



# West Point Grey

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.

## WEST POINT GREY: HIGHLIGHTS

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



A historically lower-density neighbourhood with a flat population historically.



A relatively large share of seniors that continues to increase over time.



An increasingly diverse population, including growth in the share of immigrants, people with a non-English mother tongue, and people identified as a visible minority.



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



Higher median income and percentage of residents with post-graduate educational credentials.



Lower participation in the workforce.



Low rates of early childhood vulnerability.



Relatively strong health perceptions and a sense of belonging.

# INTRODUCTION

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## Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

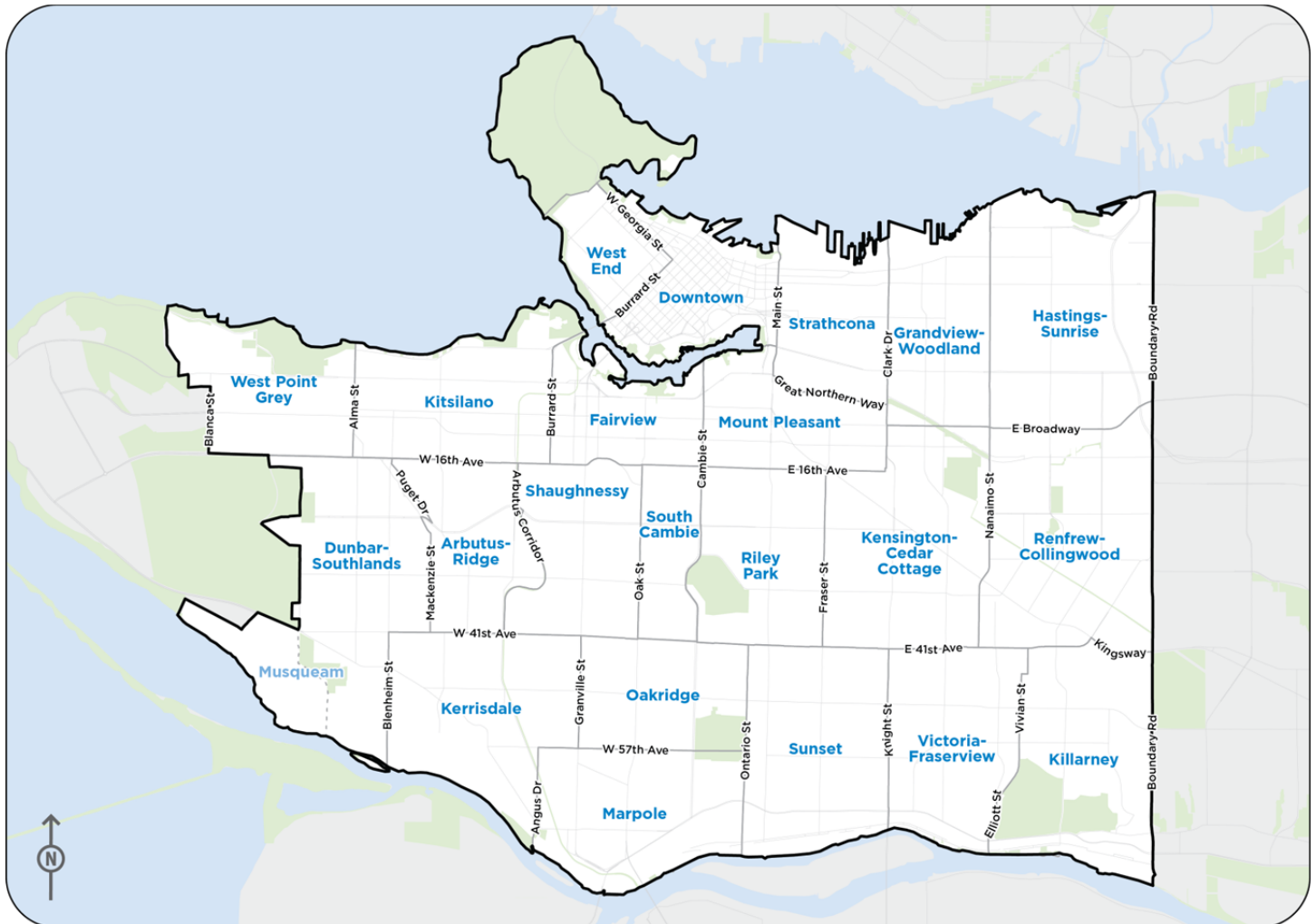
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



## Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

# METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

## Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

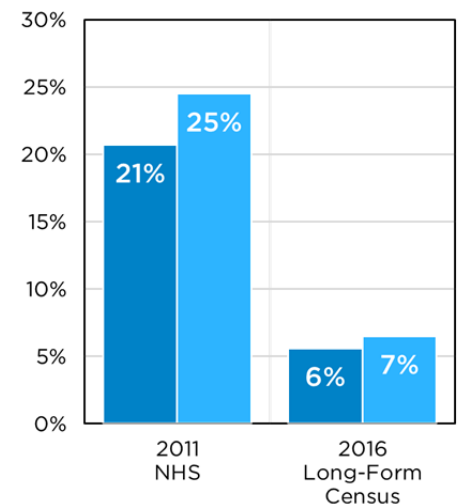
## Gaps and Limitations

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

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

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

■ West Point Grey ■ City of Vancouver



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

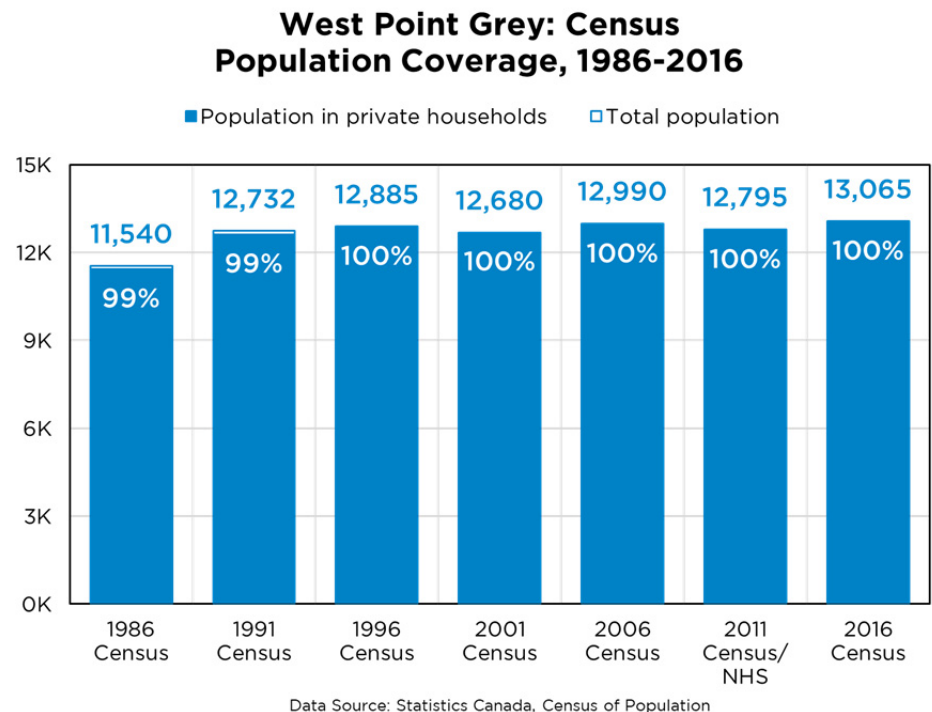
- There are a number of important topics not included in the census, such as ability, sexual orientation, cost of living, wealth, health or perceived well-being. While other surveys fill some of these gaps, they do not offer data as robust as the census and few offer local area-specific data.
- Ensuring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

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

## Census Coverage

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

In West Point Grey, the 2016 census counted 13,065 residents, all of which were housed in private households.



## Other Data Sources

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

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

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

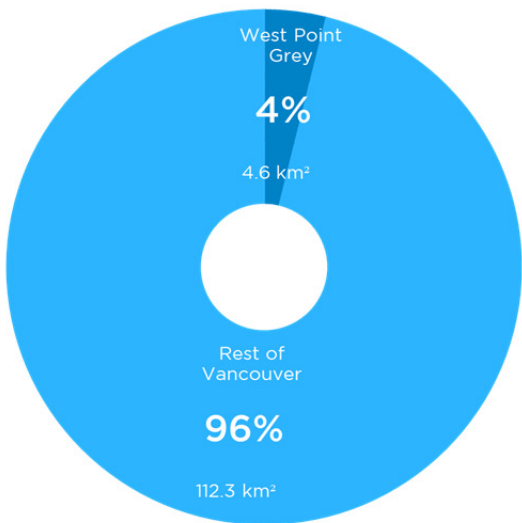
# LOCATING WEST POINT GREY



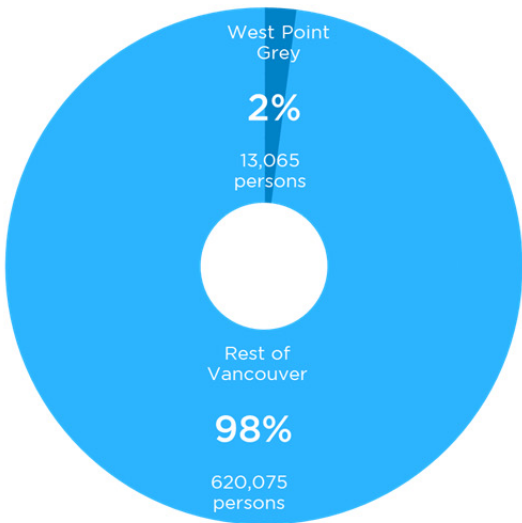
# SHARE OF THE CITY

West Point Grey extends northwest from Alma Street and 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the City of Vancouver's limits. West Point Grey local area makes up 4% of the city's land area and houses 2% of its population. The area contains 2% 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.

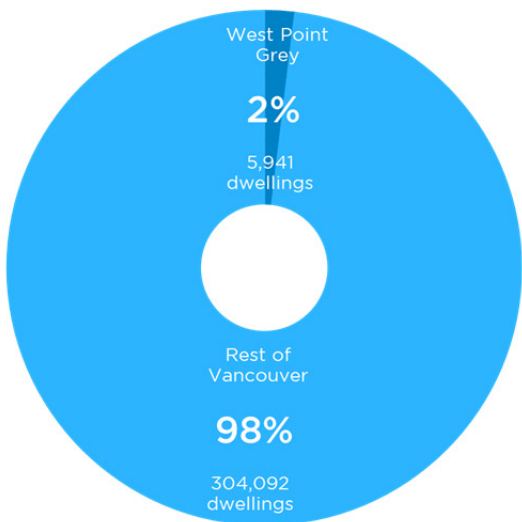
Land Area



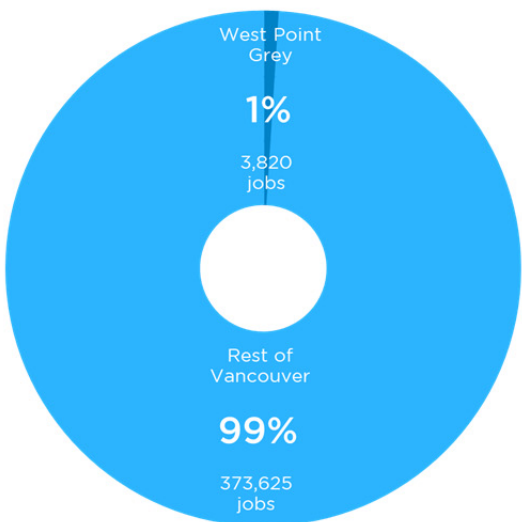
Population



Housing Units

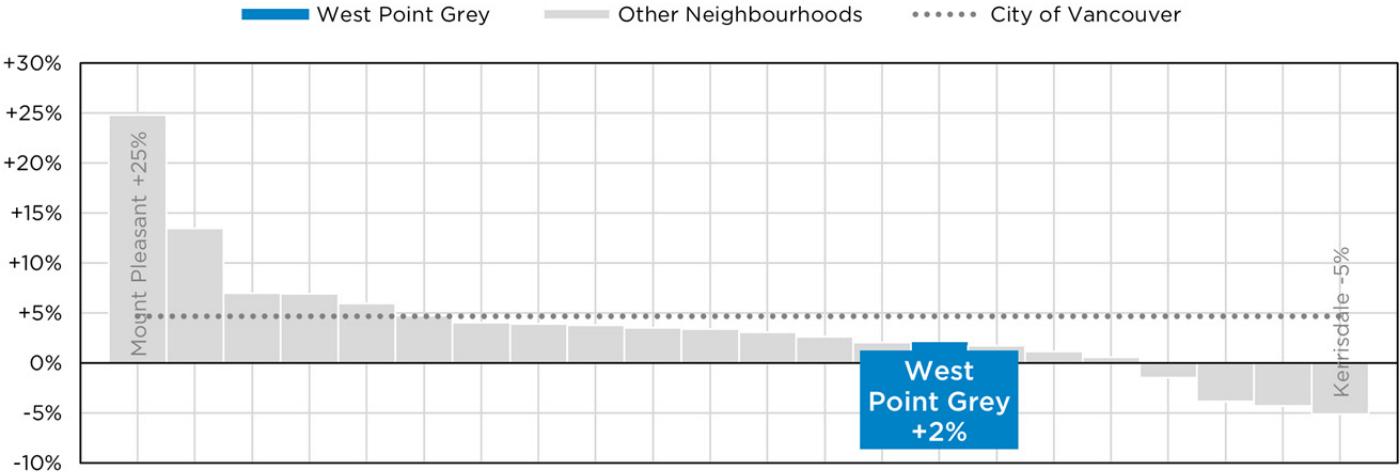


Jobs in Area

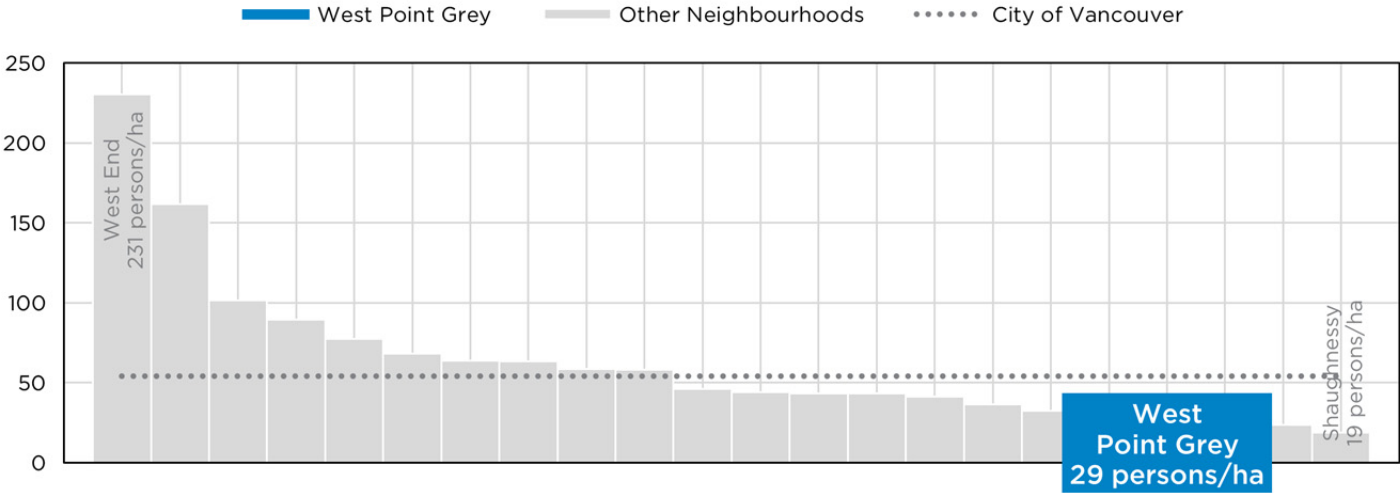


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

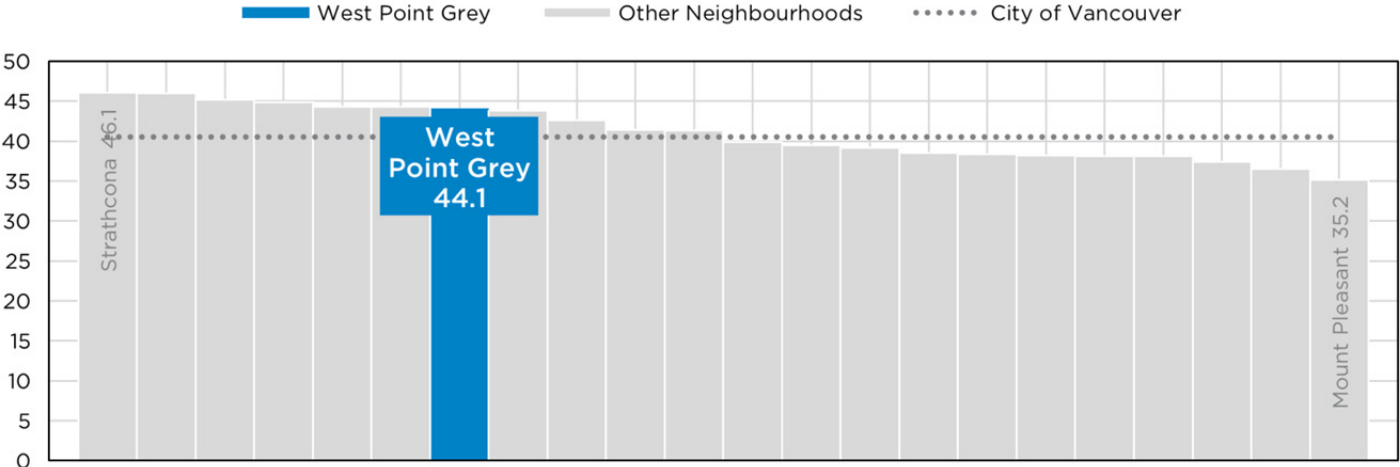
Population Change, 2011-2016



Population Density, 2016

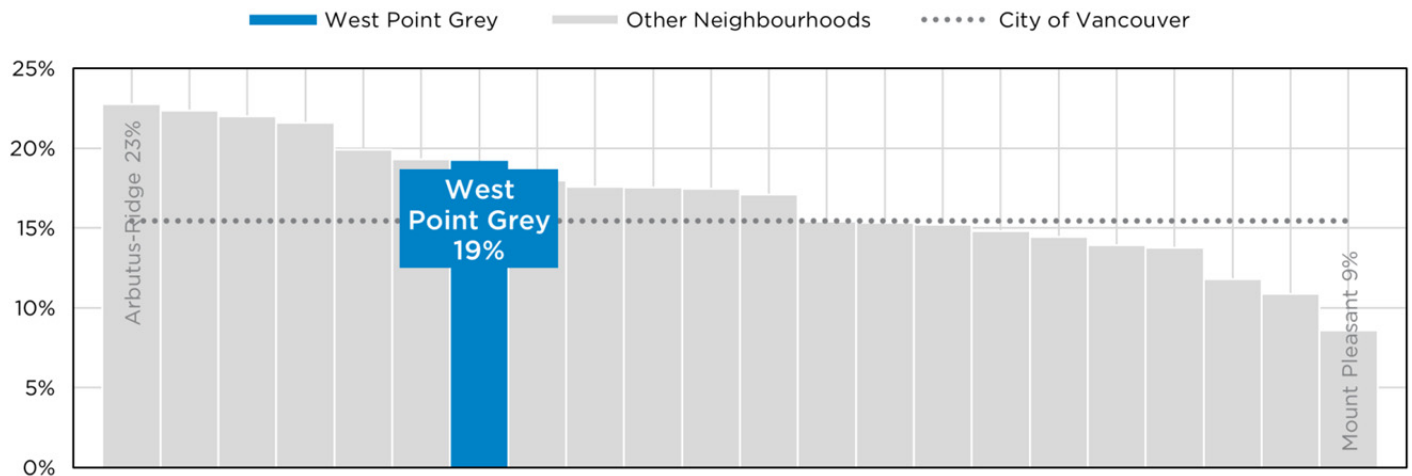


Median Age, 2016

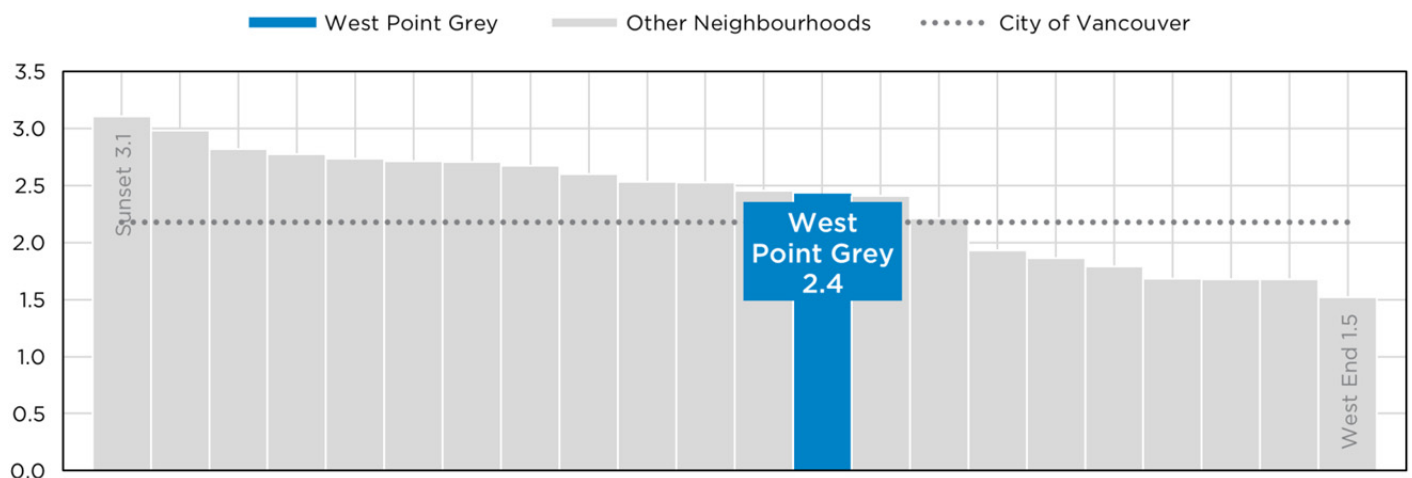


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

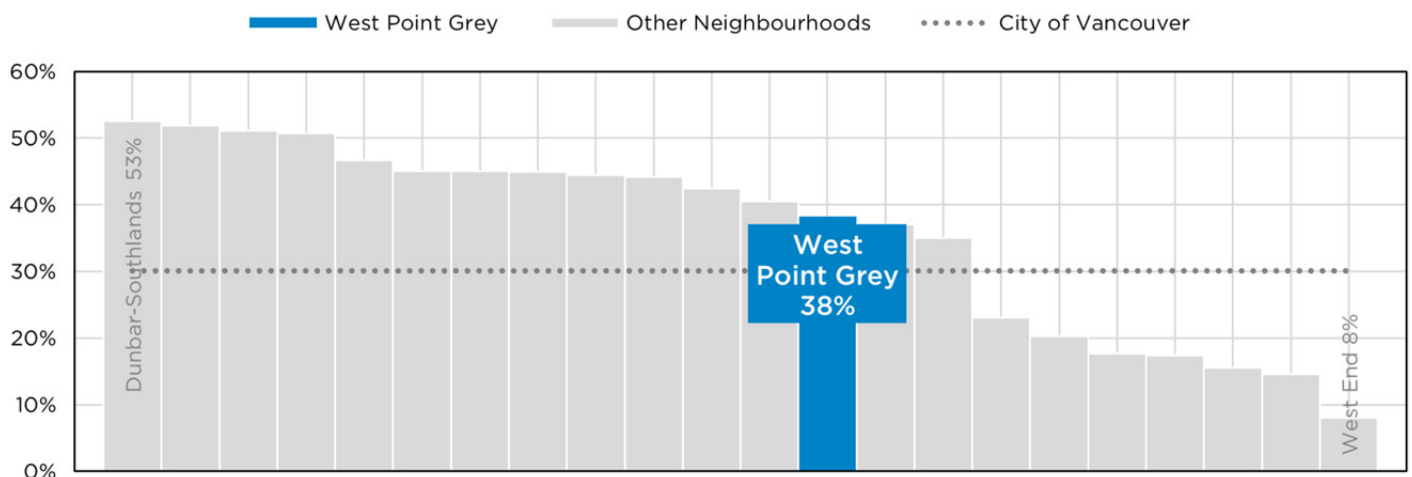
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



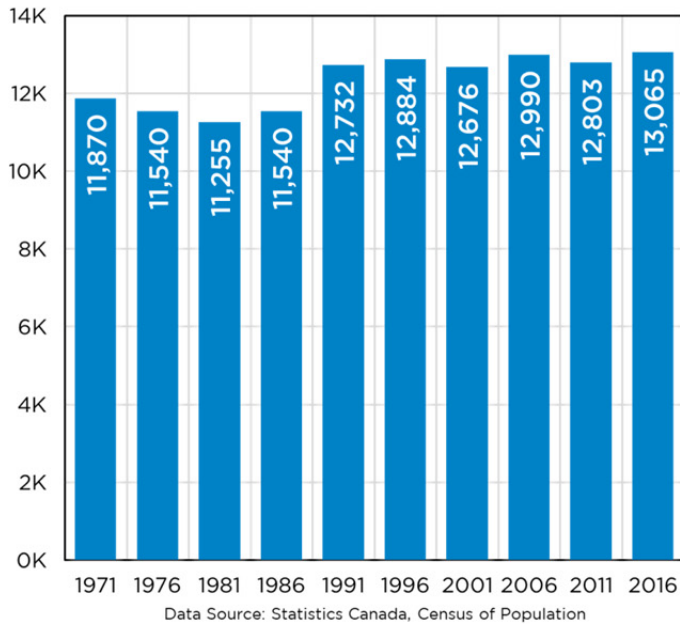
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



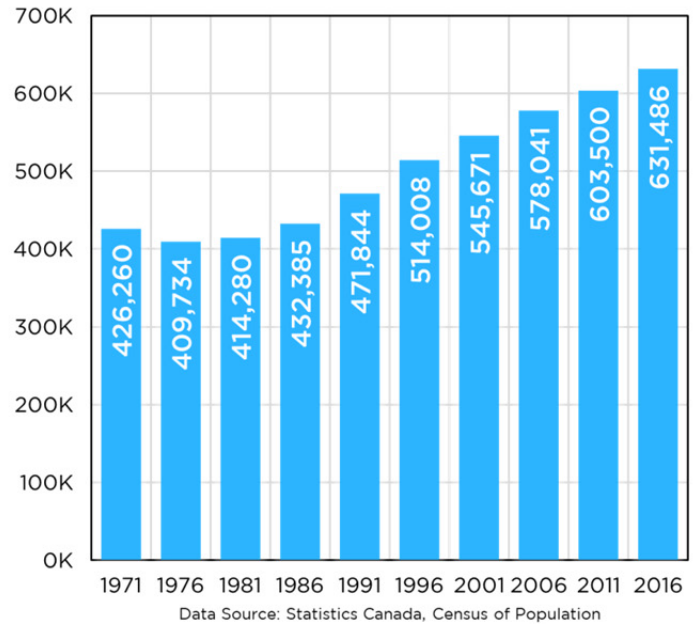
## Population Trends

The 2016 census counted 13,065 persons on West Point Grey's 4.6km<sup>2</sup> area, 262 more people than in 2011. The graph below shows that the population of West Point Grey has been relatively steady since 1971. Growth in the City of Vancouver has been concentrated in different parts of the city.

**West Point Grey:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**

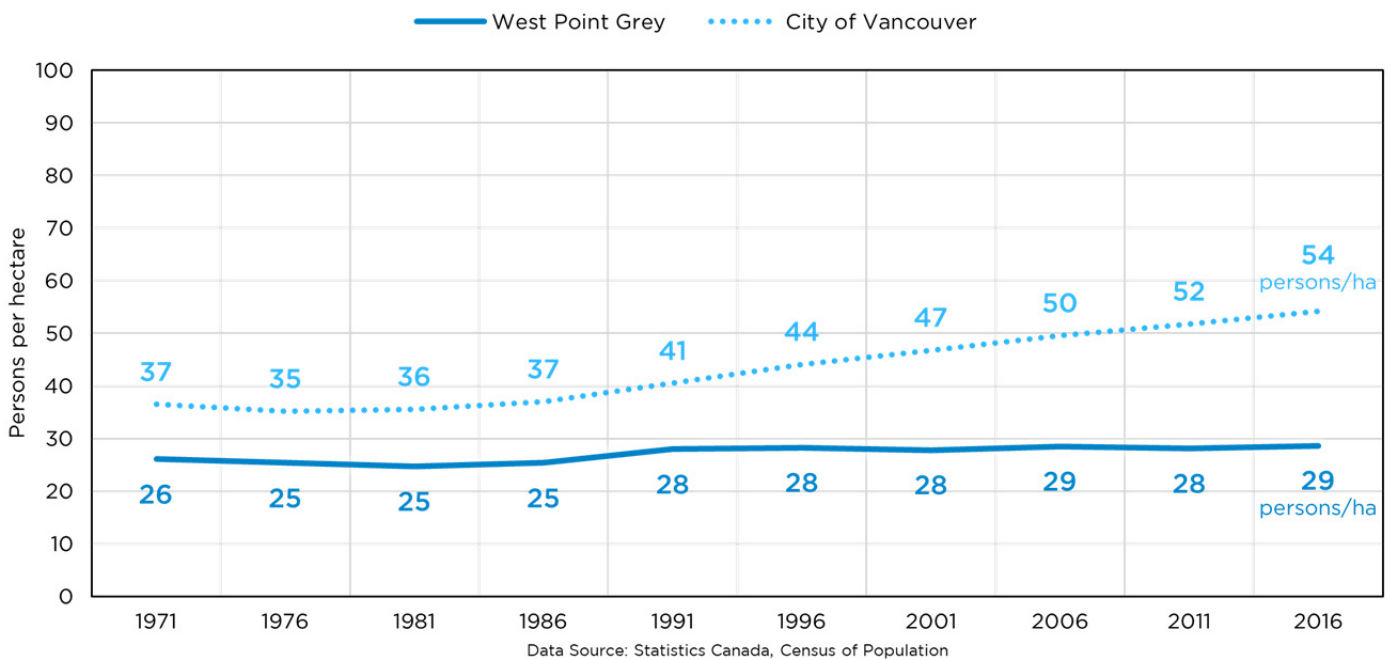


**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, West Point Grey's population density was 29 persons per hectare, about 45% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

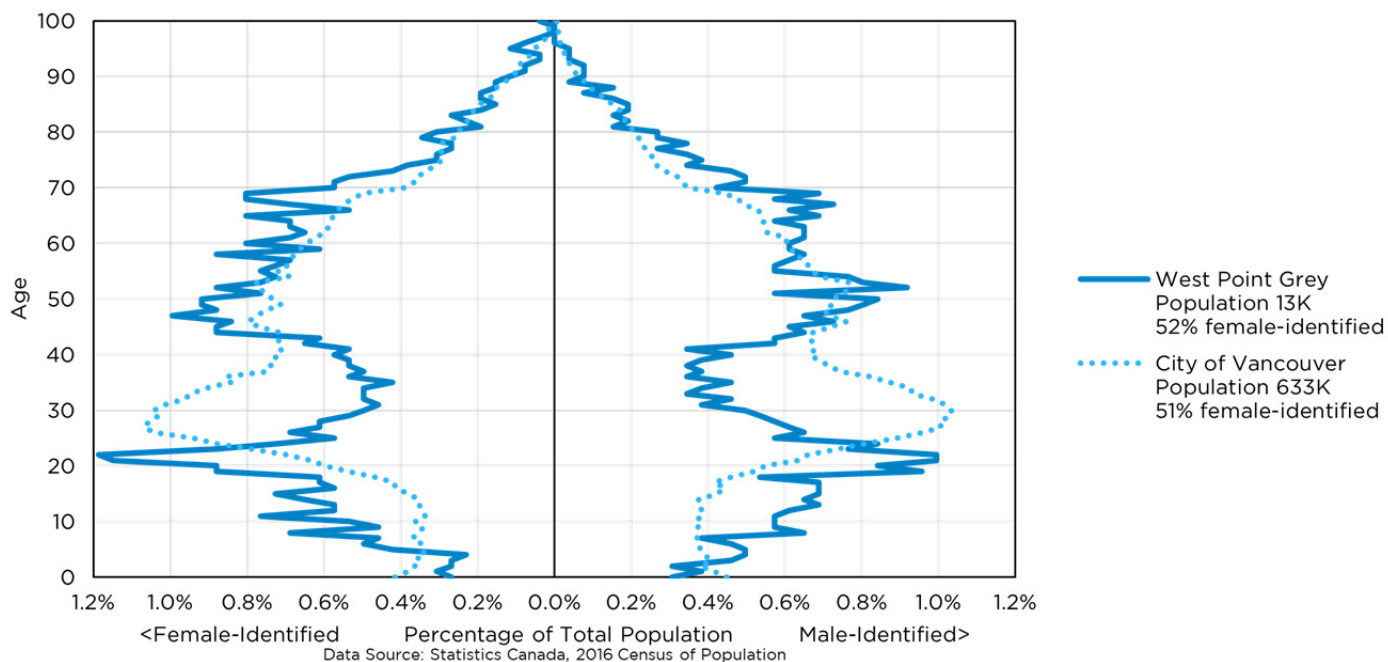
**Population Density, 1971-2016**



## Age Profile

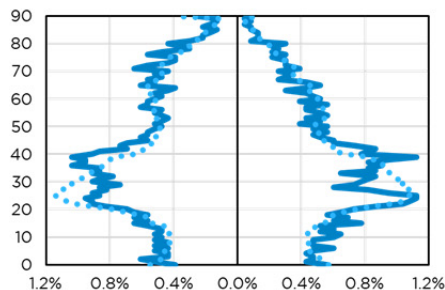
Proportionally, West Point Grey has more youth and older adults than the city overall, but notably fewer young adults. Just over half (51%) of the area's population is female-identified.<sup>1</sup>

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

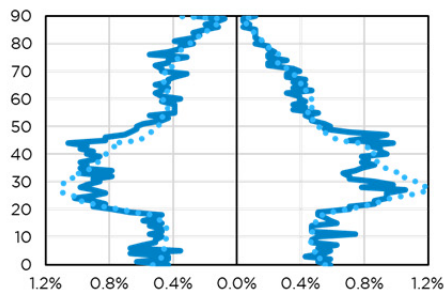


West Point Grey has had fewer young adults than the city overall throughout the previous 30 years, but this trend has become more pronounced over time, as has growth in older adults and seniors.

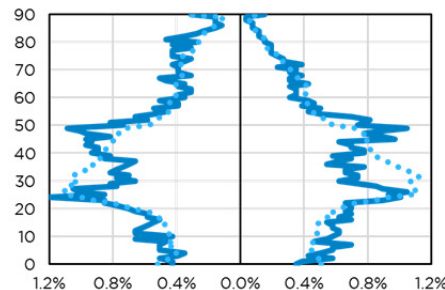
**1986**



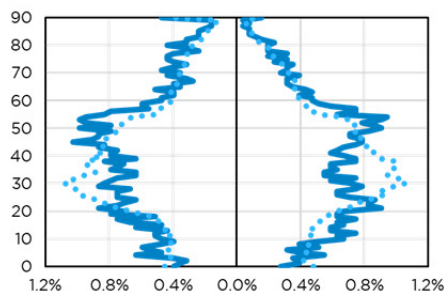
**1991**



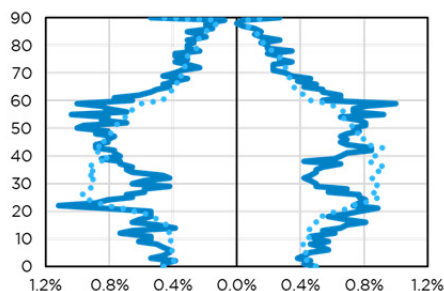
**1996**



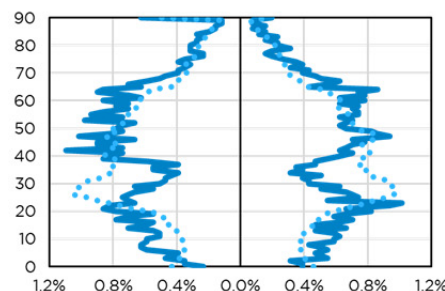
**2001**



**2006**



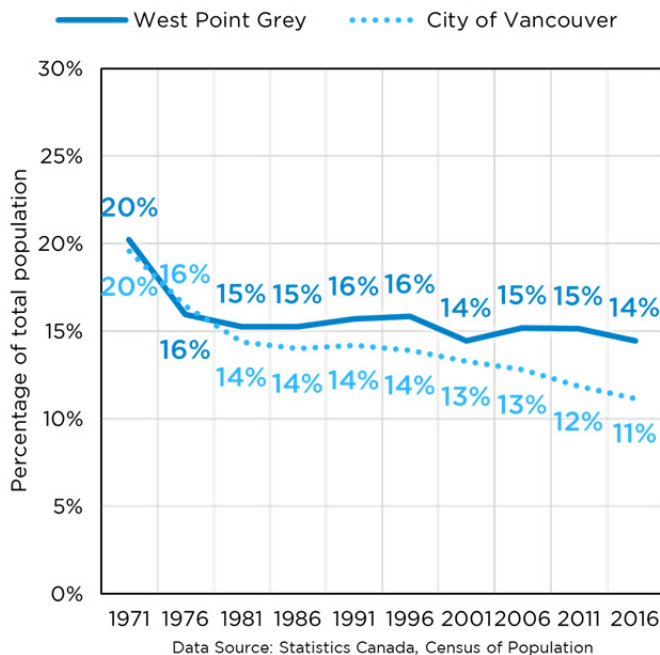
**2011**



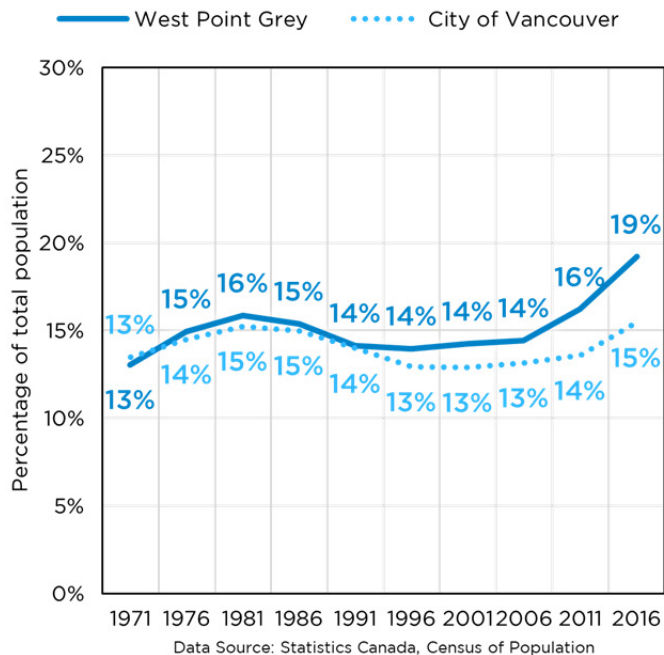
## Age Groups

As of 2016, West Point Grey has 30% more seniors than children. The 1990s and 2000s saw a relative growth in the senior population compared with children in the area. Consistent with citywide trends, seniors are expected to make up an even greater share of the population into the future.

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

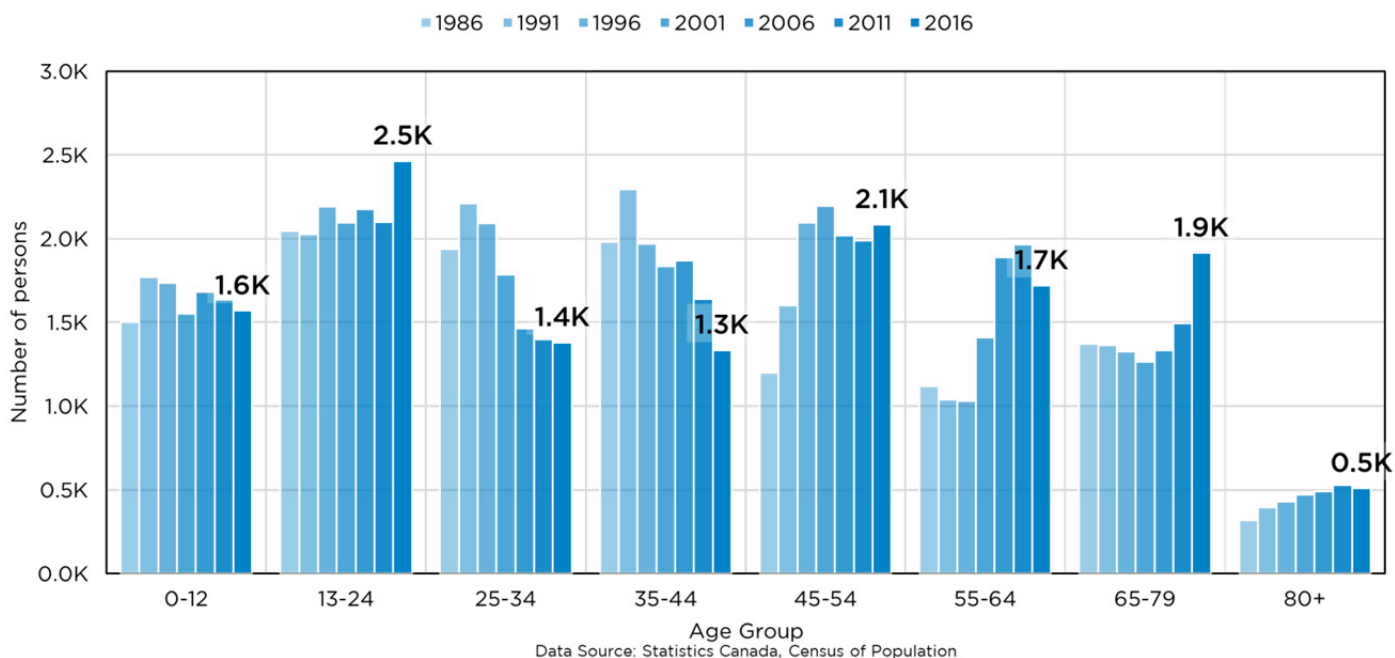


**Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016**



The graph below provides population counts by age group over 30 years. West Point Grey's historical decline in young adults is evident, as is the more recent growth in older adults and seniors.

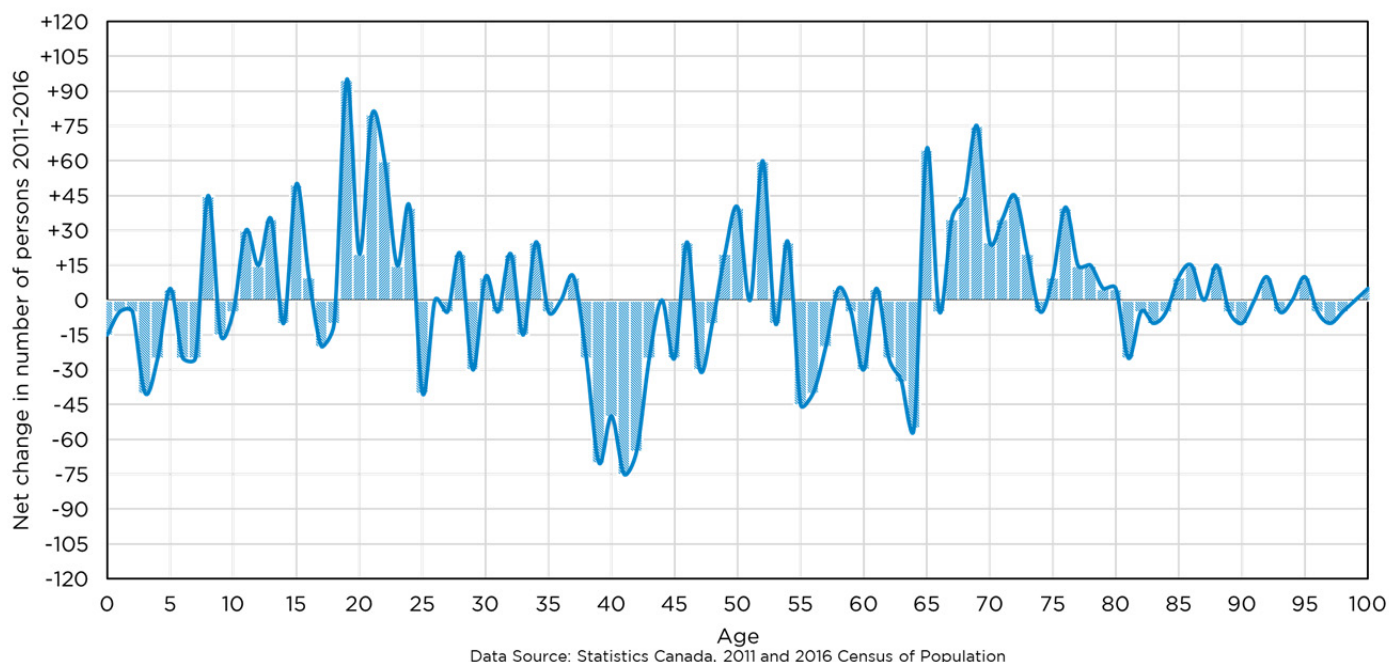
**West Point Grey: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016**



## Short-Term Population Growth

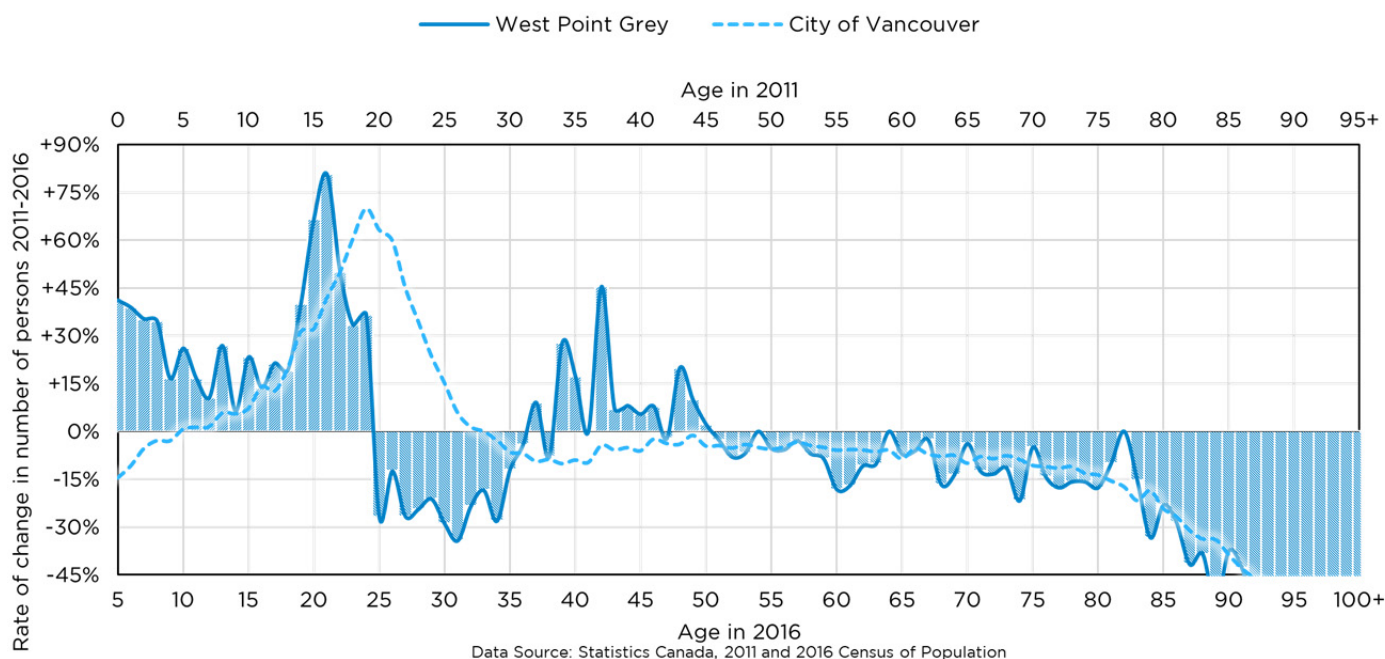
The graphs on this page provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. This first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in West Point Grey: 2016 saw a particular loss among young children and adults from age 35 to 50 as well as 55 to 70.

**West Point Grey: 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 likely to come to West Point Grey as youth or as adults in their 40s, and likely to leave the neighbourhood in their late 20s and 30s.

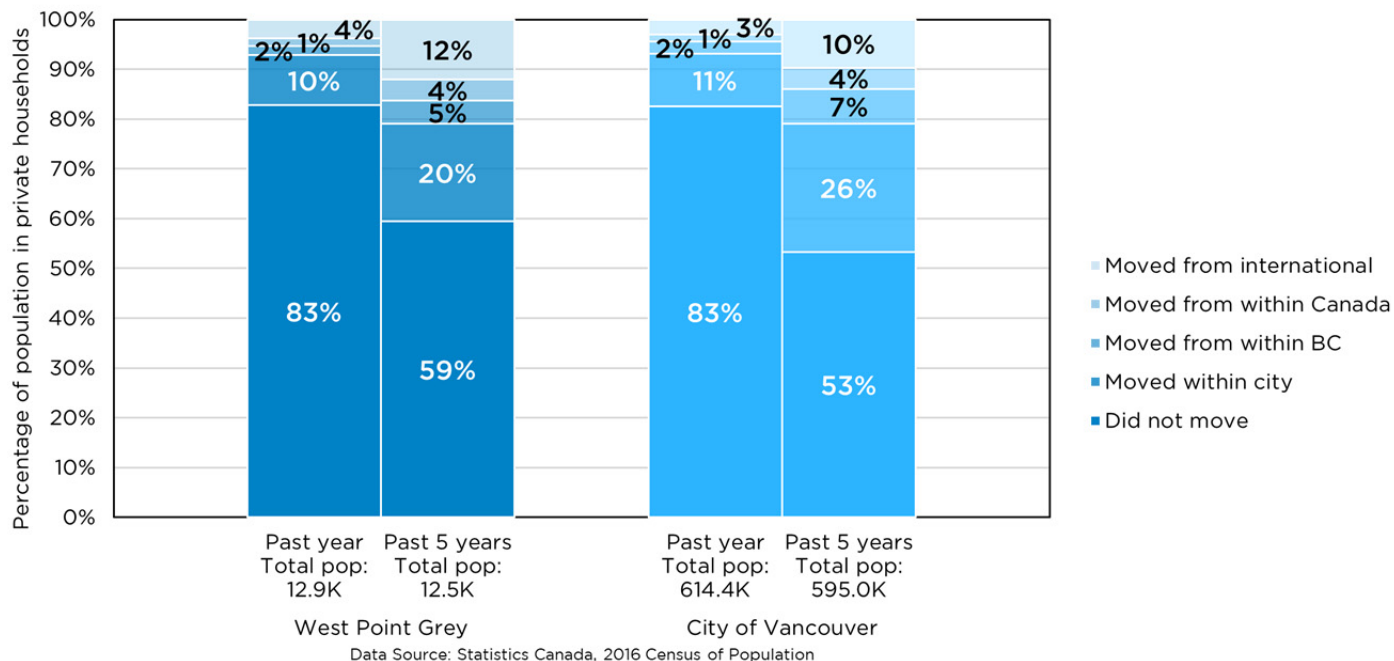
**Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016**



## Mobility

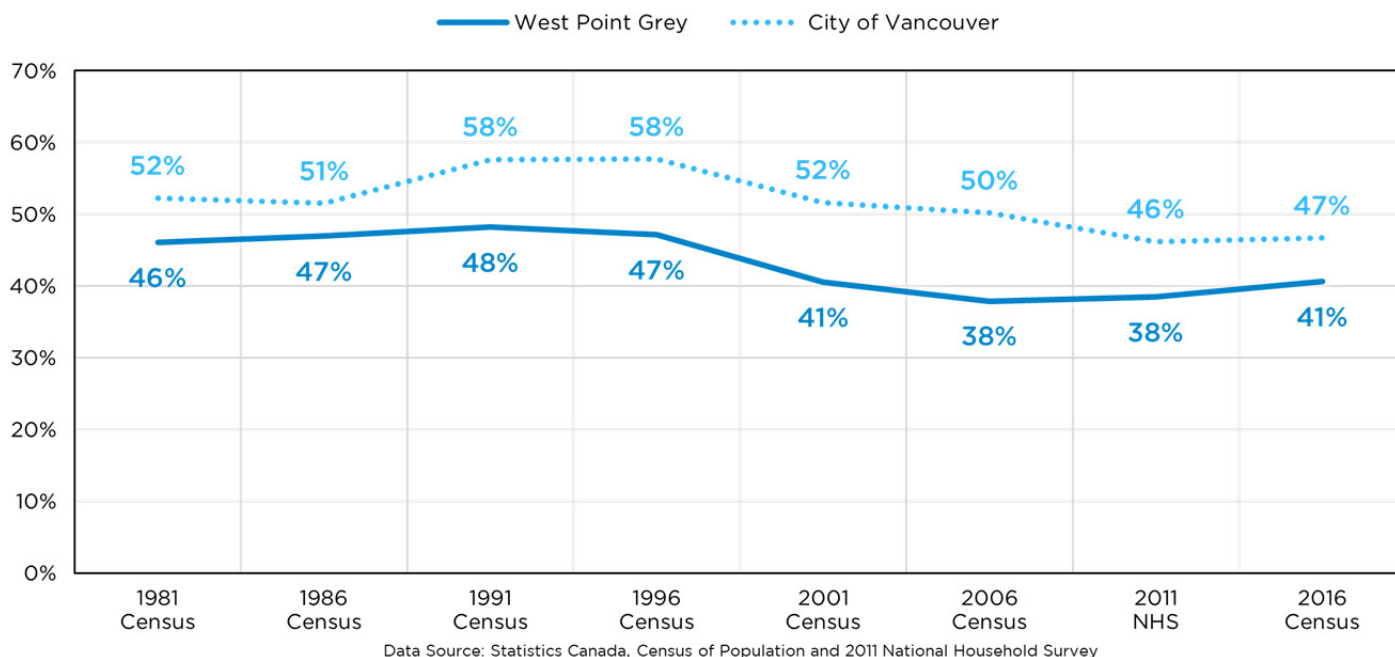
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 17% of West Point Grey residents had moved, with the majority of movers coming from elsewhere within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 41% of residents had moved: this was a smaller rate than the city overall, but West Point Grey had a greater share of residents moving into the neighbourhood from outside Canada.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



West Point Grey has historically had a less mobile population than the City of Vancouver overall, with the neighbourhood becoming less mobile in the 2000s. Recent census periods have seen the rate increase slightly.

