



# South Cambie

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:

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

Email: [socialpolicyresearch@vancouver.ca](mailto:socialpolicyresearch@vancouver.ca)

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

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

## SOUTH CAMBIE: HIGHLIGHTS

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



One of Vancouver's smallest local areas, but with a large amount of change in population and housing likely to occur in the coming years.



An aging population with rapid growth in older adults.



Growth in families with children, but a decline in lone parent-led families.



A population with steadily increasing linguistic and cultural diversity.



Lower incidence of income poverty than the city overall.



A population skewed toward higher income categories.



High and rising housing costs.



A high concentration of workers in public services like education and health.



A population with high rates of university education.

# INTRODUCTION

## Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

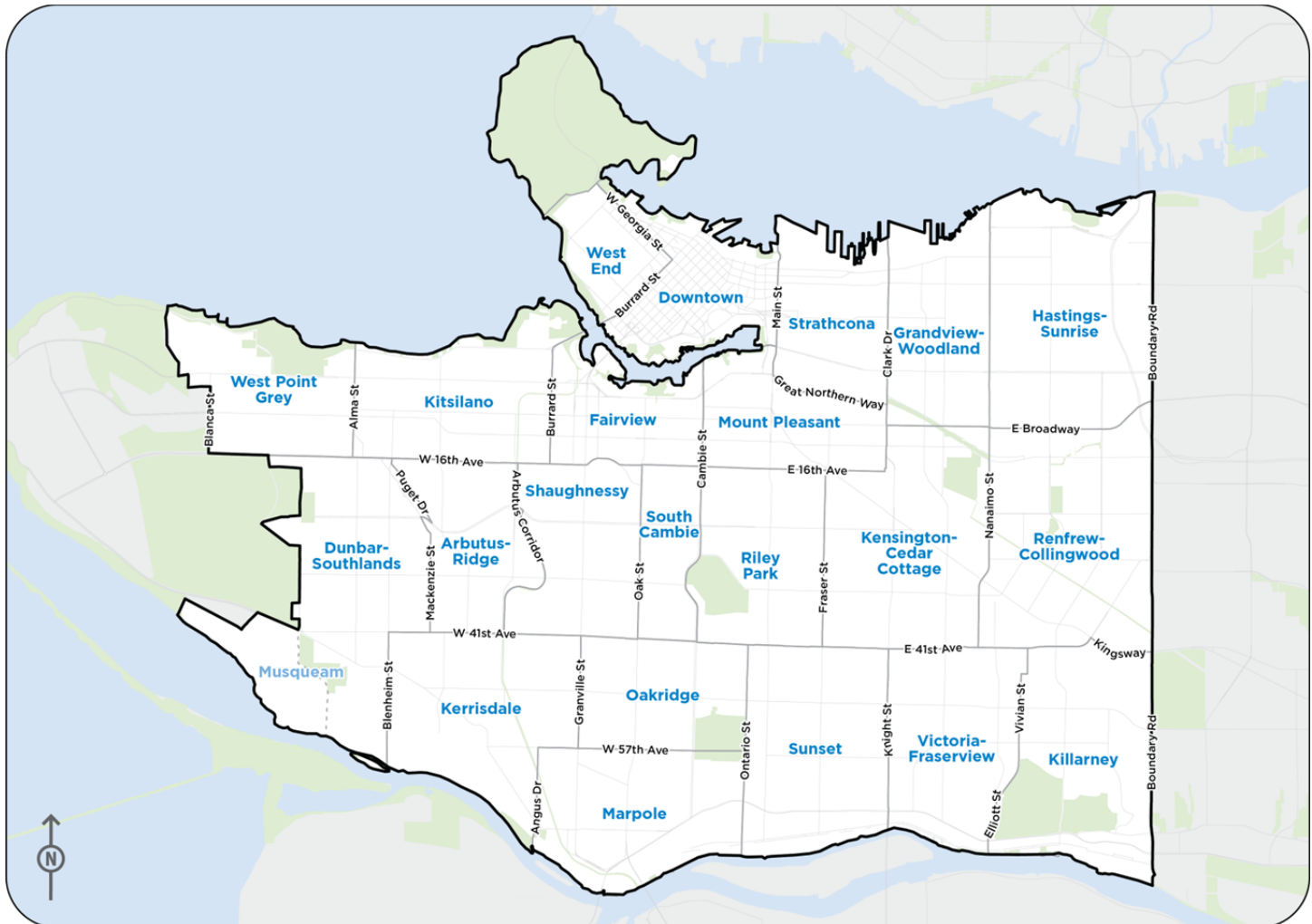
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



## Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

# METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

## Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

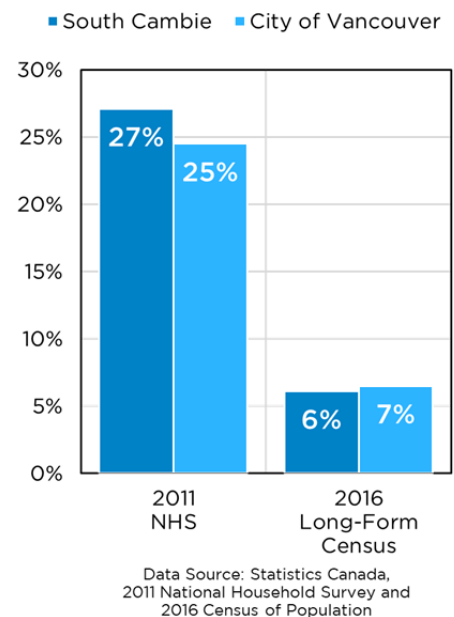
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

## Gaps and Limitations

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

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

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



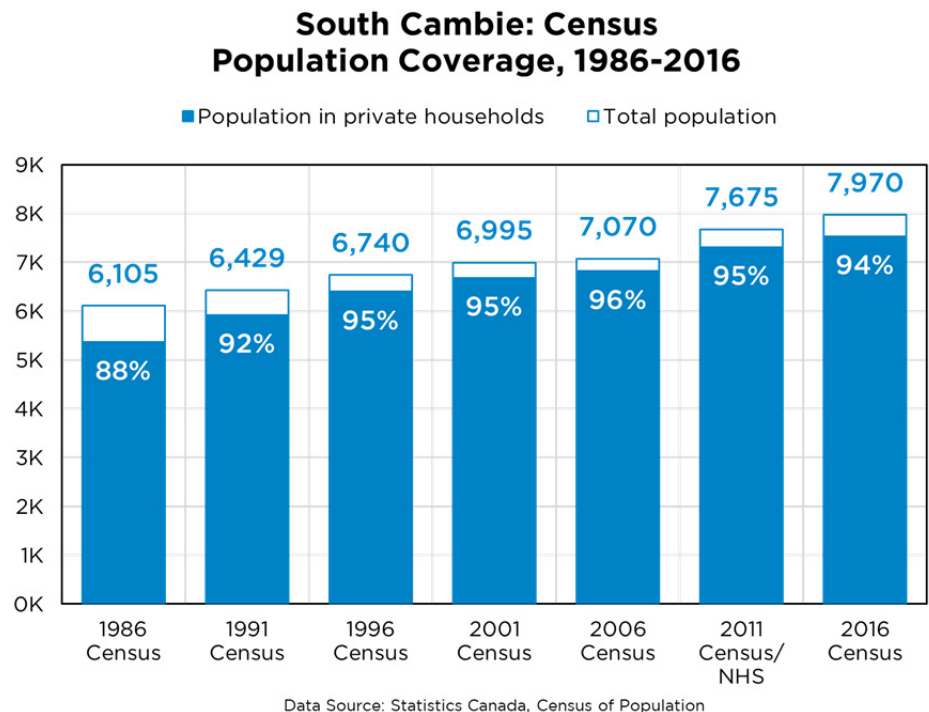
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

## Census Coverage

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

In South Cambie, the 2016 census counted 7,970 residents, 94% of which were housed in private households.



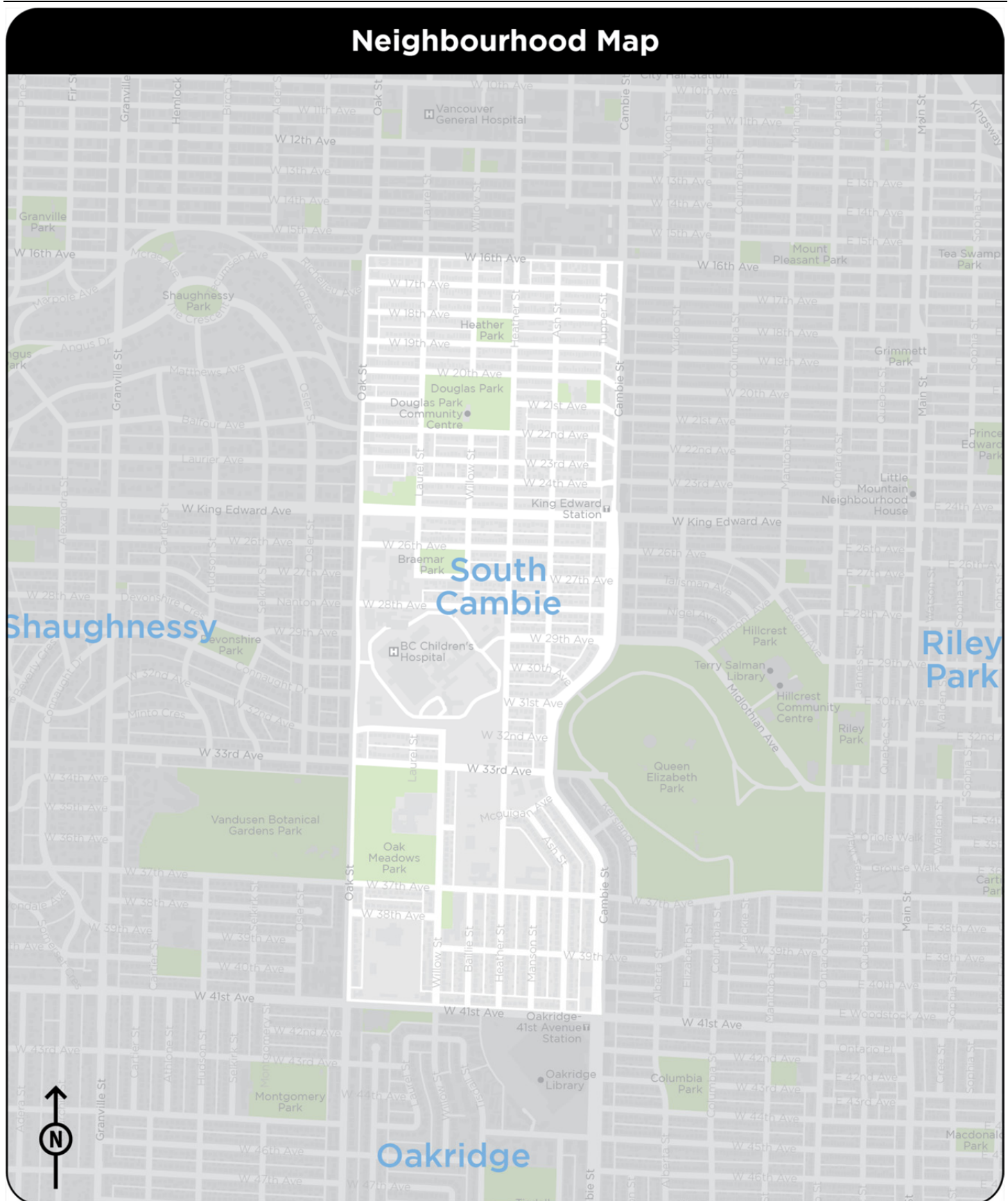
## Other Data Sources

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

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

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

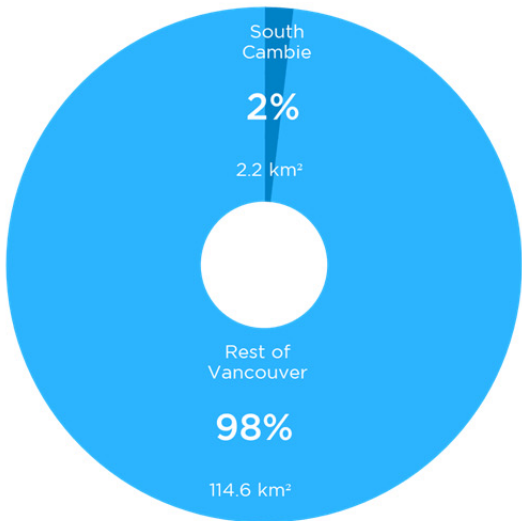
# LOCATING SOUTH CAMBIE



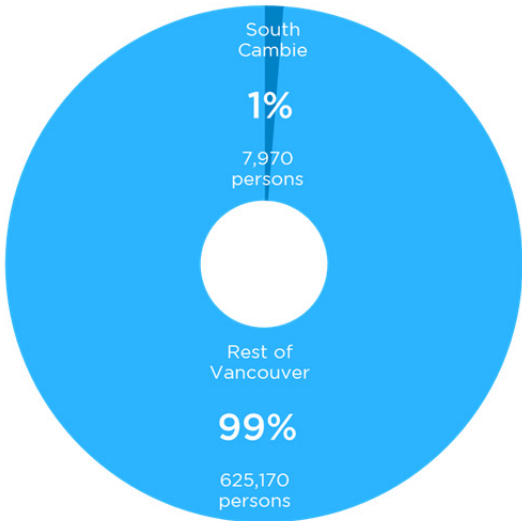
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The South Cambie local area extends from Cambie Street to Oak Street, and from 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue. South Cambie makes up 2% of the city’s land area and houses 1% of its population, making it the Vancouver local area with the smallest population. The area contains 1% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Among the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 2% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in South Cambie.

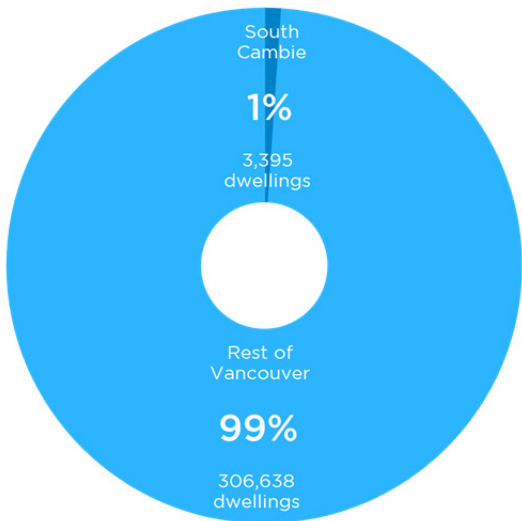
Land Area



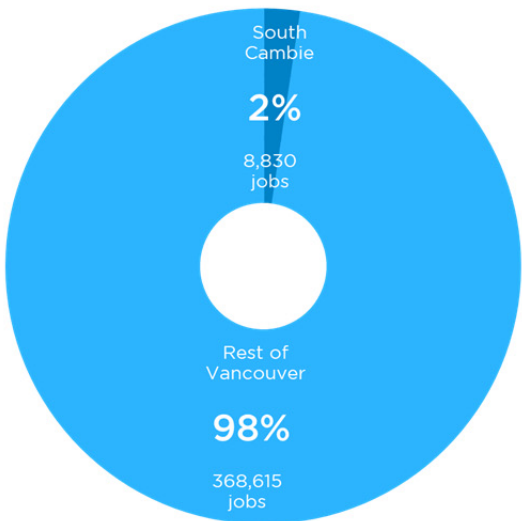
Population



Housing Units

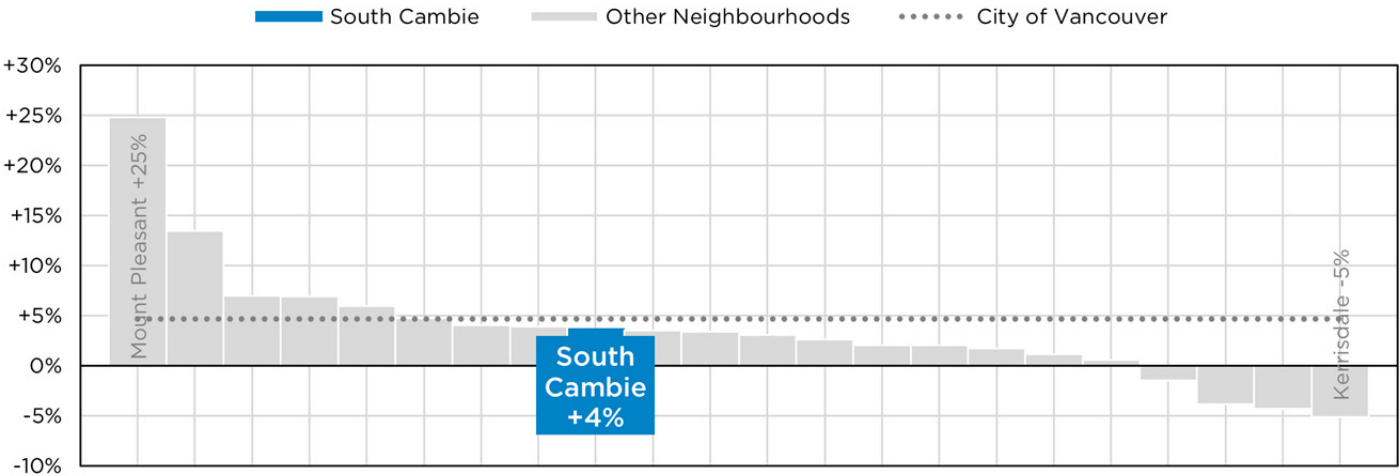


Jobs in Area

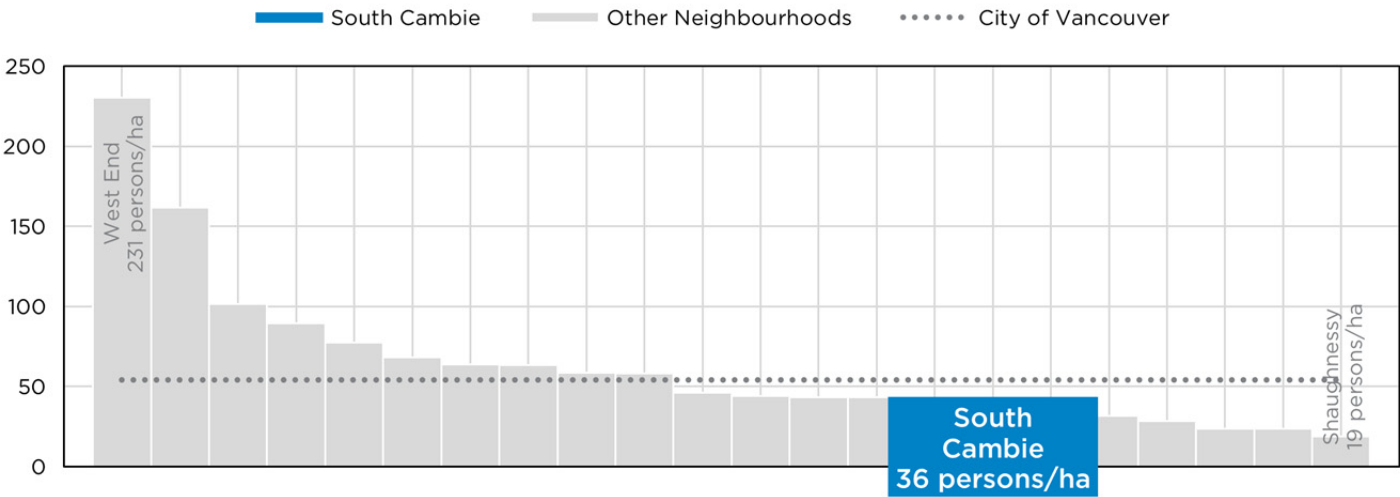


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

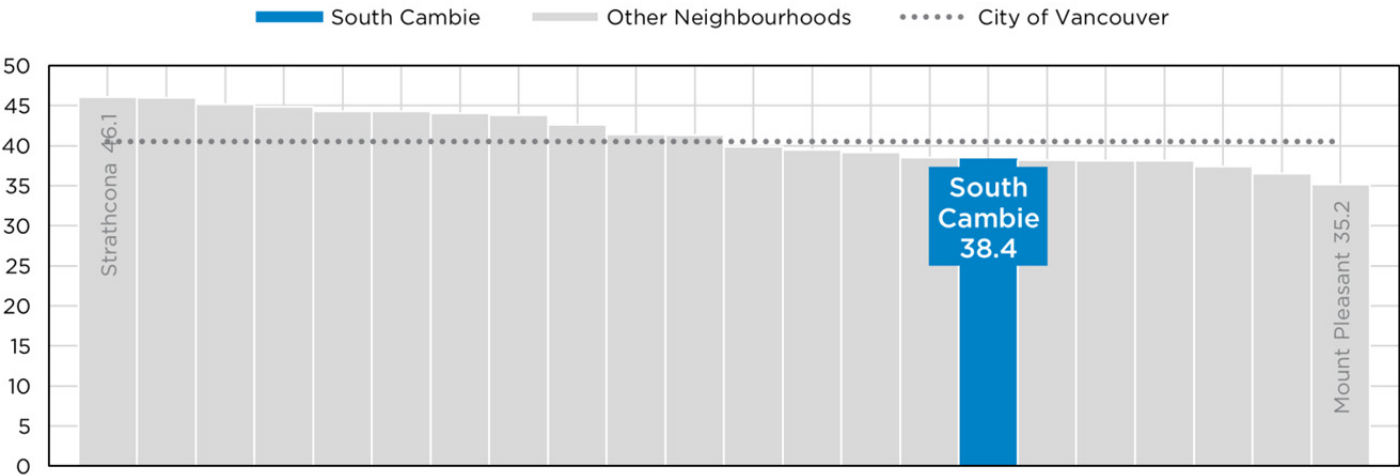
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

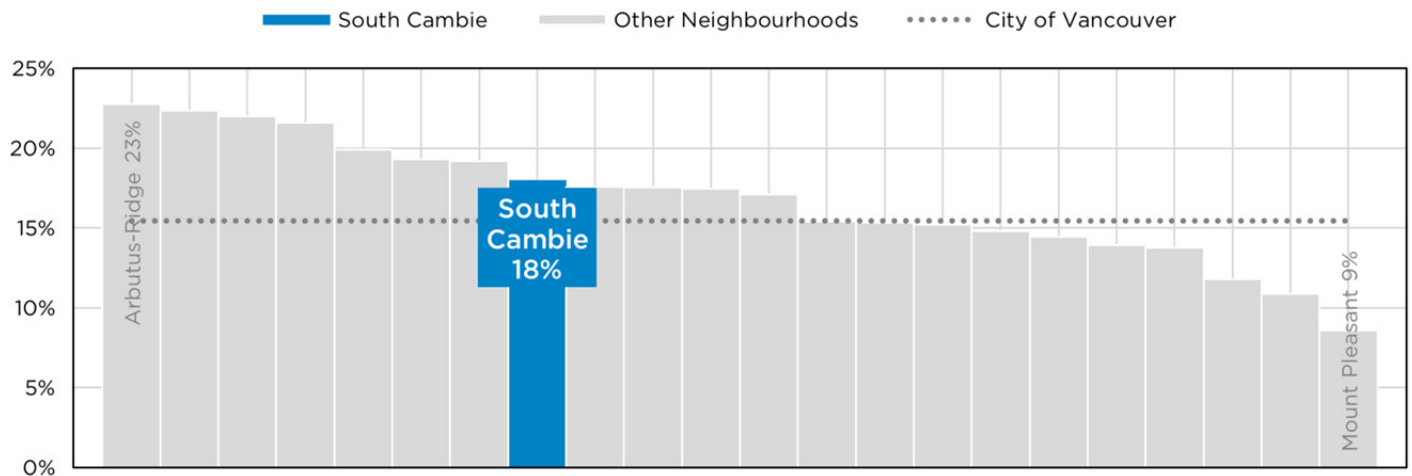


Median Age, 2016

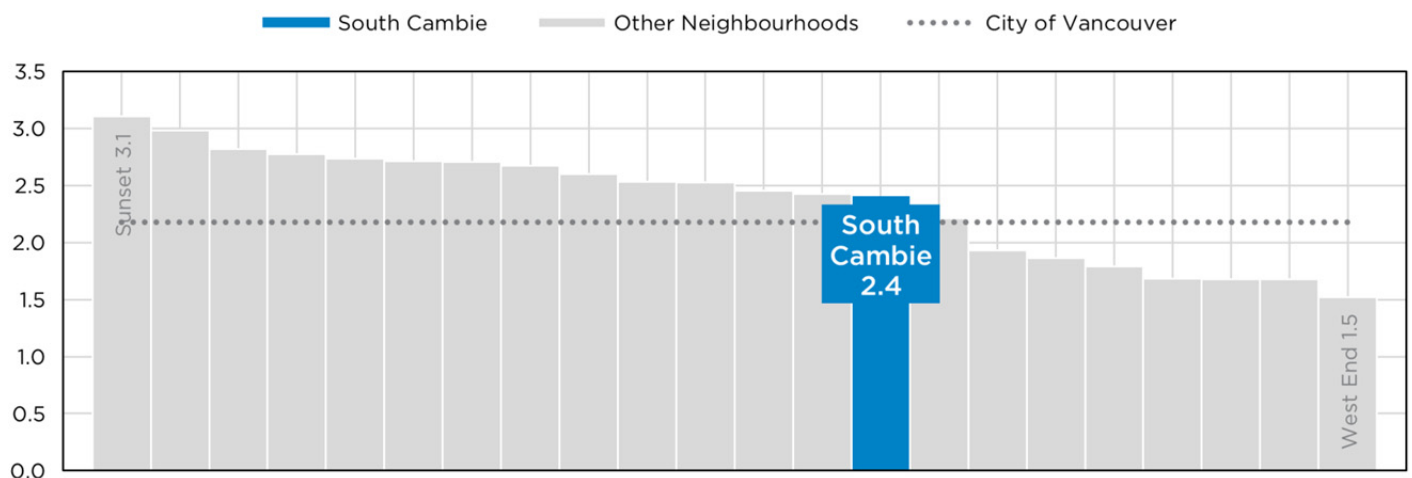


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

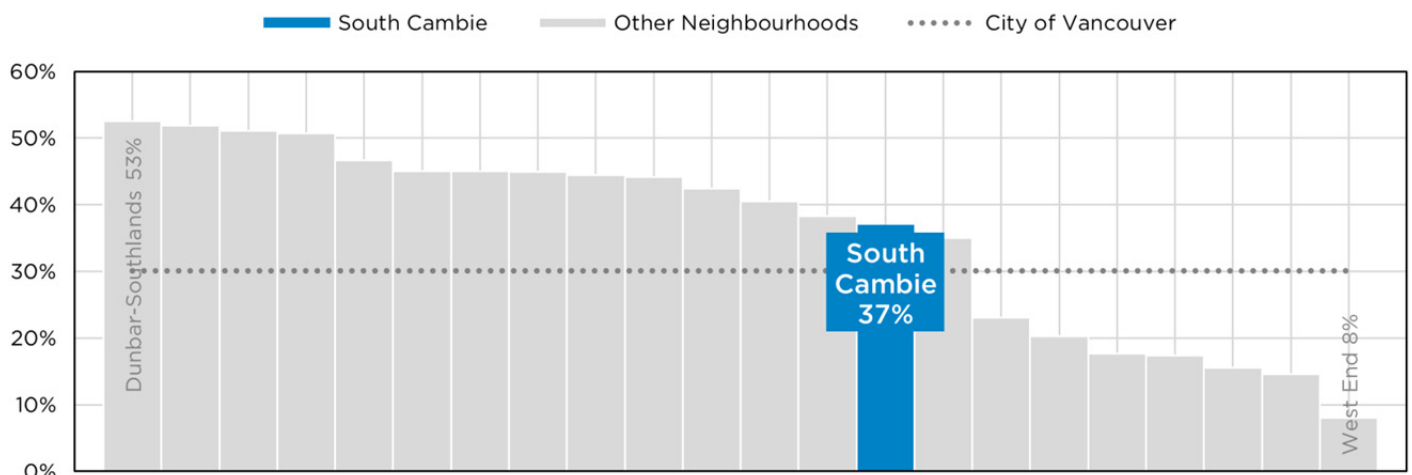
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



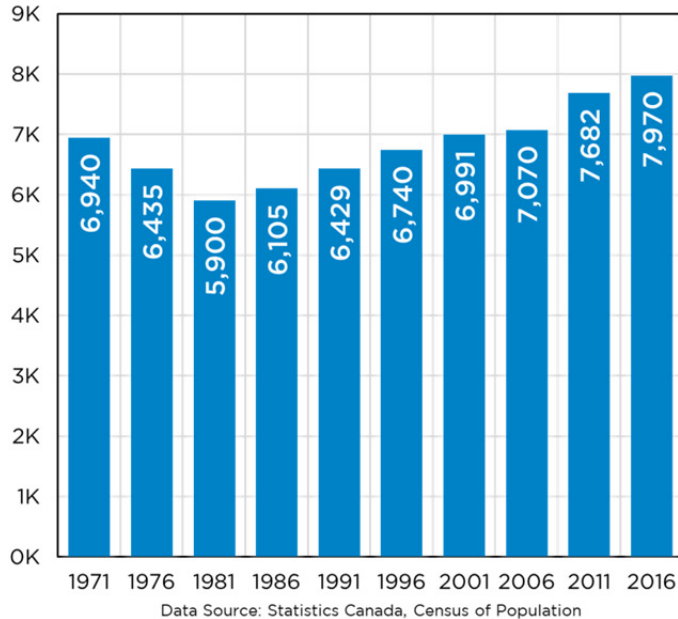
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



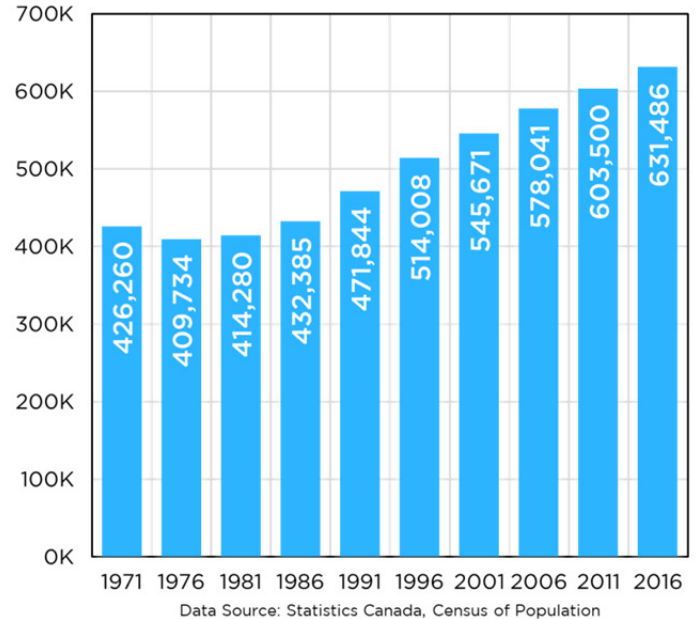
## Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 7,970 persons in South Cambie, nearly 300 more than were counted in 2011. South Cambie has grown steadily in population since the 1980s, with a larger increase in population from 2006 to 2011 as the Cambie Corridor plan was implemented.

**South Cambie:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**

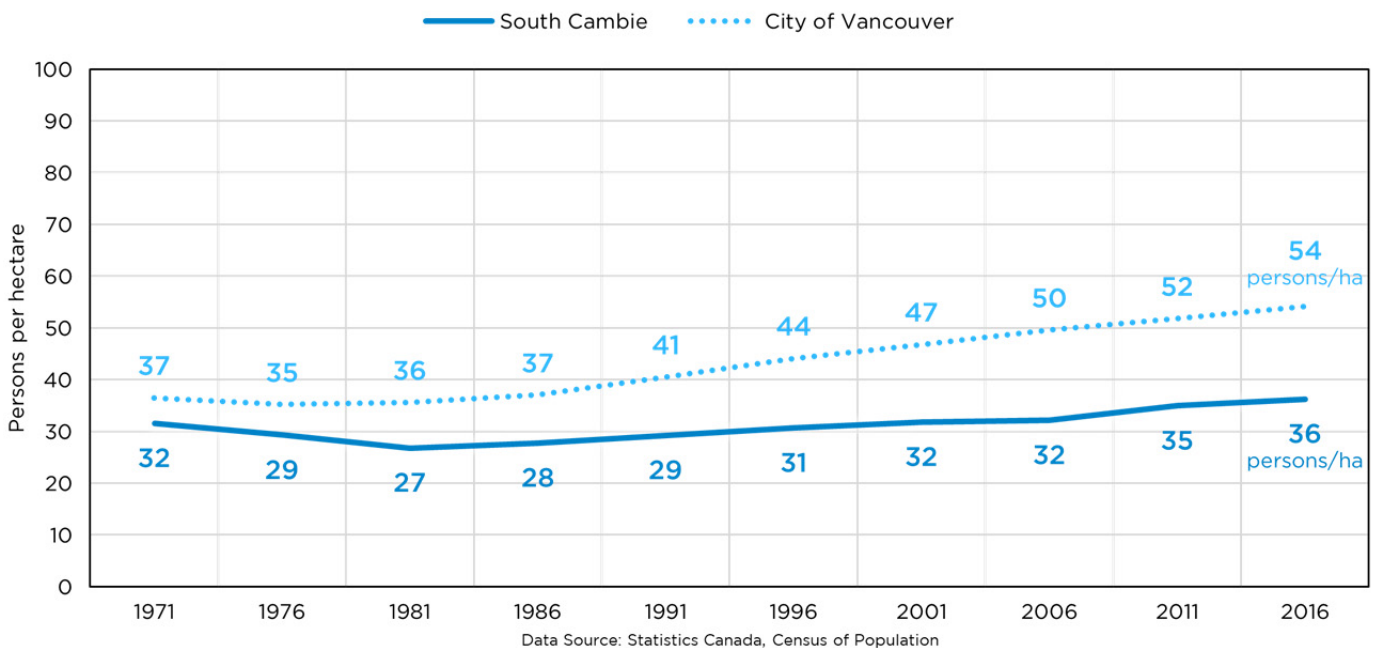


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, South Cambie's population density is 36 persons per hectare, about 33% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

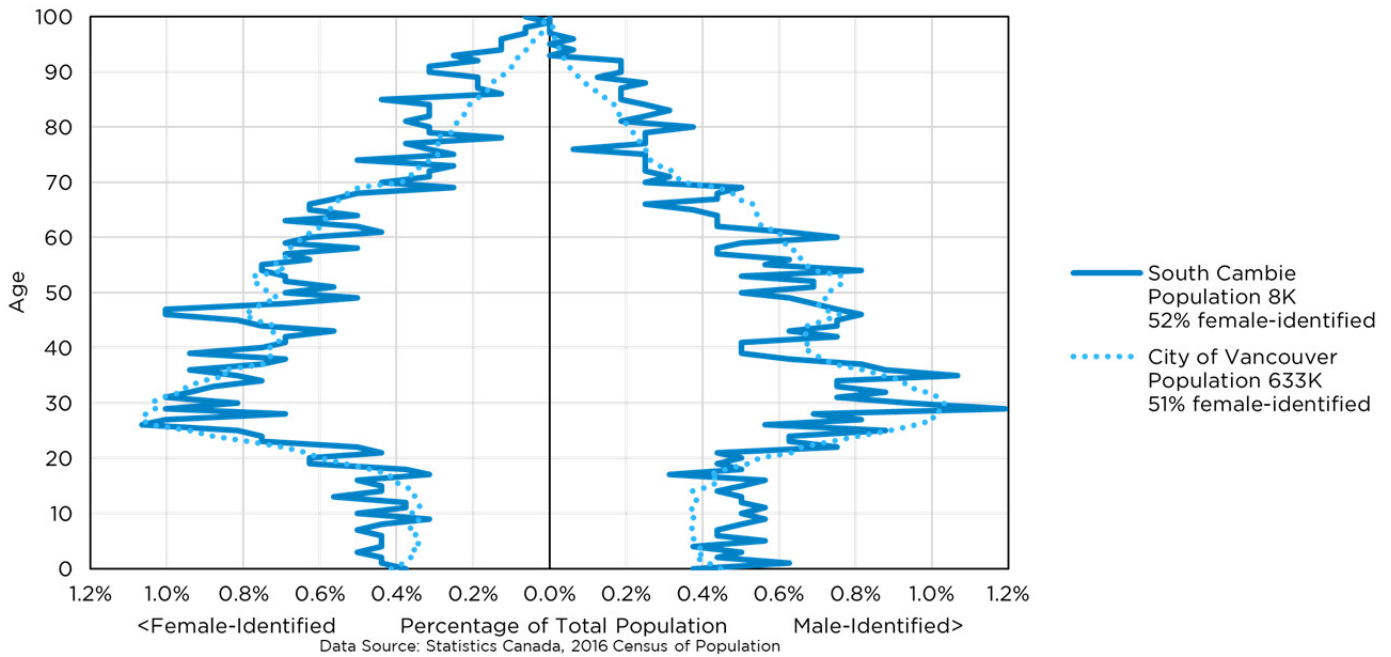
**Population Density, 1971-2016**



## Age Profile

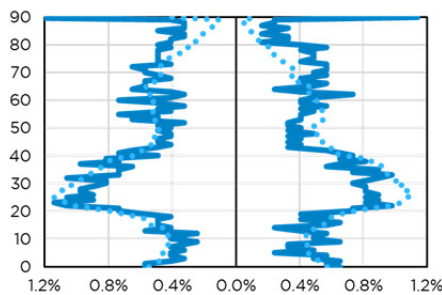
Compared to the city's population distribution, South Cambie has proportionally more children and older seniors as a share of its total population. In South Cambie, 52% of the area's population is female-identified, a slightly higher rate than the city overall.<sup>1</sup>

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

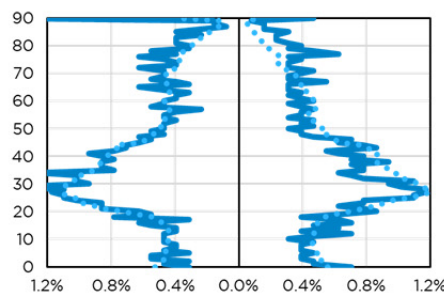


South Cambie's relatively small population means that clear trends can be difficult to discern. However, there is evidence of an aging population of adults, with people in their 40s and 50s making up a greater share of the area's population over time. There also appears to be a relative loss of older seniors.

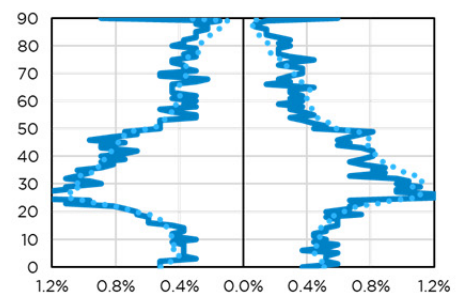
**1986**



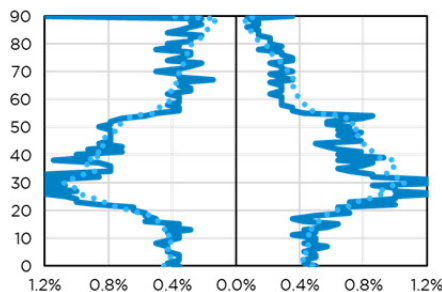
**1991**



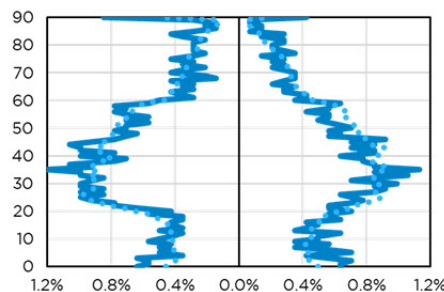
**1996**



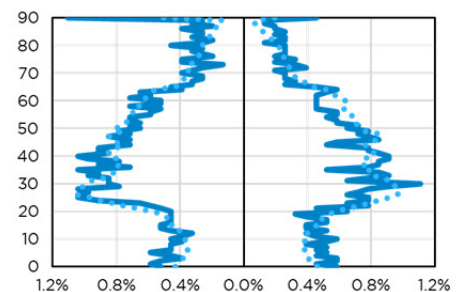
**2001**



**2006**



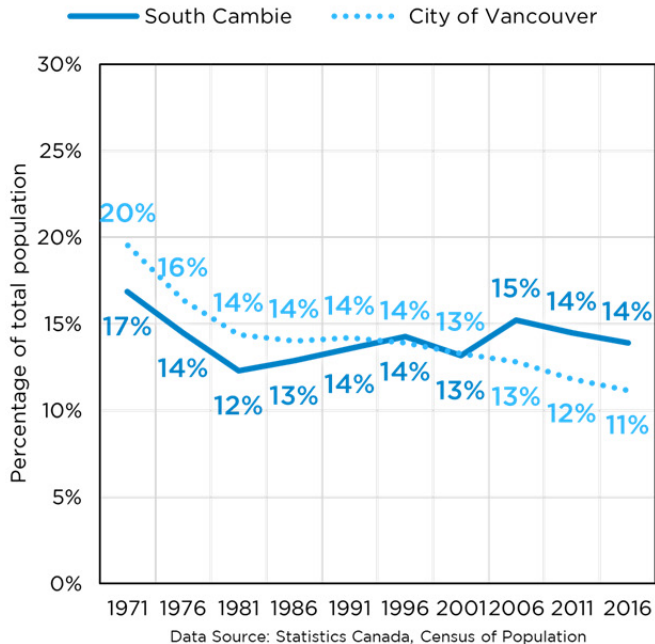
**2011**



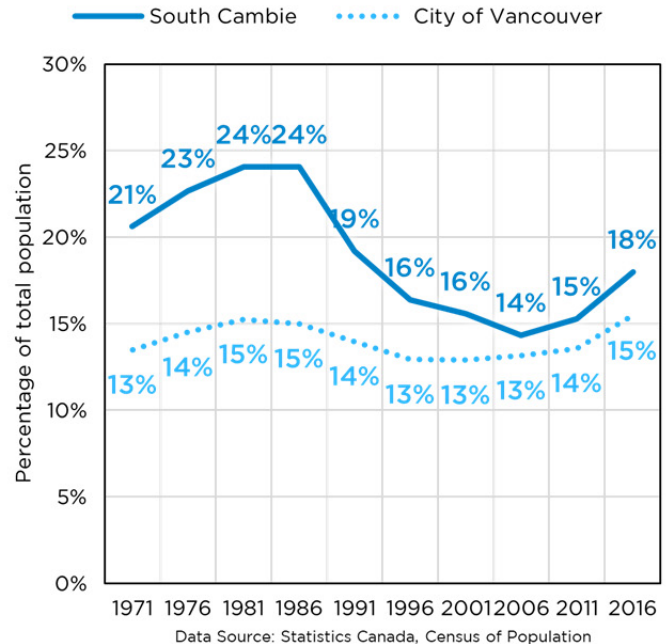
## Age Groups

South Cambie has 30% more seniors (age 65 and over) than children (age 0 to 14). The area's senior population fell from the 1980s to 2006 but has increased as a percentage of total population since then, while the child population saw the opposite trend. Over the last twenty years—that is, 1996 to 2016—the absolute number of seniors increased by 30%, while the absolute number of children increased by 15%.

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

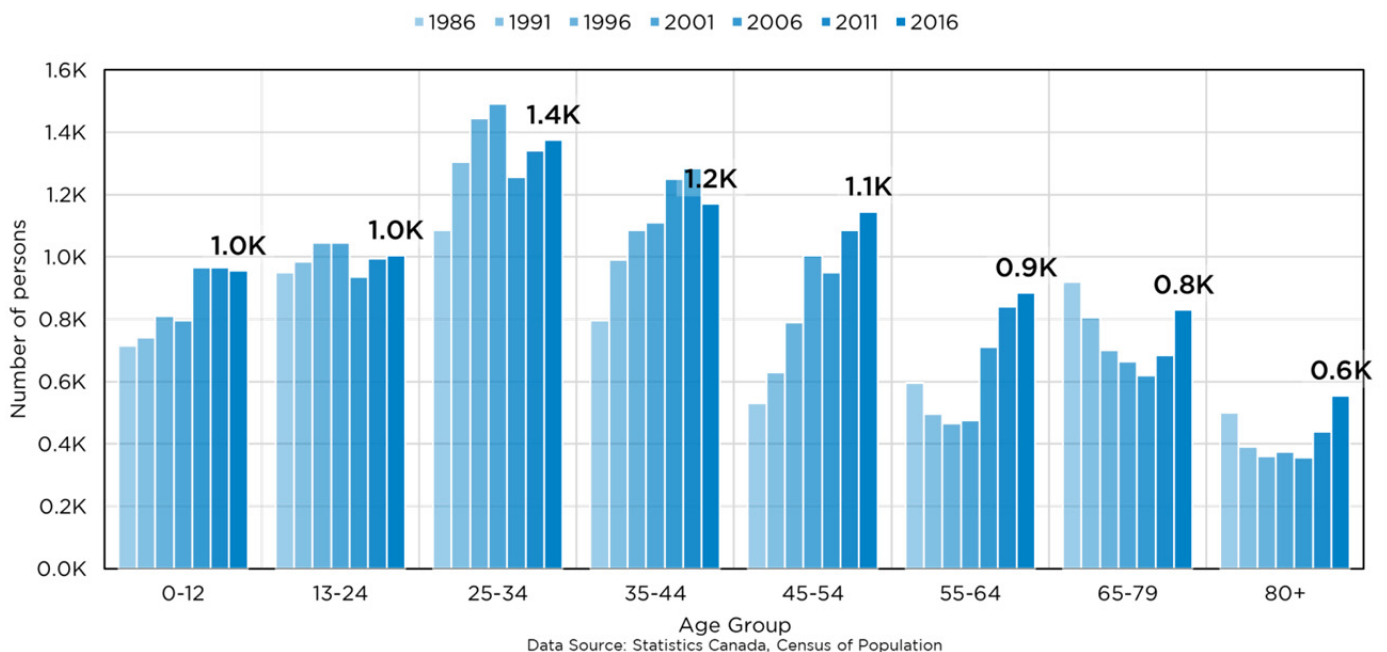


### Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years, showing in particular the area's recent growth in older adults and seniors.

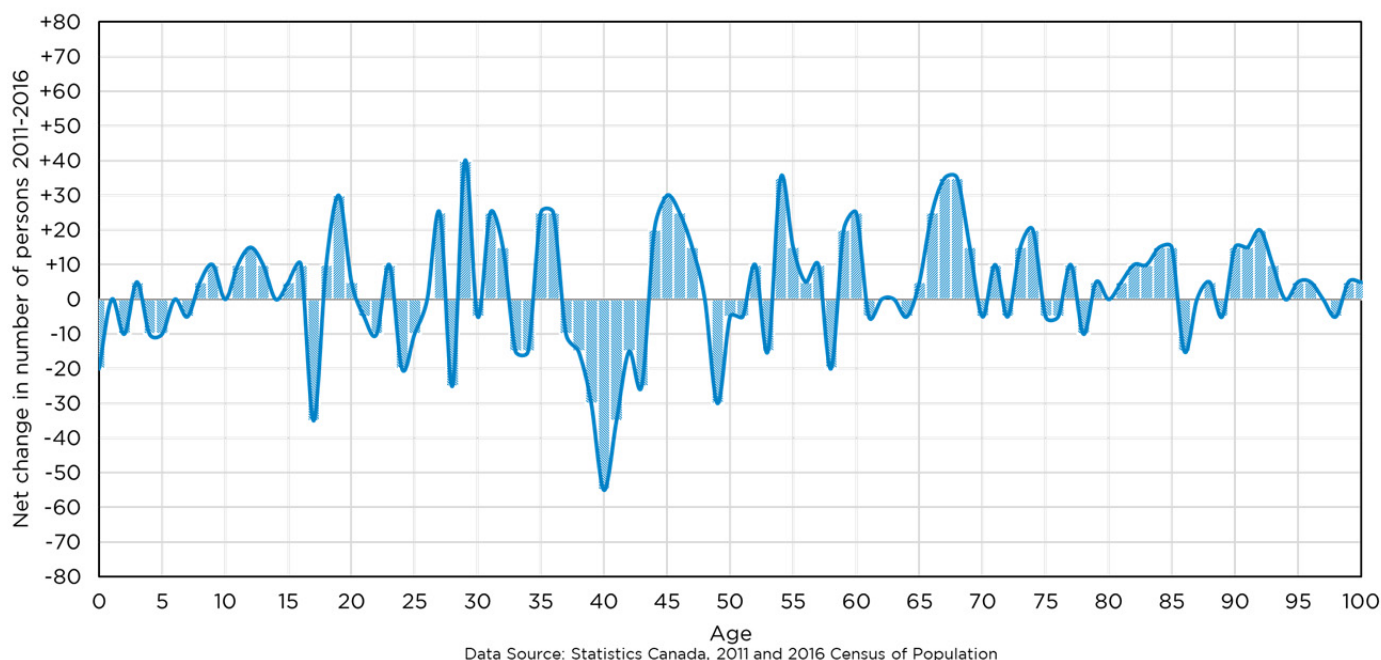
### South Cambie: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



## Short-Term Population Growth

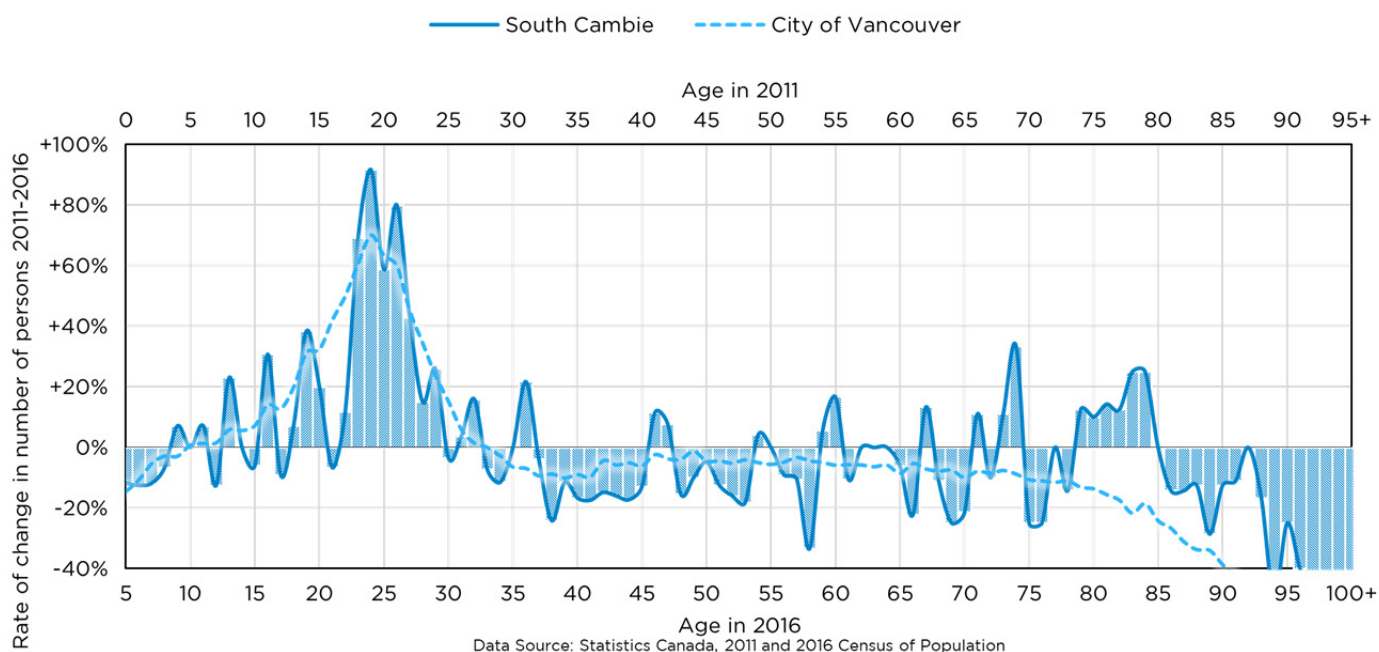
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in South Cambie: 2016 saw fluctuations in many age groups, but relatively small change overall given the small total population of the area.

**South Cambie: 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, South Cambie stands out for net in-migration as people entered their 20s, and a loss of people as they entered their late 30s through early 40s.

