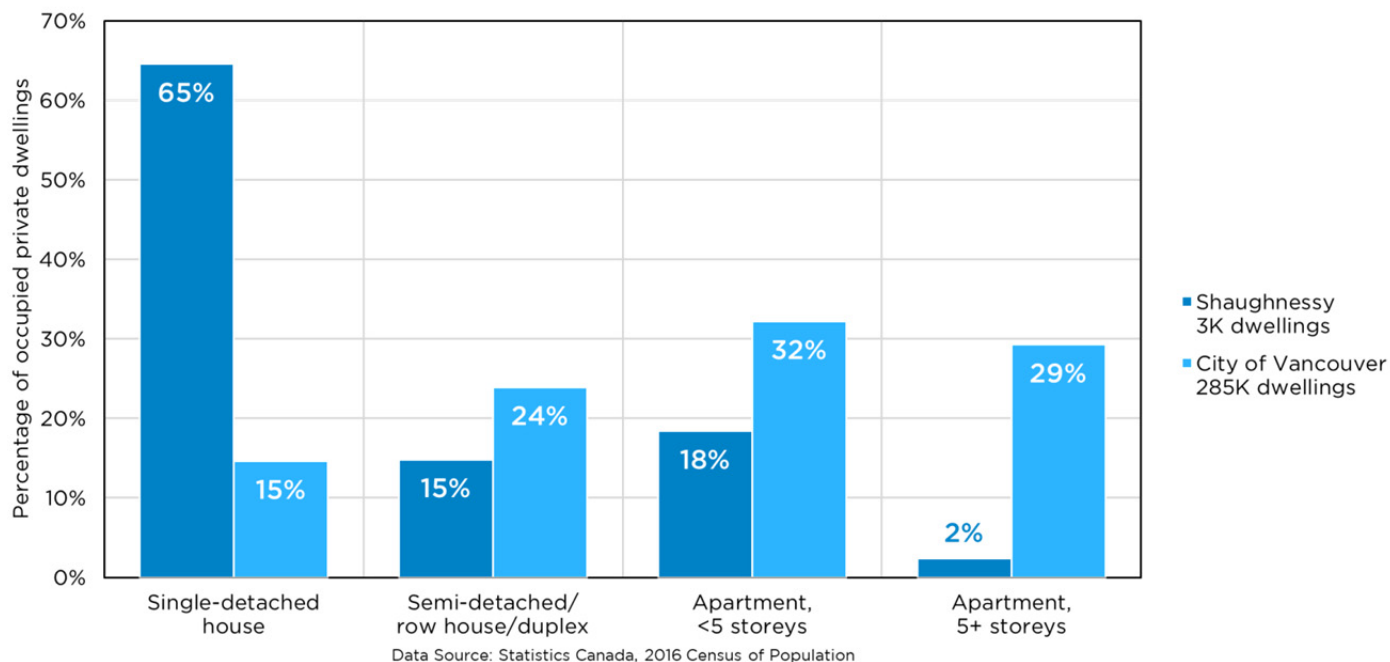
**Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016**



## Housing Types

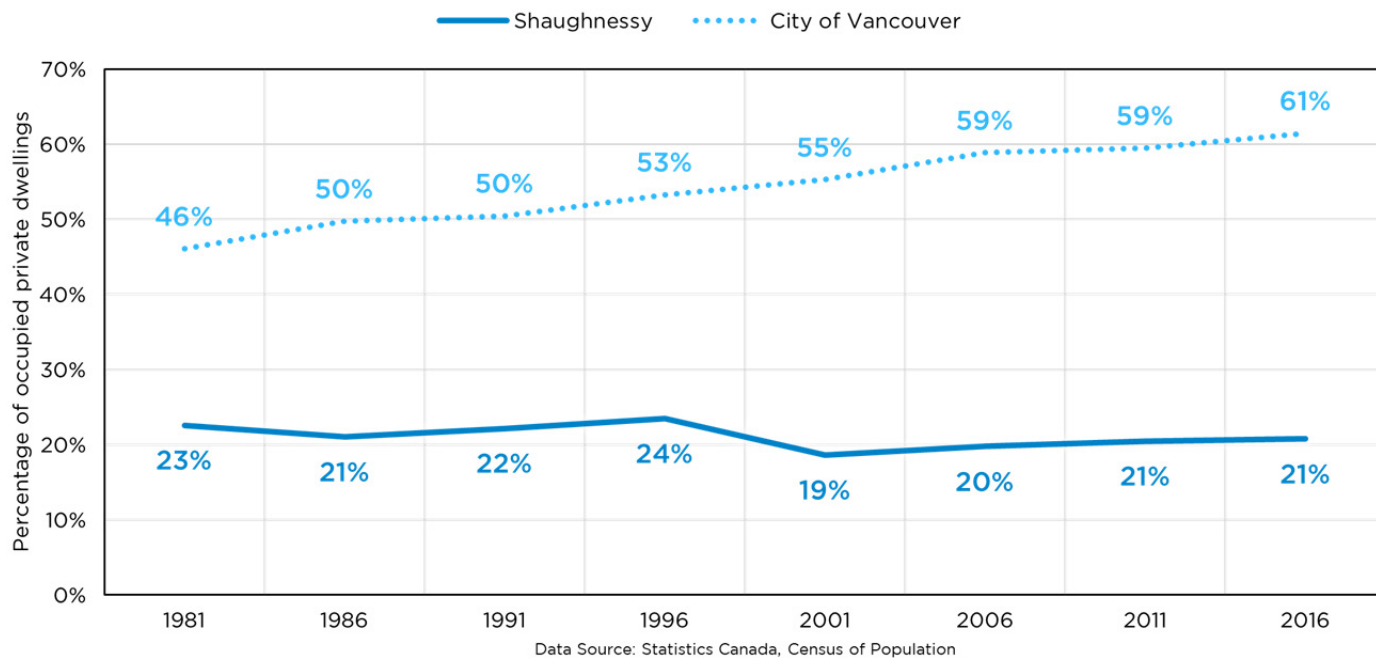
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Shaughnessy has a significantly larger proportion of single-detached homes and a smaller proportion of all other housing types.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



About 21% of occupied dwellings in Shaughnessy are apartments.<sup>3</sup> While Shaughnessy's rate has decreased slightly over time, it has always remained significantly below city's overall share of apartments.

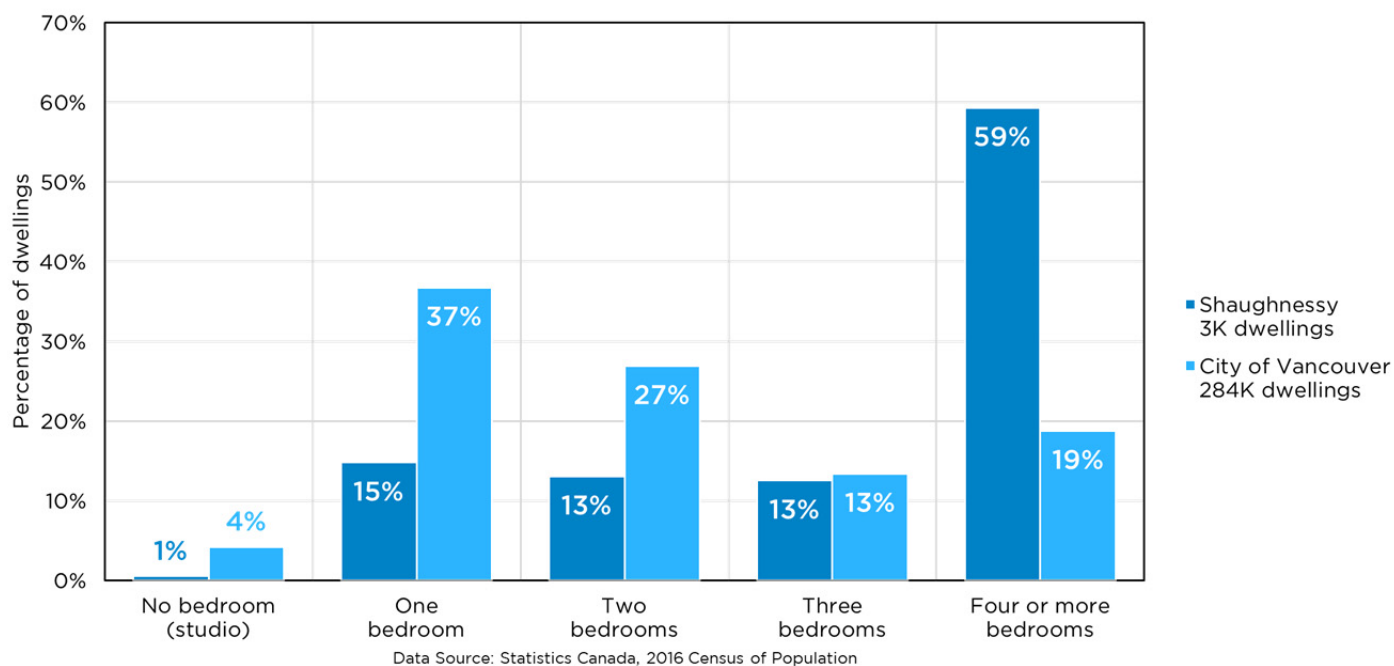
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

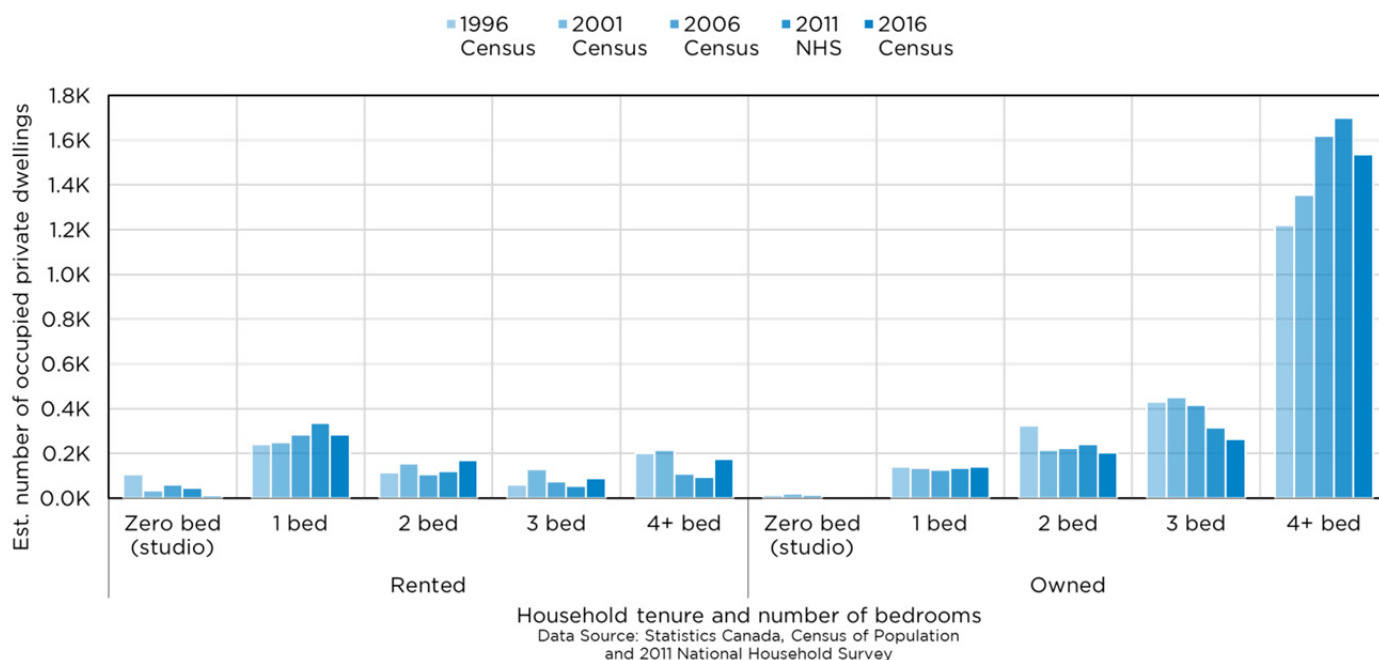
Housing units in Shaughnessy tend to be larger than the city overall, with nearly six in ten dwellings having four or more bedrooms.

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



Until 2011, there tended to be growth in the number of owned dwellings with four or more bedrooms, possibly reflecting the replacement of smaller houses with larger ones. The drop in 2016 and the corresponding increase in larger rented units may reflect houses moving to the rental market.

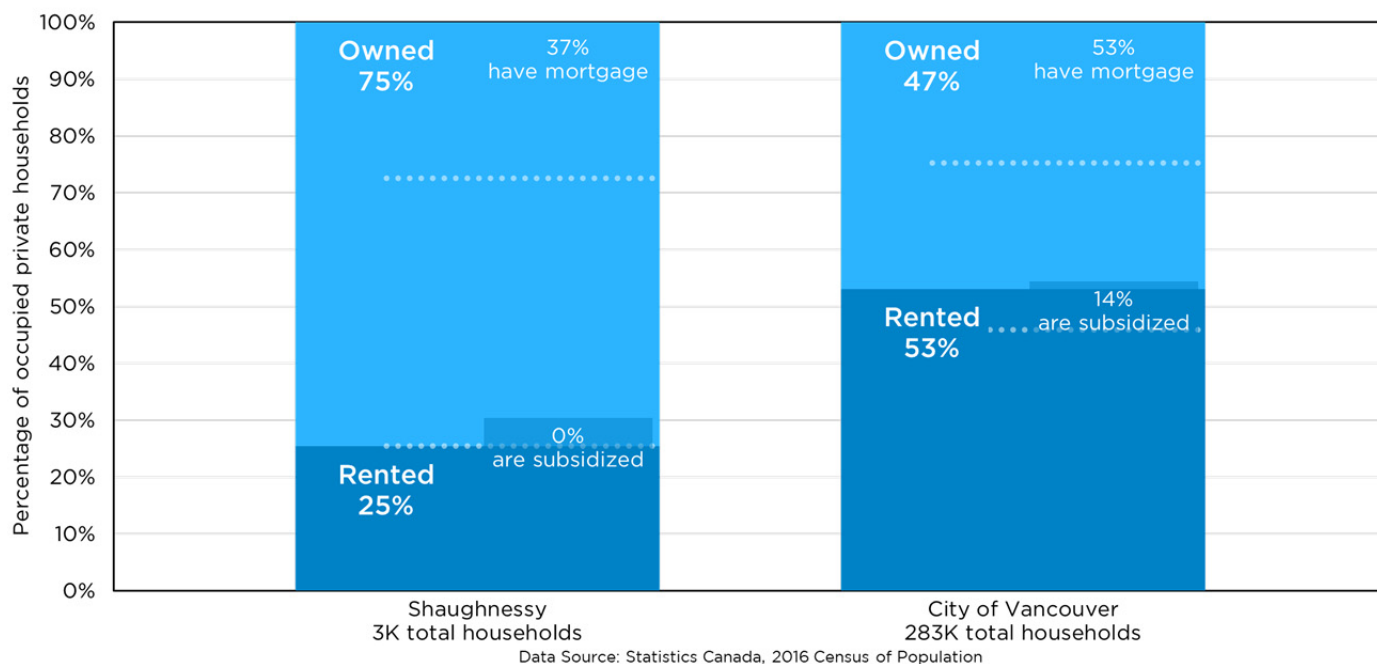
**Shaughnessy: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

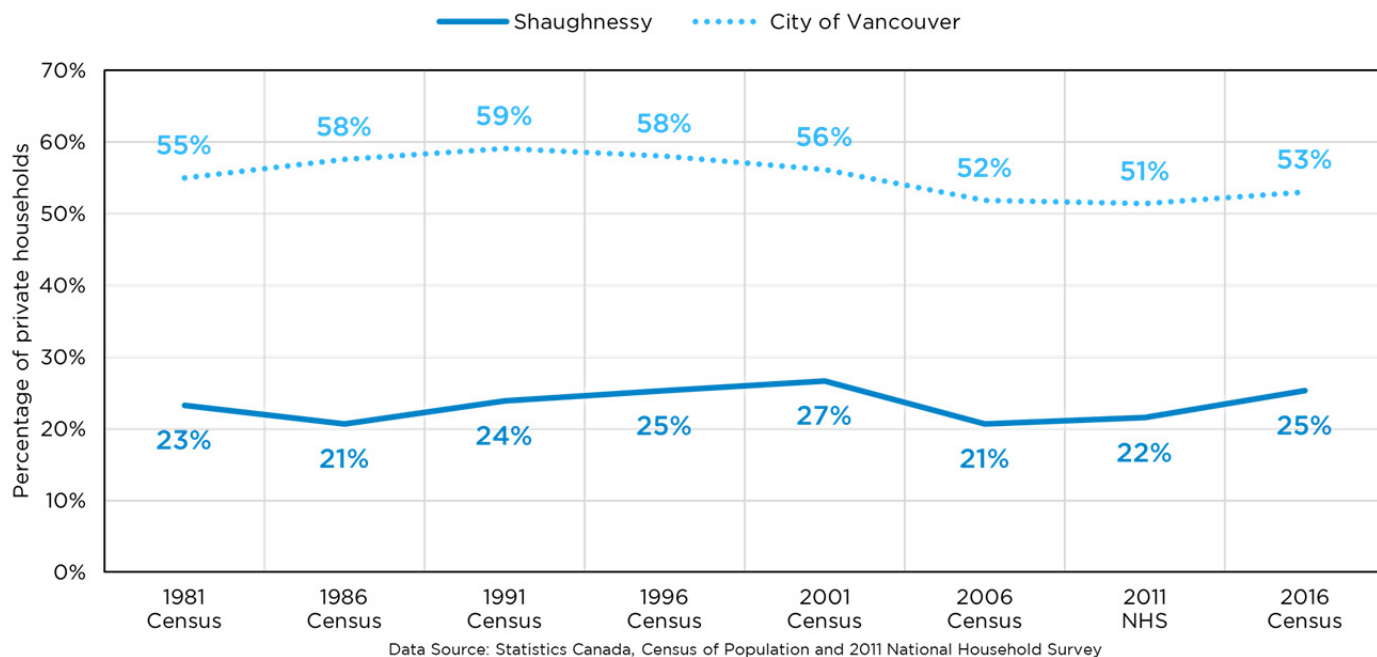
In Shaughnessy, 25% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> Unlike other areas of the city, Shaughnessy has no subsidized housing reported in the census. Among owned households in Shaughnessy, 37% have a mortgage, a smaller proportion than the city.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



Over time, the proportion of rented households in Shaughnessy has fluctuated, though there was a noticeable decline in the early 2000s. This reflects citywide trends: condominium construction was dominant in the early 2000s, but recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households.

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

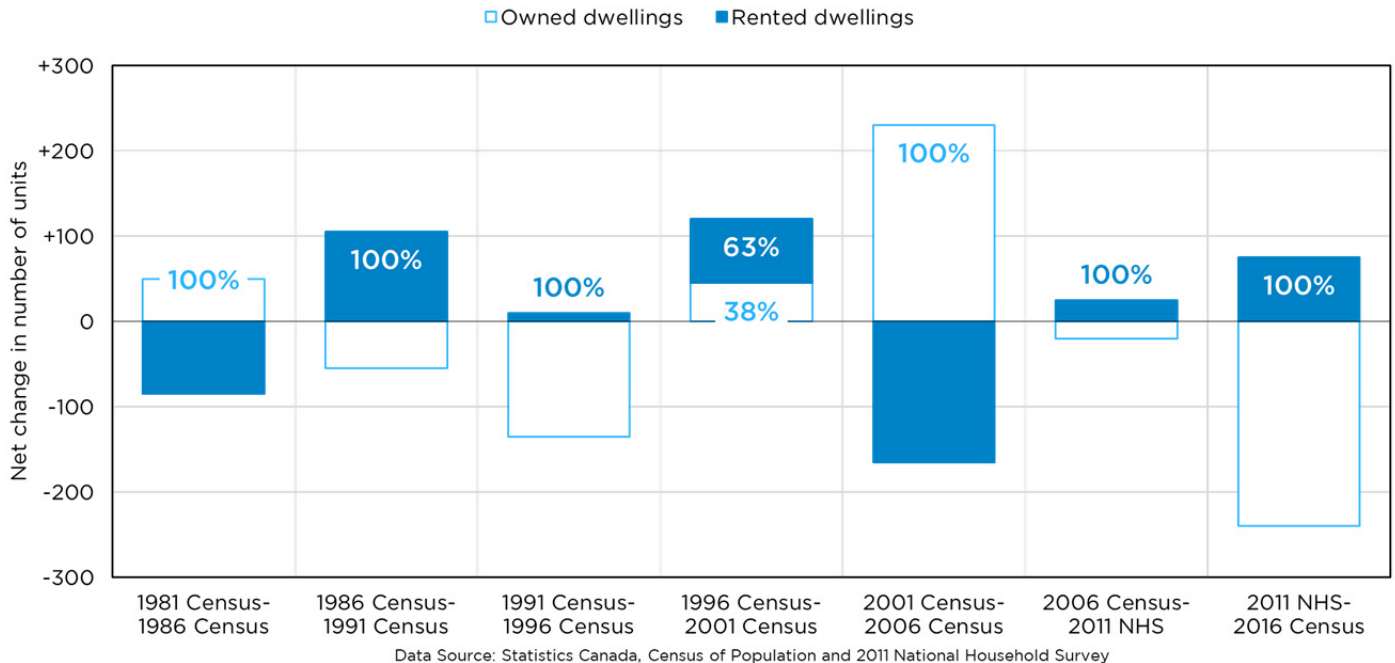




## New Housing

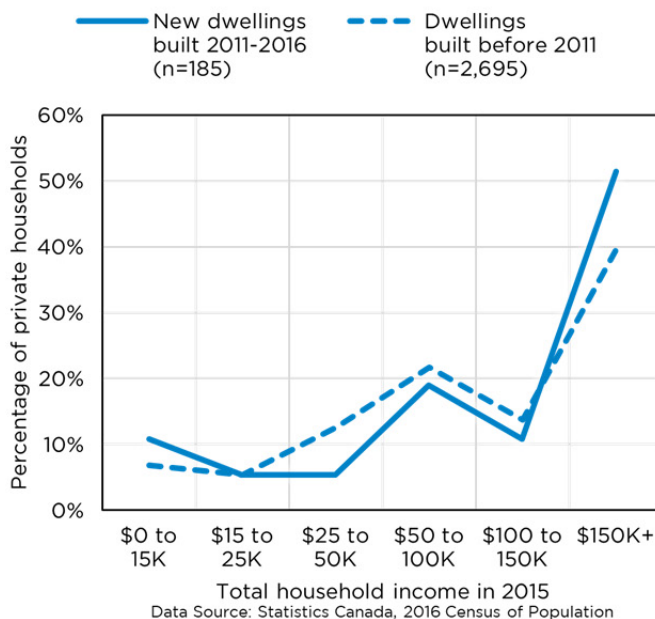
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Shaughnessy, all of the net new households counted in the 2016 census are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that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

**Shaughnessy: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016**

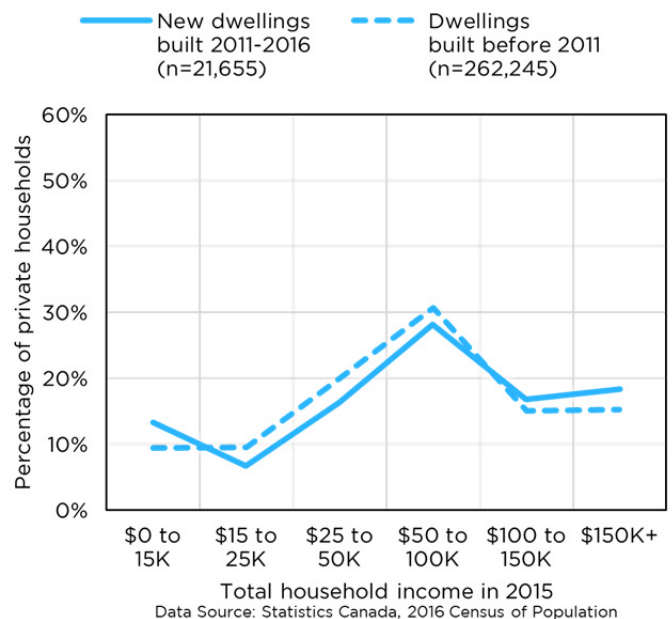


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in Shaughnessy are more likely to have higher incomes.

**Shaughnessy: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016**



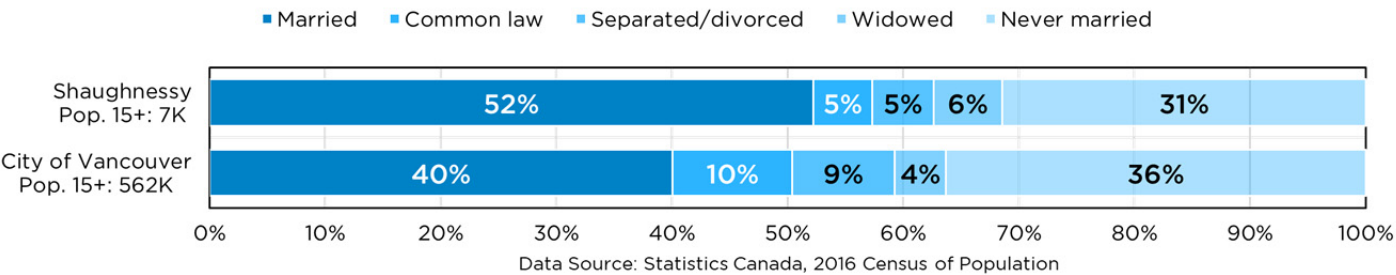
**City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016**



# Marital Status

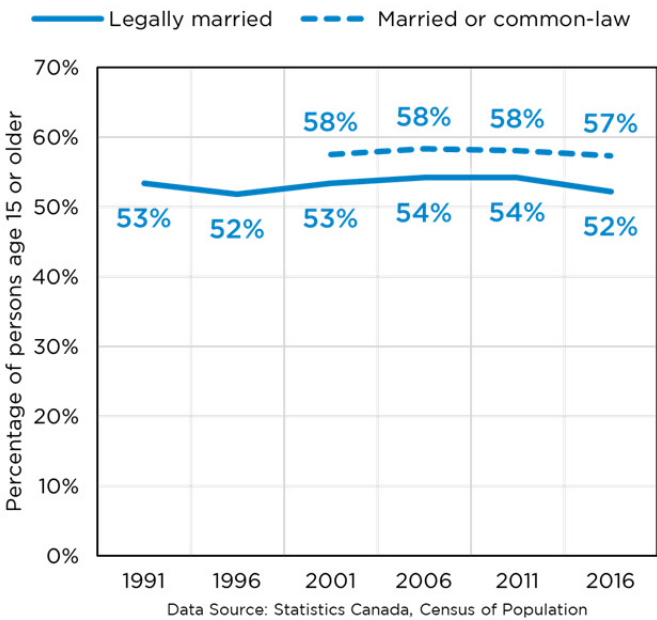
Shaughnessy residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, over half of Shaughnessy residents age 15 and older are married, with another 5% living common-law. In Shaughnessy, 5% of residents are separated or divorced; 6% are widowed; and 31% have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

Population by Marital Status, 2016

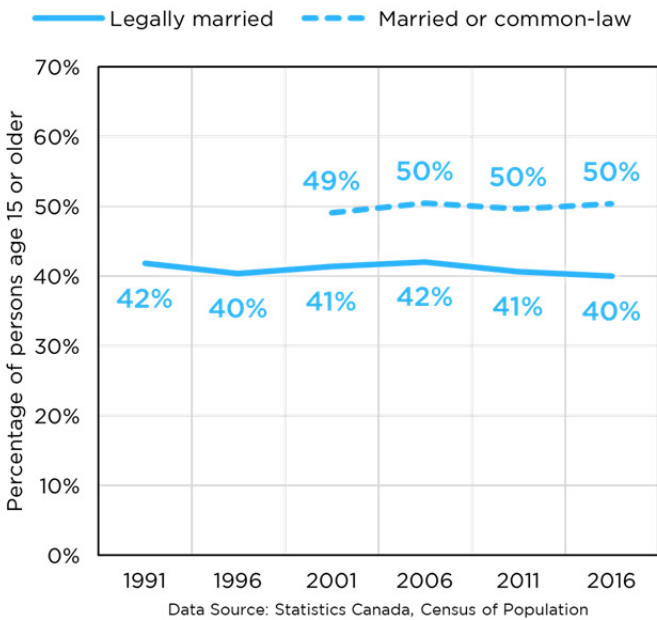


The rate of persons married or common-law in Shaughnessy has been generally steady over time, and has consistently remained higher than the city overall.

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



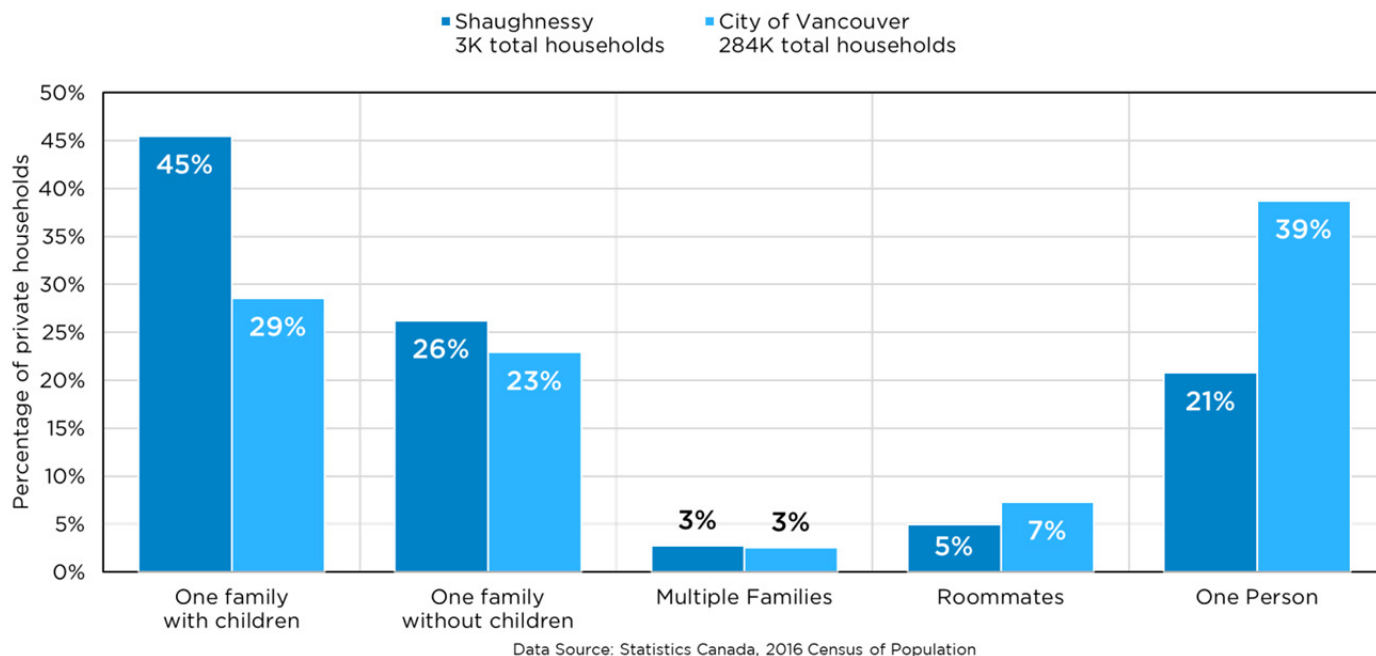
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



## Household Types

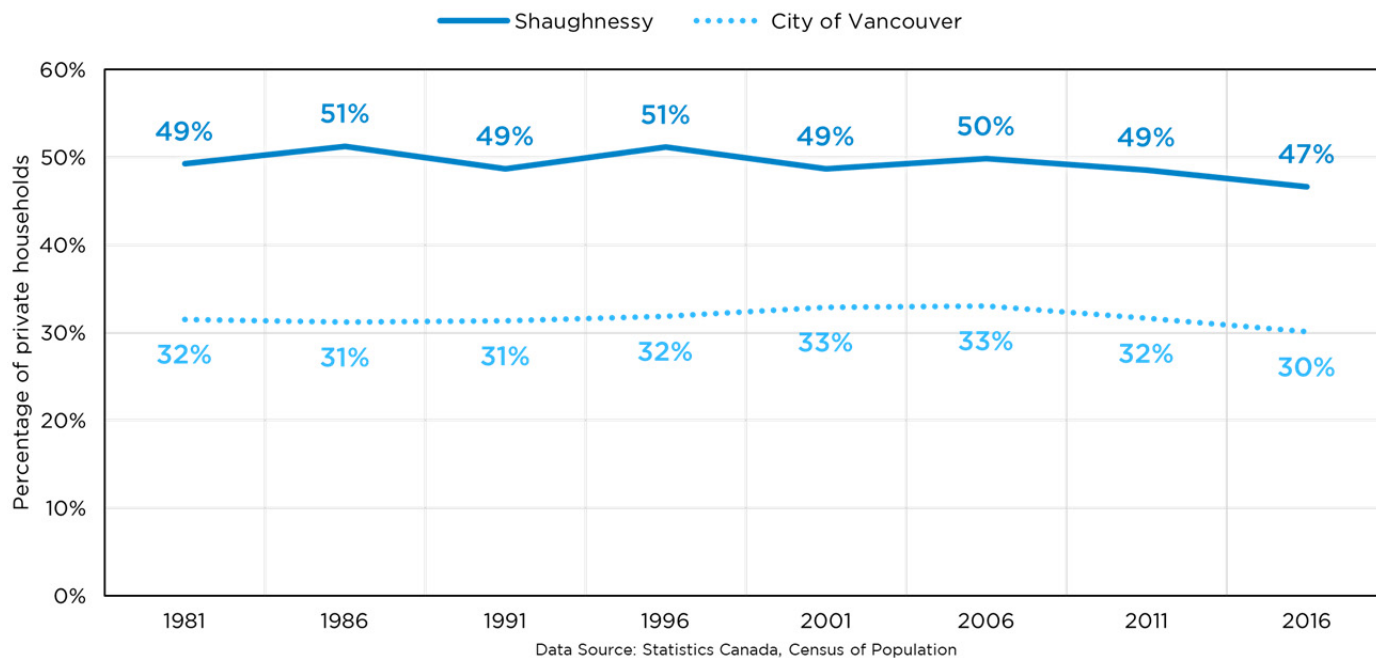
Compared to the city overall, Shaughnessy households are more likely to have families with children. The neighbourhood also has significantly fewer one-person households than the city overall.

### Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.<sup>5</sup> The proportion of households with children in the city has remained relatively steady over time with a slight declining trend since 2006. The rate in Shaughnessy has fluctuated around half of households, but has also seen a decline since 2006.

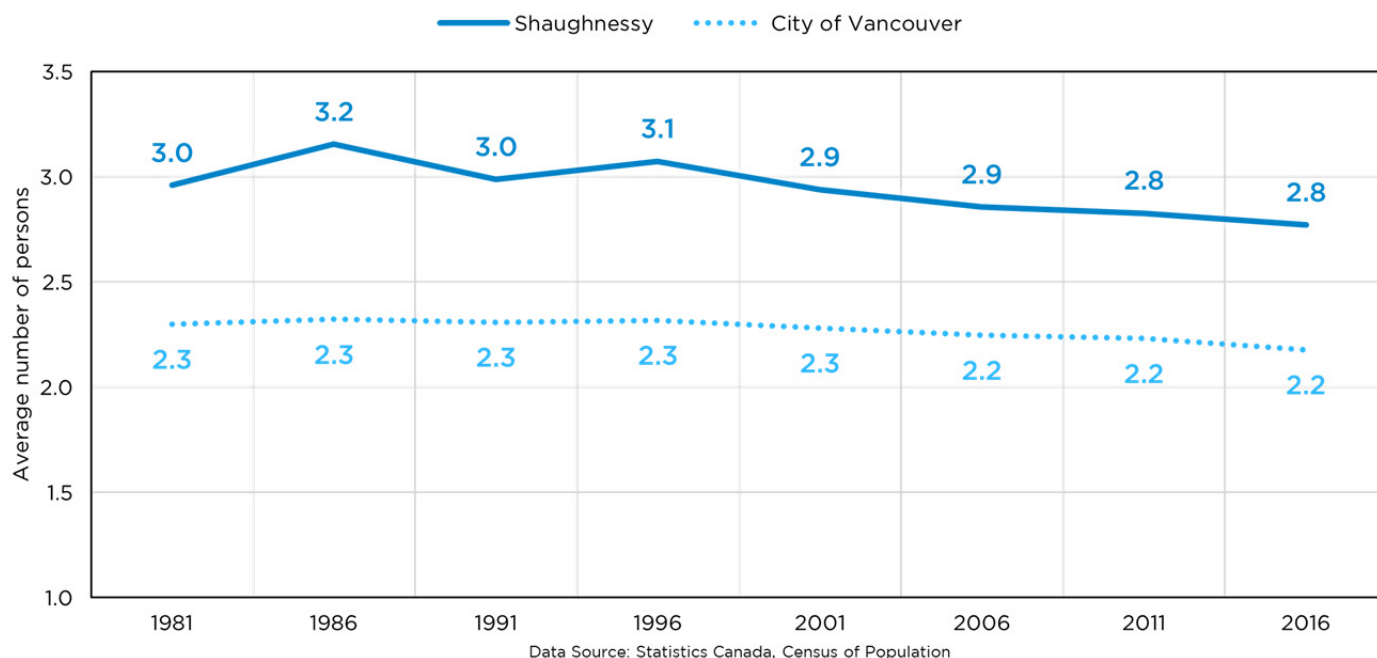
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

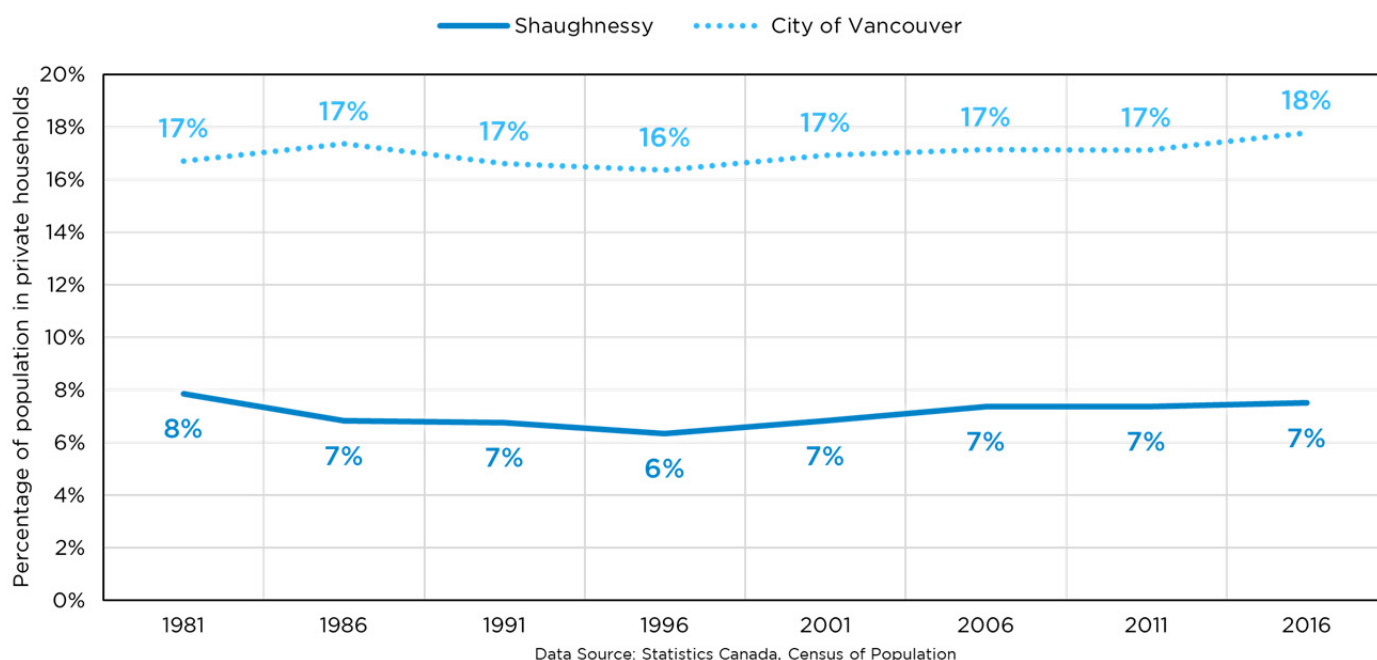
The average household size in Shaughnessy has consistently been larger than the city average, but has been on the decline since the 1990s. As of 2016, the average household has 2.8 people living in it.

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



As noted on the previous page, Shaughnessy has fewer one-person households than the city overall. The proportion of people living alone has remained relatively stable over time. In 2016, 7% of the population was living alone, compared to 18% of people across the city.

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

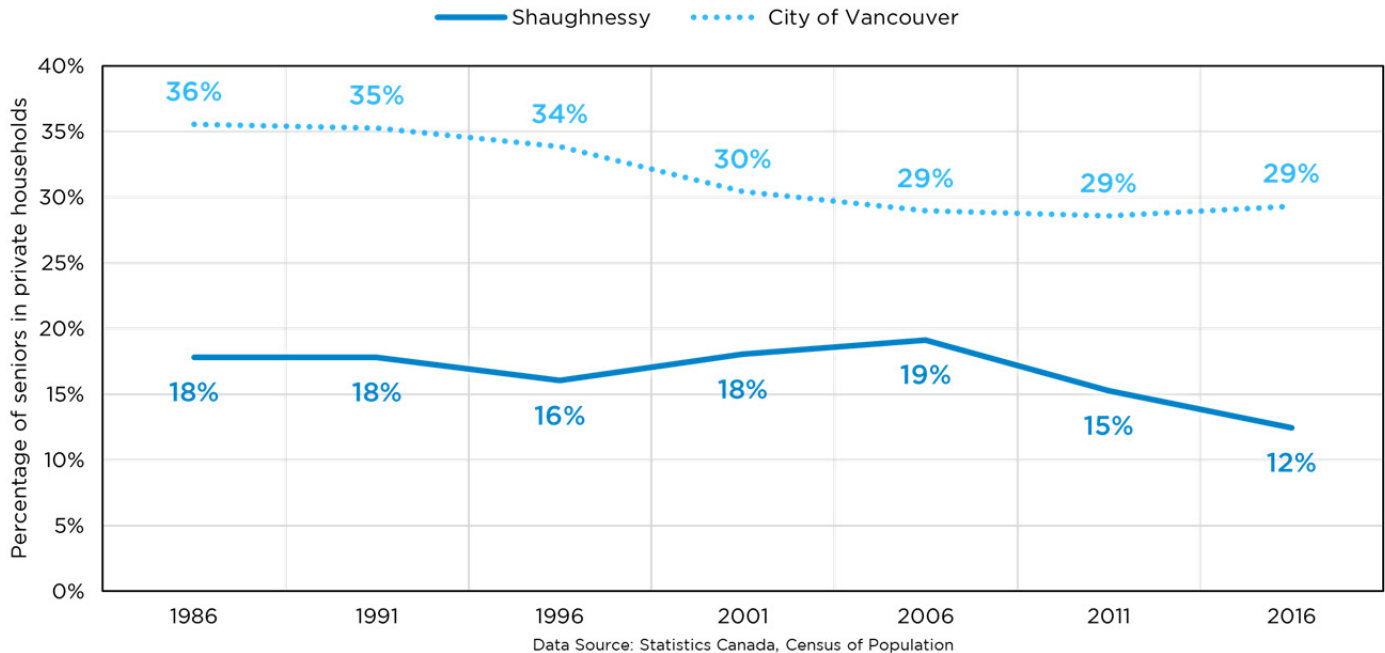




## Senior Households

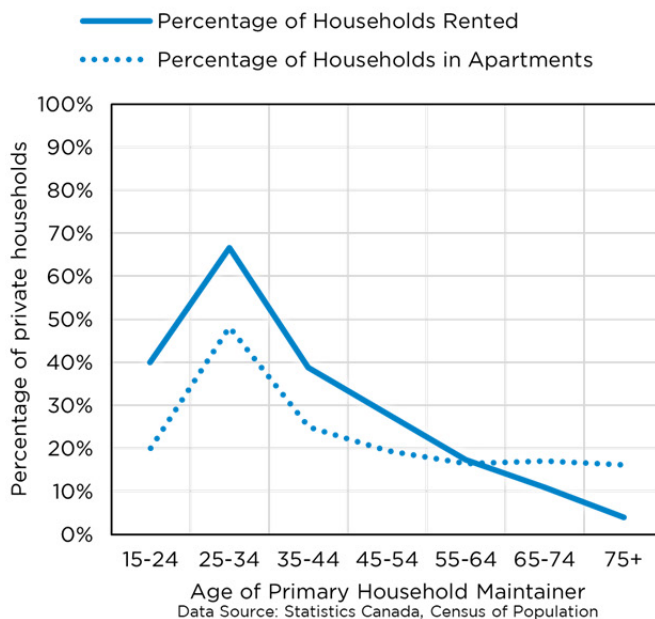
Both Vancouver and Shaughnessy have growing senior population, but there is no single experience of aging. A number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more, impact the well-being of seniors in the city. While Shaughnessy seniors have been consistently less likely to live alone than seniors across the city, this gap has become more pronounced in the 2000s.