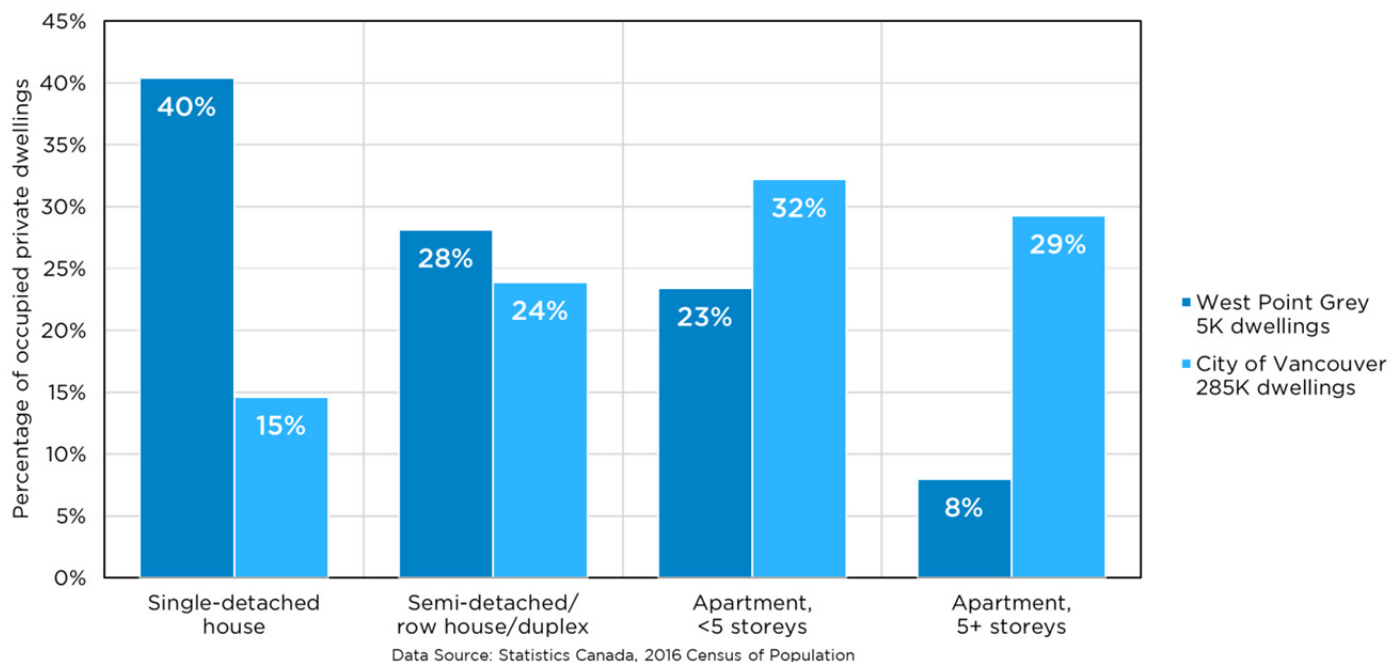
**Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016**



## Housing Types

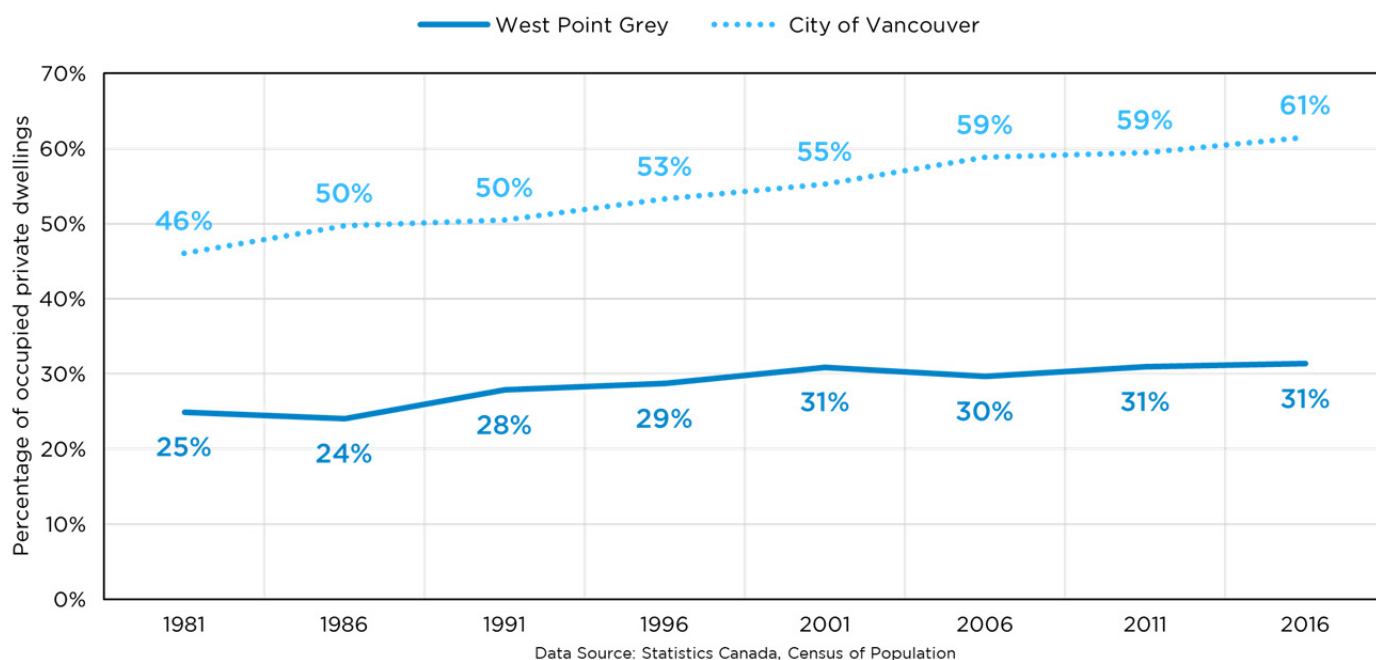
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, West Point Grey has a larger proportion of single-detached homes and a smaller proportion of apartments.<sup>2</sup>

**Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016**



About 31% of occupied dwellings in West Point Grey are apartments.<sup>3</sup> This proportion has increased slightly over time, but has been fairly steady since the 1990s while the housing makeup of the city overall has shifted toward apartments.

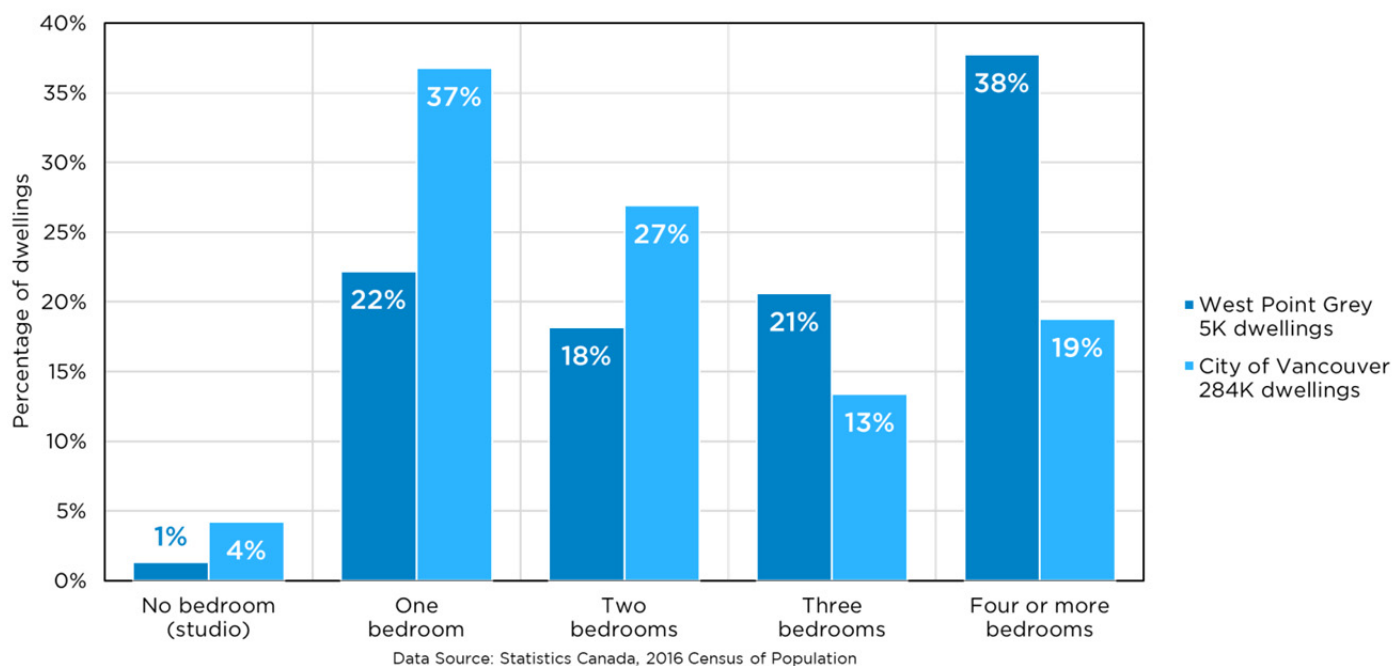
**Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016**



## Housing Size

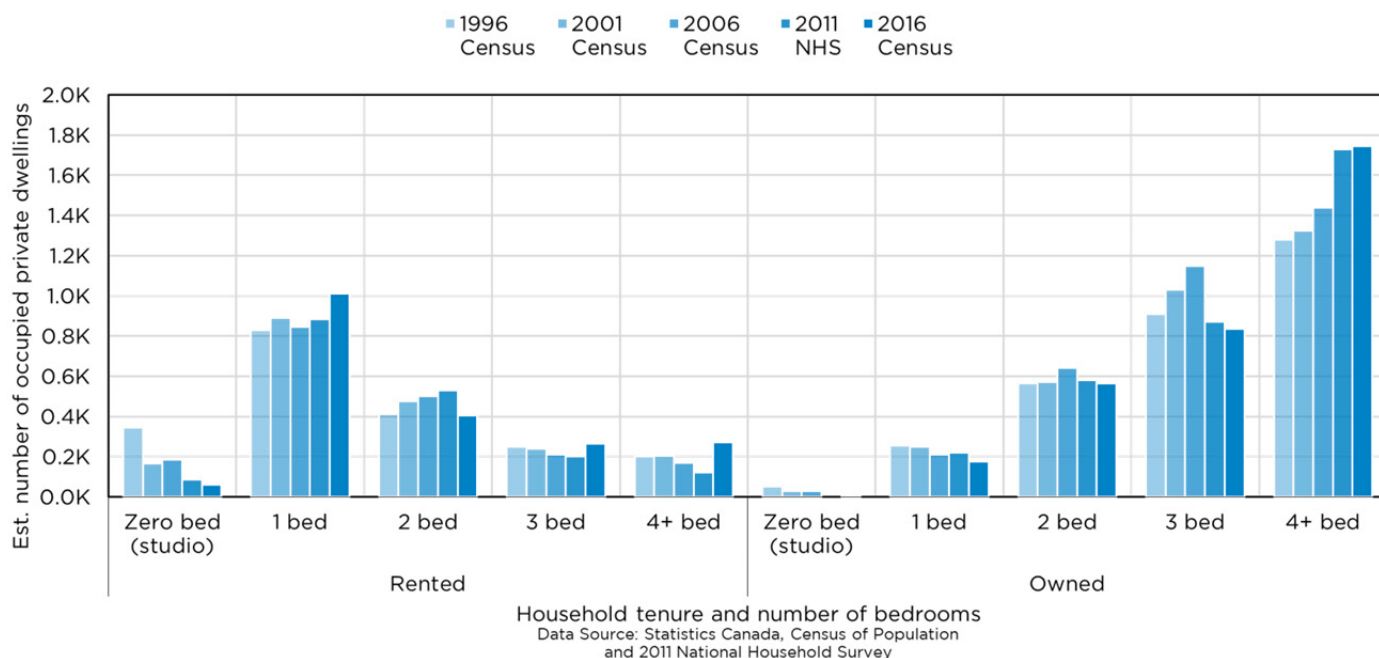
Housing units in West Point Grey tend to be larger than the city overall, with about four in ten dwellings having four or more bedrooms.

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



Over time, West Point Grey's owned housing appears to have shifted toward larger dwellings. However, the 2016 census saw growth in four-or-more-bedroom rented units, which may reflect a shift of houses into the rental market.

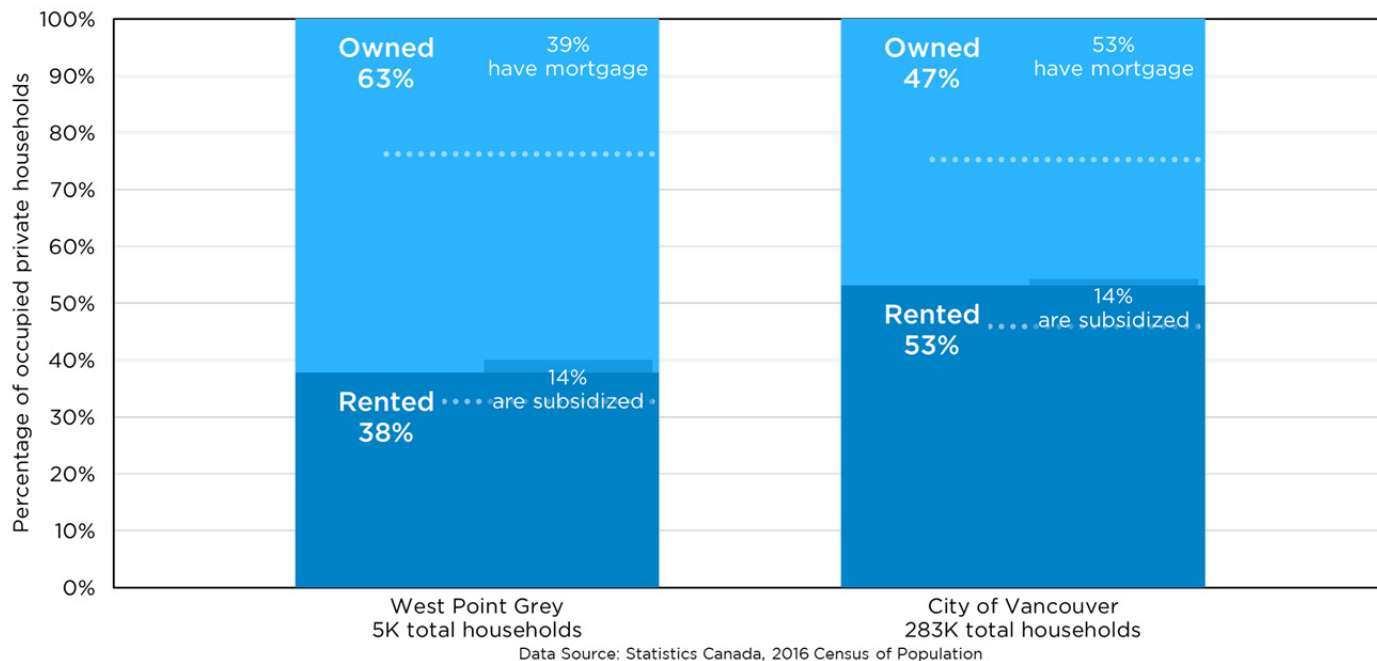
**West Point Grey: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016**



## Housing Tenure

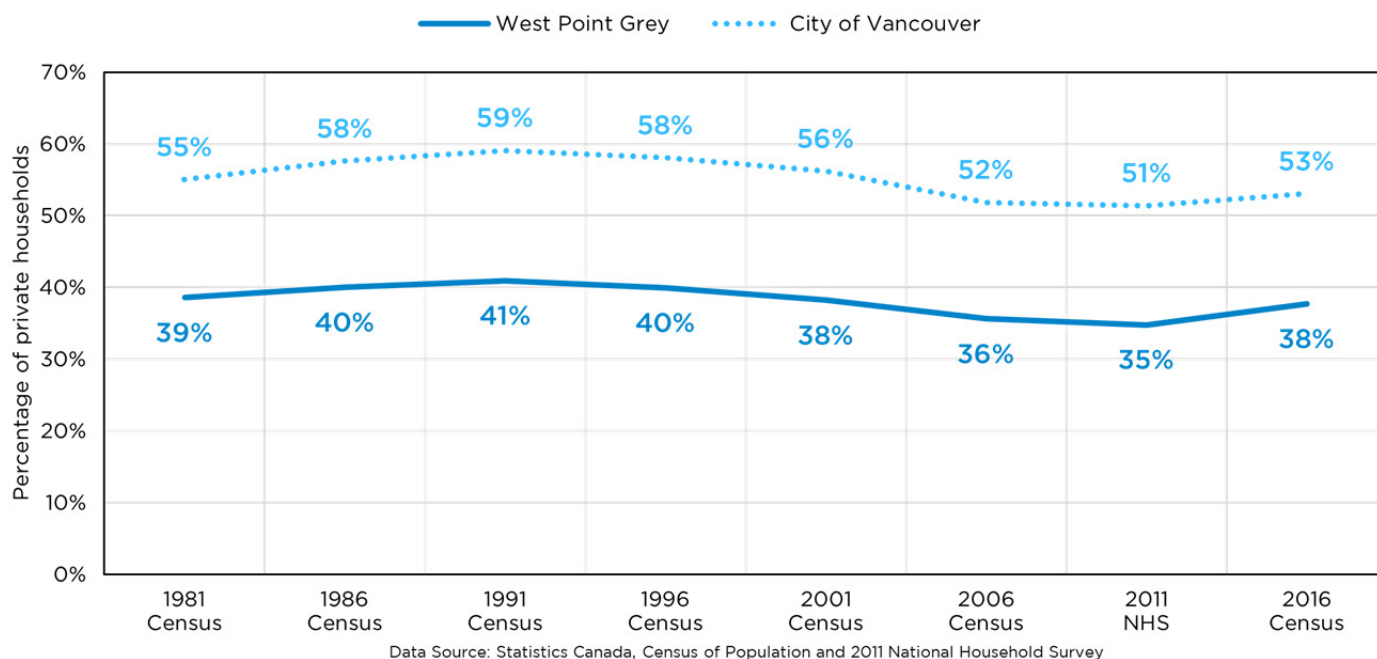
In West Point Grey, 38% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> Self-reported subsidized housing makes up the same share of West Point Grey's rental stock as for the city overall. Among owned households in West Point Grey, 39% have a mortgage, a smaller proportion than the city.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



Over time, the proportion of rented households in West Point Grey has been fairly steady, except for declining slightly in the 2000s. This reflects citywide trends: condominium construction was dominant in the early 2000s, but recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households.

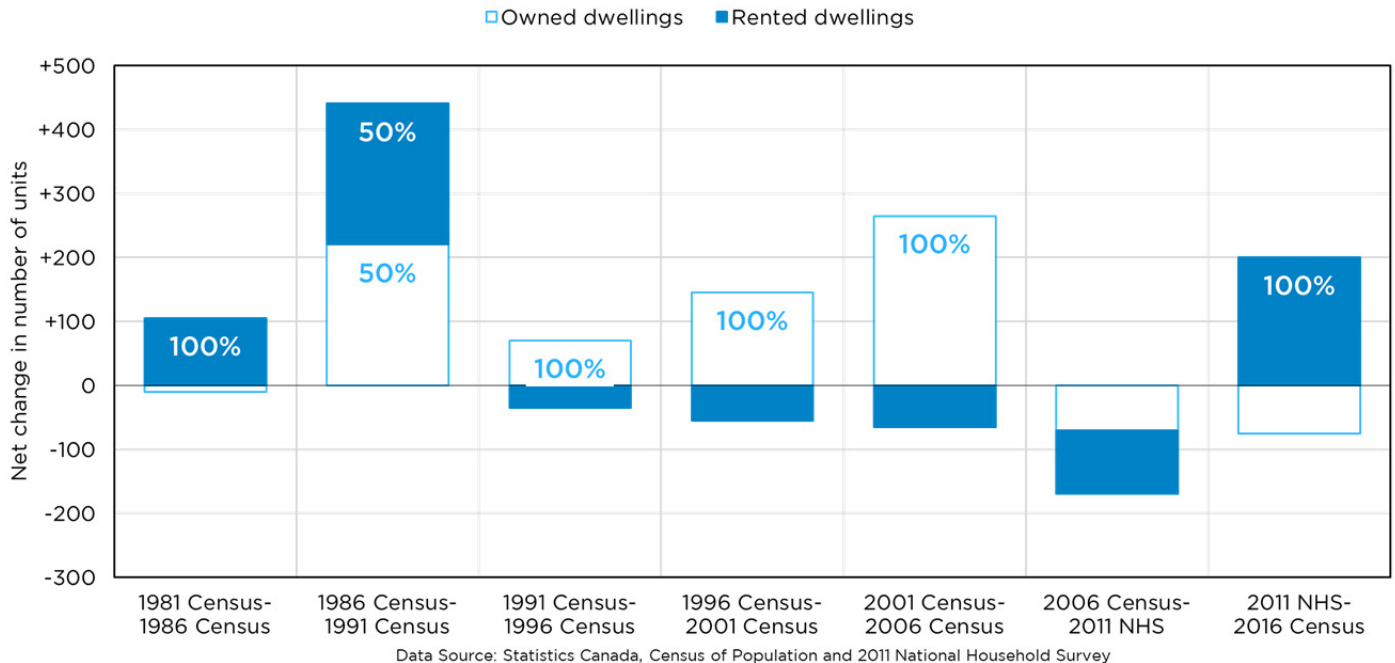
### Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



## New Housing

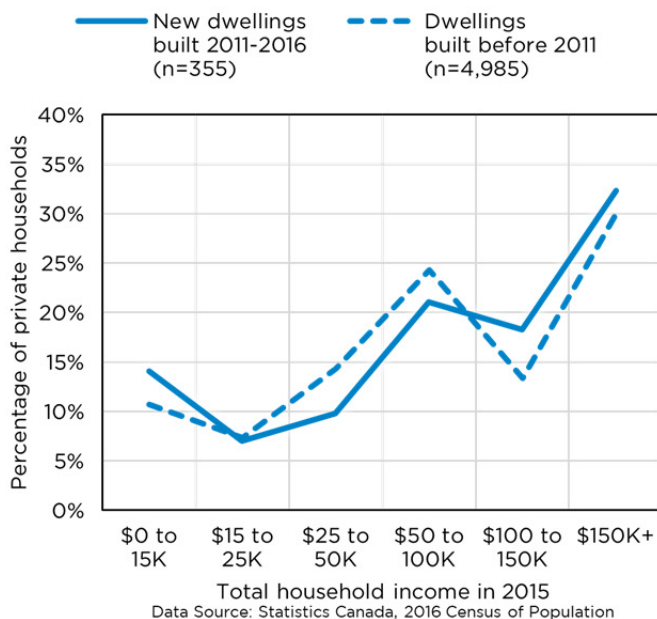
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. In West Point Grey, the number of rented units increased in 2016 while the number of owned units decreased. This may include new construction; new households in formerly unoccupied dwellings; newly rented buildings or suites; or households that were not counted in previous census programs.

### West Point Grey: Net New Households by Tenure, 1981-2016



Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. Households in newly constructed units in West Point Grey are more likely to have incomes at the high or low end of the income spectrum.

### West Point Grey: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



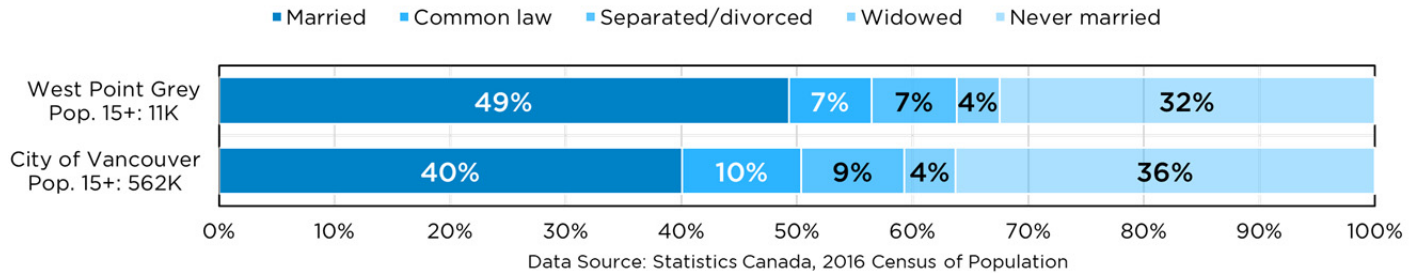
### City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



## Marital Status

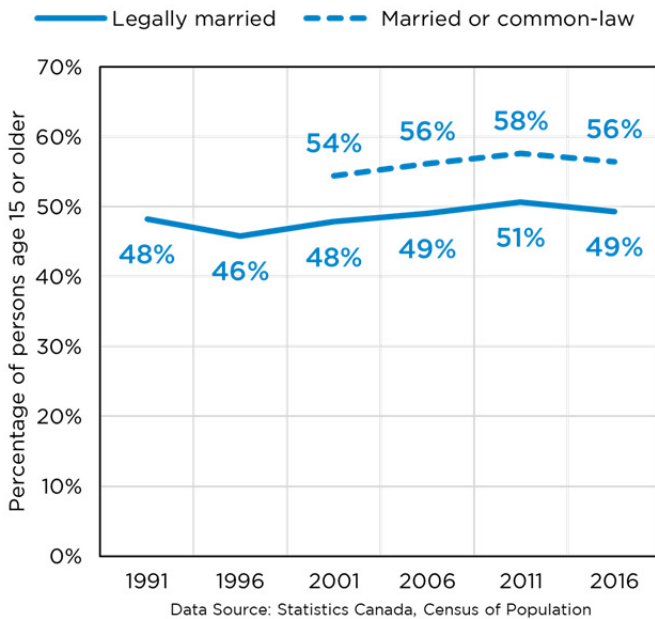
West Point Grey residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, just under half of West Point Grey residents age 15 and older are married, with another 7% living common-law. In West Point Grey, 7% of residents are separated or divorced; 4% are widowed; and 32% have never been married and are not living common-law.

**Population by Marital Status, 2016**

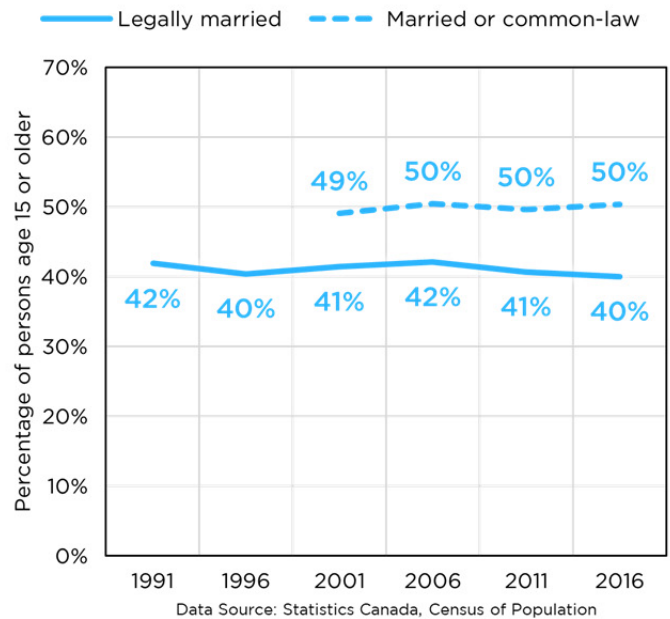


Over time, the rate of persons married or living common-law in West Point Grey has been fairly steady, with a gradual increase from 1996 to 2011 and a slight decrease since that time. The rate has consistently been higher than the city overall.

**West Point Grey: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



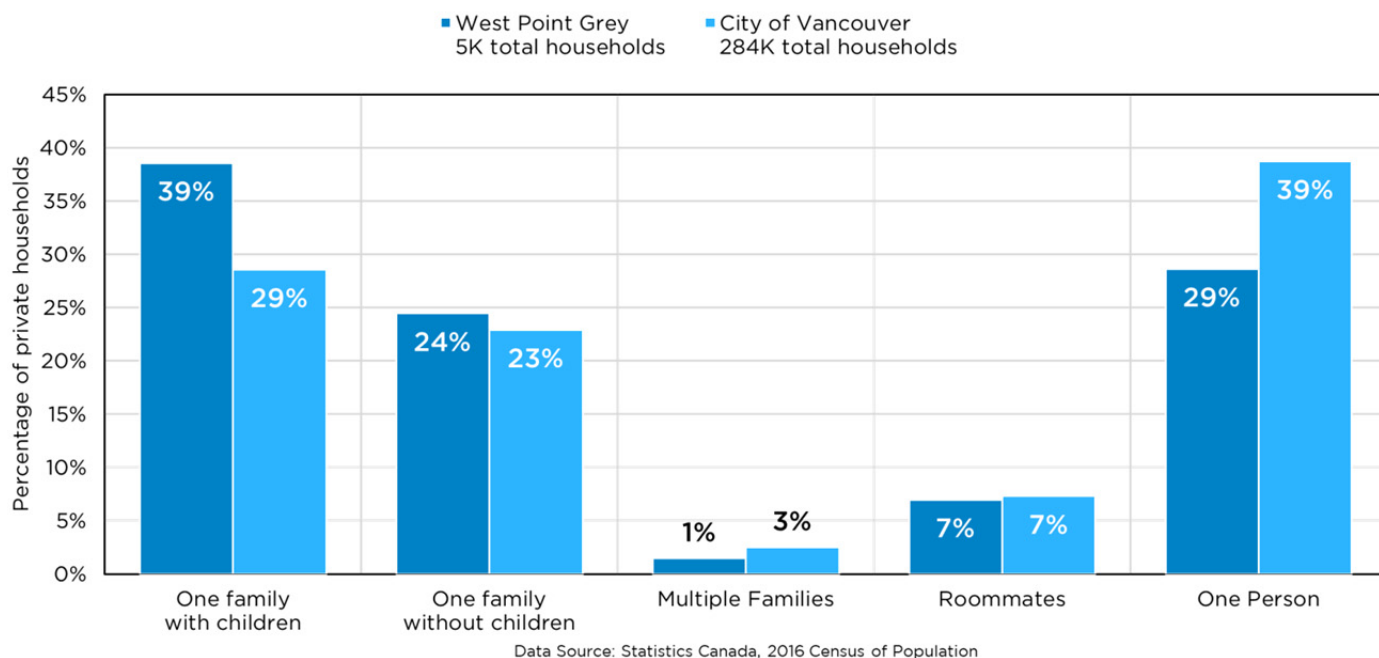
**City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016**



## Household Types

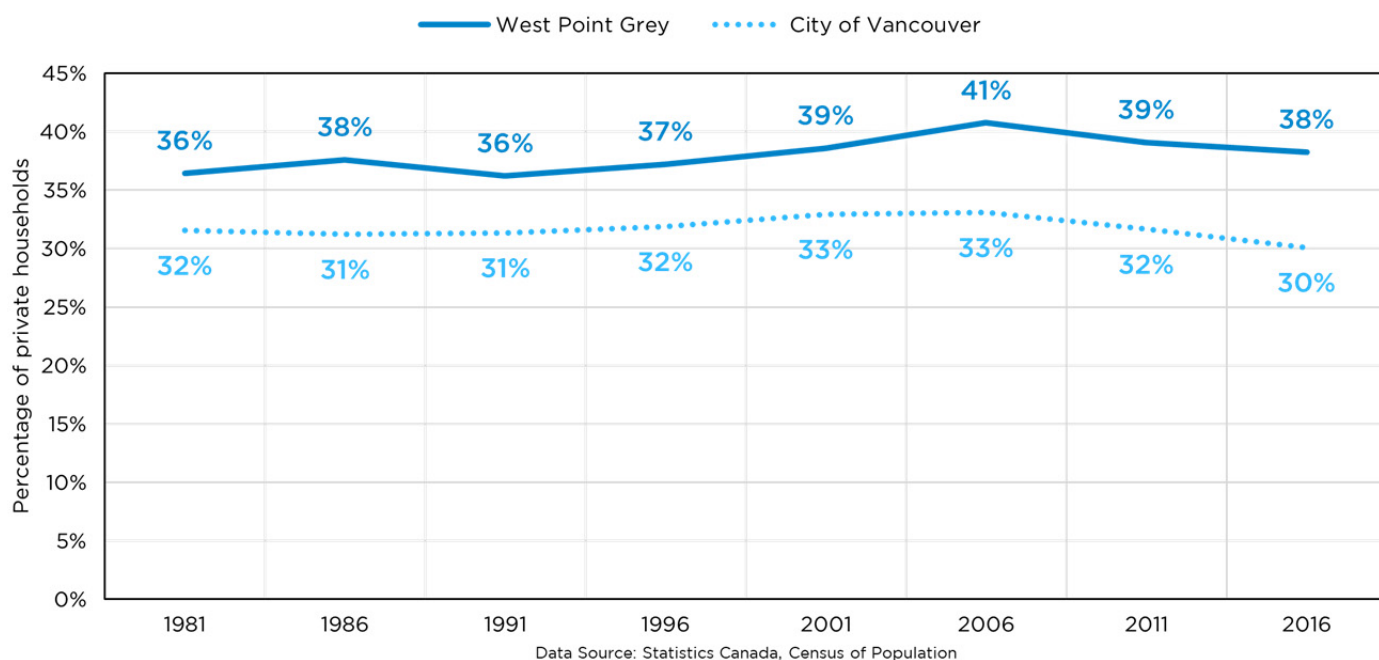
Compared to the city overall, West Point Grey households are more likely to have families with children living in them. The neighbourhood also has fewer one-person households than the city overall.

### Private Households by Type of Household, 2016



The graph below estimates the percentage of households that have children—of any age, including adult children—at home.<sup>5</sup> While the proportion of households with children in the city has remained relatively steady over time, the rate in West Point Grey grew in the 1990s and early 2000s until a more recent decline.

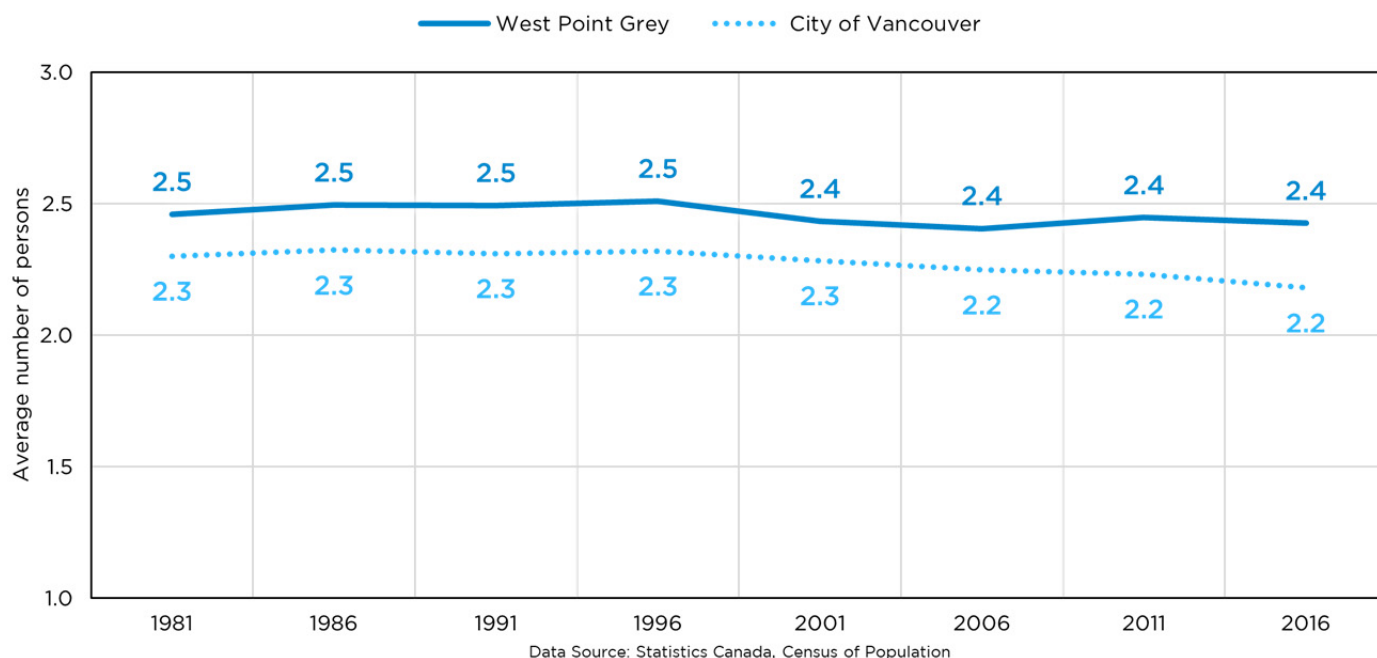
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

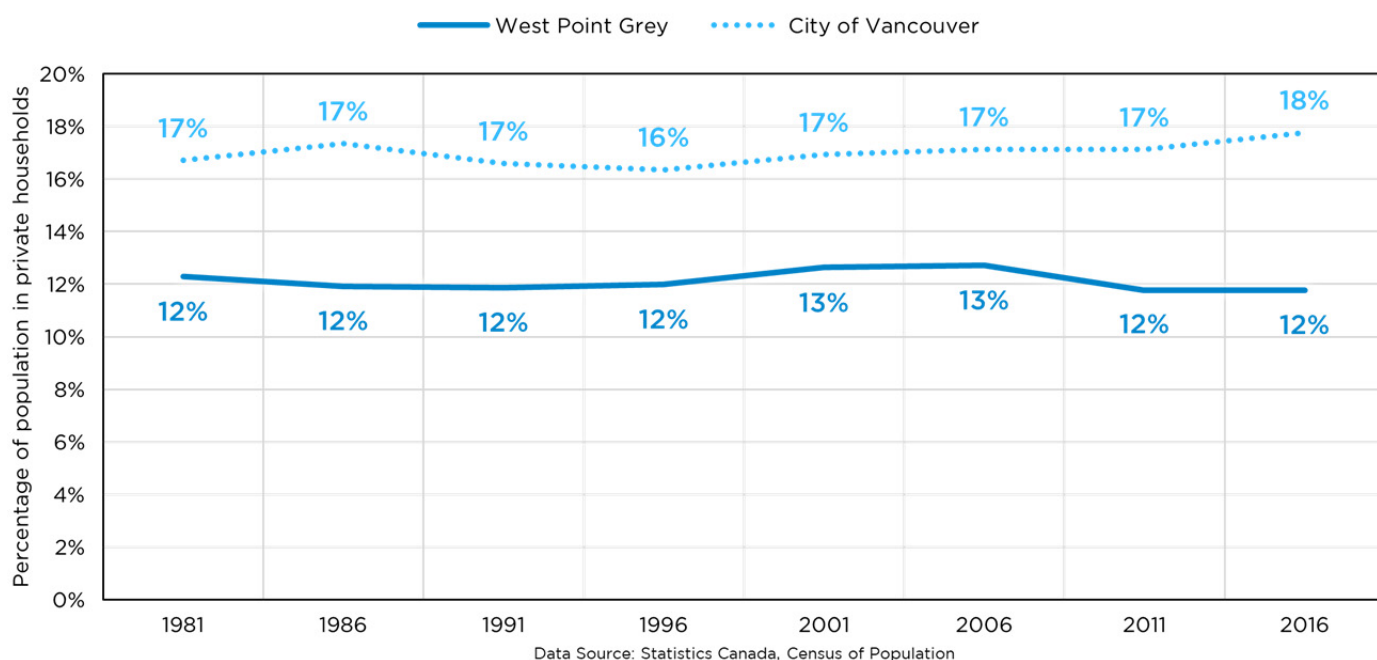
The average household size in West Point Grey decreased in the late 1990s and early 2000s but has consistently remained above the city average. As of 2016, the average household has 2.4 people living in it.

### Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As noted on the previous page, West Point Grey has fewer one-person households than the city overall. The proportion of people living alone has remained relatively stable over time. In 2016, 12% of the population was living alone, compared to 18% of people across the city.

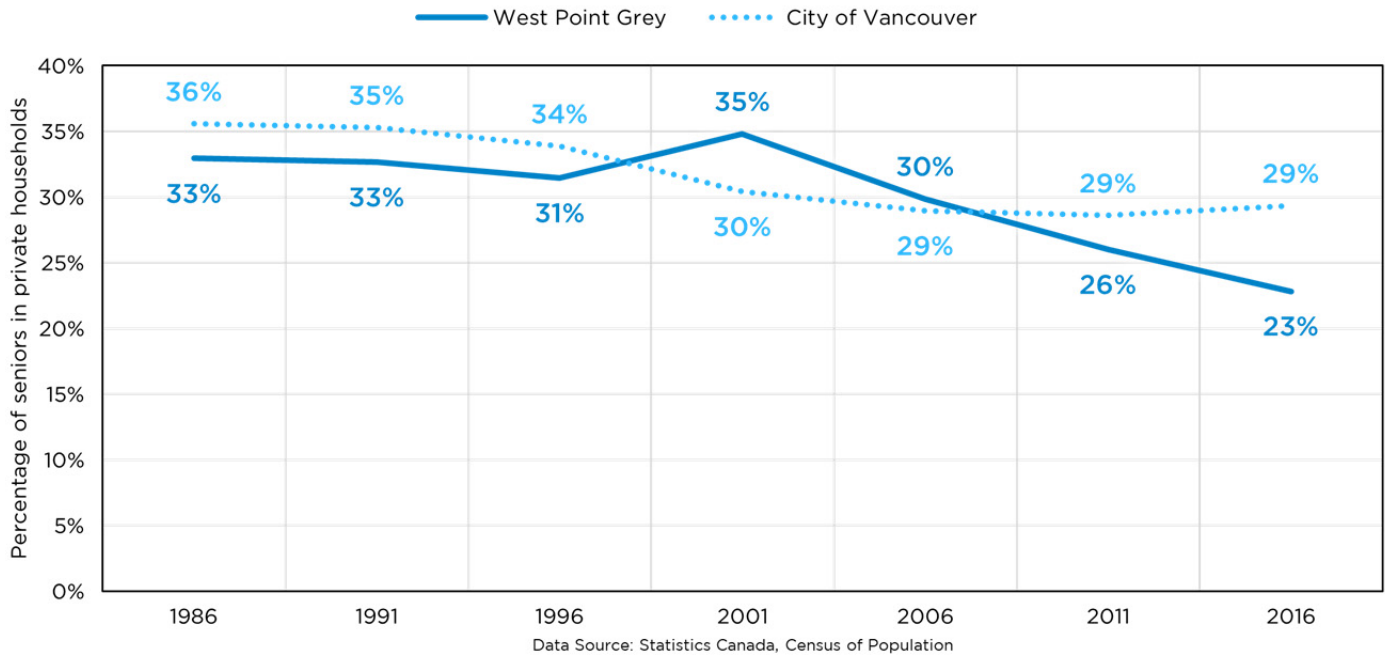
### Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



## Senior Households

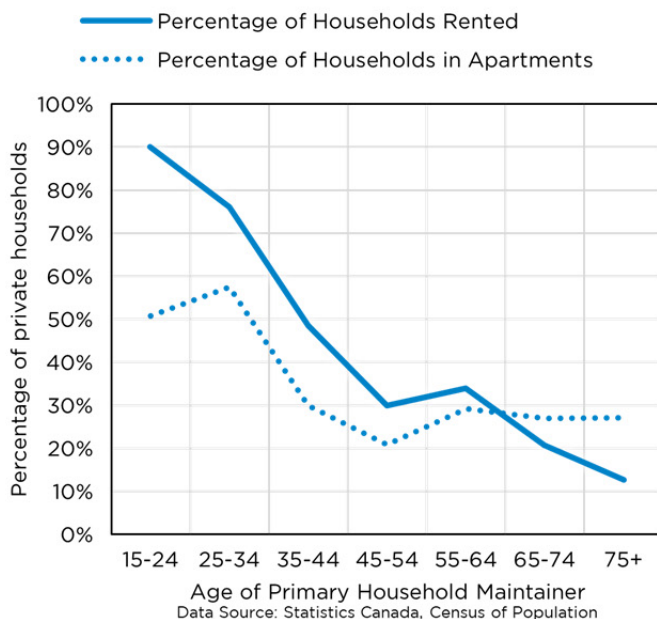
As with most of the city, West Point Grey has a growing senior population, but the experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. West Point Grey seniors are now less likely to live alone than seniors across the city, with a sharp decline in the rate of seniors living alone throughout the 2000s.

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

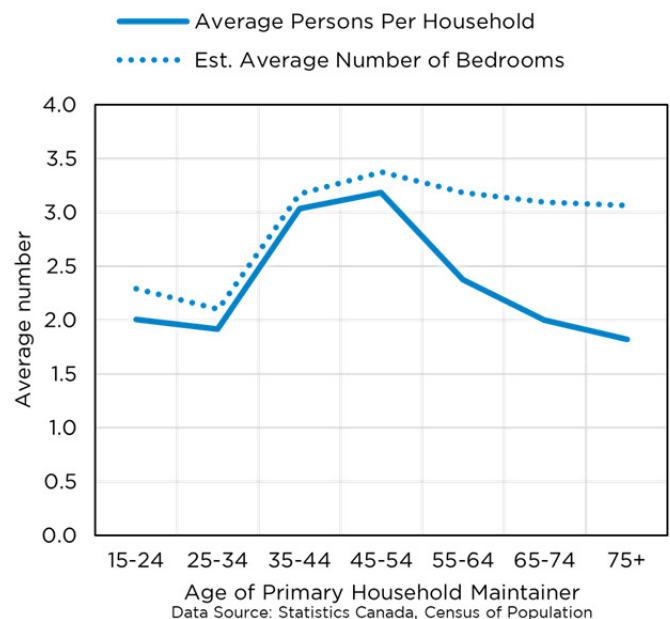


In 2016, fewer than 20% of senior-led households in West Point Grey were rented, while fewer than 30% of these households were in apartments. Senior-led households are typically smaller than other age groups, reflecting trends like children moving out, but the physical size of housing does not change in proportion.<sup>6</sup>

**West Point Grey: Household Type and Tenure by Age, 2016**



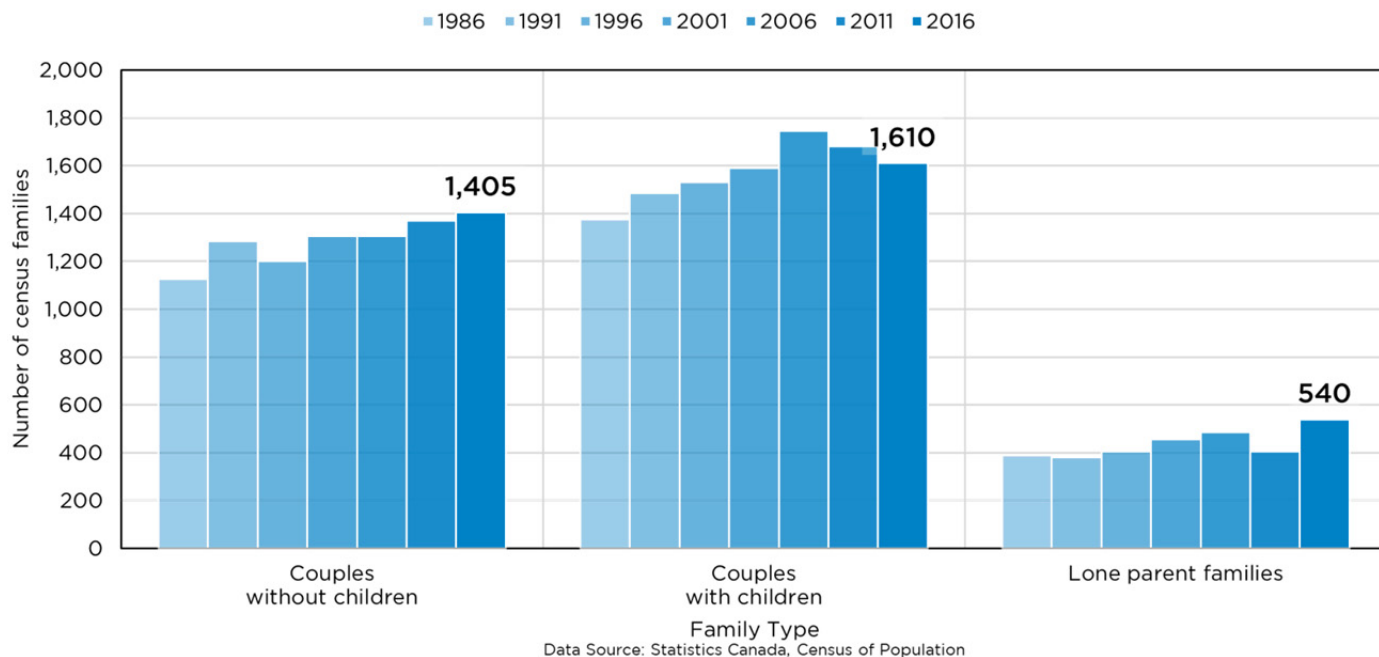
**West Point Grey: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**



## Family Types

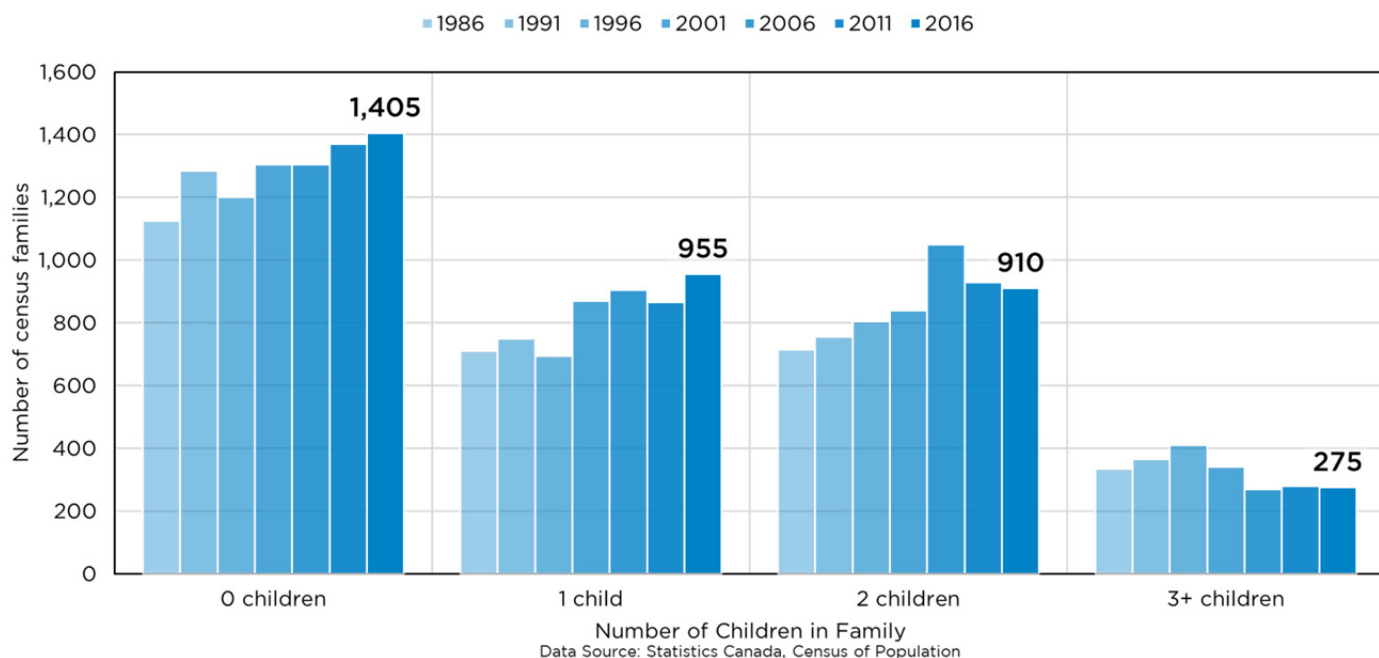
In West Point Grey, the number of childless families<sup>7</sup> has steadily increased over time, but different patterns are seen for families with children. Two-parent families increased until 2006 and have declined since, while lone parent-led families has generally increased, except for a dip in 2011.

**West Point Grey: Families by Type 1986-2016**



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home. Growth in childless and one-child families is evident in West Point Grey in the 2000s.

