

2016 PROFILE OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN SURREY



A report of the Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Committee

2016 PROFILE OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN SURREY
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A REPORT OF



PREPARED BY



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Introduction

The Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Committee recognizes the traditional territories of the Semiahmoo, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Kwantlen, Qayqayt, and Tsawwassen First Nations.

The purpose of this report is to provide an up-to-date profile of the City of Surrey's Aboriginal population. The report compiles publicly available data from the 2016 census.

Background

The City of Surrey is the second largest city in British Columbia (BC), with a fast-growing population of over 500,000 (City of Surrey, 2018).

Surrey is composed of six communities including Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, Newton, South Surrey, and Whalley, as well as the City Centre.

Surrey has a diverse population including a young and growing Aboriginal population that is expected to grow exponentially over the next 15 years.

In 2015-2016, a report on the profile of Surrey's Aboriginal population was prepared to help inform the development of the All Our Relations Strategy. This report, titled A Profile of the Aboriginal Population in Surrey, BC, (hereafter known as the 2011 profile report) retrieved data from Statistics Canada's 2011 Census and compared statistics for Surrey's Aboriginal population to those of Surrey's general population and other relevant populations. The report included statistics on Surrey's Aboriginal population including size, age, family characteristics, language, education, employment, commuting, income, housing, and mobility.

About this Report

Data for this report was attained from Statistics Canada's 2016 Census data. Where applicable, data from the 2016 census is compared to findings from the 2011 Census contained within the 2011 profile report. As well, the report compares data on Surrey's Aboriginal population to other relevant populations.

Statistics Canada has several metrics to define Aboriginal identity; for the purpose of this report, data from the Aboriginal identity metric will be used unless otherwise noted. Aboriginal identity includes



“persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians” (Statistics Canada, 2016b).

The following sections provide statistics regarding Surrey’s Aboriginal population in the areas of population, age, family characteristics, housing, mobility, language, education, income, employment, and labour force and commuting.

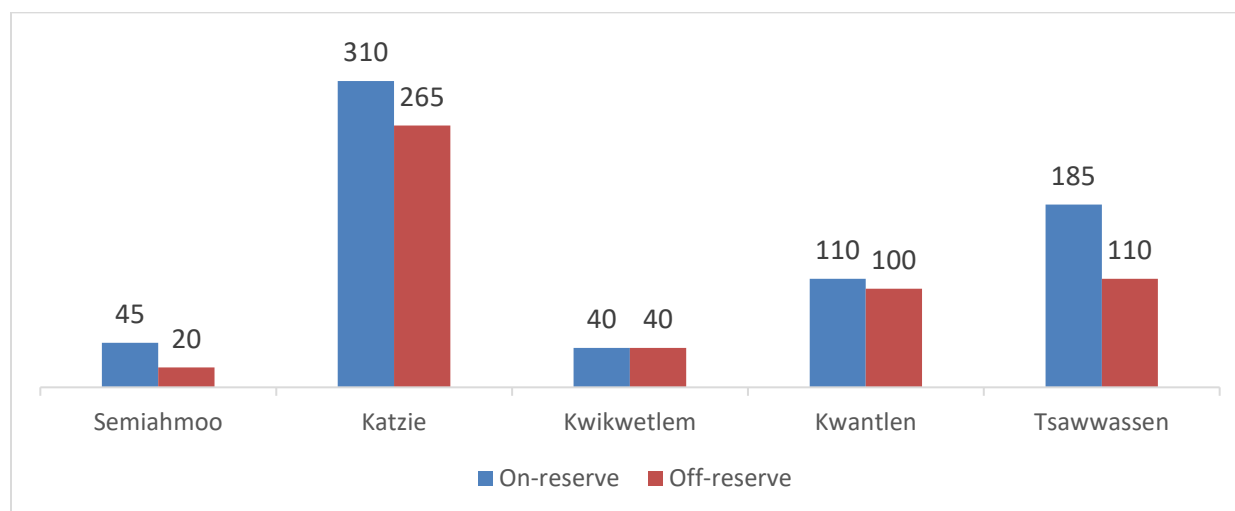
1. Population

This section describes Surrey's Aboriginal population growth compared to other populations and indicates Surrey's Aboriginal population by identity (i.e. First Nation, Métis, Inuit).

1.1 On- and Off-Reserve

The Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Committee recognizes the traditional territories of the Semiahmoo, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Kwantlen, Qayqayt¹, and Tsawwassen First Nations. A slight majority of members of these Nations live on-reserve compared to off-reserve (see Figure 2). The off-reserve population could be living anywhere; the census does not provide data available on the communities where the off-reserve members live.

Figure 2. Nation Members Who Live On-Reserve Compared to Off-Reserve (Number)



1.2 Aboriginal Population by Surrey Community

The Whalley and Newton communities have the largest Aboriginal populations in Surrey (see Figure 3 and Table 1 below). In Whalley, the highest number of Aboriginal people live along the rapid-transit stretch, between Gateway Station and King George Station, and along 104 Ave. In Newton, the highest number of Aboriginal people live along King George Boulevard from south of 88th Ave, all the way to the Newton Exchange bus loop. Other areas that have a high number of Aboriginal people include around the Guildford Recreation Centre and the Guildford Mall in the Guildford community, around the Cloverdale Centre and north of Fraser Highway in the Cloverdale community, and east of Highway 99 in the South Surrey community. Areas and communities in Surrey with the highest Aboriginal populations have remained consistent since 2011.

¹ No statistics are provided by Statistics Canada on the Qayqayt people. The Qayqayt First Nation is the only registered First Nation in Canada that does not have a land base (BC Assembly of First Nations, 2018).

Figure 3. People Who Identify as Aboriginal by Census Tract

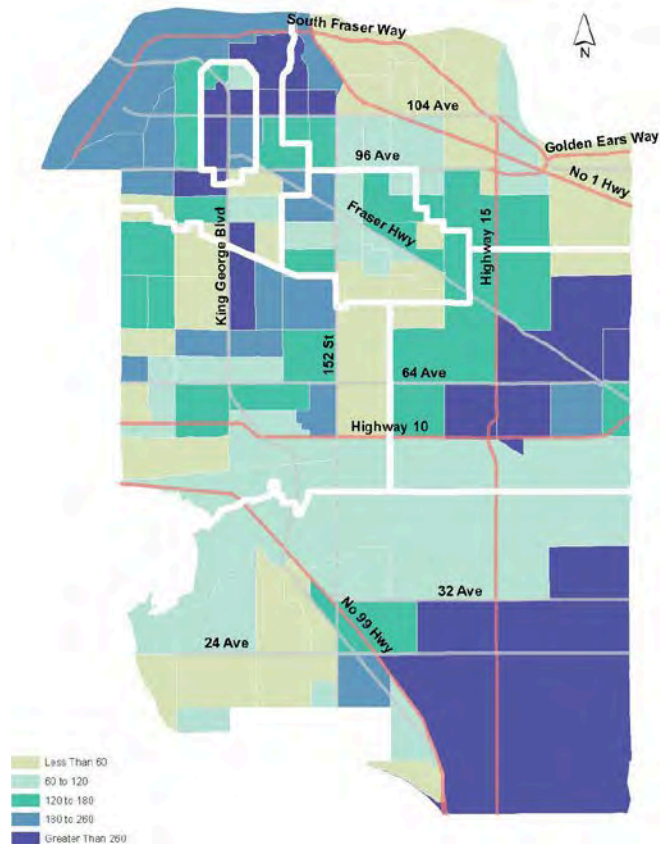


Table 1. Aboriginal Population by Surrey Community (Number)

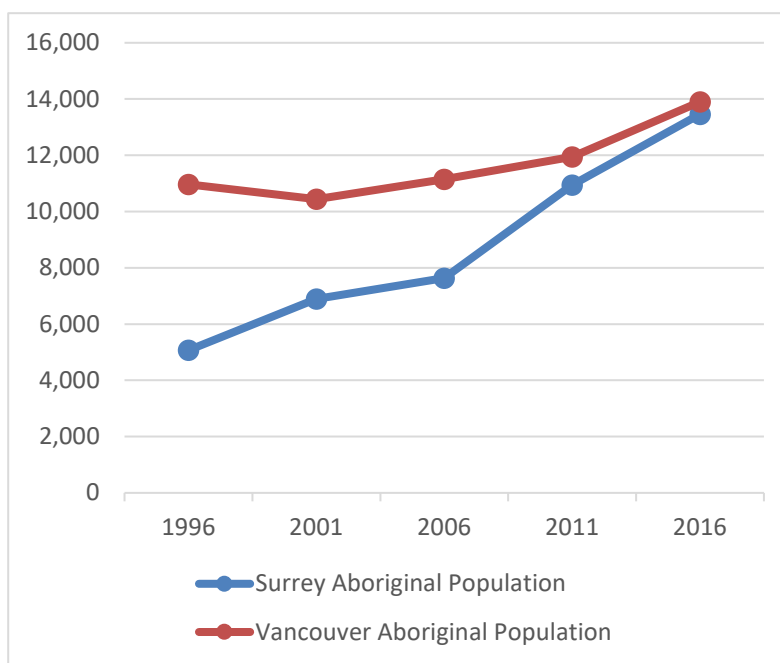
Guildford	Fleetwood	Newton	Cloverdale	South Surrey	Whalley	Whalley (excluding City Centre)	City Centre
1,575	1,240	3,280	2,295	1,565	3,510	2,280	1,230

1.3 Population Growth

As of 2016, 13,460 individuals self-identified as Aboriginal in the City of Surrey. This is an increase of approximately 22.9% since the 2011 Census. Surrey’s Aboriginal population accounts for 2.6% of Surrey’s overall population, an increase of 0.2% since the 2011 Census.

Surrey’s Aboriginal population has been growing steadily since 1996. Surrey’s total population ($n^2 = 511,540$) is smaller than Vancouver’s total population ($n = 618,201$); however, Surrey’s Aboriginal population ($n = 13,460$) is nearly on par with Vancouver’s Aboriginal population ($n = 13,900$) (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Growth of Aboriginal Population: Comparison between Surrey and Vancouver Aboriginal Populations (Number)



1.4 Projected Growth

Surrey’s Aboriginal population had an average annual growth rate of 4.9% from 2011 – 2016^{3,4}. Comparatively, Vancouver’s Aboriginal population had an average annual growth rate of 1.2%, while the City of Surrey’s average annual growth rate was 2.1% over the same period.

Growth projections for Surrey and Vancouver’s Aboriginal population were calculated based on the compound annual growth rate and a geometric growth method⁵ (see Table 1 below). Based on these projections, it is estimated that in 2018 Surrey’s Aboriginal population has exceeded that of Vancouver⁶, and will nearly double Vancouver’s Aboriginal population by 2036.

