



Victoria-Fraserview

Neighbourhood Social Indicators Profile 2020



CITY OF
VANCOUVER

Social Policy
and Projects

Social Indicators and Trends: Neighbourhood Profiles 2020

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About This Profile

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

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

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

VICTORIA-FRASERVIEV: HIGHLIGHTS



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.



A high rate of families, with Vancouver's second largest share of households with children and second largest average household size.



An aging population as the share of seniors increases and the share of children decreases.



An increasingly diverse population: the neighbourhood has Vancouver's highest share of immigrants, population identifying as a visible minority, and residents using a non-English mother tongue or non-English Home language.



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



Housing costs that are increasing slower than the city overall as well as the second lowest share of households spending 30% or more of their income on shelter.



A working population that is concentrated in sales and service industries and occupations, but is also experiencing a higher unemployment rate than the city overall.



When compared to other Vancouver neighbourhoods, a population that is least likely to have a formal university education.



Vulnerabilities among children and youth.



Health inequities and gaps in self-assessed physical and mental health.

INTRODUCTION

Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

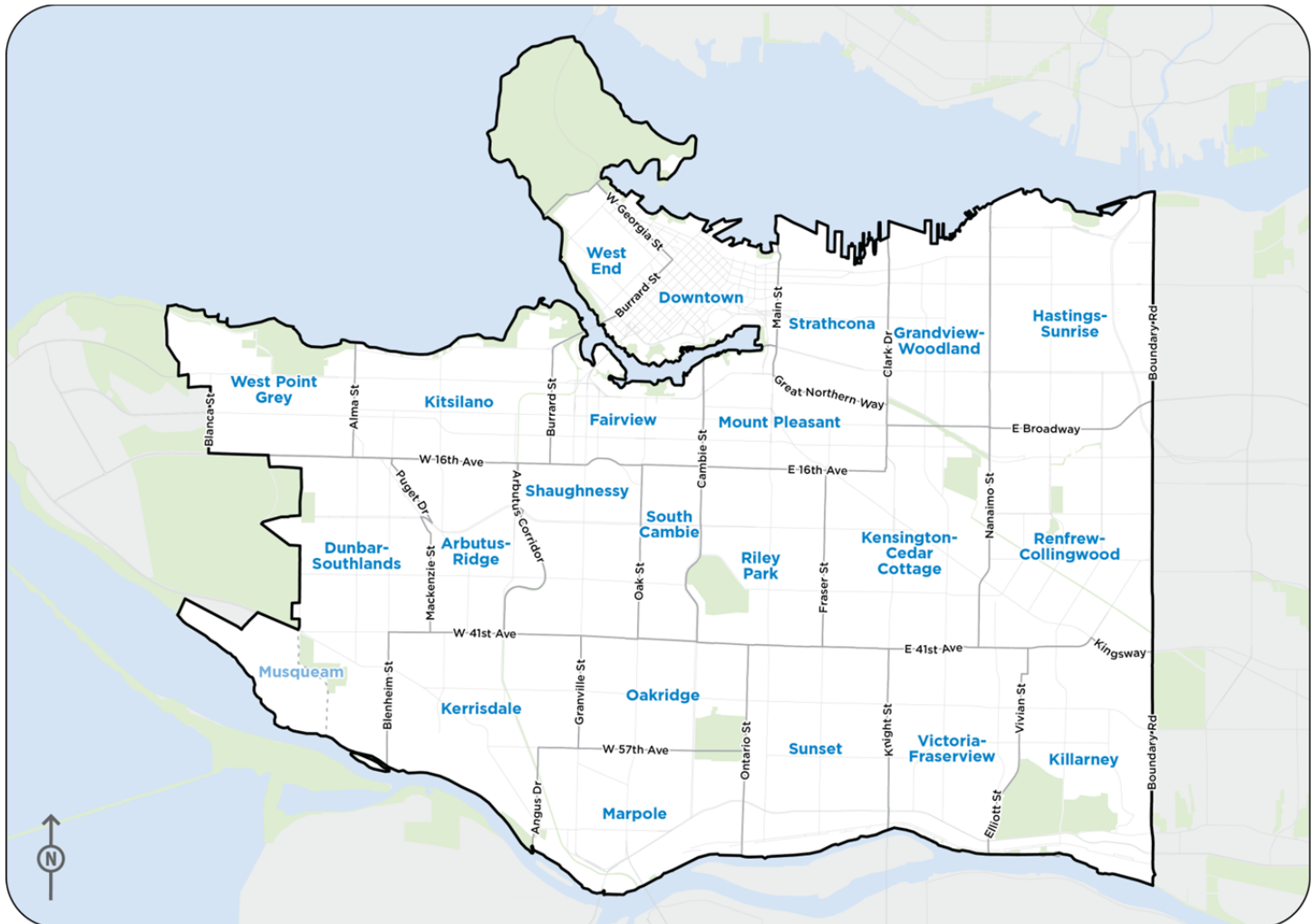
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

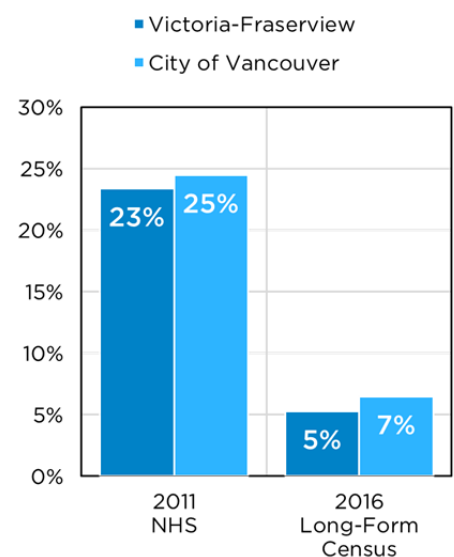
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

Gaps and Limitations

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

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

Global Non-Response Rate, 2011-2016



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

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

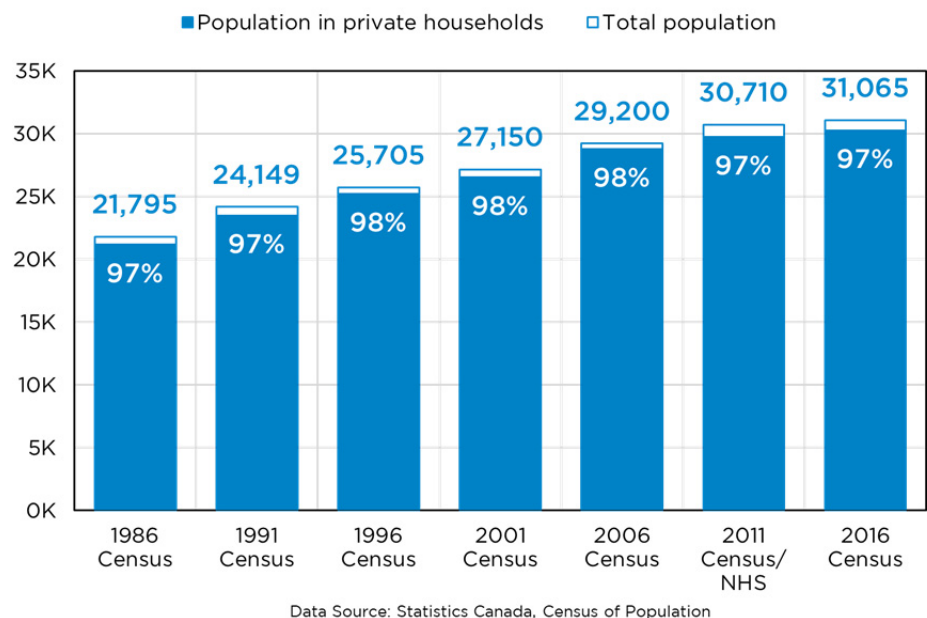
Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

Census Coverage

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

In Victoria-Fraserview, the 2016 census counted 31,065 residents, 97% of which were housed in private households.

Victoria-Fraserview: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016



Other Data Sources

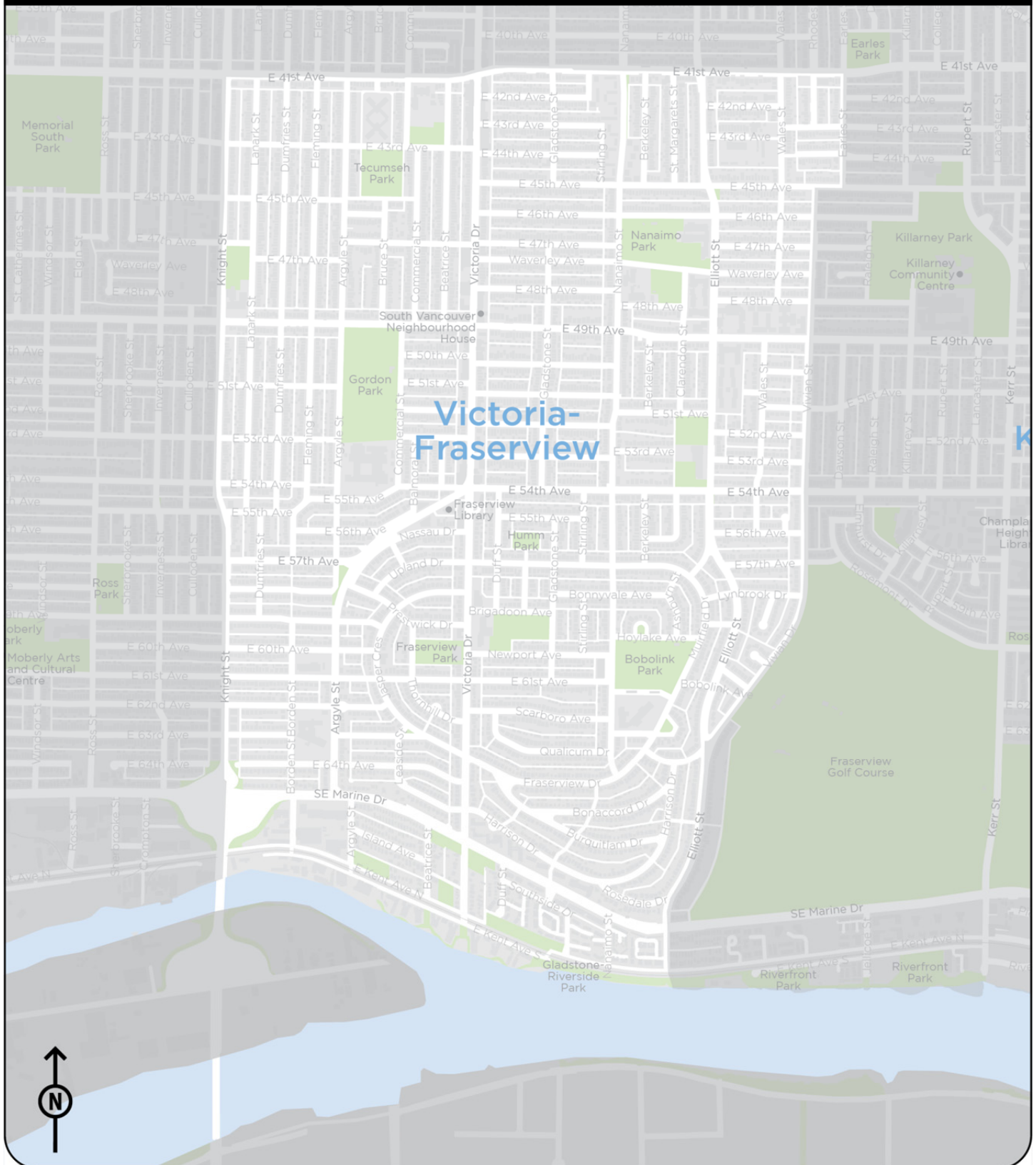
The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed 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 VICTORIA-FRASERVIE

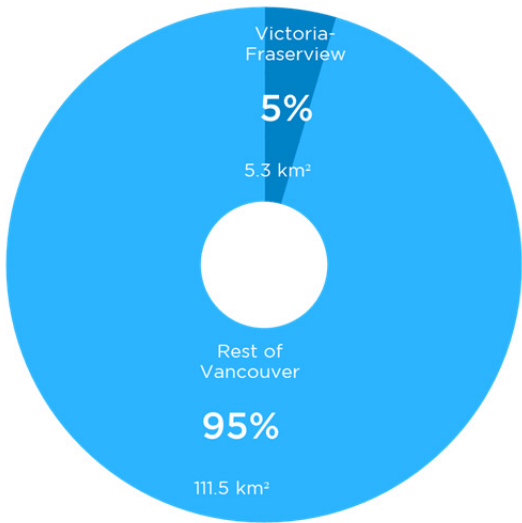
Neighbourhood Map



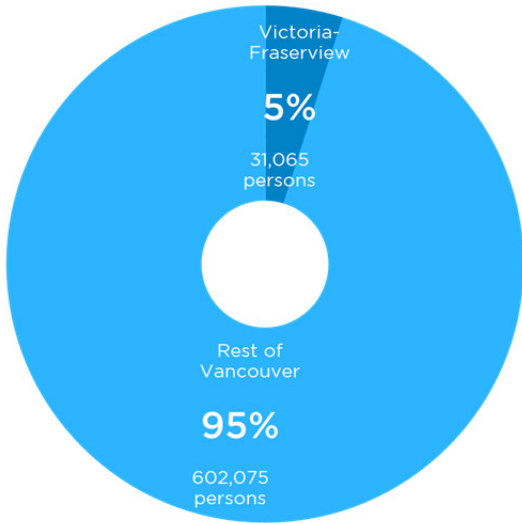
SHARE OF THE CITY

The Victoria-Fraserview local area extends from 41st Avenue south to the Fraser River, and from Knight Street in the west to Earles, Vivian and Elliot Streets in the east. Victoria-Fraserview occupies 5% of the city's land area and houses 5% of its population. The area contains 4% of the private households counted in the 2016 census, and 1% of the jobs that were reported to have a usual place of work in the City of Vancouver.

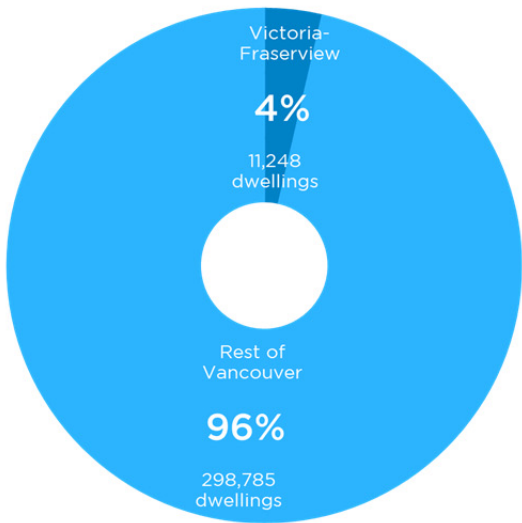
Land Area



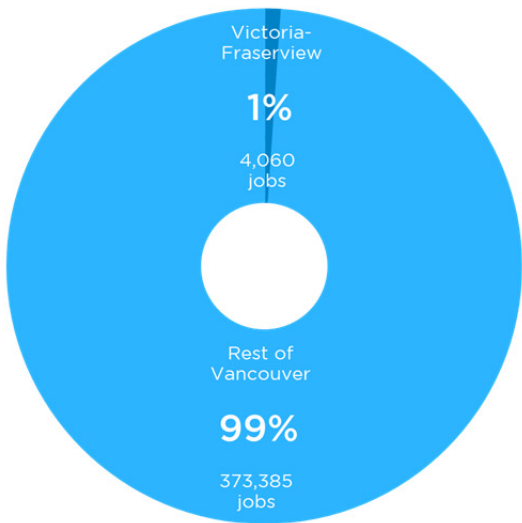
Population



Housing Units

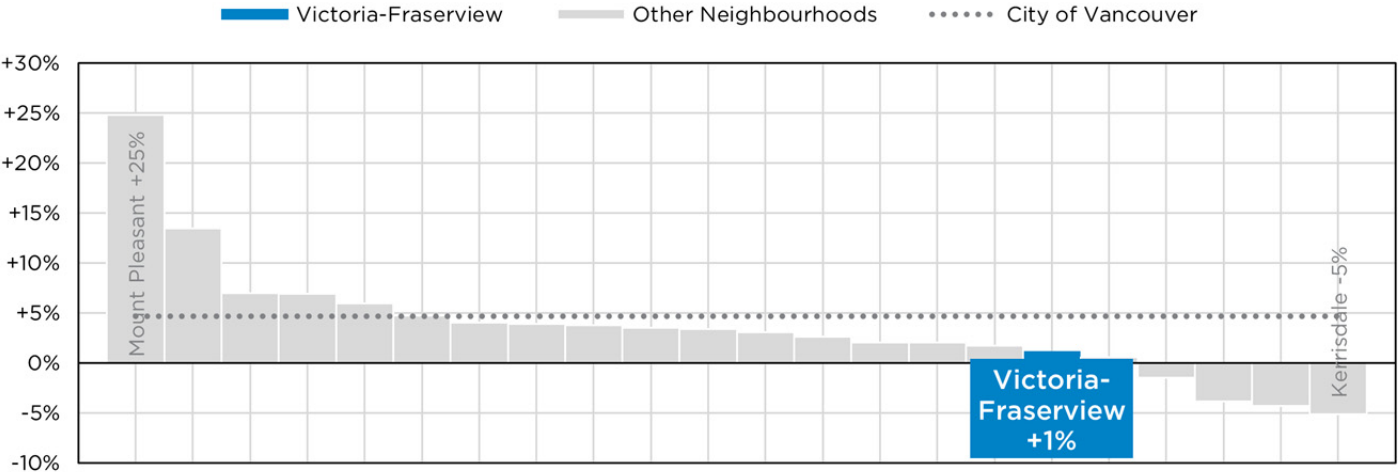


Jobs in Area

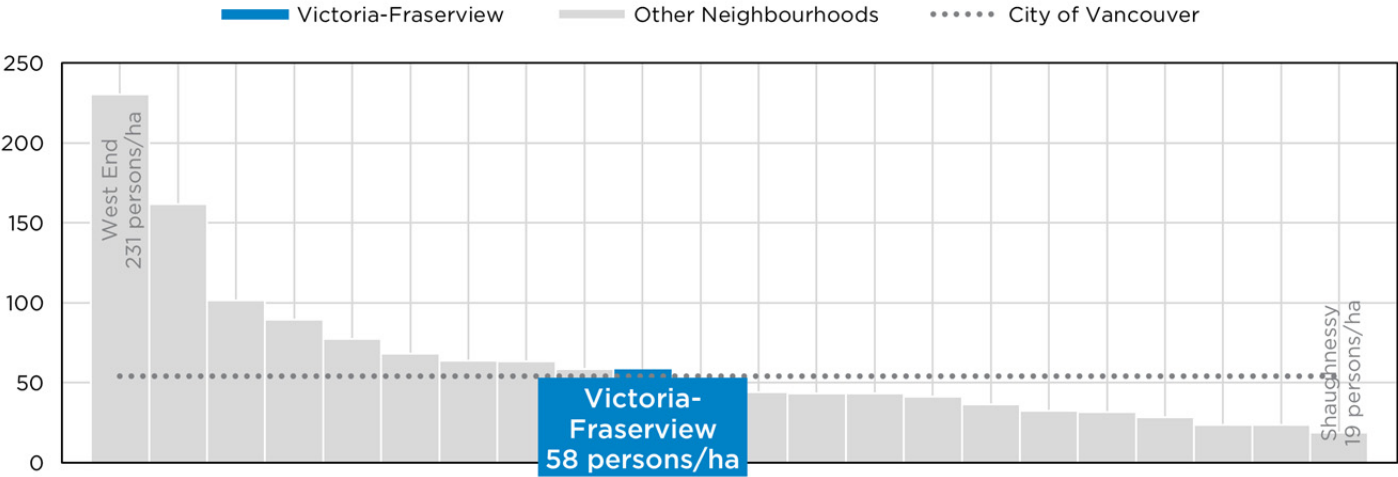


GROWTH AND CHANGE

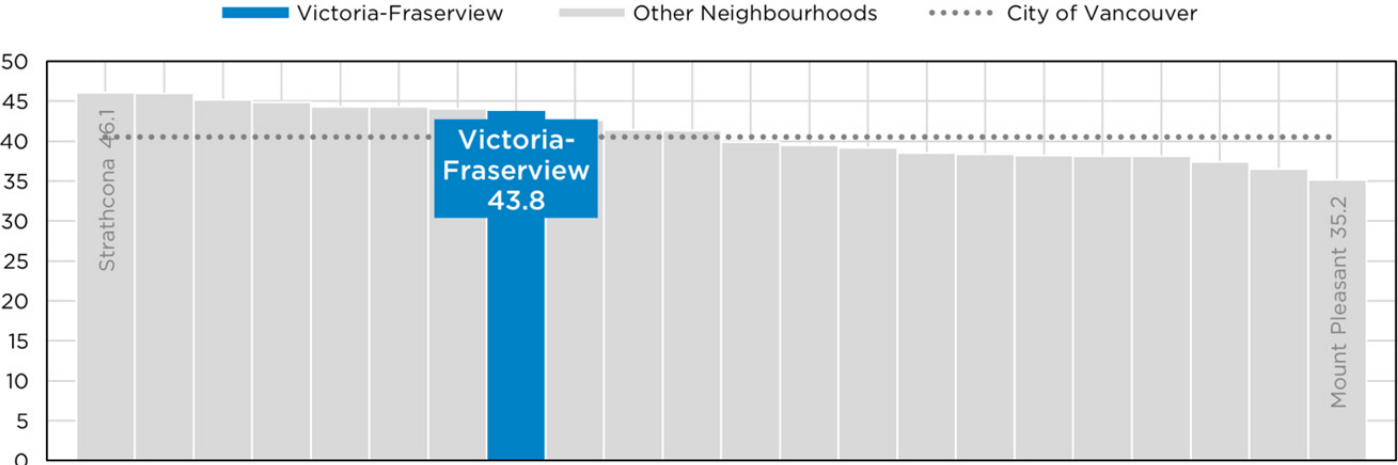
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

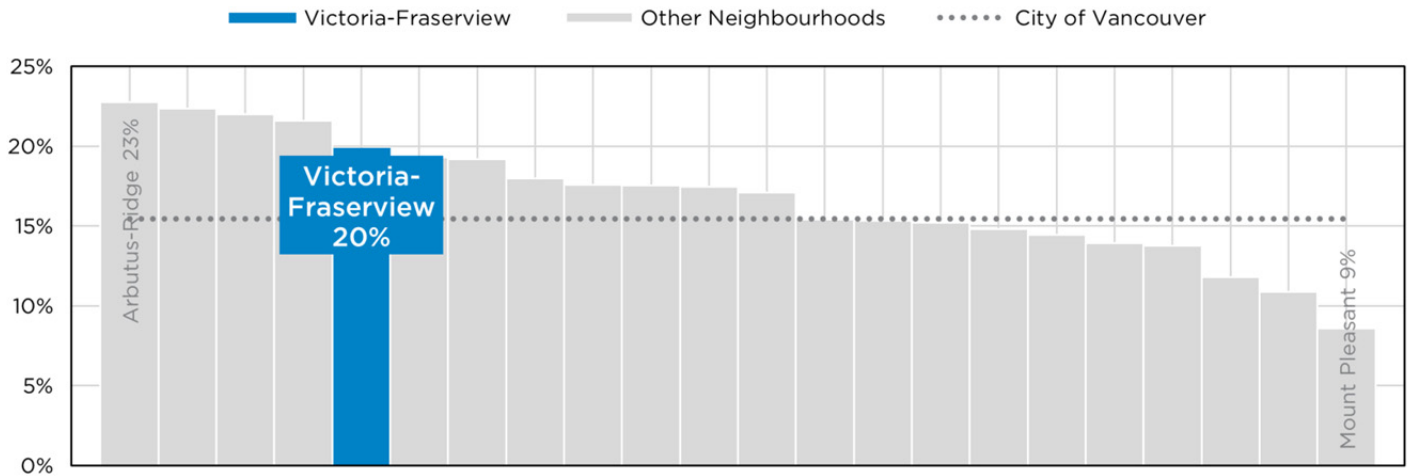


Median Age, 2016

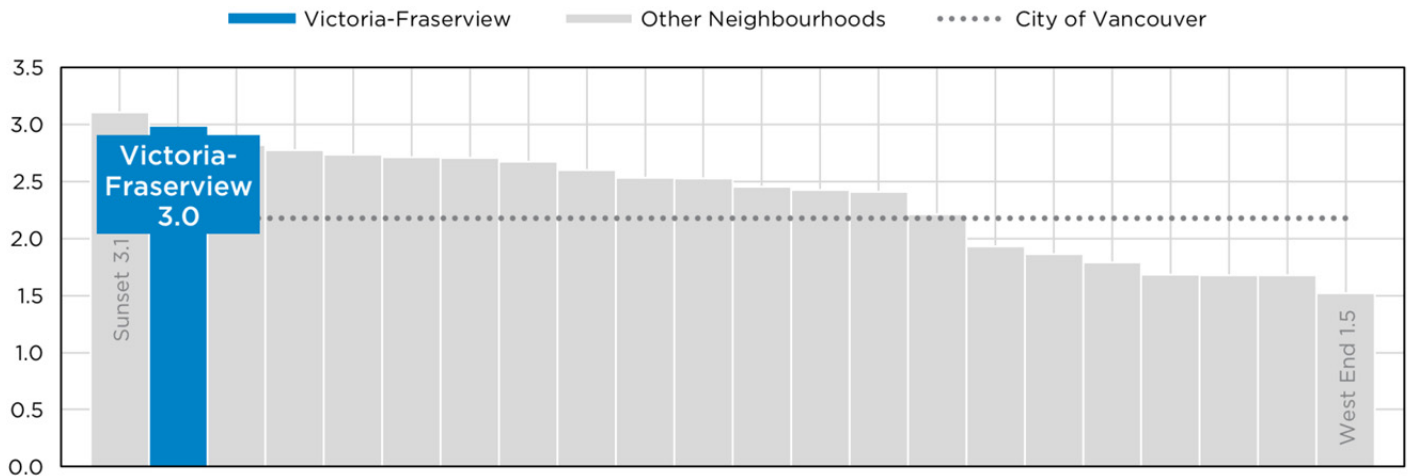


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

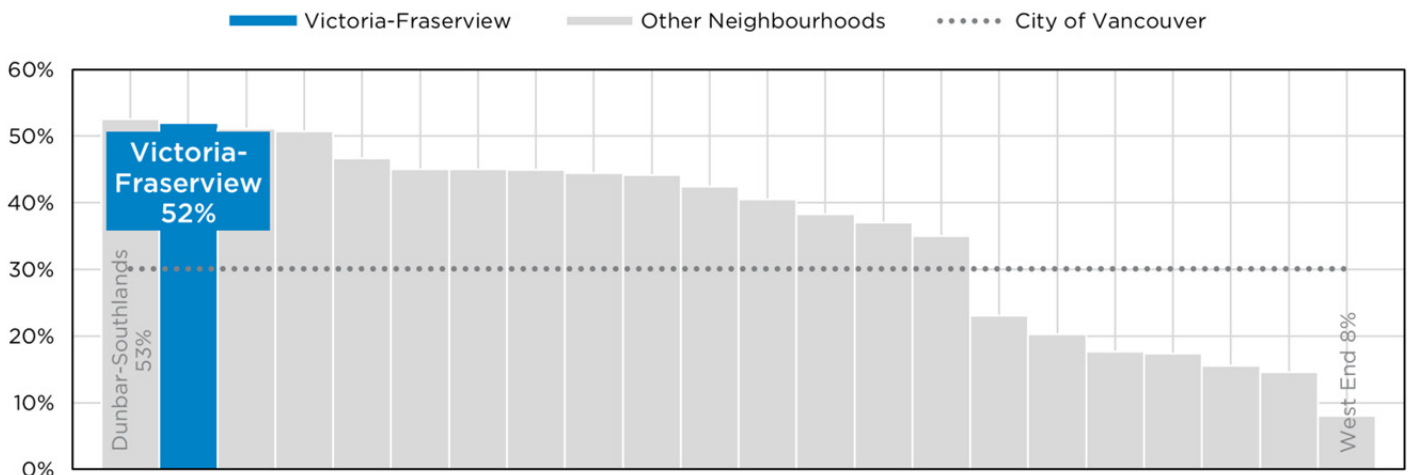
Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



Average Household Size, 2016



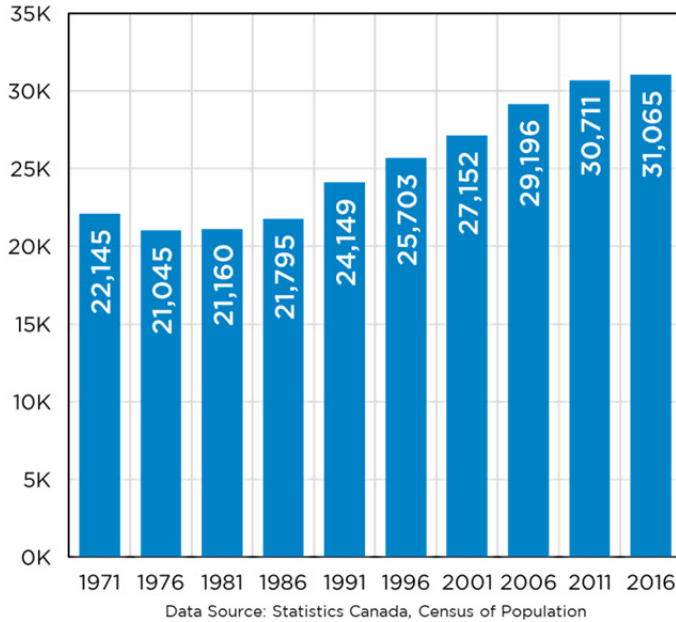
Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



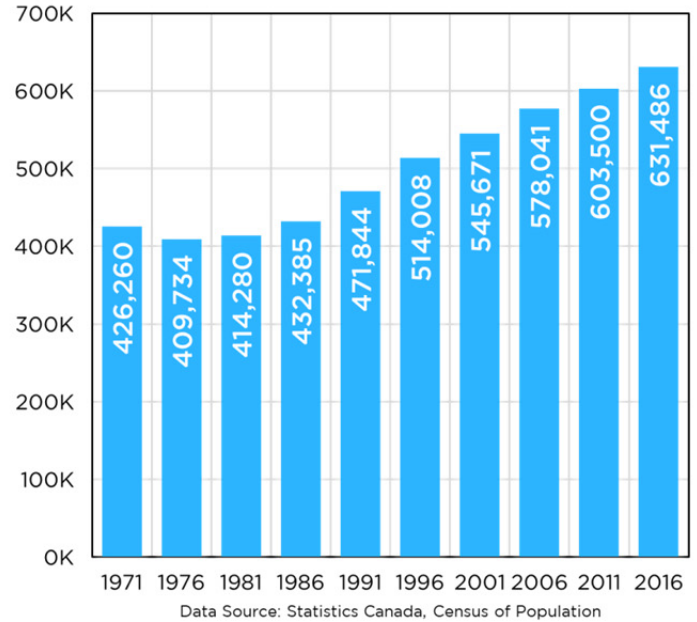
Population Trends

In 2016, the Census counted 31,065 persons on Victoria-Fraserview's 5.3km² area, which was 354 more people than in 2011. The following graph highlights that the population in both Victoria-Fraserview and the City of Vancouver has increased steadily since 1971.

**Victoria-Fraserview:
Total Population, 1971-2016**



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



As of 2016, Victoria-Fraserview had a population density of 58 persons per hectare, which is 7% more dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

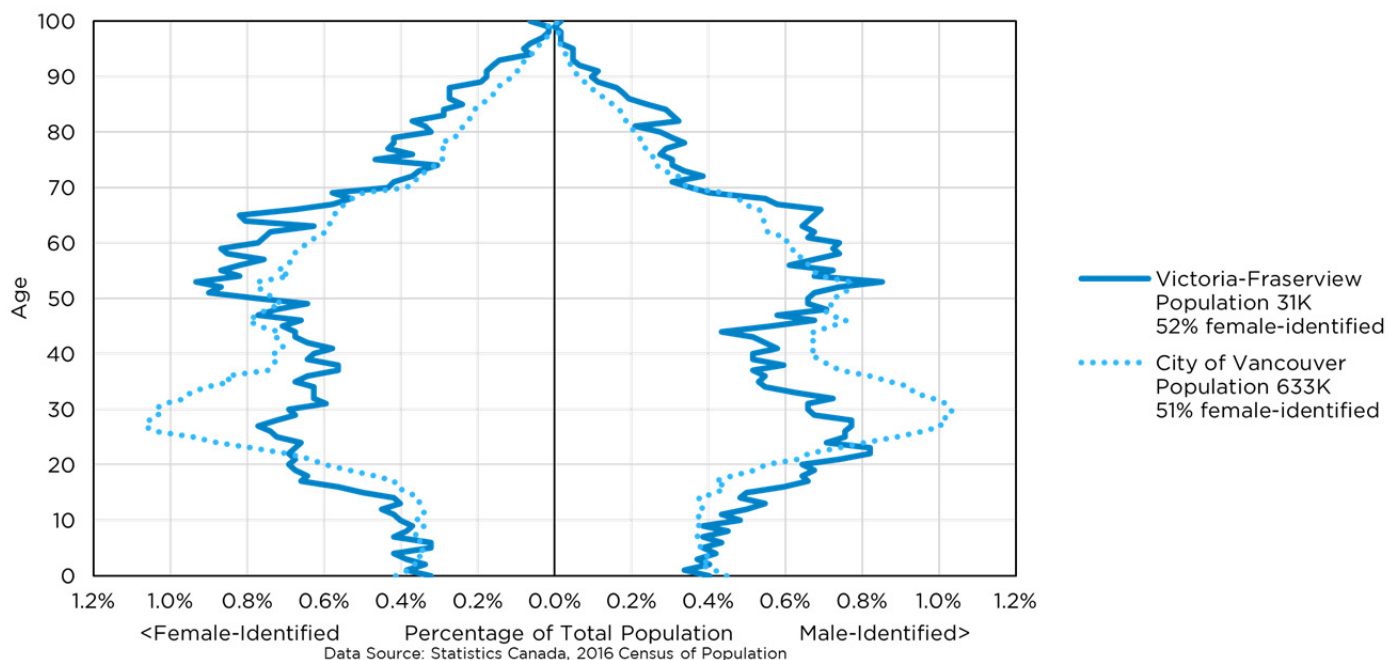
Population Density, 1971-2016



Age Profile

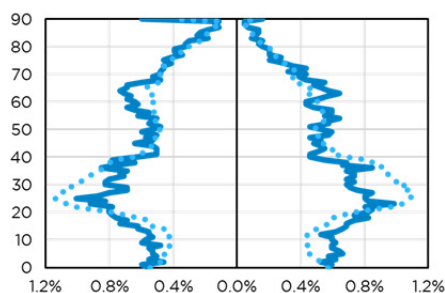
Proportionally, Victoria-Fraserview has more youth and older adults than the city overall, but noticeably fewer young and middle-aged adults. Over half (53%) of the area's population is female-identified.¹

Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 2016

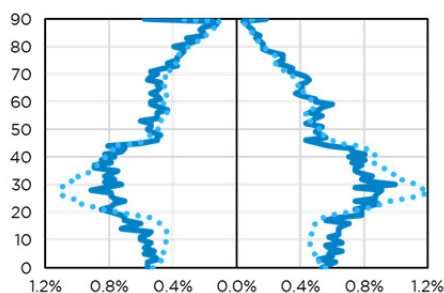


Looking back at the past 30 years, Victoria-Fraserview has undergone a significant increase in its senior population, with a particular generation of residents visible in the graph below as they age in each census period. Over time, children are making up a smaller share of the area's population.

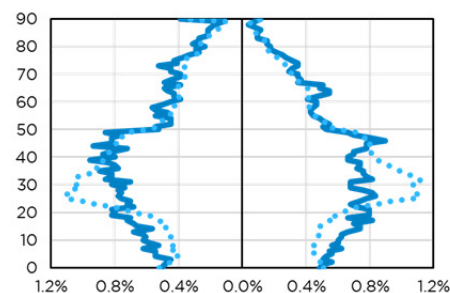
1986



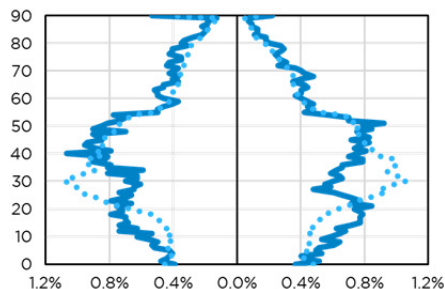
1991



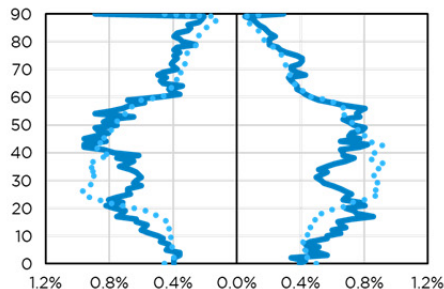
1996



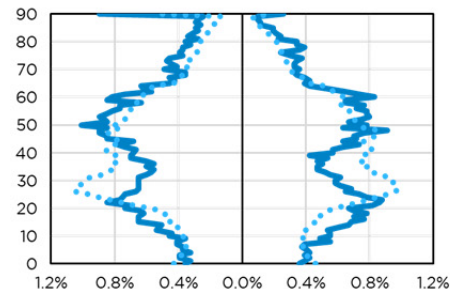
2001



2006



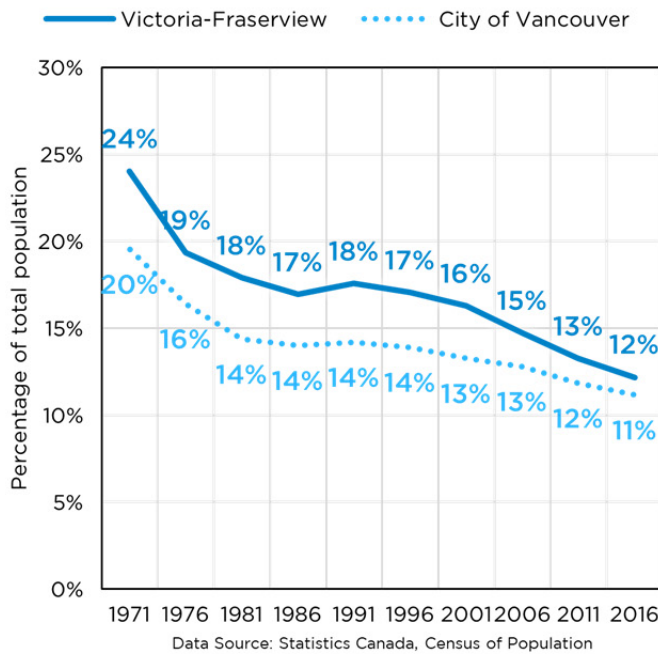
2011



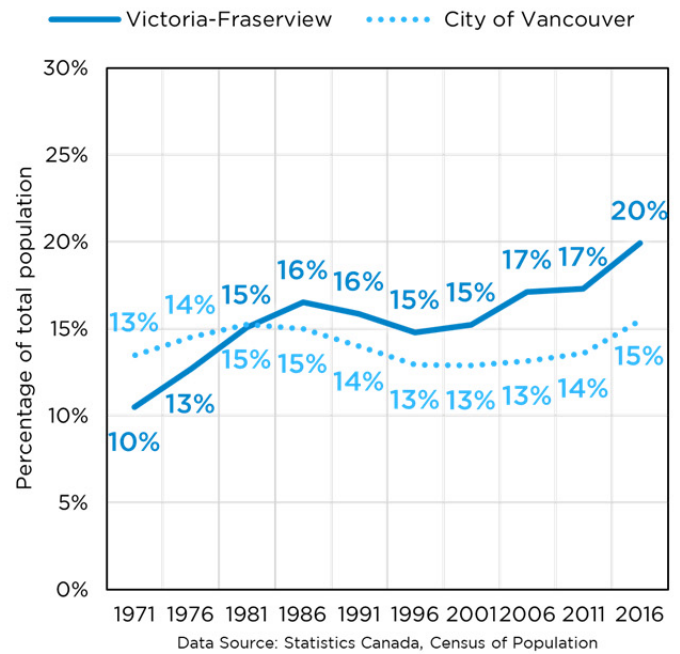
Age Groups

Consistent with citywide trends, Victoria-Fraserview has seen significant declines in youth as well as significant increases in seniors since 1971.

Share of Pop. 0-14, 1971-2016

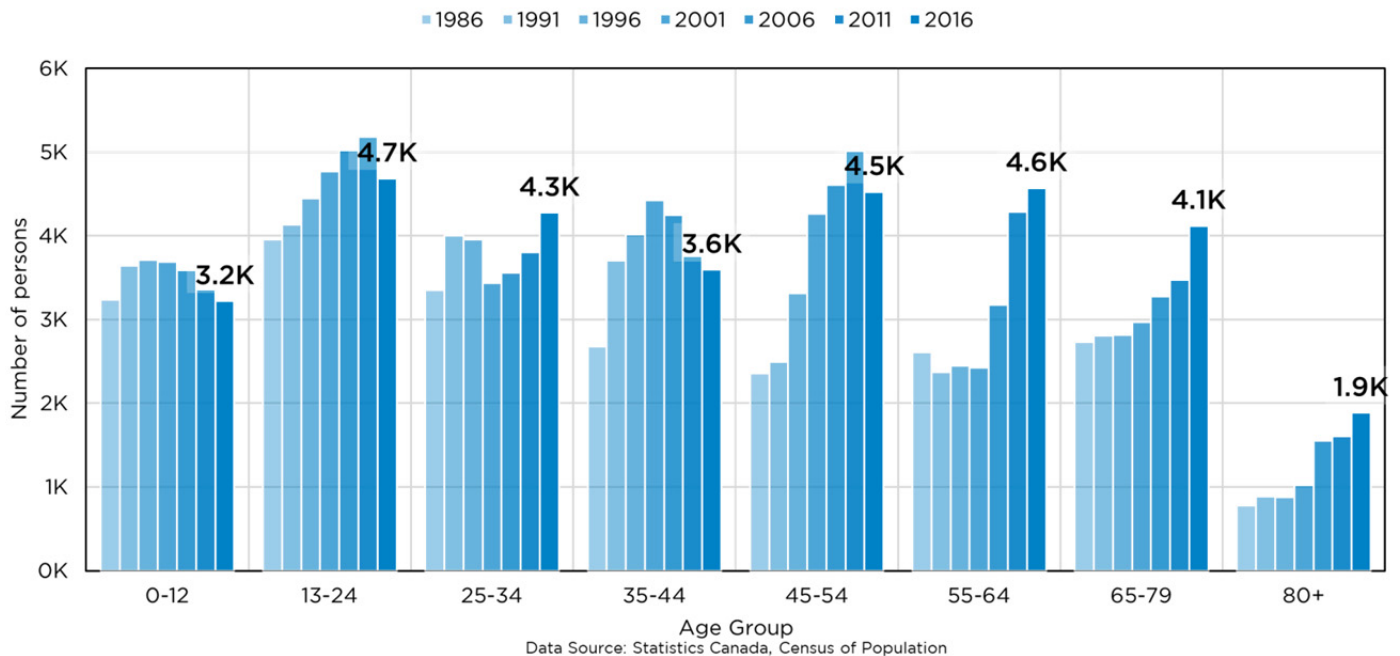


Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



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

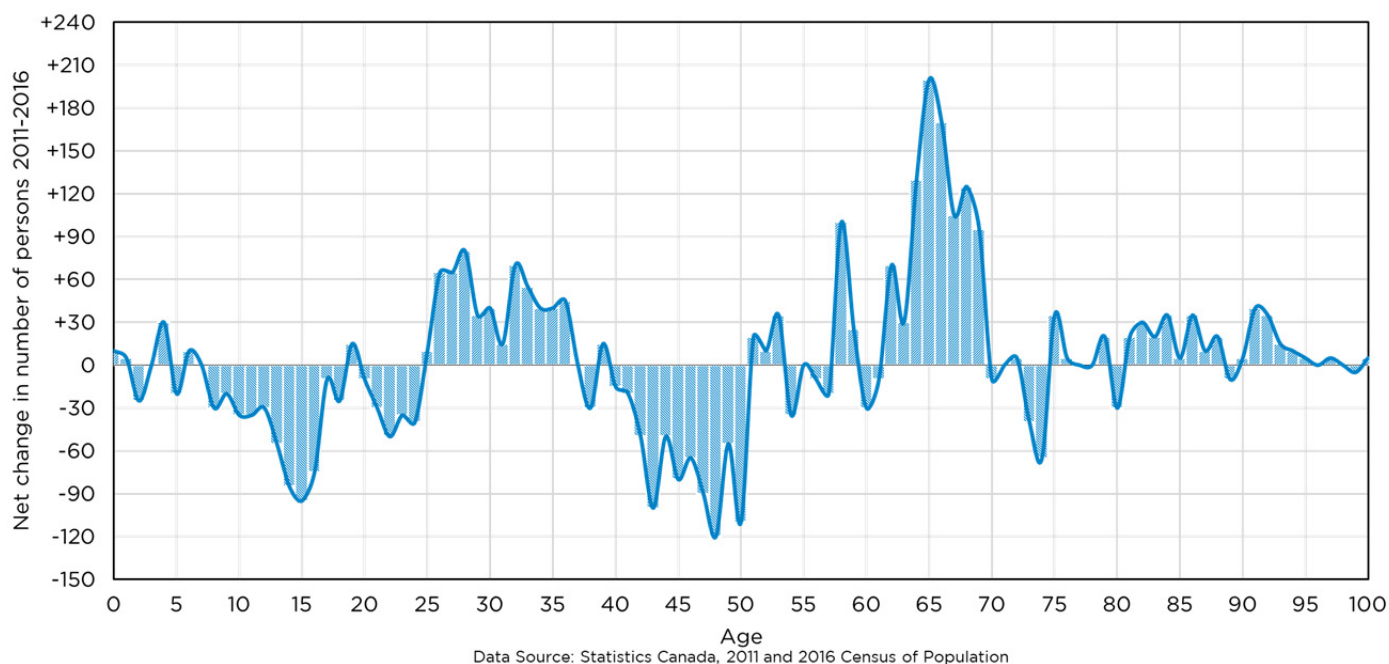
Victoria-Fraserview: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



Short-Term Population Growth

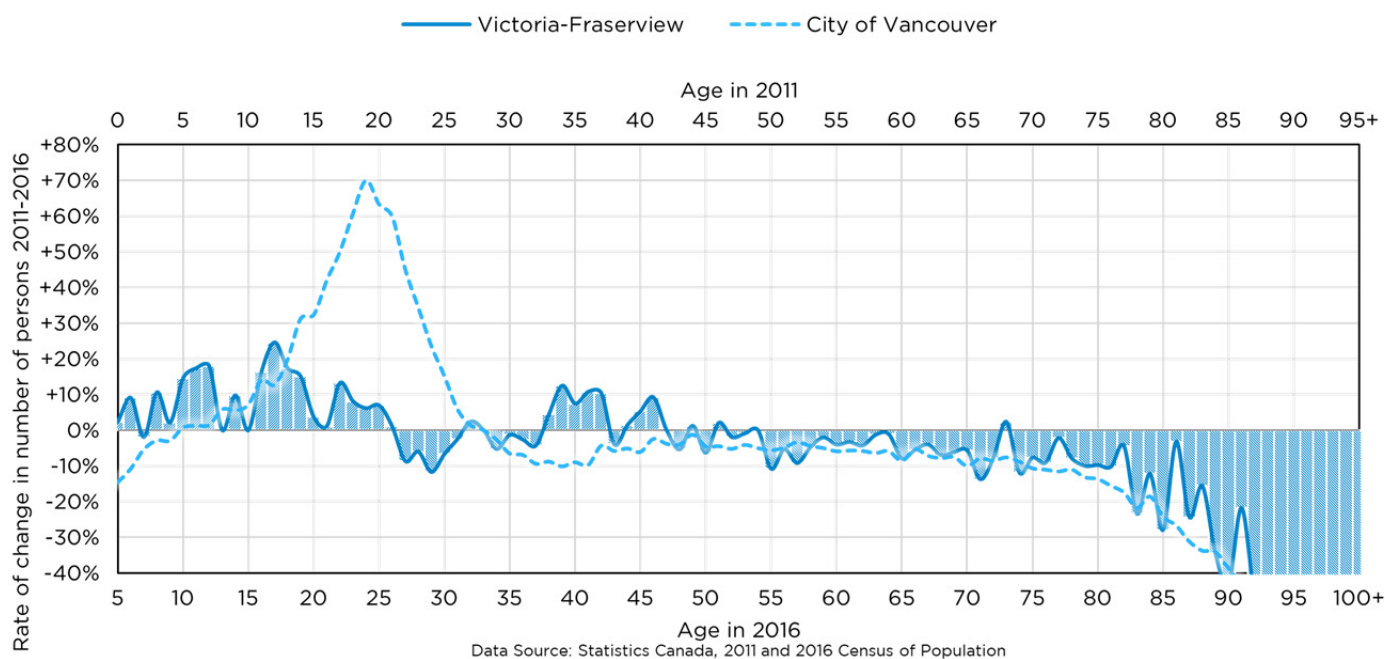
The following graphs provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. The first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Victoria-Fraserview: this period saw losses among youth and those aged 40 to 50 as well as large increases in those aged 60 to 70.

Victoria-Fraserview: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, people were more likely to come to Victoria-Fraserview as children or youth, and were likely to leave the neighbourhood as they entered their late 20s.