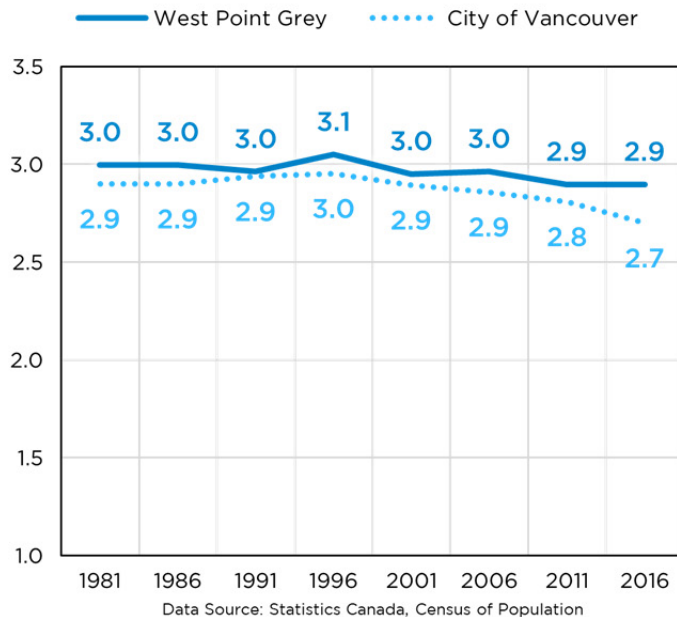
**West Point Grey: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016**



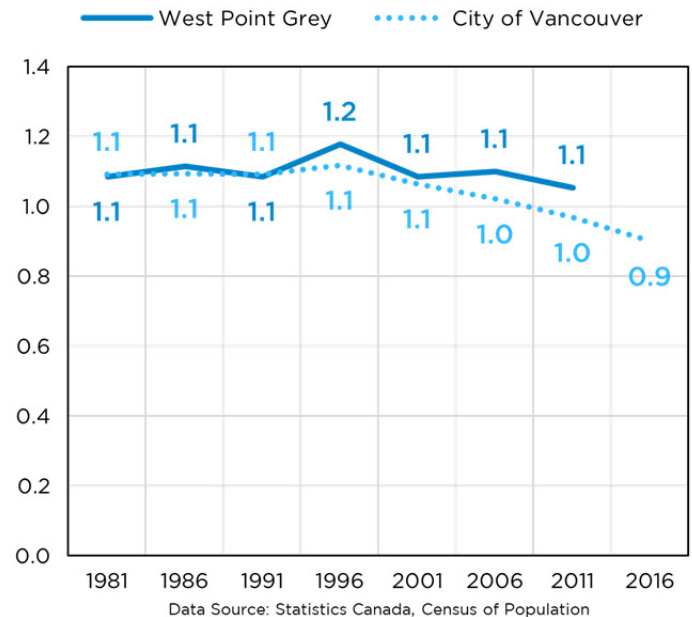
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in West Point Grey contains 2.9 persons and has 1.1 children at home,<sup>8</sup> both higher than the city-wide average. Average family size across the city has been declining since the 1990s but been relatively steady in West Point Grey.

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

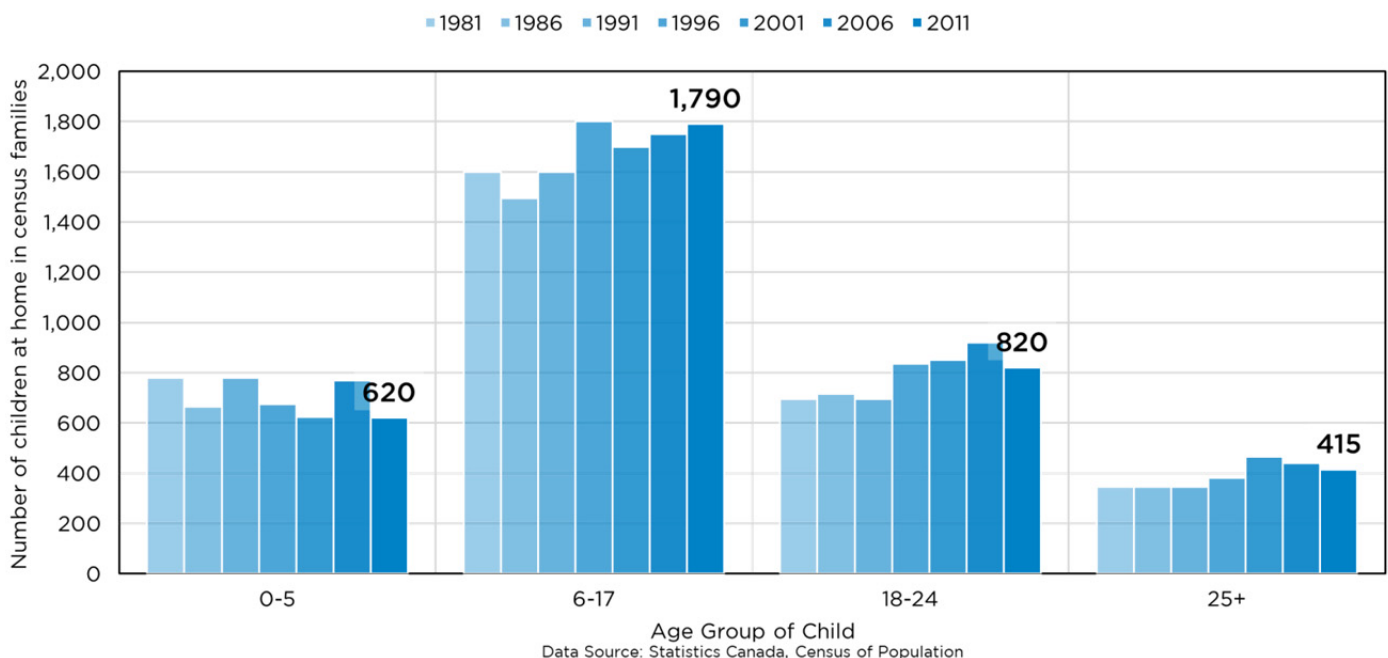


**Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016**



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. In West Point Grey, however, growth has more consistently been seen in school-age children and youth.

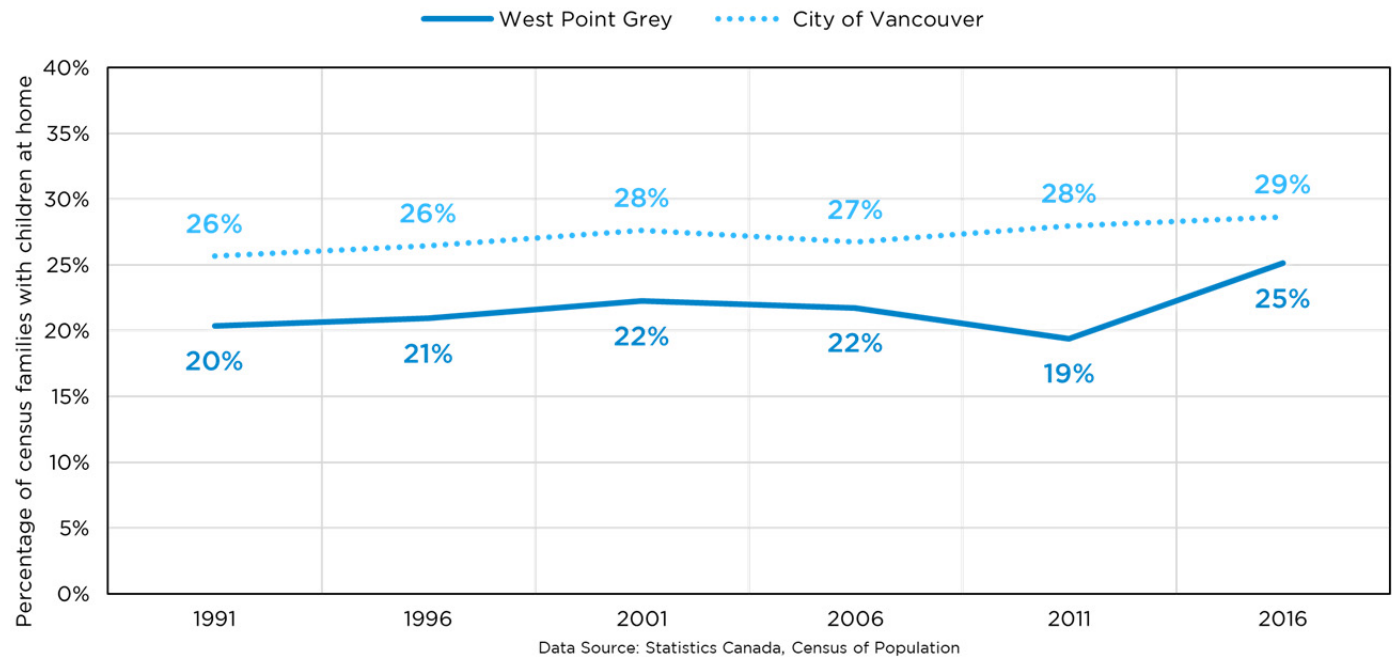
**West Point Grey: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011**



# Lone Parent-Led Families

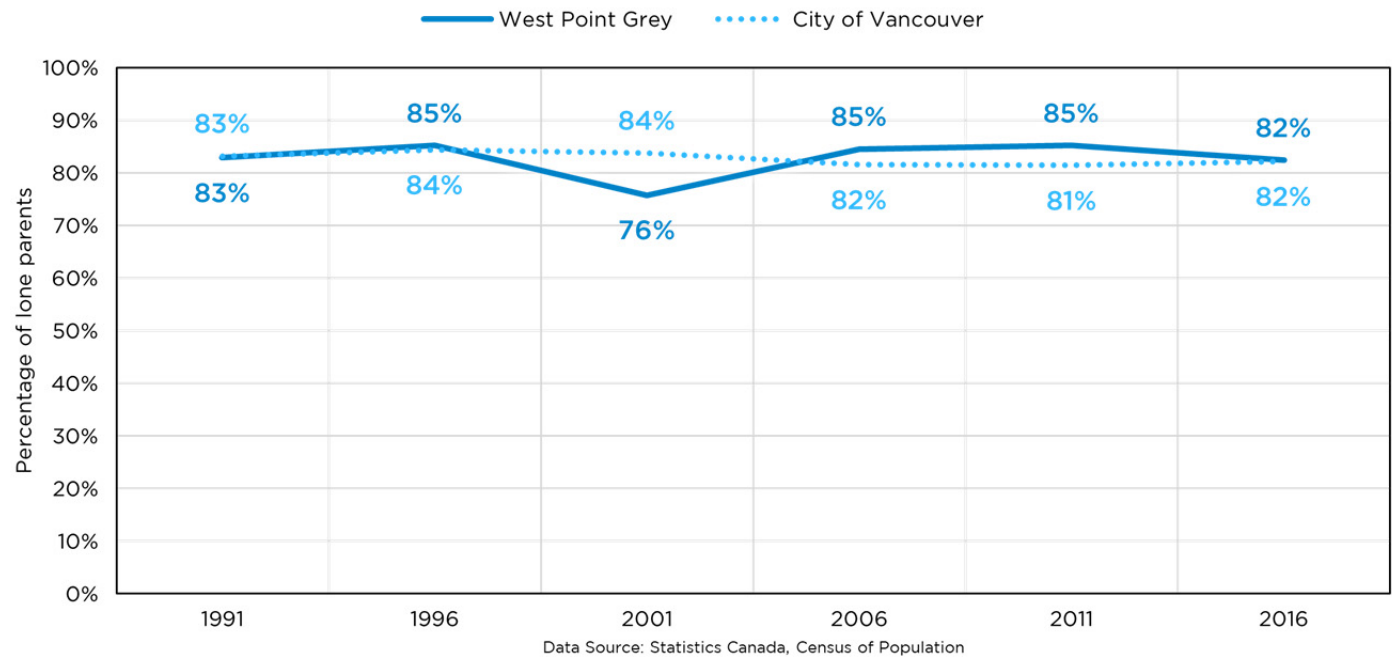
As noted earlier, West Point Grey has seen a steadily increasing number of lone parent-led families and a recent decline in the number of two-parent families. Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families now make up 25% of families with children, bringing the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

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



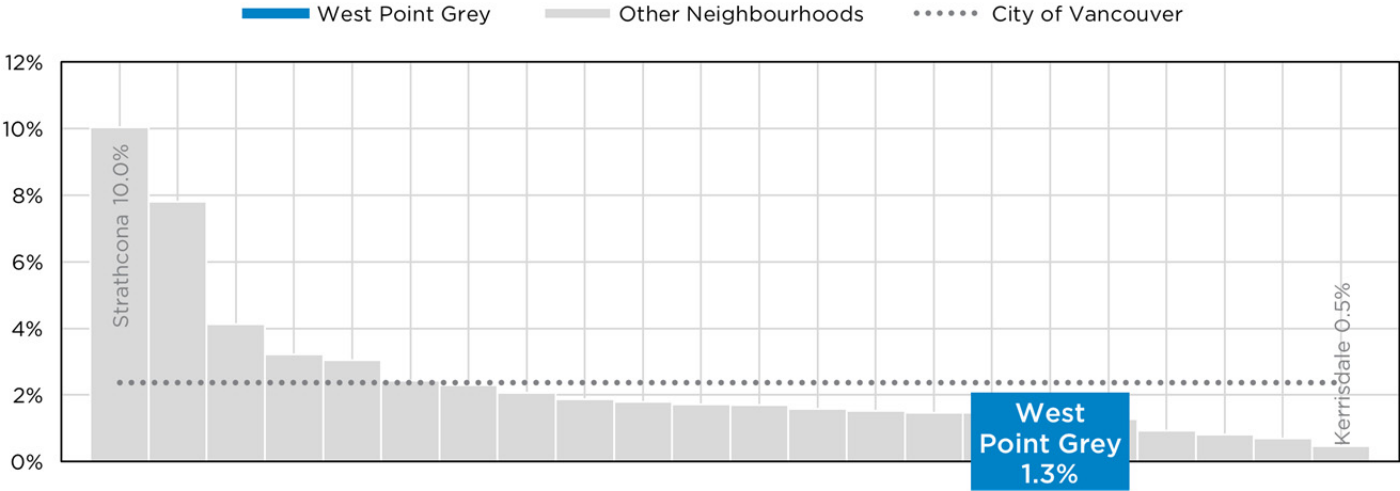
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to be female-identified. In West Point Grey, 82% of lone parents are female-identified. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

Percentage of Lone Parents Identified as Female, 1991-2016

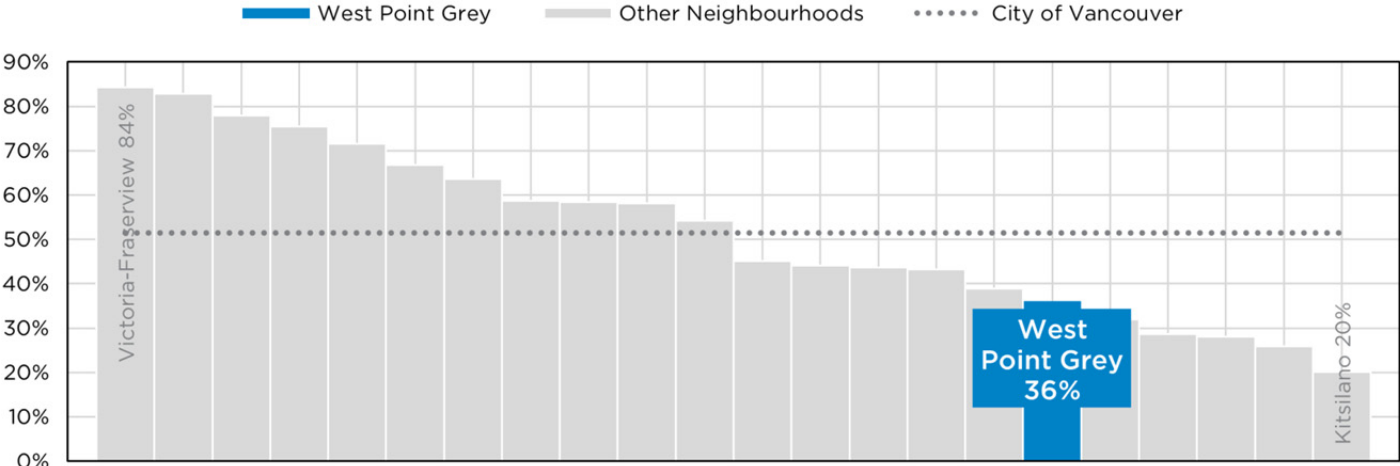


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

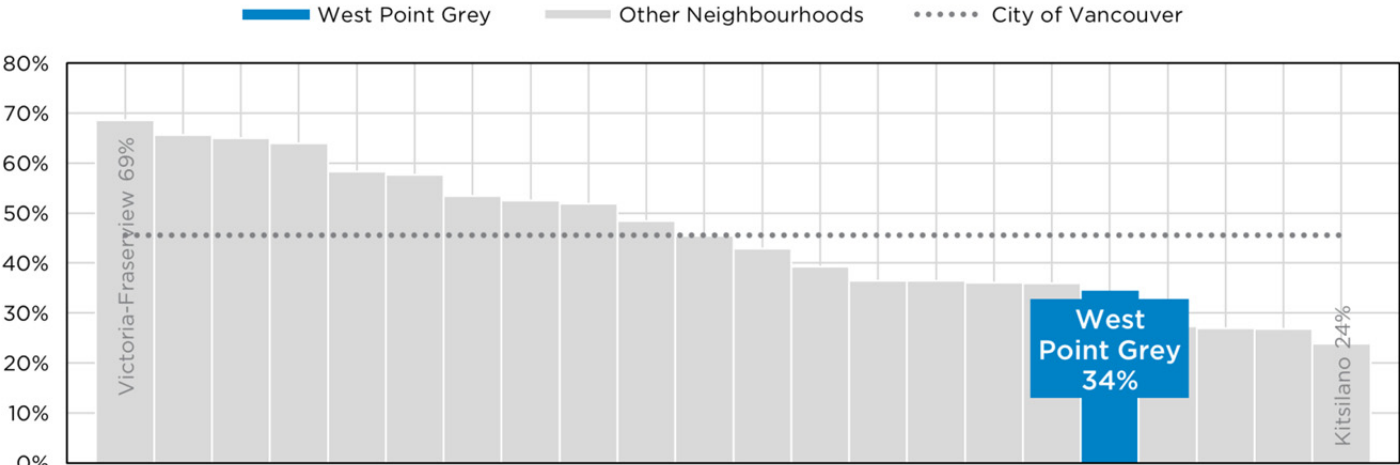
Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

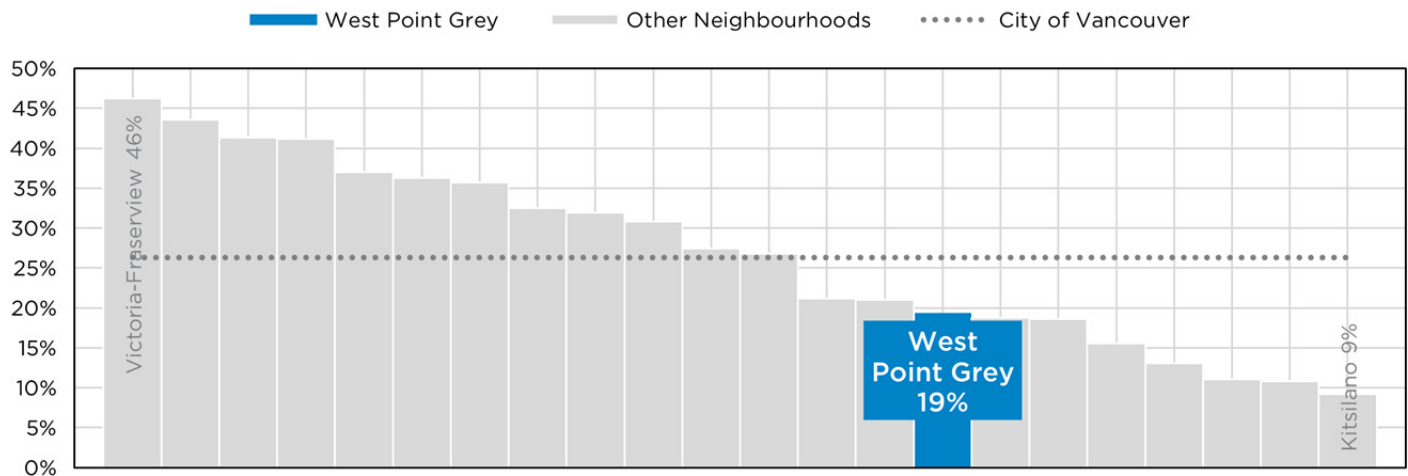


Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

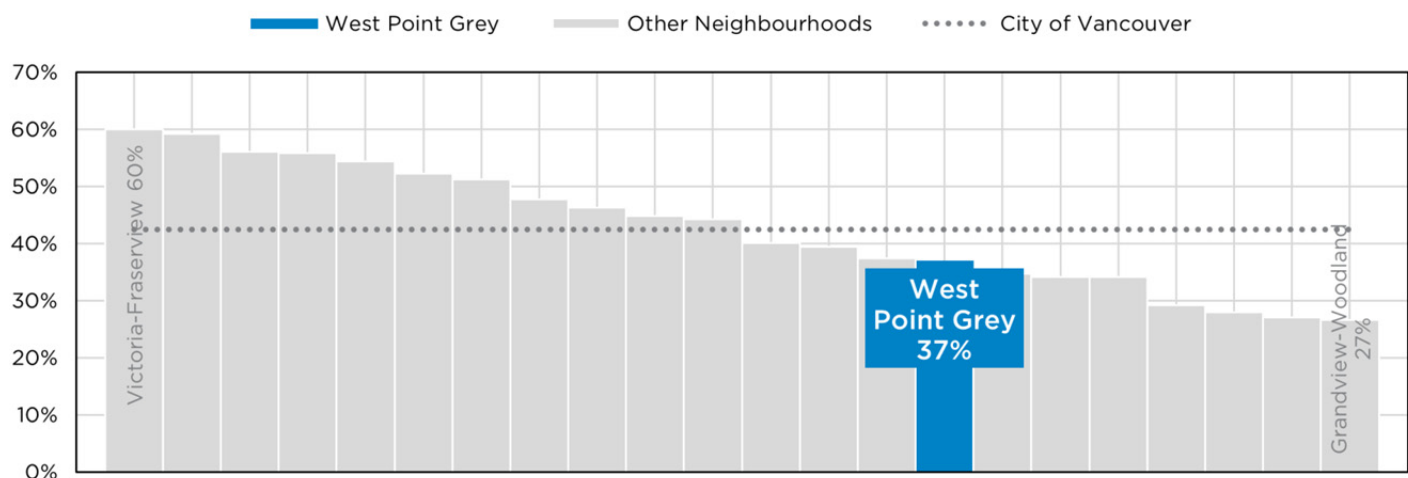


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

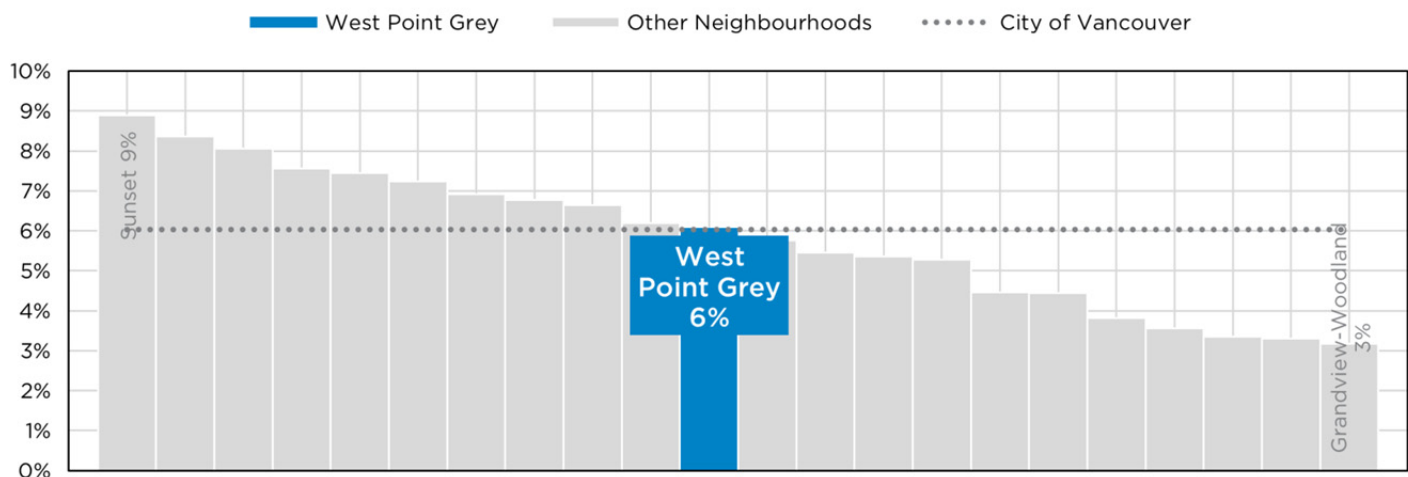
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



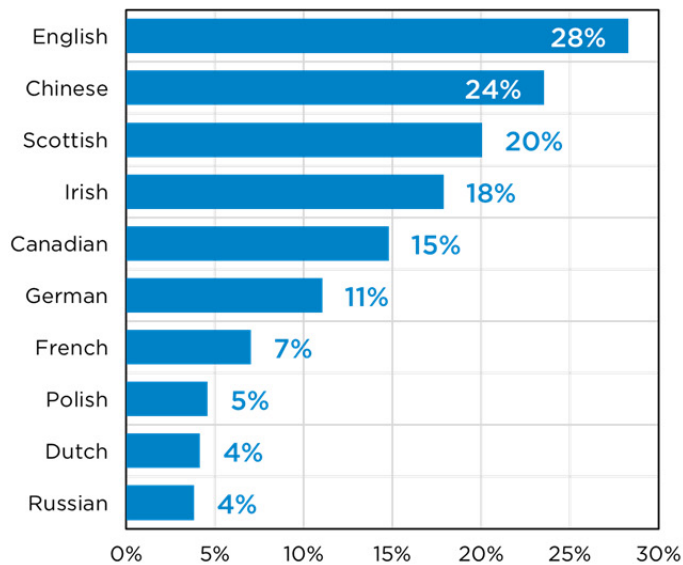
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



## Cultural Origin and Identity

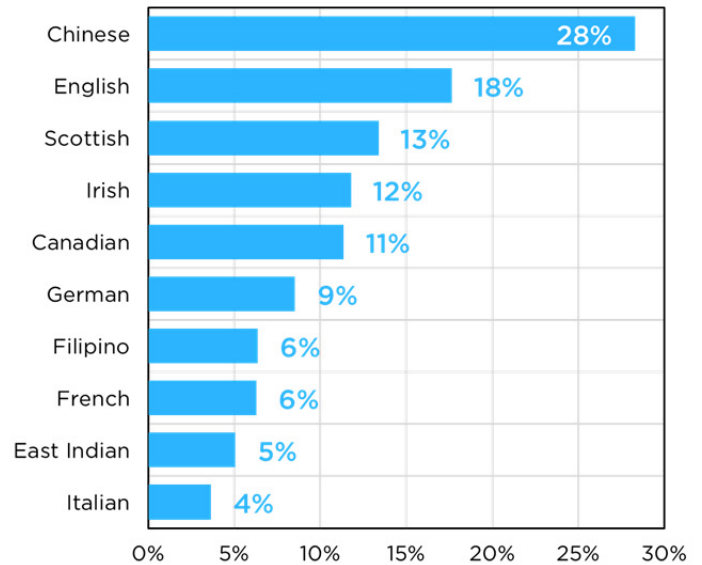
A number of census variables help understand the diverse and complex cultural identities of people in Vancouver. The graphs below provide the top ten cultural origins reported by residents:<sup>9</sup> in West Point Grey, 28% of the population reported English origins, compared to 18% of the city's population.

**West Point Grey: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**



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

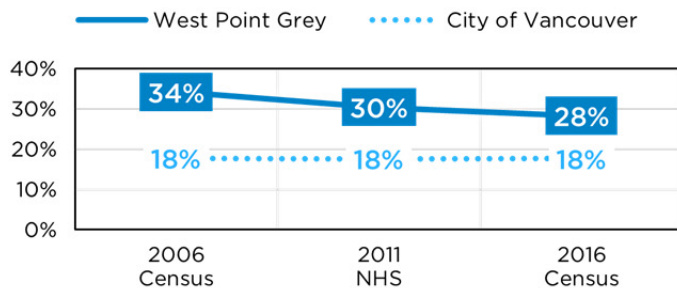
**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**



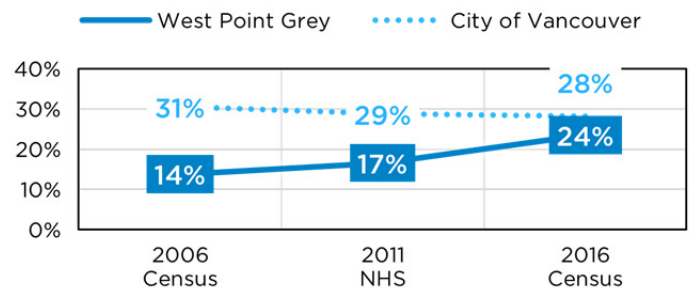
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population  
Note that respondents may indicate multiple origins

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

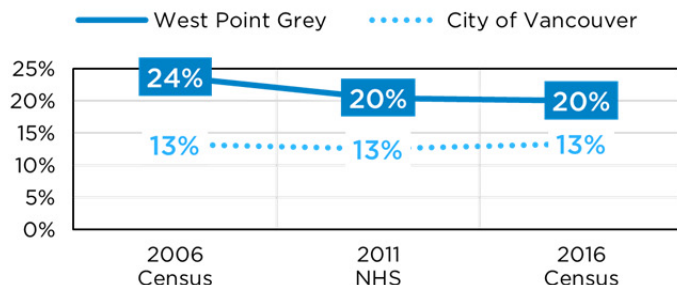
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



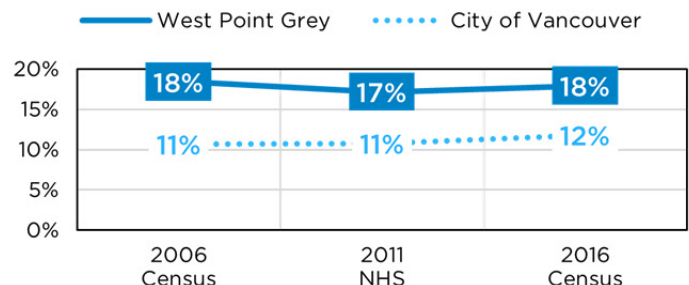
**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



**Irish Origins, 2006-2016**



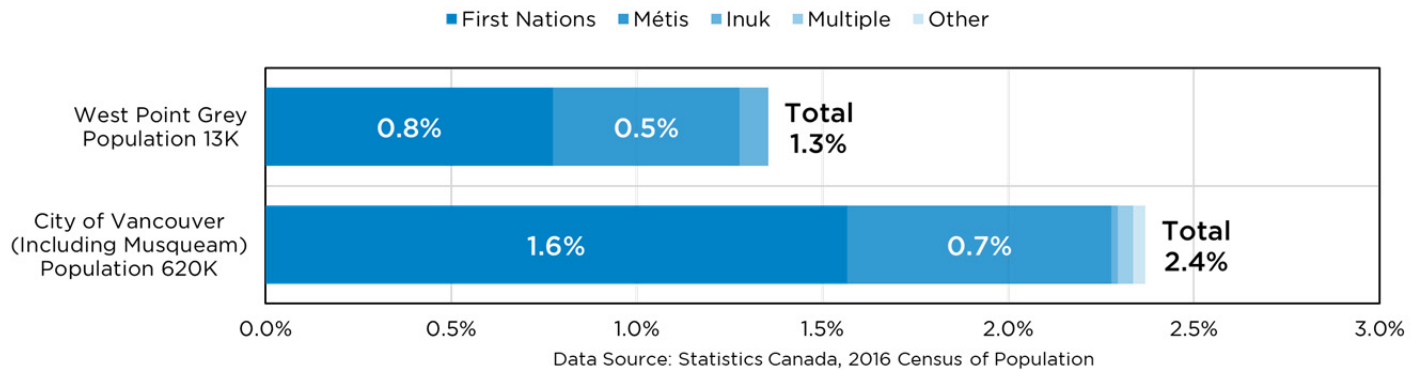
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

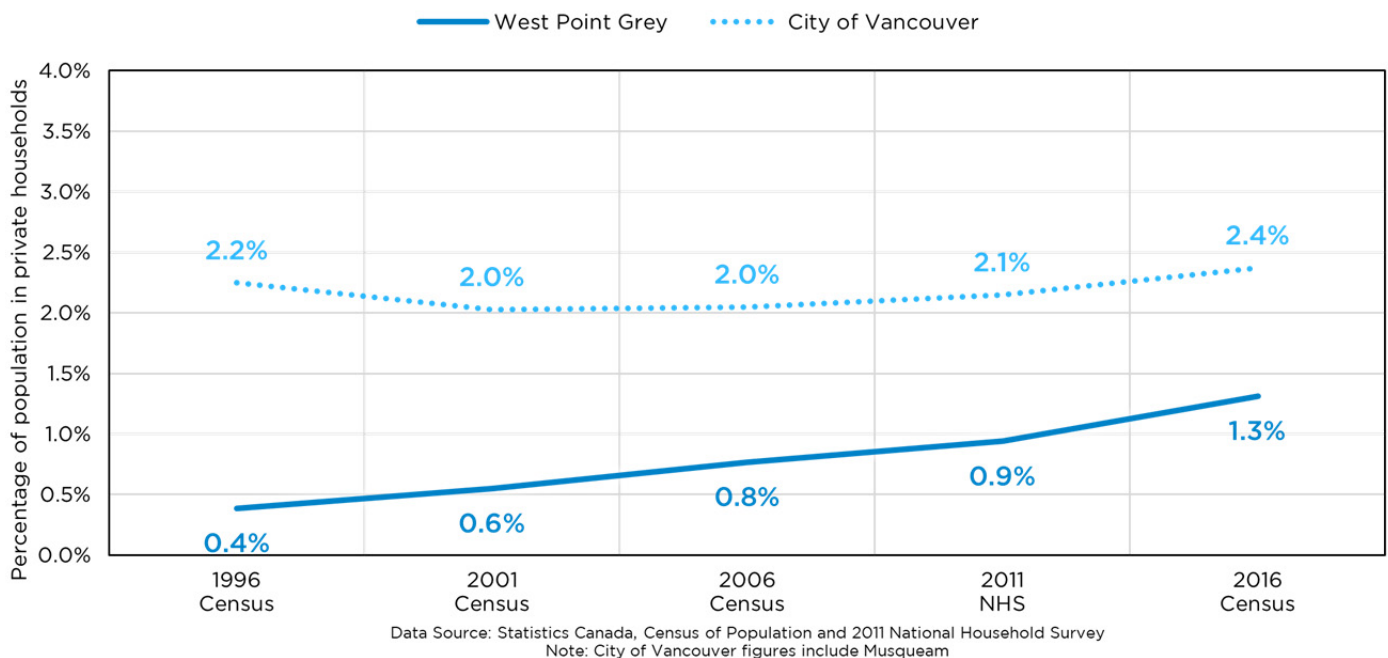
Based on the 2016 census, 170 people—1.3% of West Point Grey’s population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup> In West Point Grey, more than half of the estimated Indigenous population were identified as First Nations.

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



Since 1996, the Indigenous population in West Point Grey has grown substantially, though it is still proportionally smaller than the city overall. In absolute numbers, the Indigenous population in the neighbourhood grew by 240% from 1996 to 2016 compared to a decrease of 0.5% for the non-Indigenous population.

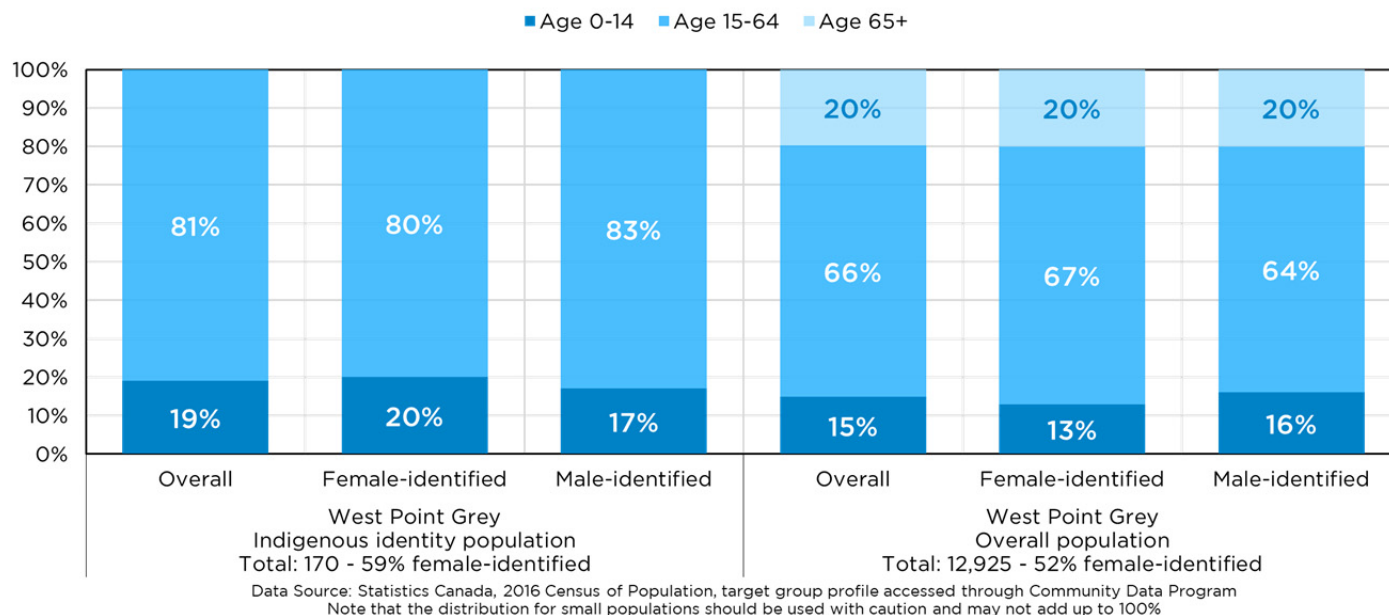
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

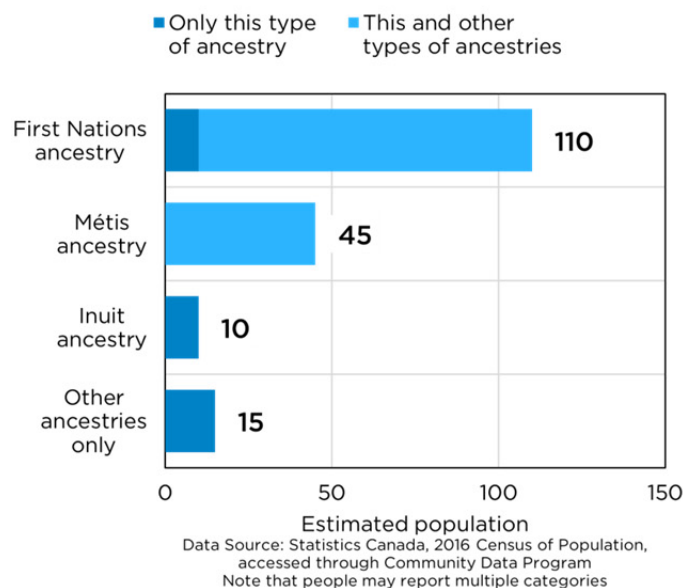
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. The limited data available in West Point Grey should be used with caution but show a relatively larger proportion of children.

### West Point Grey: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

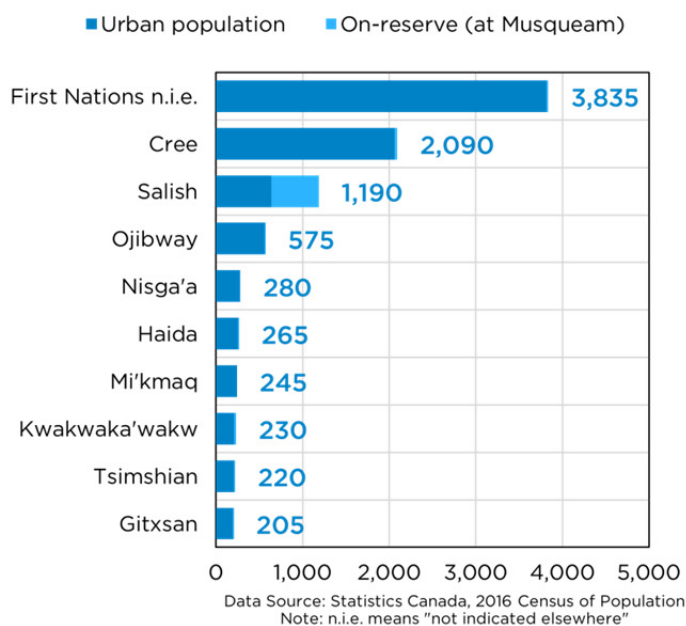


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in West Point Grey also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported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

### West Point Grey: Reported Ancestry of Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



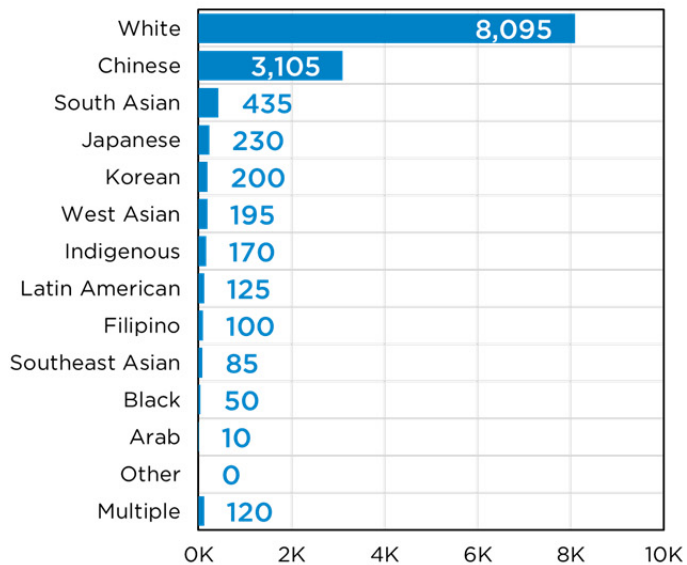
### City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



## Racial Identity

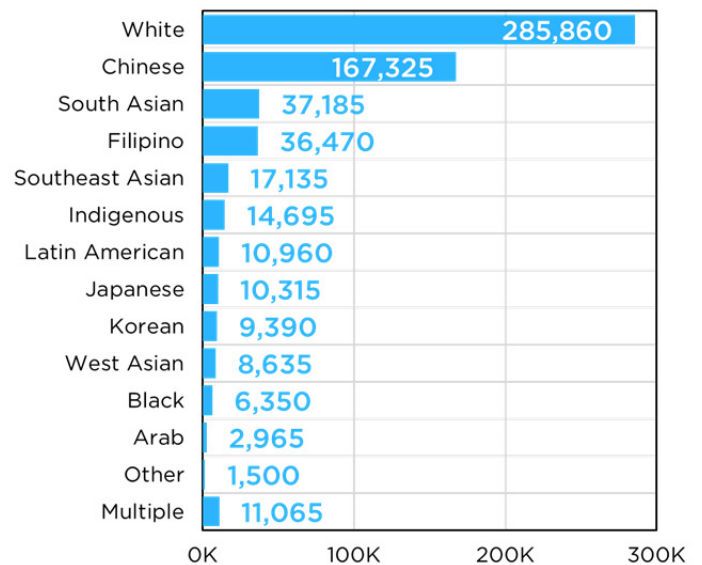
In West Point Grey, about eight thousand residents are identified as white, and about three thousand identified as Chinese. Other relatively large populations in the area include South Asian, Japanese and Korean residents.

**West Point Grey:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

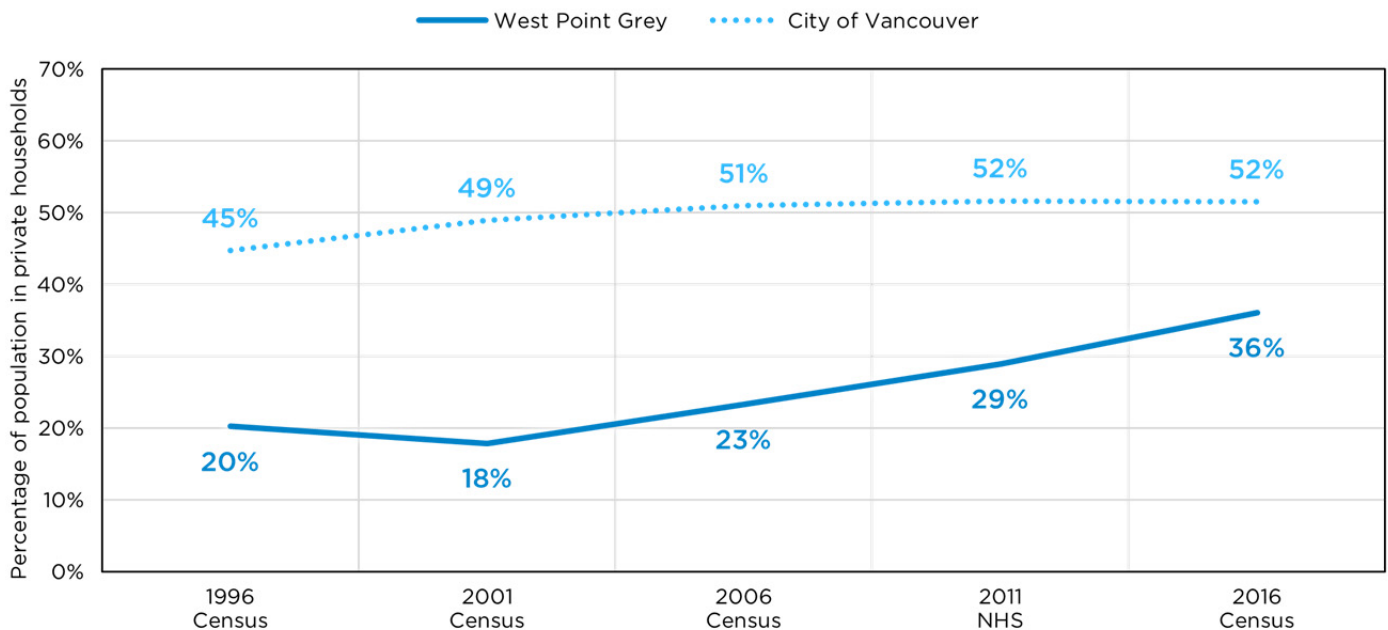
**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada,  
2016 Census of Population

Statistics Canada defines members of a “visible minority” group as those who are neither Indigenous nor white. Although limited, this indicator is useful for understanding racialized populations in the city. About 36% of the population in West Point Grey are members of a visible minority group. This is a substantial increase since 1996 but still a proportionally smaller population than the city overall.

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

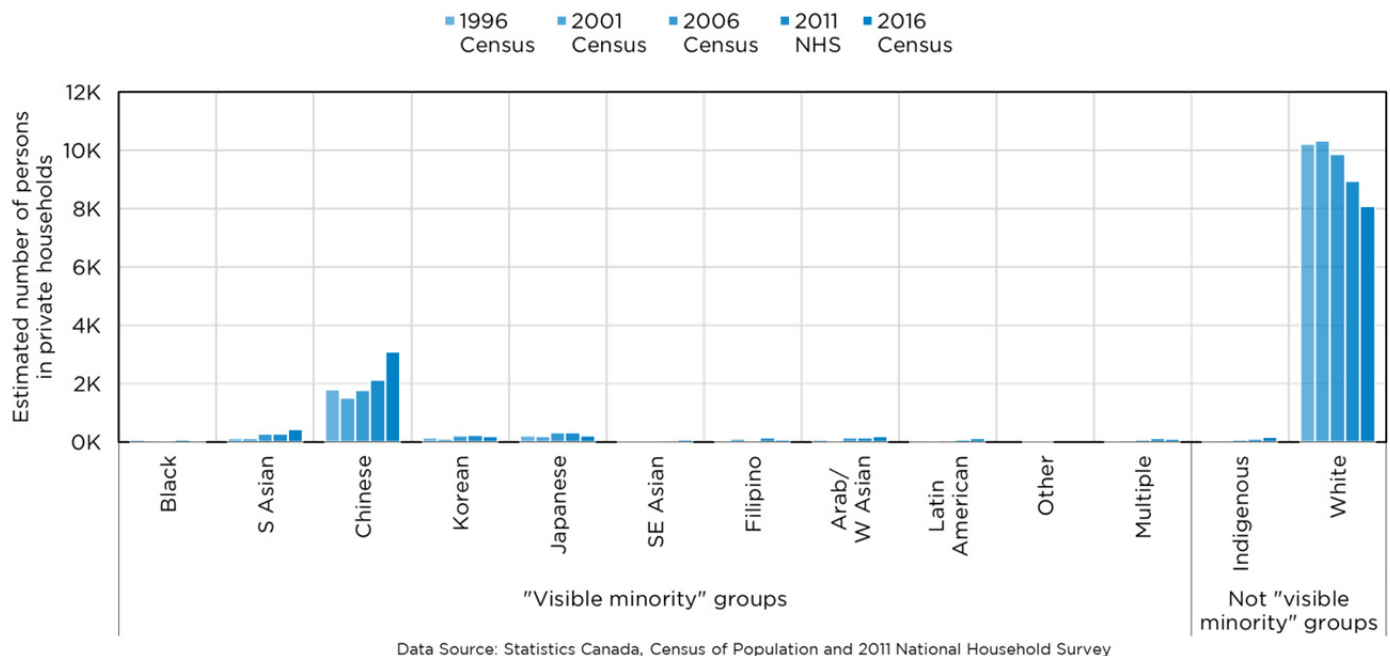


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

## Trends in Racialized Populations

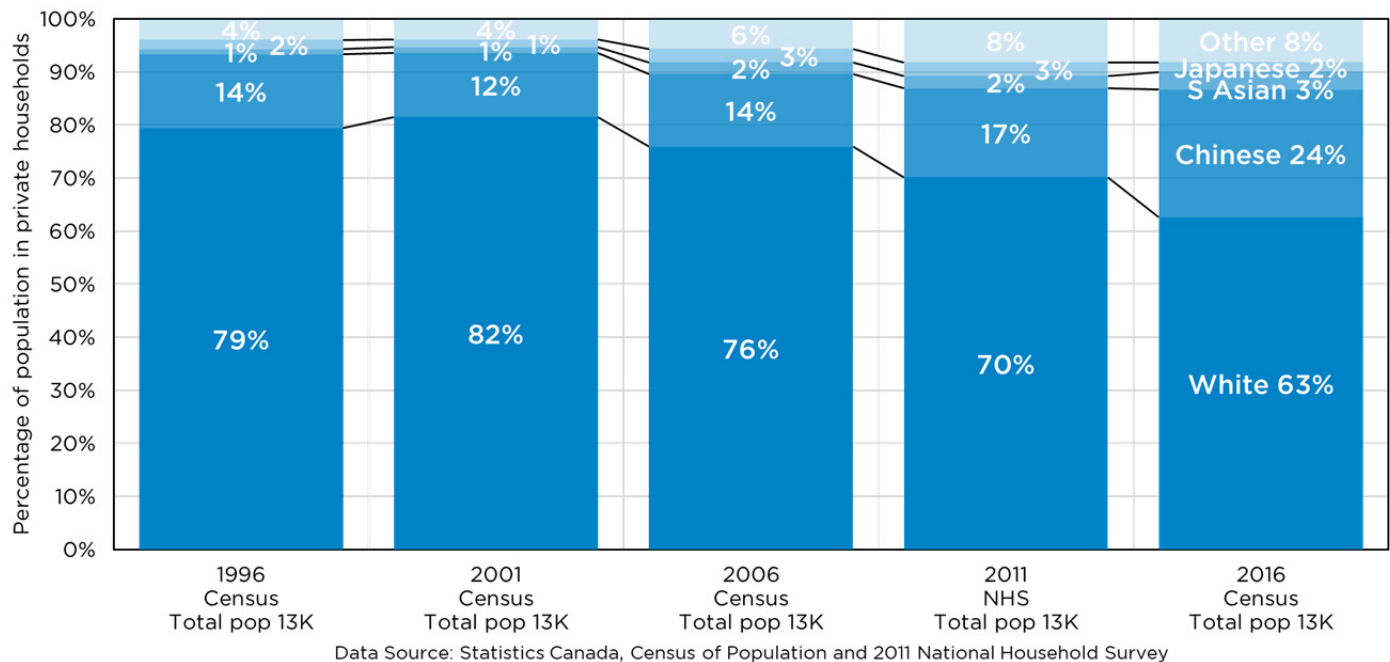
The chart below shows population estimates by visible minority group in West Point Grey over time, as well as those identified in non-visible minority categories.

