



The United Way of the Lower Mainland
Community Profile Series

Tri-Cities

March 2016

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

TRI-CITIES COMMUNITY PROFILE: March 2016

This report is the third 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 the Tri-Cities area 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 the Tri-Cities and we are aware of changing need. This profile will inform our targeted investment in future services, and will allow us to partner in the Tri-Cities area 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 socio-demographic indicators in the Tri-Cities. In this report, the authors have combined census and National Household Survey data from Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody (three municipalities) with Anmore and Belcarra (two villages), in order to create the Tri-Cities geography. For information focused on the physical health of the community, please see the My Health My Community Profiles at: myhealthmycommunity.org/Results/CommunityProfiles.aspx.

With 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

municipalities in the Tri-Cities area. 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 at the municipal level. In a few cases, comparisons over time are not possible, therefore only 2011 point-in-time data is used.

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

Tri-Cities is comprised of three municipalities (m) and two villages (v): Coquitlam (m), Port Coquitlam (m), Port Moody (m), Anmore (v) and Belcarra (v). When possible, socio-demographic data is presented for each of these communities as well.

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

Sections B and C (Economic and Social Indicators) draw much of the data from Statistics Canada's 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). This voluntary survey, distributed to approximately 4.5 million households, replaced the mandatory long-form census. Due to changes to some questions and sections of the survey, and the voluntary nature of the survey, comparisons between the 2011 NHS and previous censuses are not possible. Statistics Canada notes:

"Any significant change in survey method or content can affect the comparability of the data over time, and that applies to the NHS as well. It is impossible to determine with certainty whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable are attributable to an actual change or to non-response bias ... 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

Therefore, Section B and C of this report cannot make comparisons between the 2011 NHS and 2001 Census the way that much of Section A could. Since, Section A draws largely on the 2011 (mandatory) Census, comparisons are made using the 2001 Census. For reference, the GNRs for all geographies used in this report are provided below. The 2011 NHS is prone to higher non-response bias. A higher GNR indicates higher non-response bias, which occurs when a survey's non-respondents are different from its respondents.

Anmore – 28.5%
Belcarra – 26.4%
British Columbia – 26.1%
Burnaby – 23.6%
Coquitlam – 22.5%
Metro Vancouver – 24.4%
Port Coquitlam – 21.8%
Port Moody – 24.6%
Richmond – 20.5%
Surrey – 26.5%
Vancouver – 24.5%

Data suppression and rounding

Furthermore, community-level (planning area) data will not always add up to the City total, and that is due to random rounding and data suppression. According to Statistics Canada, and "to ensure confidentiality, 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."

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>.

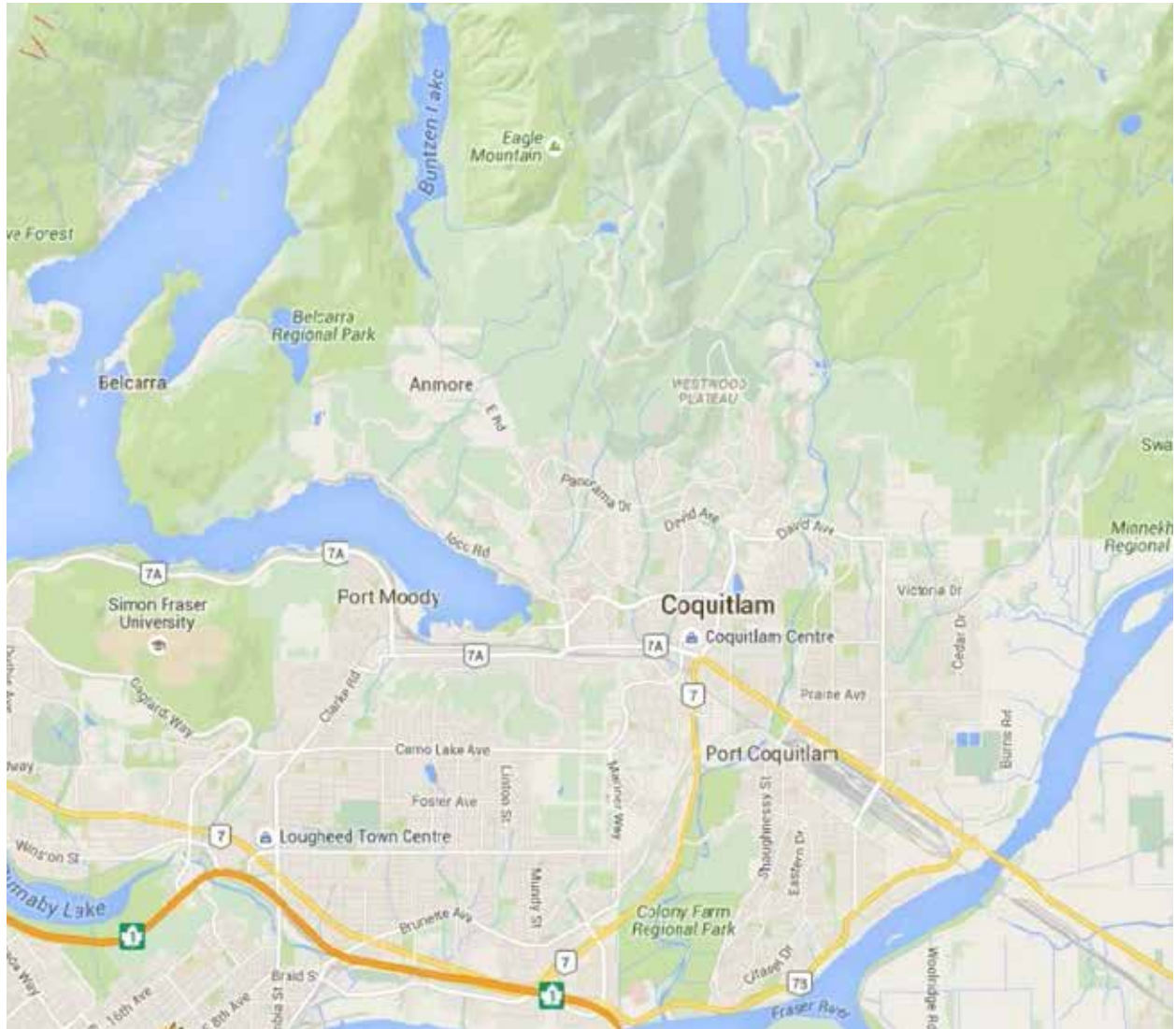
³ Ibid.

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Map of Tri-Cities Area

Source: Google maps



Executive Summary

This United Way of the Lower Mainland publication presents data for the Tri-Cities area (comprising three cities, and two villages) 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 the three cities of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody.

Population Indicators

Tri-Cities has experienced 56 per cent growth between 1991 and 2011, though it has slowed from 36 per cent growth between 1991 and 2001 to 15 per cent 2001 to 2011. Tri-Cities' population is projected to expand from 218,509 in 2011 to 364,400 by 2041 – a 67 per cent growth. Within Tri-Cities, Anmore is growing at the fastest rate of all from 1991 to 2011 (182 per cent growth), however it is a very small community with a total of 2,092 residents in 2011. The next highest growth is found in Port Moody at 86 per cent with Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam both at just over 50 per cent growth. In 2011, foreign-born residents represented 36.7 per cent of all residents in Tri-Cities, the lowest of all Metro Vancouver municipalities. Since 2001, the percentage of immigrants in the Tri-Cities increased by 4 per cent. The City of Coquitlam received 598 Government Assisted Refugees (GARs) from 2010 to 2013, representing 22 per cent of all GARs settling in the Lower Mainland, making Coquitlam the second most-selected destination municipality for GARs in Metro Vancouver for that time period. As with the comparison Metro Vancouver areas, the population aged 35 to 64 is the largest age group, followed by children, young adults aged 20 to 34 and finally seniors. The Aboriginal population in Tri-Cities has more than doubled – from just under 3000 in 2001 to just over 7000 in 2011.

Economic Indicators

In the Tri-Cities, the median family income is \$93,142, almost 17 per cent higher than that of Metro Vancouver. Coquitlam had the lowest median income (\$82,067 – still higher than Metro Vancouver) and Anmore had the highest at \$160,038. The prevalence of residents living in a low income (after tax) situation is 15.5 per cent in Tri-Cities, matching that of Surrey and less than Metro-Vancouver as a whole (17.4 per cent). The city of Coquitlam has the highest percentage of children ages 0 to 18 living in a low-income situation. In 2011, Tri-Cities had the lowest unemployment rate in Metro Vancouver at 7 per cent, but not much lower, with the Metro Vancouver rate at 7.1 per cent. Much like other municipalities in Metro Vancouver, the top three occupations were in sales and service; business, finance and administration; and trades, transport and equipment operators. The High School completion rate is very good in the Coquitlam School District (encompassing the Tri-Cities) ranking 49th best out of the 57 districts in the Province. After Richmond (77 per cent), Tri-Cities has the most owner-occupied dwellings at 75.9 per cent. Vacancy rates in the rental market are the closest to the recommended 3 per cent for 2 or more bedroom homes at 2.1 per cent in 2014.

Social Indicators

The 2014 Homeless Count recorded 55 people homeless in the Tri-Cities (at a single point in time), about 2 per cent of all those in the region. Tri-Cities has the highest percentage rate of single-family dwelled households at 72 per cent, with Richmond close behind at 68.9 per cent. There are 9,625 families headed by a lone parent in the Tri-Cities (15.4 per cent of all families), 80 per cent of which were headed by single mothers. In the Coquitlam School District (encompassing Tri-Cities), about 14 per cent of students have been English language learners every year since 2012 and Korean and Chinese/Mandarin and Persian are the most frequently spoken first languages. The percentage of Aboriginal students in the district matches Vancouver's at 4 per cent, but the number of Aboriginal student is highest here, totaling 4,495 children.

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. In terms of population growth in general, on the positive side it may encourage new investment, economic growth and increasing job opportunities. However, population increases may also place greater demand on existing infrastructure, transportation, health, education and community services and supports that may need to address the needs of an increasingly diverse population. Population growth happens as a result of births in the region and families/individuals moving into the community from elsewhere, whether it is migration within Canada or immigration into Canada.

What is the situation in Tri-Cities?

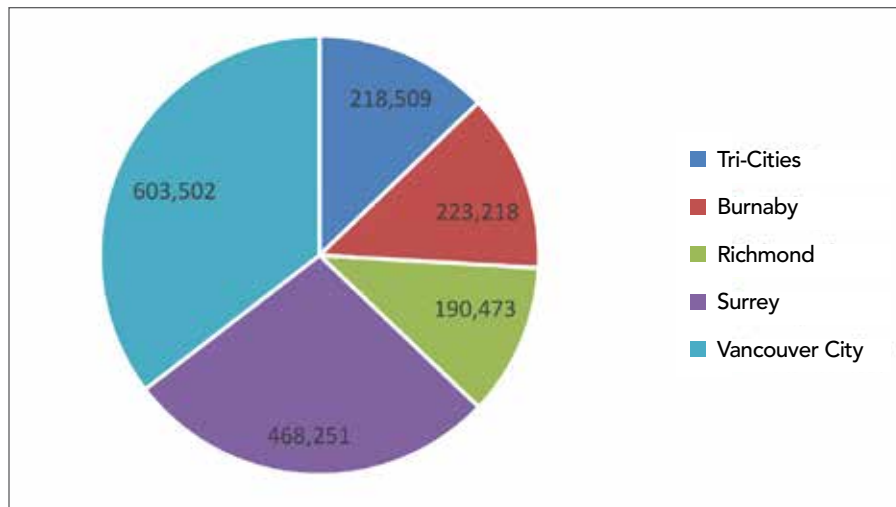
In Metro Vancouver as a whole the total population in 2011 was 2,313,328, up 16 per cent from 2001. Since 1991 there has been a 40 per cent increase in the population.

The Tri-Cities area has seen growth in each of its communities, with their total population increasing more than 50 per cent from 139,833 in 1991 to 218,509 in 2011.

Population Size and Growth, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011					
Municipality	1991	2001	2011	% Growth 1991-2001	% Growth 2001-2011
Tri-Cities	139,833	189,990	218,509	36	15
Burnaby	158,858	193,954	223,218	22	15
Richmond	126,624	164,345	190,473	30	16
Surrey	245,173	347,825	468,251	42	35
Vancouver City	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

Municipality populations, 2011



How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

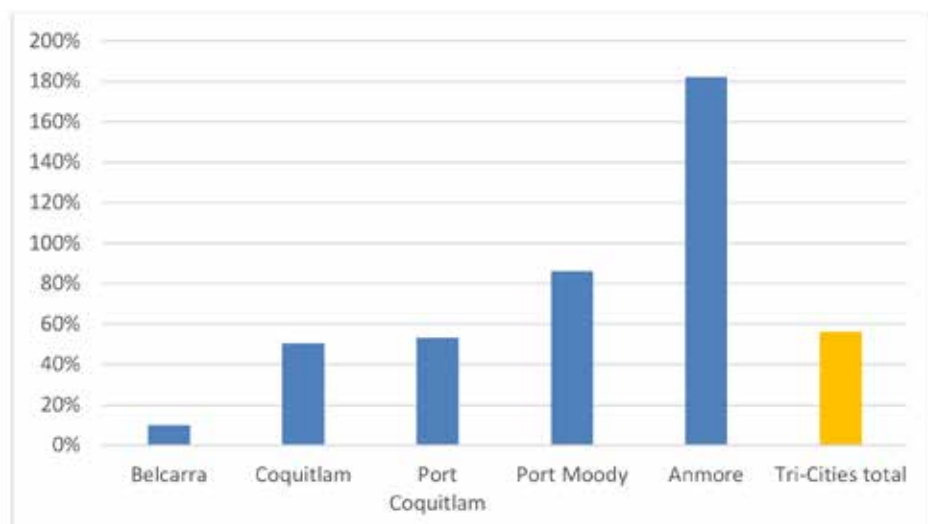
Coquitlam had the largest population of the three municipalities at 126,456 in 2011 and experienced rapid growth from 1991-2001 (34 per cent) but this slowed to 12 per cent over the next decade. Port Coquitlam has less than half the number of people (56,342) and similarly saw rapid growth of 39% in the late nineties but only a ten per cent increase

in the following ten years. Although Port Moody is the smallest of the three municipalities in terms of population (32,975 in 2001) the growth rate in each of these time periods has been high at 34 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

The villages of Anmore and Belcarra have also seen an increase in population over the 20 years, more so in Anmore, where it has nearly tripled from 704 to 2,092.