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

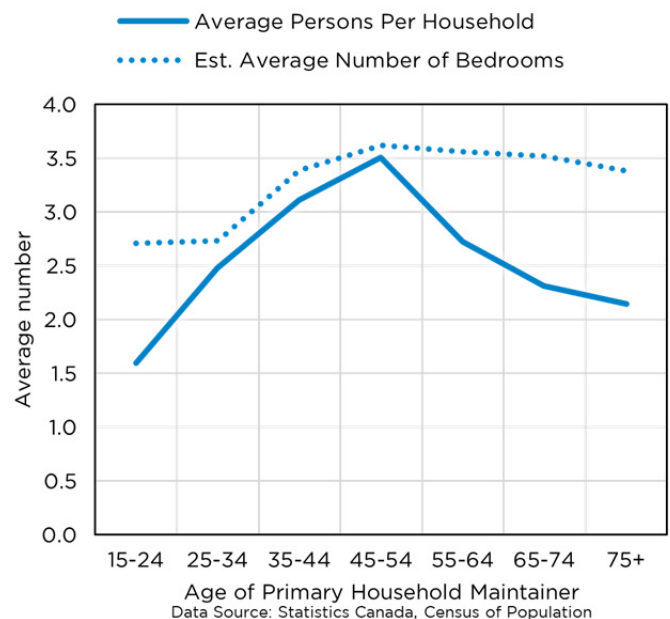


In 2016, fewer than 10% of senior-led households in Shaughnessy were rented, while fewer than 20% were in apartments. The number of people in a household tends to become smaller over time but physical spaces do not similarly shrink: senior-led households have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants.<sup>6</sup>

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



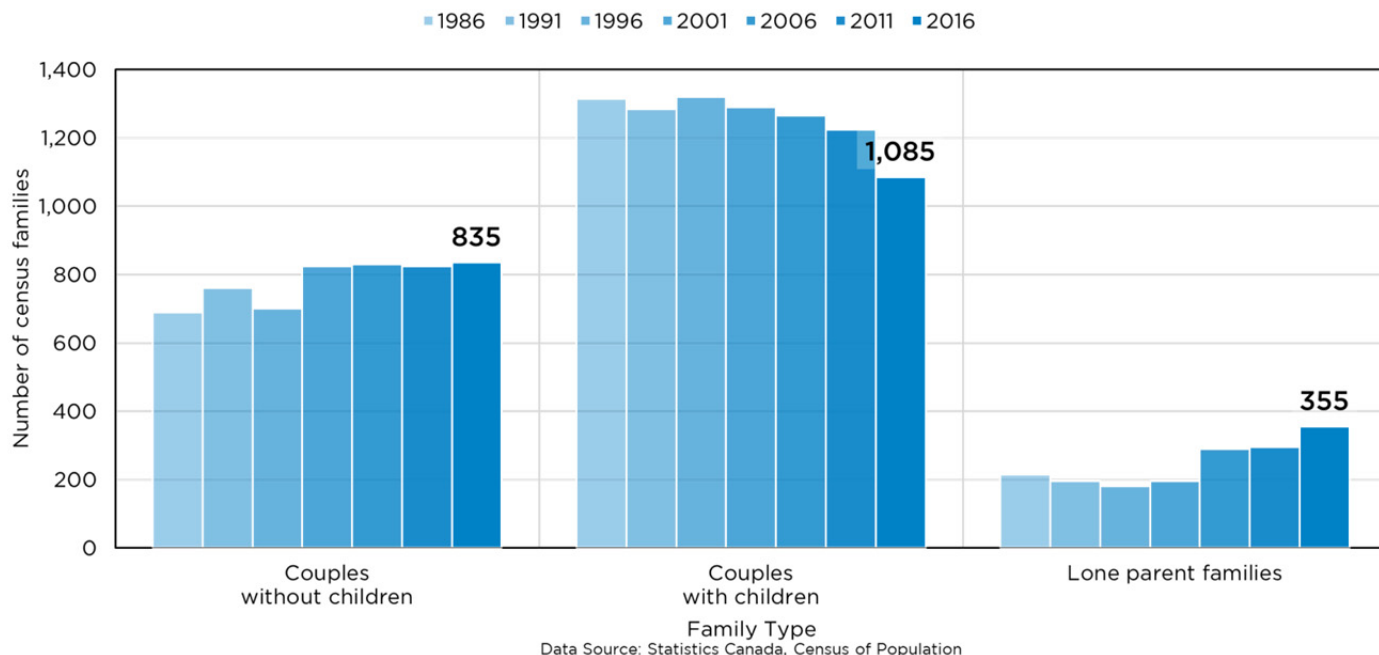
**Shaughnessy: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**



## Family Types

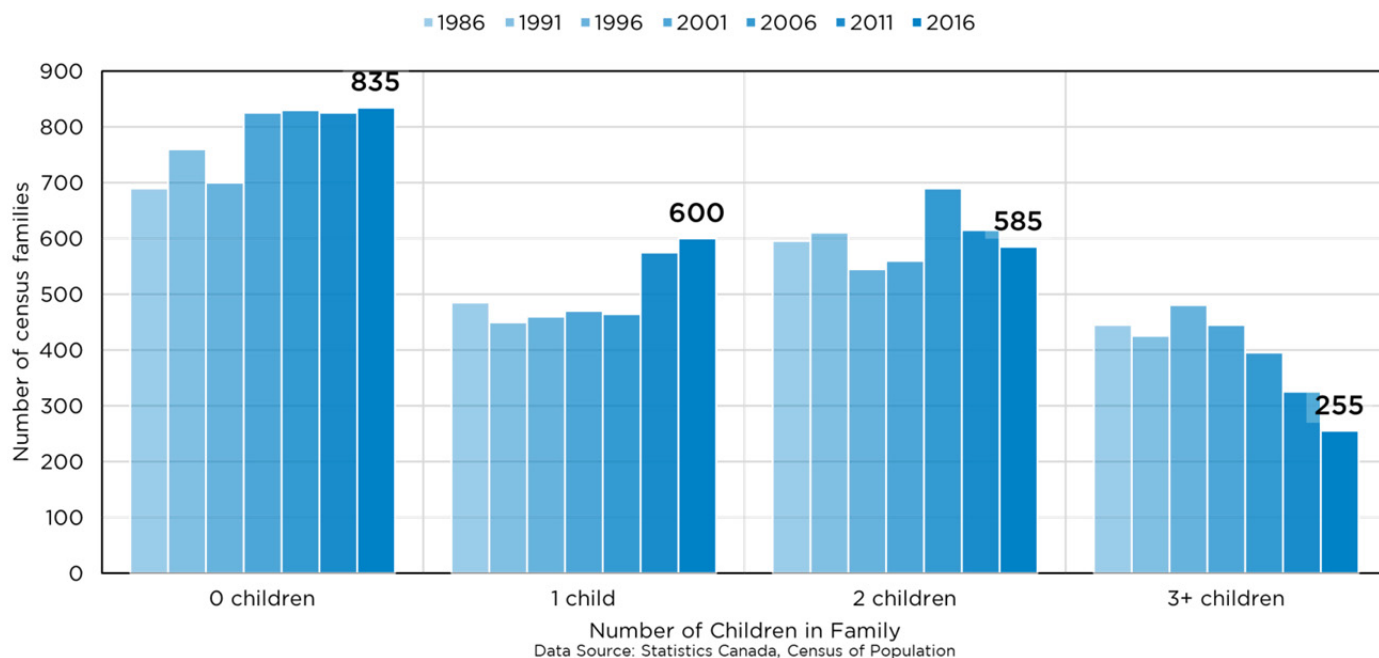
In Shaughnessy, the number of childless families<sup>7</sup> has remained relatively stable over time, but different patterns are seen for families with children. Two-parent families have decreased since 1996, while lone parent-led families have generally increased in that same period.

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



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. Since 1986, Shaughnessy has seen an increase in one-child families and a decreases in three-or-more-child families.

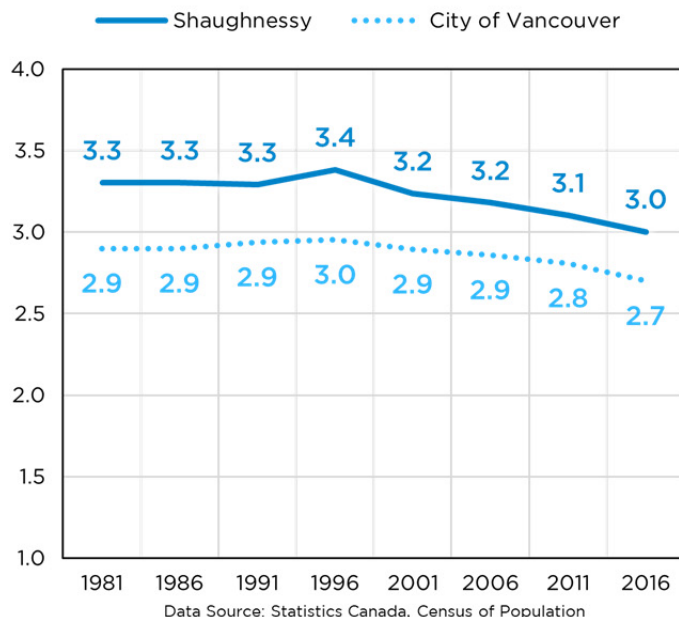
**Shaughnessy: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



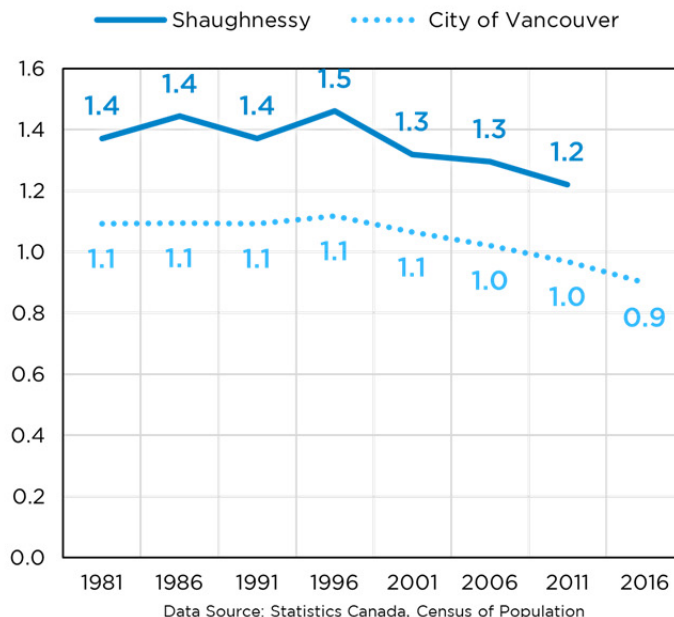
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Shaughnessy contains 3.0 persons and has 1.2 children at home,<sup>8</sup> both of which are higher than the city-wide average. For both Shaughnessy and the City, average family size across the city has been declining since the 1990s.

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

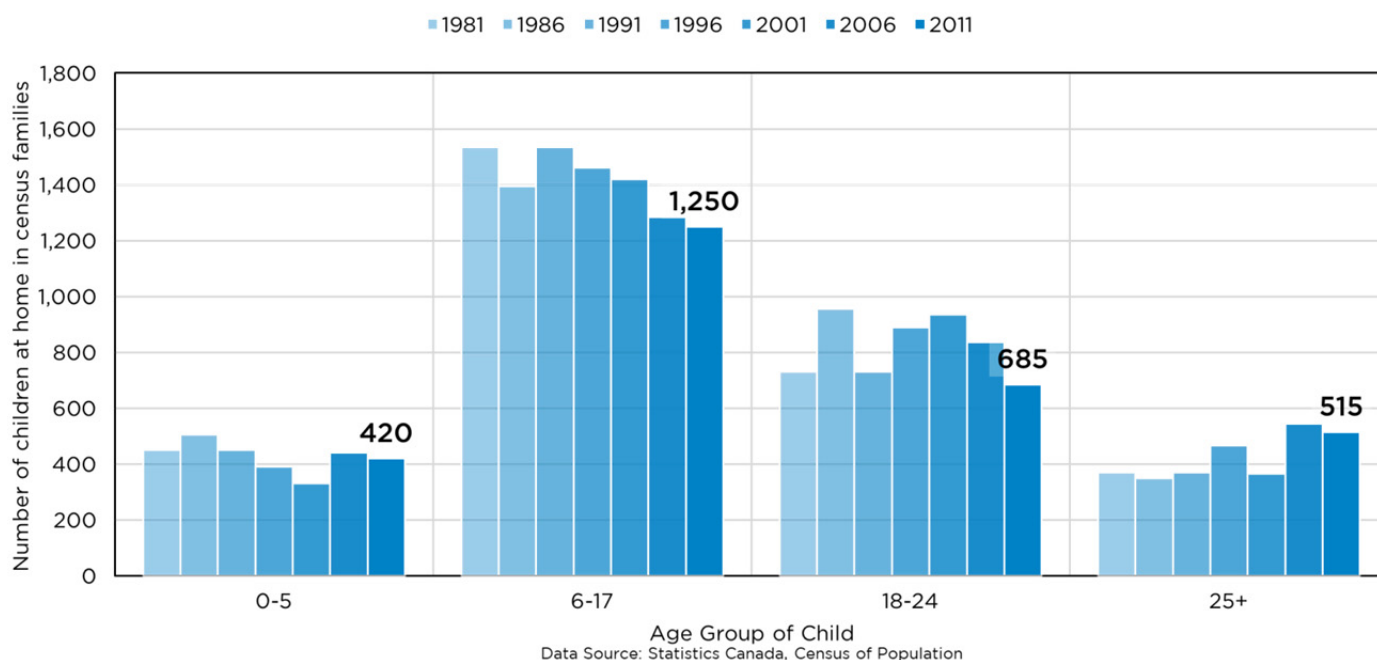


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. This trend is mirrored in Shaughnessy, where there has been a recent growth of children aged twenty-five and older.

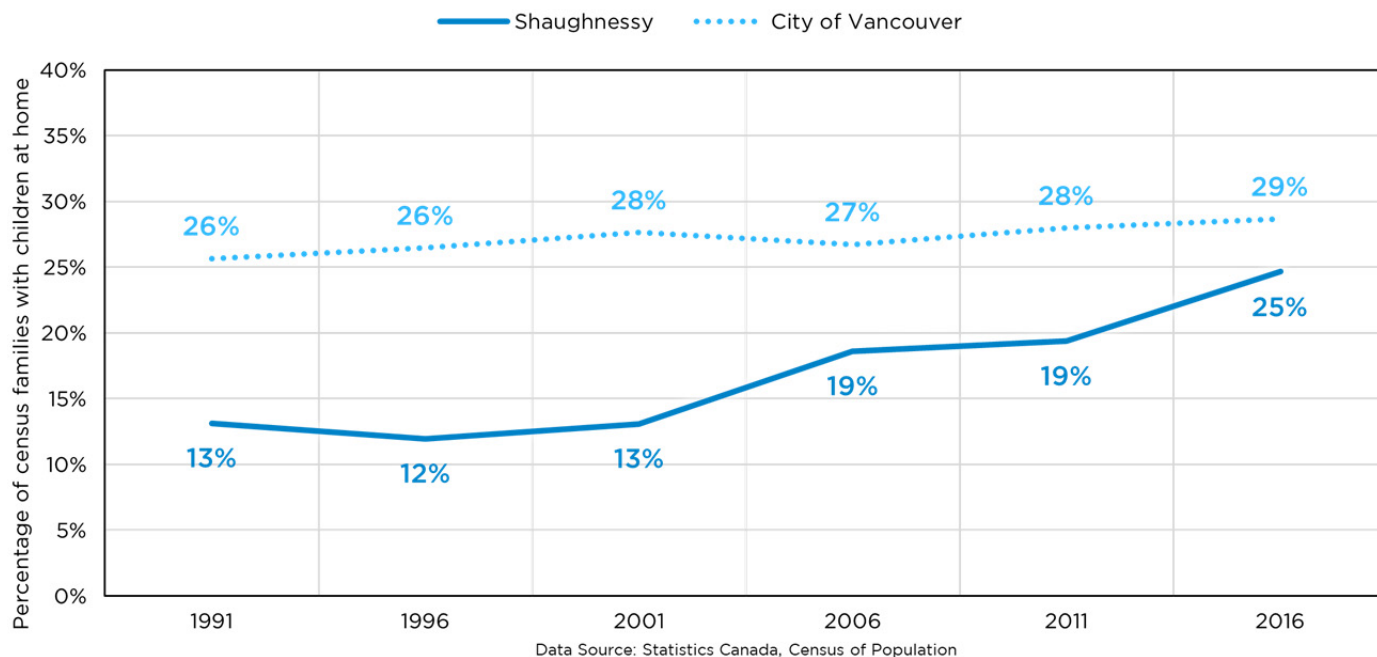
**Shaughnessy: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

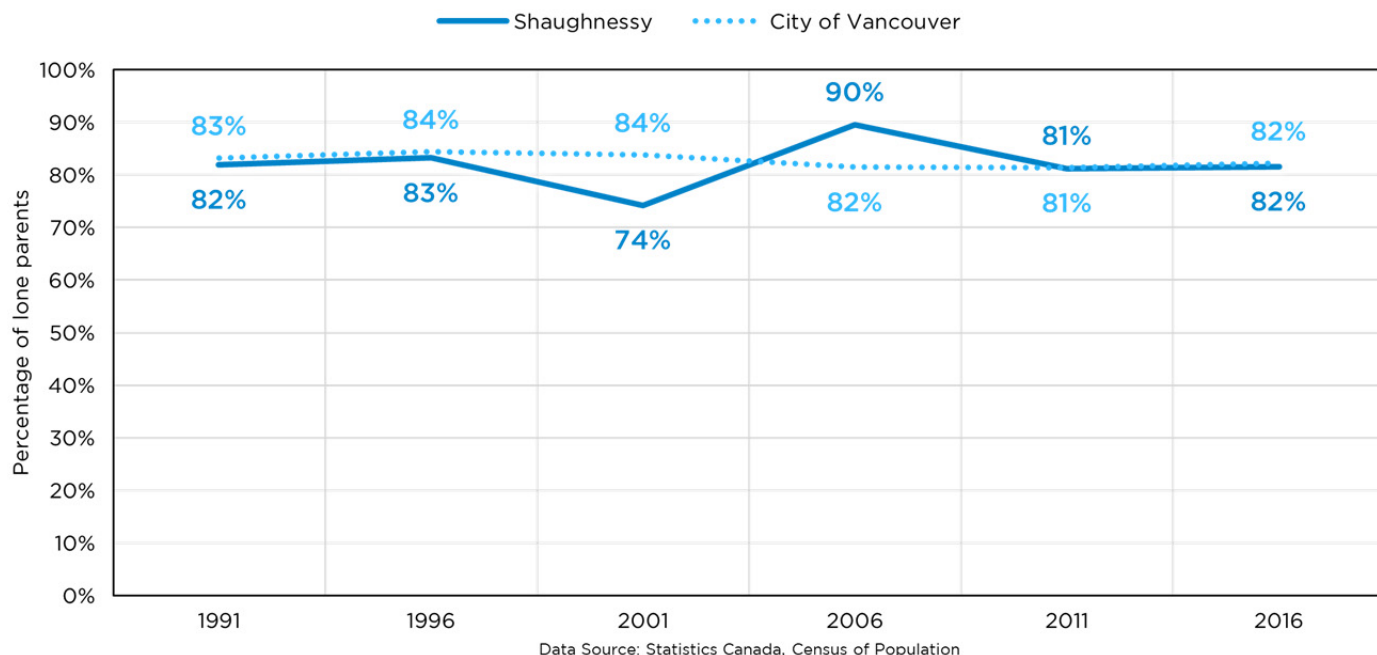
As noted earlier, Shaughnessy has seen a steadily increasing number of lone parent-led families and a recent decline in the number of two-parent families. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 25% of families with children, bringing the neighbourhood closer to the rate for the city overall.

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



Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In Shaughnessy, 82% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

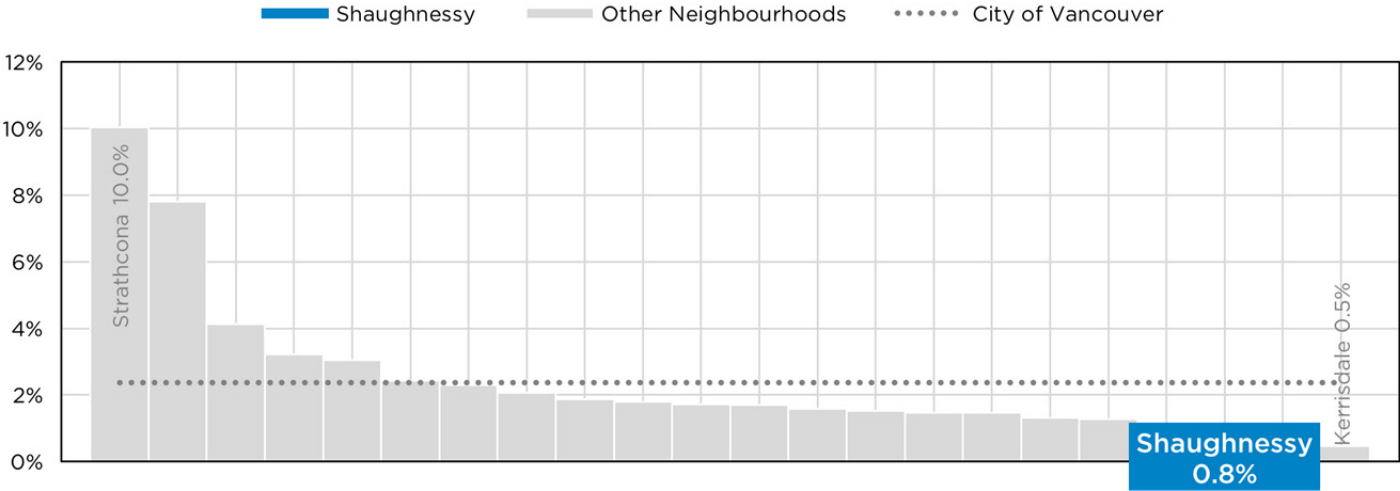
**Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016**



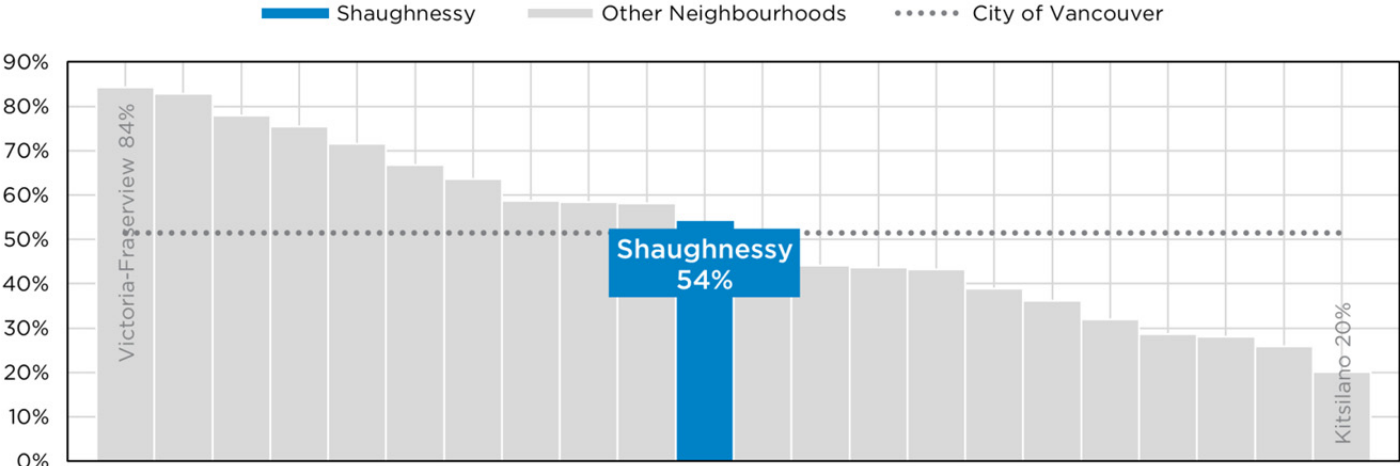


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

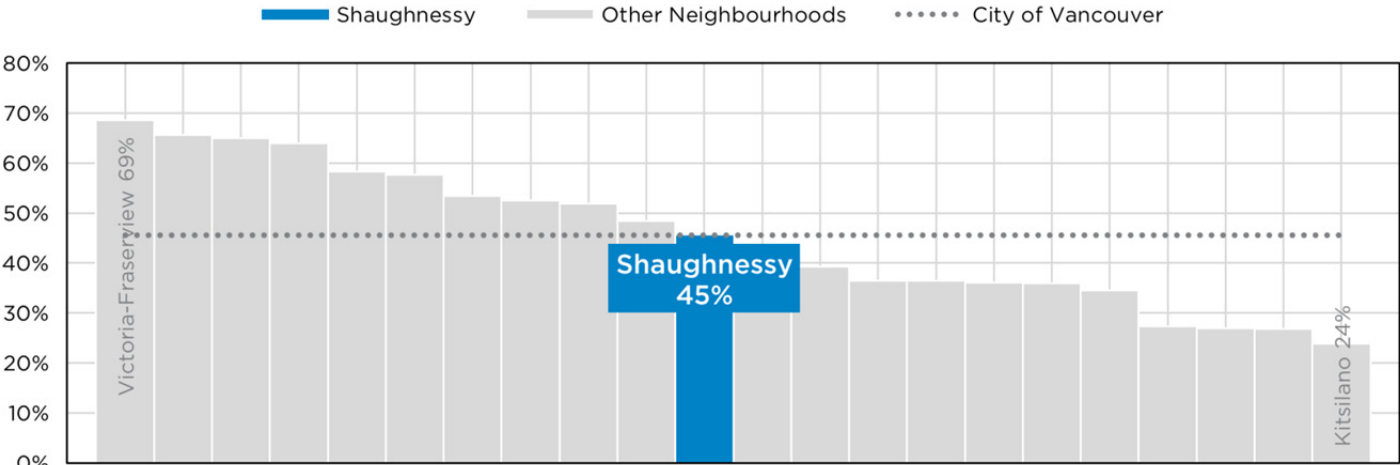
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

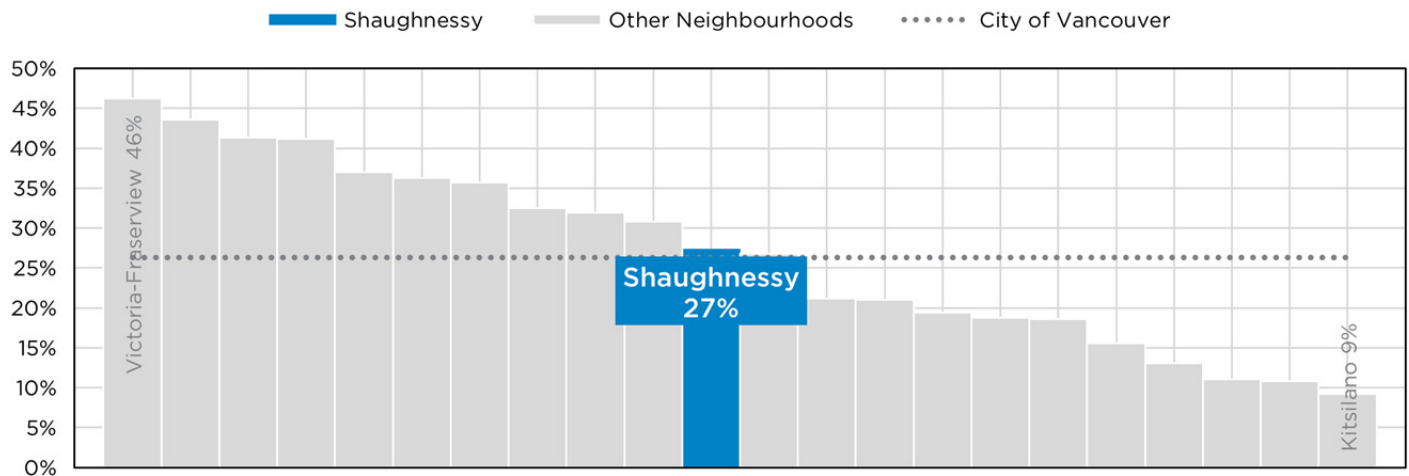


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

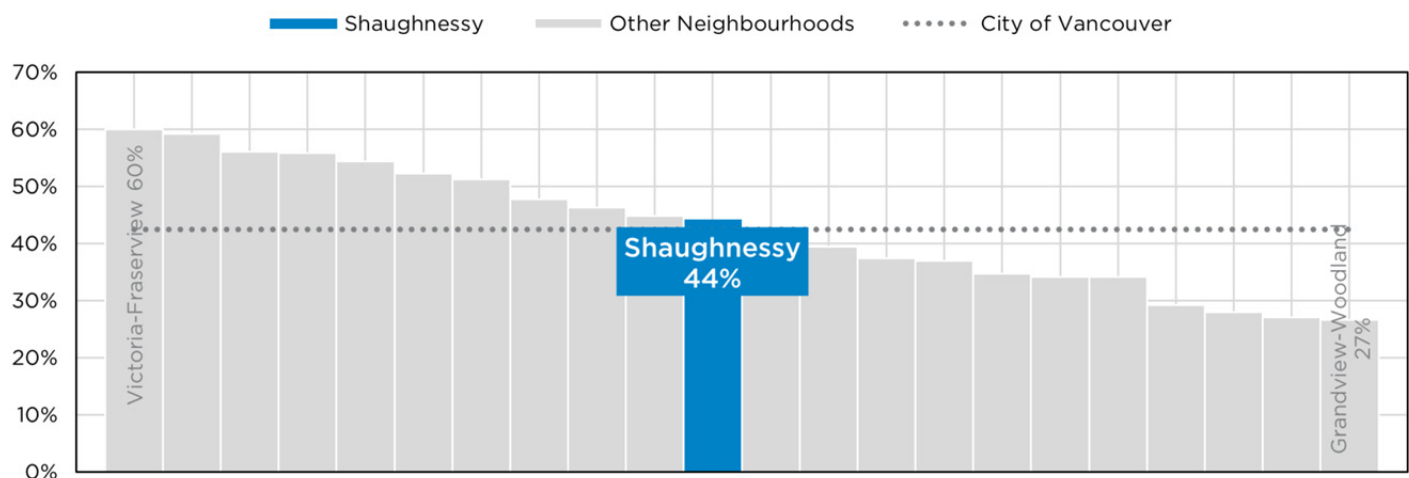


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

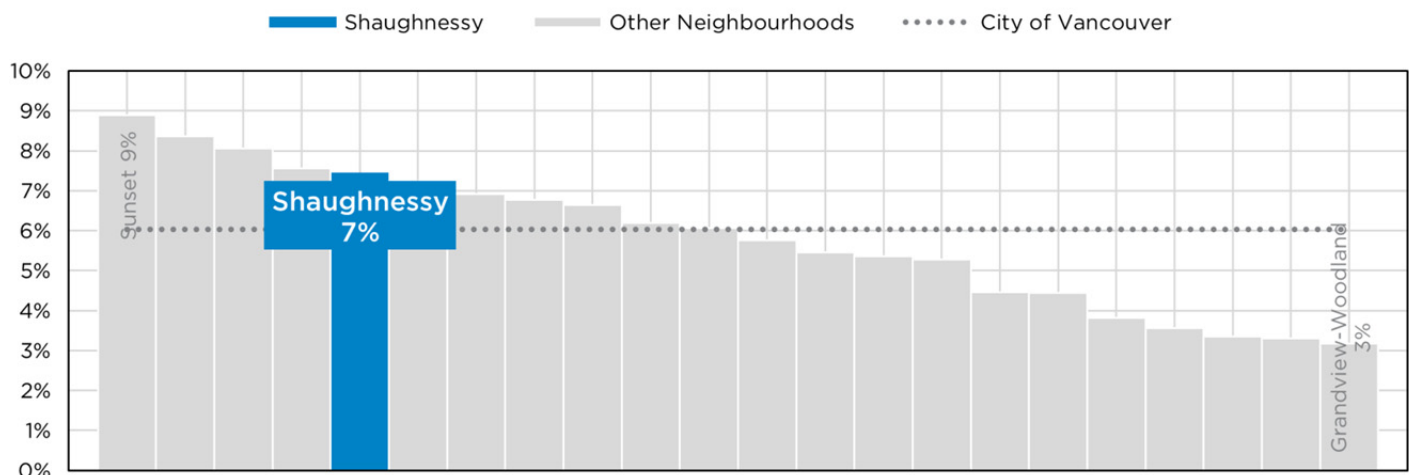
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



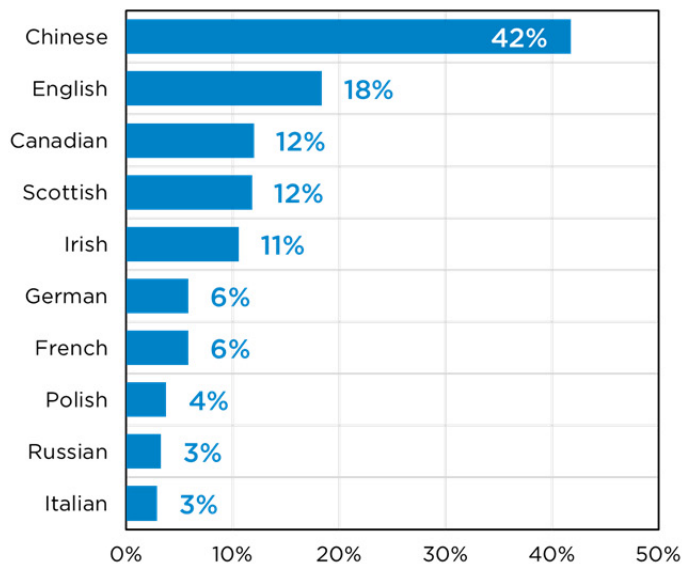
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



## Cultural Origin and Identity

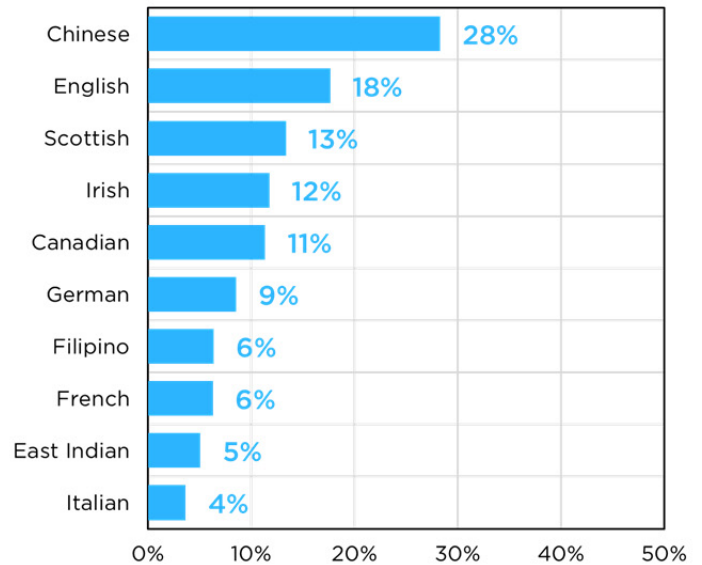
A number of census variables help outline the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents:<sup>9</sup> in Shaughnessy, 42% of the population reported Chinese origins, compared to 28% of the city's population.

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



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

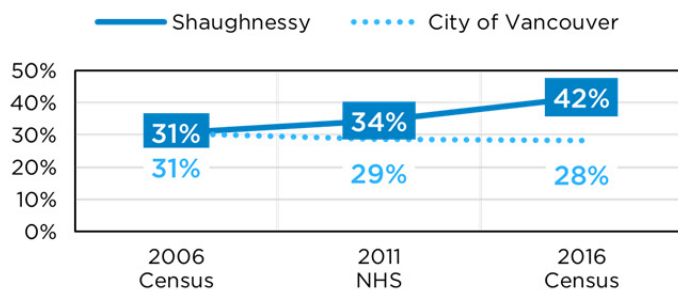
**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**



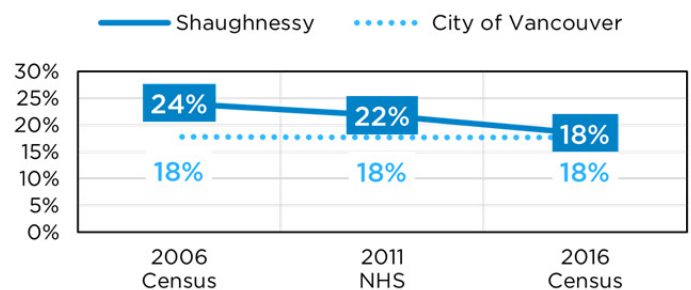
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population  
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

The graphs below show ten-year trends in Shaughnessy and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Canadian, and Scottish. Over time in Shaughnessy, there has been an increase in the population with Chinese origins and a decrease of those with English or Scottish origins.

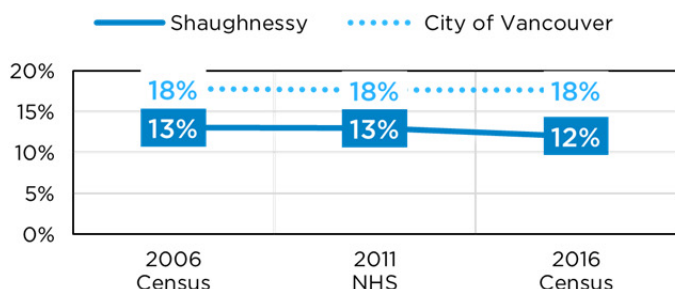
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



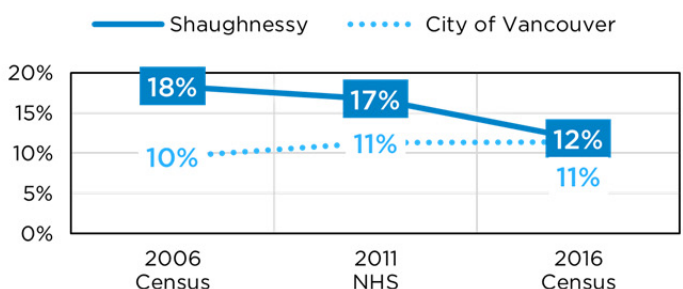
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



**Canadian Origins, 2006-2016**



**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



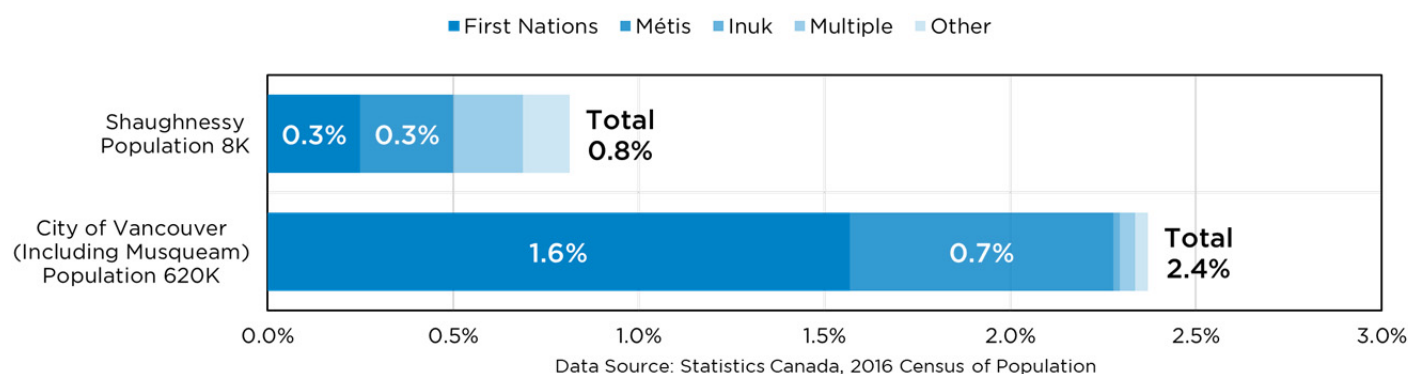
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

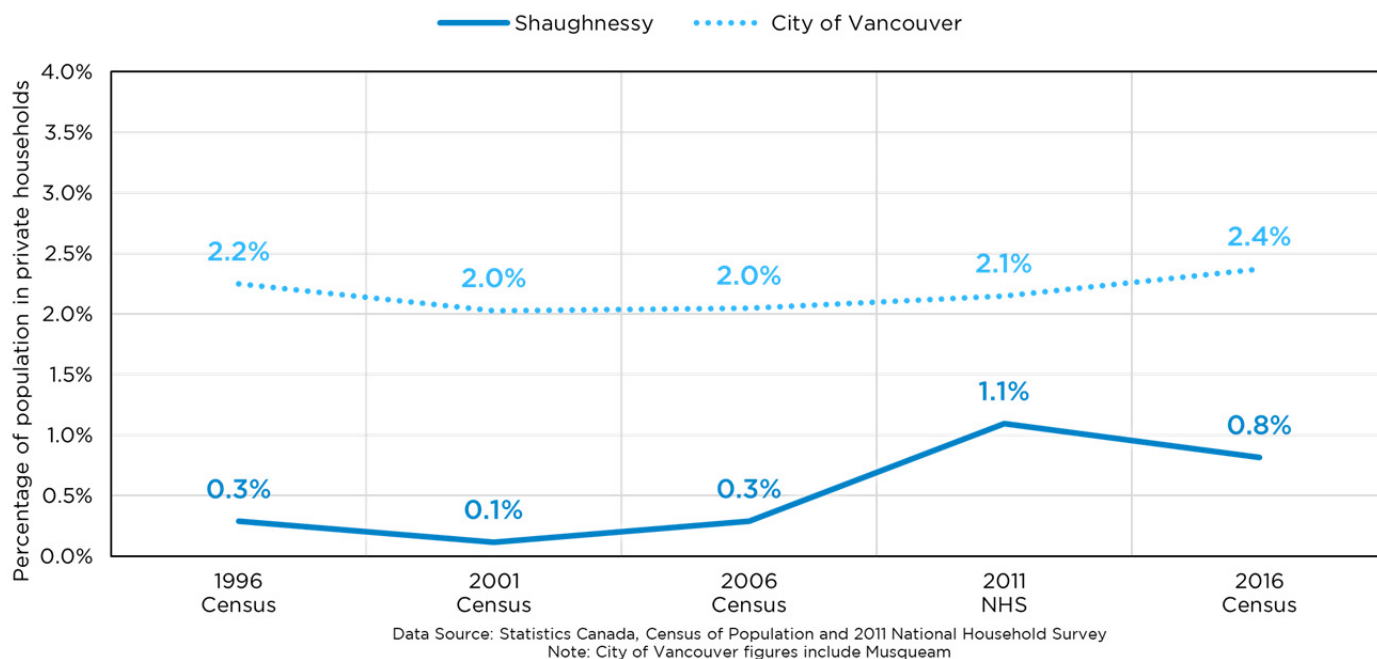
Based on the 2016 census, about 170 people— 0.8% of Shaughnessy population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup>

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The Indigenous population in Shaughnessy increased from 1996 to 2011, but decreased from 2011 to 2016. However, for the time period this variable has been collected in the census, Shaughnessy has had proportionally fewer Indigenous people than the city overall.

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016

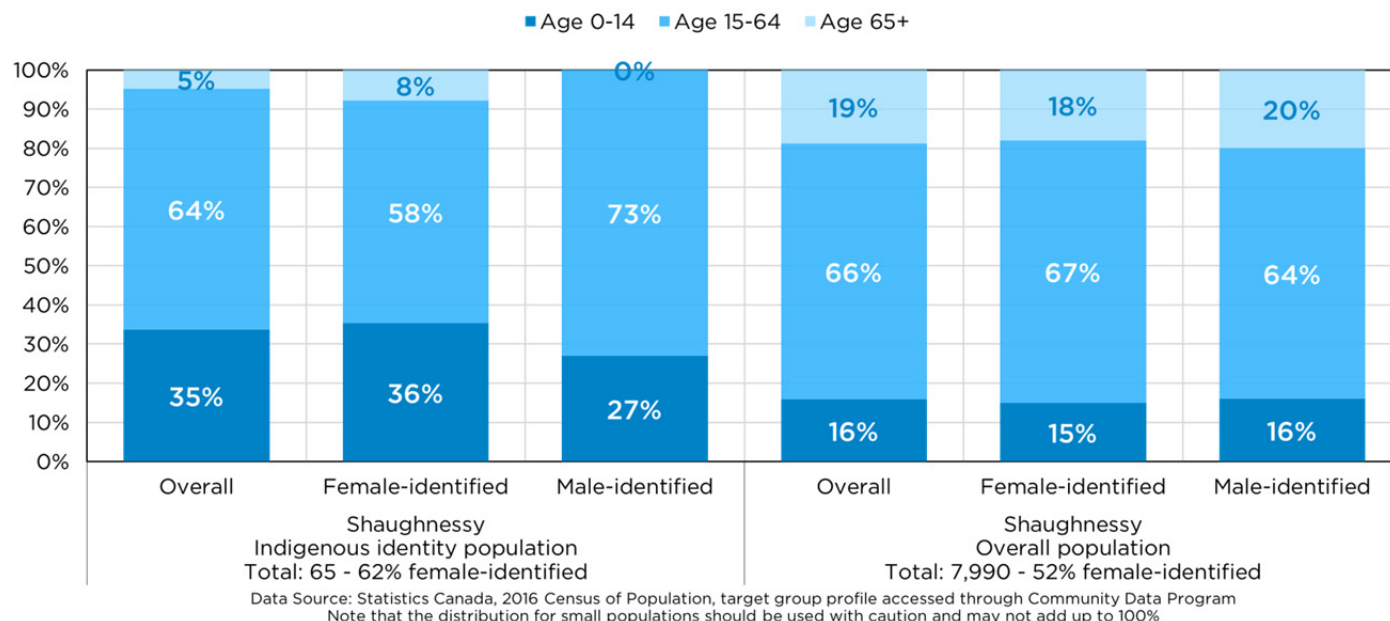




## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

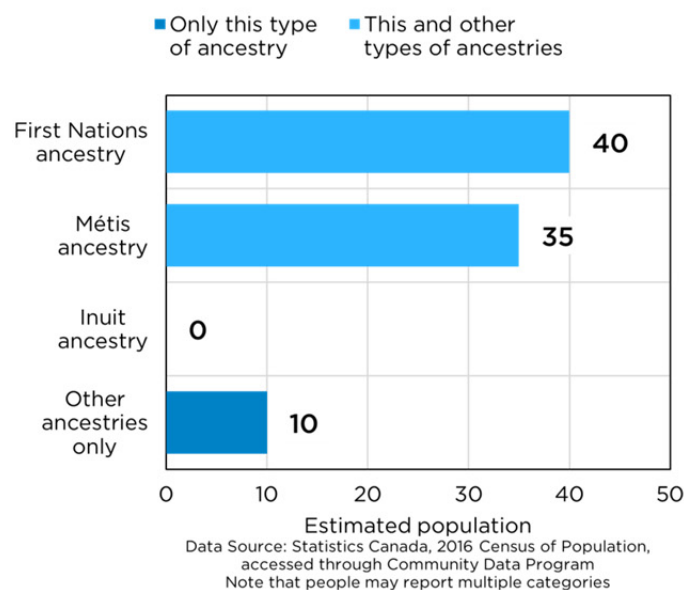
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. The data below should be used with caution given small population numbers, but children make up a larger share of the population with Indigenous identity in Shaughnessy.

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

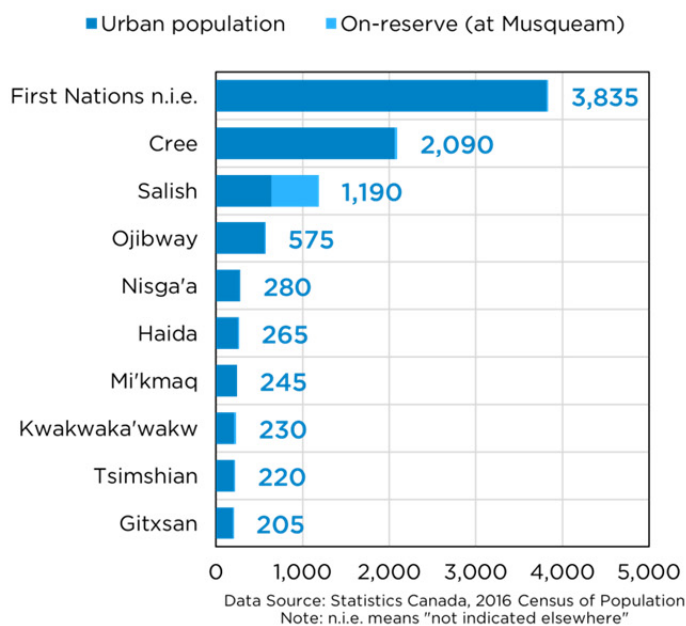


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, and the majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Shaughnessy also report other ancestries. Neighbourhood-specific data are not available, but the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific First Nations ancestries in Vancouver overall.

