

A photograph of the Sunset Community Centre, a modern building with a curved glass facade and a large, light-colored triangular roof. The building is set against a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent blue banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

# Sunset

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF  
**VANCOUVER**

Social Policy  
and Projects

# Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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## About This Profile

The information presented in this publication has been assembled by staff in the Social Policy and Projects Division, Arts, Culture and Community Services at the City of Vancouver, in consultation with staff in other City departments and community partners. Our thanks to all who have provided feedback in the development of this series. Questions, comments and suggestions may be directed to:

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

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

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

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

## SUNSET: HIGHLIGHTS

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



A relatively dense community, with a diverse distribution of household types and living arrangements.



High rates of families with children, including Vancouver's largest share of multi-family households.



An aging population, with seniors outnumbering children for the first time in 2016.



An area with the vast majority of the population being part of a visible minority group; and a majority being first- or second-generation Canadian residents.



Vancouver's proportionally largest South Asian population, including large numbers of immigrants born in India and speakers of Punjabi and Hindi.



A relatively lower-middle-income neighbourhood with less polarization than the city overall.



Increasing housing costs, consistent with the city overall.



A working population concentrated in service industries and occupations.



High rates of early childhood vulnerability.



Gaps in perceptions of the built environment.



# INTRODUCTION

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## Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

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

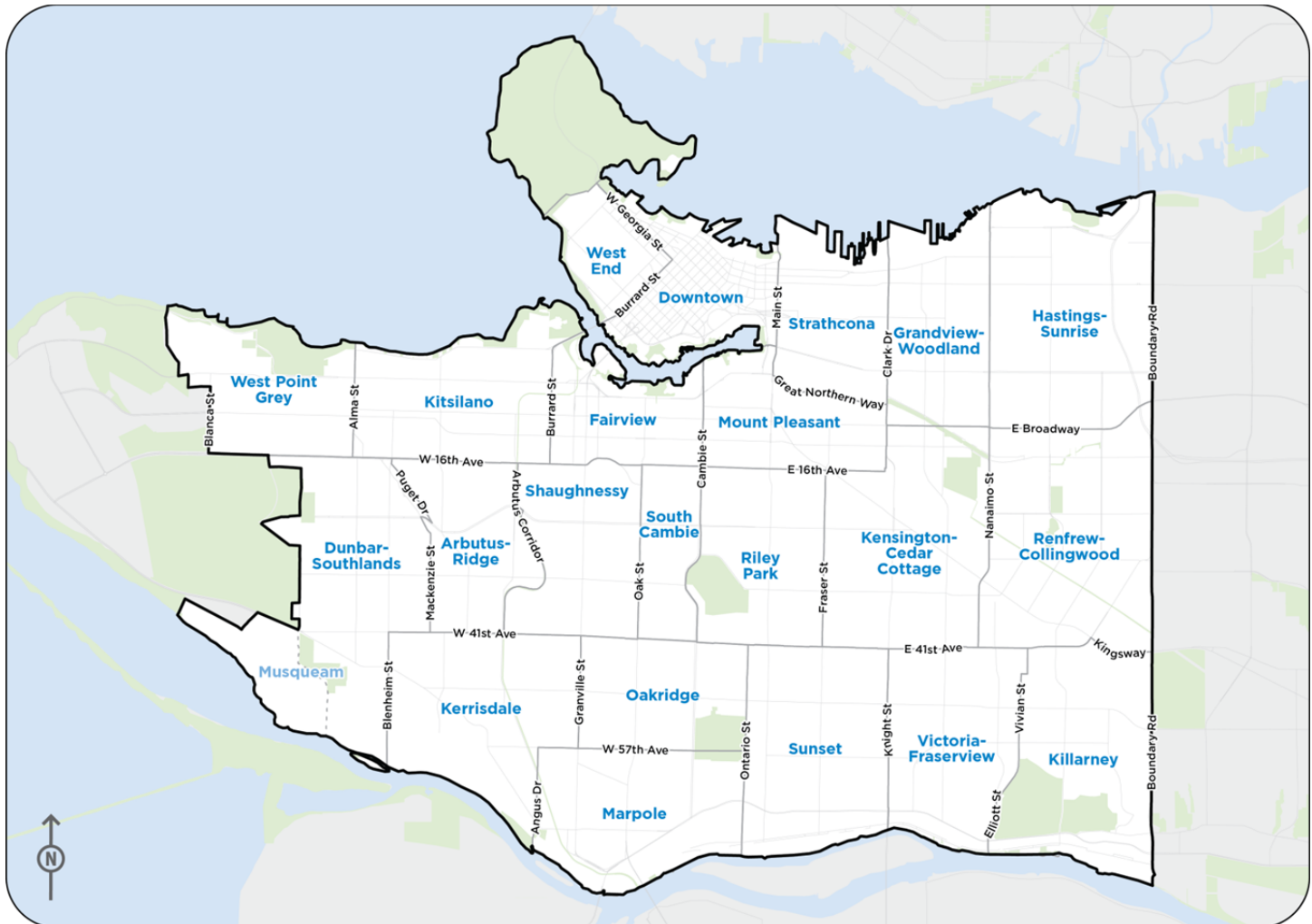
But these successes are tempered by persistent inequities and a precarious future for many people living here. The cost of living, particularly housing, leaves many people questioning their ability to stay in the city. The city's diversity is challenged as Vancouver becomes less accessible and inclusive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

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





## Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

# METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

## Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

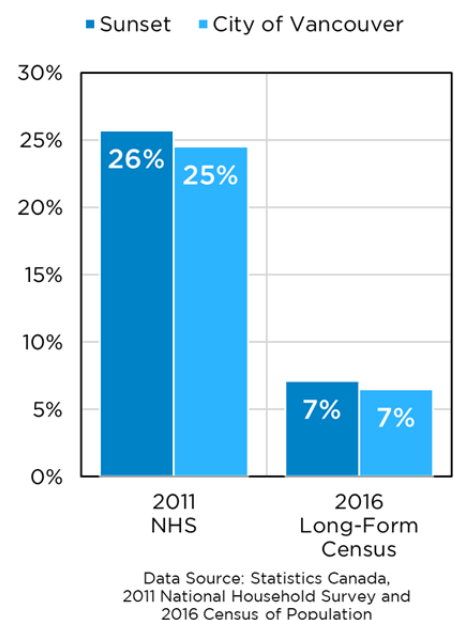
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

## Gaps and Limitations

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

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

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



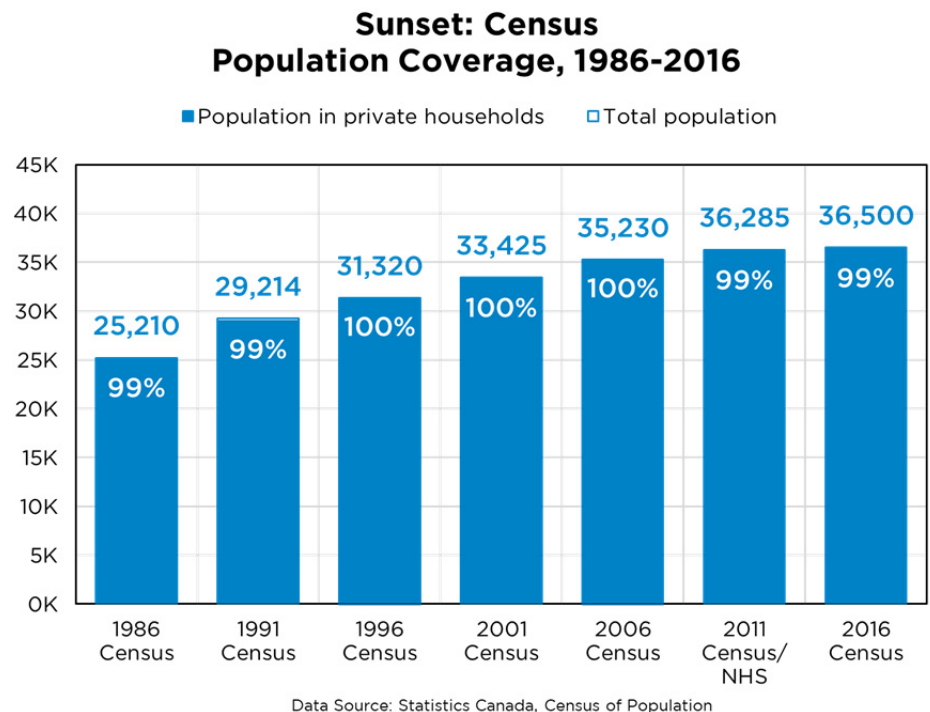
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring 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 Sunset, the 2016 census counted 36,500 residents, 99% of which were housed in private households.



## Other Data Sources

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

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

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



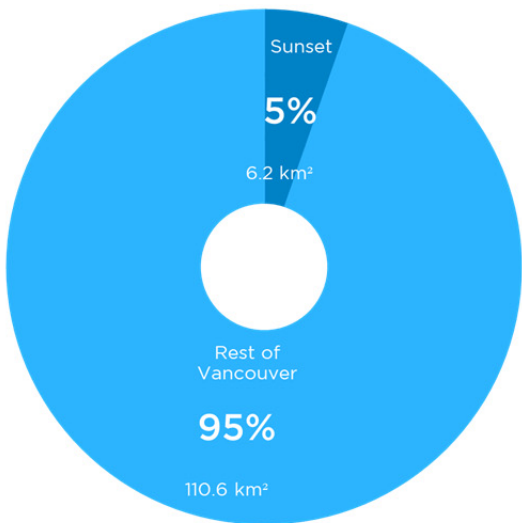
# LOCATING SUNSET



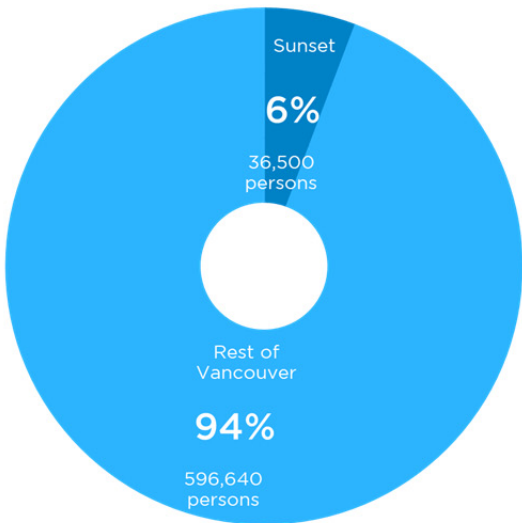
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The Sunset local area extends from Ontario Street to Knight Street, and from 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue to the Fraser River. Sunset occupies 5% of the City of Vancouver’s land area and houses 6% of its population. The neighbourhood contains 4% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Of the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 2% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Sunset.

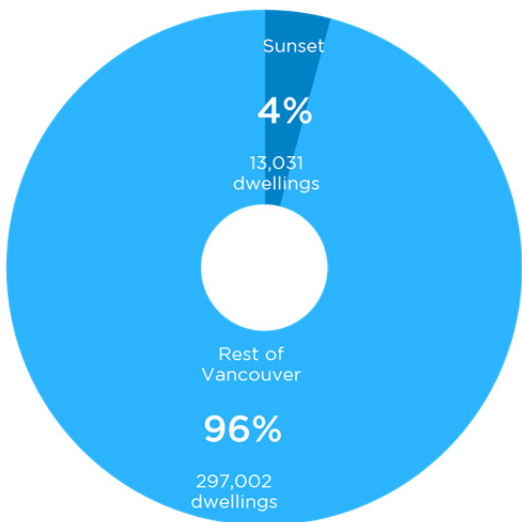
Land Area



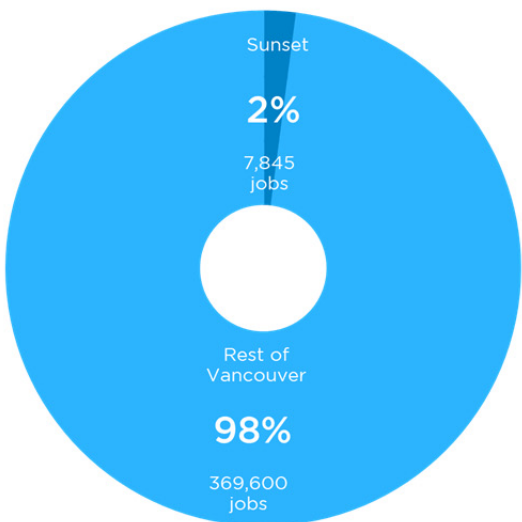
Population



Housing Units

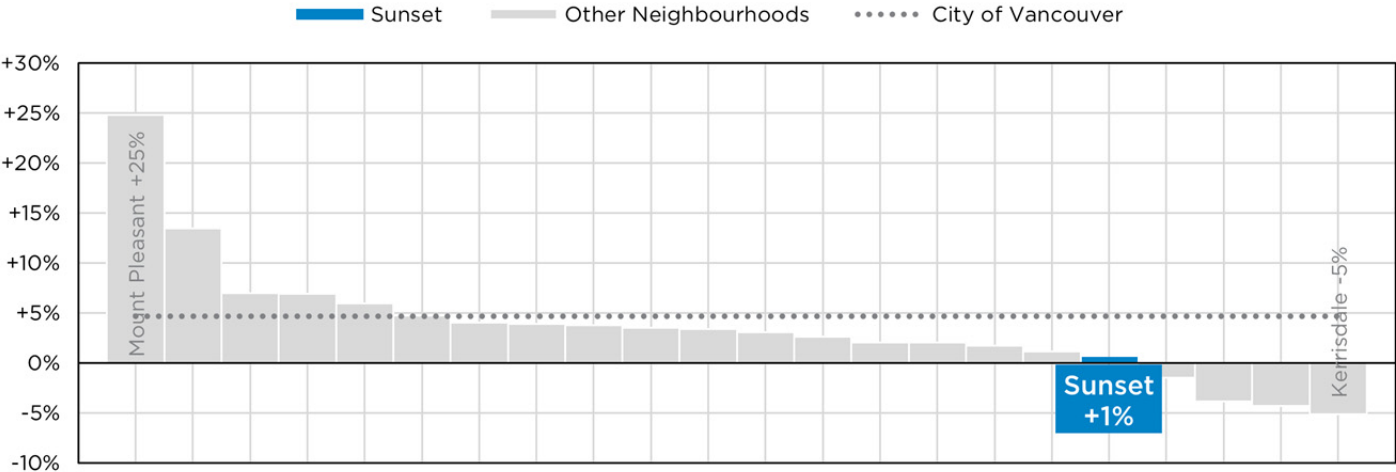


Jobs in Area

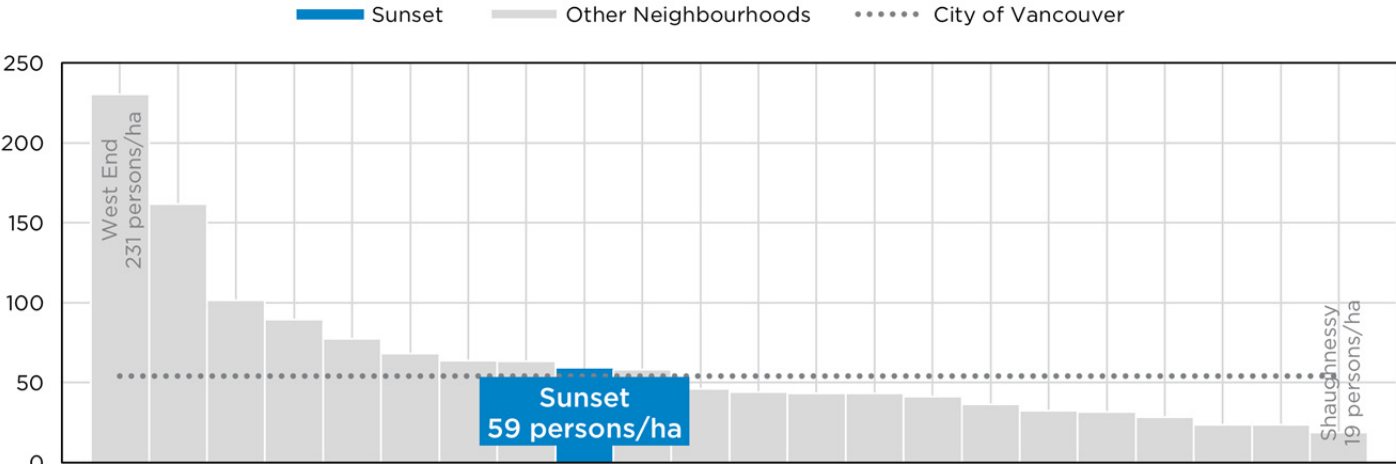


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

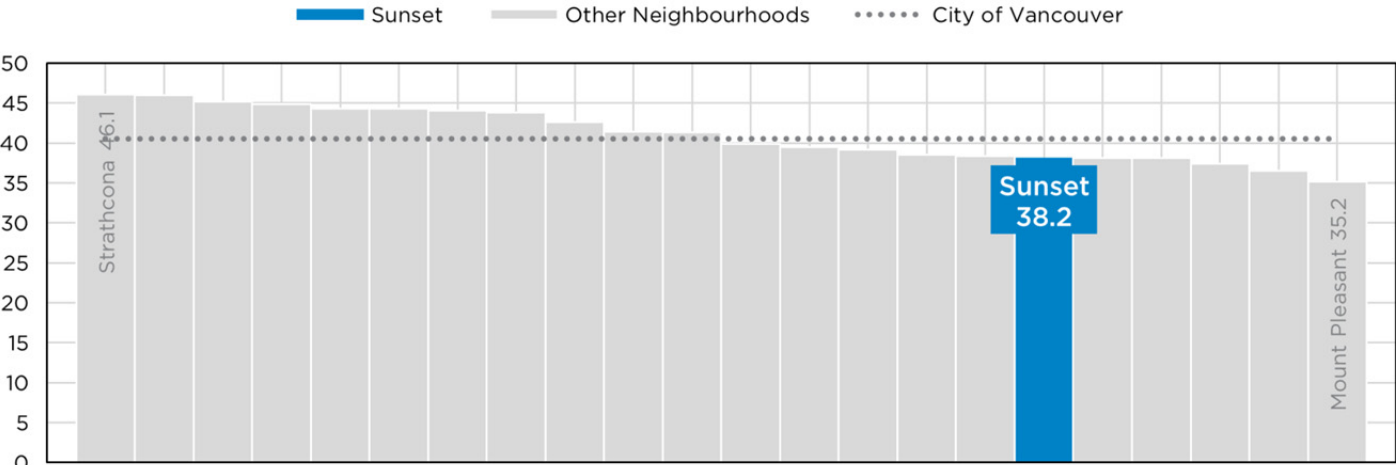
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016



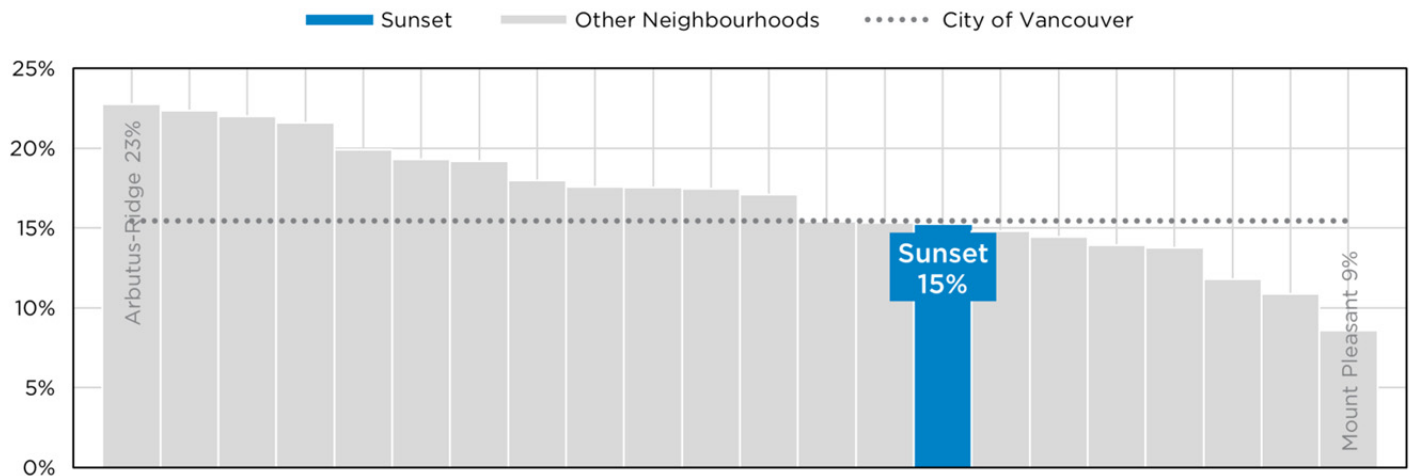
Median Age, 2016



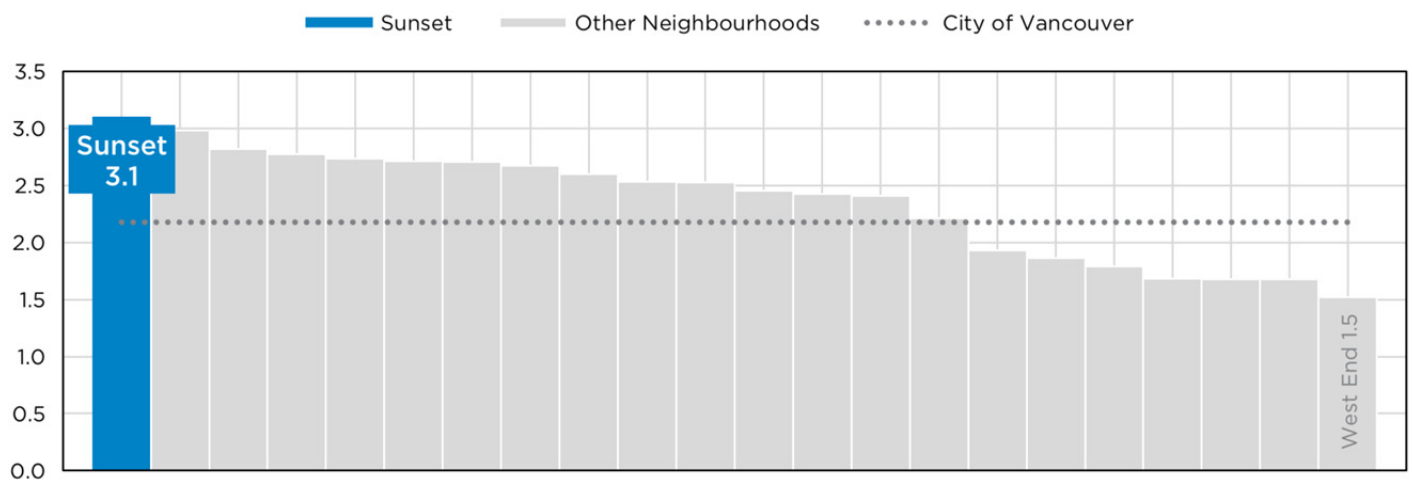


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

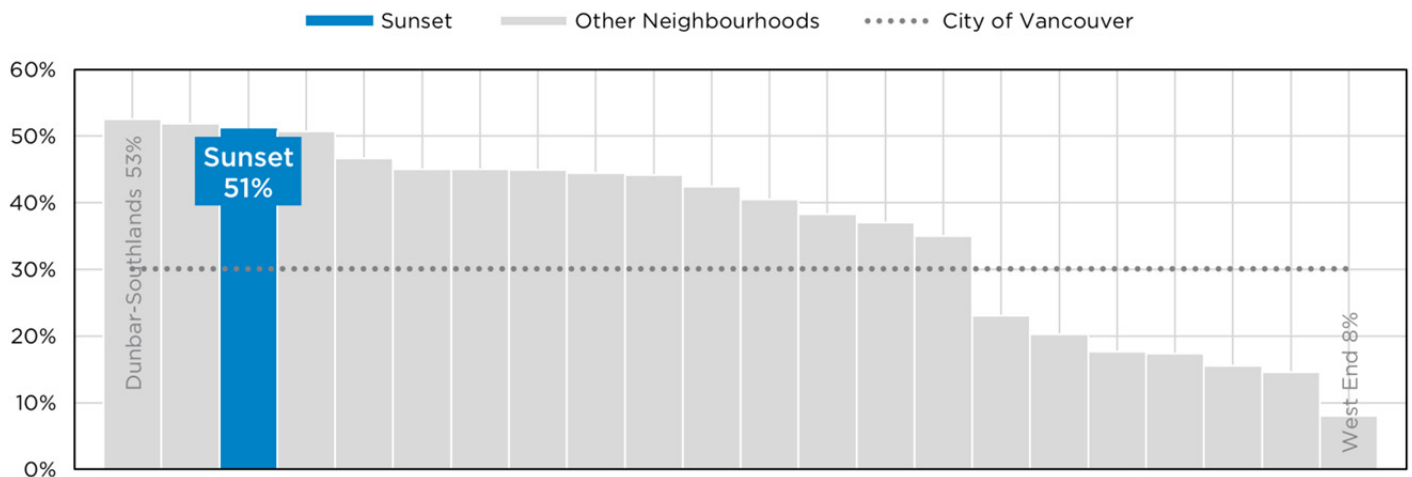
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



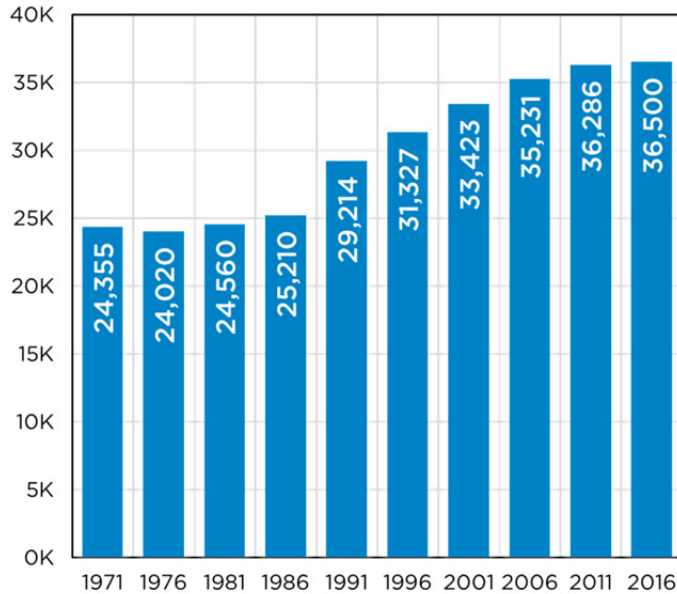
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



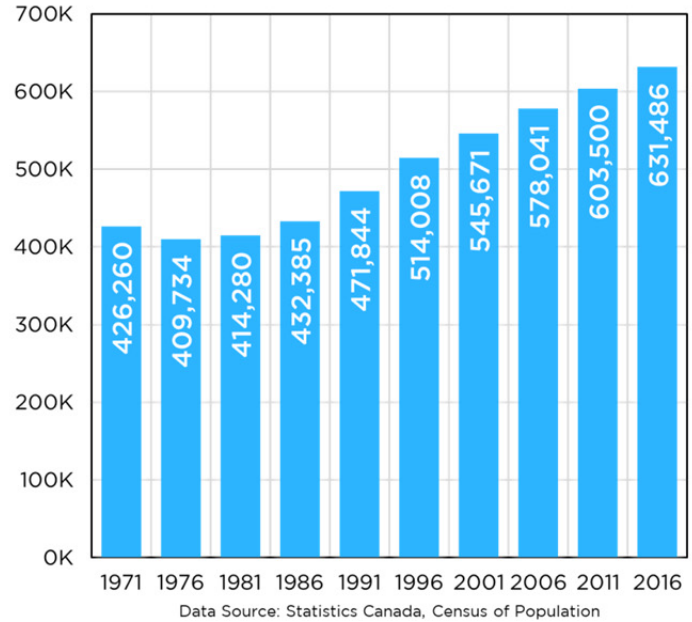
## Population Trends

Sunset's population grew relatively quickly through the 1990s and 2000s, but has been relatively stable in recent periods. From 2011 to 2016 the area gained about 200 new residents for a total population of 36,500 people counted in the census.

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

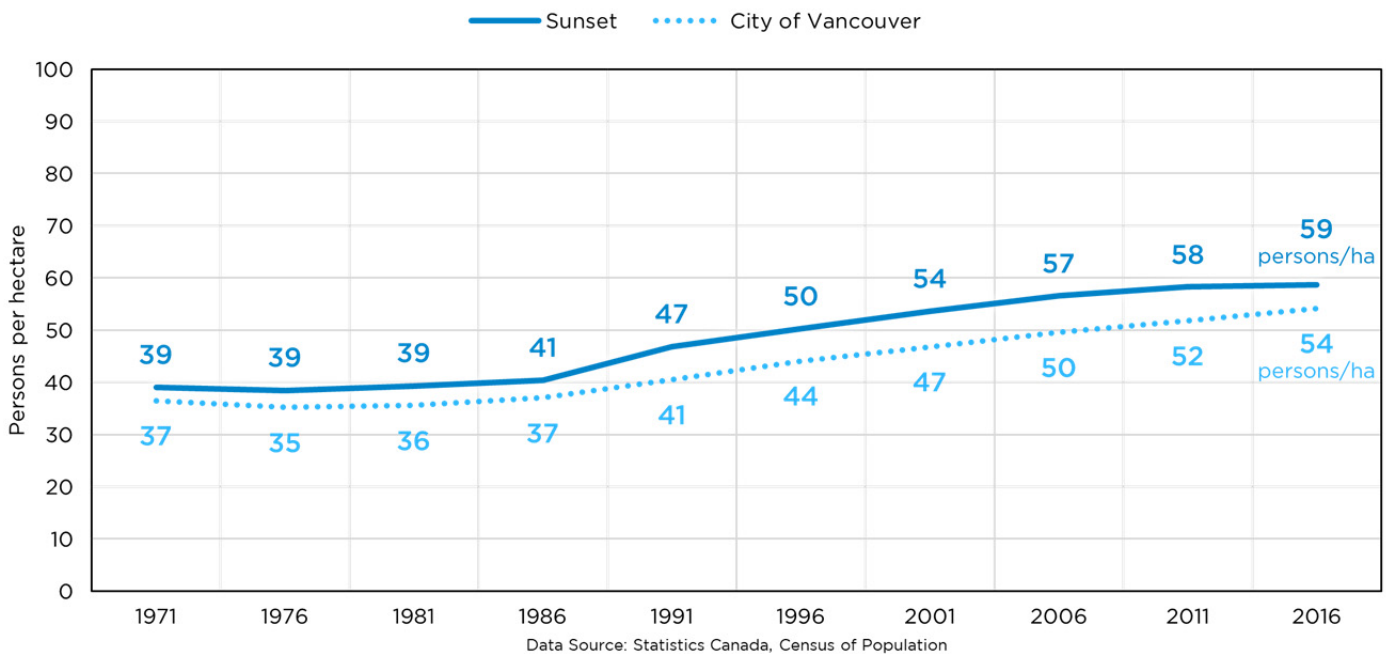


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Sunset's population density is 59 persons per hectare, or about 8% denser than the city overall. Sunset densified more quickly in the 1990s and 2000s than the city overall.

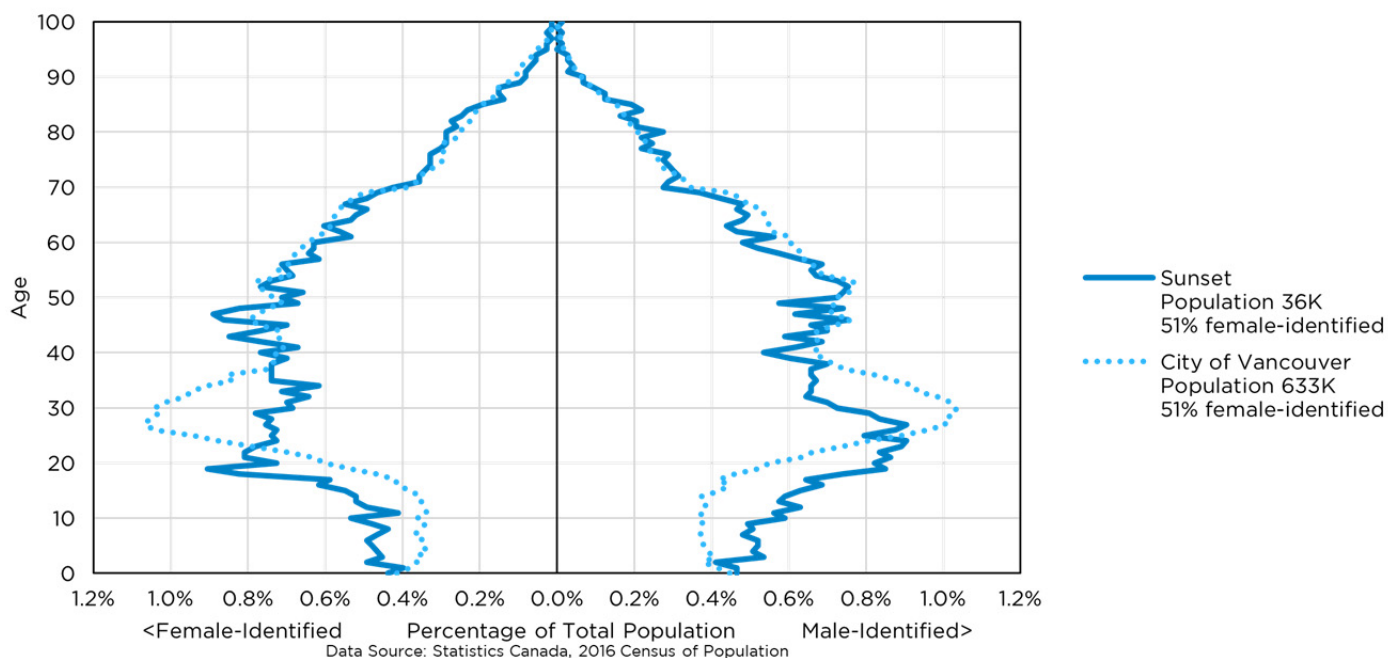
## Population Density, 1971-2016



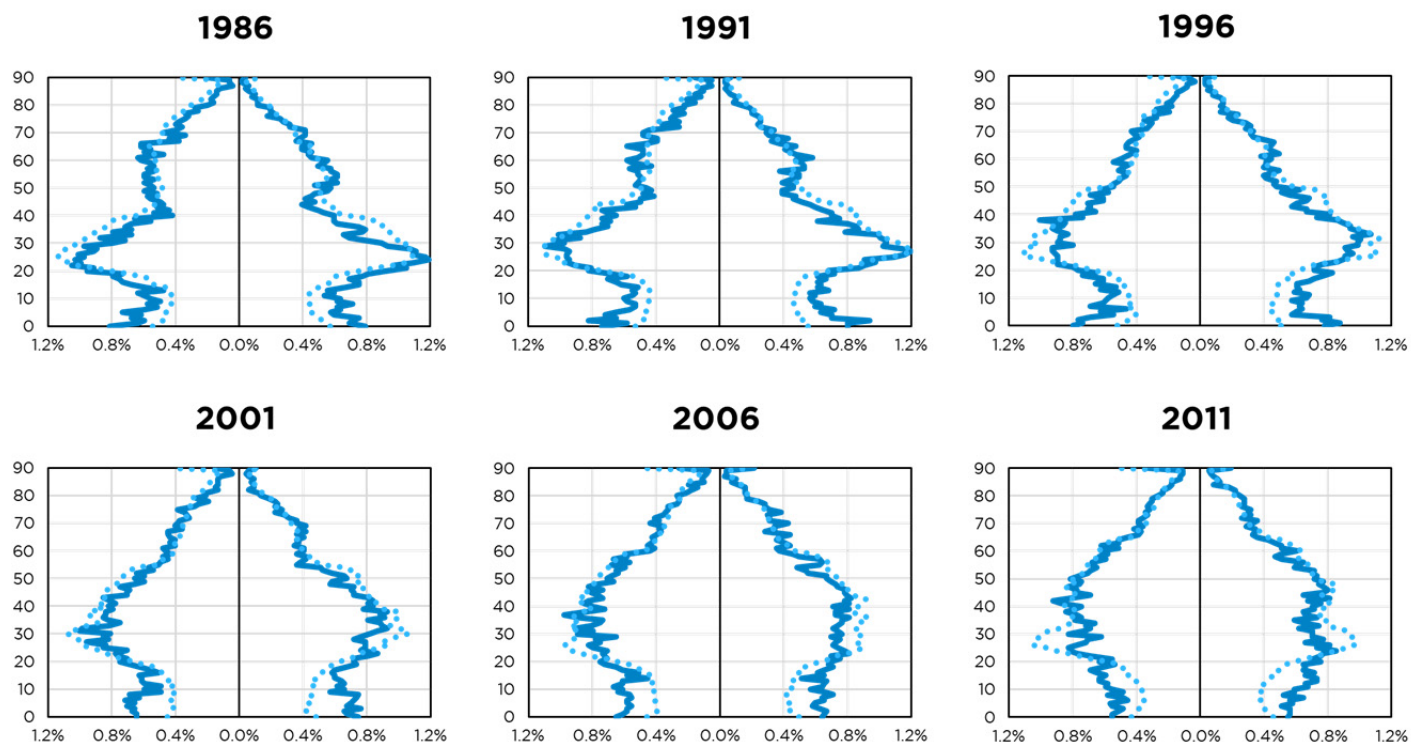
## Age Profile

Sunset's age profile has proportionally more children and youth than the city overall, and relatively fewer young adults. Its age distribution more closely resembles the broader Metro Vancouver region than the City of Vancouver. In both Sunset and the city overall, 51% of the population is female-identified.<sup>1</sup>

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



Over a 30 year period, there has been a decline in young children as a percentage of the total population in Sunset, and a shift toward adults in their 40s and 50s and away from younger adults.

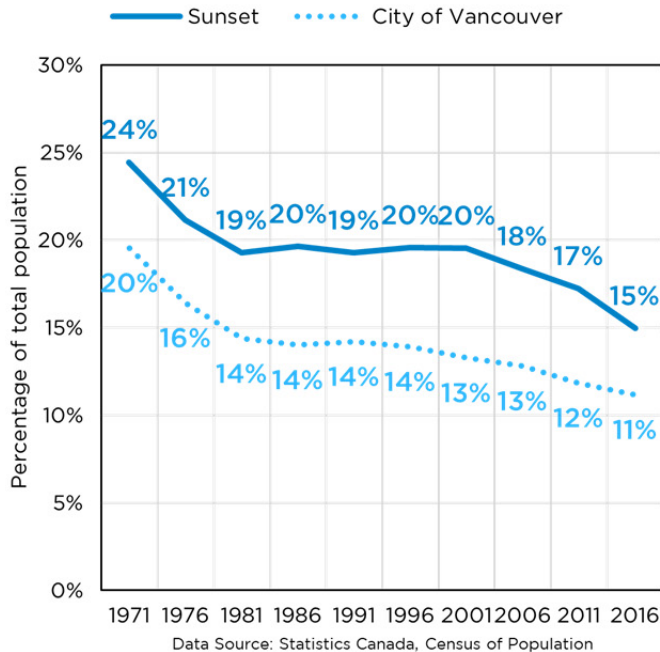




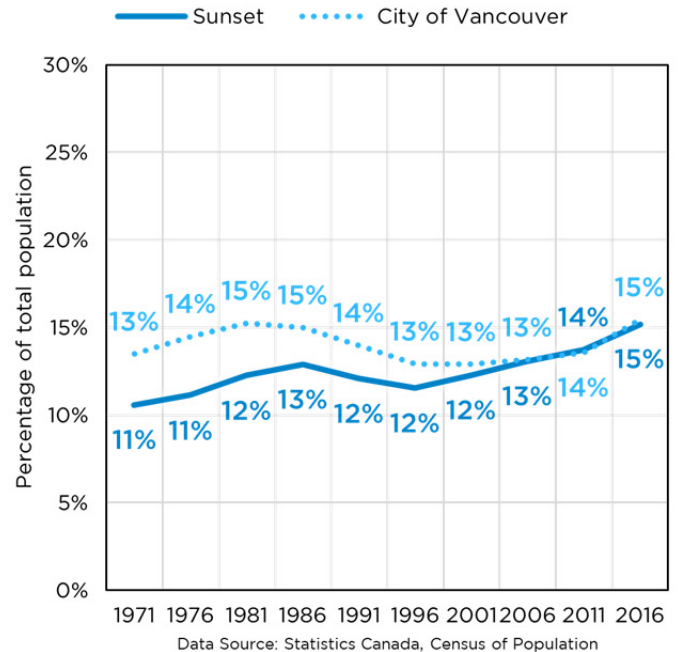
## Age Groups

Sunset has 2% more seniors (age 65 and older) than children (age 0-14), with seniors growing while the child population declines. Over 20 years from 1996 to 2016 the absolute number of children in Sunset fell by 11% while the number of seniors increased by 54%.

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

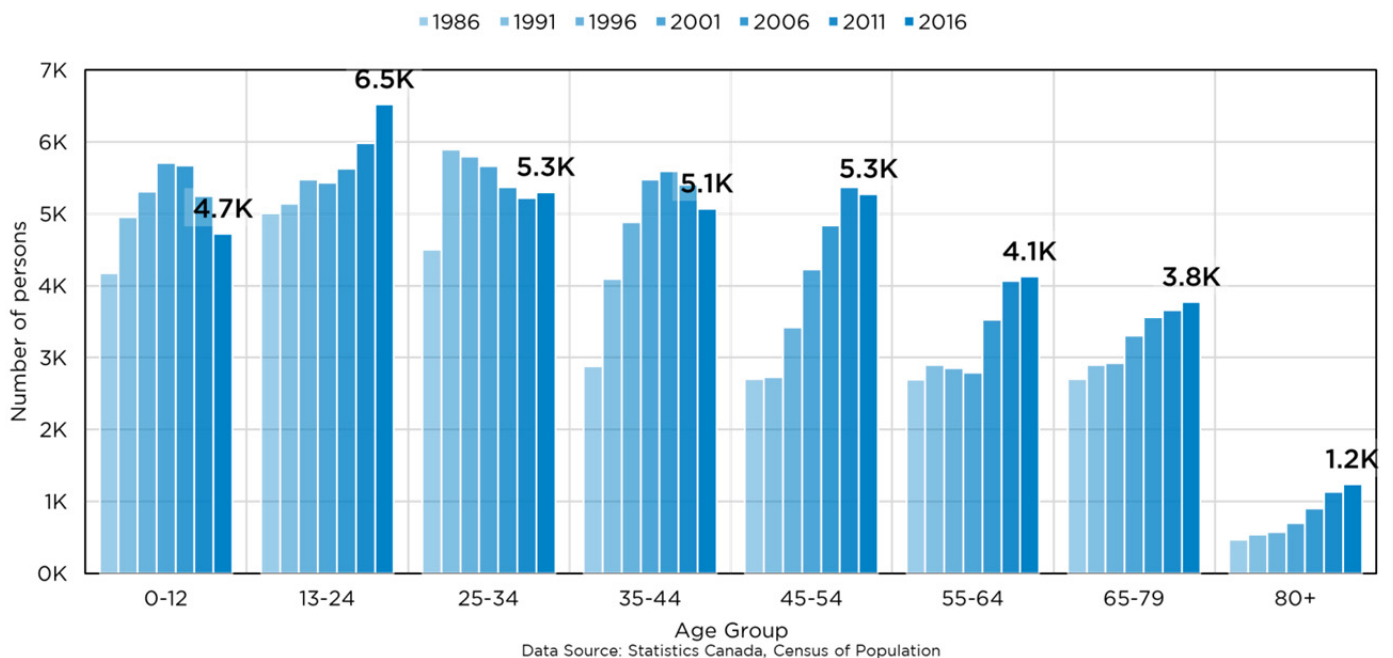


**Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016**



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. There was a notable increase in youth in Sunset in 2016, with older adults and seniors also showing notable growth recently

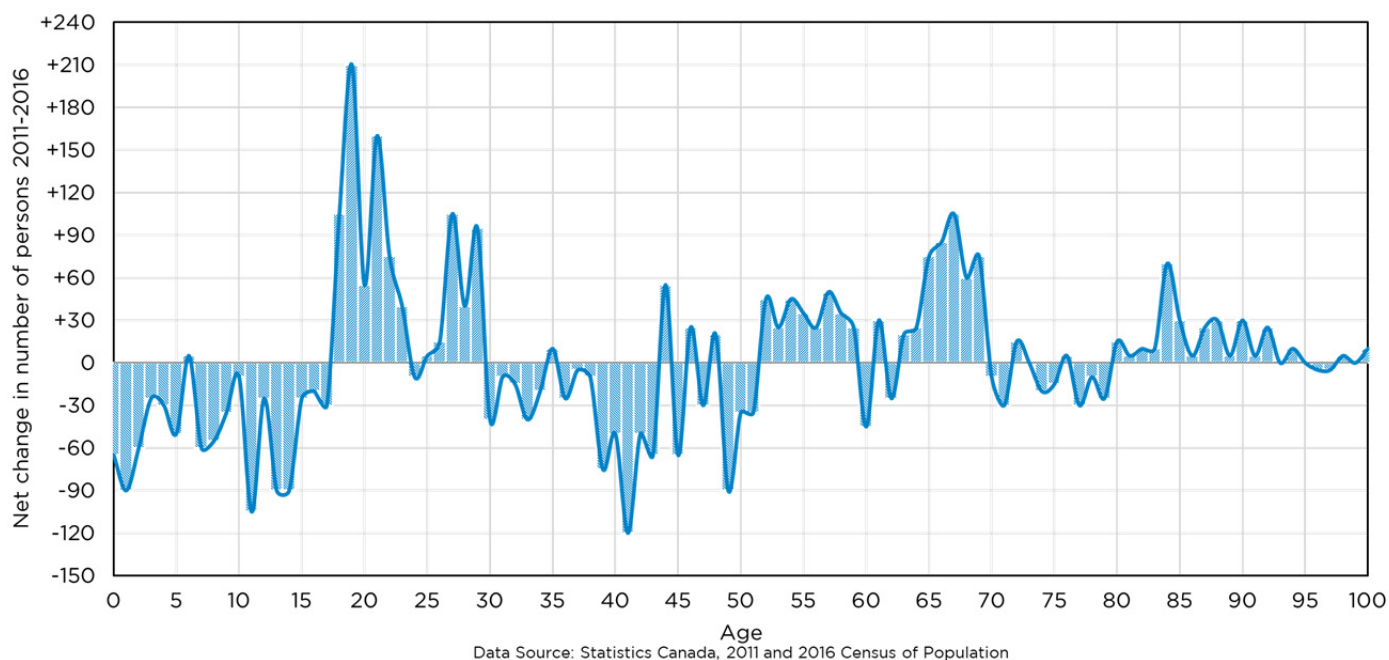
**Sunset: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016**



## Short-Term Population Growth

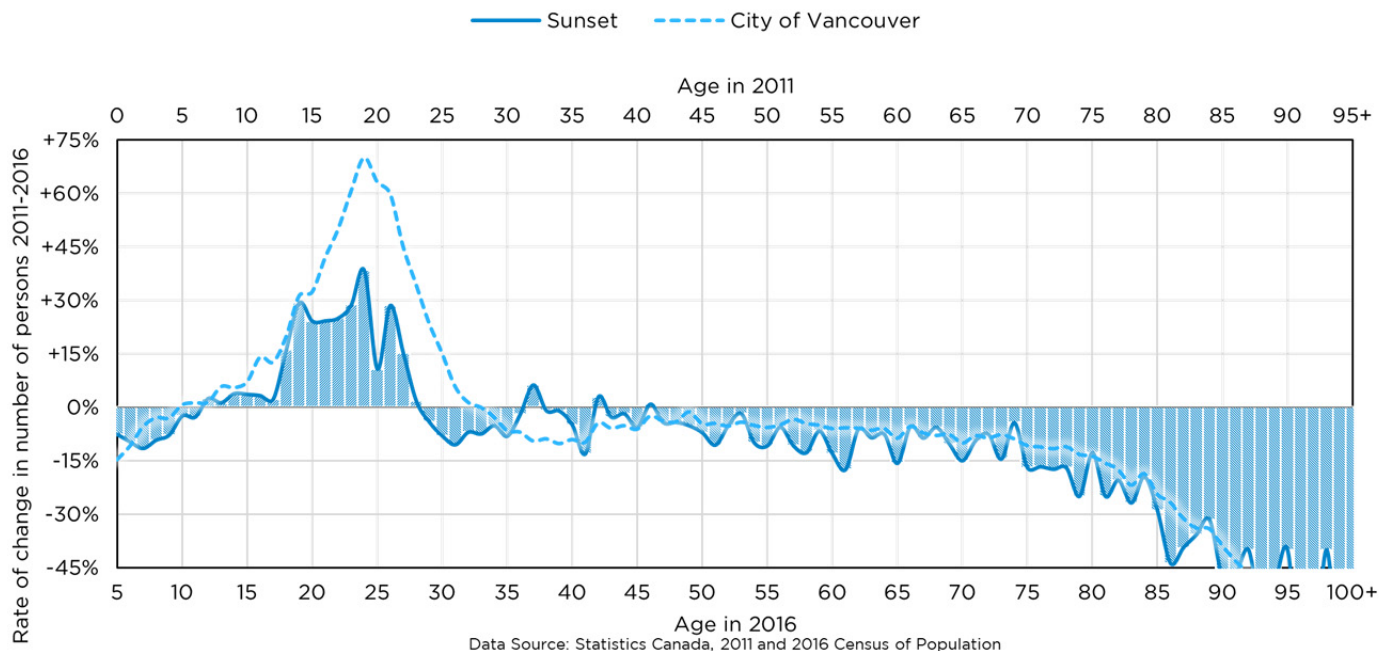
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Sunset: 2016 saw the largest absolute growth in older youth and young adults, as well as people in or approaching senior age groups.

**Sunset: Net Population Growth 2011-2016**



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, this graph shows net migration into Sunset occurring in young adulthood, with people moving out, unlike citywide trends, in their late 20s and into their 30s. Notably, the rate of loss of children as they turned elementary school-age was faster in Sunset than the city overall.

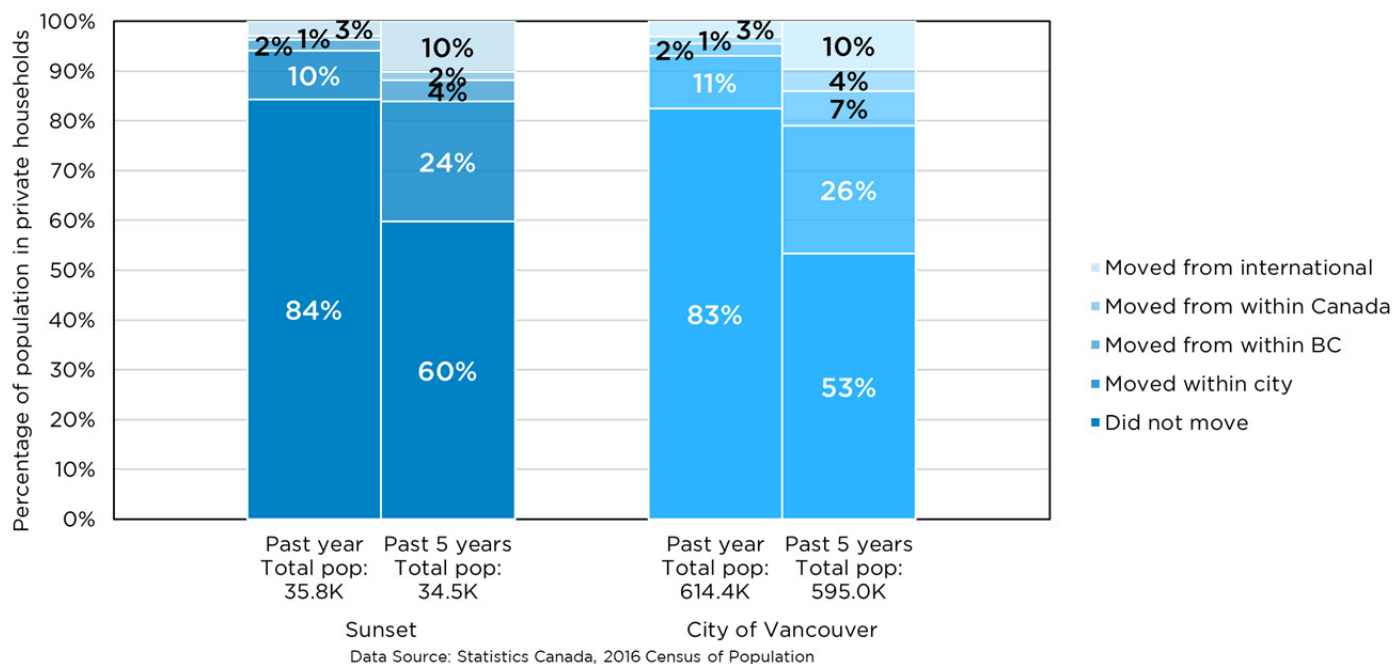
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

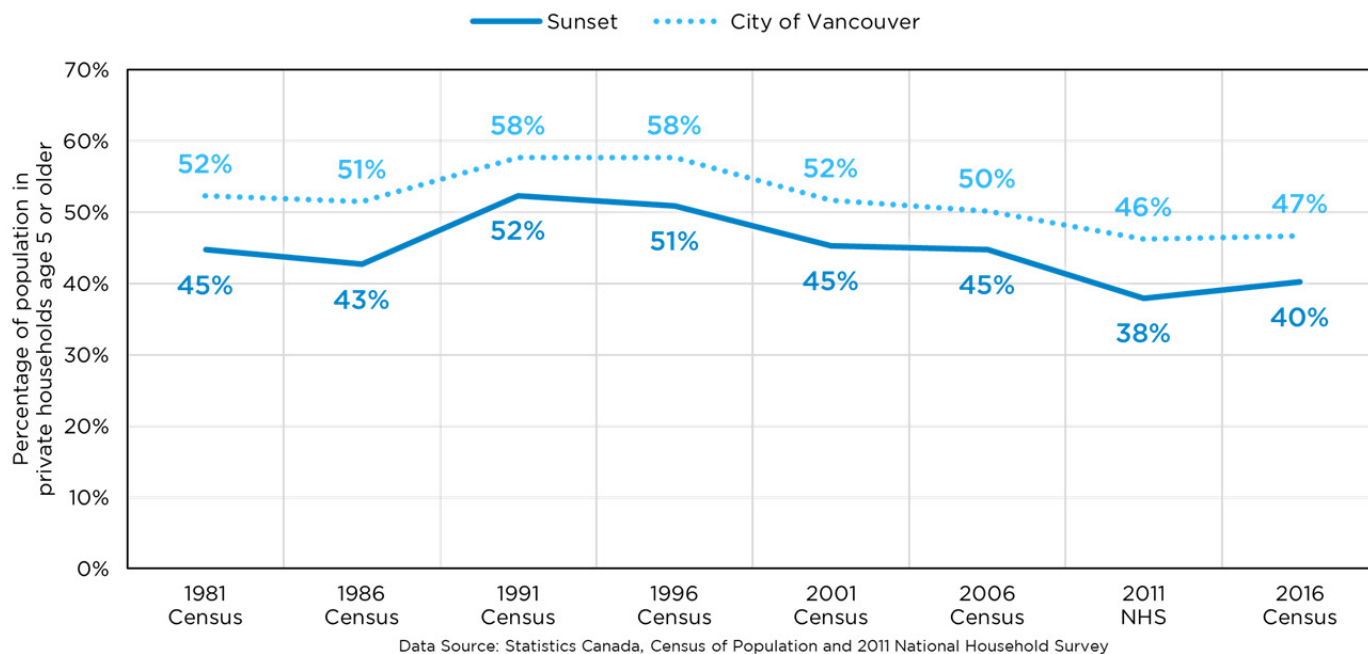
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 16% of Sunset residents had moved, mostly within the city. Over five years, 40% of residents had moved. Both rates are lower than for Vancouver overall.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Sunset's population has generally been less mobile than the City of Vancouver overall, though trends in the rate of people new to their current address have moved in the same direction as the city over time.