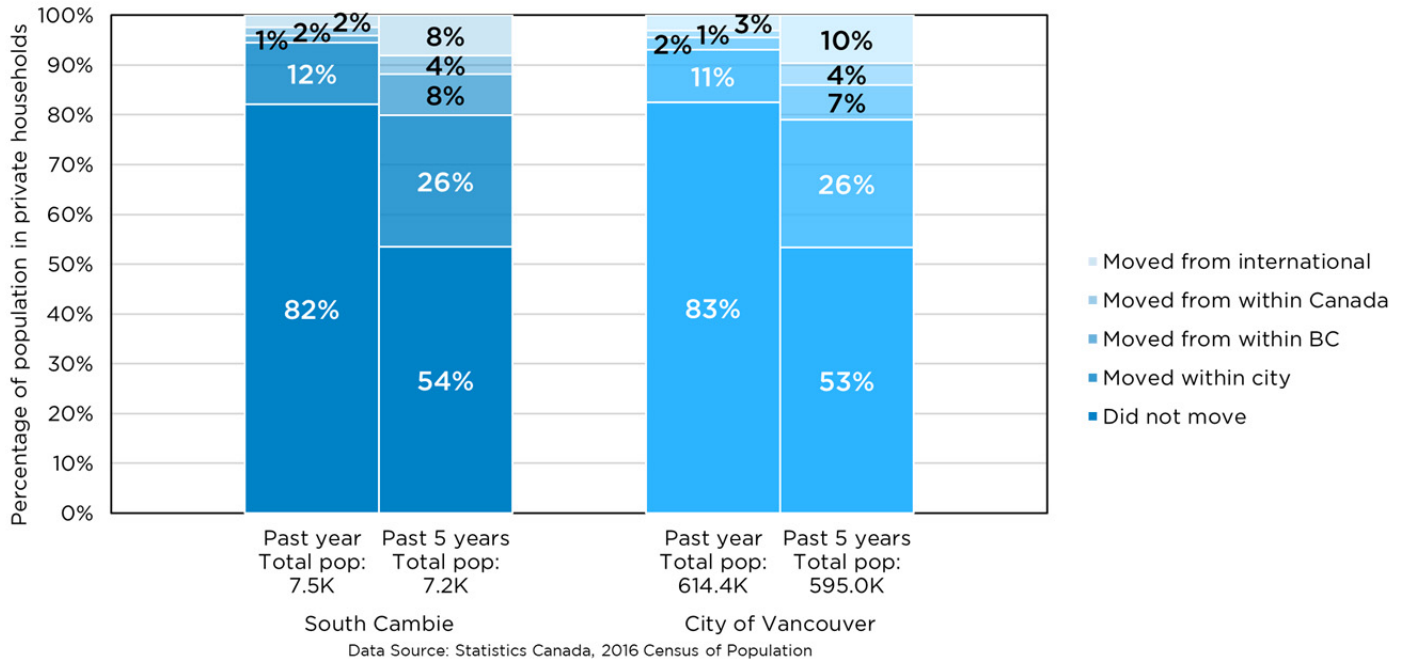
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

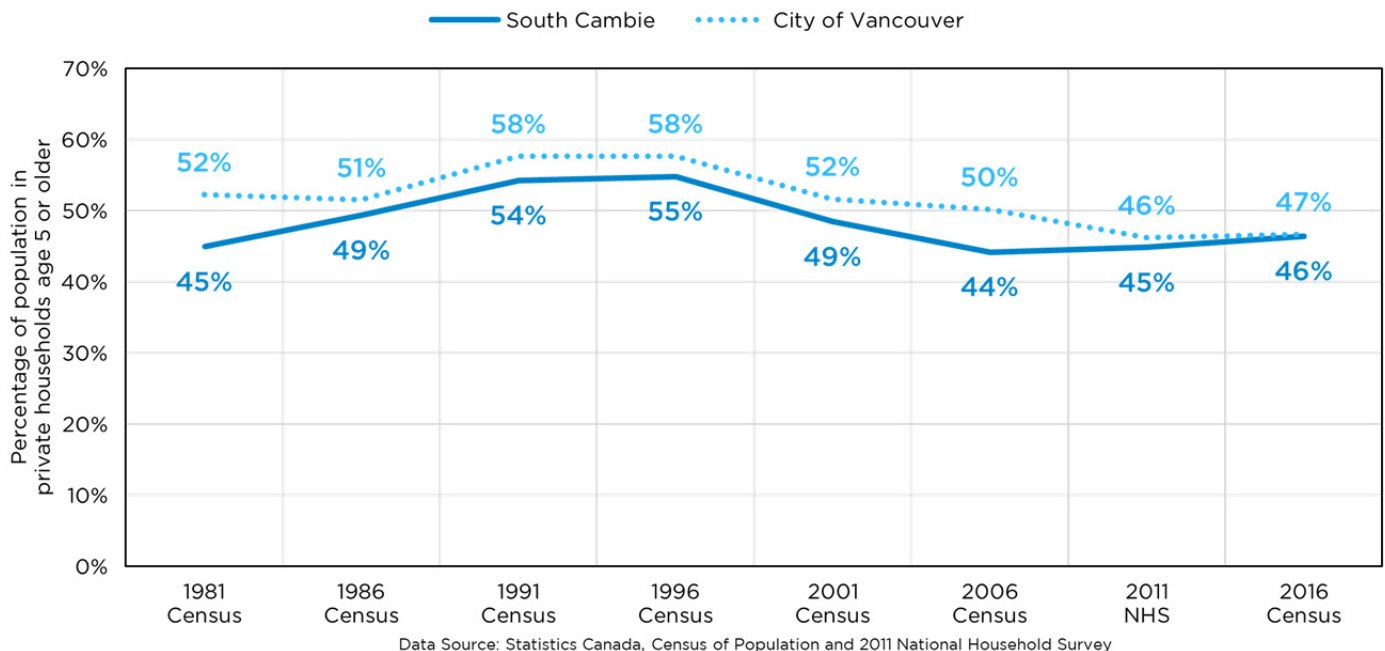
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 18% of South Cambie residents had moved, mostly within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 46% of residents had moved. Both rates are very similar to the city's overall population, with South Cambie having somewhat more people moving from within British Columbia and fewer moving from international origins.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Over time, the rate of South Cambie residents who were new to the neighbourhood has generally been slightly lower than the city, with an increase since 2006 likely reflecting increasing pace of development in the area.

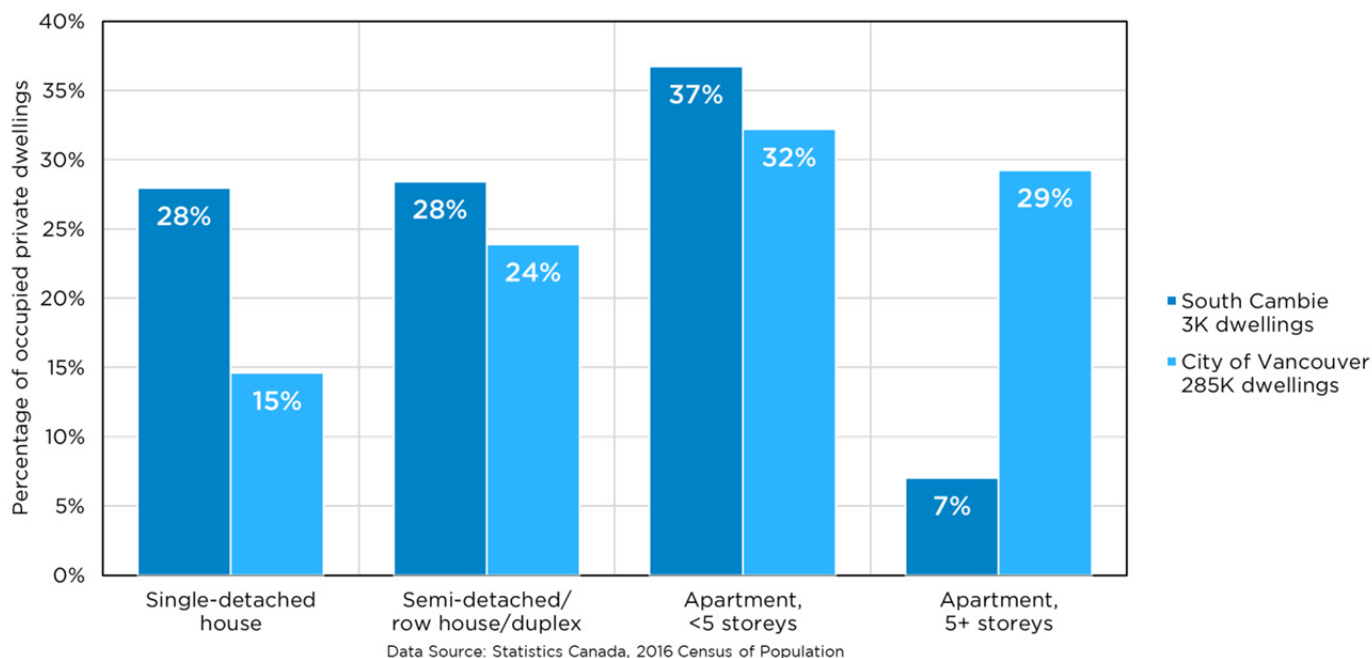
**Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016**



## Housing Types

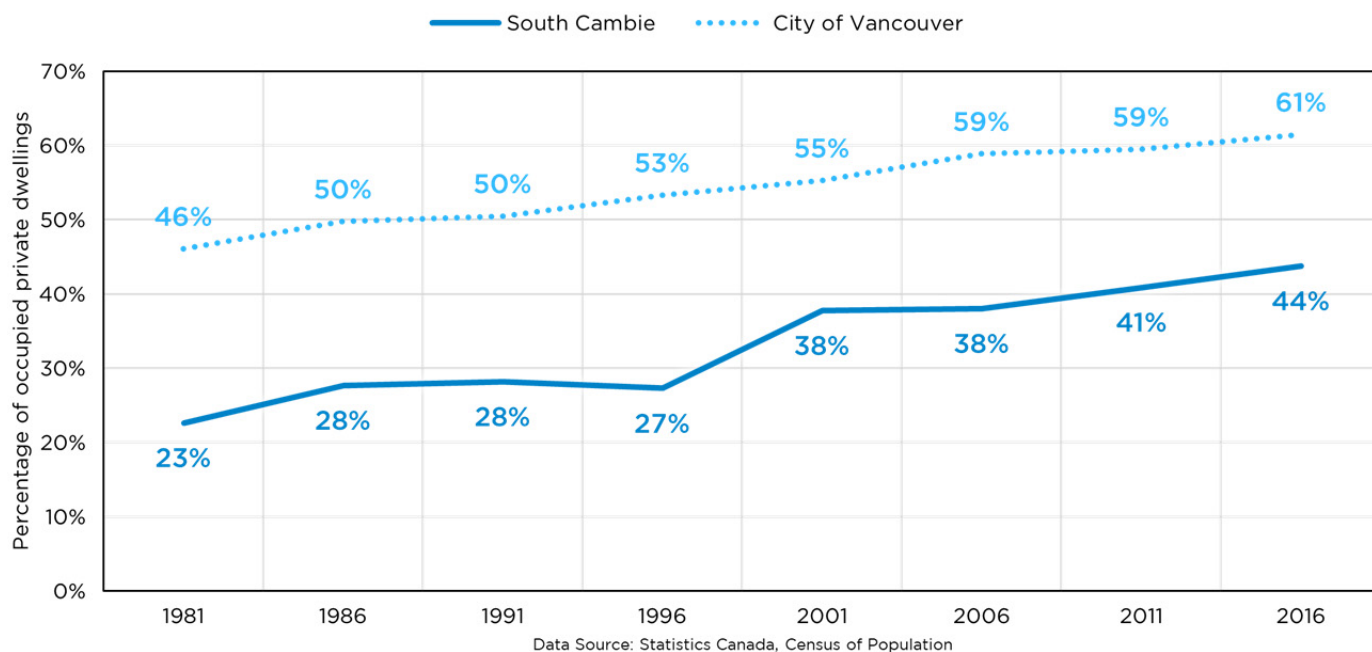
South Cambie has a diverse housing stock, with single-detached, semi-detached and low-rise apartment homes all present in larger proportion than the city overall.<sup>2</sup> South Cambie currently has relatively few households in apartments with five or more storeys.

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



As of 2016, 44% of occupied dwellings in South Cambie are in apartments.<sup>3</sup> This proportion has grown over time, with a major increase in 2001 and more recent accelerated growth starting in 2011. Future growth along the Cambie Corridor and in sites like the Heather Lands and former Oakridge Transit Centre will likely increase the rate of apartments in South Cambie.

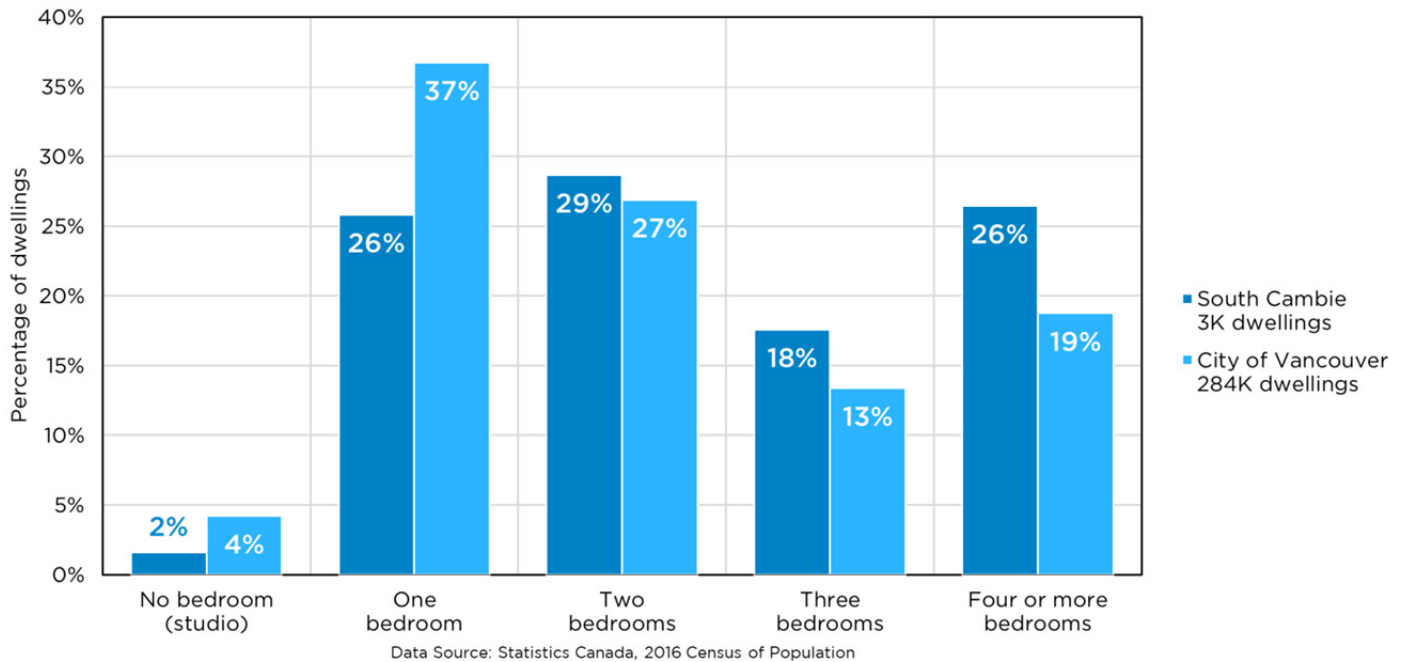
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

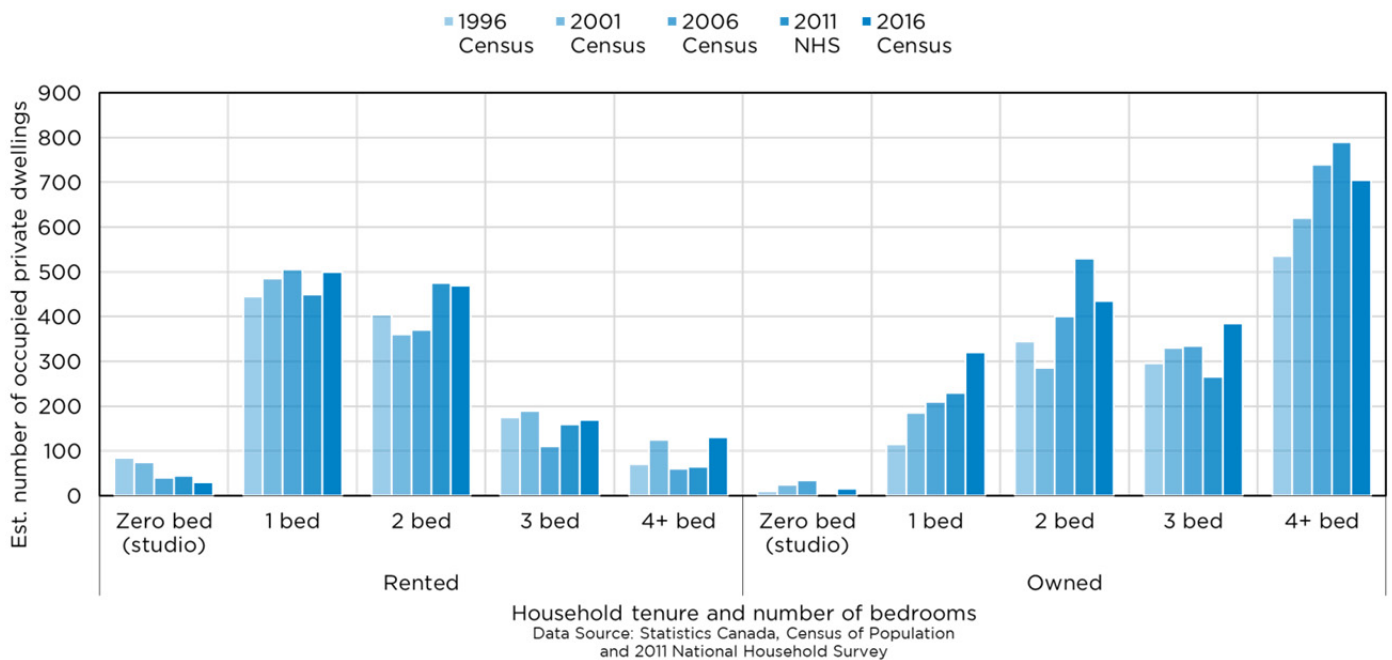
Housing units in South Cambie are diverse in size, skewing slightly larger than the city overall. 28% of occupied dwellings have one or fewer bedrooms; 26% have four or more.

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



The number of occupied dwellings of most tenures and sizes has fluctuated over time. There is clear growth in one-bedroom owned dwellings, likely reflecting new condominium construction. There is evidence that some relatively larger dwellings have moved into the rental market as of 2016.

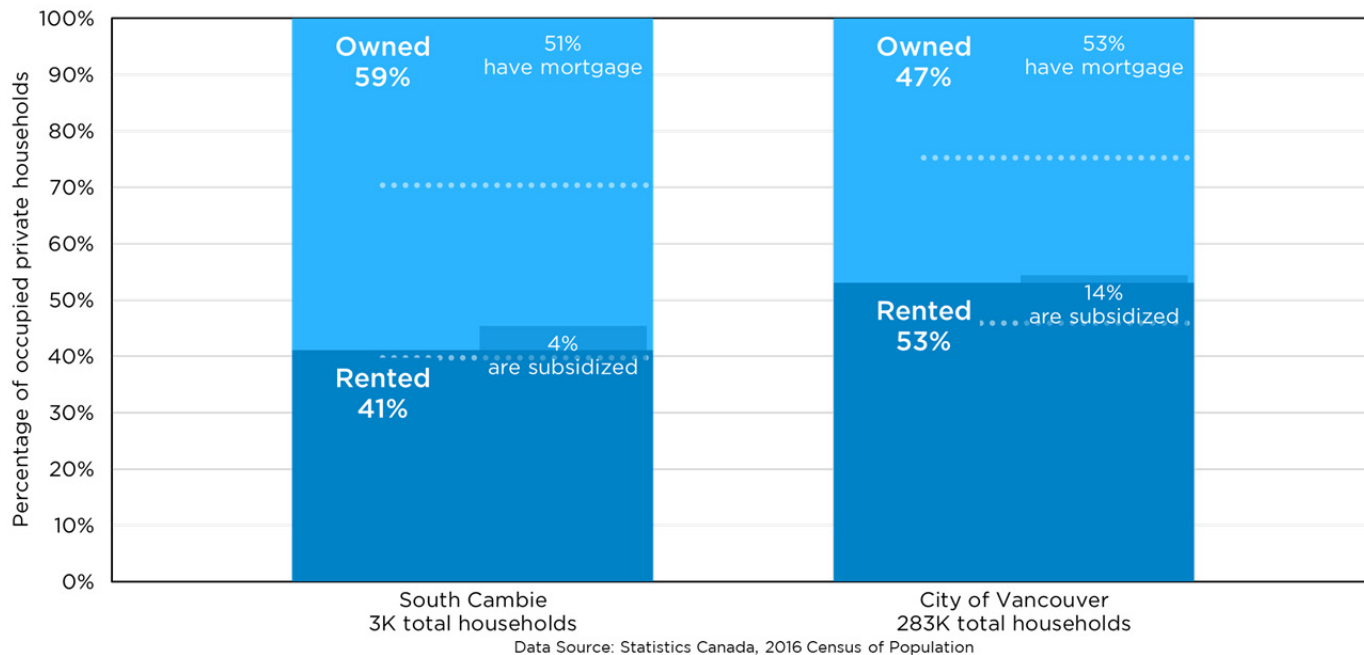
**South Cambie: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

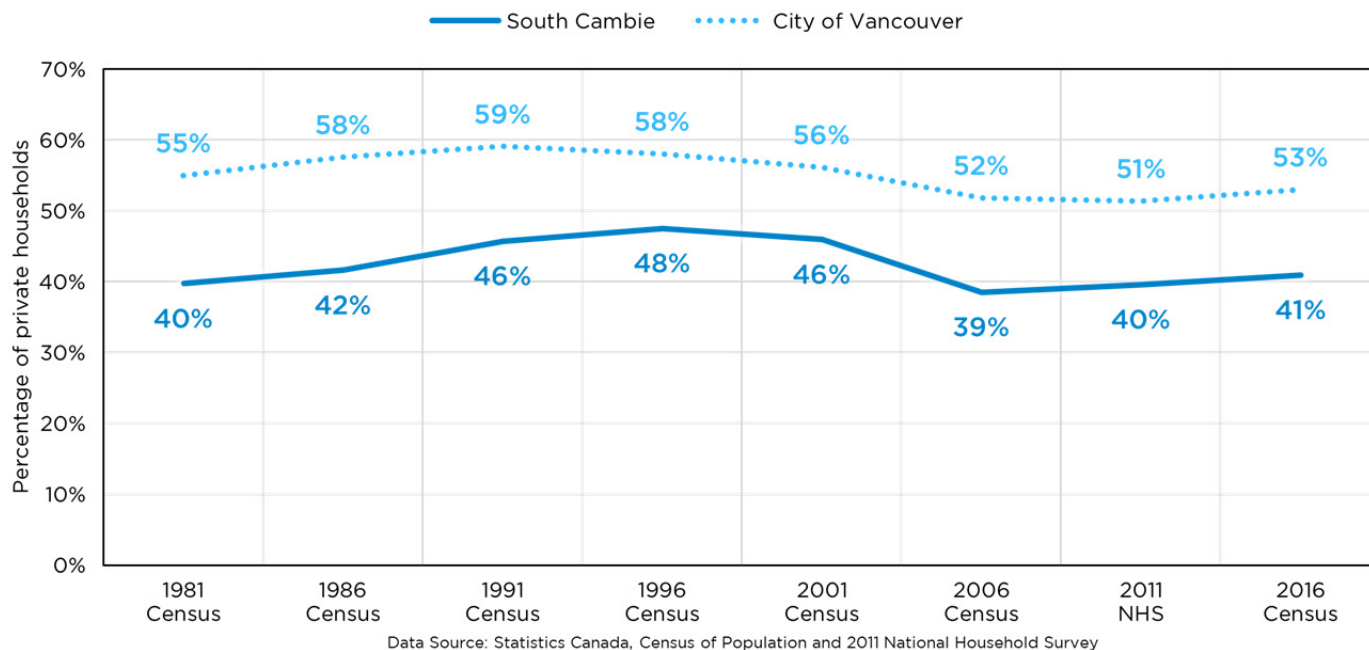
In South Cambie, 41% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> Self-reported subsidized housing makes up a relatively small share of the rental housing stock in the area. Among owned households in South Cambie, a slight majority have a mortgage, similar to the city overall.

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



The proportion of rented households in South Cambie has mirrored citywide trends: a decline in rental housing in favour of condominium construction is evident through the 1990s and 2000s, with a more recent shift back toward building rental housing.

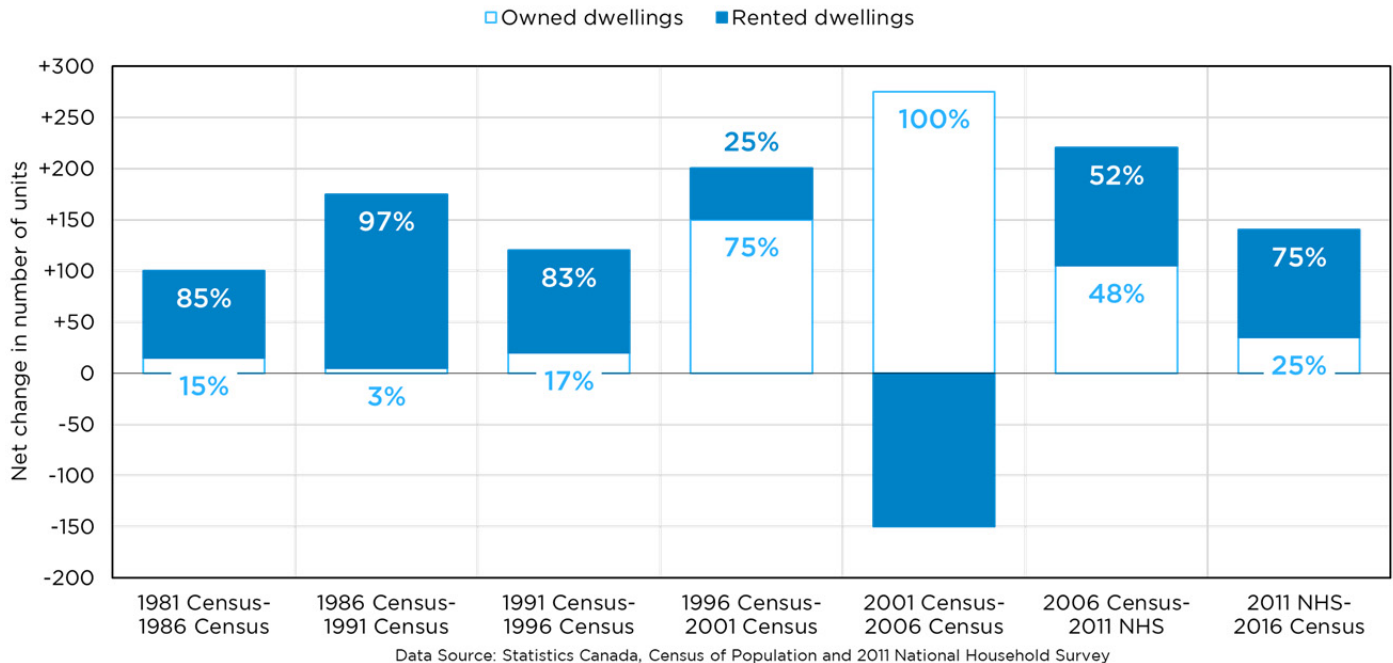
**Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016**



## New Housing

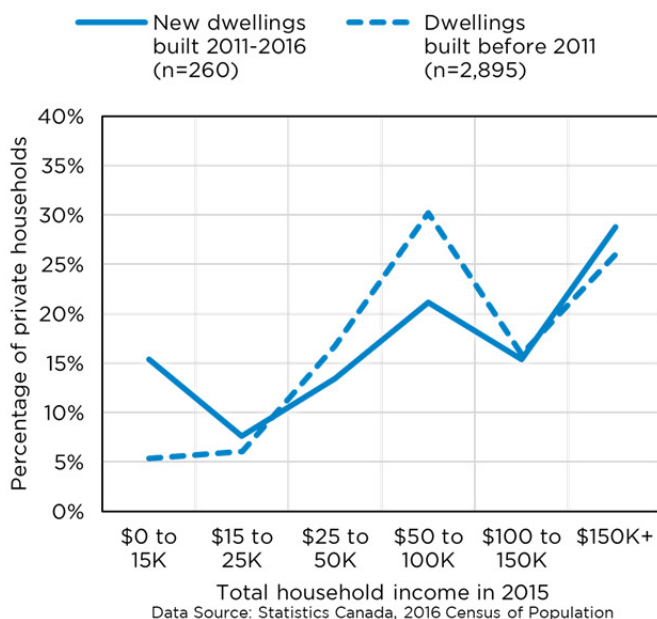
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In South Cambie, 75% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

**South Cambie: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016**



Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Newly constructed dwellings in South Cambie are more likely to house households in top or bottom income categories.

**South Cambie: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016**



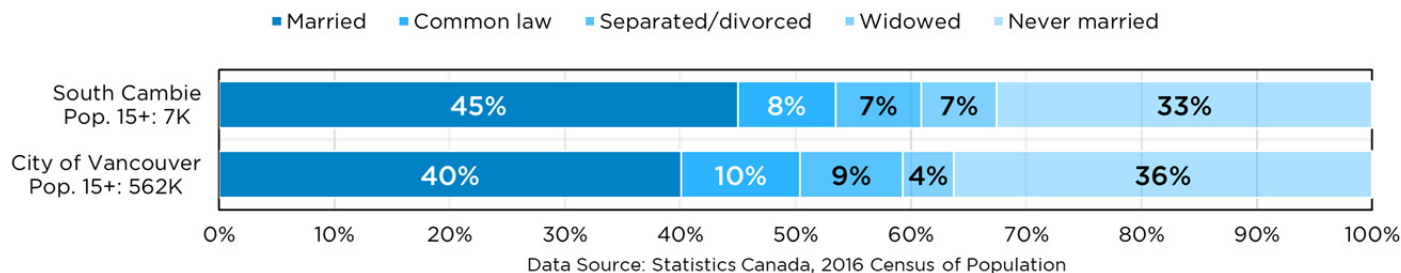
**City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016**



## Marital Status

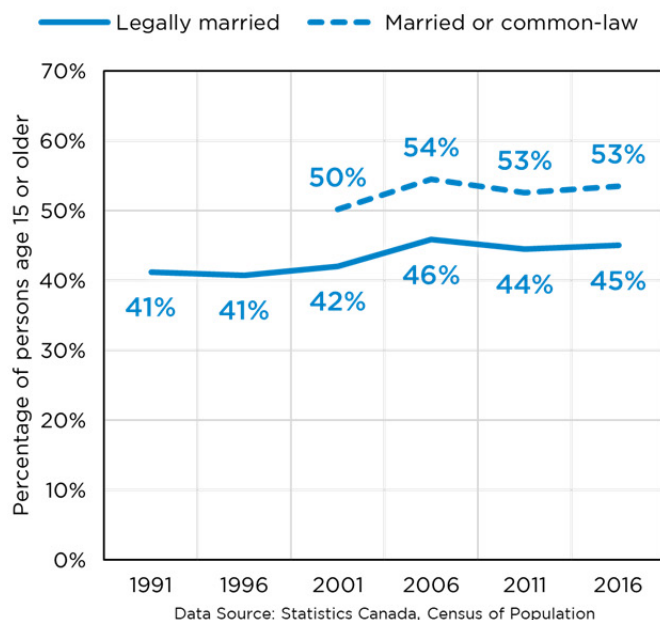
South Cambie residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 45% of South Cambie residents age 15 and older are married, with another 8% living common-law. In South Cambie, 7% of residents are separated or divorced; 7% are widowed; and 33% have never been married and are not living common-law.

**Population by Marital Status, 2016**

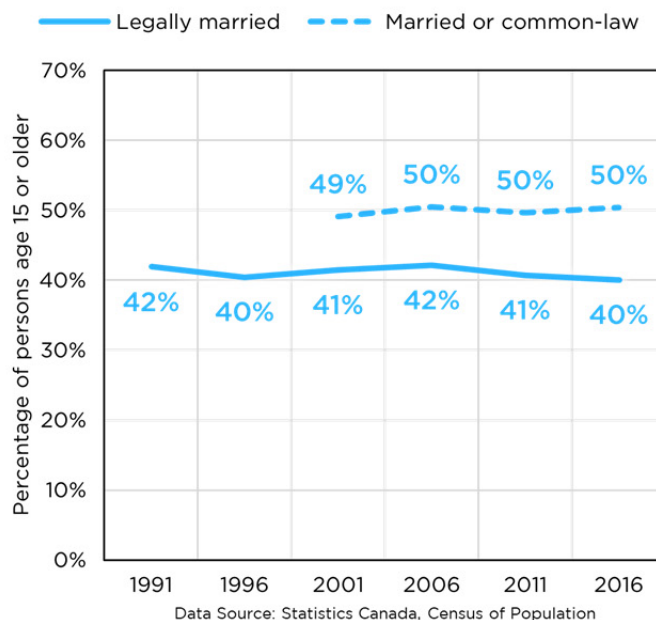


Over time, the rate of persons living with a partner has increased in South Cambie; since 2006 marriage and common-law rates in the neighbourhood have been higher than the city overall.

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



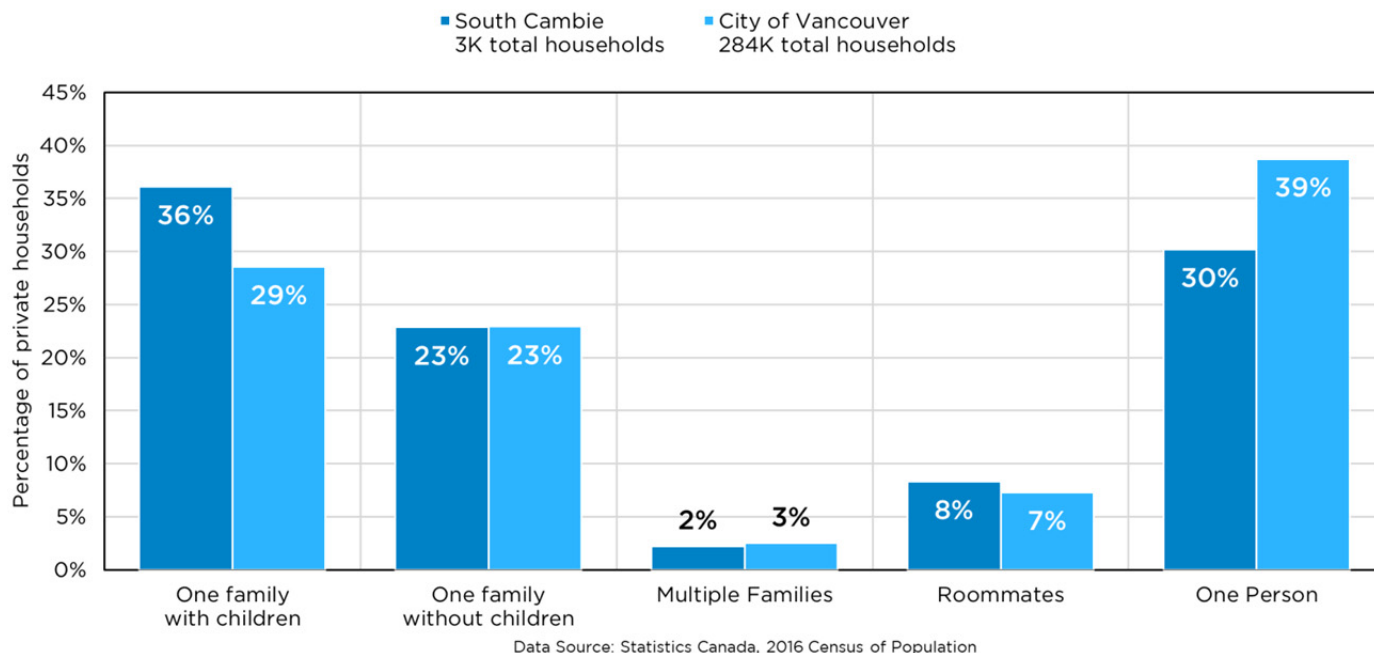
**City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



## Household Types

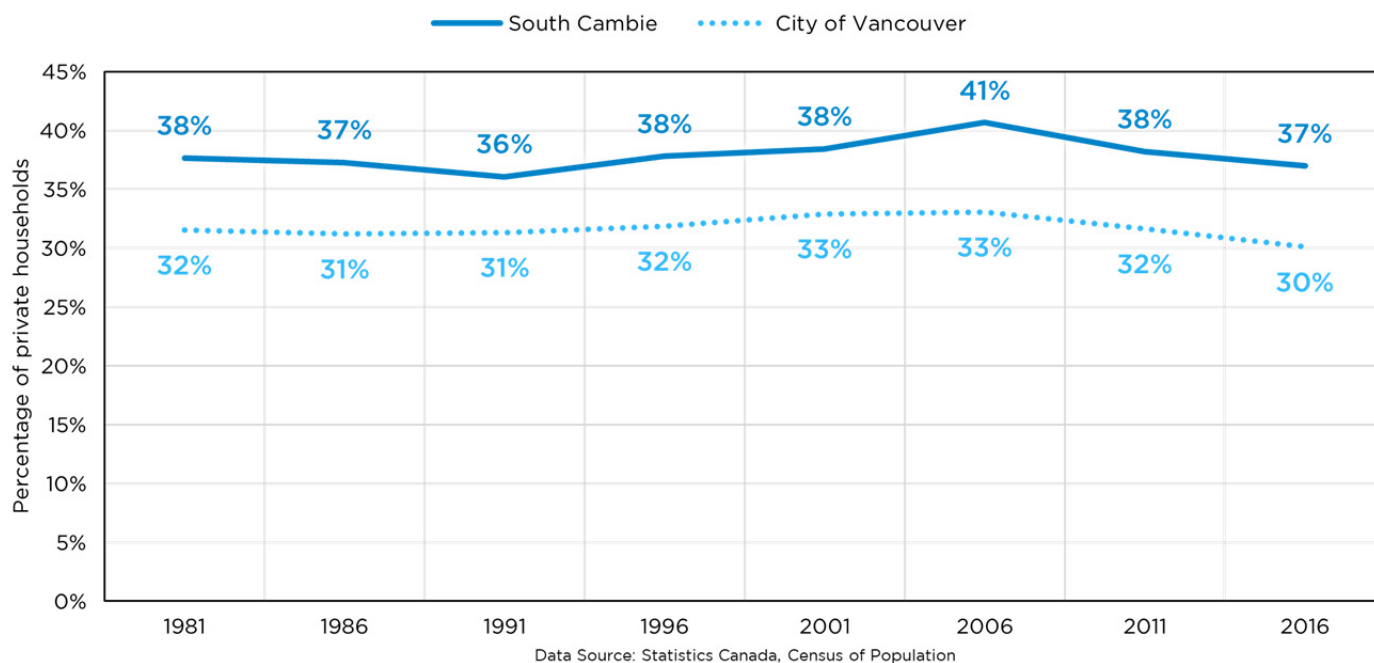
Compared to the city overall, households in South Cambie are more likely to contain single families with children and less likely to house one person living alone. The neighbourhood also contains diverse households with multiple families and roommates.

**Private Households by Type of Household, 2016**



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.<sup>5</sup> The rate in South Cambie has been consistently higher than the city, but has been declining since 2006.

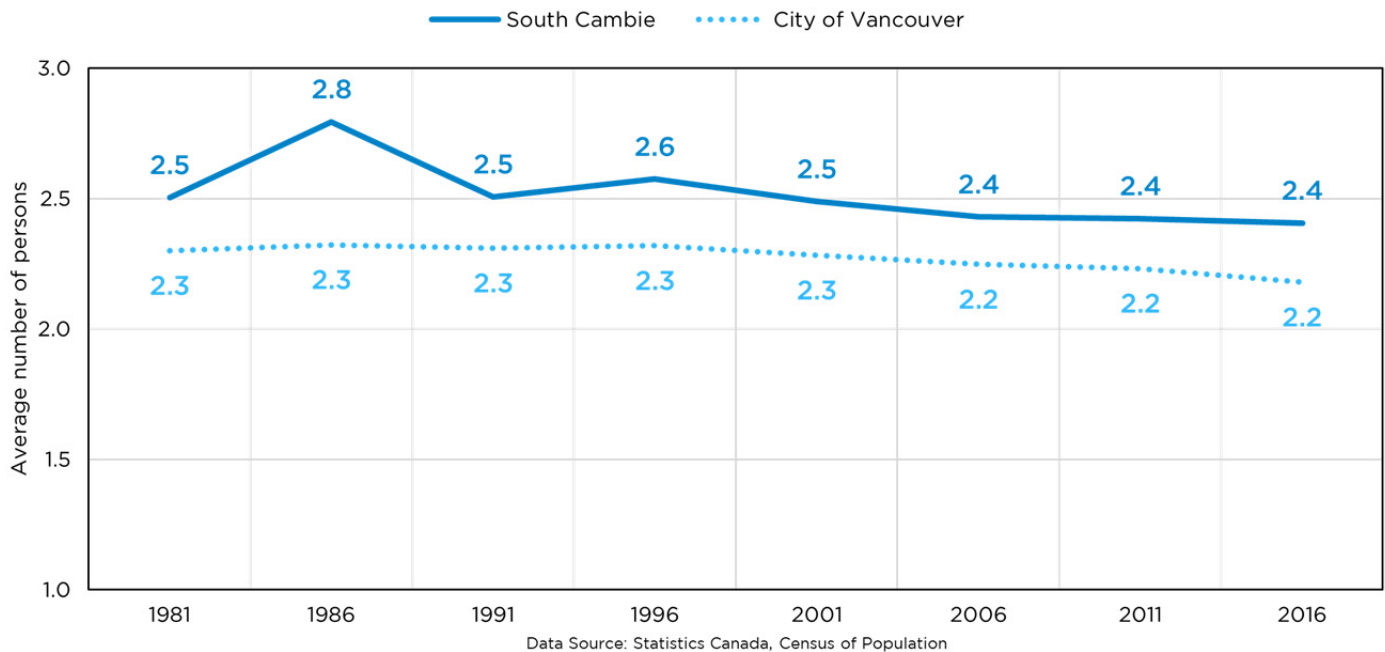
**Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016**



## Household Size

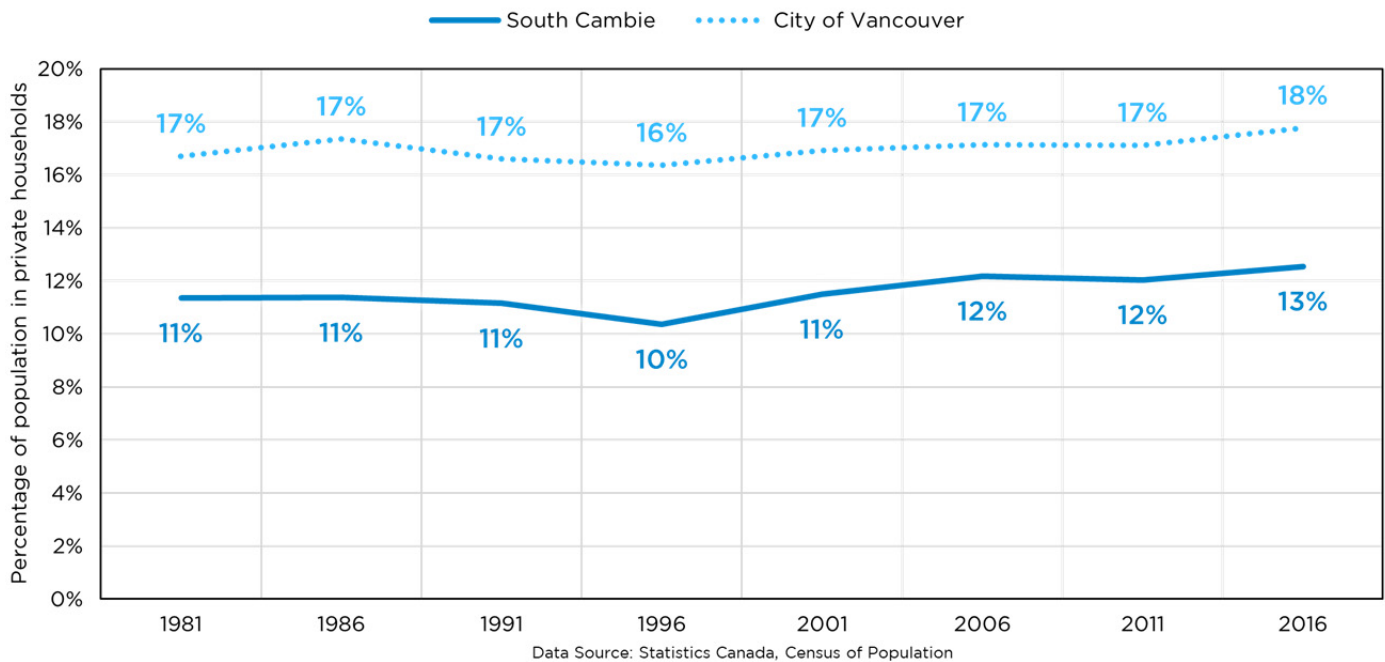
The average household size in South Cambie has slightly declined since the 1990s, though it remains higher than the city average. As of 2016, there are, on average, 2.4 people in each household in South Cambie.

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



About 13% of South Cambie's population lives alone. This rate has slowly increased since the early 2000s, though it remains lower than for the city overall.

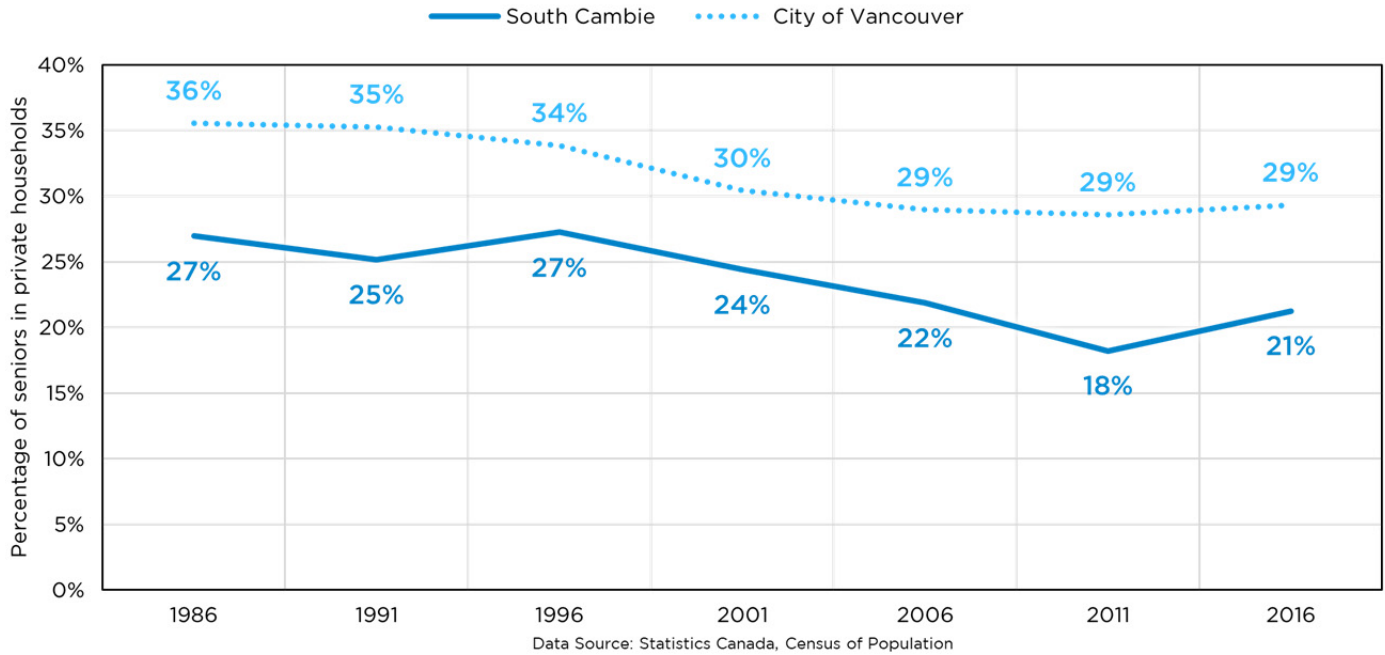
**Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016**



## Senior Households

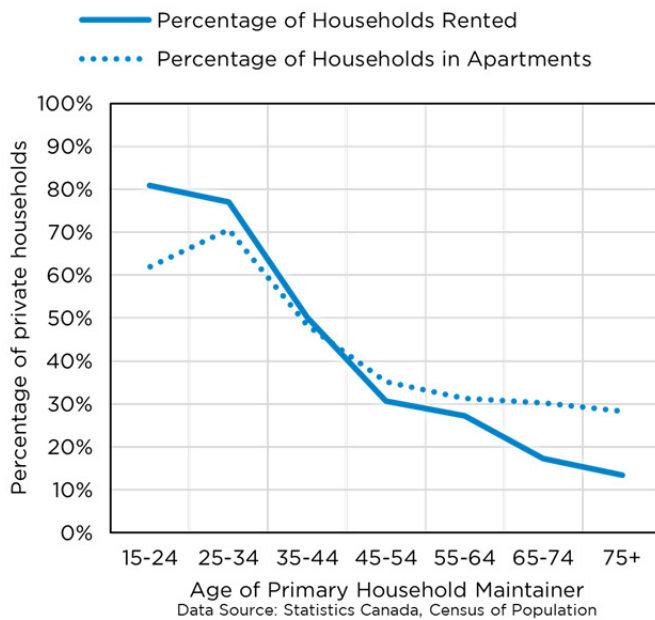
The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Seniors in South Cambie are less likely to be living alone than the city average. The rate of seniors living alone in South Cambie fell consistently from 1996 to 2011, but has increased in the most recent census.

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

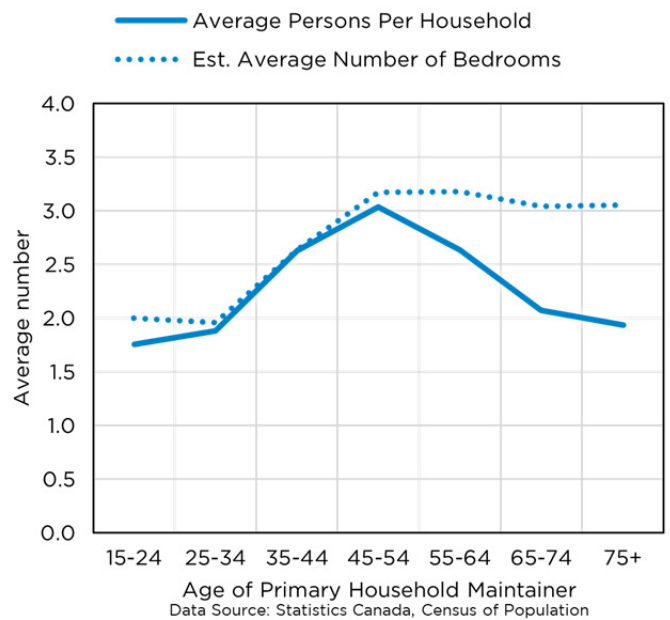


As of 2016, 15% of senior-led households in South Cambie are rented, and 29% are in apartments. Over time, the number of people in a household may decline but the number of bedrooms in a space does not; senior-led households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants.<sup>6</sup>

**South Cambie: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016**



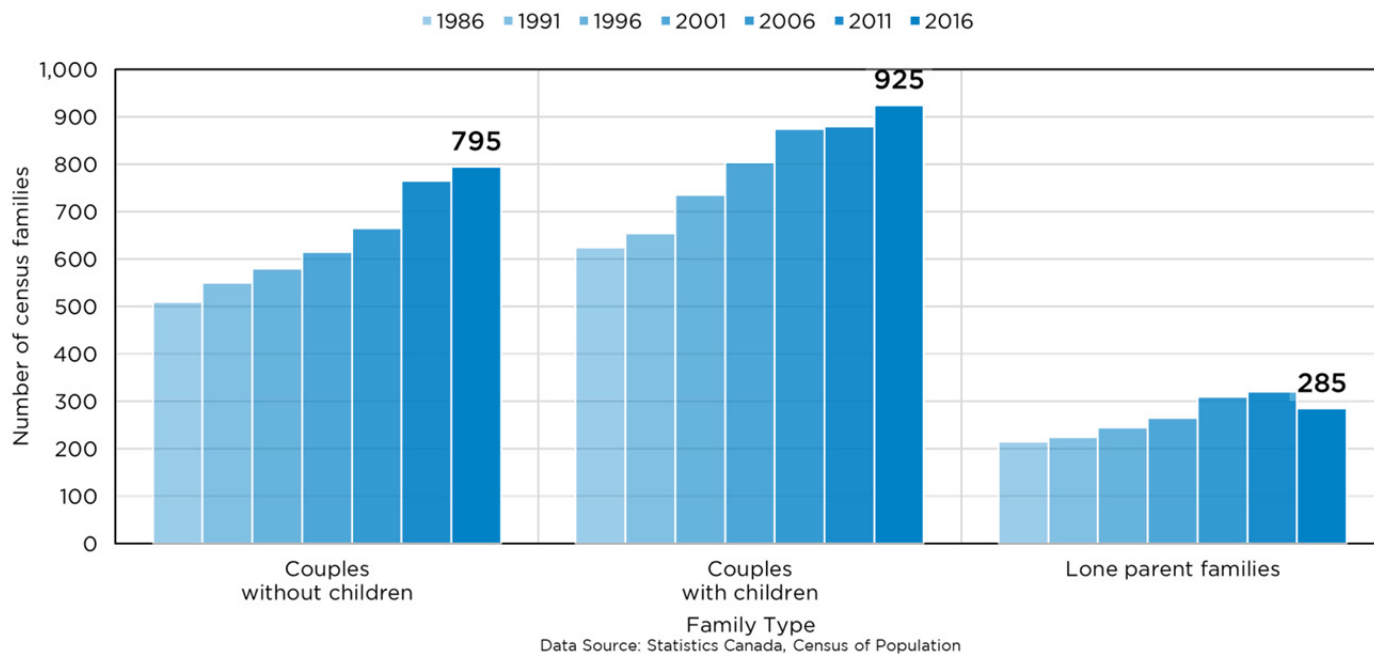
**South Cambie: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**



## Family Types

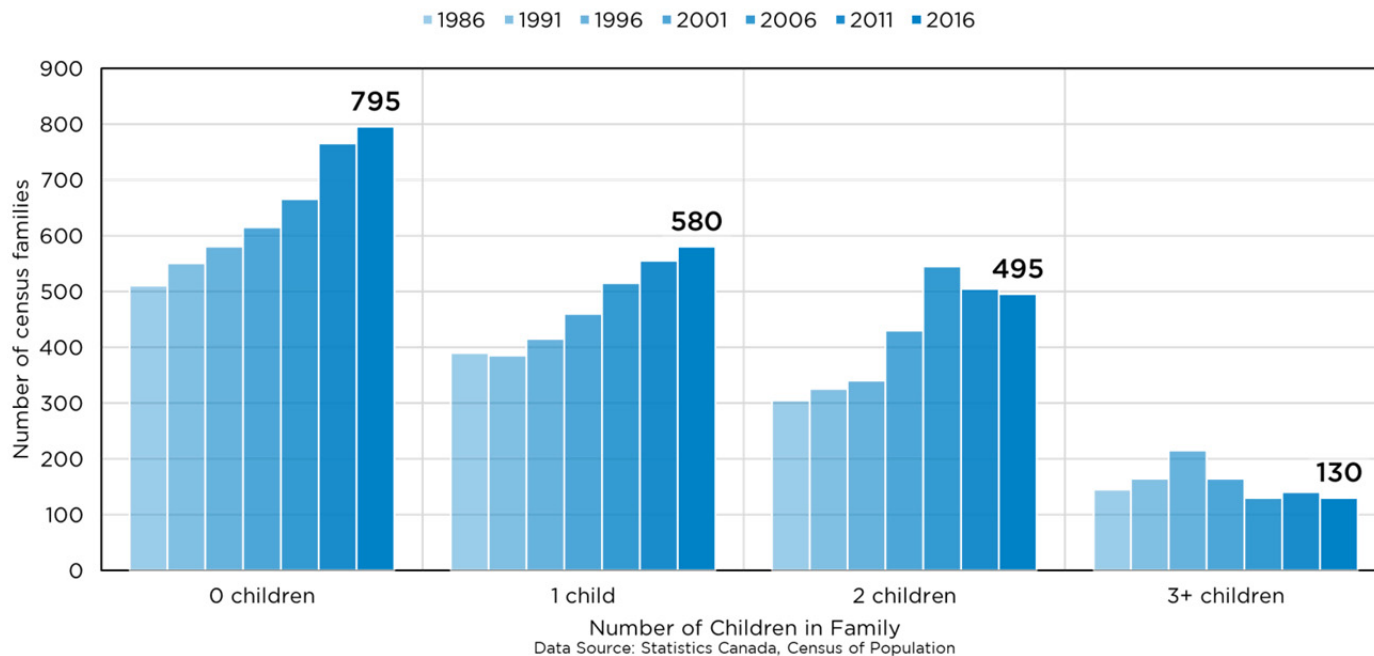
South Cambie continues to see steady growth in the number of families<sup>7</sup> without children and in two-parent families. However, lone parent-led families decreased from 2011 to 2016.