Population Size and Growth, Tri-Cities, 2001-2011					
	1991	2001	2011	% Growth 1991-2001	% Growth 2001-2011
Anmore	741	1,350	2,092	82	55
Belcarra	586	680	644	16	-5
Coquitlam	84,021	112,890	126,456	34	12
Port Coquitlam	36,773	51,255	56,342	39	10
Port Moody	17,712	23,815	32,975	34	38
Tri-Cities	139,833	189,990	218,509	36	15

Tri-Cities Area Growth, 1991 – 2011



Population Projections

The following population estimates are from Metro Vancouver and are based on the 2006 census. From 2006 to 2041 the total Tri-Cities population will increase 77 per cent (159,000 additional residents) and make up 11 per cent of the population of Metro Vancouver in 2041. In 2011 it accounted for 9 per cent.

Coquitlam is projected to experience an 81 per cent increase with an additional 104,400 people. Port

Coquitlam and Port Moody will together see an additional 51,000 residents. The village of Anmore will more than double from 1,900 to 4,400. Belcarra is expected to gain about 100 more residents every 10 years.

In comparison the City of Vancouver will increase by 23% (138,000 people) and the region as a whole will increase by 55% for a population of 3.4 million by 2041.

Population Estimates, Tri-Cities and Select Municipalities, 2006-41						
	2006	2021	2031	2041	Absolute Change 2006-41	% change 2006-41
Anmore	1,900	2,800	3,600	4,400	2,500	132
Belcarra	700	800	900	1,000	300	43
Coquitlam	119,600	176,000	213,000	224,000	104,400	87
Port Coquitlam	54,500	68,000	76,000	85,000	30,500	56
Port Moody	28,700	39,000	44,000	50,000	21,300	74
Tri-Cities	205,400	286,600	337,500	364,400	159,000	77
Burnaby	210,500	277,000	314,000	345,000	134,500	64
Richmond	182,700	225,000	252,000	275,000	92,300	51
Surrey	413,000	578,000	668,000	740,000	327,000	79
Vancouver City	601,200	67,300	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 (based on 2006 census)

Live Births

Why is this important?

Tri-Cities is growing – and new births means there is a need for community-based services and supports, including greater access to daycares, Early Childhood Development opportunities, parenting classes, children's programming, child-friendly environments, as well as schools.

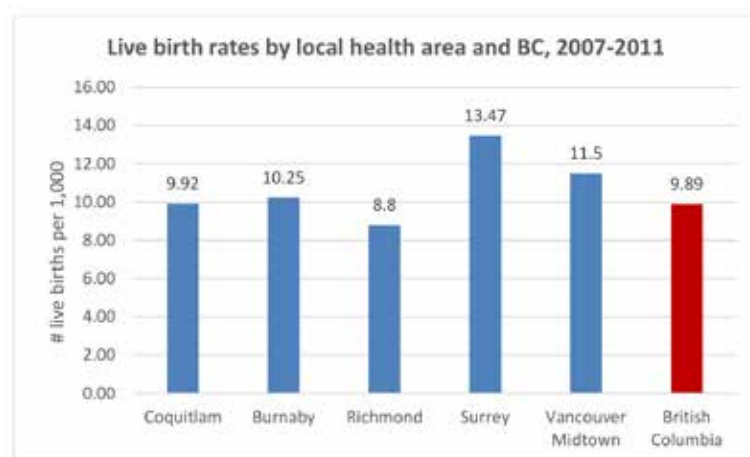
The *live birth rate* (or simply, *birth rate*) is the number of live births divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population in order to make comparisons possible.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2007-2011, the Coquitlam local health area (LHA) which includes the five Tri-Cities communities, had a live birth rate of 9.92, higher than Richmond (8.8) and British Columbia (9.89), but lower than Burnaby (10.25), Surrey (13.47), and Vancouver Midtown (11.5).

Live births by local health area and BC, 2007-2011		
	#	Rate (# live births/1,000)
Coquitlam	10,703	9.92
Burnaby	11,416	10.25
Richmond	8,475	8.8
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?

Population changes occur for three different reasons – people moving in or out of a community, as well as births and deaths.

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

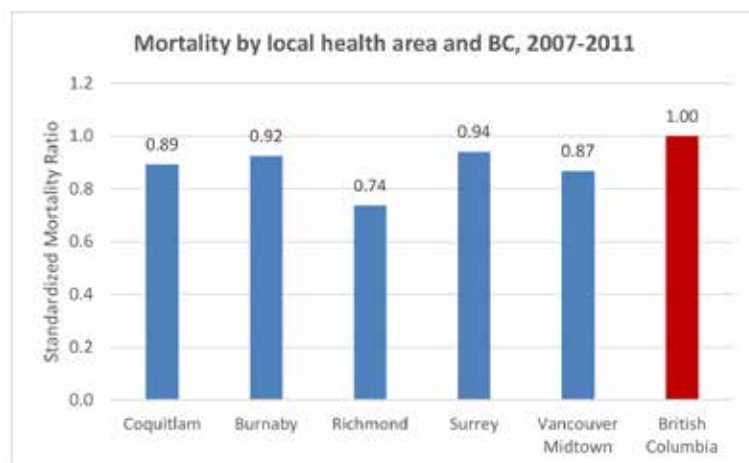
comparing mortality data that are based on a small number of cases or for readily comparing mortality data by geographical area.”³ A value of one indicates that a place is experiencing the same age-specific mortality as the standard population.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2007-2011, the Coquitlam local health area (LHA) had an SMR of 0.89 or 4,868 deaths. Coquitlam’s SMR was higher than (0.74) and Vancouver Midtown (0.87), but lower than Burnaby (0.92) and Surrey (0.94).

Mortality by local health area and BC, 2007-2011		
	#	Standardized Mortality Ratio
Coquitlam	4,868	0.89
Burnaby	6,762	0.92
Richmond	4,568	0.74
Surrey	9,082	0.94
Vancouver Midtown	2,192	0.87
British Columbia	157,197	1.00

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

³ 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 the Tri-Cities?

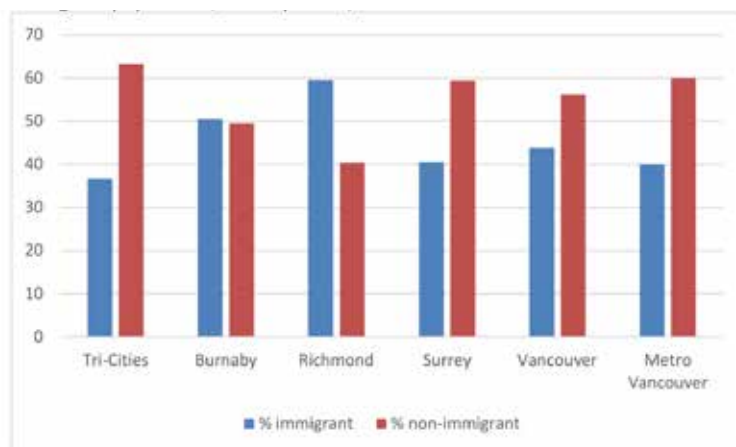
In 2011 foreign-born residents represented a significant percentage of all residents living in Richmond (60 per cent), Burnaby (50 per cent) and the City of Vancouver (44 per cent) and Surrey (41 per cent). In Tri-Cities, they represent almost 37 per cent of the population, slightly lower than all of the comparison municipalities.

The top source countries of immigrants to all of 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
Tri-Cities	61,430	32.3	79,435	36.7
Burnaby	90,690	46.8	111,170	50.5
Richmond	88,305	53.7	112,875	59.6
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, National Household Survey, 2011

Immigrant population, municipalities, 2011



How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

Coquitlam had the highest proportion of immigrants at 41.7 per cent with South Korea, China and Iran being the top three source countries. Approximately one third of the residents in Port Coquitlam and Port Moody were foreign born. South Koreans appeared

in large numbers in both of these communities with immigrants from the Philippines and India being the predominant immigrant groups in Port Coquitlam.

Anmore and Belcarra also saw an increase in their population but numbers are too small to determine source countries.

Immigrant Population, Tri-Cities, 2011				
	2001		2011	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Anmore	245	18.1	460	22.1
Belcarra	95	14.0	125	19.4
Coquitlam	41,295	36.6	52,080	41.7
Port Coquitlam	13,400	26.1	16,380	29.4
Port Moody	6,395	26.9	10,390	31.6
Tri-Cities	61,430	32.3	79,435	36.7

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011



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 Tri-Cities?

Approximately one third of all immigrants to Tri-Cities arrived in Canada between 2001 and 2011. This is similar to proportions seen in Burnaby, Richmond and Surrey.

Recent Immigrants (arrived 2001-2011) as Per cent of Total Immigrant Population, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011		
	Total Immigrant Population	% Recent Immigrants
Tri-Cities	79,435	34.0
Burnaby	111,170	34.2
Richmond	112,875	32.2
Surrey	187,845	35.6
Vancouver	258,750	29.0
Metro Vancouver	913,310	32.1

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

Port Moody had the highest proportion of new immigrants out of all the Tri-City municipalities at

42 per cent. Immigrants to Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam during 2001 to 2011 represented 34 per cent and 27 per cent of all immigrants in these municipalities.

Recent Immigrants (arrived 2001-2011) as Percent of Total Immigrant Population, Tri-Cities, 2011		
	Total Immigrant Population (#)	% Recent Immigrants
Anmore	460	25.0
Belcarra	125	24.0
Coquitlam	52,080	34.0
Port Coquitlam	16,380	27.0
Port Moody	10,390	42.0
Tri-Cities	79,435	34.0

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

Mother Tongue

Why is this important?

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual 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 now 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 Tri-Cities?

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-English mother tongue increasing from over half of the population (54.7 per cent) to two thirds (62 per cent). In Tri-Cities the proportion increased from 30.3 per cent to 36.3 per cent.

Non-official language as mother tongue, Single respondents, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011				
	2001		2011	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Tri-Cities	56,350	30.3	76,885	36.3
Burnaby	97,390	51.9	121,115	56.5
Richmond	87,630	54.7	114,010	62.1
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

Non-official language as mother tongue, Single respondents, Tri-Cities Communities, 2001-2011				
	2001		2011	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Anmore	160	12	370	17.8
Belcarra	55	8	65	10.1
Coquitlam	39,145	36.0	51,790	42.5
Port Coquitlam	11,780	24.0	15,480	28.3
Port Moody	5,210	22.0	9,180	28.5
Tri-Cities	56,350	30.3	76,885	36.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census

How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

Coquitlam showed that over 42 per cent of its residents spoke a non-official language as their mother tongue, up from 36 per cent a decade earlier. Comparative figures for Port Coquitlam and Port Moody were much lower at 28.3 per cent and 28.5 per cent in 2011, up from 24 per cent and 22 per cent ten years previously.

There were some similarities in the mother tongue

of residents in the three municipalities as seen in the following table, which presents the top five non-official languages. Korean was spoken by 14.1 per cent in Coquitlam, 7.4 per cent in Port Coquitlam and 19 per cent in Port Moody. Comparative proportions of Persian (Farsi) speakers were 11.4 per cent, 6 per cent and 10 per cent.

Chinese, Mandarin and Cantonese were also represented in the top five mother tongues in Tri-Cities.

Top Five Non Official Languages by Municipality, Tri-Cities, 2011					
Coquitlam		Port Coquitlam		Port Moody	
Non official languages	51,790		15,480		9,180
Korean	7,330	Cantonese	1,690	Korean	1,765
Persian	5,880	Chinese	1,250	Persian	905
Mandarin	5,690	Korean	1,150	Spanish	620
Cantonese	5,515	Tagalog	1,035	Chinese	595
Chinese	5,515	Persian	935	Mandarin	585

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census
Numbers for Anmore and Belcarra are too small to analyse.

Government Assisted Refugees

Government assisted refugees (GARs) are selected from overseas for resettlement in Canada due to their urgent need for safety and protection, as part of Canada's humanitarian commitment. Services to GARs are delivered by non-governmental agencies supported by Citizenship and Immigration Canada and other funders and can last up to one year from the date of arrival in Canada, or until the refugee is able to support himself or herself, whichever happens first. Services and support may include accommodation, clothing, food, help in finding employment and becoming self-supporting, English or French as a learned language classes, and other resettlement assistance.

The City of Coquitlam received 598 GARs from 2010 to 2013. Although GARs to B.C. originally land in Vancouver, between 2010 and 2013, the majority settled in Surrey (28%), Coquitlam (22%) and Burnaby (16%). The number of GARs opting for Coquitlam had significantly increased from the preceding five-year period (when 12 per cent of Metro Vancouver GAR arrivals settled in Coquitlam). Coquitlam jumped from being the fourth to the second destination municipality for GARs in Metro Vancouver for the 2010 to 2013 period. Bhutan, Iran and Afghanistan were the three main source countries for GARs in Coquitlam.⁴

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 Tri-Cities?

The proportion of the population aged 19 years and younger has decreased in the Tri-Cities. Conversely, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has increased 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.

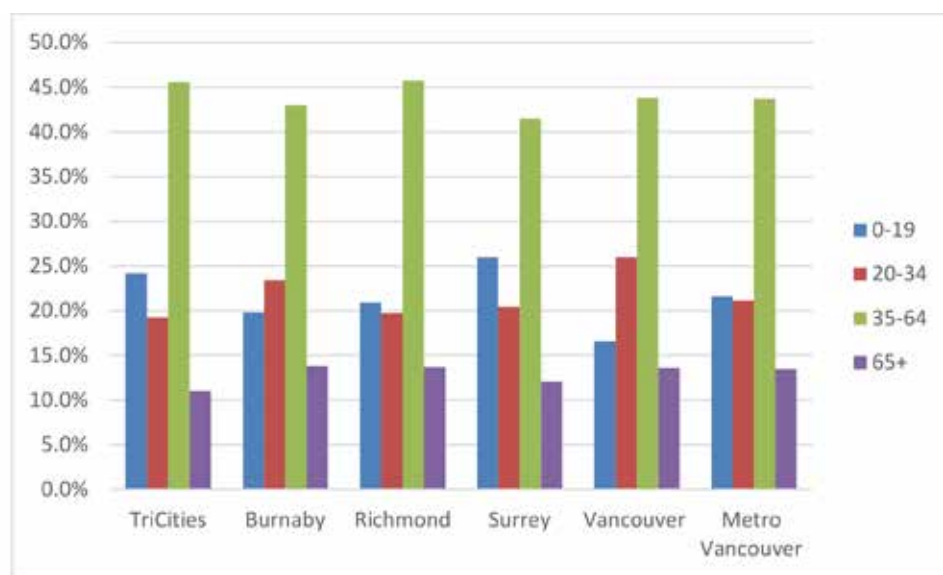
Over the next 10 to 20 years seniors will increase as a percentage of the population in Metro Vancouver from 12 per cent in 2001 to 14 per cent in 2011, 17 per cent by 2021, and 21 per cent by 2031.