Table 2. Projected Population Growth: Comparison between Surrey and Vancouver Aboriginal Populations (Number)

Year	Surrey Aboriginal Population	Vancouver Aboriginal Population
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² n refers to the total number

³ Growth rate calculation based on compound annual growth rate: $\text{growth rate} = (\text{end value}/\text{start value})^{(1/\text{period})} - 1$

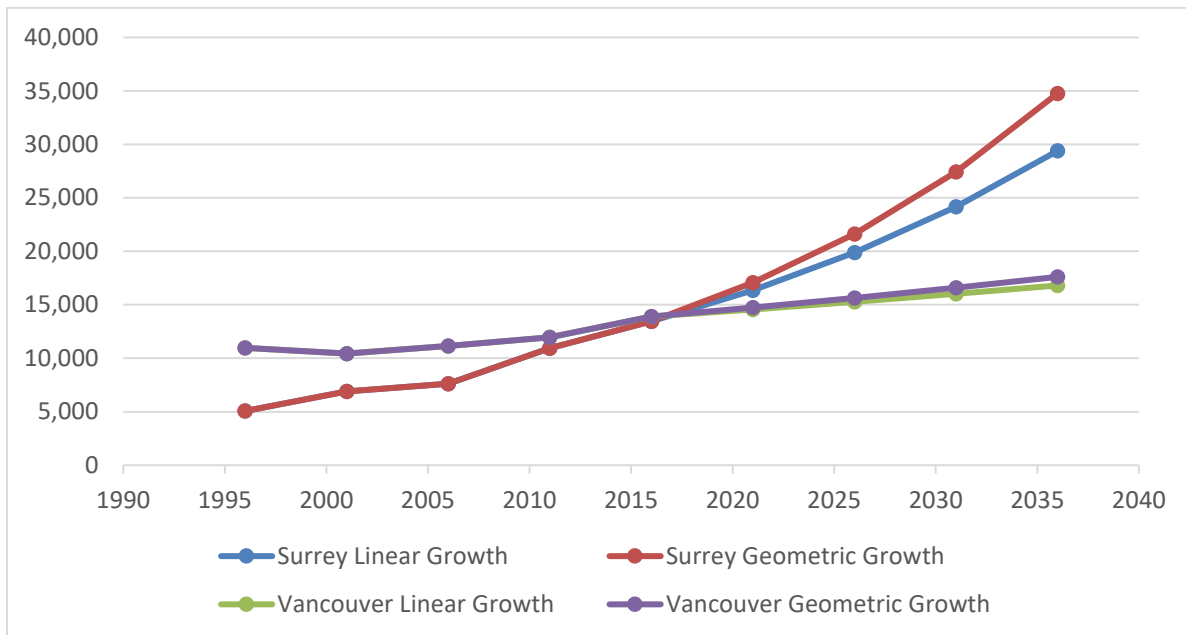
⁴ A limitation of using a compound annual growth rate is that it assumes both Surrey and Vancouver Aboriginal populations will continue to grow steadily. The growth rate is based on historical data points and may not be a reliable measure for future growth rates.

⁵ Formula for geometric growth method: $Y_t = Y_0(1+r)^t$, where Y_0 is the current population, r is the growth rate, and t is the number of years being projected into the future.

⁶ Based on the projections for Surrey and Vancouver’s average annual growth rate for Aboriginal population, as of 2018, Surrey has an Aboriginal population of 14,811 and Vancouver has an Aboriginal population of 14,235.

	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Geometric Growth	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Geometric Growth
1996	5,070	5,070	10,965	10,965
2001	6,895	6,895	10,440	10,440
2006	7,630	7,630	11,145	11,145
2011	10,950	10,950	11,945	11,945
2016	13,460	13,460	13,900	13,900
2021	16,362	17,064	14,576	14,747
2026	19,890	21,634	15,284	15,646
2031	24,178	27,428	16,027	16,599
2036	29,391	34,772	16,806	17,610

Figure 5. Growth of Aboriginal Population in Surrey Compared to Vancouver (Number)



1.5 Aboriginal Identity

The majority of Surrey’s Aboriginal population identifies as First Nation (54.5%), nearly half (42.2%) identifies as Métis, and less than 1 percent identifies as Inuit. The First Nation population has increased by 19.6% since 2011, while the Métis population has increased by 34.6%. The Inuit population is the only Aboriginal population in Surrey that has decreased (see Figure 6).

Surrey has a slightly larger proportion of individuals who identify as Métis within its Aboriginal population compared to the City of Vancouver, Metro Vancouver⁷, British Columbia, and Canada (see Figure 7).

Figure 6. Comparison between 2016 and 2011 Surrey Aboriginal Identity (Number)

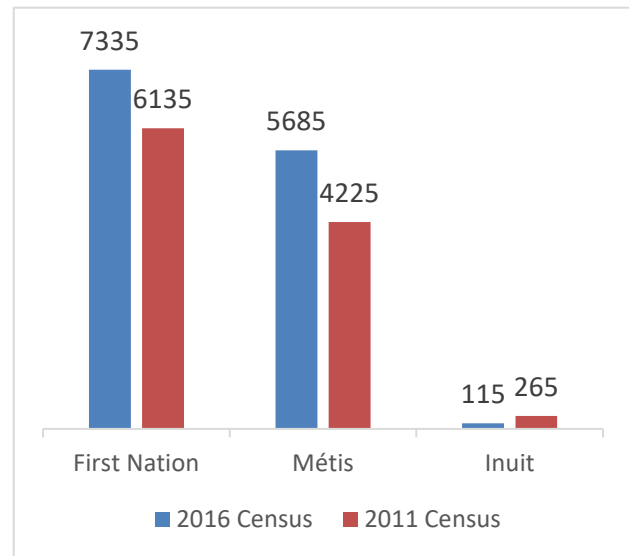
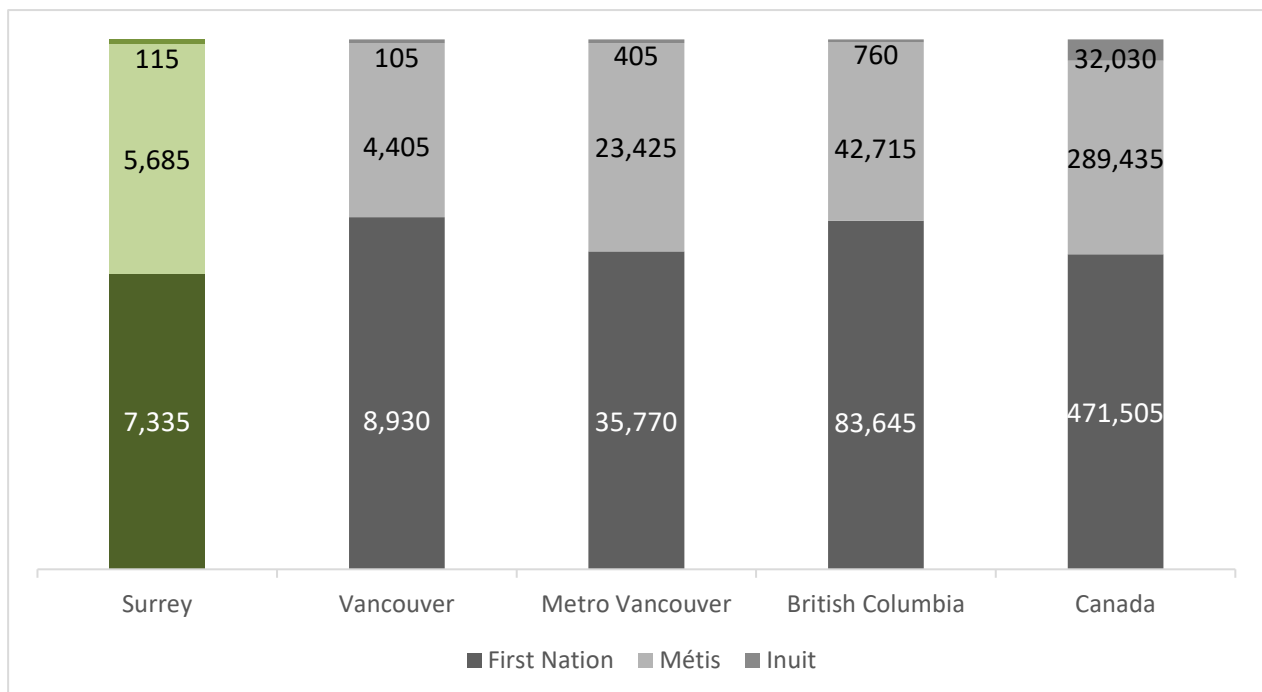


Figure 7. Proportion of Population Who Self-Identify as First Nation, Métis or Inuit in 2016 by Location (Number)



⁷ For the purpose of this report, *Metro Vancouver* will be used instead of *Greater Vancouver*. Statistics Canada uses the term *Greater Vancouver*, but *Metro Vancouver* is used more frequently by the City of Surrey. The two terms are synonymous with each other.

When compared to other municipalities in BC, as of 2016, the City of Surrey had the second highest total Aboriginal population (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Comparison of Aboriginal Populations Across BC Municipalities (Number)

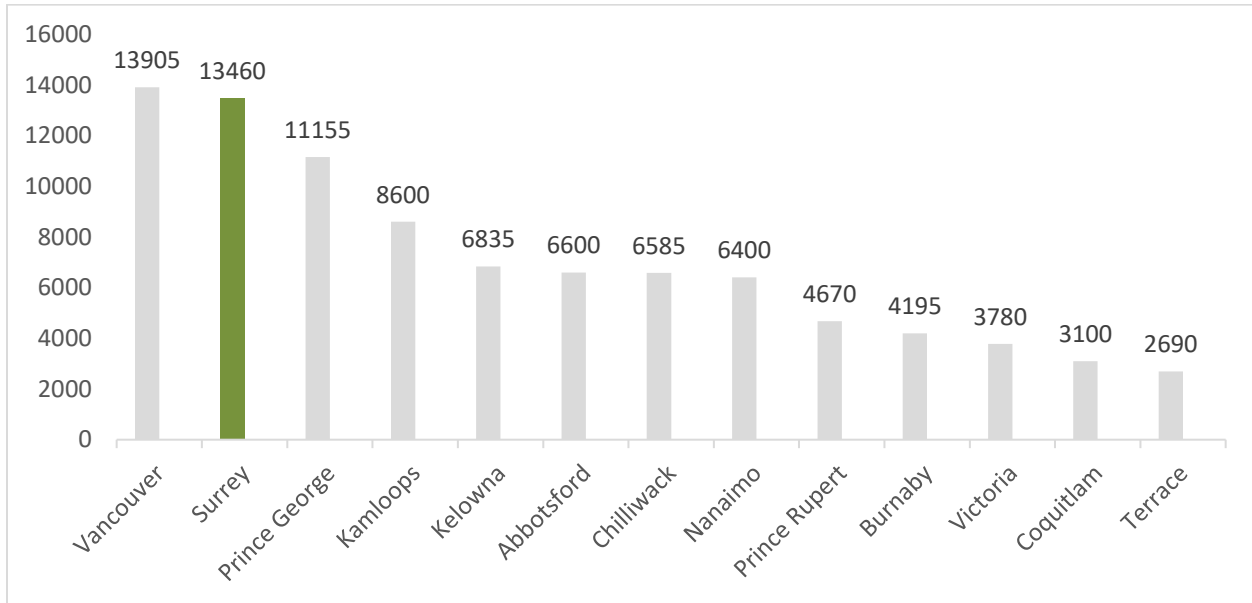


Figure 9 below compares the number of Aboriginal people in Surrey compared to other municipalities across Canada with large Aboriginal populations. Municipalities are organized by populations with the highest proportion of Aboriginal people compared to total population. For example, Prince Albert’s Aboriginal population makes up 42% of its total population, while Montreal Ville’s Aboriginal population makes up 1% of its overall population. Surrey’s Aboriginal population makes up 3% of Surrey’s total population.

