

Photo courtesy of City of Richmond



The United Way of the Lower Mainland
Community Profile Series

Richmond

December 2015

CNCL - 446

About United Way of the Lower Mainland

Our Vision: A healthy, caring, inclusive community.

Our Mission: To strengthen our community's capacity to address social issues.

United Way of the Lower Mainland (UWLM) invests in your communities – where you live, work, learn and play.

United Way has been helping people in the Lower Mainland for more than 80 years. Working with over 150 community partners, we fund over 300 programs each year to create a better future for children, families and seniors.

How United Way works and leads social change:

- **Collaborate:** We multiply our impact through partnerships.
- **Research:** We fund and conduct research to understand community needs and plan for the future.
- **Invest:** We make smart community investments to achieve results.
- **Advocate:** We help people understand the issues and influence public attitudes, systems and policies.

United Way's vision is a better community for all of us; we believe that every person who lives in the Lower Mainland should have access to the same opportunities to build a better life for themselves. United Way makes change by targeting root causes of complex social issues in our communities and focuses on All that Kids Can Be, Poverty to Possibility and Building Strong Communities as priority areas.

Dollars are invested where they can make the most difference creating long term social change.

None of the work we do would be possible without the generosity of our donors. We all share in the impact when we create neighbourhoods that we are proud to call home.



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Preface

THE UNITED WAY of the LOWER MAINLAND COMMUNITY PROFILE SERIES

RICHMOND COMMUNITY PROFILE: December 2015

This report is the second in a series across the Lower Mainland, to dive deep into a community and its current socio-demographic profile.

The United Way decided to conduct this profile for Richmond for a few reasons:

- Cities in the Lower Mainland are changing and the United Way wants to identify exactly how.
- UWLM funds agencies and services in Richmond and we are aware of changing need. This profile will inform our targeted investment in future services, and will allow us to partner in Richmond for an even stronger community.
- As a knowledge resource and community partner, UWLM is pleased to provide this profile to the municipalities of the Lower Mainland – and all the agencies serving here – to inform their planning and strategies.

This profile focuses on the socio-demographic indicators in Richmond. With the changes in these communities, the social safety net has also evolved over the same period. This is a result of UWLM donor dollars invested in effective community-based programs and services and because UWLM continues to work in partnership with public partners, like the City of Richmond. Readers are encouraged to consider other sources of information in exploring how UWLM and others have – and continue to – respond to the changing socio-demographic context described in this report.

In this document, the population demographic information from the 2001 Census is generally updated with census data from 2011 in Section A unless at the municipal level. In a few cases,

comparisons over time are not possible, therefore only 2011 point-in-time data is used. The authors wish to acknowledge Planning Department staff at the City of Richmond who assisted in providing much of the data we needed.

The three municipalities with the largest populations in the Lower Mainland – Vancouver, Burnaby, and Surrey – are compared with Richmond. The report also includes overall Metro Vancouver¹ data for comparison.

Richmond is comprised of 16 planning areas: Blundell, Bridgeport, Broadmoor, City Centre, East Cambie, East Richmond, Fraser Lands, Gilmore, Hamilton, Sea Island, Seafair, Shellmont, South Arm Islands, Steveston, Thompson and West Cambie. In this report, East Richmond and Fraser Lands have been combined into a single geography; South Arm Islands is also a planning area but does not have residents and thus there is no data for this report. Therefore, this report uses 14 Richmond planning area geographies.

The United Way wishes to thank bc211 for the valuable service they provide to parts of British Columbia, with UWLM funding. The data they provided to enhance this report (see acknowledgements), and the snapshot of these communities' demonstrated needs, added a dimension not previously explored and may help further inform funders, planners and providers.

¹ <http://www.metrovancouver.org/about/municipalities/Pages/default.aspx>

Notes regarding the 2011 National Household Survey and data comparability

Readers should be aware that major changes occurred in the methodology of the 2011 Census (see notes below for more details). In 2006, a mandatory short questionnaire was completed by 80 per cent of Canadian households, and an additional mandatory long questionnaire (which included the short form questions) was distributed to the remaining 20 per cent of the population. The 2011 Census had a single ten-item questionnaire that was completed by all households. The voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) replaced the long-form questionnaire and was distributed to one-third of Canadian households.

As the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey, they are subject to a higher non-response bias than from the previous mandatory, long-form questionnaire. Change in survey method or content can affect the comparability of the data over time. Statistics Canada states that it is impossible to determine whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable are attributable to change or to non-response bias. As a result, caution must be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with data from previous censuses. Statistics Canada notes:

“Caution must be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with estimates produced from the 2006 Census long form, especially when the analysis involves small geographies. Users are asked to use the NHS’s main quality indicator, the global non-response rate (GNR), in assessing the quality of the NHS estimates and determining the extent to which the estimates can be compared with the estimates from the 2006 Census long form.”²

In many cases, due to data quality concerns, this report does not compare 2001 and 2011 Census data, but only presents the 2011 data. Sections B and C (Economic and Social Indicators) draw

significantly on 2011 NHS data. Therefore, Section B and C cannot make comparisons between the 2011 NHS and 2001 Census, in contrast to the 2001/2011 comparisons in Section A. Since Section A draws largely on the 2011 (mandatory) Census, comparisons are made using the 2001 Census.

The 2011 NHS is prone to higher non-response bias. In assessing the quality of NHS estimates, global non-response rates (GNR) for geographies used in this report are provided below. A higher GNR indicates higher non-response bias, which occurs when a survey’s non-respondents are different from its respondents. In this case, the survey may not accurately reflect the socio-demographic profile of a community.

Richmond – 20.5%
Burnaby – 23.6%
Surrey – 26.5%
Vancouver – 24.5%
Metro Vancouver – 24.4%
British Columbia – 26.1%

Since the 14 Richmond planning areas, are very small geographies, we encourage the reader to exercise extreme caution, as the GNRs may be higher than Richmond’s 20.5 per cent GNR.

Lastly, planning area-level data will not always add up to the City of Richmond total, due to random rounding and data suppression. “To ensure confidentiality,” Statistics Canada notes, “the values, including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. As a result, when these data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded. In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents’ personal information.”³

² Statistics Canada. (2014). “NHS Profile, 2011 – About the data.” Available at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/help-aide/aboutdata-aproposdonnees.cfm?Lang=E>.

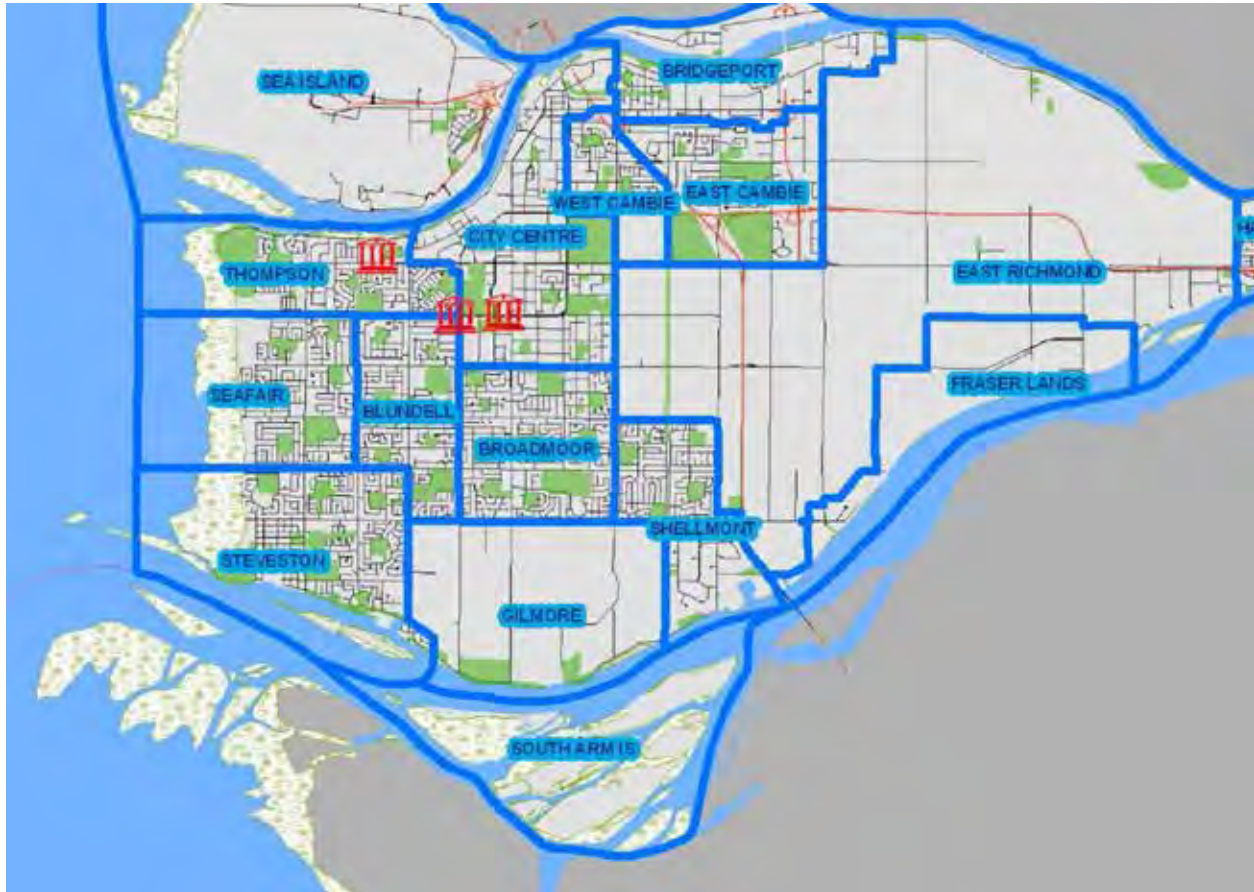
³ Ibid.

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Map of Richmond; planning areas

Source: City of Richmond interactive map
(red icons denote civic facility locations)



Executive Summary

This United Way of the Lower Mainland publication presents data for the City of Richmond, and its 14 planning areas, around three different indicators that can help decision-makers plan social services: Population, Economic and Social Indicators. It also presents data on calls to the bc211 Helpline (2014) to shed some light on the needs of callers in Richmond.

Population Indicators

Richmond has experienced 50 per cent growth between 1991 and 2011 – less than the City of Surrey – but more than Metro Vancouver and the other comparison municipalities, including Burnaby and the City of Vancouver. Richmond's population is projected to grow from 190,473 in 2011 to 275,000 by 2041 – a growth rate of 44 per cent. Within Richmond, Gilmore is growing at the fastest rate of all (93 per cent growth rate), however it is a very small community with a total of 460 residents in 2011. The next highest growth is found in the larger planning areas of City Centre (almost 46 per cent) and West Cambie (almost 42 per cent). The population aged 35 to 64 is the largest group at 46 per cent, followed by children (21 per cent), young adults aged 20 to 34 (20 per cent) and seniors (14 per cent). About 23 per cent of the population is in the 50 to 64 age cohort, and these 44,000 people are expected to retire in the next five to ten years. In 2011, foreign-born residents represented 60 per cent of all residents in Richmond, the highest of all Metro Vancouver municipalities. Immigrants made up a significant proportion of the population in almost all of the planning areas in Richmond, with a high of 71 per cent in both City Centre and West Cambie. 41 per cent of Richmond residents indicated Chinese as their mother tongue, followed by English (36.6 per cent), Tagalog (Filipino) (3.9 per cent), and Panjabi (Punjabi) (3.1 per cent).

Economic Indicators

In Richmond, the median family income is \$69,553, 15 per cent lower than that of Metro Vancouver. City Centre, East Cambie and West Cambie have the lowest median incomes within Richmond, ranging from about \$51,000 to \$69,000. The prevalence of residents living in a low income (after tax) situation is 22 per cent in Richmond, and highest in City Centre, Blundell, and Thompson. These planning areas had high percentages of children under 18 years of age. In 2011, Richmond had the same unemployment rate of Metro Vancouver at 7.1 per cent. The top three occupations (in order) were in sales and service; business, finance and administration; and trades, transport and equipment operators. 77 per cent of Richmond homes are owner occupied, with 23 per cent renter occupied. Vacancy rates in the rental market are much lower than recommended (3 per cent), at 1.6 per cent in 2014, with a 0 per cent vacancy rate for family-sized apartments of three bedrooms or more.

Social Indicators

Richmond has only 1 per cent of the region's homeless – about 38 people in total were identified in the 2014 Metro Vancouver Homeless Count, with its homeless population decreasing by 22 per cent between 2011 and 2014. There are almost 9,000 families headed by a lone parent, 80 per cent of which were single mothers. Most families in Richmond live in single-family households, with 5.4 per cent in multiple-family households, and almost 26 per cent living with non-family. In the Richmond School District, 28 per cent of students have been English language learners every year since 2012. In contrast to the comparison municipalities in this report, Richmond interestingly has much lower rates of young mothers less than 20 years old, alcohol-related deaths, drug-induced deaths, and, crime rates.

Section A: Population Indicators

Population Size and Growth

Why is this important?

The size and composition of a population has many implications for decision-makers. Generally, population growth may encourage new investment, economic growth and greater job opportunities. However, this growth may also place greater demand on existing infrastructure, transportation, health, education and community services and supports necessary to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse population. Population growth occurs as a result of births in the region, as well as families and individuals moving into the community from elsewhere, whether it is migration within Canada or immigration into Canada.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In Metro Vancouver in 2011, the total population was 2,313,328, up 16 per cent from 2001. Since 1991 there has been a 40 per cent increase in the population.

Richmond experienced an increase of 30 per cent from 1991 to 2001, and a further 16 per cent increase from 2001 to 2011.

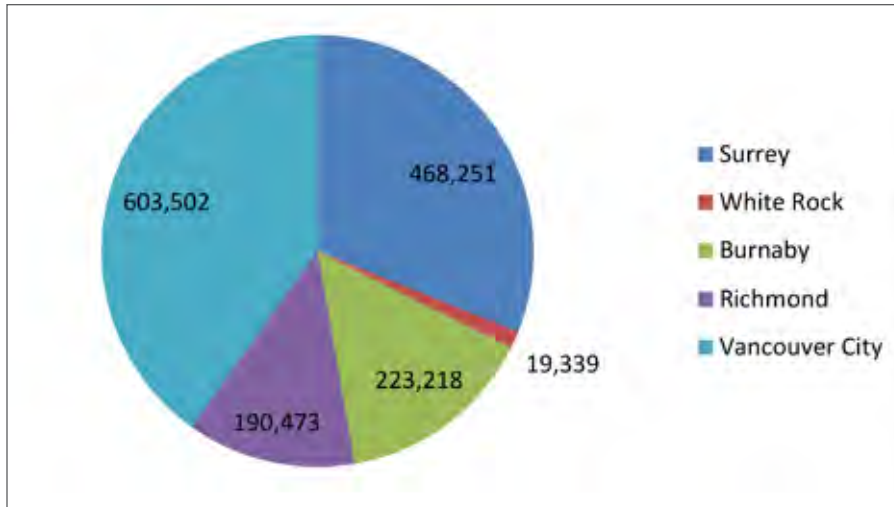
| Population Size and Growth, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011 | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Municipality | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | % Growth 1991-2001 | % Growth 2001-2011 |
| Richmond | 126,624 | 164,345 | 190,473 | 30% | 16% |
| Burnaby | 158,858 | 193,954 | 223,218 | 22% | 15% |
| Surrey | 245,173 | 347,825 | 468,251 | 42% | 35% |
| Vancouver | 471,844 | 545,671 | 603,502 | 16% | 11% |
| Metro Vancouver | 1,601,796 | 1,986,965 | 2,313,328 | 24% | 16% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2011 Census

In 2011, the City of Vancouver population of 603,502 was the largest in the region and accounted for 26 per cent of the region's total

population. Richmond's population of 190,473 was the second lowest in the region at 8.2 per cent.

Municipality populations, 2011



How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

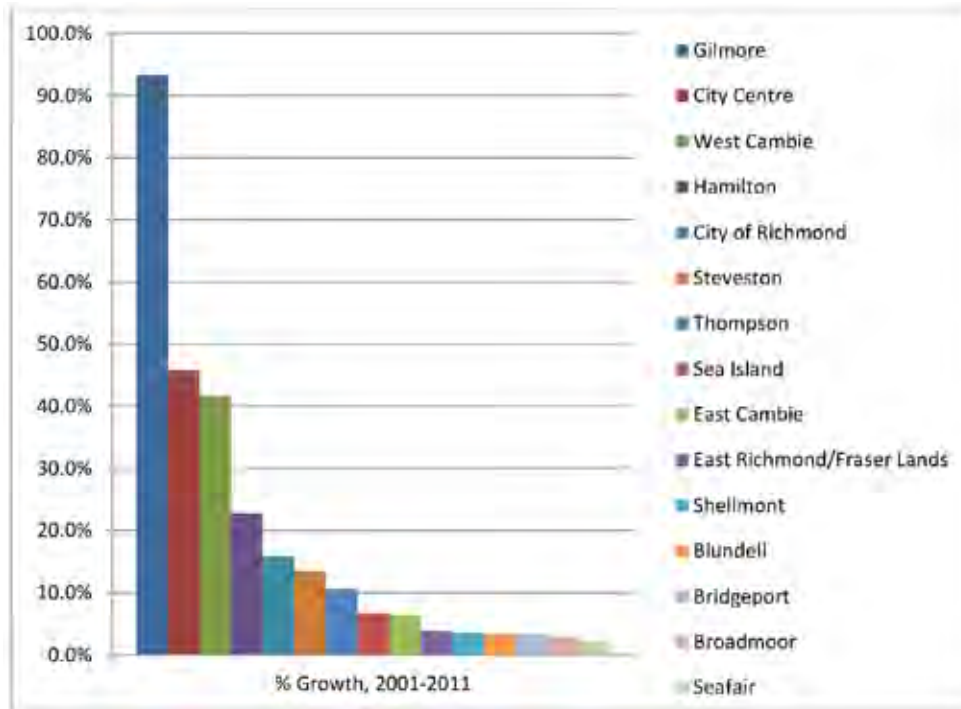
22,045 in 2001 to 48,190 ten years later, for an increase of 46 per cent. West Cambie saw a 42 per cent increase during the decade.

