



B.C. Seniors' Poverty Report Card







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Introduction

British Columbia is experiencing a rapid ageing of our population. Based on BC Stats Population Projections, the number of seniors (65+ years old) in British Columbia is expected to double between 2015 and 2041. By 2021, there are expected to be over one million seniors living in British Columbia. For too many seniors, low incomes and related financial struggles are a painful daily reality. The B.C. Seniors' Poverty Report Card aims to raise awareness of the growing problem of poverty among seniors and help encourage new programs and policies that will improve the quality of life for seniors living in British Columbia. The B.C. Seniors' Poverty Report Card consists of thirteen fact sheets that present information about seniors' poverty in British Columbia:

- **Fact sheet 1** presents British Columbia's seniors' poverty rate, which was the highest (8.8%) of any province or territory in Canada in 2015.
- **Fact sheet 2** shows the increase in the number of poor seniors in British Columbia from 33,780 poor seniors in 2000 to 70,990 poor seniors in 2015.
- **Fact sheets 3 and 4** bring attention to the increased risk of living in poverty faced by single seniors living alone.
- **Fact sheet 5** reports on the proportion of seniors with a sense of belonging in their communities.
- **Fact sheet 6** explains how one in five seniors in British Columbia was living in unaffordable housing.
- **Fact sheet 7** discusses the 58.7% increase in the number of seniors on BC Housing's applicant registry between 2012 and 2017.
- **Fact sheet 8** discusses the sharp rise in homelessness among seniors in Metro Vancouver.
- **Fact sheet 9** looks at seniors' poverty across B.C. communities.
- **Fact sheet 10** examines the spatial distribution of seniors' poverty across British Columbia's 29 Regional Districts.
- **Fact sheet 11** looks at the seniors' poverty rates in the 25 urban areas in British Columbia, including the thousands of seniors living in poverty in each of British Columbia's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).
- **Fact sheet 12** examines the spatial distribution of seniors' poverty across census tracts in Metro Vancouver, including a focus on census tracts reporting the highest concentrations of seniors' poverty in many parts of Metro Vancouver.
- **Fact sheet 13** highlights the geographic distribution of seniors' poverty in other urban areas in British Columbia: Abbotsford-Mission CMA, Chilliwack CA, Kamloops CA, Kelowna CMA, Nanaimo CA, Prince George CA and Victoria CMA.

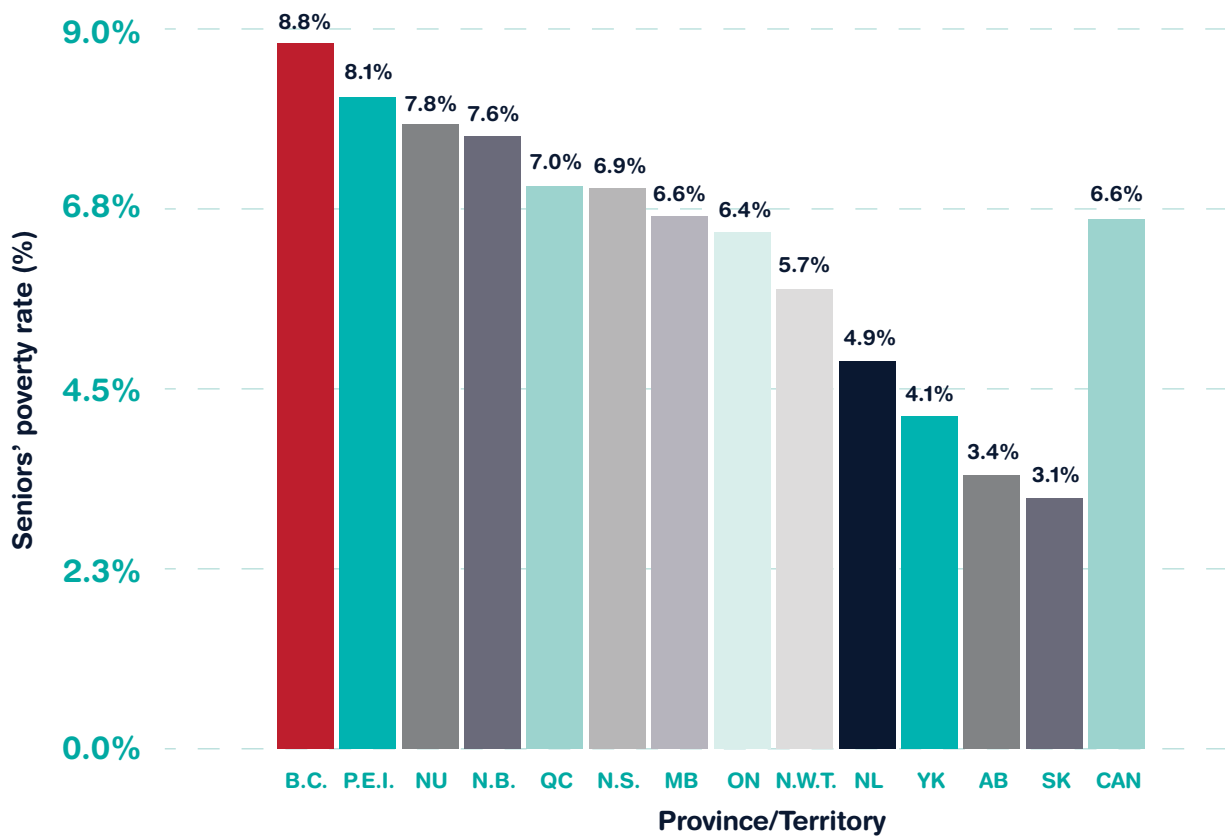
We are hopeful that the information provided in this report card will be used to inform evidence-based policy and program developments by all levels of government in collaboration with the diverse seniors serving organizations across British Columbia. With British Columbia projected to add 357,474 seniors between 2014 and 2024, it is important for policy makers and decision-makers to look at ways to strengthen social and health infrastructure that helps seniors age with dignity.



British Columbia had the highest seniors (65+ years old) poverty rate of any province or territory

In 2015, British Columbia had the highest seniors (65+ years old) poverty rate of any province or territory in Canada (Figure 1). In 2015, British Columbia's seniors' poverty rate of 8.8%, based on the LIM (Low Income Measure) After Tax, was well above the Canadian average of 6.6%. British Columbia's seniors' poverty rate was more than double the rates in Yukon Territory (4.1%), Alberta (3.4%) and Saskatchewan (3.1%).

Figure 1: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates by province/territory, LIM After Tax, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 111-0015.



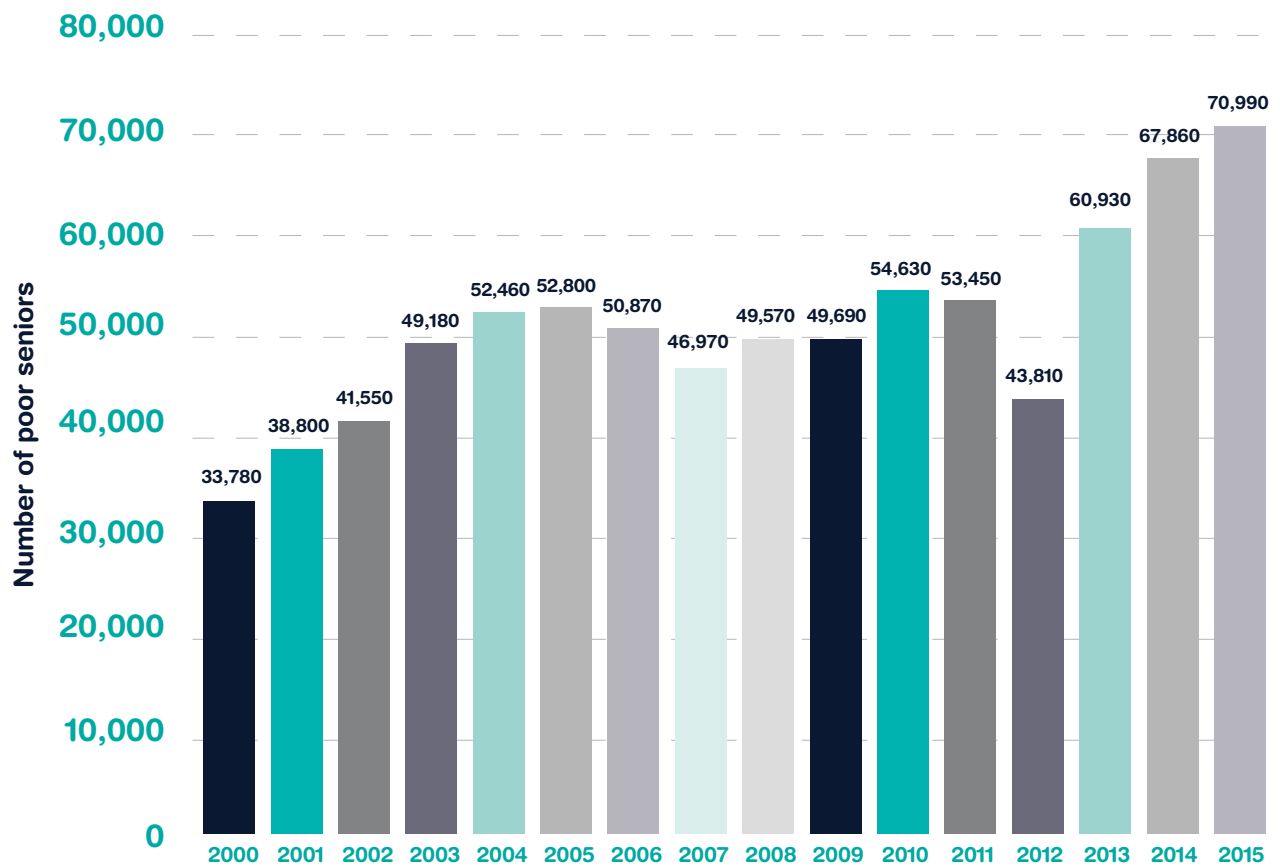
What if B.C. lowered its seniors' poverty rate to Saskatchewan's rate?

If British Columbia had lowered its seniors' poverty rate to 3.1% in 2015 (the same rate as Saskatchewan's), there would have been only 25,235 seniors in B.C. living in poverty in 2015, 45,755 fewer than were actually living in poverty in British Columbia in 2015 (70,990 poor seniors).

Number of poor seniors in B.C. grew for the third year in a row

The number of poor seniors (65+ years old) in British Columbia grew for the third year in a row in 2015 (Figure 2). Based on LIM After Tax, there were 70,990 poor seniors in British Columbia in 2015. This represented a large increase (+18,190 poor seniors) in the number of poor seniors over the past decade (2005-2015).

Figure 2: Number of poor seniors (65+ years old), based on LIM After Tax, British Columbia, 2000-2015

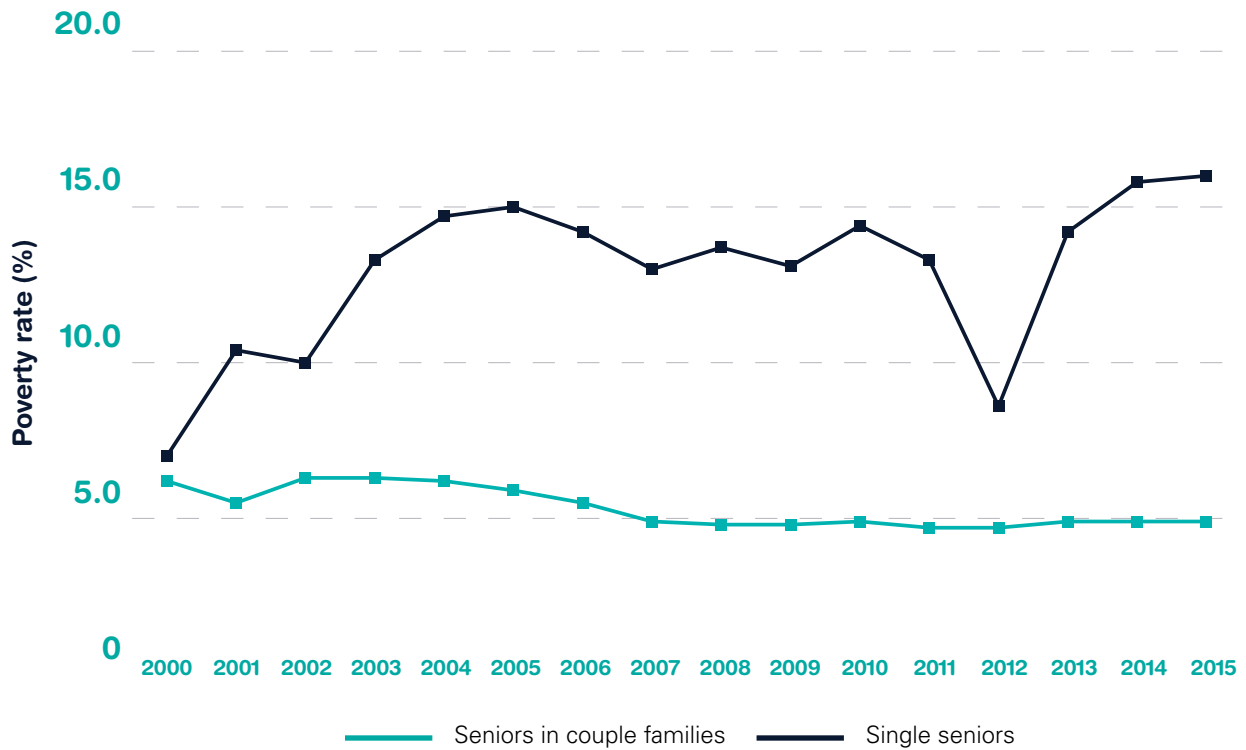


Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

Single seniors more than three times as likely to be poor than seniors in couple families

In 2015, 16.0% of single seniors (65+ years old) in British Columbia lived in poverty, more than three times as high as the rate for seniors living in couples (4.9%) (Figure 3). Furthermore, the seniors' poverty rate for single seniors has increased dramatically both in the short-term (almost doubled in just three years from 8.6% in 2012) and in the long-term (up from 7.0% in 2000) in British Columbia.