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

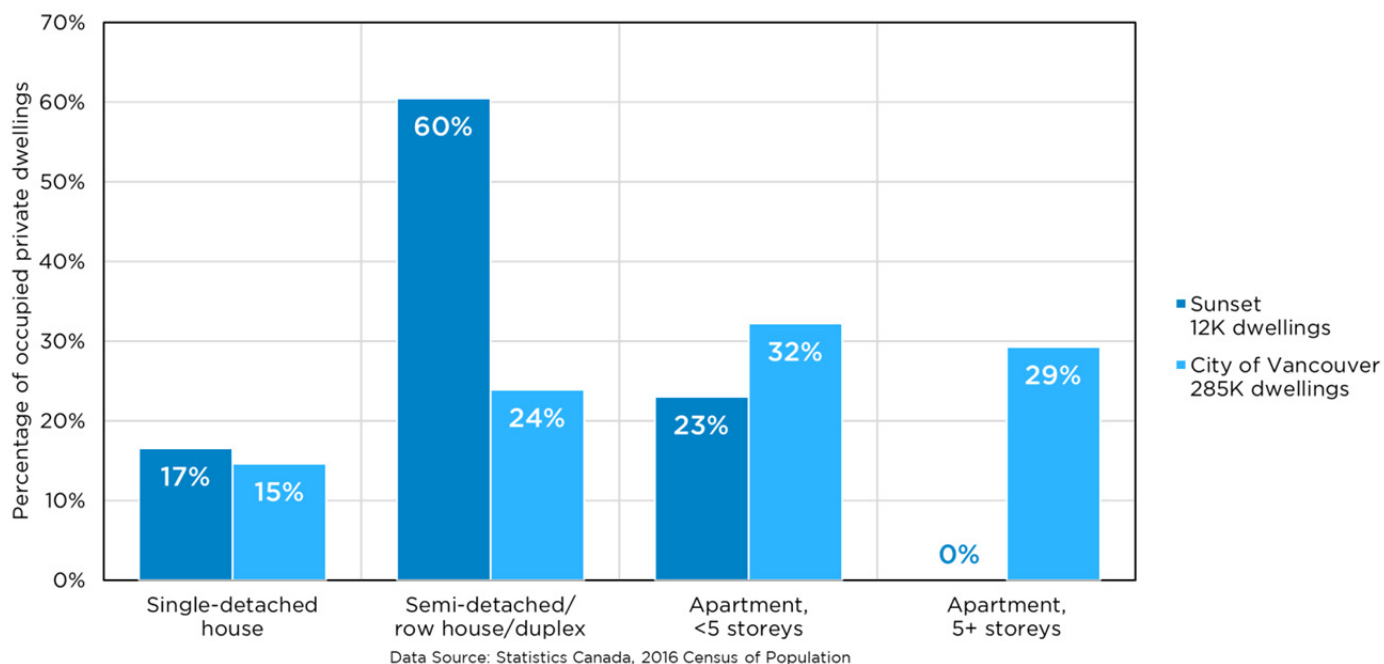




## Housing Types

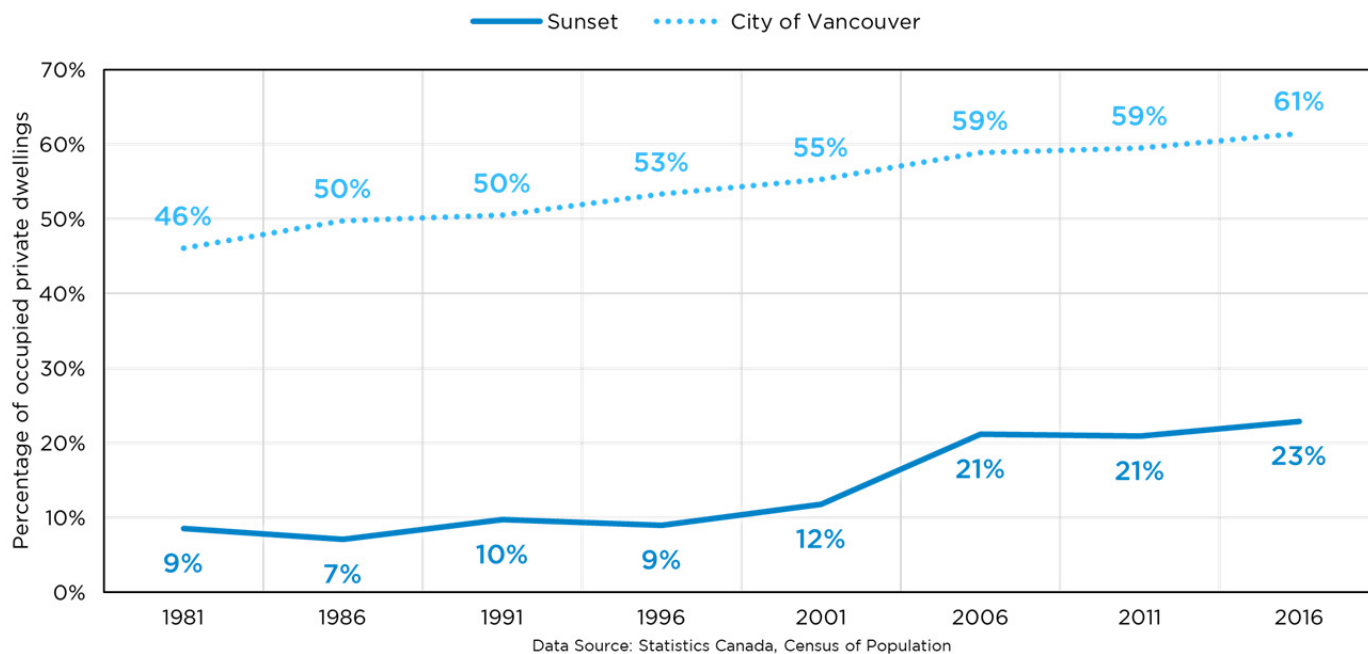
Sunset's housing stock stands out for a high concentration of semi-detached and duplex housing, with low-rise apartments being the second-largest category. There are no high-rise apartments in Sunset.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



About 23% of dwellings in Sunset are in apartments, a proportion that grew substantially in 2006 but remains much lower than the city overall.<sup>3</sup>

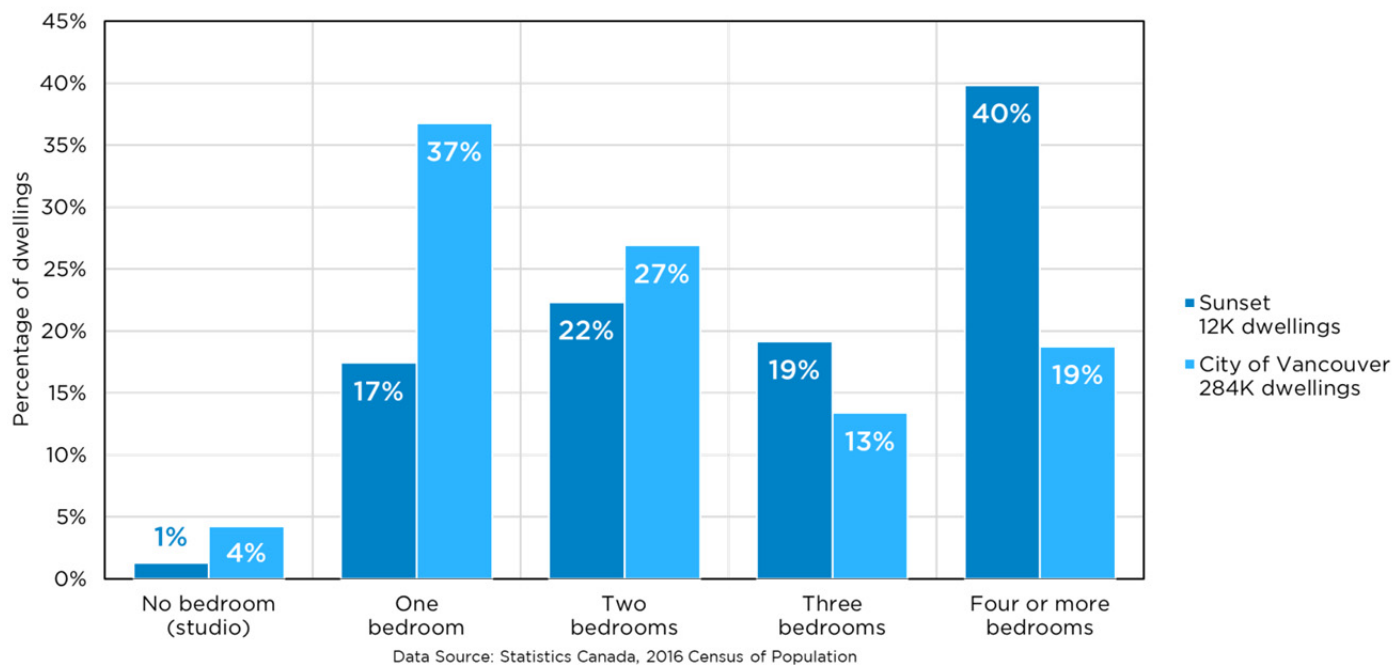
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

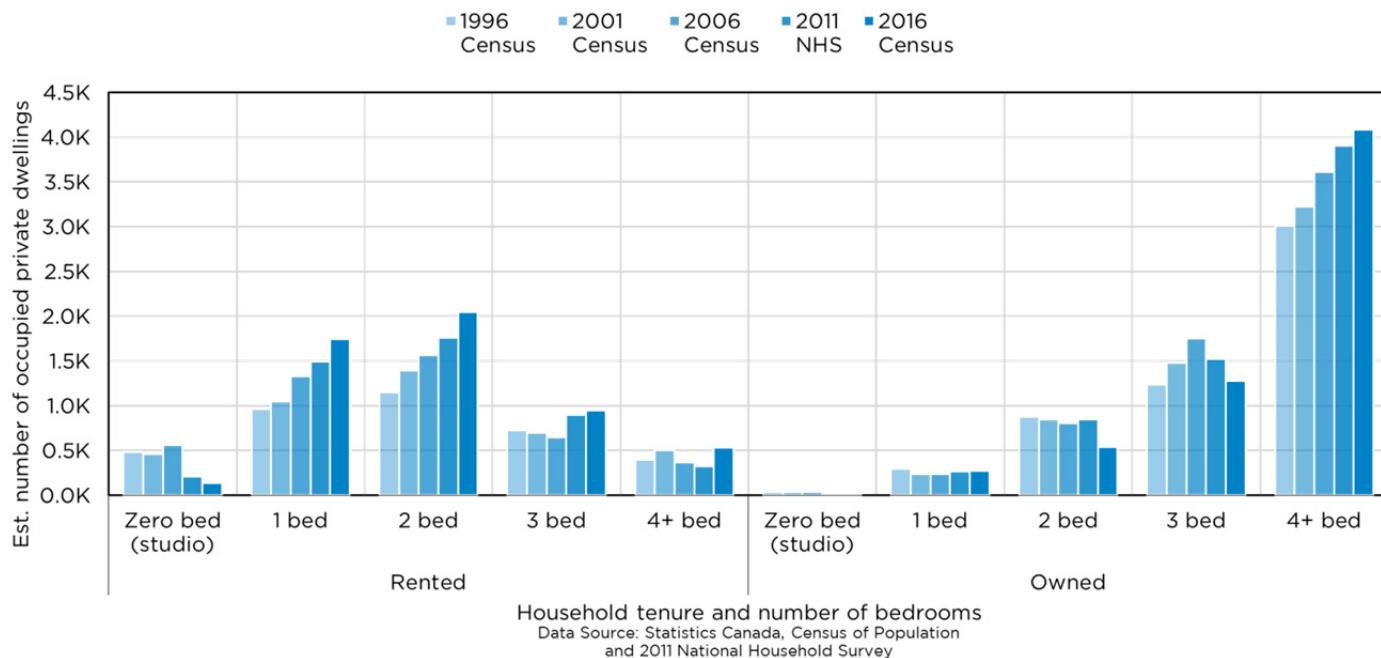
Housing units in Sunset tend to be larger than the city overall: four in ten have four or more bedrooms.

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



Over time, Sunset is seeing growth in the number of one- and two-bedroom rental units, with a more recent increase in larger units that may reflect houses moving into the rental market. Owned housing in Sunset is becoming larger over time, with steady growth in four-or-more-bedroom owned units.

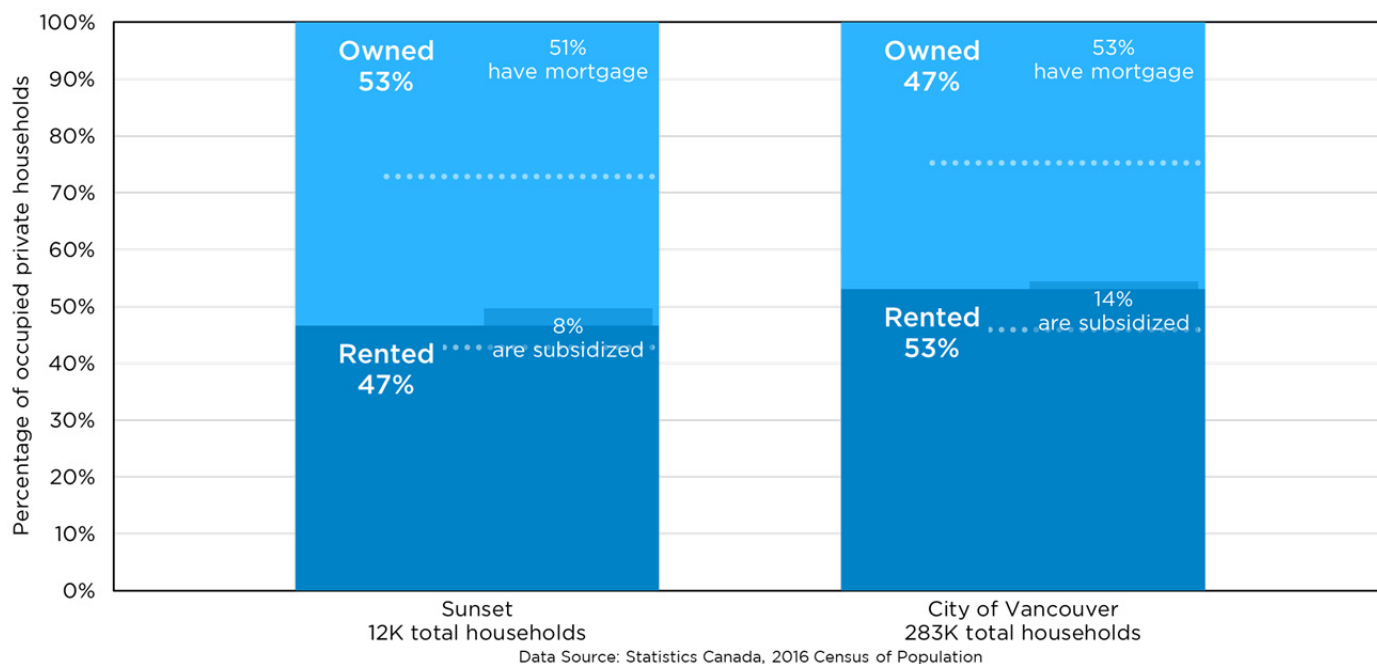
### Sunset: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



## Housing Tenure

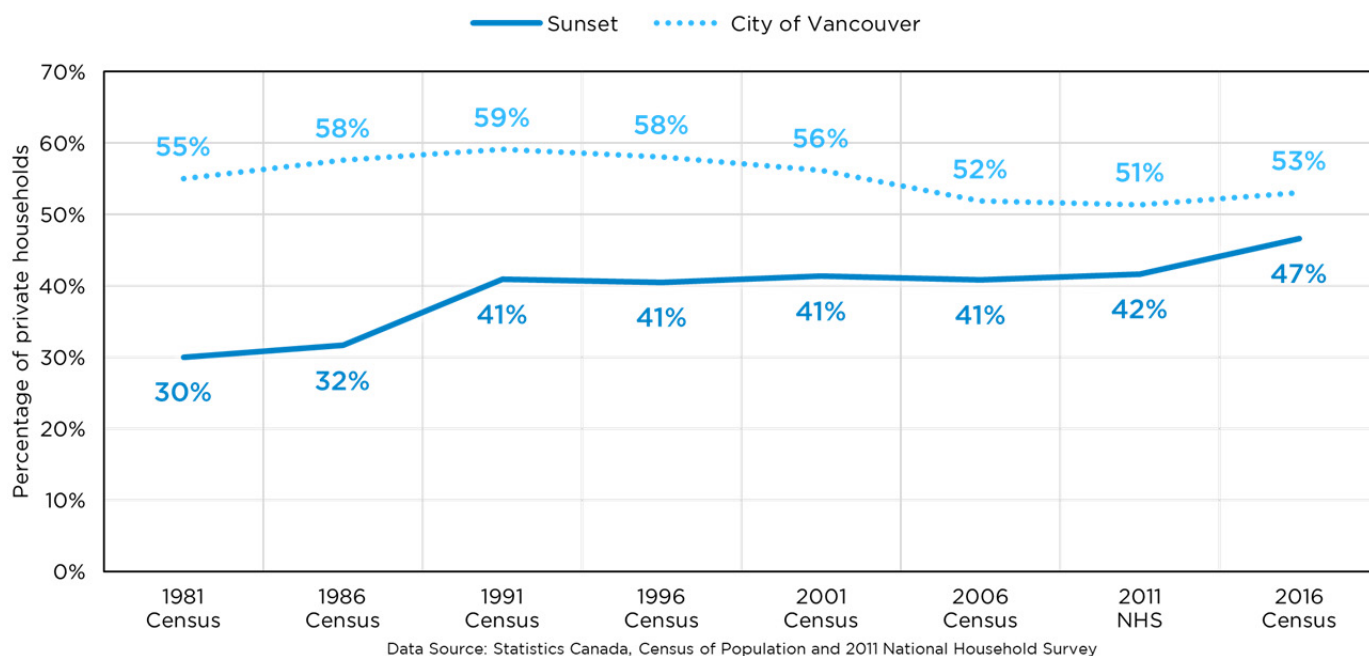
In Sunset, 47% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> The neighbourhood has a smaller proportion of subsidized housing compared to the city overall. Among owned households in Sunset, about 51% have a mortgage, a similar rate to the city overall.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Sunset was flat from the 1990s until 2011, but has climbed in the most recent census. Citywide, recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households. Recent growth in rented households in Sunset may reflect a large number of secondary suites.

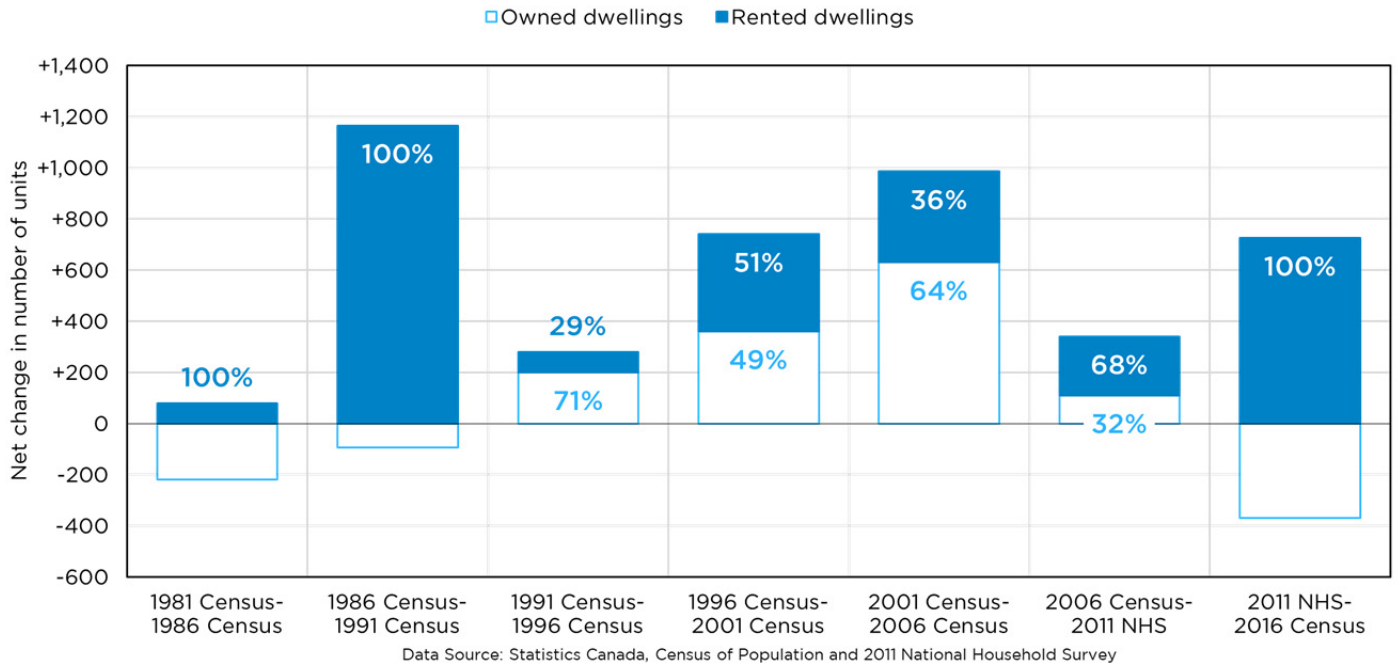
### Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



## New Housing

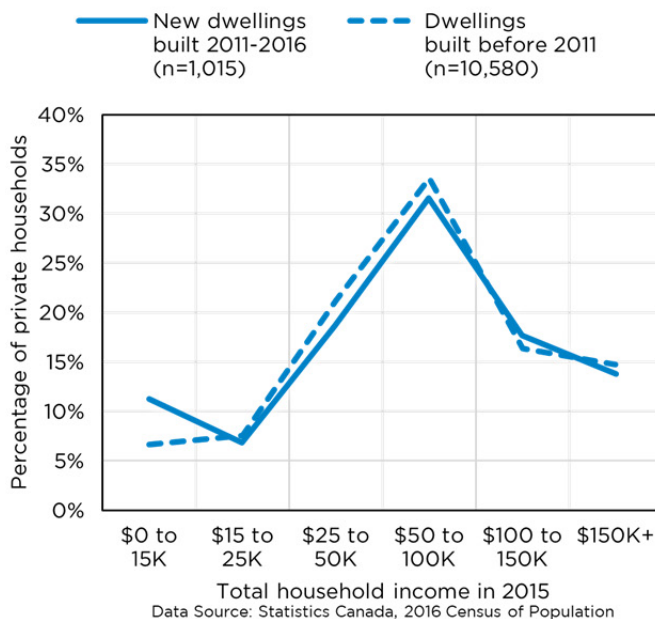
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Sunset, there was a net increase in rented units and a decrease in owned units in 2016. Factors contributing to this trend may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; new rental and suites in existing buildings; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

### Sunset: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

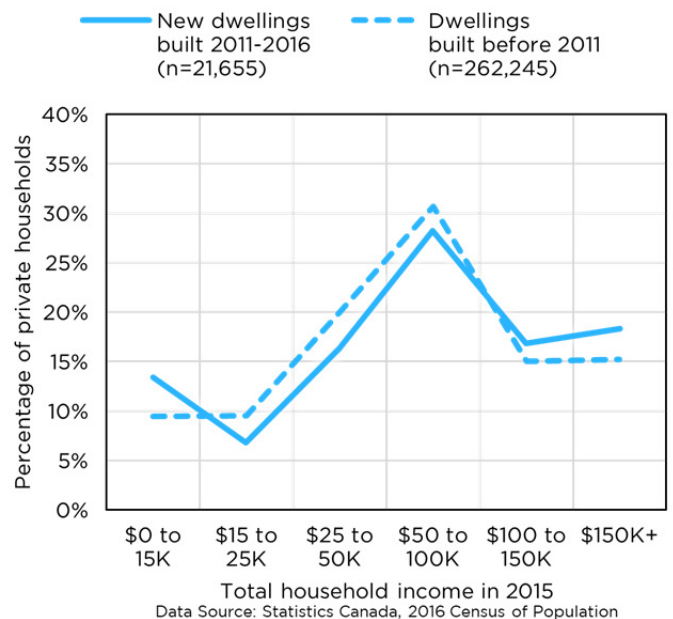


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in the Sunset, however, have a similar income distribution as the older housing stock.

### Sunset: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



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

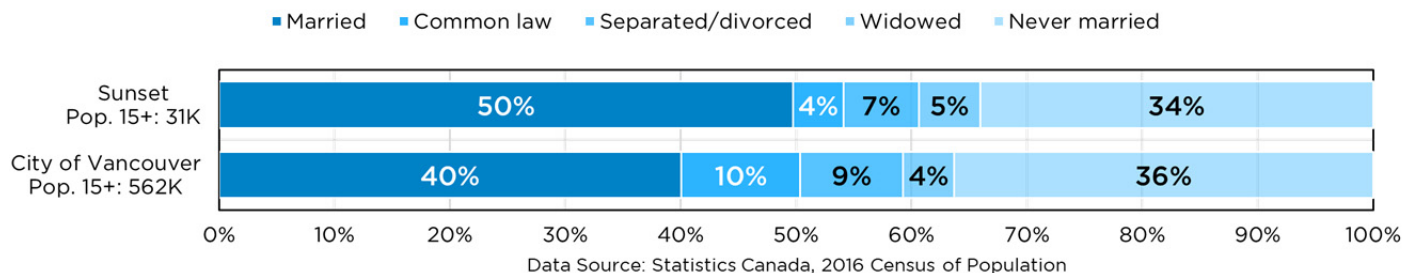




## Marital Status

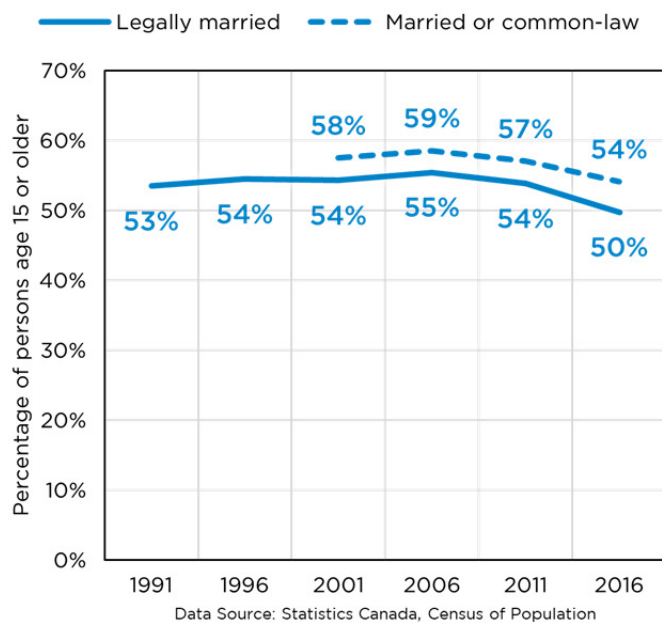
Sunset residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 50% of Sunset residents age 15 and older are married, with another 4% living common-law. In Sunset, 7% of residents are separated or divorced; 5% are widowed; and 34% have never been married and are not living common-law.

**Population by Marital Status, 2016**

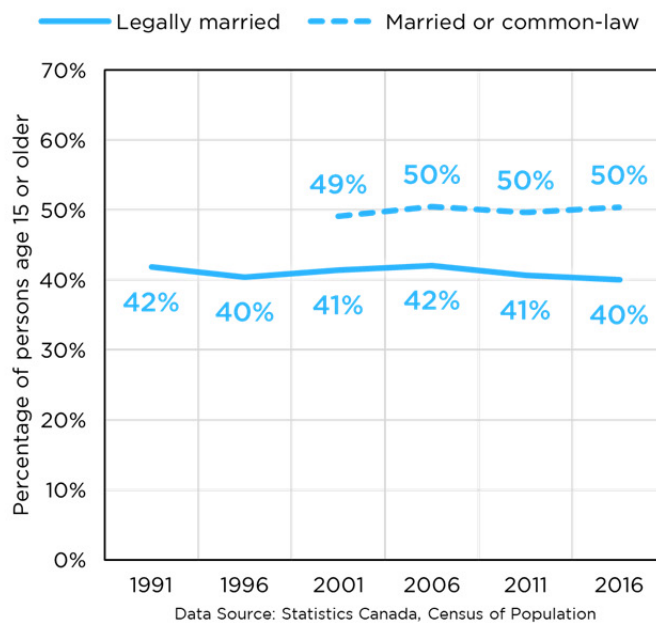


The rate of persons married or common-law has declined in the most recent census, narrowing the gap between Sunset and the City of Vancouver overall.

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



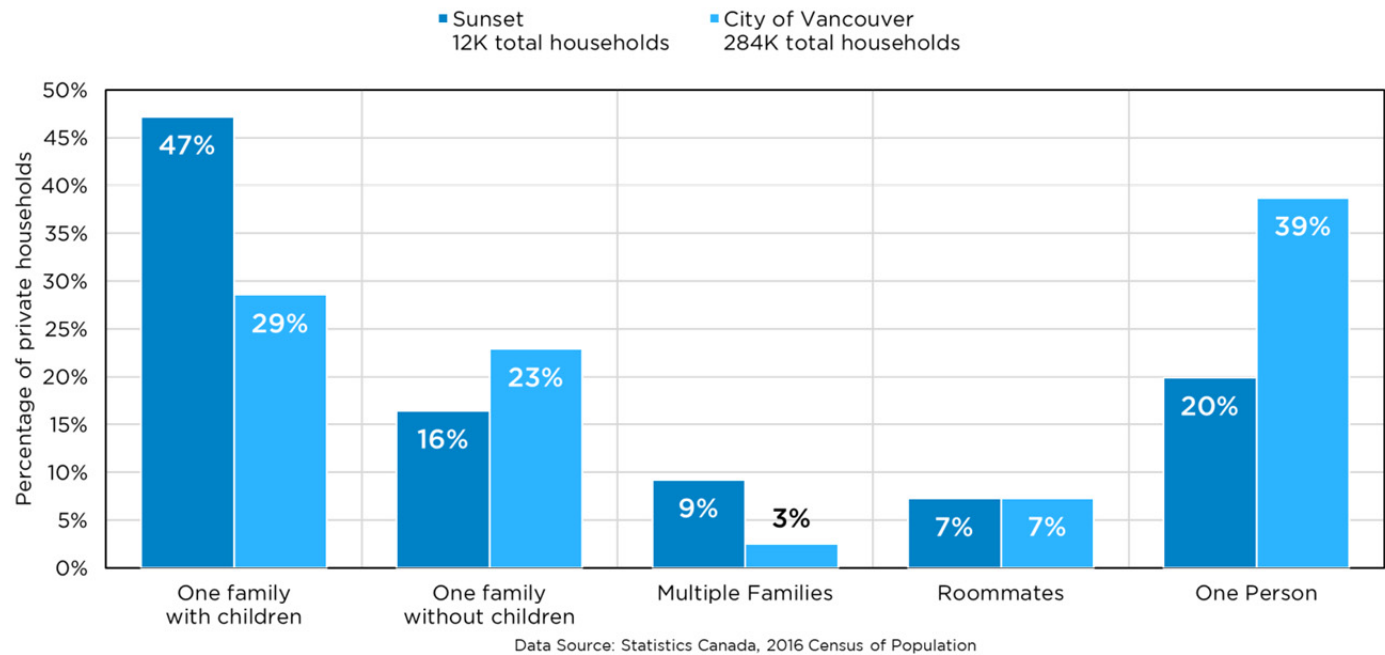
**City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



# Household Types

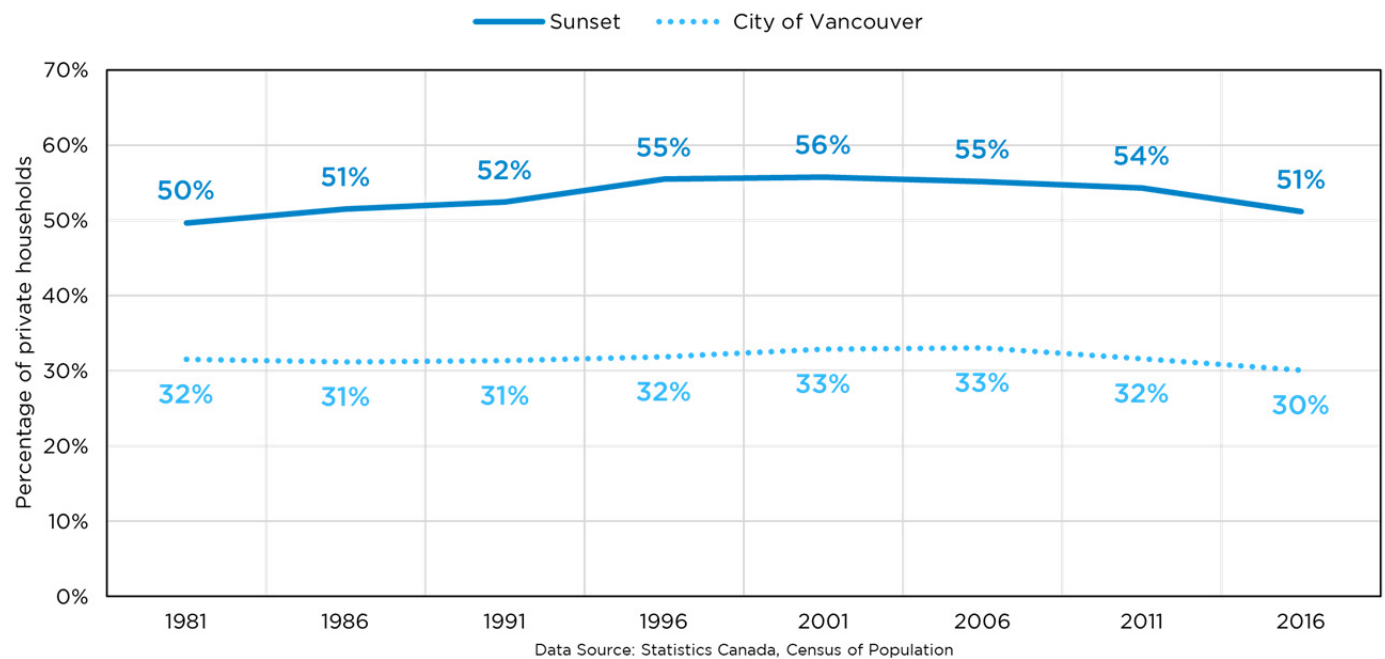
Compared to the city as a whole, Sunset households are much more likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood has proportionally fewer childless couples and people living alone than the city, but stands out for its very large share of households with multiple families in them.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.<sup>5</sup> The rate of households with children was steady in Sunset has consistently been much higher than the city average, but has declined slightly since the early 2000s.

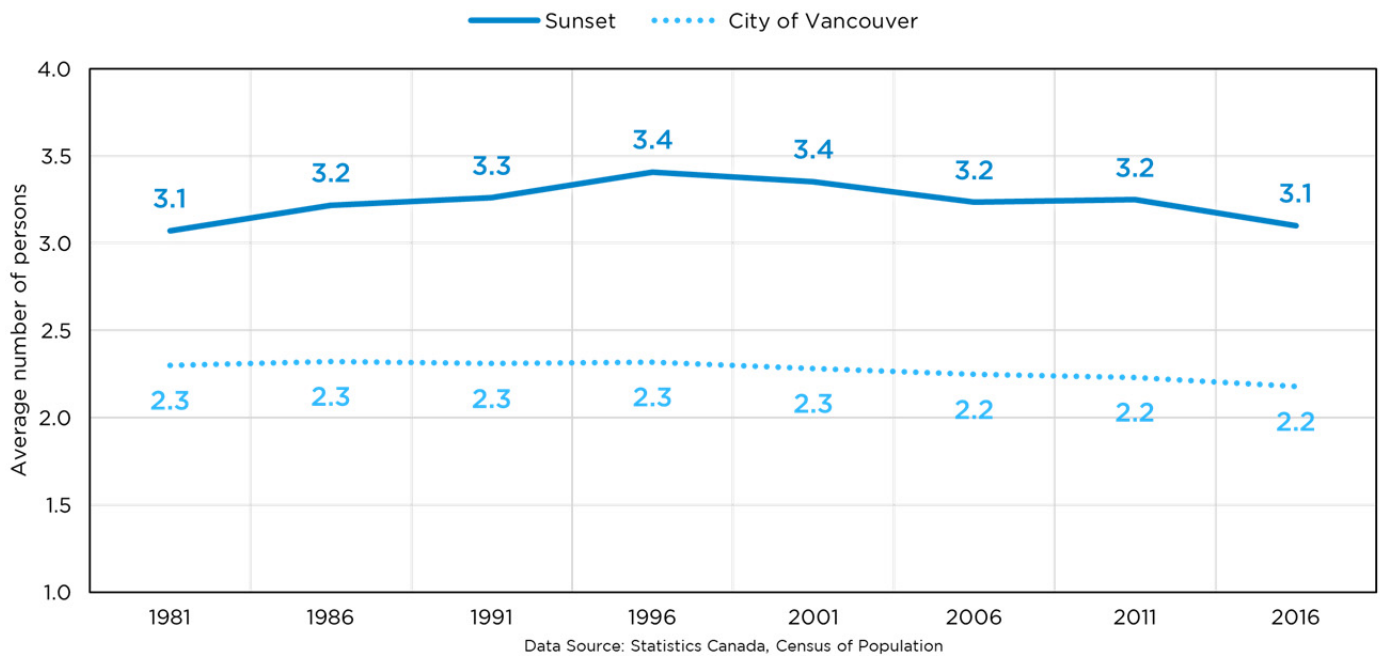
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

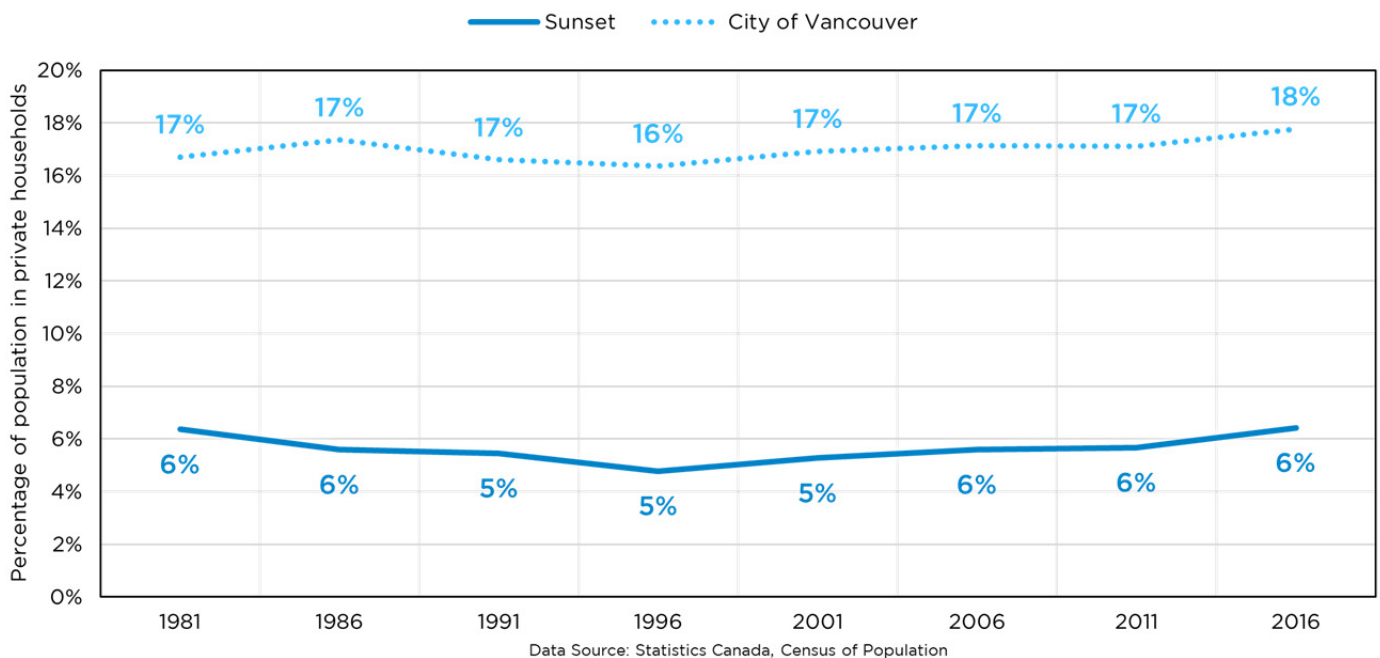
Household size in Sunset is the largest of any local area in Vancouver. In 2016, there are 3.1 people in the average private household in Sunset, compared to 2.2 across the city.

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



As of 2016, 6% of Sunset's population lives alone, one-third of the city rate of 18%.

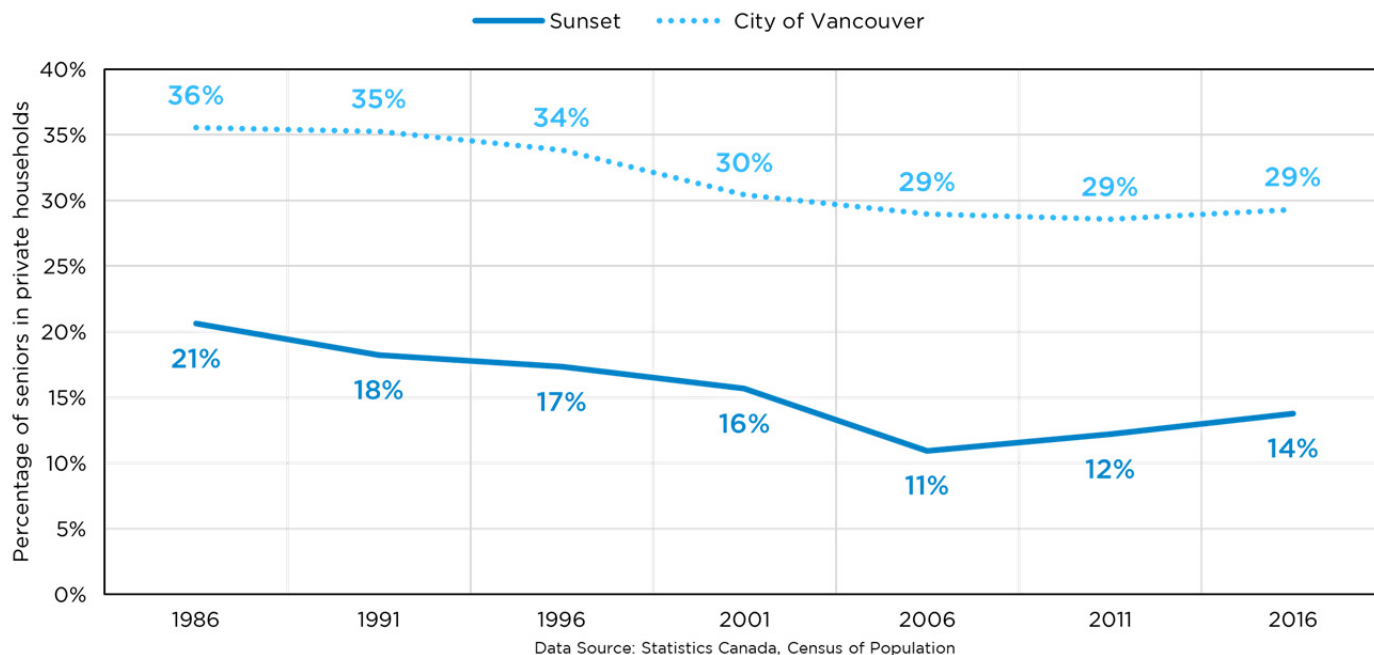
**Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016**



## Senior Households

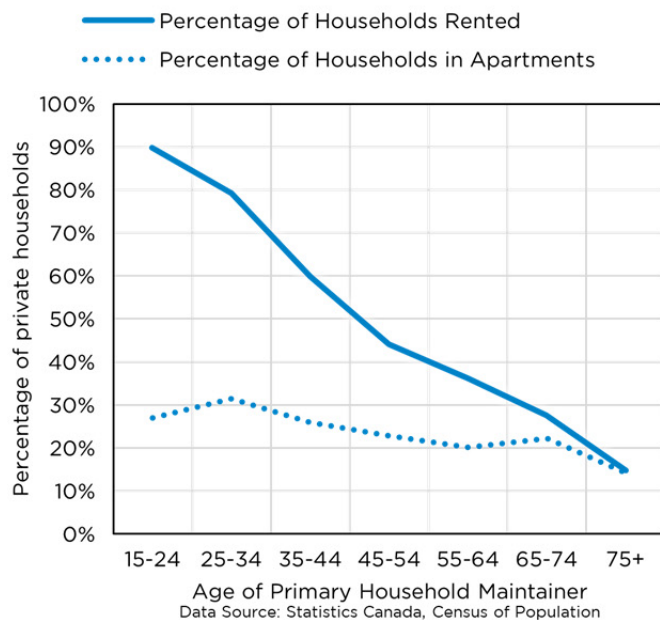
There is no essential experience of aging: how individuals experience becoming a senior in the city relates to factors like housing type, social connections, income and more. In Sunset, 14% of persons 65 and over live alone. This is about half the rate at which seniors across the city live alone, but it has increased since 2006.

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

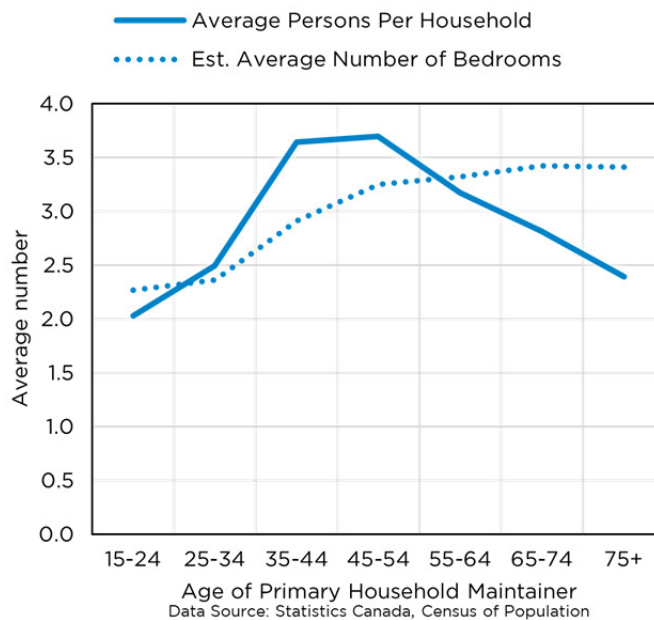


Compared to other age groups in Sunset, seniors are more likely to own their homes than other age groups: as of 2016, 21% of senior-led households in Sunset are rented, and 18% are in apartments. Senior-led households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants than other age groups.<sup>6</sup>

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



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

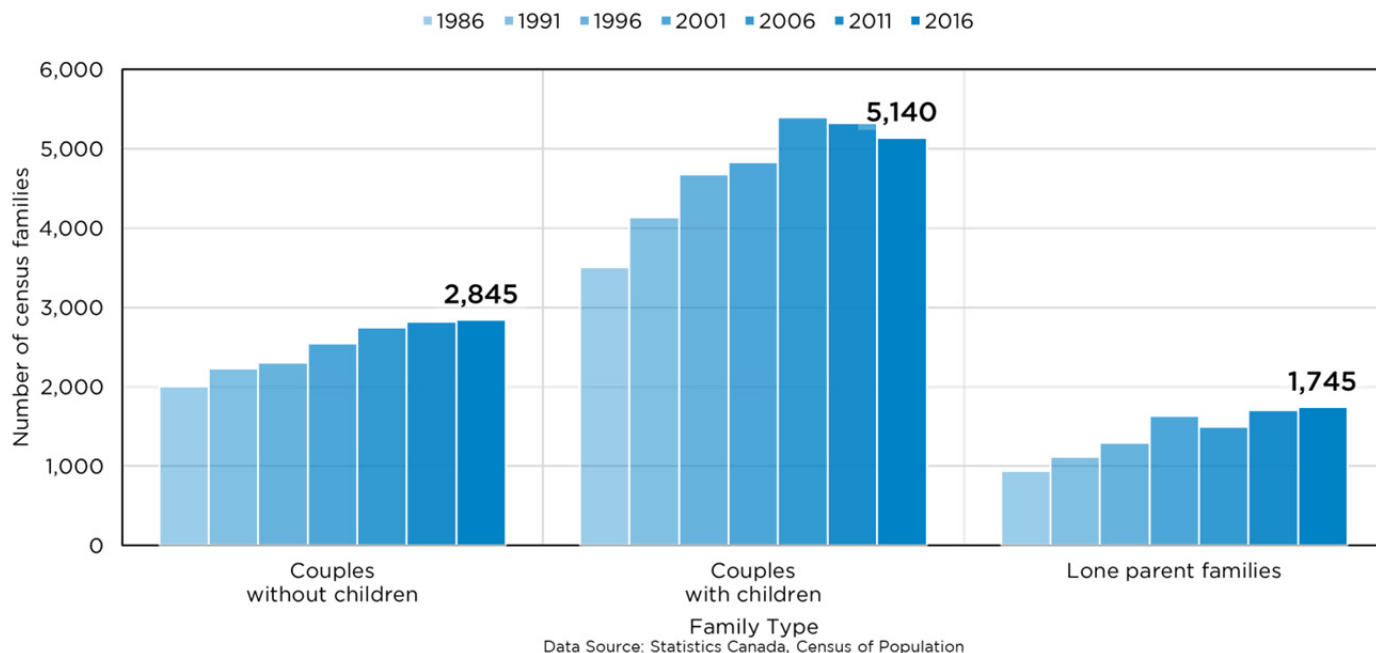




## Family Types

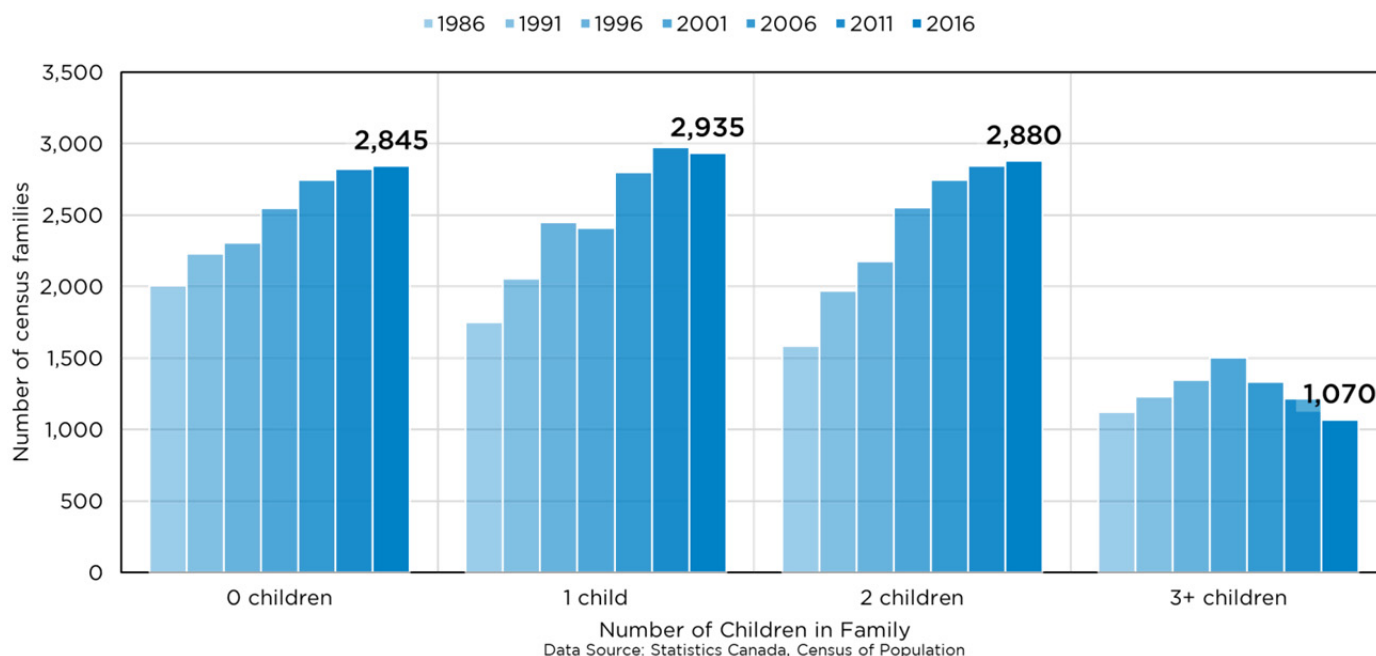
As noted earlier, families<sup>7</sup> with children make up a substantial percentage of households in Sunset. However, the absolute number of families with children has declined since 2006. The number of families without children and lone parent-led families continues to increase.