Figure 9. Comparison of Canadian Municipalities with Large Aboriginal Populations (Number)

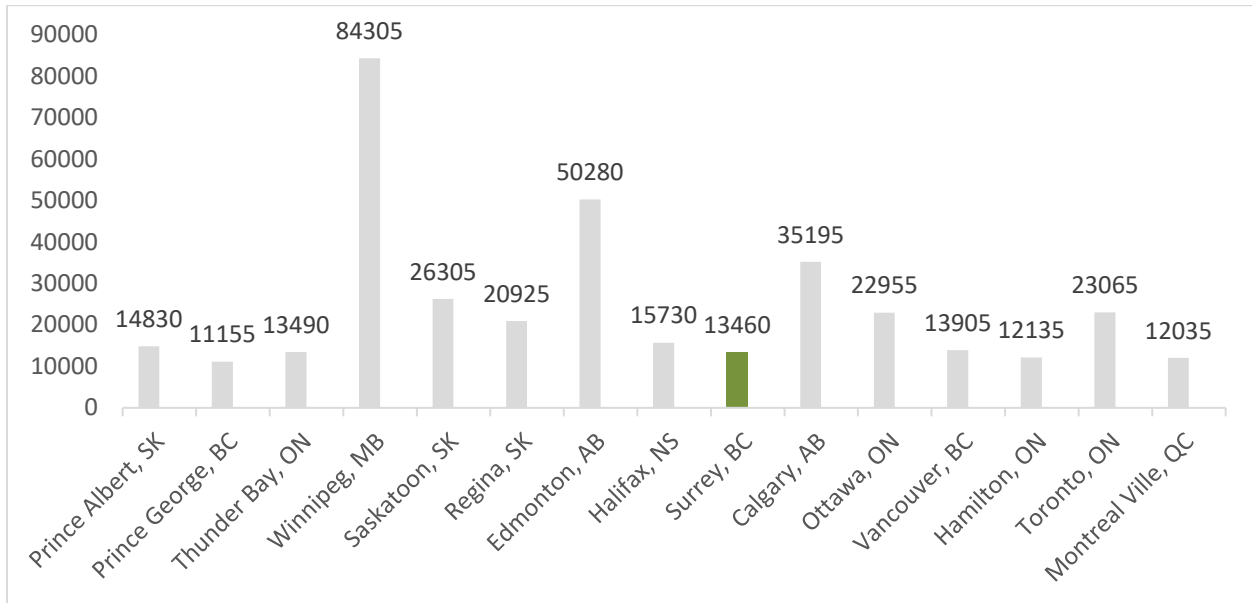
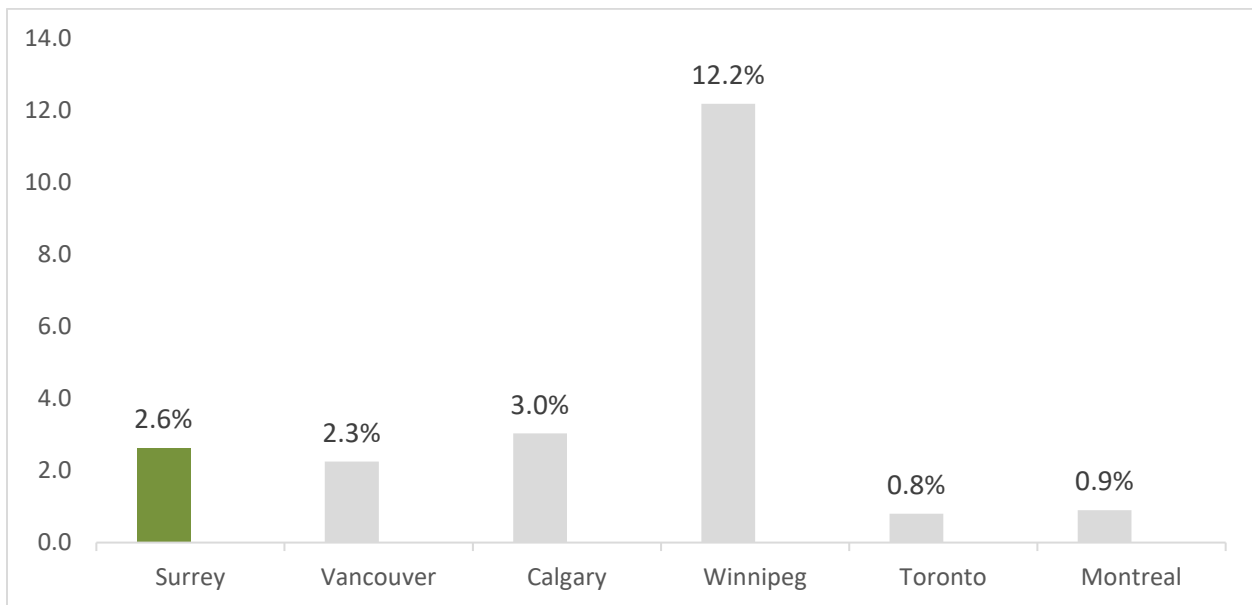


Figure 10 below compares Surrey’s Aboriginal population to that of other major Canadian cities.

Figure 10. Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of Total Population, Select Canadian Cities (Percent)



2. Age

This section provides data on Surrey’s Aboriginal population median and average age, as well as age distribution in comparison to other populations. This section also provides data specific to children and youth, as well as the senior population.

2.1 Median Age

While the median age has increased by 2.5 years since 2011, Surrey’s Aboriginal population remains significantly younger than Surrey’s total population (with a median age of 28.1 compared to 38.4 for the total population). Surrey’s Aboriginal population is also young compared to the Aboriginal populations in Vancouver and is lower than the Metro Vancouver median age (see Figure 11).

Figure 9. Median Age in Years: Comparison Between Aboriginal and Total Populations (Percent)

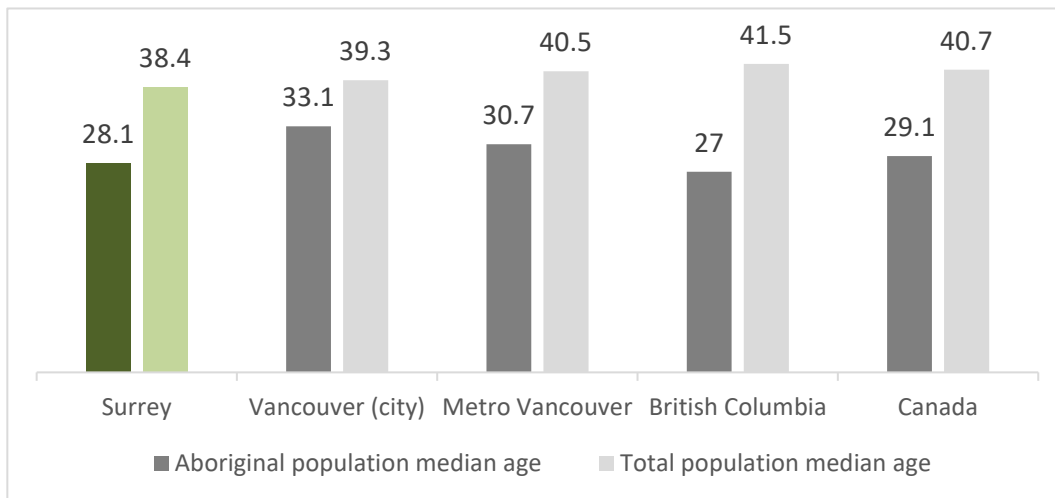


Figure 12 and 13 below compare the median age of Surrey’s Aboriginal population to that of other Aboriginal population across Canada and in BC. The median age of Surrey’s Aboriginal population has increased from 25.6 since the 2011 Census.

Figure 12. Aboriginal Population Median Age in Years Across Canada (Percent)

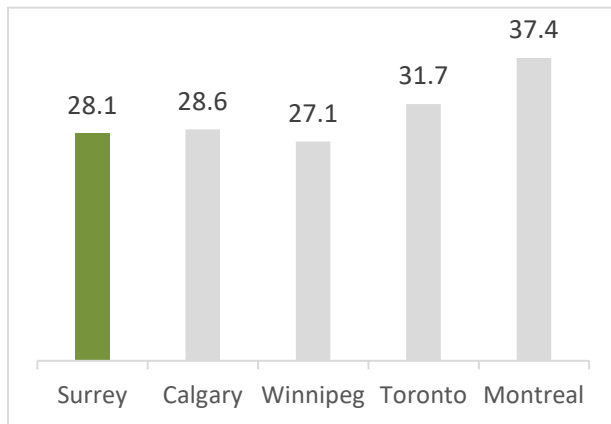
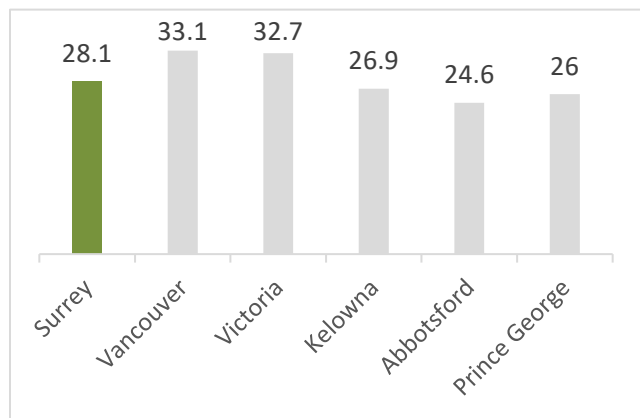


Figure 13. Aboriginal Population Median Age in Years Across British Columbia (Percent)

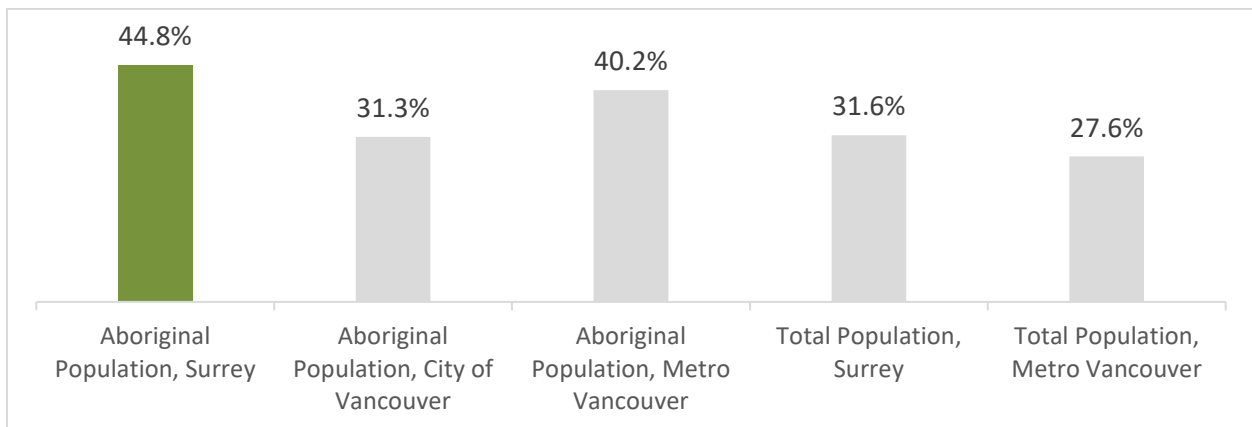


2.1.1

2.1.2 Child and Youth Population (under 24 years)

Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a relatively large proportion of youth: nearly half (44.8%) are under the age of 24, which is a slight decrease from 49.3% in 2011 (see Figure 14). This rate is nearly 15% higher than that of Surrey’s total population and the City of Vancouver’s Aboriginal population under 24. (For all numbers and percentages across age groups, see Table 3 below).