Figure 3: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, by family status, British Columbia, 2000 to 2015



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

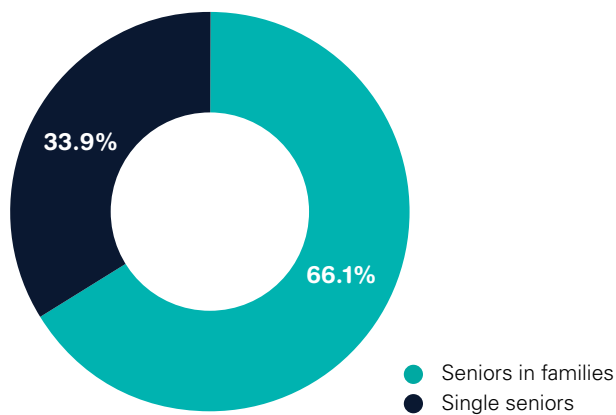
Gender and Seniors' poverty

Taxfiler data unfortunately does not include information about poverty by gender. However, there is considerable evidence from other sources that senior women suffer from higher rates of poverty than senior men. The "Women in Canada: a Gender-Based Statistical Report", produced by Statistics Canada in 2017, shows that senior women in Canada have continued to have higher rates of poverty when compared to senior men for the past thirty-seven years (from 1976 to 2013). This same report showed that senior women were also much more likely than senior men to live alone, another risk factor for poverty. Clearly, efforts to address seniors' poverty must address the continued gender disparities in seniors' poverty in Canada.

Single seniors are overrepresented among poor seniors

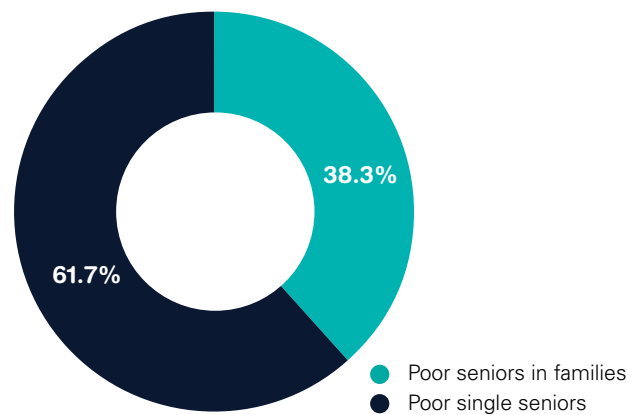
Single seniors (65+ years old) were overrepresented among poor seniors in British Columbia in 2015. While just over three in ten seniors in British Columbia (33.9%) were singles in 2015, over six in ten poor seniors in British Columbia (61.7%) were single seniors (**Figure 4 and Figure 5**).

Figure 4: Seniors in families and single seniors as proportions of British Columbia's total seniors population (65+ years old), 2015



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

Figure 5: Poor seniors in families and poor single seniors as proportions of British Columbia's poor seniors (65+ years old), 2015

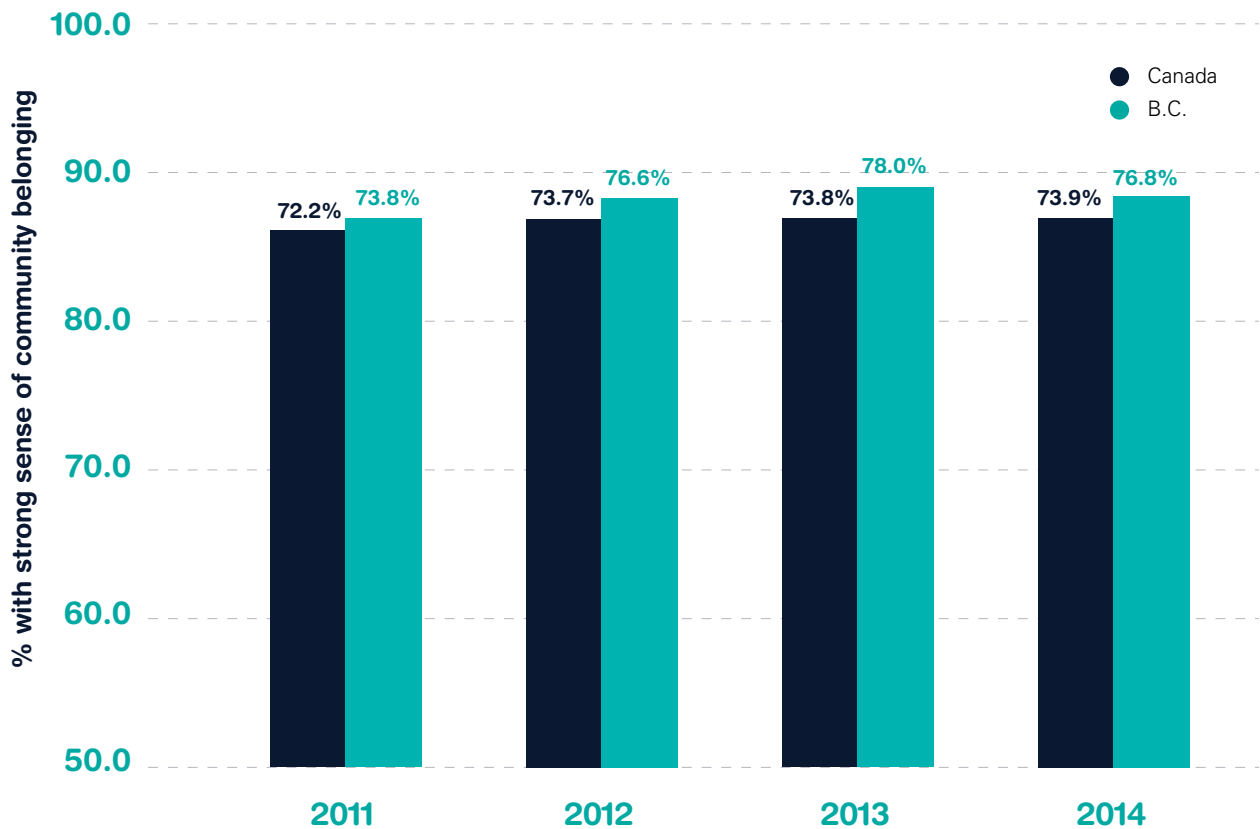


Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

Seniors who live in B.C. are more likely to have a strong sense of belonging to local community

Seniors (65+ years old) in B.C. were consistently more likely to have a strong sense of belonging to their community compared with Canadian seniors overall (Figure 6). Similar to all Canadian seniors from 2012 to 2014, B.C. seniors reported an increasing sense of belonging to their community, moving up three percentage points over a four year period.

Figure 6: Percentage of seniors (65+ years old) with a somewhat strong or a very strong sense of belonging to local community, British Columbia and Canada, 2011-2014

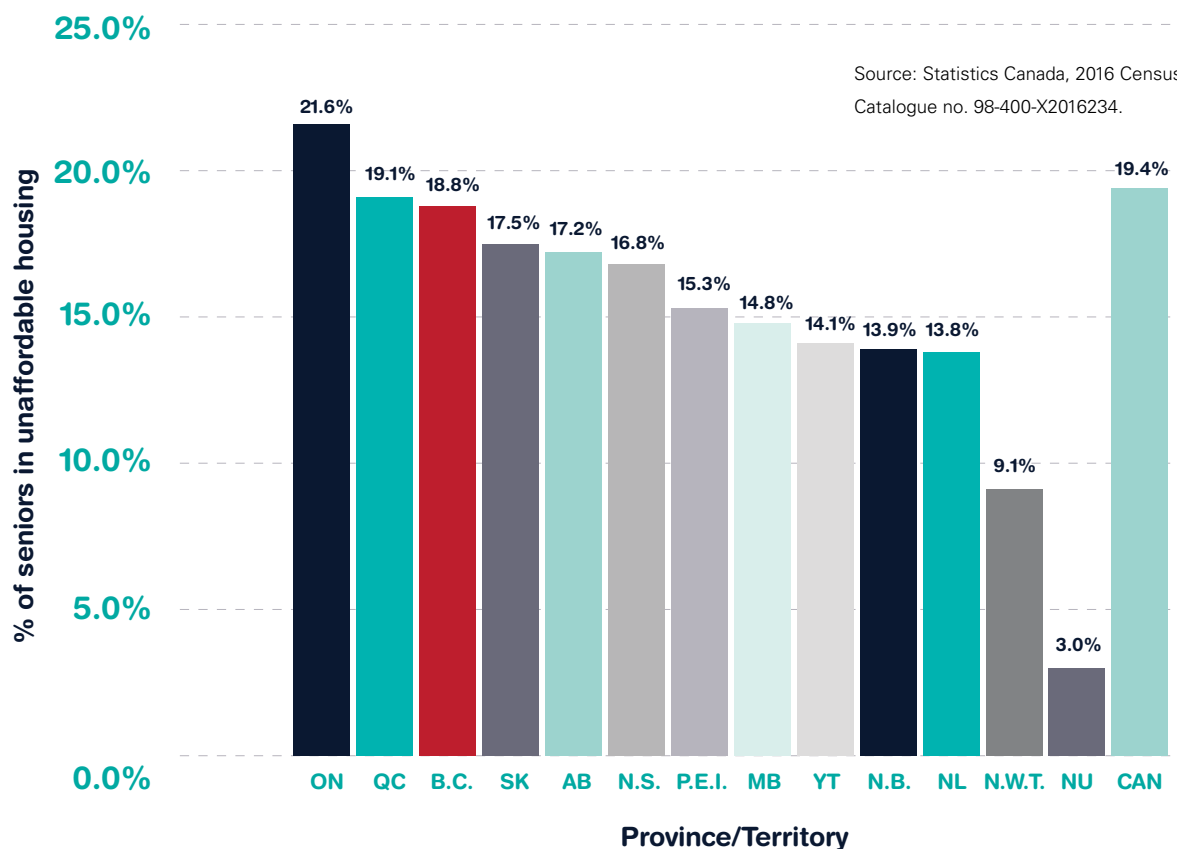


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501 and Catalogue no. 82-221-X.

Almost one in five B.C. seniors are living in unaffordable housing

In 2016, almost one in five seniors (65+ years old) (18.8%) in British Columbia reported housing affordability challenges. These were in households spending 30% or more of their before-tax household incomes on their housing costs (**Figure 7**). B.C. reported the third highest incidence of housing affordability challenges among seniors in Canada. The percentage of seniors reporting housing affordability challenges in British Columbia was similar to the rate in Canada (19.4%). Overall, there were 144,790 seniors in British Columbia facing unaffordable housing costs in 2016.

