Strathcona

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020

CITY OF
VANCOUVER | Social Policy
and Projects

Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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

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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.

STRATHCONA: HIGHLIGHTS

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

Diverse housing types including a large supply of social housing.

A large population of seniors, particularly seniors living alone.

Diverse household and family types.

Proportionally Vancouver's largest urban Indigenous population.

Many residents without conversational knowledge of English.

A large Chinese population, but one whose numbers of declining over time.

Important cultural community spaces, including a tapestry of sites of past and present discrimination, displacement and reclamation.

A socially and economically diverse neighbourhood with the highest low income rates and lowest median incomes in the city.

A high concentration of artists and cultural workers.

Lower participation in the conventional workforce.

High rates of early childhood vulnerability, but also strong assets among school-age children.

Many health inequities, but a strong sense of community belonging.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

The City of Vancouver occupies the unceded homelands of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səlilwətaɬ (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
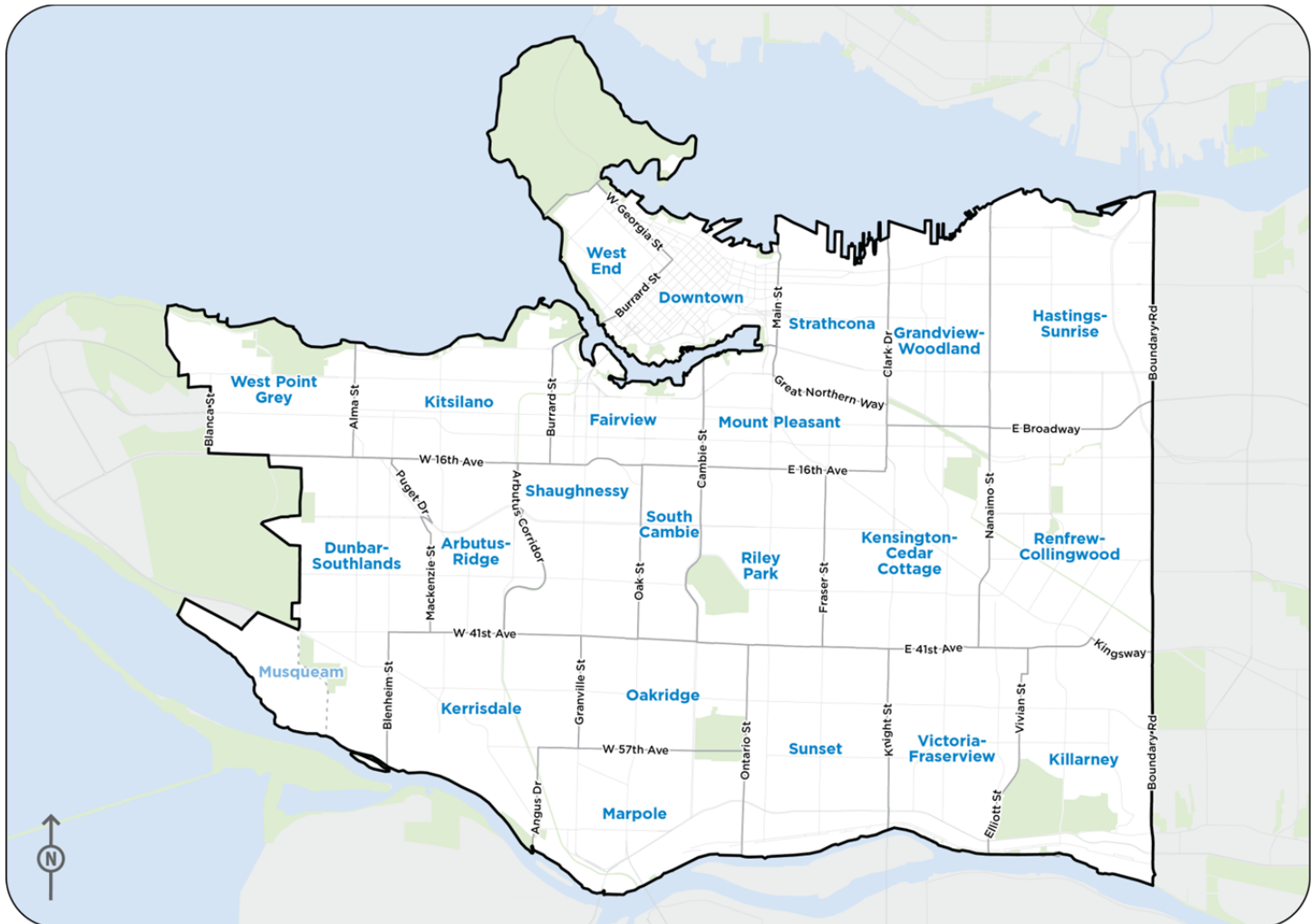
The map above shows the 22 local planning areas used by the City of Vancouver. These areas, identified in the 1960s, are the closest concept Vancouver has to "official" neighbourhoods, and there is a wealth of current and historical population and infrastructure data available for these areas. However, 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.

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016

■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

2011 NHS: Strathcona 31%, City of Vancouver 25%
2016 Long-Form Census: Strathcona 11%, City of Vancouver 7%
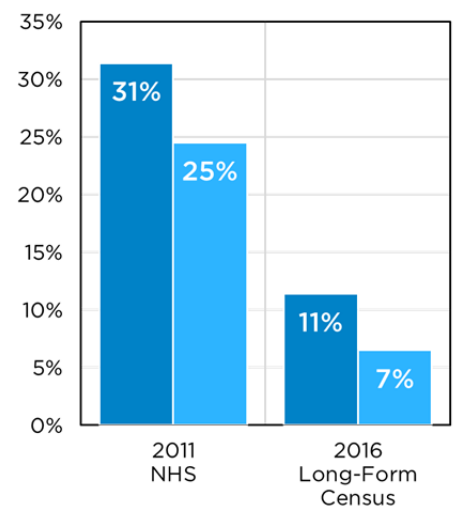
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey and 2016 Census of Population

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".

- 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 Strathcona, the 2016 census counted 12,585 residents, but only 78% of these residents were

Strathcona: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016

■ Population in private households   □ Total population

Year	Total population	% in private households
1986 Census	10,825	95%
1991 Census	11,423	93%
1996 Census	11,645	95%
2001 Census	11,575	96%
2006 Census	11,920	89%
2011 Census/NHS	12,165	77%
2016 Census	12,585	78%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

housed in private households. An important caveat, then, is that all census indicators based on private households, including the entirety of the long form, leave out more than one in five residents of Strathcona.

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.
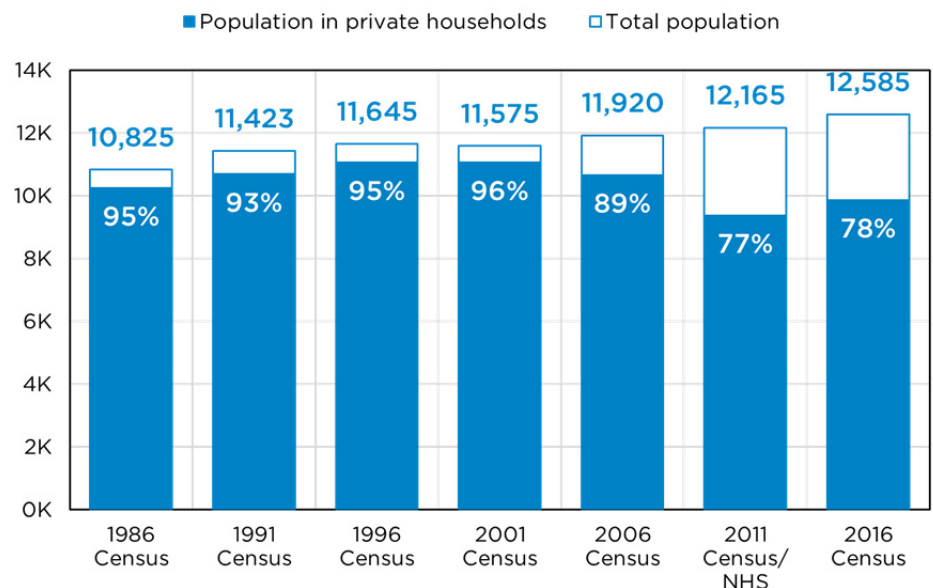
LOCATING STRATHCONA

The Strathcona local area extends from 2nd Avenue/Great Northern Way/6th Avenue in the south to Burrard Inlet in the north, and from Main Street in the west to Clark Drive in the east. Strathcona makes up 3% of the city's land area and houses 2% of its population. The area contains 2% of the private dwelling units counted in the 2016 census—but about 20% of Strathcona's population is housed in units categorized as collective dwellings, including some senior residences, care facilities, shelters and single-room occupancy (SRO) hotels. The neighbourhood, including industrial lands in the port and False Creek Flats, contains 5% of the city's jobs that were reported with a usual place of work.

Land Area

Strathcona

3%

3.8 km²

Rest of Vancouver

97%

113.0 km²

Population

Strathcona

2%

12,585 persons

Rest of Vancouver

98%

620,555 persons

Housing Units

Strathcona

2%

6,490 dwellings

Rest of Vancouver

98%

303,543 dwellings

Jobs in Area

Strathcona

5%

20,340 jobs

Rest of Vancouver

95%

357,105 jobs
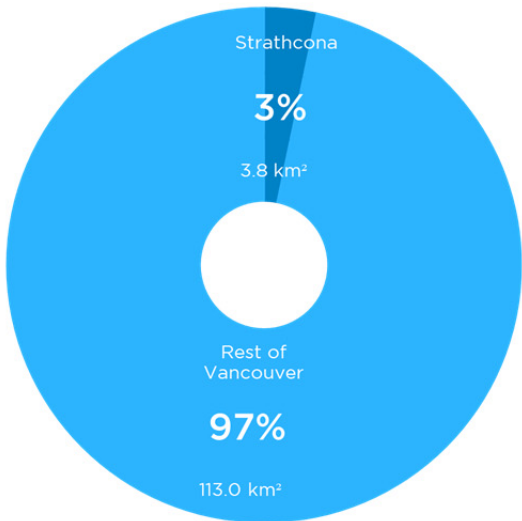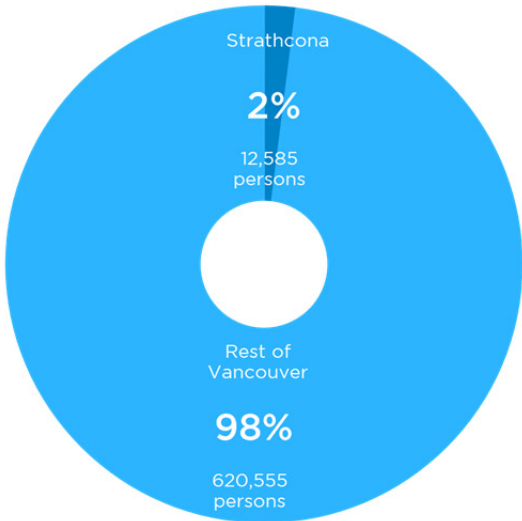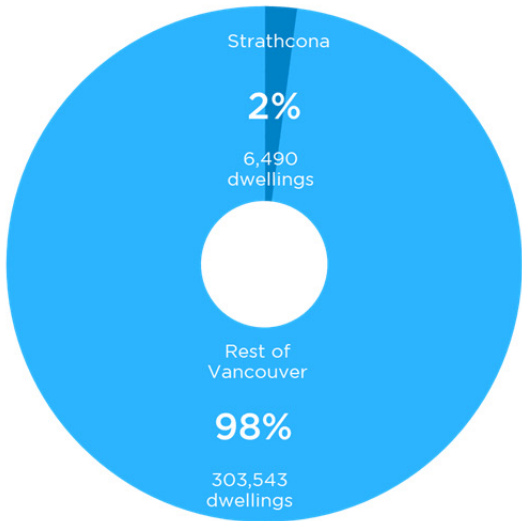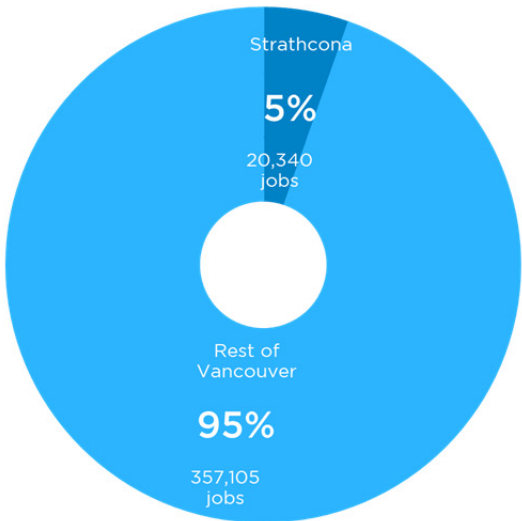
GROWTH AND CHANGE

Population Change, 2011-2016

Legend: ■ Strathcona   ■ Other Neighbourhoods   ⋯ City of Vancouver

Mount Pleasant +25%

Strathcona +3%

Kerrisdale -5%

Population Density, 2016

Legend: ■ Strathcona   ■ Other Neighbourhoods   ⋯ City of Vancouver

West End 231 persons/ha

Strathcona 33 persons/ha

Shaughnessy 19 persons/ha

Median Age, 2016

Legend: ■ Strathcona   ■ Other Neighbourhoods   ⋯ City of Vancouver

Strathcona 46.1

Mount Pleasant 35.2
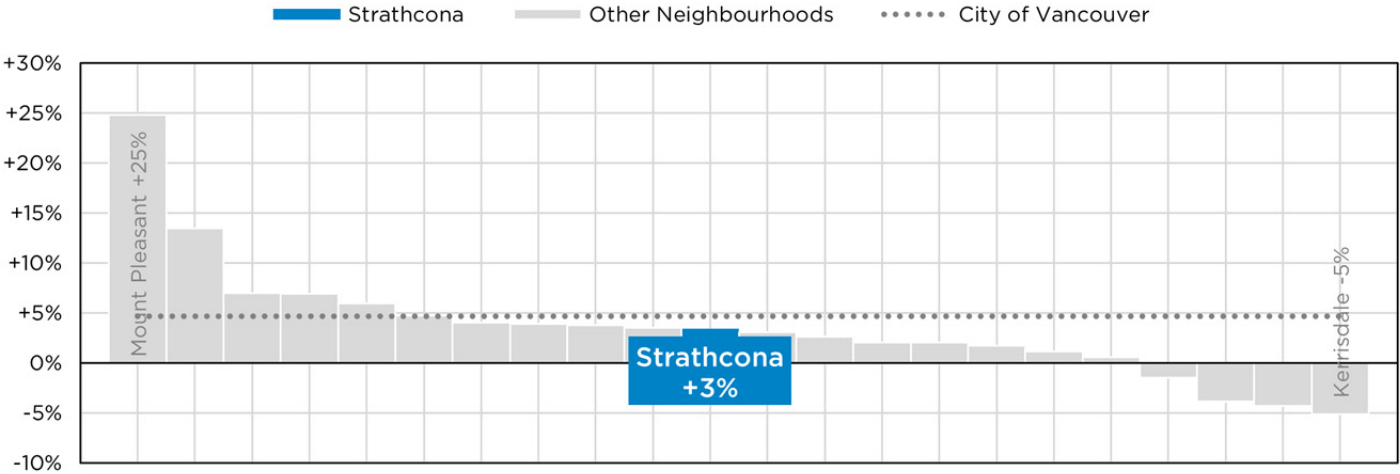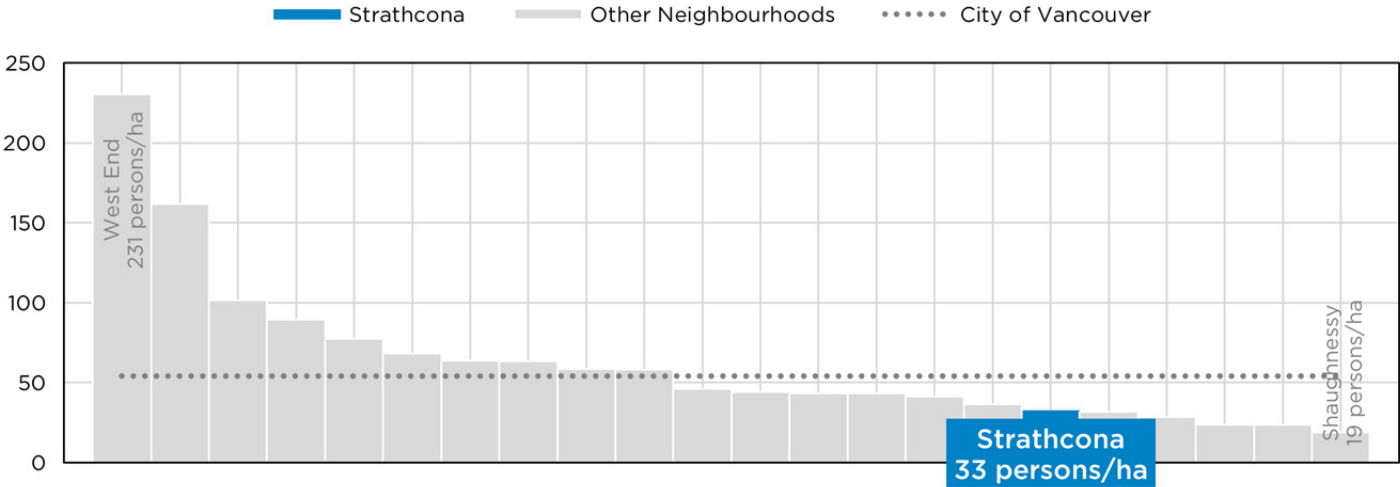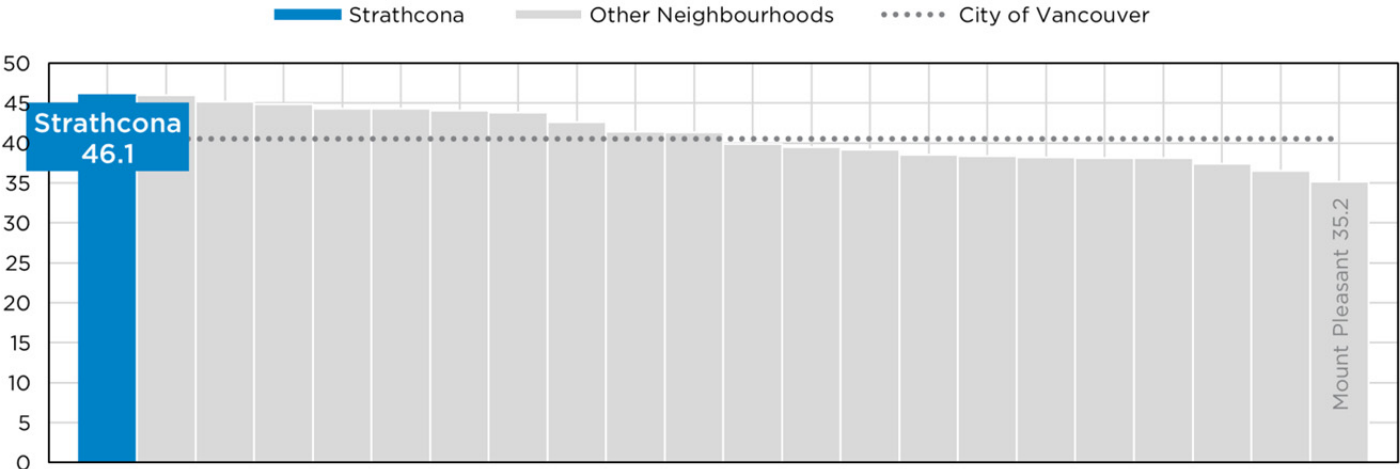
NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

Population Age 65 or Older, 2016

Legend: Strathcona | Other Neighbourhoods | City of Vancouver

Arbutus-Ridge 23%
Strathcona 22%
Mount Pleasant 9%

(y-axis: 0% to 25%)

Average Household Size, 2016

Legend: Strathcona | Other Neighbourhoods | City of Vancouver

Sunset 3.1
Strathcona 1.7
West End 1.5

(y-axis: 0.0 to 3.5)
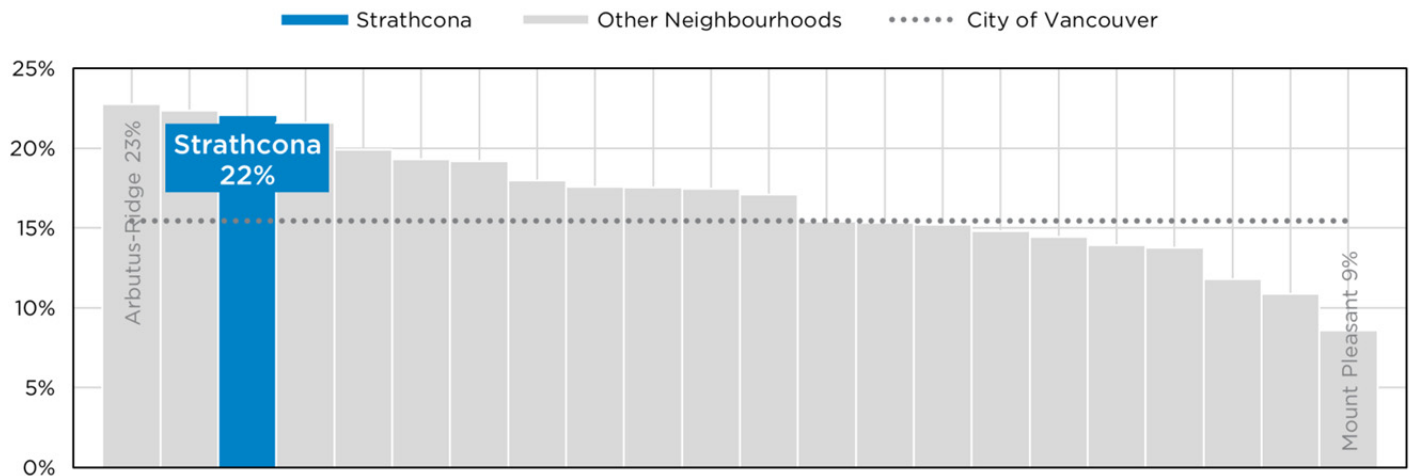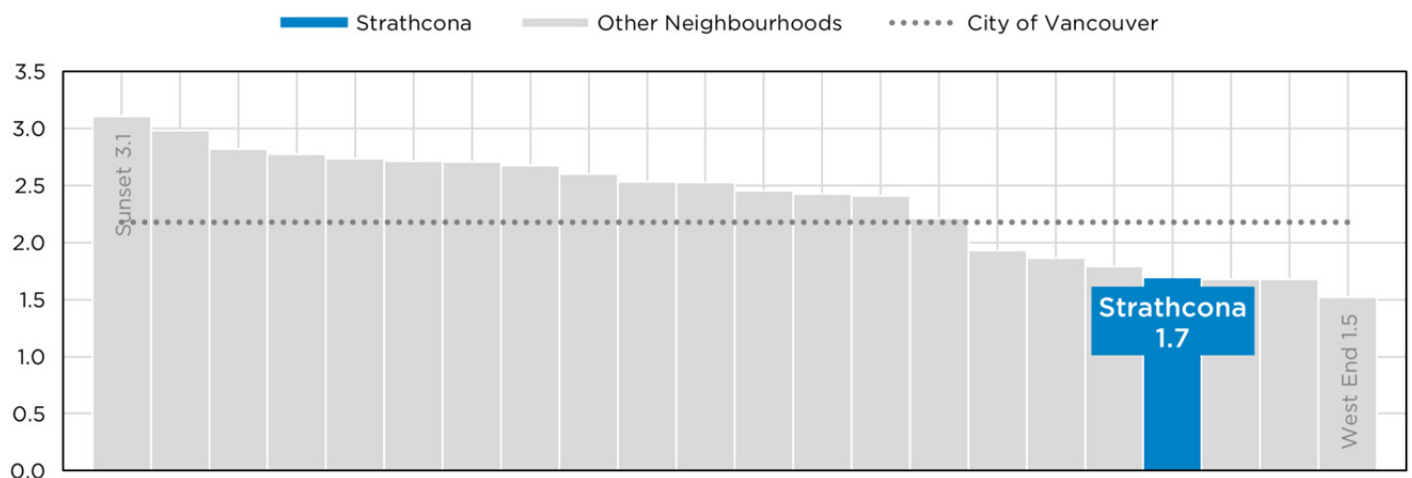
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016

Legend: Strathcona | Other Neighbourhoods | City of Vancouver

Dunbar-Southlands 53%
Strathcona 18%
West End 8%

(y-axis: 0% to 60%)
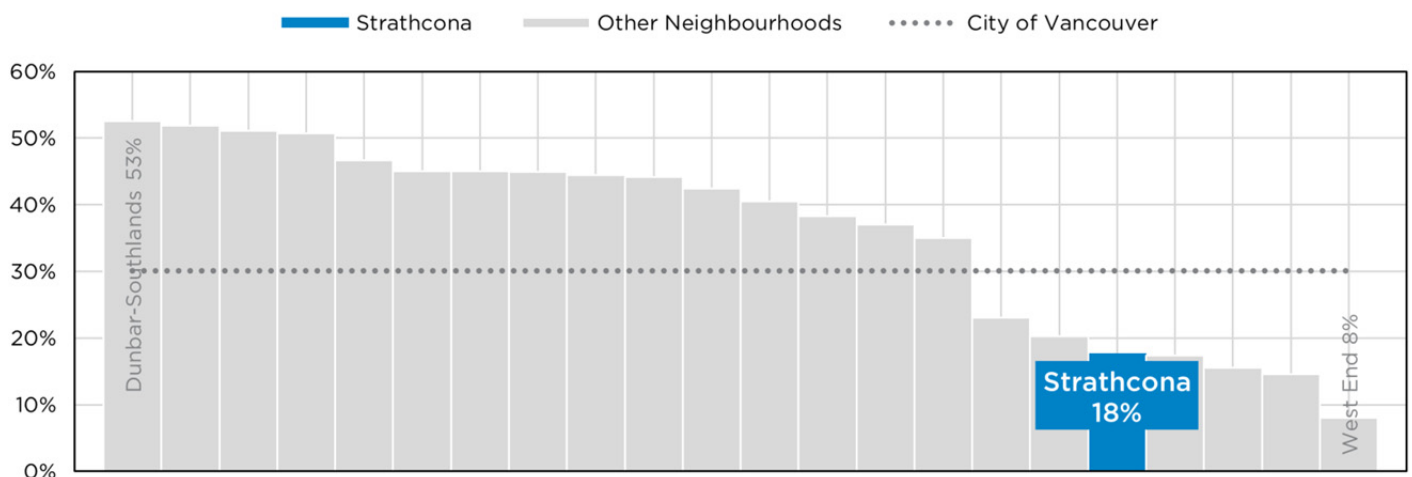
Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 12,585 persons on Strathcona's 3.8 square kilometres, about 400 more than were counted in 2011. The graph below shows that the population of Strathcona has been fairly consistent over time.

Strathcona: Total Population, 1971-2016

Year	Population
1971	11,545
1976	9,815
1981	10,590
1986	10,825
1991	11,423
1996	11,645
2001	11,573
2006	11,925
2011	12,170
2016	12,585

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
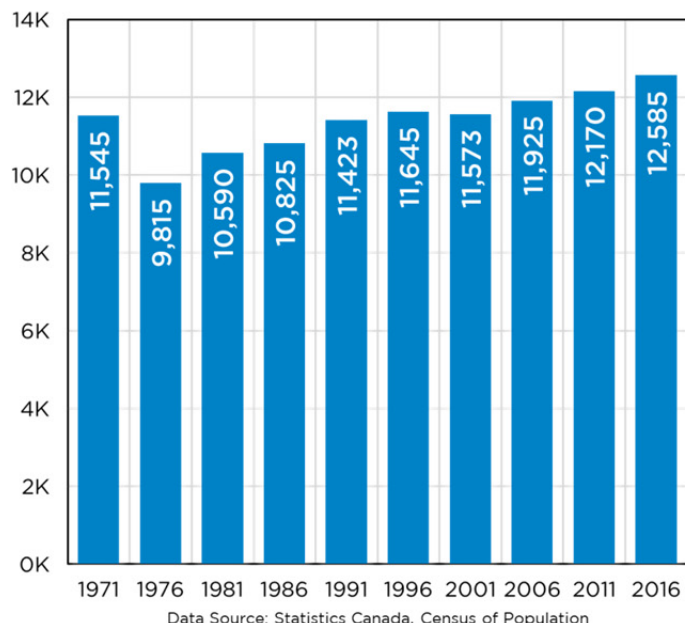
City of Vancouver: Total Population, 1971-2016

Year	Population
1971	426,260
1976	409,734
1981	414,280
1986	432,385
1991	471,844
1996	514,008
2001	545,671
2006	578,041
2011	603,500
2016	631,486

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
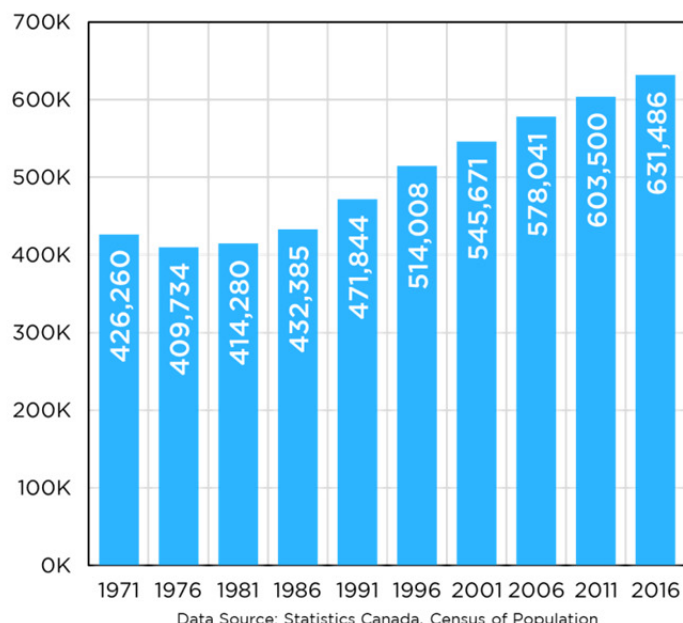
As of 2016, Strathcona's population density was 33 persons per hectare. This was relatively low compared to most other neighbourhoods; however, Strathcona's land area includes a large amount of industrial land. Excluding industrial, port and railway lands, the density of Strathcona is higher than the city average and similar to east- and south-side neighbourhoods like Sunset and Renfrew-Collingwood.

Population Density, 1971-2016

Strathcona ·······City of Vancouver

Year	City of Vancouver (persons/ha)	Strathcona (persons/ha)
1971	37	30
1976	35	26
1981	36	28
1986	37	28
1991	41	30
1996	44	30
2001	47	30
2006	50	31
2011	52	32
2016	54	33

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

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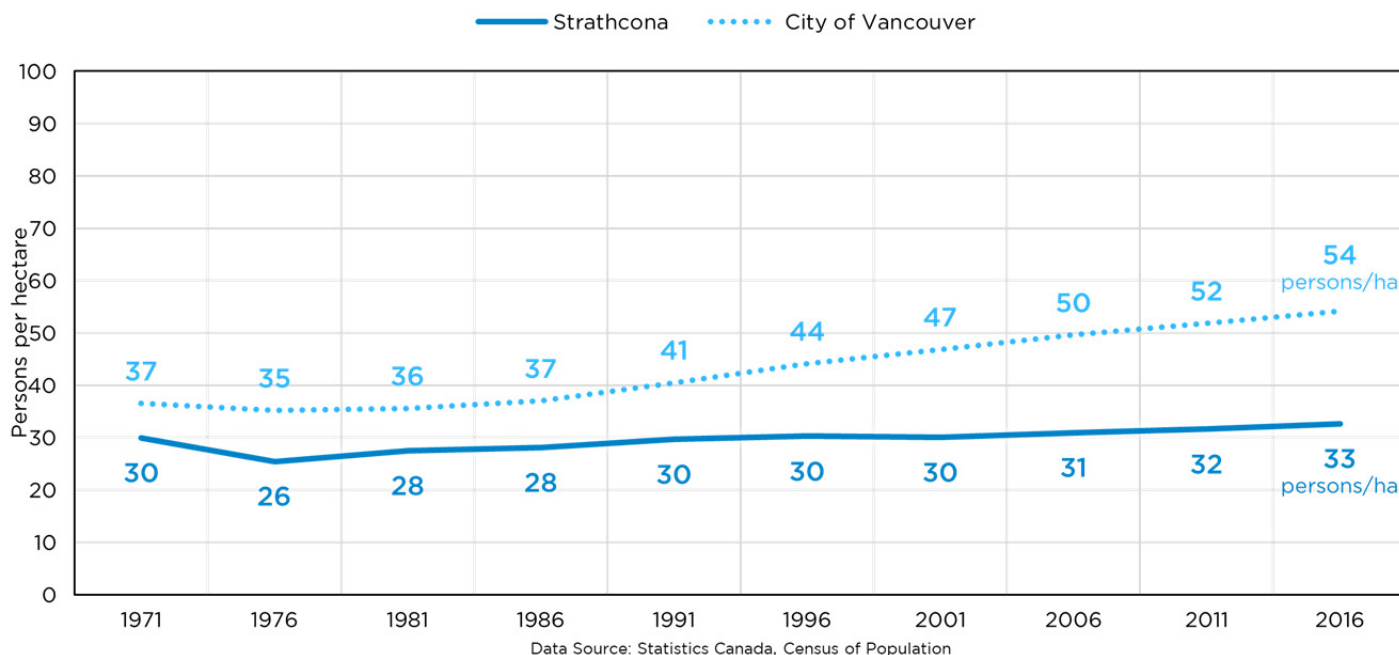
Age Profile

Proportionally, Strathcona's has fewer children, youth and young adults than the city overall. Strathcona has a large population of men in their 50s and 60s; indeed, only 46% of the area's population is female-identified,[1] which is the lowest in the city.

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
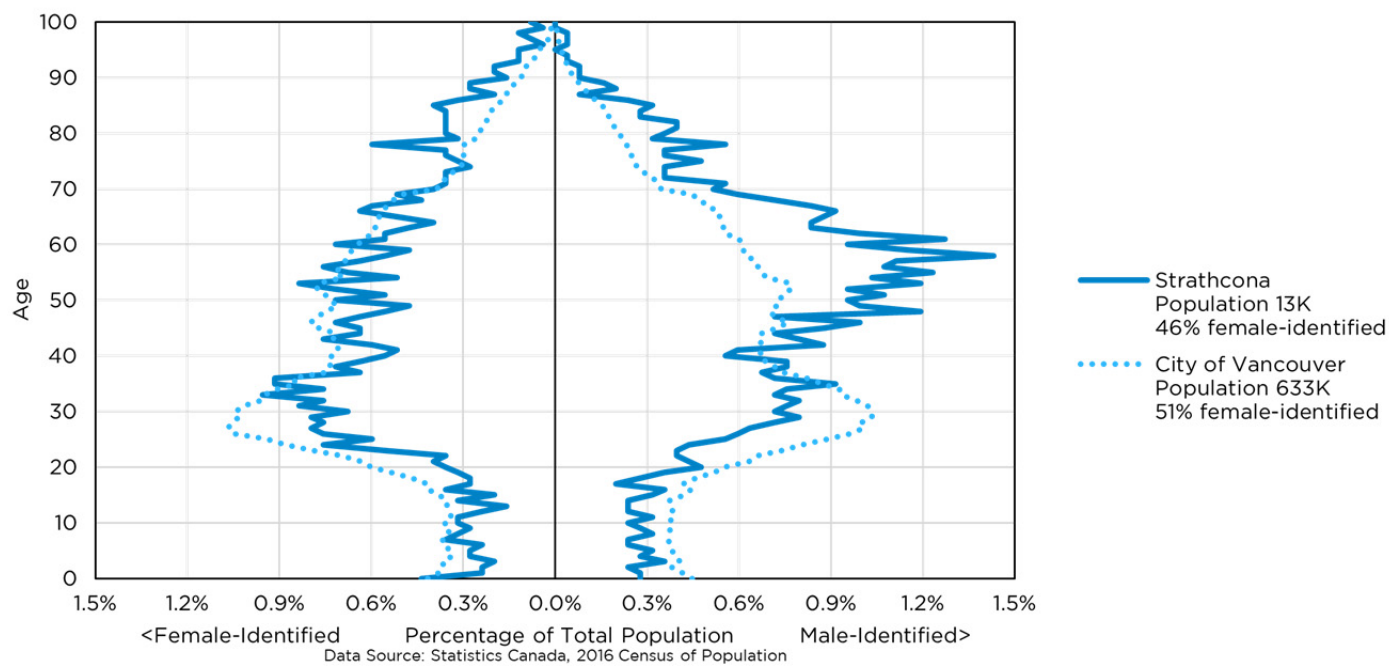
Historically, Strathcona's population has skewed older than the rest of the city since the 1980s. In particular, Strathcona's population of older male-identified adults is evident in most census periods in the charts below.
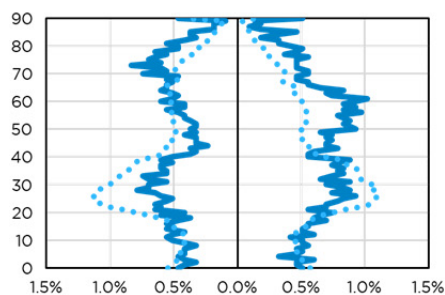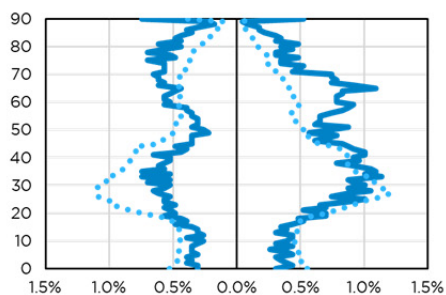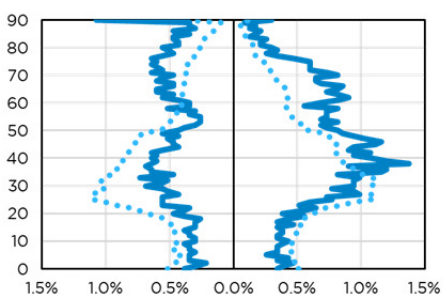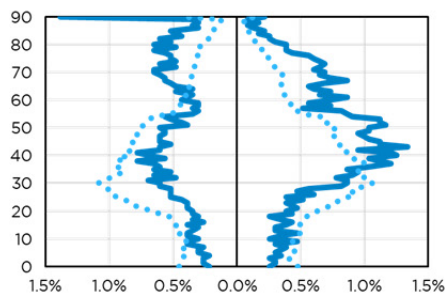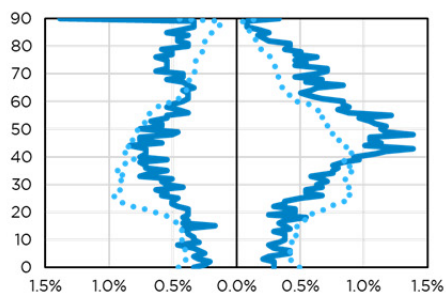
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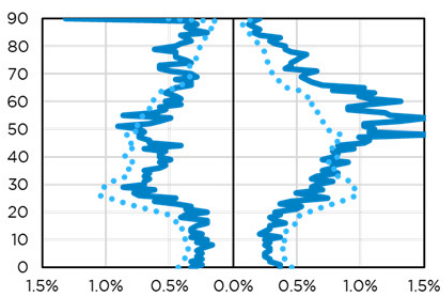
Age Groups

Strathcona has nearly three times as many seniors as children. Since the 1970s, the proportion of children under 15 has consistently declined. Across the city, seniors are expected to make up a greater share of the population into the future, but Strathcona's senior population has become smaller as a share of the total since the early 2000s.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

— Strathcona   ••••• City of Vancouver

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016

— Strathcona   ••••• City of Vancouver

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
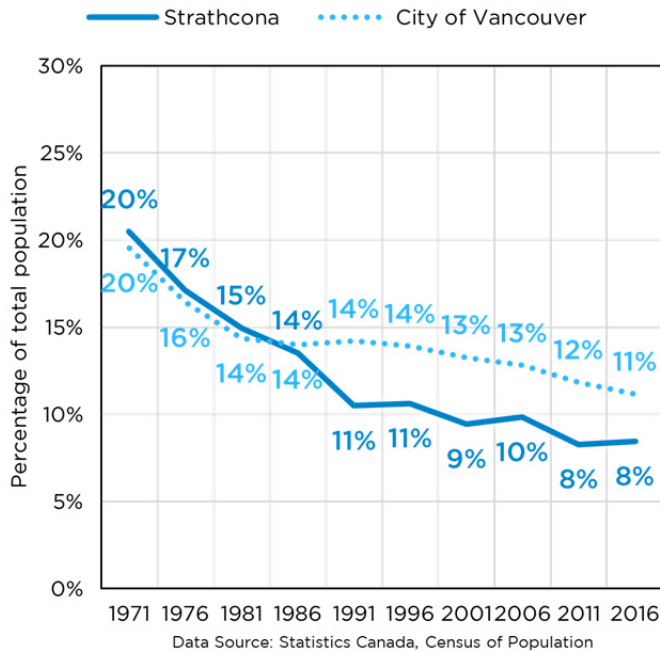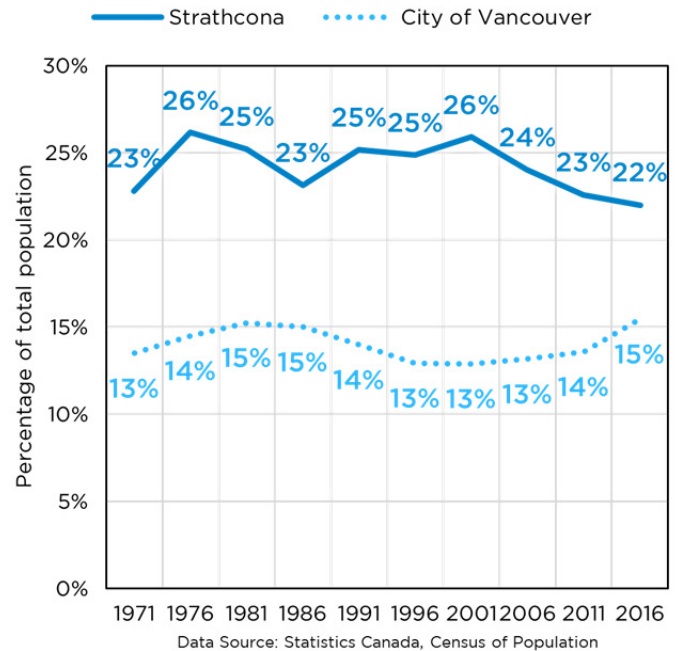
The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. In absolute numbers, Strathcona has seen an influx of younger adults in the most recent census period. The number of seniors 65 and over has been flat or declining since the early 2000s, but there is a rapidly growing bracket of people age 55-64.

Strathcona: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016

■1986 ■1991 ■1996 ■2001 ■2006 ■2011 ■2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
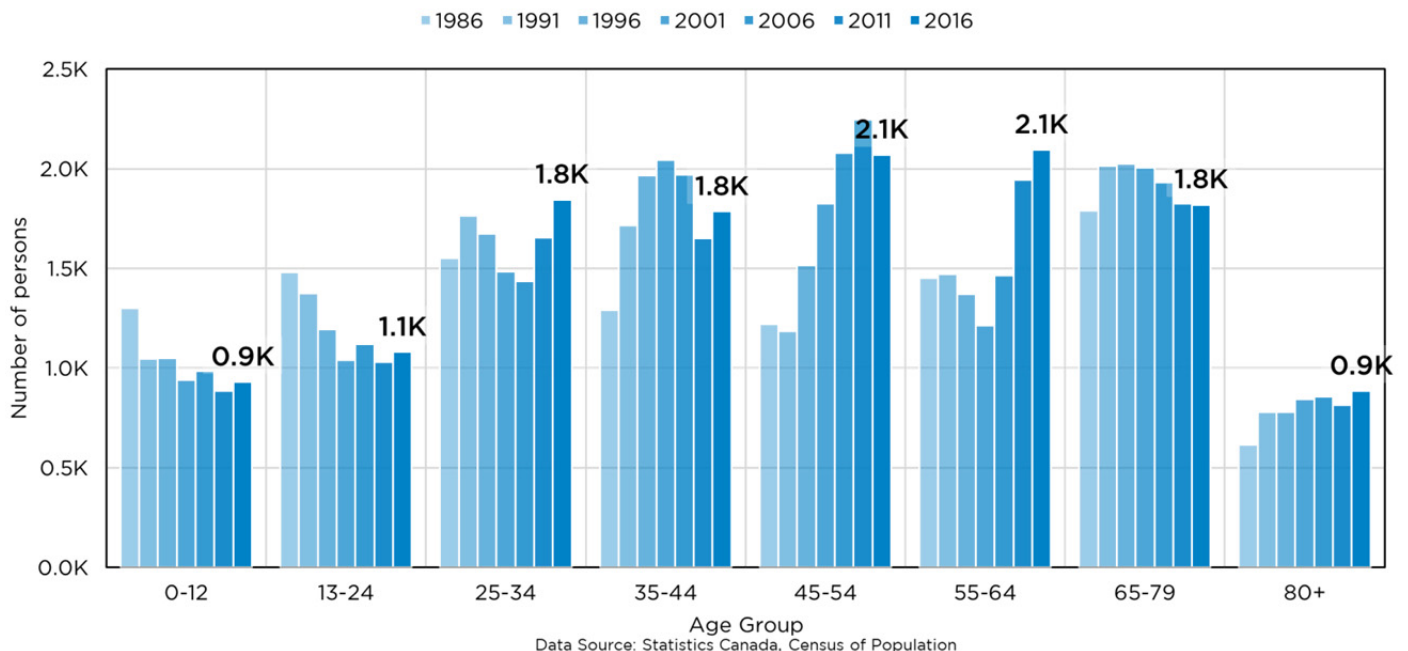
Short-Term Population Growth

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 Strathcona: 2016 saw fluctuations across most of the age continuum, but a general growth in younger adults in their 20s and 30s.

Strathcona: Net Population Growth 2011-2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2016 Census of Population
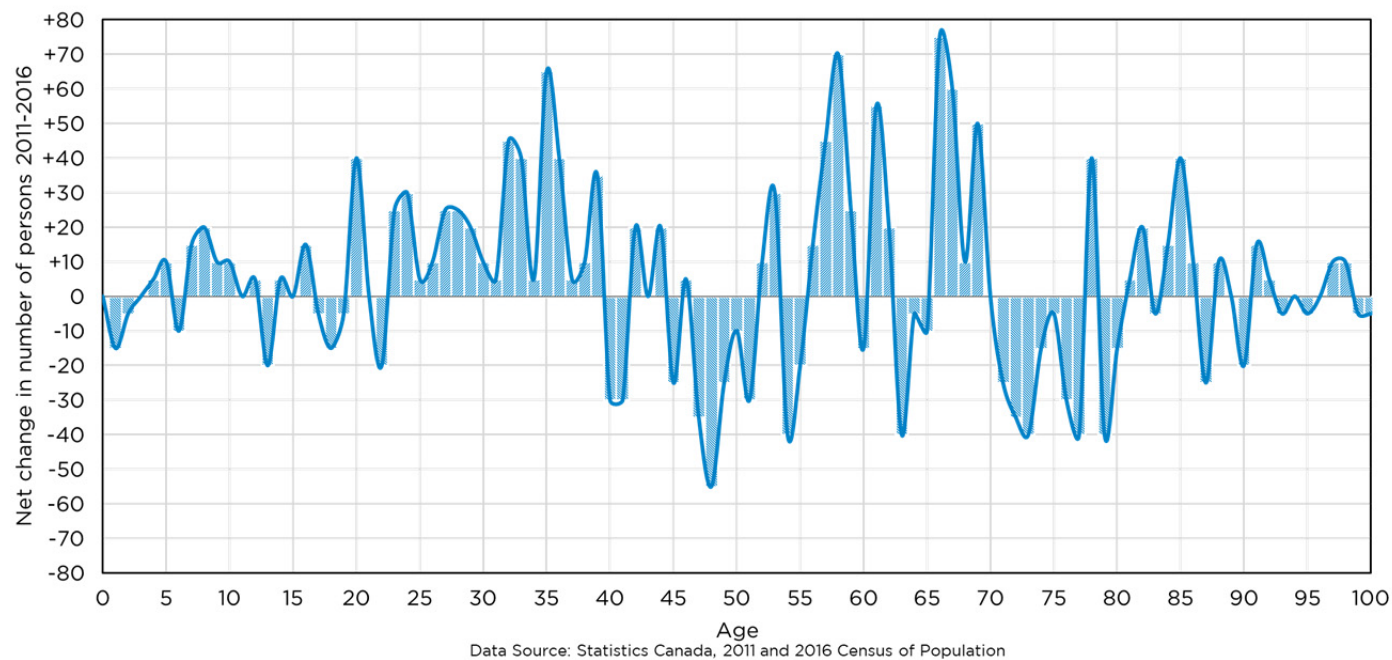
The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, this graph shows a large migration into the Strathcona among people from age 20 into their 40s, with the rate of growth in people in their 30s exceeding the rate in the city. However, Strathcona is losing people as they enter senior age categories at a faster rate than the whole city.

Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 and 2016 Census of Population
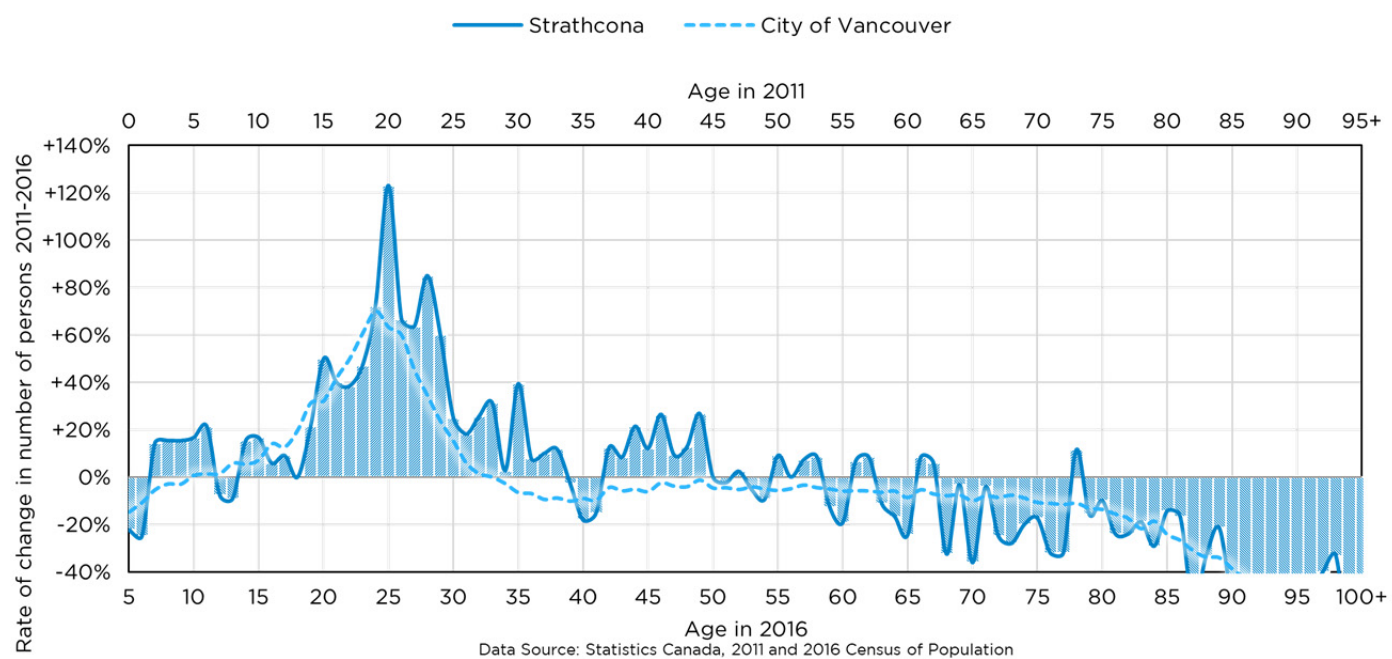
Mobility

About the same percentage of population in both Strathcona and the city overall have moved address: 17% in the past year and 46% in the past five years. Over five years, however, Strathcona had a larger share of people moving from elsewhere in the City of Vancouver and a smaller share of people moving from national or international origins.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
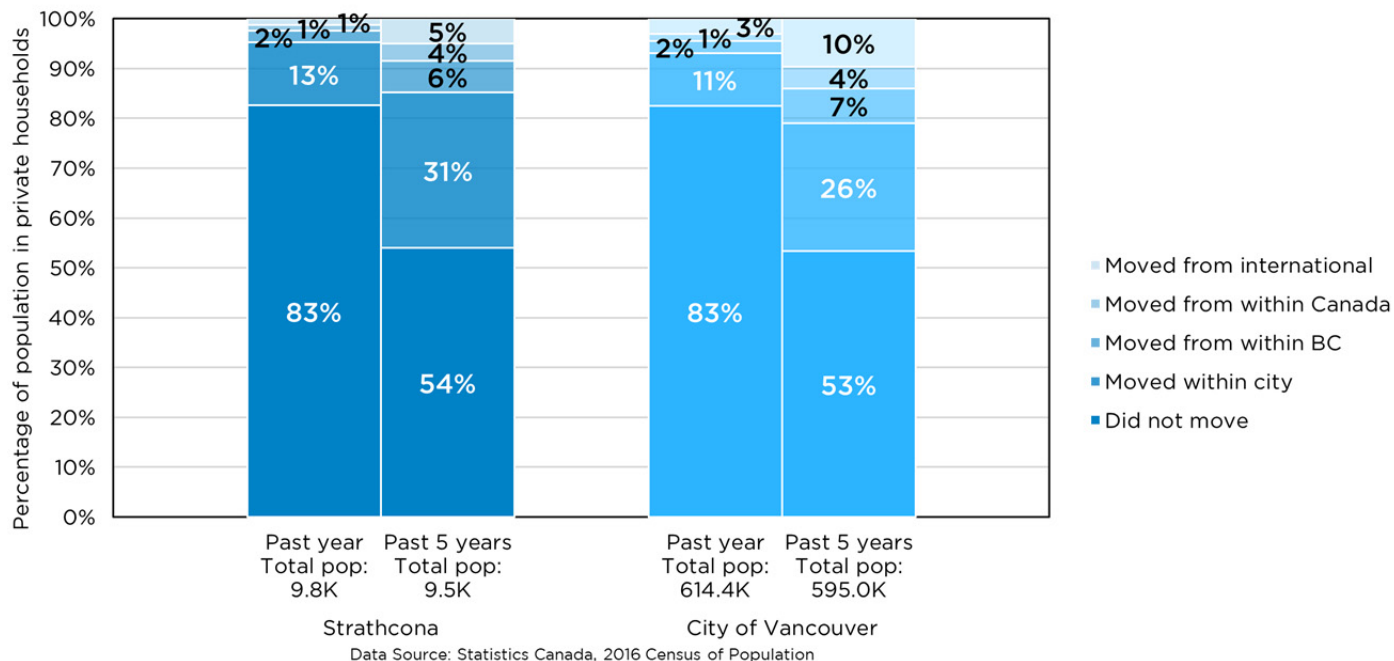
Strathcona's population has become less mobile in recent periods, becoming on par with the city overall in the 2000s. Rising costs of housing likely incentivize people to remain in leases for longer periods.