The largest absolute growth in Richmond occurred in City Centre, with the population rising from

| | 2001 | 2011 | % Growth, 2001-2011 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| Blundell | 17,529 | 18,125 | 3.4% |
| Bridgeport | 3,082 | 3,185 | 3.3% |
| Broadmoor | 22,653 | 23,315 | 2.9% |
| City Centre | 33,045 | 48,190 | 45.8% |
| East Cambie | 10,509 | 11,185 | 6.4% |
| East Richmond/Fraser Lands | 3,273 | 3,400 | 3.9% |
| Gilmore | 238 | 460 | 93.3% |
| Hamilton | 4,146 | 5,090 | 22.8% |
| Sea Island | 736 | 785 | 6.7% |
| Seafair | 16,091 | 16,450 | 2.2% |
| Shellmont | 10,739 | 11,125 | 3.6% |
| Steveston | 22,340 | 25,350 | 13.5% |
| Thompson | 14,431 | 15,970 | 10.7% |
| West Cambie | 5,533 | 7,840 | 41.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Planning area growth, 2001-2011



Population Projections

The following population estimates are from Metro Vancouver and are based on the 2006 Census. From 2006 to 2041, Richmond's population is projected to

increase by 51 per cent and will account for 8 per cent of Metro Vancouver's population, the same as in 2011. In comparison, the City of Vancouver will increase by 23 per cent (138,000 people). Metro Vancouver will increase by 55% for a population of 3.4 million by 2041.

| | 2006 | 2021 | 2031 | 2041 | Absolute Change (2006-41) | % Change (2006-41) |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Richmond | 182,700 | 225,000 | 252,000 | 275,000 | 92,300 | 51% |
| Burnaby | 210,500 | 277,000 | 314,000 | 345,000 | 134,500 | 64% |
| Surrey | 413,000 | 578,000 | 668,000 | 740,000 | 327,000 | 79% |
| Vancouver City | 601,200 | 673,000 | 705,000 | 740,000 | 138,800 | 23% |
| Metro Vancouver | 2,195,000 | 2,780,000 | 3,129,000 | 3,400,000 | 1,205,000 | 55% |

Source: Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy Targets and Projections.

Population projections for Richmond's 14 planning areas are not available.

Live Births

Why is this important?

Population changes occur for three different reasons – births, deaths and people migrating in and out of a community.

Richmond is growing – and new births indicate a need for community-based services and supports for families with infants and young children, including greater access to daycares, Early Childhood Development opportunities, parenting classes, children’s programming, child-friendly environments, as well as schools.

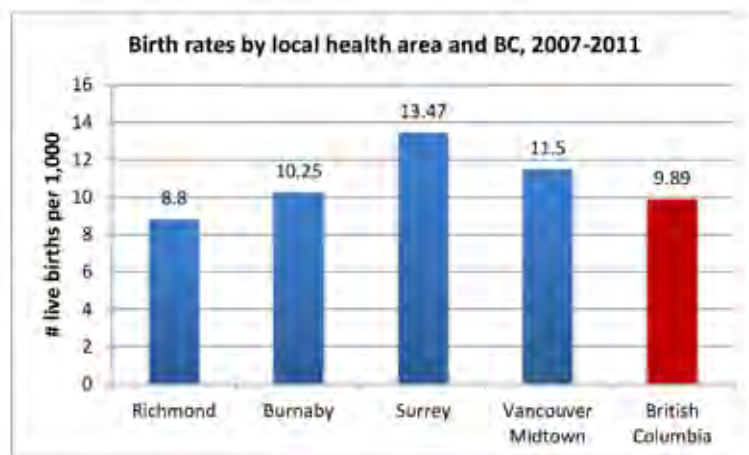
The *live birth rate* (or simply, *birth rate*) is the number of live births divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population in order to make comparisons possible.

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2007-2011, the Richmond local health area (LHA) had a live birth rate of 8.8, lower than Burnaby (10.25), Surrey (13.47), Vancouver Midtown (11.5), and British Columbia (9.89).

| Live births by local health area and BC, 2007-2011 | | |
|--|---------|----------------------------|
| | # | Rate (# live births/1,000) |
| Richmond | 8,475 | 8.8 |
| Burnaby | 11,416 | 10.25 |
| Surrey | 25,799 | 13.47 |
| Vancouver Midtown | 5,131 | 11.5 |
| British Columbia | 220,141 | 9.89 |

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

Mortality Rates

Why is this important?

Deaths are another reason for population changes. Mortality is expressed as a standardized mortality ratio (SMR), which is "the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents of a geographic area (e.g. local health area) to the expected number of deaths in that area based on provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area."⁴ A value of one indicates that a place is experiencing the same age-specific mortality as the standard population.

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2007-2011, the Richmond local health area (LHA) had an SMR of 0.74 or 4,568 deaths, lower than Burnaby (0.92), Surrey (0.94), and Vancouver Midtown (0.87).

| Mortality by local health area and BC, 2007-2011 | | |
|--|---------|------------------------------|
| | # | Standardized Mortality Ratio |
| Richmond | 4,568 | 0.74 |
| Burnaby | 6,762 | 0.92 |
| Surrey | 9,082 | 0.94 |
| Vancouver Midtown | 2,192 | 0.87 |
| British Columbia | 157,197 | 1.00 |

⁴ BC Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141. Available at: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/vital-statistics/statistics-reports/annual-reports/2011>.

Immigration

Why is this important?

Immigration can bring an enriching diversity to a community and brings added skills into our labour force. It is important for our communities to be welcoming and inclusive of newcomers. Immigrating can present challenges to immigrant families as they adjust to their new home country. The growth of the foreign-born population may indicate increased demand for immigrant settlement services – things like parenting, education and employment support – as well as the need for community services to consider cultural adaptation and language training.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011 foreign-born residents represented a significant percentage of all residents living in Richmond at 60 per cent. This was the highest of all Metro municipalities. The comparative proportions for the comparison municipalities were Burnaby (50 per cent), the City of Vancouver (44 per cent) and Surrey (41 per cent).

The top source countries of immigrants to Metro Vancouver in 2011 were China (17 per cent of all immigrants), India (12 per cent), Philippines (10 per cent) and Hong Kong (8 per cent).

| Immigrant Population, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011 | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| | 2001 | | 2011 | |
| | # | % of Total | # | % of Total |
| Richmond | 88,305 | 53.7 | 112,875 | 59.6 |
| Burnaby | 90,690 | 46.8 | 111,170 | 50.5 |
| Surrey | 114,725 | 33.0 | 187,845 | 40.5 |
| Vancouver | 247,640 | 45.4 | 258,750 | 43.8 |
| Metro Vancouver | 738,550 | 37.5 | 913,310 | 40.0 |

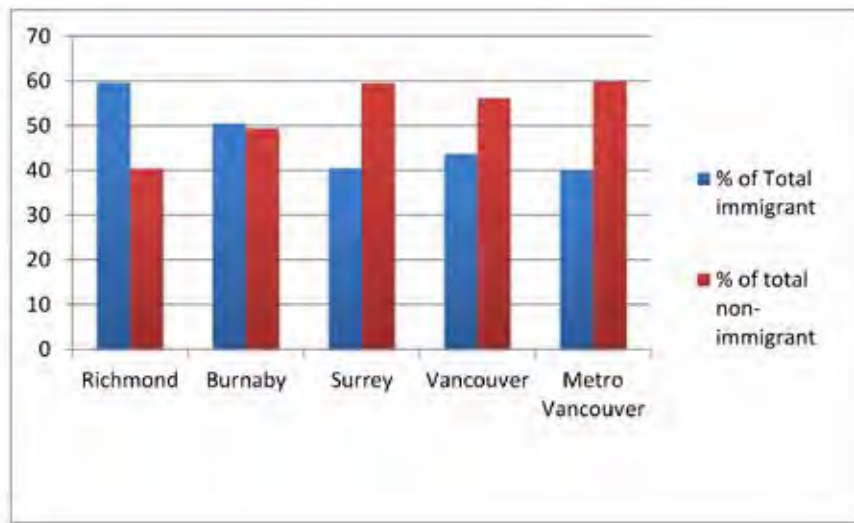
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond



Immigrant population, municipalities, 2011



How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

In nine of the 14 areas immigrants made up more than half of the total population of these planning areas in 2011.

Immigrants made up a significant proportion of the population in almost all of the planning areas with a high of 71 per cent in City Centre and West Cambie.

| Foreign Born Population, Richmond Planning Areas, 2011 | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total population | Non-immigrants | Immigrants | % Foreign Born |
| Blundell | 18,015 | 6,565 | 11,250 | 62.4% |
| Bridgeport | 3,150 | 1,290 | 1,800 | 57.1% |
| Broadmoor | 23,110 | 8,440 | 14,375 | 62.2% |
| City Centre | 47,595 | 11,715 | 34,200 | 71.9% |
| East Cambie | 11,130 | 3,855 | 7,105 | 63.8% |
| E. Richmond / Fraser Lands | 3,465 | 1,830 | 1,535 | 44.3% |
| Gilmore | 400 | 270 | 120 | 30.0% |
| Hamilton | 5,095 | 2,390 | 2,675 | 52.5% |
| Sea Island | 775 | 625 | 155 | 20.0% |
| Seafair | 16,425 | 7,455 | 8,720 | 53.1% |
| Shellmont | 11,170 | 5,580 | 5,420 | 48.5% |
| Steveston | 25,155 | 14,940 | 9,840 | 39.1% |
| Thompson | 15,975 | 5,470 | 10,095 | 63.2% |
| West Cambie | 7,845 | 2,060 | 5,580 | 71.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Recent immigrant population

Why is this important?

Recent immigrants (arrived in the past ten years) can face a number of challenges including recognition of educational achievement, securing quality employment and linguistic isolation. Often these challenges place great stress on children and families. Young children of recent immigrants are also more likely to struggle in school. These challenges may impact the number and type of immigrant support programs such as language skill development and job placement.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, there were 112,875 immigrants residing in Richmond with the highest proportion of recent immigrants born in Asia (91.9 per cent), followed by Surrey at 85.3 per cent. Comparatively, across Metro Vancouver, 78.4 per cent of recent immigrants were born in an Asian country.

| Recent Immigrants (arrived 2001-2011) as Percent of Total Immigrant Population, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011 | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total Immigrant Population | % Recent Immigrants |
| Richmond | 112,875 | 32.2 |
| Burnaby | 111,170 | 34.2 |
| Surrey | 187,845 | 35.6 |
| Vancouver | 258,750 | 29.0 |
| Metro Vancouver | 913,310 | 32.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Between 2006 and 2011, an estimated 18,685 immigrants came to Richmond, and 84 per cent of those came from the following six countries: China (10,470), the Philippines (3,315), Taiwan (645), India (570), Hong Kong (425) and the USA (315).

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

Due to a lack of reliable data from the National Household Survey, we are not able to provide an accurate time comparison across the planning areas in Richmond for this section.



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

Mother Tongue

Why is this important?

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood, and where the individual remains proficient at the time of the census. For children, learning one's heritage language in childhood can help promote self-esteem and pride in one's background. Having a non-English mother tongue can be an asset, especially when they also speak one of the official languages. Immigrants able to speak multiple languages, for instance, can be valuable interpreters to service providers and businesses who may offer service in other languages.

Children who do not speak English in the home before school entry may experience difficulties in school. Parents may also have difficulty participating actively in their child's education. This affects the need for language supports within the school system and increases demand for services in the community in languages other than English.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In Metro Vancouver 42.5 per cent spoke a mother tongue other than English, up from 39 per cent ten years earlier. Richmond saw the most marked change over the decade with the proportion speaking a non-official language as their mother tongue increasing from over half of the population (54.7 per cent) to two thirds (62 per cent).

In Richmond, 41 per cent indicated Chinese as their mother tongue, 36.6 per cent indicated English, 3.9 per cent indicated Tagalog (Filipino) and 3.1 per cent indicated Panjabi (Punjabi).⁵

In Burnaby the proportion speaking a mother tongue other than English had increased from almost 52 per cent in 2001 to 56.5 per cent in 2011. In 2011, 46 per cent of Surrey spoke a mother tongue other than English, up from 37 per cent. Vancouver has dropped slightly from 50.6 per cent in 2001 to 48.3 per cent a decade later.

| Non-English language mother tongue, Single respondents, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011 | | | | |
|--|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| | 2001 | | 2011 | |
| | # | % of Total | # | % of Total |
| Richmond | 87,630 | 54.7 | 114,010 | 62.1 |
| Burnaby | 97,390 | 51.9 | 121,115 | 56.5 |
| Surrey | 125,370 | 37.0 | 205,815 | 45.8 |
| Vancouver | 267,545 | 50.6 | 279,395 | 48.3 |
| Metro Vancouver | 750,110 | 38.8 | 948,605 | 42.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

⁵ City of Richmond Fact Sheet, October 2014

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

We were unable to obtain a breakdown of mother tongue by planning area in Richmond. However, an additional question was asked in the 2011 census regarding knowledge of official languages,

which refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English, French, in both or in neither language. Presented in the following table are those results for Richmond's planning areas, in which respondents indicated that they were unable to converse in either official language.

| Knowledge of official languages: Inability to converse in English or French, Richmond Planning Areas, 2011 | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Total Pop. | Neither English nor French | |
| Blundell | 17,955 | 2,150 | 12.0% |
| Bridgeport | 3,175 | 290 | 9.1% |
| Broadmoor | 23,190 | 2,540 | 11.0% |
| City Centre | 48,010 | 7,220 | 15.0% |
| East Cambie | 11,105 | 1,005 | 9.0% |
| E.Richmond/ Fraser Lands | 3,395 | 230 | 6.8% |
| Gilmore | 460 | 30 | 6.5% |
| Hamilton | 5,095 | 265 | 5.2% |
| Sea Island | 785 | 5 | 0.6% |
| Seafair | 16,435 | 1,235 | 7.5% |
| Shellmont | 11,120 | 800 | 7.2% |
| Steveston | 25,235 | 1,055 | 4.2% |
| Thompson | 15,950 | 1,840 | 11.5% |
| West Cambie | 7,835 | 1,080 | 13.8% |
| Richmond | 189,740 | 19,745 | 10.4% |

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census

15 per cent of those residents of Richmond's City Centre were unable to converse in English. West Cambie is next at almost 14 per cent, followed by

Blundell (12 per cent), Thompson (11.5 per cent) and Broadmoor (11 per cent).

Population by Age

Why is this important?

The composition of the population can have significant government policy implications and thereby affect the provision of adequate and appropriate community services and programs. A population of children needs a sufficient number of schools and after school care. Later, economic policy to stimulate job growth becomes even more important as the younger population graduates from school to the work force, looking for enough jobs to accommodate them. Communities with a large proportion of older people may need to develop retirement programs, medical facilities and home care to serve them. Therefore, as a community's population proportions change – so do age appropriate infrastructure, community program and services needs change.

What is the situation in Richmond?

The proportion of Richmond's population aged 19 years and younger has decreased slightly over the last 10 years from 24.5 per cent to 20.9 per cent. Conversely, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has increased from 11.8 per cent to 13.7 per cent as the initial wave of the boomers begin to retire from the labour force. This will strongly influence demand for supported housing, services and amenities for an older population.

Over the next 10 to 20 years, seniors will increase as a percentage of the population in Metro Vancouver from 12 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011, 17 per cent by 2021, and 21 per cent by 2031.