**West Point Grey: Population Groups 1996-2016**



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

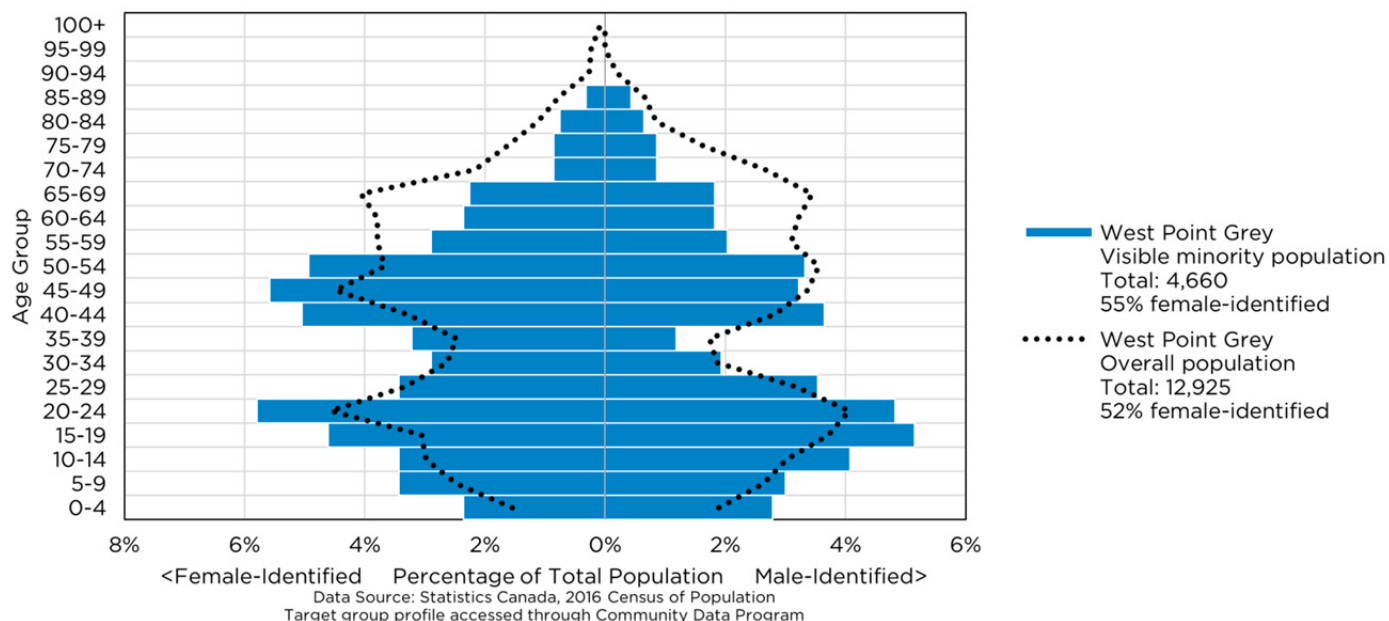
**West Point Grey: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016**



## Demographics of Racialized Populations

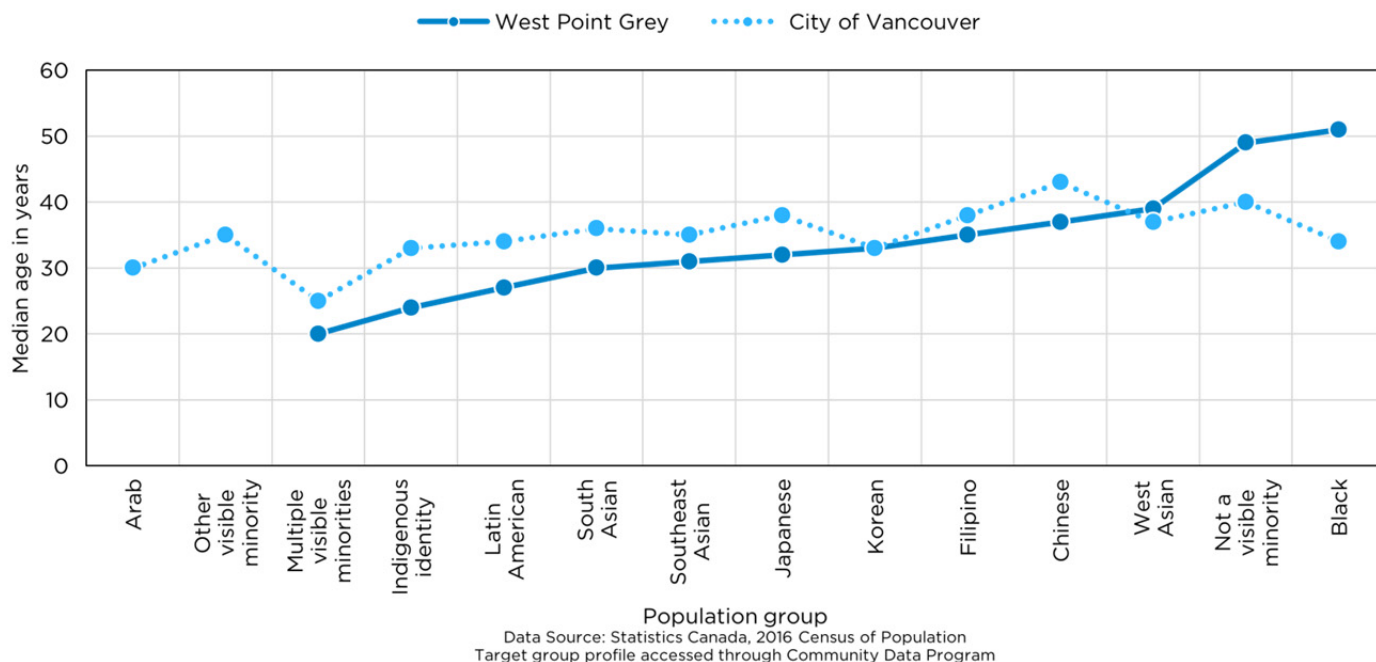
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in West Point Grey has a younger age profile than the overall population, with relatively fewer seniors and more youth.

**West Point Grey:  
Visible Minority Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in West Point Grey is highest for Black residents and lowest for people identifying with multiple visible minority groups.

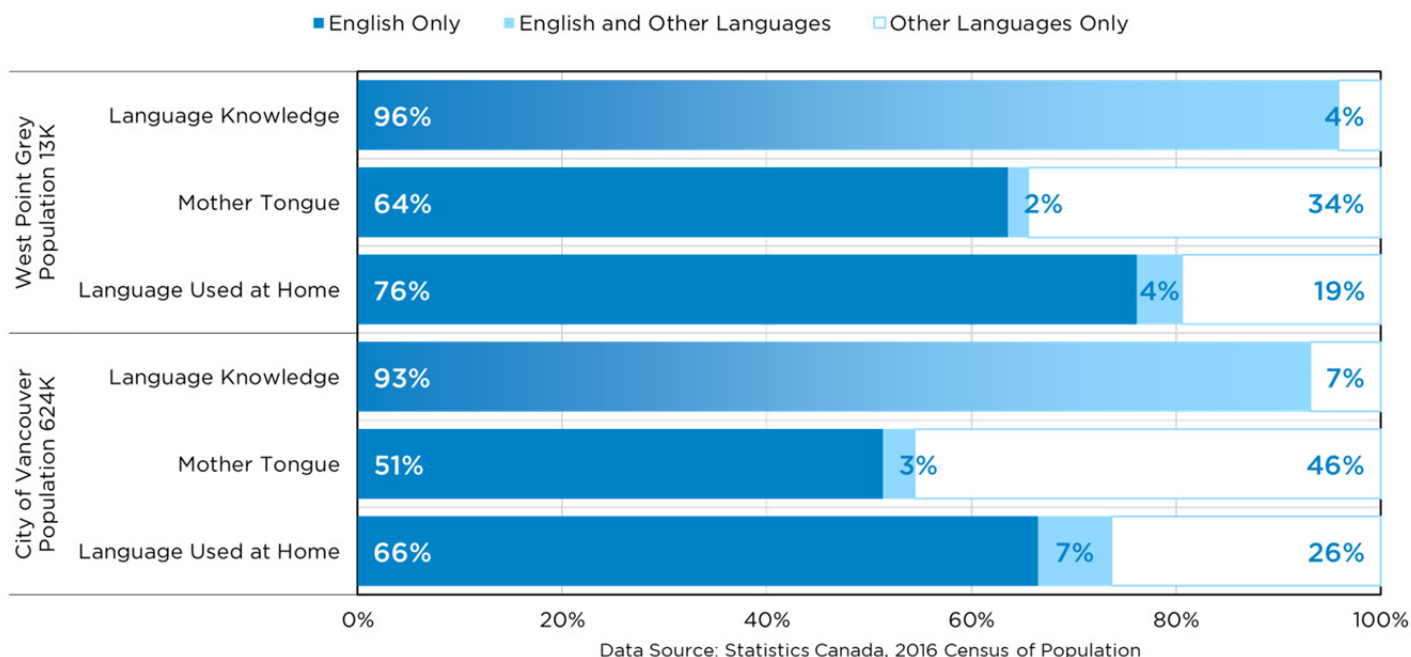
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



## Language Summary

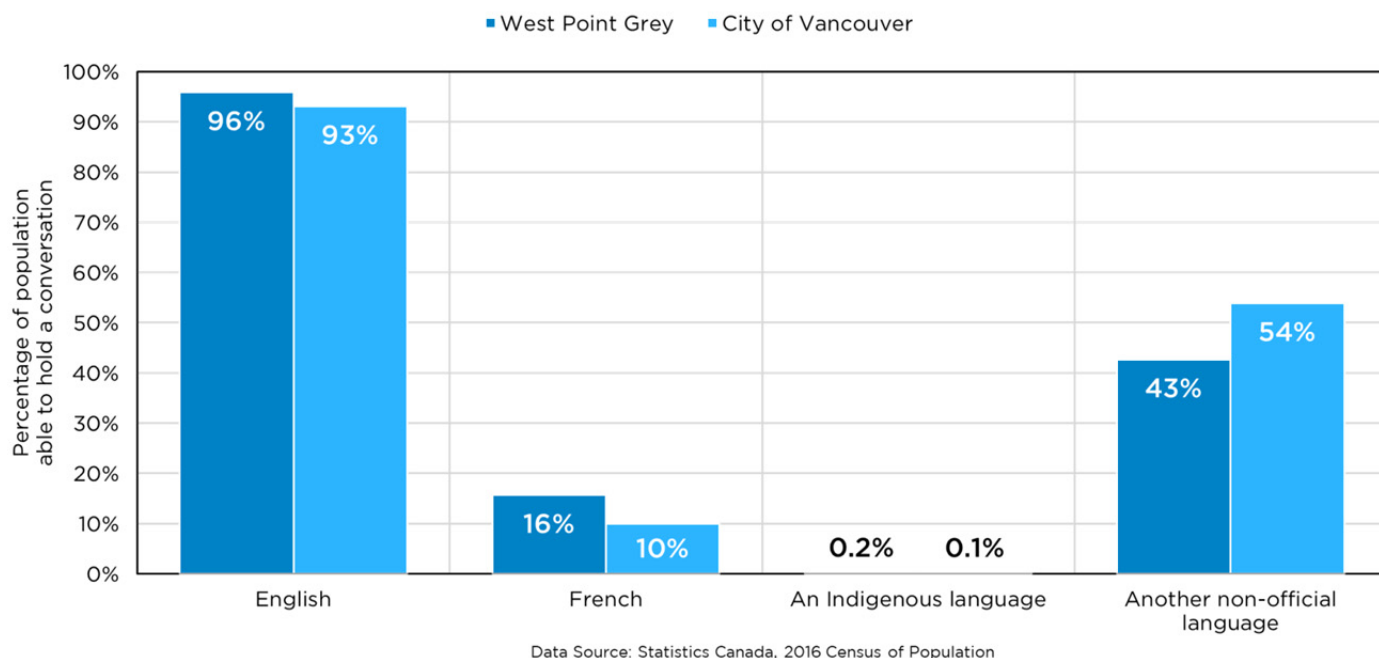
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. West Point Grey has a lower proportion of residents with non-English languages than the city overall across all three indicators.

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



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, West Point Grey has a slightly higher share of its population with knowledge of English and French than the city overall.

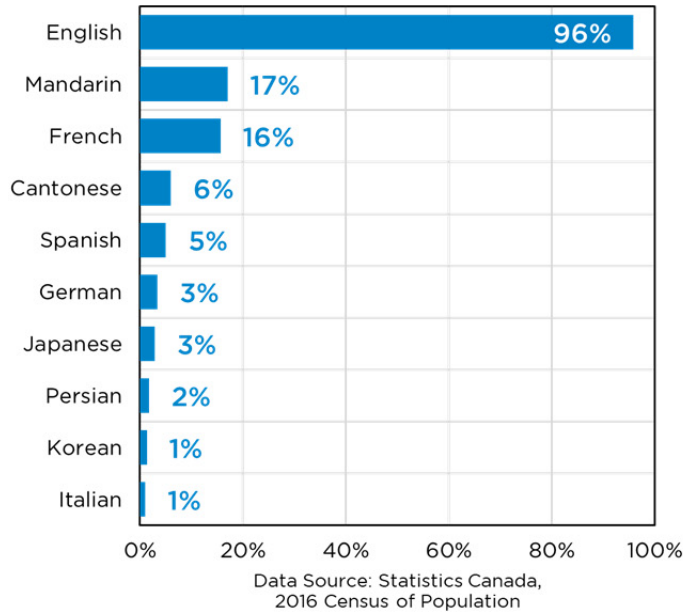
**Population by Language Knowledge, 2016**



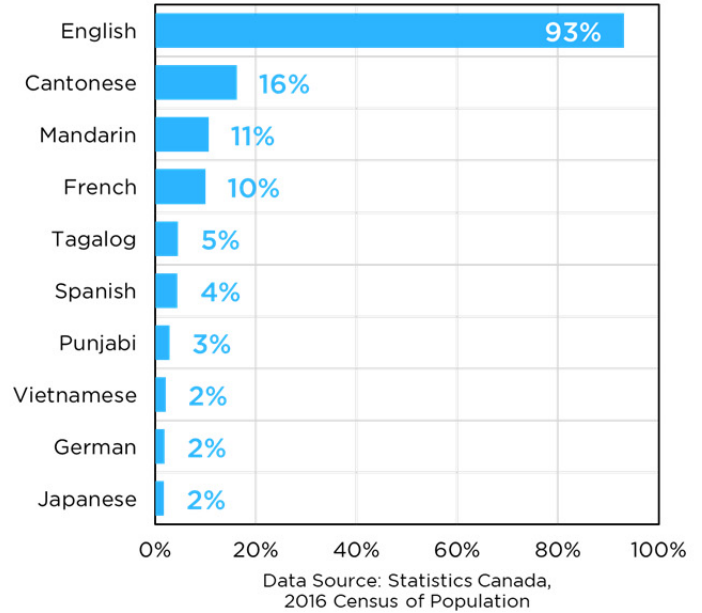
## Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 17% of West Point Grey residents are able to communicate in Mandarin, while 16% can speak French.

**West Point Grey: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

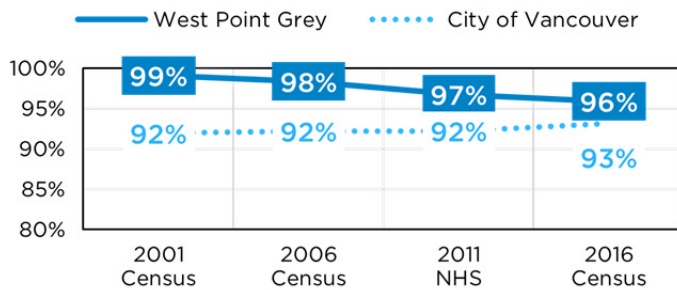


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

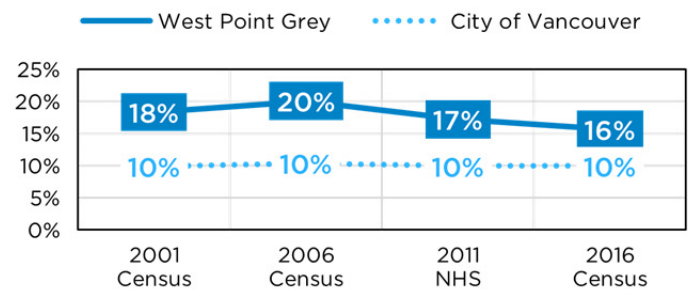


Over time, West Point Grey has proportionally fewer residents with knowledge of official languages, and an increasing share with knowledge of Mandarin. The neighbourhood has fewer Cantonese speakers than the city overall. The increase in rate for both Mandarin and Cantonese in 2016 may reflect better classification and reporting of Chinese languages in the census program; the next census will clarify trends.<sup>11</sup>

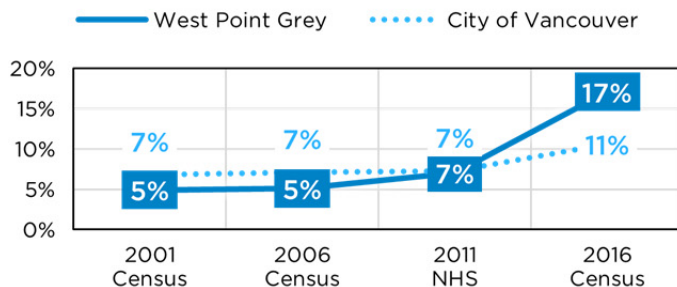
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



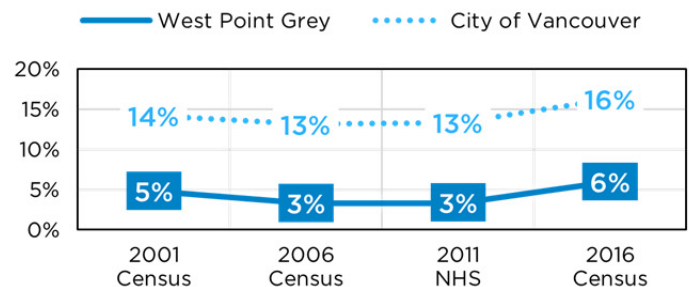
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**



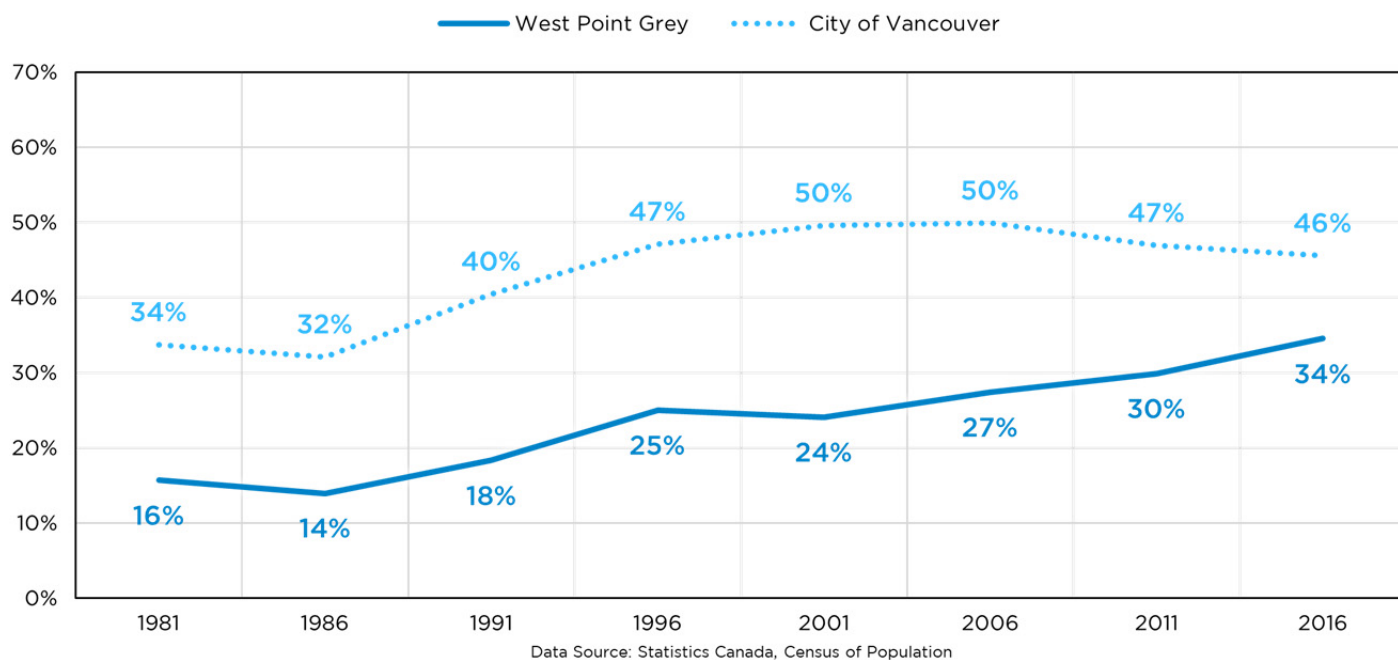
**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



## Mother Tongue

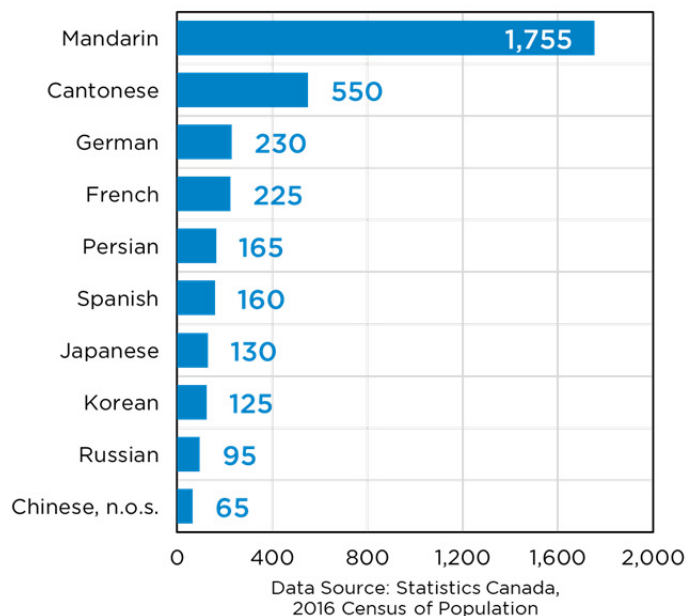
Approximately one-third of West Point Grey residents have a non-English first language. This proportion has steadily increased since 2001 even as the rate for the city overall has declined somewhat.

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

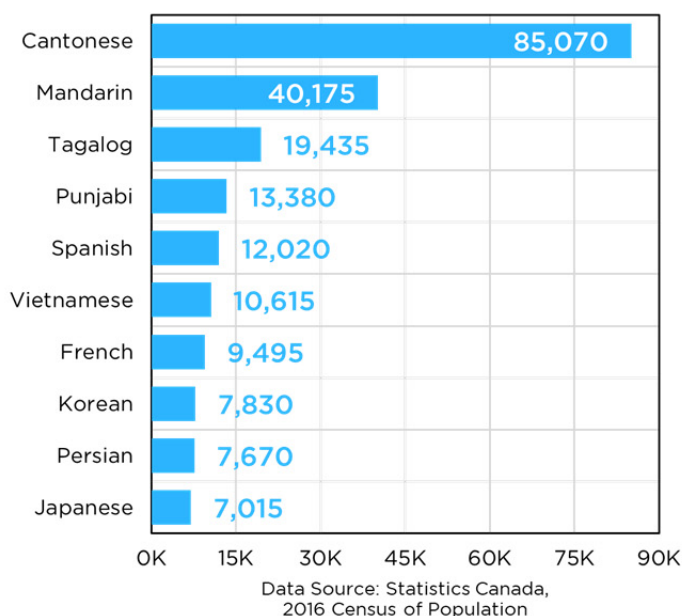


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in West Point Grey.

### West Point Grey: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



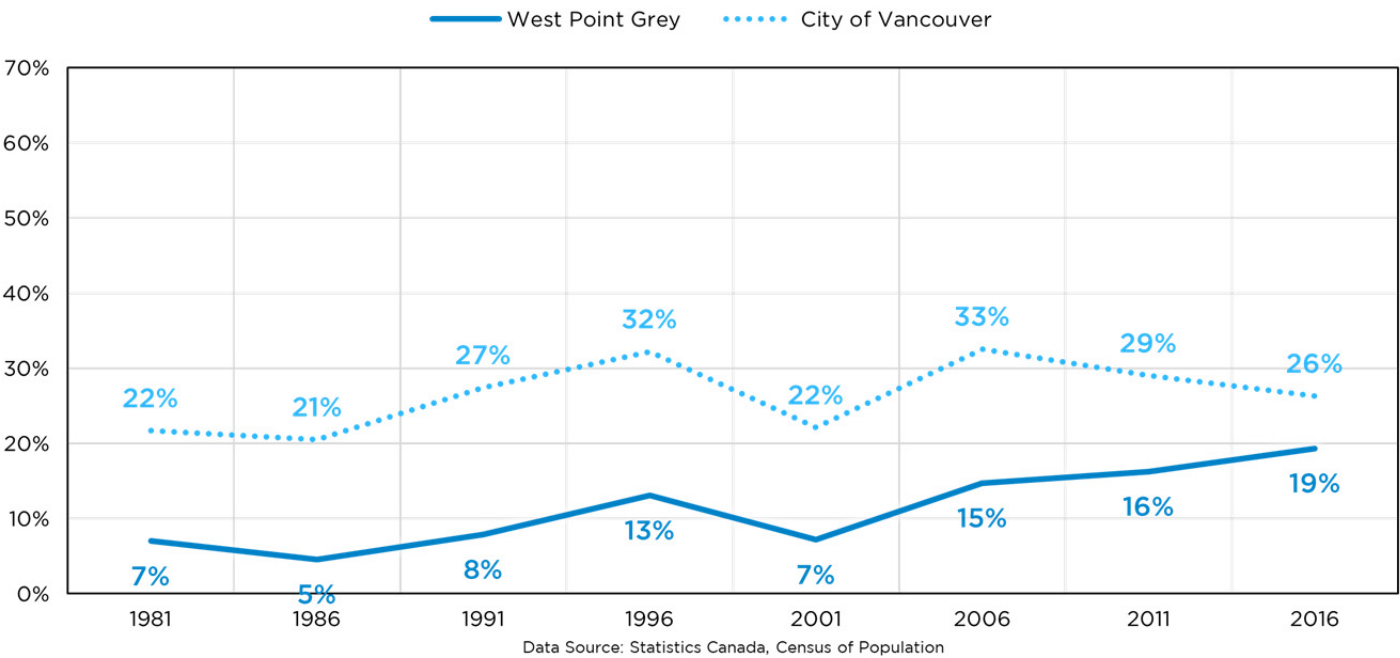
### City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

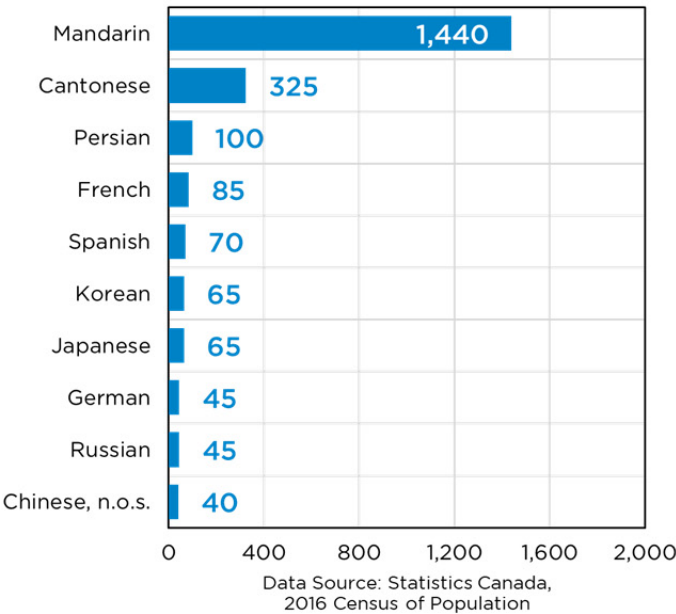
Just under a fifth of West Point Grey residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has increased since 2001, but is lower than the city average.<sup>12</sup>

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

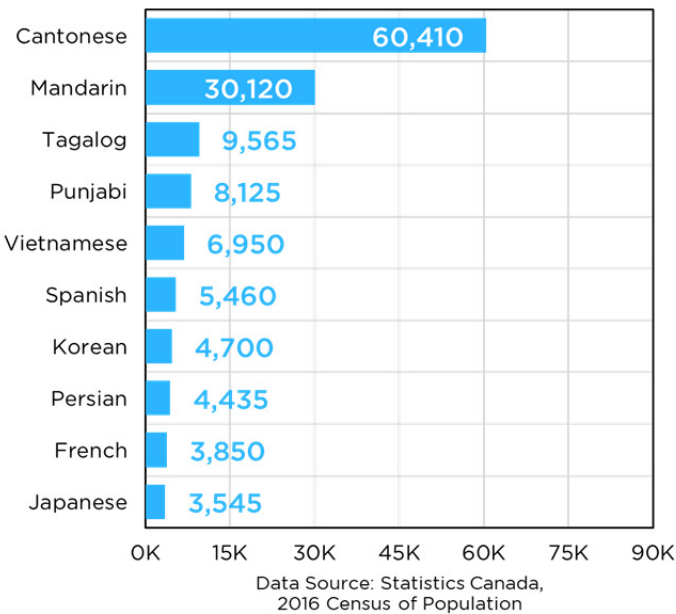


As with the language knowledge and mother tongue indicators, Mandarin is the most commonly used home language other than English in West Point Grey, followed by Cantonese.

West Point Grey: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



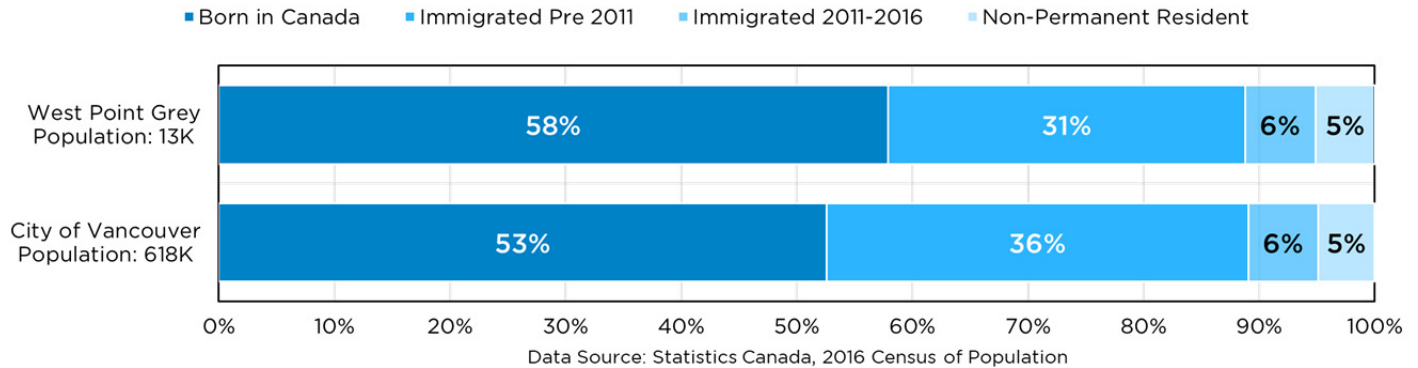
City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



## Immigration

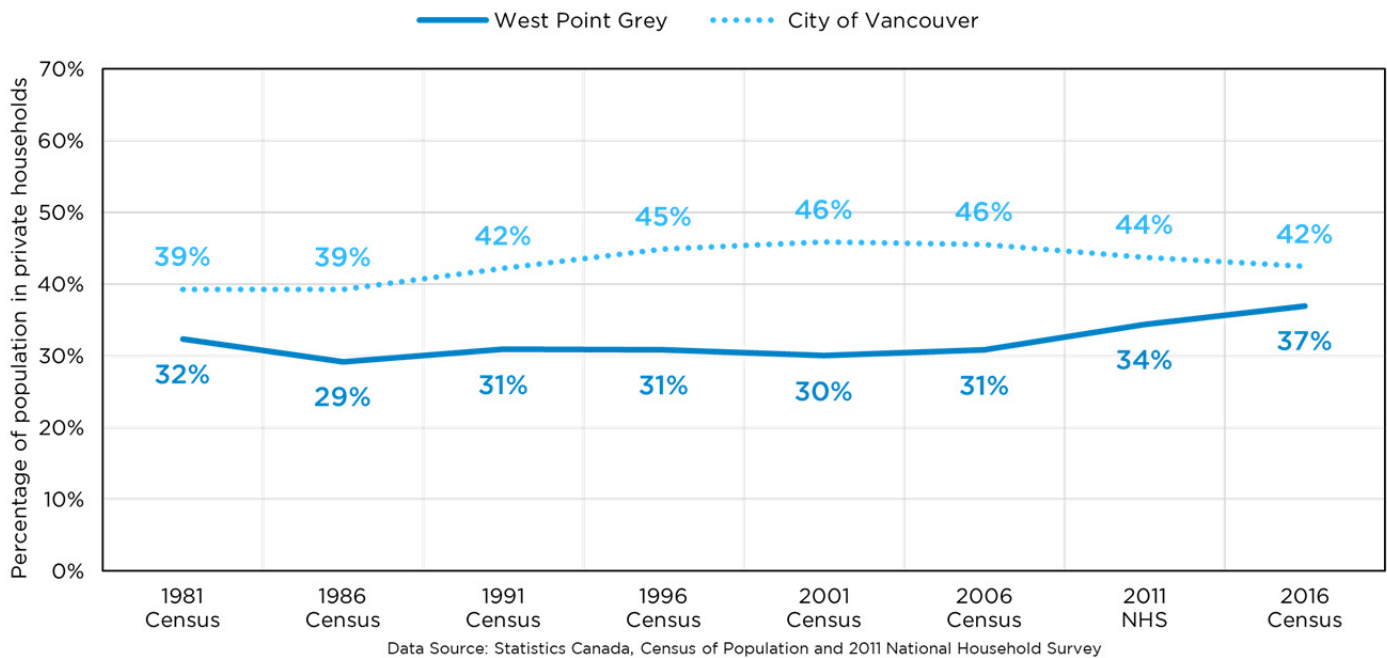
As of 2016, 37% of West Point Grey's population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 5% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants. While the overall rate of immigrants in the neighbourhood is smaller than the city, the share of newcomers who arrived in the previous five years is the same.

**Population by Immigration Status, 2016**



While West Point Grey has had a proportionally smaller immigrant population than the city overall, the rate has increased since the 2000s.

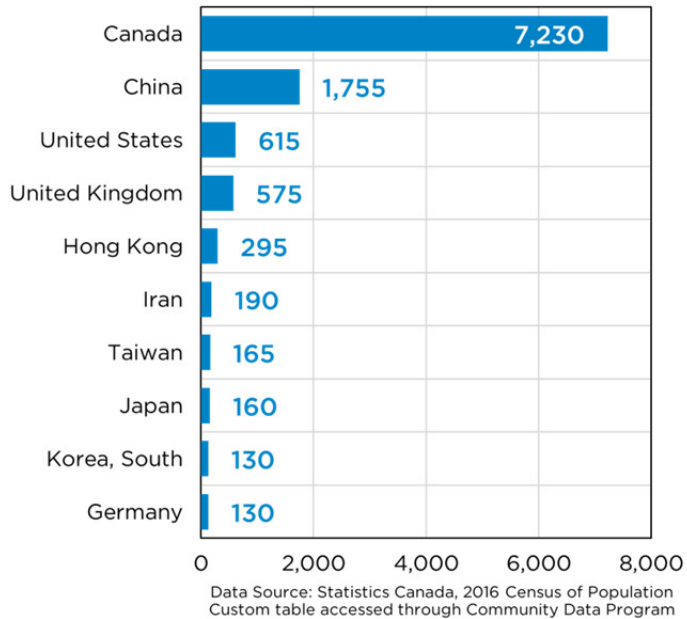
**Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016**



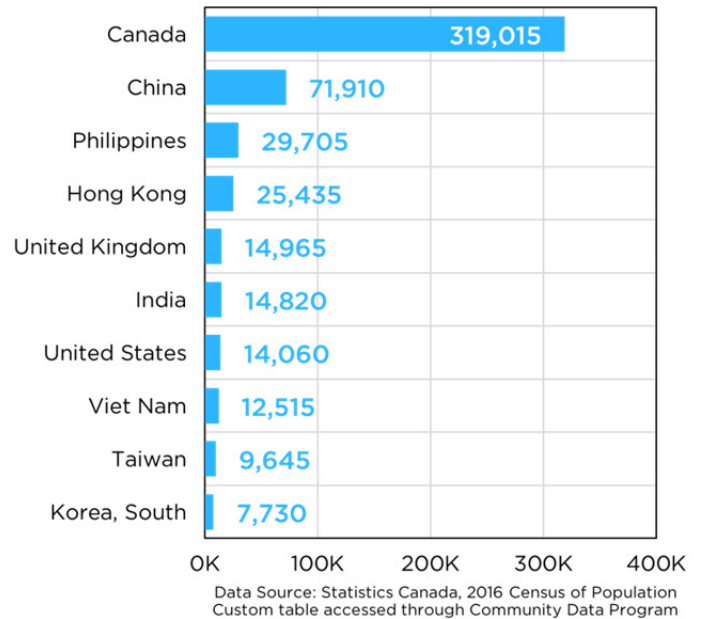
## Places of Birth

Just under six in ten residents of West Point Grey were born in Canada. Outside Canada, the most commonly reported places of birth are China, the United States and the United Kingdom.

**West Point Grey: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

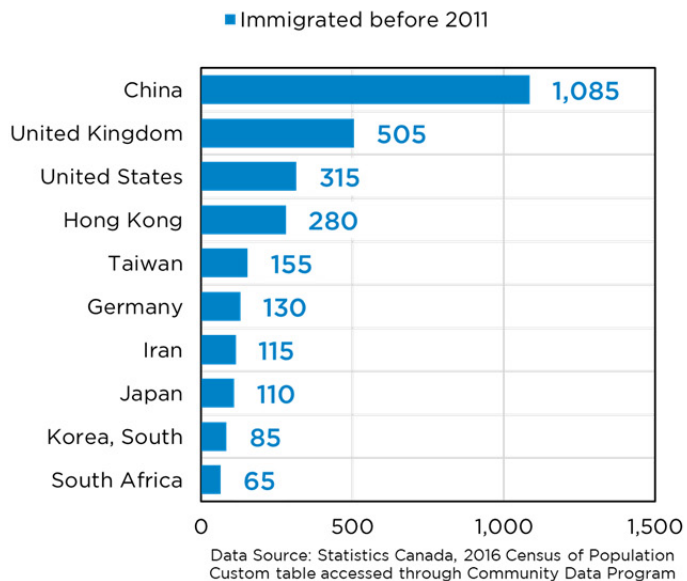


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

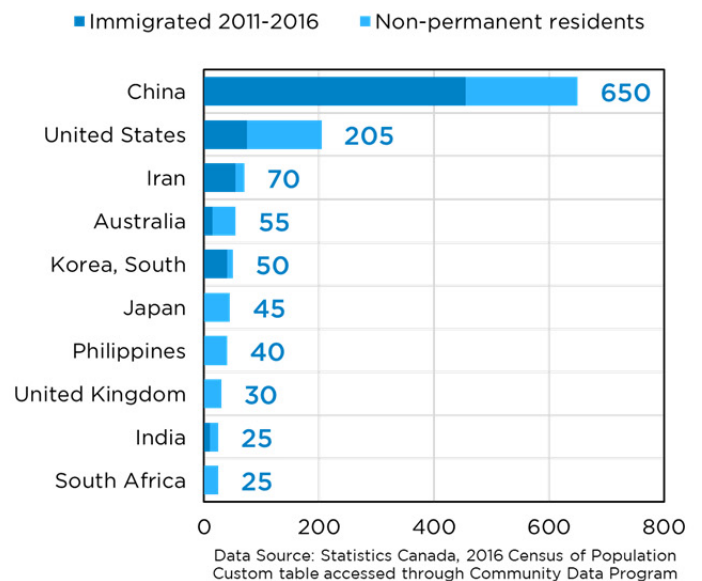


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver. In West Point Grey relative growth in people born in Iran is a new trend among recent immigrants.

**West Point Grey: Top Places of Birth for Established Immigrant Population, 2016**



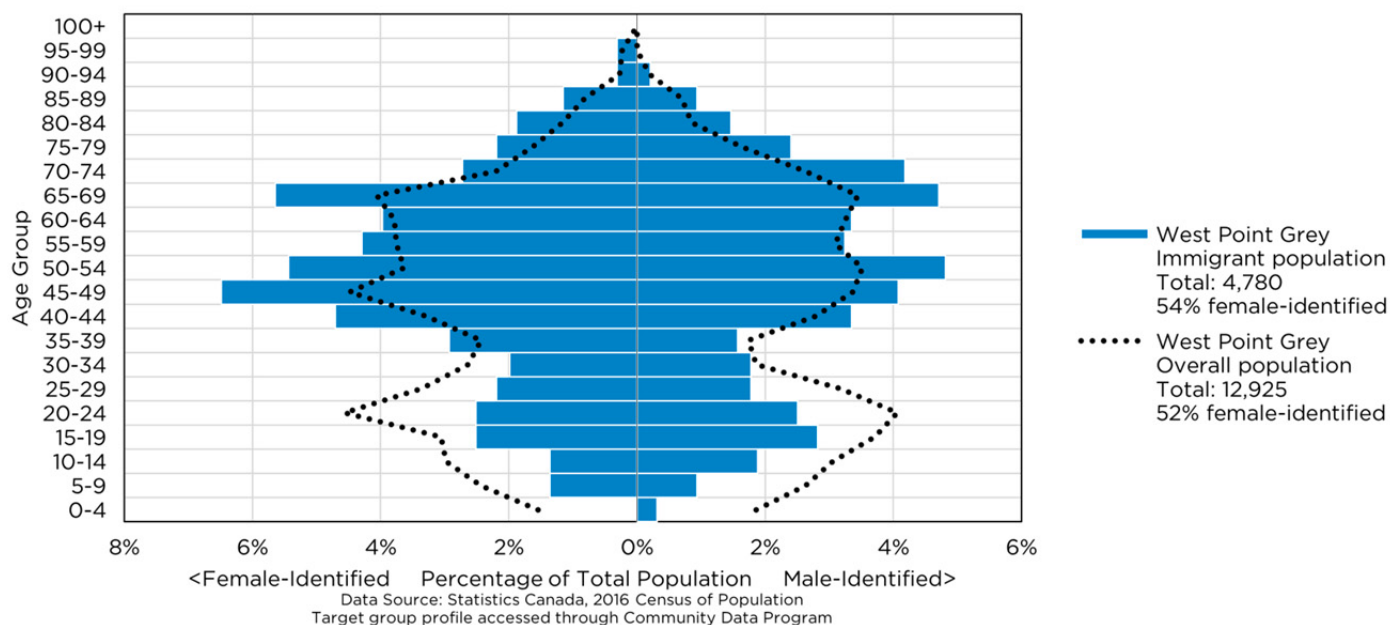
**West Point Grey: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

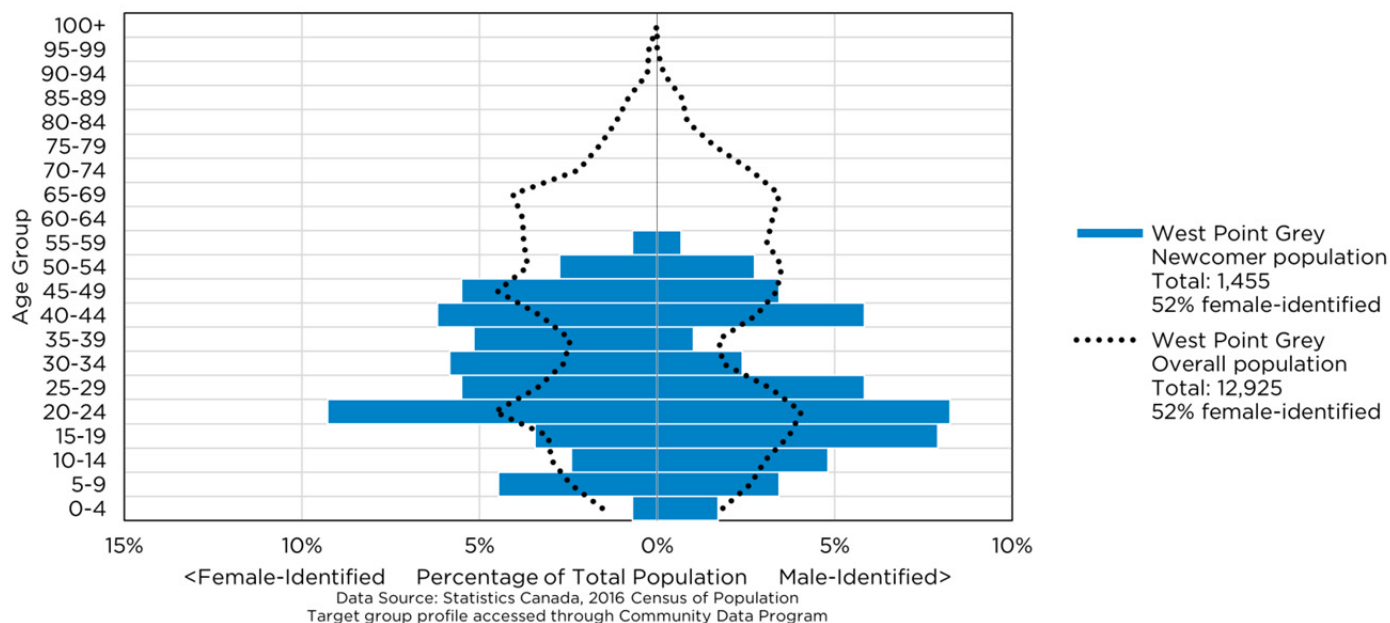
The age profile of the immigrant population in West Point Grey is older than that of the overall population.

**West Point Grey:  
Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



The area's newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is relatively concentrated among younger age groups, including children and youth.

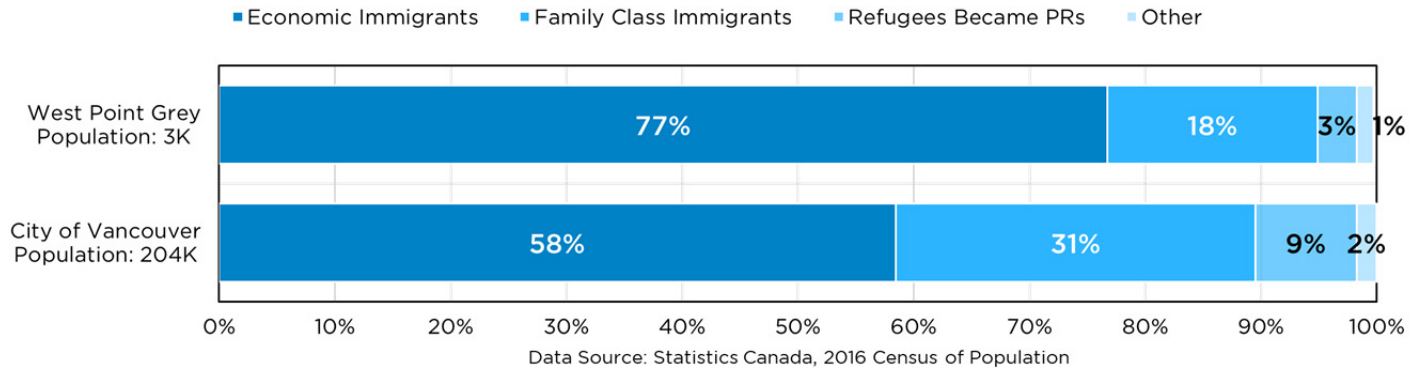
**West Point Grey:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

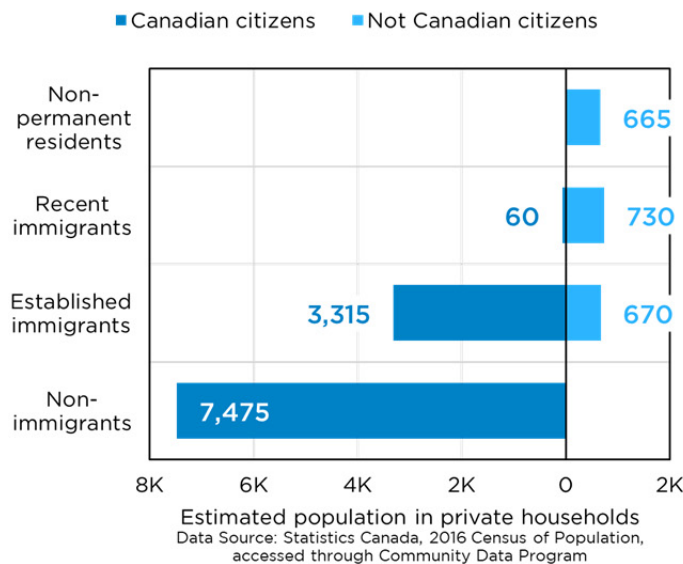
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. West Point Grey stands out for having a very large proportion of immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including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

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

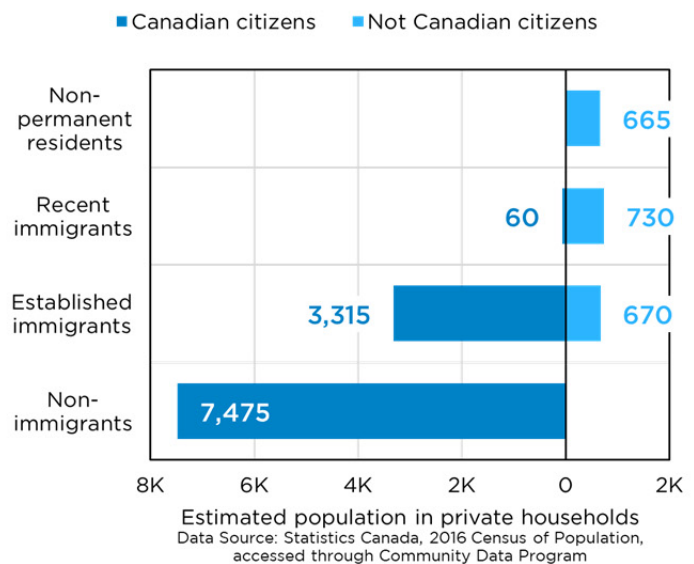


In West Point Grey, 83% of established immigrants and 8% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, a lower rate for established immigrants than the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 5% of the area's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

### West Point Grey: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



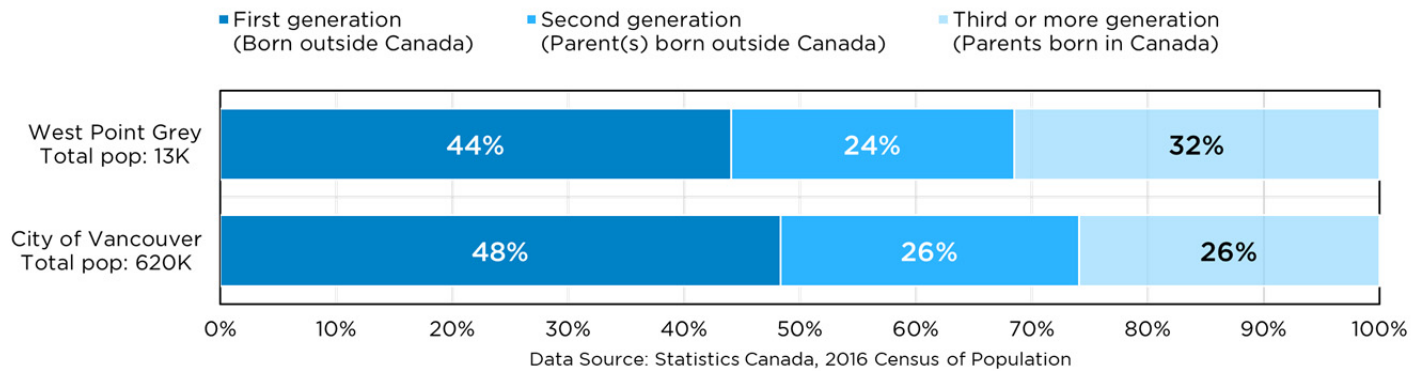
### West Point Grey: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

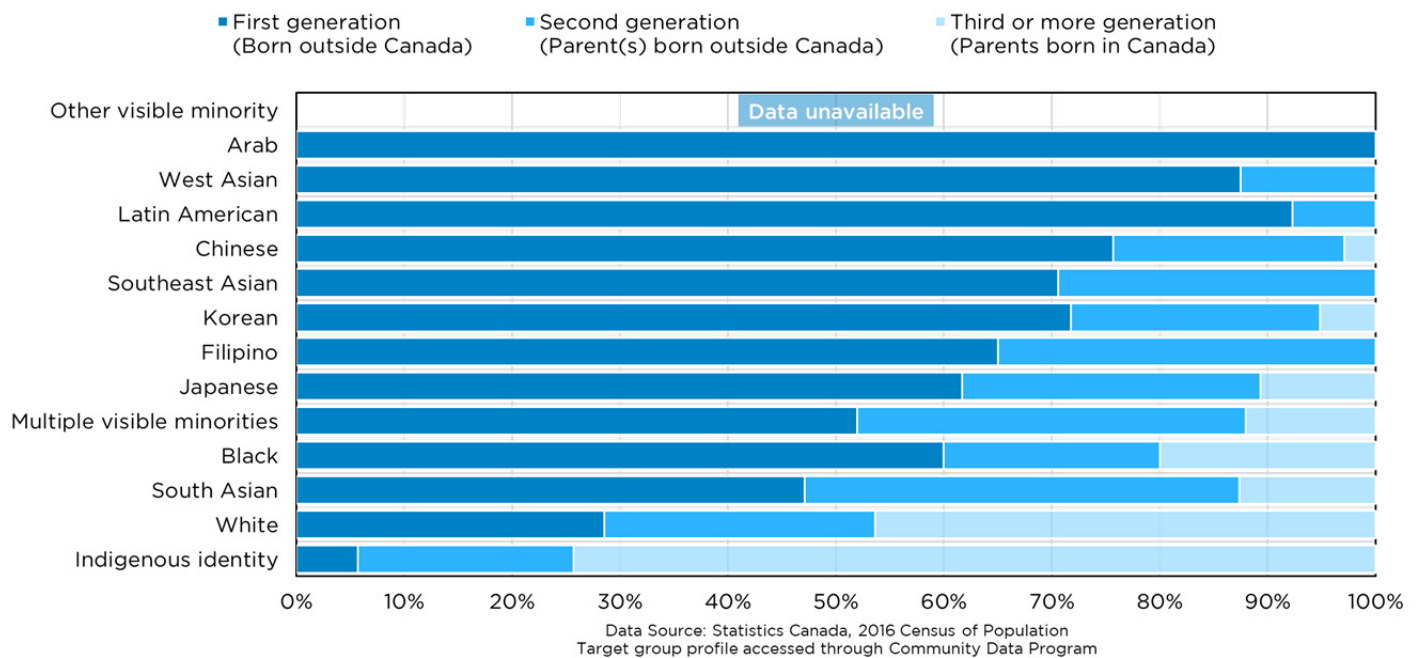
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. West Point Grey has a slightly greater share of population in Canada for three or more generations.