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

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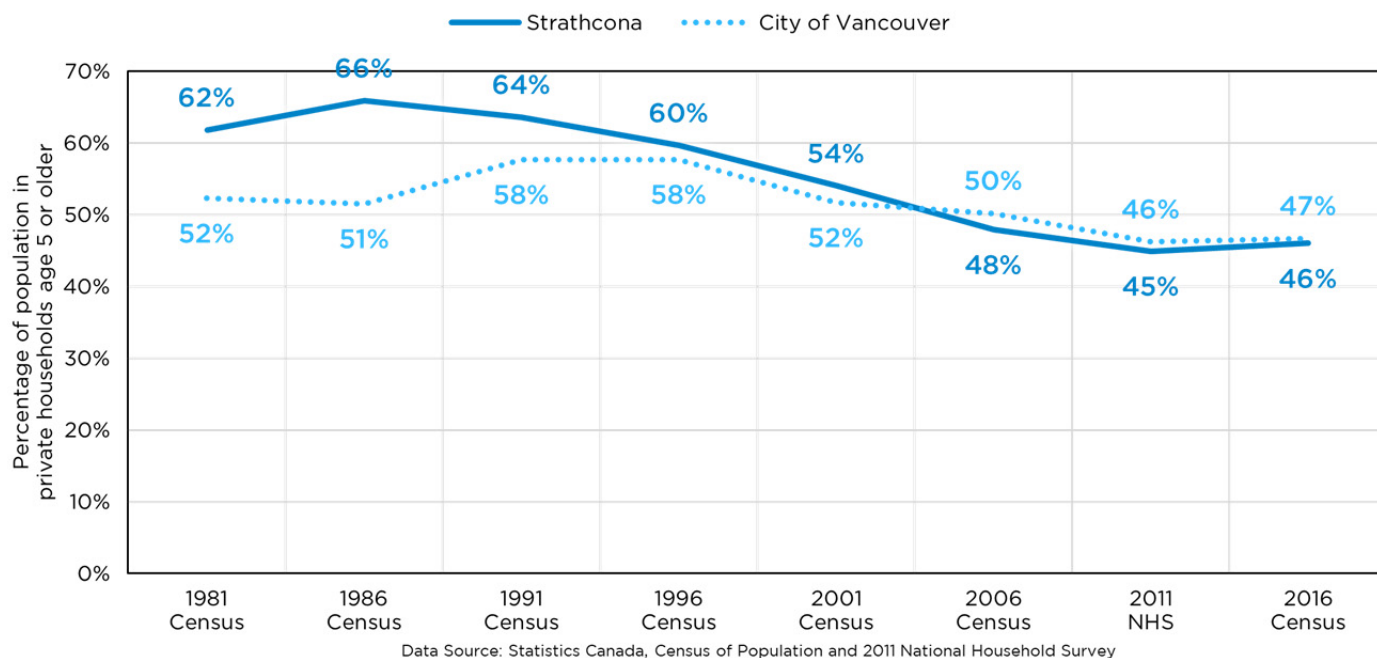
Housing Types

Strathcona has much more housing in apartments than the city overall, with both low-rise and high-ride forms being present in the neighbourhood.[2] Note that the census only collects this information for private households, excluding many single-room occupancy (SRO) buildings and institutions such as care homes.

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
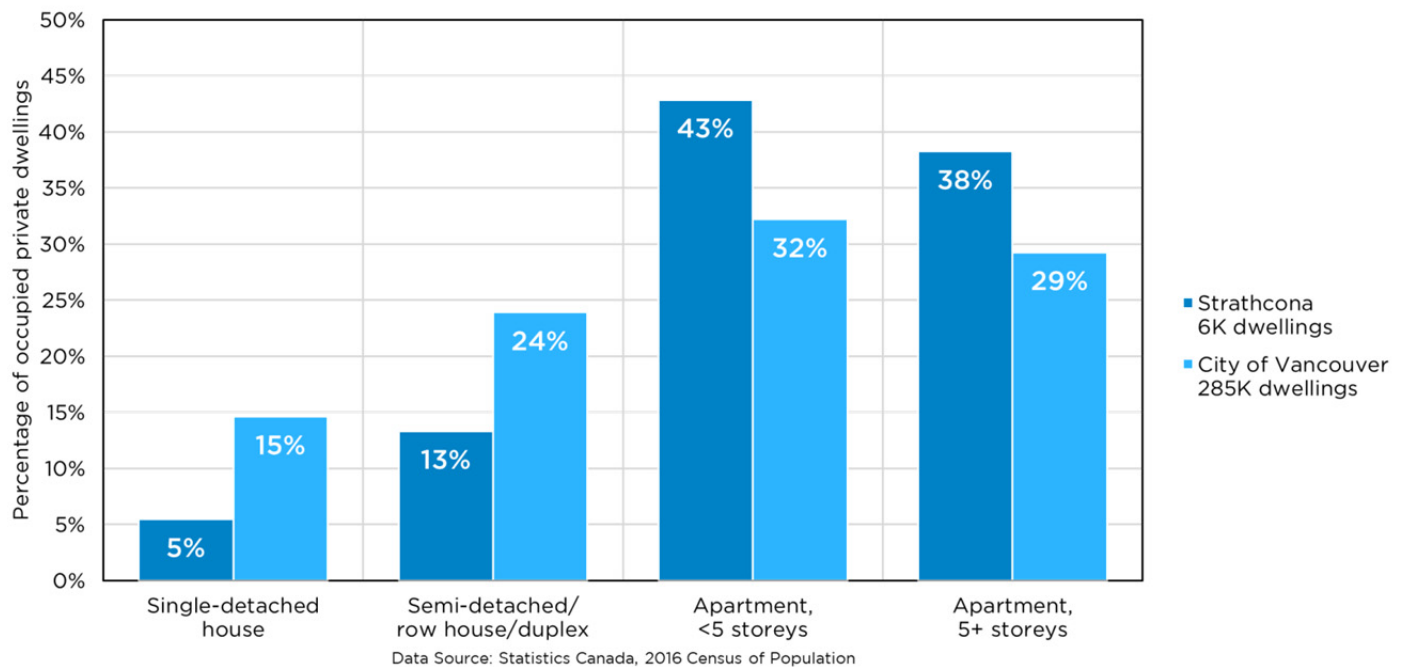
Since the 1980s, about 80% of households in Strathcona have been housed in apartments, far in excess of the city average.[3]

Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
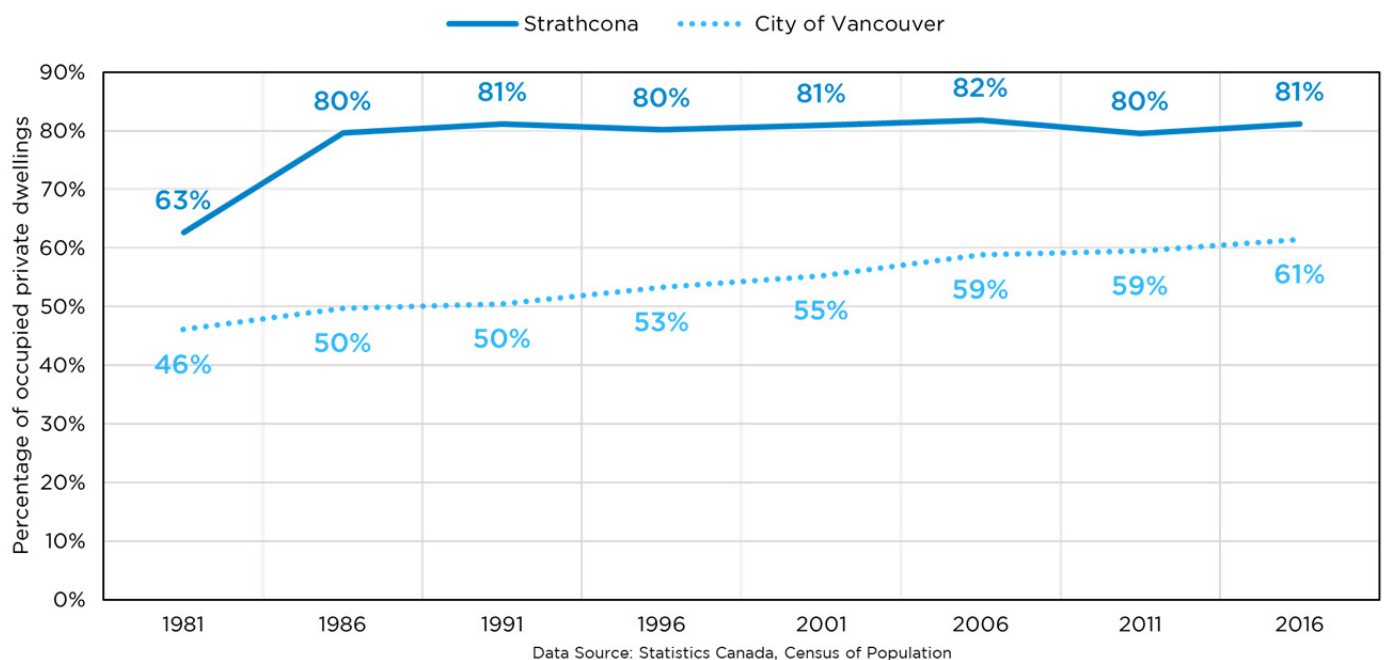
Housing Size

Housing units in Strathcona tend to be smaller than the city overall: about two-thirds of private dwelling units occupied in 2016 have one or fewer bedrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
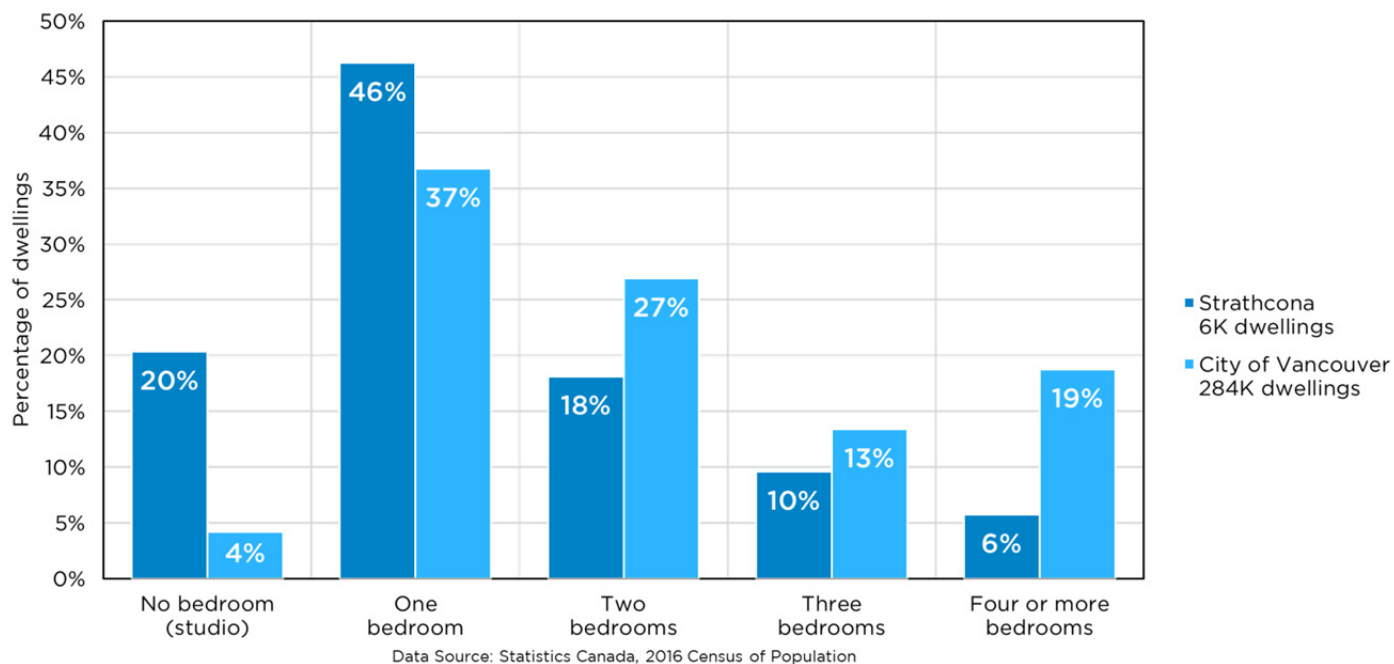
Strathcona's rental housing stock has shifted over time, though the decline in rented studio units is also an artefact of Statistics Canada's changing classification of SROs and their exclusion from the long-form census. Growth in one- and two-bedroom units is evident in 2016, reflecting new construction of both rental and condominium properties.

Strathcona: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016

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

16
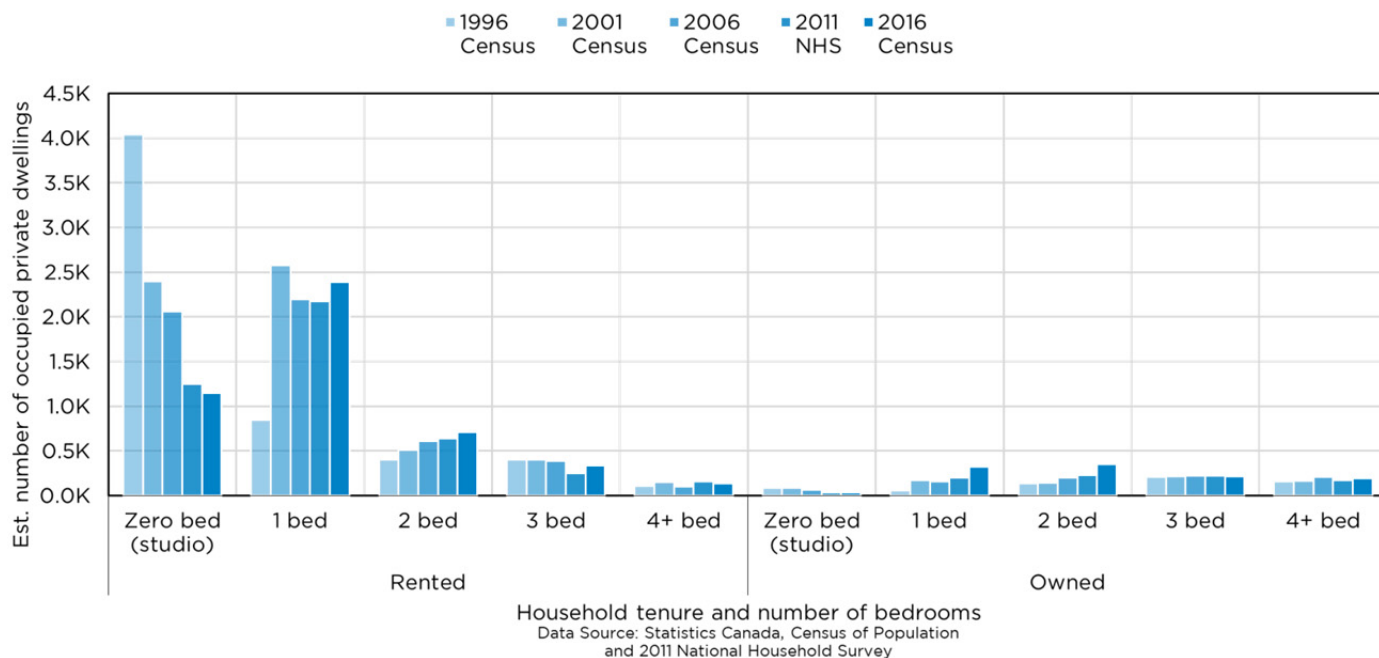
Housing Tenure

In Strathcona, 81% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.[4] Strathcona has a very large share of people in subsidized housing, with more than 60% of rented households identifying their housing as subsidized. Among owned households in Strathcona, two-thirds have a mortgage, a higher rate than for owned households in the city overall.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
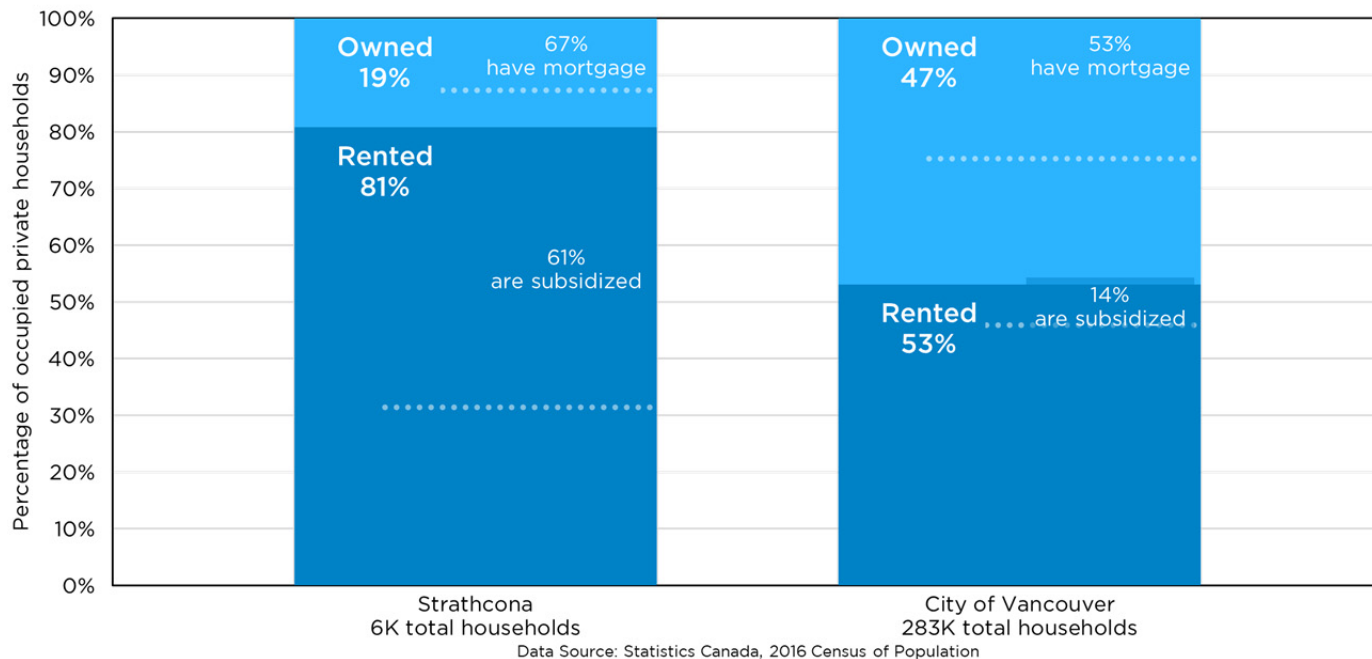
Over time, the proportion of rented households in Strathcona is declining. This reflects citywide trends toward condominium development. Across the city, the proportion of households rented is increasing again with more recent incentives to build rental housing, but this trend is not yet visible in Strathcona.

Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016

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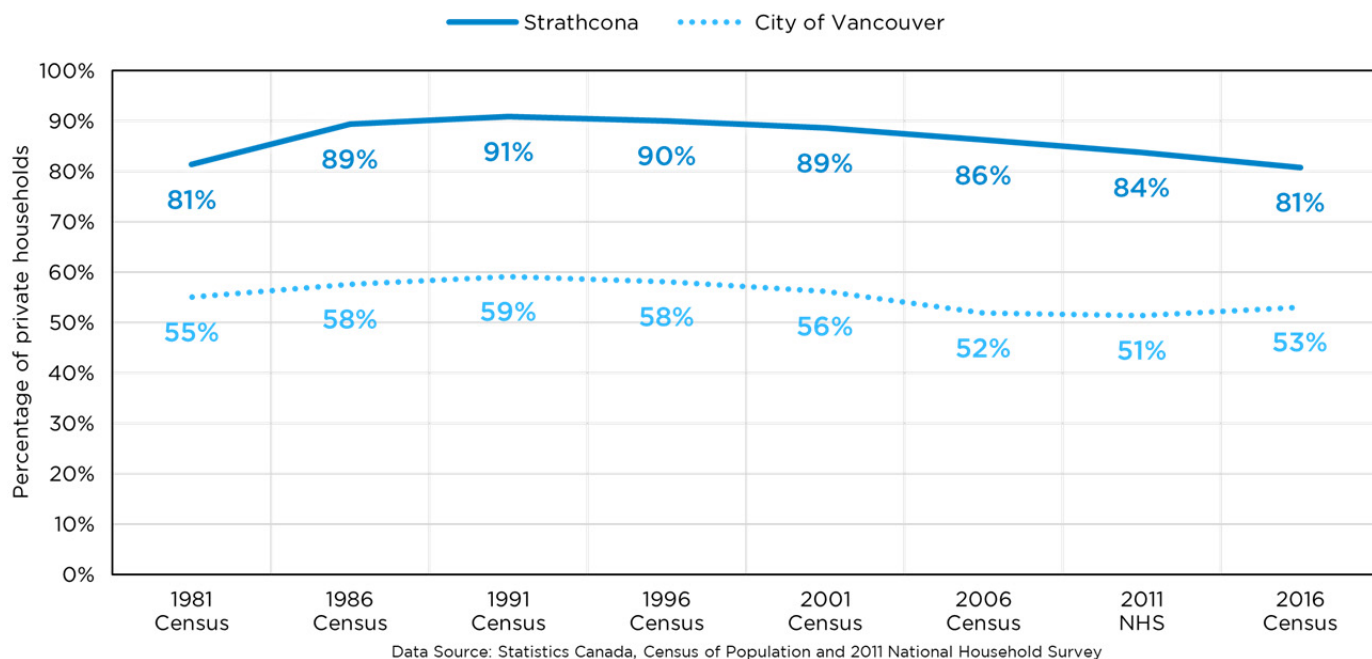
New Housing

A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city, but in Strathcona about half of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. Note that the loss of rental housing in 2006 and 2011 largely reflects the removal of SRO dwellings from this dataset.

Strathcona: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

☐ Owned dwellings ■ Rented dwellings

Net change in number of units

- 1981 Census-1986 Census: 100% / 0%
- 1986 Census-1991 Census: 100%
- 1991 Census-1996 Census: 78% / 22%
- 1996 Census-2001 Census: 63% / 38%
- 2001 Census-2006 Census: 100%
- 2006 Census-2011 NHS: 100%
- 2011 NHS-2016 Census: 49% / 51%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
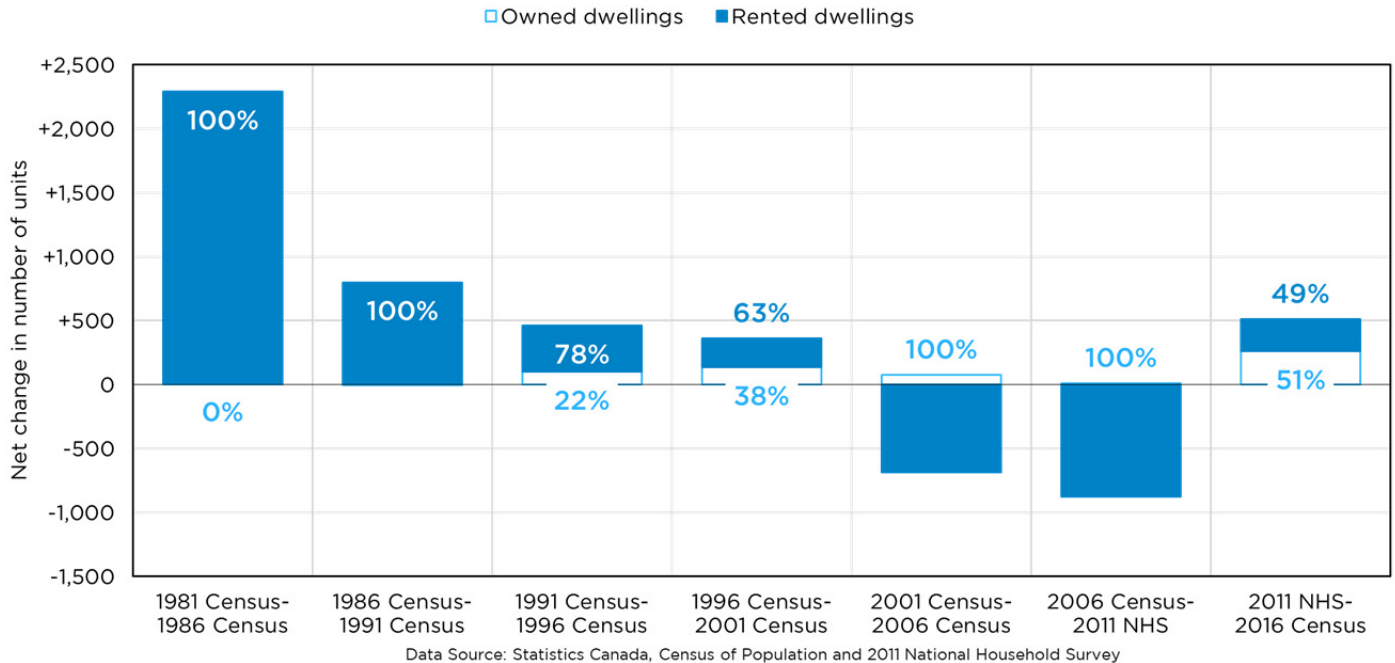
Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Newly constructed dwellings in Strathcona are more likely to be occupied by households at the low and high ends of the income spectrum, compared to the pre-existing housing stock.

Strathcona: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016

— New dwellings built 2011-2016 (n=380)
- - - Dwellings built before 2011 (n=5,475)

Percentage of private households

Total household income in 2015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
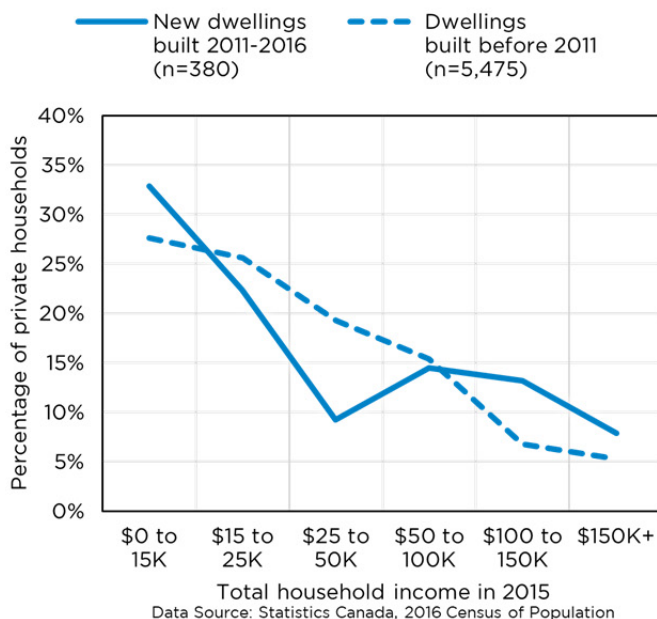
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016

— New dwellings built 2011-2016 (n=21,655)
- - - Dwellings built before 2011 (n=262,245)

Percentage of private households

Total household income in 2015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

18
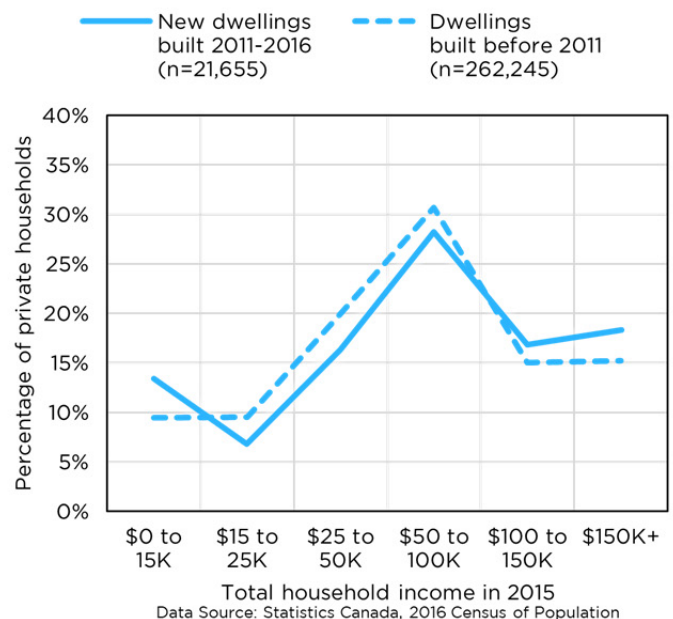
Marital Status

Strathcona residents are much likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 22% of Strathcona residents age 15 and older are married, with another 8% living common-law. In Strathcona, 18% of residents are separated or divorced; 8% are widowed; and 45% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

■ Married ■ Common law ■ Separated/divorced ■ Widowed ■ Never married

Strathcona Pop. 15+: 12K
| 22% | 8% | 18% | 8% | 45% |

City of Vancouver Pop. 15+: 562K
| 40% | 10% | 9% | 4% | 36% |

0%   10%   20%   30%   40%   50%   60%   70%   80%   90%   100%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
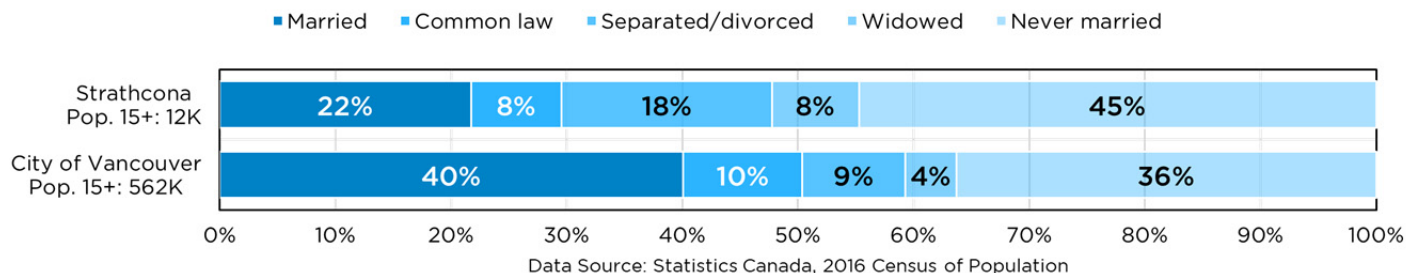
Over time, the rate of persons married in Strathcona has declined, though including people living common-law shows a more stable trend.

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

—— Legally married   - - - Married or common-law

Percentage of persons age 15 or older

Legally married: 29% (1991), 27% (1996), 27% (2001), 27% (2006), 21% (2011), 22% (2016)
Married or common-law: 31% (2001), 34% (2006), 28% (2011), 30% (2016)

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
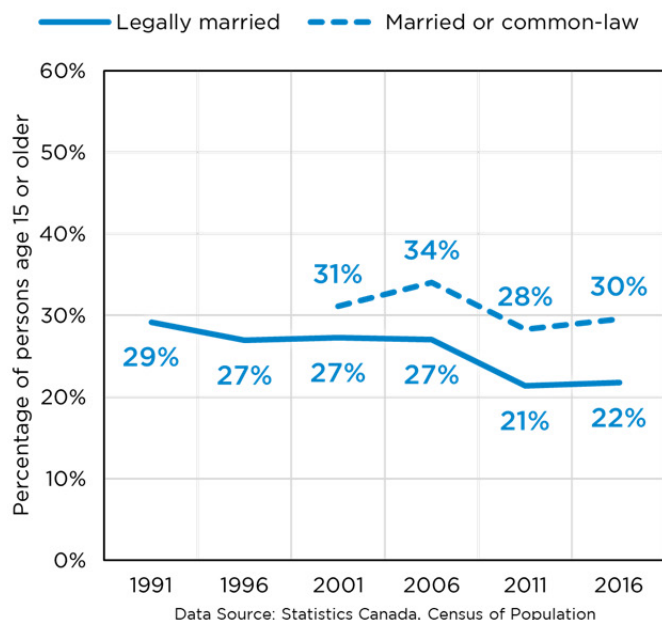
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016

—— Legally married   - - - Married or common-law

Percentage of persons age 15 or older

Married or common-law: 49% (2001), 50% (2006), 50% (2011), 50% (2016)
Legally married: 42% (1991), 40% (1996), 41% (2001), 42% (2006), 41% (2011), 40% (2016)

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

19
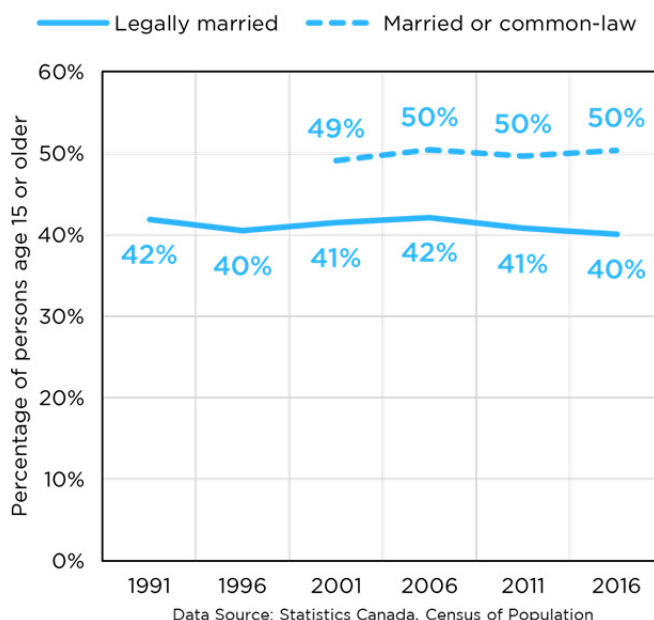
Household Types

Compared to the city overall, Strathcona households are much less likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has notably many more one-person households than the city overall.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016

- Strathcona
  6K total households
- City of Vancouver
  284K total households

Percentage of private households

Household Type	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
One family with children	17%	29%
One family without children	16%	23%
Multiple Families	1%	3%
Roommates	5%	7%
One Person	61%	39%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
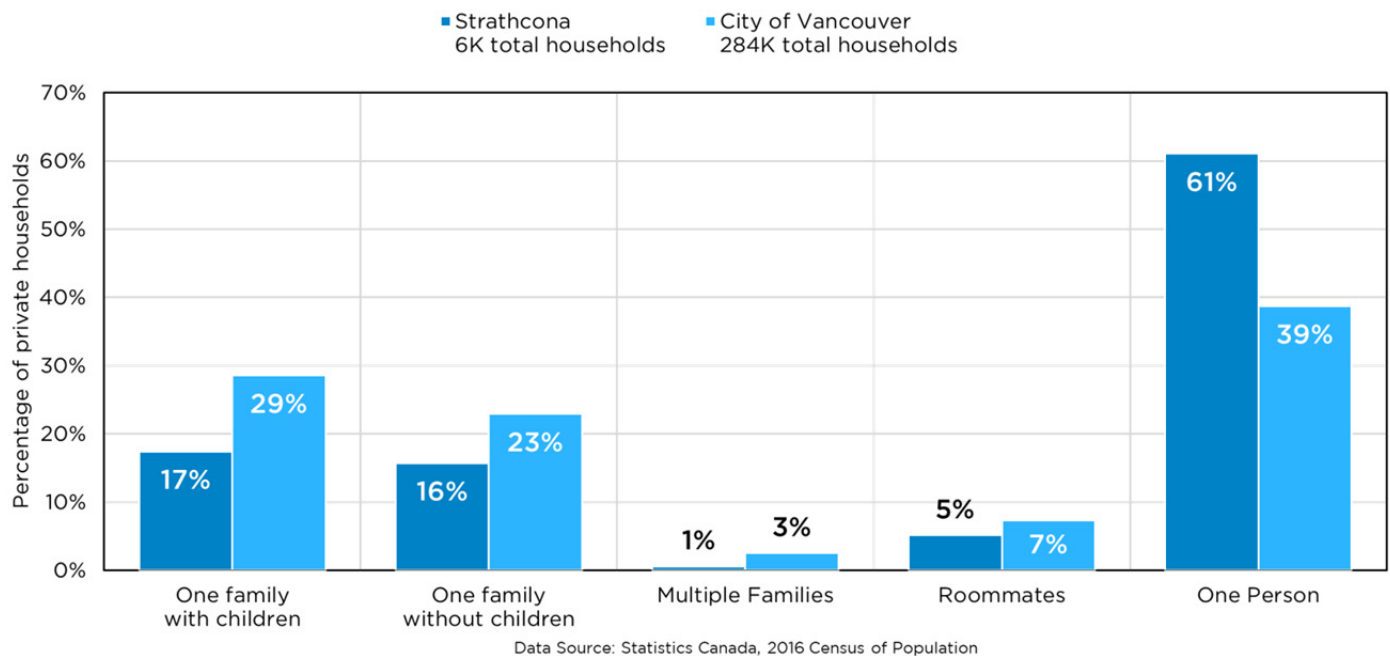
The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.[5] Strathcona's rate has been generally steady since the 1990s. The development of large amounts of apartment stock between 1981 and 1986, noted previously, appears to have shifted the neighbourhood to its current household makeup.

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

—— Strathcona   ···· City of Vancouver

Percentage of private households

Year	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981	36%	32%
1986	22%	31%
1991	18%	31%
1996	17%	32%
2001	16%	33%
2006	19%	33%
2011	20%	32%
2016	18%	30%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
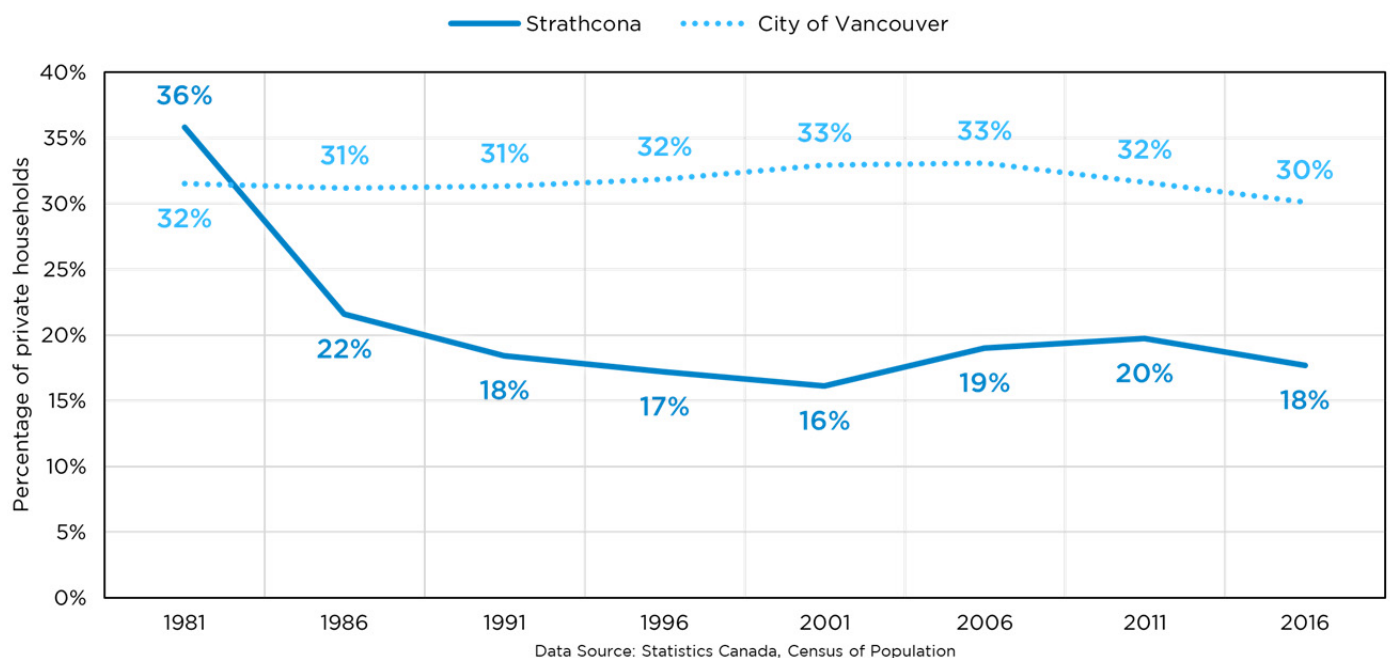
Household Size

Strathcona has a smaller average household size: there are 1.7 people in the average private household in 2016, compared to 2.2 across the city.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016

Strathcona   City of Vancouver

Average number of persons

Year	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981	2.6	2.3
1986	2.1	2.3
1991	1.8	2.3
1996	1.7	2.3
2001	1.6	2.3
2006	1.7	2.2
2011	1.8	2.2
2016	1.7	2.2

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
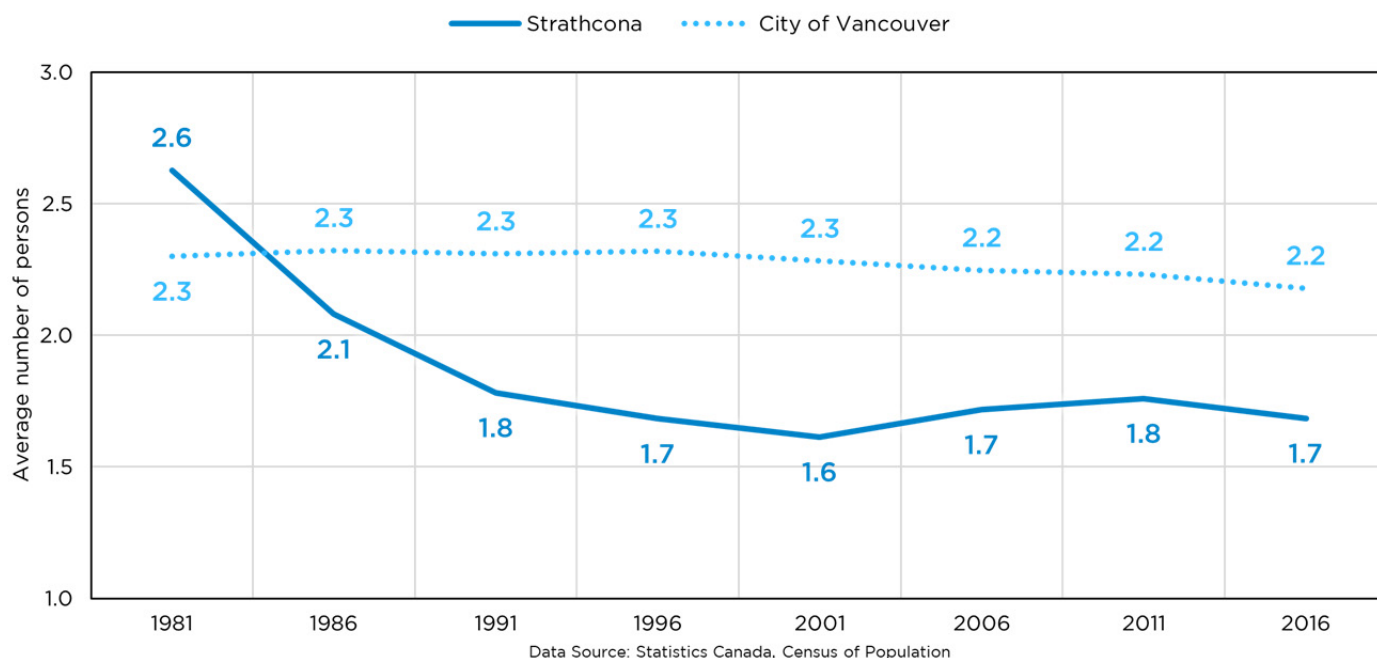
As noted previously, Strathcona has a higher rate of one-person households than the city overall. It also has a larger proportion of people who are living alone: in 2016, 36% of the population was living alone, compared to 18% of people across the city. This rate appears to be rising after declining from 2001 to 2011.

Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016

Strathcona   City of Vancouver

Percentage of population in private households

Year	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981	17%	16%
1986	32%	17%
1991	37%	17%
1996	41%	16%
2001	43%	17%
2006	36%	17%
2011	33%	17%
2016	36%	18%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
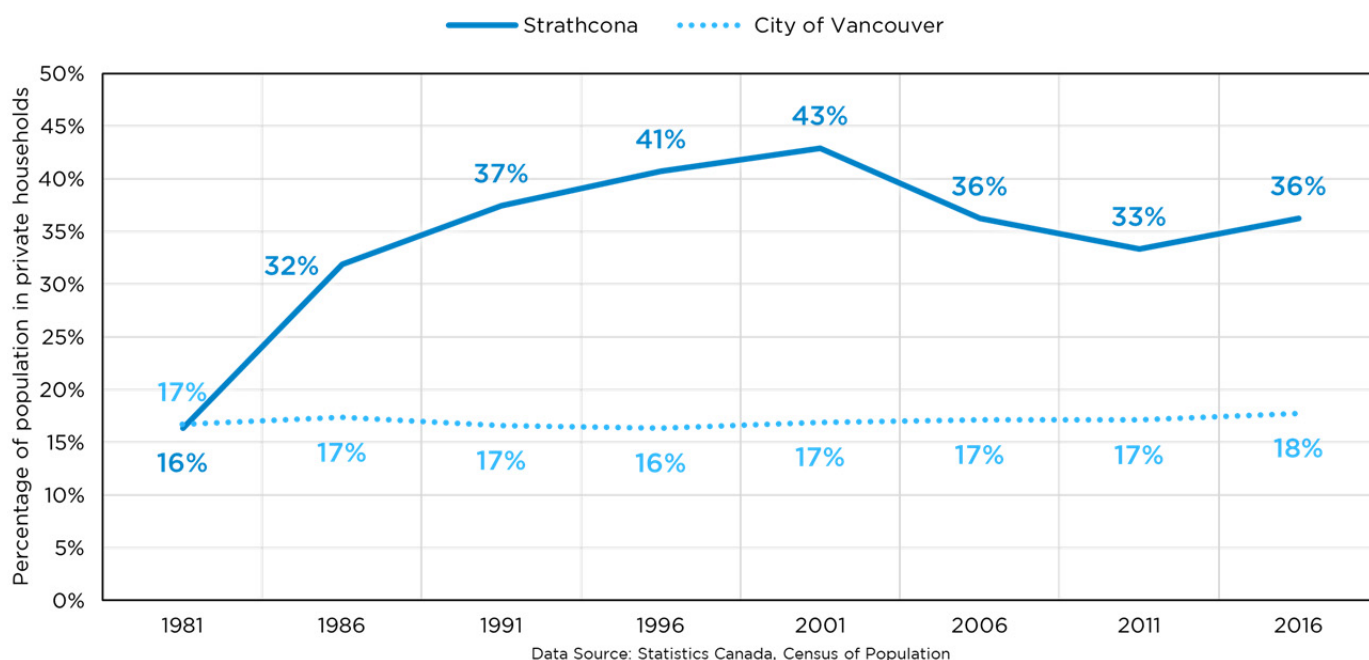
Senior Households

The experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. A large share of Strathcona's senior population is living alone.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
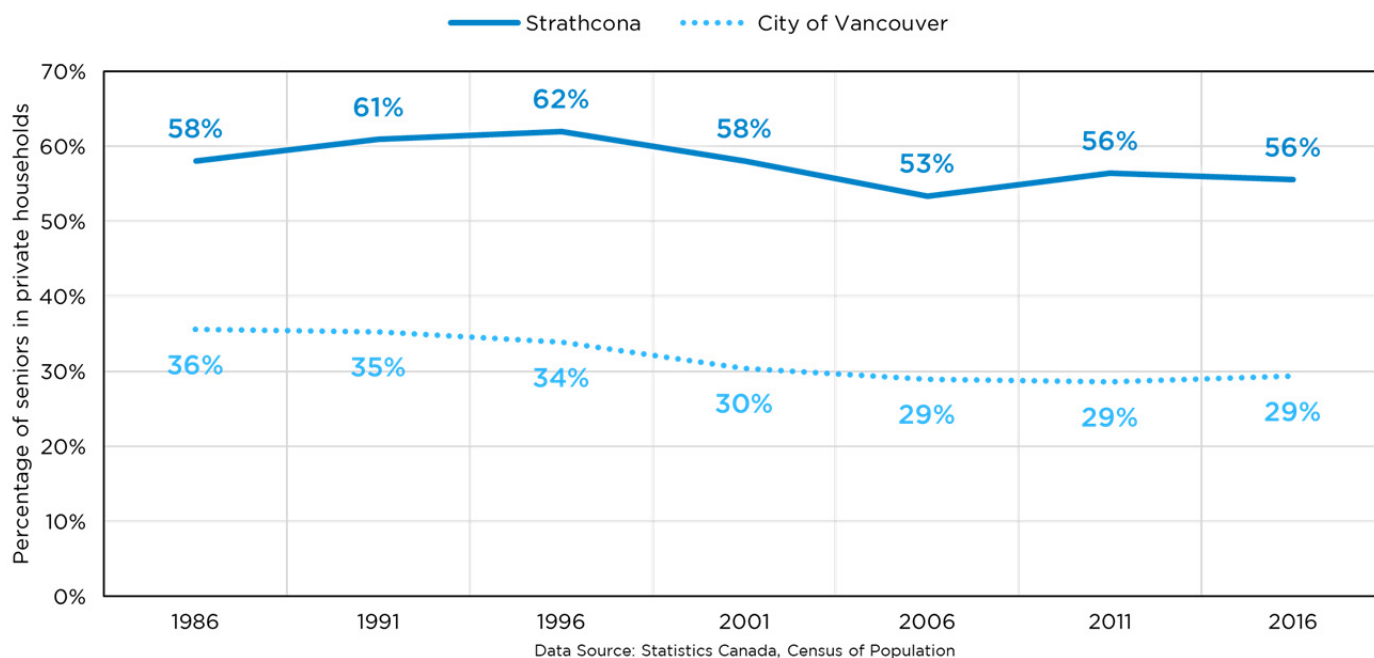
Compared to other age groups in the neighbourhood, Strathcona seniors are somewhat more likely to be renters: in 2016, 86% of senior-led households in Strathcona were rented. Strathcona seniors live in both smaller households and units with fewer bedrooms than other age groups in the area.[6]

Strathcona: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016

Age of Primary Household Maintainer
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
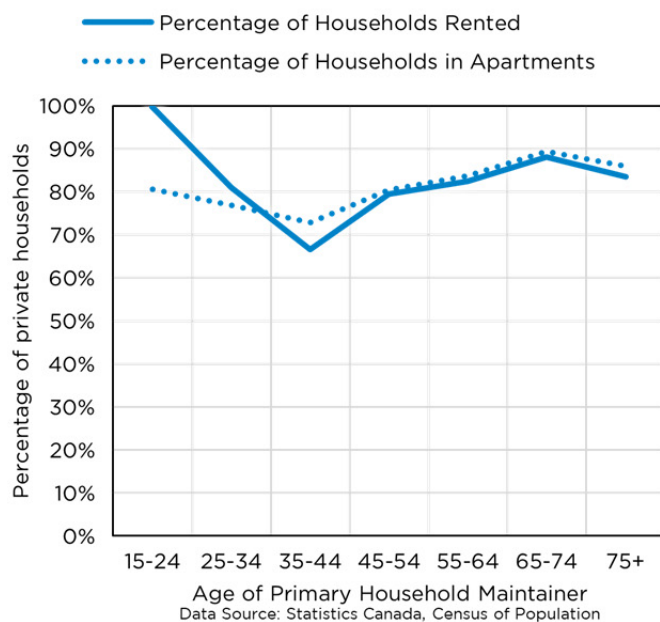
Strathcona: Average Household Size by Age, 2016

Age of Primary Household Maintainer
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
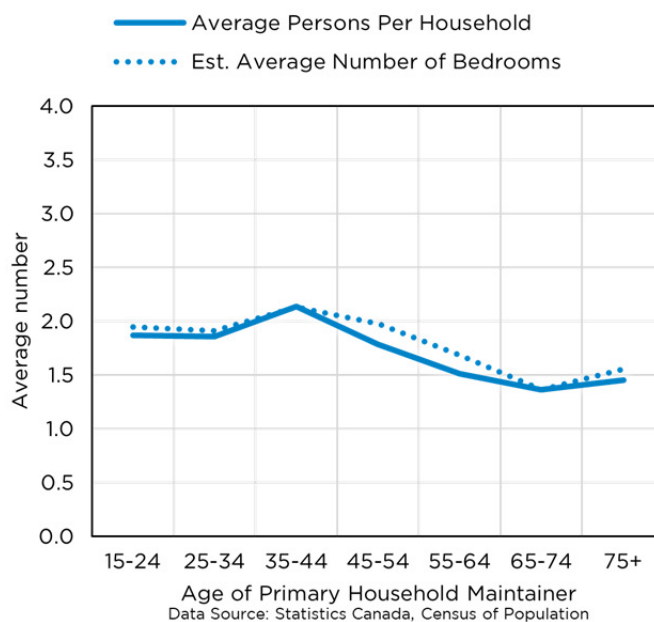
Family Types

Strathcona has seen growth in the absolute number of families[7] without children in most periods from 1986 to 2016, with a decline in the number of two-parent families in the neighbourhood. The number of lone-parent families has generally increased in this timeframe, until slightly decreasing in 2016.