Figure 14. Children and Youth Population, Age 0-24 (Percent)



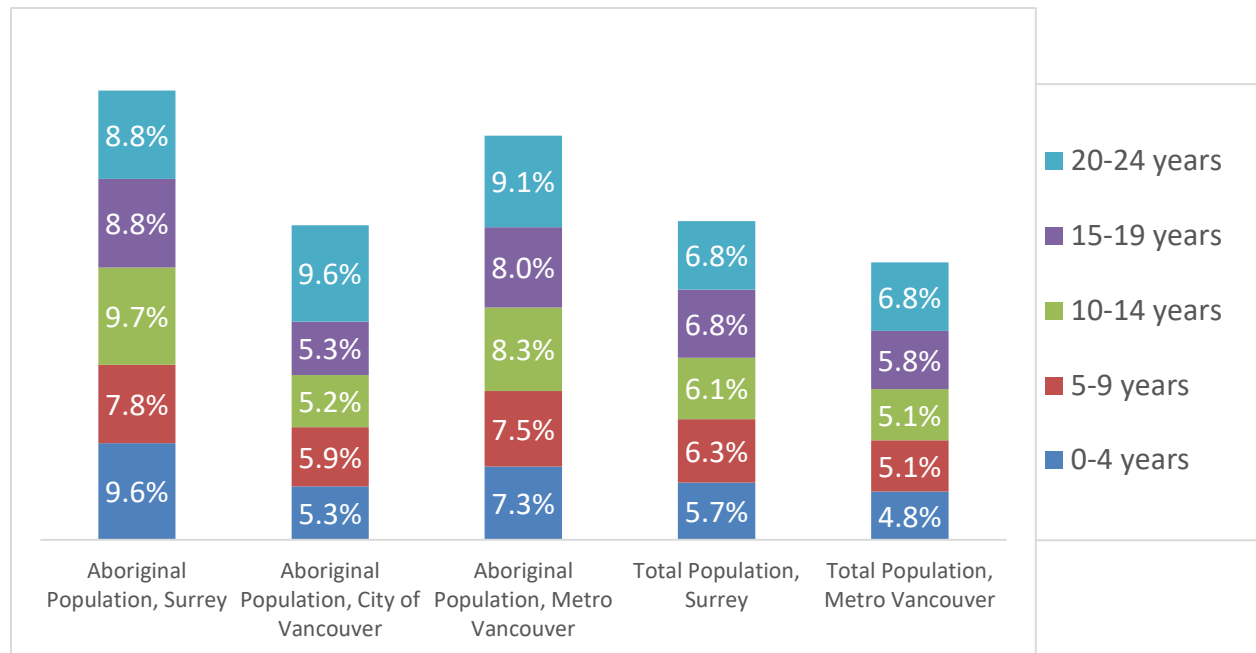
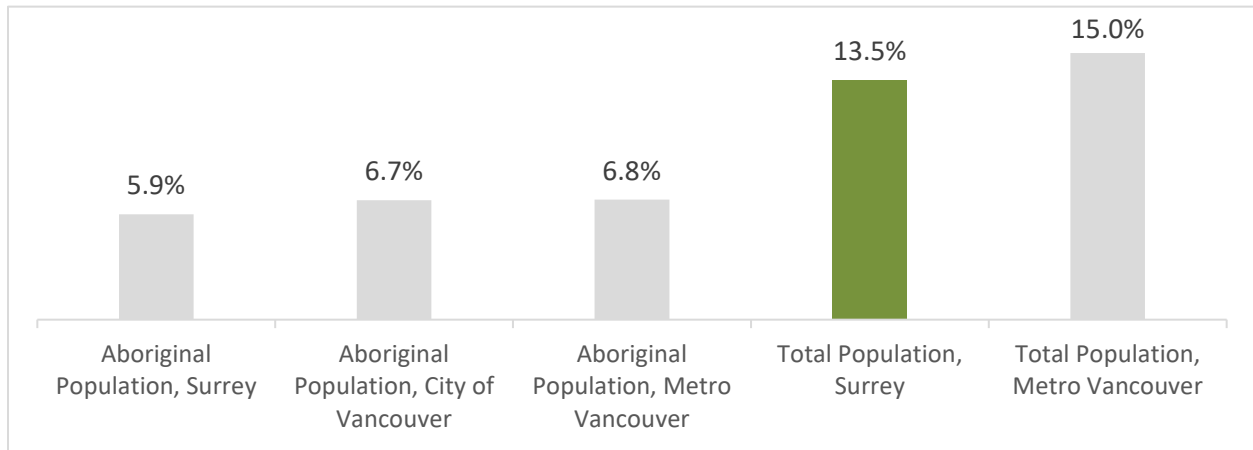
Notably, when children and youth ages are further broken down, it becomes apparent that Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a particularly high percentage of children who are under the age of 4 (n = 1,290, 9.6%) and children between the ages of 10 and 14 (n = 1,310, 9.7%). By comparison, the percentage of children age 0-4 in Surrey’s Aboriginal population is nearly 4% higher than that of Surrey’s total population, while the percentage of children and youth age 10-14 is over 3.5% higher (see Figure 15).

Figure 15. Children and Youth Population, Broken Down by Age Groups (Percent)

2.1.3 Senior Population (over 65)

Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a comparatively small proportion of seniors age 65+. Only 5.94% of Surrey’s Aboriginal population is over the age of 65 (see Figure 16). The percentage of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal seniors is only slightly lower than that of the City of Vancouver and Metro Vancouver, but is significantly lower than the total population of seniors in Surrey and in Metro Vancouver (see Table 3 below). The proportion of Surrey’s Aboriginal senior population has increased by approximately 2% since 2011.

Figure 16. Senior Population, Age 65+ (Percent)



2.2 Age Distribution

The age distribution of Surrey’s Aboriginal population is skewed toward children and youth: over 60% of the population is under the age of 35 (see Figure 17).

When compared to other populations, it becomes apparent that Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a high proportion of children and youth under the age of 14. For example, when compared to the City of Vancouver (which has a similar Aboriginal population size), Surrey has 3,655 Aboriginal children and youth age 0-14 while the City of Vancouver has 2,280.

Figure 17. Age Distribution (Percent)

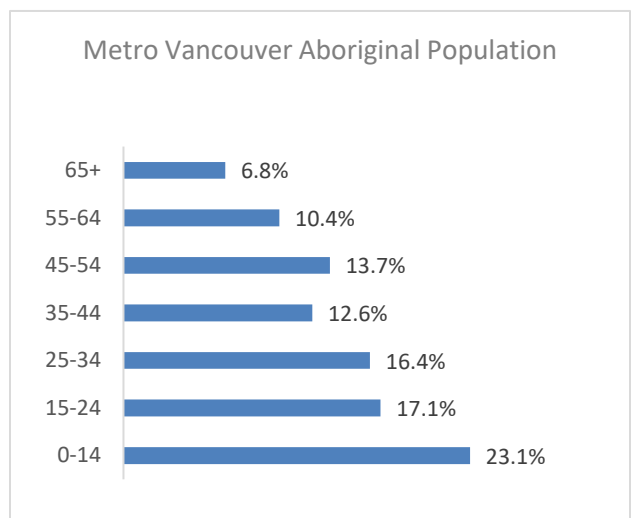
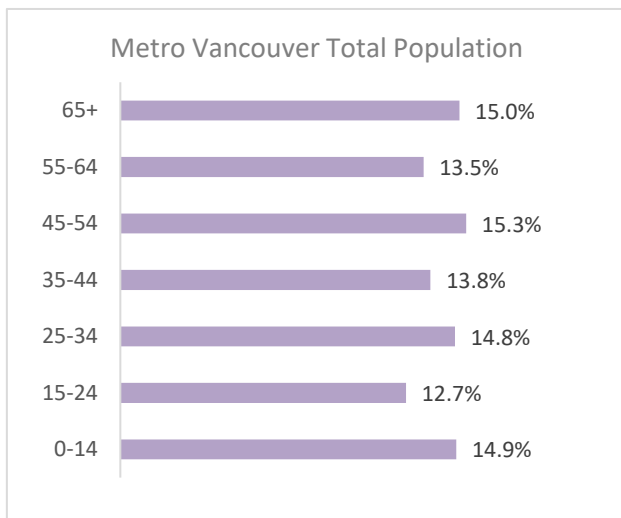
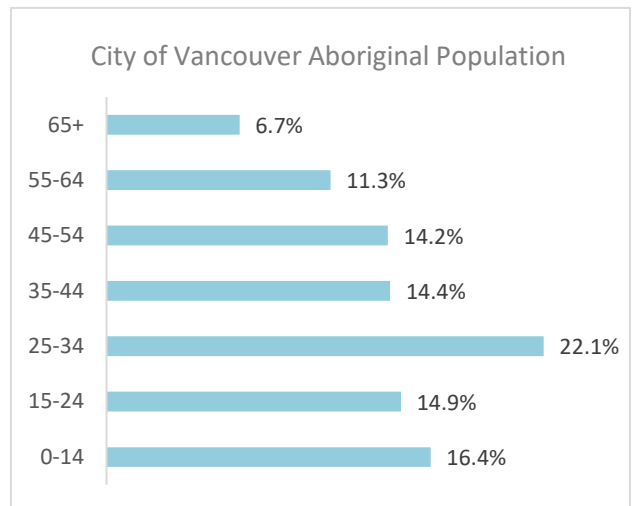
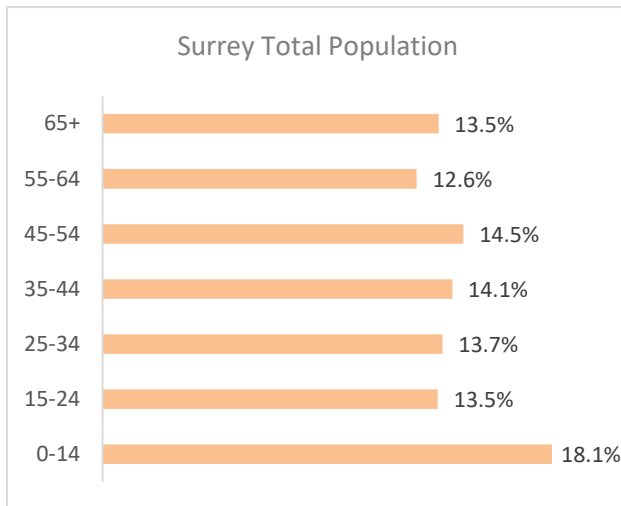
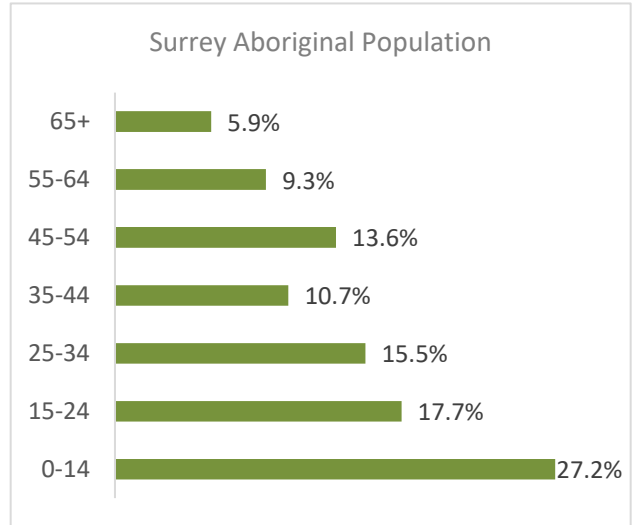


Table 3. Age Distribution by Geographic Area (Number and Percent)

Age	Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey Total		Vancouver Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	1,290	9.6%	28,930	5.7%	740	5.3%	4,510	7.3%	115,990	4.8%
5-9	1,055	7.8%	32,140	6.3%	815	5.9%	4,580	7.5%	122,580	5.1%
10-14	1,310	9.7%	31,410	6.1%	720	5.2%	5,080	8.3%	123,055	5.1%
0-14	3,655	27.2%	92,475	18.1%	2,280	16.4%	14,170	23.1%	361,620	14.9%
15-19	1,185	8.8%	34,808	6.8%	735	5.3%	4,915	8.0%	141,560	5.8%
20-24	1,190	8.8%	34,930	6.8%	1,340	9.6%	5,600	9.1%	165,760	6.8%
15-24	2,380	17.7%	69,010	13.5%	2,070	14.9%	10,515	17.1%	307,320	12.7%
25-34	2,080	15.5%	69,985	13.7%	3,075	22.1%	10,085	16.4%	360,030	14.8%
35-44	1,440	10.7%	71,975	14.1%	1,995	14.4%	7,720	12.6%	333,885	13.8%
45-54	1,835	12.6%	74,300	14.5%	1,980	14.2%	8,445	13.7%	372,240	15.3%
55-64	1,255	9.3%	64,635	12.6%	1,575	11.3%	6,370	10.4%	326,290	13/5%
65+	800	5.9%	69,150	12.5%	935	6.7%	4,160	6.8%	364,850	15.0%

3. Family Profile

This section provides statistics regarding family traits of Surrey's Aboriginal population, such as marriage status, children in census families, and single-parent households. This section also includes information specific to foster children.