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

Age Group Distributions for Select Metro Municipalities 2001 and 2011								
Municipality	0-19		20-34		35-64		65+	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Tri-Cities	27.8%	24.2%	19.9%	19.2%	43.6%	45.5%	8.7%	11.0%
Burnaby	22.2%	19.8%	23.7%	23.4%	40.7%	43.0%	13.4%	13.8%
Richmond	24.5%	20.9%	19.9%	19.7%	43.8%	45.7%	11.8%	13.7%
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 2001 and 2011 Census

Population distribution (%) by select municipalities



The three large municipalities mirror the age distribution of Tri-Cities as a whole with almost one quarter of population 19 years and under, 19% between 20 and 34 years of age, under one half

(46%) aged 35-64 and 11% over 65 years of age.

The villages of Anmore and Belcarra show a slightly different age distribution but the population size in these communities is much smaller.

Population by Selected Age Groups, Tri-Cities 2011						
	Anmore	Belcarra	Coquitlam	Port Coquitlam	Port Moody	Tri-Cities
0-19	625	95	29,870	13,970	8,335	52,895
	30%	15%	24%	25%	25%	24%
20-34	290	75	24,470	10,960	6,240	42,035
	14%	12%	19%	19%	19%	19%
35-64	1,015	350	57,045	25,720	15,395	99,525
	49%	55%	45%	46%	47%	46%
65+	150	115	15,075	5,710	3,005	24,055
	7%	18%	12%	10%	9%	11%
Total	2,080	635	126,460	56,360	32,975	218,510
Median Age	40.9	52.1	40.3	39.2	38.4	----

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census

It is not possible to calculate the overall median age for Tri-Cities in this report but the range across the five geographies was 38 .4 years in Port Coquitlam and 52 years in Belcarra.

A full age breakdown by five-year age groups is given below:

Tri-Cities by 5 year Age Groups, 2011										
	Anmore		Belcarra		Coquitlam		Port Coquitlam		Port Moody	
	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total
0-4	80	4	20	3	6,490	5	3,045	5	2,140	6
5-9	160	8	25	4	6,710	5	3,105	6	1,935	6
10-14	175	8	30	5	7,500	6	3,660	6	2,030	6
15-19	210	10	20	3	9,170	7	4,160	7	2,230	7
20-24	150	7	35	5	9,090	7	3,775	7	1,890	6
25-29	60	3	20	3	7,935	6	3,575	6	2,045	6
30-34	80	4	20	3	7,445	6	3,610	6	2,305	7
35-39	100	5	20	3	8,200	6	3,925	7	2,830	9
40-44	200	10	35	5	10,415	8	4,685	8	3,090	9
45-49	255	12	60	9	11,175	9	5,320	9	2,990	9
50-54	215	10	70	11	11,110	9	4,985	9	2,745	8
55-59	165	8	100	16	9,160	7	3,850	7	2,070	6
60-64	80	4	65	10	6,985	6	2,955	5	1,670	5
65-69	70	3	55	9	4,755	4	1,990	4	1,155	4
70-74	30	1	30	5	3,740	3	1,390	2	805	2
75-79	30	1	20	3	2,820	2	1,045	2	505	2
80-84	15	1	5	1	1,960	2	650	1	320	1
85+	5	0	5	1	1,800	1	635	1	220	1
Total	2,090	100	645	100	126,455	100	56,340	100%	32,975	100

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.

What is the situation in Tri-Cities?

Although there has been an increase in the proportion of seniors in Tri-Cities (up from 8.7 per cent to 11 per cent), there has been a decrease in the proportion of seniors living alone (down from 24.6 per cent to 20.8 per cent).

Population aged 65 Years and older, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011						
	2001		2011		% Living alone	
	#	%	#	%	2001	2011
Tri-Cities	16,535	8.7	24,055	11.0	24.6	20.8
Burnaby	23,850	12.5	30,900	13.8	27.7	24.2
Richmond	18,570	11.4	26,005	13.7	21.3	18.7
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 communities within Tri-Cities compare?

The seniors' population had increased across the Tri-Cities over the ten years, with the highest number and

proportion in Coquitlam (11.9 per cent). The lowest proportion was evident in Port Moody at 9.1 per cent. While the absolute number of seniors has increased, the proportion of seniors over 65 who are living alone had declined in all communities over the decade.

Population aged 65 Years and older, Tri-Cities, 2011						
	2001		2011		% Living alone	
	#	%	#	%	2001	2011
Anmore	65	4.9	150	7.2	---	3.2
Belcarra	45	6.5	115	18.1	---	8.7
Coquitlam	11,025	9.8	15,075	11.9	24.0	20.3
Port Coquitlam	3,800	7.4	5,710	10.0	27.0	22.6
Port Moody	1,600	6.7	3,005	9.1	22.0	21.3
Tri-Cities	16,535	8.7	24,055	11.0	24.6	20.8

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 B.C., 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 B.C. 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 Tri-Cities?

Whereas the growth in the Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver as a whole increased by 44 per cent from 2001 to 2011, the areas that make up the Tri-Cities saw these numbers more than double.

Aboriginal Population, Select Metro Municipalities, 2001-2011			
	2001	2011	% change 2001-2011
Tri-Cities	2,995	7,110	137
Burnaby	3,150	3,295	4.6
Richmond	1,170	1,935	65.4
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, National Household Survey, 2011
Aboriginal origin = First nations (North American Indian), Inuit and Metis

How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

Most of this increase occurred in Coquitlam, increasing from 1,485 to 3,600.

Aboriginal Population, Tri-Cities, 2001-2011			
	2001	2011	% change 2001-2011
Anmore	0	35	---
Belcarra	0	30	---
Coquitlam	1,485	3,600	142
Port Coquitlam	1,030	2,340	127
Port Moody	480	1,105	130
Tri-Cities	2,995	7,110	137

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



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 the Tri-Cities?

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.”⁵ *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 the Tri-Cities was \$93,142 in 2010, greater than Burnaby (\$71,511), Richmond (\$69,553), Surrey (\$78,283), Vancouver (\$77,515), and Metro Vancouver (\$80,006). The Tri-Cities had the highest median family income in 2010 compared to the four case study comparisons and Metro Vancouver.

Median Family Income, 2010	
Tri-Cities	\$93,142
Burnaby	\$71,511
Richmond	\$69,553
Surrey	\$78,283
Vancouver	\$77,515
Metro Vancouver	\$80,006

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



⁵ Statistics Canada (2015). “Economic family.” Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/concepts/definitions/famecon>.

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

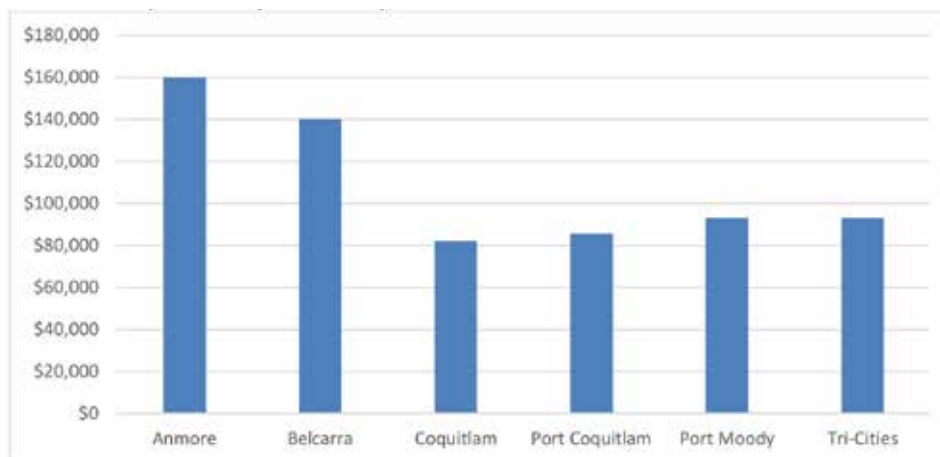
Within the Tri-Cities, the Villages of Anmore (\$160,038) and Belcarra (\$140,217) had the highest median family incomes, followed by Port Moody (\$93,142), Port Coquitlam (\$85,722), and Coquitlam (\$82,067). Readers should note the small populations of Anmore (2,092) and Belcarra (644).

Median Family Income by Community, 2010	
Anmore	\$160,038
Belcarra	\$140,217
Coquitlam	\$82,067
Port Coquitlam	\$85,722
Port Moody	\$93,142
Tri-Cities	\$93,142

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Median Family Income by Community, 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 must be treated cautiously: "Since their initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that low income lines are not measures of poverty. Rather, low income lines reflect 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."⁶

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In 2010, 33,555 Tri-Cities residents (15.5 per cent of all residents) had incomes below the low-income measure after-tax (LIM-AT). The Tri-Cities had the lowest prevalence of low income (tied with Surrey at 15.5 per cent) compared to Burnaby (21 per cent), Richmond (22.4 per cent), Vancouver (20.5 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (17.4 per cent). The Tri-Cities had the second-lowest percentage of children under 18 and lowest percentage of children under six in low-income households. 8,985 children under 18 and 2,215 children under six were estimated to be low income in the Tri-Cities.

Low income residents, by prevalence and age, 2010						
	Total # of low income	Prevalence of low income (%)	Children under 18	Children under 18 (%)	Children under 6	Children under 6 (%)
Tri-Cities	33,555	15.5	8,985	19.3	2,215	15.6
Burnaby	46,360	21.0	8,835	23.1	2,615	20.6
Richmond	42,365	22.4	8,820	25.4	2,280	22.6
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

⁶ Statistics Canada. (2013). "Low-income measure after tax." Available at: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/fam021-eng.cfm>.

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

In 2010, Coquitlam had the highest prevalence of low-income residents at 17.3 per cent, followed by Port Coquitlam (13.5 per cent) and Port Moody

(13.1 per cent). Coquitlam also had the highest prevalence of children under 18 (21.1 per cent) and children under six (17.4 per cent) living in low-income households. Numerically, Coquitlam had the greatest number of low-income residents (21,620).

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 (%)
Anmore	100	4.8	35	6.1	0	0.0
Belcarra	20	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Coquitlam	21,620	17.3	5,515	21.1	1,340	17.4
Port Coquitlam	7,505	13.5	2,120	17.2	530	13.9
Port Moody	4,310	13.1	1,315	17.5	345	13.7
Tri-Cities	33,555	15.5	8,985	19.3	2,215	15.6

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 the Tri-Cities?

In 2011, the Tri-Cities had the highest labour force participation rates for the total population (68.6 per cent), compared to Burnaby (63.6 per cent), Richmond (61.7 per cent), Surrey (65.6 per cent), Vancouver (67.3 per cent), as well as Metro Vancouver (66.1 per cent). The Tri-Cities also had the highest labour force participation rates for males (73 per cent) and females (64.3 per cent) compared to the four case comparisons – Burnaby, Richmond, Surrey, and Vancouver – as well as Metro Vancouver.

Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
Tri-Cities	68.6	73.0	64.3
Burnaby	63.6	68.1	59.3
Richmond	61.7	66.6	57.2
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 communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

Within the Tri-Cities, the total labour force participation rate was highest in Anmore (74.3 per

cent) and Port Moody (71.5 per cent), and lowest in Belcarra (63.5 per cent) and Coquitlam (66.8 per cent). Readers should note the small populations of Anmore (2,092) and Belcarra (644).

Labour force participation rates (%), 15 years and older, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
Anmore	74.3	82.7	66.3
Belcarra	63.5	66.1	61.0
Coquitlam	66.8	71.9	61.9
Port Coquitlam	70.8	73.8	67.9
Port Moody	71.5	75.7	67.6
Tri-Cities	68.6	73.0	64.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

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.⁷

What is the situation in Richmond?

In 2011, the largest percentage of Tri-Cities residents were employed in occupations in sales and service (23.1 per cent), business, finance, and administration (18.2 per cent), and in trades, transport, or as equipment operators (13.6 per cent), management (12.7 per cent), and education, law and social, community and government services (11.2 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.

⁷ 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						
	Tri-Cities	Richmond	Burnaby	Surrey	Vancouver	Metro Vancouver
All occupations	120,310	97,160	117,335	239,470	342,100	1,245,760
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Management	15,245	12,090	12,495	25,060	39,775	148,580
	12.7%	12.4%	10.6%	10.5%	11.6%	11.9%
Business, finance and administration	21,880	19,400	22,120	38,430	59,225	218,815
	18.2%	20.00%	18.90%	16.00%	17.30%	17.60%
Natural and applied sciences	10,180	7,980	12,630	12,560	29,835	95,470
	8.5%	8.2%	10.8%	5.2%	8.7%	7.7%
Health	7,320	5,070	7,235	14,395	22,845	76,705
	6.1%	5.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.7%	6.2%
Education, law and social, community and government services	13,425	9,000	12,220	22,495	44,580	143,590
	11.2%	9.3%	10.4%	9.4%	13.0%	11.5%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	3,980	3,020	4,000	5,150	22,620	50,830
	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	2.2%	6.6%	4.1%
Sales and service	27,770	27,845	30,155	59,590	85,295	303,770
	23.1%	28.7%	25.7%	24.9%	24.9%	24.4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	16,350	8,920	12,400	44,130	25,890	152,665
	13.6%	18.4%	10.2%	10.6%	9.2%	7.6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	860	5,610	155	900	960	3,015
	0.7%	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Manufacturing and utilities	3,270	12,060	130	3,180	2,870	9,005
	2.7%	5.0%	1.3%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%

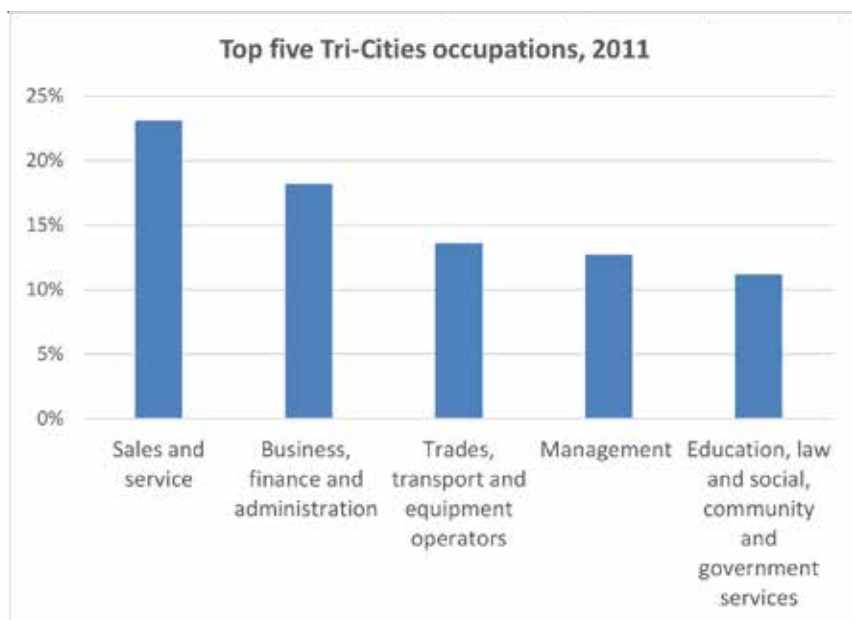
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

In Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody, occupations in sales and service, and business, finance, and administration comprise the greatest

percentage of employment. In Anmore, business, finance, and administration and management (tied with sales and service) occupations are the greatest share of employment. In Belcarra, occupations in management and business, finance, and administration are most common.