Strathcona: Families by Type 1986-2016

■1986 ■1991 ■1996 ■2001 ■2006 ■2011 ■2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
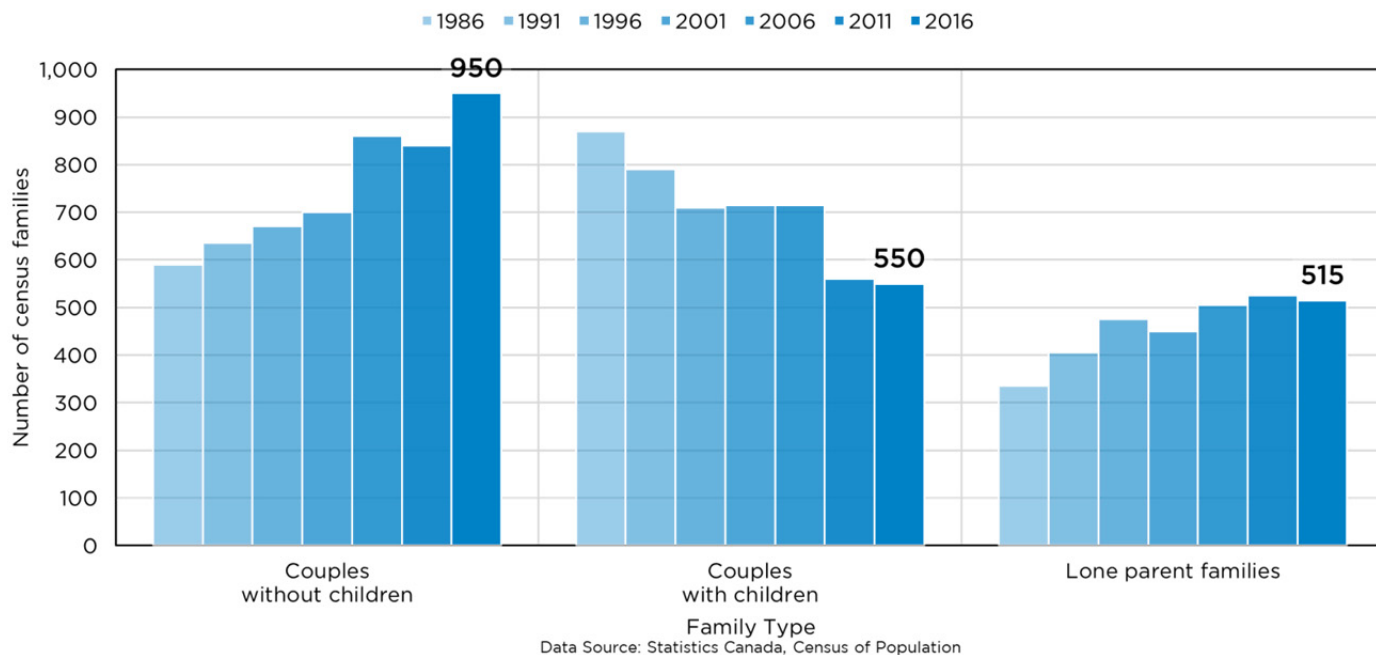
The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. A general shift toward smaller families is evident over the decades shown below.

Strathcona: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016

■1986 ■1991 ■1996 ■2001 ■2006 ■2011 ■2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

23
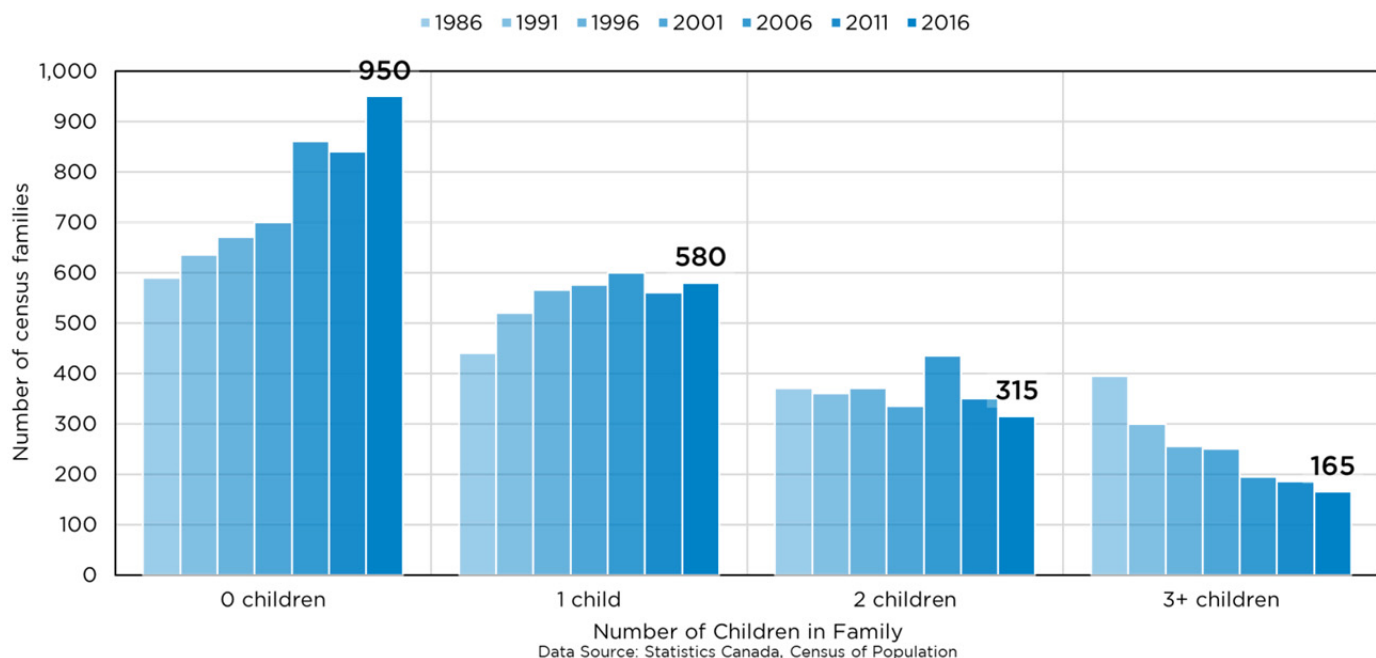
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Strathcona contains 2.6 persons and has 1 child at home.[8] Average family size across the city and Strathcona has been declining consistently since the 1990s.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

— Strathcona   ••••• City of Vancouver

Strathcona: 3.0, 3.3, 3.0, 3.0, 2.9, 2.9, 2.8, 2.7, 2.6
City of Vancouver: 2.9, 2.9, 2.9, 2.9, 2.9, 2.8, 2.7, 2.7

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
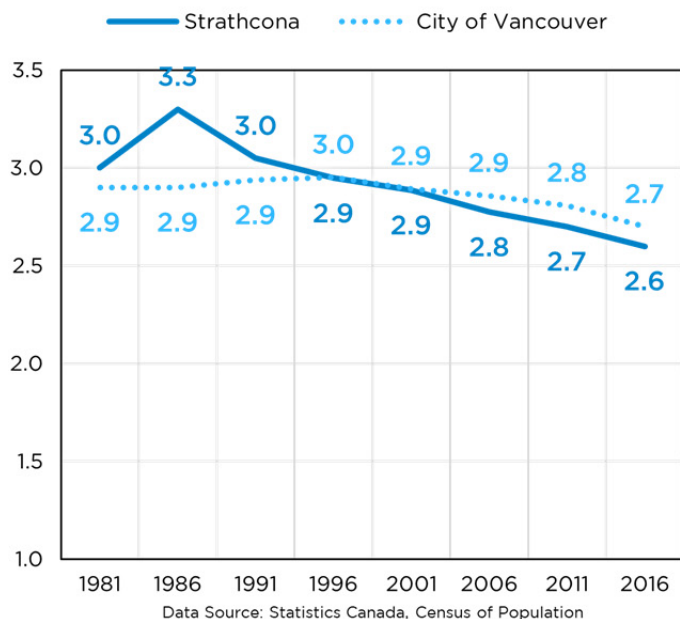
Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016

— Strathcona   ••••• City of Vancouver

Strathcona: 1.3, 1.5, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 1.0, 1.0, 0.9
City of Vancouver: 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.0, 1.0, 0.9

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
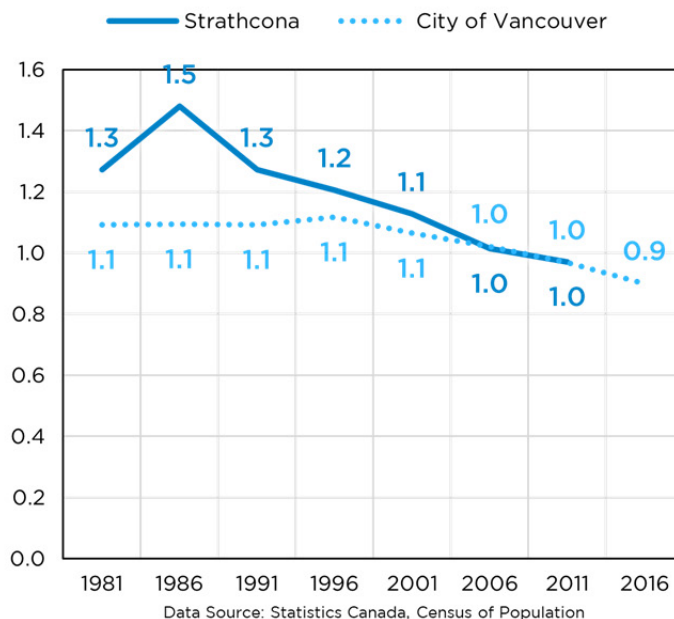
A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Strathcona there has been growth in the number of school-age (6 to 17) children, as well as "children" 25 and over living with their parents, but the number of pre-school-age children has declined.

Strathcona: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011

■1981 ■1986 ■1991 ■1996 ■2001 ■2006 ■2011

Number of children at home in census families

0-5: 2,350
6-17: 5,230
18-24: 2,655
25+: 2,465

Age Group of Child

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

24
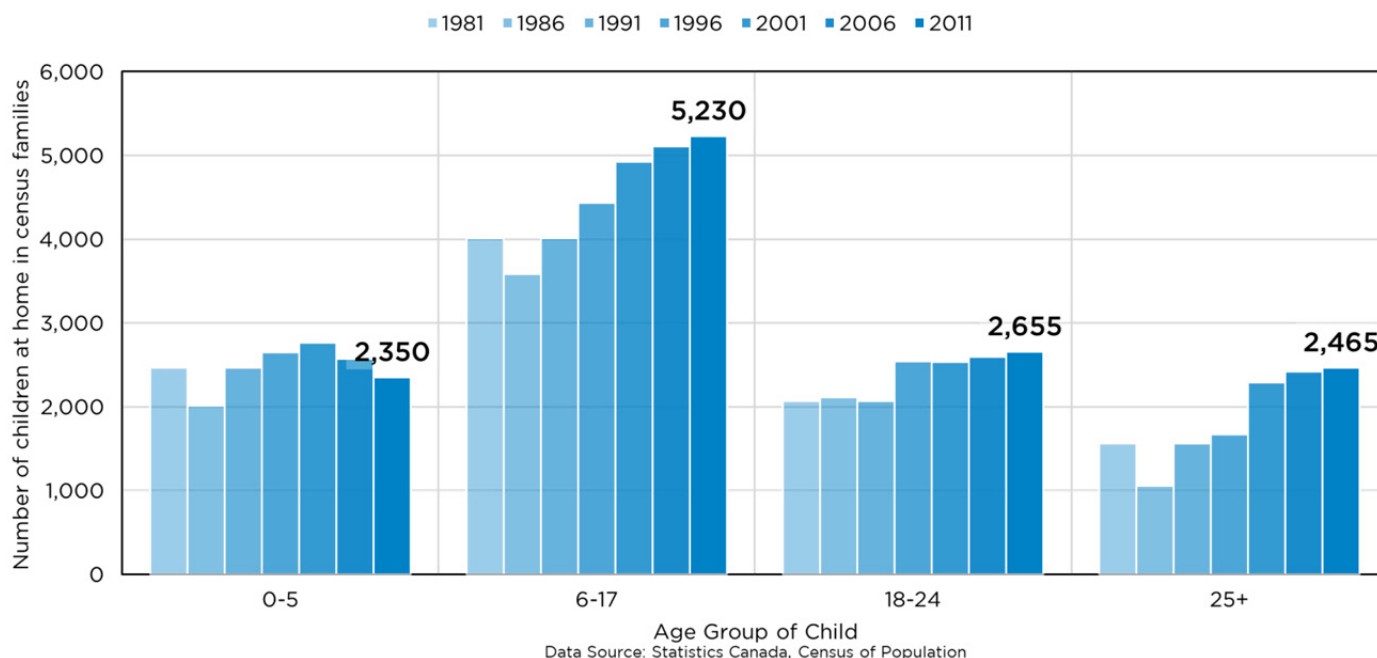
Lone Parent-Led Families

Lone parent-led families make up nearly half of families with children in Strathcona. This rate has increased over time, and is much higher than the city overall.

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

Strathcona ——— City of Vancouver ·······

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
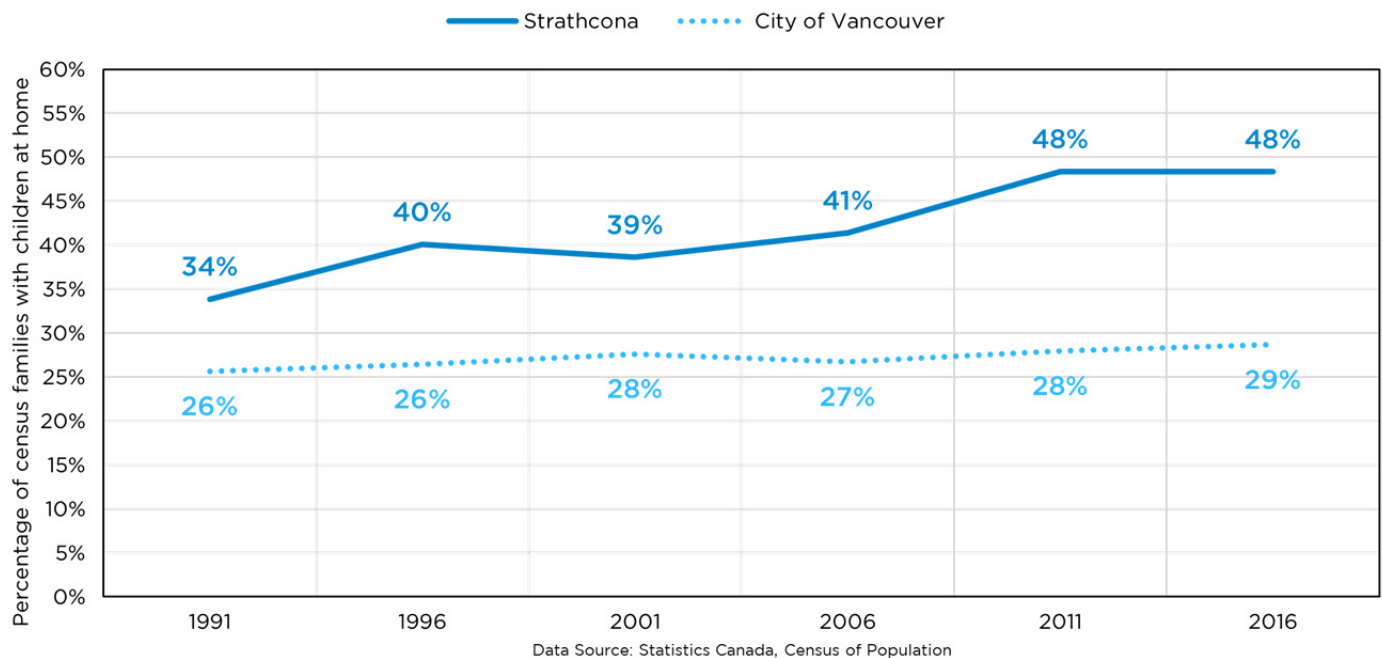
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelming likely to be female-identified. In Strathcona, 83% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

Strathcona ——— City of Vancouver ·······

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

25
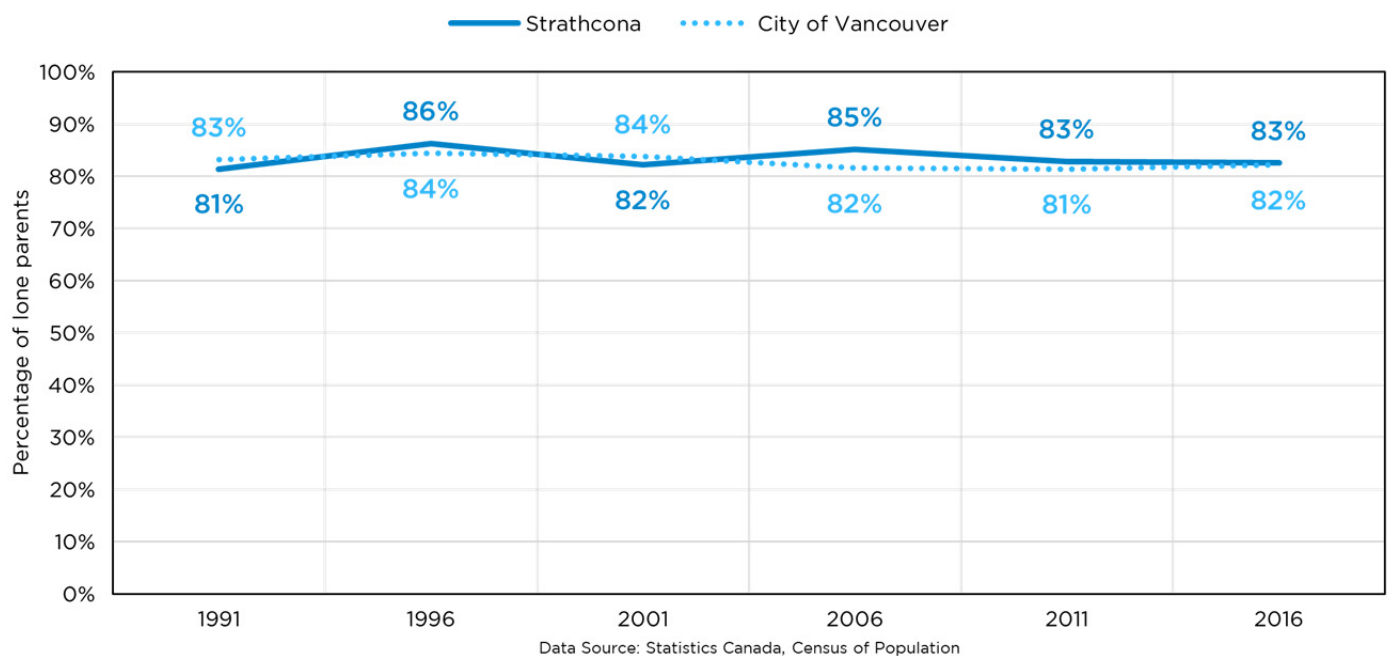
IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016

■ Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Strathcona
10.0%

Kerrisdale 0.5%

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

■ Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Victoria-Fraserview 84%

Strathcona
45%

Kitsilano 20%
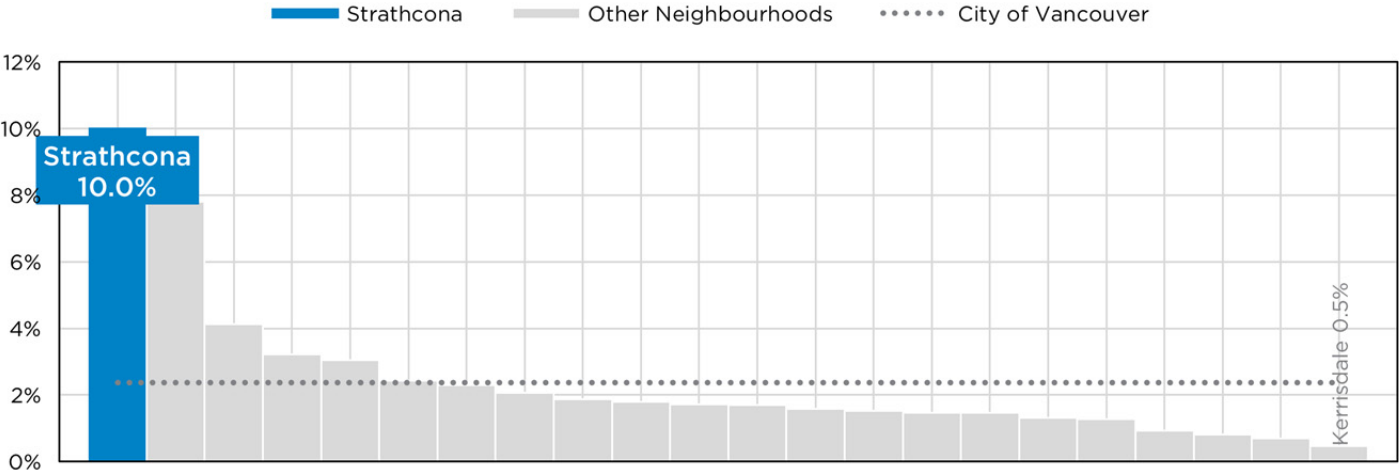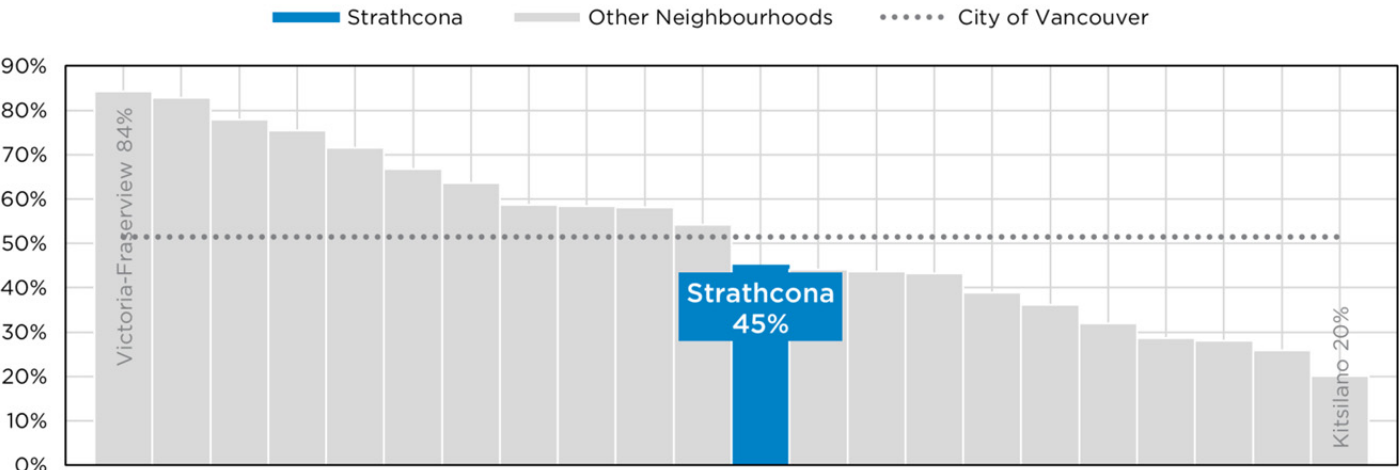
Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

■ Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Victoria-Fraserview 69%

Strathcona
39%

Kitsilano 24%
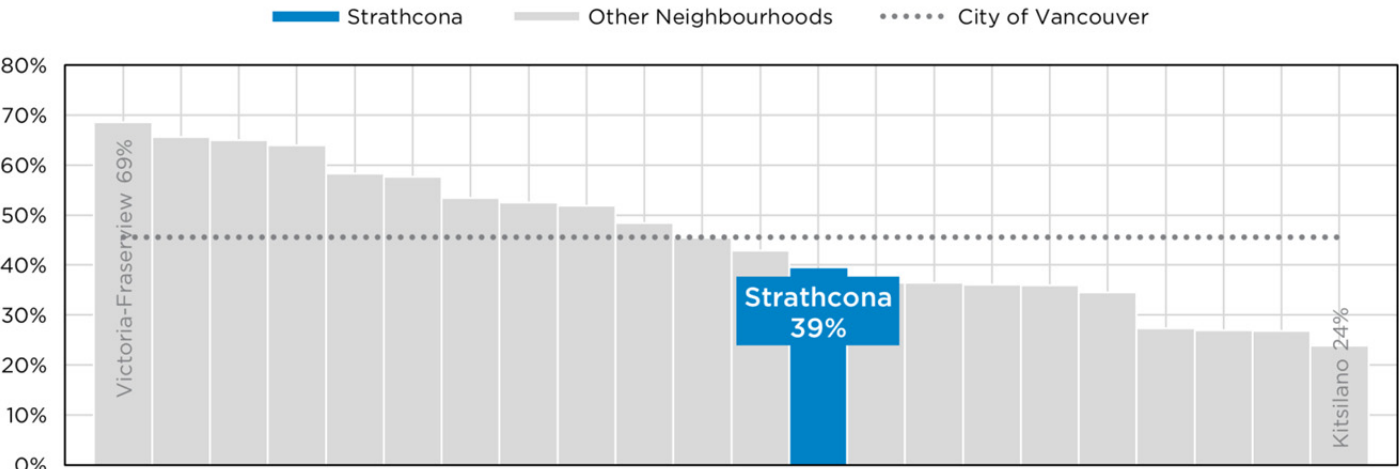
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016

■ Strathcona　　■ Other Neighbourhoods　　•••••• City of Vancouver

Immigrant Population, 2016

■ Strathcona　　■ Other Neighbourhoods　　•••••• City of Vancouver

Recent Immigrant Population, 2016

■ Strathcona　　■ Other Neighbourhoods　　•••••• City of Vancouver
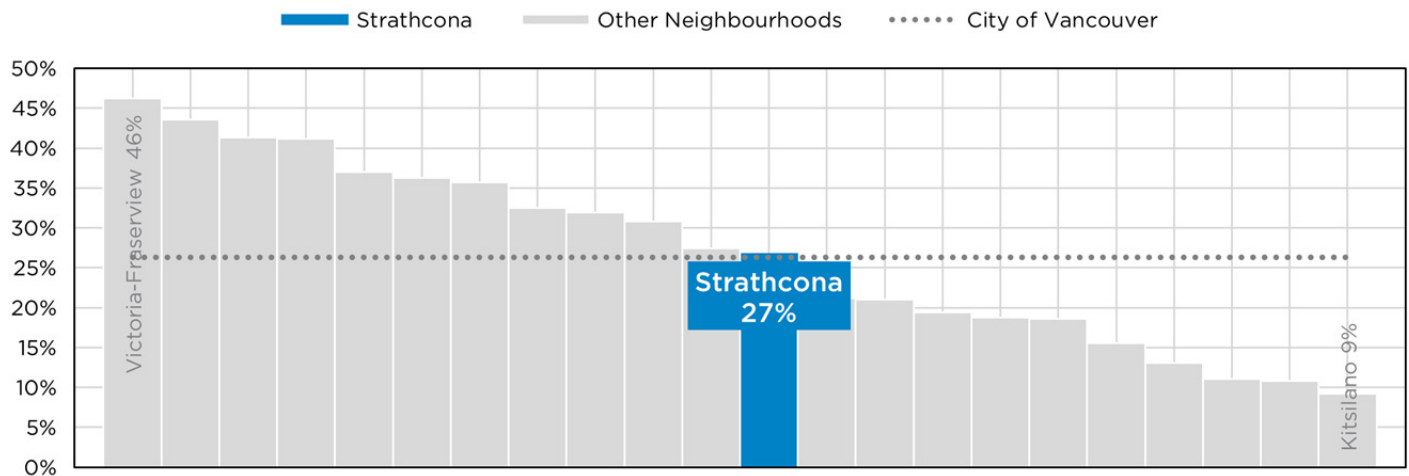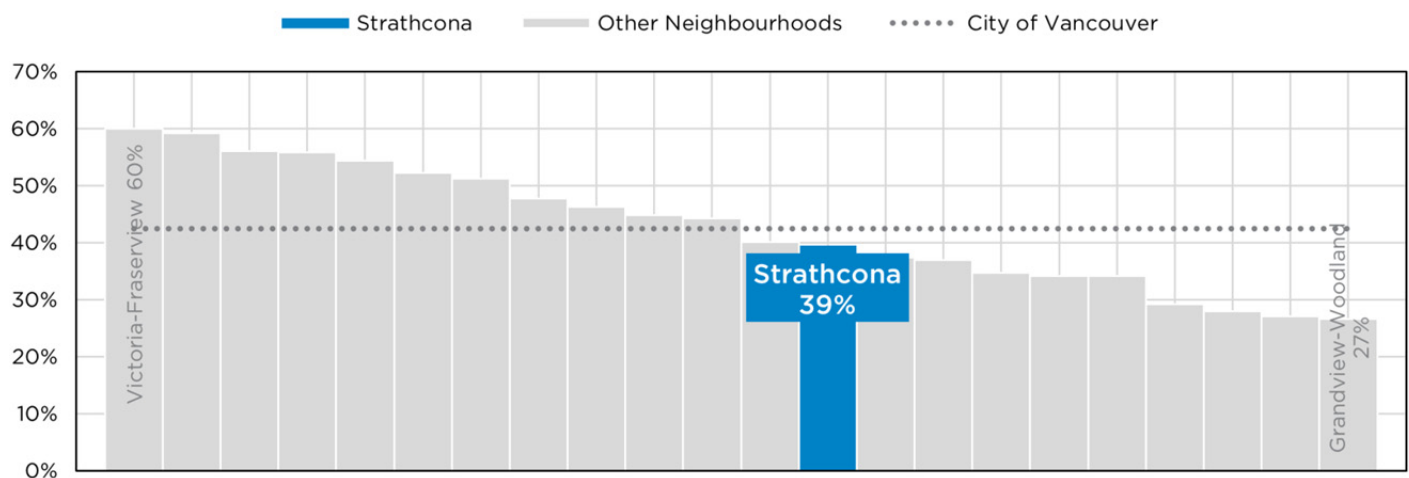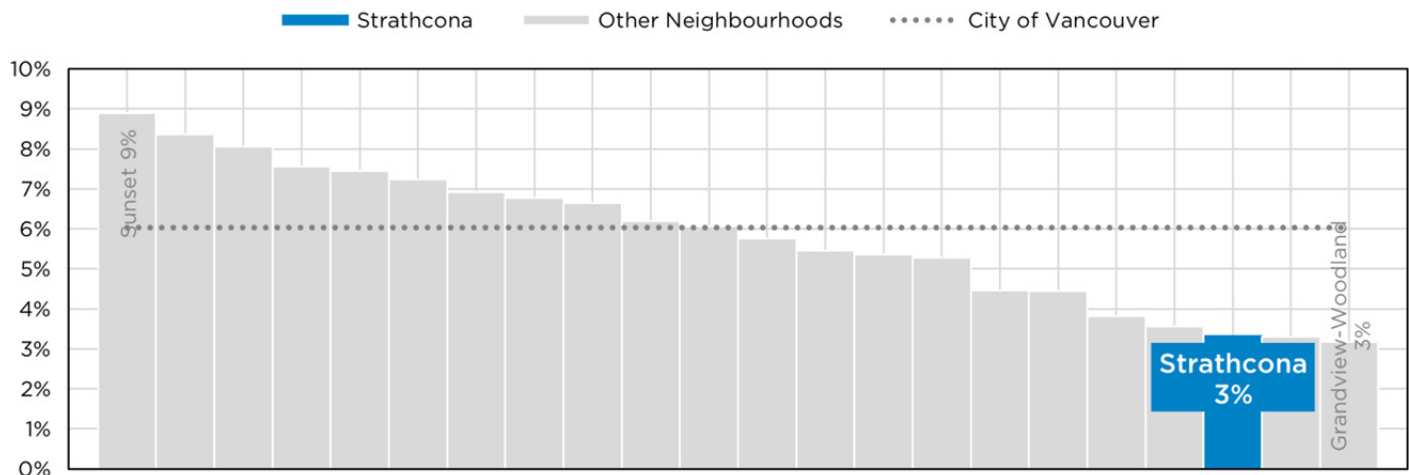
Cultural Origin and Identity

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:[9] in Strathcona, Chinese, English, Canadian, Scottish and Irish are the groups most commonly identified.

Strathcona: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

Origin	Percentage
Chinese	30%
English	19%
Canadian	15%
Scottish	15%
Irish	13%
German	9%
First Nations	8%
French	8%
Vietnamese	5%
Ukrainian	3%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins
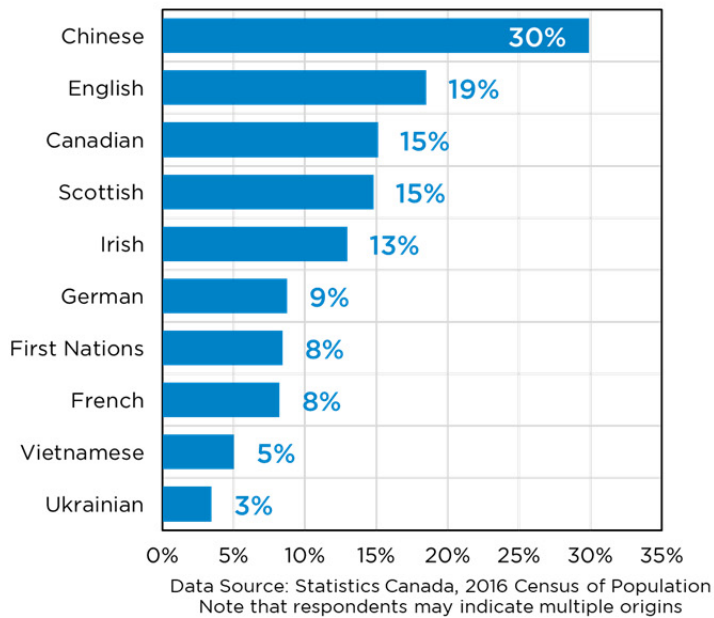
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

Origin	Percentage
Chinese	28%
English	18%
Scottish	13%
Irish	12%
Canadian	11%
German	9%
Filipino	6%
French	6%
East Indian	5%
Italian	4%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins
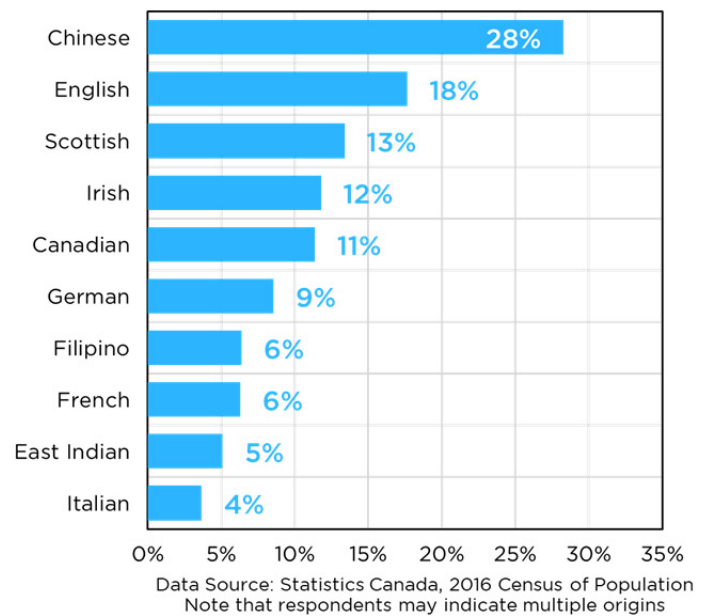
The graphs below show ten-year trends in Strathcona and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins in the neighbourhood. A shift is noticeable since 2006: Strathcona is home to fewer people reporting Chinese origins and more reporting English, Canadian and Scottish.

Chinese Origins, 2006-2016

— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
Strathcona	45%	38%	30%
City of Vancouver	31%	29%	28%

English Origins, 2006-2016

— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	18%	18%	19%
Strathcona	13%	14%	18%
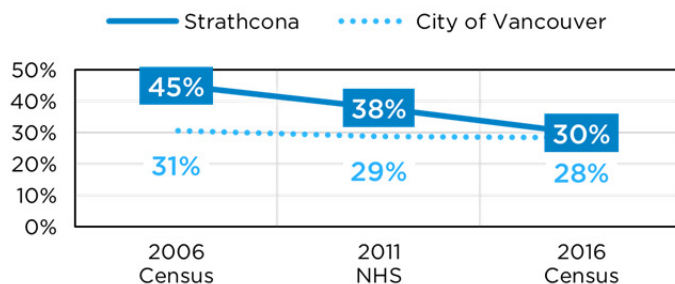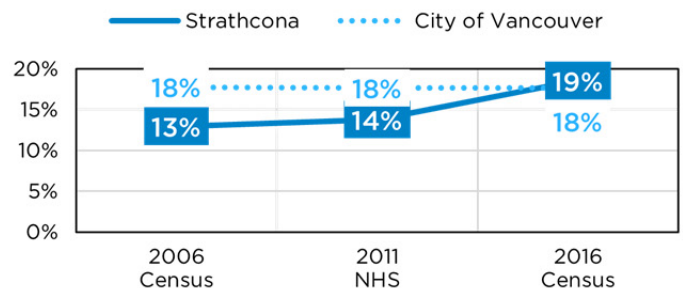
Canadian Origins, 2006-2016

— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	10%	11%	15%
Strathcona	8%	11%	11%

Scottish Origins, 2006-2016

— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	13%	13%	15%
Strathcona	10%	12%	13%
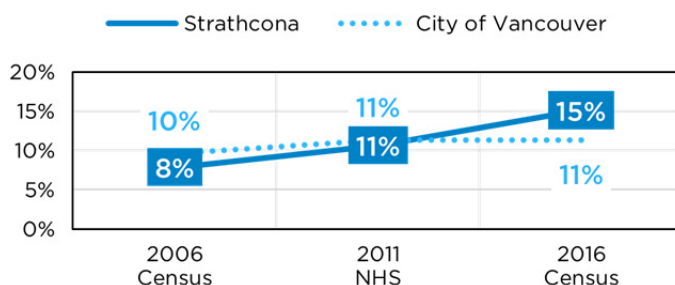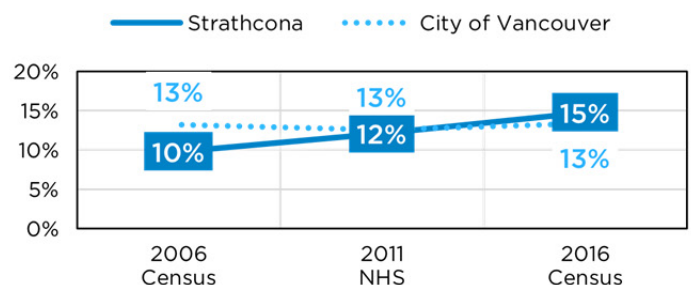
Indigenous Identity

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, nearly one thousand people—10% of Strathcona's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.[10] There are an estimated 790 people identified as First Nations, 175 identified as Métis and 25 with multiple or other Indigenous identities in Strathcona.

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016

■First Nations ■Métis ■Inuit ■Multiple ■Other

Strathcona Population 10K	8.0%	1.8%	Total 10.0%
City of Vancouver (Including Musqueam) Population 620K	1.6%	0.7%	Total 2.4%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
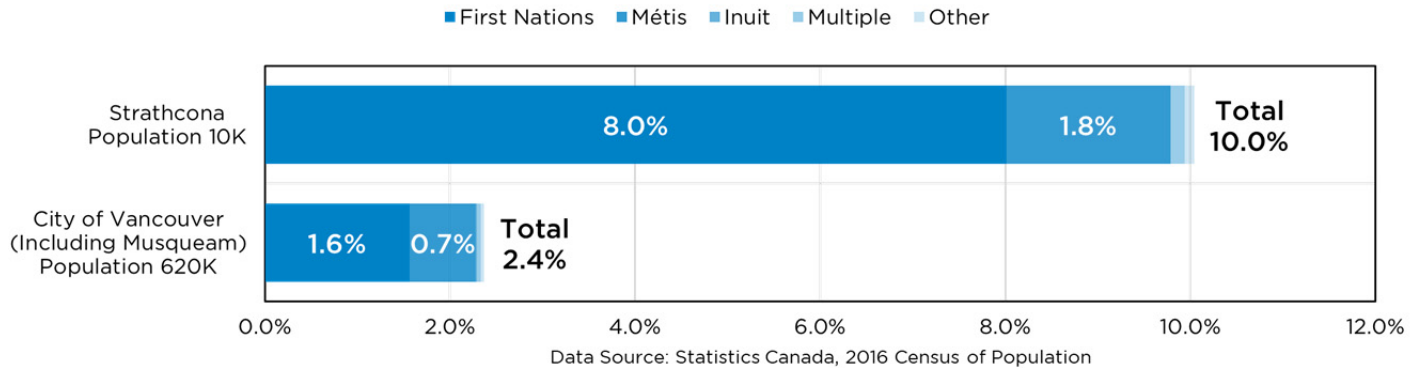
Over time people with Indigenous identity are making up a greater share of Strathcona's population. In absolute numbers, from 1996 to 2016 the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood grew by 33% while the non-Indigenous population fell by 14%.

Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016

—— Strathcona ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

	1996 Census	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
Strathcona	6.7%	5.7%	6.6%	8.2%	10.0%
City of Vancouver	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Note: City of Vancouver figures include Musqueam
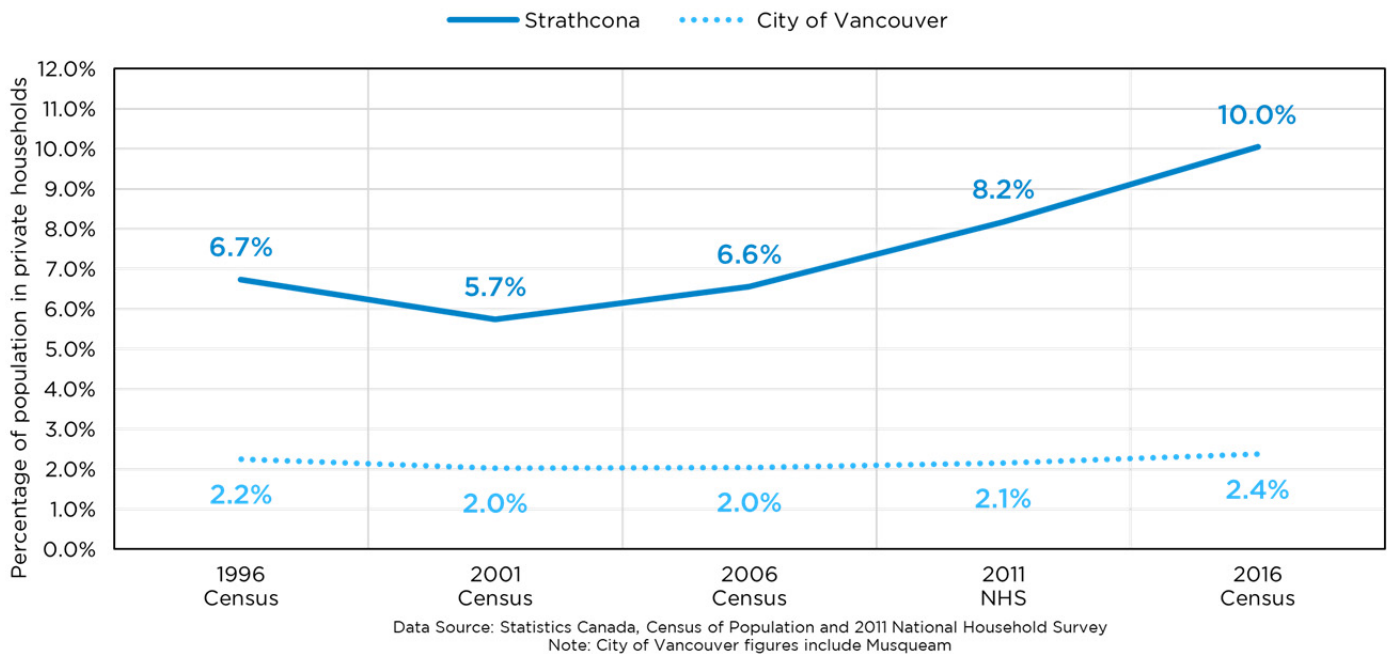
Demographics of Indigenous Populations

In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Strathcona, children make up a larger share of the Indigenous population than in the overall population.

Strathcona: Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016

Strathcona
Indigenous identity population
Total: 995
52% female-identified

Strathcona
Overall population
Total: 9,860
53% male-identified

<Female-Identified   Percentage of Total Population   Male-Identified>

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
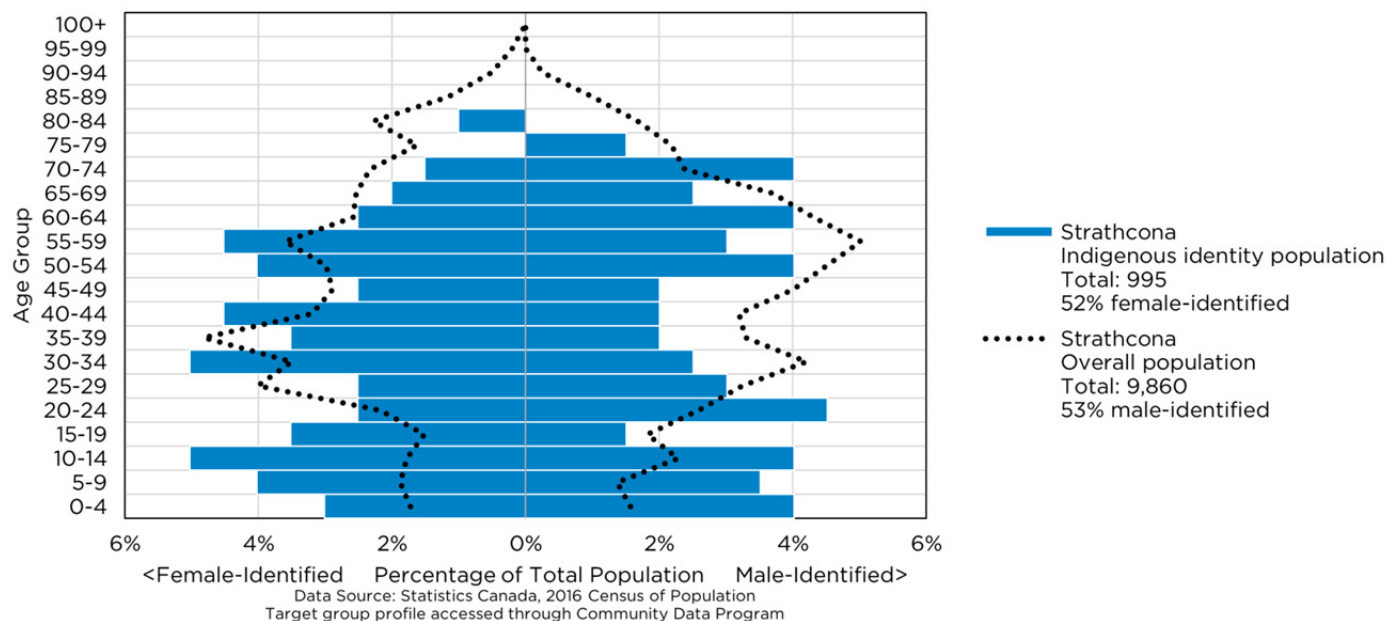
The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with many people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Strathcona also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific First Nations ancestries in Vancouver overall.

Strathcona: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016

Only this type of ancestry   This and other types of ancestries

Ancestry	Estimated population
First Nations ancestry	730
Métis ancestry	170
Inuit ancestry	0
Other ancestries only	140

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, accessed through Community Data Program
Note that people may report multiple categories
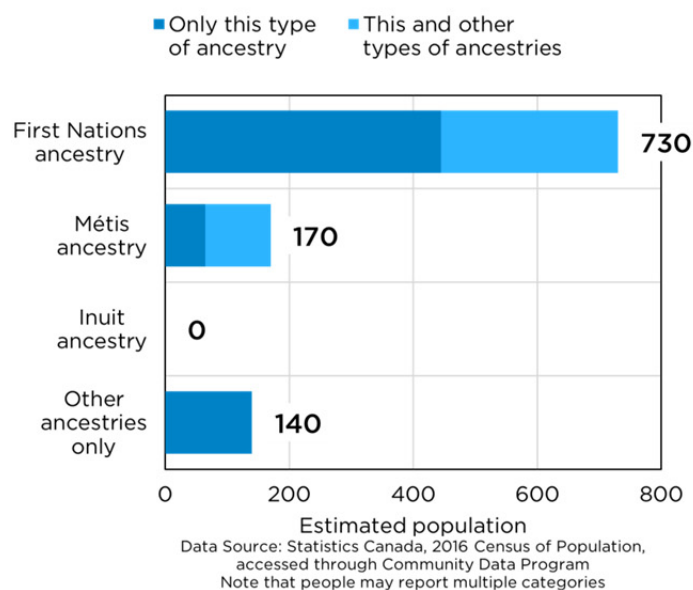
City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016

Urban population   On-reserve (at Musqueam)

First Nations n.i.e.	3,835
Cree	2,090
Salish	1,190
Ojibway	575
Nisga'a	280
Haida	265
Mi'kmaq	245
Kwakwaka'wakw	230
Tsimshian	220
Gitxsan	205

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Note: n.i.e. means "not indicated elsewhere"
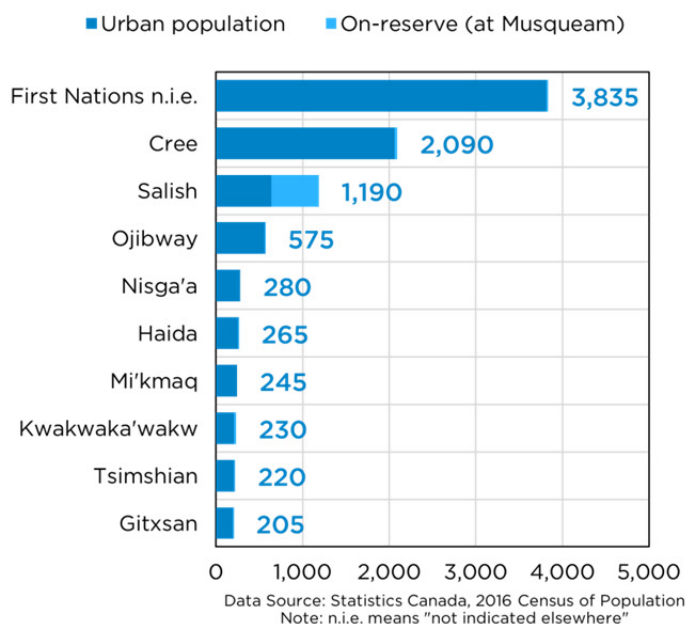
Racial Identity

Among Strathcona's population in private households, about 4,400 are identified as white. Nearly 2,900 residents are identified as Chinese. Other population groups with relatively large populations in Strathcona include Indigenous, Southeast Asian and Black populations.