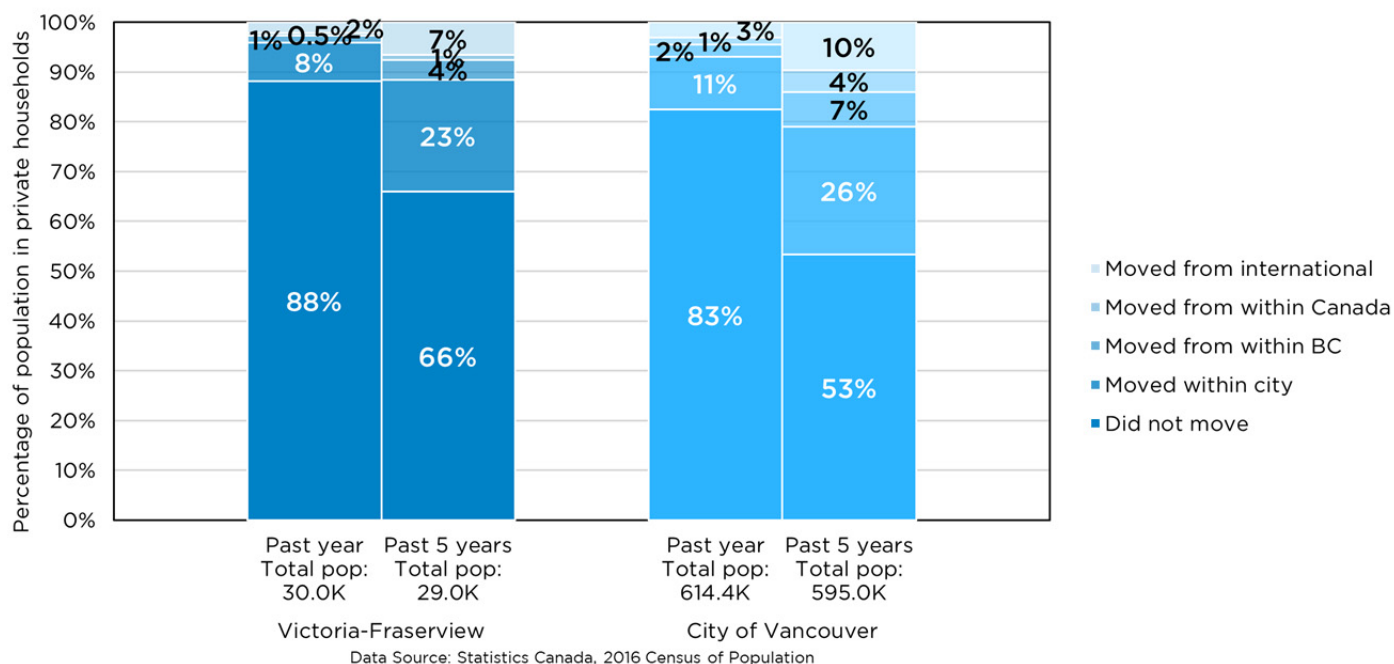
Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



Mobility

In the year prior to the 2016 census, 12% of Victoria-Fraserview residents had moved, with the majority of movers coming from elsewhere within the City of Vancouver. Over the past five years, 34% of Victoria-Fraserview residents had moved. Both rates are lower than for the city overall.

Population by Mobility Status, 2016



Historically, Victoria-Fraserview has had a less mobile population than the City of Vancouver overall. Notably, the mobility rate in the neighbourhood generally decreased from 1996 to 2011.

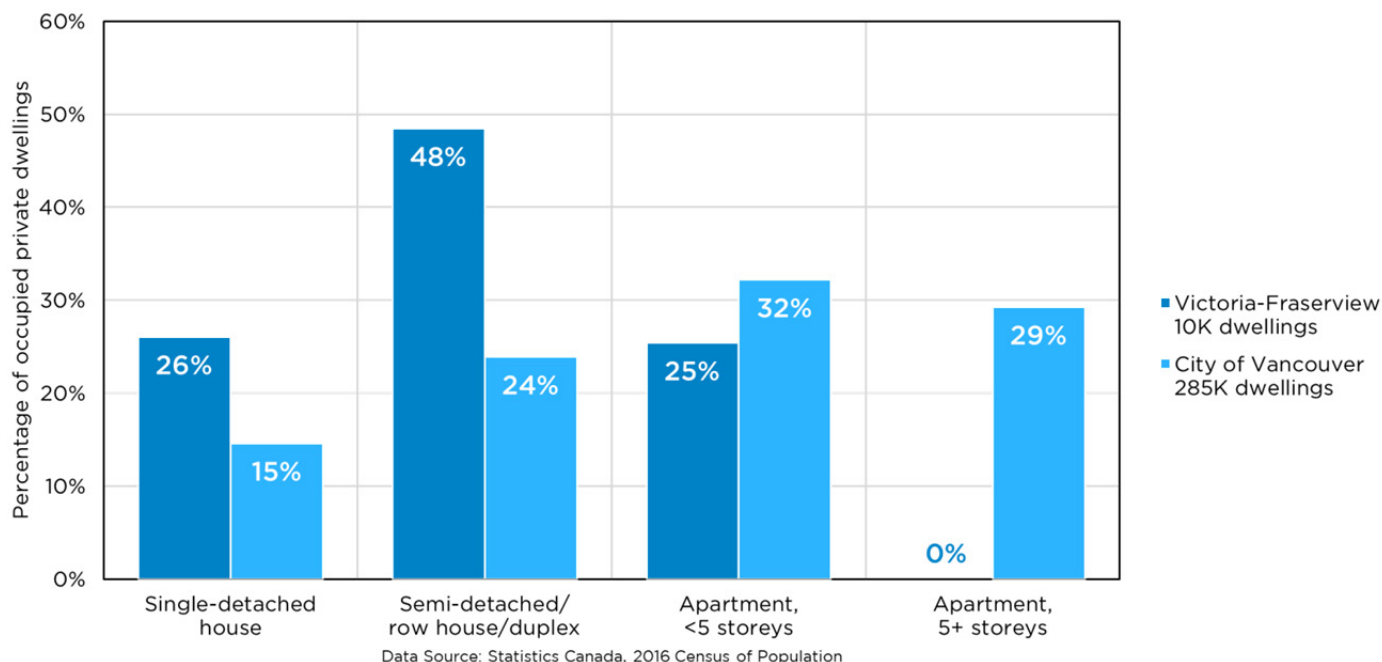
Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016



Housing Types

Compared to the City of Vancouver as a whole, Victoria-Fraserview housing stock consists of proportionally more ground-oriented homes (including single-detached and semi-detached, row houses and duplexes) than the city overall.² About 25% of the housing stock is apartments, all in buildings under five storeys.

Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



While apartments in Victoria-Fraserview make up a much smaller share of total housing stock than the city overall, there has been an increase since 2001.³

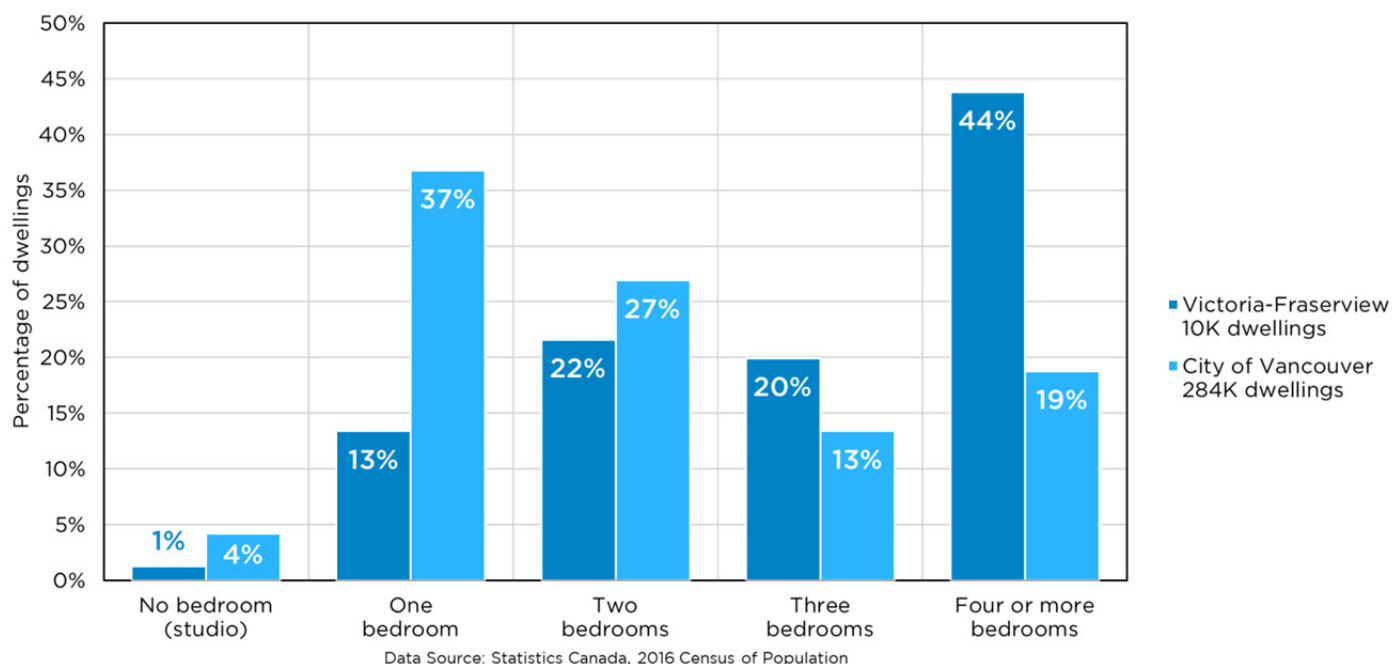
Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



Housing Size

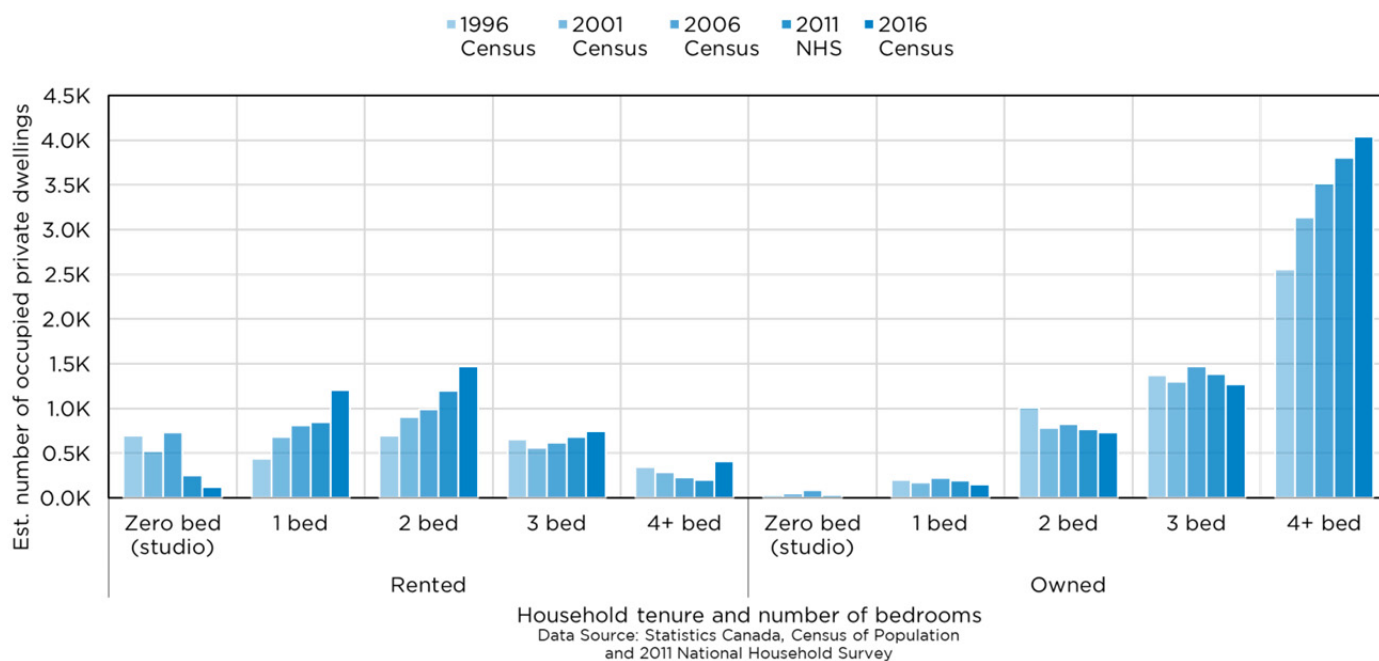
Housing units in Victoria-Fraserview tend to be larger than the city overall, with almost half having four or more bedrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 2016



From 1996 to 2016, Victoria-Fraserview's owned housing has seen a shift toward larger dwellings. There has been a steady increase in one- and two-bedroom rented units, and smaller growth in three-bedroom units. Larger rented units—largely houses—were decreasing until the 2016 census, which may reflect a recent movement of houses into the rental market.

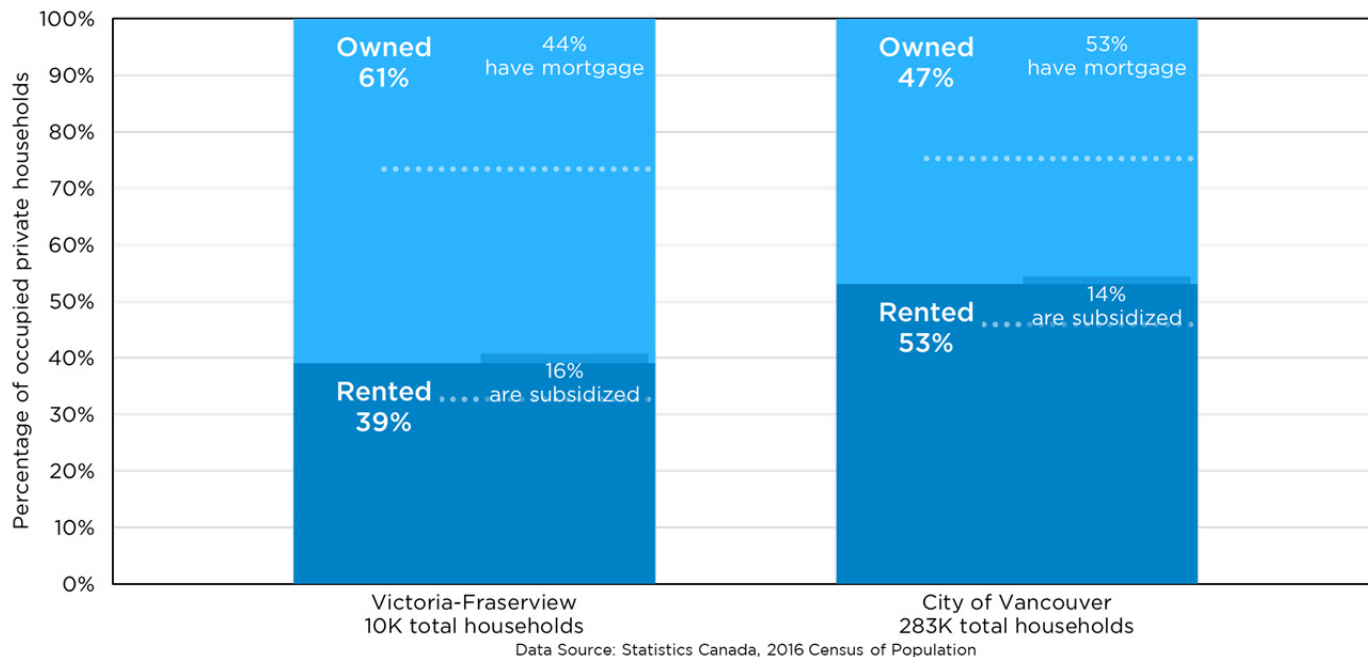
Victoria-Fraserview: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



Housing Tenure

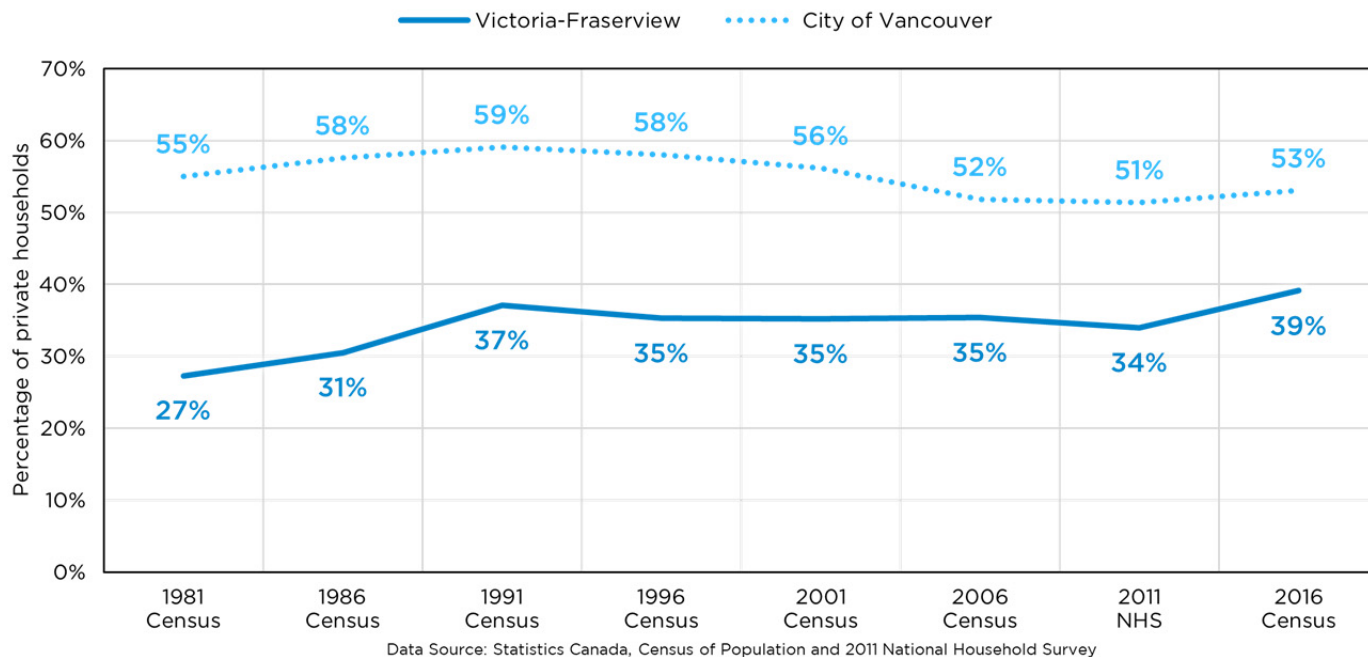
In Victoria-Fraserview, 39% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.⁴ Of those rented households, 16% are subsidized in Victoria-Fraserview, a slightly higher rate than for the city overall. Among owned households in Victoria-Fraserview, less than half have a mortgage, a smaller proportion than the city.

Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



The proportion of rented households in Victoria-Fraserview increased in the 1980s and then remained relatively stable until increasing in 2016. This may reflect better enumeration of secondary suites in the most recent census.

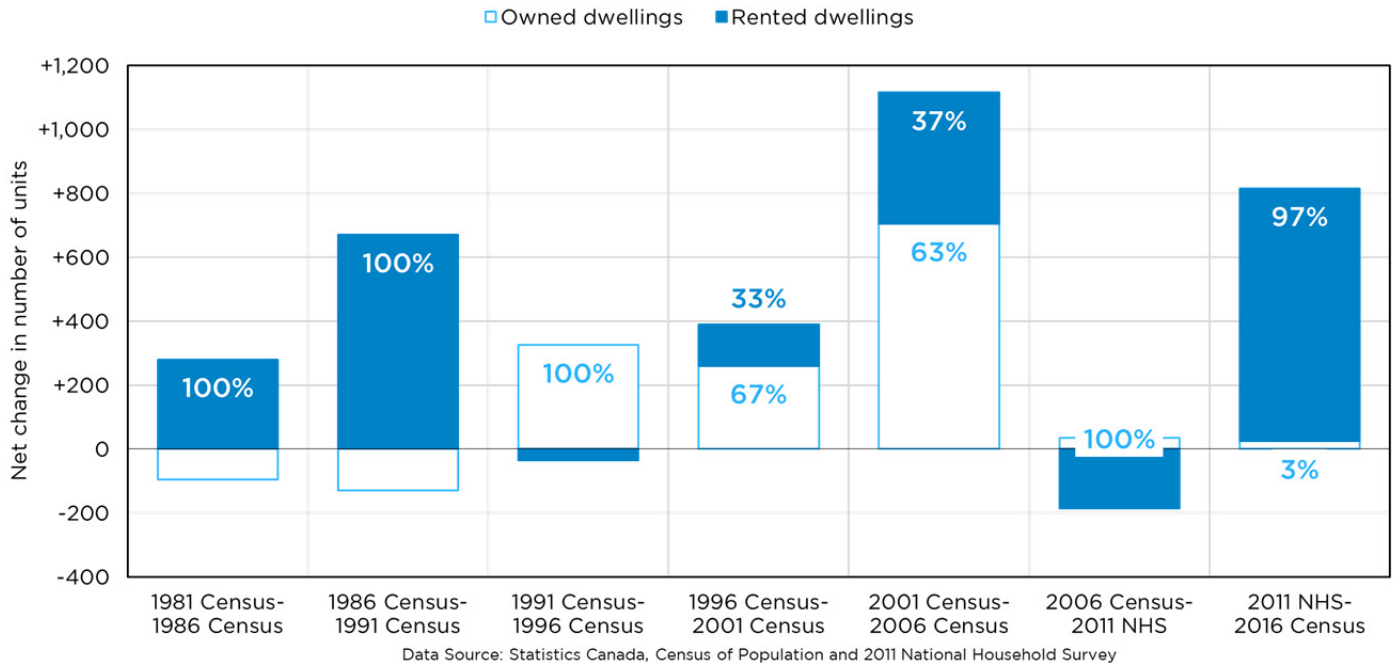
Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



New Housing

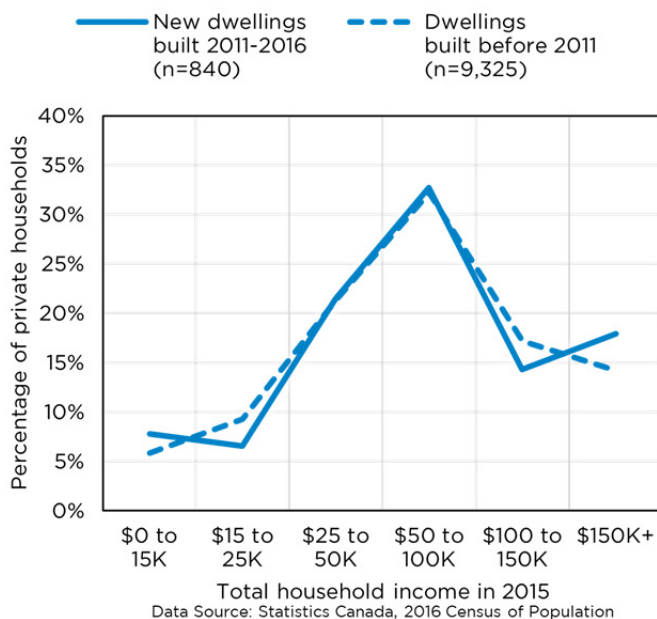
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In Victoria-Fraserview, 97% of net new households counted in the 2016 census compared to the 2011 NHS are rented households. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; buildings or suites being rented out; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

Victoria-Fraserview: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016

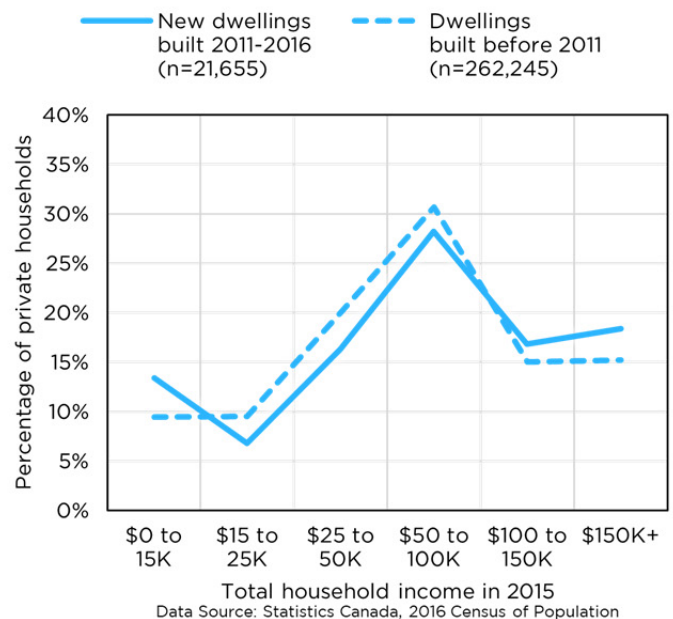


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. However, households in newly constructed units in Victoria-Fraserview have a broadly similar income profile to the existing housing stock.

Victoria-Fraserview: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



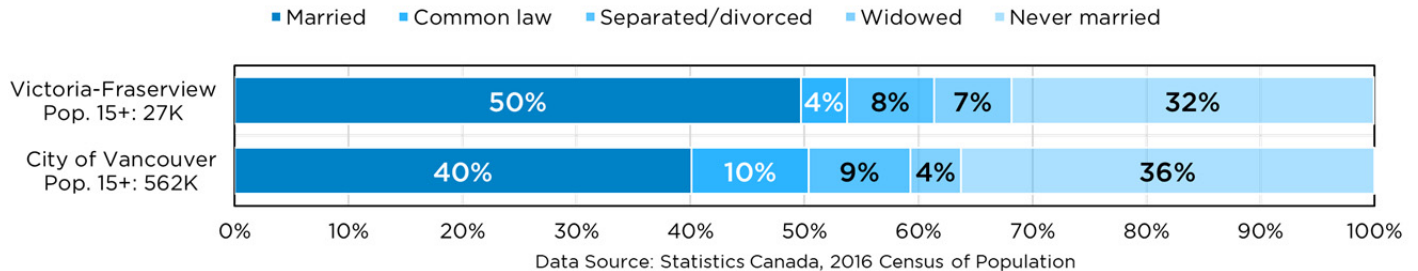
City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



Marital Status

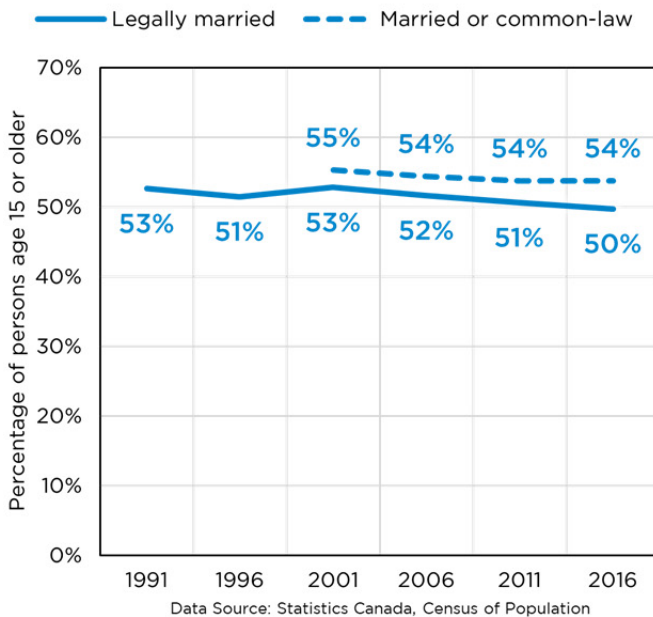
Victoria-Fraserview residents are more likely to be married or in a common-law relationship than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, half of Victoria-Fraserview residents age 15 and older are married, with another 4% living common-law. In Victoria-Fraserview, 8% of residents are separated or divorced; 7% are widowed; and 32% have never been married and are not living common-law.

Population by Marital Status, 2016

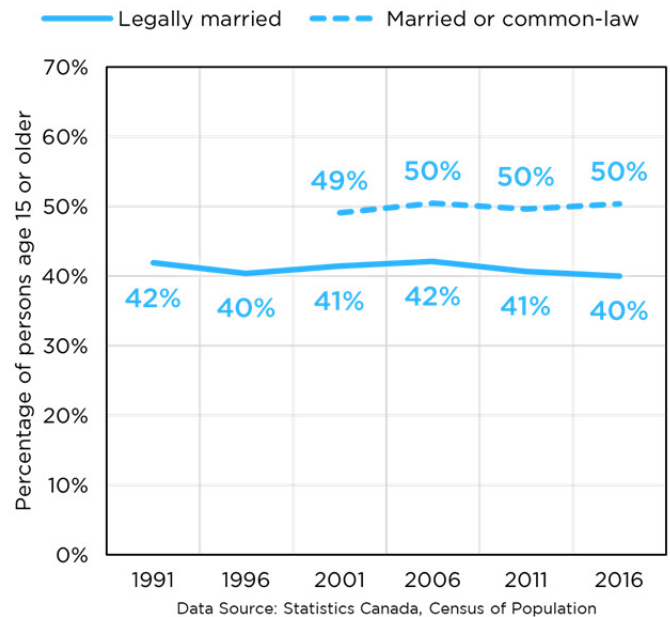


Across the city, the rate of residents who are married or in a common-law arrangement has slightly increased while the rate of persons married has decreased. The rate of persons married or common-law in Victoria-Fraserview has been fairly steady since 2001, while the rate of persons married has declined.

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



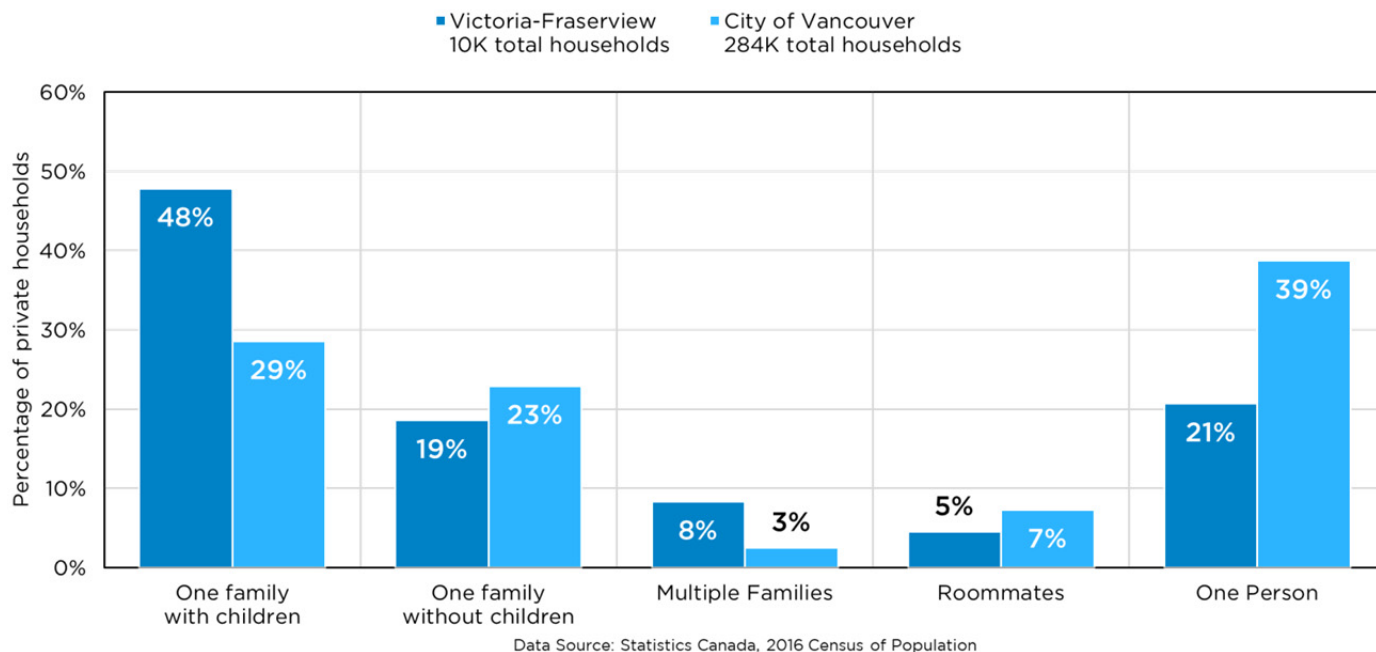
City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



Household Types

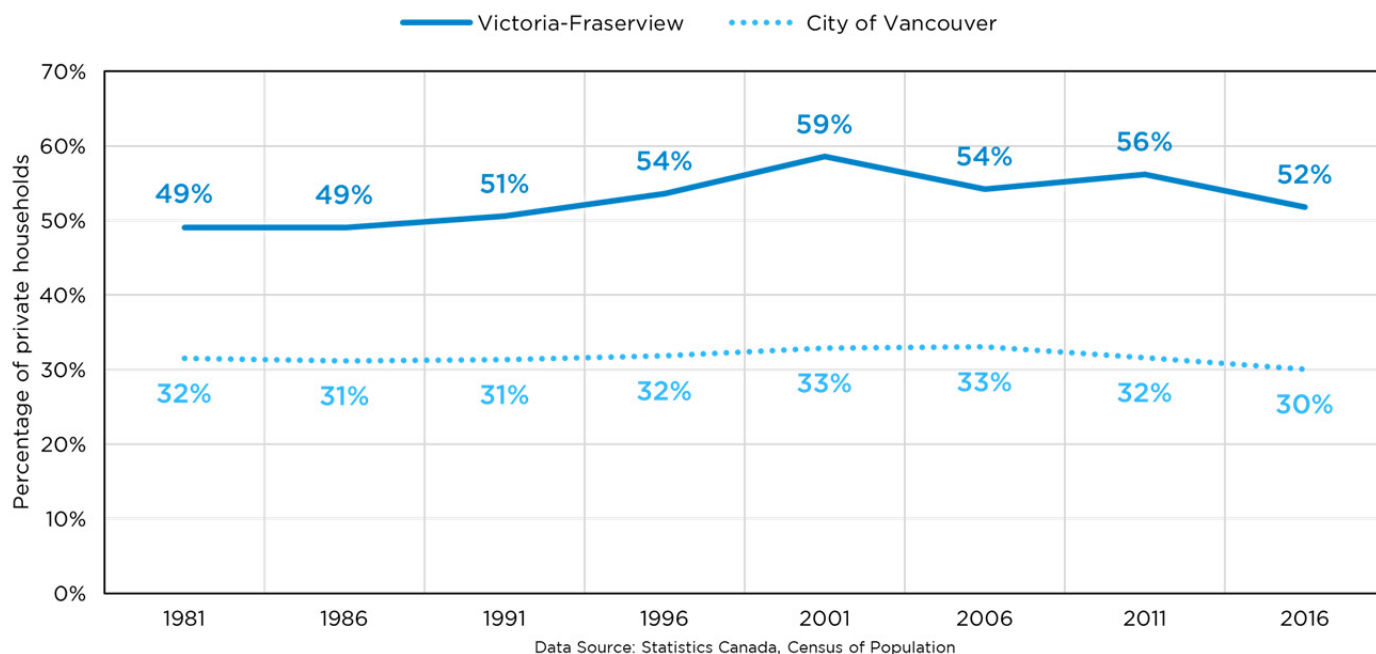
Compared to the city overall, Victoria-Fraserview households are more likely to have families with children. The neighbourhood also has significantly fewer one-person households than the city overall.

Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.⁵ The proportion of households with children in the city has remained relatively steady over time. In Victoria-Fraserview, the rate has fluctuated but has stayed well above the city's overall rate.

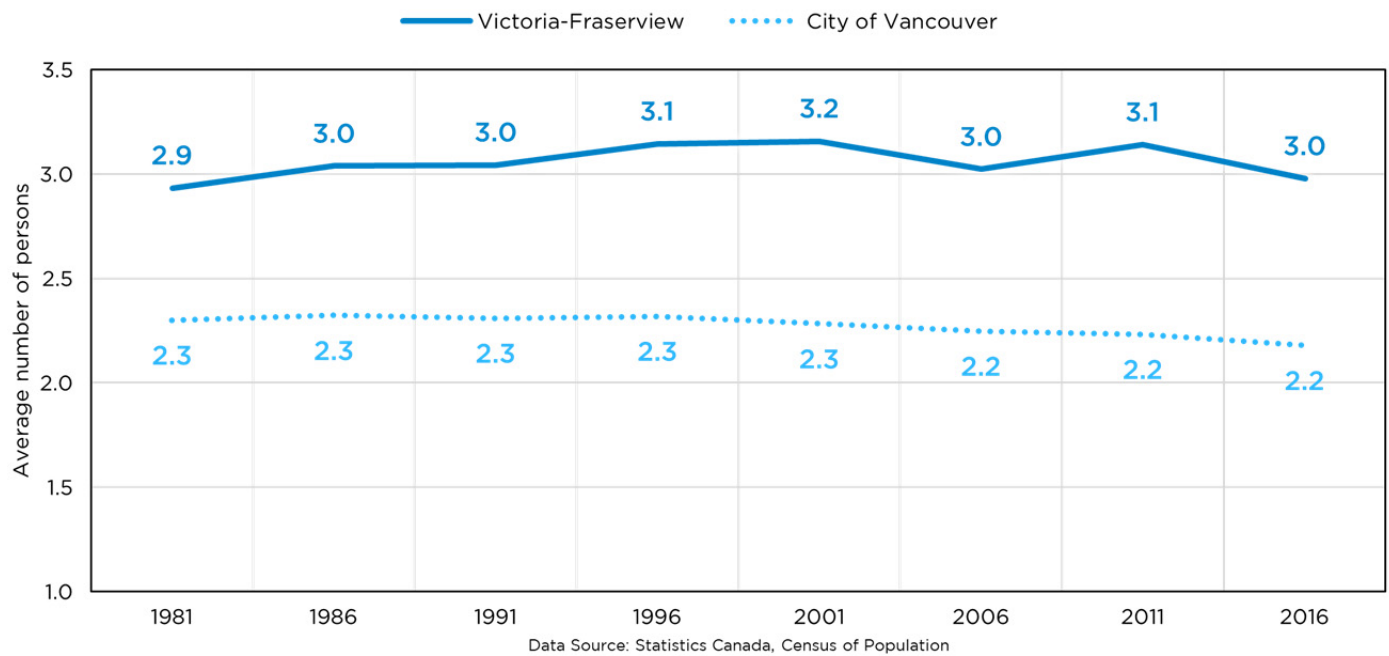
Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



Household Size

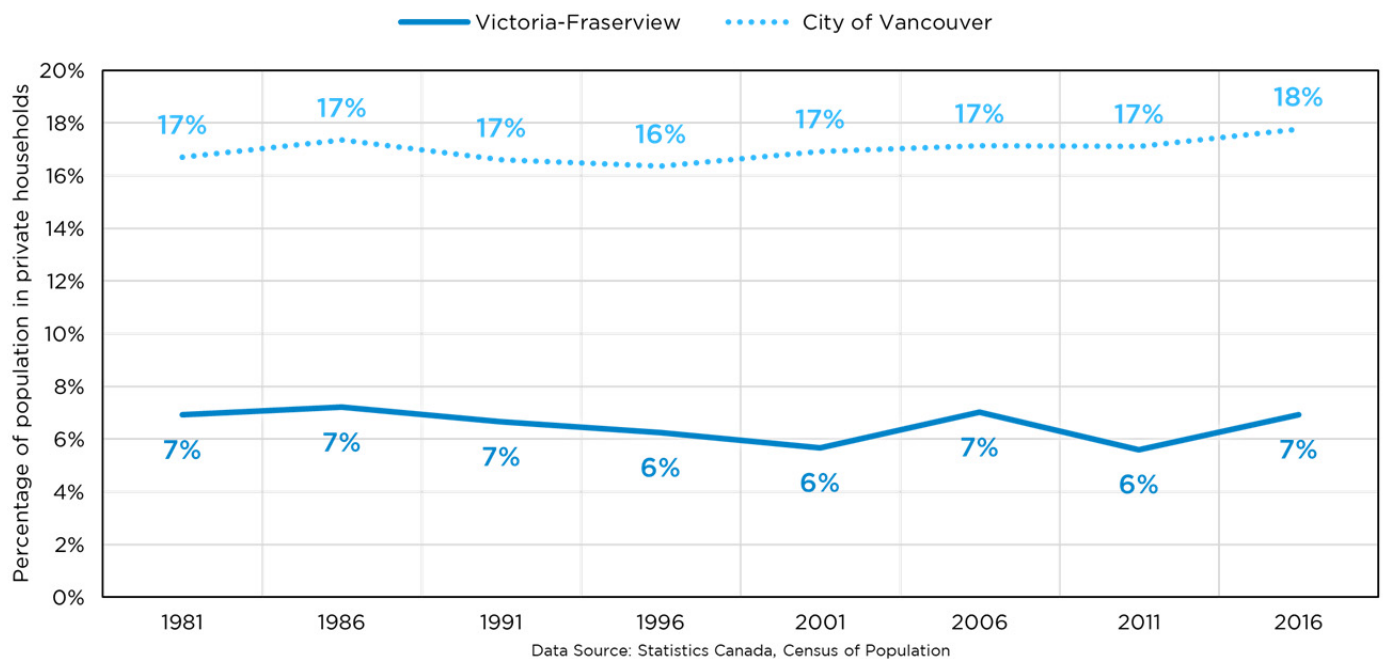
As of 2016, the average household in Victoria-Fraserview has 3.0 people living in it. In comparison with the city, average household size in Victoria-Fraserview has consistently been higher than the city's average.

Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As noted on the previous page, Victoria-Fraserview has fewer one-person households than the city overall. As of 2016, 7% of the population is living alone, compared to 18% of people across the city.

Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



Senior Households

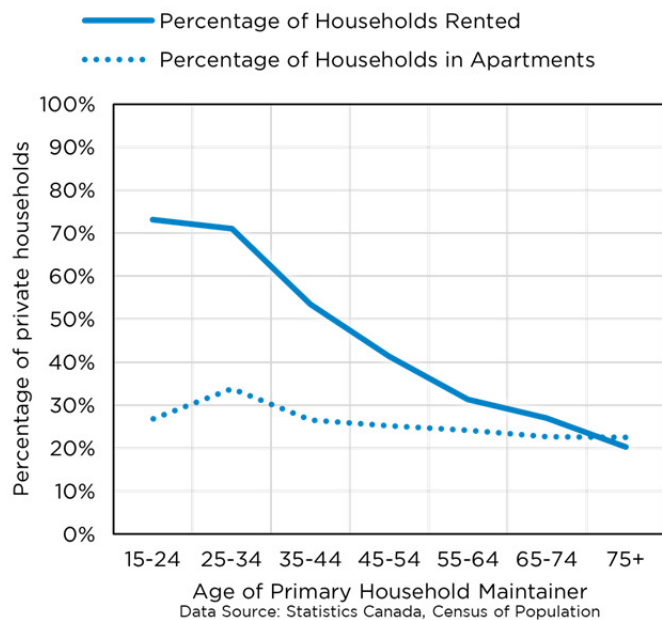
Both Vancouver and Victoria-Fraserview have growing senior populations, but the experience of aging in the city varies according to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. Victoria-Fraserview seniors have been consistently less likely to live alone than seniors across the city.

Percentage of Seniors 65+ Living Alone, 1981-2016

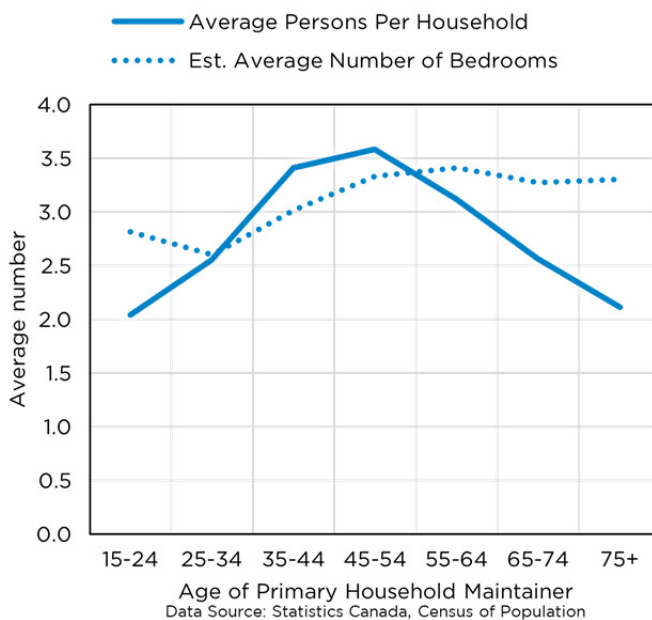


As of 2016, 24% of senior-led households in Victoria-Fraserview are rented. 23% of senior-led households in Victoria-Fraserview are in apartments. Senior-led households tend to have a higher ratio of bedrooms to occupants than other age groups.⁶

Victoria-Fraserview: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016



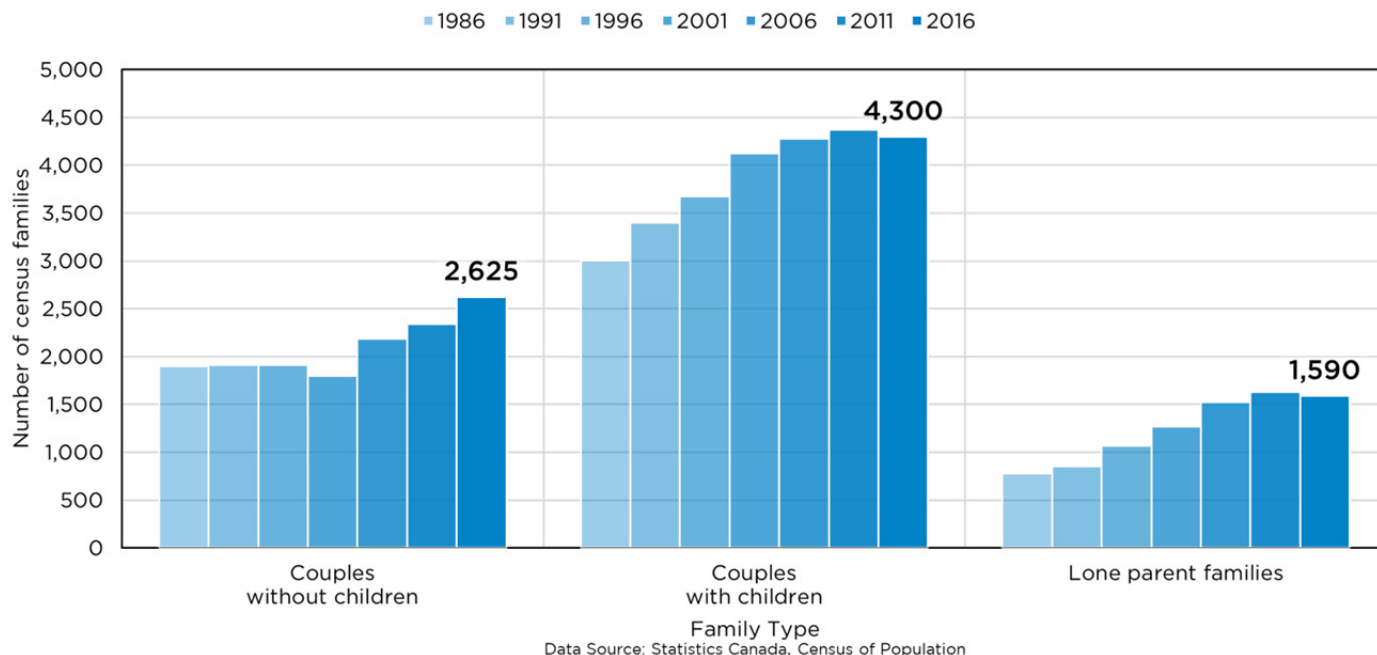
Victoria-Fraserview: Average Household Size by Age, 2016



Family Types

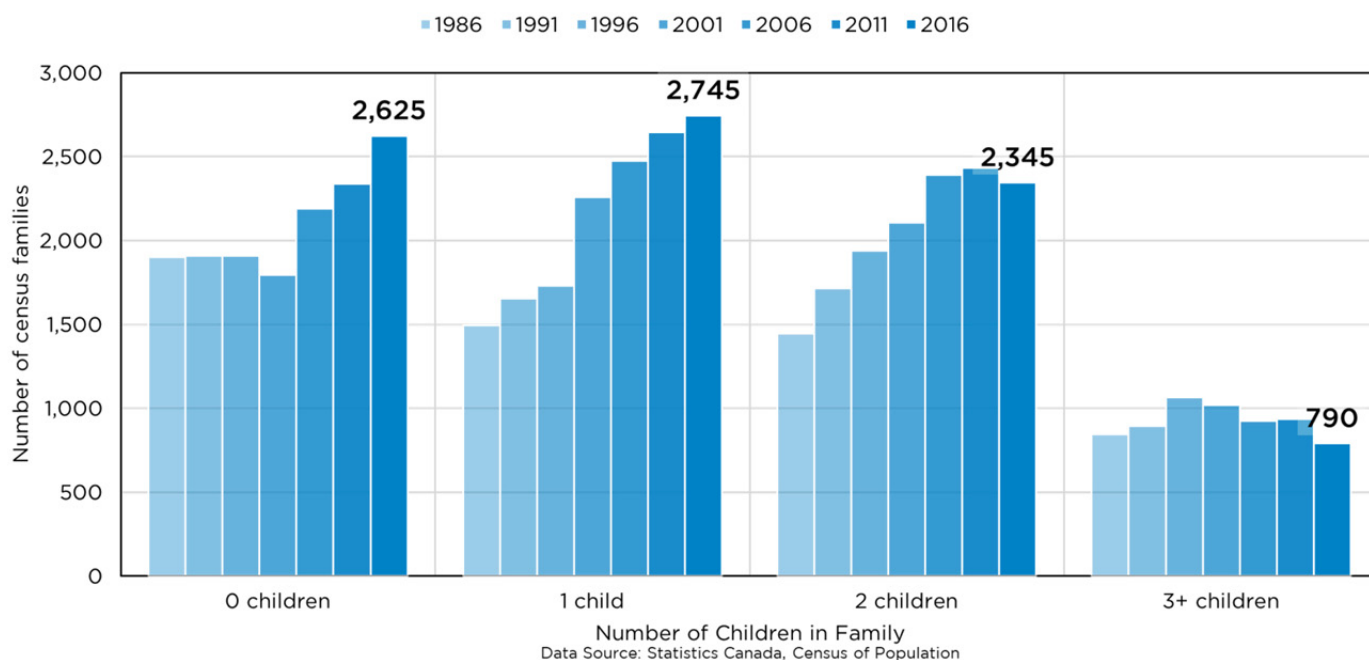
In Victoria-Fraserview, the number of childless families⁷ has generally increased over time. In comparison, families with children increased from 1986 to 2011, but decreased between 2011 and 2016. This was true for both two-parent and one-parent families.

Victoria-Fraserview: Families by Type 1986-2016



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. Increases in no-child families and decreases in two-plus child families are evident in Victoria-Fraserview.