Figure 7: Percentage of seniors (65+ years old), in households spending 30% or more of before-tax household income on housing costs, by province/territory, 2016 Census¹



In 2016, some seniors in British Columbia² were much more likely to face housing affordability challenges:

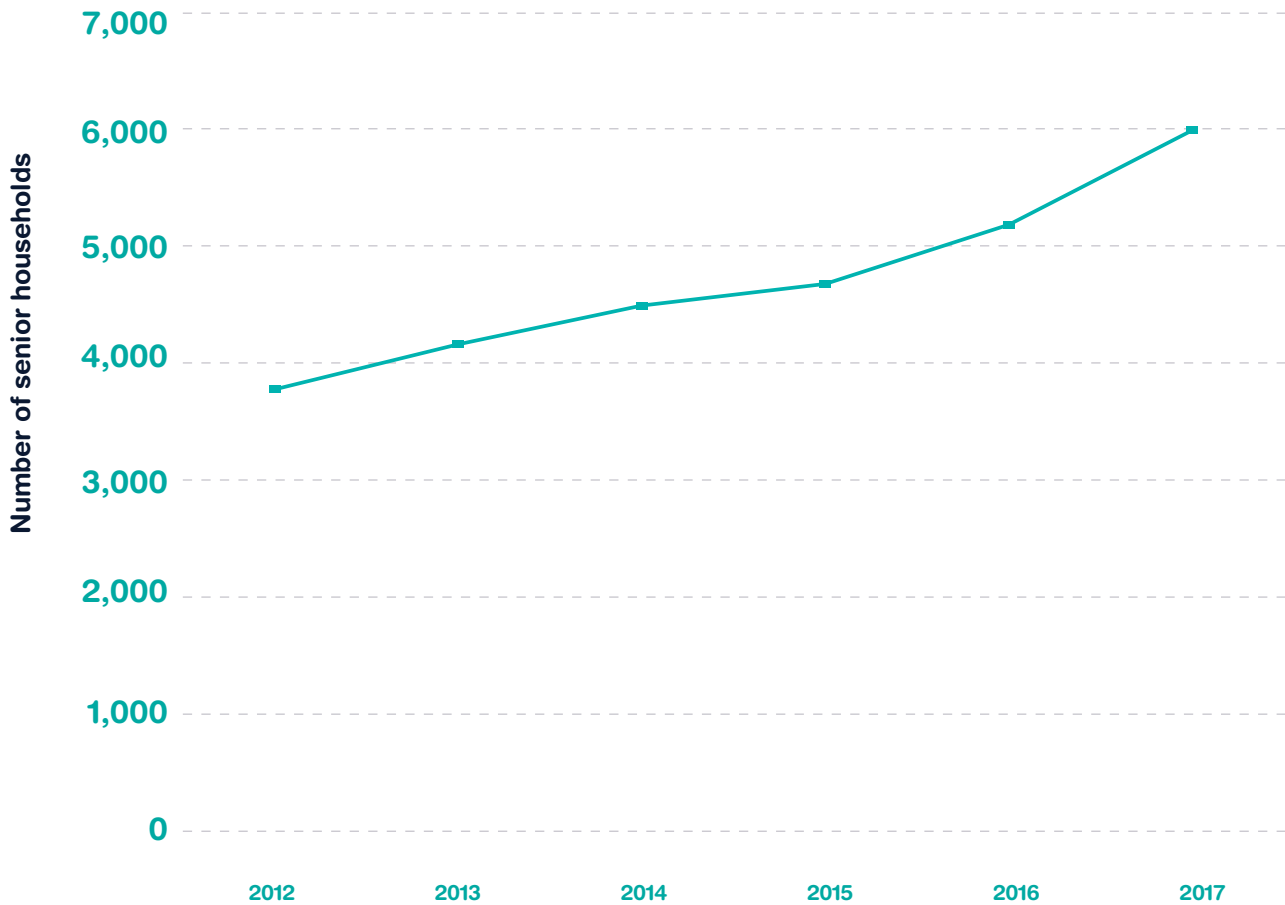
- Seniors living in Metro Vancouver (22.4%);
- Seniors living alone (35.6%); and,
- Senior renters (48.7%).

^{1,2}This data does not include seniors living in collective dwellings such as nursing homes.

Almost 6,000 seniors are on BC Housing’s Housing Registry and the list grows longer each year

Non-market housing such as social housing and co-operative housing can help seniors with housing affordability. However, the BC Housing applicant registry for seniors (55+ year old) is long and growing, making it more challenging for seniors to access non-market housing. In fact, the number of senior households on the BC Housing’s applicant registry increased from 3,774 in 2012 to 5,988 in 2017, an increase of 58.7% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Number of senior (55+ year old) households on BC Housing Wait List, 2012-2017³



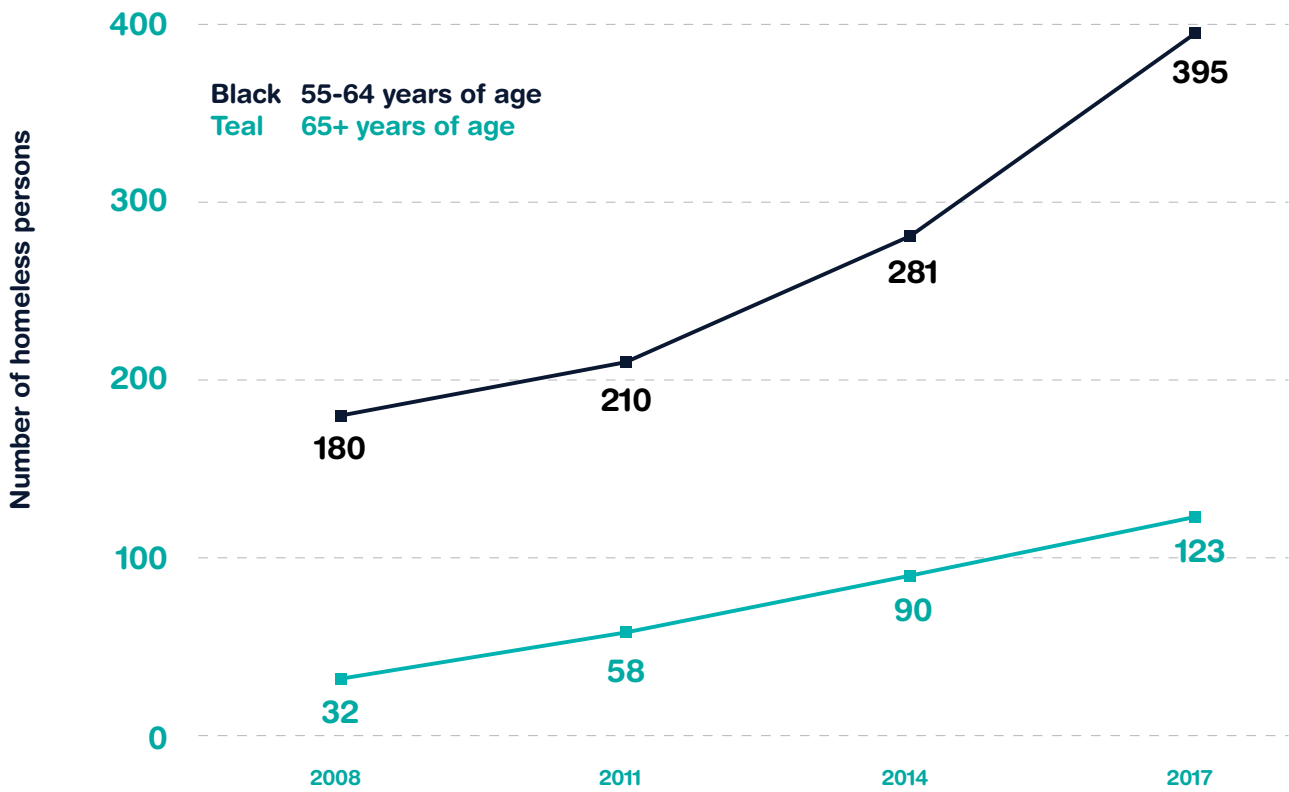
Source: BC Housing; WebFocus Report HCSTAT002: Housing Registry Statistics. Prepared by BC Housing’s Research and Corporate Planning Department - October 2017.

³BC Housing defines the seniors housing wait list as: “Seniors: One or two persons, with at least one person who is 55 years or older.”

There are more homeless seniors in Metro Vancouver

The number of older adults (55-64 years old) and seniors (65+ years old) in Metro Vancouver who were homeless has continued to increase from 180 in 2008 to 395 in 2017 going from 32 in 2008 to 123 in 2017 (Figure 9). This represents an increase of 284%.

Figure 9: Number of homeless older adults (55-64 years old) and seniors (65+ years old), Metro Vancouver, 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017 Homeless Counts



Source: Metro Vancouver. 2017 Homeless Count Final Report. p.58. Table 47: Age Groups - Total (2002 to 2017) – Trends⁴

⁴<http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/regional-planning/homelessness/HomelessnessPublications/2017MetroVancouverHomelessCount.pdf>

Seniors' poverty across B.C. communities

Seniors' poverty is present in almost every B.C. community. Only three out of B.C.'s 123 communities (incorporated and unincorporated) with at least 500 seniors (65+ years old) in 2015 had fewer than 20 poor seniors, based on LIM After Tax. Twelve B.C. communities had 1,000 or more poor seniors in 2015, with Vancouver (14,990 poor seniors) and Surrey (11,460 poor seniors) having the largest number of poor seniors. In nine B.C. communities, more than one in ten seniors were poor in 2015, with seven out of these nine B.C. communities being located in Metro Vancouver. Richmond (20.3% seniors' poverty rate), Surrey (16.5%) and Burnaby (16.1%) had the highest seniors' poverty rates of any B.C. community.

Number of seniors (65+ years old) in low income households, based on LIM (Low Income Measure) After Tax, B.C. communities with a population of at least 500 seniors, 2015

Community	# of seniors (65+ years old)	# of poor seniors (65+ years old)	% of seniors that were poor
100 MILE HOUSE	1,420	70	4.9%
108 MILE RANCH	550	20	3.6%
ABBOTSFORD	22,610	2,310	10.2%
AGASSIZ	1,560	90	5.8%
ALDERGROVE	2,490	190	7.6%
ARMSTRONG	2,200	90	4.1%
ASHCROFT	630	40	6.3%
BARRIÈRE	690	40	5.8%
BLACK CREEK	730	30	4.1%
BLIND BAY	770	N/A	N/A
BOWEN ISLAND	710	30	4.2%
BOWSER	620	N/A	N/A
BRENTWOOD BAY	1,340	40	3.0%
BURNABY	34,900	5,630	16.1%
BURNS LAKE	850	70	8.2%
CAMPBELL RIVER	7,760	280	3.6%
CASTLEGAR	2,560	80	3.1%
CHASE	1,100	70	6.4%
CHEMAINUS	1,860	60	3.2%
CHILLIWACK	16,680	770	4.6%
CLEARWATER	720	40	5.6%
COBBLE HILL	2,000	40	2.0%
COLDSTREAM	1,980	40	2.0%
COMOX	4,870	90	1.8%
COQUITLAM	18,640	2,630	14.1%
COURTENAY	8,350	300	3.6%
COWICHAN BAY	740	30	4.1%
CRANBROOK	4,980	170	3.4%

Community	# of seniors (65+ years old)	# of poor seniors (65+ years old)	% of seniors that were poor
CRESTON	2,820	130	4.6%
CROFTON	510	30	5.9%
CUMBERLAND	510	30	5.9%
DAWSON CREEK	1,880	110	5.9%
DELTA	18,400	1,630	8.9%
DUNCAN	7,460	330	4.4%
ENDERBY	1,550	90	5.8%
FERNIE	870	30	3.4%
FORT ST. JOHN	1,920	100	5.2%
FRUITVALE	700	30	4.3%
GABRIOLA	1,380	60	4.3%
GARIBALDI HIGHLANDS	670	30	4.5%
GIBSONS	2,160	90	4.2%
GOLDEN	850	40	4.7%
GRAND FORKS	2,130	90	4.2%
HALFMOON BAY	670	20	3.0%
HARRISON HOT SPRINGS	560	20	3.6%
HOPE	1,860	130	7.0%
INVERMERE	880	40	4.5%
KALEDEN	500	N/A	N/A
KAMLOOPS	16,800	600	3.6%
KASLO	540	30	5.6%
KELOWNA	27,710	1,070	3.9%
KEREMEOS	1,340	80	6.0%
KIMBERLEY	1,770	50	2.8%
KITIMAT	1,210	30	2.5%
LADYSMITH	3,830	120	3.1%
LAKE COUNTRY	2,040	90	4.4%
LAKE COWICHAN	930	50	5.4%
LANGLEY	20,420	1,020	5.0%
LANTZVILLE	890	30	3.4%
LILLOOET	710	90	12.7%
LOGAN LAKE	640	20	3.1%
LONE BUTTE	570	30	5.3%
LUMBY	890	60	6.7%
MADEIRA PARK	500	30	6.0%
MAPLE RIDGE	11,330	650	5.7%
MERRITT	1,960	120	6.1%
MILL BAY	1,060	30	2.8%
MISSION	5,580	430	7.7%
NAKUSP	660	40	6.1%
NANAIMO	20,600	860	4.2%
NANOOSE BAY	2,160	30	1.4%