**South Cambie: Families by Type 1986-2016**



Families generally have fewer children in them over time. In South Cambie there has been a recent decline in families with two children while families with one—or zero—children continue to increase.

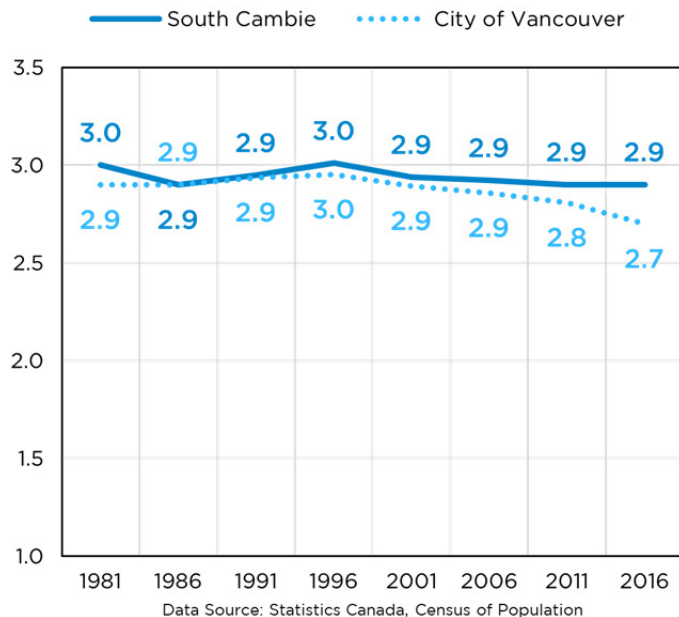
**South Cambie: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



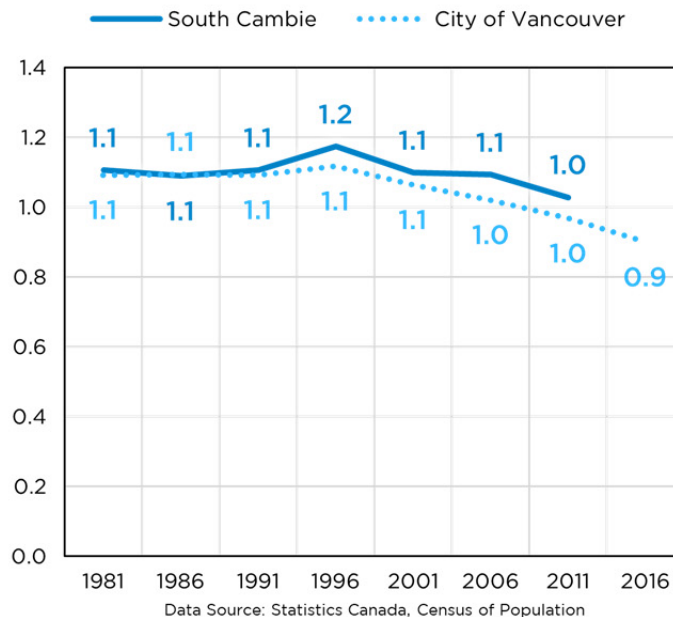
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in South Cambie contains 2.9 persons and has 1.0 children at home.<sup>8</sup> Both are higher than the city-wide average, but the average number of children at home is declining over time.

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

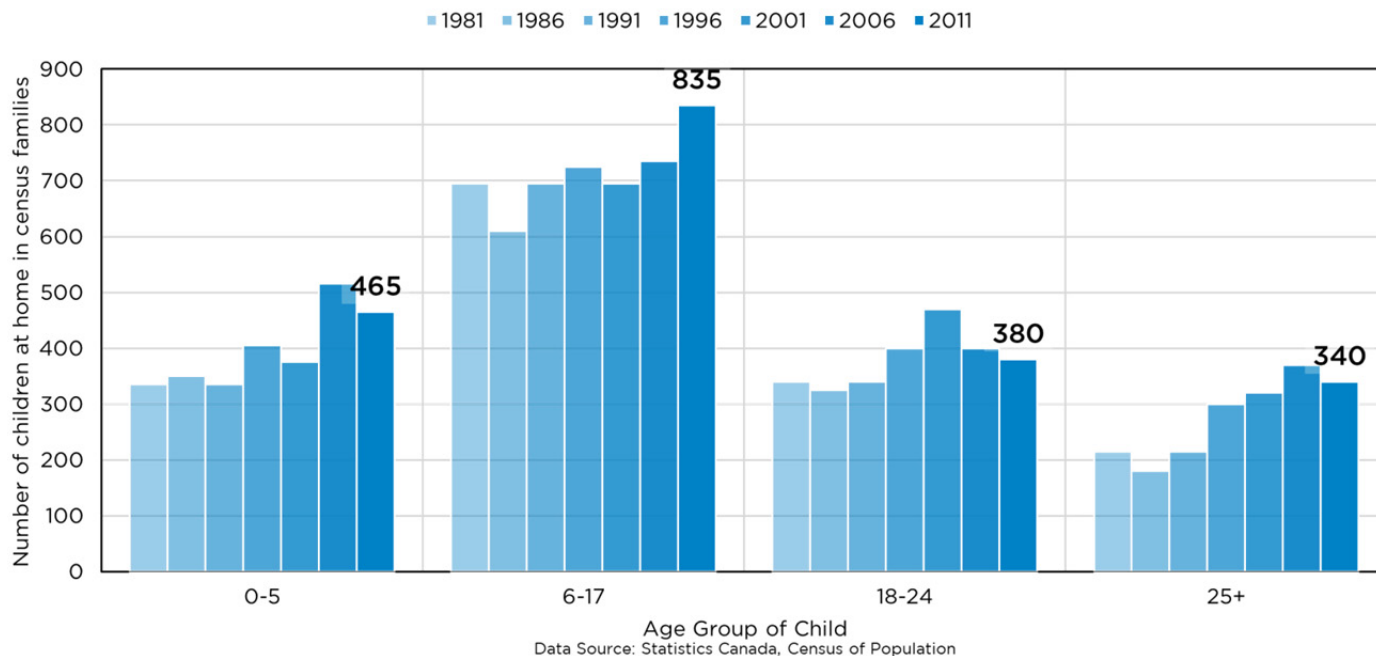


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In South Cambie, there are more adult "children" 18 and over than there are children under six.

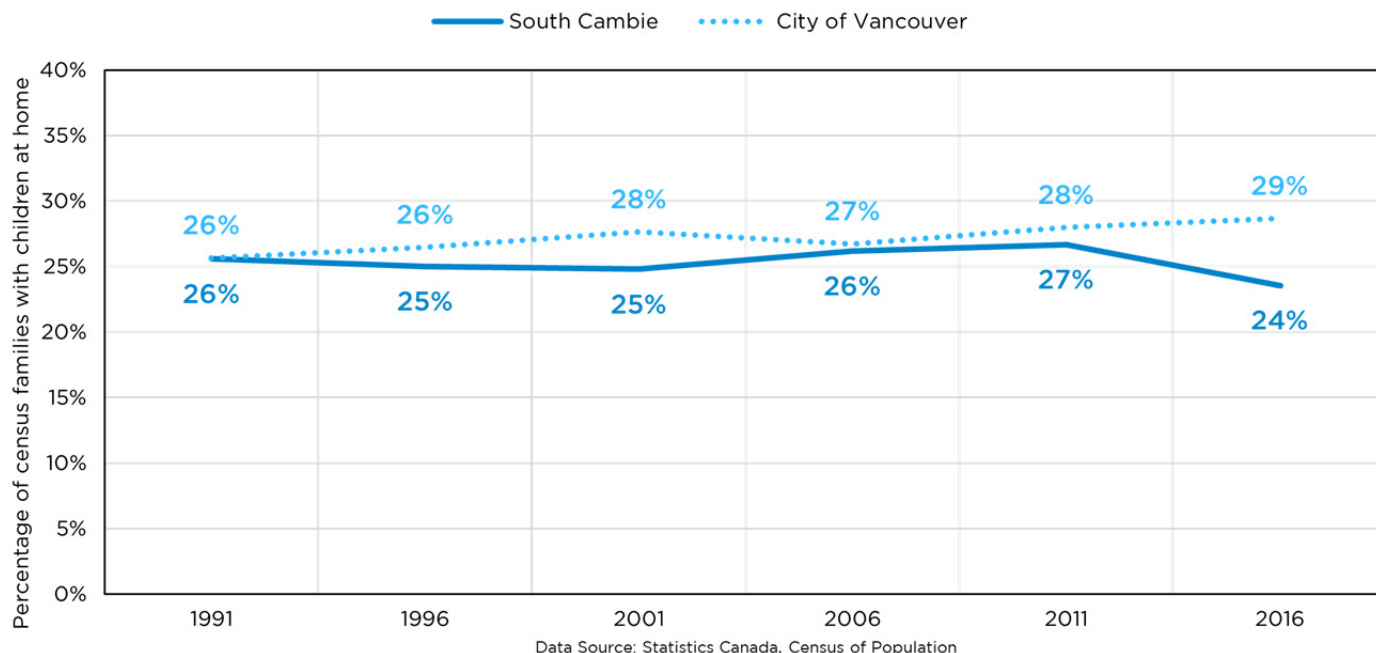
**South Cambie: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

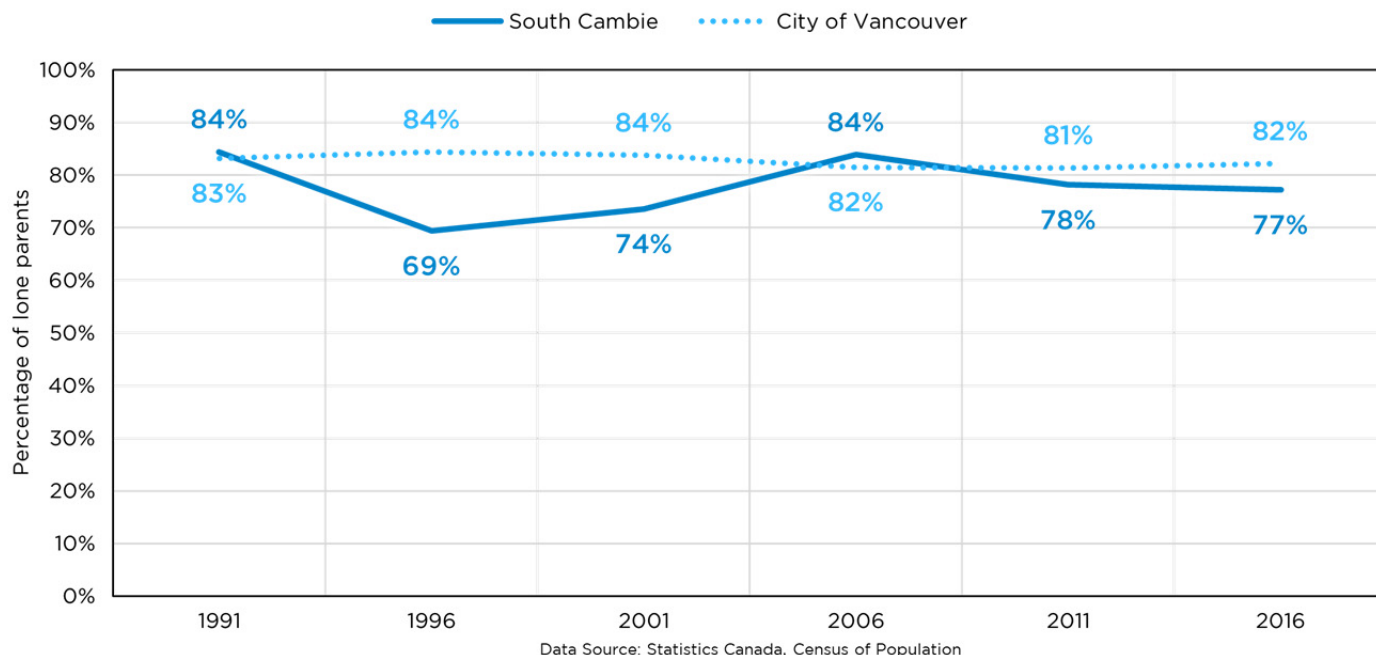
As noted earlier, the number of lone parent-led families in South Cambie has declined somewhat in recent periods. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 24% of families with children in South Cambie, a smaller proportion than in the city overall.

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



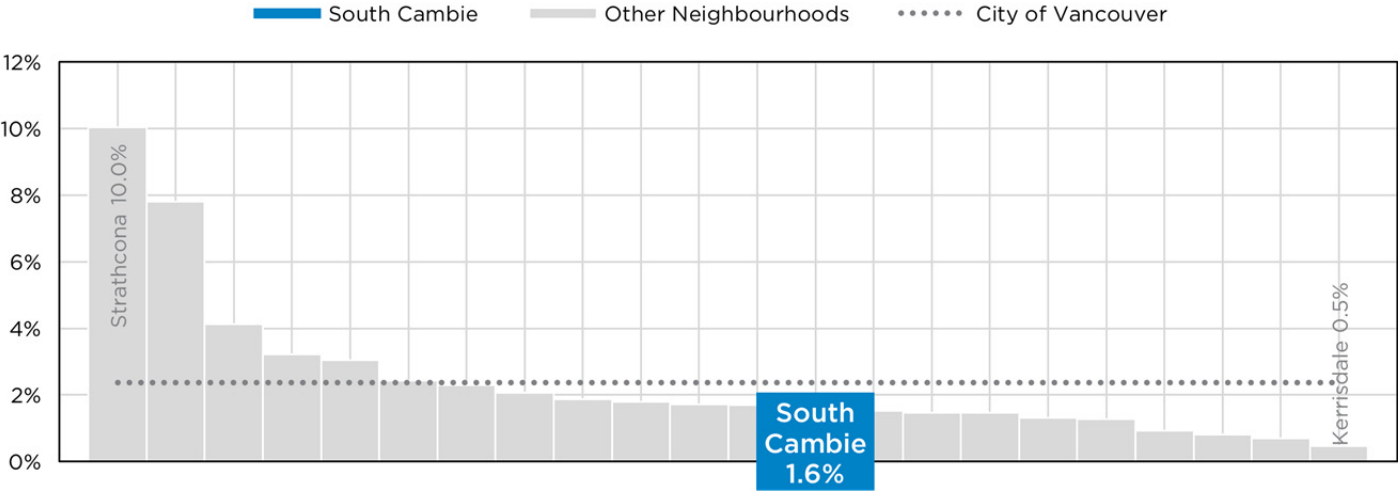
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified, with lone mothers more likely to face significant social and economic challenges. While South Cambie's rate of mothers as a percentage of lone parents is the lowest rate among Vancouver's local areas, at 77% it is still a large majority of lone parents.

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

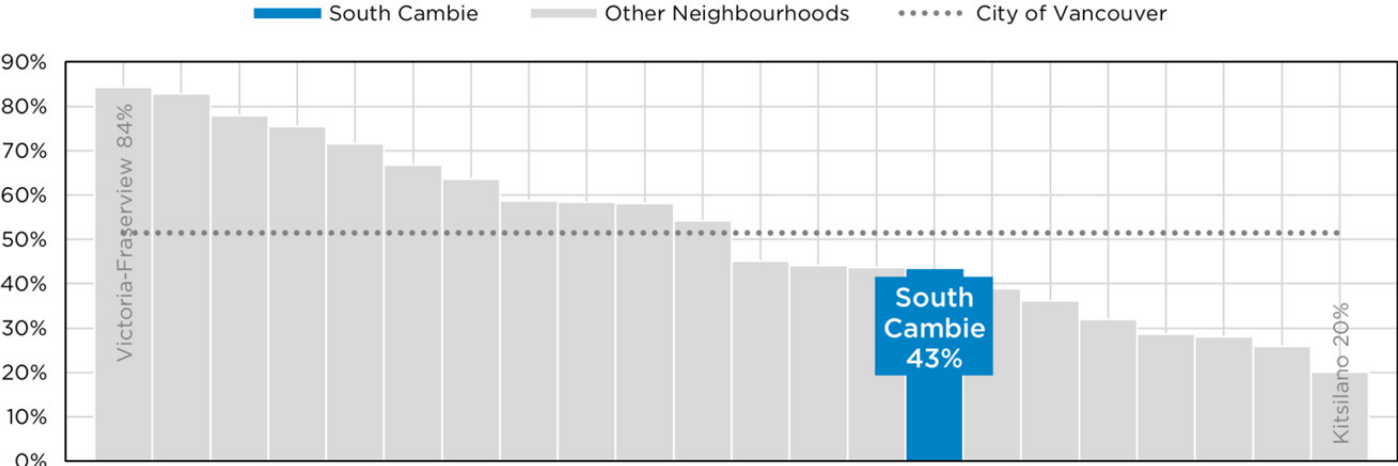


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

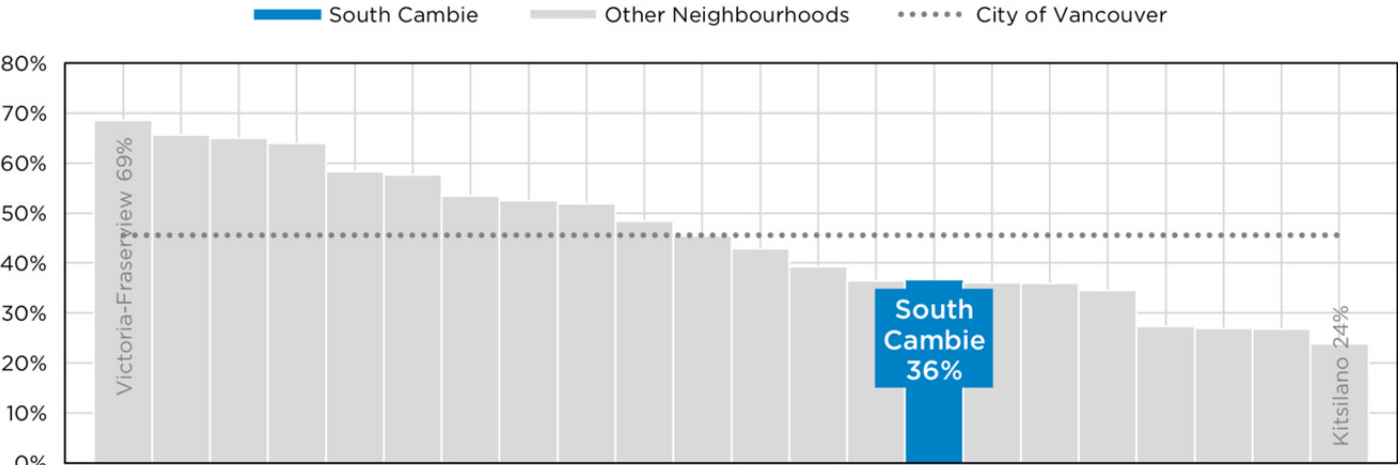
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

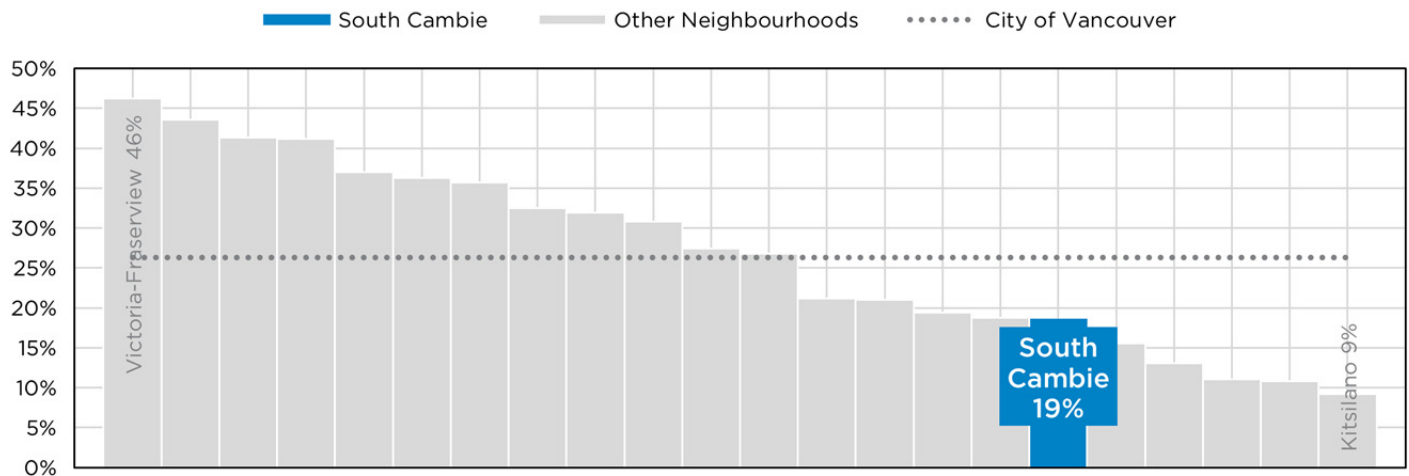


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

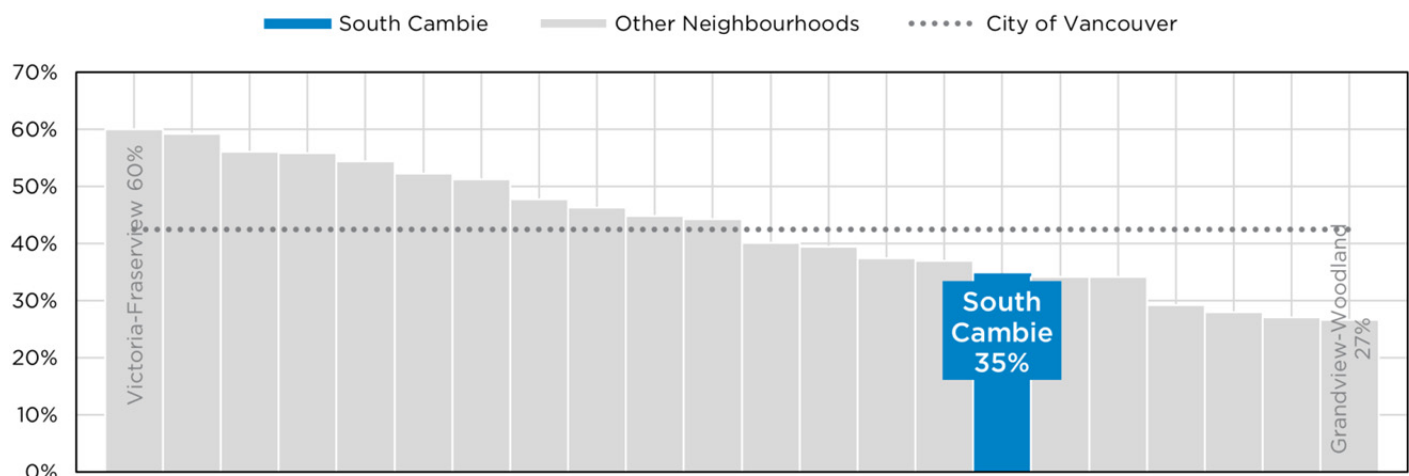


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

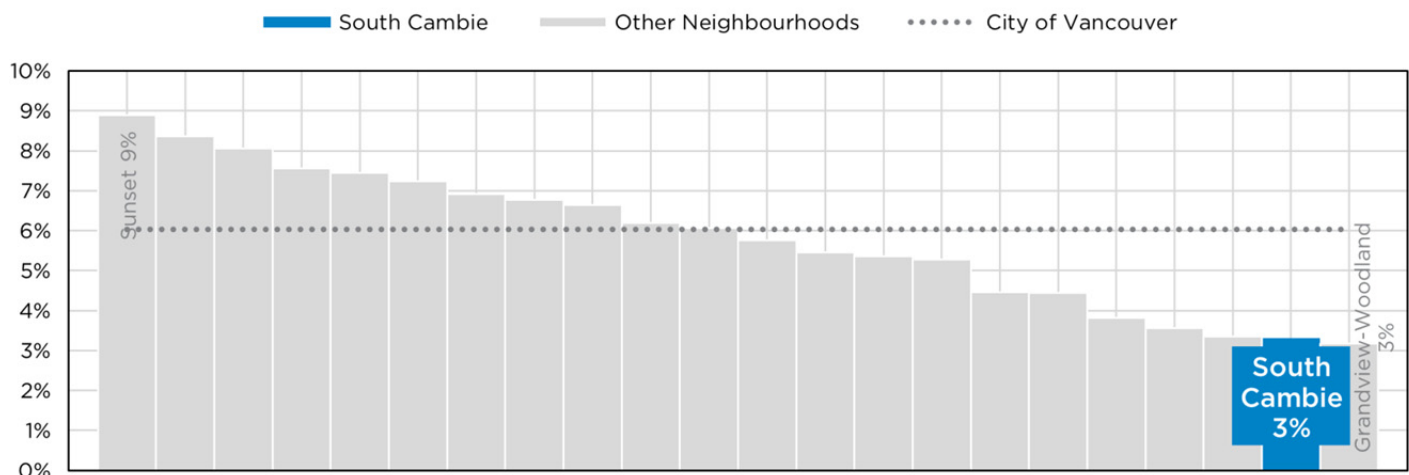
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



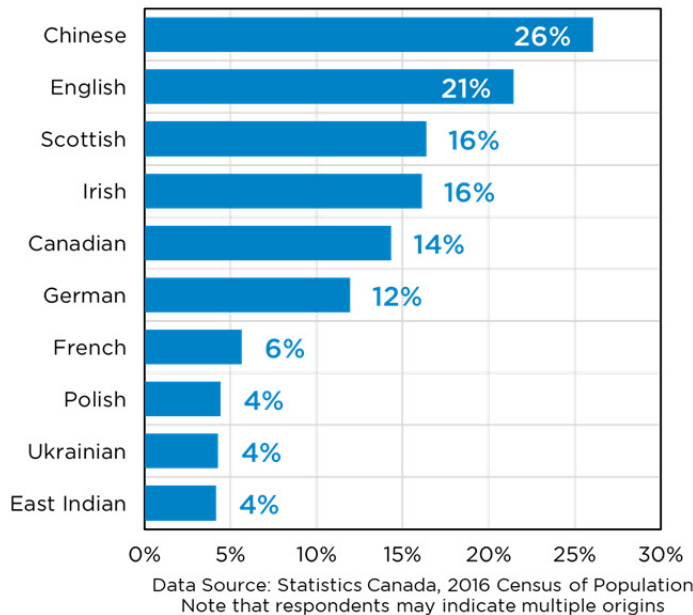
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



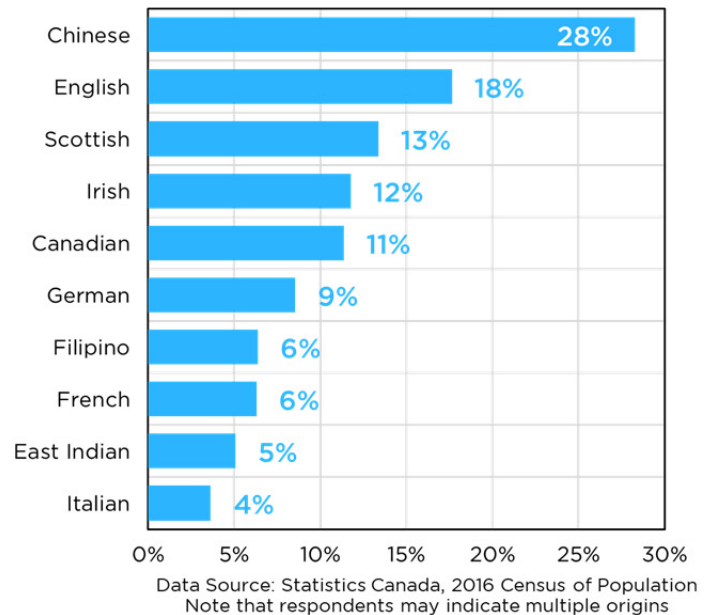
## Cultural Origin and Identity

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

**South Cambie: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

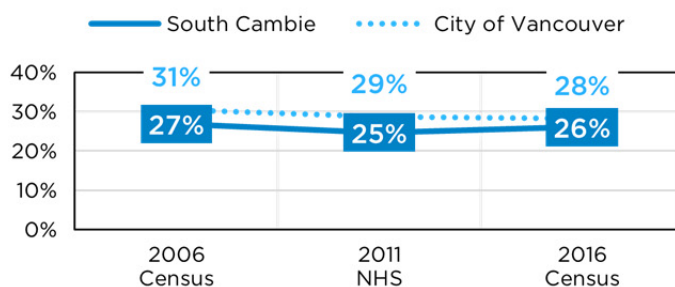


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

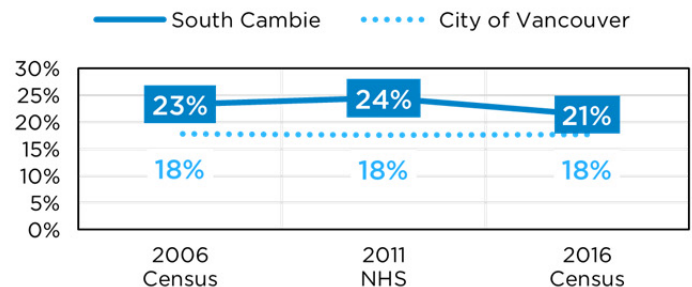


The graphs below show ten-year trends in South Cambie and across the city for the area's four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Irish. Over time, there is a decrease in the rate of South Cambie residents reporting English origins, but the other categories are generally stable.

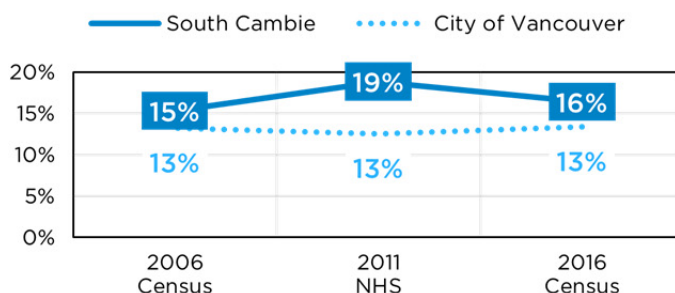
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



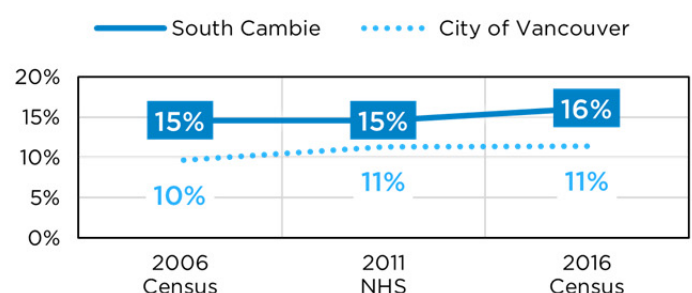
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



**Irish Origins, 2006-2016**



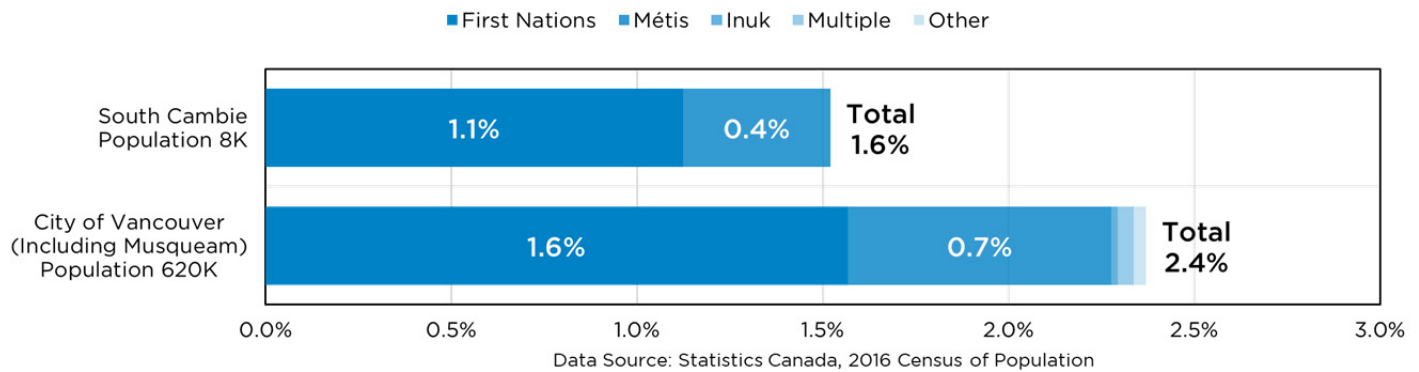
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

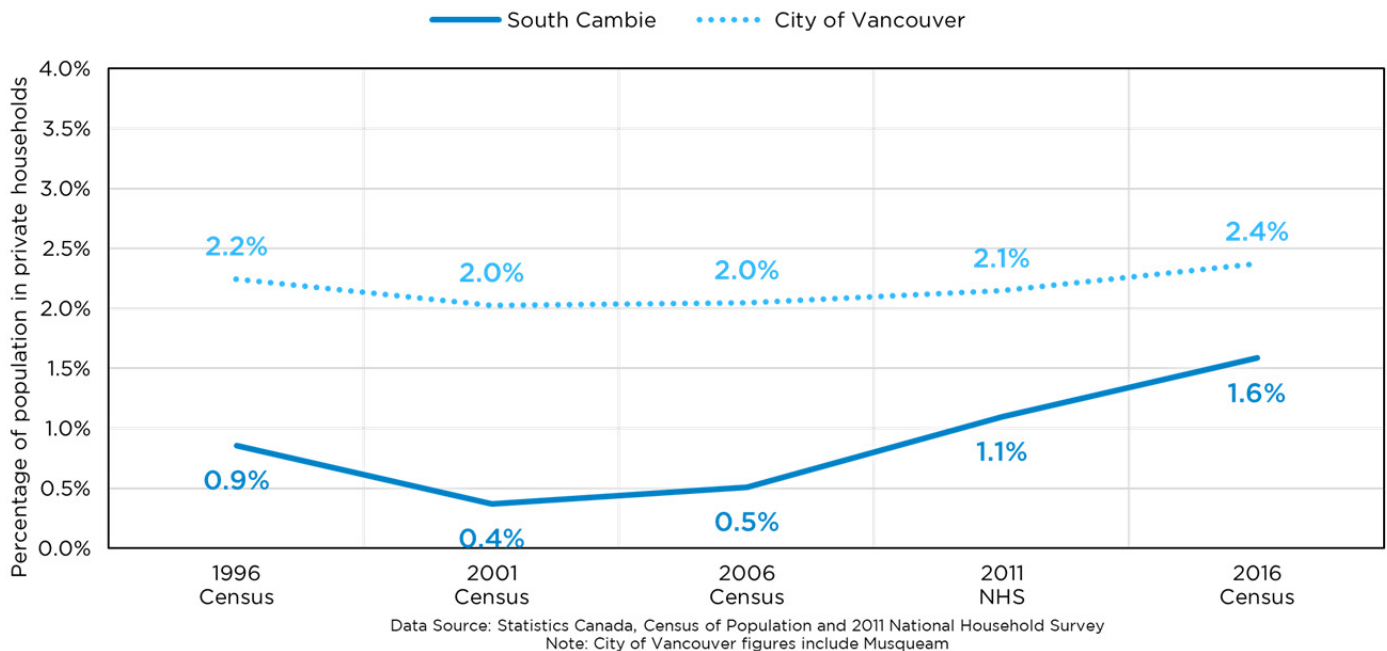
Based on the 2016 census, about 120 people—1.6% of South Cambie's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup>

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The urban Indigenous population in South Cambie has grown substantially in census periods since 2001. From 2006 to 2016 the absolute number of South Cambie residents with Indigenous identity increase by nearly 250% while the non-Indigenous population grew by 10%.

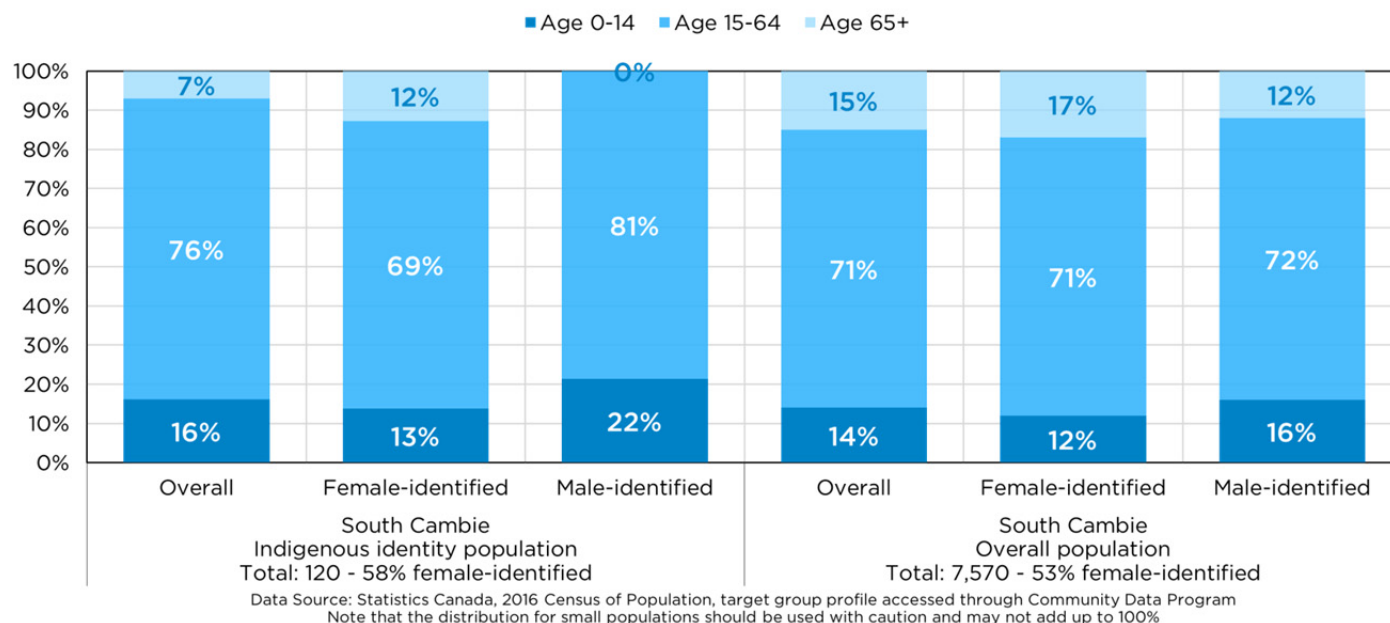
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

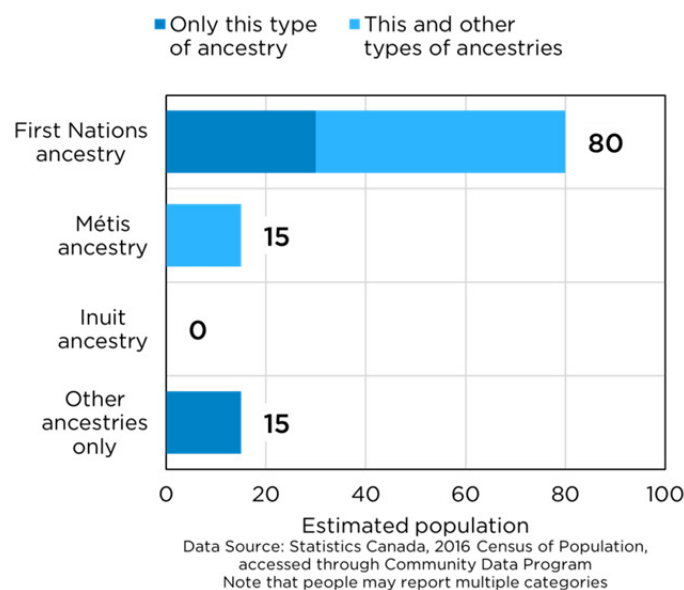
The Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the overall population. Limited data available for South Cambie should be used with caution, but show comparatively more children and fewer seniors.

### South Cambie: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

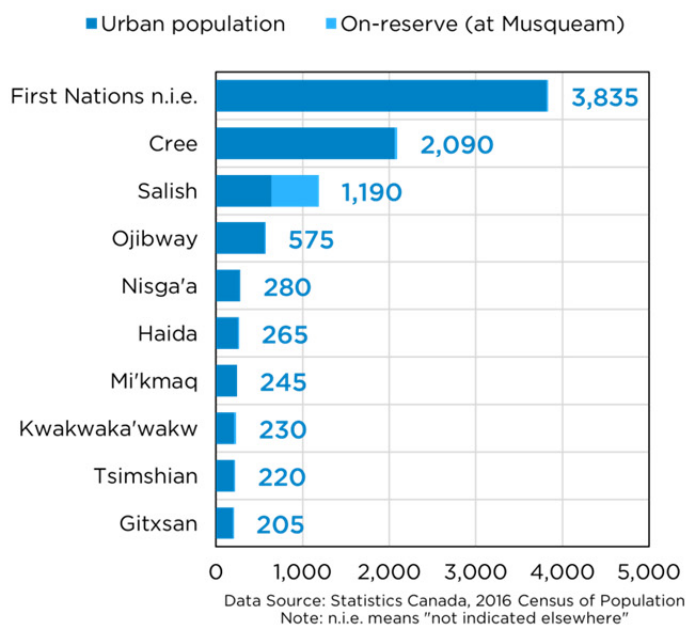


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in South Cambie also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported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

### South Cambie: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



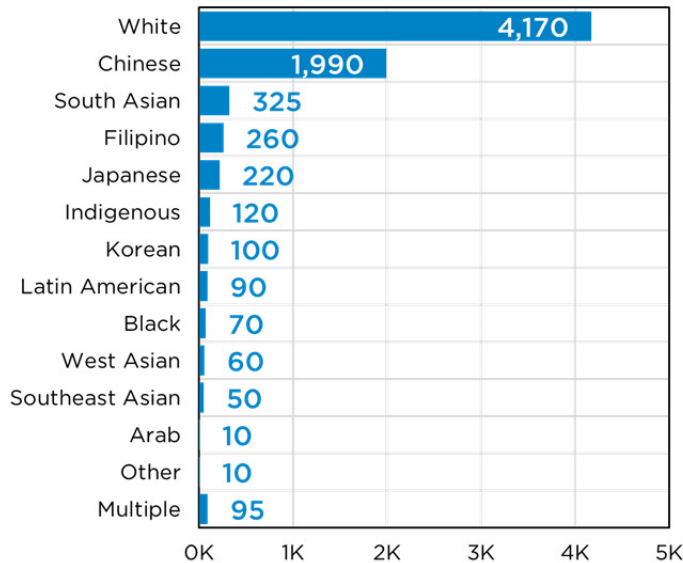
### City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



## Racial Identity

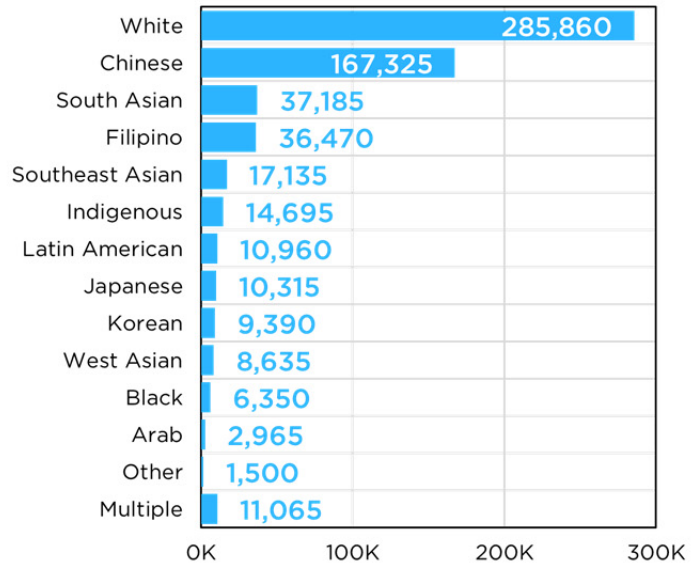
A small majority of South Cambie's population are identified as white, with about 4,200 residents in that category. There are nearly 2,000 residents identified as Chinese.

**South Cambie:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

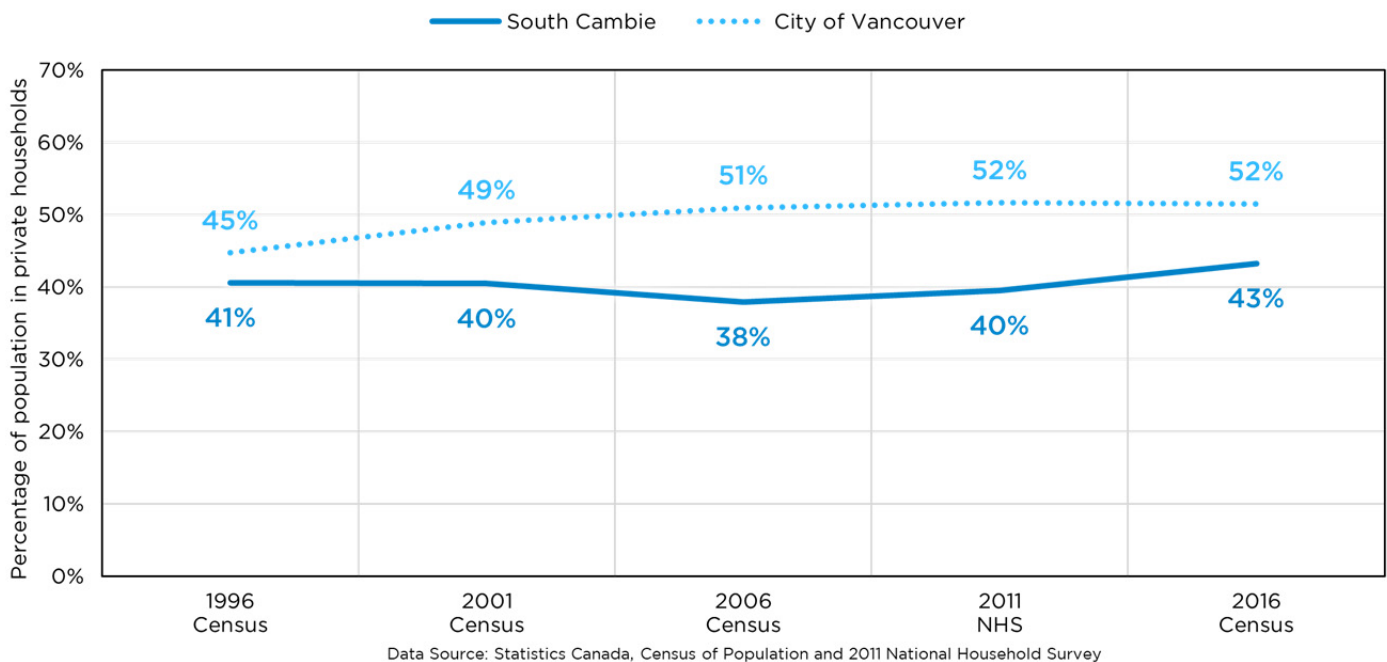
**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. About 43% of the population of South Cambie are members of a visible minority group, a fairly steady rate over time. From 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of residents in a visible minority group increased by 26%.