Strathcona: Population Groups, 2016
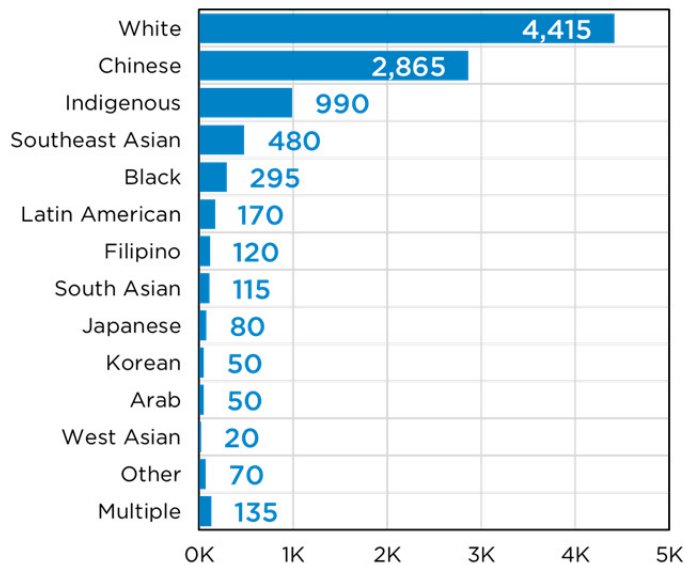
Group	Population
White	4,415
Chinese	2,865
Indigenous	990
Southeast Asian	480
Black	295
Latin American	170
Filipino	120
South Asian	115
Japanese	80
Korean	50
Arab	50
West Asian	20
Other	70
Multiple	135

Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

City of Vancouver: Population Groups, 2016

Group	Population
White	285,860
Chinese	167,325
South Asian	37,185
Filipino	36,470
Southeast Asian	17,135
Indigenous	14,695
Latin American	10,960
Japanese	10,315
Korean	9,390
West Asian	8,635
Black	6,350
Arab	2,965
Other	1,500
Multiple	11,065
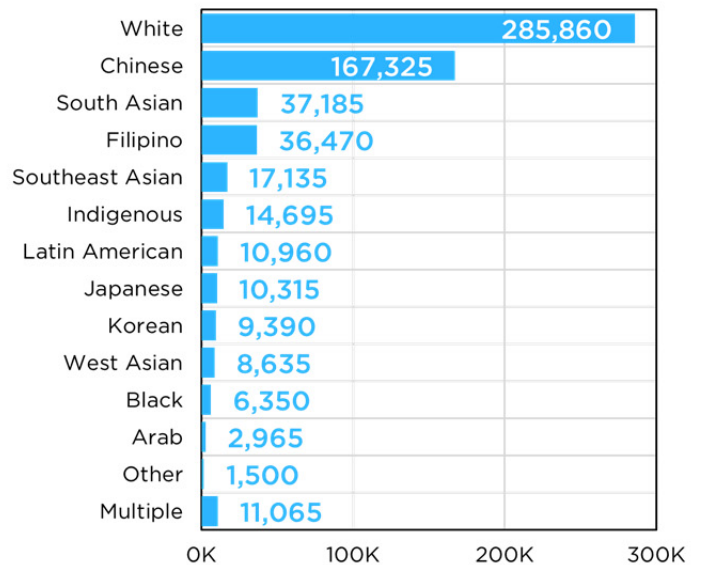
Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

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 45% of Strathcona's population are members of a visible minority group, a rate that has fallen considerably over time.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

Legend: —— Strathcona ····· City of Vancouver

Strathcona: 61% (1996), 59% (2001), 55% (2006), 52% (2011), 45% (2016)
City of Vancouver: 45% (1996), 49% (2001), 51% (2006), 52% (2011), 52% (2016)

Y-axis: Percentage of population in private households

X-axis: 1996 Census, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 NHS, 2016 Census
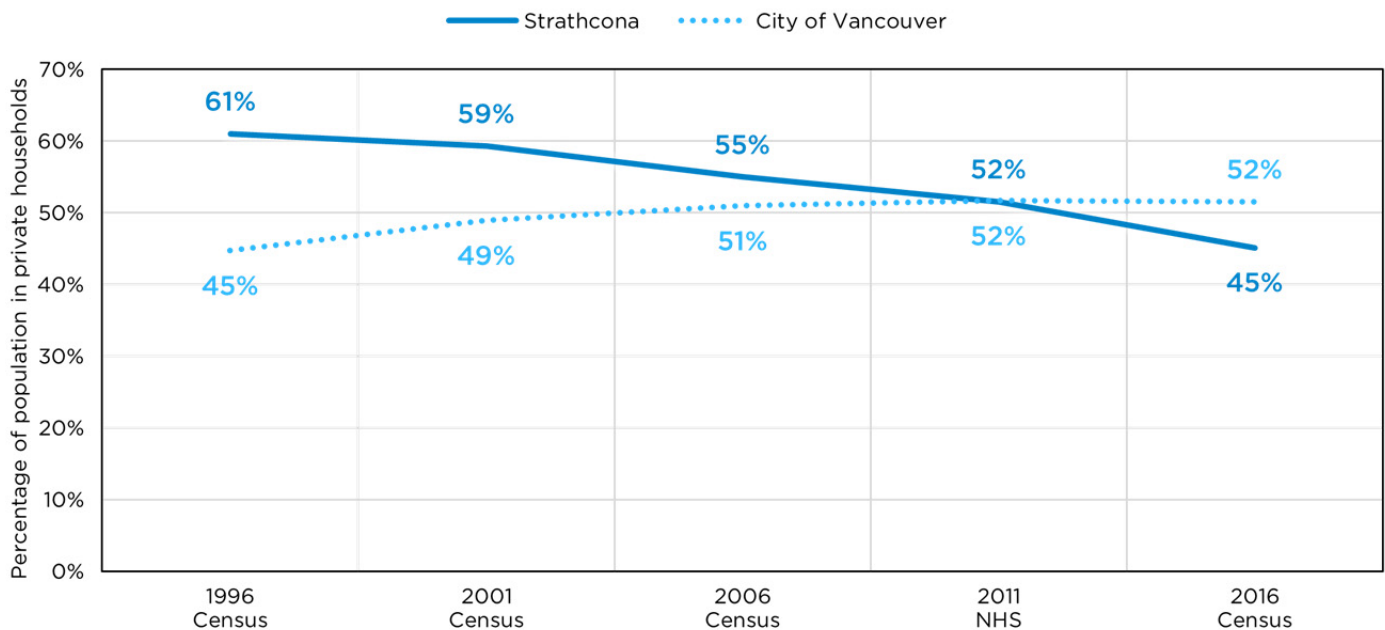
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

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

Strathcona: Population Groups 1996-2016

Legend: 1996 Census, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 NHS, 2016 Census

Y-axis: Estimated number of persons in private households (0K to 6K)

X-axis "Visible minority" groups: Black, S Asian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, SE Asian, Filipino, Arab/W Asian, Latin American, Other, Multiple

Not "visible minority" groups: Indigenous, White

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

The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Strathcona, based on these census categories.

Strathcona: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016

Y-axis: Percentage of population in private households (0% to 100%)

	1996 Census Total pop 11K	2001 Census Total pop 11K	2006 Census Total pop 11K	2011 NHS Total pop 9K	2016 Census Total pop 10K
Other	7%	8%	7%	10%	11%
SE Asian	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Indigenous	7%	6%	7%	8%	10%
Chinese	49%	46%	43%	36%	29%
White	32%	35%	38%	40%	45%

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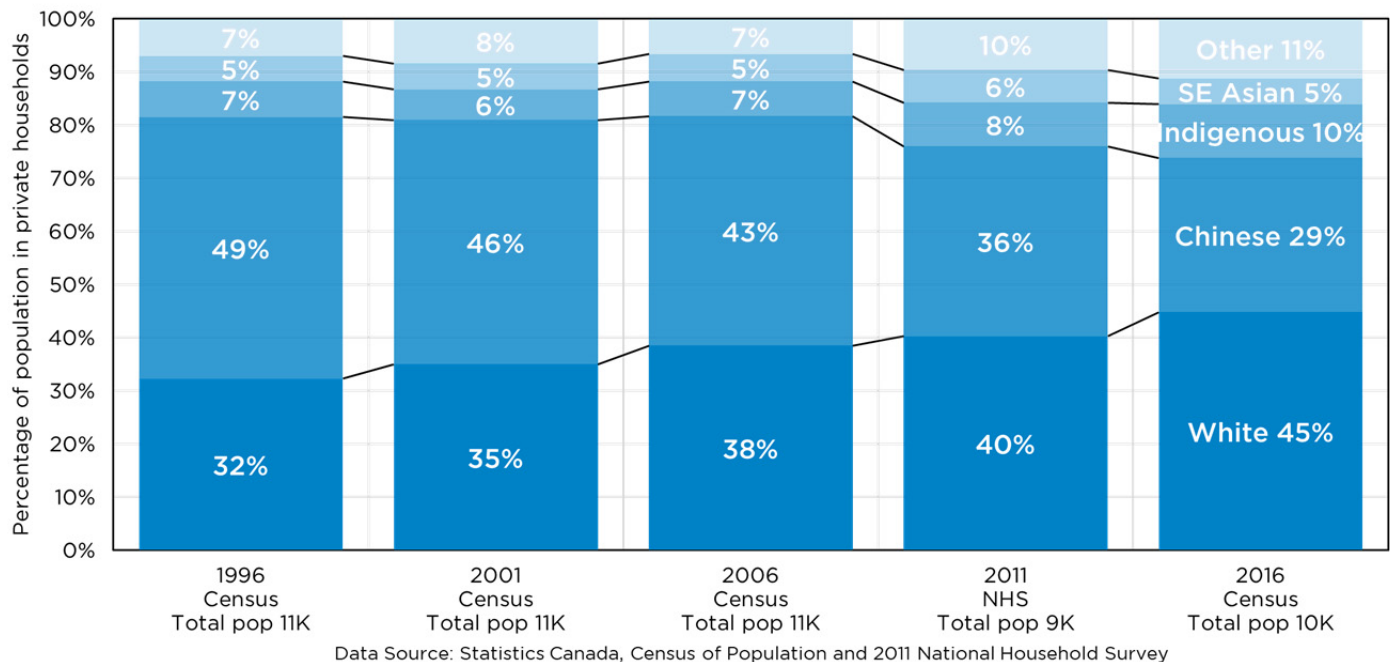
Demographics of Racialized Populations

In aggregate, the "visible minority" population in Strathcona has an older age profile than the area's overall population, with a significant population of seniors and older adults in racialized groups.

Strathcona:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016

Strathcona
Visible minority population
Total: 4,455
52% female-identified

Strathcona
Overall population
Total: 9,855
53% male-identified

<Female-Identified   Percentage of Total Population   Male-Identified>
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
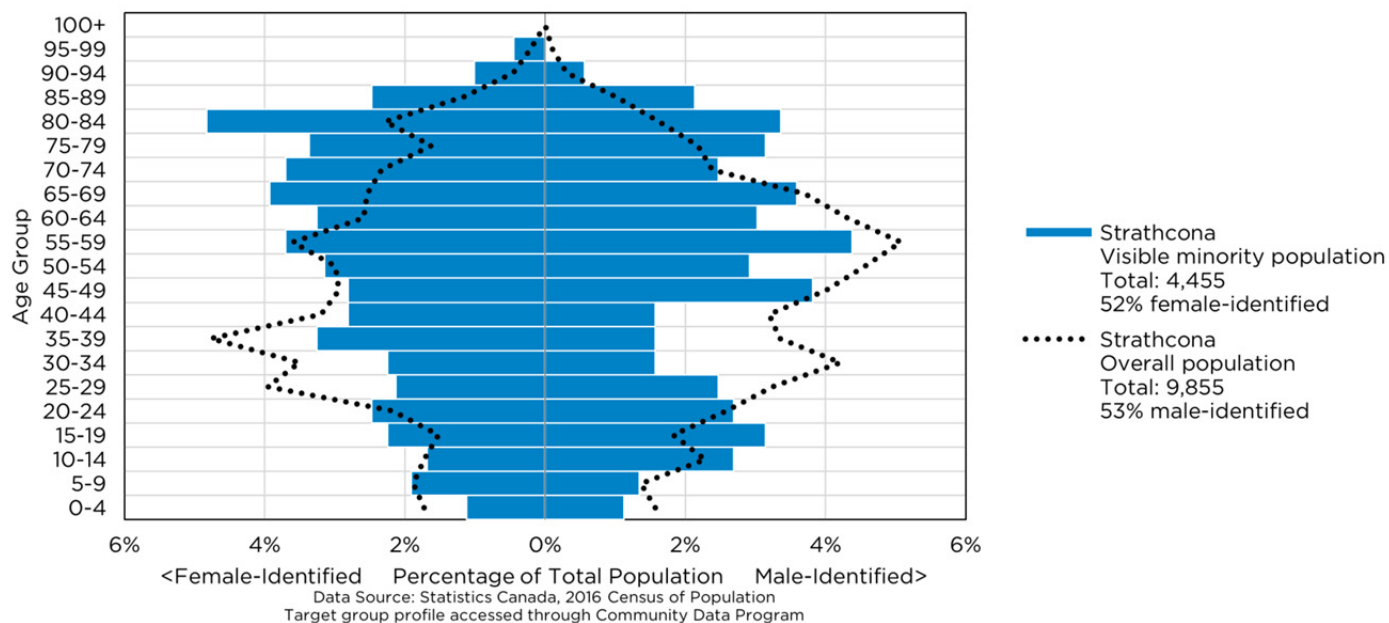
However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Strathcona is oldest among Chinese residents, but substantially younger for many other groups in the neighbourhood.

Median Age by Population Group, 2016

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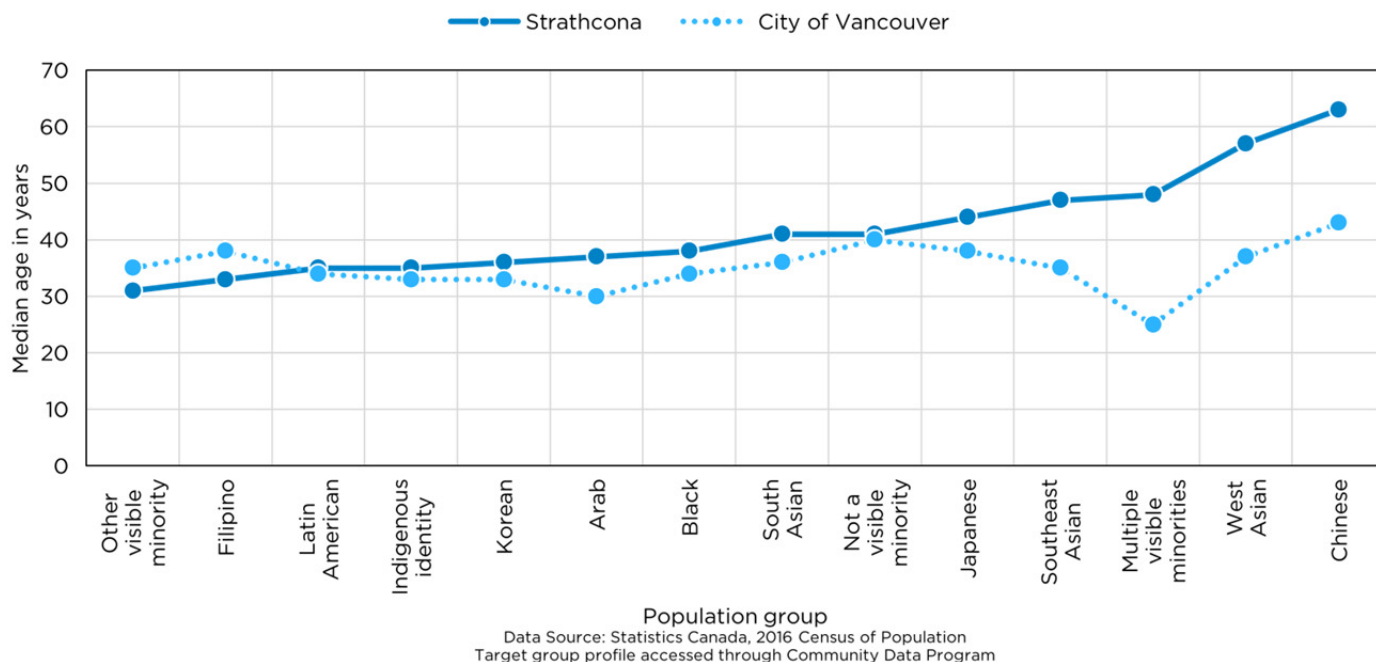
Language Summary

The bar chart below shows key language indicators broken down by English and non-English languages. Compared to the city as a whole, Strathcona has a proportionally larger population who are unable to have a conversation in English; a similar proportion of people who use a non-English language at home; and a smaller share of population with a non-English mother tongue.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016

■ English Only   ■ English and Other Languages   ☐ Other Languages Only

Strathcona Population 11K
- Language Knowledge: 84% | 16%
- Mother Tongue: 58% | 2% | 39%
- Language Used at Home: 69% | 4% | 27%

City of Vancouver Population 624K
- Language Knowledge: 93% | 7%
- Mother Tongue: 51% | 3% | 46%
- Language Used at Home: 66% | 7% | 26%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
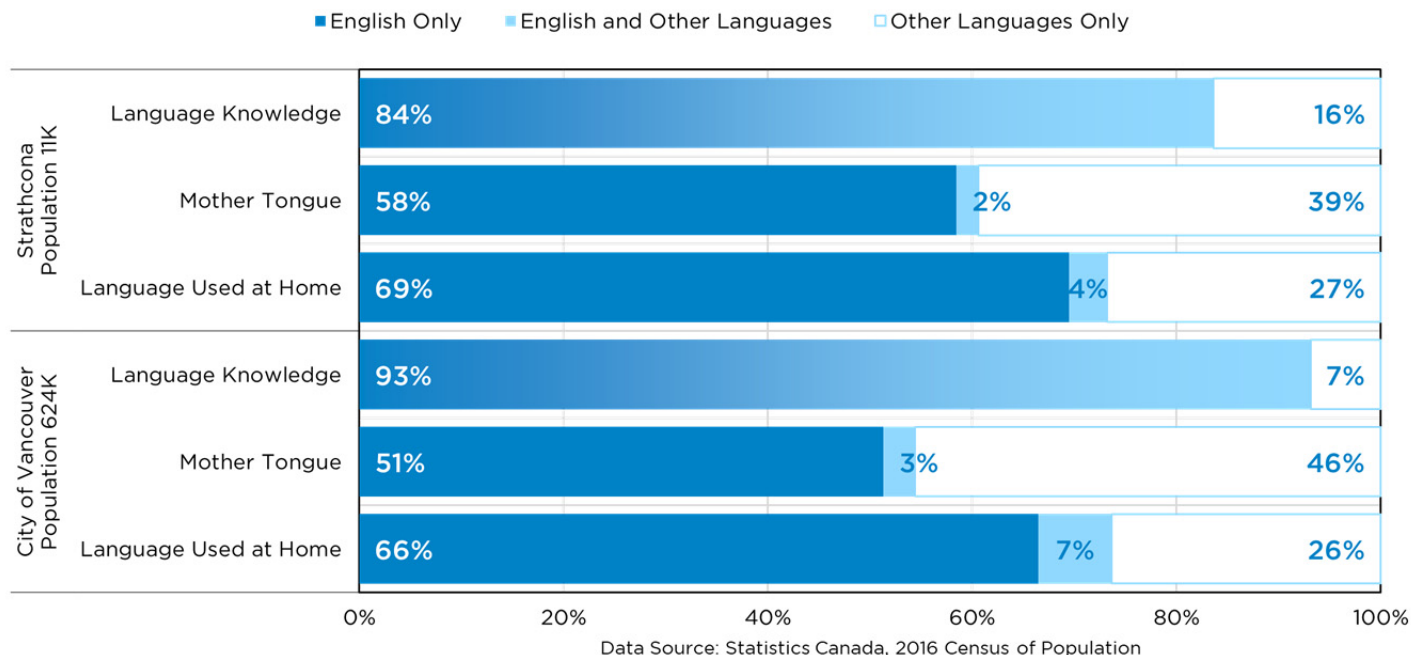
82% of Strathcona residents are able to hold a conversation, a lower rate than the city overall. However, the neighbourhood also has a smaller rate of people with knowledge of a non-official language. This may suggest that Strathcona has proportionally fewer bilingual residents than other areas of the city.

Population by Language Knowledge, 2016

■ Strathcona   ■ City of Vancouver

	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
English	82%	93%
French	10%	10%
An Indigenous language	0.8%	0.1%
Another non-official language	47%	54%

Percentage of population able to hold a conversation

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

34
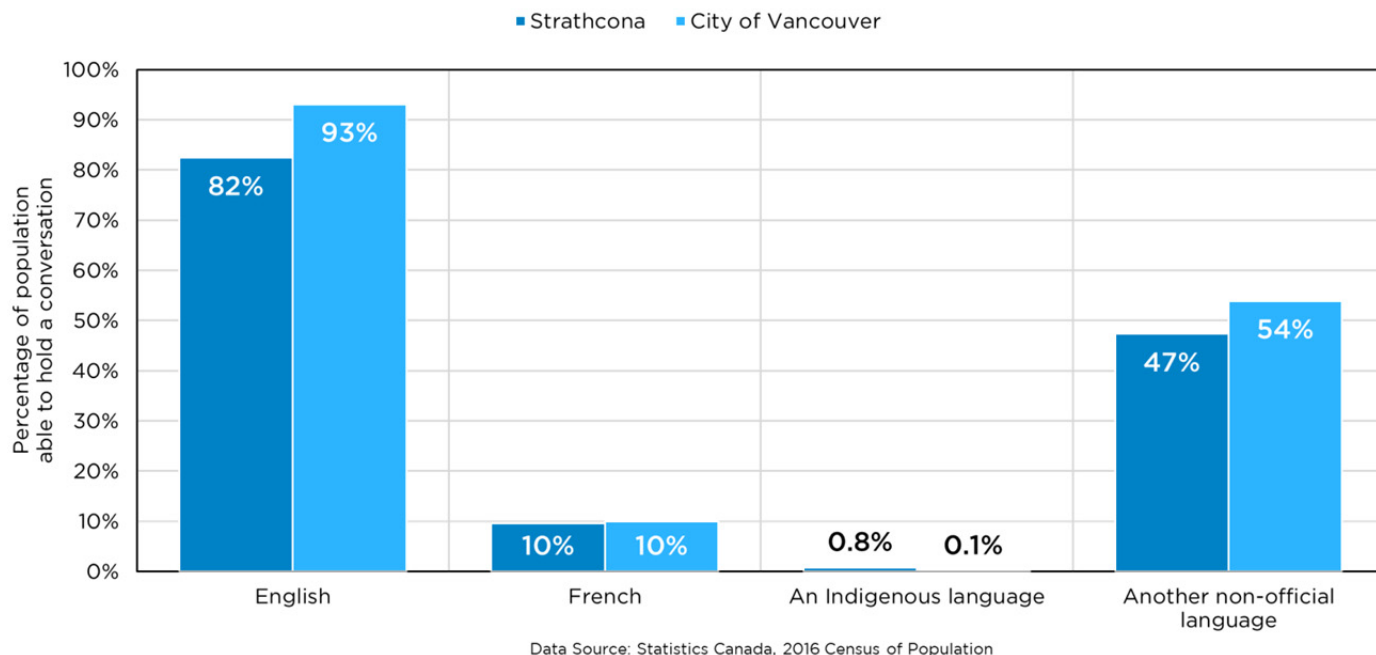
Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that Cantonese is the most common non-official language known in Strathcona, followed by French, Mandarin, Spanish and Vietnamese.

Strathcona: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

Language	Percentage
English	82%
Cantonese	22%
French	10%
Mandarin	9%
Spanish	4%
Vietnamese	4%
German	1%
Japanese	1%
Swahili	1%
Chinese, n.o.s.	1%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
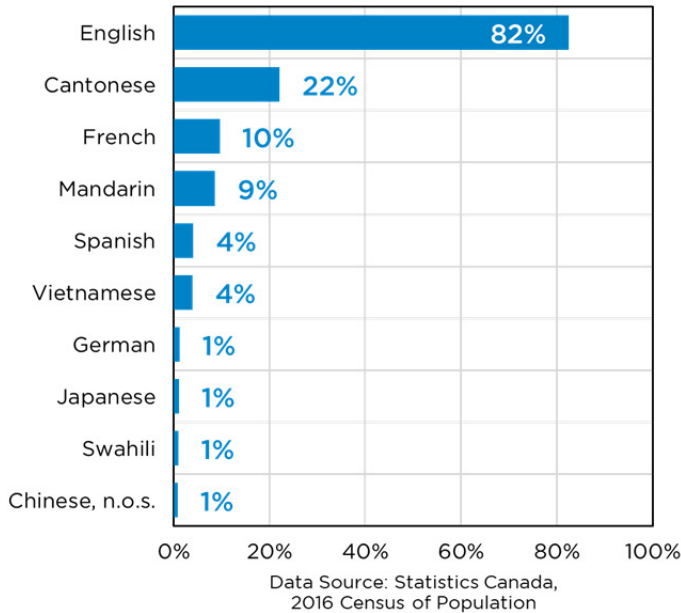
City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

Language	Percentage
English	93%
Cantonese	16%
Mandarin	11%
French	10%
Tagalog	5%
Spanish	4%
Punjabi	3%
Vietnamese	2%
German	2%
Japanese	2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
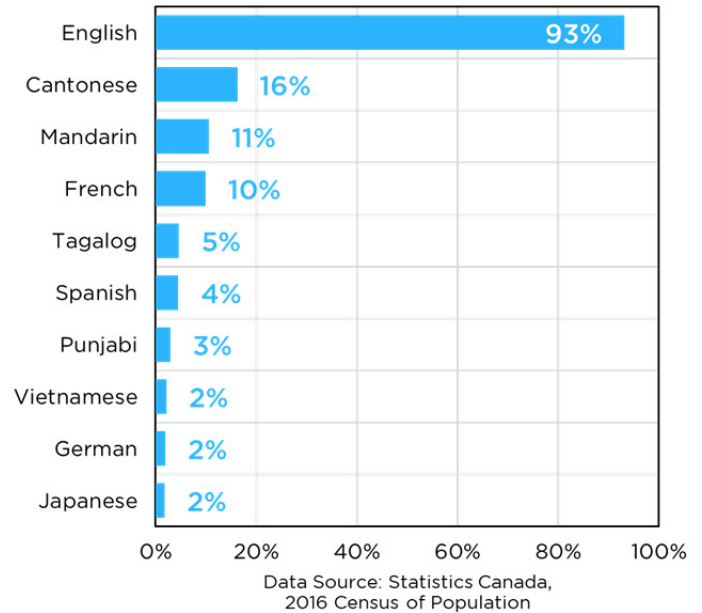
Over time, Strathcona has a growing share of population with English knowledge and a declining share of Cantonese speakers.[11]

English Knowledge, 2001-2016

Strathcona —— City of Vancouver ·····

	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	92%	92%	92%	93%
Strathcona	74%	75%	79%	82%

French Knowledge, 2001-2016

Strathcona —— City of Vancouver ·····

	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	10%	10%	10%	10%
Strathcona	10%	9%	9%	10%
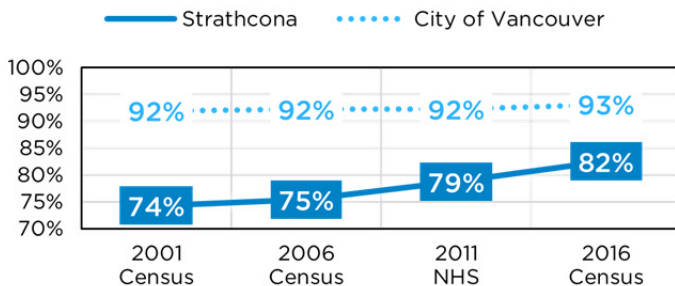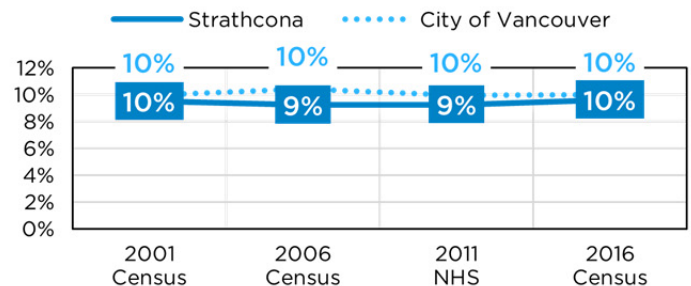
Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016

Strathcona —— City of Vancouver ·····

	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
Strathcona	31%	25%	27%	22%
City of Vancouver	14%	13%	13%	16%
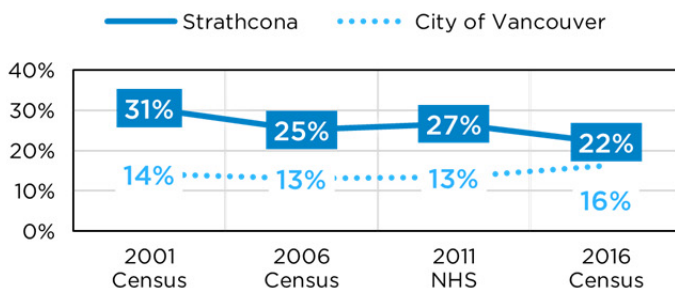
Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016

Strathcona —— City of Vancouver ·····

	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
Strathcona	8%	8%	8%	9%
City of Vancouver	7%	7%	7%	11%
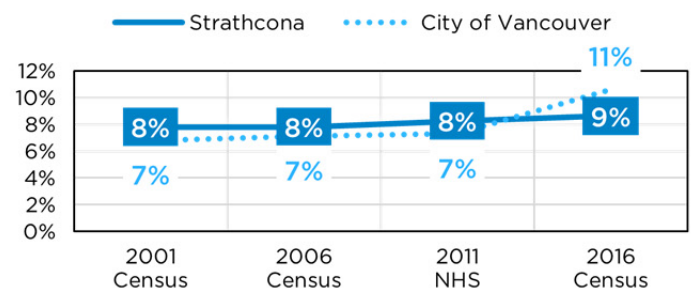
Mother Tongue

Although nearly four in ten residents of Strathcona have a non-English first language, this rate is much lower than it has been historically. Strathcona now has proportionally more people with an English mother tongue than the city overall.

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

Strathcona ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Year	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981	68%	34%
1986	70%	32%
1991	69%	40%
1996	63%	47%
2001	60%	50%
2006	55%	50%
2011	48%	47%
2016	39%	46%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
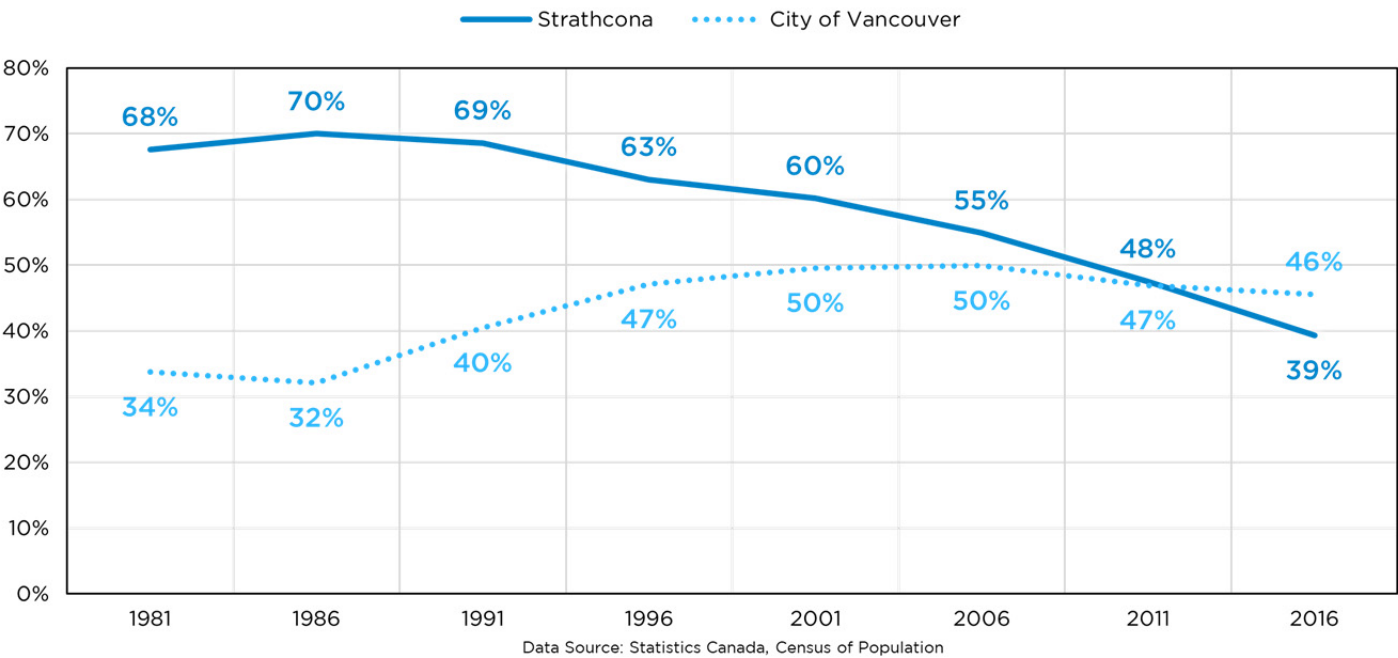
Consistent with language knowledge, Cantonese is the most commonly identified non-English mother tongue in Strathcona, followed by Mandarin, Vietnamese and French.

Strathcona: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016

Language	Count
Cantonese	2,010
Mandarin	455
Vietnamese	330
French	270
Spanish	185
Chinese, n.o.s.	95
German	90
Japanese	45
Tagalog	45
Korean	40

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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

Language	Count
Cantonese	85,070
Mandarin	40,175
Tagalog	19,435
Punjabi	13,380
Spanish	12,020
Vietnamese	10,615
French	9,495
Korean	7,830
Persian	7,670
Japanese	7,015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
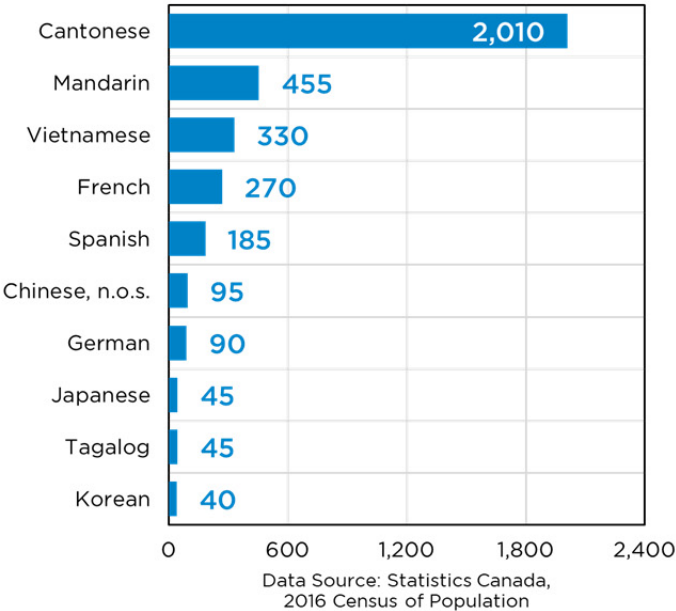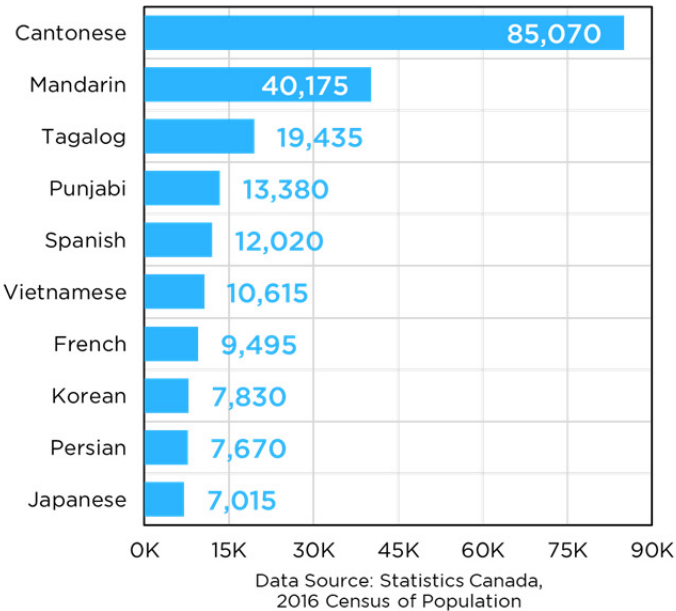
Home Language

About a quarter of Strathcona residents usually use a non-English language at home. Although still slightly higher than the city overall, this rate has decreased substantially over time.[12]

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

Strathcona ——— City of Vancouver ••••••

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Strathcona	57%	61%	59%	53%	43%	44%	36%	27%
City of Vancouver	22%	21%	27%	32%	22%	33%	29%	26%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population
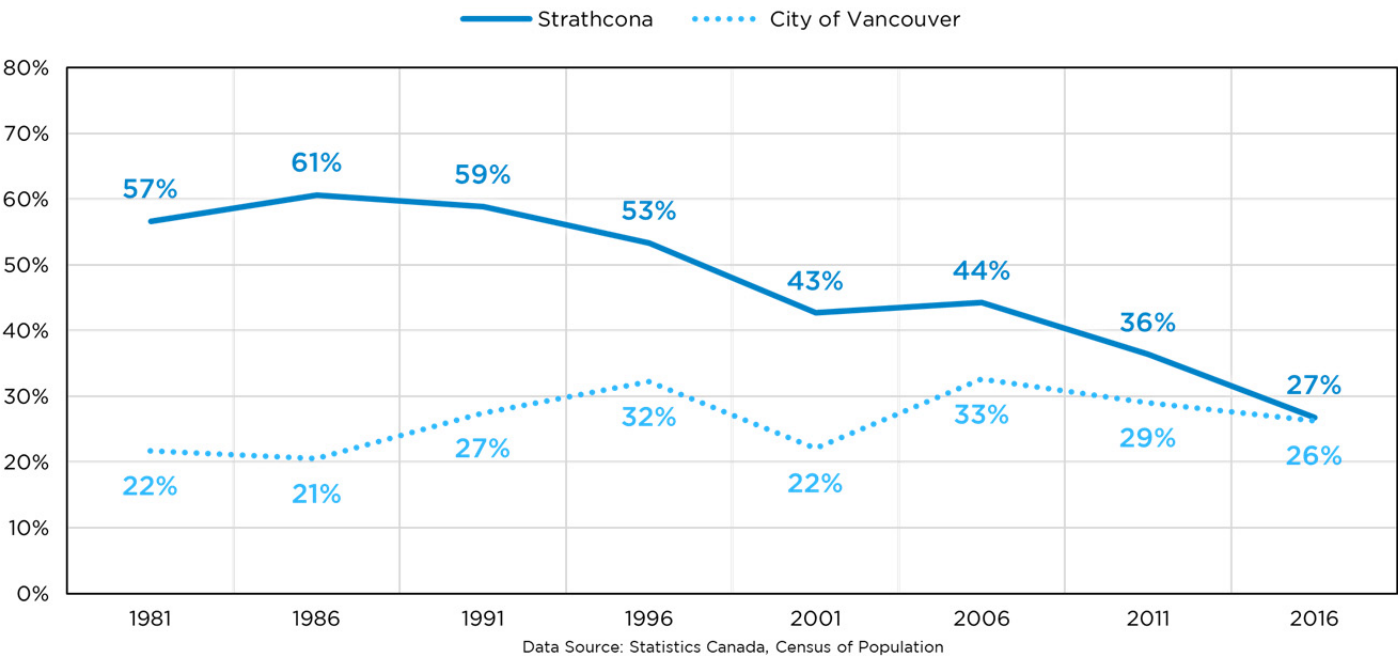
Again, Cantonese stands out as the most commonly spoken language other than English, with about 1,800 residents usually using Cantonese at home.

Strathcona: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016

Language	Count
Cantonese	1,810
Mandarin	390
Vietnamese	240
French	95
Spanish	85
Chinese, n.o.s.	60
Arabic	30
Russian	20
Tagalog	20
Min Nan	15

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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

Language	Count
Cantonese	60,410
Mandarin	30,120
Tagalog	9,565
Punjabi	8,125
Vietnamese	6,950
Spanish	5,460
Korean	4,700
Persian	4,435
French	3,850
Japanese	3,545

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
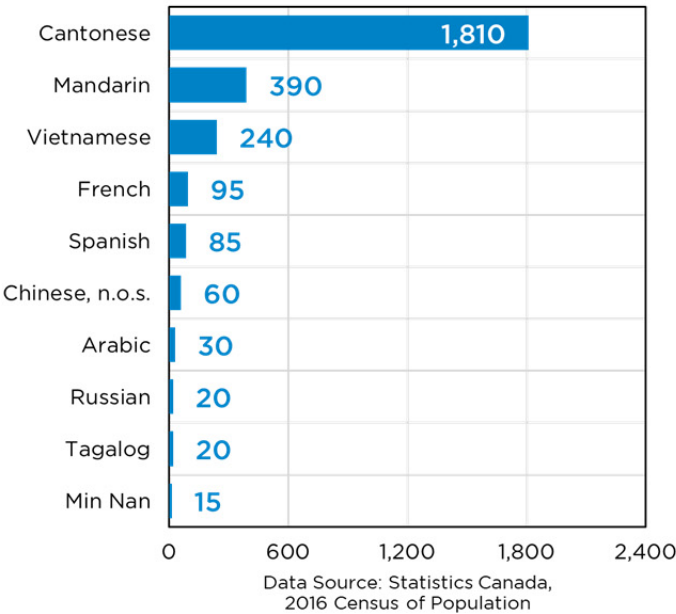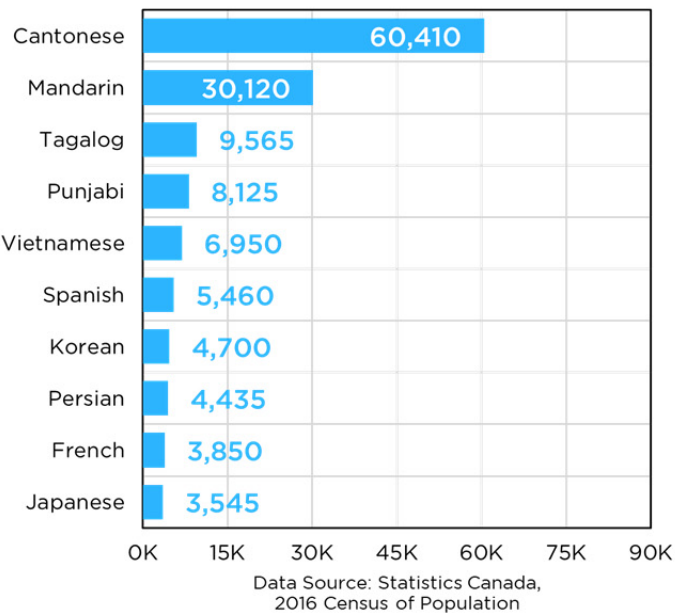
Immigration

Strathcona has a large established immigrant population but relatively few newcomers. 41% of the neighbourhood's population was born outside of Canada, including about 3,600 established immigrants; 300 new immigrants arrived in Canada in the previous five years; and 200 non-permanent residents, such as foreign workers, students or refugee claimants.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016

■ Born in Canada   ■ Immigrated Pre 2011   ■ Immigrated 2011-2016   ■ Non-Permanent Resident

Strathcona Population: 10K
- Born in Canada: 59%
- Immigrated Pre 2011: 36%
- Immigrated 2011-2016: 3%
- Non-Permanent Resident: 2%

City of Vancouver Population: 618K
- Born in Canada: 53%
- Immigrated Pre 2011: 36%
- Immigrated 2011-2016: 6%
- Non-Permanent Resident: 5%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Similar to trends in mother tongue and home language, Strathcona's rate of population born outside Canada has declined since the 1980s.

Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016

—— Strathcona   ······ City of Vancouver

Strathcona:
- 1981 Census: 62%
- 1986 Census: 61%
- 1991 Census: 60%
- 1996 Census: 55%
- 2001 Census: 52%
- 2006 Census: 47%
- 2011 NHS: 43%
- 2016 Census: 39%

City of Vancouver:
- 1981 Census: 39%
- 1986 Census: 39%
- 1991 Census: 42%
- 1996 Census: 45%
- 2001 Census: 46%
- 2006 Census: 46%
- 2011 NHS: 44%
- 2016 Census: 42%

Percentage of population in private households

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

Places of Birth

About six in ten residents of Strathcona were born in Canada. Among residents born outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

Strathcona: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

Place	Count
Canada	5,680
China	1,725
Viet Nam	455
Hong Kong	230
United States	210
United Kingdom	160
Philippines	75
Australia	70
Mexico	60
Russian Federation	55

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Custom table accessed through Community Data Program
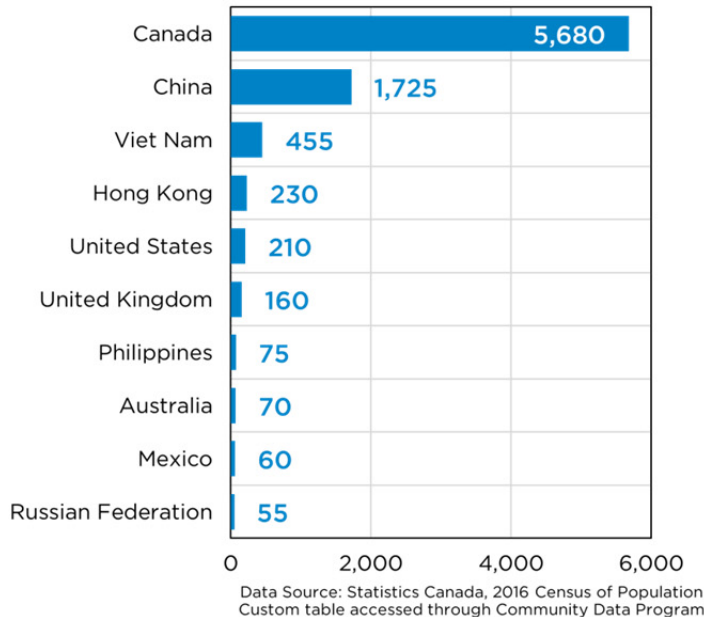
City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

Place	Count
Canada	319,015
China	71,910
Philippines	29,705
Hong Kong	25,435
United Kingdom	14,965
India	14,820
United States	14,060
Viet Nam	12,515
Taiwan	9,645
Korea, South	7,730

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Custom table accessed through Community Data Program
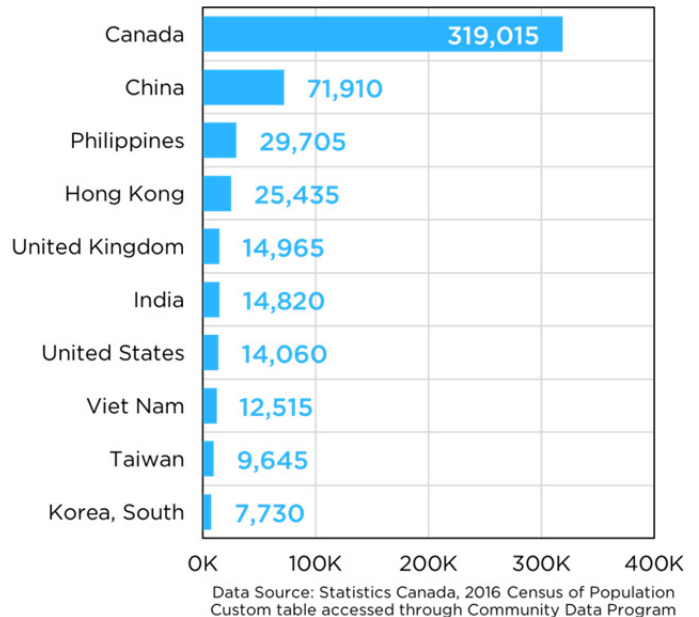
There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver, though in Strathcona China makes up the largest share of both established and recent immigrant populations.

Strathcona: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016

■ Immigrated before 2011

Place	Count
China	1,575
Viet Nam	415
Hong Kong	225
United States	150
United Kingdom	110
Philippines	60
Ethiopia	45
Russian Federation	45
Japan	40
Germany	40

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Custom table accessed through Community Data Program
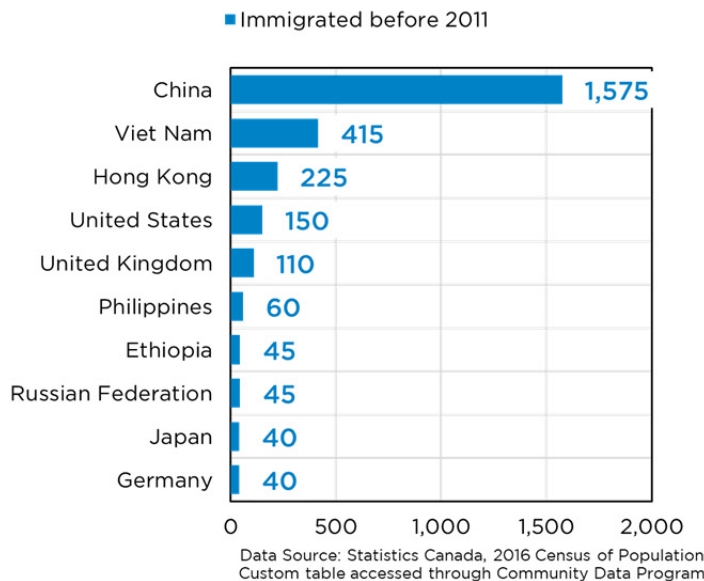
Strathcona: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016

■ Immigrated 2011-2016   ■ Non-permanent residents

Place	Count
China	145
United States	45
Australia	40
Viet Nam	40
Syria	40
United Kingdom	40
Mexico	25
Netherlands	20
New Zealand	10
India	10

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

39
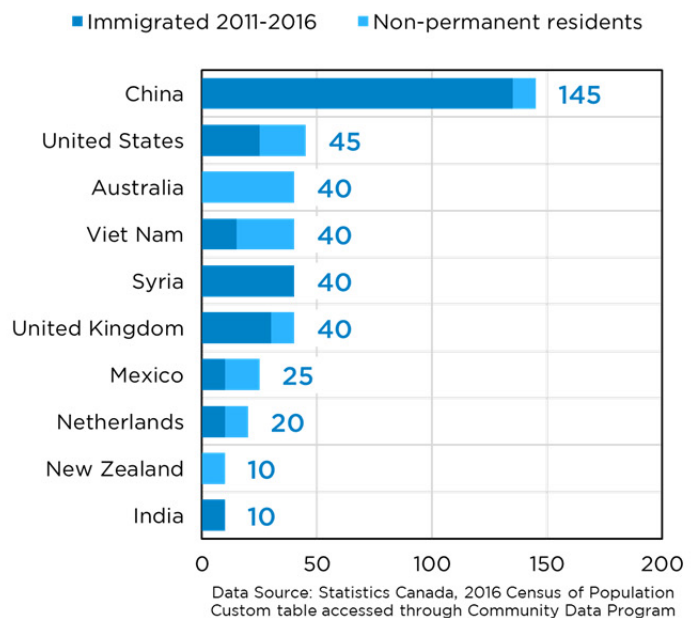
Demographics of Immigrant Populations

The immigrant population in Strathcona has an older age profile, with seniors making up a larger share of the immigrant population than they do the overall population in Strathcona.