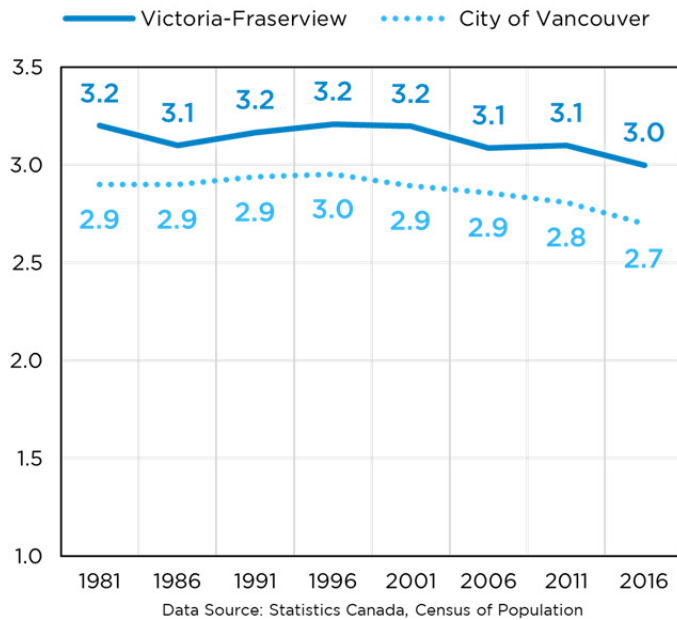
Victoria-Fraserview: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



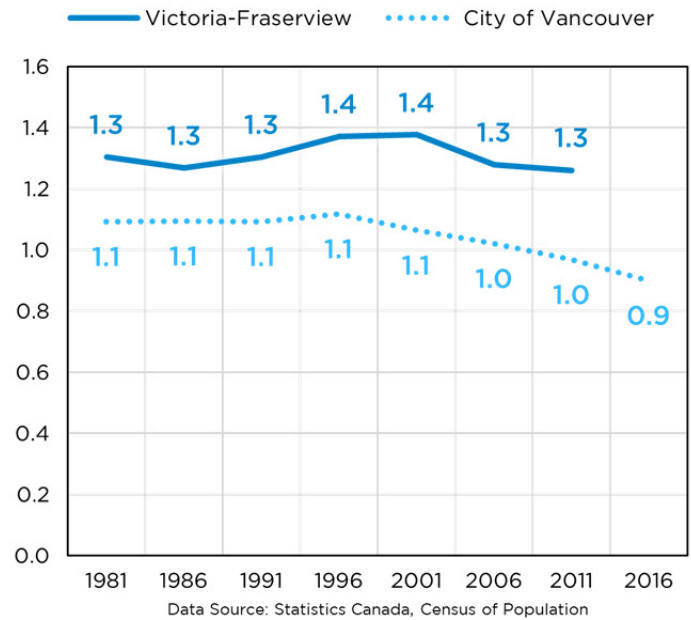
Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Victoria-Fraserview contains 3.0 persons and has 1.3 children at home,⁸ both of which are higher than the city-wide average. For both Victoria-Fraserview and the city, average family size across the city has been declining since the 1990s.

Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

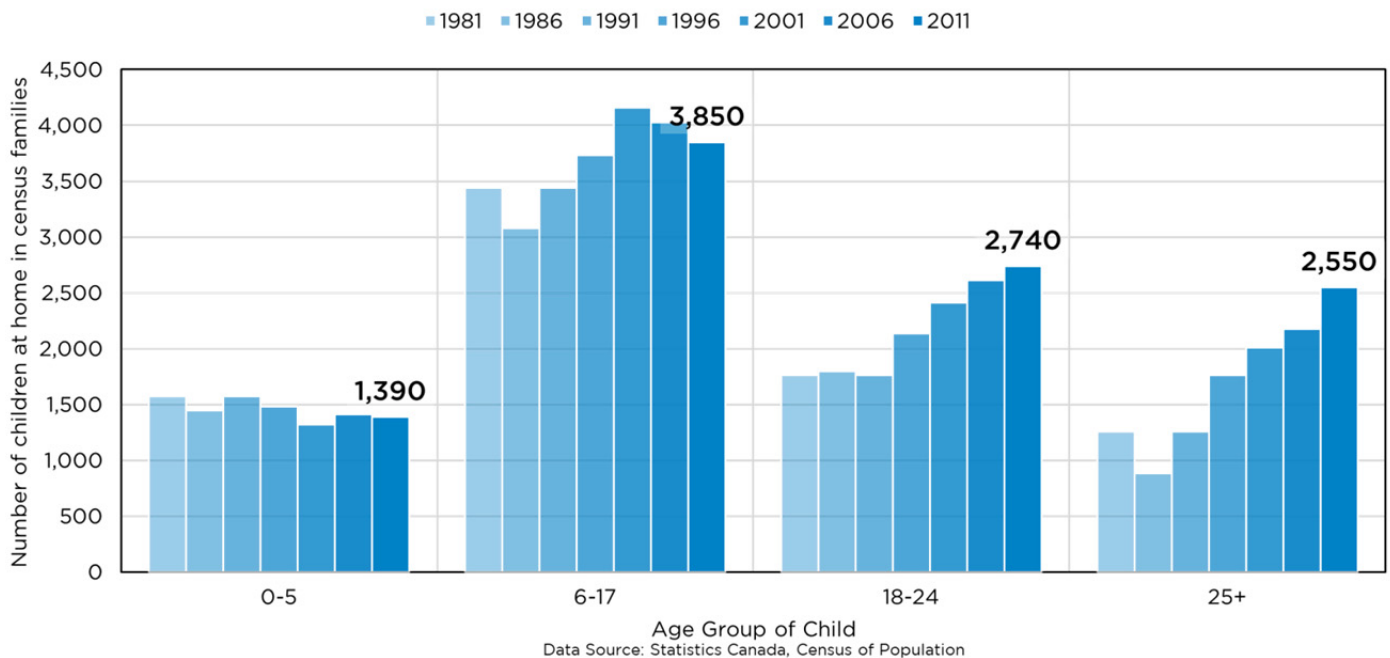


Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. This trend is visible in Victoria-Fraserview, where there has been a recent growth of "children" age 18 and older living at home, but a loss of school-age children.

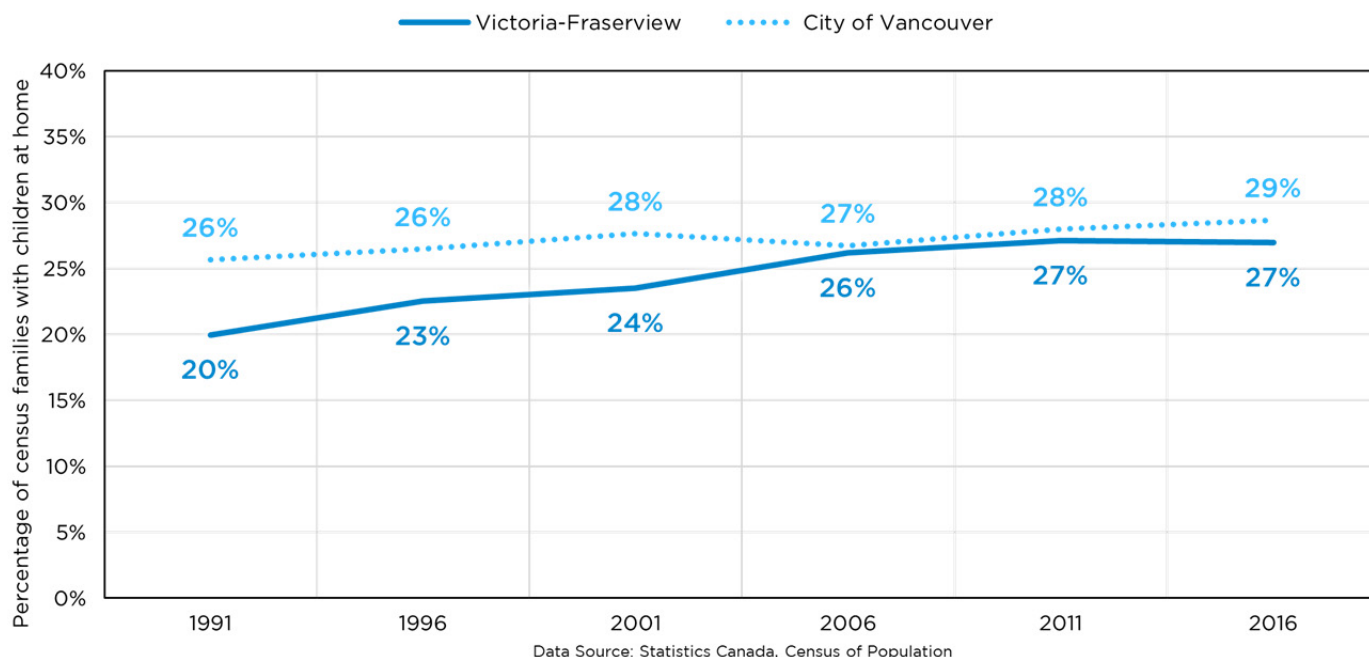
Victoria-Fraserview: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



Lone Parent-Led Families

As noted earlier, Victoria-Fraserview has seen similar trends in the absolute number of families with children for both one-parent and two-parent families. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families make up 27% of families with children, close to the rate for the city overall.

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



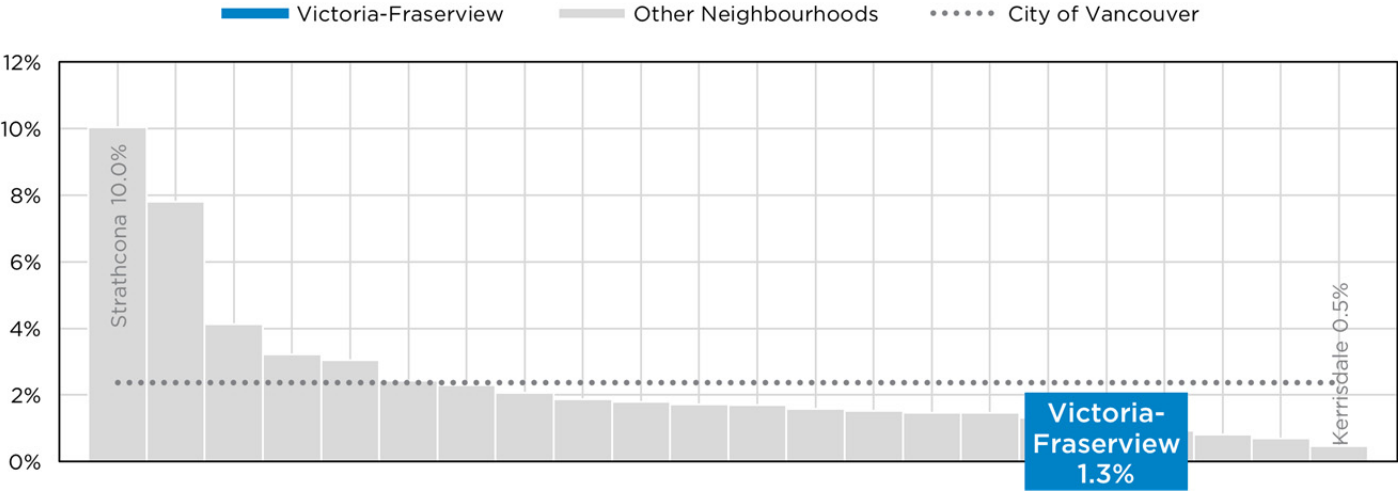
In both the city and Victoria-Fraserview, 82% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

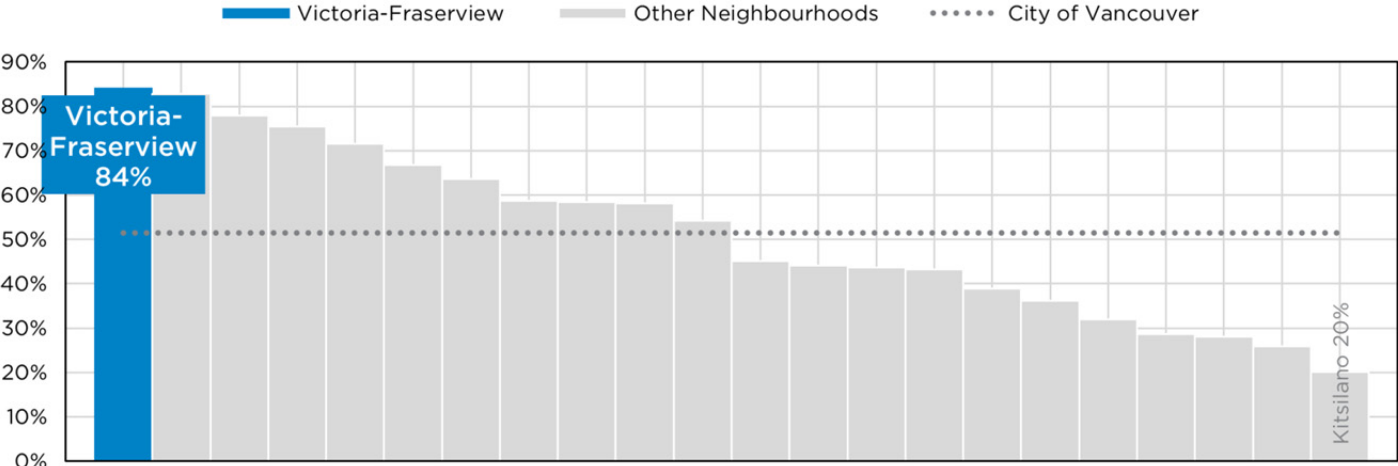


IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

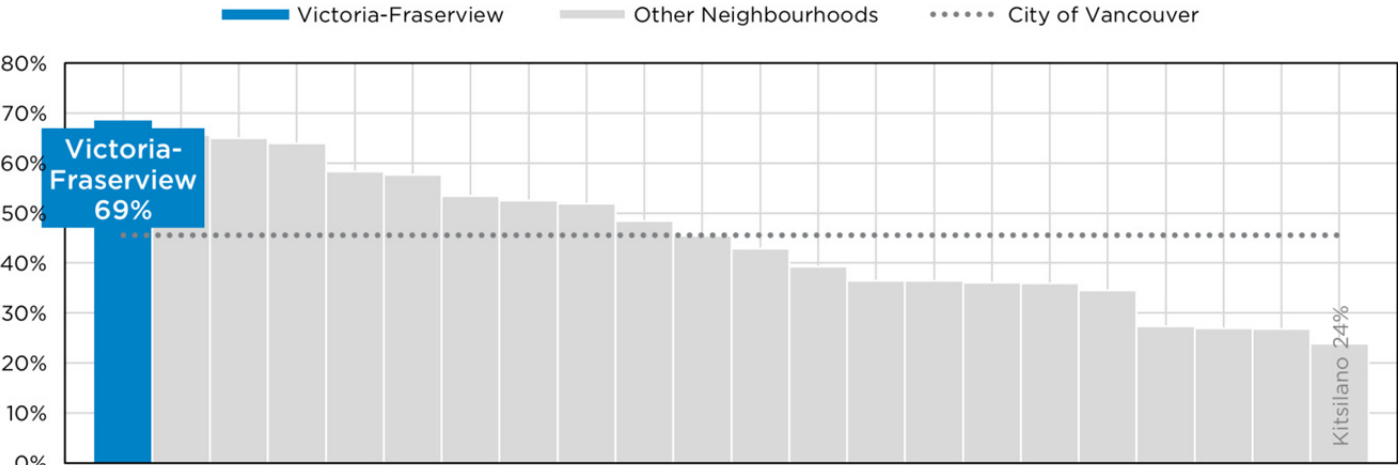
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

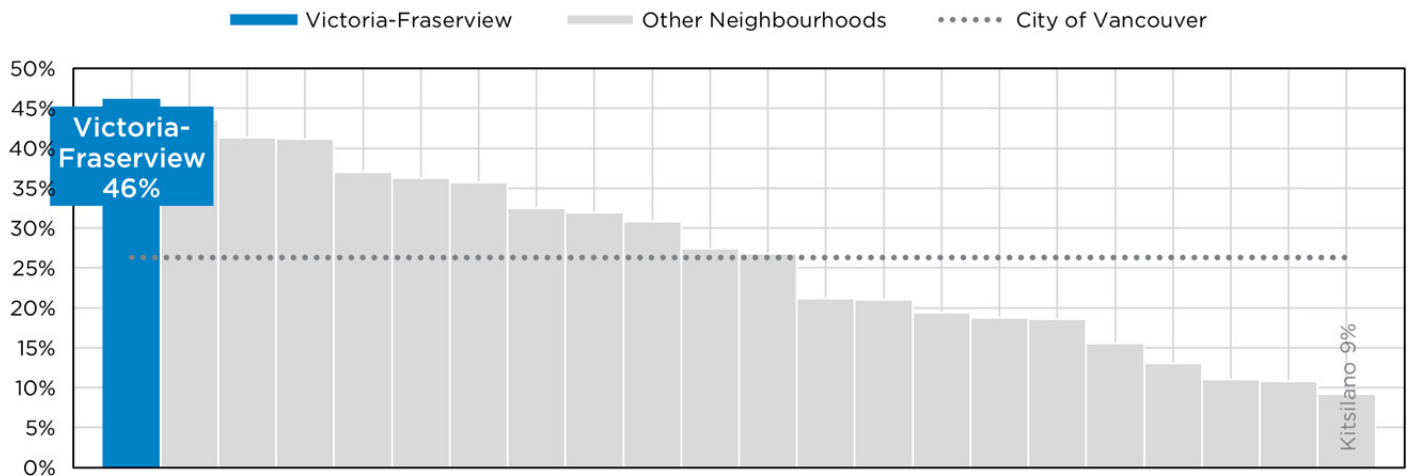


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

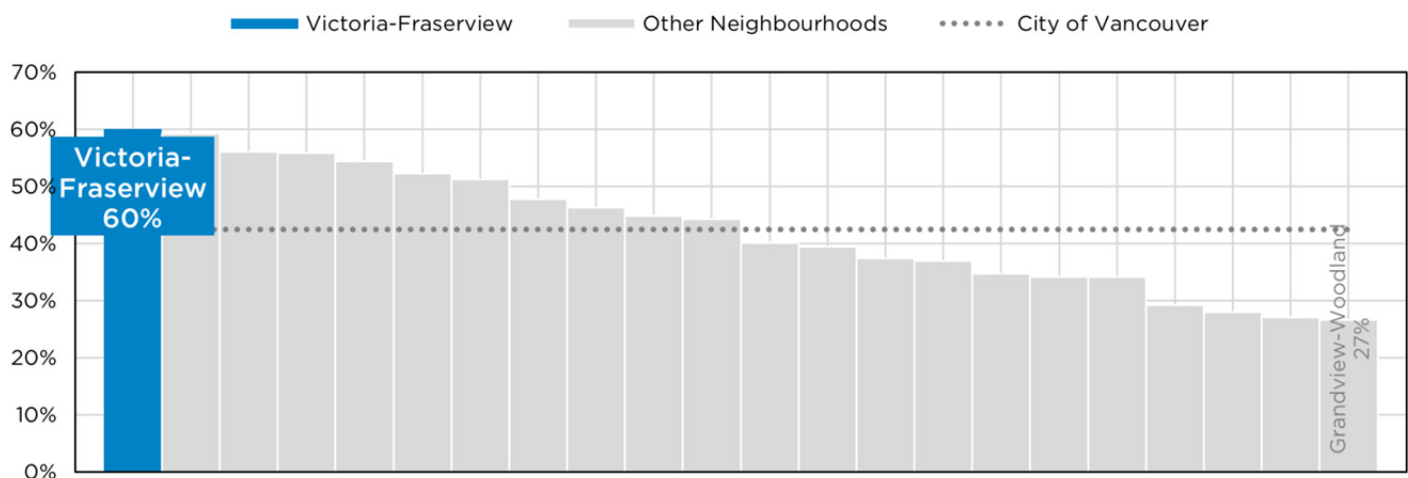


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

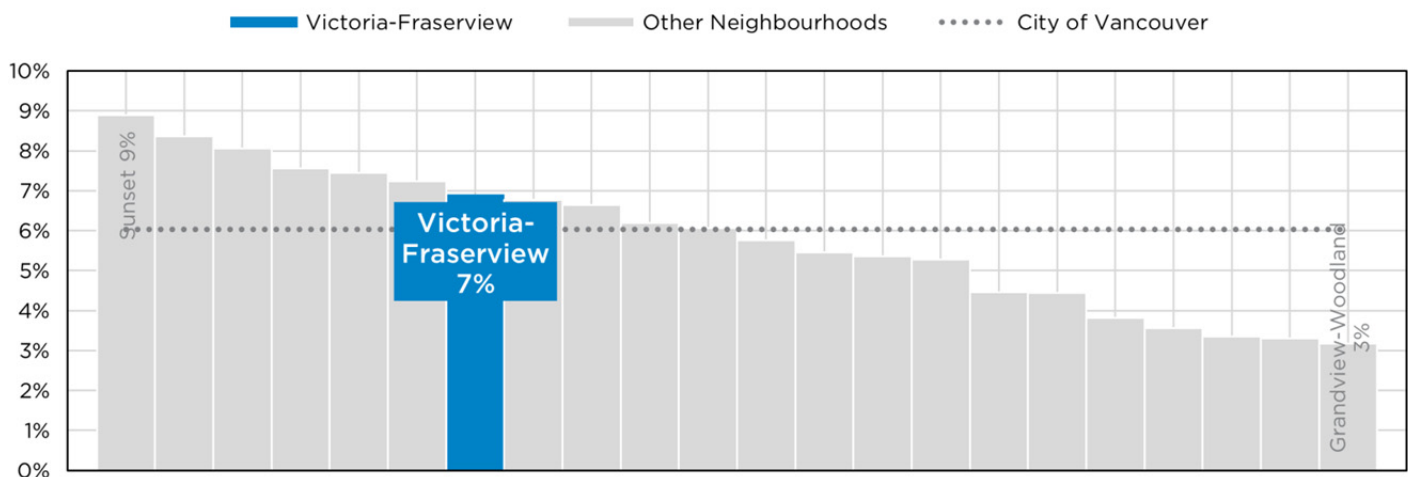
Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



Immigrant Population, 2016



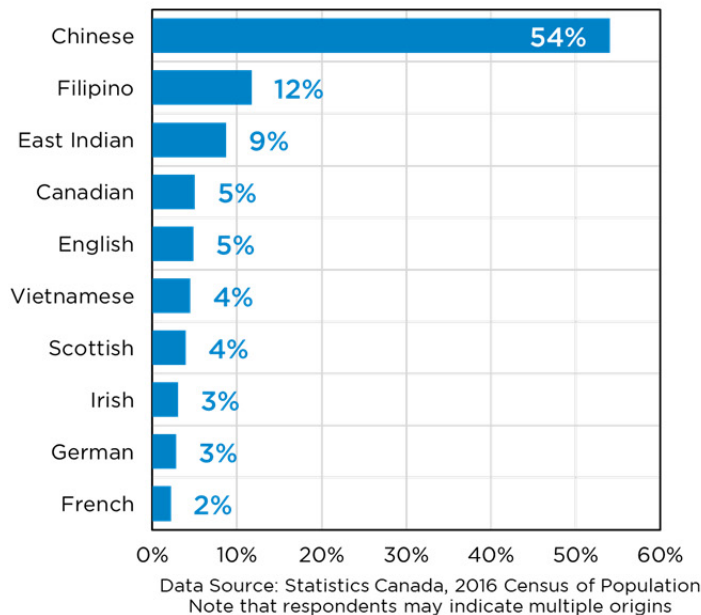
Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



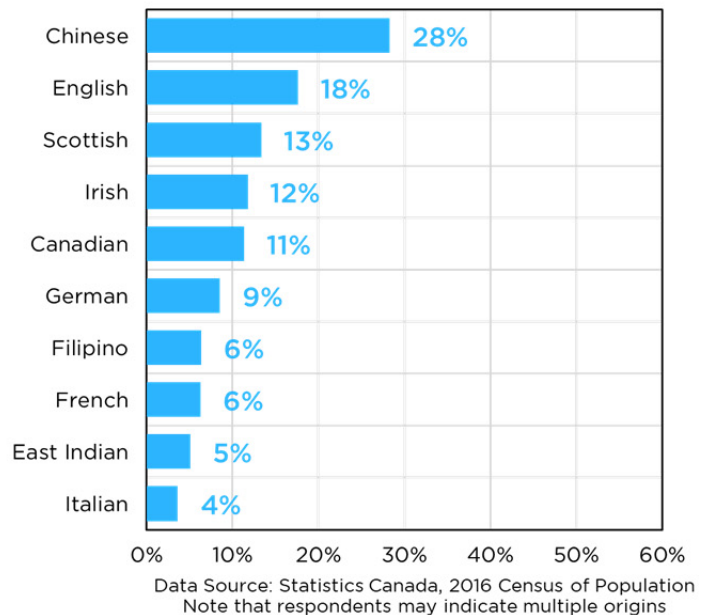
Cultural Origin and Identity

A number of census variables help outline the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents:⁹ in Victoria-Fraserview, 54% of the population reported Chinese origins, compared to 28% of the city's population.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

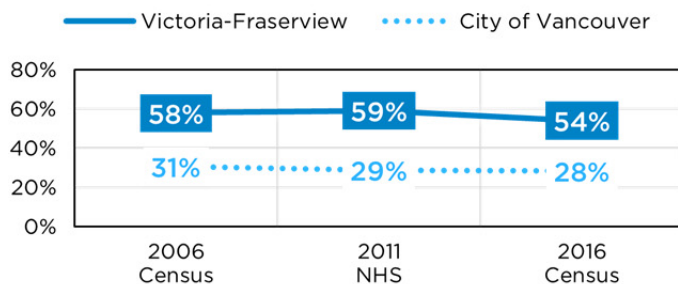


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016

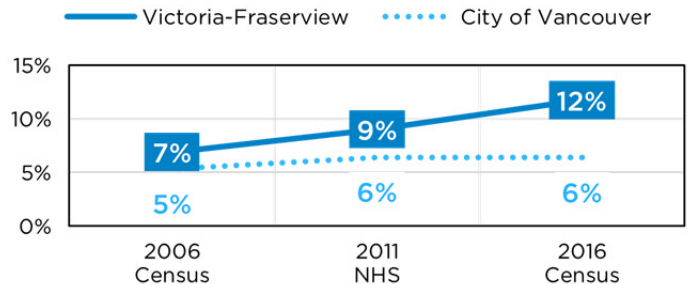


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Victoria-Fraserview and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, Filipino, East Indian and Canadian. Over time in Victoria-Fraserview, there has been an increase in the population with Filipino origins and a decrease of those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

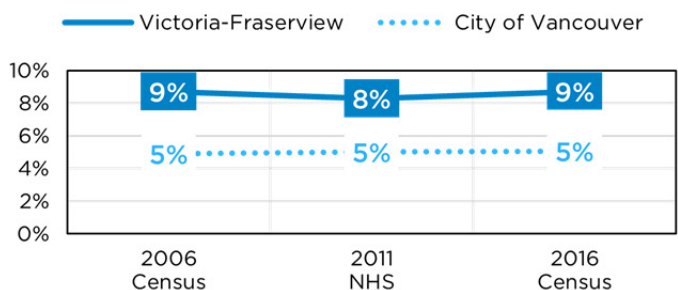
Chinese Origins, 2006-2016



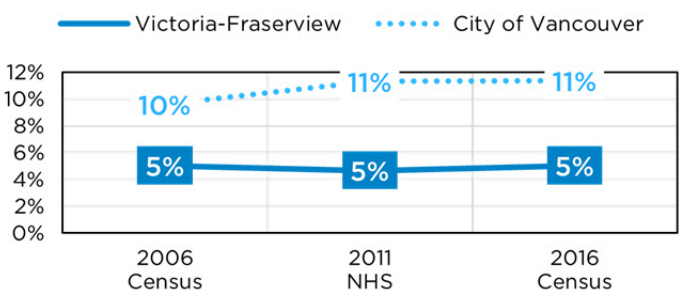
Filipino Origins, 2006-2016



East Indian Origins, 2006-2016



Canadian Origins, 2006-2016



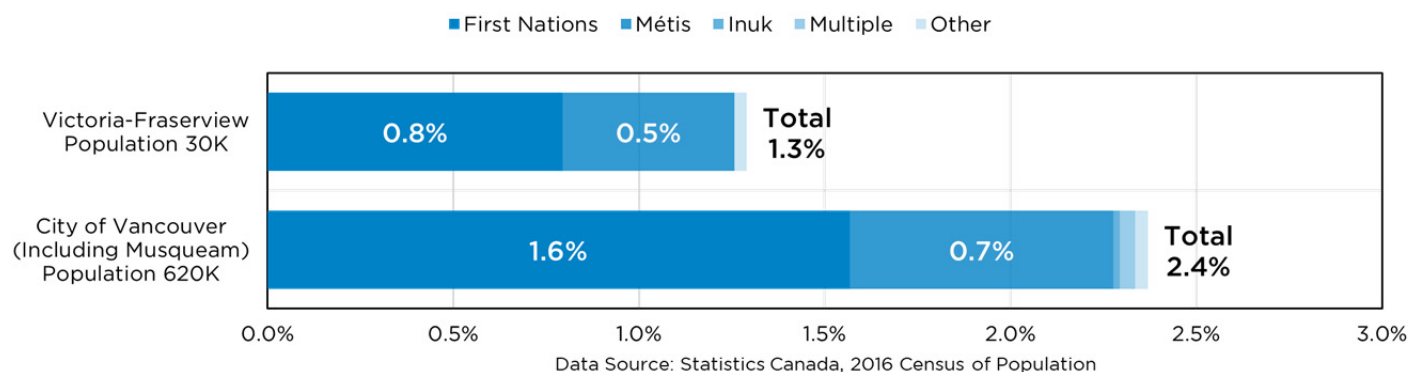
Indigenous Identity

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.

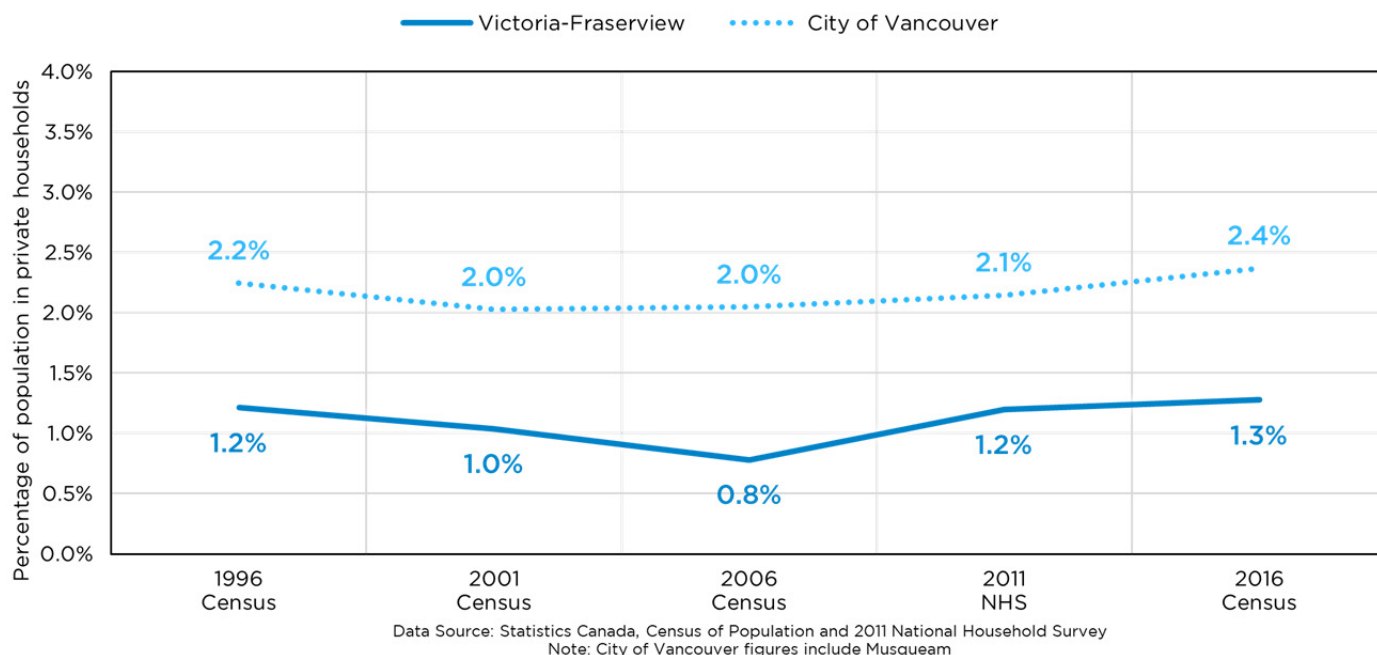
Based on the 2016 census, 385 people—1.3% of Victoria-Fraserview's population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.¹⁰

Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The Indigenous population in Victoria-Fraserview decreased as a share of total population from 1996 to 2006, but increased from 2006 to 2016. For the time period this variable has been collected in the census, Victoria-Fraserview has had proportionally fewer Indigenous people than the city overall.

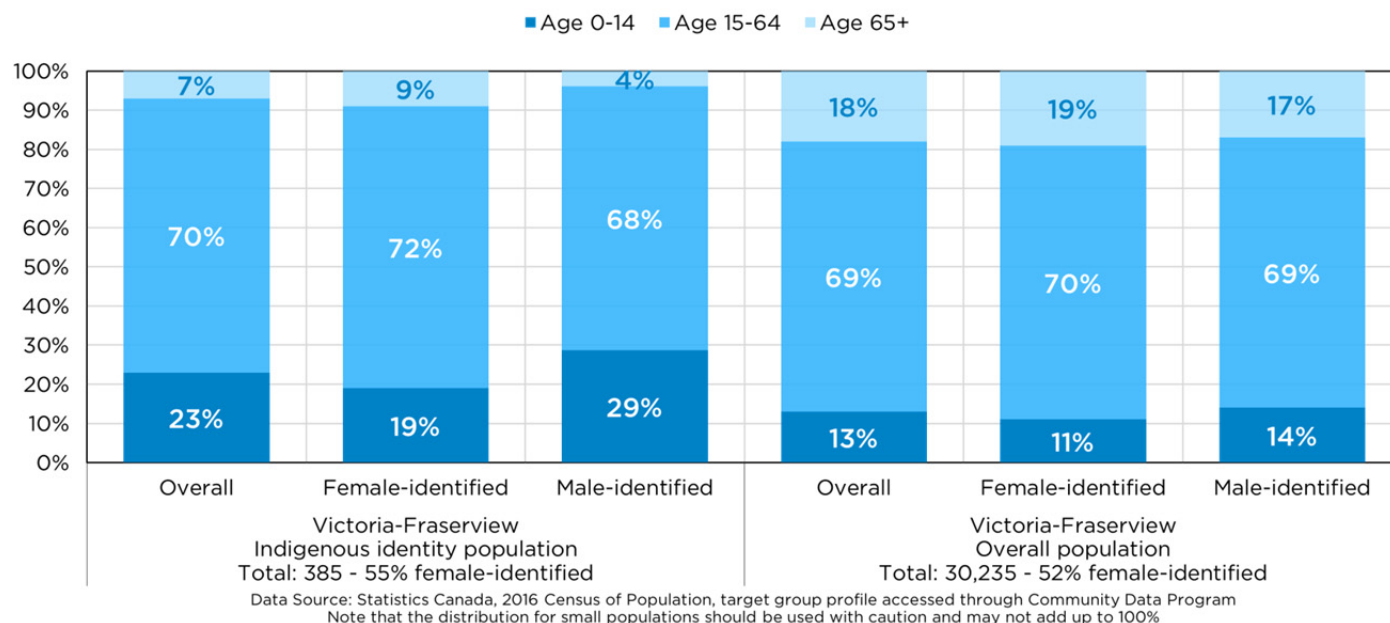
Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



Demographics of Indigenous Populations

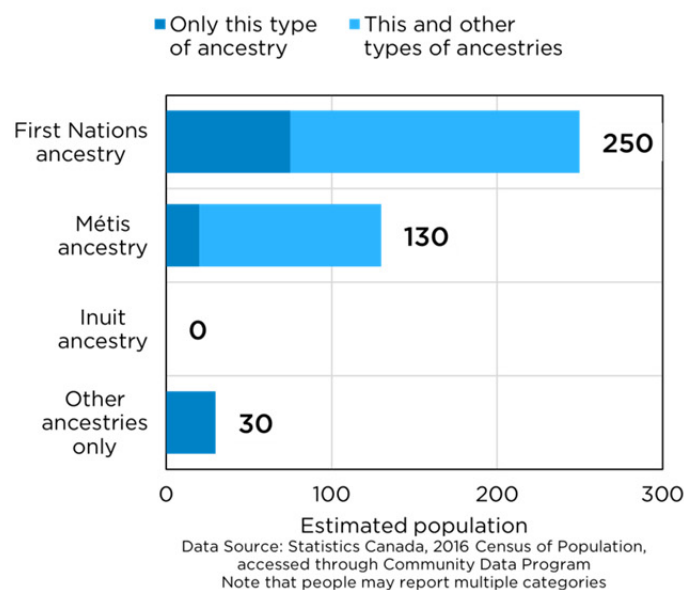
The Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Victoria-Fraserview, data are limited but children make up a relatively larger share of the Indigenous population.

Victoria-Fraserview: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

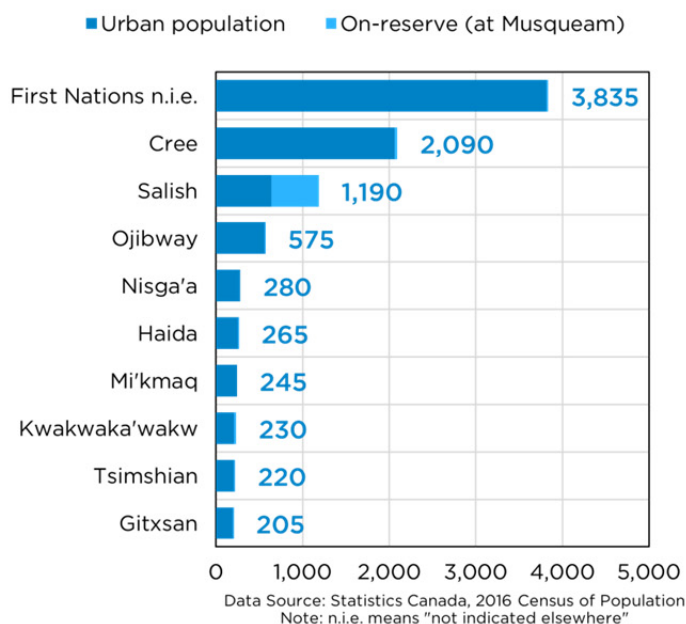


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Victoria-Fraserview also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported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

Victoria-Fraserview: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



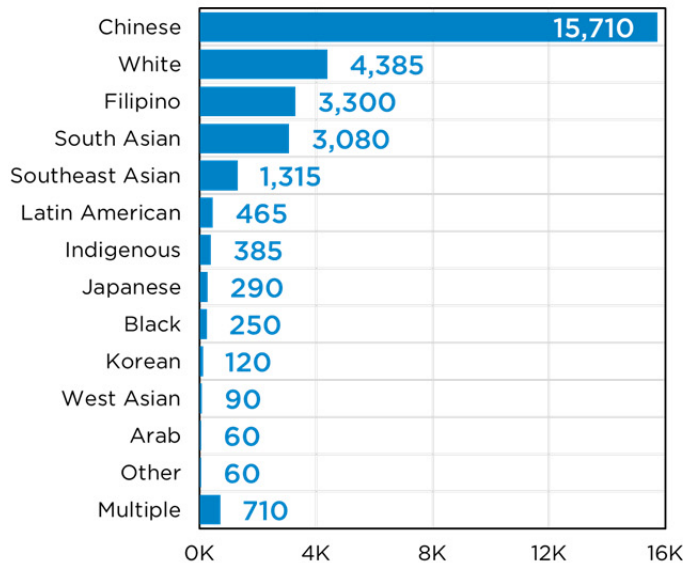
City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



Racial Identity

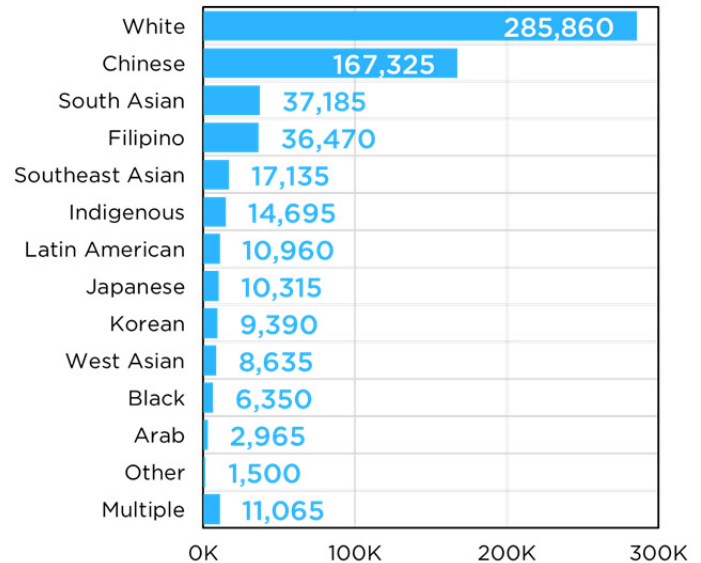
In Victoria-Fraserview, nearly 16 thousand residents identify as Chinese, almost four times the number of residents who identify as white. Other large populations in Victoria-Fraserview include Filipino, South Asian and Southeast Asian residents.

**Victoria-Fraserview:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

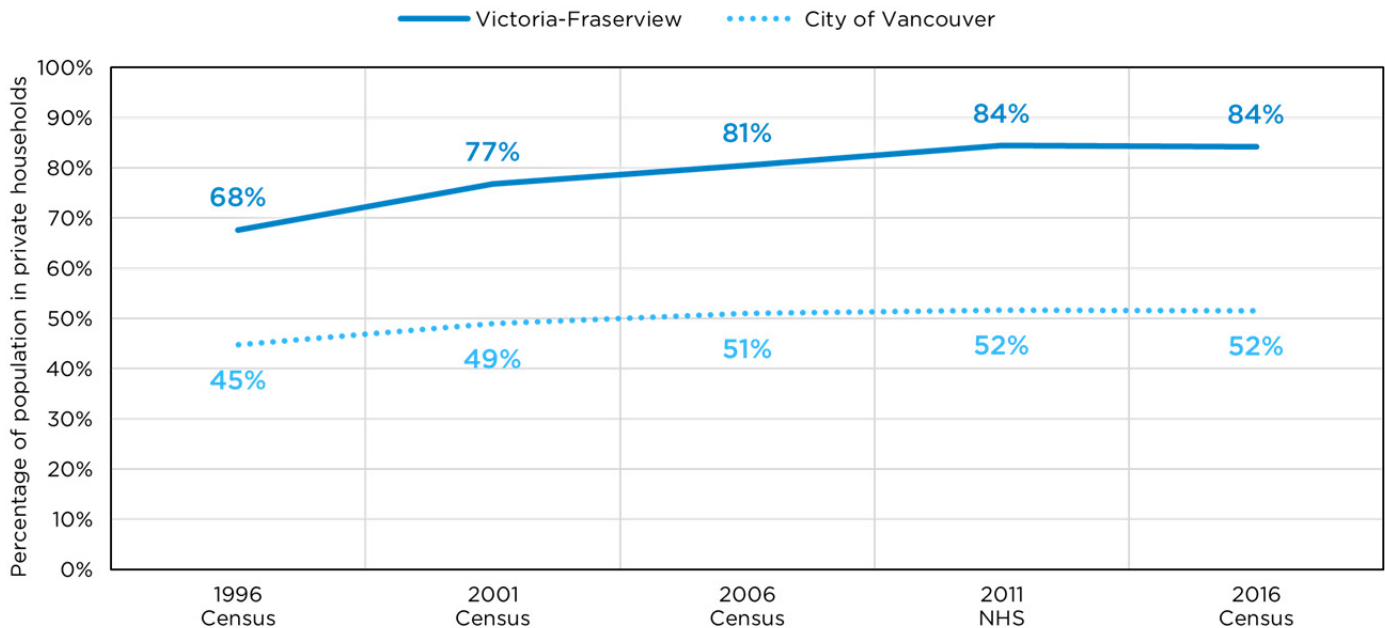
**City of Vancouver:
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. 84% of the population in Victoria-Fraserview are members of a visible minority group, the highest rate of any local area in Vancouver. This rate has been increasing over time.

Population in a Visible Minority Group, 1996-2016

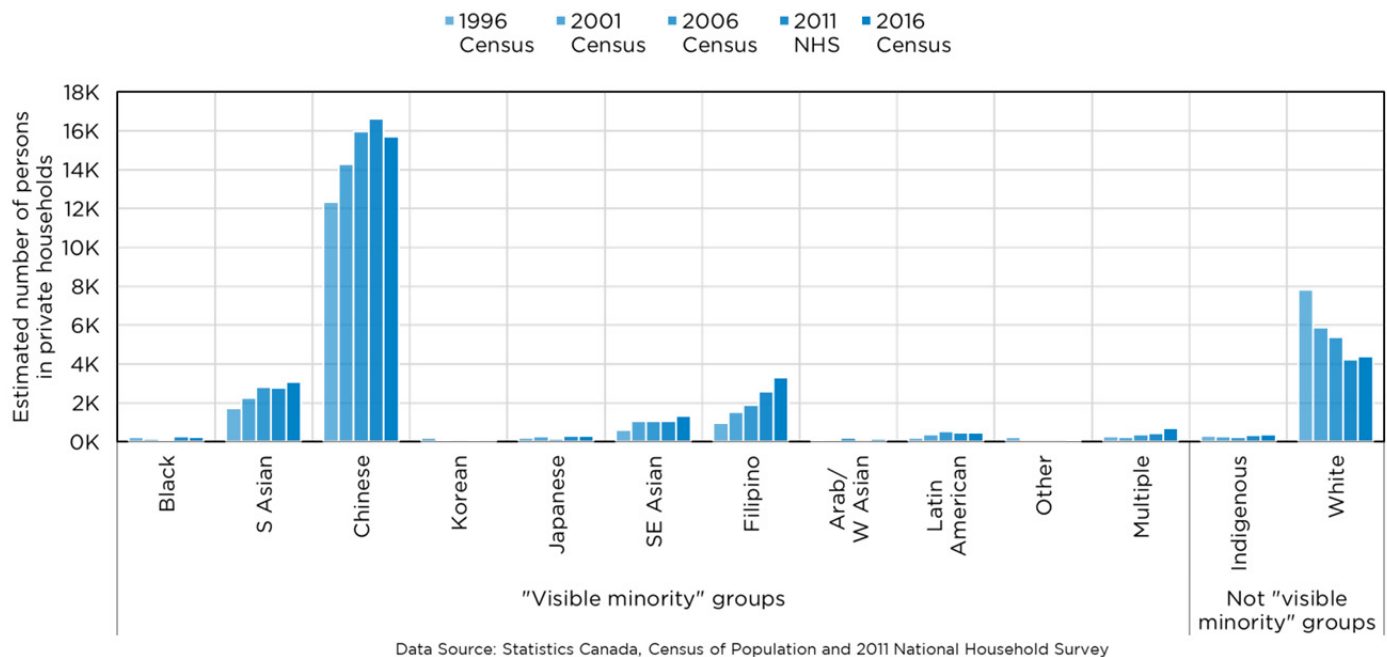


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

Trends in Racialized Populations

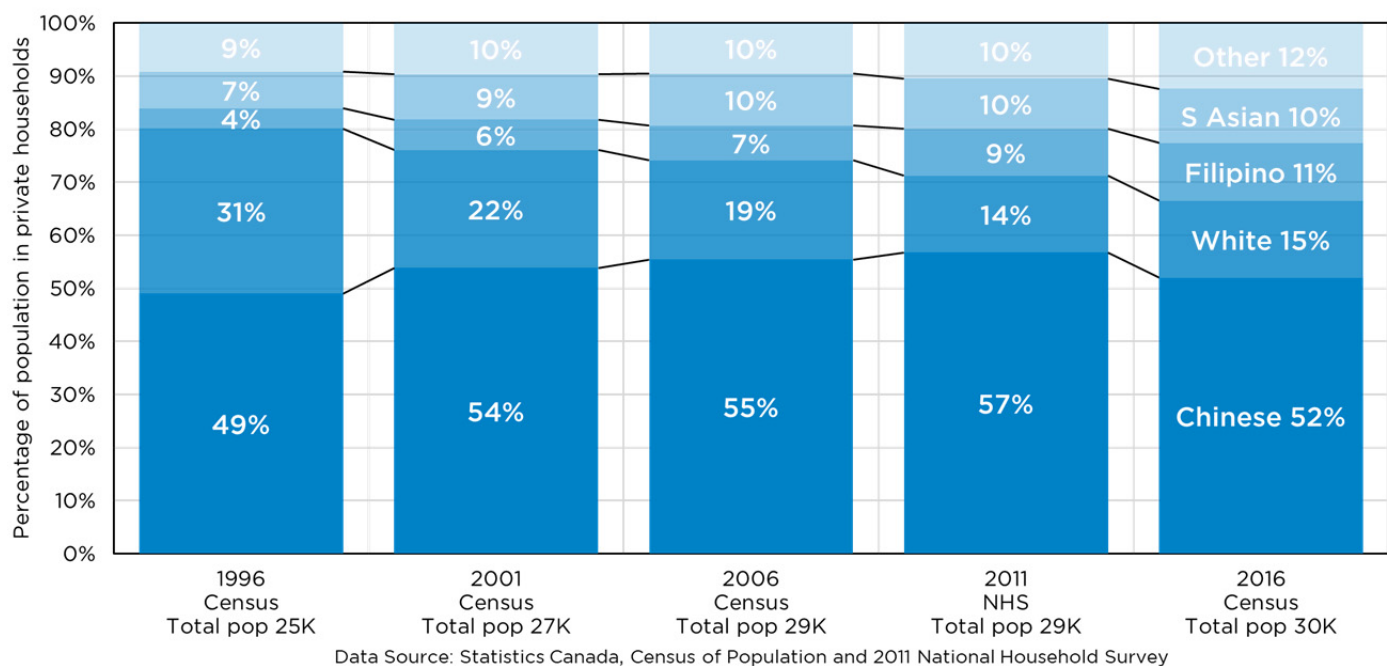
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in Victoria-Fraserview over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories. Victoria-Fraserview saw absolute growth in the number of residents identifying with many visible minority groups.

