



Learning



VANCOUVER FOUNDATION'S

VitalSigns

For Metro Vancouver

Digging a little deeper

On our website and in the summary report for Vital Signs, we have provided a number of statistics for each of our areas. Following is much more detailed data and sources for each statistic.

Overview

Trends

More people have high school education

As of 2009, 84% of adults in Vancouver have a high school education, a higher rate than the previous year.

- The rate of the population not completing high school is 16%, which has improved 35% over 20 years.
- This reflects a national trend. Vancouver lies in the middle of the pack; Montreal and Toronto have a lower percentage of high school graduates and Calgary and Ottawa have more.

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey 2009

Challenges

Some groups struggle to graduate

Our region's high school graduation rates have been hovering around 79% for the last five years, but some groups fail to graduate far more often than others.

- Less than half (46%) of the 1,175 English-as-a-second-language students who started Grade 12 in 2008-2009 graduated, and this rate has slipped over the last five years.

- Graduation rates for Aboriginal students in our region are improving, with 63% graduating in 2008-2009, a 12% increase from four years ago.
- Nearly 66% of special needs students graduated. The lowest rate was 46% in Burnaby and the highest rate was 88% in West Vancouver.

BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports

Progress

There are many ways to learn

We are dedicated to lifelong learning, to being informed and involved.

- We love our libraries. Over half our residents have cards, and in 2007 we had significantly more borrowers than Toronto, Montreal or Calgary.

British Columbia Public Libraries Statistics, 2008 and Community Foundations of Canada

- We read the paper, with 78% of residents reading it in print or online each week.

NADbank Study 2009

Graduation Rates

High school education

16% of adults in metro Vancouver didn't finish high school 2008-09 [\[More\]](#)

Special needs students

66% of special needs students completed grade 12 in 2009
2008-09 [\[More\]](#)

Aboriginal students

63% completed grade 12 in 2009
2008-09 [\[More\]](#)

Continuing Education / Lifelong Learning

Literacy rate

All of our municipalities perform above the Canadian average on an international literacy test 2003 [\[More\]](#)

Learning scores

Composite learning index shows our learning ranks low compared to other Canadian cities, and our score is down from 2007
2010 [\[More\]](#)

Reading the paper

74% of residents read the printed version of the newspaper at least once a week -we read the paper in print or online more often than Toronto or Montreal residents 2009 [\[More\]](#)

Post-Secondary Education

Aboriginal peoples

65% of our region's Aboriginal peoples had some higher education, and 16% entered or completed university
2009 [\[More\]](#)

Education System

Average class sizes

Increased across the region for all grades from 2007/08 to 2009/10
2009 [\[More\]](#)

System satisfaction

73% of secondary school parents are satisfied with what their children are learning
2008/09 [\[More\]](#)

Independent schools

38,199 students in independent schools
2009-10 [\[More\]](#)

Cultural Diversity

Immigrants

63% of recent immigrants had some post-secondary education in Metro Vancouver 2006 [\[More\]](#)

First Nations

64% of urban Aboriginal residents said they learned almost nothing about First Nations history in Grades 1 to 8
2009 [\[More\]](#)

International students

come from

1. Korea - 6,189 students
 2. China - 5,573
 3. Saudi Arabia - 2,267
 4. Japan - 1,796
 5. United States - 1,167
- 2009 [\[More\]](#)

LEARNING

GRADUATION RATES

High School Graduation Rate						
Data Summary						
The region's high school graduation rate has remained stable for the past five school years, at 78.7% for first time grade 12 students in 2008-2009.						
Date						
2004-2009						
Geography						
Metro Vancouver and school districts						
Description						
Graduation rates have been stable in the past five years in most of the region's school districts, with the highest rates seen in West Vancouver, 94%, and the lowest rates seen in Vancouver, 70%. Graduation rates in Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows have fluctuated. Notable for its improving trend is Delta, where 73% of high school students completed in 2005 compared to 82% in 2009.						
School districts	2004-2005			2005-2006		
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
Burnaby	2252	1736	77	2298	1747	76
Coquitlam	2724	2268	83	3015	2502	83
Delta	1691	1231	73	1663	1305	78
Langley	1530	1214	79	1692	1317	78
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	1161	876	75	1079	840	78
New Westminster	552	392	71	590	435	74
North Vancouver	1498	1225	82	1510	1217	81
Richmond	2223	1763	79	2285	1778	78
Surrey	4462	3782	85	4663	3919	84
Vancouver	5290	3792	72	5525	3987	72
West Vancouver	669	633	95	667	620	93

Metro Vancouver			24052	18912	78.6	24987	19667	78.7
2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009		
Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
2207	1723	78	2388	1825	76	2259	1719	76
2868	2365	82	2848	2399	84	2930	2470	84
1522	1167	77	1593	1219	77	1530	1262	82
1610	1254	78	1565	1287	82	1690	1402	83
1065	877	82	1260	1058	84	1323	1021	77
564	412	73	594	431	73	547	414	76
1479	1184	80	1505	1237	82	1517	1286	85
2223	1717	77	2322	1794	77	2177	1679	77
4758	3959	83	5035	4194	83	5129	4139	81
5242	3772	72	5197	3705	71	5266	3691	70
689	640	93	735	691	94	707	663	94
24227	19070	78.7	25042	19840	79.2	25075	19746	78.7

Comparison

N/A

Data Considerations

None

Source

BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports

Link

<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/>

Proportion of the Population Not Completing High School

Data Summary

Just under 16% of the adult population in Metro Vancouver (15.9%) has not completed high school.

Date

1990, 2000-2009

Geography

Canada, B.C. and CMAs: Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, London, Ottawa, Calgary

Description

Amongst the adult population 15 years and up, the percent without completed high school education fell from 2008-2009 after having remained stable for the previous five years. The rate sits currently at 15.6%, which is lower than the rate for B.C. (17%) or Canada (21%) as a whole. Looking farther back, this proportion has decreased considerably since 1990 (-34.9%), though not as much as has been the case across B.C. (-39%) and across Canada (-42.9%).

	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change '90-'09
Canada	37.8	28.2	27.2	26.3	25.0	24.4	23.6	23.2	22.2	21.6	21.0	-42.9
British Columbia	29.2	22.7	21.9	21.5	20.5	19.8	19.5	19.6	18.8	17.8	17.0	-39.0
Metro Vancouver	25.7	20.6	19.1	18.2	17.2	16.5	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.7	15.6	-34.9

Comparison

The proportion of adults who have not completed high school in metro Vancouver is lower than that in the two larger Canadian cities, Montreal and Toronto. It is higher than the case in Ottawa and Calgary. The percent without completed high school has fallen less than has been the case in other Canadian cities between 1990-2009.

Other Cities (CMAs)	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change '90-'09
Metro Vancouver	25.7	20.6	19.1	18.2	17.2	16.5	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.7	15.6	-34.9
Montreal	38.9	28.0	27.4	26.6	24.4	23.9	23.0	22.6	21.6	22.0	21.0	-43.6
Ottawa	23.9	19.2	18.2	16.9	14.8	14.1	15.5	14.6	14.0	12.1	9.5	-49.1
Toronto	32.3	23.6	22.9	23.1	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.9	18.9	18.6	17.9	-42.3
London	31.6	21.9	23.6	24.0	21.2	17.6	18.3	19.7	17.5	18.6	18.9	-41.3
Calgary	23.8	19.2	17.2	17.7	16.8	17.5	15.6	16.0	14.7	14.1	14.5	-40.8

Data Considerations

None

Source

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, available by special request program A050705
Data collected by CFC

Link

N/A

Graduation Rates for Special Needs Students

Data Summary

In 2009, 65.5 % of special needs students in grade 12 for the first time completed high school. This rate is 13% lower than the overall high school completion rate of 78.7%.