### 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 West Point Grey, a majority of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. Many other population groups, such as Black and South Asian residents, are comprised of large numbers of second- or third-or-more generation Canadians.

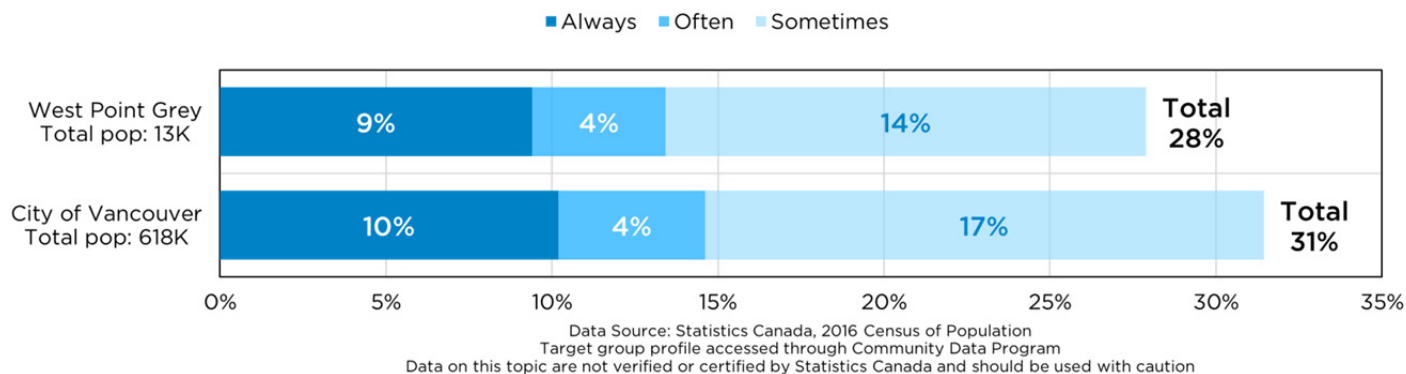
### West Point Grey: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

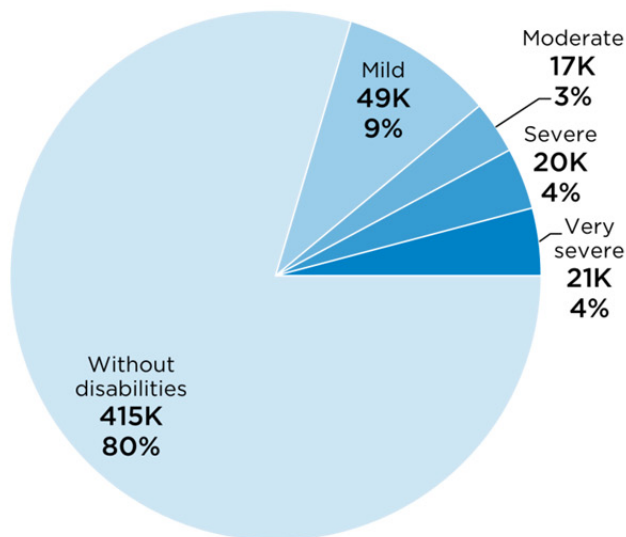
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In West Point Grey, 28% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, a lower rate than for the city overall.

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

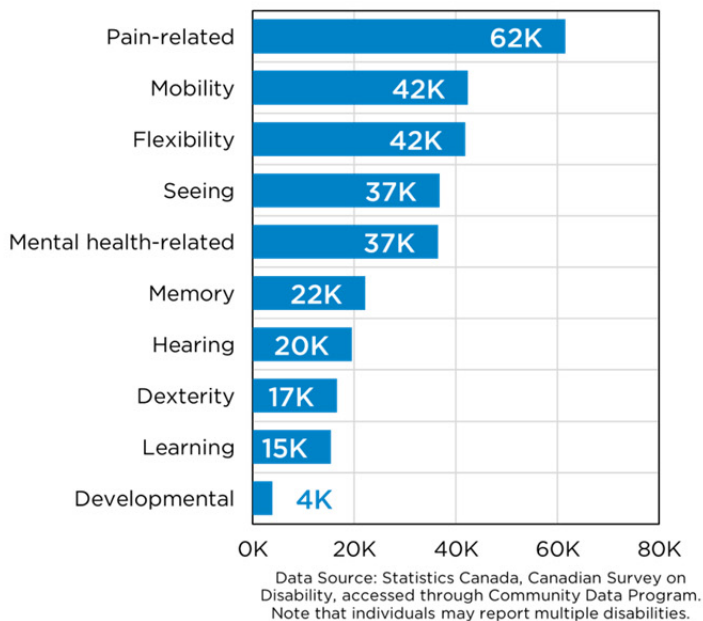


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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

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



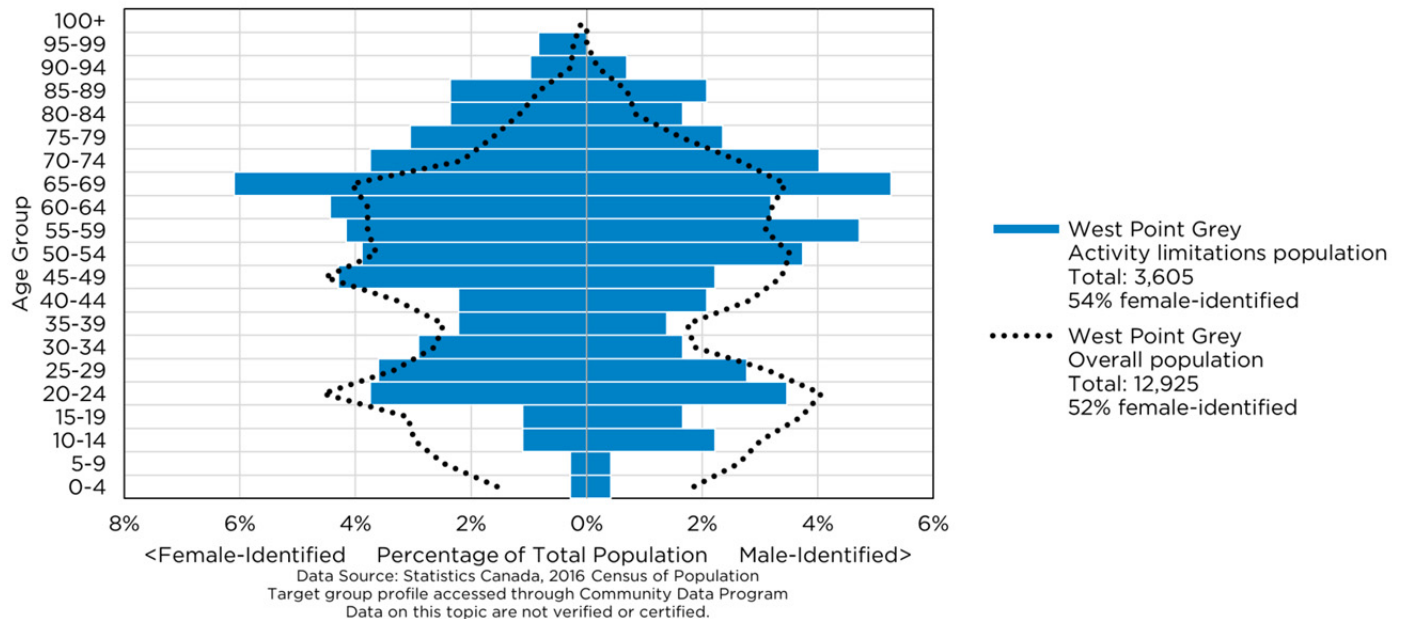
**City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017**



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

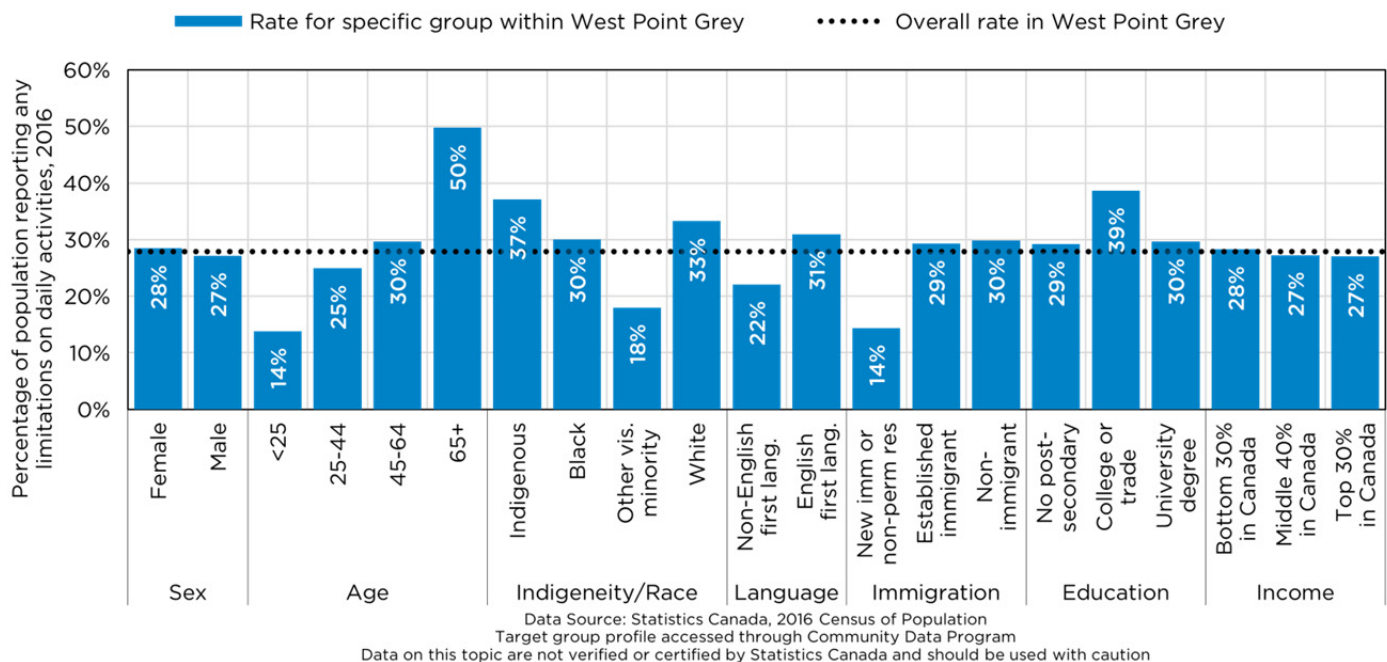
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

### West Point Grey: Activity Limitations Population by Age and Sex, 2016



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups. In West Point Grey, people age 65 and older are most likely to report activity limits, but high rates are also seen among people with non-university post-secondary certificates, such as college diplomas and trade certificates.

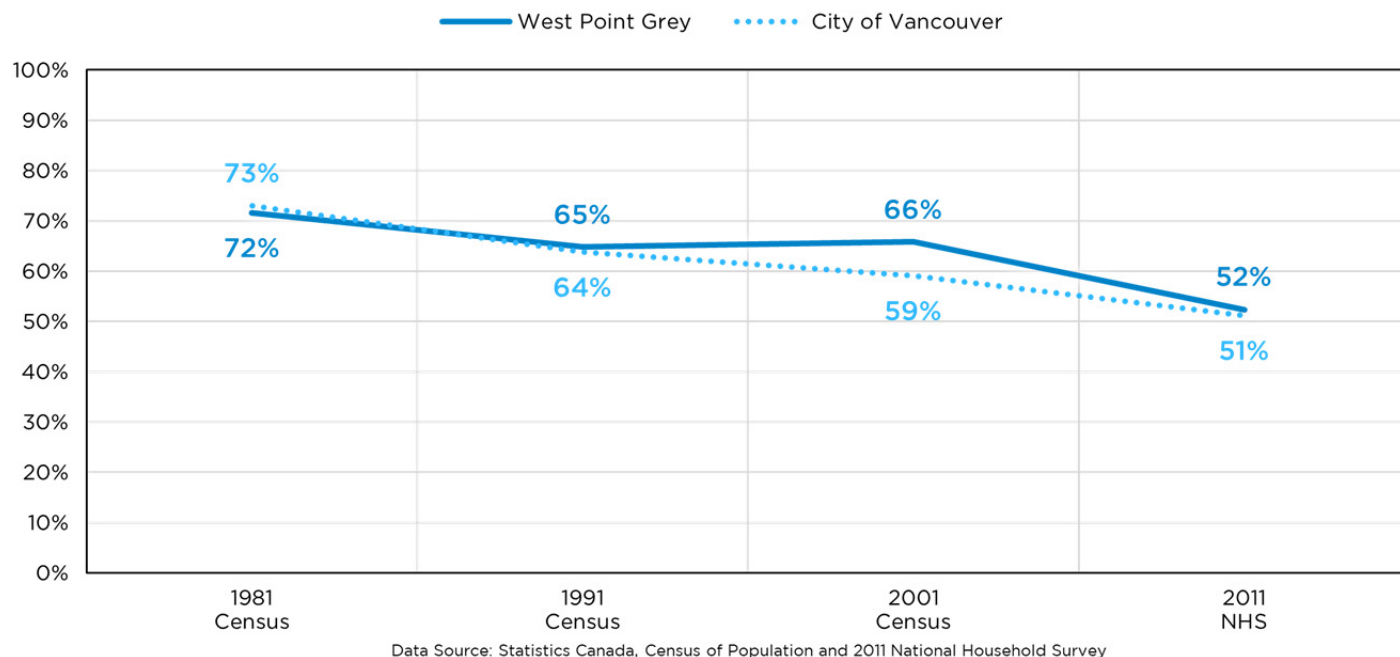
### West Point Grey: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016



## Spirituality and Religion

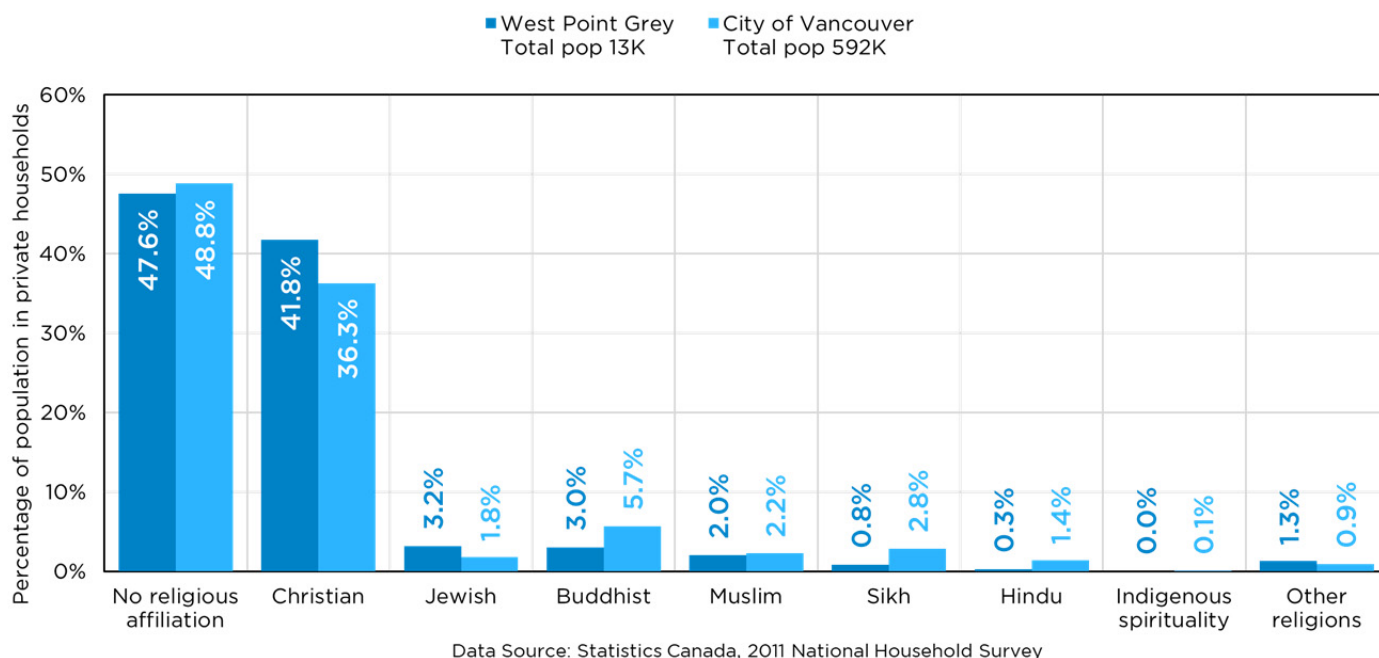
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, about half of the population in West Point Grey and Vancouver were estimated to have a religious affiliation.

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



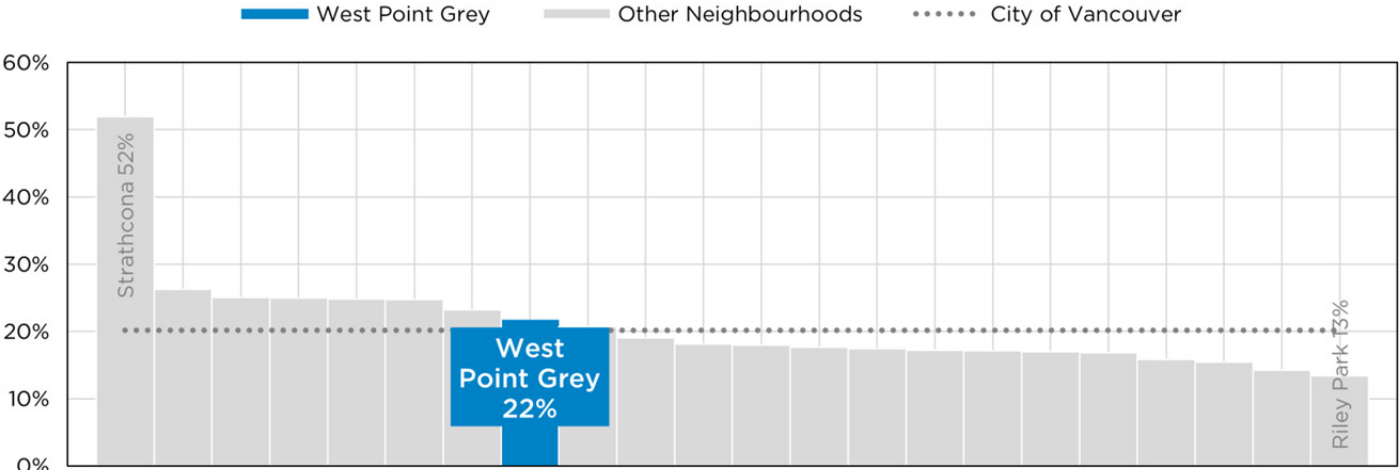
The graphs below show the top categories of religious affiliation reported in West Point Grey and the City of Vancouver. West Point Grey residents are more likely to identify as Christian or Jewish than citywide.

### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

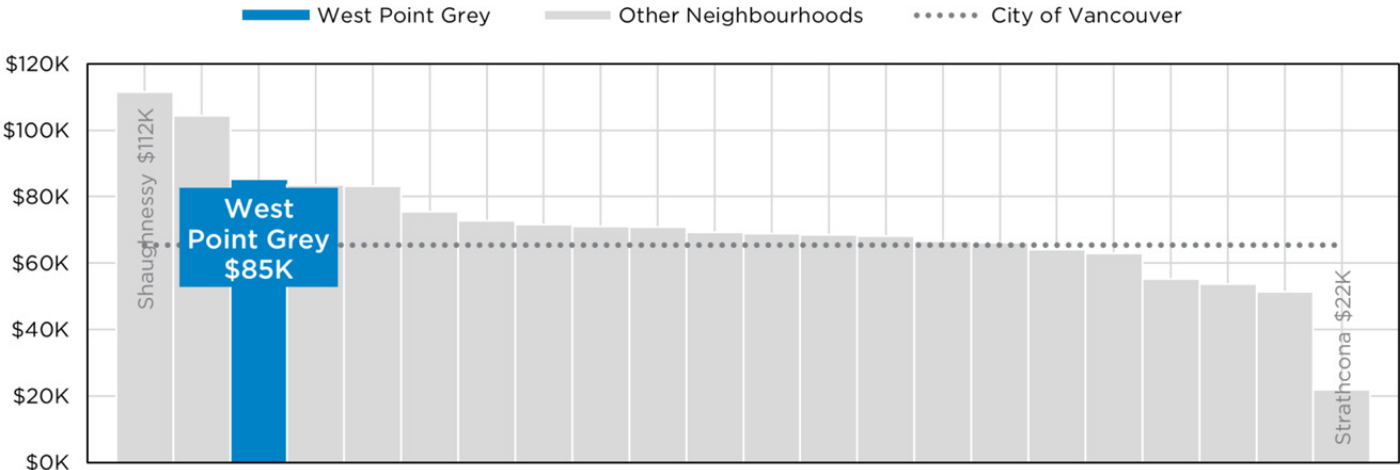


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

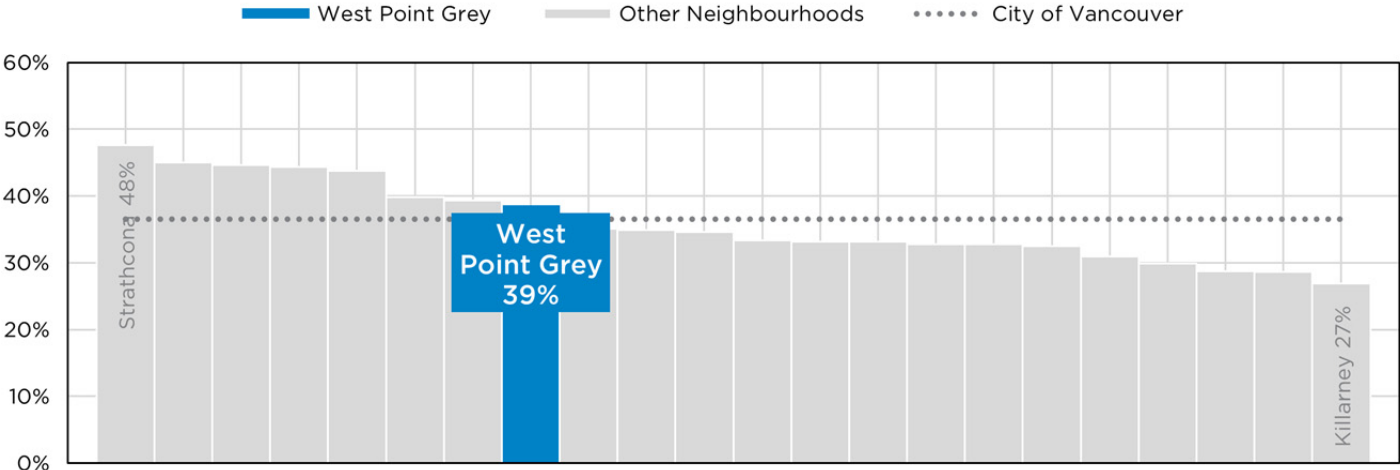
Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



Median Household Income, 2016

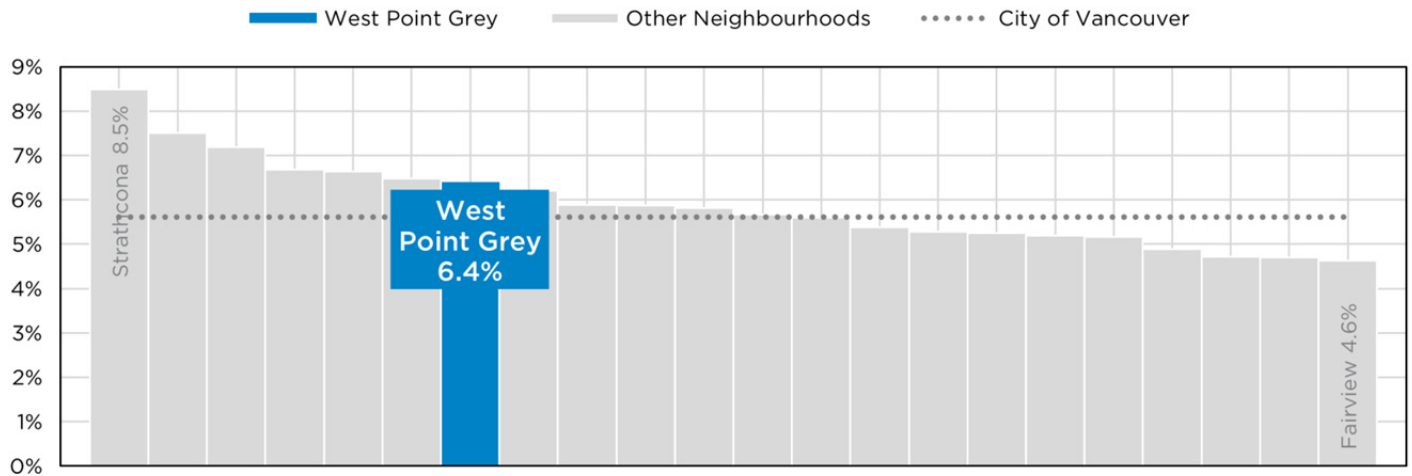


Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

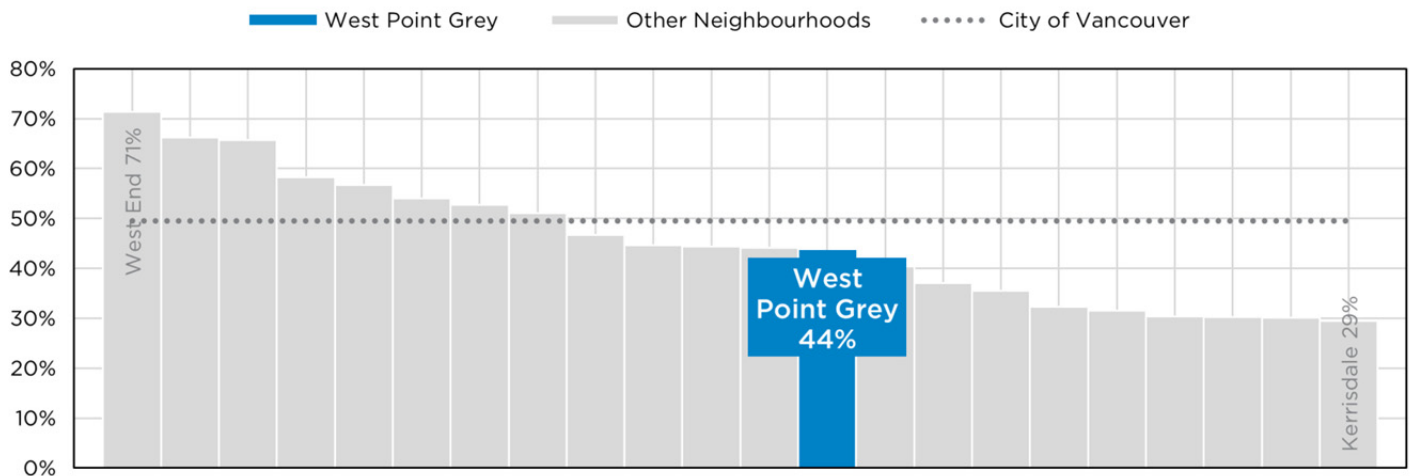


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

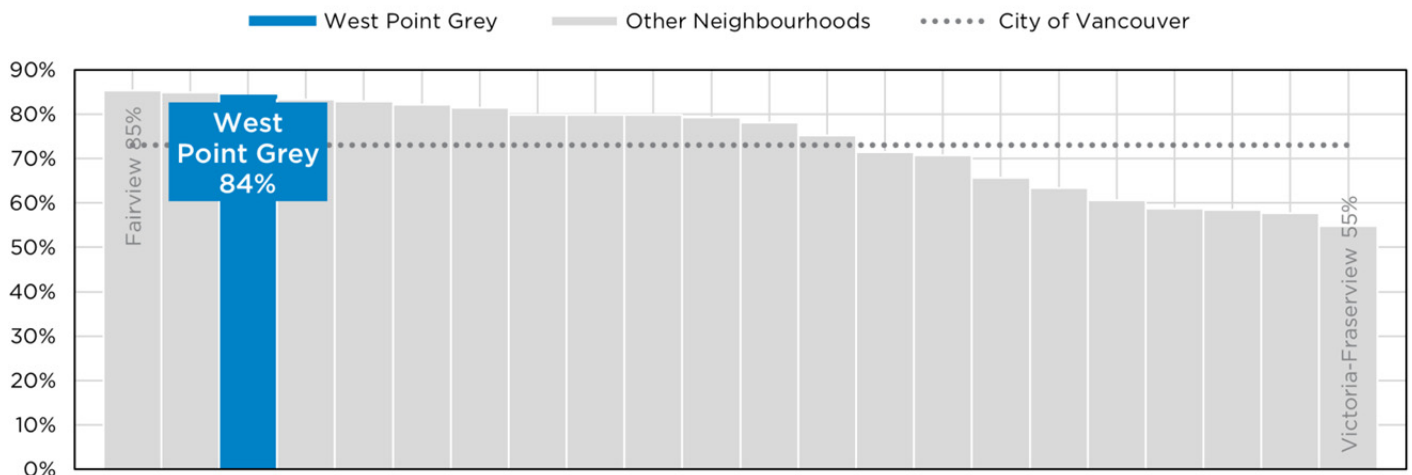
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



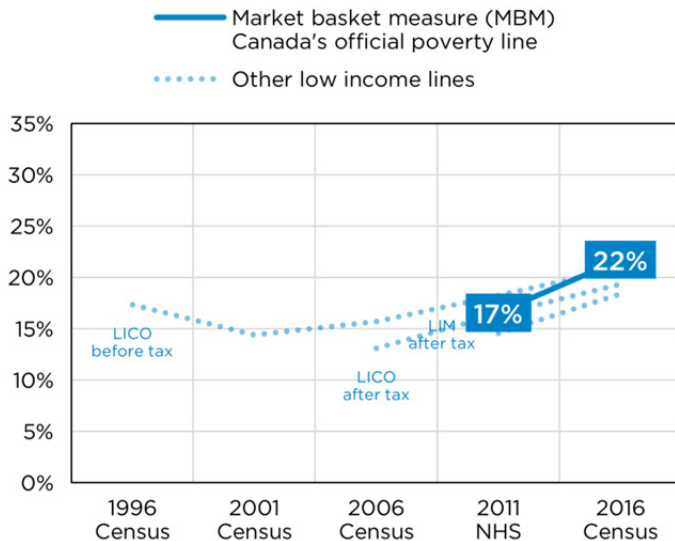
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



## Income Poverty

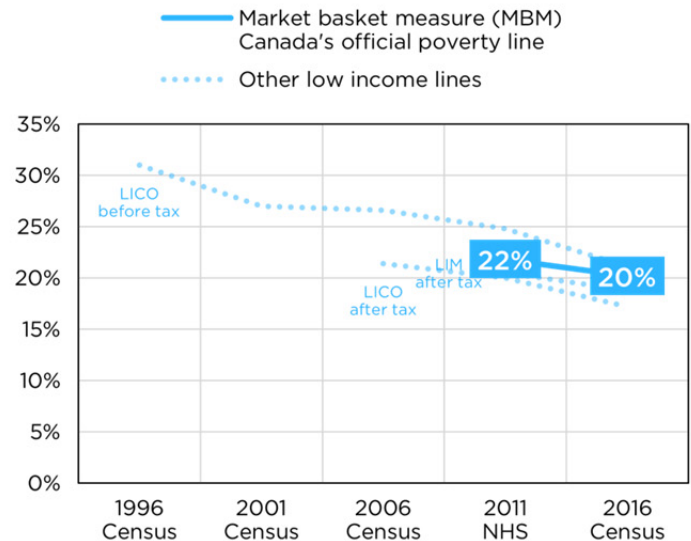
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. Using this measure, the poverty rate in West Point Grey is 22% of population, higher than the city overall. Low income rates appear to have generally increased since 2001.

**West Point Grey:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

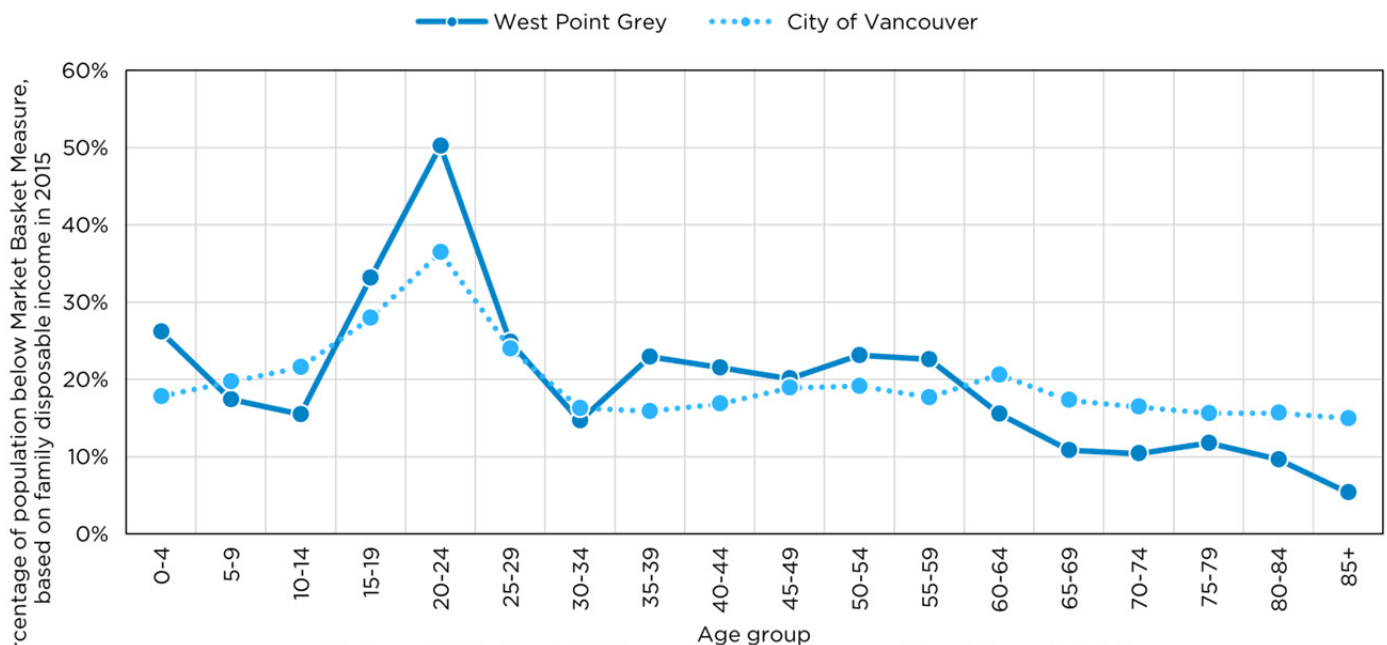
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

The poverty rate is higher in West Point Grey than the city overall for young children, youth and young adults and people in their 40s and 50s. It is lower for seniors and older adults.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

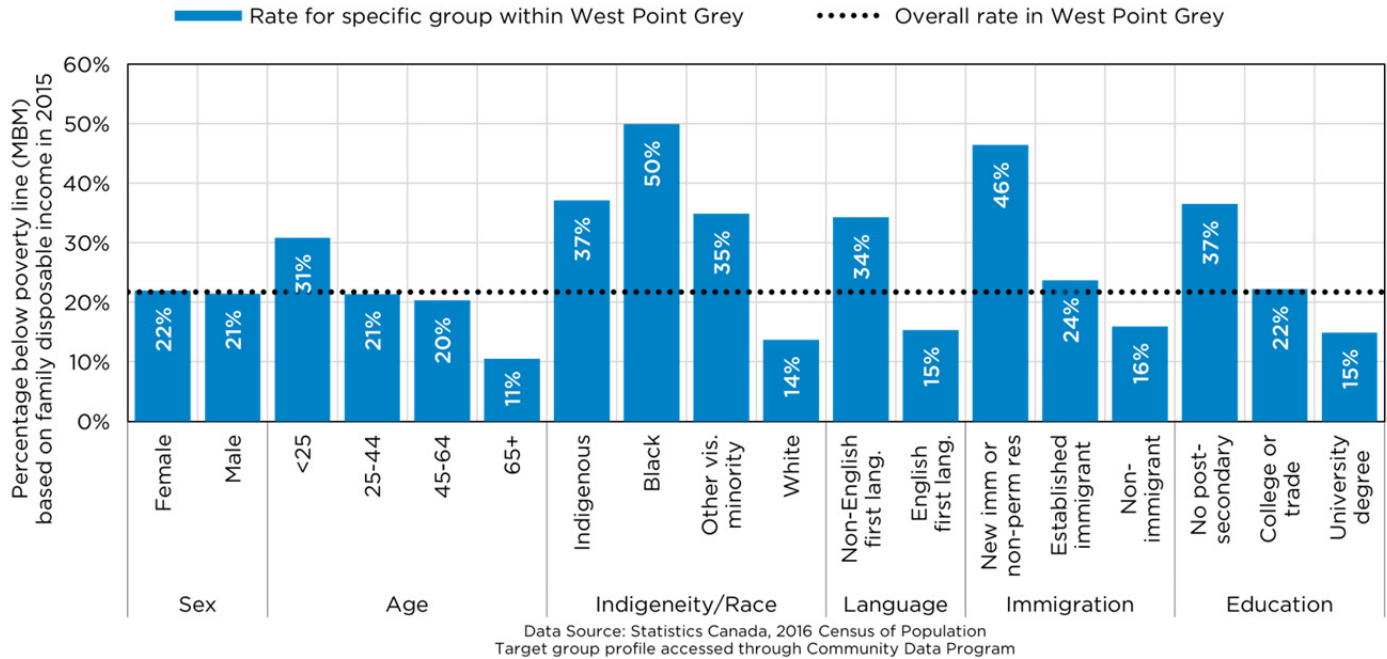


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

## Equity and Poverty

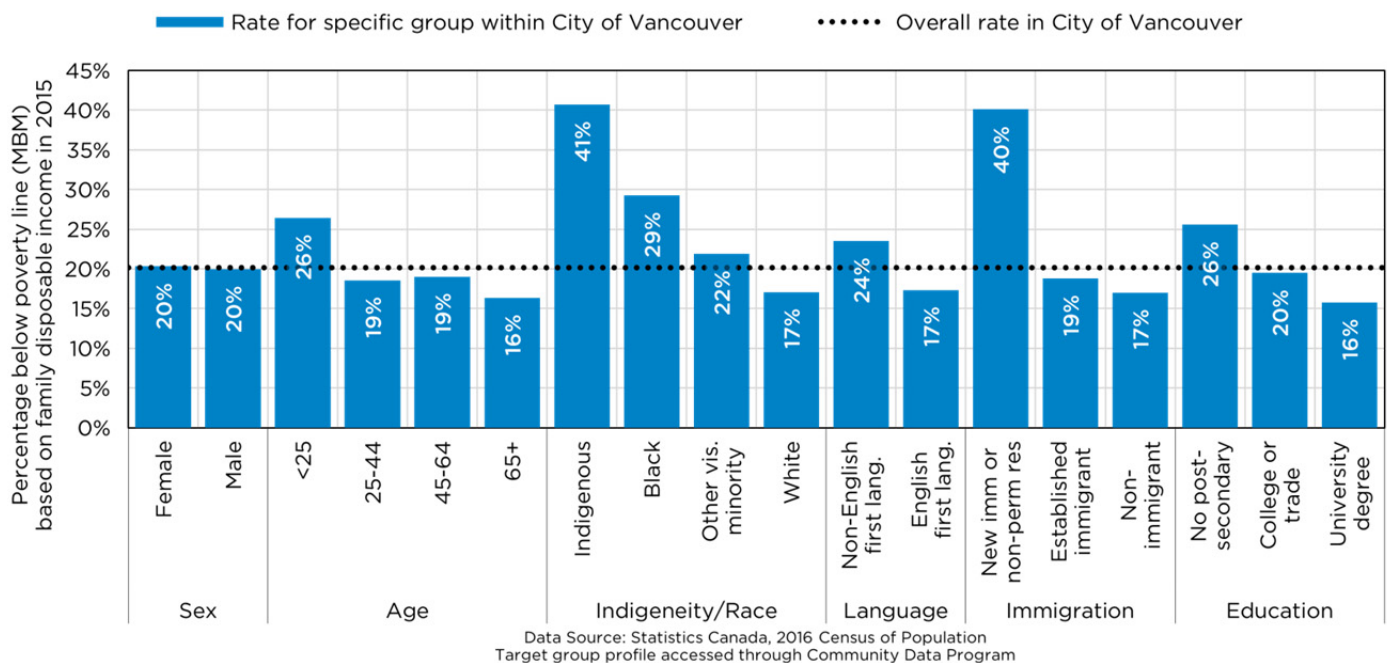
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In West Point Grey, poverty is disproportionately experienced by Black, newcomer and Indigenous residents, as well as those without post-secondary certificates.

### West Point Grey: 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.

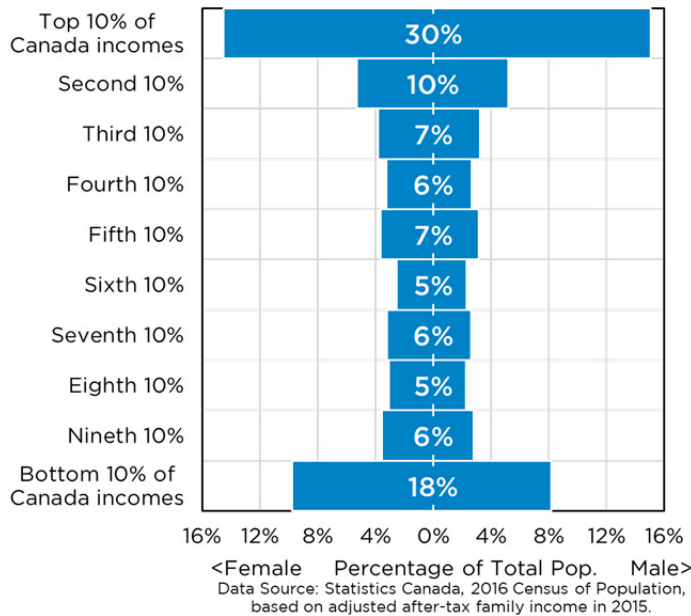
### City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016



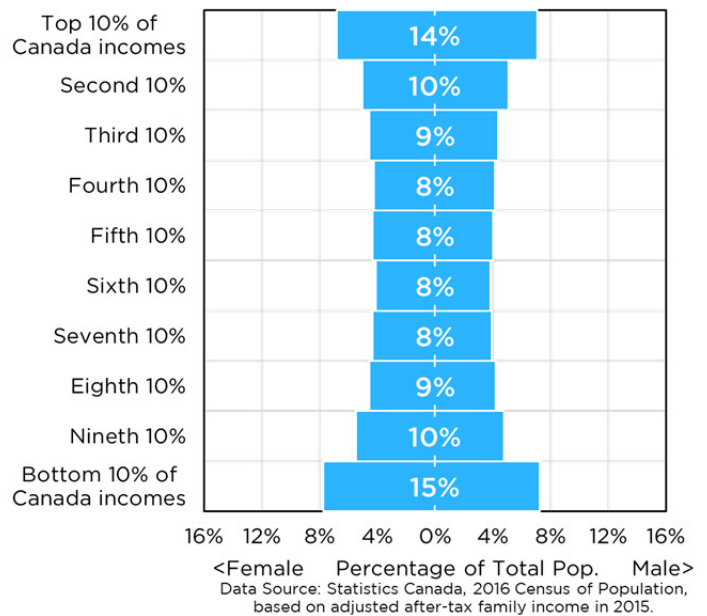
## Income Inequity

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%. West Point Grey is more polarized than the city overall, with over 30% of residents in the top 10% of Canadian earners, while 18% are in the bottom 10%.

**West Point Grey: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

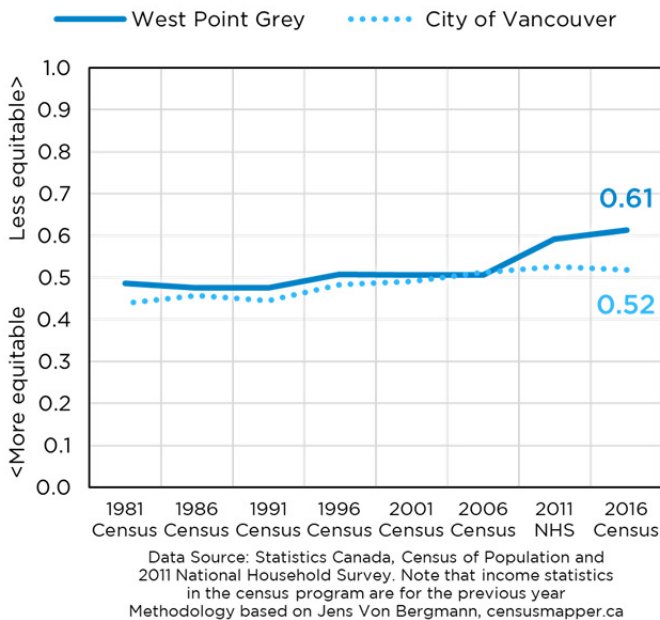


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

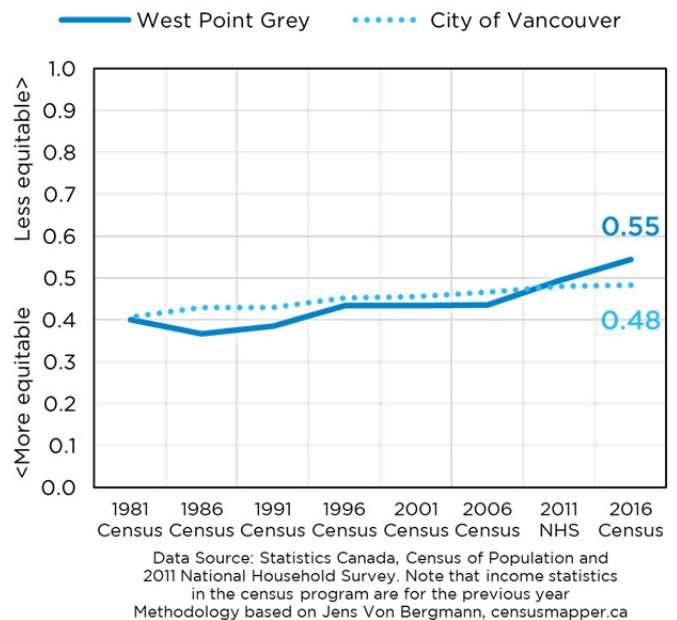


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total personal and household income categories.<sup>14</sup> West Point Grey can be seen to be more polarized than the city overall in recent census periods, with an increasingly inequitable distribution of income.

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



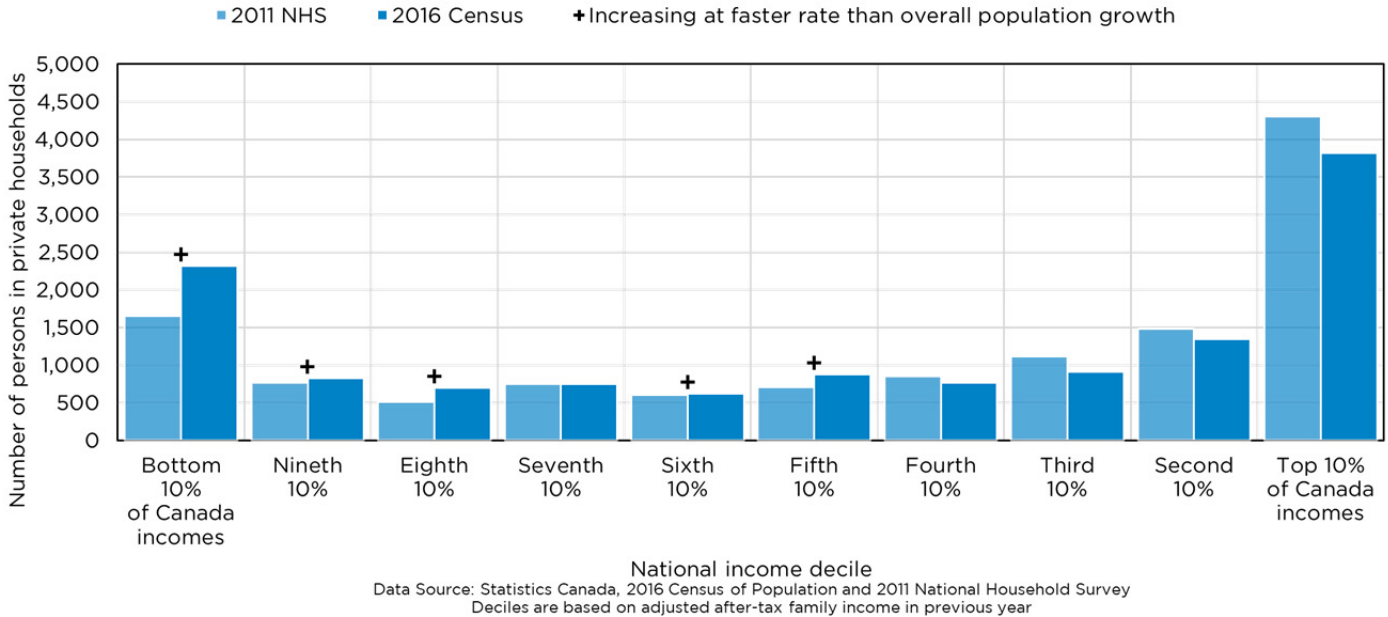
**Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution**



## Equity and Income Distribution

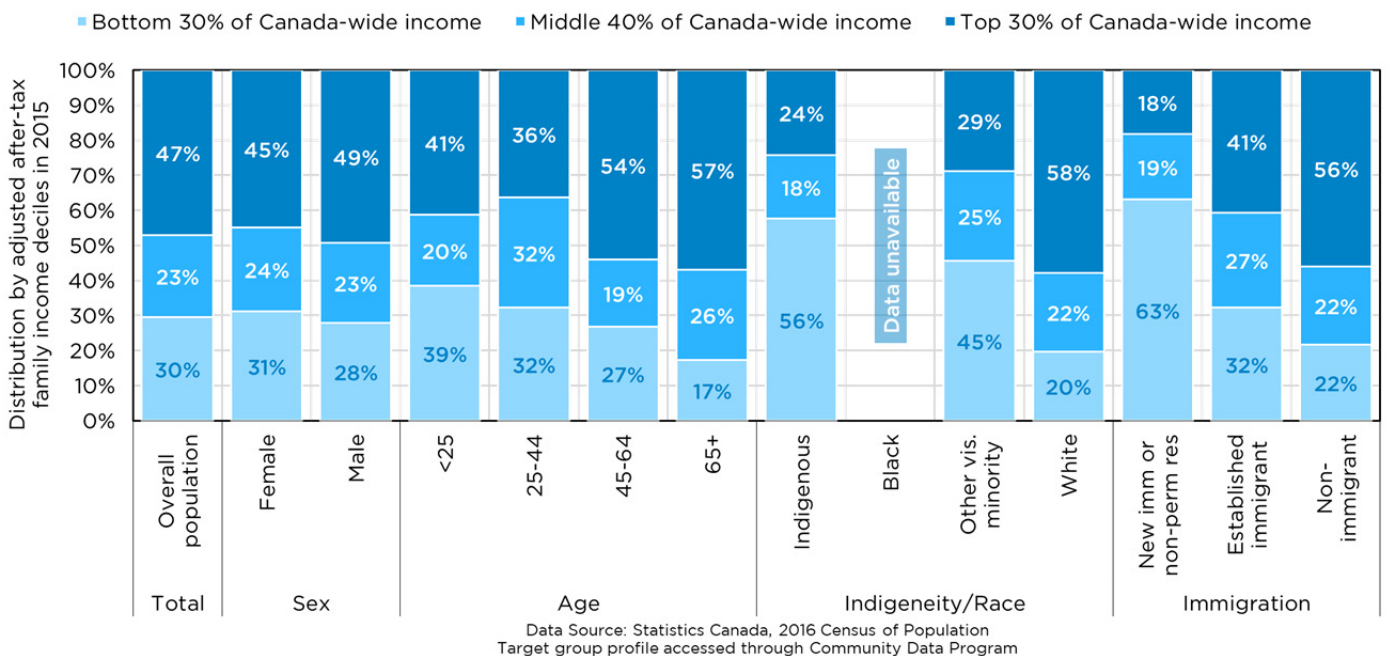
Comparing 2011 to 2016 population estimates by national income decile, the chart below shows that West Point Grey has disproportionately gained low- and middle-income earners in that period.