The following table shows how the age distribution in selected age groups has changed over a decade.

| Municipality | 0-19 | | 20-34 | | 35-64 | | 65+ | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Richmond | 24.5% | 20.9% | 19.9% | 19.7% | 43.8% | 45.7% | 11.8% | 13.7% |
| Burnaby | 22.2% | 19.8% | 23.7% | 23.4% | 40.7% | 43.0% | 13.4% | 13.8% |
| Surrey | 28.7% | 26.0% | 20.4% | 20.4% | 40.1% | 41.5% | 10.8% | 12.1% |
| Vancouver | 18.6% | 16.6% | 27.2% | 26.0% | 41.4% | 43.8% | 12.9% | 13.6% |
| Metro Vancouver | 24.0% | 21.6% | 21.8% | 21.1% | 42.0% | 43.7% | 12.2% | 13.5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Population distribution (%) by select municipalities, 2011

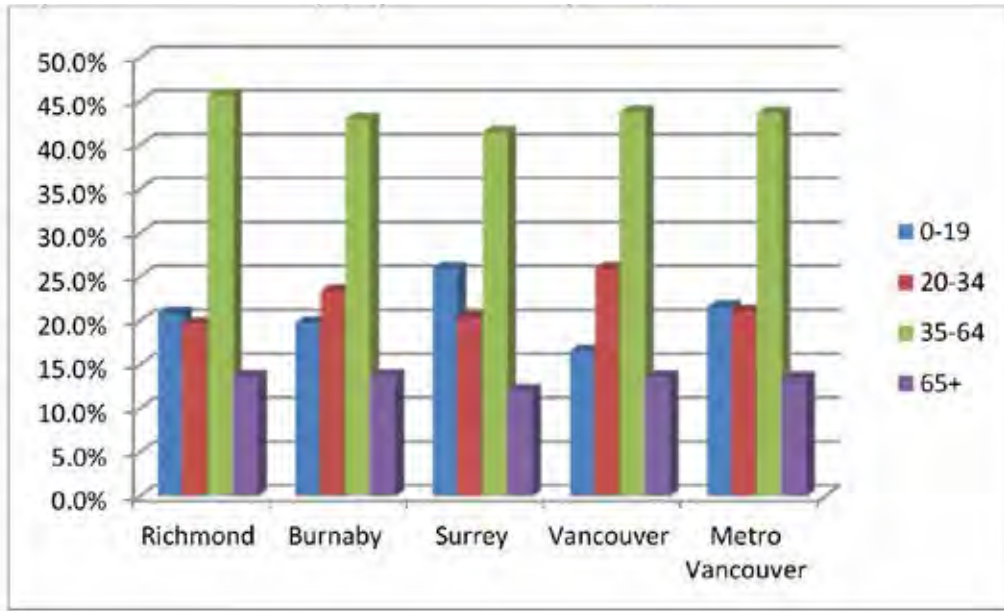


Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

In 2011 the median age in Richmond was 42 years. The overall age distribution for the City of Richmond in 2011 was as follows:

| Population Distribution, City of Richmond, 2011 | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| | City of Richmond | % of total |
| 0-4 | 8,395 | 4.4% |
| 5-9 | 8,855 | 4.6% |
| 10-14 | 10,110 | 5.3% |
| 15-19 | 12,535 | 6.6% |
| 20-24 | 13,680 | 7.2% |
| 25-29 | 12,740 | 6.7% |
| 30-34 | 11,160 | 5.9% |
| 35-39 | 11,720 | 6.2% |
| 40-44 | 14,510 | 7.6% |
| 45-49 | 16,635 | 8.7% |
| 50-54 | 16,490 | 8.7% |
| 55-59 | 14,910 | 7.8% |
| 60-64 | 12,720 | 6.7% |
| 65-69 | 8,010 | 4.2% |
| 70-74 | 6,195 | 3.3% |
| 75-79 | 5,035 | 2.6% |
| 80-84 | 3,595 | 1.9% |
| 85+ | 3,180 | 1.7% |
| Total | 190,475 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

City Centre had the smallest proportion of those aged 0-19 (17 per cent) and most of the other areas ranged from a fifth to a quarter of their total population in this age group.

The median age across the planning areas ranged from 38.6 in Bridgeport to 44.2 in Blundell. Gilmore was the highest at 49.2, but the small population in that area should be noted.

| Population by Selected Age Groups, Richmond Planning Areas, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| | Total Pop. | 0-19 | | 20-34 | | 35-64 | | 65+ | | Median Age |
| Blundell | 18,105 | 3,850 | 21% | 3,230 | 18% | 8,315 | 46% | 2,710 | 15% | 44.2 |
| Bridgeport | 3,185 | 725 | 23% | 695 | 22% | 1,430 | 45% | 335 | 11% | 38.6 |
| Broadmoor | 23,305 | 4,950 | 21% | 4,270 | 18% | 10,570 | 45% | 3,515 | 15% | 43.7 |
| City Centre | 48,175 | 8,135 | 17% | 11,590 | 24% | 21,620 | 45% | 6,830 | 14% | 41.4 |
| E Cambie | 11,180 | 2,715 | 24% | 2,270 | 20% | 4,865 | 44% | 1,330 | 12% | 39.3 |
| E Richmond/ Fraser Lands | 3,415 | 660 | 19% | 710 | 21% | 1,515 | 44% | 530 | 16% | 42.0 |
| Gilmore | 465 | 85 | 18% | 70 | 15% | 220 | 47% | 90 | 19% | 49.2 |
| Hamilton | 5,085 | 1,375 | 27% | 930 | 18% | 2,370 | 47% | 410 | 8% | 38.5 |
| Sea Island | 785 | 215 | 27% | 100 | 13% | 395 | 50% | 75 | 10% | 40.9 |
| Seafair | 16,455 | 3,695 | 22% | 2,775 | 17% | 7,645 | 46% | 2,340 | 14% | 43.7 |
| Shellmont | 11,135 | 2,640 | 24% | 2,120 | 19% | 4,965 | 45% | 1,410 | 13% | 40.6 |
| Steveston | 25,365 | 5,690 | 22% | 4,000 | 16% | 12,075 | 48% | 3,600 | 14% | 43.4 |
| Thompson | 15,970 | 3,590 | 22% | 2,915 | 18% | 7,440 | 47% | 2,025 | 13% | 41.9 |
| W Cambie | 7,835 | 1,580 | 20% | 1,875 | 24% | 3,540 | 45% | 840 | 11% | 39.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Population Aged 65 Years and Older

Why is this important?

People are living longer and healthier lives. This societal aging affects economic growth, formal and informal support systems and the ability of communities to provide resources for older citizens.

in Burnaby and Vancouver. This was up slightly from 11.4 per cent in 2001.

The percentage of Richmond seniors living alone dropped from 21.3 per cent to 18.7 per cent during the same period. This trend was apparent in all of the selected municipalities.

What is the situation in Richmond?

The proportion of seniors aged 65 and older was 13.7 per cent in Richmond in 2011, similar to those

| Population aged 65 Years and older, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011 | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 2001 | | 2011 | | % Living alone | |
| | # | % | # | % | 2001 | 2011 |
| Richmond | 18,570 | 11.4% | 26,005 | 13.7% | 21.3% | 18.7% |
| Burnaby | 23,850 | 12.5% | 30,900 | 13.8% | 27.7% | 24.2% |
| Surrey | 36,290 | 10.5% | 56,570 | 12.1% | 22.2% | 18.1% |
| Vancouver | 65,655 | 12.2% | 81,930 | 13.6% | 30.5% | 28.6% |
| Metro Vancouver | 227,890 | 11.6% | 312,895 | 13.5% | 27.7% | 24.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

The seniors' population has increased in all areas of Richmond over the ten years, with the highest number in the City Centre (6,830), followed by

Steveston (3,600) and Broadmoor (3,515). The lowest proportion was evident in Hamilton at 8 per cent.

The proportion of seniors living alone in 2011 varied greatly across the 14 areas, with a low of 3 per cent in Bridgeport and a high of 29.4 per cent in Gilmore.

| Population aged 65 Years and older, Richmond Planning Areas, 2001 and 2011 | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------------|
| | 2001 | | 2011 | | 2011 |
| | # | % | # | % | Living alone |
| Blundell | 2,160 | 12% | 2,710 | 15% | 16.3% |
| Bridgeport | 301 | 10% | 335 | 11% | 3.0% |
| Broadmoor | 2,861 | 13% | 3,515 | 15% | 16.7% |
| City Centre | 5,365 | 16% | 6,830 | 14% | 26.5% |
| East Cambie | 921 | 9% | 1,330 | 12% | 12.0% |
| E Richmond/ Fraser Lands | 388 | 12% | 530 | 16% | 12.5% |
| Gilmore | 28 | 12% | 90 | 19% | 29.4% |
| Hamilton | 280 | 7% | 410 | 8% | 6.1% |
| Sea Island | 75 | 10% | 75 | 10% | 23.1% |
| Seafair | 1,955 | 12% | 2,340 | 14% | 17.8% |
| Shellmont | 895 | 8% | 1,410 | 13% | 11.4% |
| Steveston | 2,213 | 10% | 3,600 | 14% | 23.6% |
| Thompson | 1,344 | 9% | 2,025 | 13% | 13.6% |
| West Cambie | 526 | 9% | 840 | 11% | 5.3% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Aboriginal Population

Why is this important?

Aboriginal identity, as defined by Statistics Canada, includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, including First Nations (North American Indian), Metis, or Inuk (Inuit), and/ or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status.

Repercussions of a tragic history, including residential schools, have impacted Aboriginal populations. They have been shown to be more vulnerable than the general population to challenges like poverty, chronic health issues, and unemployment. With a growing Aboriginal population there will likely be increased demand for health, educational and social services to meet their specific needs.

In BC, the Aboriginal population was generally much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. Based on 2011 Census data, the median age for the Aboriginal population in BC was 29 years of age compared to 42 years of age for the non-Aboriginal population. The same figures for Canada were 28 and 41 years of age respectively.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In Richmond a total of 1,935 people reported Aboriginal identity in the 2011 National Household Survey, up from 1,170 five years earlier. This represented only 1 per cent of the total population.

| Aboriginal Population, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011 | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | % change 2001-2011 |
| Richmond | 1,170 | 1,935 | 65.4% |
| Burnaby | 3,150 | 3,295 | 4.6% |
| Surrey | 6,895 | 10,955 | 58.9% |
| Vancouver | 10,445 | 11,945 | 14.4% |
| Metro Vancouver | 36,860 | 52,375 | 42.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey
Aboriginal origin = First nations (North American Indian), Inuit and Metis

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

Blundell had the highest proportion of Aboriginal people at 2.4 per cent and the lowest proportion

appeared in the City Centre at 0.4 per cent. In two areas, Gilmore and Sea Island, no one identified as Aboriginal.

| Aboriginal Population, Richmond Planning Areas, 2011 | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Total population | Aboriginal Population | |
| | | # | Share of Pop (%) |
| Blundell | 18,015 | 440 | 2.4% |
| Bridgeport | 3,150 | 65 | 2.1% |
| Broadmoor | 23,115 | 195 | 0.8% |
| City Centre | 47,595 | 205 | 0.4% |
| East Cambie | 11,130 | 115 | 1.0% |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 3,470 | 25 | 0.7% |
| Gilmore | 400 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hamilton | 5,095 | 100 | 2.0% |
| Sea Island | 780 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Seafair | 16,425 | 145 | 0.9% |
| Shellmont | 11,170 | 250 | 2.2% |
| Steveston | 25,155 | 215 | 0.9% |
| Thompson | 15,975 | 140 | 0.9% |
| West Cambie | 7,,840 | 40 | 0.5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Section B: Economic Indicators

Median Family Income

Why is this important?

Research has shown that higher incomes are linked to better health and social wellbeing for individuals and the communities in which they live. These individuals face less stress because of more financial security, improving their overall wellbeing and that of their families. People with higher incomes have a greater ability to contribute to the local economy, helping build stronger communities.

What is the situation in Richmond?

The following tables compare median family incomes based on an economic family, which refers to “a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.”⁶ *Median family income* refers to the middle of the distribution of incomes for economic families within a particular geography.

The median family income for economic families in Richmond was \$69,553, less than Burnaby (\$71,511), Surrey (\$78,283), Vancouver (\$77,515), and Metro Vancouver (\$80,006).

| Median Family Income, 2010 | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Richmond | \$69,553 |
| Burnaby | \$71,511 |
| Surrey | \$78,283 |
| Vancouver | \$77,515 |
| Metro Vancouver | \$80,006 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

⁶ Statistics Canada (2015). “Economic family.” Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/concepts/definitions/famecon>.

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

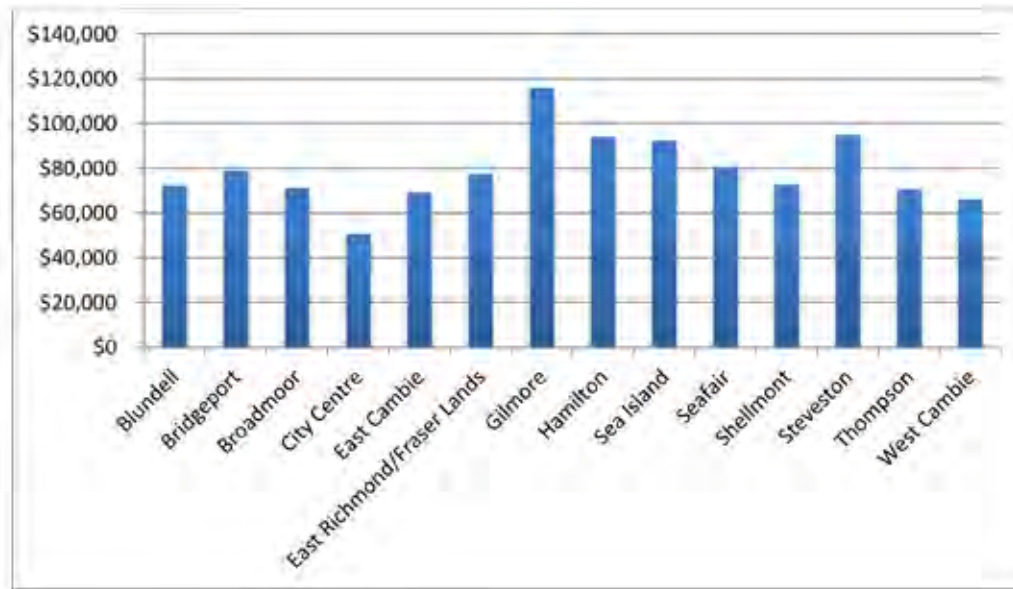
There are considerable differences in median family incomes across Richmond's 14 planning areas. In

2010, Gilmore had the highest median family income of \$115,844, while City Centre had the lowest at \$50,983. Following City Centre, West Cambie and East Cambie reported the lowest median family incomes of \$66,381 and \$69,226, respectively.

| Median Family Income by Community, 2010 | |
|---|-----------|
| Blundell | \$72,332 |
| Bridgeport | \$79,029 |
| Broadmoor | \$71,254 |
| City Centre | \$50,983 |
| East Cambie | \$69,226 |
| East Richmond/Fraser Lands | \$77,585 |
| Gilmore | \$115,844 |
| Hamilton | \$94,010 |
| Sea Island | \$92,412 |
| Seafair | \$80,752 |
| Shellmont | \$72,883 |
| Steveston | \$94,865 |
| Thompson | \$70,799 |
| West Cambie | \$66,381 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Median Family Income by Richmond Planning area, 2010



Prevalence of Low Income

Why is this important?

People with lower incomes can become socio-economically entrenched, and rising above poverty can become even more challenging. They spend a higher percentage of their income on food, shelter and clothing leaving less available for other expenses such as education and transportation. People with low incomes tend to have more stress and poorer health. Not only that, but children coming from low income families tend to repeat the cycle of poverty, and as adults, they may also have worse health outcomes and lower incomes themselves.

We use the low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT), which reflects “a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse off than average.” Furthermore, “the after-tax low income measures will take into account the reduced spending power of households

because of income taxes paid.” However, this measure must be treated cautiously, since Statistics Canada “has clearly and consistently emphasized that low income lines are not measures of poverty.”⁷

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2010, 42,365 Richmond residents (22.4 per cent of all residents) had incomes below the low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT). Richmond had the highest prevalence of low income compared to Burnaby (21 per cent), Surrey (15.5 per cent), Vancouver (20.5 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (17.4 per cent). Compared to the three comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver, Richmond also had the highest prevalence of children under 18 (25.4 per cent) and children under six (22.6 per cent) in low-income households. 8,820 children under 18 and 2,280 children under six were estimated to be in low income situations in Richmond.

⁷ Statistics Canada. (2013). “Low-income measure after tax.” Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/fam021-eng.cfm>.

| Low income residents, by prevalence and age, 2010 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Total # of low income | Prevalence of low income (%) | under age of 18 | under age of 18 (%) | under age of 6 | under age of 6 (%) |
| Richmond | 42,365 | 22.4 | 8,820 | 25.4 | 2,280 | 22.6 |
| Burnaby | 46,360 | 21.0 | 8,835 | 23.1 | 2,615 | 20.6 |
| Surrey | 71,695 | 15.5 | 20,350 | 18.7 | 6,155 | 17.8 |
| Vancouver | 121,020 | 20.5 | 19,855 | 22.4 | 5,500 | 18.6 |
| Metro Vancouver | 395,095 | 17.4 | 85,535 | 19.5 | 23,805 | 17.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

In 2010, City Centre had the highest number and prevalence of residents designated low income, with 15,695 residents or one-third (33 per cent) of the community's population. Broadmoor (4,875) and Blundell (4,450) followed with largest number of low-income residents. Sea Island reported the smallest number of low-income individuals (50) and

the lowest prevalence of low income (6.4 per cent) of Richmond's planning areas.