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



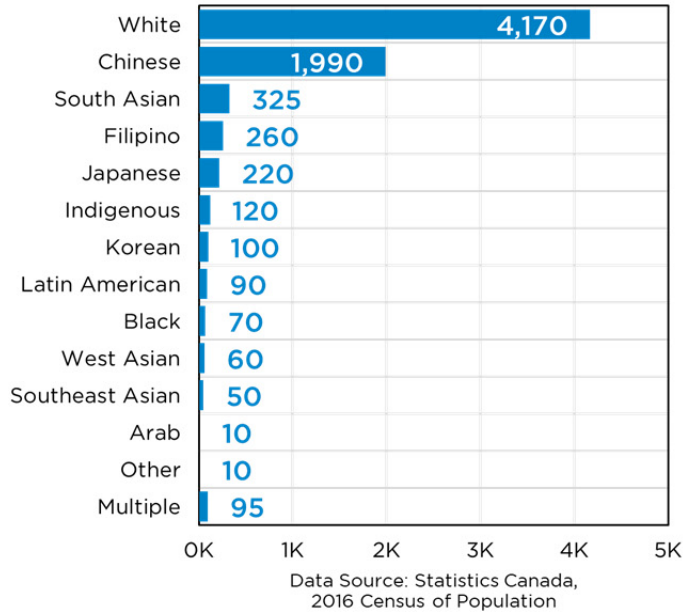
### City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



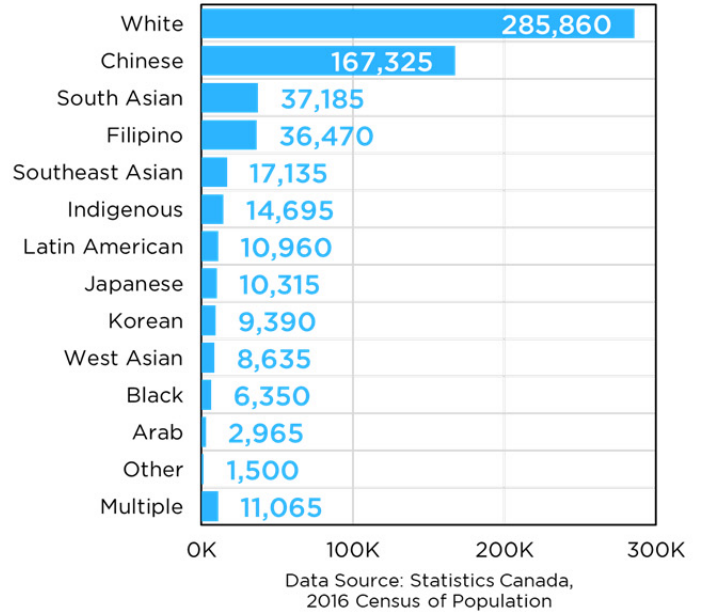
## Racial Identity

In Shaughnessy, over four thousand residents are identified as white, and nearly two thousand are identified as Chinese. Other relatively large groups include South Asian, Filipino and Japanese residents.

**Shaughnessy:  
Population Groups, 2016**

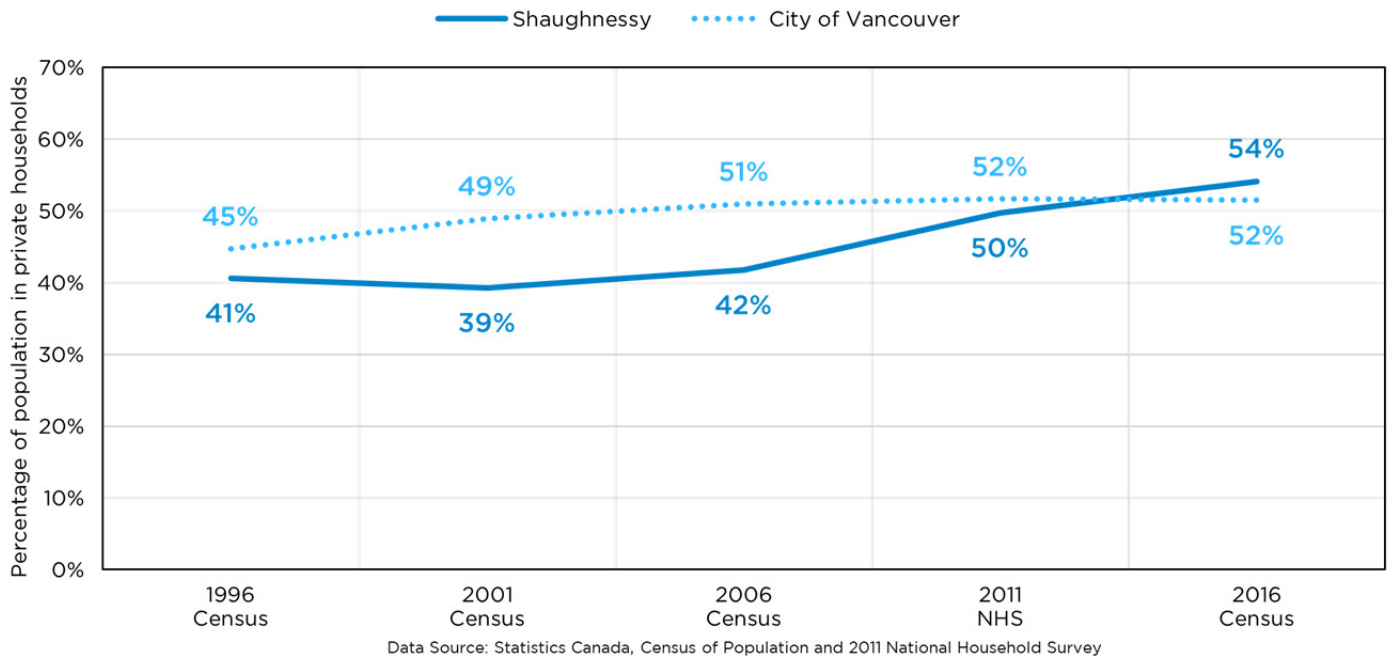


**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. Over half of the population in Shaughnessy are members of a visible minority group. 2016 marks the first time that Shaughnessy has had a proportionally larger visible minority population than the city overall.

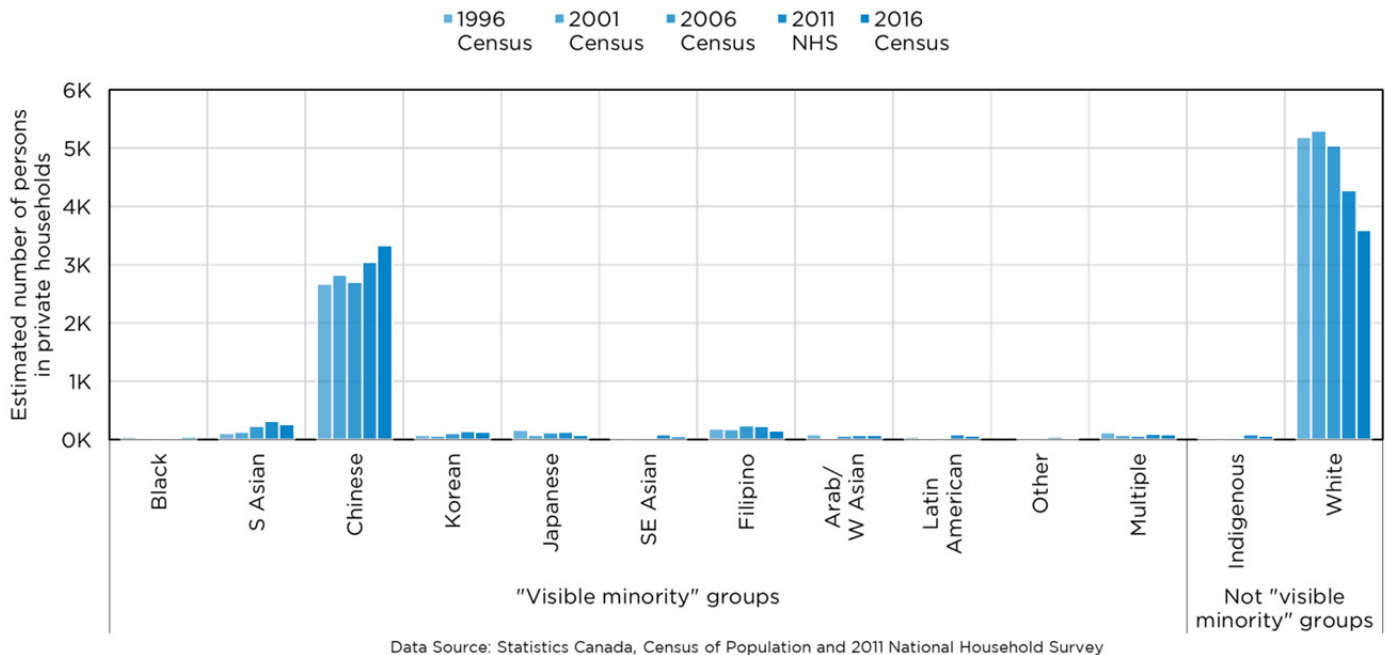
**Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016**



## Trends in Racialized Populations

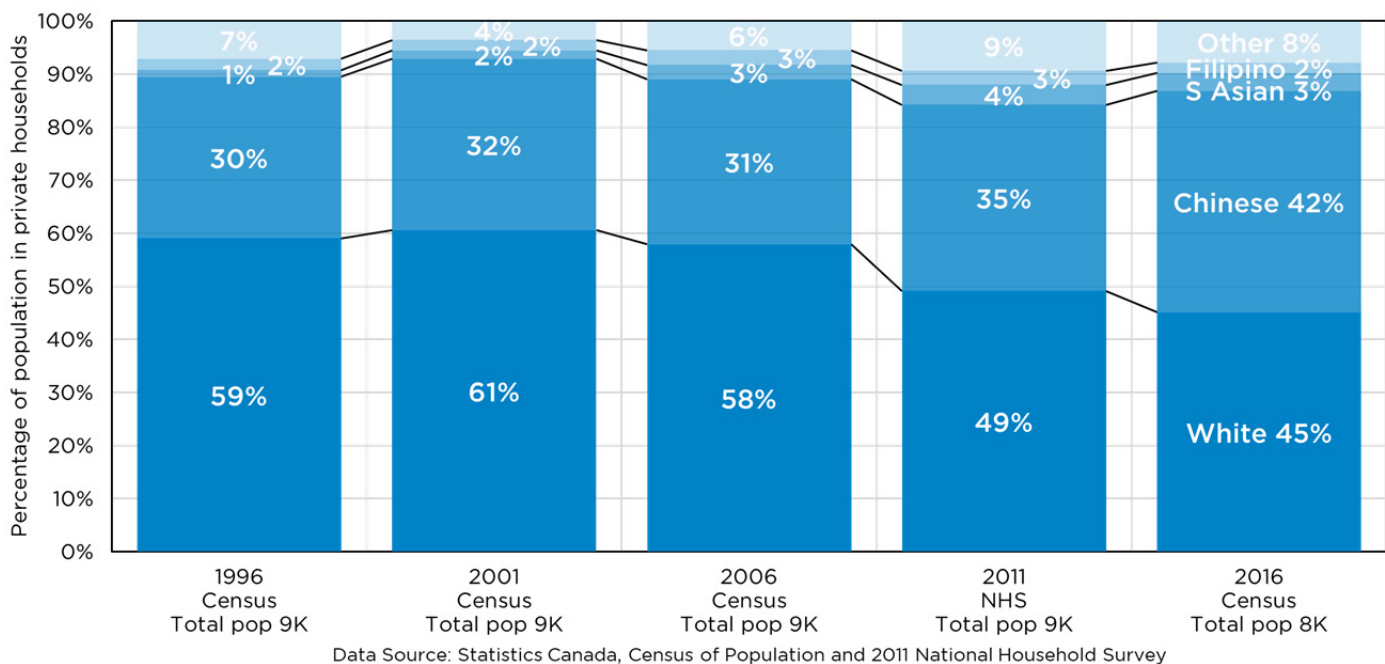
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in Shaughnessy over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories. Since 1996, Shaughnessy has had a greater share of residents identifying as a visible minority.

**Shaughnessy: Population Groups 1996-2016**



The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Shaughnessy.

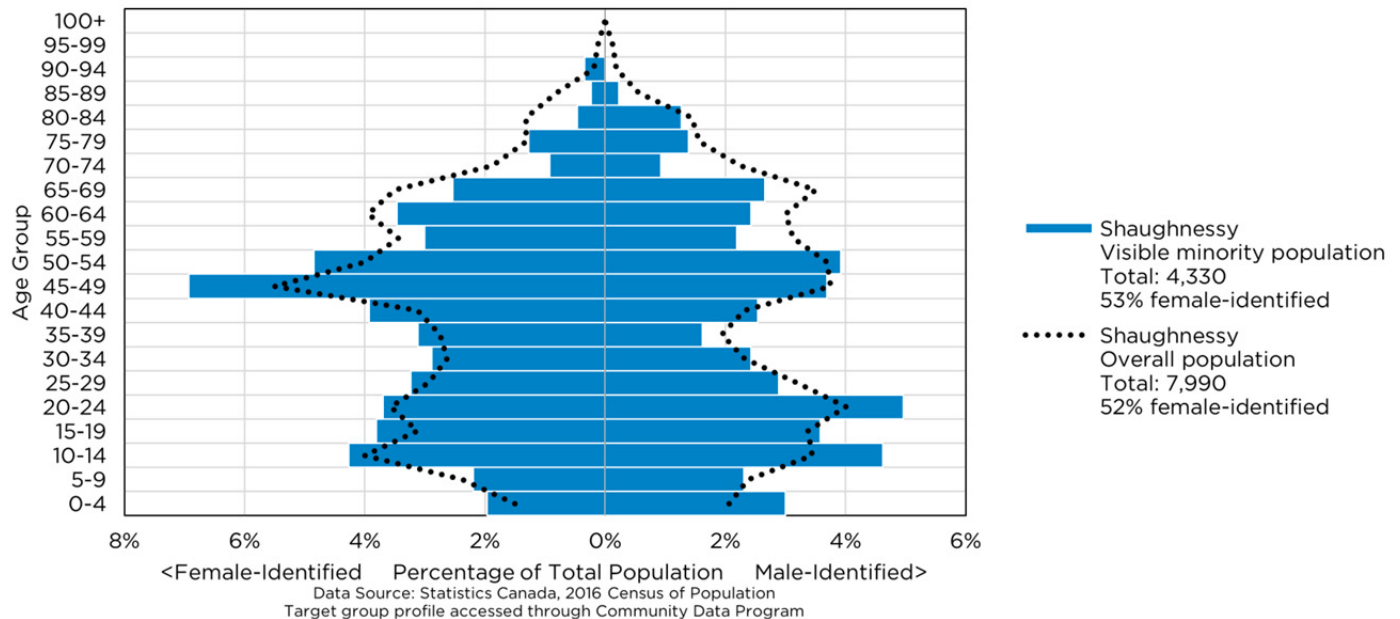
**Shaughnessy: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016**



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

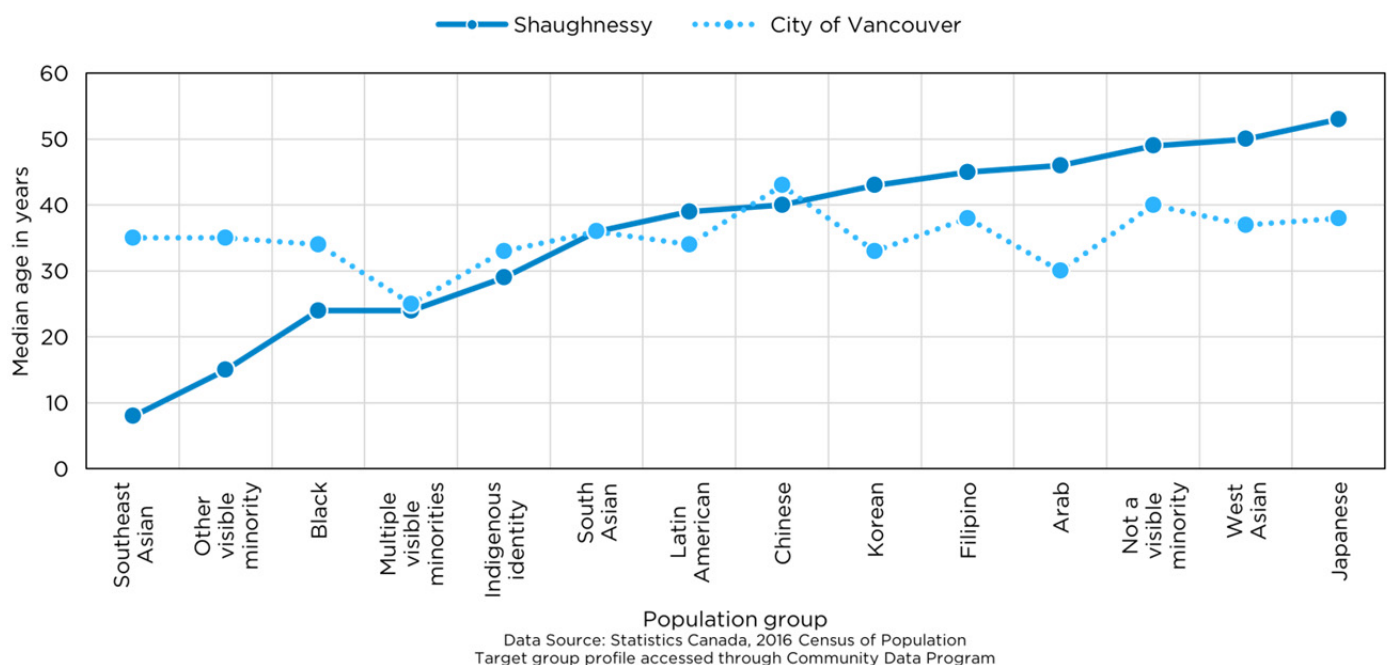
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Shaughnessy is fairly similar to the overall population, except among the oldest age groups.

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



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Shaughnessy is oldest among Japanese residents and youngest among Southeast Asian residents. An important caveat is that many of these groups have relatively small numbers of people counted in the census in Shaughnessy.

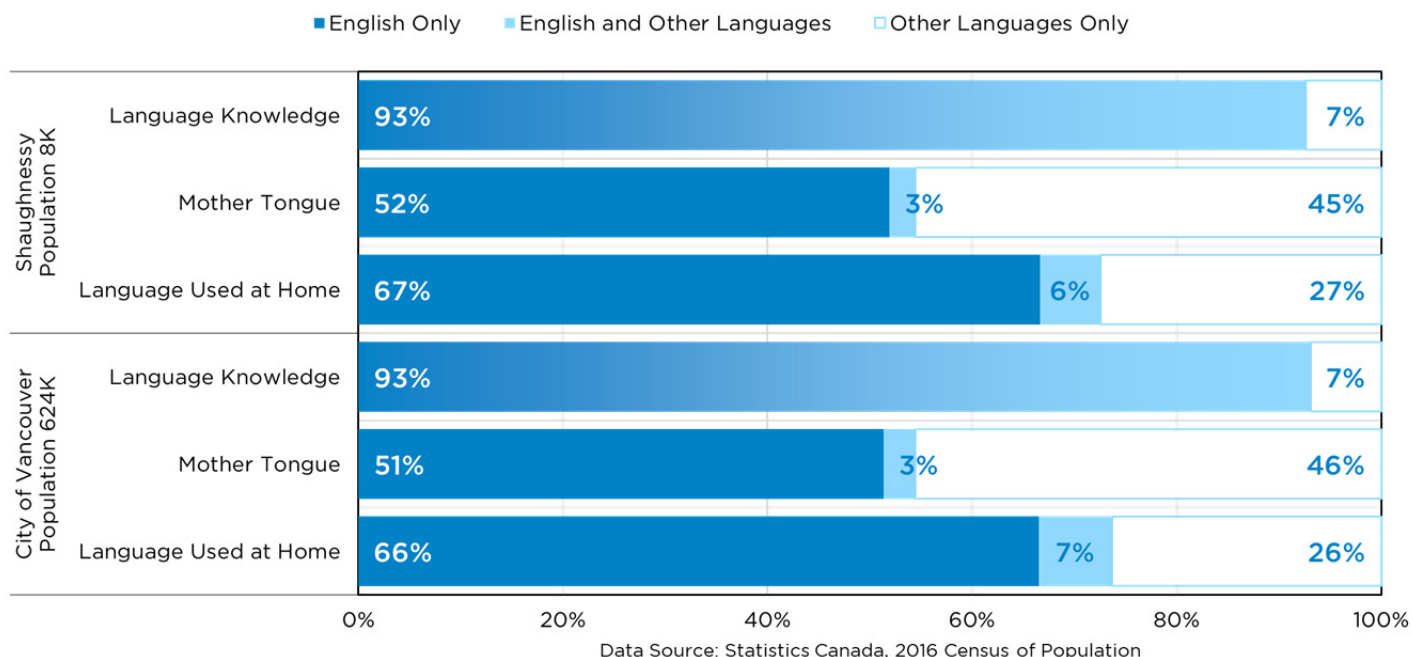
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



## Language Summary

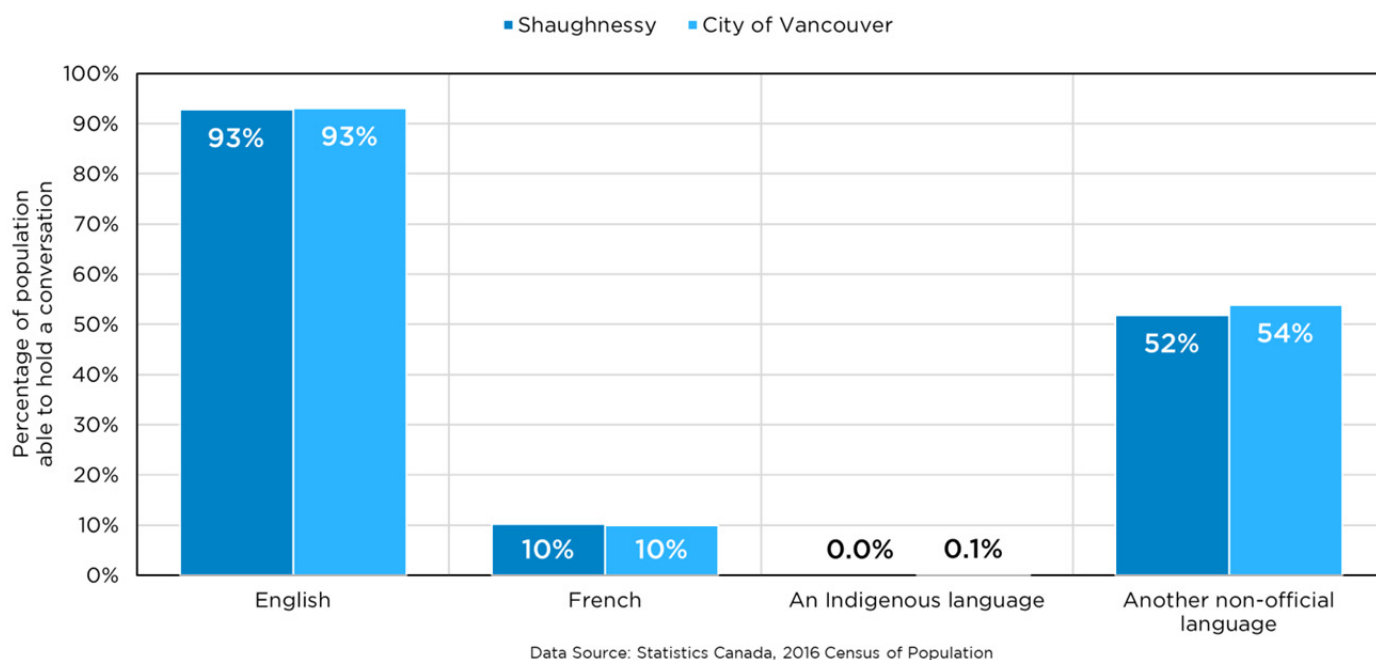
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Shaughnessy's proportion of residents with non-English languages is close to the city overall across all three indicators.

### Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Shaughnessy has a slightly lower share of its population with knowledge of a non-official language than the city overall.

### Population by Language Knowledge, 2016

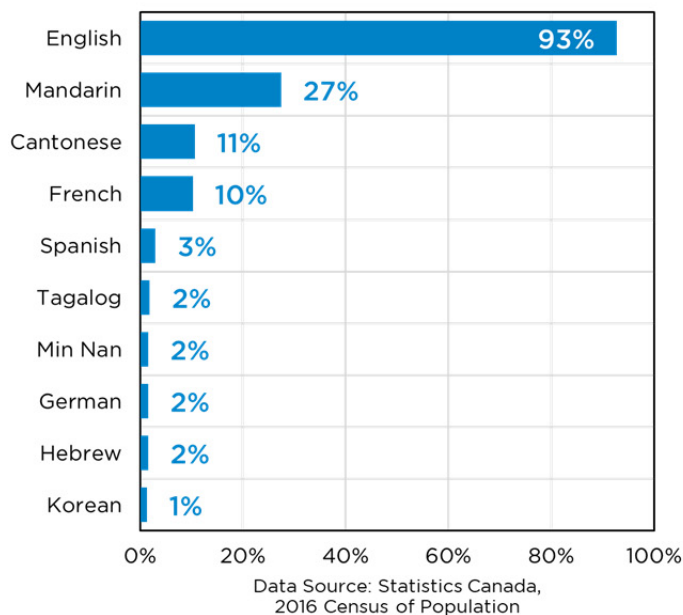




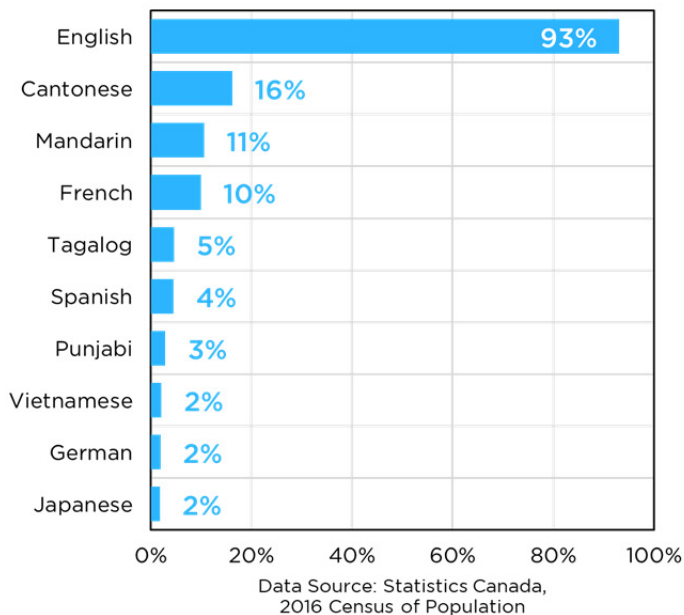
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 27% of Shaughnessy residents are able to communicate in Mandarin, while 11% can speak Cantonese.

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

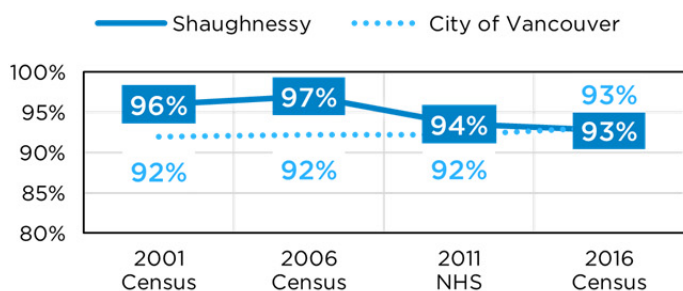


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

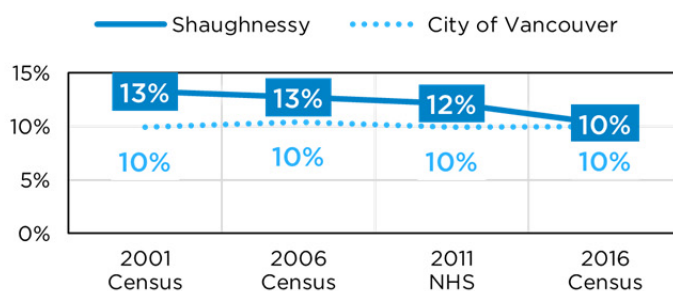


Over 15 years from 2001 to 2016, Shaughnessy has proportionally fewer residents with knowledge of official languages, and appears to have an increasing share with knowledge of Mandarin. The increase in the rate of both Mandarin and Cantonese speakers in 2016 may reflect more detailed classification of Chinese languages; the next census will help clarify trends.<sup>11</sup>

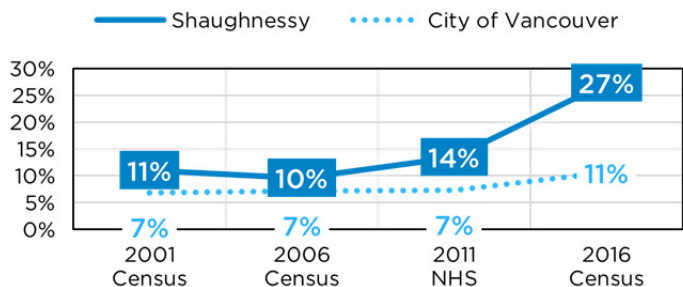
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



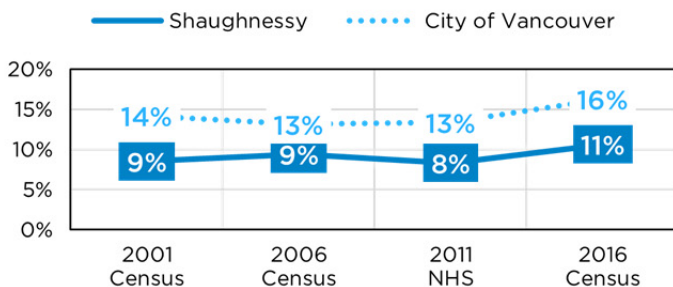
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**



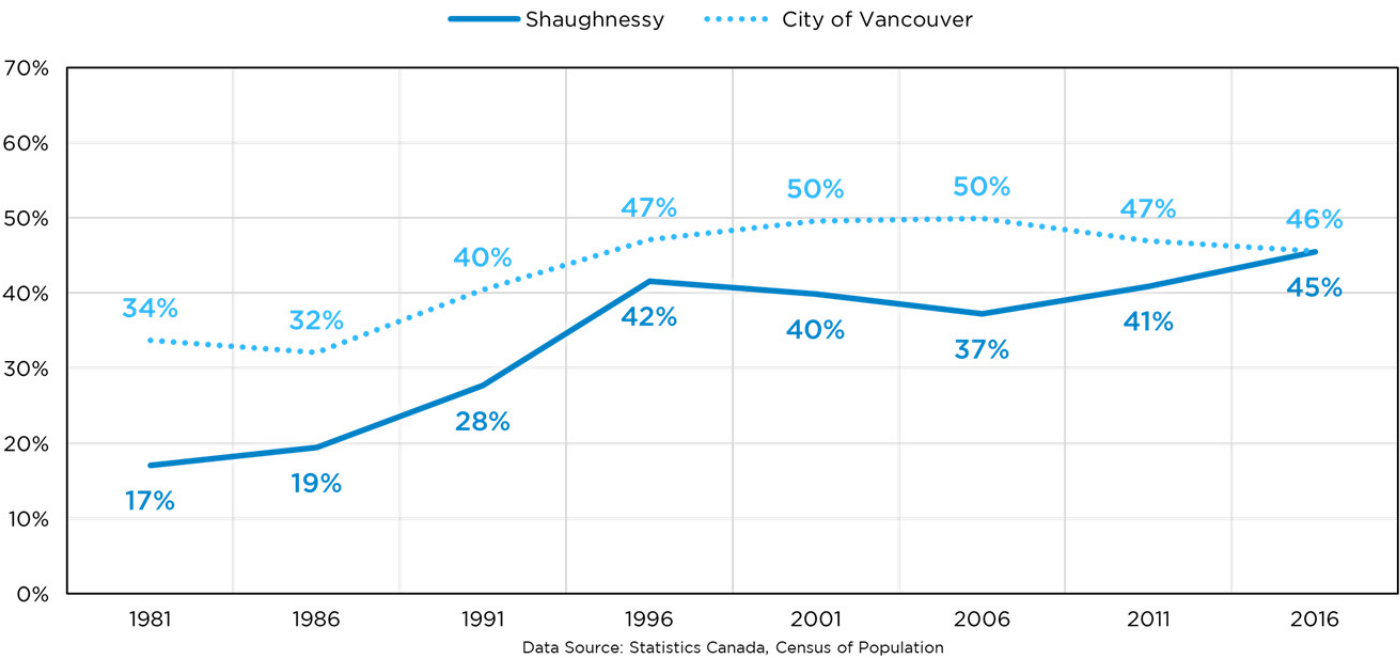
**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



# Mother Tongue

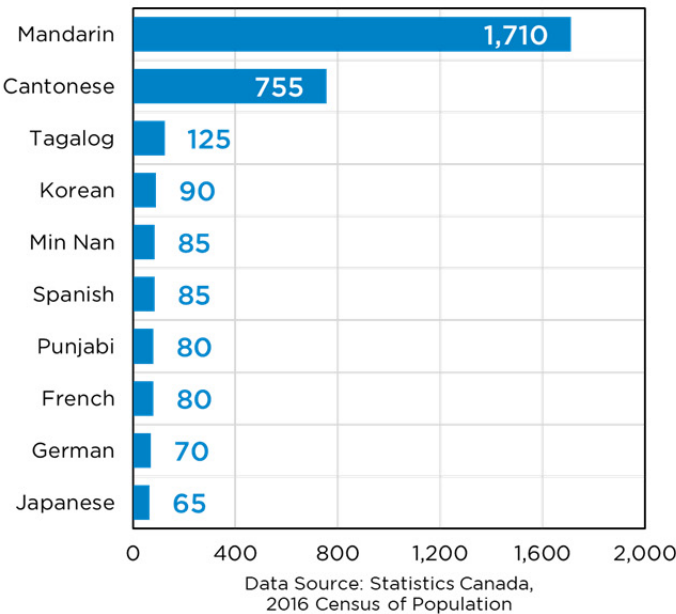
Approximately 45% of Shaughnessy residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has steadily increased since 2006 even as the rate for the city overall has declined.

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

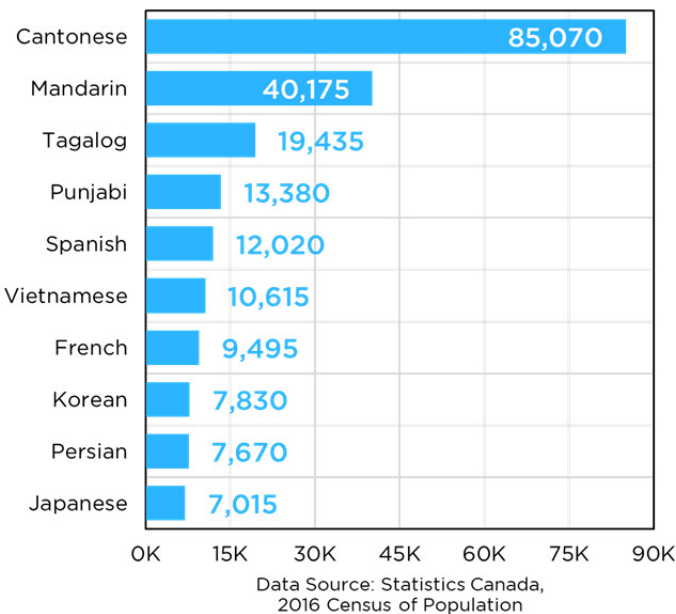


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Shaughnessy.

Shaughnessy: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



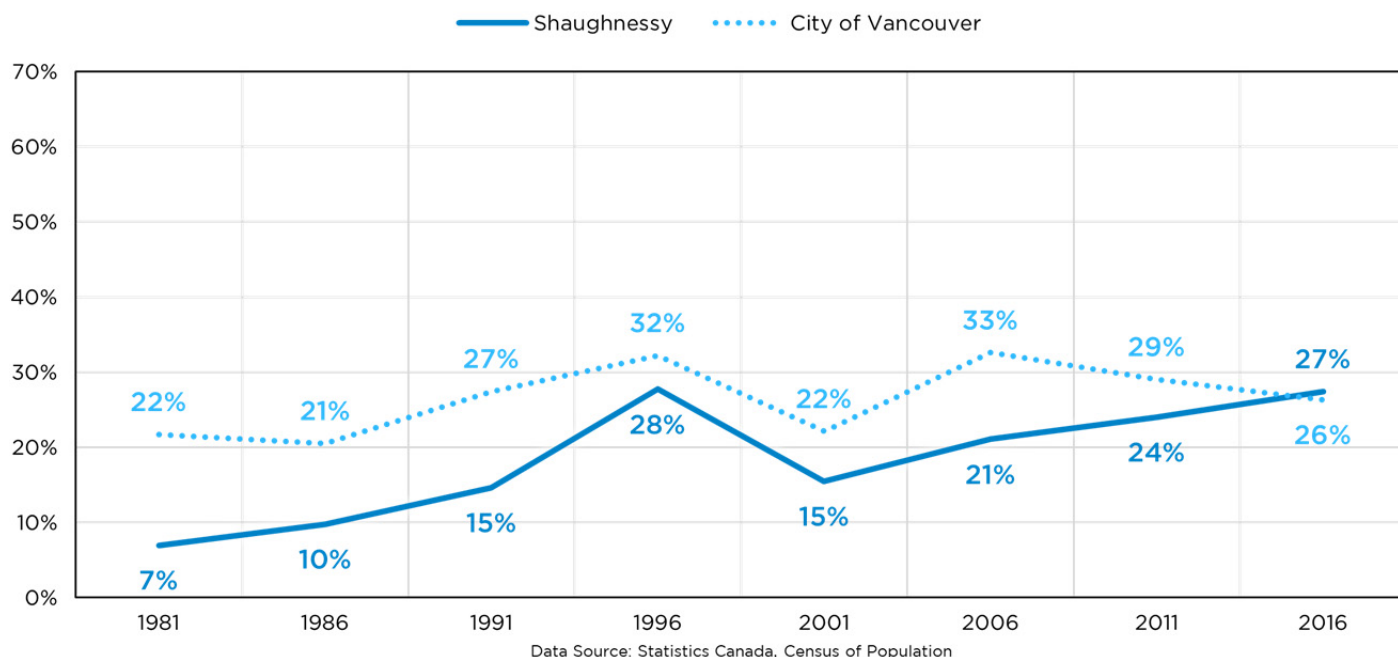
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



## Home Language

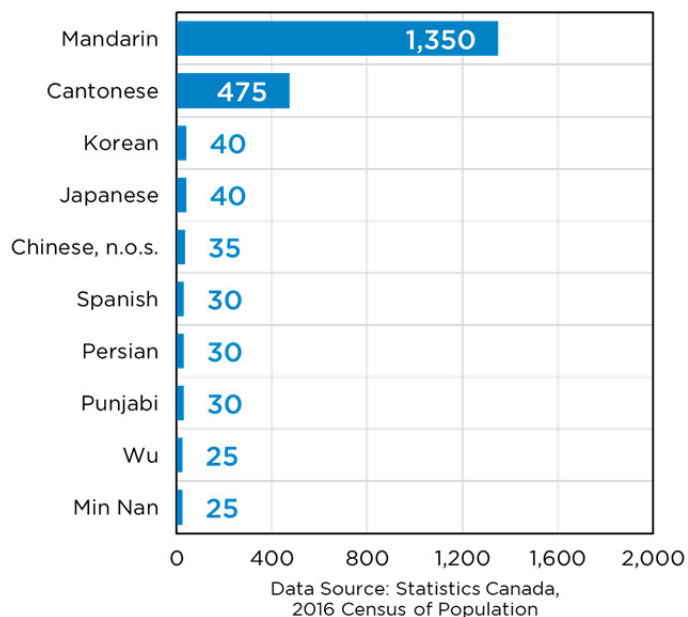
Over one quarter of Shaughnessy residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion increased in the 1990s and since 2006, and 2016 marks the first time it is higher than the city average.<sup>12</sup>

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

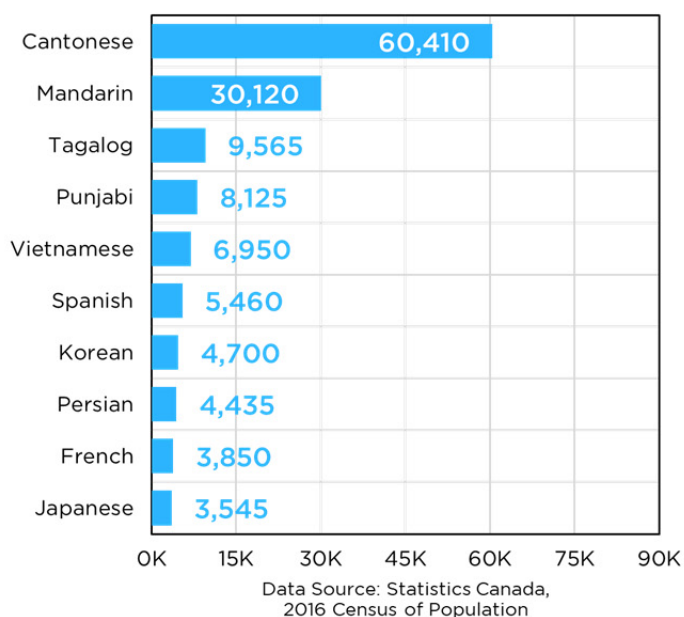


As with the language knowledge and mother tongue indicators, Mandarin is the most commonly used non-English home language in Shaughnessy.

### Shaughnessy: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



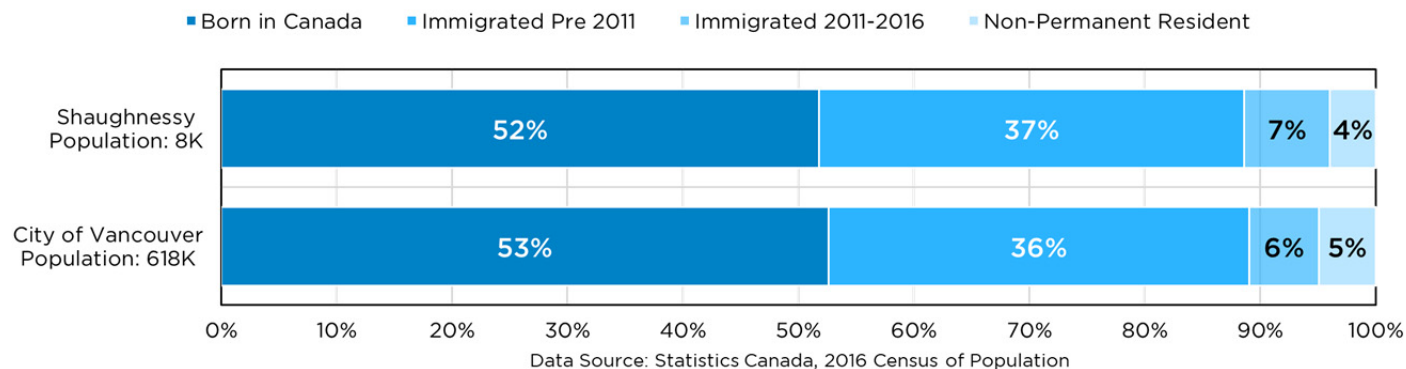
### City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

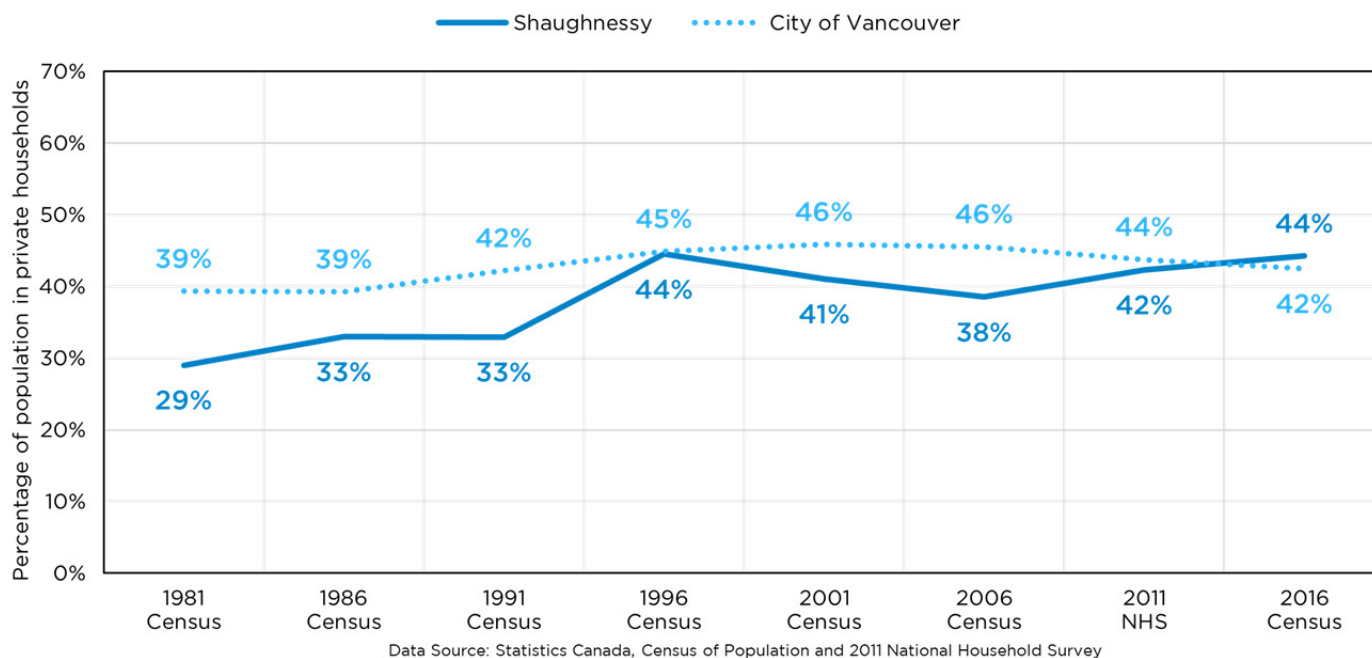
As of 2016, 44% of Shaughnessy's population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 4% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants. Overall, the rate of immigrants in the neighbourhood is similar to city's rate.