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



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. In Sunset, a shift toward smaller families is generally evident, with the number of three-or-more-child families decreasing consistently since 2001.

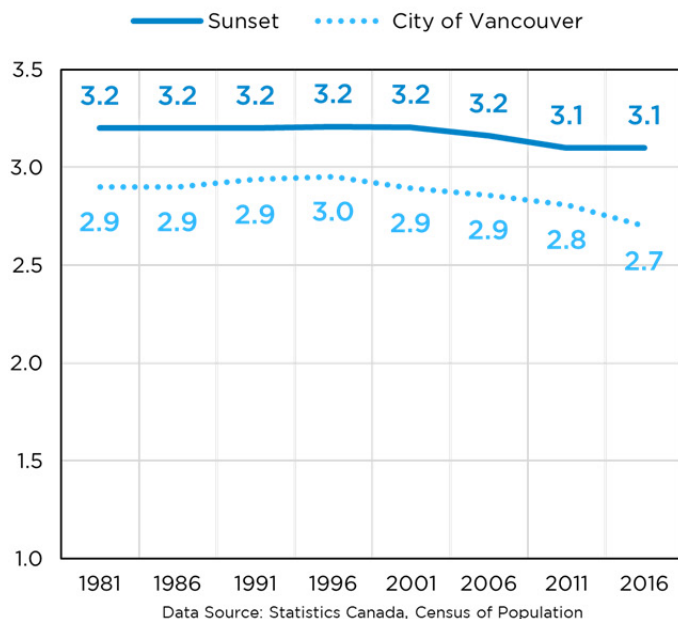
**Sunset: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



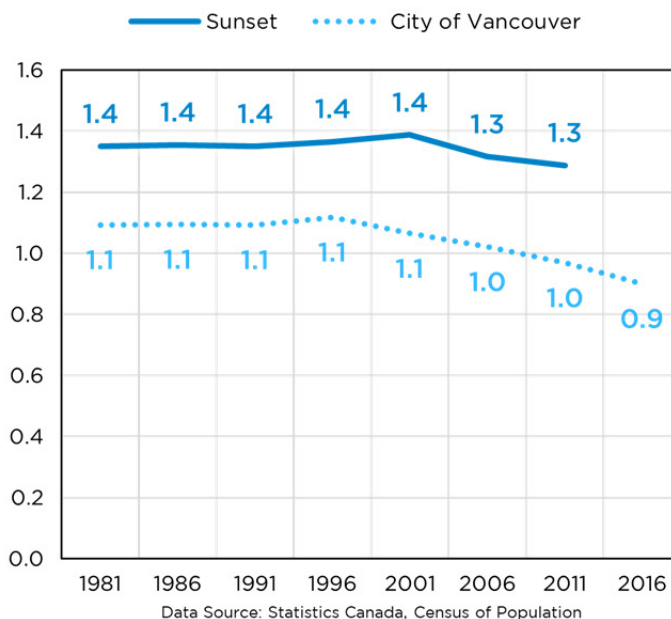
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Sunset contains 3.1 persons and has 1.2 children at home,<sup>8</sup> the highest averages among local areas in the city. However, as discussed earlier, there is evidence of family size falling over time.

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

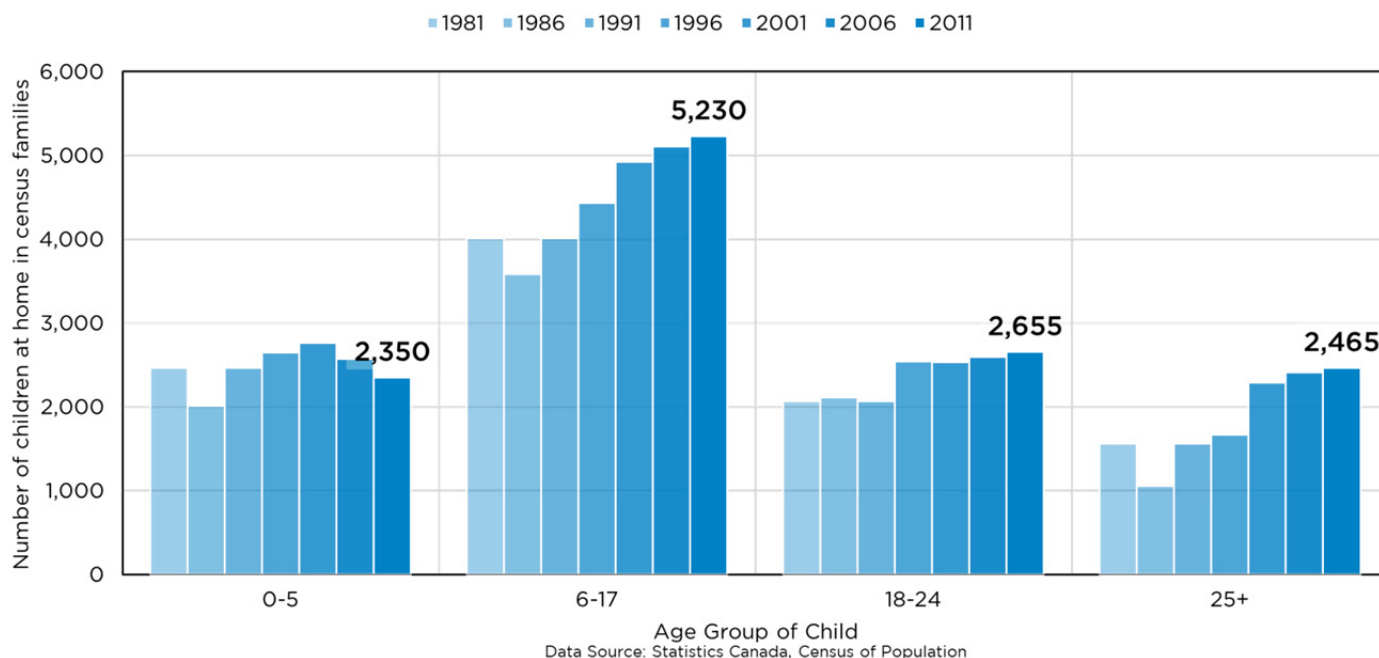


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over recent decades is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In Sunset, the number of "children" living at home at age 18 or older has increased over time, with particular growth in 1996 and 2001.

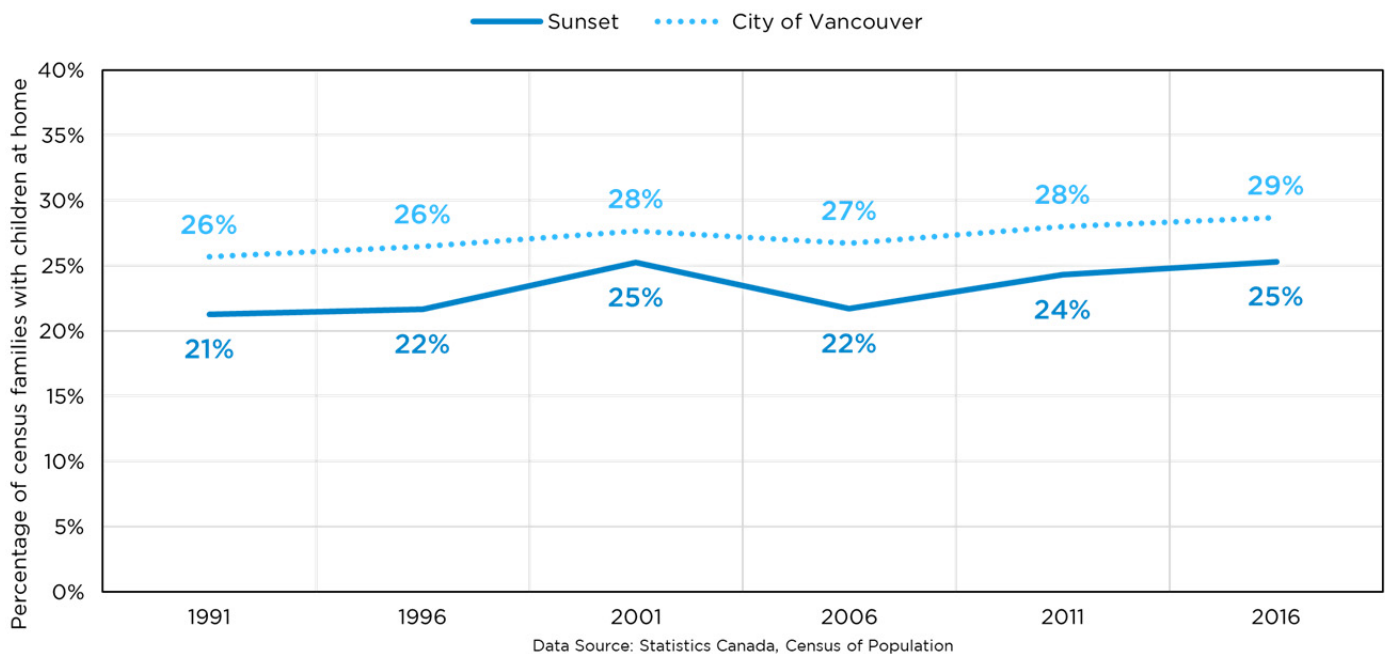
**Sunset: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



## Lone Parent-Led Families

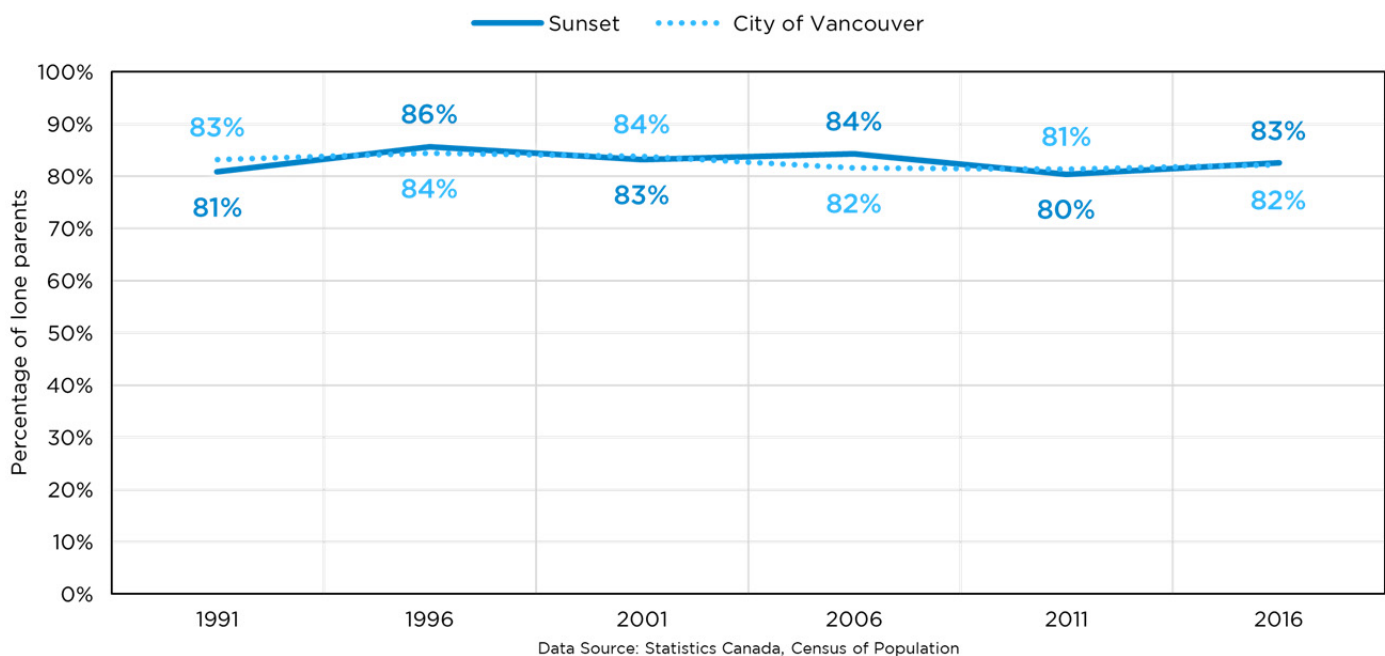
Measured as a share of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families make up 25% of families with children in Sunset. This rate has generally increased over time but remained below the citywide rate.

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



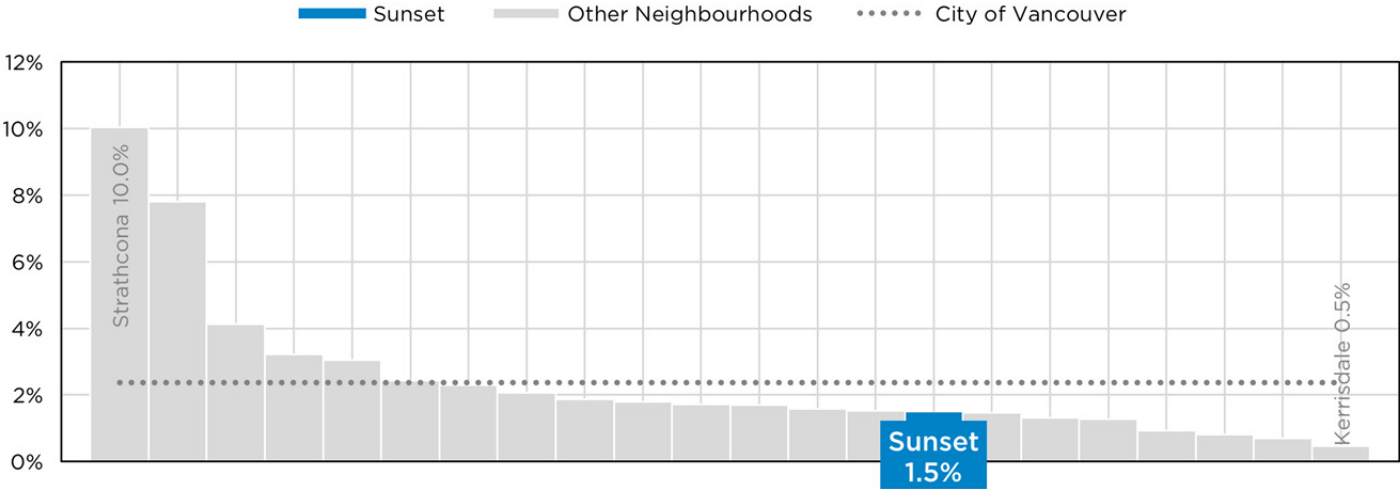
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. 83% of lone parents in Sunset are women. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

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

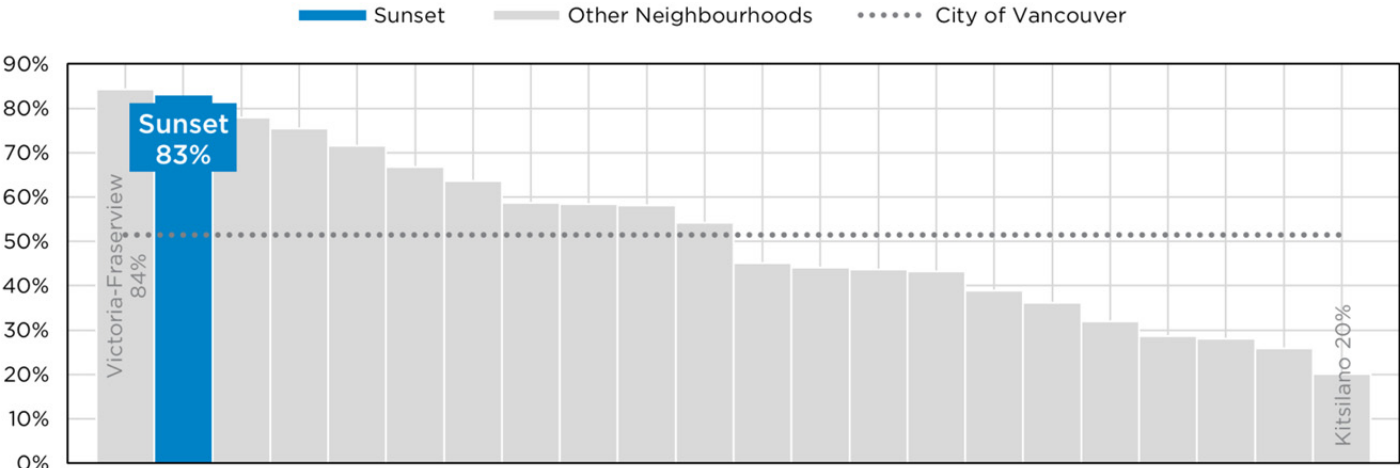


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

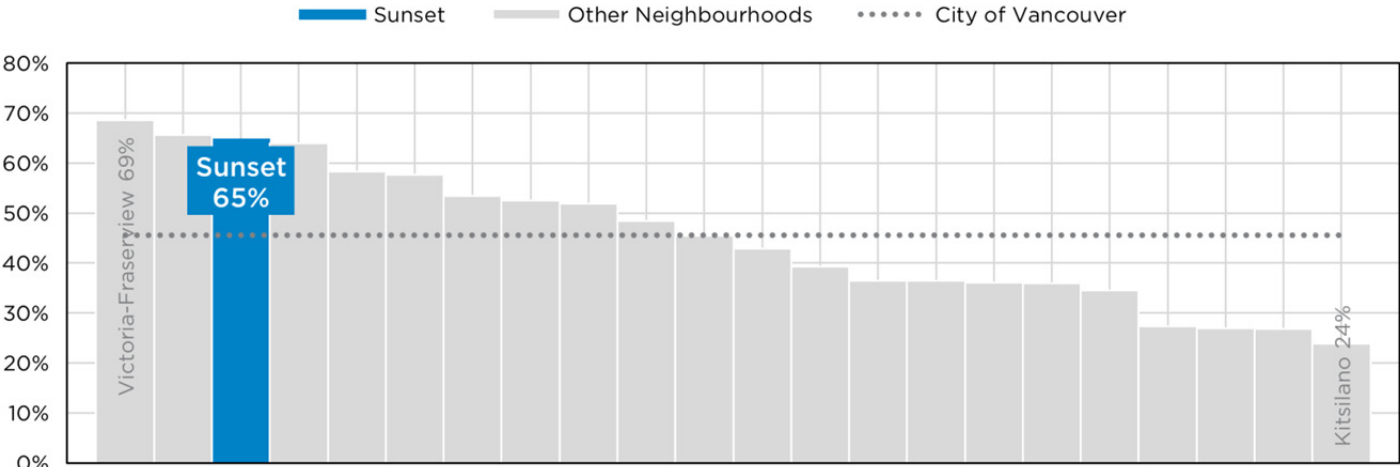
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016



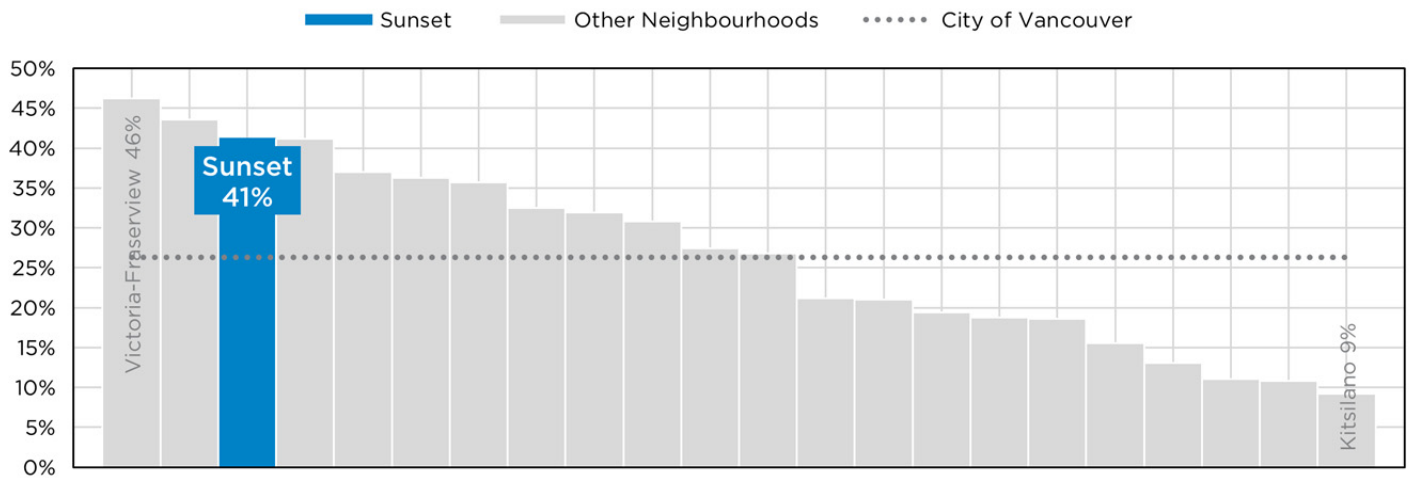
Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016



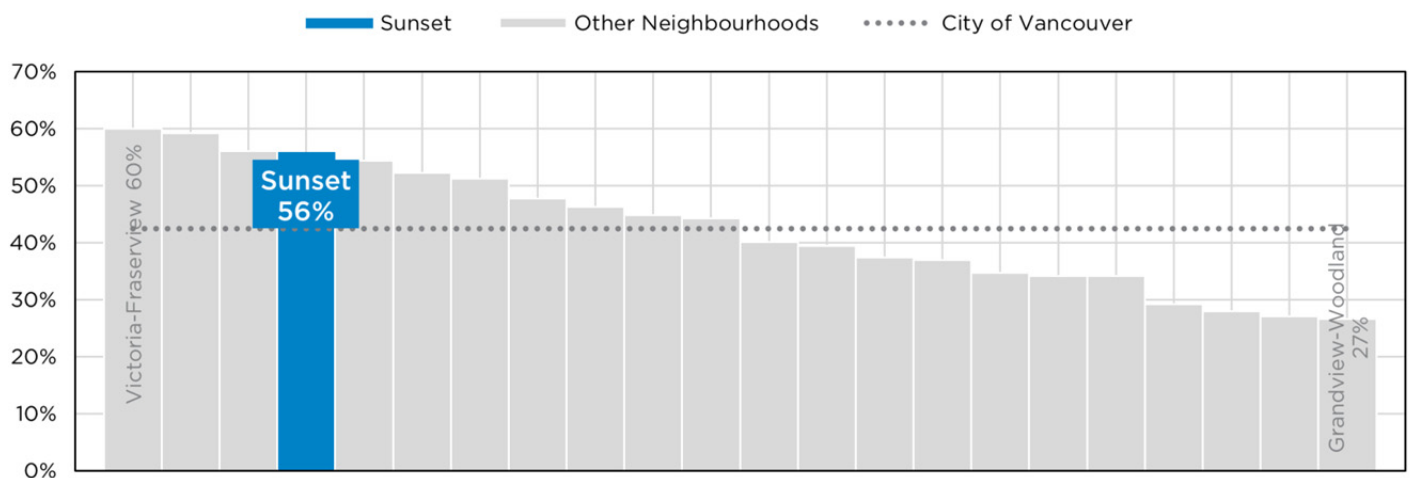


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

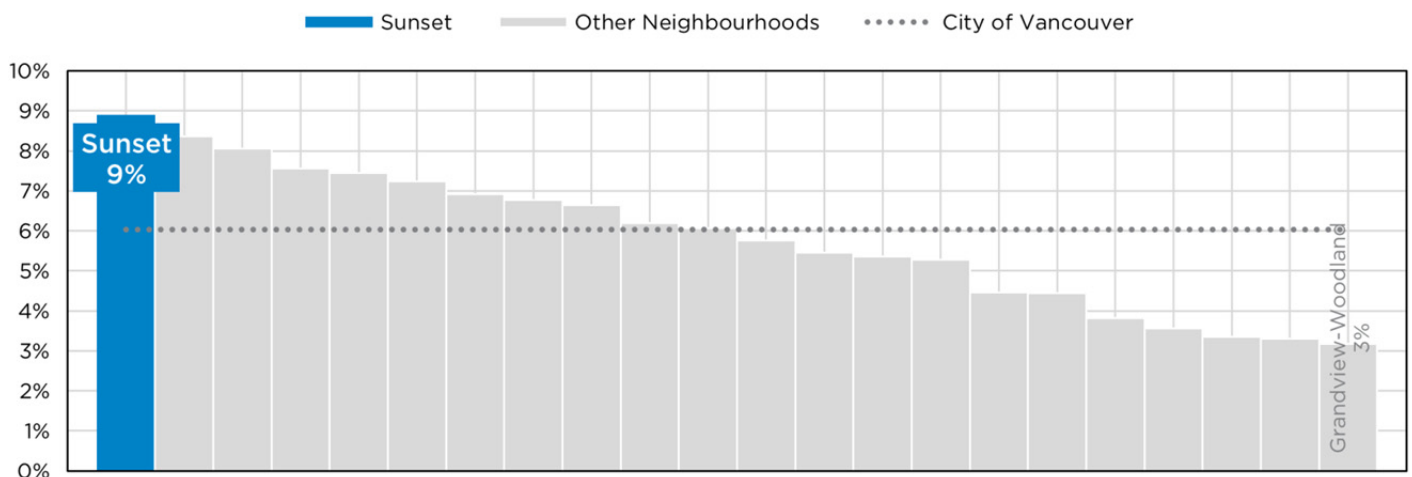
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



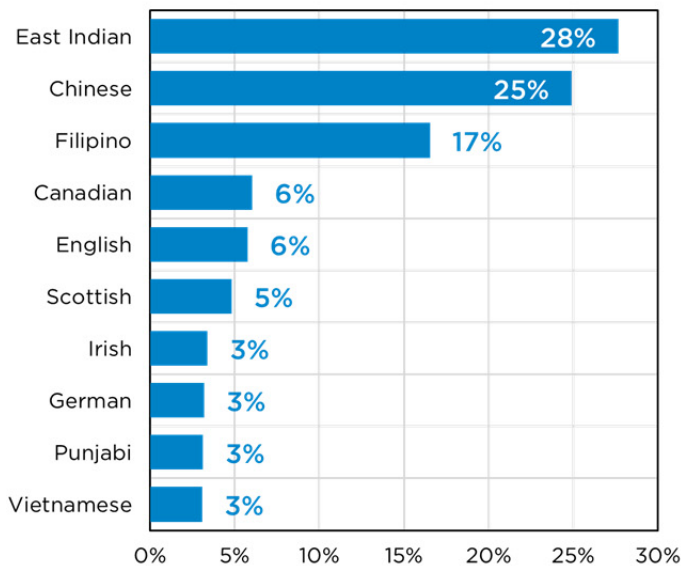
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



## Cultural Origin and Identity

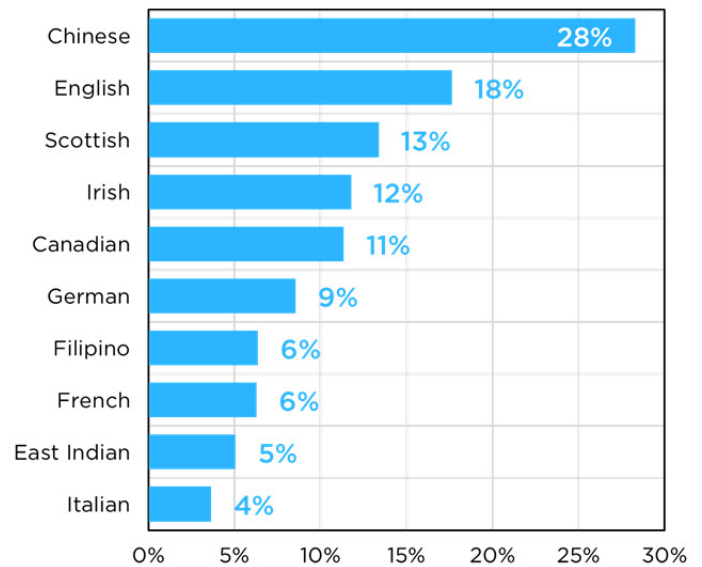
A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below illustrate the cultural origins most commonly reported by residents:<sup>9</sup> Sunset has the highest proportion of population identifying Indian origins of any local area in the city.

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



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

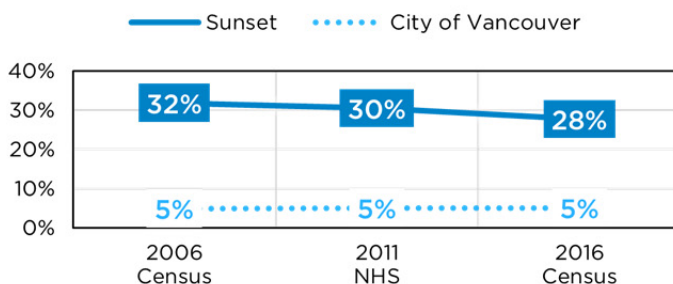
**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**



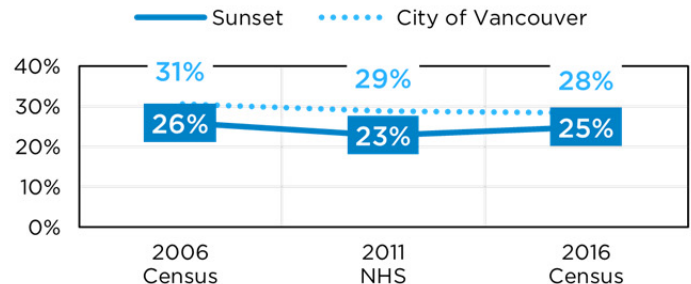
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population  
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

The graphs below show ten-year trends in Sunset and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins in the neighbourhood: Indian, Chinese, Filipino and Canadian. Over time, the rate of people with Indian origins has decreased slightly while the rate of people reporting Filipino origins has increased.

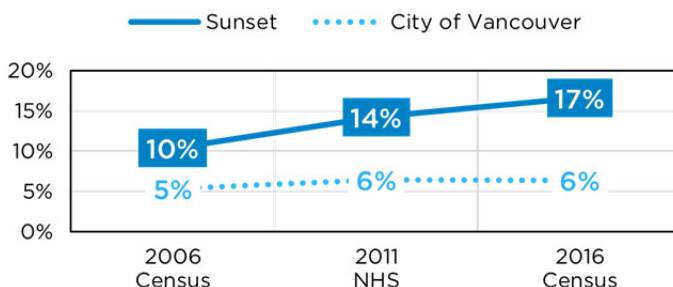
**East Indian Origins, 2006-2016**



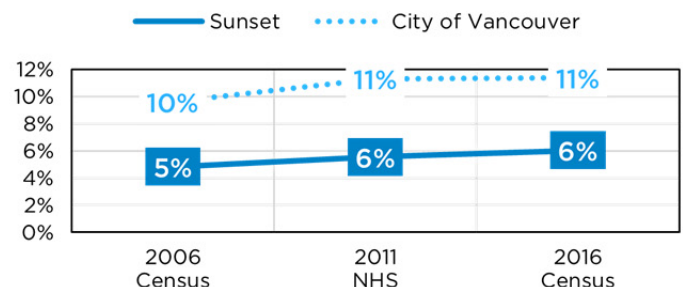
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



**Filipino Origins, 2006-2016**



**Canadian Origins, 2006-2016**



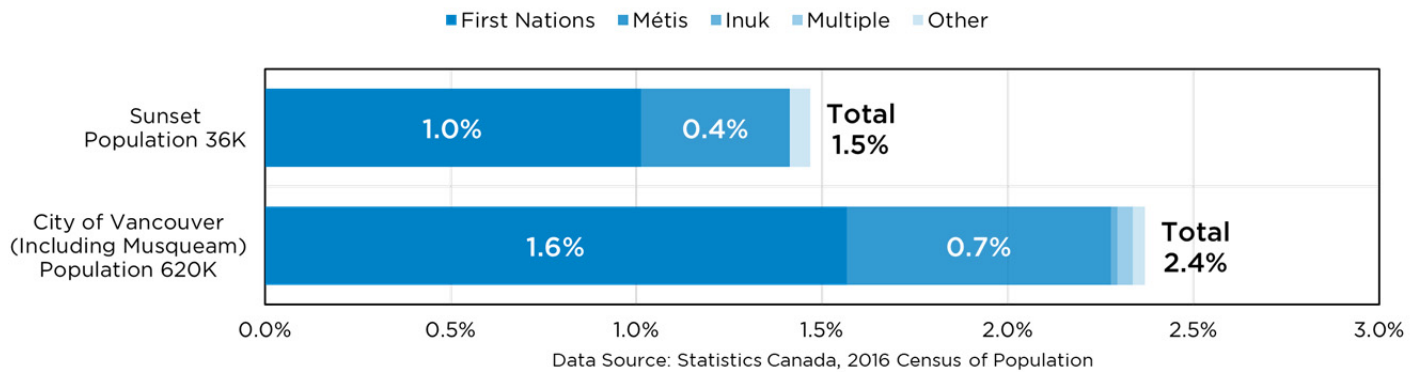
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

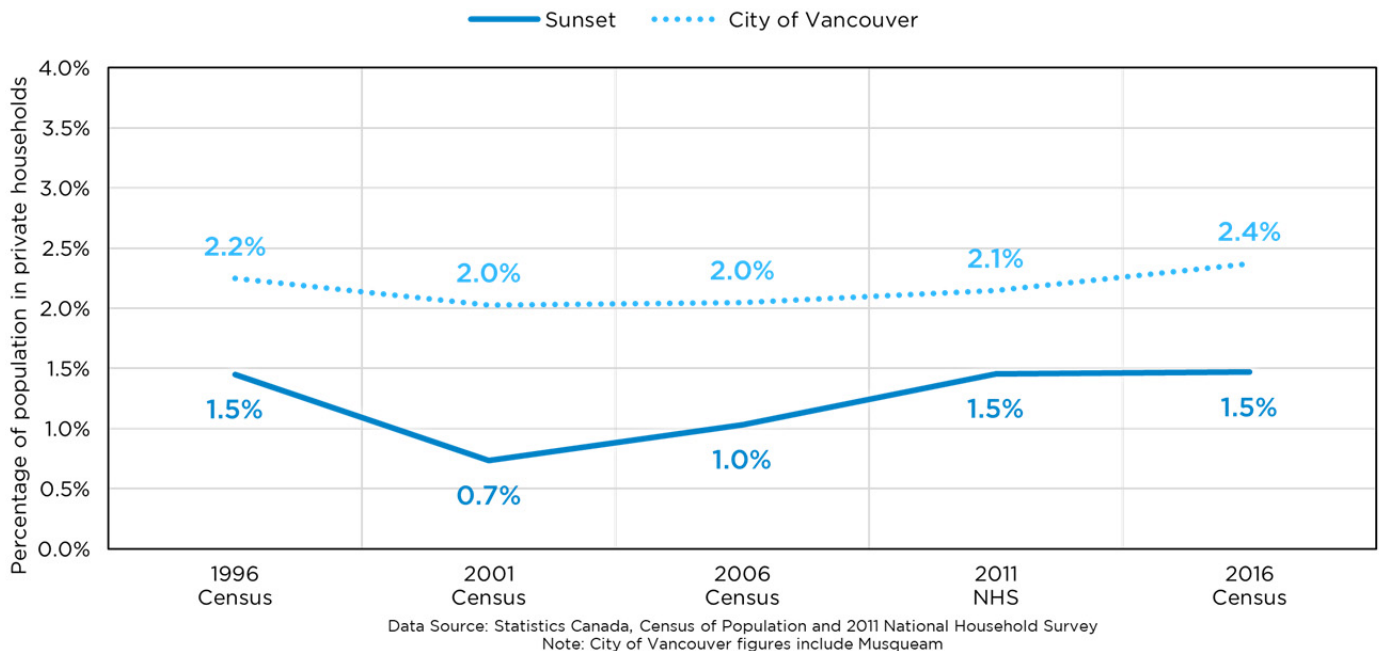
Based on the 2016 census, about 530 people—1.5% of Sunset's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup>

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The population with Indigenous identity as a percentage of Sunset's population fell from 1996 to 2001 but has recovered since then. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population each increased by a bit more than 15% from 1996 to 2016.

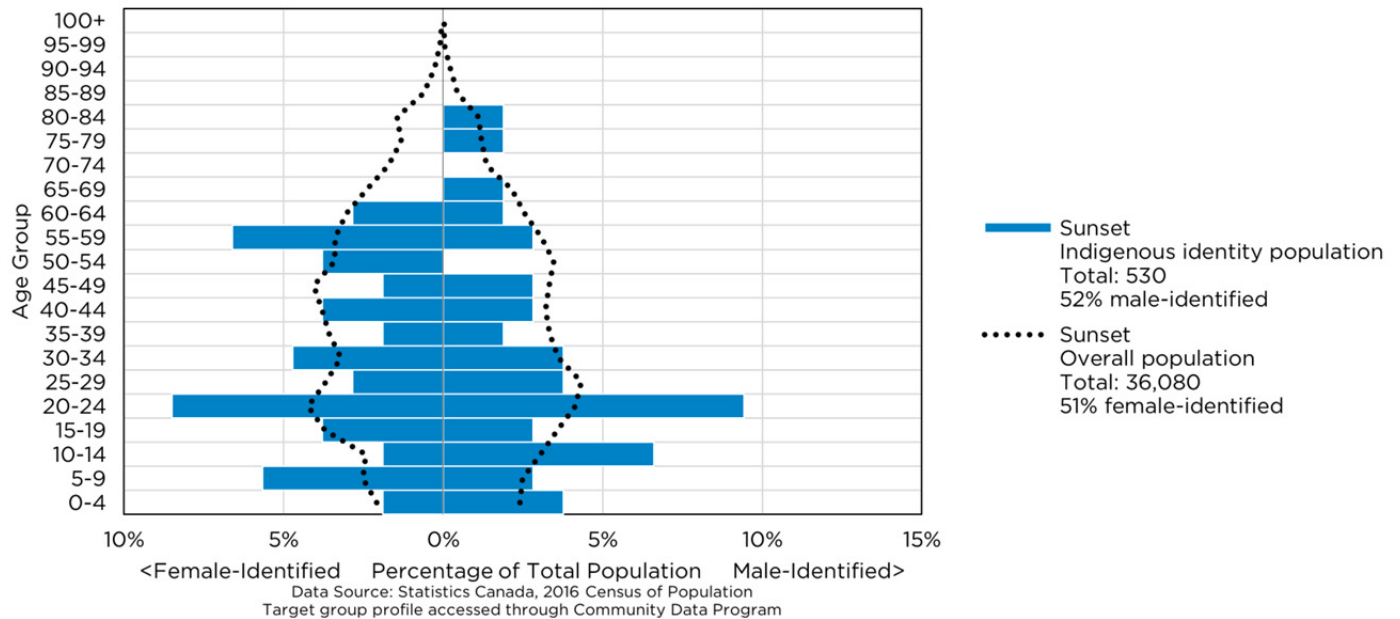
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

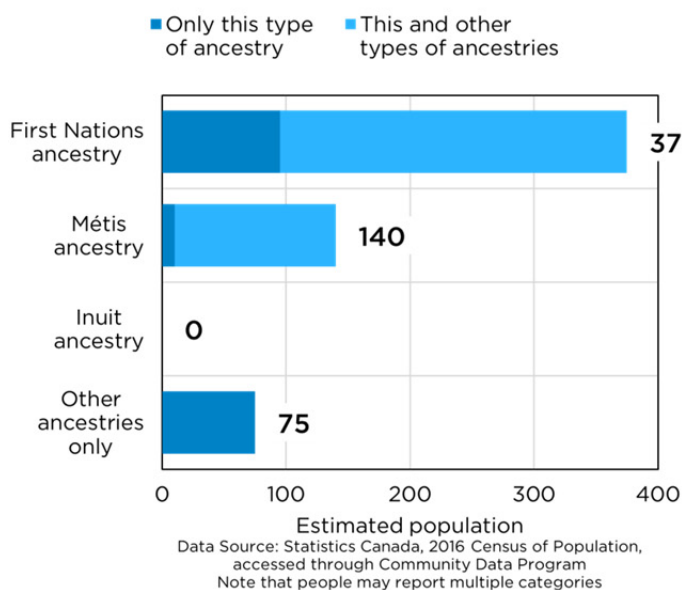
The Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Sunset, youth appear to make up a larger share of the Indigenous population.

### Sunset: Indigenous Identity Population by Age and Sex, 2016

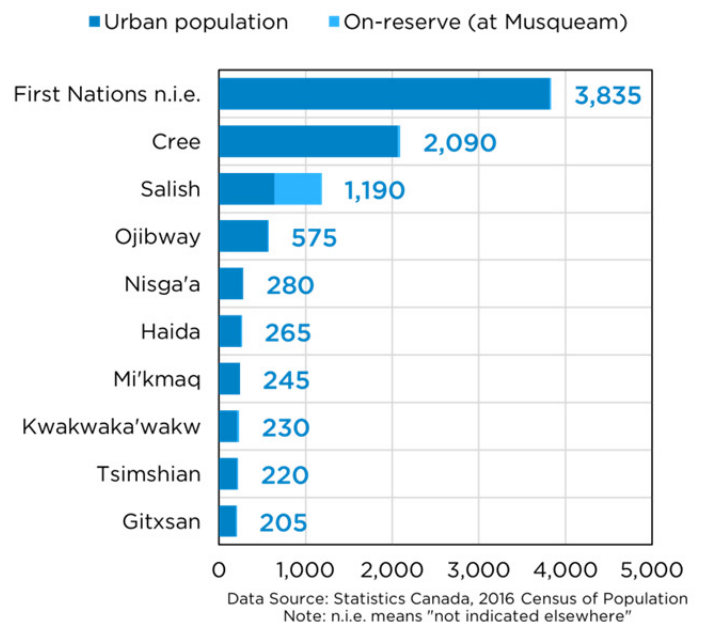


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Sunset also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific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

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



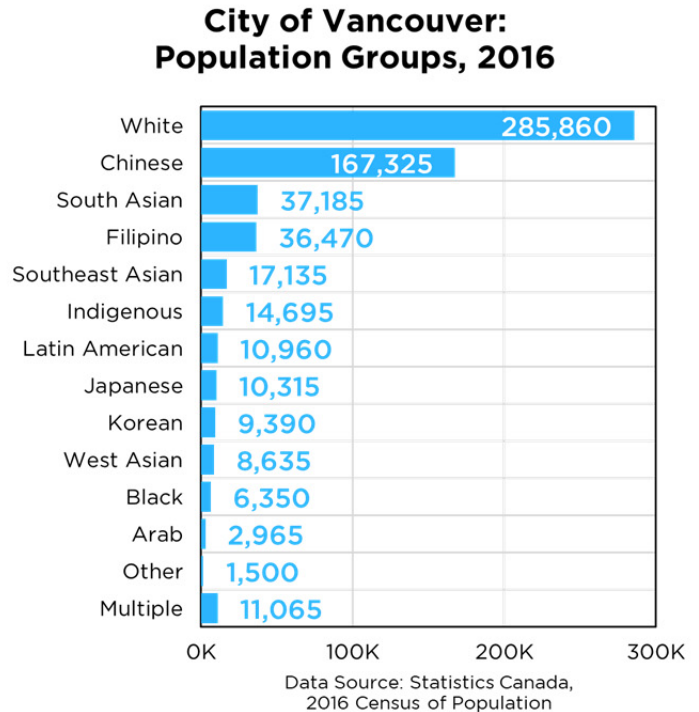
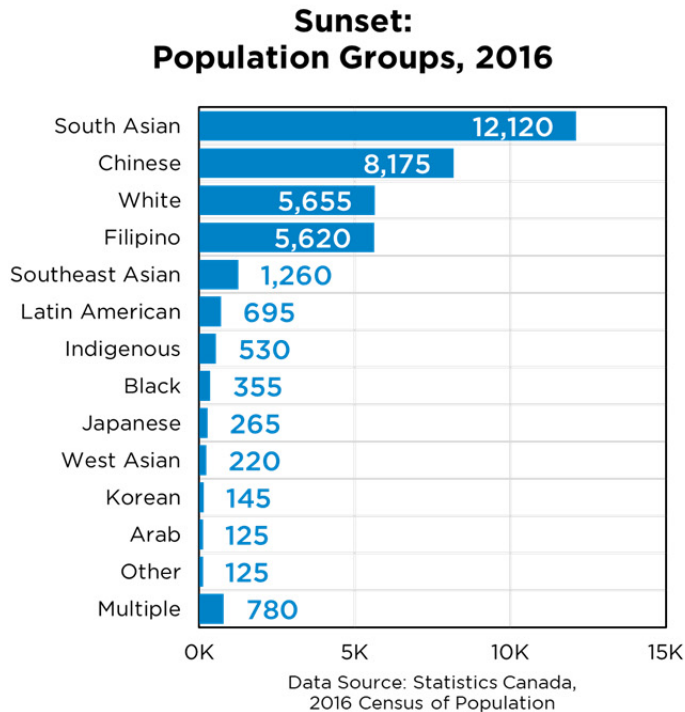
### City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016





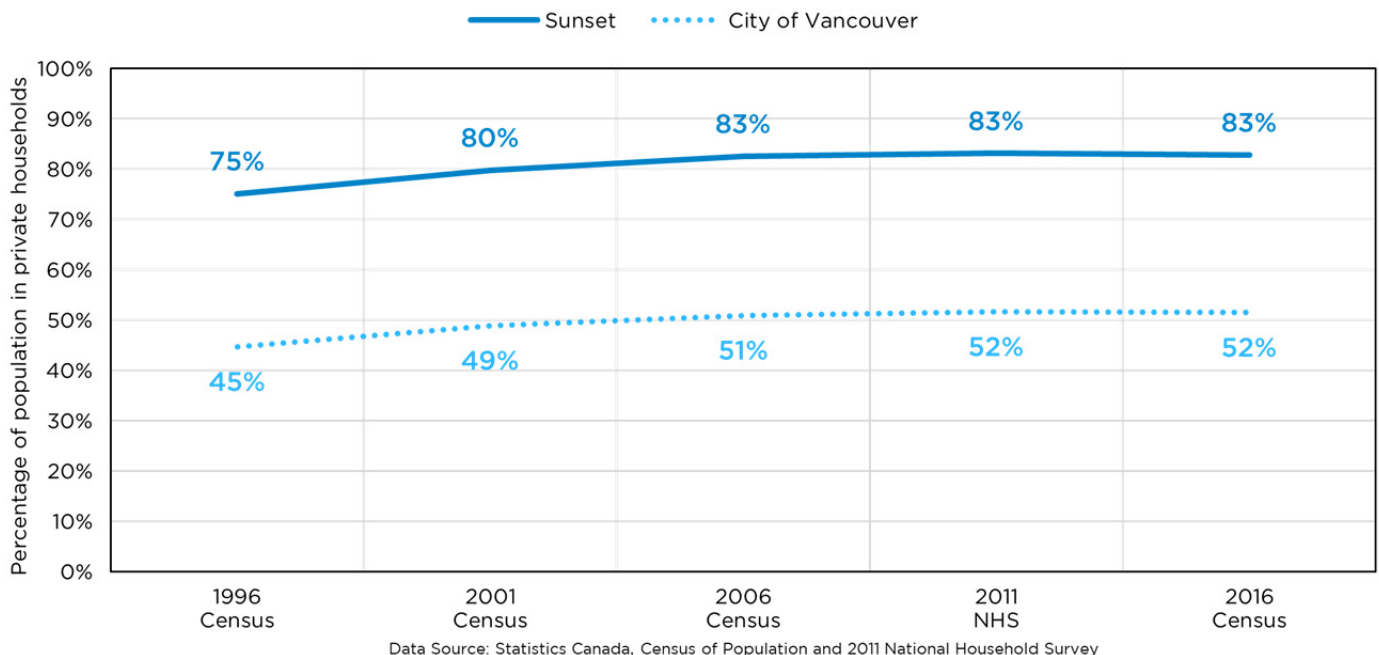
## Racial Identity

In Sunset, more than 12 thousand residents are identified as South Asian, with another eight thousand identified as Chinese. Fewer than one in six residents are white. Other relatively large racial groups in Sunset include Filipino and Southeast Asian residents.



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. The vast majority of Sunset’s population are members of a visible minority group, with the rate holding steady at 83% of population since 2006.

