



# Kerrisdale

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.

## KERRISDALE: 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 that saw the largest decrease of population in Vancouver from 2011 to 2016.



A neighbourhood with an aging population and the second highest median age among all neighbourhoods in Vancouver.



A growth in lone parent-led families.



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



More income polarization and a higher low income rate than the city overall.



A low share of residents who identify as Indigenous.



An educated workforce concentrated in professional industries and occupations, but with participation in the workforce that is decreasing over time.

# INTRODUCTION

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## Place and Context

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

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

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

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

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

## Purpose: Toward Social Sustainability

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

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

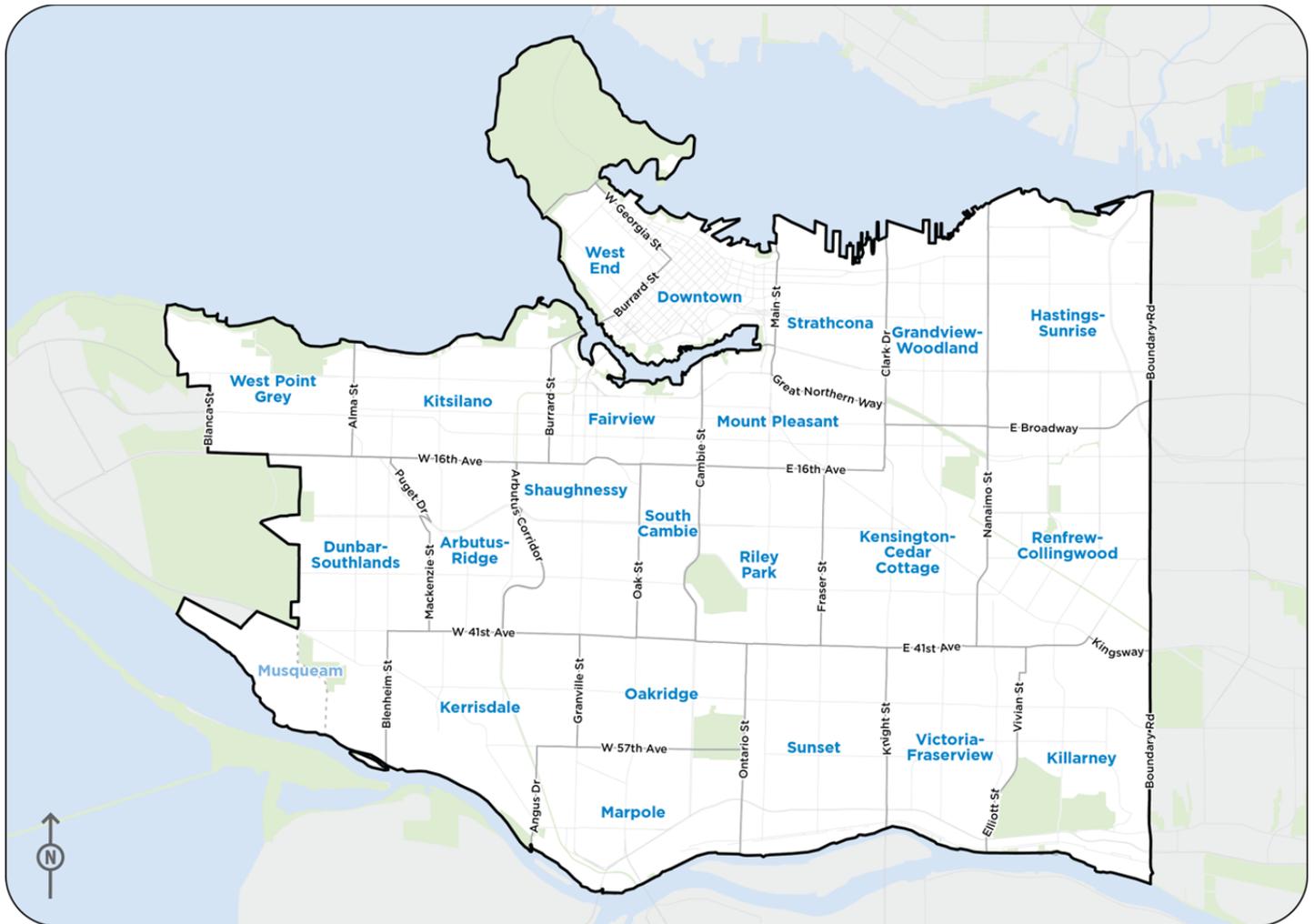
Our city is changing, and facing important local and global challenges for social sustainability. Vancouver is renowned worldwide for its beautiful natural setting; its integrated approach to planning that creates livable, amenity-rich spaces; and its leadership in reducing its ecological footprint.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

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

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



## Scope: City of Neighbourhoods



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

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

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

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

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

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

# METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

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

## Understanding Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

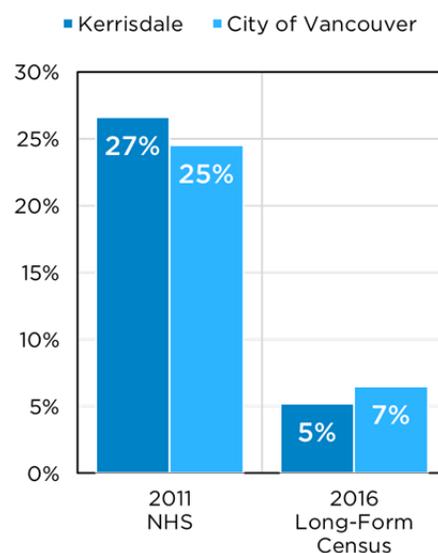
Over time, Statistics Canada is making greater use of administrative data rather than questionnaires. In particular, effective with the 2016 Census of Population, income data is collected solely by linking census questionnaires to administrative data from income tax returns. This makes the data collected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

## Gaps and Limitations

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

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

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



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

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

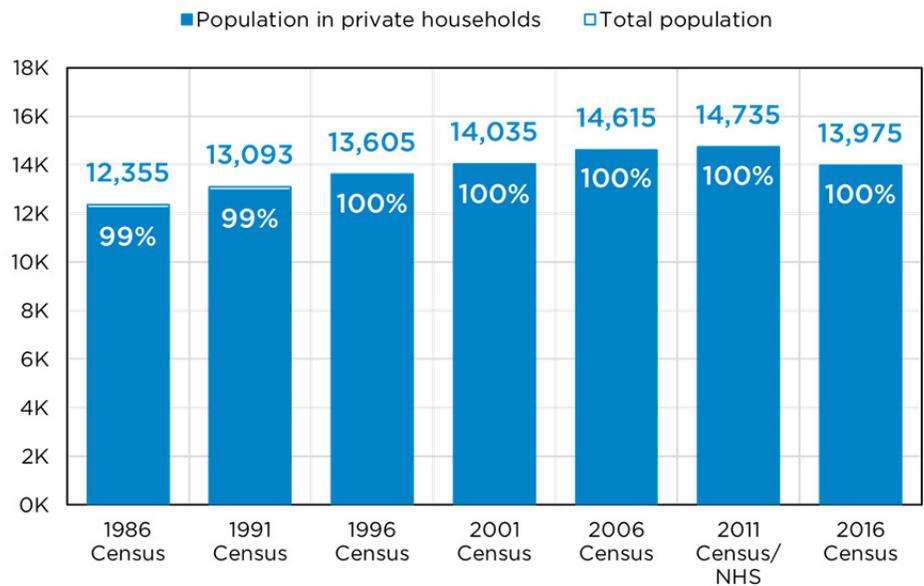
Readers are encouraged to supplement the census with other data sources, and to value the knowledge of people whose identities and lived experiences can offer a more complete picture than a statistical understanding of the city.

## Census Coverage

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

In Kerrisdale, the 2016 census counted 13,975 residents, almost all of which were housed in private households.

**Kerrisdale: Census Population Coverage, 1986-2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

## Other Data Sources

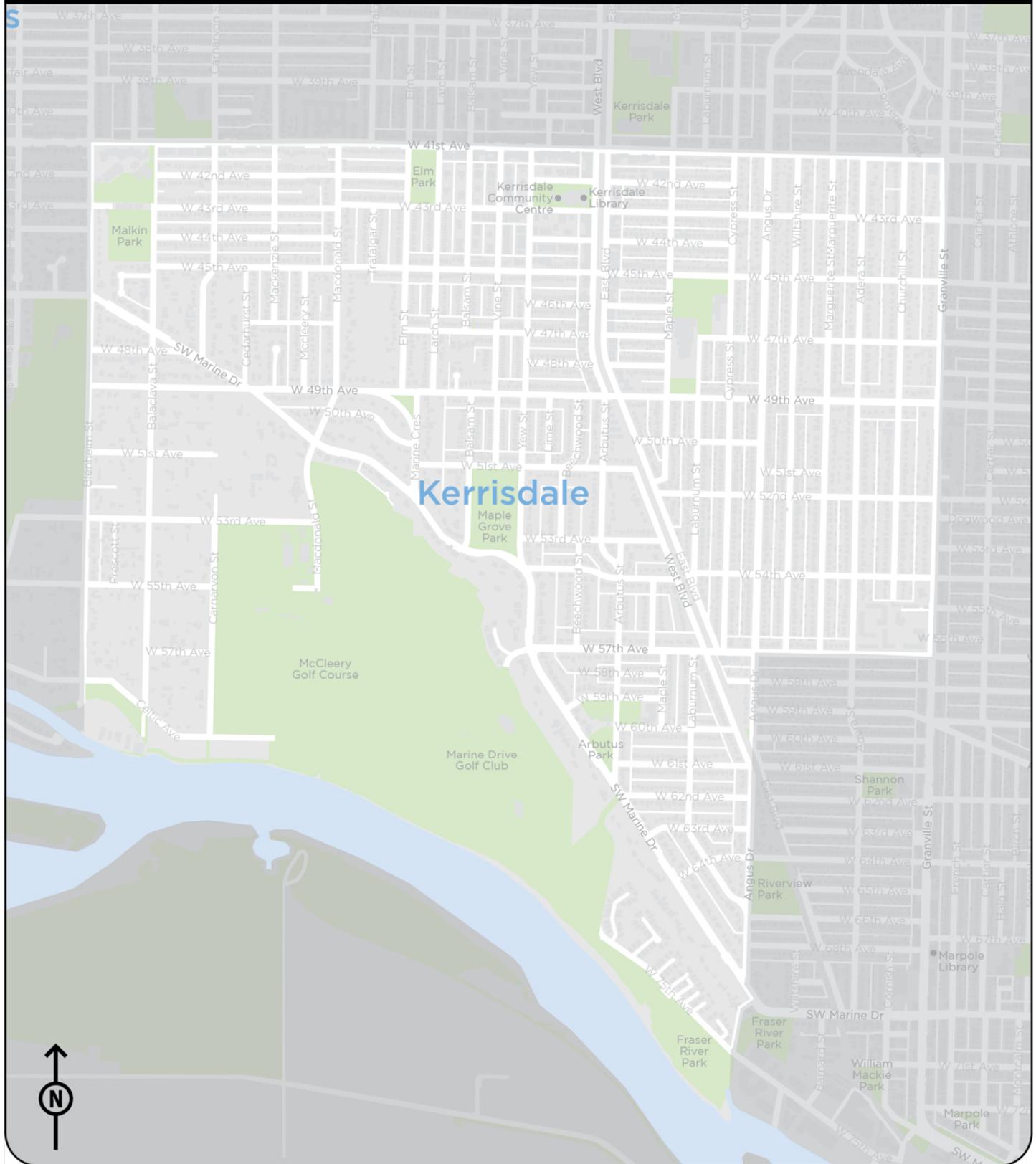
The City of Vancouver is a member of the Community Data Program, a Canada-wide network that provides access to custom city- and neighbourhood-level tabulations from the census and other national data sources. Many of the disaggregated indicators for equity-seeking groups are provided using datasets accessed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

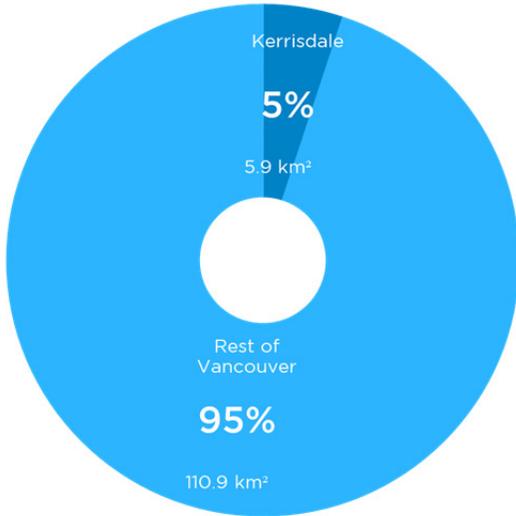
## Neighbourhood Map



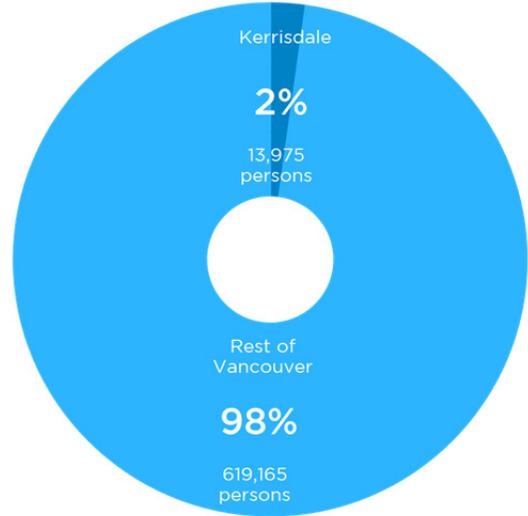
# SHARE OF THE CITY

The Kerrisdale local area extends from 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue in the north to the Fraser River in the south; and from Blenheim Street in the west to Granville Street (north of 57<sup>th</sup> Avenue) or Angus Drive (south of 57<sup>th</sup> Avenue) in the east. Kerrisdale occupies 5% of the city's land area and houses 2% of its population. The neighbourhood contains 2% of the private households counted in the 2016 census. Of the jobs reported with a usual place of work, 1% of those within the City of Vancouver were located in Kerrisdale.

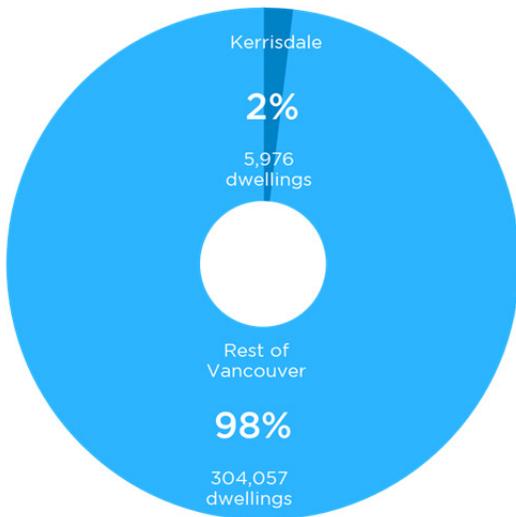
## Land Area



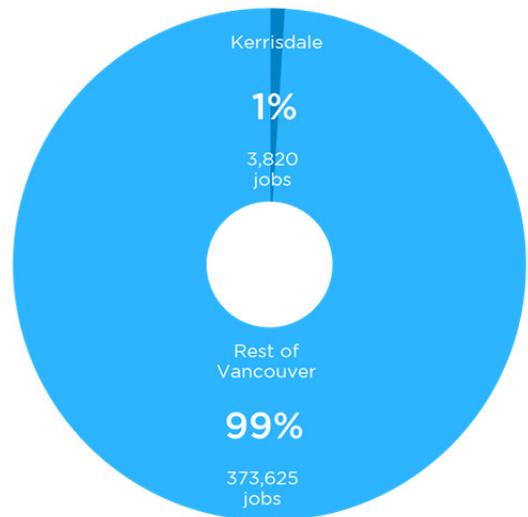
## Population



## Housing Units

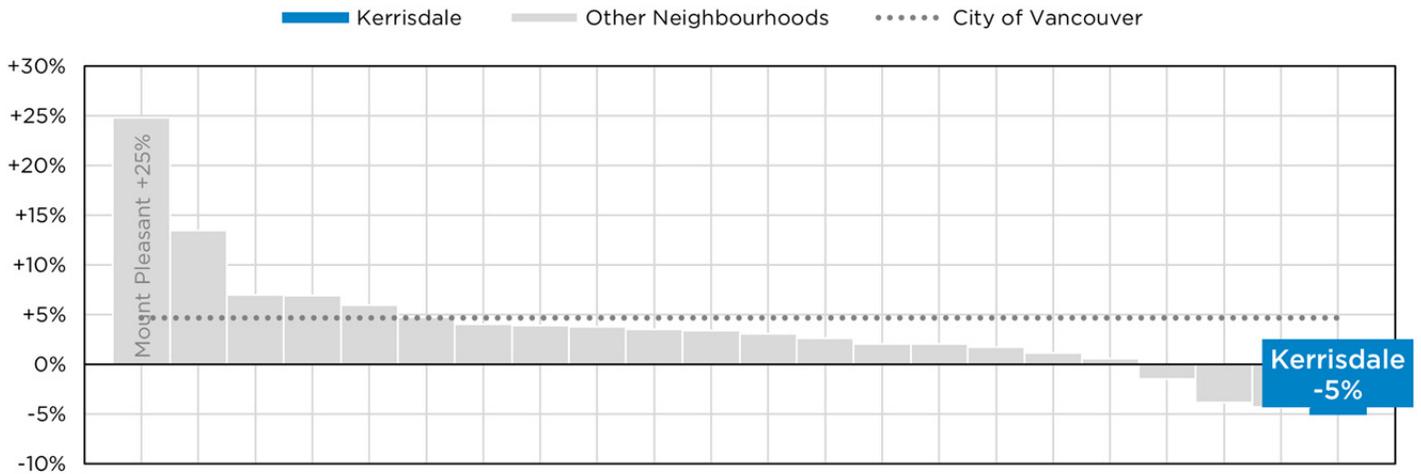


## Jobs in Area

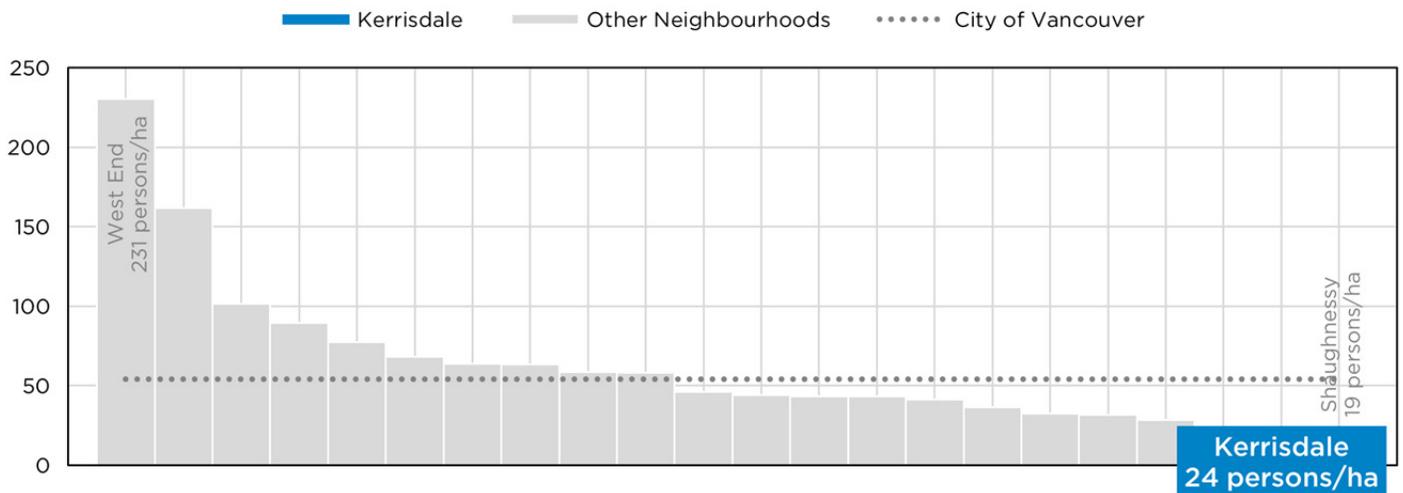


# GROWTH AND CHANGE

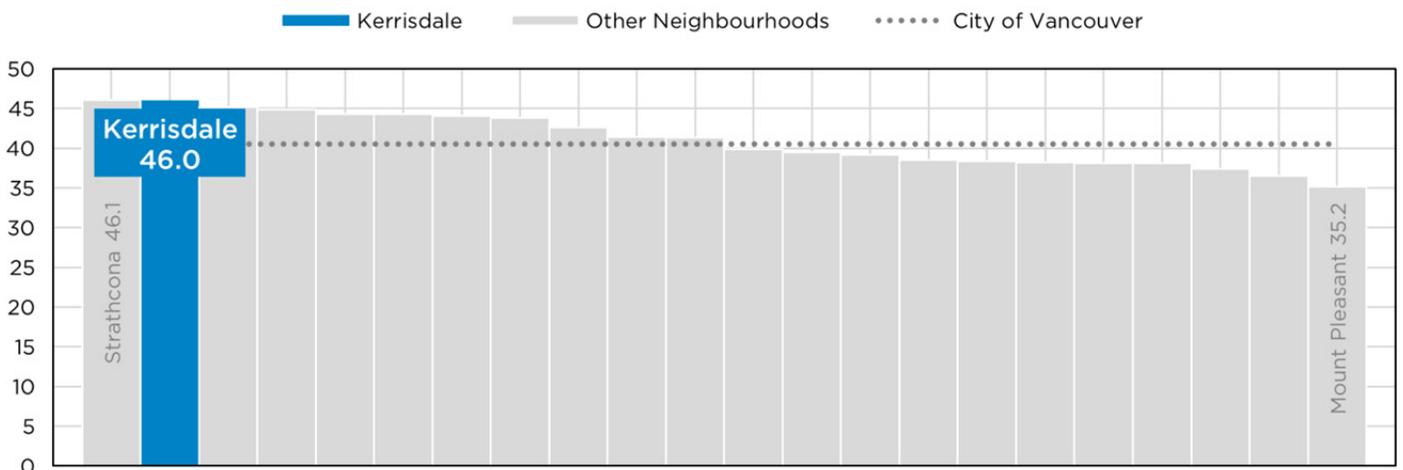
## Population Change, 2011-2016



## Population Density, 2016

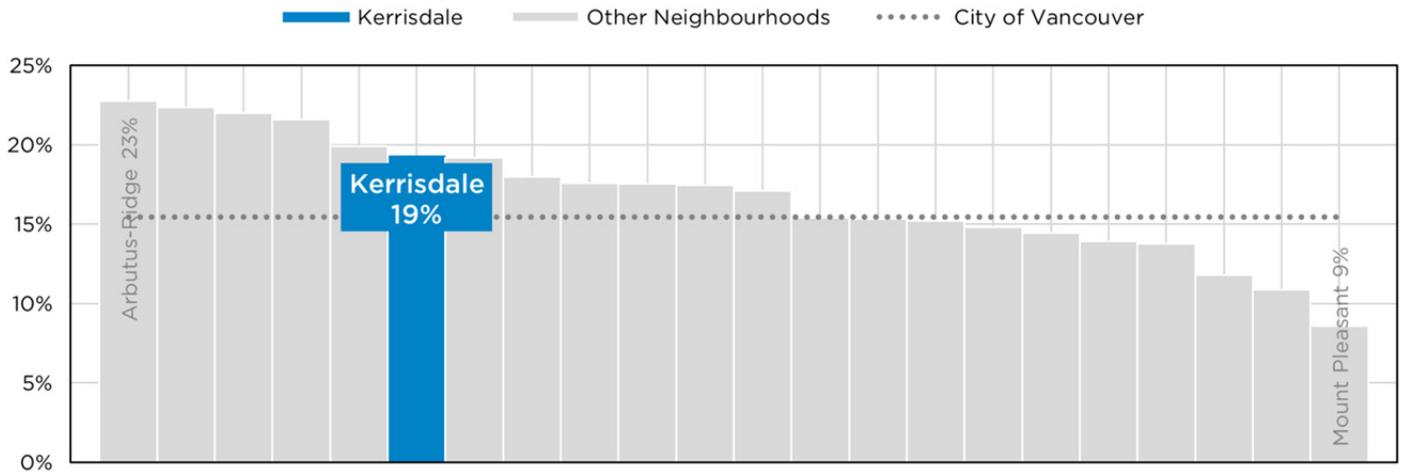


## Median Age, 2016

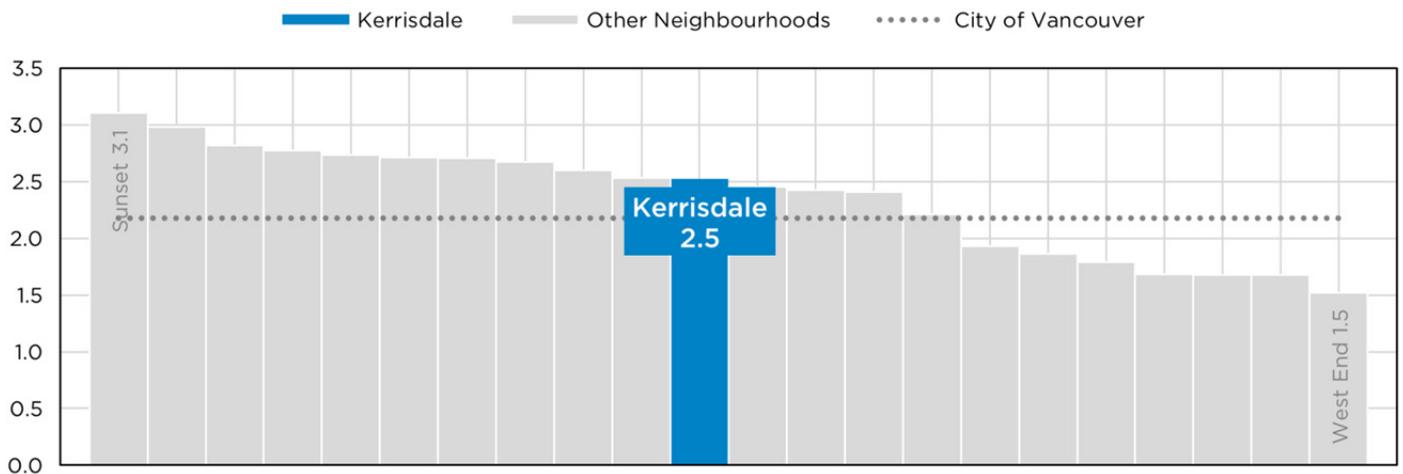


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

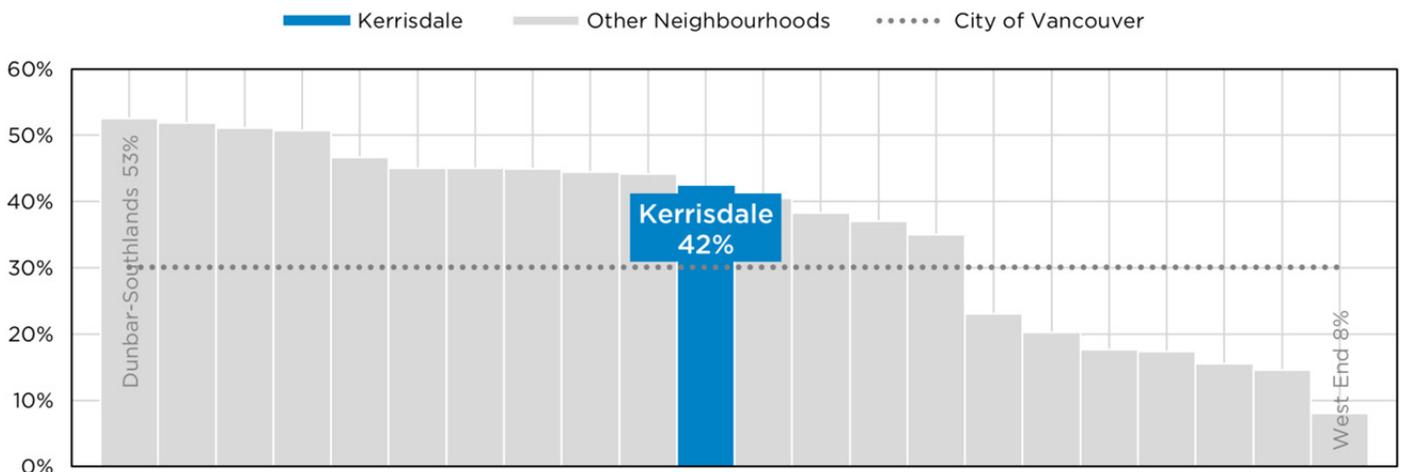
## Population Age 65 or Older, 2016



## Average Household Size, 2016



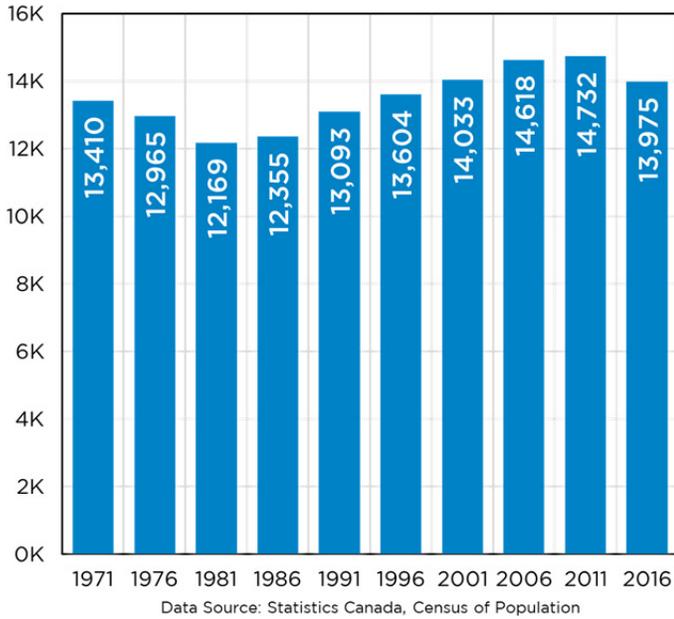
## Estimated Households with Children at Home, 2016



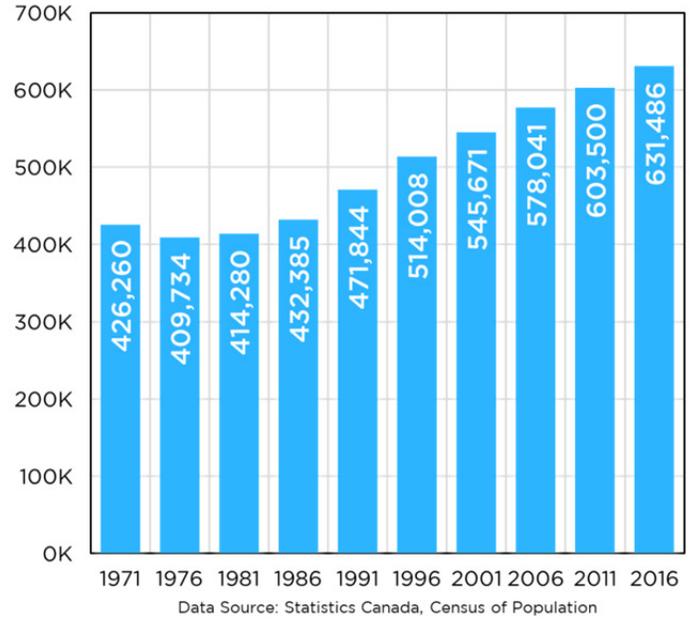
## Population Trends

In 2016, the Census counted 13,975 persons in Kerrisdale's 5.9km<sup>2</sup> area, over 750 fewer people than in 2011. This was the biggest rate of loss in population of any of Vancouver's local areas. Kerrisdale's population grew steadily from 1981 to 2011 before this recent decline. Population growth in Vancouver has been concentrated in other parts of the city.

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



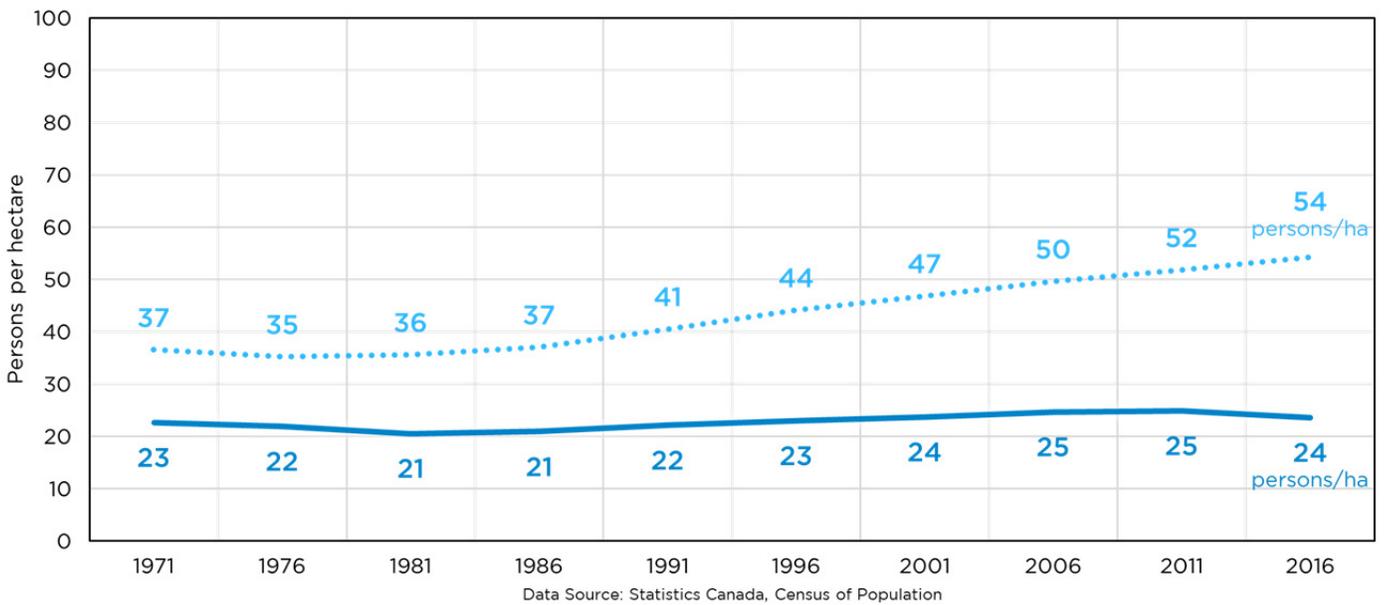
**City of Vancouver:  
Total Population, 1971-2016**



As of 2016, Kerrisdale's population density was 24 persons per hectare, which is 56% less dense than the City of Vancouver overall.

## Population Density, 1971-2016

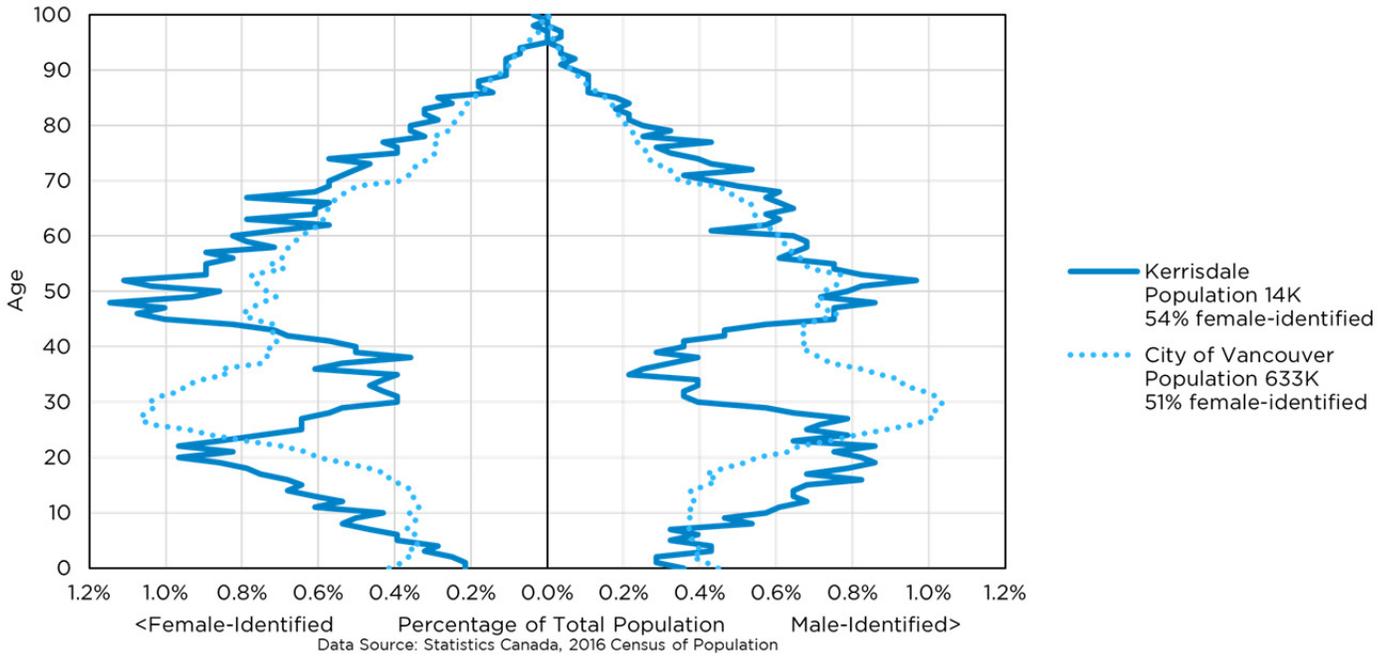
— Kerrisdale    ..... City of Vancouver



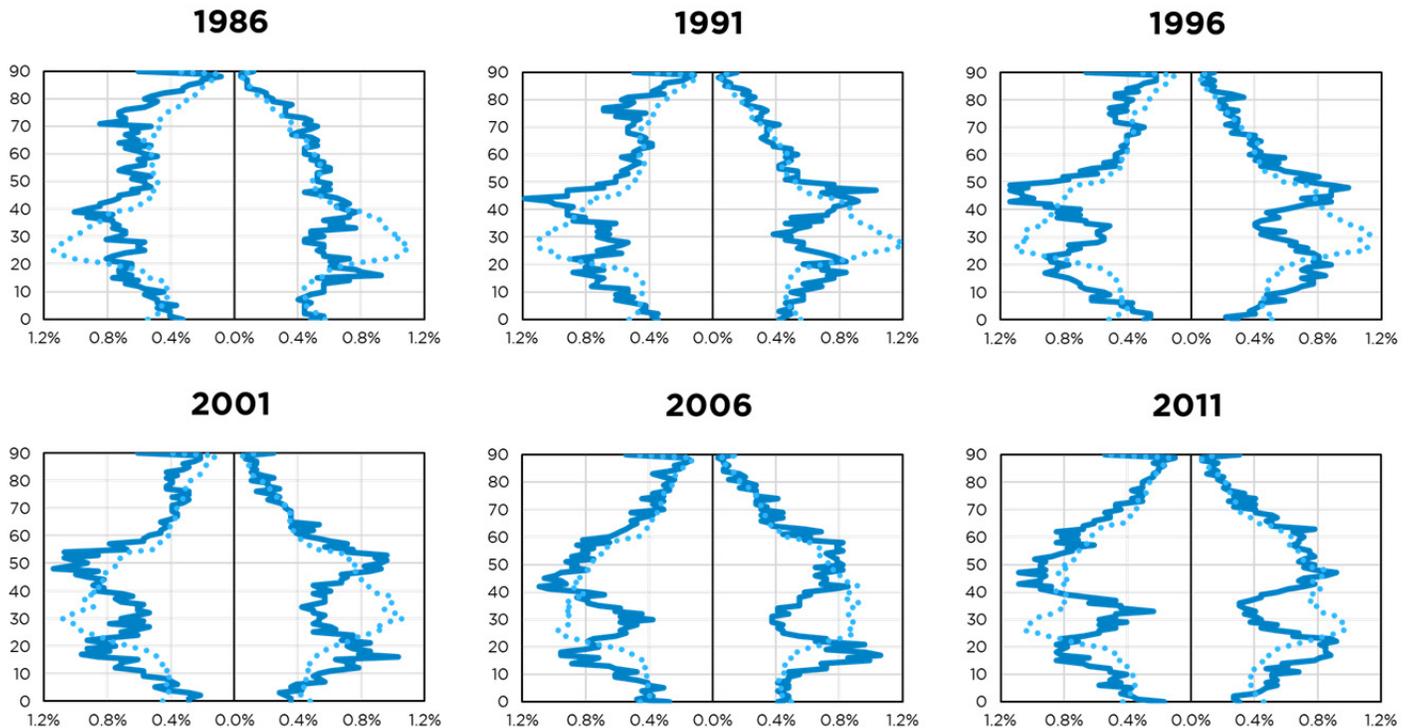
# Age Profile

Proportionally, Kerrisdale has more youth and older adults than the city overall, but noticeably fewer young and middle-aged adults. 54% of the area's population is female-identified in the census.<sup>1</sup>

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



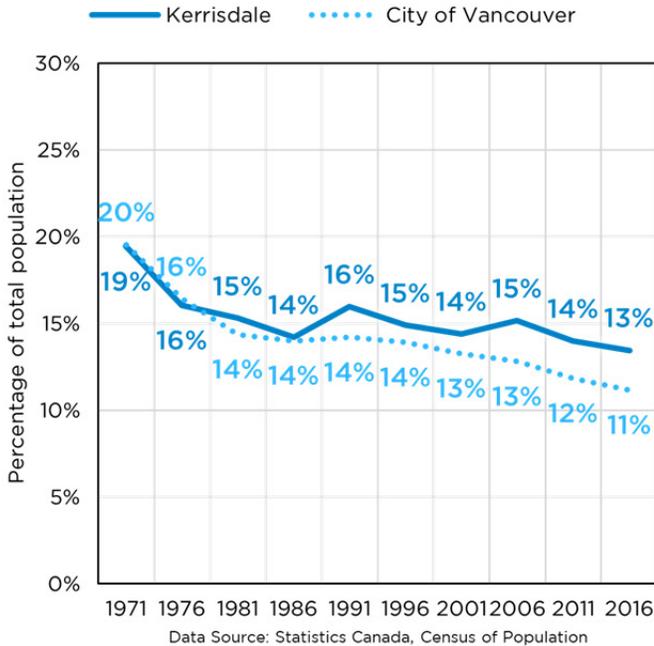
Over a 30 year period, there has been an increase in seniors as a percentage of the total population in Kerrisdale; an aging generation is visible over time.



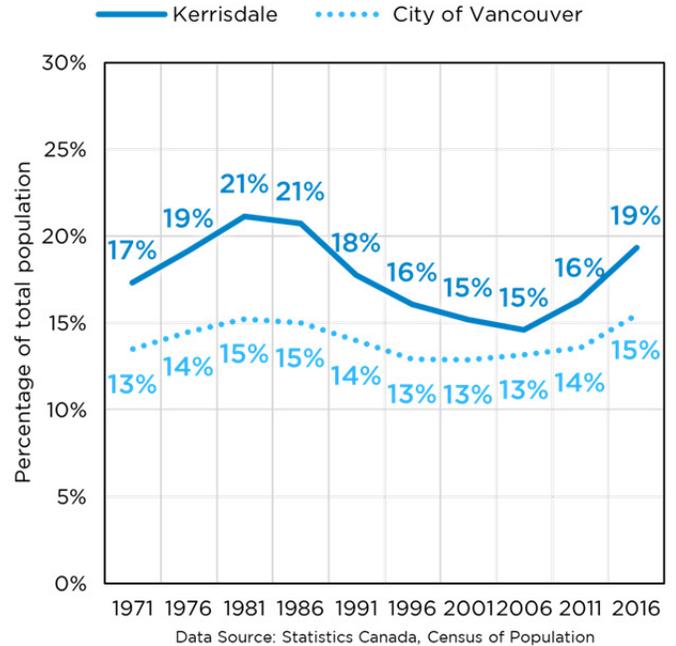
## Age Groups

Kerrisdale has 44% more seniors (age 65 and older) than children (age 0 to 14). Since 2006 as the baby boom generation has begun to enter senior age groups, there has been a substantial increase in seniors as a percentage of Kerrisdale's total population.

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

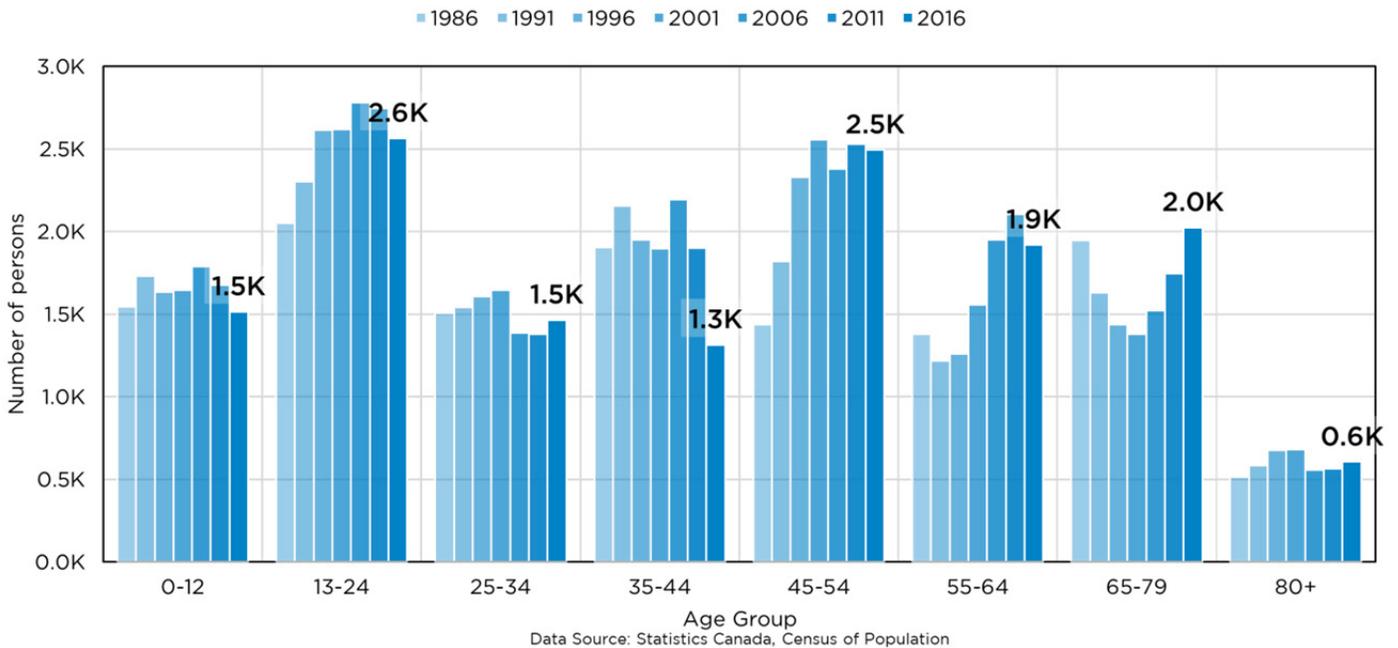


### Share of Pop. 65+, 1971-2016



The graph below provides population counts by age group over the past 30 years. From 2001 onwards, a historical increase in the population aged 55+ is evident. In 2016 there was also a substantial decline in people age 35 to 44.

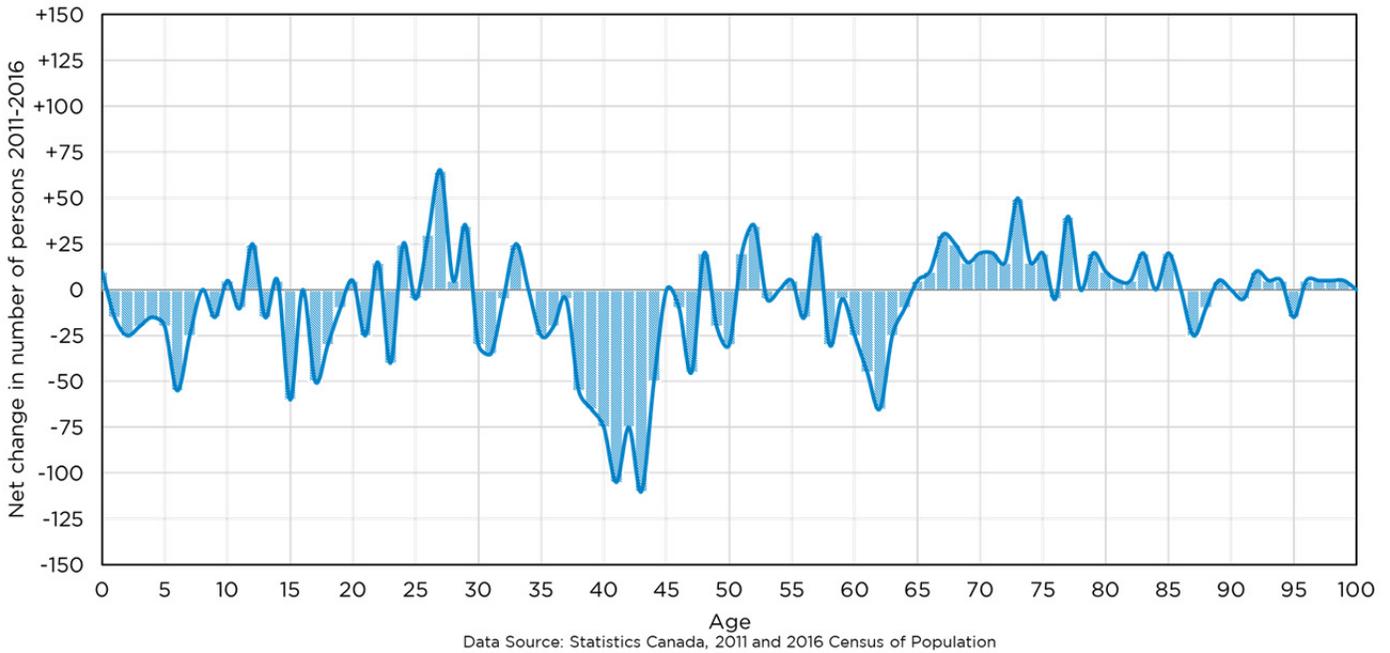
### Kerrisdale: Population by Age Groups 1986-2016



## Short-Term Population Growth

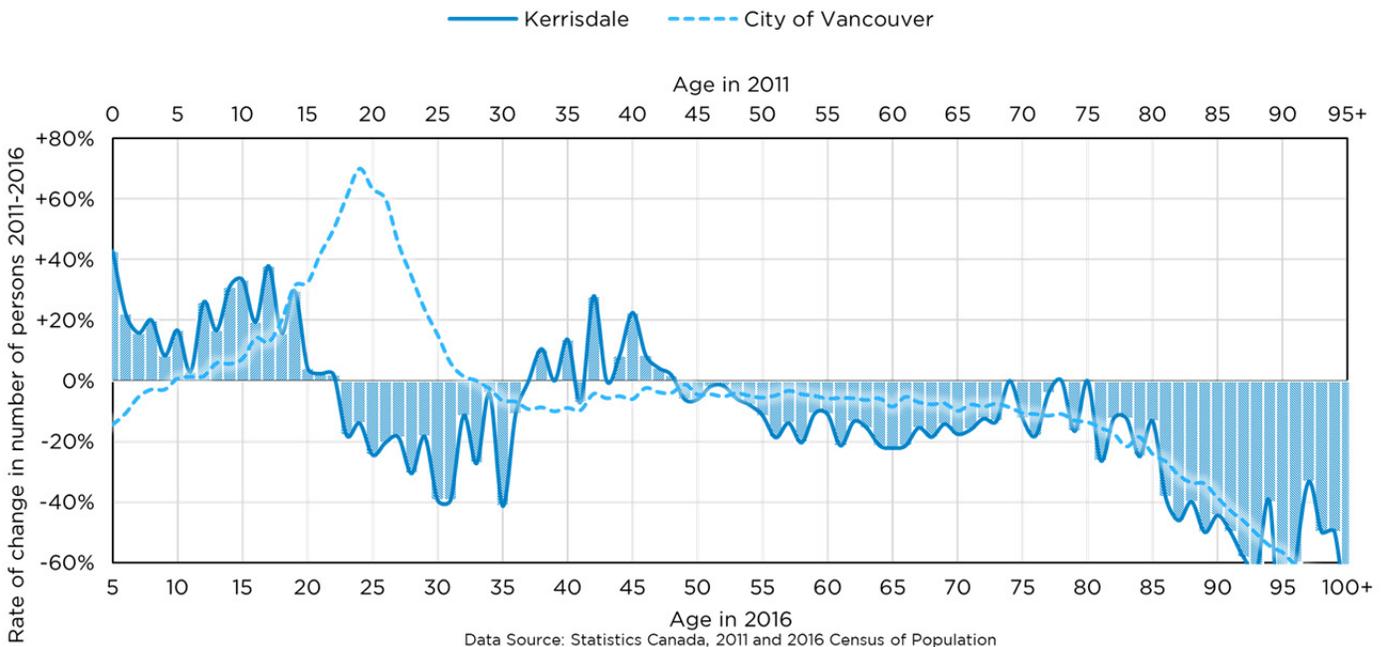
The following graphs provide a more detailed focus on population change from the 2011 to 2016 census. The first graph shows net population growth or loss by age in Kerrisdale: this period saw absolute losses among children under 10, as well as adults age 35 to 50.

### Kerrisdale: Net Population Growth 2011-2016



The graph below shows cohort dynamics: that is, the life stage at which people entered or departed the neighbourhood. From 2011 to 2016, people were more likely to come to Kerrisdale as children or youth, and were likely to leave the neighbourhood in their 20s and 30s. Interestingly, the rate of loss of people as they turn 55 and over is greater in Kerrisdale than in the city overall.