Date

2004-2009

Geography

Metro Vancouver and school districts

Description

The percent of grade 12 special needs students who graduated leveled off in 2007-2008 at about two-thirds, after having increased for the previous three years, and fell slightly to 65% in 2008-2009. This rate ranged from a low of 46% in Burnaby to a high of 88% in West Vancouver.

School districts	2004-2005			2005-2006					
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%			
Burnaby	117	43	37	145	68	47			
Coquitlam	120	73	61	144	94	65			
Delta	133	89	67	147	107	73			
Langley	61	39	64	78	47	60			
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	74	42	57	65	25	38			
New Westminster	18	11	61	23	16	70			
North Vancouver	83	53	64	69	40	58			
Richmond	63	43	68	60	36	60			
Surrey	195	133	68	249	170	68			
Vancouver	246	148	60	252	165	65			
West Vancouver	30	27	90	45	34	76			
Metro Vancouver	1140	701	61.5	1277	802	62.8			
	2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009		
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
	109	55	50	105	55	52	90	41	46
	128	83	65	153	120	78	170	122	72
	128	86	67	116	77	66	136	104	76
	87	61	70	84	52	62	95	63	66
	73	49	67	93	69	74	82	56	68
	27	16	59	25	15	60	20	12	60
	63	47	75	67	47	81	68	50	74

	70	37	53	64	42	66	82	40	49
	257	160	62	228	149	65	258	180	70
	311	205	66	315	189	60	304	176	58
	56	47	84	36	32	89	49	43	88
	1309	846	64.6	1286	847	65.9	1354	887	65.5

Comparison

N/A

Data Considerations

Data for public schools only. Graduation rates represent the percentage of students that enter grade 12 in September and graduate at the end of that school year. The Ministry of Education identifies 12 different categories of special needs that encompass physical disabilities, sensory impairments, intellectual gifts, as well as behavioural and mental issues. For a full listing, refer to the glossary of the report on the Ministry website: <http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/glostech.php#sep>

Source

BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports

Link

<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/>

English as a Second Language (ESL) High School Graduation Rate

Data Summary

In 2008/09, 45.5% of ESL students in grade 12 for the first time graduated from high school in Metro Vancouver. This is less than 60% of the first time graduation rate of 78.7% for all grade 12 students.

Date

2004-2009

Geography

Metro Vancouver and school districts

Description

Graduation rates for ESL students are lower than those for special needs students, at less than half (45.5%). These rates have declined since 2004-2005.

School districts	2004-2005			2005-2006		
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
Burnaby	73	11	15	111	8	7
Coquitlam	127	69	54	163	77	47

	Delta	48	36	75	33	20	61		
	Langley	12	8	67	11	10	91		
	Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk		
	New Westminster	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk		
	North Vancouver	66	38	58	60	29	48		
	Richmond	248	145	58	240	129	54		
	Surrey	279	203	73	310	246	79		
	Vancouver	240	29	12	298	57	19		
	West Vancouver	21	19	90	19	15	76		
	Metro Vancouver	1114	558	50.1	1245	591	47.5		
	2006-2007	2007-2008			2008-2009				
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
	135	24	18	121	23	19	97	22	23
	222	106	48	178	82	46	115	49	43
	27	17	63	26	13	50	35	30	86
	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	17	12	71
	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk
	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	-	-	-	-	-
	39	20	51	46	21	46	53	29	55
	266	141	53	336	154	46	266	125	47
	250	179	72	263	194	74	299	211	71
	219	25	11	250	42	17	264	36	14
	17	13	76	26	20	77	29	21	72
	1175	525	44.7	1246	549	44.1	1175	535	45.5

Comparison

N/A

Data Considerations

In Vital Signs 2008, we reported the eligible grade 12 graduation rate for ESL students, which provides a much more positive picture of students graduating from high school. That measure includes those who graduate after multiple attempts to complete their high school requirements, whereas the measure reported this year counts only those who graduate after their first attempt at grade 12. Another way to interpret these trends is that ESL students are taking longer to complete high school than public high school students as a whole.

"Msk" indicates numbers too small to be reported due to privacy concerns (the numbers are, however, incorporated into the regional totals). Data for public schools only. Graduation rates represent the percentage of students that enter grade 12 in

September and graduate at the end of that school year.

Source

BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports

Link

<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/>

Aboriginal Graduation Rates

Data Summary

Less than two-thirds of Aboriginal students in grade 12 for the first time graduated from high school in 2008-2009. This is nearly a quarter lower than the graduation rate of 78.7% for all grade 12 students.

Date

2004-2009

Geography

Metro Vancouver and school districts

Description

Graduation rates for Aboriginal people entering grade 12 have increased 11.9% since 2005-2006, to nearly two-thirds (63.2%) in 2008-2009.

School districts	2004-2005			2005-2006		
	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%
Burnaby	50	25	50	51	26	51
Coquitlam	72	52	72	76	49	64
Delta	36	20	56	29	15	52
Langley	78	57	73	97	65	67
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	55	35	64	66	46	70
New Westminister	22	9	41	22	10	45
North Vancouver	38	18	47	31	13	42
Richmond	18	14	78	12	6	50
Surrey	116	63	54	158	98	62
Vancouver	68	31	46	90	29	32
West Vancouver	Msk	Msk	Msk	-	-	-
Metro Vancouver	553	324	58.6	632	357	56.5
2006-2007	2007-2008			2008-2009		
Total graduates %	Total	graduates	%	Total	graduates	%

55	27	49	50	30	60	54	26	48
81	58	72	93	77	83	88	65	74
33	24	73	51	40	78	34	28	82
103	59	57	97	67	69	119	95	80
66	44	67	80	60	75	88	61	69
31	16	52	28	18	64	23	13	57
57	24	42	52	30	58	56	29	52
18	10	56	27	20	74	19	12	63
158	110	70	169	95	56	208	143	69
117	38	32	147	61	41	130	46	35
Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk	Msk
719	410	57.0	794	498	62.7	819	518	63.2

Based on the 2009 Urban Aboriginal People’s Study, 20% of Vancouver’s Aboriginal population has not completed high school. This result is aligned with the region-wide high school completion rate for all students, 79.7%. For 9%, high school is the highest level of education achieved.

Highest Level of Education Attained, Urban Aboriginal Peoples, 2009

Some elementary (Grades 1-6)	1%
Completed elementary (Grades 7-8)	2%
Some high school (Grades 9-11)	17%
Completed high school (Grades 12 or 13 or OAC)	9%
Additional education after high school (see breakout below under Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education)	65%
No answer	5%

Comparison

Amongst Urban Aboriginal Peoples in Metro Vancouver compared to the other Canadian cities below, Urban Aboriginal peoples in Montreal and Winnipeg are more likely to have not completed high school and (for those who did graduate from high school) more likely to have stopped their formal education after high school.

	Not completed high school	High school is highest level	Further or higher	Entered or Completed
--	---------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------

			completed	education	University
Metro Vancouver	20%		9%	65%	16%
Metro Toronto	19%		4%	69%	17%
Metro Montreal	24%		15%	61%	14%
Winnipeg Region	25%		11%	56%	14%

Data Considerations

Data presented is from public schools only and does not include graduation rates from independent schools. Data from West Vancouver is suppressed ("Msk") due to the low numbers of Aboriginal students in this school district. Errors due to rounding account for the failure of percentages to sum to 100%.

It is important to note that differences in graduation rates may be at least partly attributable to a lack of culturally appropriate curriculum.