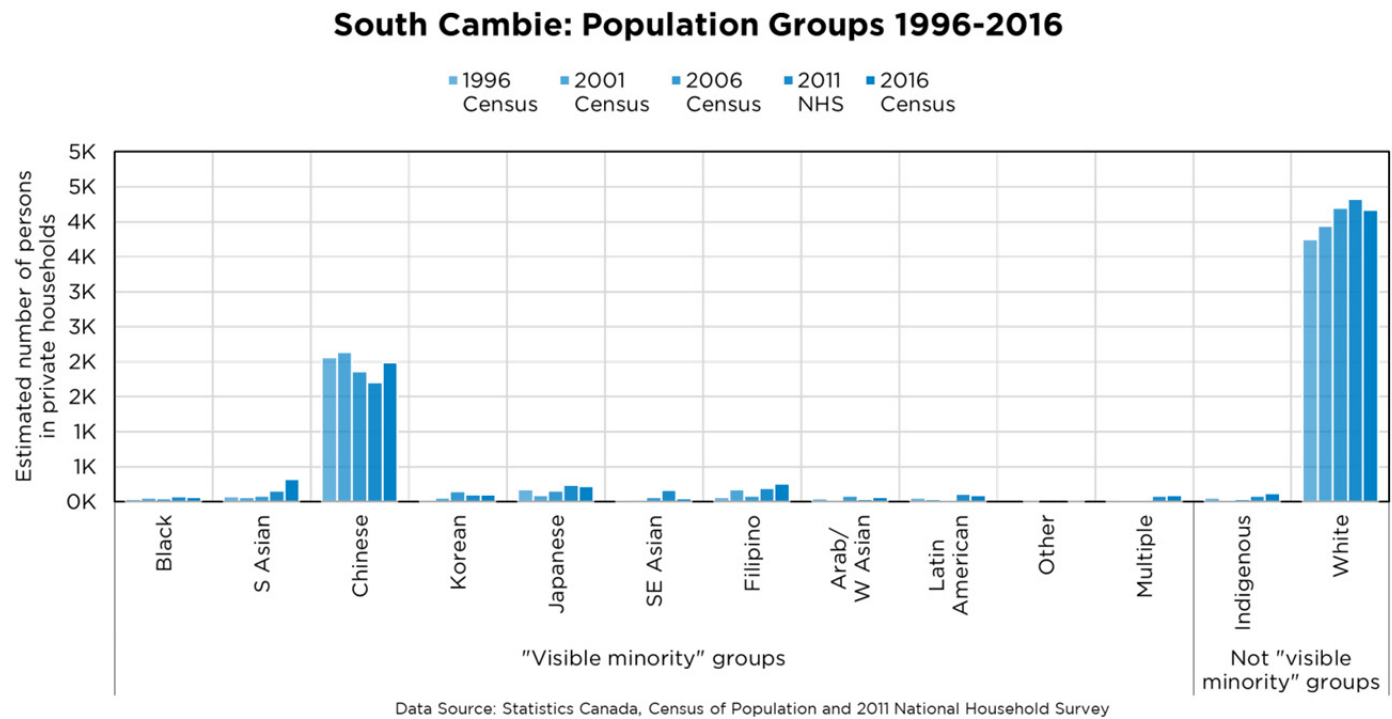
**Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016**



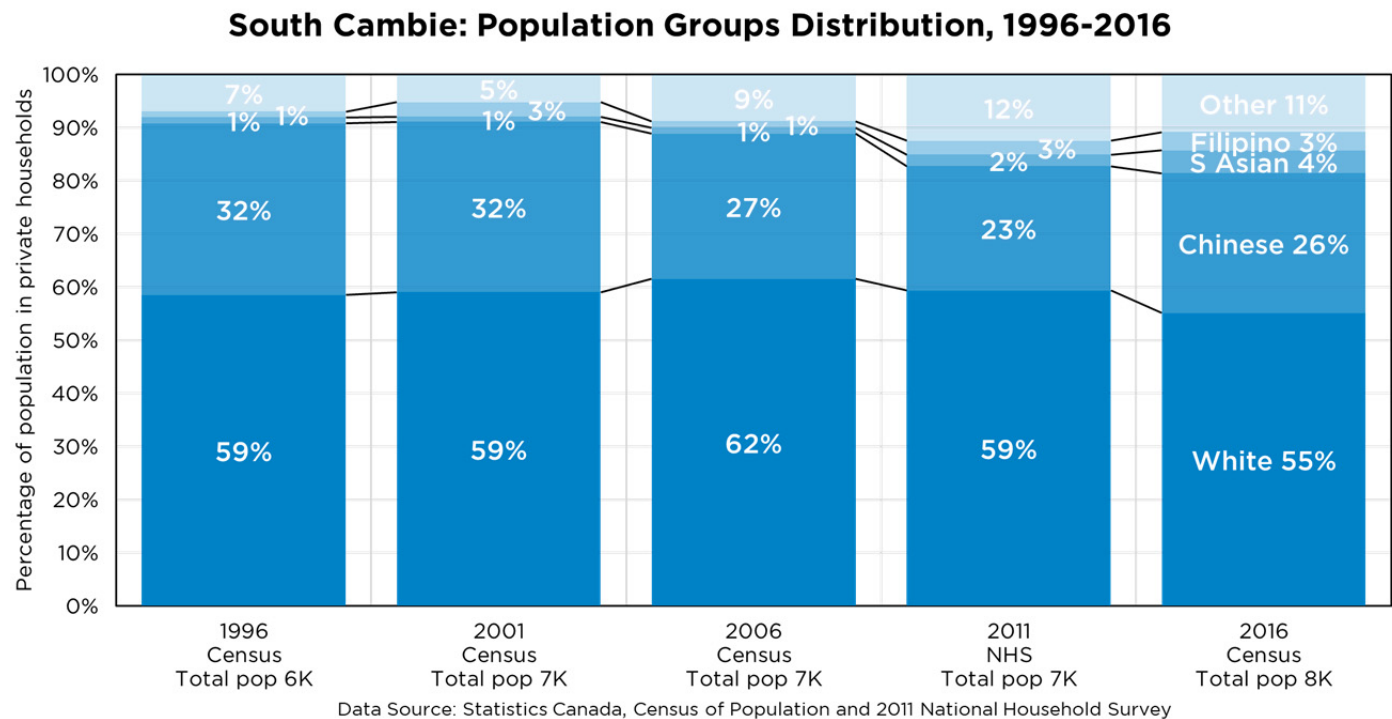
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

# Trends in Racialized Populations

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



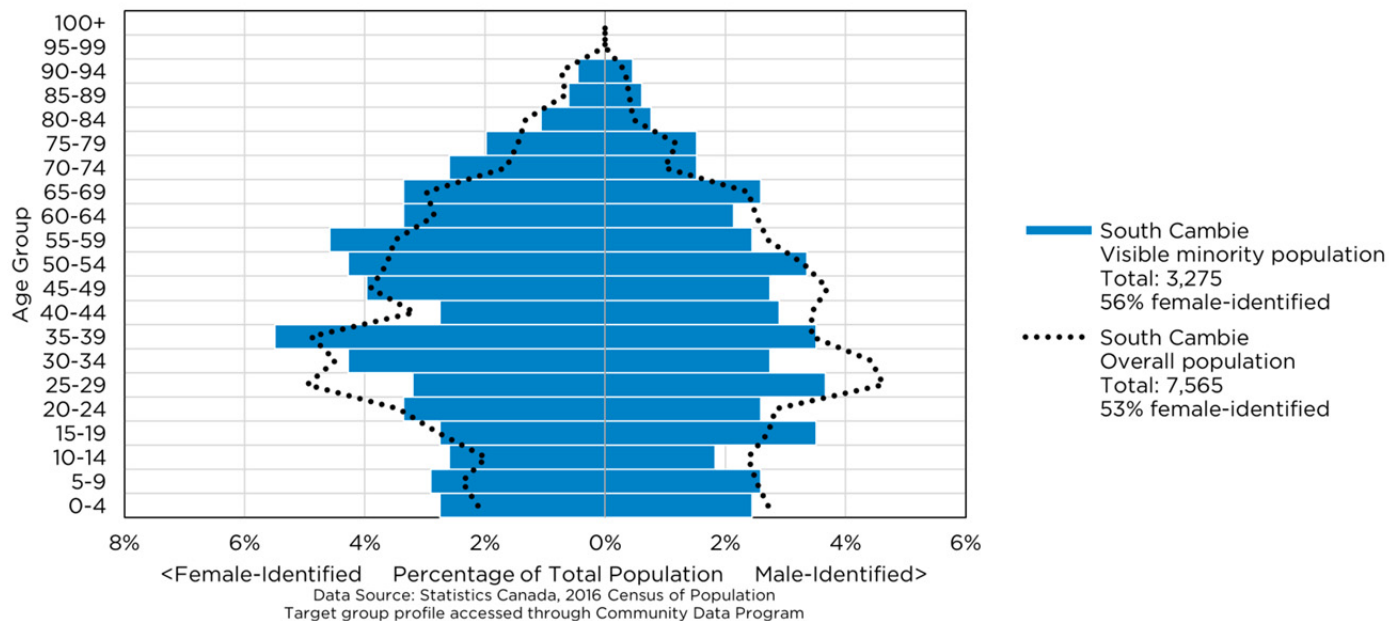
The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in South Cambie, as a percentage of total population. There is notable growth in South Cambie’s population identifying as South Asian visible minority.



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

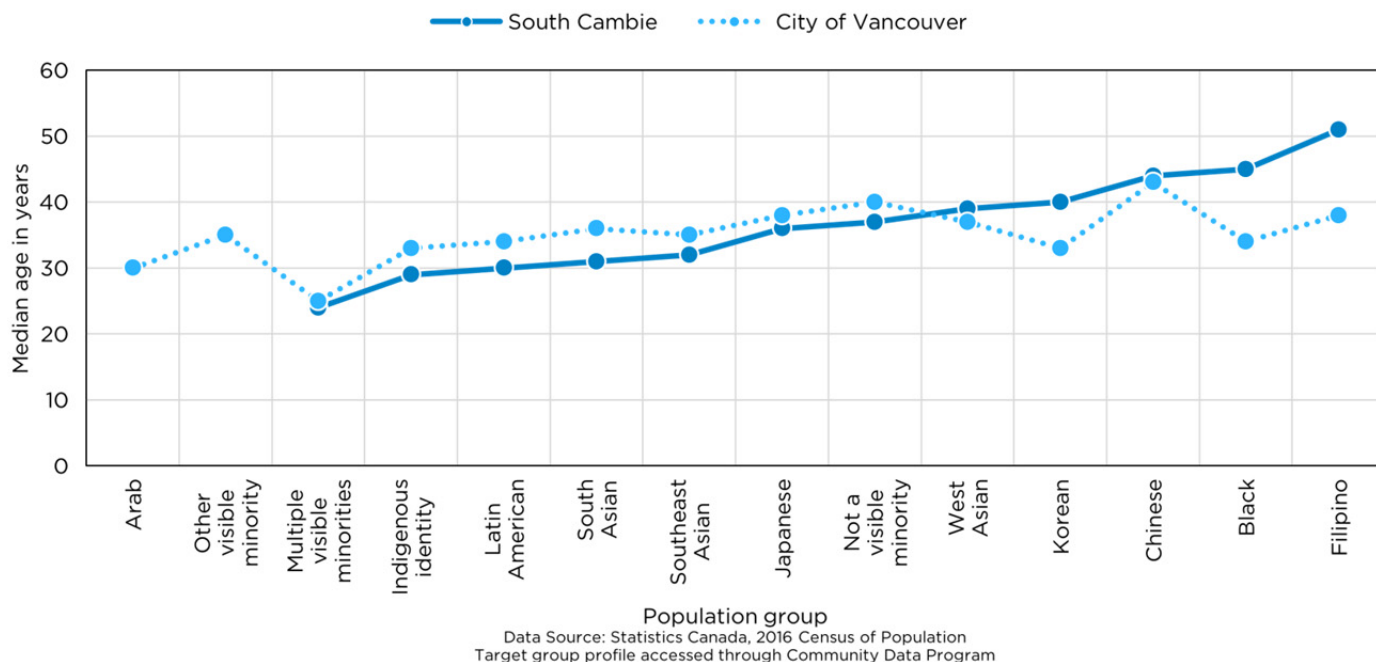
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in South Cambie has a broadly similar age profile to the overall population in the neighbourhood but is more likely to be female-identified.

**South Cambie:  
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



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

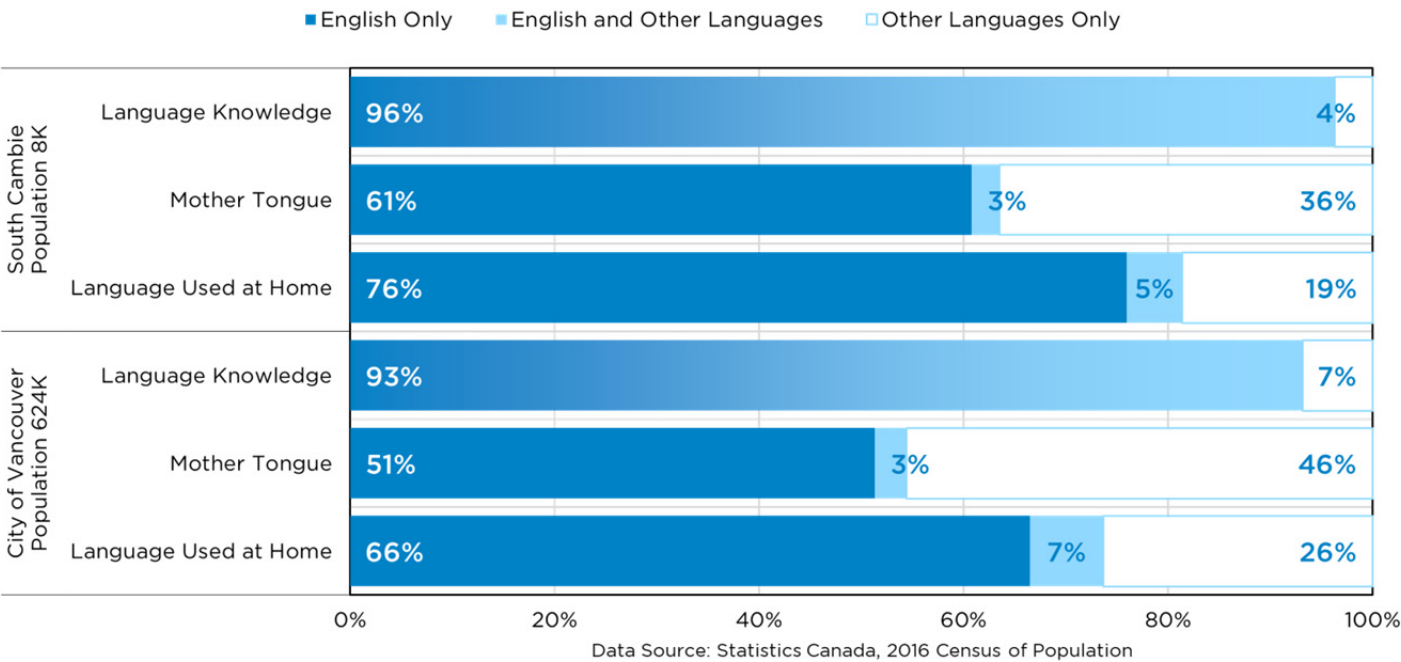
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



# Language Summary

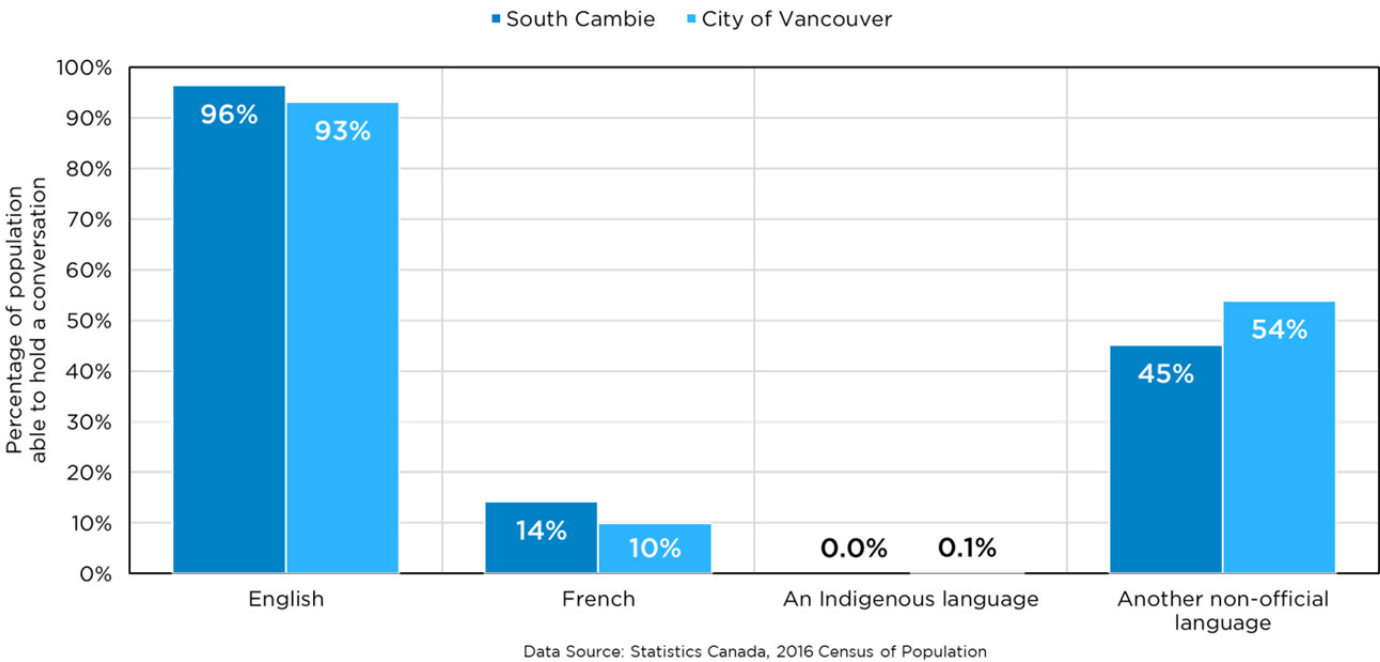
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. South Cambie has a smaller proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



In terms of knowledge of official and non-official languages, South Cambie has a larger share of its population with knowledge of English and/or French, and a smaller proportion being able to hold a conversation in at least one non-official language.

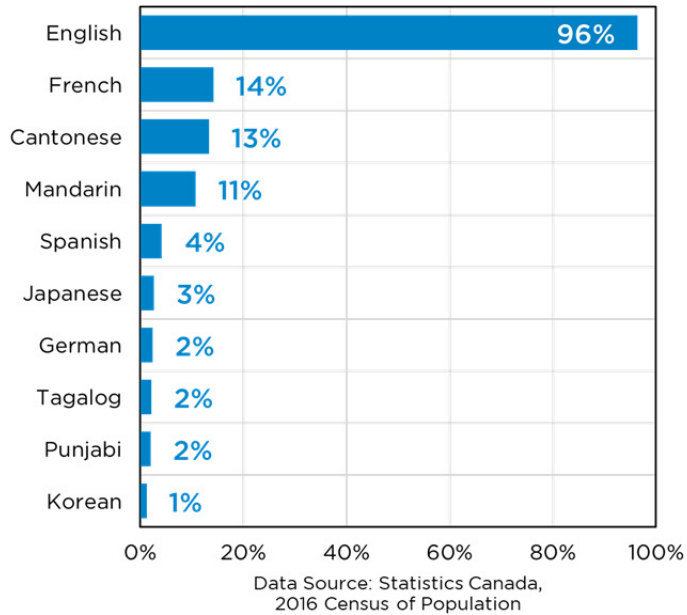
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



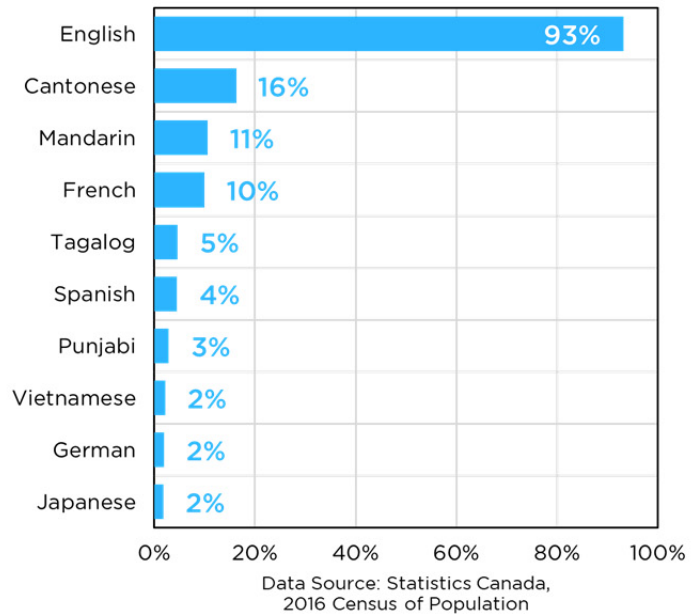
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that about 14% of South Cambie residents can speak French, 13% can speak Cantonese and 11% can speak Mandarin.

**South Cambie: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

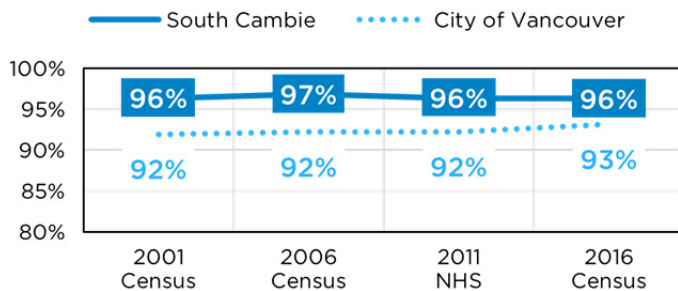


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

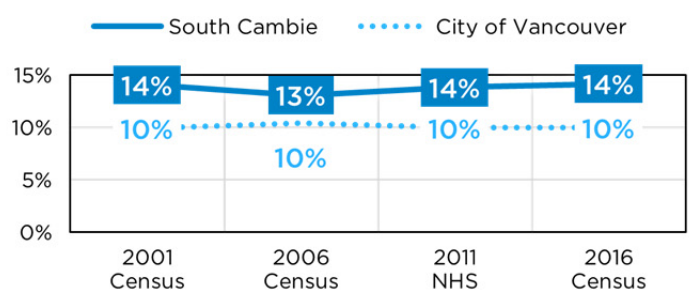


Over time, South Cambie residents have stable rates of residents able to speak English and French. Trends in Chinese language knowledge are difficult to analyze because of Statistics Canada's shift from reporting languages as "Chinese" to more specific dialects,<sup>11</sup> but future censuses will show clearer trends.

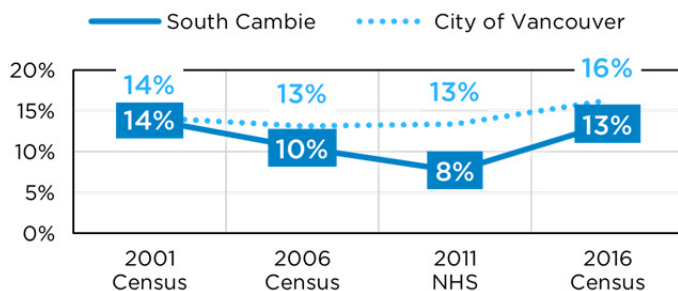
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



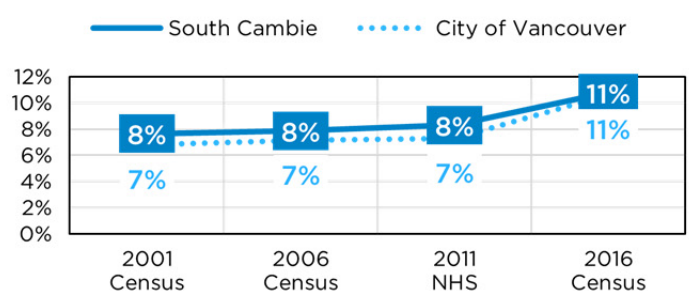
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



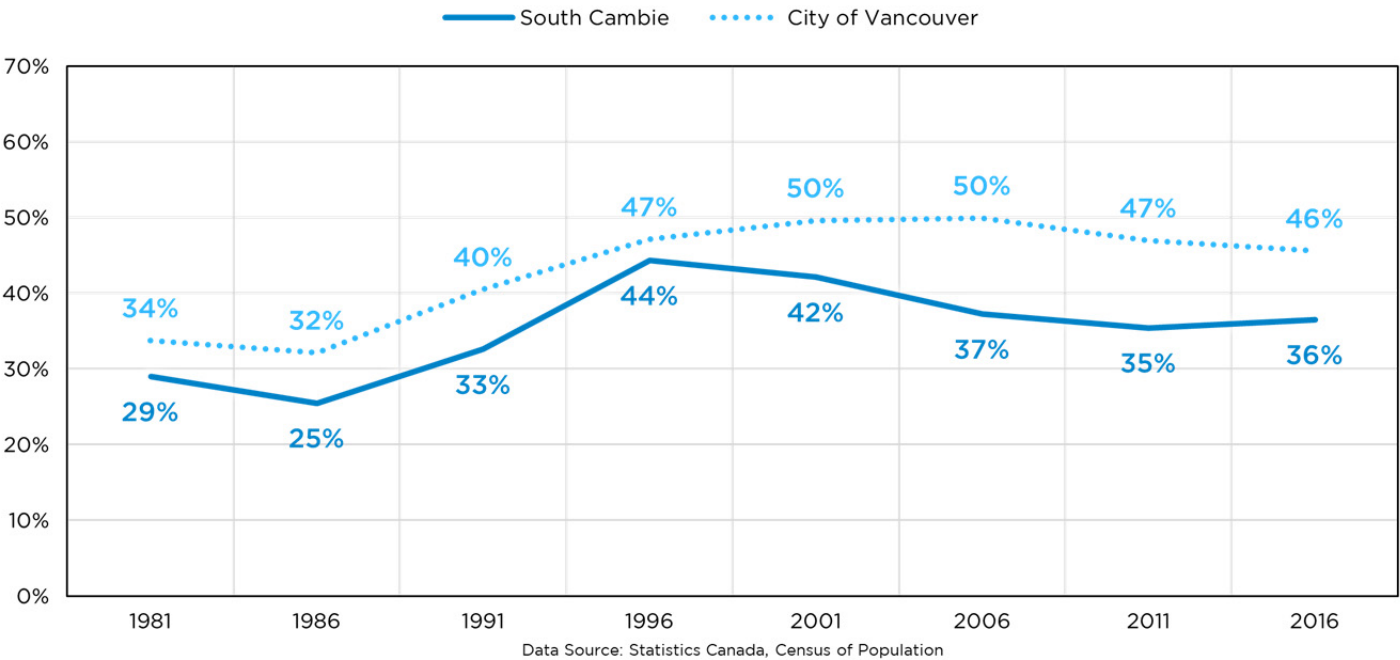
**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**



# Mother Tongue

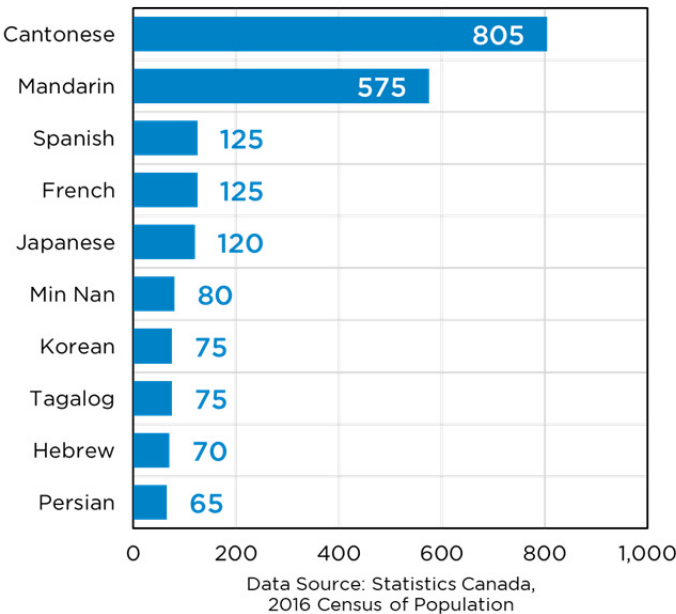
About 36% of South Cambie residents have a non-English first language. This proportion is lower than for the city overall, but has been stable in the most recent census periods.

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

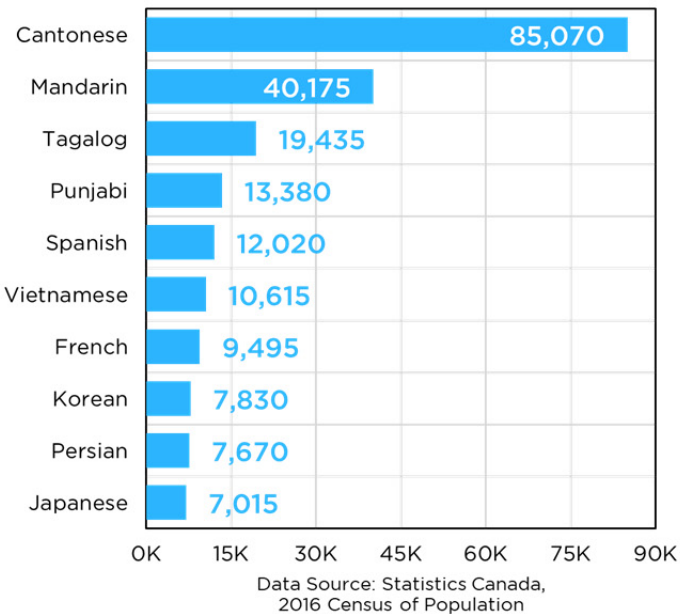


Cantonese and Mandarin are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in South Cambie, with a number of other languages represented by a smaller number of speakers.

South Cambie: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



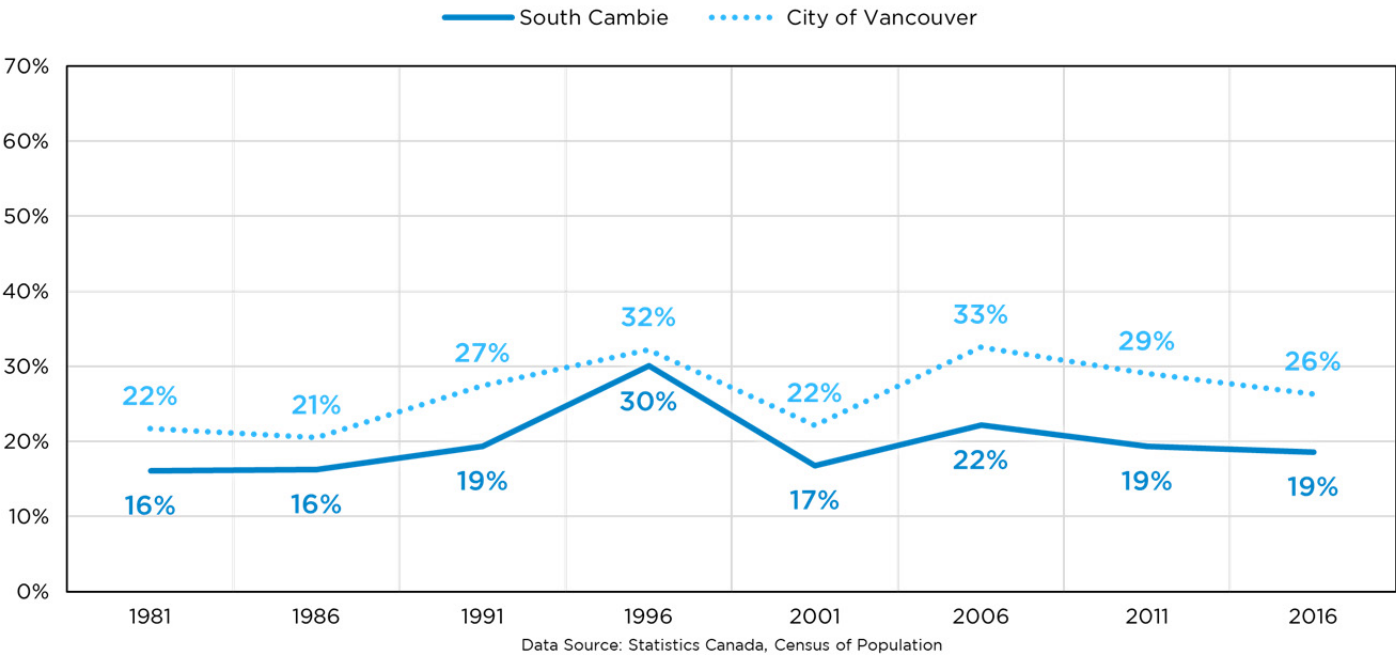
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

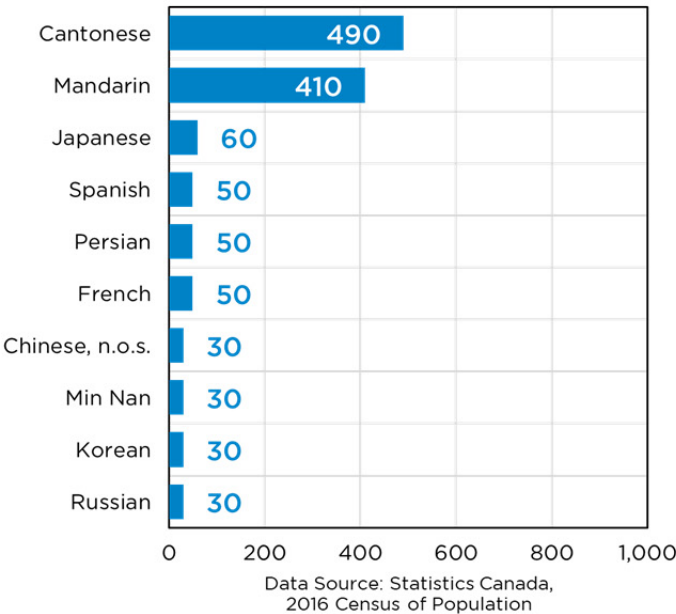
About 19% of South Cambie residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has declined since 1996 and is notably lower than the rate for the city overall.<sup>12</sup>

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

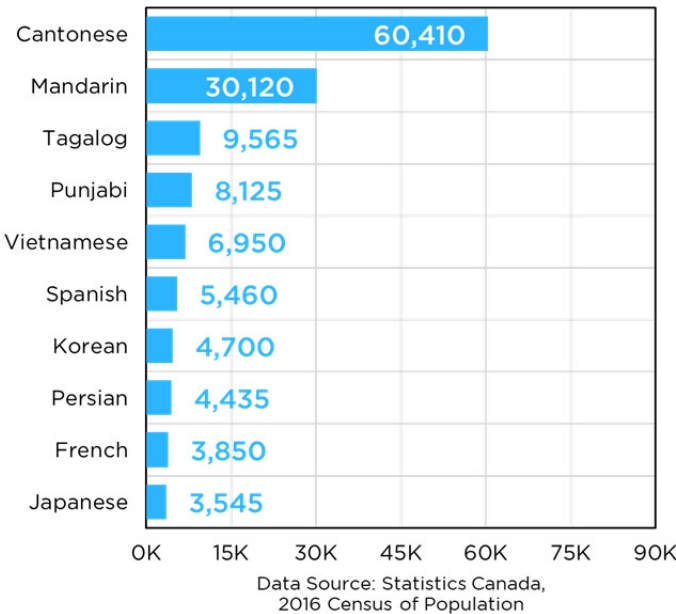


Cantonese and Mandarin are again the most commonly used non-English languages in South Cambie.

South Cambie: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



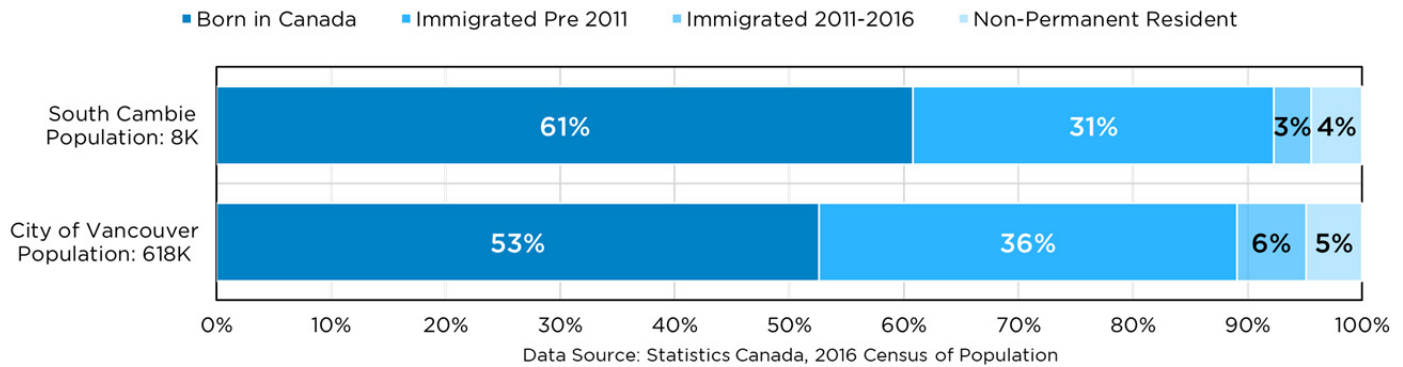
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

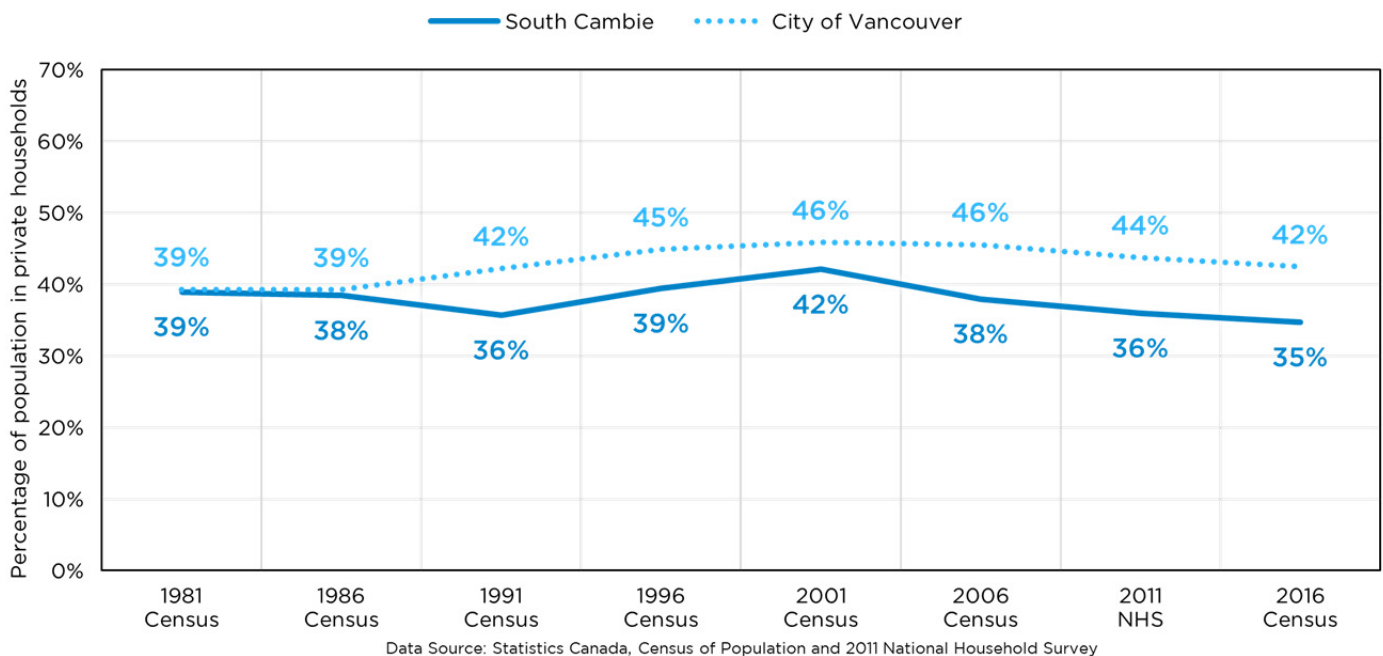
South Cambie has a proportionally smaller immigrant population than the city overall. As of 2016, 35% of the population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents. 31% of the total population immigrated prior to 2011 while 3% immigrated from 2011 to 2016. Another 4% of South Cambie's population are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

**Population by Immigration Status, 2016**



Since 2001, the percentage of South Cambie's population that are immigrants has steadily decreased. In absolute numbers, South Cambie's immigrant population has declined by 7% from 2001 to 2016.

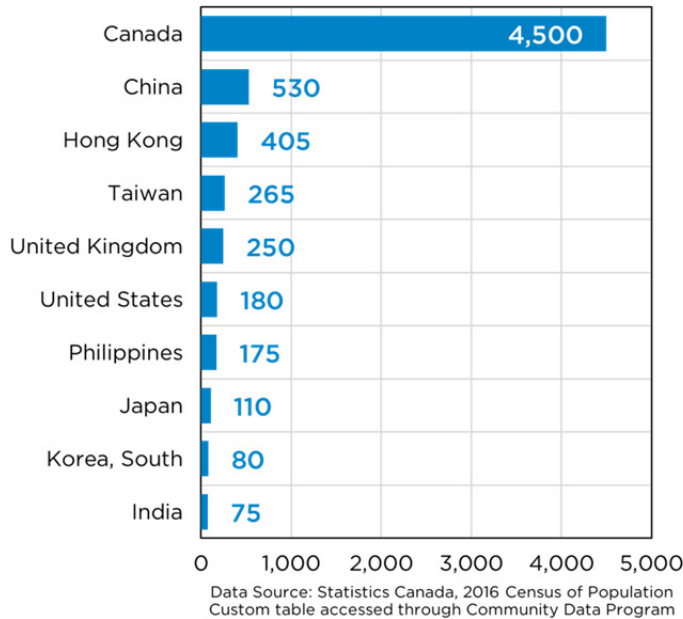
**Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016**



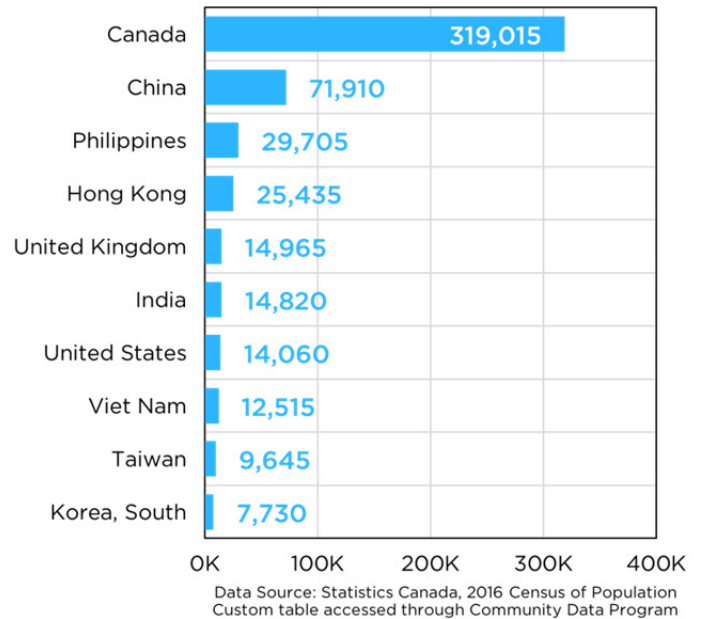
## Places of Birth

About six in ten people in South Cambie were born in Canada. The most commonly reported places of birth among people not born in Canada are China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

**South Cambie: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

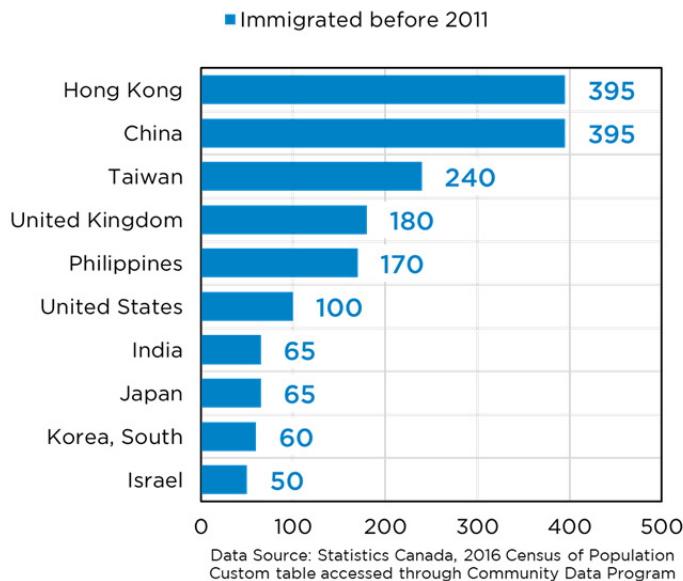


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

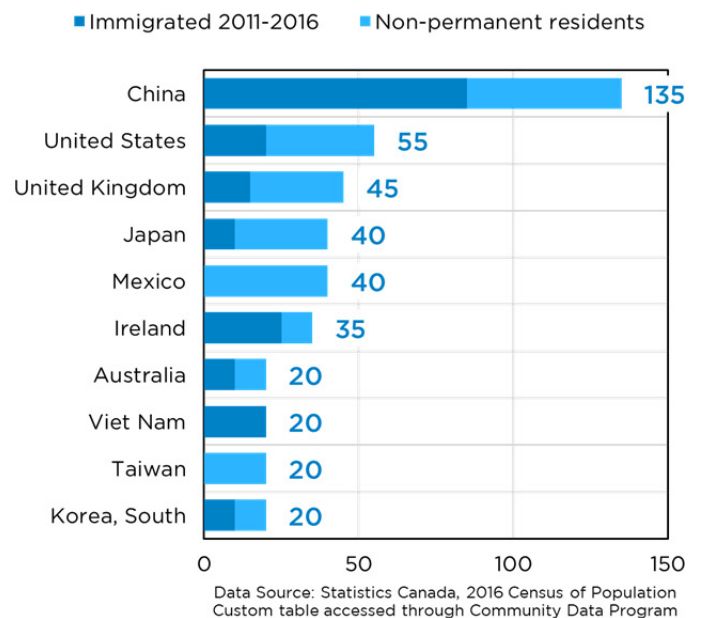


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver; in South Cambie, mainland China is the most commonly reported place of birth among new immigrants and non-permanent residents.

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



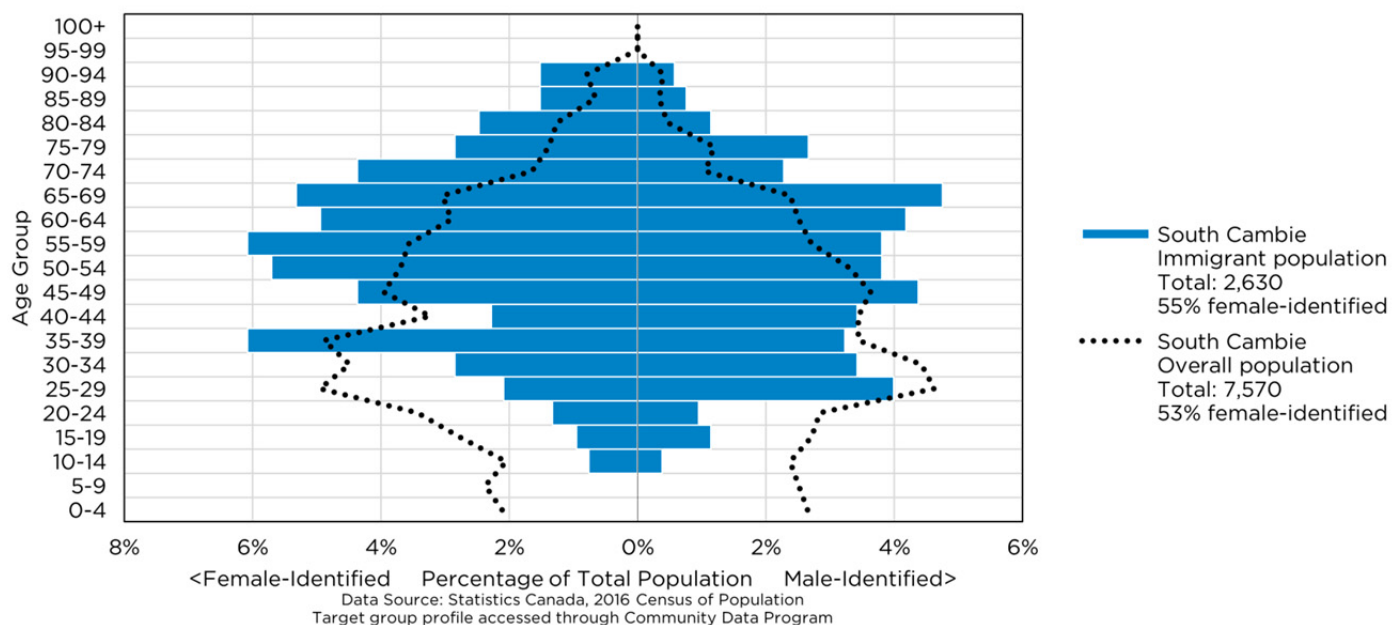
**South Cambie: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

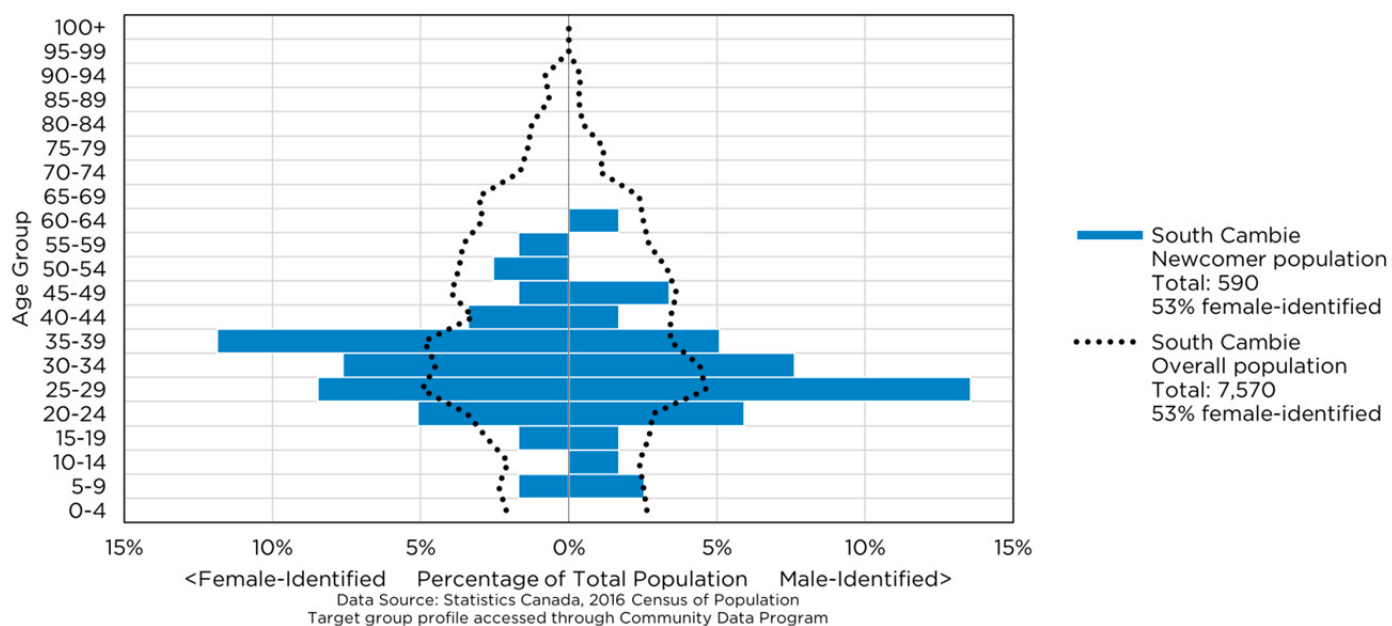
The immigrant population in South Cambie has an older age profile than the area's overall population.

**South Cambie:  
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is concentrated among people in their 20s and 30s, though care should be taken in interpreting this data given the small population counted in the census.

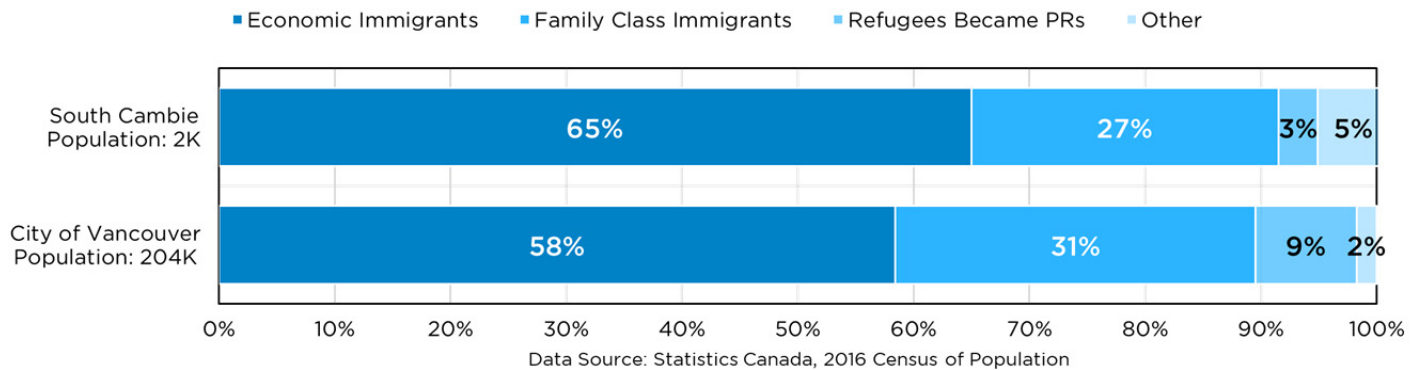
**South Cambie:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

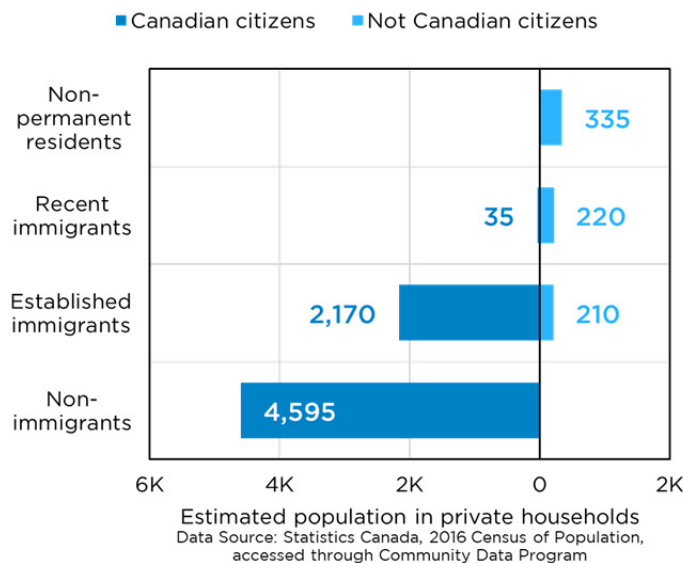
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. In South Cambie, 65% of immigrants were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; 27% were admitted through family programs; and 3% became permanent residents after being admitted as refugees. The area has proportionally more economic immigrants and fewer family immigrants and refugees than the city overall.