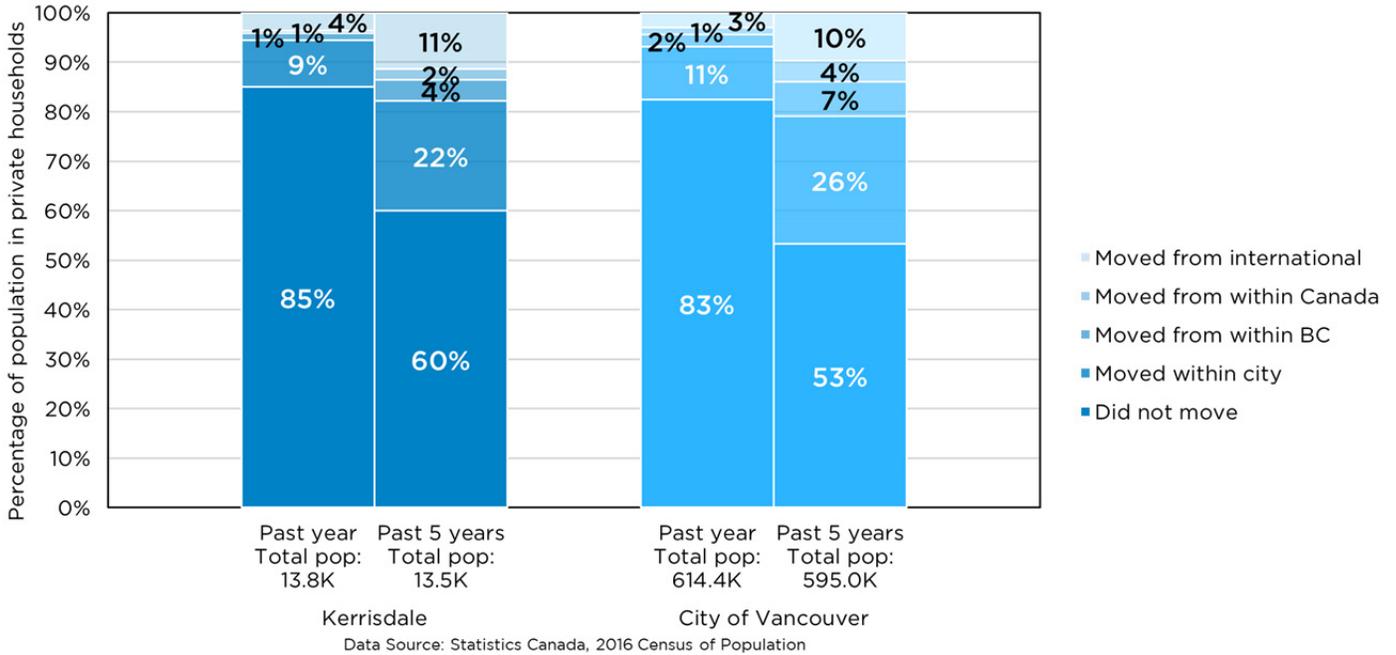
### Rate of Change in Population Cohorts, 2011-2016



# Mobility

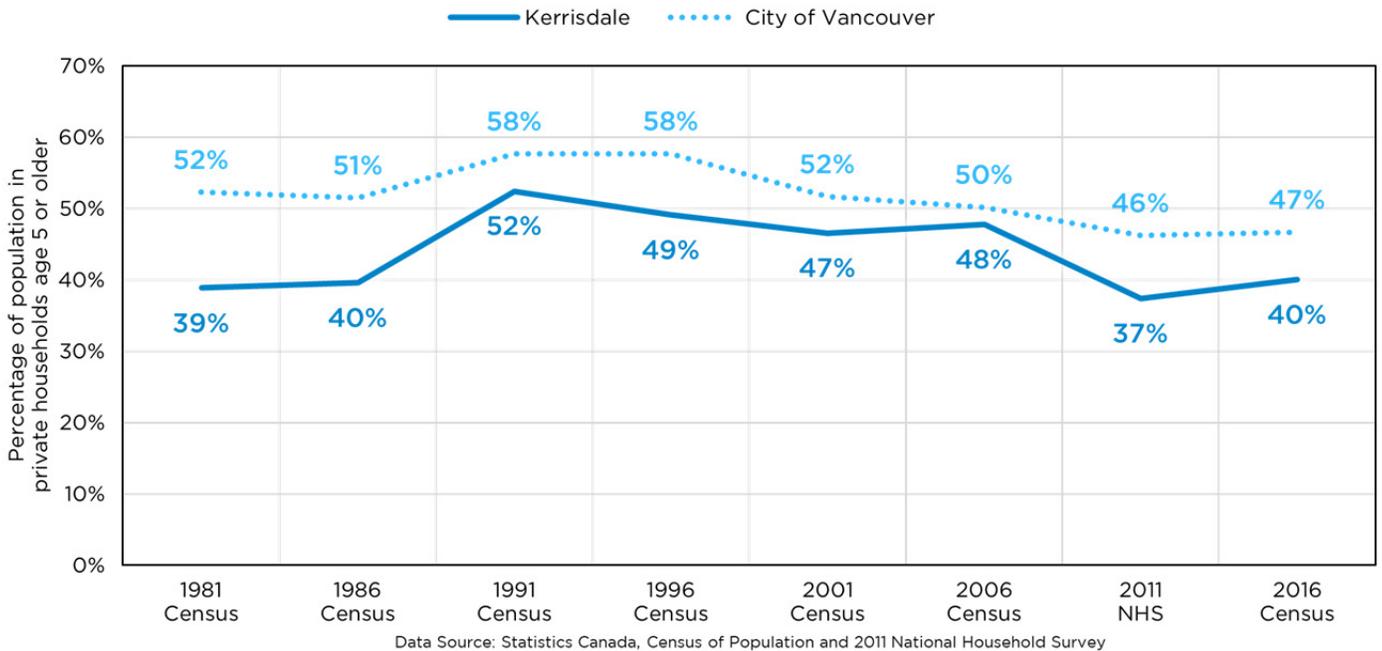
In the year prior to the 2016 census, 15% of Kerrisdale residents had moved, with the majority of movers coming from elsewhere within the City of Vancouver. Over five years, 40% of residents had moved: this was a smaller rate than the city overall, but Kerrisdale had a slightly larger share of residents moving into the neighbourhood from outside Canada.

**Population by Mobility Status, 2016**



Historically, Kerrisdale has had a less mobile population than the City of Vancouver overall. Notably, the mobility rate in the neighbourhood decreased from 2006 to 2011 but increased from 2011 to 2016.

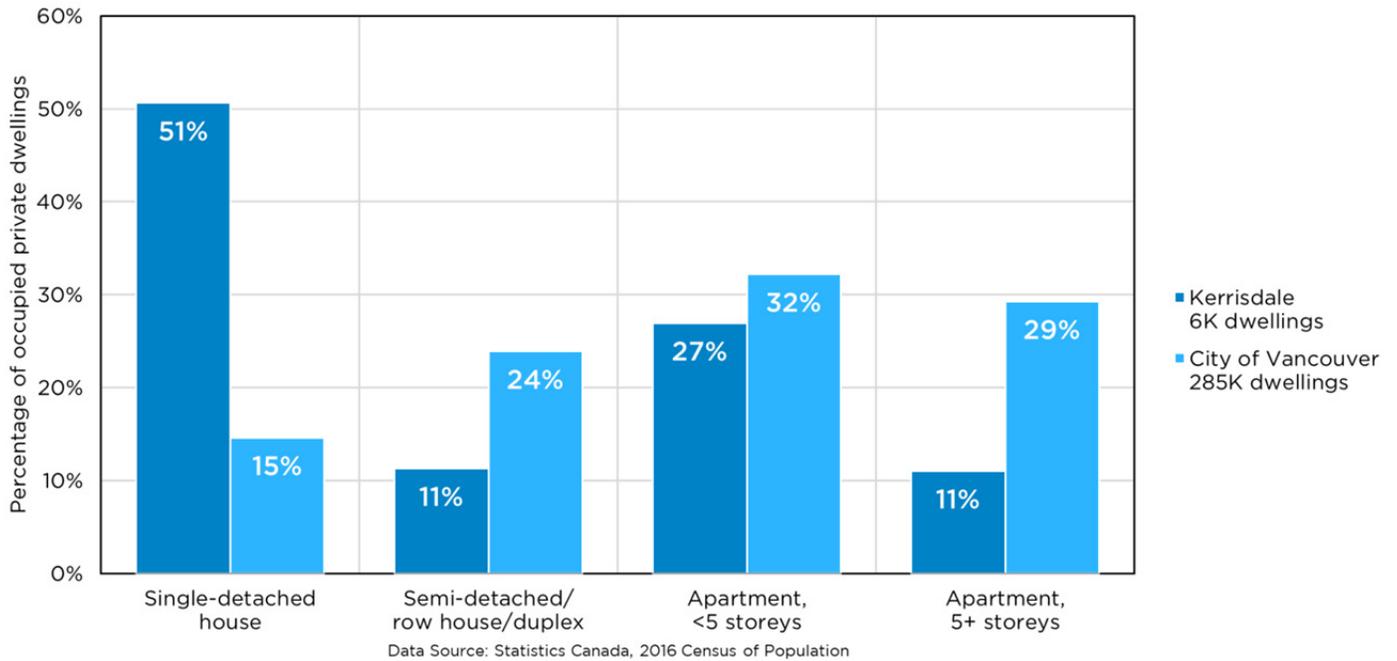
**Percentage of Population that Moved in Prev. Five Years, 1981-2016**



## Housing Types

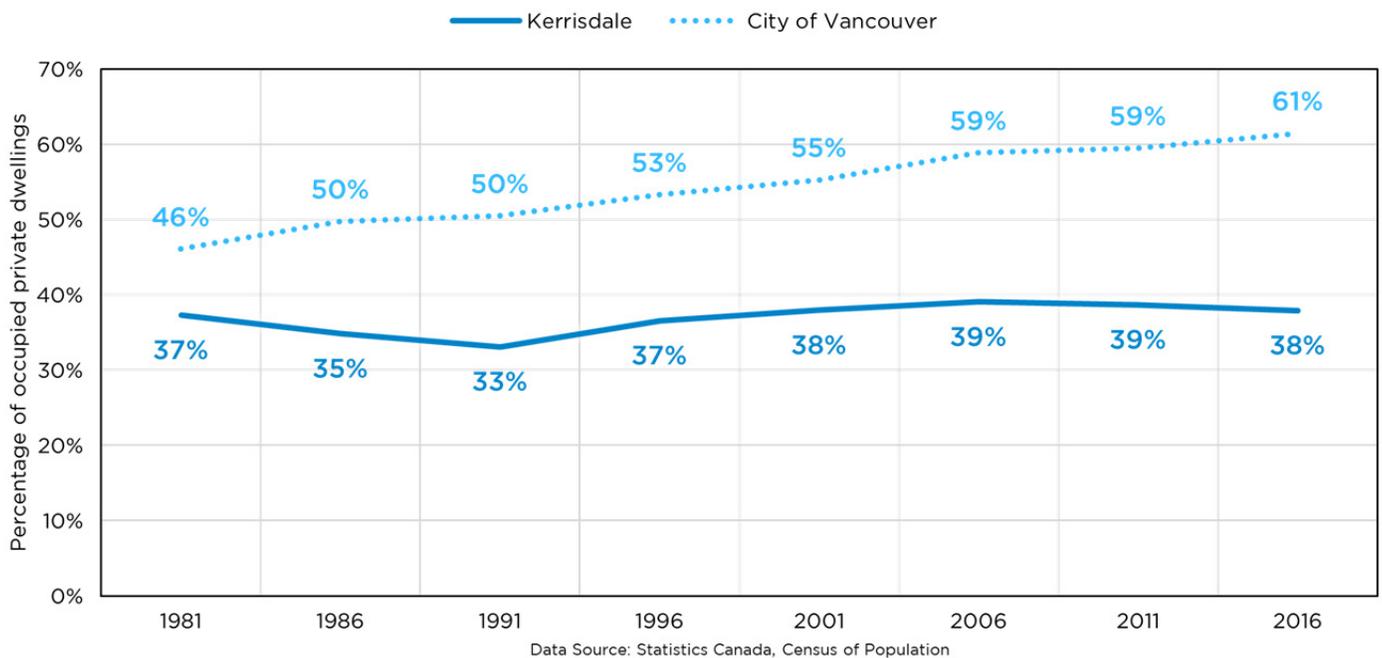
Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, Kerrisdale has a significantly larger proportion of single-detached homes and a smaller proportion of other housing types.<sup>2</sup>

### Dwellings by Structural Type, 2016



About 38% of occupied dwellings in Kerrisdale are apartments.<sup>3</sup> Kerrisdale is the only local area in Vancouver in which apartments make up a smaller share of total households in 2016 than they did in 2011, resulting from the loss of about 80 apartments in low-rise buildings.

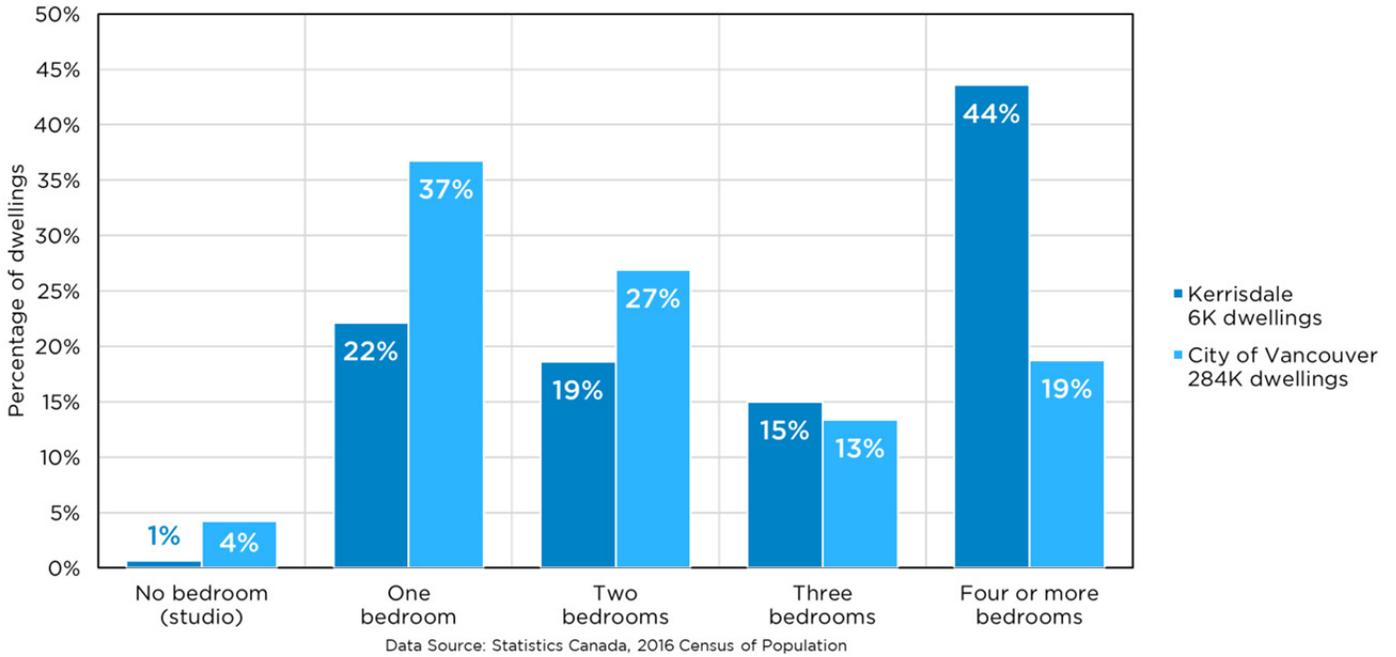
### Apartments as Share of Total Dwellings, 1981-2016



## Housing Size

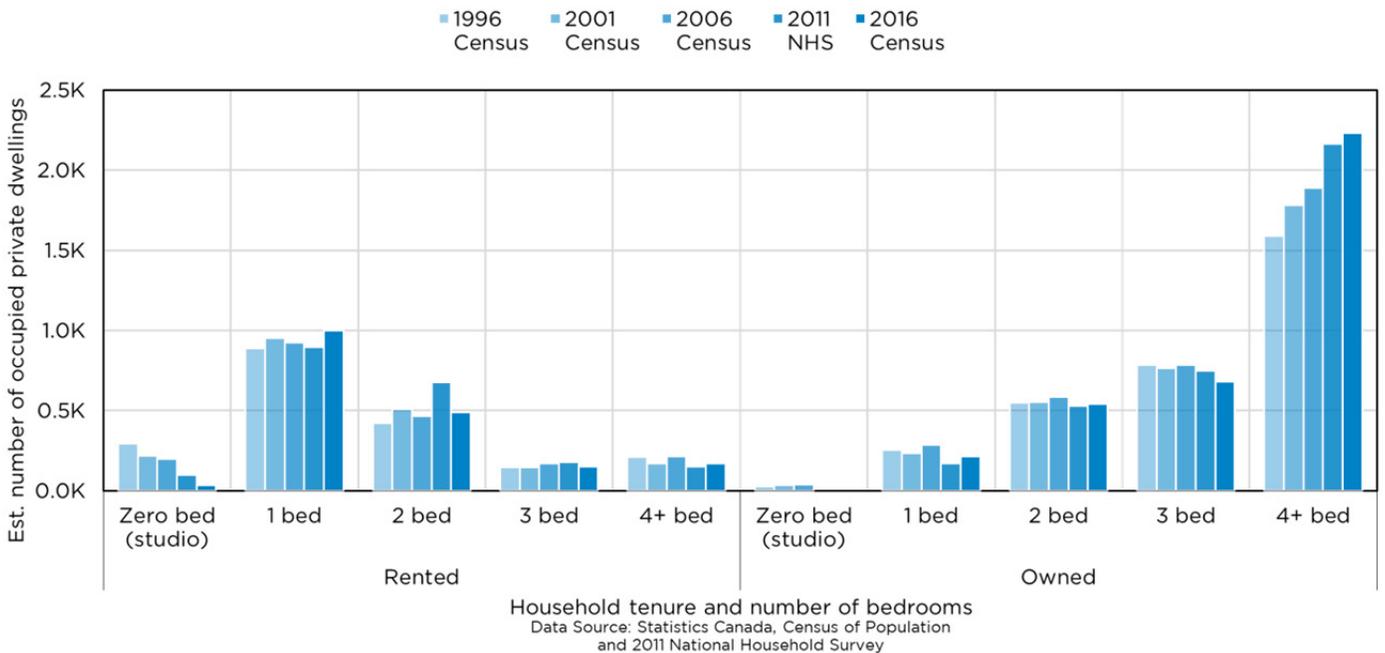
Housing units in Kerrisdale tend to be larger than the city overall, reflecting the dominance of single-detached houses in the area.

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



Kerrisdale’s rented households have tended to be fairly stable, except for a decline in the number of studio units. Owned dwellings have generally increased in size, with growth in the number of four-or-more-bedroom units over time.

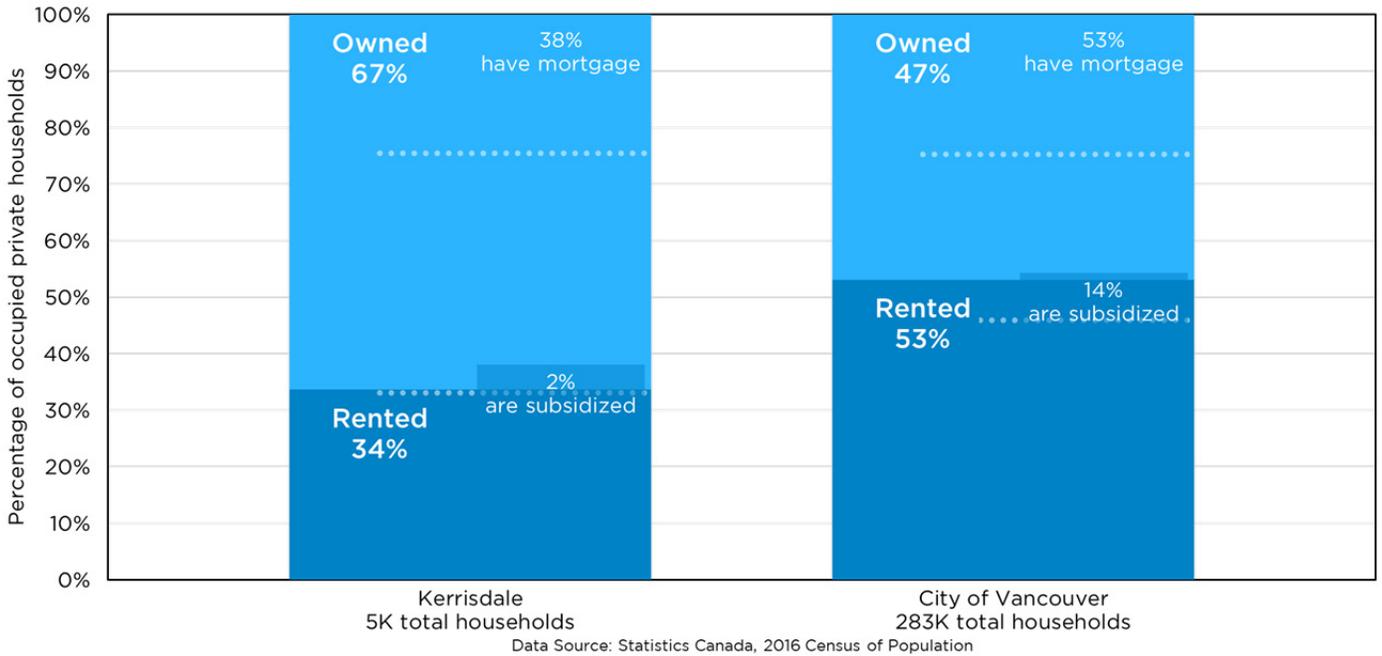
### Kerrisdale: Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms, 1996-2016



## Housing Tenure

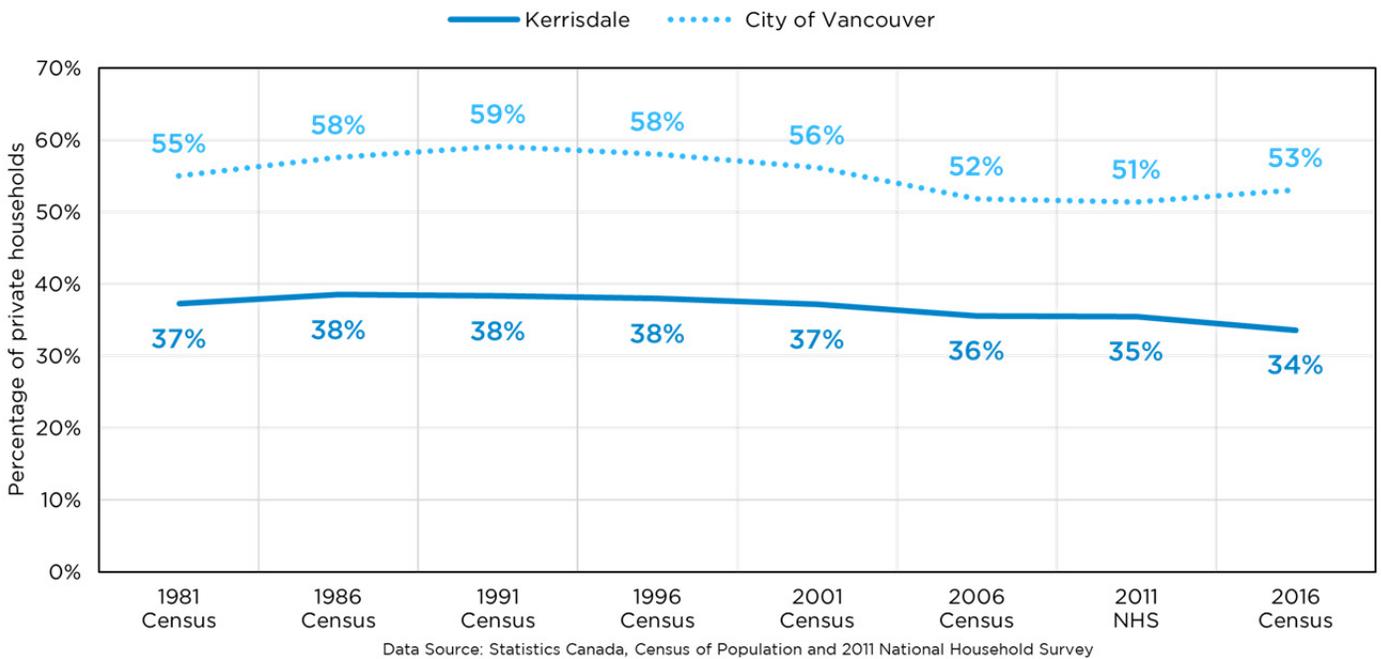
In Kerrisdale, 34% of households are rented, compared to 53% of households across the City of Vancouver.<sup>4</sup> The neighbourhood has little subsidized housing compared to the city overall. Among owned households in Kerrisdale, about 38% have a mortgage, a smaller proportion than the city.

### Occupied Private Households by Housing Tenure, 2016



Since 1996, the proportion of rented households in Kerrisdale has declined. Citywide, rentals declined as condominium construction became dominant in the early 2000s but recent incentives to build rental housing have resulted in a growth in rented households.

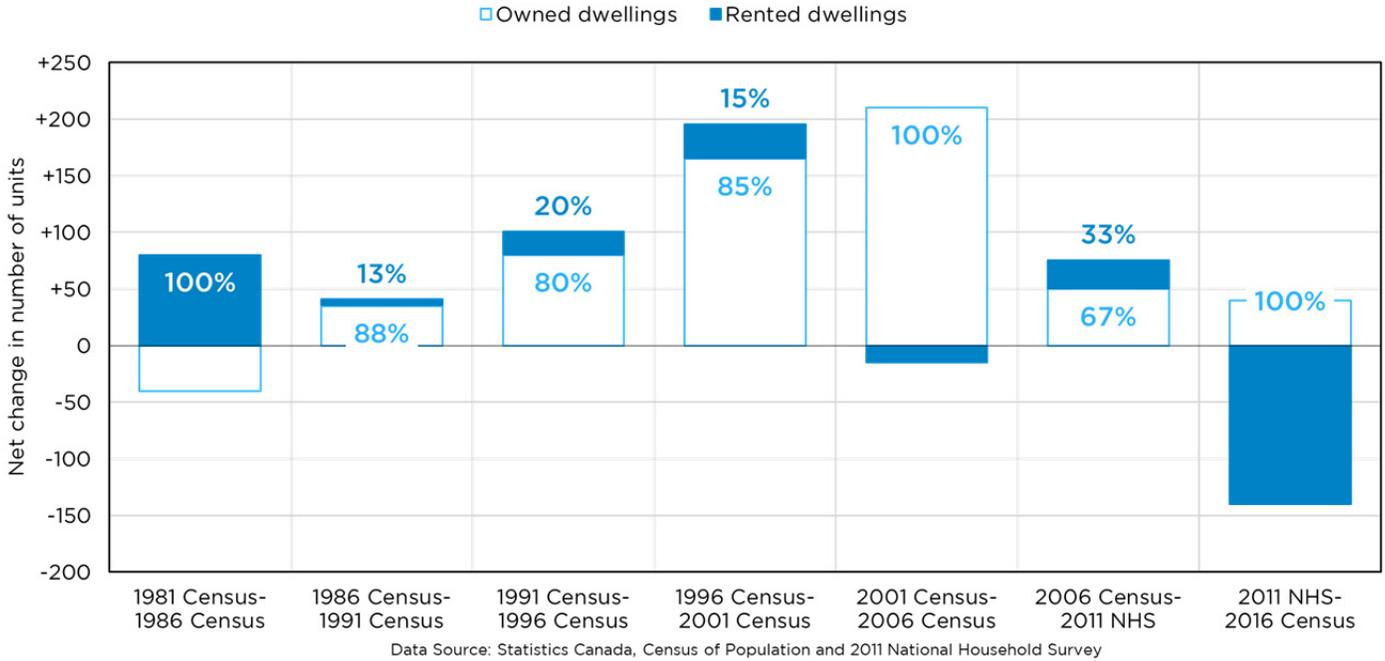
### Rented Households as Share of Total, 1981-2016



## New Housing

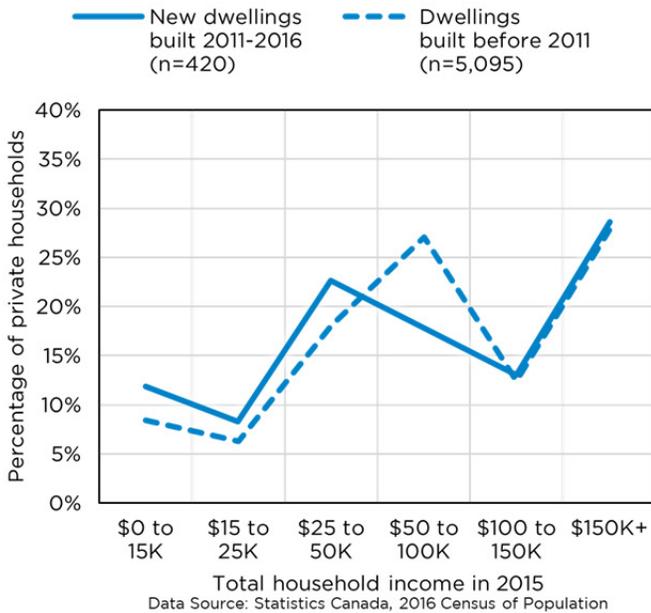
A shift back toward building rental housing is evident across the city. However, in Kerrisdale a substantial loss of rented units is apparent from 2011 to 2016, and owned units have dominated the net additions to the housing stock for many years.

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

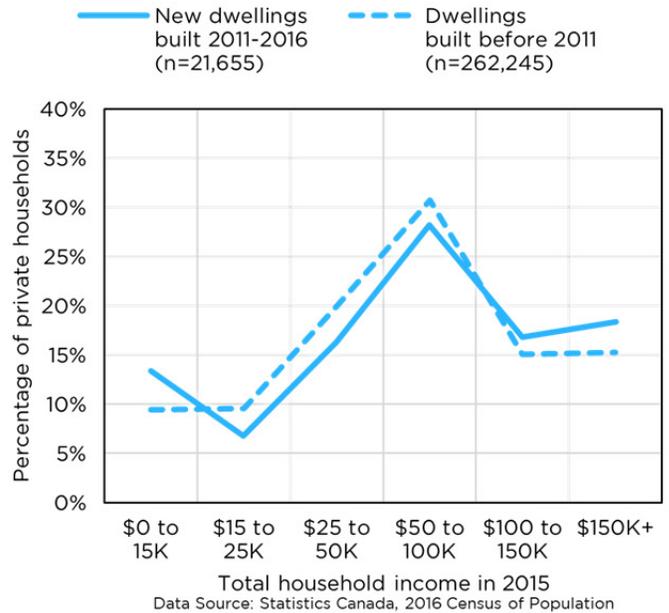


Ensuring affordability in new housing remains a challenge across the city. In Kerrisdale, however, new housing stock is occupied by households that tend to have lower incomes than older stock.

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



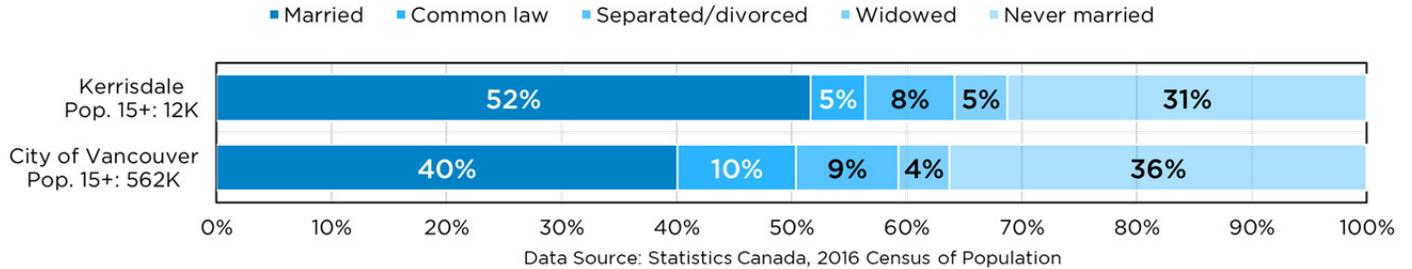
### City of Vancouver: New Housing by Income Groups, 2016



## Marital Status

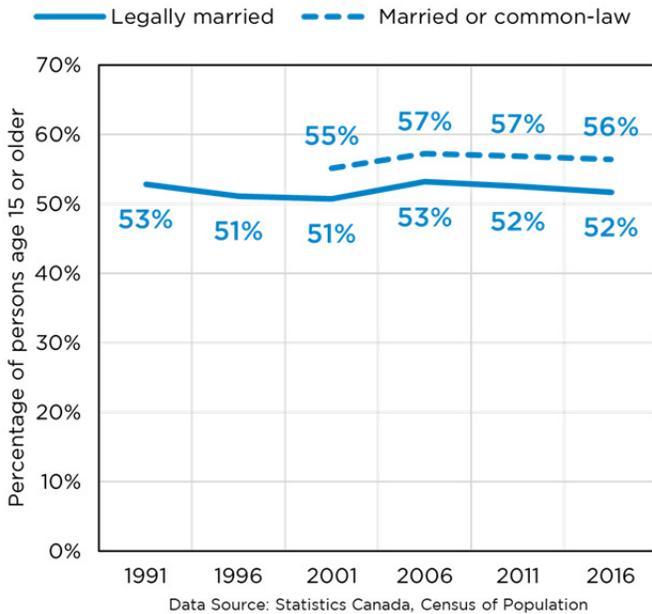
Kerrisdale residents are more likely to be married than residents of the City of Vancouver overall. As of 2016, 52% of Kerrisdale residents age 15 and older are married, with another 5% living common-law. In Kerrisdale, 8% of residents are separated or divorced; 5% are widowed; and 31% have never been married and are not living common-law.

### Population by Marital Status, 2016

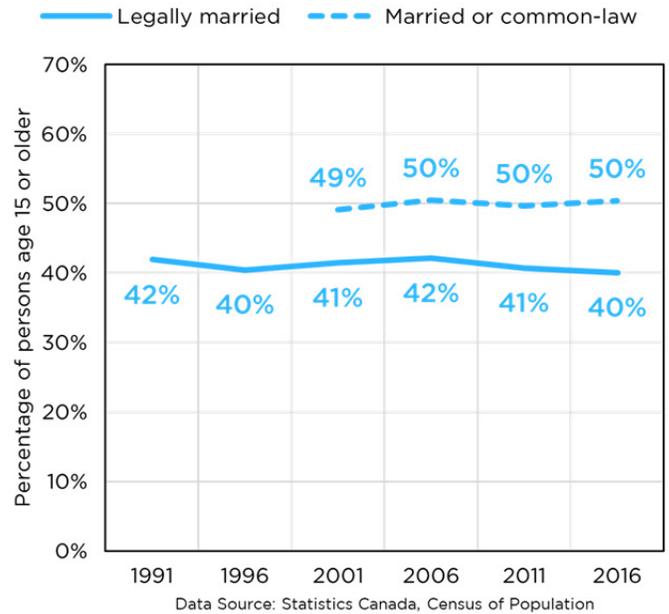


The rate of persons married in Kerrisdale has been relatively steady over time and has remained consistently higher than the city overall. Relatively few people in Kerrisdale live common-law without being married.

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



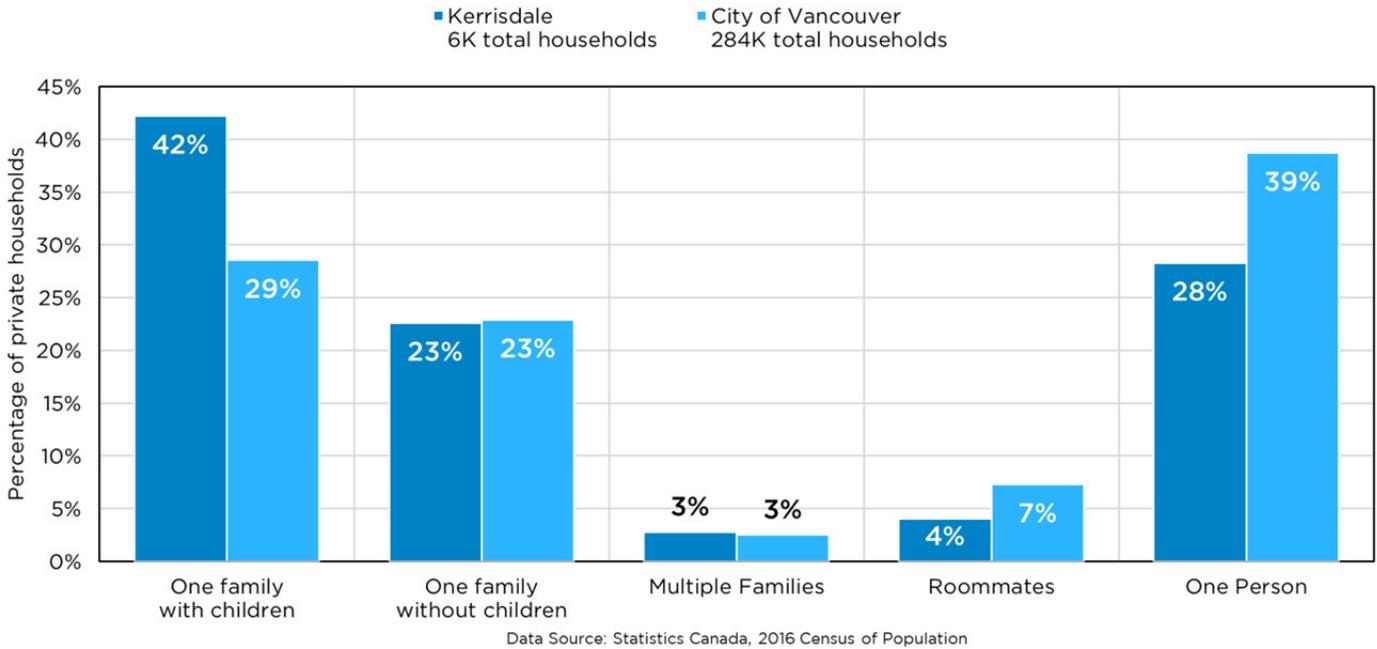
### City of Vancouver: Pop. 15+ by Marital Status, 1991-2016



## Household Types

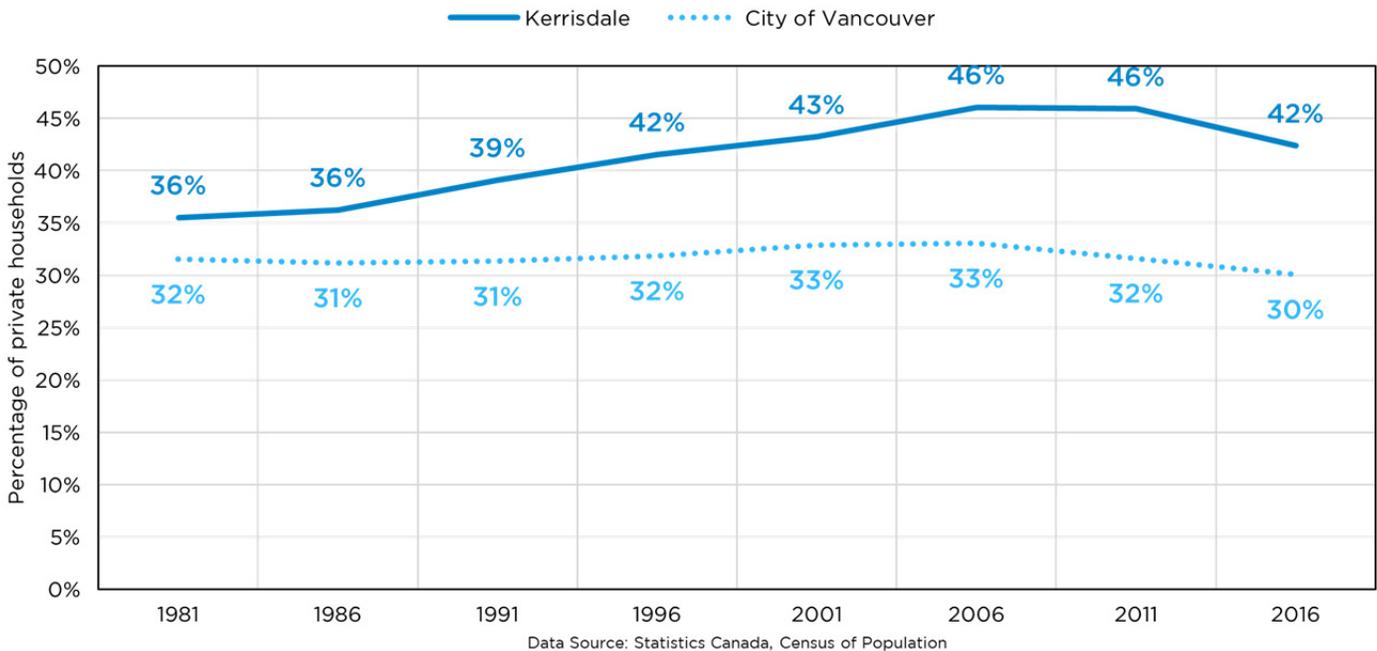
Compared to the city overall, Kerrisdale households are more likely to contain families with children. The neighbourhood also has substantially fewer one-person households than the city overall.

### 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> The proportion of households with children in the city has remained relatively steady over time while the rate in Kerrisdale increased from 1986 to 2011, but decreased from 2011 to 2016.

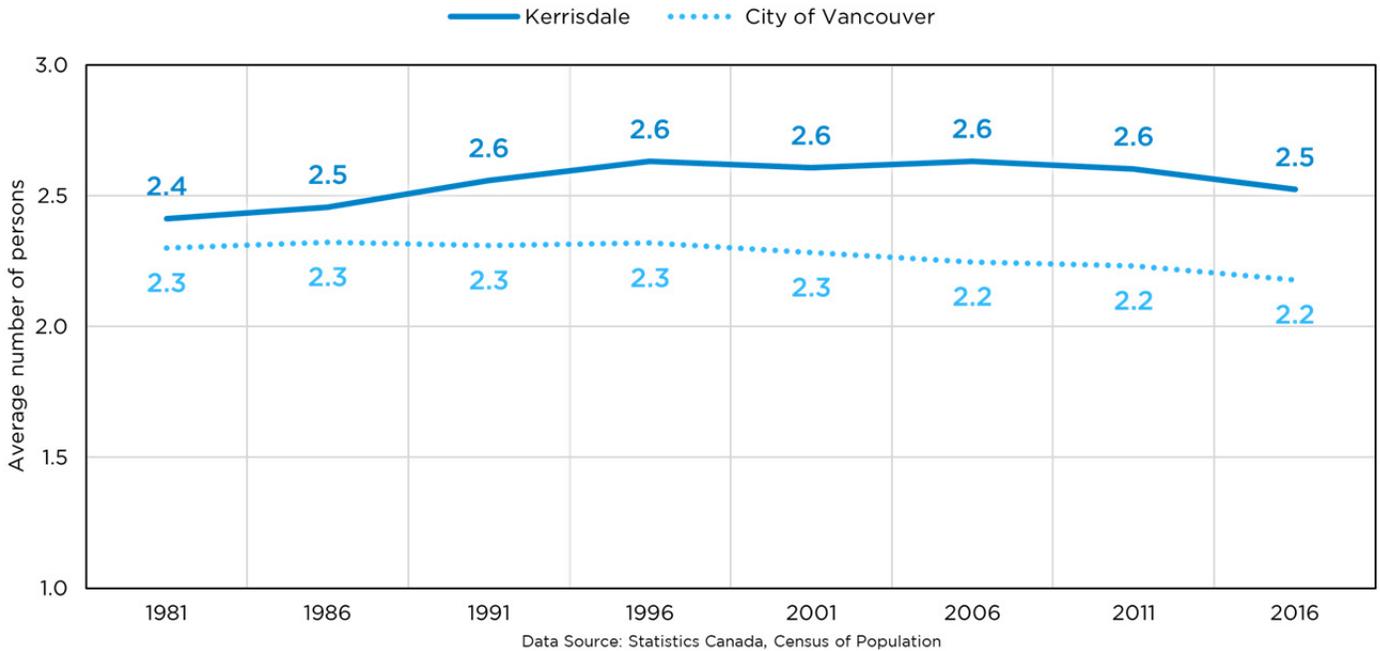
### Est. Percentage of Households with Children at Home, 1981-2016



## Household Size

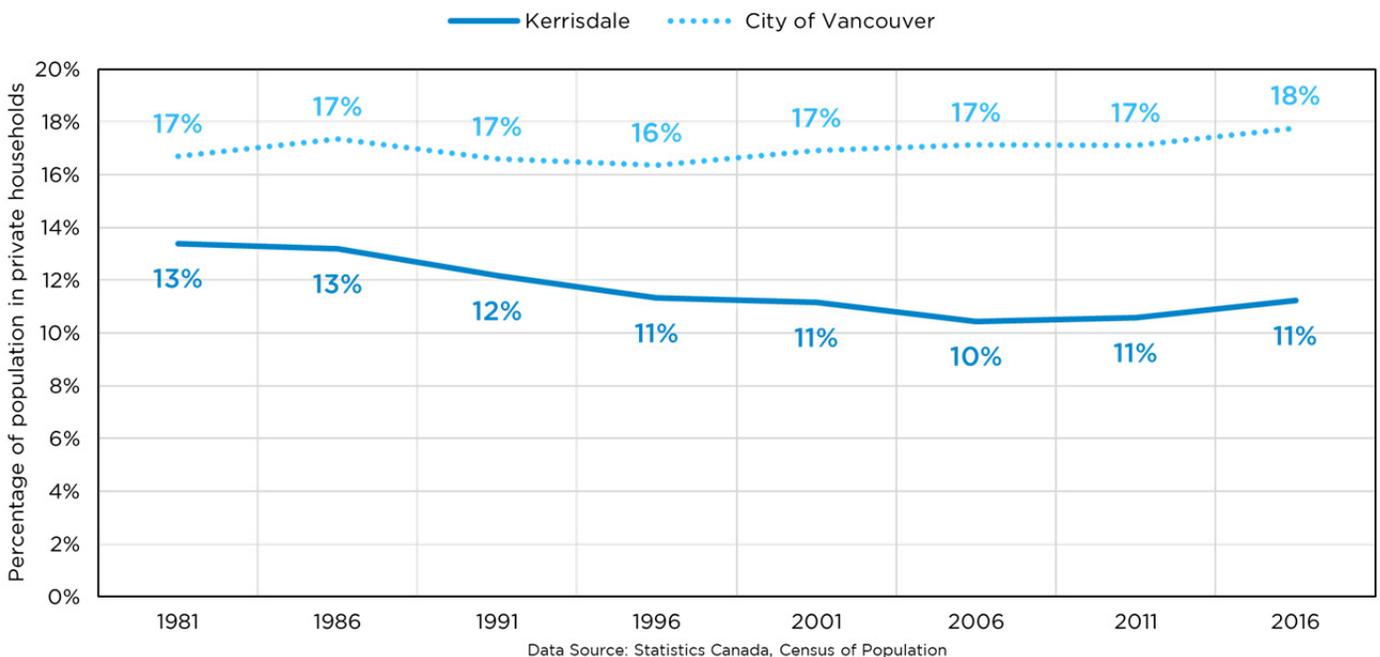
Since 1991, the average household size in Kerrisdale has remain relatively stable and above the city average. As of 2016, the average Kerrisdale household has 2.5 people living in it.

### Average Private Household Size, 1981-2016



As noted on the previous page, Kerrisdale has fewer one-person households than the city overall. The proportion of people living alone in the neighbourhood has declined over time. As of 2016, 11% of Kerrisdale's population is living alone, compared to 18% of the city's population.

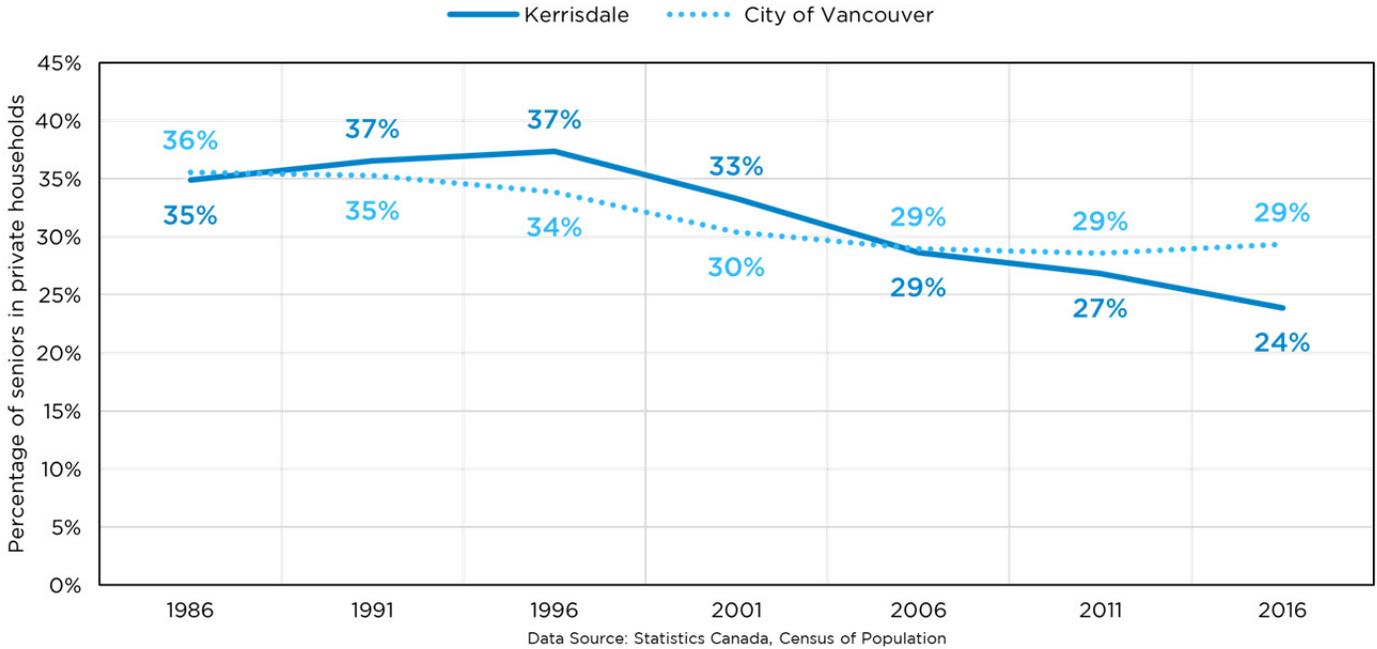
### Percentage of Population Living Alone, 1981-2016



# Senior Households

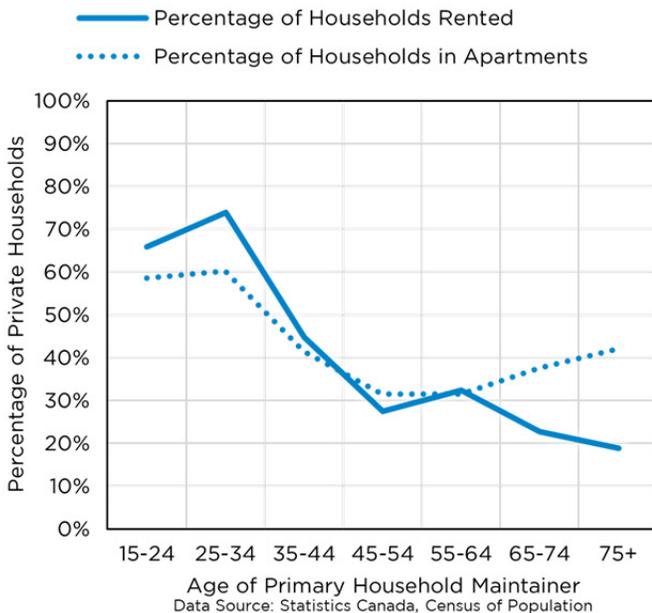
Both Vancouver and Kerrisdale have growing senior populations, but the experience of aging relates to a number of factors, including housing type, social connections, income and more. The share of seniors living alone in Kerrisdale has declined since 1996. Since 2006, Kerrisdale seniors have been less likely to live alone than seniors across the city.

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

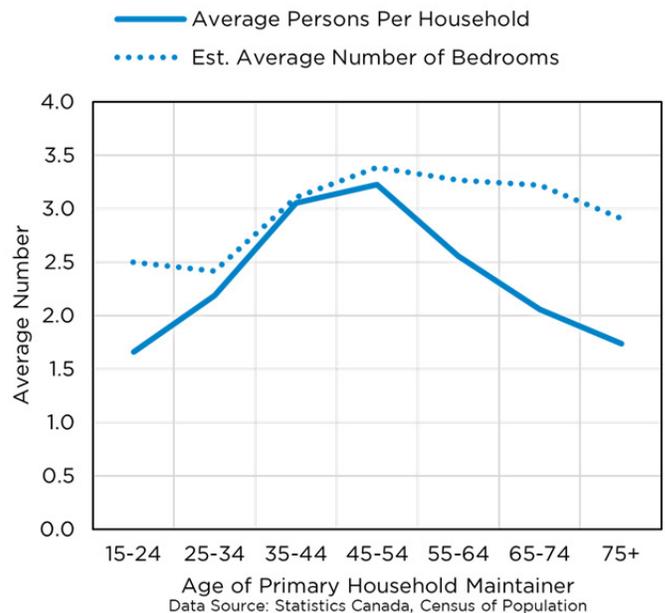


Seniors in Kerrisdale are more likely to own homes. As of 2016, 21% of senior-led households in Kerrisdale are rented, and 40% of senior-led households are in apartments. Households led by seniors and older adults tend to have fewer people, on average, but a high ratio of bedrooms to occupants.<sup>6</sup>

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



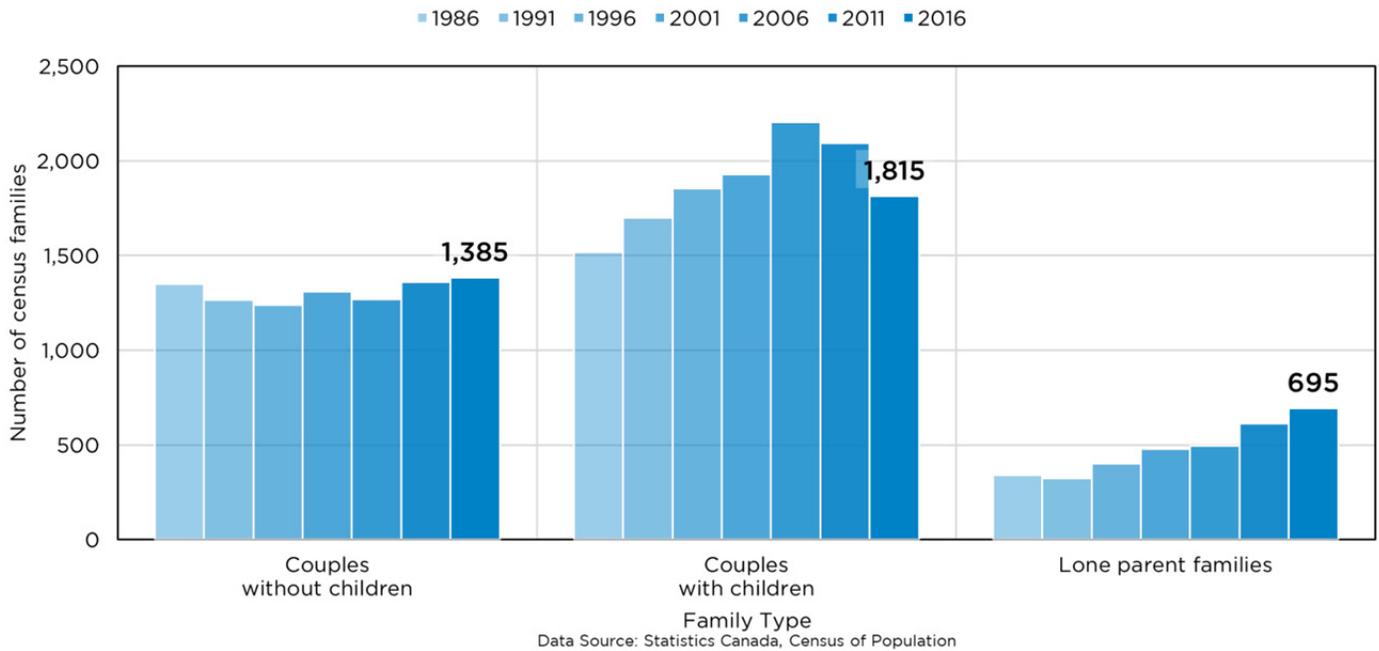
**Kerrisdale: Average Household Size by Age, 2016**



## Family Types

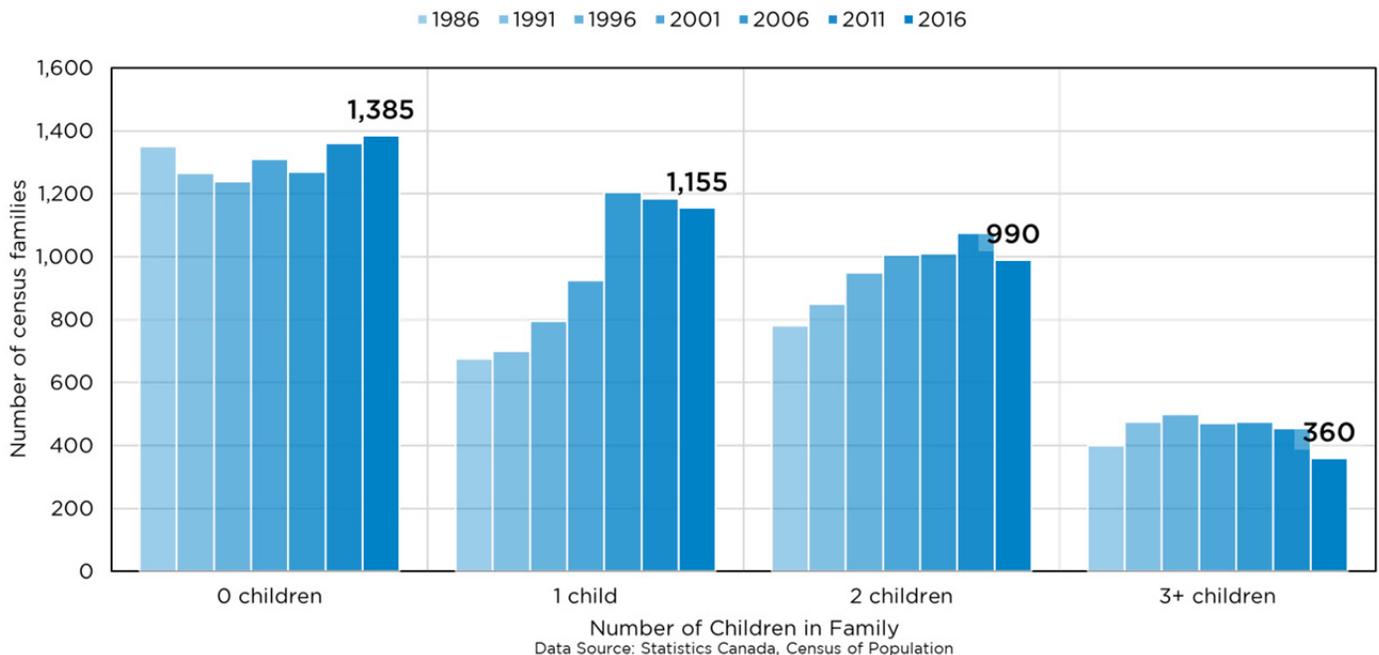
In Kerrisdale, the number of two-parent families<sup>7</sup> with children increased from 1986 to 2006, but has decreased from 2006 onwards. The number of lone parent-led families has continued to increase.