Source

BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports
Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study

Link

<http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/>
<http://www.uaps.ca/>

CONTINUING EDUCATION/LIFELONG LEARNING

Literacy Rate
Data Summary
Average prose literacy scores were above the Canadian average in all metro Vancouver municipalities in 2003.
Date
2004-2009
Geography
Canada, B.C. and other provinces, Metro Vancouver municipalities; selected other nations
Description

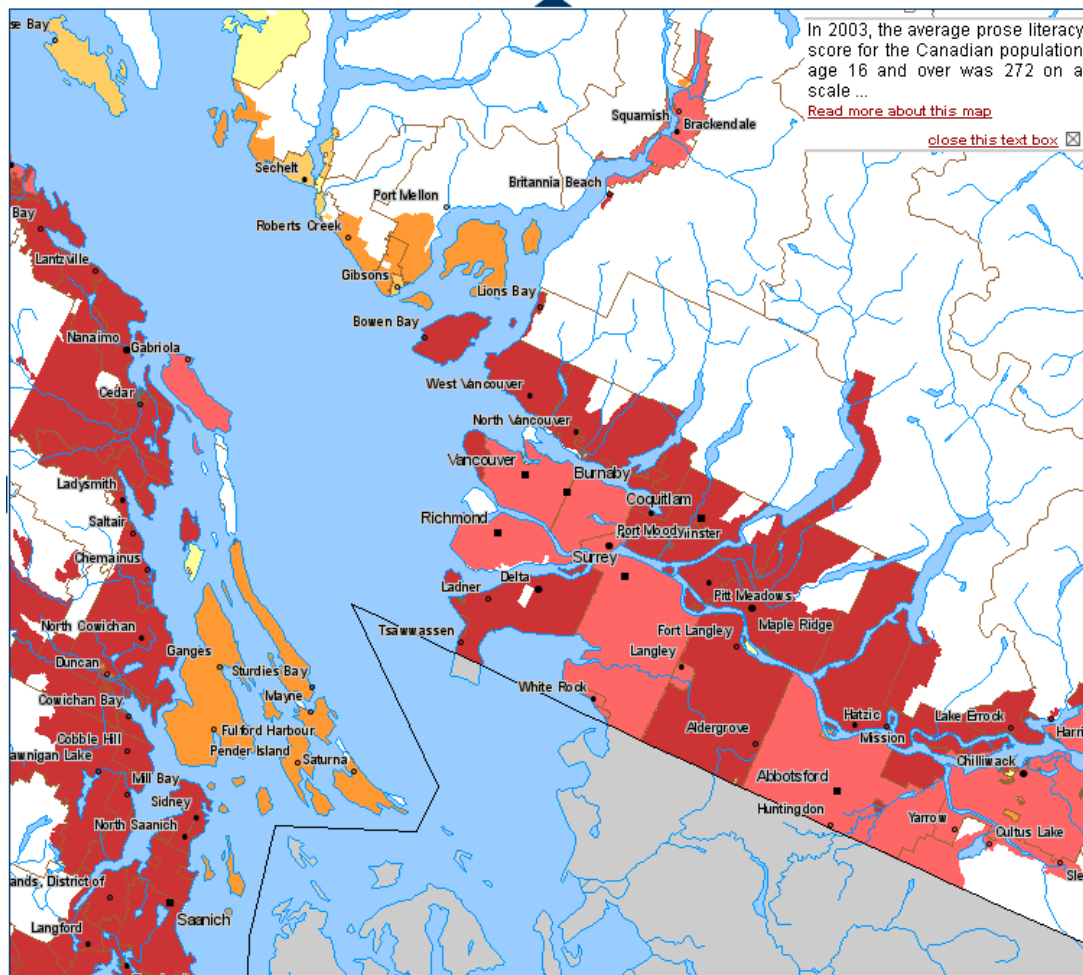
In 2003, the average prose literacy score for the Canadian population aged 16 years and older was 272 on a scale ranging from 0-500. The score for B.C. (along with that for the Yukon, Alberta, and Saskatchewan) was above the national average.

Adult Literacy Score Mean Estimates, Working age population (16 - 65 yrs), 2003				
	Prose Score	Document Score	Numeracy Score	Problem Solving Score
Canada	272	271	263	266
British Columbia	281	282	272	274

Amongst Metro Vancouver municipalities, the average prose literacy scores in 2003 ranged from a low of 276 in Surrey to a high of 338 on Bowen Island. While this is a wide range, in all cases, metro Vancouver municipalities were above the Canadian average and only Surrey, Richmond and Burnaby were below the average for B.C.

Average Prose Literacy Scores, Metro Vancouver Municipalities, 2003 (Working Age Population 16-65 Years)

Bowen Island	338
West Vancouver	315
North Vancouver	310
Electoral Area A (UBC)	326
Vancouver	286
Burnaby	278
Richmond	280
Delta	291
Surrey	276
New Westminster	282
Anmore	298
Belcarra	302
Coquitlam	293
Port Coquitlam	295
Pitt Meadows	290
Maple Ridge	292
Langley	294
Langley City	288



In 2003, the average prose literacy score for the Canadian population age 16 and over was 272 on a scale ...
[Read more about this map](#)
[close this text box](#)

Population Aged 16 and Over (by census subdivision)*

- Lowest Performers
- Second Lowest Performers
- Middle Performers
- Second Highest Performers
- Highest Performers
- Non-ecumene Population (sparsely populated area)
- No Data

*Note: Literacy performance is represented by quintiles based on the prose score results of the 2003 Adult Literacy and Skills Survey.

Working Age Population (16 to 65 years of age by census subdivision)*

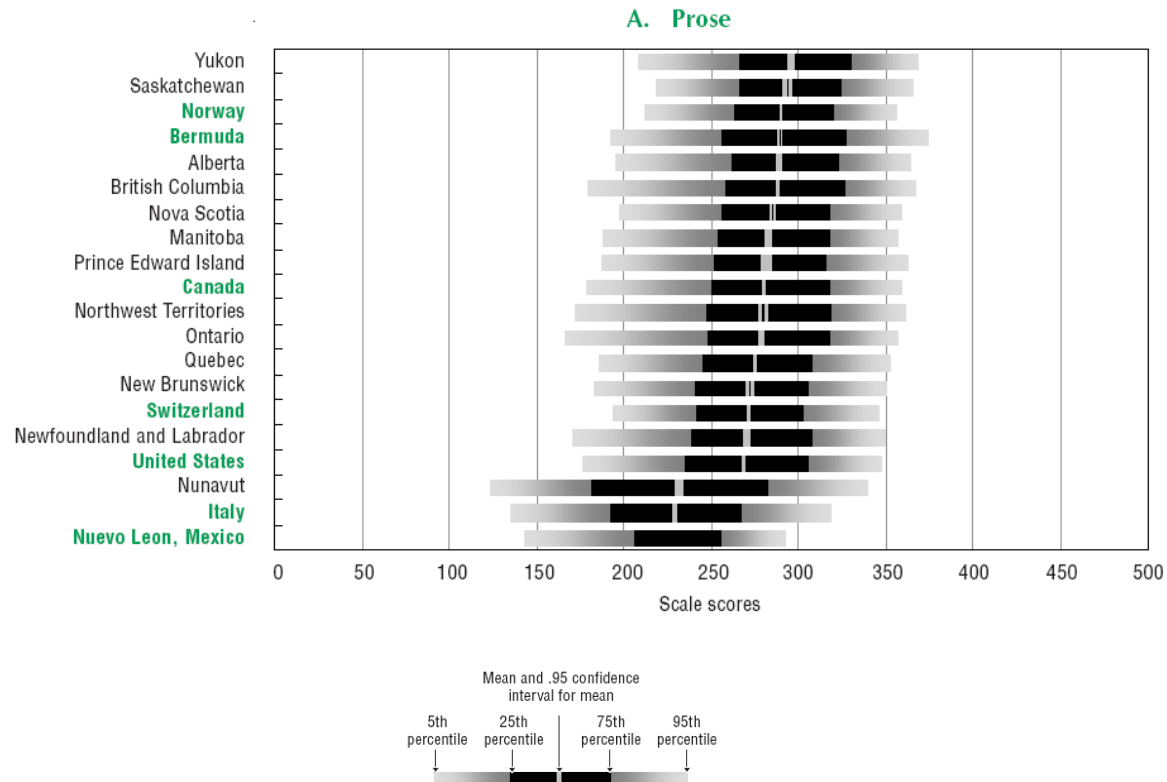
Populated Places

- 1 - 4999
- 5 000 - 49 999

Comparison

Comparing B.C.'s performance in prose literacy scores with those of other Canadian provinces as well as the international comparators below, we see that B.C. ranks sixth to the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Norway and Bermuda. This pattern is relatively consistent for the other domains of the literacy test (B.C. ranked fifth in document literacy, sixth in numeracy, and fourth in problem solving).