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

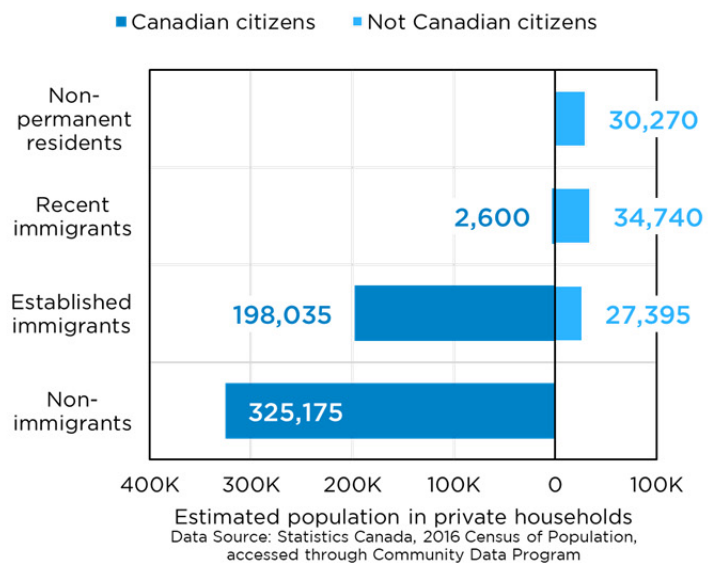


In South Cambie, 91% of established immigrants and 14% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, higher rates than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 4% of South Cambie's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

### South Cambie: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



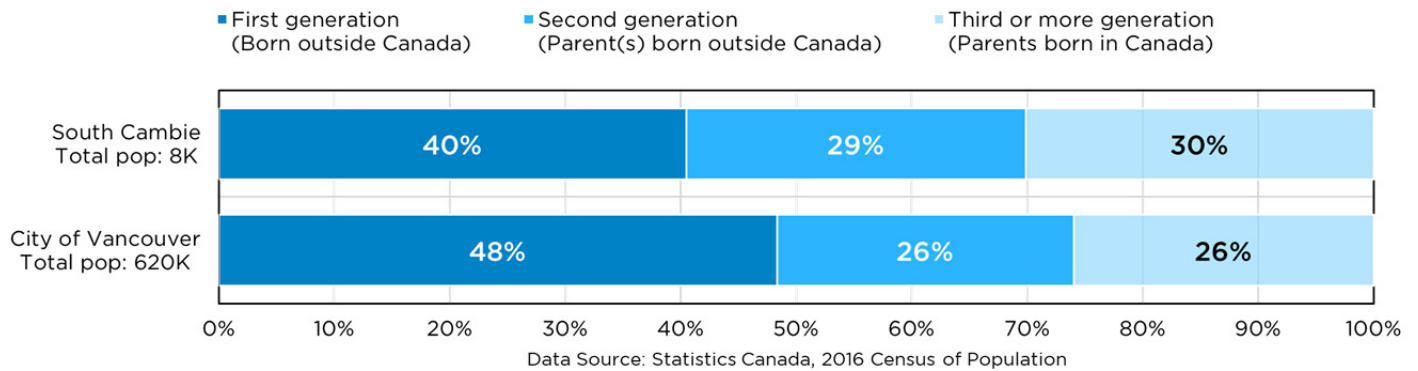
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

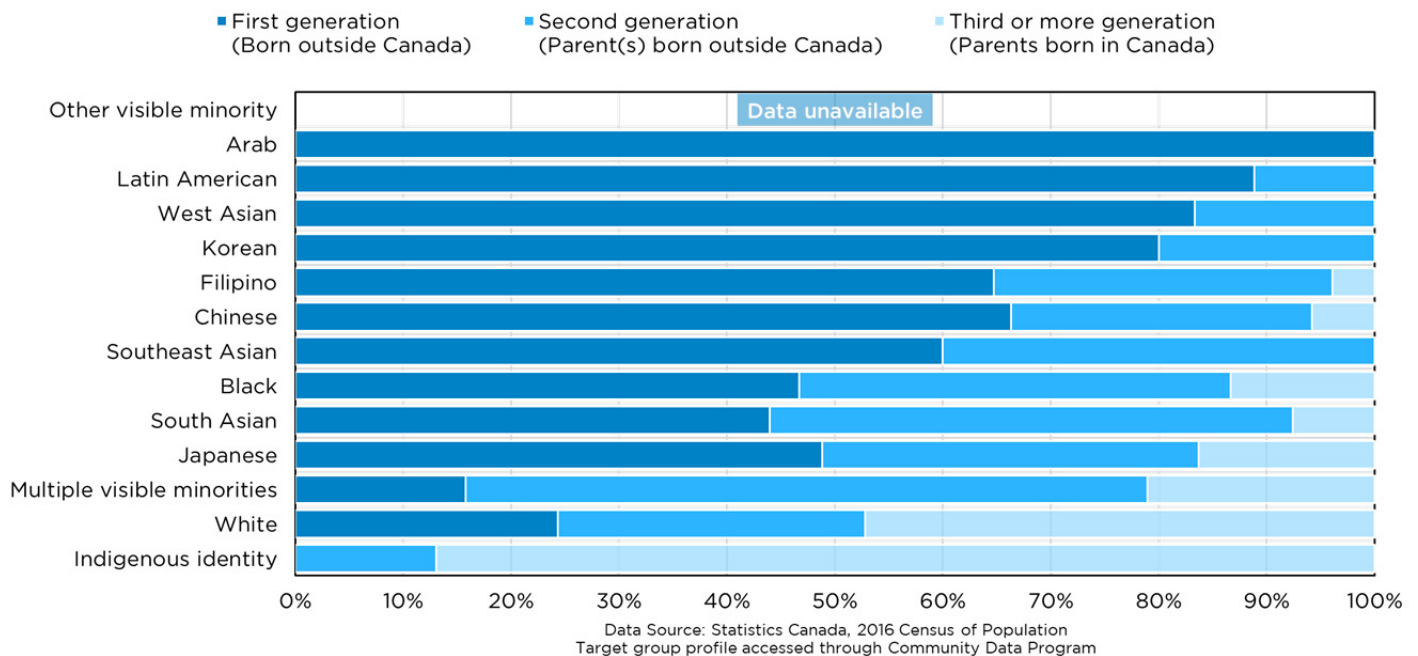
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. In South Cambie, 40% of the population are first-generation, 29% are second-generation and 30% are third-or-more-generation.

### 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 South Cambie, a majority of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A large majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada. A majority of South Asian, Black and Japanese residents in South Cambie were born in Canada, and many have families that have been in Canada for multiple generations.

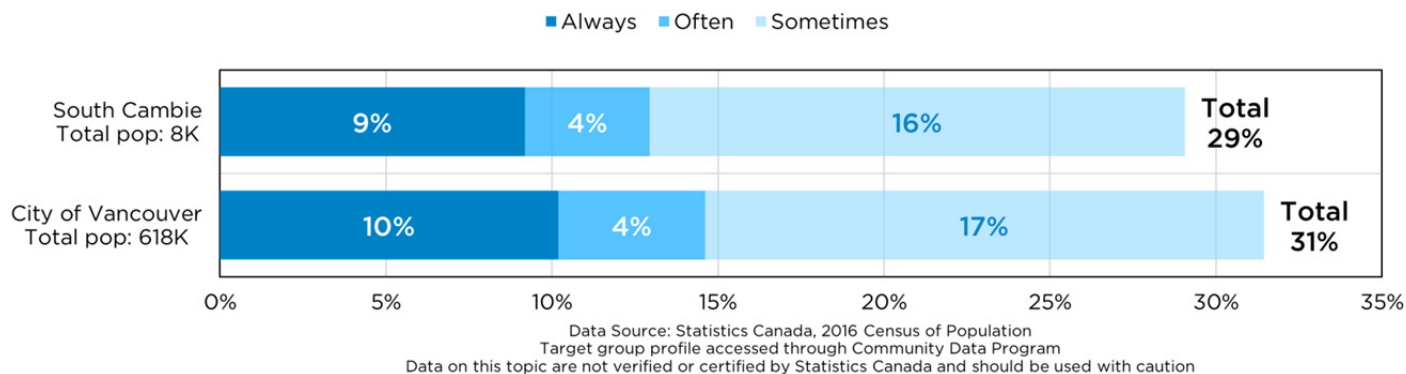
### South Cambie: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

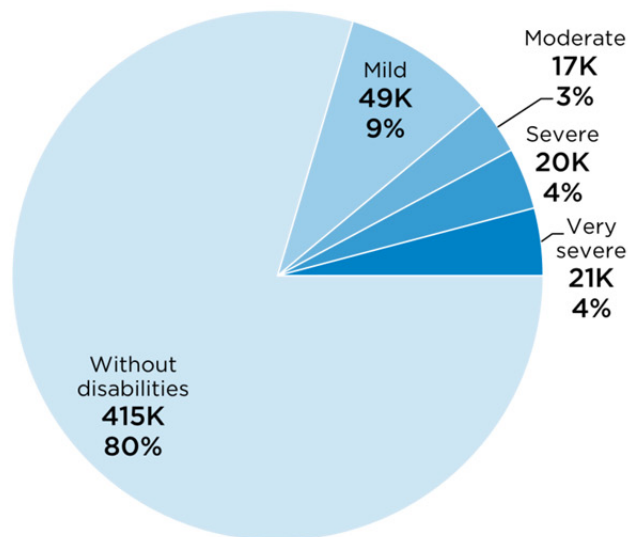
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In South Cambie, 29% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a somewhat lower rate than the city overall.

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

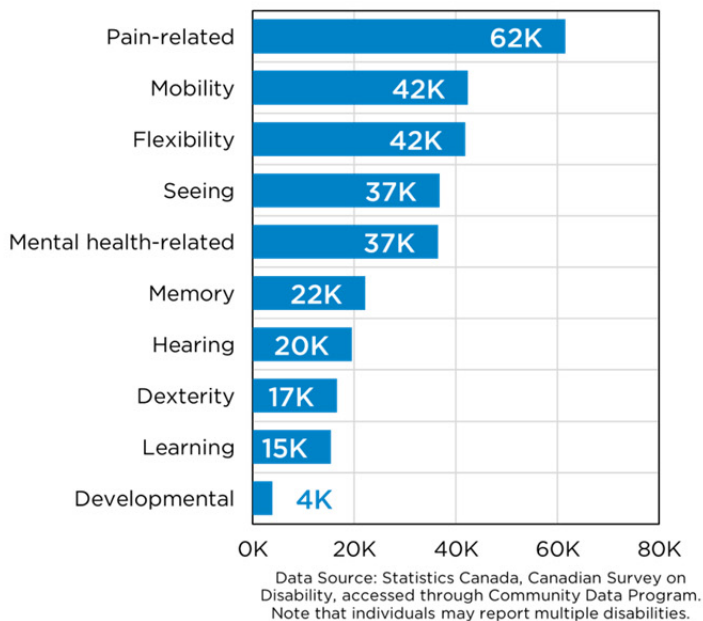


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



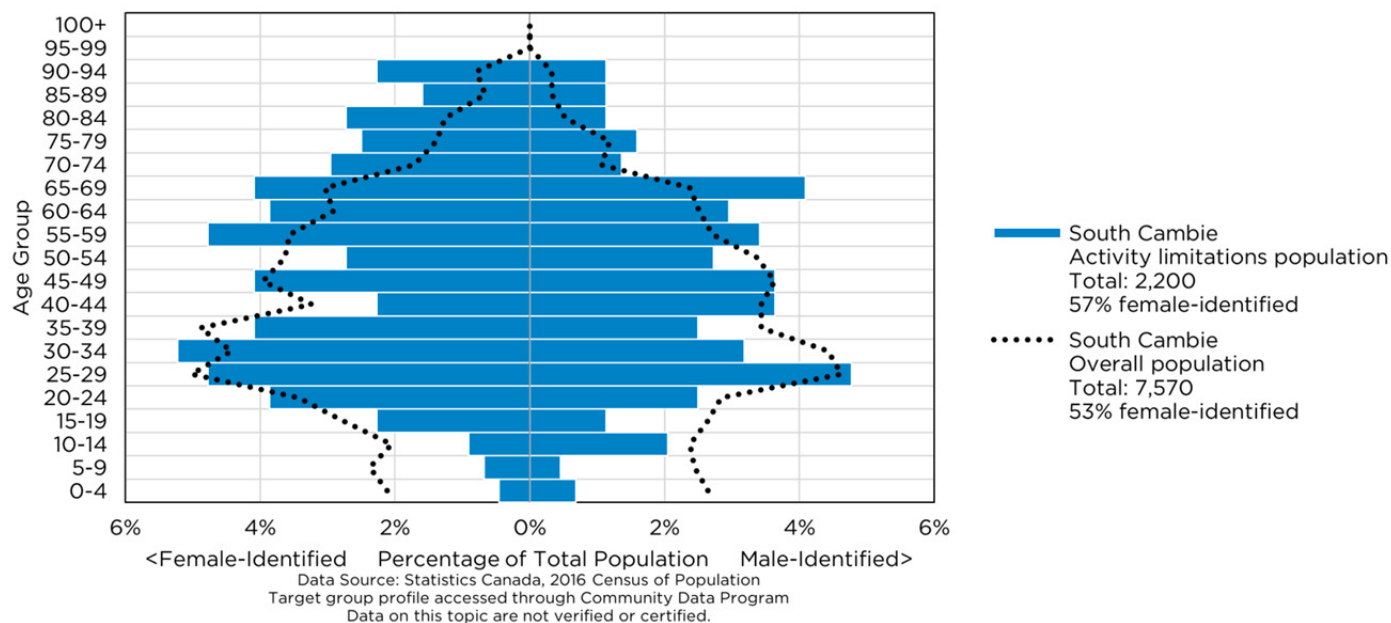
**City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017**



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

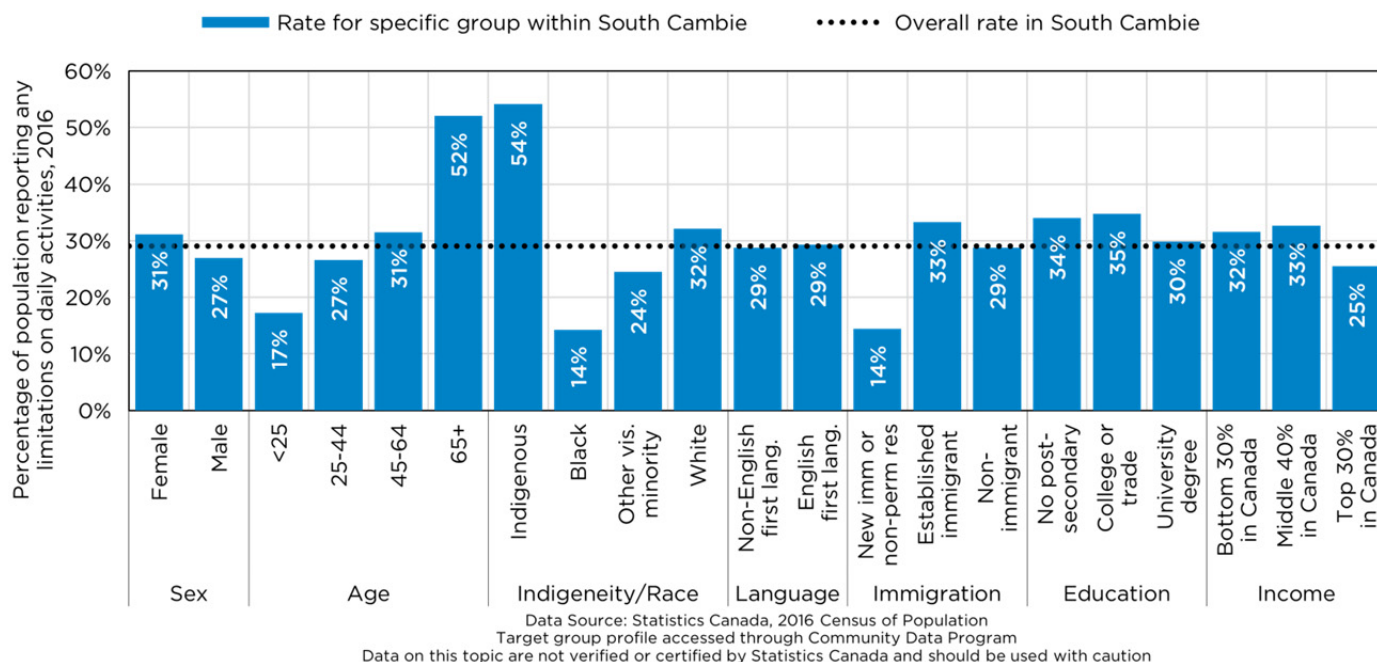
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**South Cambie:  
Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. Indigenous and older residents stand out as most likely to experience limitations on daily activities.

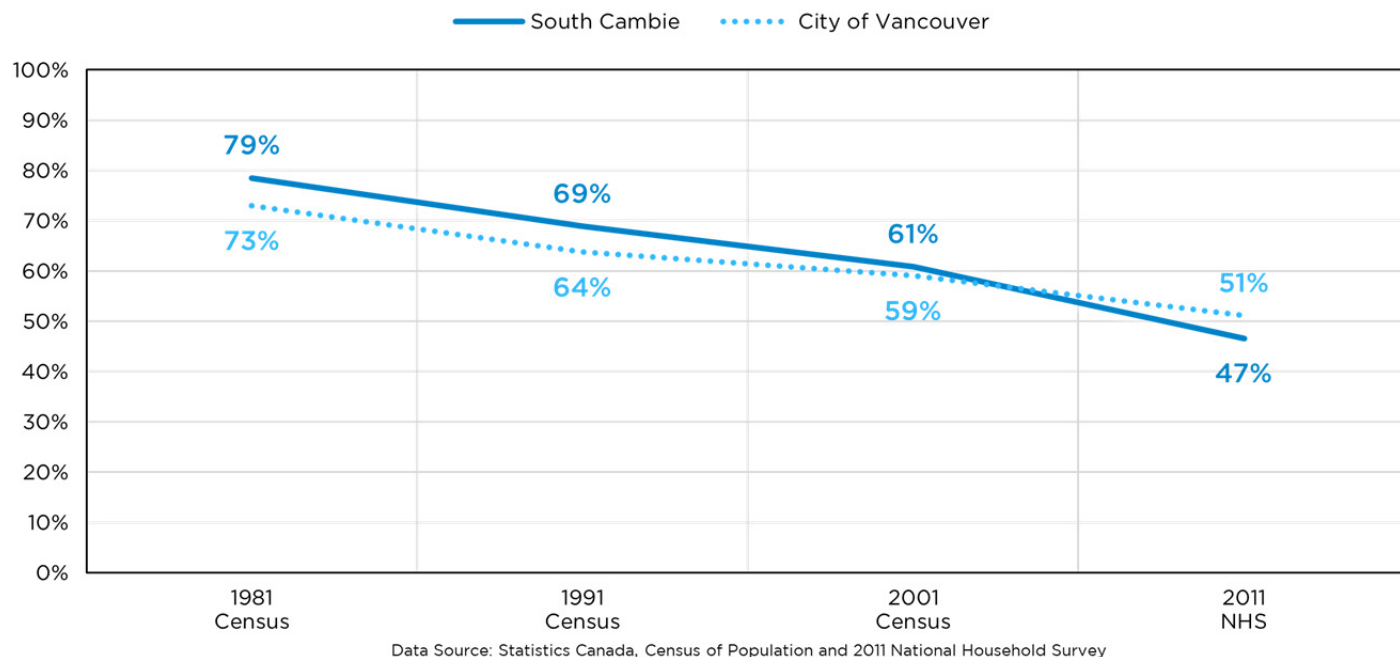
**South Cambie: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

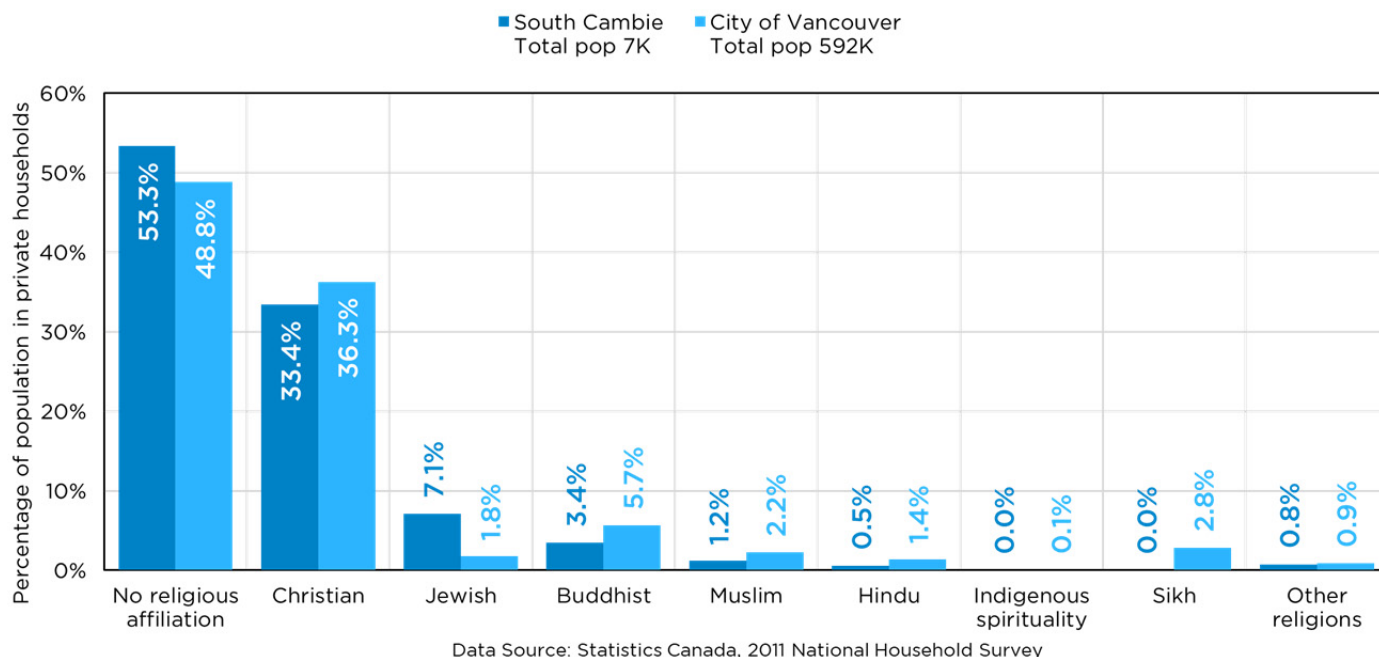
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 47% of the population in South Cambie was estimated to have a religious affiliation, which is now a lower rate than the city overall.

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



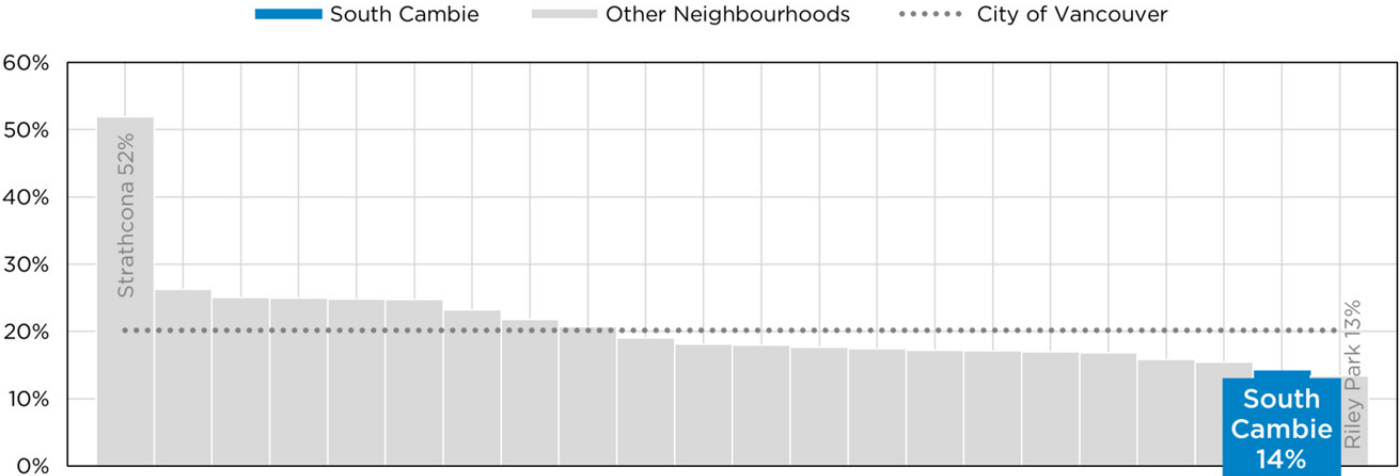
The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in 2011. Compared to the city overall, South Cambie residents are more likely to have no religious affiliation or to identify themselves as Jewish, and less likely to identify themselves as Christian or other religions.

### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

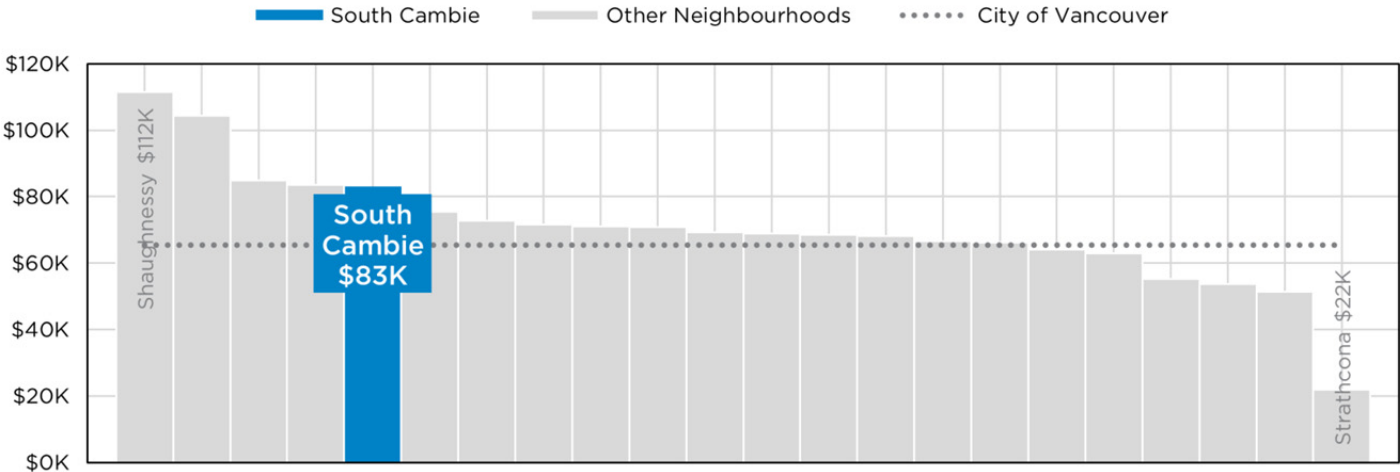


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

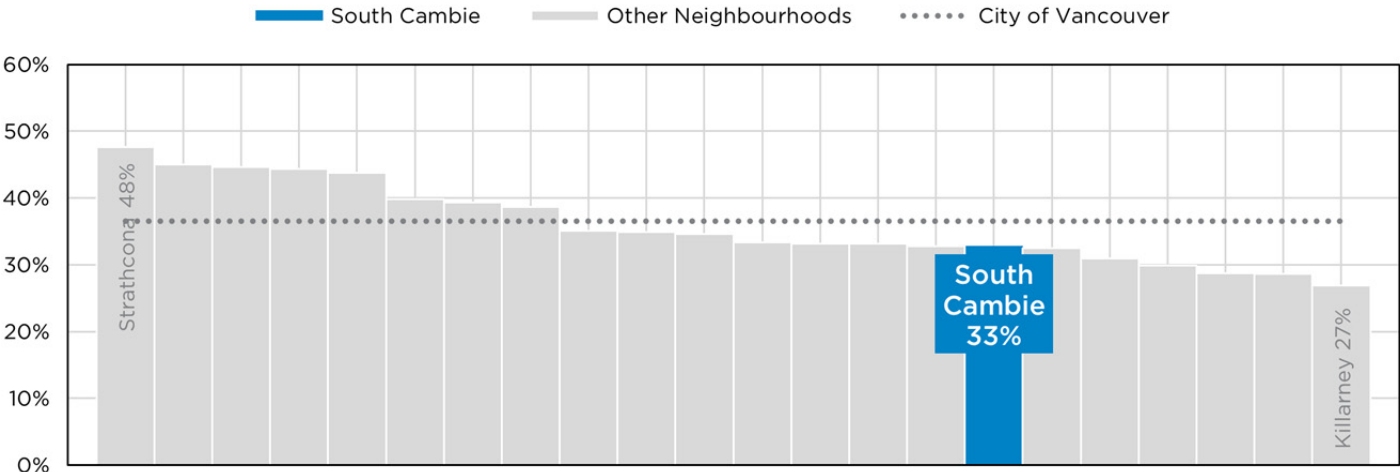
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

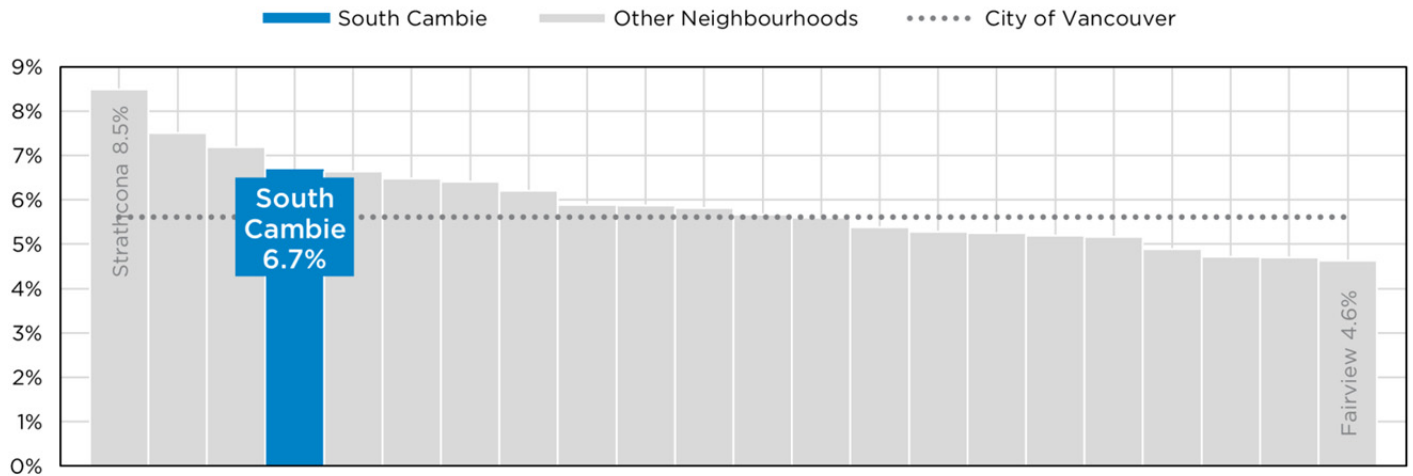


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

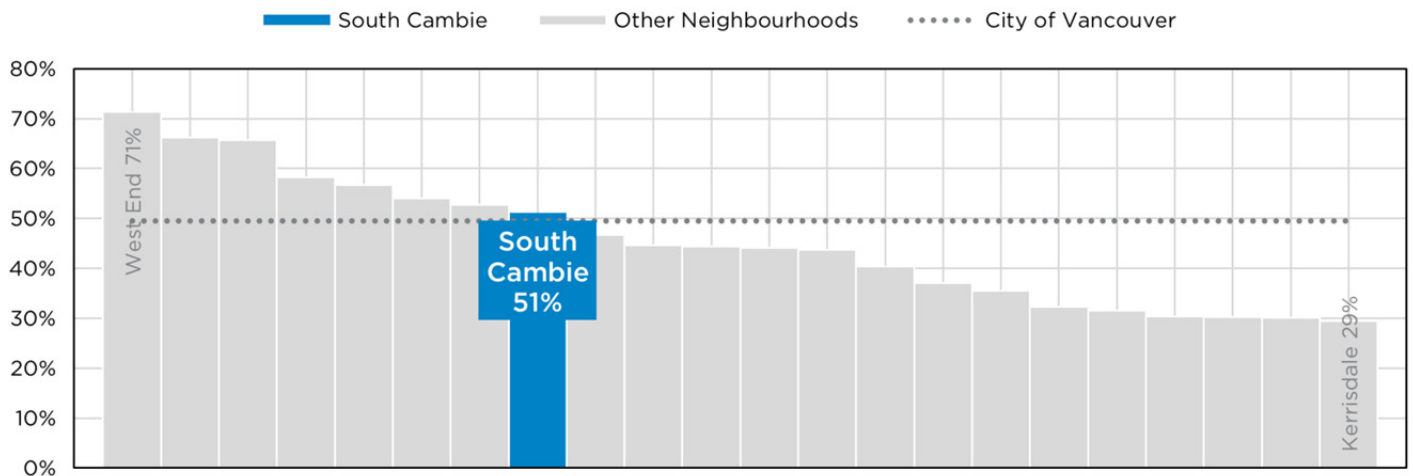


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

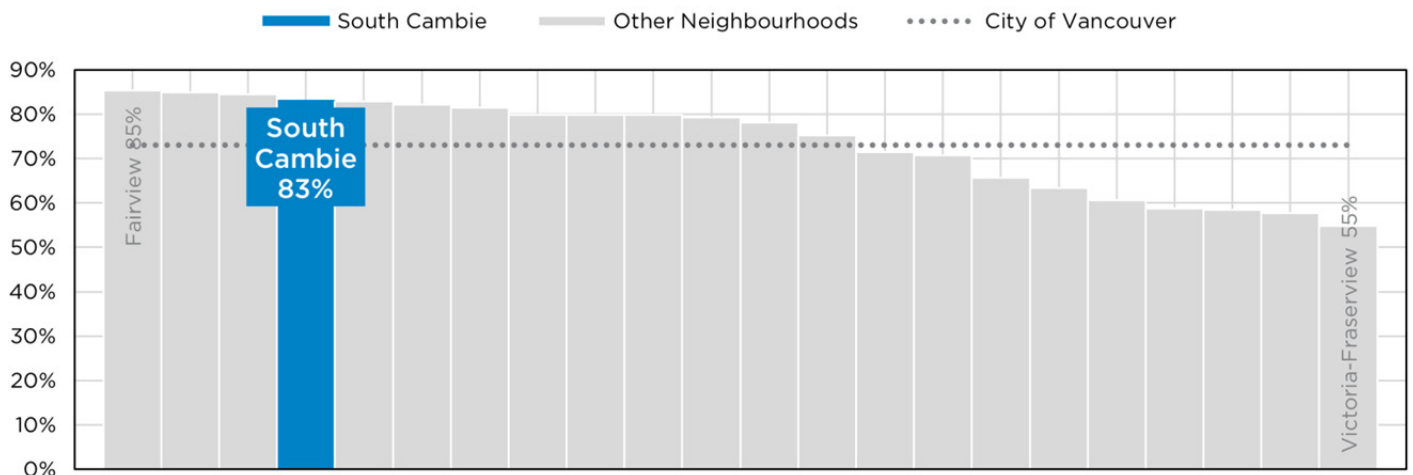
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



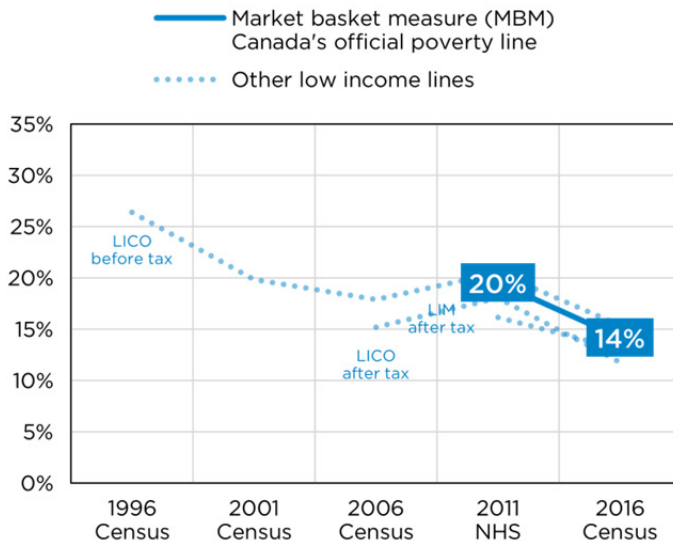
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

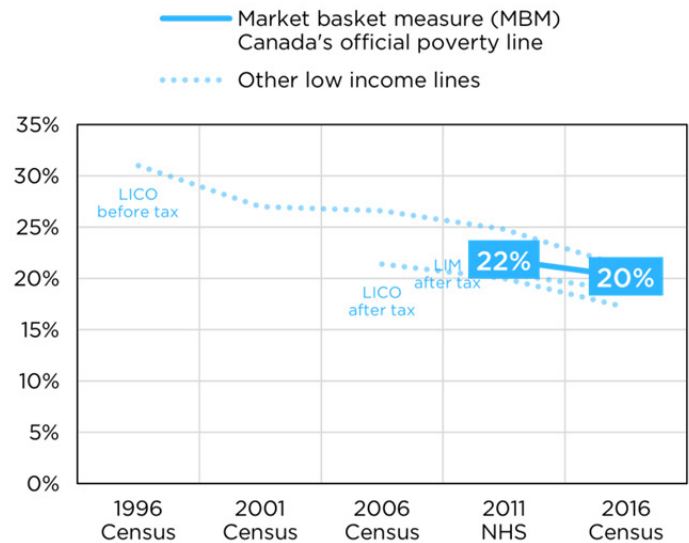
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. In South Cambie, 14% of residents have incomes below this measure, the second lowest poverty rate among Vancouver's local areas and a decrease from 2011.

**South Cambie:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

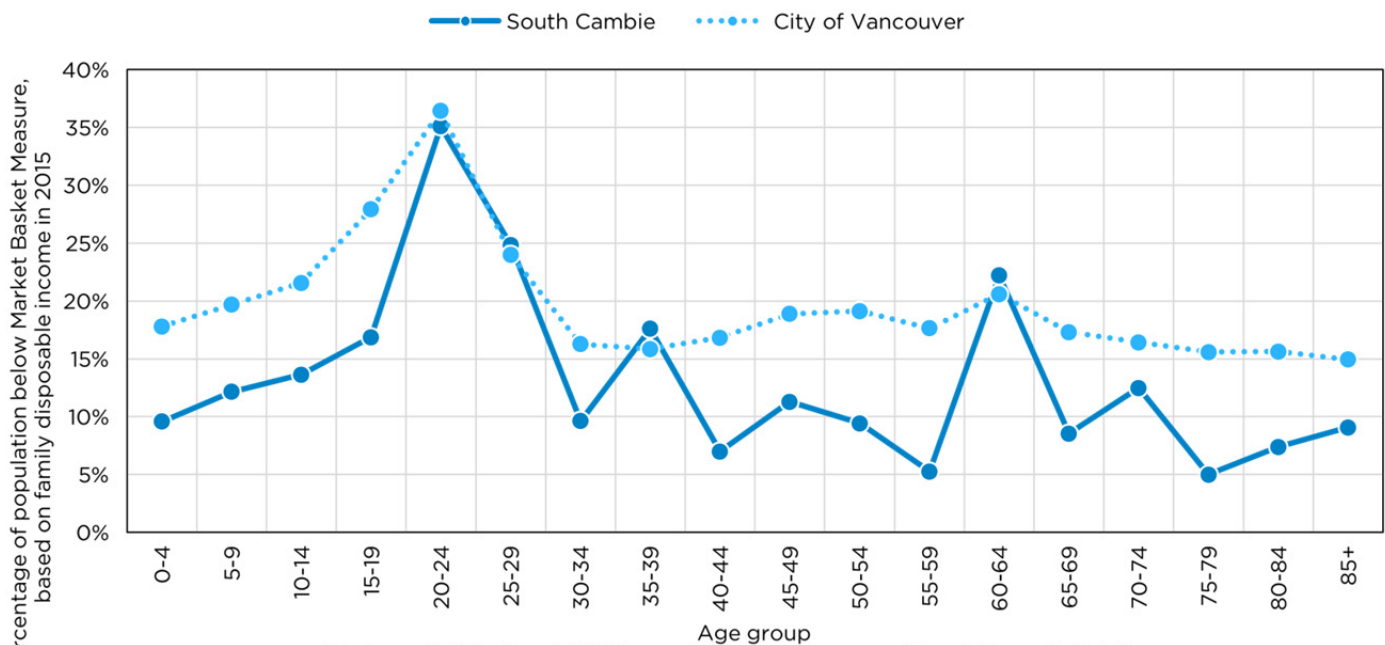
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

The poverty rate is generally lower for most age groups in South Cambie than the city overall, with young adults in their 20s standing out as an exception.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

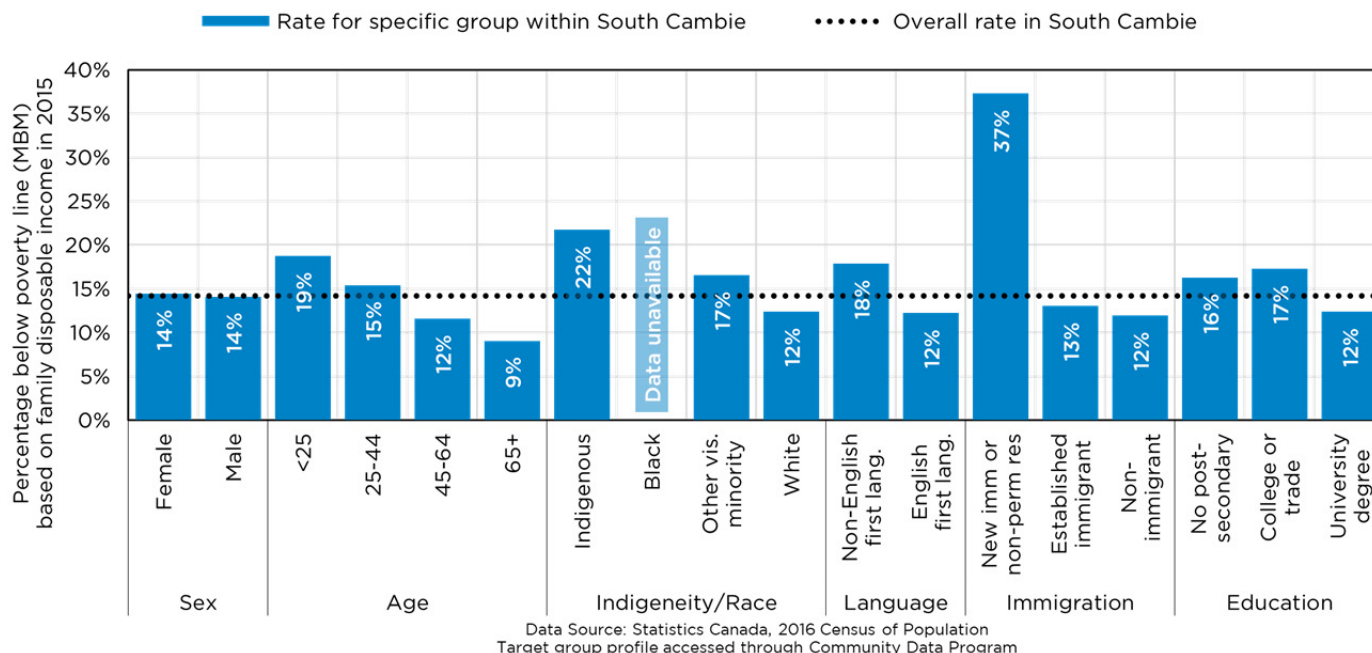


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

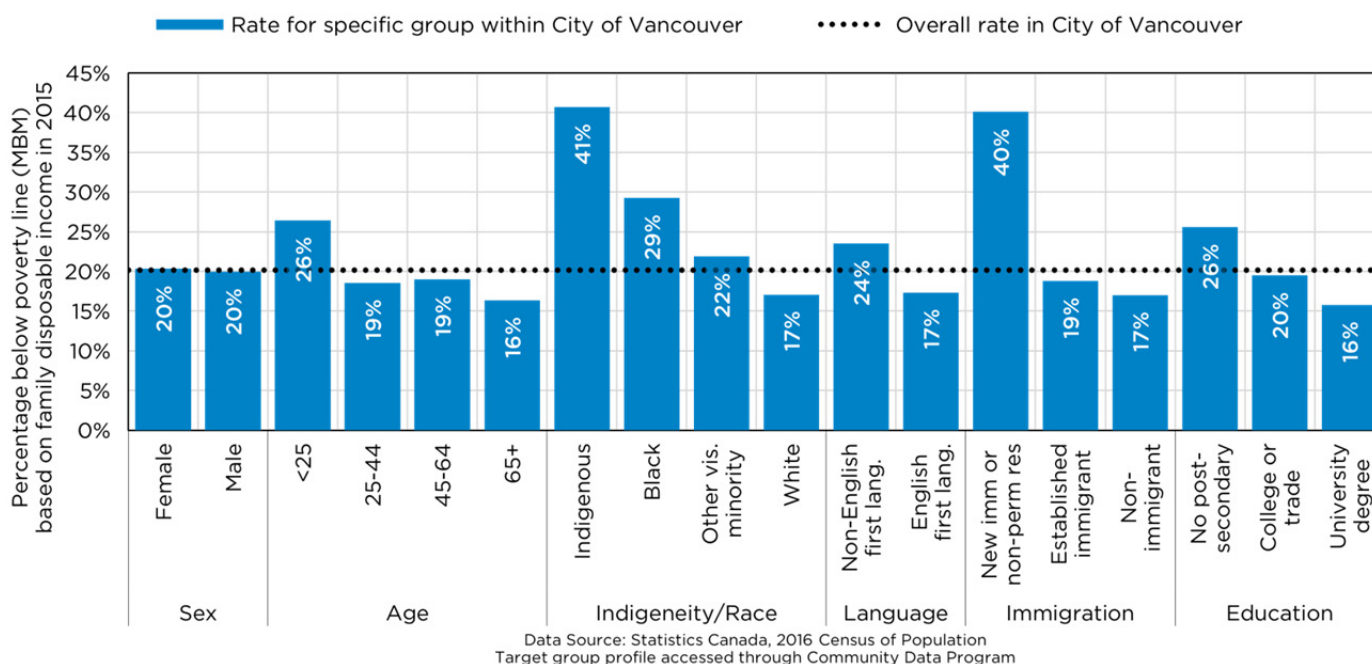
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In South Cambie, newcomers born outside Canada and Indigenous residents are particularly disproportionately likely to be impacted by poverty.

**South Cambie: 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.

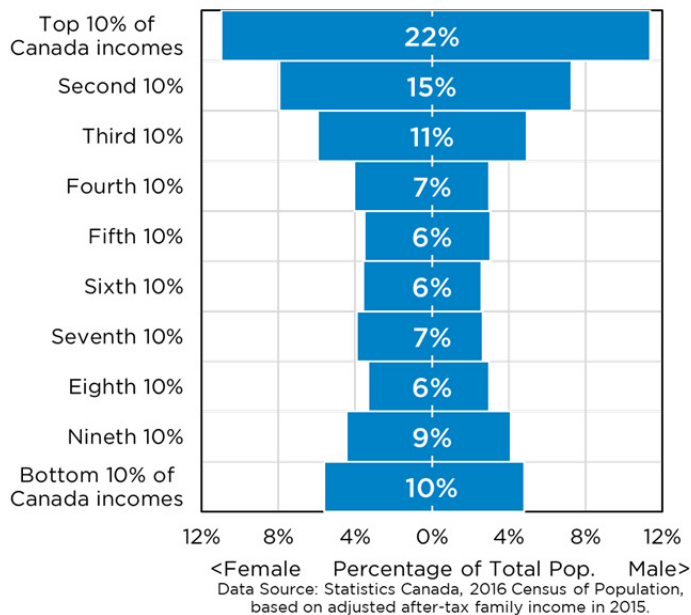
**City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016**



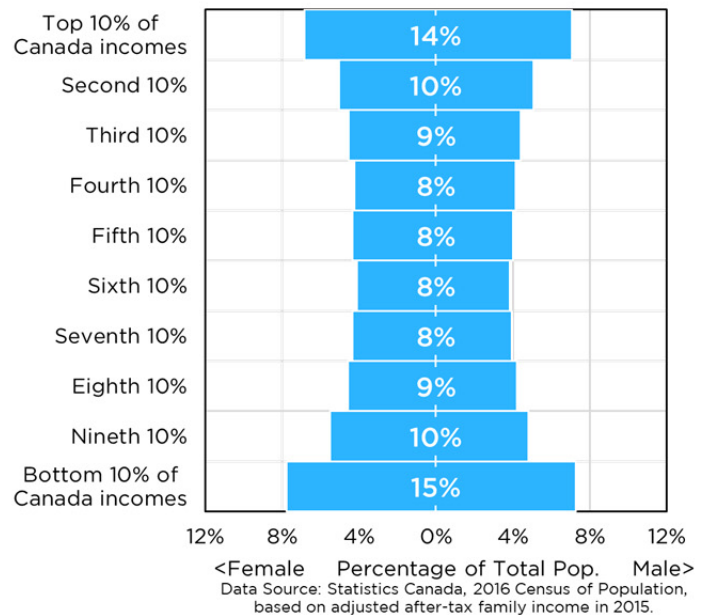
## Income Inequity

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%. South Cambie residents are more likely to be in the upper end of Canada's income distribution, with 22% of South Cambie residents in Canada's top 10%.

**South Cambie: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

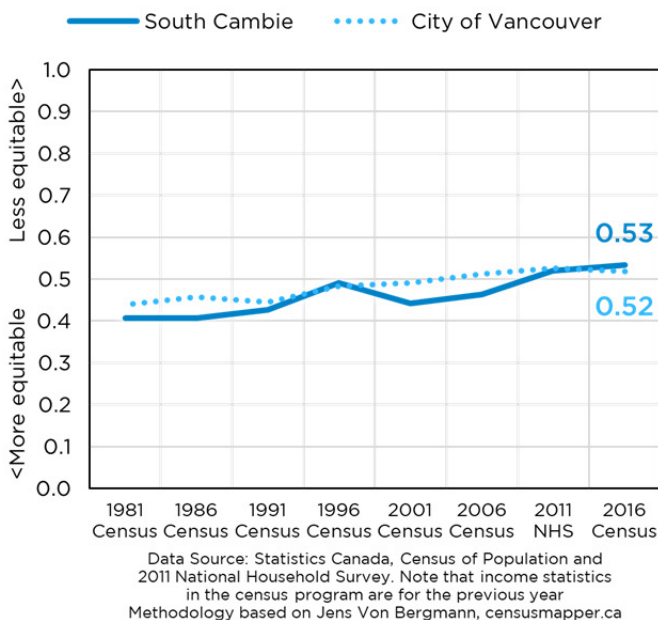


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

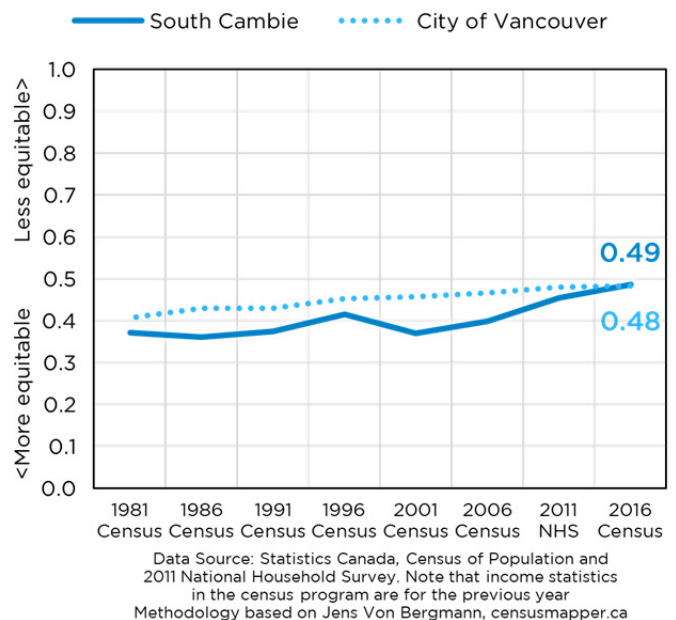


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Using this method, South Cambie appears to have gained a less equitable distribution of income in recent periods.

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



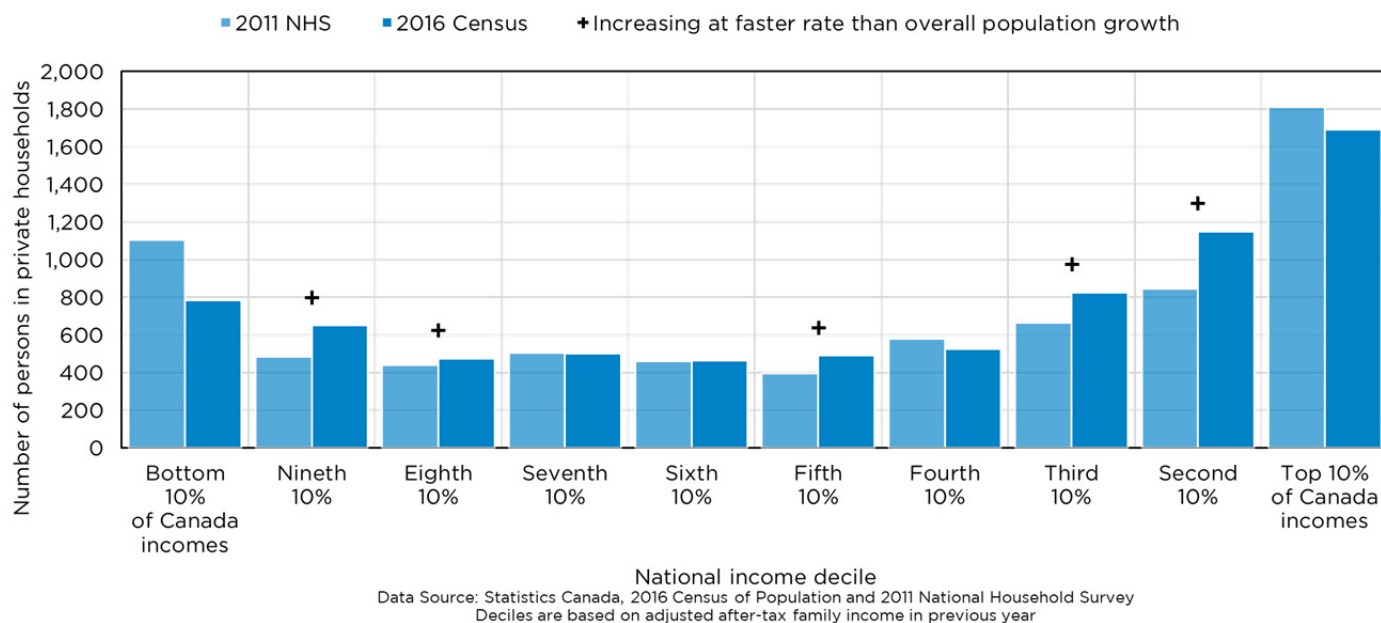
**Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution**



## Equity and Income Distribution

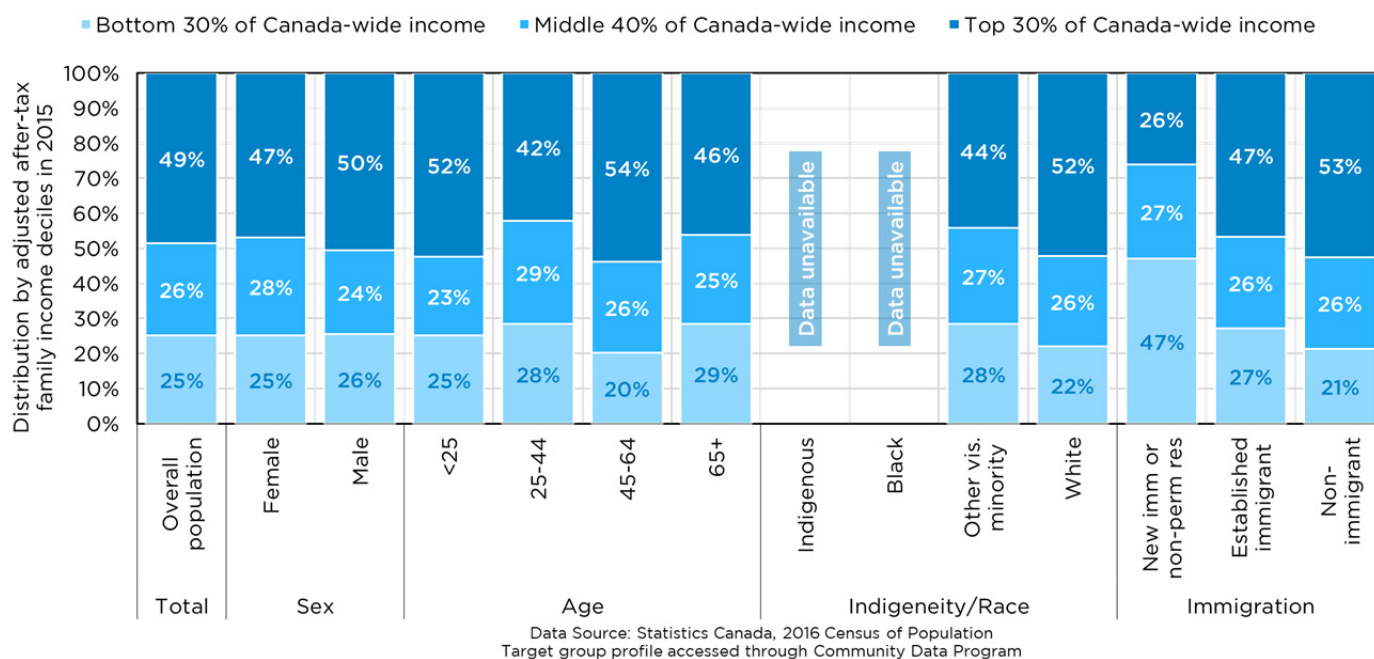
Over the five year period from 2011 to 2016, South Cambie appears to have lost people in both the top and bottom 10% of Canada-wide incomes, with growth in other deciles.