Labour force by occupation, 15 years and older, 2011						
	Anmore	Belcarra	Coquitlam	Port Coquitlam	Port Moody	Tri-Cities
All occupations	1,175	365	68,100	31,880	18,790	120,310
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Management	210	85	8,245	3,640	3,065	15,245
	17.9%	23.3%	12.1%	11.4%	16.3%	12.7%
Business, finance and administration	240	65	12,695	5,635	3,245	21,880
	20.4%	17.8%	18.6%	17.7%	17.3%	18.2%
Natural and applied sciences	70	30	5,875	2,415	1,790	10,180
	6.0%	8.2%	8.6%	7.6%	9.5%	8.5%
Health	100	25	4,085	1,910	1,200	7,320
	8.5%	6.8%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.1%
Education, law and social, community and government services	155	60	7,235	3,340	2,635	13,425
	13.2%	16.4%	10.6%	10.5%	14.0%	11.2%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	35	0	2,060	965	920	3,980
	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.9%	3.3%
Sales and service	210	60	16,300	7,675	3,525	27,770
	17.9%	16.4%	23.9%	24.1%	18.8%	23.1%
Trades, transport and equipment operators	140	30	9,135	5,055	1,990	16,350
	12%	8%	13%	16%	11%	13.6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	0	0	520	245	95	860
	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Manufacturing and utilities	0	0	1,955	980	335	3,270
	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.1%	1.8%	2.7%



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 emotionally as well as financially, as lack of meaningful work can impact self-confidence and self-efficacy and the stress of lacking work can lead to negative health effects. Communities may suffer as homes cannot be maintained and foreclosures may happen, 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 the Tri-Cities?

In 2011, the Tri-Cities total unemployment rate for the population aged 15 years and over was 7 per cent – just below the City of Vancouver and Metro Vancouver. Compared to the four municipal comparisons and Metro Vancouver, the Tri-Cities had a lower unemployment rate for males (7 per cent). Vancouver (6.9 per cent) was the only municipality with lower female unemployment rate compared to the Tri-Cities (7 per cent).

Unemployment rates (%) by sex, 15 years and over, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
Tri-Cities	7.0	6.9	7.0
Burnaby	7.4	7.4	7.4
Richmond	7.1	7.0	7.1
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

Median Family Income, 2010	
Tri-Cities	\$93,142
Burnaby	\$71,511
Richmond	\$69,553
Surrey	\$78,283
Vancouver	\$77,515
Metro Vancouver	\$80,006

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

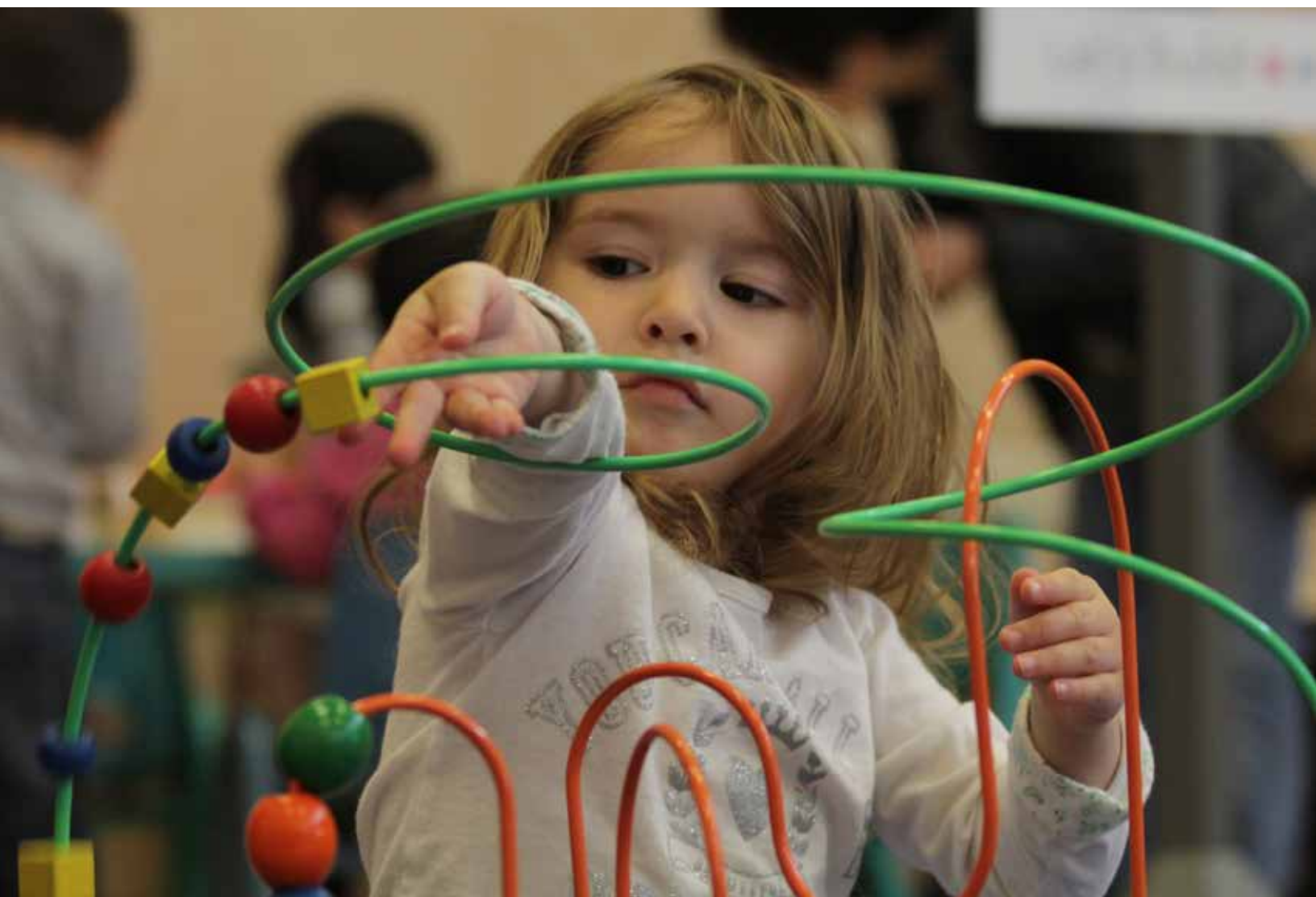
How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

In 2011, total unemployment rates were highest Coquitlam (7.2 per cent), Port Moody (7.1 per cent),

and Port Coquitlam (6.5 per cent). Coquitlam also had the highest prevalence of low-income residents. The male unemployment rate was also highest in Coquitlam (7.4 per cent). For females, it was highest in Anmore (8.2 per cent).

Unemployment rates (%) by sex, 15 years and over, 2011			
	Total	Males	Females
Anmore	6.2	4.7	8.2
Belcarra	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coquitlam	7.2	7.4	7.0
Port Coquitlam	6.5	6.1	7.0
Port Moody	7.1	6.8	7.3
Tri-Cities	7.0	6.9	7.0

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.⁸ 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 the Tri-Cities?

In the Tri-Cities local health area (LHA),⁹ 1.3 per cent of the population was receiving income assistance in September 2012, higher than Richmond (0.6 per cent), but lower than Surrey (2.5 per cent), Vancouver Midtown (1.4 per cent), as well as British Columbia as a whole (1.7 per cent). 2.5 per cent of children (0-14 years old) and 1.2 per cent of youth (15-24 years old) were receiving income assistance. Coquitlam had the highest share of its income assistance caseload that are single parent families (29 per cent) relative to the four comparison LHAs as well as BC (25.5 per cent).

Percentage of population receiving income assistance, by local health area and BC, September 2012				
	Total	Children (0-14)	Youth (15-24)	% of caseload that are single parent families
Coquitlam	1.3	2.5	1.2	29.0
Burnaby	1.3	2.8	1.2	25.2
Richmond	0.6	1.1	0.5	21.6
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

⁸ For BC income assistance rates, see <http://www.eia.gov.bc.ca/mhr/ia.htm#a>

⁹ BC Stats provides income assistance data based on local health areas (LHAs). These geographies do not necessarily conform to municipal boundaries. For more information, please visit <http://bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/Geography/ReferenceMaps/Health.aspx>.

Highest Level of Education

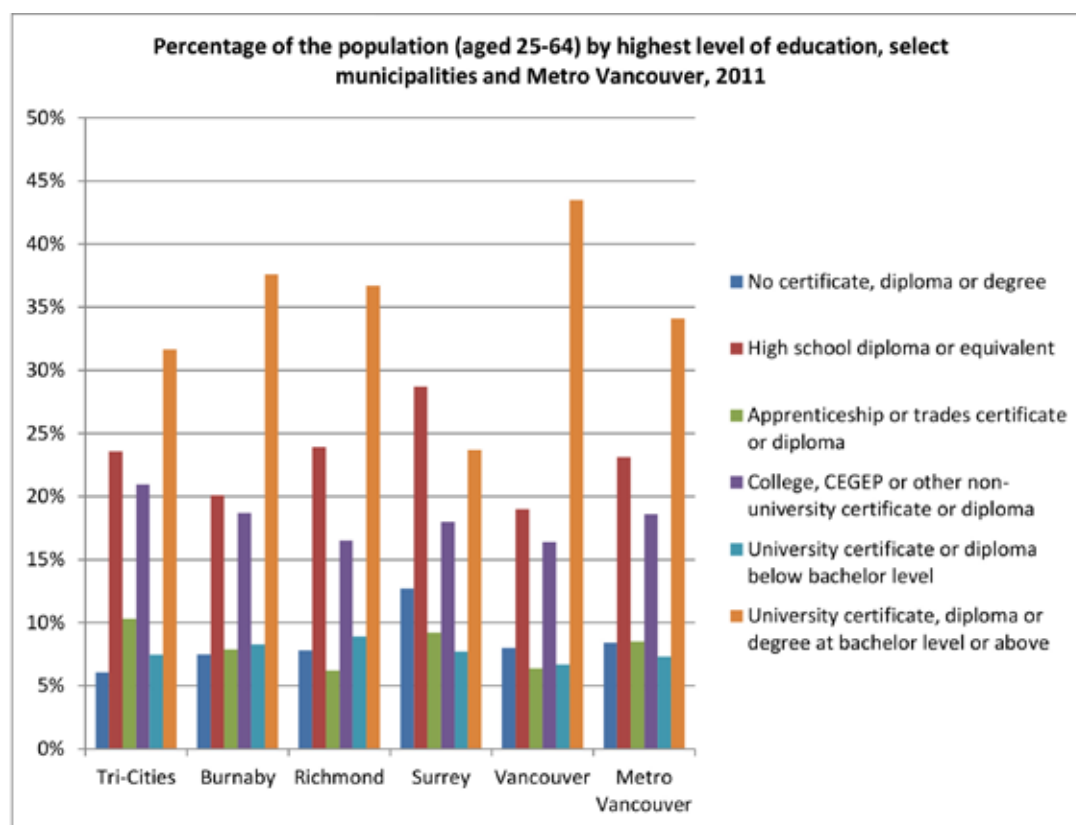
Why is this important?

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 the Tri-Cities?

In 2011, the greatest percentage of Tri-Cities residents had a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level of above (31.6 per cent), although relative to the four municipal comparisons

and Metro Vancouver, Coquitlam's percentage was below Burnaby (37.6 per cent), Richmond (36.7 per cent), Vancouver (43.5 per cent), as well as Metro Vancouver as a whole (34.1 per cent). In comparison to the other municipalities, Coquitlam had the greatest share of its population with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (10.3 per cent), as well as a college, CEGEP or another non-university certificate or diploma (21 per cent). Of the case study comparisons and Metro Vancouver, Coquitlam had the lowest percentage of residents without a certificate, diploma or degree (no high school diploma) (6.1 per cent).

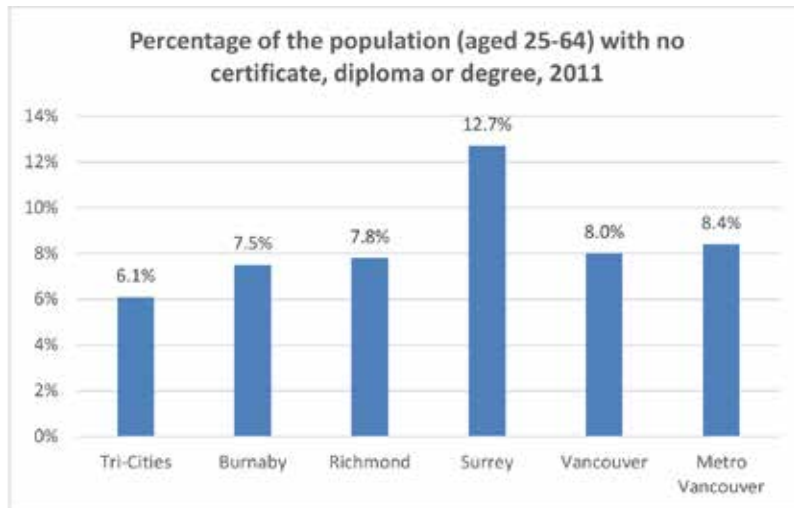


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

No certificate, diploma or degree

In the Tri-Cities, 6.1 per cent of the population did not have a certificate, diploma or degree, lower than

Burnaby (7.5 per cent), Richmond (7.8 per cent), Surrey (12.7 per cent), Vancouver (8 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (8.4 per cent).