Provincial, territorial and international comparative distribution of average scores with .95 confidence interval and scores at the 5th, 25th, 75th and 95th percentiles on proficiency scales ranging from 0 to 500 points, population aged 16 to 65, 2003



Data Considerations

In 2003 the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS) tested over 23 000 Canadian adults on their skills proficiency (either in english or french) based on four domains including prose, document, numeracy and problem-solving. IALSS conceptualized proficiency along a continuum that denoted how well adults use information to function in society and the economy on the basis of levels one to five, that is, lowest to highest. For employed Canadians, level three is the desired score to meet present and future demands of a knowledge-based economy. The IALSS does not measure the absence of competence. Rather it measures knowledge and skills in the four domains across a range of abilities. Consequently, the results cannot be used to classify population groups as either "literate" or "illiterate".

Source

Barr-Telford, L., F. Nault and J. Pignal. 2005. Building on Our Competencies, Canadian Results of the International Adult Literacy

and Skills Survey. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
 Natural Resources Canada, The Atlas of Canada
 Data collected by CFC

Link

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=89-617-X&lang=eng>
<http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/peopleandsociety/literacy/literacy>

Learning Overall: Composite Learning Index

Data Summary

While Metro Vancouver's Composite Learning Index (CLI) score in 2010 of 77 was above the national average, it was four points lower than the highest score our region has received, in 2007.

Date

2006-2010

Geography

Canada, B.C., Metro Vancouver and major Canadian cities (CMAs)

Description

The Composite Learning Index (CLI) is a national index developed by the Canadian Council on Learning that measures the state of learning in our communities. It combines data from 24 different learning-related indicators that speak to the different ways Canadians learn—in school, at home, at work and within their community. The composite number reported below is an aggregation of our scores in each of the four domains of Learning to Know, Learning to Do, Learning to Live Together and Learning to Be. A high CLI score means that a particular city or community possesses learning conditions that support social and economic success.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change, 2006-2010
Canada	73	76	77	75	75	+2.7
British Columbia	75	82	80	77	78	+4.0
Metro Vancouver	75	81	80	77	77	+2.7

Comparison

The Victoria region scored highest (95) of the below-listed Canadian cities on the Composite Learning Index, while Metro Montreal scored the lowest (70). The Vancouver region's score is second lowest, next to Montreal.

CMAs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change, 2006-2010
Metro Vancouver	75	81	80	77	77	+2.7

Metro Montréal	67	69	71	68	70	+4.5
Ottawa	90	91	93	84	87	-3.3
Metro Toronto	74	79	79	80	81	+9.5
London	75	80	81	79	81	+8.0
Hamilton	79	79	78	77	81	+2.5
Calgary	91	93	92	89	88	-3.3
Victoria	81	85	93	86	95	+17.3

Data Considerations

The CLI score is derived using the various indicators with a regression equation, factor analysis and structural equation modelling. The regression equation matched sixteen indicators with five socio-economic outcomes to determine a correlation of 0.84. These indicators were then clustered into pillars using factor analysis. Indicators that help to explain a similar trend are grouped together and receive a pillar score. Learning to Know, Learning to Do, Learning to Live Together, Learning to Be are marked on a relative scale with an average of approximately 5 and a standard deviation of 1. Each of the mentioned indicators is then weighted with an importance of 34 per cent, 17 percent, 26 percent and 23 percent respectively to arrive at the final CLI Score. The CLI scores data are based on data for the most recent year available. The data are not for the year of publication of the CLI scores. For example, the data for the 2010 reflect the most recent data available for all of the sub-indicators that make up the CLI.

Source

Canadian Council on Learning
Data collected by CFC

Link

<http://www.ccl-cca.ca/CCL/Reports/CLI/?Language=EN>

INFORMAL EDUCATION

Residents Who Read the Paper

Data Summary

Over three-quarters (78%) of Metro Vancouver residents read a daily newspaper either in print or online each week.