3.1 Family Traits

A sizable proportion (41.6%) of Surrey's Aboriginal population over the age of 15 are either married or in a common-law relationship (See Table 4). This rate is similar for the Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver (41.4%), but significantly higher than that of the Aboriginal population in BC (33.5%) and the Aboriginal population in Canada (34.5%). In comparison, almost 20% more of the total population of Surrey (15+) (60.7%) is in a married or common-law relationship. Since 2011, the population of Aboriginal people over the age of 15 who are married or in common-law relationships has increased by 31.9%.

Table 4. Marriage Status for 15+ Population: Comparison between Aboriginal and Total Populations (Number and Percent)

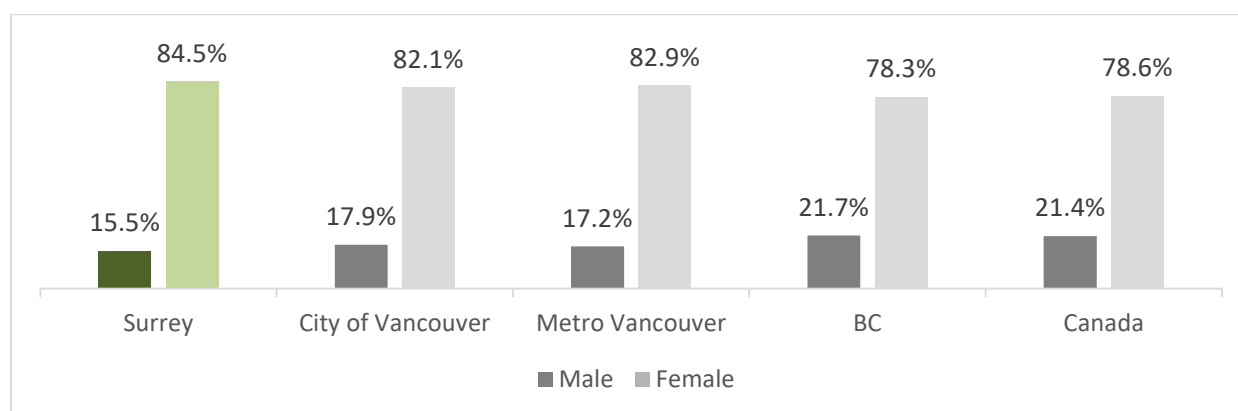
Aboriginal population	Surrey		Metro Vancouver		BC		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Aboriginal 15+ population	9,800	100%	47,280	100%	270,585	100%	860,265	100%
Married spouses or common-law partners	4,075	41.6%	19,595	41.4%	90,760	33.5%	297,070	34.5%
Total population	Surrey		Metro Vancouver		BC		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total 15+ population	419,060	100%	2,064,615	100%	4,560,240	100%	17,488,485	100%
Married spouses or common-law partners	254,255	60.7%	1,185,510	57.4%	2,227,315	48.8%	8,229,220	47.1%

Of the total Aboriginal population in Surrey 15 years and older, 10.9% identify as single parents (see Table 5). This is approximately twice as high as in the total population of Surrey (5.15%). The percentage of Surrey's Aboriginal population who are single parents is also higher than the percentage of Metro Vancouver's Aboriginal population who are single parents (8.98%) and the proportion of BC's Aboriginal population who are single parents (7.41%).

Table 5. Single Parent Status for 15+ Population: Comparison between Aboriginal and Total Populations (Number and Percent)

Aboriginal population	Surrey		Metro Vancouver		BC		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Aboriginal 15+ population	9,800	100%	47,280	100%	270,585	100%	860,265	100%
Single parents	1,065	10.9%	4,245	9.0%	20,060	7.4%	134,050	15.6%
Total population	Surrey		Metro Vancouver		BC		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total 15+ population	419,060	100%	2,064,615	100%	4,560,240	100%	17,488,485	100%
Single parents	21,565	5.2%	104,525	5.1%	197,730	4.3%	1,262,415	7.2%

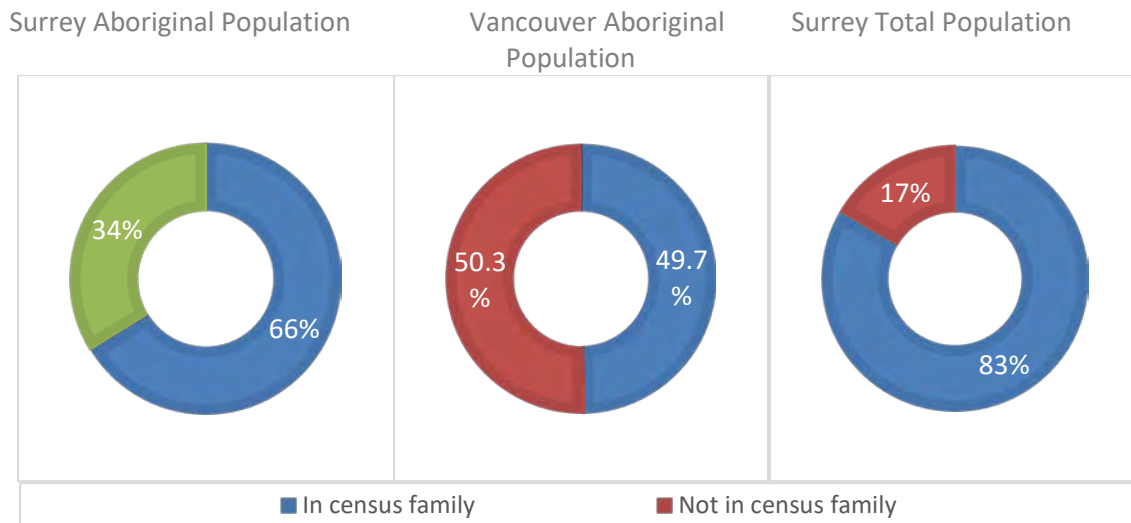
While majority of single parents are female across many groups (see Figure 18), Surrey's Aboriginal population has a slightly higher percentage of single parents who are female (84.5%) compared to other Aboriginal populations (see Figure 18) and compared to Surrey's total population (79.41% of Surrey's total population of single parents are female). The percent of Aboriginal single parents who are male has increased by over 4% since 2011.

Figure 18. Aboriginal Single Parents by Sex⁸ (Percent)

⁸ Sex refers to the sex of an individual as assigned at birth, while gender refers to how an individual identifies (Statistics Canada, 2018). Gender identity does not necessarily conform to the gender binary of male or female. In the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada compares data by sex, not by gender. For more information regarding definitions of terminology, see: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=DEC&Id=24101>.

Approximately one third of Surrey’s Aboriginal population (age 15+) is not in a census family (33.8%), which is significantly lower than Vancouver’s Aboriginal population (50.3%) (see Figure 19). Surrey’s Aboriginal population has approximately double the rate of individuals in Surrey’s total population who are not in a census family (16.6%). The percentage of Surrey’s Aboriginal population not in a census family has increased by 39.2% since 2011.

Figure 19. Aboriginal Population Not in Census Family⁹ (Percent)



⁹ “Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.” (Statistics Canada, 2017).

3.2 Children in Census Families¹⁰

Surrey's Aboriginal population has over double the percentage of children in census families living with single parents (40.7%) compared to Surrey's total population (18.8%) (see Figure 20 for a visual comparison between regions, and Table 6 for the numbers and percentages). Less than half of Surrey's Aboriginal population of children in census families live with two parents (45.6%). This rate is significantly lower than that of Surrey's total population, where approximately three-quarters (75.3%) of children living in a census family live with two parents. Surrey's Aboriginal population also has a higher percent of children in census families living with grandparents (2.88%) compared to Surrey's total population (0.7%). Aboriginal populations consistently have a higher percent of children in census families living with grandparents compared to total populations (see Table 6 below).

Figure 20. Family Profile for Children in Census Families (Percent)

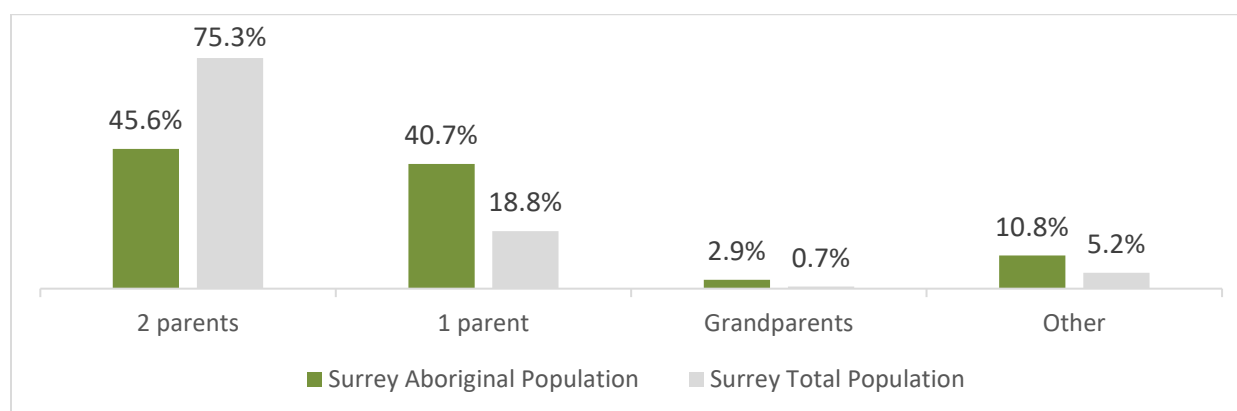


Table 6. Children in Census Families (Number and Percent)

Aboriginal population	Surrey		Metro Vancouver		BC		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Aboriginal children in census families	5555	100%	22475	100%	106650	100%	316780	100%
Children living with 2 parents ¹¹	2535	45.6%	11075	49.3%	51355	48.2%	155185	49.0%
Children living with 1 parent	2260	40.7%	8510	37.9%	39425	37.0%	119785	37.8%
Children living with grandparents ¹²	160	2.9%	650	2.9%	3750	3.5%	10030	3.2%

¹⁰ Children include birth children, step-children, and adopted children. A child in a census family lives in the same dwelling with one or more parents. See footnote 10 for a definition of *Census Family*.