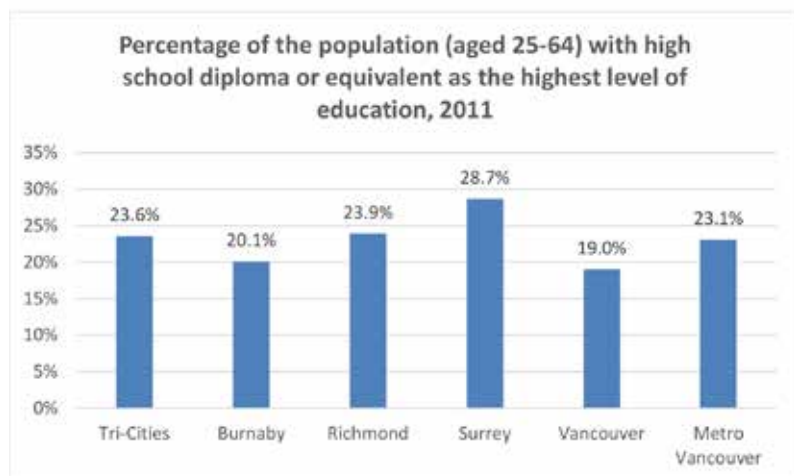


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

High school diploma or equivalent

In the Tri-Cities, 23.6 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).

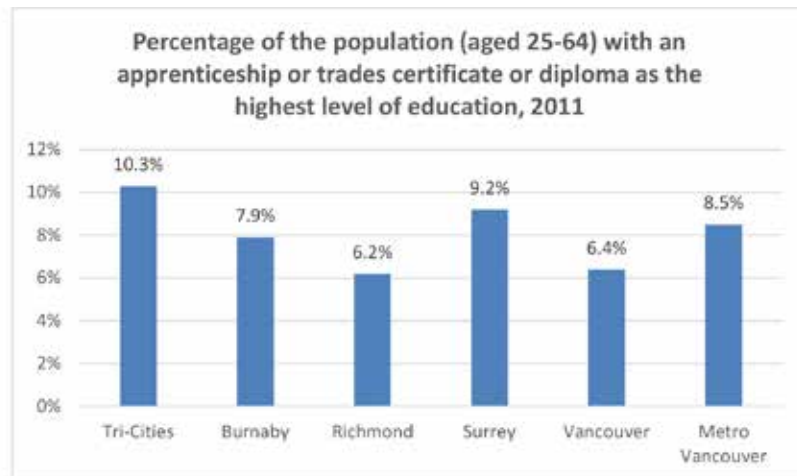


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

In the Tri-Cities, 10.3 per cent of the population

had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of education in 2011, greater than the four case study comparisons and Metro Vancouver (8.5 per cent).

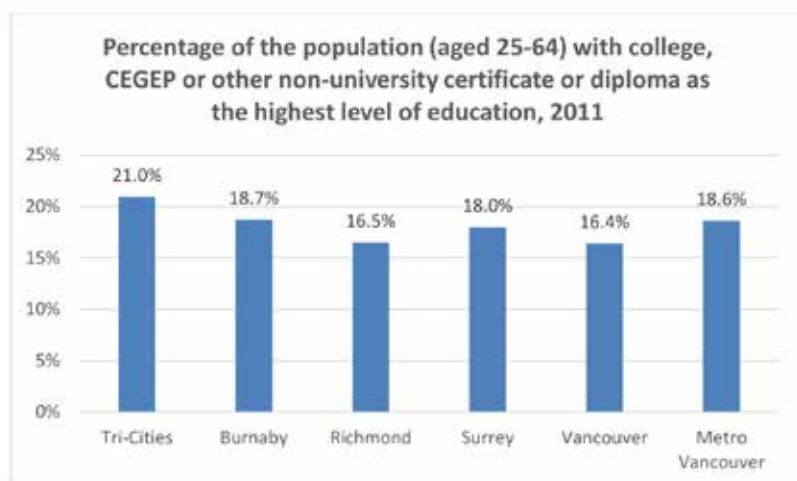


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

In the Tri-Cities, 21 per cent of the population had a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate

or diploma as the highest level of education in 2011, higher than Burnaby (18.7 per cent), Richmond (16.5 per cent), Surrey (18 per cent), Vancouver (16.4 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (18.6 per cent).

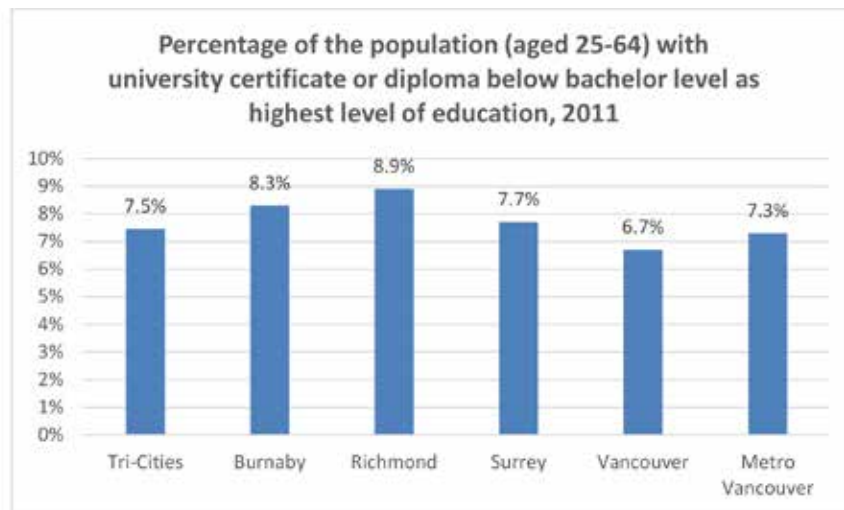


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

University certificate or diploma below bachelor level

In the Tri-Cities, 7.5 per cent of the population had a university certificate or diploma below the

bachelor level as the highest level of education in 2011, lower than Burnaby (8.3 per cent), Richmond (8.9 per cent), Surrey (7.7 per cent), and Metro Vancouver (7.3 per cent), but higher than Vancouver (6.7 per cent).

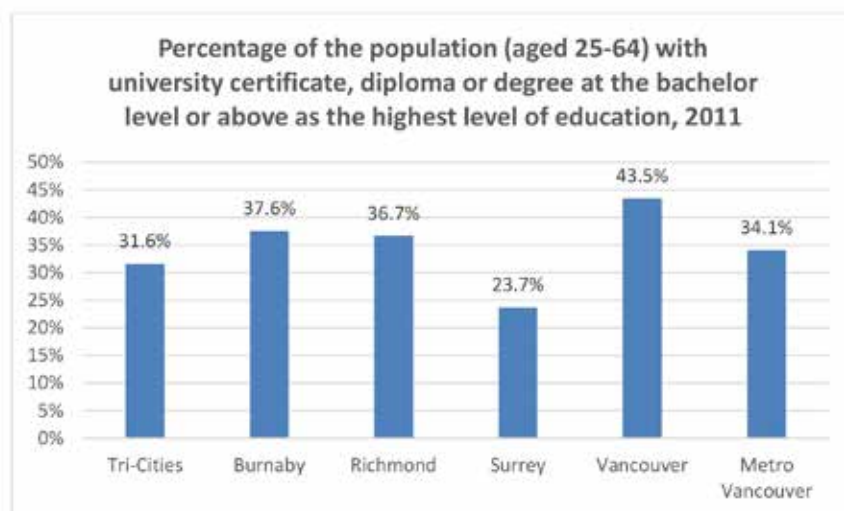


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

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

In the Tri-Cities, 31.6 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, lower than Burnaby (37.6 per cent), Richmond (36.7 per cent), Vancouver (43.5 per cent), as well as Metro Vancouver (34.1 per cent).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Percentage of the population (aged 25-64) by highest level of education and community, 2011							
	Total population (aged 25-64)	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
Anmore	1,140	25	255	80	325	105	355
		2.2%	22.4%	7.0%	28.5%	9.2%	31.1%
Belcarra	420	0	75	65	105	20	155
		0.0%	17.9%	15.5%	25.0%	4.8%	36.9%
Coquitlam	72,030	4,430	16,510	7,030	14,500	5,500	24,055
		6.2%	22.9%	9.8%	20.1%	7.6%	33.4%
Port Coquitlam	32,670	2,475	8,930	3,945	7,480	2,155	7,685
		7.6%	27.3%	12.1%	22.9%	6.6%	23.5%
Port Moody	19,785	735	3,930	1,850	4,005	1,630	7,635
		3.7%	19.9%	9.4%	20.2%	8.2%	38.6%
Tri-Cities	126,045	7,665	29,700	12,970	26,415	9,410	39,885
		6.1%	23.6%	10.3%	21.0%	7.5%	31.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

No certificate, diploma or degree

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with no certificate, diploma, or degree was highest in Coquitlam (6.2 per cent).

High school diploma or equivalent

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with a high school diploma or equivalent was highest in Port Coquitlam (27.3 per cent), and lowest in Belcarra (17.9 per cent).

Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma was highest in Belcarra (15.5 per cent) and lowest in Anmore (7 per cent).

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma was highest in Anmore (28.5 per cent) and lowest in Coquitlam (20.1 per cent).

University certificate or diploma below bachelor level

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level was highest in Anmore (9.2 per cent) and lowest in Belcarra (4.8 per cent).

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

Across the Tri-Cities' five communities, the percentage of the population (aged 25-64) with a university certificate, diploma or degree at the bachelor level or above was highest in Port Moody (38.6 per cent) and lowest in Port Coquitlam (23.5 per cent).

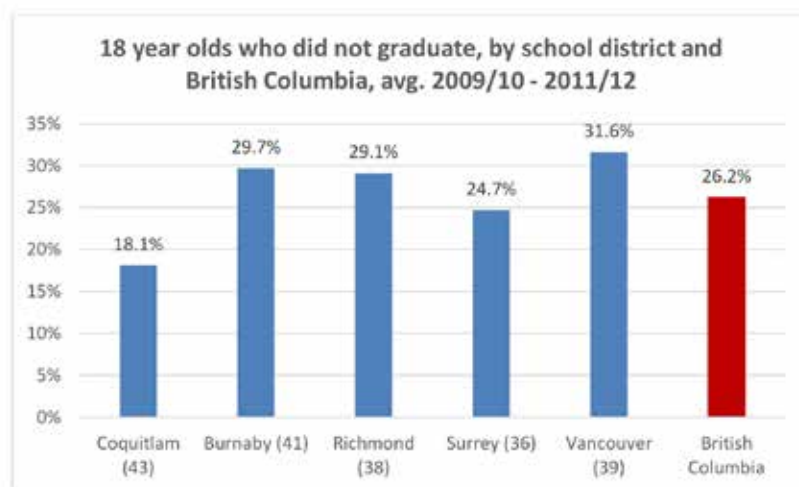
High School Completion Rates

Why this is 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 the Tri-Cities?

In the Coquitlam School District (43), 18.1 per cent of 18 year olds did not graduate based on a three-year average from 2009/10–2011/12. The Coquitlam School District ranked 49 out of 57 BC school districts based on the percentage of 18 year olds who did not graduate. Coquitlam's percentage of 18 year olds who did not graduate is also below the four case study comparisons, as well as the BC average (26.2 per cent).



Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

Rental Housing

Why is this important?

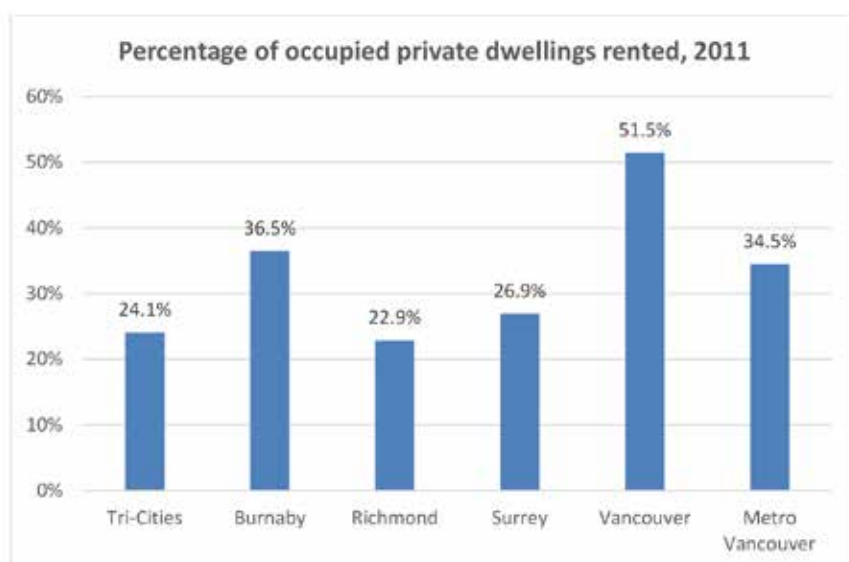
Finding decent affordable housing in Metro Vancouver is becoming increasingly difficult, as housing prices continue to climb. It can be especially true for lower income earners such as single parents, recent immigrants, and young people – whose earning power tends to be lower. As well, the available 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 the Tri-Cities?

Compared to the four comparison municipalities, the Tri-Cities have the second-highest percentage of owned dwellings and second-lowest percentage of rented dwellings, after Richmond. In 2011, 75.9 per cent of dwellings were owned and 24.1 per cent were rented.

Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011					
	Total	Owned		Rented	
		#	%	#	%
Tri-Cities	79,730	60,540	75.9	19,190	24.1
Burnaby	86,840	55,125	63.5	31,710	36.5
Richmond	67,980	52,420	77.1	15,555	22.9
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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

Within the Tri-Cities five communities, Anmore and Belcarra had the highest percentage of

owned dwellings and lowest percentage of rented dwellings. Readers should note the small number of dwellings in these communities. Coquitlam had the greatest percentage of rented dwellings (25.6 per cent).

Occupied Private Dwellings, 2011					
	Total	Owned		Rented	
		#	%	#	%
Anmore	625	575	92.0	55	8.8
Belcarra	270	245	90.7	20	7.4
Coquitlam	45,555	33,880	74.4	11,675	25.6
Port Coquitlam	20,650	16,125	78.1	4,520	21.9
Port Moody	12,630	9,715	76.9	2,920	23.1
Tri-Cities	79,730	60,540	75.9	19,190	24.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Rent Costs for Renter Households

Why is this important?