Date

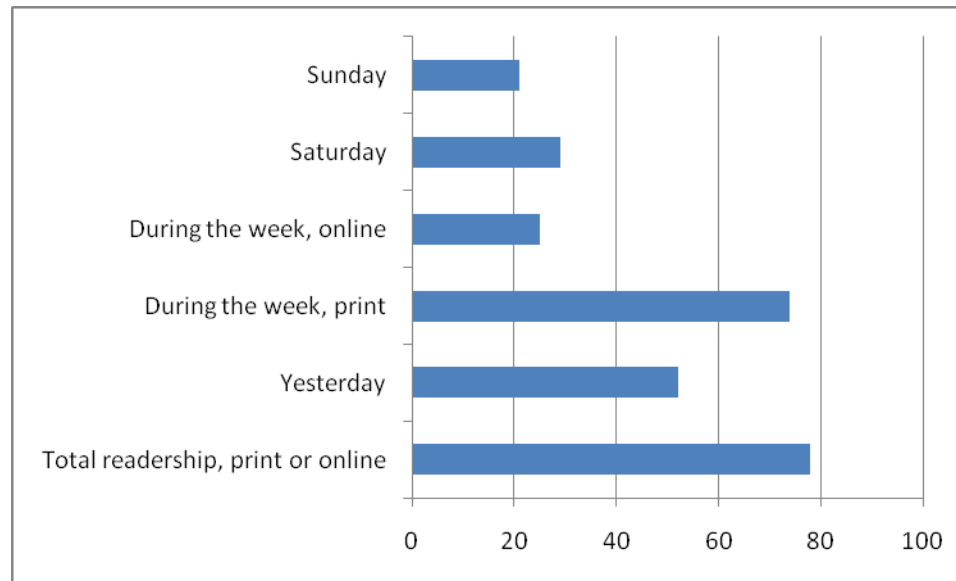
2009

Geography

Canada, Metro Vancouver and other Canadian cities

Description

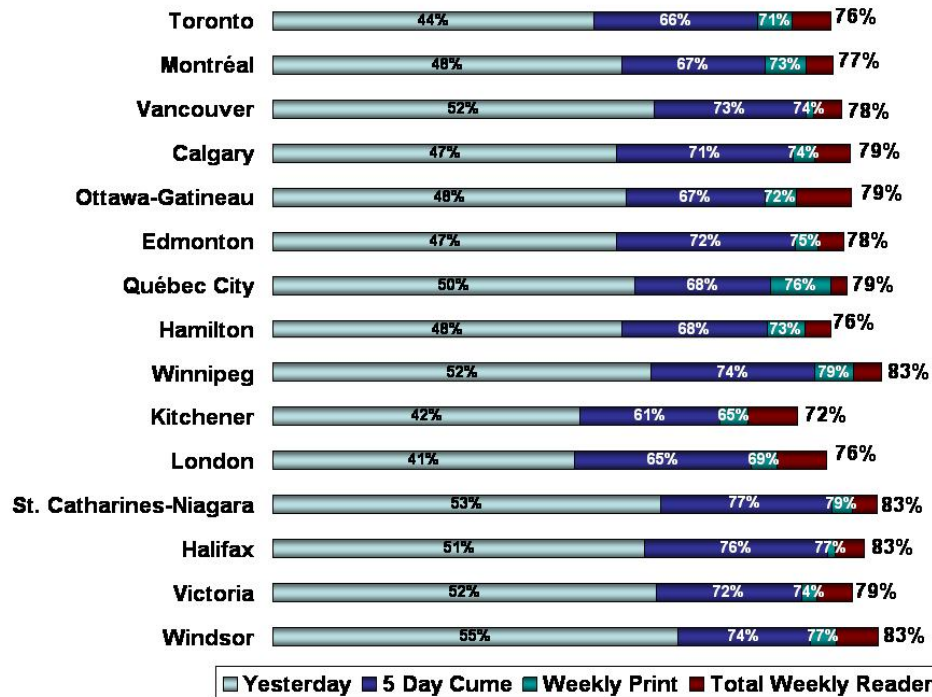
Metro Vancouver's newspaper readership rate of 78% is higher than the Canadian average of 73%. For printed editions, the figure is 74%, for online editions, including "hub" websites like canada.com, the figure is 25%. These figures consider those adults who read at least one issue of a daily newspaper at least one weekday in the past week.



Comparison

Metro Vancouver's rate of newspaper readership (78%), in print or online, is slightly higher than the rate in Toronto (76%) and Montreal (77%), but falls behind Canada's leading cities in this respect, Windsor and Winnipeg (with an 83% readership each).

Readership in Top 15 Markets



Data Considerations

NADbank 2009 study is a study of the newspaper readership habits of Canadian adults in urban communities, considering 81 Canadian daily newspapers and 2 Detroit newspapers. In 2009, the actual sample size for Metro Vancouver was 2,629. Including resident markets and extended areas, NADbank Study captures the readership habits of 72% of Canadian adults.

Source

NADbank Study 2009

Link

<http://www.nadbank.com/en/study/readership>

Library Usage

Data Summary

In 2008, 52 % of the population of metro Vancouver had a library card, and there were 15.2 circulated items per capita.

Date

2007-2008

Geography

Metro Vancouver and municipalities

Description

Library cardholding varied widely amongst the region's municipalities, from a low of 41% in Burnaby to a high of 93% on Bowen Island. Together, there are nearly a million library card holders region-wide and we circulate over 28 million items per year.

	Borrowers as % of Population, 2007	Circulation, all items	Circulation per capita	Active resident Cardholders	Resident cardholders as % of population served, 2008
Bowen Island	n/a	47,019	13.2	3,316	93%
Burnaby	44%	3,644,913	16.9	88,741	41%
Coquitlam	36%	1,183,302	9.8	57,368	48%
New Westminster	92%	803,510	12.8	46,878	75%
North Vancouver City	53%	705,318	14.7	26,005	54%
North Vancouver District	50%	1,773,811	20.0	44,170	50%
Port Moody	73%	578,761	19.3	24,326	81%
Richmond	63%	4,358,371	23.4	105,271	56%
Surrey	58%	4,030,945	9.5	258,733	61%
Vancouver	50%	9,816,155	16.0	275,904	45%
West Vancouver	54%	1,060,264	22.9	24,206	52%
Metro Vancouver	64%	28,002,369	15.2	954,918	52%

Comparison

Comparing figures from 2007, a larger proportion of Metro Vancouver's population holds a library card than is the case in Toronto, Montreal or Calgary, although Victoria has a larger percentage of residents with a library card. The library spent approximately \$52.98 per capita in 2007, which is more than was spent in Montreal, Calgary and Victoria, though less than Toronto.

2007	Registered Borrowers as % of Population	Circulation per Registered Borrower	Library Expenditures Per Capita (\$)
Metro Vancouver	63.7	20.5	52.98
Metro Toronto	45.3	26.1	58.37
Metro Montreal	28.1	20.9	40.12

	Calgary Region	44.1	31.8	36.76
	Victoria Region	68.1	23.9	40.23
Data Considerations				
<p>This data is based on a definition of registered borrowers as people who used their cards in the past 3 years. This definition is different than that used for the statistics report in Vital Signs 2007, which explains the differences in data. There are other library systems in metro Vancouver for which data are not available: Delta. City of Langley, Township of Langley, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Port Coquitlam and White Rock. Variations between the Metro Vancouver data presented for 2008 and that presented in comparative context with other cities for 2007 are to be expected because 2001 population numbers were used for the comparative data.</p>				
Source				
<p>British Columbia Public Libraries Statistics, 2008 Comparative data provided by CFC</p>				
Link				
<p>http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/pls/reports.htm</p>				

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Post-Secondary Education
Data Summary
In 2009, 51.6 % of the population 15 years and over had completed post-secondary education.
Date
1990, 2000-2009
Geography
Canada, B.C., CMAs: Metro Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Calgary, London
Description
<p>Rates of post-secondary education have been on a steady climb across Canada since 1990. The rate of post-secondary education throughout Canada (50.8%) and in B.C. (49.2%) are not far behind those for Metro Vancouver, currently at 51.6%.</p> <p><u>Percent of the Population 15 Years + With Completed Post-Secondary Education</u></p>

Canada	32.7	42.8	44.3	45.1	46.1	46.6	48.0	48.8	49.9	50.4	50.8	+55.4
British Columbia	34.4	43.0	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.9	46.5	47.0	48.4	49.1	49.2	+43.2
Metro Vancouver	35.6	44.5	46.2	47.4	47.8	49.3	50.3	51.0	51.7	52.0	51.6	+45.1

Comparison

Amongst the Canadian cities (CMAs) listed below, the level of post-secondary education within the Metro Vancouver population is the lowest, and also climbing at a relatively slow rate. The Ottawa population is the most likely to have a completed post-secondary education (62.9%).

	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change 1990-2009
Metro Vancouver	35.6	44.5	46.2	47.4	47.8	49.3	50.3	51.0	51.7	52.0	51.6	45.1
Metro Montreal	34.3	47.3	48.7	49.9	51.9	52.2	53.4	55.1	55.3	54.6	55.6	61.9
Ottawa	43.9	50.7	54.7	54.0	55.3	56.2	57.9	59.6	60.3	61.2	62.9	43.3
Metro Toronto	35.5	46.0	46.9	47.8	48.8	49.1	51.0	51.9	53.7	54.4	54.1	52.6
London	31.9	44.5	45.8	44.4	46.9	49.3	50.4	51.0	52.5	51.6	51.9	62.8
Calgary	39.9	46.5	49.2	50.9	50.6	49.7	52.2	53.1	54.3	56.2	57.2	43.6

Data Considerations

These figures included University Degree; Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma.

Source

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, available by special request program A050705.

Data collected by CFC

Link

N/A

Post-Secondary Education for Aboriginal Peoples

Data Summary

While 65% of urban Aboriginal people have engaged in some post-secondary education in the region in 2009, 18% of those not currently in school did not complete their degree or diploma.

Date

2009

Geography

CMA: Metro Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg

Description

Among urban Aboriginal people sampled for the 2009 Urban Aboriginal People’s Study, 65% have received some higher or further education, with 16% having at least entered university. Only 9% has a university degree and 46% has a degree or diploma. Of urban Aboriginal people who have engaged in some post-secondary education in the region in 2009, 18% of those not currently in school did not complete their degree or diploma, which is identical to the figure for Aboriginal peoples across Canada.