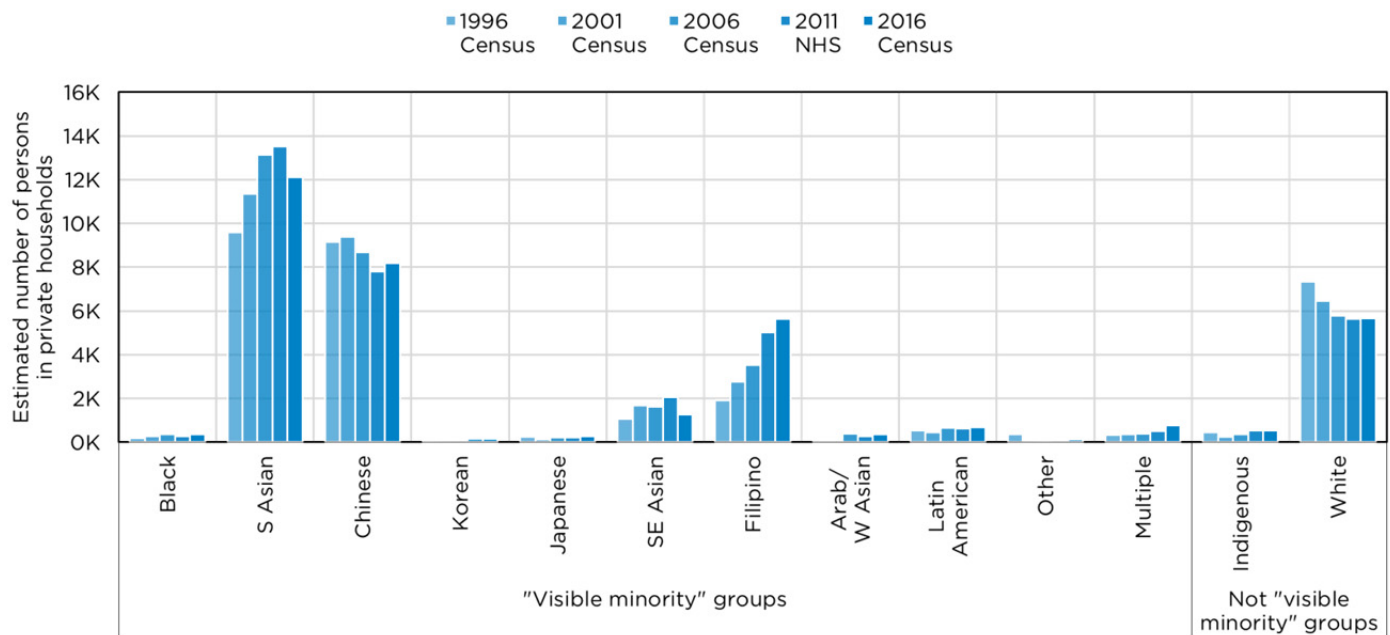
## Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016



## Trends in Racialized Populations

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

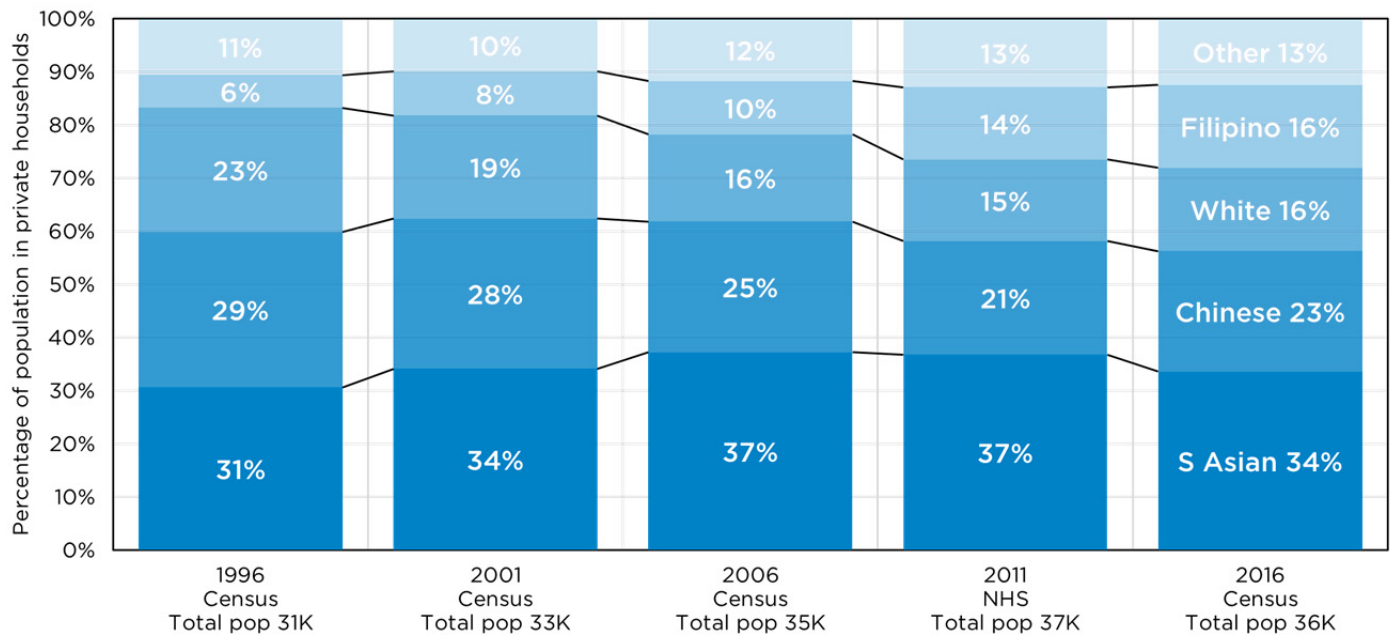
**Sunset: Population Groups 1996-2016**



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

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

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

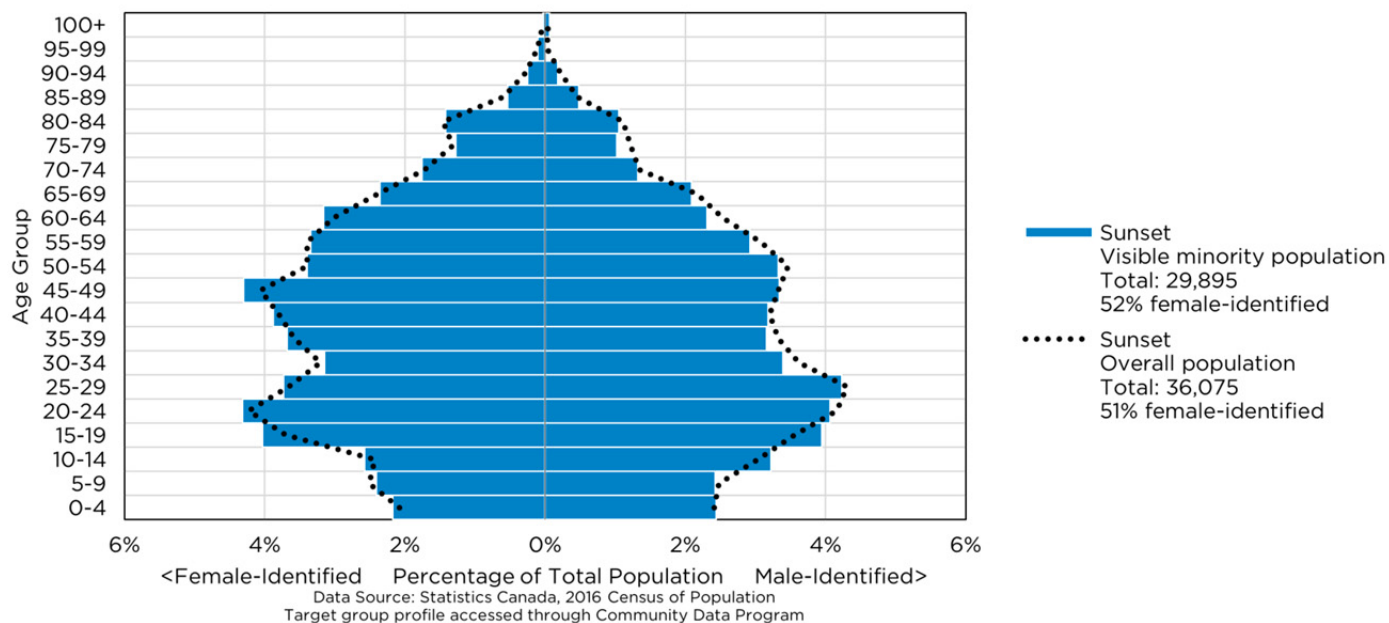


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

## Demographics of Racialized Populations

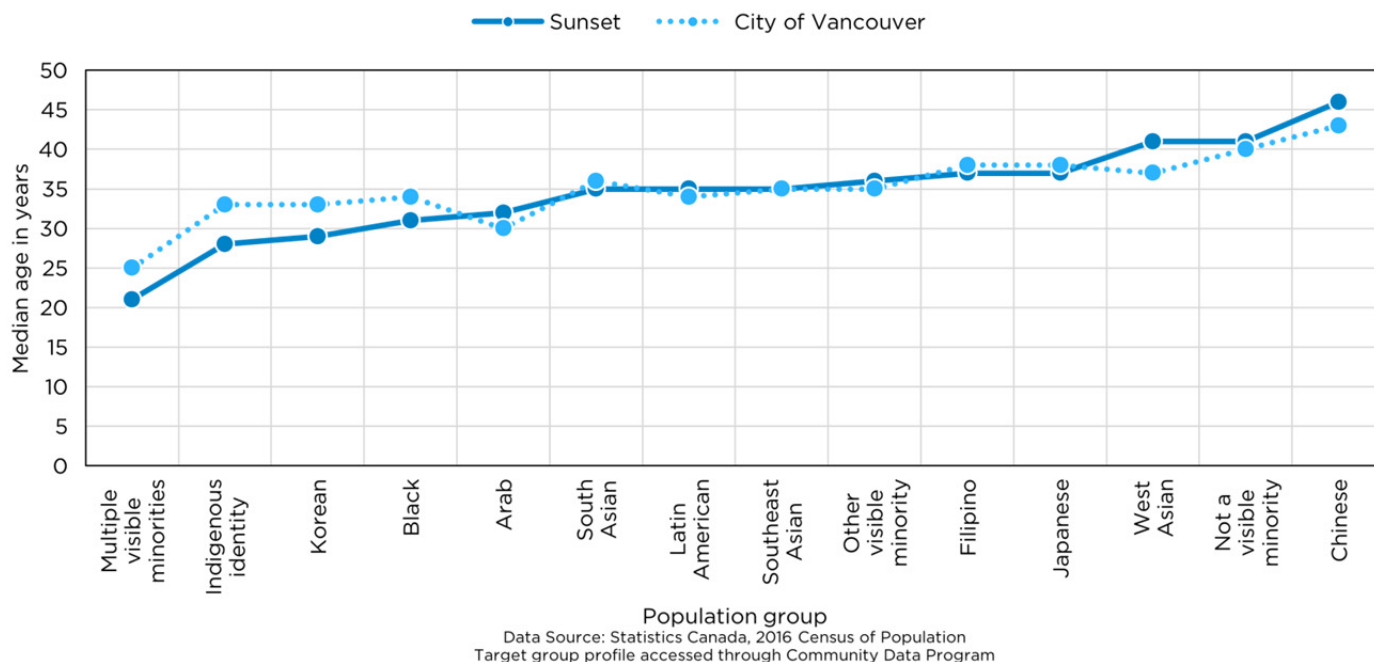
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Sunset has a similar age profile to the overall population, reflecting that people in racialized groups represent a large majority of the total population.

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



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Sunset is highest among Chinese residents and lowest for people identified with multiple visible minority groups.

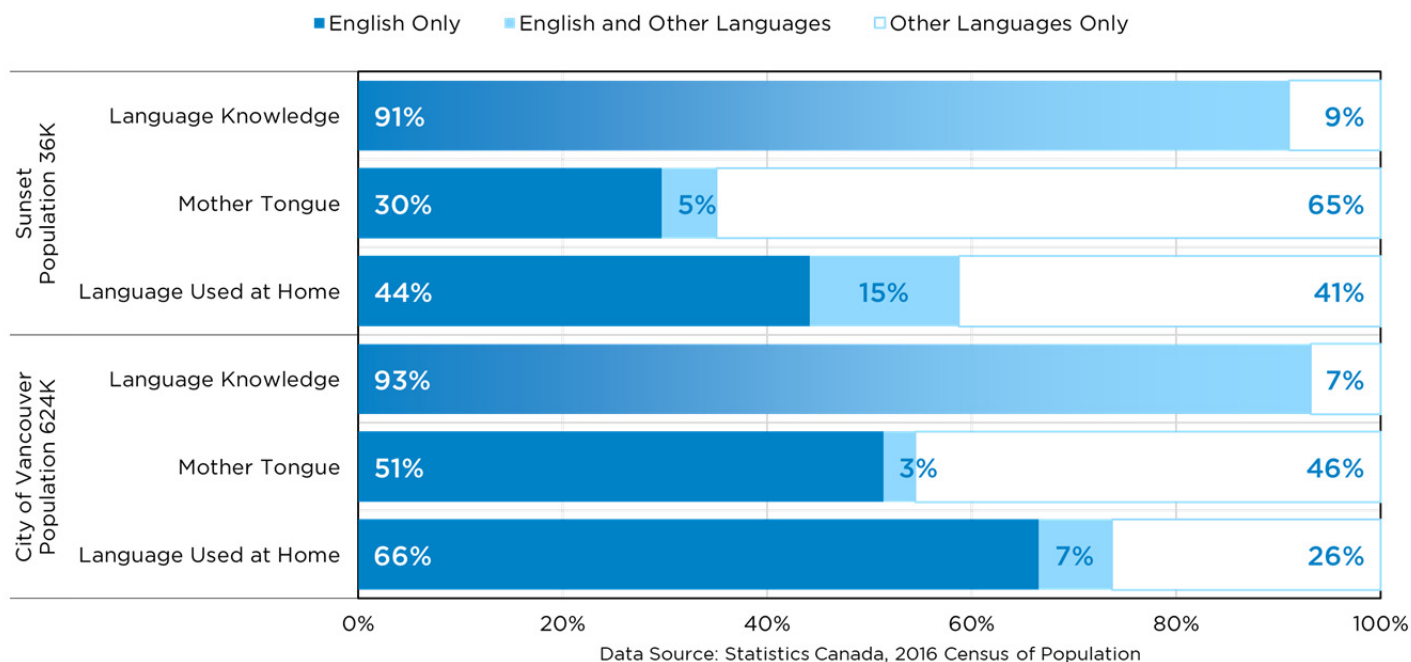
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



## Language Summary

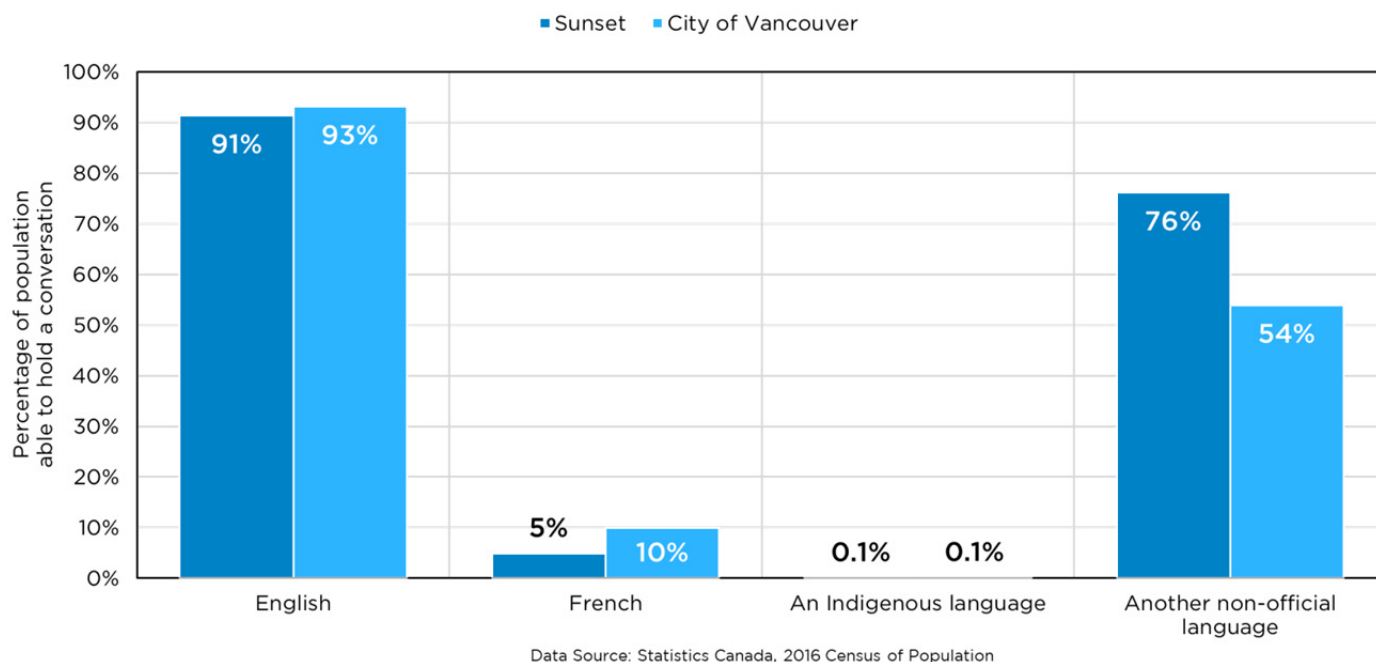
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Sunset has a higher proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

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



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Sunset residents are able to speak English at a similar rate to the city overall, but are less likely to speak French and more likely to speak a non-official language. 76% of the population in Sunset speaks at least one non-official language.

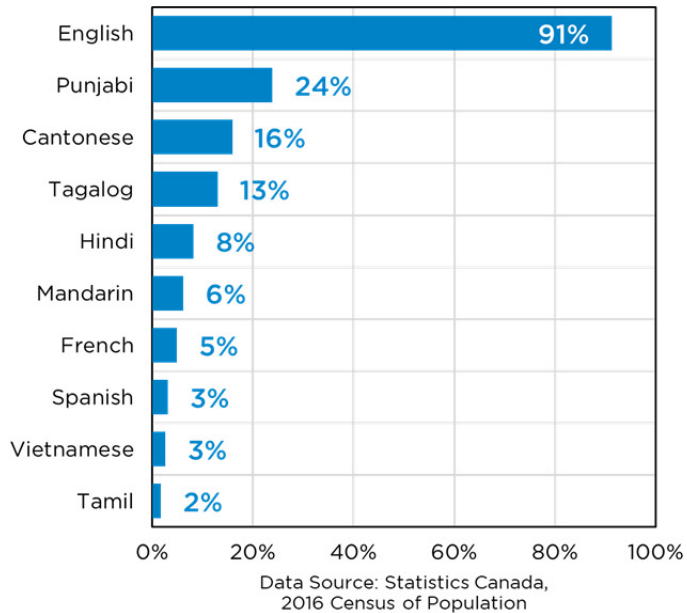
### Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



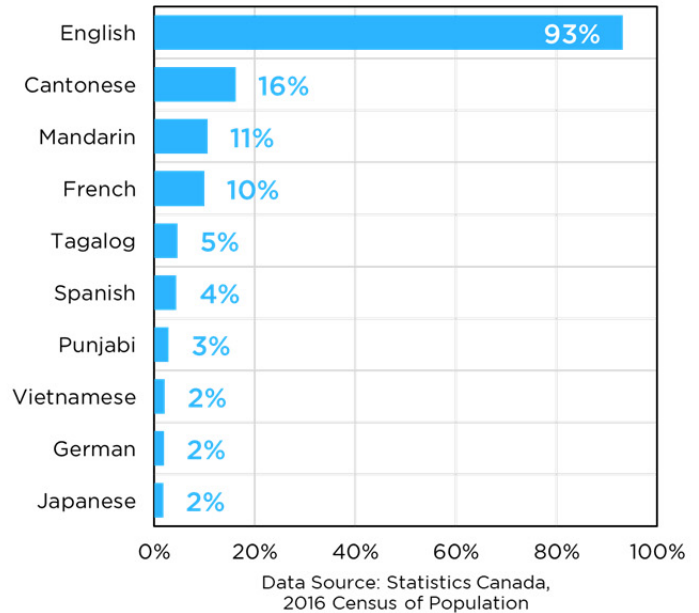
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 24% of Sunset residents are able to speak Punjabi, 16% are able to speak Cantonese, 13% are able to speak Tagalog and 8% are able to speak Hindi.

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

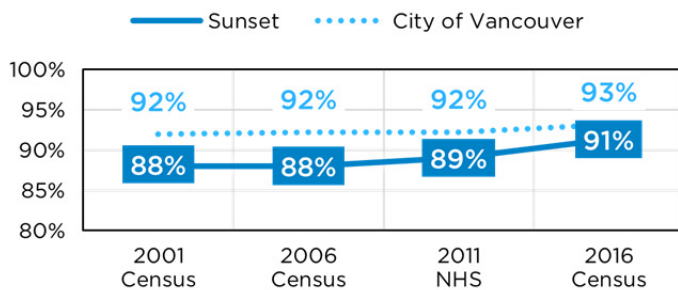


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

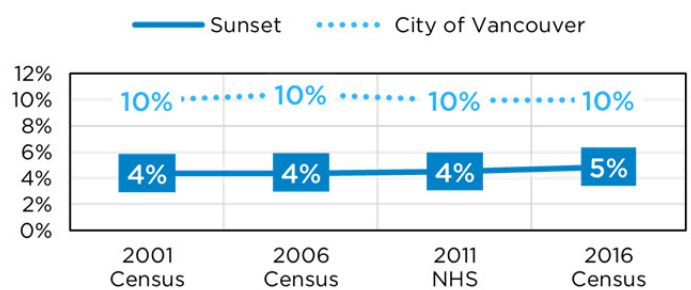


Over time, Sunset has an increasing share of residents with knowledge of official languages. The rate of Punjabi speakers in Sunset has fallen since the 2006 census, but remains much higher than citywide. The long-term trend in Cantonese speakers is decreasing as a percentage of population, with the increase in 2016 possibly reflecting better enumeration and coding,<sup>11</sup> but the next census will help clarify these trends.

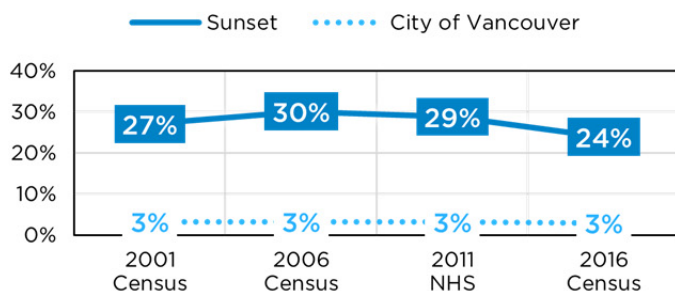
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



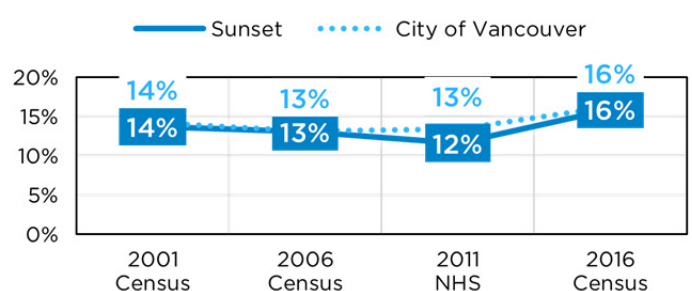
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Punjabi Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**

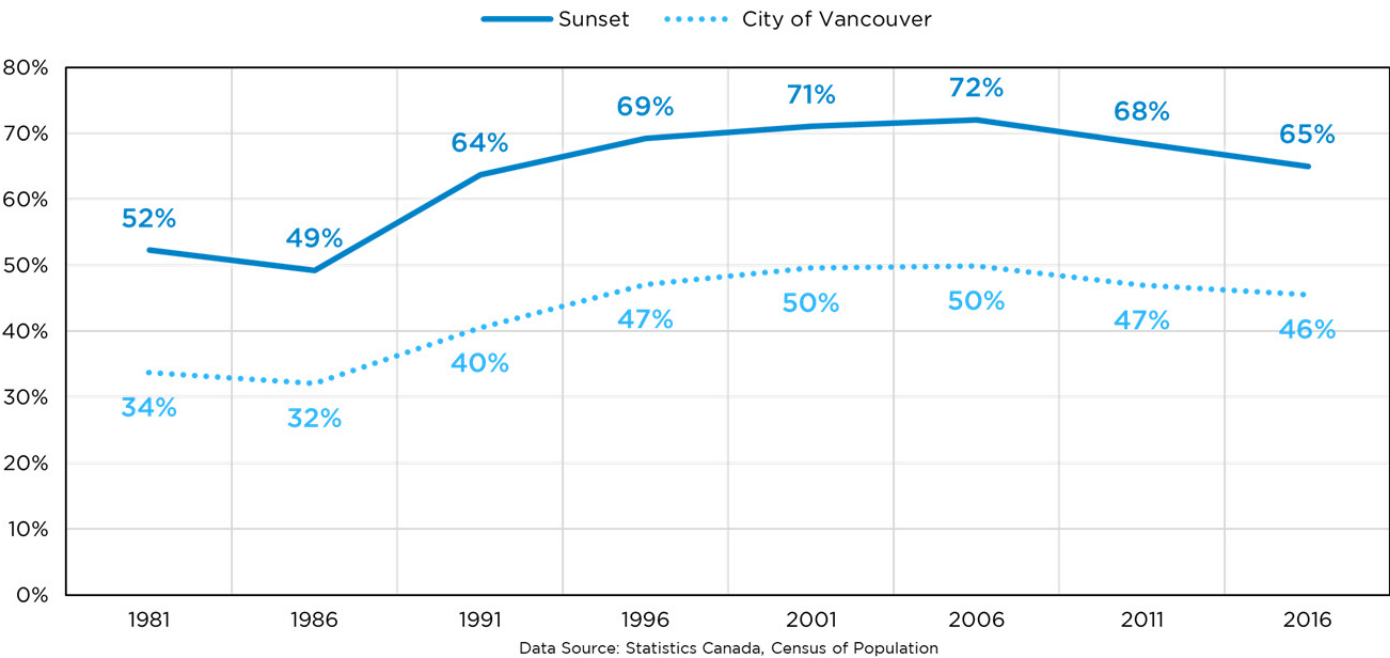




# Mother Tongue

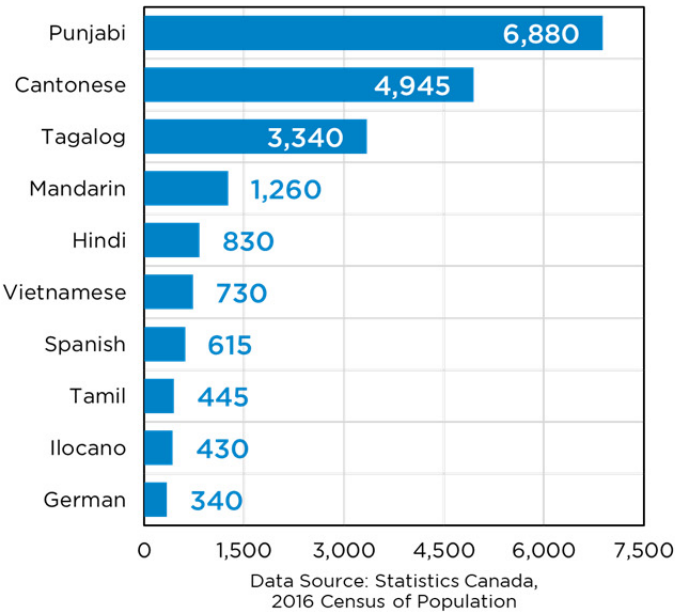
About two-thirds of Sunset residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has been consistently much higher than the city overall, but declining since 2006.

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

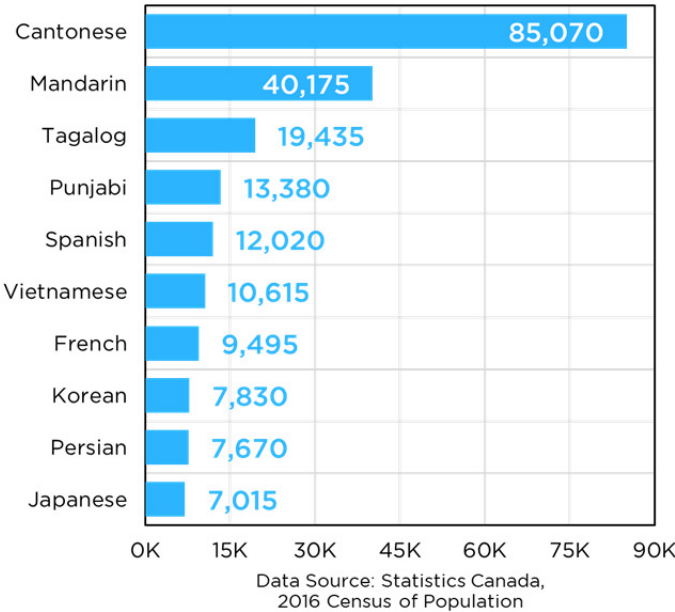


Consistent with language knowledge, Punjabi, Cantonese and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Sunset.

Sunset: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



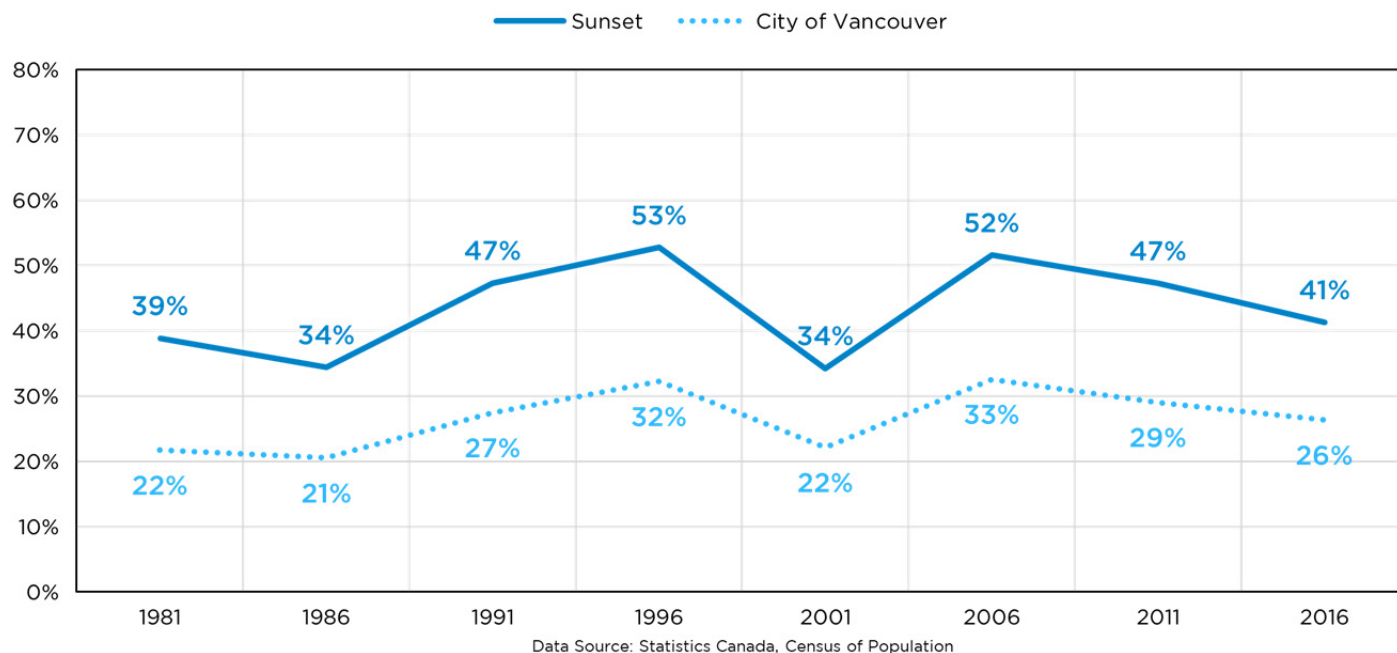
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



## Home Language

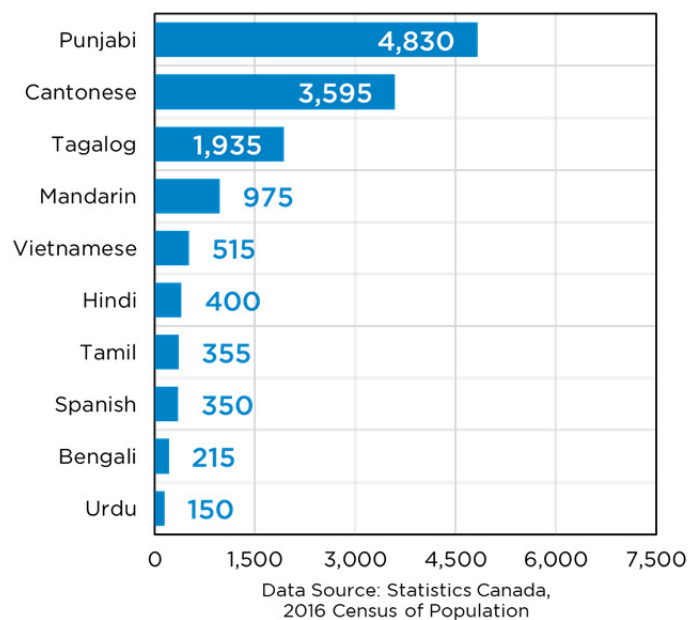
About four in ten Sunset residents usually use a language other than English at home. Like people with a non-English mother tongue, this proportion has been consistently higher than the city overall, but declining since the 2000s.<sup>12</sup>

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

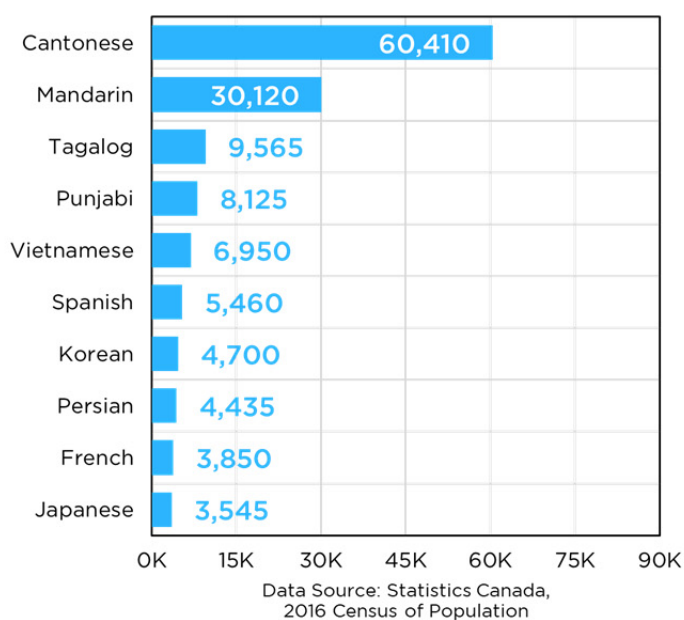


Again, Punjabi, Cantonese and Tagalog stand out as the top non-English languages spoken at home in Sunset.

**Sunset: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016**



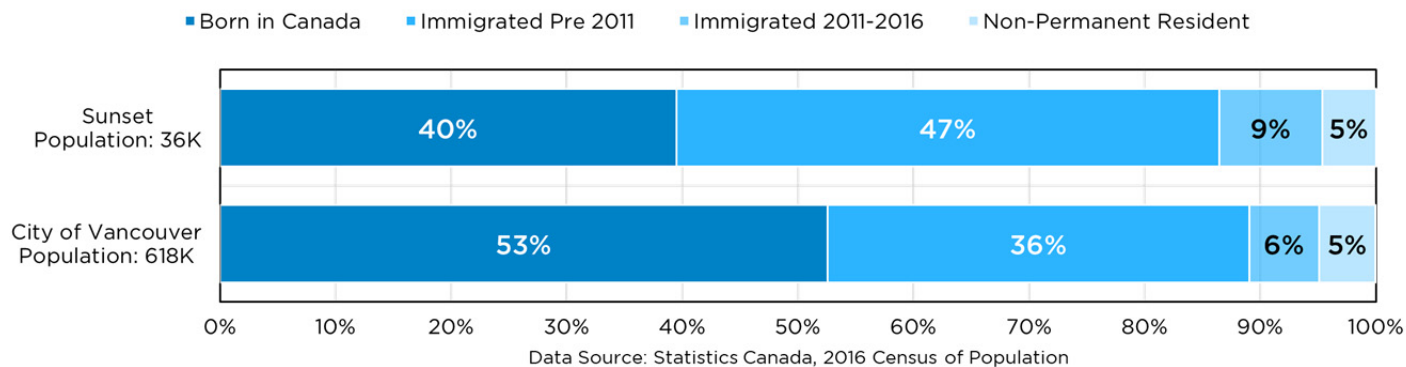
**City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016**



## Immigration

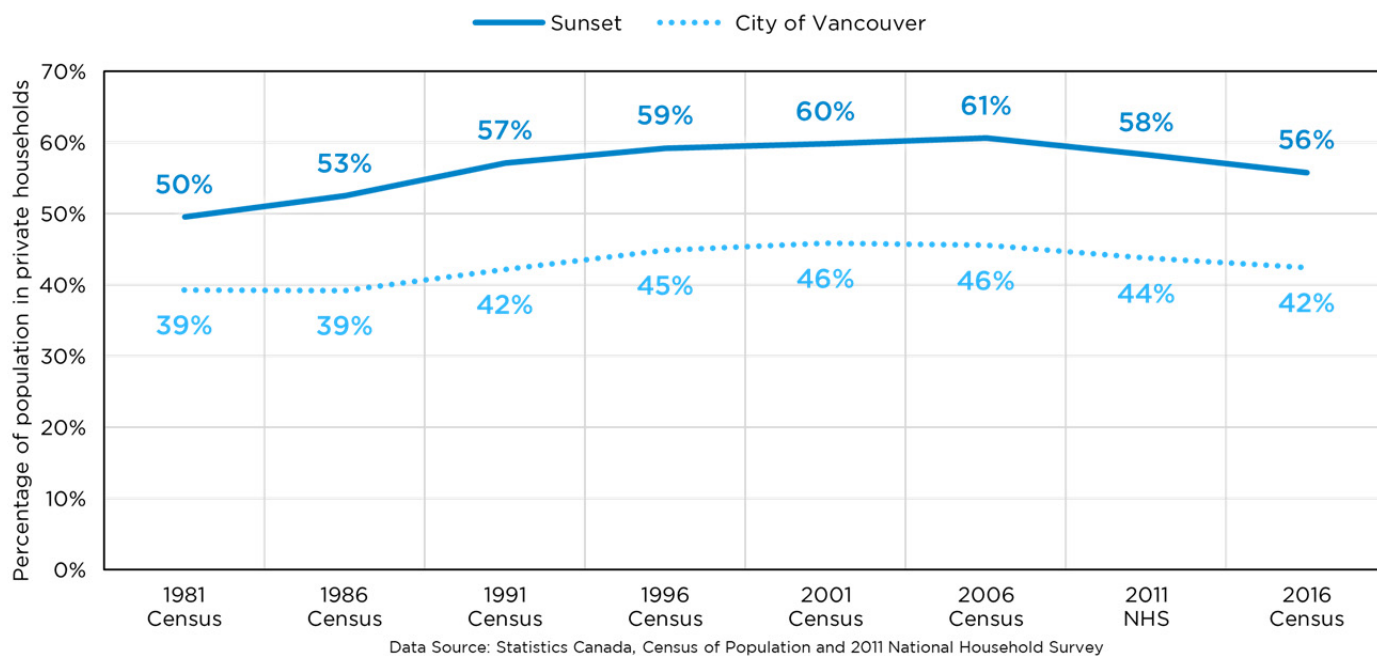
The majority of Sunset residents were born outside of Canada. As of 2016, 56% of the population are immigrants, including Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Another 5% are non-permanent residents such as foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants.

### Population by Immigration Status, 2016



While immigrants make up a larger share of the total population in Sunset than the city as a whole, the rate has declined since 2006. However, as shown above, new immigrants continue to make up a large share of Sunset's population.

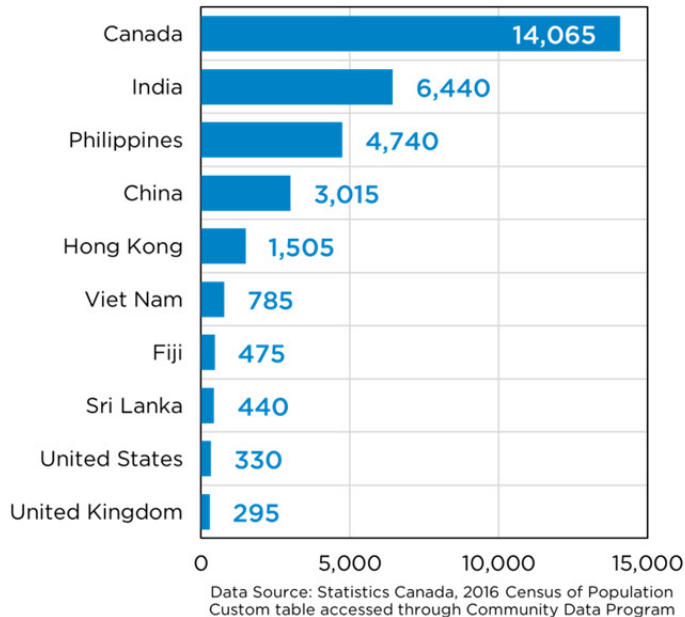
### Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



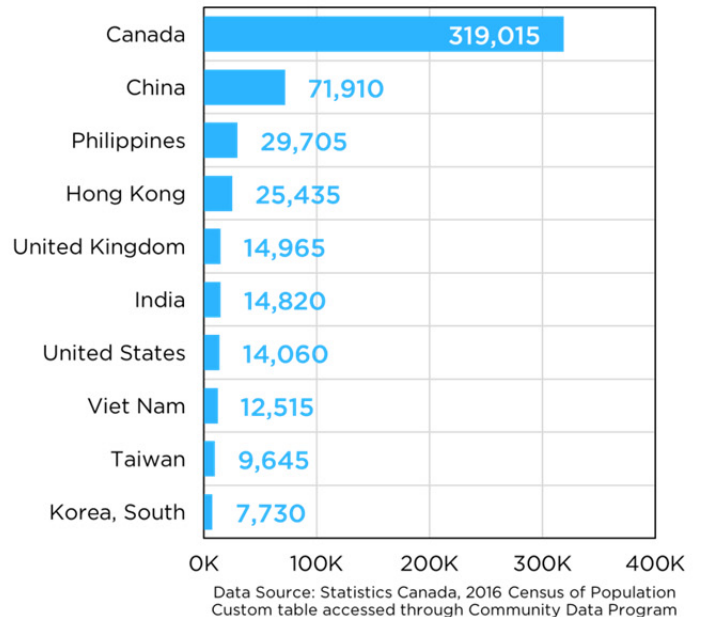
## Places of Birth

About four in ten residents in Sunset were born in Canada. Among residents born outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are India, the Philippines and China.

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

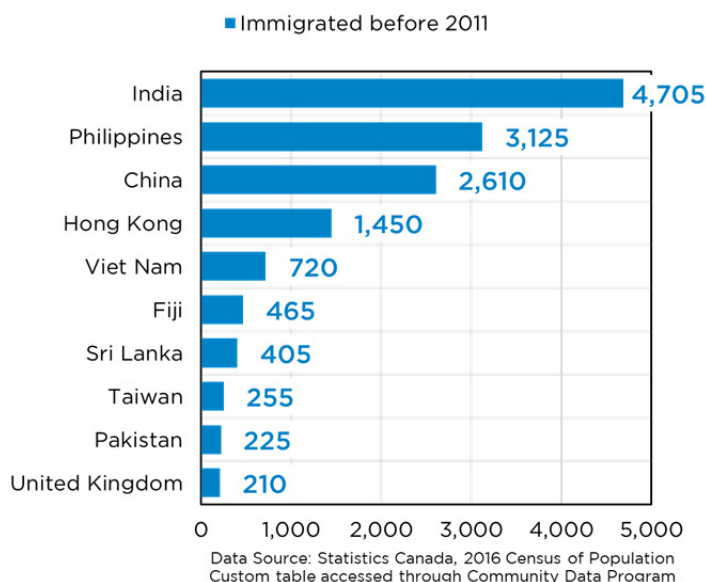


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

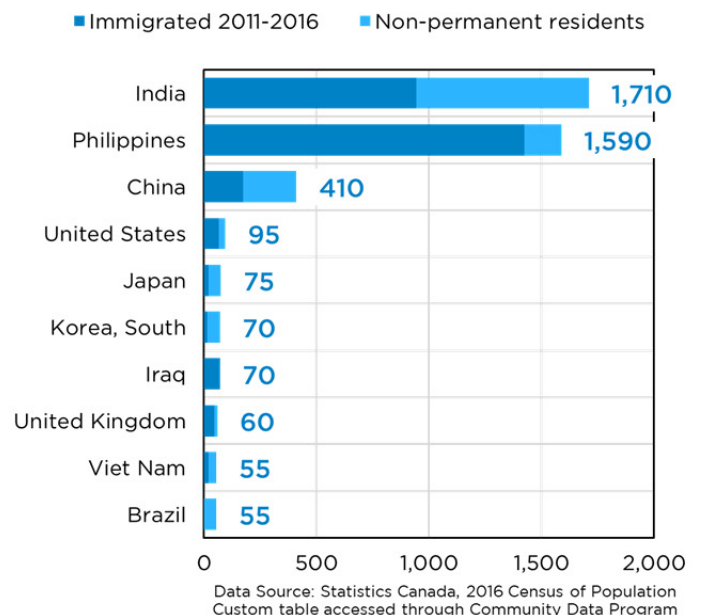


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. While India is the most common place of birth among the established immigrant population in Sunset, and there is still a significant population born in India coming to Sunset, the Philippines is the most common among new immigrants who have permanent residency.

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



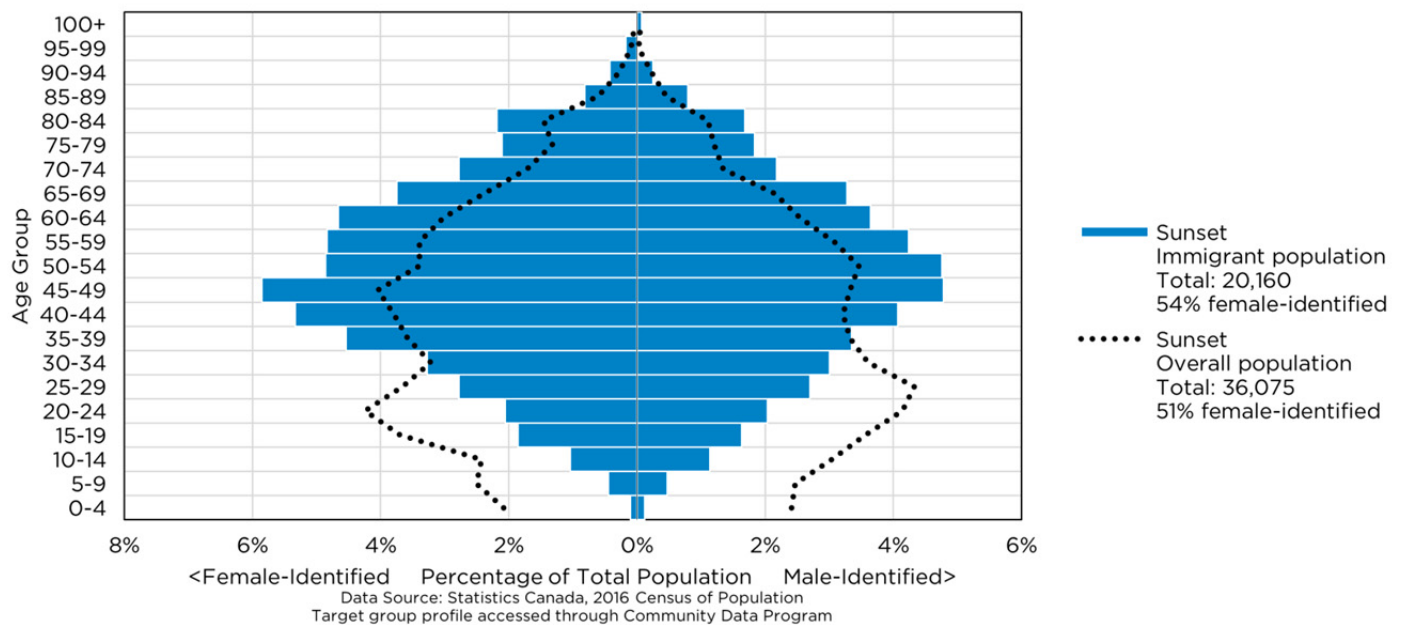
**Sunset: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

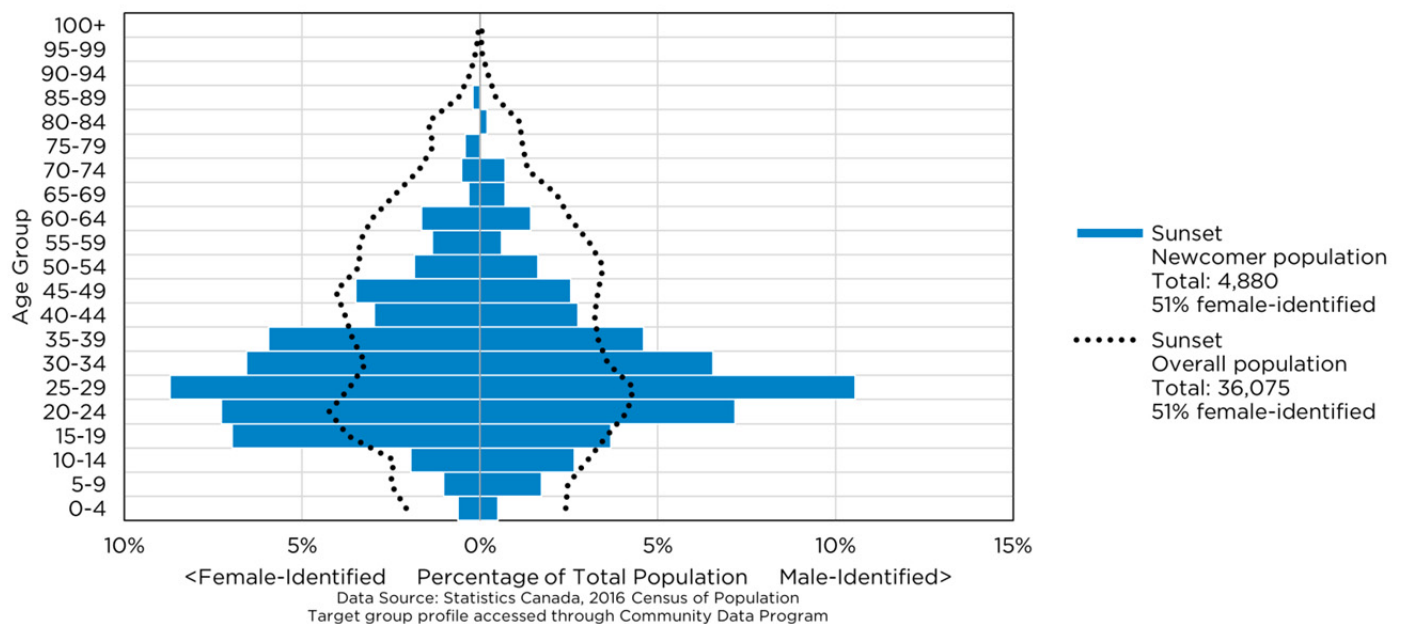
The immigrant population in Sunset has an older age profile compared to the area's overall population.

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



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is relatively concentrated among people in their 20s and 30s, but also includes populations of children, youth and adults in older age groups.

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

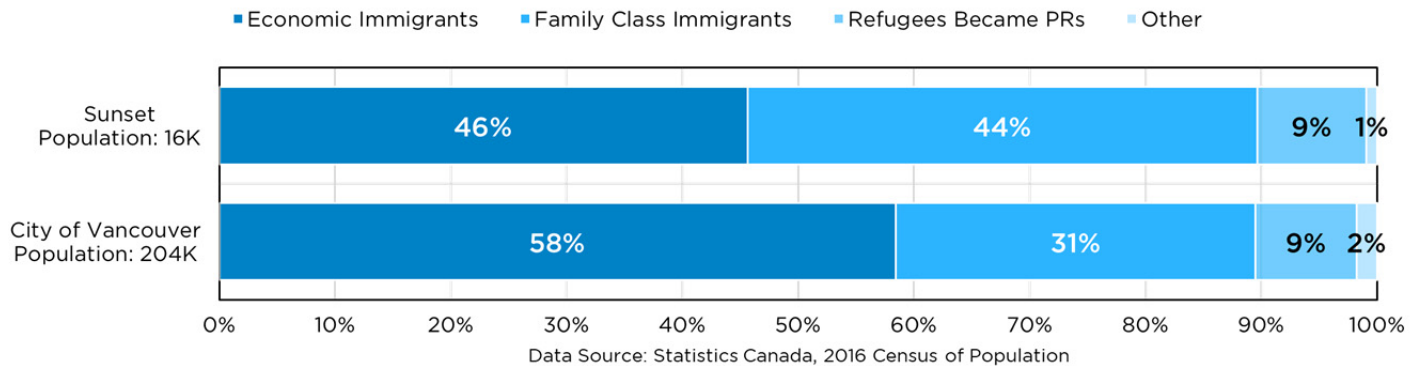




## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

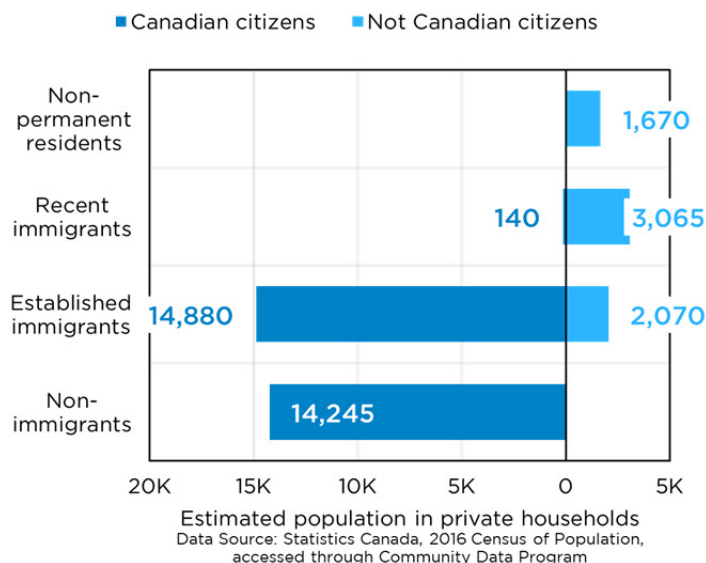
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Sunset has relatively fewer immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including worker, business and provincial nominee programs; it has more immigrants who were admitted through family programs. The rate of immigrants who were admitted as refugees and have since become permanent residents is the same in Sunset and the city overall.