### South Cambie: 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 South Cambie, there are inequities by race and immigration status visible below. A higher rate of people in visible minority and established immigrant groups, as well as nearly half of newcomers, are in Canada's bottom 30% by income.

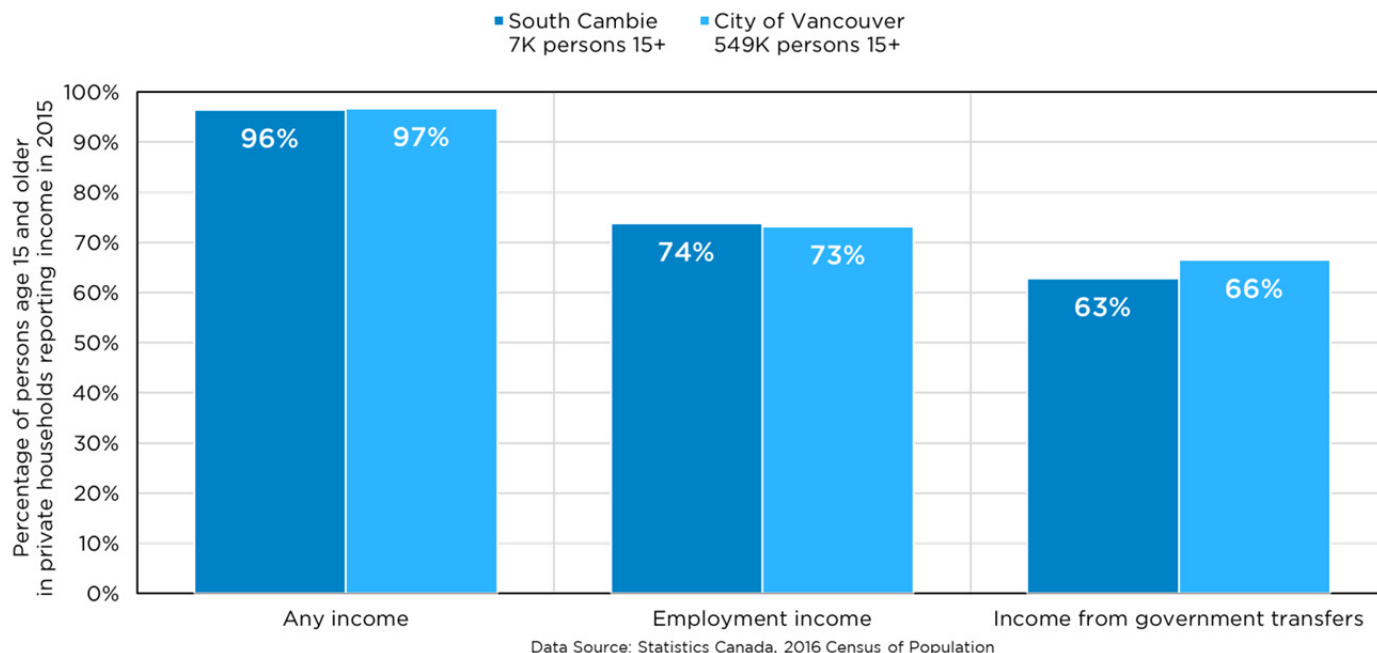
### South Cambie: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

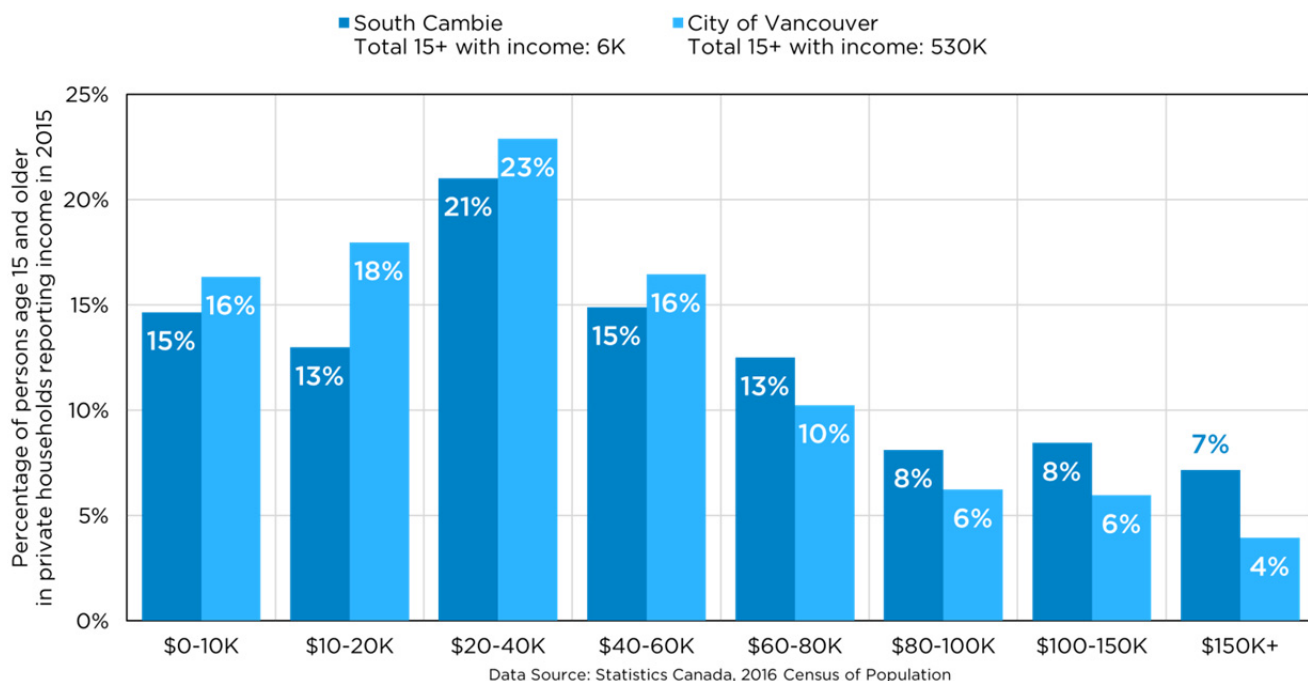
Among people 15 years of age and older, 96% of South Cambie residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> Compared to the city overall, South Cambie residents were slightly more likely to report employment income and less likely to report income from government transfers.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in South Cambie skews toward higher income brackets, compared to the city's overall distribution.

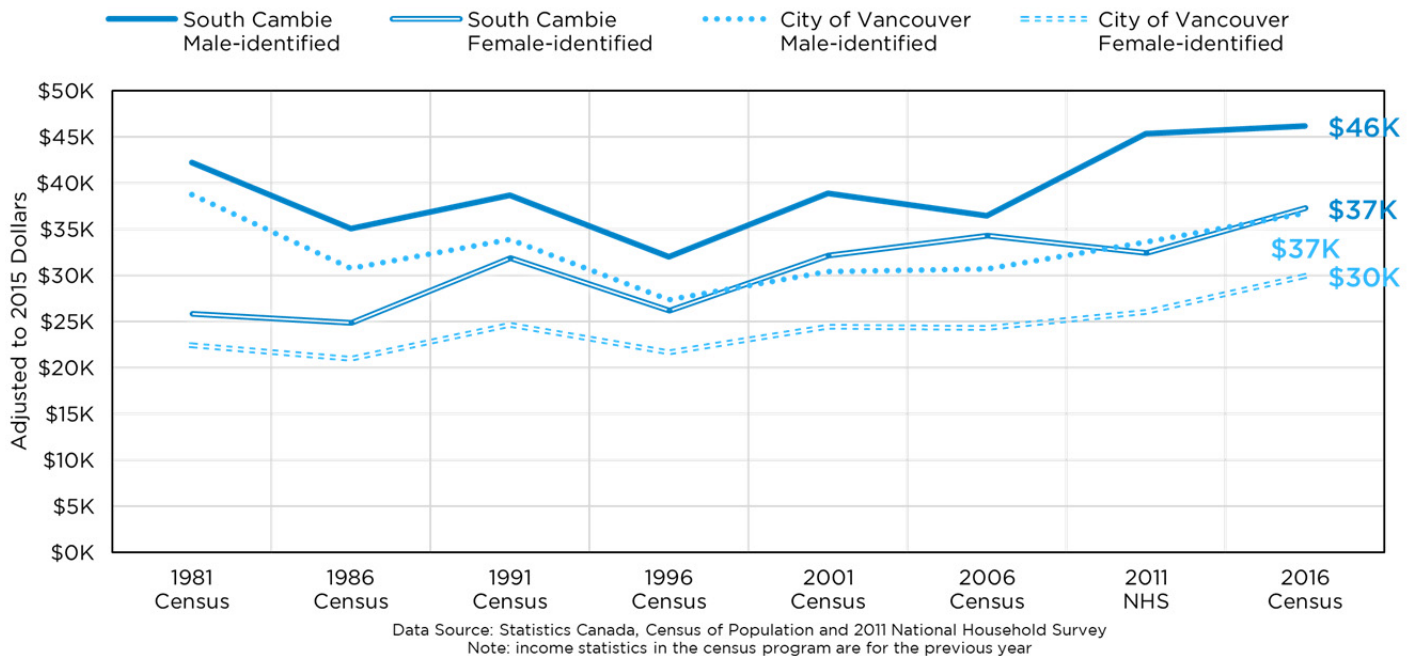
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

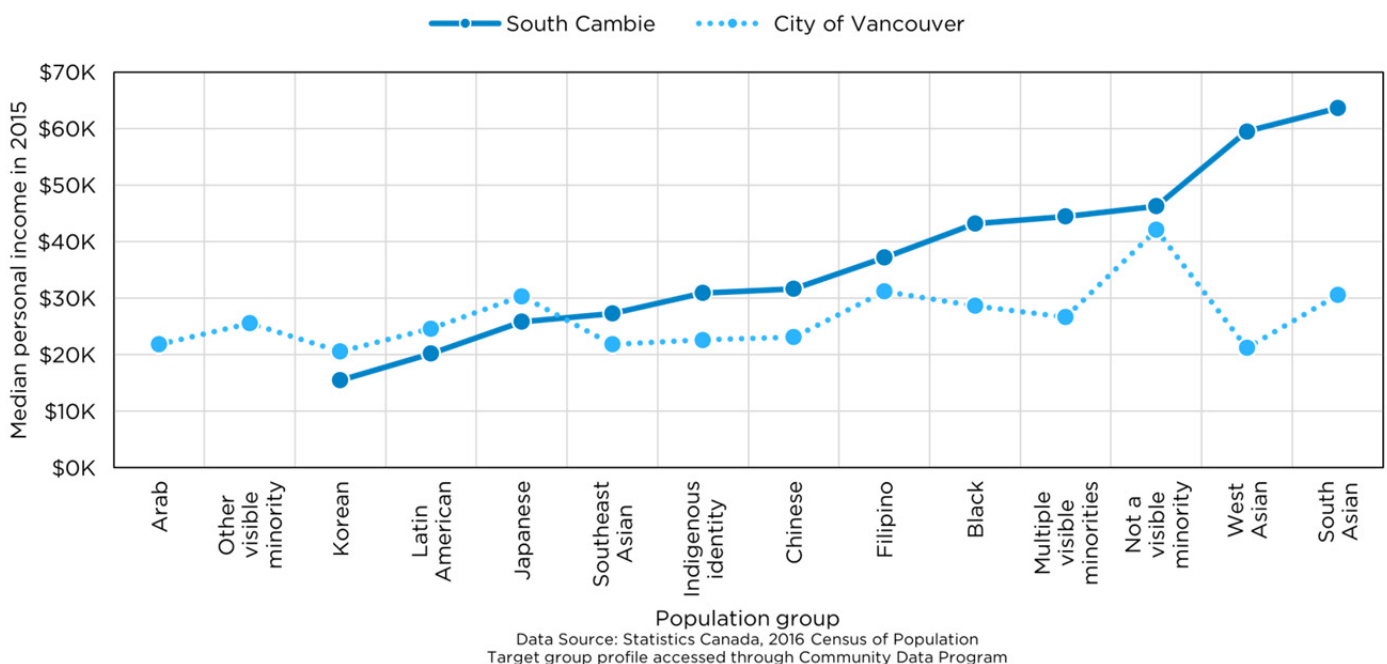
Median personal income in South Cambie has increased in excess of inflation<sup>16</sup> in recent years, and is now notably higher than the citywide median. There is also a growing gender gap in income in South Cambie.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. Among population groups in South Cambie, the South Asian population has the highest median income and the Korean population has the lowest.

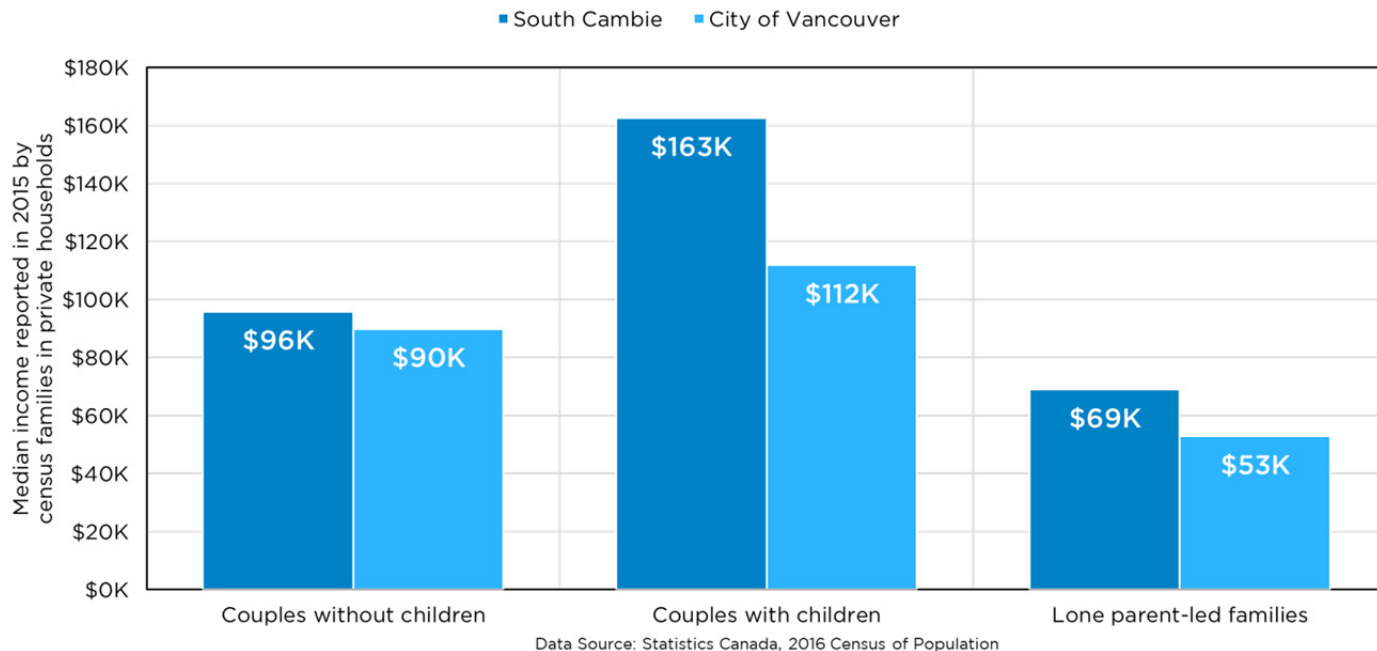
### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



## Family Income

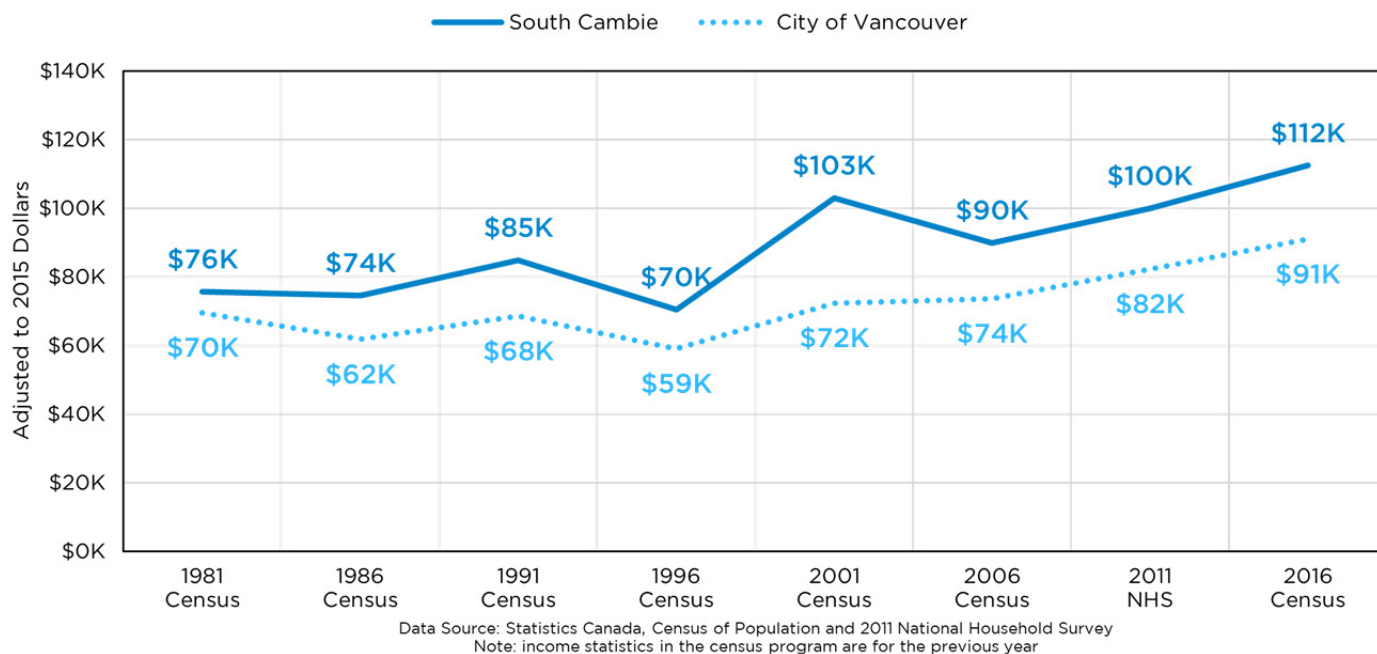
Median income for families is higher in South Cambie than in the City of Vancouver overall, across all types of families. Median income for two-parent families is particularly high, 45% above the citywide median for two-parent families, and median income for lone parent-led families in South Cambie is the highest of any of Vancouver's local areas.

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



Median family income has also grown in excess of inflation in South Cambie. As of 2016, median family income in South Cambie is 24% higher than the citywide median.

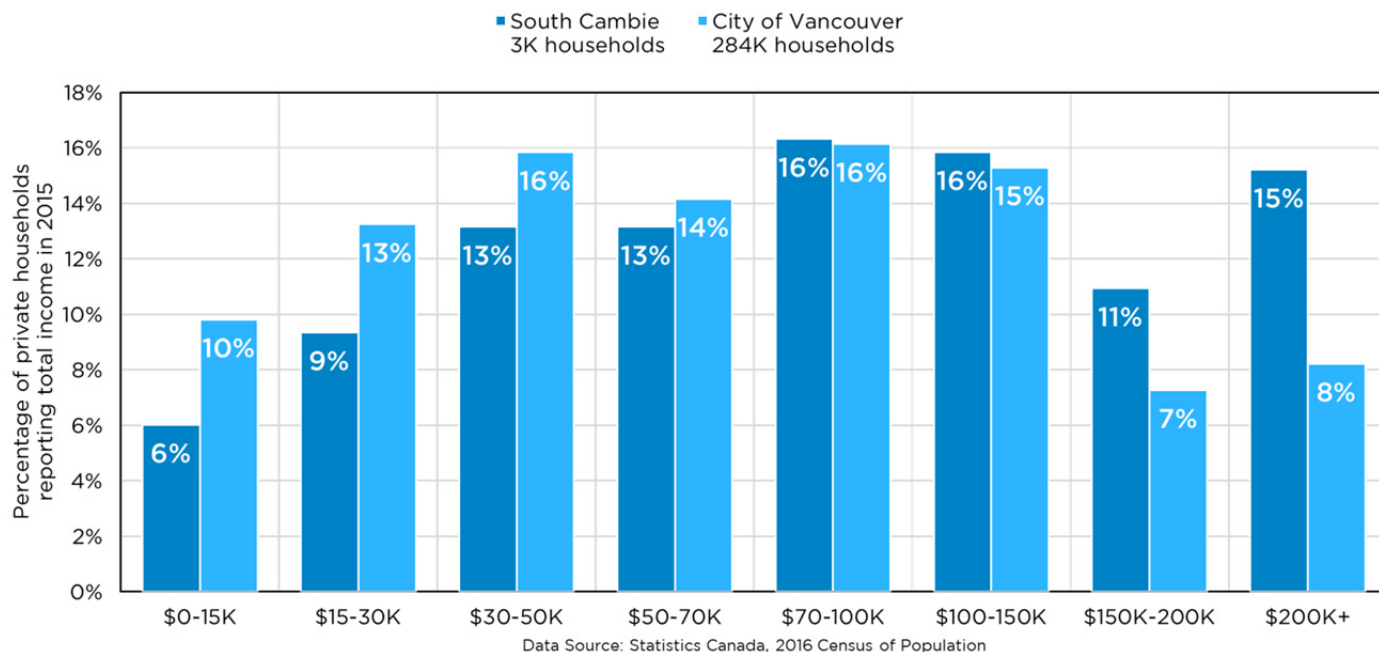
**Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



## Household Income

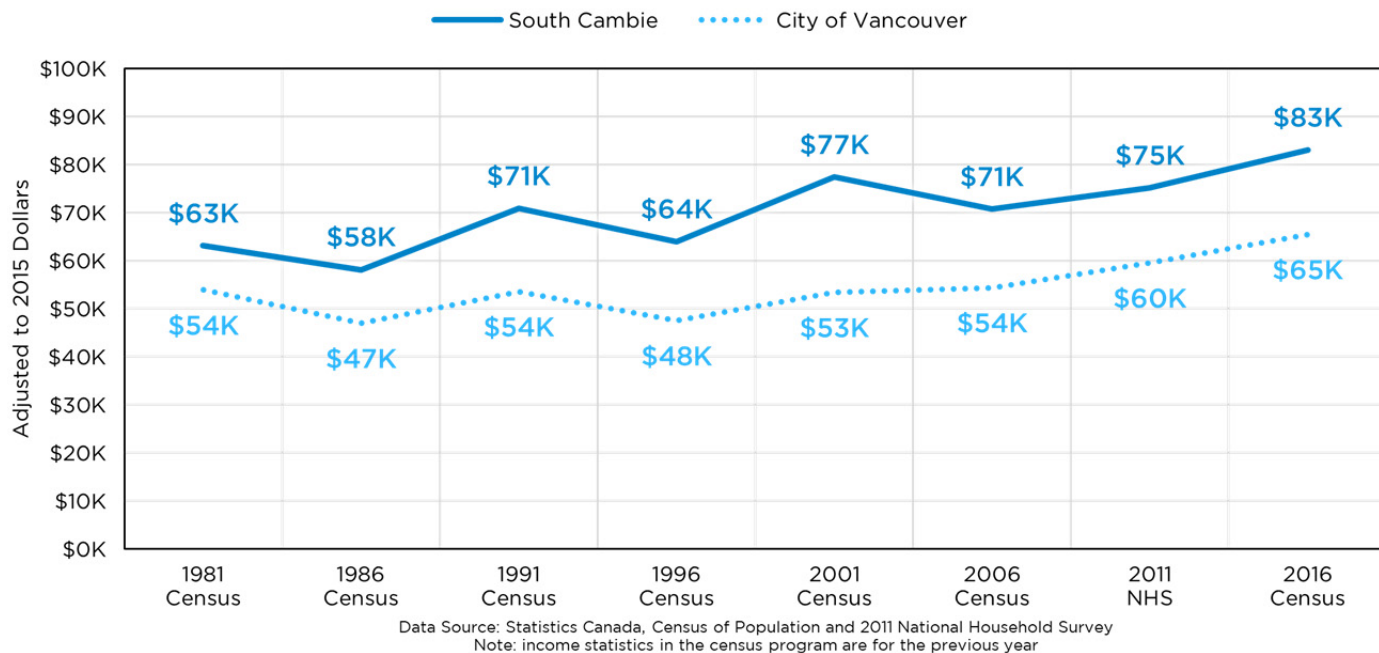
South Cambie has a larger share of households than the city in top-most income categories and fewer in the lowest income categories. Over 40% of households in South Cambie have incomes over \$100,000.

**Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016**



Overall median household income in South Cambie is 27% higher than the citywide median. From 2006 to 2016, the median in South Cambie grew by 17% after adjusting for inflation.

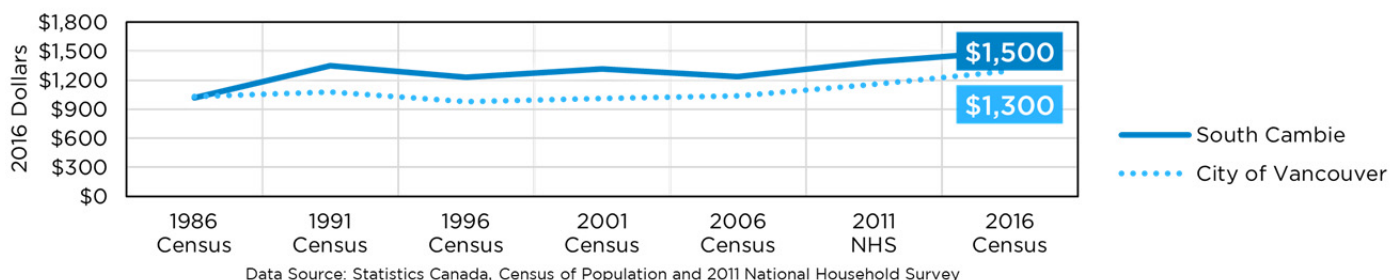
**Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



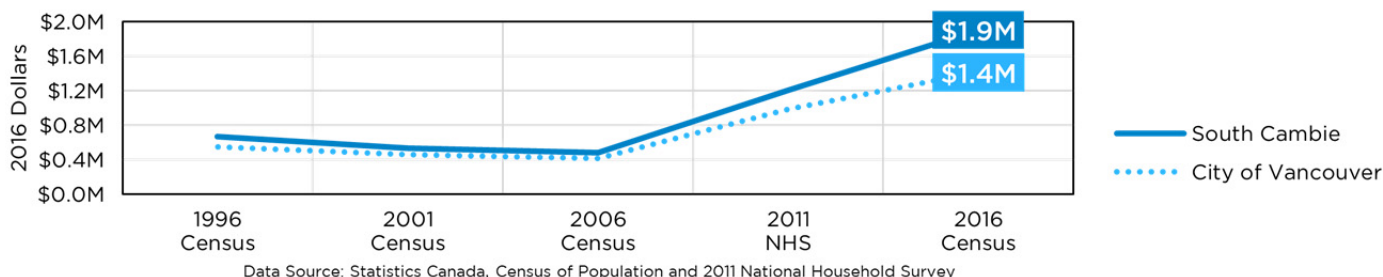
## Housing Costs

Average rent reported in South Cambie, over all rented households, has increased by 21% above inflation over the ten years from 2006 to 2016. The average value of an owned dwelling in South Cambie has increased by 289% above inflation since 2006, a faster rate of increase than the city overall.<sup>17</sup>

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

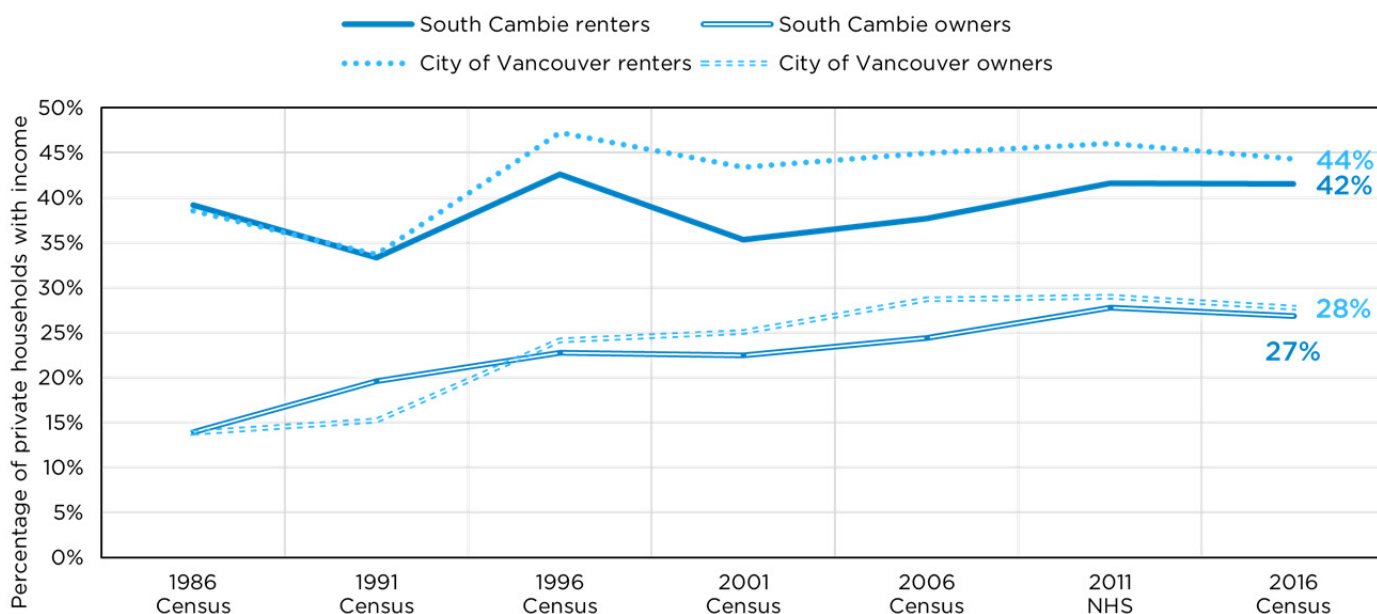


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



The proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs is similar in South Cambie to the city overall, reflecting an increase in this rate among both renters and owners since the early 2000s.<sup>18</sup>

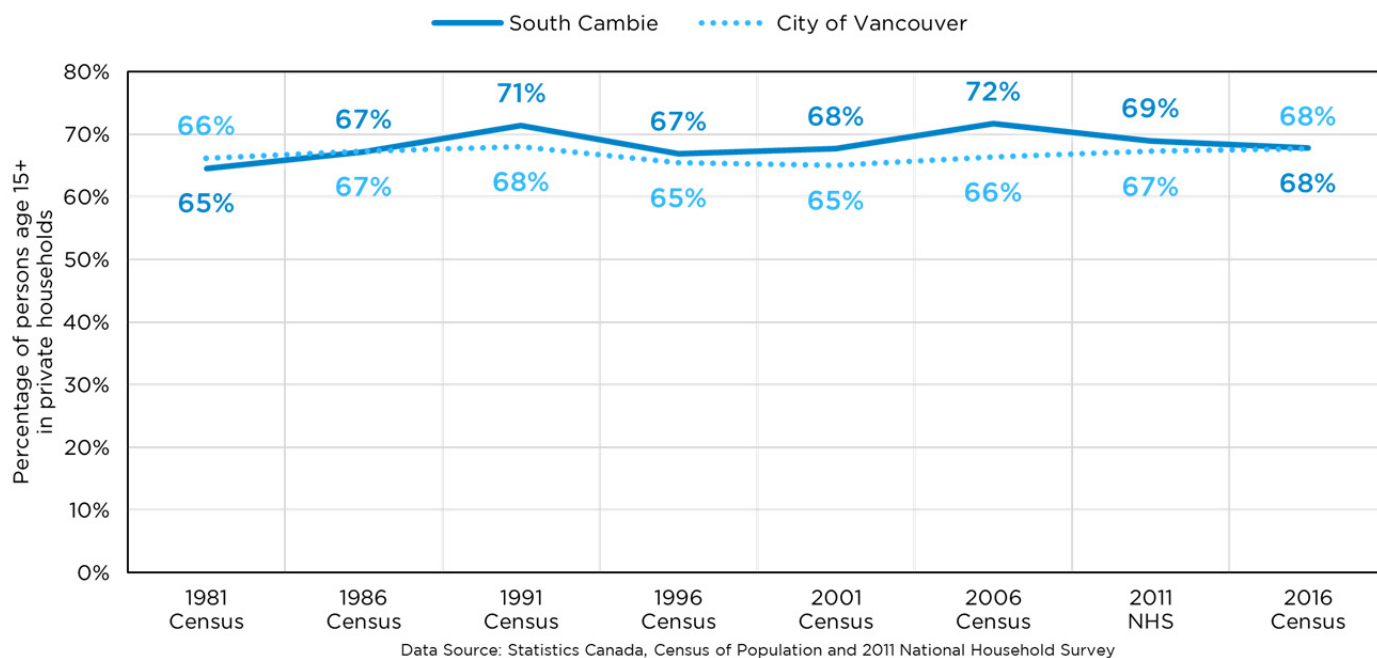
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

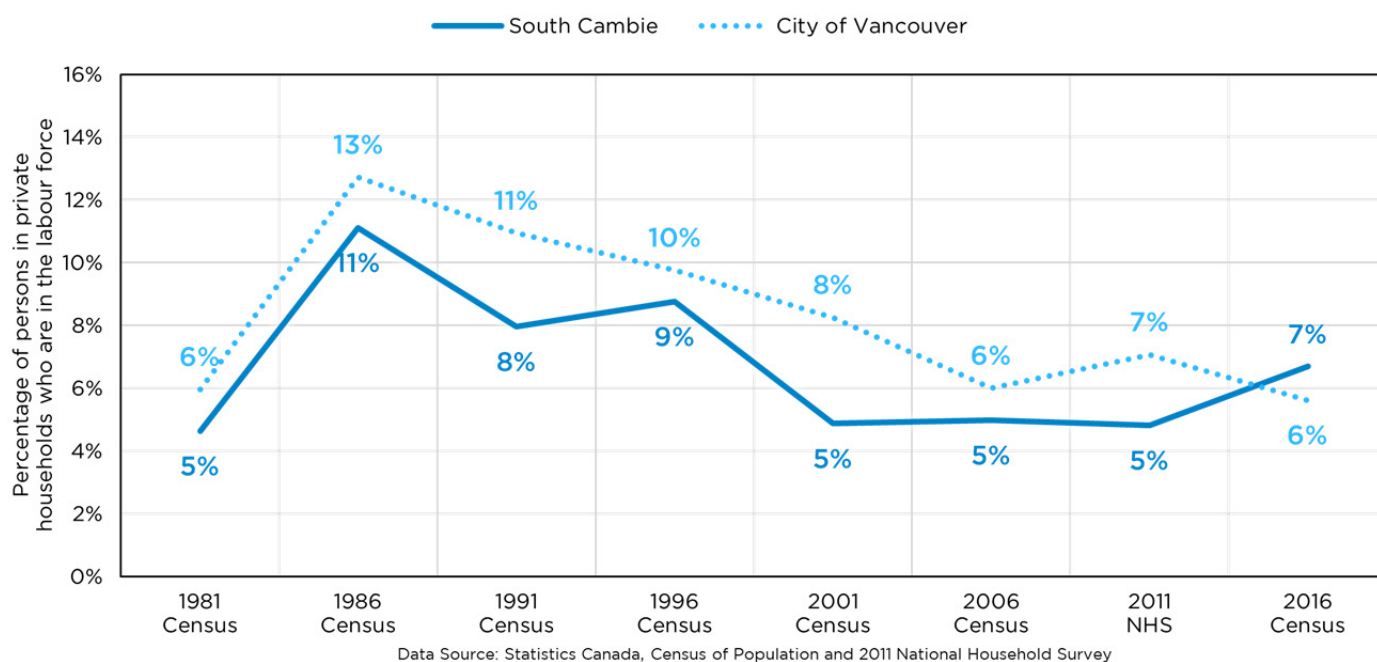
The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over is the same in South Cambie as in the city overall, with a decline evident since 2006.

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



The unemployment rate<sup>19</sup> in South Cambie has generally been lower than the city overall, but increased in 2016. As of 2016, about 7% of South Cambie residents are in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

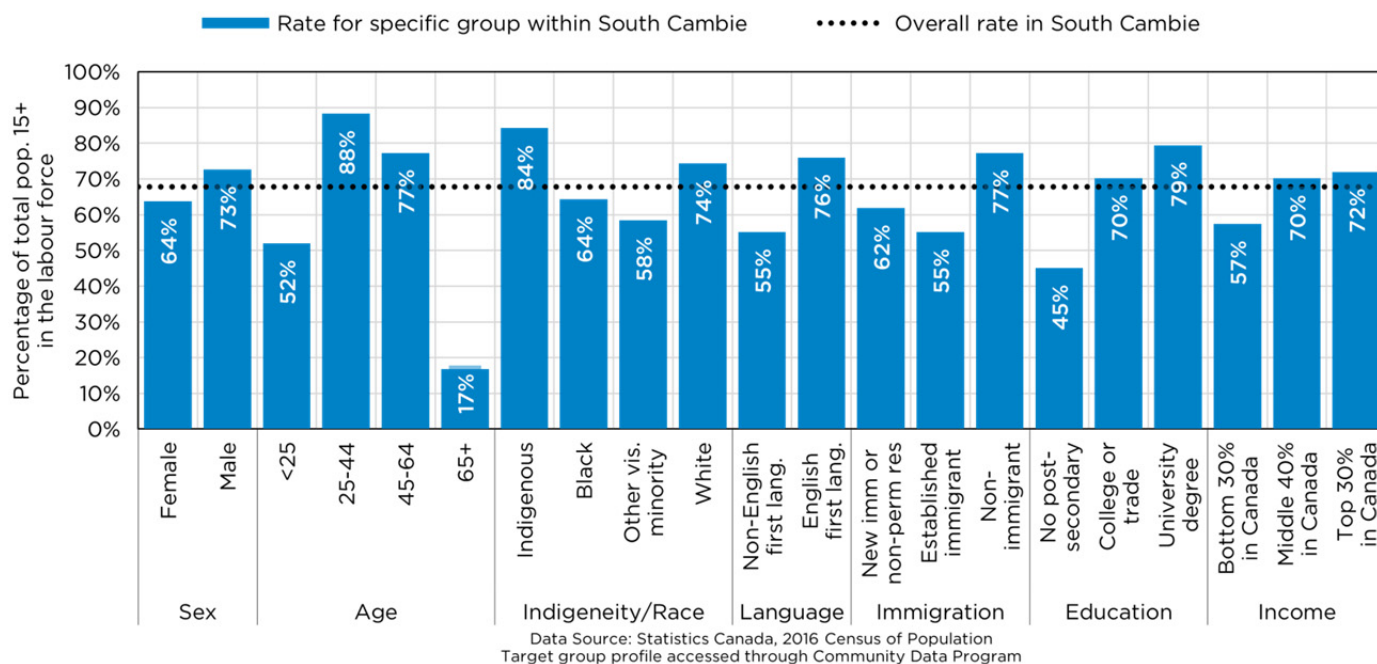
**Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016**



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

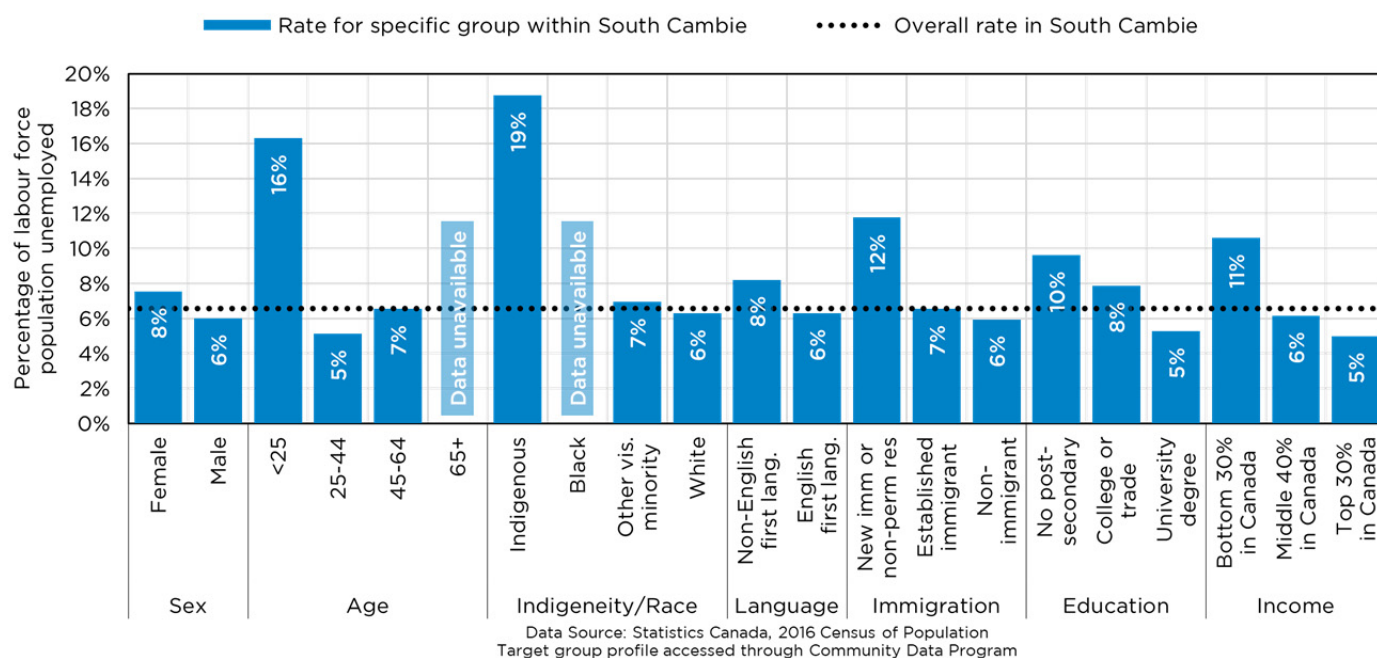
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

### South Cambie: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in South Cambie is disproportionately experienced by Indigenous people, as well as people under age 25.

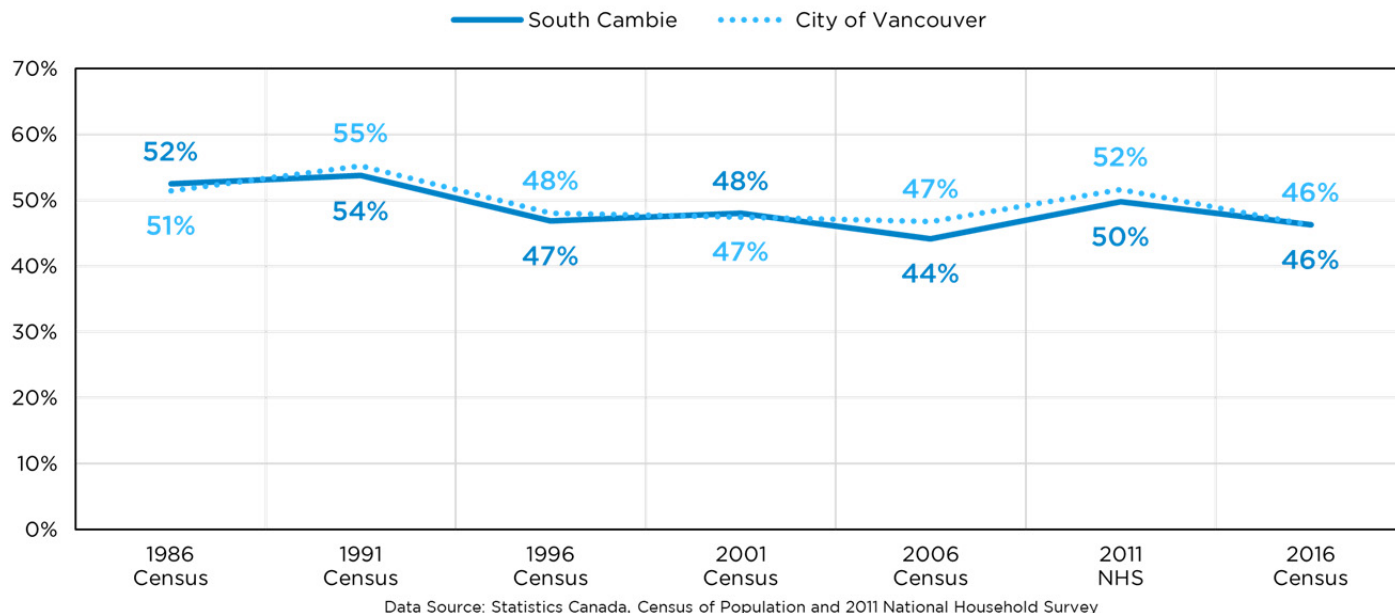
### South Cambie: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

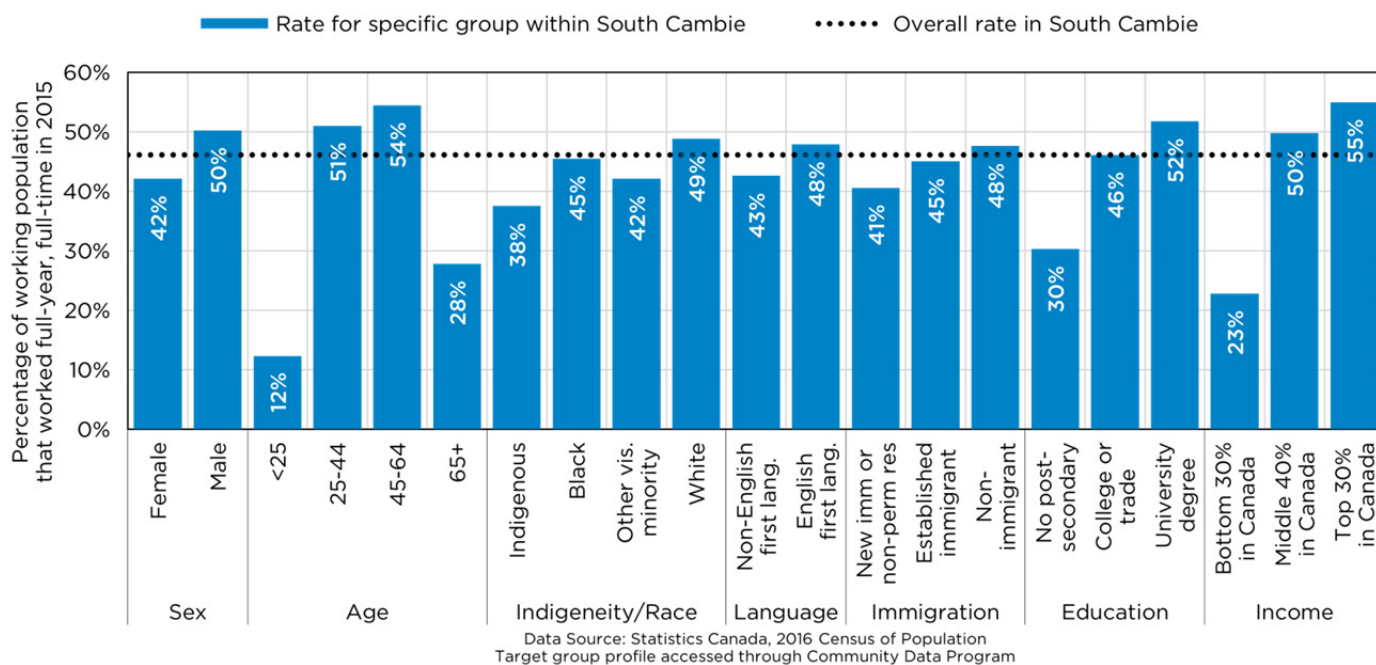
Across the city, excluding the 2011 NHS, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment. In South Cambie 46% of workers are in full-year and full-time employment as of 2016.

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



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with younger workers and people with relatively lower levels of formal education and income more likely to experience precarious employment.

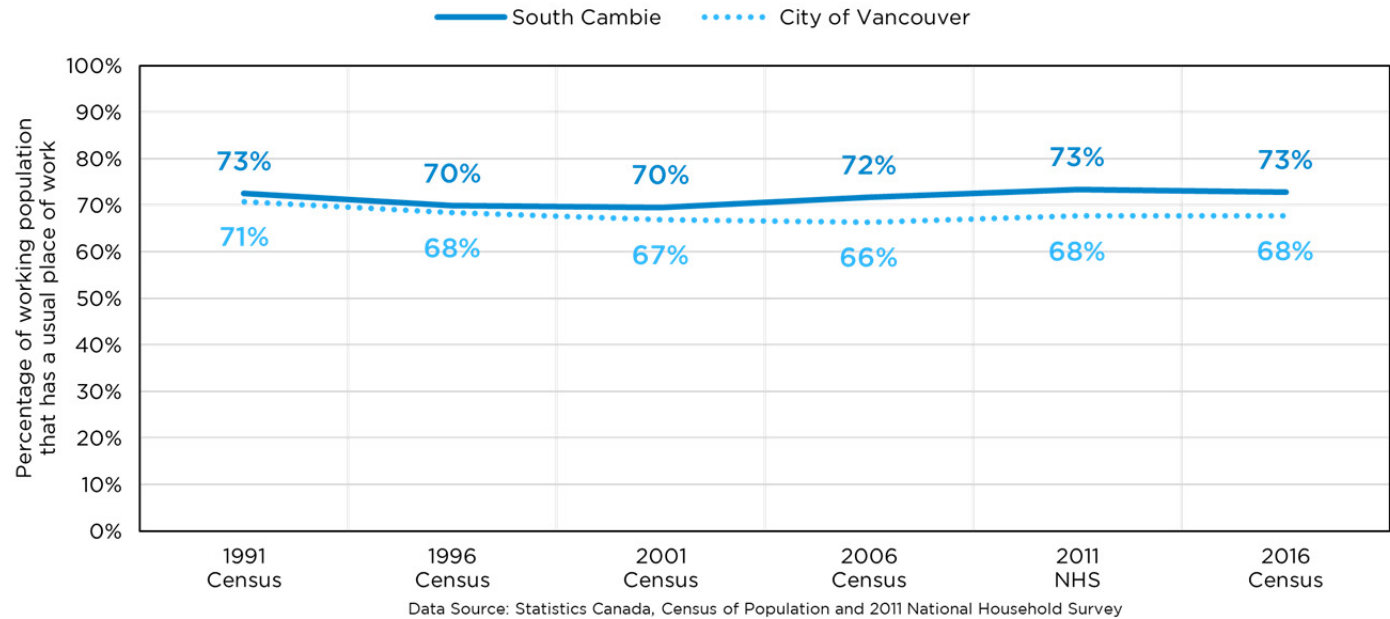
**South Cambie: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016**



# Journey to Work

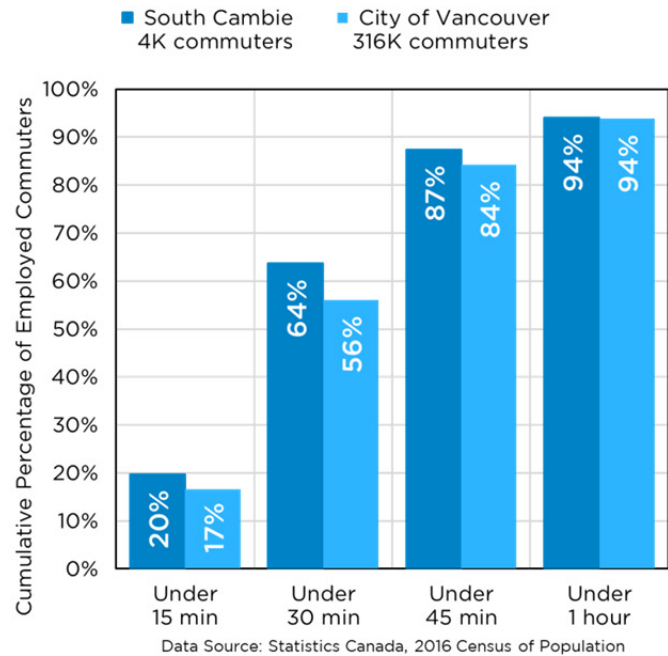
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 73% of South Cambie residents work inside the city, a higher rate than the city overall.