Highest Level of Education Attained, Urban Aboriginal People, 2009

Some trade, technical or vocational school, or business college	5%
Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school	6%
Some university	7%
Diploma or certificate from trade, technical or vocational school, or business college	10%
Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP or nursing school	27%
Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher’s college (B.A., B.Sc., L.L.B., B.Ed.)	8%
Masters (M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)	1%
Doctorate (Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)	0%
Work related training (varies)	1%
No answer	5%
TOTAL, some post-secondary education	65%
TOTAL, did not complete degree or diploma (of those who attempted and are not currently in school)	18%

Comparison

Urban Aboriginal peoples in metro Vancouver are more likely to have some further or higher education, and more likely to have entered or completed university, than their counterparts in Metro Montreal or Winnipeg. They are less likely to have done so than their counterparts in Metro Toronto. Urban aboriginal peoples in metro Vancouver who have attempted post-secondary education are more likely to have failed to complete their degree or diploma than their counterparts in Montreal and Winnipeg, but they complete more often than their counterparts in Metro Toronto.

		Not completed	High school is	Further or	Entered or	Did not complete
--	--	---------------	----------------	------------	------------	------------------

	high school	highest level completed	higher education	Completed University	degree or diploma
Metro Vancouver	20%	9%	65%	16%	18%
Metro Toronto	19%	4%	69%	17%	24%
Metro Montreal	24%	15%	61%	14%	7%
Winnipeg	25%	11%	56%	14%	16%

Data Considerations

Figure for "did not complete degree or diploma" refers to the percent of Aboriginal peoples who attempted but did not complete their degree or diploma and who are not currently enrolled in school.

Source

Urban Aboriginal People's Study

Link

<http://www.uaps.ca/>

EDUCATION SYSTEM K-12

Class Sizes

Data Summary

Average class sizes increased between 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 across the region for all grades. Average class sizes are now 18.4 in kindergarten, 20.9 for grades 1-3, 26.9 for grades 4-7, and 25.7 for grades 8-12.

Date

2007-2010

Geography

Metro Vancouver and school districts

Description

Amongst Metro Vancouver school districts, Richmond and Langley saw the largest increases in average class sizes, with Langley seeing a 7.4% increase for kindergarten and Richmond seeing a 6.9% increase for grades 8-12. Some districts, such as Burnaby, Surrey and Vancouver saw virtually no change in average class size (except for an increase in kindergarten class size in Surrey and Vancouver).

School districts

Kindergarten

grade 1-3

grade 4-7

grade 8-12

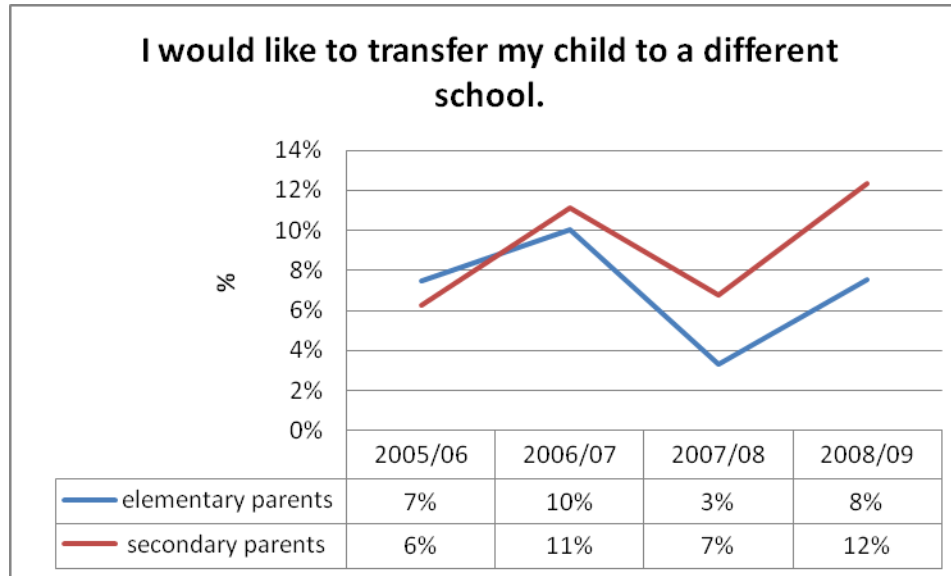
	2007-08	2009-10	% change	2007-08	2009-10	% change	2007-08	2009-10	% change	2007-08	2009-10	% change
Burnaby	18	18	0.0%	20.7	20.8	0.5%	27	26.8	-0.7%	25.3	25.4	0.4%
Coquitlam	18	18.2	1.1%	21	21	0.0%	27.4	27.7	1.1%	25.8	26.9	4.3%
Delta	17.4	17.8	2.3%	21	20.9	-0.5%	26.7	27.2	1.9%	25	26.5	6.0%
Langley	17.5	18.8	7.4%	21	21	0.0%	26.5	27.6	4.2%	23.7	24.4	3.0%
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows	18.4	18.5	0.5%	21	20.8	-1.0%	25.4	26.2	3.1%	24.4	24.8	1.6%
New Westminister	17.8	18.4	3.4%	20.8	20.7	-0.5%	26.4	26.6	0.8%	25	25.1	0.4%
North Vancouver	18.4	18.4	0.0%	20.7	20.9	1.0%	25.7	27.1	5.4%	26.6	26	-2.3%
Richmond	18.4	18.6	1.1%	19.7	21	6.6%	26.7	27.8	4.1%	24.7	26.4	6.9%
Surrey	17.8	18.2	2.2%	20.7	20.7	0.0%	25.7	25.5	-0.8%	26.5	26.7	0.8%
Vancouver	18	18.5	2.8%	20.8	20.8	0.0%	27.3	27.3	0.0%	24.9	24.8	-0.4%
West Vancouver	18.3	18.7	2.2%	20.8	21	1.0%	25.5	25.9	1.6%	24.6	25.6	4.1%
Metro Vancouver	18.0	18.4	2.1%	20.7	20.9	0.6%	26.4	26.9	1.9%	25.1	25.7	2.2%

Comparison
N/A
Data Considerations
Formulae for determining maximum class sizes are established in provincial legislation and differ for kindergarten, grades 1 to 3, grades 4 to 7 and grades 8 to 12.
Source
BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports : Class Size Summary
Link
http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/district_data_summary.php

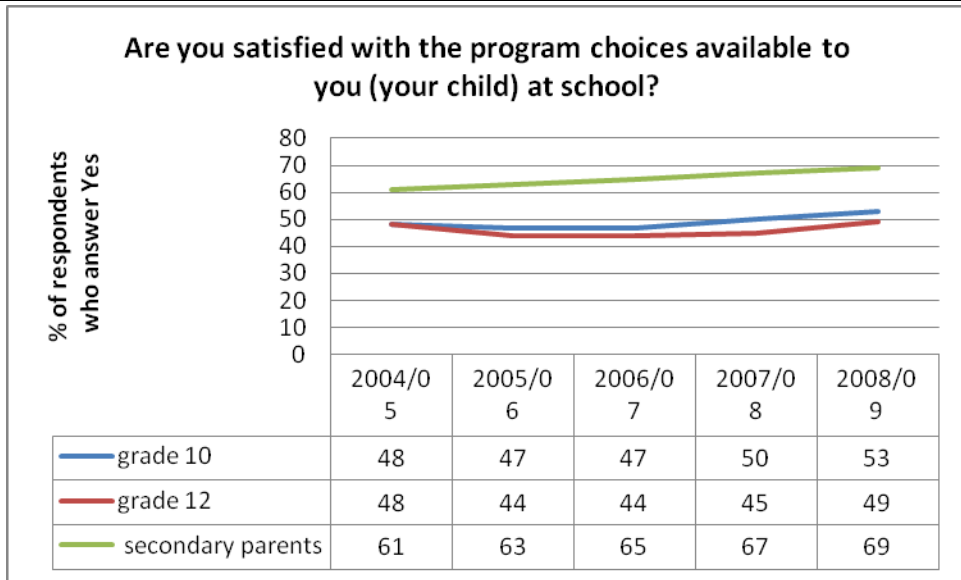
Satisfaction with Public Education System
Data Summary
Nearly three-quarters (73%) of secondary school parents in Metro Vancouver are satisfied with what their children are learning at school and 12% of secondary school parents would like to see their children transfer to a different school.
Date
2005-2009
Geography
Metro Vancouver