Community	# of seniors (65+ years old)	# of poor seniors (65+ years old)	% of seniors that were poor
NELSON	3,130	150	4.8%
NEW WESTMINSTER	10,060	1,130	11.2%
NORTH SAANICH	3,400	70	2.1%
NORTH VANCOUVER	23,060	1,760	7.6%
OKANAGAN FALLS	1,050	40	3.8%
OLIVER	3,080	140	4.5%
OSOYOOS	2,580	120	4.7%
PARKSVILLE	7,460	190	2.5%
PEACHLAND	1,740	40	2.3%
PENDER ISLAND	830	20	2.4%
PENTICTON	10,610	420	4.0%
PITT MEADOWS	2,880	160	5.6%
PORT ALBERNI	5,770	270	4.7%
PORT COQUITLAM	7,220	760	10.5%
PORT HARDY	650	60	9.2%
PORT MOODY	4,040	370	9.2%
POWELL RIVER	4,640	220	4.7%
PRINCE GEORGE	11,550	520	4.5%
PRINCE RUPERT	1,700	110	6.5%
PRINCETON	1,190	80	6.7%
QUALICUM BEACH	6,000	160	2.7%
QUESNEL	3,990	210	5.3%
REVELSTOKE	1,110	40	3.6%
RICHMOND	33,170	6,730	20.3%
ROBERTS CREEK	660	30	4.5%
ROSSLAND	530	30	5.7%
SAANICHTON	2,590	80	3.1%
SALMON ARM	4,900	200	4.1%
SALT SPRING ISLAND	2,960	140	4.7%
SECHLT	3,410	120	3.5%
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	700	30	4.3%
SICAMOUS	800	40	5.0%
SIDNEY	4,640	110	2.4%
SMITHERS	1,450	80	5.5%
SOOKE	2,750	120	4.4%
SORRENTO	1,020	50	4.9%
SPARWOOD	540	20	3.7%
SQUAMISH	1,330	100	7.5%
SUMMERLAND	3,260	120	3.7%
SURREY	69,360	11,460	16.5%
TERRACE	2,320	110	4.7%
TRAIL	2,300	70	3.0%
VANCOUVER	97,290	14,990	15.4%
VANDERHOOF	1,030	70	6.8%

Community	# of seniors (65+ years old)	# of poor seniors (65+ years old)	% of seniors that were poor
VERNON	13,100	500	3.8%
VICTORIA	58,700	2,780	4.7%
WEST KELOWNA	6,390	170	2.7%
WEST VANCOUVER	11,430	720	6.3%
WESTBANK	2,030	50	2.5%
WHISTLER	800	70	8.8%
WHITE ROCK	6,040	270	4.5%
WILLIAMS LAKE	3,120	150	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data. Downloaded from Community Data Program:

<https://communitydata.ca/>

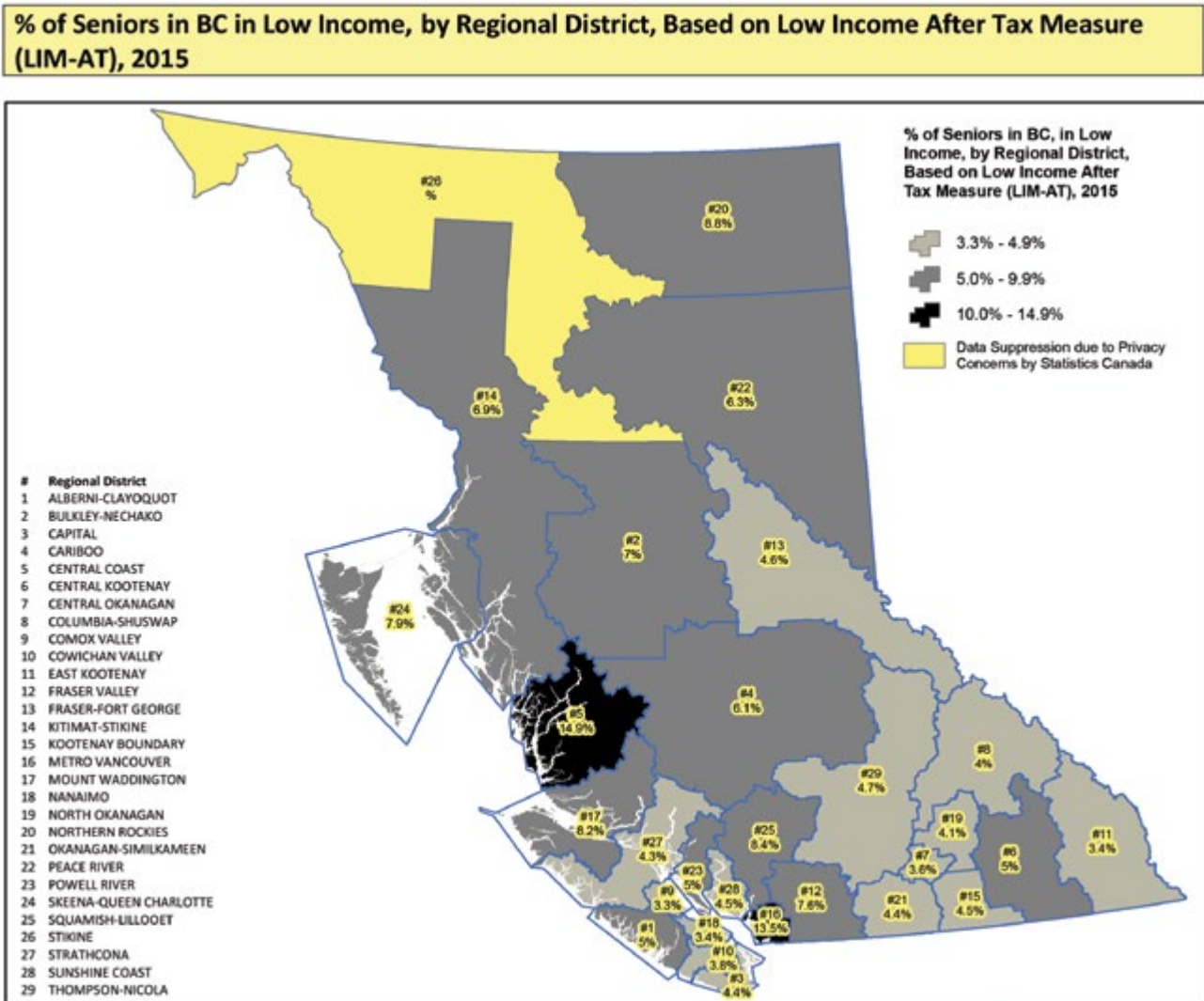
Note on table for fact sheet 9: Only communities with 500+ seniors were selected for this analysis, as this population size was the least likely to be affected by random rounding done by Statistics Canada. Communities where the number of poor seniors was fewer than 20 may have suppressed results by Statistics Canada (and are represented by the N/A symbol = not available). The boundaries of the communities listed here are based on postal geographies (i.e., the name of the community in mailing addresses), not municipal boundaries. Therefore, for some communities (e.g., Merritt) with surrounding rural areas of the same mailing address community name, the totals will include not just the community (e.g., Merritt) but also the surrounding rural areas. In some cases, when two municipalities have the same name in the mailing address (e.g., North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District are both called North Vancouver in the mailing addresses), the results for the two municipalities have been combined into one community by Statistics Canada. In some cases, most notably Victoria, the mailing addresses within neighbouring municipalities such as Saanich contain Victoria as the community name, so these results are included within the Victoria community results by Statistics Canada (as the other municipalities such as Saanich aren't listed by Statistics Canada as their own communities). The communities on this list include a mix of incorporated municipalities, unincorporated communities and communities that contains both incorporated and unincorporated areas. For more information on Taxfiler data, please read Statistics Canada. Technical Reference Guide for the Annual Income Estimates for Census Families, Individuals and Seniors.

<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?ObjId=72-212-X&ObjType=2&lang=en&limit=0>

Spatial distribution of seniors living in poverty in British Columbia

Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates varied considerably for different regional districts within British Columbia in 2015 (Figure 10). One in seven seniors in the Central Coast Regional District (14.9% seniors' poverty rate) and Metro Vancouver (13.5%) lived in poverty. The Northern Rockies (8.8%), Squamish-Lillooet (8.4%) and Mount Waddington (8.2%) Regional Districts rounded out the five highest seniors' poverty rates among regional districts.

Figure 10: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates by Regional District, based on LIM After Tax, 2015



Source Data: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

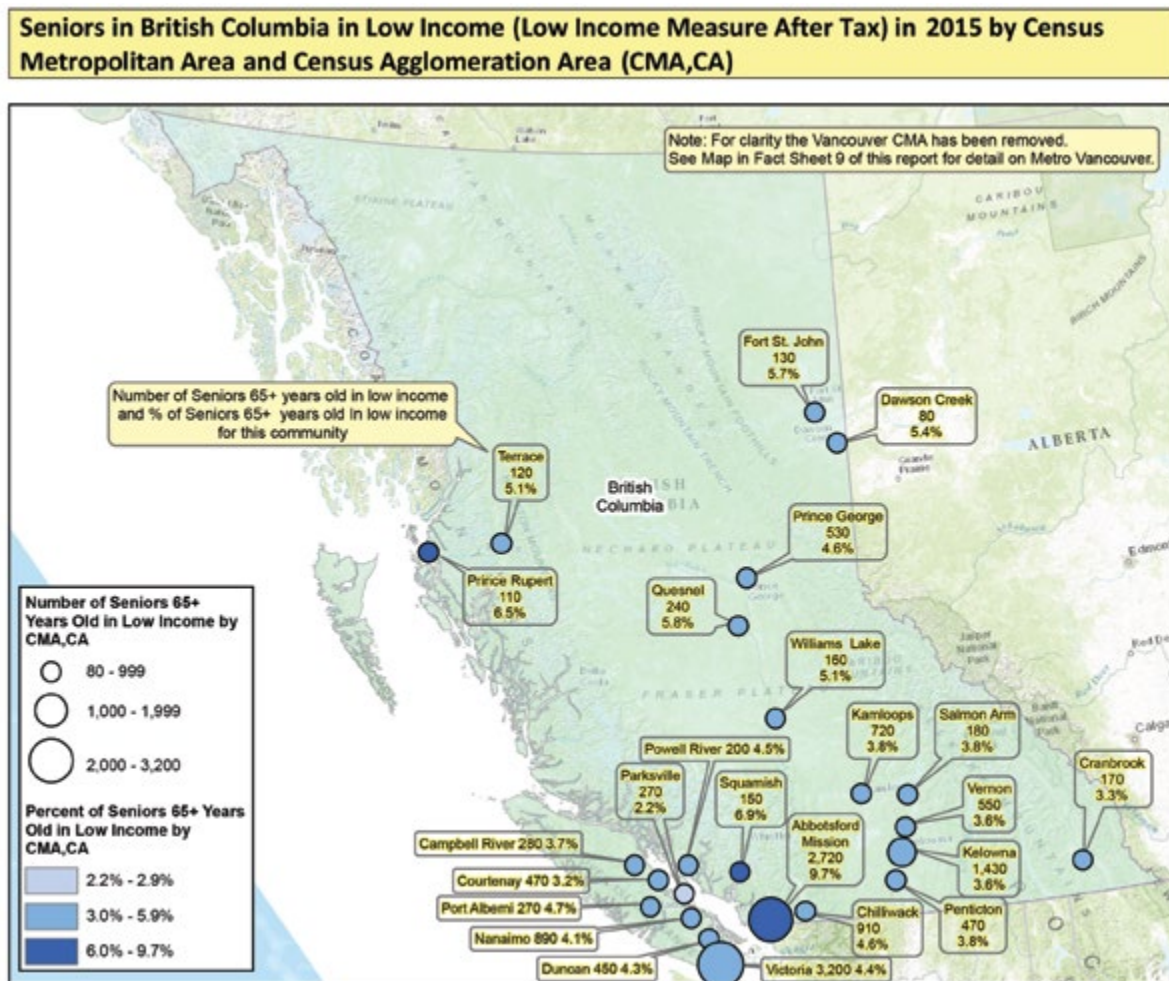
Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

Thousands of seniors living in poverty in each of B.C.'s census metropolitan areas

Poverty affected over a thousand seniors in each of British Columbia's four census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2015 (Figure 11), including a shocking 50,170 poor seniors in Metro Vancouver, followed by 3,200 poor seniors in the Victoria CMA, 2,720 poor seniors in the Abbotsford-Mission CMA and 1,430 poor seniors in the Kelowna CMA. Poverty also afflicted hundreds of seniors in each of British Columbia's Census Agglomerations (CAs), with Dawson Creek CA (80 poor seniors) being the only CA that had fewer than 100 poor seniors.