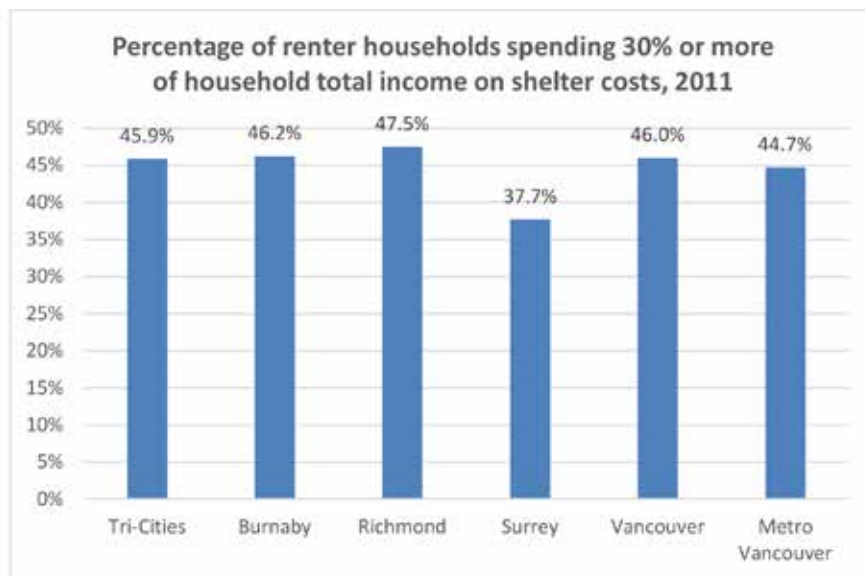
The widely accepted percentage of income spent on shelter costs is about 30 per cent, and more than that puts other necessary household spending in jeopardy. Renting is often cheaper and more attainable than buying, as saving a down payment is difficult for many people.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In 2011 in the Tri-Cities, 45.9 per cent of renter households were spending 30 per cent or more of total household income on shelter costs. This was slightly above Metro Vancouver (44.7 per cent), and indicates that nearly half of renter households are spending beyond what the level that is recommended.

Renter households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2011		
	#	%
Tri-Cities	8,800	45.9
Burnaby	14,650	46.2
Richmond	7,384	47.5
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 communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

In 2011, Coquitlam (48.2 per cent) and Port Coquitlam (43.9 per cent) had the highest percentage of renter households spending 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs. Coquitlam had the largest number of households – 5,627 – spending 30 per cent or more.

Renter households spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs, 2011		
	#	%
Anmore	0	0.0
Belcarra	0	0.0
Coquitlam	5,627	48.2
Port Coquitlam	1,986	43.9
Port Moody	1,186	40.7
Tri-Cities	8,800	45.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



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

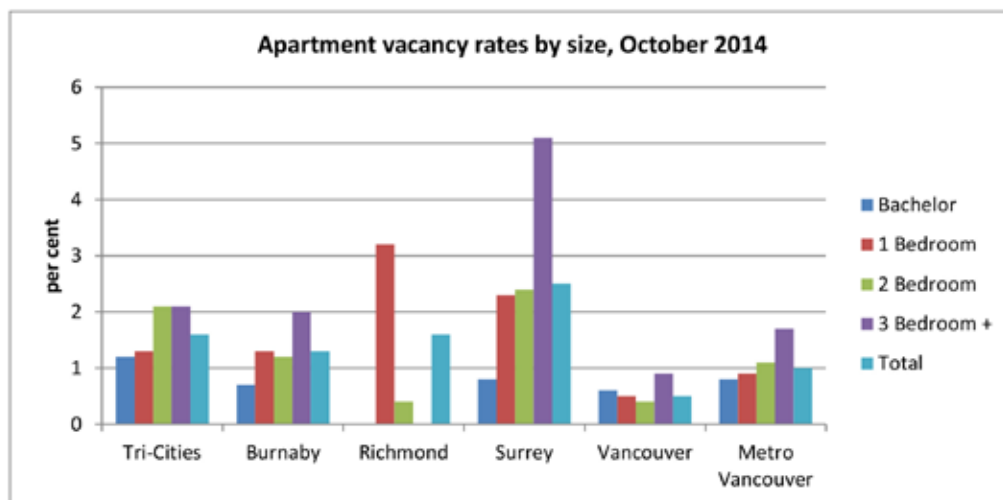
experts say 3 per cent is the minimum vacancy rate for a healthy rental market.¹⁰

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In October 2014, the Tri-Cities 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). In all apartment size categories, the Tri-Cities had higher vacancy rates compared to Metro Vancouver as a whole.

Apartment vacancy rates (%) by size, October 2014					
	Bachelor	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom +	Total
Tri-Cities	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.6
Burnaby	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.3
Richmond	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	1.6
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



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

¹⁰ Wellesley 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/>.

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 indicate 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 the Tri-Cities?

In the Tri-Cities in 2011, single-detached houses accounted for the greatest share (42 per cent) of occupied private dwellings – the highest percentage, along with Surrey, compared to the three other municipalities and Metro Vancouver.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Housing Type, 2011						
	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Duplex	Apartment, less than 5 storeys	Apartment, 5 storeys or more
Tri-Cities	33,440	2,550	9,520	10,355	18,220	5,215
	42%	3%	12%	13%	23%	7%
Burnaby	21,355	2,735	7,775	12,670	23,180	19,055
	25%	3%	9%	15%	27%	22%
Richmond	25,320	1,690	13,445	4,090	16,210	6,955
	37%	2%	20%	6%	24%	10%
Surrey	64,515	3,345	20,900	27,410	31,345	3,800
	42%	2%	14%	18%	21%	2%
Vancouver	47,530	4,000	9,040	45,845	87,430	70,270
	18%	2%	3%	17%	33%	27%
Metro Vancouver	301,135	19,295	80,505	126,605	228,585	129,255
	34%	2%	9%	14%	26%	15%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

In all of the communities within the Tri-Cities, single-detached houses accounted for the

greatest percentage of housing types. In most communities, apartments less than five storeys, duplexes and row houses followed. Port Moody had the greatest percentage of apartments-style buildings five storeys or more (13 per cent).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Housing Type, 2011						
	Single-detached house	Semi-detached house	Row house	Duplex	Apartment, less than 5 storeys	Apartment, 5 storeys or more
Anmore	440	25	0	85	0	0
	70%	4%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Belcarra	220	0	0	40	0	0
	81%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Coquitlam	20,155	1,380	3,875	6,065	10,230	3,535
	44%	3%	9%	13%	22%	8%
Port Coquitlam	8,625	735	3,070	3,130	5,075	5
	42%	4%	15%	15%	25%	0%
Port Moody	4,000	410	2,575	1,035	2,915	1,675
	32%	3%	20%	8%	23%	13%
Tri-Cities	33,440	2,550	9,520	10,355	18,220	5,215
	42%	3%	12%	13%	23%	7%



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."¹¹ 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.¹²

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 the Tri-Cities?

In the 2014 Homeless Count, the Tri-Cities recorded 32 sheltered and 23 unsheltered homeless individuals, for a total of 55 homeless individuals or 2 per cent of Metro Vancouver's homeless population. Compared to the three comparison municipalities, the Tri-Cities had the second-fewest number of homeless individuals.



¹¹ 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>.

¹² 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
Tri-Cities	32	2	23	2	55	2
Burnaby	14	1	44	5	58	2
Richmond	16	1	22	2	38	1
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

From 2011-2014, the homeless population in the Tri-Cities increased 15 per cent, and has also increased since 2002.

Total homeless population selected municipalities, 2002-2014							
	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	Change: 2011 to 2014	
	#	#	#	#	#	#	%
Tri-Cities	14	40	94	48	55	7	15
Burnaby	18	42	86	78	58	-20	-26
Richmond	31	35	56	49	38	-11	-22
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 Tri-Cities?

Of the 62,455 families in the Tri-Cities, 85 per cent were two parent families

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. This was the same in the Tri-Cities.

Two parent and lone parent Families, Select Municipalities, 2011				
	Total	# Couple families	# lone parents	% lone parents
Tri-Cities	62,455	52,830	9,625	15.4
Burnaby	61,365	51,415	9,950	16.2
Richmond	55,400	46,480	8,920	16.1
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

*Couple families include married couples and common-law families

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census

How do communities within Tri-Cities compare?

proportion of lone parent families was in Port Coquitlam at 16.6 per cent.

Most families lived in Coquitlam. The highest

Two parent and lone parent Families, Tri-Cities, 2011				
	Total	# Couple families	# lone parents	% lone parents
Anmore	595	545	45	7.6
Belcarra	220	205	15	6.8
Coquitlam	35,880	30,335	5,545	15.5
Port Coquitlam	16,155	13,470	2,685	16.6
Port Moody	9,605	8,275	1,335	13.9
Tri-Cities	62,455	52,830	9,625	15.4

*Couple families include married couples and common-law families

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 Census

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 Tri-Cities?

In 2011, Tri-Cities had the largest proportion of single-family households of all Metro Vancouver municipalities (72 per cent) compared to 48.7 per cent of Vancouver households. This northeast sector of Metro Vancouver also showed the lowest percentage of non-family households. (22 per cent).

% Households by Type, Select Metro Municipalities, 2011			
	% Single Family	% Multiple Family	% Non-Family
Tri-Cities	72.0	3.0	22.0
Burnaby	61.0	3.8	35.2
Richmond	68.9	5.4	25.7
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 communities within Tri-Cities compare?

Apart from the villages of Anmore and Belcarra, the

three municipalities of Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody mirrored the distribution of households by type across the Tri-Cities.

Households by Type*, Tri-Cities, 2011							
	Total #	Single family		Multiple-family		Non-family	
Anmore	630	535	85%	30	5%	55	9%
Belcarra	265	210	79%	0	0%	45	17%
Coquitlam	45,550	32,590	72%	1,590	3%	9,750	21%
Port Coquitlam	20,650	14,885	72%	620	3%	4,530	22%
Port Moody	12,625	9,175	73%	215	2%	2,820	22%
Tri-Cities	79720	57395	72%	2455	3%	17200	22%

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?

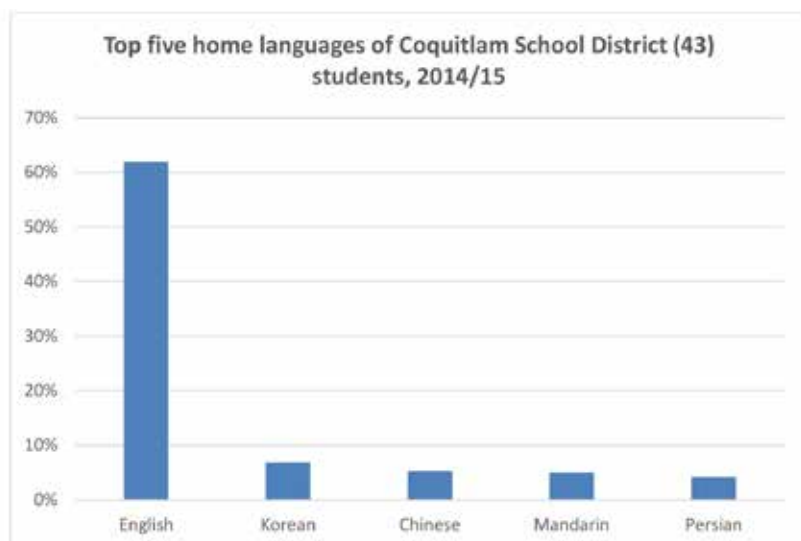
Parents who struggle with speaking English as a second language can find it difficult to participate in their child's education because of the language barrier. They have more trouble communicating with teachers and administrators and in helping their children with their schoolwork in English.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In the Coquitlam School District (43) in 2014/15, English (61.9 per cent), Korean (6.9 per cent), Chinese (5.3 per cent), Mandarin (5 per cent), and Persian (4.2 per cent) were the top five home languages spoken.

Top ten home languages in Coquitlam School District (43), by percentage, 2010/11–2014/15					
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
English	65.6	64.3	63.7	62.4	61.9
Korean	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.9
Chinese	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3
Mandarin	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.0
Persian	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Spanish	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Cantonese	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russian	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Tagalog (Philipino)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Arabic	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9

Source: BC Ministry of Education, 2015



English Language Learning Students

Why is this important?

Between 2001 and 2011, an estimated 26,890 immigrants came to the Tri-Cities, contributing to the rich cultural diversity in our communities. Children of recent immigrants are more likely to struggle in school due to language and cultural barriers. 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 the Tri-Cities?

In the 2014/15 school year, 13.6 per cent of the Coquitlam School District students (4,495 students) were English Language Learners (ELL), slightly down from 14.5 per cent in 2012/13. In 2014/15, the Tri-Cities' proportion of students enrolled in ELL programs was less than Burnaby (18.7 per cent), Richmond (27.8 per cent), Surrey (22.6 per cent), and Vancouver (18.8 per cent), but slightly above British Columbia as a whole (11 per cent).

English Language Learners (ELL) by school district and British Columbia, 2012/13–2014/15						
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Coquitlam (43)	4,846	14.5	4,929	14.7	4,495	13.6
Burnaby (41)	4,827	19.3	4,751	19.0	4,631	18.7
Richmond (38)	6,128	27.7	6,123	28.1	5,927	27.8
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."¹³

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In 2014/15, there were 4,495 Aboriginal students in the Coquitlam School District (43), comprising 4 per cent of the student population. The number of Aboriginal students has significantly increased since 2012/13. Coquitlam has a greater number of Aboriginal students compared to Burnaby (824 students), Richmond (255 students), Surrey (3,396), and Vancouver (2,160).