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

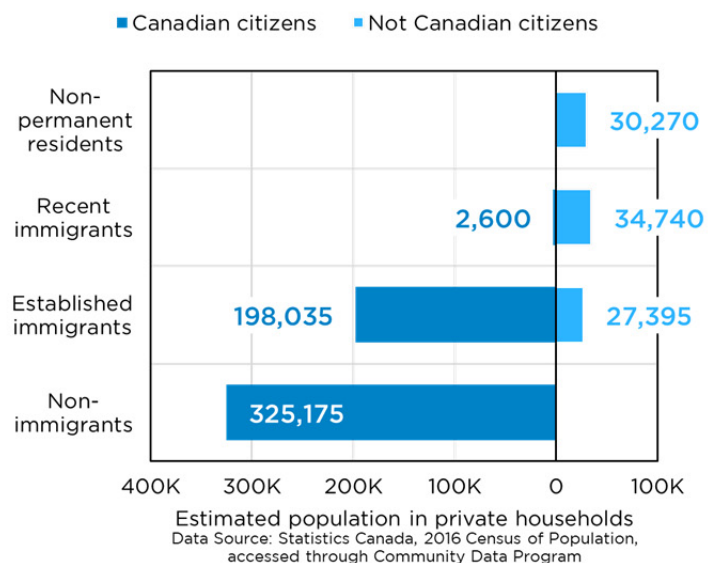


In Sunset, 88% of established immigrants and 4% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, a lower rate for new immigrants than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 5% of Sunset's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

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



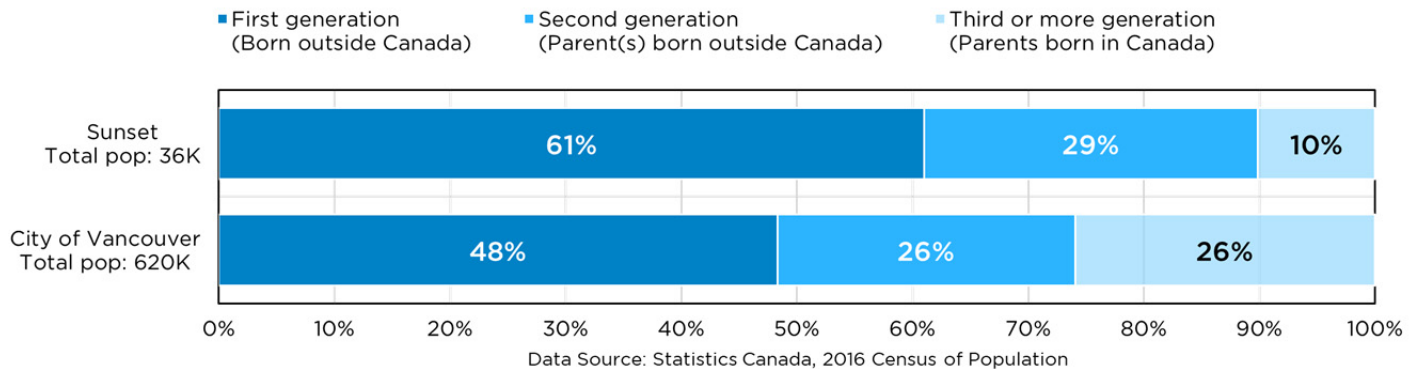
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

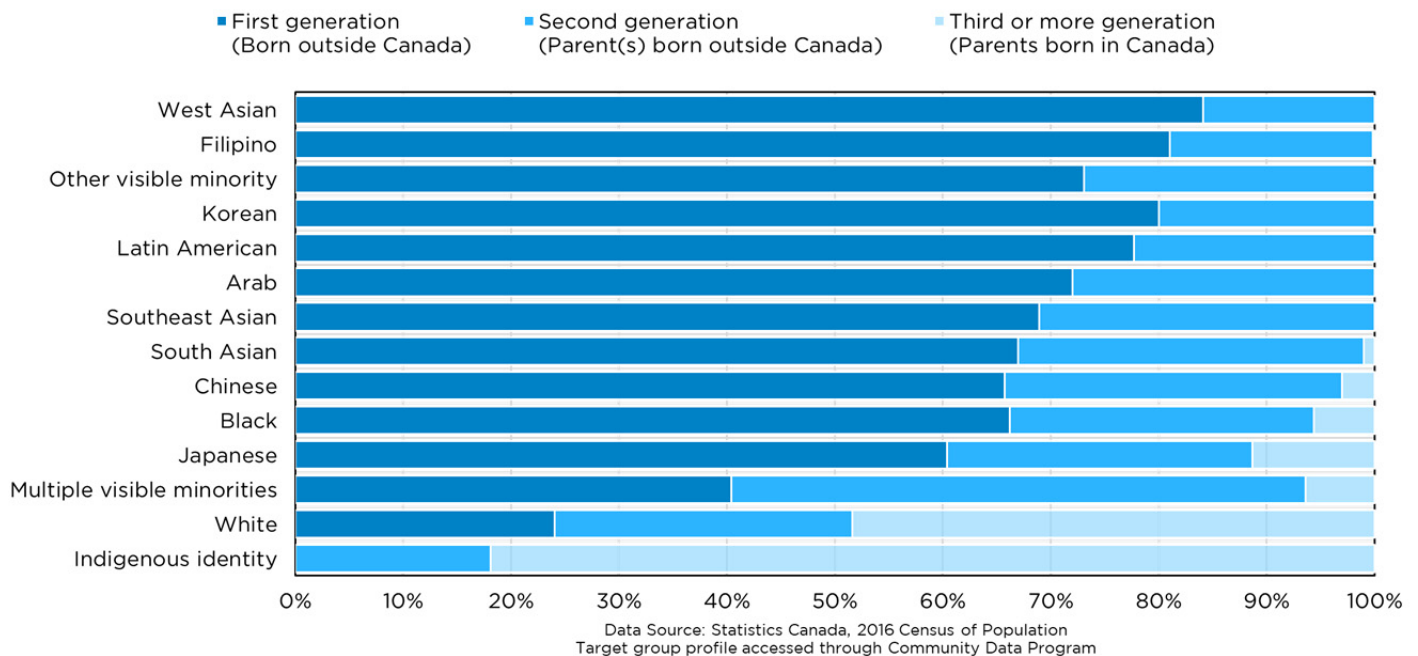
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. In Sunset, only 10% of the population are third-or-more-generation Canadians with both parents born in Canada.

### Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Sunset, a majority of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada, as were a substantial share of Japanese, Black, Chinese, South Asian and Southeast Asian residents.

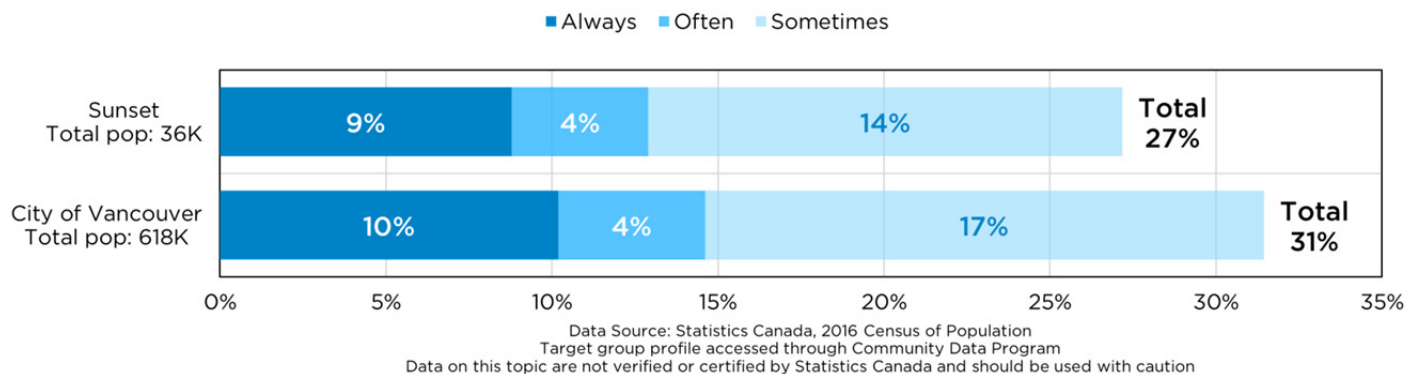
### Sunset: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

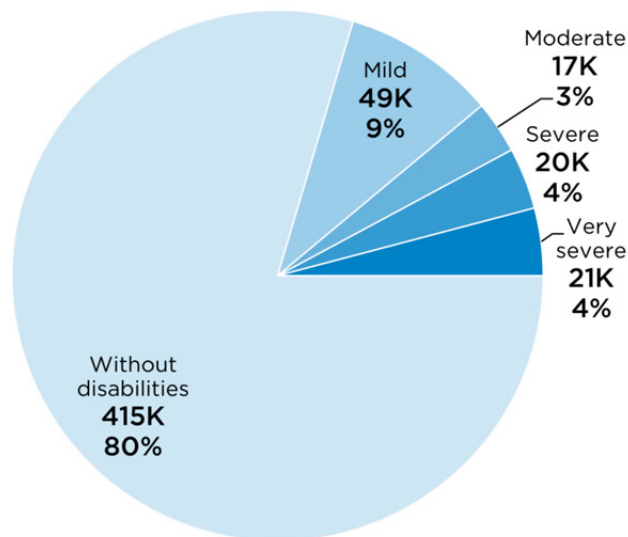
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Sunset, 27% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a lower rate than for the city overall.

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

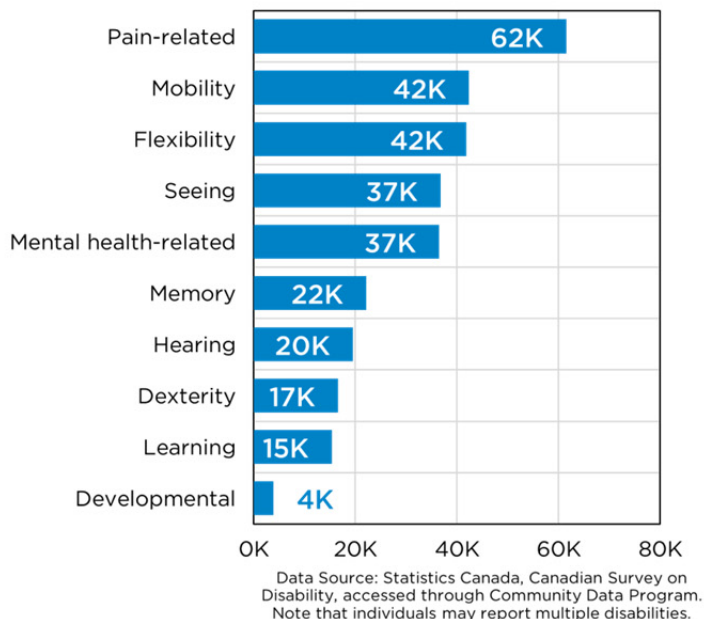


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



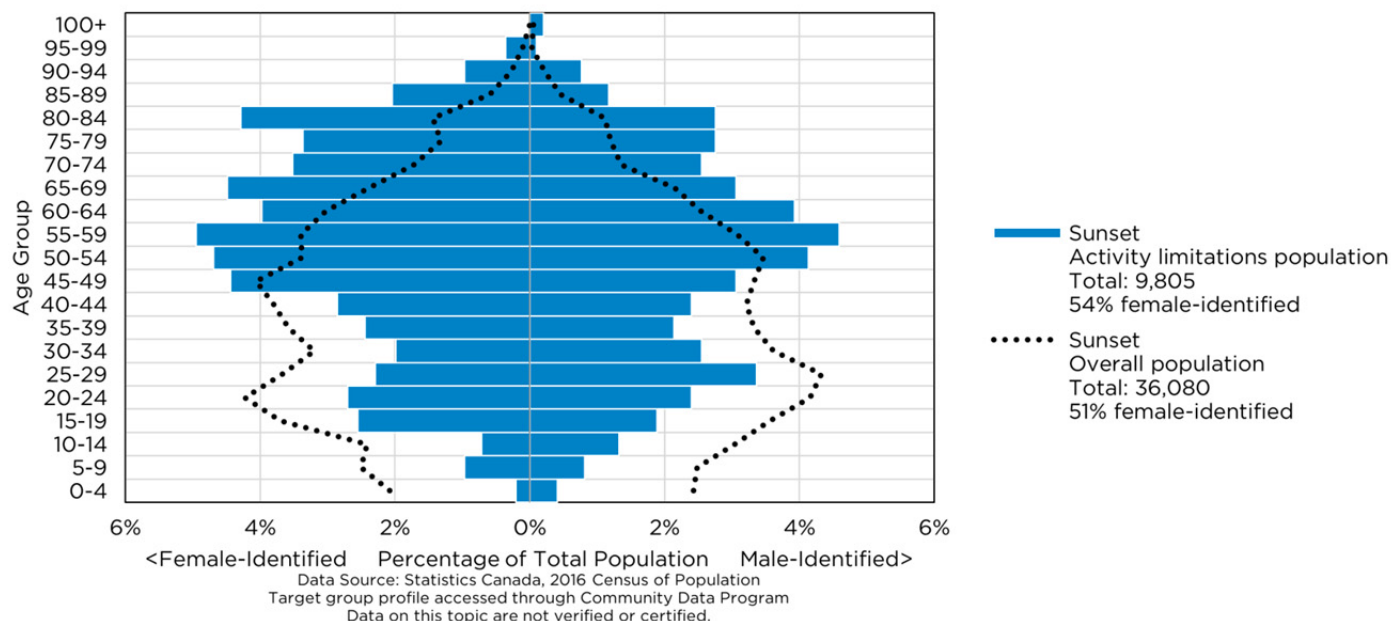
**City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017**



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

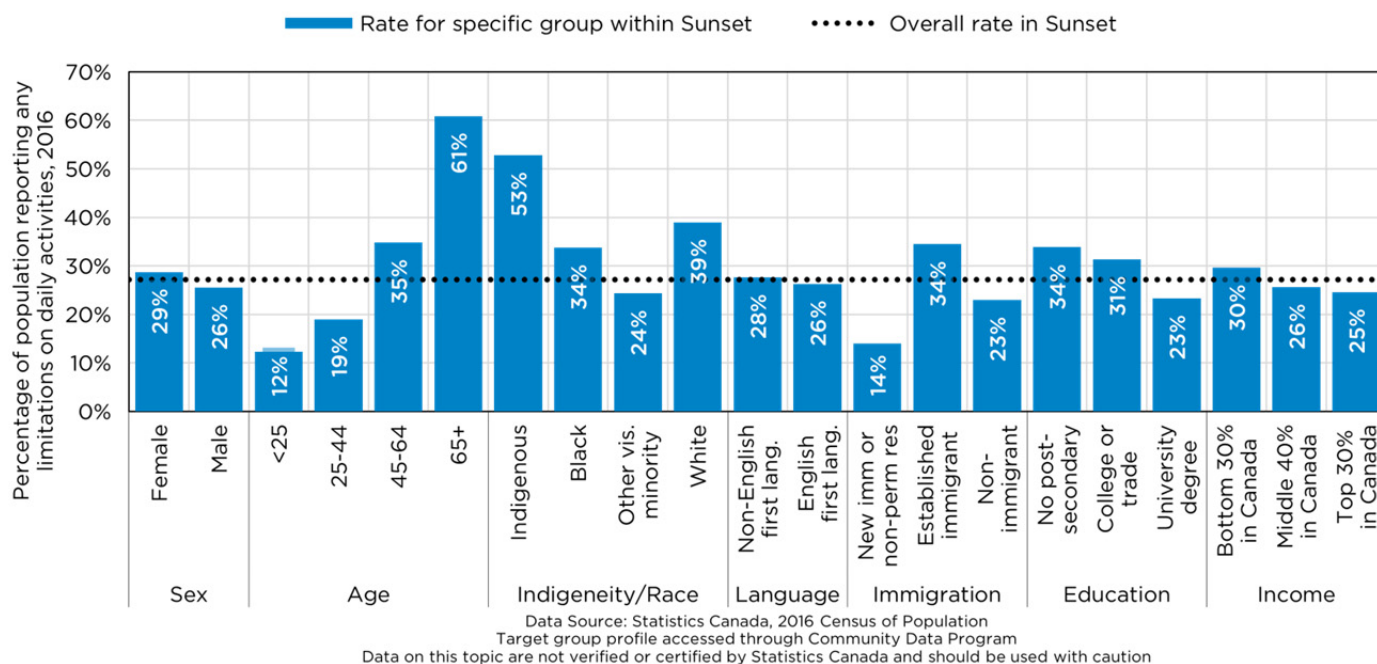
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

**Sunset:**  
**Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In Sunset, people age 65 and older are the group most likely to report limitations on activities, but Indigenous residents, white residents, established immigrants and people without university degrees are also more likely to report experiencing limitations.

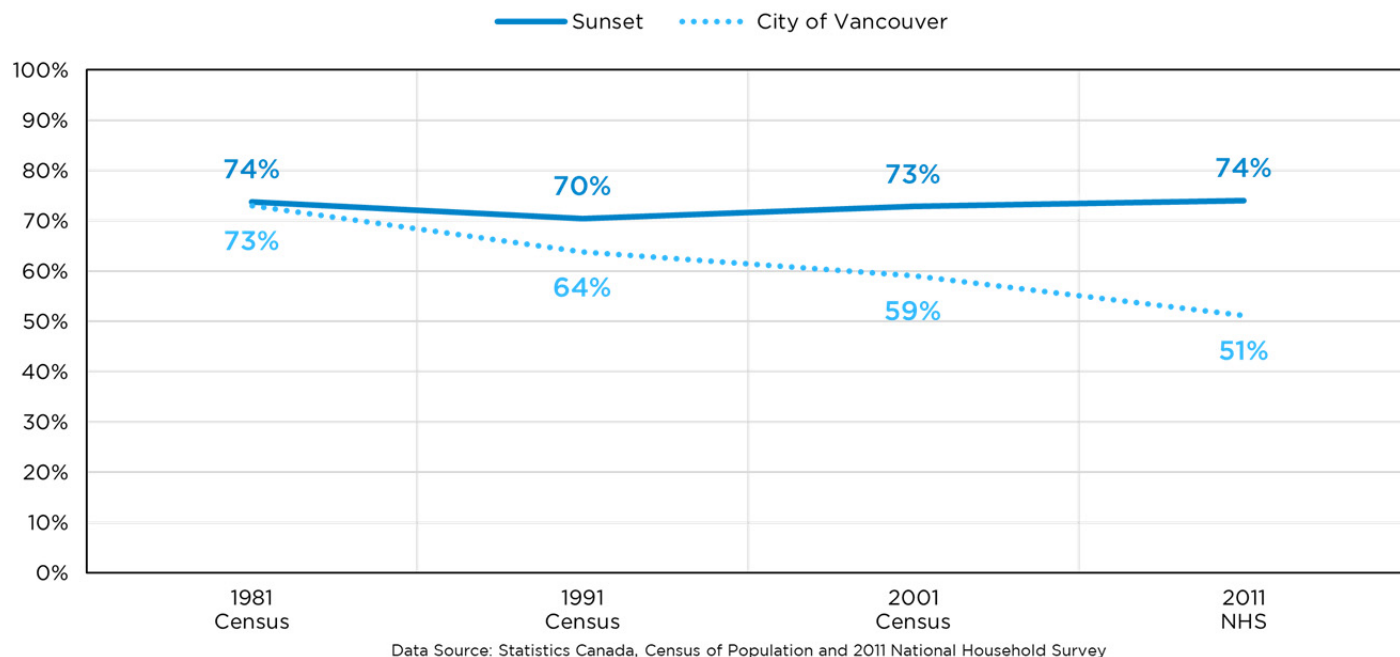
**Sunset: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

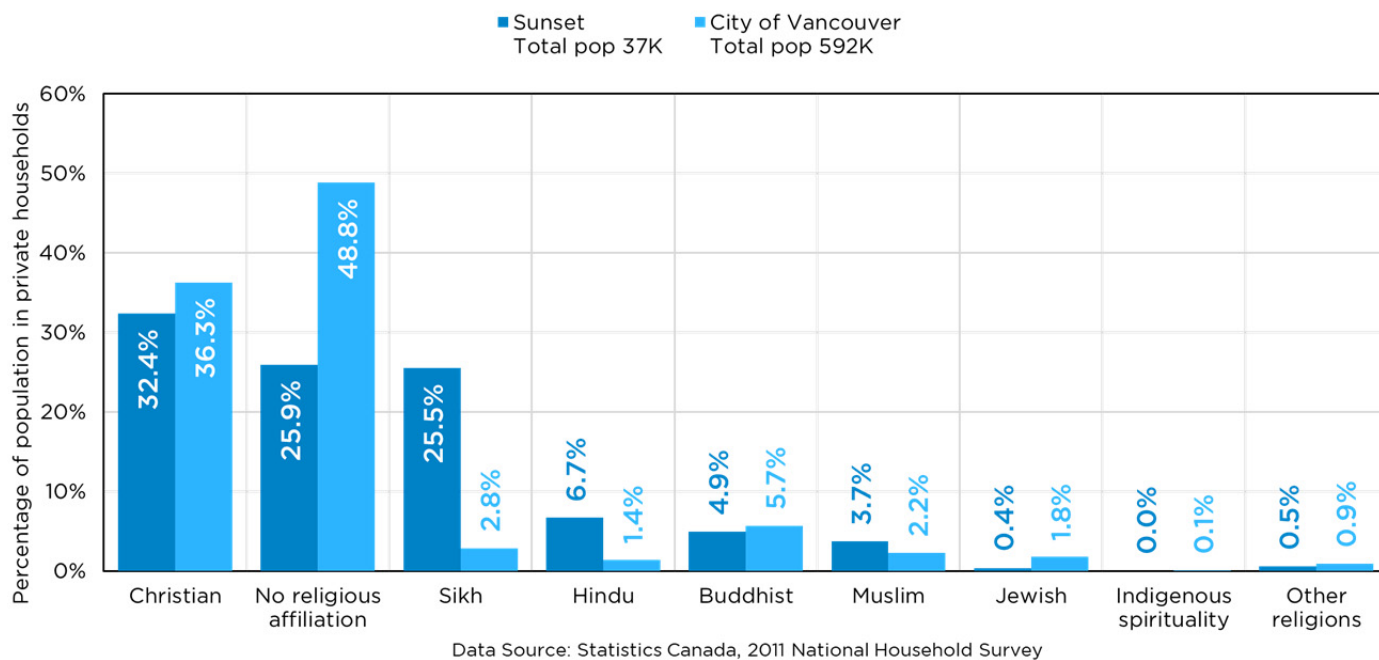
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, nearly three quarters of Sunset's population had a religious affiliation, the highest rate of any of Vancouver's local areas.

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



The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in Sunset and the City of Vancouver. Sunset residents are much more likely to identify as Sikh or Hindu than residents of the city overall.

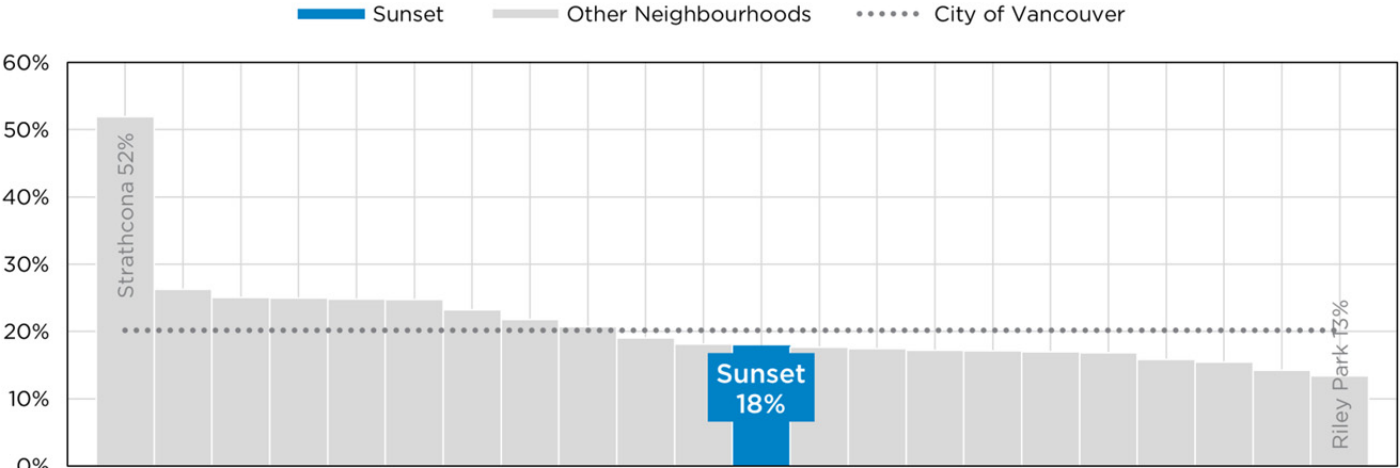
### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011



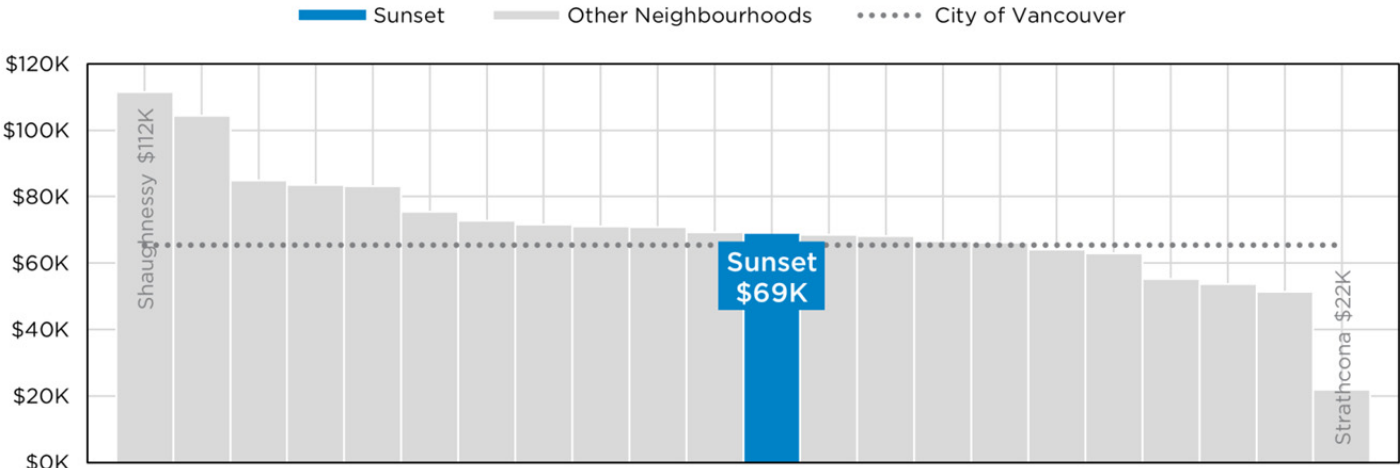


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

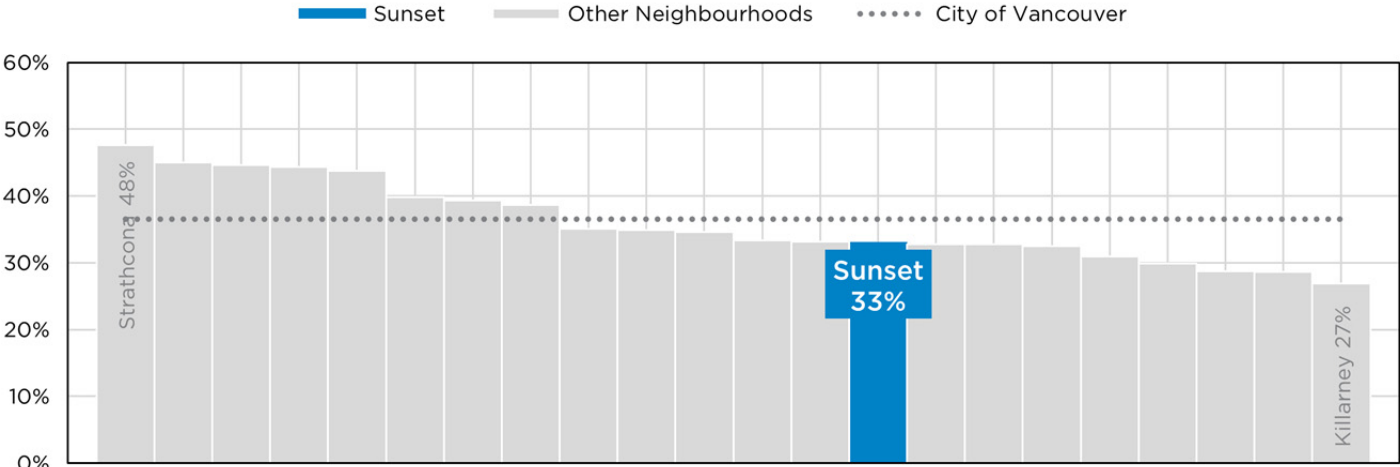
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

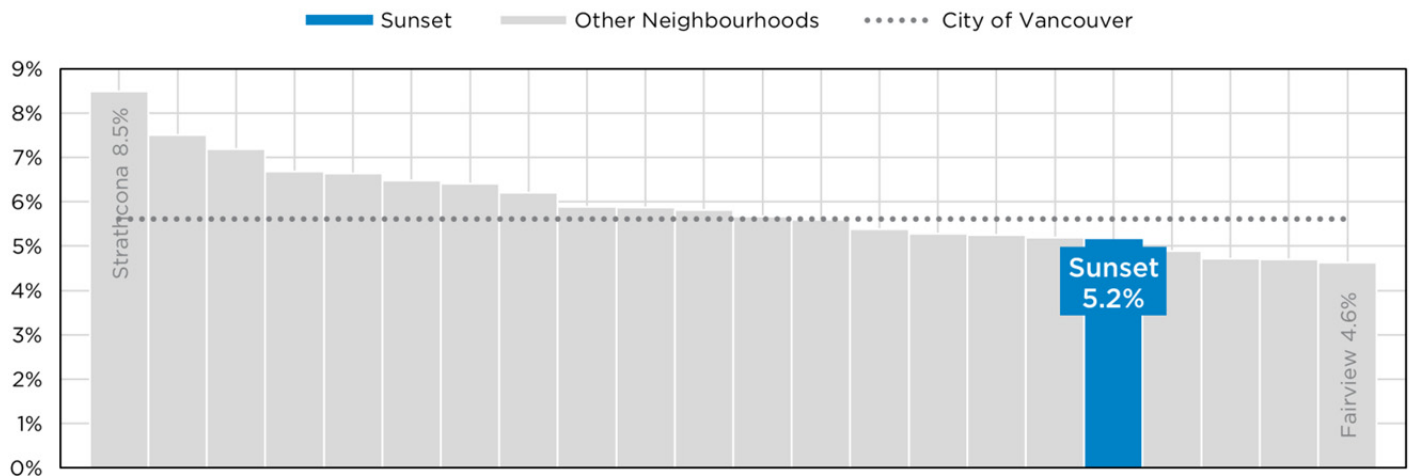


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

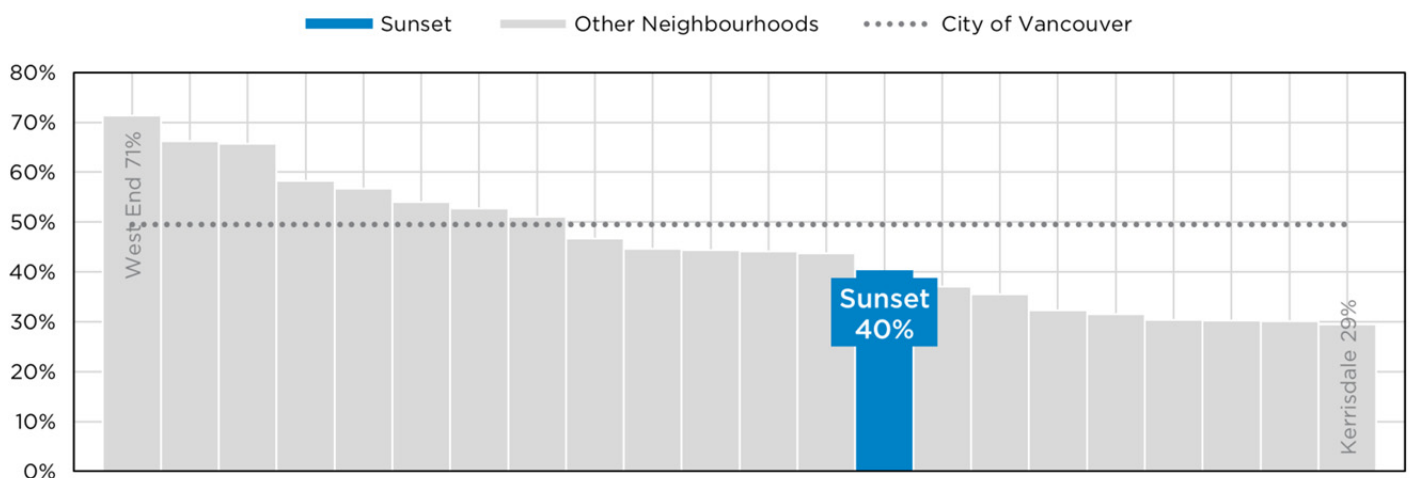


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

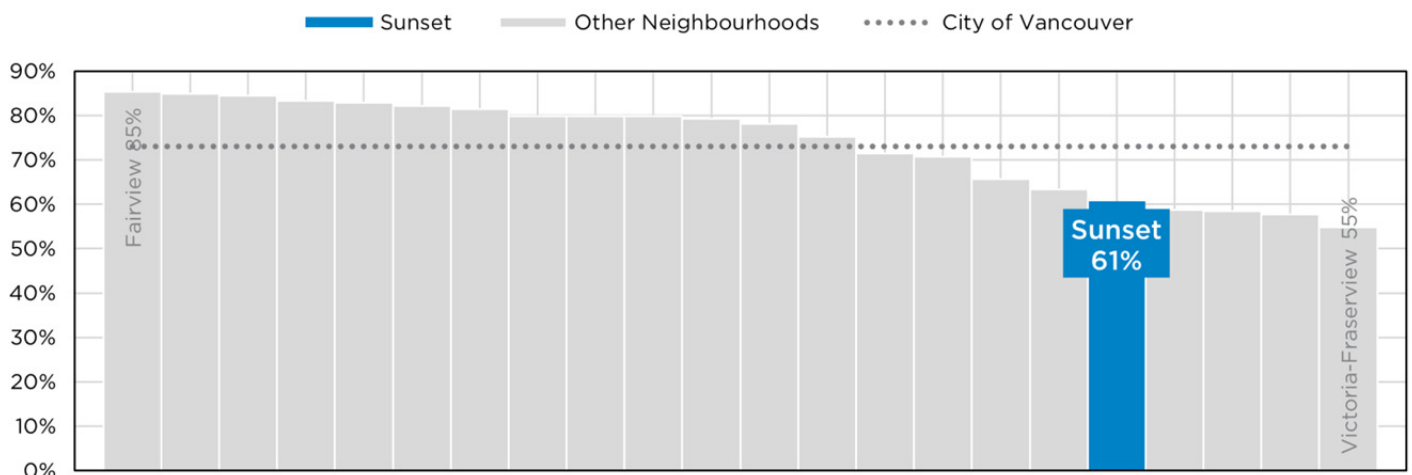
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



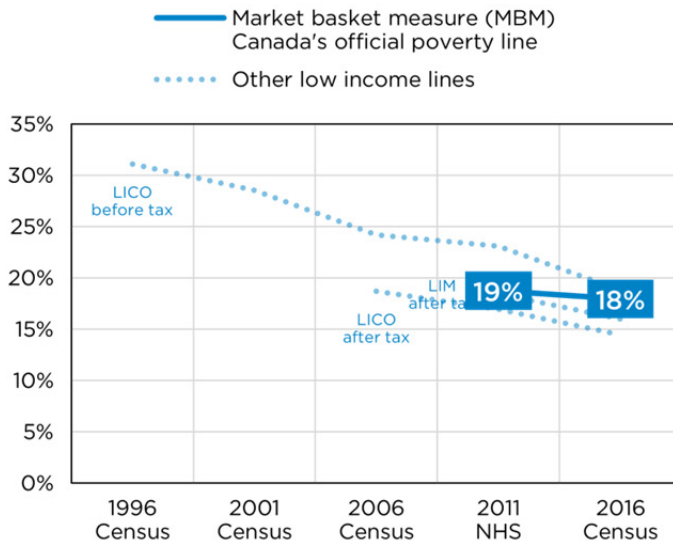
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

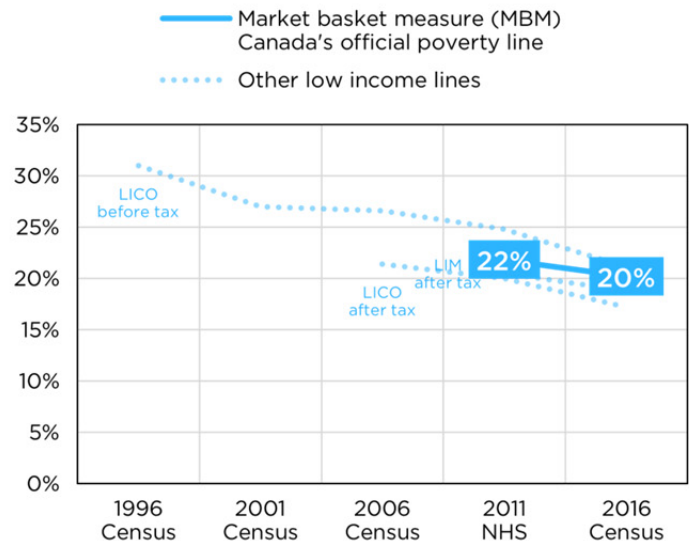
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 18% of Sunset's residents have incomes below this poverty line. While assessing trends over time is challenging given changing measures, the rate in Sunset has generally been a bit lower than the city average in recent census periods.

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



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

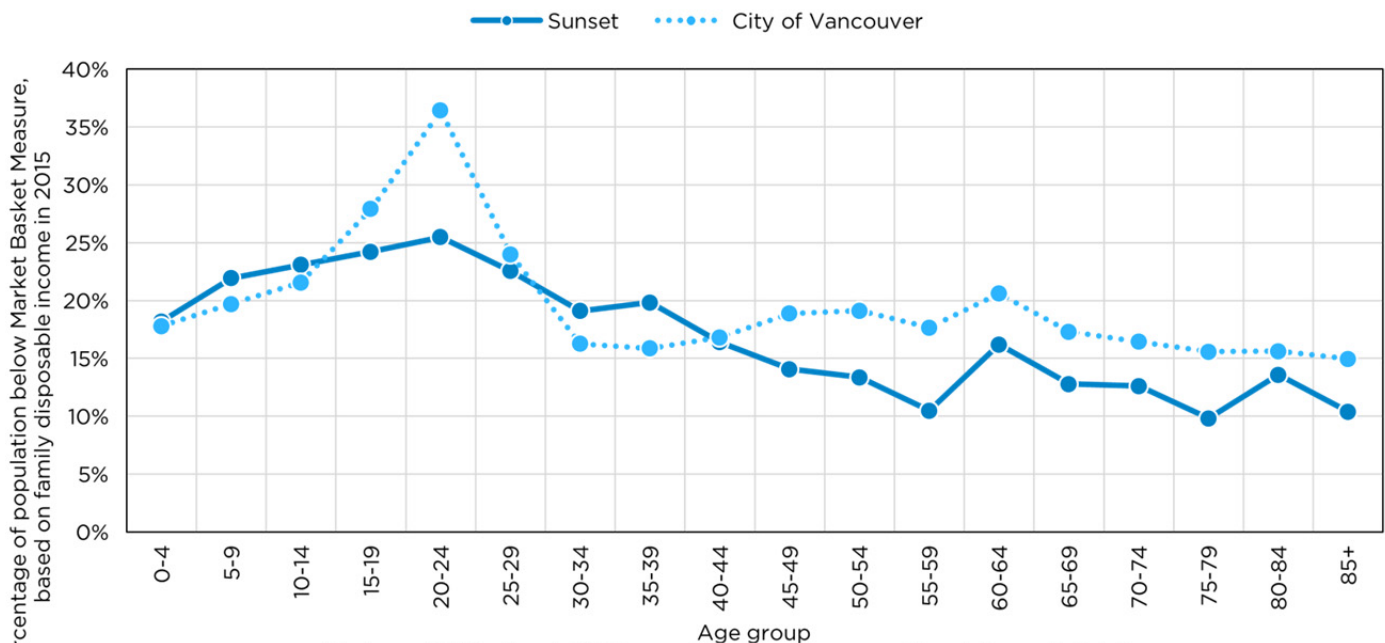
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

In Sunset, the poverty rate is higher than the city average for children and for people in their 30s, but lower for other age groups, including youth and seniors.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

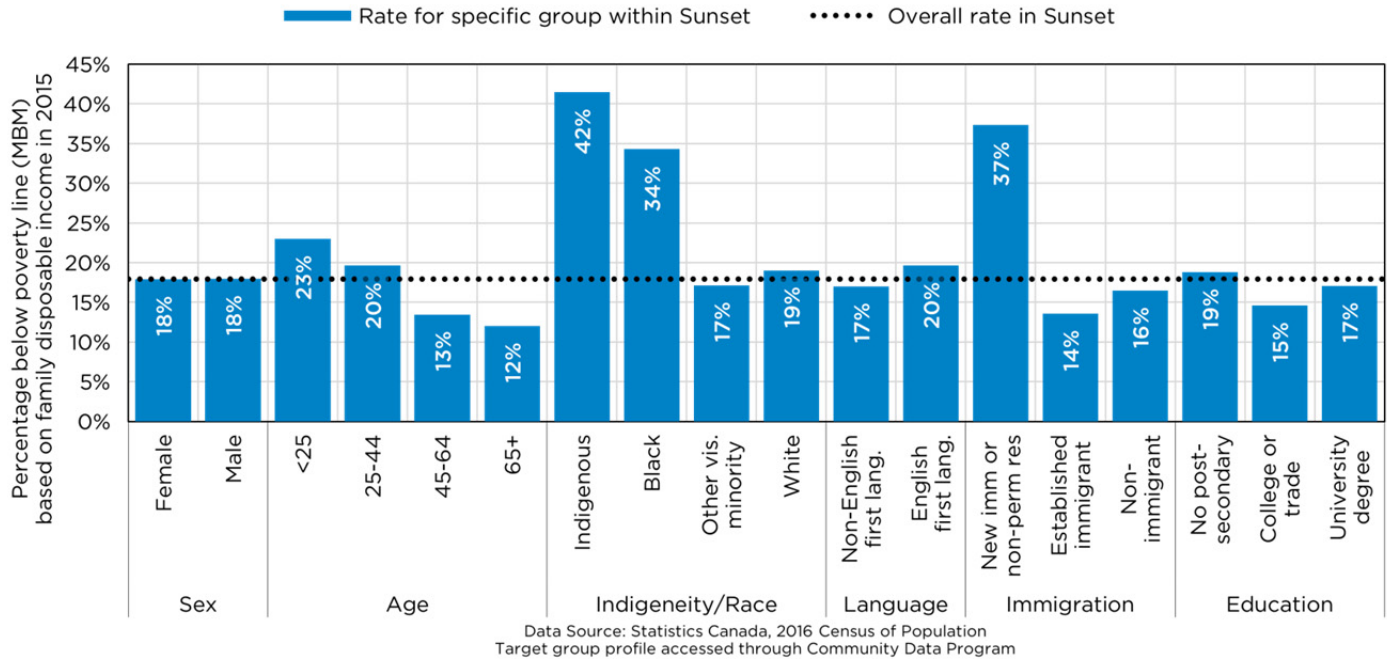


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

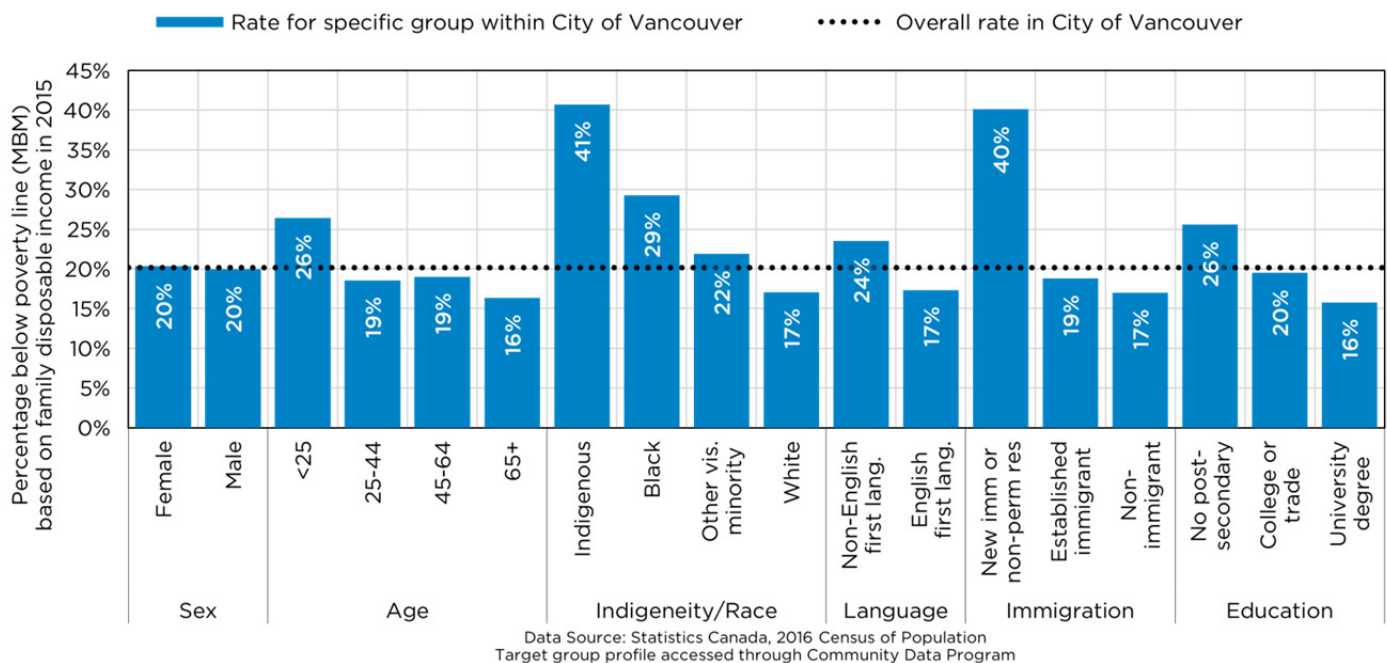
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Sunset, Indigenous residents, newcomers and Black residents are disproportionately impacted by poverty.

**Sunset: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016**



Across the city, there is evidence that poverty disproportionately impacts people in Indigenous and racialized groups and newcomers, among other inequities.

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

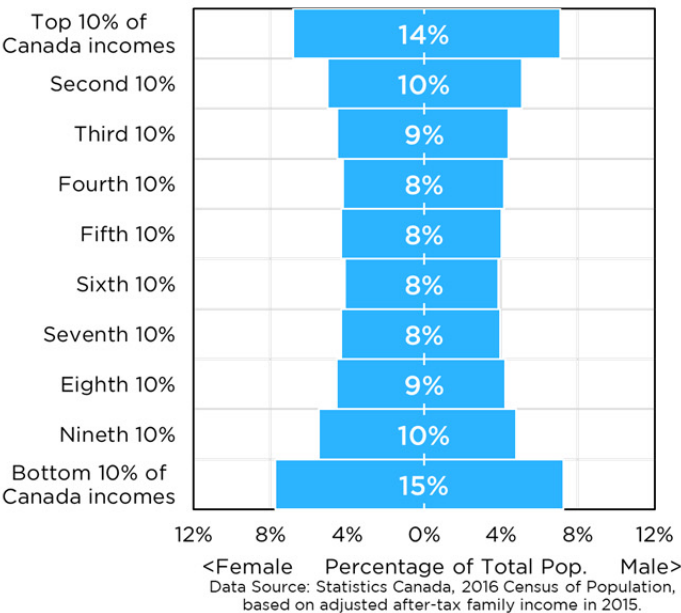
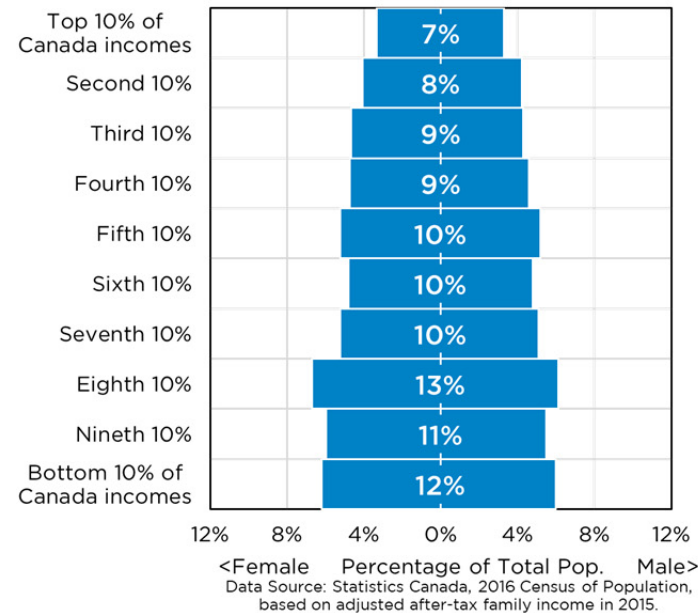


# Income Inequity

The City of Vancouver is more polarized than Canada overall: 14% of Vancouverites are in the top 10% of Canadian earners, and 15% are in the bottom 10%. While Sunset incomes skew toward the lower end of the distribution, with fewer residents in the top 10% of Canadian incomes, the area has fewer residents in the bottom deciles as well.

Sunset: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

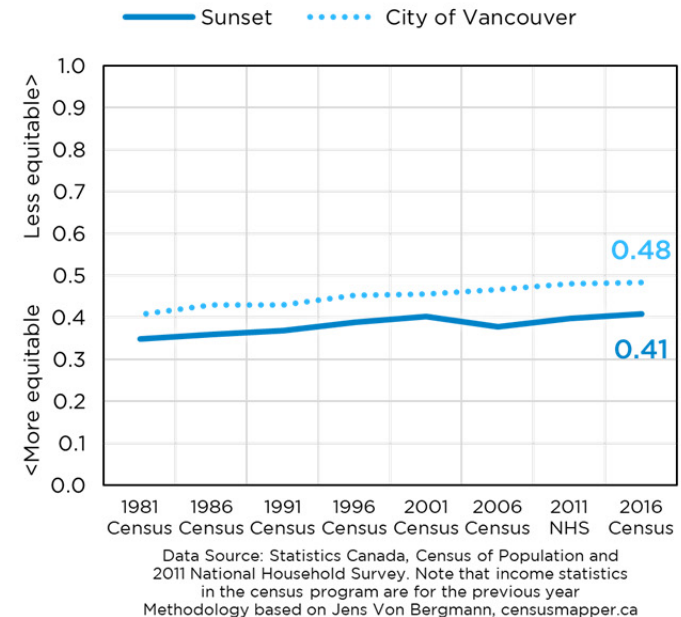
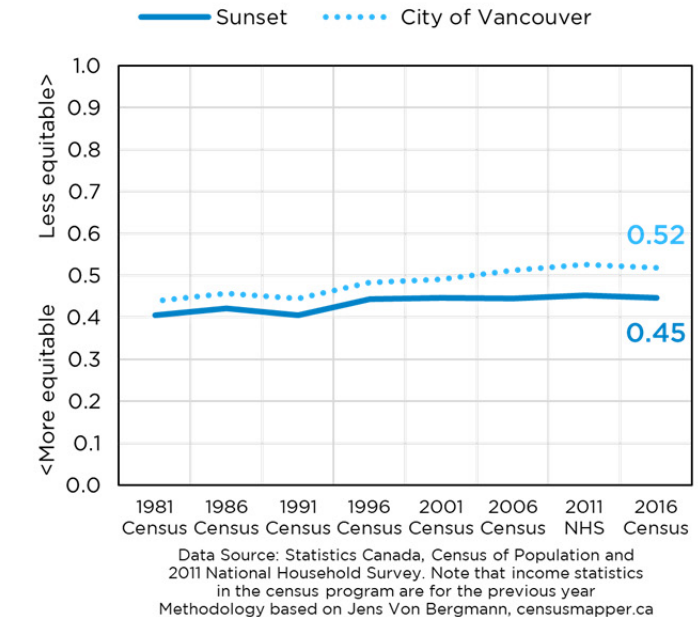
City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016



The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Sunset can be seen to have a relatively more equitable distribution of income than the city overall, with a stable coefficient for individual income and a slightly increasing score for household income in recent periods.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution

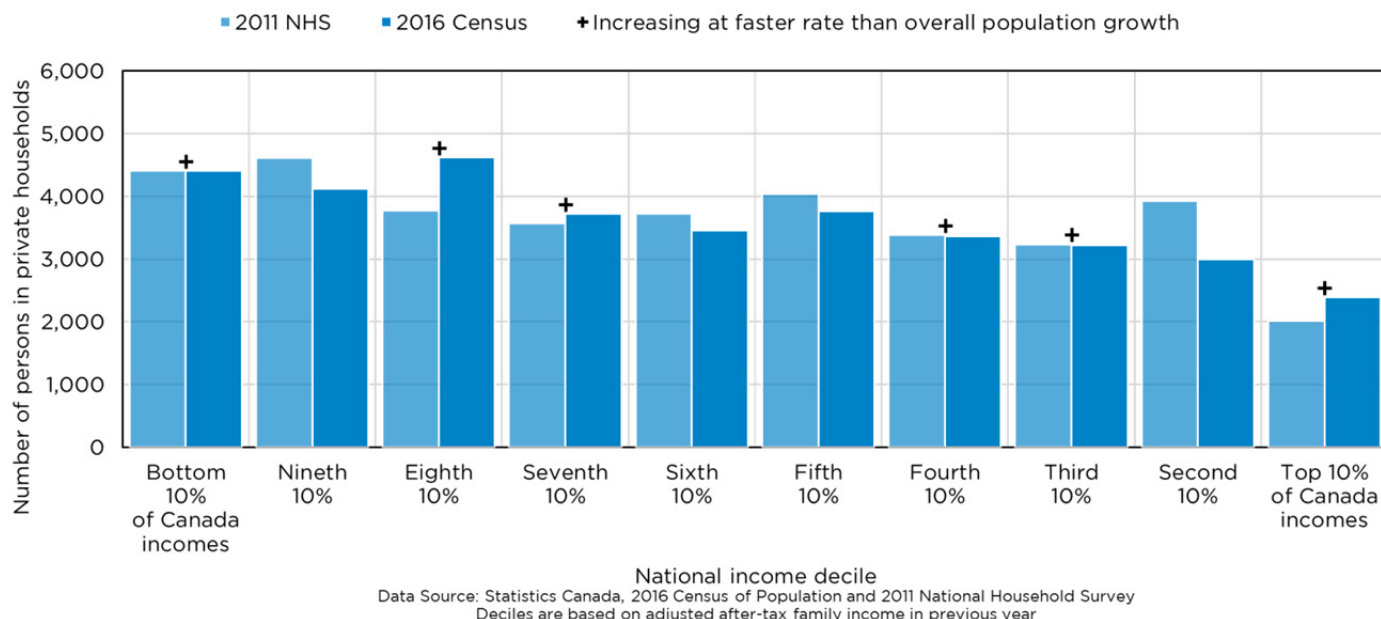




## Equity and Income Distribution

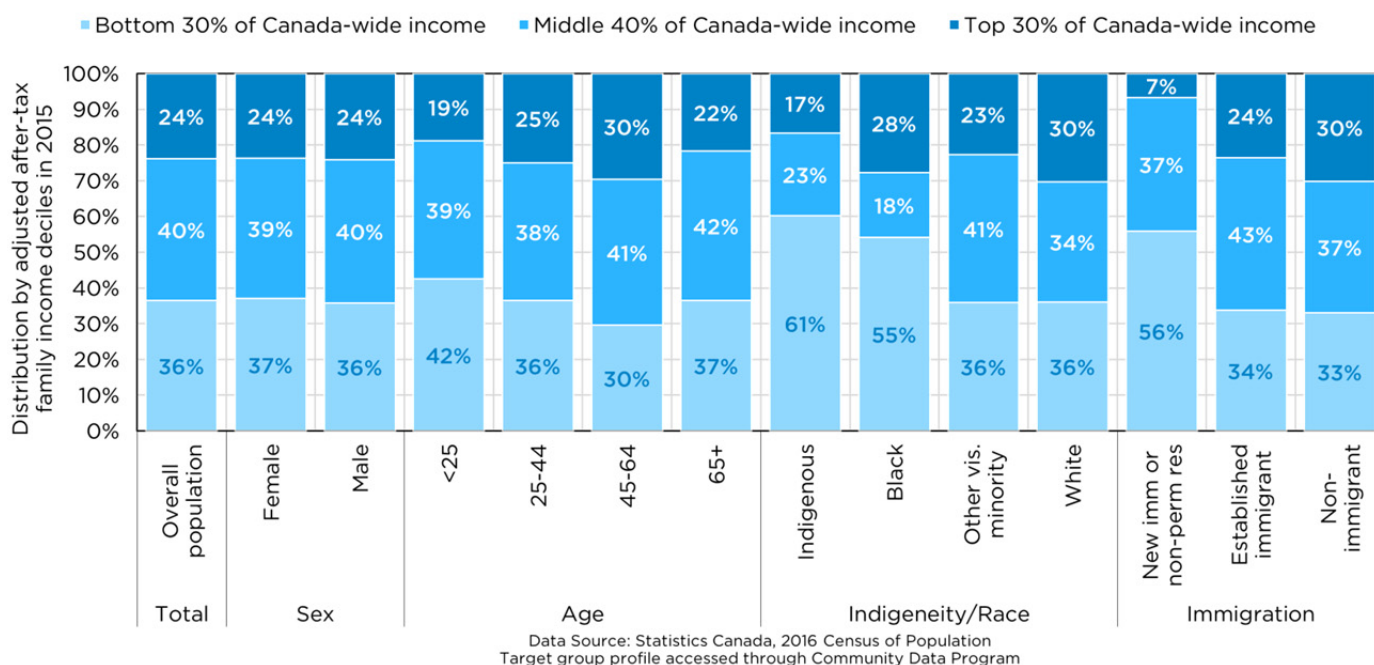
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates shows relatively little change in the overall distribution of income deciles in Sunset. Note that the bottom, fourth and third deciles show an “increase” because the estimate of total population private households in Sunset has decreased from 2011 to 2016.