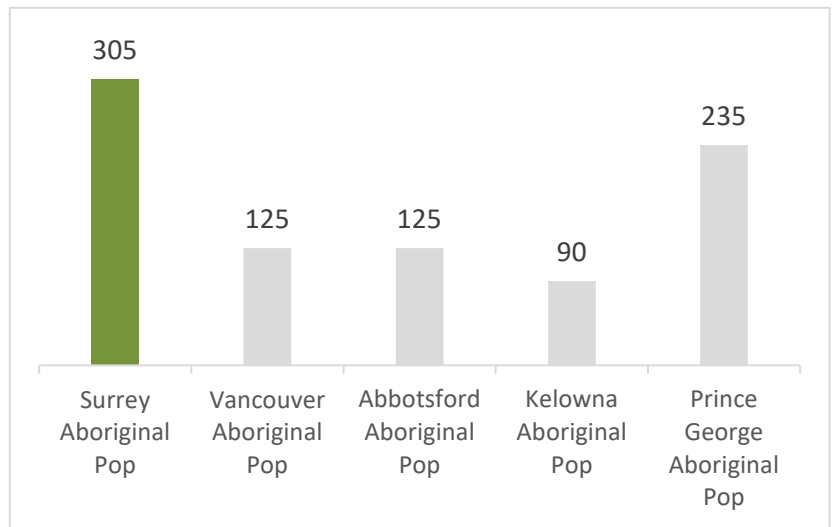
¹¹ Parents may be biological or adopted

¹² Children living with grandparents without one or more parent

3.3 Children in Foster Care

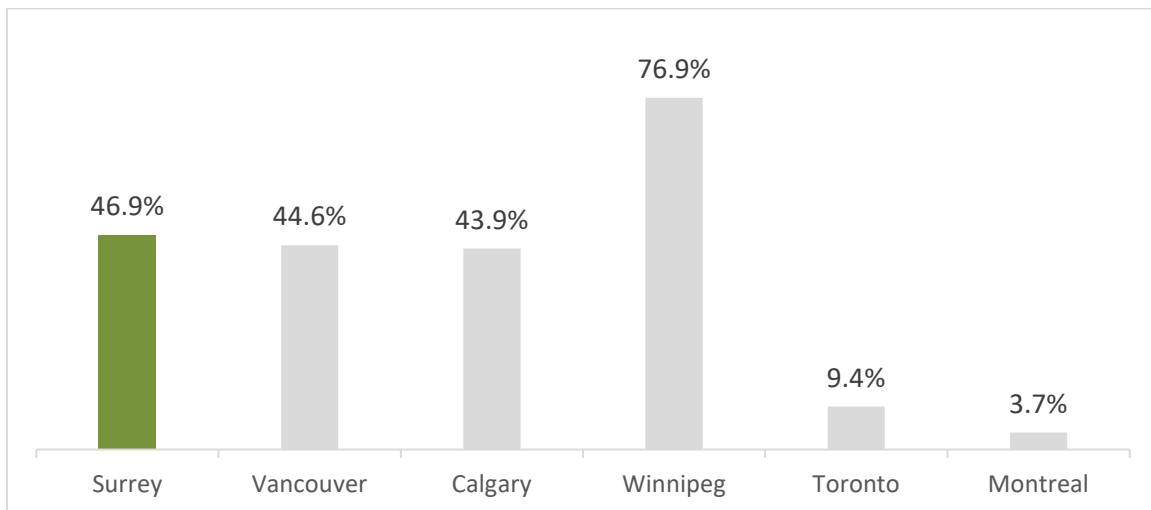
In the 2016 census, 650 children were in foster care in Surrey. Of these, 305 are Aboriginal, representing 47% of all children in care in Surrey (see Figure 21). Approximately 5.5% of Surrey Aboriginal children are in foster care. For context purposes, the proportion of Surrey children in foster care for the total Surrey population is 0.4%. The number of Aboriginal children in care in Surrey is higher compared to other Aboriginal populations in BC: for example, Vancouver has less than half the number of Aboriginal children in foster care (n = 125). The number of Aboriginal children in Surrey’s foster care system has increased by 10 (3.4%) since 2011. Comparatively, the number of Aboriginal foster children in Vancouver has decreased by 65 (34.2%) since 2011.

Figure 21. Aboriginal Children in Foster Care (Number)



Aboriginal children are overrepresented in the foster care system in the vast majority of cities in Canada (see Figure 22), including Surrey: although Surrey’s Aboriginal population accounts for 2.6% of Surrey’s total population, 46.9% of children in Surrey’s foster care system are Aboriginal. For contextualization purposes, it is worth noting that the Aboriginal population makes up 2.6% of Vancouver’s population; 3.0% of Calgary’s population; 12.2% of Winnipeg’s population; 0.8% of Toronto’s population; and 4.6% of Montreal’s population.

Figure 22. Aboriginal Children in Foster Care (Out of All Children in Foster Care) (Percent)



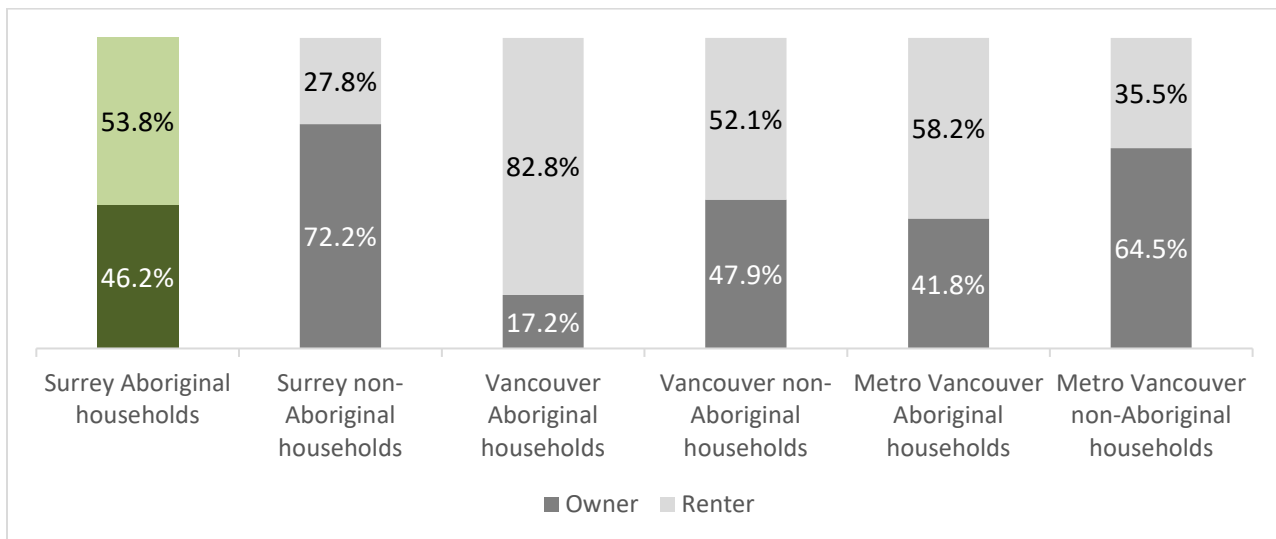
4. Housing¹³

This section provides statistics on the housing situation for Surrey’s Aboriginal population, including condition and suitability of dwellings, the percentage of households that rent versus own housing, and the proportion of income spent on shelter.

4.1 4.2 Housing Tenure

The majority of Surrey’s Aboriginal population (53.8%) rents housing, which is consistent with Aboriginal households in Metro Vancouver (see Figure 23). Comparatively, about one quarter (27.8%) of Surrey’s non-Aboriginal household population rents instead of owns housing. The proportion of Aboriginal households in Surrey that own their housing is considerably higher than in Vancouver (46.2% in Surrey vs. 17.2% in Vancouver). The percentage of Aboriginal households in Surrey that own housing (46.2%) is considerably lower than the percent of Aboriginal households that own housing in BC (55.4%) and in Canada (57.9%). There has been little change in the ratio of owners to renters since 2011.

Figure 23. Housing Tenure (Percent)



¹³ Data in this section compares Aboriginal households to non-Aboriginal households. Data in this report otherwise compares statistics from Aboriginal populations to total populations.

4.2 Condition of Dwelling and Housing Suitability¹⁴

In general, a higher percentage of Aboriginal households require major repairs compared to non-Aboriginal households (see Figure 24). As of the 2016 Census, 655 Aboriginal households required major repairs (see Table 7 below). The percentage of Aboriginal households in Surrey that require major repairs is over double that of non-Aboriginal households in Surrey. Compared to other populations of Aboriginal households, Surrey has a slightly lower percent of households in need of major repairs. For example, 14.0% of BC’s Aboriginal households and 14.3% of Canada’s Aboriginal households require major repairs. Since 2011, the rate of Surrey Aboriginal households in need of major repairs has decreased by approximately 2%.

Figure 24. Households Needing Major Repairs (Percent)

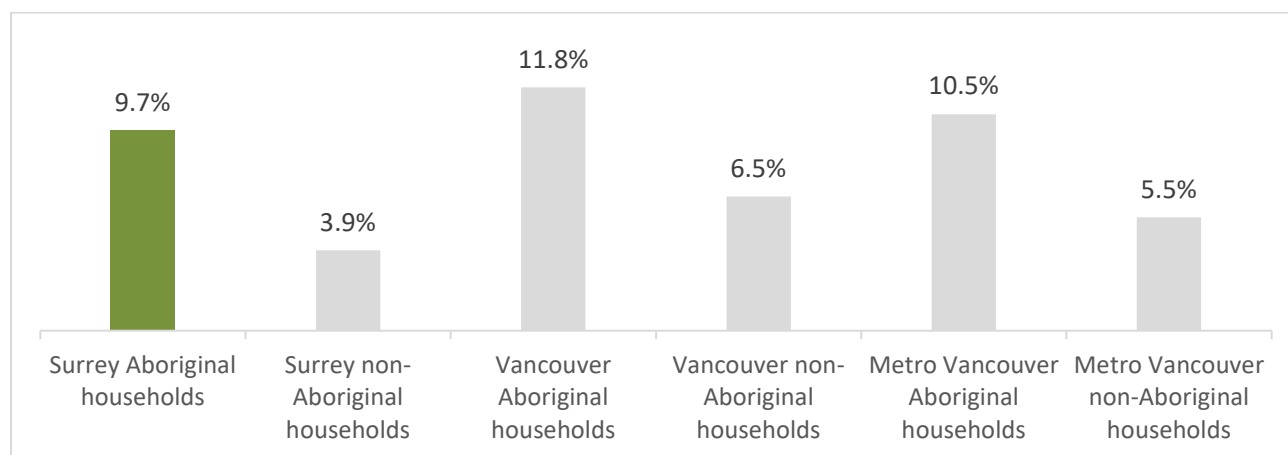


Table 7. Households in Need of Major Repairs (Number and Percent)

Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey non-Aboriginal		Vancouver Aboriginal		Vancouver non-Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver non-Aboriginal	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
655	9.7%	6,385	3.9%	1,065	11.8%	17,960	6.5%	3,490	10.5%	51,175	5.5%

¹⁴ *Housing suitability* “refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.” (Statistics Canada, 2016b).

Approximately 10% of the Aboriginal households in Surrey are considered not suitable (see Figure 25 and Table 8). This percent is consistent with other Aboriginal household populations across Canada and there is little difference between Surrey’s Aboriginal and Surrey’s non-Aboriginal population with regard to housing suitability. Housing suitability in Surrey, BC is approximately 5% lower than non-Aboriginal households in BC and in Canada. Since 2016, there has been little to no change with regard to the ratio of housing that is found to be suitable versus not suitable.

Figure 25. Not Suitable Housing (Percent)

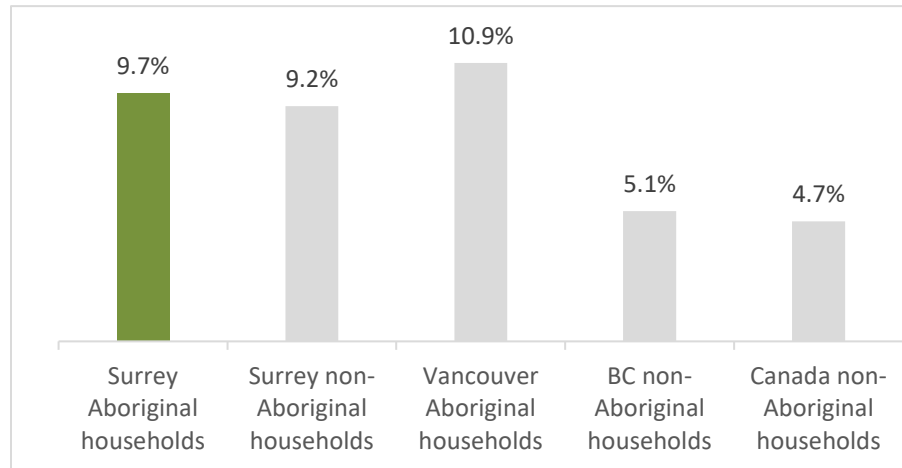


Table 8. Households that Are Not Suitable (Number and Percent)

Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey non-Aboriginal		Vancouver Aboriginal		BC non-Aboriginal		Canada non-Aboriginal	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
655	9.7%	14,935	9.2%	985	10.9%	89,890	5.1%	628,450	4.7%

4.3 Housing Costs

Over 30% of Surrey Aboriginal households (n = 2,130) spend more than 30% of their income on shelter (see Figure 26 and Table 9). This number is only slightly higher than Surrey non-Aboriginal households (28.9%) and significantly lower than Vancouver Aboriginal households (44.8%).