### Kerrisdale: Families by Type 1986-2016



The graph below shows the number of families by number of children at home, showing a net decrease in families with children in Kerrisdale in recent periods.

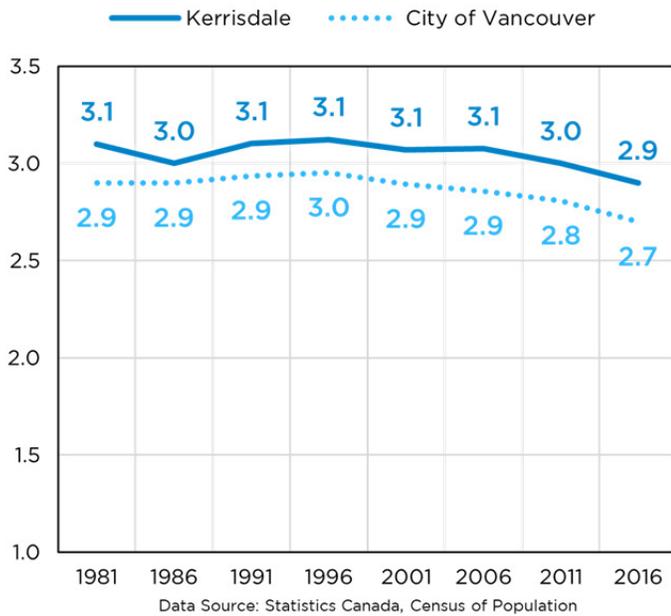
### Kerrisdale: Families by Number of Children 1986-2016



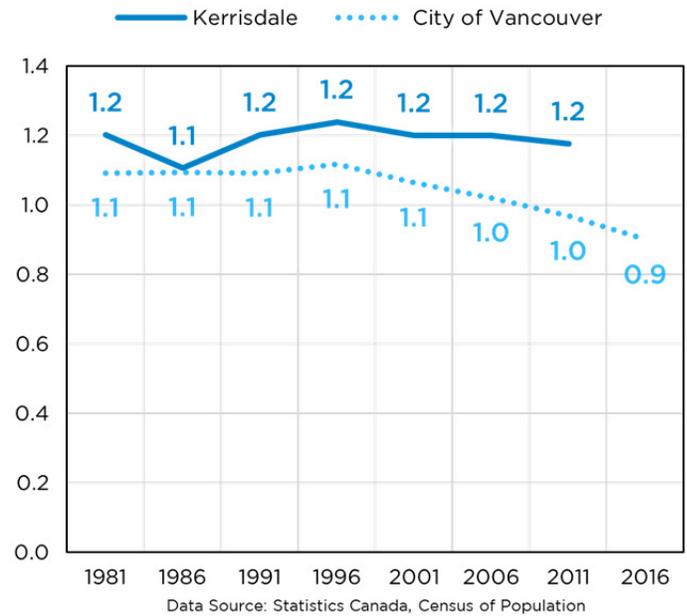
## Family Size and Children at Home

The average family in Kerrisdale contains 2.9 persons and has 1.2 children at home<sup>8</sup>, both of which are higher than the city-wide average. For both Kerrisdale and Vancouver, average family size has been declining since the 1990s.

### Average Census Family Size, 1981-2016

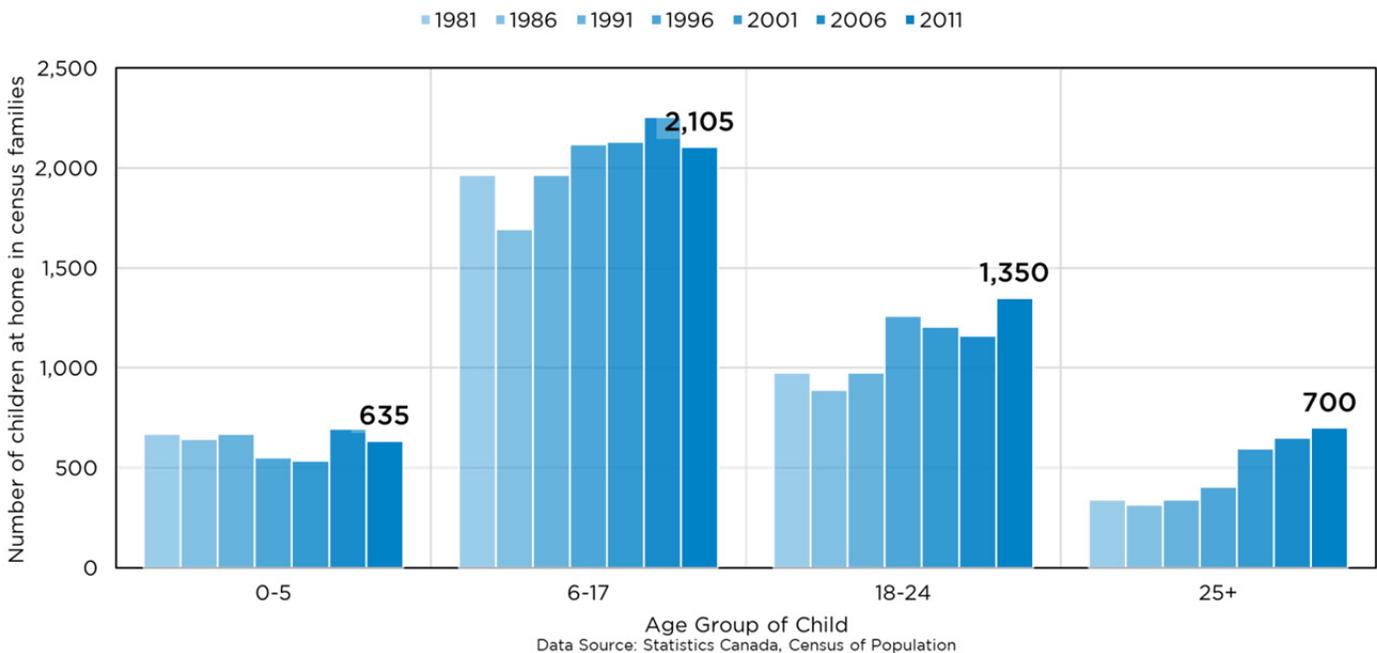


### Average Children at Home Per Census Family, 1981-2016



A broad social trend over time is that people move out of their parents' homes later in life. This trend is mirrored in Kerrisdale, where there has been a recent growth of "children" at home aged twenty-five and older.

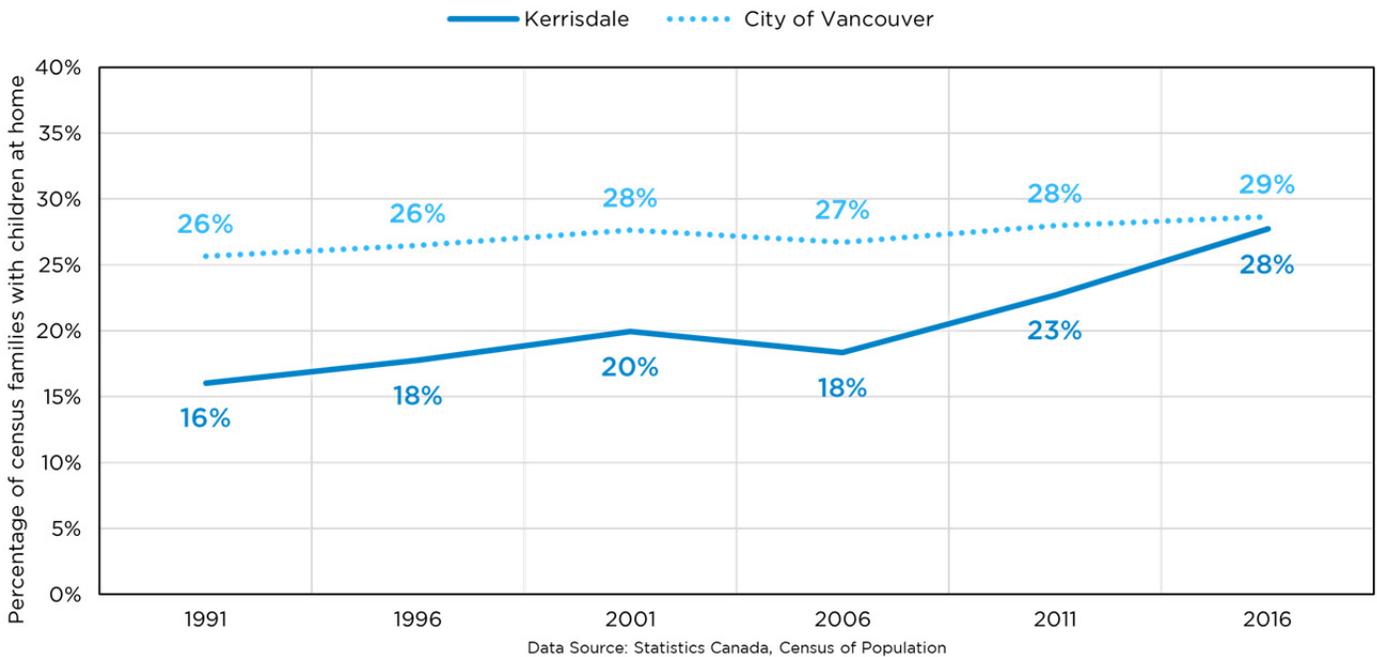
### Kerrisdale: Children in Families by Age Group, 1981-2011



## Lone Parent-Led Families

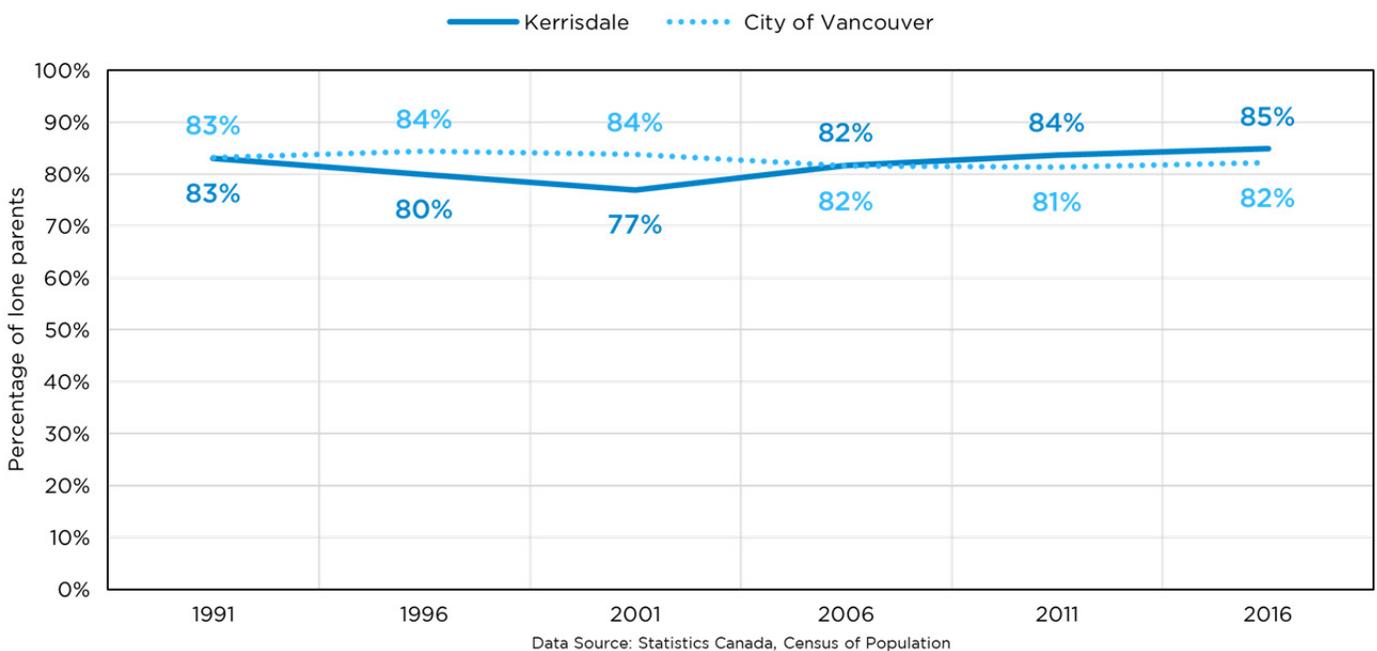
Measured as a proportion of all families with children at home, lone parent-led families make up 28% of families with children in Kerrisdale. This rate has increased over time and is now close to the city's overall rate.

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



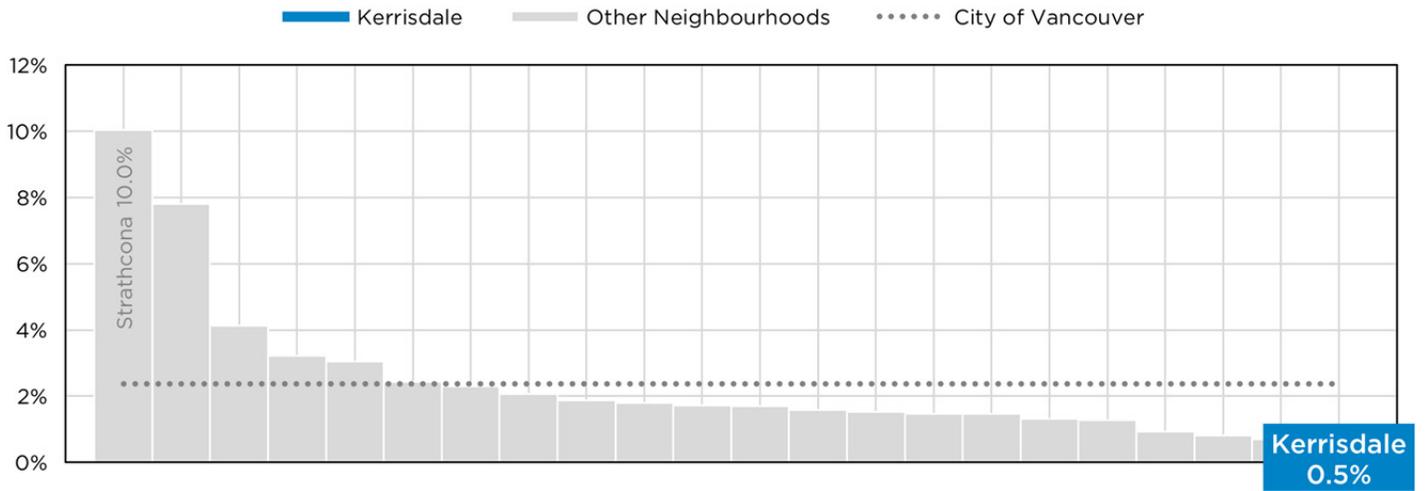
Across the city, lone parents are overwhelmingly likely to identify as female. In Kerrisdale, 85% of lone parents are women. Lone mothers are more likely to face significant social and economic challenges.

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

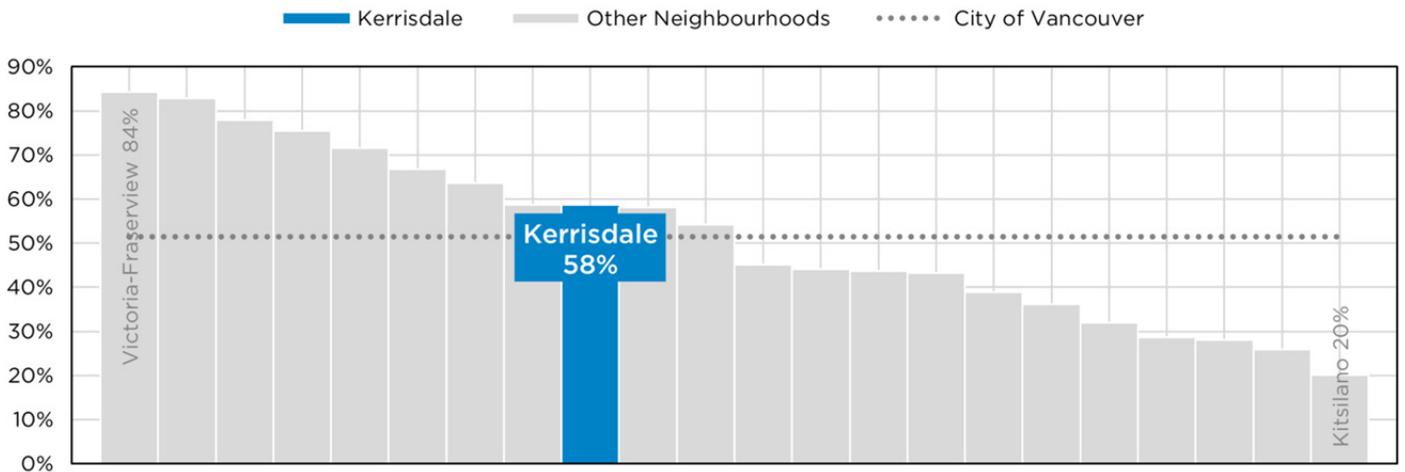


# IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

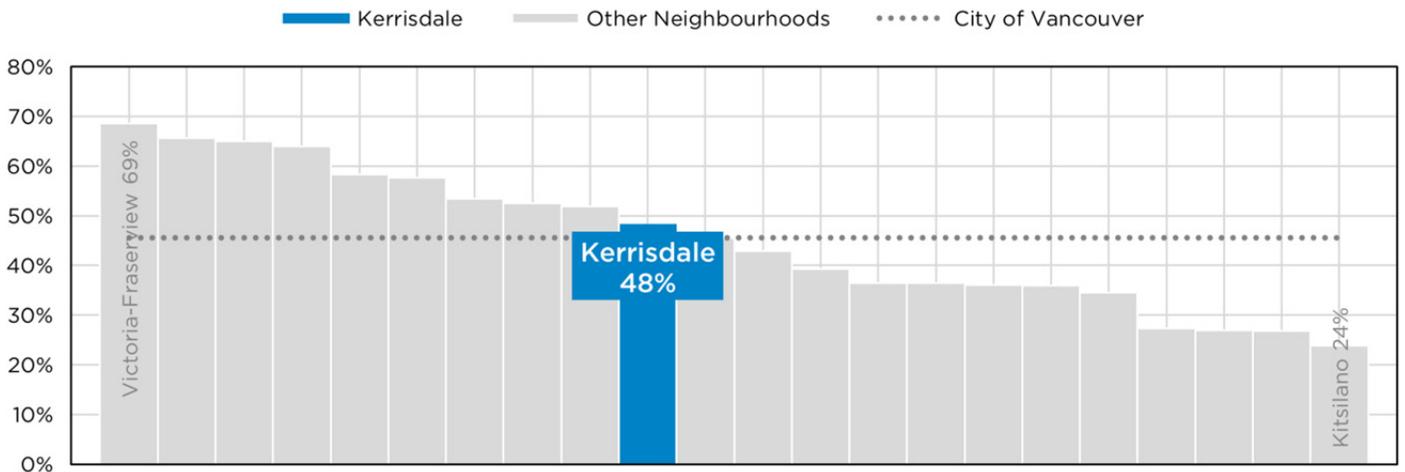
## Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



## Population in a Visible Minority Group, 2016

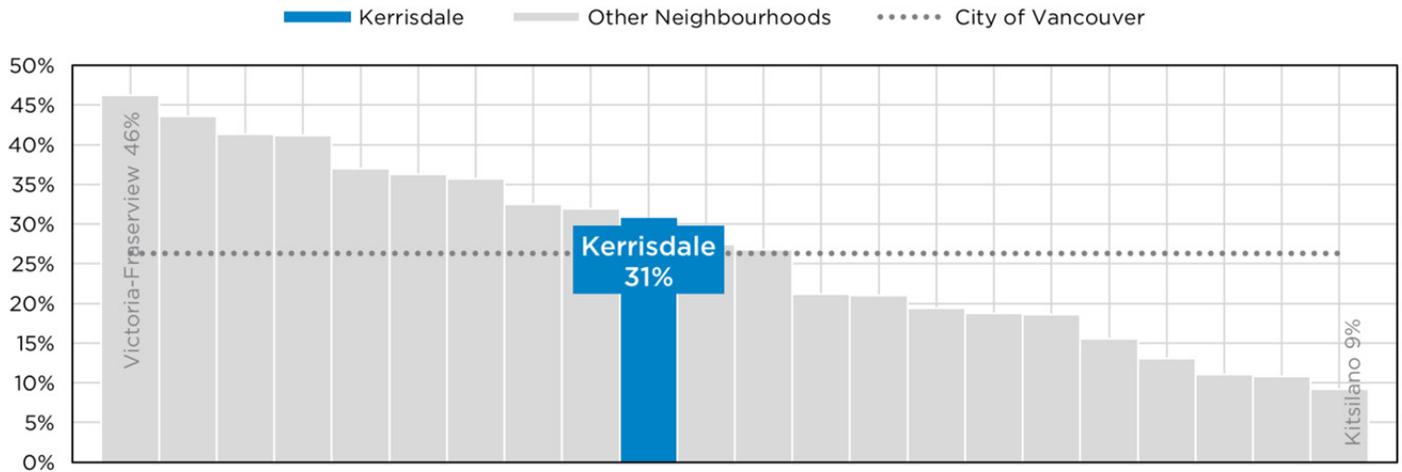


## Population with Non-English Mother Tongue, 2016

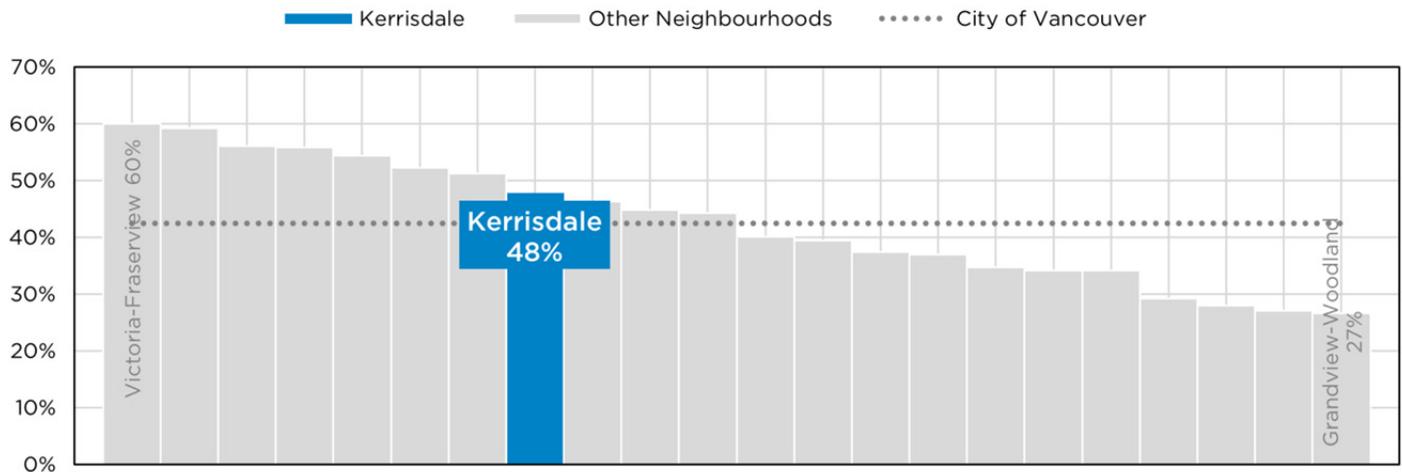


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

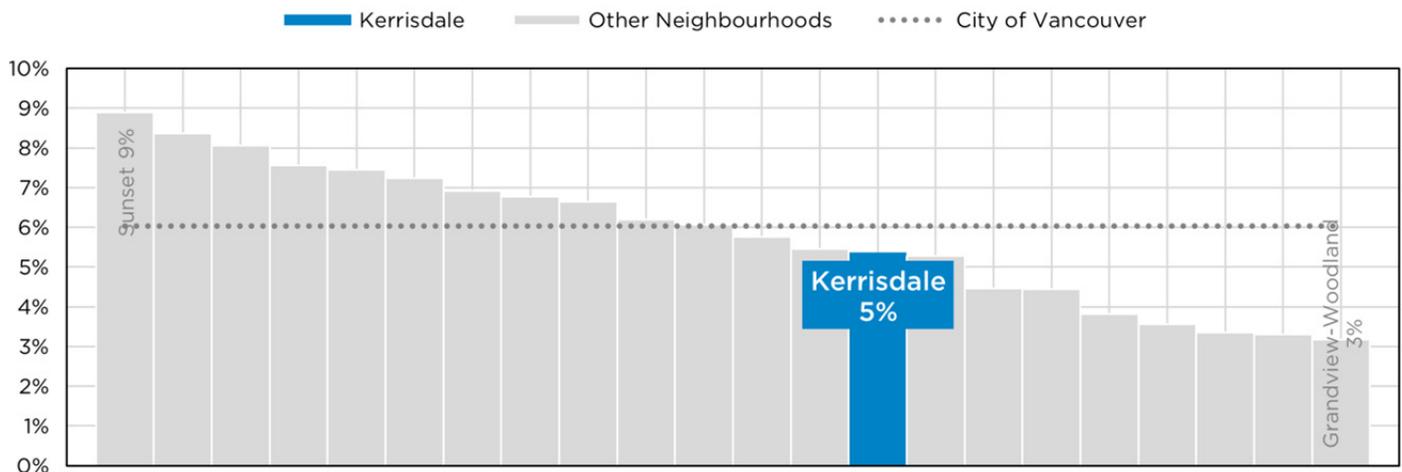
## Population with Non-English Home Language, 2016



## Immigrant Population, 2016



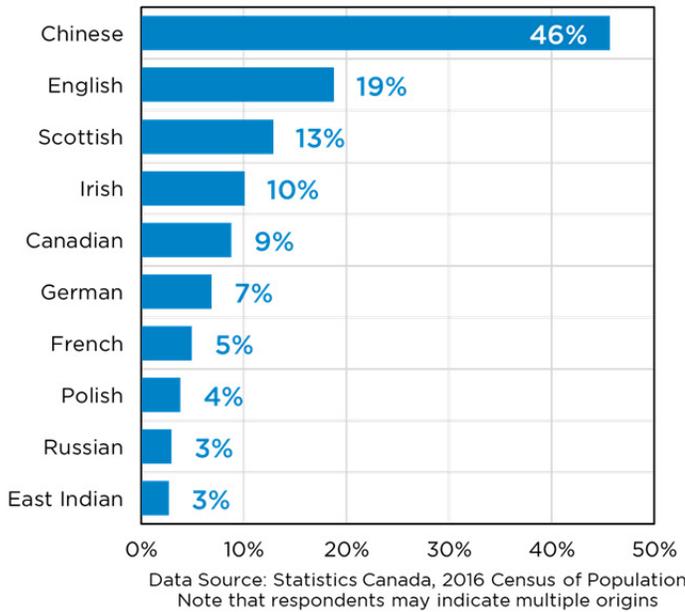
## Recent Immigrant Population, 2016



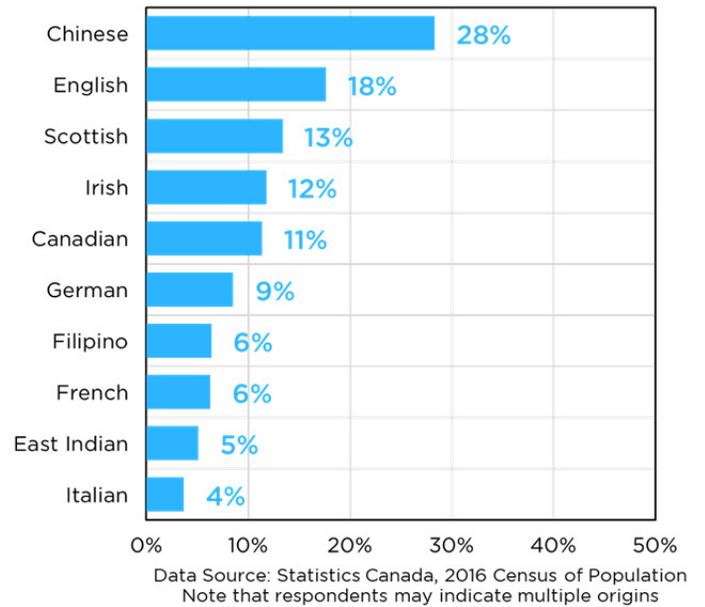
## Cultural Origin and Identity

A number of census variables help outline 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 Kerrisdale, 46% of the population reports Chinese origins, compared to 28% of the city's population.

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

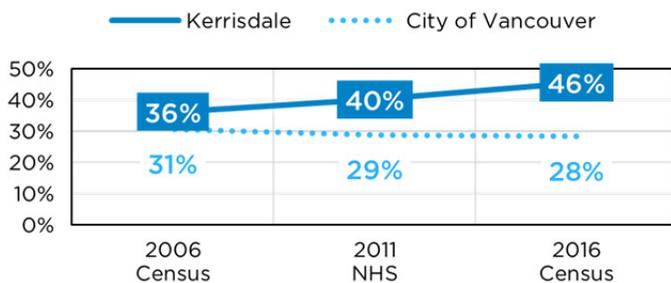


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Reported Ethnic Origins, 2016**

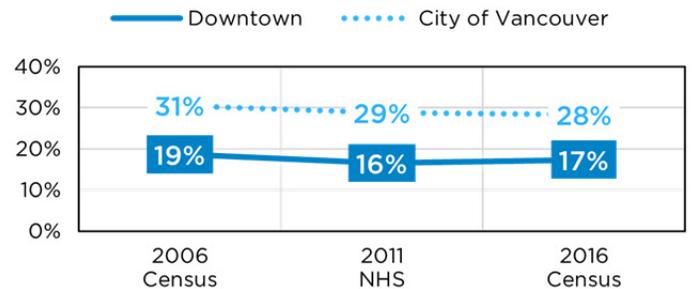


The graphs below show ten-year trends in Kerrisdale and across the city for the four most commonly reported ethnic origins: Chinese, English, Scottish and Irish. Over time in Kerrisdale, there has been an increase in the rate of population reporting Chinese origins.

**Chinese Origins, 2006-2016**



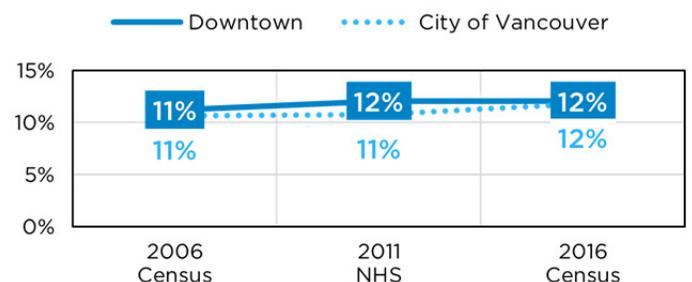
**English Origins, 2006-2016**



**Scottish Origins, 2006-2016**



**Irish Origins, 2006-2016**



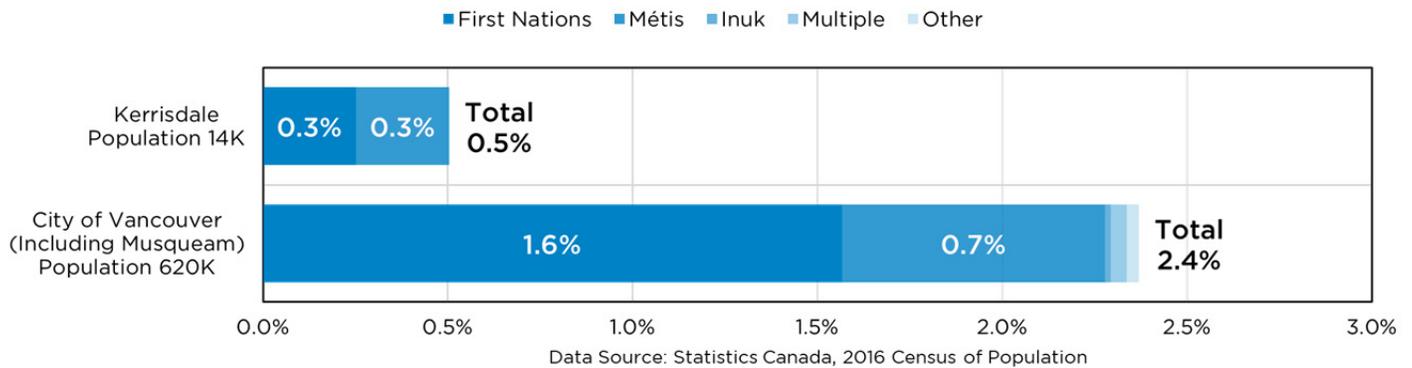
## Indigenous Identity

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

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

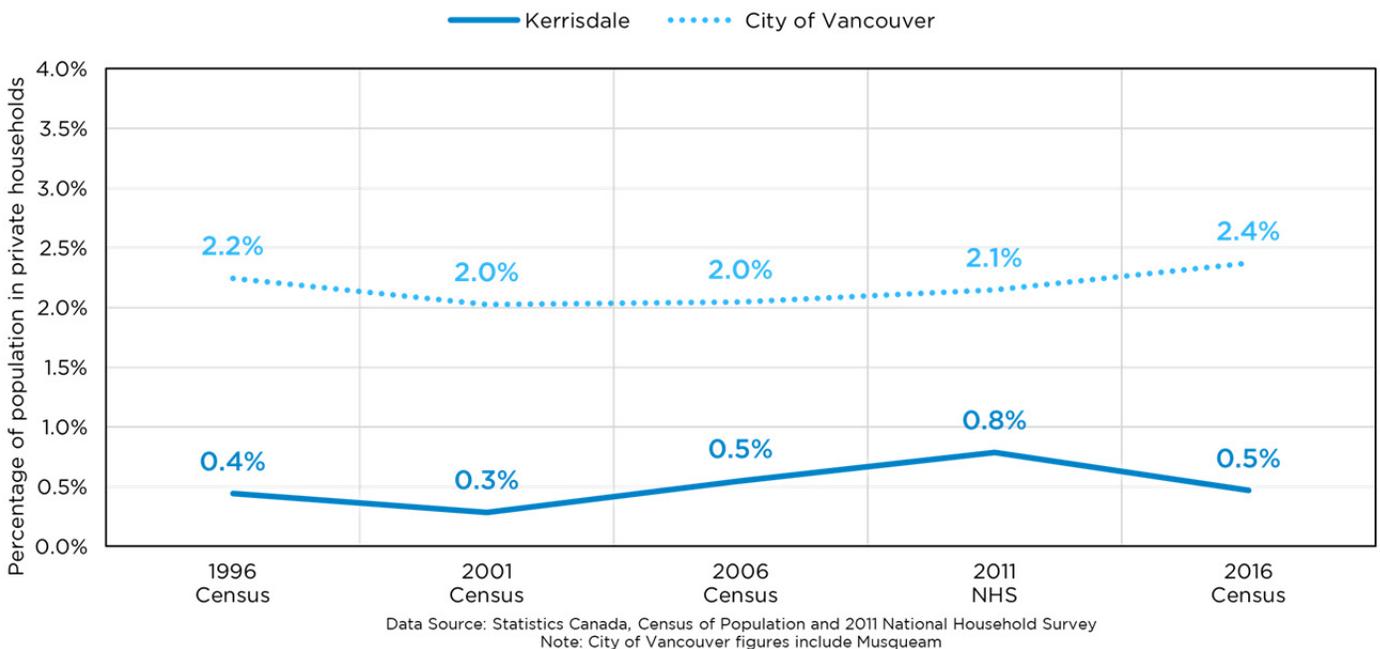
Based on the 2016 census, an estimated 65 people— 0.5% of Kerrisdale’s population—are Indigenous, compared to 2.4% of the City of Vancouver.<sup>10</sup> This is the lowest rate of any local area in Vancouver.

### Population with Indigenous Identity, 2016



The Indigenous population in Kerrisdale increased from 2001 to 2011, but decreased from 2011 to 2016. For the time period this variable has been collected in the census, Kerrisdale has had proportionally fewer Indigenous people than the city overall.

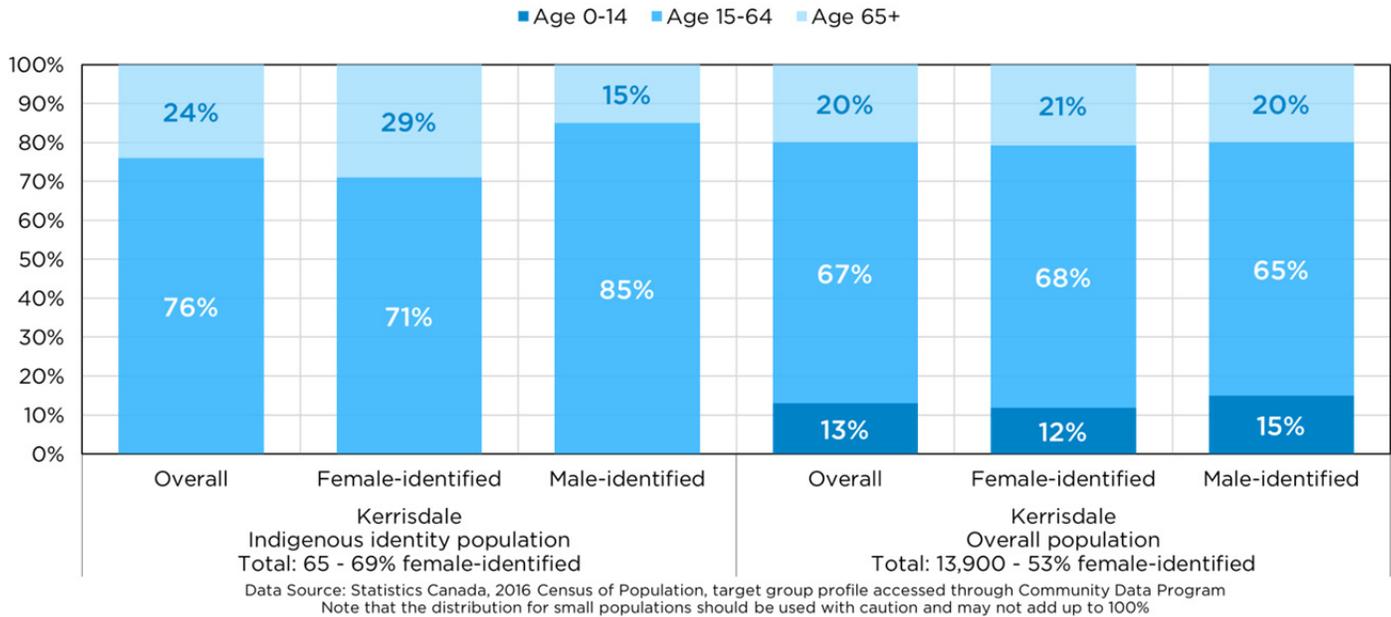
### Population with Indigenous Identity, 1996-2016



## Demographics of Indigenous Populations

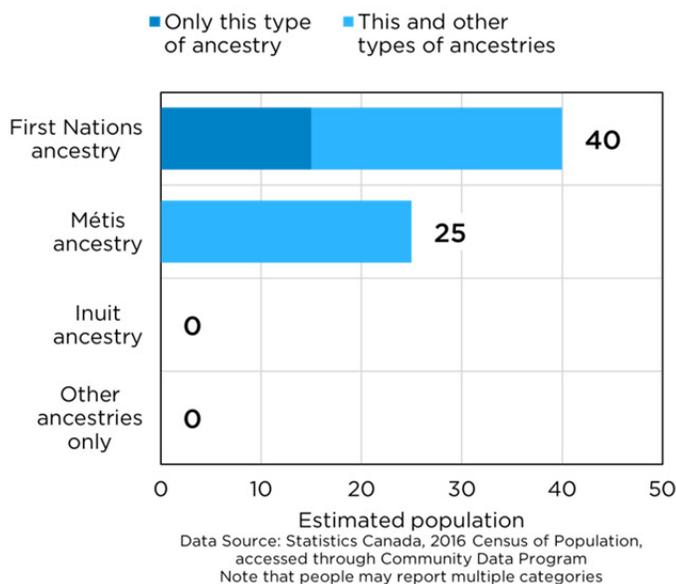
In general, the Indigenous population living in Vancouver is younger than the city's overall population. In Kerrisdale, the limited census data should be used with caution but suggest an older population.

### Kerrisdale: Indigenous Identity Population by Broad Age Groups, 2016

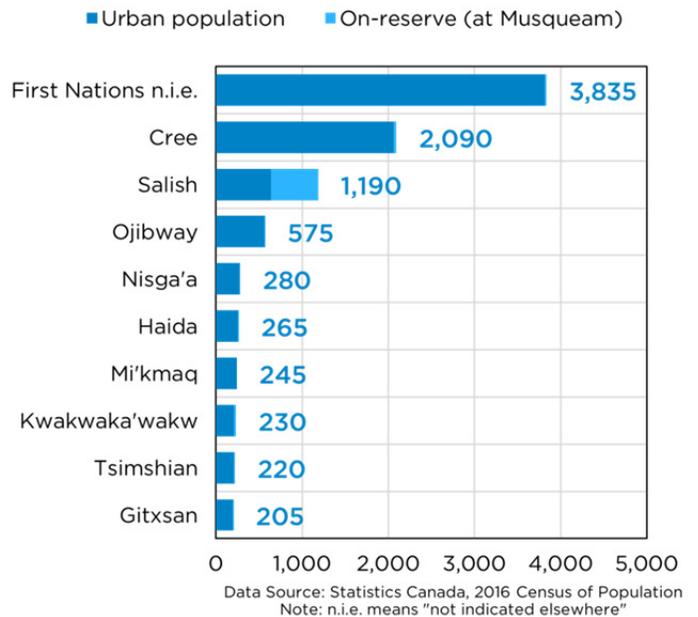


The Indigenous population in Vancouver is diverse, with a majority of people with First Nations or Métis ancestry in Kerrisdale also reporting other Indigenous and non-Indigenous ancestries. While neighbourhood-specific data are not available, the chart below right shows the most commonly reported specific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

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



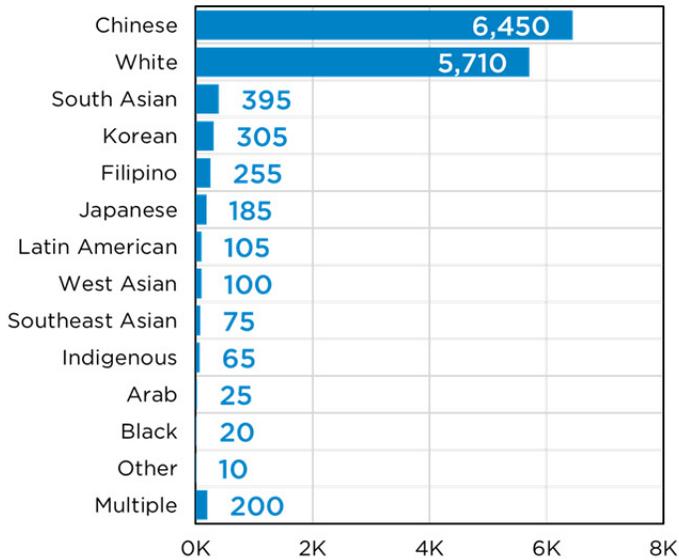
### City of Vancouver: Top Reported First Nations Ancestries, 2016



## Racial Identity

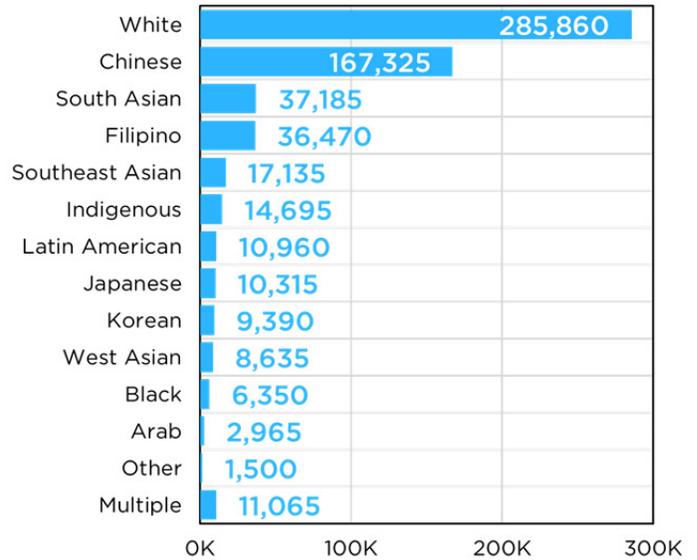
In Kerrisdale, nearly 6,500 residents are identified as Chinese, and 5,700 are identified as white.

**Kerrisdale:  
Population Groups, 2016**



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

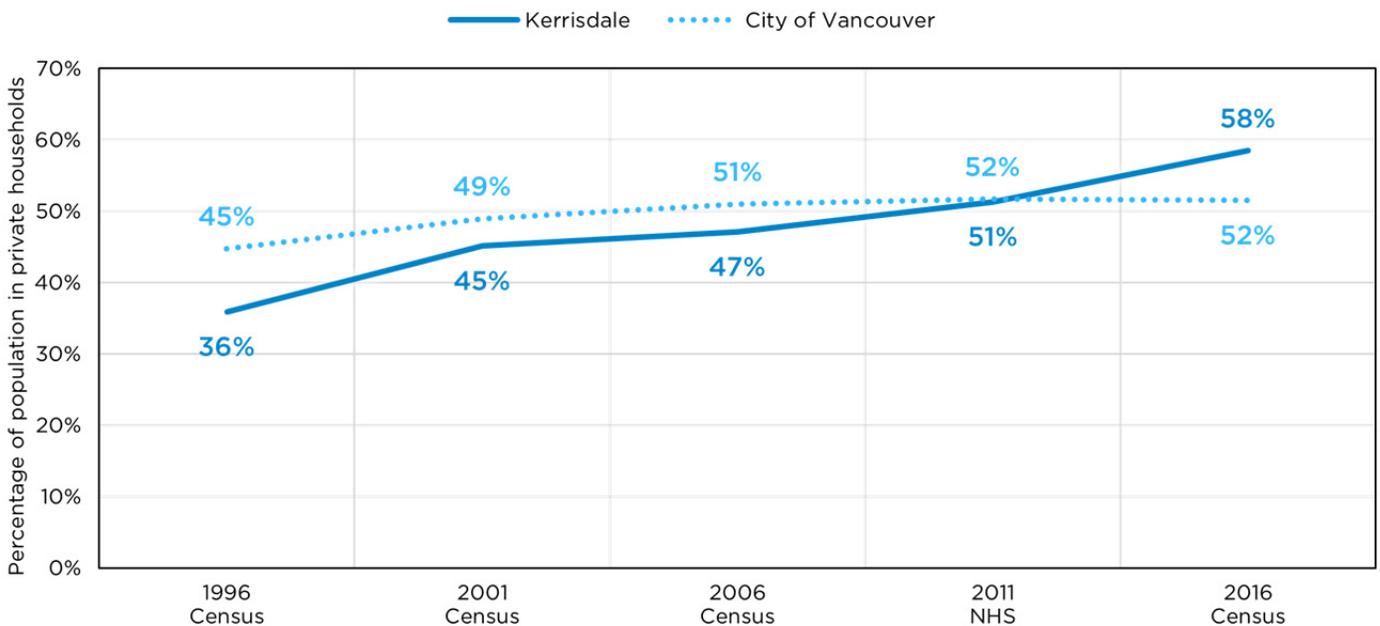
**City of Vancouver:  
Population Groups, 2016**



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. 58% of the population in Kerrisdale are members of a visible minority group, a rate that has grown over time. As of 2016, Kerrisdale has a proportionally larger visible minority population than the city overall.

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

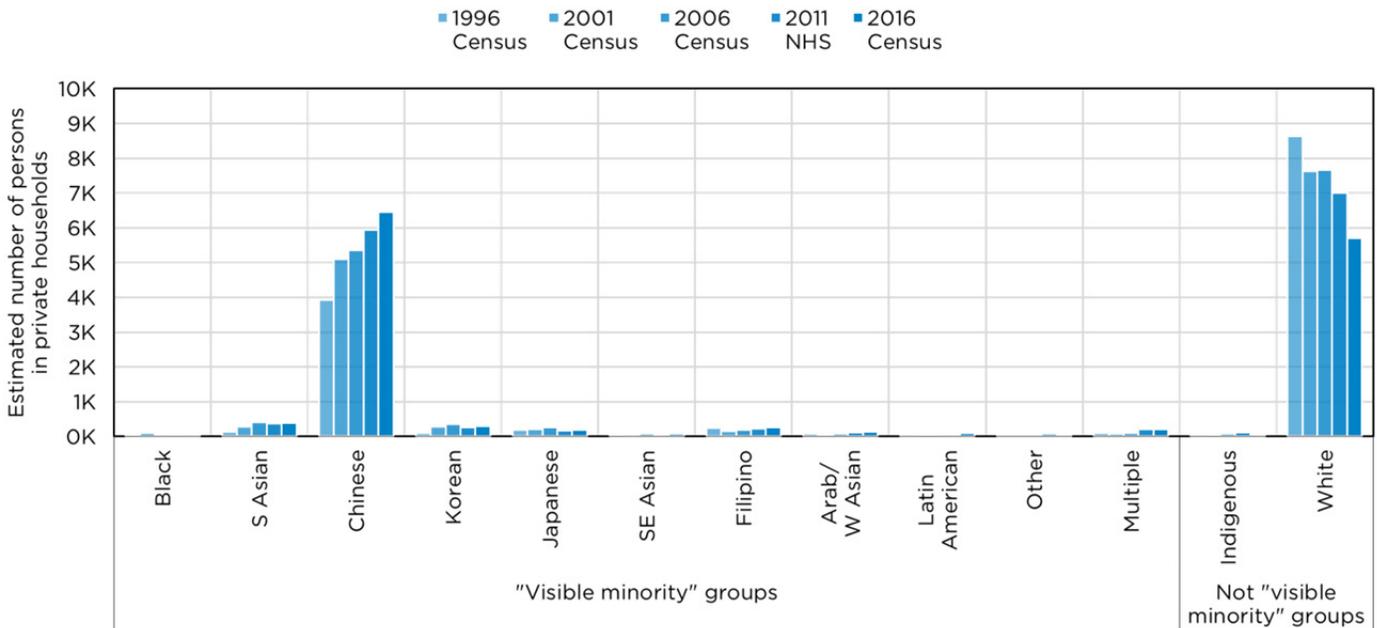


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

## Trends in Racialized Populations

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

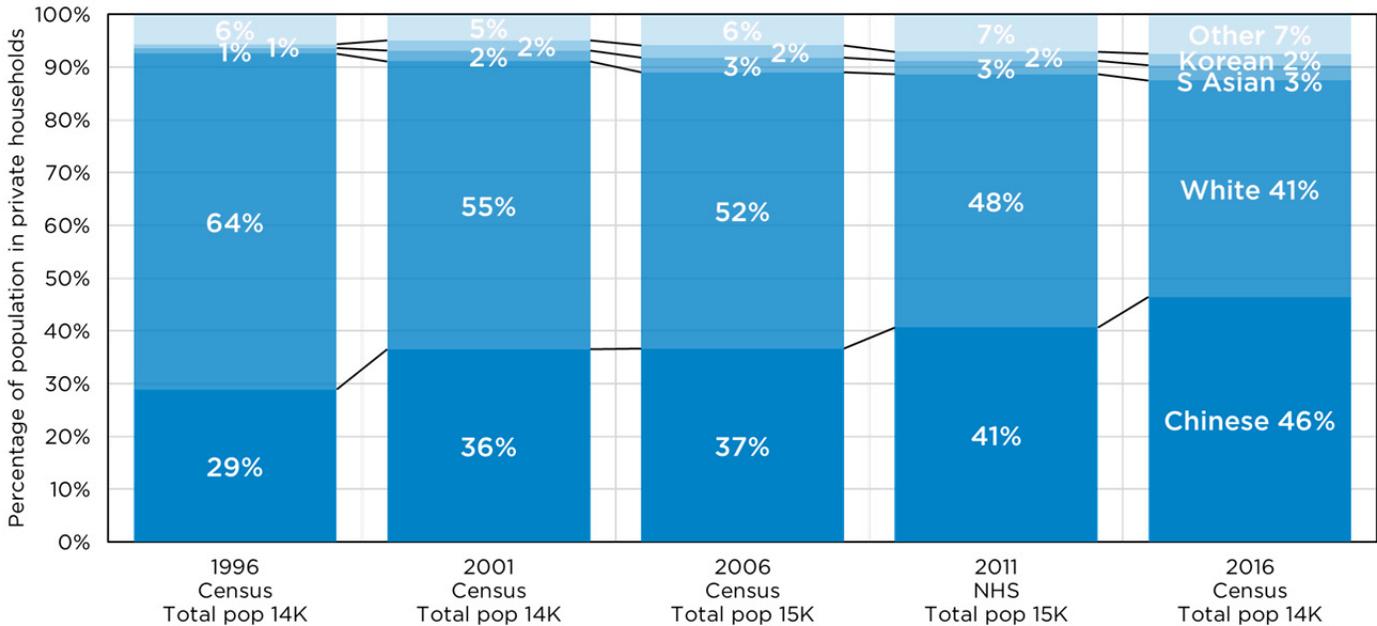
### Kerrisdale: Population Groups 1996-2016



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

The charts below provide twenty-year neighbourhood and city-wide trends for the four largest racial groups in Kerrisdale, as percentage of total population. Growth in the Chinese visible minority population is evident.