**Population by Immigration Status, 2016**



Historically, Shaughnessy has had a proportionally smaller immigrant population than the city overall, but the rate increased substantially in the 1990s. As of 2016, Shaughnessy has a higher proportion of immigrants than the city.

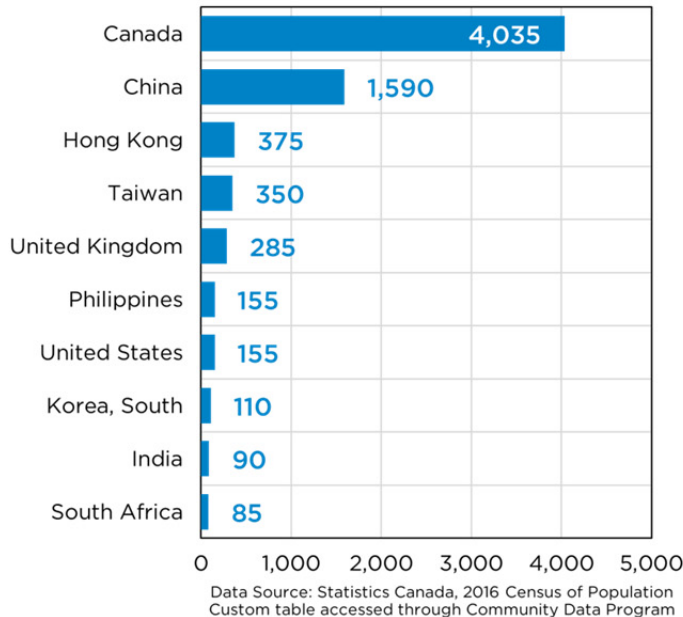
**Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016**



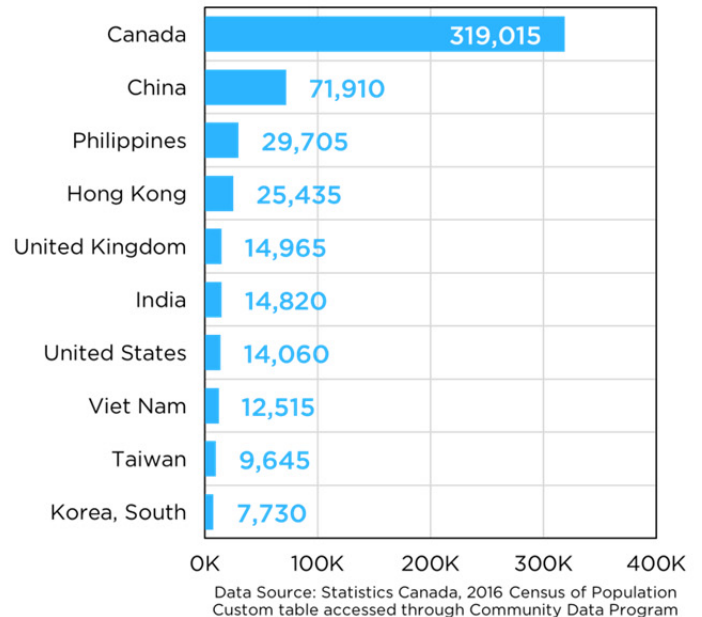
## Places of Birth

Just over half of the population of Shaughnessy was born in Canada. Among people born outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

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

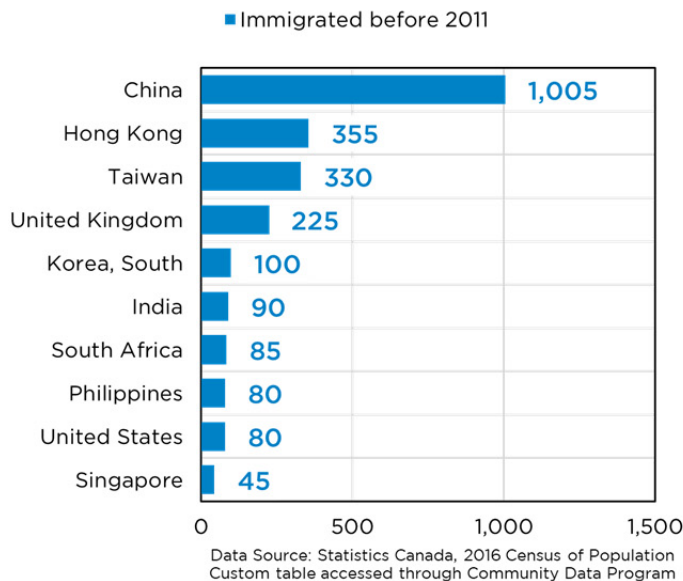


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

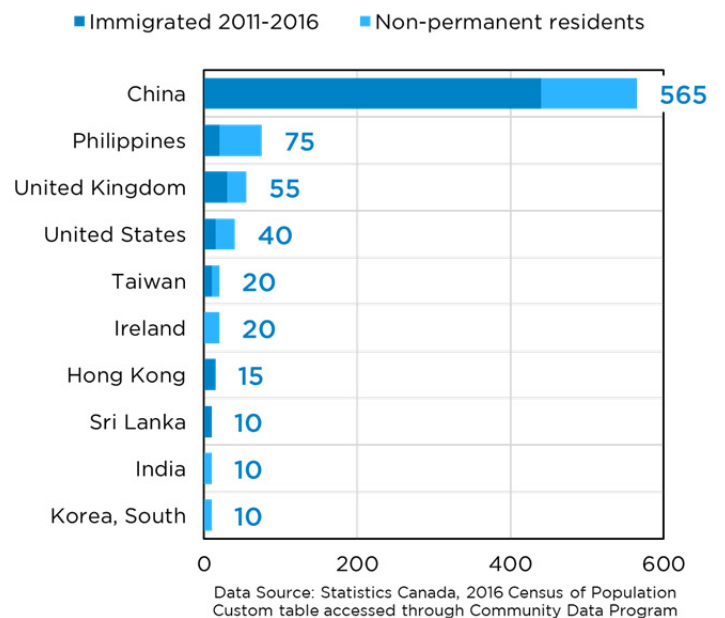


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver, though in Shaughnessy China makes up the largest share of both established and recent immigrant populations.

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



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

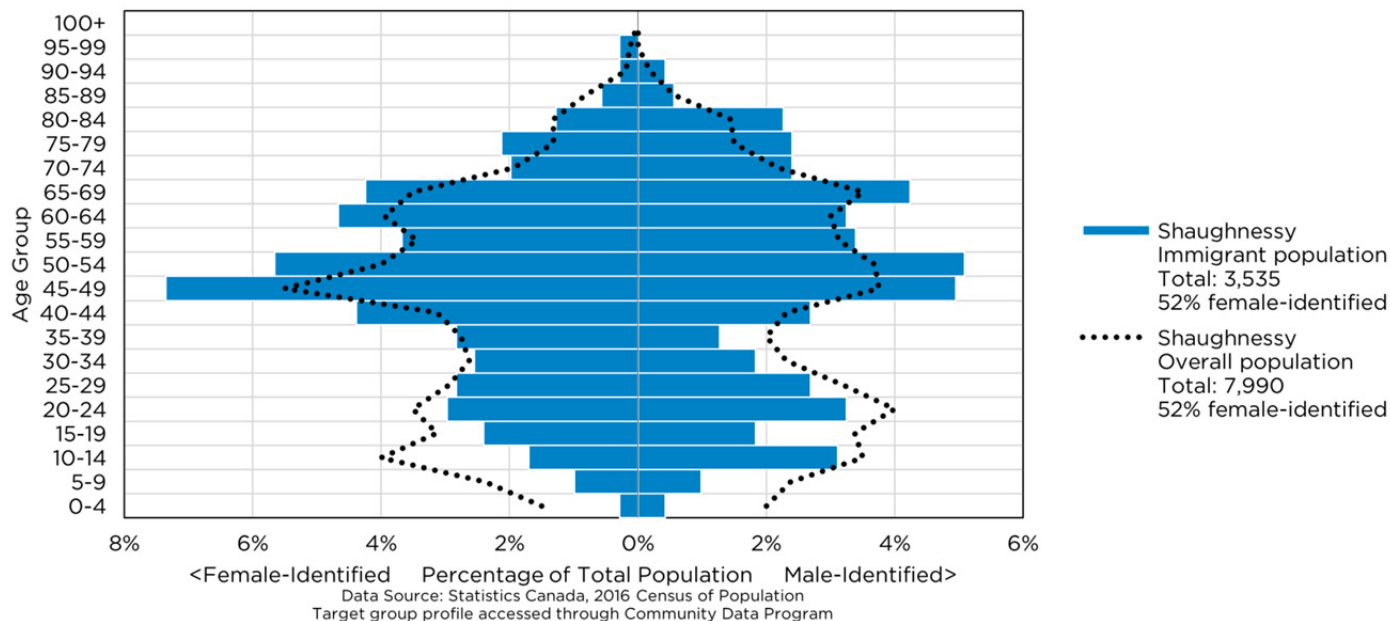




## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

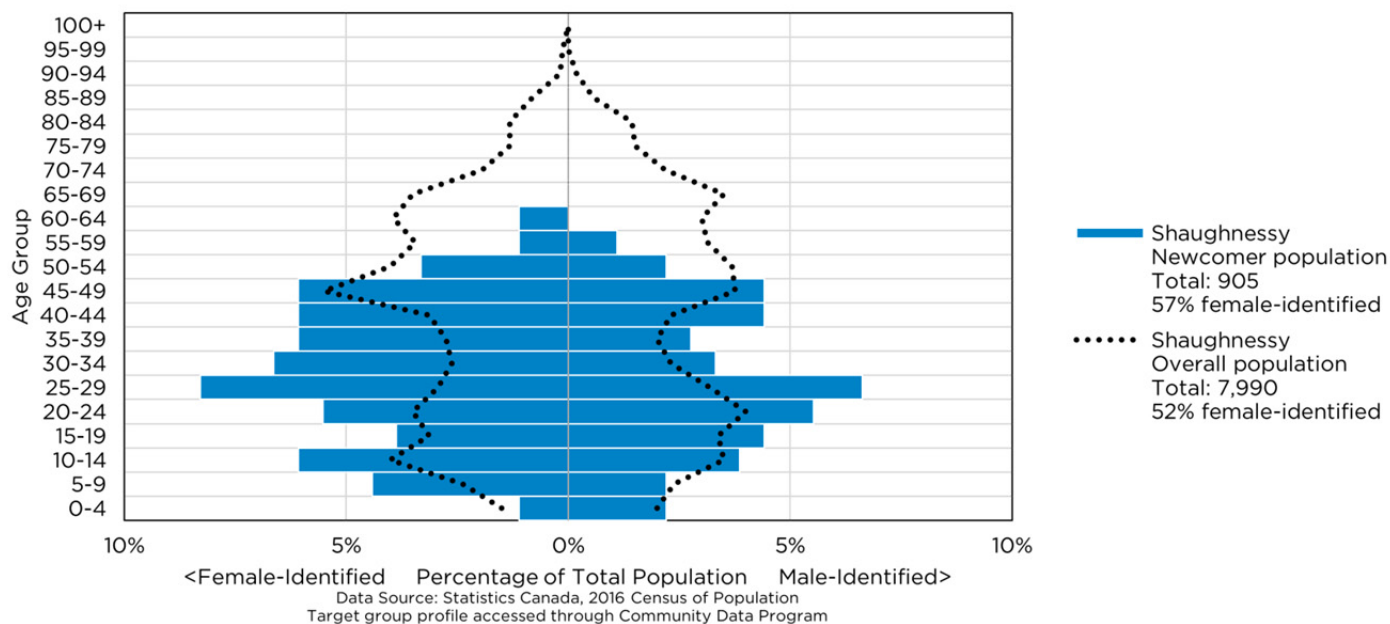
The immigrant population in Shaughnessy has a somewhat older age profile than the overall population, with relatively fewer people under age 30.

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



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is relatively uniformly distributed among age groups under 50, and has more female- than male-identified residents in most age groups.

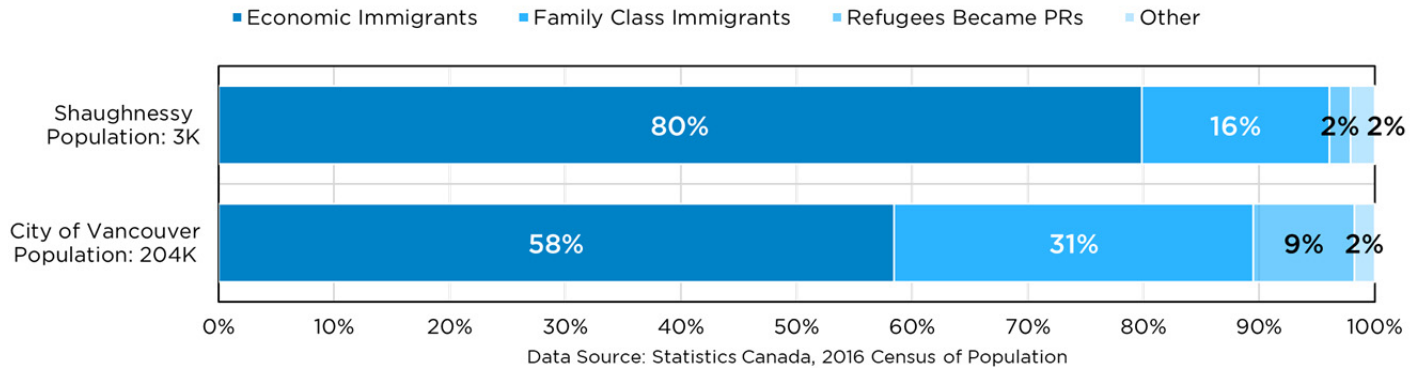
**Shaughnessy:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

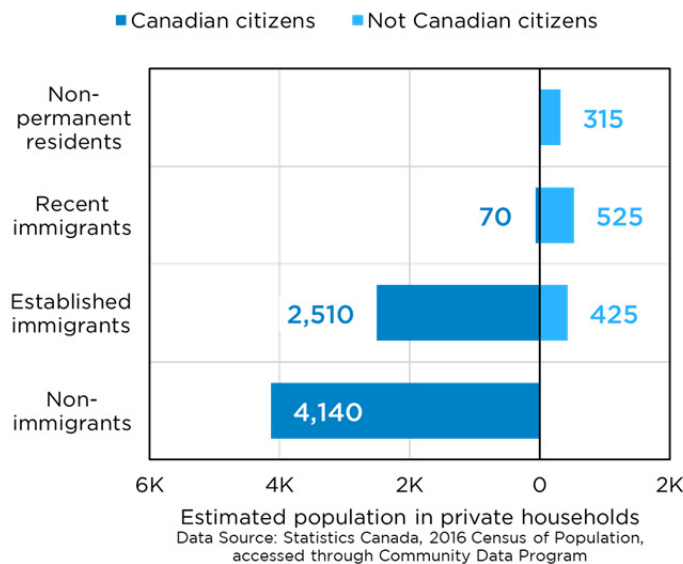
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Shaughnessy is noticeable for having a very large proportion of immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs.

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

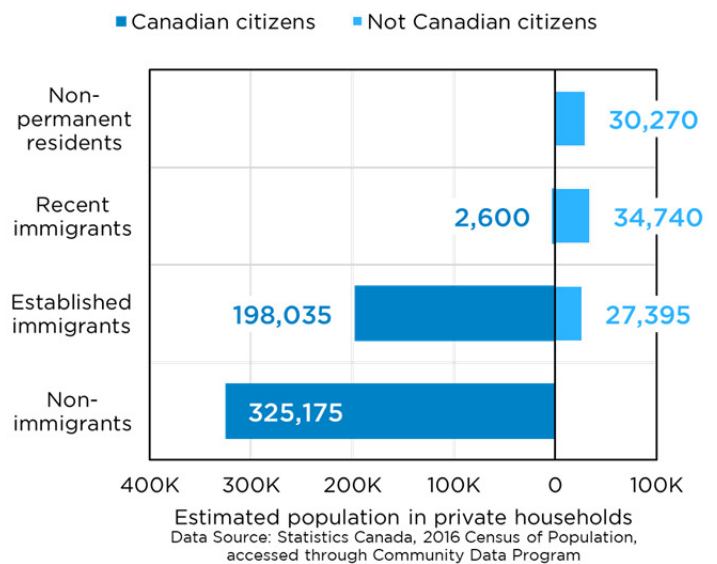


In Shaughnessy, 85% of established immigrants and 12% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, a higher rate for new immigrants than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 4% of Shaughnessy's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

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



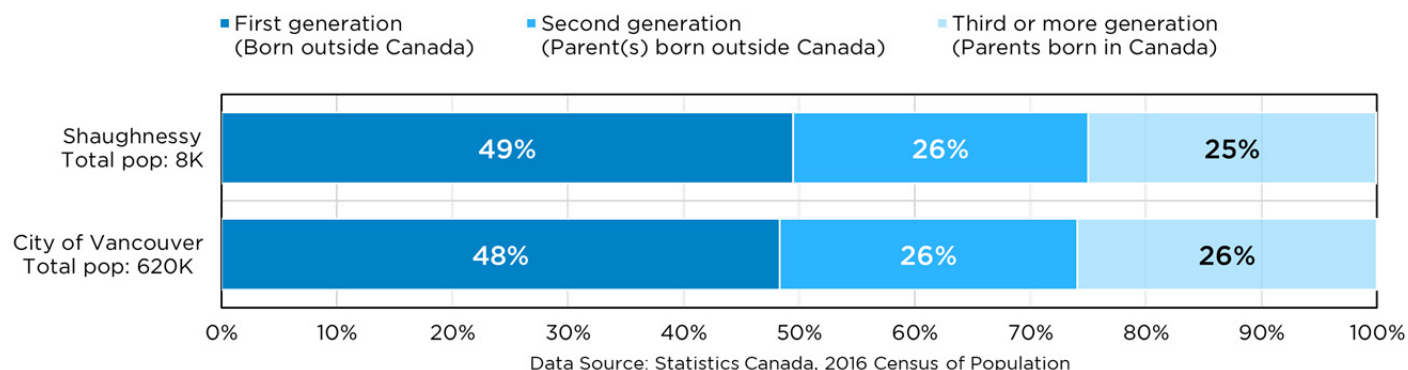
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

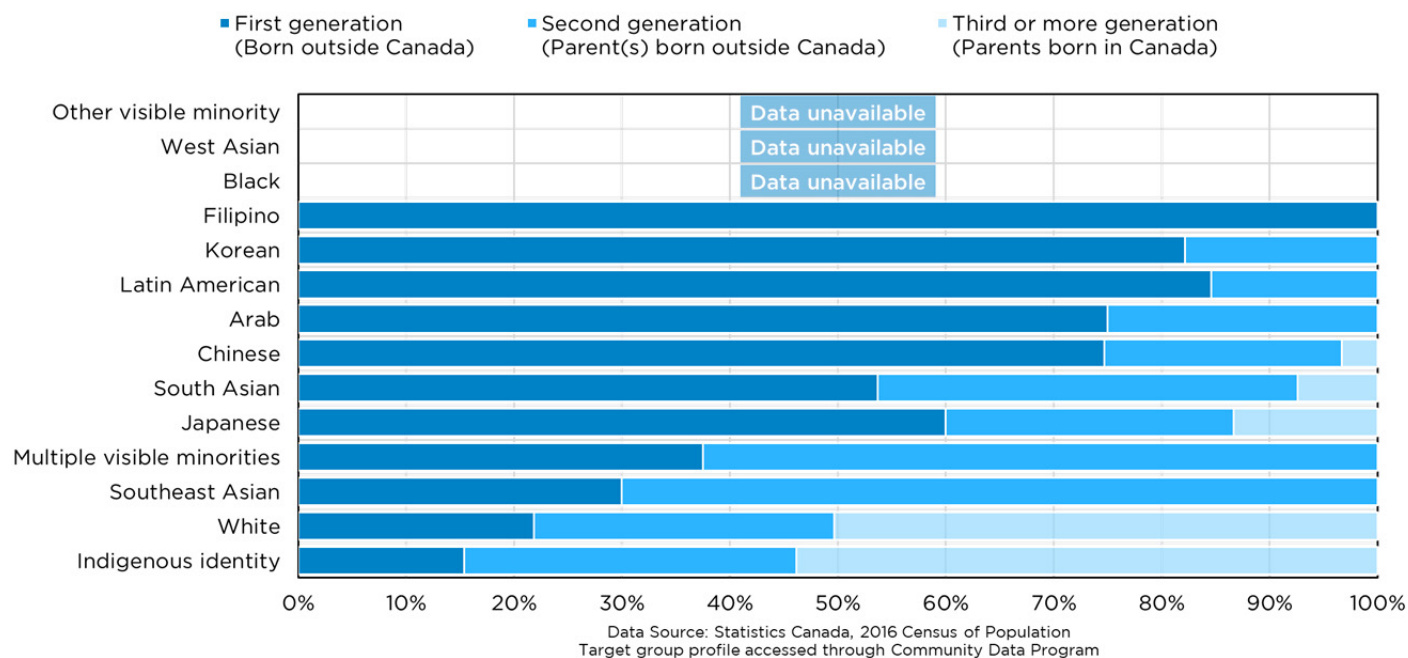
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. Shaughnessy closely mirrors the city's overall make-up of generations, with just a quarter of the population being third-or-more-generation.

### 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 Shaughnessy, nearly half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians, and a large majority of Southeast Asian residents and people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada.

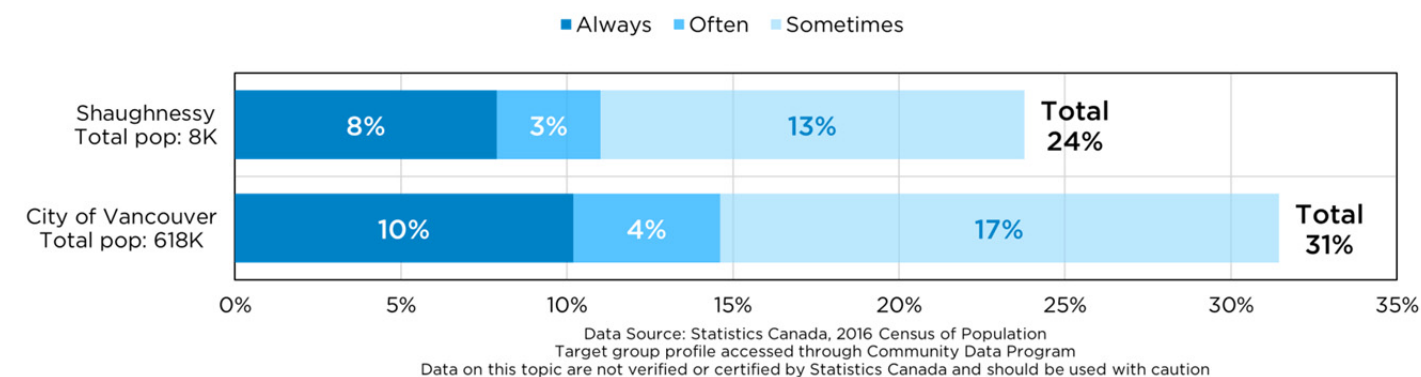
### Shaughnessy: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



# Activity Limitations and Disabilities

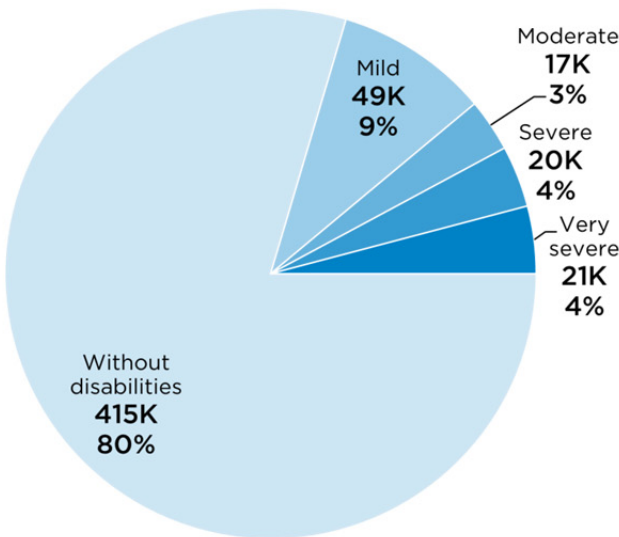
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Shaughnessy, 24% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a lower rate than for the city overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

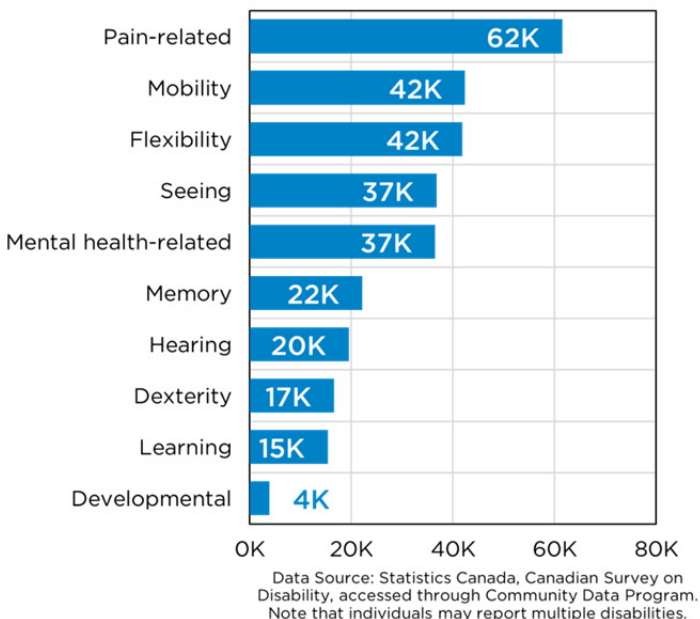


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



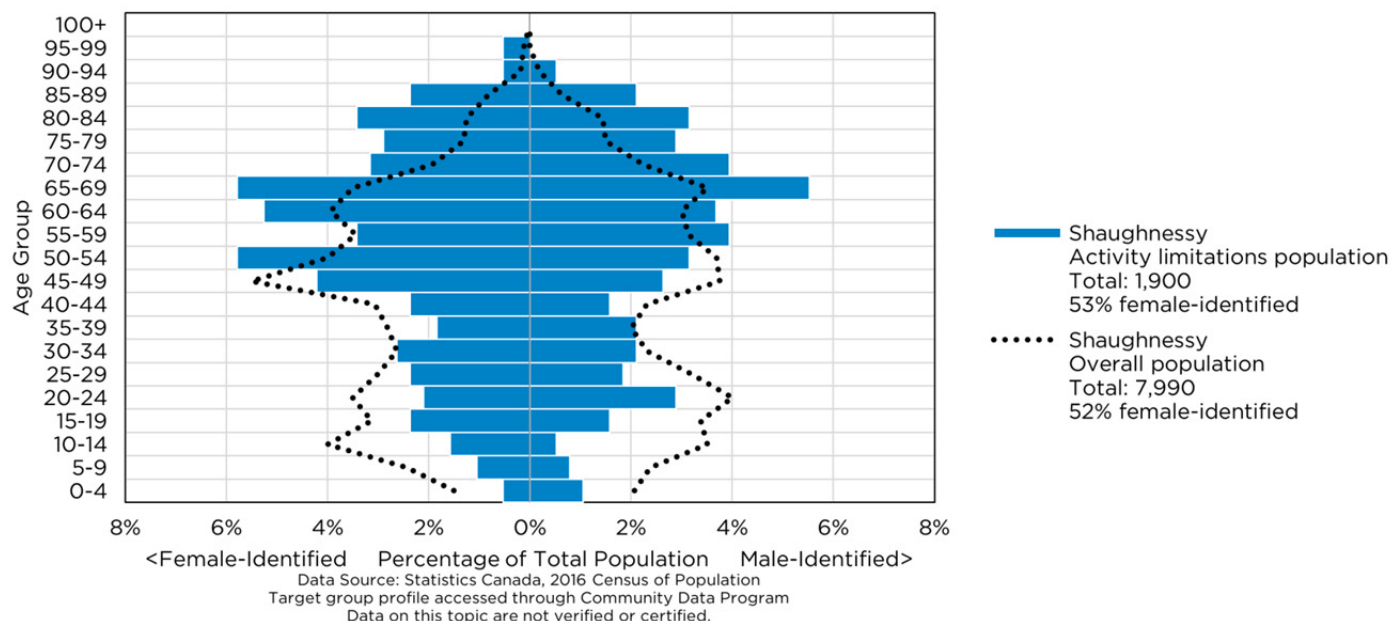
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

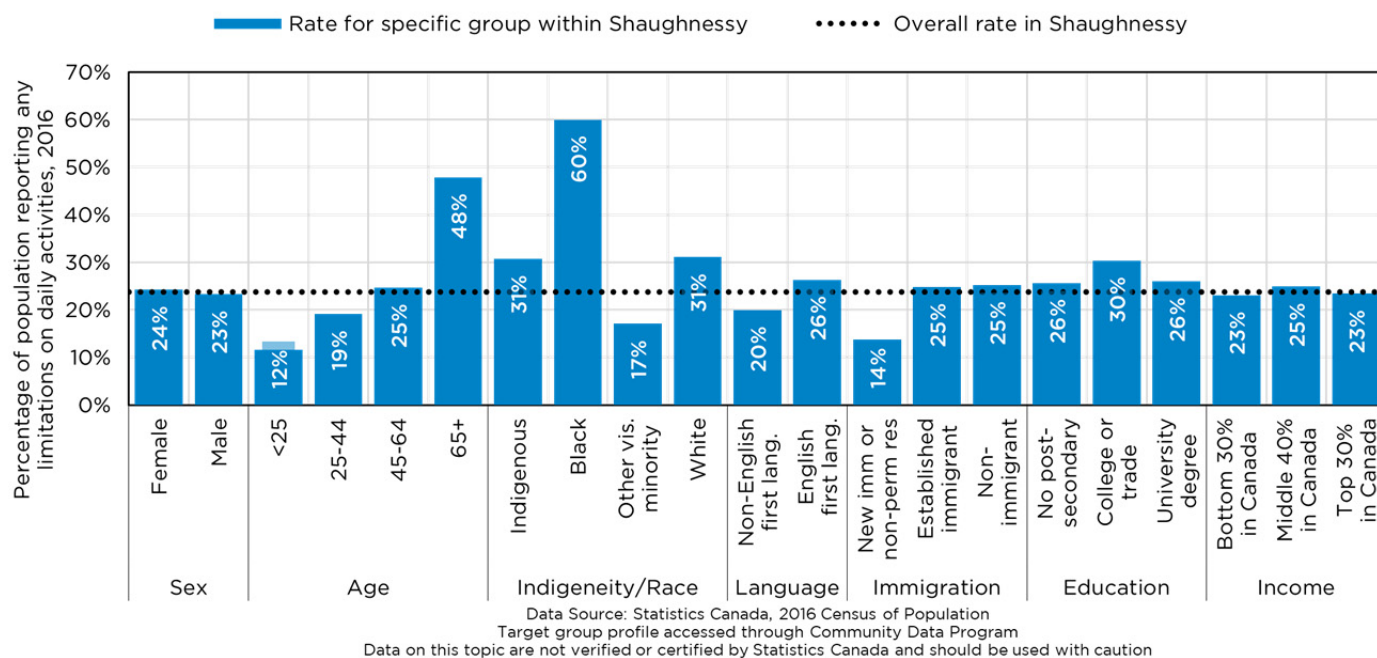
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

### Shaughnessy: Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. There is a clear increase in the rate of people experiencing limitations on activities as they age, but also difference between groups based on Indigenous and racial identity, language and immigration status in Shaughnessy. Note that data on relatively small populations should be used with caution.

### Shaughnessy: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016

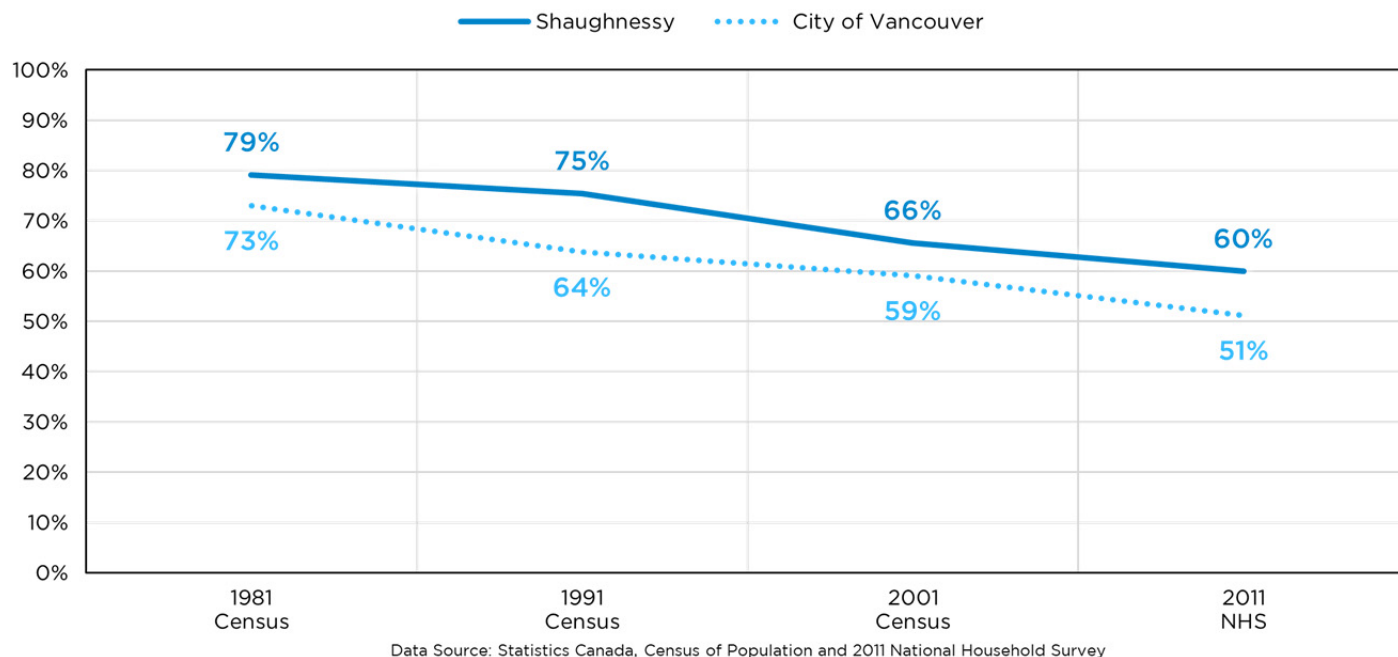




## Spirituality and Religion

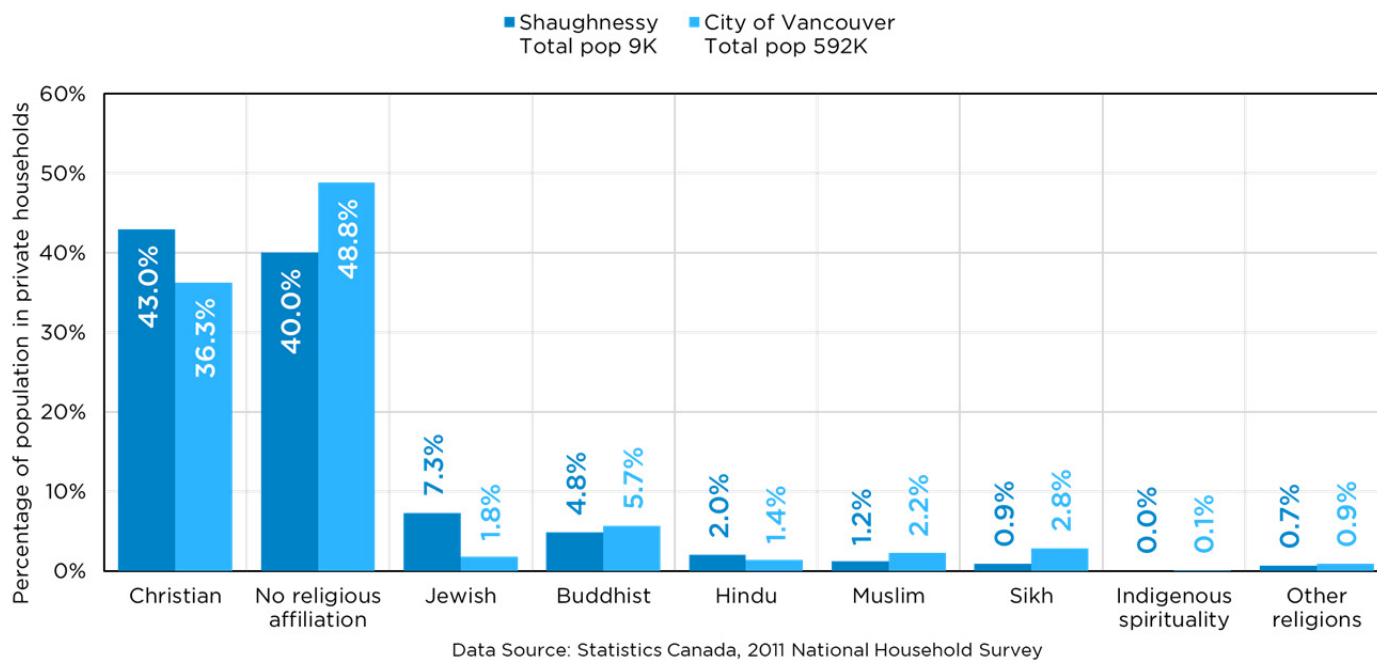
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, around three-in-five Shaughnessy were estimated to have a religious affiliation.

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



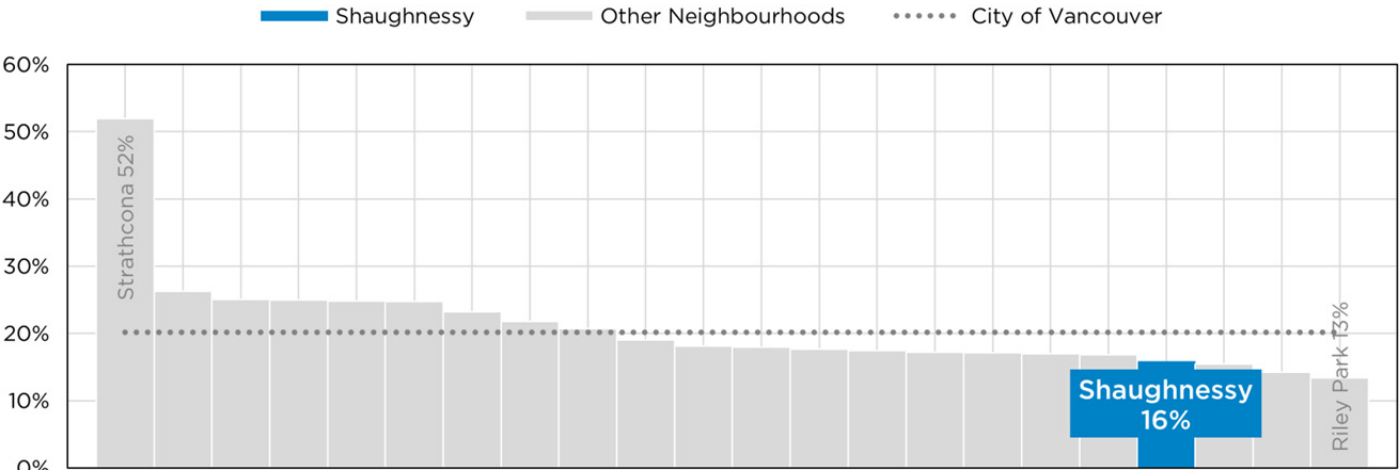
The graphs below show categories of religious affiliation reported in Shaughnessy and the City of Vancouver. Shaughnessy residents are more likely to identify as Christian or Jewish than residents of the city overall.

### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

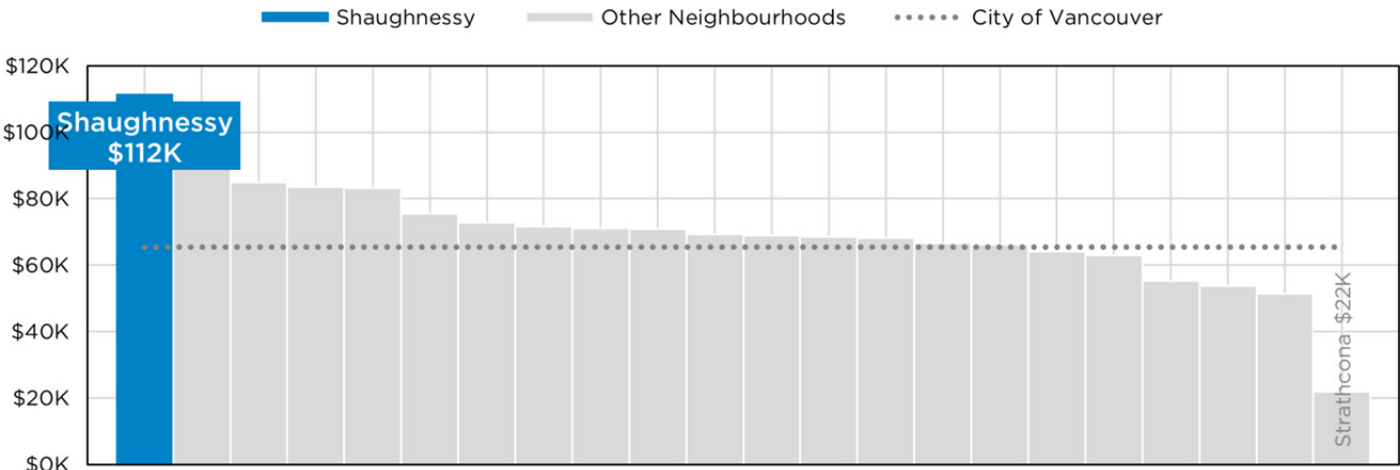


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

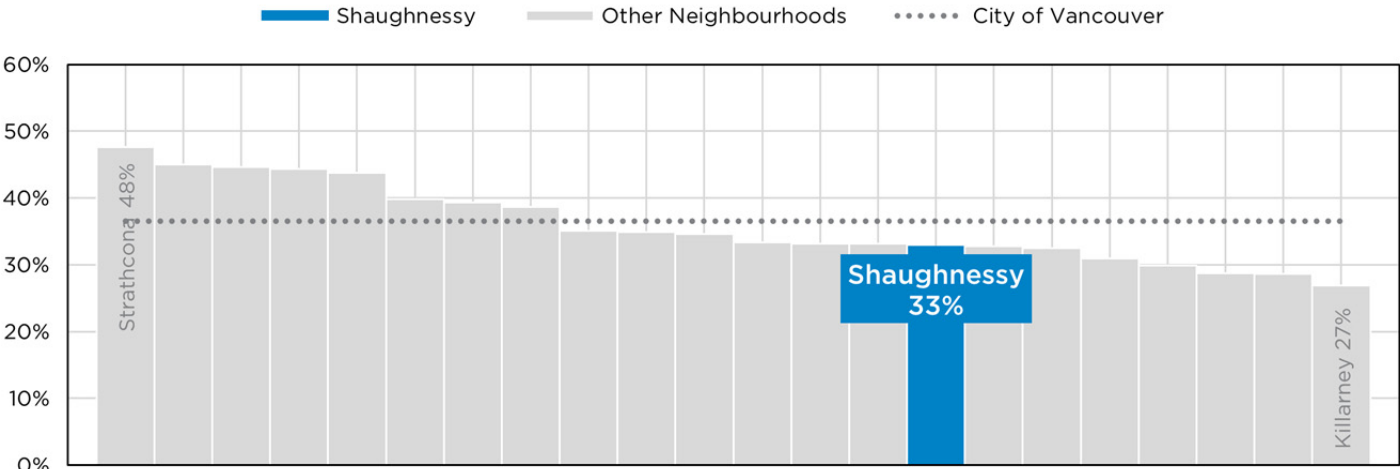
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

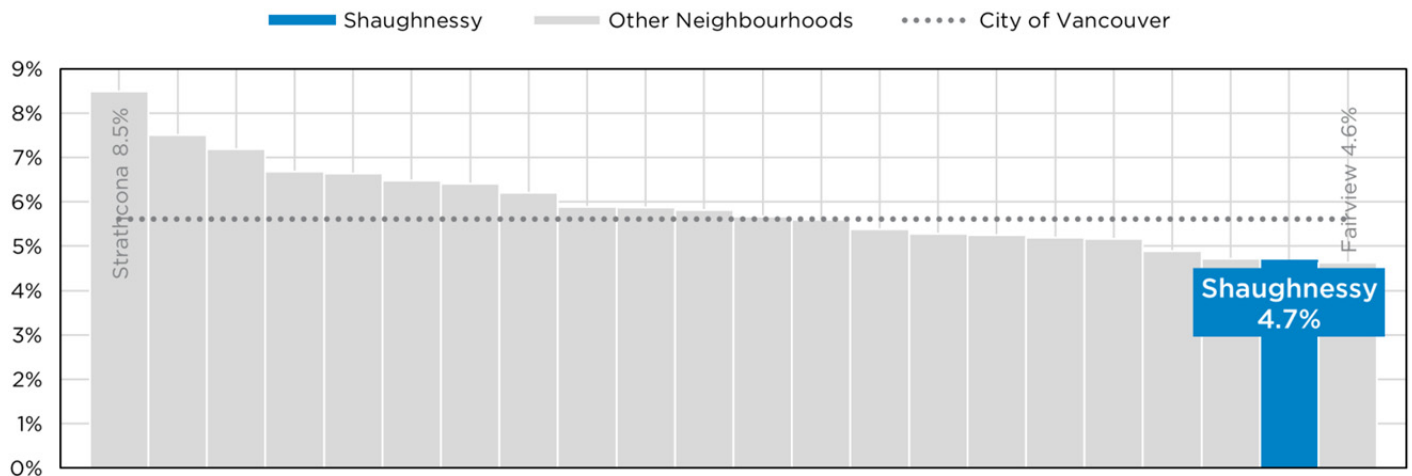


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

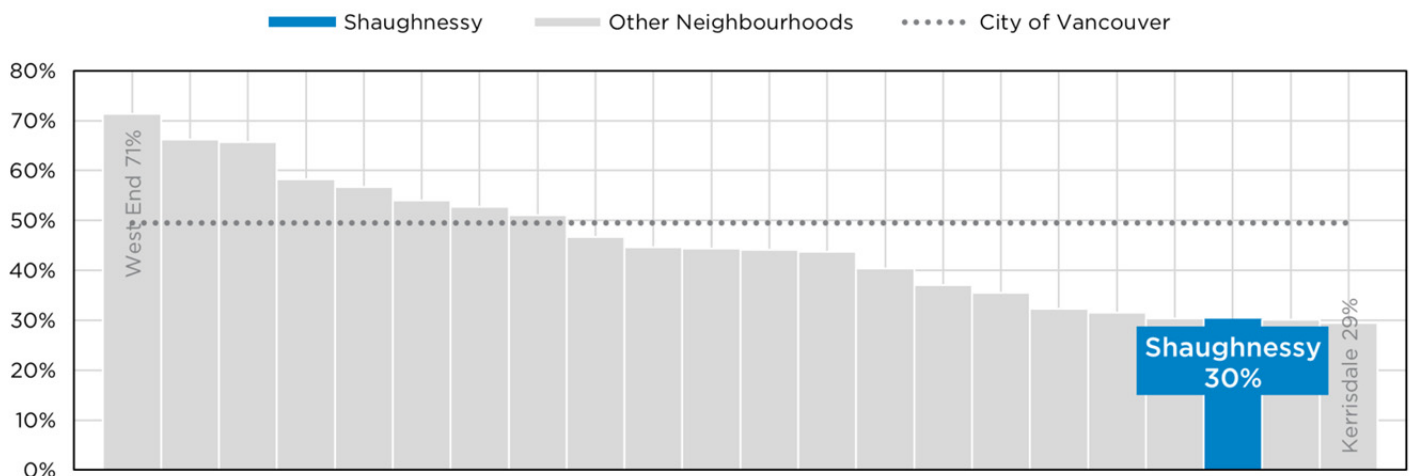


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

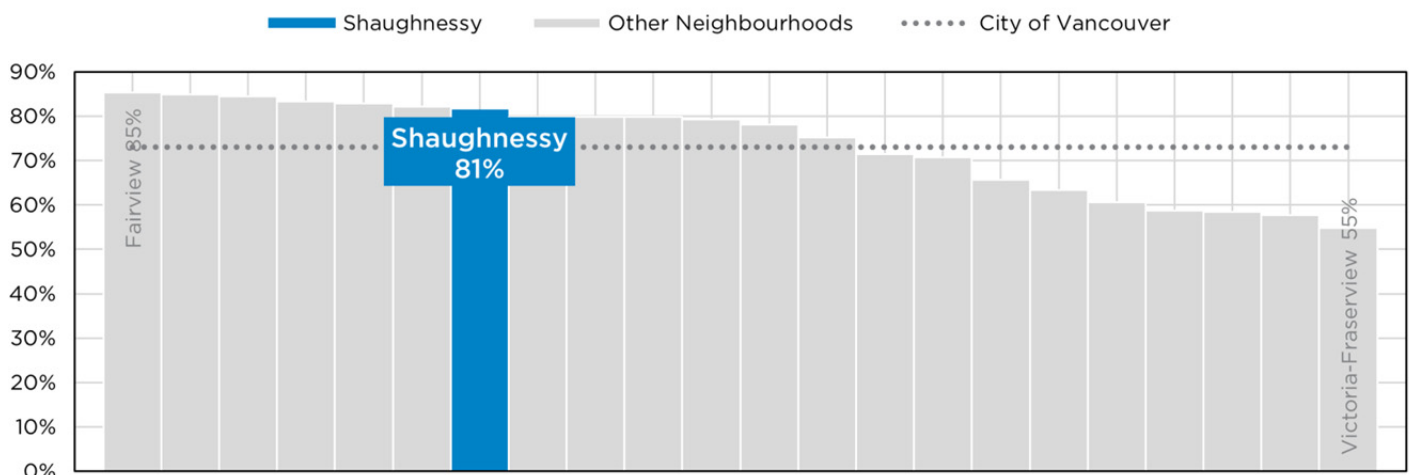
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



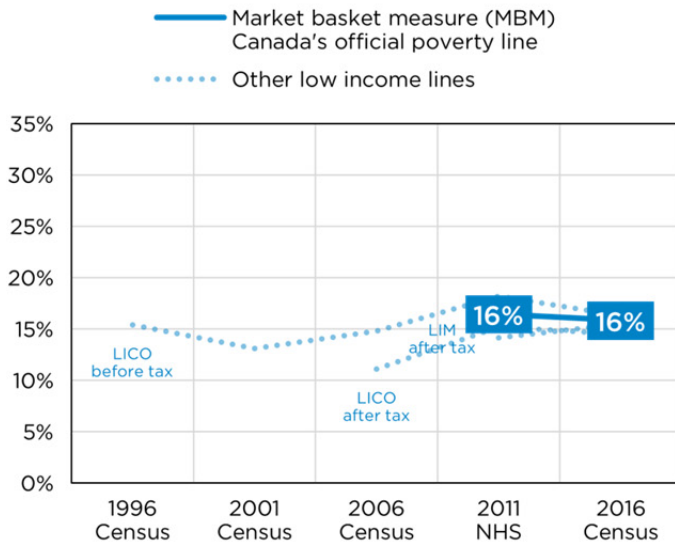
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



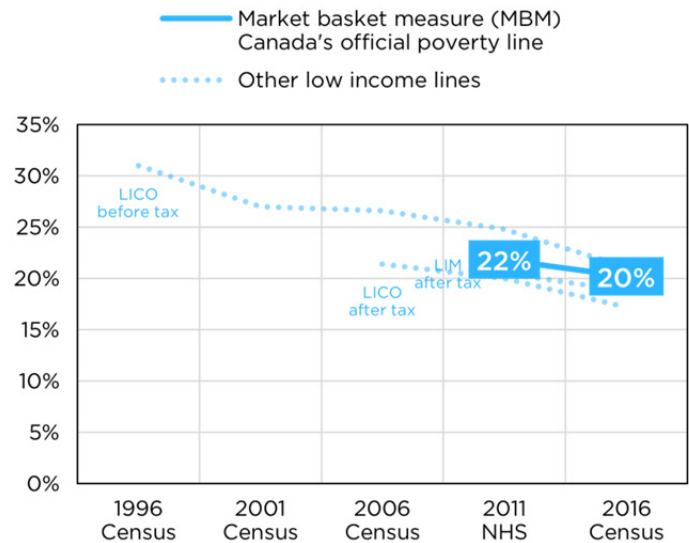
## Income Poverty

Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 16% of the population in Shaughnessy have incomes below this line. The rate was steady from 2011 to 2016 and appears to have increased before that time.