Victoria-Fraserview: Population Groups 1996-2016



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

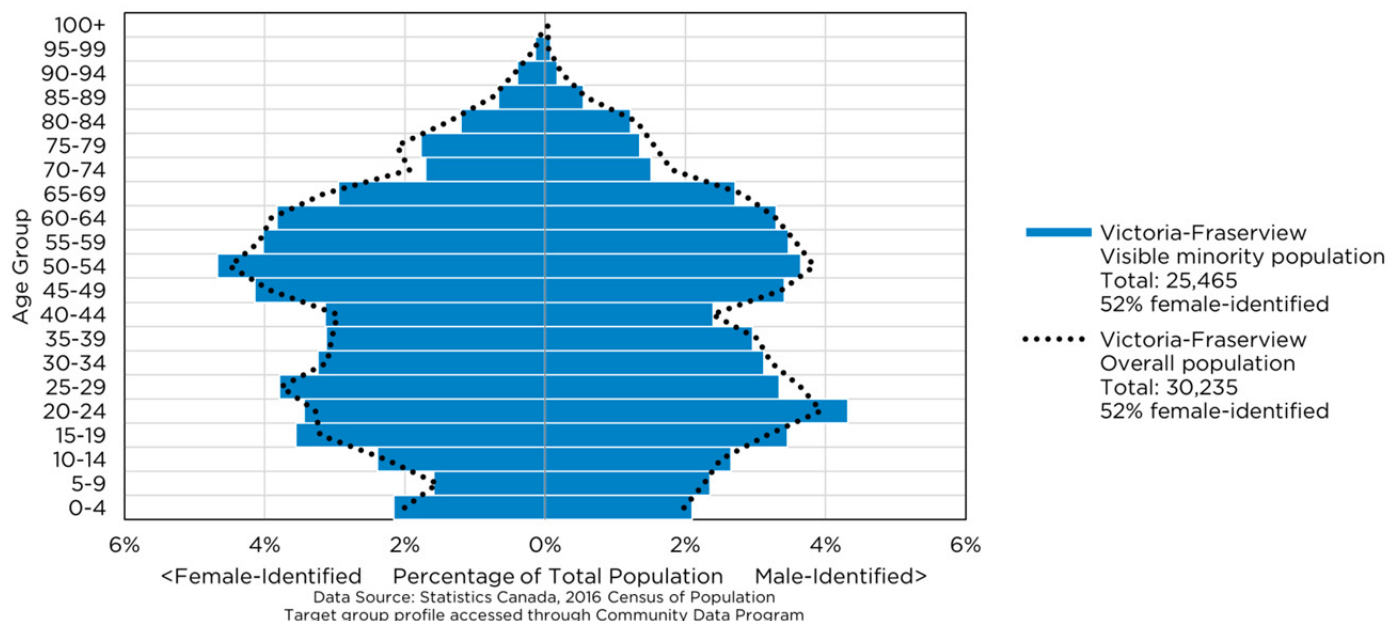
Victoria-Fraserview: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016



Demographics of Racialized Populations

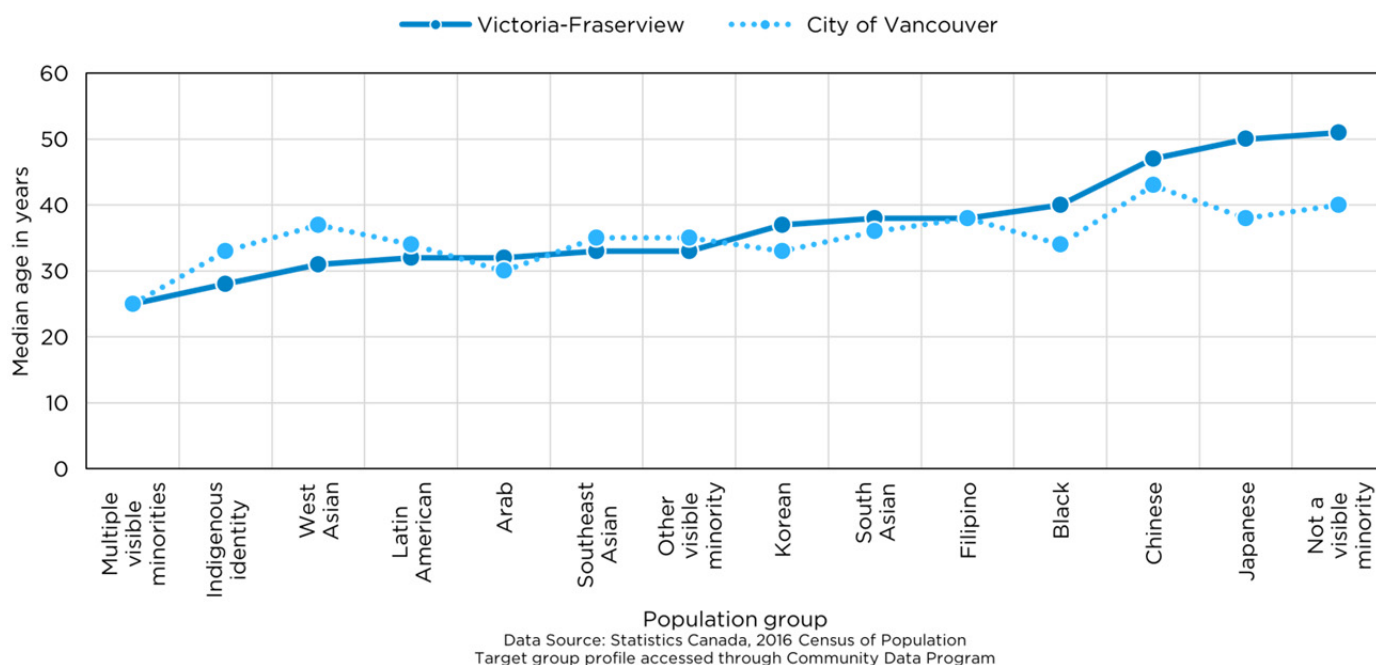
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Victoria-Fraserview has a similar age profile as the overall population, reflecting that only 16% of the population are not included in a visible minority group.

**Victoria-Fraserview:
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Victoria-Fraserview is oldest for people who are not in visible minority groups and youngest—nearly 25 years younger—for people identified with multiple visible minority groups.

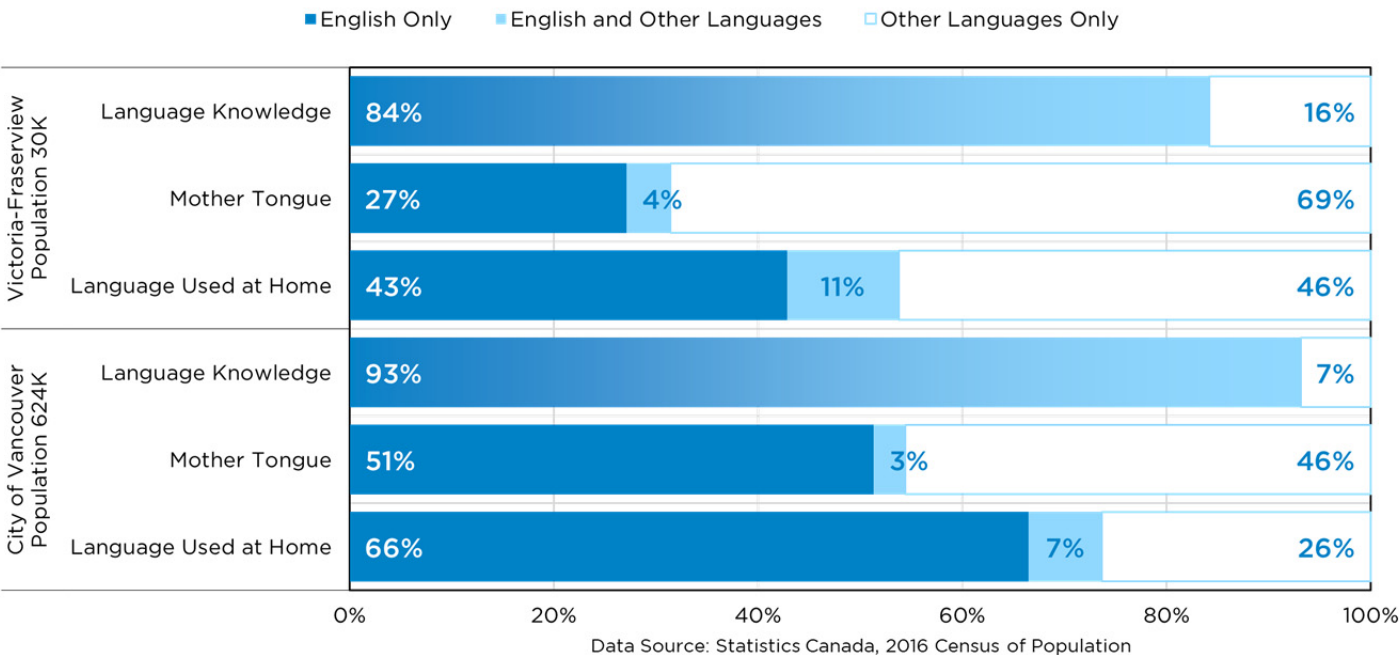
Median Age by Population Group, 2016



Language Summary

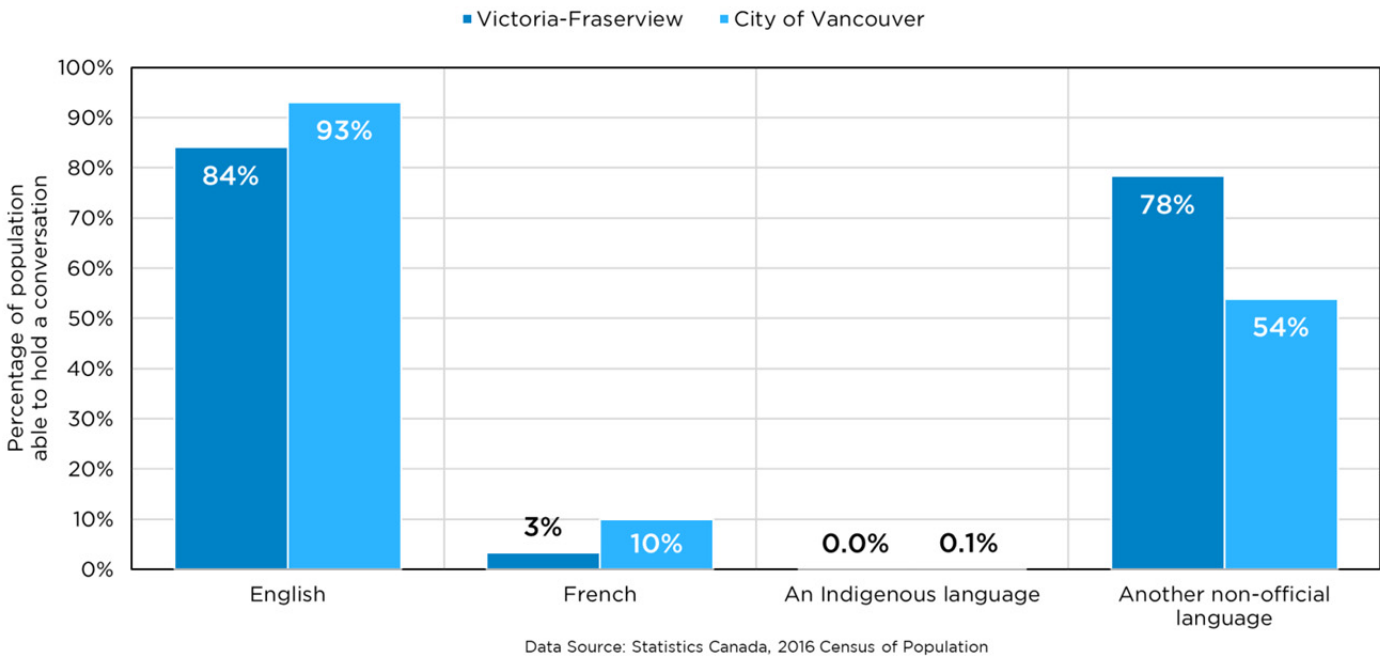
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Victoria-Fraserview’s proportion of residents with non-English languages is significantly higher across all three indicators than the city overall.

Population by English and Other Language Knowledge and Use, 2016



Compared to the city, Victoria-Fraserview has a lower share of population with knowledge of an official language and a higher share of population with knowledge of at least one non-official language.

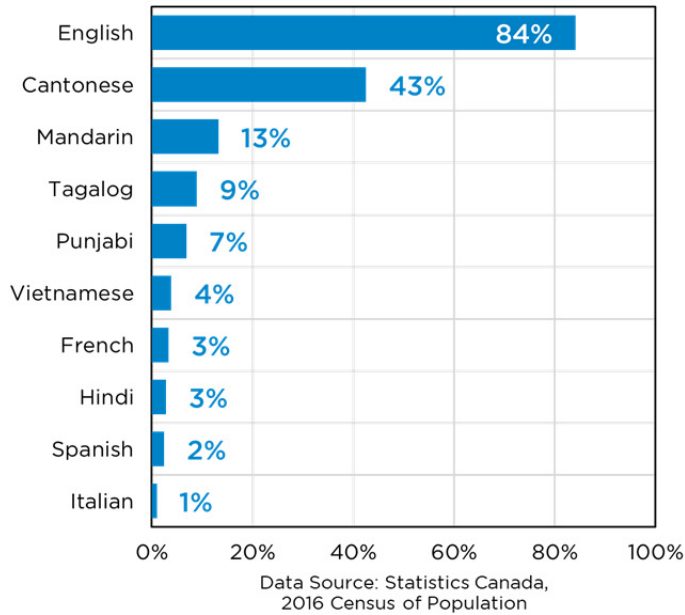
Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



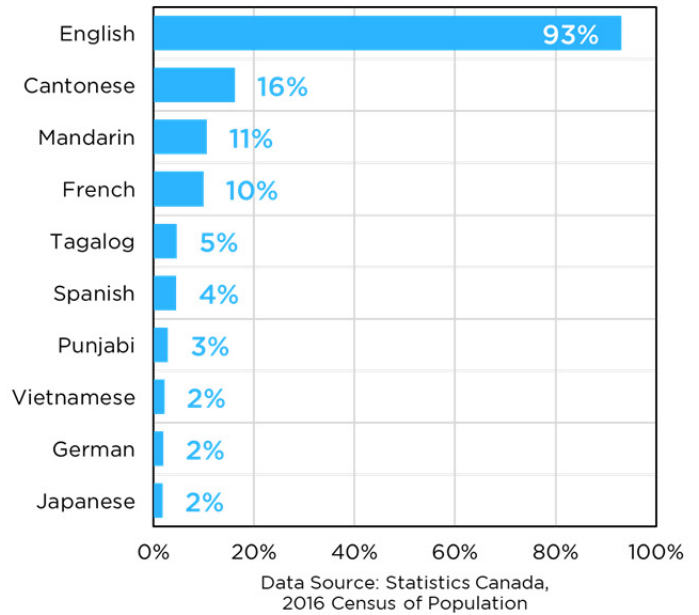
Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 43% of Victoria-Fraserview residents are able to communicate in Cantonese, 13% can speak Mandarin and 9% can speak Tagalog.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

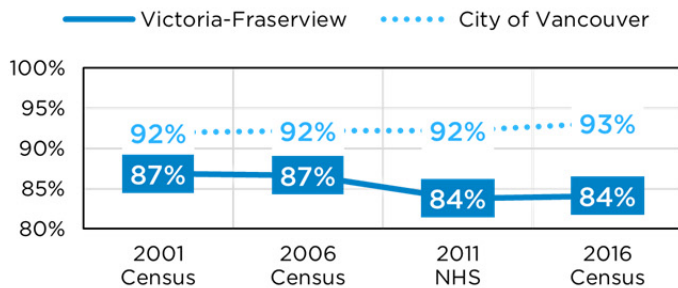


City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016

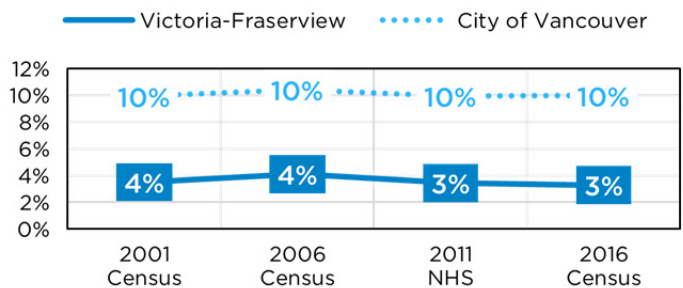


Over time, Victoria-Fraserview has a declining share of residents with knowledge of English and French. There appears to be growth in the share of population with knowledge of Cantonese or Mandarin; however, this trend will need to be confirmed in future census periods, as Statistics Canada's tracking of specific Chinese languages has been inconsistent over time.¹¹

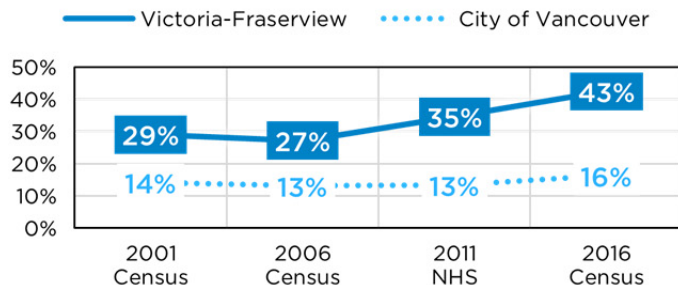
English Knowledge, 2001-2016



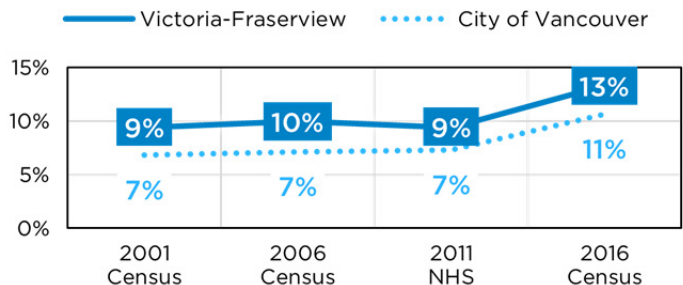
French Knowledge, 2001-2016



Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016



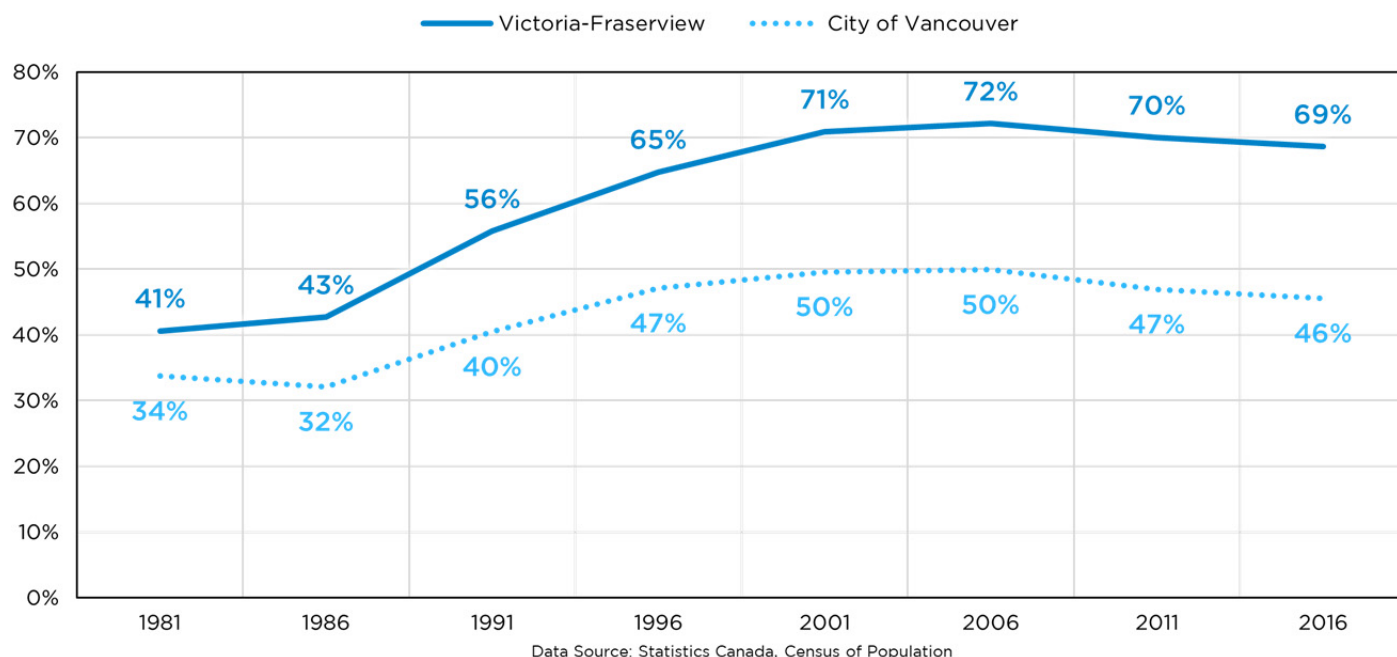
Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016



Mother Tongue

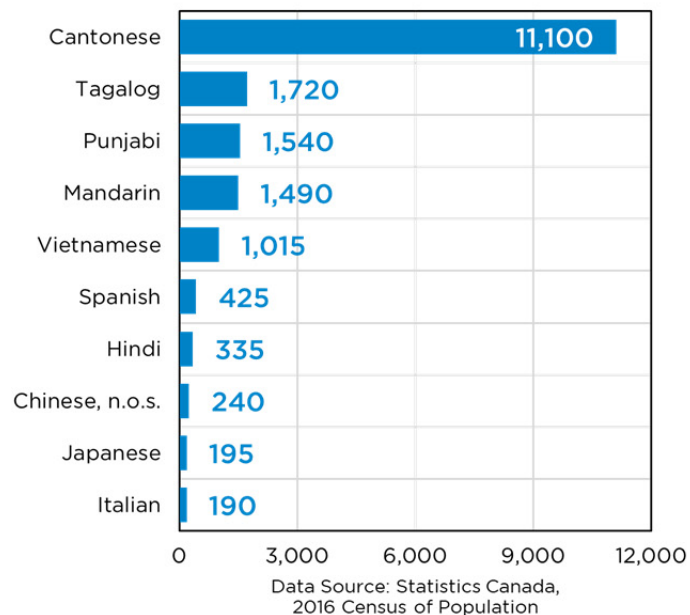
Approximately 69% of Victoria-Fraserview residents have a non-English first language. This proportion steadily increased from 1981 to 2006 but has declined slightly since then. Victoria-Fraserview has the highest rate of people with a non-English mother tongue of any Vancouver local area.

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

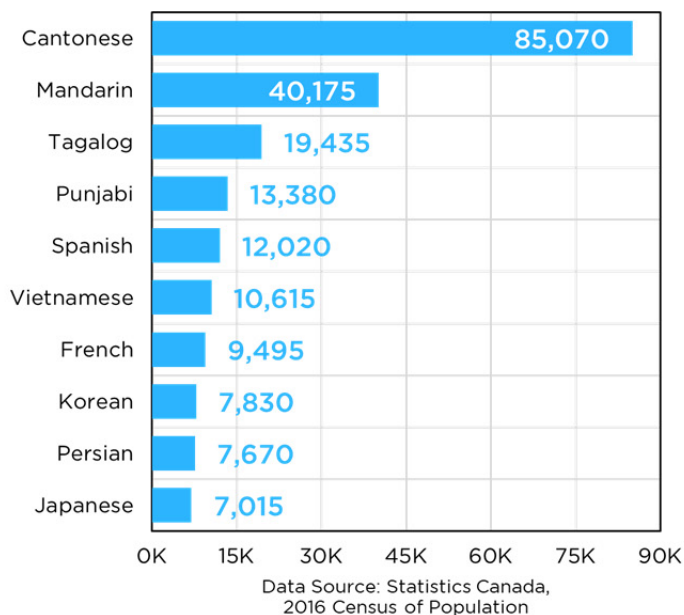


Cantonese and Tagalog are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Victoria-Fraserview, followed by Punjabi and Mandarin.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



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



Home Language

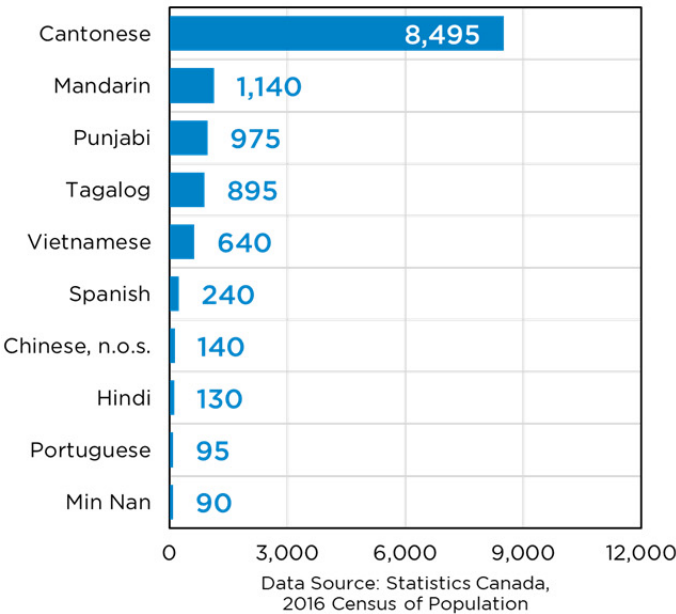
46% of Victoria-Fraserview residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has declined since 2006 but remains significantly higher than the city average.¹²

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

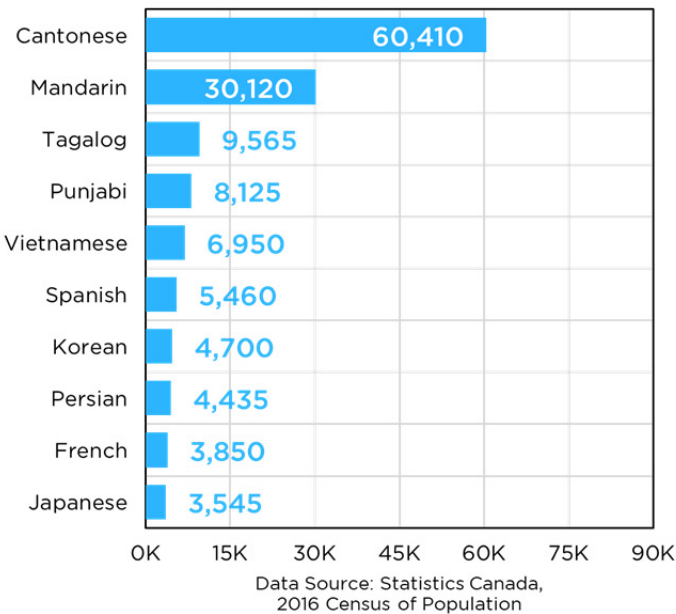


Cantonese is the most commonly used non-English home language in Victoria-Fraserview, followed by Mandarin, Punjabi and Tagalog.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



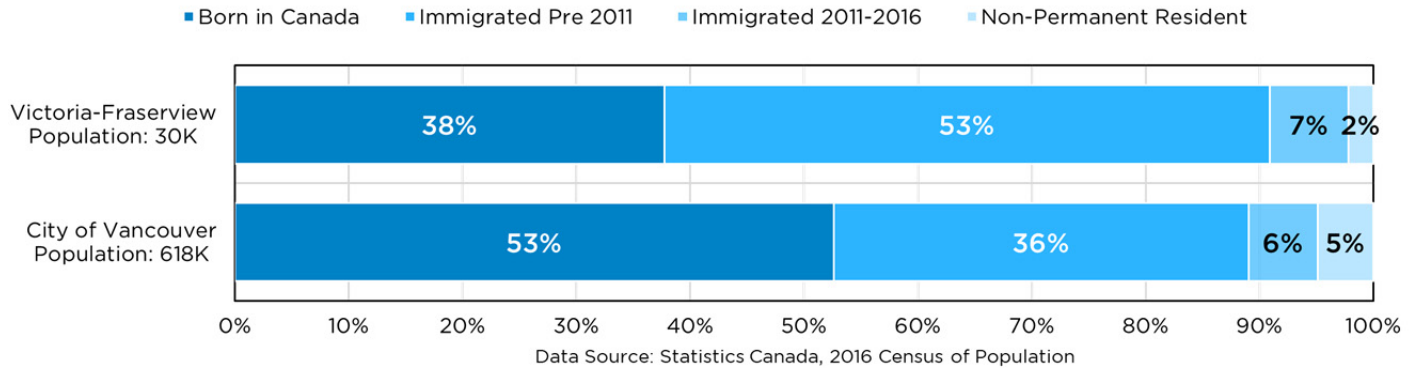
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



Immigration

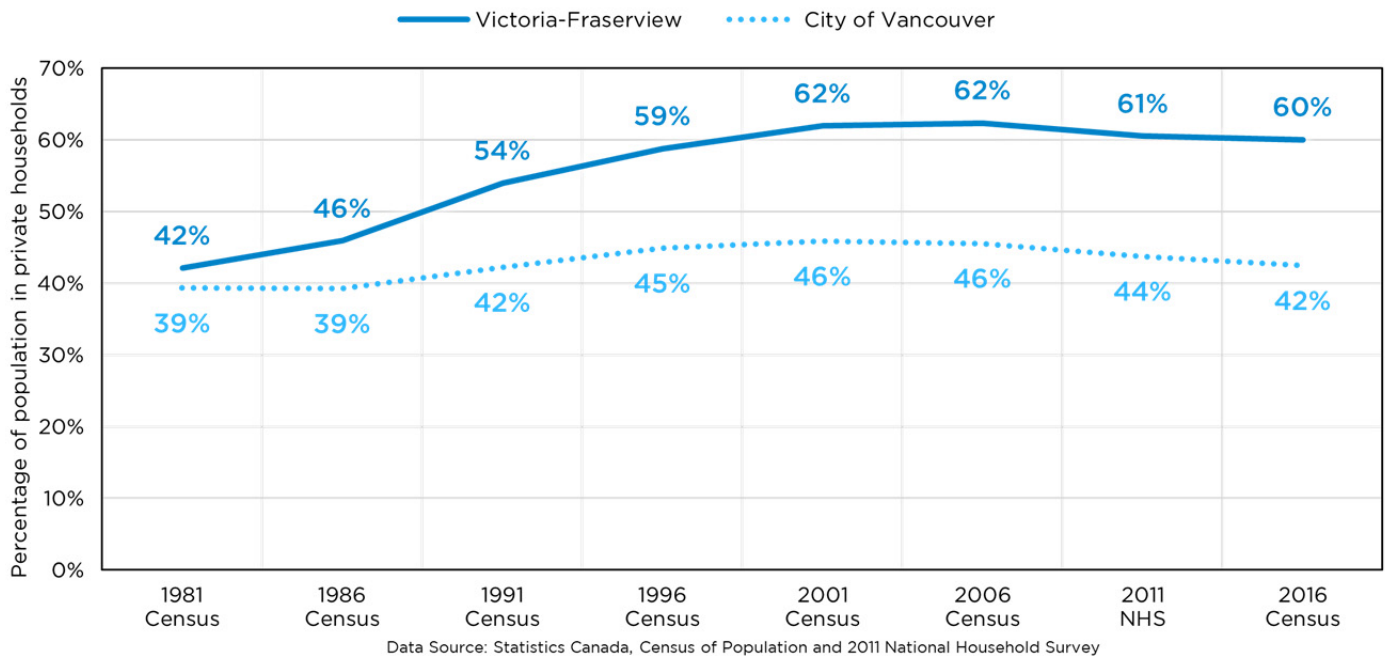
As of 2016, 60% of Victoria-Fraserview's population are immigrants, including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Another 2% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants. The proportion of immigrants in the neighbourhood is notably higher than the proportion across the population of the city as a whole.

Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Immigrants came to make up a greater share of Victoria-Fraserview's population through the 1980s and 1990s, but the rate has been relatively steady or slightly declining since 2001.

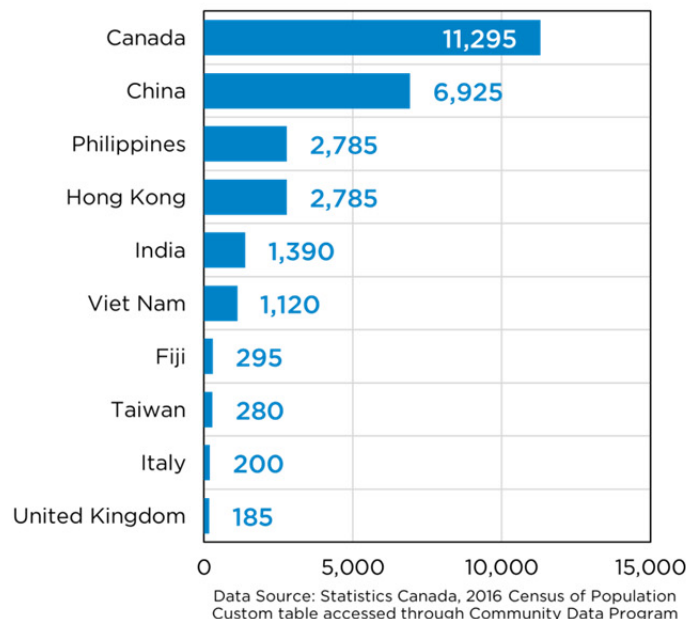
Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



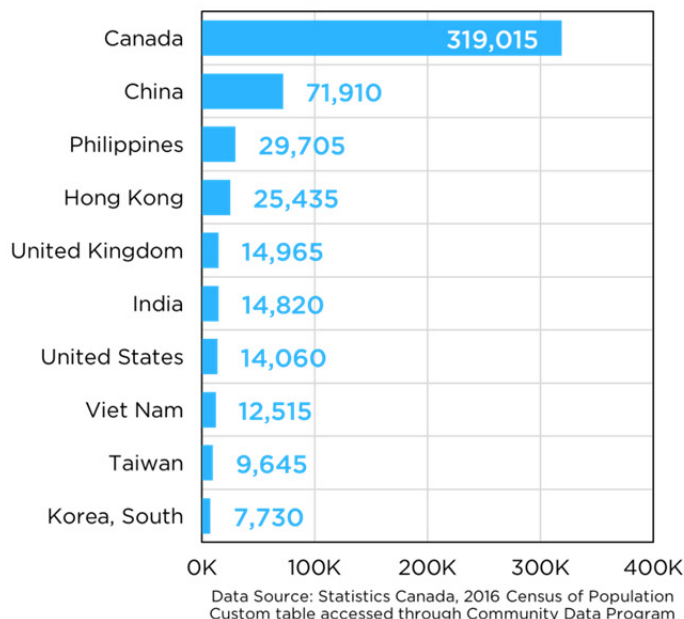
Places of Birth

Under 40% of the population of Victoria-Fraserview was born in Canada. For those not born in Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

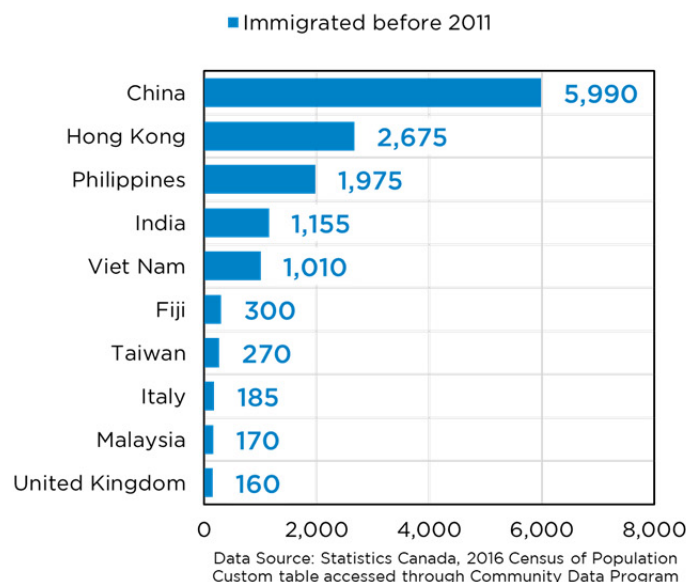


City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016

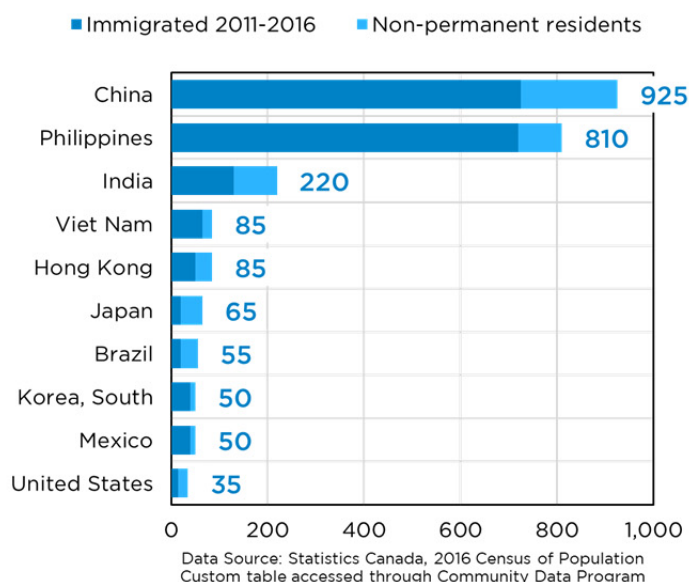


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver: in Victoria-Fraserview people born in the Philippines make up a greater share of new immigrants compared to established immigrants.

Victoria-Fraserview: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016



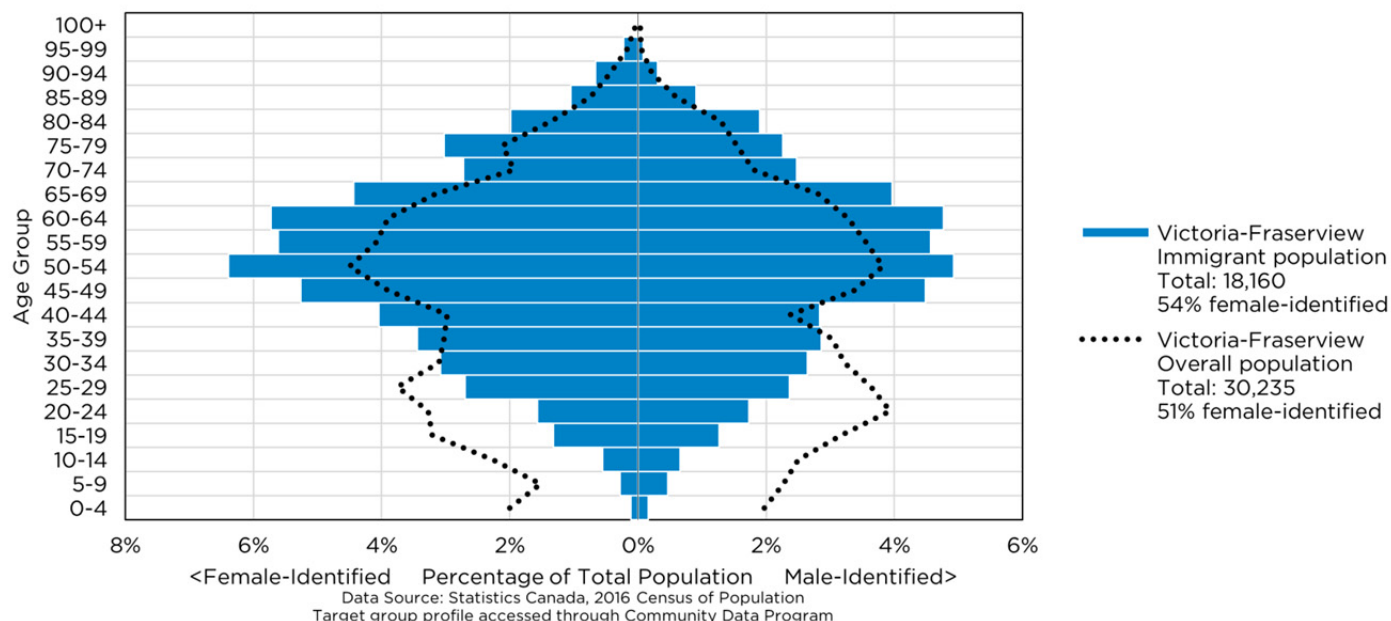
Victoria-Fraserview: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016



Demographics of Immigrant Populations

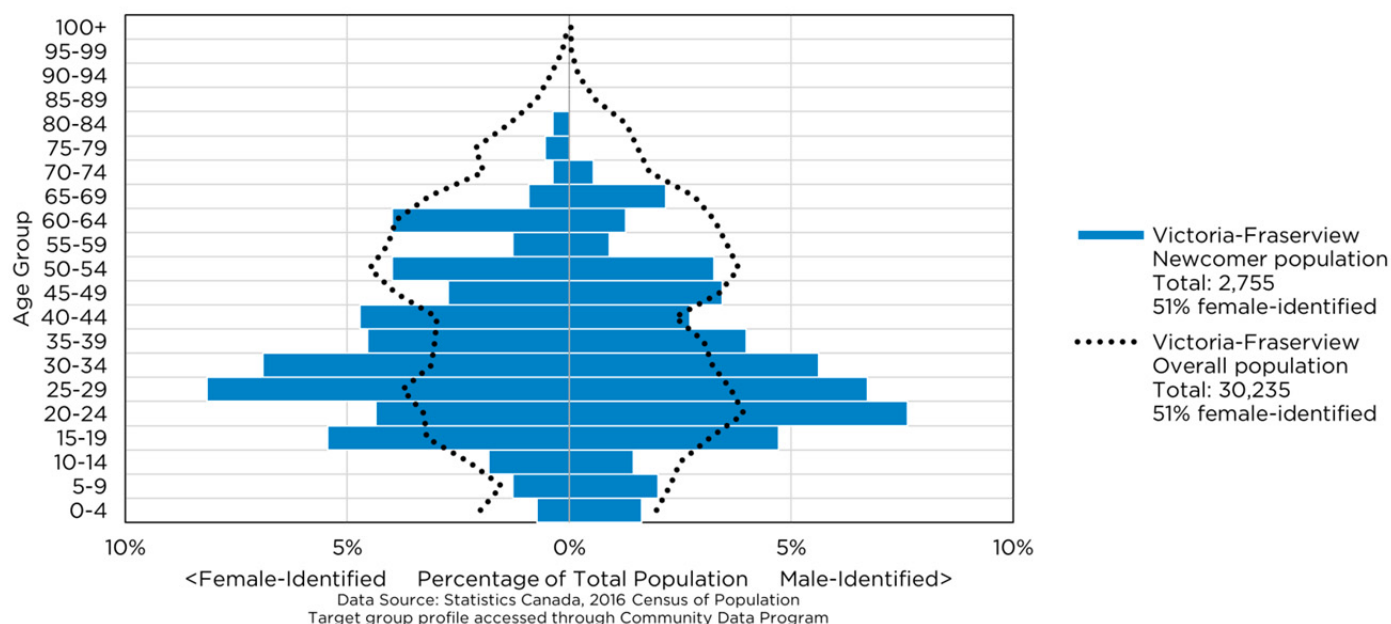
The age profile of the immigrant population in Victoria-Fraserview is older than for the neighbourhood's overall population, with a notable cluster of immigrants in their 40s, 50s and 60s.

**Victoria-Fraserview:
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is more concentrated among young adults, but also includes a relatively large population of youth and some older adults as well.

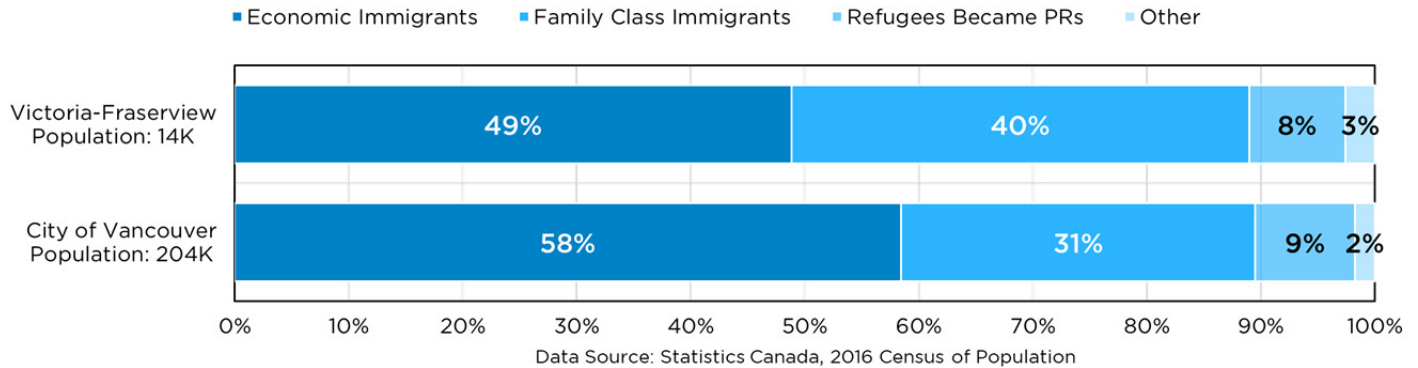
**Victoria-Fraserview:
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

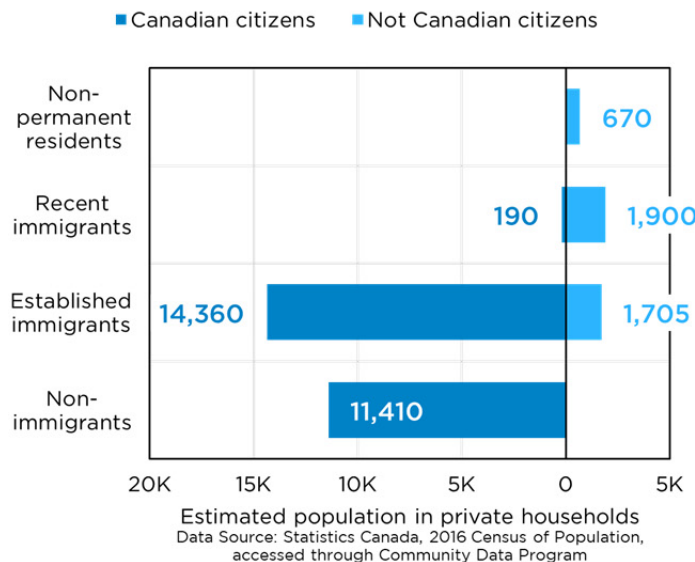
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Compared to the city's overall population, immigrants in Victoria-Fraserview are more likely to have been admitted to Canada in family categories and less likely to have been admitted in economic categories.

Population that Immigrated After 1980 by Admission Category, 2016

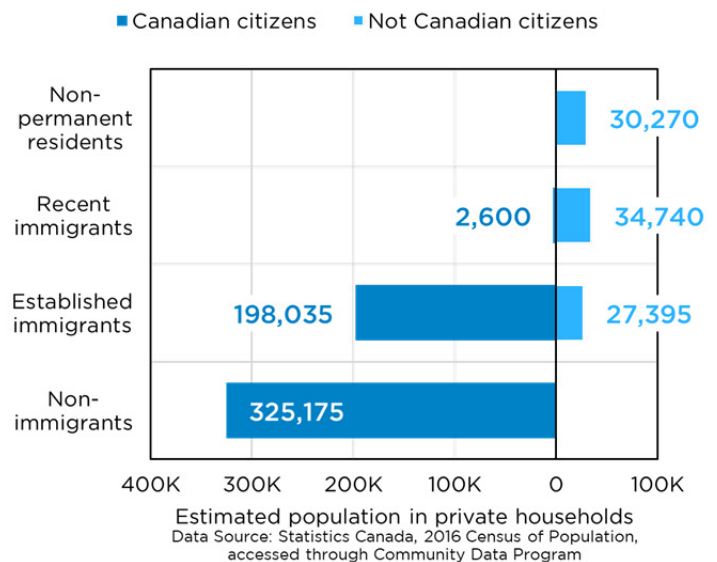


In Victoria-Fraserview, 89% of established immigrants and 9% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, higher rates than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 2% of the area's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

Victoria-Fraserview: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



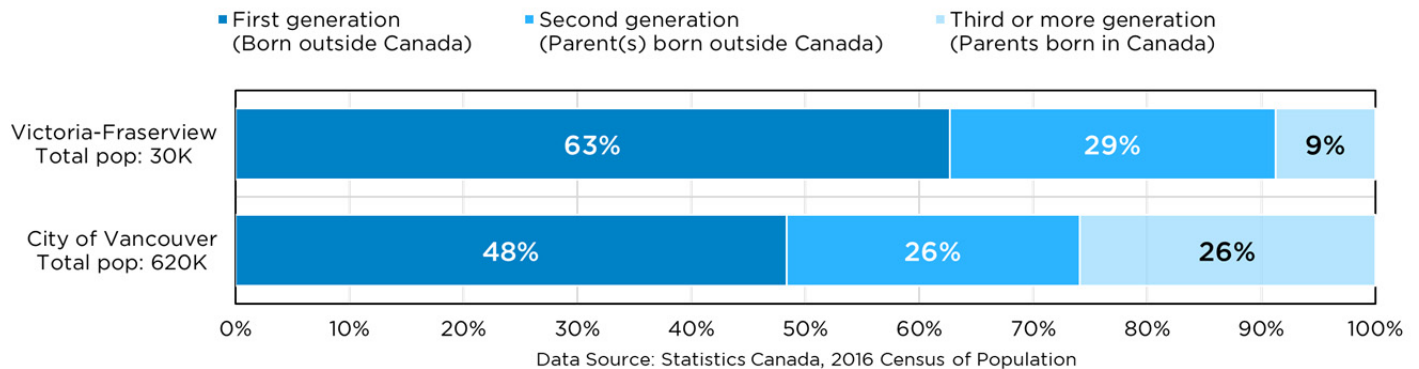
City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



Generations in Canada

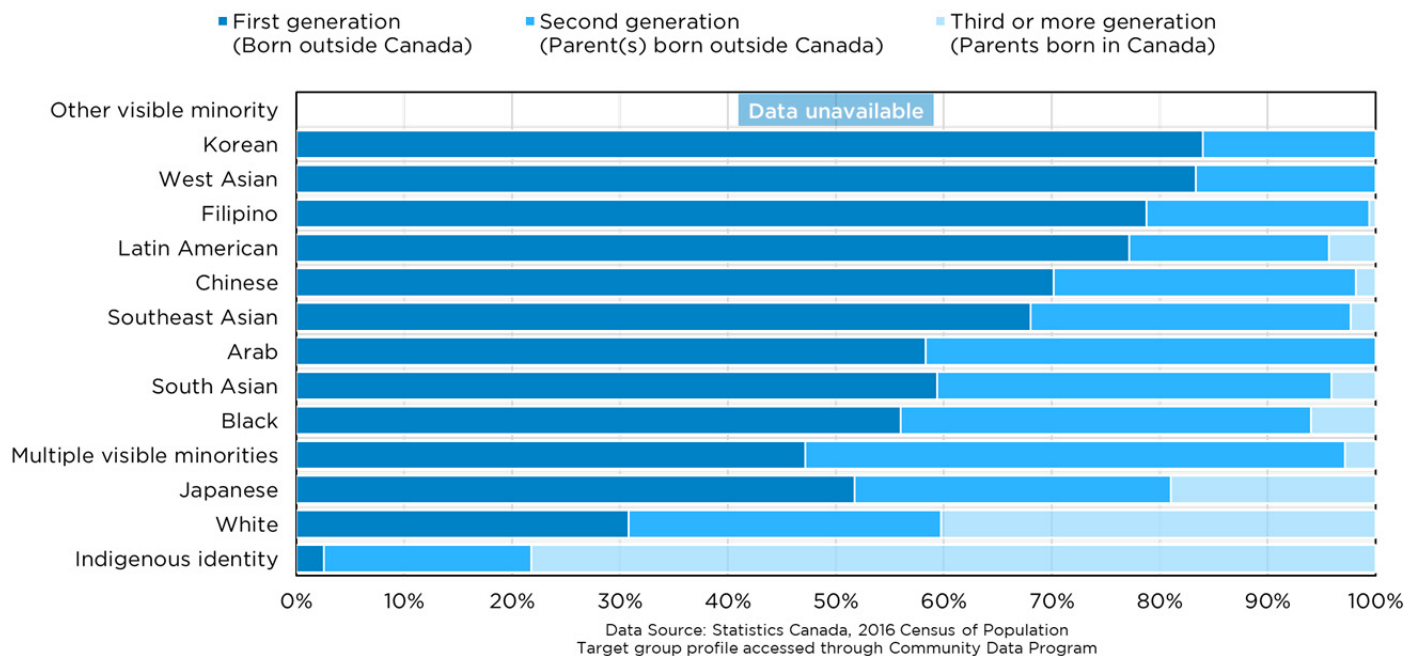
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population. In Victoria-Fraserview, fewer than one in ten residents are third-generation residents with both parents born in Canada.