Metro Vancouver (13.5%) also had the highest seniors' poverty rate of any CMA/CA in 2015, with its neighbours Abbotsford-Mission CMA (9.7%) and Squamish CA (6.9%) having the second and third highest seniors' poverty rates.

Figure 11: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates by urban area, based on LIM After Tax, 2015



Source Data: Statistics Canada
Income Statistics Division, 2015, Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals, 13C0025

Prepared by: **sparc bc**
people joining positive change. d526v2

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data. CANSIM Table 111-0015.

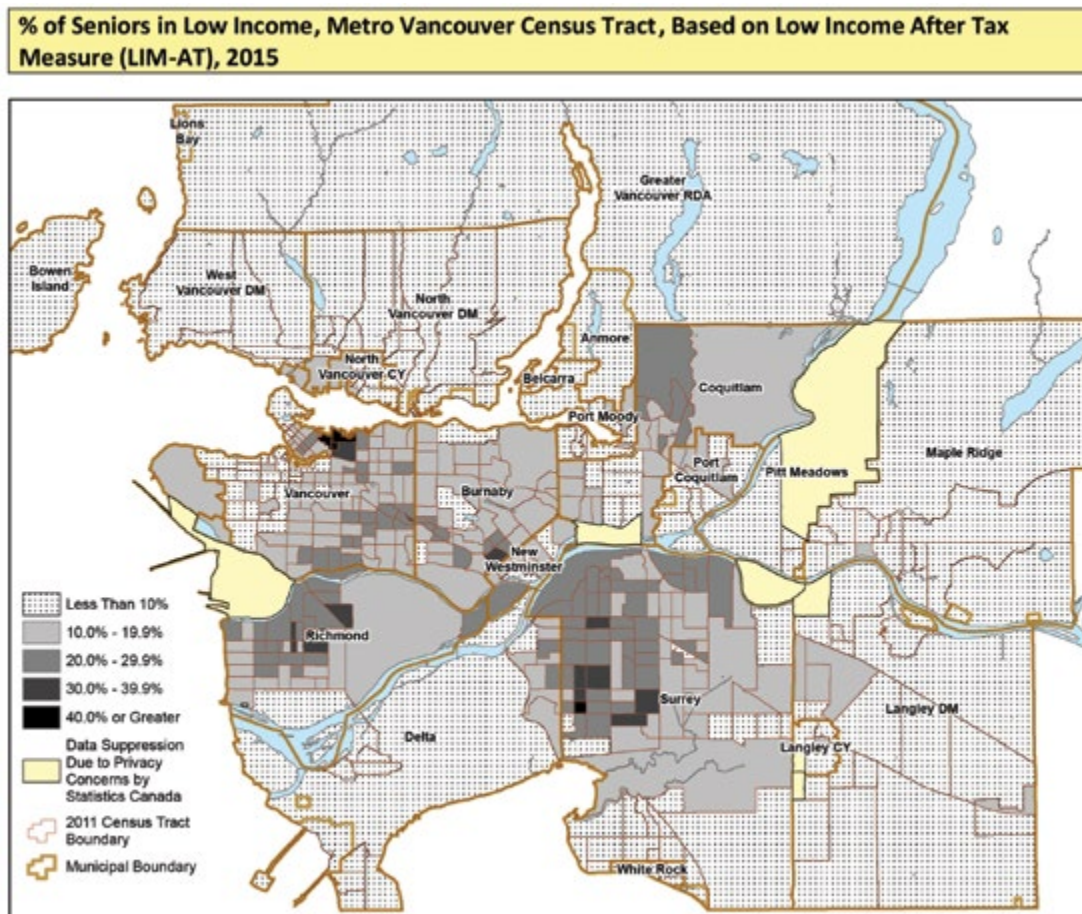
Seniors' poverty in Metro Vancouver

Metro Vancouver had the highest seniors (65+ years old) poverty rate of any urban area in British Columbia in 2015. But some areas of Metro Vancouver had seniors' poverty rates much higher than even the high Metro Vancouver average, including four census tracts where more than two in five seniors lived in poverty in 2015 (**Figure 16 and Figure 20**):

- Downtown Eastside (census tract 58.00), Vancouver (46.0% seniors' poverty rate);
- Chinatown (census tract 57.01), Vancouver (41.9% seniors' poverty rate);
- West Newton (between 124 Street and 128 Street, 64 Ave and 68 Ave) (census tract 185.20), Surrey (40.5%); and,
- Gastown (census tract 59.06), Vancouver (40.0%).

There were also 13 census tracts with seniors' poverty rates between 30% and 40% in Metro Vancouver and another 94 census tracts with seniors' poverty rates between 20% and 30%. There were numerous clusters of seniors' poverty in Metro Vancouver (**Figure 12**) in Vancouver (Downtown Eastside, Victoria-Fraserview and Renfrew Collingwood areas), Burnaby (Edmonds), Richmond (Central and North Richmond) and Surrey (Newton, Guildford, and Whalley).

Figure 12: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Metro Vancouver census tracts, 2015

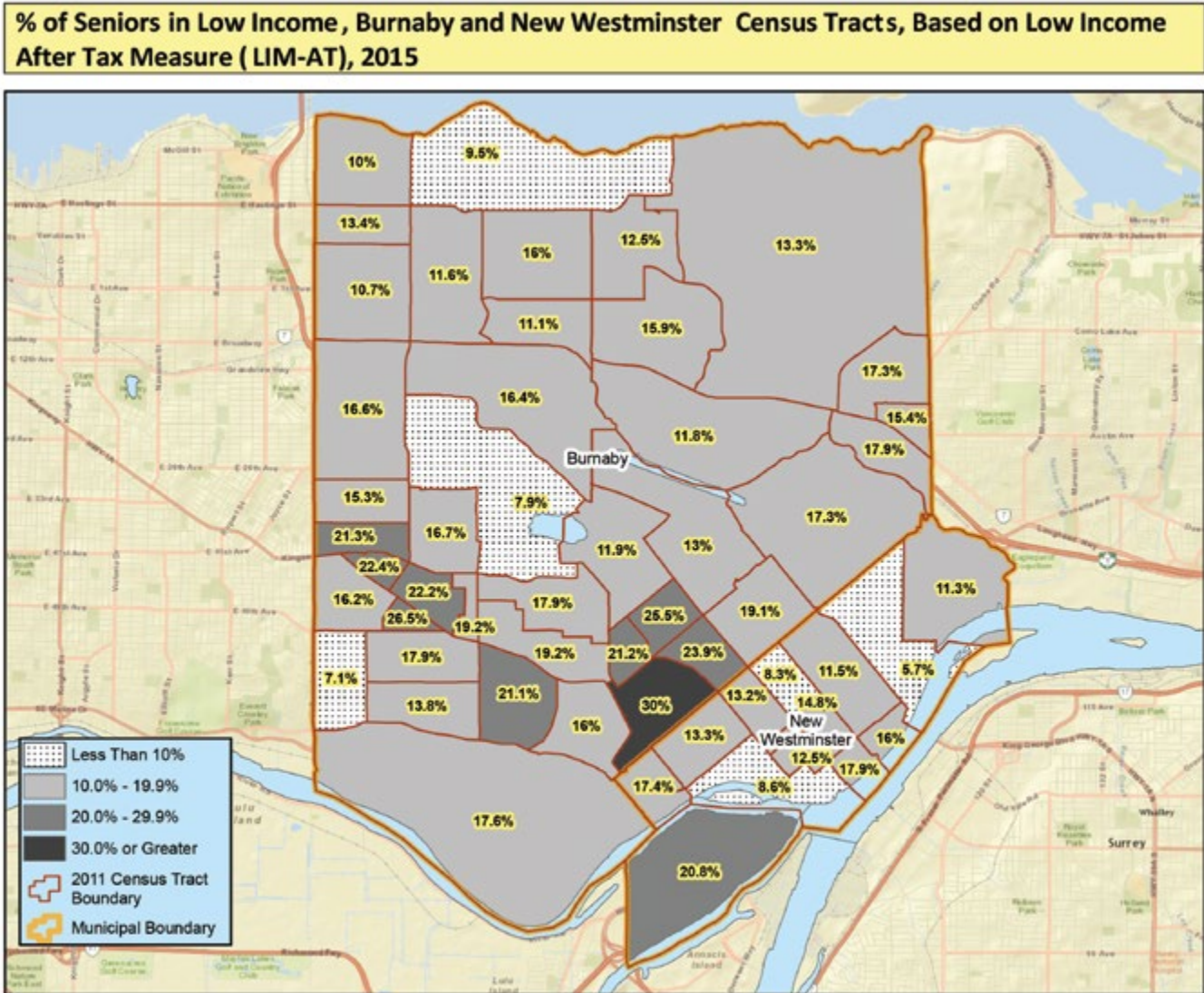


Source Data: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family Data - After tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIM), by family type and family composition, 2015

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Statistics Canada.
18. Family Data.

Figure 13: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Burnaby and New Westminster census tracts, 2015



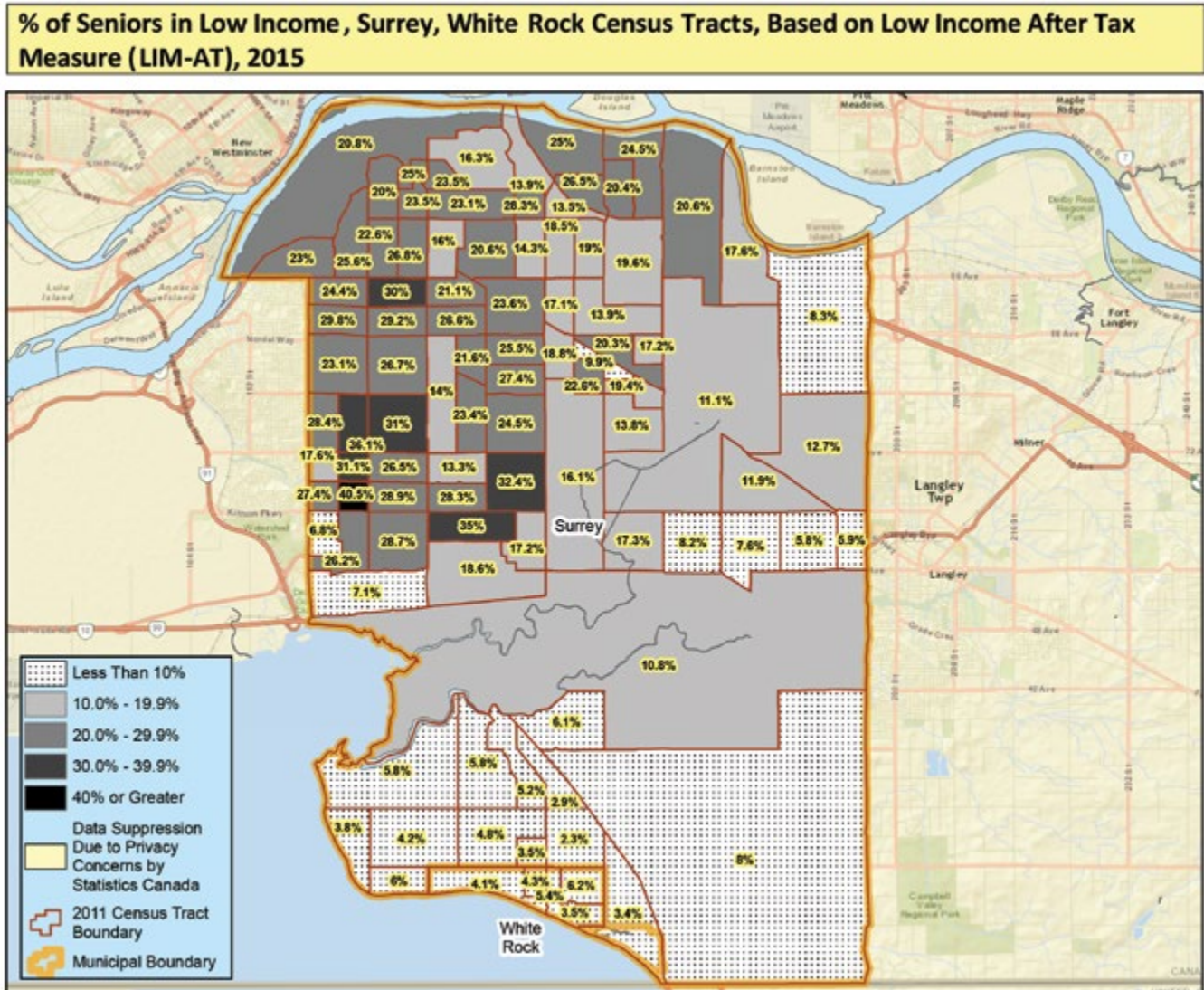
Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Figure 16: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Surrey and White Rock census tracts, 2015