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

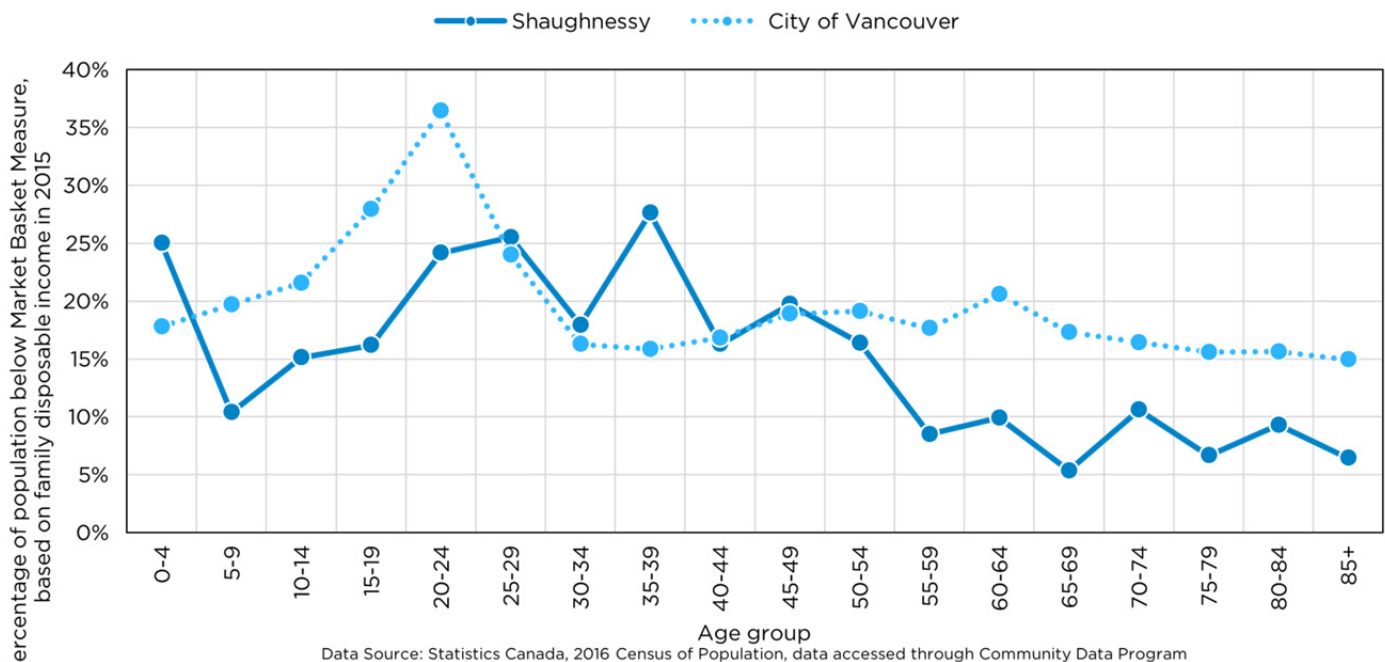


**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



The poverty rate for most age groups is lower in Shaughnessy than the city overall, except for young children and people in their 30s.

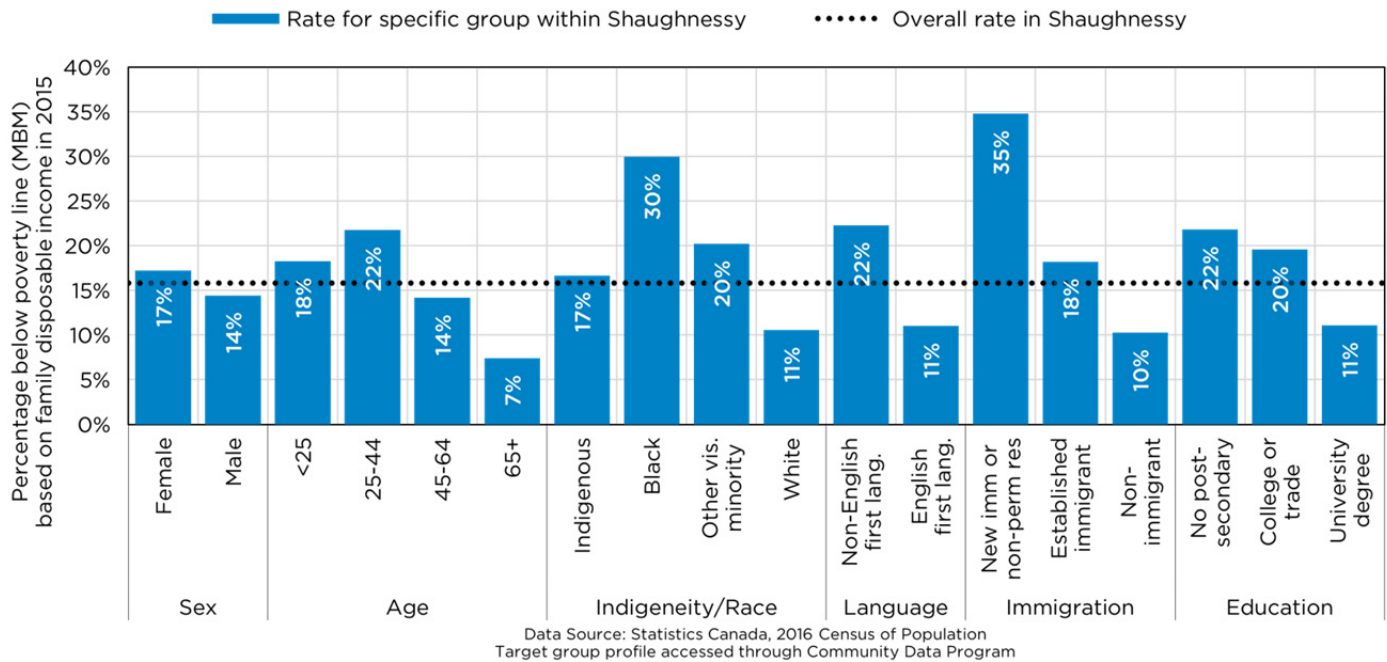
**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**



## Equity and Poverty

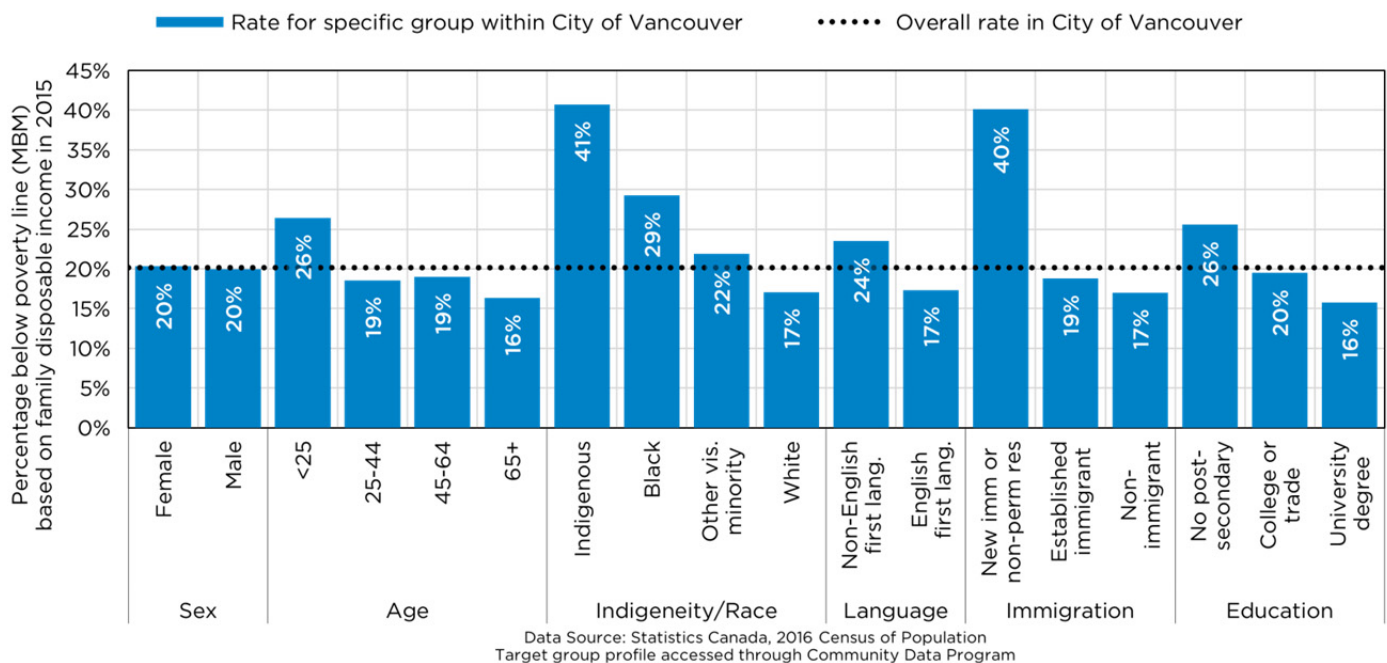
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Shaughnessy, newcomers and Black residents are particularly disproportionately likely to experience poverty.

**Shaughnessy: 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**

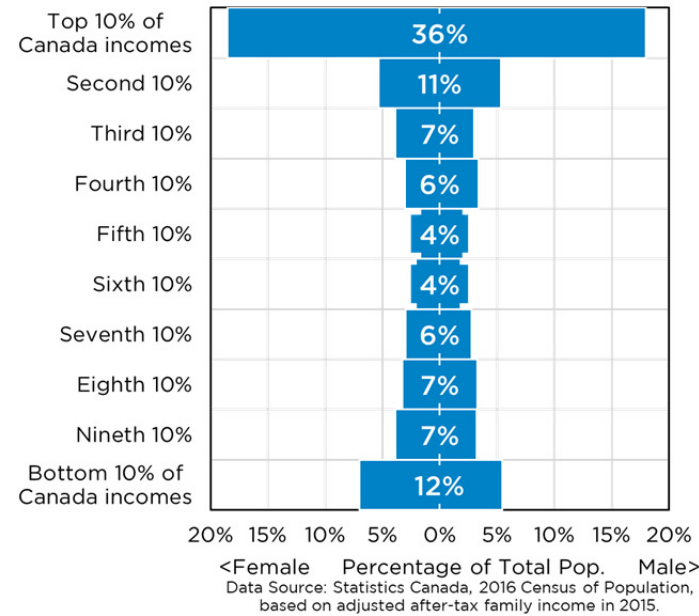




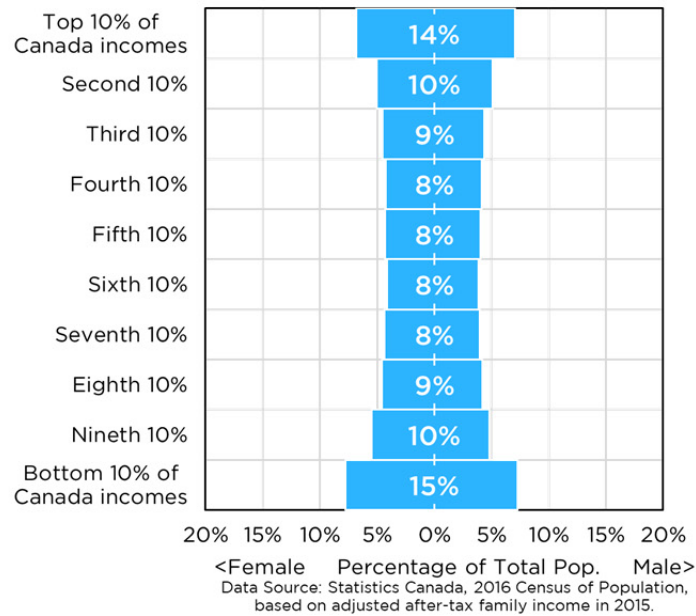
# Income Inequity

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%. Shaughnessy has more high income earners than the city overall, with 36% of its population falling in in the top 10% of Canadian earners.

Shaughnessy: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

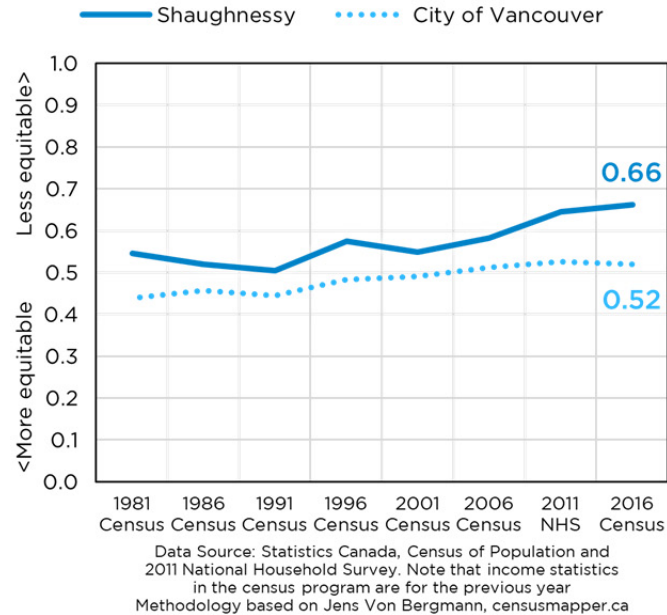


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

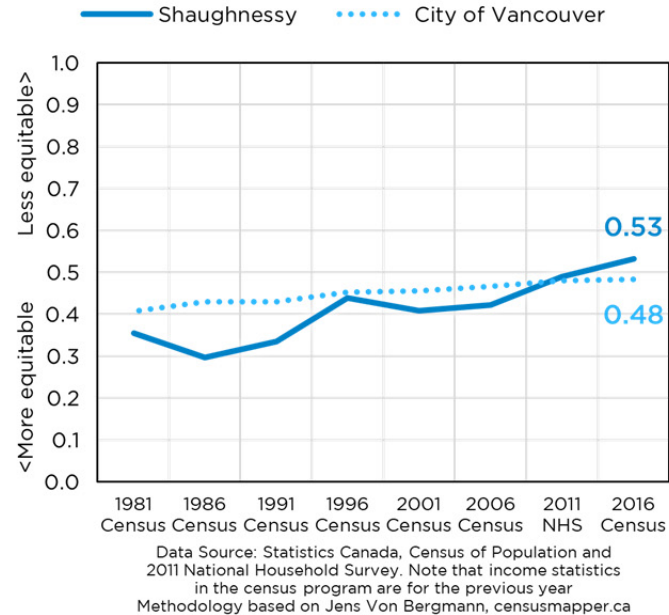


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Shaughnessy can be seen to be less equitable in terms of income distribution than the city over time.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



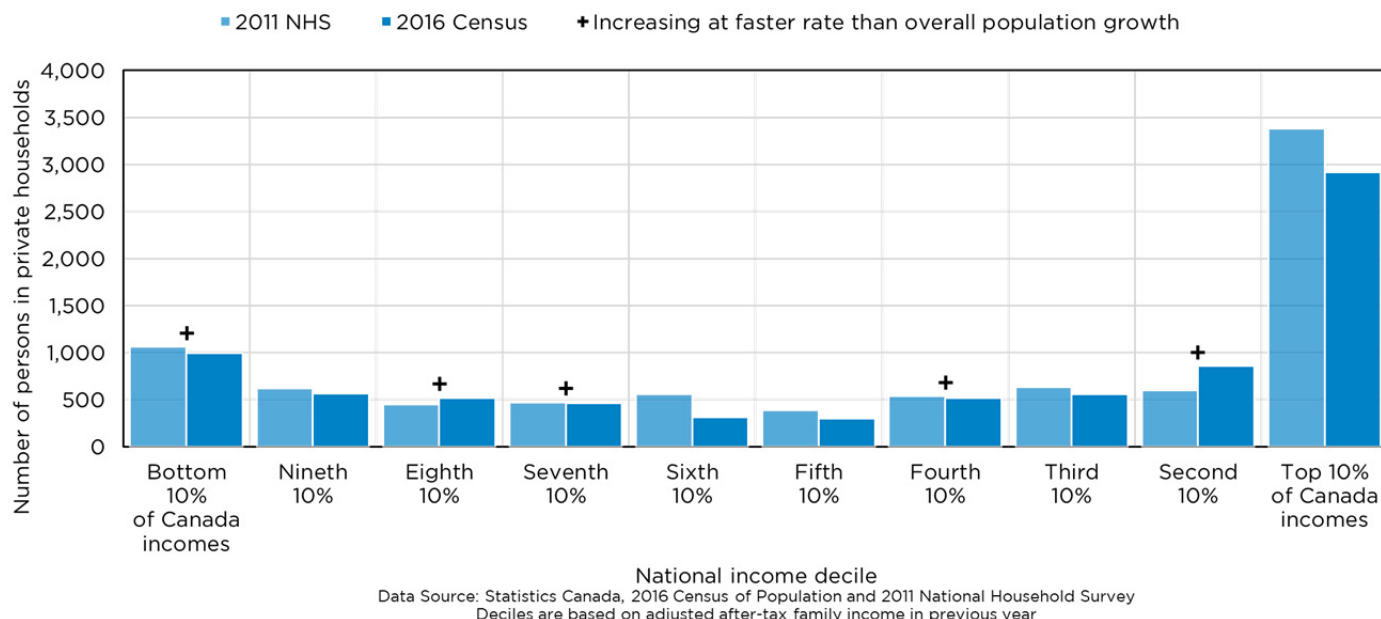
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



## Equity and Income Distribution

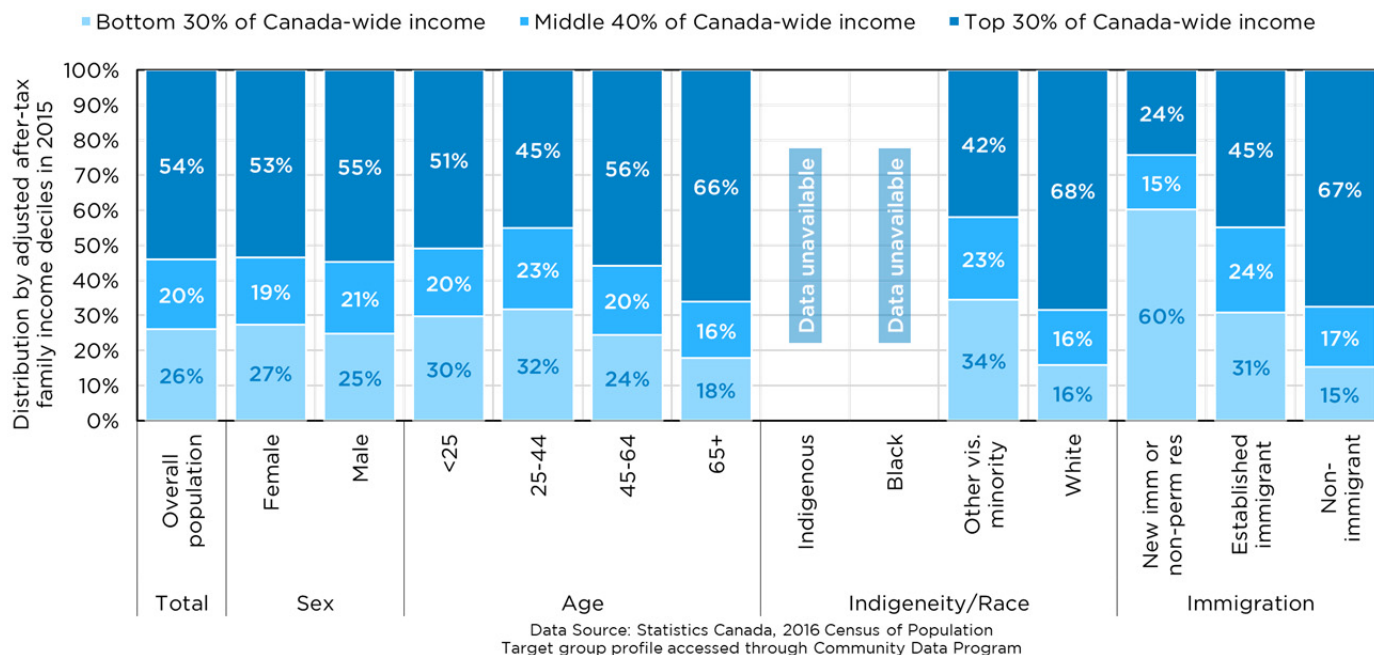
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows that Shaughnessy lost some people in Canada's top 10% in that period, as well as people in middle income deciles. Growth took place across the rest of the income spectrum.

### Shaughnessy: 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 Shaughnessy, two thirds of white residents and non-immigrant residents are in Canada's top 30%, but the same is true for under half of the population in racialized groups and less than a quarter of new immigrants and non-permanent residents.

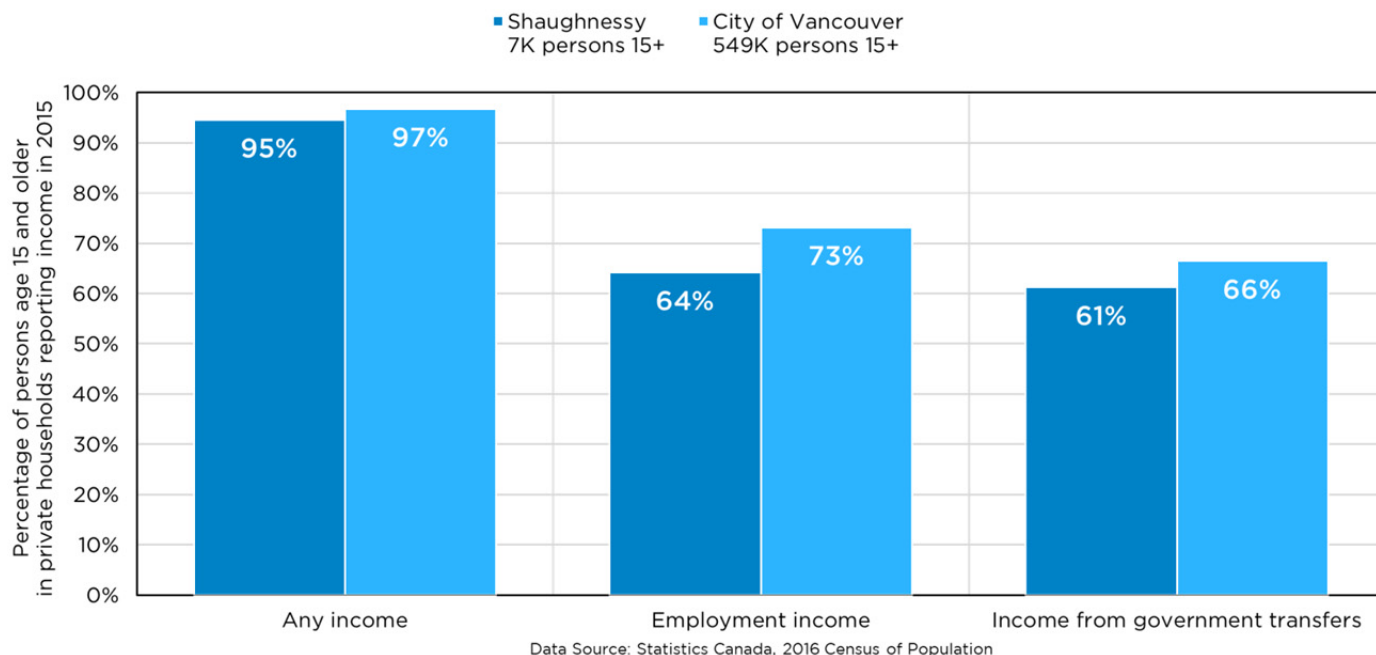
### Shaughnessy: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

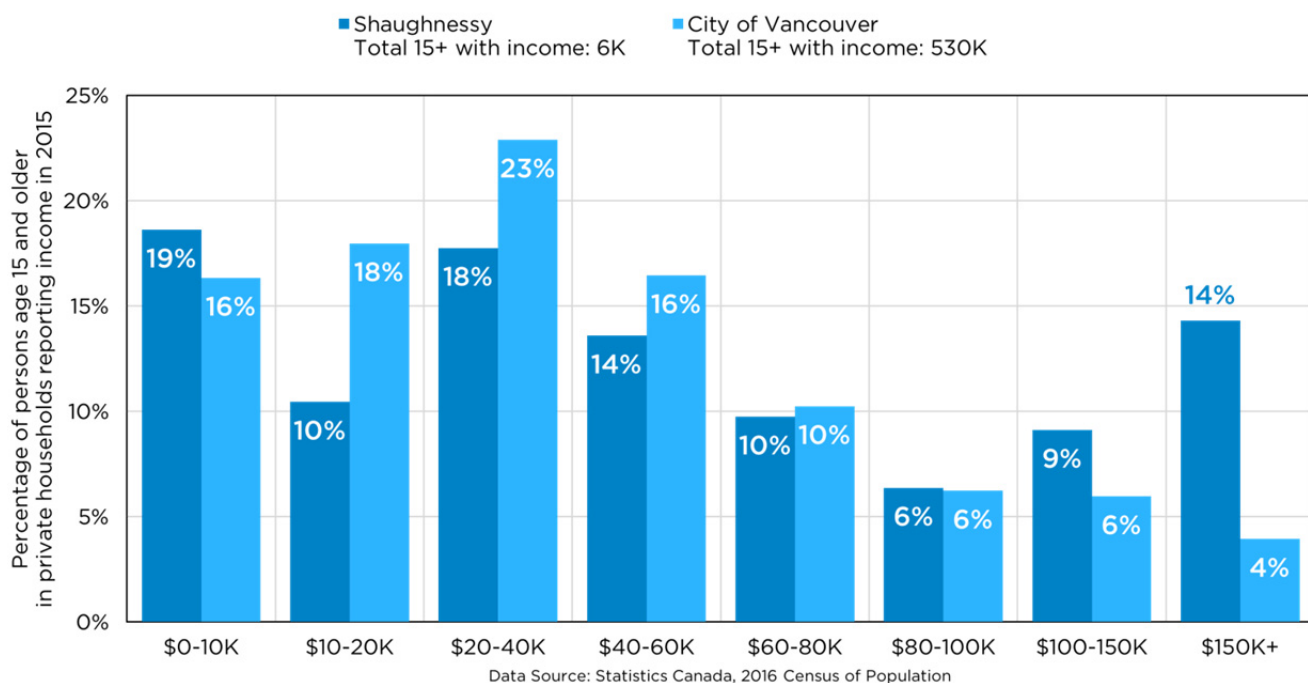
Among people 15 years of age and older, 95% of Shaughnessy residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> Shaughnessy had a lower percentage of persons with employment income than the city overall, with just under two-thirds of residents reporting income from employment.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



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

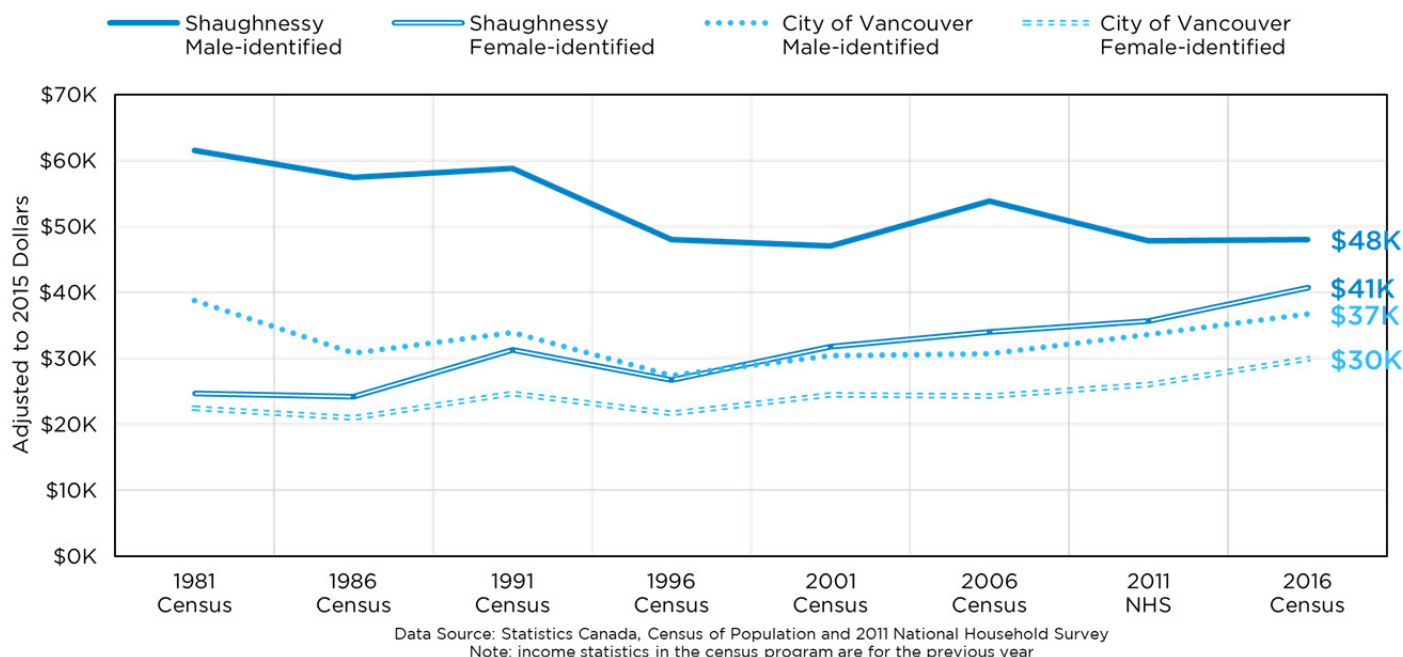
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

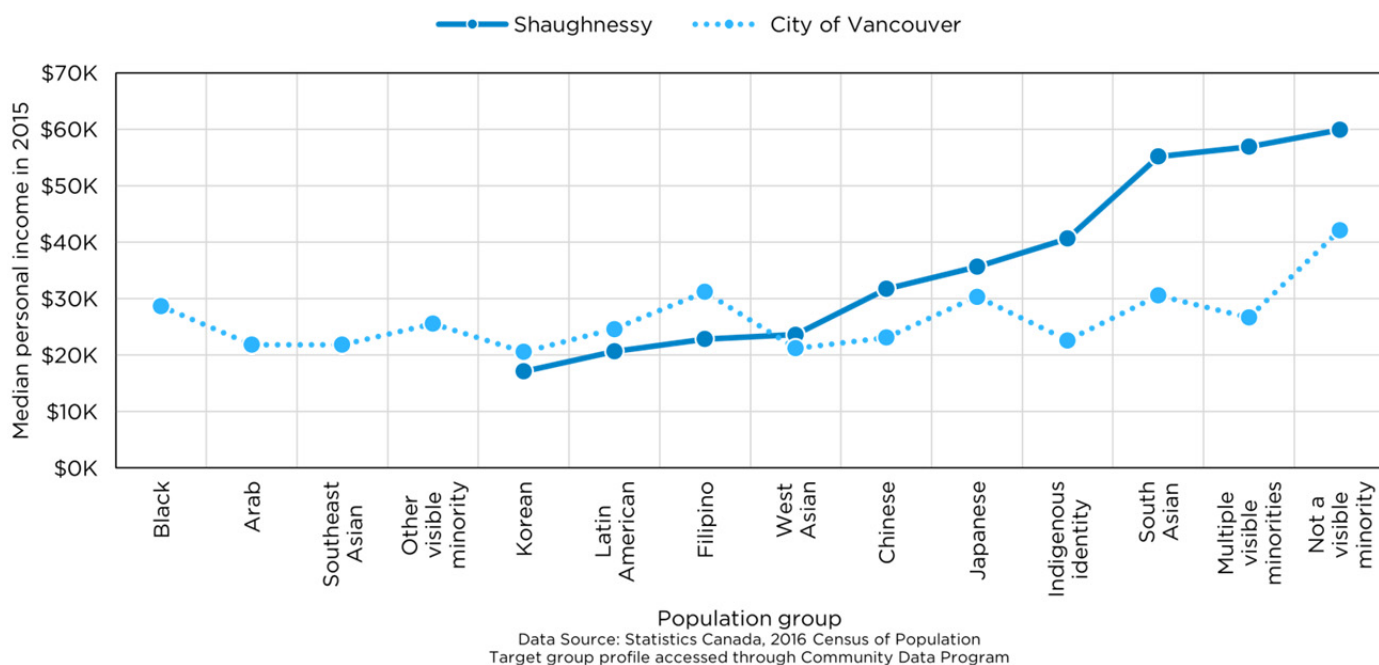
Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in Shaughnessy has decreased over time for male-identified residents and increased for female-identified residents, though an income gap remains. Median income in Shaughnessy remains higher than the city overall, but the city median has begun to increase above inflation.

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



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

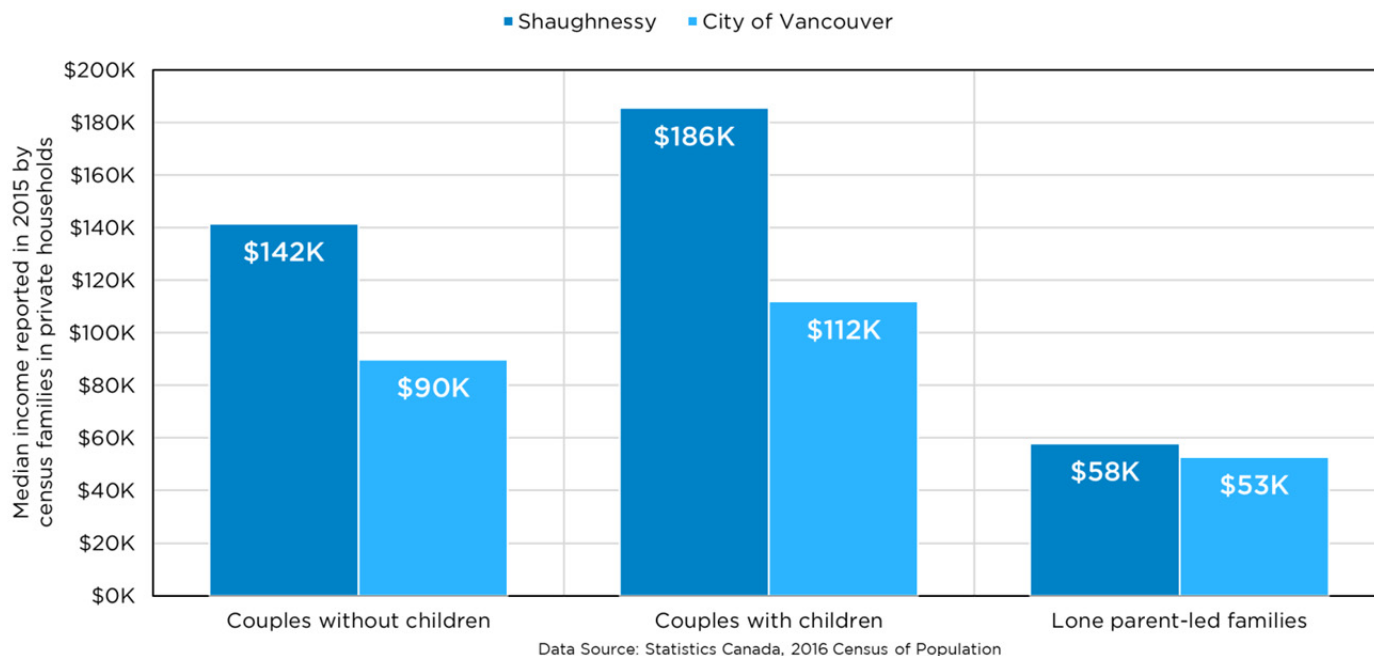
### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



## Family Income

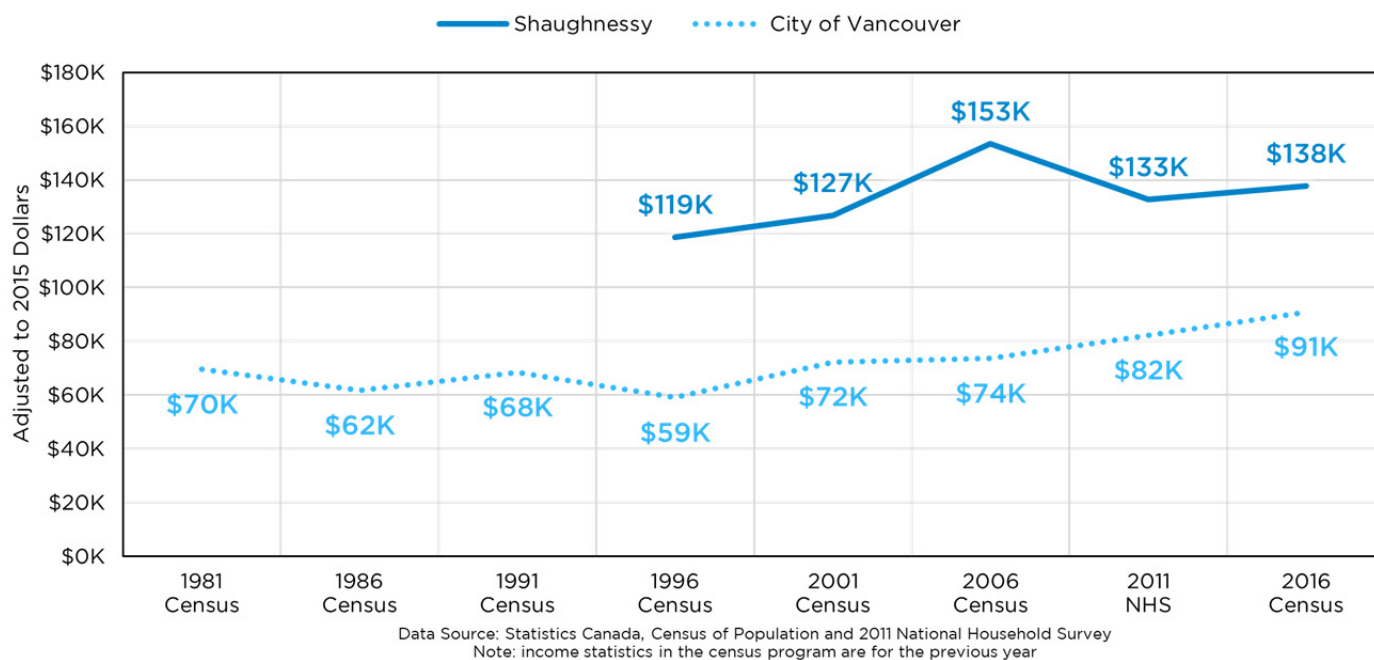
For all family types, median family income is higher in Shaughnessy than in Vancouver overall, with two-parent families in particular having a much higher median income than the city.

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



After adjusting for inflation, median income for families in Shaughnessy generally grew from 1996 until a peak in 2006—median data are not available for Shaughnessy prior to 1996. Again, median family income in Shaughnessy has consistently been higher than the city overall, but median family income in the city continues to increase.