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

Strathcona
Immigrant population
Total: 3,895
52% female-identified

Strathcona
Overall population
Total: 9,855
53% male-identified

<Female-Identified   Percentage of Total Population   Male-Identified>
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
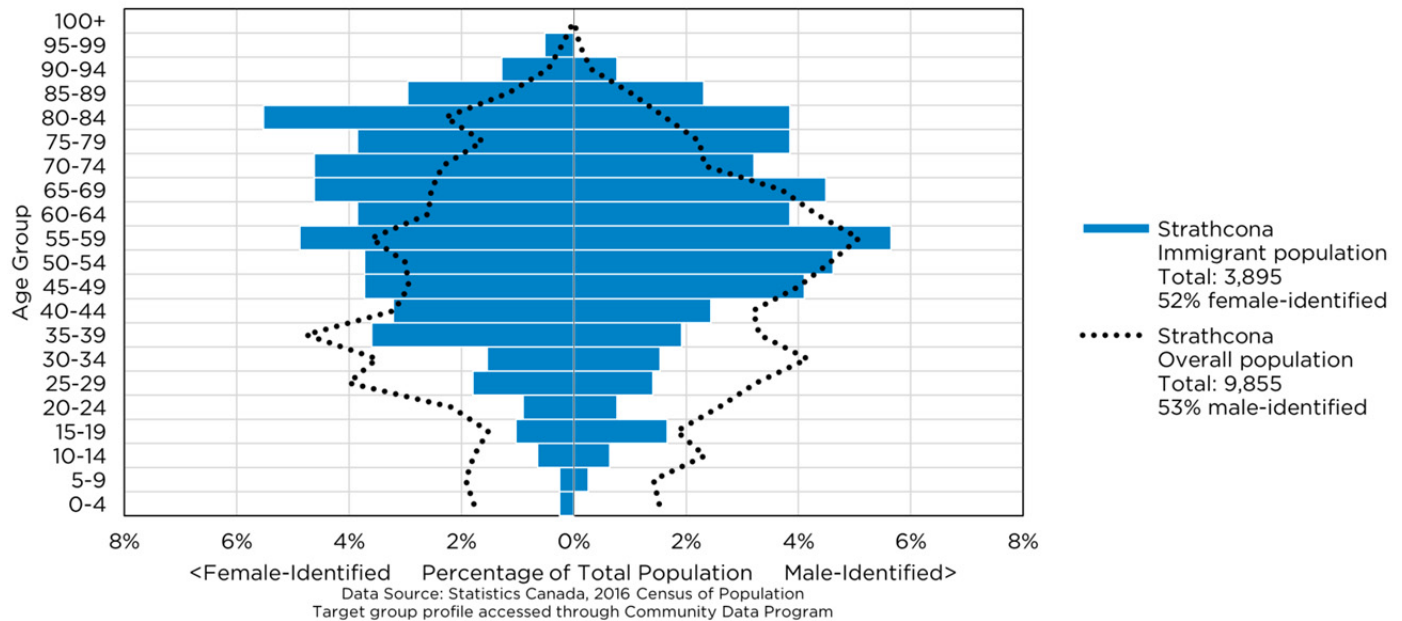
The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is younger, but includes people in a range of age groups.

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

Strathcona
Newcomer population
Total: 530
52% male-identified

Strathcona
Overall population
Total: 9,855
53% male-identified

<Female-Identified   Percentage of Total Population   Male-Identified>
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
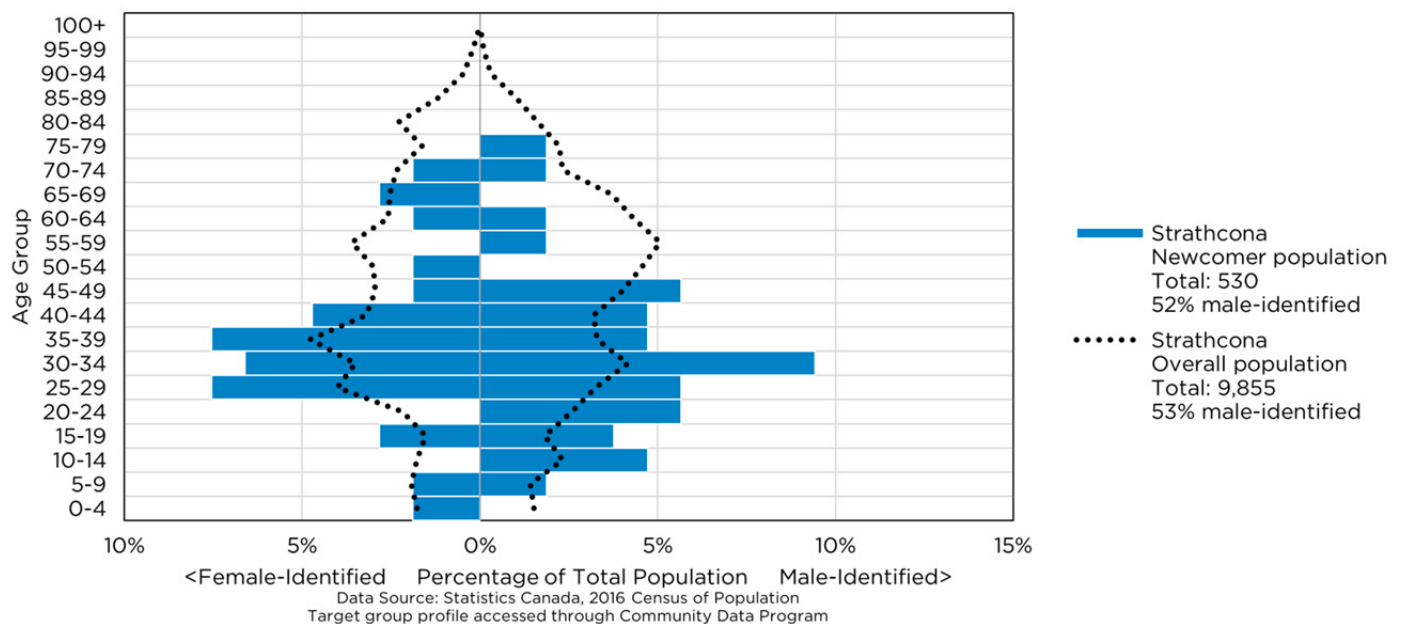
Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

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. Strathcona has a substantially smaller share of economic immigrants than the city overall, with just a quarter of Strathcona's immigrant population coming to Canada through worker, business or provincial nominee programs. Strathcona's immigrant population is much more likely to have come to Canada through family immigration or as refugee claimants than subsequently became permanent residents.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

■ Economic Immigrants   ■ Family Class Immigrants   ■ Refugees Became PRs   ■ Other

	Economic	Family	Refugees	Other
Strathcona Population: 3K	25%	50%	24%	1%
City of Vancouver Population: 204K	58%	31%	9%	2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
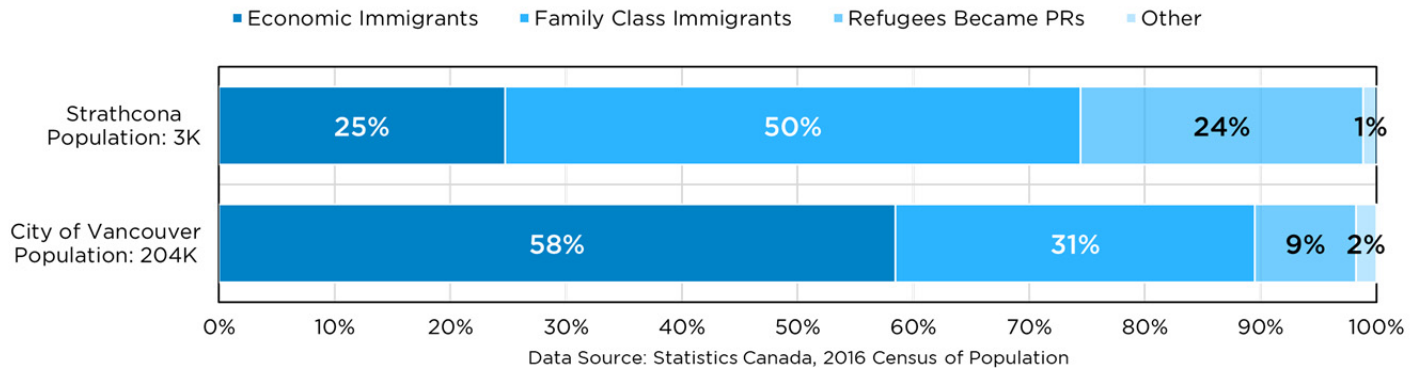
In Strathcona, 86% of established immigrants and 8% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 2% of Strathcona's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Strathcona: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016

■ Canadian citizens   ■ Not Canadian citizens

	Canadian citizens	Not Canadian citizens
Non-permanent residents		200
Recent immigrants	25	305
Established immigrants	3,055	510
Non-immigrants	5,770	

Estimated population in private households
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, accessed through Community Data Program

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

■ Canadian citizens   ■ Not Canadian citizens

	Canadian citizens	Not Canadian citizens
Non-permanent residents		30,270
Recent immigrants	2,600	34,740
Established immigrants	198,035	27,395
Non-immigrants	325,175	

Estimated population in private households
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, accessed through Community Data Program

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[13] were born outside Canada. In Strathcona, however, the proportion of population who have been in Canada for three or more generations is larger than in the city overall.

Population by Generation in Canada, 2016

- First generation (Born outside Canada)
- Second generation (Parent(s) born outside Canada)
- Third or more generation (Parents born in Canada)

	First generation	Second generation	Third or more generation
Strathcona Total pop: 10K	42%	22%	36%
City of Vancouver Total pop: 620K	48%	26%	26%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
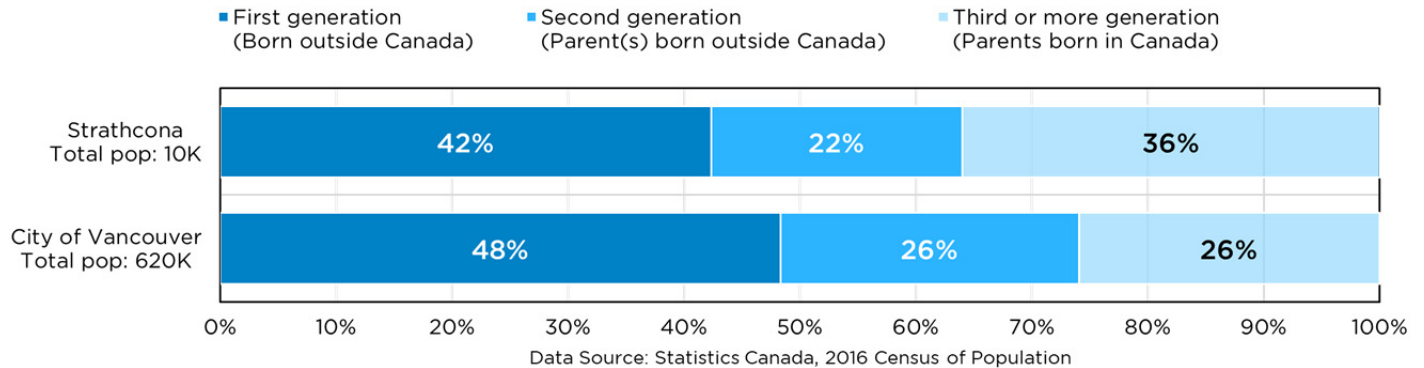
Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Strathcona, about 40% of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of Japanese residents in Strathcona were born in Canada.

Strathcona: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016

- First generation (Born outside Canada)
- Second generation (Parent(s) born outside Canada)
- Third or more generation (Parents born in Canada)

Korean — Data unavailable
West Asian — Data unavailable
Arab — Data unavailable
Chinese
Black
Latin American
Southeast Asian
South Asian
Filipino
Multiple visible minorities
Other visible minority
Japanese
White
Indigenous identity

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

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 Strathcona, 53% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a much higher rate than for the city overall.

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

■ Always ■ Often ■ Sometimes

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Total
Strathcona Total pop: 10K	23%	9%	21%	53%
City of Vancouver Total pop: 618K	10%	4%	17%	31%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
Data on this topic are not verified or certified by Statistics Canada and should be used with caution
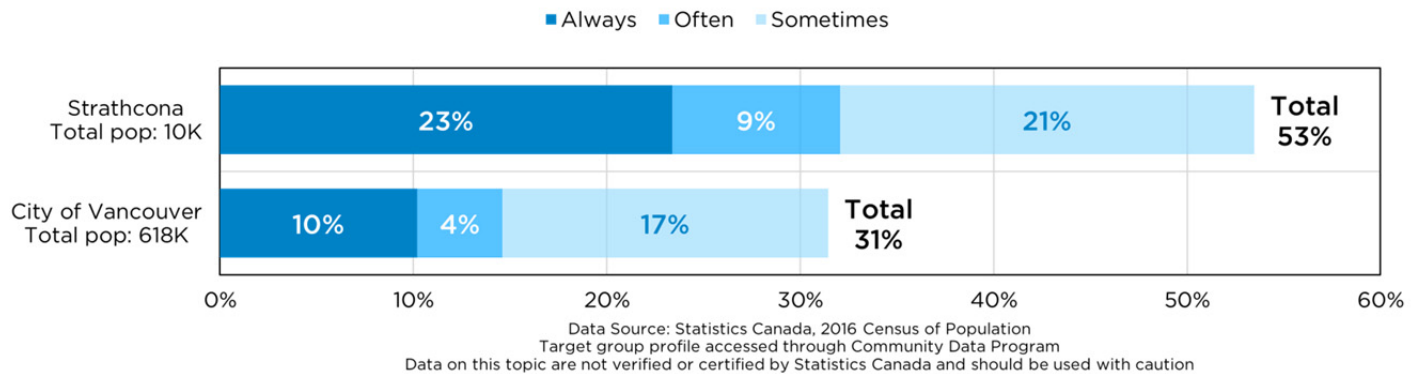
Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe 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

- Mild 49K 9%
- Moderate 17K 3%
- Severe 20K 4%
- Very severe 21K 4%
- Without disabilities 415K 80%
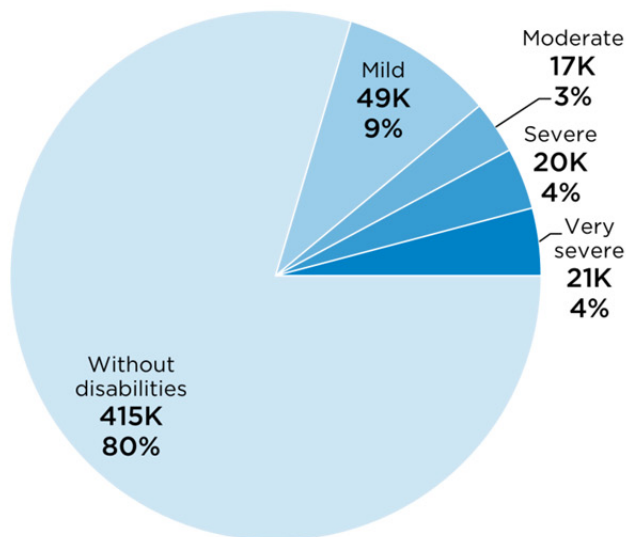
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017

Type	Population
Pain-related	62K
Mobility	42K
Flexibility	42K
Seeing	37K
Mental health-related	37K
Memory	22K
Hearing	20K
Dexterity	17K
Learning	15K
Developmental	4K

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, accessed through Community Data Program. Note that individuals may report multiple disabilities.
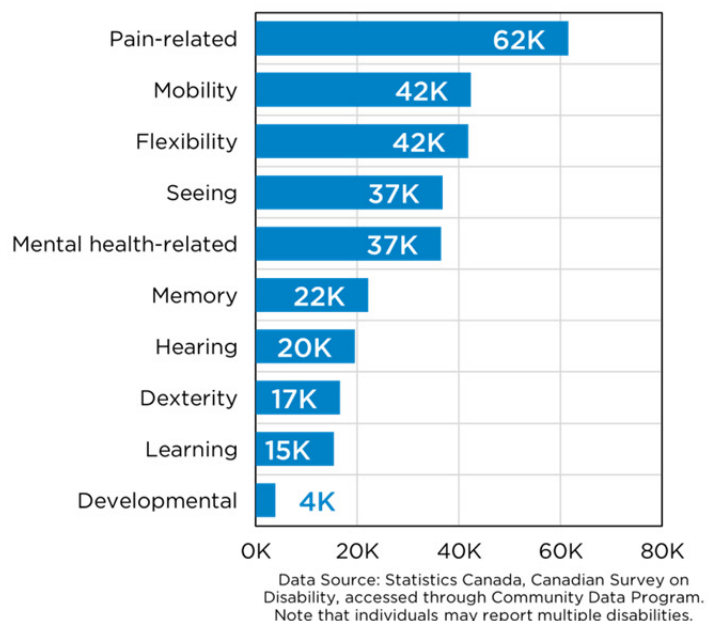
Demographics of Activity Limitations

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.

Strathcona: Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016

Strathcona
Activity limitations population
Total: 5,270
54% male-identified

Strathcona
Overall population
Total: 9,855
53% male-identified

<Female-Identified   Percentage of Total Population   Male-Identified>

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
Data on this topic are not verified or certified.
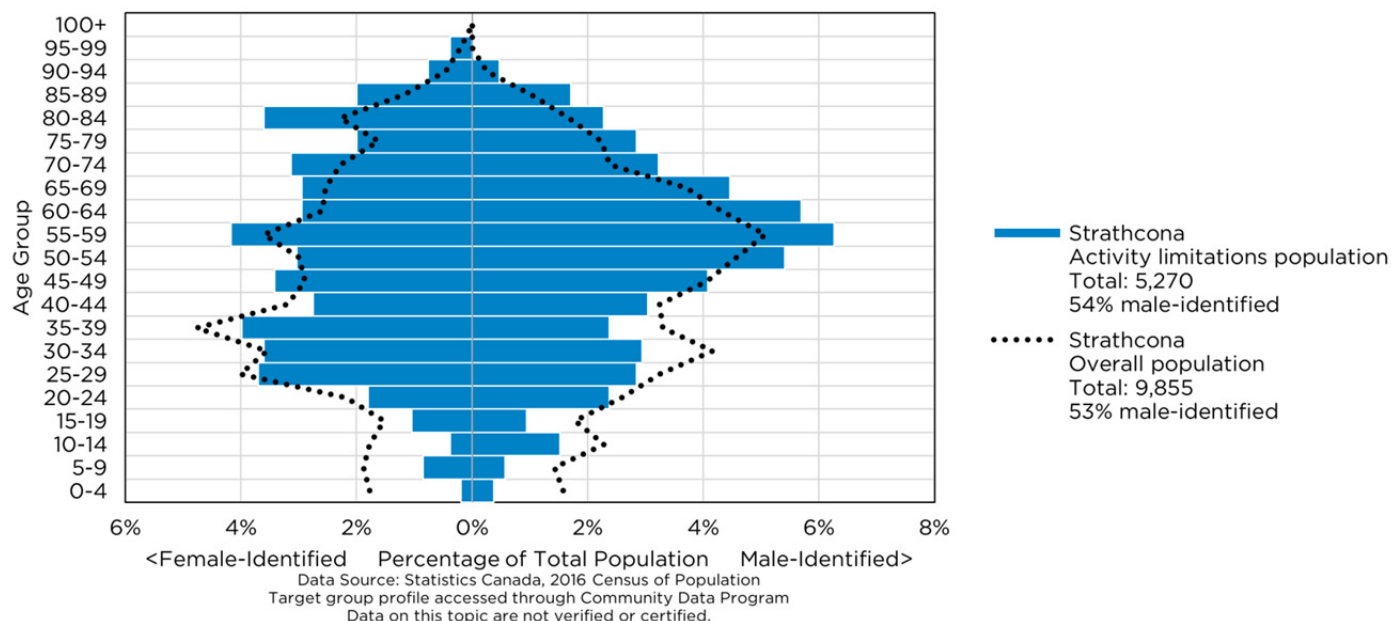
The chart below compares the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. A majority or near-majority of Strathcona residents in quite a few of the demographic categories shown are likely to report experiencing limitations on daily activities, but with differences visible by age, immigration status, education and income.

Strathcona: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016

Rate for specific group within Strathcona   Overall rate in Strathcona

Sex		Age				Indigeneity/Race				Language		Immigration			Education			Income		
Female	Male	<25	25-44	45-64	65+	Indigenous	Black	Other vis. minority	White	Non-English first lang.	English first lang.	New imm or non-perm res	Established immigrant	Non-immigrant	No post-secondary	College or trade	University degree	Bottom 30% in Canada	Middle 40% in Canada	Top 30% in Canada
53%	54%	28%	46%	62%	73%	69%	49%	53%	51%	56%	52%	37%	60%	51%	64%	60%	41%	63%	33%	36%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program
Data on this topic are not verified or certified by Statistics Canada and should be used with caution

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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. Strathcona has consistently had the lowest share of people identifying a religious affiliation of any local area in the city.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011

—— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
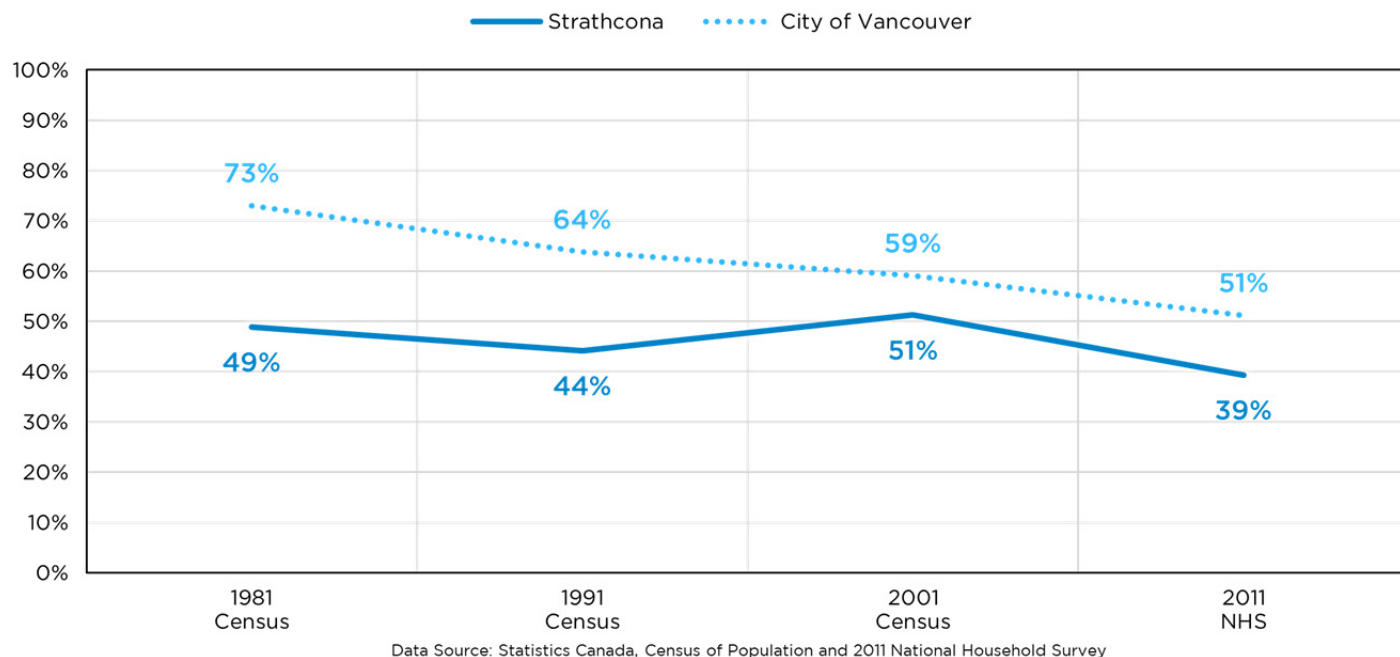
The graphs below show categories of religious affiliation reported in Strathcona and the City of Vancouver. Compared to the city overall, Strathcona has proportionally more residents with no religious affiliation, as well as those affiliated with Buddhism; and fewer affiliating themselves with Christianity.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

■ Strathcona   ■ City of Vancouver
Total pop 9K   Total pop 592K

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

45
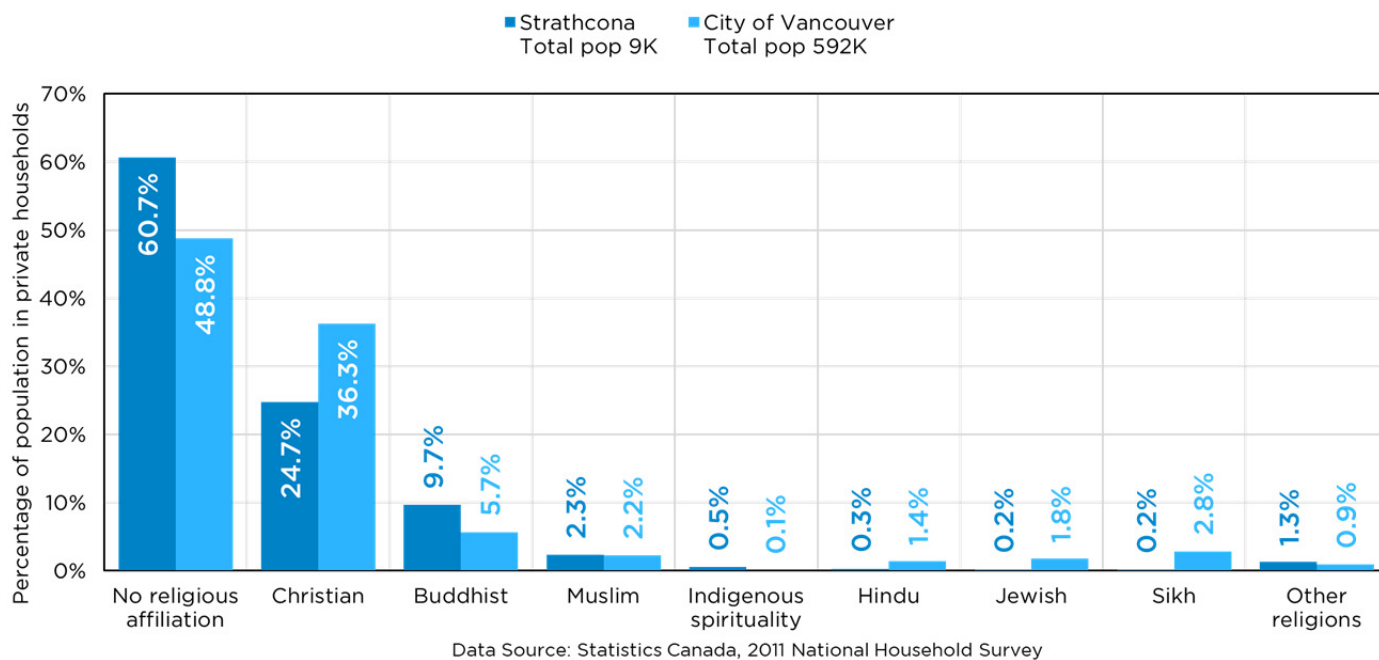
ECONOMY AND EQUITY

Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016

Legend: ▆ Strathcona ▆ Other Neighbourhoods ┈ City of Vancouver

Strathcona 52%

Riley Park 13%

Median Household Income, 2016

Legend: ▆ Strathcona ▆ Other Neighbourhoods ┈ City of Vancouver

Shaughnessy $112K

Strathcona $22K
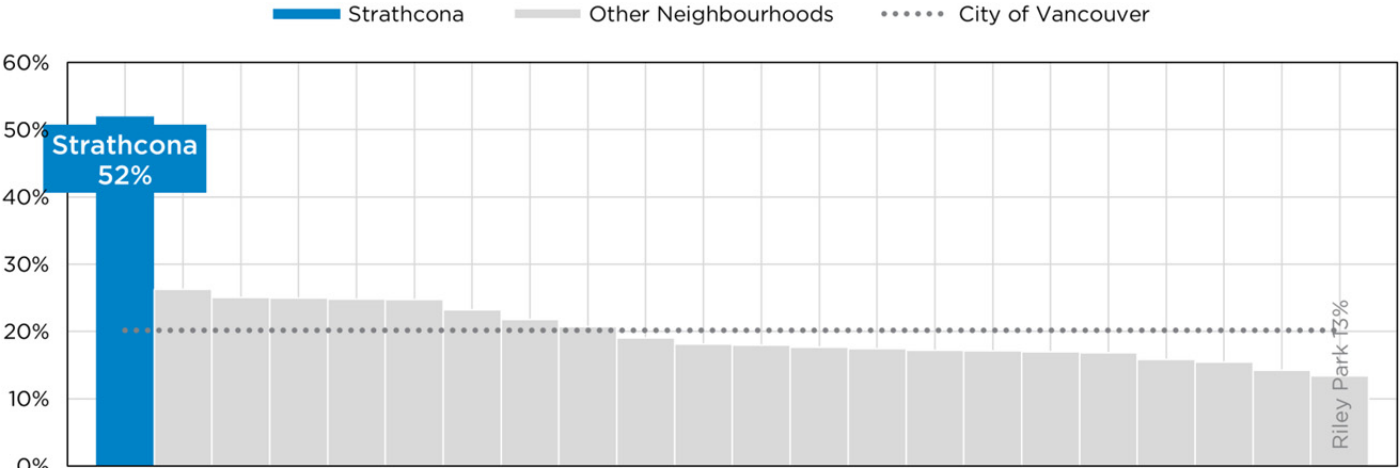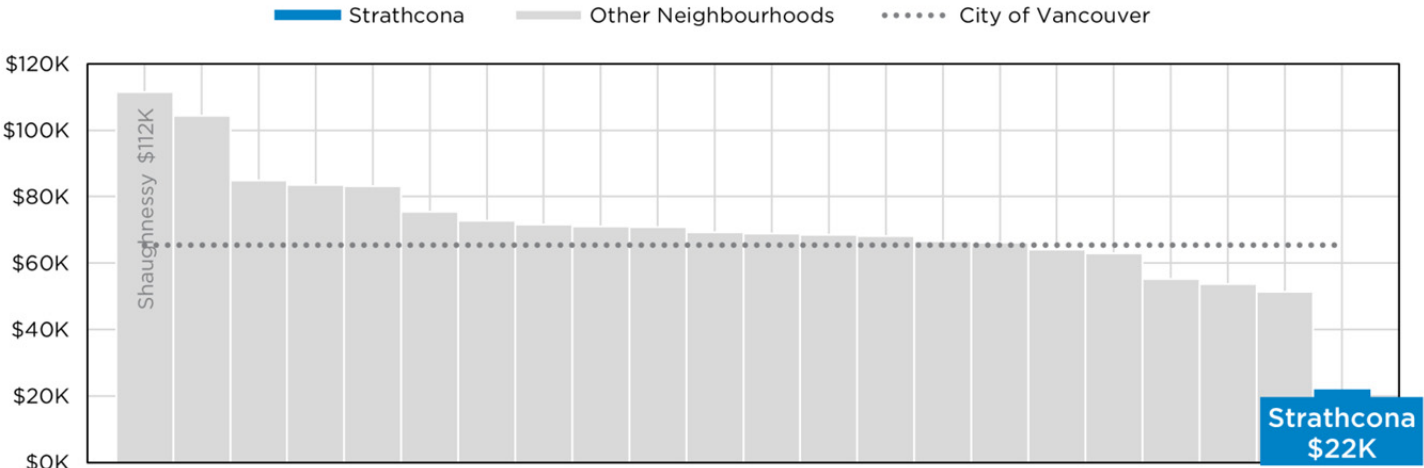
Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

Legend: ▆ Strathcona ▆ Other Neighbourhoods ┈ City of Vancouver

Strathcona 48%

Killarney 27%

46
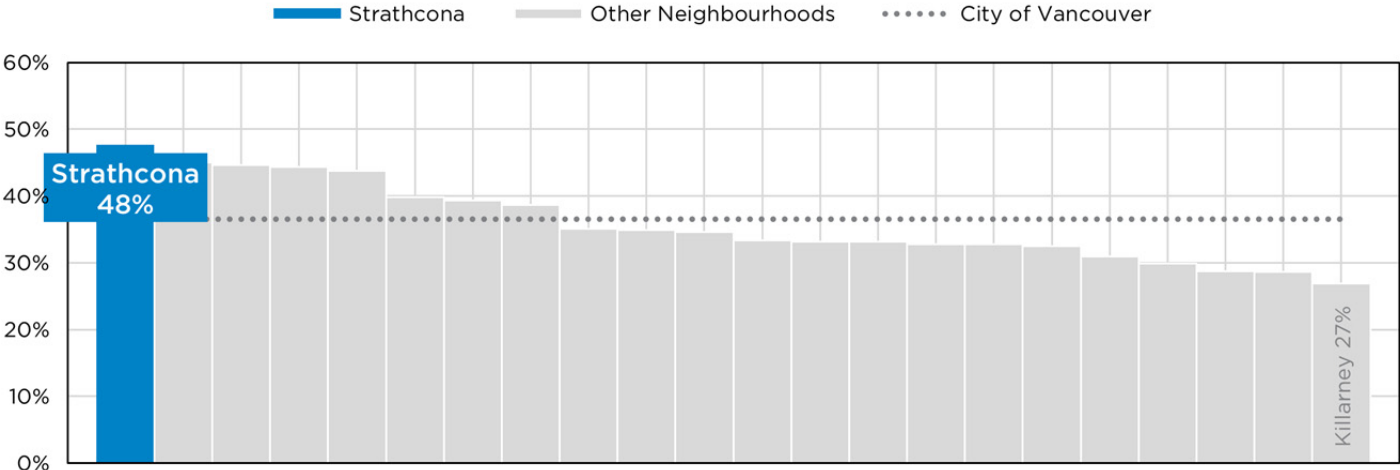
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016

Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Strathcona 8.5%

Fairview 4.6%
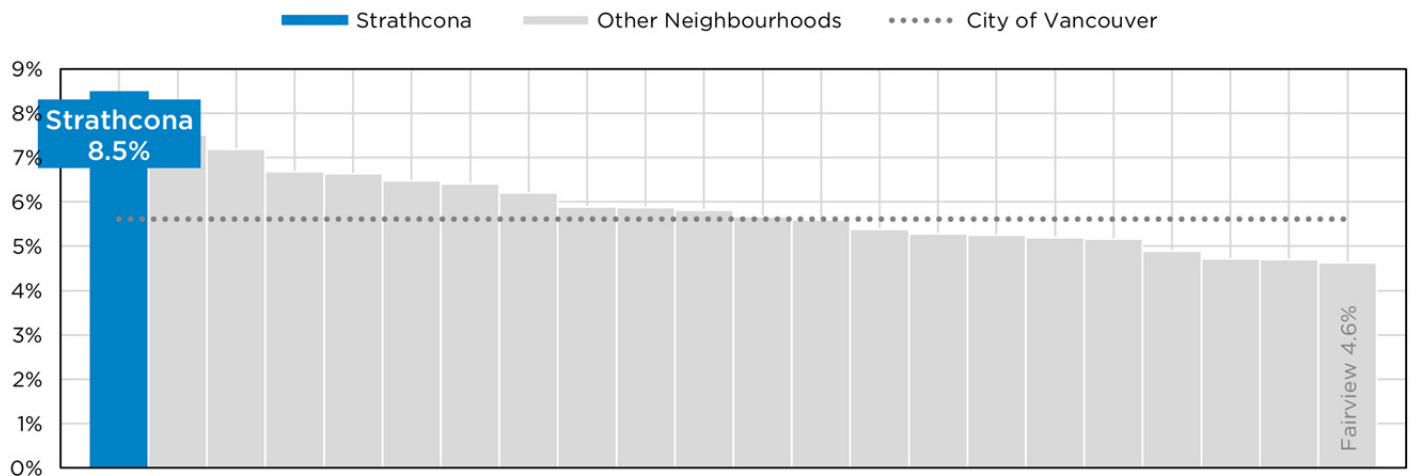
Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016

Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Strathcona 66%

West End 71%

Kerrisdale 29%
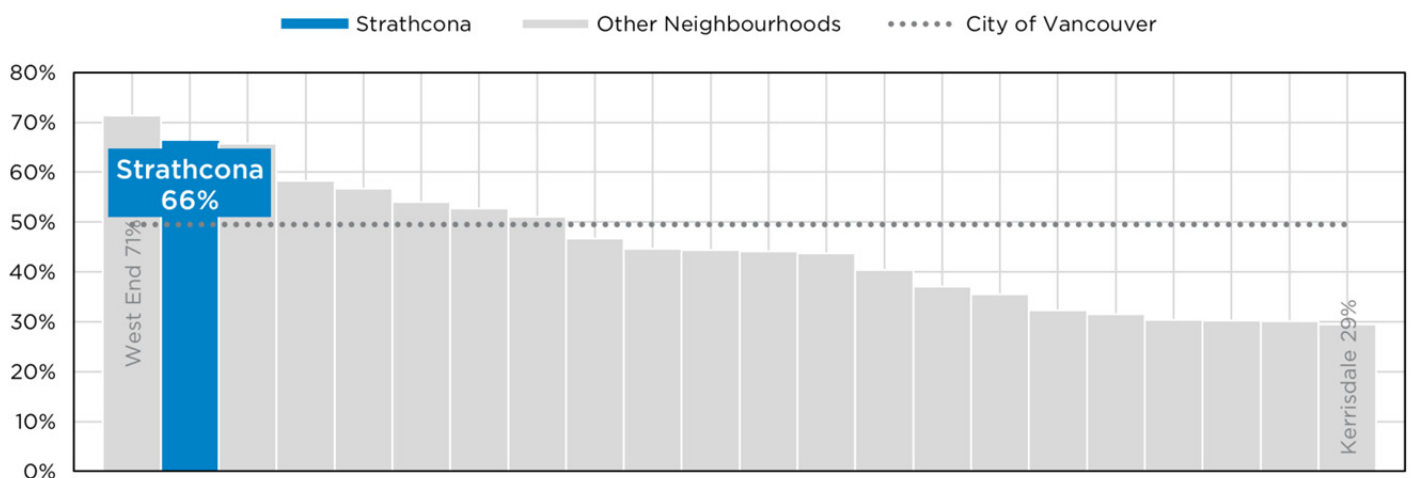
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016

Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Fairview 85%

Strathcona 58%

Victoria-Fraserview 55%
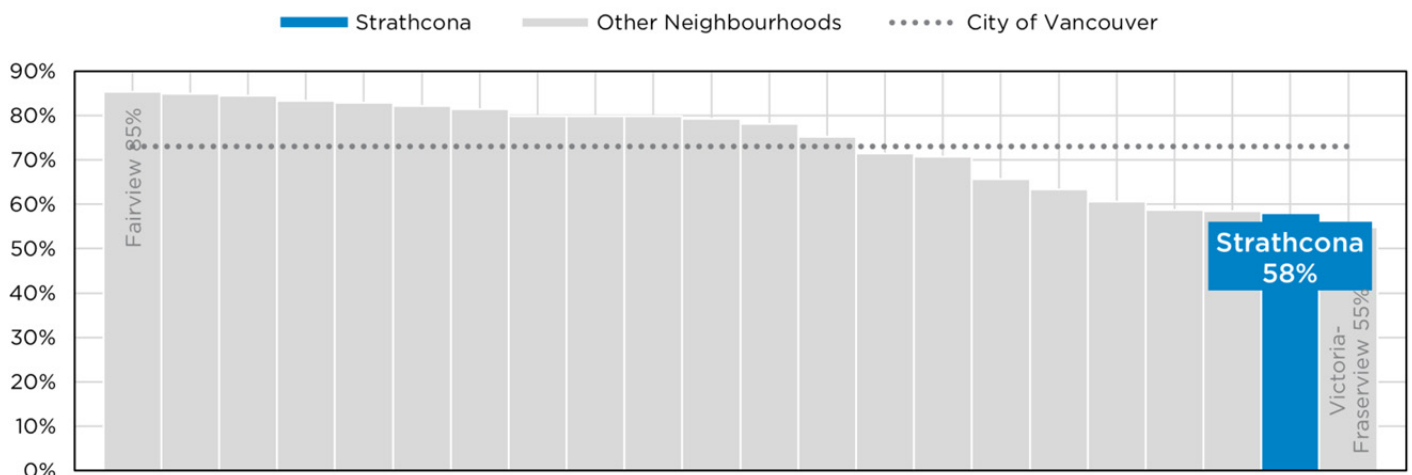
Income Poverty

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. Using this measure, Strathcona has the highest rate of poverty among the city's local areas, with 52% of residents having incomes below the poverty line.

Strathcona: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016

— Market basket measure (MBM) Canada's official poverty line

····· Other low income lines

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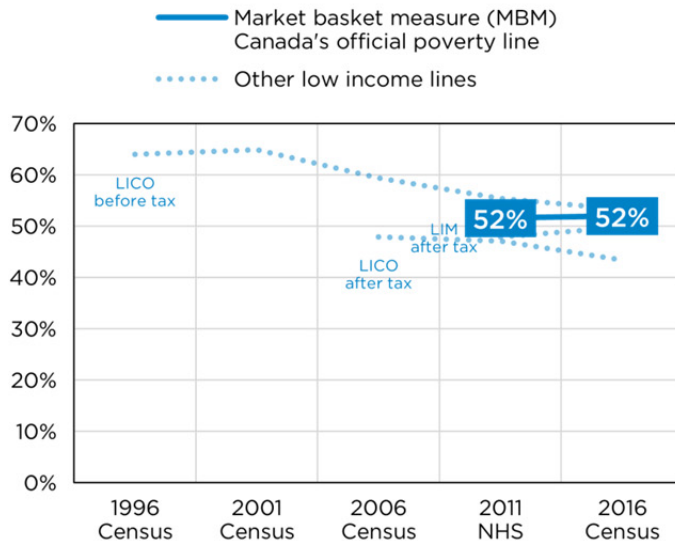
City of Vancouver: Low Income Rates, 1996-2016

— Market basket measure (MBM) Canada's official poverty line

····· Other low income lines

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.
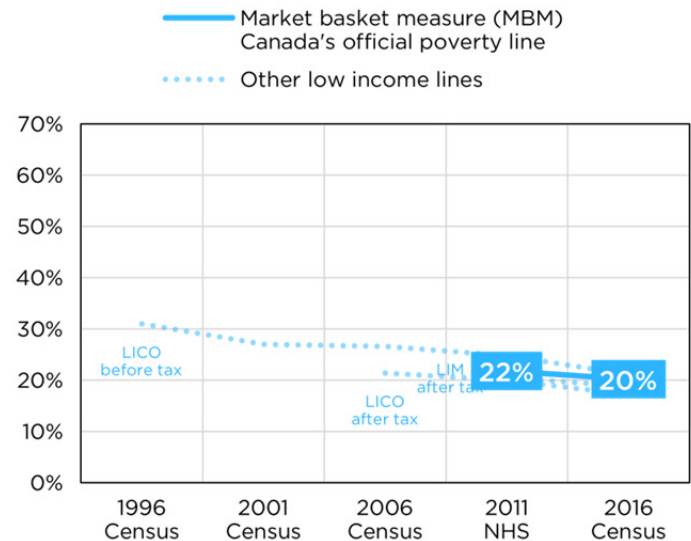
The poverty rate is higher in Strathcona than the city across the age spectrum, but with poverty particularly prevalent among older adults and seniors in Strathcona.

Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016

— Strathcona ····· City of Vancouver

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

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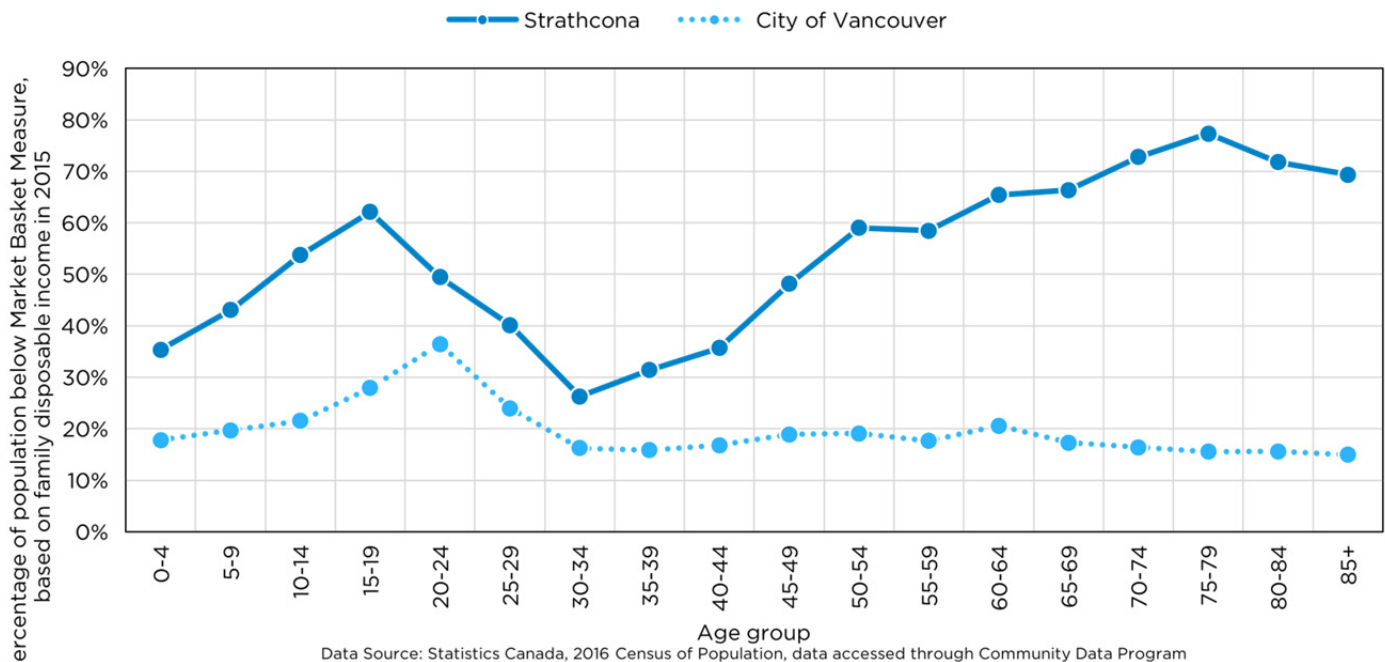
Equity and Poverty

Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Strathcona, Indigenous populations and older populations are disproportionately impacted by poverty.

Strathcona: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016

Legend: ▬ Rate for specific group within Strathcona •••••• Overall rate in Strathcona

Y-axis: Percentage below poverty line (MBM) based on family disposable income in 2015

Category	Group	Rate
Sex	Female	49%
Sex	Male	54%
Age	<25	50%
Age	25-44	33%
Age	45-64	58%
Age	65+	71%
Indigeneity/Race	Indigenous	74%
Indigeneity/Race	Black	47%
Indigeneity/Race	Other vis. minority	58%
Indigeneity/Race	White	42%
Language	Non-English first lang.	60%
Language	English first lang.	46%
Immigration	New imm or non-perm res	53%
Immigration	Established immigrant	59%
Immigration	Non-immigrant	48%
Education	No post-secondary	64%
Education	College or trade	50%
Education	University degree	30%

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

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

Legend: ▬ Rate for specific group within City of Vancouver •••••• Overall rate in City of Vancouver

Y-axis: Percentage below poverty line (MBM) based on family disposable income in 2015

Category	Group	Rate
Sex	Female	20%
Sex	Male	20%
Age	<25	26%
Age	25-44	19%
Age	45-64	19%
Age	65+	16%
Indigeneity/Race	Indigenous	41%
Indigeneity/Race	Black	29%
Indigeneity/Race	Other vis. minority	22%
Indigeneity/Race	White	17%
Language	Non-English first lang.	24%
Language	English first lang.	17%
Immigration	New imm or non-perm res	40%
Immigration	Established immigrant	19%
Immigration	Non-immigrant	17%
Education	No post-secondary	26%
Education	College or trade	20%
Education	University degree	16%

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

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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%. Strathcona skews toward the lower end of the distribution; nearly 40% of the area's population are in the bottom 10% of the Canada-wide income distribution.

Strathcona: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

	Percentage
Top 10% of Canada incomes	6%
Second 10%	6%
Third 10%	5%
Fourth 10%	4%
Fifth 10%	4%
Sixth 10%	5%
Seventh 10%	5%
Eighth 10%	7%
Nineth 10%	20%
Bottom 10% of Canada incomes	38%

24% 16% 8% 0% 8% 16% 24%
<Female   Percentage of Total Pop.   Male>
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, based on adjusted after-tax family income in 2015.

City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

	Percentage
Top 10% of Canada incomes	14%
Second 10%	10%
Third 10%	9%
Fourth 10%	8%
Fifth 10%	8%
Sixth 10%	8%
Seventh 10%	8%
Eighth 10%	9%
Nineth 10%	10%
Bottom 10% of Canada incomes	15%

24% 16% 8% 0% 8% 16% 24%
<Female   Percentage of Total Pop.   Male>
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, based on adjusted after-tax family income in 2015.

The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal household income categories.[14] Strathcona's recent growth in higher-income earners may be resulting in an increased coefficient, suggesting a less equitable distribution than historically in the neighbourhood.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution

—— Strathcona   ······ City of Vancouver

Less equitable>
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6   0.52
0.5   0.50
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
<More equitable

1981 Census 1986 Census 1991 Census 1996 Census 2001 Census 2006 Census 2011 NHS 2016 Census

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey. Note that income statistics in the census program are for the previous year
Methodology based on Jens Von Bergmann, censusmapper.ca

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution

—— Strathcona   ······ City of Vancouver

Less equitable>
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6   0.54
0.5
0.4   0.48
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
<More equitable

1981 Census 1986 Census 1991 Census 1996 Census 2001 Census 2006 Census 2011 NHS 2016 Census

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey. Note that income statistics in the census program are for the previous year
Methodology based on Jens Von Bergmann, censusmapper.ca

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Equity and Income Distribution

Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates provides a further indicator of potential polarization: growth occurred among people in the bottom 10% and in upper income deciles, but very little occurred between.

Strathcona: Population Estimates by National Income Decile, 2011-2016

- 2011 NHS
- 2016 Census
- + Increasing at faster rate than overall population growth

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Deciles are based on adjusted after-tax family income in previous year
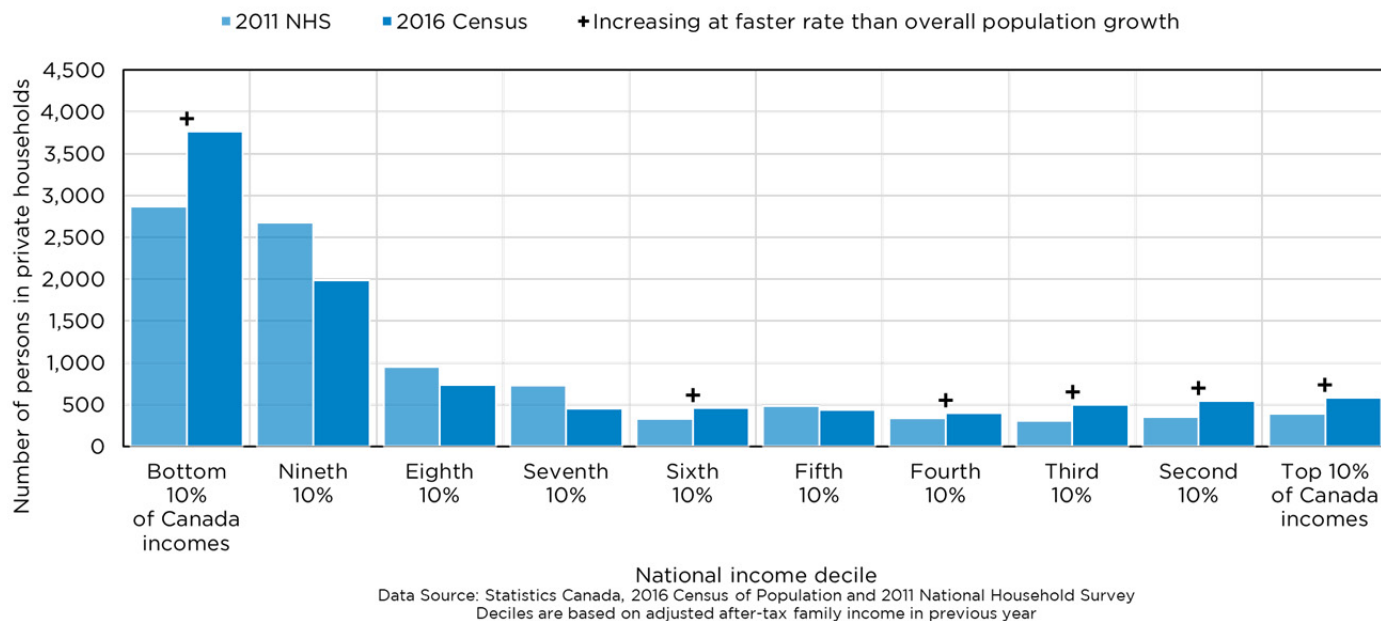
Income inequity and polarization again intersect with other forms of inequity experienced by different groups in the city. In Strathcona, a majority of most groups are in Canada's bottom 30%, but inequity is especially pronounced among Indigenous, Black and racialized populations; and in the cohort of established immigrants within the neighbourhood.