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

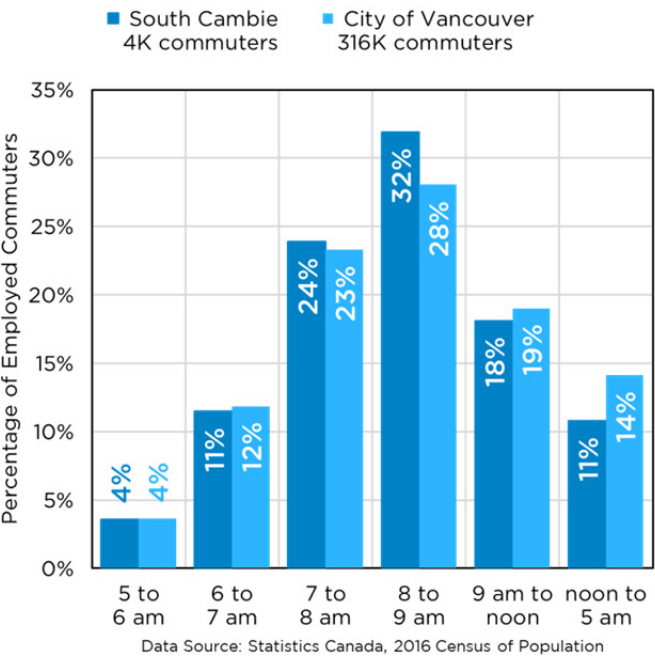


South Cambie residents' commute lengths are generally shorter than those for residents of the city overall. South Cambie workers are more likely than workers in the city overall to leave for work between 7 and 9 am, and less likely to work late or overnight shifts.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



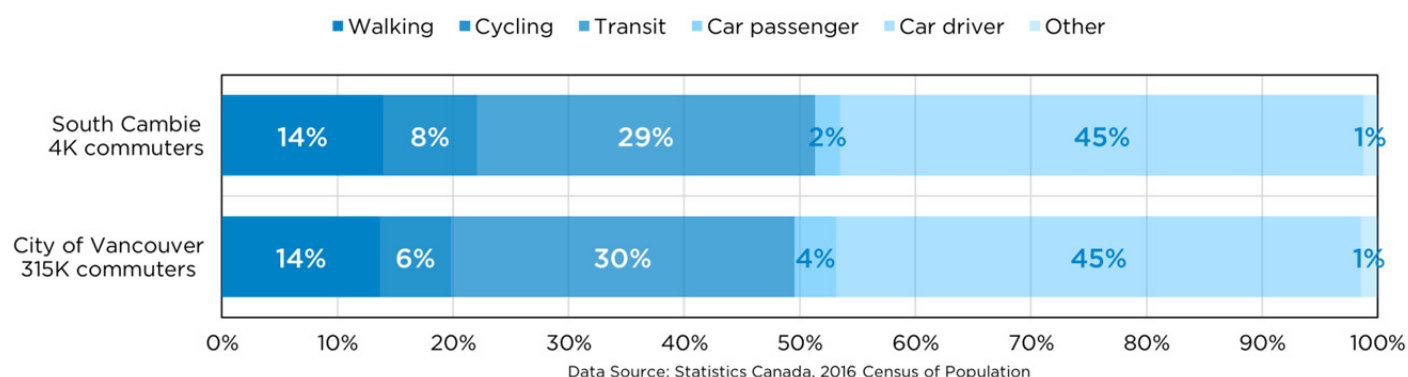
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



## Mode of Transportation to Work

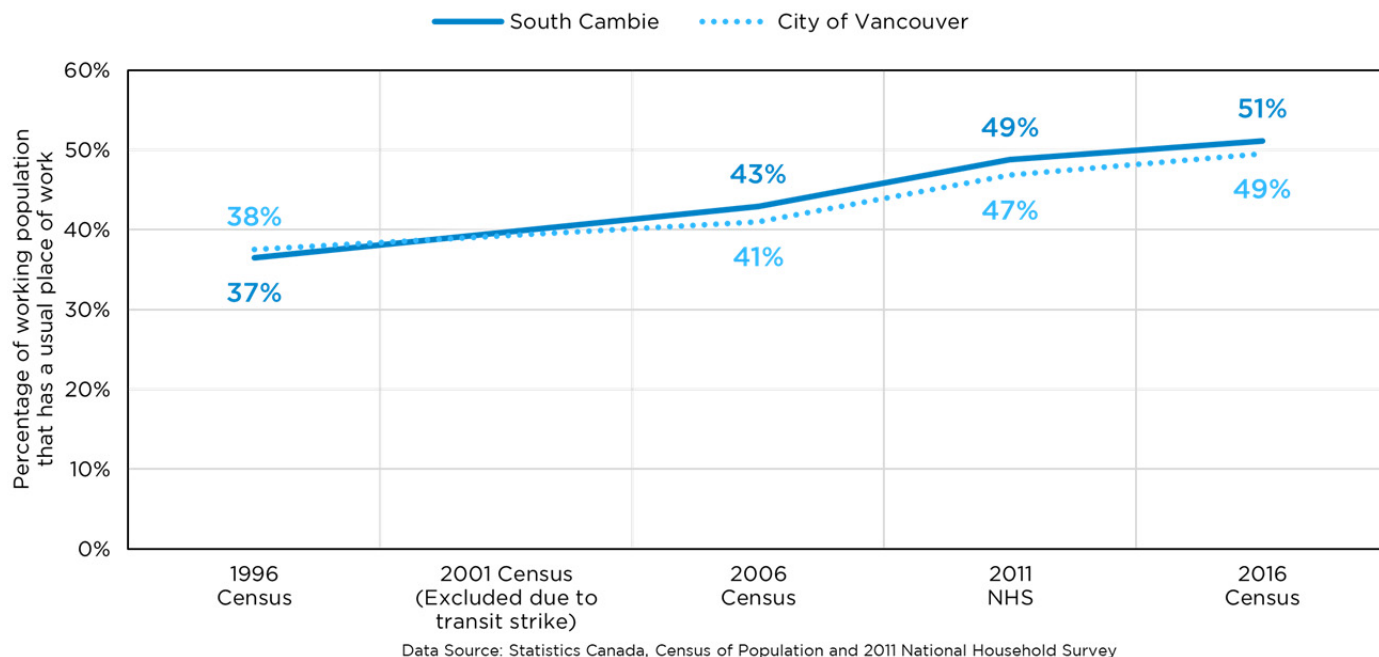
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Residents of South Cambie are a little more likely to bike to work and a little bit less likely to take transit, but the overall mode share is very similar to the city's population.

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in both South Cambie and the city overall. In 2016, 51% people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

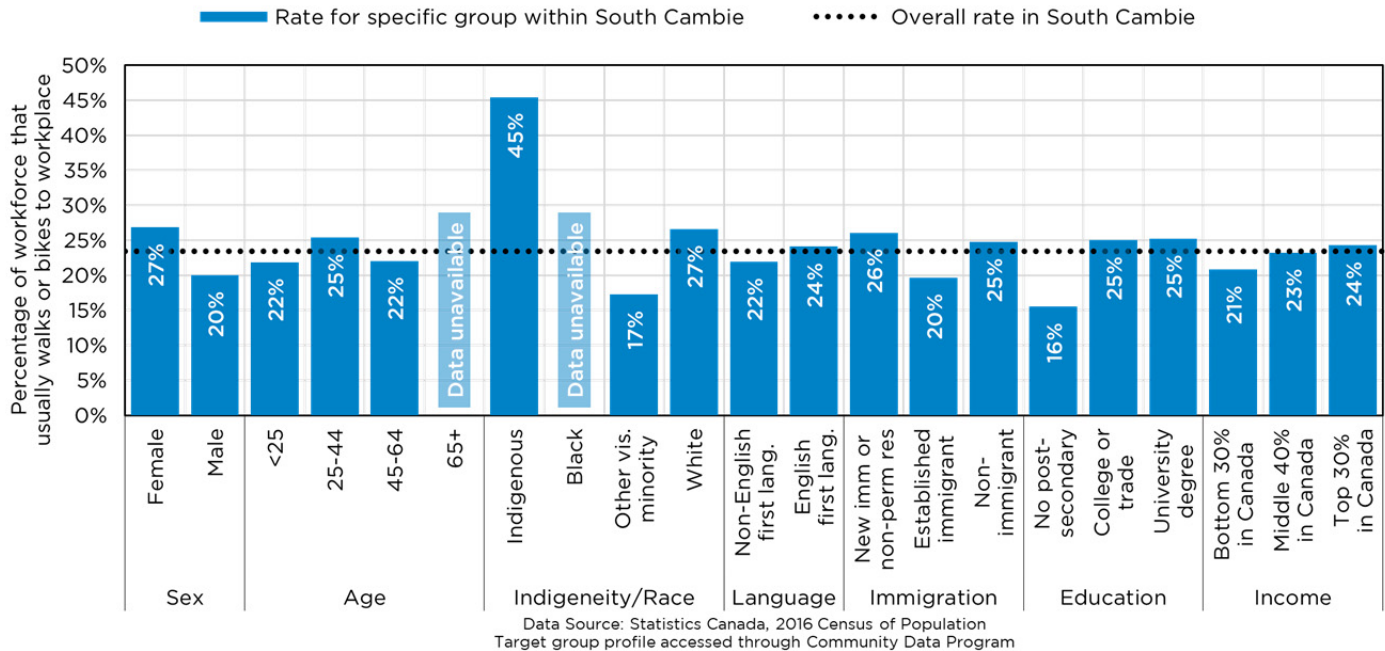
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

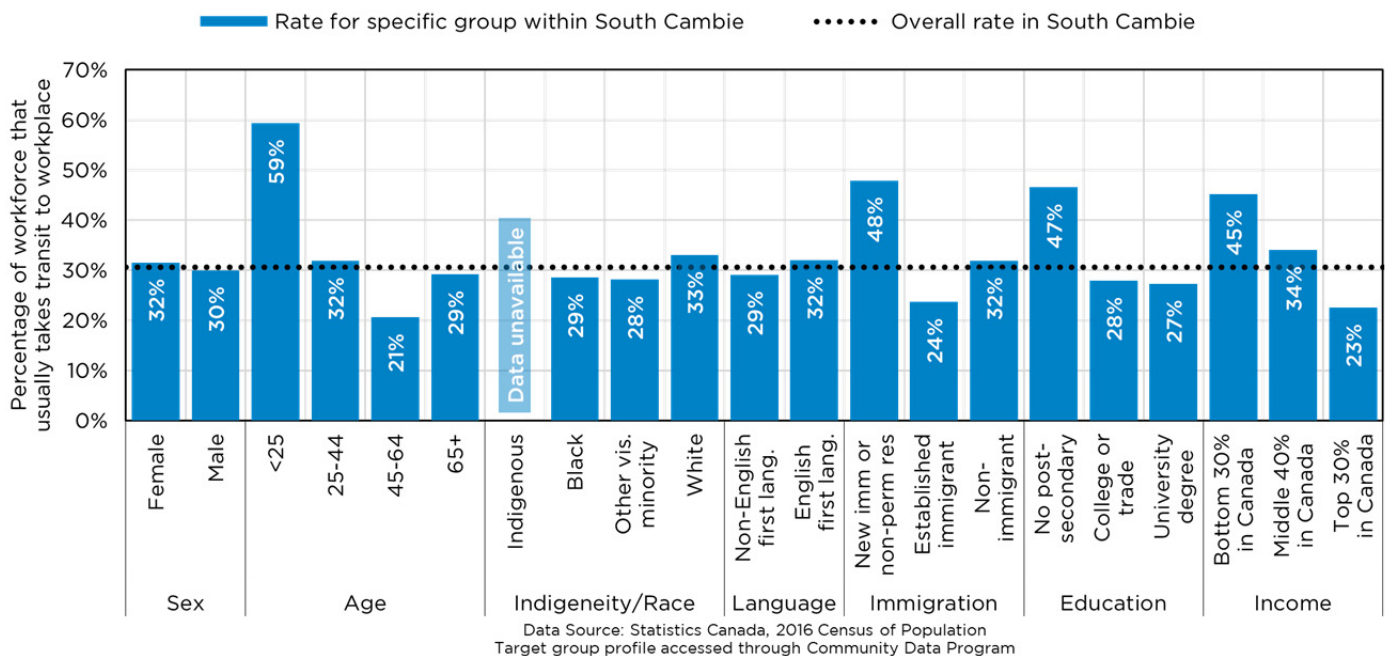
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

**South Cambie: 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 newcomers and lower-income workers.

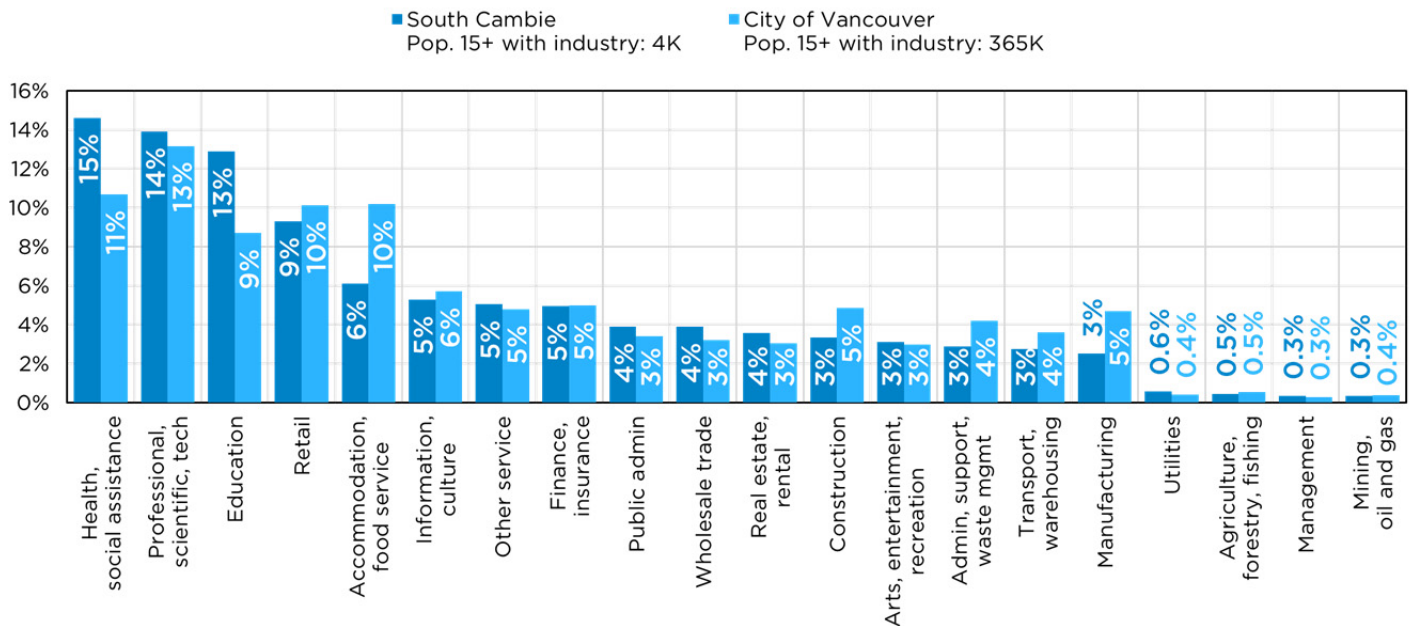
**South Cambie: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

The top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing South Cambie residents are: health care and social assistance; professional, scientific and educational services. Compared to the city overall, South Cambie has more workers in professional industries and fewer in accommodation and food service.

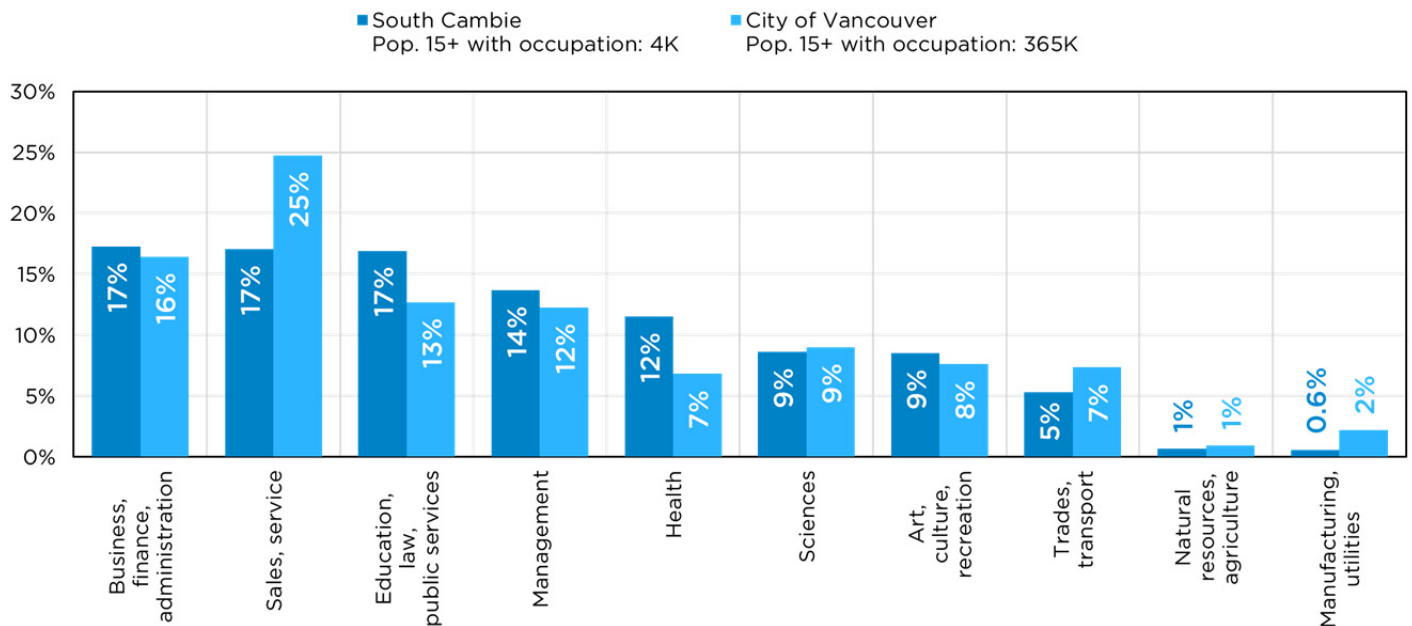
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Looking at occupation categories,<sup>21</sup> business, finance and administration jobs are the largest group for South Cambie residents, followed by sales and service; education, law and public services; and management occupations.

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

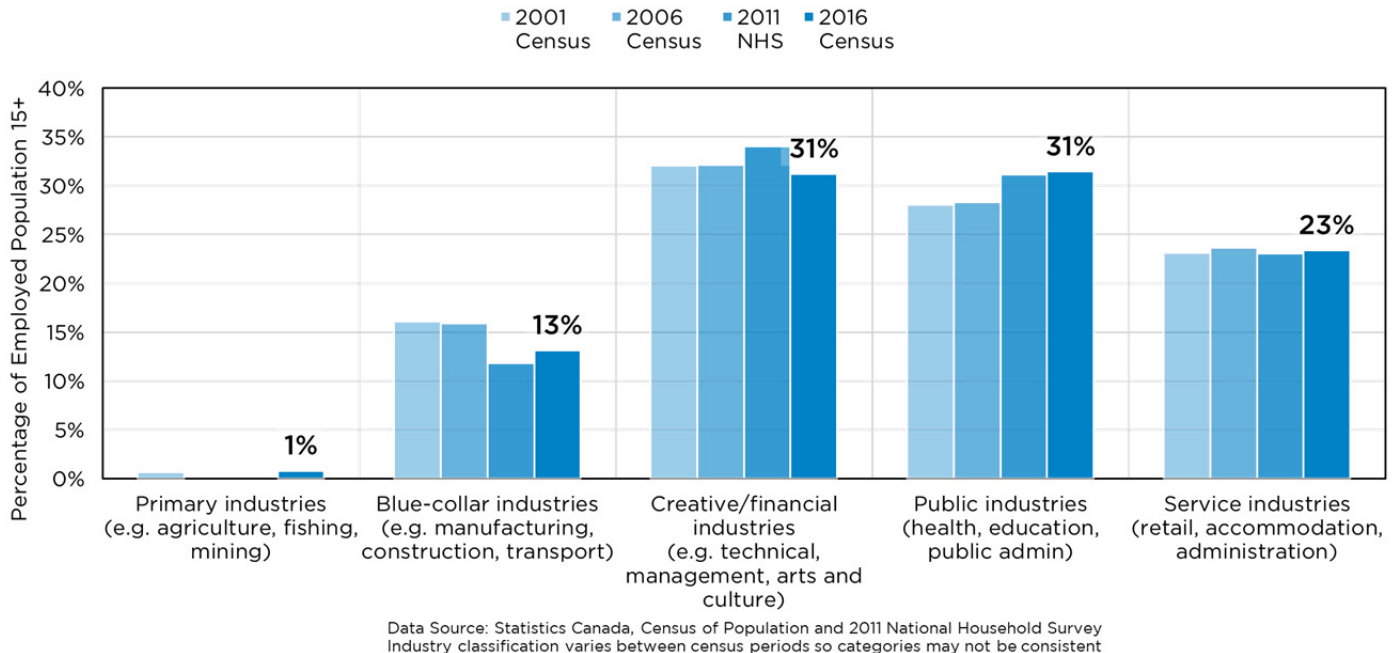


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

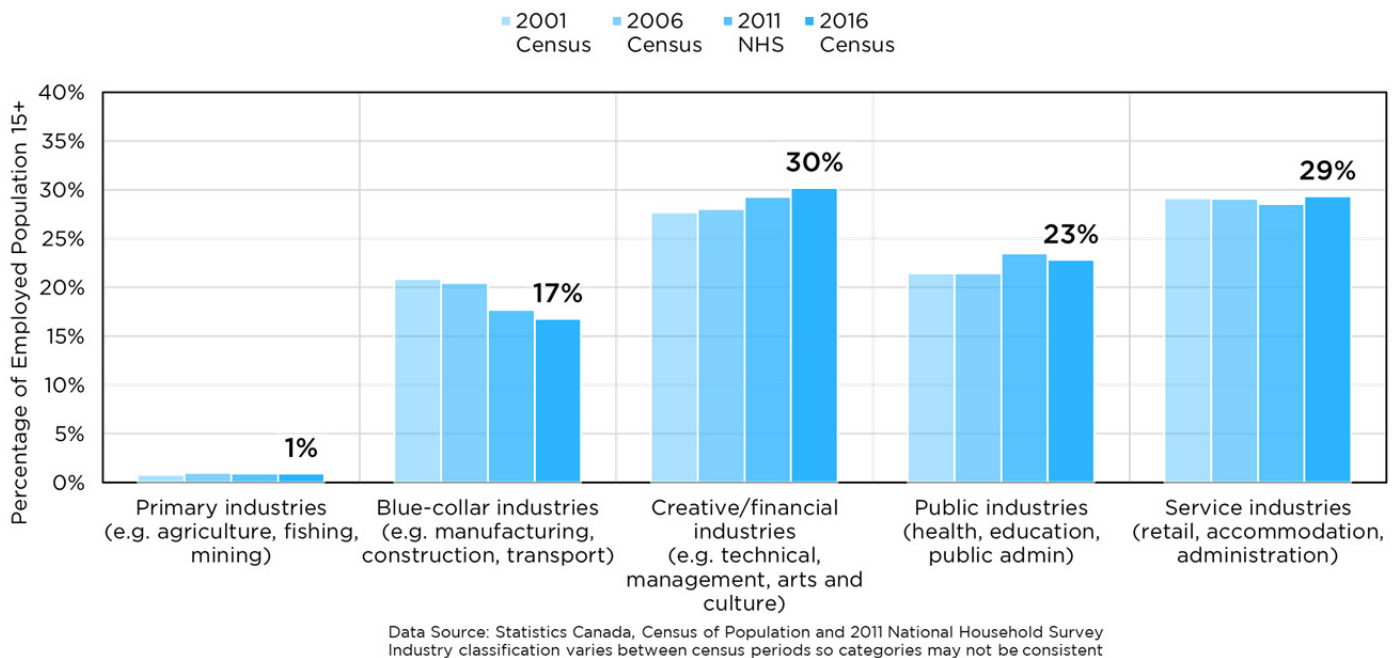
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In South Cambie, there is evidence of a workforce shifting toward public services and away from traditional industries.

**South Cambie: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



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

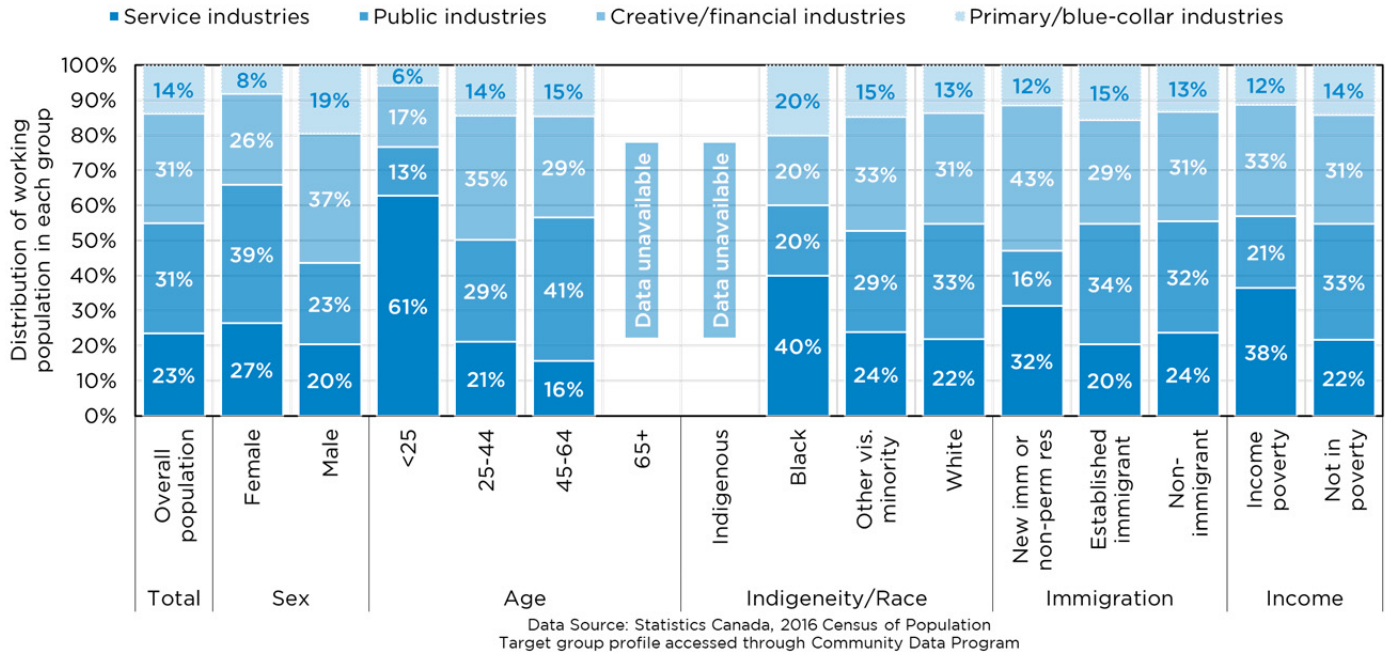
**City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



## Equity and Industries

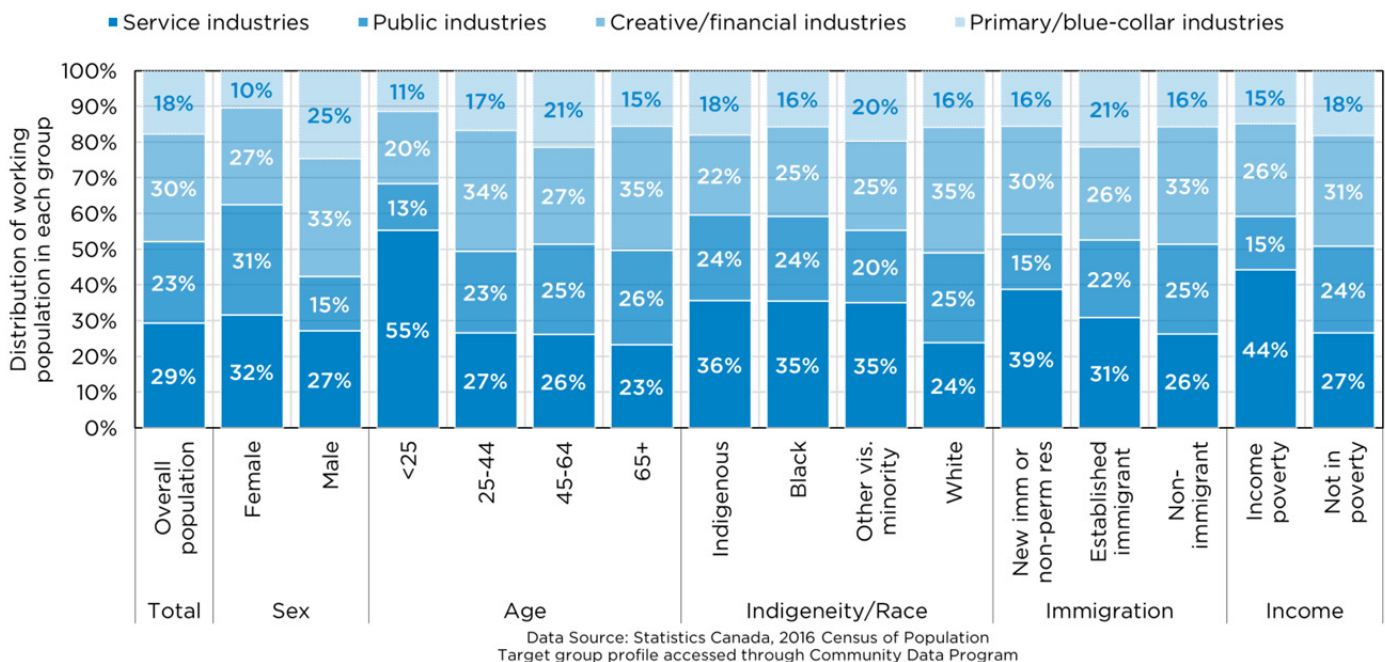
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. 62% of South Cambie residents work in creative, financial or public industries, but the same share of younger workers work in service industries.

### South Cambie: 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.

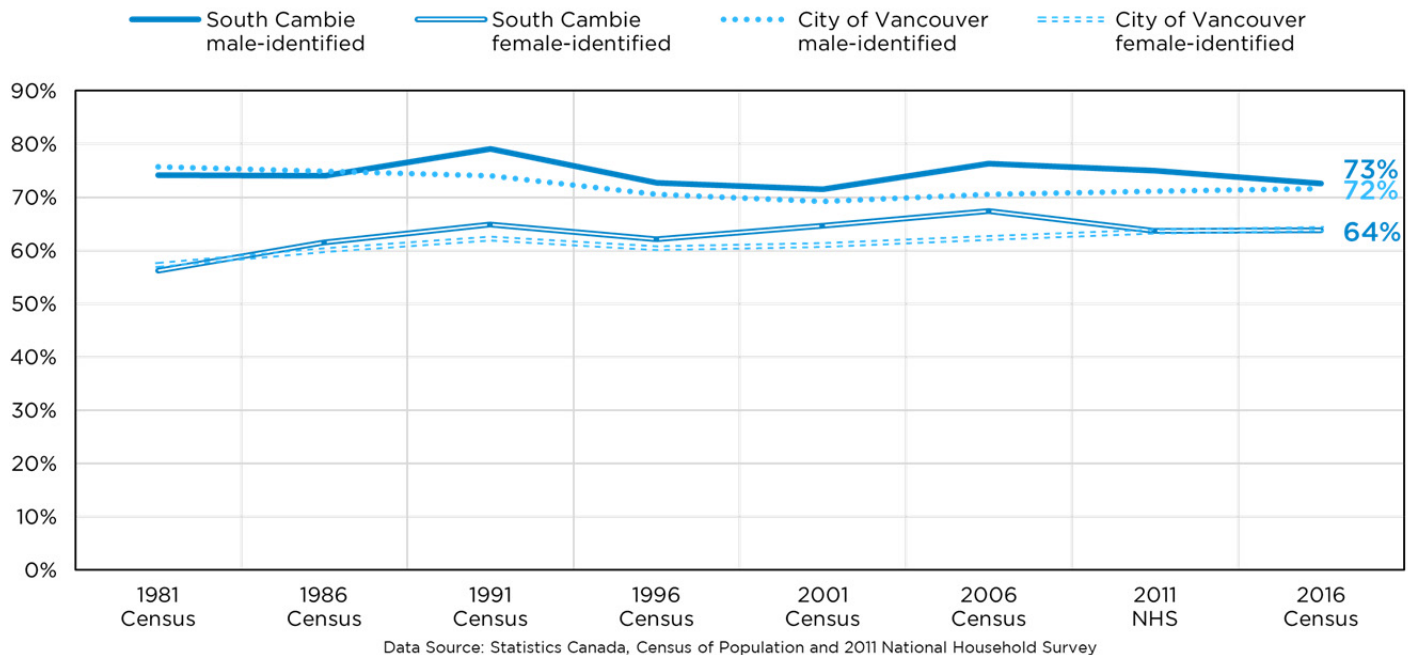
### City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



## Gender and the Workforce

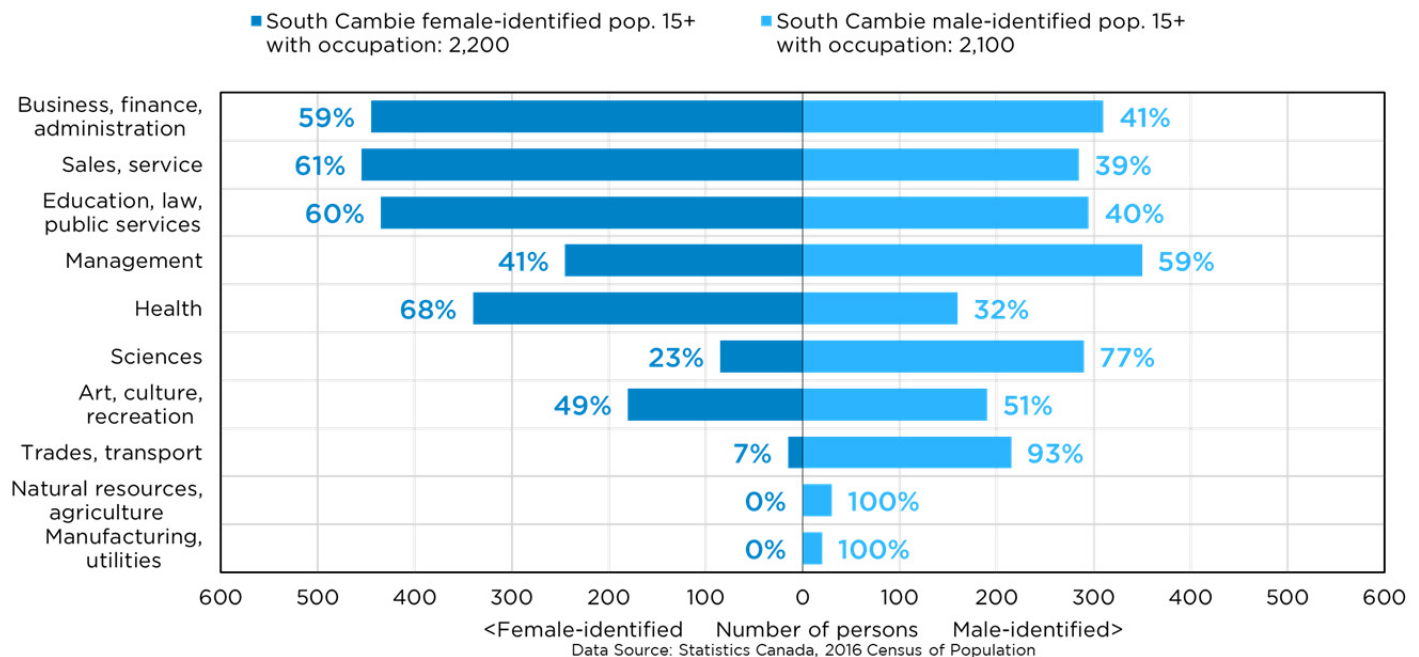
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In South Cambie, participation rates for persons in both of the sex categories captured on the census are now quite similar to the city overall.

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



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

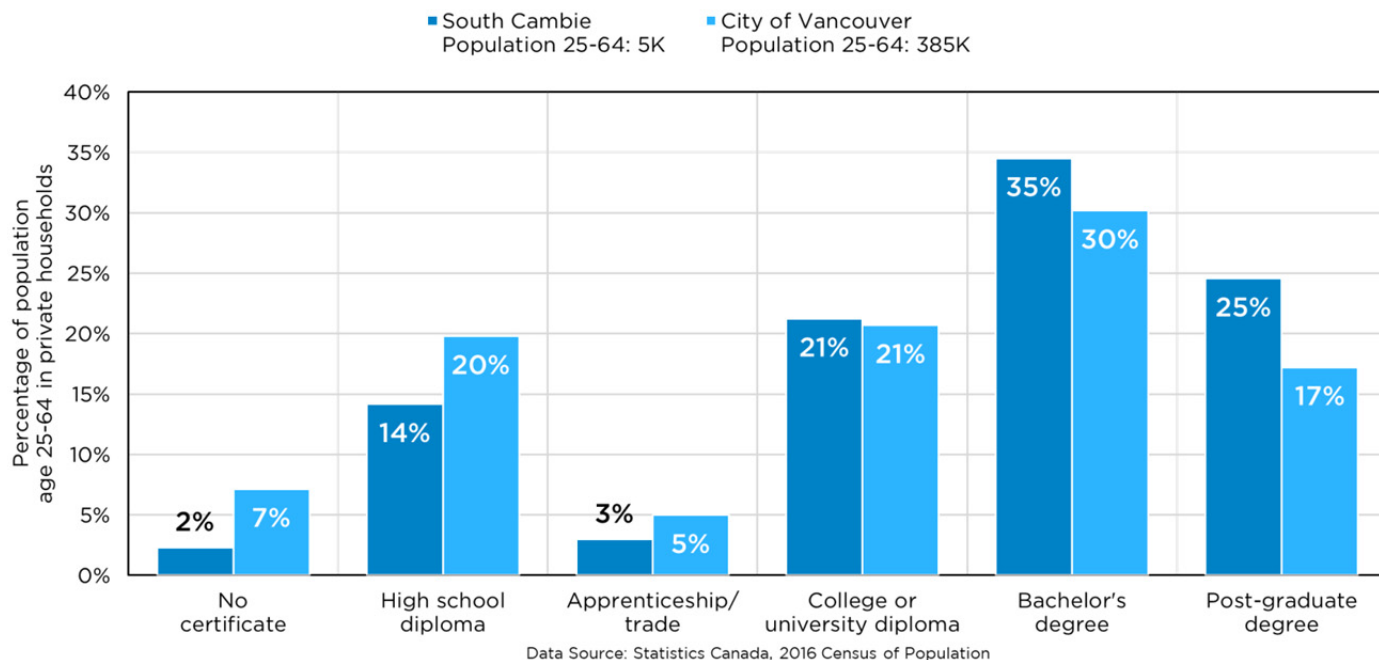
### South Cambie: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



## Formal Education

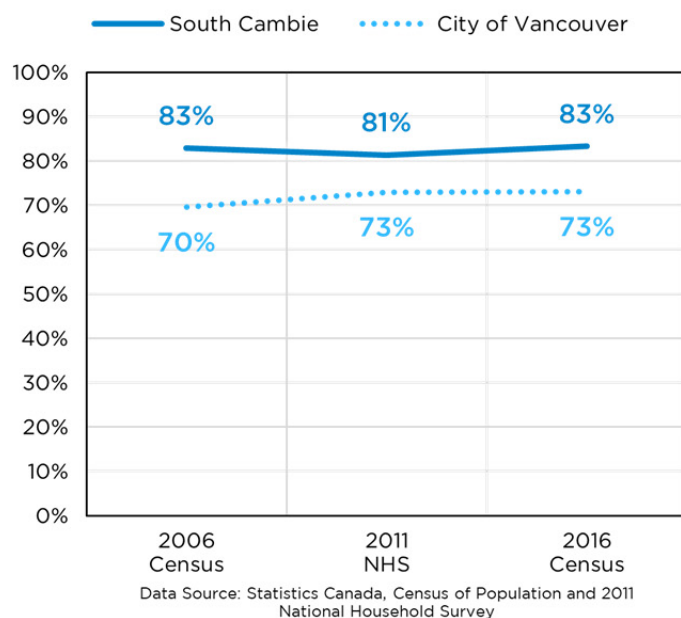
South Cambie residents are more likely to have university degrees than residents of the city overall, with nearly 60% of residents age 25-64 having at least a bachelor's degree.

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

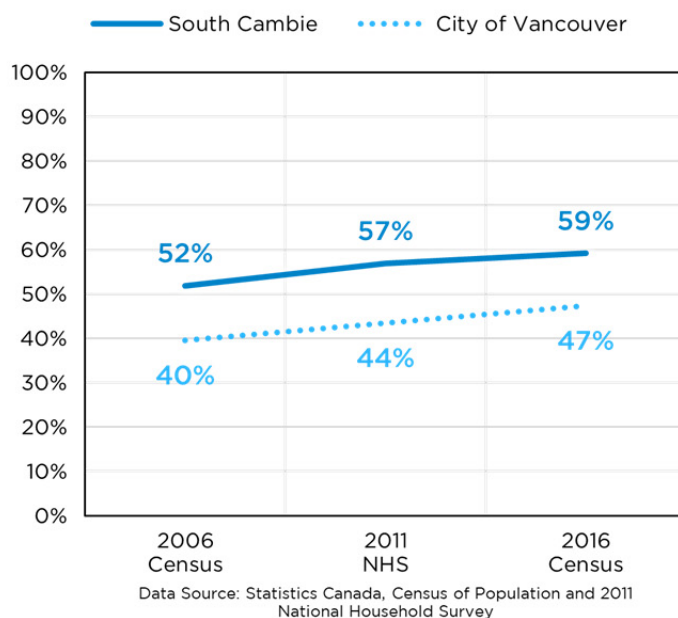


Over time, the rate of post-secondary credentials in South Cambie is steady, though there is an increase in people with university degrees and a corresponding decrease in other post-secondary certificates.

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



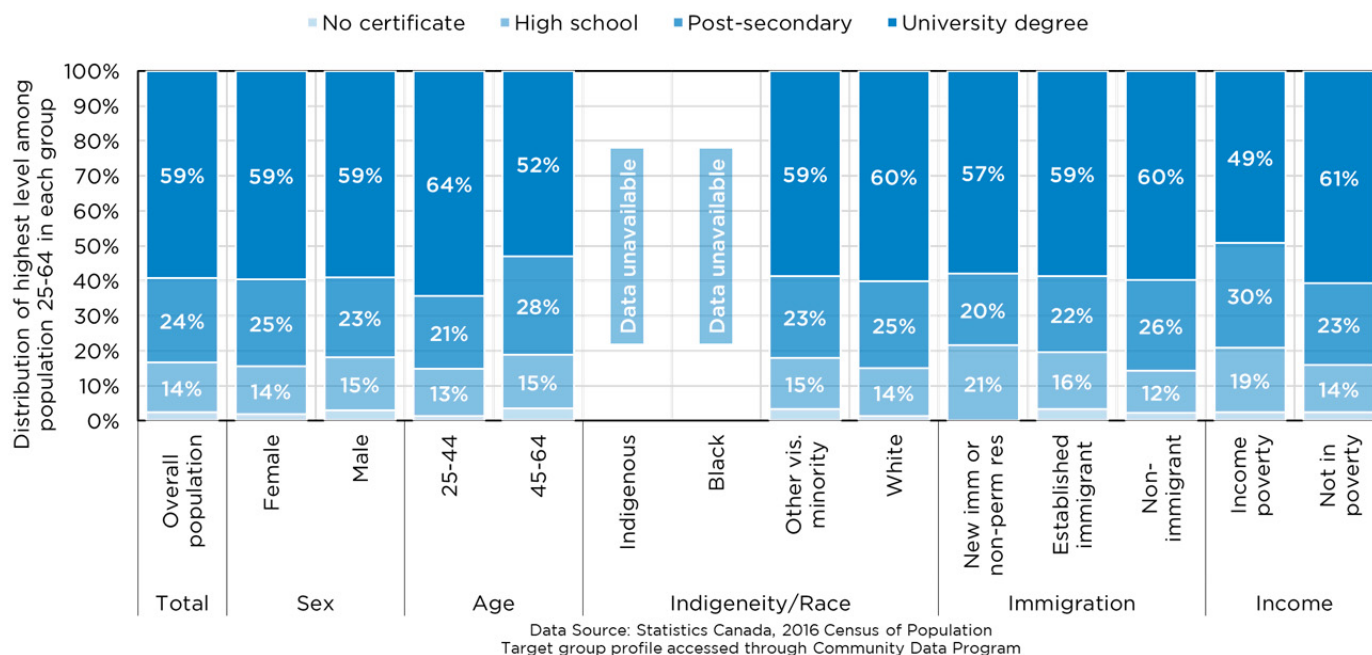
**Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016**



## Equity and Formal Education

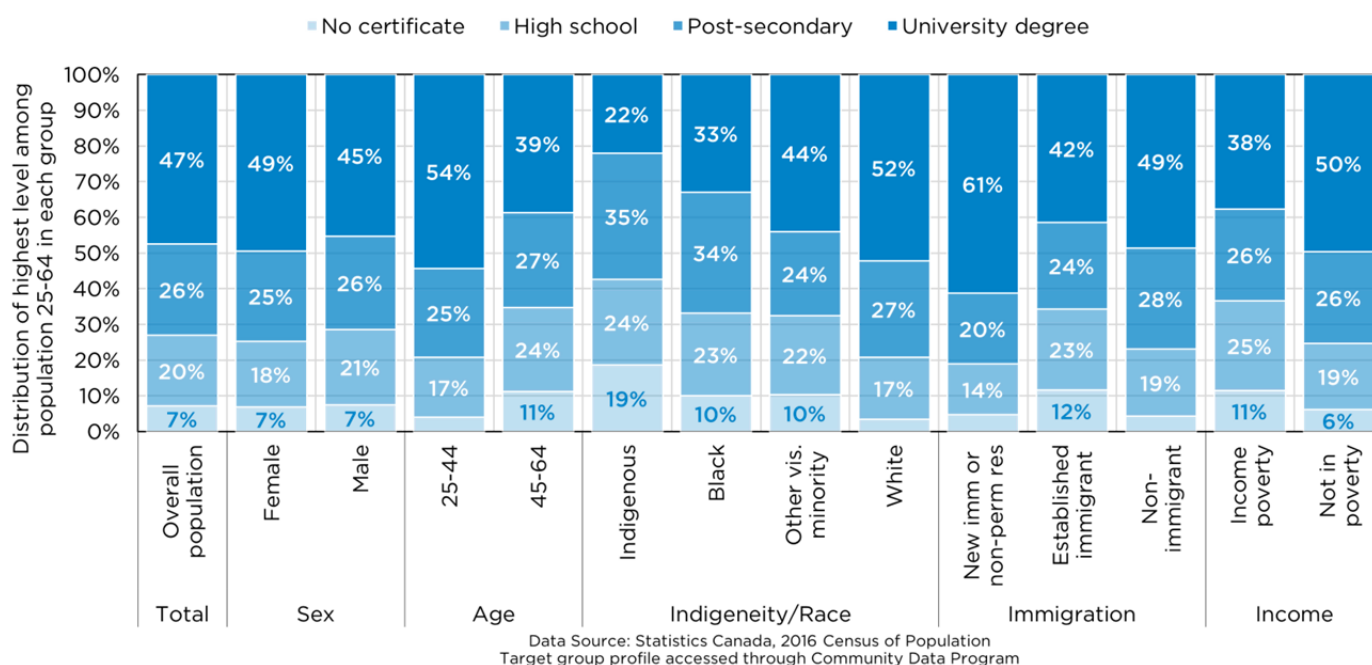
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In South Cambie, a majority of all groups shown below have a university degree, except for people with incomes below the poverty line.

### South Cambie: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



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

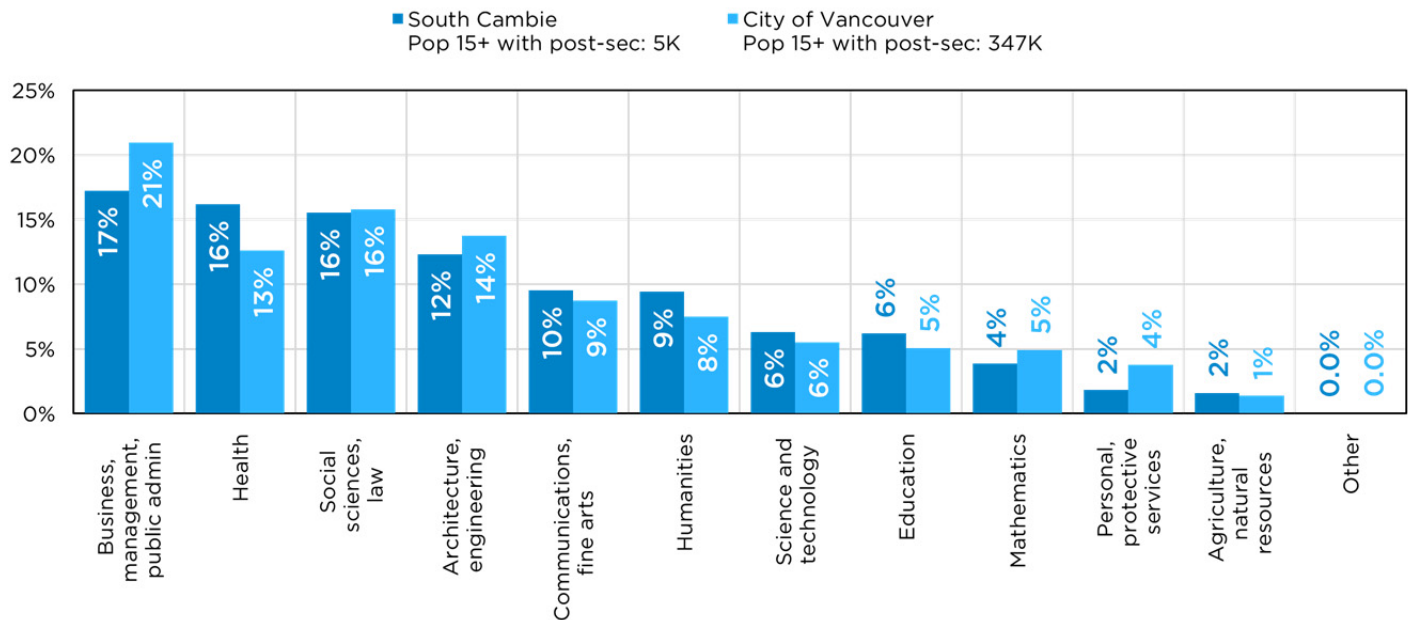
### City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



## Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show top fields of study for post-secondary education. South Cambie residents' top three fields of study are the same as for residents of the city overall: business, management and marketing; health professions; and visual and performing arts.

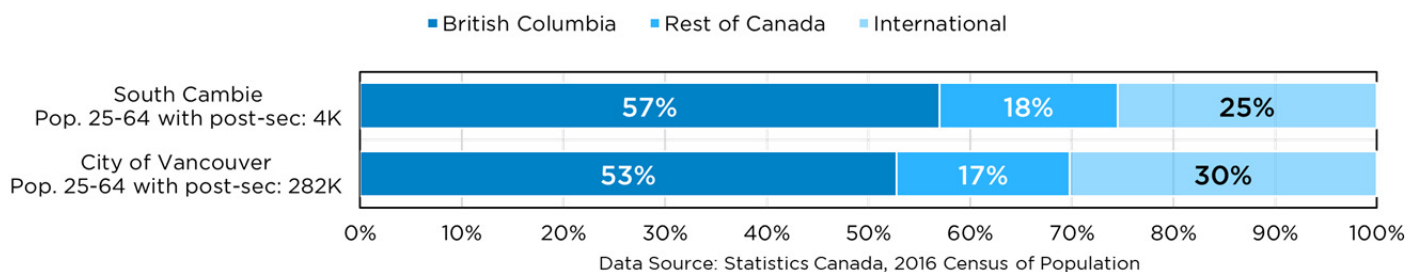
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



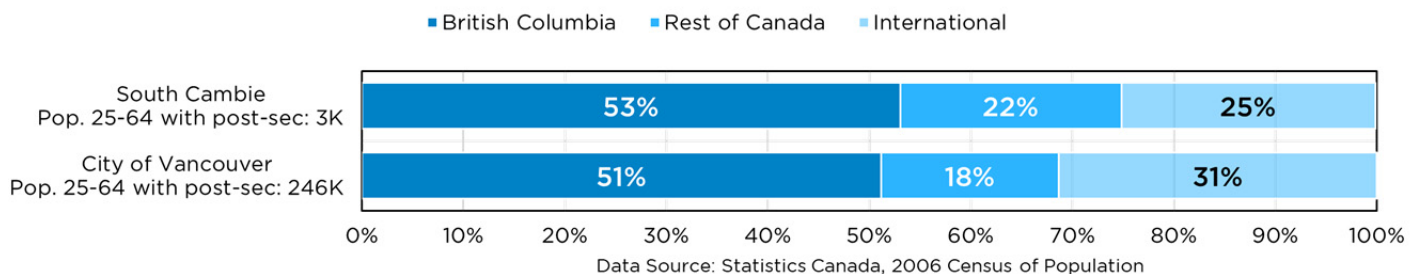
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

South Cambie residents are less likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, with 25% of the population in both 2006 and 2016 falling into this category.