### Sunset: Population Estimates by National Income Decile, 2011-2016



Income inequity and polarization again intersect with other forms of inequity experienced by different groups in the city. In Sunset, Indigenous and Black residents, as well as newcomers, are more likely to be lower in the income distribution.

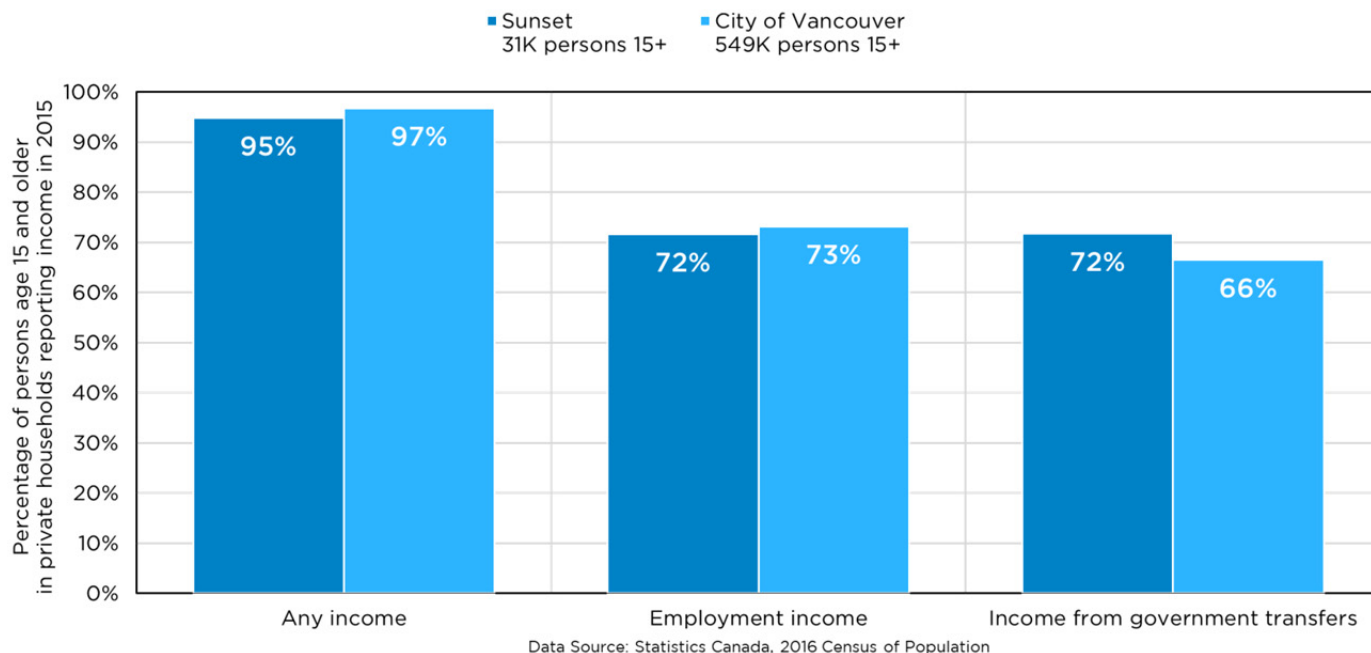
### Sunset: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

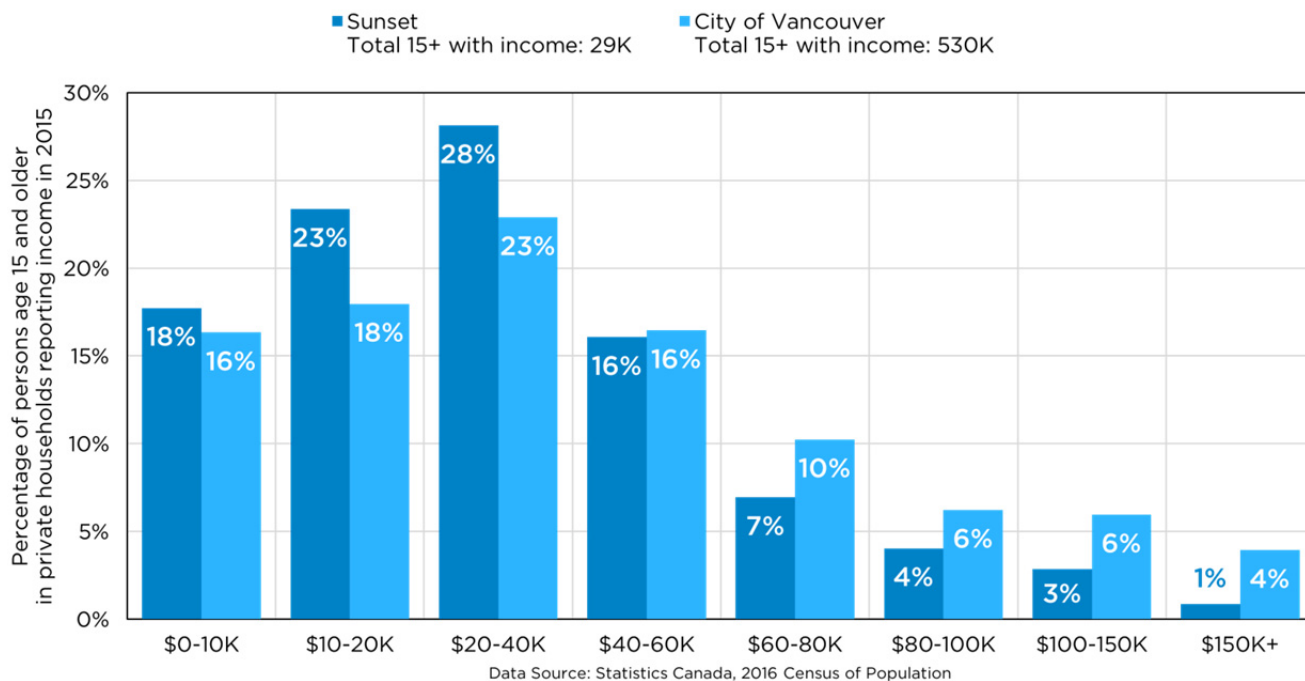
Among people 15 years of age and older, 95% of Sunset residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> The neighbourhood had a slightly lower percentage of persons reporting employment income and a slightly higher percentage reporting income from government transfers than the city overall.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



People in Sunset are more likely than people across the city to be in lower personal income brackets.

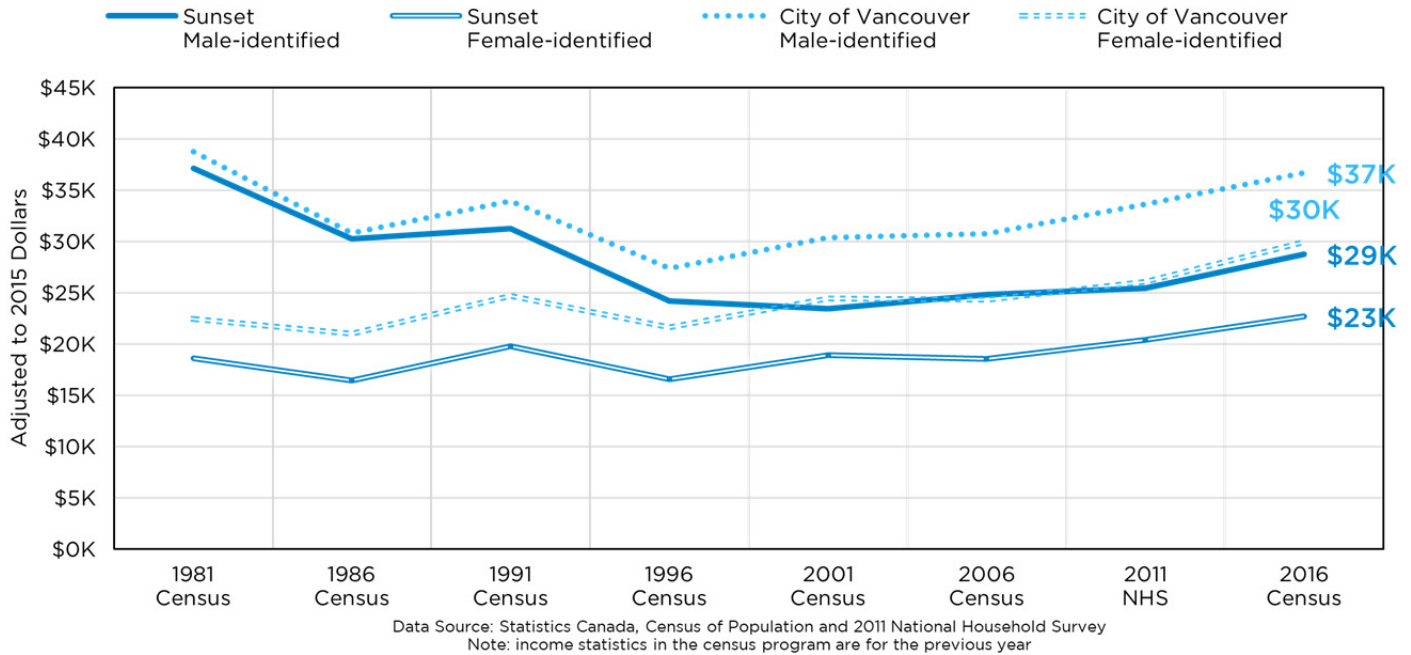
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

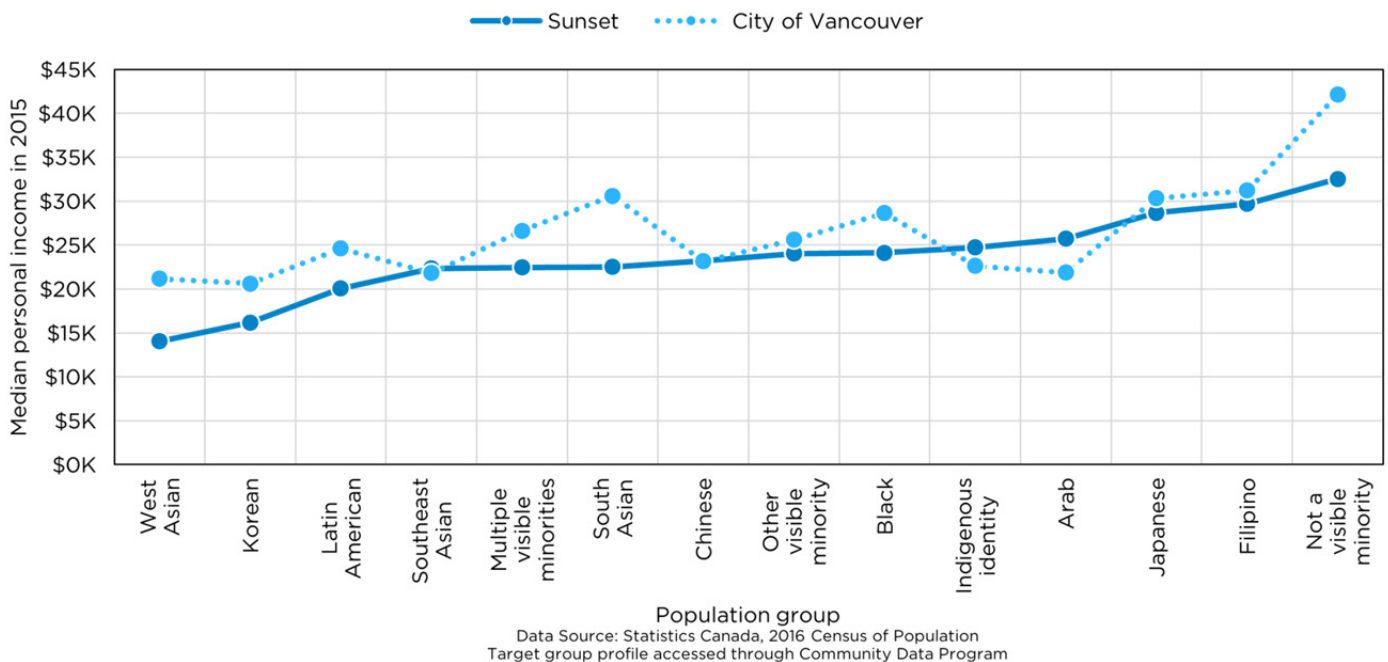
Adjusted for inflation<sup>16</sup>, median personal income in Sunset was fairly stable through the 1990s and early 2000s, even as the citywide median increased. However, median income in Sunset has increased above inflation in the most recent census periods.

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



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

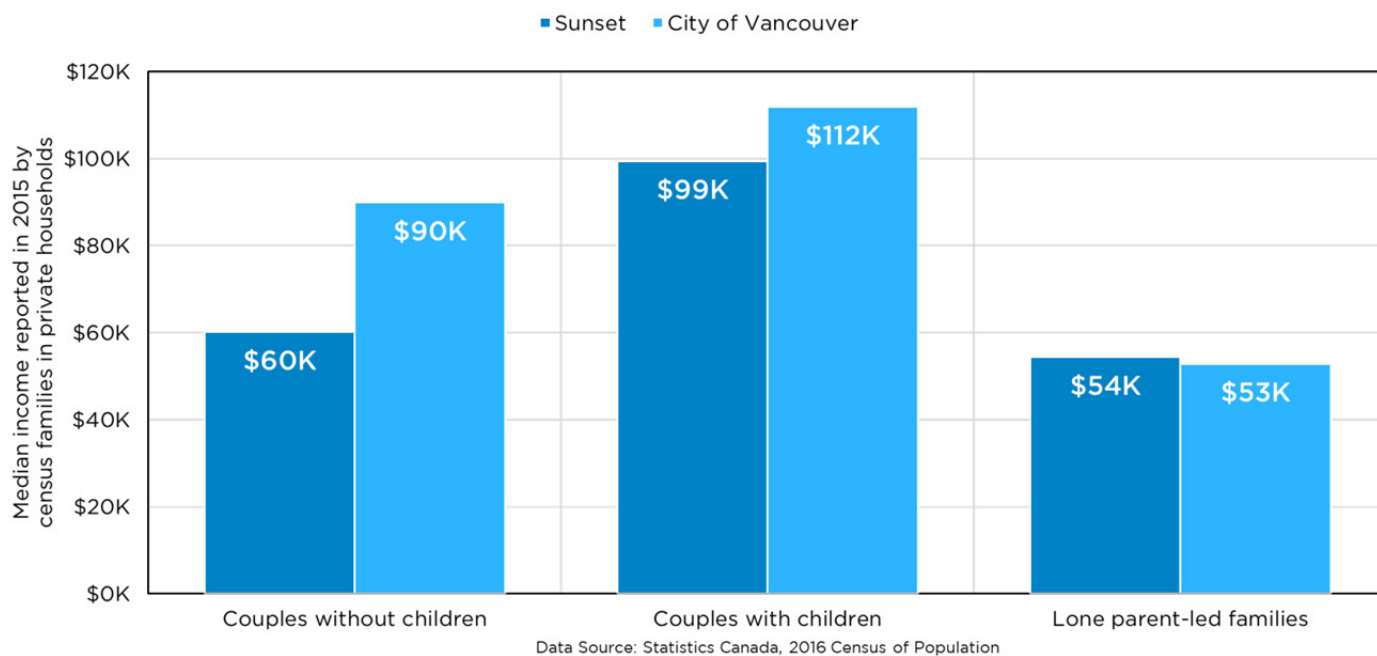
### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



## Family Income

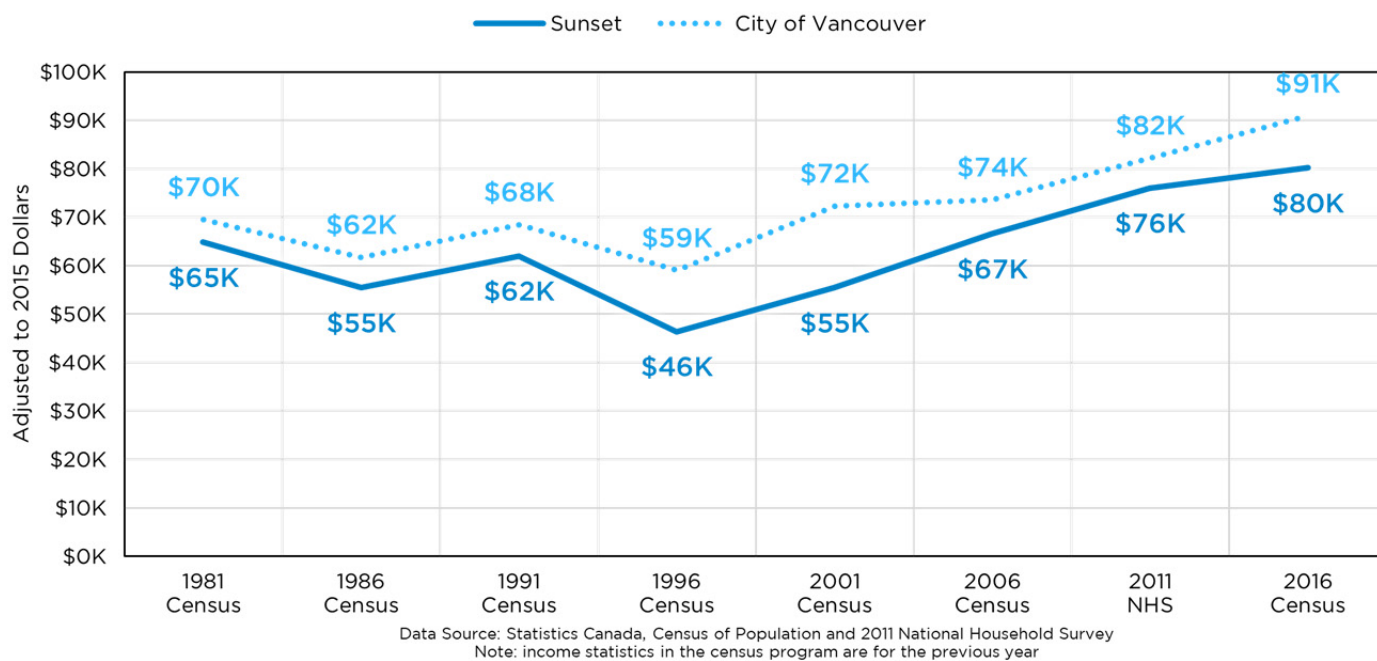
Median family income is lower in Sunset than in the City of Vancouver overall, except for lone parent-led families.

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



Median income for families has been consistently lower in Sunset than the city overall, but both have increased much faster than inflation since the 1990s.

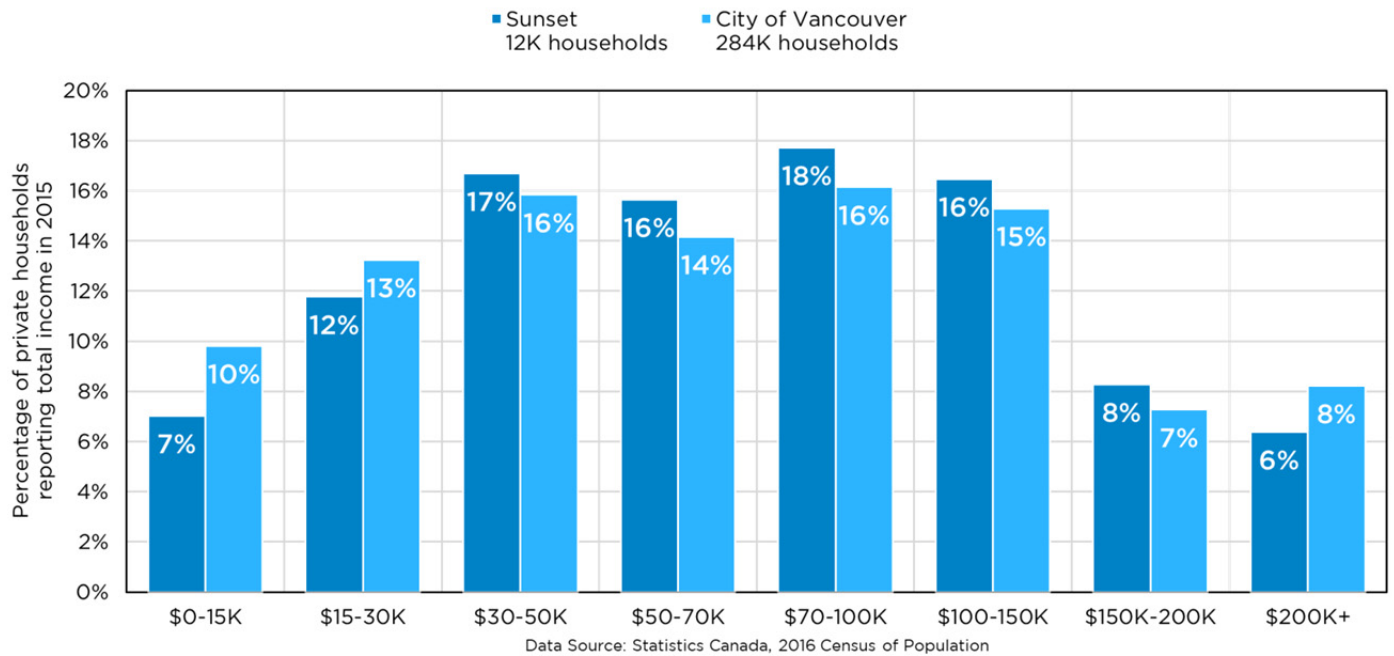
**Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



## Household Income

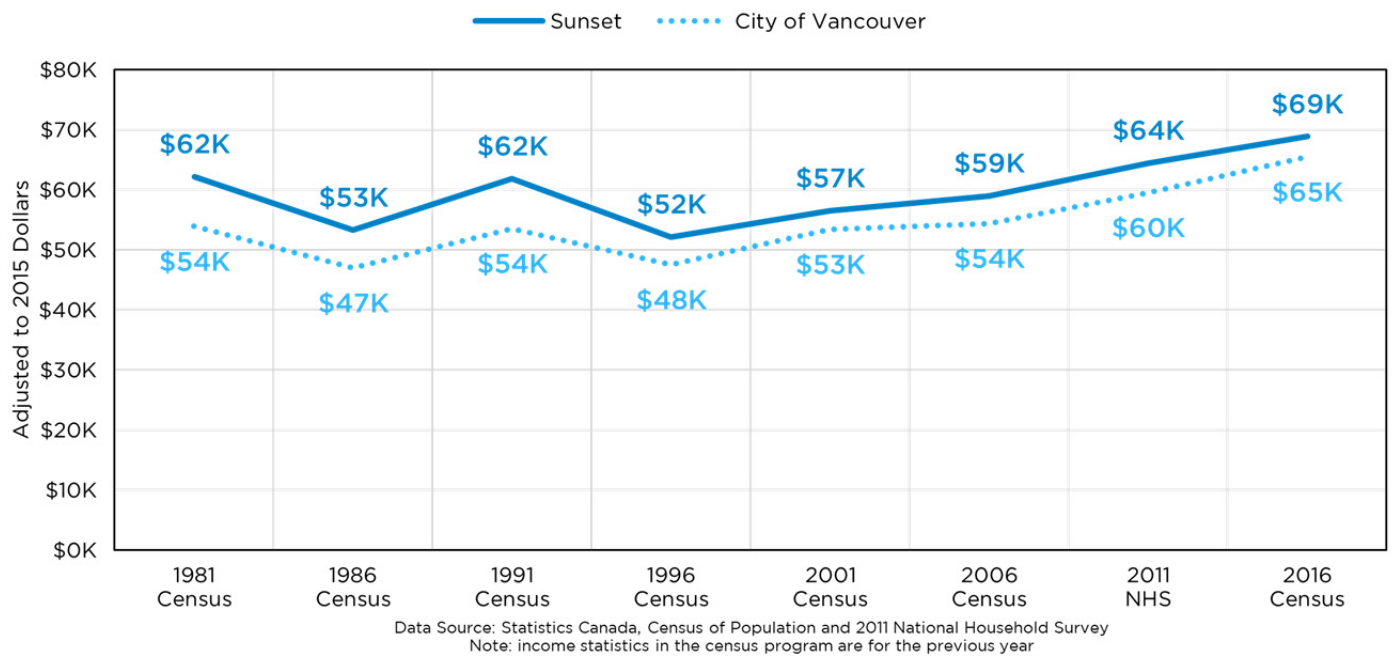
There are smaller proportions of households in both top-most and bottom-most income brackets in Sunset than in the city overall.

**Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016**



Median household income for Sunset has generally been slightly higher than the city, though this needs to be contextualized in terms of the larger households in the neighbourhood, including many multi-family households. Since the 1990s median household income has increased in excess of inflation in Sunset.

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

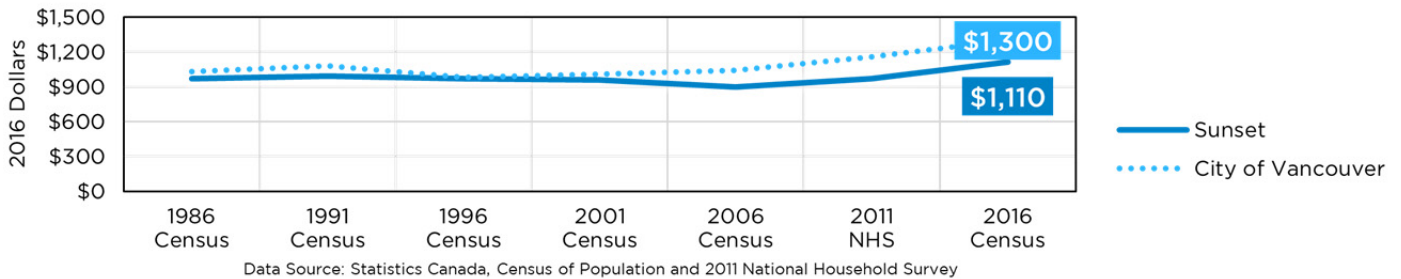




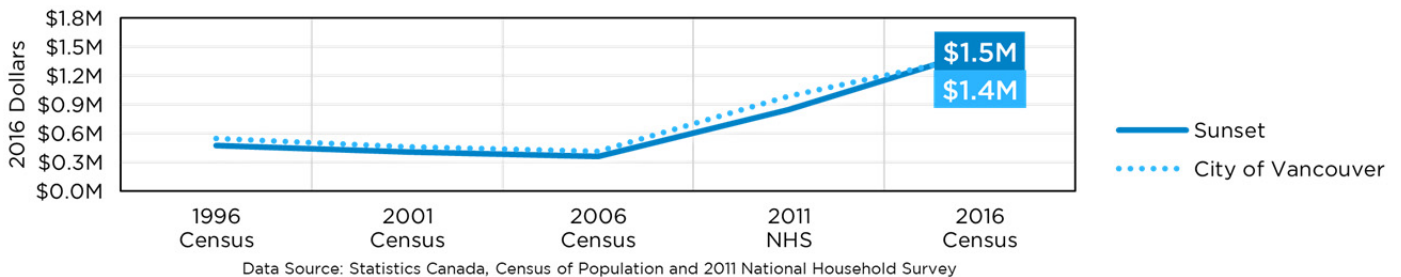
## Housing Costs

Average rent has increased by 23% above inflation over ten years (2006 to 2016) in Sunset, a similar rate of increase as for the city overall. Over the same period, the average reported value of an owned dwelling in Sunset increased by nearly 300% after adjusting for inflation.<sup>17</sup>

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

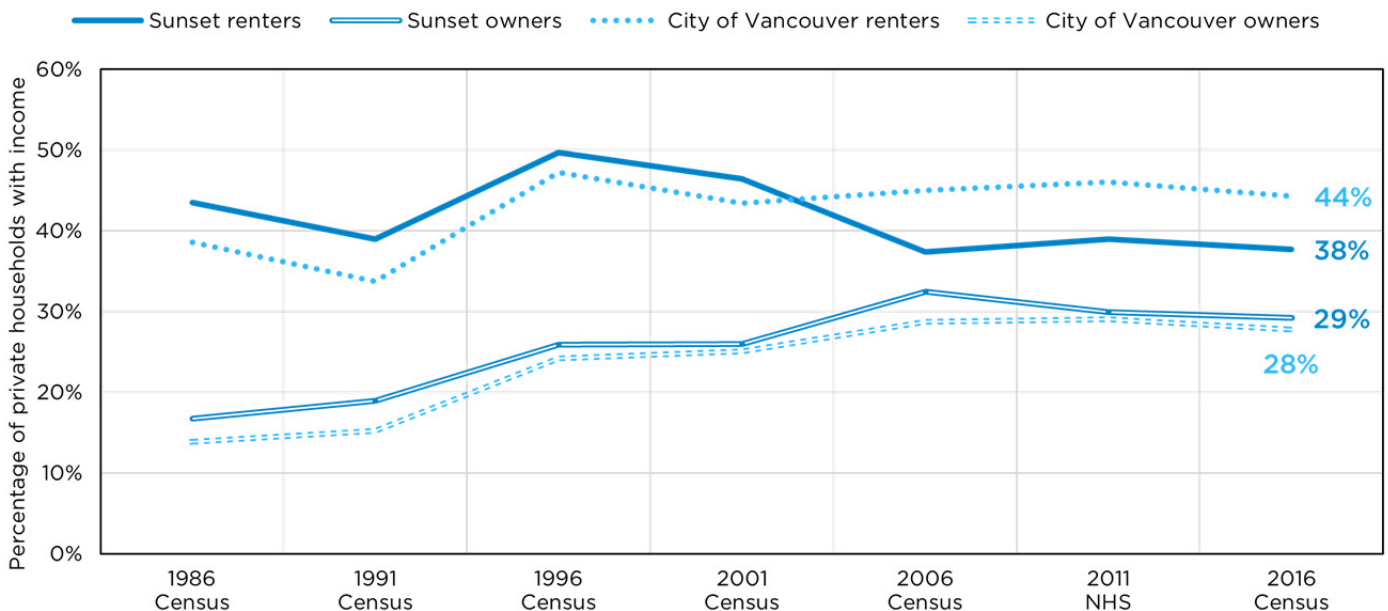


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



In Sunset, 38% of rented households and 29% of owned households are spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs.<sup>18</sup> Rented households in Sunset are less likely to be in this category than households in the city overall, but owned households are slightly more likely to be in this category.

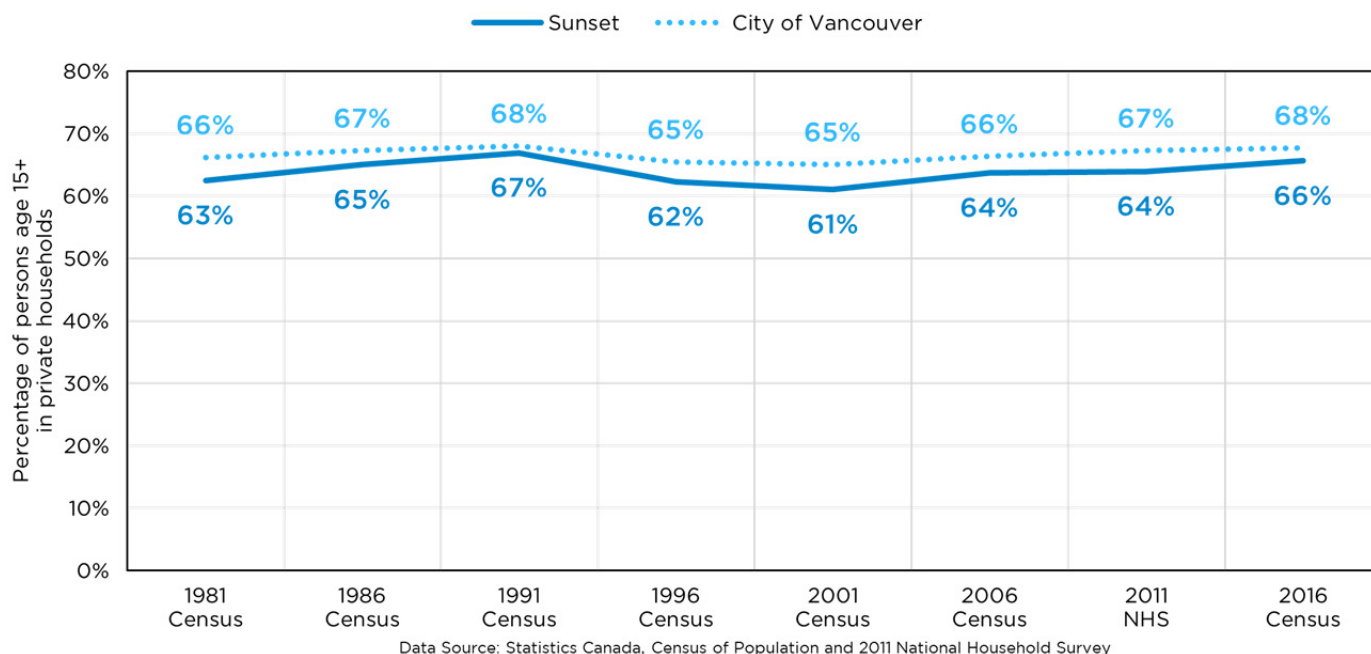
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

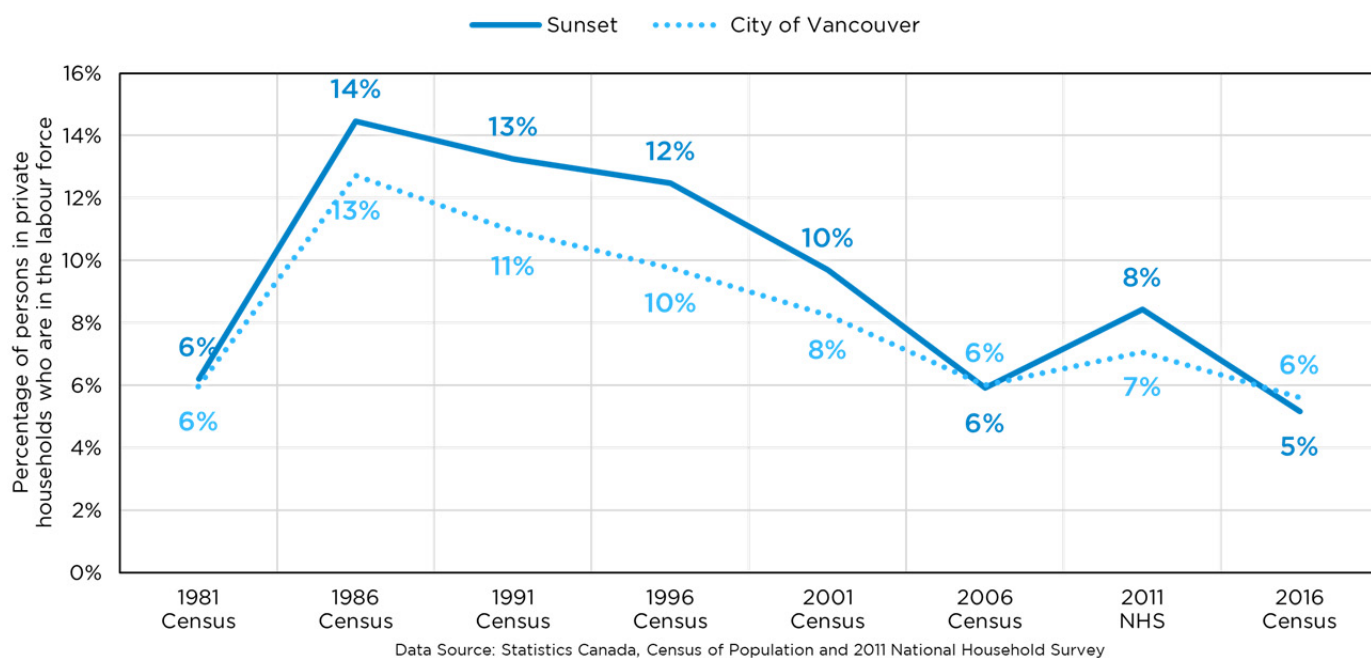
About two-thirds of persons age 15 and over in Sunset participate in the labour force, a similar value to the city overall

### Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate for Sunset residents has historically been higher than for the city overall, but the gap closed in 2006 and 2016.<sup>19</sup> In 2016 5% of Sunset residents were in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

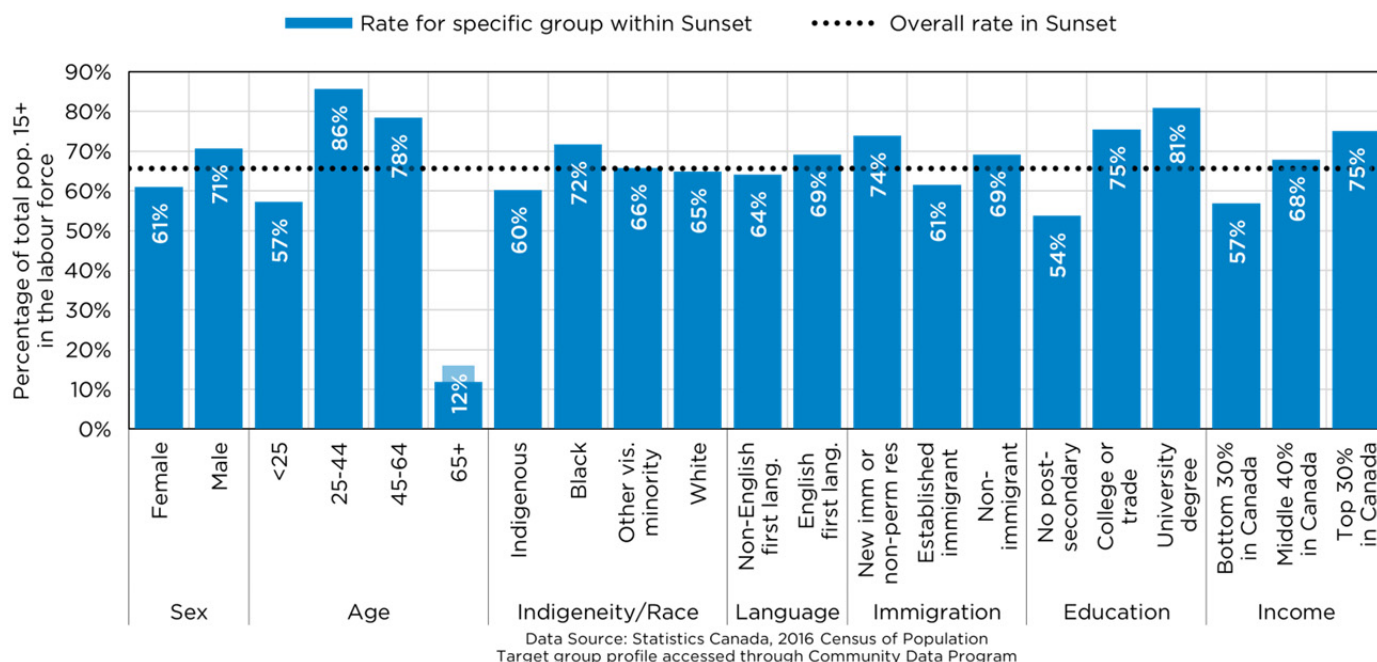
### Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

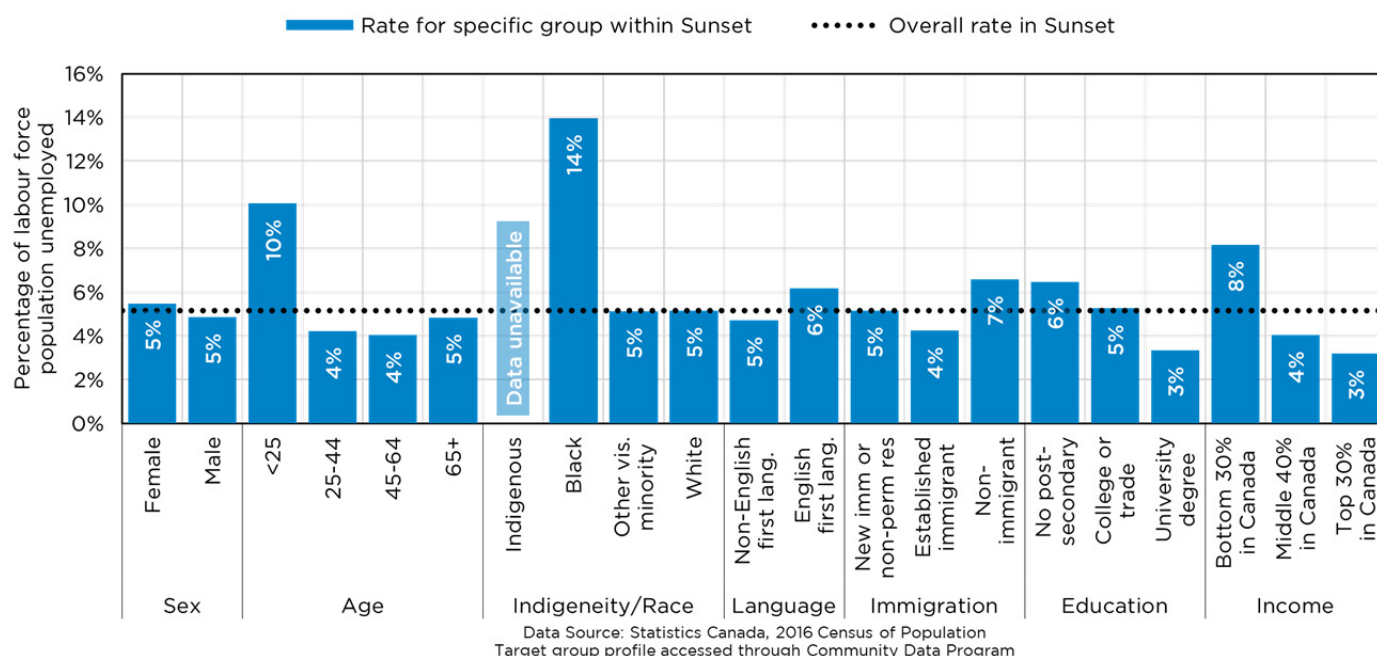
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

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



In Sunset, for those populations with data available, Black residents, younger residents and people with lower incomes are disproportionately impacted by unemployment.

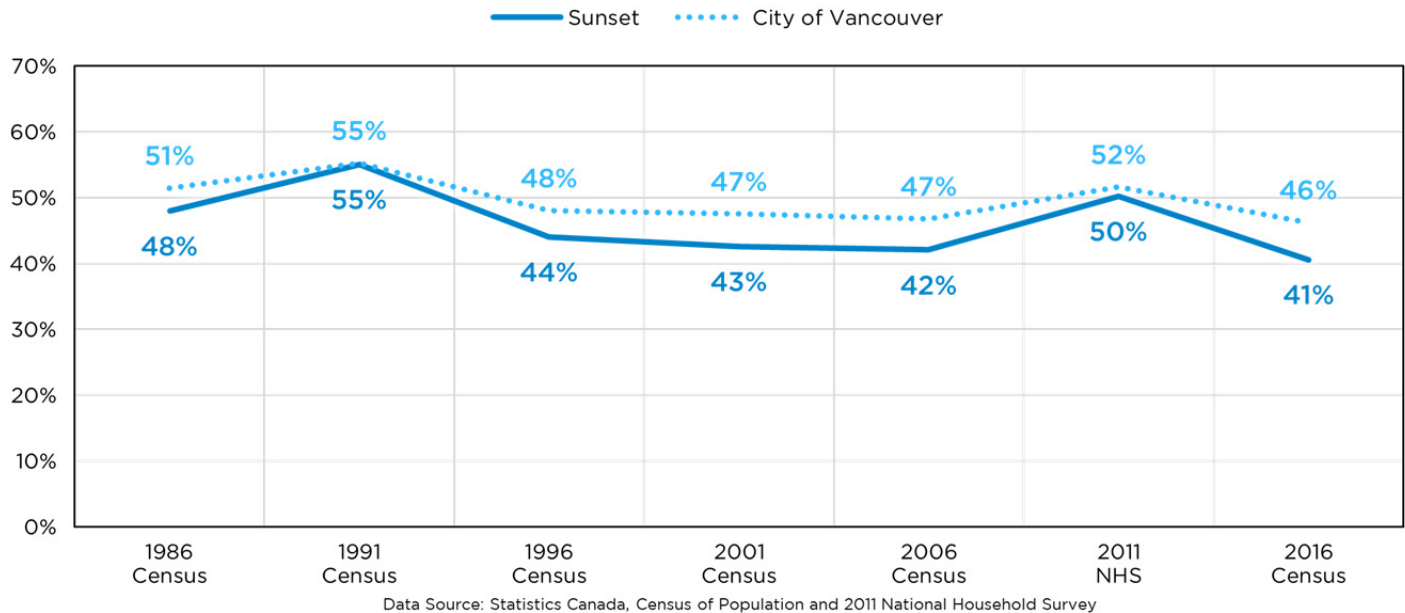
### Sunset: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

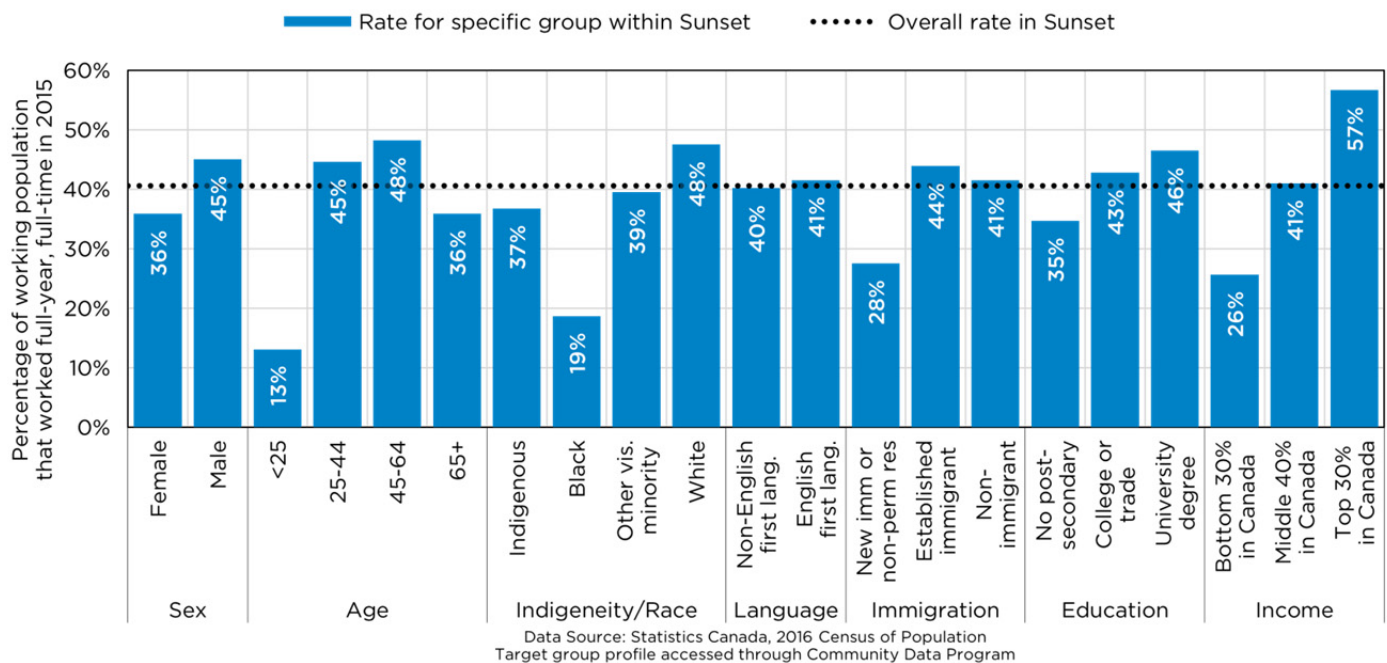
Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment across the city. In Sunset only four in ten employed residents are in full-year, full-time employment.

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



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

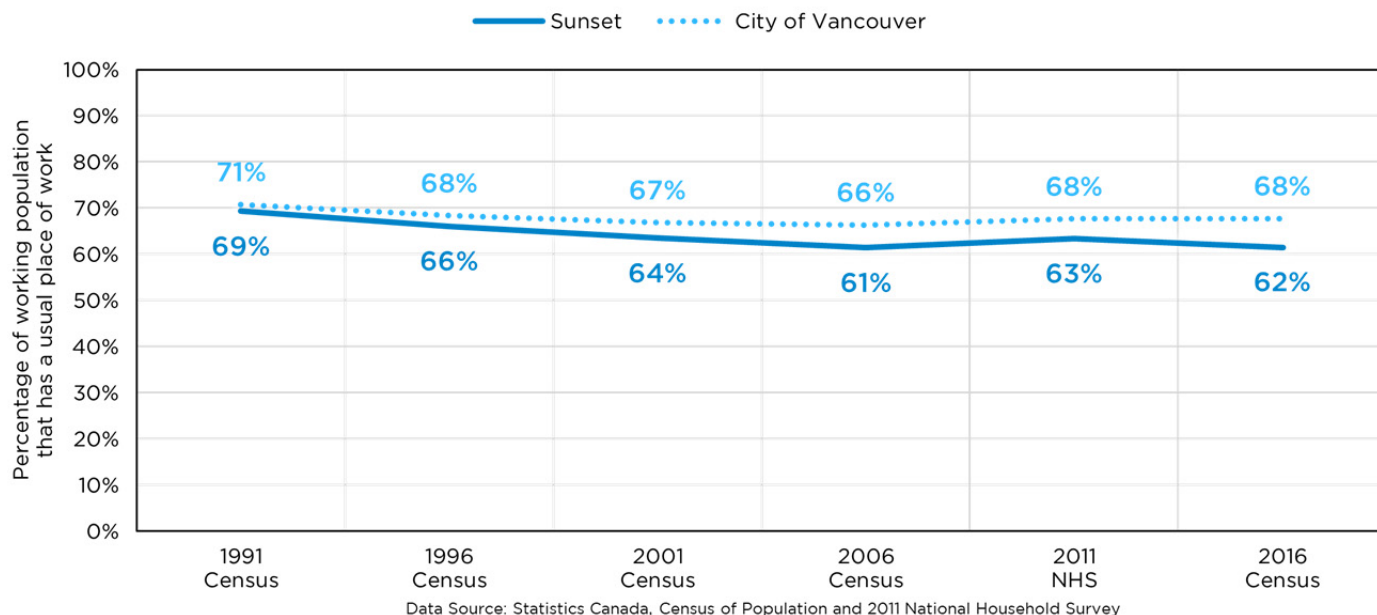
### Sunset: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



## Journey to Work

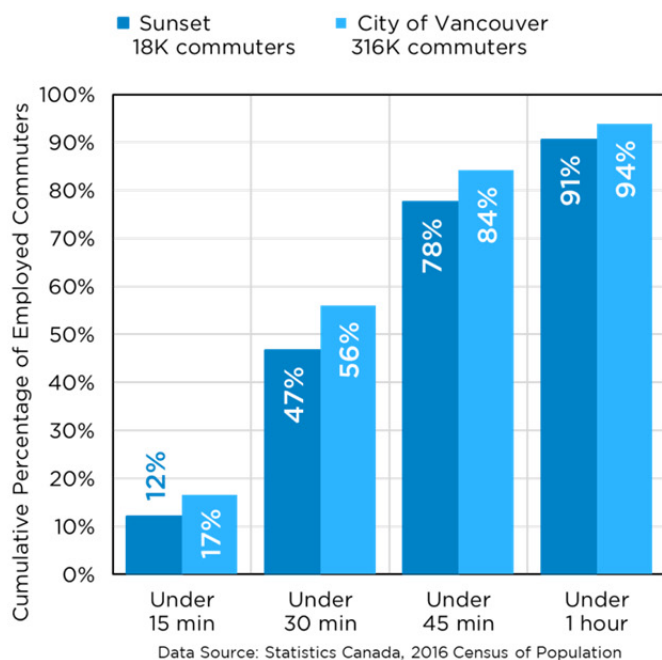
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About 62% of Sunset residents work inside the city, a lower rate than for the city overall.