**West Point Grey: 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 West Point Grey, there are clear patterns of sex, age, race and immigration all being correlated with where residents fall on the national income distribution.

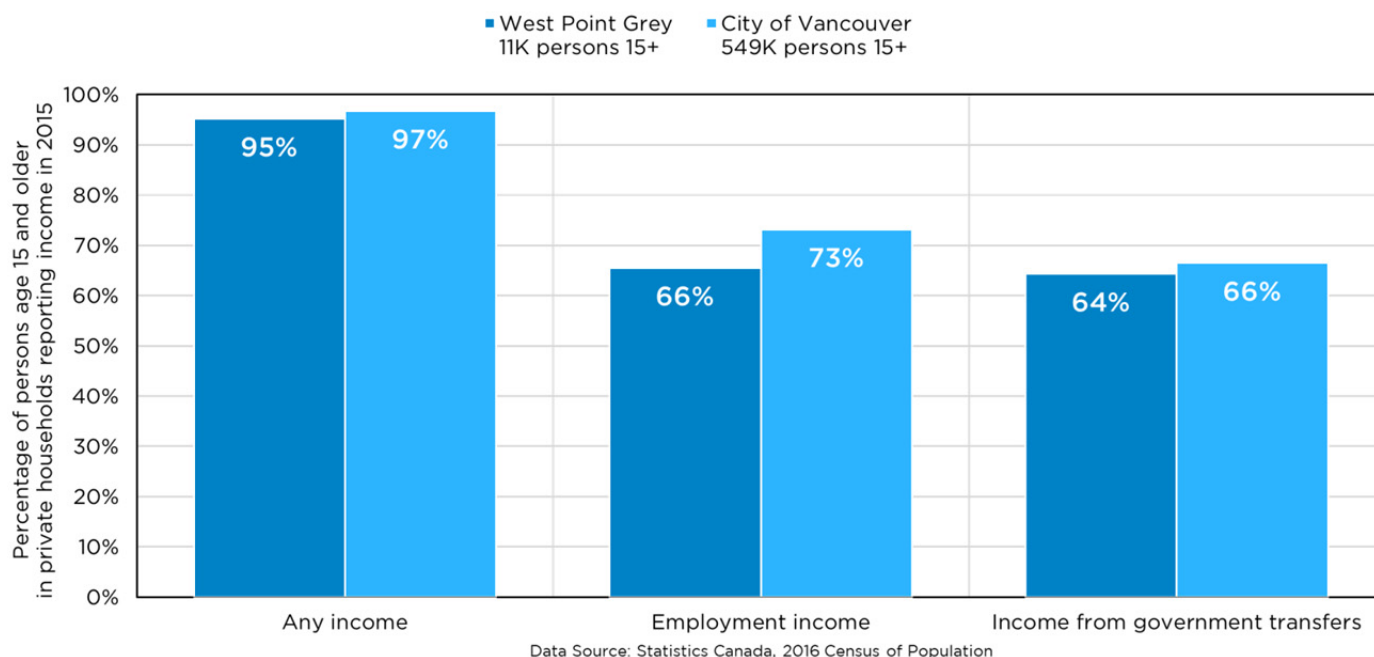
**West Point Grey: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016**



## Individual Income

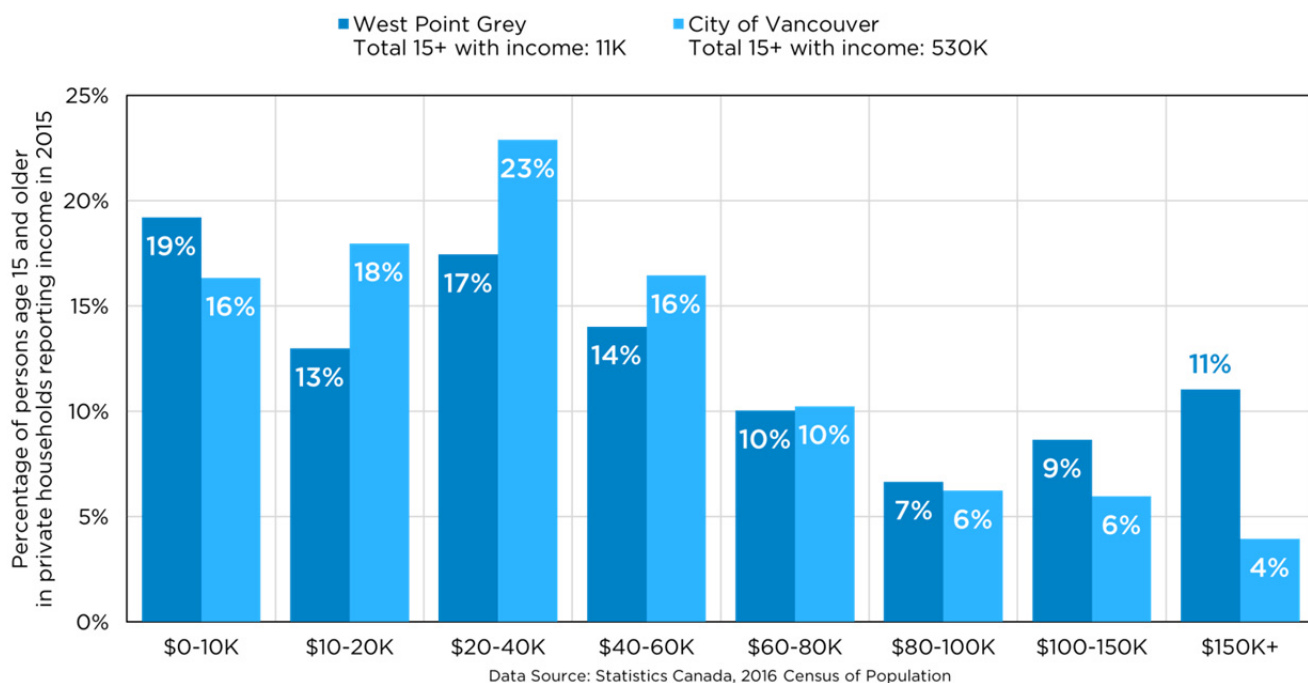
Among people 15 years of age and older, 95% of West Point Grey residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> West Point Grey had a lower percentage of persons with employment income than the city overall, with about two-thirds of residents reporting income from employment.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



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

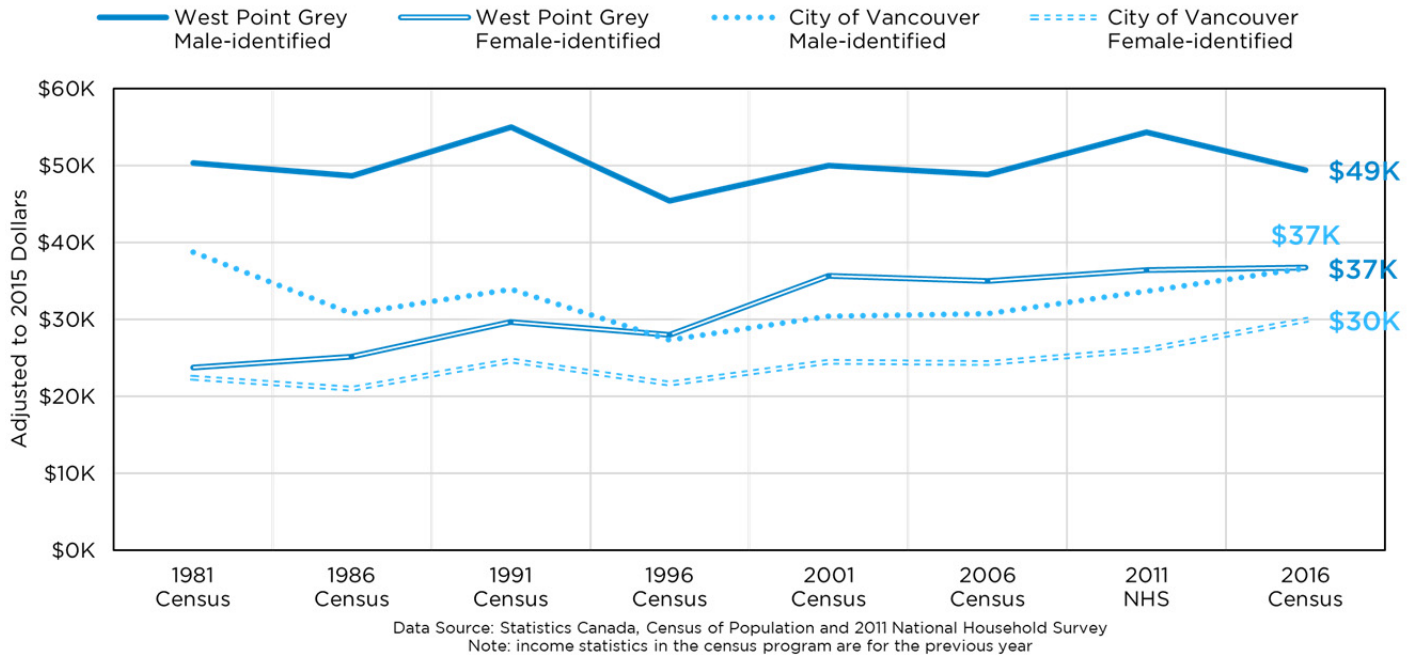
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

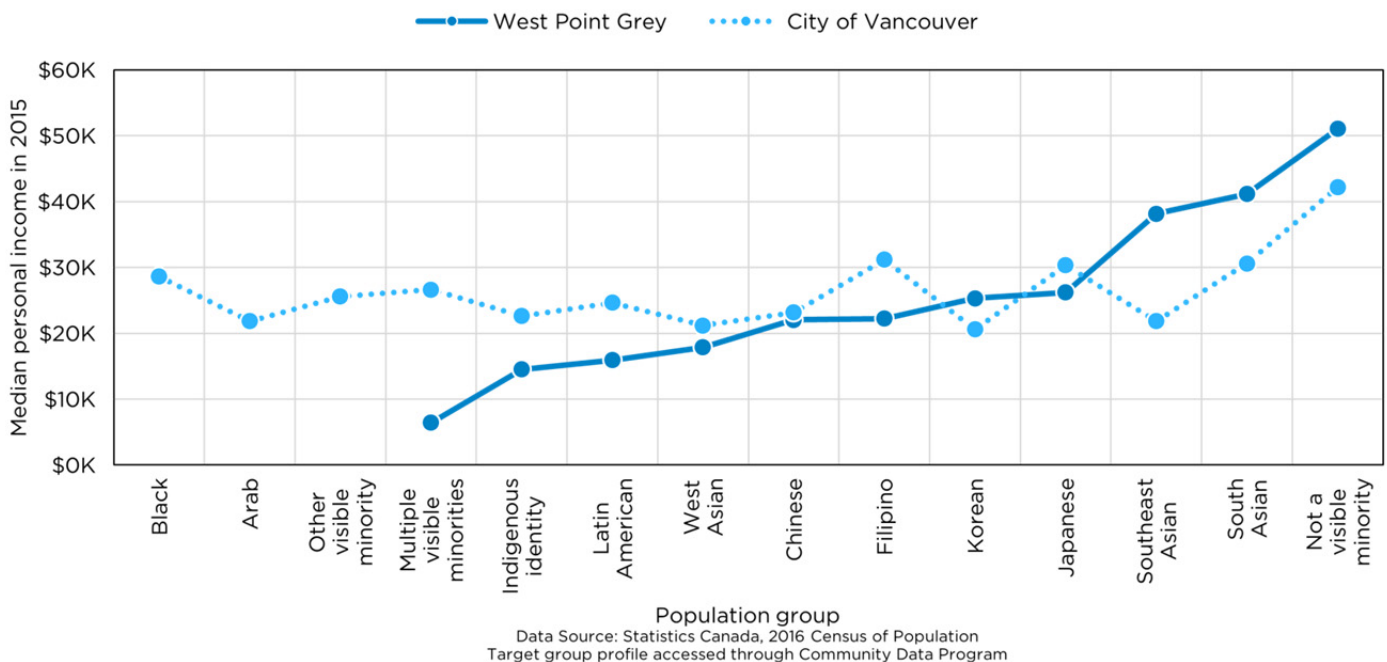
Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in West Point Grey has fluctuated over time for male-identified residents and increased for female-identified residents, but generally remained constant since the 2000s. Median income in West Point Grey remains higher than the city overall, but the city median has begun to increase above inflation.

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



There are also important inequities in median income based on people's Indigenous and racial identities. The population with the highest median income in West Point Grey is people not in a visible minority group.

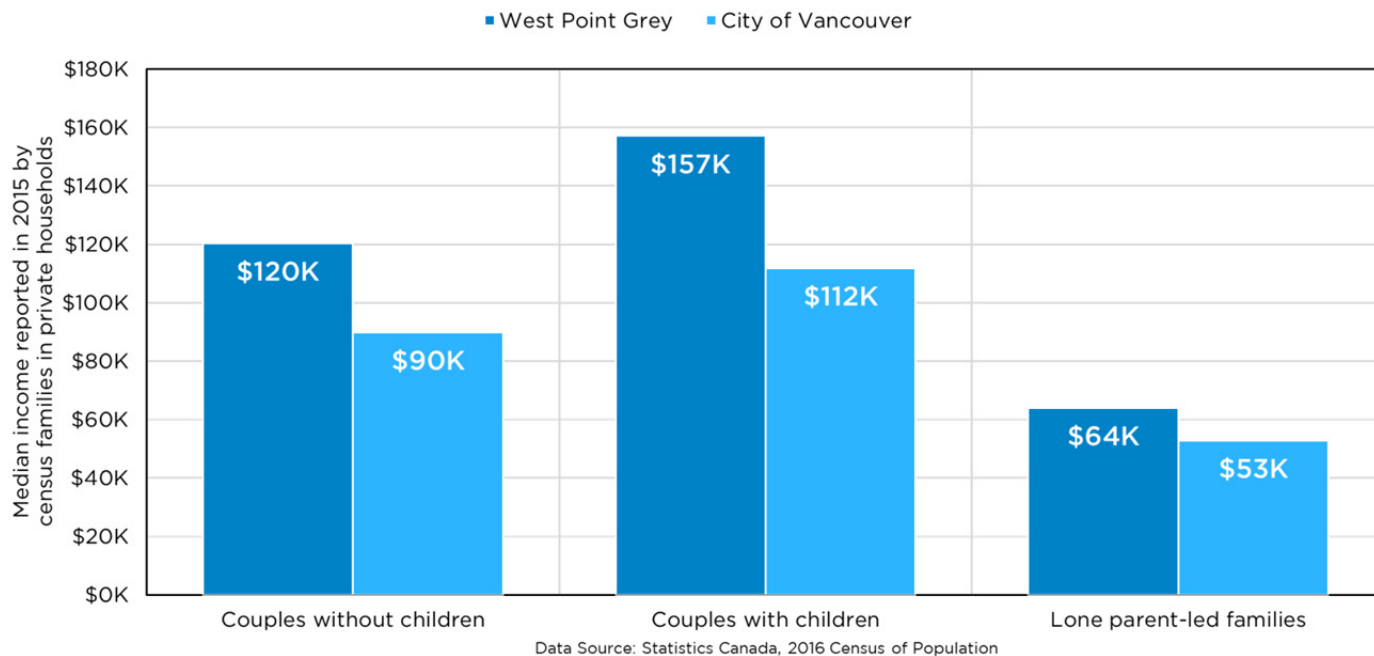
**Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016**



## Family Income

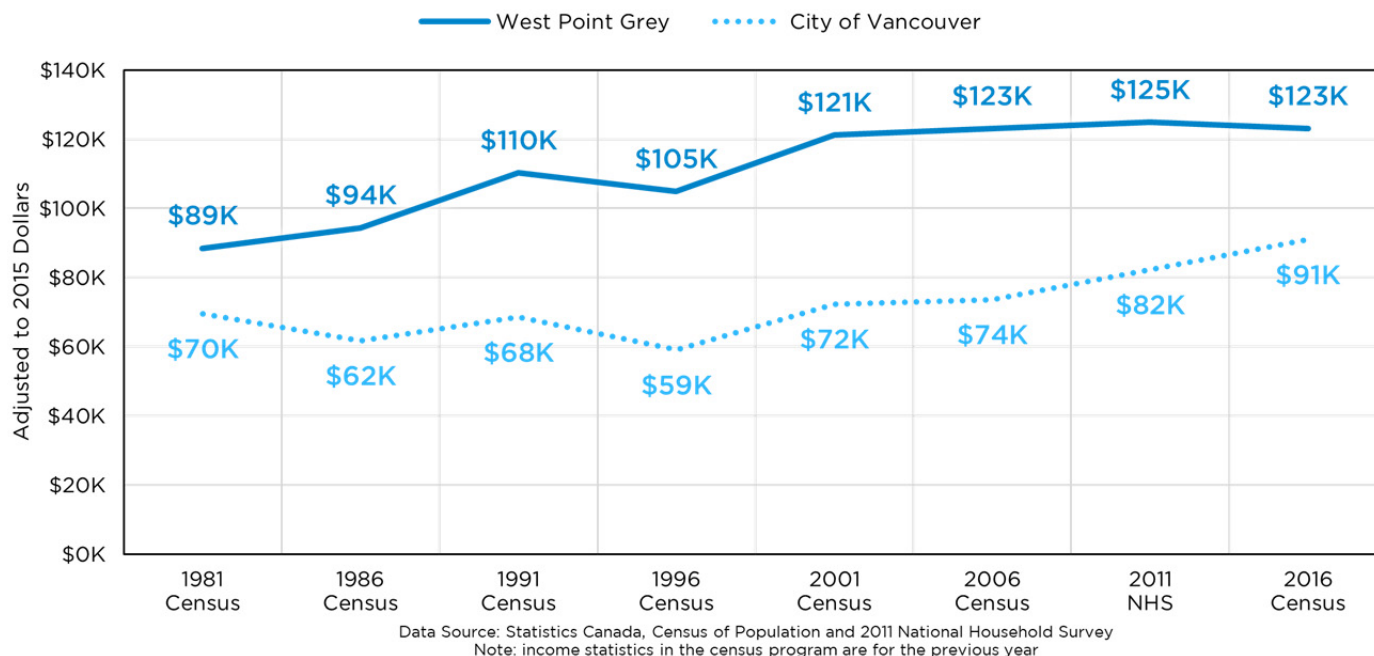
For all family types, median family income is higher in West Point Grey than in the City of Vancouver overall.

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



After adjusting for inflation, median income for families in West Point Grey generally grew from 1981 to 2006 and has remained steady since. Again, median family income in West Point Grey has consistently been higher than the city overall, but other parts of the city are increasing.

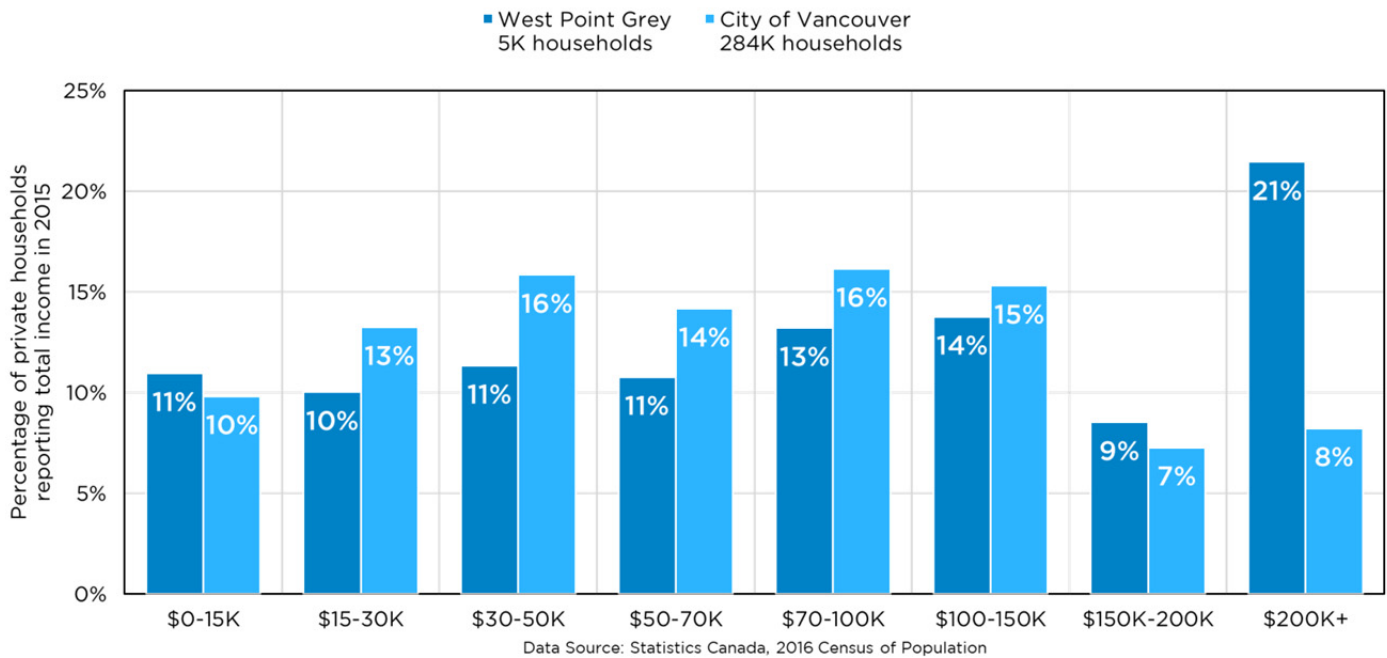
### Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



## Household Income

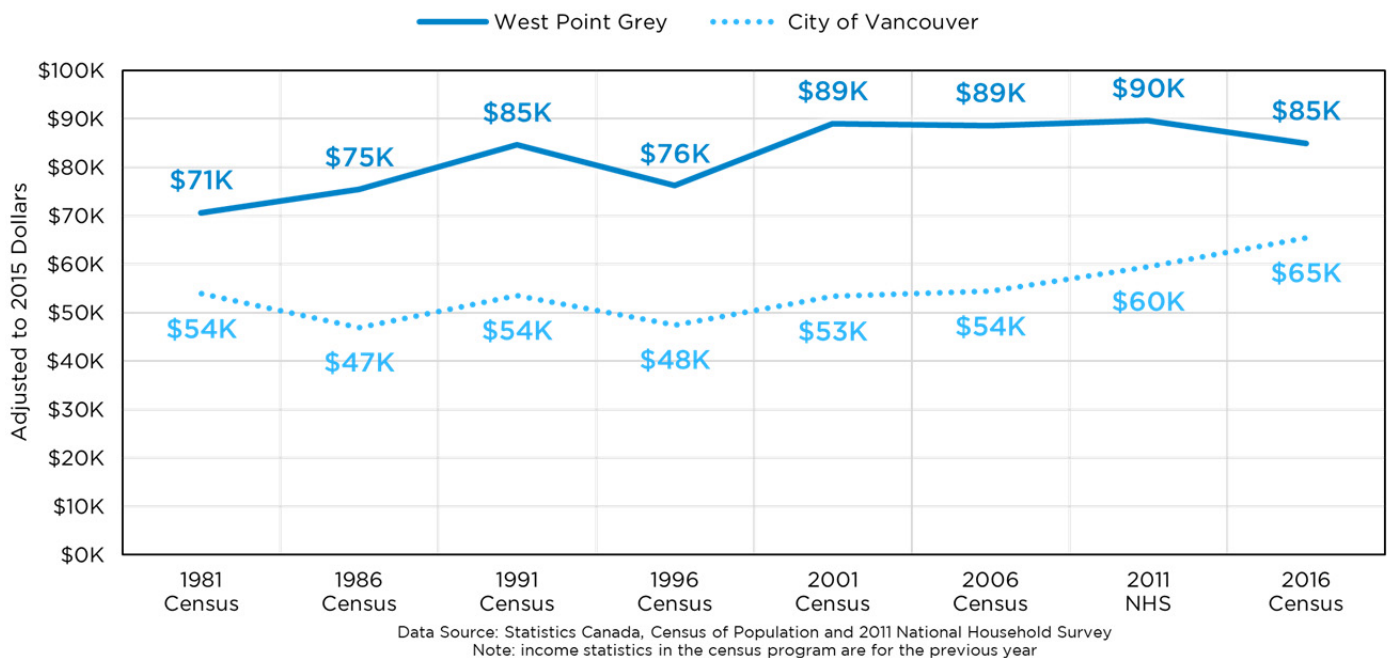
West Point Grey has a significantly higher share of households in the top income bracket, with 21% of households making more than \$200 thousand per year.

**Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016**



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for West Point Grey increased from 1981 to 2001, and has stayed relatively stable since then until declining somewhat in 2016. Similar to personal and family income, the city median has increased above inflation.

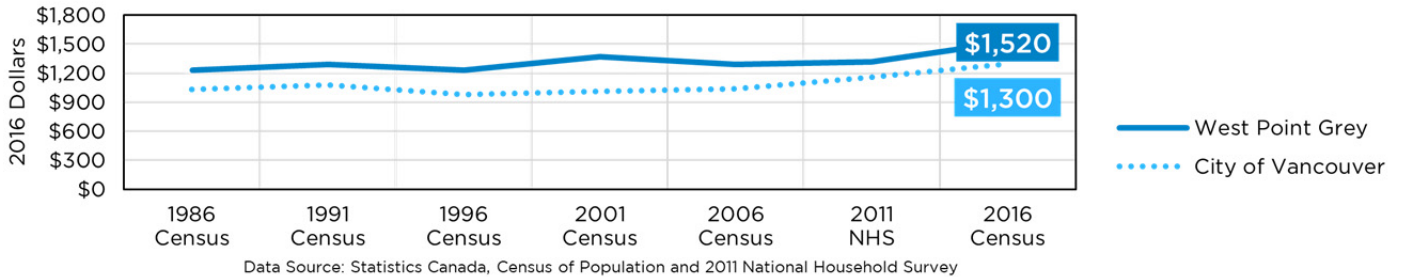
**Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



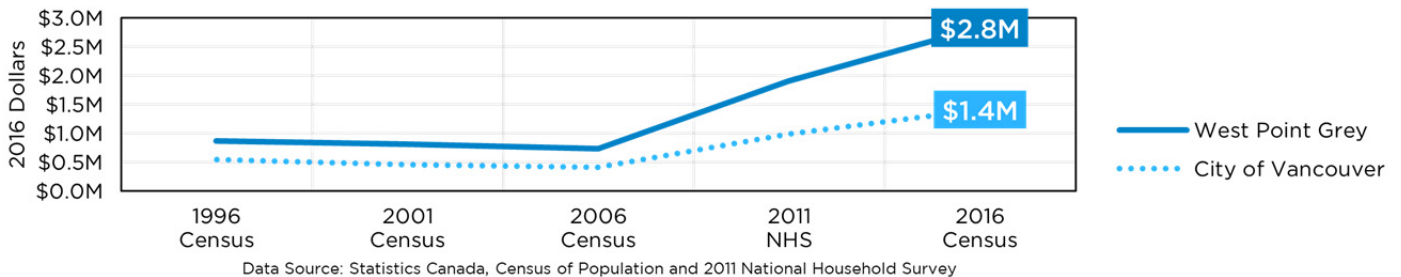
## Housing Costs

Average rent reported in West Point Grey for all rented households has increased by about 20% above inflation over ten years, and is higher in West Point Grey than in the city overall. Meanwhile, the average reported value of an owned dwelling in West Point Grey has increased by 280%, over and above inflation, since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

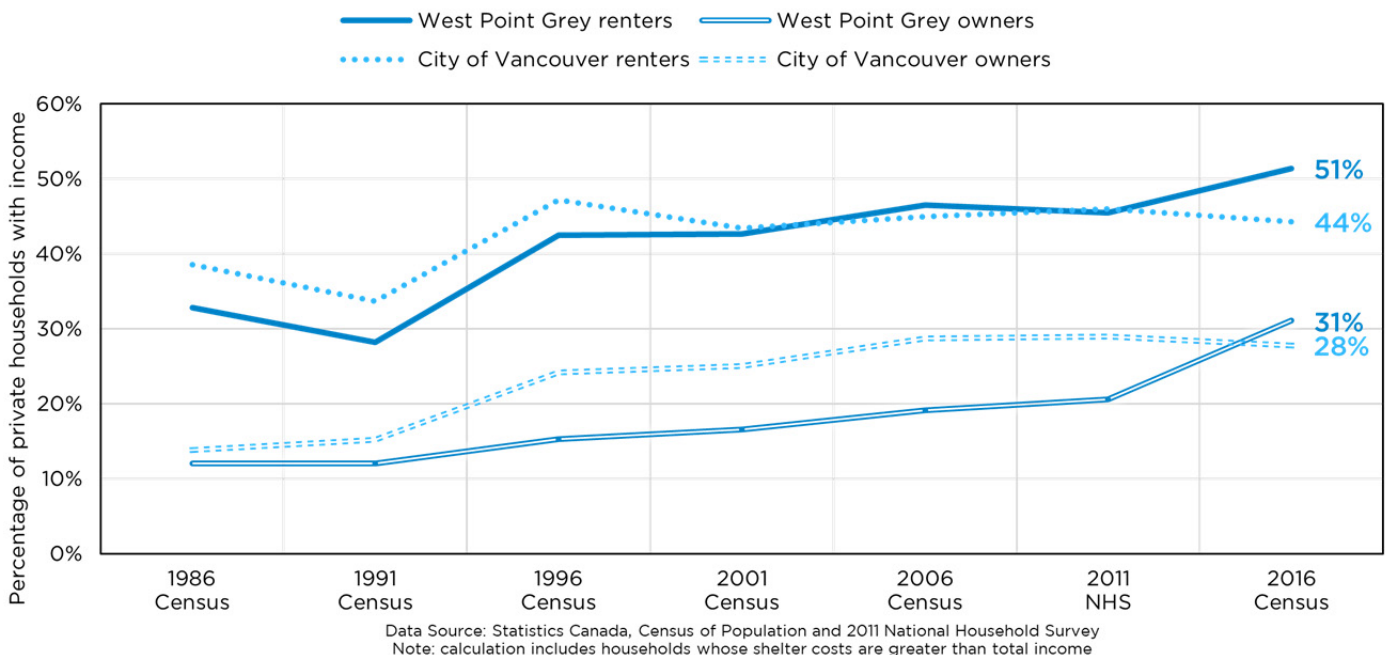


**Average Value of Owned Dwellings, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)**



West Point Grey has seen a steady increase in the proportion of households spending more than 30% of their total income on housing costs, with both renters and owners now more likely to be in this category than households in the city overall.<sup>18</sup>

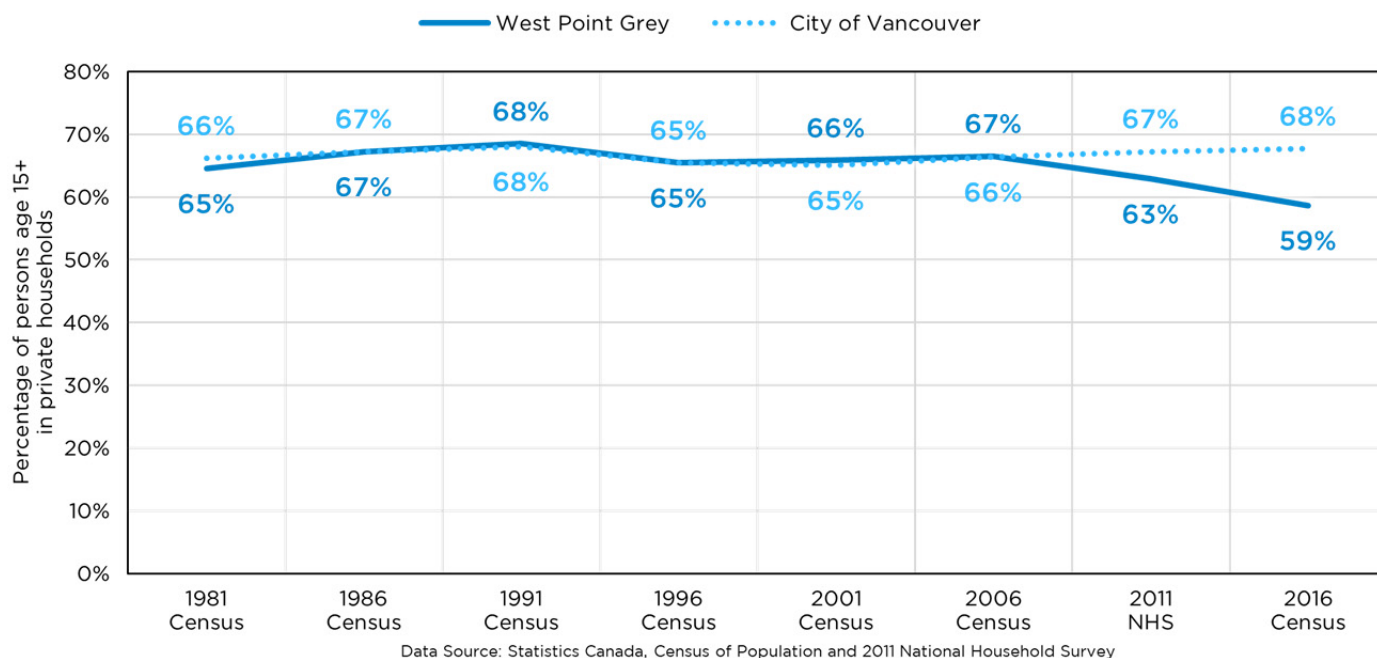
**Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016**



## Labour Force

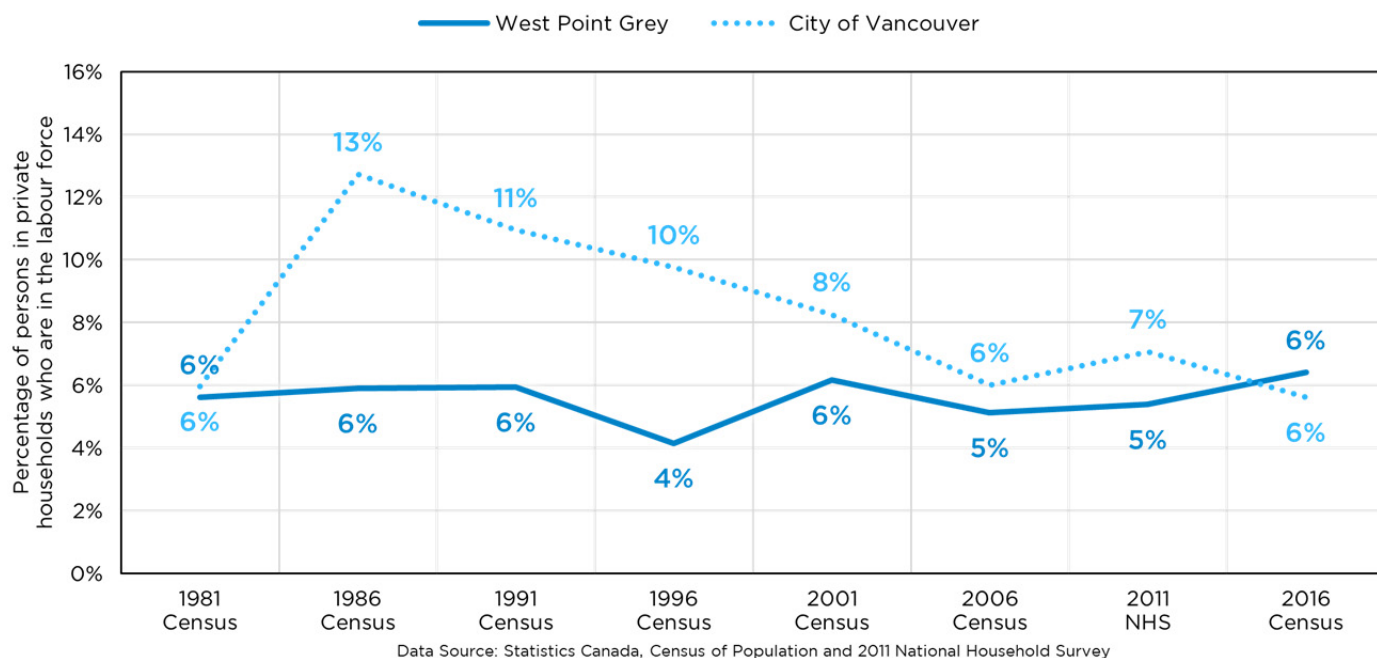
Since 2006, the labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has declined in West Point Grey, and is now lower than the city overall. The city rate has steadily increased since 2001.

### Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The 2016 census was the first time that the unemployment rate in West Point Grey was the same as the city overall,<sup>19</sup> with 6% of residents in the labour force looking for work but unable to access it.

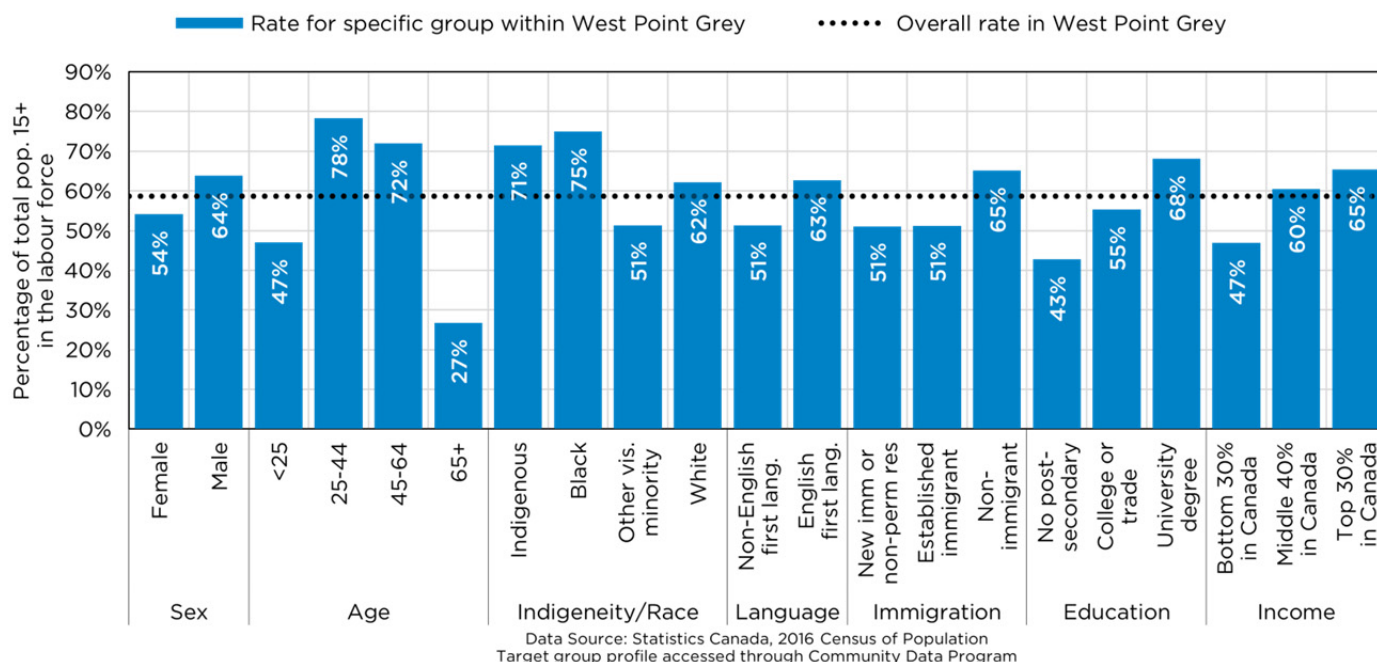
### Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



## Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

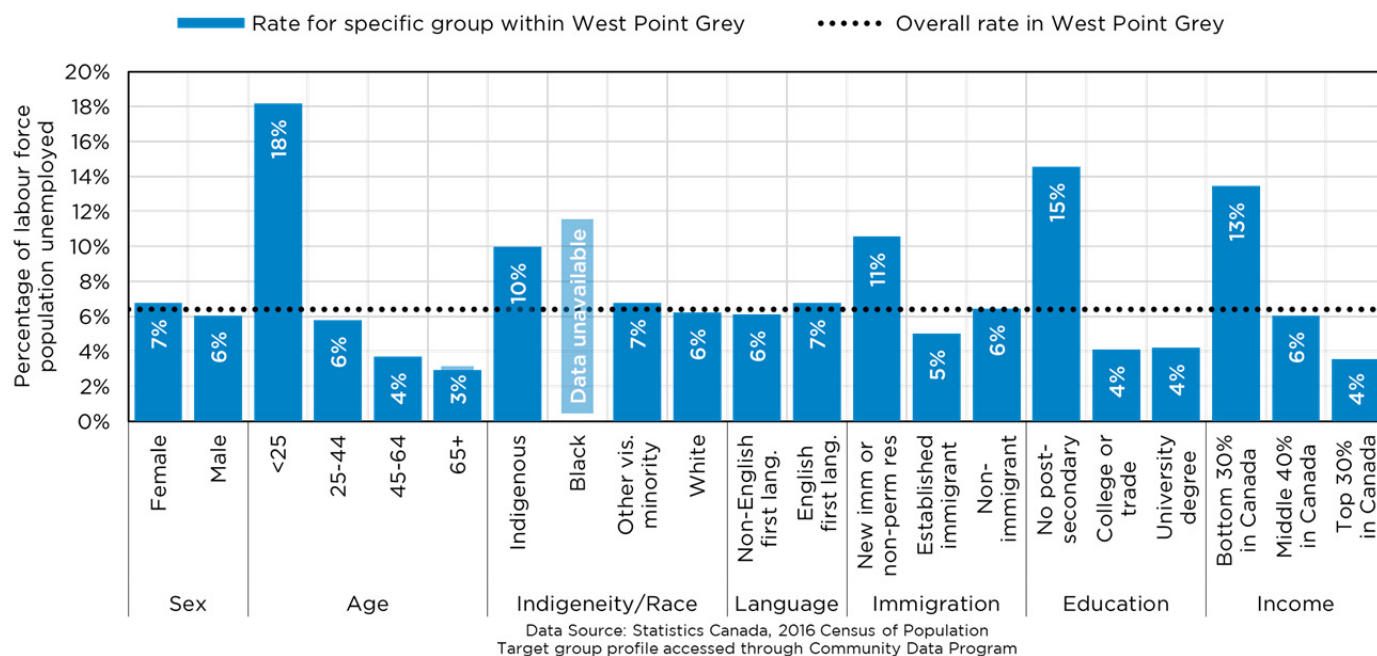
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

### West Point Grey: Labour Force Participation by Demographic, 2016



Unemployment in West Point Grey is disproportionately experienced by younger workers, though other inequities visible in the chart below include people with lower levels of income or education, newcomers and Indigenous residents.

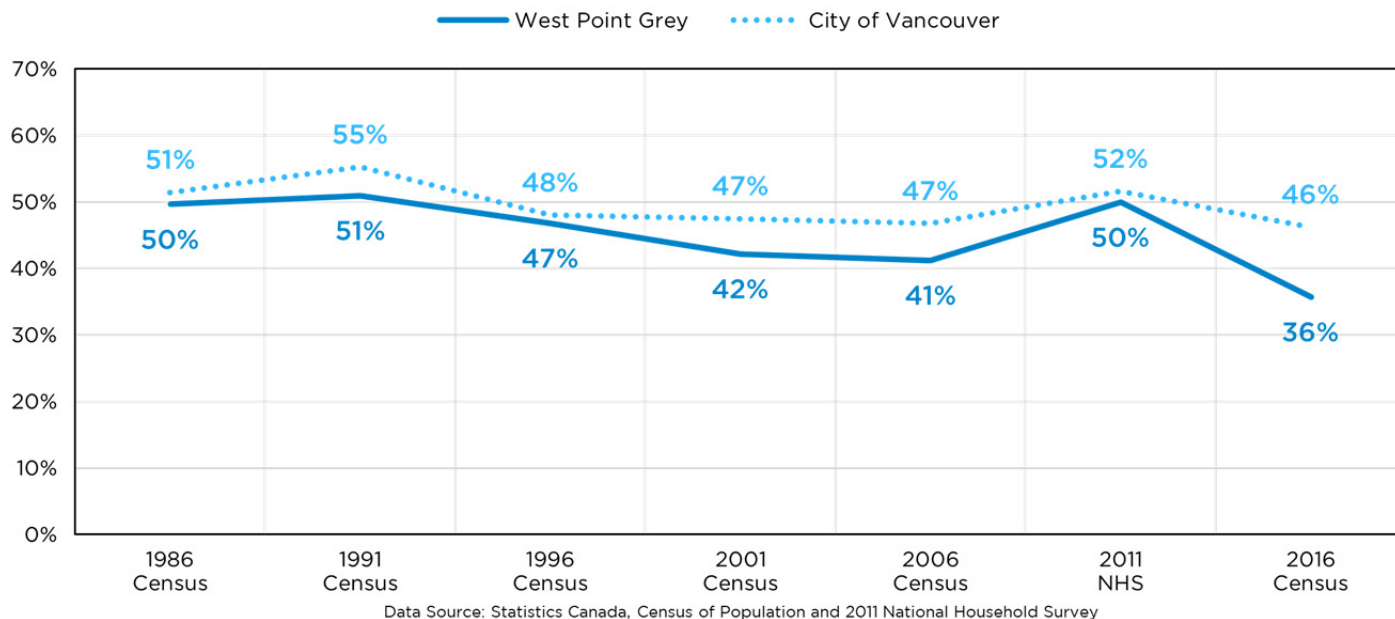
### West Point Grey: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

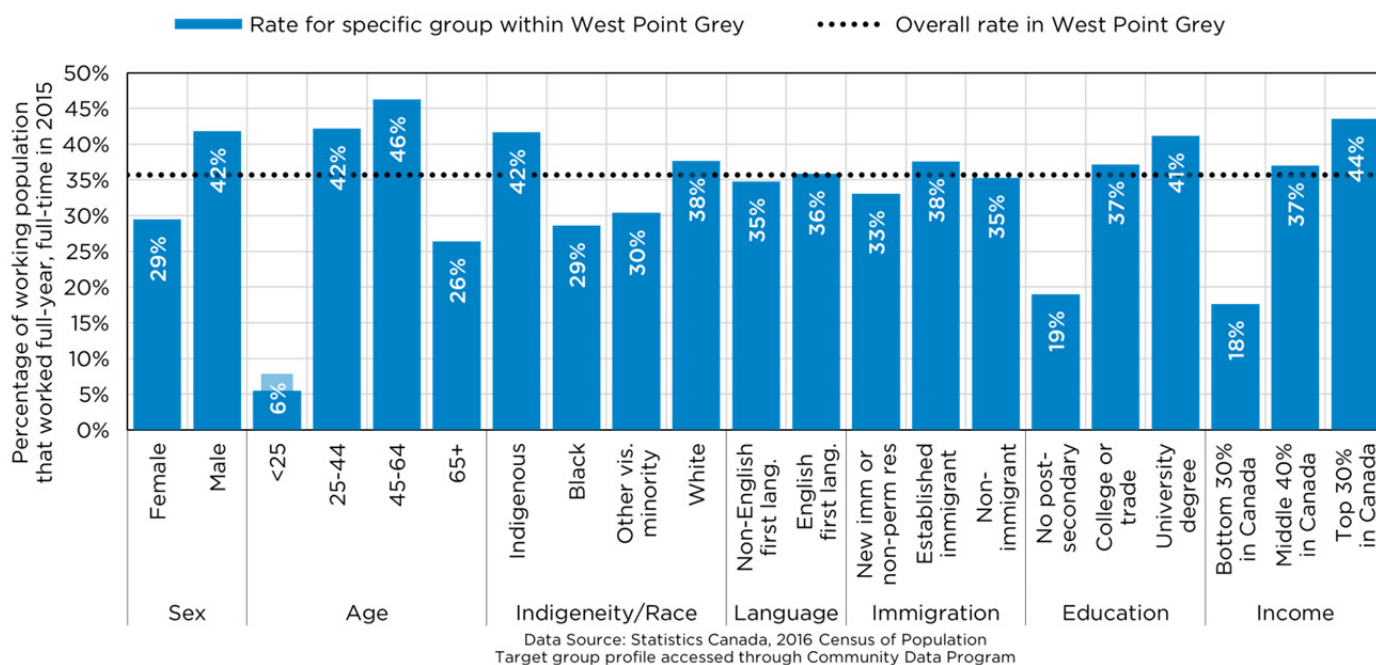
West Point Grey residents have also seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment.

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



There are inequities in access to full-year, full-time employment. People with lower levels of income or formal education, female persons and racialized populations in West Point Grey are more likely to hold part-time or part-year work.

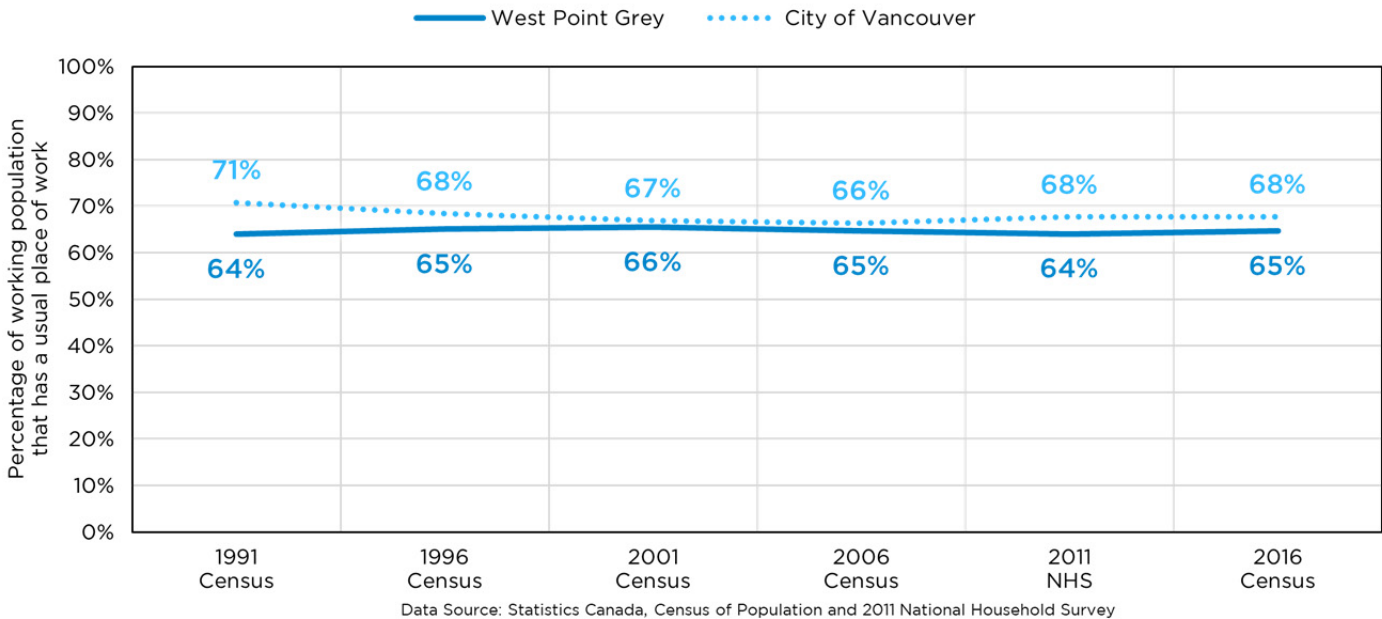
### West Point Grey: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



# Journey to Work

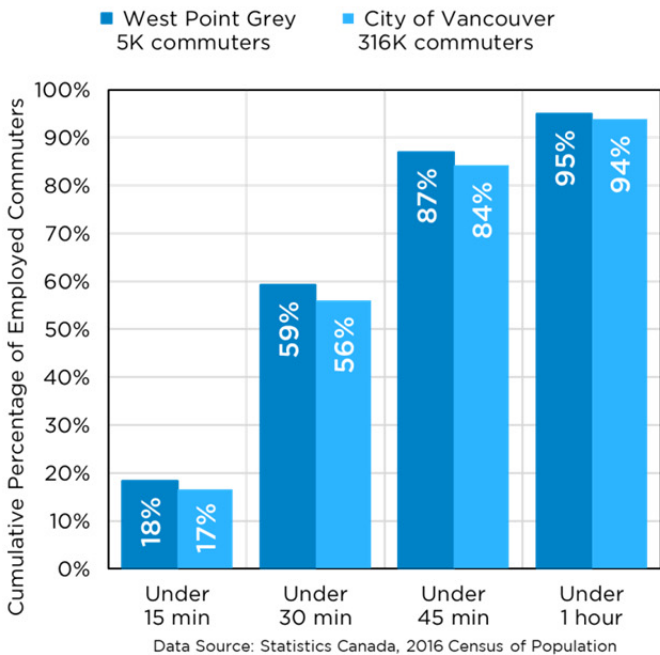
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. About two-thirds of City of Vancouver residents work inside the city, with the rate in West Point Grey slightly below the city overall. Note that jobs at the University of British Columbia are counted as being in a different census subdivision than the City of Vancouver.