Numerically, the greatest number of children under 18 in low-income families resided in City Centre (2,615), Blundell (1,150), and Broadmoor (1,080). The greatest number of children under six in low-income households were in City Centre (755), Thompson (285), and Blundell (240).

| Low income residents, by prevalence and age, 2010 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | # of low income | Prevalence of low income (%) | Children under 18 | Children under 18 (%) | Children under 6 | Children under 6 (%) |
| Blundell | 4,450 | 24.7 | 1,150 | 34.0 | 240 | 31.4 |
| Bridgeport | 440 | 14.0 | 100 | 16.5 | 0 | 5.6 |
| Broadmoor | 4,875 | 21.1 | 1,080 | 25.3 | 215 | 19.4 |
| City Centre | 15,695 | 33.0 | 2,615 | 37.4 | 755 | 32.9 |
| East Cambie | 1,920 | 17.2 | 470 | 19.6 | 175 | 27.0 |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 695 | 20.1 | 115 | 18.3 | 30 | 14.6 |
| Gilmore | 55 | 15.0 | 0 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hamilton | 560 | 11.0 | 130 | 10.5 | 55 | 13.3 |
| Sea Island | 50 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Seafair | 2,895 | 17.6 | 675 | 21.1 | 135 | 16.0 |
| Shellmont | 1,920 | 17.2 | 555 | 23.7 | 115 | 17.3 |
| Steveston | 2,875 | 11.4 | 580 | 11.6 | 160 | 10.2 |
| Thompson | 4,185 | 26.2 | 975 | 31.4 | 285 | 30.5 |
| West Cambie | 1,760 | 22.4 | 350 | 25.2 | 100 | 23.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Labour Force Participation Rates

Why is this important?

Labour force participation rates are a good indicator of how well the economy is doing at generating jobs and matching workers to those jobs. The labour force participation rate is the number of individuals in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population. The labour force is the number of individuals who are currently working plus those who are unemployed.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, Richmond had the lowest labour force participation rate for the total population (61.7 per cent), compared to Burnaby (63.6 per cent), Surrey (65.6 per cent), Vancouver (67.3 per cent), as well as Metro Vancouver (66.1 per cent).

Richmond also had the lowest labour force participation rates for males (66.6 per cent) and females (57.2 per cent) out of the comparison municipalities – Burnaby, Surrey, and Vancouver – as well as Metro Vancouver.

| Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011 | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females |
| Richmond | 61.7 | 66.6 | 57.2 |
| Burnaby | 63.6 | 68.1 | 59.3 |
| Surrey | 65.6 | 71.1 | 60.4 |
| Vancouver | 67.3 | 71.2 | 63.6 |
| Metro Vancouver | 66.1 | 70.8 | 61.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

Within Richmond's 14 planning areas, the total labour force participation rate was highest in Hamilton (74

per cent) and lowest in Blundell (56 per cent). For males, it was highest in Hamilton (77 per cent) and lowest on Sea Island (57 per cent). For females, the labour force participation was highest on Sea Island (78 per cent) and lowest in Gilmore (46 per cent).

| Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011 | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females |
| Richmond | 62 | 67 | 57 |
| Blundell | 56 | 63 | 50 |
| Bridgeport | 73 | 76 | 69 |
| Broadmoor | 57 | 61 | 53 |
| City Centre | 60 | 65 | 56 |
| East Cambie | 66 | 71 | 61 |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 59 | 66 | 53 |
| Gilmore | 62 | 76 | 46 |
| Hamilton | 74 | 77 | 71 |
| Sea Island | 71 | 57 | 78 |
| Seafair | 61 | 67 | 57 |
| Shellmont | 67 | 71 | 64 |
| Steveston | 66 | 71 | 62 |
| Thompson | 59 | 64 | 54 |
| West Cambie | 62 | 66 | 59 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

Within Richmond's 14 planning areas, the total labour force participation rate was highest in Hamilton (74

per cent) and lowest in Blundell (56 per cent). For males, it was highest in Hamilton (77 per cent) and lowest on Sea Island (57 per cent). For females, the labour force participation was highest on Sea Island (78 per cent) and lowest in Gilmore (46 per cent).

Labour Force by Occupation

Why is this important?

Different occupations require different levels of education and experience. Professional and executive work will have higher pay, while sales and service – including retail workers, cashiers, and servers – earn less.⁸

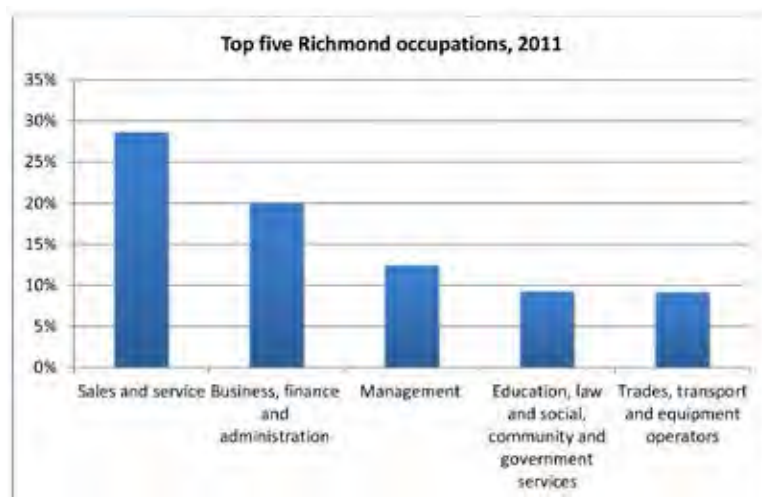
What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, the largest percentage of Richmond residents were employed in occupations in sales and service (28.7 per cent), business, finance, and administration (20 per cent), and in management (12.4 per cent). Similarly, sales and service (24.4 per cent) and business, finance, and administration (17.6 per cent) occupations are the largest share of employment in Metro Vancouver.

⁸ StBC Stats. (2009). "Labour and Income." Available at: <http://bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/LabourIncome.aspx>.

| Labour force by occupation, 15 years and older, 2011 | | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Richmond | Burnaby | Surrey | Vancouver | Metro Vancouver |
| All occupations | 97,160 | 117,335 | 239,470 | 342,100 | 1,245,760 |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Management | 12,090 | 12,495 | 25,060 | 39,775 | 148,580 |
| | 12.4% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 11.6% | 11.9% |
| Business, finance and administration | 19,400 | 22,120 | 38,430 | 59,225 | 218,815 |
| | 20.0% | 18.9% | 16.0% | 17.3% | 17.6% |
| Natural and applied sciences | 7,980 | 12,630 | 12,560 | 29,835 | 95,470 |
| | 8.2% | 10.8% | 5.2% | 8.7% | 7.7% |
| Health | 5,070 | 7,235 | 14,395 | 22,845 | 76,705 |
| | 5.2% | 6.2% | 6.0% | 6.7% | 6.2% |
| Education, law and social, community and government services | 9,000 | 12,220 | 22,495 | 44,580 | 143,590 |
| | 9.3% | 10.4% | 9.4% | 13.0% | 11.5% |
| Art, culture, recreation and sport | 3,020 | 4,000 | 5,150 | 22,620 | 50,830 |
| | 3.1% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 6.6% | 4.1% |
| Sales and service | 27,845 | 30,155 | 59,590 | 85,295 | 303,770 |
| | 28.7% | 25.7% | 24.9% | 24.9% | 24.4% |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators | 8,920 | 12,400 | 44,130 | 25,890 | 152,665 |
| | 9.2% | 10.6% | 18.4% | 7.6% | 12.3% |
| Natural resources, agriculture and related production | 960 | 900 | 5,610 | 3,015 | 16,955 |
| | 1.0% | 0.8% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 1.4% |
| Manufacturing and utilities | 2,870 | 3,180 | 12,060 | 9,005 | 38,365 |
| | 3.0% | 2.7% | 5.0% | 2.6% | 3.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Unemployment Rates

Why is this important?

Unemployment, especially chronic unemployment, has negative consequences on individuals, communities and the economy. The longer a person goes without a job, the harder it may be to subsequently be hired. Individuals suffer financially as well as emotionally, as lack of meaningful work can impact self-confidence, and the stress from unemployment may have negative health effects. Communities may suffer as homes cannot be maintained and foreclosures may occur, leading to abandoned and rundown properties. The economy can suffer with high unemployment rates as

consumer spending inevitably drops. Unemployment rates are the number of individuals unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

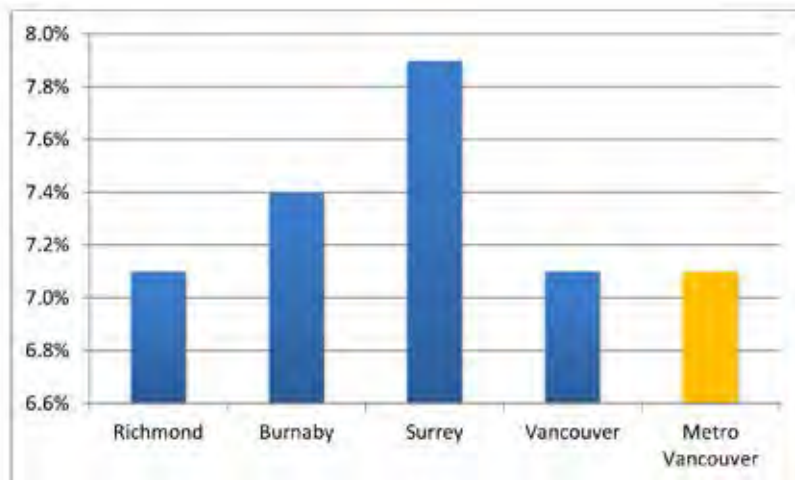
What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, Richmond’s total unemployment rate for the population aged 15 years and over was 7.1 per cent – the same rate as Vancouver and Metro Vancouver. Compared to the three comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver, Richmond had lower unemployment rates for males (7 per cent) and females (7.1 per cent).

| | Total | Males | Females |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Richmond | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Burnaby | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Surrey | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.6 |
| Vancouver | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Metro Vancouver | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Unemployment rates by municipality, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

In 2011, total unemployment rates were highest in Blundell (8.2 per cent) and City Centre (7.9 per cent), and lowest in Gilmore (0 per cent) and East Richmond/Fraser Lands and Steveston (both 5.5 per cent). For males, unemployment rates were highest on Sea Island (12.5 per cent) and Blundell (8.6 per

cent), and lowest in Gilmore (0 per cent) and East Richmond/Fraser Lands (4.6 per cent). For females, unemployment rates were highest in Seafair (8.9 per cent) and Blundell (8 per cent), and lowest in Gilmore and on Sea Island (both 0 per cent), as well as East and West Cambie (both 5.5 per cent). Readers should be cautious when interpreting these figures since Gilmore has a total population of 460.

| Unemployment rates (%) by sex, 15 years and over, 2011 | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females |
| Richmond | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Blundell | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| Bridgeport | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 |
| Broadmoor | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| City Centre | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| East Cambie | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.6 |
| Gilmore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hamilton | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 |
| Sea Island | 7.4 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| Seafair | 7.5 | 6.2 | 8.9 |
| Shellmont | 6.9 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| Steveston | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Thompson | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| West Cambie | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Income Assistance

Why is this important?

The number of individuals and families needing income assistance (welfare), and the percent that are children with single parents, indicates a level of need for social support services beyond just the income they are receiving. Basic income assistance for single individuals is \$610 per month, while a single parent with a child, for example, can receive \$946 per month.⁹ BC's income assistance rates have been frozen since 2007. Since income assistance eligibility requires all personal financial resources to be exhausted, it is financial support of last resort and provides an indicator of extreme material deprivation. Research shows that children who grow up in poverty face additional risk factors. They are less likely to do well at school, have lower literacy levels and are more likely as adults to suffer from job insecurity, underemployment, and poor health.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In the Richmond local health area (LHA),¹⁰ 0.6 per cent of the population was receiving income assistance in September 2012, lower than Burnaby (1.3 per cent), Surrey (2.5 per cent), Vancouver Midtown (1.4 per cent), and British Columbia (1.7 per cent). Compared to the three case studies and BC, Richmond also had the smallest percentage of children (0-14 years old) and youth (15-24 years old) receiving income assistance. Richmond's income assistance caseload percentage of single parent families (21.6 per cent) was lower compared to BC (25.5 per cent).

| | Total | Children (0-14) | Youth (15-24) | % of caseload that are single parent families |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Richmond | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 21.6% |
| Burnaby | 1.3% | 2.8% | 1.2% | 25.2% |
| Surrey | 2.5% | 4.1% | 2.4% | 28.7% |
| Vancouver Midtown | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.5% | 17.1% |
| British Columbia | 1.7% | 3.1% | 1.8% | 25.5% |

Note. All income assistance recipients, except Aboriginal persons on-reserve and the disabled.
Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

⁹ For BC income assistance rates, see <http://www.eia.gov.bc.ca/mhr/ia.htm#a>

¹⁰ BC Stats provides income assistance data based on local health areas (LHAs). These geographies do not necessarily conform to municipal boundaries. In the case of the Richmond LHA, it does conform to municipal boundaries. For more information, please visit <http://bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/Geography/ReferenceMaps/Health.aspx>.

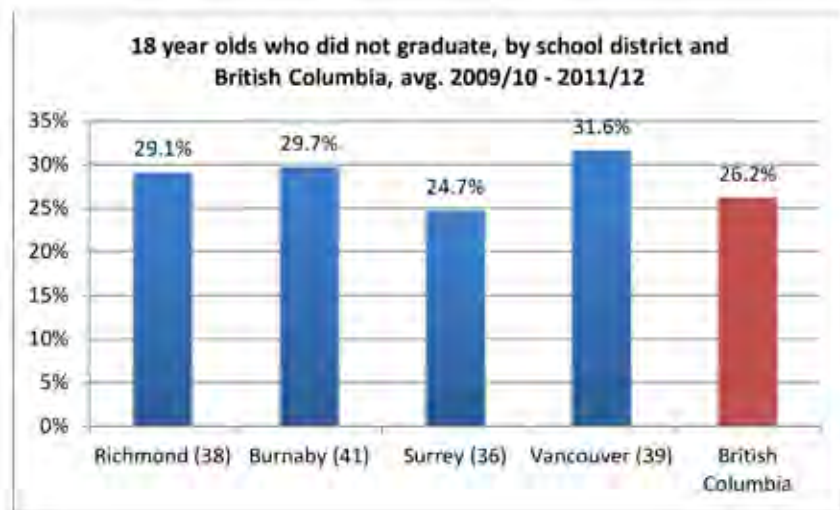
High School Completion Rates

Why is this important?

A high school diploma opens doors to further education and it is often a minimum requirement for entry-level jobs. As per BC Stats, the percent of 18 year-olds who did not graduate is calculated as the population of eighteen-year-olds minus the number of high school graduates as a per cent of all eighteen-year-olds. It is used as an indicator of the high school dropout rate.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In the Richmond School District (38), 29.1 per cent of 18 year olds did not graduate based on a three-year average from 2009/10–2011/12. The Richmond School District ranked 24 out of 57 school districts in BC based on the percentage of 18 year olds who did not graduate. Richmond’s percentage of 18 year olds who did not graduate ranks slightly below Vancouver (31.6 per cent), but above the BC average (26.2 per cent).



Highest Level of Education

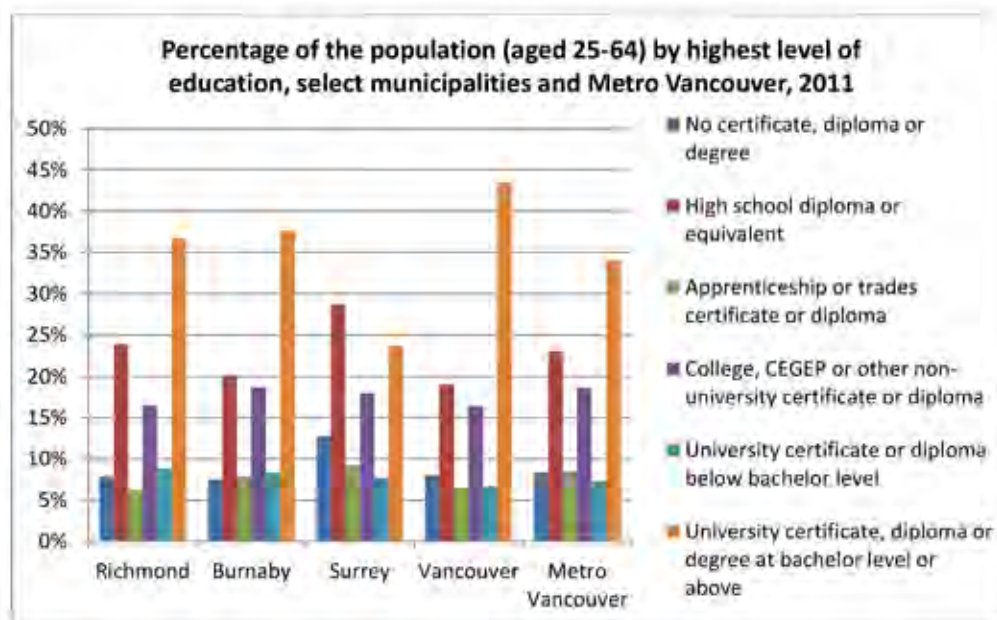
Why is this important? Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

Education makes competing in the labour market, especially for higher paying jobs, easier. Higher education is linked to higher incomes, better health and social wellbeing, and stronger local economies

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, the greatest percentage (36.7 per cent) of Richmond's population (aged 25-64) had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or

above, below Vancouver (43.5 per cent) and Burnaby (37.6 per cent). The second and third largest share of Richmond's population either had a high school diploma or equivalent (23.9 per cent), or college, CEGEP or non-university certification or diploma (16.5 per cent). After Burnaby (7.5 per cent), Richmond had the smallest percentage of the population without a certificate, diploma or degree or completion of high school (7.8 per cent). Compared to the three case study municipalities and Metro Vancouver, Richmond had the lowest share of its population with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (6.2 per cent).