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

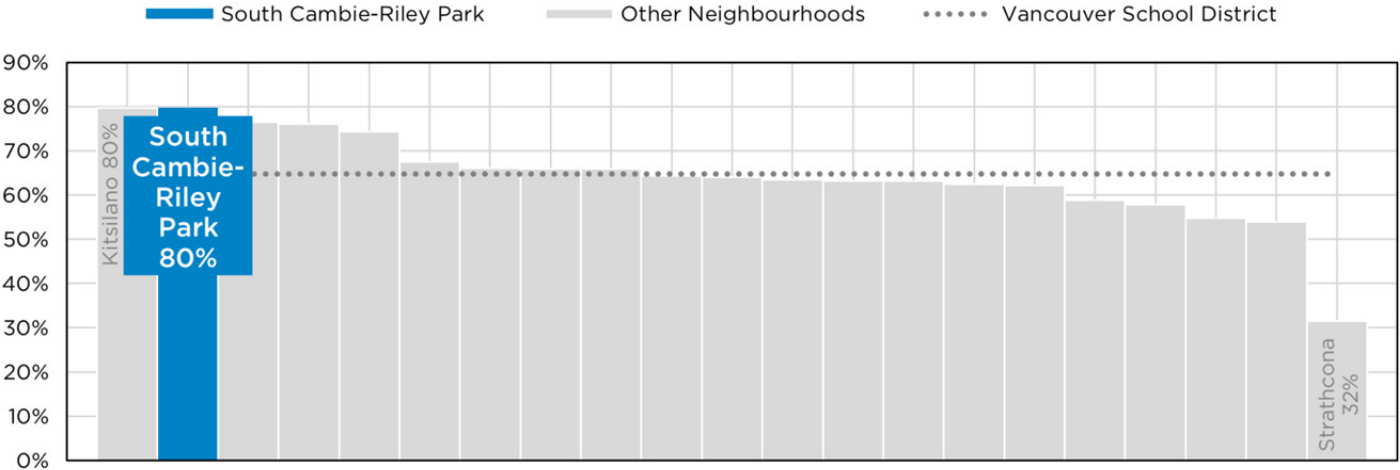


### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

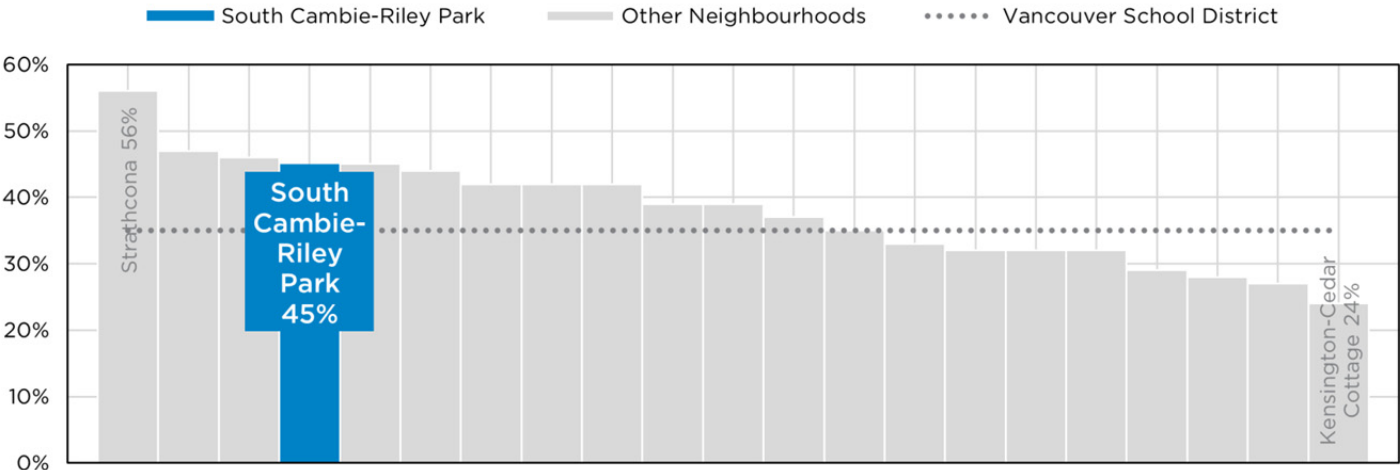


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

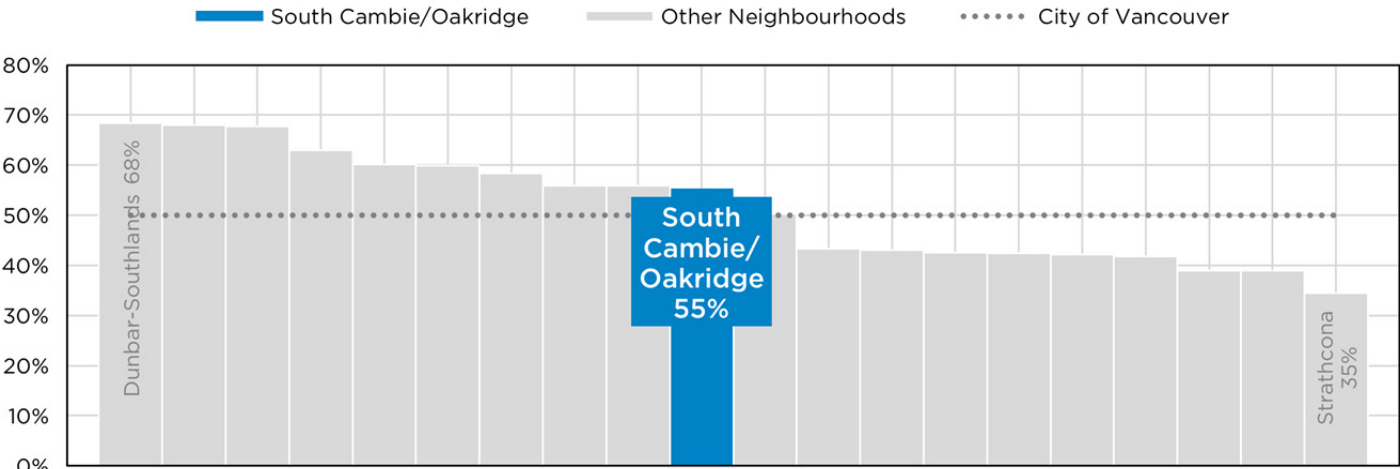
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

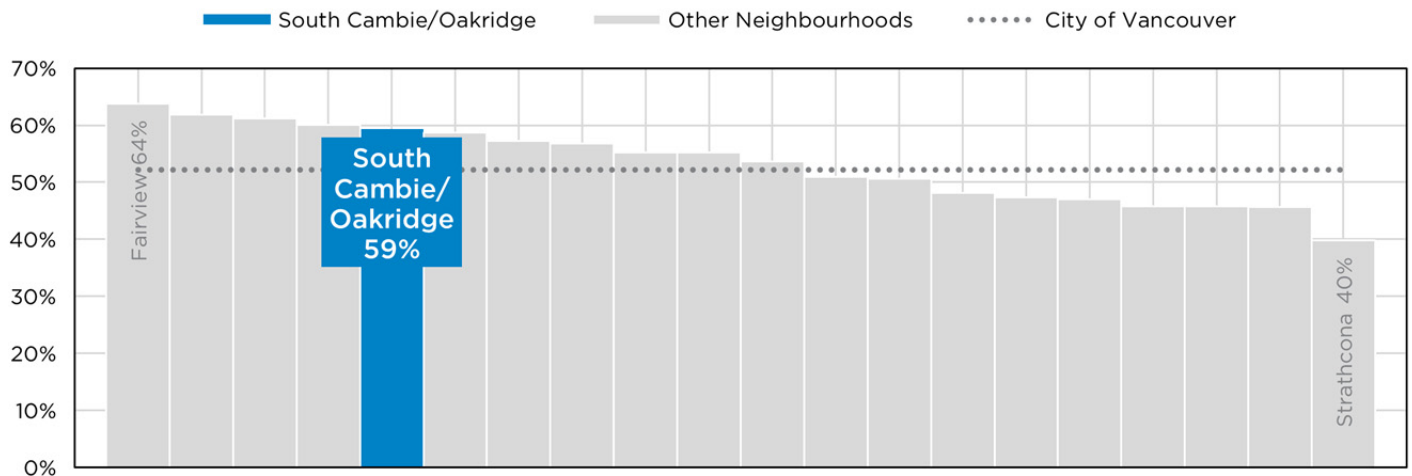


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

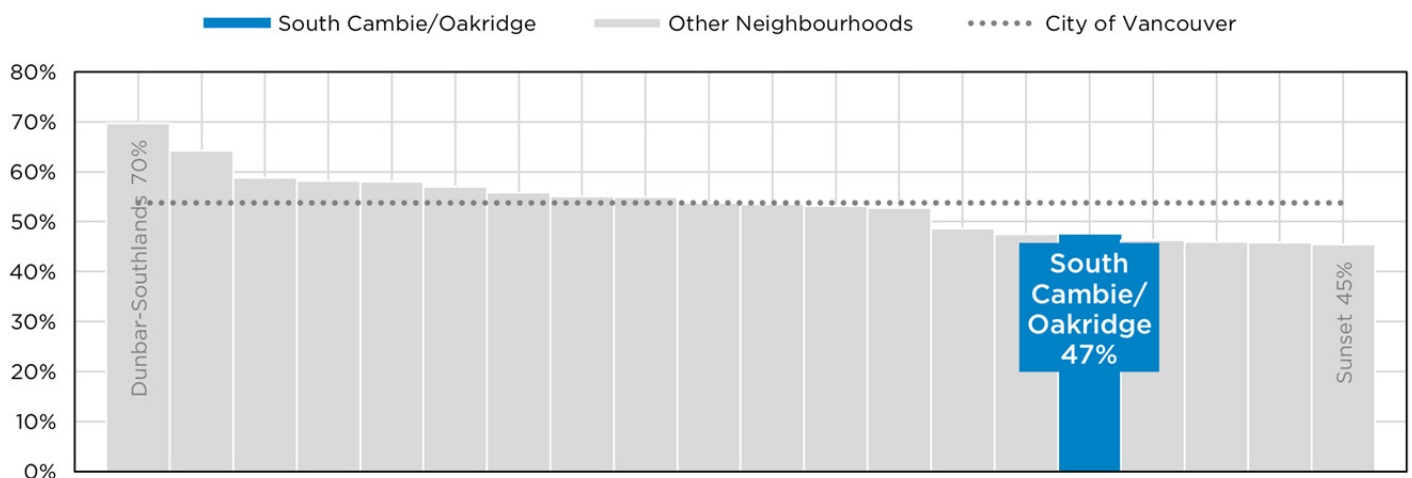


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

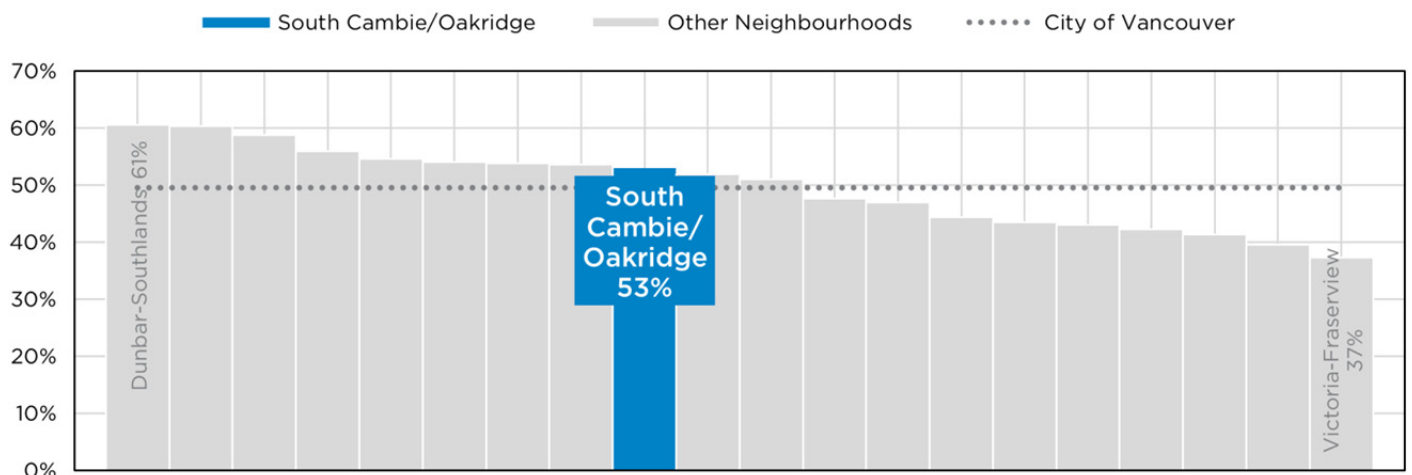
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



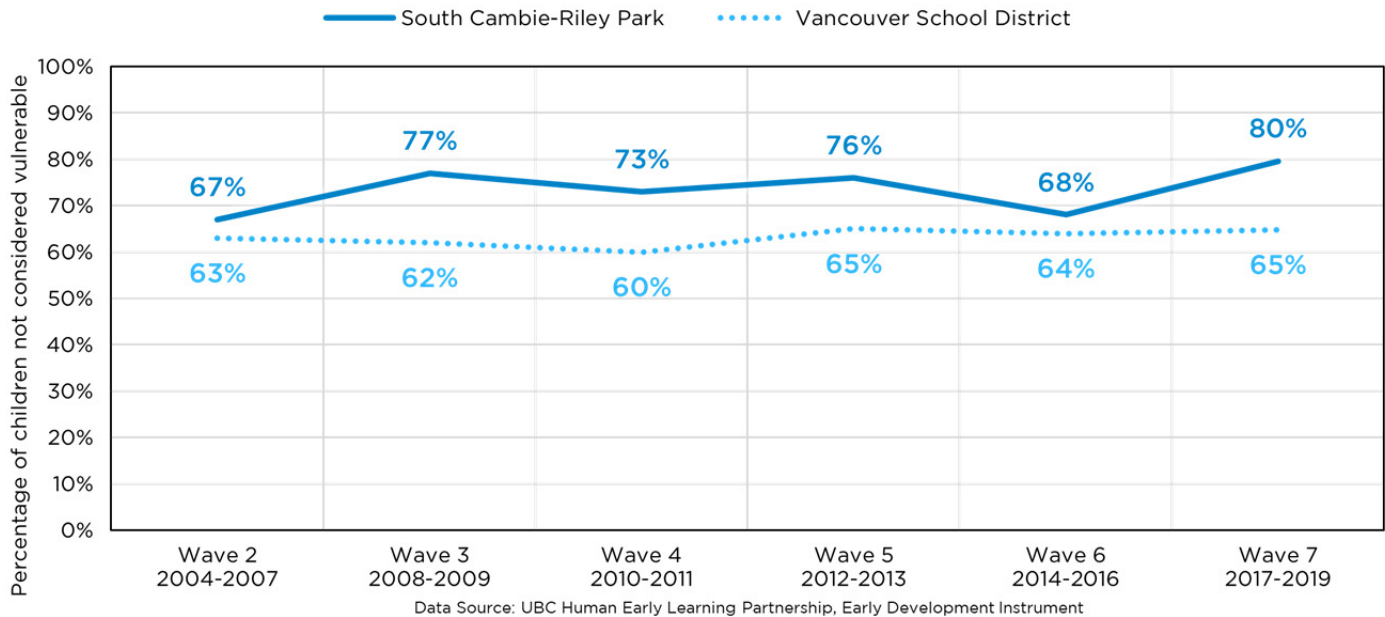
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

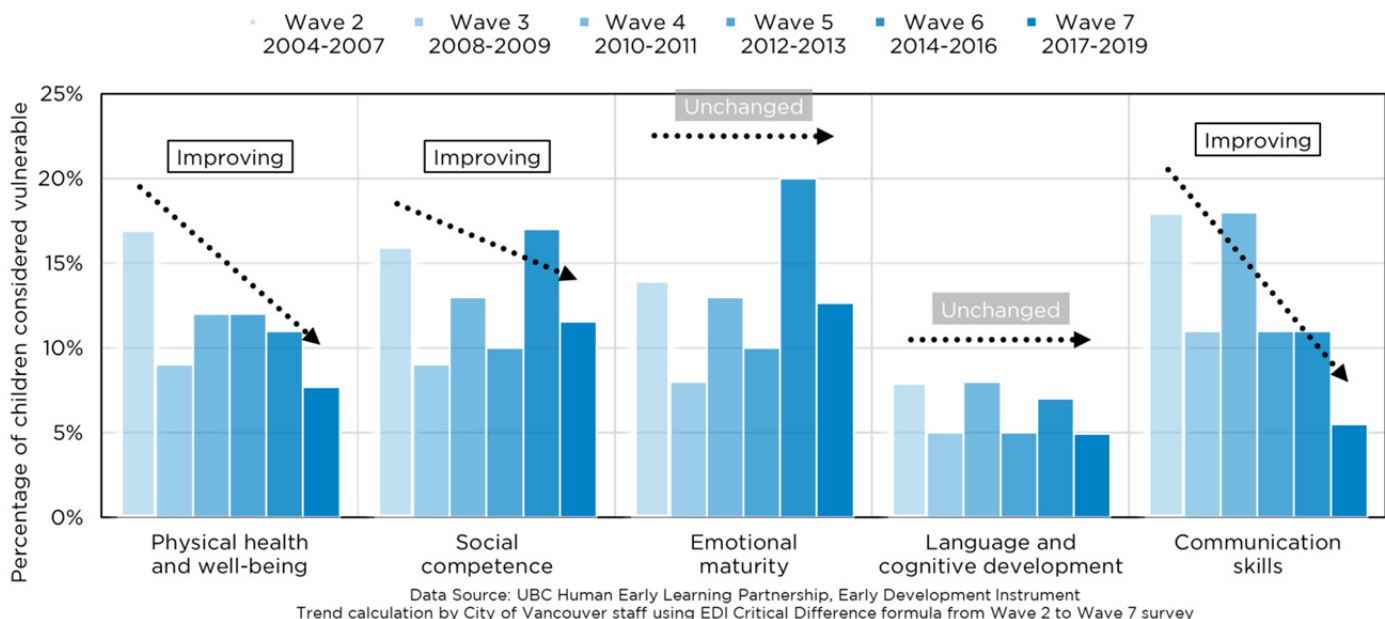
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. About 20% of children in Riley Park and South Cambie (combined) are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower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

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



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

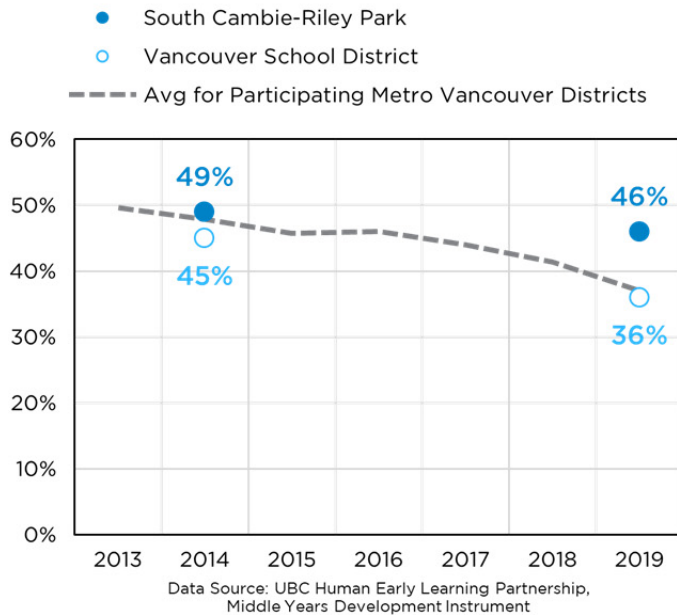
### South Cambie-Riley Park: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



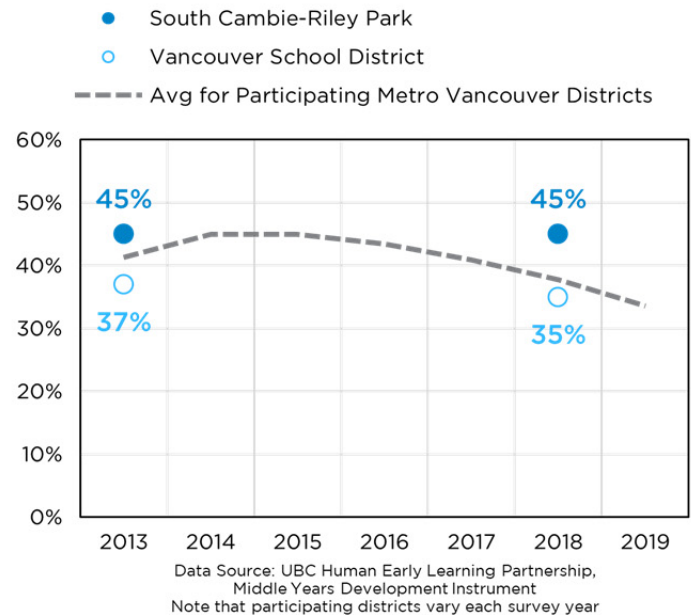
## Middle-Years Development

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

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

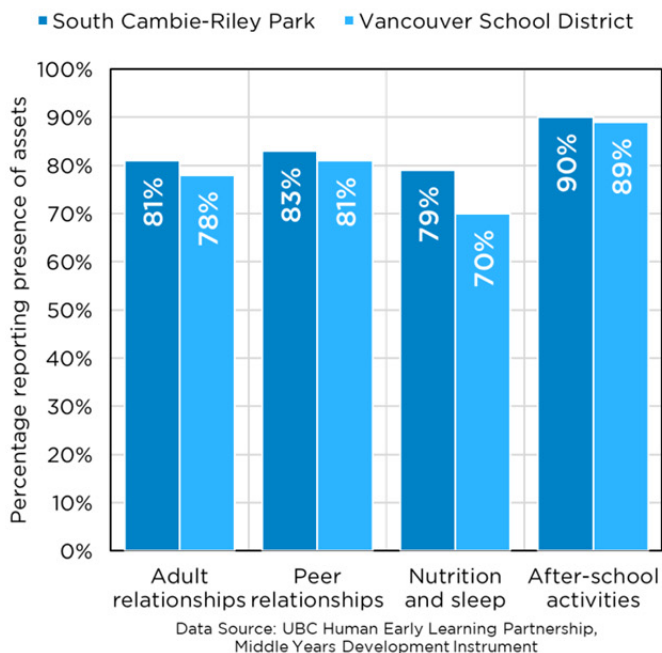


### Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

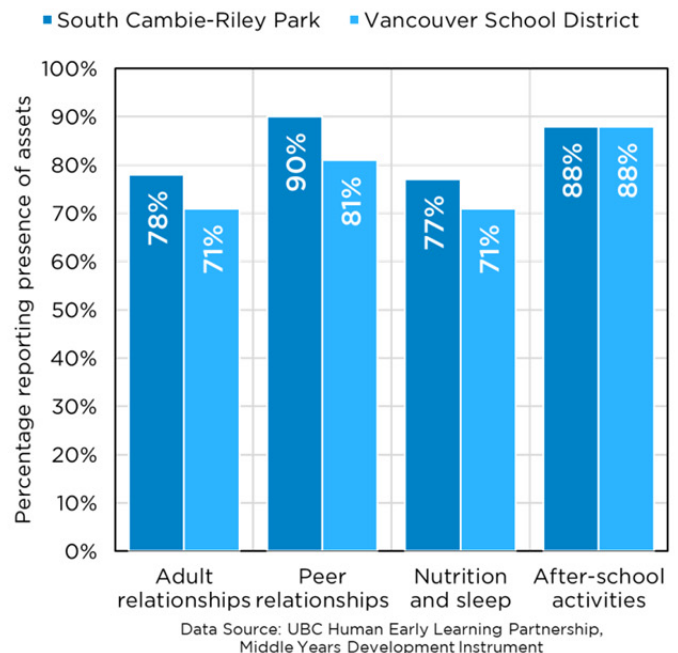


Children in South Cambie and Riley Park are more likely than children across the city to identify assets in all categories included in the MDI: adult relationships, peer relationships, nutrition and sleep and after-school activities.

### Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



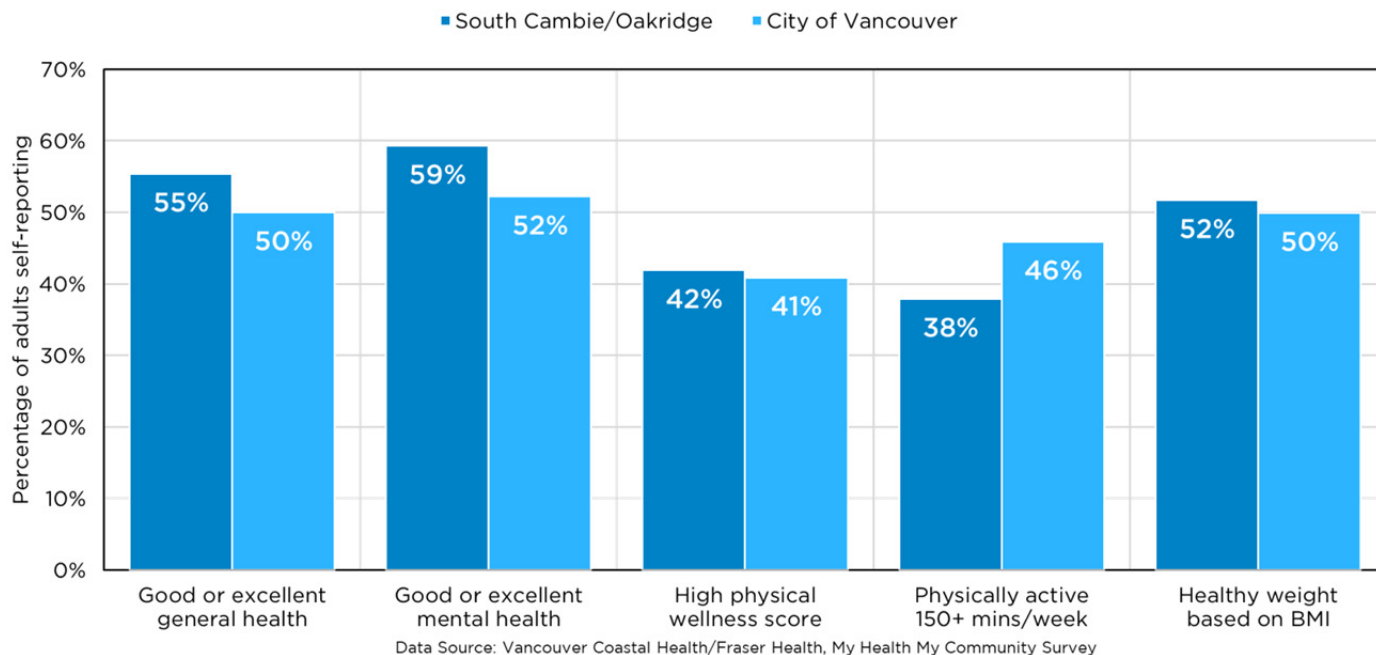
### Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

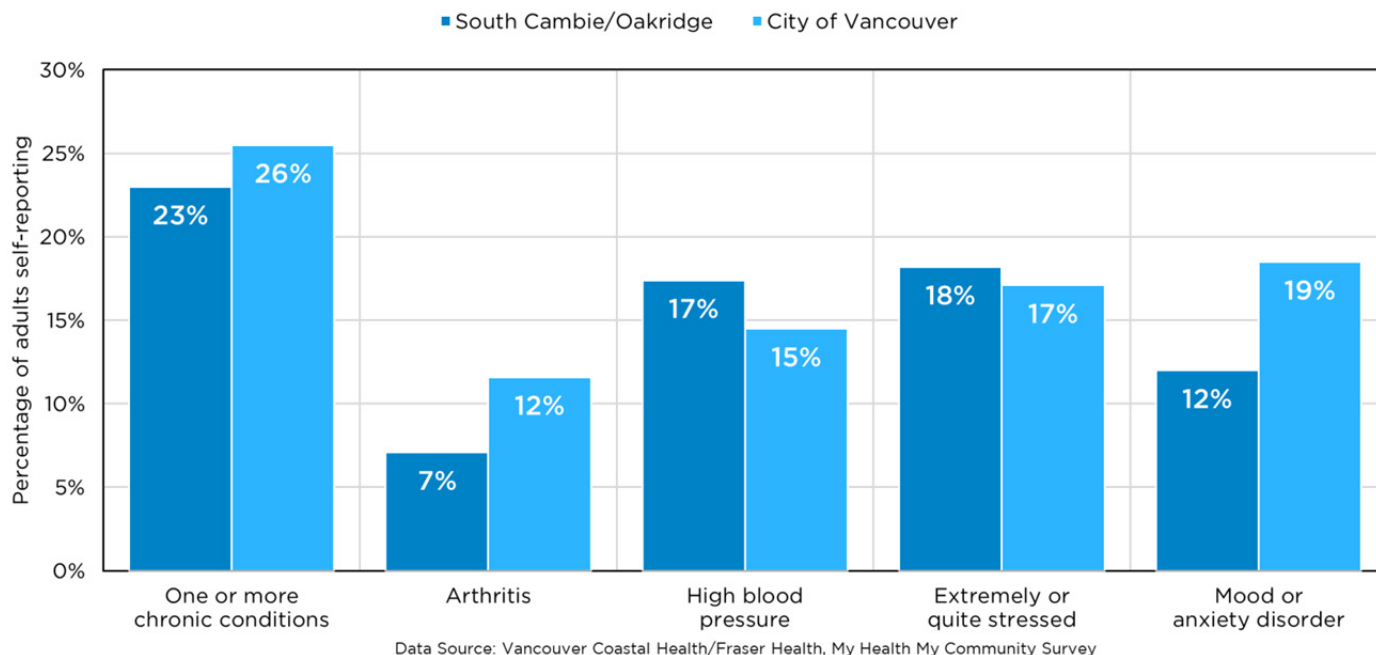
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in South Cambie and Oakridge (combined for reporting from this survey) report overall good health at higher rates than people in the city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

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



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

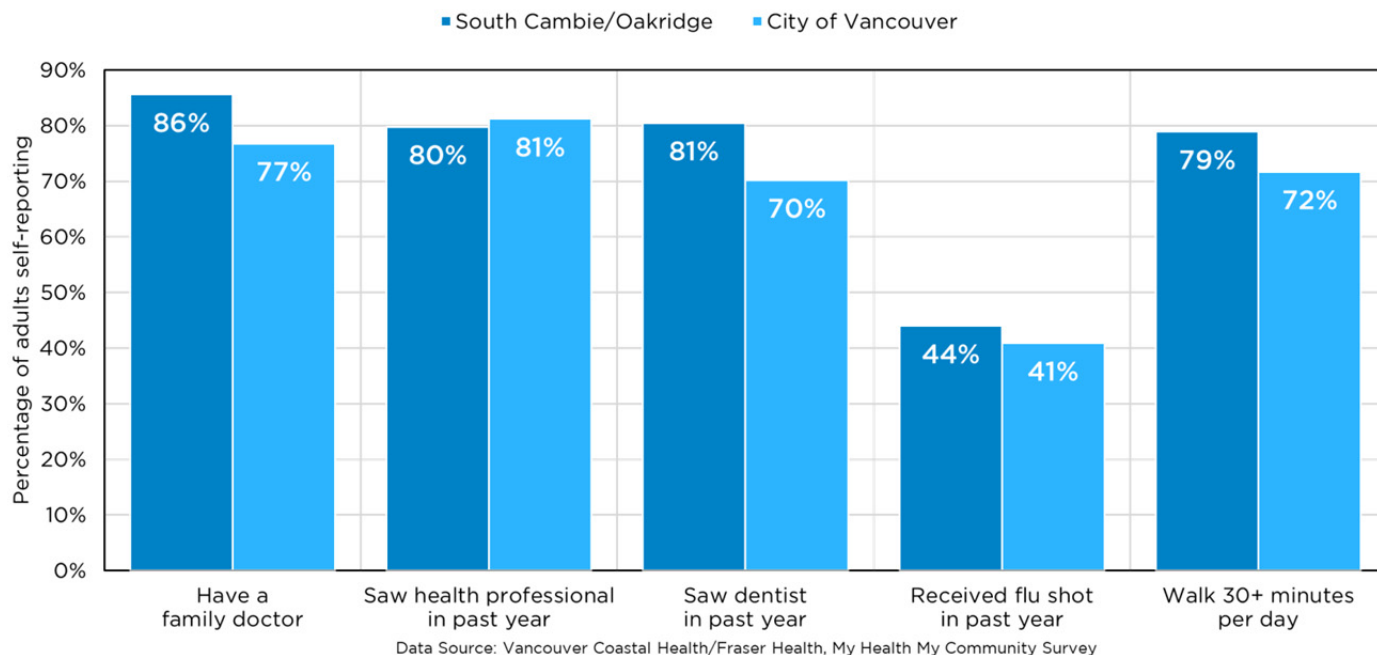
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

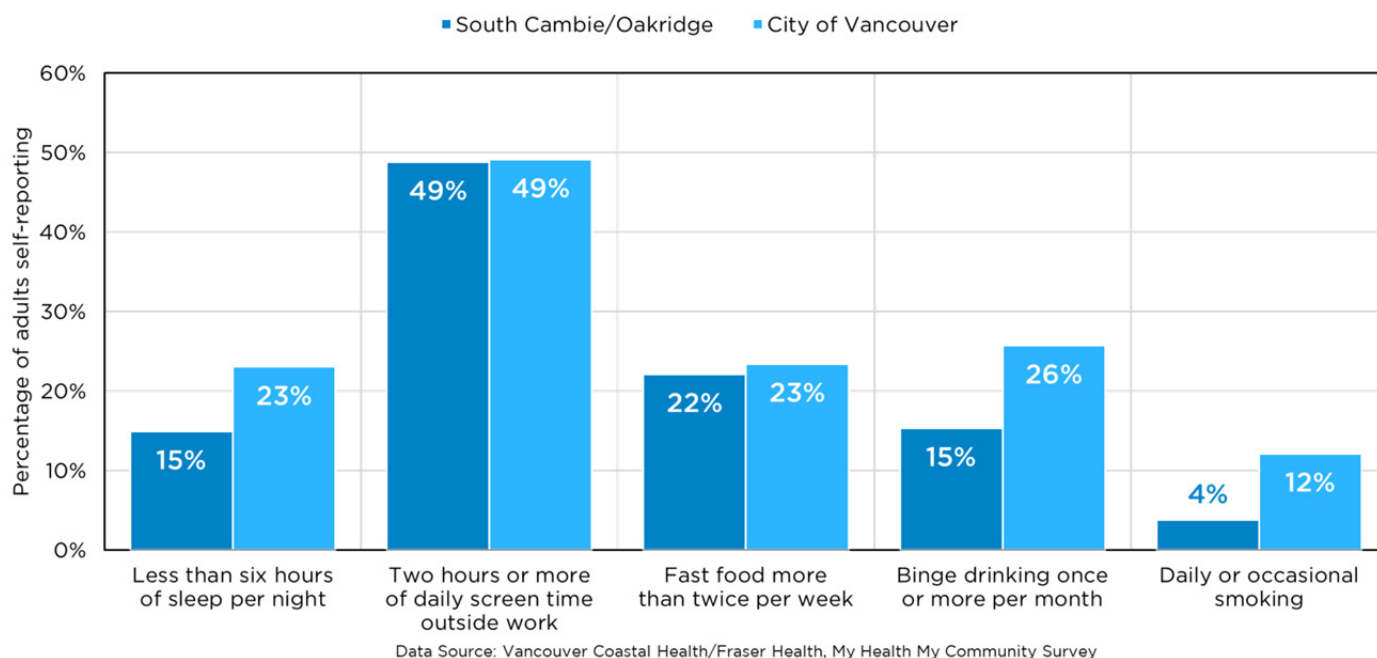
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, South Cambie and Oakridge residents are more likely to have ongoing access to the health care system, such as having a family doctor or seeing a dentist. They are also more likely to have received a flu shot and to walk regularly.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



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

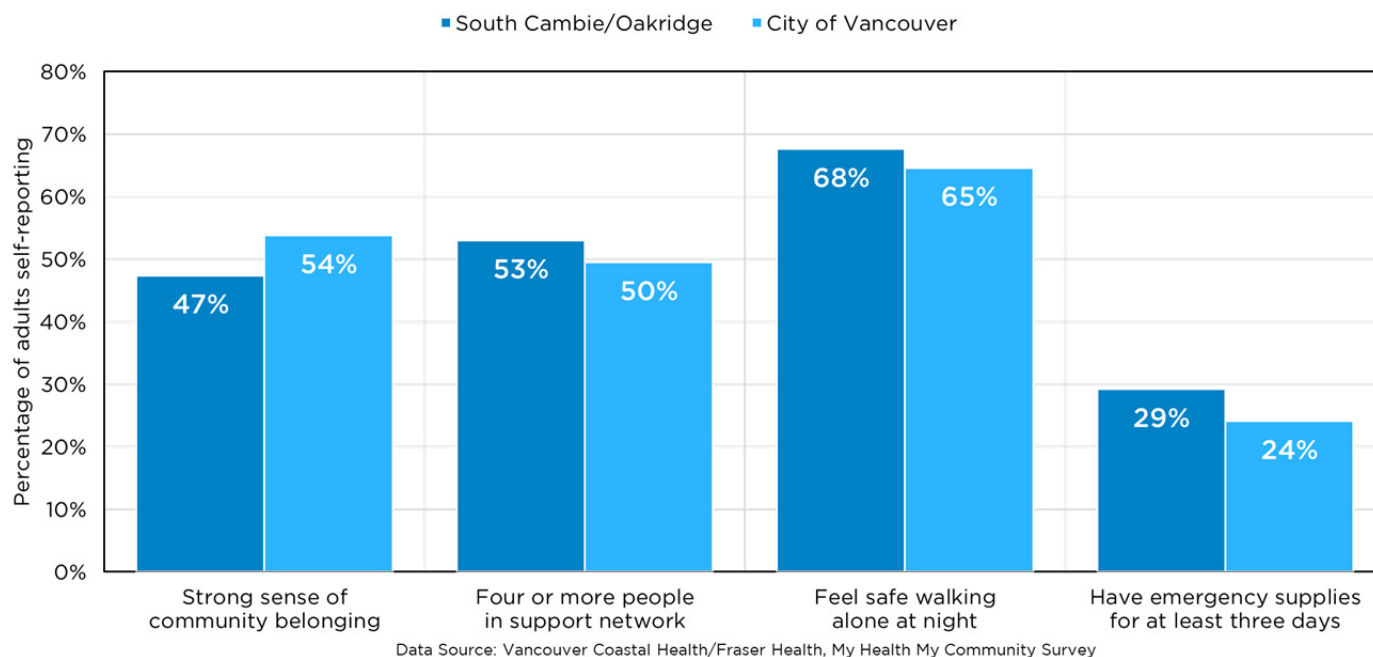
### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

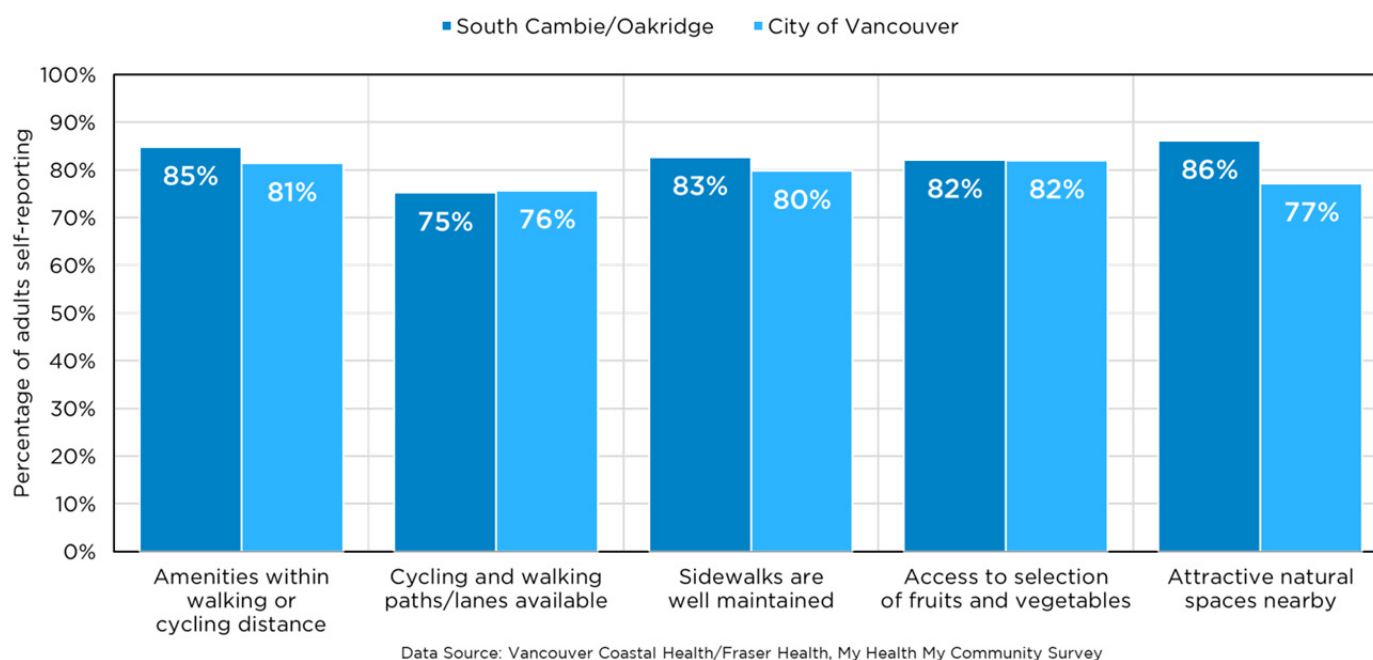
South Cambie and Oakridge residents are more likely than residents of the city overall to have strong social support networks, to feel safe walking at night and to have emergency supplies prepared. However, sense of belonging is lower in these neighbourhoods.

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



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

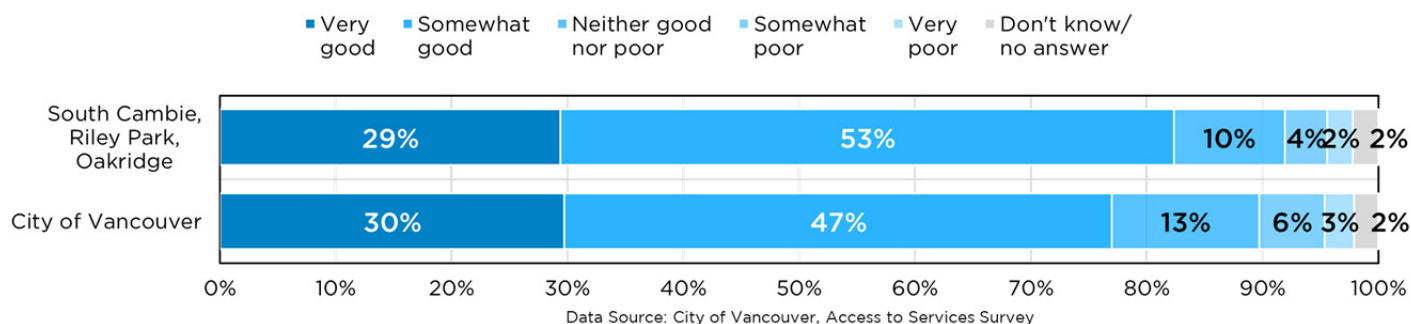
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

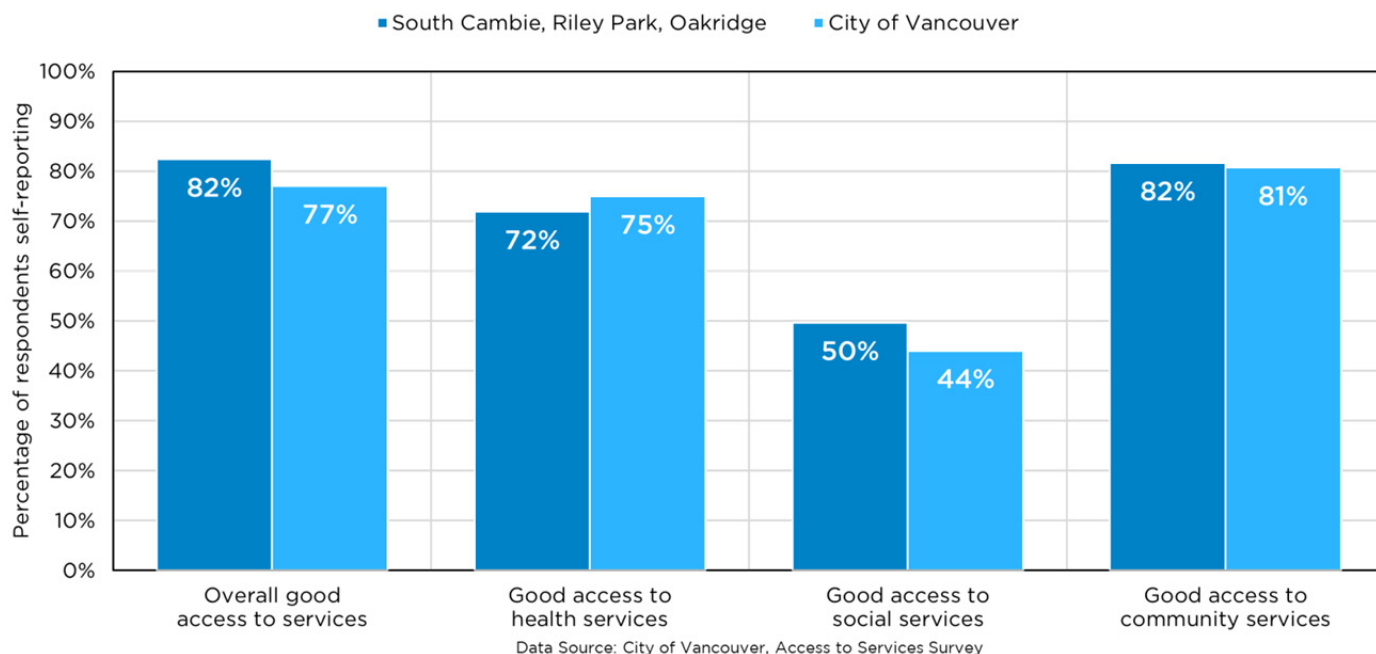
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on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

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



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. In South Cambie and nearby neighbourhoods, health services were rated a little bit lower and social services a little bit higher than the city overall.

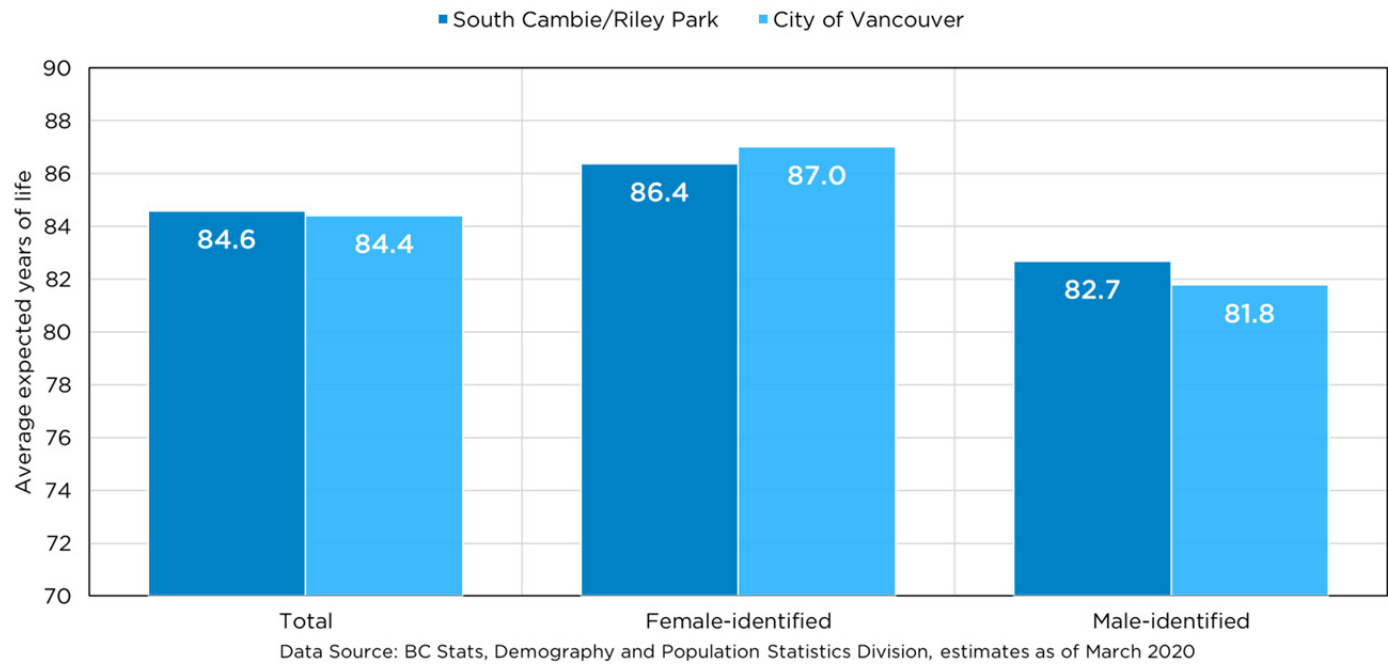
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



# Life Expectancy

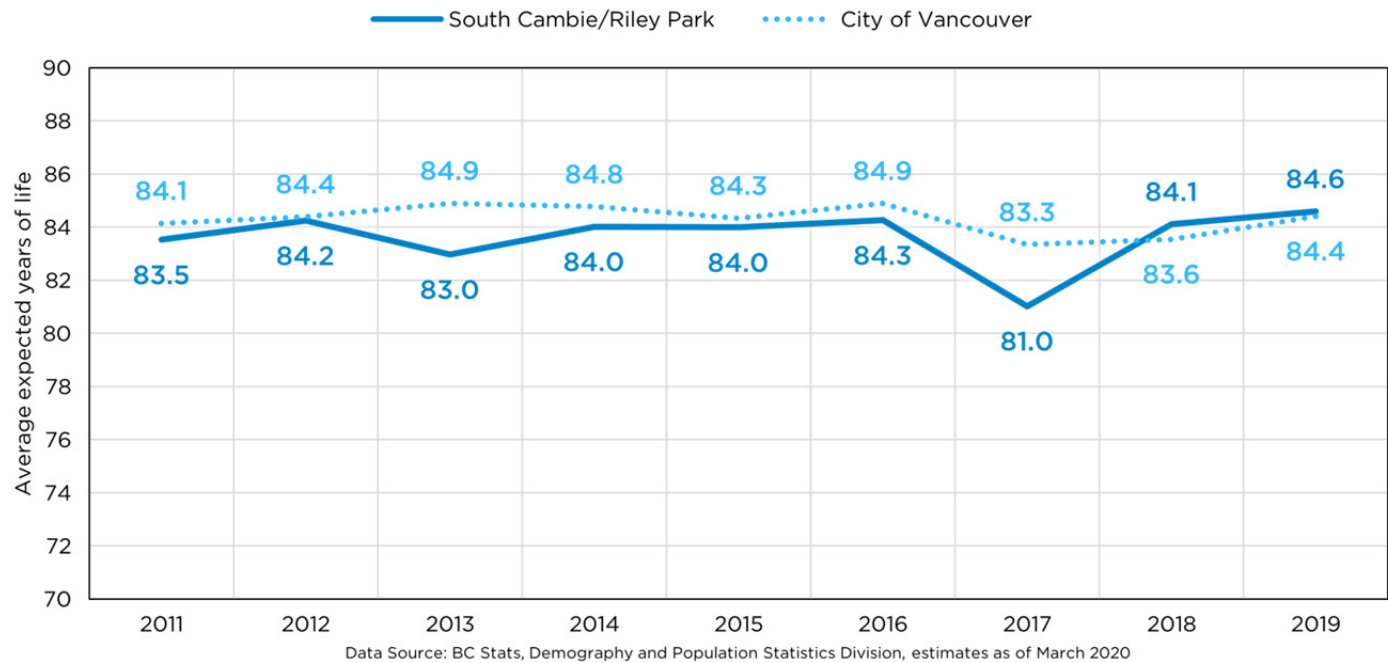
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the provincial community health service area that covers Riley Park and South Cambie, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 84.6 years, similar to the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2011-2019



# SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

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

Although small in area, South Cambie contains many spaces that represent different shapes of the City of Vancouver. Lower-density residential zones abut mixed-used and apartment districts on Cambie and Oak Streets. Large sites are being redeveloped to higher-density uses. The area contains a major hospital and is adjacent to important civic institutions and employment areas. South Cambie also exemplifies some of the social pressures Vancouver faces: rising costs, particularly of housing, may make it challenging for people with modest incomes or in different social circumstances to access the area. As an area that will see a great deal of change, the challenge in South Cambie is for equity, inclusion and diversity to be reflected and sustained as growth continues to occur.



## 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.