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

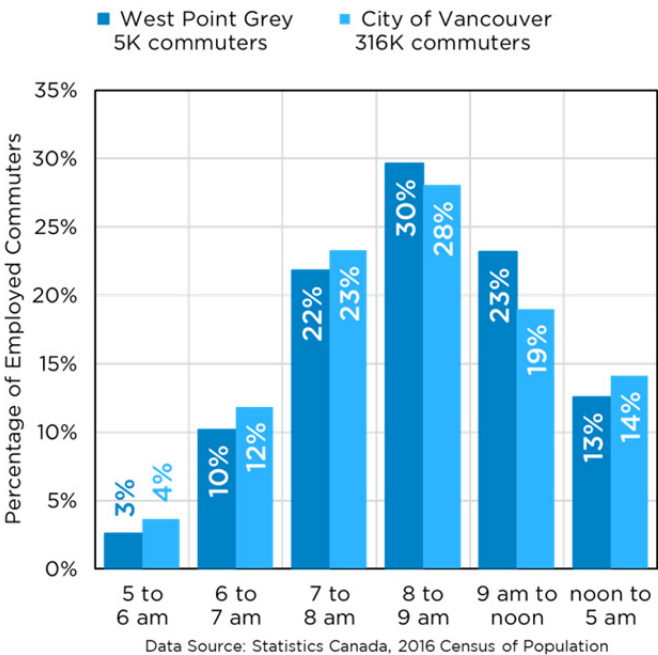


West Point Grey residents have slightly shorter commutes than the city overall, with 59% of commuters taking under half an hour to get to work and 95% taking less than an hour. West Point Grey has proportionally more people leaving for work between 8 am and noon, and fewer earlier in the morning.

Length of Work Commute, 2016



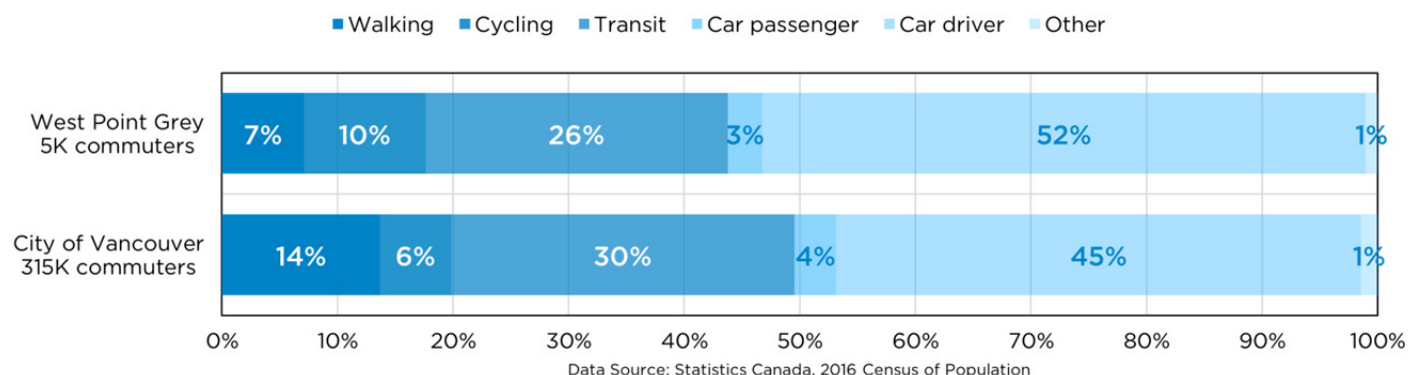
Time Leaving for Work, 2016



## Mode of Transportation to Work

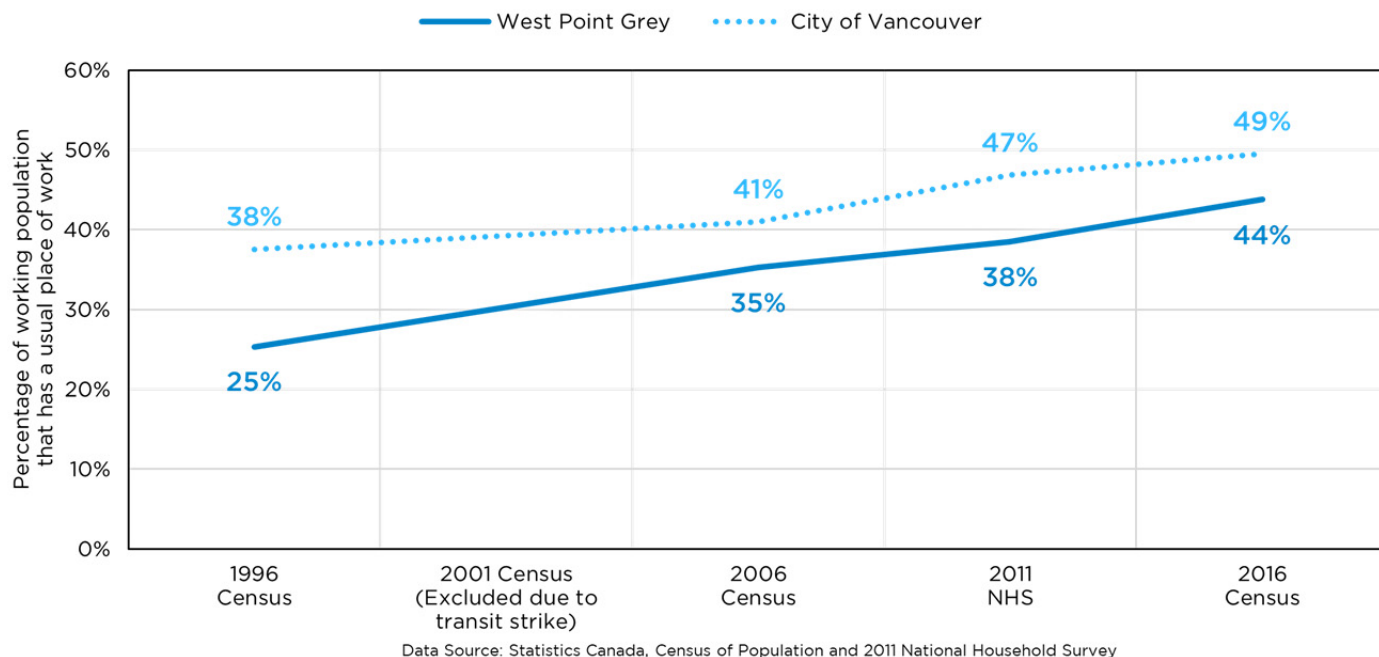
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 West Point Grey are less likely to walk or take transit to work than residents of the city overall, but a relatively high number of people bike to work.

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown substantially in West Point Grey, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. In 2016, 44% of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace used non-automobile modes to get to work.

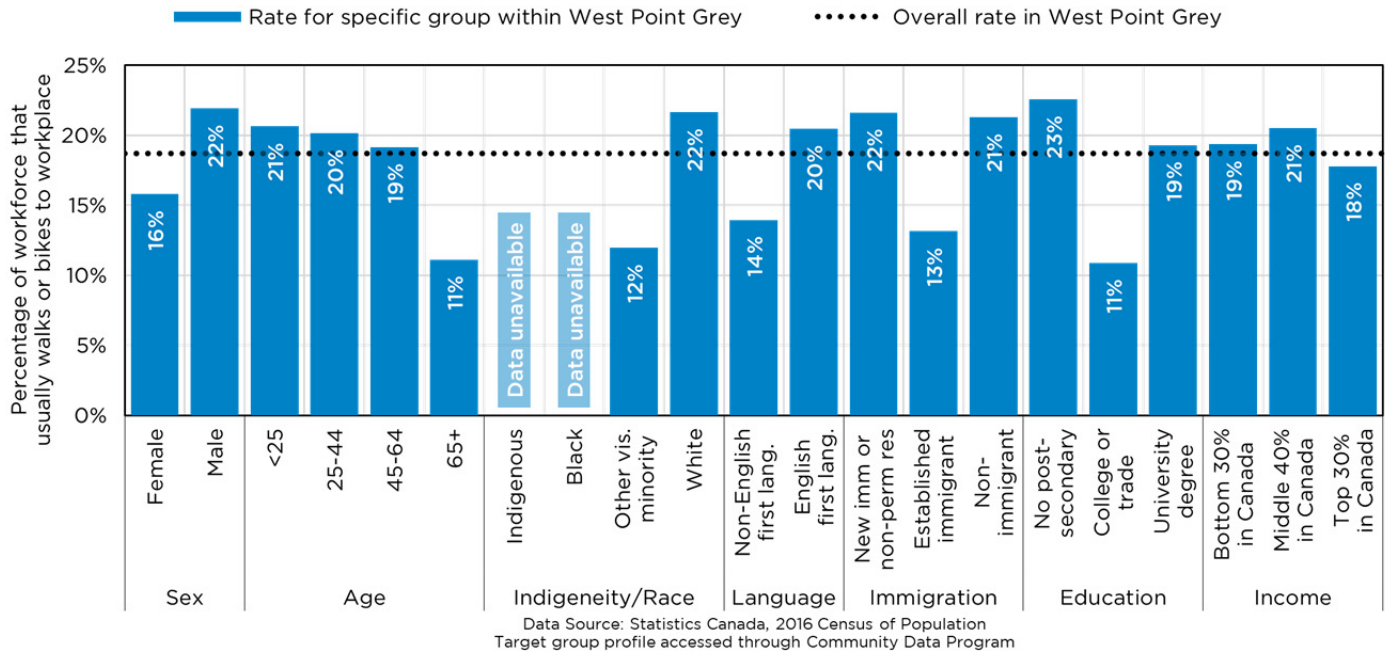
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



## Equity and Transportation

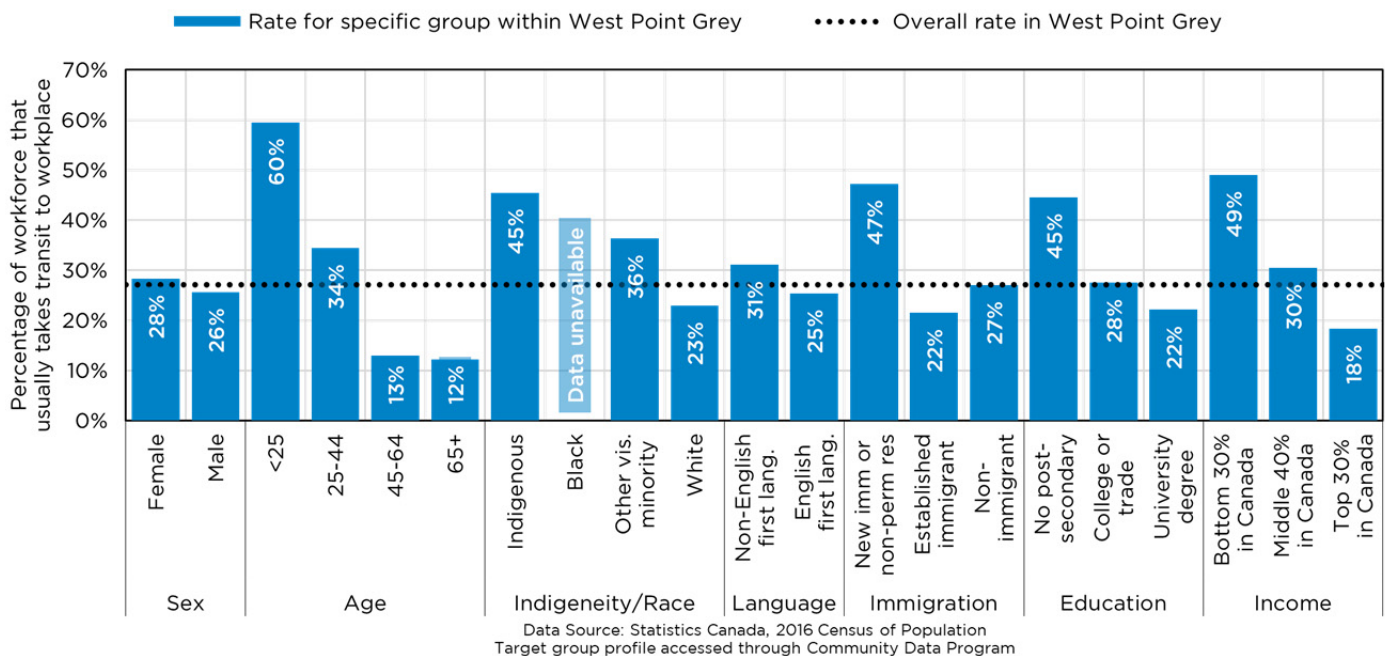
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of commuting by active transportation (walking and cycling). Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate disparities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

**West Point Grey: 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 Indigenous, racialized, newcomer and lower-income workers.

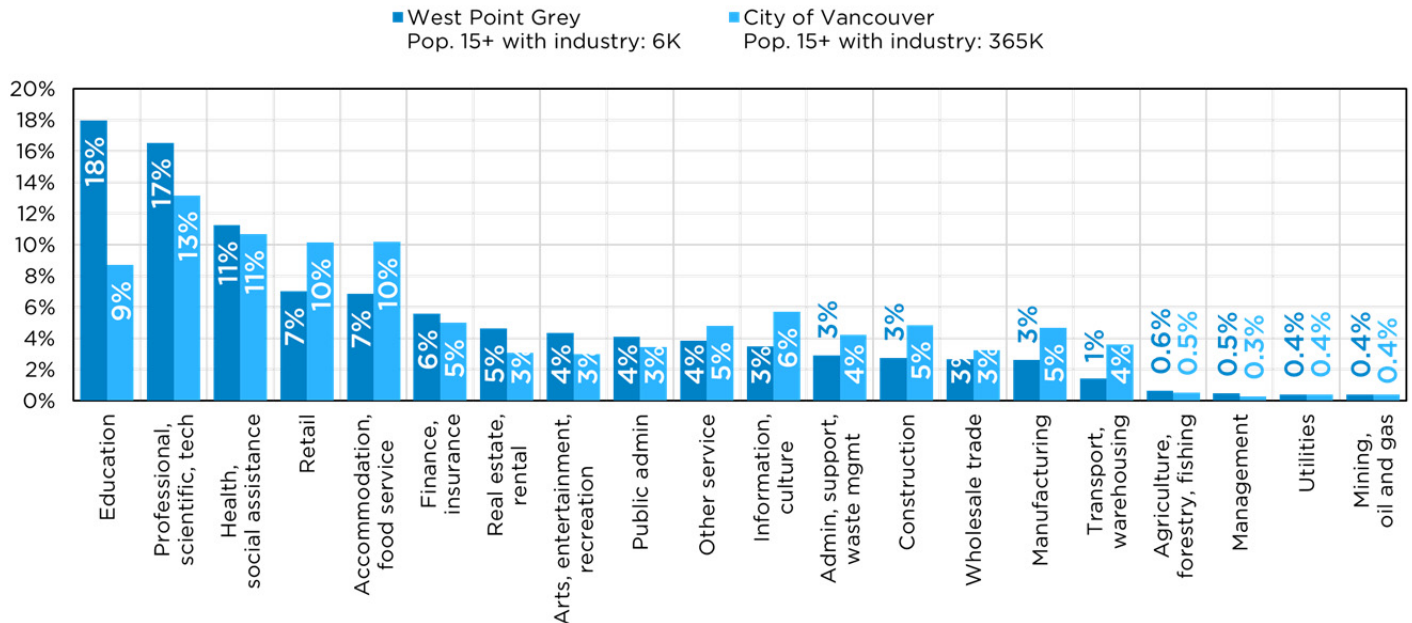
**West Point Grey: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016**



## Industries and Occupations

In 2016, the top three industries<sup>20</sup> employing West Point Grey residents were: educational services; professional, scientific and technical services; and health care and social assistance. Compared to the city's overall population, West Point Grey stands out for a high rate of people working in the education industry. Relatively fewer West Point Grey residents work in retail and food service.

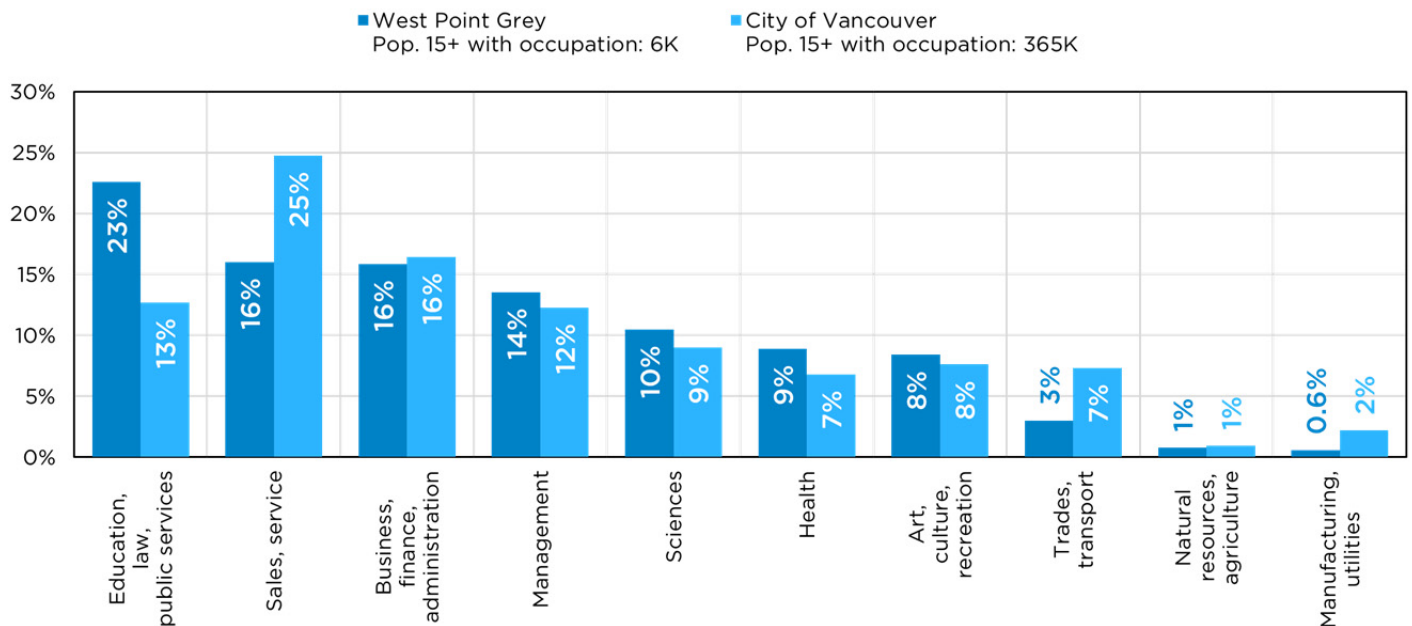
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Occupation<sup>21</sup> categories are similar: West Point Grey houses people working in education, law and public service occupations at a higher rate than the city overall, and has fewer people working in sales and service.

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

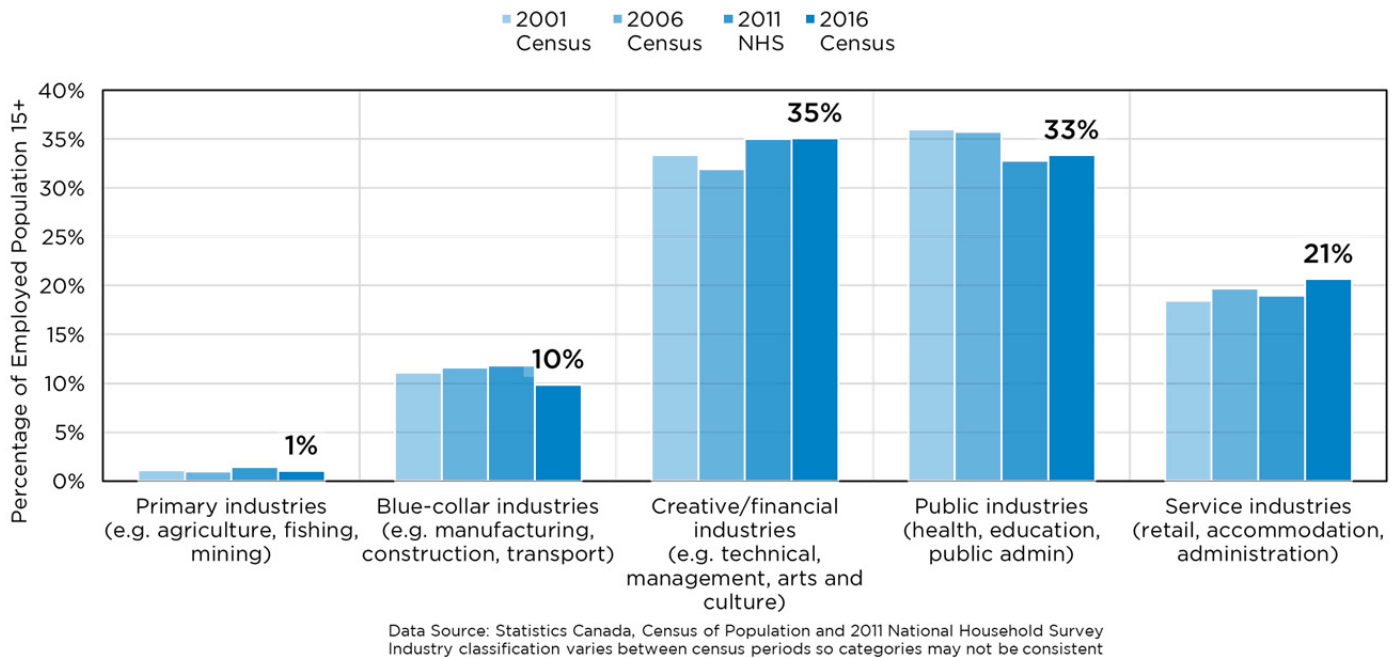


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

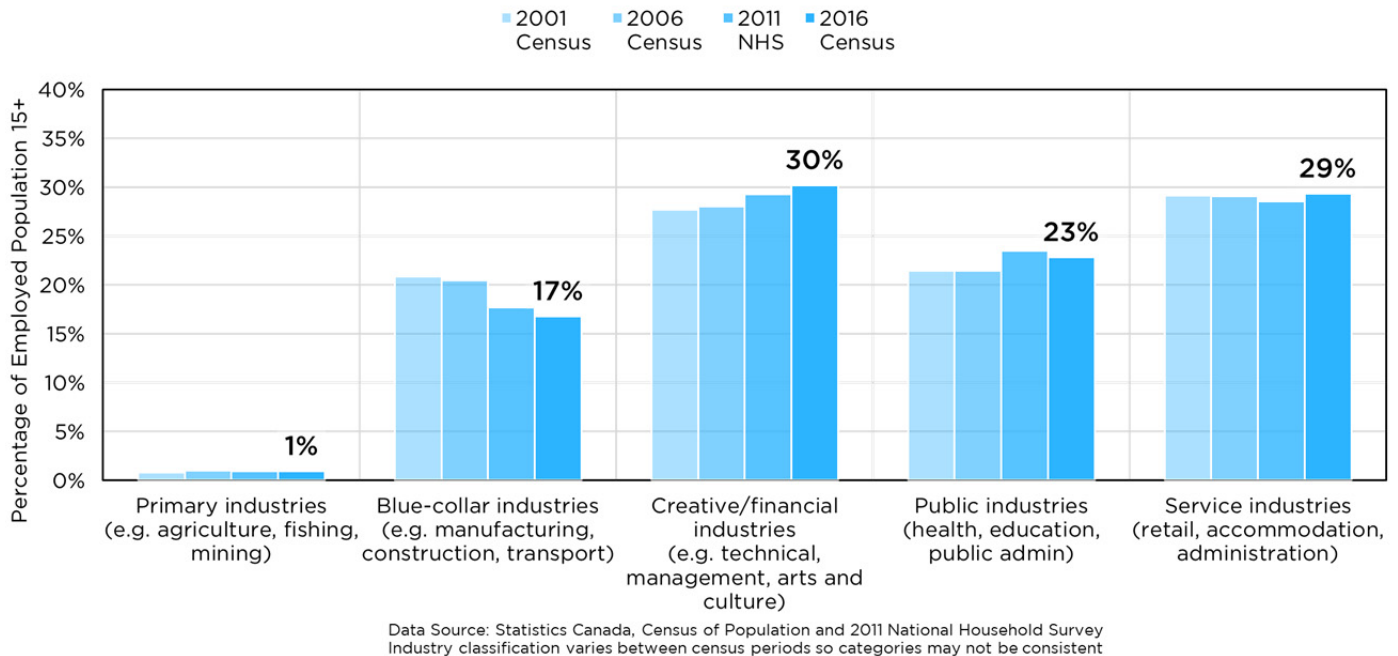
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. In West Point Grey, the distribution is relatively stable, with a slight shift away from public industries.

**West Point Grey: 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.

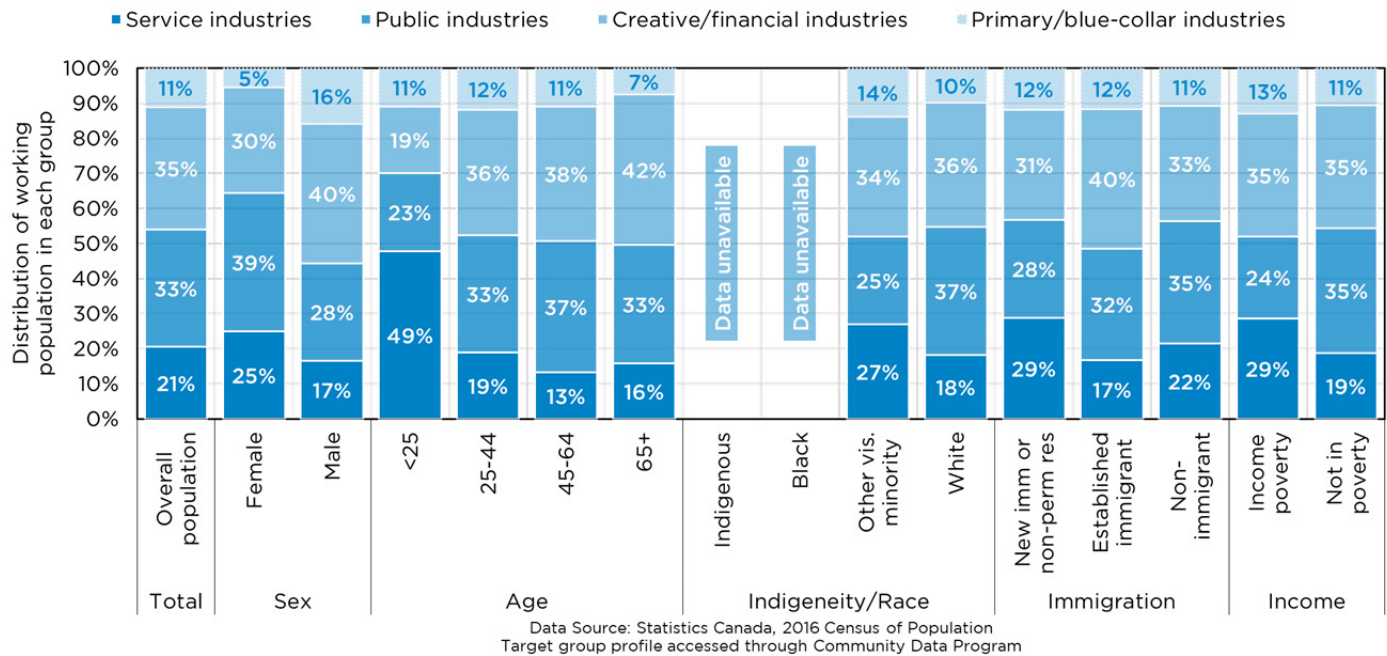
**City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



## Equity and Industries

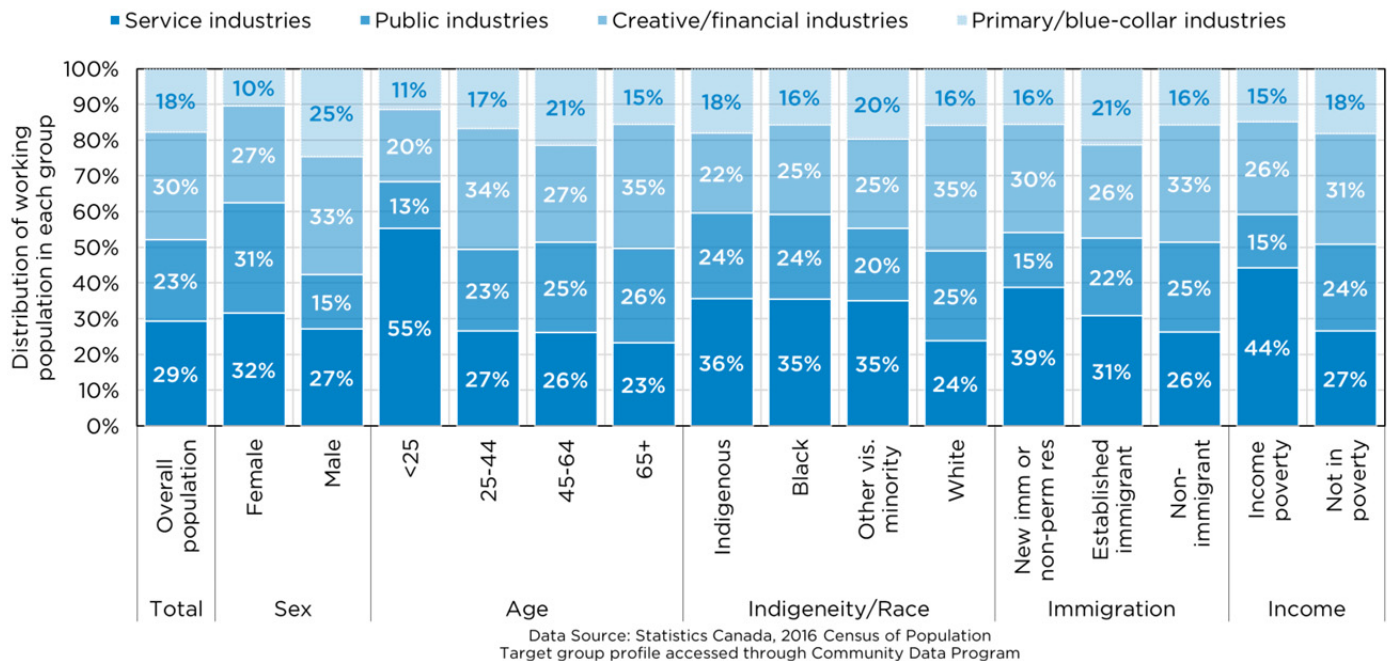
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. The chart below shows a breakdown of broad industry categories across demographic groups in West Point Grey.

**West Point Grey: 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.

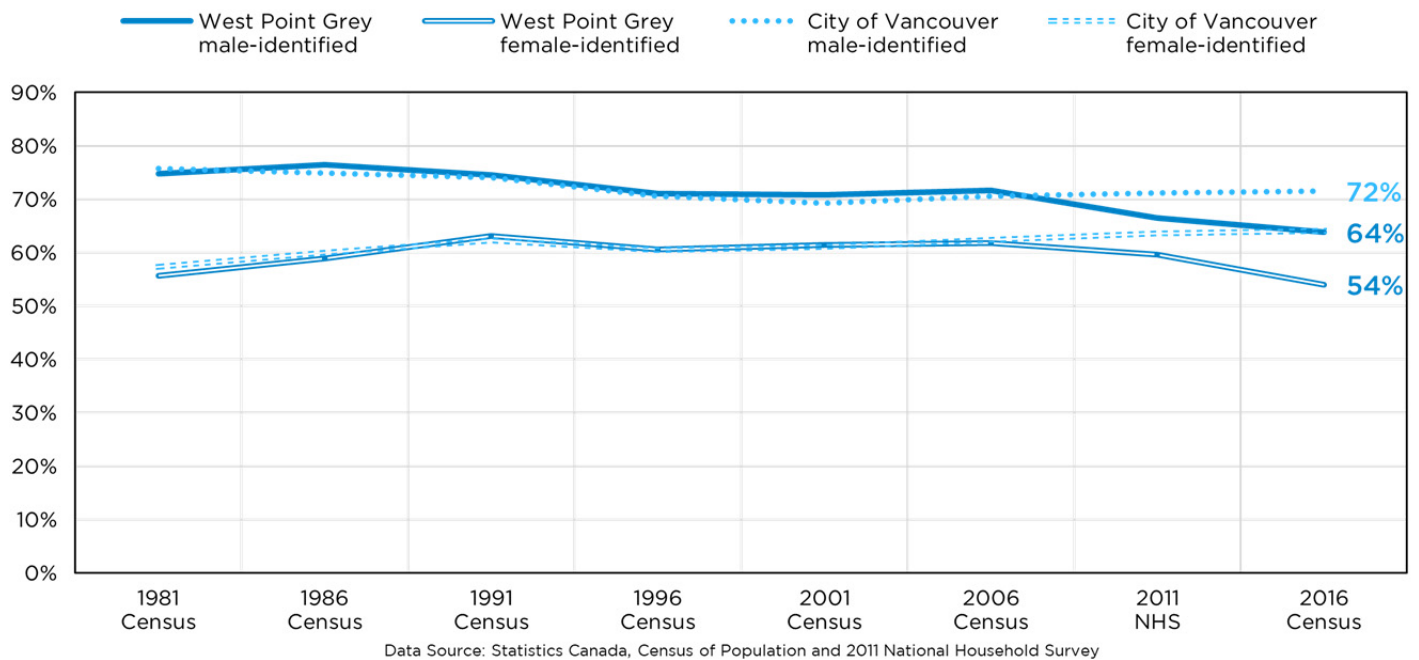
**City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016**



## Gender and the Workforce

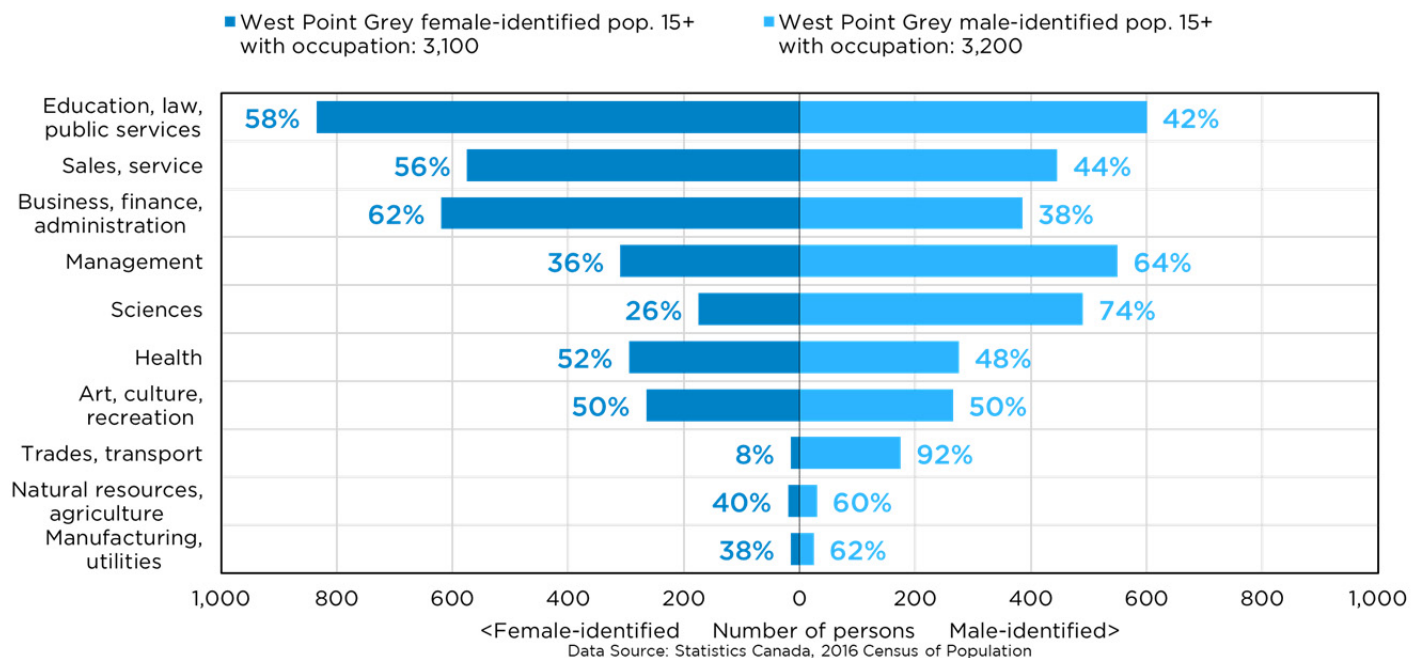
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In West Point Grey, the labour force participation rate has declined since 2006, and the gender gap is larger than in the city overall.

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



A breakdown of occupations in West Point Grey shows that men are over-represented in science and management occupations while women are over-represented in categories such as business, finance and administration; and education, law and public services.

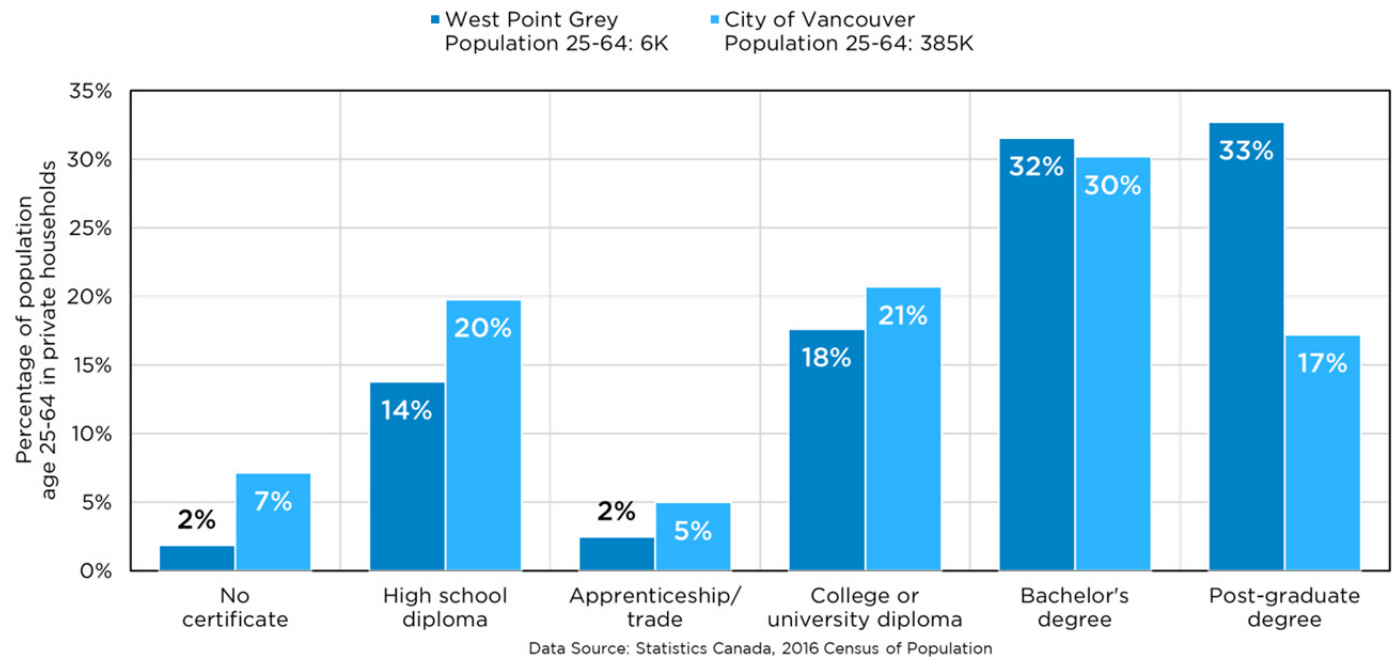
### West Point Grey: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



# Formal Education

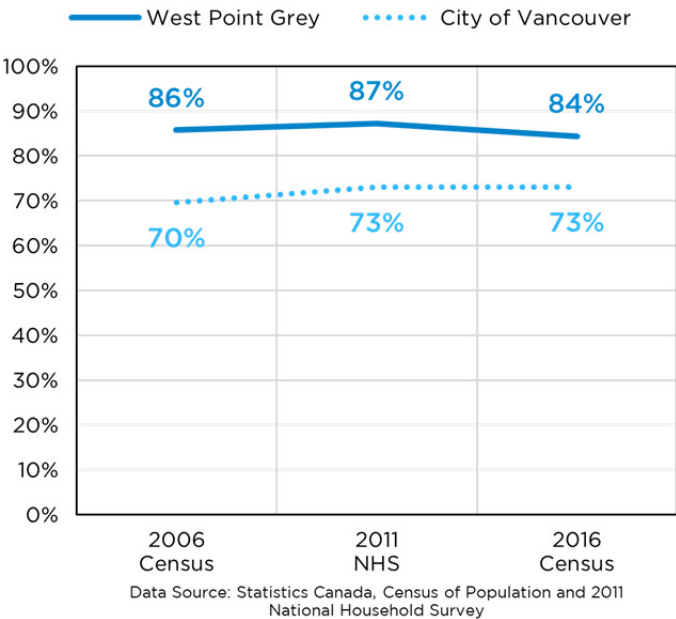
Compared to the city overall, West Point Grey residents are more likely to have higher levels of education, particularly post-graduate degrees.

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

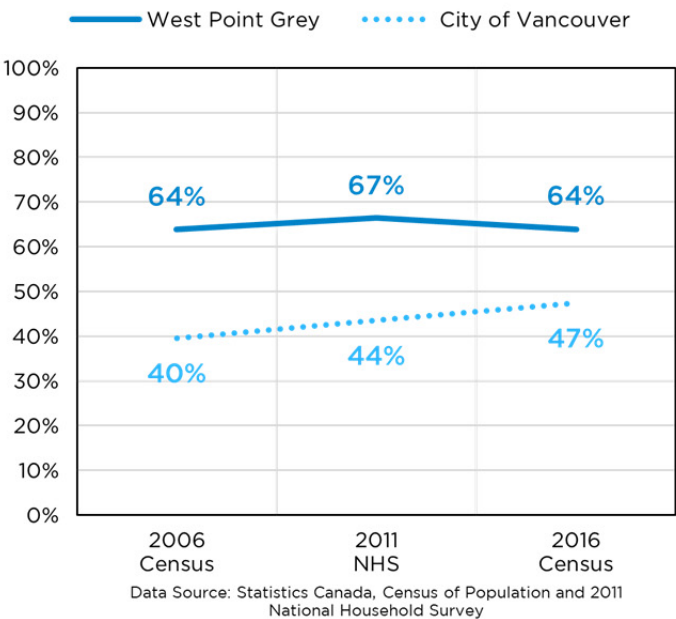


Over time, the overall rate of post-secondary credentials in West Point Grey has been fairly steady, with a slight decline in 2016. There is a shift at the city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



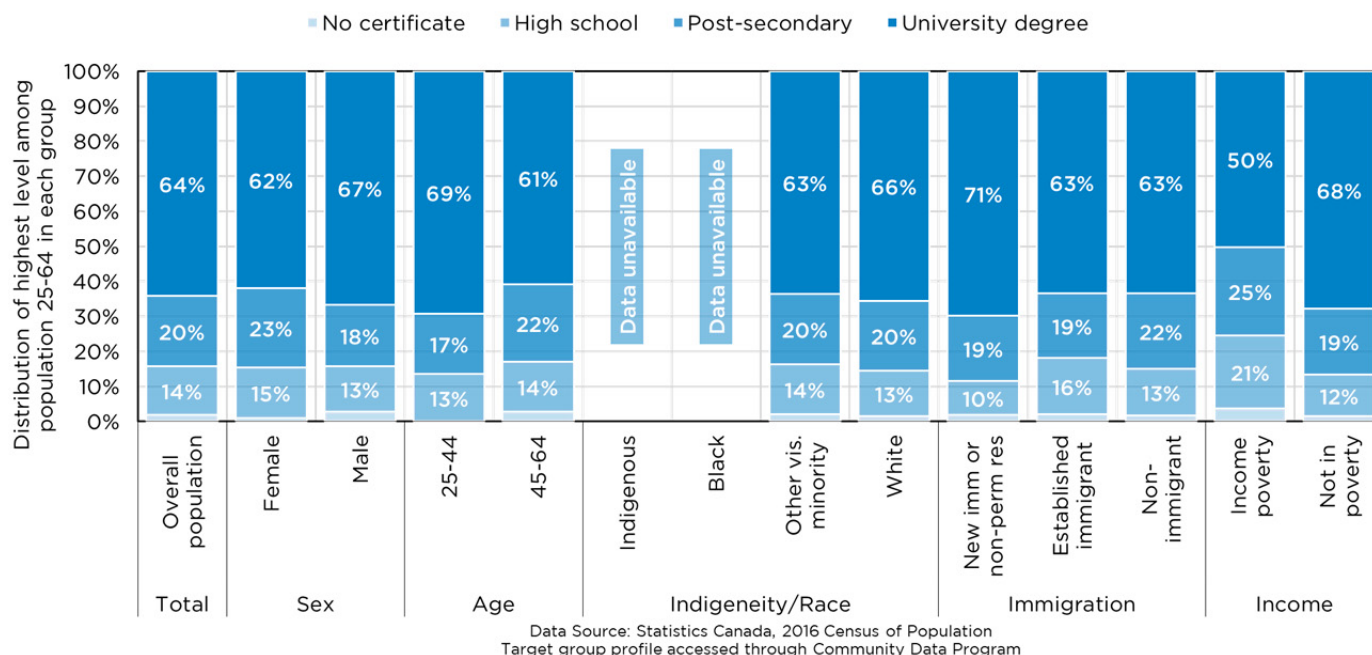
Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

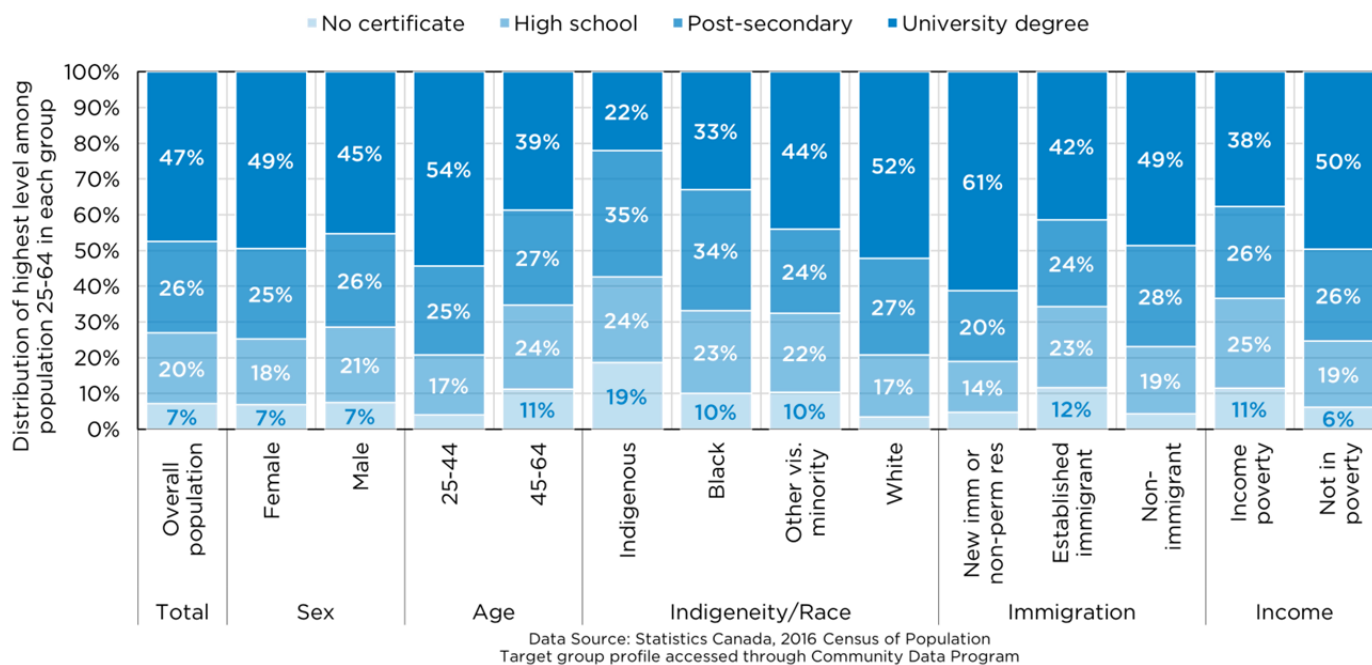
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver's population, older residents are less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In West Point Grey a majority of people in every demographic group shown below has a university degree.

### West Point Grey: 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.

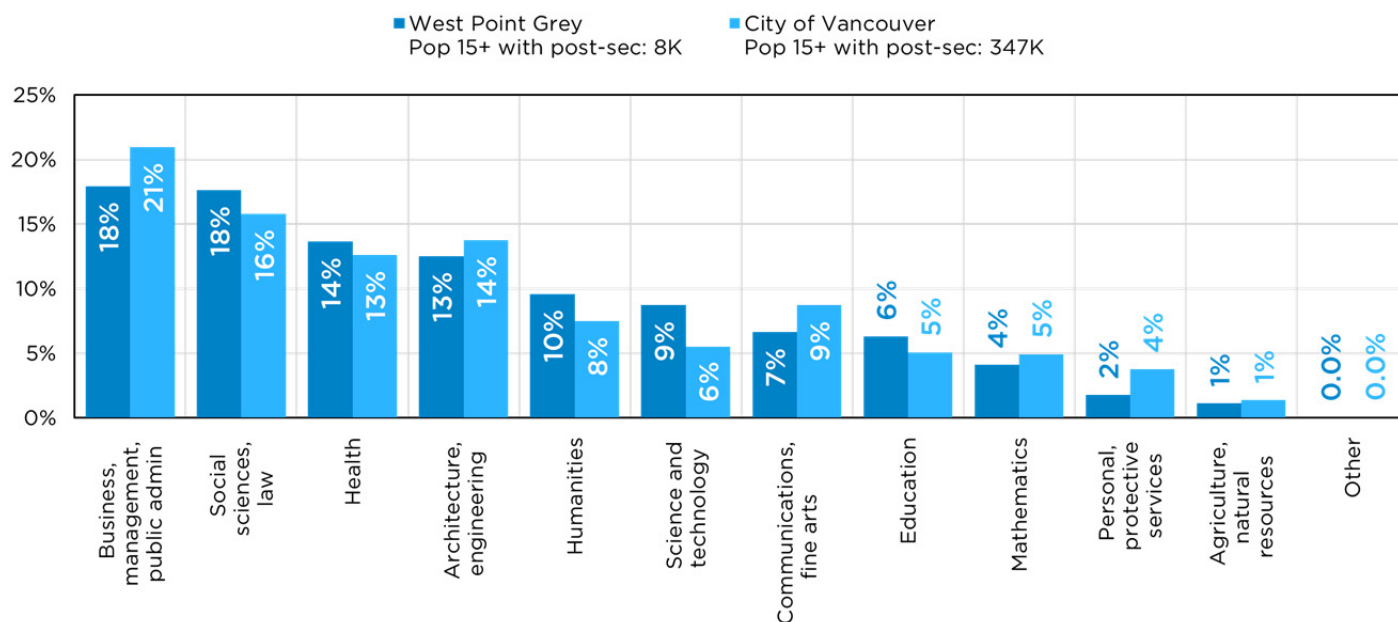
### City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



## Fields and Locations of Study

Top fields of study for post-secondary education in West Point Grey are: business, management and public administration; social sciences and law; and health care.

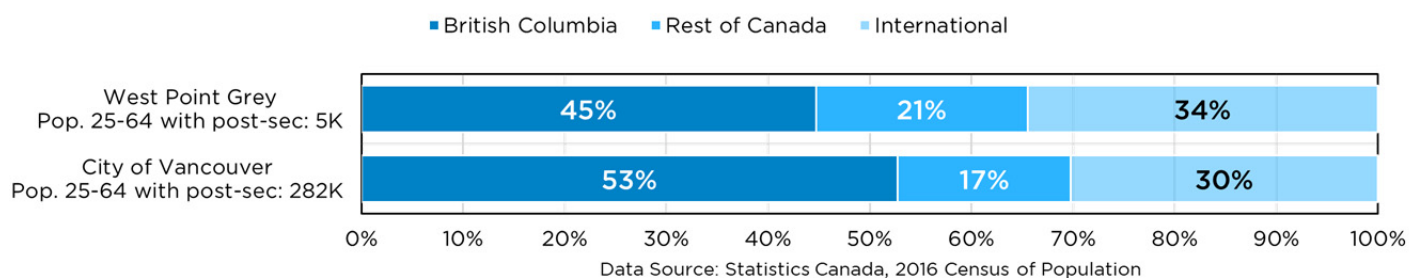
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



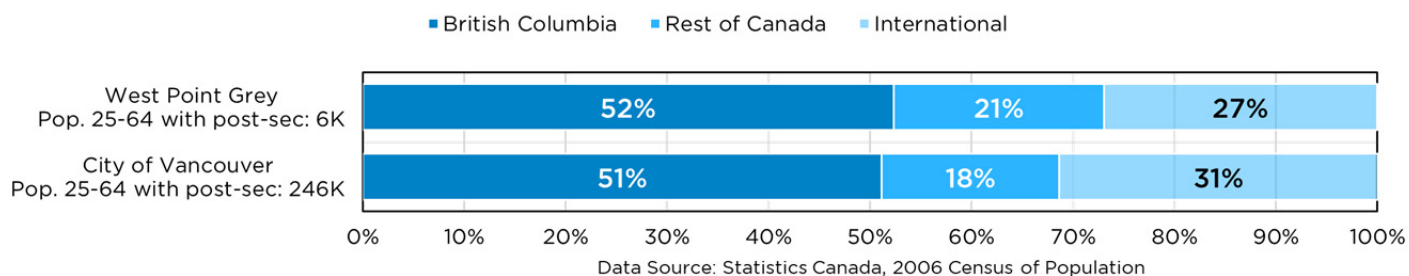
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

West Point Grey residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada. In both 2016, 34% of residents received their credential from an international institution.