Strathcona: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016

- Bottom 30% of Canada-wide income
- Middle 40% of Canada-wide income
- Top 30% of Canada-wide income

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

51
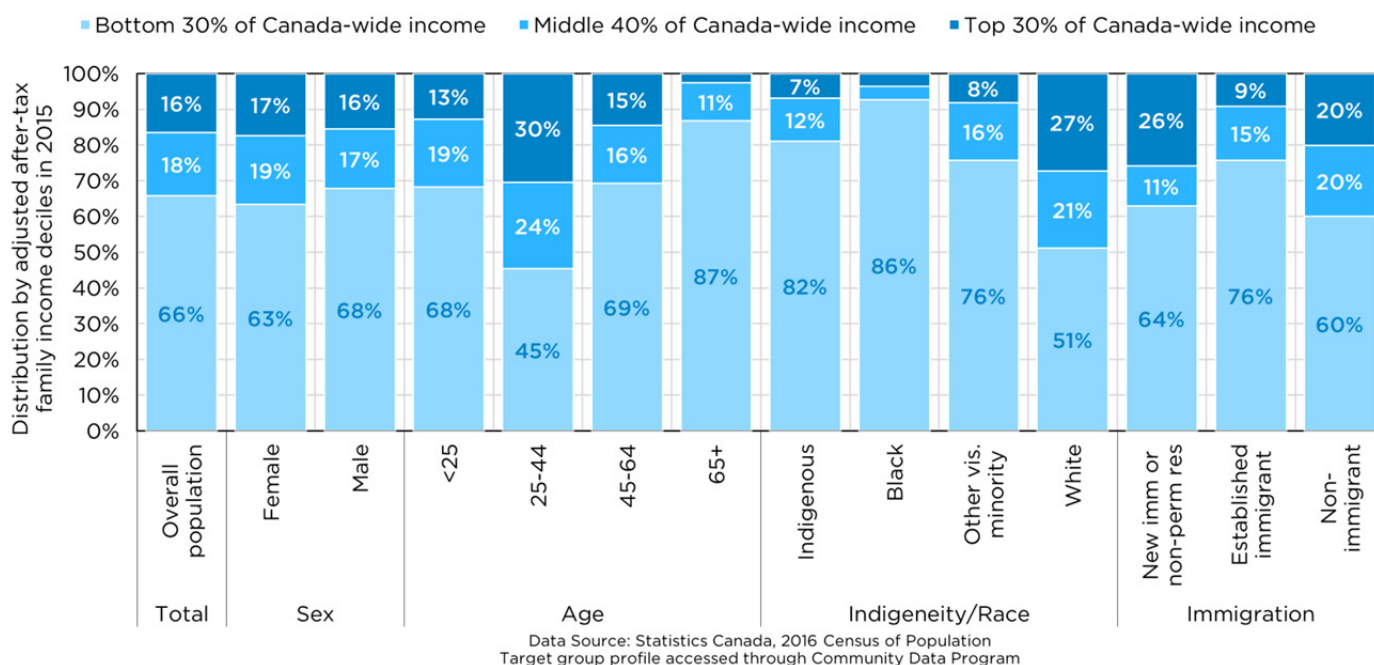
Individual Income

Among people 15 years of age and older, 98% of Strathcona residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.[15] However, only 54% of people in Strathcona received income from employment.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016

- Strathcona
  9K persons 15+
- City of Vancouver
  549K persons 15+

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
Any income	98%	97%
Employment income	54%	73%
Income from government transfers	80%	66%

Y-axis: Percentage of persons age 15 and older in private households reporting income in 2015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
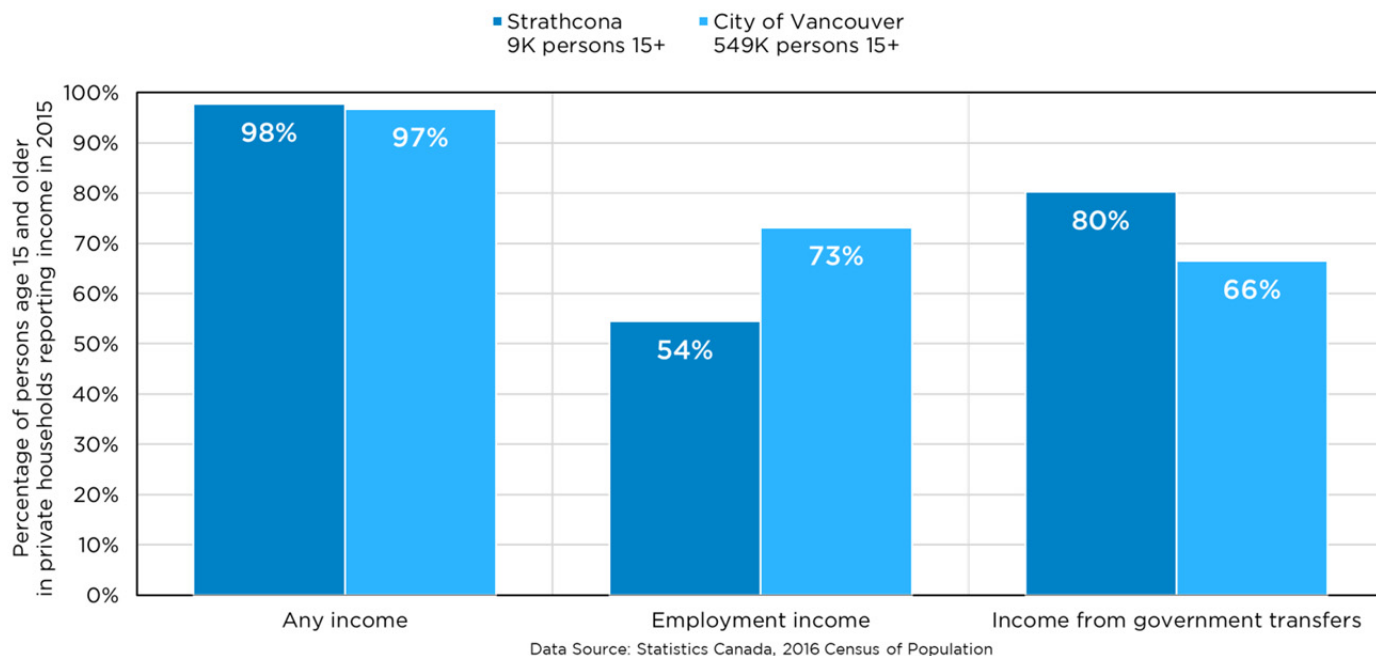
The distribution of personal income in Strathcona is heavily skewed toward lower income brackets.

Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016

- Strathcona
  Total 15+ with income: 9K
- City of Vancouver
  Total 15+ with income: 530K

Bracket	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
$0-10K	18%	16%
$10-20K	40%	18%
$20-40K	19%	23%
$40-60K	10%	16%
$60-80K	5%	10%
$80-100K	4%	6%
$100-150K	3%	6%
$150K+	2%	4%

Y-axis: Percentage of persons age 15 and older in private households reporting income in 2015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
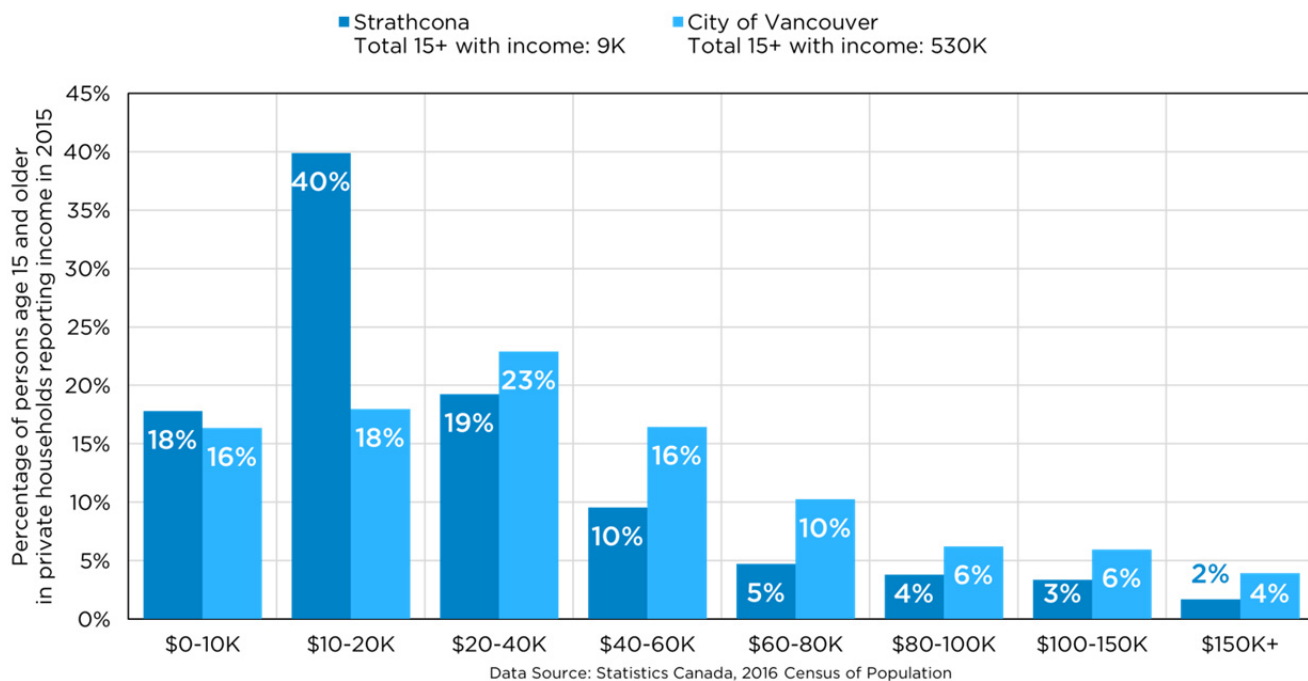
Equity and Individual Income

Adjusted for inflation,[16] median personal income in Strathcona has increased in the past ten years but remains much lower than the city overall. Strathcona also stands out for not having a gender gap in median income: the medians for male and female-identified earners have consistently been very similar.

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

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Note: income statistics in the census program are for the previous year
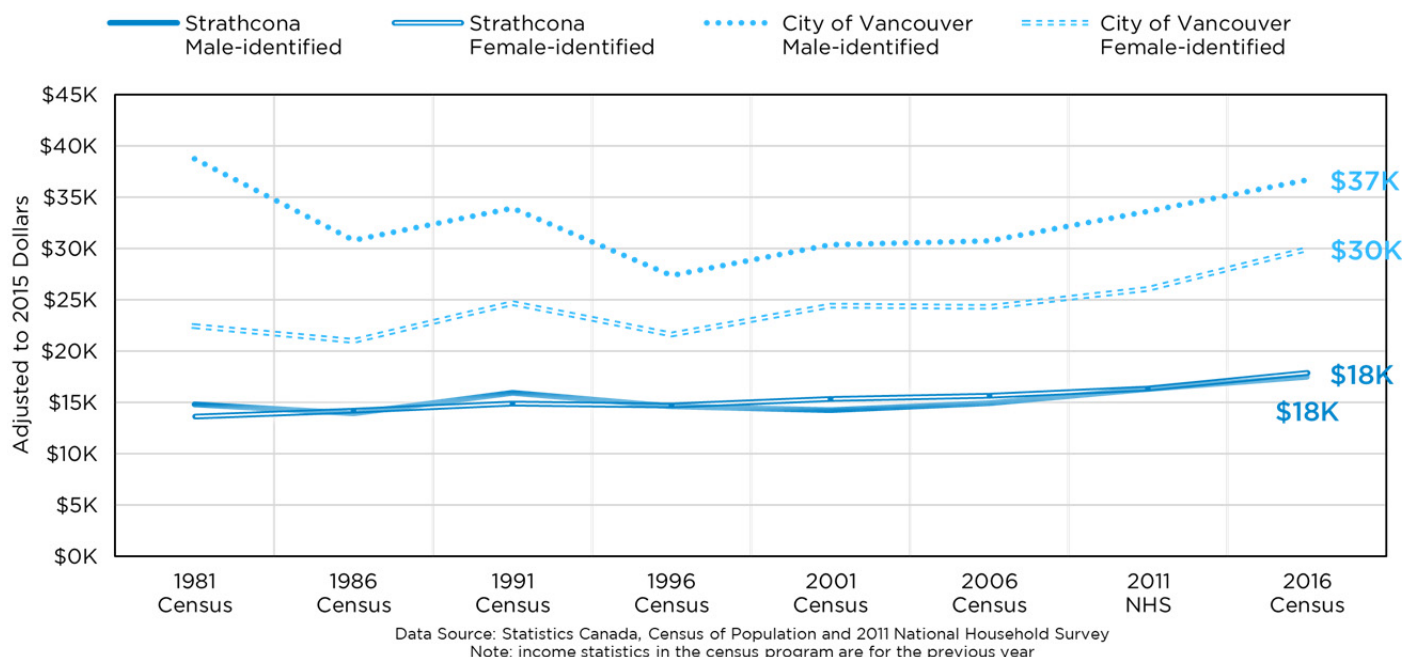
There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. In Strathcona all groups have lower median income than in the city overall. Korean and Black populations have the lowest median income, while South Asian and Japanese populations have the highest.

Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016

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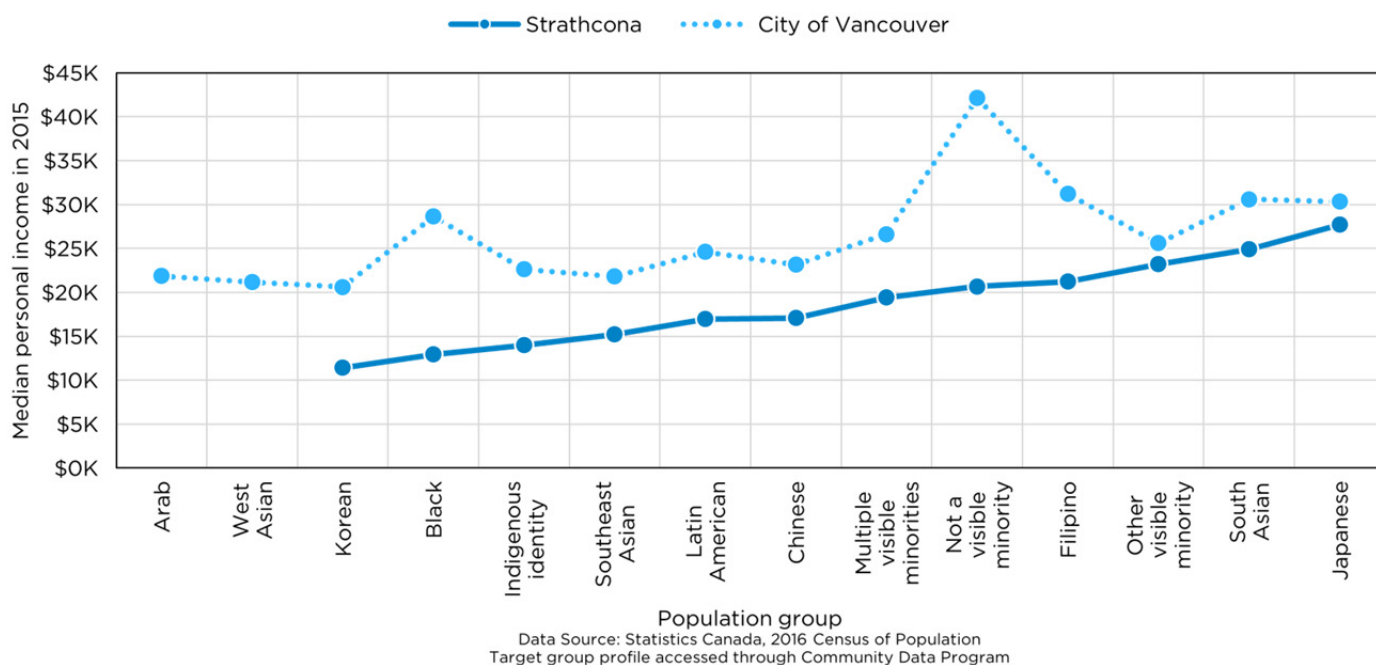
Family Income

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

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016

■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

Median income reported in 2015 by census families in private households

- Couples without children: Strathcona $57K, City of Vancouver $90K
- Couples with children: Strathcona $79K, City of Vancouver $112K
- Lone parent-led families: Strathcona $28K, City of Vancouver $53K

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
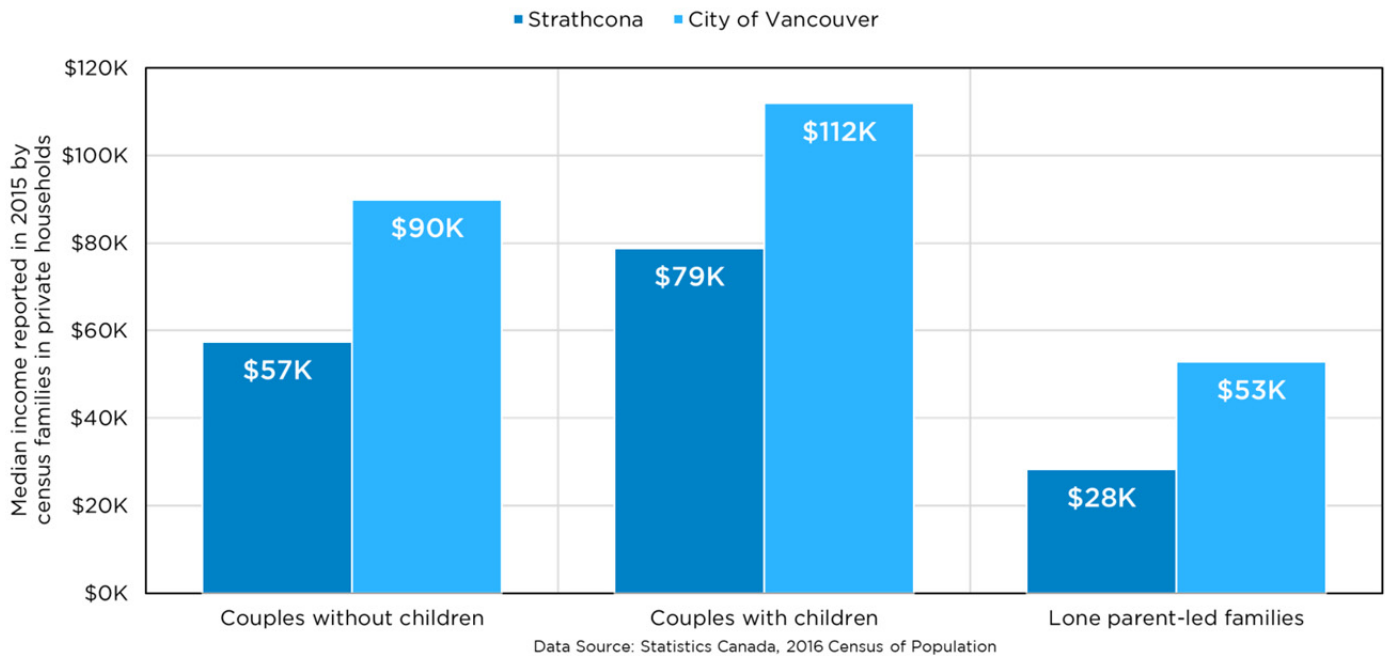
After adjusting for inflation, median family income in Strathcona has been fairly steady before increasing substantially between 2011 and 2016.

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

—— Strathcona ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Adjusted to 2015 Dollars

Census	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981 Census	$33K	$70K
1986 Census	$31K	$62K
1991 Census	$33K	$68K
1996 Census	$32K	$59K
2001 Census	$38K	$72K
2006 Census	$38K	$74K
2011 NHS	$37K	$82K
2016 Census	$55K	$91K

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

Household Income

Strathcona has a much higher share of households in lower income brackets, with over 60% of households making less than $30 thousand per year.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016

■ Strathcona
6K households

■ City of Vancouver
284K households

Income Bracket	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
$0-15K	28%	10%
$15-30K	33%	13%
$30-50K	12%	16%
$50-70K	8%	14%
$70-100K	8%	16%
$100-150K	7%	15%
$150K-200K	3%	7%
$200K+	3%	8%

Y-axis: Percentage of private households reporting total income in 2015

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
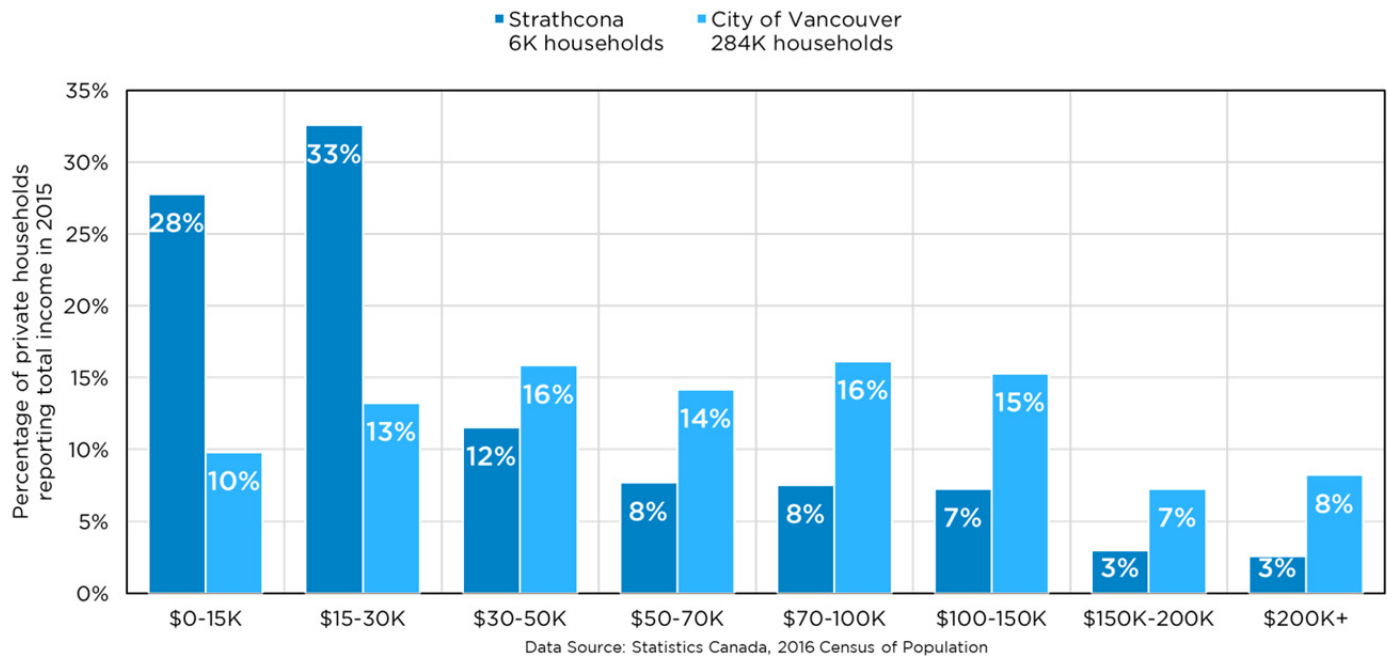
Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Strathcona has been relatively steady. The median for households has not increased in the most recent census, unlike median for families; this reflects the large number of non-family households in Strathcona.

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

—— Strathcona   ······ City of Vancouver

Census	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981 Census	$20K	$54K
1986 Census	$15K	$47K
1991 Census	$17K	$54K
1996 Census	$16K	$48K
2001 Census	$16K	$53K
2006 Census	$18K	$54K
2011 NHS	$22K	$60K
2016 Census	$22K	$65K

Y-axis: Adjusted to 2015 Dollars

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

Housing Costs

Strathcona has lower average housing costs than the city overall, but costs are rising in the area. Average rent has increased by about 20% above inflation from 2006 to 2016 in Strathcona. The average reported value of an owned dwelling in Strathcona is $0.8 million. While this is lower than the city as a whole, it has increased by 237% since 2006, after accounting for inflation.[17]

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

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
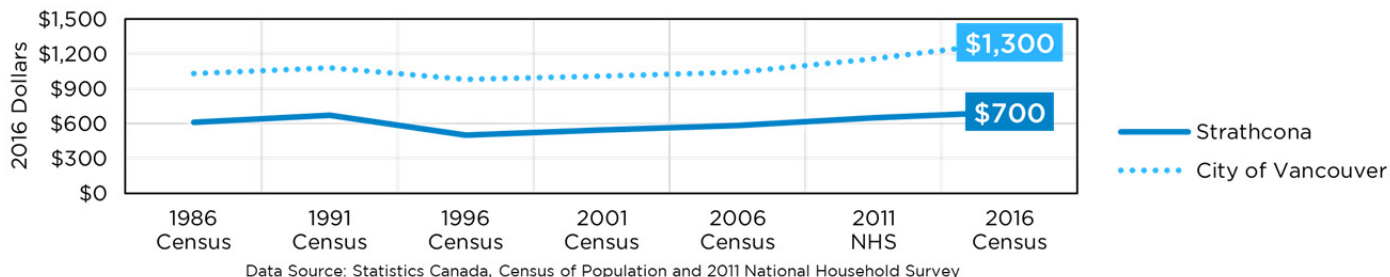
Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
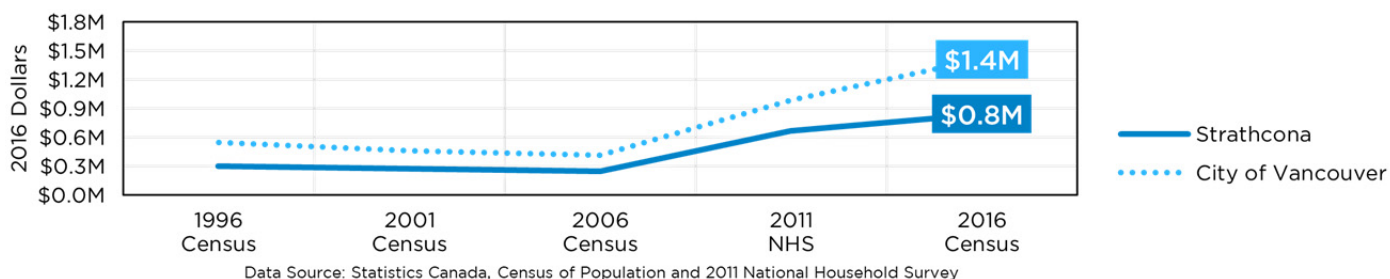
More than half of renters in Strathcona are spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs, a higher rate than for households in the city overall.[18]

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

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Note: calculation includes households whose shelter costs are greater than total income
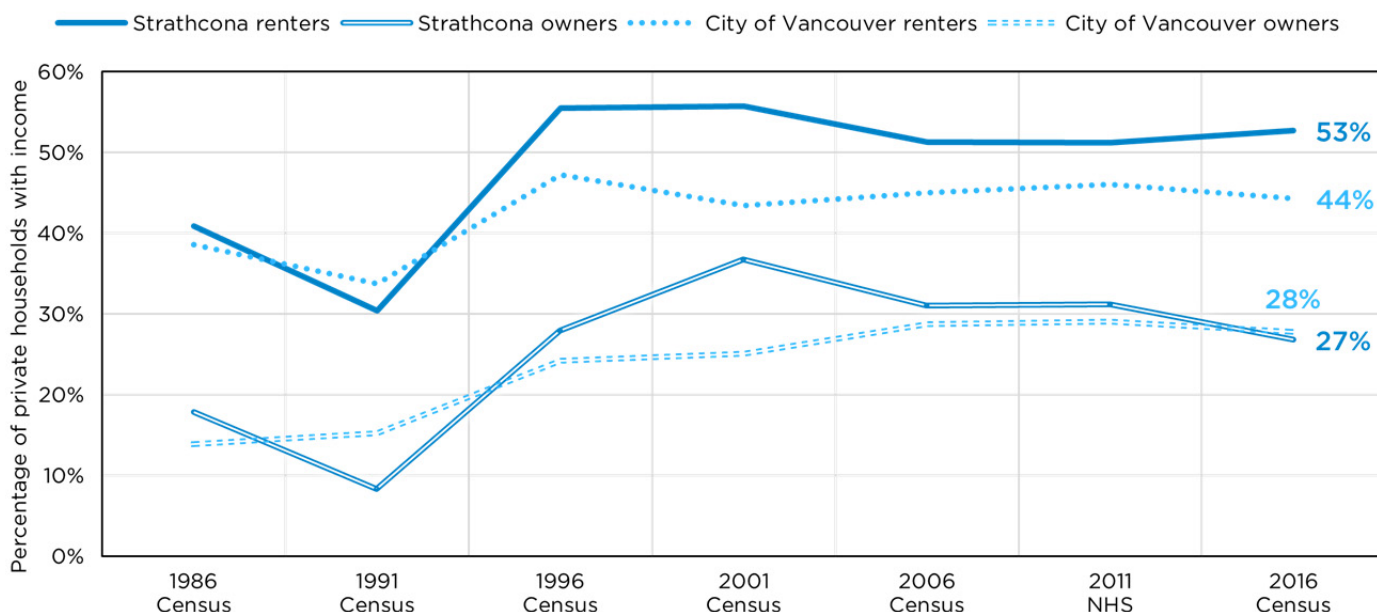
Labour Force

The labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has consistently been lower in Strathcona than the city overall, though it is climbing. It is important to note that labour force participation statistics do not account for participation in informal economies or the full spectrum of ways people make their livelihoods.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016

Strathcona ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Percentage of persons age 15+ in private households

Year	City of Vancouver	Strathcona
1981 Census	66%	47%
1986 Census	67%	48%
1991 Census	68%	45%
1996 Census	65%	44%
2001 Census	65%	44%
2006 Census	66%	46%
2011 NHS	67%	49%
2016 Census	68%	51%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
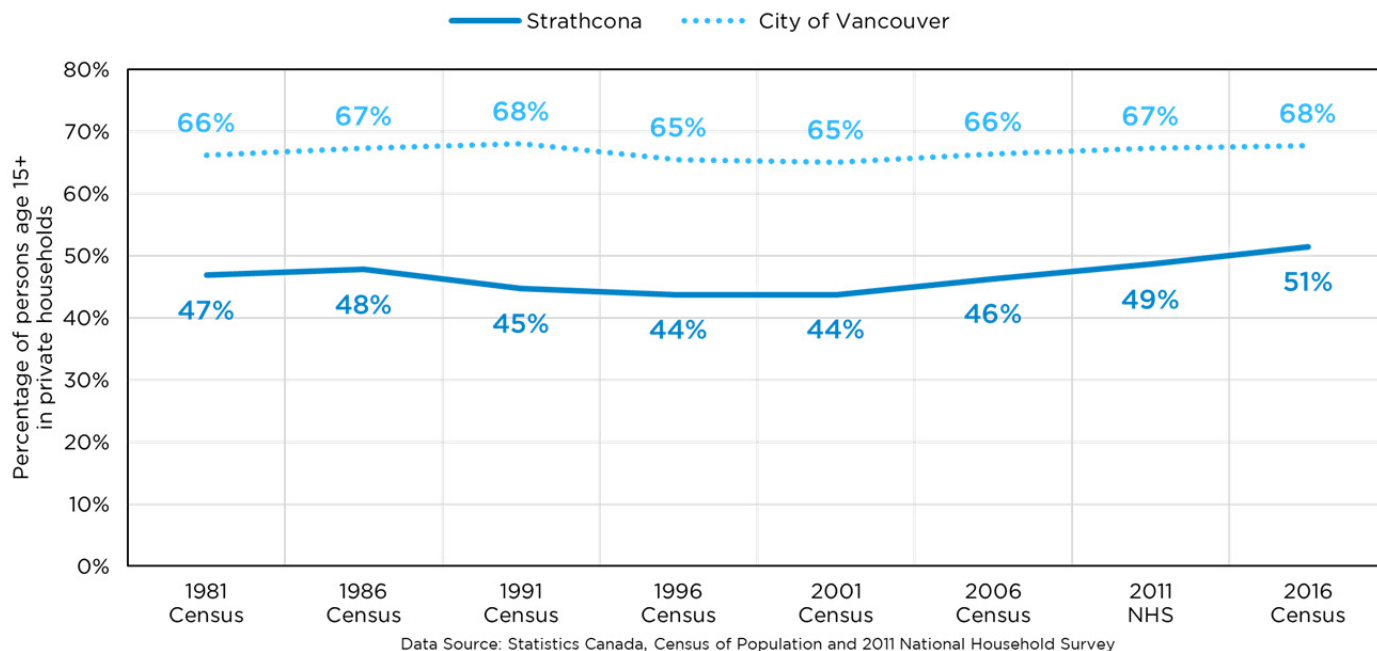
The unemployment rate for Strathcona residents has generally been higher than for the city overall, but the gap is closing over time.[19] In 2016 8% of Strathcona residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016

Strathcona ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

Percentage of persons in private households who are in the labour force

Year	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
1981 Census	12%	6%
1986 Census	28%	13%
1991 Census	23%	11%
1996 Census	22%	10%
2001 Census	21%	8%
2006 Census	11%	6%
2011 NHS	14%	7%
2016 Census	8%	6%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
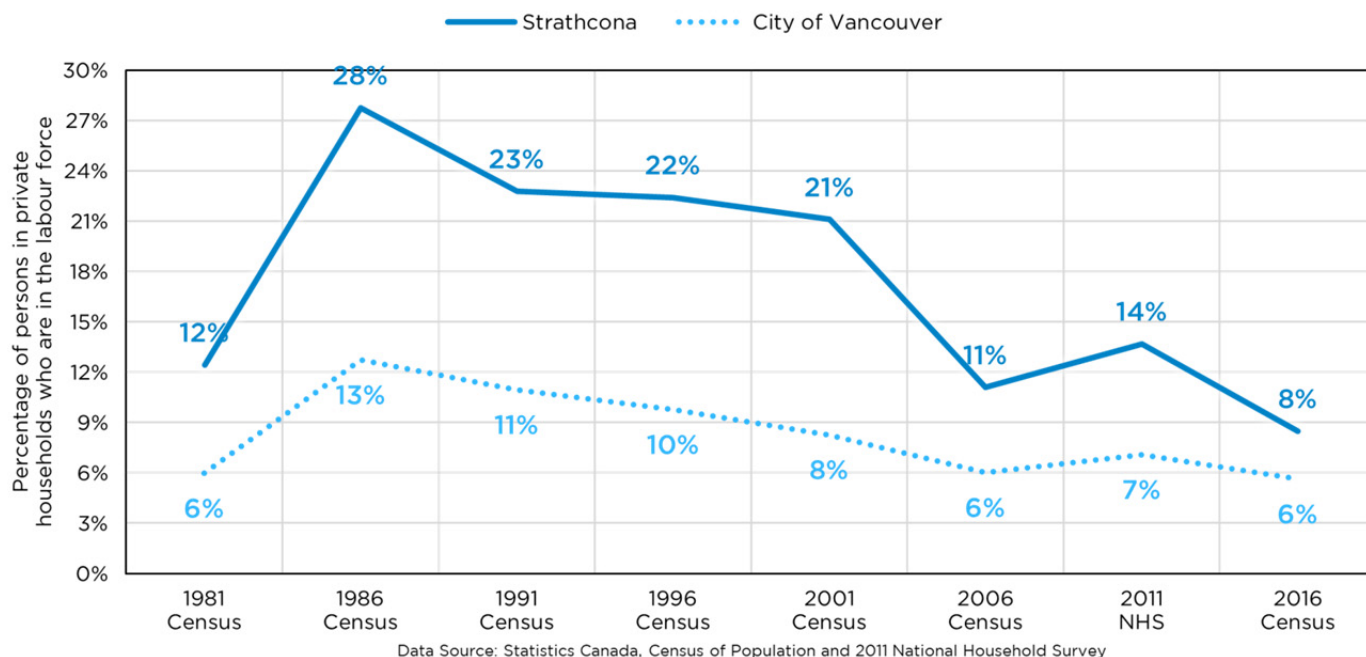
Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. In Strathcona, labour force participation is highest among higher-income residents and people age 25-44.

Strathcona: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016

Legend: ■ Rate for specific group within Strathcona ⋯⋯ Overall rate in Strathcona

Y-axis: Percentage of total pop. 15+ in the labour force

Group	Rate
Female	52%
Male	51%
<25	50%
25-44	84%
45-64	53%
65+	6%
Indigenous	35%
Black	49%
Other vis. minority	37%
White	68%
Non-English first lang.	36%
English first lang.	64%
New imm or non-perm res	55%
Established immigrant	36%
Non-immigrant	63%
No post-secondary	35%
College or trade	62%
University degree	78%
Bottom 30% in Canada	36%
Middle 40% in Canada	76%
Top 30% in Canada	91%

Categories: Sex | Age | Indigeneity/Race | Language | Immigration | Education | Income

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

Unemployment in Strathcona is disproportionately experienced by Indigenous residents, people with relatively lower incomes, people age 45-64 and people without post-secondary education certificates.

Strathcona: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016

Legend: ■ Rate for specific group within Strathcona ⋯⋯ Overall rate in Strathcona

Y-axis: Percentage of labour force population unemployed

Group	Rate
Female	9%
Male	8%
<25	9%
25-44	6%
45-64	12%
65+	7%
Indigenous	17%
Black	8%
Other vis. minority	9%
White	7%
Non-English first lang.	11%
English first lang.	8%
New imm or non-perm res	6%
Established immigrant	11%
Non-immigrant	8%
No post-secondary	12%
College or trade	8%
University degree	5%
Bottom 30% in Canada	14%
Middle 40% in Canada	3%
Top 30% in Canada	4%

Categories: Sex | Age | Indigeneity/Race | Language | Immigration | Education | Income

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

Employment Security

Strathcona residents have, however, consistently had a lower rate of full-year, full-time work than the city overall.

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

—— Strathcona   ······ City of Vancouver

City of Vancouver values: 51%, 55%, 48%, 47%, 47%, 52%, 46%

Strathcona values: 47%, 49%, 43%, 43%, 38%, 52%, 43%

X-axis: 1986 Census, 1991 Census, 1996 Census, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 NHS, 2016 Census

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
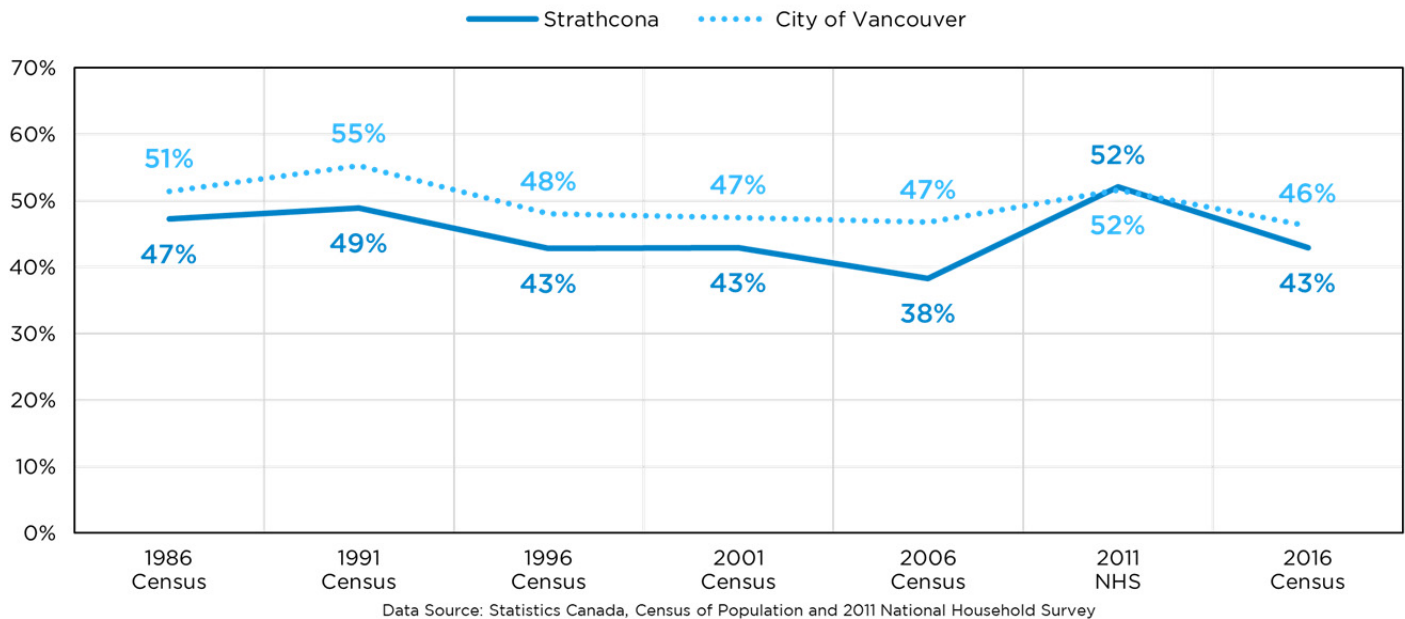
Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment.

Strathcona: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016

Rate for specific group within Strathcona   ······ Overall rate in Strathcona

Y-axis: Percentage of working population that worked full-year, full-time in 2015

Category	Group	Rate
Sex	Female	41%
Sex	Male	45%
Age	<25	14%
Age	25-44	51%
Age	45-64	44%
Age	65+	8%
Indigeneity/Race	Indigenous	37%
Indigeneity/Race	Black	29%
Indigeneity/Race	Other vis. minority	36%
Indigeneity/Race	White	47%
Language	Non-English first lang.	36%
Language	English first lang.	46%
Immigration	New imm or non-perm res	40%
Immigration	Established immigrant	37%
Immigration	Non-immigrant	46%
Education	No post-secondary	35%
Education	College or trade	42%
Education	University degree	52%
Income	Bottom 30% in Canada	26%
Income	Middle 40% in Canada	50%
Income	Top 30% in Canada	63%

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

Journey to Work

The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About three quarters of Strathcona residents work inside the city, a consistently higher rate than residents of other neighbourhoods.

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

— Strathcona   ⋯⋯ City of Vancouver

	1991 Census	1996 Census	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
Strathcona	75%	74%	77%	76%	74%	75%
City of Vancouver	71%	68%	67%	66%	68%	68%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
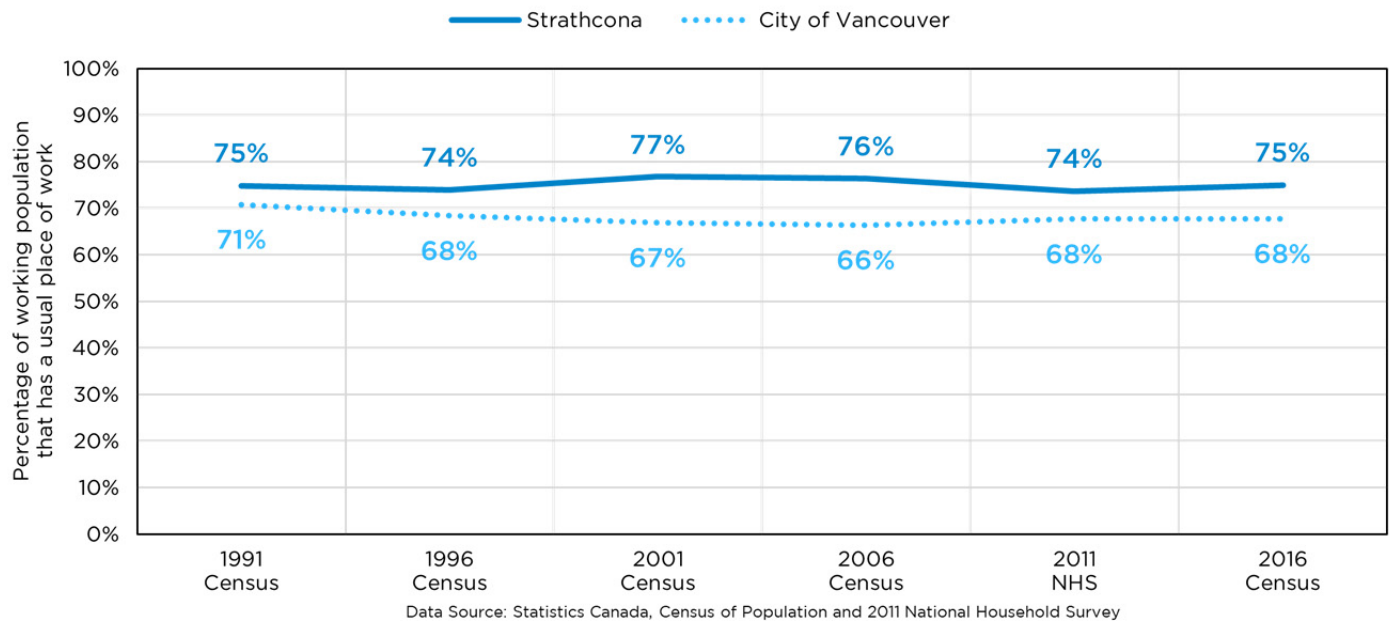
Strathcona residents have shorter commutes than the city overall, with almost one in four workers taking under 15 minutes to get to work. People in Strathcona are more likely to leave for work in daytime or evening hours, with a workforce less concentrated in morning start times than the city as a whole.

Length of Work Commute, 2016

■ Strathcona 4K commuters   ■ City of Vancouver 316K commuters

	Under 15 min	Under 30 min	Under 45 min	Under 1 hour
Strathcona	24%	58%	85%	93%
City of Vancouver	17%	56%	84%	94%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
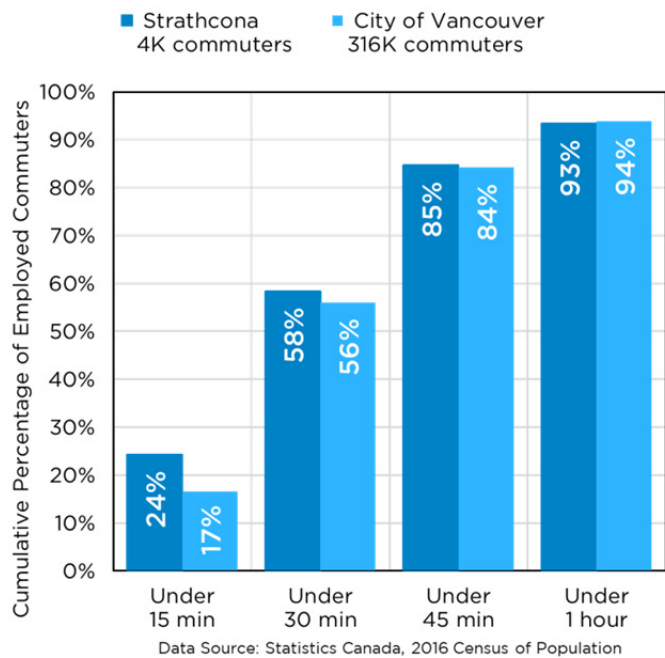
Time Leaving for Work, 2016

■ Strathcona 4K commuters   ■ City of Vancouver 316K commuters

	5 to 6 am	6 to 7 am	7 to 8 am	8 to 9 am	9 am to noon	noon to 5 am
Strathcona	4%	10%	21%	27%	22%	16%
City of Vancouver	4%	12%	23%	28%	19%	14%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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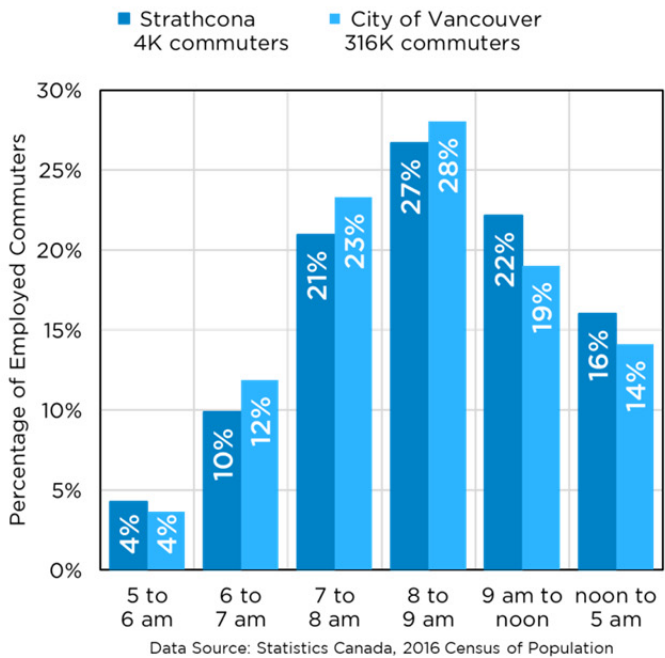
Mode of Transportation to Work

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 Strathcona are much more likely to walk or bike to their workplaces than residents of the city overall, and much less likely to drive.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016

■ Walking   ■ Cycling   ■ Transit   ■ Car passenger   ■ Car driver   ■ Other

	Walking	Cycling	Transit	Car passenger	Car driver	Other
Strathcona 4K commuters	24%	16%	26%	3%	29%	2%
City of Vancouver 315K commuters	14%	6%	30%	4%	45%	1%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
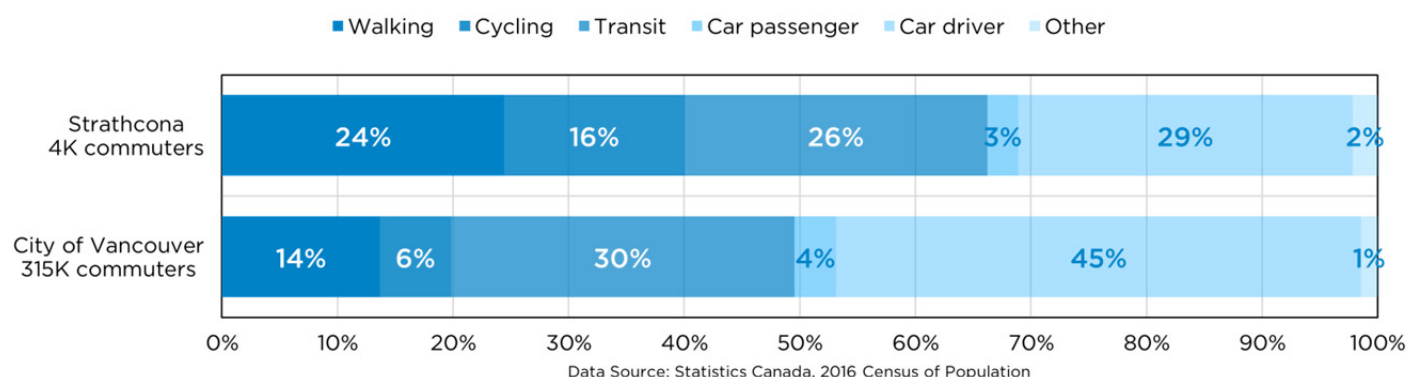
The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes in Strathcona is among the highest in the city. In 2016, about two-thirds of people living in the neighbourhood, and commuting to a usual workplace, used non-automobile modes to get to work.