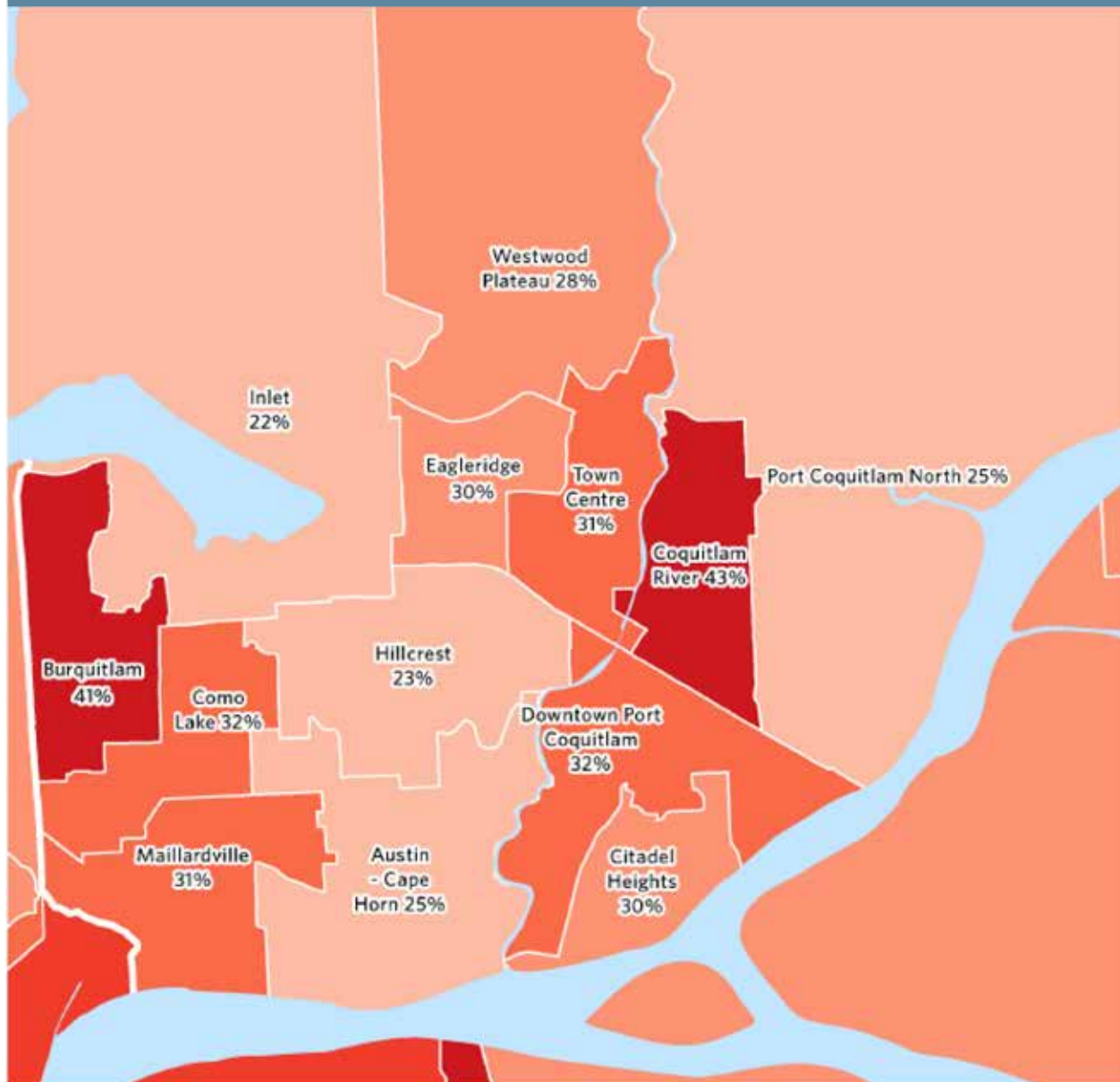
Aboriginal students by school district and British Columbia, 2012/13 – 2014/15						
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Coquitlam (43)	1,423	4.3	4,929	4.2	4,495	4.0
Burnaby (41)	899	3.6	903	3.6	824	3.3
Richmond (38)	282	1.3	286	1.3	255	1.2
Surrey (36)	3,688	5.1	3,572	4.9	3,396	4.8
Vancouver (39)	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



¹³ 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.

EDI Wave 5 SD 43 Coquitlam



Source: Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC

Early Childhood Development Instrument Indicators

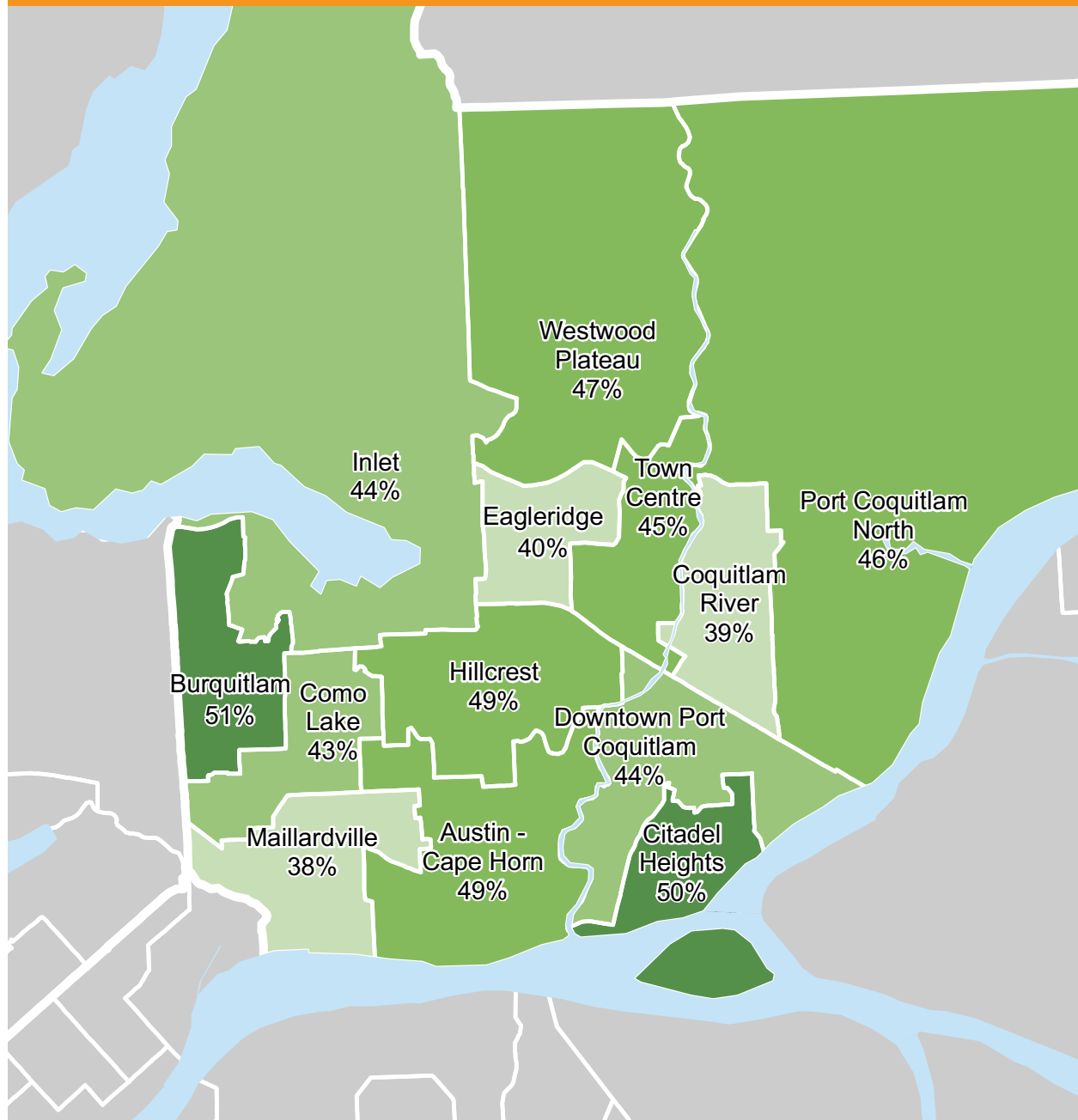
The Early Development Instrument is a measurement tool to identify childhood vulnerabilities in the following domains: Physical Health and Well-being; Social Competence; Emotional Maturity; Language and Cognitive skills; Communication Skills; and any combination of those. Vulnerability is defined as “the portion of the early childhood population which, without additional support and care, may experience future challenges in school and society” (Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC).

The map below shows the vulnerability rates, across all domains, for children entering Kindergarten in School District 43, which encompasses most of the Tri-Cities area. The darker the shading, the higher the developmental vulnerability. Coquitlam River and Burquitlam are the neighbourhoods with the highest vulnerability rates 43% and 41 % respectively.





SD43 Coquitlam - 2014-2015



Source: Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), UBC

For more information about the EDI and another measure, the Middle Years Instrument (MDI), please see:
<http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi/> and <http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/mdi/>.

Middle Childhood Development Instrument Indicators

Why is this important?

Child development does not end when a child enters school; in fact important cognitive, social and emotional development continues to occur and life skills are learned, during the middle years (6-12 years old). The Middle Childhood Development Instrument (MDI) was developed to assess five areas of development that are strongly linked to well-being, health, and academic achievement. It focuses on highlighting the factors that support and optimize development in middle childhood: Social and Emotional Development; Physical Health and Well-Being; Connectedness to Adults and Peers; School Experiences; and Use of After-School Time. The survey is completed by children in grades 4

and 7. One of the key aspects of the MDI is the Well-being Index, a summary measure that illustrates the number of children who are 'thriving' in a neighbourhood or school district. Children who are 'thriving' are those who report positive outcomes related to optimism, happiness, self-esteem, absence of sadness and their general health.

The MDI map below shows the percentage of Grade 7 children in 2014/2015 who are considered to be 'thriving' in each of the TriCities neighbourhoods. The darker the colour, the higher percentage of children who are thriving. Burquitlam and Citadel Heights have the highest percentage of children who are thriving, while Coquitlam River and Maillardville are struggling the most.



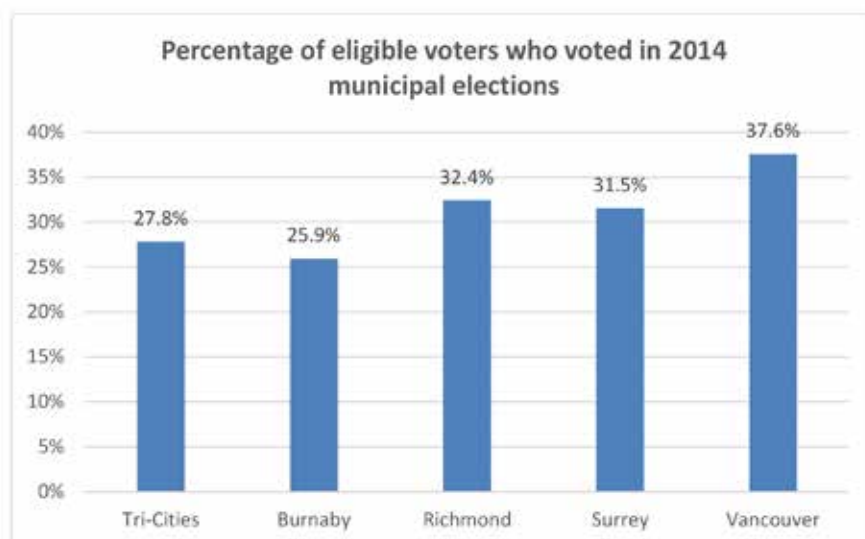
Election Turnout

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 of 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 the Tri-Cities?

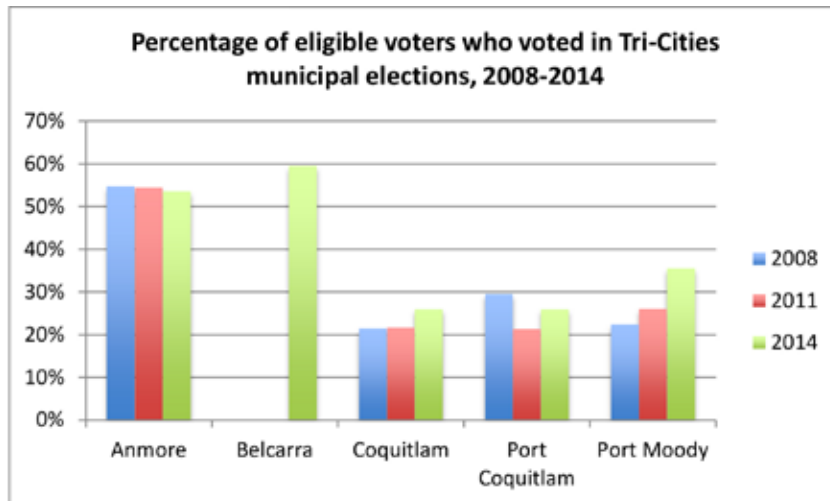
In the 2014 municipal elections, the percentage of eligible Tri-Cities voters who voted (voter turnout) was 27.8 per cent, higher than Burnaby (25.9 per cent), but lower than Richmond (32.4 per cent), Surrey (31.5 per cent), and Vancouver (37.6 per cent).



Source: CivicInfo BC

How do communities within the Tri-Cities compare?

From 2008 to 2014, voter turnout in municipal elections has been increasing in Coquitlam and Port Moody, but declined in Anmore and Port Coquitlam.



Note. In the 2008 and 2011 elections, municipal candidates in Belcarra were acclaimed.

Source: CivicInfo BC

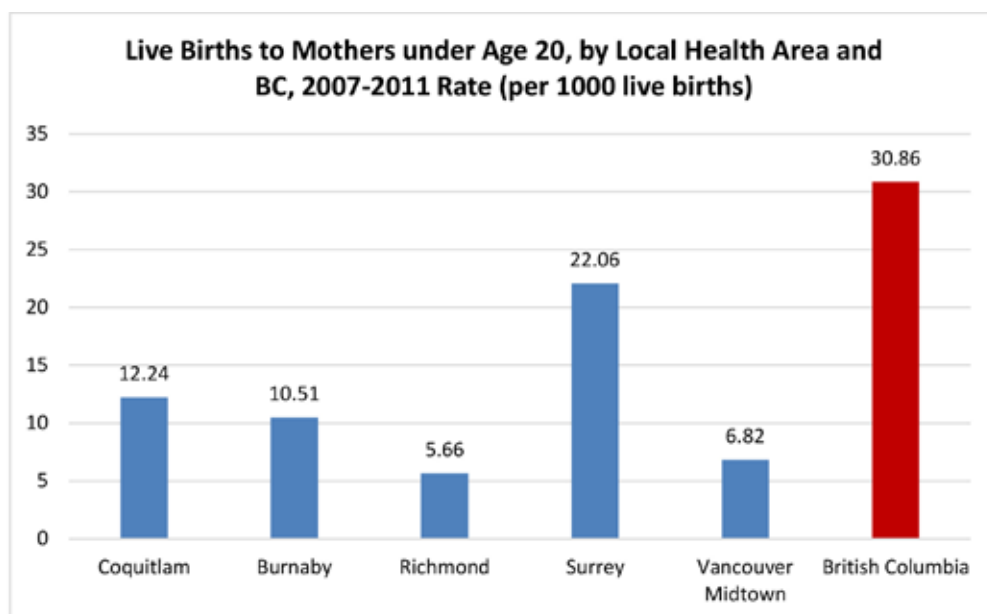
Live Births to Mothers under Age of 20

Why is this important?