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

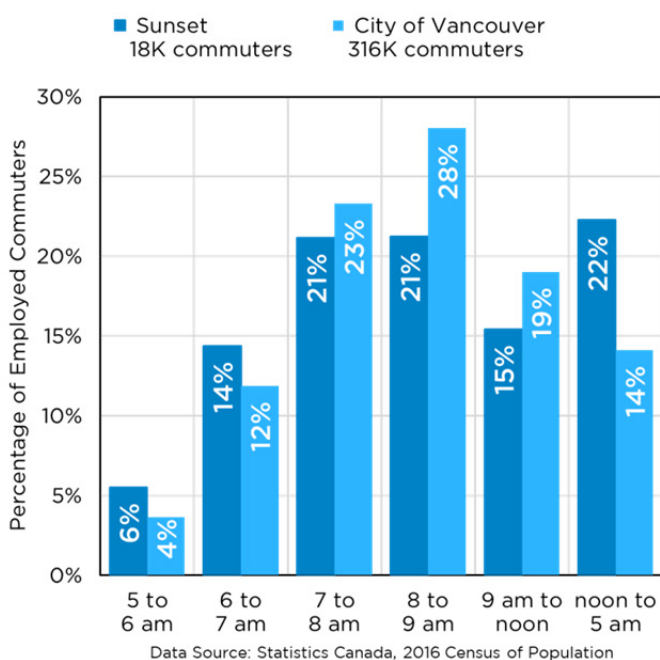


Sunset residents are more likely to have longer commutes than the city overall, with a majority taking more than half an hour to get to work. Sunset has proportionally fewer residents leaving for work between 7 and 9 am and more working other shifts than the city overall.

### Length of Work Commute, 2016



### Time Leaving for Work, 2016

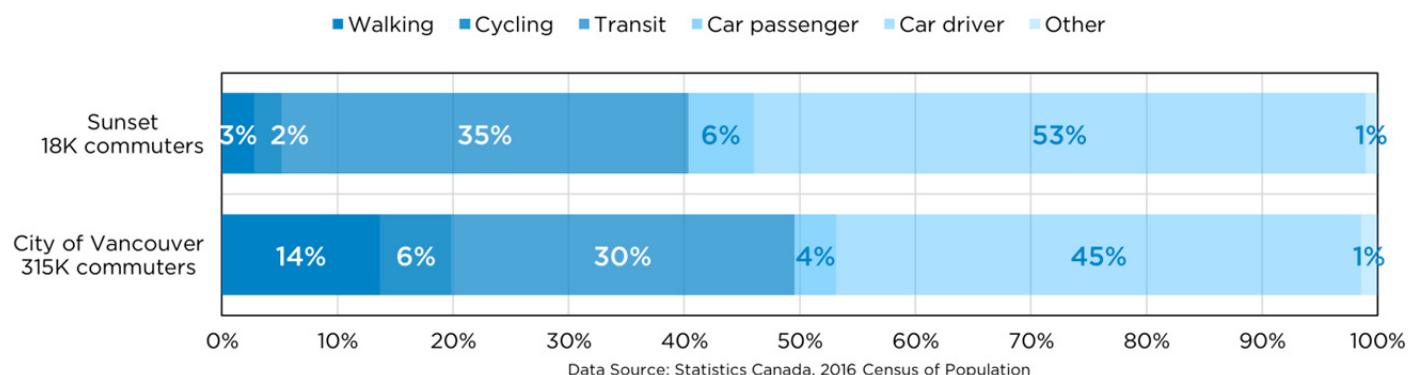




## Mode of Transportation to Work

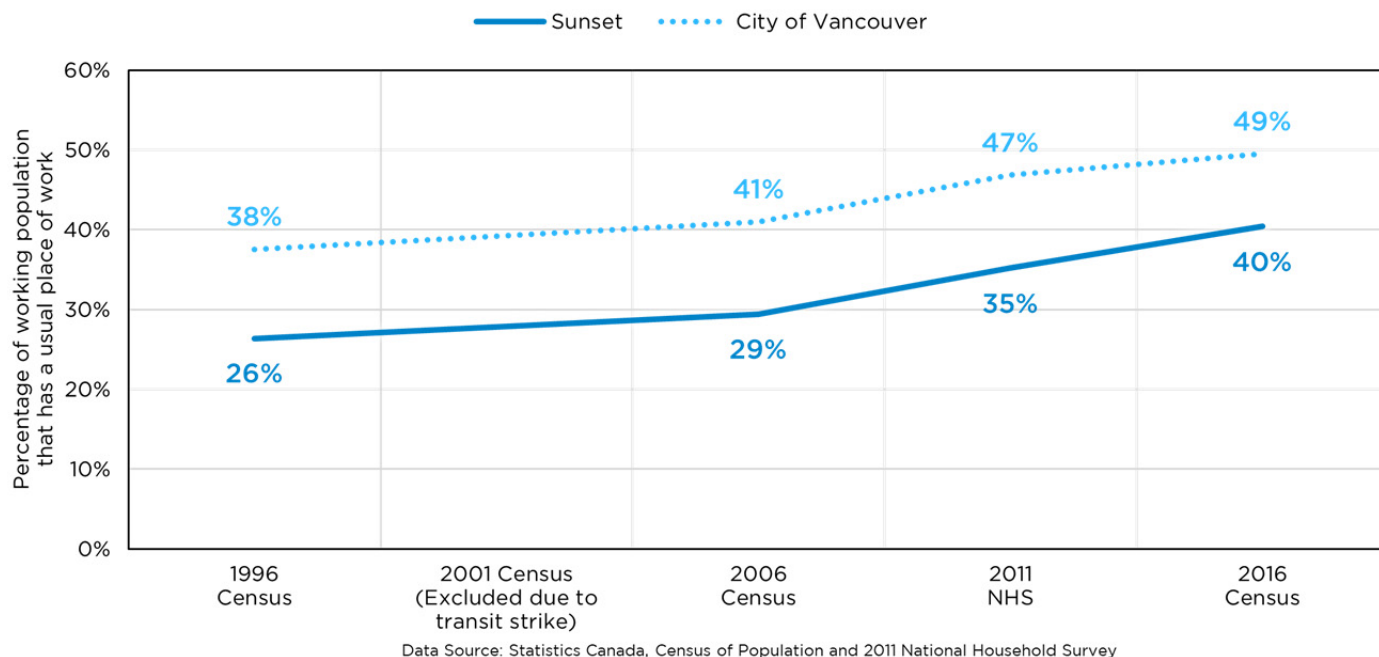
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only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

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has increased over time in both Sunset and the city overall. As of 2016, 40% of people who live in the neighbourhood and have a usual place of work typically use walking, cycling or public transit to get there.

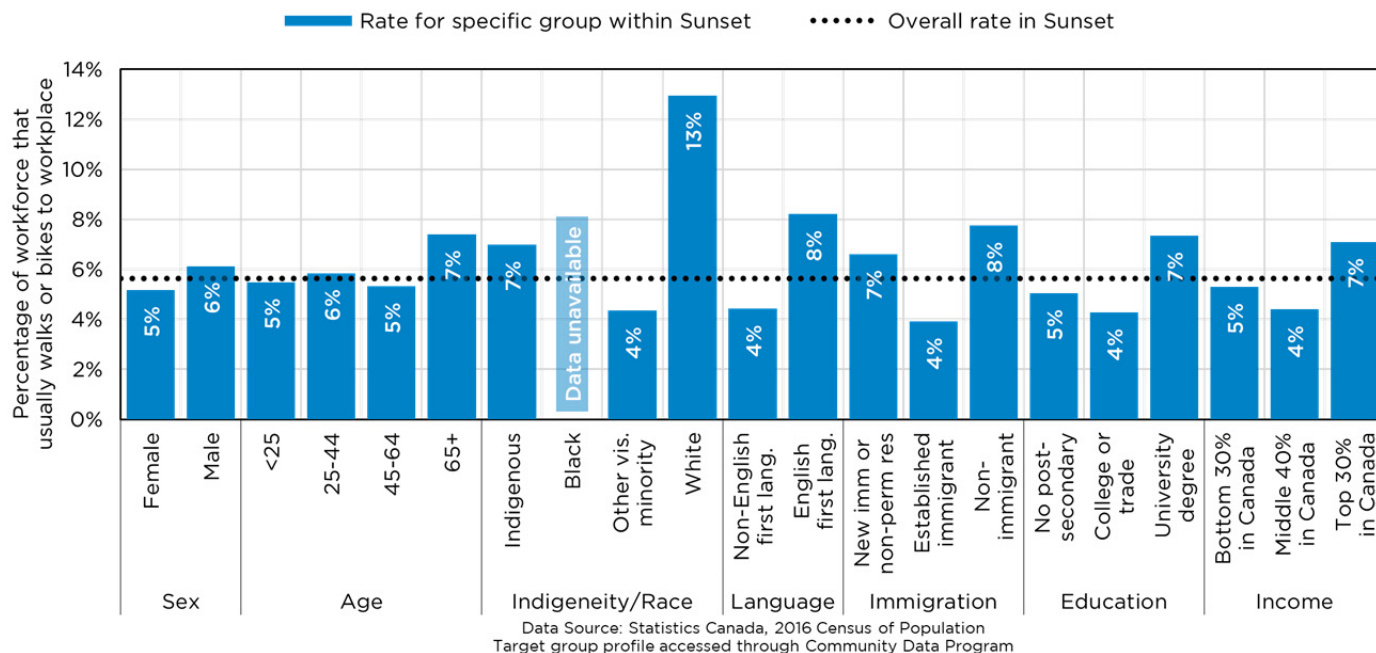
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

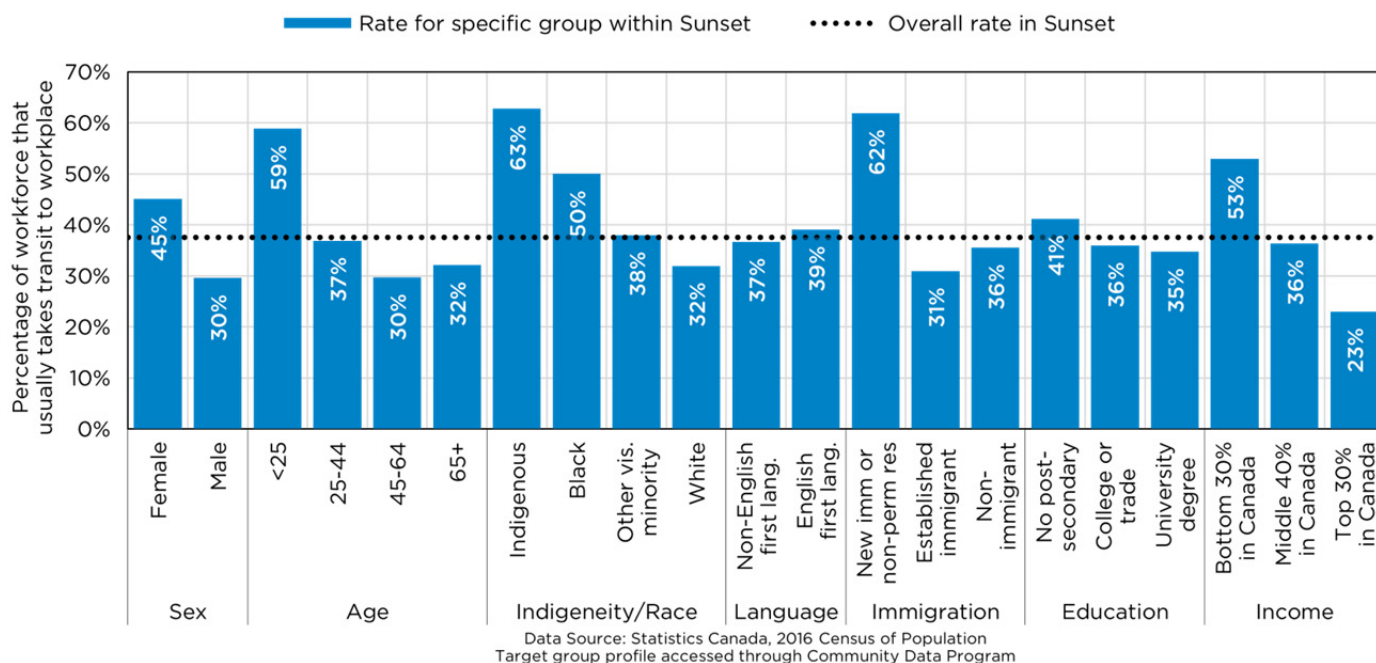
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

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



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

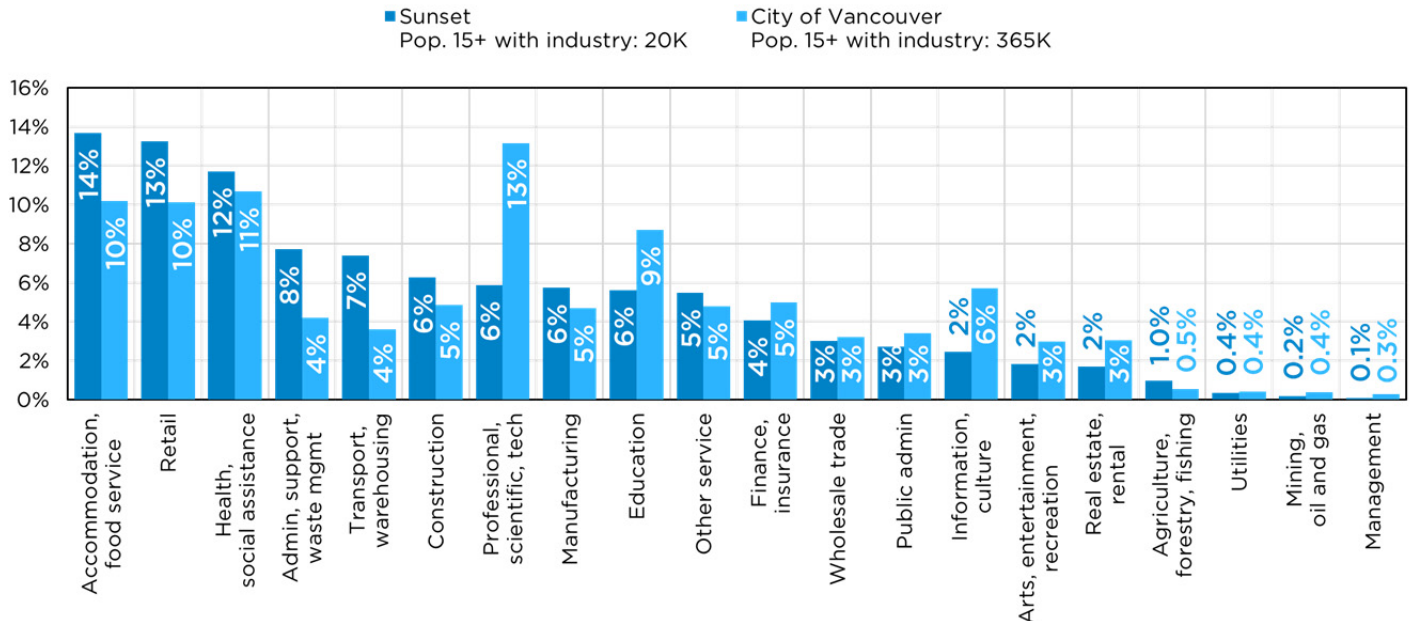
**Sunset: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

As of 2016, the top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing Sunset residents are: accommodation and food service; retail trade; and health care and social assistance. Compared to the city overall, relatively few area residents are employed in professional, scientific and technical industries, or in education.

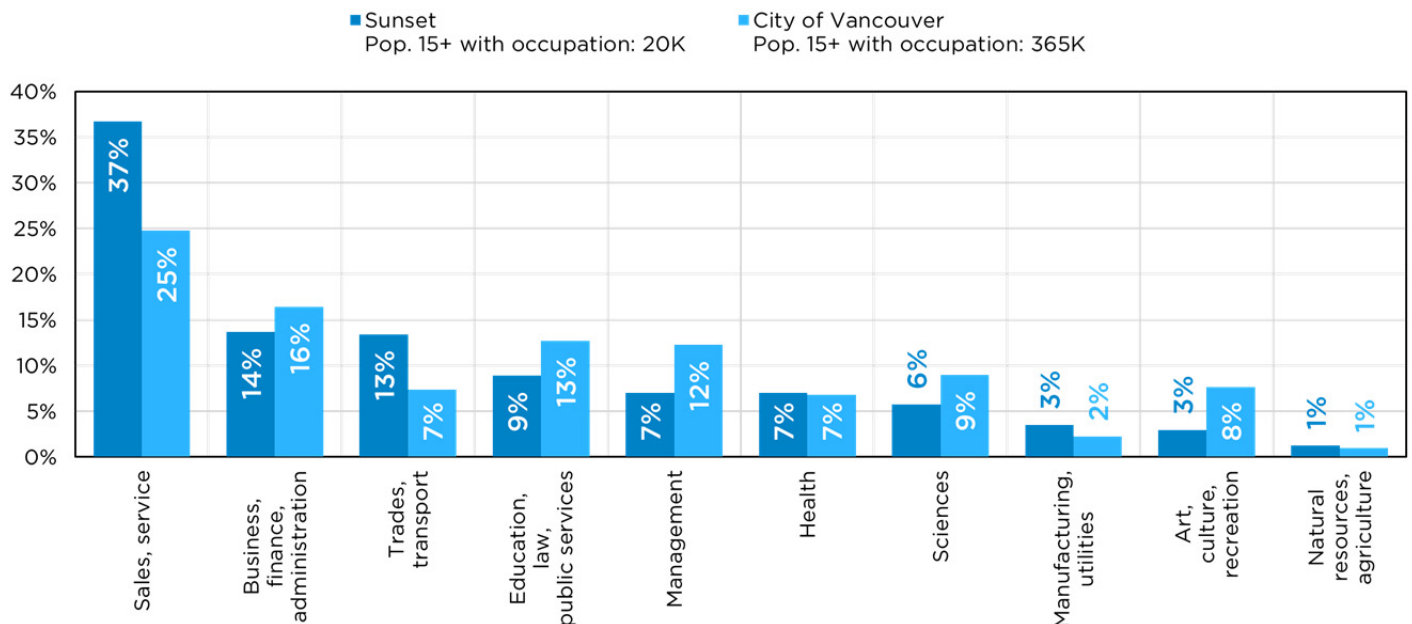
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

37% of Sunset residents work in sales and service occupations<sup>21</sup>, a higher rate than for the labour force in the city as a whole. Sunset residents are less likely to work in business, finance and administration; education, law or public services; or management occupations than the city overall.

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

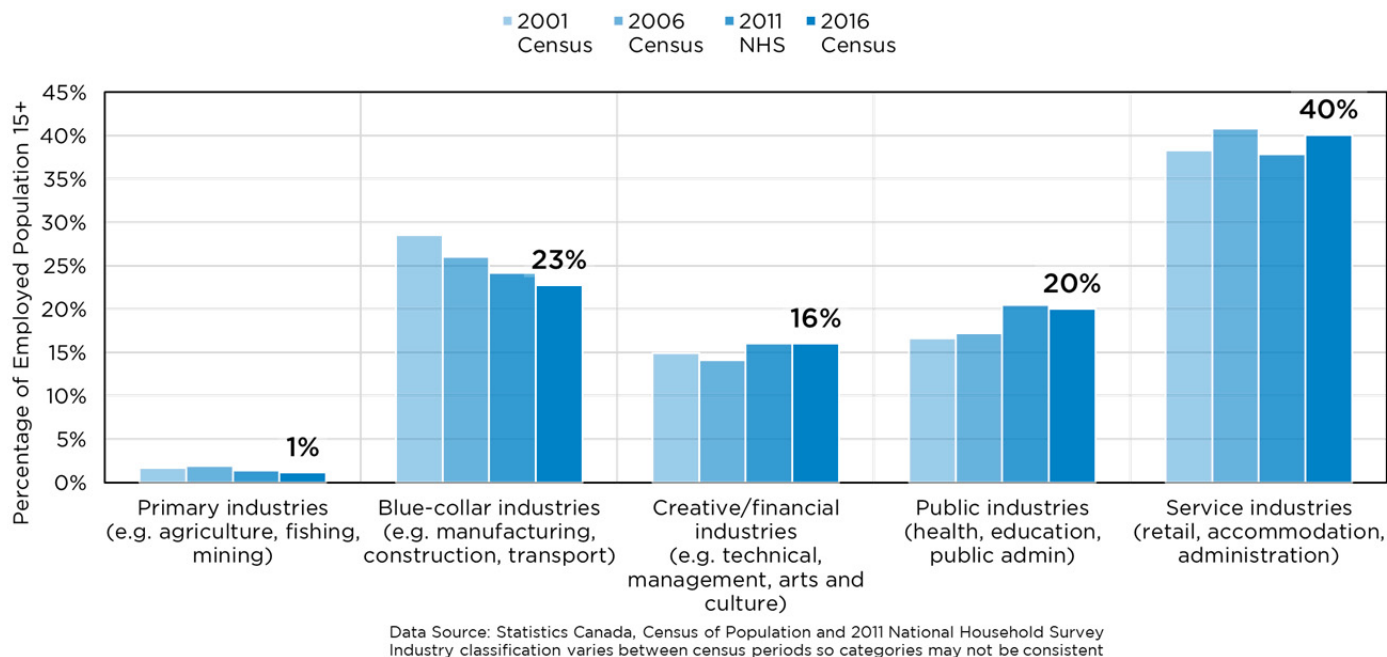


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

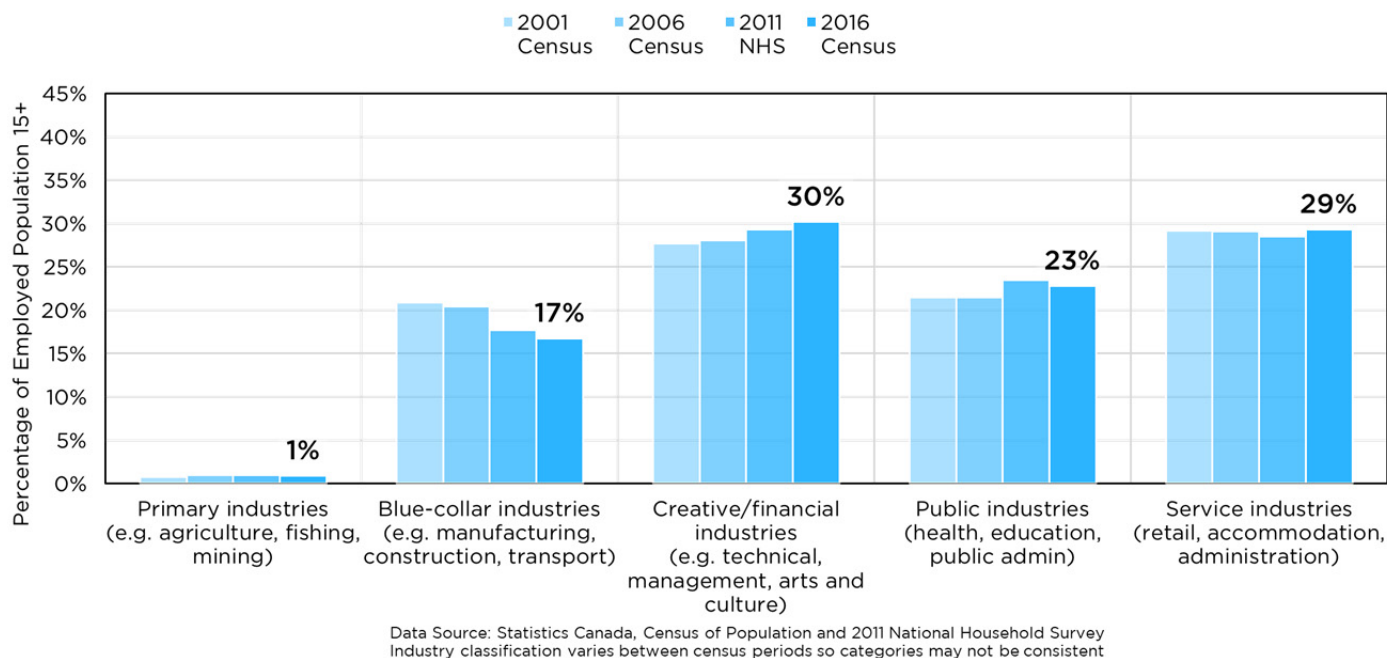
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In Sunset there is a shift away from traditional industries like manufacturing and construction over time.

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



This reflects a broad trend in industries across the city, though there are differences in magnitude. As of 2016, Sunset has a substantially greater share of residents working in service industries than creative or financial industries.

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

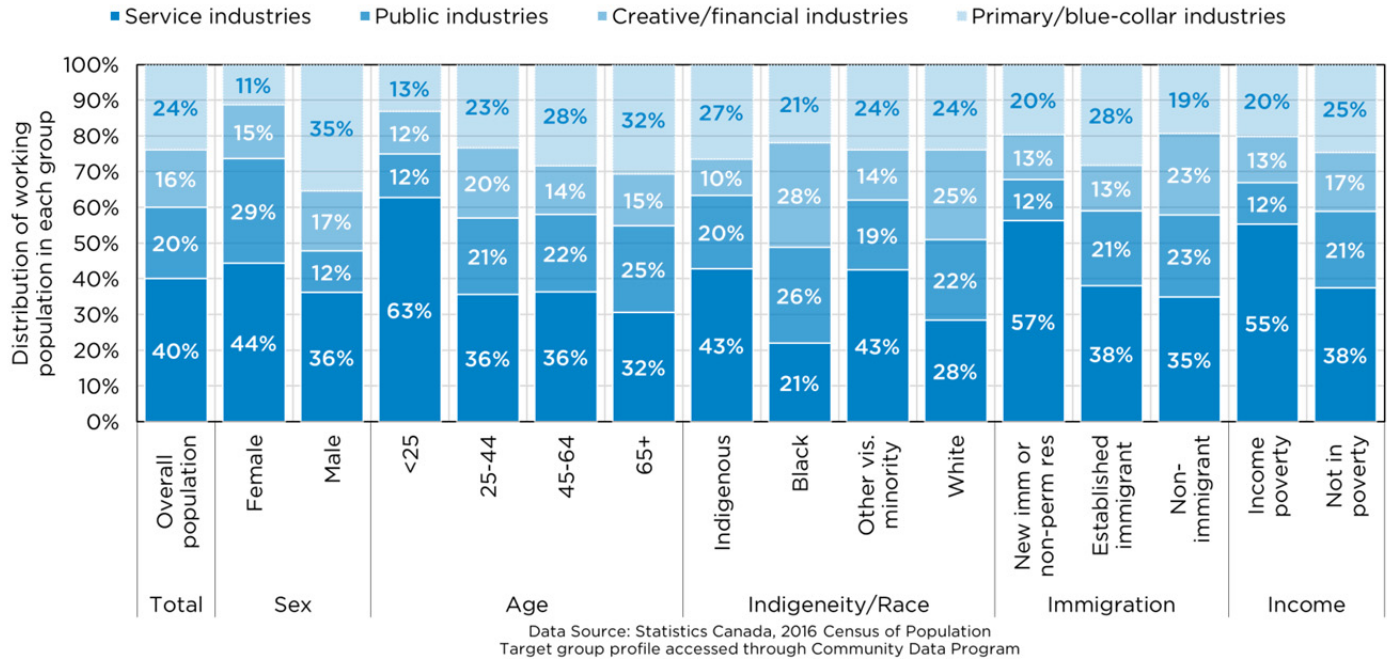




## Equity and Industries

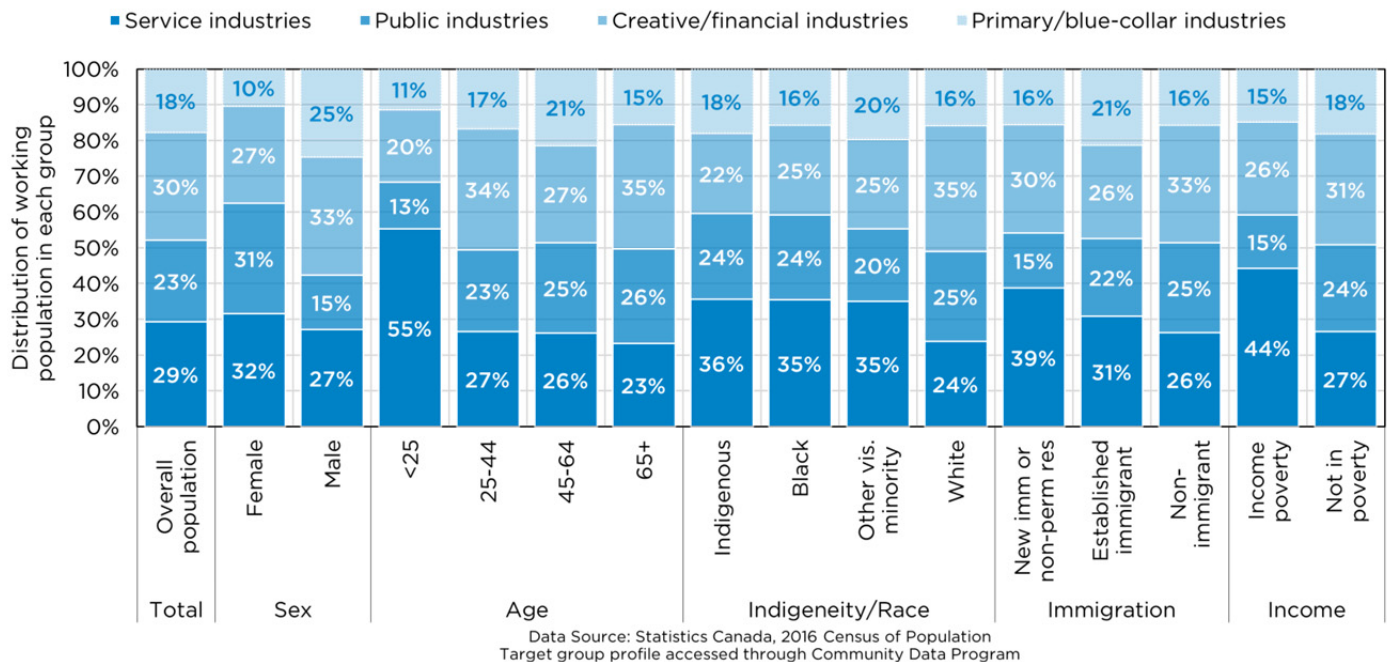
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Sunset, showing a number of groups more likely to be employed in service industries.

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



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

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

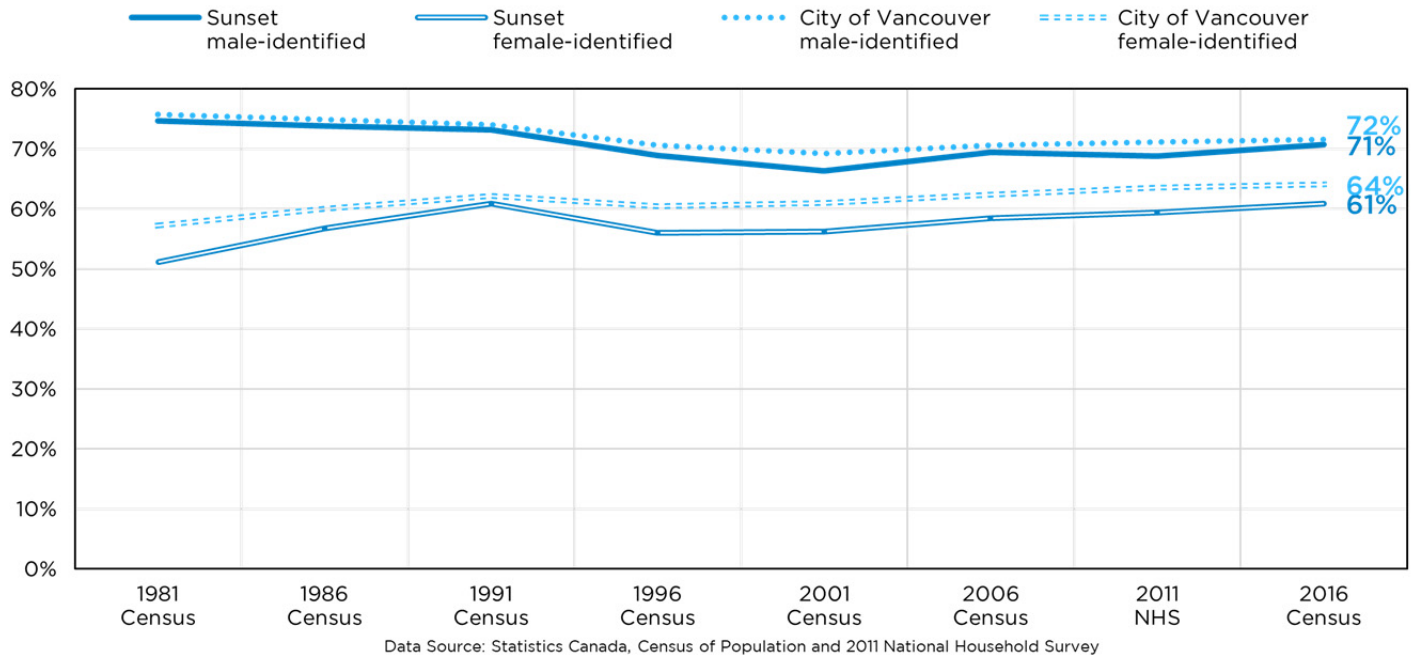




## Gender and the Workforce

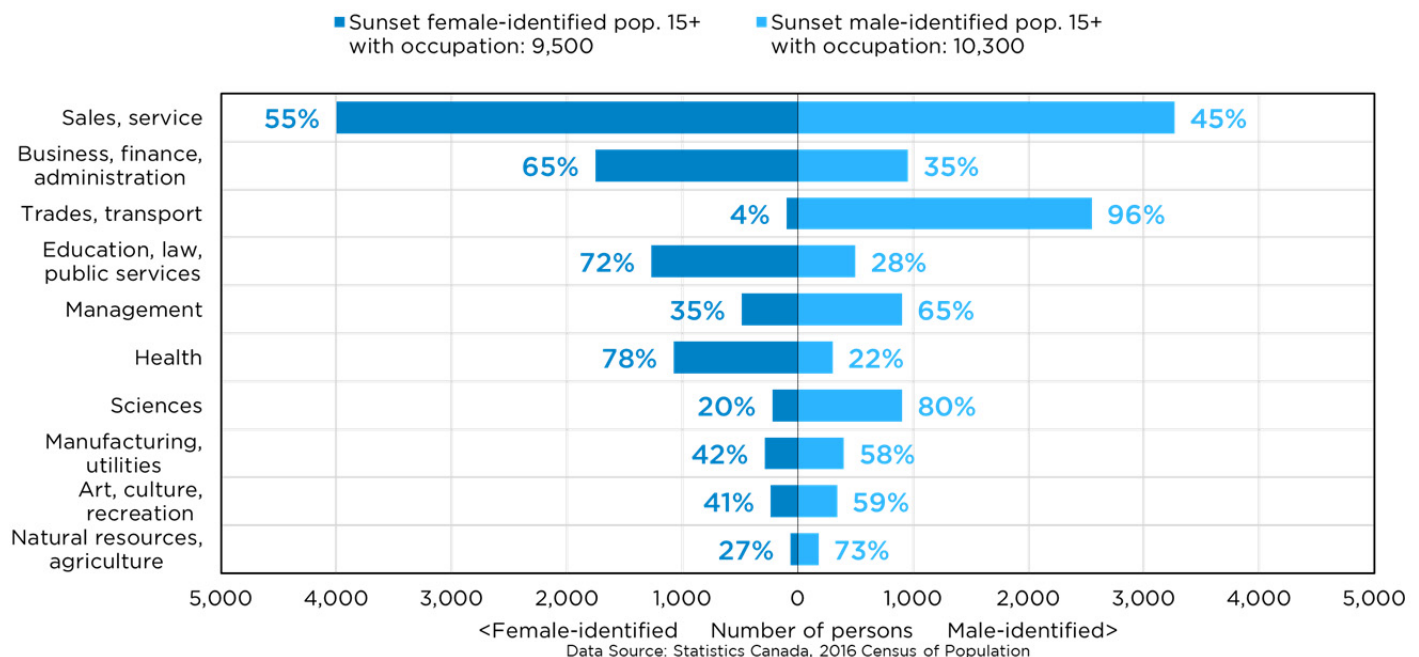
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Sunset, men's and women's labour force participation rates have generally been lower than for the city overall, with a larger gender gap in the neighbourhood than the city overall.

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



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

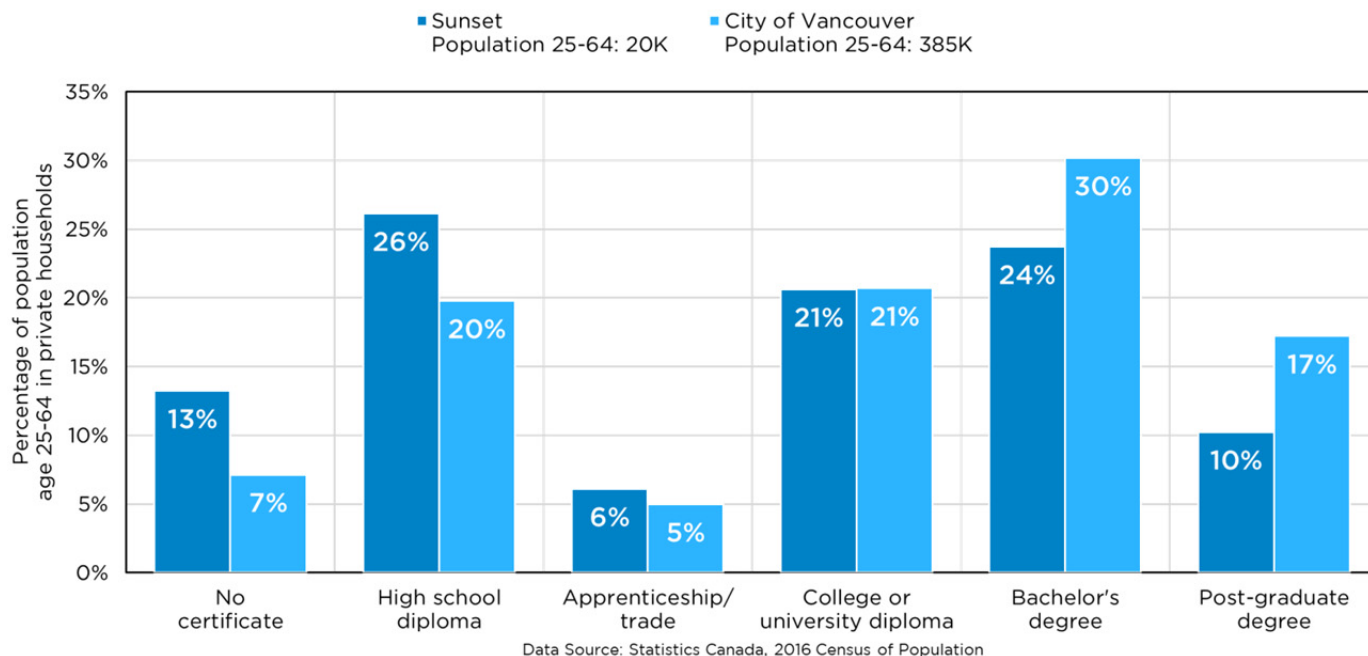
### Sunset: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



## Formal Education

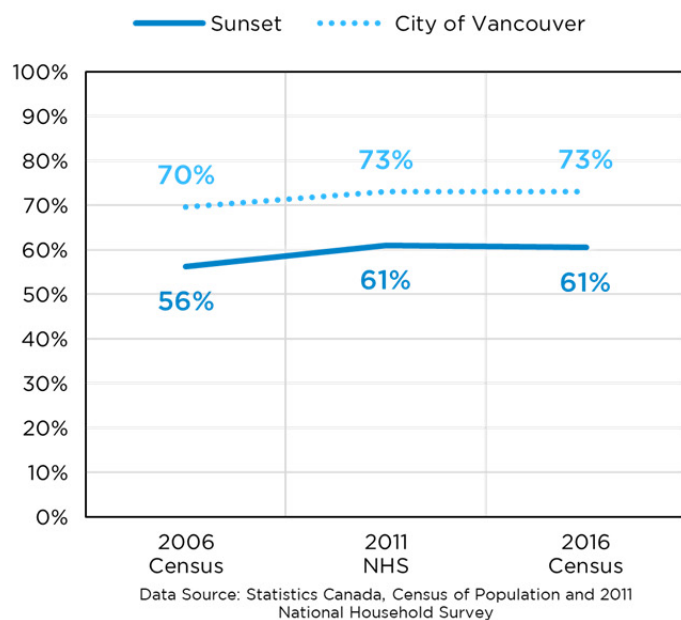
Compared to the city overall, Sunset residents are less likely to have university degrees, though the rate of college diplomas and apprenticeship or trade certificates is the same or higher than for the city population.

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

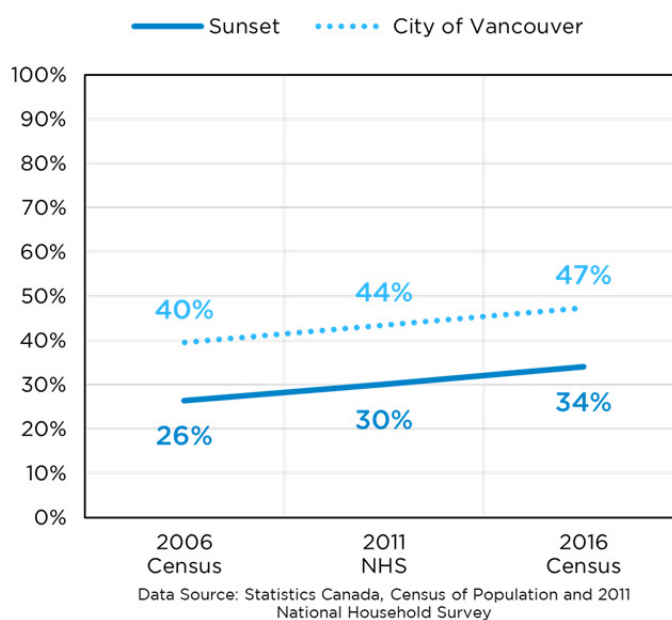


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in Sunset has increased. There is a shift at both the neighbourhood and city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



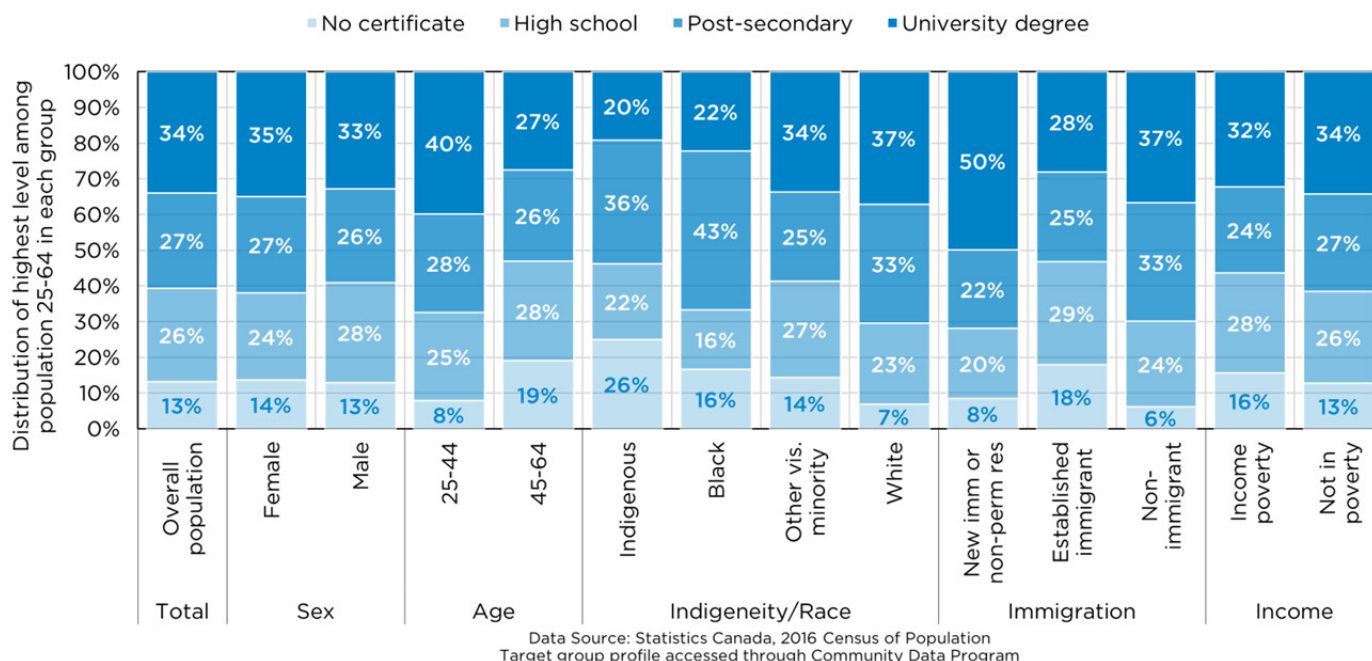
**Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016**



## Equity and Formal Education

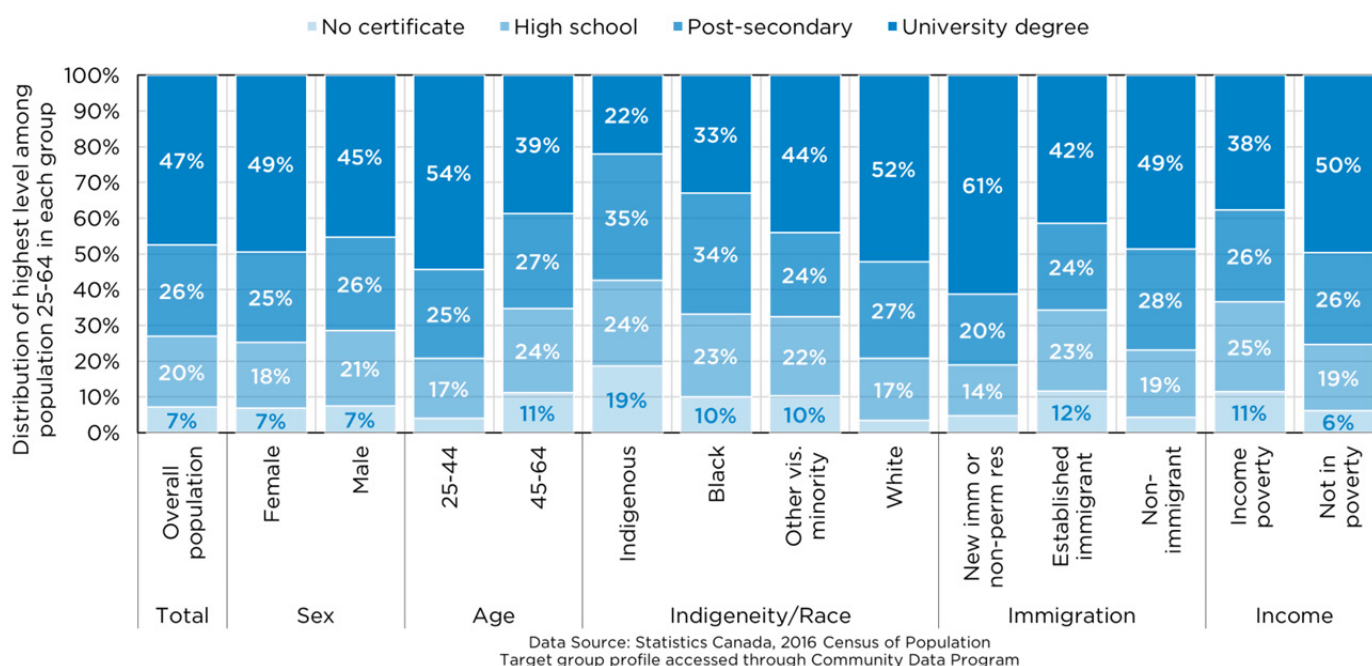
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Sunset, people in Indigenous and racialized communities are less likely to have university degrees. Established immigrants are less likely to have post-secondary certificates, but newcomers are much more likely to.

**Sunset: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016**



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

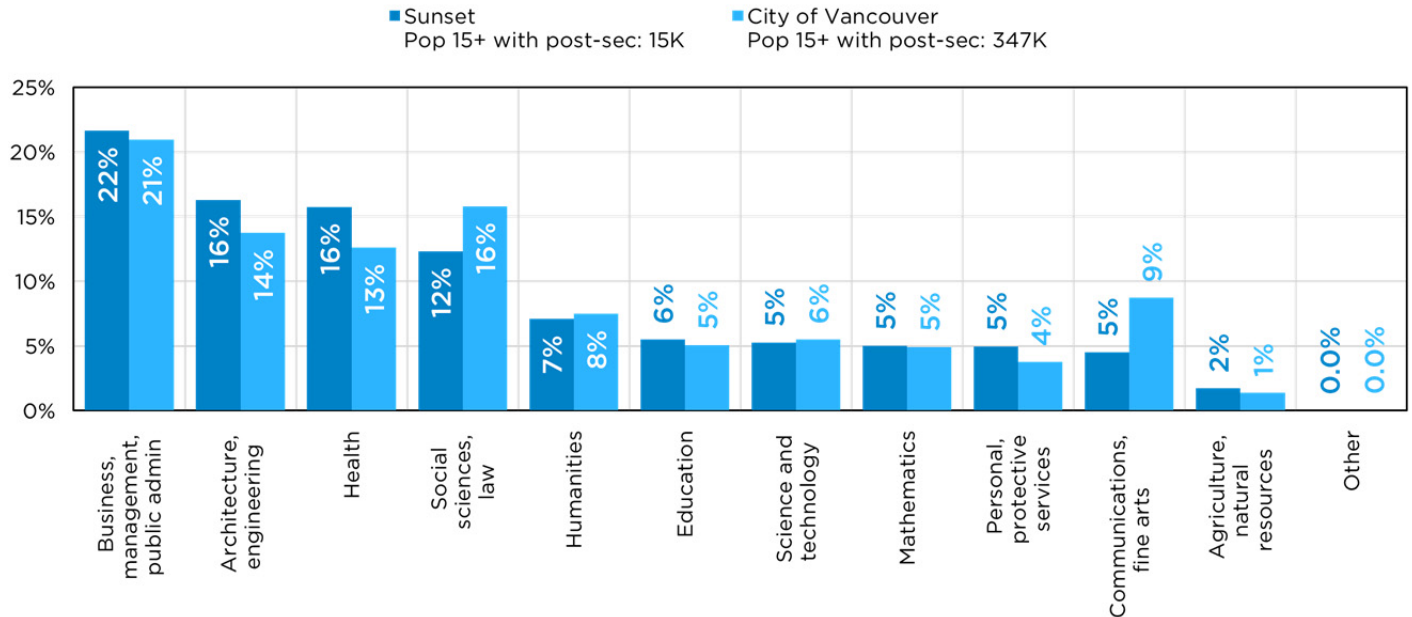
**City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016**



## Fields and Locations of Study

The top fields of study among Sunset residents are: business, management and public administration; architecture and engineering; and health. Relatively more Sunset residents studied health professions and fewer studied the social science or fine arts compared to the city overall.

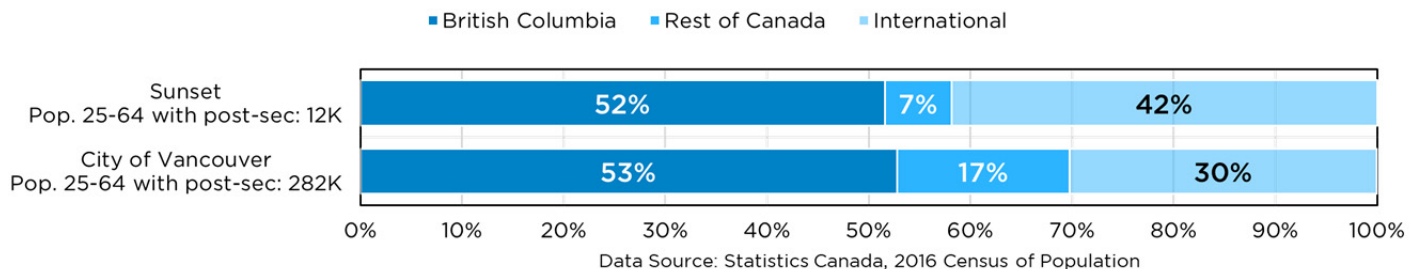
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



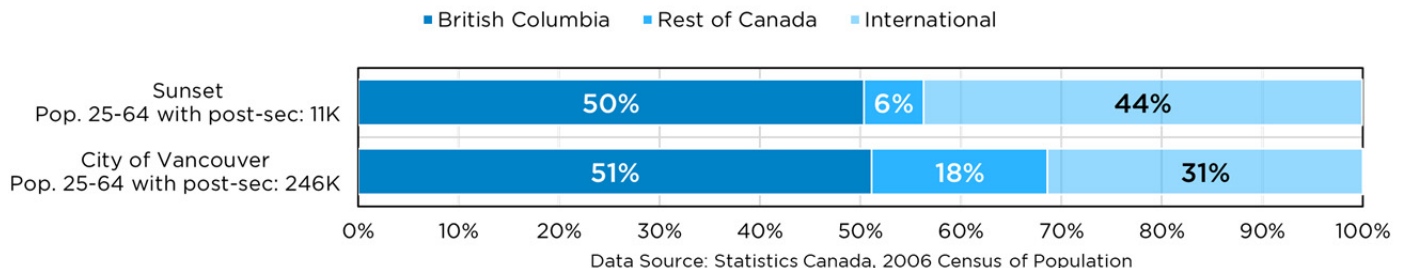
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Sunset residents are more likely than other residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, though the rate is decreasing somewhat. In 2016, 42% of residents received their credential from an international institution, compared to 44% in 2006.