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

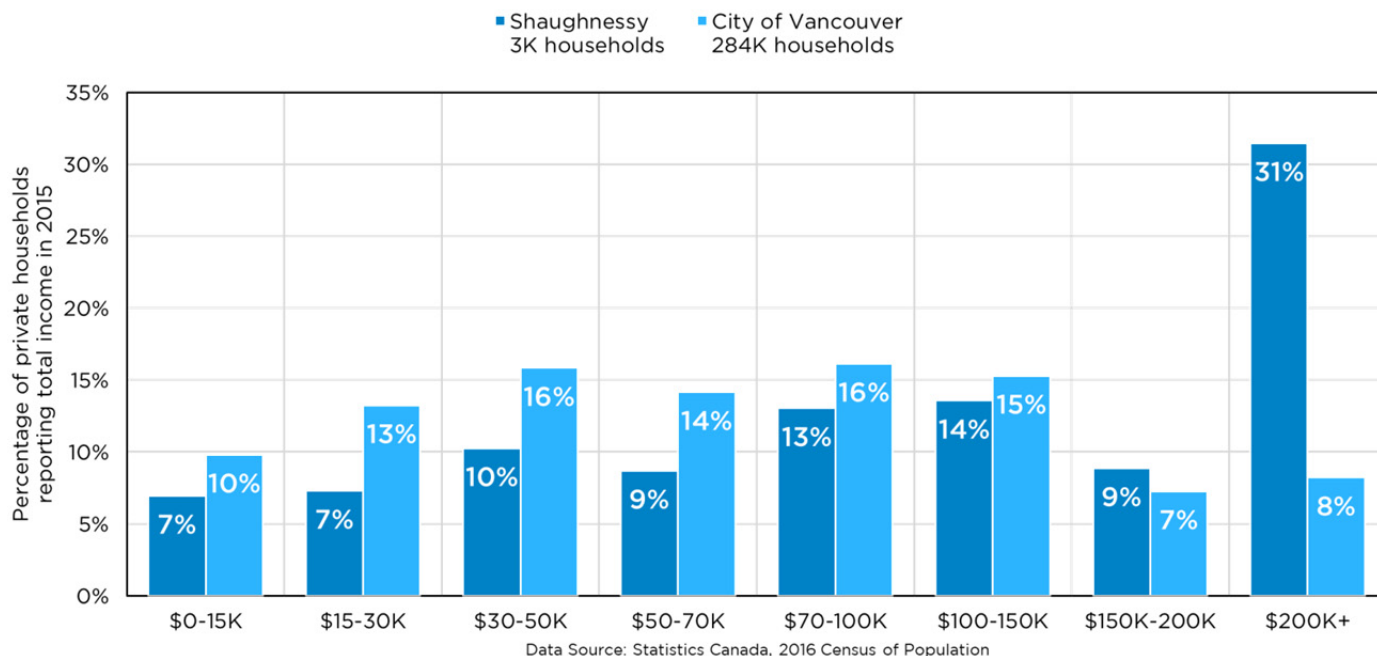




## Household Income

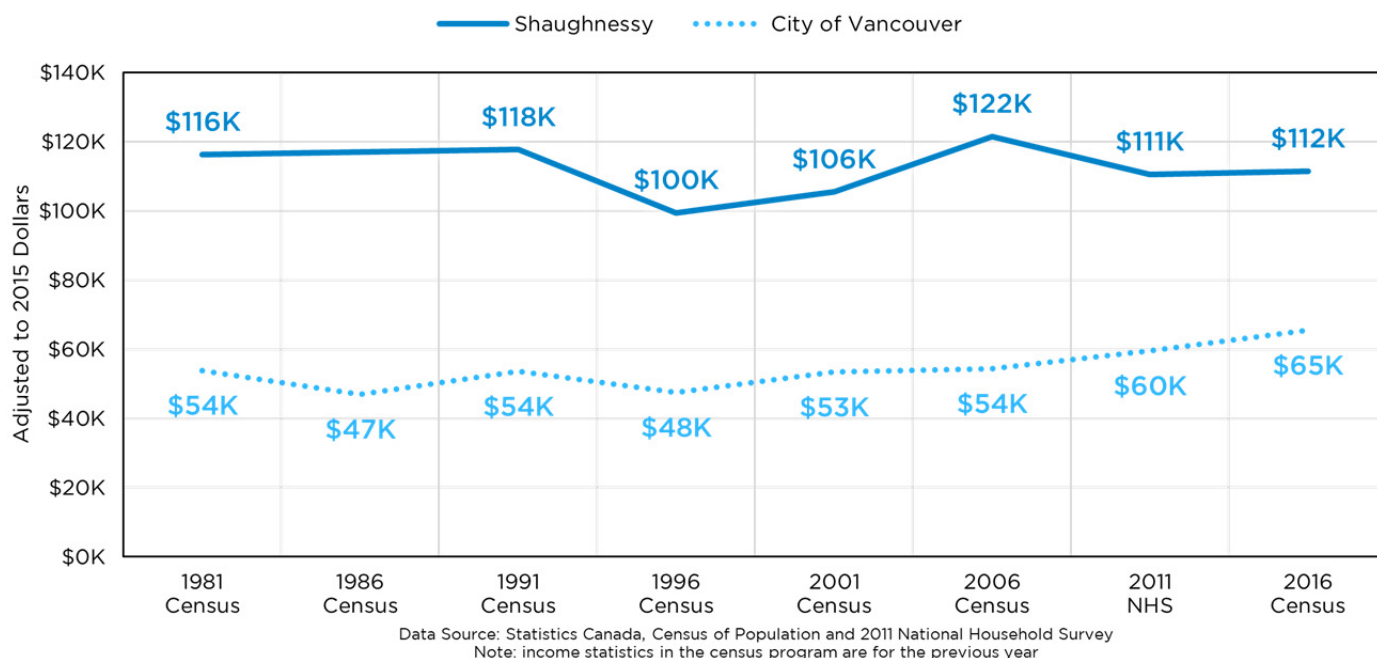
Shaughnessy has a significantly higher share of households in the top income bracket, with 31% of households making more than \$200 thousand per year.

### Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Median household income for Shaughnessy has fluctuated over time but remains significantly above the city's overall average. Adjusting for inflation, median household income in Shaughnessy has been relatively steady in recent periods even as the median across the city has started increasing consistently.

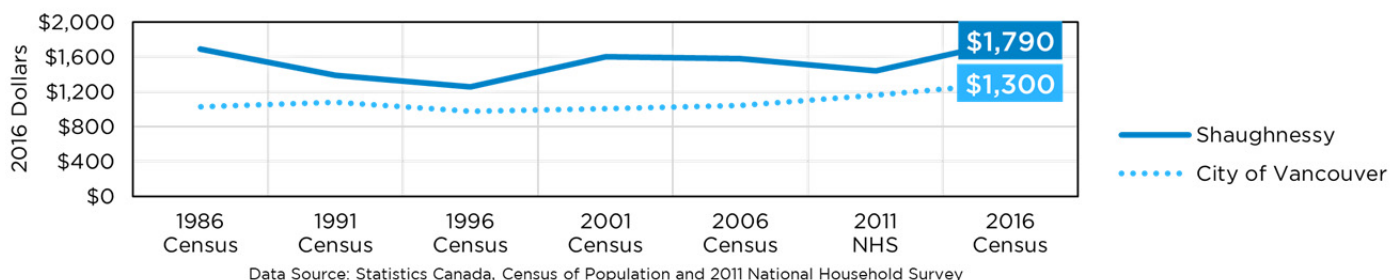
### Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



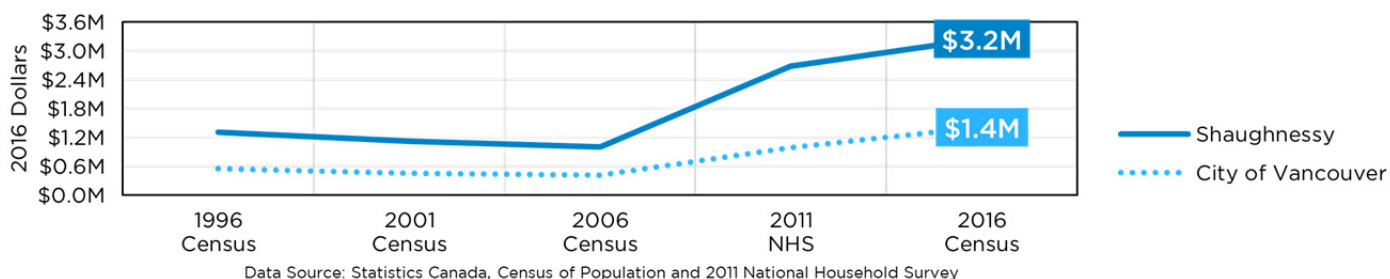
## Housing Costs

Average rent reported for all rented households remains higher in Shaughnessy than in the city overall. Meanwhile, the average reported value of an owned dwelling in Shaughnessy increased by 220%, over and above inflation, since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

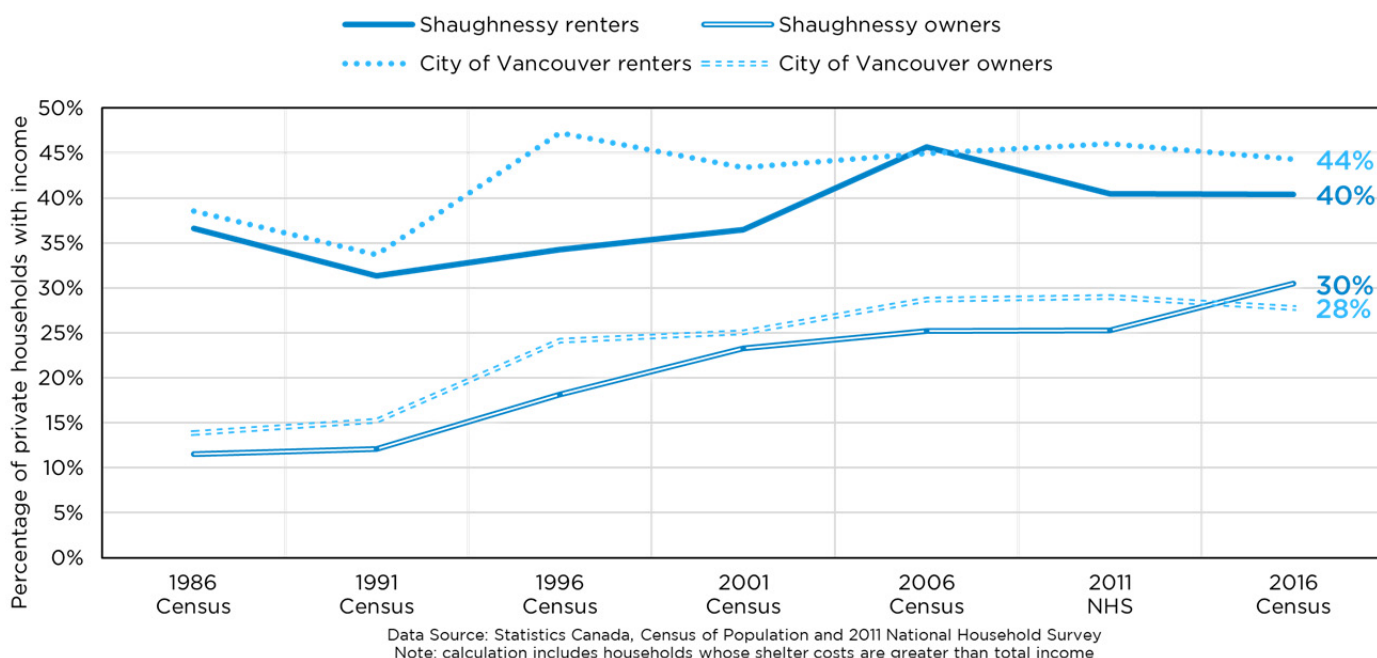


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Since 2006, Shaughnessy has seen a decrease in the proportion of renters spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs, while the proportion of owners spending the same has increased.<sup>18</sup>

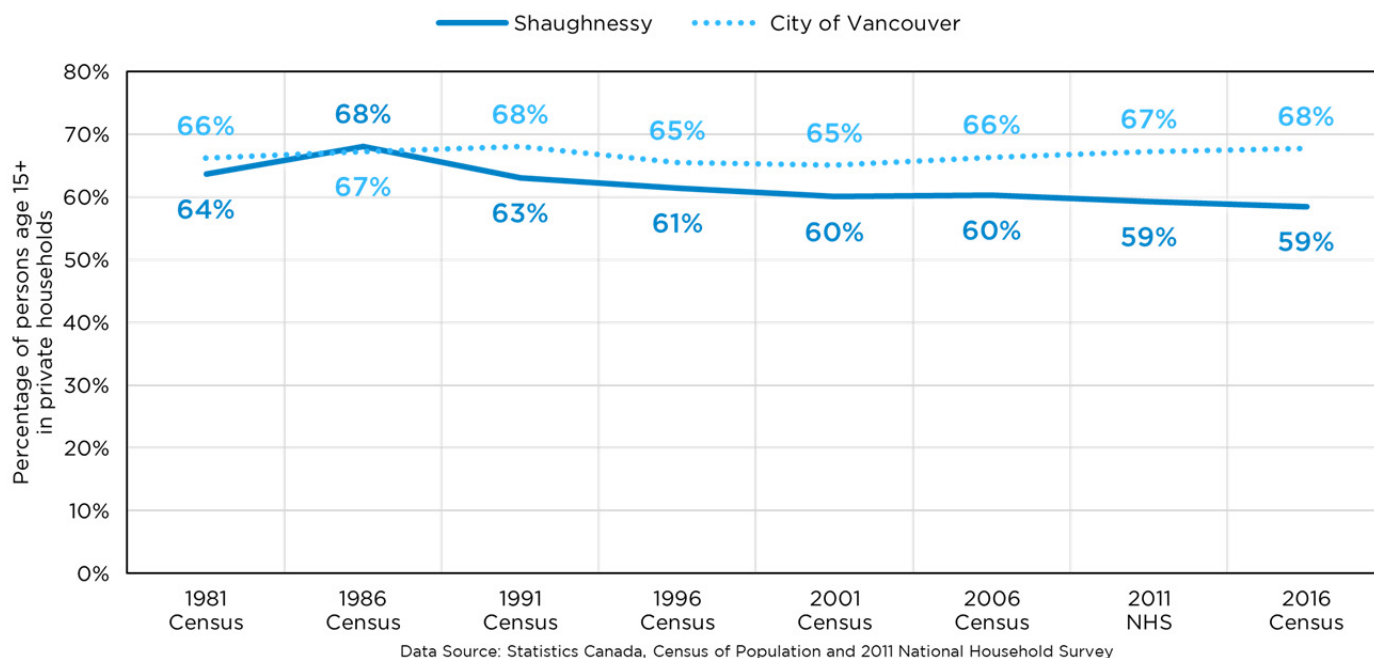
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

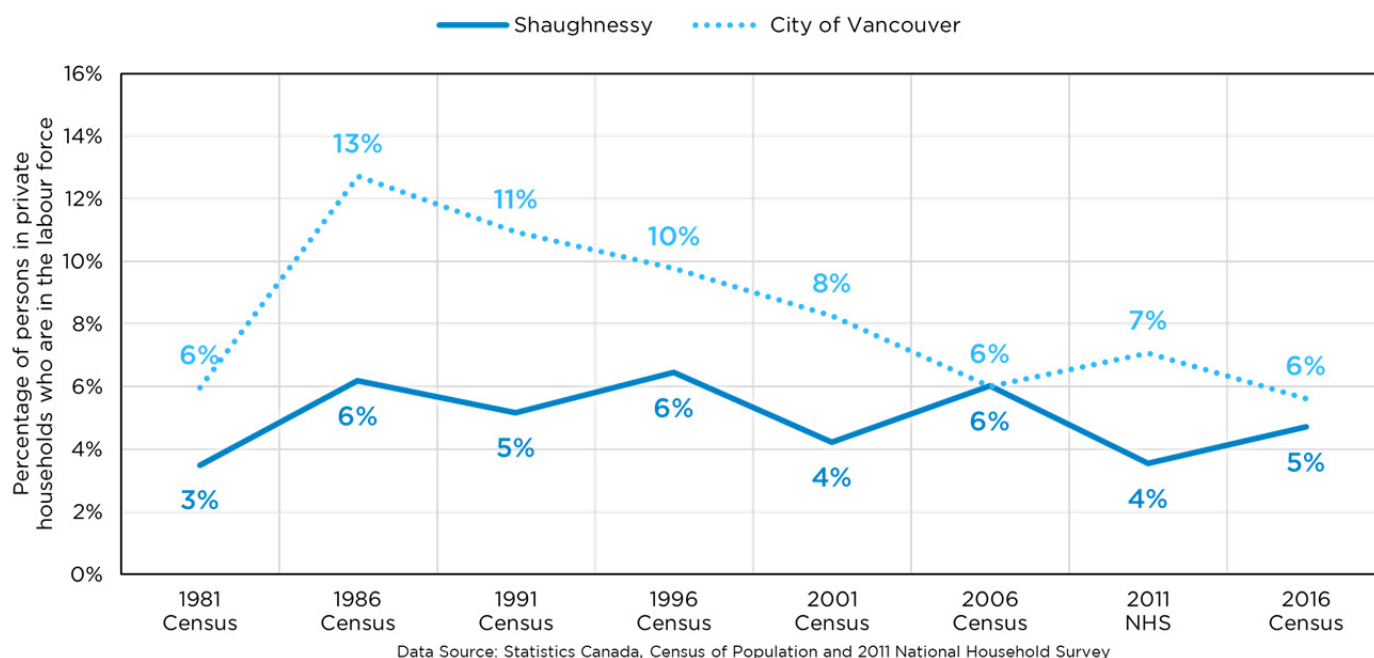
Since 1986, the labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has declined in Shaughnessy. In comparison, the city rate has steadily increased since 2001.

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



While the unemployment rate in Shaughnessy has fluctuated over time, it has consistently been lower than the city overall.<sup>19</sup> In 2016, 5% of Shaughnessy residents in the labour force were looking for work but unable to access it.

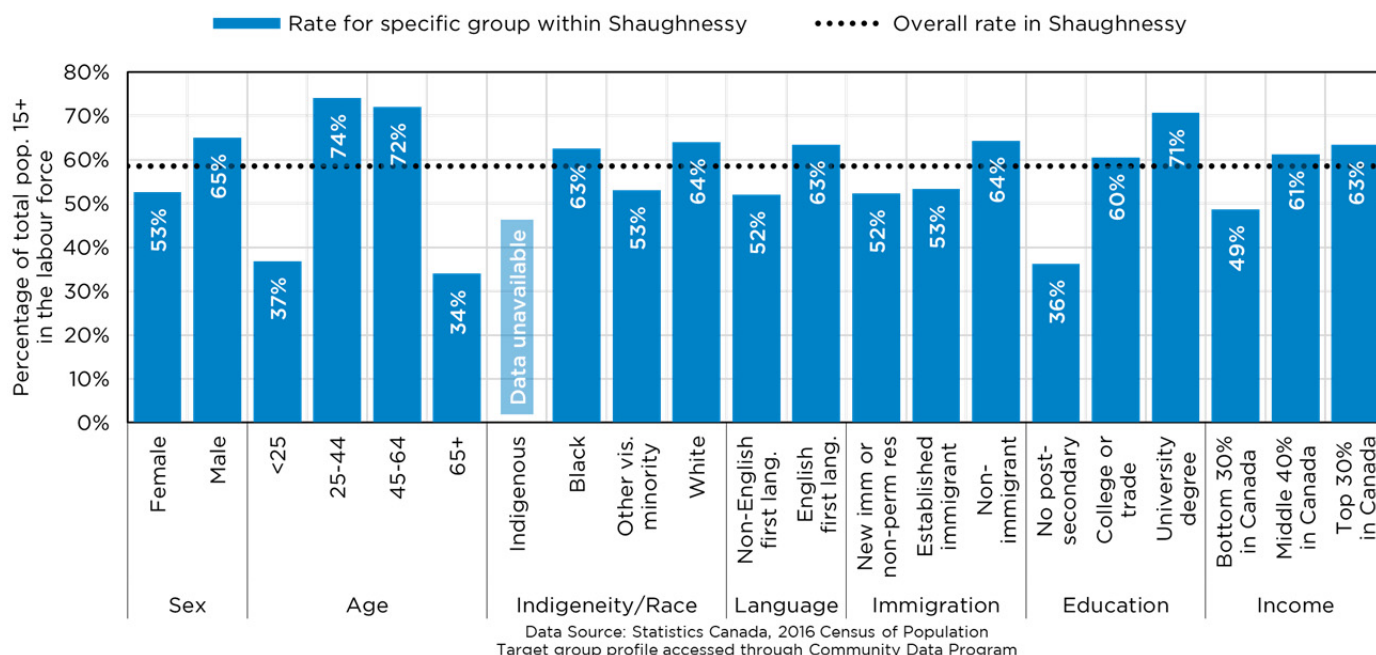
**Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016**



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

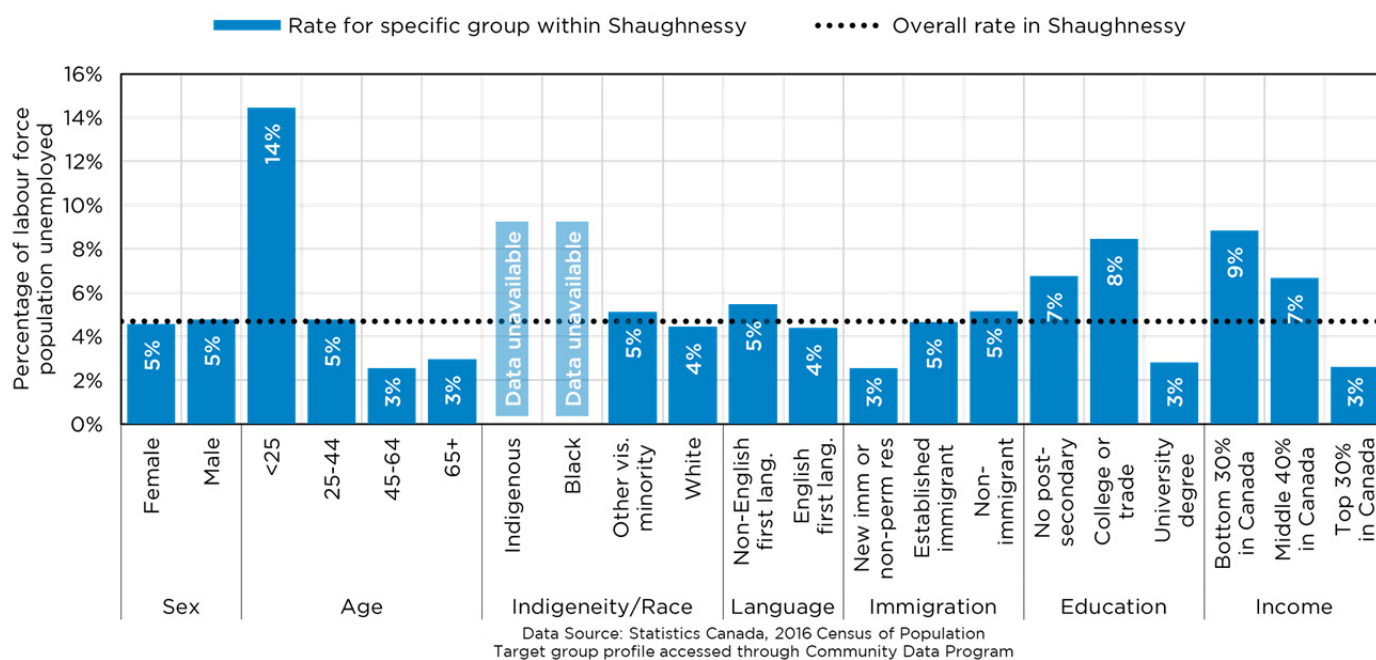
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, younger residents, people without post-secondary certificates and people in relatively lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

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



Unemployment in Shaughnessy is disproportionately experienced by young workers, as well as people with lower levels of income or education.

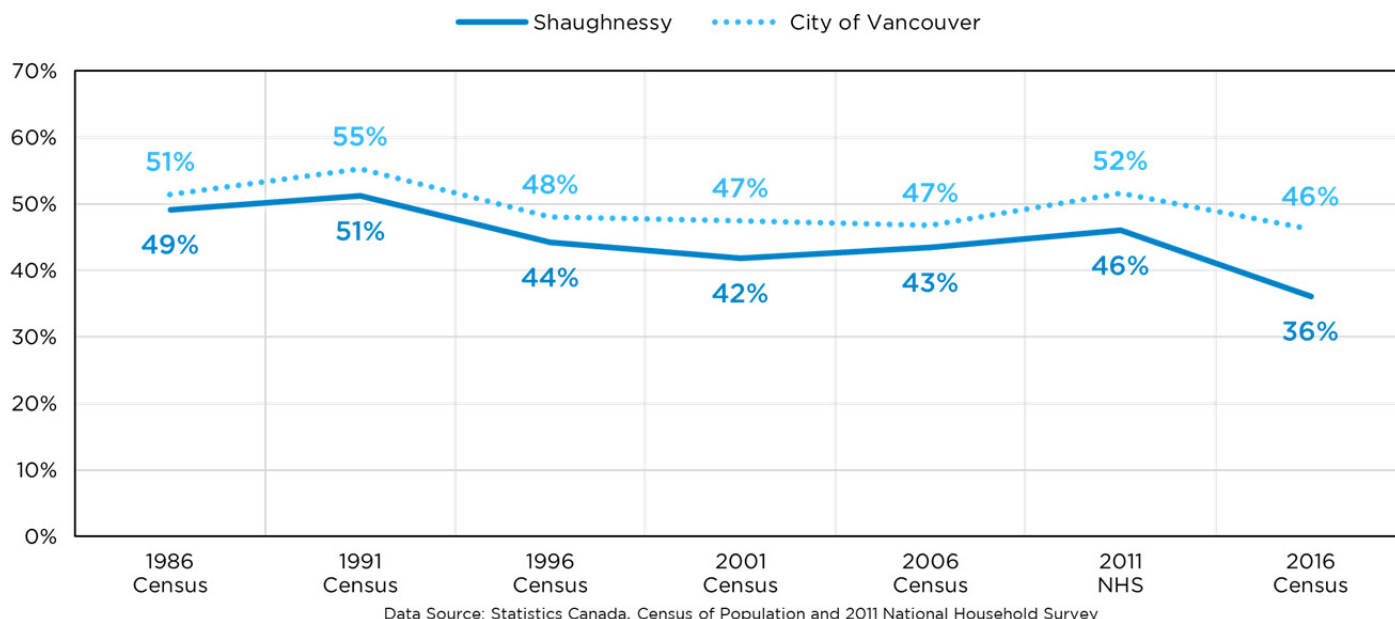
### Shaughnessy: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

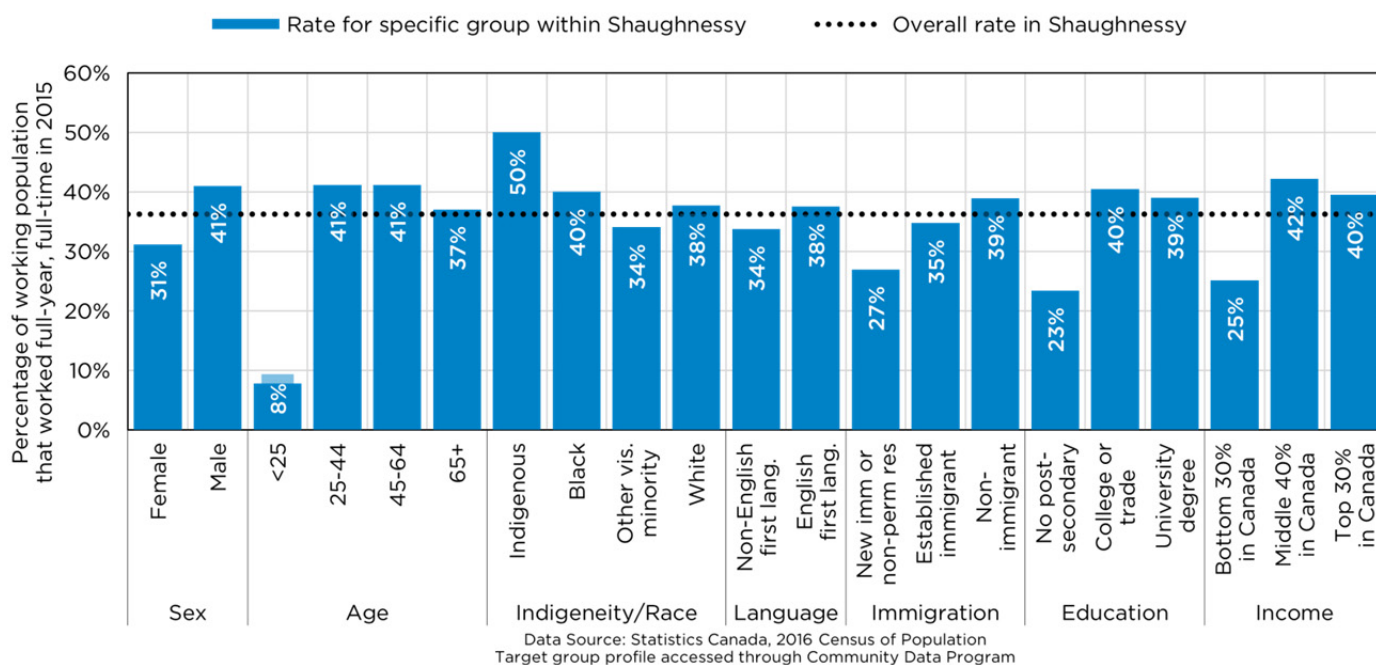
Shaughnessy has also seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more short-term and part-time employment.

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



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. Shaughnessy workers who are female, younger, newcomers, less formally educated or with lower incomes are all more likely to work part-time or part-year work.

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

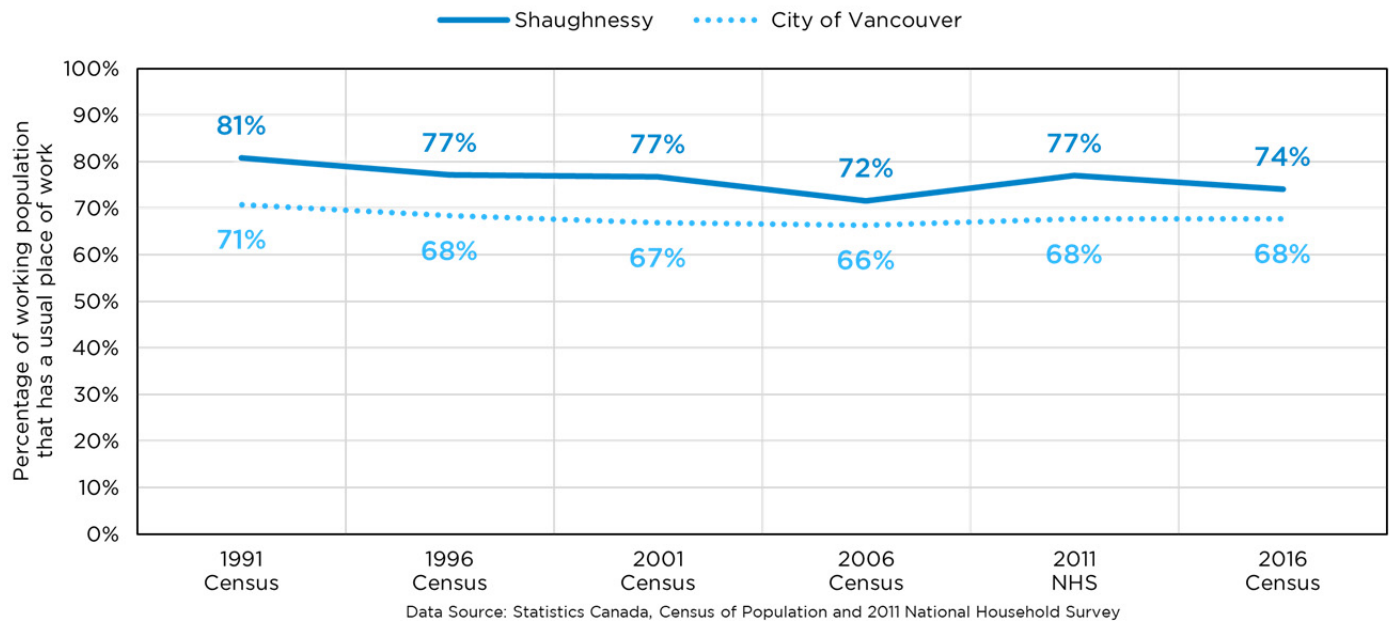




# Journey to Work

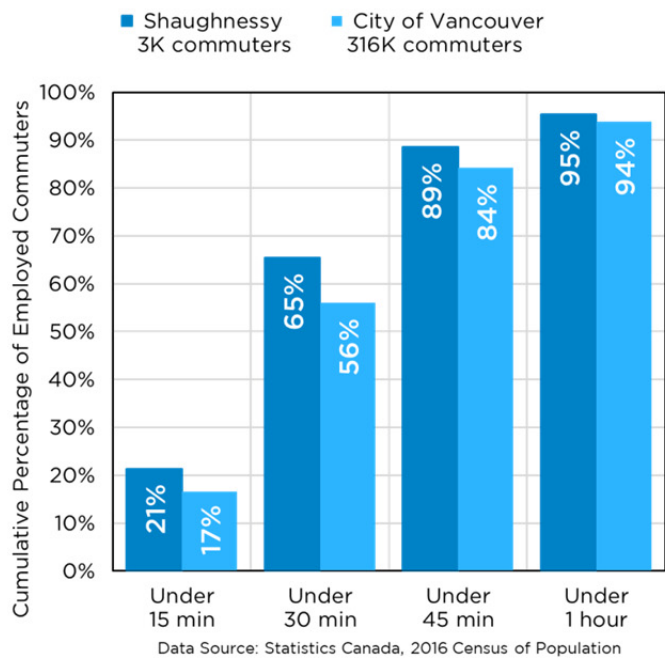
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. Almost three-quarters of people in Shaughnessy work within the City of Vancouver, compared to about two-thirds of city residents.

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

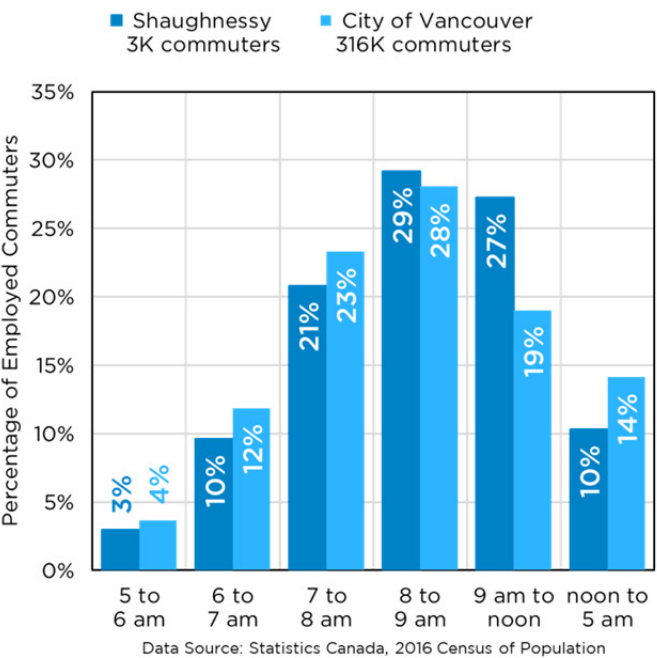


Shaughnessy residents have shorter commutes than the city overall, with 65% of commuters taking under half an hour to get to work and 95% taking less than an hour. Shaughnessy has proportionally more people starting work between 8 am and noon than the city overall.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



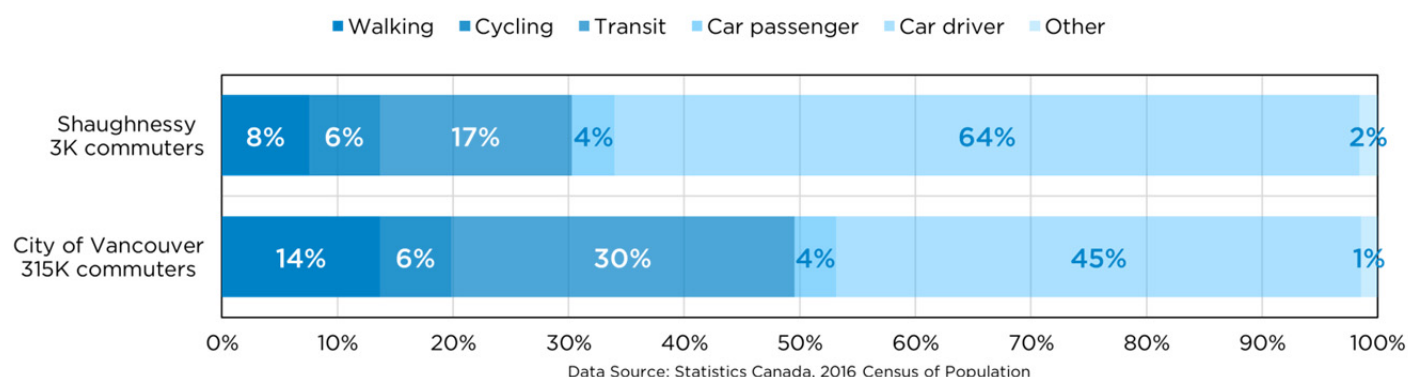
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



## Mode of Transportation to Work

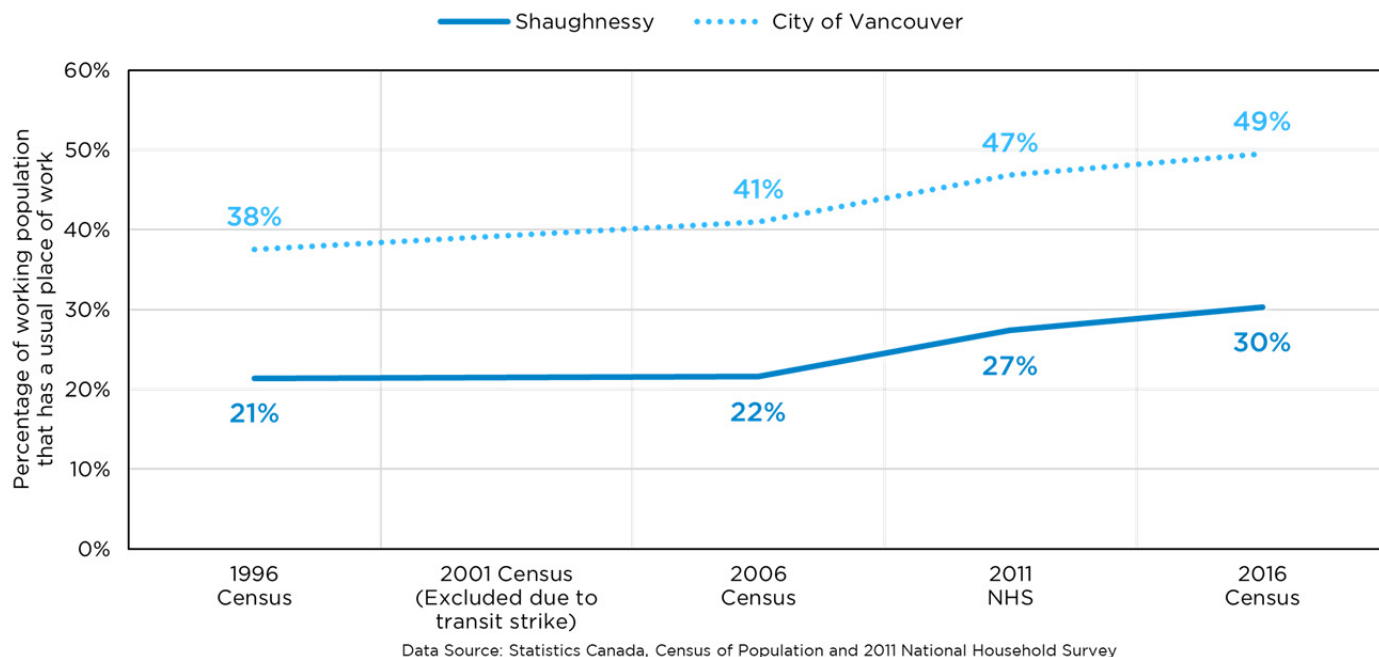
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only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

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown substantially in Shaughnessy, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. In 2016, 30% of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

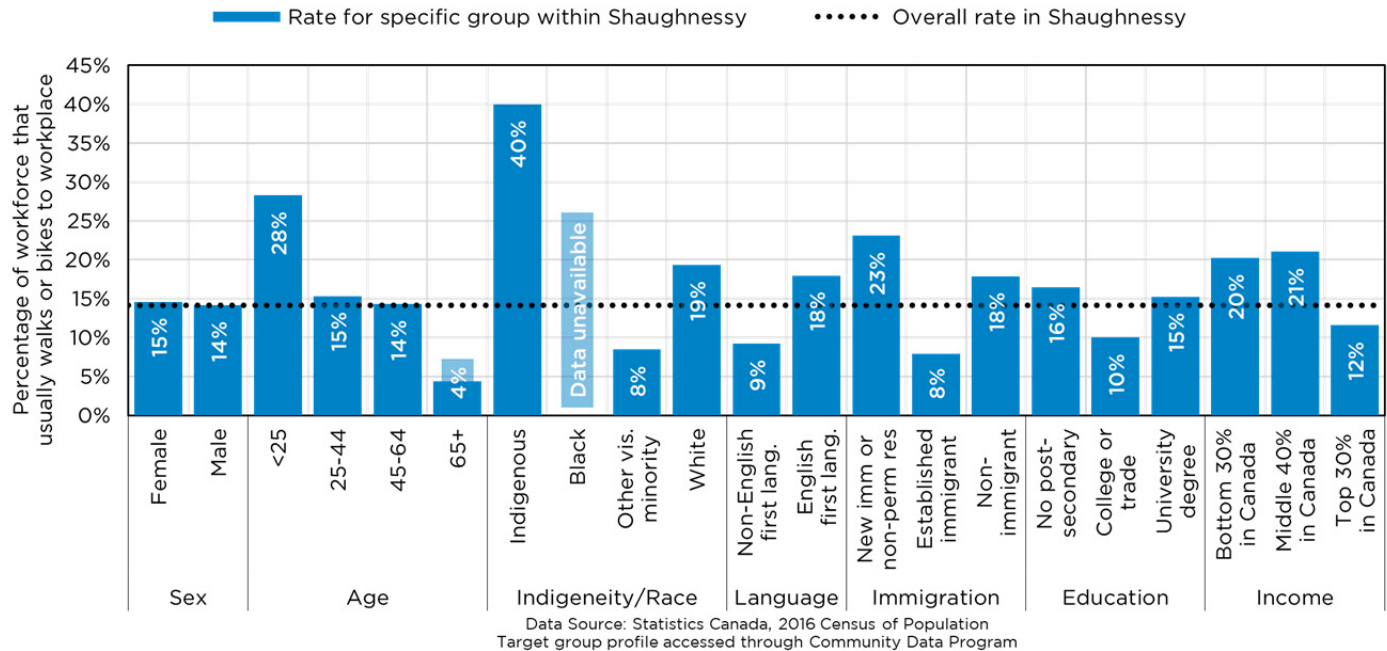
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

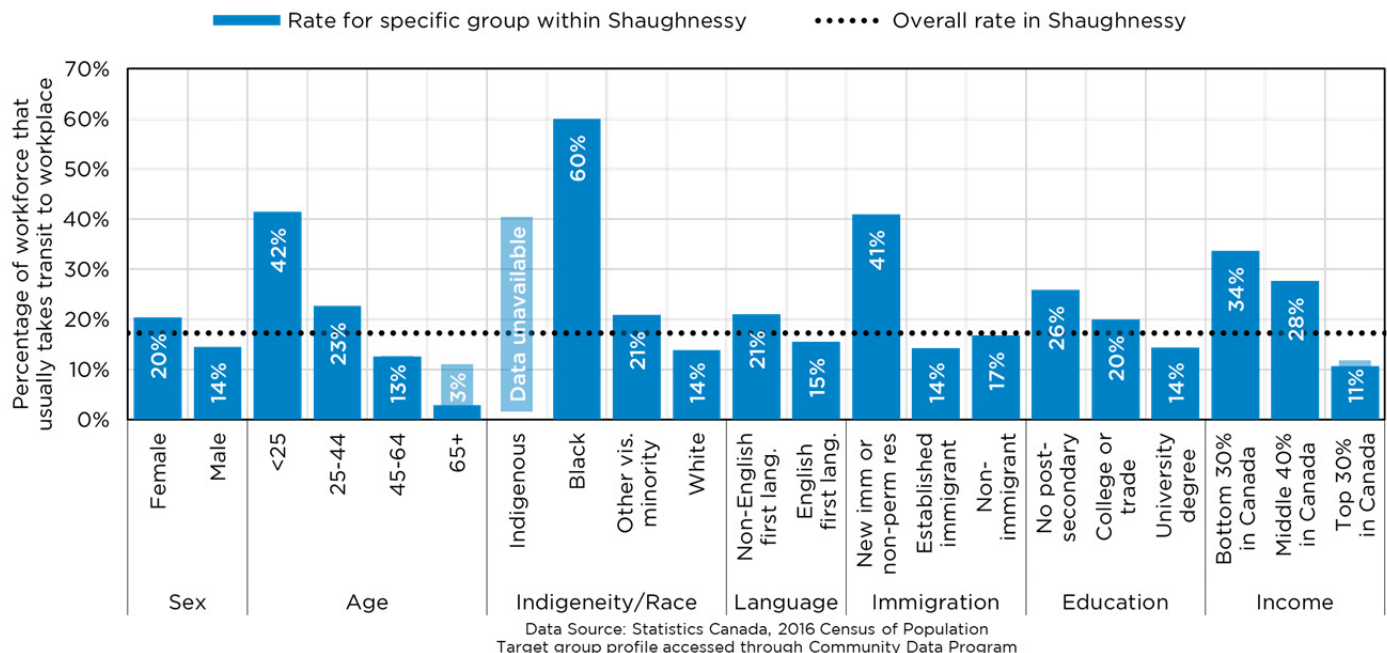
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

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



Meanwhile, public transit is disproportionately used as the main mode of travel by people in a number of equity-seeking groups, including female, racialized, newcomer and lower-income workers. Note that data for the relatively small Black population in Shaughnessy should be used with caution.