Figure 26. Households Spending 30% or More on Housing (Percent)

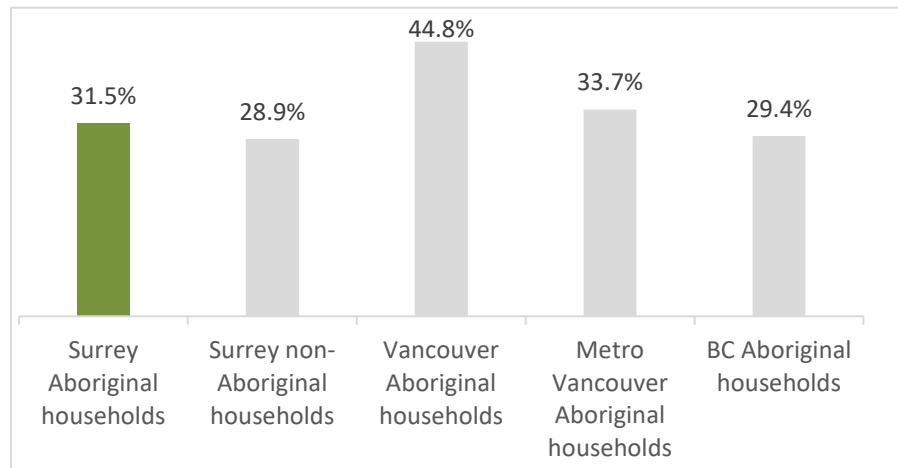


Table 9. Households Spending 30% or More on Housing (Number and Percent)

Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey non-Aboriginal		Vancouver Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal		BC Aboriginal	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2,130	31.5%	45,670	28.9%	4,045	44.8%	10,760	33.7%	32,765	29.4%

Generally, a larger proportion of BC's population pays more than 30% of their income towards shelter compared to other provinces across Canada (see Table 10). Since 2011, Surrey's Aboriginal household population has seen a decrease by approximately 10% in households spending more than 30% of their income on shelter (32% in 2016 vs. 41% in 2011).

Table 10. Shelter Costs to Income Ratio (Percent)

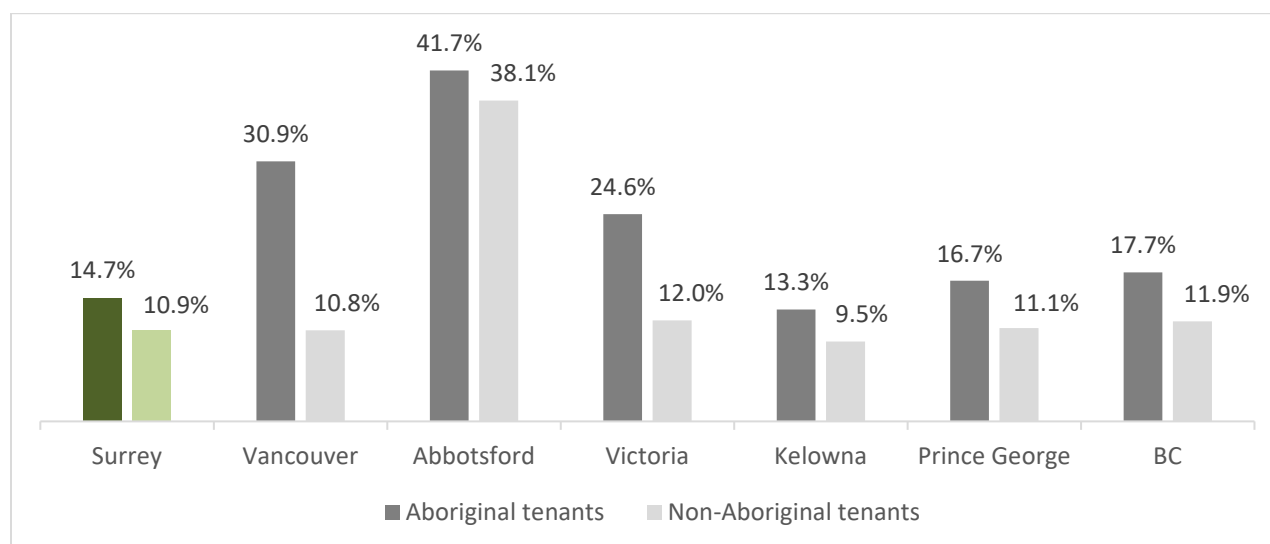
Aboriginal Population	More than 30% of Income	Non-Aboriginal Population	More than 30% of Income
Surrey	31.5%	Surrey	28.9%
Vancouver	44.8%	Vancouver	36.3%
Metro Vancouver	33.7%	Metro Vancouver	31.2%
BC	29.4%	BC	27.9%
Alberta	24.5%	Alberta	20.6%
Manitoba	22.6%	Manitoba	19.4%
Ontario	27.7%	Ontario	27.6%
Quebec	20.9%	Quebec	21.0%
Canada	24.9%	Canada	24.1%

Approximately 15% of Surrey's Aboriginal household renters live in subsidized housing (see Figure 27). The amounts to approximately 535¹⁵ Aboriginal households in Surrey that have subsidized housing. This is lower when compared to Aboriginal household populations in other cities in BC, but is generally higher when compared to non-Aboriginal household populations. Table 11 below compares the approximate number of Aboriginal household renters in BC with subsidized housing.

Table 11. Aboriginal Household Renters with Subsidized Housing (Number)

Surrey Aboriginal	Surrey total	Vancouver Aboriginal	Abbotsford Aboriginal	Victoria Aboriginal	Kelowna Aboriginal	Prince George Aboriginal
535	5,487	2,318	160	481	241	428

¹⁵ A total n of subsidized housing was not provided in data. The n was calculated using the total tenant households and the subsidized housing percentage.

Figure 27. Renters with Subsidized Housing¹⁶ (Percent)

Surrey Aboriginal Households have a median monthly expense of \$950 for renting and \$1,500 for those who own a home (see Table 12). Monthly shelter costs are slightly lower for Surrey's non-Aboriginal households. Compared to other cities in BC, Surrey's shelter costs are very slightly lower than average.

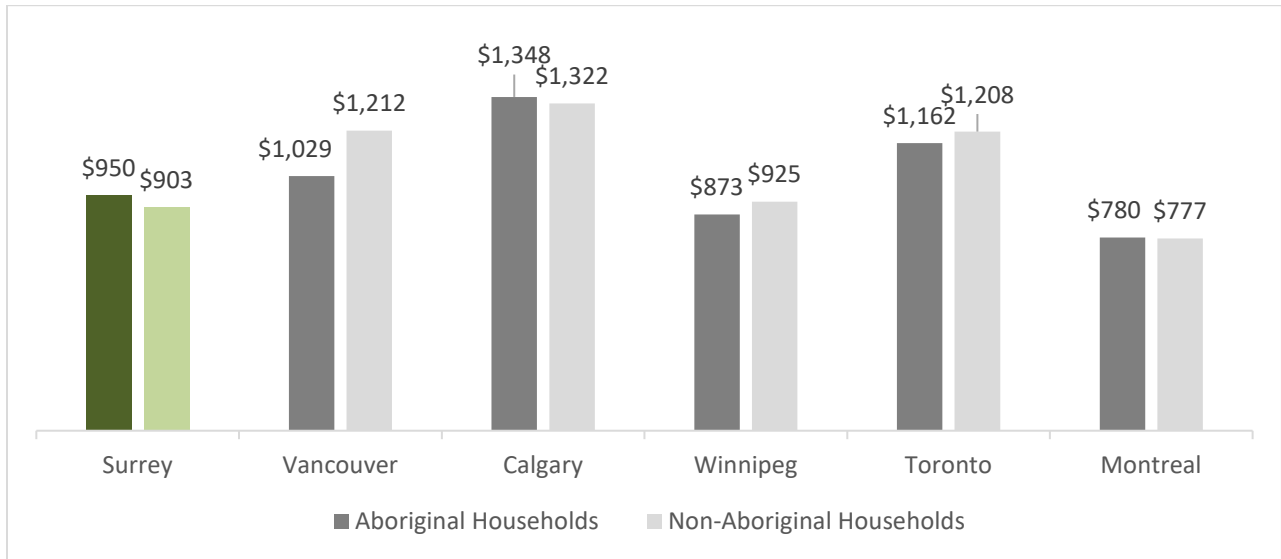
Table 12. Median Monthly Shelter Costs: Renting Vs Owning

Aboriginal Households	Median Monthly Rental Cost	Median Monthly Owned Cost	Non-Aboriginal Households	Median Monthly Rental Cost	Median Monthly Owned Cost
Surrey	\$950	\$1,500	Surrey	\$903	\$1,498
Vancouver	\$1,029	\$1,616	Vancouver	\$1,212	\$1,302
Abbotsford	\$950	\$1,489	Abbotsford	\$873	\$1,236
Victoria	\$923	\$1,509	Victoria	\$965	\$1,150
Kelowna	\$1,121	\$1,676	Kelowna	\$1,089	\$1,119
Prince George	\$882	\$1,270	Prince George	\$856	\$1,071
BC	\$955	\$1,315	BC	\$1,048	\$1,137
Canada	\$908	\$1,210	Canada	\$910	\$1,126

When compared to cities across Canada, Surrey has lower than average rental costs (see Figure 28). Interestingly, the median rental costs for Surrey's Aboriginal households is slightly higher than the median rental costs for Surrey's non-Aboriginal population.

¹⁶ *Subsidized housing*: "refers to whether the dwelling is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances." (Statistics Canada, 2016b)

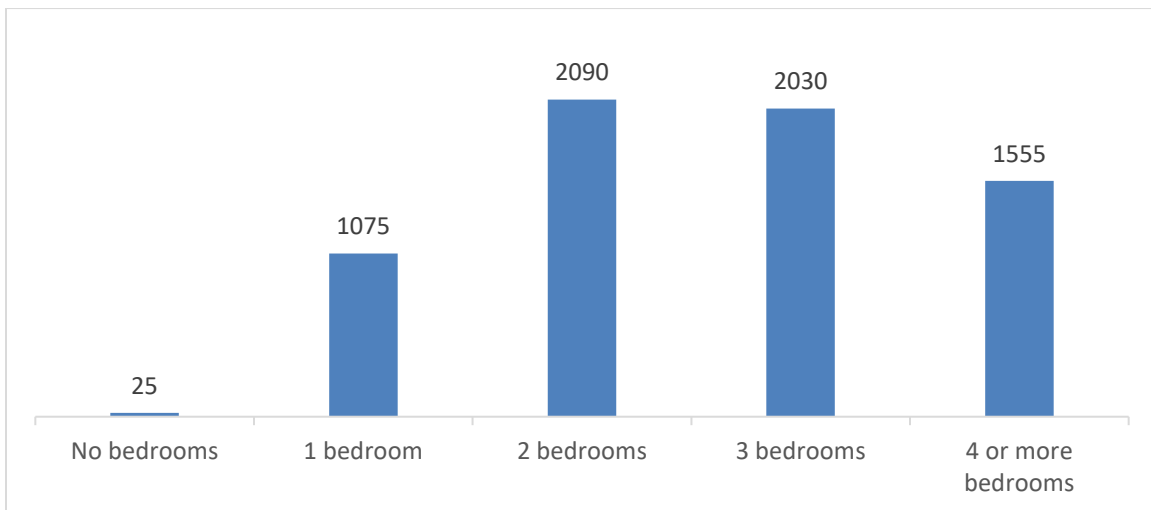
Figure 28. Median Monthly Costs for Rental: Aboriginal Versus Non-Aboriginal Households



4.4 Number of Bedrooms per Aboriginal Household

The majority of Surrey Aboriginal households have 2 to 3 bedrooms per household (see Figure 29 below). The average number of rooms per private Aboriginal household in Surrey is 5.8, which is slightly lower than the non-Aboriginal household average number of rooms (average number of non-Aboriginal household rooms is 6.3).