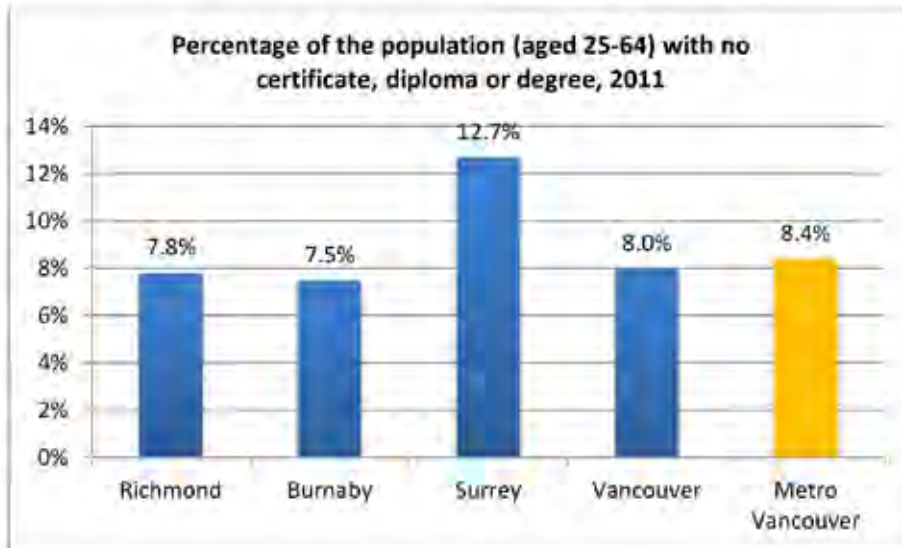


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

No certificate, diploma or degree

In Richmond, 7.8 per cent of the population did not have a certificate, diploma or degree, lower

than Surrey (12.7 per cent), Vancouver (8 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (8.4 per cent).

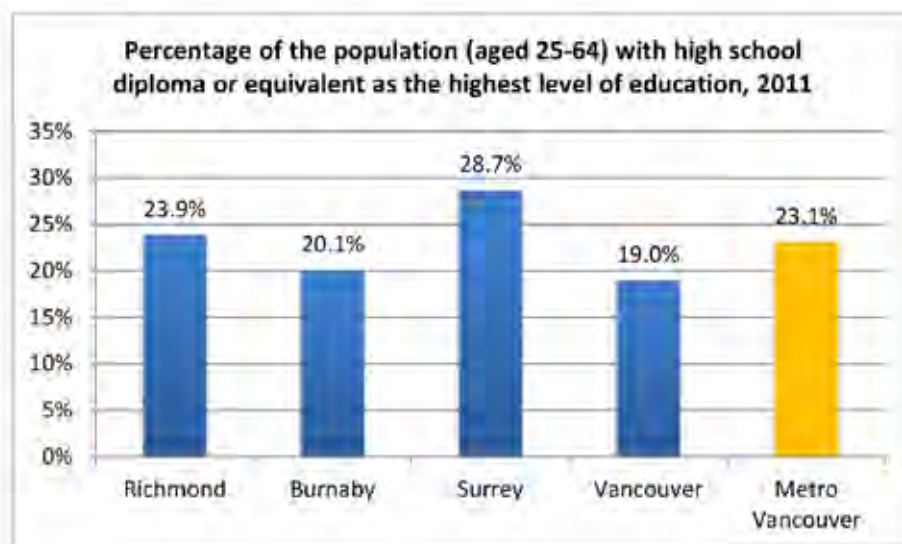


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

High school diploma or equivalent

In Richmond, 23.9 per cent of the population had a high school diploma or equivalent as the highest

level of education in 2011, slightly above Metro Vancouver (23.1 per cent).

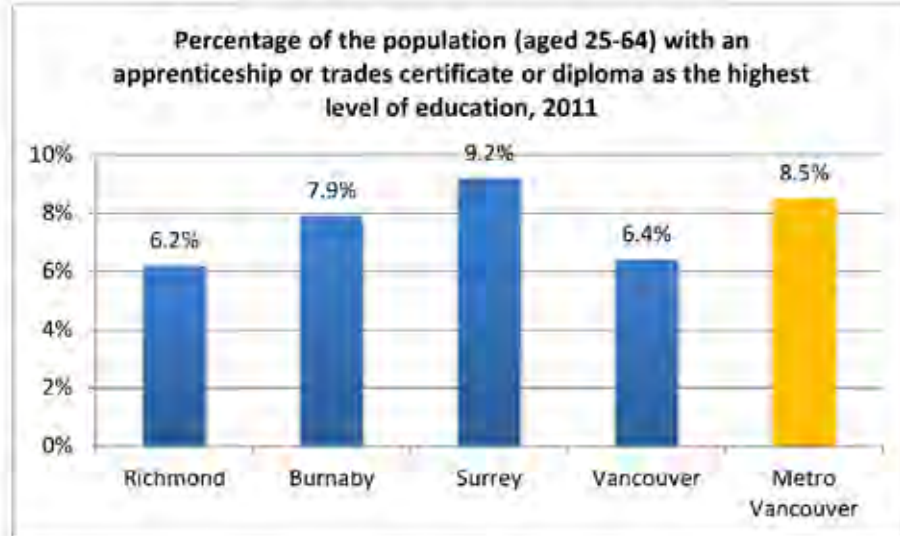


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

In Richmond, 6.2 per cent of the population had

an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of education in 2011, lower than the comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver (8.5 per cent).

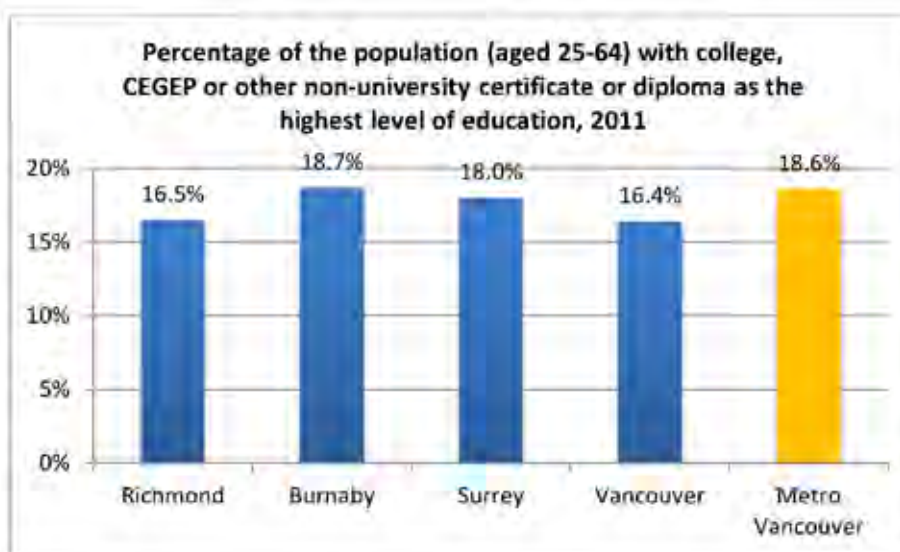


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

In Richmond, 16.5 per cent of the population had a

college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma as the highest level of education in 2011, lower than Burnaby (18.7 per cent), Surrey (18 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (18.6 per cent).

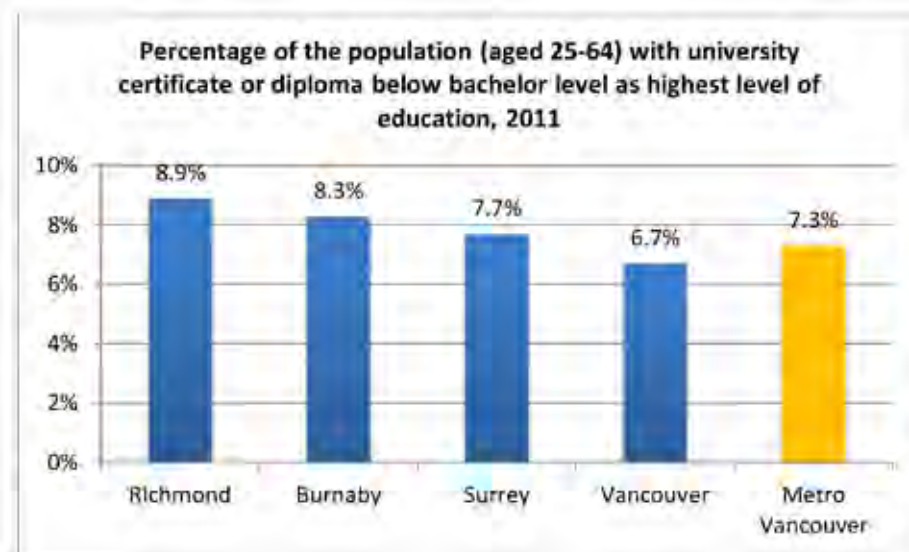


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

University certificate or diploma below bachelor level

In Richmond, 8.9 per cent of the population

had a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level as the highest level of education in 2011, greater than the three case study comparisons and Metro Vancouver (7.3 per cent).

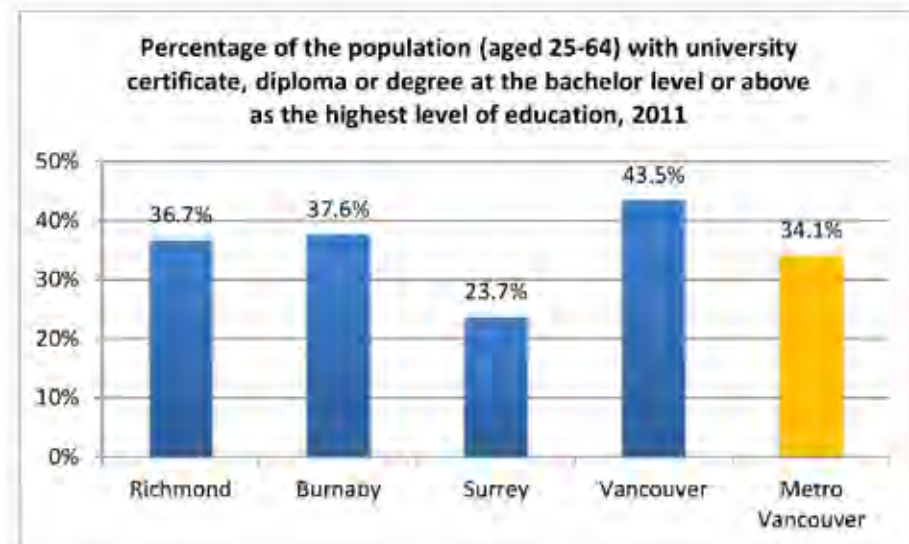


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

University certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above

In Richmond, 36.7 per cent of the population had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the

bachelor level or above as the highest level of education in 2011, greater than Surrey (23.7 per cent) and Metro Vancouver (34.1 per cent), but lower than Burnaby (37.6 per cent) and Vancouver (43.5 per cent).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

| Percentage of the population (aged 25-64) by highest level of education, 2011 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | No certificate diploma or degree | High school diploma or equivalent | Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma | University certificate or diploma below bachelor level | University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above |
| Richmond | 8% | 24% | 6% | 16% | 9% | 37% |
| Blundell | 8% | 25% | 5% | 15% | 9% | 38% |
| Bridgeport | 9% | 25% | 8% | 20% | 15% | 23% |
| Broadmoor | 8% | 23% | 7% | 15% | 9% | 37% |
| City Centre | 8% | 23% | 5% | 15% | 9% | 40% |
| East Cambie | 12% | 32% | 8% | 13% | 9% | 26% |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 9% | 31% | 12% | 16% | 9% | 24% |
| Gilmore | 6% | 42% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 28% |
| Hamilton | 8% | 26% | 7% | 19% | 8% | 33% |
| Sea Island | 0% | 17% | 16% | 25% | 8% | 32% |
| Seafair | 6% | 23% | 8% | 16% | 9% | 38% |
| Shellmont | 8% | 26% | 8% | 23% | 7% | 28% |
| Steveston | 4% | 21% | 6% | 20% | 8% | 40% |
| Thompson | 8% | 21% | 5% | 16% | 8% | 42% |
| West Cambie | 11% | 26% | 6% | 14% | 11% | 33% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

No certificate, diploma or degree

Across Richmond's 14 planning areas in 2011, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with no certificate, diploma, or degree was highest in

East Cambie (12 per cent) and West Cambie (11 per cent), and lowest in Sea Island (0 per cent) and Steveston (4 per cent).

High school diploma or equivalent

In 2011, Gilmore had the highest percentage of its population (42 per cent) with a high school diploma or equivalent as the highest level of

education, followed by East Cambie (32 per cent). Sea Island had the lowest percentage (17 per cent).

Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

Across Richmond's 14 planning areas, Sea Island (16 per cent) and East Richmond/Fraser Lands (12

per cent) had the largest percentages of residents with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma in 2011. Gilmore had the lowest (0 per cent)..

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

Across Richmond's 14 planning areas, Sea Island (25 per cent) and Shellmont (23 per cent) had the

highest percentages of residents with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. East Cambie (13 per cent) had the lowest percentage.

University certificate or diploma below bachelor level

In 2011, Gilmore had the highest percentage of its population (42 per cent) with a high school

diploma or equivalent as the highest level of education, followed by East Cambie (32 per cent). Sea Island had the lowest percentage (17 per cent).

University certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above

Across Richmond's 14 planning areas in 2011, Thompson (42 per cent) had the highest

percentage of residents with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above. Bridgeport (23 per cent) had the lowest percentage.



Rental Housing

Why is this important?

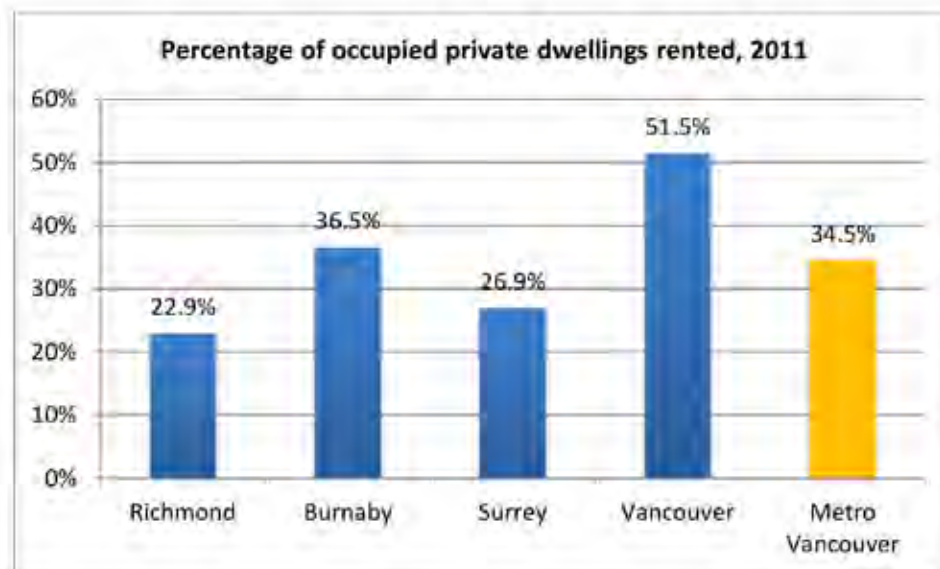
Finding decent affordable housing in Metro Vancouver is becoming increasingly difficult to do, as housing prices continue to climb. It can be especially true for lower income earners such as single parents, recent immigrants, and young people, whose earning power tends to be lower. As well, the available stock of decent affordable housing continues to fall, as smaller homes are torn down to build larger ones, as rentals become run down from lack of maintenance and care, and as the population continues to grow.

What is the situation in Richmond?