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 Victoria-Fraserview, nearly 60% of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada. Many other population groups, such as Japanese, Black, South Asian or Arab residents, have substantial populations that have been in Canada for two or more generations.

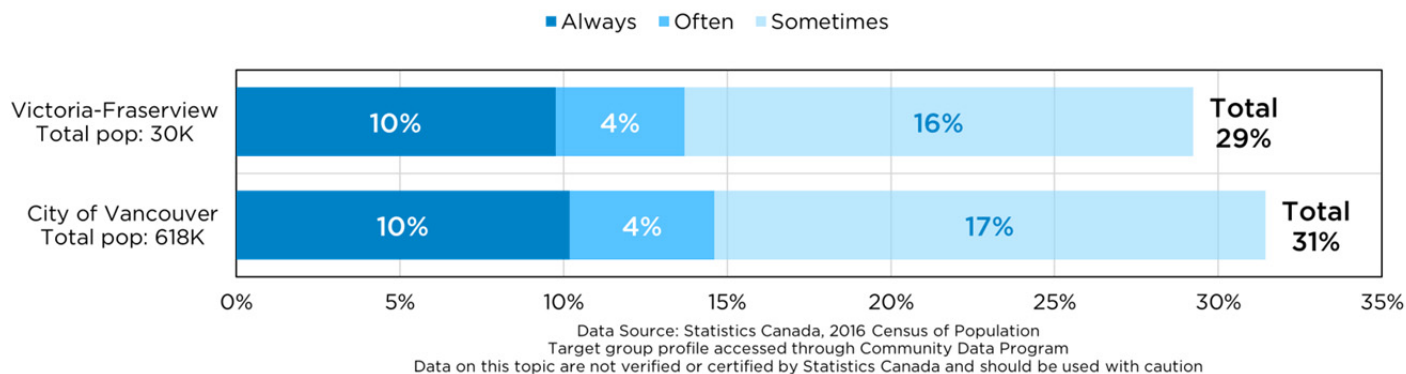
Victoria-Fraserview: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



Activity Limitations and Disabilities

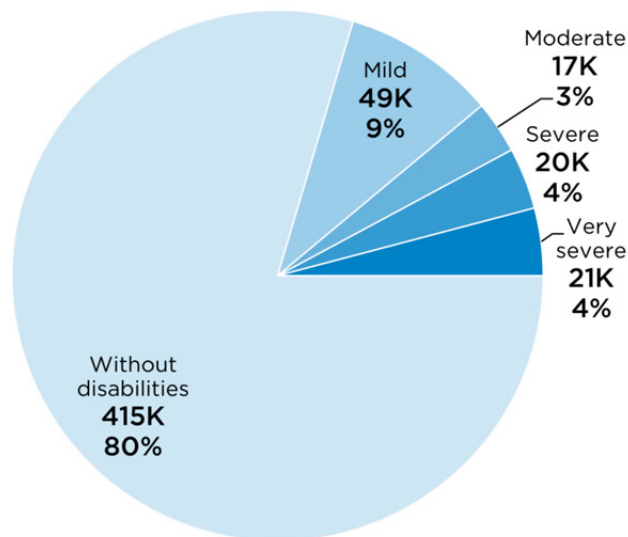
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly,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

Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

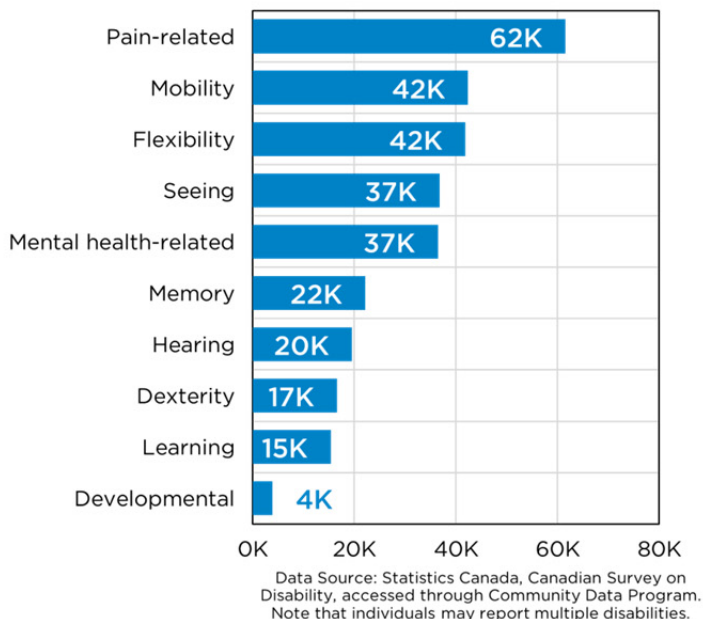


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



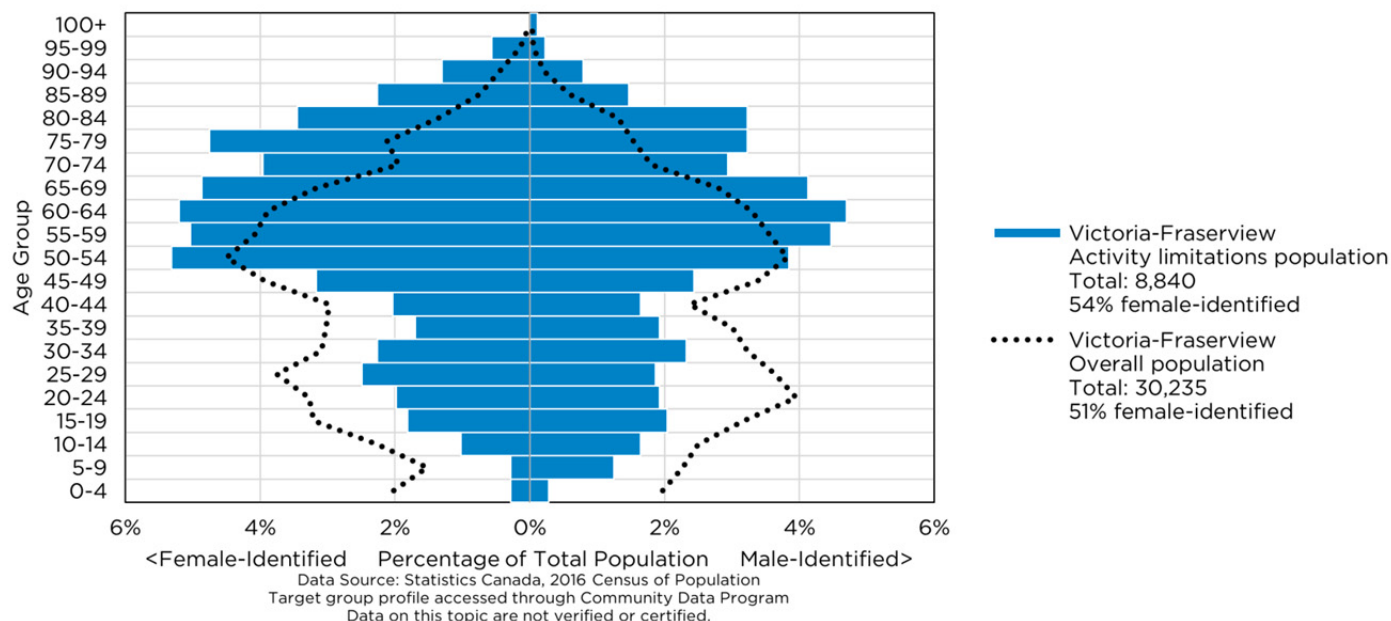
City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



Demographics of Activity Limitations

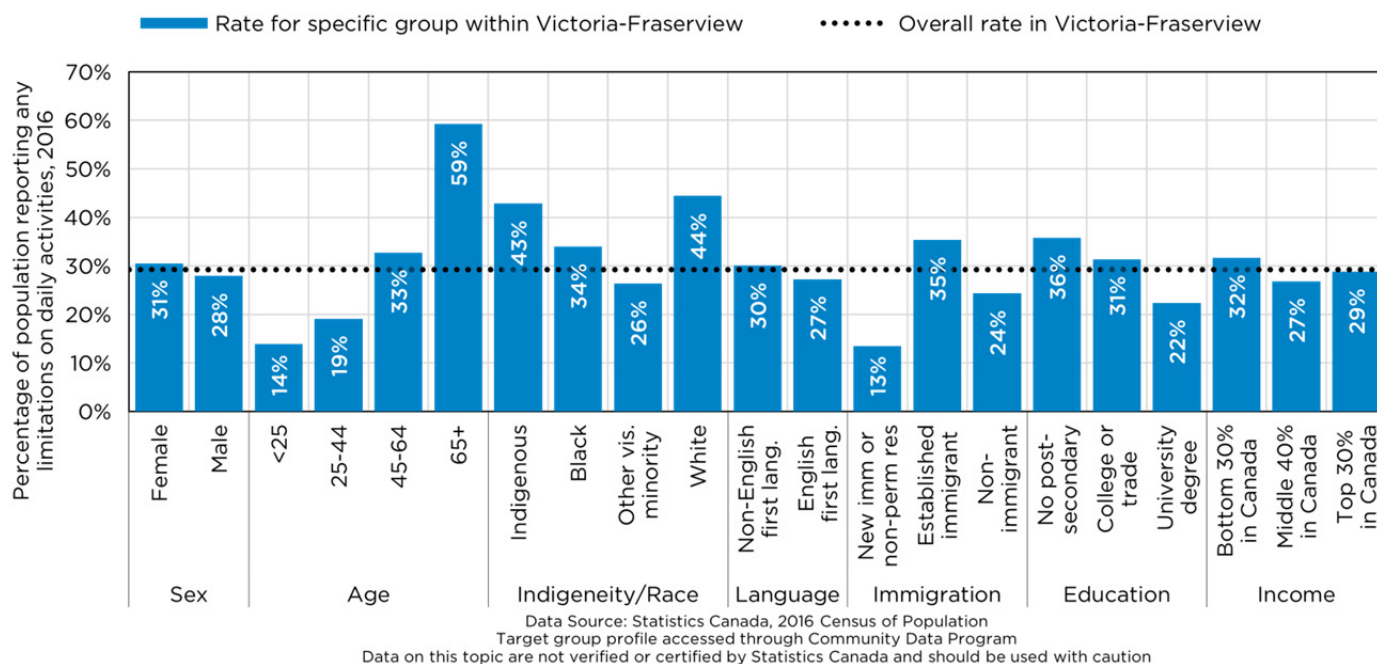
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

Victoria-Fraserview: Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016



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

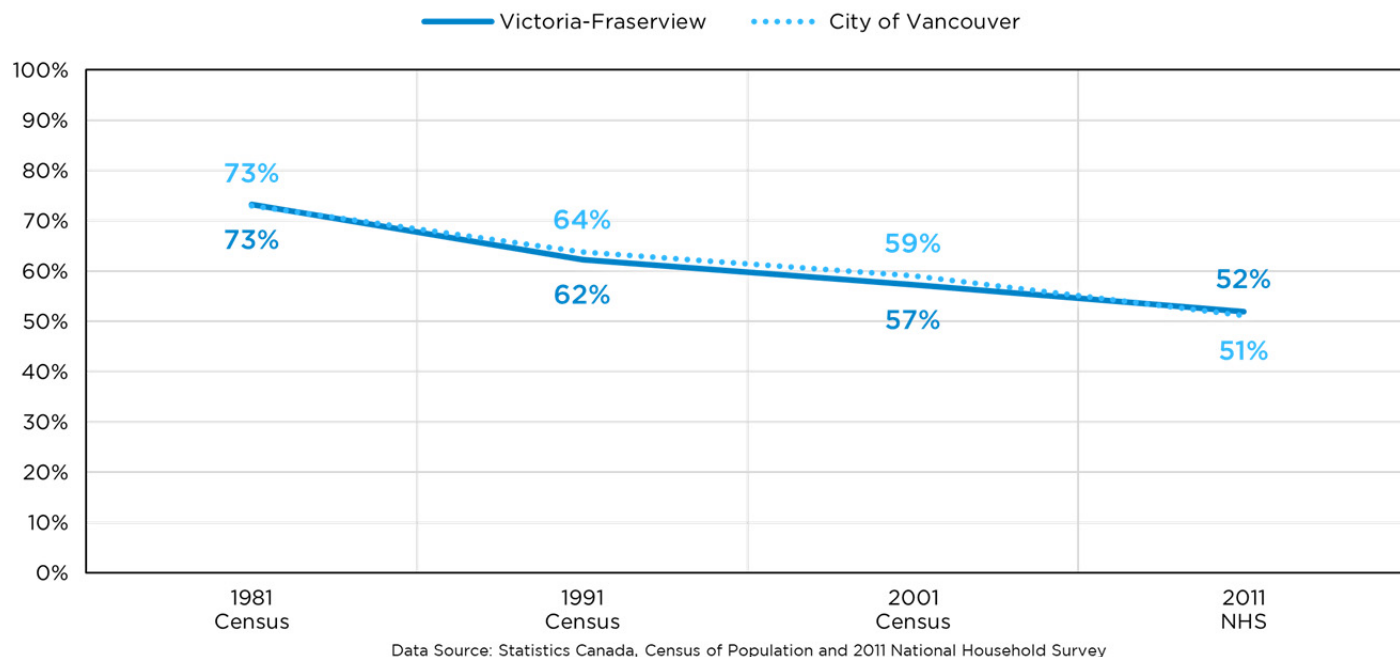
Victoria-Fraserview: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



Spirituality and Religion

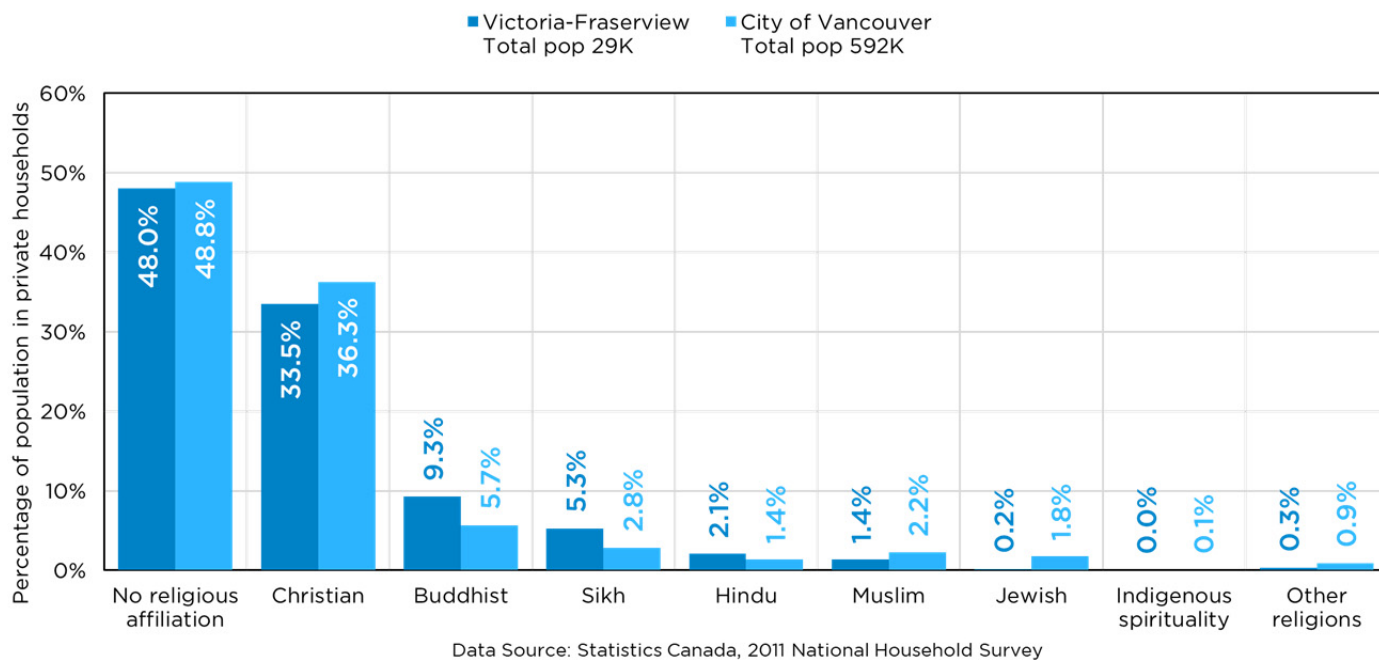
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 52% of Victoria-Fraserview residents were estimated to have a religious affiliation, a similar rate to the city overall.

Percentage of Population with Religious Affiliation, 1981-2011



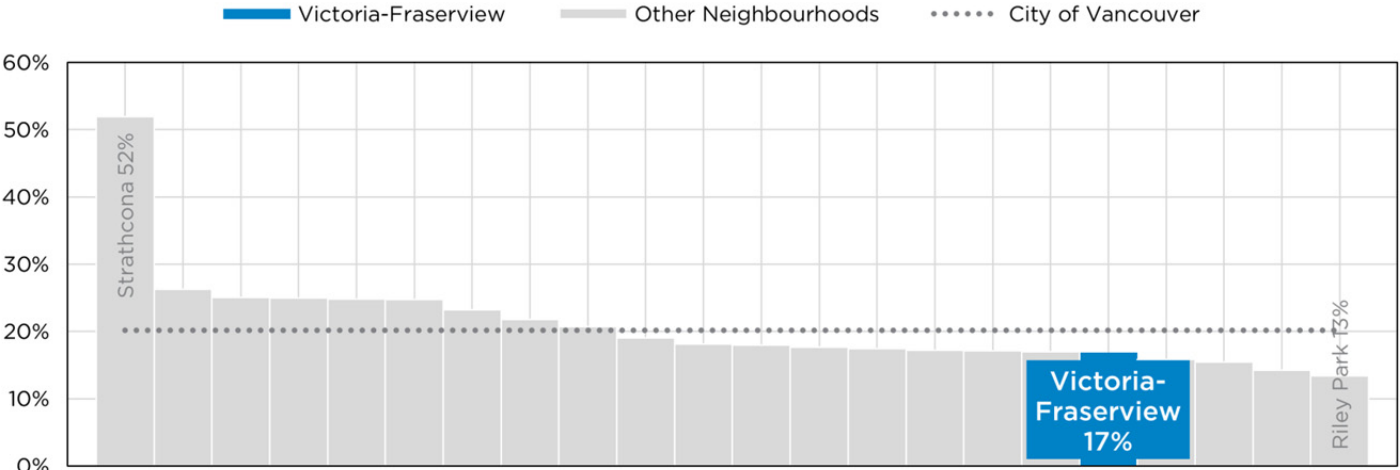
The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in Victoria-Fraserview and the City of Vancouver. Compared to the city overall, Victoria-Fraserview residents are more likely to identify as Buddhist, Sikh or Hindu; and less likely to identify as Christian.

Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

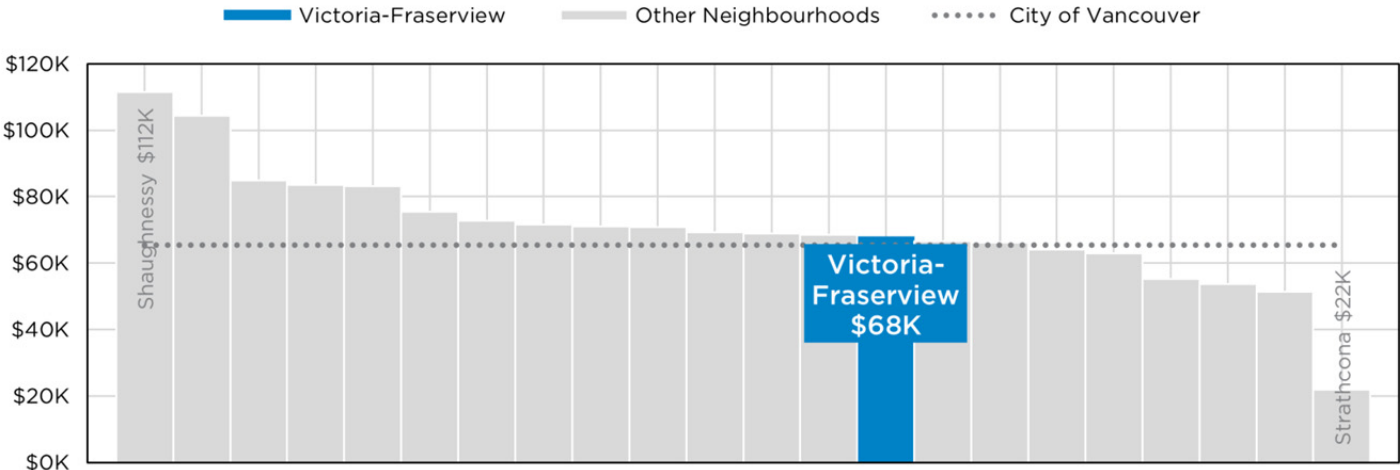


ECONOMY AND EQUITY

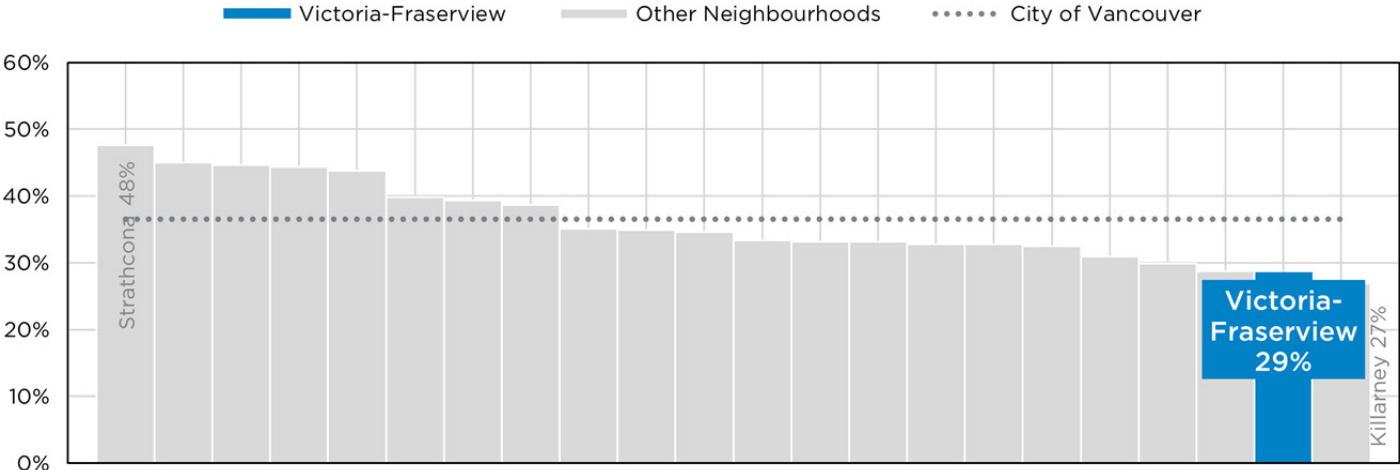
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

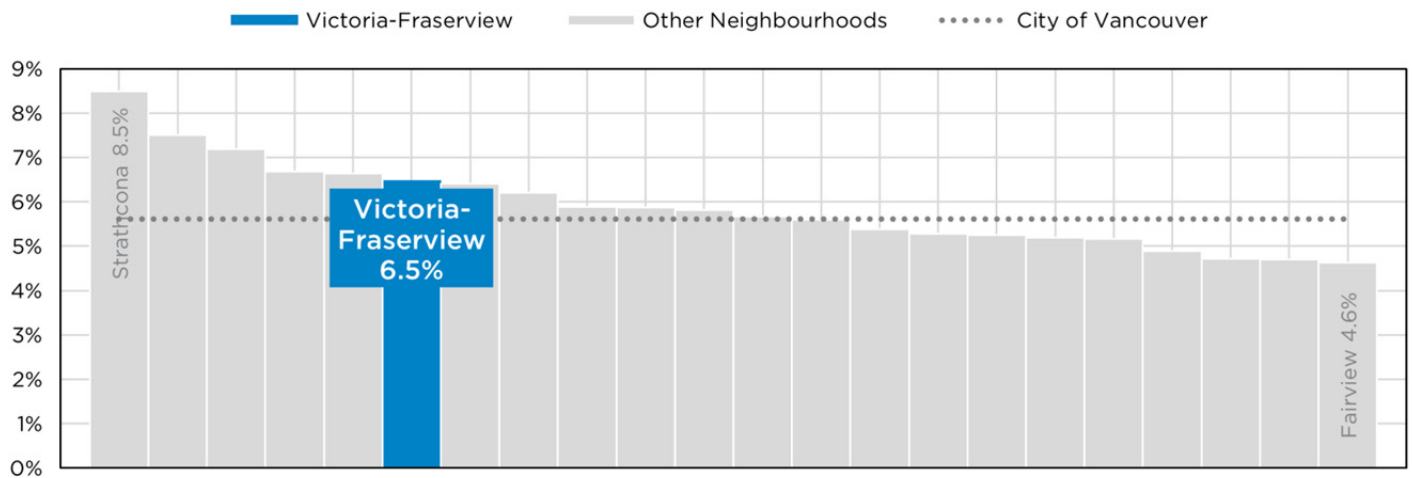


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

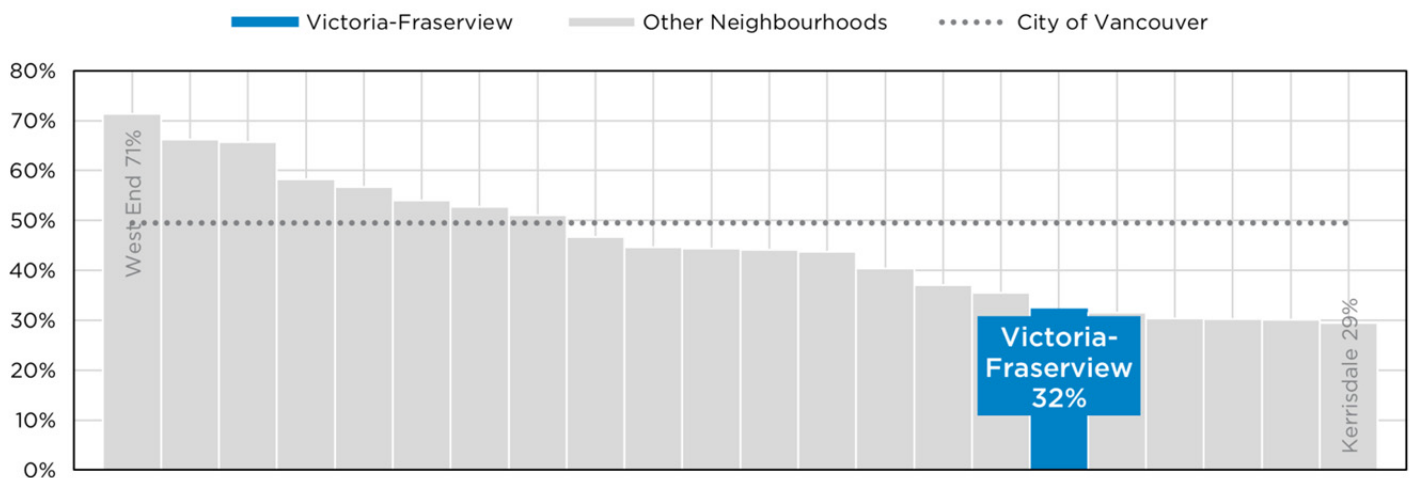


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

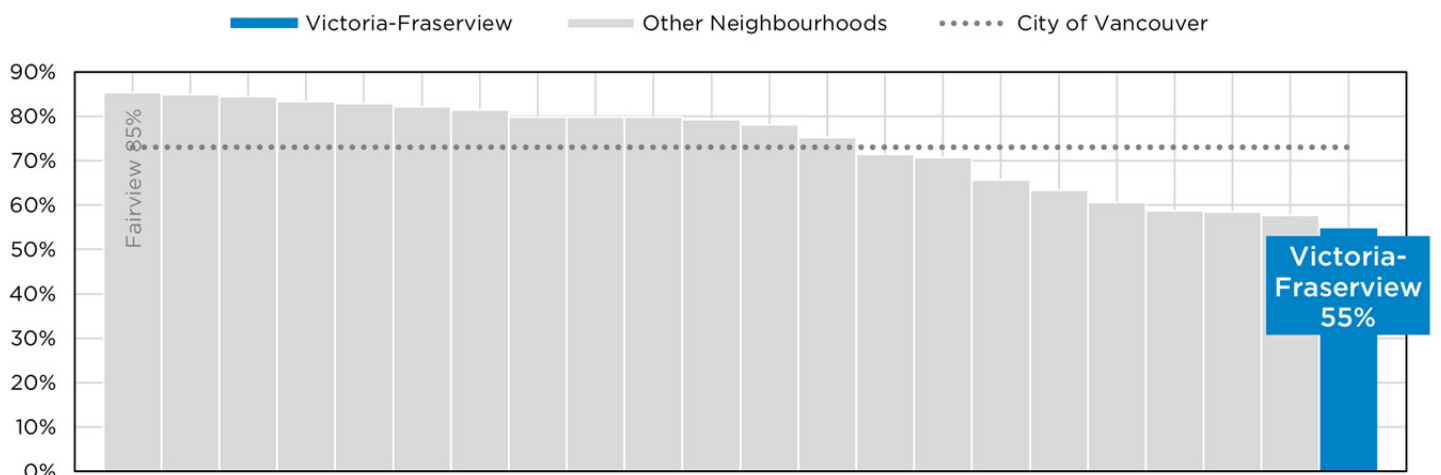
Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



Employed Population Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 2016



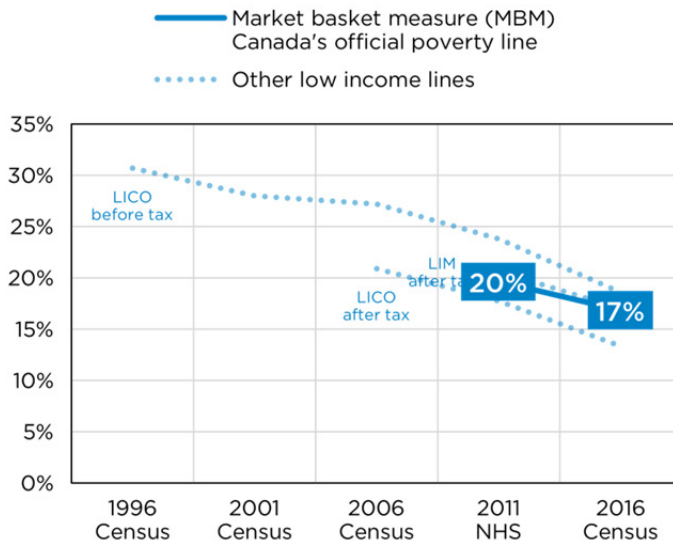
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



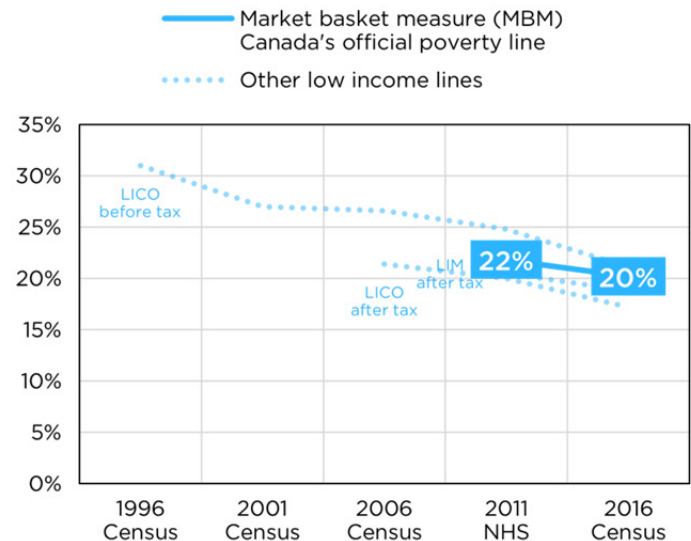
Income Poverty

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. On this measure, 17% of Victoria-Fraserview's population have family incomes below the poverty line. The rate is lower than the city overall and appears to have declined over time.

**Victoria-Fraserview:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**

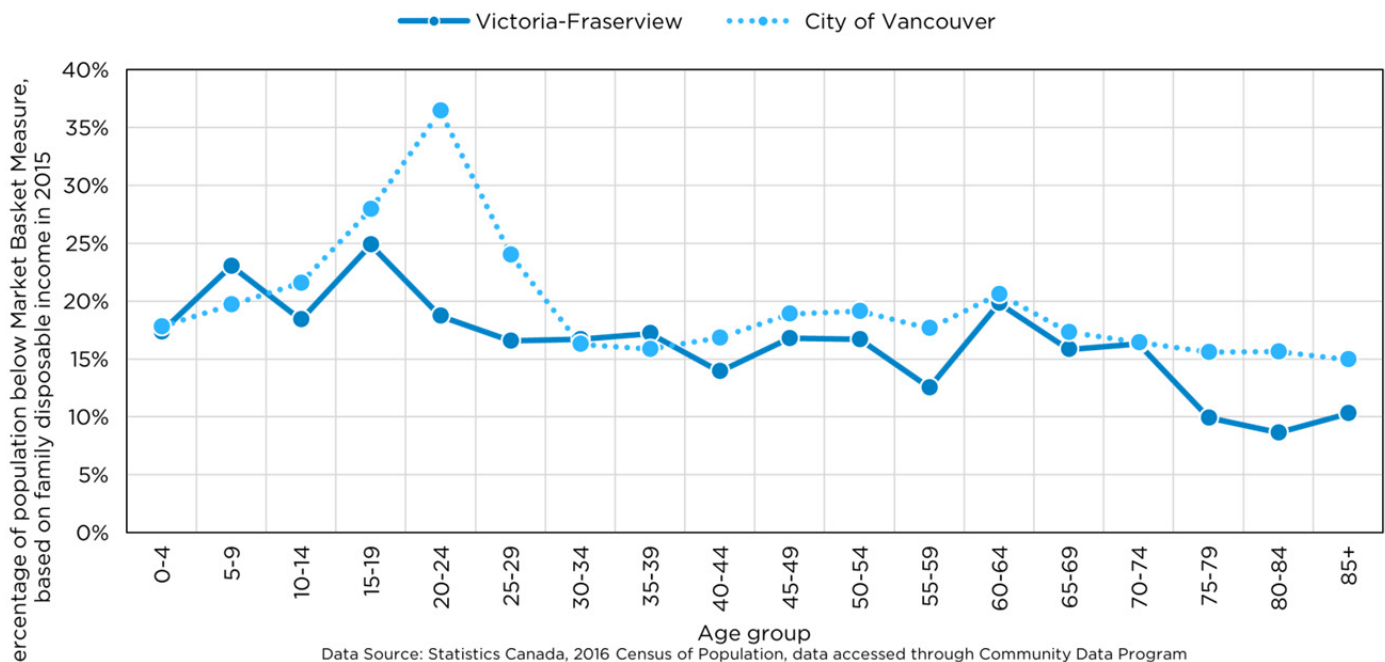


**City of Vancouver:
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



The poverty rate is lower in Victoria-Fraserview than the city overall across most age groups, and much more uniform than the rate across the city.

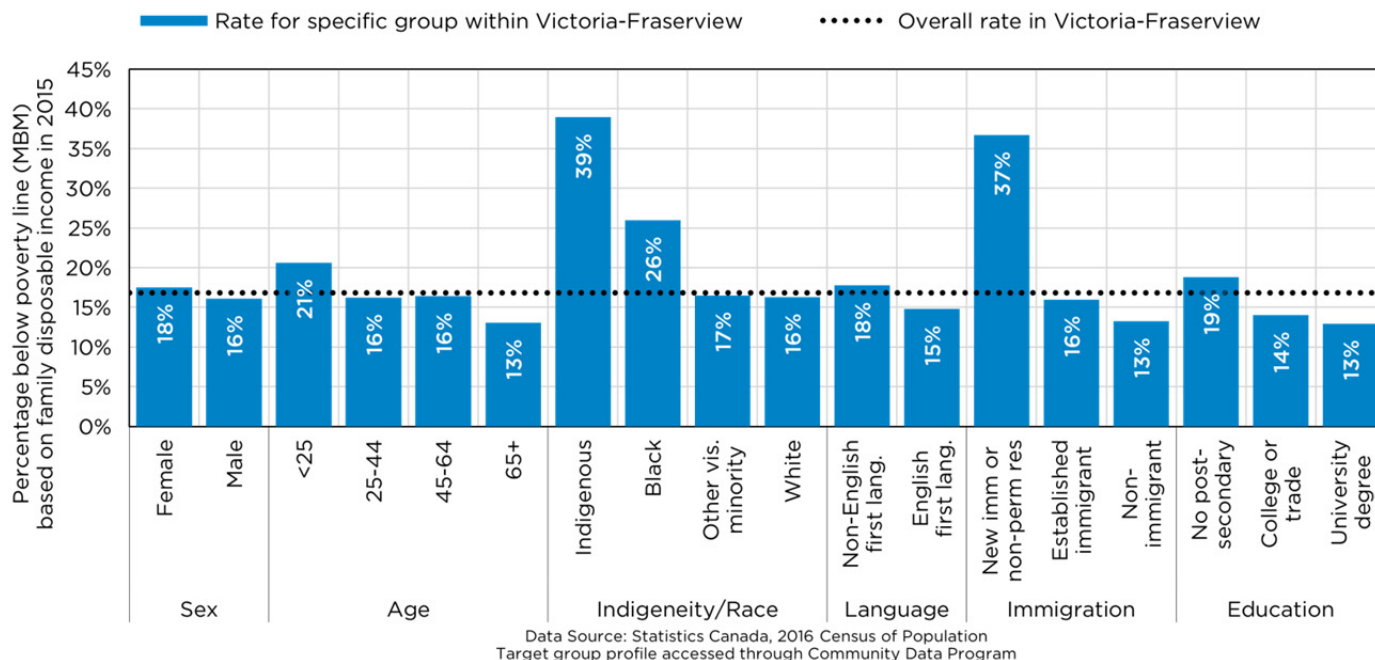
Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016



Equity and Poverty

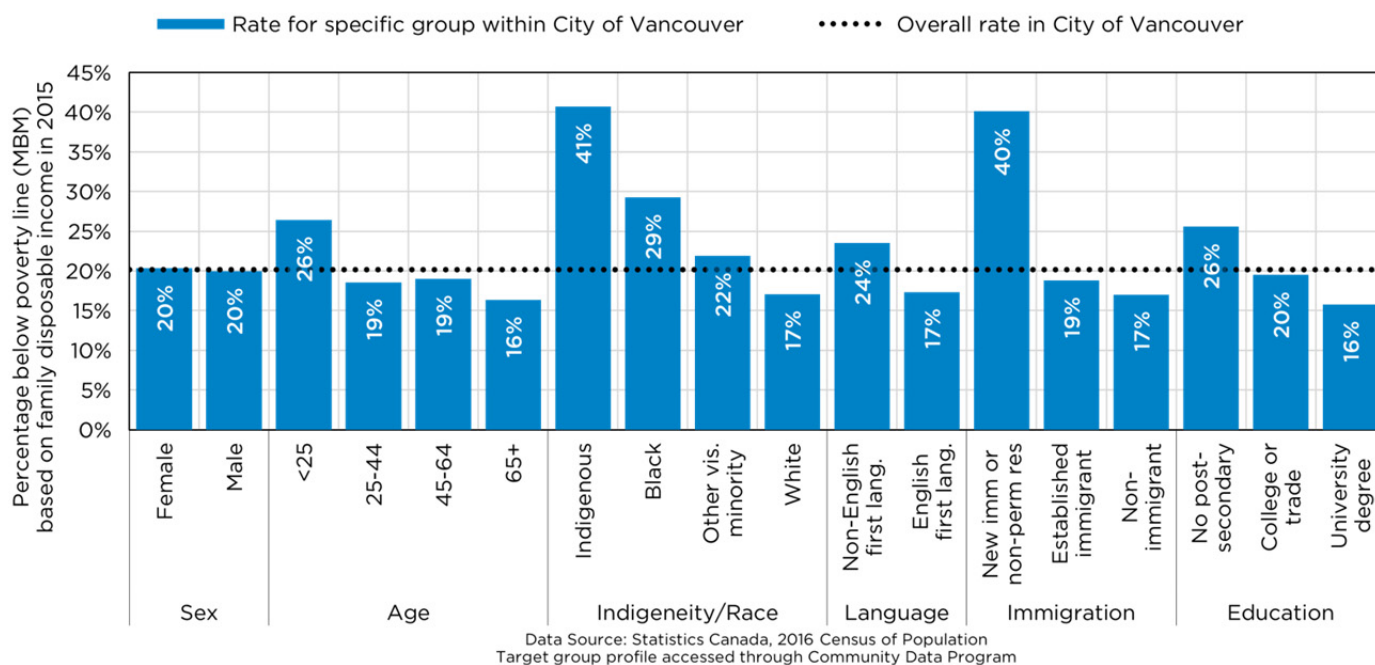
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Victoria-Fraserview, Indigenous residents, newcomers and Black residents are disproportionately impacted by poverty.

Victoria-Fraserview: 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.

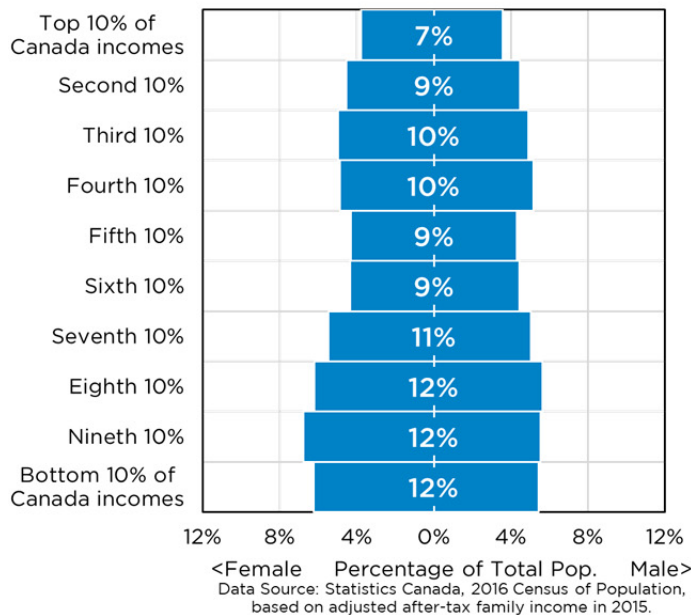
City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



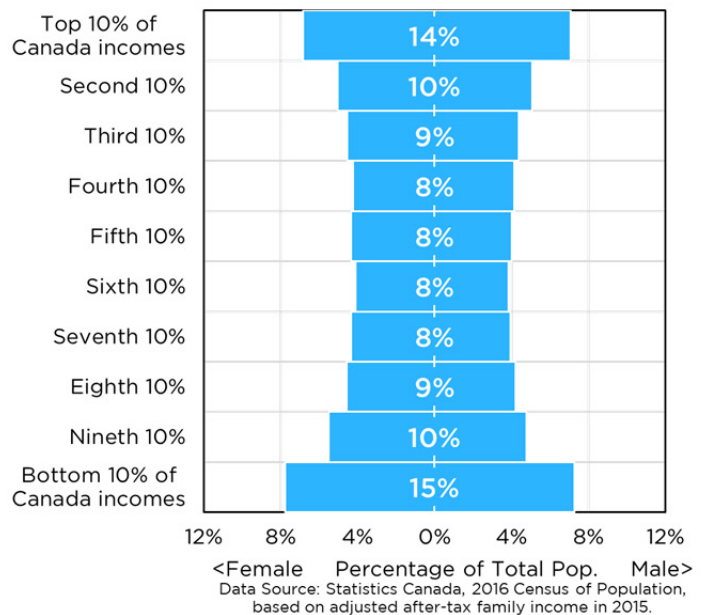
Income Inequity

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%. Victoria-Fraserview has fewer high income earners than the city overall, with 7% of its population falling in in the top 10% of Canadian earners.

Victoria-Fraserview: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

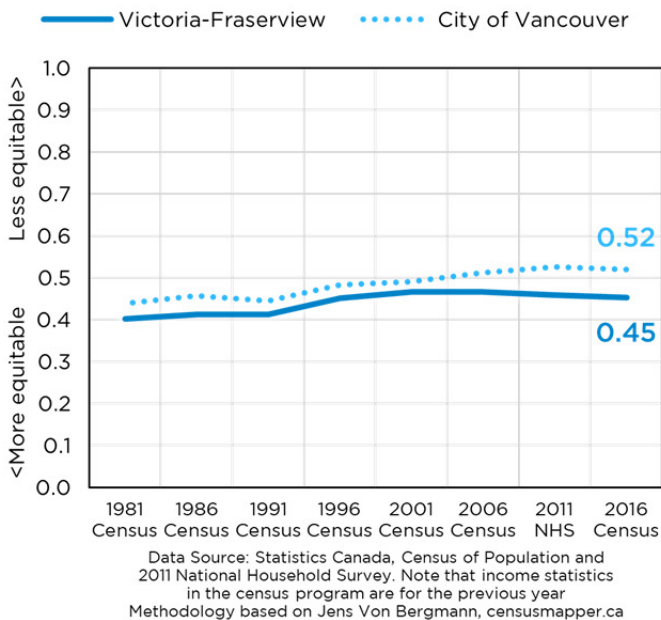


City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016

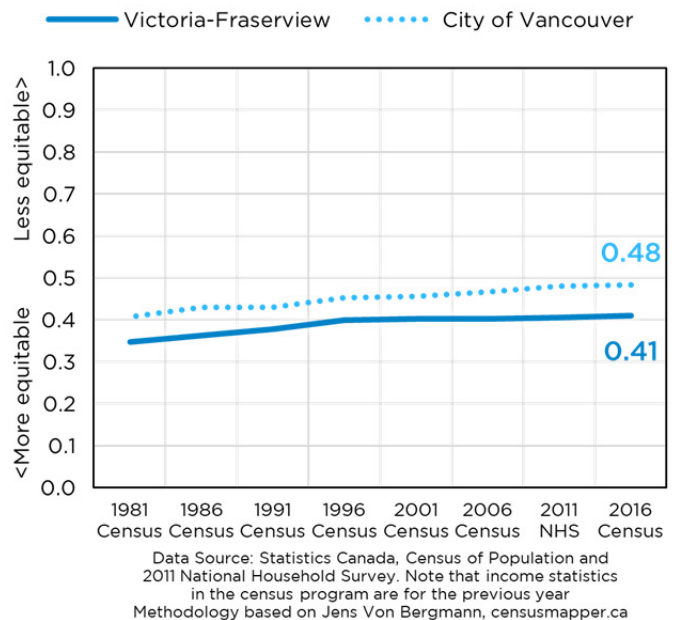


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total household income categories.¹³ Using this methodology, Victoria-Fraserview has a somewhat more equitable distribution of income than the city overall, with the distribution fairly steady in recent periods.

Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Personal Income Distribution



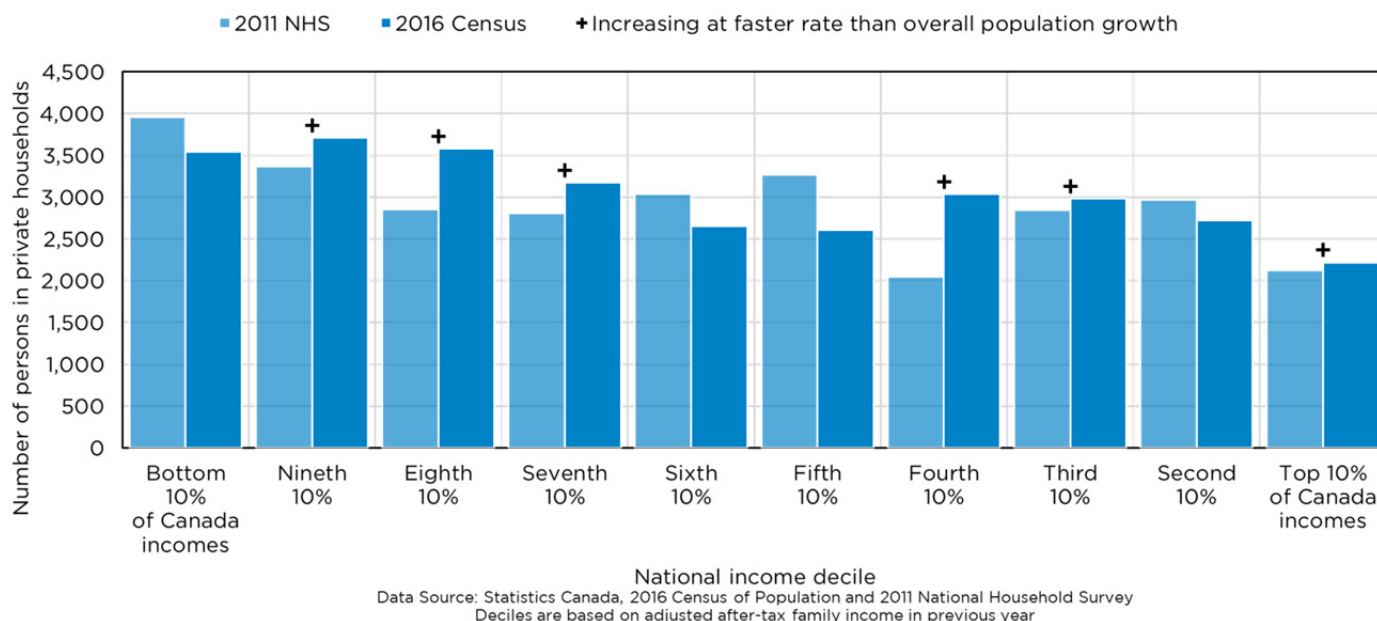
Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution



Equity and Income Distribution

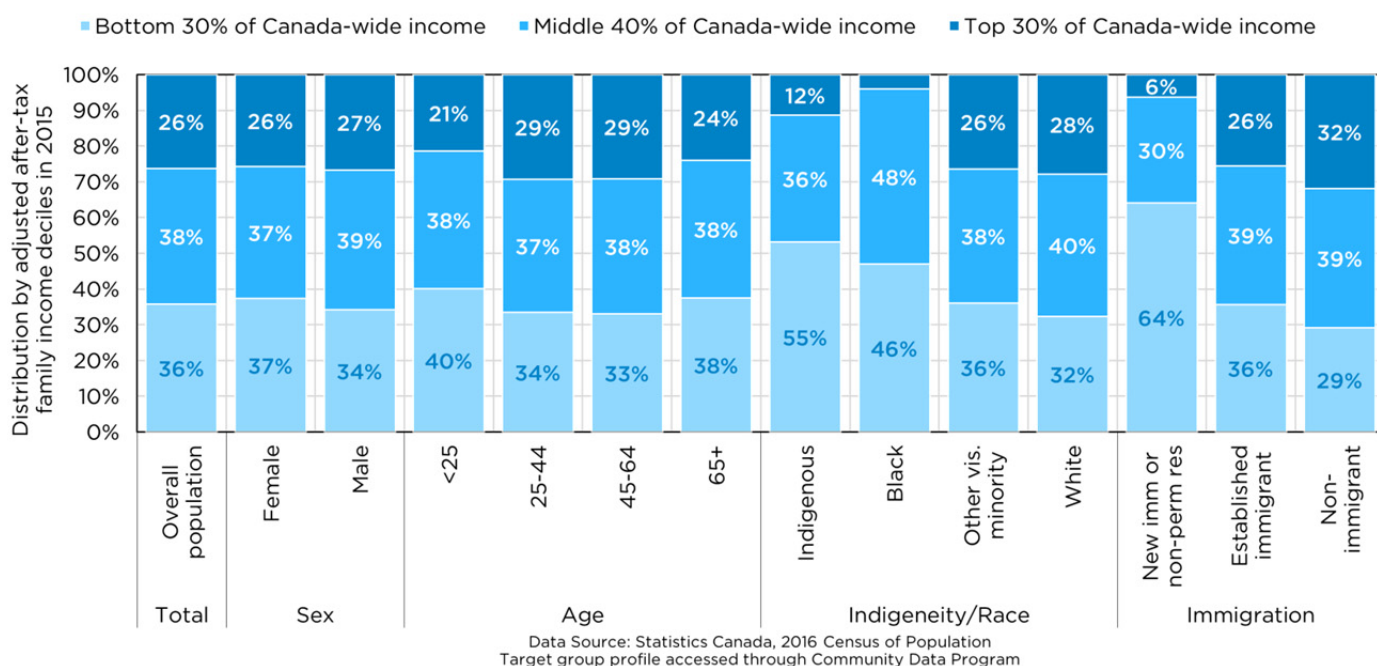
The graph below compares population estimates by income decile in 2011 and 2016, showing where growth in population has occurred in Victoria-Fraserview.

Victoria-Fraserview: 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 Victoria-Fraserview, relatively few Indigenous residents, Black residents or newcomers are in Canada's top 30% by income.

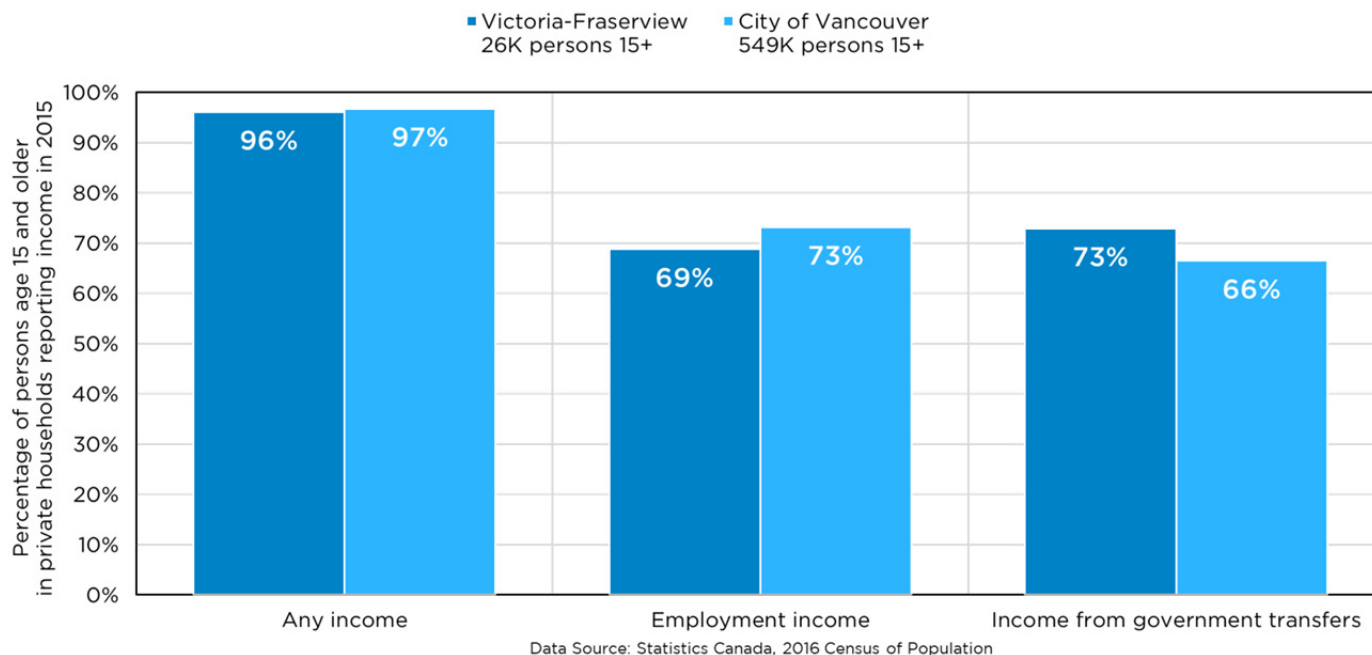
Victoria-Fraserview: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



Individual Income

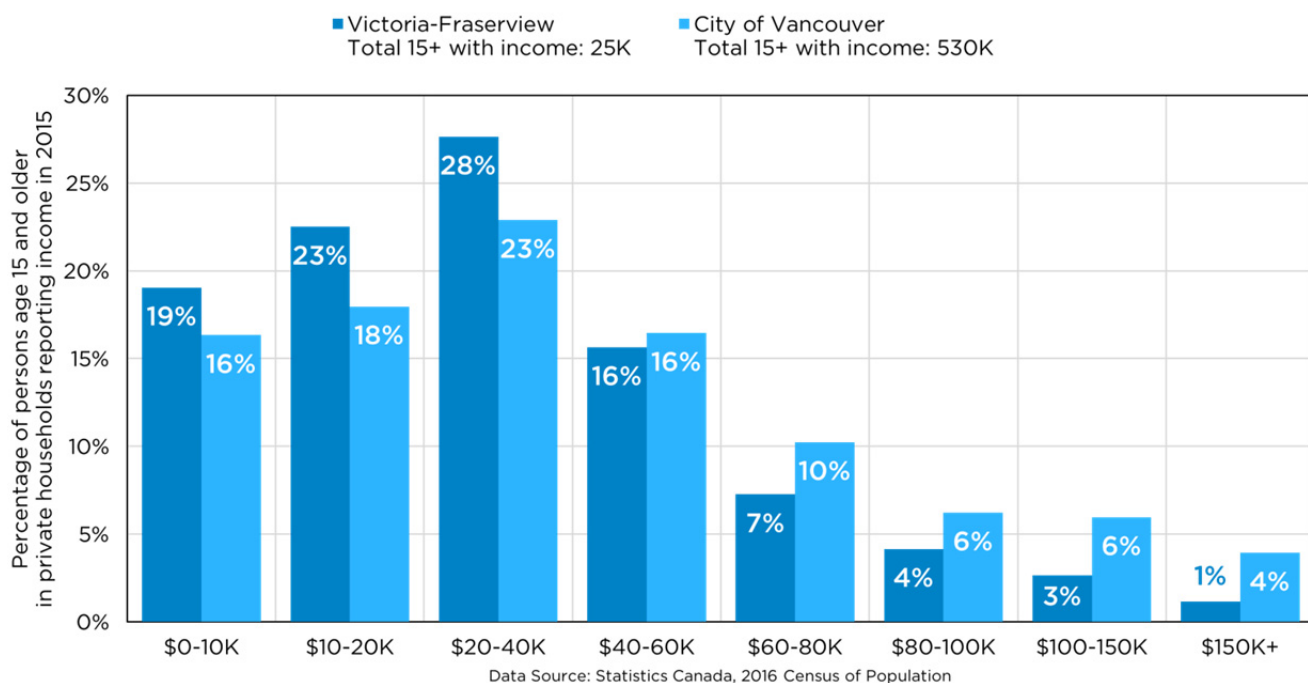
Among people 15 years of age and older, 96% of Victoria-Fraserview residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.¹⁴ Victoria-Fraserview had a lower percentage of persons with employment income than the city overall, with 69% of residents reporting income from employment.

Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



The distribution of personal income in Victoria-Fraserview is more oriented toward lower income brackets than the distribution across the city's population.

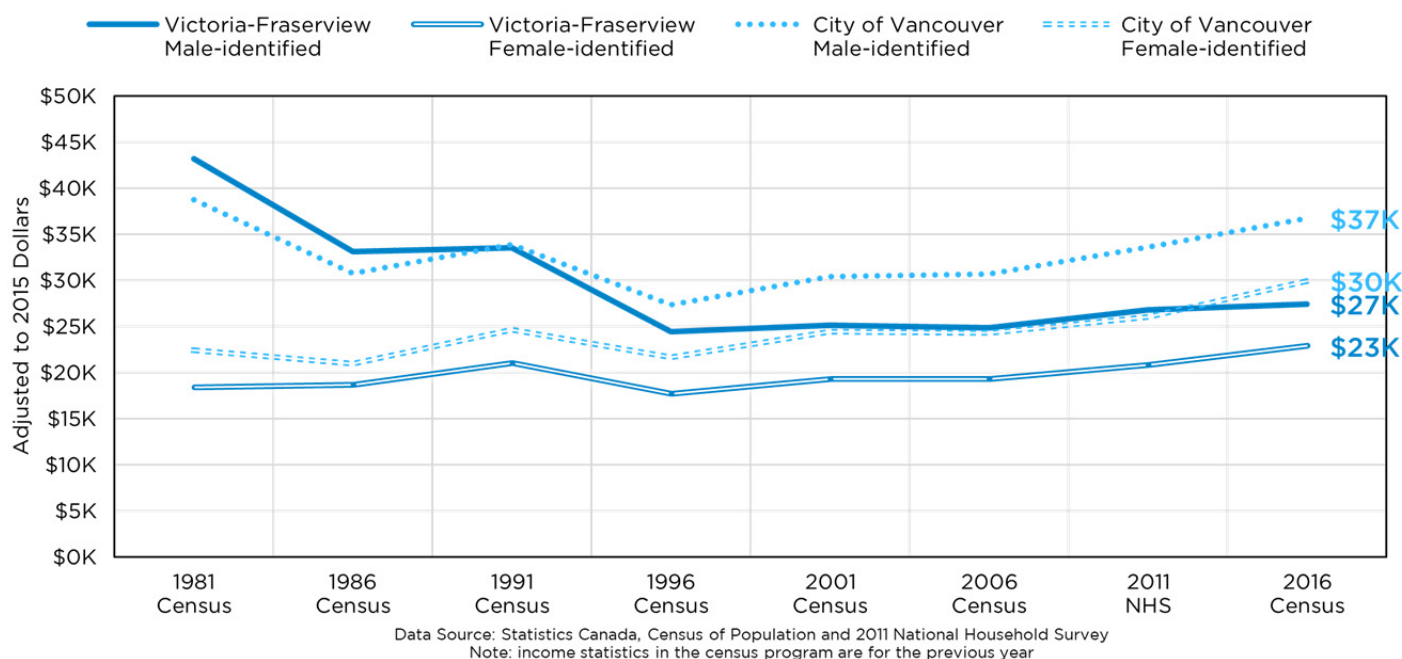
Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



Equity and Individual Income

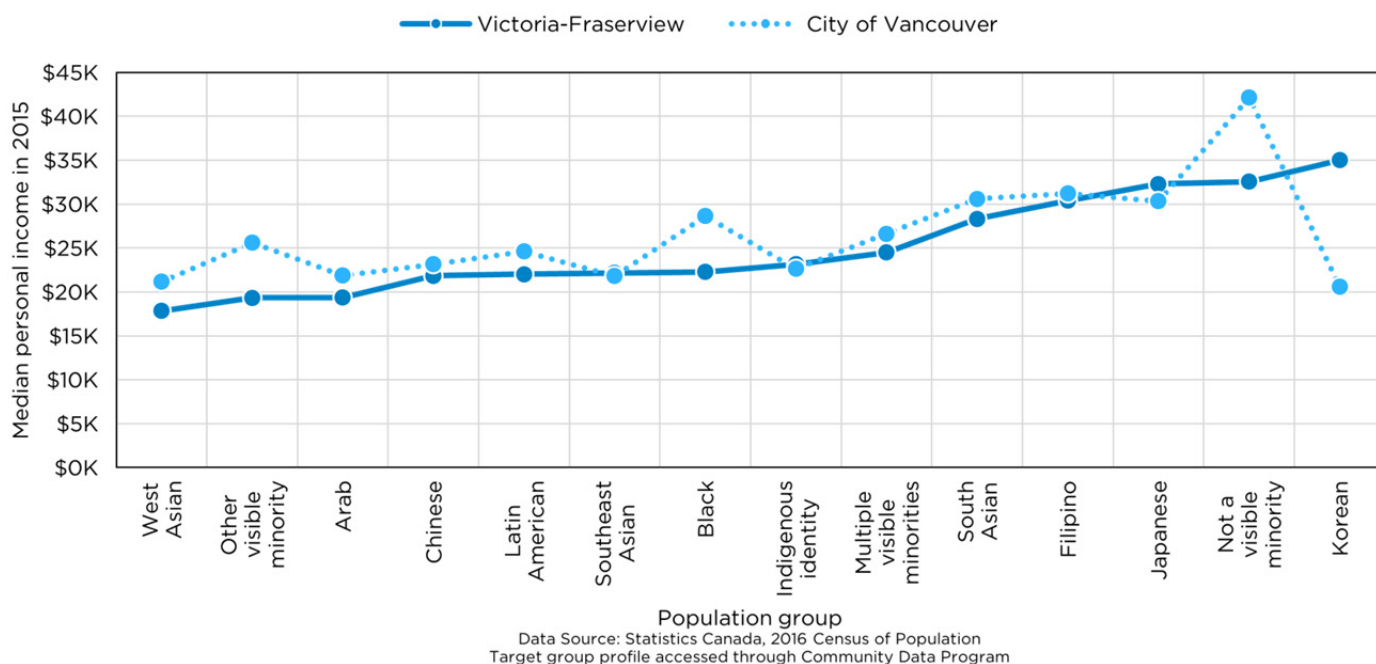
Adjusted for inflation,¹⁵ median personal income in Victoria-Fraserview has been fairly stable from 1996 onwards, even as the citywide median increased.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. Median income for most groups is a little lower in Victoria-Fraserview than the city overall, except for Japanese and Korean populations.

Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016



Family Income

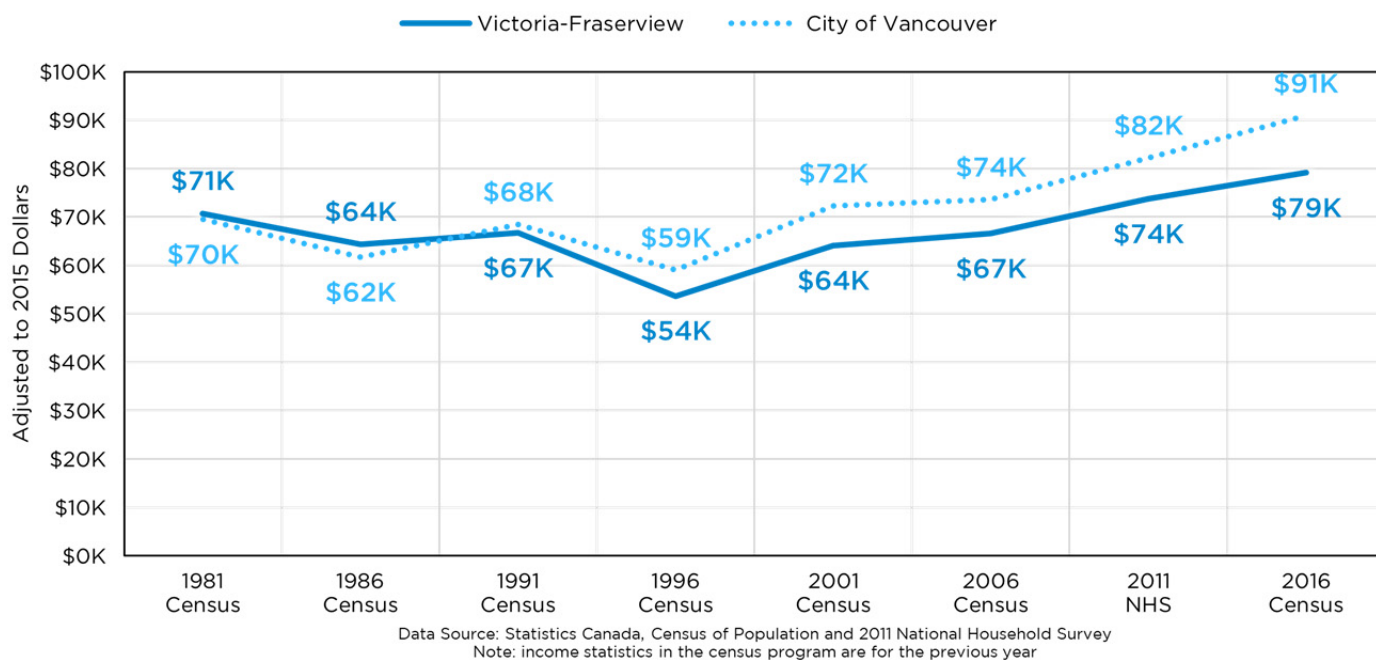
For couples with and without children, median family income is lower in Victoria-Fraserview than in Vancouver overall. In comparison, median family income is slightly higher in Victoria-Fraserview for lone parent-led families than in the city.

Median Total Family Income by Family Type, 2016



After adjusting for inflation, median family income generally grew in both Victoria-Fraserview and the city from 1996 onwards. Again, median family income in Victoria-Fraserview has consistently been lower than the city overall.

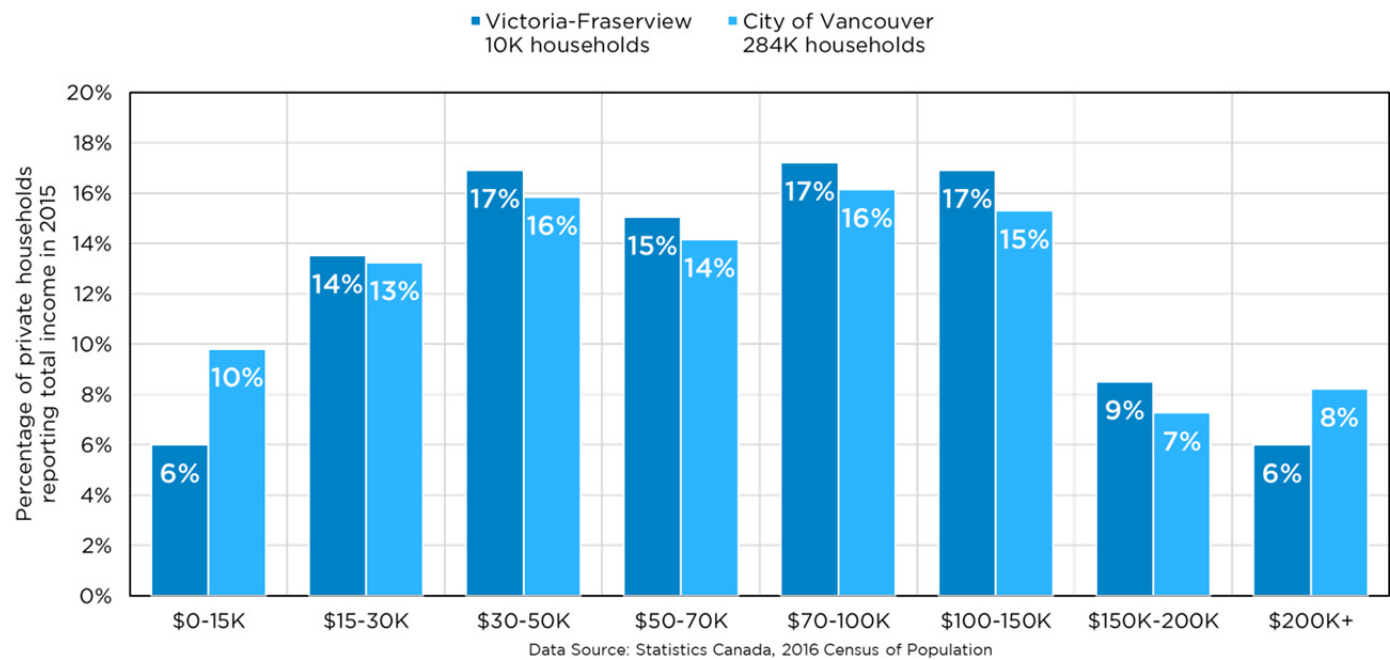
Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



Household Income

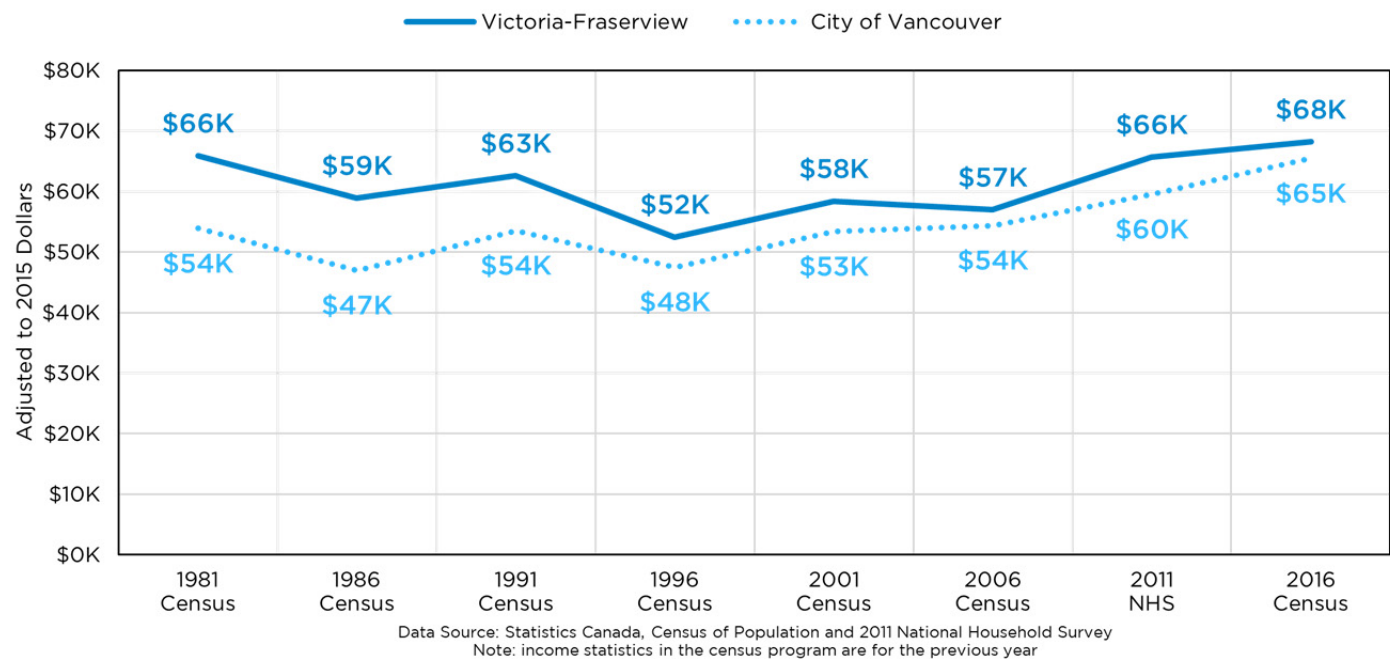
Compared to the city, Victoria-Fraserview has a higher share of households in the middle income brackets, and a lower share of households in the lowest and highest income brackets.

Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Victoria-Fraserview has fluctuated over time but remains above the city's overall median. Similar to personal and family income, the city median has increased above inflation.

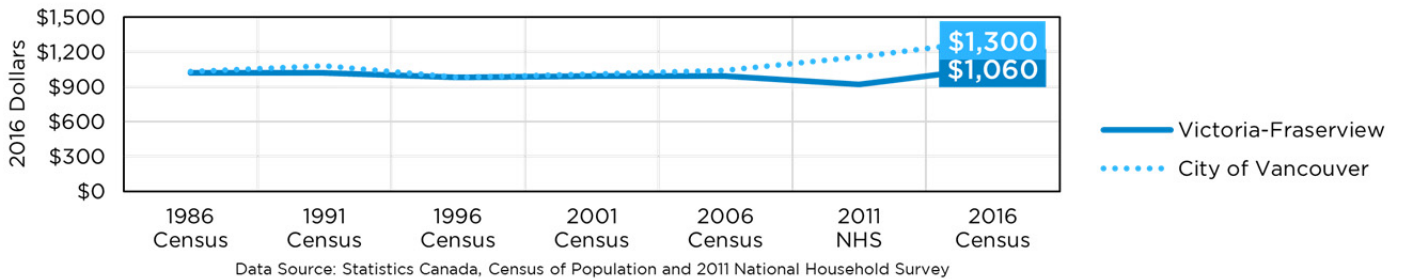
Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



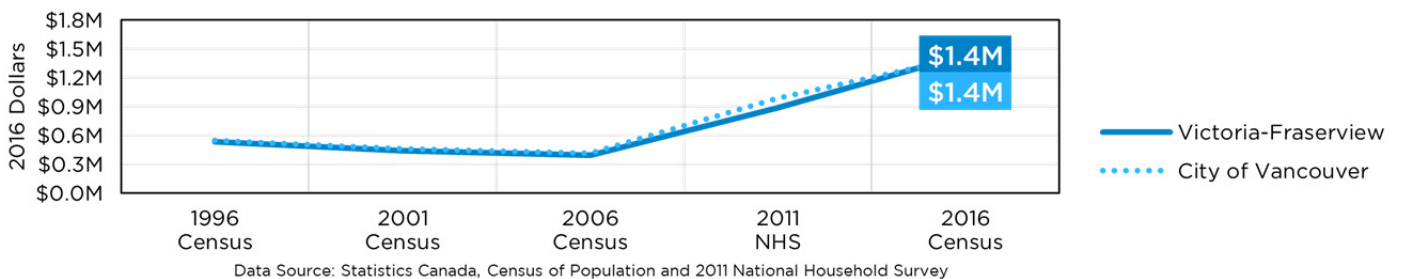
Housing Costs

Average rent reported for all rented households is lower in Victoria-Fraserview than in the city overall, with a relatively modest rate of increase in recent years. The average reported value of an owned dwelling in Victoria-Fraserview increased by 260%, after adjusting for inflation, since 2006.¹⁶

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



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



Since 2006, Victoria-Fraserview has seen a decrease in the proportion of renters spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs, while the proportion of owners spending the same has remained relatively steady.

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



Labour Force

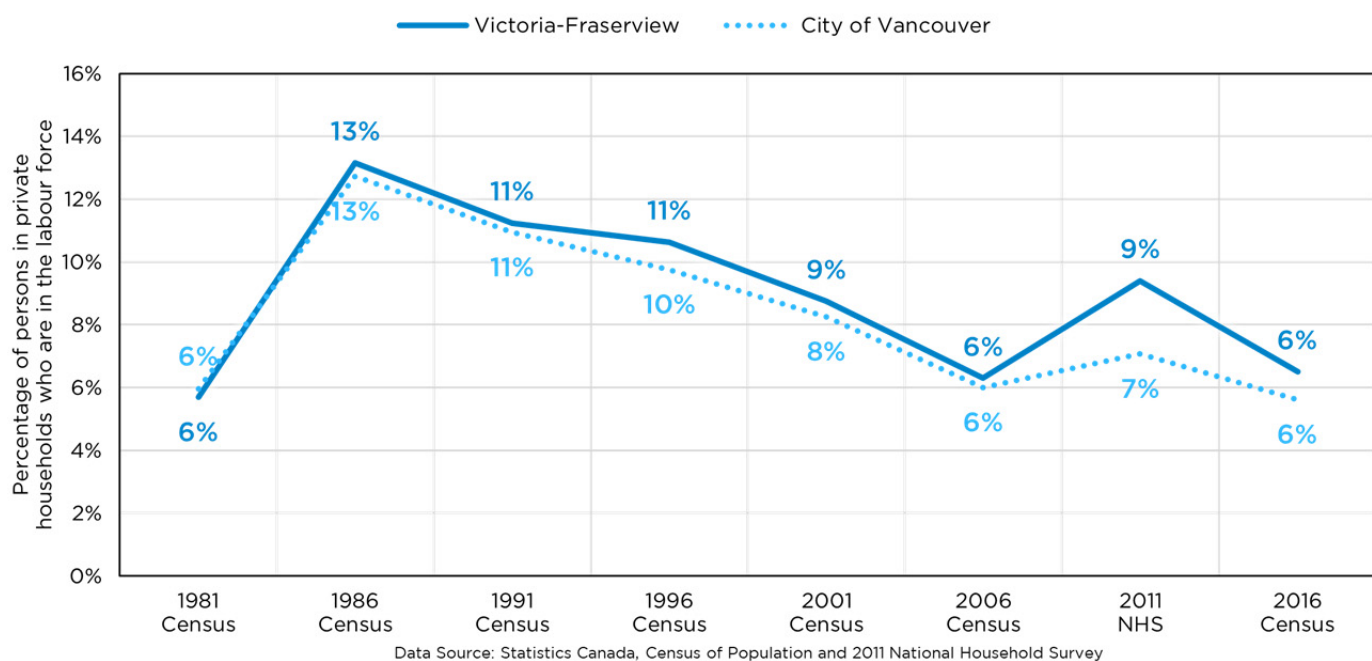
Since 2001, the labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has increased in both in Victoria-Fraserview and Vancouver. At the same time, the labour force participation rate in Victoria-Fraserview has been consistently below the city average.

Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate for Victoria-Fraserview residents has generally been slightly higher than the rate for the city as a whole.¹⁷ In 2016, 6% of Victoria-Fraserview residents in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

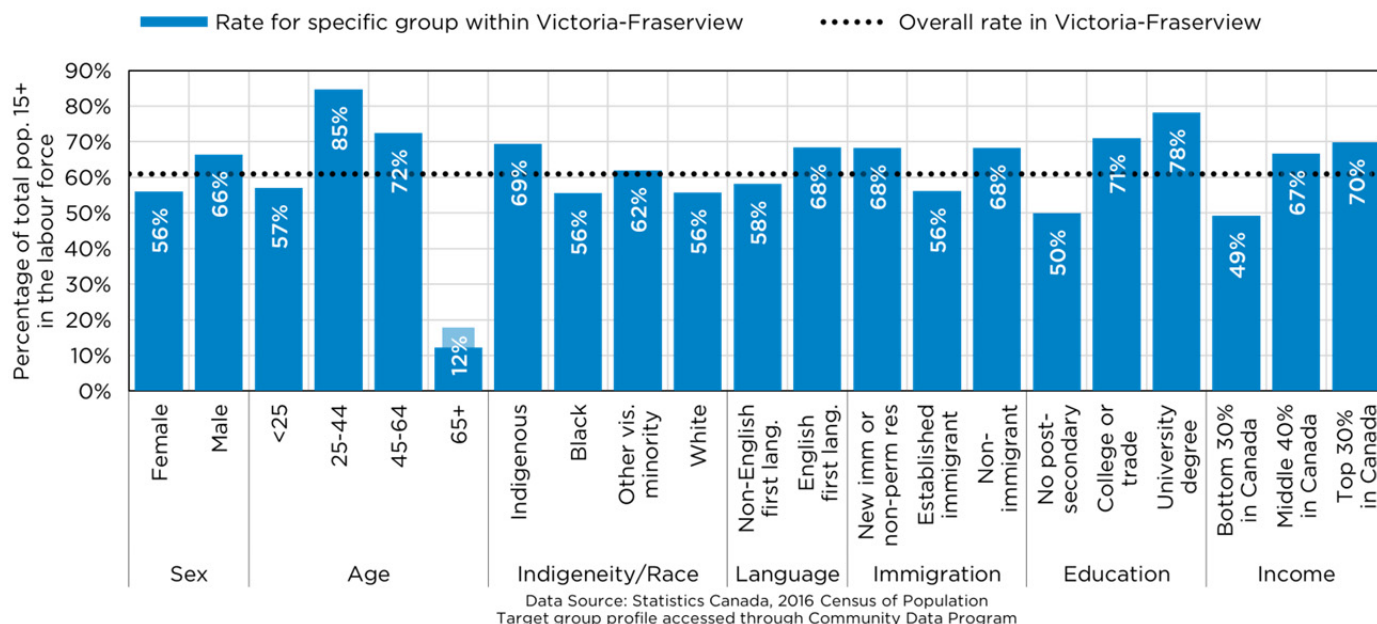
Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

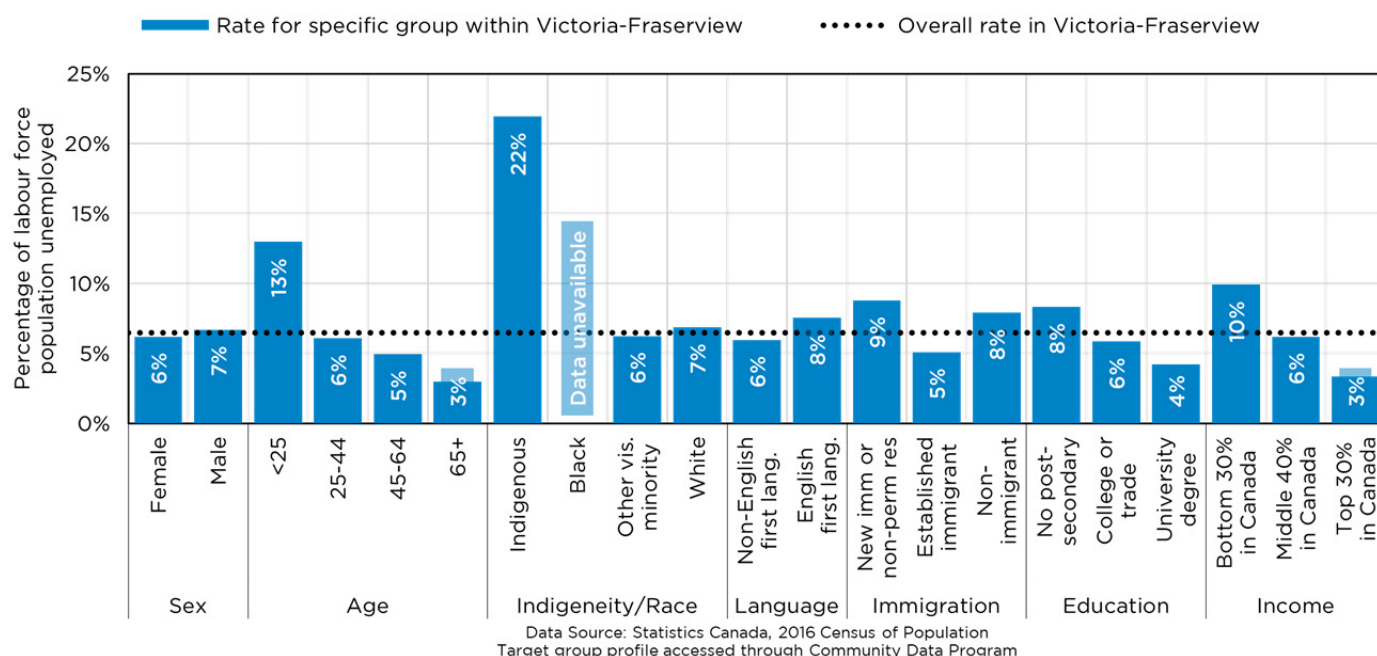
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

Victoria-Fraserview: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



With the caveat that the number of people counted in the census is relatively small, the Indigenous population in Victoria-Fraserview stands out for being disproportionately impacted by unemployment.

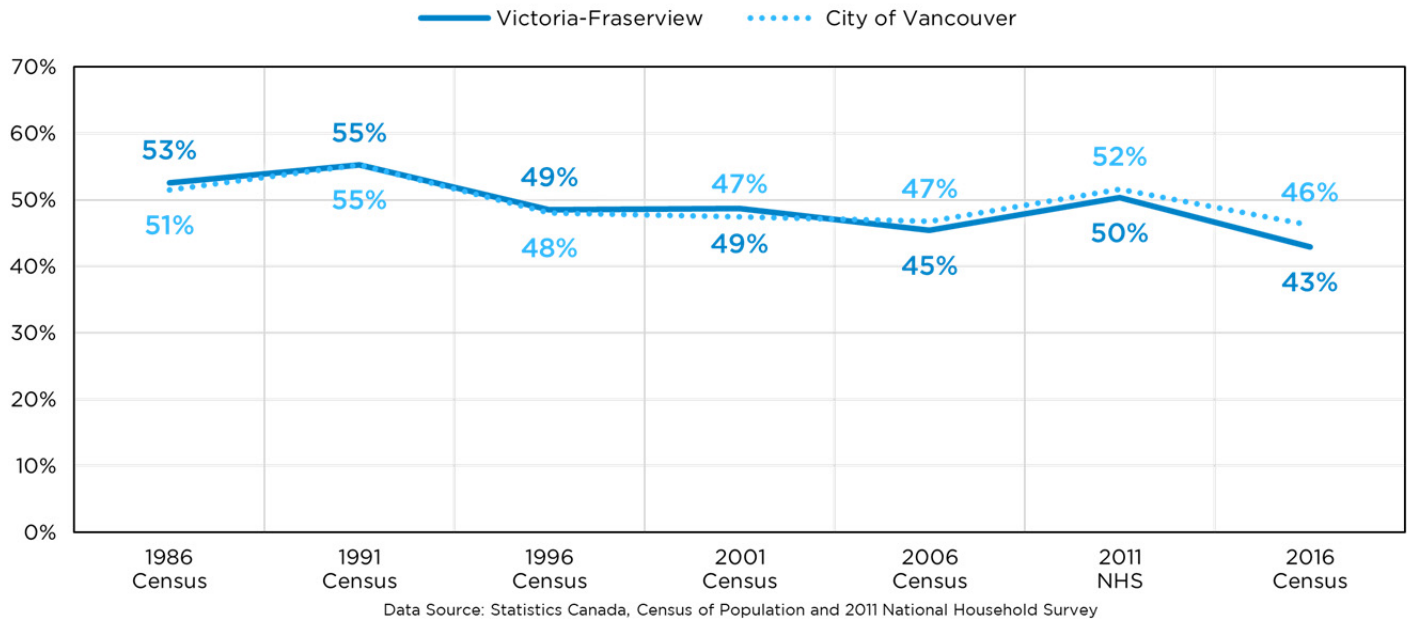
Victoria-Fraserview: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



Employment Security

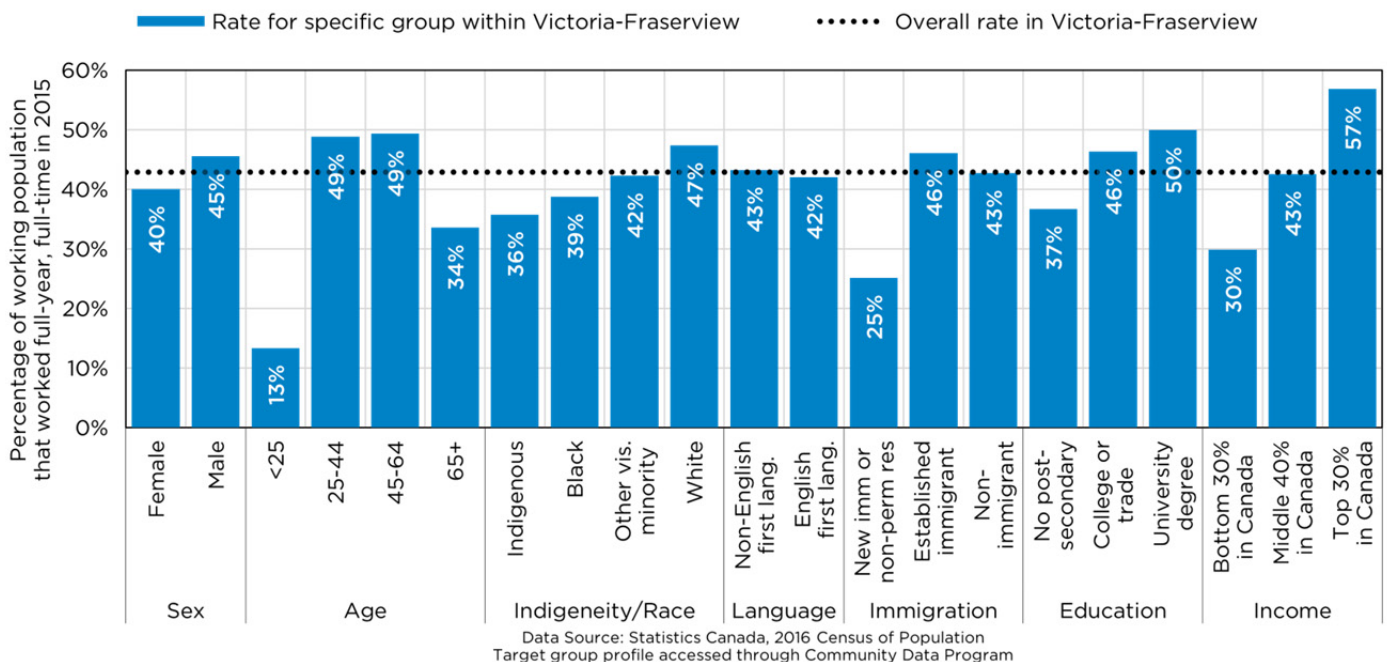
Victoria-Fraserview has also seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment.

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



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment.

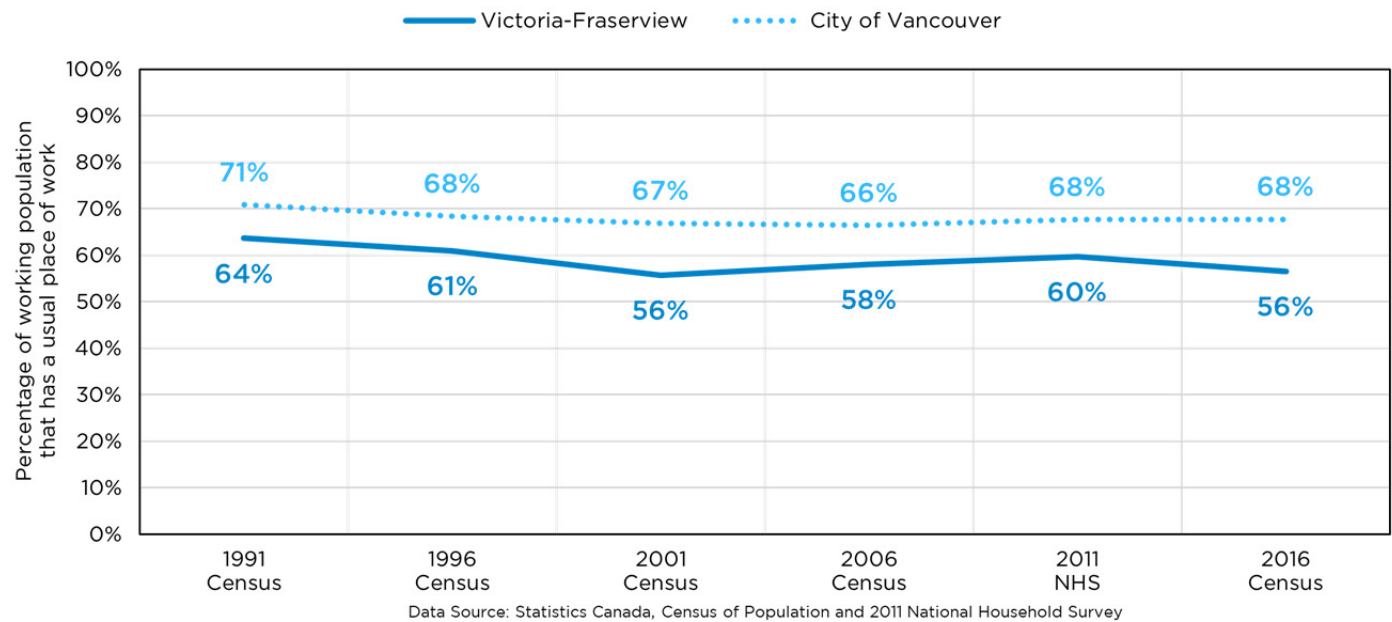
Victoria-Fraserview: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



Journey to Work

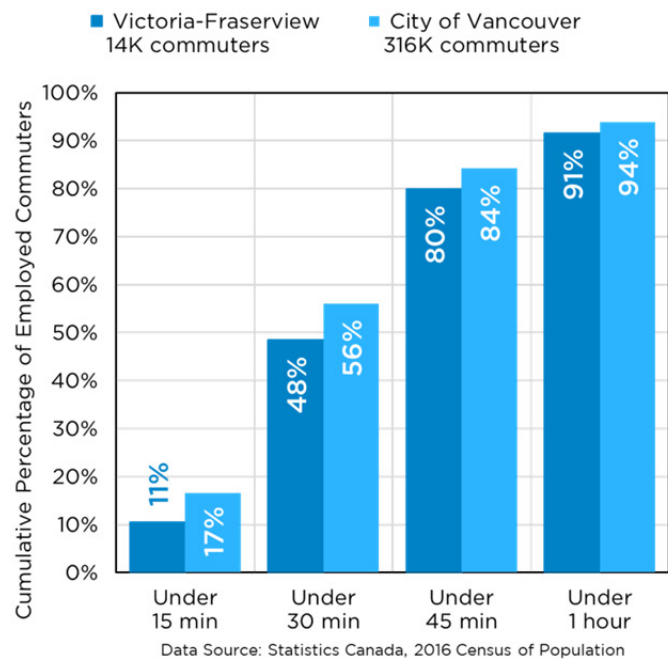
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. 56% of Victoria-Fraserview residents work inside the City of Vancouver, a lower rate than for residents of the city overall.