### Kerrisdale: Population Groups Distribution, 1996-2016

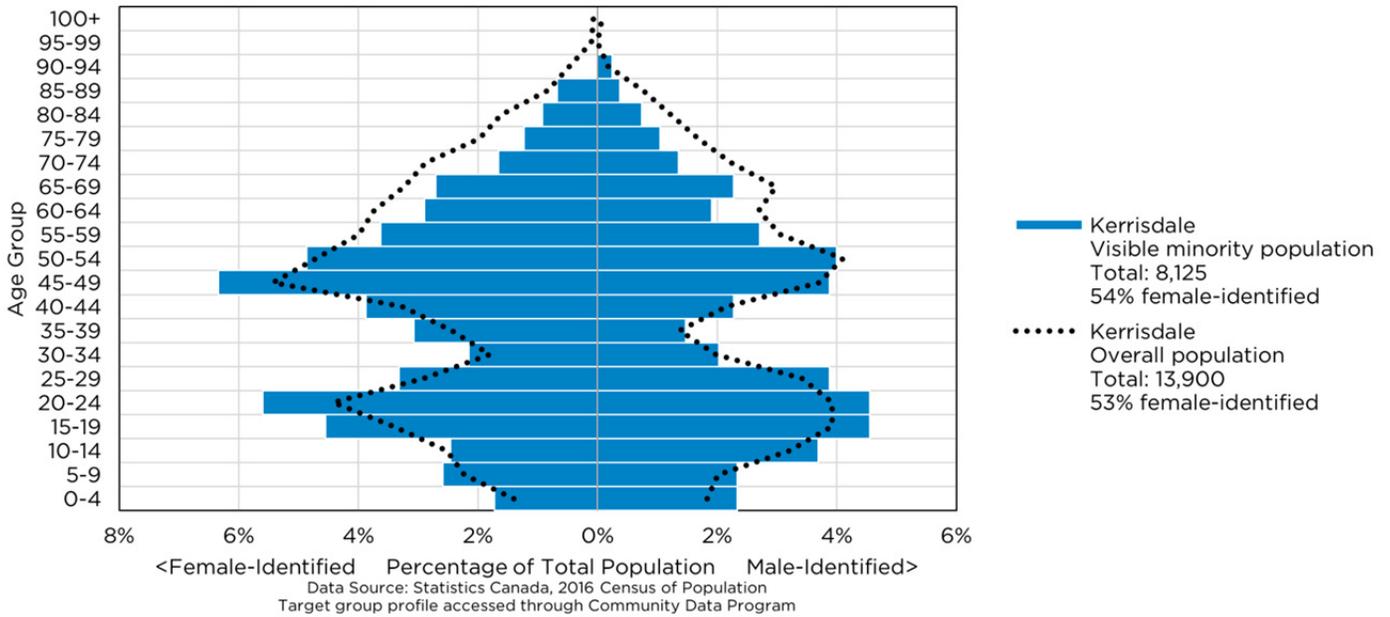


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population and 2011 National Household Survey

## Demographics of Racialized Populations

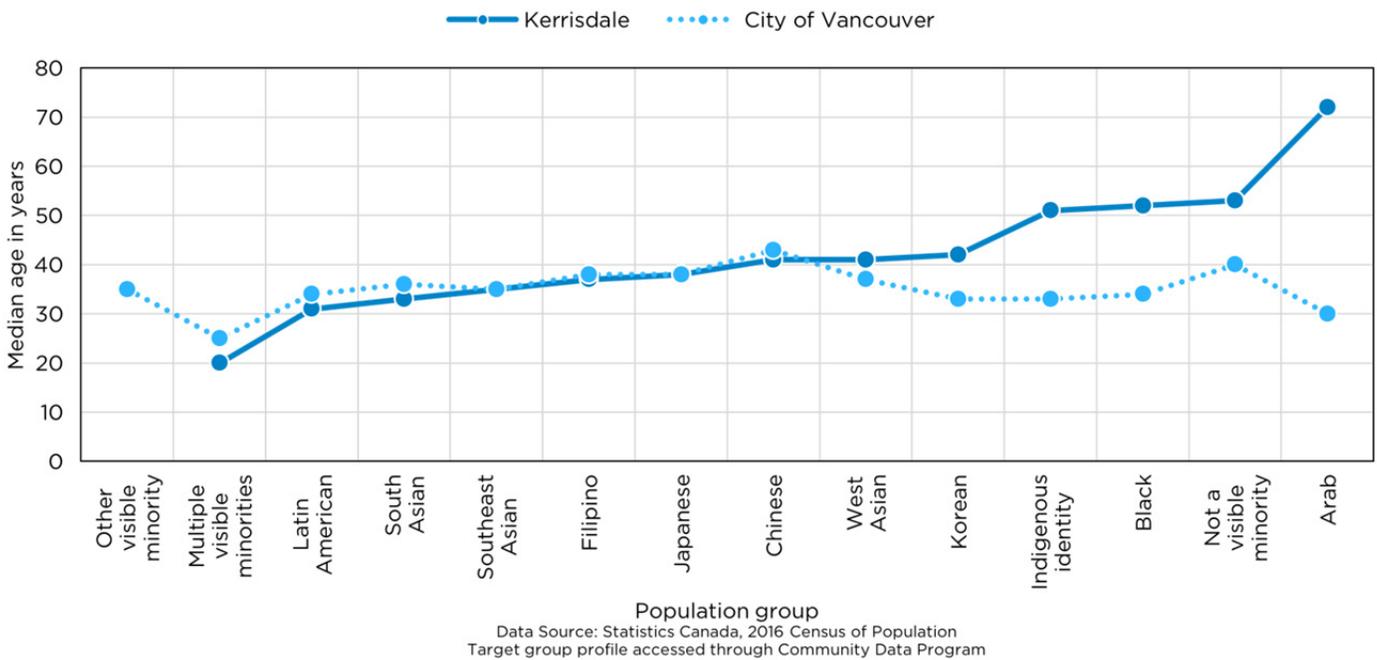
In aggregate, the “visible minority” population in Kerrisdale has a similar age profile to the overall population, but with fewer seniors and older adults and more young adults.

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



However, there are important differences between population groups. Median age in Kerrisdale is highest among the Arab population and lowest among people identified with multiple visible minority groups. Median age for a number of groups is higher in Kerrisdale than in the city overall.

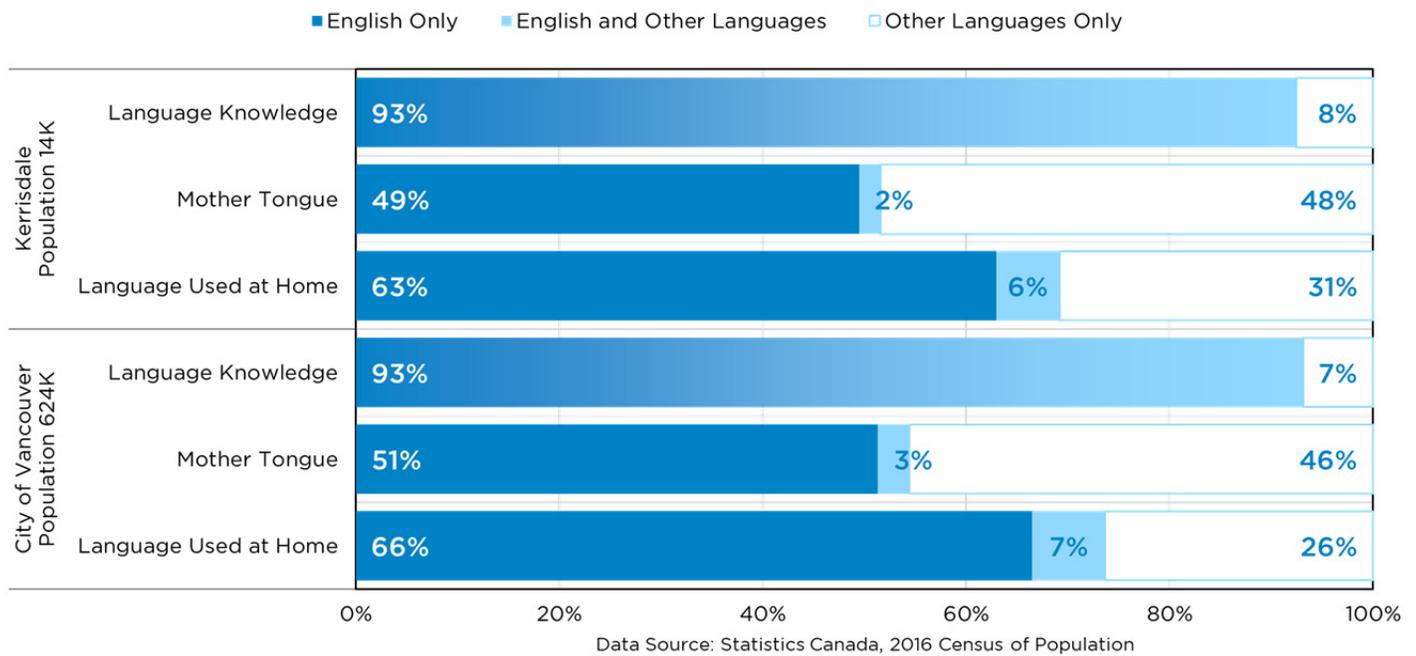
**Median Age by Population Group, 2016**



## Language Summary

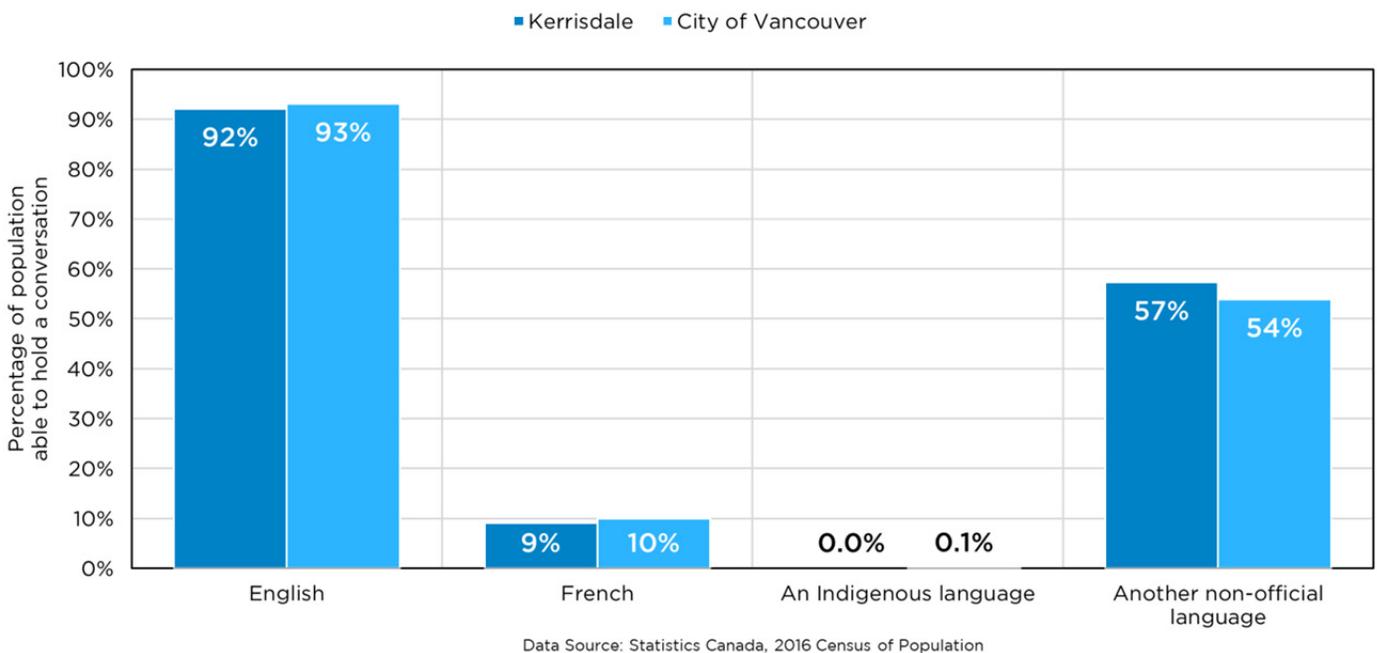
The bar chart below shows key language indicators—language knowledge, mother tongue and home language—broken down by English and non-English languages. Compared to the city, Kerrisdale has a slightly higher proportion of residents with a non-English mother tongue and a non-English home language.

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



Looking at knowledge of official and non-official languages, Kerrisdale has a higher share of its population with knowledge of a non-official language than the city overall.

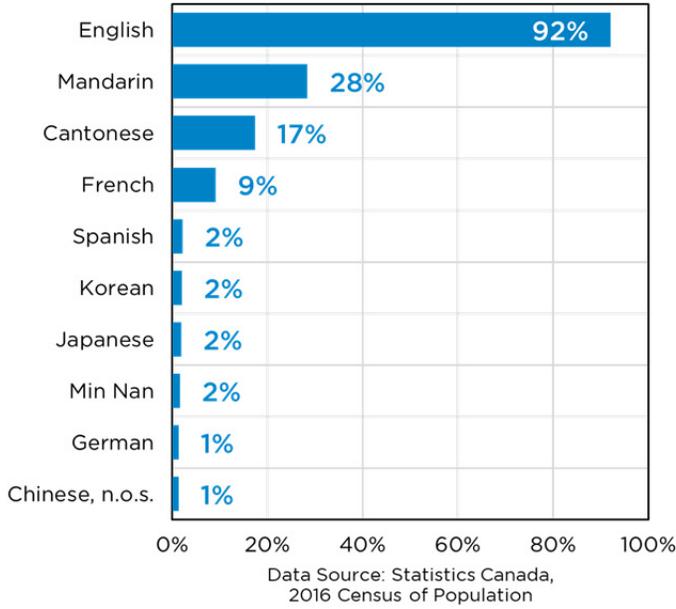
### Population by Language Knowledge, 2016



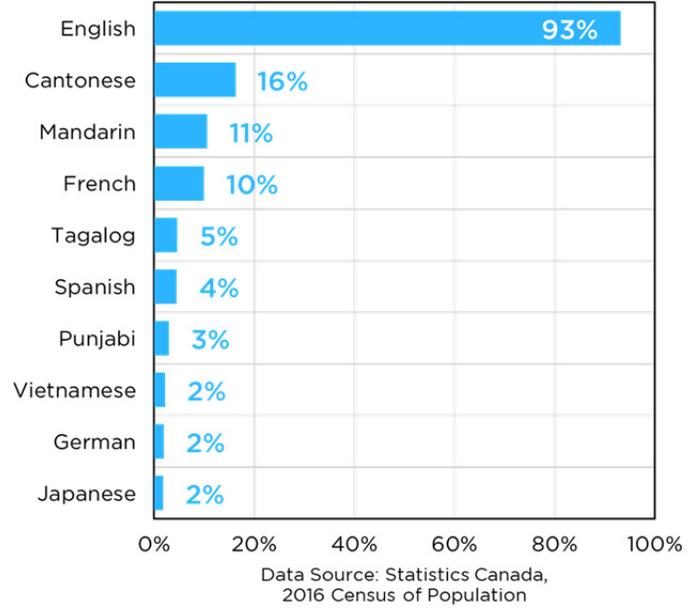
# Language Knowledge

A more detailed breakdown of language knowledge shows that 28% of Kerrisdale residents are able to communicate in Mandarin, while 17% can speak Cantonese.

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

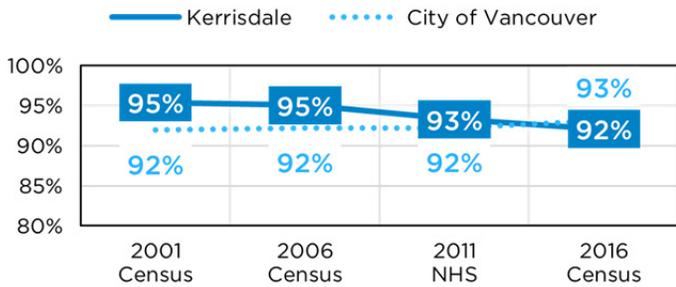


**City of Vancouver: Top Ten Languages Known, 2016**

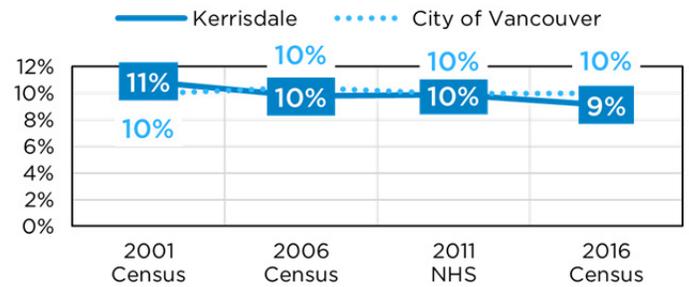


Over time, Kerrisdale has a falling rate of residents with knowledge of official languages. There appears to be an increase in both Mandarin and Cantonese speakers over time, though the next census will help clarify how much of this reflects an actual trend rather than better classification of Chinese languages in the census.<sup>11</sup>

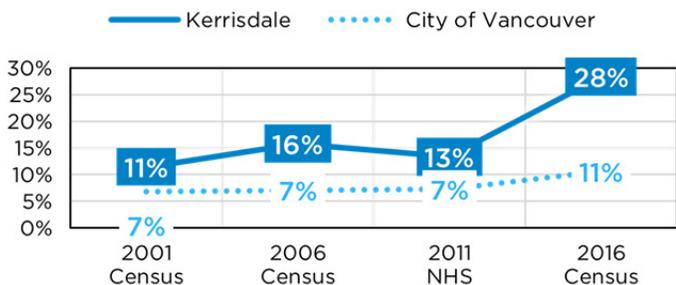
**English Knowledge, 2001-2016**



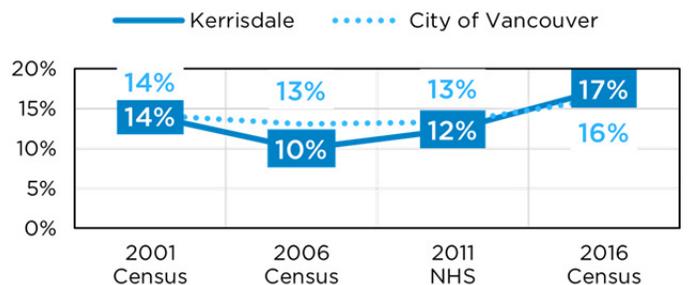
**French Knowledge, 2001-2016**



**Mandarin Knowledge, 2001-2016**



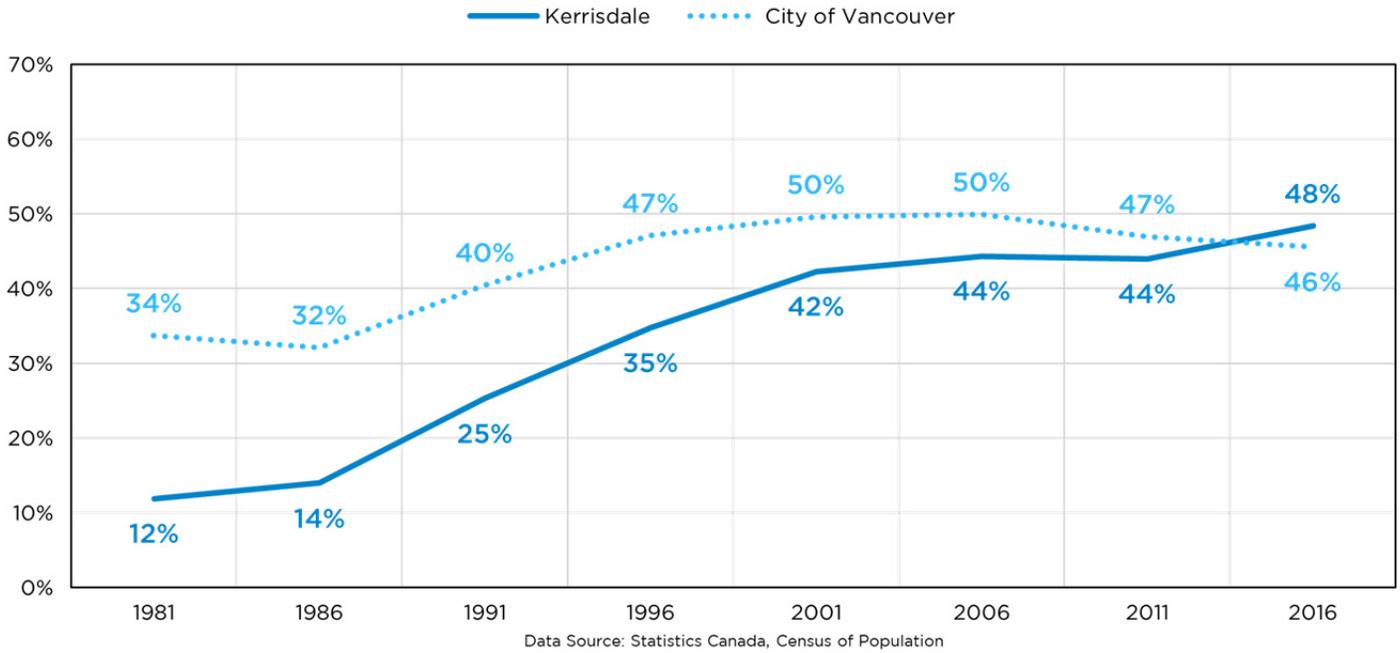
**Cantonese Knowledge, 2001-2016**



## Mother Tongue

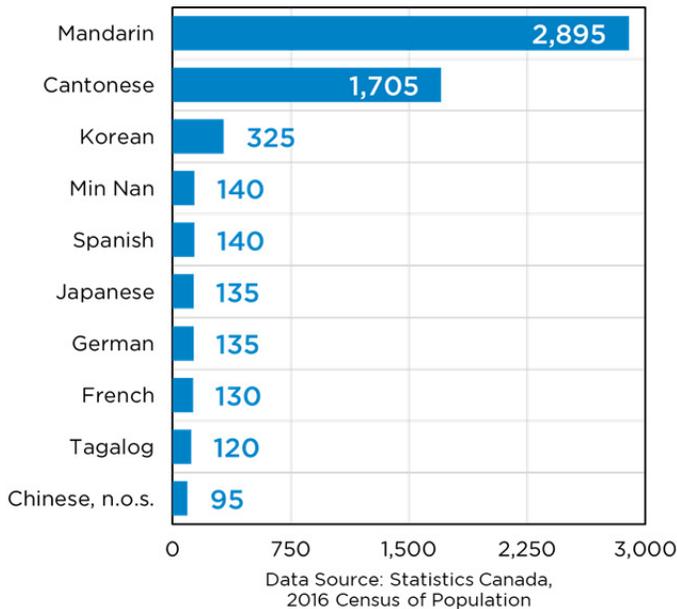
Approximately 48% of Kerrisdale residents have a non-English first language. This increased in 2016 to be higher than the rate for Vancouver residents overall.

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

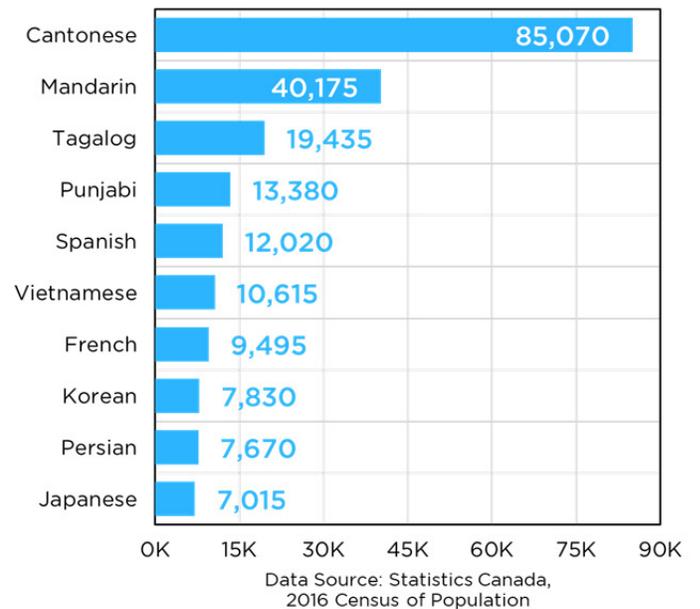


Mandarin and Cantonese are the most commonly reported non-English mother tongues in Kerrisdale.

### Kerrisdale: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



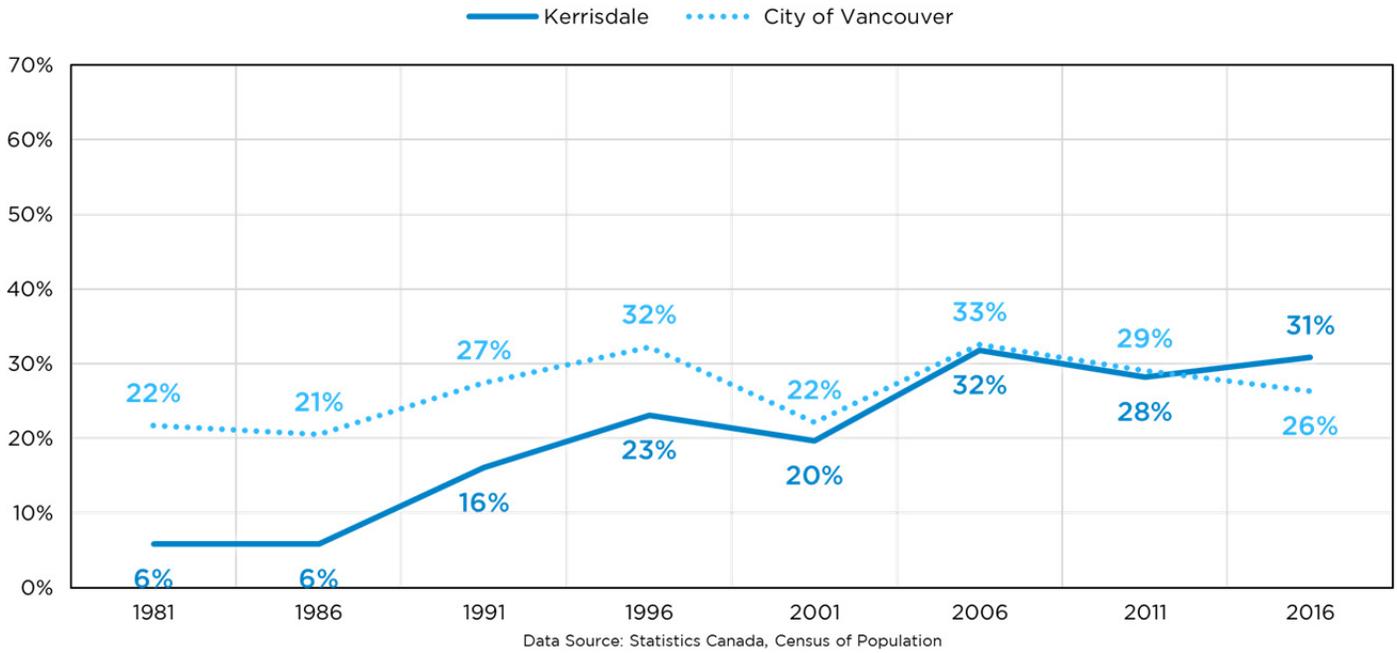
### City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Mother Tongues, 2016



# Home Language

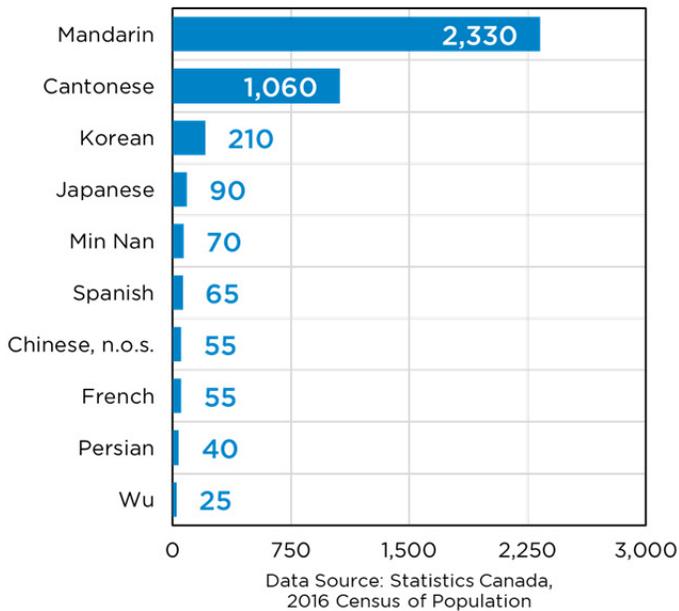
Over 30% of Kerrisdale residents usually use a language other than English at home. This proportion has increased steadily since 2001, and like other language indicators is now higher than for the city overall.<sup>12</sup>

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

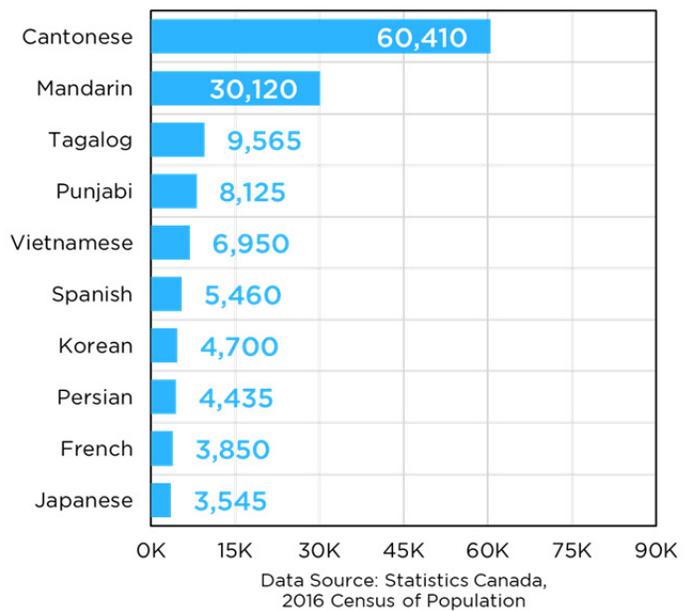


As with the language knowledge and mother tongue indicators, Mandarin is the most commonly used non-English home language in Kerrisdale.

### Kerrisdale: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



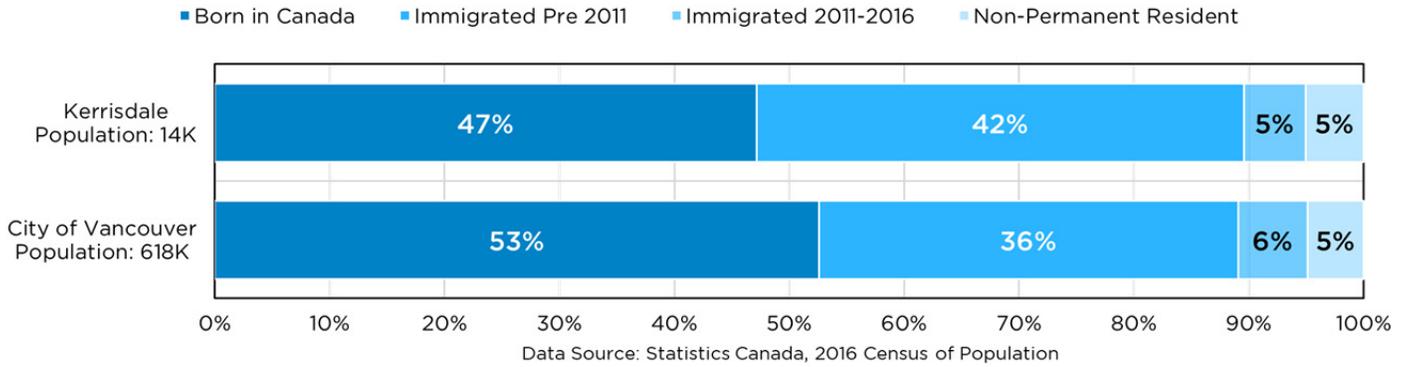
### City of Vancouver: Top Non-English Home Languages, 2016



# Immigration

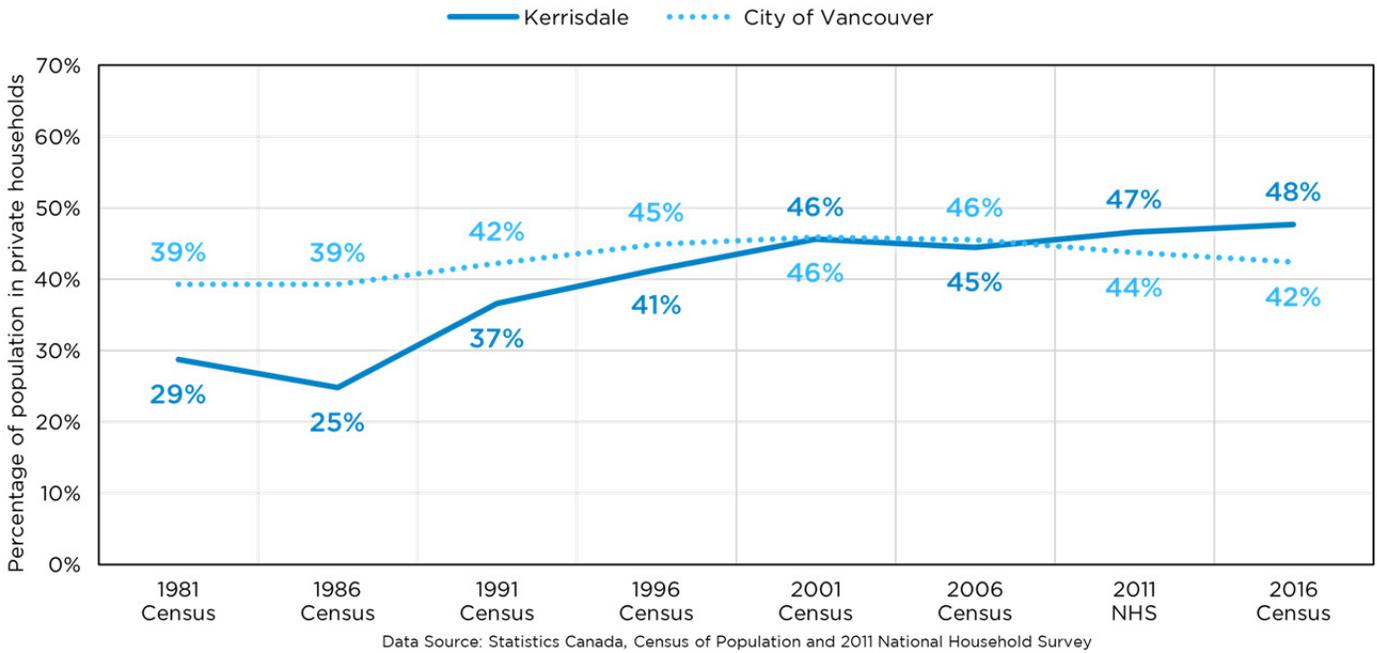
As of 2016, 48% of Kerrisdale’s population are immigrants—including both Canadian citizens and permanent residents—and another 5% are non-permanent residents, including foreign students, temporary workers or refugee claimants. Overall, the rate of immigrants in the neighbourhood is higher than the city’s rate.

## Population by Immigration Status, 2016



Kerrisdale’s immigrant population has increased relatively steadily since 1986. Since 2011, Kerrisdale has had a higher proportion of immigrants than the city overall.

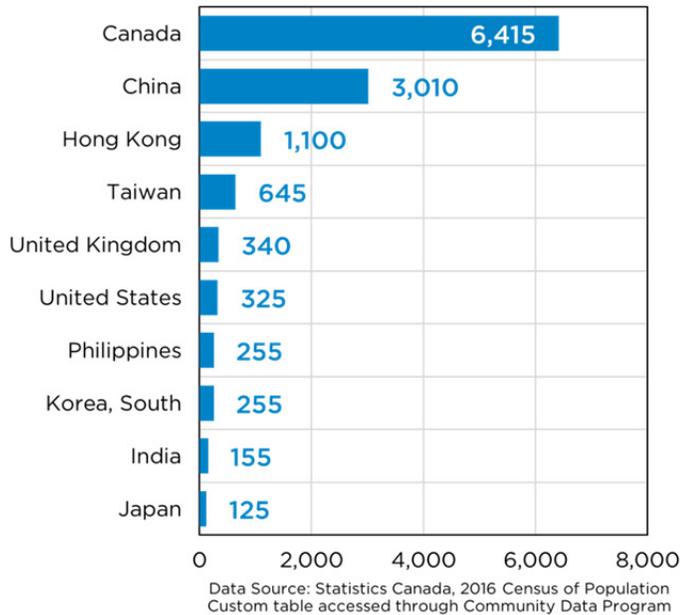
## Immigrants as Percentage of Population, 1981-2016



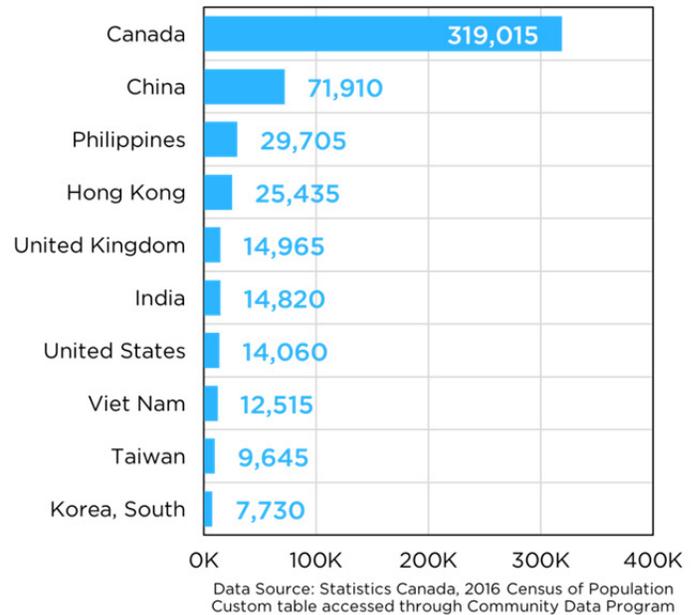
## Places of Birth

Just under half of the population of Kerrisdale was born in Canada. The most commonly reported places of birth for those not born in Canada are China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

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

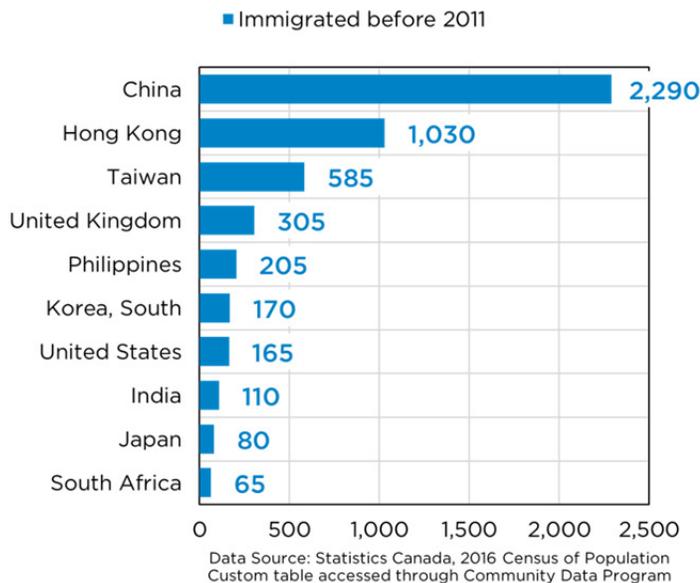


**City of Vancouver: Top Places of Birth for Overall Population, 2016**

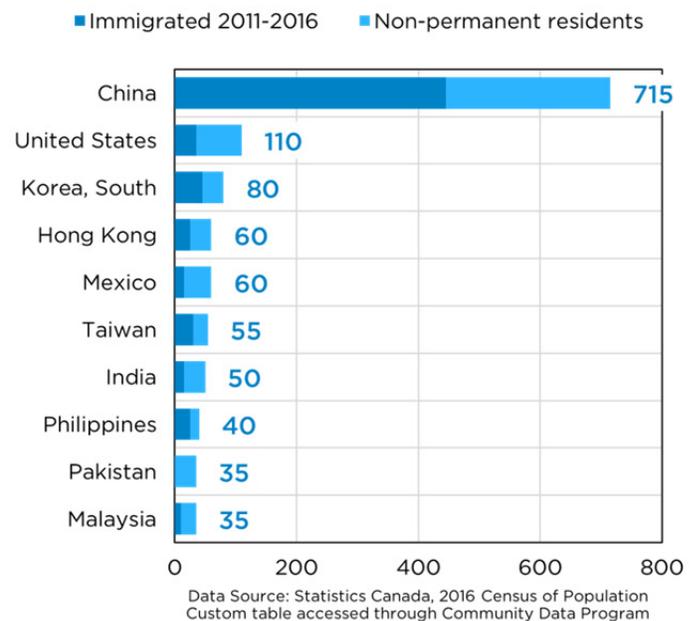


There are changing patterns of migration and immigration in Vancouver, though in Kerrisdale China makes up the largest share of both established and recent immigrant populations.

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



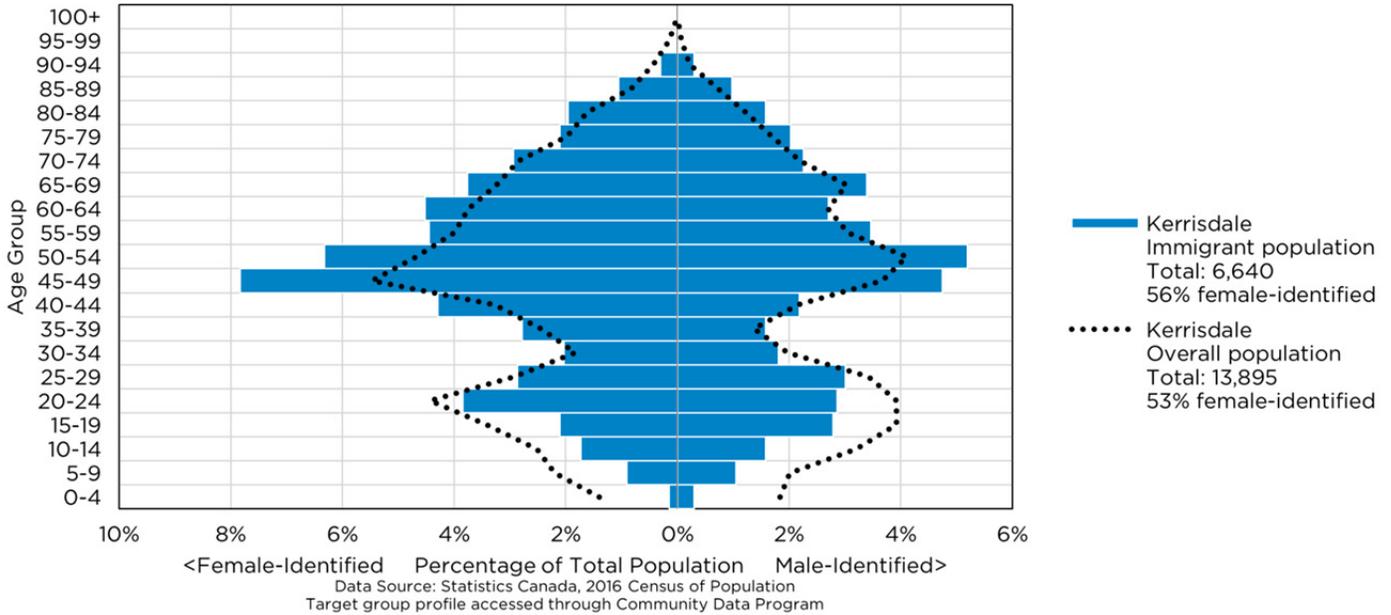
**Kerrisdale: Top Places of Birth for Newcomer Population, 2016**



## Demographics of Immigrant Populations

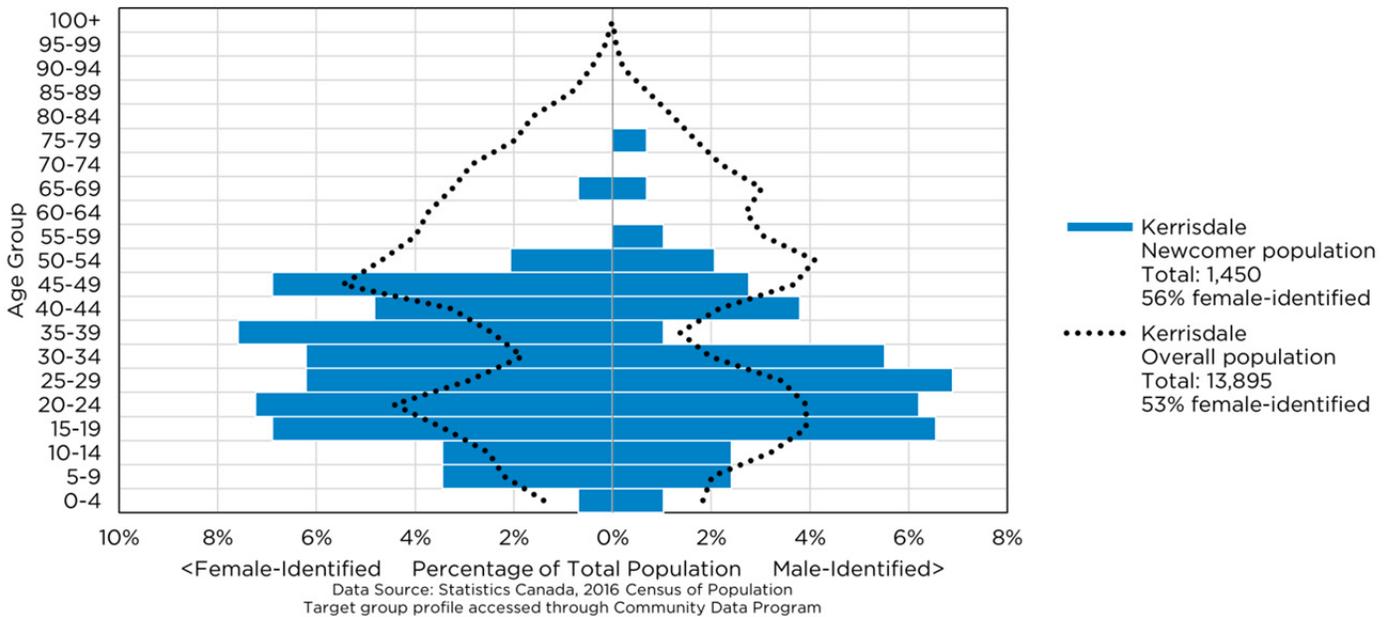
Overall, the immigrant population in Kerrisdale is older than the overall population, with greater representation of people in their 40s and 50s being notable.

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



By contrast, the area’s newcomer population—including both recent immigrants and non-permanent residents—is younger, with this population concentrated among people in their teens, 20s and 30s.

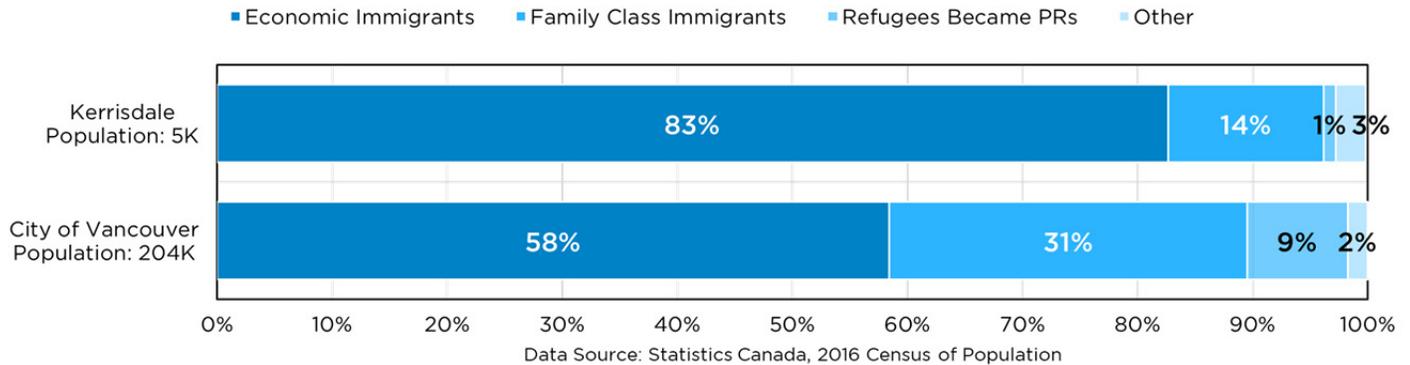
**Kerrisdale:  
Newcomer Population by Age and Sex, 2016**



## Immigrant Admission and Citizenship

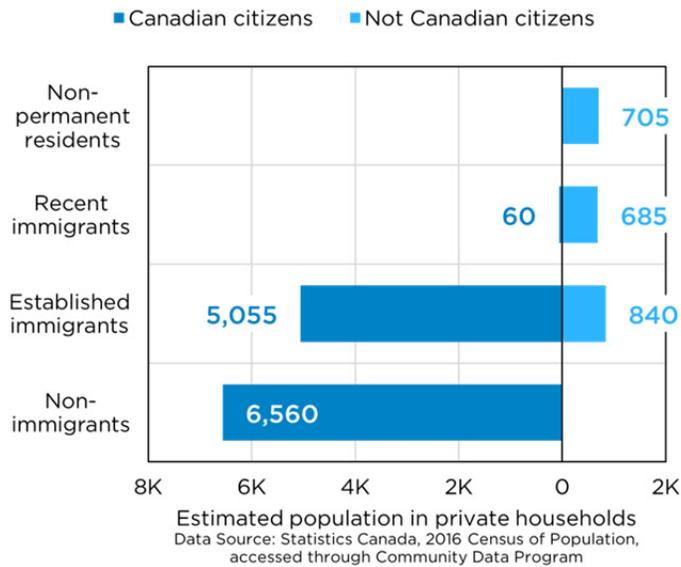
By linking census data to admissions data, Statistics Canada is able to generate summary data on people's category of admission to Canada for people who immigrated after 1980. Kerrisdale is noticeable for having a very large proportion of immigrants who were admitted in economic categories, including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

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

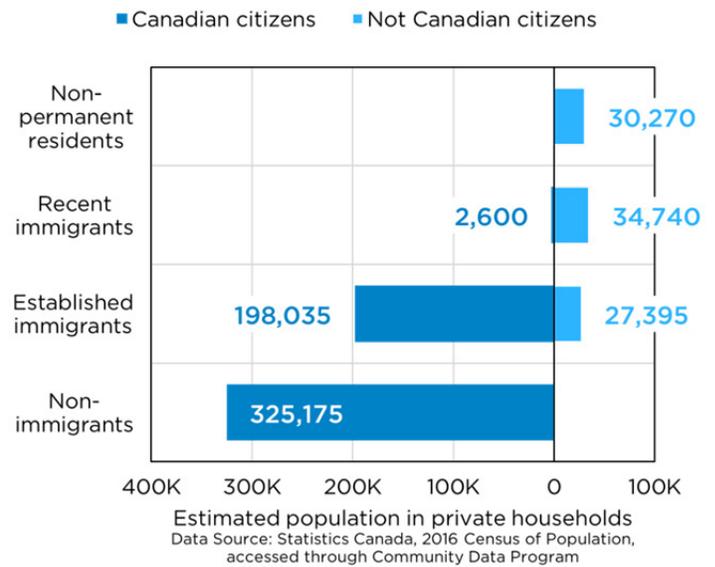


In Kerrisdale, 86% of established immigrants and 8% of new immigrants have become Canadian citizens, similar rates to the city overall. The balance of the immigrant population are permanent residents but not Canadian citizens, meaning that they do not have access to voting rights or other privileges that citizenship brings. 5% of Kerrisdale's population are non-permanent residents who live in Vancouver under the conditions of their work or study permit or refugee claim.