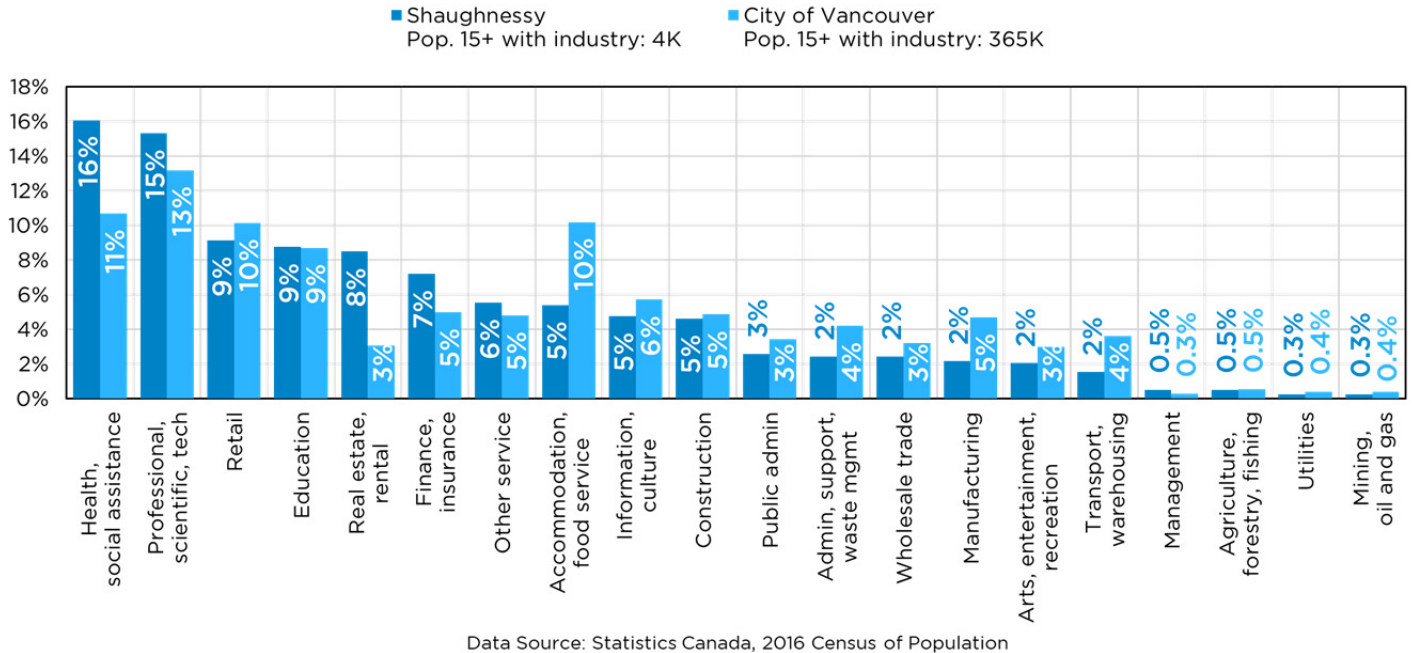
**Shaughnessy: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

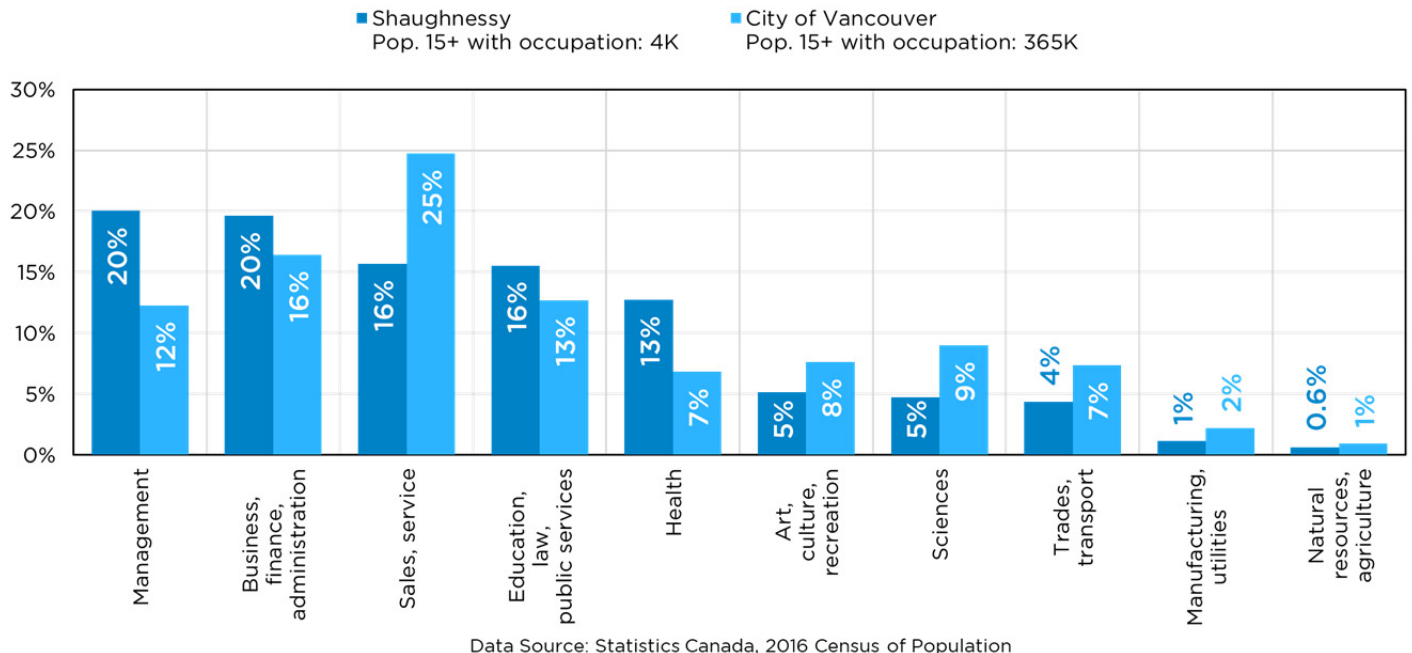
In 2016, the top industries<sup>20</sup> employing Shaughnessy residents were: health care and social assistance; and professional, scientific and technical services. Compared to the city labour force, relatively fewer Shaughnessy residents work in retail, accommodation and food service, and more work in real estate, finance and insurance.

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



Occupation<sup>21</sup> categories are similar: Shaughnessy houses people working in management; business, finance, and administration; and education, law and public service occupations at a higher rate than the city overall, and has fewer people working in sales and service.

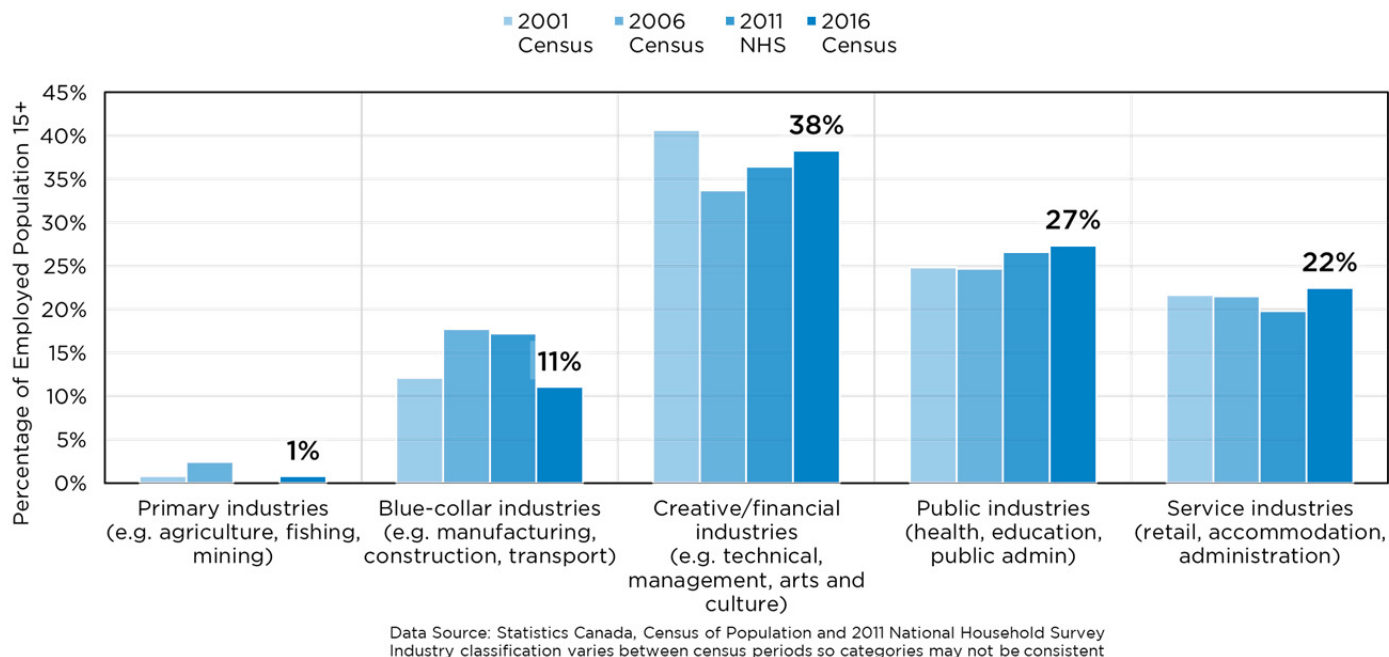
### Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



## Industry Trends

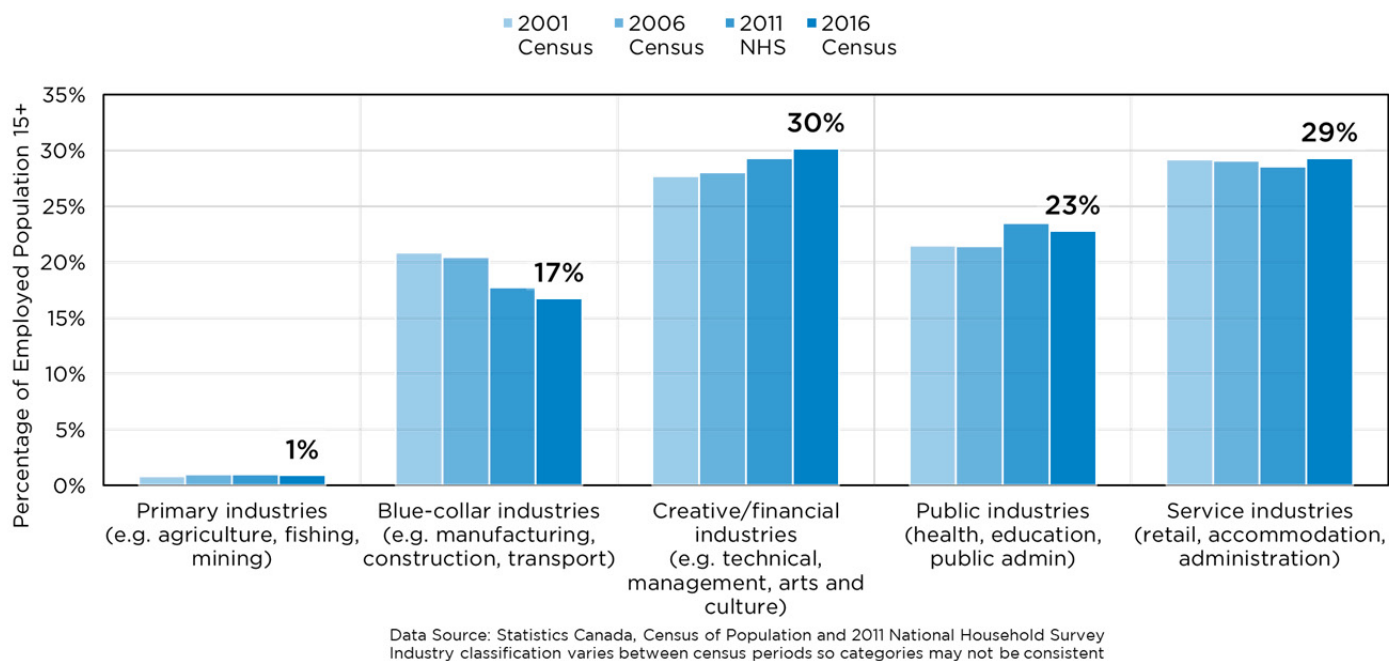
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. Since 2006, Shaughnessy has seen an increase in creative/financial industries and a decline in blue-collar industries.

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



For residents of the city overall, there has been a long-term shift away from traditional industries like manufacturing to more creative and technical industries.

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

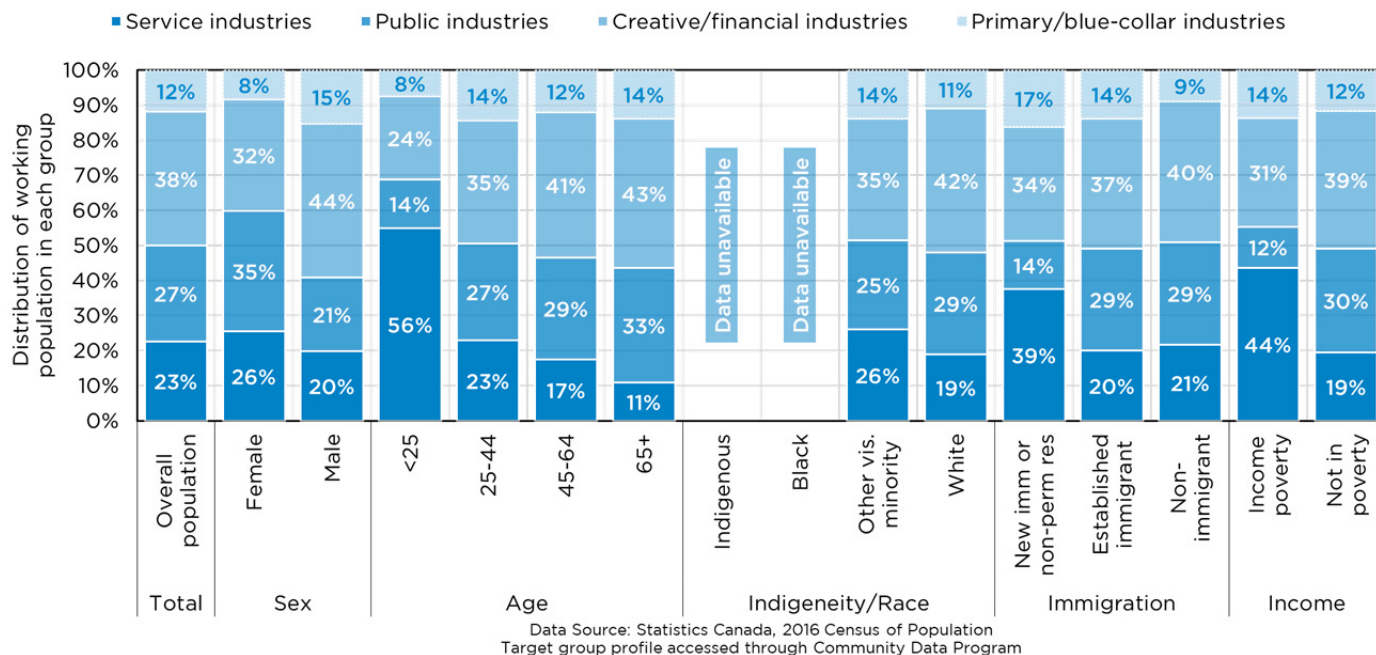




## Equity and Industries

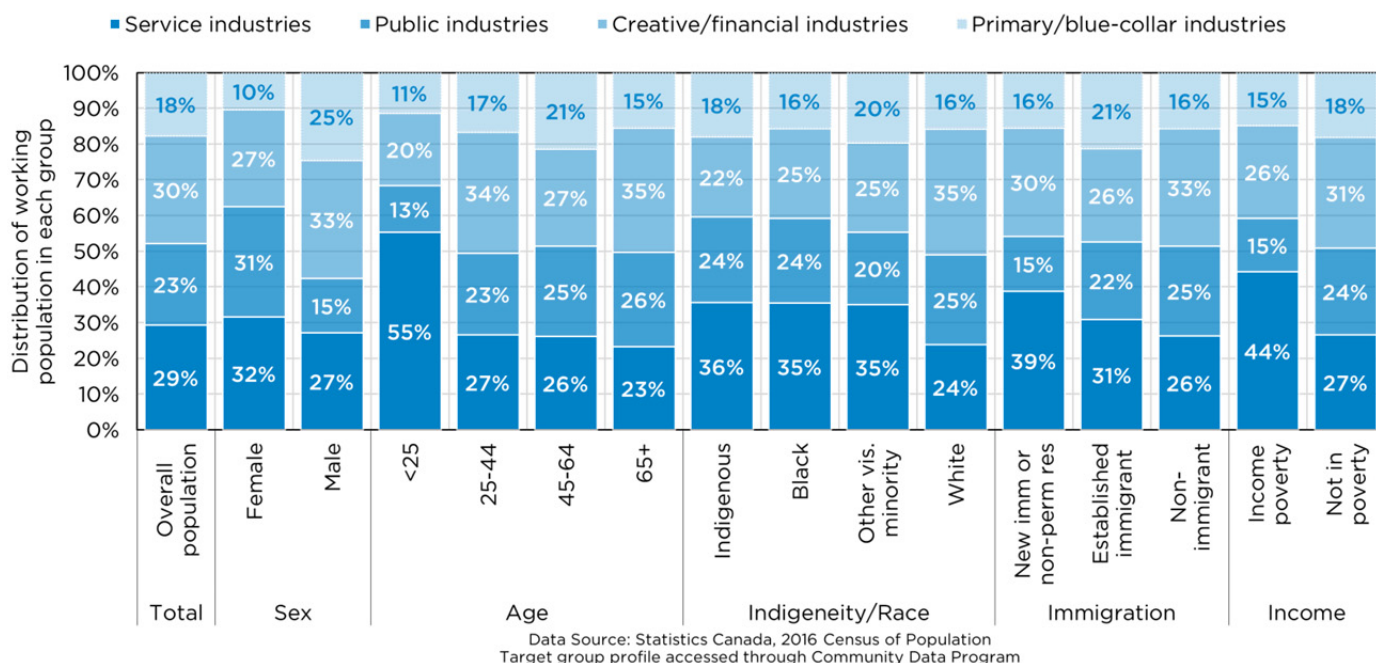
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Shaughnessy, with many differences apparent. Younger workers, new immigrants and people in racialized groups are more likely to work in service industries.

**Shaughnessy: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016**



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

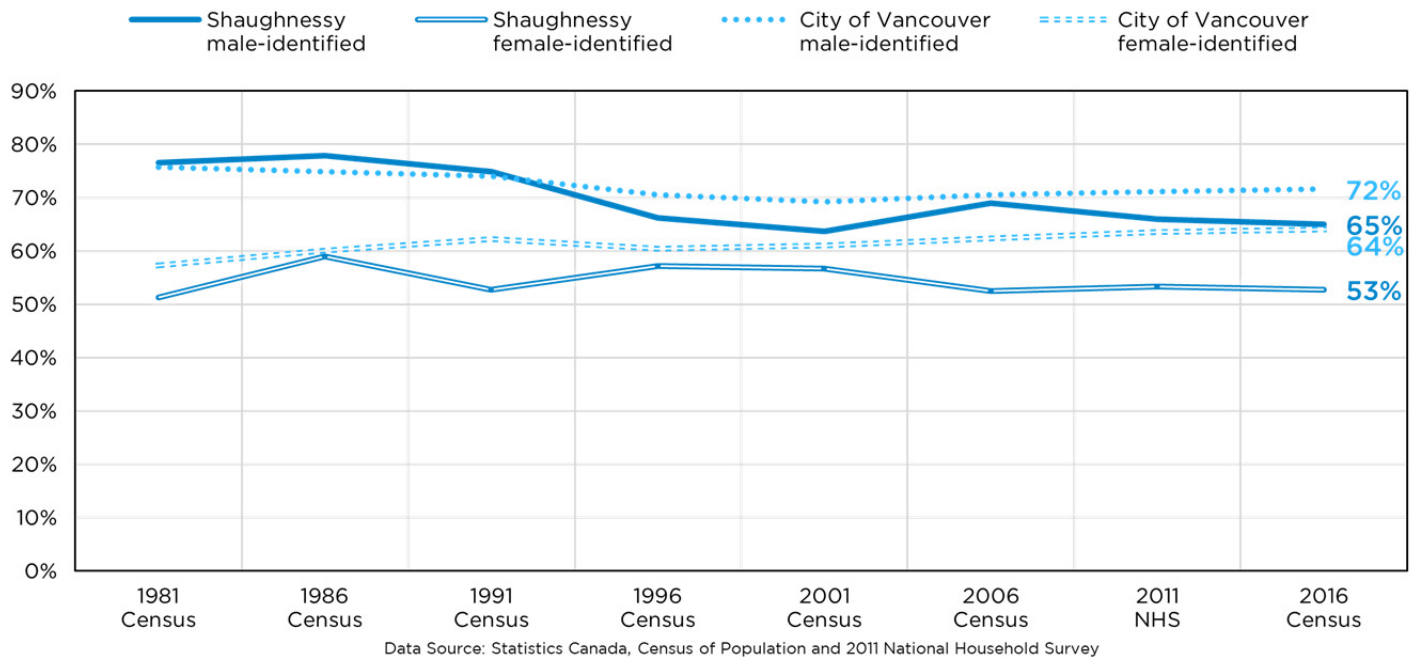
**City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016**



## Gender and the Workforce

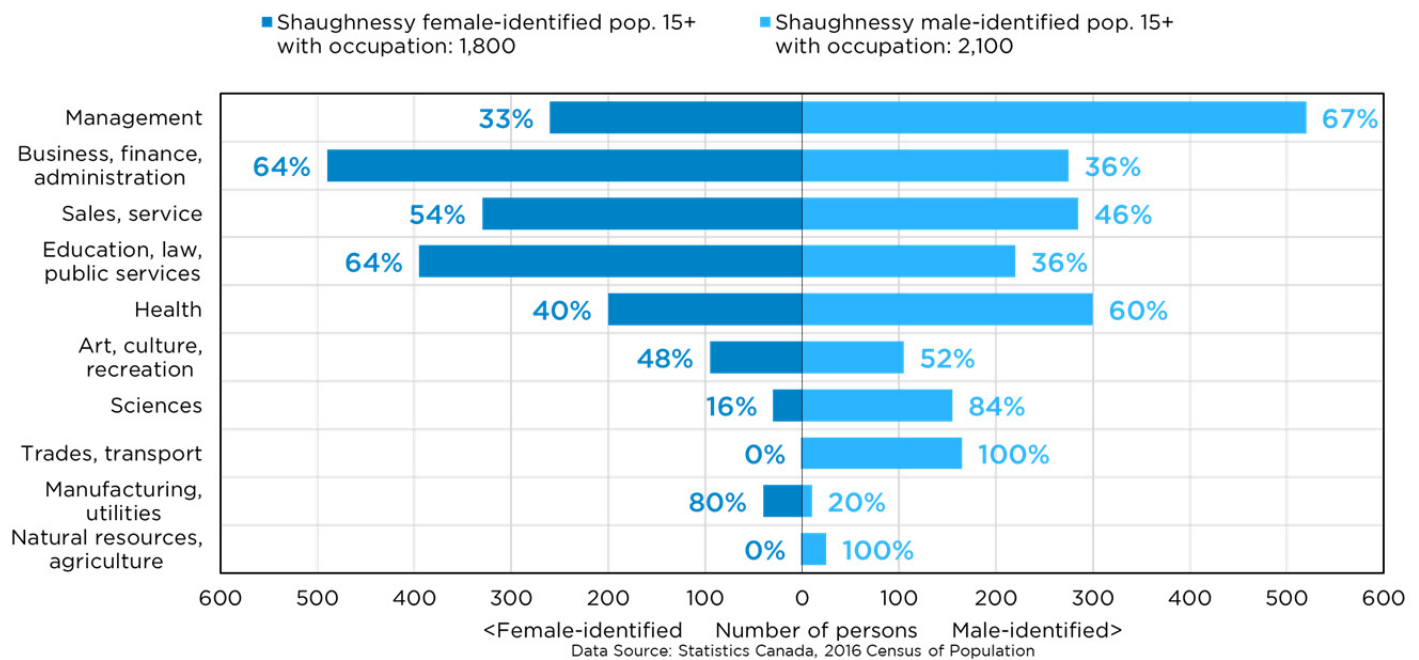
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Shaughnessy, the labour force participation rate has declined since 2006, and the gender gap is larger than in the city overall.

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



A breakdown of occupations in Shaughnessy shows that men are over-represented in management, health, science and trades occupations. Women are more represented in business, finance, education, law and public service occupations.

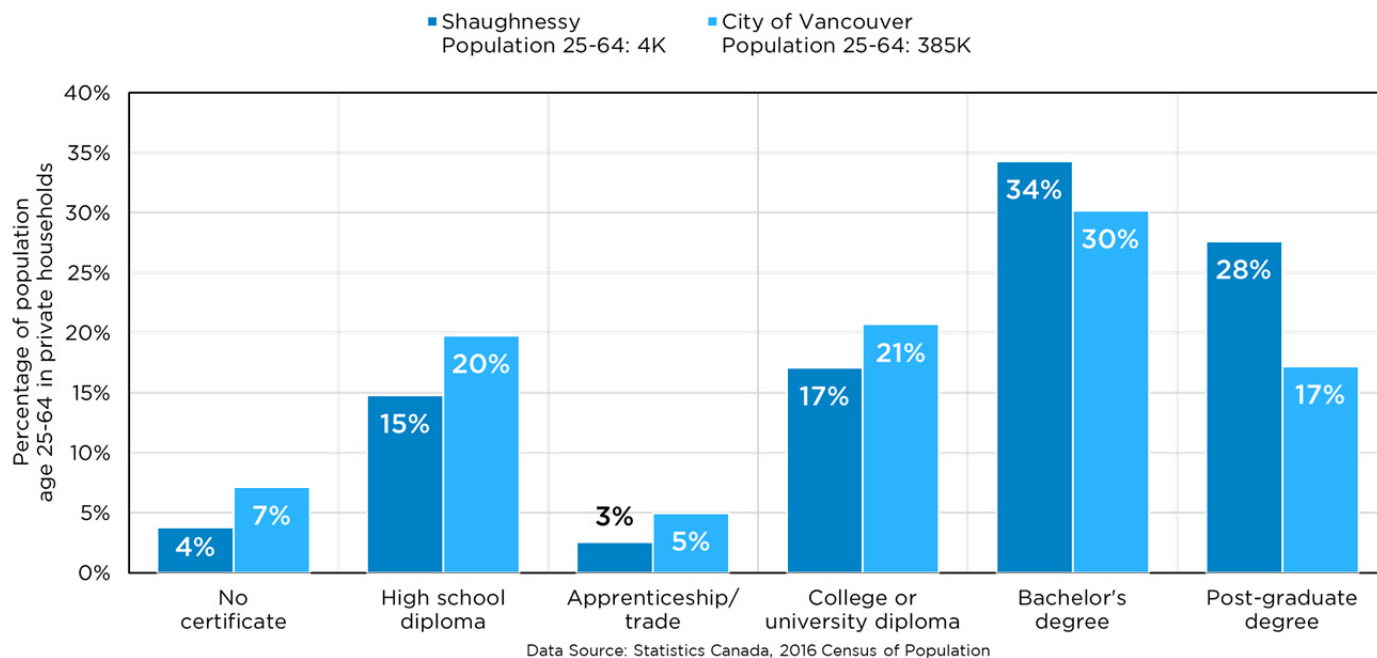
### Shaughnessy: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



## Formal Education

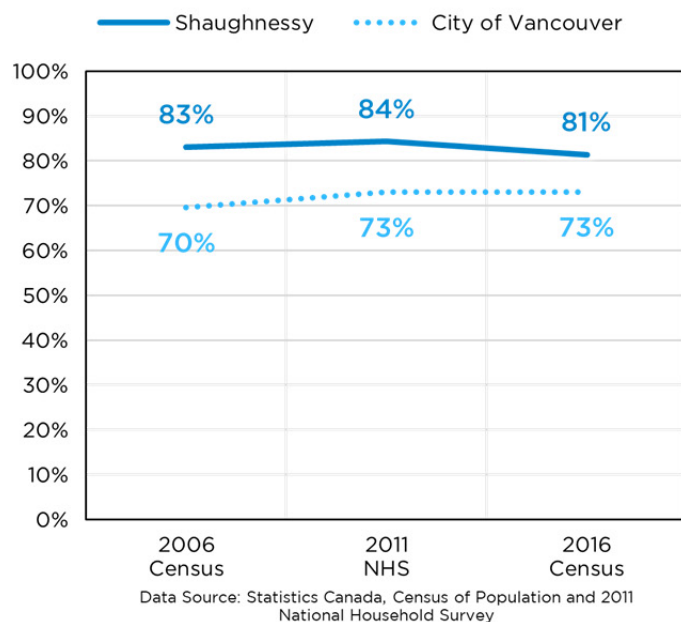
Compared to the city overall, Shaughnessy residents have higher levels of education, particularly bachelor and post-graduate degrees.

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

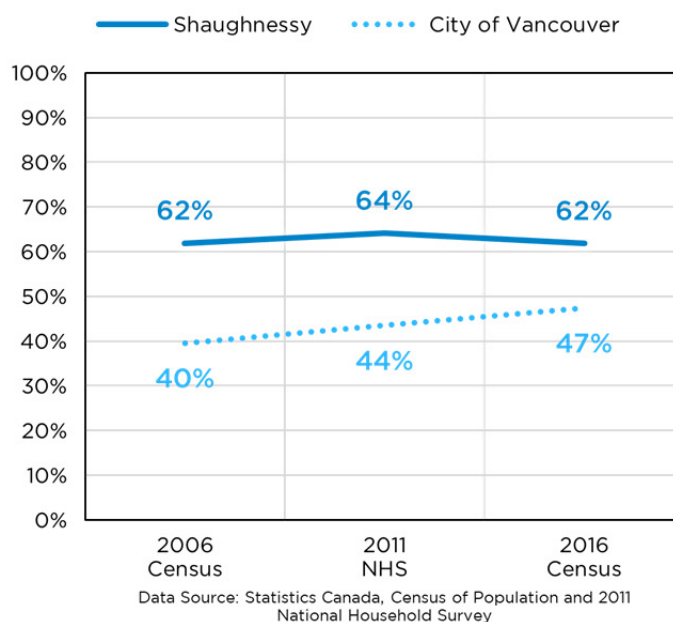


The rate of post-secondary credentials in Shaughnessy remained fairly steady from 2006 to 2011, but declined slightly in 2016. There is a shift at the city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



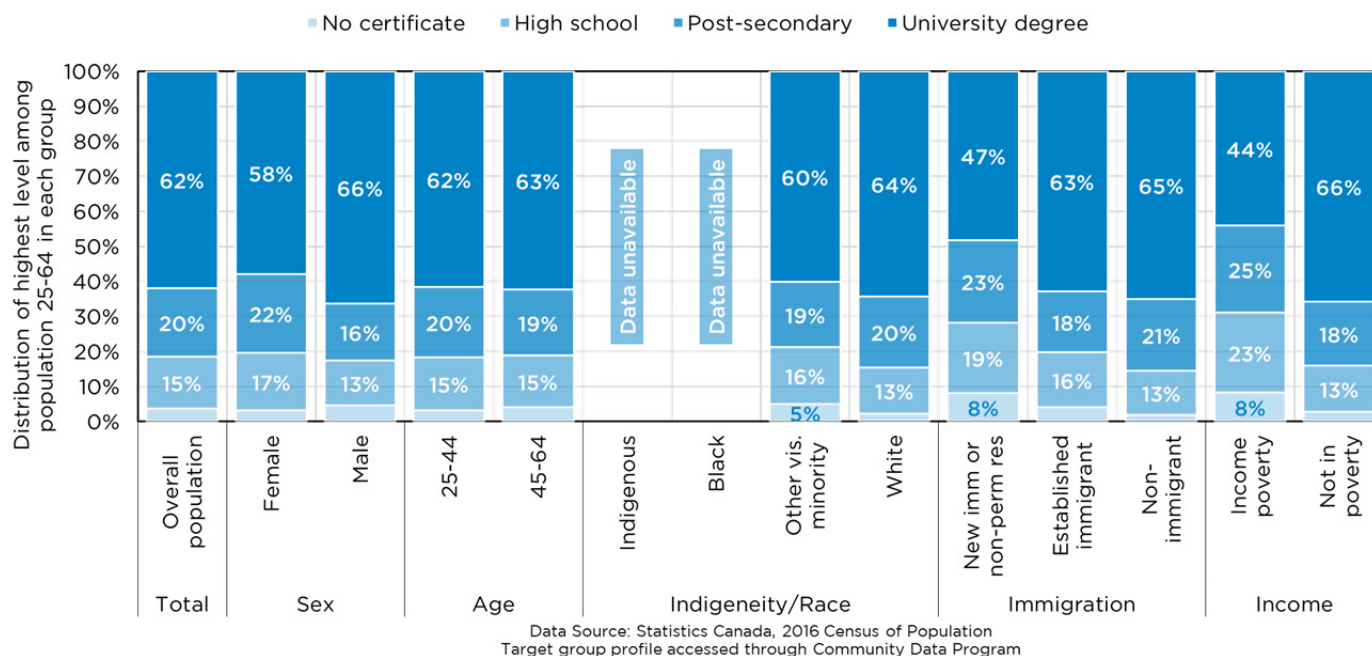
### Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

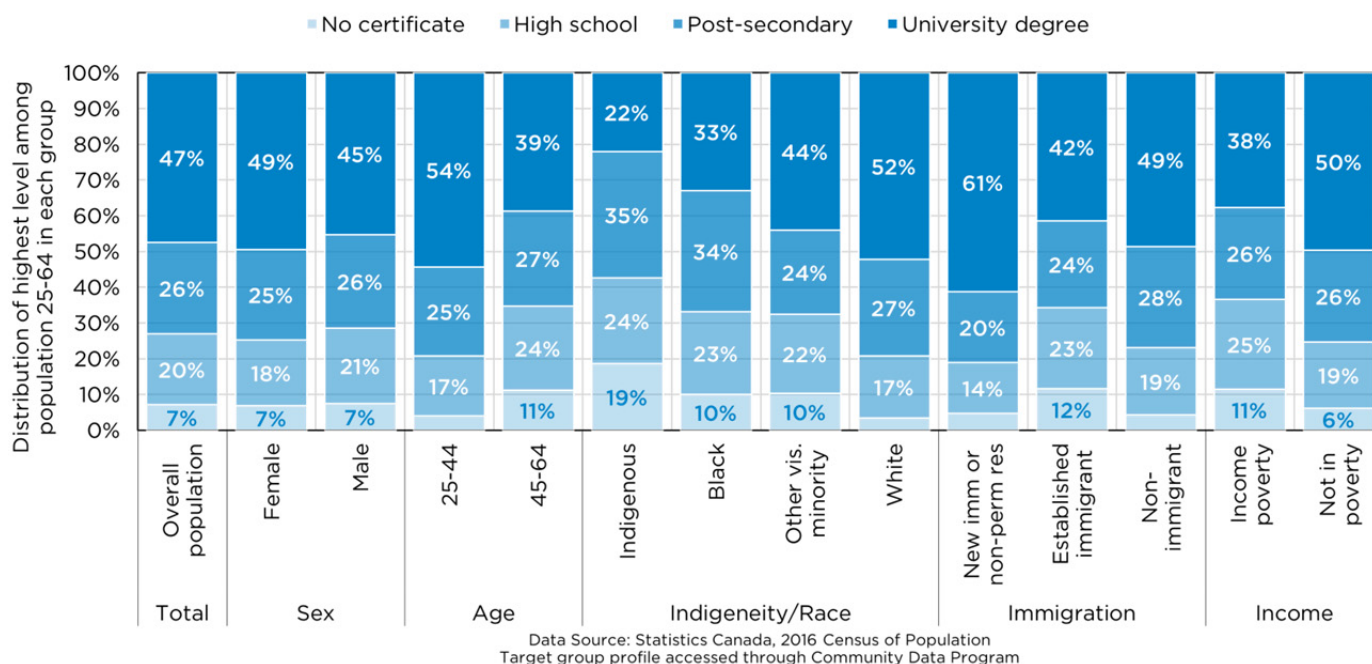
In Shaughnessy, a majority of people in most demographic groups have a university degree, except for newcomers and people living with incomes below the poverty line.

**Shaughnessy: 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**

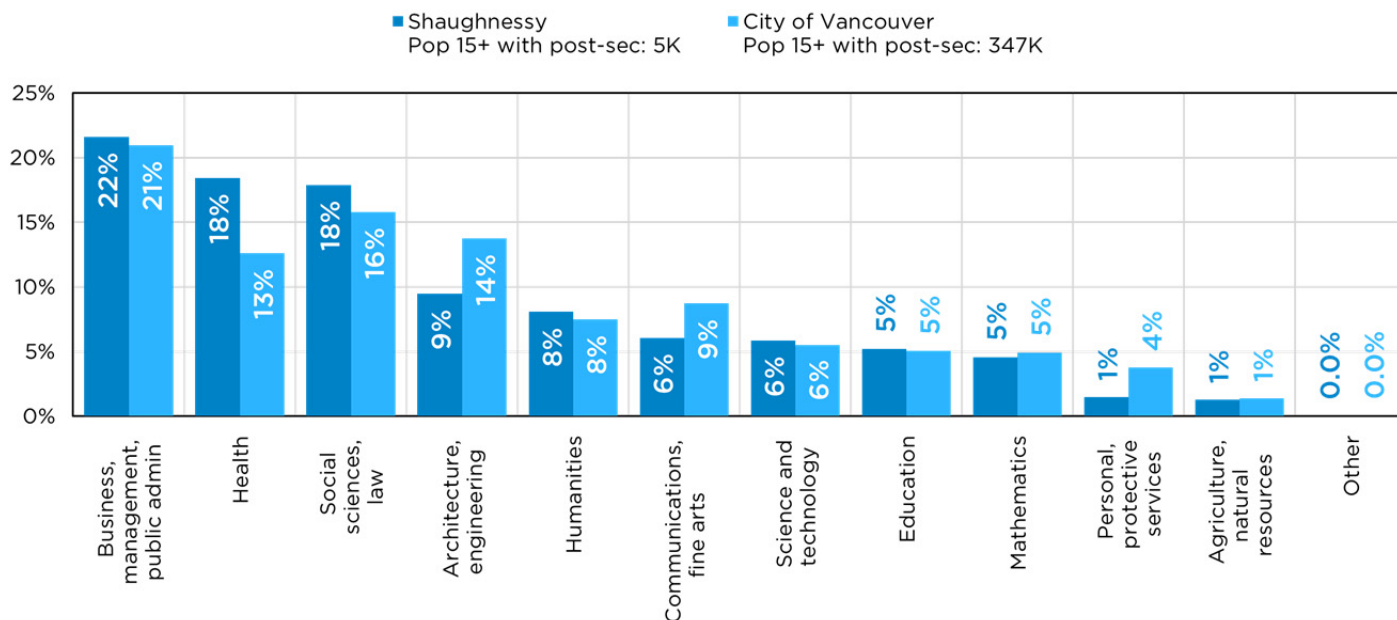




## Fields and Locations of Study

Top fields of study for post-secondary education are similar for Shaughnessy and the City of Vancouver; though Shaughnessy has relatively more people who studied health and fewer who studied architecture or engineering programs.

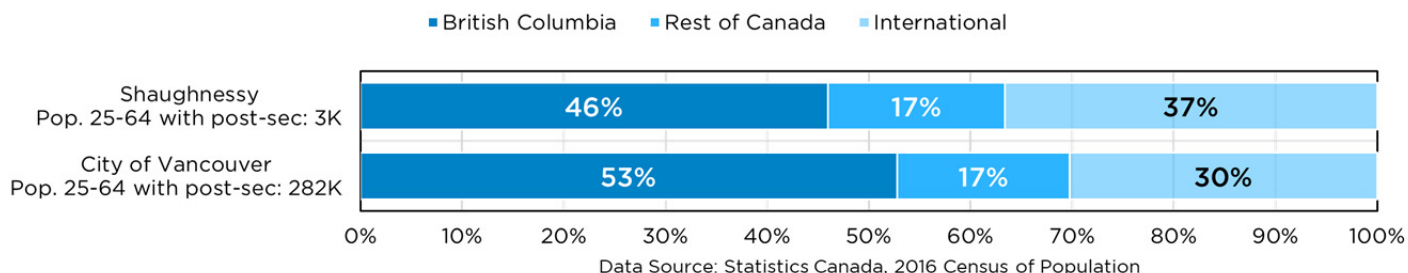
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

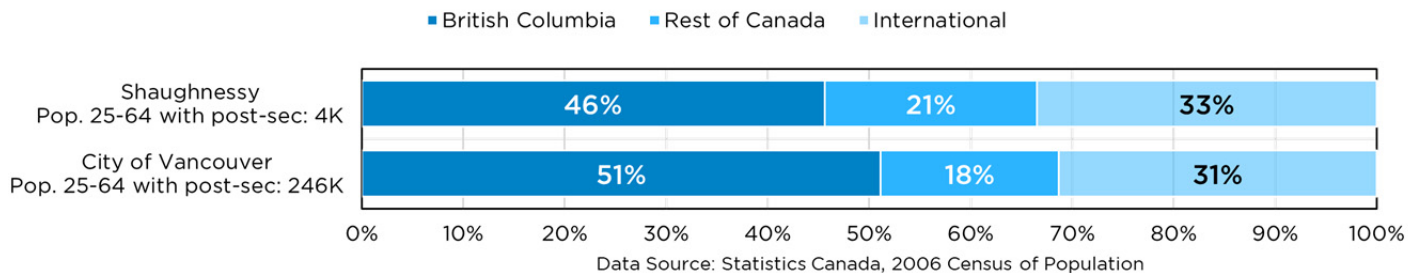
Shaughnessy residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside British Columbia. In 2016, 17% of residents received their credential from an institution in another province and 37% received their credential from an international institution.

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



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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

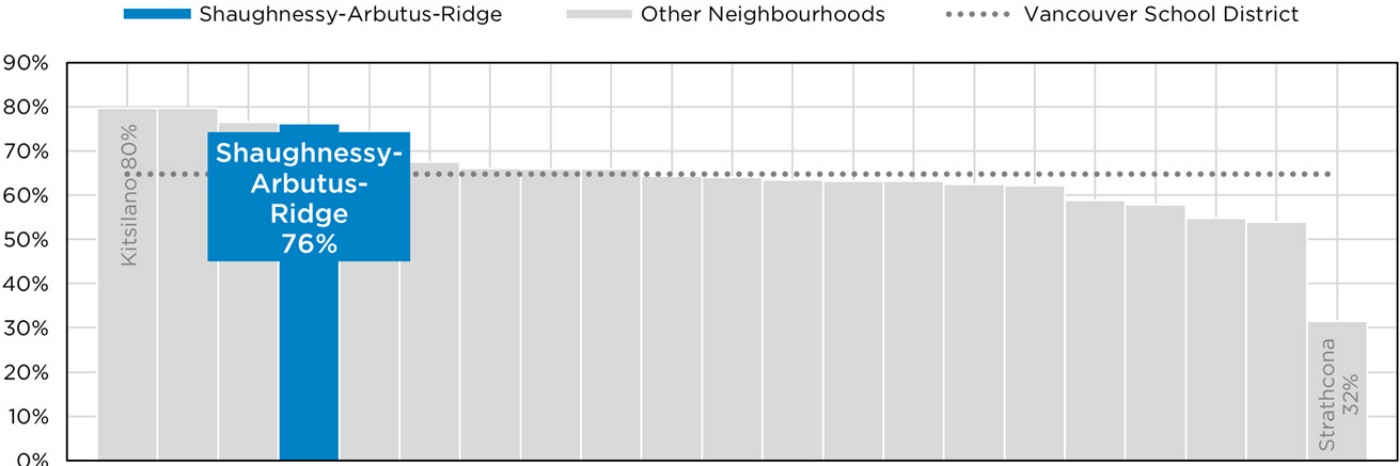


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

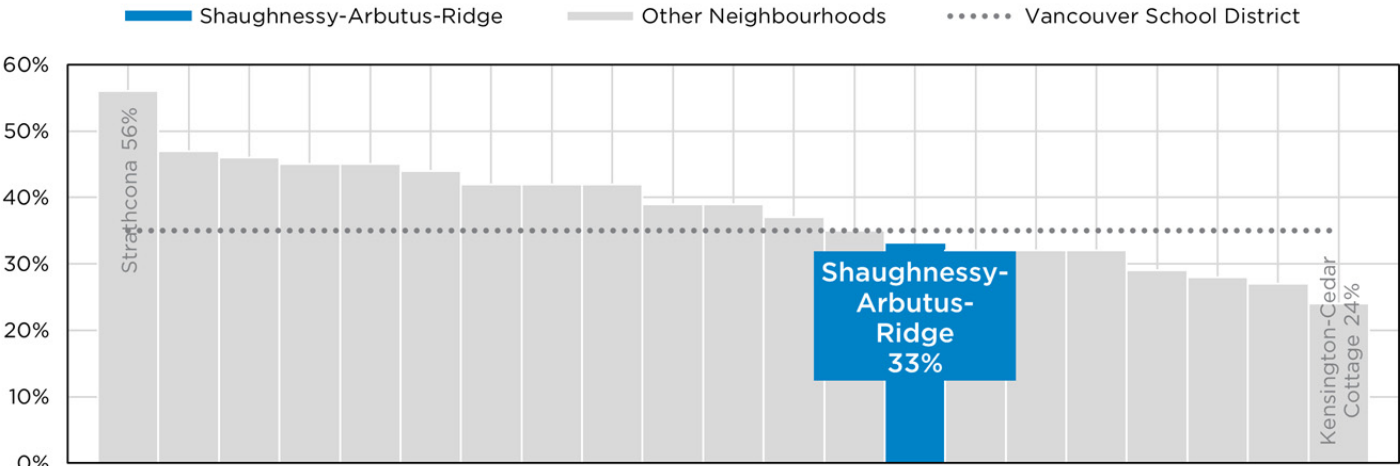


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

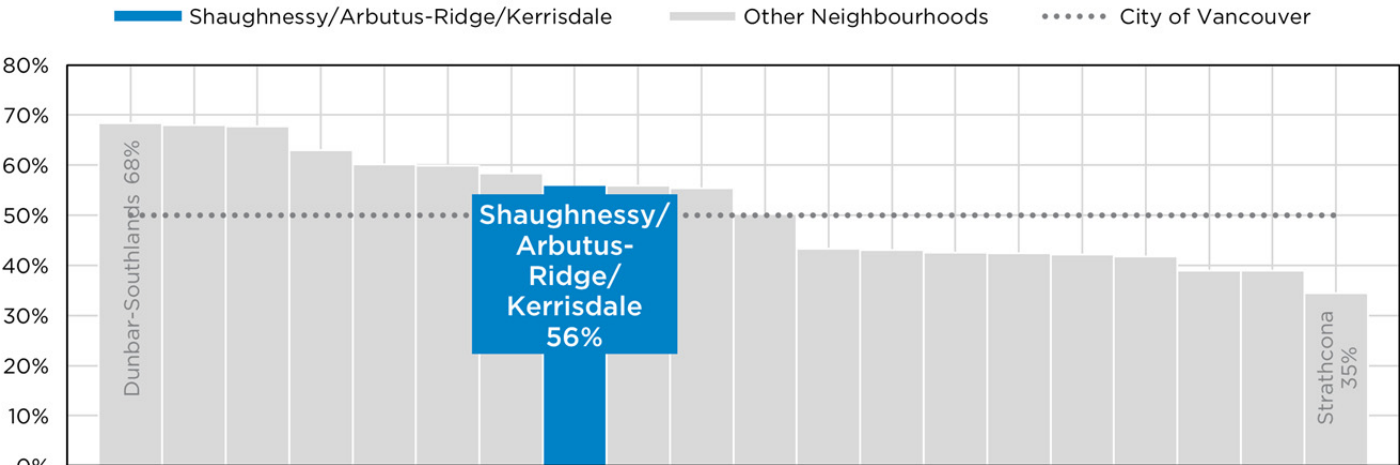
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