Description

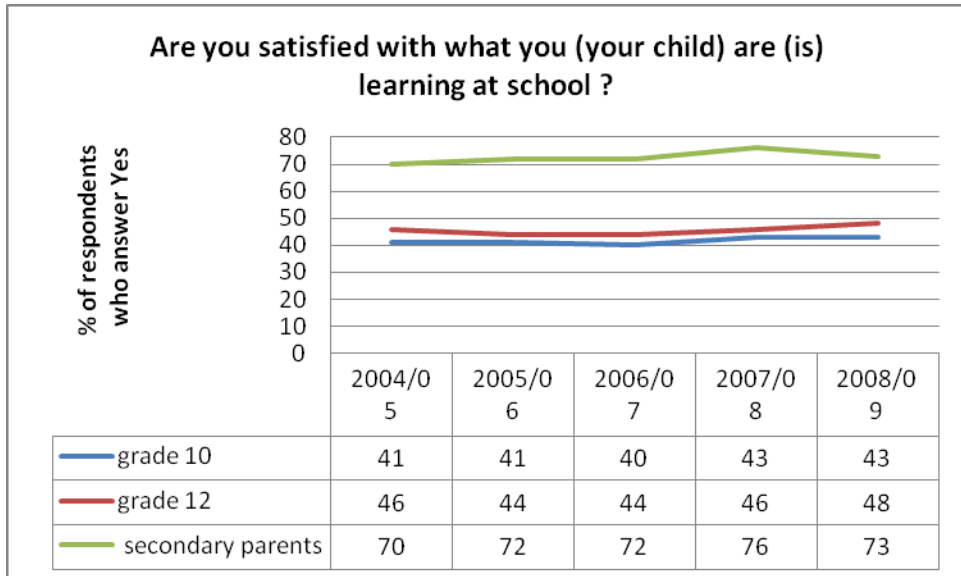
A small proportion of parents of elementary school children (8%) and a larger percentage of secondary school children (12%) would like to transfer their child(ren) to a different school. These rates are on the rise.



Amongst secondary school parents, more than two-thirds (69%) are satisfied with the program choices available to their child(ren) at school. The students themselves are somewhat less likely to be satisfied, with just over half (53%) of grade 10 students and just under half (49%) of grade 12 students reporting being satisfied.



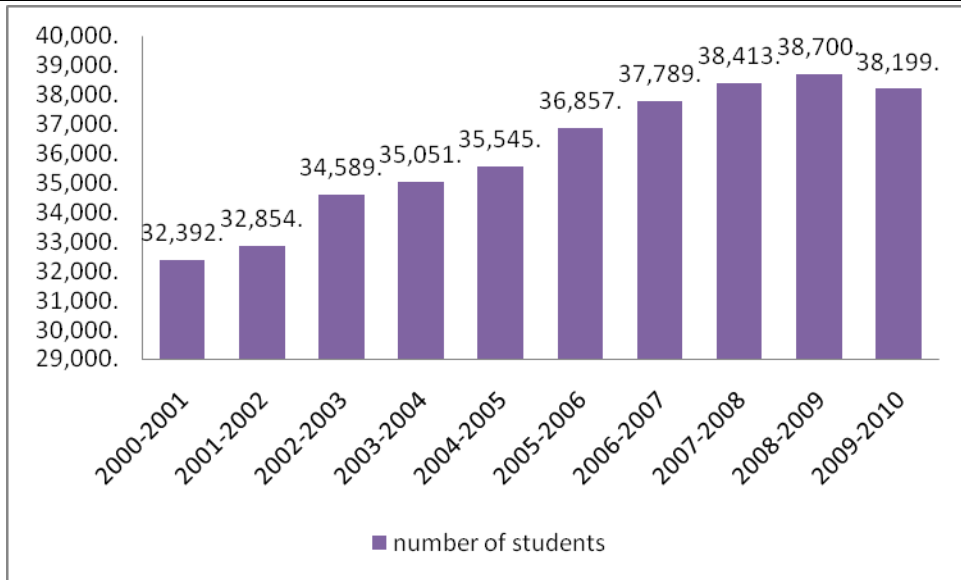
Nearly three-quarters (73%) of secondary school parents in Metro Vancouver are satisfied with what their child(ren) are learning at school. Less than half of students in grade 10 (43%) and grade 12 (48%) are satisfied with what they are learning.



For Aboriginal parents, the current figures for satisfaction levels are comparable. Current survey research shows that 71% report a

"generally positive" and 21% report a "generally negative" experience with elementary or secondary schools for their children.
Comparison
N/A
Data Considerations
All students and parents in the public school system are encouraged to participate in this annual survey. Response rates range from close to 90% for grades 3, 4 and 7, close to 70% for grade 10, close to 60% for grade 12, and under 20% for parents.
Source
BC Ministry of Education School and District Reports : Satisfaction surveys; Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study
Link
http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/district_data_summary.php http://www.uaps.ca/

Number of Students in Independent Schools
Data Summary
In 2009/10, there are 38,199 students enrolled in independent schools in Metro Vancouver.
Date
2000-2010
Geography
Metro Vancouver and school districts
Description
The number of students attending independent schools has risen dramatically since 2000, to a high of 38,700 in the 2008-2009 academic year, a 19.5% increase. This dropped off slightly in 2009-2010 to a current registration rate of 38,199.
<u>Number of Students in Independent Schools</u>



Comparison

N/A

Data Considerations

Data includes all grade levels from kindergarten to grade 12.

Source

BC Ministry of Education, Independent Schools Information

Link

http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/apps/imcl/imclWeb/IndSchool.do?school_category=Independent%20School

Access to Arts and Music at School

Data Summary

Nearly two-thirds of students in grades 3 and 4 but less than one-quarter of high school seniors report that they are learning about arts and music at school.