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

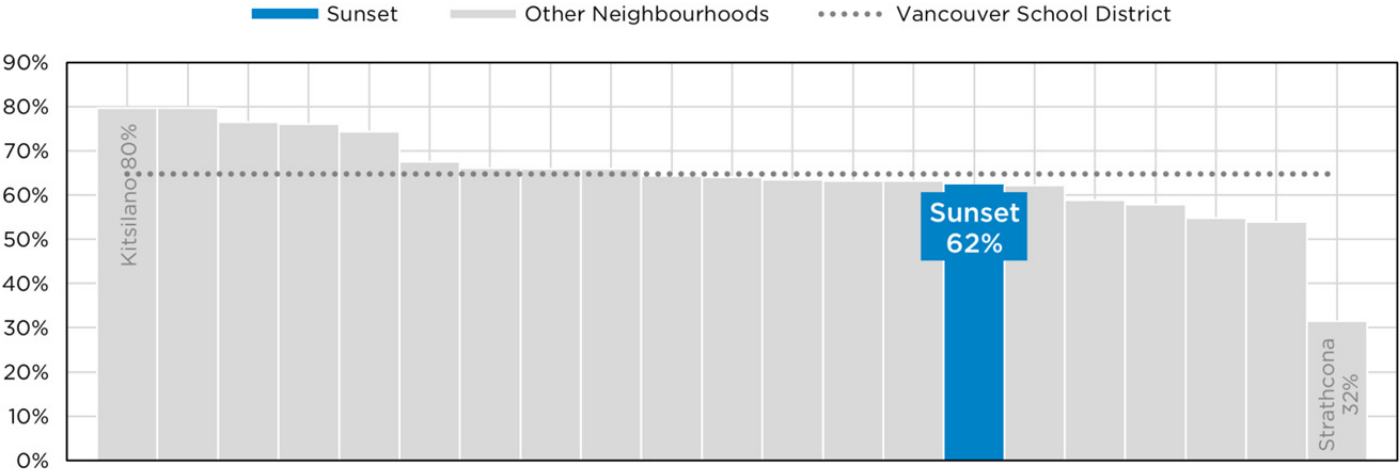


### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

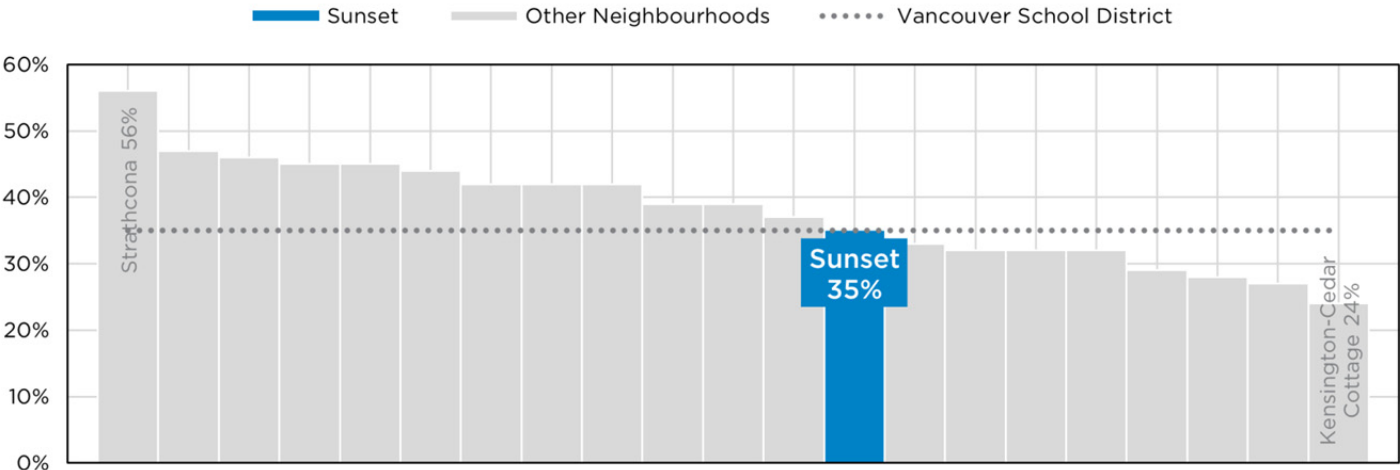


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

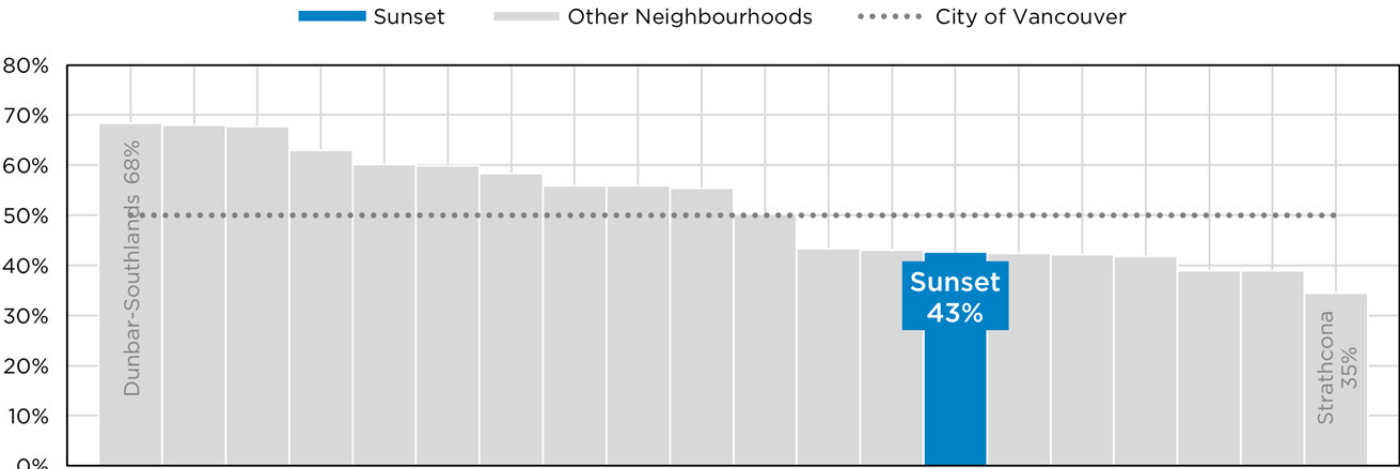
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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



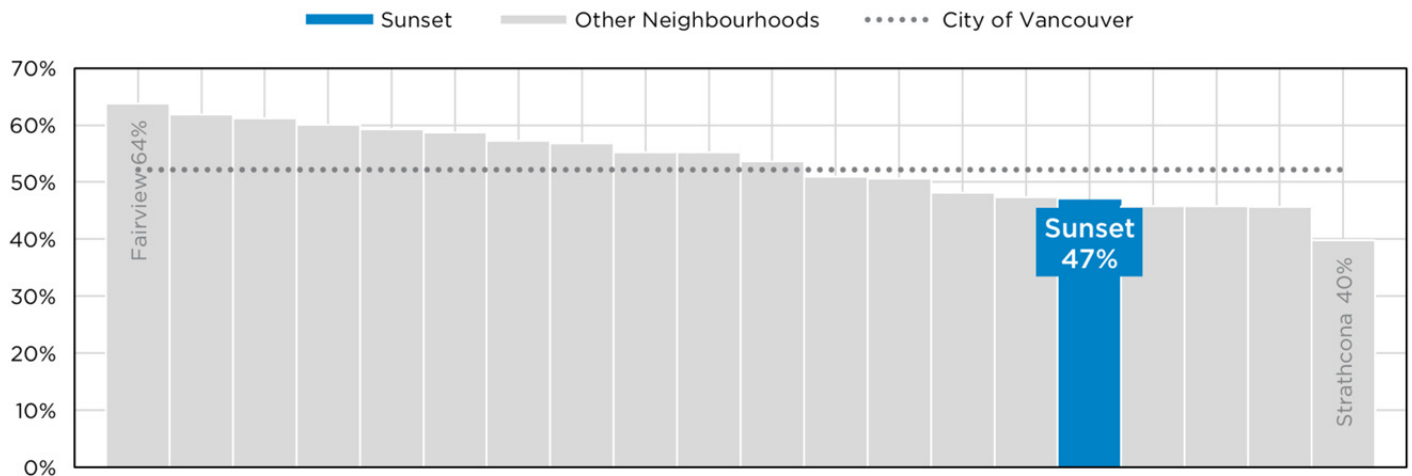
Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014



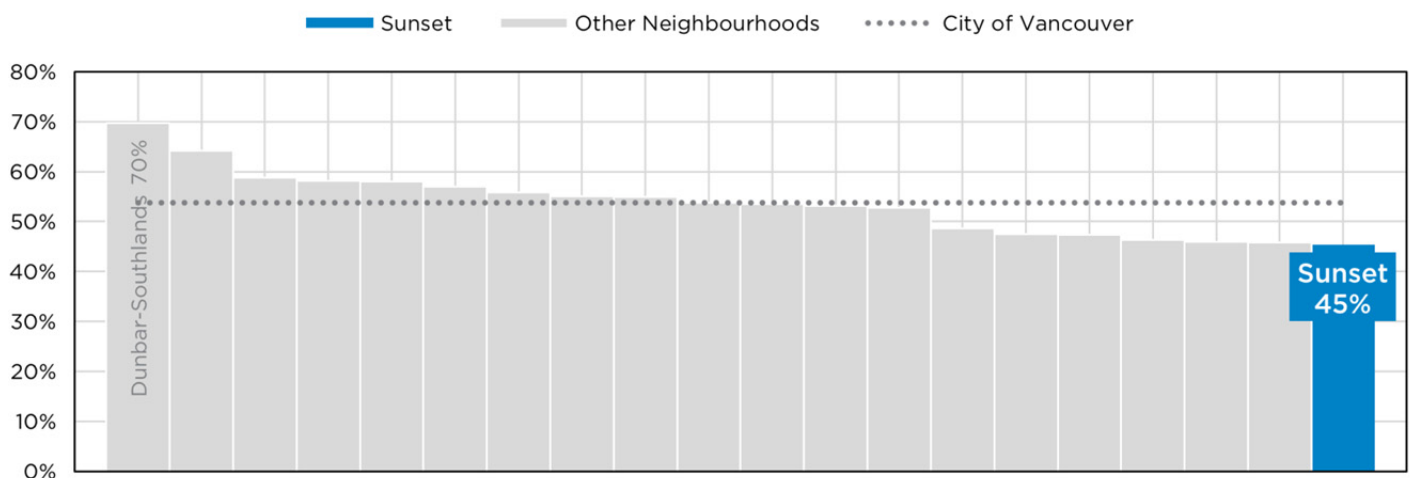


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

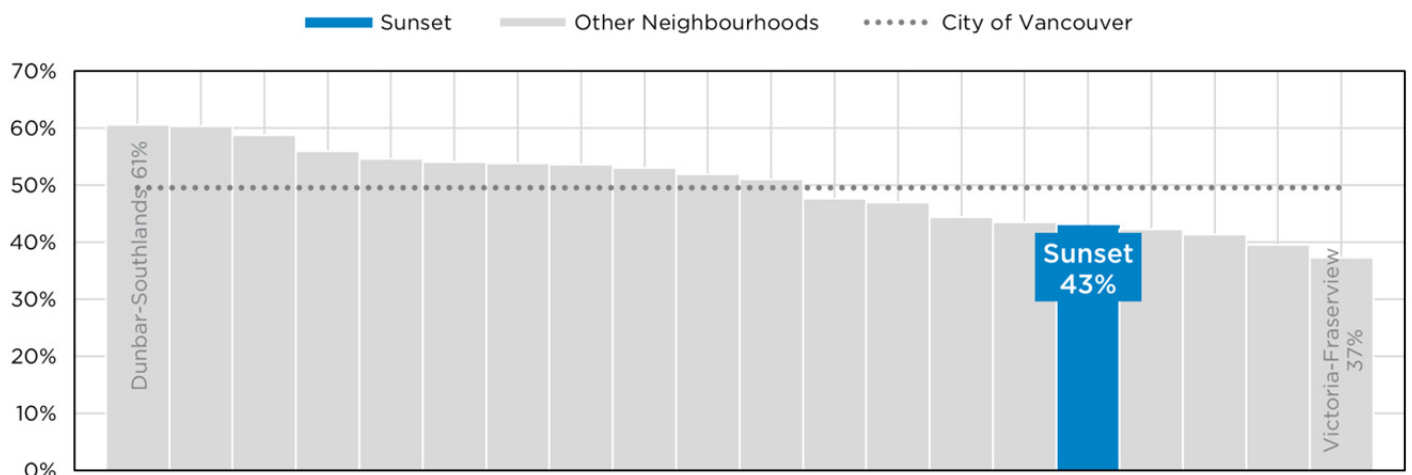
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



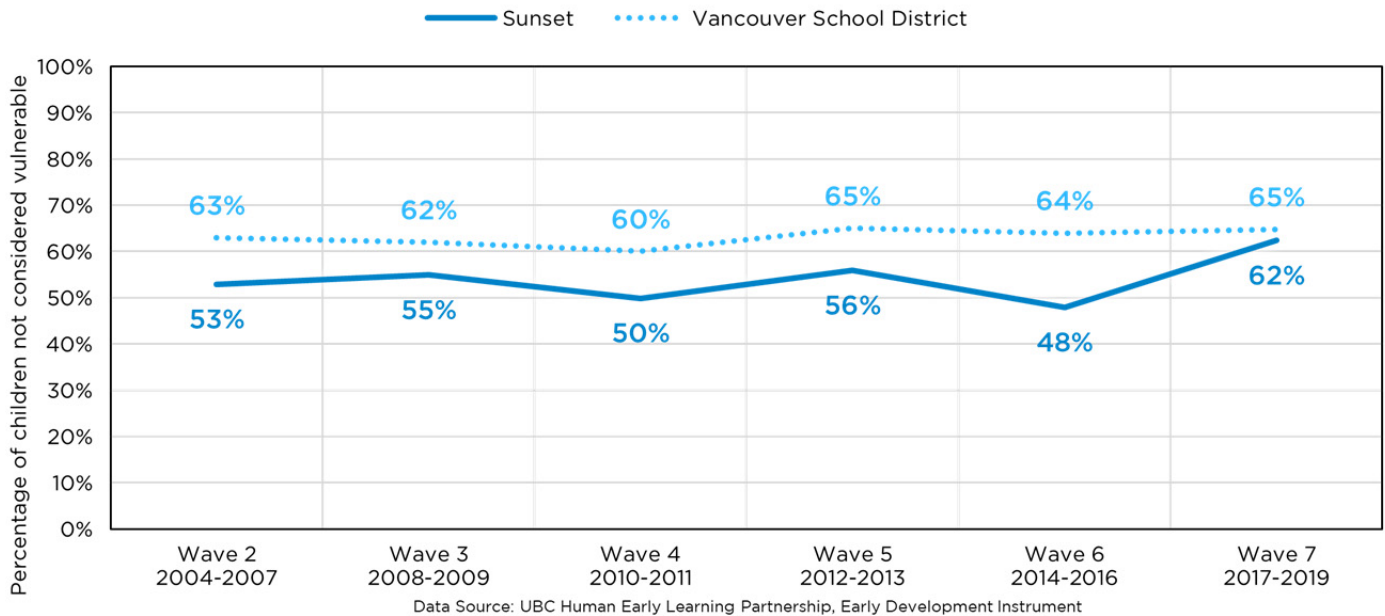
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

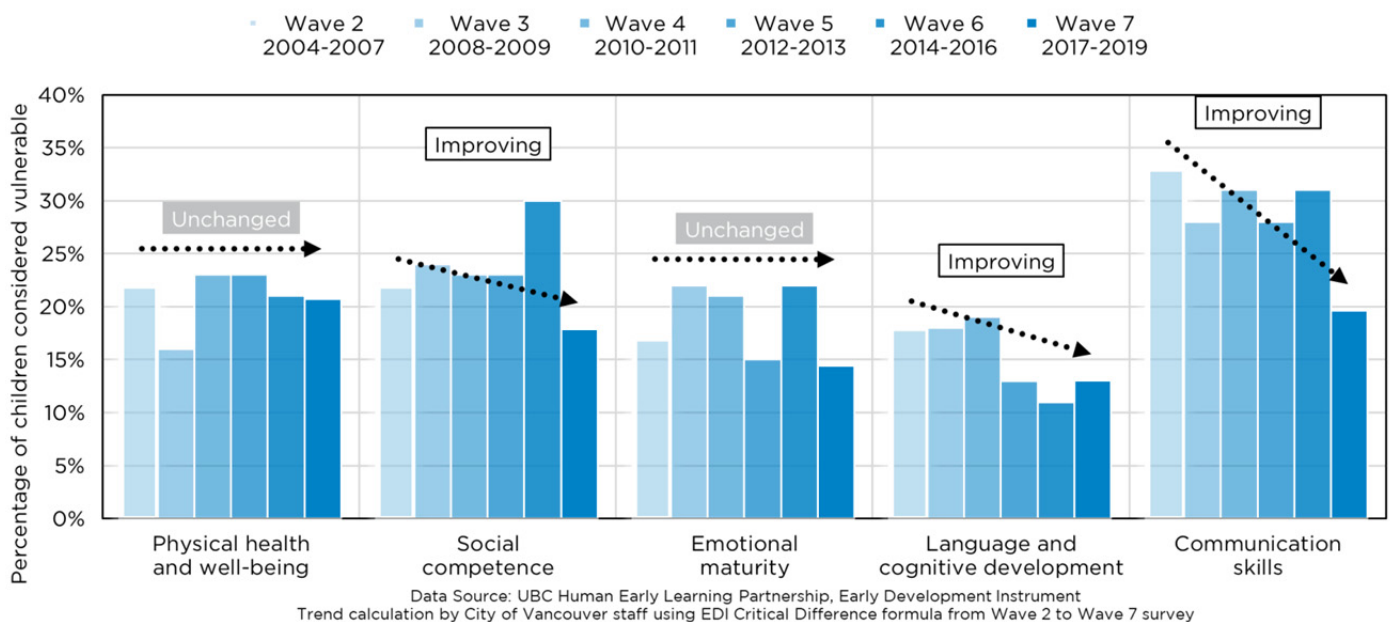
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. Over 40% of children in Sunset are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a higher rate than the city overall but an improvement over previous survey waves.

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



Over time, children in Sunset are less likely to be assessed as vulnerable on the social, language and communication scales of the EDI. The physical and emotional scales have shown no net long-term change.

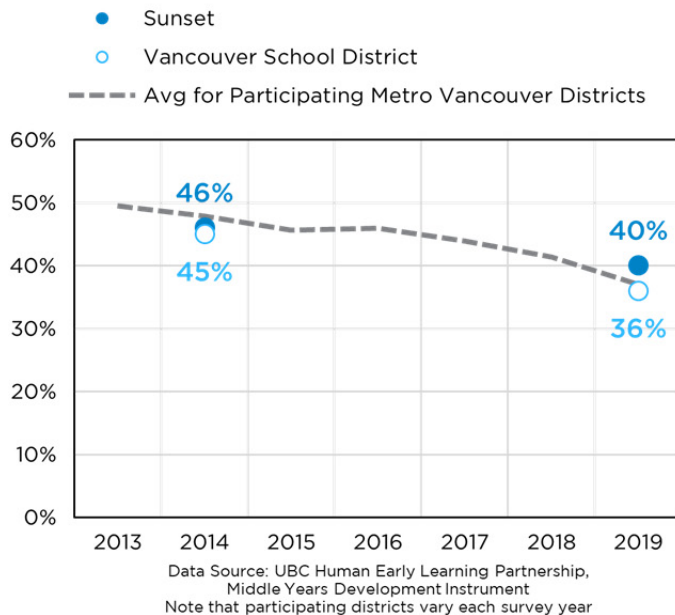
### Sunset: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



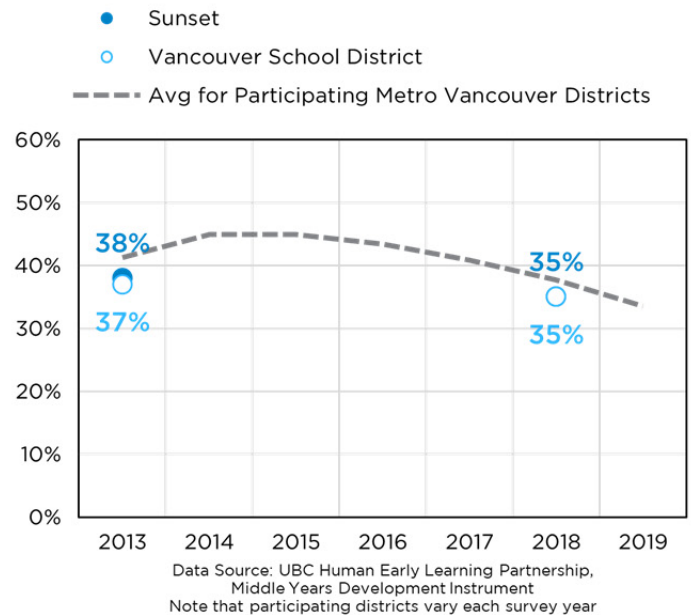
## Middle-Years Development

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

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

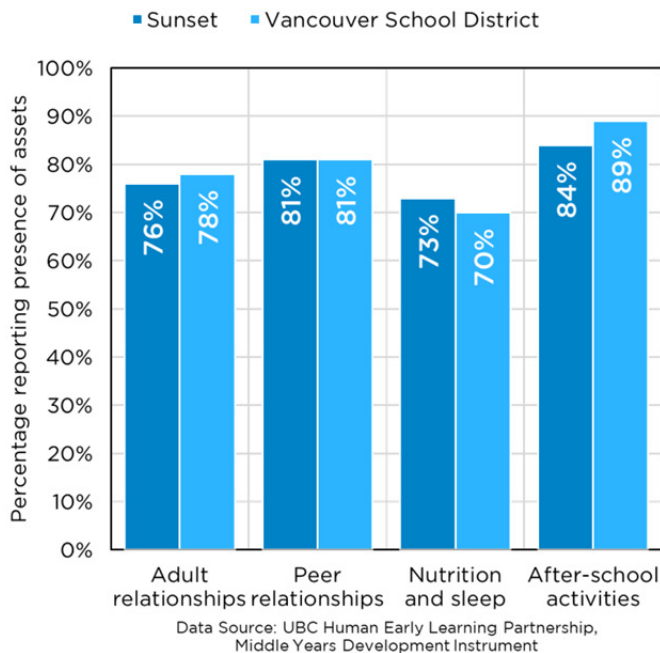


**Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019**

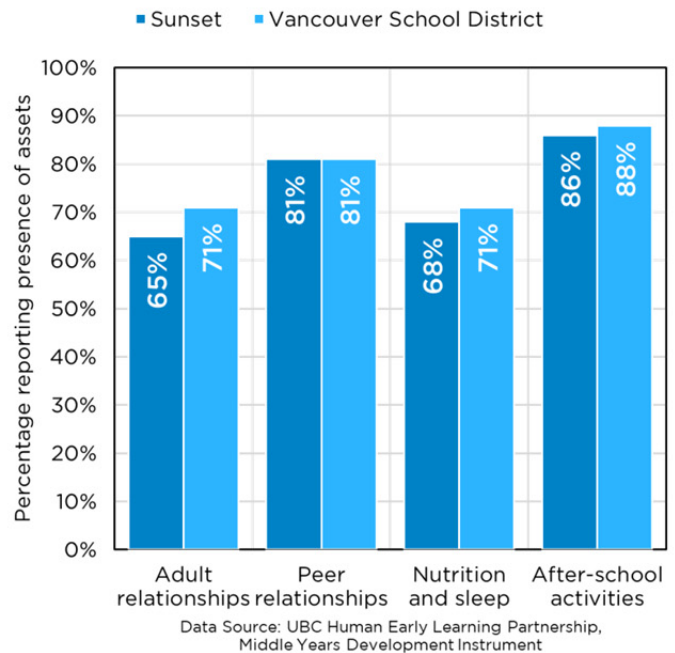


The charts below illustrate the rate at which children have reported the presence of supportive assets in the most recent MDI surveys. Grade 7 children in Sunset in 2018 were also less likely to report the presence of adult relationships.

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



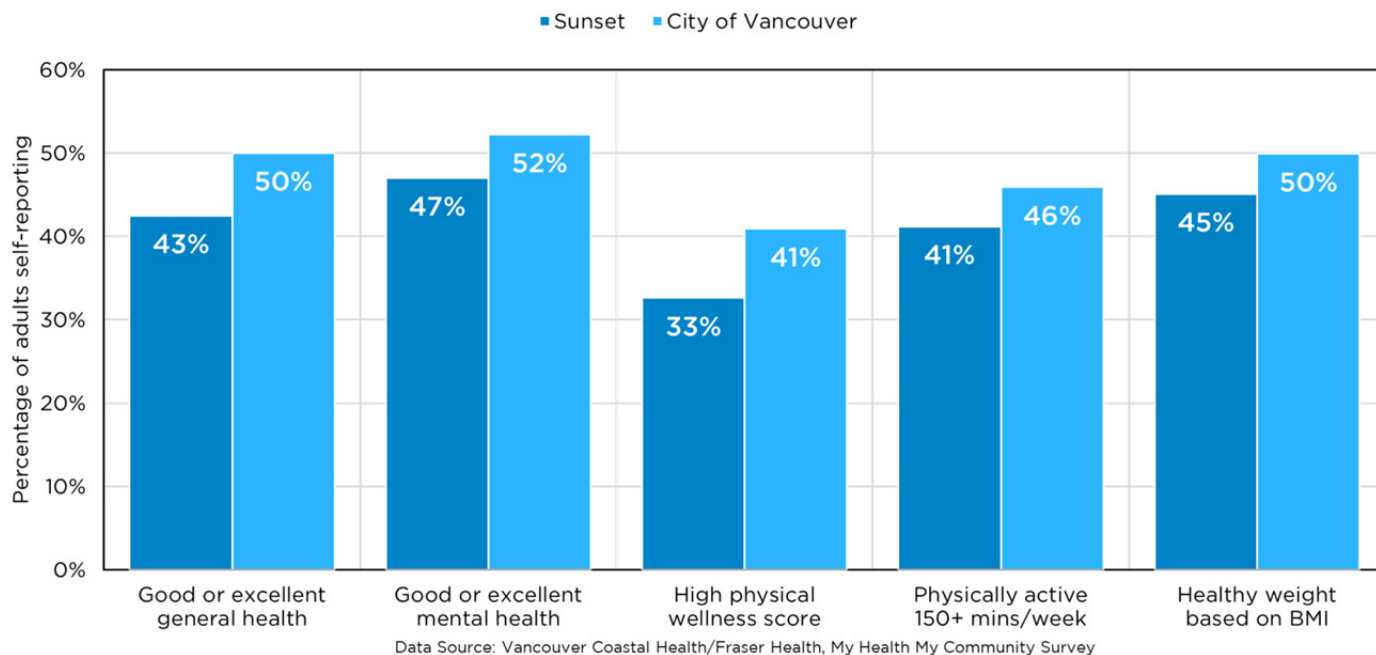
**Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018**



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

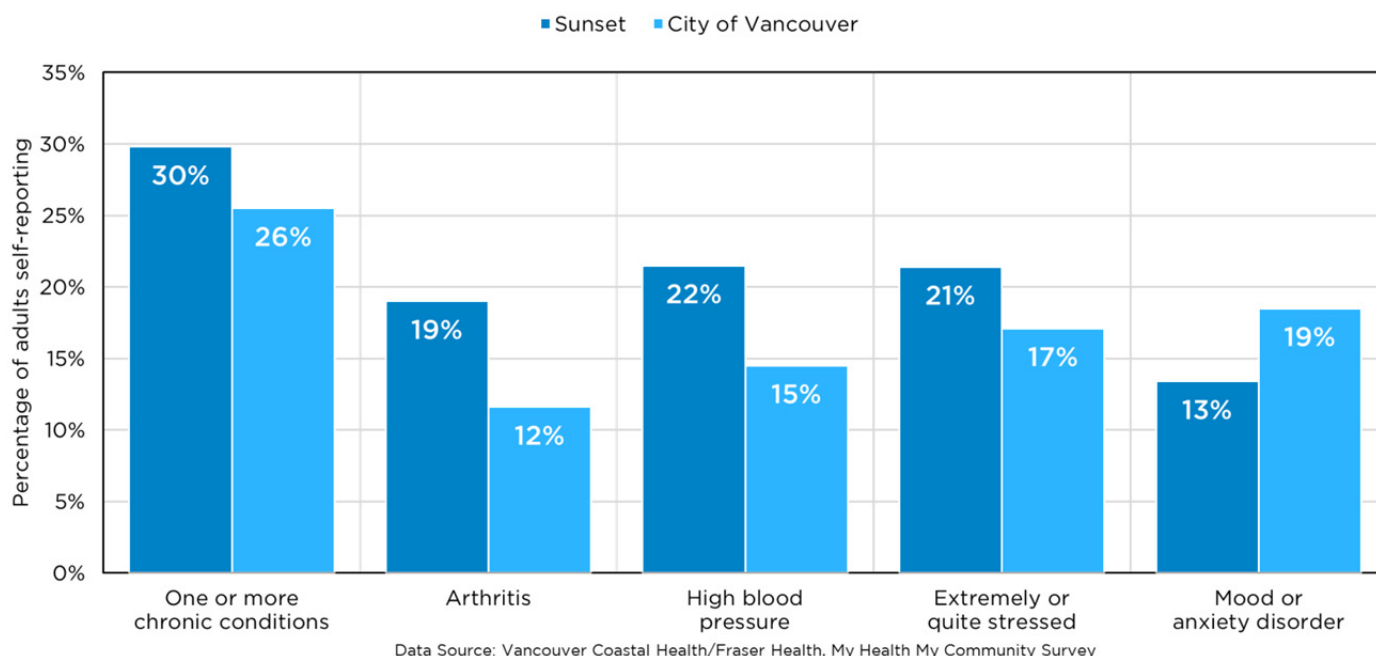
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Sunset residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good, and less likely to have a high wellness score, to be regularly active and to have a body mass index score considered healthy.

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



Sunset residents report chronic conditions, arthritis, high blood pressure and stress at higher rates than citywide. However, they are less likely to report the presence of a mood or anxiety disorder.

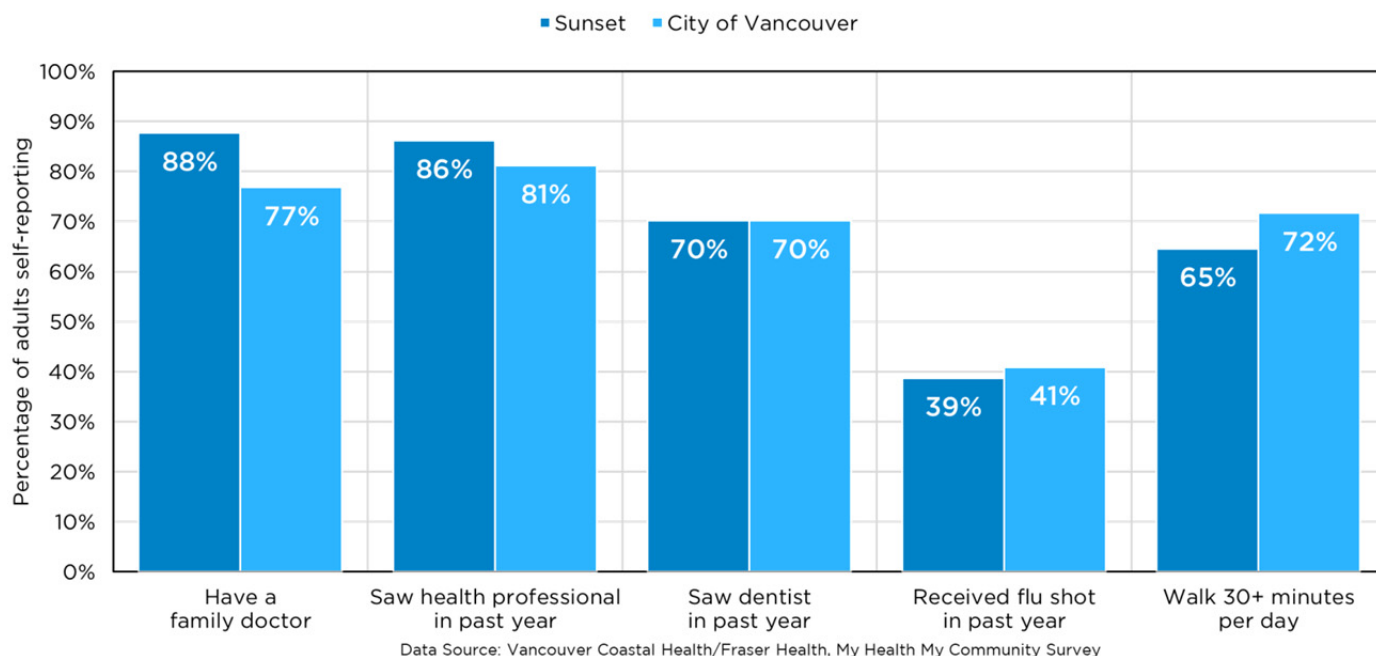
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

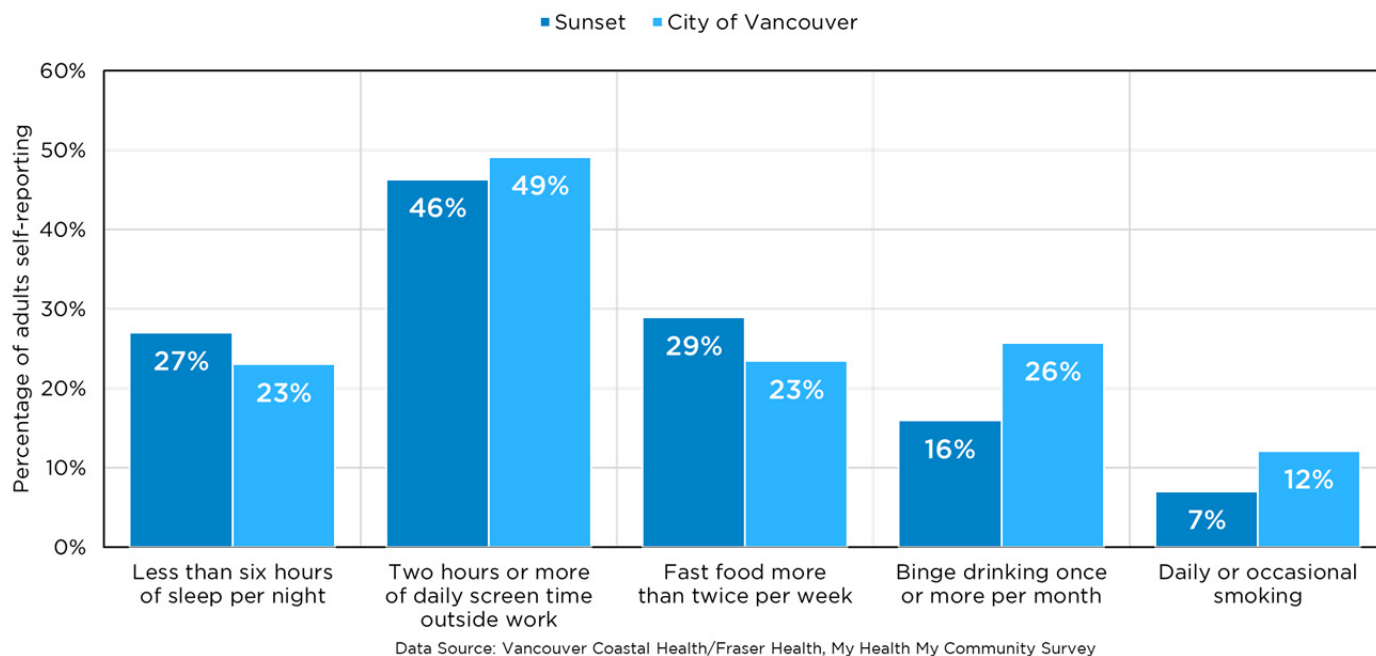
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Sunset residents are more likely to have a family doctor and to have seen a health professional recently. However, they are less likely to walk for half an hour per day.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Sunset residents report low amounts of sleep and eating fast food at higher rates than the city overall; however, they are less likely to report excess screen time, binge drinking and smoking.

### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014

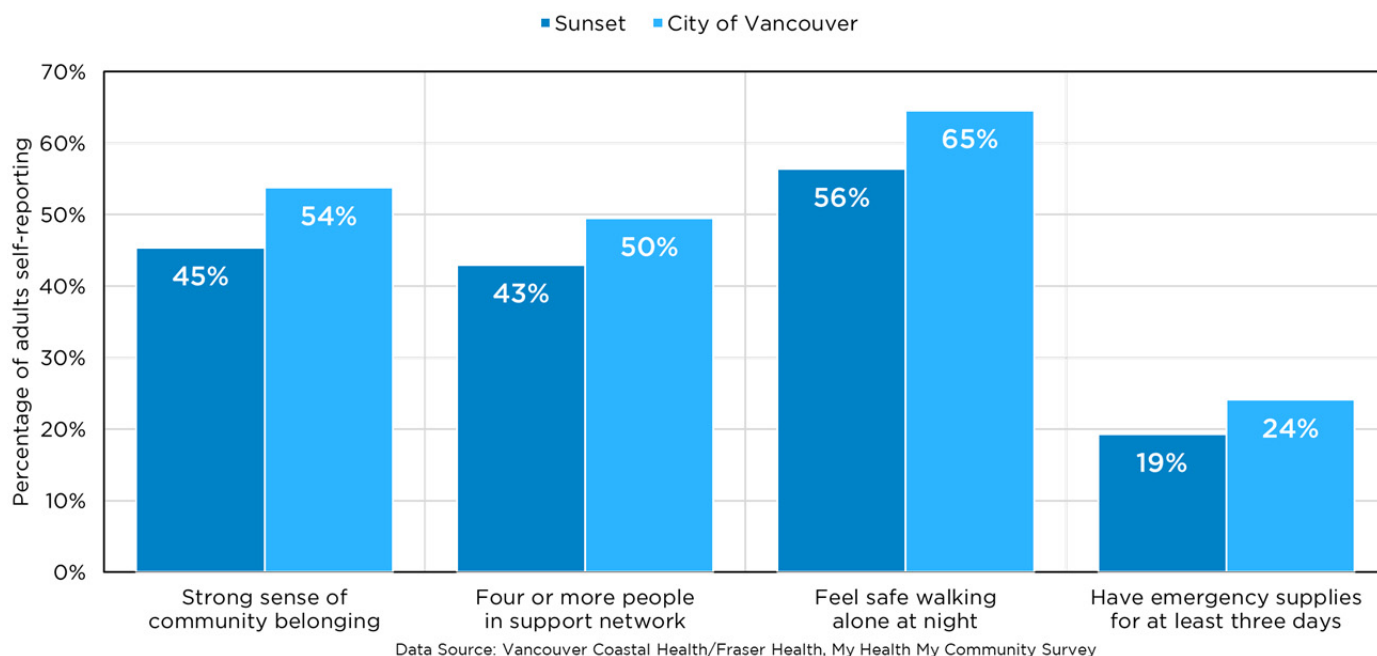




## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

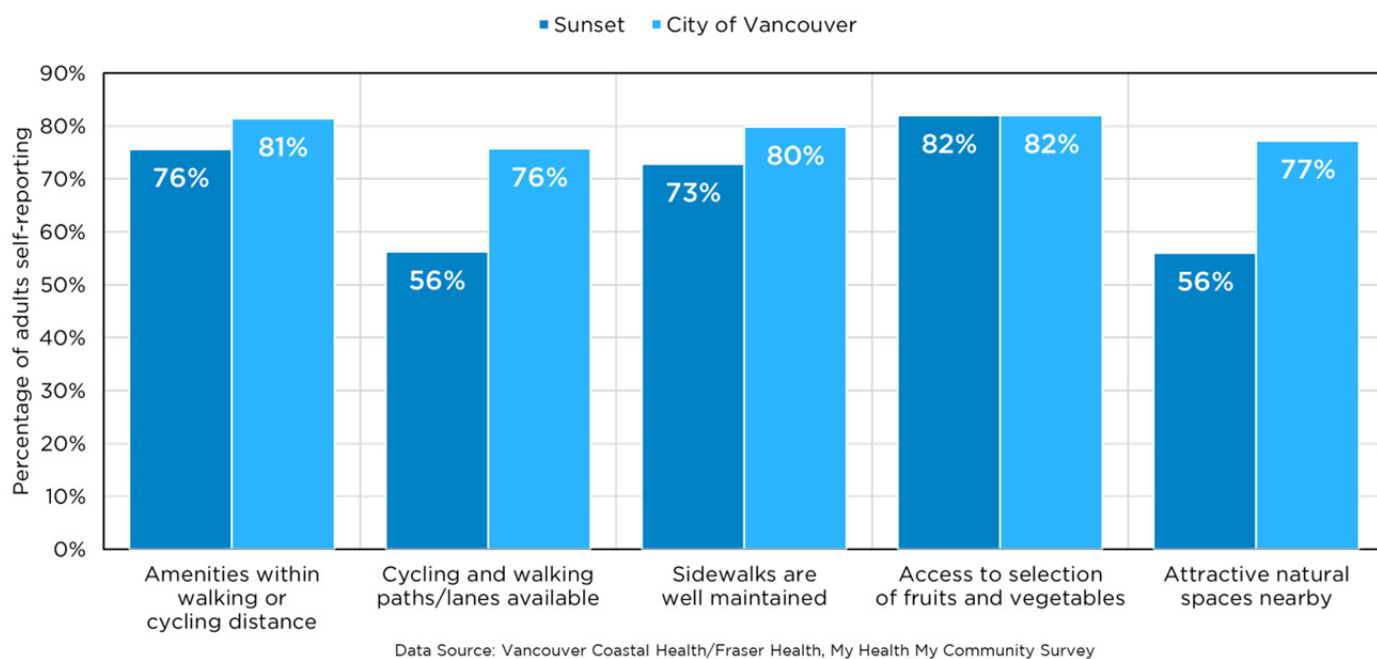
Sunset residents report a sense of belonging, the presence of social support networks, feeling safe walking at night and having emergency supplies at lower rates than residents of the city overall.

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



Sunset residents have generally lower positive perceptions of the built environment than residents of the city overall, with active transportation and natural spaces receiving the lowest scores.

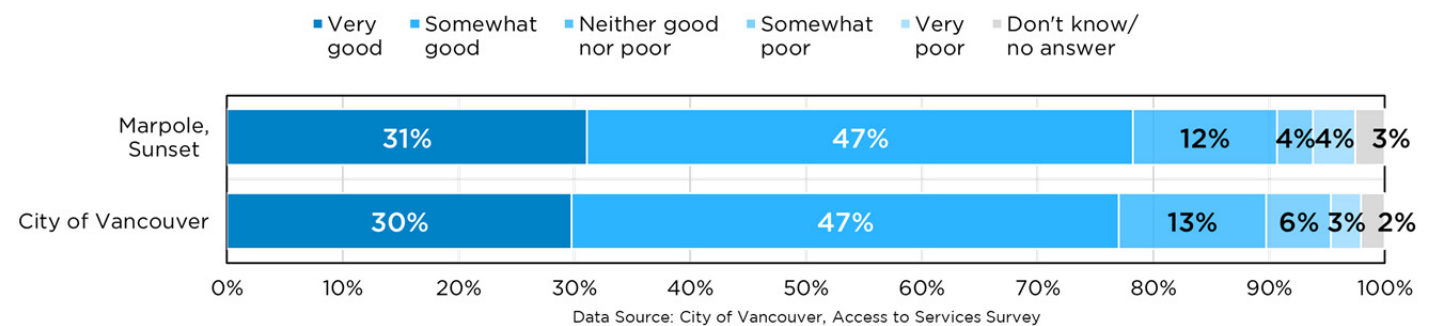
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



# Access to Services

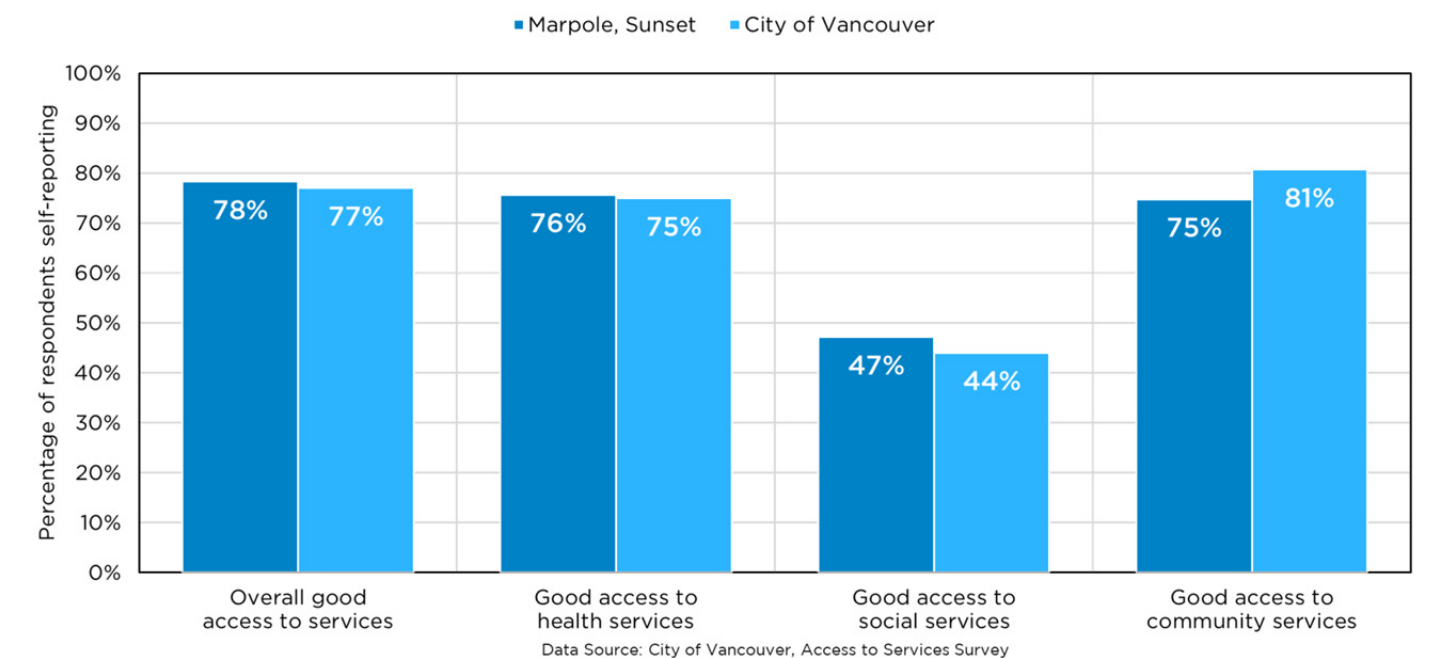
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017m the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on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

Overall Rating of Quality of Access to Services, 2017



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to positively assess their access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood; and least likely to positively assess their access to social services. Sunset and Marpole respondents were less likely to report good access to community services, but more likely to report good access to social services.

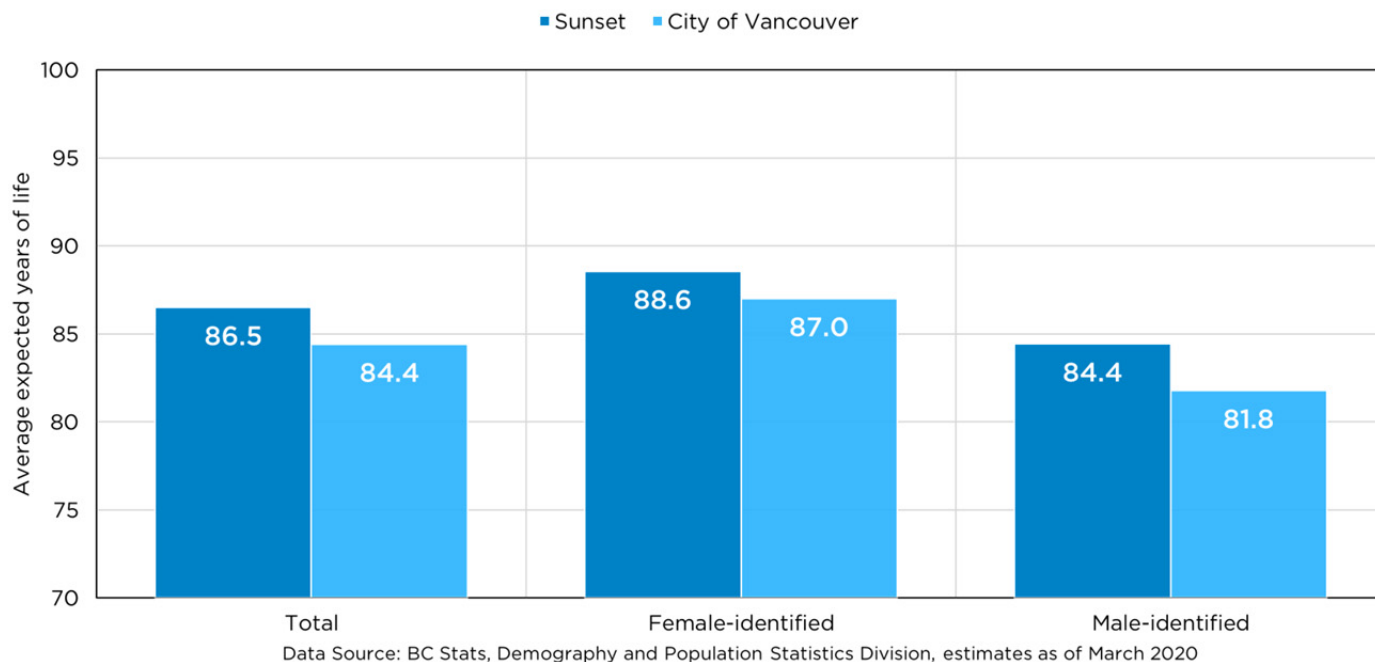
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

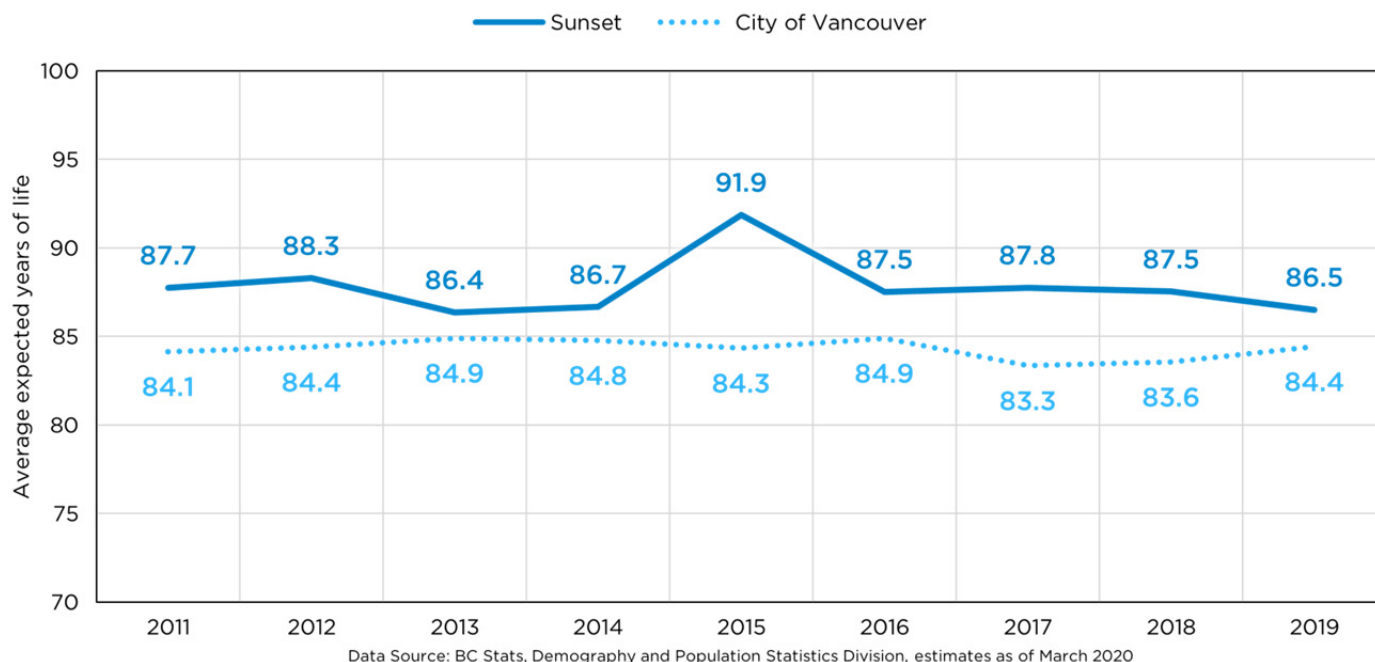
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Sunset, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86.5 years, higher than for the city overall.

### Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

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



# SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

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

This part of South Vancouver is quite different from elsewhere in the city. It is a culturally and linguistically diverse area, with many residents born outside Canada and speaking languages other than English. It is an area where a lower-density housing stock disguises diverse housing arrangements, including multigenerational and multiple-family households. And it houses a relatively lower-income population than the city overall, with many people working more modest jobs than elsewhere in the city. As the city continues to change, though, housing costs are increasing in Sunset as quickly as the city overall, and the economic pressures residents face may increase. Sunset is a distinct area in Vancouver, but its distinctiveness depends on remaining a socially and economically accessible place in our city.



## Get Involved

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

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

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

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

## Endnotes

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