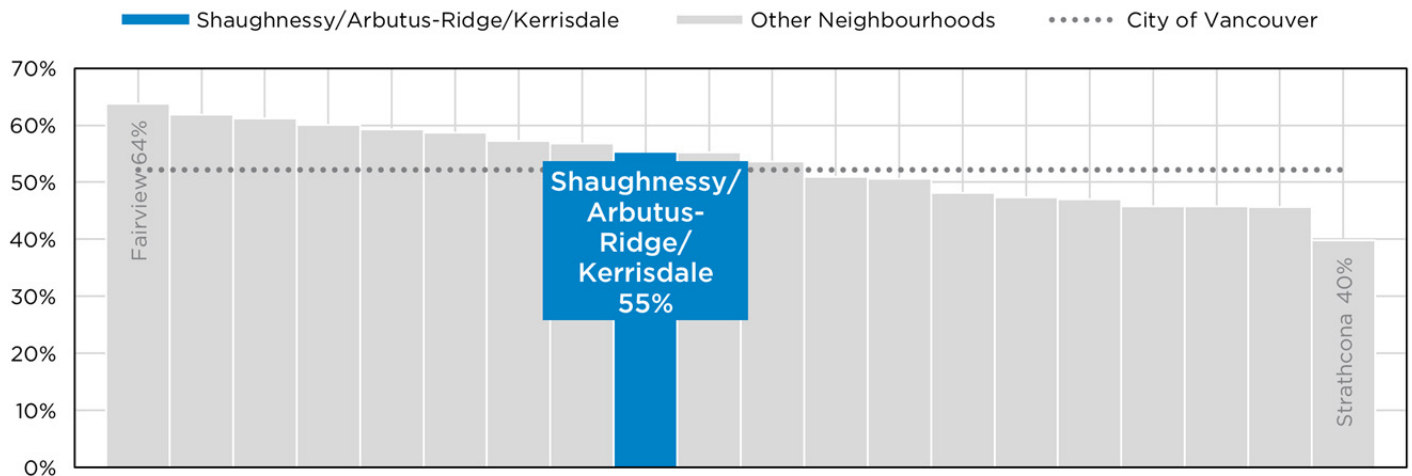


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

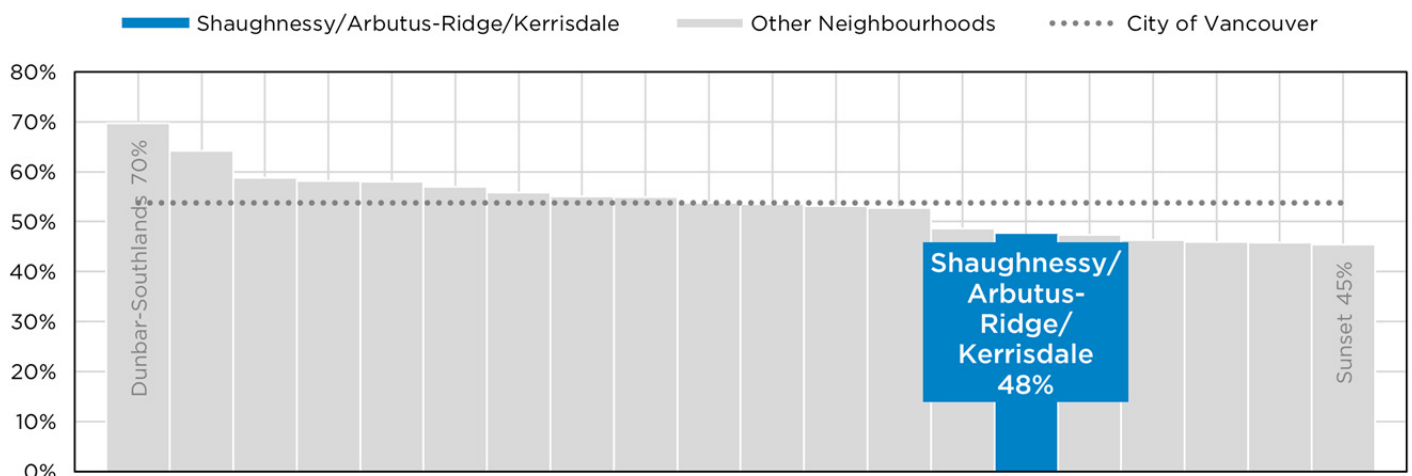


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

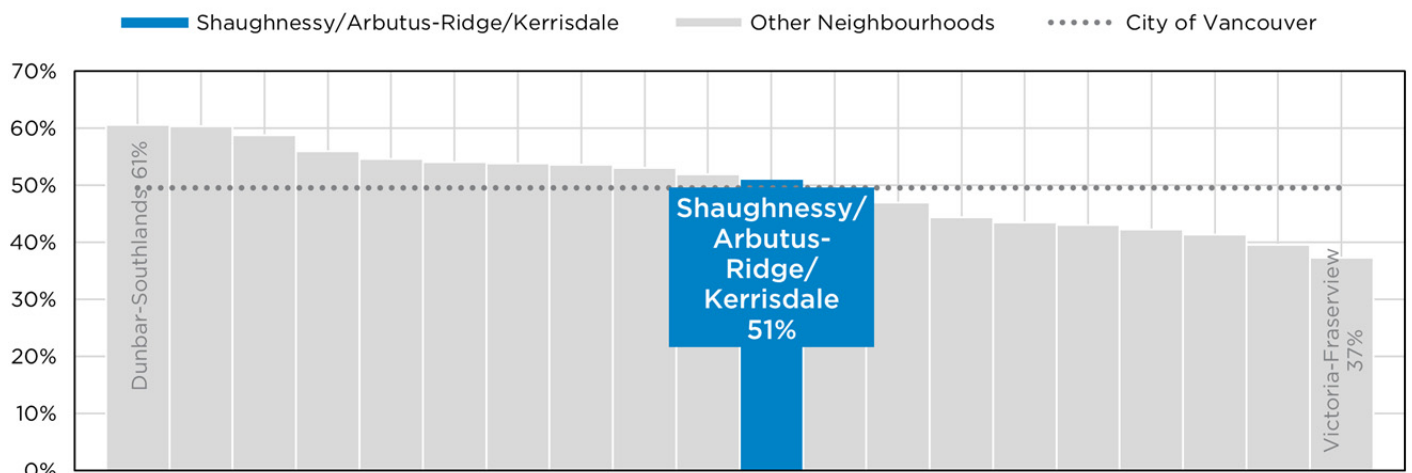
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



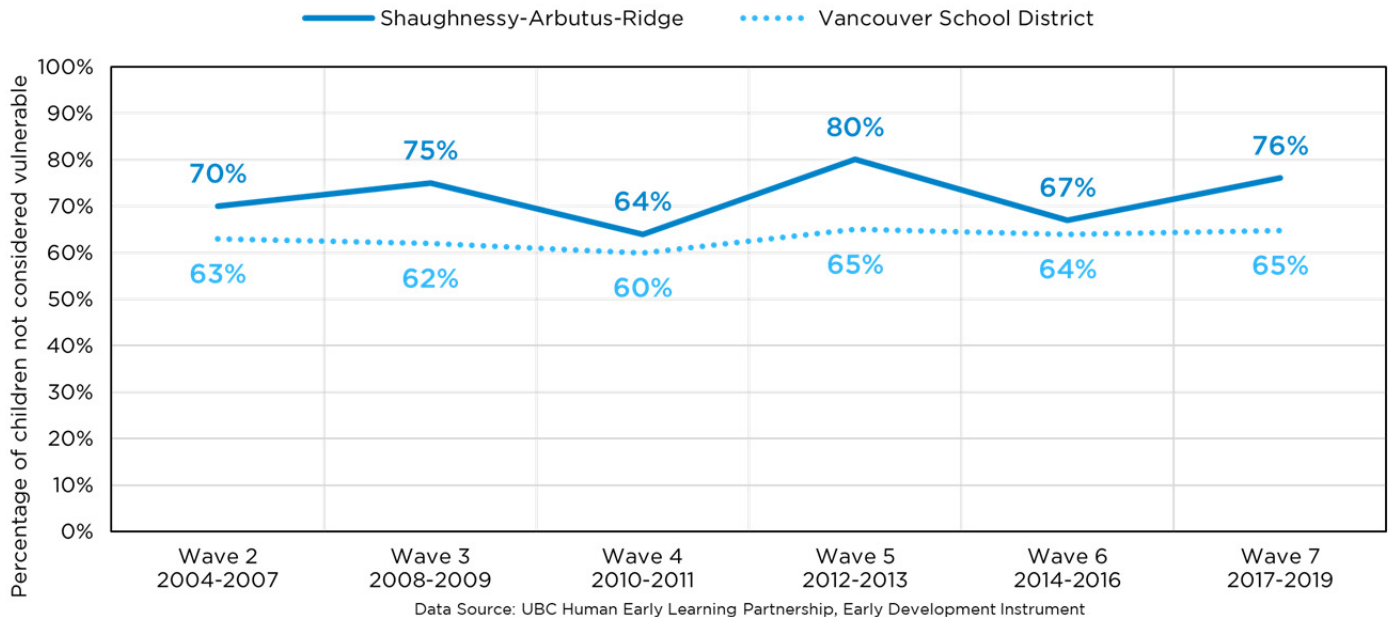
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

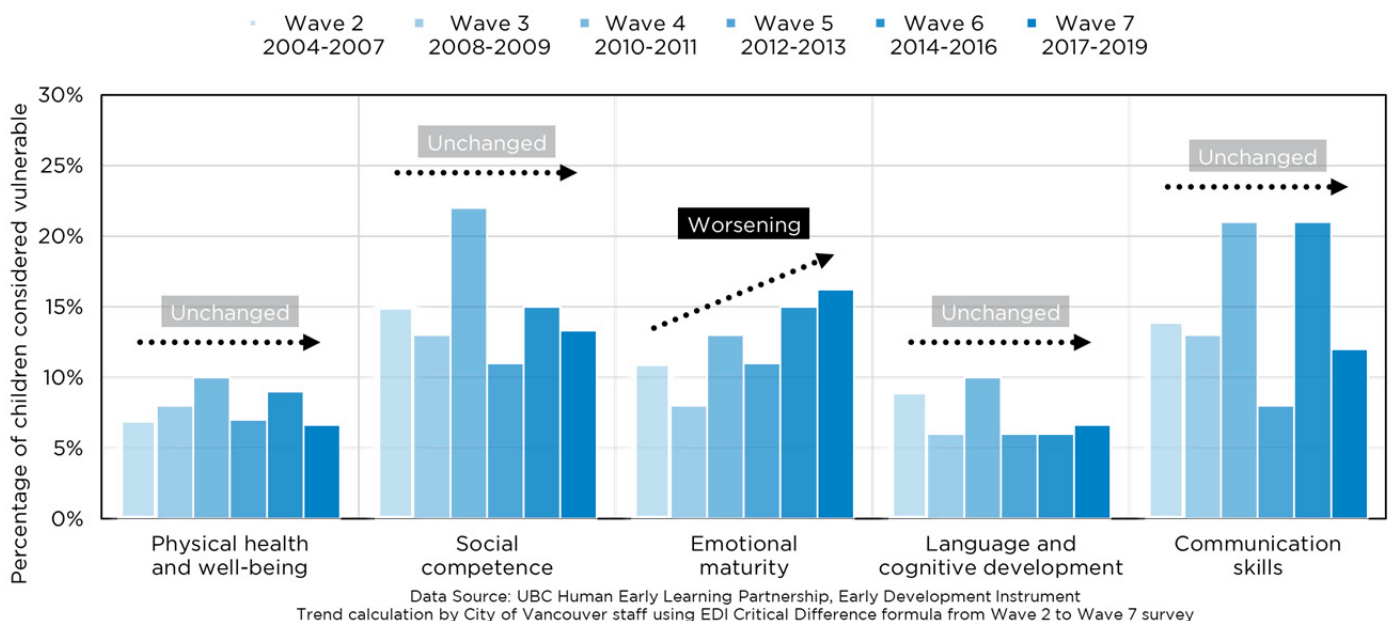
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. In Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy, about a quarter of children are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower rate than across the city.

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



Over time, children in Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI's emotional maturity scale, which may indicate vulnerabilities expressed in areas such as children's helping behaviour, anxiety, aggressive behaviour and attention spans.

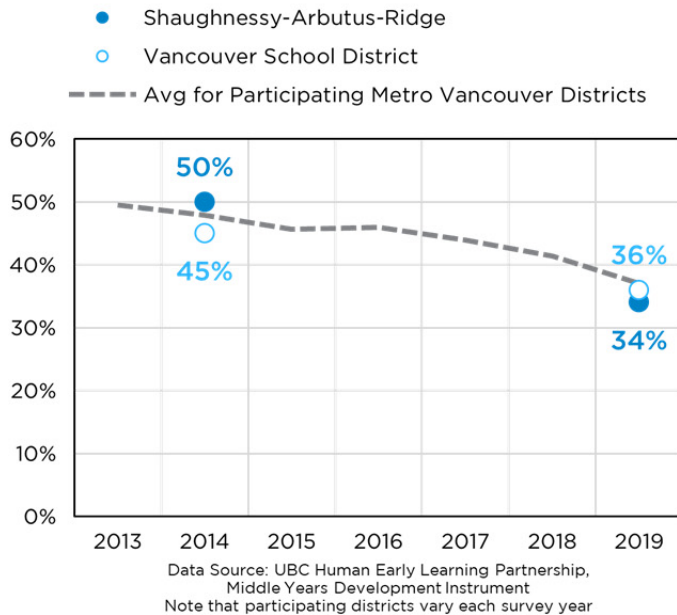
### Shaughnessy-Arbutus-Ridge: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



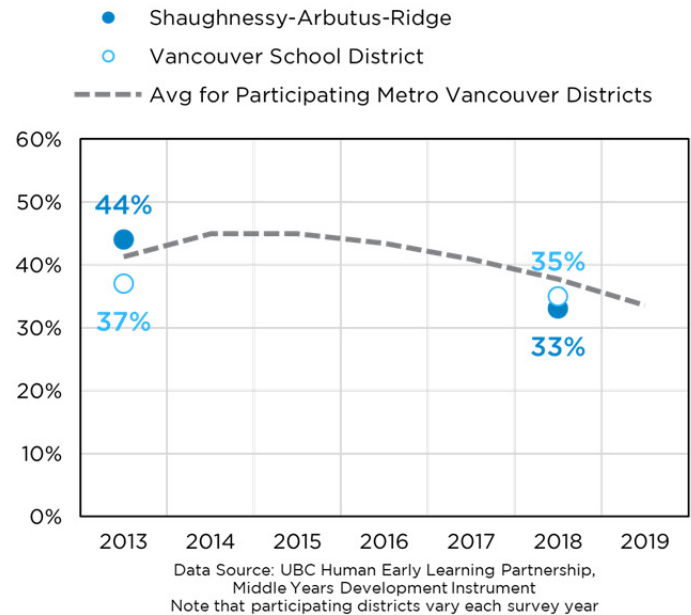
## Middle-Years Development

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 Shaughnessy and Arbutus-Ridge had higher overall well-being scores in 2013 and 2014 surveys,<sup>22</sup> but the most recent surveys show a decline in well-being in the neighbourhood.

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

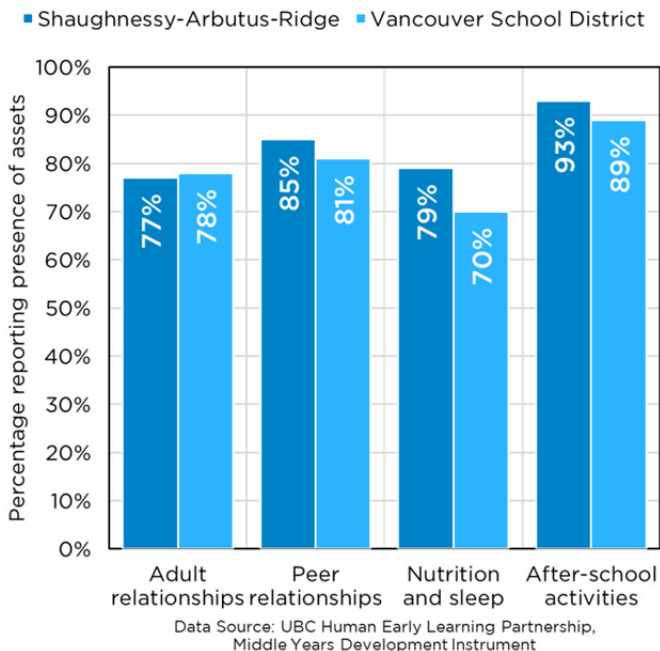


### Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

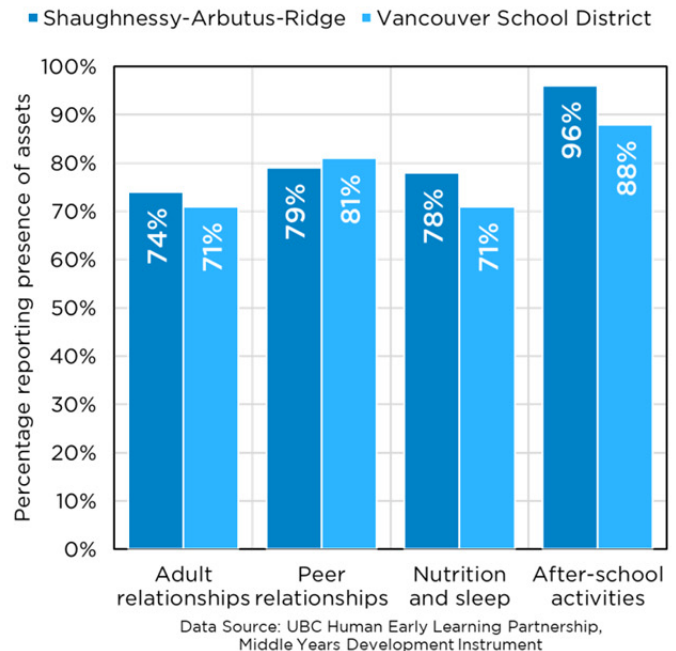


Children in Shaughnessy and Arbutus-Ridge have reported having access to after-school activities in both grade 4 and grade 7. Grade 7 children in these neighbourhoods are also more likely to report good general health, access to food and getting a good night's sleep than children across the city.

### Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



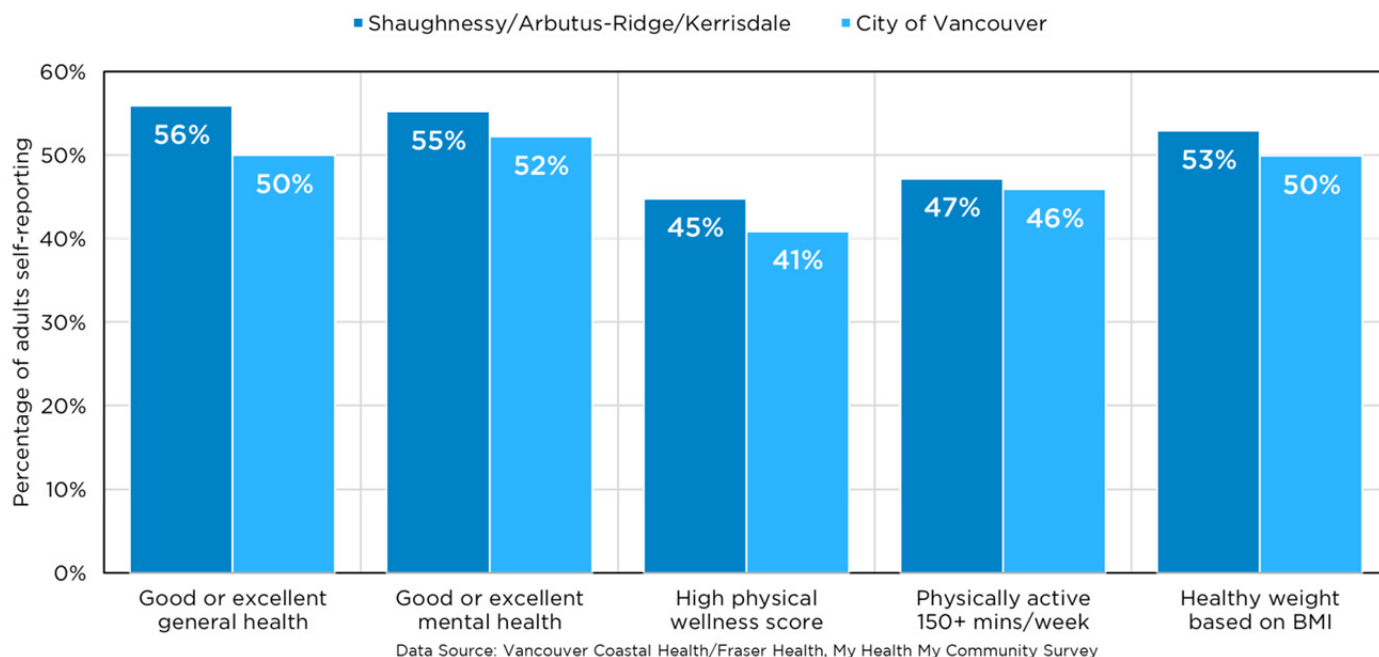
### Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

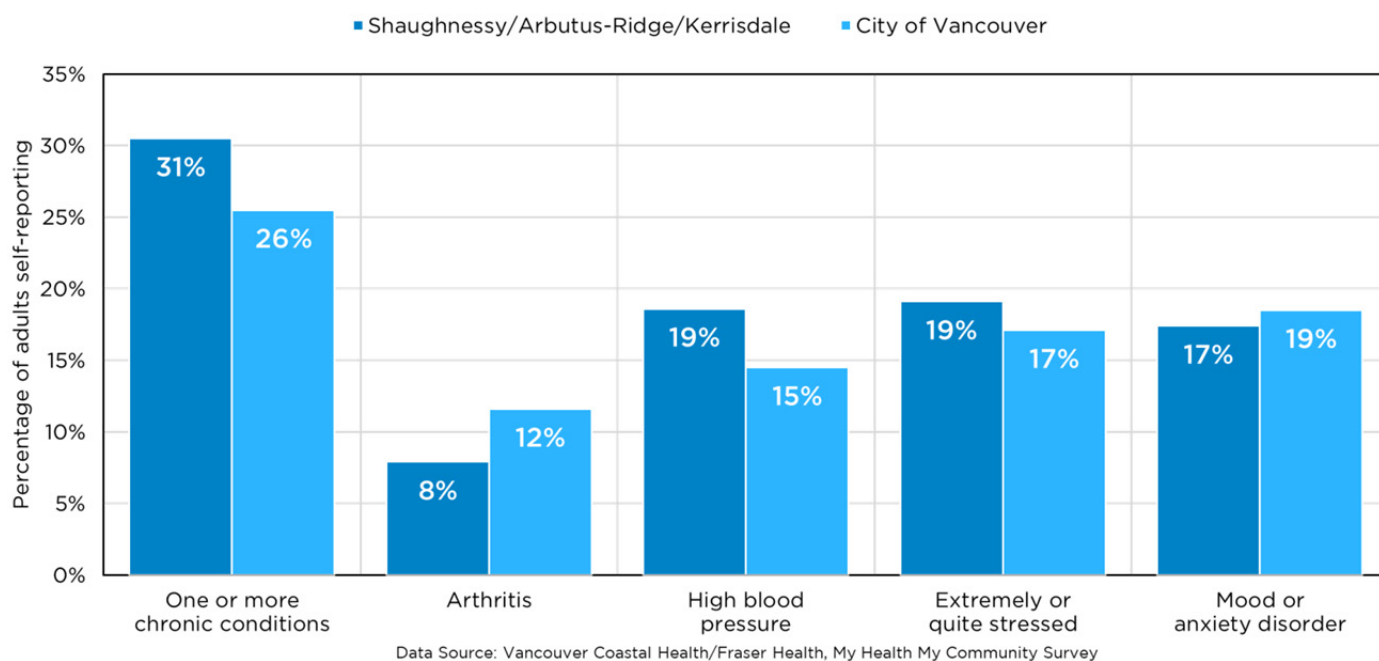
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Shaughnessy and nearby areas are more likely than those across Vancouver to report generally good physical and mental health.

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



Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, residents of Shaughnessy and adjacent neighbourhoods are more likely to report chronic conditions, high blood pressure and stress levels; less likely to report having arthritis; and a little less likely to report having a mood or anxiety-related illness.

### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014

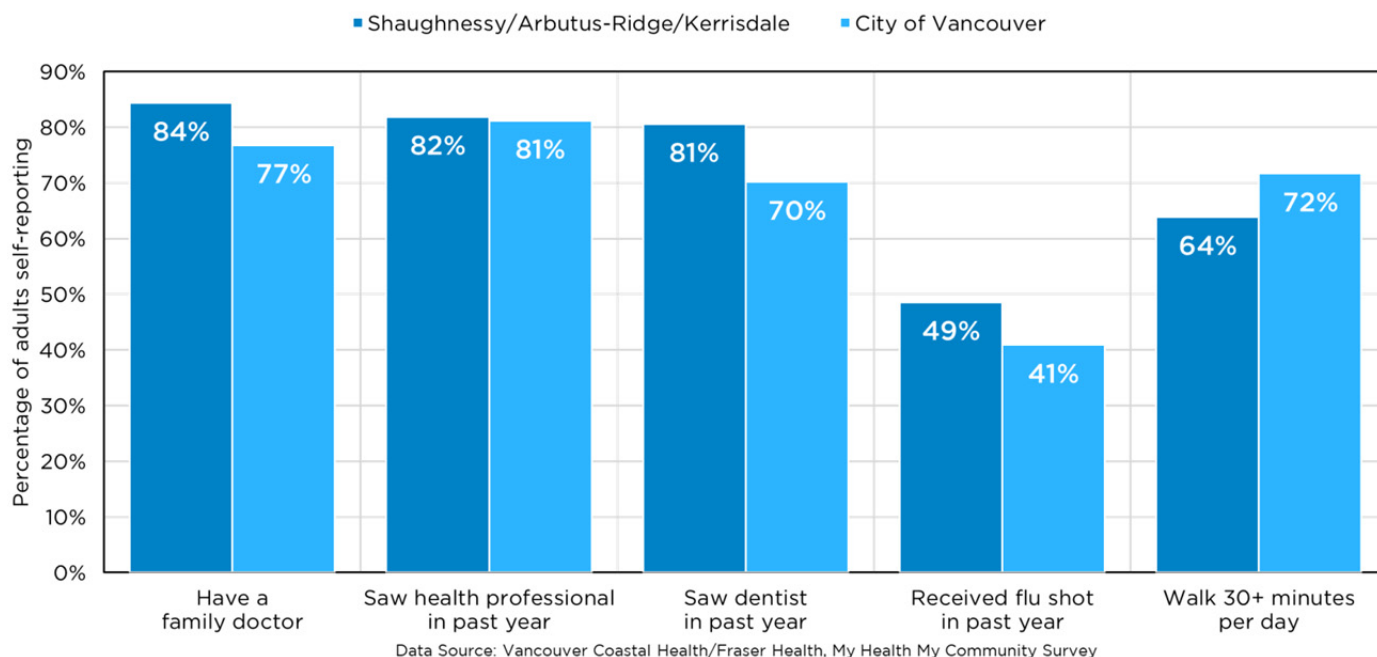




## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

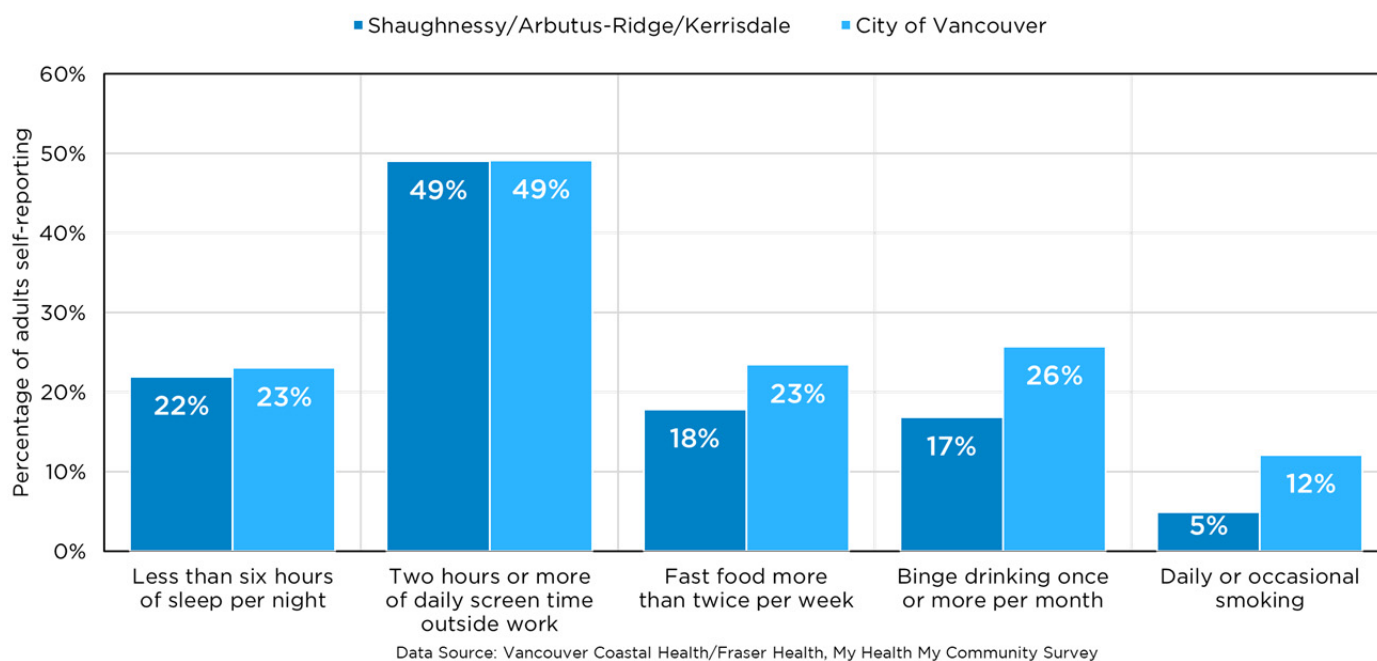
Shaughnessy and adjacent area residents are more likely than residents in the city overall to access the health care system, including having a family doctor, seeing a health professional, visiting a dentist and receiving a flu shot. However, they are less likely to walk regularly.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, Shaughnessy and adjacent area residents are less likely to smoke, drink and eat fast food. However, they are similarly likely to receive inadequate sleep and have two or more hours of daily screen time.

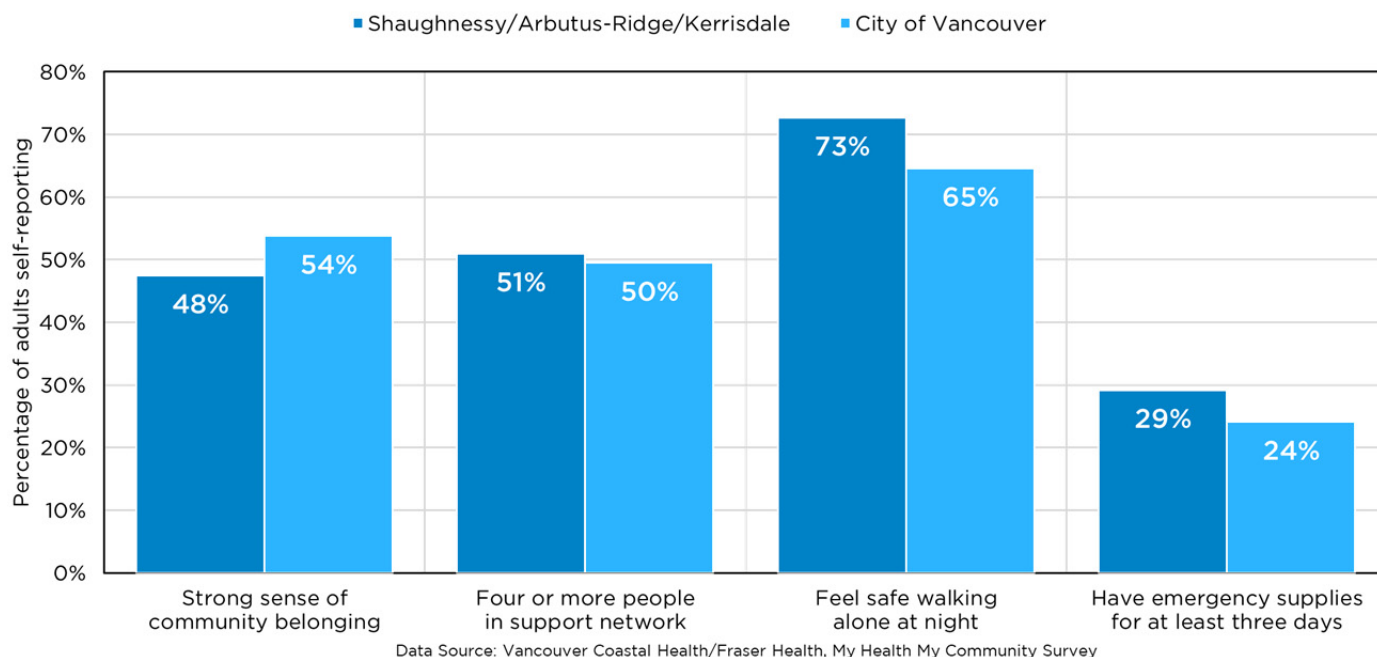
### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

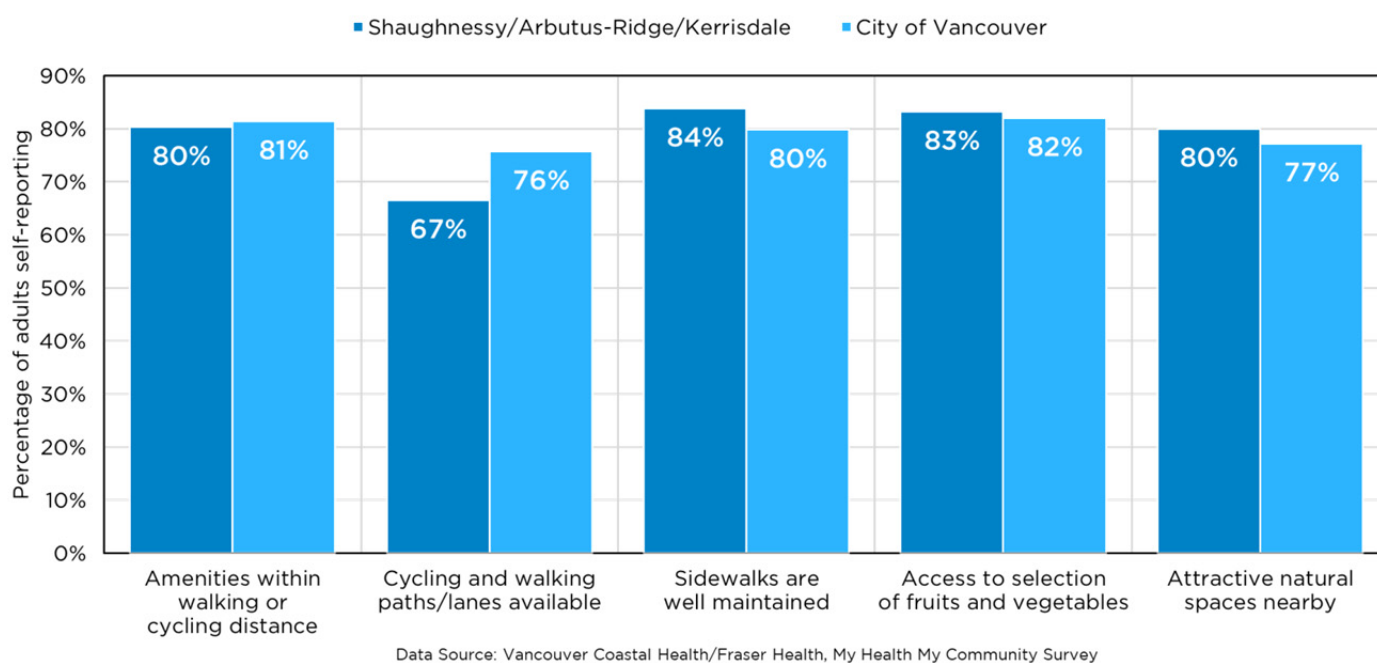
While Shaughnessy and area residents are more likely than Vancouver residents overall to report feeling safe and being prepared for an emergency, they do not have strong social support networks at a higher rate than the city overall. In addition, residents in these areas are less likely to feel a sense of belonging.

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



Shaughnessy and area residents generally have similar perceptions of the built environment as do residents of the city overall, except that they are less likely to report having walking and cycling paths nearby. The development of the Arbutus Greenway may change this perception.

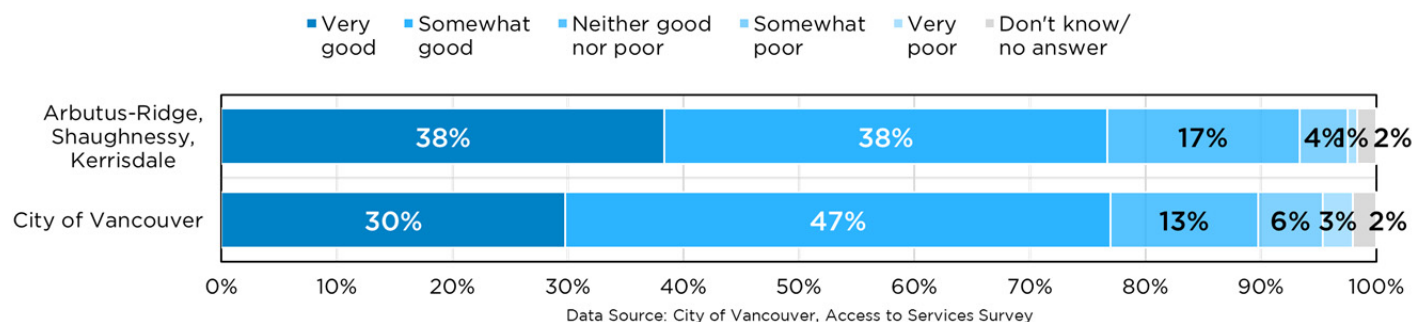
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

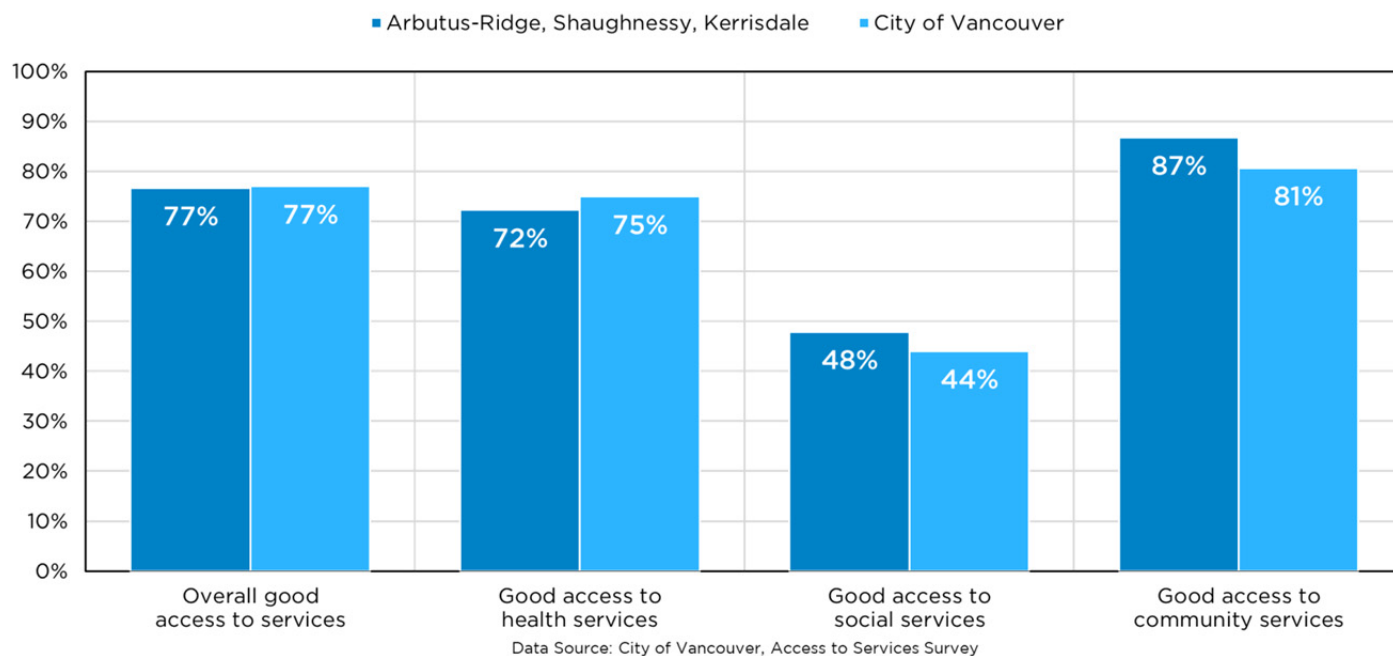
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of respondents in Shaughnessy and adjacent areas indicated very good or somewhat good access to services, a similar rate to the city overall.

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



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to positively 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. This pattern was somewhat repeated in Shaughnessy and surrounding areas, with the exception that health services rated lower and social and community services rated higher in these neighbourhoods than the city as a whole.

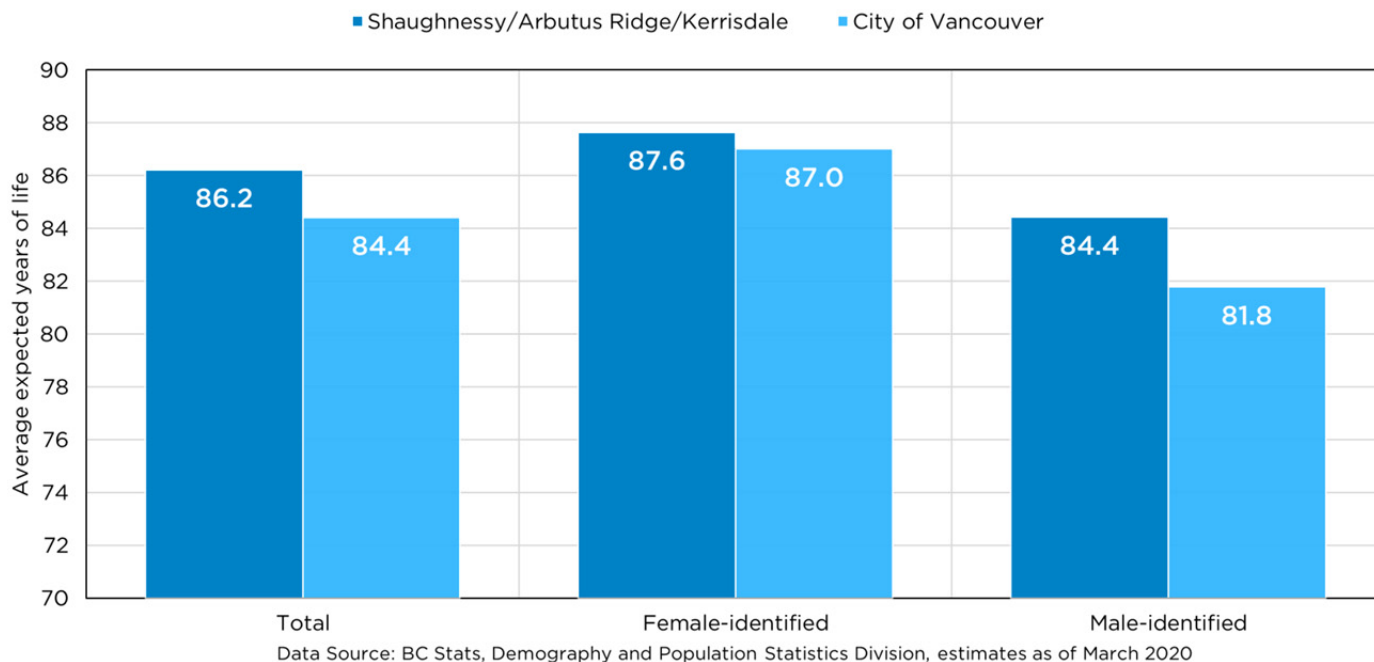
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

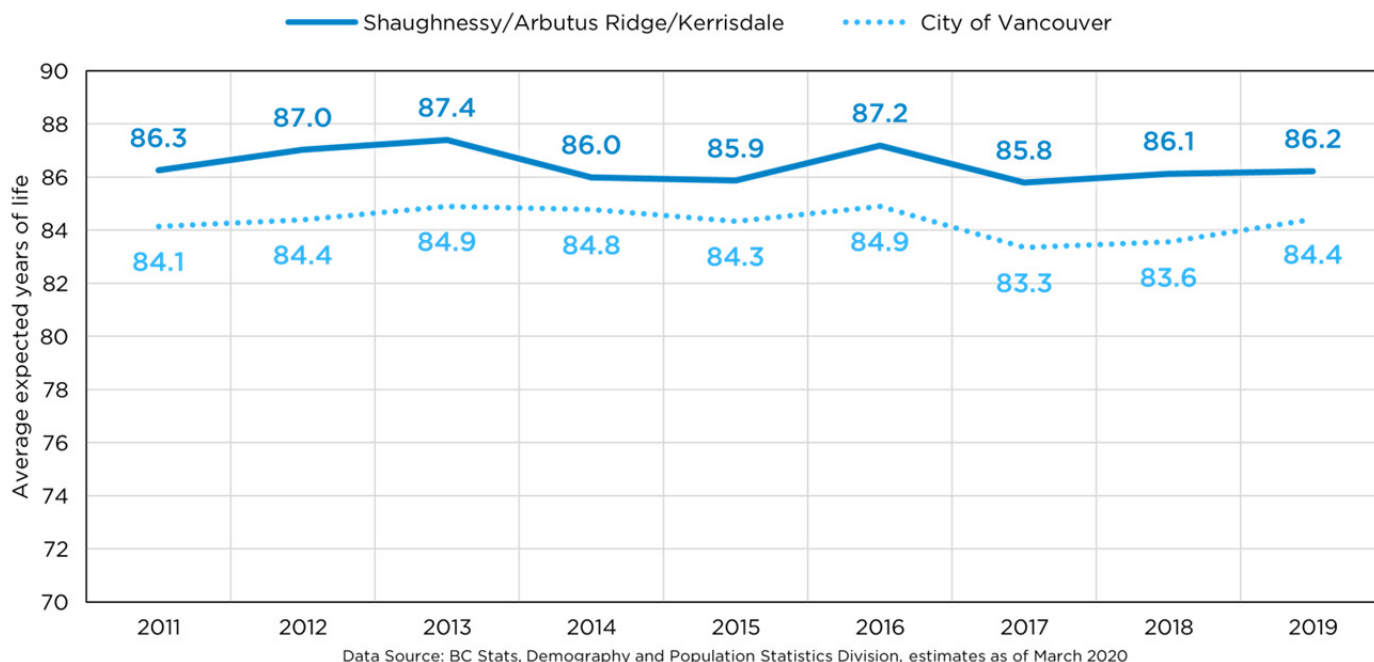
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the provincial community health service area that covers Shaughnessy, Arbutus-Ridge or Kerrisdale, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86.2 years, higher than for the city overall.

### Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

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



# SUMMARY 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 Shaughnessy to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

These findings paint a complex picture of Shaughnessy: On one hand, the neighbourhood remains exclusive with a large number of high-income earners and high-priced dwellings. On the other hand, many of the challenges affecting Vancouver also impact Shaughnessy, such as a growing low-income population and a decrease in the number of residents with full-time, year round employment. How the neighbourhood changes in the future may indicate how open and accessible the city is to different populations.



## Get Involved

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

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

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

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



## Endnotes

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