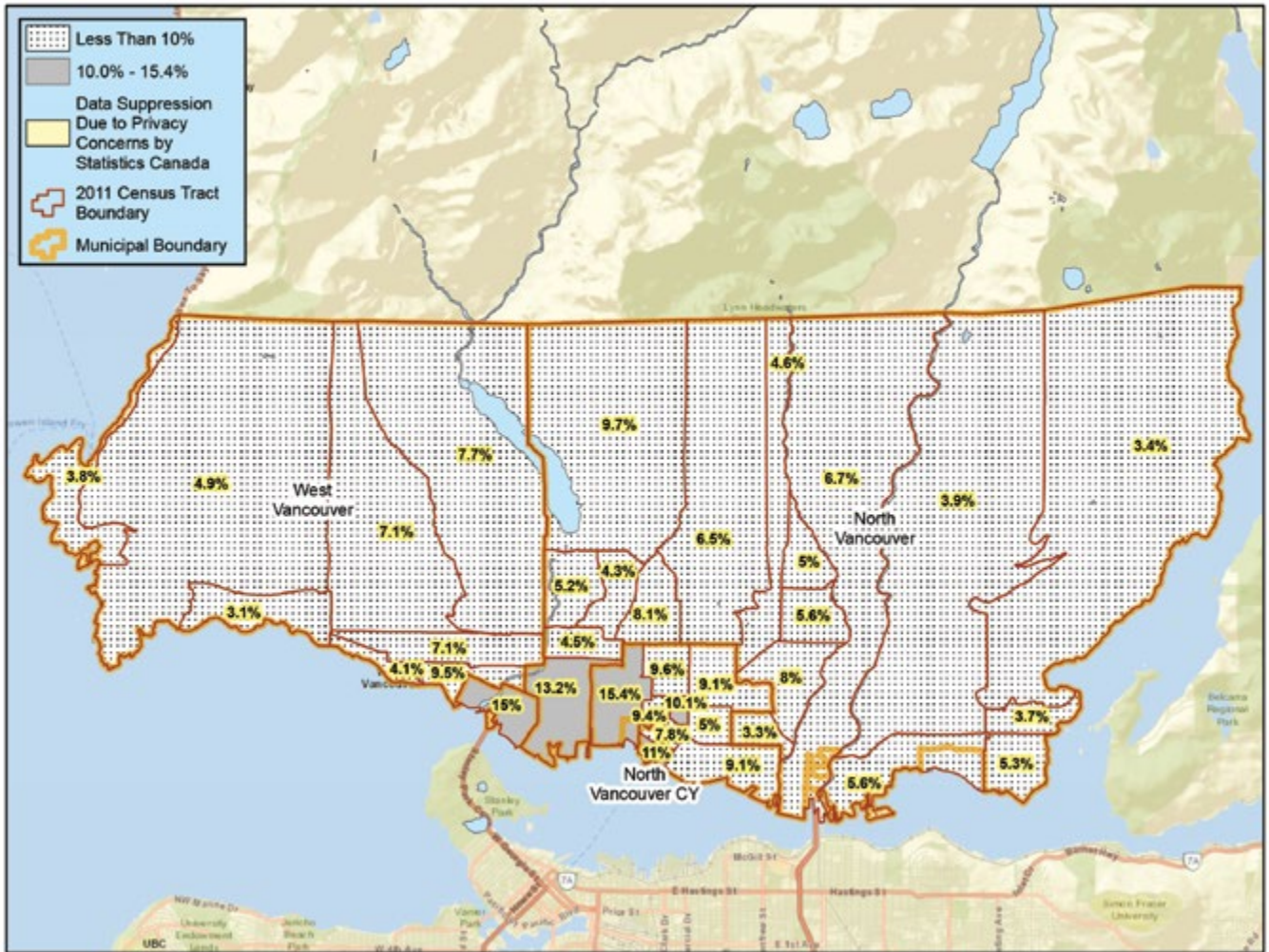
Source: Statistics Canada
 Table F-18 Family data - after tax low Income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Figure 17: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, and West Vancouver census tracts, 2015

% of Seniors in Low Income, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District and West Vancouver Census Tracts, Based on Low Income After Tax Measure (LIM-AT), 2015



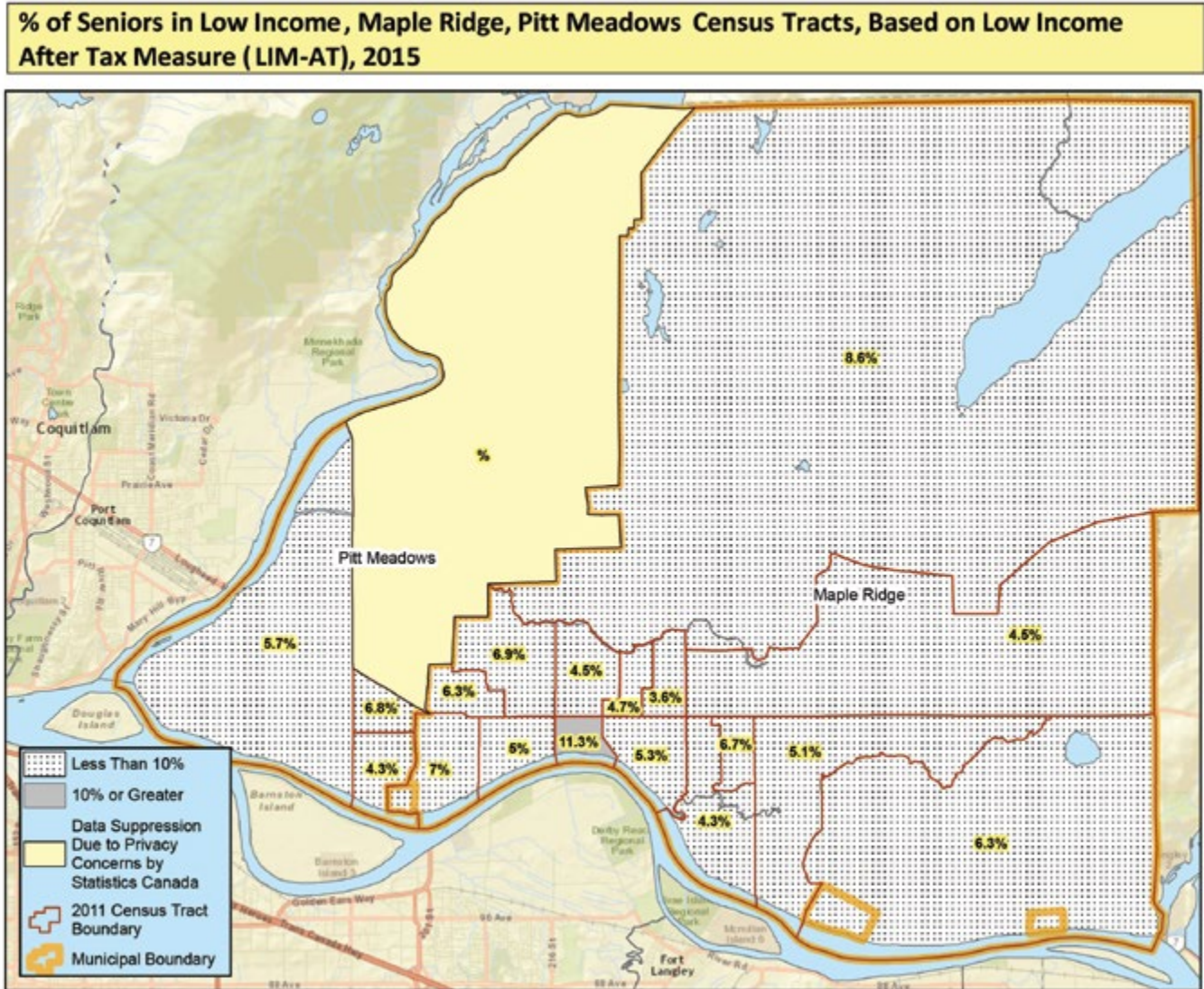
Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Figure 19: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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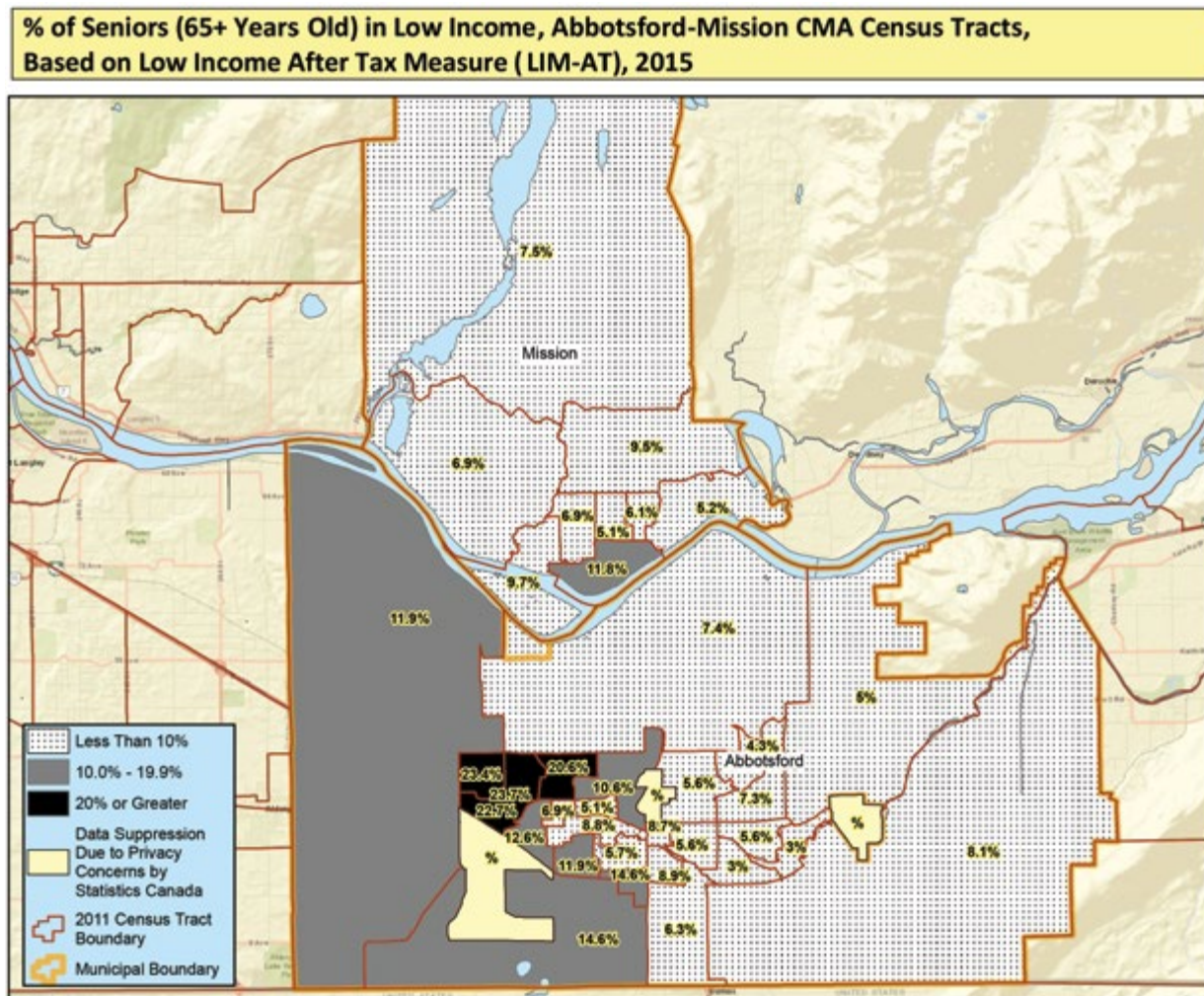
Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in various urban area census tracts

Seniors' poverty in Abbotsford-Mission CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) census tracts

The Abbotsford-Mission CMA had some of the highest seniors (65+ years old) poverty rate census tracts (**Figure 21**) in British Columbia outside of Metro Vancouver in 2015. The highest seniors' poverty rates in the Abbotsford-Mission CMA were clustered in West Abbotsford, with more than one in five seniors living in poverty in four census tracts in West Abbotsford.