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

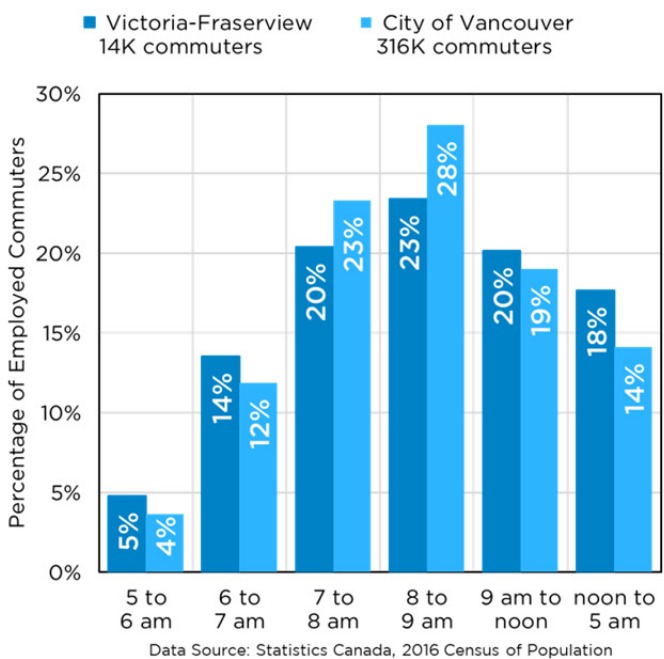


Victoria-Fraserview residents have longer commutes than the city overall, with a majority of commuters taking over half an hour to get to work, and nearly 10% taking more than an hour. Victoria-Fraserview has proportionally more people leaving for work in early morning, afternoon and evening hours than the city overall, and relatively fewer residents leaving for work between 8 and 9 am.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



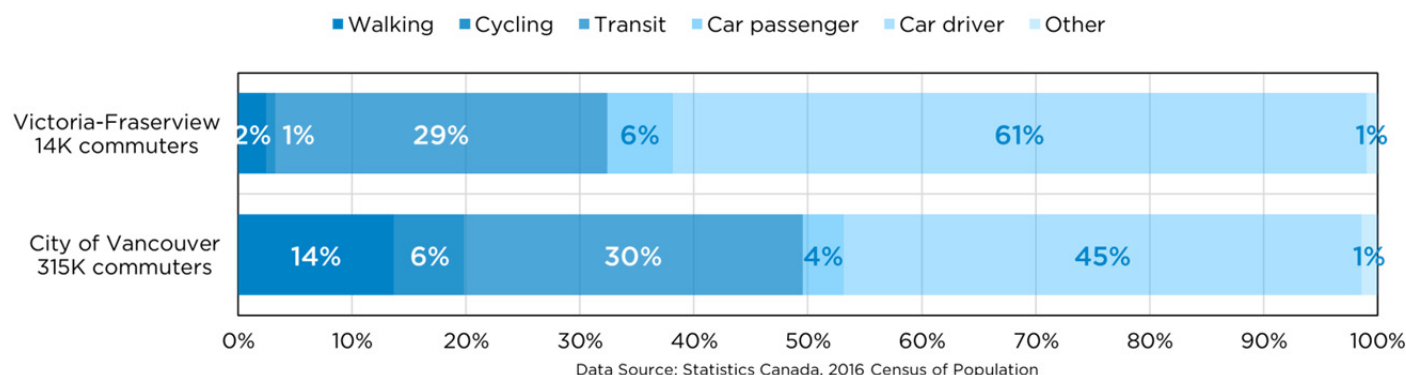
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



Mode of Transportation to Work

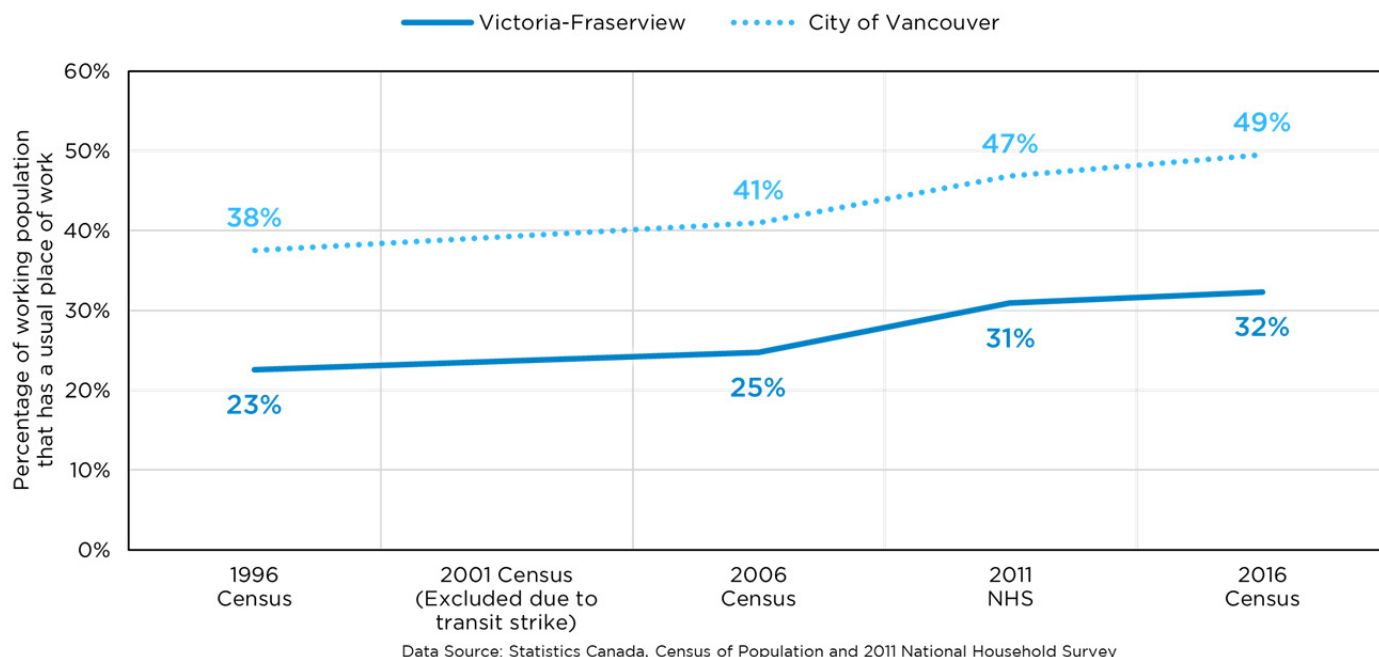
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only records usual mode of travel for work trips for people who commute to a regular workplace, this is a useful proxy for understanding broader mobility trends. Residents of Victoria-Fraserview are less likely than residents of the city overall to use walking or cycling as their main mode of travel to work, and more likely to be in a private vehicle.

Employed Population by Main Mode of Travel to Work, 2016



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in Victoria-Fraserview, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. In 2016, 32% of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

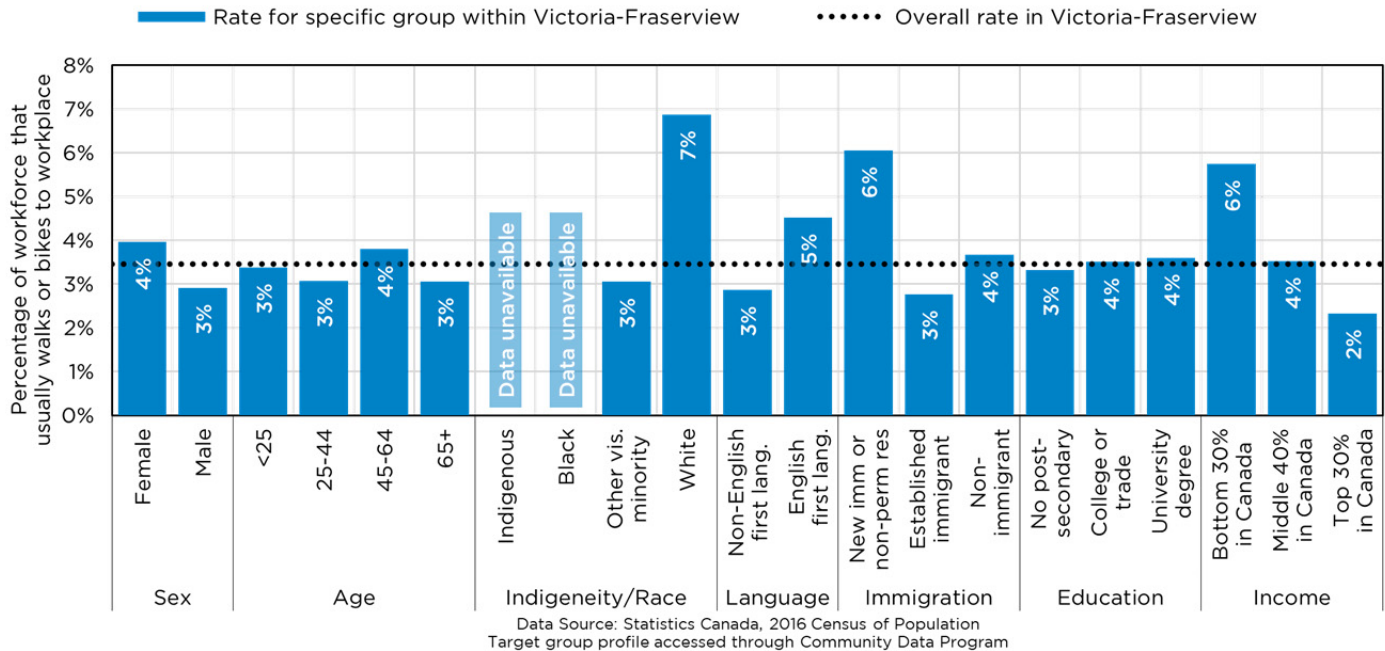
Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



Equity and Transportation

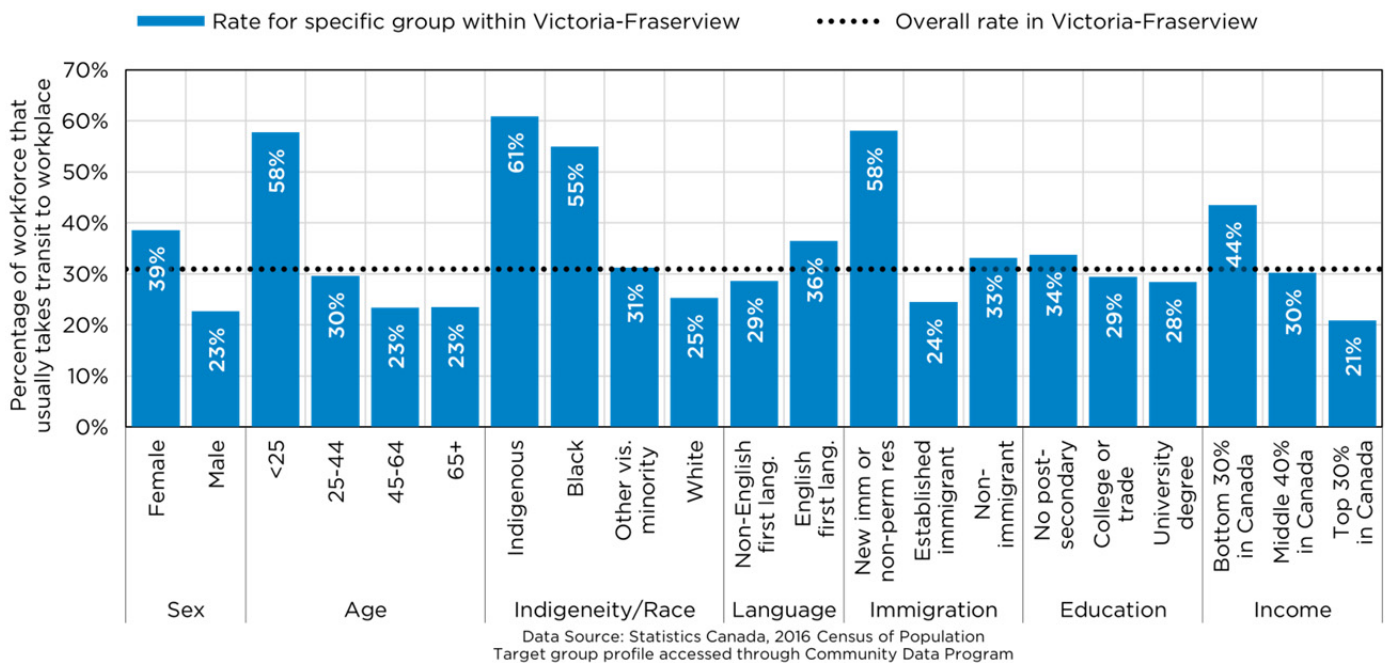
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

Victoria-Fraserview: 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.

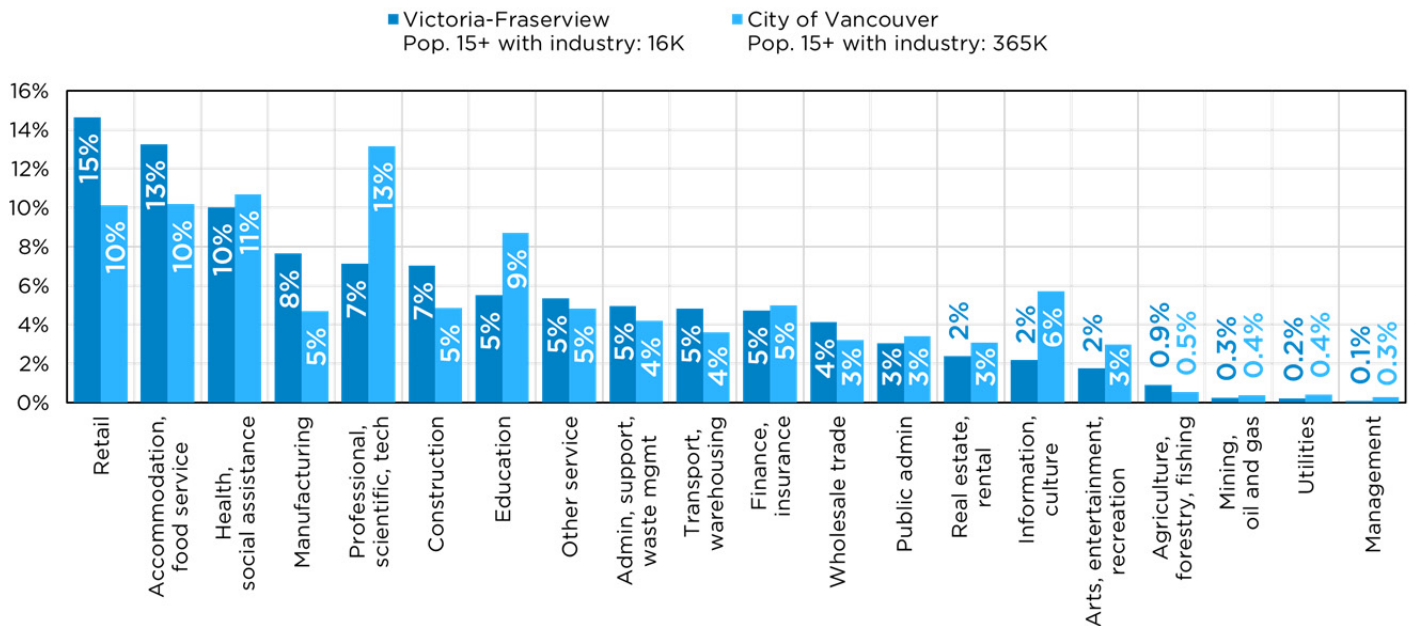
Victoria-Fraserview: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



Industries and Occupations

In 2016, the top three industries¹⁸ employing Victoria-Fraserview residents were: retail trade; accommodation and food service; and health care and social assistance. In comparison to the city, relatively fewer residents in Victoria-Fraserview work in professional, scientific and tech industries.

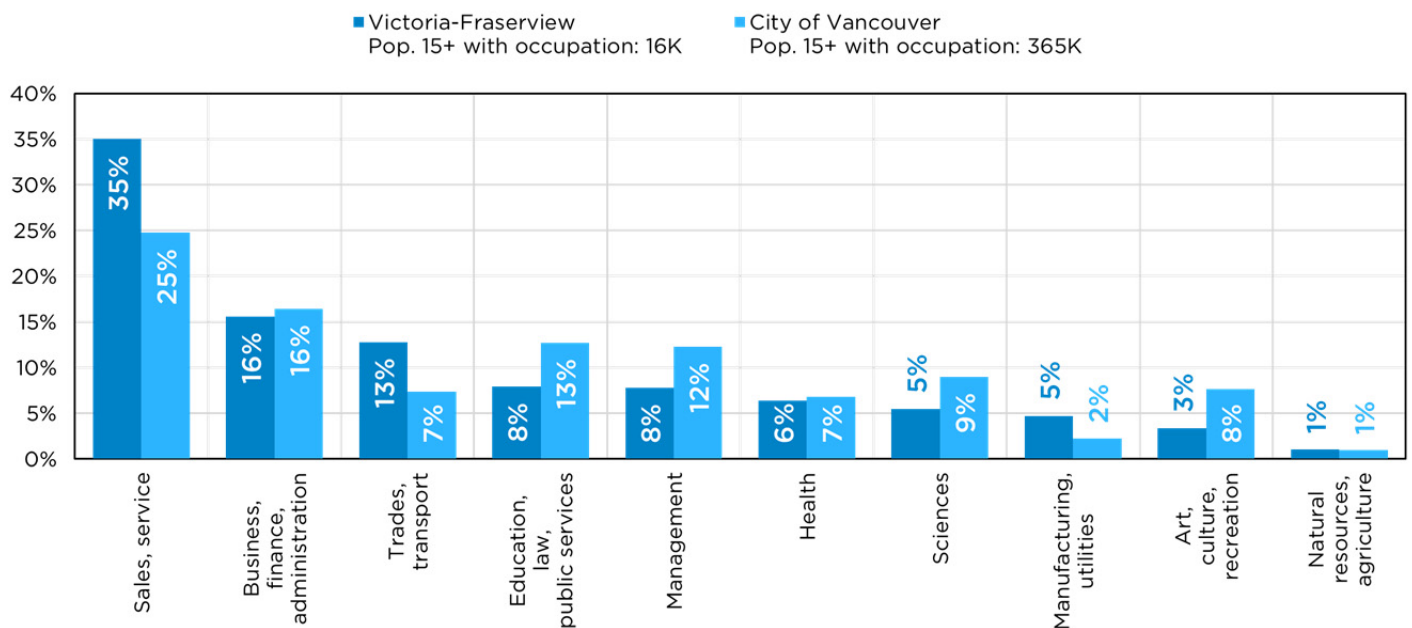
Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Occupation¹⁹ categories show a similar picture. Victoria-Fraserview houses people working in sales and service and trades and transport occupations at a higher rate than the city's overall workforce. The area has proportionally fewer people working in education, law, public services and management occupations.

Occupation Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016

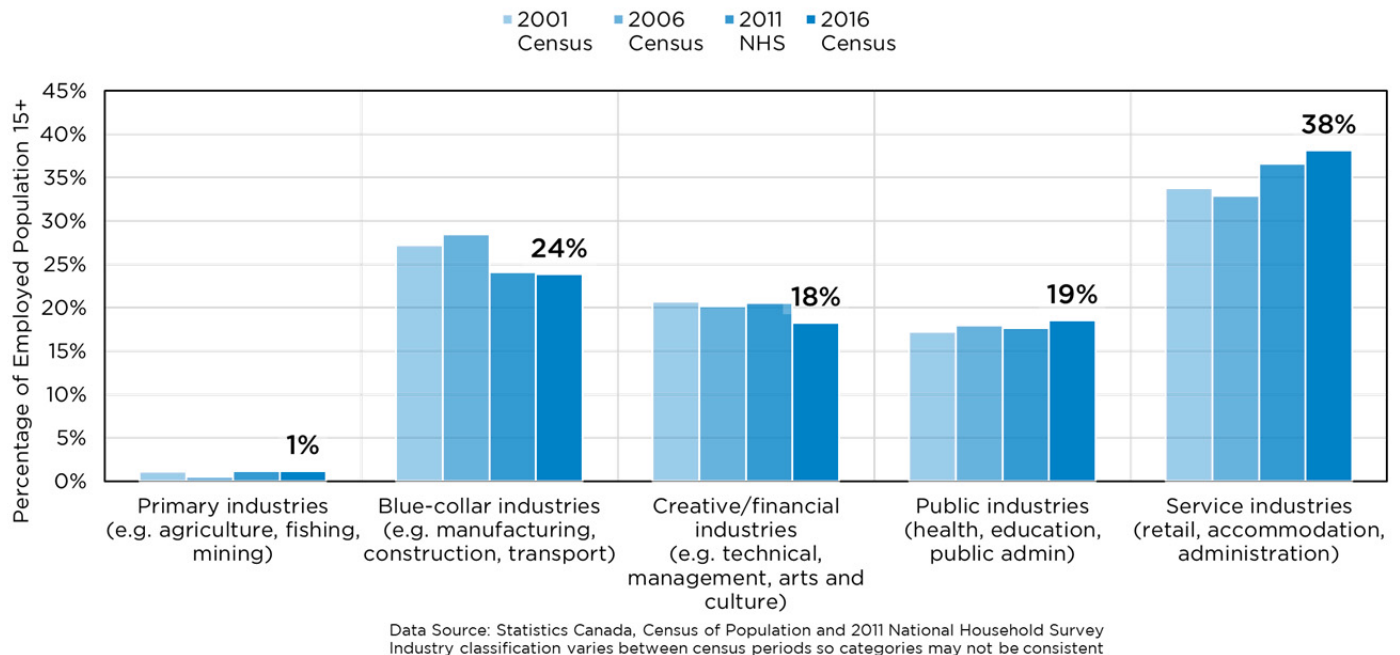


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Industry Trends

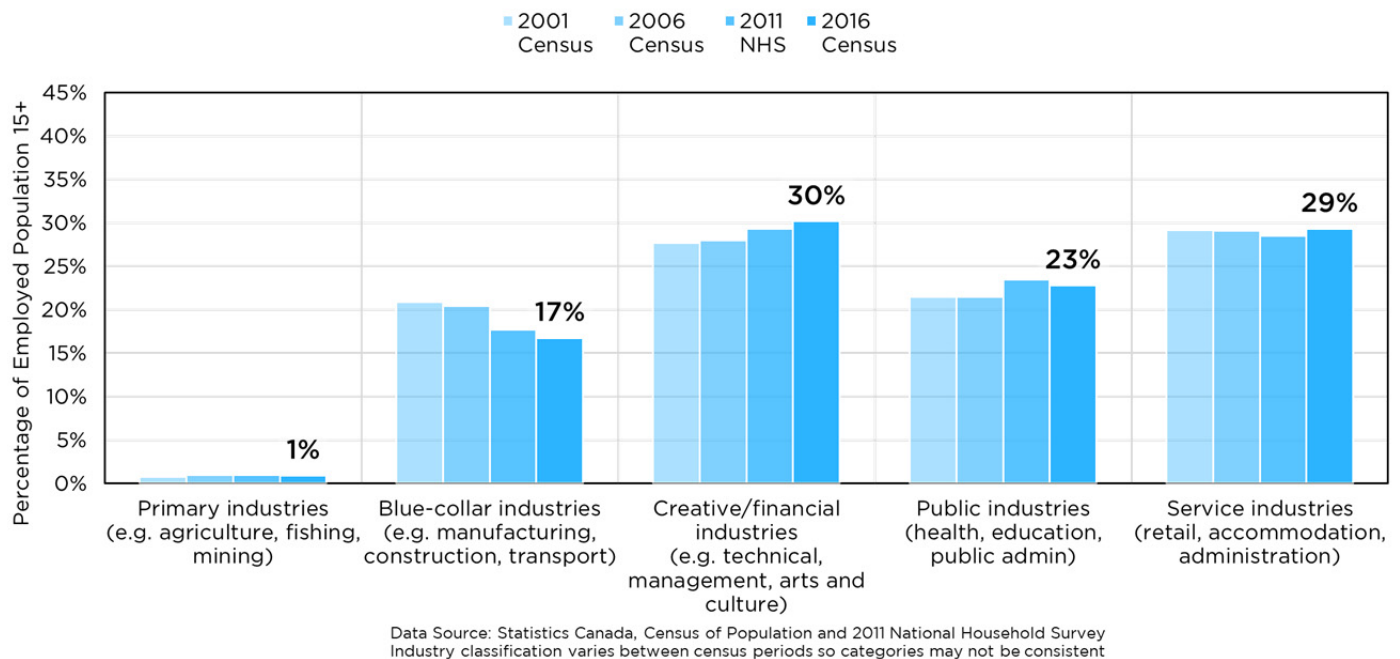
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. Since 2006, Victoria-Fraserview's workforce has seen a shift from blue-collar industries to service industries.

Victoria-Fraserview: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



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

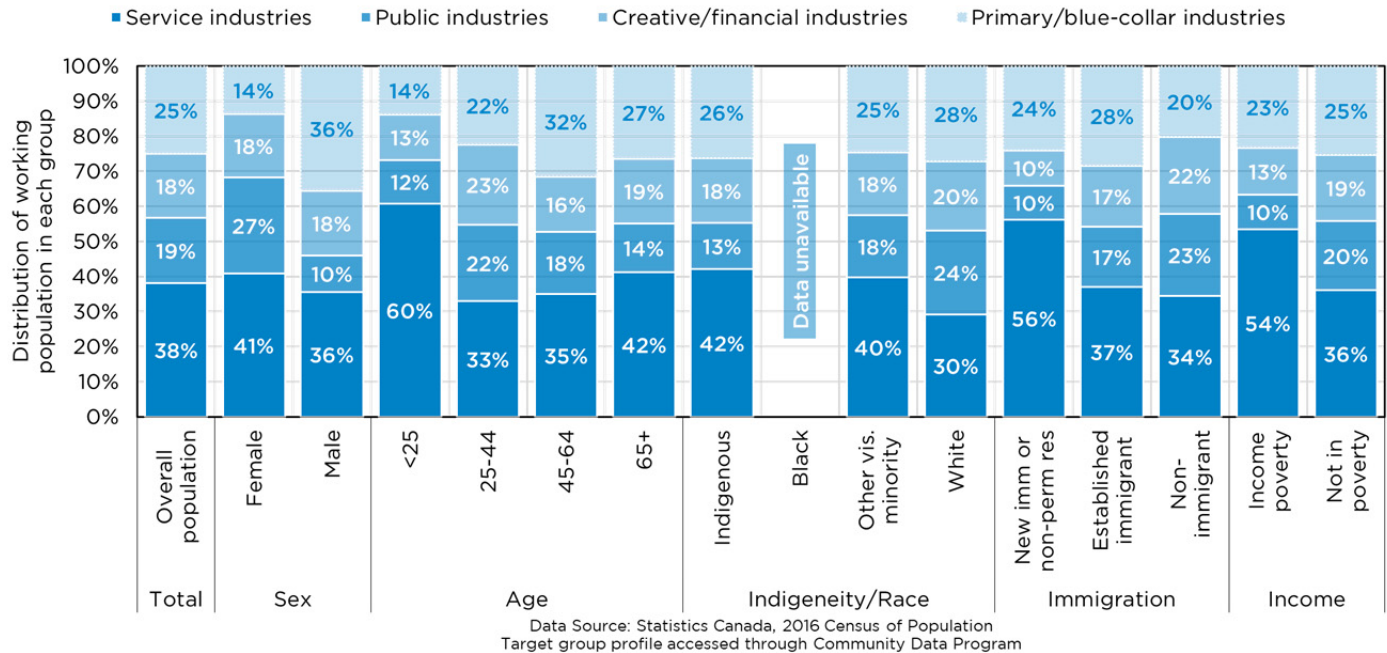
City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016



Equity and Industries

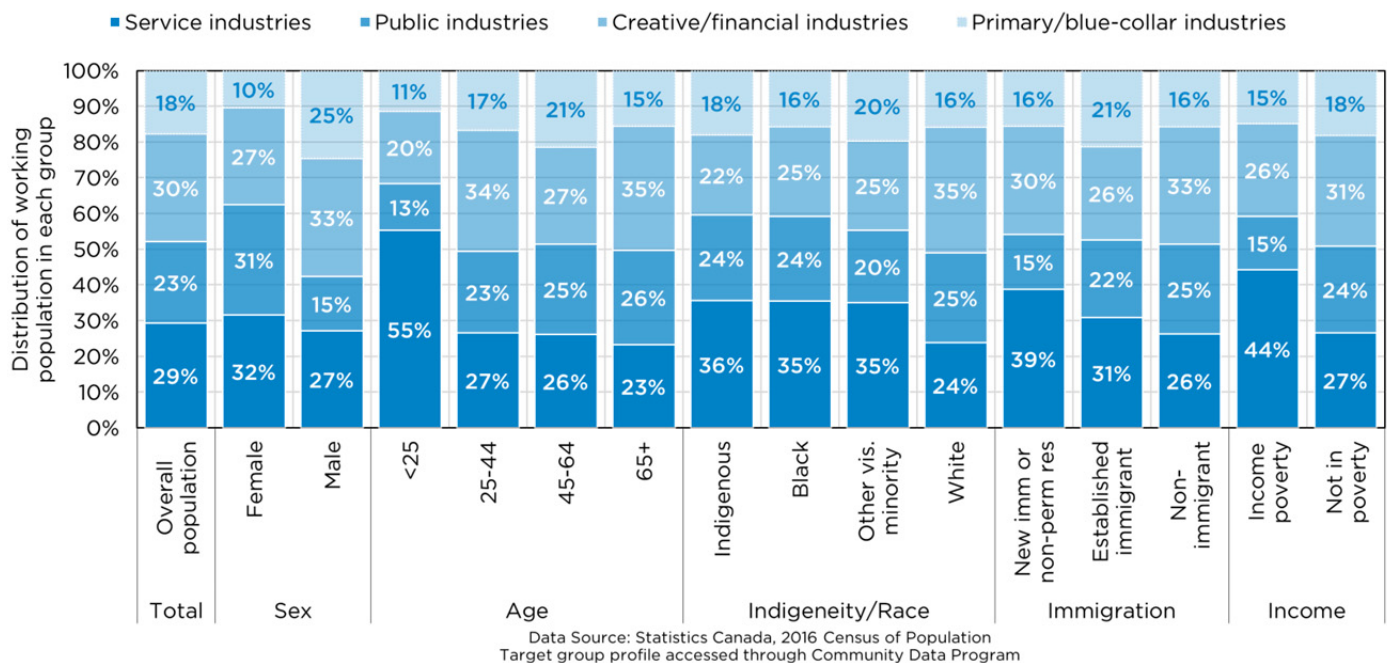
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in Victoria-Fraserview. Service industries are the largest sector for the overall population, but especially so for female, younger, racialized and new immigrant workers.

Victoria-Fraserview: 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.

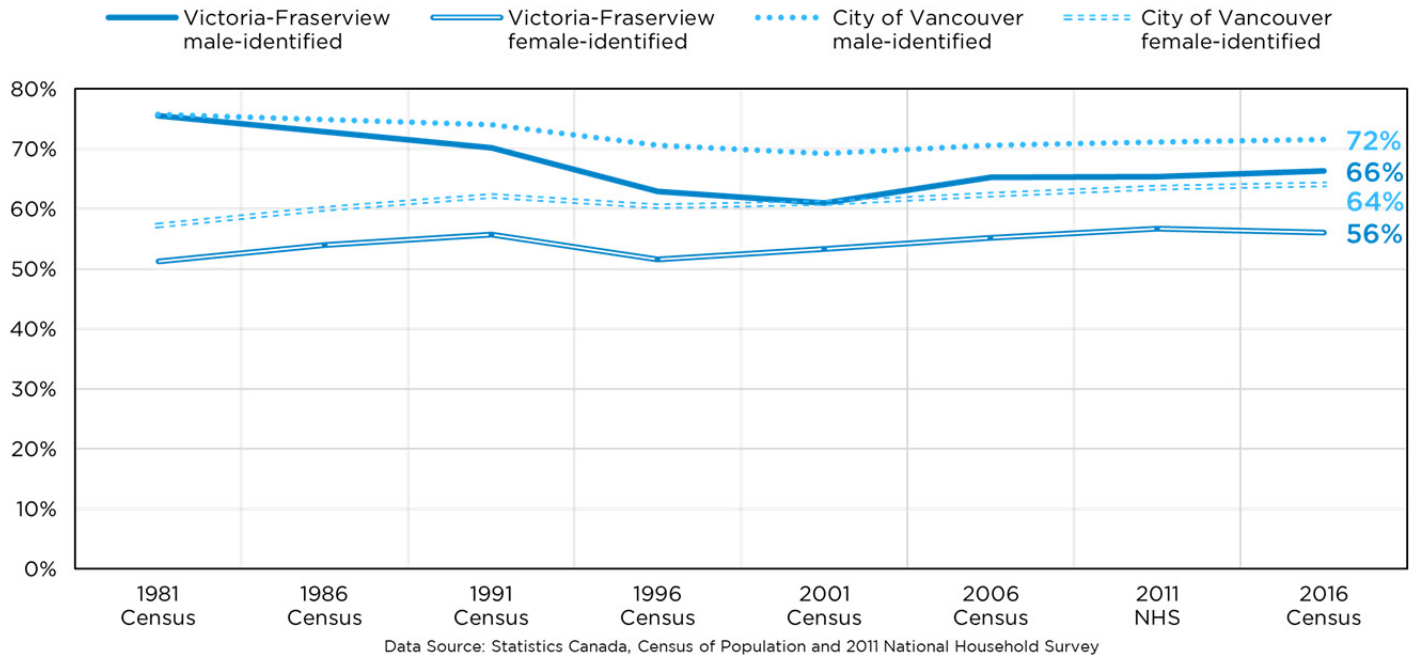
City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



Gender and the Workforce

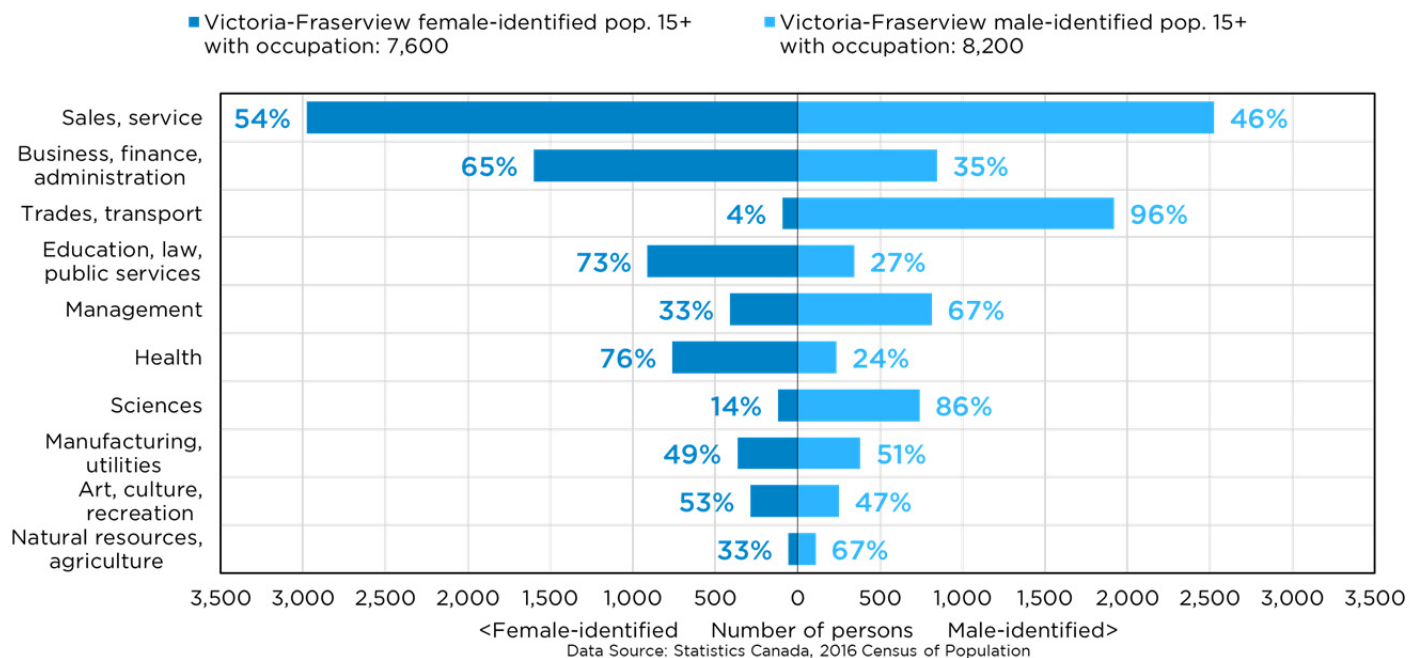
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Victoria-Fraserview, women's labour force participation rate has increase since 1996, but the gender gap in the neighbourhood is larger than in the city overall.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender, 1981-2016



In Victoria-Fraserview, women are under-represented in trades, transport and science occupations while men are under-represented in health occupations and education, law and public services.

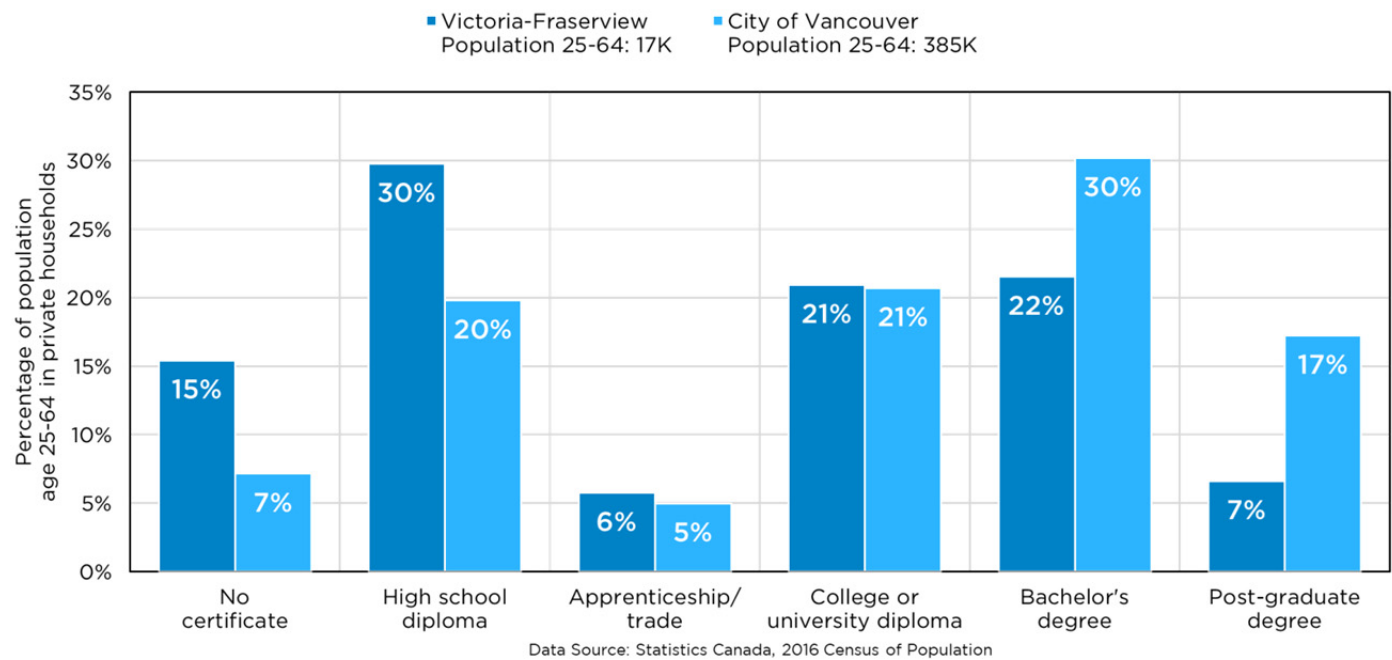
Victoria-Fraserview: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



Formal Education

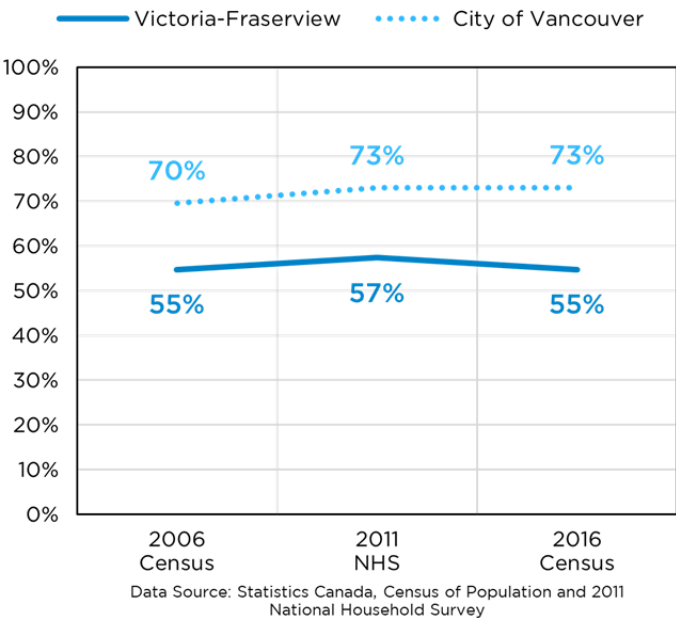
Compared to the city overall, Victoria-Fraserview residents are less likely to have a university education, including both bachelor and post-graduate degrees.

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

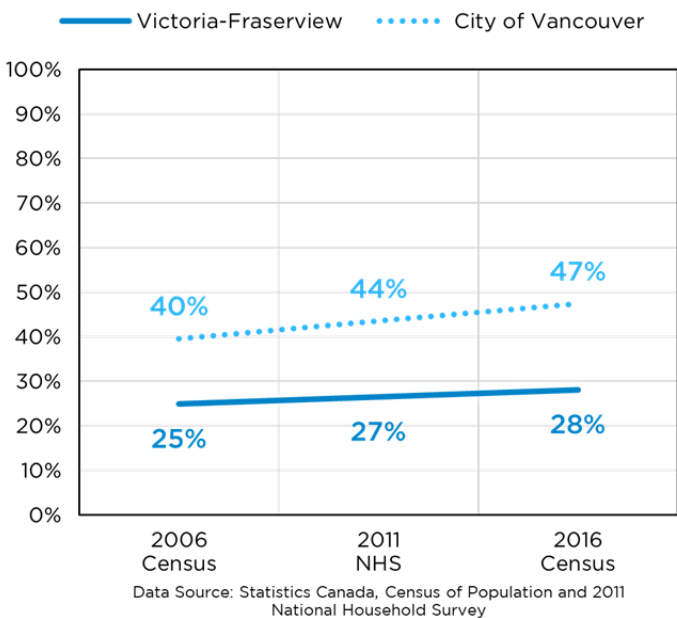


While the overall rate of post-secondary credentials is steady in Victoria-Fraserview, there is a shift toward a relatively higher rate of people having a university degree.

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



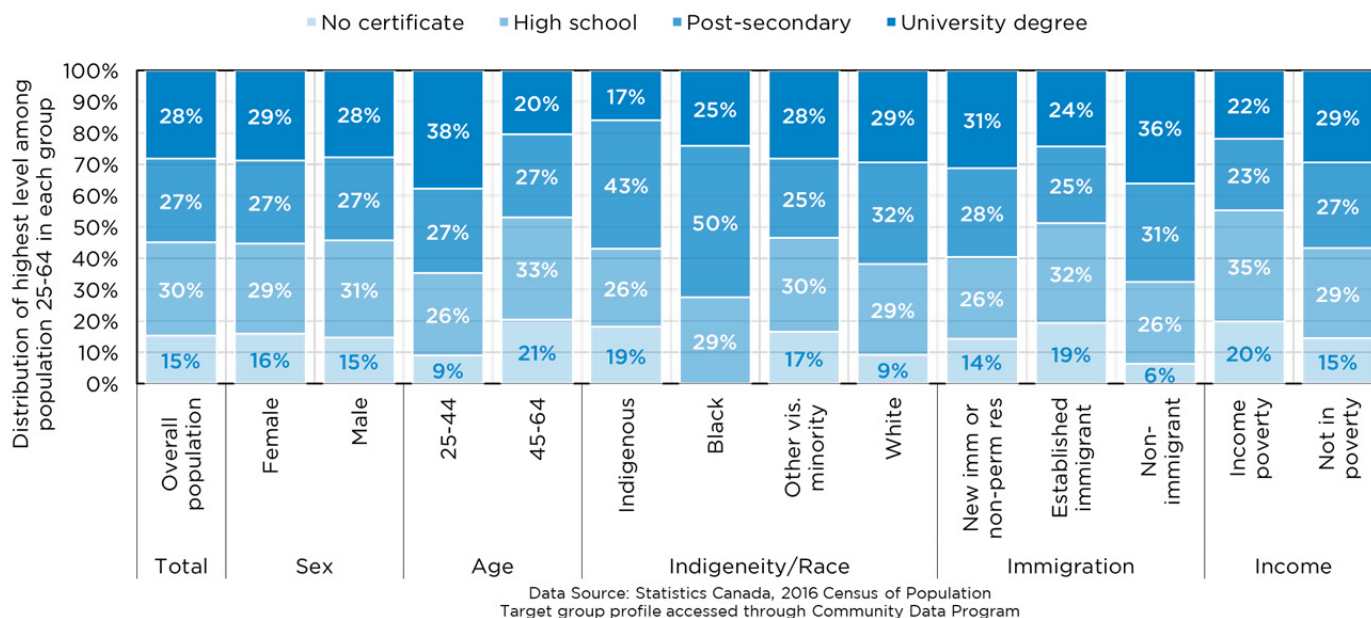
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



Equity and Formal Education

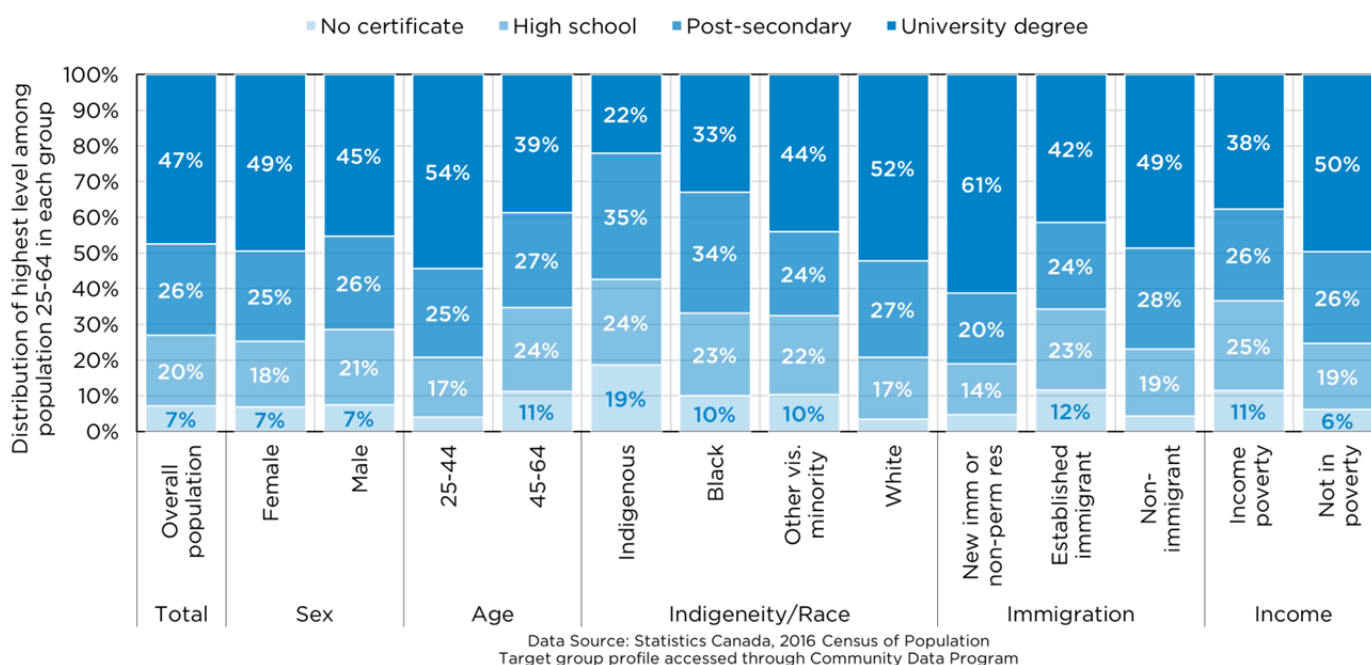
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Victoria-Fraserview, people with Indigenous identity and people who are established immigrants or have low incomes are less likely to have university degrees.

Victoria-Fraserview: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



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

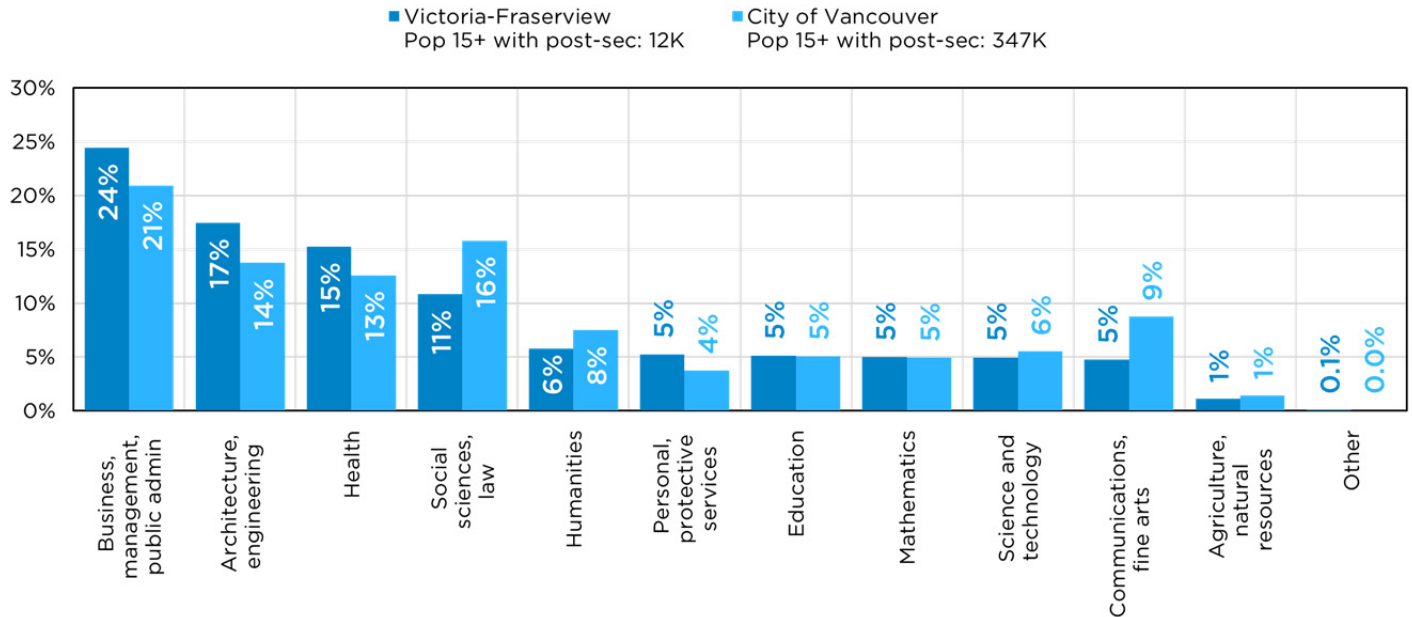
City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



Fields and Locations of Study

Top fields of study for post-secondary education are similar for Victoria-Fraserview and Vancouver; though Victoria-Fraserview has relatively more residents with .business educational backgrounds and fewer with social science or fine arts educational backgrounds.