Pregnancy under the 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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ A trend of many young mothers can indicate a need for targeted social support services in a community.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2007-2011, Coquitlam local health area (LHA) had a rate of live births to mothers under 20 years of age of 12.24 per 1,000 live births, greater than Burnaby (10.51), Richmond (5.66), and Vancouver Midtown (6.82), but lower than Surrey (22.06) and British Columbia (30.86).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁴ SCDC. (2015). About Teen Pregnancy. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>

¹⁵ 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?

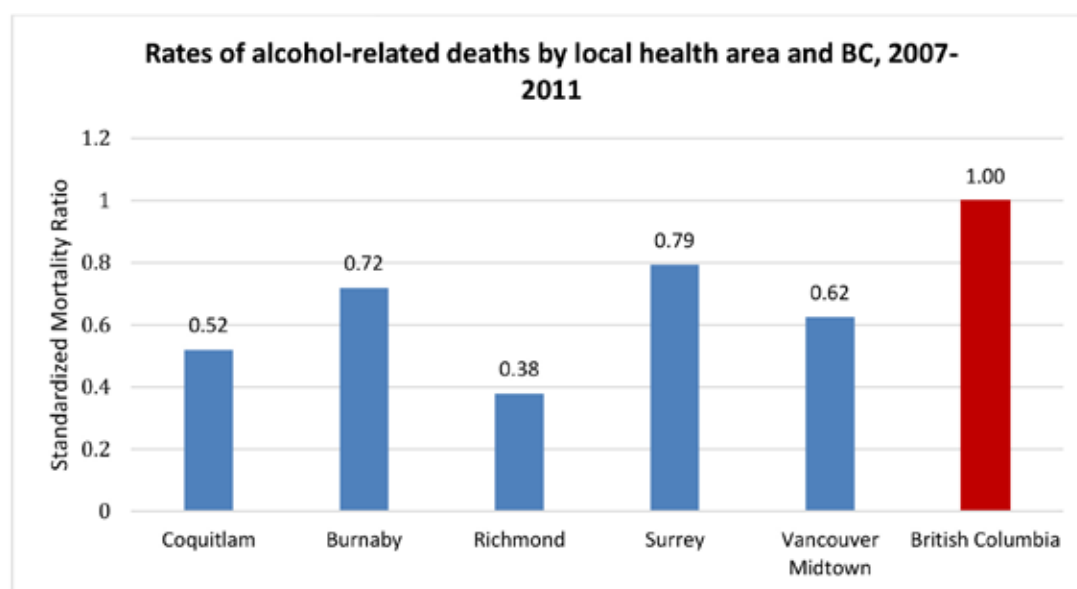
Severe alcohol abuse can come with many negative health consequences as well as social consequences, including financial, legal and family problems. In addition to the potential health problems, alcohol can impair judgment and lead to risky behaviours such as high-risk sexual practices, violence, crime, 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.”¹⁶

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2007-2011, Coquitlam local health area (LHA) had a rate of alcohol-related death of 0.52, lower than Burnaby (0.72), Surrey (0.79), and Vancouver Midtown (0.62), and higher than Richmond (0.38).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁶ BC Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141.

Drug-Induced Deaths

Why is this important?

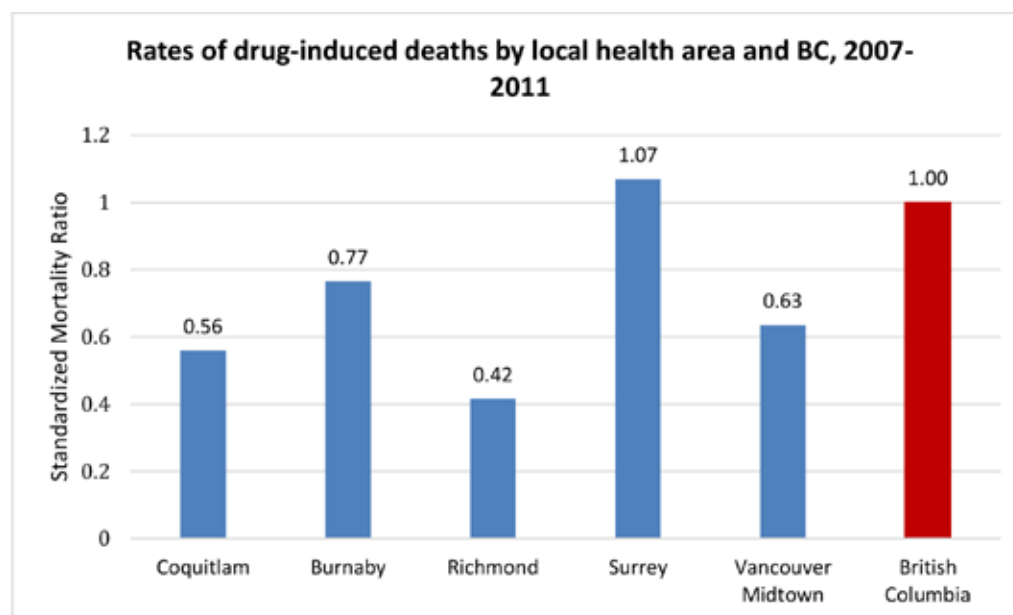
Drug use can lead to physical and emotional problems for individuals and creates challenges for society as a whole. Drug addiction can cause significant strain on family relationships and pose financial problems and they fuel the illicit drug trade in BC. This leads to not only increased costs to society 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."¹⁷

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2007-2011, Coquitlam local health area (LHA) had a rate of drug-induced death of 0.56 standardized mortality ratio (SMR), lower than Burnaby (0.77), Surrey (1.07), and Vancouver Midtown (0.63), but higher than Richmond (0.42).



Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency, 2011 Annual Report

¹⁶ BC Vital Statistics Agency. (2011). Annual Report. Victoria: Ministry of Health, p. 141.

Crime Rates

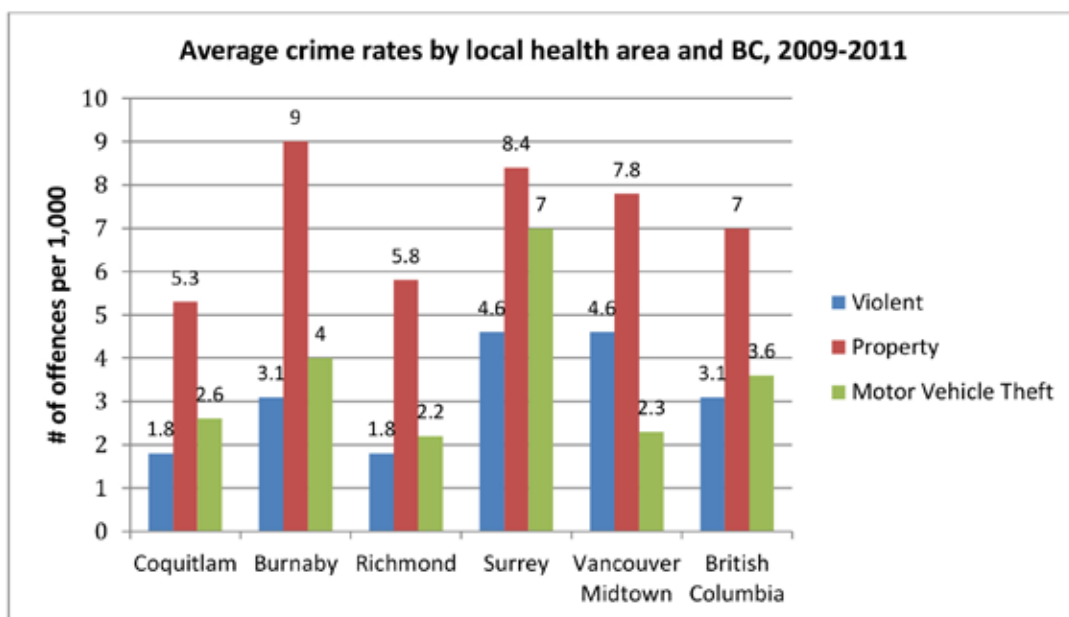
Why is this important?

Crime and societal inequalities are correlated,¹⁸ 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.”¹⁹ 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 2008.²⁰ Inequities can be mitigated through targeted social services and social policy.”

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

From 2009-2011, compared to the other four municipalities, Coquitlam local health area (LHA) had the lowest rates of violent crime (tied with Richmond) and property crime. Coquitlam LHA’s motor vehicle theft rate (2.6) was higher than Richmond (2.2) and Vancouver Midtown (2.3), but lower than Burnaby (4.0), Surrey (7.0), and British Columbia (3.6) as a whole.



Source: BC Stats Socio-Economic Profiles, 2012

¹⁸ Fajnzylber, P., Lederman, D., & Loayza, N. (2002). Inequality and Violent Crime. *Journal of Law and Economics* 45(April).

¹⁹ Smart Justice Network of Canada. (2015). Social inequality. Available at: <http://smartjustice.ca/smart-justice/social-inequity/>

²⁰ 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 gives some insight into the issues Tri-Cities residents are dealing with.

What is the situation in the Tri-Cities?

In calendar year 2014, there were 5,713 calls for the Tri-Cities area. Anmore and Belcarra calls were few to none, so in this section, we will report on Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam and Port Moody only. The main reasons for calls in the Tri-Cities were Substance Use, followed by Housing and Homelessness. In Port Moody the third highest reason was Gambling (15 per cent of calls) and in Port Coquitlam and Coquitlam it was Abuse (seven and nine per cent respectively). Seventy-seven per cent (77 per cent) of the calls received from Port Coquitlam callers were from a correctional facility (almost 3,000 calls).

City/Village	# of Calls Jan-Dec 2014
Port Coquitlam	3,405
Coquitlam	2,085
Port Moody	213
Anmore	10
Belcarra	0
Tri-Cities total	5713

Source: bc211 (includes prison calls)

Changes in call volume 2013 to 2014

	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Variation
Coquitlam	1446	1280	13%
Port Coquitlam	779	896	-13%
Port Moody	214	200	7%

Source: bc211 (Does not include prison calls)

City	Prison Calls Jan-Dec 2014	Percentage of all calls
Coquitlam	639	31%
Port Coquitlam	2630	77%
Port Moody	0	

Source: bc211

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 predominantly female and in the 19-54 age range.

Coquitlam	Gender	Calls	Percentage
	Female	873	61
	Male	560	39
Port Coquitlam	Gender	Calls	Percentage
	Female	387	50
	Male	390	50
Port Moody	Gender	# of Calls	Percentage
	Female	141	67
	Male	71	33

*excludes calls from the all-male correctional facility, 94% of which are substance abuse related
Source: bc211

Ages of callers, by range

Coquitlam

Age	# of Calls	Percentage
13-18 Youth	16	1.1
19-54 Adult	1339	92.6
55-64 Adult	52	3.6
65+ Senior	38	2.6
Unknown	1	0.1

Port Coquitlam

Age	# of Calls	Percentage
13-18 Youth	2	0.3
19-54 Adult	736	94.7
55-64 Adult	18	2.3
65+ Senior	21	2.7

Port Moody

Age	# of Calls	Percentage
13-18 Youth	3	1.4
19-54 Adult	200	93.9
55-64 Adult	3	1.4
65+ Senior	5	2.3
Unknown	2	0.9

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. The main, shared reason for calls in the Tri-Cities are Substance Use, followed by Housing and Homelessness. The main reason for calls in Surrey

were Housing and Homelessness, Substance Abuse and Abuse; in White Rock they were Housing and Homelessness, Substance Abuse and Health; and in Richmond, they were Housing and Homelessness, Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

Reasons for the Calls, 2014

Coquitlam

Reason	# of Calls	Percentage
Substance Use	412	28
Housing and Homelessness	257	18
Abuse	134	9
Health	105	7
Mental Health	95	7

Port Coquitlam

Reason	# of Calls	Percentage
Substance Use	297	38
Housing and Homelessness	153	20
Abuse	55	7
Mental Health	46	6
Health	45	6

Port Moody

Reason	# of Calls	Percentage
Substance Use	46	23
Housing and Homelessness	42	21
Gambling	29	15
Health	24	12
Abuse	16	8

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 Tri-Cities or outside of Tri-Cities

Coquitlam Referrals made	# of Referrals	Services physically located in Coquitlam	Services outside Coquitlam*
Information and Referral	389	10%	90%
Housing	361	2%	98%
Education	185	4%	96%
Community Living Support	68	1%	99%
Assessment	64	0%	100%
Employment Search Assistance	43	49%	51%
Financial Assistance	43	49%	51%
Community Centres	39	26%	74%
Employment Preparation	38	37%	63%
Food	22	0%	100%
Settlement Assistance	17	59%	41%
Home Support	14	57%	43%
Employment Resource Centres	11	91%	9%
Family Places	3	100%	0%

*Includes internet and telephone referral services

Port Coquitlam Referrals made	# of Referrals	Services physically located in Port Coquitlam	Services outside Port Coquitlam*
Housing	183	11%	89%
Information and Referral	154	17%	83%
Education	82	5%	95%
Community Living Support	42	60%	40%
Assessment	32	66%	34%
Financial Assistance	20	0%	100%
Food	18	56%	44%
Community Centres	17	6%	94%
Employment Search Assistance	12	0%	100%
Employment Preparation	9	0%	100%
Home Support	8	0%	100%
Settlement Assistance	1	0%	100%
Family Places	1	0%	100%
Employment Resource Centres	0	0%	100%

*Includes internet and telephone referral services

Port Moody Referrals made	# of Referrals	Services physically located in Port Moody	Services outside Port Moody*
Information and Referral	71	30%	70%
Education	39	51%	49%
Housing	31	0%	100%
Assessment	13	15%	85%
Community Centres	10	0%	100%
Community Living Support	10	0%	100%
Employment Search Assistance	7	43%	57%
Financial Assistance	6	0%	100%
Employment Preparation	6	50%	50%
Employment Resource Centres	4	75%	25%
Home Support	3	0%	100%
Food	1	100%	0%
Settlement Assistance	0	0%	100%
Family Places	0	0%	100%

*Includes internet and telephone referral services

Source: bc211





United Way
Lower Mainland

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