Compared to the three case study municipalities and Metro Vancouver, Richmond has the highest percentage of owned dwellings and lowest percentage of rented dwellings. In 2011, 22.9 per cent of private dwellings were rented and 77.1 per cent were owned in Richmond.

| Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Total | Owned | | Rented | |
| | | # | % | # | % |
| Richmond | 67,980 | 52,420 | 77.1% | 15,555 | 22.9% |
| Burnaby | 86,840 | 55,125 | 63.5% | 31,710 | 36.5% |
| Surrey | 152,845 | 111,660 | 73.1% | 41,190 | 26.9% |
| Vancouver | 264,570 | 128,440 | 48.5% | 136,135 | 51.5% |
| Metro Vancouver | 891,310 | 583,425 | 65.5% | 307,555 | 34.5% |
| Vancouver | | | | | |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

Within Richmond, in 2011, East Cambie (30 per cent) and City Centre (29 per cent) had the highest percentage of rented dwellings, and City

Centre had the greatest number of rented private dwellings in Richmond (6,025). Sea Island (0 per cent), Gilmore and Bridgeport (both 14 per cent) had the lowest percentage of occupied private dwellings.

| Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Total | Owned | | Rented | |
| | | # | % | # | % |
| Richmond | 67,980 | 52,420 | 77% | 15,555 | 23% |
| Blundell | 5,875 | 4,650 | 79% | 1,225 | 21% |
| Bridgeport | 890 | 765 | 86% | 125 | 14% |
| Broadmoor | 7,710 | 6,275 | 81% | 1,435 | 19% |
| City Centre | 20,595 | 14,565 | 71% | 6,025 | 29% |
| East Cambie | 3,300 | 2,305 | 70% | 990 | 30% |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 1,090 | 815 | 75% | 270 | 25% |
| Gilmore | 145 | 125 | 86% | 20 | 14% |
| Hamilton | 1,565 | 1,335 | 85% | 230 | 15% |
| Sea Island | 295 | 260 | 88% | 0 | 0% |
| Seafair | 5,635 | 4,615 | 82% | 1,025 | 18% |
| Shellmont | 3,540 | 2,715 | 77% | 830 | 23% |
| Steveston | 9,415 | 7,625 | 81% | 1,785 | 19% |
| Thompson | 5,485 | 4,355 | 79% | 1,130 | 21% |
| West Cambie | 2,450 | 2,015 | 82% | 430 | 18% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Rent Costs for Renter Households

Why is this important?

The generally agreed manageable percentage of income spent on shelter costs is about 30 per cent, and more than that puts other necessary household spending in jeopardy. Renting is often cheaper and more attainable than buying, as saving a down payment is difficult for many people.

What is the situation in Richmond?

Compared with the three case study municipalities and Metro Vancouver, Richmond had the highest percentage of renter households spending more than 30 per cent of their total household income on rent. 47.5 per cent of renter households (7,384 households) were spending 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs. In Metro Vancouver, 44.7 per cent of renter households were spending 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs in 2011.

| Renter Households Spending 30% or More of Household Total Income on Shelter Costs, 2011 | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| | # | % |
| Richmond | 7,384 | 47.5% |
| Burnaby | 14,650 | 46.2% |
| Surrey | 15,519 | 37.7% |
| Vancouver | 62,622 | 46.0% |
| Metro Vancouver | 136,829 | 44.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

In 2011, Gilmore (75 per cent), Bridgeport (58.3 percent), and City Centre (53.4 per cent) had the

highest percentage of renter households spending 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs. City Centre had the largest number of households – 3,217 – spending 30 per cent or more.

| Renter Households Spending 30% or More of Household Total Income on Shelter Costs, 2011 | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| | # | % |
| Richmond | 7,384 | 47.5% |
| Blundell | 532 | 43.4% |
| Bridgeport | 70 | 58.3% |
| Broadmoor | 647 | 45.1% |
| City Centre | 3,217 | 53.4% |
| East Cambie | 402 | 40.4% |
| East Richmond / Fraser Lands | 105 | 40.4% |
| Gilmore | 15 | 75.0% |
| Hamilton | 66 | 28.9% |
| Sea Island | 0 | 0.0% |
| Seafair | 505 | 49.3% |
| Shellmont | 367 | 44.2% |
| Steveston | 682 | 38.1% |
| Thompson | 562 | 49.5% |
| West Cambie | 205 | 48.2% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

Vacancy Rates

Why is this important?

Vacancy rates for purpose-built rental apartments indicate the availability of rental housing. Low vacancy rates indicate that demand is exceeding rental housing supply, meaning rents will continue to rise and renters have constrained mobility in the rental market. Higher vacancy rates provide renter households with more options, and rental rates may also increase more slowly. Low vacancy rates for larger apartment units, for example, means that families may struggle to find adequate housing. Housing experts say 3 per cent is the minimum vacancy rate for a healthy rental market.¹¹

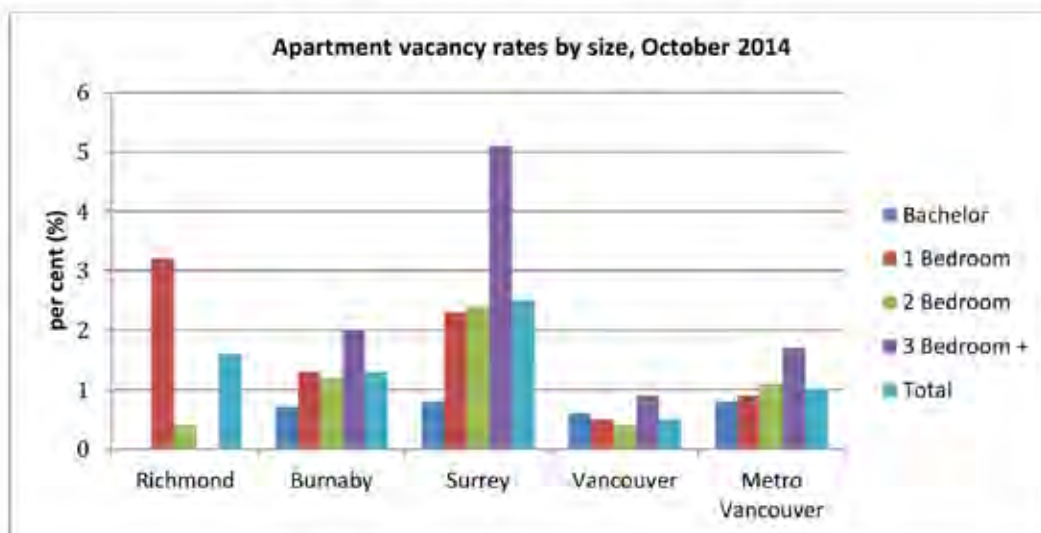
What is the situation in Richmond?

In October 2014, Richmond had a total apartment vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent, higher than Burnaby (1.3 per cent), Vancouver (0.5 per cent), Metro Vancouver (1 per cent), but lower than Surrey (2.5 per cent). Notably, the vacancy rate for bachelor and three-bedroom plus apartments or more was 0 per cent, lower than the three case study municipalities as well as Metro Vancouver.

| | Bachelor | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom + | Total |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| Richmond | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Burnaby | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Surrey | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| Vancouver | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Metro Vancouver | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 |

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2014 Rental Market Report

¹¹Wellesley Institute. (2015). Painfully Low Vacancy Rates, Shrinking Number Of Homes: New National Report Underlines Rental Housing Woes Across Canada. Available at: <http://www.wellesleyinstitute.com/housing/painfully-low-vacancy-rates-shrinking-number-of-homes-new-national-report-underlines-rental-housing-woes-across-canada/>.



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2014 Rental Market Report

Housing Types

Why is this important?

The structural type of dwelling reflects the amount of particular types of housing structures, everything from single-detached houses to apartment buildings. The characteristics of the housing stock in a municipality also indicates to what extent residents have diverse housing options, which can be important for affordability and lifestyle choices. For example, a diversity of housing types provides younger people and seniors with housing options appropriate to meet their age-specific needs.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In Richmond in 2011, single-detached houses accounted for 37 per cent of occupied private dwellings, followed by apartment buildings of less than five storeys (24 per cent), row houses (20 per cent), and apartment buildings of five storeys or more (10 per cent). Richmond followed Surrey (42 per cent) in the percentage of single-detached houses. Richmond has the greatest percentage of row houses (20 per cent) of the comparison municipalities and Metro Vancouver (9 per cent).

| Occupied private dwellings by housing type, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Richmond | | Burnaby | | Surrey | | Vancouver | | Metro Vancouver | |
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Single-detached house | 25,320 | 37% | 21,355 | 25% | 64,515 | 42% | 47,530 | 18% | 301,135 | 34% |
| Semi-detached house | 1,690 | 2% | 2,735 | 3% | 3,345 | 2% | 4,000 | 2% | 19,295 | 2% |
| Row house | 13,445 | 20% | 7,775 | 9% | 20,900 | 14% | 9,040 | 3% | 80,505 | 9% |
| Duplex | 4,090 | 6% | 12,670 | 15% | 27,410 | 18% | 45,845 | 17% | 126,605 | 14% |
| Apartment less than 5 storeys | 16,210 | 24% | 23,180 | 27% | 31,345 | 21% | 87,430 | 33% | 228,585 | 26% |
| Apartment 5 storeys or more | 6,955 | 10% | 19,055 | 22% | 3,800 | 2% | 70,270 | 27% | 129,255 | 15% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

Section C: Social Indicators

Homelessness

Why is this important?

Homelessness in the Lower Mainland is an ongoing issue. Following the federal government's withdrawal from affordable housing, "declining wages, reduced benefit levels ... and a shrinking supply of affordable housing have placed more and more Canadians at risk of homelessness." Being subject to homelessness has many negative effects, as a 2001 BC report notes, "people who do not have safe, secure, affordable shelter have more health problems than the general population, experience social problems that may be exacerbated by their lack of shelter, and are more likely to become involved in criminal activity than the general public." Homeless individuals, families, and children suffer worse social and health outcomes, and society pays for increased use of some services, such as shelters and emergency hospital services.

The following data are derived from the 2014 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver, which is a conservative estimate of homelessness because it measures the number of homeless people on a specific day. This point-in-time measure cannot fully account for the "hidden homeless" who may be couch-surfing, sleeping in cars or otherwise less visible.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2014 Homeless Count, Richmond recorded 16 sheltered homeless individuals, 22 unsheltered homeless individuals, for a total of 38 homeless individuals or 1 per cent of Metro Vancouver's homeless population. Compared to the three east study municipalities, Richmond had the fewest number of homeless individuals.

From 2011-2014, the homeless population in Richmond decreased 22 per cent, but has slightly increased since 2002.

¹² Stephen Gaetz, Tanya Gulliver, & Tim Richter. (2014). The State of Homelessness in Canada: 2014. Toronto: The Homeless Hub Press, p 3. Available at: <http://homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/SOHC2014.pdf>.

¹³ Government of British Columbia. (2001). The Relationship Between Homelessness and the Health, Social Services, and Criminal Justice Systems: A Review of the Literature. Homelessness: Causes & Effects, Vol. 1, p. 1. Available at: <http://www.housing.gov.bc.ca/pub/Vol1.pdf>.

| Homeless population, sheltered and unsheltered, selected municipalities, 2014 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Sheltered Homeless | | Unsheltered Homeless | | Total Homeless | |
| | # | % of Region | # | % of Region | # | % of Region |
| Richmond | 16 | 1% | 22 | 2% | 38 | 1% |
| Burnaby | 14 | 1% | 44 | 5% | 58 | 2% |
| Surrey | 263 | 14% | 140 | 15% | 403 | 15% |
| Vancouver | 1,267 | 70% | 536 | 56% | 1,803 | 65% |

Source: Greater Vancouver Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness, 2014 Homeless Count

| Total homeless population selected municipalities, 2002-2014 | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|------|
| | 2002 | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 | Change: 2011 to 2014 | |
| | # | # | # | # | # | # | % |
| Richmond | 31 | 35 | 56 | 49 | 38 | -11 | -22% |
| Burnaby | 18 | 42 | 86 | 78 | 58 | -20 | -26% |
| Surrey | 171 | 392 | 402 | 400 | 403 | 3 | 1% |
| Vancouver | 670 | 1,364 | 1,576 | 1,581 | 1,803 | 222 | 14% |

Source: Greater Vancouver Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness, 2014 Homeless Count



Family Structure

Why is this important?

According to research out of the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at the University of British Columbia, the nature of a child's family environment has a very strong effect on his/her cognitive and behavioural development, and on the prevalence of childhood developmental vulnerability. The factors within this environment that have been shown to have an impact on child development are parenting skills; the cohesiveness of the family unit; the educational level and mental health of the mother; and, the extent to which parents are actively engaged with their children. The composition of the family can have significant impact on the planning of adequate and appropriate community services and programs.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, there were 55,400 census families in Richmond. The majority of census families consisted of two persons (42 per cent). Families of five or more persons comprised 7.1 per cent of census families. The average number of persons per census family was three.

Richmond had one of the higher proportions of lone parent families among the selected municipalities (16.1 per cent or one in six). Of those 83 per cent or 7,385 were headed by women and another 1,535 by men.

In the region as a whole, lone-parent families represented 15.5 per cent of all families; 80 per cent of those were female lone parents.

| Two parent and lone parent Families, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011 | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | # Couple Families | # Lone Parents | % Lone Parents |
| Richmond | 55,400 | 46,480 | 8,920 | 16.1 |
| Burnaby | 61,365 | 51,415 | 9,950 | 16.2 |
| Surrey | 131,070 | 111,540 | 19,525 | 14.9 |
| Vancouver | 151,330 | 126,610 | 24,725 | 16.3 |
| Metro Vancouver | 633,460 | 535,180 | 98,280 | 15.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

families and at 19 per cent the highest proportion of single parent families.

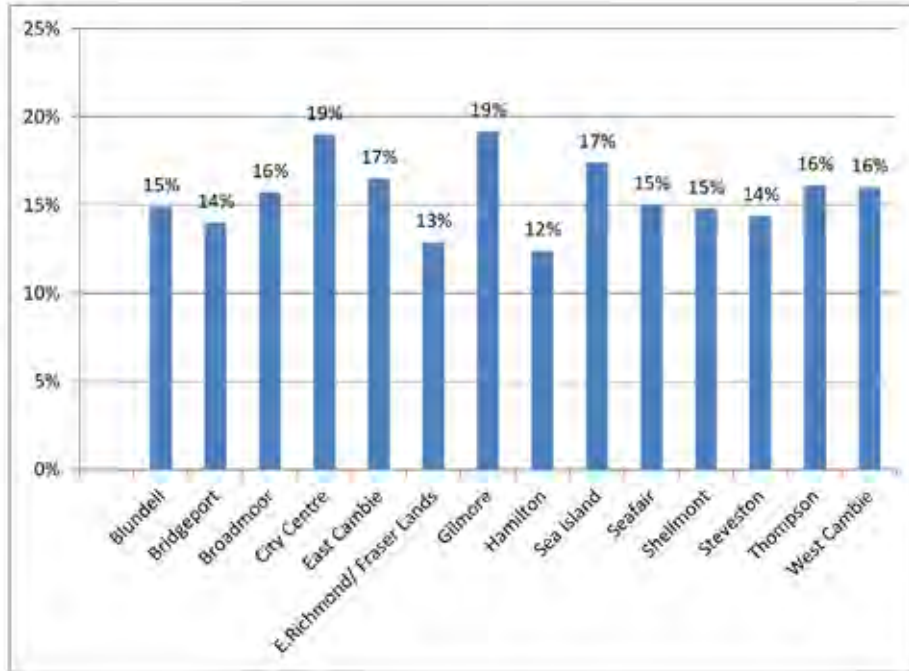
City Centre had the largest absolute number of

| Community | Total Families | # Couple Families | # Lone-Parent Families | % Lone Parents | Female Lone Parent | Male Lone Parent |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Blundell | 5,260 | 4,475 | 785 | 14.9% | 655 | 125 |
| Bridgeport | 890 | 760 | 125 | 14.0% | 90 | 40 |
| Broadmoor | 6,750 | 5,690 | 1,060 | 15.7% | 885 | 180 |
| City Centre | 13,965 | 11,310 | 2,650 | 19.0% | 2,235 | 415 |
| East Cambie | 3,115 | 2,605 | 515 | 16.5% | 420 | 95 |
| E.Richmond/ Fraser Lands | 970 | 845 | 125 | 12.9% | 85 | 45 |
| Gilmore | 130 | 110 | 25 | 19.2% | 15 | 10 |
| Hamilton | 1,490 | 1,305 | 185 | 12.4% | 145 | 45 |
| Sea Island | 230 | 190 | 40 | 17.4% | 30 | 5 |
| Seafair | 4,865 | 4,135 | 730 | 15.0% | 580 | 150 |
| Shellmont | 3,220 | 2,745 | 475 | 14.8% | 380 | 100 |
| Steveston | 7,475 | 6,400 | 1,075 | 14.4% | 900 | 180 |
| Thompson | 4,695 | 3,935 | 755 | 16.1% | 650 | 110 |
| West Cambie | 2,345 | 1,970 | 375 | 16.0% | 320 | 55 |

* Couple families include married couples and common-law families

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Percent lone parent families by community



Household Types

Why is this important?

Household structures are changing, most likely due to demographic and cultural factors, such as increasing immigration, changing migration streams, increases in remarriages, cohabitation, and blended families, as well as increases in non-relative households. The impact may be felt by residential real estate development and in the types and size of new housing starts, affecting the need for nearby amenities and public spaces.

What is the situation in Richmond?

Richmond had the highest proportion of single-family households at almost 69 per cent compared to 61 per cent for Metro Vancouver as a whole. 5 per cent were multiple family households, second to Surrey at 8.3 per cent.

| % Households by Type, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011 | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | % Single Family | % Multiple Family | % Non-Family |
| Richmond | 68.9 | 5.4 | 25.7 |
| Burnaby | 61.0 | 3.8 | 35.2 |
| Surrey | 66.6 | 8.3 | 25.1 |
| Vancouver | 48.7 | 3.0 | 48.3 |
| Metro Vancouver | 60.7 | 4.1 | 35.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

How do planning areas within Richmond compare?