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

—— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

Percentage of working population that has a usual place of work

Strathcona: 64% (1996), 62% (2006), 65% (2011), 66% (2016)

City of Vancouver: 38% (1996), 41% (2006), 47% (2011), 49% (2016)

1996 Census | 2001 Census (Excluded due to transit strike) | 2006 Census | 2011 NHS | 2016 Census

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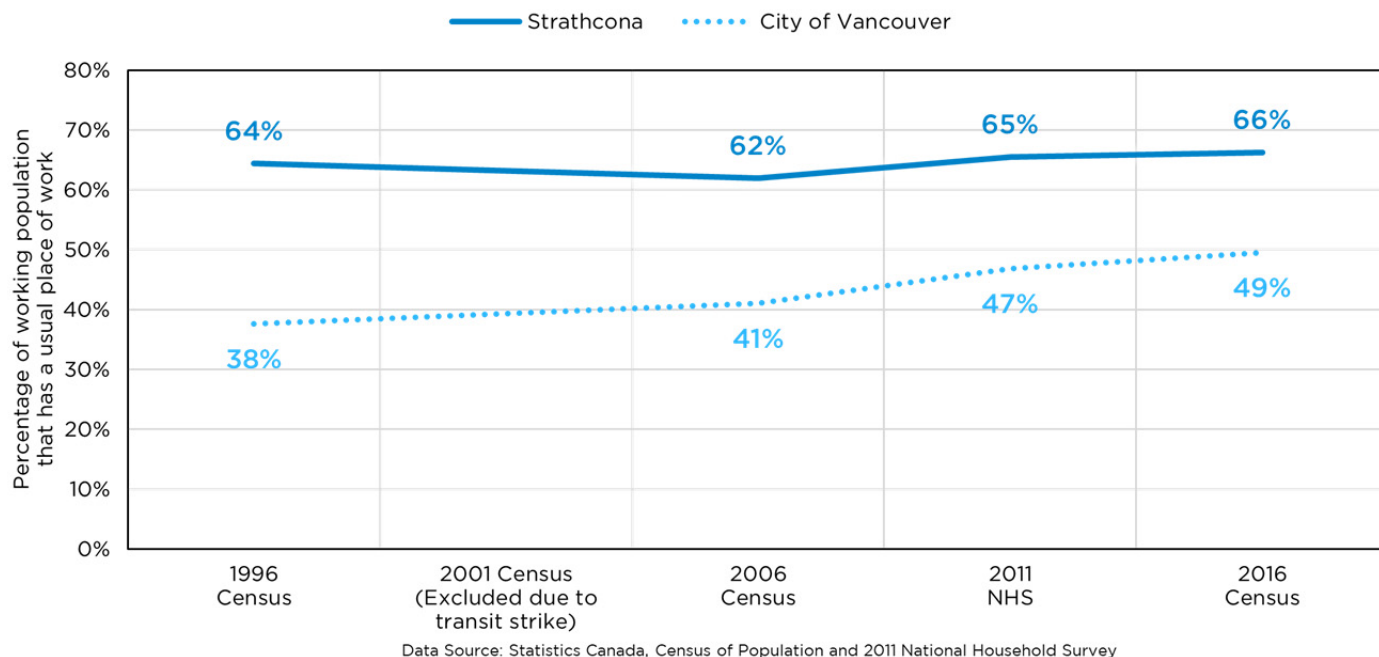
Equity and Transportation

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.

Strathcona: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016

Legend: Rate for specific group within Strathcona · · · · · · Overall rate in Strathcona

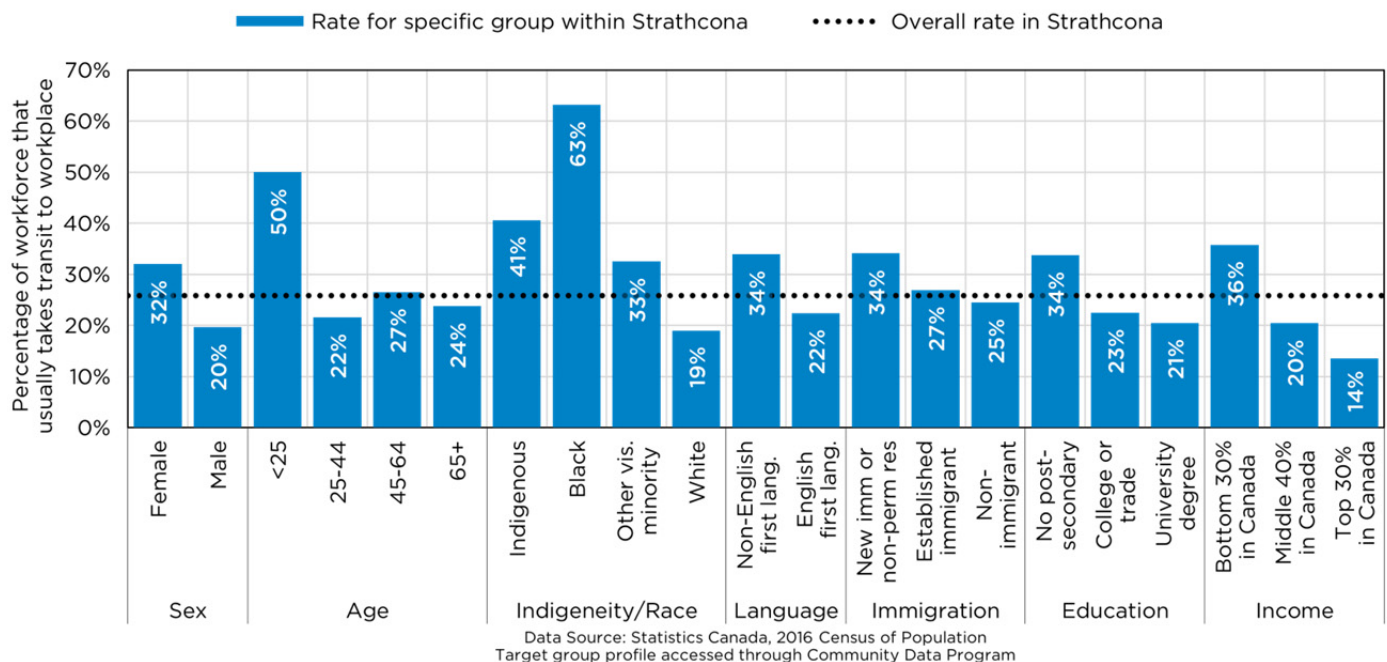Percentage of workforce that usually walks or bikes to workplace

Sex		Age				Indigeneity/Race				Language		Immigration			Education			Income		
Female	Male	<25	25-44	45-64	65+	Indigenous	Black	Other vis. minority	White	Non-English first lang.	English first lang.	New imm or non-perm res	Established immigrant	Non-immigrant	No post-secondary	College or trade	University degree	Bottom 30% in Canada	Middle 40% in Canada	Top 30% in Canada
39%	45%	38%	46%	38%	38%	44%	16%	31%	50%	33%	47%	39%	37%	45%	38%	43%	46%	43%	39%	47%

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

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

Strathcona: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016

Legend: Rate for specific group within Strathcona · · · · · · Overall rate in Strathcona

Percentage of workforce that usually takes transit to workplace

Sex		Age				Indigeneity/Race				Language		Immigration			Education			Income		
Female	Male	<25	25-44	45-64	65+	Indigenous	Black	Other vis. minority	White	Non-English first lang.	English first lang.	New imm or non-perm res	Established immigrant	Non-immigrant	No post-secondary	College or trade	University degree	Bottom 30% in Canada	Middle 40% in Canada	Top 30% in Canada
32%	20%	50%	22%	27%	24%	41%	63%	33%	19%	34%	22%	34%	27%	25%	34%	23%	21%	36%	20%	14%

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

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Industries and Occupations

In 2016, the top three industries[20] employing Strathcona residents were: professional, scientific and technical services; retail trade; accommodation and food services; and health care and social assistance.
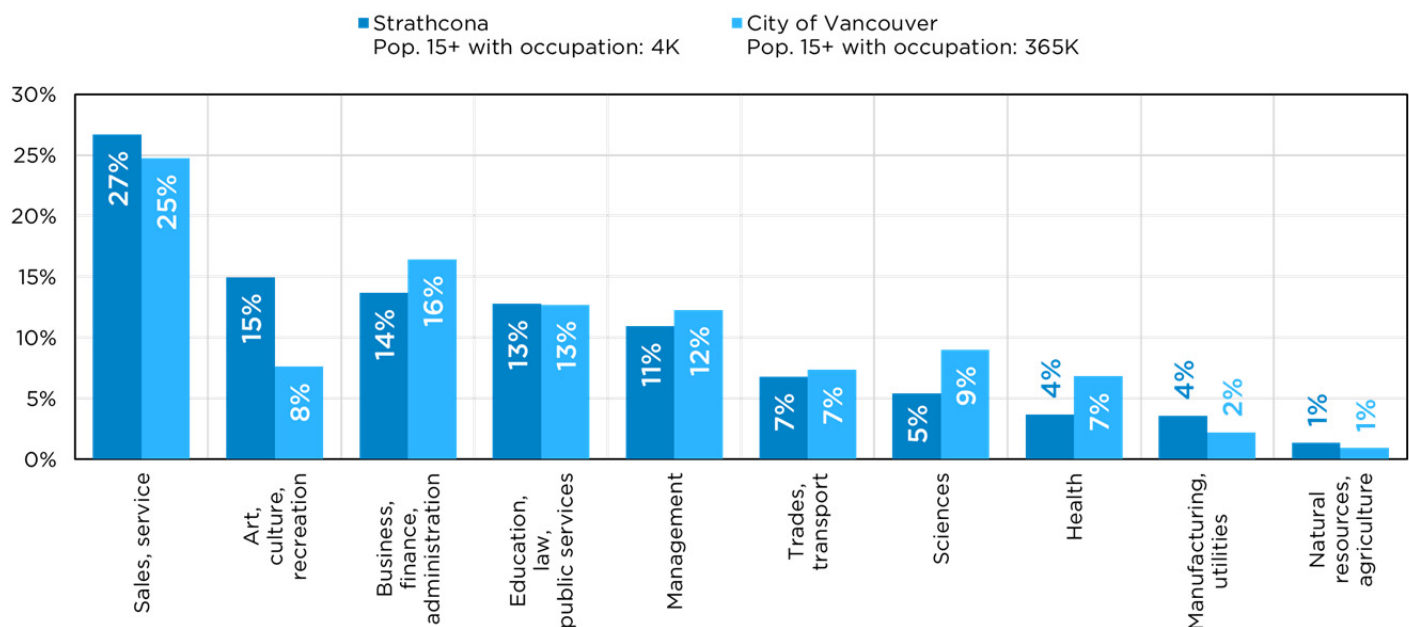
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

■ Strathcona
Pop. 15+ with industry: 4K

■ City of Vancouver
Pop. 15+ with industry: 365K

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

More than a quarter of Strathcona residents work in sales and service occupations,[21] a slightly higher rate than the city overall. Strathcona stands out for a much larger share of population working in arts, culture and recreation occupations than elsewhere in the city.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

■ Strathcona
Pop. 15+ with occupation: 4K

■ City of Vancouver
Pop. 15+ with occupation: 365K

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graphs below group industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time.

In Strathcona there is a shift toward creative/financial industries and public services and a decline in traditional industries over 15 years from 2001 to 2016. There is also a notable decline in the service sector, though it still employs a third of Strathcona's workforce.

Strathcona: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016
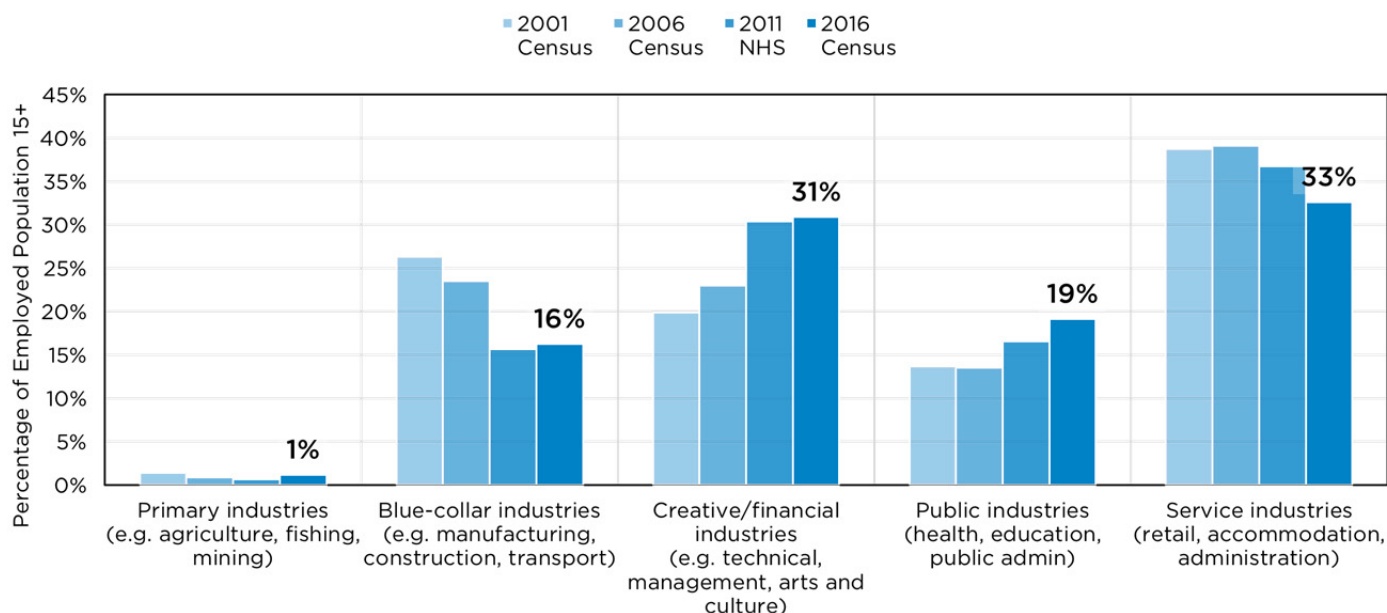
2001 Census · 2006 Census · 2011 NHS · 2016 Census

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Industry classification varies between census periods so categories may not be consistent

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

City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016
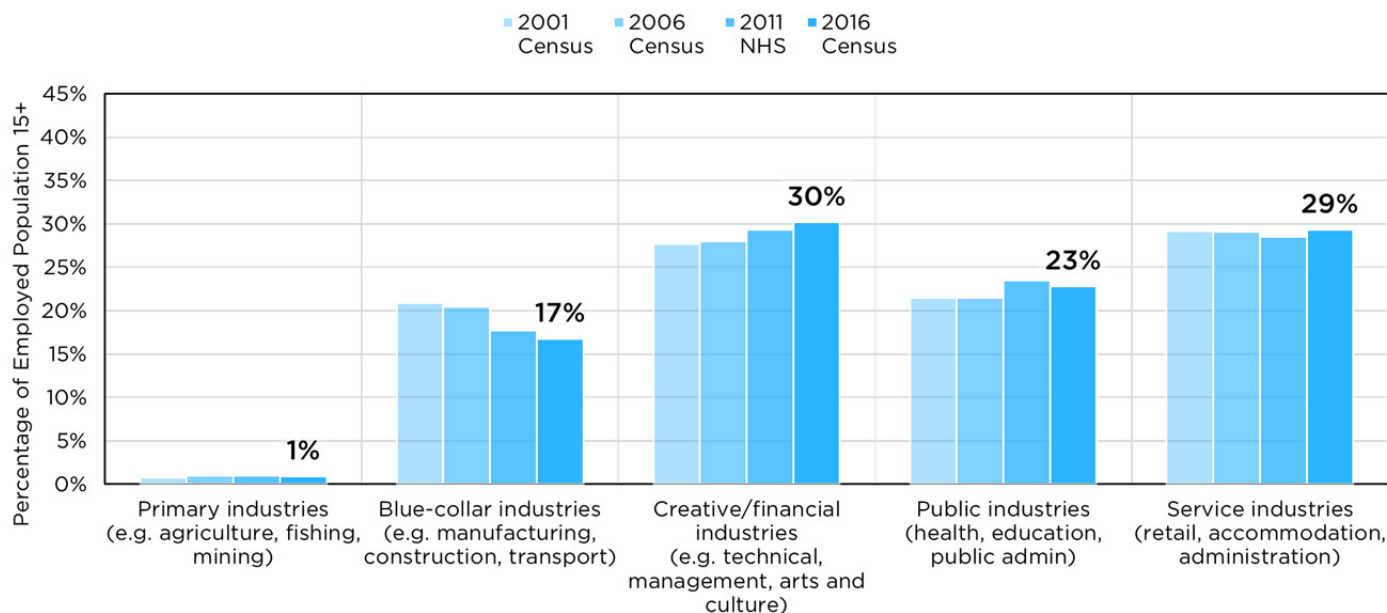
2001 Census · 2006 Census · 2011 NHS · 2016 Census
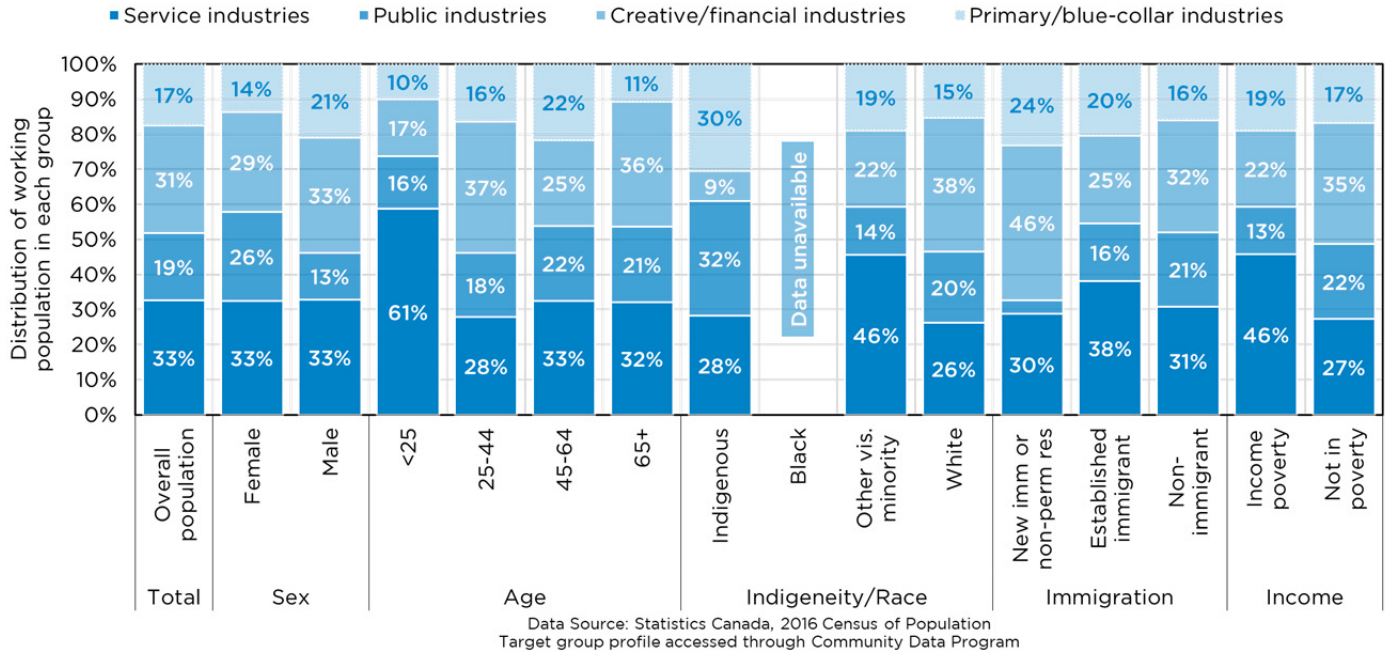

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
Industry classification varies between census periods so categories may not be consistent

Equity and Industries

Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Strathcona, showing people in younger age groups, racialized groups, established immigrants and people with poverty incomes more likely to work in service industries.

Strathcona: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016

■ Service industries ■ Public industries ■ Creative/financial industries ■ Primary/blue-collar industries

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

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

■ Service industries ■ Public industries ■ Creative/financial industries ■ Primary/blue-collar industries

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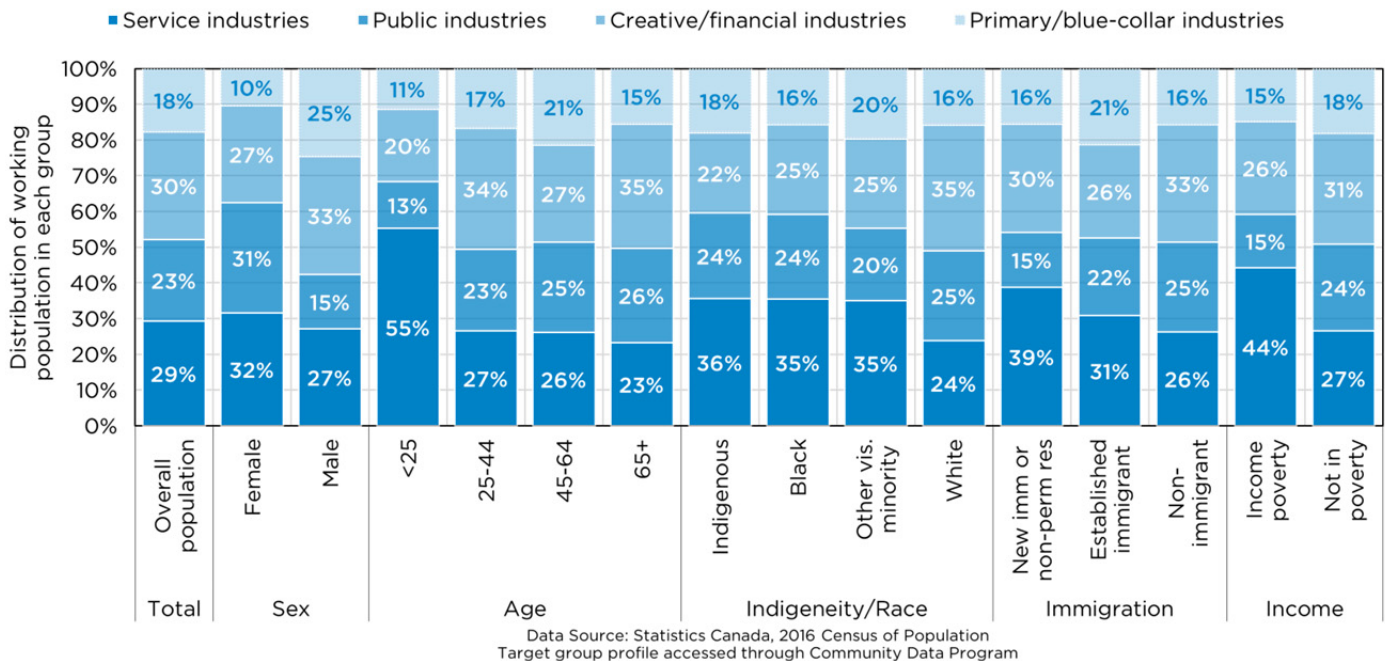
Gender and the Workforce

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 Strathcona, a historic gap is evident but the most recent census shows women in Strathcona participating in the workforce at a higher rate than men.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
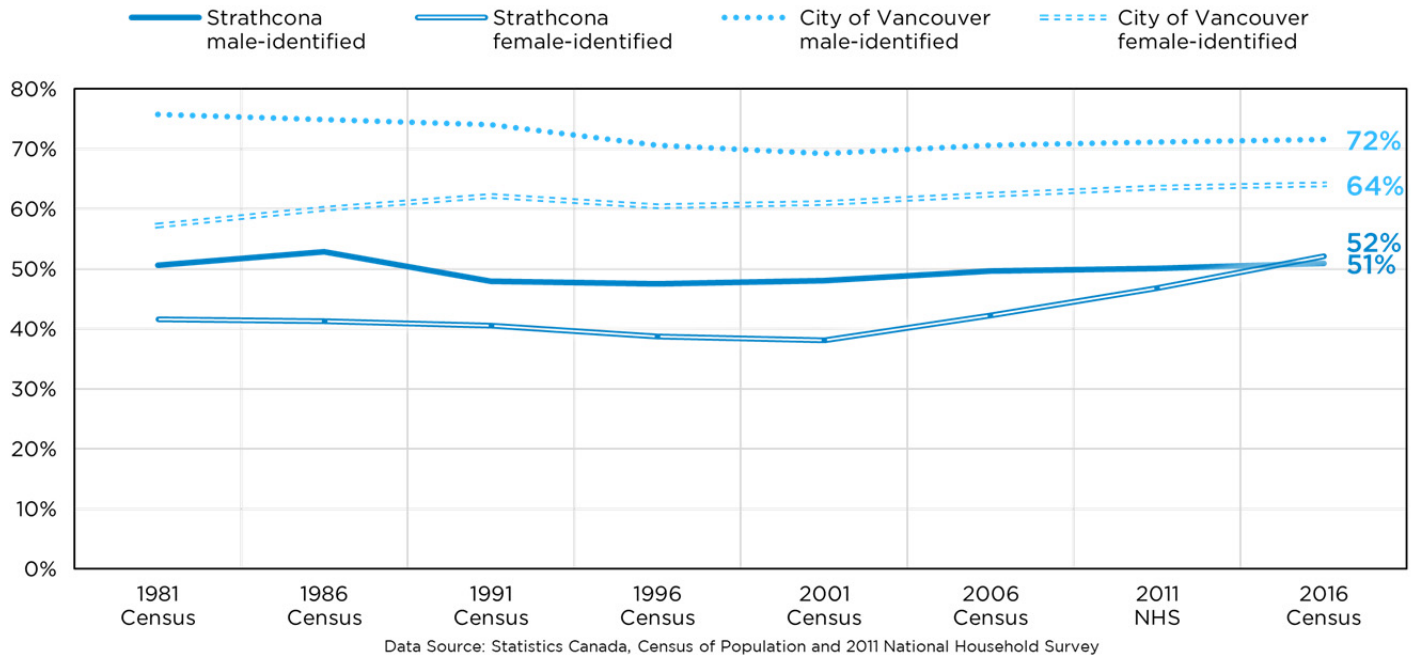
A breakdown of occupations in Strathcona shows that men are over-represented in arts and culture, trades and transportation and science occupations, while women are over-represented in business and finance, education and public services and health occupations.

Strathcona: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
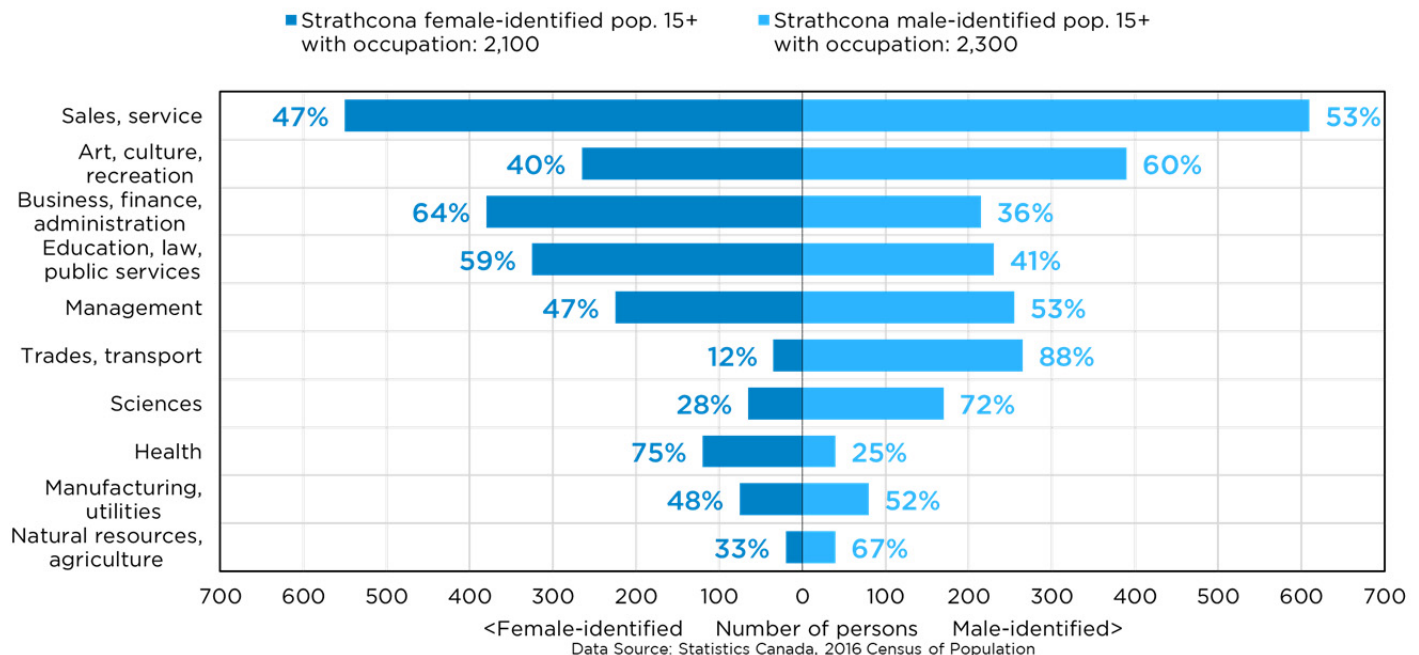
Formal Education

Compared to the city overall, Strathcona residents are less likely to have university degrees. The rate of population with apprenticeship or trades certificate is the highest of any local area in Vancouver.

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

■ Strathcona
Population 25-64: 6K

■ City of Vancouver
Population 25-64: 385K

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
No certificate	19%	7%
High school diploma	23%	20%
Apprenticeship/trade	7%	5%
College or university diploma	21%	21%
Bachelor's degree	21%	30%
Post-graduate degree	9%	17%

Percentage of population age 25-64 in private households

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Strathcona has increased, and there is a general shift with the population across the city more likely to have university degrees.

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

—— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	70%	73%	73%
Strathcona	47%	51%	58%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey
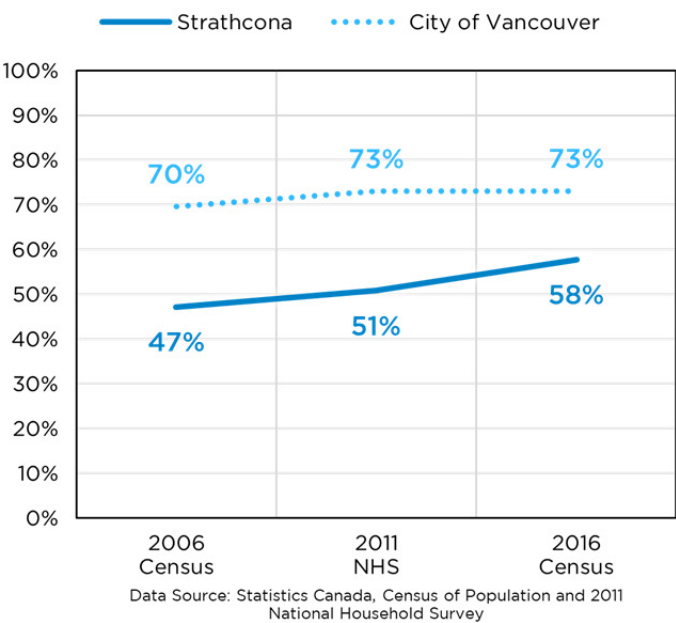
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016

—— Strathcona   ····· City of Vancouver

	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2016 Census
City of Vancouver	40%	44%	47%
Strathcona	19%	28%	30%

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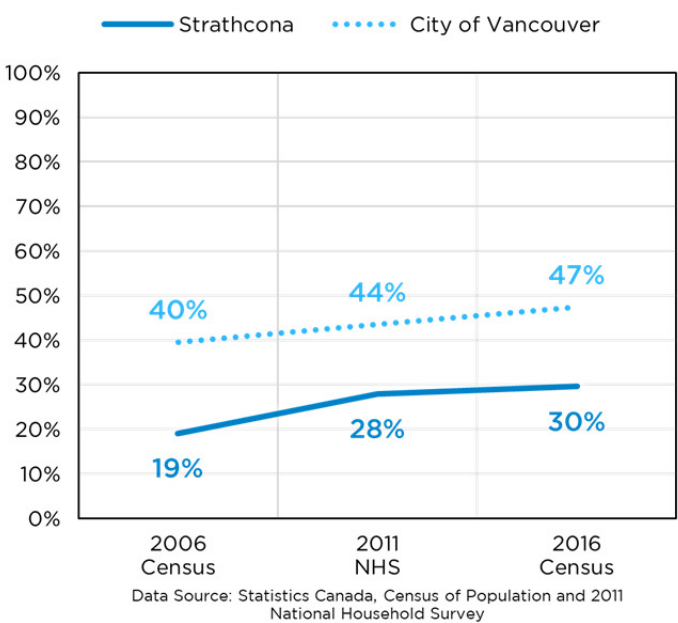
Equity and Formal Education

There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. But there are also other inequities in access to education: in Strathcona, female residents, white residents, non-immigrants and people with incomes above the poverty line are more likely to have university degrees.

Strathcona: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016

■ No certificate   ■ High school   ■ Post-secondary   ■ University degree

Distribution of highest level among population 25-64 in each group

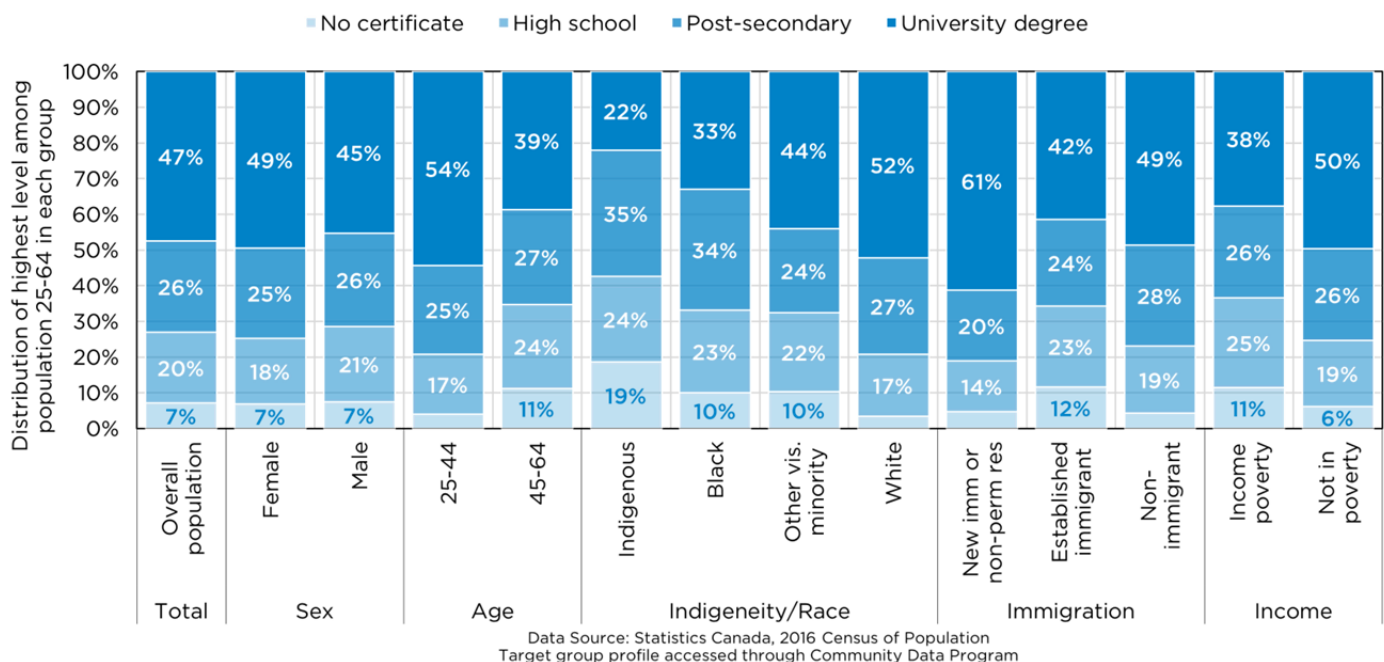|	Overall population	Female	Male	25-44	45-64	Indigenous	Black	Other vis. minority	White	New imm or non-perm res	Established immigrant	Non-immigrant	Income poverty	Not in poverty
University degree	30%	36%	24%	38%	21%	33%	22%	20%	39%		26%	31%	17%	40%
Post-secondary	28%	26%	30%	27%	27%	22%	42%	25%	29%	Data unavailable	20%	31%	27%	29%
High school	23%	20%	25%	30%	24%		11%	25%	23%		23%	24%	27%	20%
No certificate	19%	18%	20%	10%	28%	38%	28%	30%	10%		31%	14%	30%	11%

| Total | Sex | Age | Indigeneity/Race | Immigration | Income |

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

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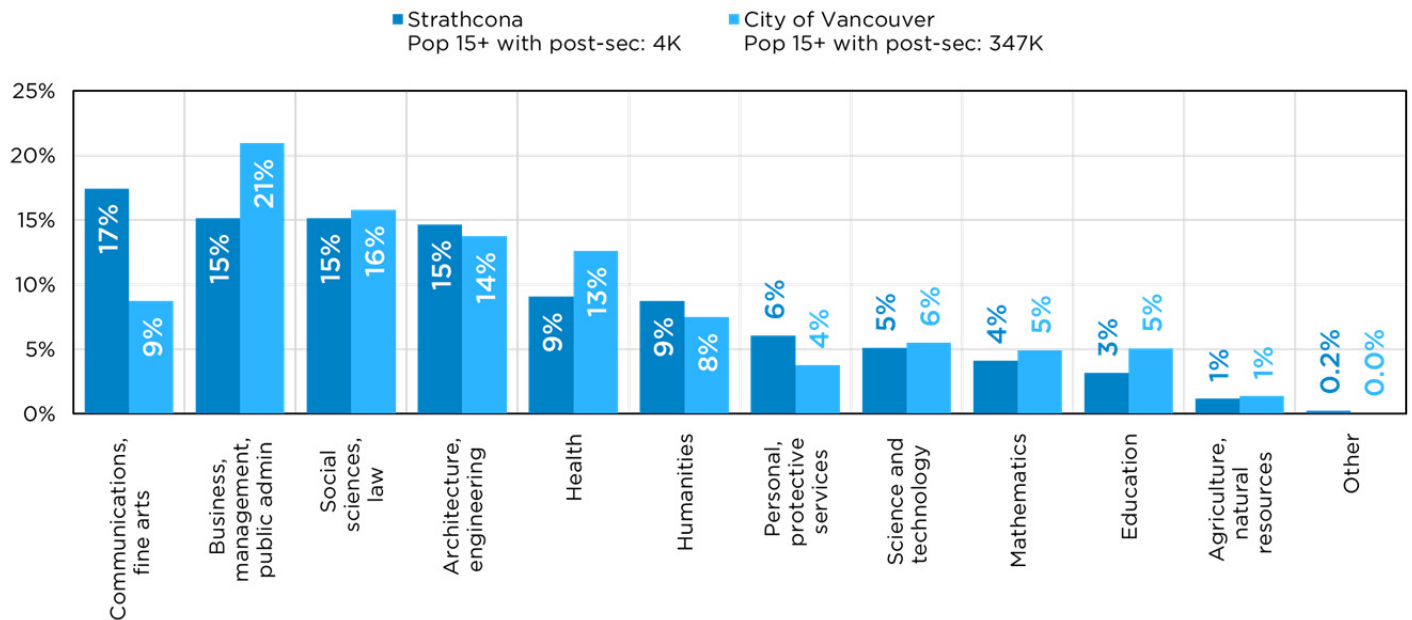
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016

■ No certificate   ■ High school   ■ Post-secondary   ■ University degree

Distribution of highest level among population 25-64 in each group

	Overall population	Female	Male	25-44	45-64	Indigenous	Black	Other vis. minority	White	New imm or non-perm res	Established immigrant	Non-immigrant	Income poverty	Not in poverty
University degree	47%	49%	45%	54%	39%	22%	33%	44%	52%	61%	42%	49%	38%	50%
Post-secondary	26%	25%	26%	25%	27%	35%	34%	24%	27%	20%	24%	28%	26%	26%
High school	20%	18%	21%	17%	24%	24%	23%	22%	17%	14%	23%	19%	25%	19%
No certificate	7%	7%	7%		11%	19%	10%	10%			12%		11%	6%

| Total | Sex | Age | Indigeneity/Race | Immigration | Income |

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

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Fields and Locations of Study

The graphs below show the top broad fields of study reported by people with a post-secondary credential. Strathcona residents are much more likely than residents of the city overall to have a communications or fine arts education.
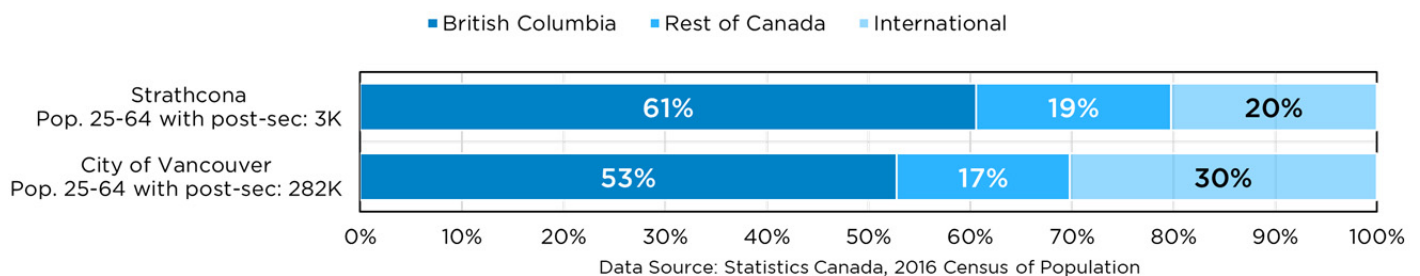
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016

■ Strathcona
Pop 15+ with post-sec: 4K

■ City of Vancouver
Pop 15+ with post-sec: 347K

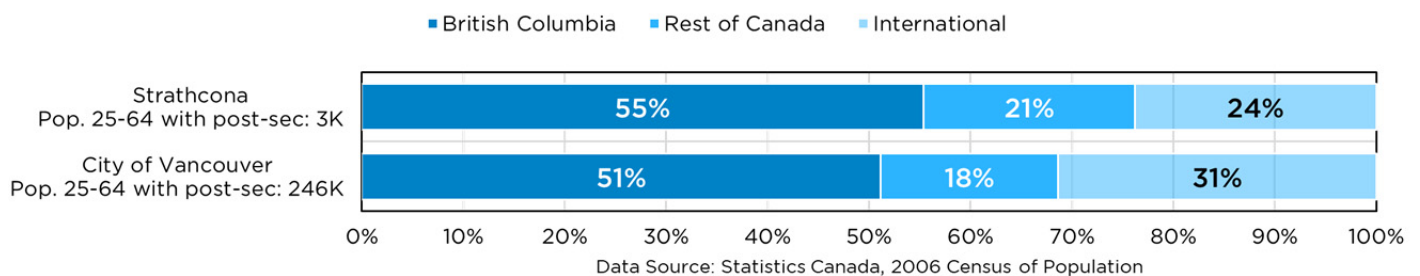| Field	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
Communications, fine arts	17%	9%
Business, management, public admin	15%	21%
Social sciences, law	15%	16%
Architecture, engineering	15%	14%
Health	9%	13%
Humanities	9%	8%
Personal, protective services	6%	4%
Science and technology	5%	6%
Mathematics	4%	5%
Education	3%	5%
Agriculture, natural resources	1%	1%
Other	0.2%	0.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

From 2006 to 2016, Strathcona residents have become less likely to have international post-secondary credentials and more likely to have studied within British Columbia.

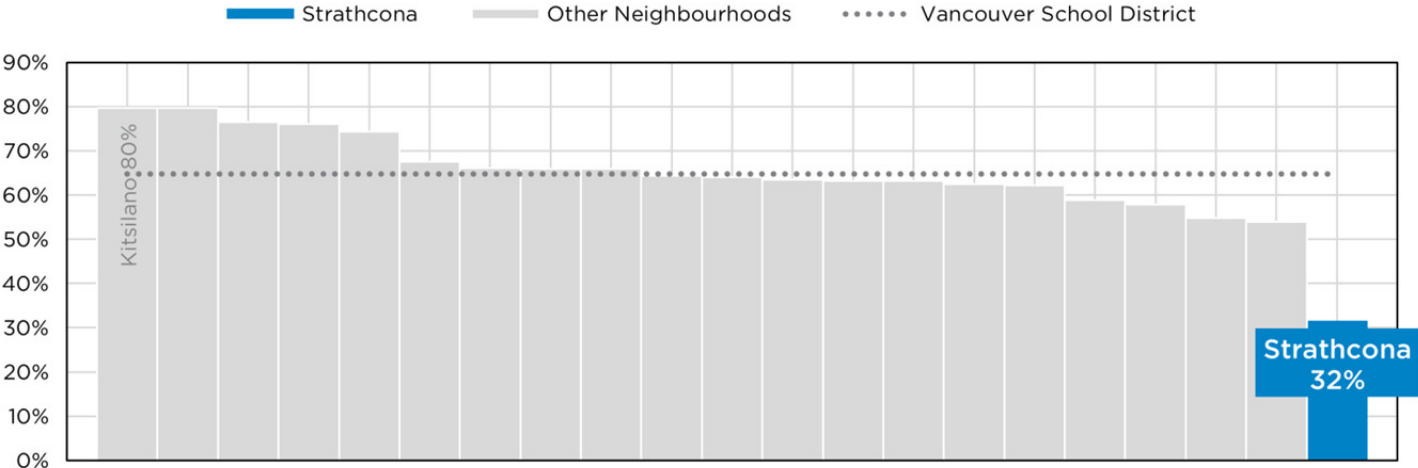## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2016

■ British Columbia   ■ Rest of Canada   ■ International

	British Columbia	Rest of Canada	International
Strathcona Pop. 25-64 with post-sec: 3K	61%	19%	20%
City of Vancouver Pop. 25-64 with post-sec: 282K	53%	17%	30%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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

■ British Columbia   ■ Rest of Canada   ■ International

	British Columbia	Rest of Canada	International
Strathcona Pop. 25-64 with post-sec: 3K	55%	21%	24%
City of Vancouver Pop. 25-64 with post-sec: 246K	51%	18%	31%

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

COMMUNITY HEALTH

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

Legend: Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ····· Vancouver School District

Kitsilano 80%

Strathcona 32%

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

Legend: Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ····· Vancouver School District

Strathcona 56%

Kensington-Cedar Cottage 24%
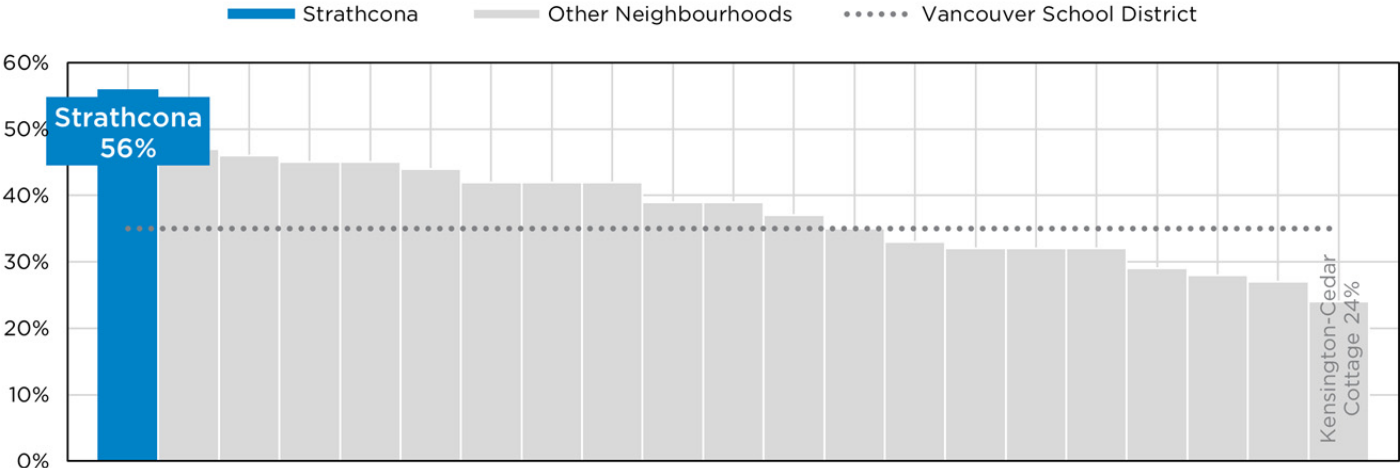
Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

Legend: Strathcona — Other Neighbourhoods ····· City of Vancouver

Dunbar-Southlands 68%

Strathcona 35%
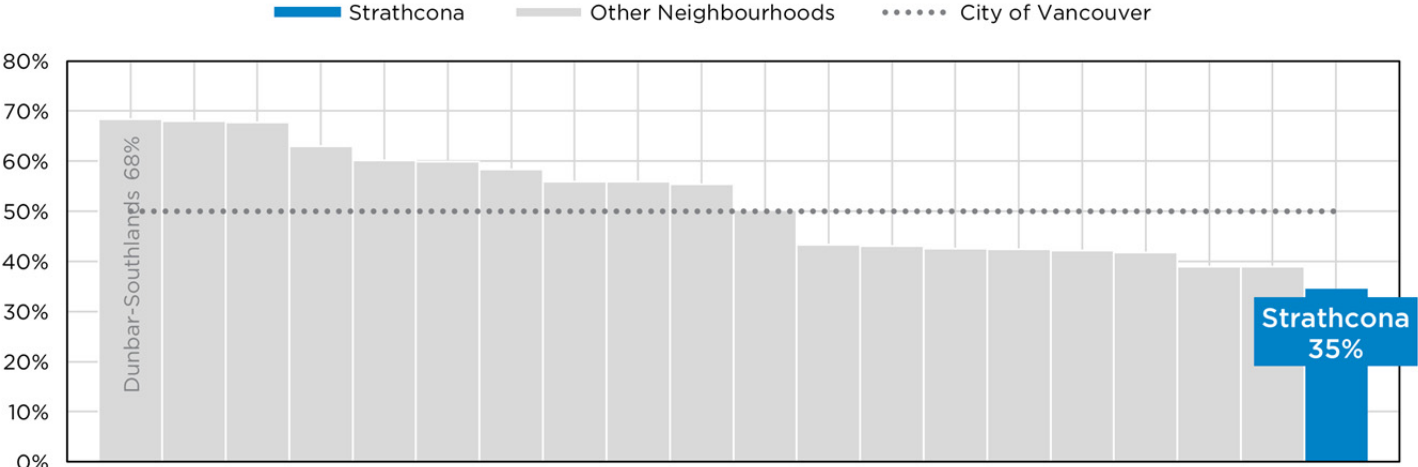
NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014

Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Fairview 64%

Strathcona 40%
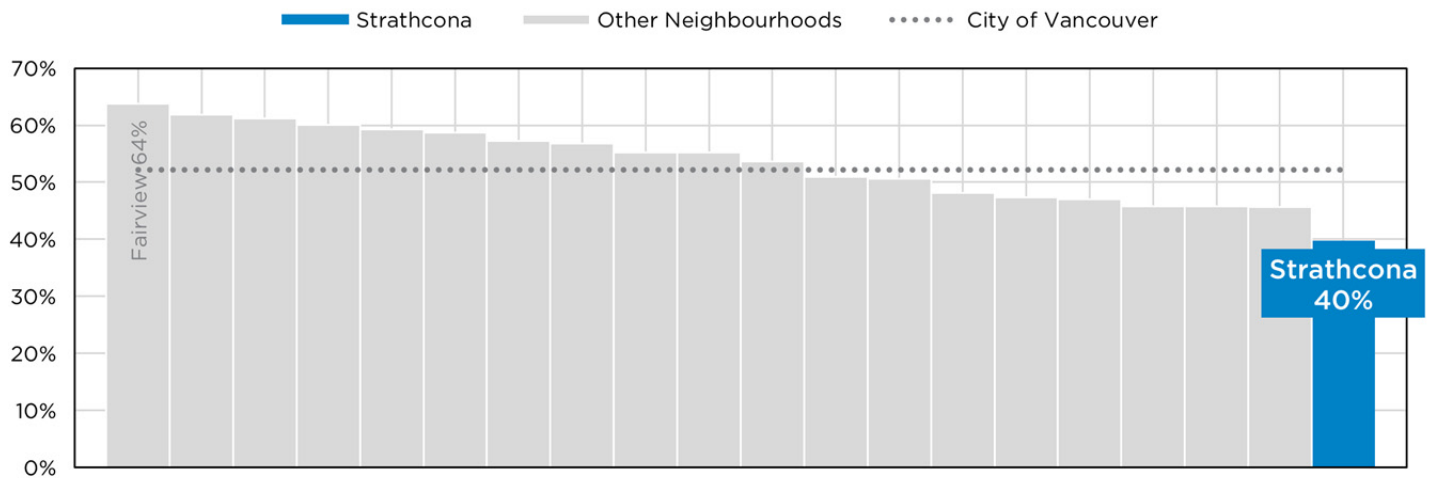
Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014

Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Dunbar-Southlands 70%

Strathcona 58%

Sunset 45%
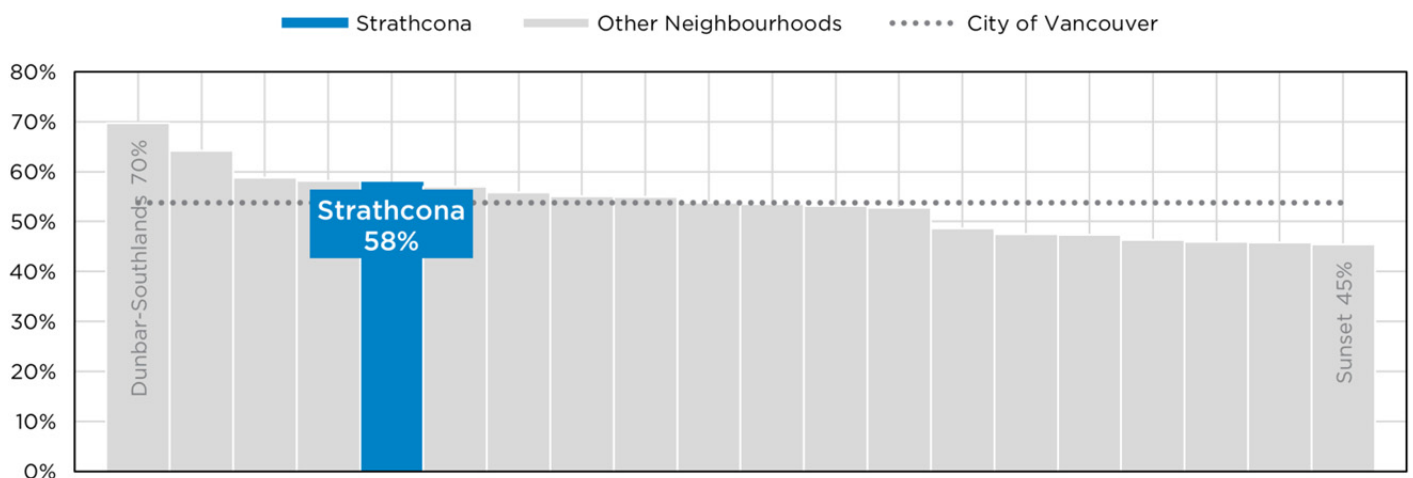
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014

Strathcona ▬ Other Neighbourhoods ······ City of Vancouver

Dunbar-Southlands 61%

Strathcona 42%

Victoria-Fraserview 37%
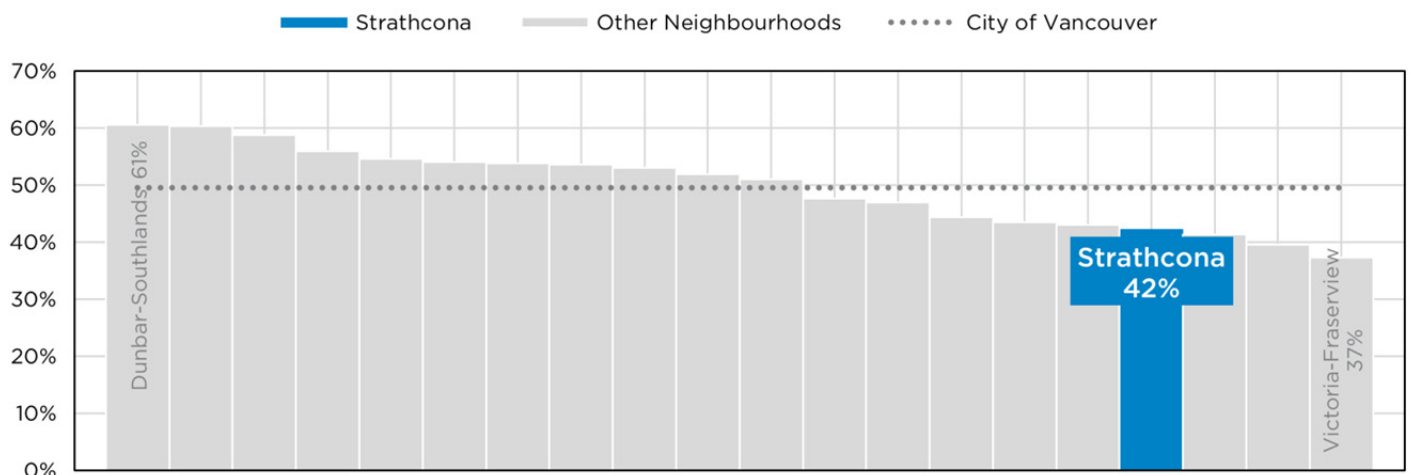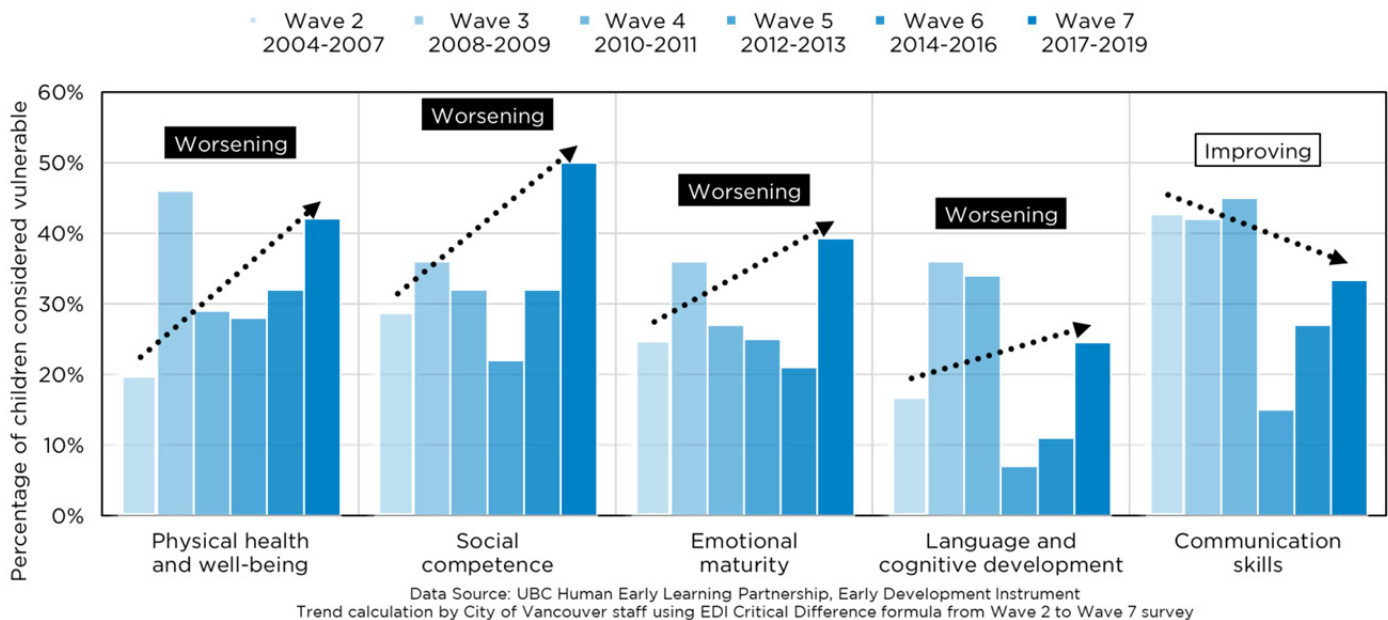
Early Childhood Development

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. In Strathcona, a majority of children experience vulnerabilities on one or more of these scales, a significantly higher rate than the city overall.