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



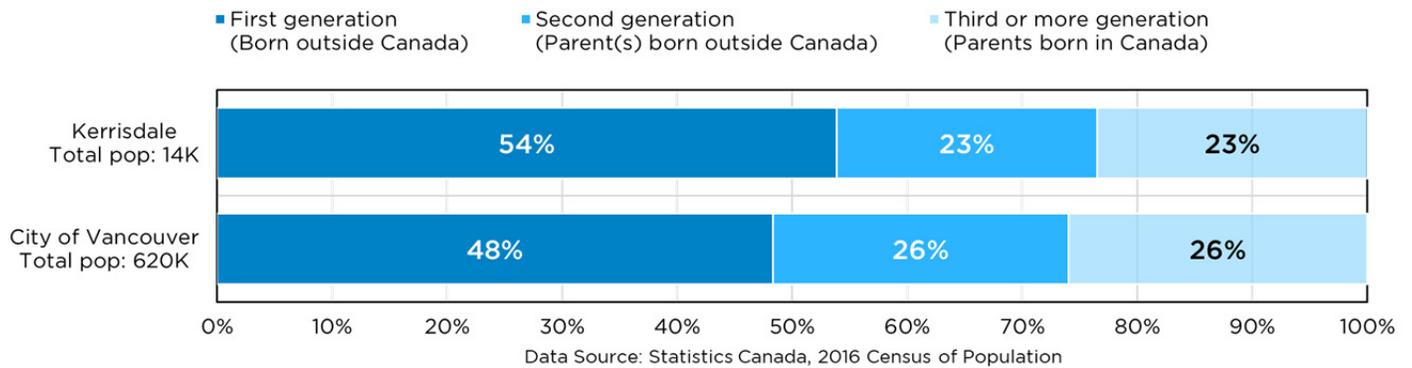
### City of Vancouver: Population by Immigration and Citizenship Status, 2016



## Generations in Canada

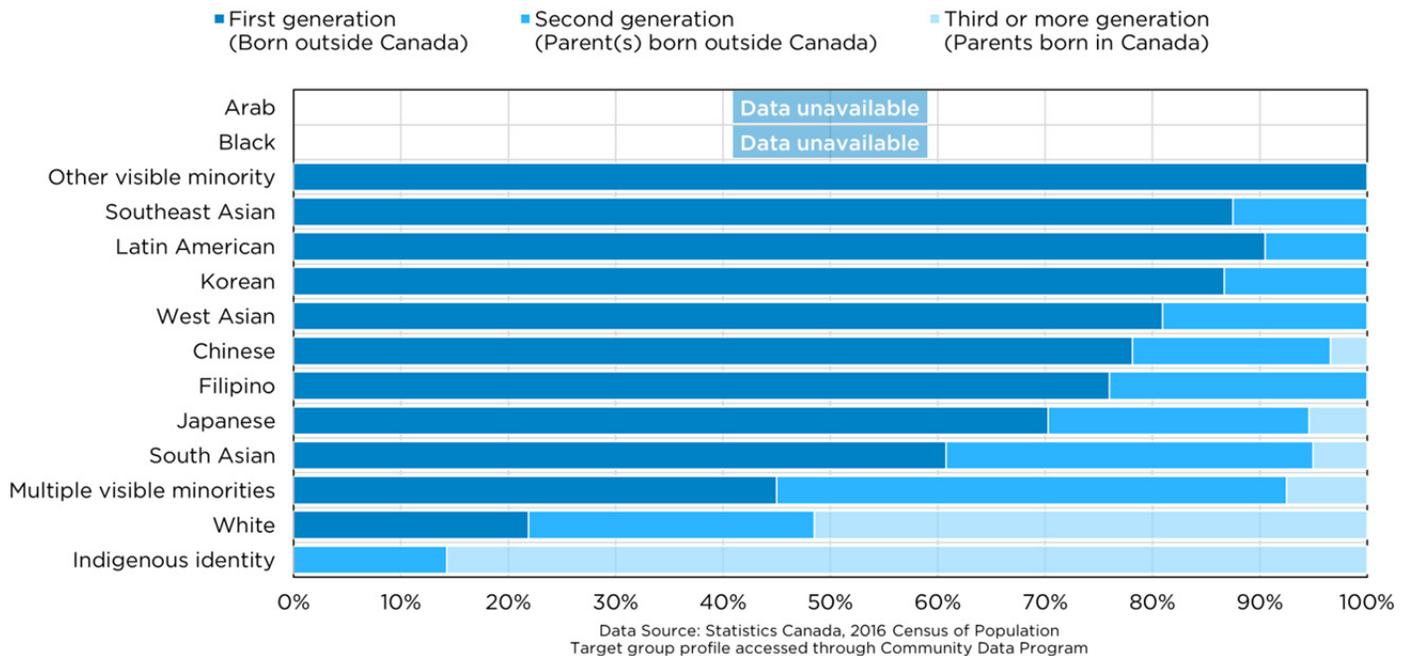
Vancouver is home to diverse immigrant populations, and a particular area of note is a growing second-generation population of people whose parents<sup>13</sup> were born outside Canada. As of 2016, only 23% of Kerrisdale’s population are third-or-more-generation Canadians with both parents born in Canada.

### Population by Generation in Canada, 2016



Except for Indigenous residents, people of all racial identities are in Vancouver because of immigration, whether in current or previous generations. In Kerrisdale, just under half of white residents are first- or second-generation Canadians. A majority of people identifying with multiple “visible minority” groups were born in Canada, as were four in ten South Asian residents.

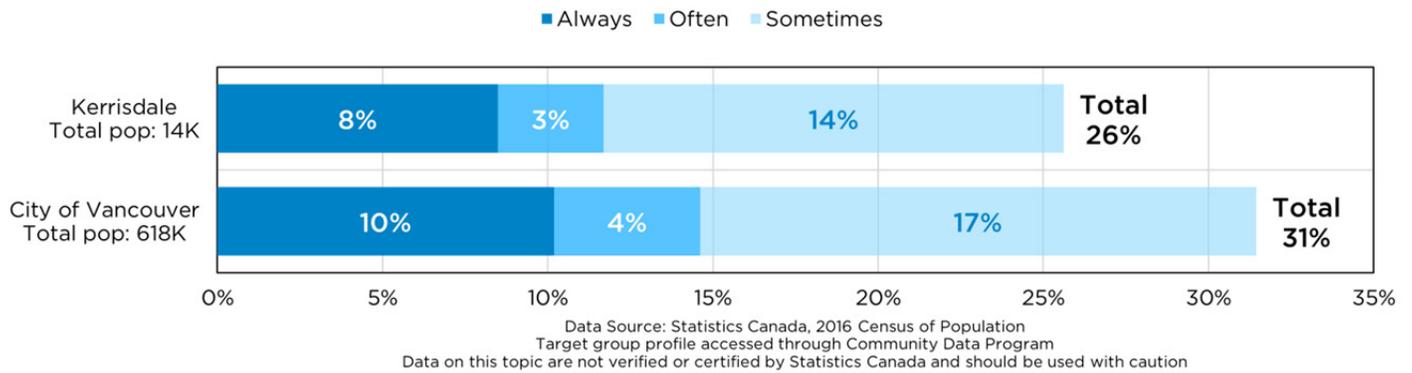
### Kerrisdale: Pop. Groups by Generations in Canada, 2016



## Activity Limitations and Disabilities

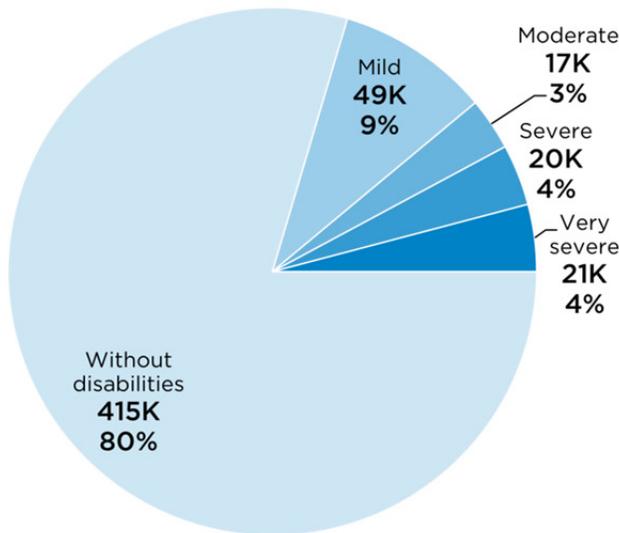
The census does not include a specific question on ability and disability, but does ask respondents to identify whether they have specific limitations on their daily activities. These questions are intended to be a sampling frame for the follow-up Canadian Survey on Disability rather than used directly, but they can provide a broad picture of ability across the population that can be tabulated by neighbourhood or across population groups. In Kerrisdale, 26% of people experience a limitation on their daily activities on at least an occasional basis, which is a lower rate than for Metro Vancouver overall.

### Population with Limitations on Daily Activities, 2016

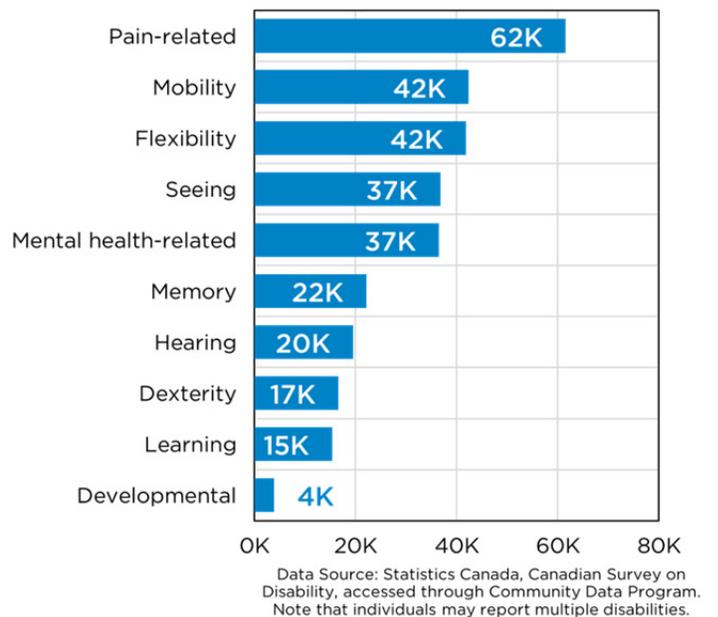


Indicators from the Canadian Survey on Disability are available at a city-wide level. Based on that survey, 20% of people age 15 and older in Vancouver have a disability. Slightly fewer than half of people with a disability have a mild disability, while slightly more than half have a moderate, severe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



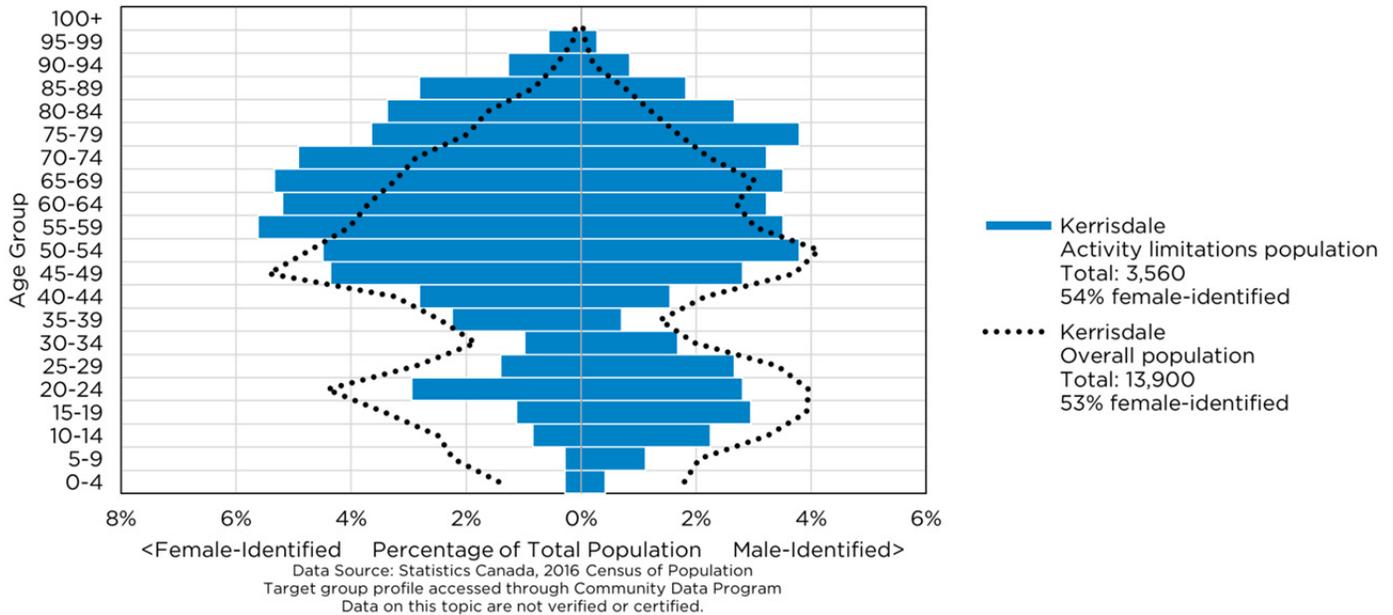
### City of Vancouver: Est. Pop. with Indicated Type of Disability, 2017



## Demographics of Activity Limitations

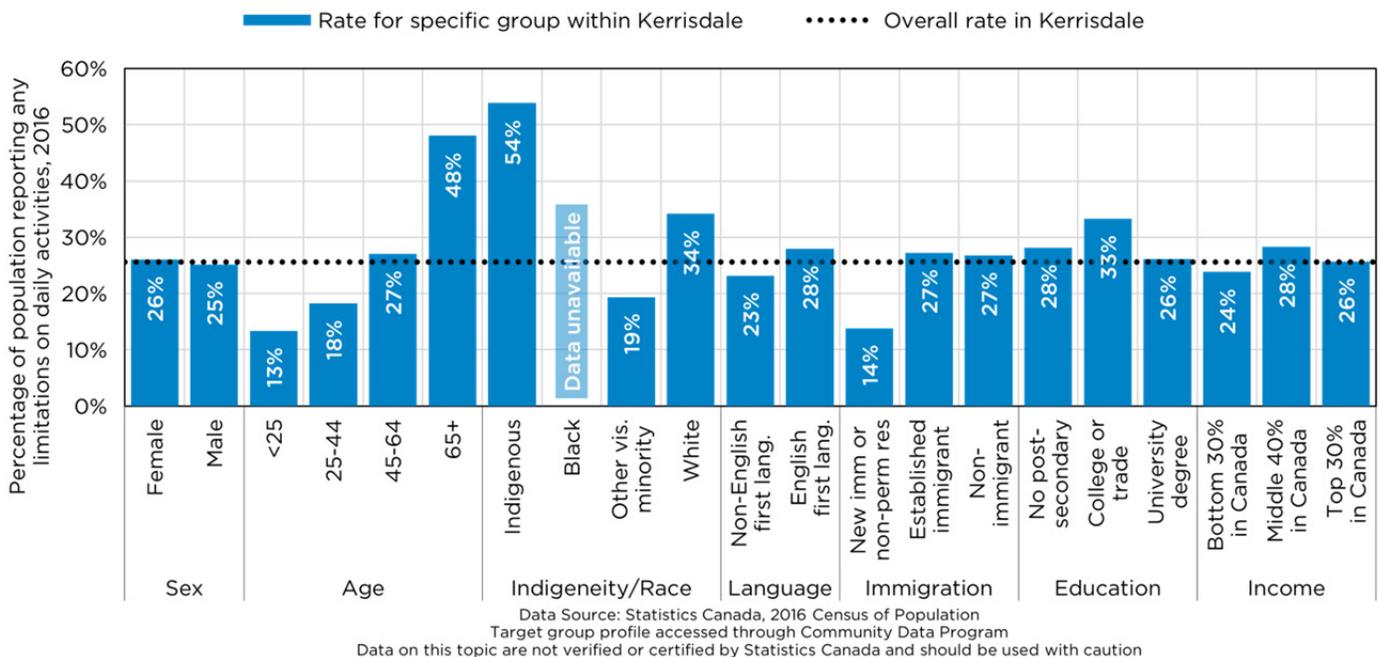
The age profile of people with limits on daily activities skews toward older adults and seniors. However, it is important to note that people of all ages may report limitations on daily activities.

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



The charts below compare the rate that people report activity limitations among different demographic groups living in Kerrisdale. Consistent with the age breakdown above, nearly half of people age 65 or older report limitations on daily activities. Data for some populations, such as Indigenous residents, should be used with caution, but the data available also shows a high rate..

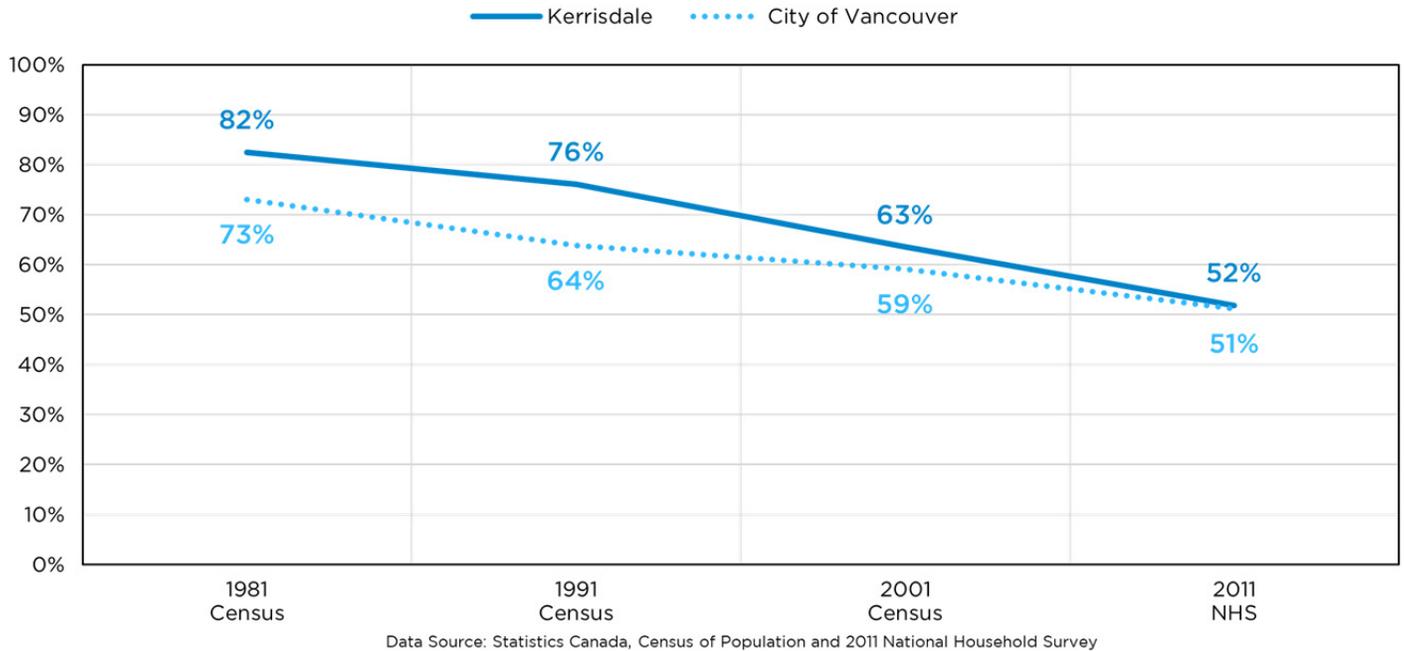
**Kerrisdale: Rate of Activity Limits by Demographic, 2016**



## Spirituality and Religion

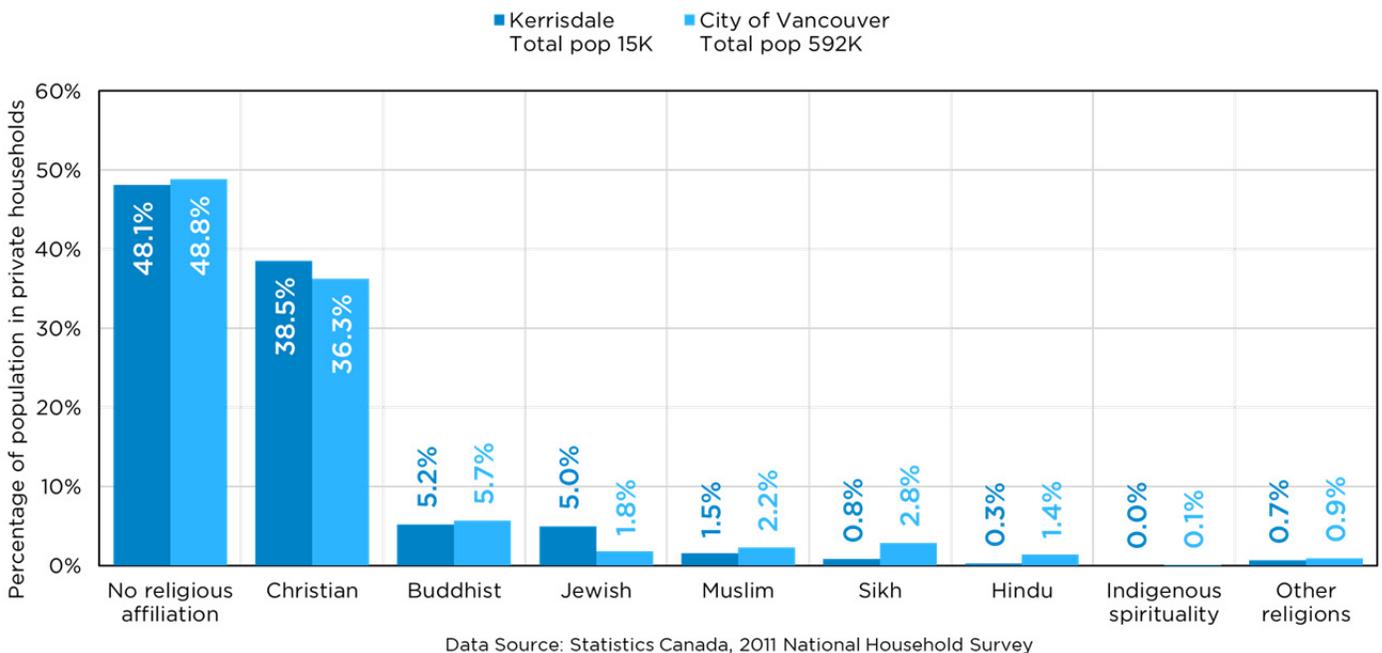
Information on people's religious identity is collected through the census program every ten years, so the most recent data available is from the voluntary National Household Survey in 2011. In 2011, 52% of Kerrisdale residents reported having a religious affiliation.

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



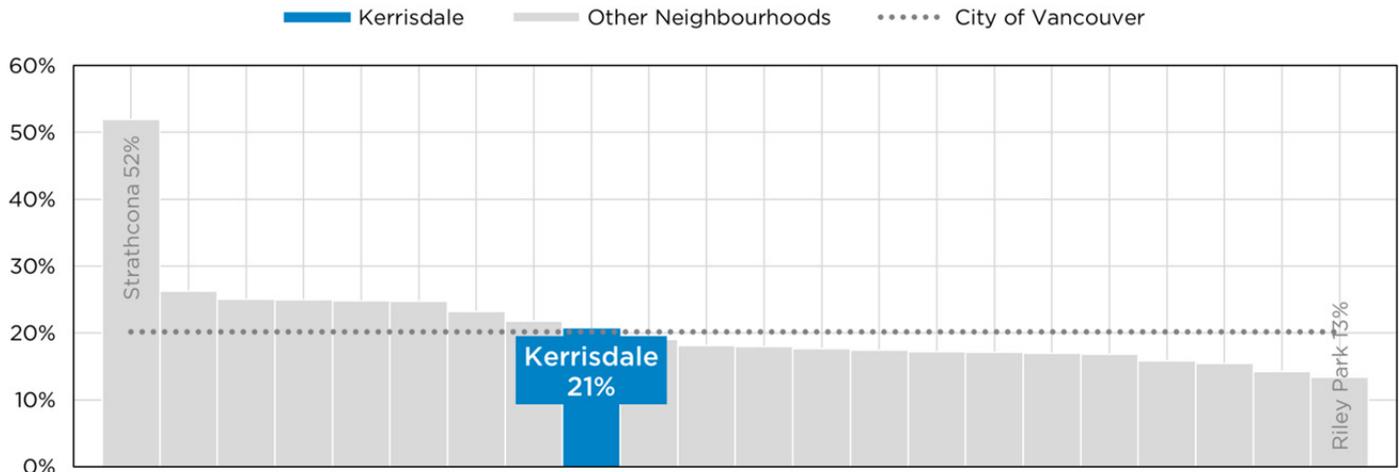
The graphs below show categories of religious affiliation reported in Kerrisdale and the City of Vancouver in 2011. Kerrisdale residents were more likely to identify as Christian or Jewish than residents of the city overall.

### Population by Religious Affiliation, 2011

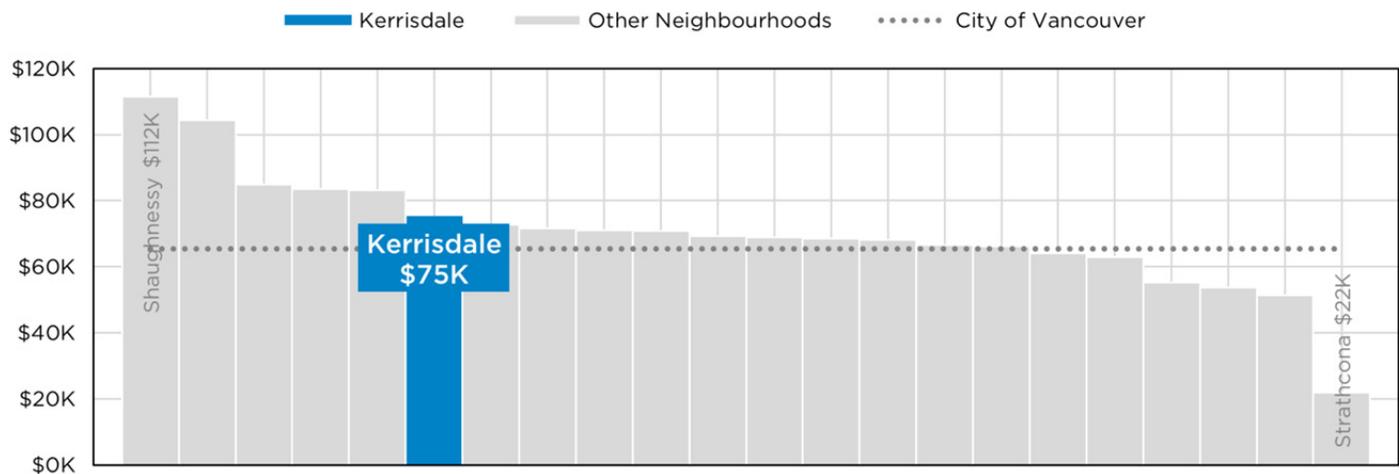


# ECONOMY AND EQUITY

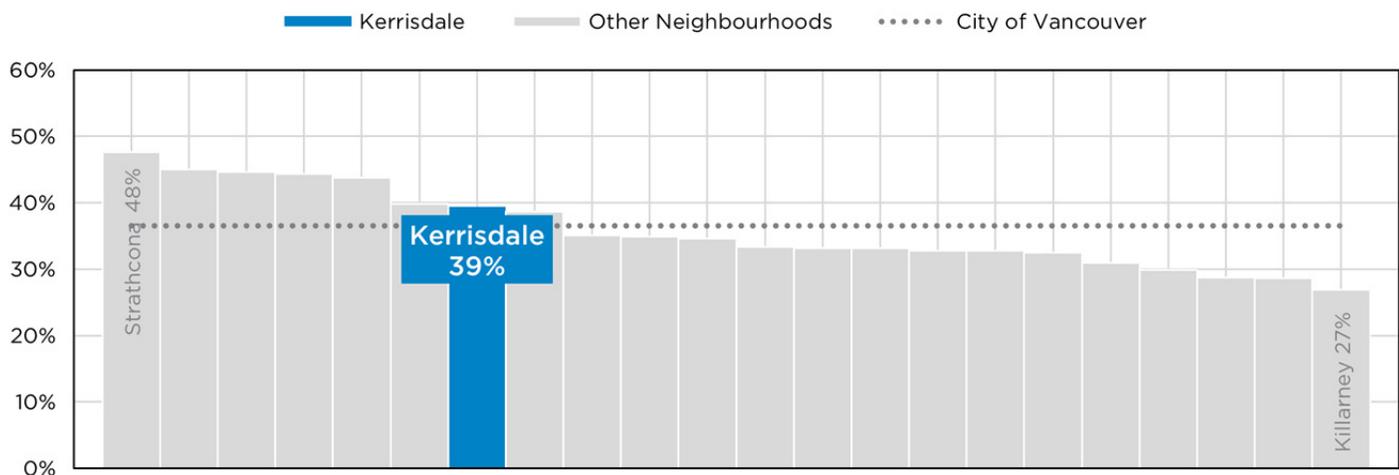
## Population Below National Poverty Line, 2016



## Median Household Income, 2016

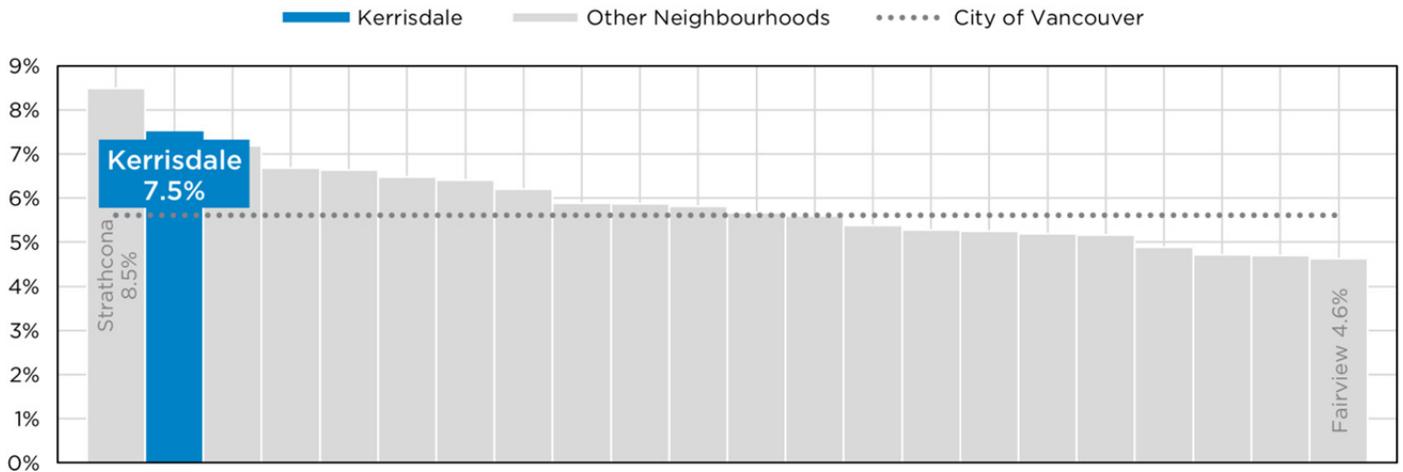


## Households Spending Over 30% of Total Income on Housing, 2016

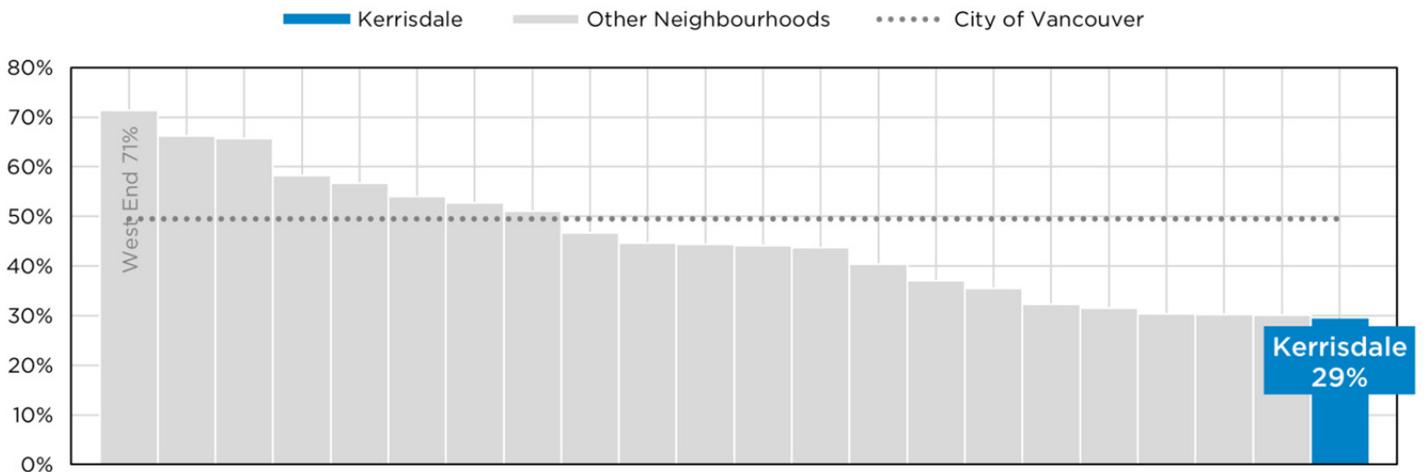


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

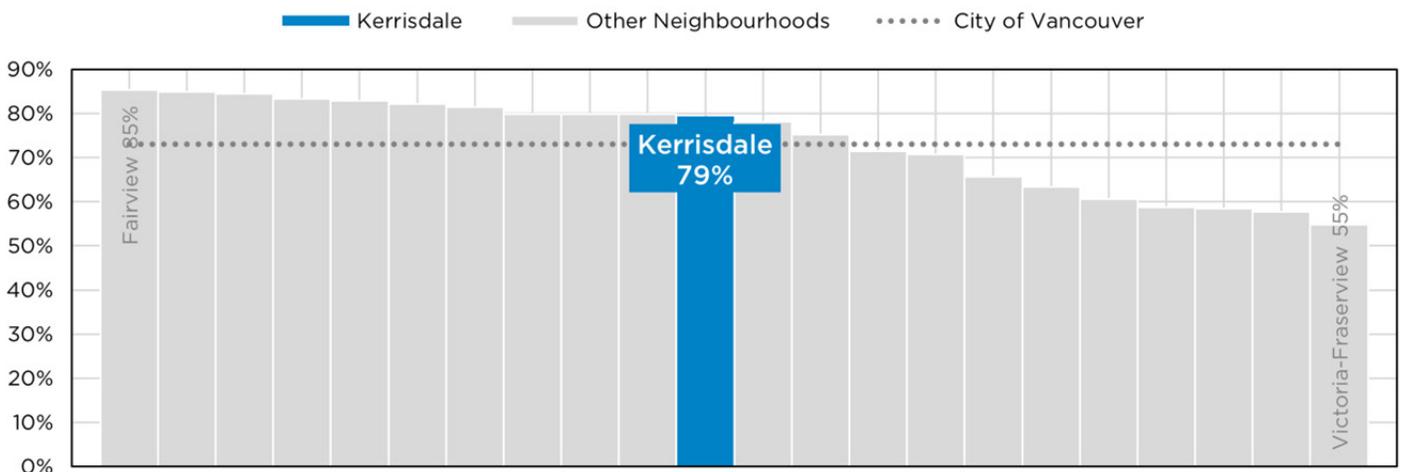
## Unemployment Rate for Residents in Labour Force, 2016



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



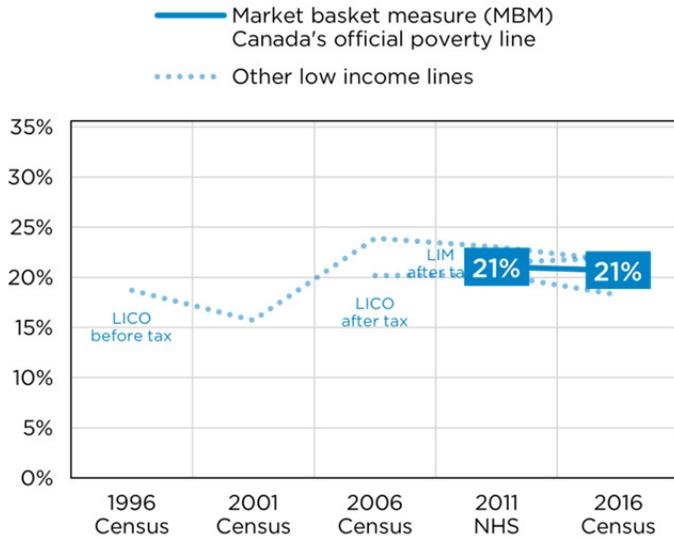
## Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, 2016



# Income Poverty

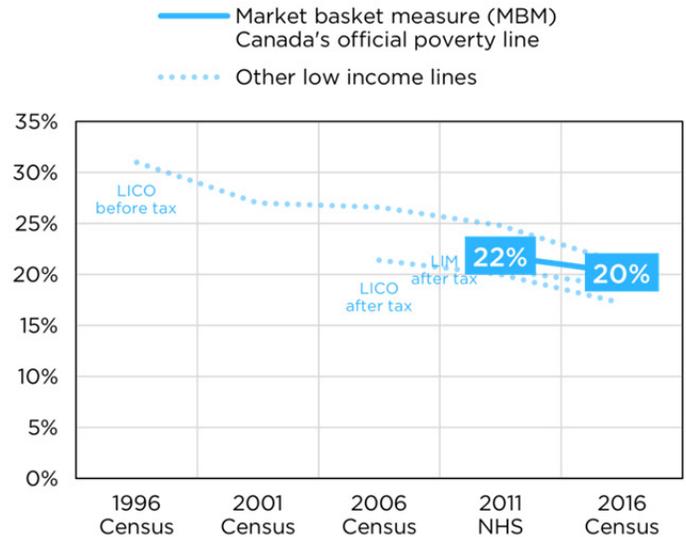
Canada has only recently defined a national poverty line: the Market Basket Measure (MBM), which compares family disposable income to the cost of basic needs in a community. 21% of the population in Kerrisdale have incomes below this measure. Assessing trends is challenging given changes in measures used, but, Kerrisdale's poverty rate is unchanged in recent periods even as the city rate has fallen.

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



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

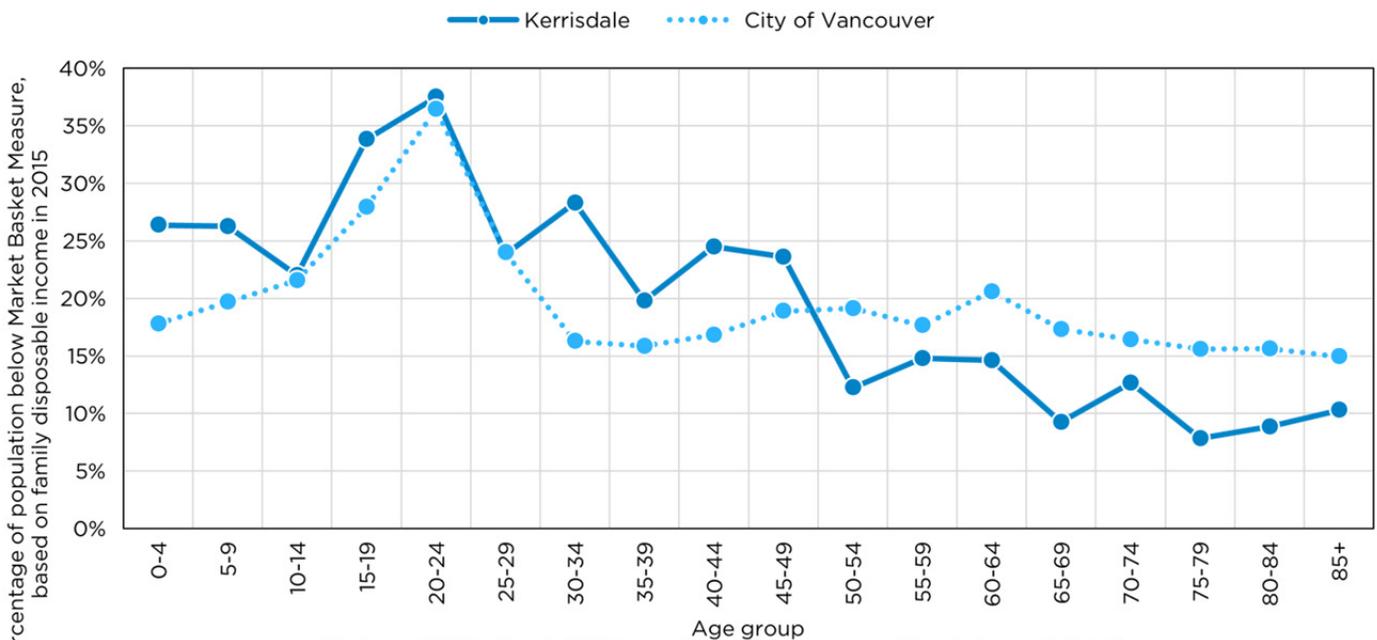
**City of Vancouver:  
Low Income Rates, 1996-2016**



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

In Kerrisdale, poverty rates for children and people in their 30s and 40s are higher than the city overall, while rates for seniors are lower.

**Poverty Rate by Age Group, 2016**

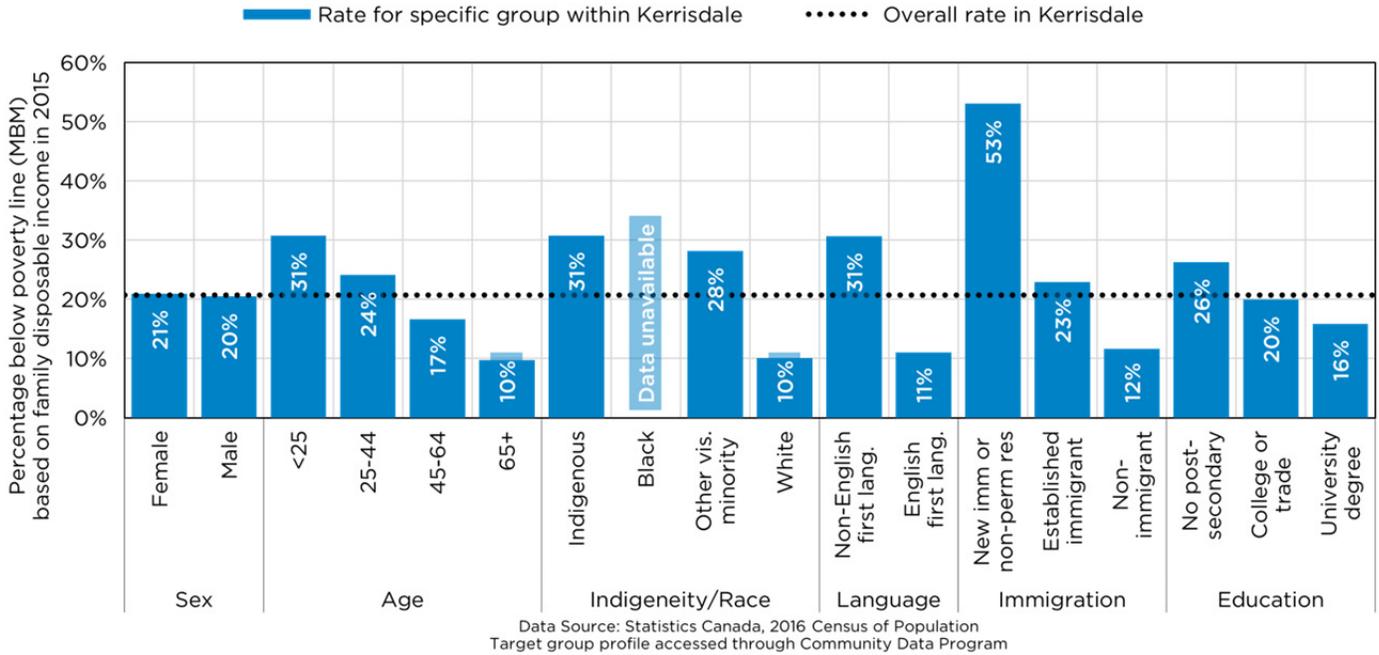


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, data accessed through Community Data Program

# Equity and Poverty

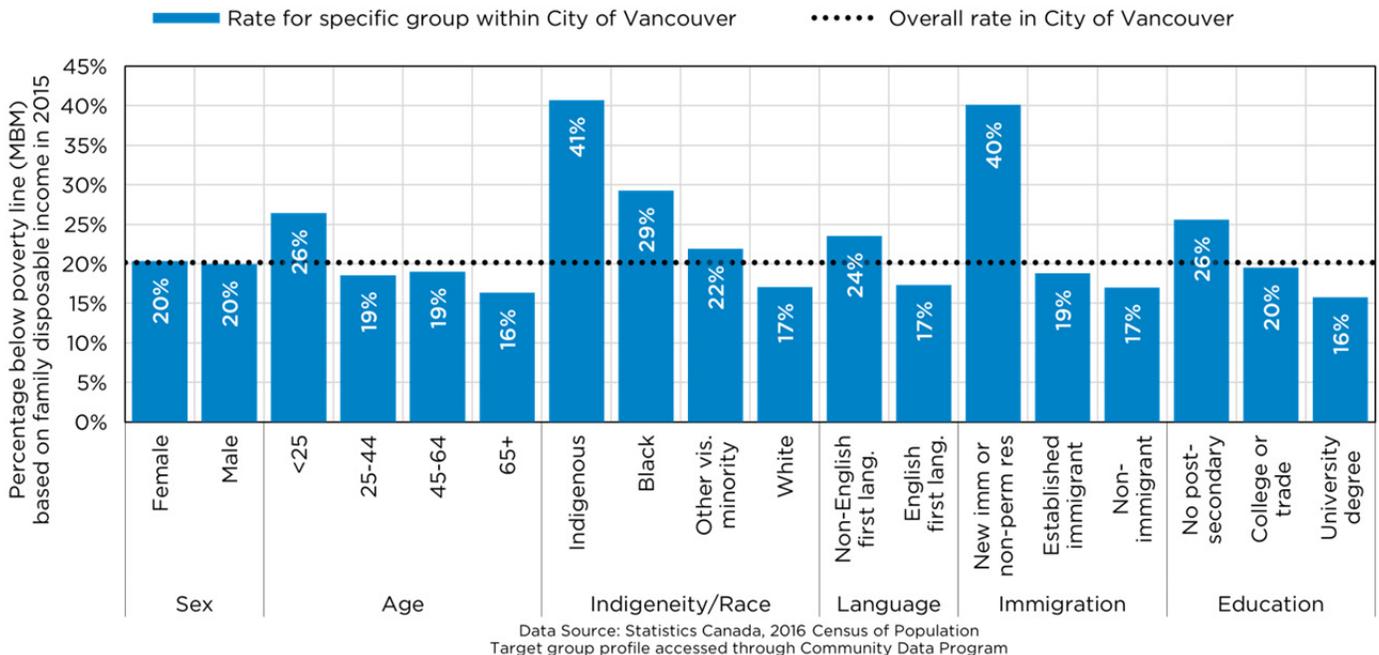
Poverty does not strike randomly: inadequate income to meet basic needs correlates with other systems of oppression and inequity. In Kerrisdale, a majority of newcomers have incomes below the poverty line. There is also evidence of racialized poverty, with Indigenous and visible minority residents disproportionately impacted by poverty as well.

**Kerrisdale: 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.

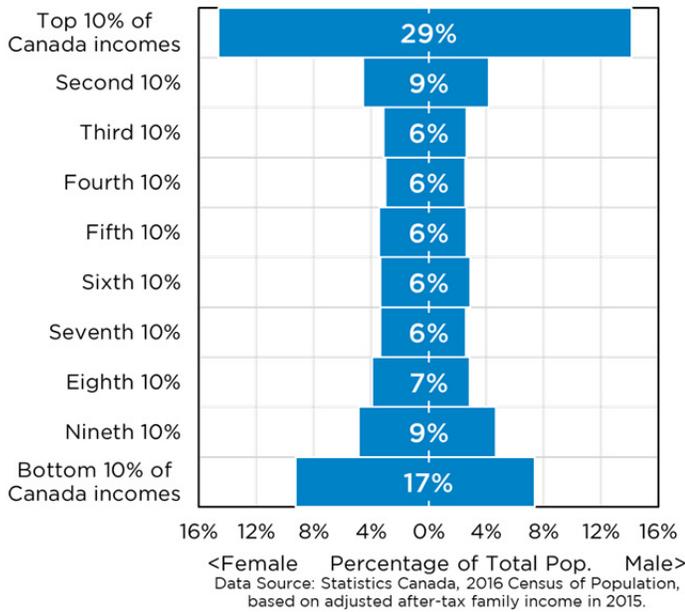
**City of Vancouver: Poverty Rate by Selected Demographics, 2016**



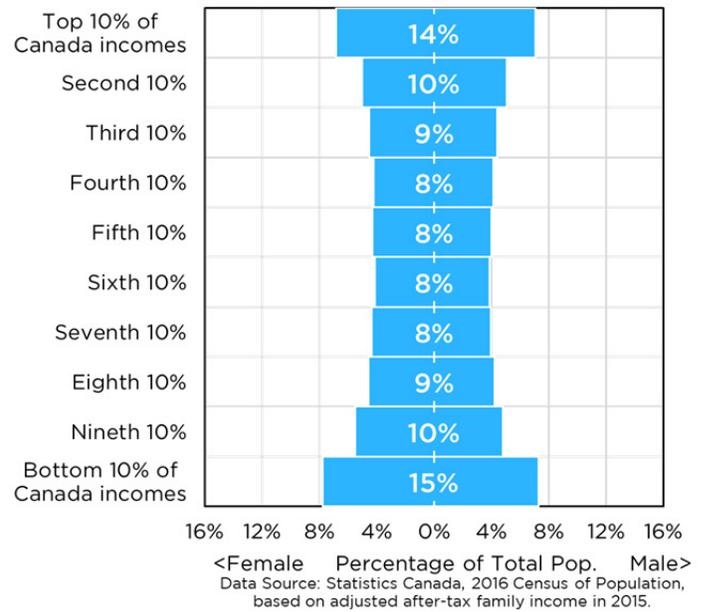
# Income Inequity

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%. Kerrisdale is more polarized than Vancouver: 29% of Kerrisdale residents are in the top 10% of Canadian earners, while 17% are in the bottom 10%.

**Kerrisdale: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

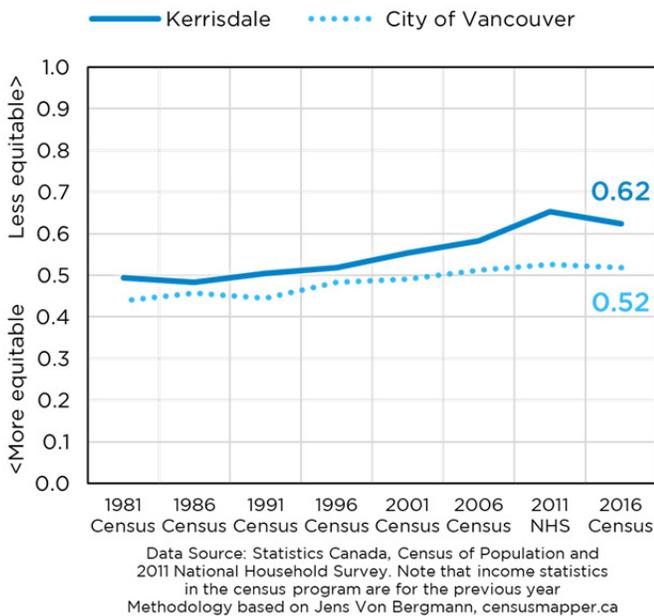


**City of Vancouver: Population by National Income Deciles, 2016**

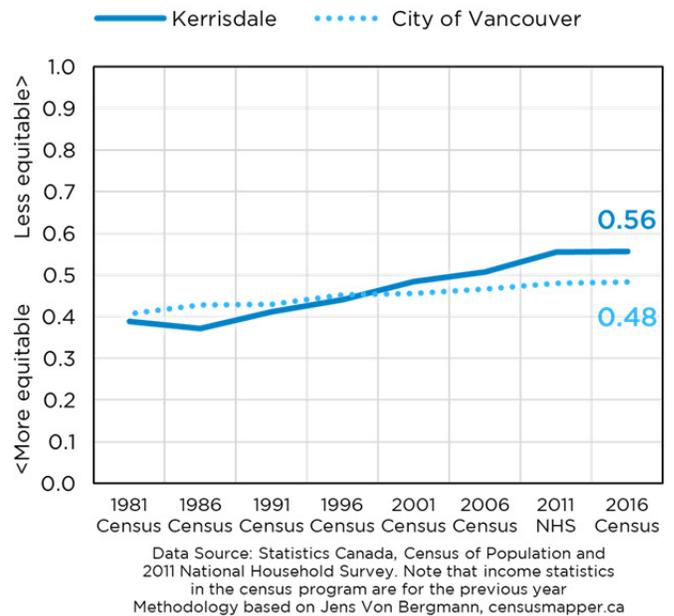


The graph below estimates a Gini coefficient using total household income categories.<sup>14</sup> Kerrisdale can be seen to have a less equitable distribution of income than the city overall, with the gap increasing in recent periods.

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



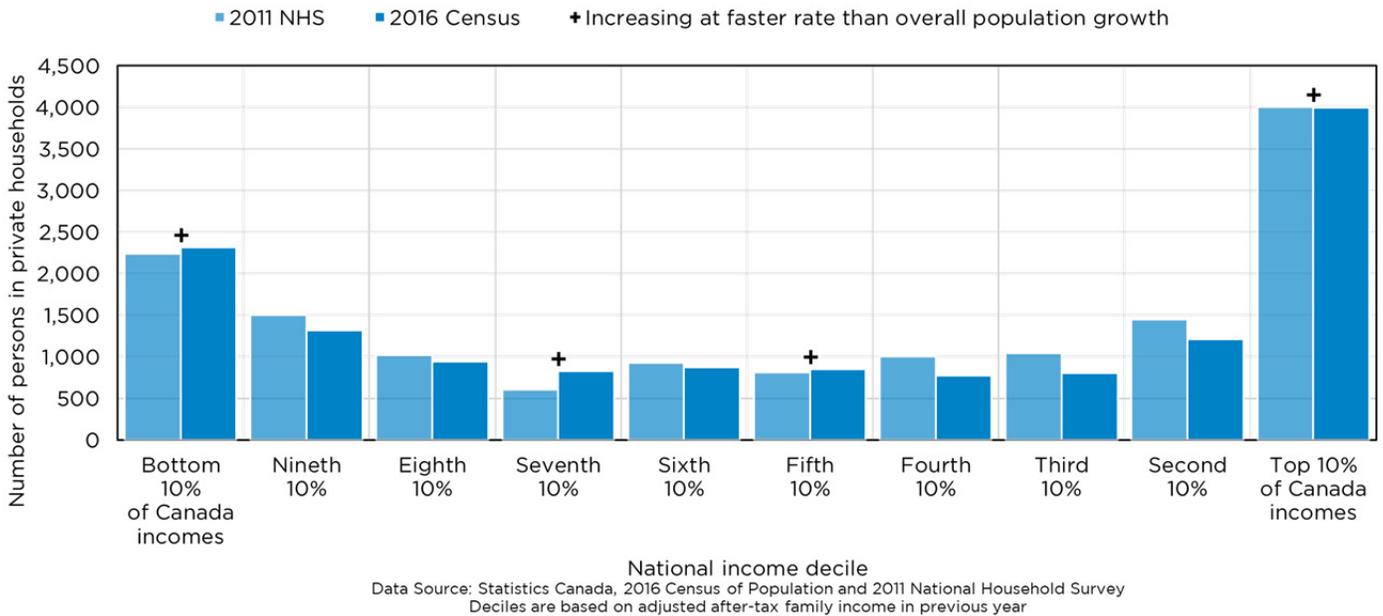
**Estimated Gini Index for Pre-Tax Household Income Distribution**



## Equity and Income Distribution

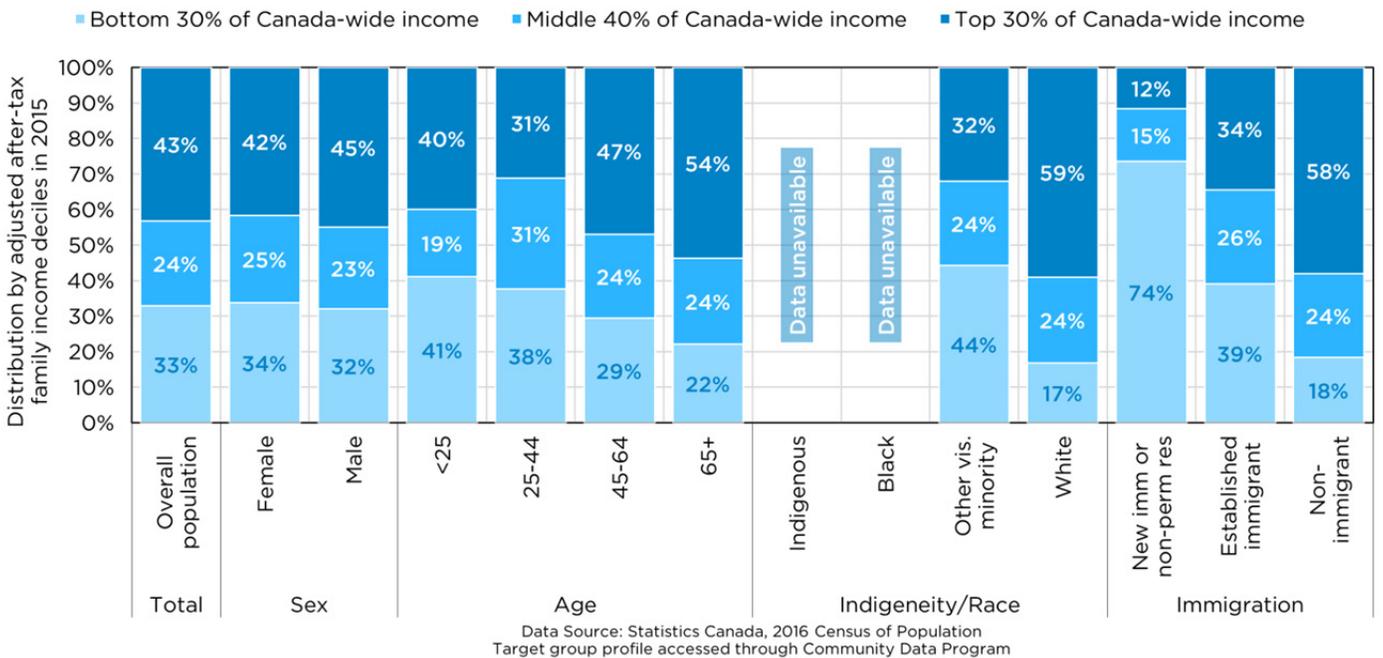
The chart below shows the estimated population in each national income decile in Kerrisdale. Kerrisdale has retained a polarized income distribution. The neighbourhood gained (or, more precisely, did not lose) residents in the highest and lowest tiers, as well as two groups in the middle-to-low part of the distribution.