In most areas single-family households made up 70 per cent or more of all households. The

lowest proportion was in City Centre at 60 per cent, where the highest percentage of non-family households could be found (37 per cent). Almost one in eight households in Bridgeport was a multiple family household (12 per cent).

| Households by Type* Richmond Planning Areas, 2011 | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Total | Single Family | | Multiple Family | | Non-Family | |
| | # | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Blundell | 5,375 | 3,965 | 73.8% | 390 | 7.3% | 1,020 | 19.0% |
| Bridgeport | 770 | 560 | 72.7% | 95 | 12.3% | 115 | 14.9% |
| Broadmoor | 7,105 | 5,095 | 71.7% | 500 | 7.0% | 1,510 | 21.3% |
| City Centre | 19,720 | 11,910 | 60.4% | 550 | 2.8% | 7,260 | 36.8% |
| East Cambie | 2,930 | 2,115 | 72.2% | 305 | 10.4% | 510 | 17.4% |
| E. Richmond/ Fraser Lands | 1,015 | 670 | 66.0% | 100 | 9.9% | 245 | 24.1% |
| Gilmore | 160 | 100 | 62.5% | 5 | 3.1% | 55 | 34.4% |
| Hamilton | 1,435 | 1,120 | 78.0% | 115 | 8.0% | 200 | 13.9% |
| Sea Island | 280 | 200 | 71.4% | 10 | 3.6% | 70 | 25.0% |
| Seafair | 5,235 | 3,895 | 74.4% | 275 | 5.3% | 1,065 | 20.3% |
| Shellmont | 3,235 | 2,285 | 70.6% | 310 | 9.6% | 640 | 19.8% |
| Steveston | 8,975 | 6,485 | 72.3% | 280 | 3.1% | 2,210 | 24.6% |
| Thompson | 5,075 | 3,725 | 73.4% | 285 | 5.6% | 1,065 | 21.0% |
| West Cambie | 2,210 | 1,675 | 75.8% | 210 | 9.5% | 325 | 14.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

**Family household* refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common-law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). *One-family household* refers to a single census family (with or without other persons) that occupies a private dwelling. *Multiple-family household* refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional

persons) occupy the same private dwelling. Family households may also be divided based on the presence of persons not in a census family. This table does not include this category.

Non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

Home Language of Students

Why is this important?

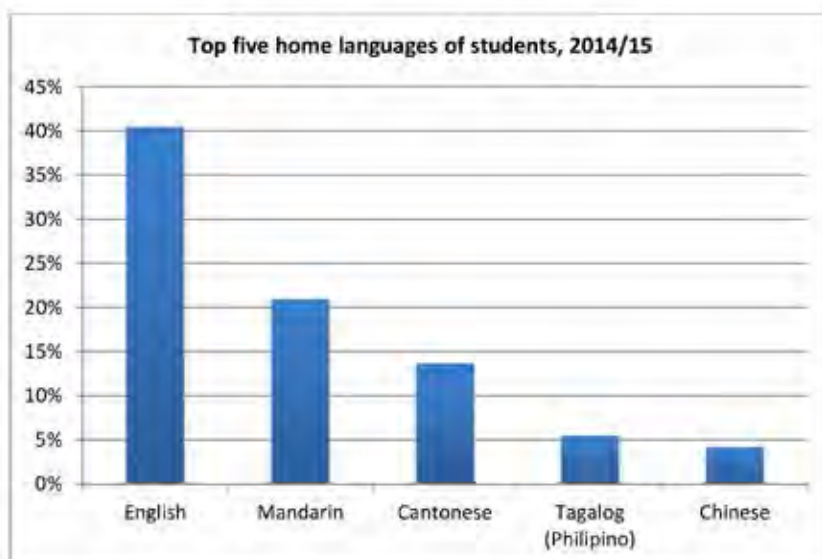
Parents who struggle with speaking English as a second language can find it difficult to participate in their child's education because of the language barrier. They have more trouble communicating with teachers and administrators and in helping their children with their schoolwork in English.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In the Richmond School District, English (40.5 per cent), Mandarin (21 per cent), Cantonese (13.7 per cent), Tagalog (5.5 per cent), and Chinese (4.2 per cent) were the top five home languages spoken. Since 2010/11, Mandarin has increased from 16.4 per cent, while Cantonese has declined from 16.7 per cent.

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| English | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.5 |
| Mandarin | 16.4 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 21.0 |
| Cantonese | 16.7 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.7 |
| Tagalog (Philipino) | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Chinese | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Punjabi | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Japanese | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Spanish | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Arabic | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Russian | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2015



English Language Learning Students

Why is this important?

Between 2006 and 2011, an estimated 18,685 immigrants came to Richmond, contributing to the rich cultural diversity in our communities. Yet, children of recent immigrants are also more likely to struggle in school due to not having adequate English skills. English language learning (ELL) students emigrating from places where English is not a primary language must learn English to succeed in school, and later, find employment. The number and percentage of ELL students in the school districts indicates the need for social supports to help students adjust to – and thrive in – Canadian schools and society.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In the 2014/15 school year, 27.8 per cent of the Richmond School District students (5,927 students) were English Language Learners (ELL), slightly up from 27.7 per cent in 2012/13. In 2014/15, Richmond's proportion of students enrolled in ELL programs was greater than Burnaby (18.7 per cent), Surrey (22.6 per cent), and Vancouver School Districts (18.8 per cent), as well as British Columbia (11 per cent).

| | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | |
|------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Richmond (38) | 6,128 | 27.7 | 6,123 | 28.1 | 5,927 | 27.8 |
| Burnaby (41) | 4,827 | 19.3 | 4,751 | 19.0 | 4,631 | 18.7 |
| Surrey (36) | 15,157 | 21.1 | 15,553 | 21.5 | 16,022 | 22.6 |
| Vancouver (39) | 11,177 | 19.7 | 10,664 | 19.1 | 10,190 | 18.8 |
| British Columbia | 61,296 | 10.9 | 61,395 | 11.0 | 61,079 | 11.0 |

Note. English Language Learning (ELL) was known as English as a Second Language (ESL) prior to 2012. Figures only include ELL students in public schools. Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2015

Aboriginal Students

Why is this important?

There remain significant differences in educational outcomes of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students. As a recent report notes, early intervention and support in Aboriginal students' education "could lead to improvements in the rate of which Aboriginal students progress through the grades and successfully graduate."¹⁴

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2014/15, there were 255 Aboriginal students in the Richmond School District (38), comprising 1.2 per cent of the student population. The number and percentage of Aboriginal students has slightly decreased since 2012/13 (282 students). Richmond School District has a smaller number of Aboriginal students compared to Burnaby (824 students), Surrey (3,396), and Vancouver (2,160).

| Aboriginal students, by school district and BC, 2012/13 – 2014/15 | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | |
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Richmond (38) | 282 | 1.3 | 286 | 1.3 | 255 | 1.2 |
| Burnaby (41) | 899 | 3.6 | 903 | 3.6 | 824 | 3.3 |
| Surrey (36) | 3,688 | 5.1 | 3,572 | 4.9 | 3,396 | 4.8 |
| Vancouver (39) | 2,231 | 3.9 | 2,254 | 4.0 | 2,160 | 4.0 |
| British Columbia | 65,440 | 11.6 | 64,130 | 11.5 | 61,811 | 11.2 |

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2015

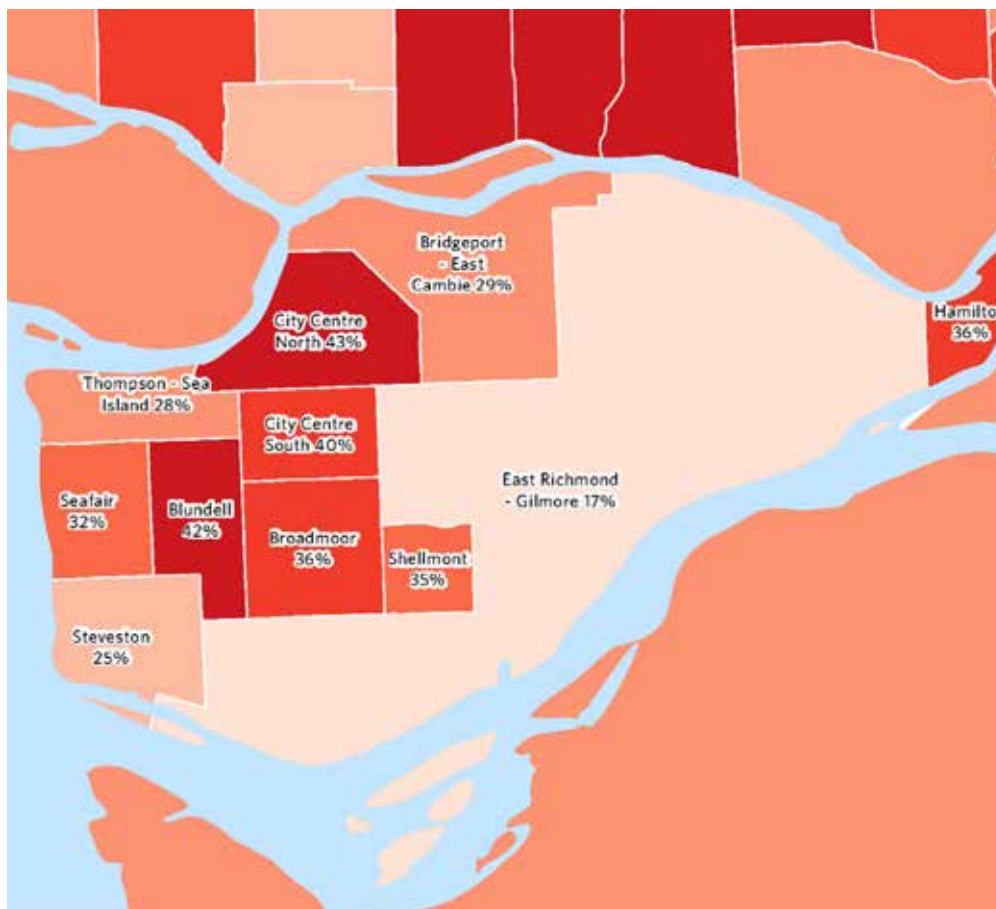


¹⁴ Ministry of Advanced Education. (2009). Education Achievements of Aboriginal Students in BC. Student Transitions Project, p. 3. Available at: http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/student_transitions/documents/STP_aboriginal_report.pdf.

Early Development Instrument (EDI) Results

The Early Development Instrument is a measurement tool to identify childhood vulnerabilities in the following domains: Physical Health and Well-being; Social Competence; Emotional Maturity; Language and Cognitive skills; Communication Skills; and any combination of those.

The map below¹⁵ shows the vulnerability rates, across all domains, for children entering Kindergarten in Richmond and the darker the shading, the higher the developmental vulnerability. City Centre (North and South) and Blundell have vulnerability rates quite a bit higher than the provincial rate of 32.5 per cent.



Source: Human Early Learning Partnership, UBC

¹⁵ Human Early Learning Partnership, UBC; <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/bc/>

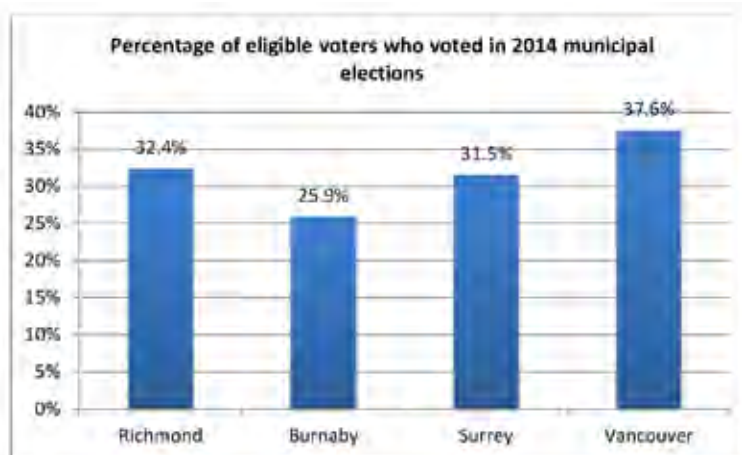
Election Turnout

Why is this important?

Voting in elections is a means for citizens to be a part of their community's governance by choosing its leadership. Policies and actions taken by municipal governments have direct impact on the daily lives of residents, families, and businesses. City Council makes decisions about land use and bylaws, infrastructure, economic development, and public services, while School Boards are responsible for the local delivery of public education, including elementary and secondary schools. These impact every resident in some way.

What is the situation in Richmond?

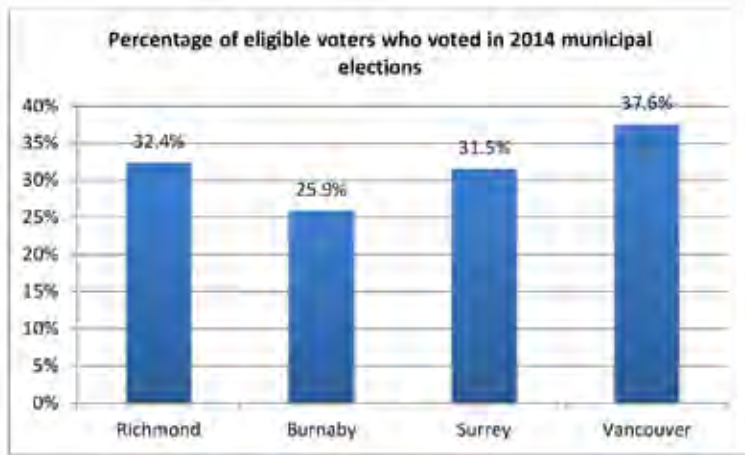
In Richmond, 40,245 eligible electors (32.4 per cent) voted in the 2014 municipal election. Richmond had a higher turnout than Burnaby (25.9 per cent) and Surrey (31.5 per cent), but lower than Vancouver (37.6 per cent).



Source: CivicInfo BC

Voter turnout in municipal elections has been increasing in Richmond from 22.4 per cent in 2008 to 32.4 per cent in 2014. In the 2014 Richmond

municipal election, 32.4 per cent of eligible voters cast a ballot, which is an increase from 2011 (24 per cent) and 2008 (22.4 per cent).



Source: CivicInfo BC



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond

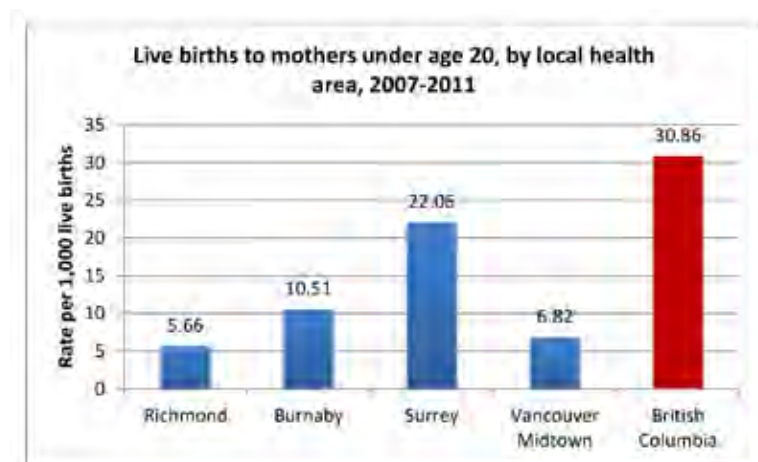
Live Births to Mothers under Age of 20

Why is this important?

Pregnancy under age of 20 is an important issue from a public health and social determinants of health perspective. Teenage mothers are more likely to leave school prior to completion and struggle financially.¹⁶ Furthermore, teen pregnancies pose greater health risks to the mother and child and can be a significant predictor of additional social, educational and employment barriers later in life as well.¹⁷ A trend of many young mothers can indicate a need for targeted social support services in a community

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2007-2011, Richmond local health area (LHA) had rate of live births to mothers under 20 years of age of 5.66 per 1,000 live births, lower than Burnaby (10.51), Surrey (22.06), Vancouver Midtown (6.82), and British Columbia (30.86).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁶ CDC. (2015). About Teen Pregnancy. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>

¹⁷ Ontario Ministry of Health. (2012). Teen Pregnancy. Available at: http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/publications/pubhealth/init_report/tp.html

Alcohol-Related Deaths

Why is this important?

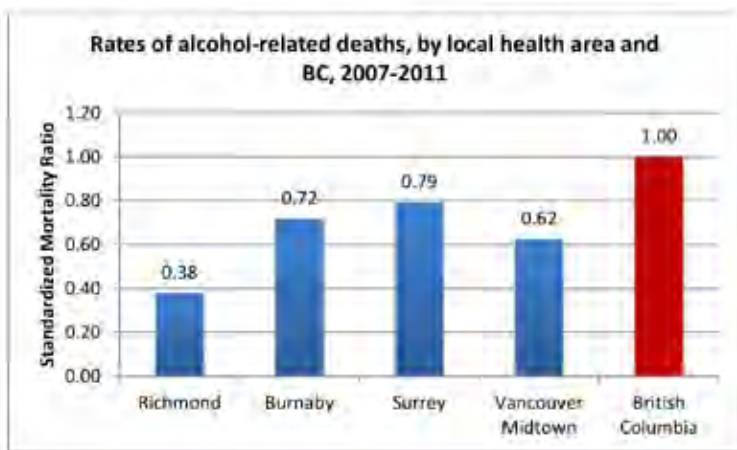
Severe alcohol abuse can come with many negative health consequences as well as social consequences, including financial, legal and family problems. In addition to the potential health problems, alcohol can impair judgment and lead to risky behaviours such as high-risk sexual practices, violence, crime, and traffic accidents.