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

— Strathcona   ⋯⋯ Vancouver School District

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Early Development Instrument
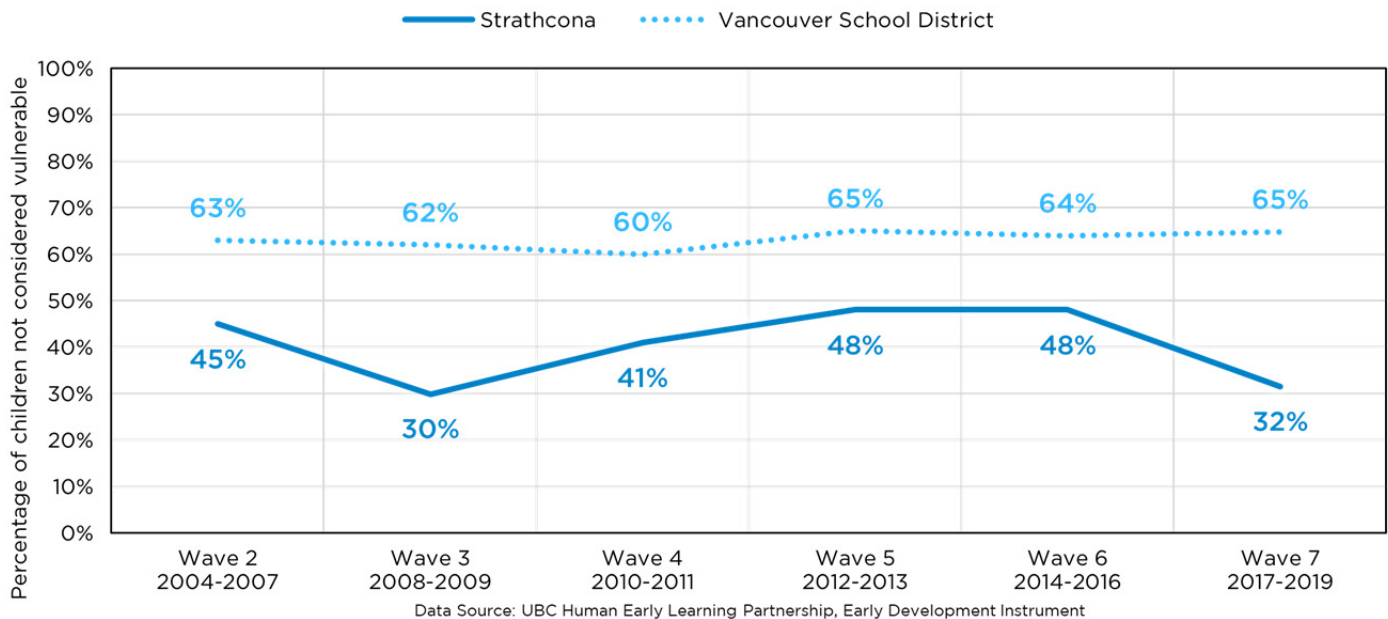
Over the long term, children in Strathcona are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the physical, social, emotional and language scales of the EDI, and less likely to be vulnerable on the communication scale. Note that there has been an increase in all types of vulnerability in the most recent survey.

Strathcona: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019

Wave 2 2004-2007 · Wave 3 2008-2009 · Wave 4 2010-2011 · Wave 5 2012-2013 · Wave 6 2014-2016 · Wave 7 2017-2019

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Early Development Instrument
Trend calculation by City of Vancouver staff using EDI Critical Difference formula from Wave 2 to Wave 7 survey
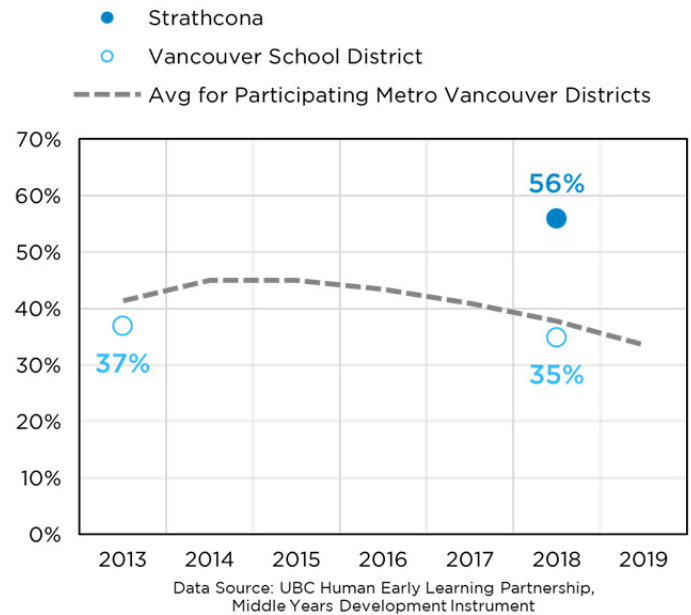
Middle-Years Development

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. Grade 4 children in Strathcona have had a lower overall well-being score in both the 2014 and 2019 surveys. However, in 2018, grade 7 children in Strathcona had the highest overall well-being score in the city.[22]

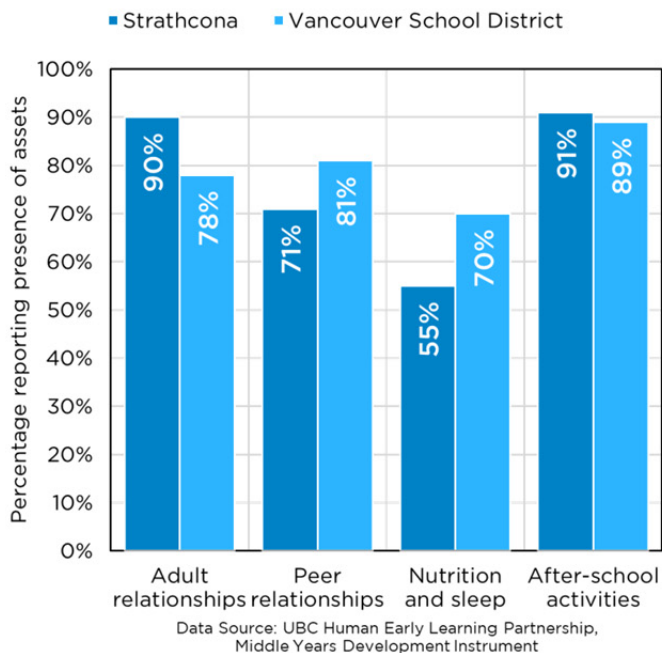## Grade 4 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

- ● Strathcona
- ○ Vancouver School District
- – – – Avg for Participating Metro Vancouver Districts

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Middle Years Development Instrument

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

- ● Strathcona
- ○ Vancouver School District
- – – – Avg for Participating Metro Vancouver Districts

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Middle Years Development Instrument
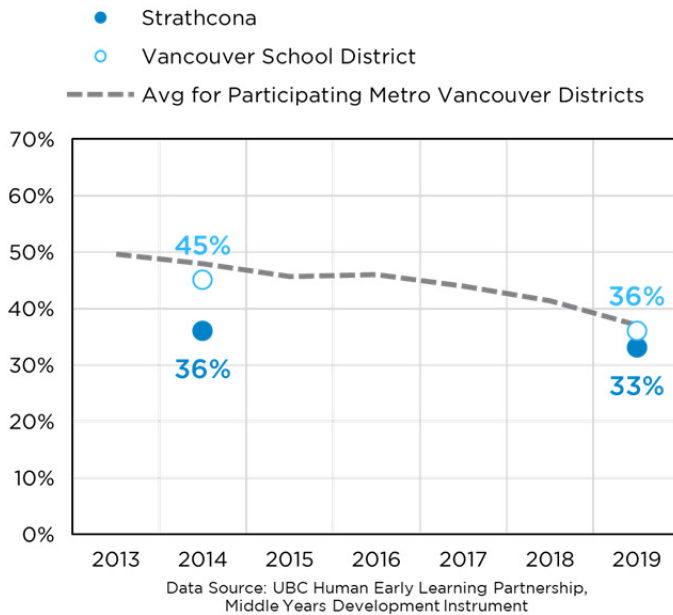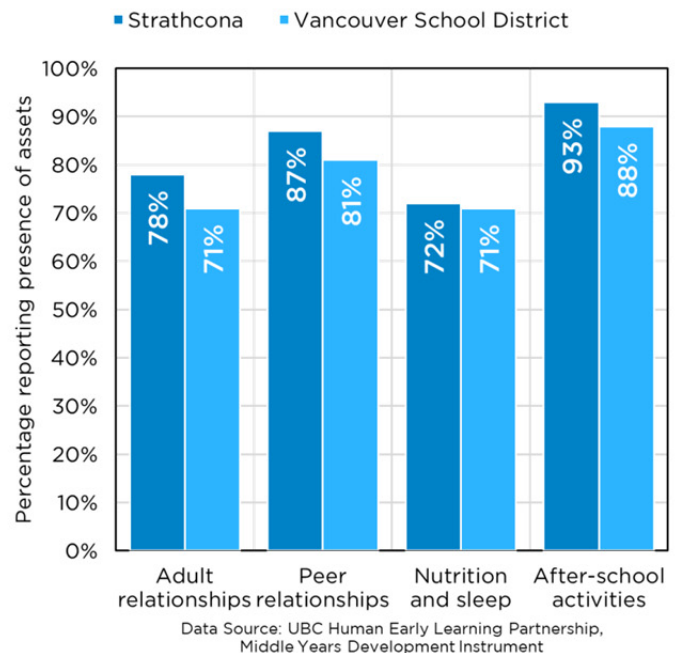
Grade 4 children in Strathcona in 2019 were less likely to report strong peer relationships and healthy nutrition and sleep than children across the city, but more likely to report good adult relationships. In 2018, Strathcona grade 7 children were more likely to report the presence of assets in most areas.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019

- ■ Strathcona ■ Vancouver School District

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Middle Years Development Instrument

Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018

- ■ Strathcona ■ Vancouver School District

Data Source: UBC Human Early Learning Partnership, Middle Years Development Instrument
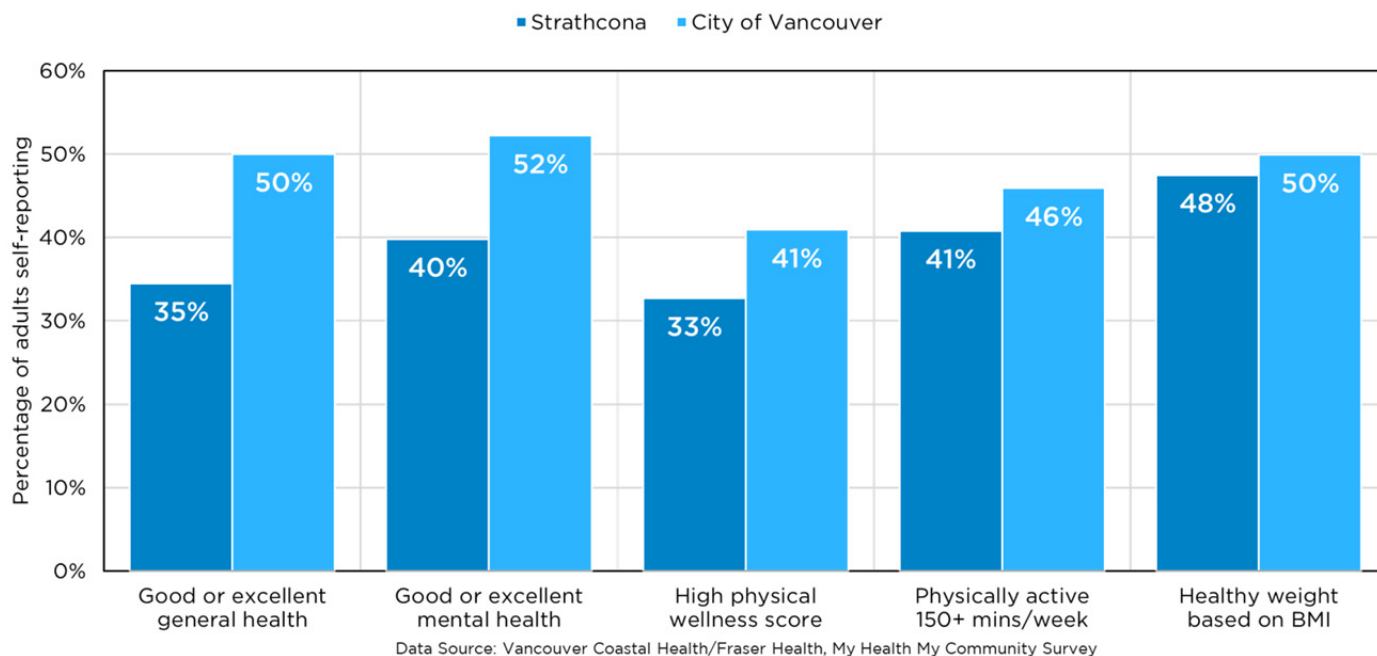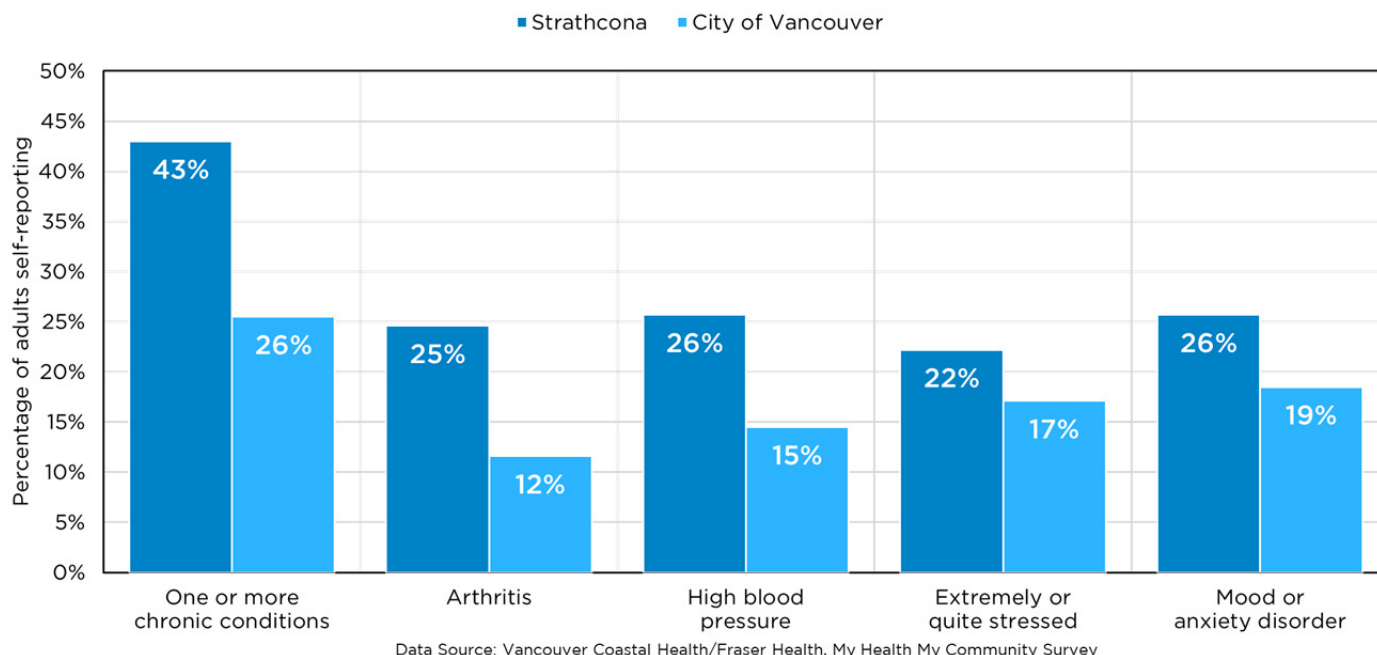
Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

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. Adult respondents in Strathcona are less likely than respondents across the City of Vancouver to assess their own physical and mental health as good or excellent, and less likely to meet physical activity guidelines. However, the rate of respondents with a healthy body rate is similar in Strathcona and the city overall.

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014

■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
Good or excellent general health	35%	50%
Good or excellent mental health	40%	52%
High physical wellness score	33%	41%
Physically active 150+ mins/week	41%	46%
Healthy weight based on BMI	48%	50%

Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey

Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, residents of Strathcona are more likely to report the presence of chronic conditions; arthritis; high blood pressure; high stress levels; and a mood or anxiety-related illness.

Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014

■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
One or more chronic conditions	43%	26%
Arthritis	25%	12%
High blood pressure	26%	15%
Extremely or quite stressed	22%	17%
Mood or anxiety disorder	26%	19%

Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey
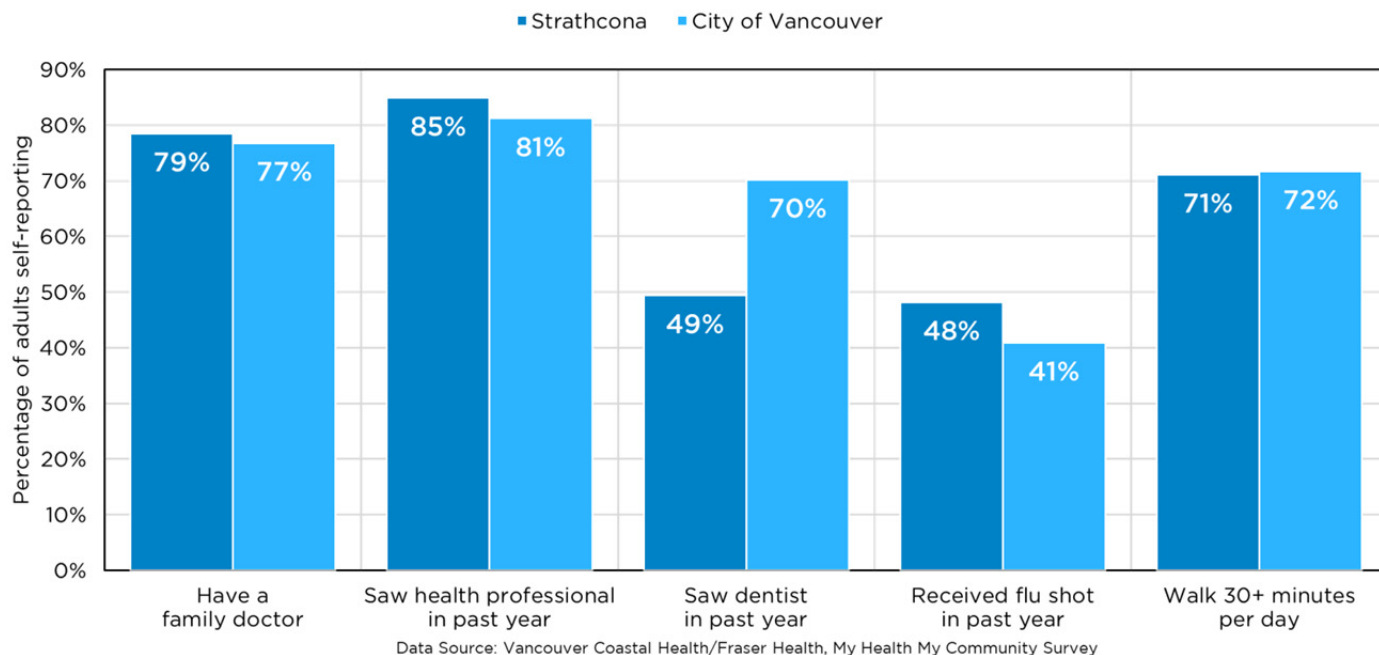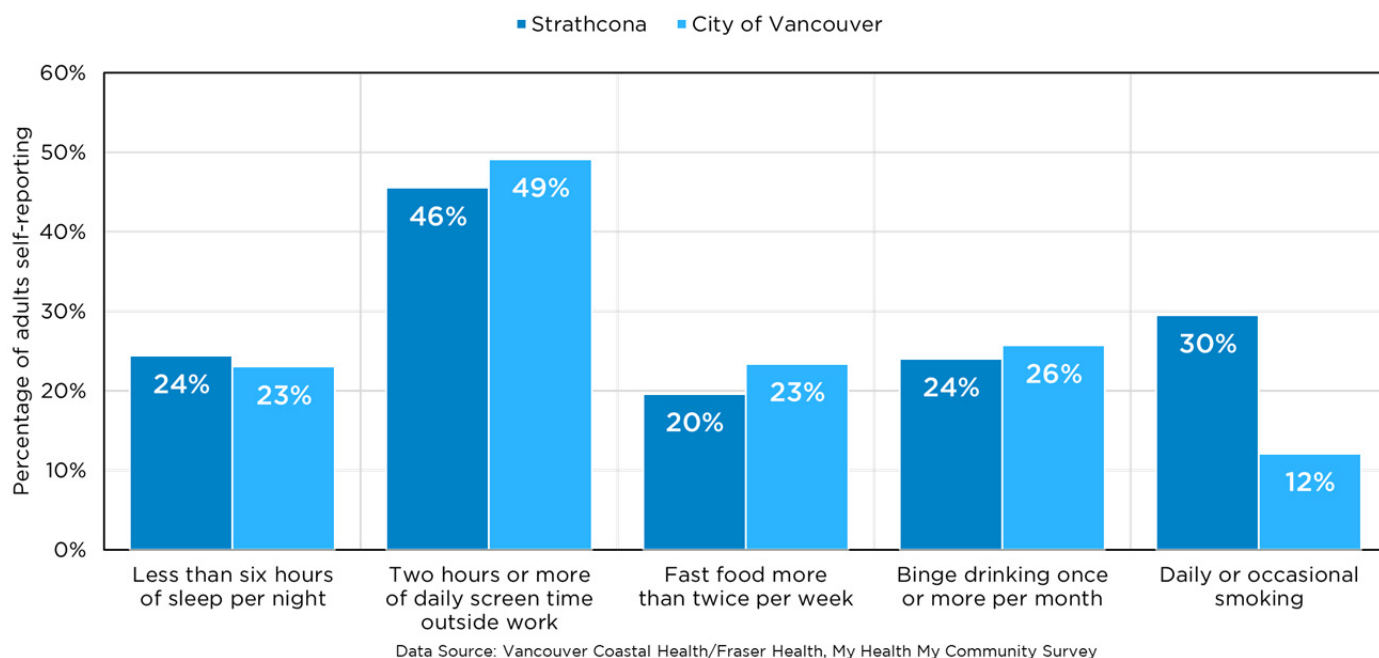
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Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

Strathcona residents generally access the health care system more frequently than Vancouver residents overall, but are less likely to have accessed dental care. Strathcona residents report daily walking at the same rate as the city overall.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014

■ Strathcona   ■ City of Vancouver

	Have a family doctor	Saw health professional in past year	Saw dentist in past year	Received flu shot in past year	Walk 30+ minutes per day
Strathcona	79%	85%	49%	48%	71%
City of Vancouver	77%	81%	70%	41%	72%

Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey

Strathcona residents report inadequate sleep, screen time, fast food and drinking at similar rates to the city overall. However, Strathcona residents are more likely to smoke.
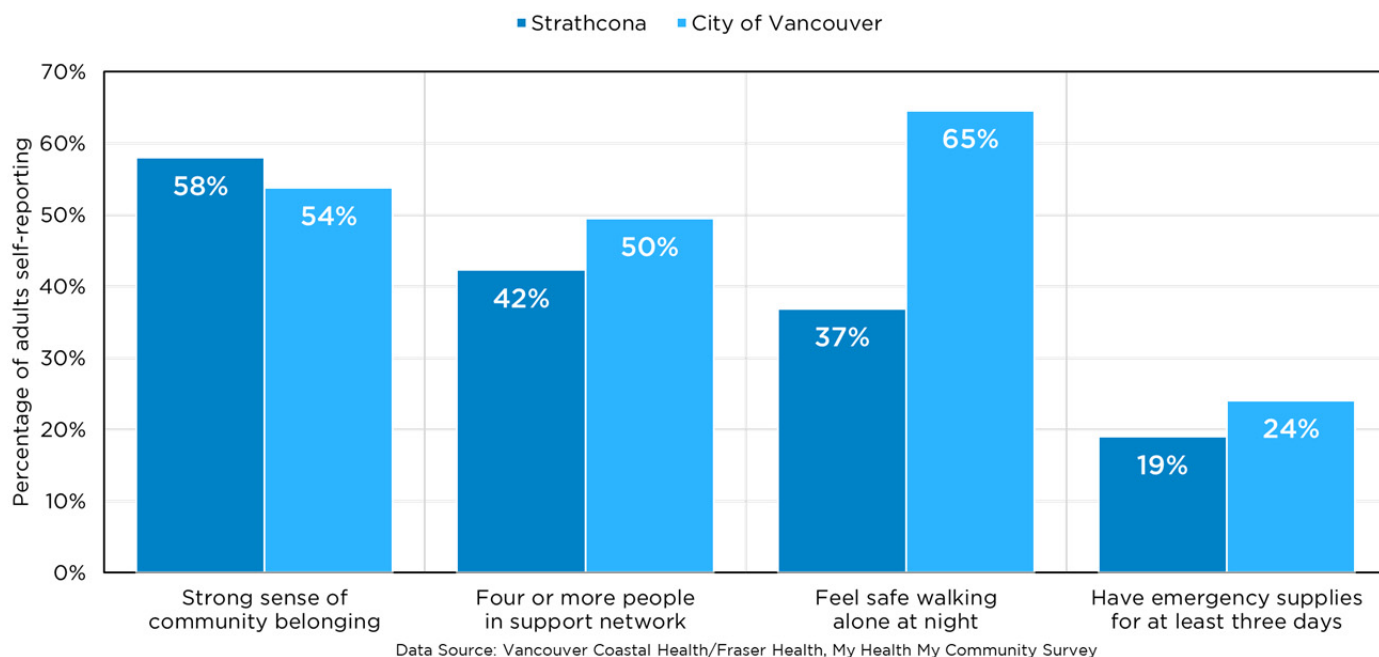
Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014

■ Strathcona   ■ City of Vancouver

	Less than six hours of sleep per night	Two hours or more of daily screen time outside work	Fast food more than twice per week	Binge drinking once or more per month	Daily or occasional smoking
Strathcona	24%	46%	20%	24%	30%
City of Vancouver	23%	49%	23%	26%	12%

Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey
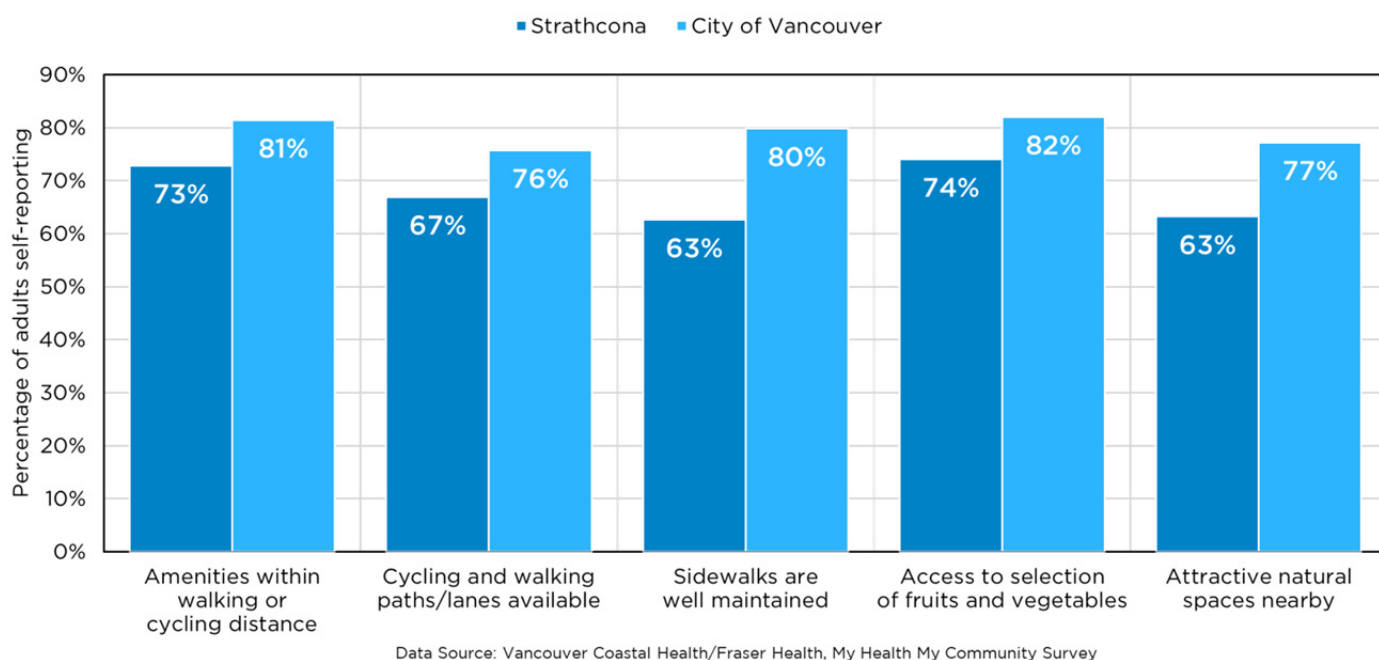
Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

Strathcona residents feel a strong sense of belonging at a greater rate than the City of Vancouver overall, but are less likely to have four or more people in their support network. Strathcona residents are much less likely to feel safe walking after dark, and less likely to have emergency supplies set aside.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014

Legend: ■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
Strong sense of community belonging	58%	54%
Four or more people in support network	42%	50%
Feel safe walking alone at night	37%	65%
Have emergency supplies for at least three days	19%	24%

Y-axis: Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey

Strathcona residents perceive fewer features and amenities in the built environment than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. Strathcona is adjacent to port and industrial areas.
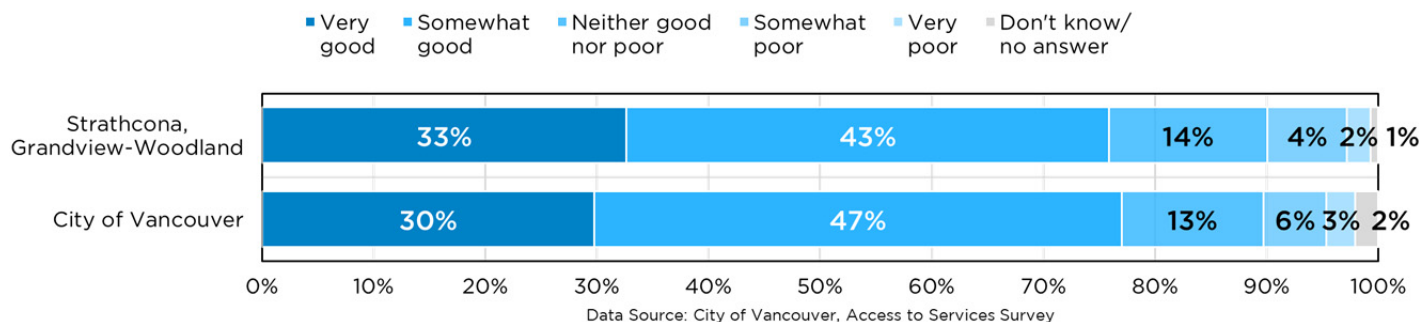
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014

Legend: ■ Strathcona ■ City of Vancouver

Category	Strathcona	City of Vancouver
Amenities within walking or cycling distance	73%	81%
Cycling and walking paths/lanes available	67%	76%
Sidewalks are well maintained	63%	80%
Access to selection of fruits and vegetables	74%	82%
Attractive natural spaces nearby	63%	77%

Y-axis: Percentage of adults self-reporting

Data Source: Vancouver Coastal Health/Fraser Health, My Health My Community Survey
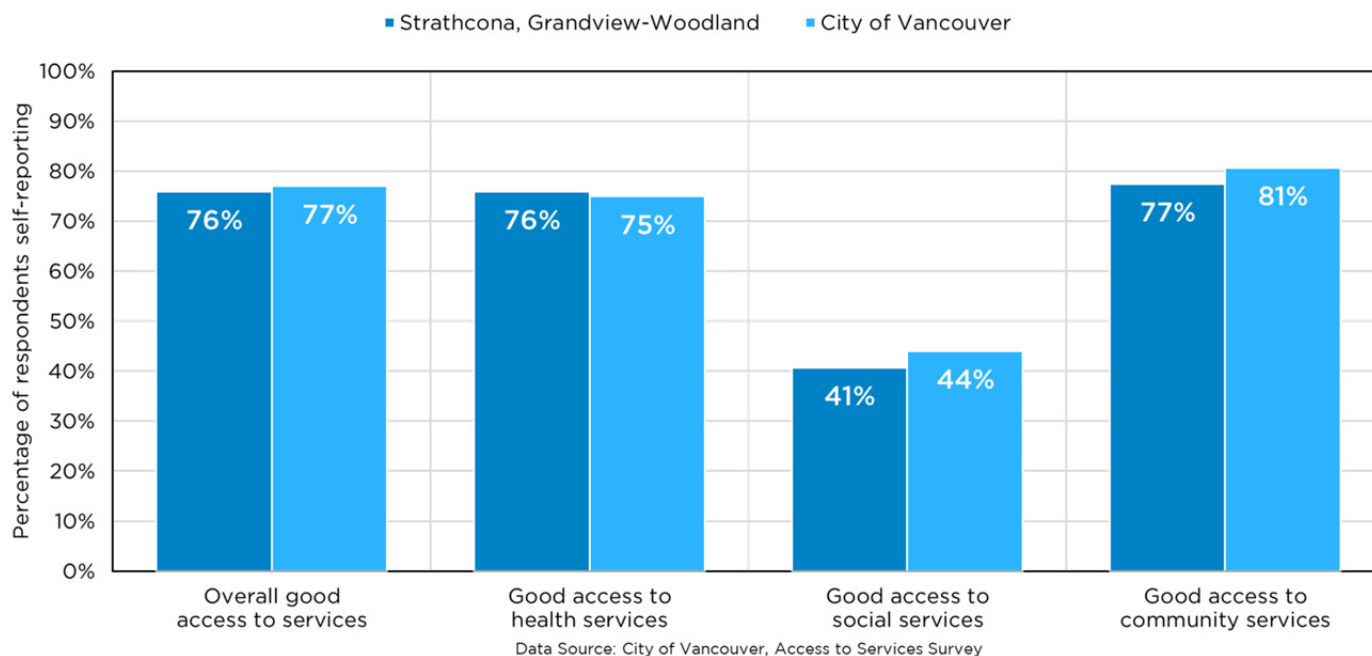
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Access to Services

An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of residents of Strathcona and Grandview-Woodland rated their access to services as very good or somewhat good.

Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017

Legend: ■ Very good ■ Somewhat good ■ Neither good nor poor ■ Somewhat poor ■ Very poor ■ Don't know/ no answer

	Very good	Somewhat good	Neither good nor poor	Somewhat poor	Very poor	Don't know/no answer
Strathcona, Grandview-Woodland	33%	43%	14%	4%	2%	1%
City of Vancouver	30%	47%	13%	6%	3%	2%

Data Source: City of Vancouver, Access to Services Survey

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. These trends were seen in Strathcona and Grandview-Woodland as well.
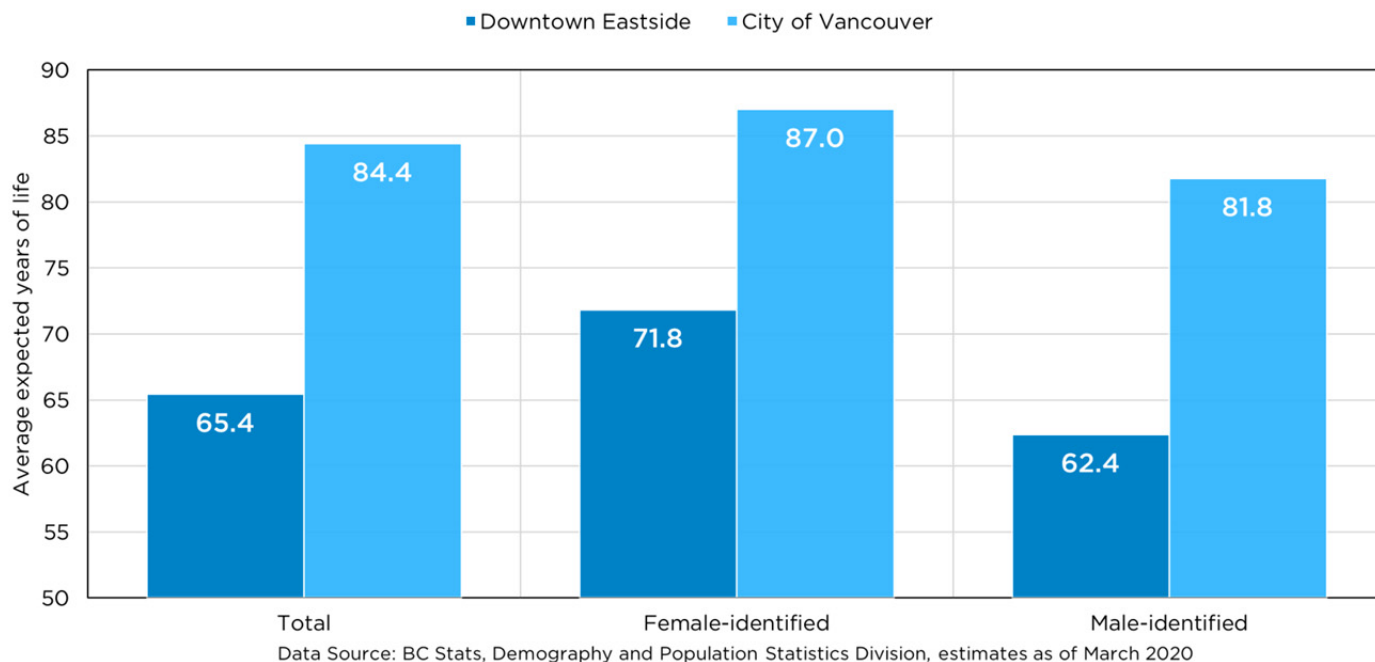
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017

Legend: ■ Strathcona, Grandview-Woodland ■ City of Vancouver

	Strathcona, Grandview-Woodland	City of Vancouver
Overall good access to services	76%	77%
Good access to health services	76%	75%
Good access to social services	41%	44%
Good access to community services	77%	81%

Percentage of respondents self-reporting

Data Source: City of Vancouver, Access to Services Survey
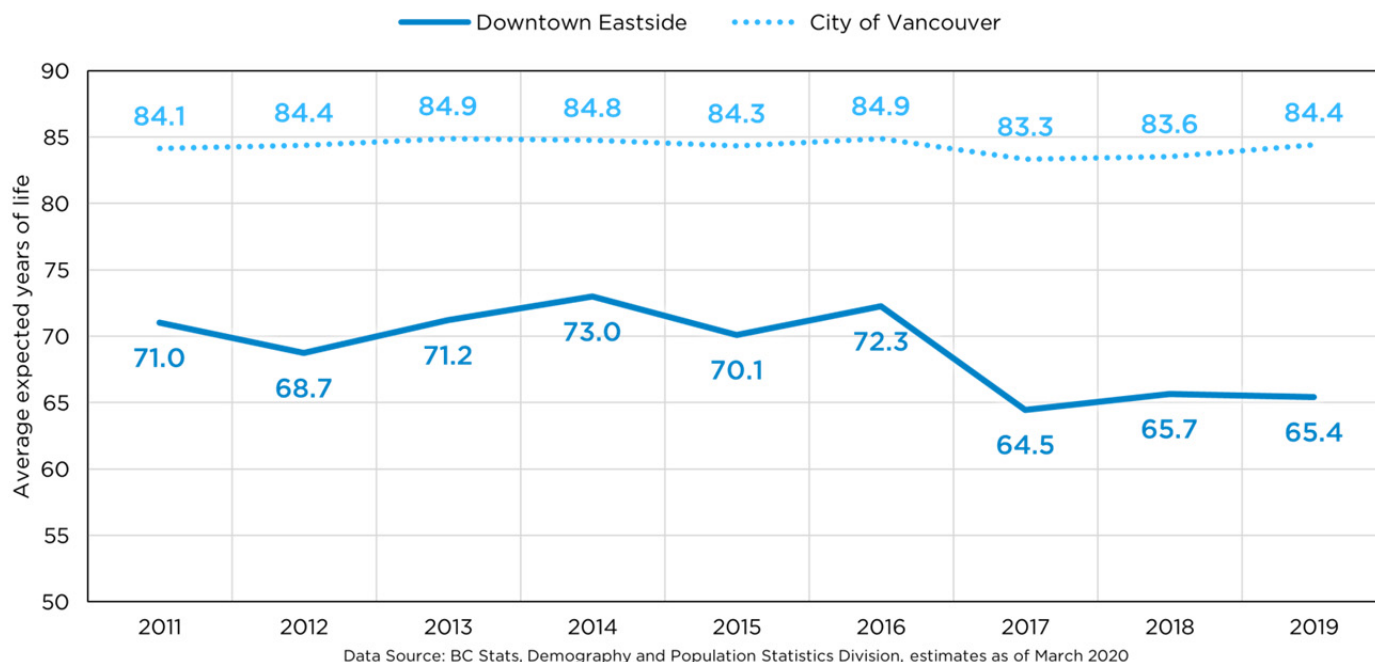
Life Expectancy

Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the Downtown Eastside Community Service Health Area, which covers the Strathcona local area, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 65.4 years, nearly 20 years fewer than for people in the city overall.

Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019

■ Downtown Eastside   ■ City of Vancouver

Average expected years of life

Group	Downtown Eastside	City of Vancouver
Total	65.4	84.4
Female-identified	71.8	87.0
Male-identified	62.4	81.8

Data Source: BC Stats, Demography and Population Statistics Division, estimates as of March 2020

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

—— Downtown Eastside   ······ City of Vancouver

Average expected years of life

Year	City of Vancouver	Downtown Eastside
2011	84.1	71.0
2012	84.4	68.7
2013	84.9	71.2
2014	84.8	73.0
2015	84.3	70.1
2016	84.9	72.3
2017	83.3	64.5
2018	83.6	65.7
2019	84.4	65.4

Data Source: BC Stats, Demography and Population Statistics Division, estimates as of March 2020

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

Strathcona is a unique neighbourhood in Vancouver. It contains Vancouver's lowest-income areas as well as a diverse housing stock that has been important for people to access their basic needs. Its rich social and economic history is reflected in the area's infrastructure, housing and services. Strathcona has been home to many important cultural communities in the city, including Indigenous, Chinese, Black and Japanese residents. It is close to employment and services downtown and in the surrounding industrial areas. But the neighbourhood is changing: affordability pressures and growth across the city mean that the risk of gentrification and displacement is high.

Get Involved

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

[1] The 2016 Census questionnaire only gave respondents the option to choose "male" or "female". Statistics Canada has recently redefined its standards for variables coding sex and gender, and a more inclusive question will likely be included in 2021 and subsequent censuses.

[2] Note that a Statistics Canada defines a duplex as two dwellings stacked vertically; an archetypal "Vancouver special" will therefore be counted as a duplex, as will a single-detached house with a basement suite, provided the suite was enumerated.

[3] This graph counts private households classified as "apartment, under five storeys" and "apartment, five or more storeys".

[4] Housing tenure is self-reported on the census, so rented households include both purpose-built and secondary rental households.

[5] Note that this indicator is not directly available in all census years, as Statistics Canada reports some household variables and family variables separately. The rate of households with children is estimated by multiplying the total number of one- and multiple-family households by the rate of children in families, with the assumption that one-family households and multiple-family households are equally likely to contain children.

[6] Data on the number of bedrooms are available in five categories: zero, one, two, three or four-or-more. An average is calculated by assuming four-or-more bedroom dwellings have exactly four bedrooms, so the true average is likely higher in many neighbourhoods.

[7] Note that the census limits "family" to mean nuclear or lone-parent arrangements and does not include all family types.

[8] The 2016 census standard profiles did not include a number of variables previously reported on age of children in census families, so neighbourhood data are not available in 2016 for number of children at home.

[9] Note that the census form allows for multiple responses, so the categories are not exclusive.

[10] Figures for the City of Vancouver include the Musqueam community in the southwest of the city; this area is also included in the Dunbar-Southlands local area. Statistics Canada reports Musqueam separately from the City of Vancouver in its standard releases of census data; without Musqueam, 2.2% of the City of Vancouver's population is Indigenous.

[11] Comparing rates of knowledge and use of Chinese languages over time is challenging, as the 2011 and prior censuses included a large category of "Chinese, not otherwise specified" which included speakers of Mandarin, Cantonese and/or other dialects. Over time this category has reduced, likely due to improved enumeration and online completion of census forms, and more people are identified with specific dialects and fewer generically as "Chinese". Unfortunately it is not possible to assess the magnitude of this change.

[12] It is not clear why the 2001 Census of Population stands out as an outlier, but it appears to underreport non-English home languages and over-report multiple home languages.

[13] The generation variable on the census is derived from questions asking respondents to identify the place of birth of their father and their mother. This question as written does not include same-gender parents, gender-diverse parents, adoptive parents or non-nuclear family arrangements, and more inclusive questions will need to be developed to ensure more valid and reliable data in future.

[14] The Gini coefficient is calculated by dividing the area between a Lorenz curve of income distribution and a hypothetical equitable distribution by the total area under the equality curve. The analysis presented here is a coarse approximation using available census data. This graph is created by assigning all individuals or households within a given income category as the middle of that category (for example, income between $50 and $60 thousand would be coded as earning $55 thousand), and then assigning the highest income category a value calculated based on the residual average income reported.

[15] Note that all census income indicators represent the previous year's income; that is, the 2016 Census reports on people's income in 2015. To avoid confusion, this chapter labels income in relation to the census year.

[16] Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada's all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.

[17] Both rent and dwelling value are self-reported on the census form. As well, comparisons between different areas should account for differences in housing types and sizes.

[18] This calculation includes households reporting shelter costs in excess of their income; although other sources of housing data often exclude these households from the calculation, historical disaggregated data are not available for all census years.

[19] Note that the changing nature of work makes the validity of the unemployment rate questionable over time; readers are encouraged to supplement this information with other sources of knowledge.

[20] Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.

[21] Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.

[22] Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.