Figure 21: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Abbotsford-Mission CMA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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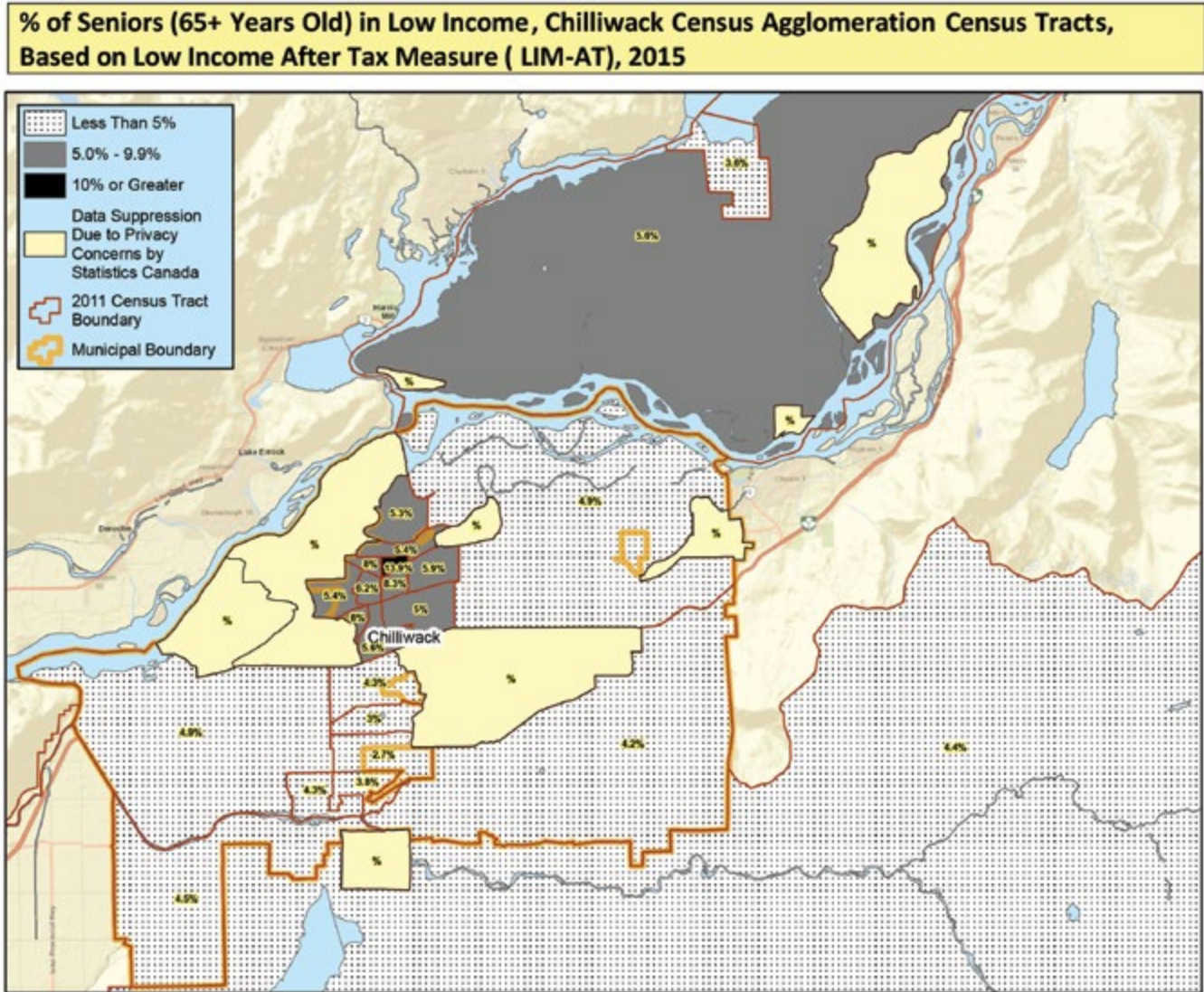
d526v2

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Chilliwack CA (Census Agglomeration) census tracts

In 2015, seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates in the Chilliwack CA were higher around Downtown Chilliwack than other parts of the Chilliwack CA (Figure 22). In one census tract (census tract 3.00) in Downtown Chilliwack, one in seven seniors (13.9%) lived in poverty.

Figure 22: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Chilliwack CA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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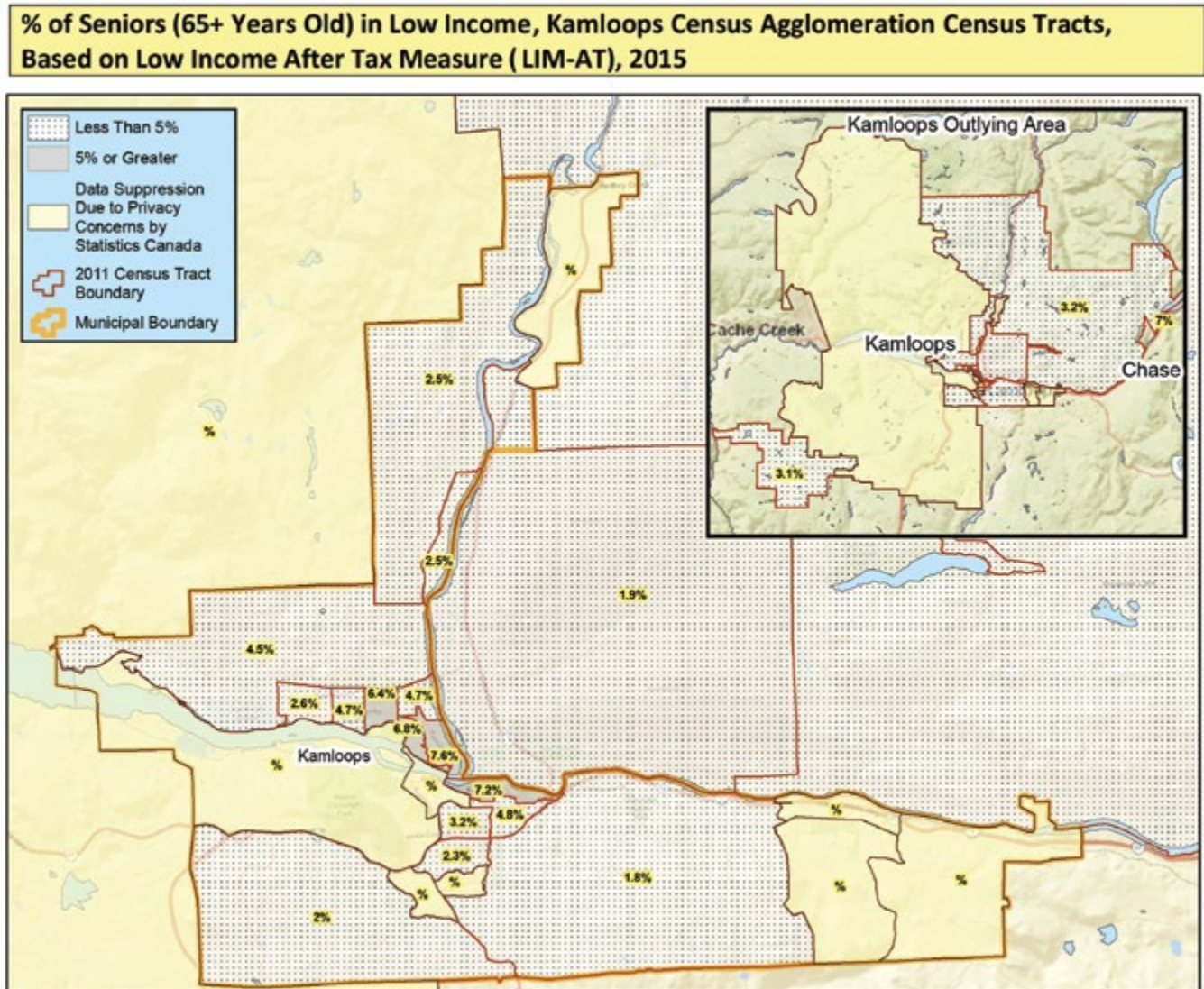
d530v1

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Kamloops CA (Census Agglomeration) census tracts

In 2015, the highest seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates in the Kamloops CA were located in Downtown Kamloops and North Kamloops (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Kamloops CA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low Income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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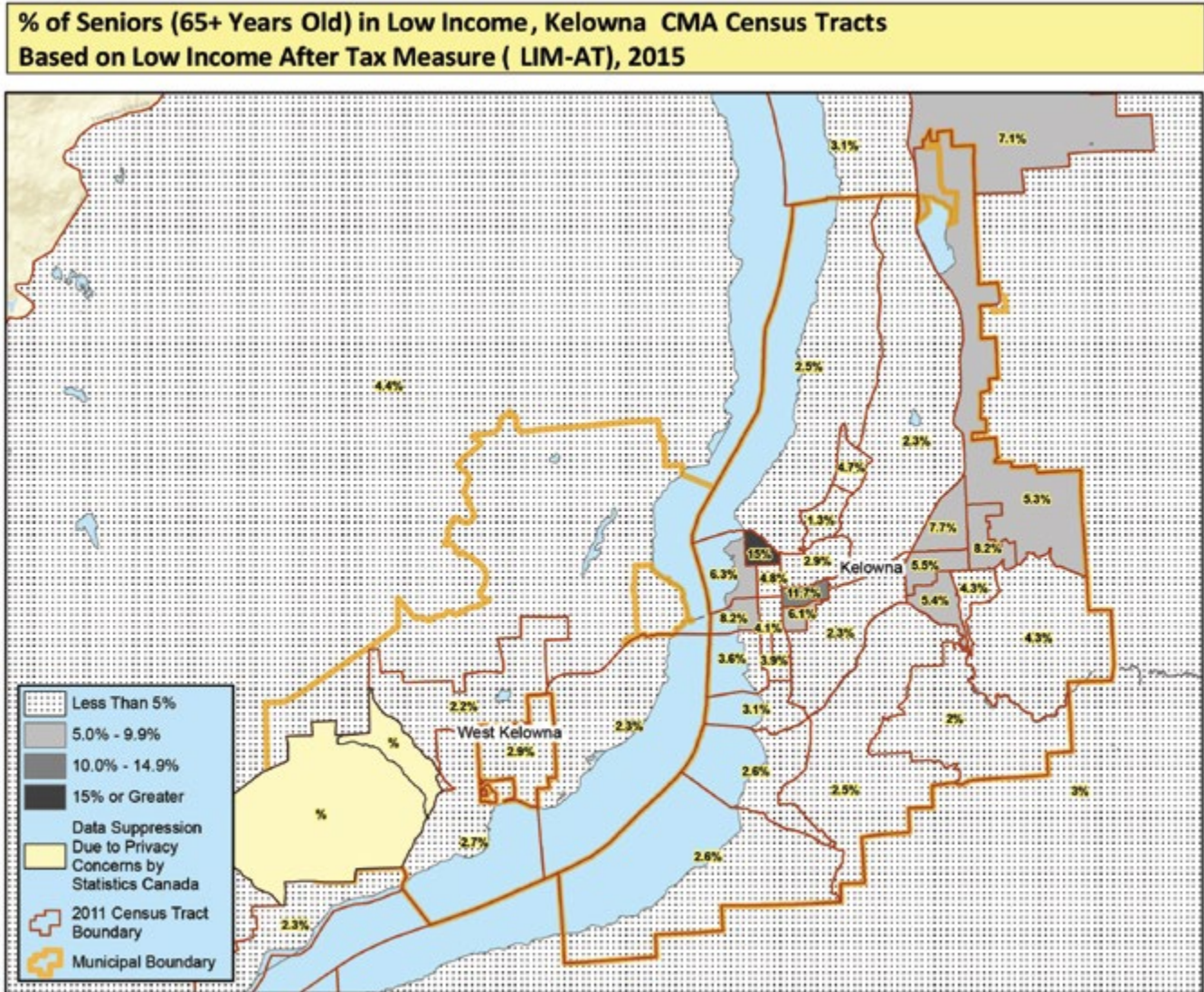
d531v1

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Kelowna CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) census tracts

In 2015, seniors (65+ years old) poverty in the Kelowna CMA was highest near Downtown Kelowna and Rutland (Figure 24). In the north part of Downtown Kelowna (census tract 13.00), one in seven seniors (15.0%) lived in poverty.