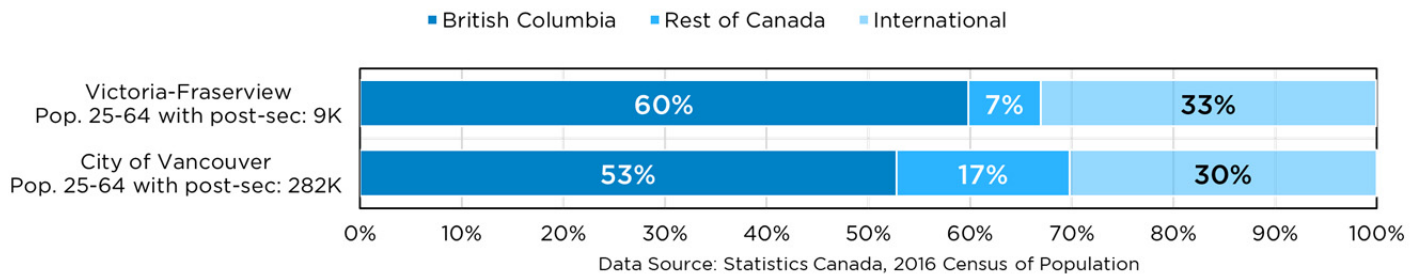
Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

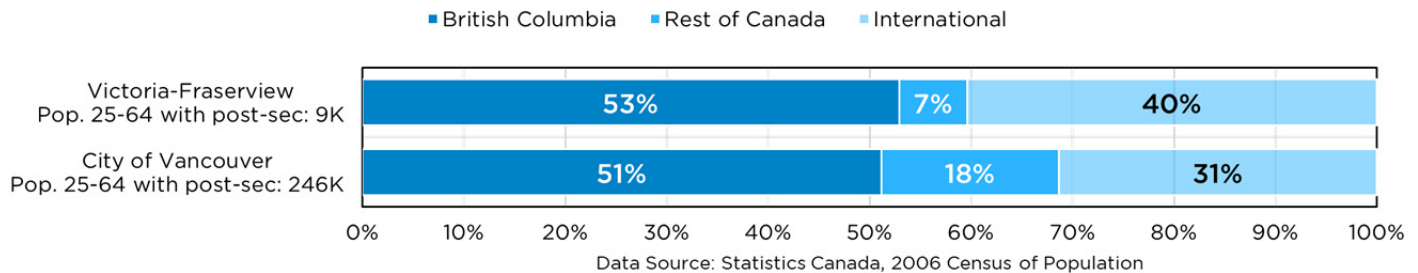
Victoria-Fraserview residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada, though this rate is declining over time. Interestingly, Victoria-Fraserview has relatively few residents with credentials from within Canada but in a different province.

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



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

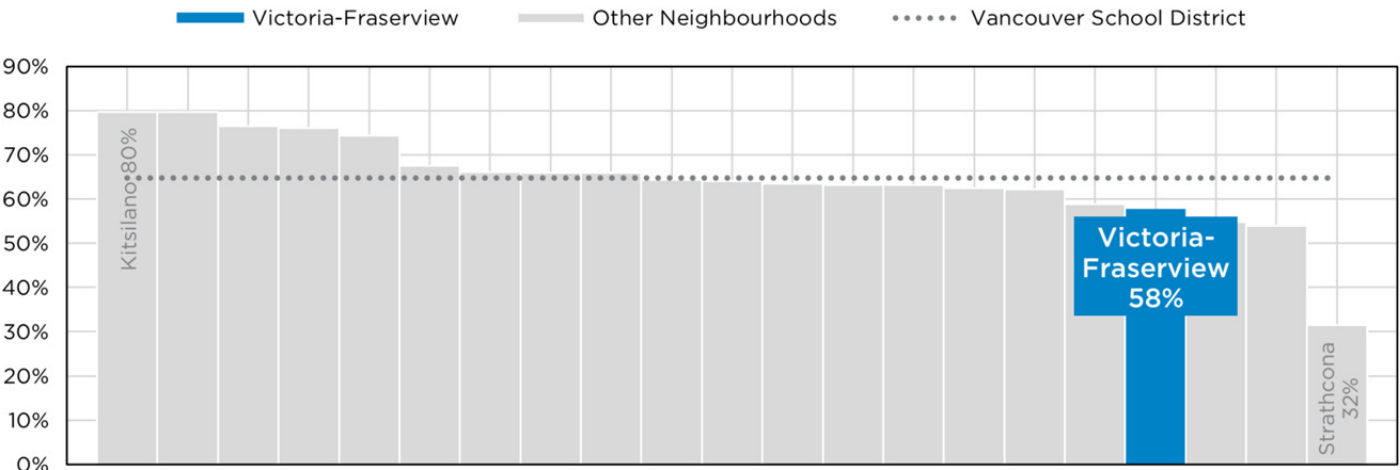
Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006



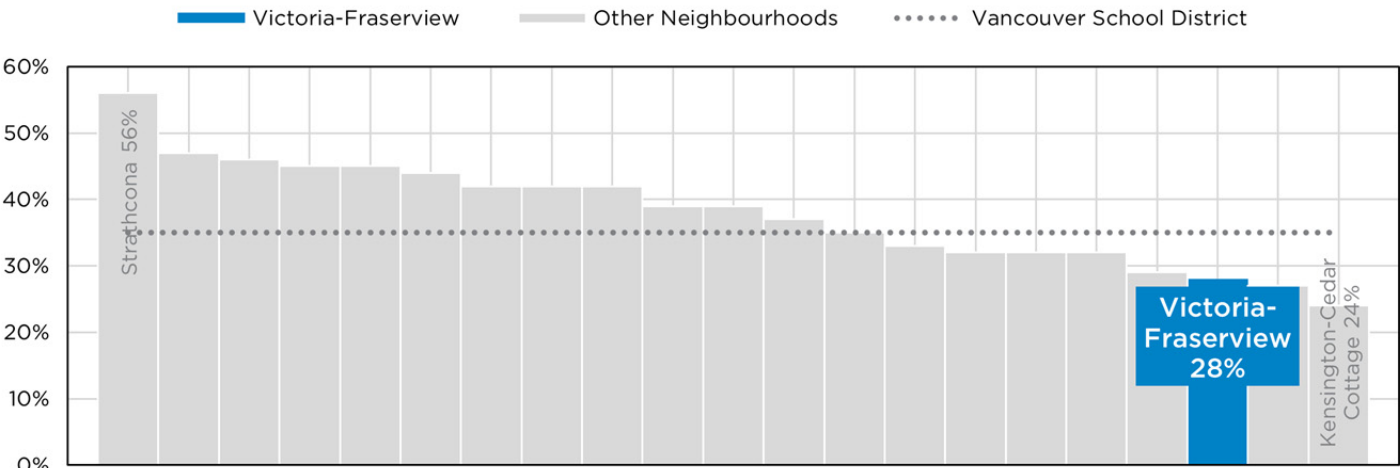
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

COMMUNITY HEALTH

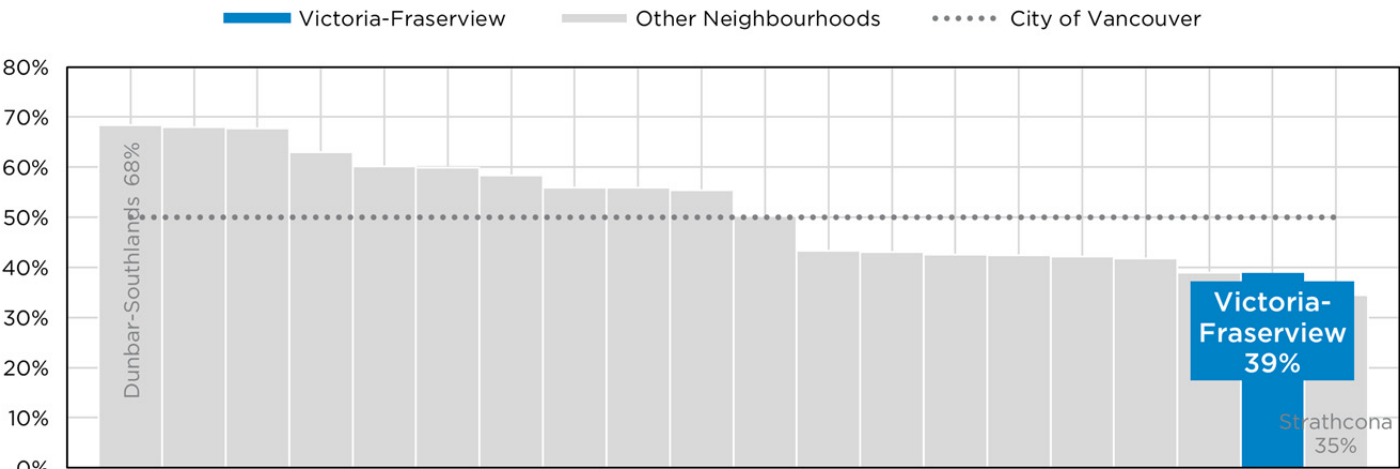
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

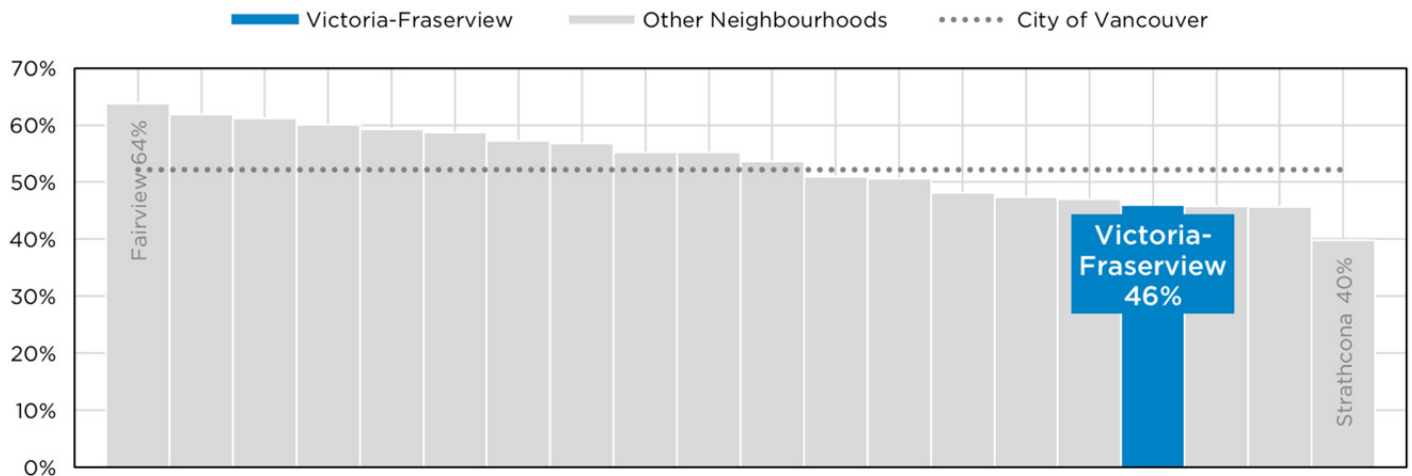


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

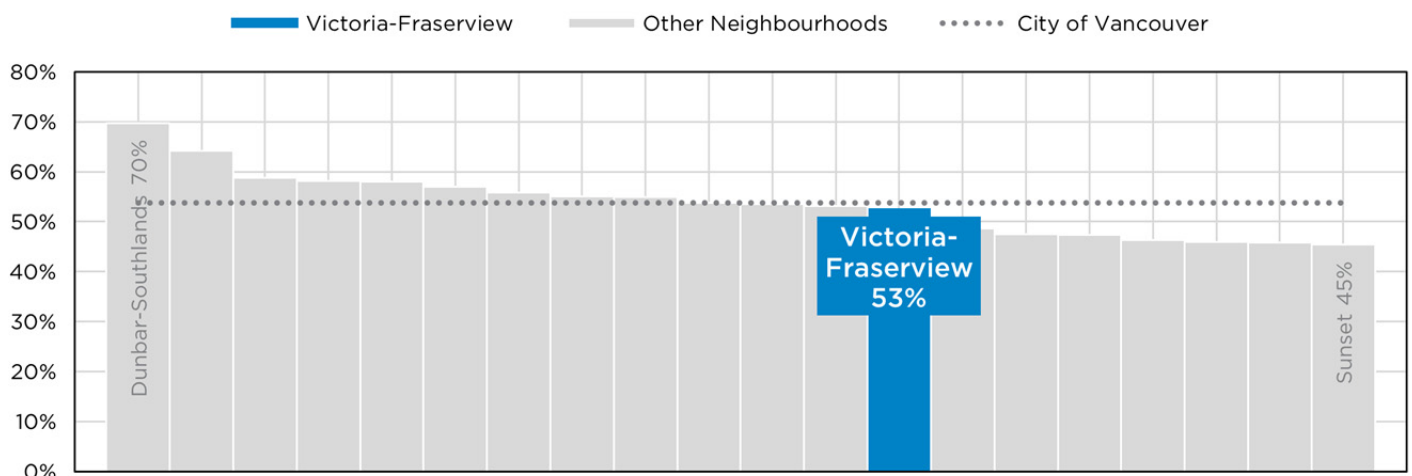


NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

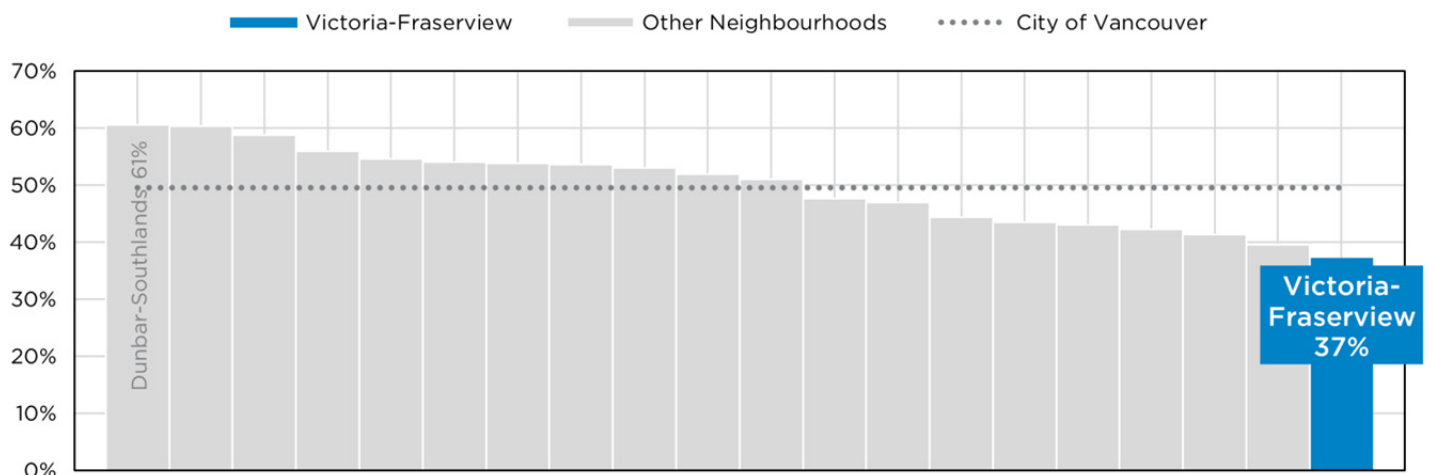
Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



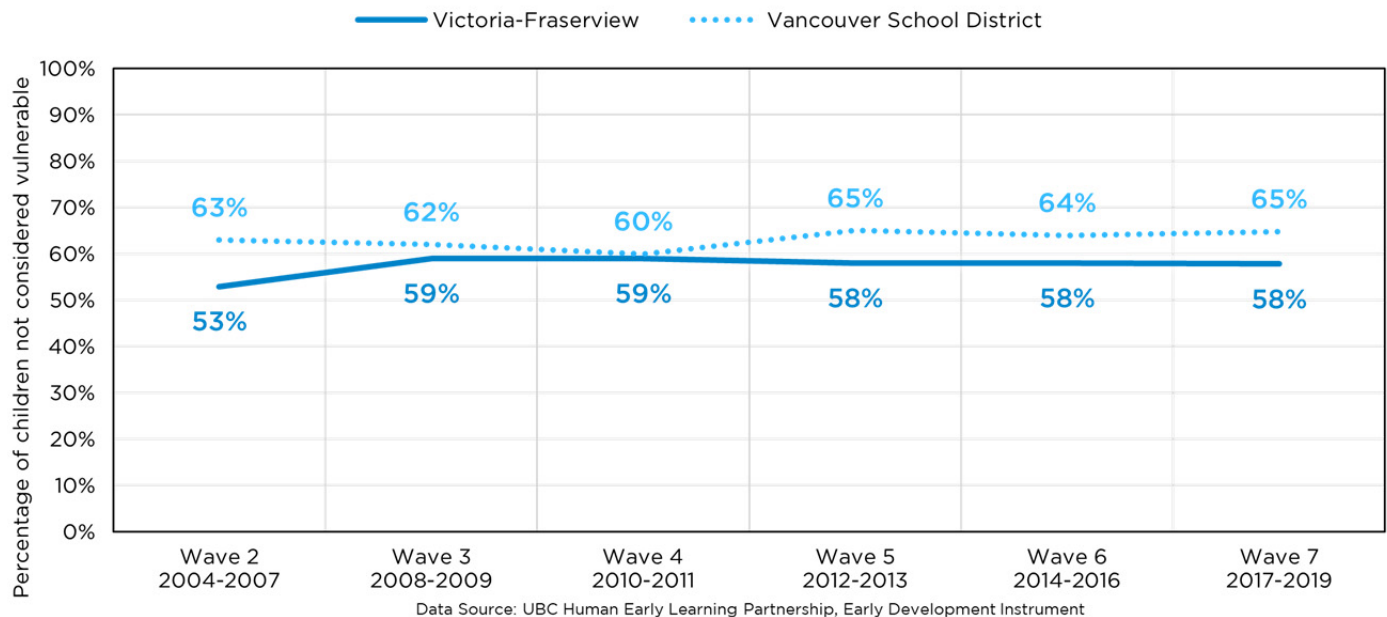
Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



Early Childhood Development

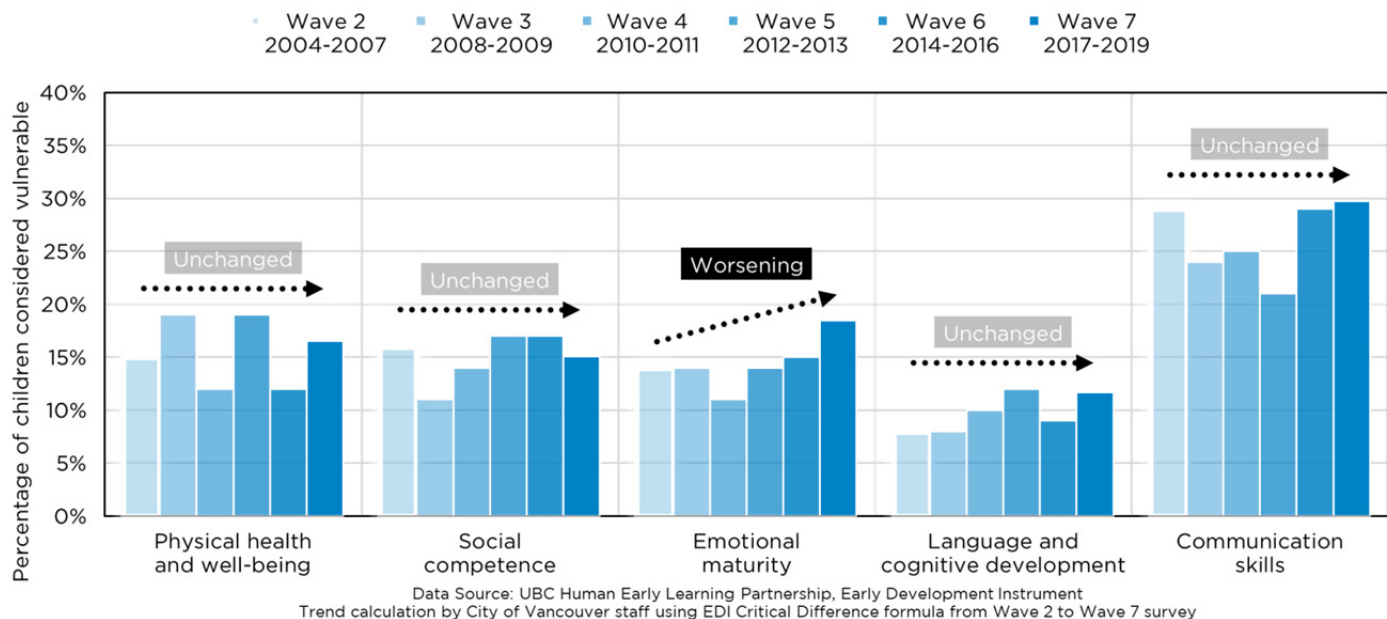
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. More than four in ten children in Victoria-Fraserview are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a higher rate than the city overall.

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



Over the long term, children in Victoria-Fraserview are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI’s emotional maturity scale of development, indicating increased vulnerabilities relating to areas such as children’s helping behaviour, anxiety, aggression and attention.

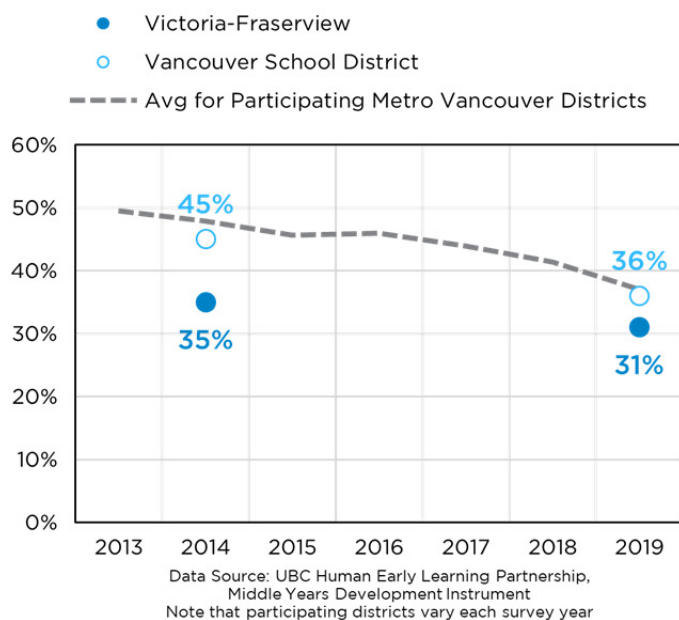
Victoria-Fraserview: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



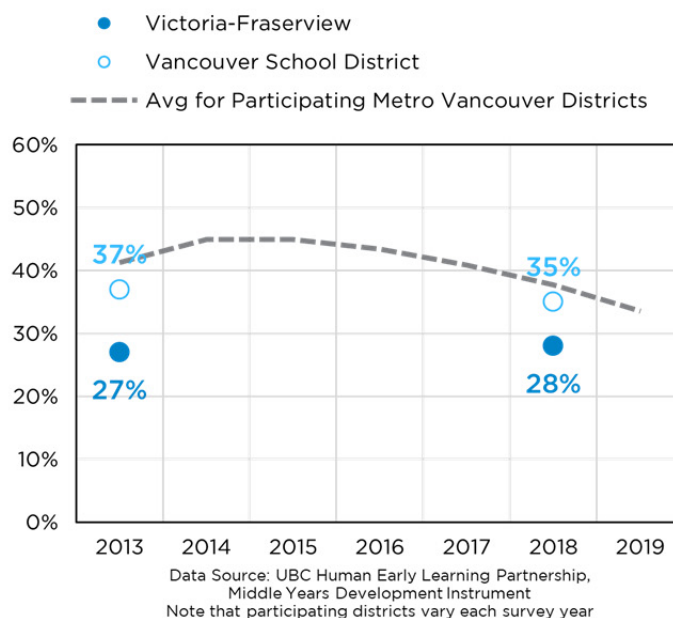
Middle-Years Development

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 Victoria-Fraserview have tended to have lower overall well-being scores compared to the City of Vancouver overall and the average across participating Metro Vancouver school districts.²⁰

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

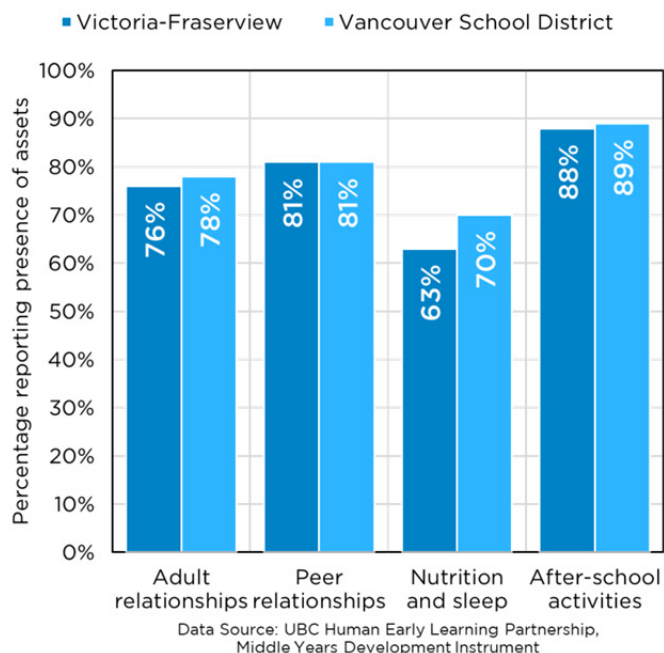


Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

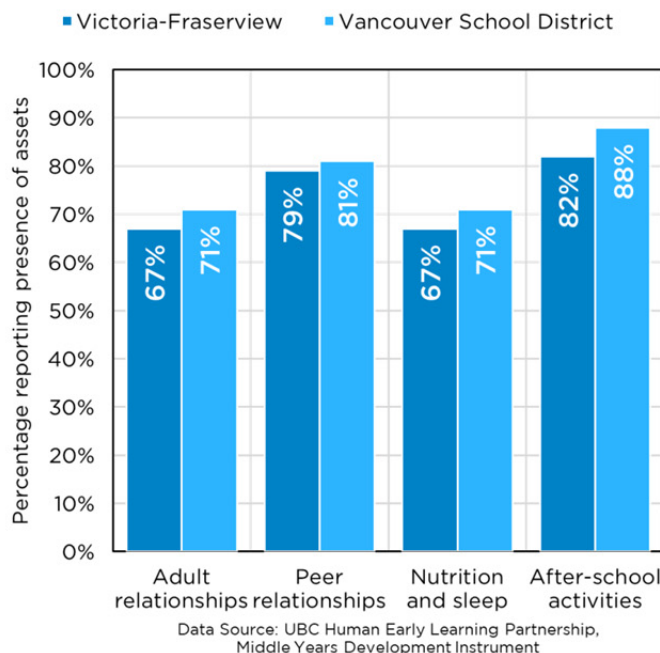


Children in Victoria-Fraserview have been less likely to report the presence of some supportive assets than children across the city as a whole: grade 4 children in 2019 were notably less likely to report the presence of nutrition and sleep, while grade 7 children in 2018 were less likely to report after-school activities.

Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



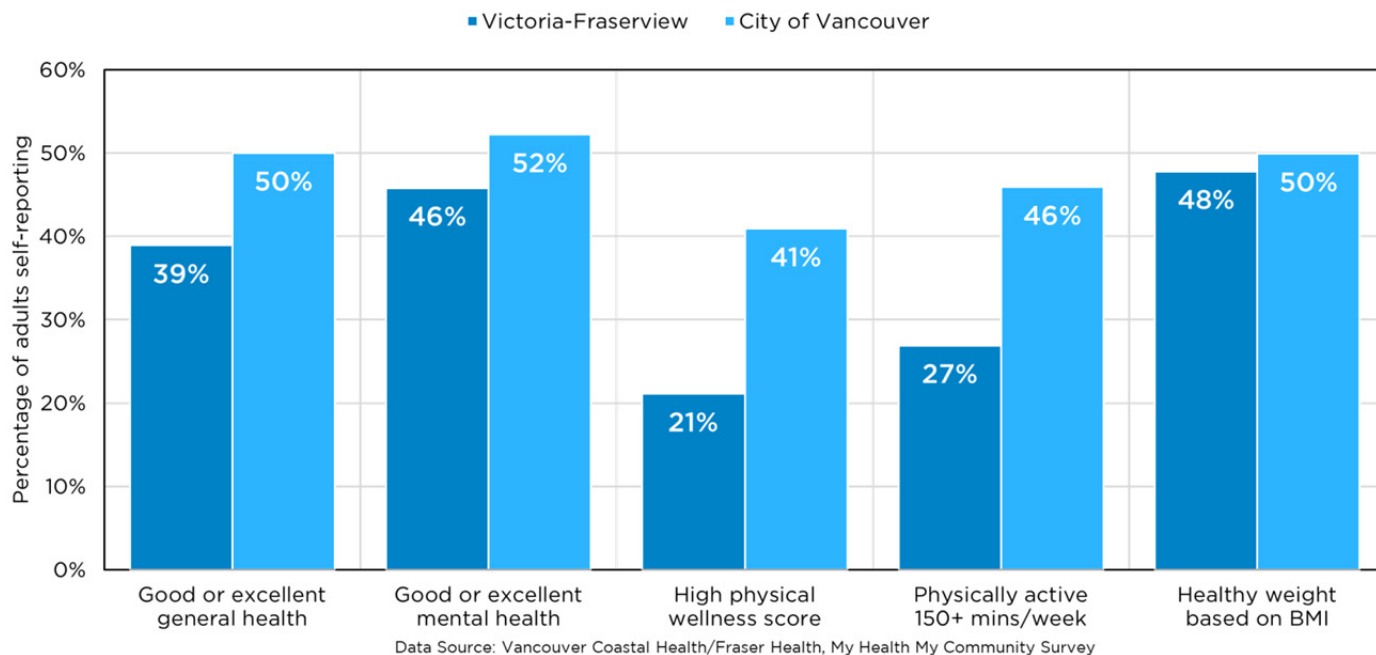
Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

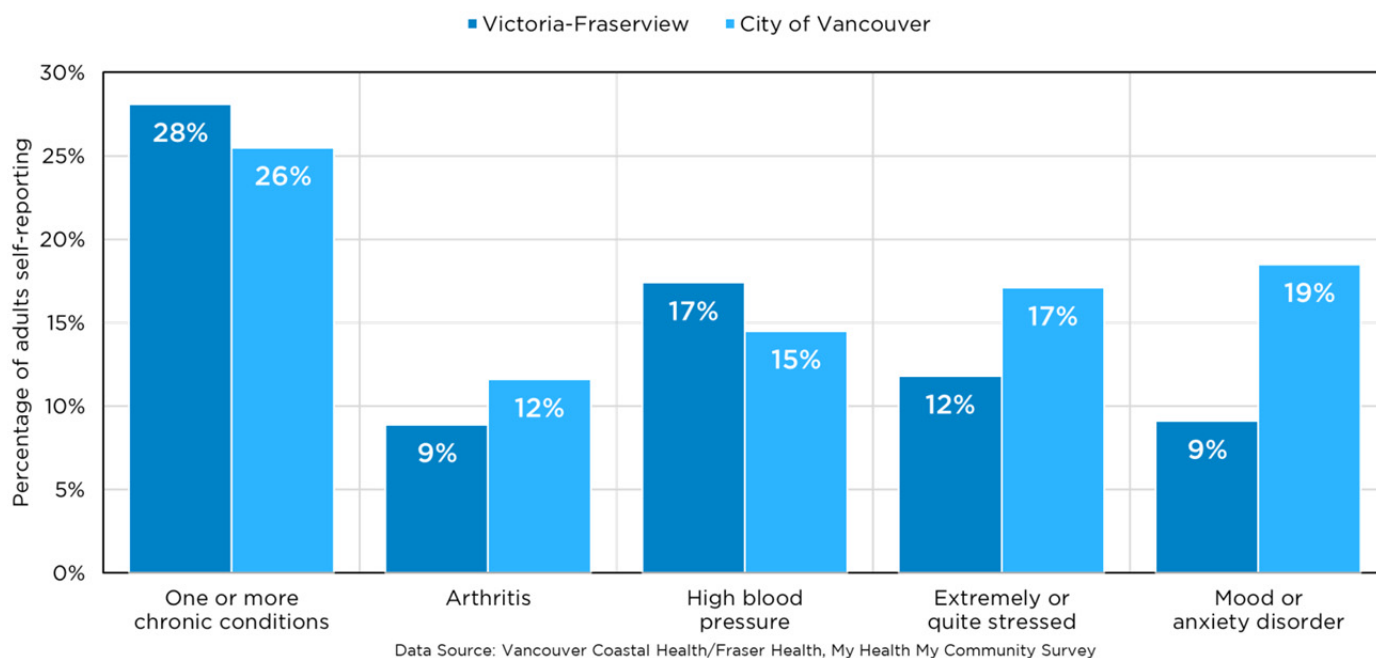
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. Victoria-Fraserview residents are less likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good, and less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

Overall Health Status and Perceptions, 2013-2014



Victoria-Fraserview residents report chronic conditions and high blood pressure at a higher rates than citywide, but arthritis, stress and mood disorders are less prevalent among neighbourhood residents.

Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

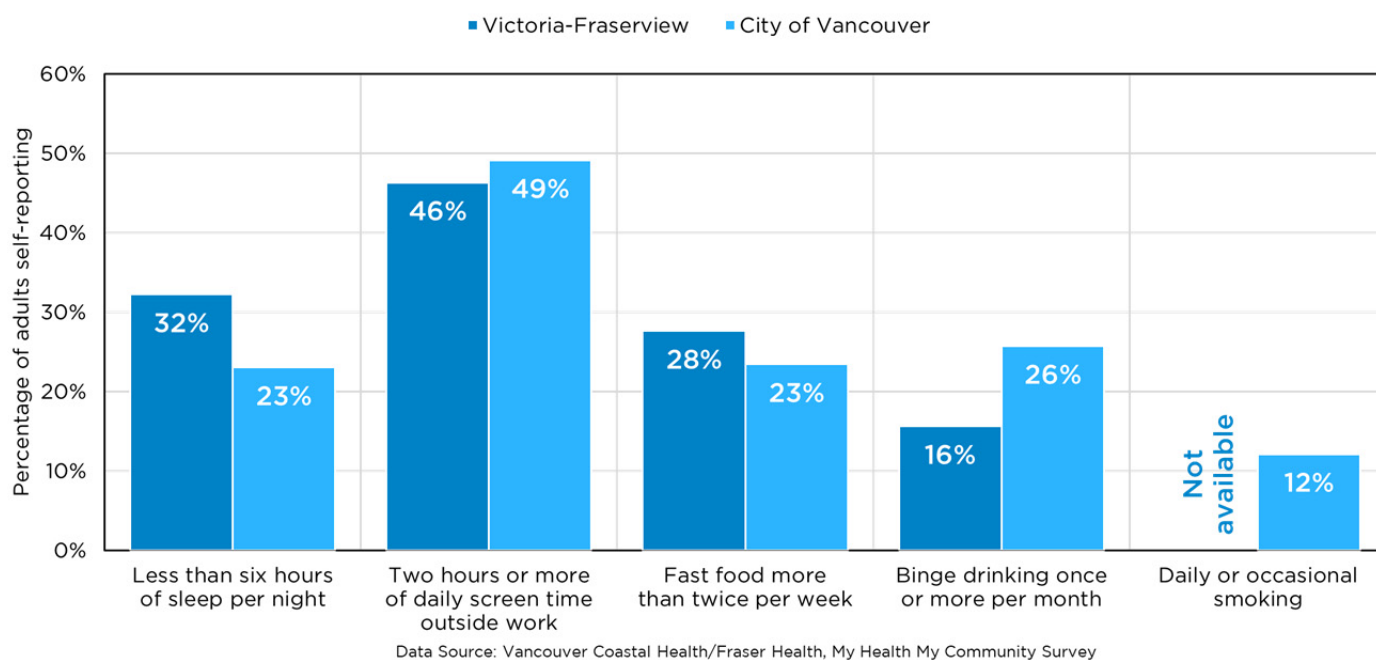
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Victoria-Fraserview residents are more likely to have a family doctor and to have received a flu shot. However, they are less likely to have seen a dentist and to walk for half an hour every day.

Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Victoria-Fraserview 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 and binge drinking.

Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

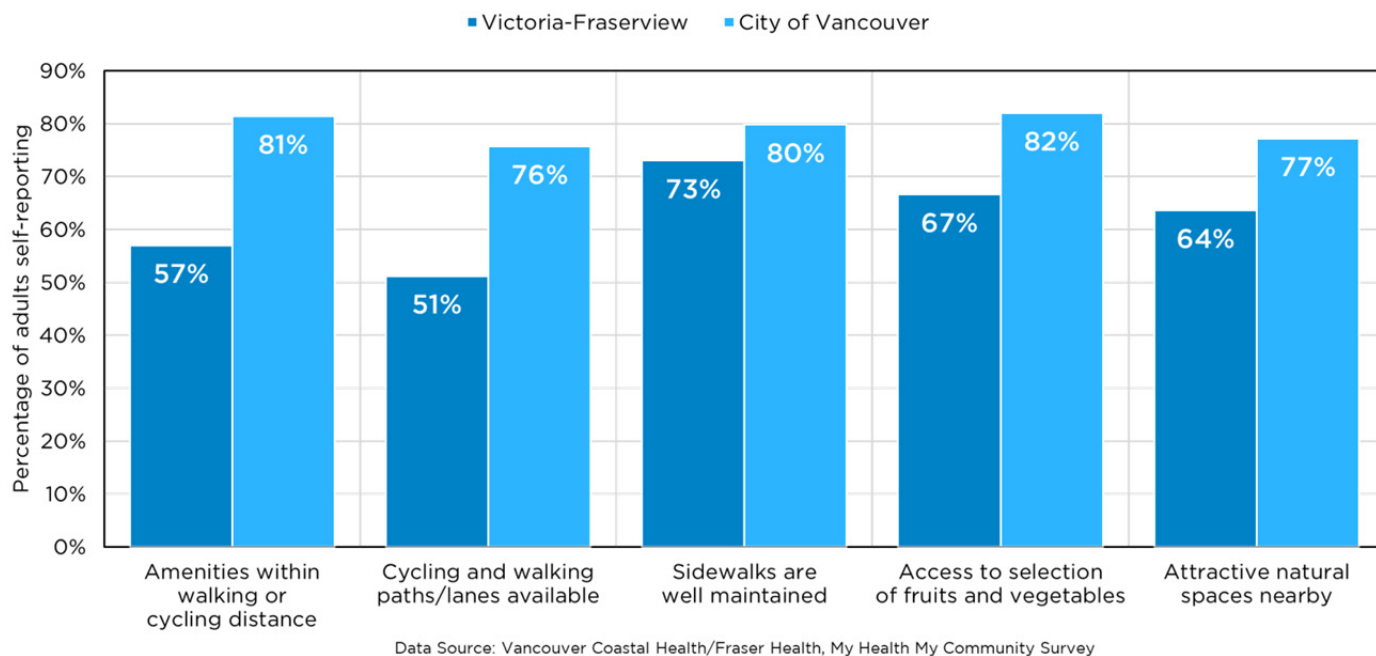
Victoria-Fraserview residents report a sense of belonging at a similar rate to the City of Vancouver overall. However, they are less likely to have strong social support networks and to feel safe walking after dark.

Neighbourhood Social Connections and Resilience, 2013-2014



Victoria-Fraserview residents have generally less positive perceptions of the built environment than residents of the city overall.

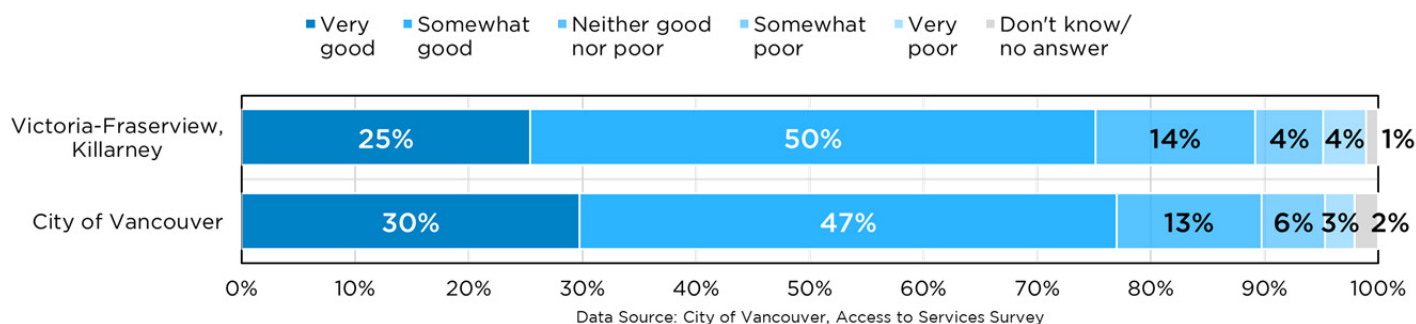
Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



Access to Services

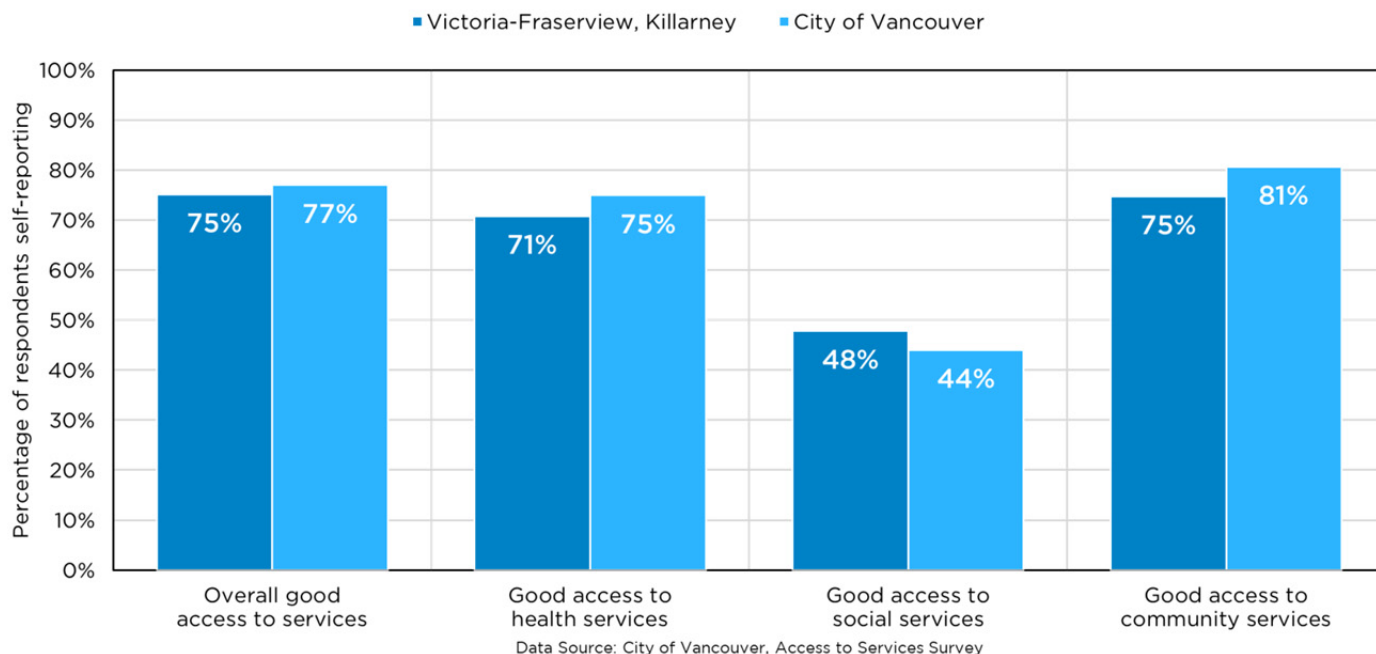
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, about three quarters of respondents in Victoria-Fraserview and Killarney 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 rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. Victoria-Fraserview and Killarney respondents were less likely to report good access to health and community services, but more likely to report good access to social services.

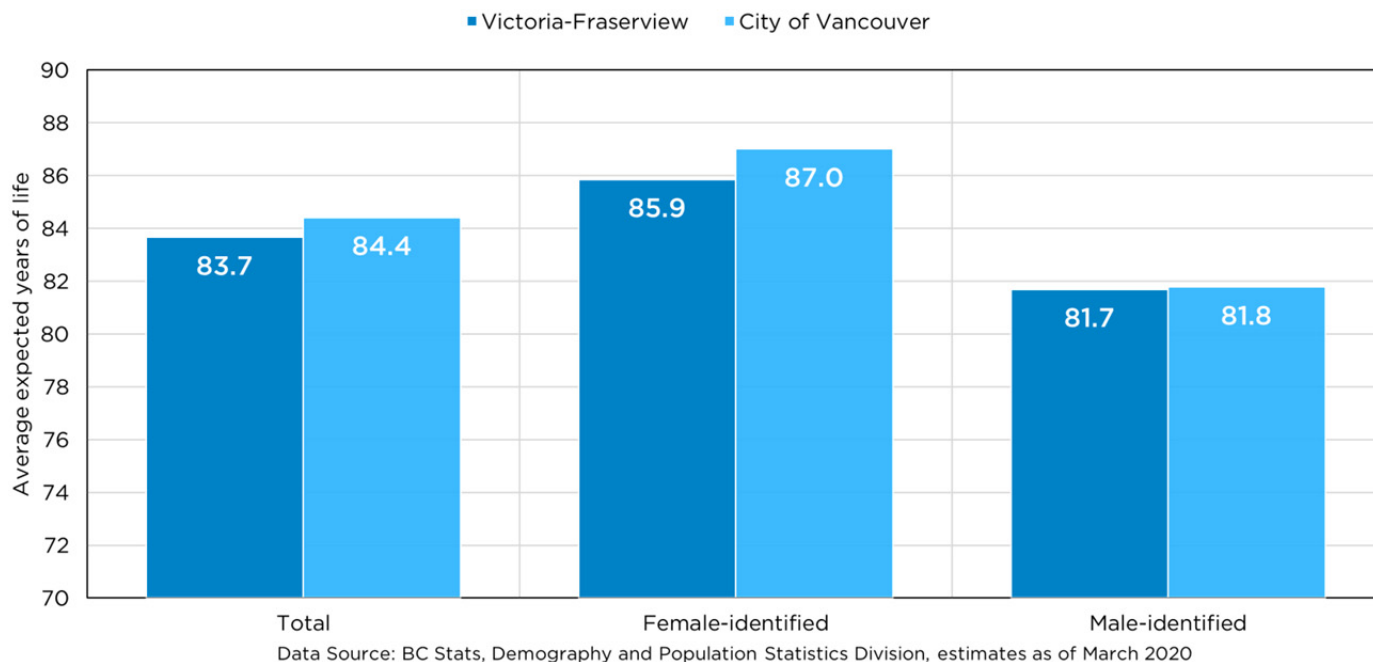
Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



Life Expectancy

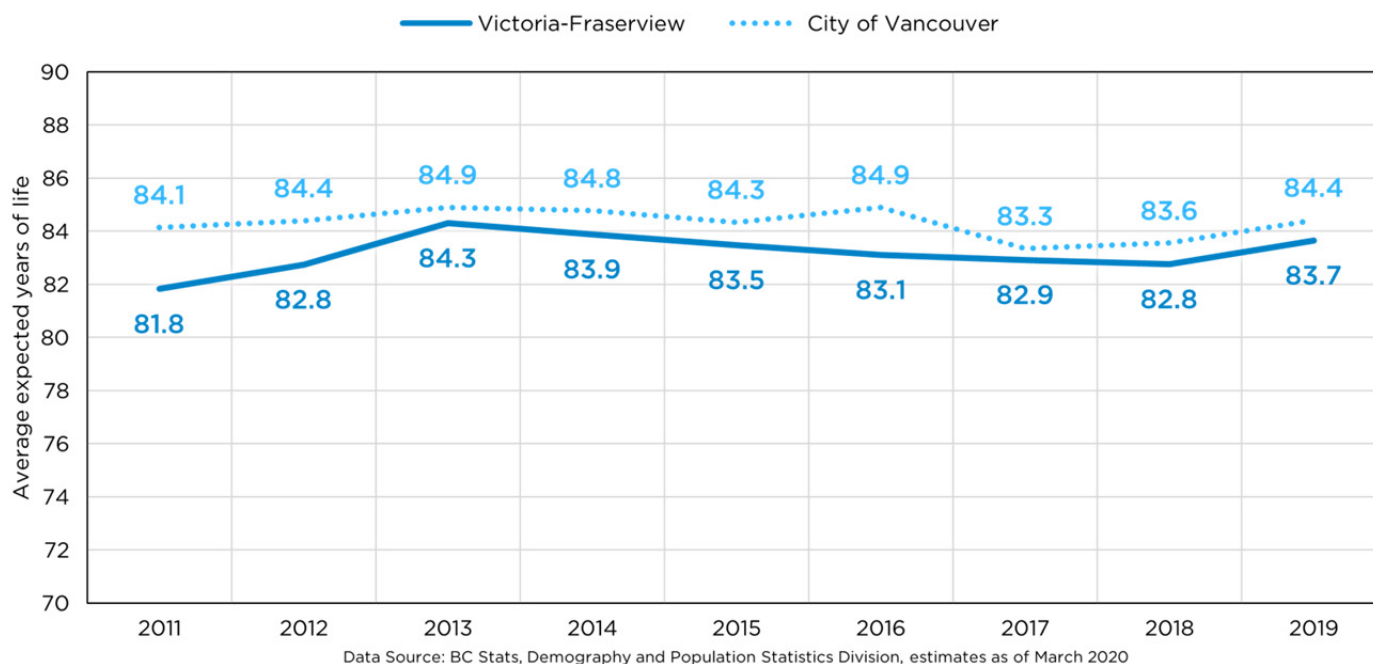
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in Victoria-Fraserview, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 83.7 years, somewhat lower than for the city overall.

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 Victoria-Fraserview to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

These findings highlight the unique nature of Victoria-Fraserview. It is a culturally and linguistically diverse area, with a majority of its residents born outside Canada and speaking languages other than English. The neighbourhood, with its mix of different family types and lower-density housing stock, maintains the highest average house size in Vancouver. Housing costs in the neighbourhood continue to increase, but at a rate slower than the city overall. In terms of household income, Victoria-Fraserview continues to be a neighbourhood made up of middle-income earners. Looking toward the future, the neighbourhood can continue to be a distinct part of Vancouver, but this demands on maintaining social and economic accessibility, equity and inclusion for all.



Get Involved

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

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

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

³ This graph counts private households classified as “apartment, under five storeys” and “apartment, five or more storeys”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ The 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 households within a given income category as the middle of that category (for example, all households earning between \$50 and \$60 thousand would be coded as earning \$55 thousand), and then assigning the highest household income category a value calculated based on the residual average income of all households.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Inflation is calculated using Statistics Canada’s all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Metro Vancouver.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2012.

¹⁹ Based on the National Occupational Classification, 2016.

²⁰ Note that school districts participating in the MDI vary each year, so readers should be cautious in drawing trends.