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

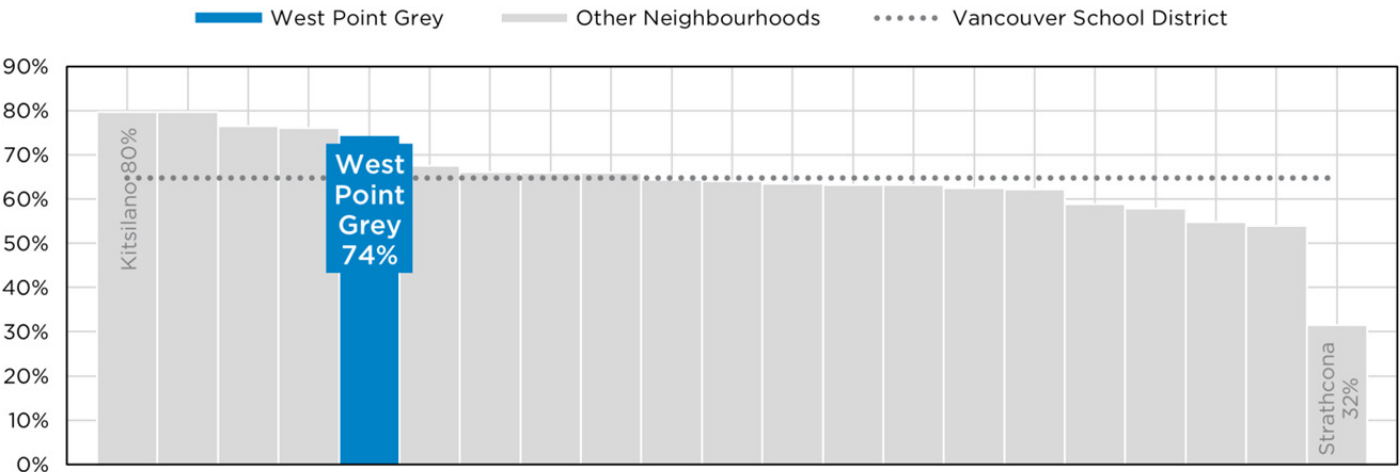


### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006

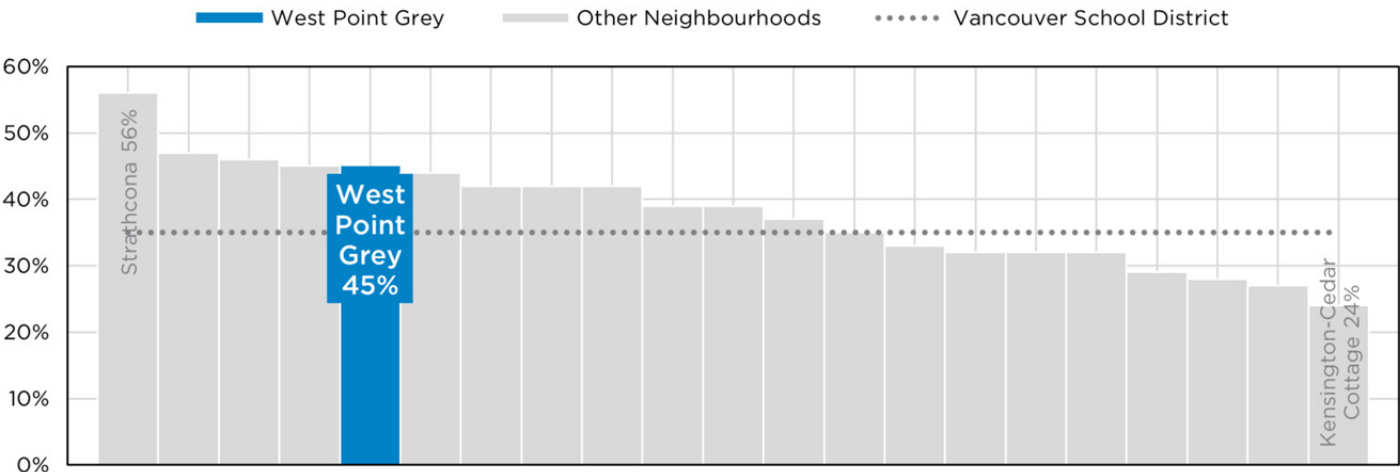


# COMMUNITY HEALTH

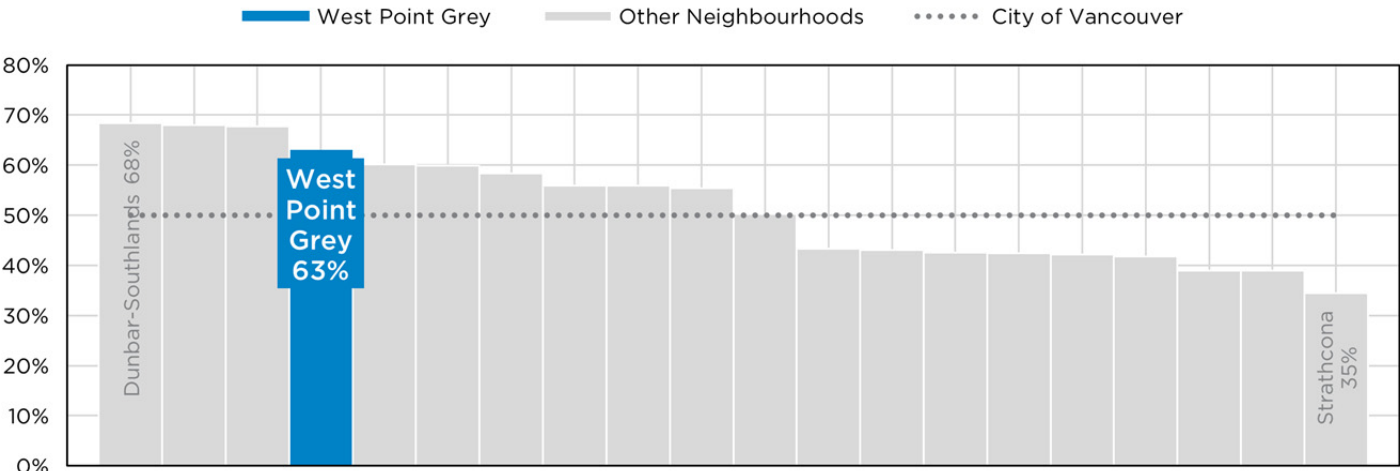
Children Ready for School (Not Vulnerable on EDI Scales), 2017-19



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

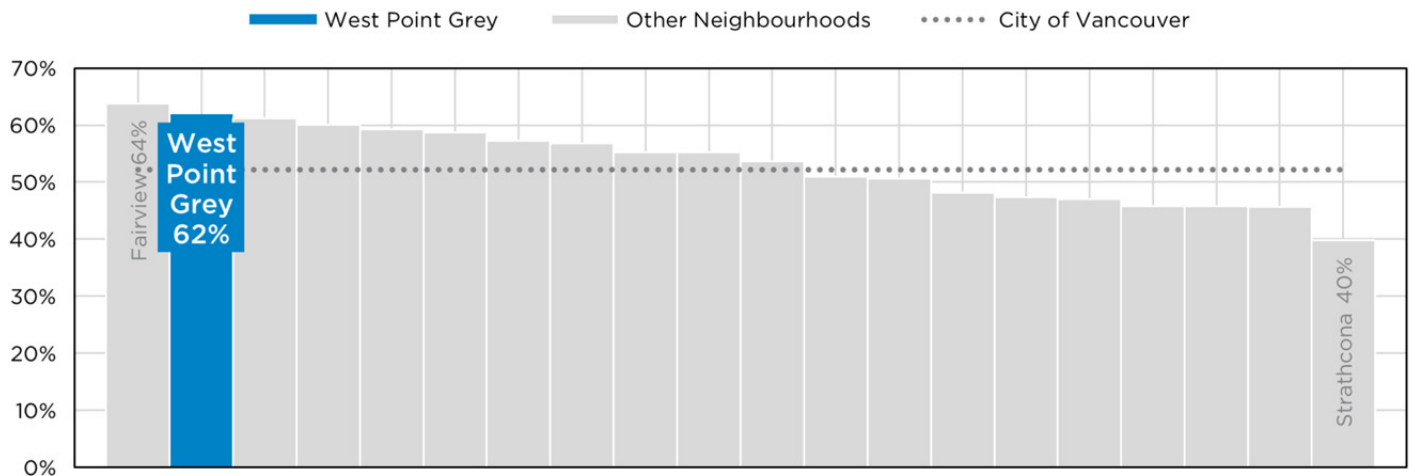


Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

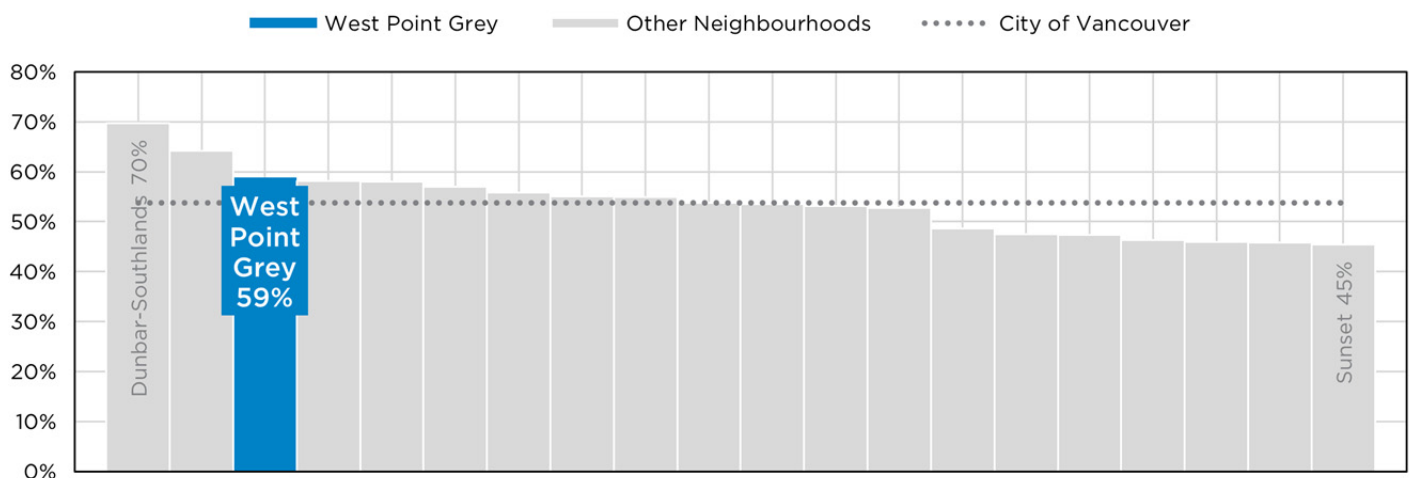


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

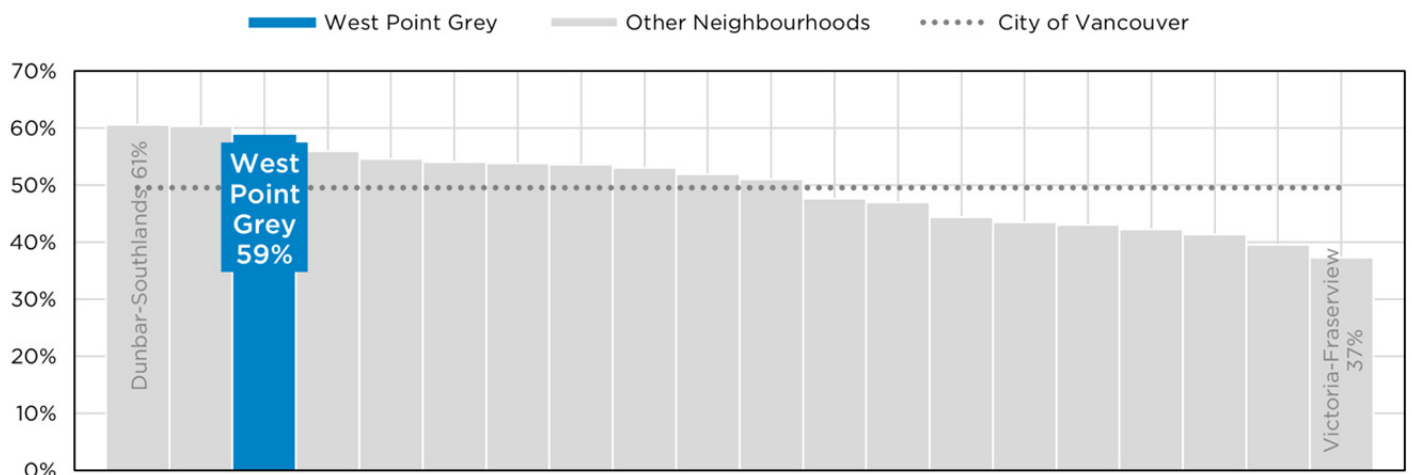
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



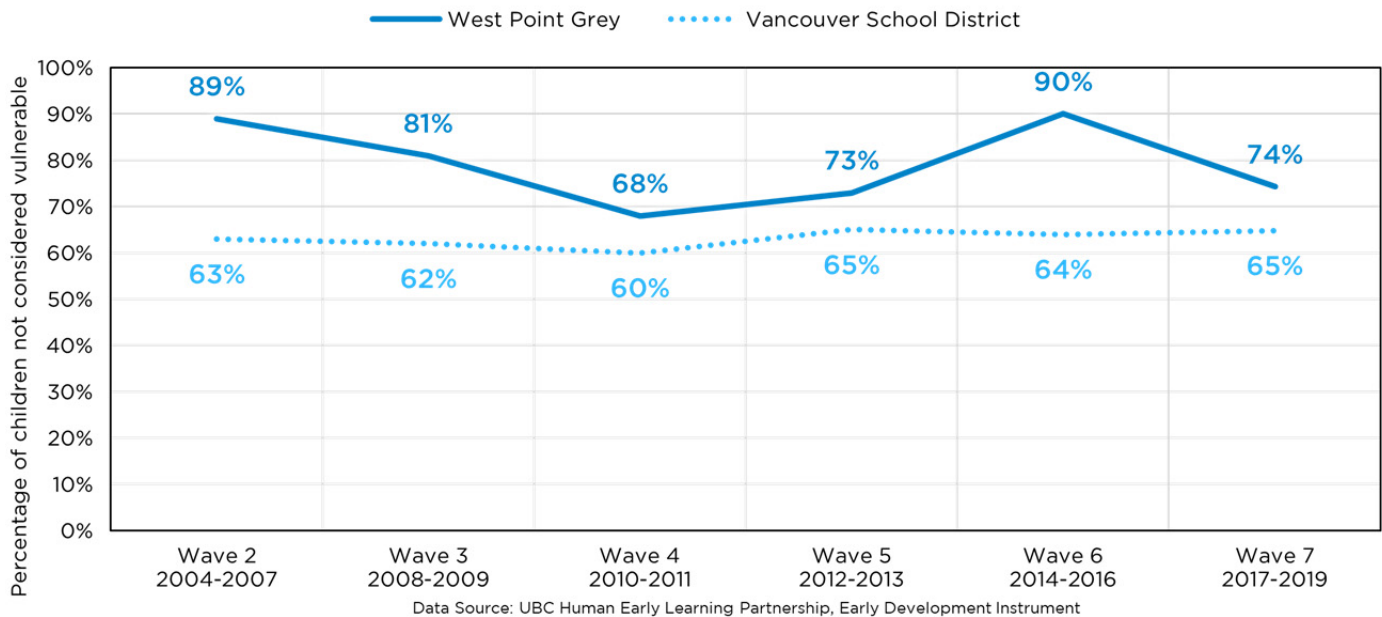
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

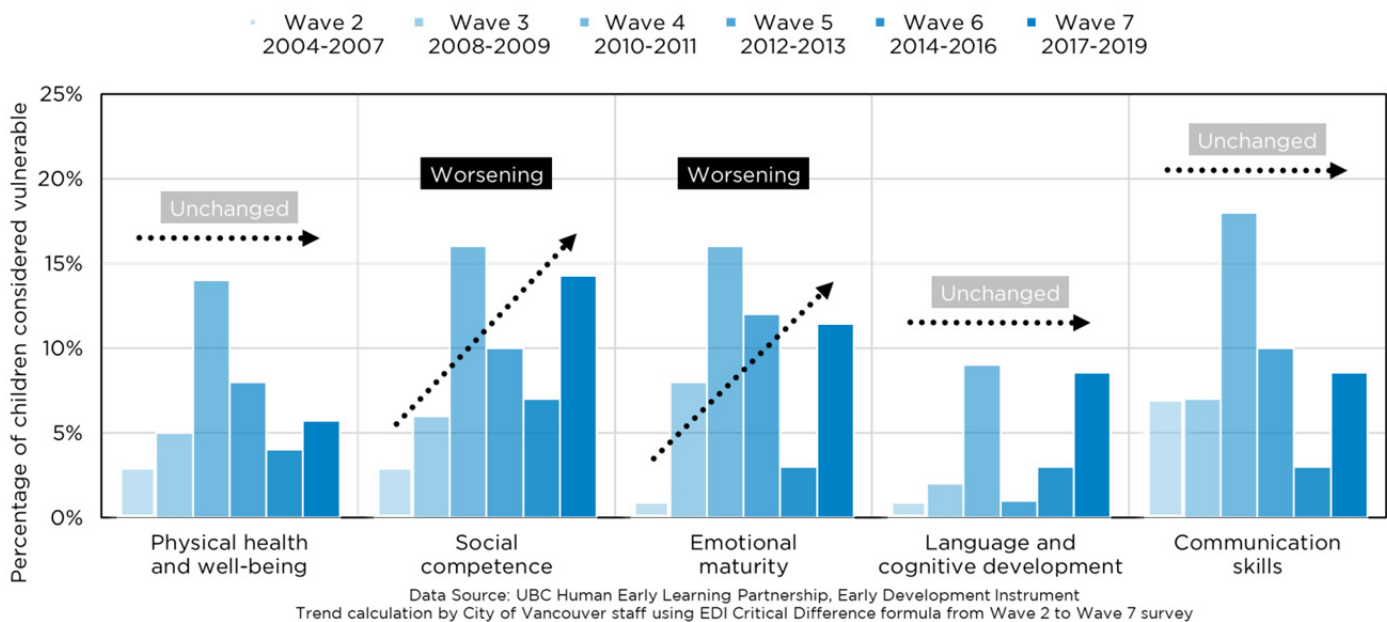
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. About a quarter of children in West Point Grey are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a lower rate than the city overall.

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



Over the longer term time, children in West Point Grey are more likely to be considered vulnerable on the EDI's social competence and emotional maturity scales.

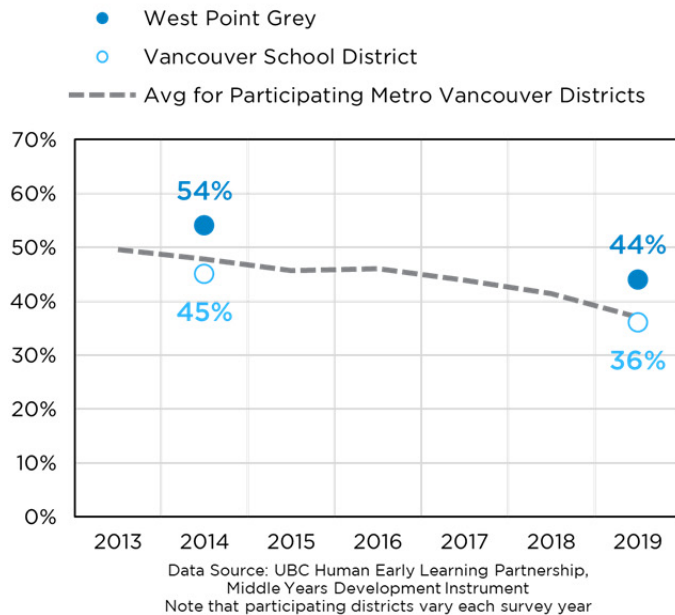
### West Point Grey: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



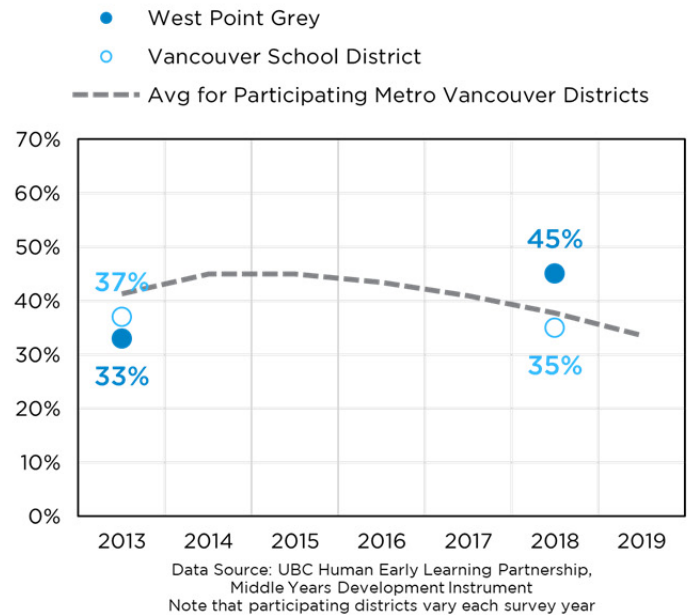
## Middle-Years Development

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. The most recent surveys of both age groups have shown higher rates of overall well-being in West Point Grey than the City of Vancouver and participating Metro Vancouver school districts.<sup>22</sup>

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

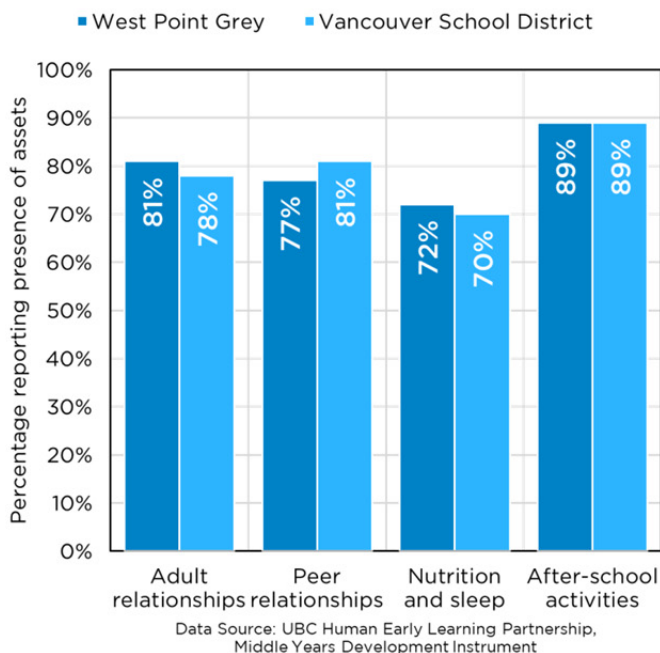


**Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019**

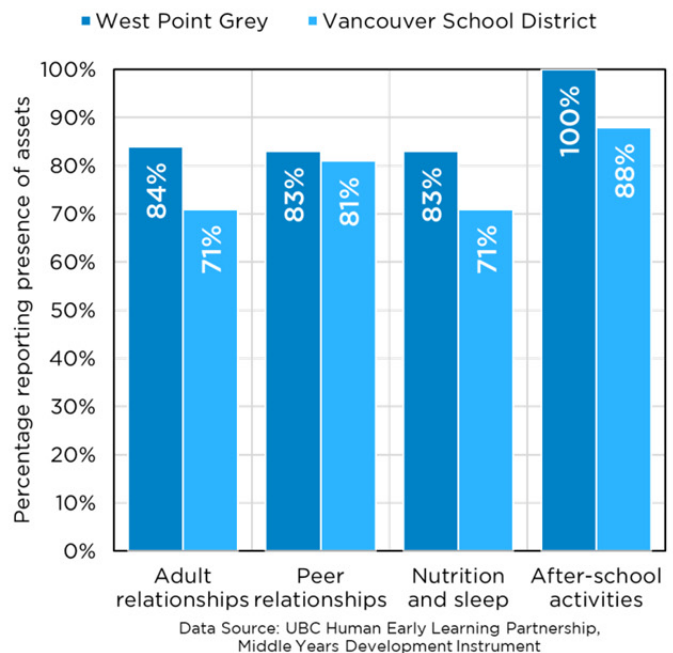


The charts below show the rate at which specific assets were reported by children in West Point Grey and the City of Vancouver overall in the most recent survey period for each age group. The presence of after-school activities particular stands out for grade 7 children in West Point Grey.

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



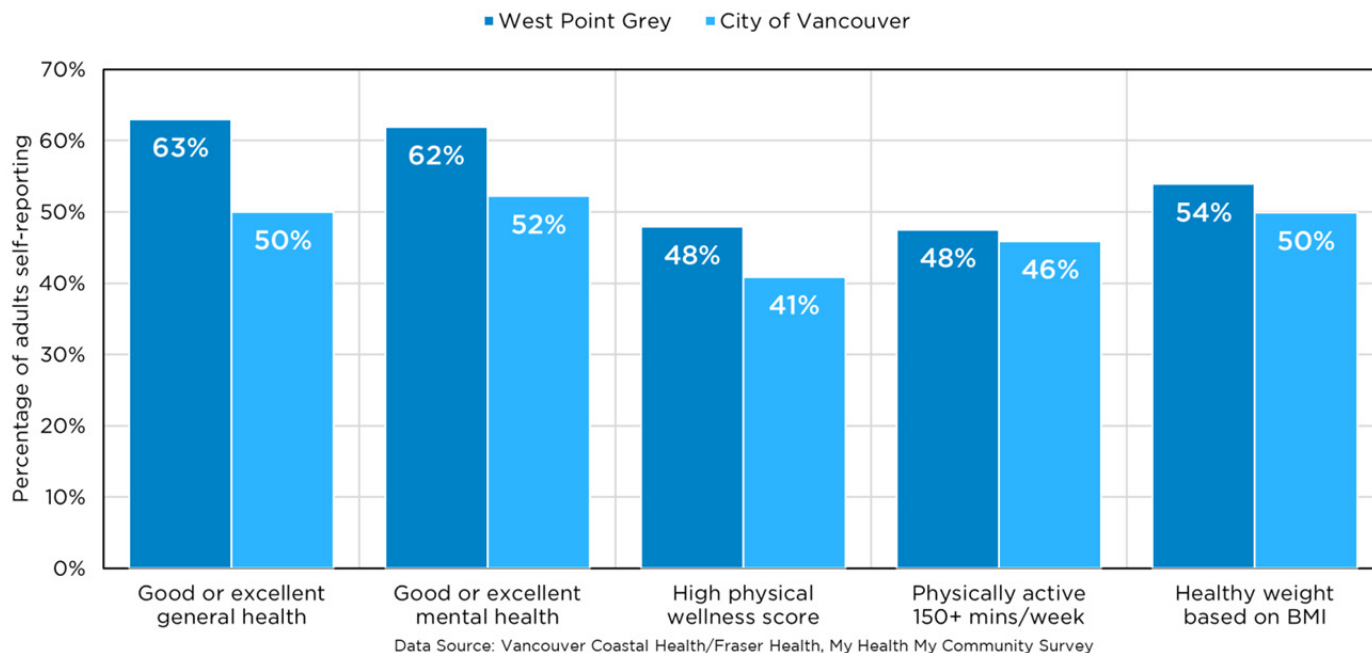
**Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018**



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

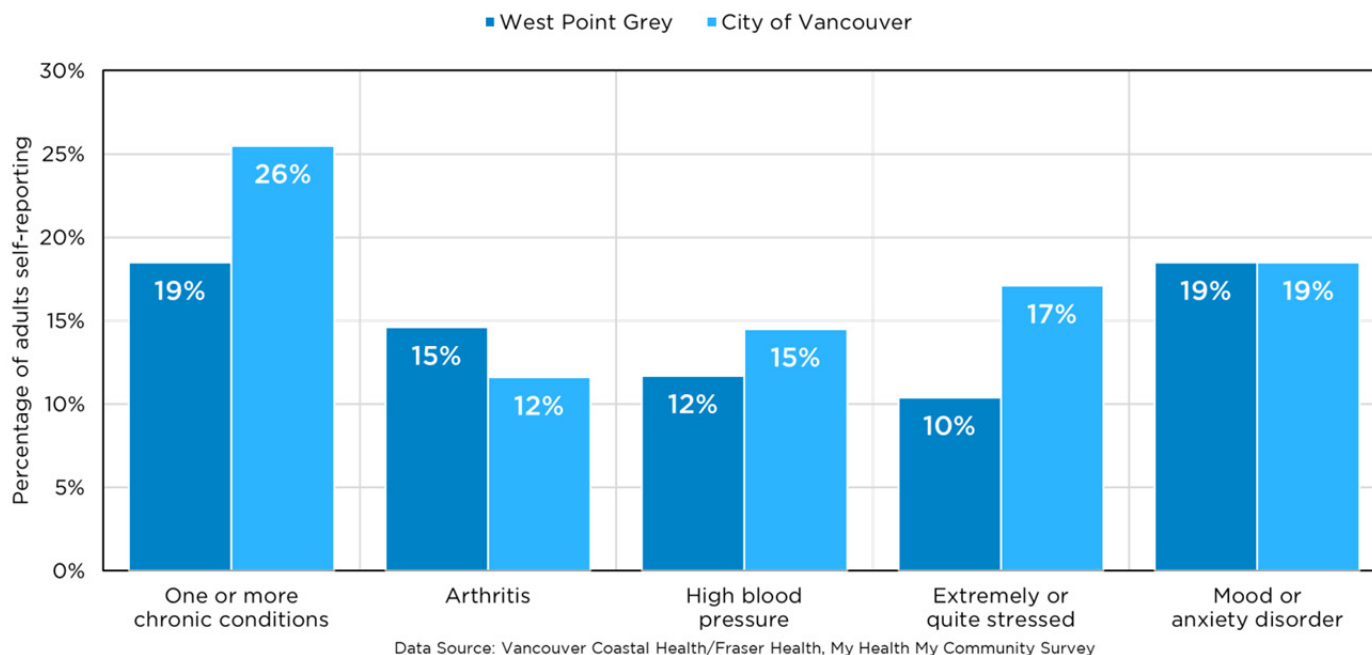
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. West Point Grey residents are more likely than residents of the city overall to rate their overall physical and mental health as good; to have a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

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



West Point Grey residents report the presence of chronic conditions, high blood pressure and high levels of stress at lower rates than residents of the city overall. However, West Point Grey residents are more likely to report arthritis and equally likely to report the presence of mood or anxiety disorders as citywide.

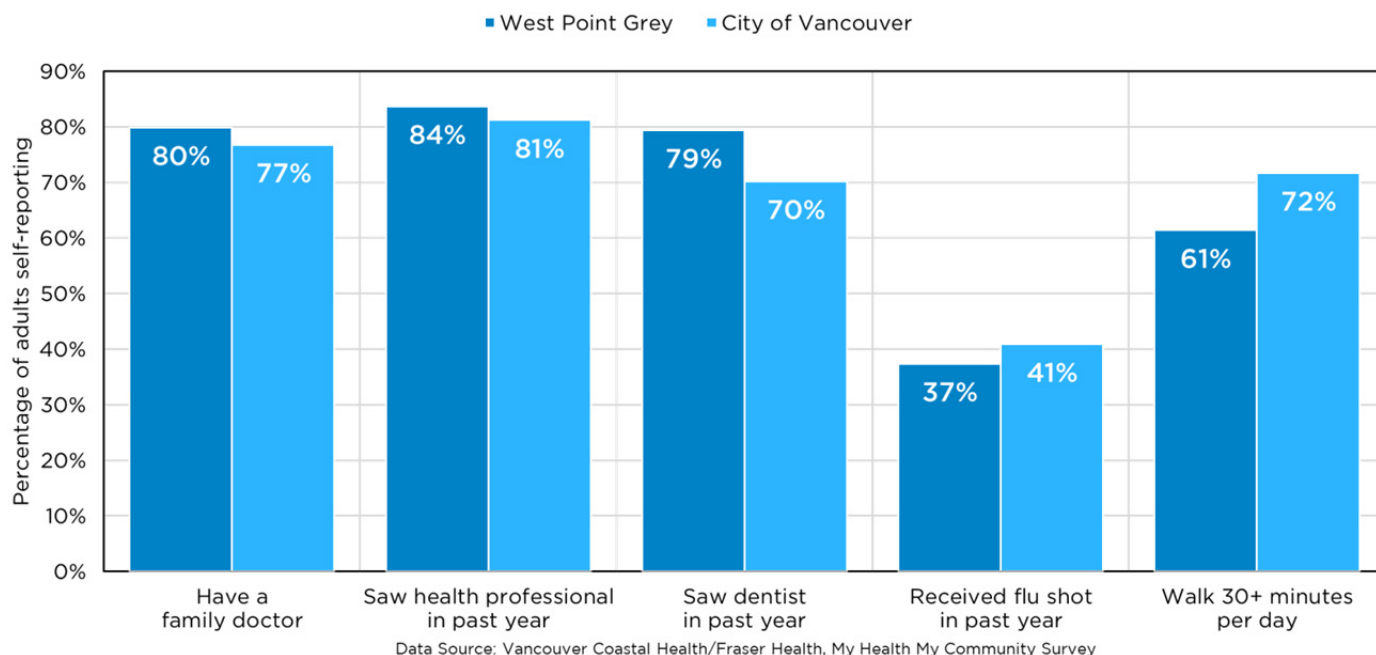
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

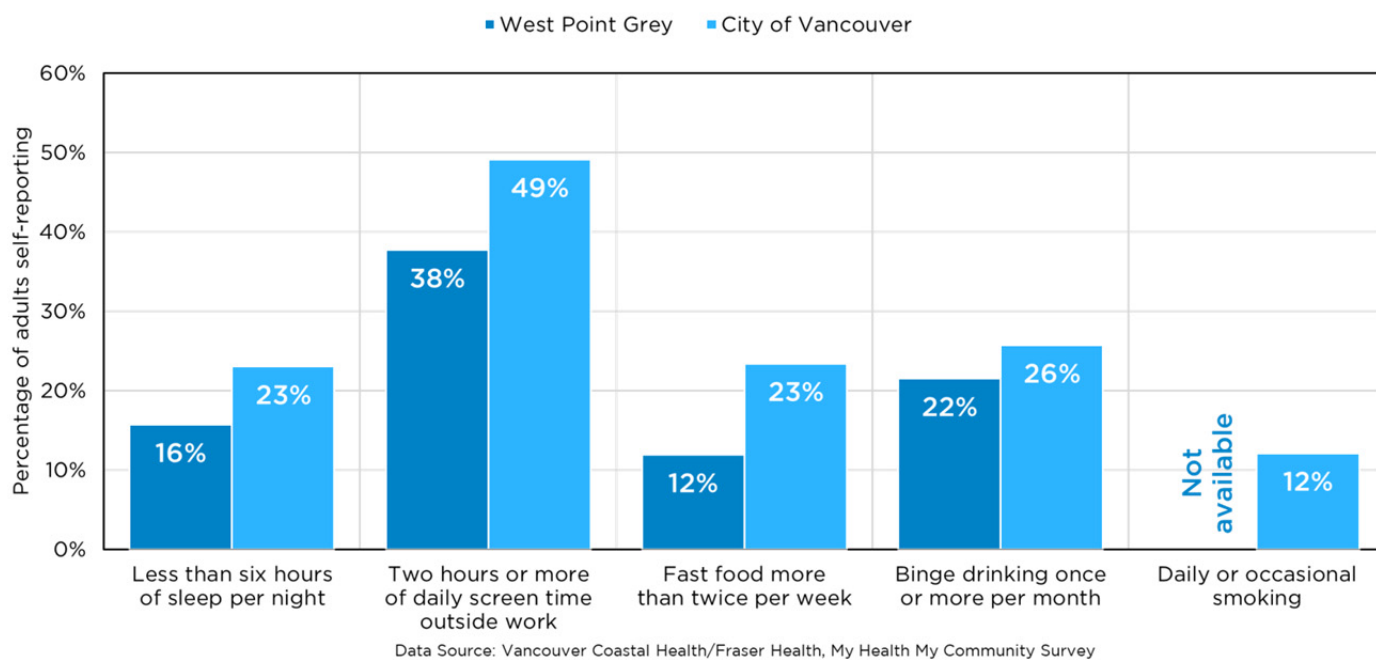
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, West Point Grey residents are more likely to have a family doctor, to have accessed the health care system and to have seen a dentist. However, they are less likely to have received a flu shot or to walk for half an hour each day.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, West Point Grey residents are less likely to report inadequate sleep, screen time, eating fast food or binge drinking.

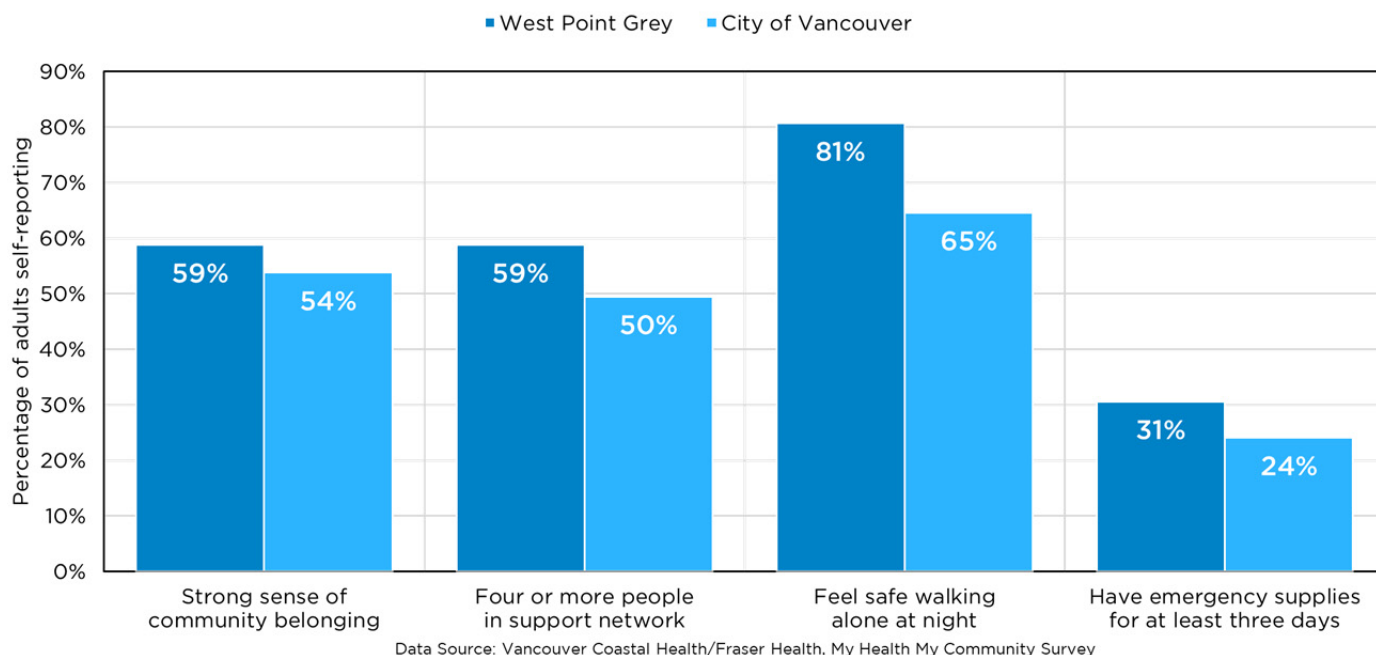
### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

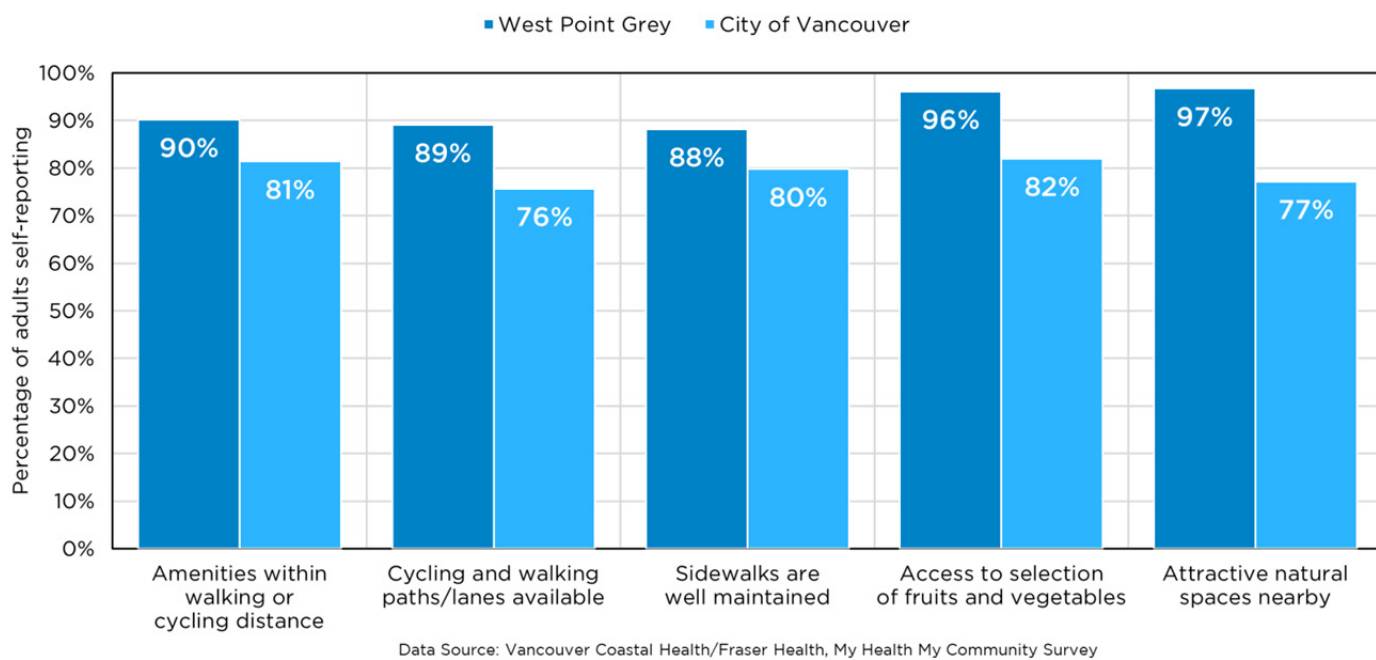
West Point Grey residents report a higher sense of belonging than city overall, and are more likely to have social support networks, to feel safe walking in their neighbourhood after dark and to have emergency supplies set aside.

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



West Point Grey residents have generally positive perceptions of the built environment, including access to amenities, active transportation infrastructure, access to healthy food and the presence of natural spaces.

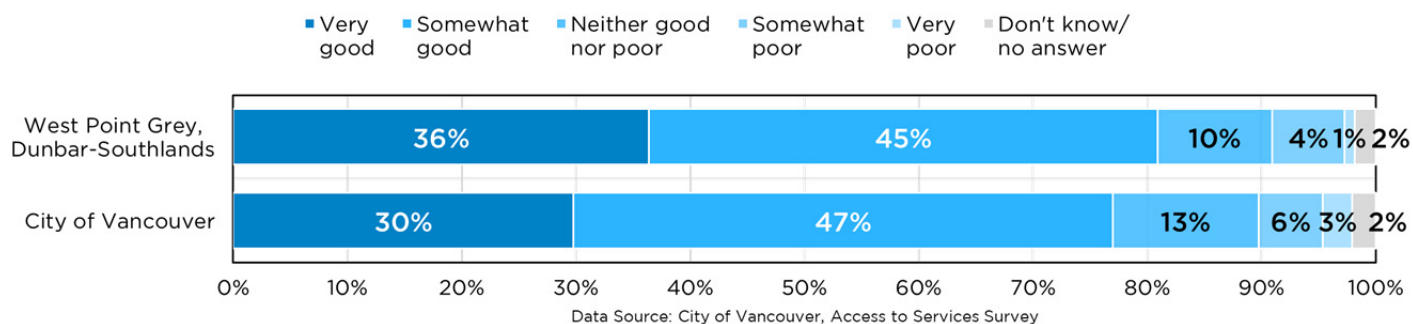
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

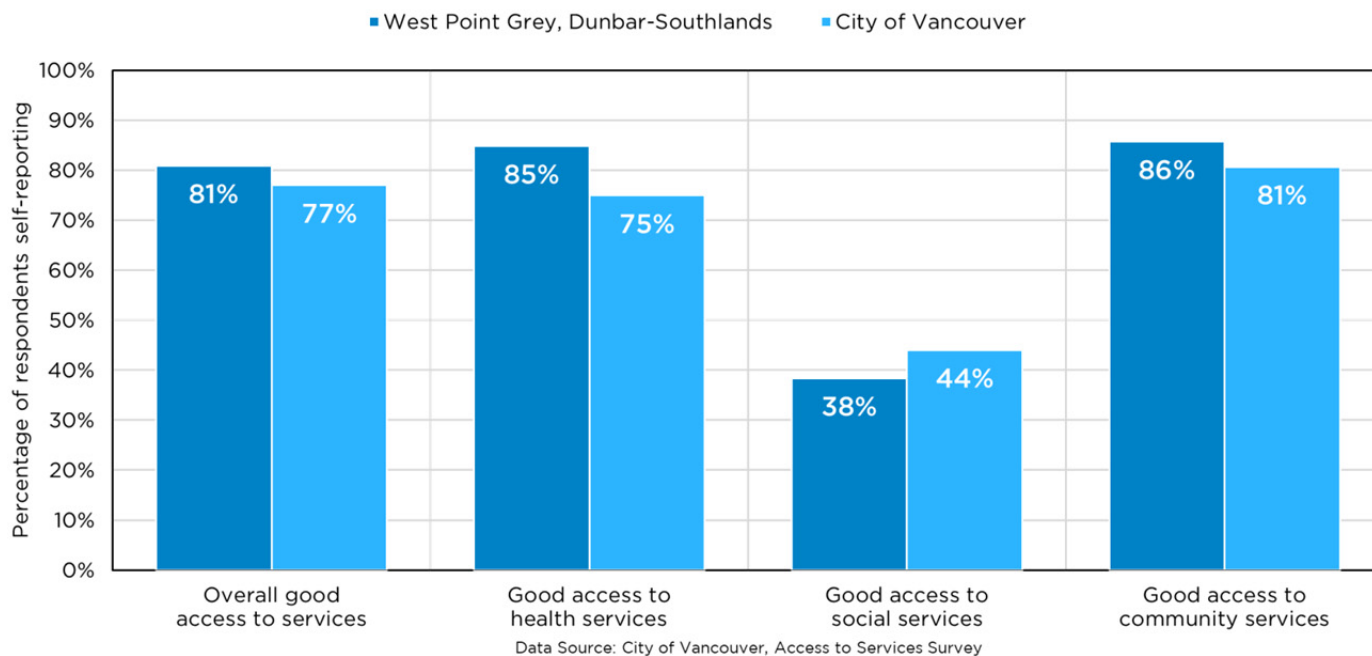
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on that survey, more than eight in ten respondents in West Point Grey and Dunbar-Southlands indicated very good or somewhat good access to services, a higher rate than 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. This pattern was repeated in West Point Grey, but with respondents in the neighbourhood reporting good access to health and community services at a higher rate than the city, and access to social services at a lower rate.

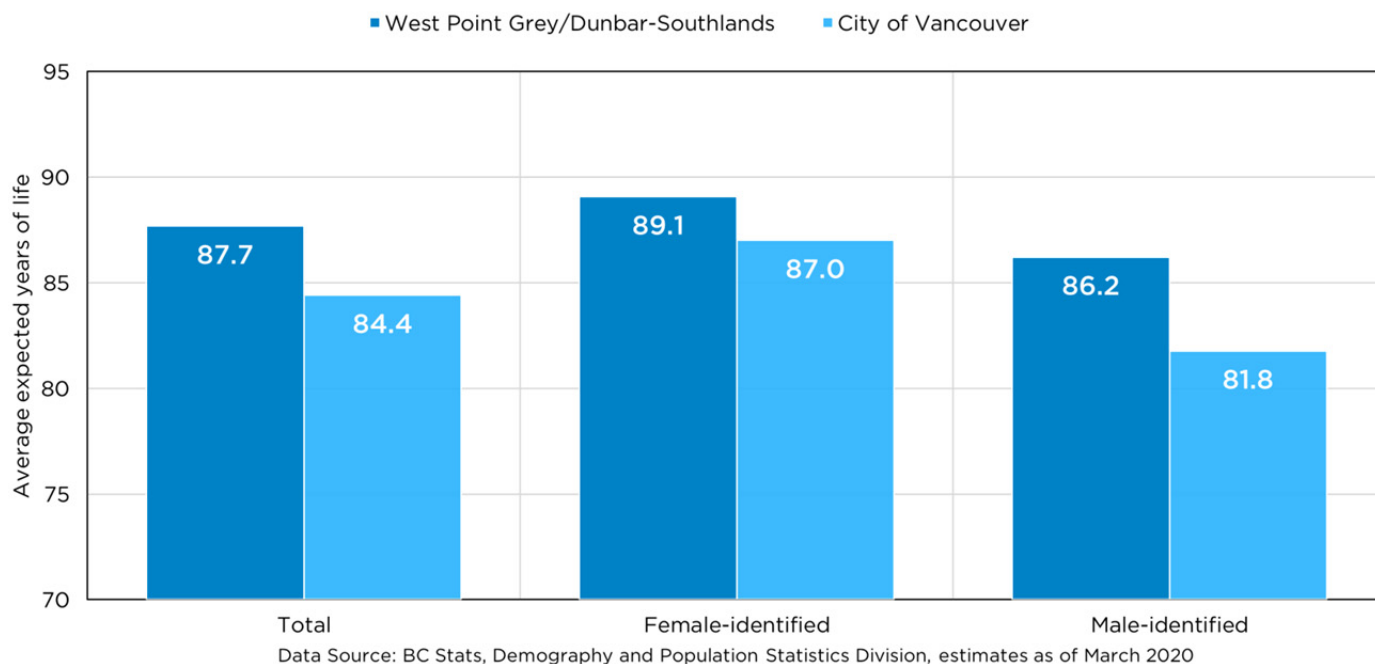
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

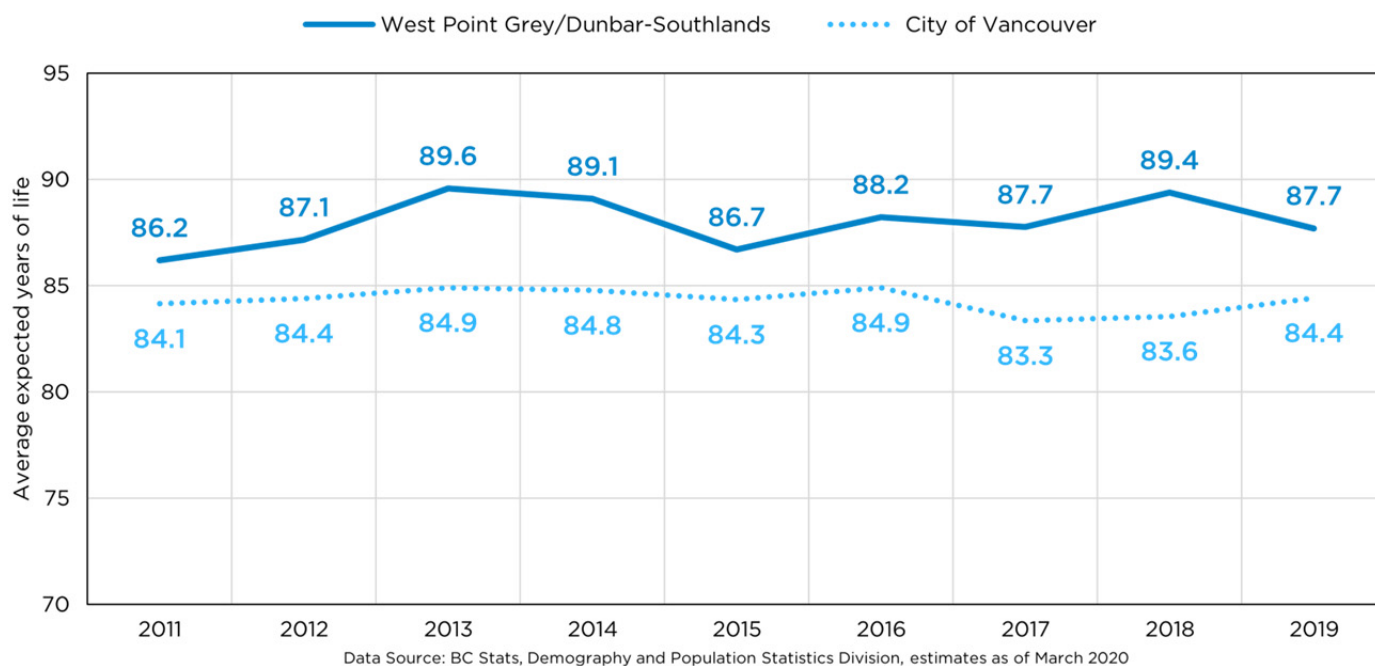
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in West Point Grey, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 87.7 years, higher than for the city overall.

### Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019



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

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



# SUMMARY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

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

West Point Grey is more complex than received wisdom might suggest. There are indeed mansions and a relatively large number of high-income earners, but there is also a population that is more culturally diverse over time; a growing number of lone parent-led families; and a growing low-income population. How the neighbourhood changes in the future may be a bellwether for understanding how open and accessible the city is to different populations.

## Get Involved

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



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

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

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

## Endnotes

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