### Kerrisdale: 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 Kerrisdale, there is a sharp divide in income by people's immigration status.

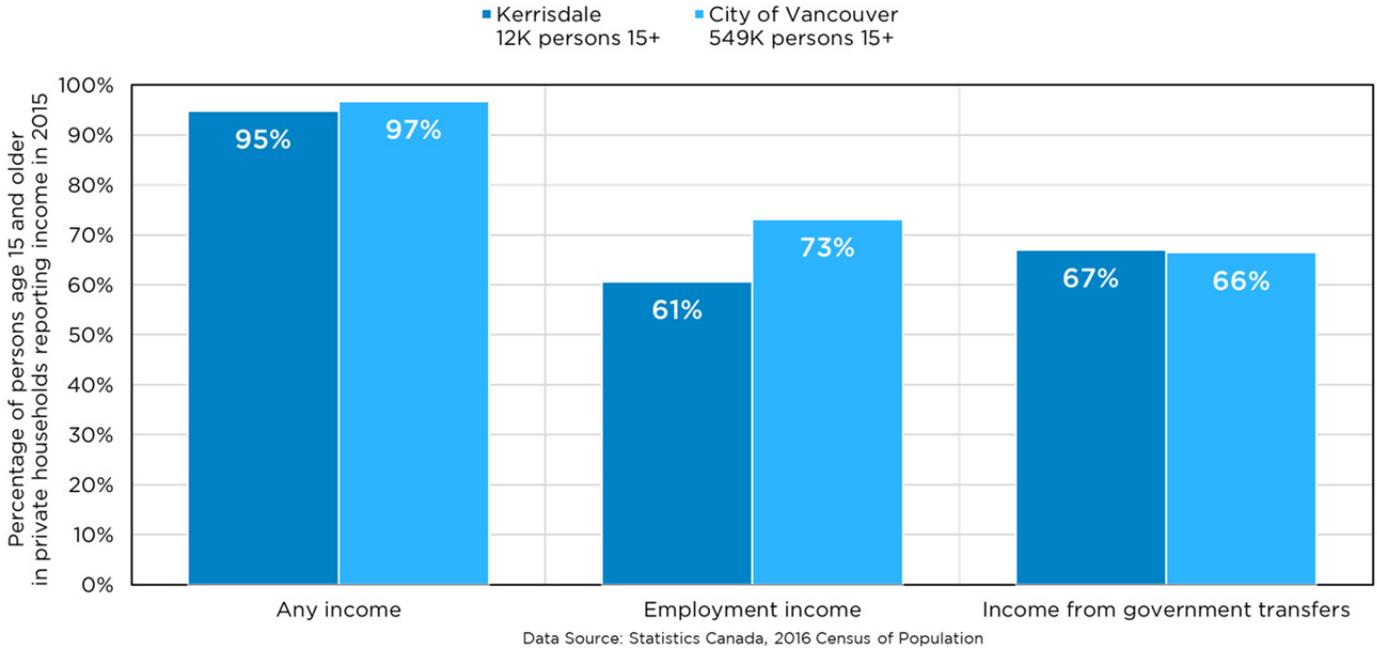
### Kerrisdale: Income Distribution by Demographics, 2016



## Individual Income

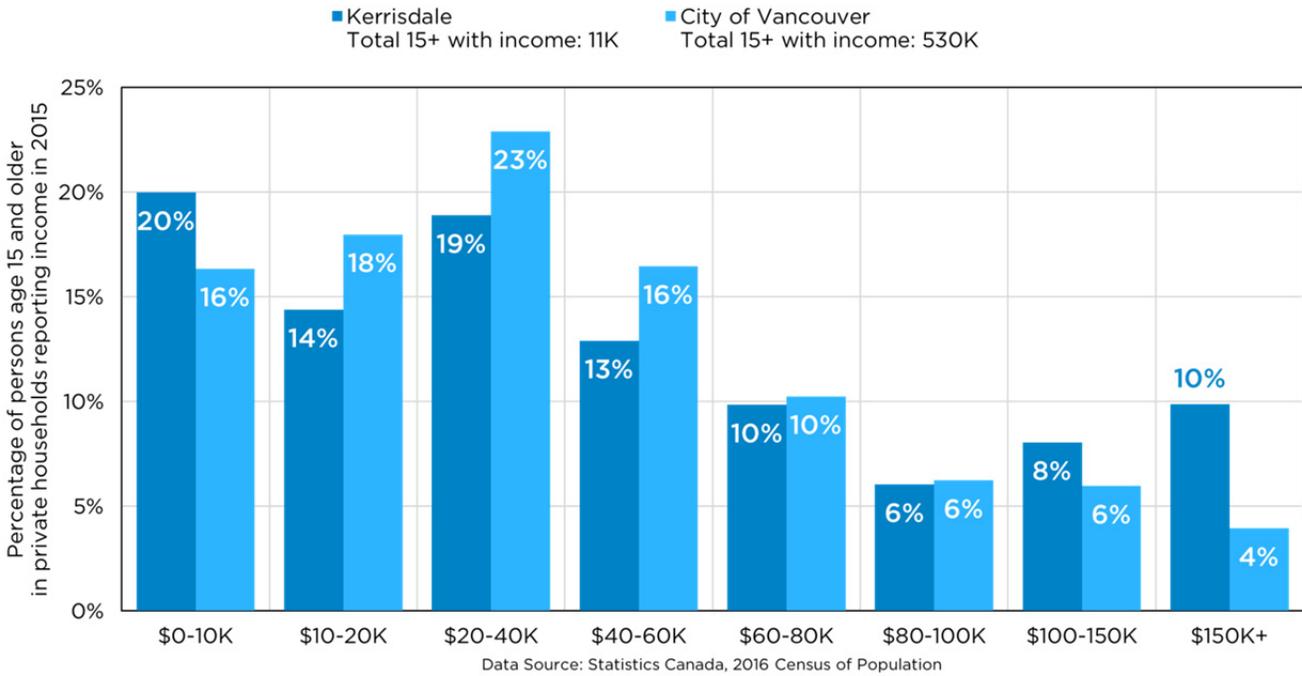
Among people 15 years of age and older, 95% of Kerrisdale residents reported having income in the year prior to the 2016 census.<sup>15</sup> Kerrisdale had a lower percentage of persons with employment income than the city overall, with approximately 61% of residents reporting income from employment.

### Persons Reporting Different Sources of Income, 2016



Compared to the city overall, individuals in Kerrisdale are more likely to have very low or very high incomes.

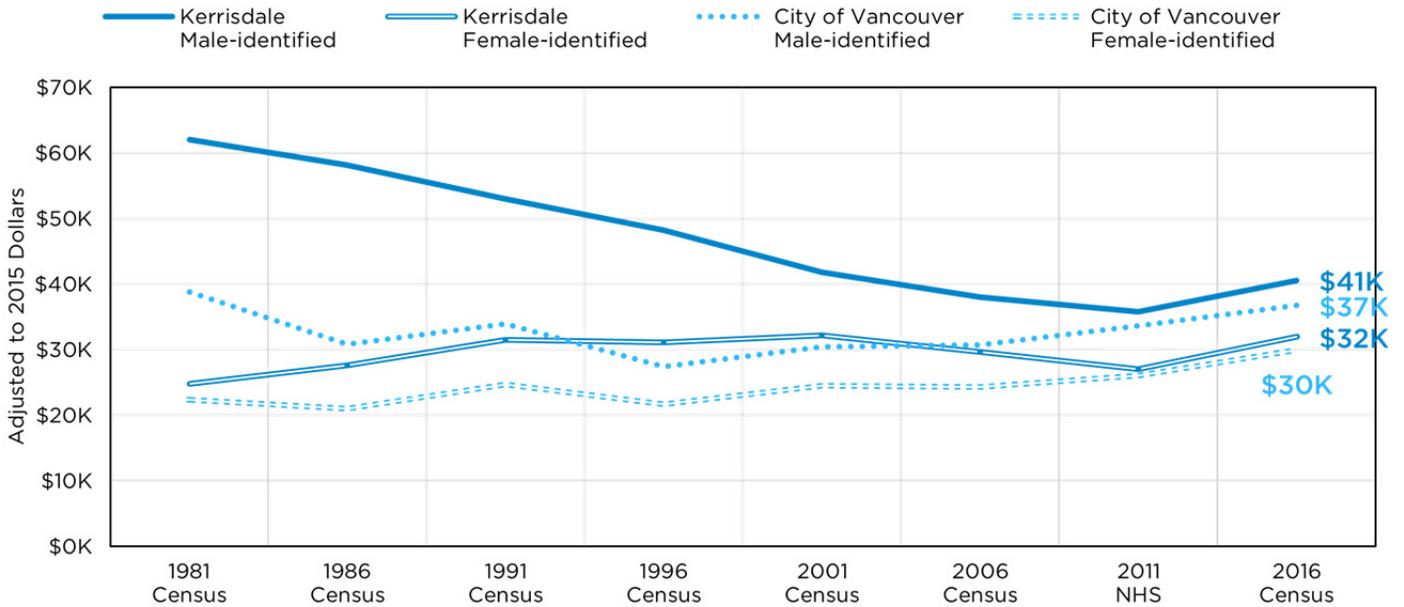
### Distribution of Total Personal Income, 2016



## Equity and Individual Income

Adjusted for inflation,<sup>16</sup> median personal income in Kerrisdale has decreased over time for male-identified residents and increased for female-identified residents.

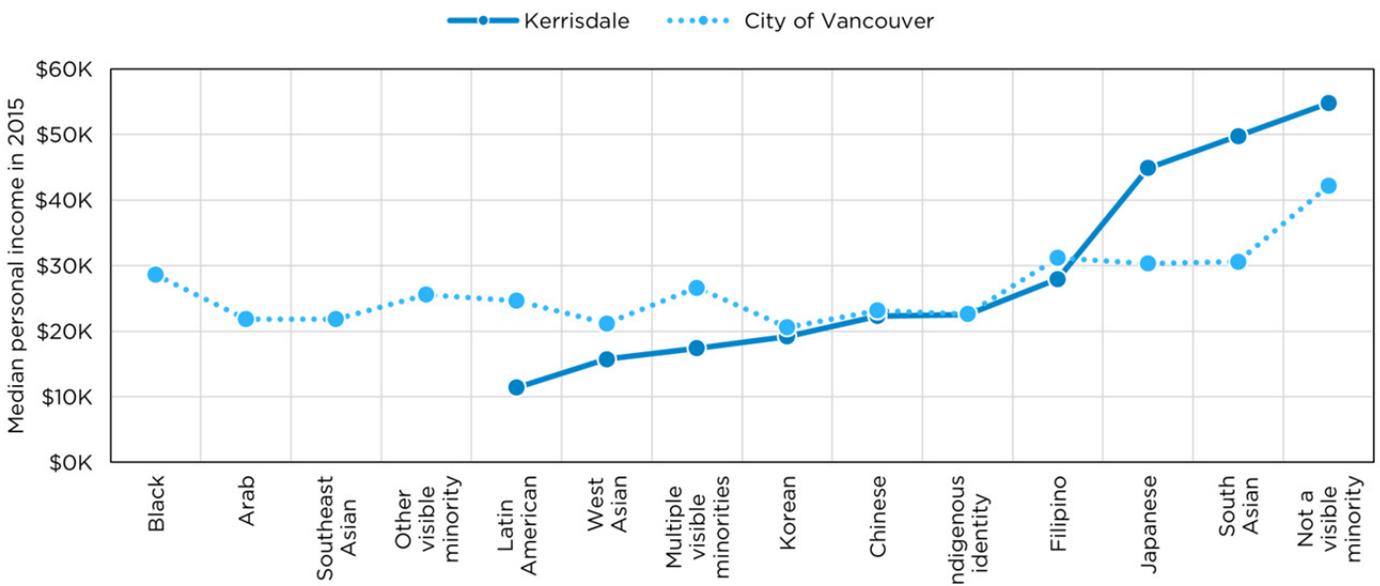
### Median Personal Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



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

There are also important inequities in median income based on people’s Indigenous and racial identities. Populations not in visible minority groups in Kerrisdale have markedly higher median incomes than many racialized populations.

### Median Personal Income by Population Group, 2016

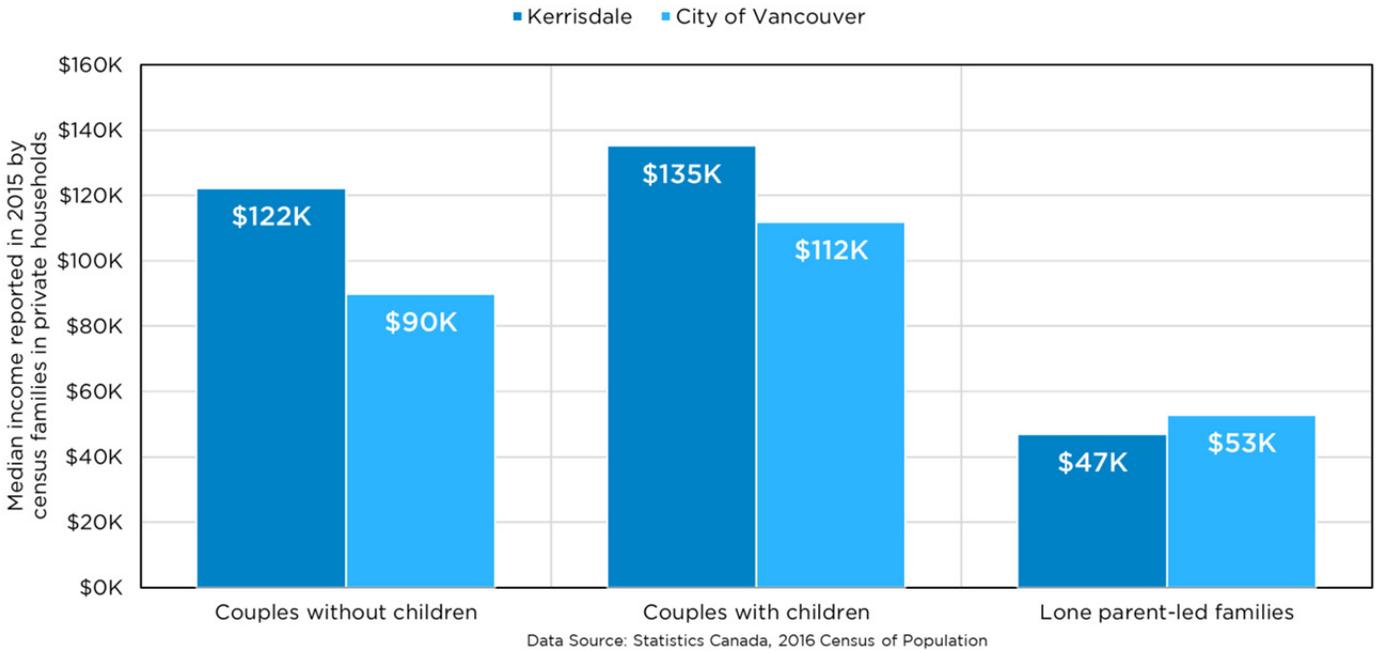


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population  
 Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program

## Family Income

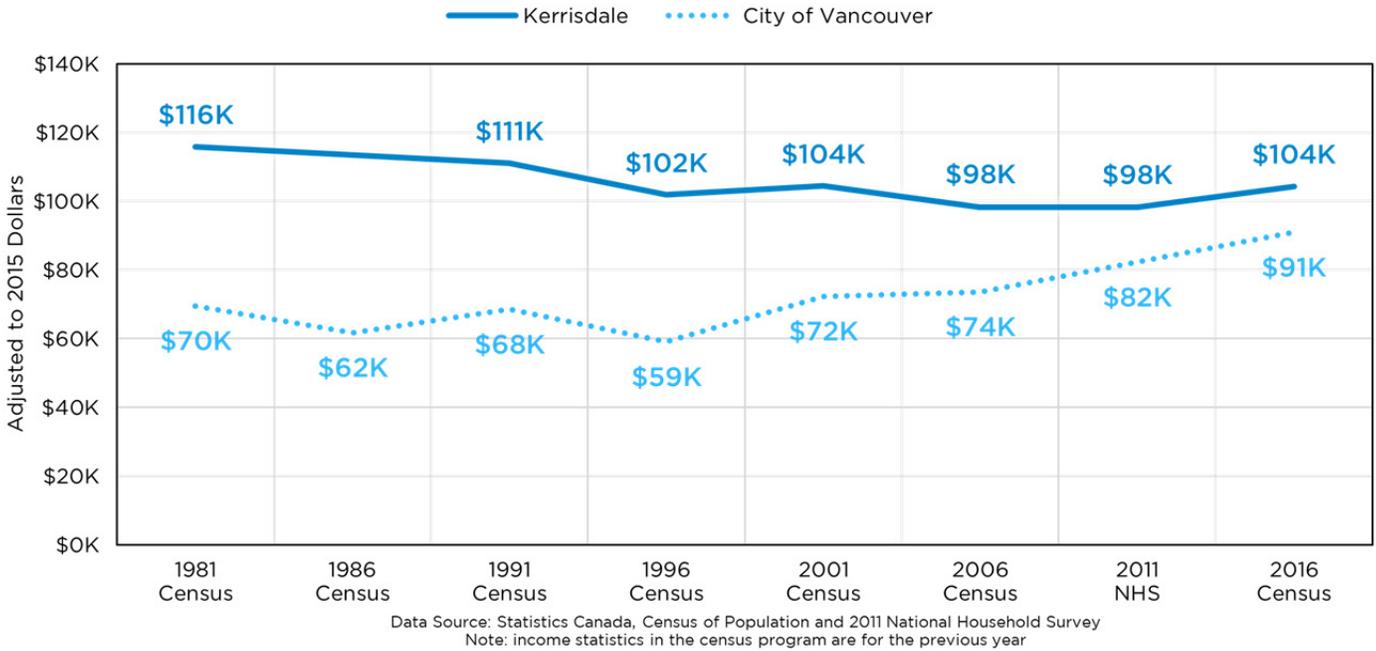
For couple families, median family income is higher in Kerrisdale than in Vancouver. At the same time, median income for lone parent families is lower in Kerrisdale than in Vancouver.

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



After adjusting for inflation, median income for families in Kerrisdale generally decreased from 1981 to 2011, and increased from 2011 to 2016. Median family income in Kerrisdale has consistently been higher than the city overall, but this gap continues to decrease over time.

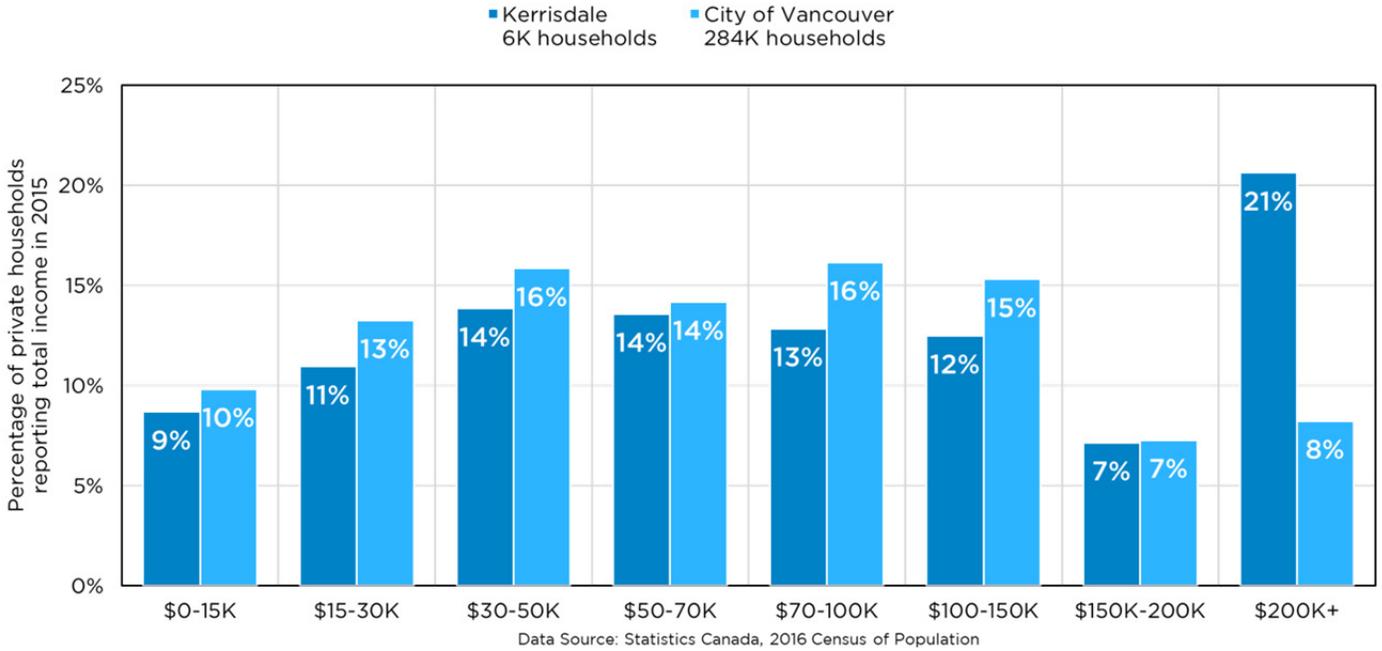
### Median Family Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



# Household Income

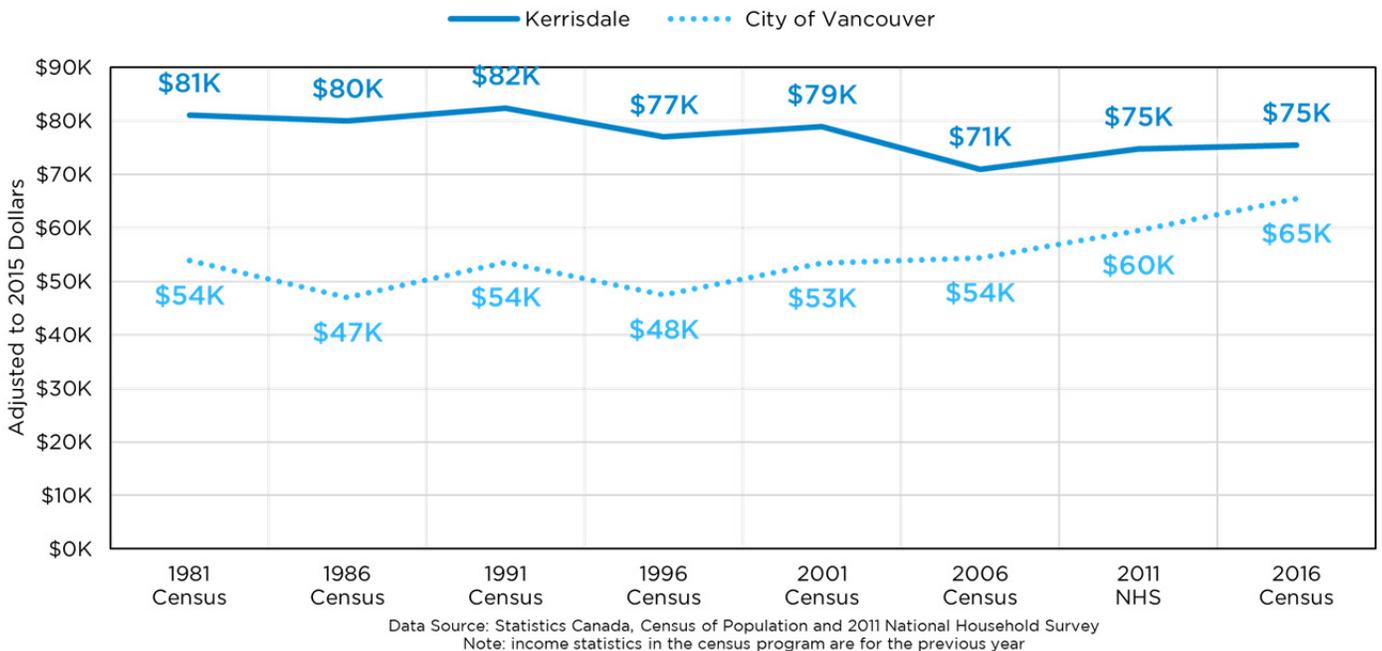
Kerrisdale has a significantly higher share of households in top income brackets, with 21% of households making more than \$200 thousand per year.

### Distribution of Total Household Income, 2016



Adjusting for inflation, median household income for Kerrisdale has generally been stable over time. While median household income in Kerrisdale remains above the city average, this gap has been narrowing over time.

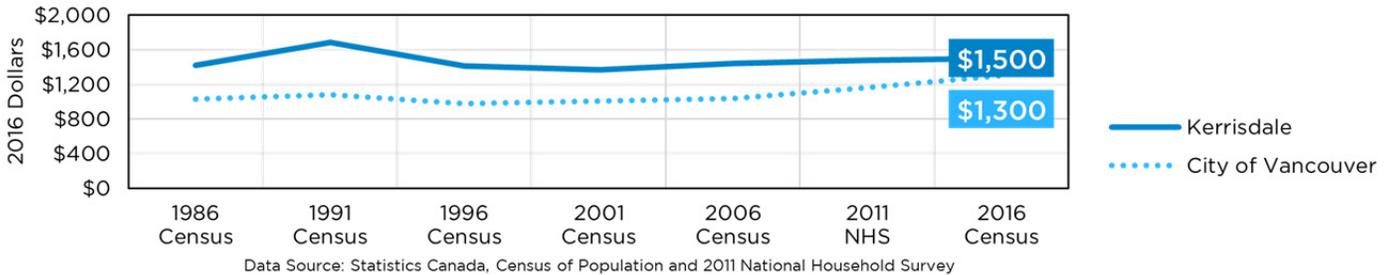
### Median Household Income, 1981-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



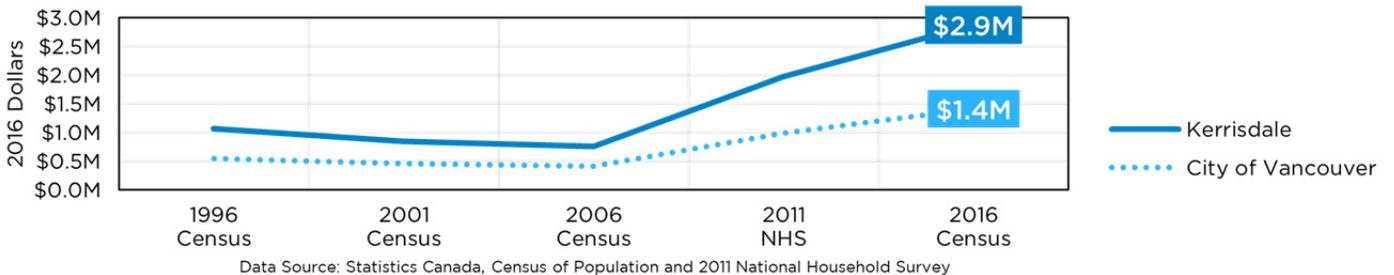
## Housing Costs

Adjusting for inflation, average rent in Kerrisdale has been relatively stable over time, but higher than average rent across the city. Meanwhile, the average reported value of an owned dwelling in Kerrisdale increased by 279%, over and above inflation, since 2006.<sup>17</sup>

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

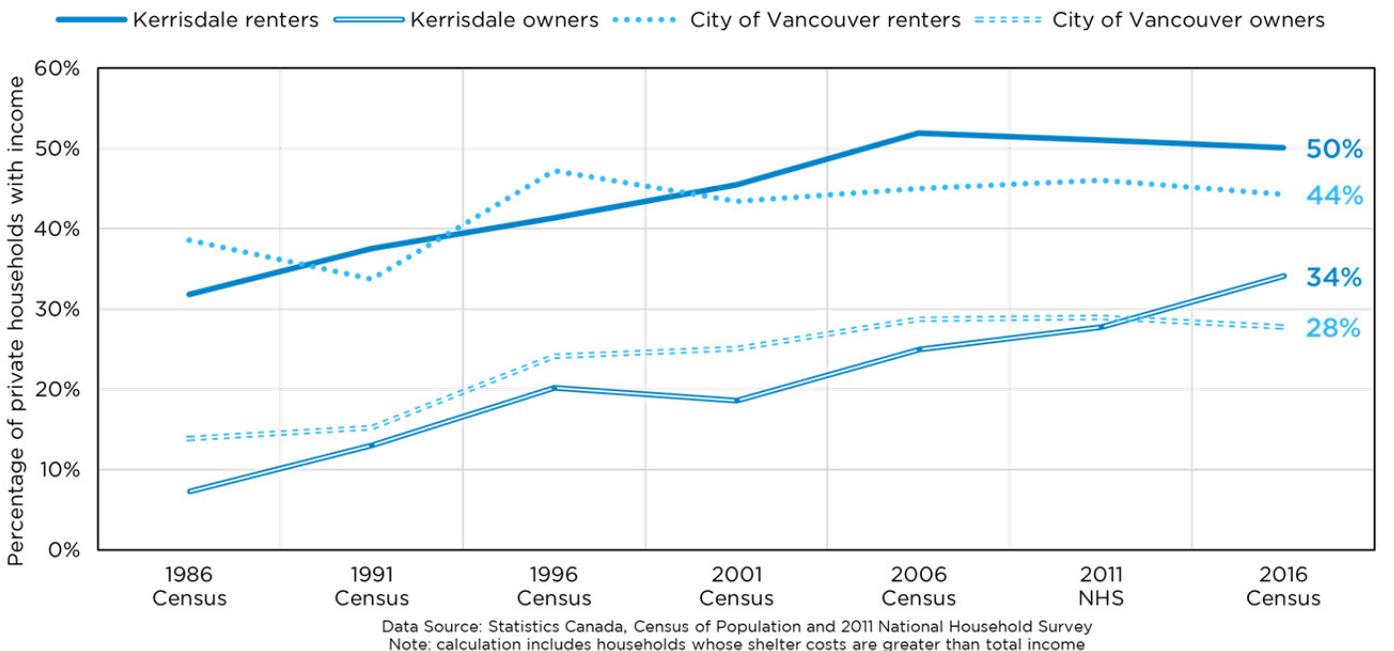


### Average Reported Dwelling Value, 1996-2016 (Inflation-Adjusted)



As of 2016, 50% of rented households and 34% of owned households have housing costs over 30% of total household income.<sup>18</sup> Both of these are higher than the city rate.

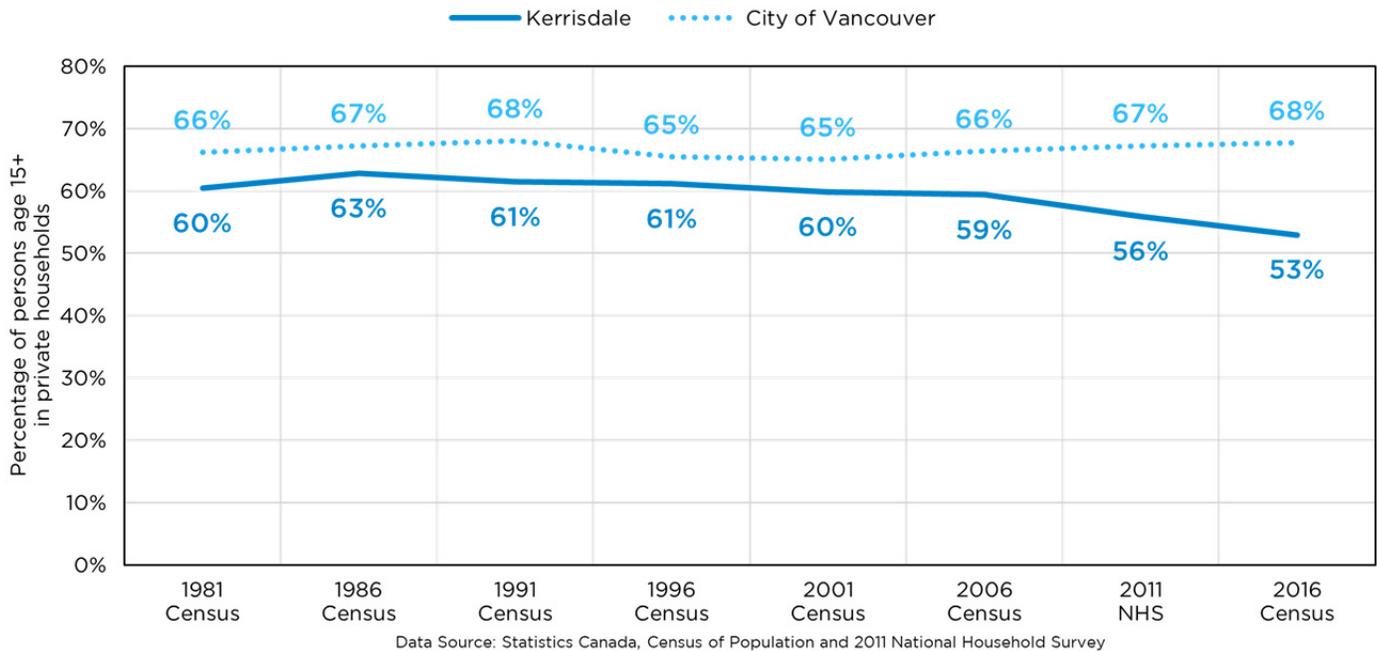
### Households Spending 30% or More of Income on Shelter, 1986-2016



## Labour Force

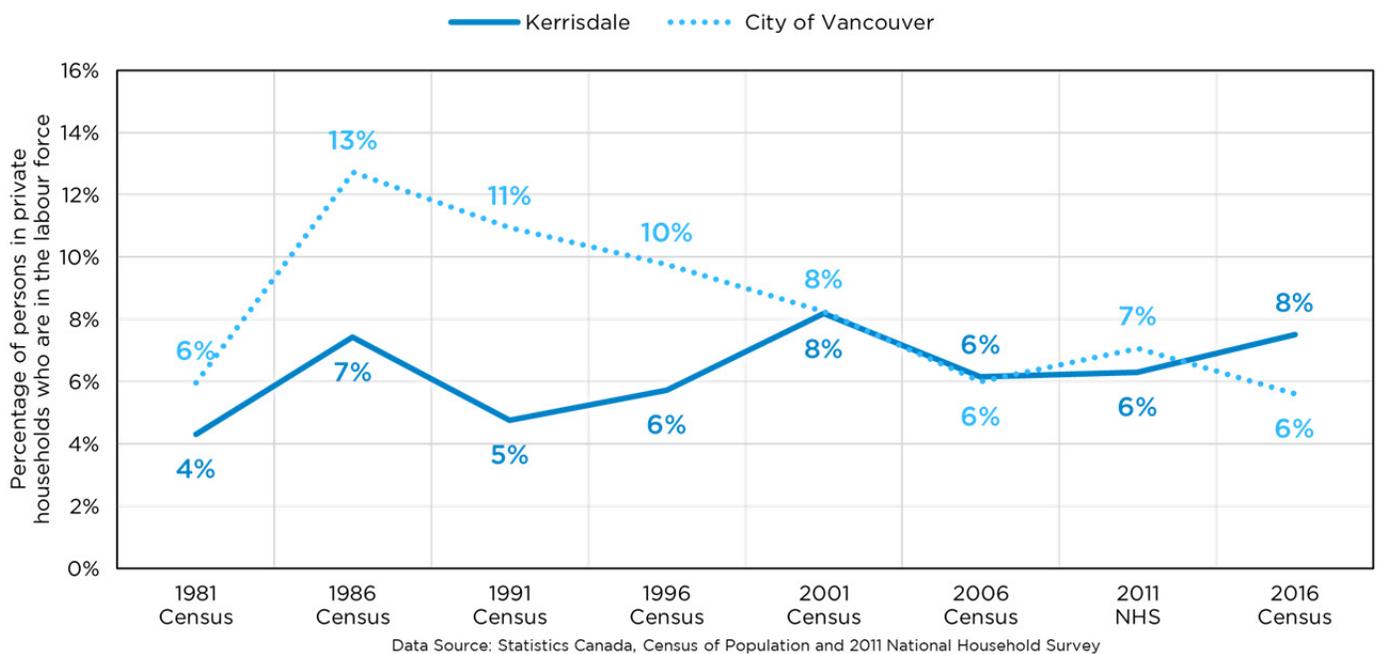
Since 2001, the labour force participation rate among persons age 15 and over has decreased in Kerrisdale. In comparison, the city rate has slightly increased in recent periods.

### Labour Force Participation Rate, 1981-2016



The unemployment rate in Kerrisdale has tended to be less volatile than the city overall, with much lower unemployment through the 1990s than the city.<sup>19</sup> However, the rate has increased and is now higher than the city rate: as of 2016, 8% of Kerrisdale residents in the labour force are looking for work but unable to access it.

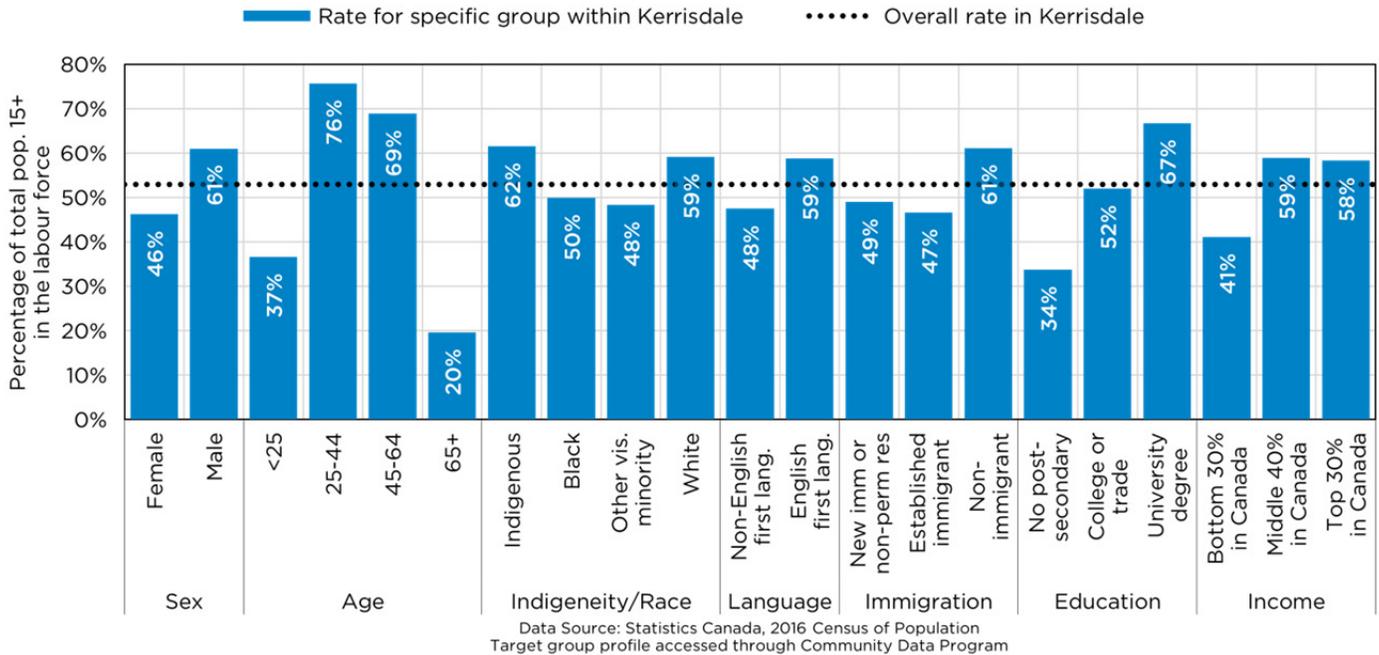
### Unemployment Rate, 1981-2016



# Equity and Labour Force Outcomes

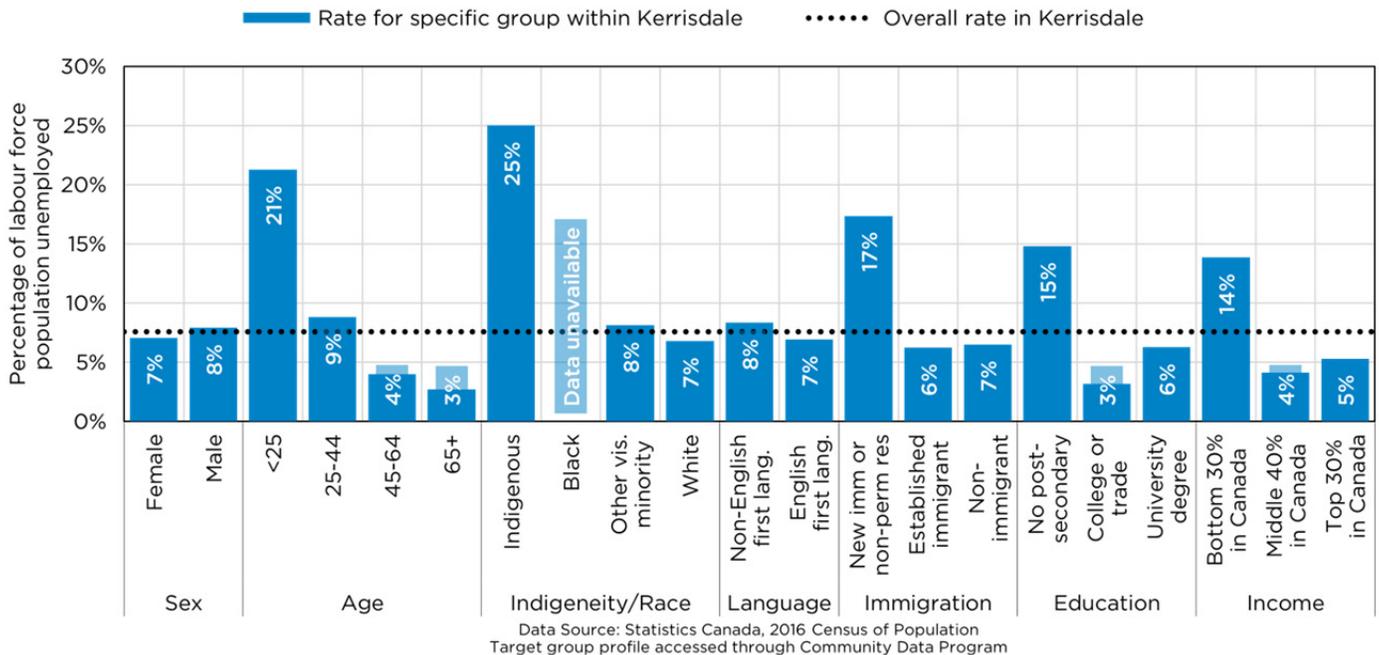
Differential rates of participation in the labour force may arise for a number of reasons. As shown below, female residents, people with less formal education and people in lower income groups are less likely to participate in the workforce.

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



Unemployment in Kerrisdale is disproportionately experienced by Indigenous residents, younger workers and newcomers, with caveats again about data on the relatively small number of people with Indigenous identity counted in the census in Kerrisdale.

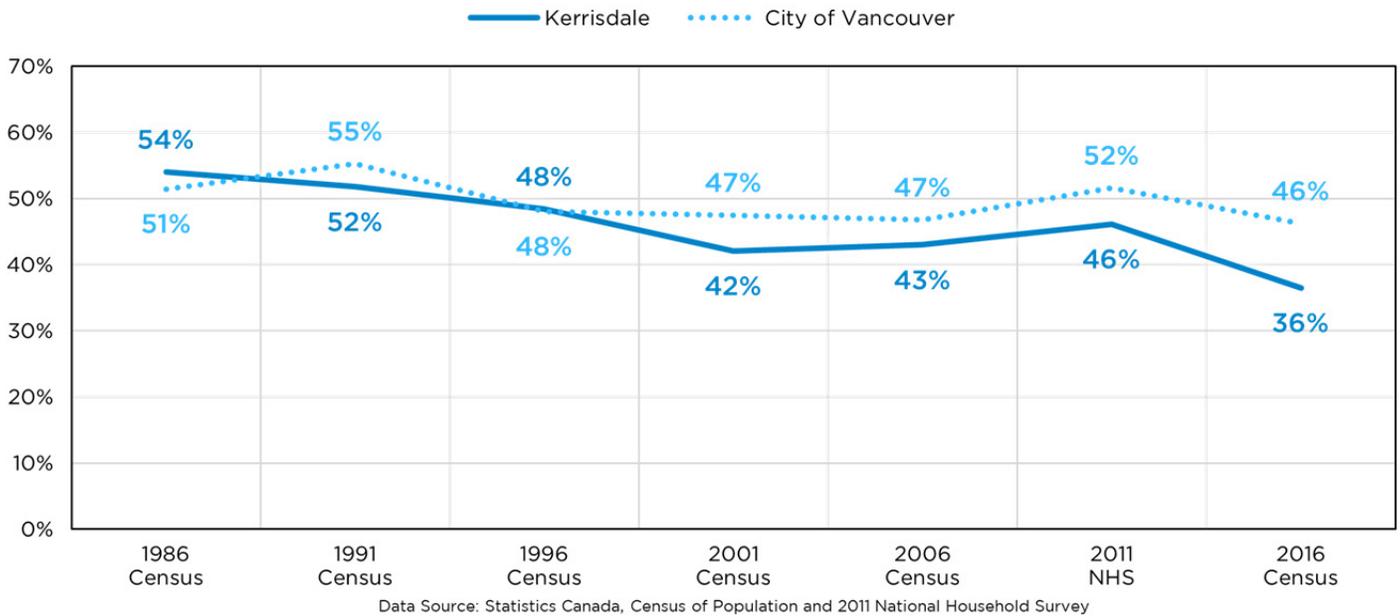
### Kerrisdale: Unemployment Rate by Demographic, 2016



## Employment Security

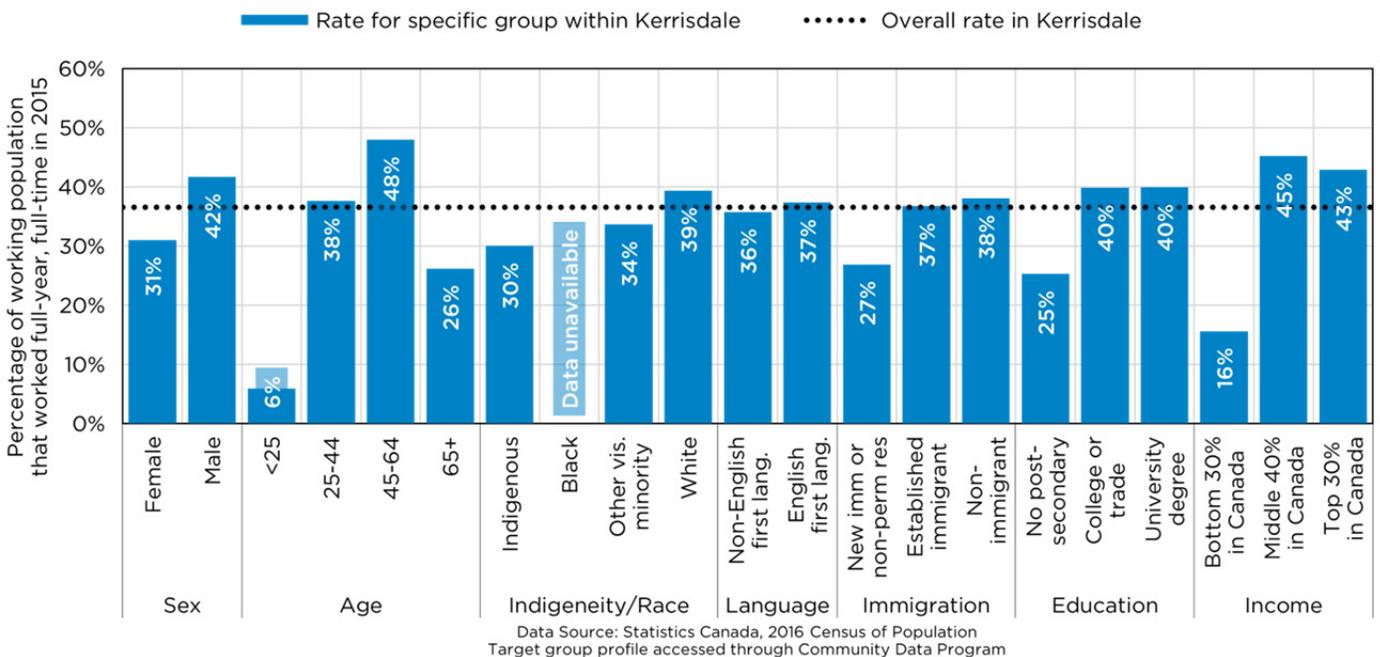
Kerrisdale has also seen a decrease in full-year, full-time work. Excluding the 2011 NHS, which may be an artefact of the voluntary survey in place of a mandatory census, there appears to be a long-term shift toward more shorter-term and part-time employment.

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



Access to full-time work is not equitably distributed across the population, with some populations more likely to experience precarious employment. In addition to inequities by sex and age, newcomers from other countries and people in Indigenous and racialized groups are generally less likely to have full-time work.

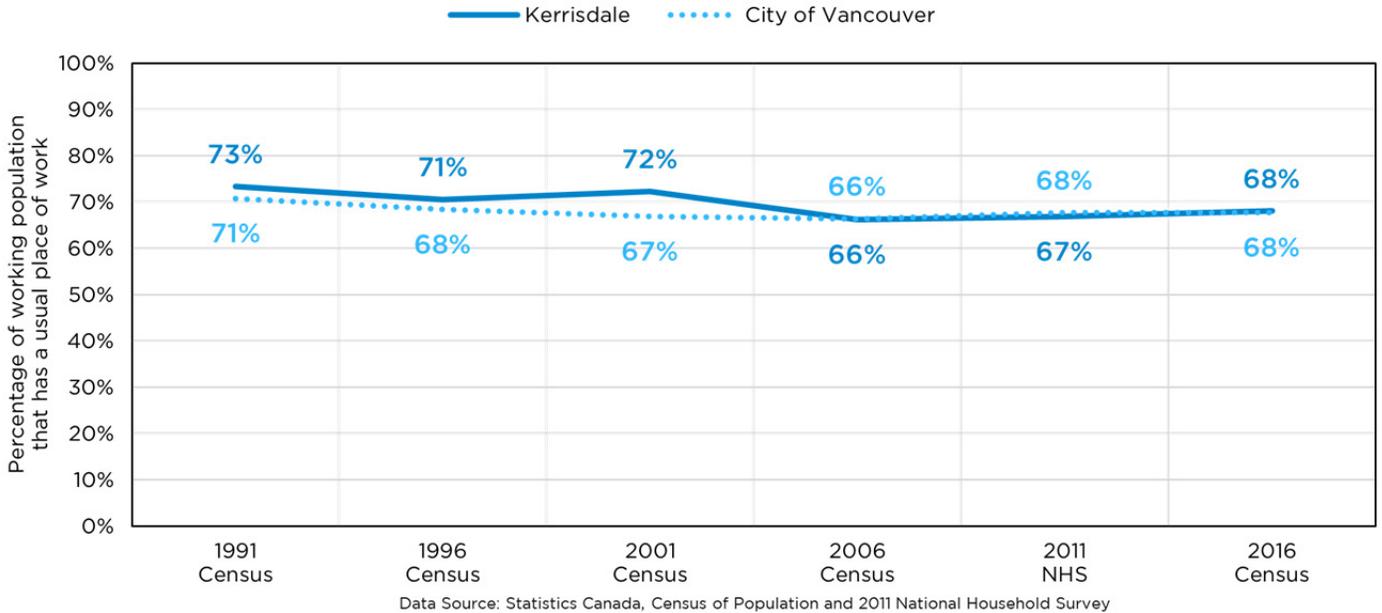
### Kerrisdale: Rate of Full-Time Work by Demographic, 2016



# Journey to Work

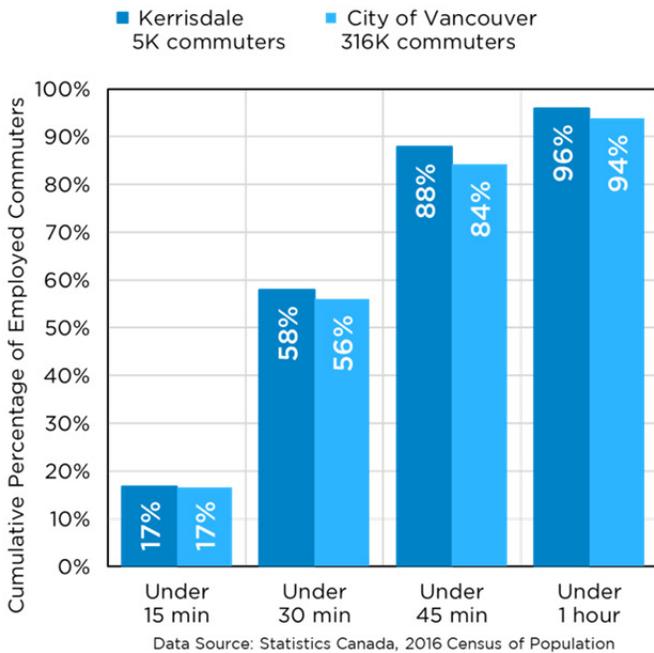
The nature of work is changing over time as industries, technologies and the regional distribution of jobs change. As of 2016, approximately 68% of both Kerrisdale and Vancouver residents work inside the city.