Date

2004-2009

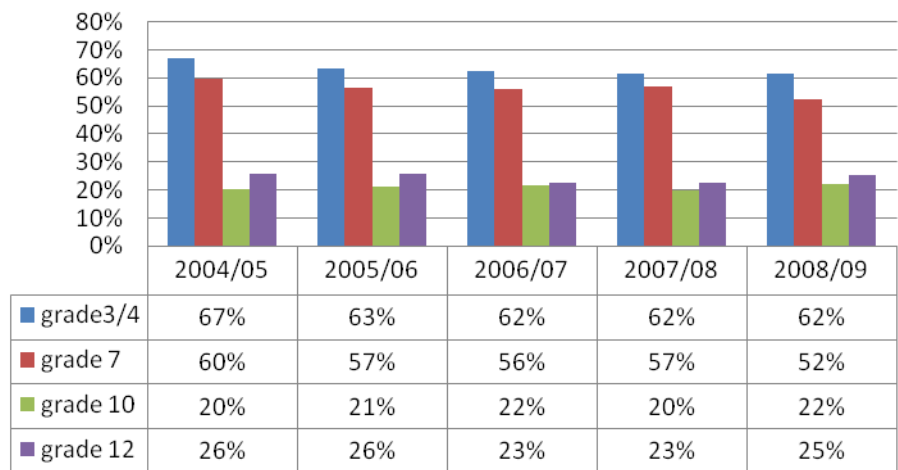
Geography

Metro Vancouver

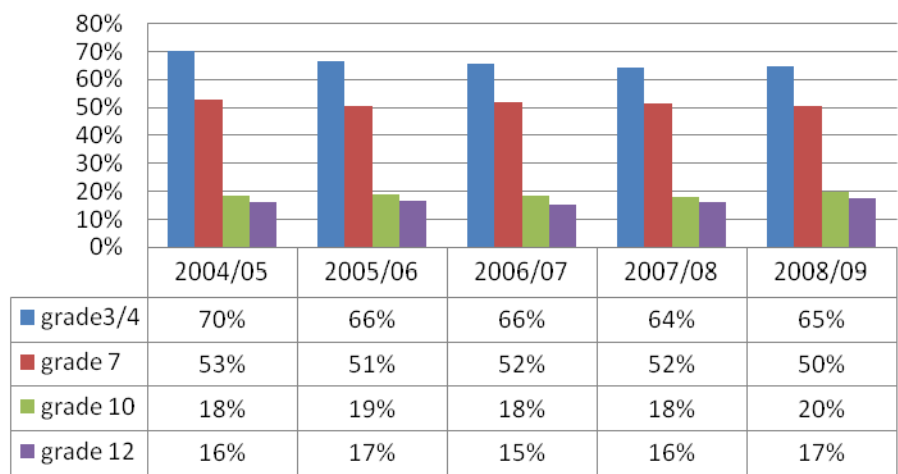
Description

In the 2008-2009 academic year, nearly two-thirds (62%) of students in grades 3 and 4 but only one-quarter (25%) of students in grade 12 reported learning about arts in school. This trend of decreasing access as grade level increases held true for learning about music as well, with an even smaller proportion of grade 12 students (17%) reporting learning about music at school. None of these rates have changed greatly since 2004-2005.

I am learning about arts at school



I am learning about music at school



N/A
Data Considerations
All students and parents in the public school system are encouraged to participate in this annual survey. Response rates range from close to 90% for grades 3, 4 and 7, close to 70% for grade 10, close to 60% for grade 12, and under 20% for parents.
Source
BC Ministry of Education School and District reports : Satisfaction surveys
Link
http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/district_data_summary.php

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Immigrant Status by Educational Attainment								
Data Summary								
In 2006, 63% of the recent immigrant population had some post-secondary education in metro Vancouver, a rate of educational attainment which increased by 8.3 % since census 2001.								
Date								
2001, 2006								
Geography								
Metro Vancouver and school districts								
Description								
Census 2006								
Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Before 1991	1991 to 1995	1996 to 2000	2001 to 2006	Non-permanent residents	
% with some post-secondary education	54%	57%	57%	53%	58%	63%	65%	
Census 2001								
Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration	Non-immigrant population	Immigrant population	Arrived Before 1961	Arrived 61-70	Arrived 71-80	Arrived 81-90	Arrived 91-95	Arrived 96-01

secondary education								
Comparison								
N/A								
Data Considerations								
None								
Source								
Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and 2006								
Link								
http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/tbt/index-eng.cfm								

First Nations Experience of Their Culture			
Data Summary			
Over half of Urban Aboriginal people in metro Vancouver reported that they learned almost nothing about Aboriginal people, history and culture throughout their public education, although for those who attended college or university, 64% said they learned a lot or a little about their culture there.			
Date			
2009			
Geography			
CMAs: Metro Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg			
Description			
Less than one-quarter of Aboriginal respondents in throughout their primary and high school education had some or all teachers who were Aboriginal, although 85% (83% for grades 9-12) were in classrooms where a few, some, most or all the students were Aboriginal. A large majority never learned in an Aboriginal language at school. Over half said they learned almost nothing about Aboriginal people, history and culture throughout their public education, although for those who attended college or university, 64% said they learned a lot or a little about their culture there.			
How many of your teachers were Aboriginal?			
	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-12	College/ University
All or most	2%	1%	6%
Some or a few	19%	21%	40%
None	75%	75%	51%

How many students in your school were Aboriginal?

	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-12	College/ University
All or most	24%	10%	14%
Some or a few	61%	73%	69%
None	14%	14%	15%

How many of your classes were in an Aboriginal language?

	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-13
All or most	1%	1%
Some or a few	6%	7%
None	89%	86%

Would you say you have learned a lot, a little or almost nothing about Aboriginal people, history and culture in school?

	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-13	College/ University
A lot	11%	9%	43%
A little	23%	34%	21%
Almost nothing	64%	54%	32%

It is important to bear this information in mind with the results from the 2009 Urban Aboriginal People's Study that 79% of Aboriginal people in the Vancouver region either personally experienced a federal residential school or provincial day school, or has a family member who did. Of these, 84% reported that this experience or that of their family member has significantly or somewhat impacted their life and who they are today.

Comparison

Reports of Urban Aboriginal people in the four Canadian cities below regarding their experience of their culture in school are comparable, with very few having all or most Aboriginal teachers in high school or teaching in an Aboriginal language, and somewhat larger percentages experiencing other Aboriginal students and learning about Aboriginal culture in high school.

	Had all or most Aboriginal teachers in high school	Had all or most Aboriginal students in high school	Had all or most of high school classes in an Aboriginal language	Learned a lot about Aboriginal culture in high school
Metro Vancouver	1%	10%	1%	9%
Metro Toronto	1%	4%	1%	--
Metro Montreal	3%	13%	2%	13%
Winnipeg Region	1%	15%	1%	8%

Data Considerations

None
Source
Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study
Link
http://www.uaps.ca/

International Student Enrollments

Data Summary

There were 26,543 international students who arrived to study in B.C. in 2009. About 16,000 of them came to study at one of the region's public post-secondary institutions.

Date

2009

Geography

Metro Vancouver

Description

The province-wide figure of 26,543 arriving international students in 2009 includes students at the secondary and post-secondary level. This is an increase of 3.3% compared to the count of 25,698 for 2008.

Considering the approximately 60% of these who arrived to pursue higher education at a public institution in Metro Vancouver, the largest number of these went to the University of British Columbia (5,563). UBC also has the largest percent of international students within its student body, at 13.1%.

	Number of International Students	% Share of Student Headcount
British Columbia Institute of Technology	1,710	2.7
Capilano College	998	7.1
Douglas College	1,929	6.1
Emily Carr University of Art + Design	258	6.1
Justice Institute of British Columbia	156	5.0
Kwantlen Polytechnic University	935	5.2
Langara College	1,496	7.6
Simon Fraser University	2,384	10.5
Trinity Western University	n/a	n/a
Vancouver Community College	606	2.6
University of British Columbia	5,563	13.1
Total and average %	16,035	6.4

Of the 26,543 secondary and post-secondary students arriving to study in BC in 2009, the number of students by country of origin is as follows:

Korea	6,189
China	5,573
Saudi Arabia	2,267
Japan	1,796
United States	1,167
Mexico	1,049
Taiwan	905
Germany	874
India	686
Brazil	656

Comparison

N/A

Data Considerations

International students must obtain a student visa (visitor visa in the case of the diplomatic corps) in order to enroll in a BC university and must complete a full-time program of studies over either an eight or 12 month period. Some enrolment quotas exist for international students. UBC totals include UBC-Okanagan students.

Source

Research Universities Council of BC, International Students TUPC Table 3.5; Research Universities Council of BC, Annualized FTE Faculty TUPC Table 6.1; Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development, Post-Secondary Central Data Warehouse Standard Reports - Headcount Totals
BC CIE for province-wide numbers, by request

Link

http://www.tupc.bc.ca/facts_figures/pdf/tupc3.5.pdf (for UBC and SFU)

<http://www.aved.gov.bc.ca/datawarehouse/documents/headcount.pdf> (for other public sector universities)

<http://www.bccie.bc.ca/>