Alcohol-related deaths are expressed as a standardized mortality ratio, which is “the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents of

a geographic area (e.g. local health area) to the expected number of deaths in that area based on provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area.”¹⁸

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2007-2011, Richmond local health area (LHA) had a rate of alcohol-related death of 0.38, lower than Burnaby (0.72), Surrey (0.79), and Vancouver Midtown (0.62).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁸ British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141.

Drug-Induced Deaths

Why is this important?

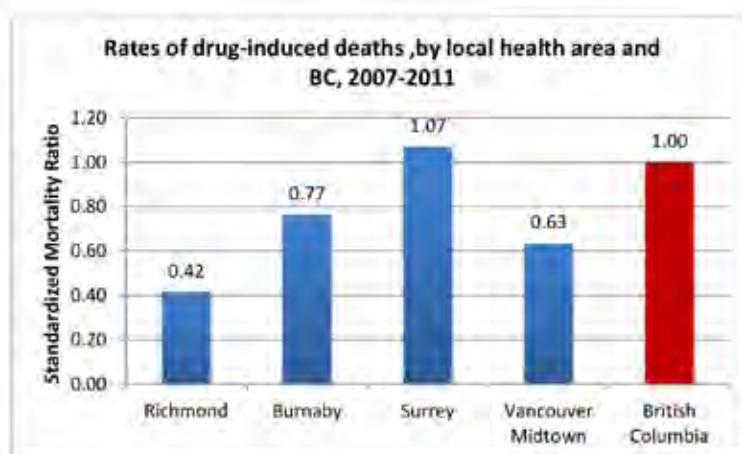
Drug use can lead to physical and emotional problems for individuals and creates challenges for society as a whole. Drug addiction can cause significant strain on family relationships, pose financial problems and fuel the illicit drug trade in BC. This leads to not only increased costs to society from policing and the justice system (not to mention health care system), but also the cost of lost lives.

Drug-induced deaths are expressed as a standardized mortality ratio (SMR), which is “the ratio of the number of deaths occurring to residents

of a geographic area (e.g. local health area) to the expected number of deaths in that area based on provincial age-specific mortality rates. The SMR is a good measure for comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area.”¹⁹

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2007-2011, Richmond local health area (LHA) had a rate of drug-induced death of 0.42 standardized mortality ratio (SMR), lower than Burnaby (0.77), Surrey (1.07), Vancouver Midtown (0.63), and the British Columbia SMR (1.0).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁹ BC Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141.

Crime Rates

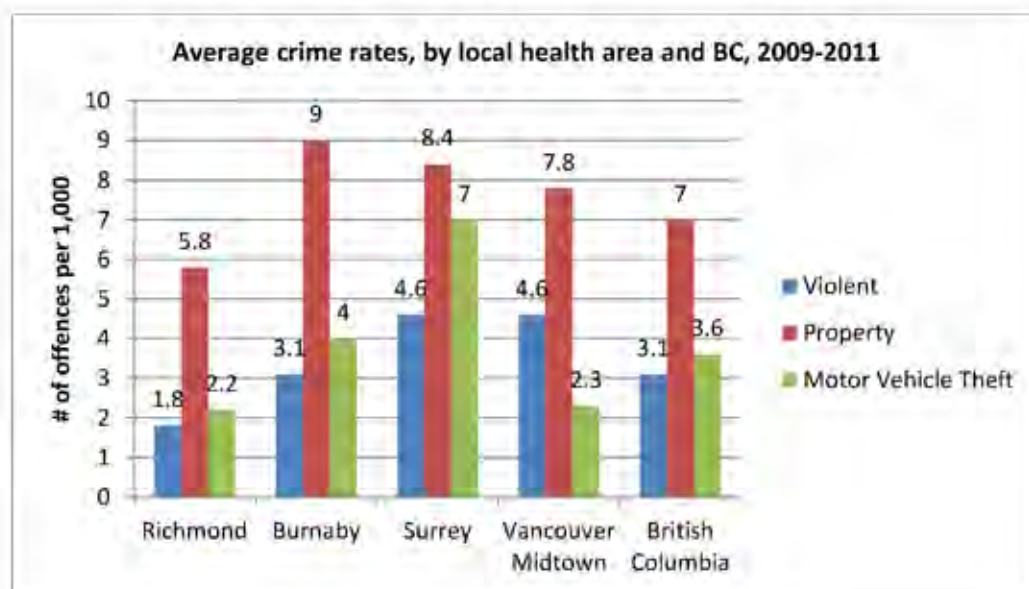
Why is this important?

Crime and societal inequalities are correlated,²⁰ and therefore, higher crime rates could signal inequality in a community. Researchers note that “income inequality affects social inequality. It affects health, education, housing, whole neighbourhood blocks and the services they receive. And now we know that incarceration, which has been our primary response to crime, further affects social mobility and income inequality not only for offenders but for their children, increasing the prospects for more crime.”²¹ Based on the statistical relationship

between literacy, income, and crime, the poverty-related costs of crime in BC were estimated to be \$745 million in 2008.²² Inequities can be mitigated through targeted social services and social policy.

What is the situation in Richmond?

From 2009-2011, the Richmond local health area (LHA) had the lowest rates of violent crime (1.8), property crime (5.8), and motor vehicle theft (2.2) compared to Burnaby, Surrey, Vancouver Midtown, and British Columbia.



Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

²⁰ Fajnzylber, P., Lederman, D., & Loayza, N. (2002). Inequality and Violent Crime. *Journal of Law and Economics* 45(April).

²¹ Smart Justice Network of Canada. (2015). Social inequality. Available at: <http://smartjustice.ca/smart-justice/social-inequity/>

²² Ivanova, I. (2011). *The Cost of Poverty in BC*. Vancouver: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, the Public Health Association of BC, and the Social Planning and Research Council of BC, p. 11. Available at: <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/costofpovertybc>.

Calls to the bc211 Help Line

Why is this important?

bc211 is a United Way-funded information and referral agency that responds to calls, text messages and email inquiries for help and information about community, government and social services 24/7 from many communities in B.C., including the Lower Mainland. BC residents can also access 211 services through The Red Book Online. A look at the demographics of callers, the reasons they call and the types of referrals made provides insight into the issues Richmond residents face.

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2014, there were 1,481 calls from Richmond, an increase of 14 per cent from the previous year (compared to a 3 per cent increase in the number of calls in the Lower Mainland). This may be the effect of increased awareness of the service versus increased need for the service. In Richmond, the majority of calls came through the 211 line (69.6 per cent), followed by the VictimLink BC line (19.3 per cent). Housing and homelessness (29 per cent) were the main reason for calls, and of these, 82 per cent were for immediate shelter needs and 18 per cent for housing information. Housing and homelessness was also identified in follow up calls as the greatest unmet need after the referral was given (83 calls).

Who is using the bc211 Helpline?

It is interesting to note the demographics of the people who are making the calls to the helpline in 2014. This may indicate a need for tailored services

and support for different demographics, both in gender and age. These data indicate the callers are almost equally male or female and almost all in the 19-54 age range. It is in line with Metro Vancouver, which is 53% female and 47% male.

Richmond Call demographics

| Gender | Calls | % |
|-------------|-------|-----|
| Female | 759 | 51% |
| Male | 716 | 49% |
| Transgender | 1 | - |
| Unknown | 5 | - |

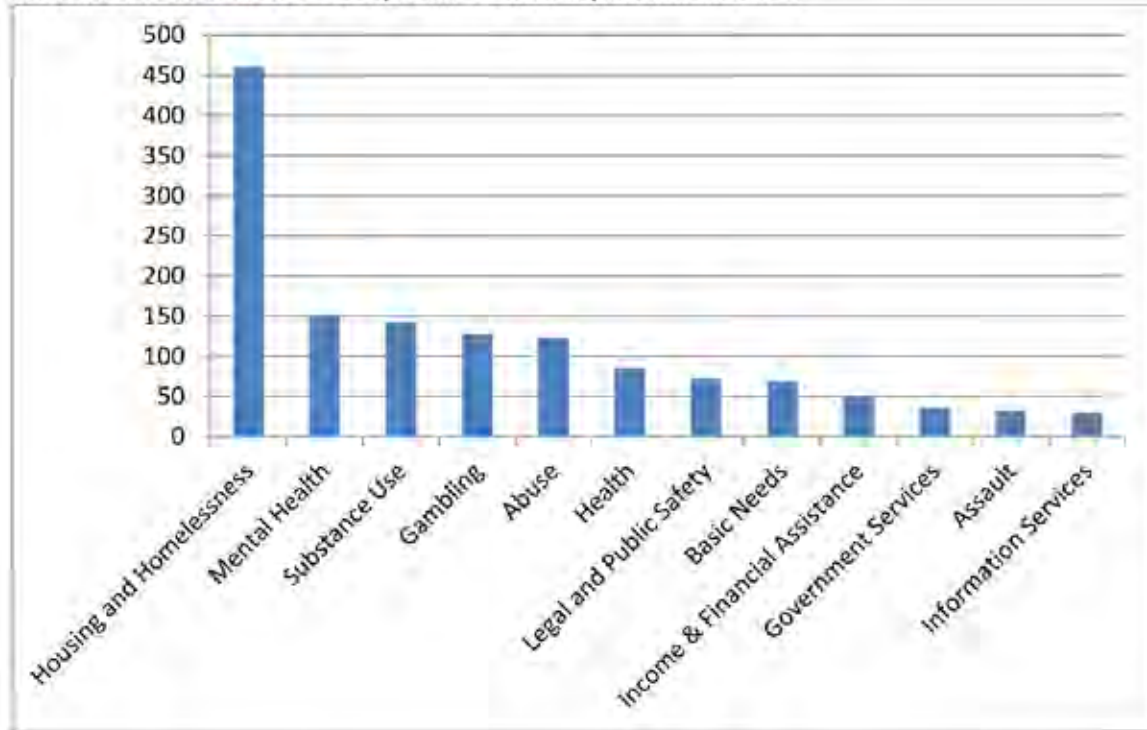
| Age Group | Calls | % |
|-------------|-------|------|
| 13-18 Youth | 4 | 0.3% |
| 19-54 Adult | 1392 | 94% |
| 55-64 Adult | 49 | 3.3% |
| 65+ Senior | 36 | 2.4% |

Why are People Calling the bc211 Helpline?

The reasons for calls may also help communities identify gaps in services, especially if the referrals cannot be met in the community the caller is in.

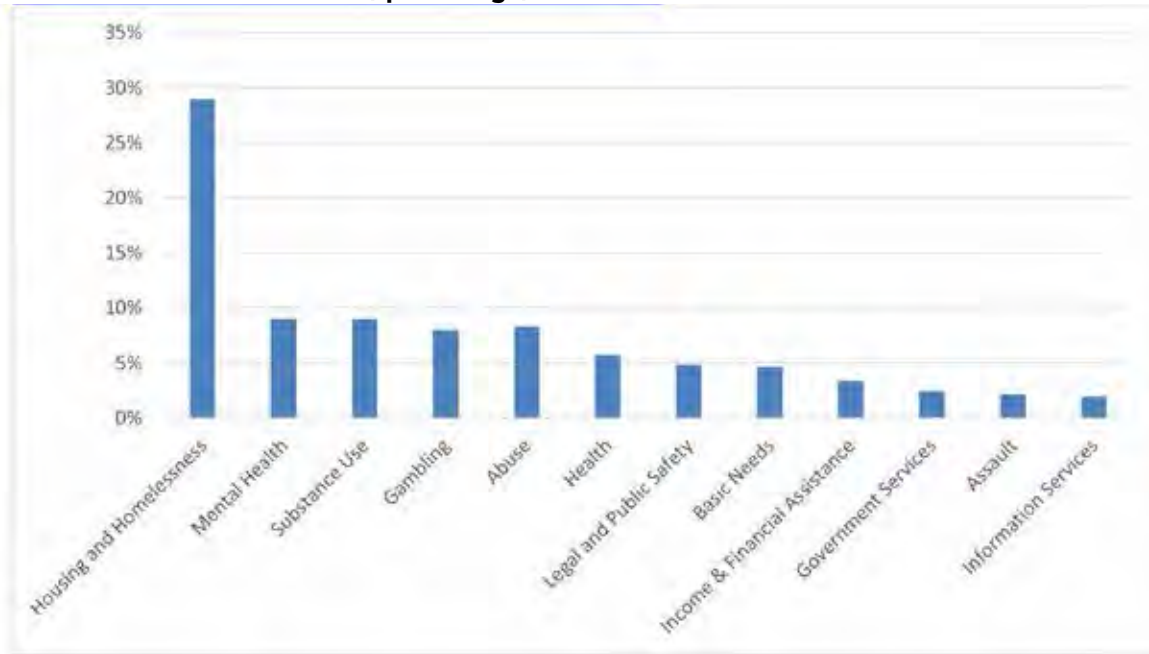
As stated, housing and homelessness was the top concern, with substance use (9 per cent), and mental health (9 per cent) the next most frequent reasons. These were followed closely by gambling and abuse – both at 8 per cent of the total calls.

Reasons for the calls to bc211, number of calls, Richmond 2014



Source: bc211

Reasons for the calls to bc211, percentage, Richmond 2014



Source: bc211

Top 5 Reasons for the Calls, Surrey and White Rock, number and percentage; 2014

| Surrey | | | White Rock | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|--------------------------|-------|-----|
| Reason | Calls | % | Reason | Calls | % |
| Housing and Homelessness | 4,008 | 34% | Housing and Homelessness | 120 | 26% |
| Substance Use | 2,184 | 18% | Substance Use | 76 | 16% |
| Abuse | 1,170 | 10% | Health | 50 | 11% |
| Health | 682 | 6% | Abuse | 48 | 10% |
| Basic Needs | 624 | 5% | Legal and Public Safety | 35 | 7% |

Source: bc211

Where are People Who Call Being Referred To?

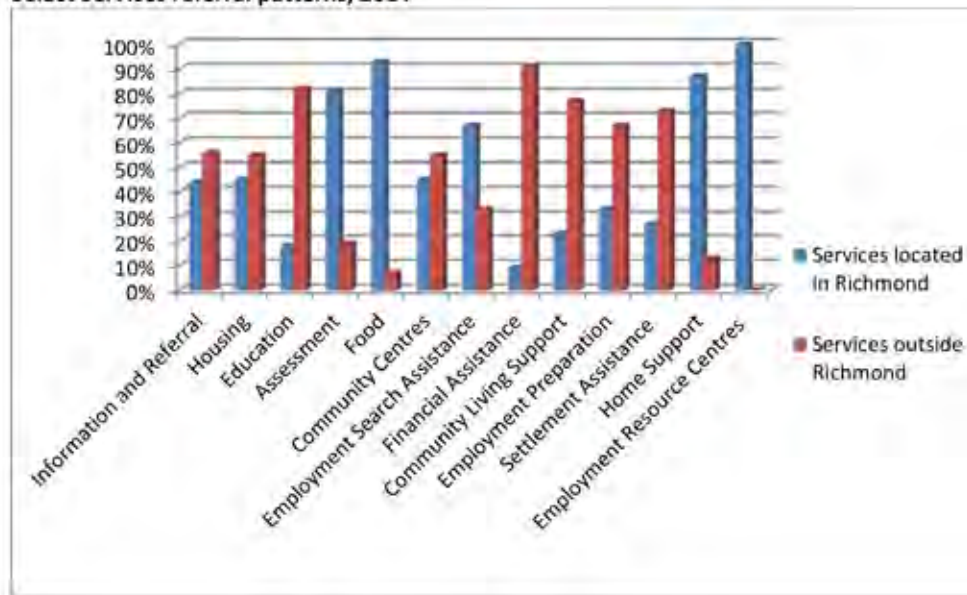
Looking at where the services exist to meet the needs of callers may help to identify gaps in services or other trends.

Referrals made to select services within Richmond or outside of Richmond

| Referrals made | Number# of Referrals | % of Services located in Richmond | % of Services outside Richmond * |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Information and Referral | 388 | 44% | 56% |
| Housing | 355 | 45% | 55% |
| Education | 130 | 18% | 82% |
| Assessment | 48 | 81% | 19% |
| Food | 41 | 93% | 7% |
| Community Centres | 31 | 45% | 55% |
| Employment Search Assistance | 24 | 67% | 33% |
| Financial Assistance | 22 | 9% | 91% |
| Community Living Support | 13 | 23% | 77% |
| Employment Preparation | 12 | 33% | 67% |
| Settlement Assistance | 11 | 27% | 73% |
| Home Support | 8 | 87% | 13% |
| Employment Resource Centres | 2 | 100% | 0% |

* Includes internet and telephone referral services
Source: bc211

Select Services referral patterns, 2014



Source: bc211



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond



Photo courtesy of City of Richmond



United Way
Lower Mainland

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