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

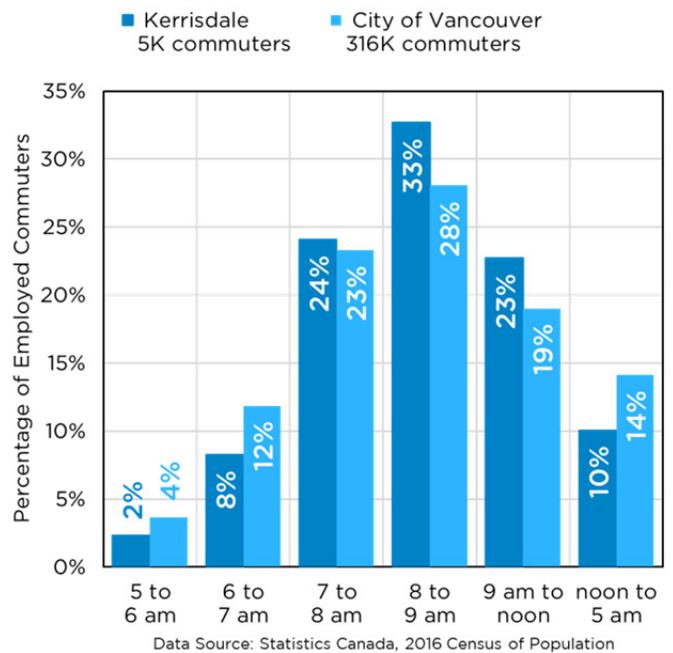


Kerrisdale residents have commutes that are slightly shorter than the city overall, with 58% of commuters taking under half an hour to get to work. Kerrisdale residents are more likely to leave for work between 7 am and noon and less likely to work shifts that require leaving earlier in the morning or at night.

### Length of Work Commute, 2016



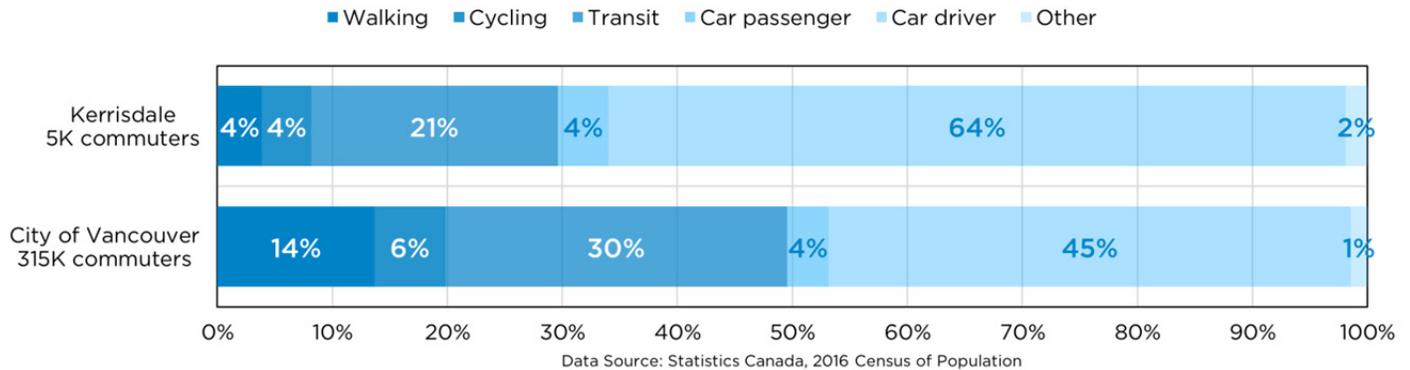
### Time Leaving for Work, 2016



## Mode of Transportation to Work

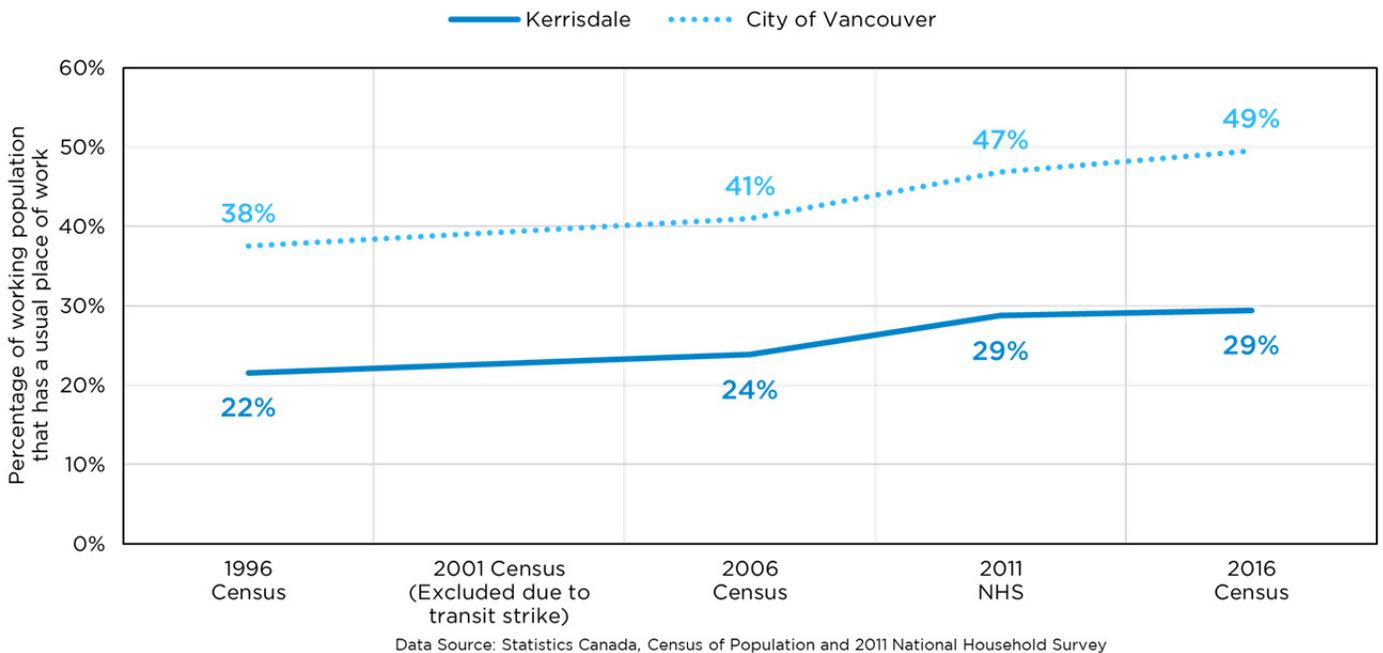
Movement is essential for accessing economic opportunity, social connections, important services and places for culture, expression and recreation, and the modes by which people travel through the city have important consequences for both environmental and social sustainability. Although the census only 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 Kerrisdale are less likely than residents of the region overall to use walking, cycling or transit as their main mode of travel to work, and more likely to be in a private vehicle.

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



The proportion of commuters using sustainable transportation modes has grown in Kerrisdale, though it is still below the rate for the city overall. As of 2016, 29% of people living in the neighbourhood and commuting to a usual workplace use non-automobile modes to get to work.

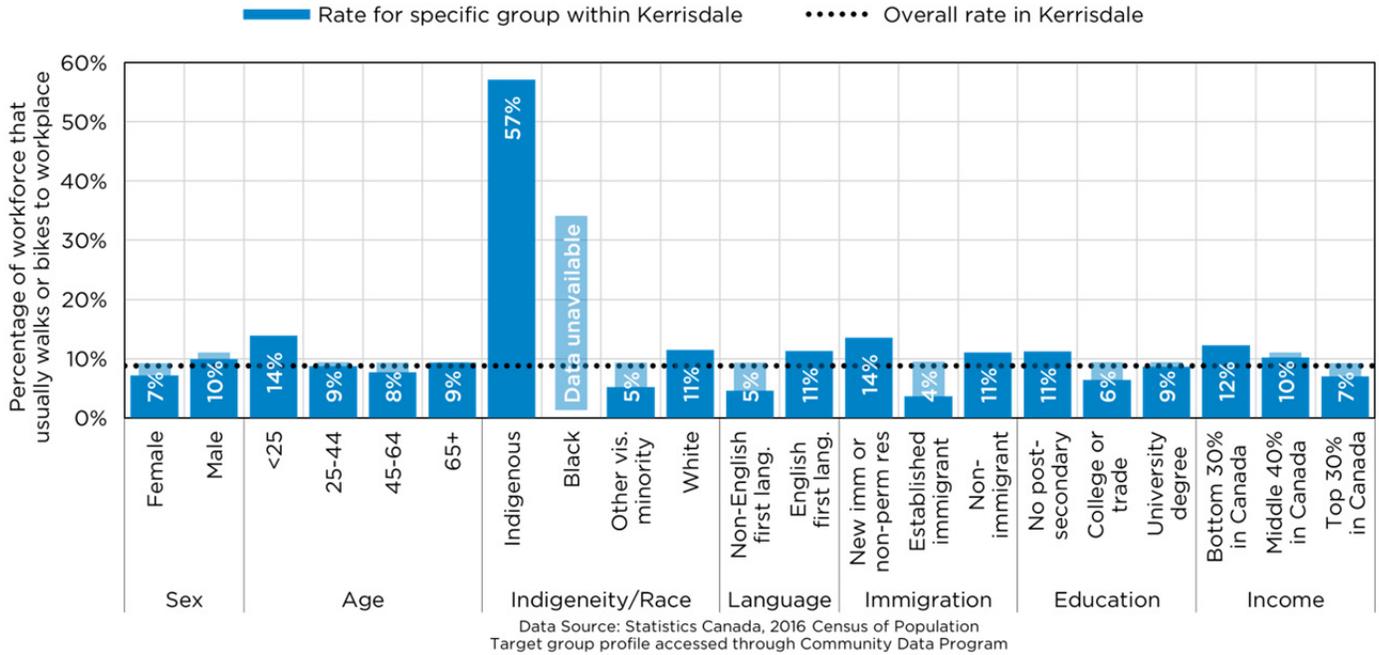
### Commuters Walking, Cycling or Transit to Work, 1996-2016



# Equity and Transportation

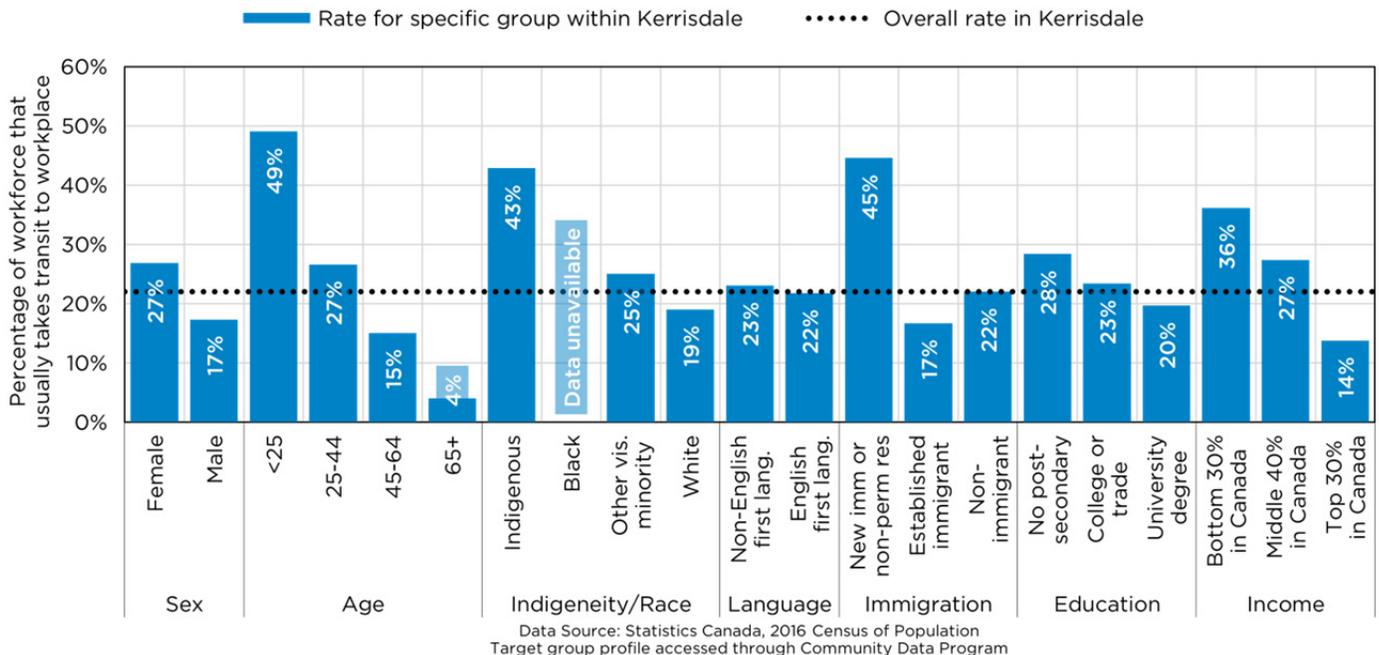
Transportation choices are not evenly distributed across the population; they are dependent on physical, economic and social geographies and inequities. The chart below shows the rate of active transportation (walking and cycling) use for commuting. Lower rates among people in some groups may indicate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

## Kerrisdale: Active Commuters by Demographic, 2016



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

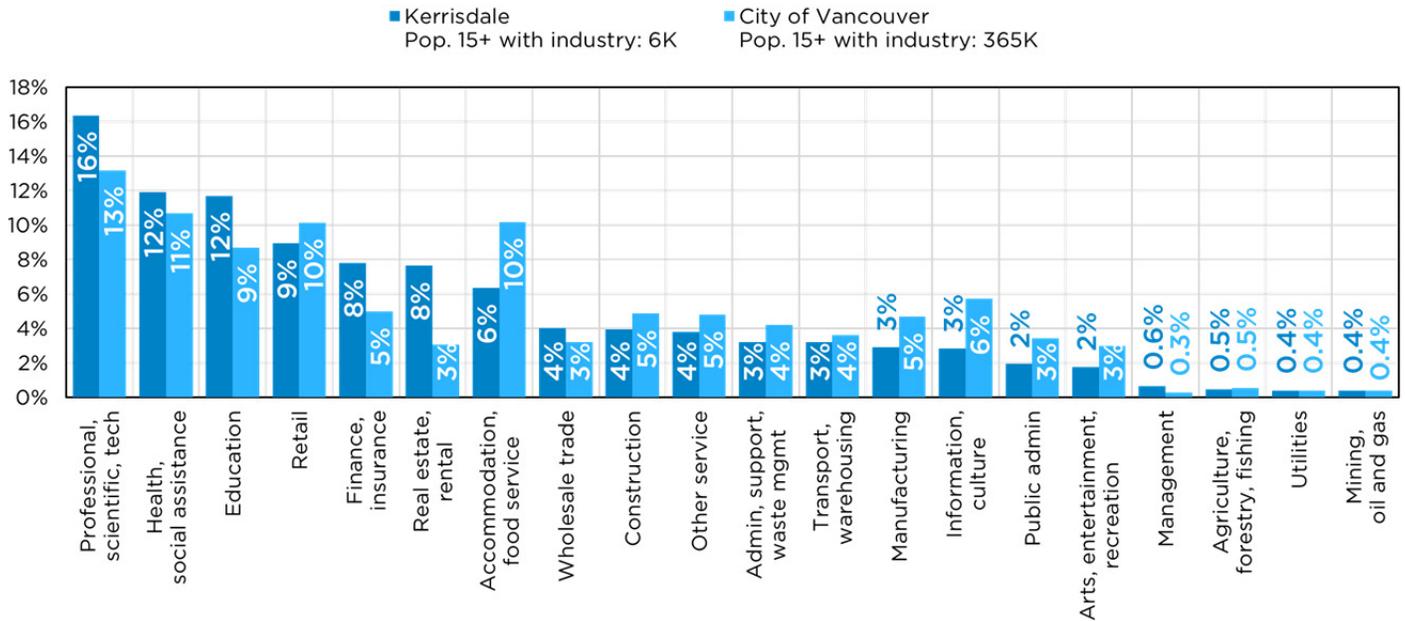
## Kerrisdale: Transit Commuters by Demographic, 2016



## Industries and Occupations

As of 2016, the top three industries employing Kerrisdale residents are: professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; and education.<sup>20</sup> Relatively fewer Kerrisdale residents work in accommodation and food service industries.

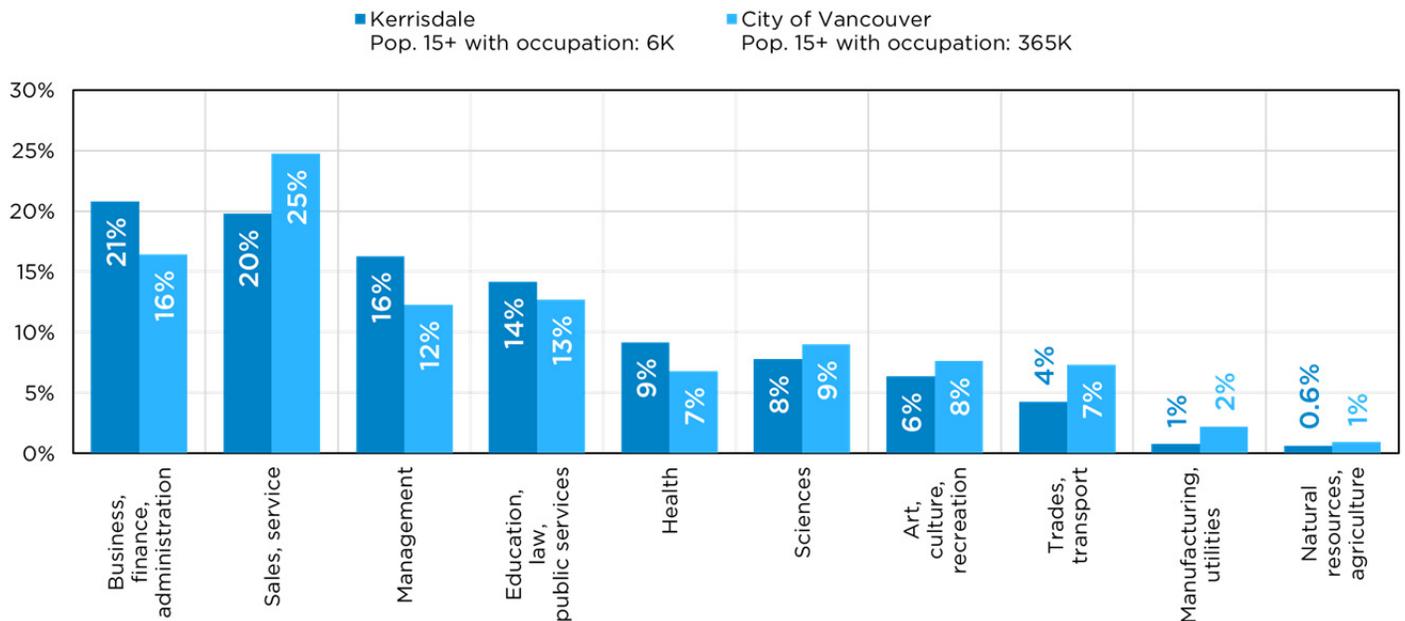
### Industry Categories of Labour Force Living in Area, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

The top occupations<sup>21</sup> that Kerrisdale residents work in are: business, finance, and administration; sales and service; and management. Compared to the city overall, Kerrisdale residents are more likely to work in business and finance or management and less likely to work in retail or trades.

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

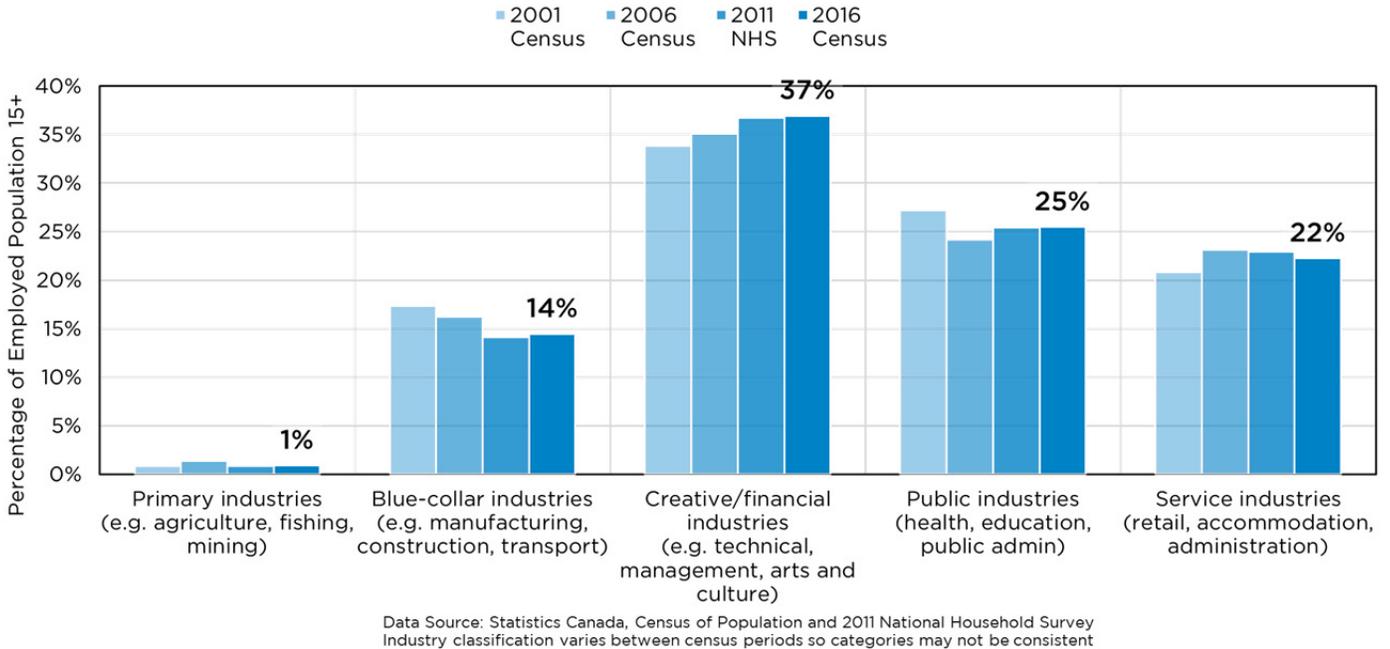


Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## Industry Trends

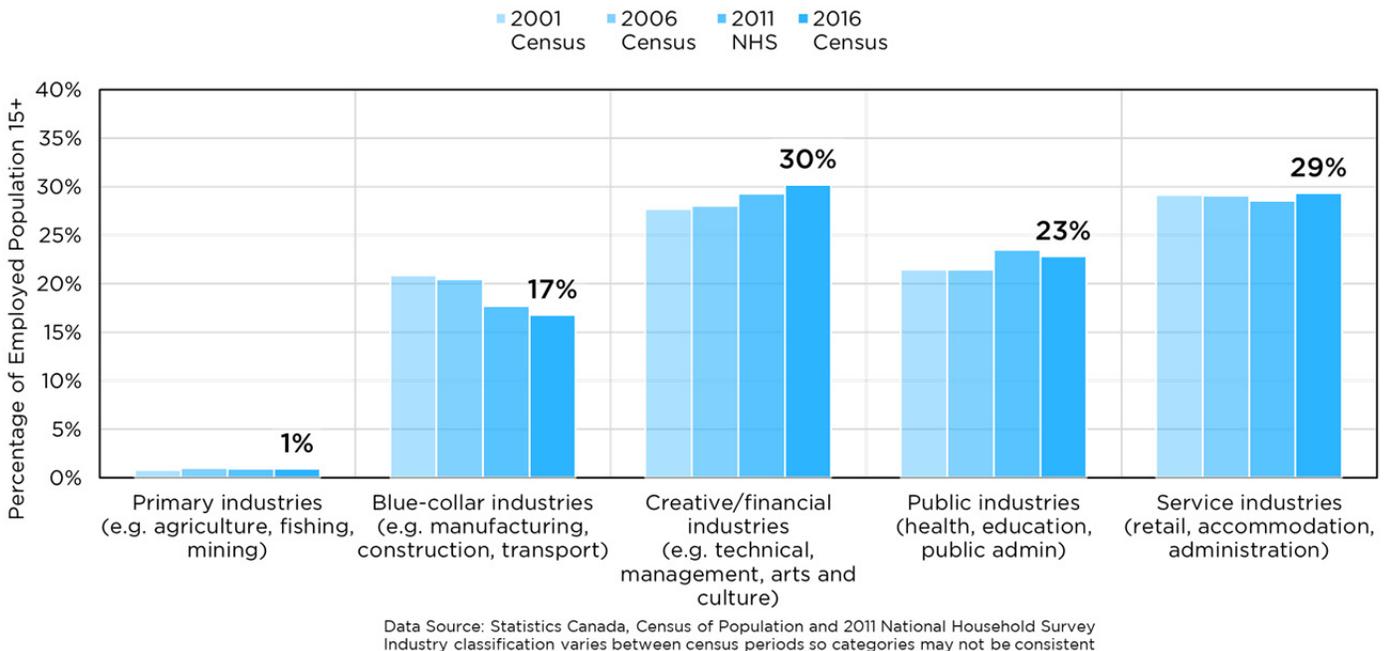
Changing classification systems make a precise analysis of labour force trends difficult; nonetheless, the graph below groups industry categories together into broad sectors to show trends over time. Since 2001, Kerrisdale has seen an increase in the share of its workforce employed in creative and financial industries and a decline in blue-collar industries.

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



This same shift is seen at the citywide level, though to a different magnitude. Compared to Vancouver’s overall labour force, Kerrisdale residents are more likely to be employed in financial industries and less likely to be employed in service industries.

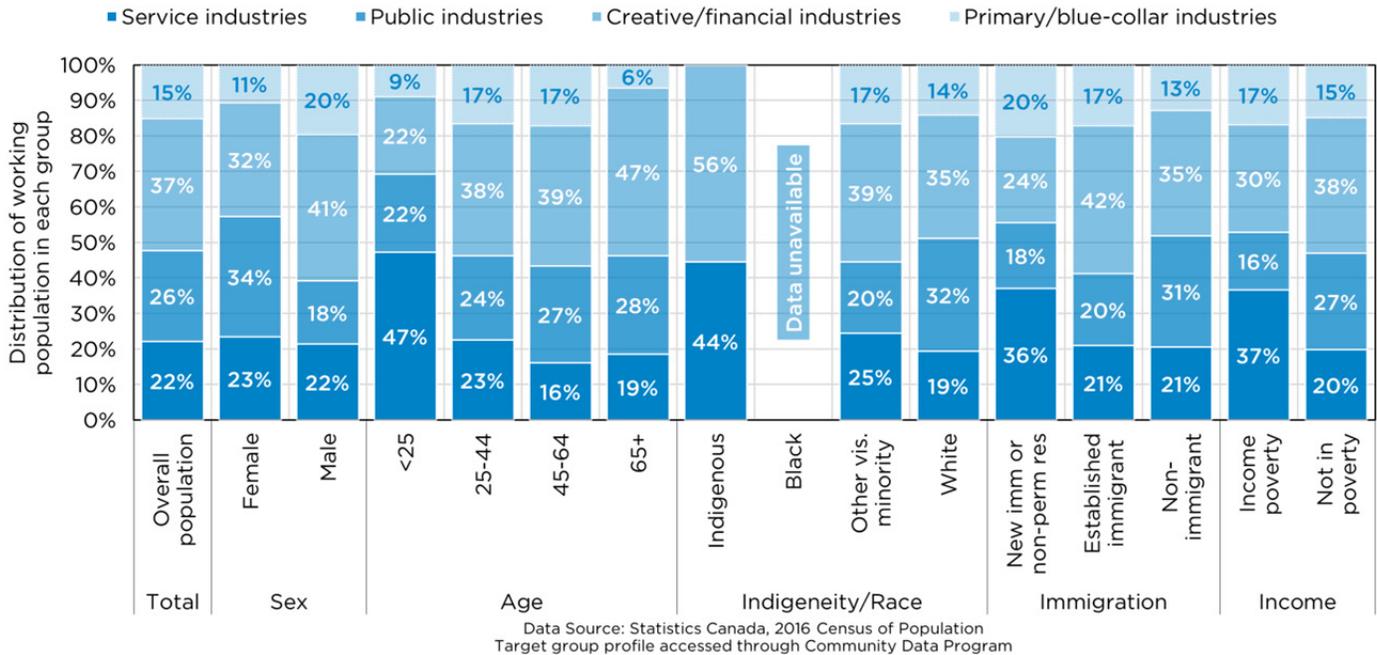
**City of Vancouver: Labour Force by Broad Industries 2001-2016**



## Equity and Industries

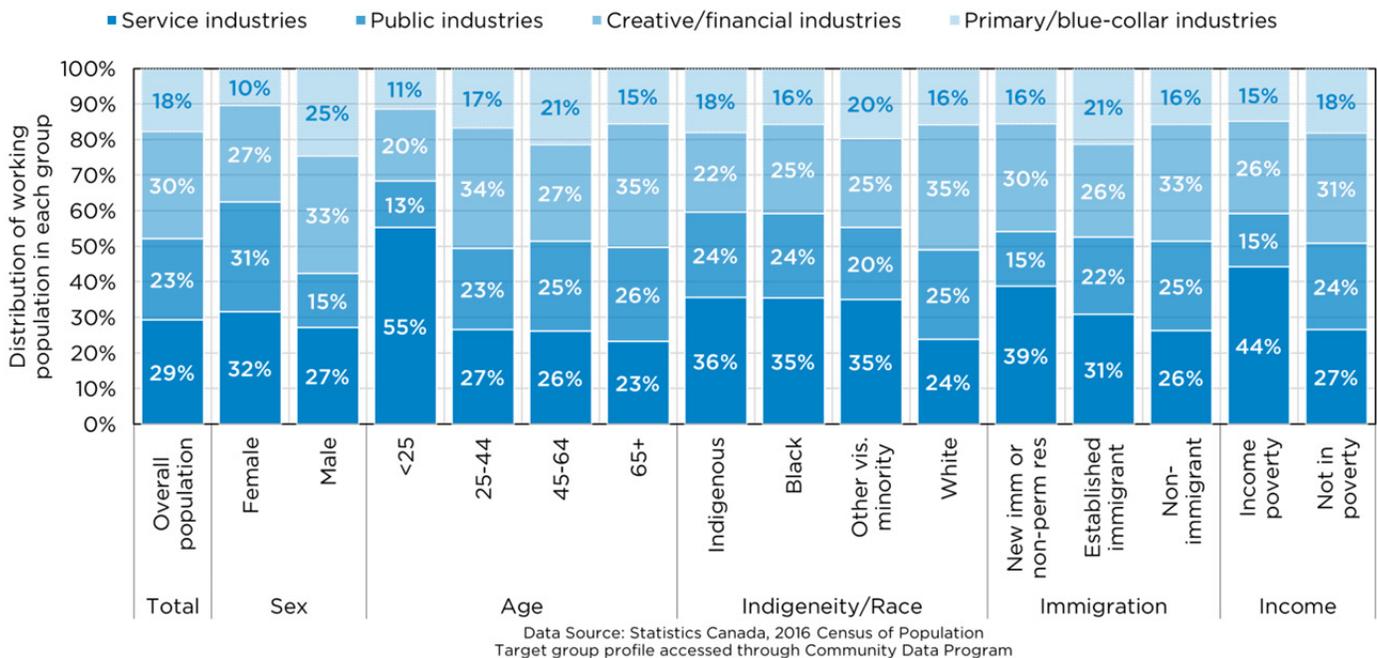
Different economic sectors in the city are not equitably accessible to all workers. Although the largest sector across the whole working population of Kerrisdale is creative and financial industries, some population groups, such as young workers, newcomers and people working with poverty incomes, working in service industries is much more common.

### Kerrisdale: 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.

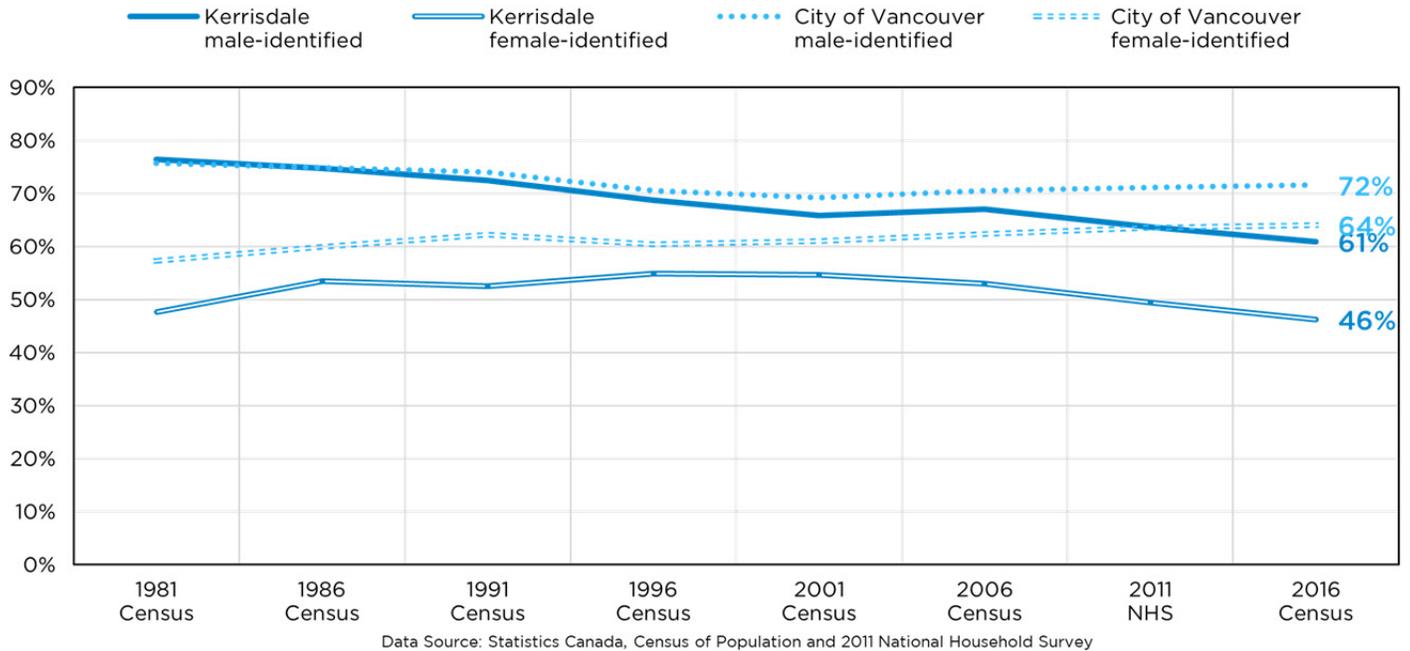
### City of Vancouver: Industry of Work by Demographic Group, 2016



## Gender and the Workforce

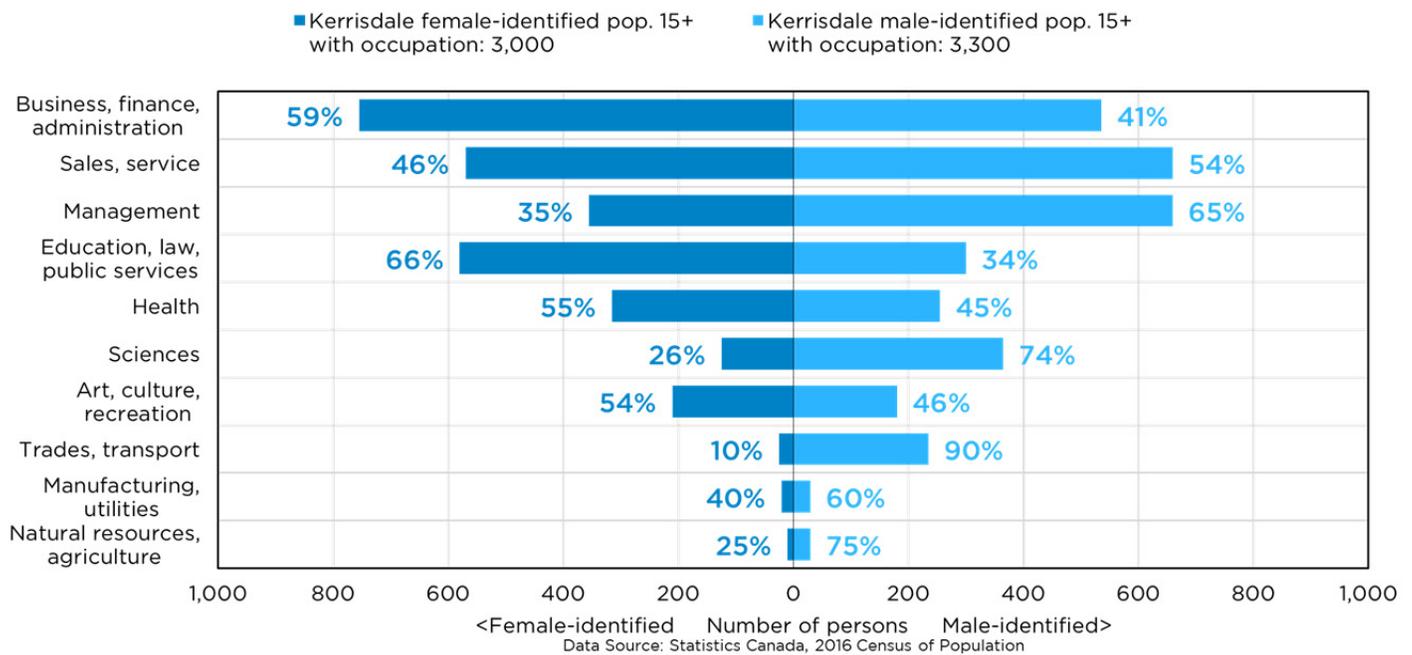
There are a number of systemic and structural barriers to women's participation in the workforce, and a persistent gap in rates between male- and female-identified persons. In Kerrisdale, the labour force participation rate has declined generally since 2006, and the gender gap is larger than in the city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

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



A breakdown of occupations in Kerrisdale shows men are most over-represented in trades and transport; sciences; and management occupations. In comparison, women are most over-represented in education, law and public services; and business, finance and administration.

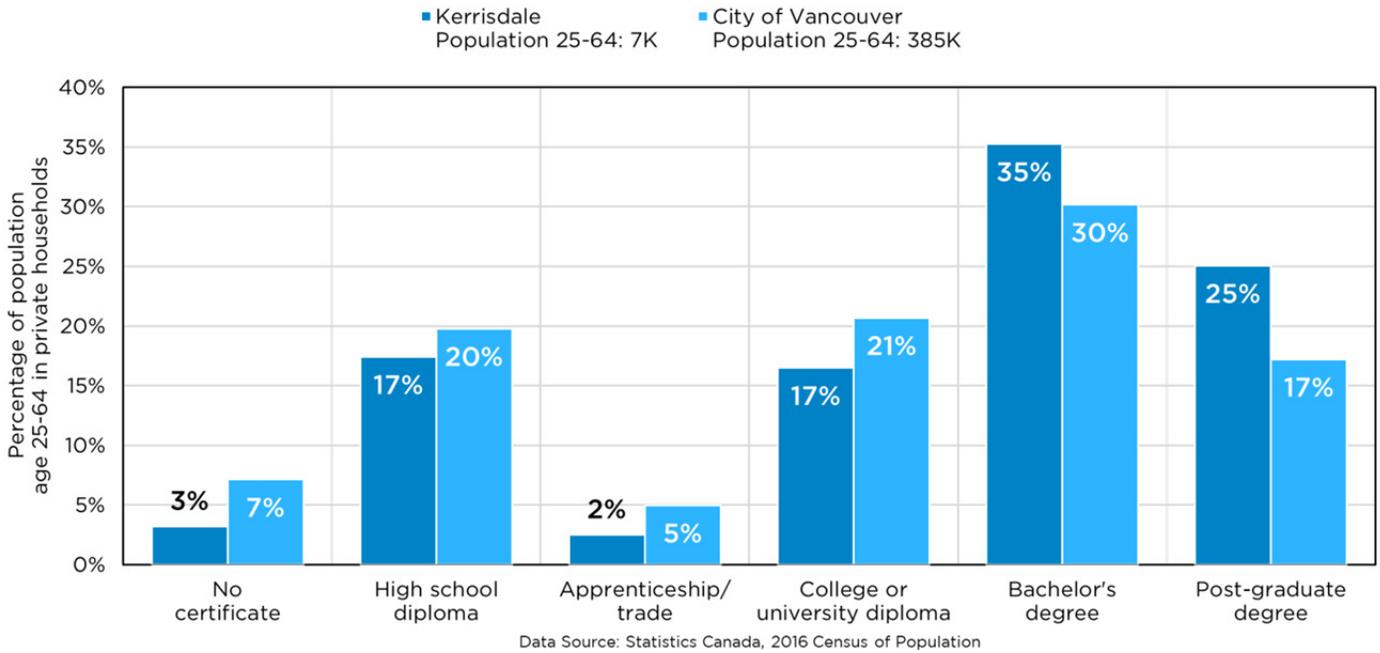
### Kerrisdale: Labour Force by Occupation and Gender, 2016



## Formal Education

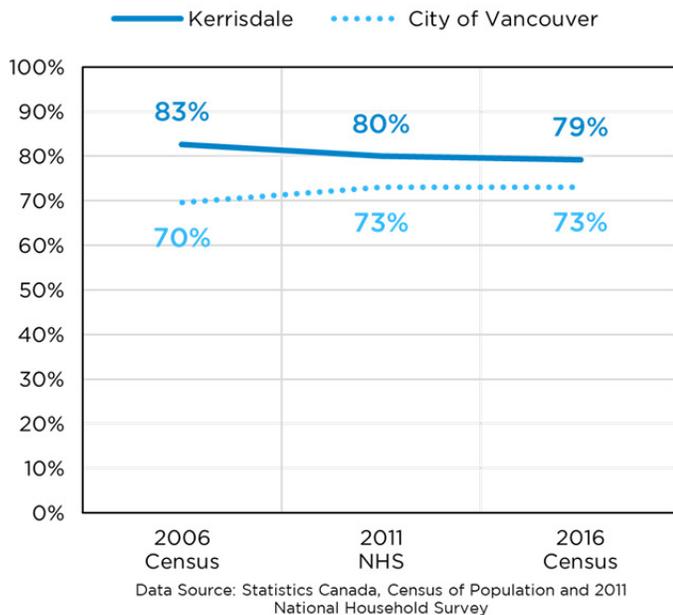
Compared to the city overall, Kerrisdale residents are more likely to have university degrees. A quarter of the population age 25 to 64 have a post-graduate degree.

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

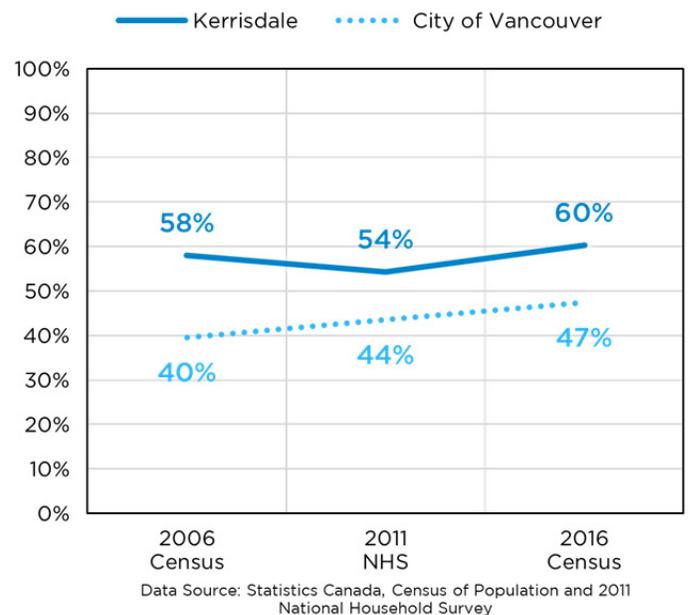


The rate of post-secondary credentials in Kerrisdale declined somewhat from 2006 to 2016. There is a shift at the city level toward university degrees and a corresponding decline in other post-secondary credentials.

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



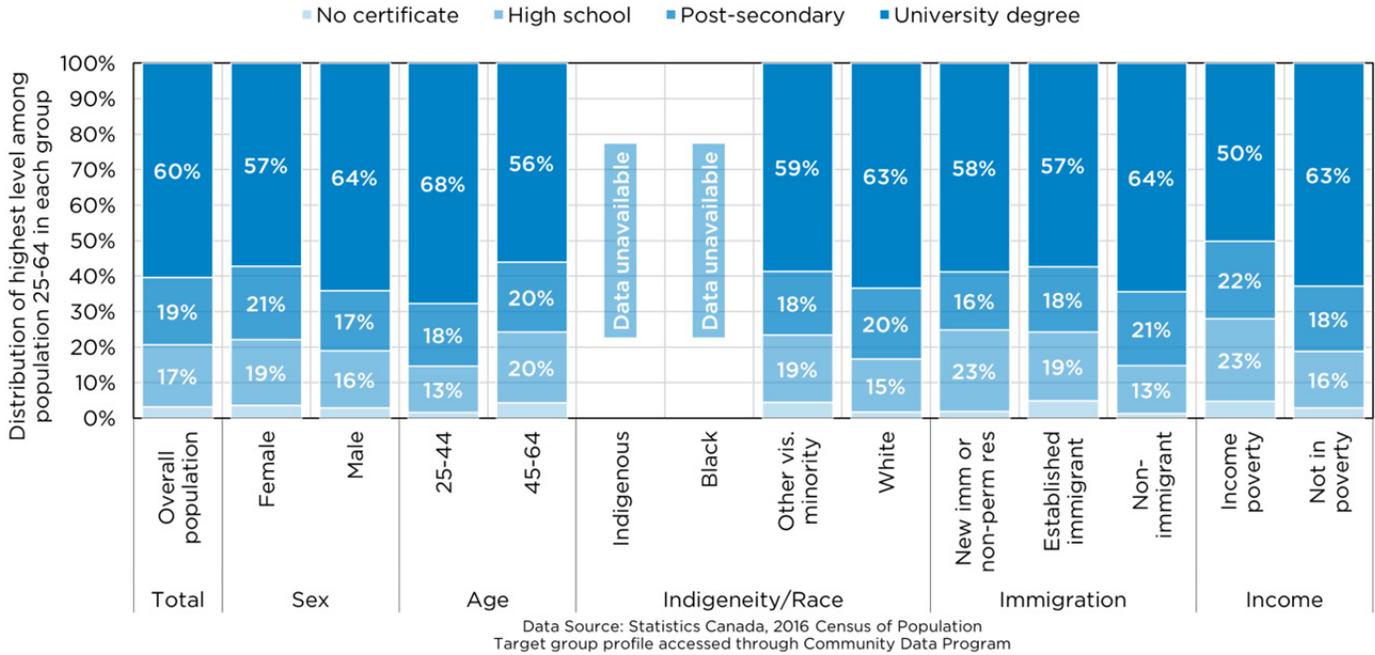
### Population 25-64 with University Degree, 2006-2016



## Equity and Formal Education

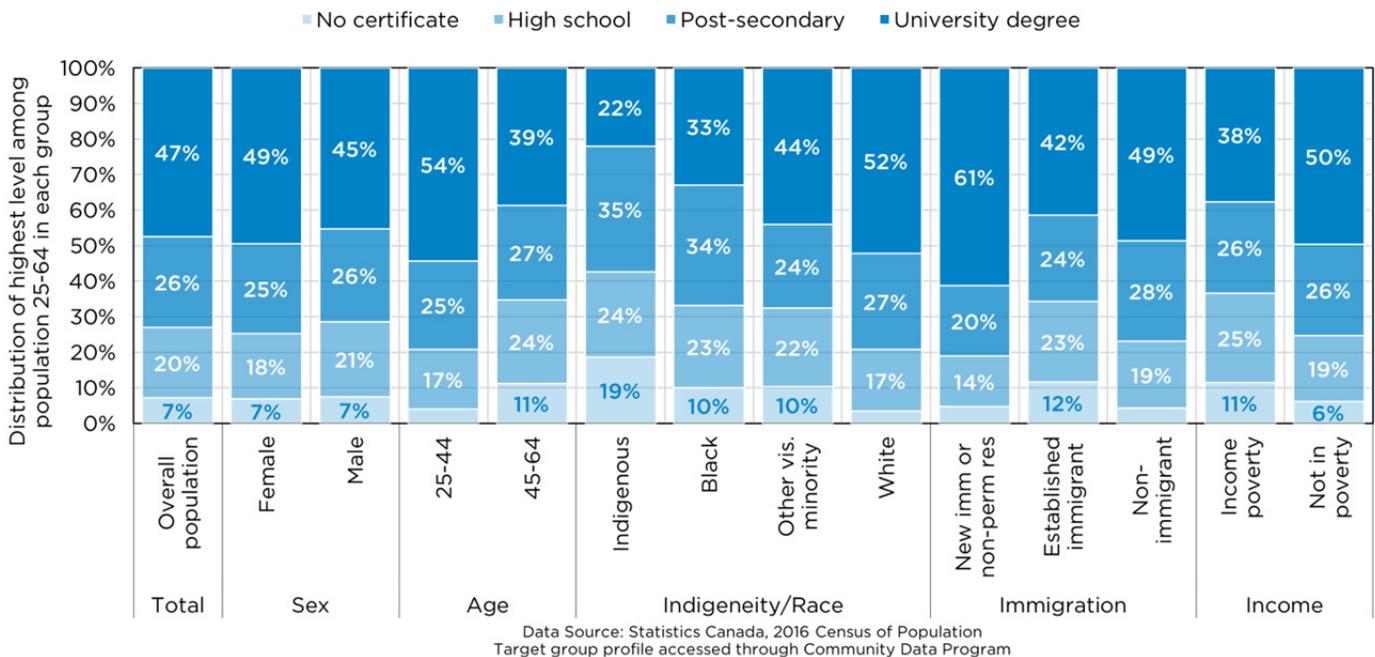
There is a broad shift toward higher levels of formal education; among Vancouver’s population, older residents are generally less likely to have a university degree than younger residents. In Kerrisdale a majority of people across population groups have university degrees, but there are some differences visible by sex, immigration and income status.

### Kerrisdale: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



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

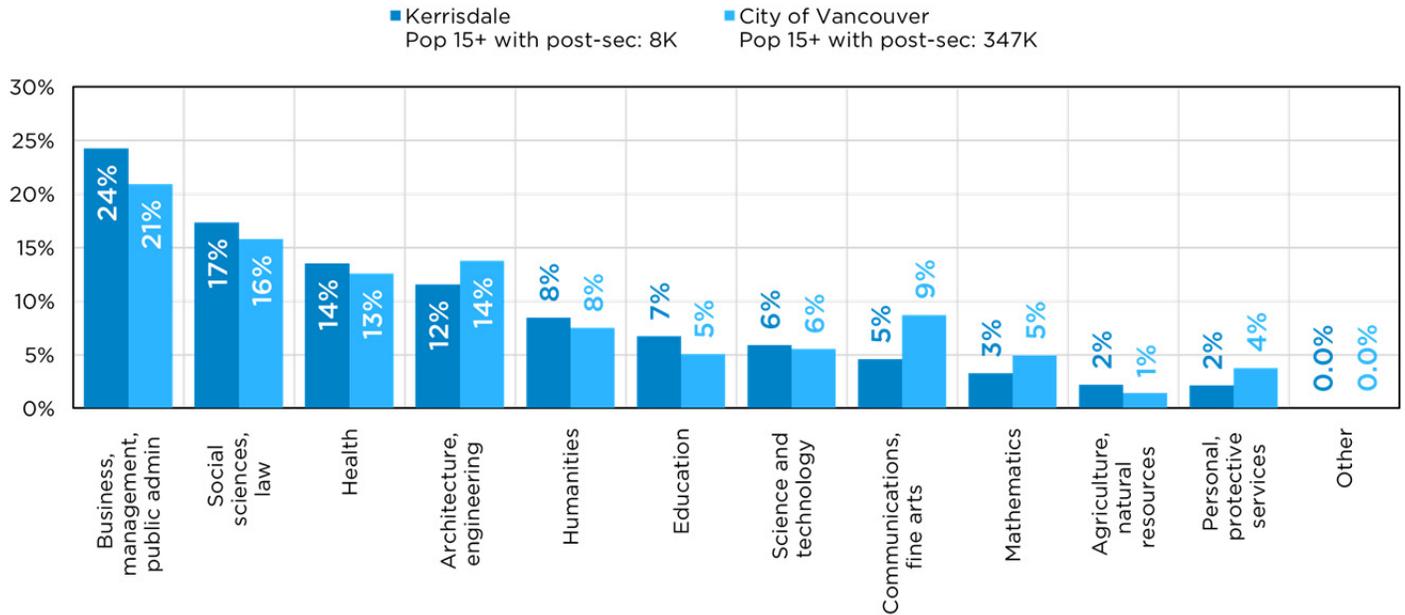
### City of Vancouver: Level of Formal Education by Demographic, 2016



## Fields and Locations of Study

Top fields of study for post-secondary education are similar for Kerrisdale and the City of Vancouver; though Kerrisdale has relatively more people who studied business, management and public administration and fewer who studied architecture and engineering or the arts.

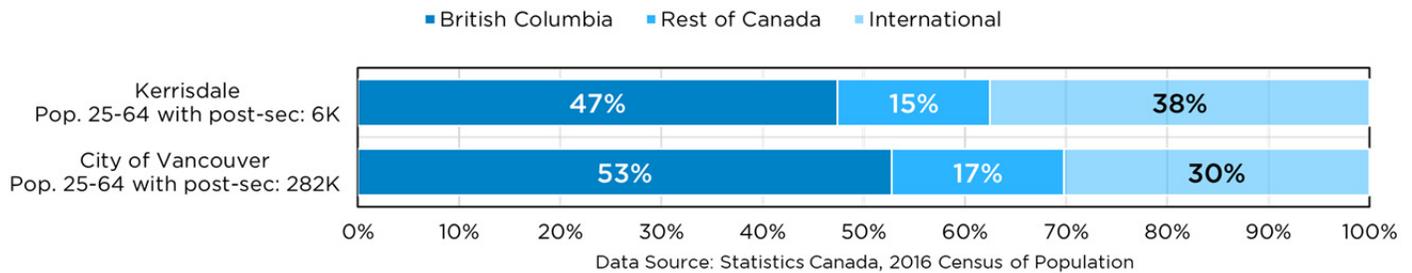
### Population 15+ by Post-Secondary Field of Study, 2016



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

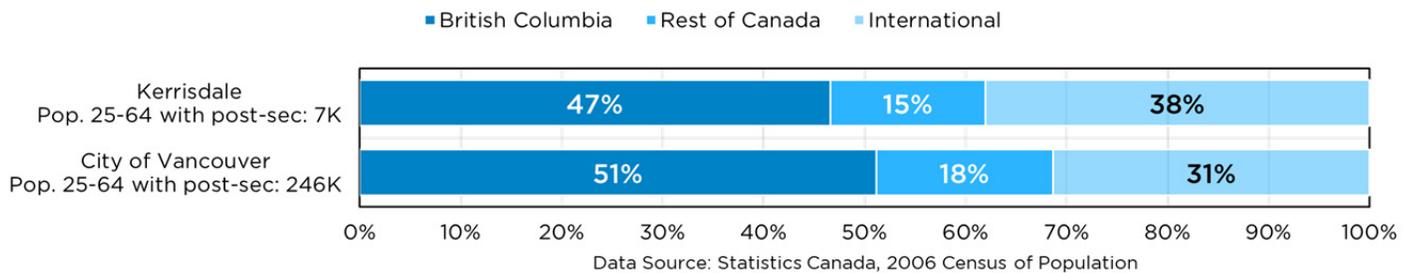
Kerrisdale residents are more likely than residents of the City of Vancouver to have a post-secondary credential from outside Canada. In 2016, 38% of Kerrisdale residents received their credential from an international institution.