Figure 24: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Kelowna CMA census tracts, 2015



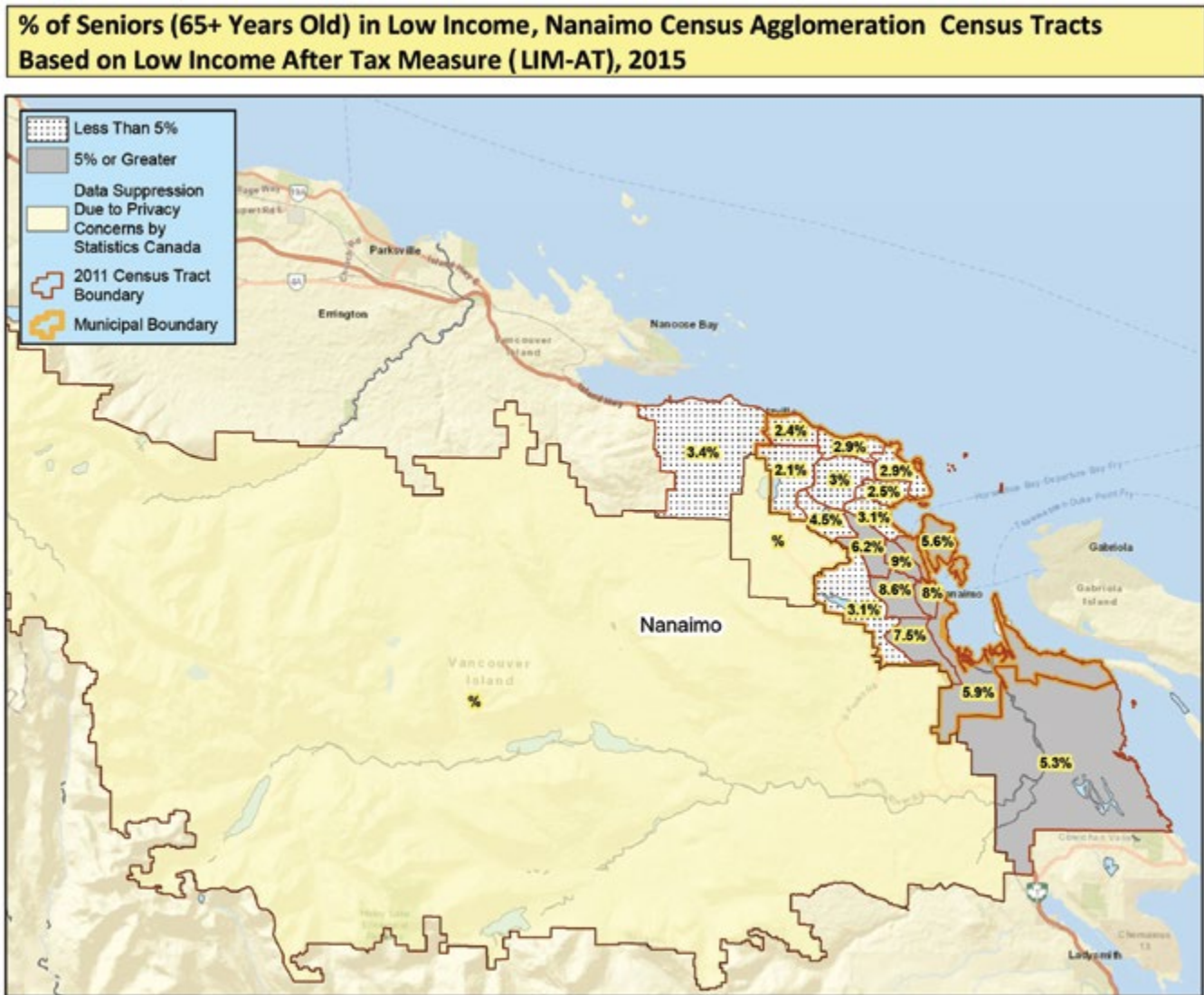
Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Nanaimo CA (Census Agglomeration) census tracts

In 2015, seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates in the Nanaimo CA were highest around Downtown Nanaimo and in South Nanaimo (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Nanaimo CA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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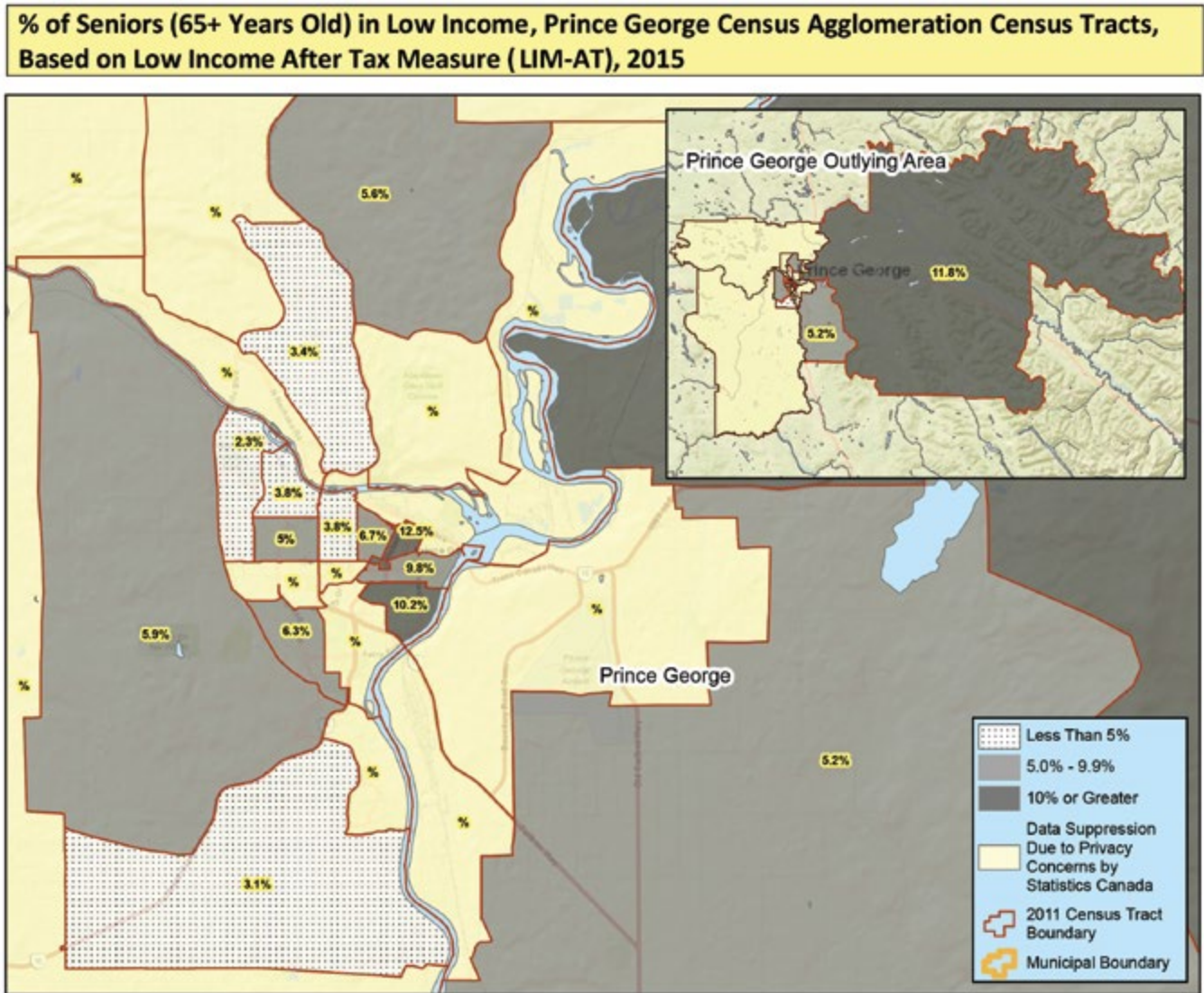
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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Prince George CA (Census Agglomeration) census tracts

In 2015, more than one in ten seniors (65+ years old) lived in poverty in three census tracts in the Prince George CA (Figure 26). In Downtown Prince George (census tract 12.00), one in eight seniors (12.5%) lived in poverty.

Figure 26: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Prince George CA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

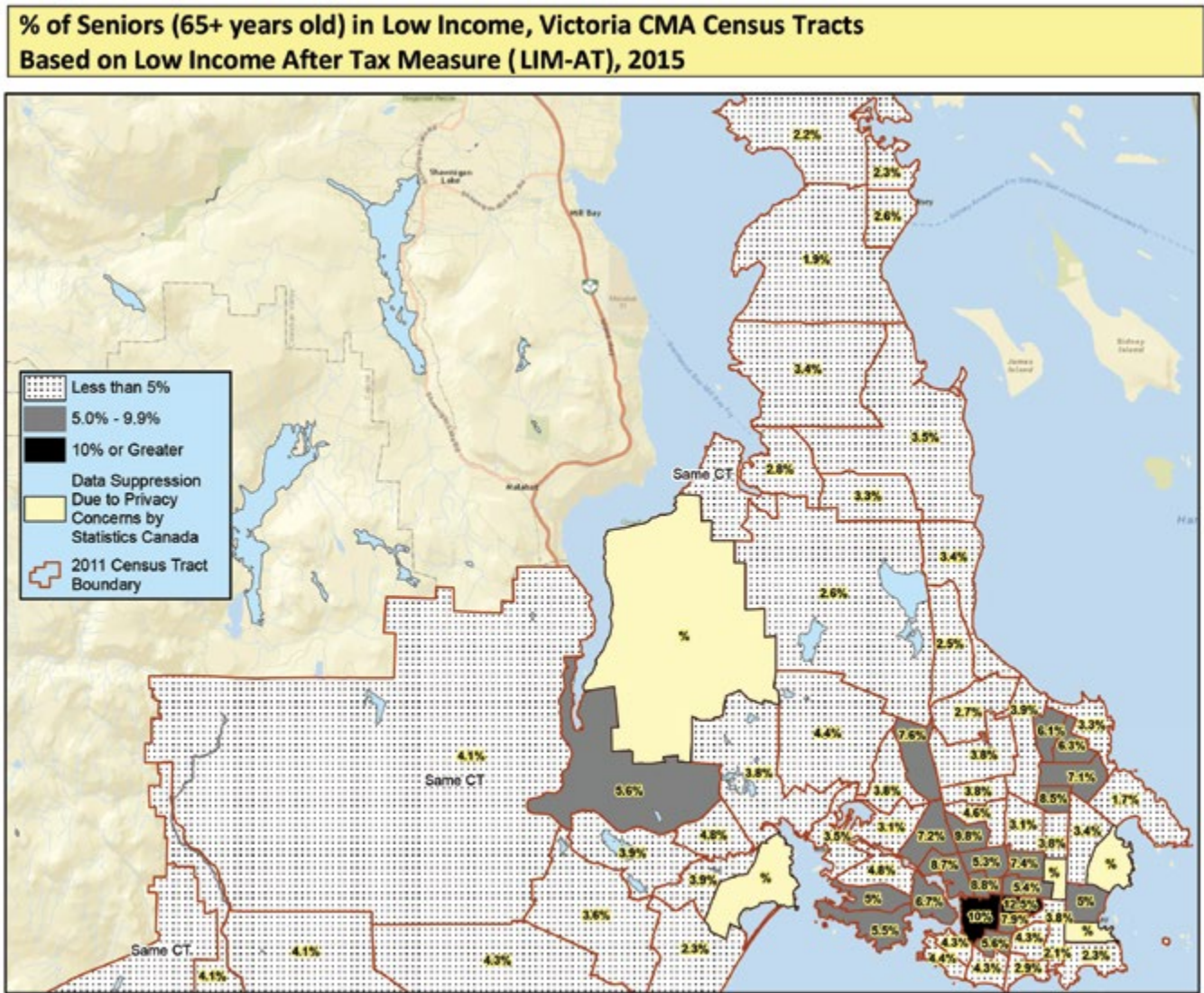
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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.

Seniors' poverty in Victoria CMA (Census Metropolitan Area) census tracts

In 2015, seniors (65+ years old) in the Victoria CMA was highly concentrated around Victoria, Esquimalt and some parts of Saanich (including one area northeast of the University of Victoria and another area just north of Victoria) (Figure 27). There were two census tracts in the Victoria CMA where more than one in ten seniors lived in poverty.

Figure 27: Seniors (65+ years old) poverty rates, based on LIM After Tax, Victoria CMA census tracts, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada
Table F-18 Family data - after tax low income status (based on census family low income measures, LIMs) by family type and family composition, 2015

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Source: Statistics Canada. Table F-18. Family Data.