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



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

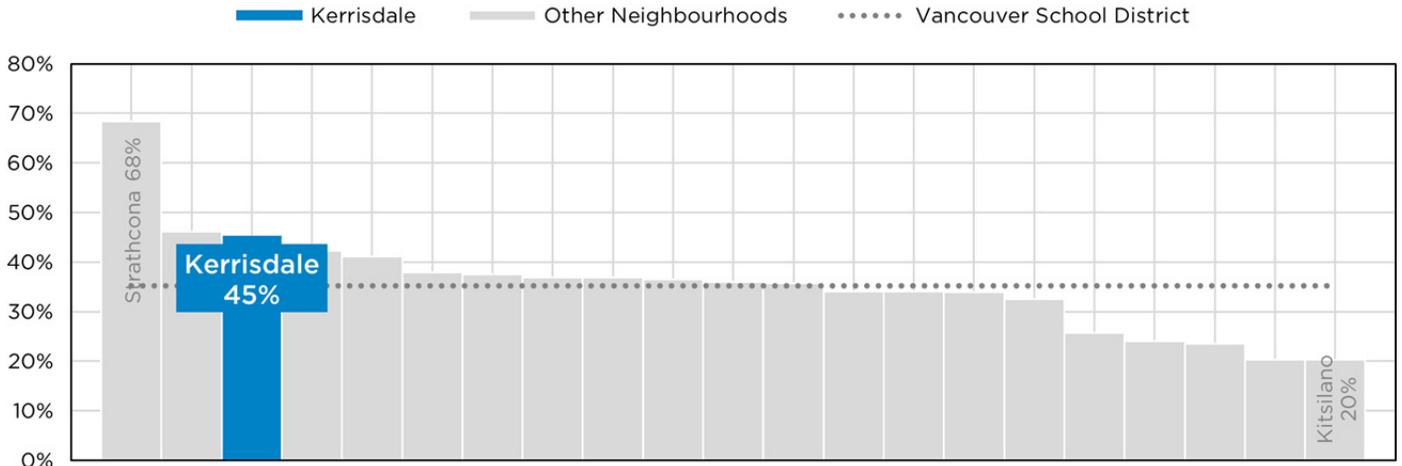
### Population 25-64 with Post-Secondary by Location of Study, 2006



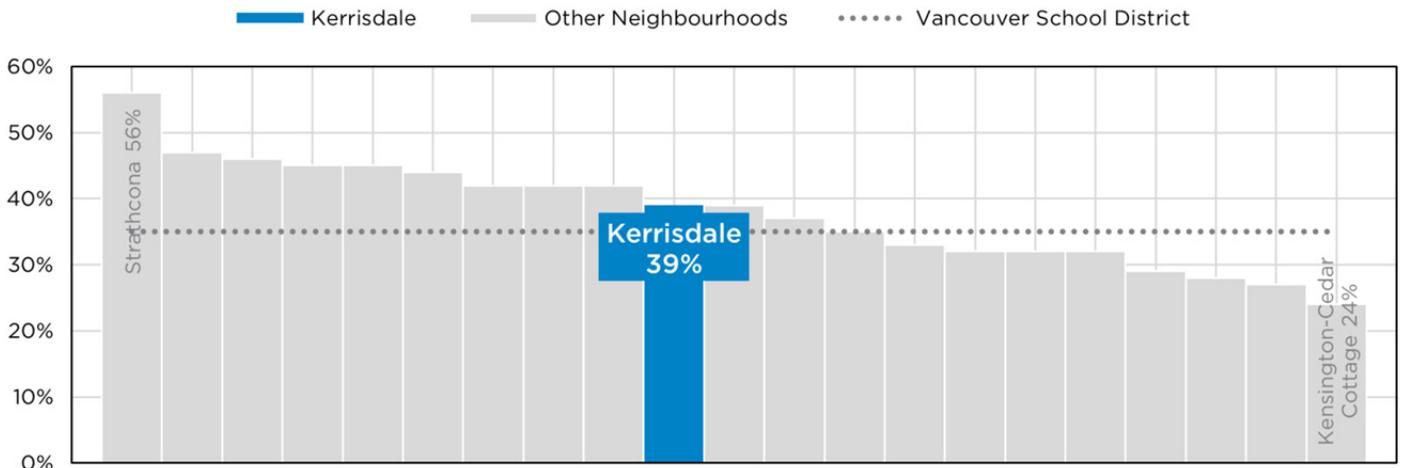
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

# COMMUNITY HEALTH

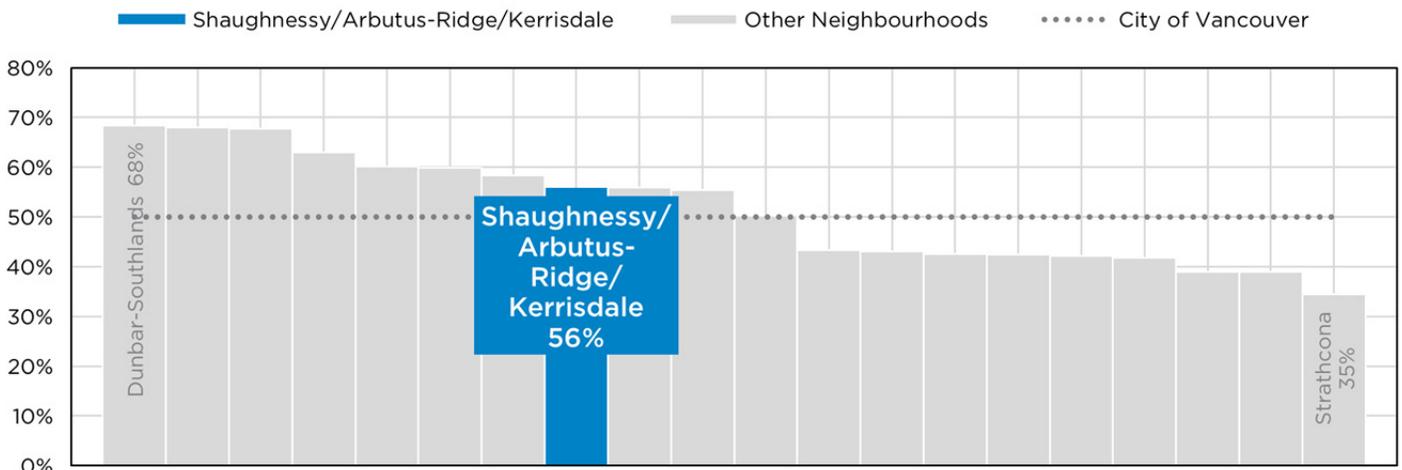
## Kindergarten Children Vulnerable on One or More EDI Scales, 2017-19



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

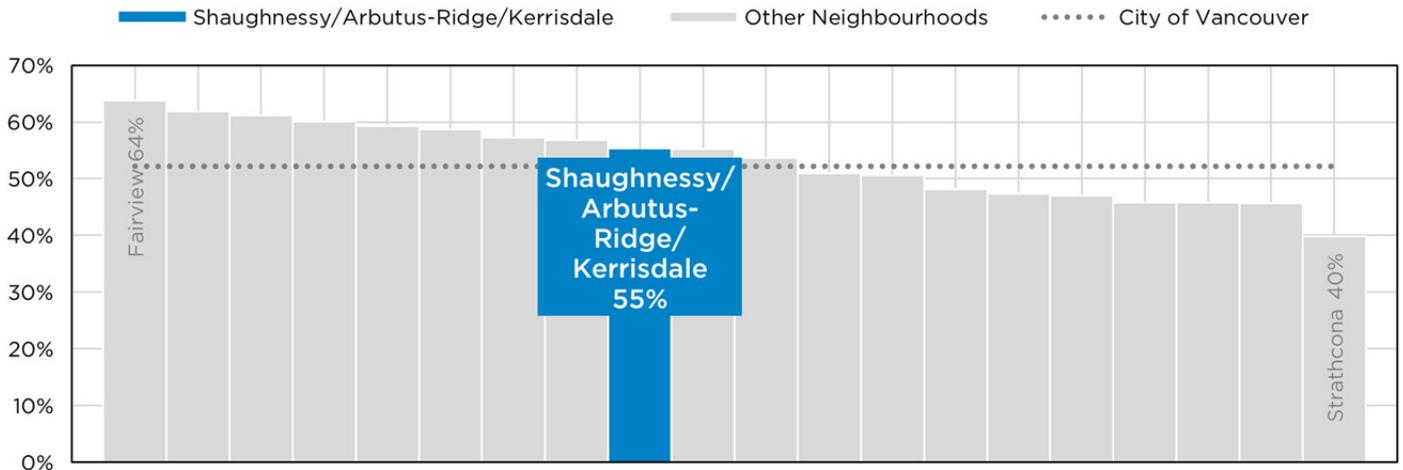


## Very Good or Excellent General Health, 2013/2014

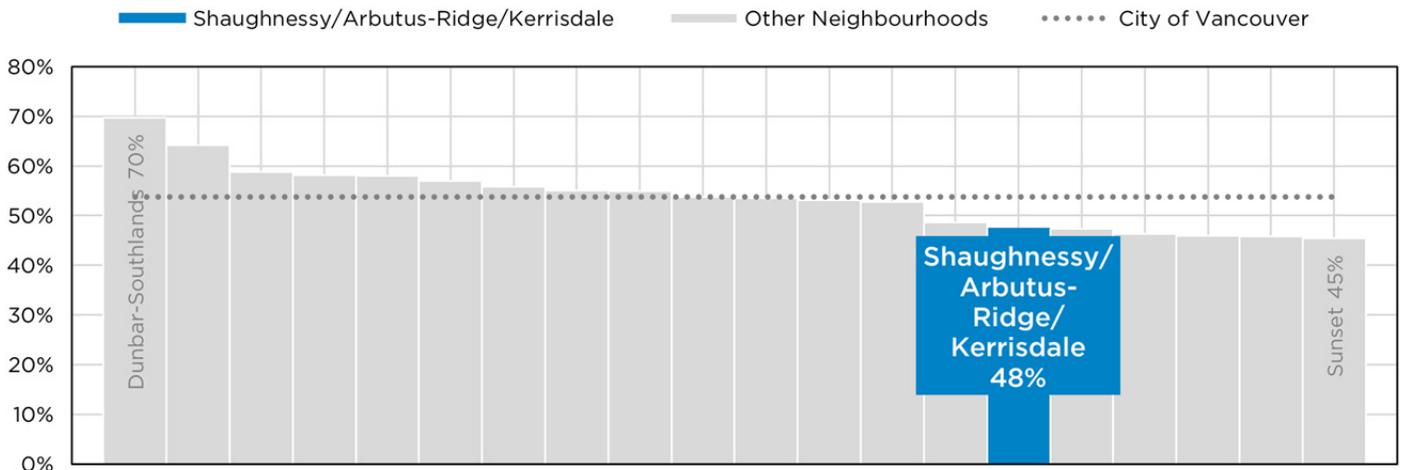


# NEIGHBOURHOOD COMPARISONS

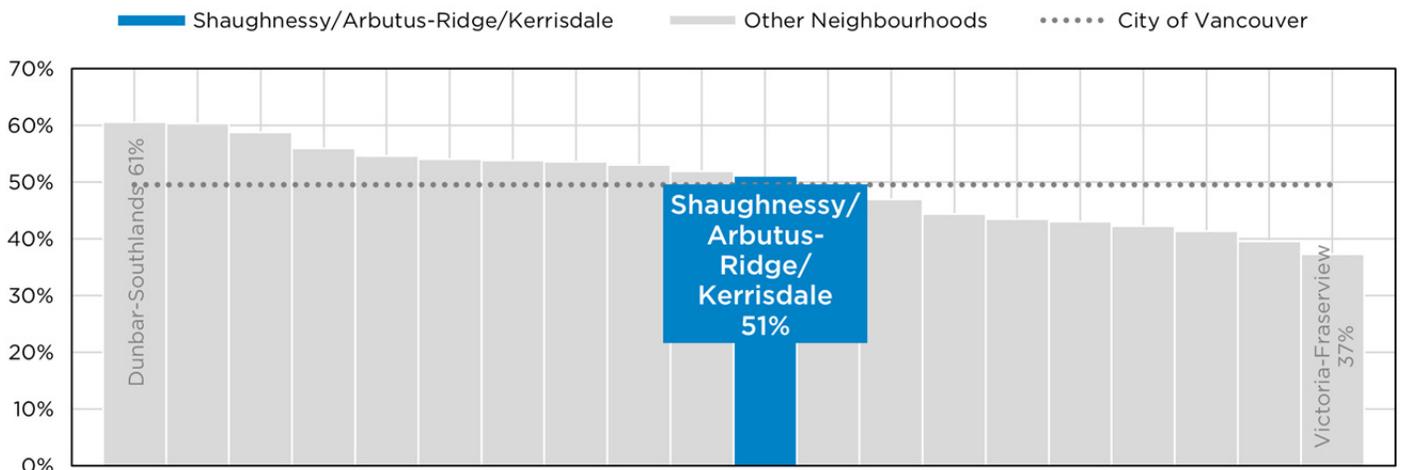
## Very Good or Excellent Mental Health, 2013/2014



## Strong Sense of Belonging, 2013/2014



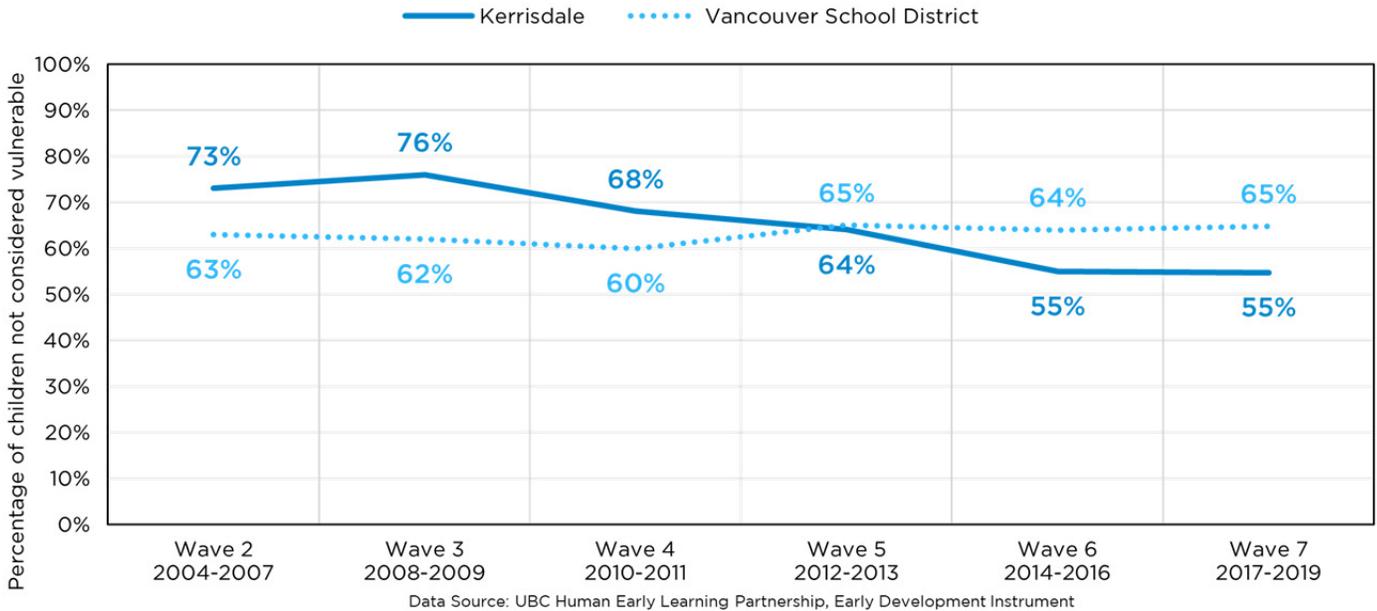
## Four or More People in Support Network, 2013/2014



## Early Childhood Development

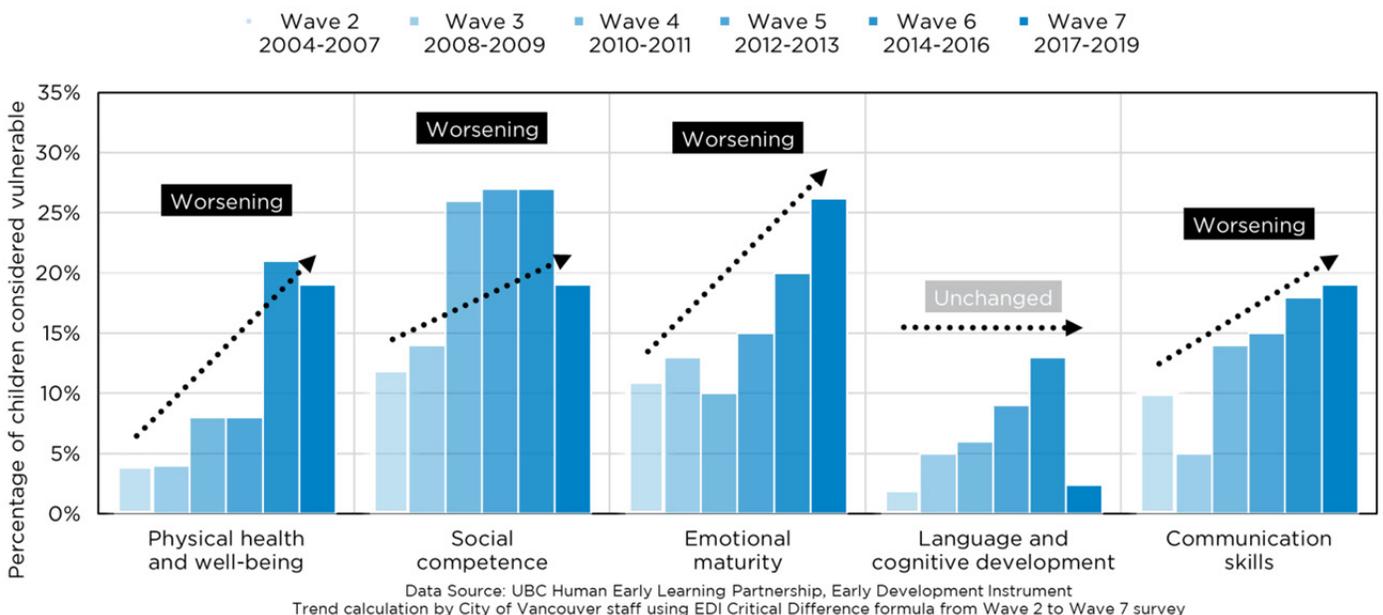
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to benchmark kindergarten children on five developmental scales, identifying vulnerabilities that can impact school readiness. 45% of children in Kerrisdale are considered “vulnerable” on one or more of these scales, a higher rate to the city overall. Kerrisdale has seen a substantial increase in early childhood vulnerability over time, and a corresponding decrease in children considered ready for school.

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



Over time, children in Kerrisdale are more likely to be considered vulnerable on all of the developmental scales measured in the EDI, except for language and cognitive development.

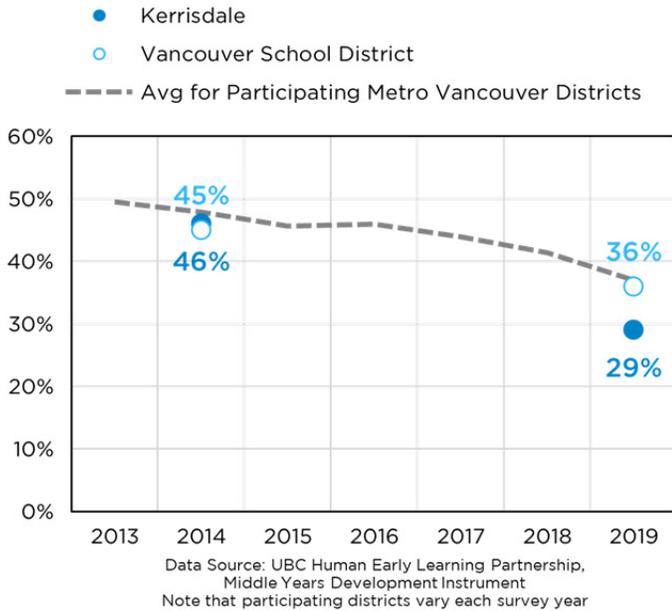
### Kerrisdale: Child Vulnerability Trends by EDI Domain, 2004-2019



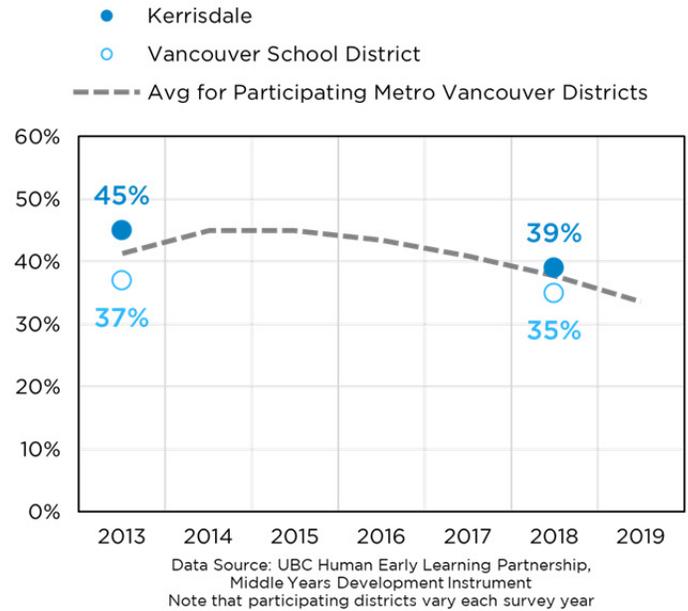
## Middle-Years Development

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. Kerrisdale has tended to have a similar or higher rate of children “thriving” than the city overall and the Metro Vancouver average.<sup>22</sup> However, the most recent survey of grade 4 children showed a decline in well-being in Kerrisdale.

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

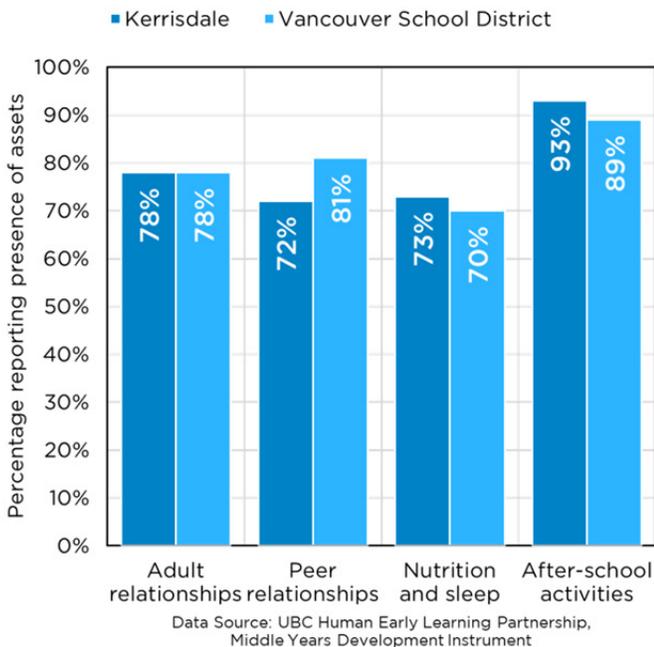


### Grade 7 Children "Thriving" on MDI Well-Being Index, 2013-2019

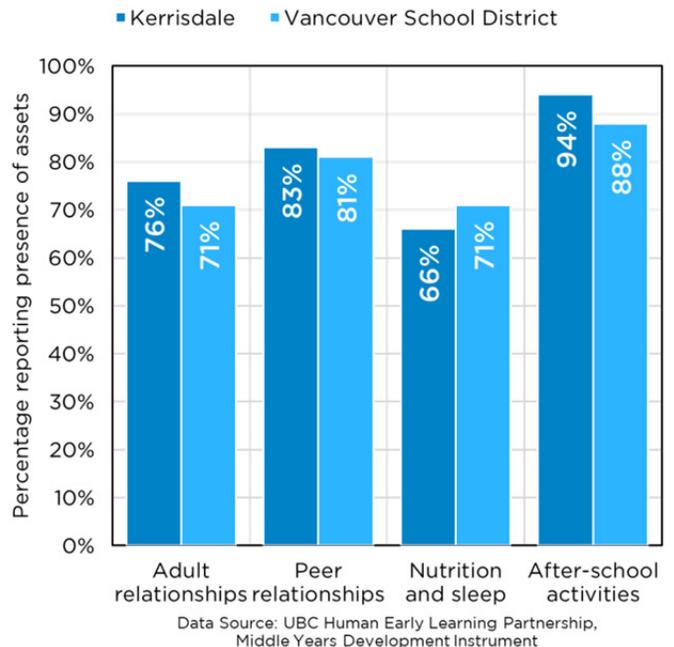


The graphs below show the rates at which children in Kerrisdale and the city overall were likely to identify the presence of supportive assets to their development: adult relationships; peer relations; nutrition and sleep; and after-school activities.

### Grade 4 Children's Assets, 2019



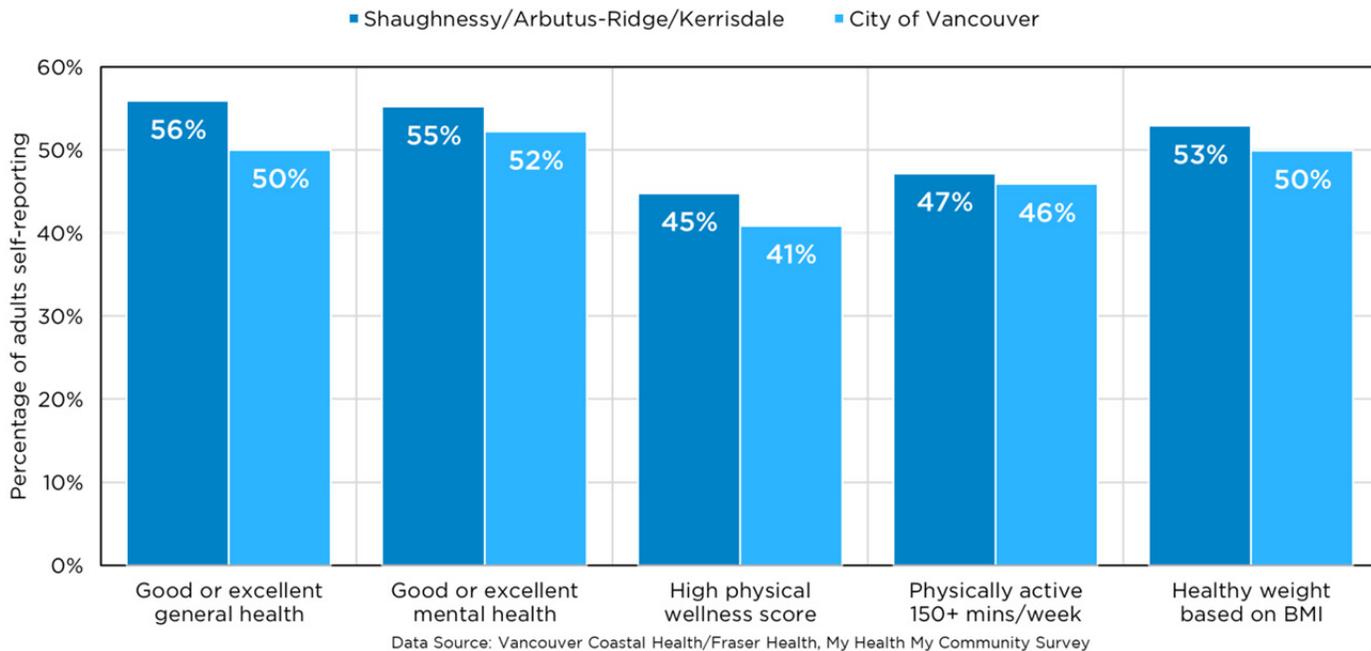
### Grade 7 Children's Assets, 2018



## Health Conditions and Overall Perceptions

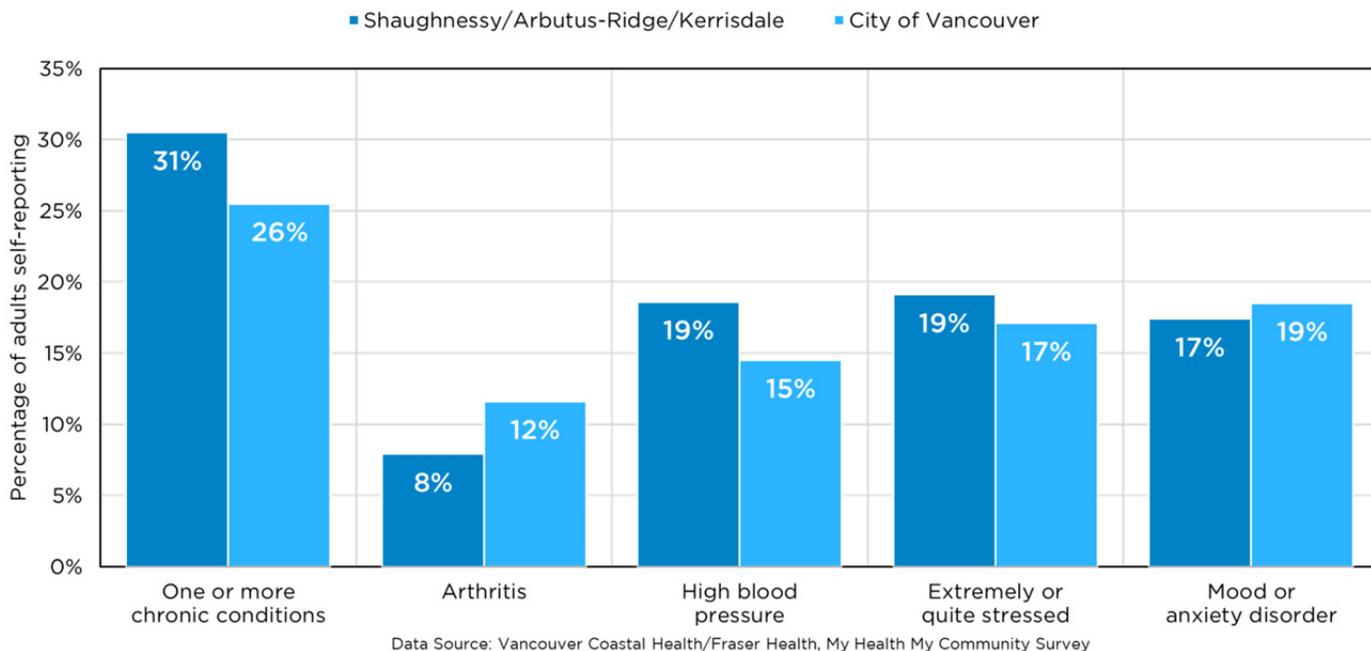
The My Health My Community survey, conducted in 2013 and 2014, surveyed adults across the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health regions on a number of topics. People in Kerrisdale and the adjacent Arbutus-Ridge and Shaughnessy areas (combined for survey reporting) are more likely than those across Vancouver to report generally good physical and mental health.

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



Compared to the City of Vancouver overall, residents of Kerrisdale and adjacent neighbourhoods are more likely to report chronic conditions, high blood pressure and stress levels; less likely to report having arthritis; and a little less likely to report having a mood or anxiety-related illness.

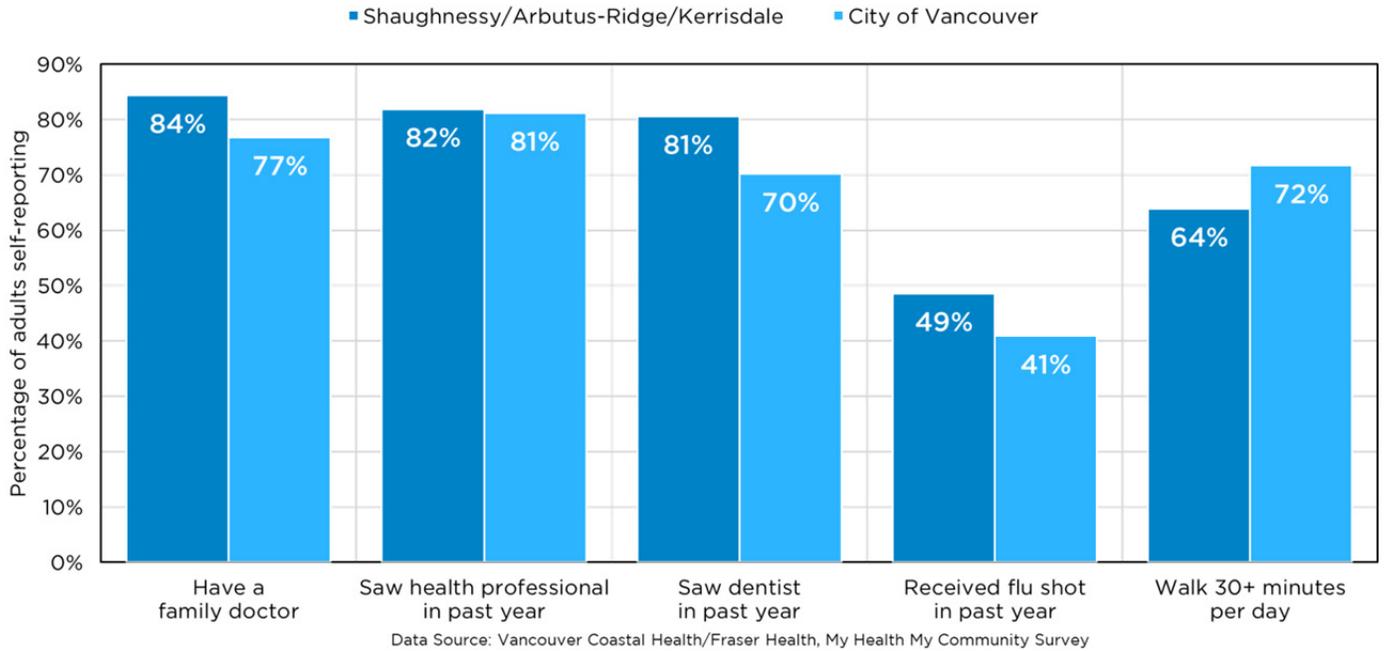
### Reported Health Conditions, 2013-2014



## Preventive Care and Healthy Behaviours

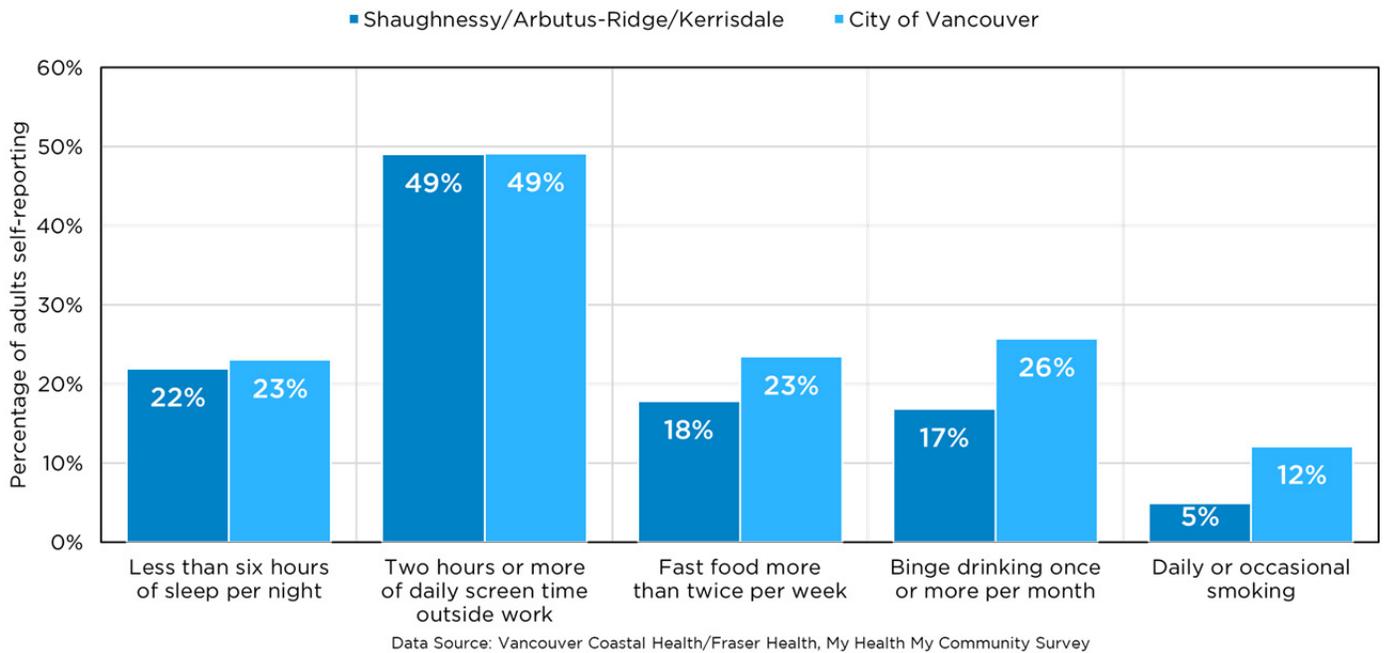
Kerrisdale and adjacent area residents are more likely than residents in the city overall to access the health care system, including having a family doctor, seeing a health professional, visiting a dentist and receiving a flu shot. However, they are less likely to walk regularly.

### Preventive Health Care, 2013-2014



Compared to the city overall, Kerrisdale and adjacent area residents are less likely to smoke, drink and eat fast food. However, they are similarly likely to receive inadequate sleep and have two or more hours of daily screen time.

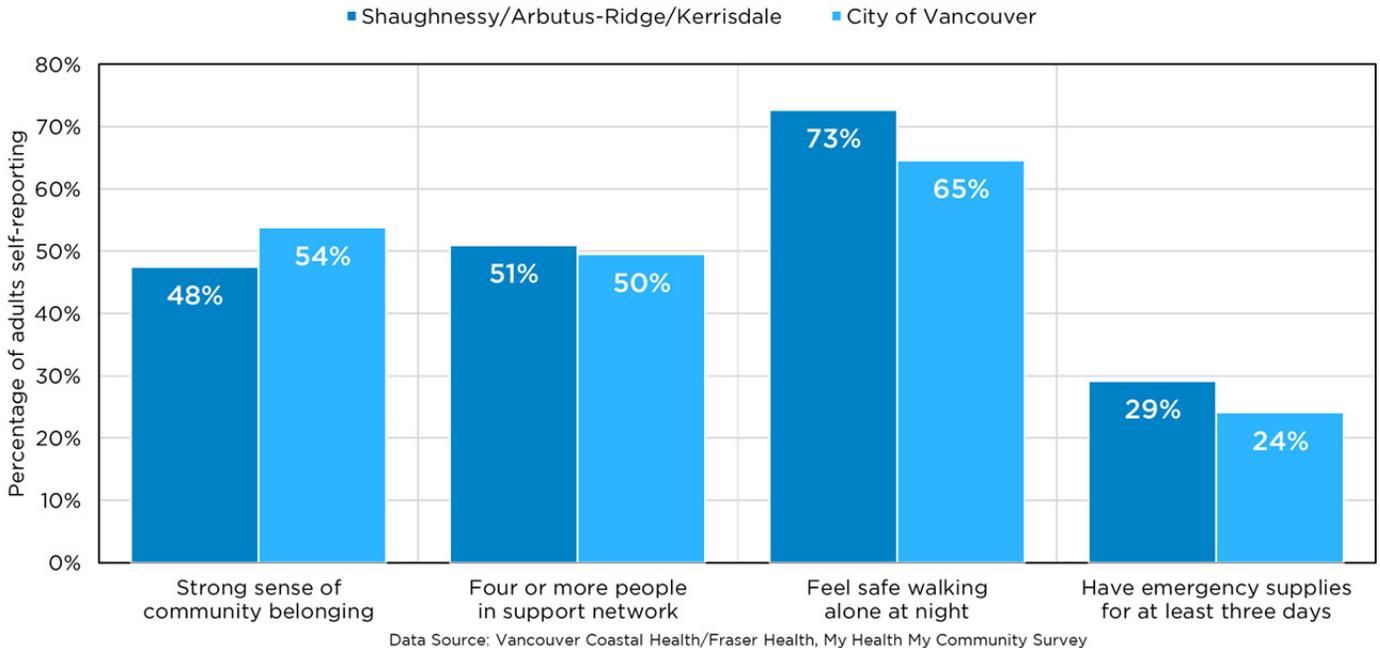
### Health-Impacting Behaviours, 2013-2014



## Connections, Resilience and Built Environments

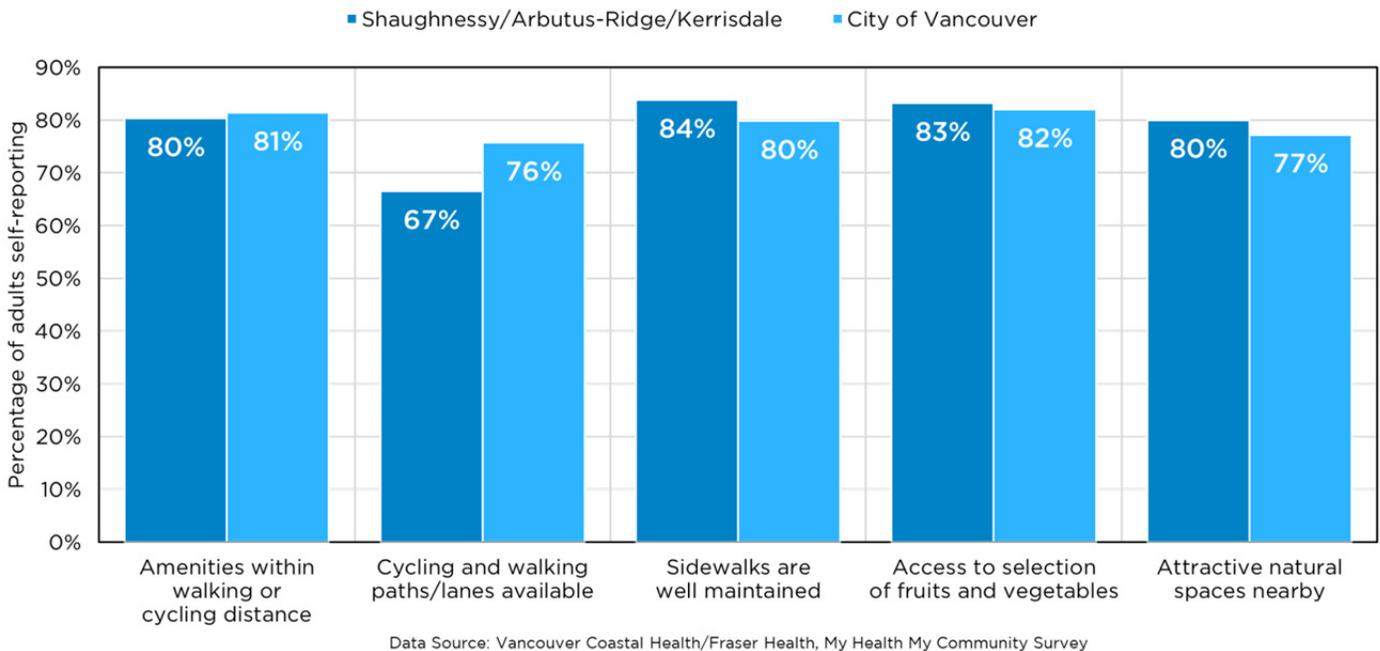
While Kerrisdale and area residents are more likely than Vancouver residents overall to report feeling safe and being prepared for an emergency, they do not have strong social support networks at a higher rate than the city overall. In addition, residents in these areas are less likely to feel a sense of belonging.

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



Kerrisdale and area residents generally have similar perceptions of the built environment as do residents of the city overall, except that they are less likely to report having walking and cycling paths nearby. The development of the Arbutus Greenway may change this perception.

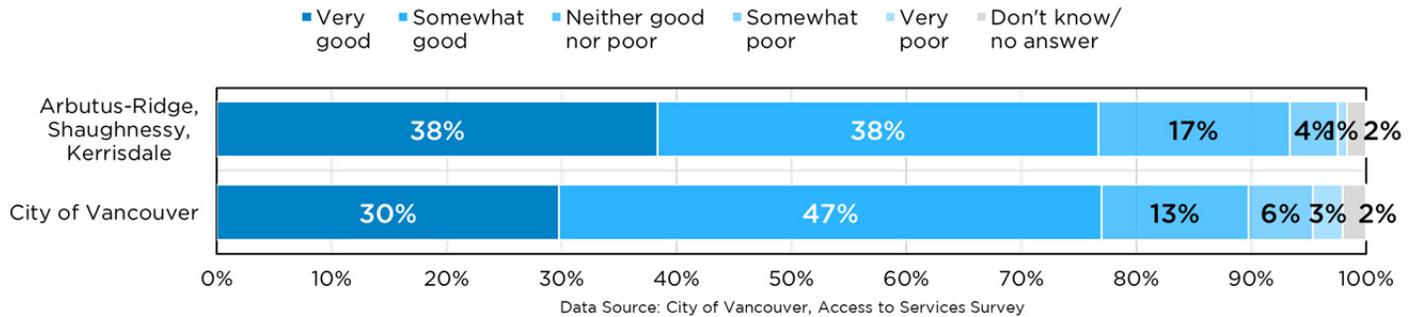
### Perceptions of Built Environments, 2013-2014



## Access to Services

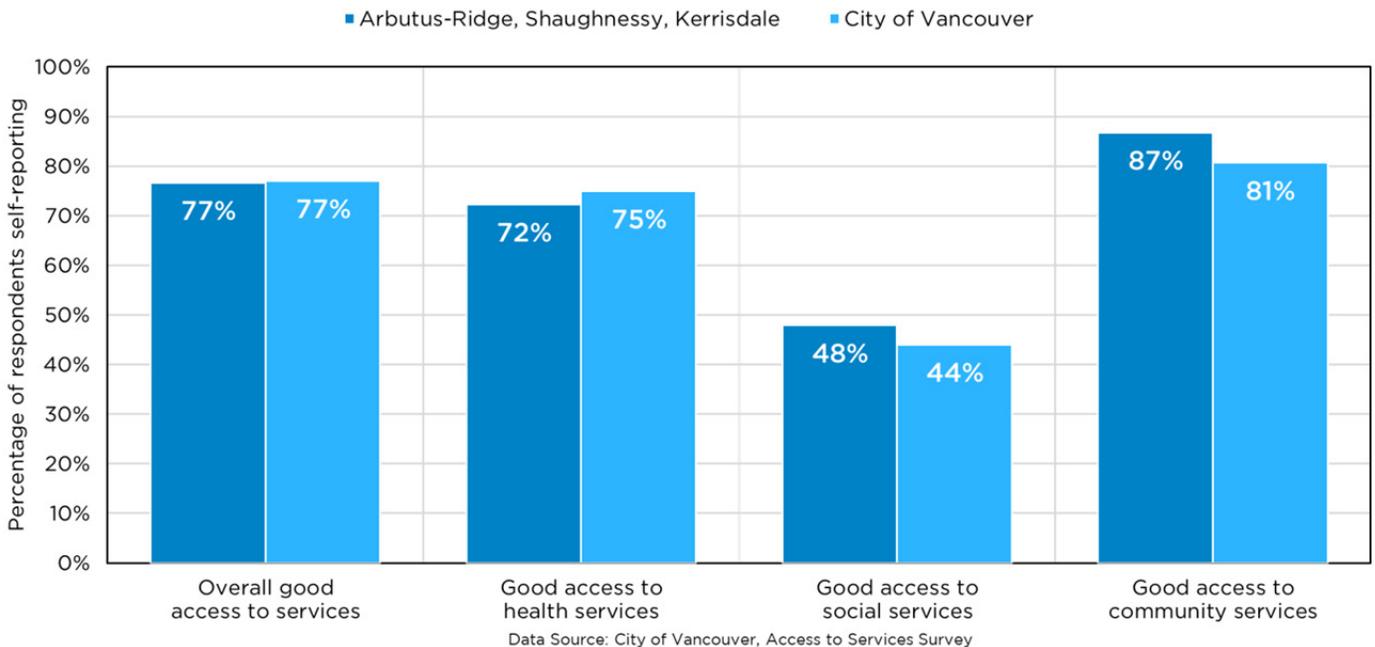
An important social determinant of health is the degree to which social, community and health services are physically, socially and culturally accessible to people who need them. In 2017, the City of Vancouver procured a survey of Vancouver residents' assessment of their access to services. Based on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

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



Importantly, however, there were discrepancies in the ratings given to different types of services. Respondents across the city were most likely to rate access to community services, such as community centres, libraries and neighbourhood houses as good; and least likely to rate access to social services as good. This pattern was repeated in Kerrisdale and environs, but health services rated lower and social and community services rated higher in these neighbourhoods than the city overall.

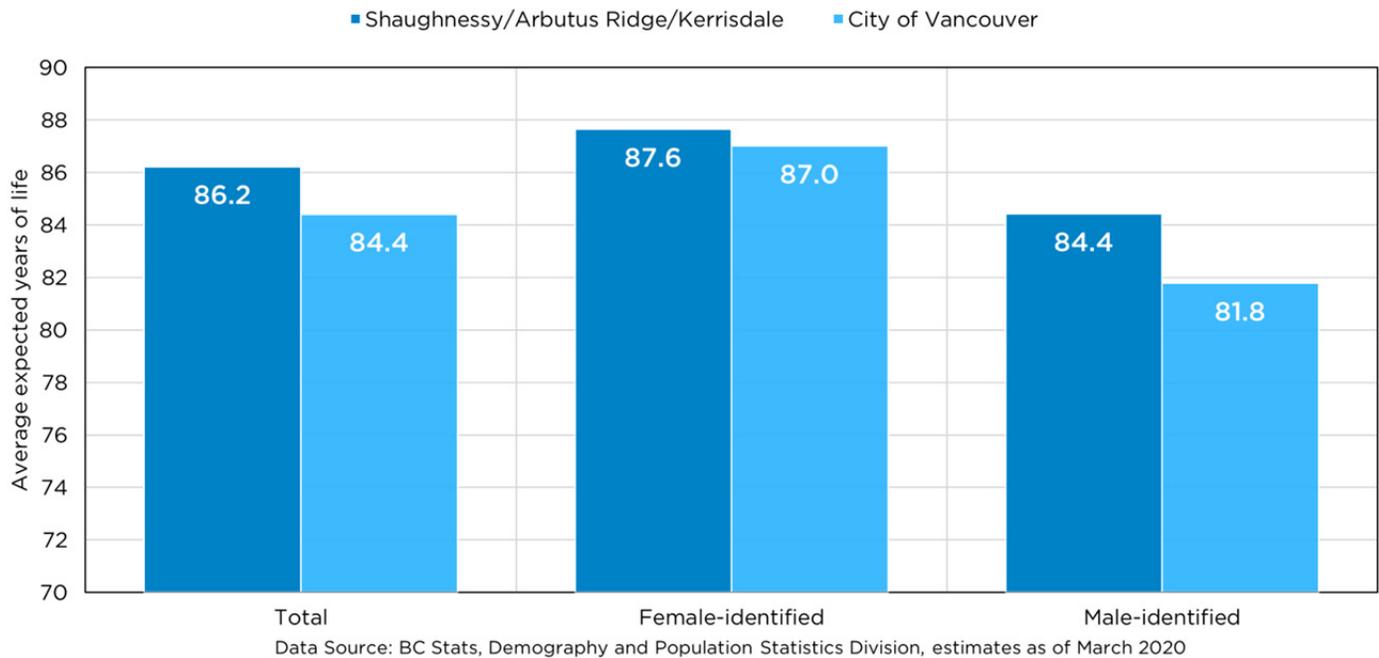
### Quality of Access to Health, Community and Social Services, 2017



## Life Expectancy

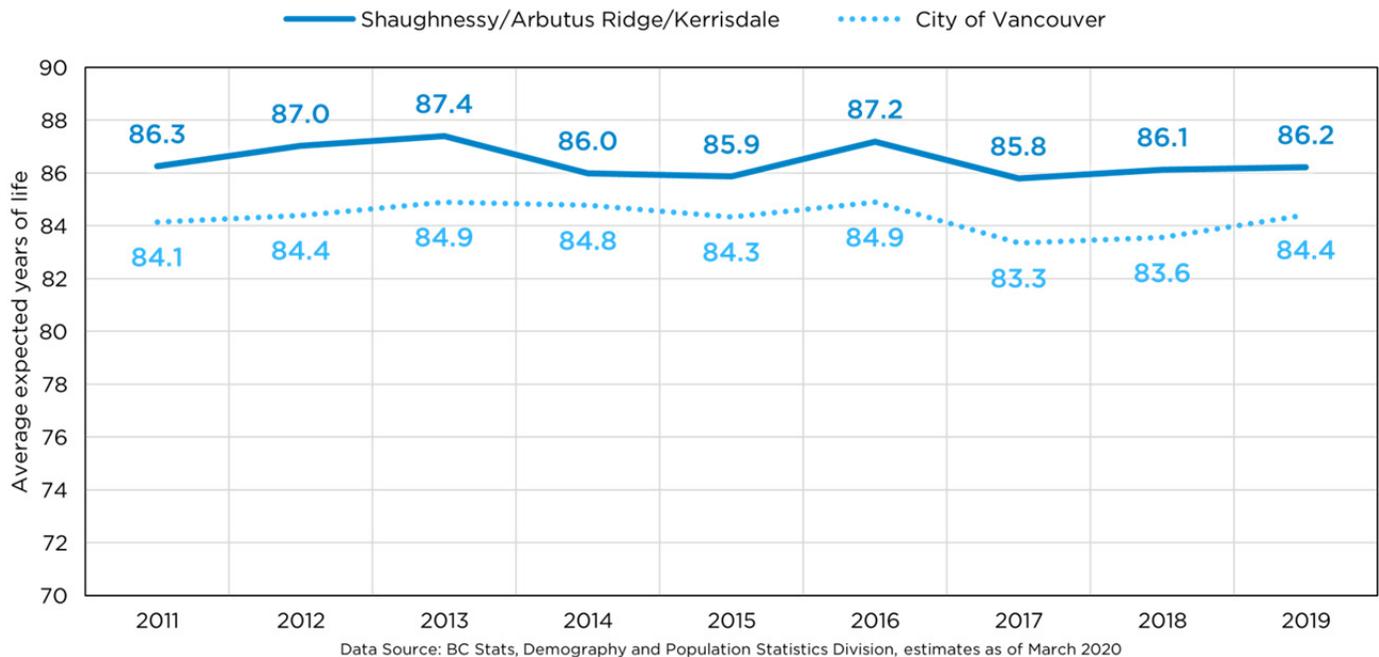
Finally, life expectancy is an overall indicator of health and well-being. For people born in 2019 in the Community Health Service Area that covers Shaughnessy, Arbutus-Ridge and Kerrisdale, BC Stats estimates a life expectancy of 86.2 years, higher than for the city overall.

### 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 Kerrisdale to help inform community knowledge and action to respond to and shape change.

Kerrisdale exemplifies the complexity of Vancouver’s neighbourhoods. On the one hand, it is a low-density neighbourhood with unaffordable housing prices that is losing population. On the other, it is a diverse area—socially, culturally and economically—and faces more complex challenges for equity and social sustainability. Kerrisdale is home to an array of residents from vastly different life circumstances and backgrounds. How the neighbourhood changes in the future may indicate how open and accessible the city is to all residents.



## 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:

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

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

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

## Endnotes

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

<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.