Figure 29. Number of Bedrooms per Aboriginal Household in Occupied Dwellings



4.5 Demographics of Household Maintainers¹⁷

The majority of Surrey’s Aboriginal household maintainers are between the ages of 25 and 64 (see Figure 30). The age group 45-54 has the largest number of household maintainers (24.4%), followed by the 24 to 35 age group (19.6%).

Figure 30. Number of Aboriginal Household Maintainers by Age

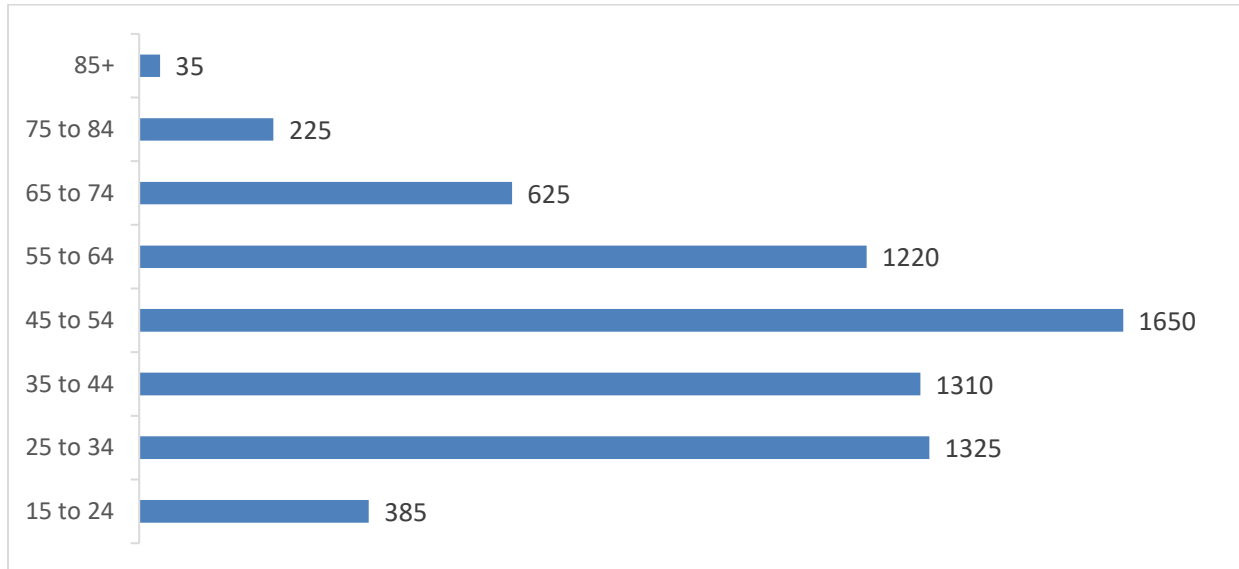
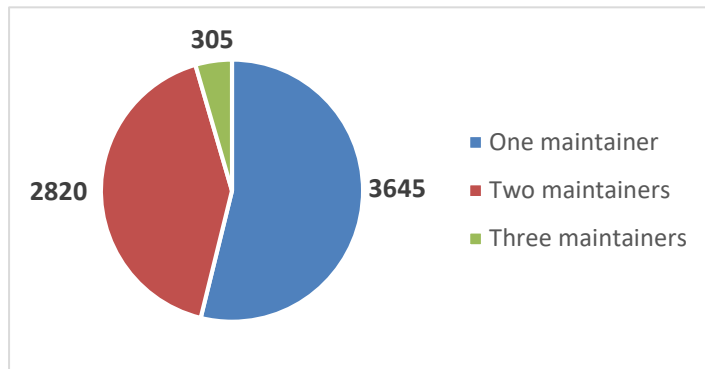


Figure 31. Number of Aboriginal Household Maintainers per Household

The majority of Aboriginal households in Surrey are maintained by one individual (53.8%) (see Figure 31). Less than 5% of Aboriginal households in Surrey are maintained by more than two people.



¹⁷ “A household maintainer is a person residing in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or the electricity, or other services or utilities, Where a number of people may contribute to the payments, more than one person in the household may be identified as a household maintainer. If no person in the household is identified as making any such payments, the first person listed is selected by default.” (Census, 2016b).

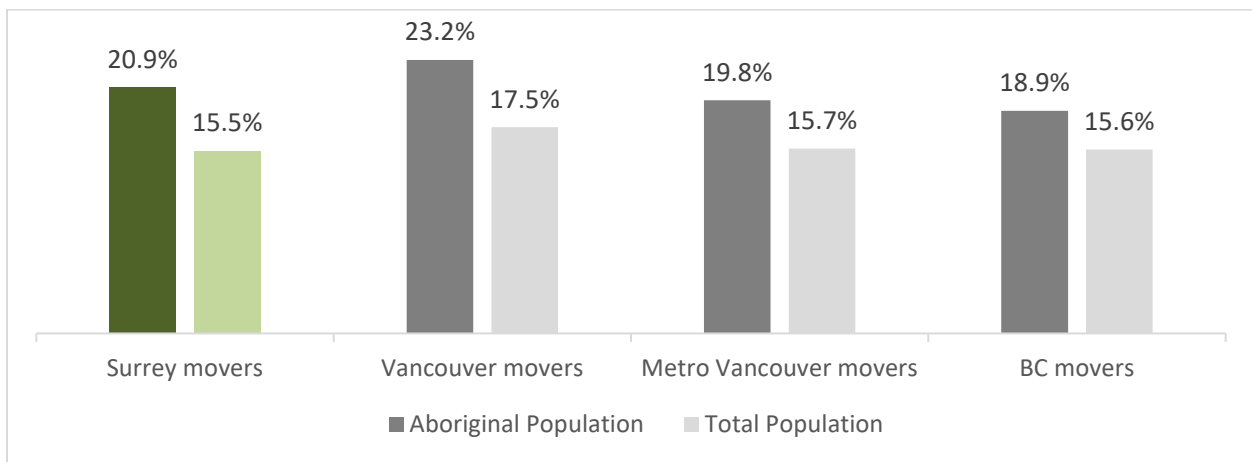
5. Mobility

This section provides statistics on the mobility of Surrey’s Aboriginal population, including how far the population is generally moving and the age distribution of those who are moving.

5.1 Mobility in 2016

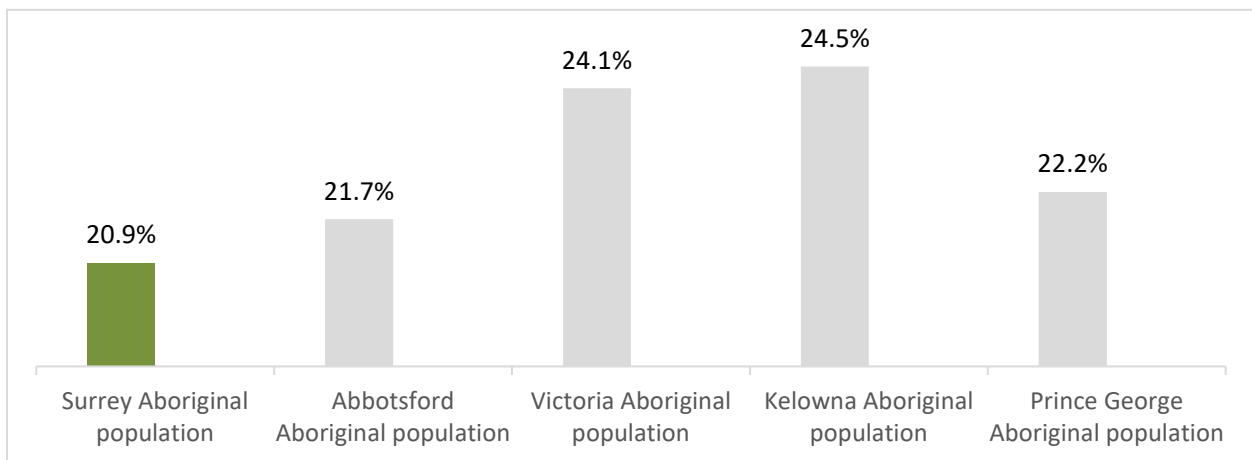
Approximately one fifth of Surrey’s Aboriginal population moved in 2016 (see Figure 32). This is a slightly higher rate than the Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver and in BC, and is 5% higher than Surrey’s total population. The percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that has moved in 2016 has increased by approximately 2% since 2011.

Figure 32. Aboriginal Population Movers in 2016 Compared to Total Movers (Percent)



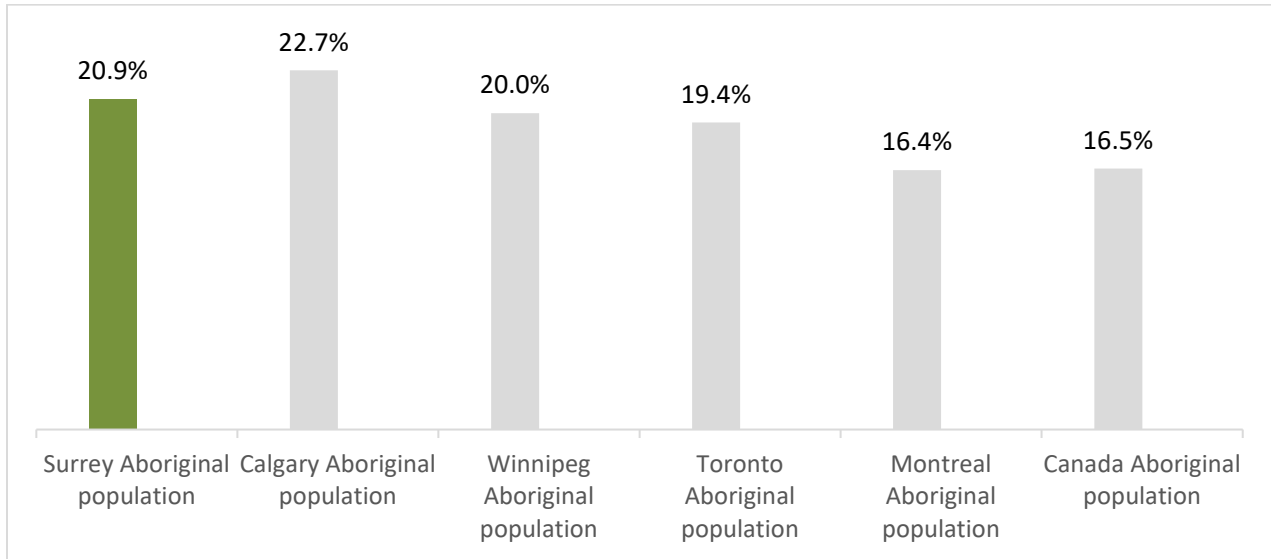
When compared to other Aboriginal populations in BC, Surrey’s Aboriginal population had a slightly lower percent of movers in 2016 (see Figure 33).

Figure 33. Aboriginal Population Movers in 2016 across BC (Percent)



When compared to Aboriginal populations in cities across Canada, Surrey’s Aboriginal population generally had a slightly higher percent of movers in 2016 (see Figure 34).

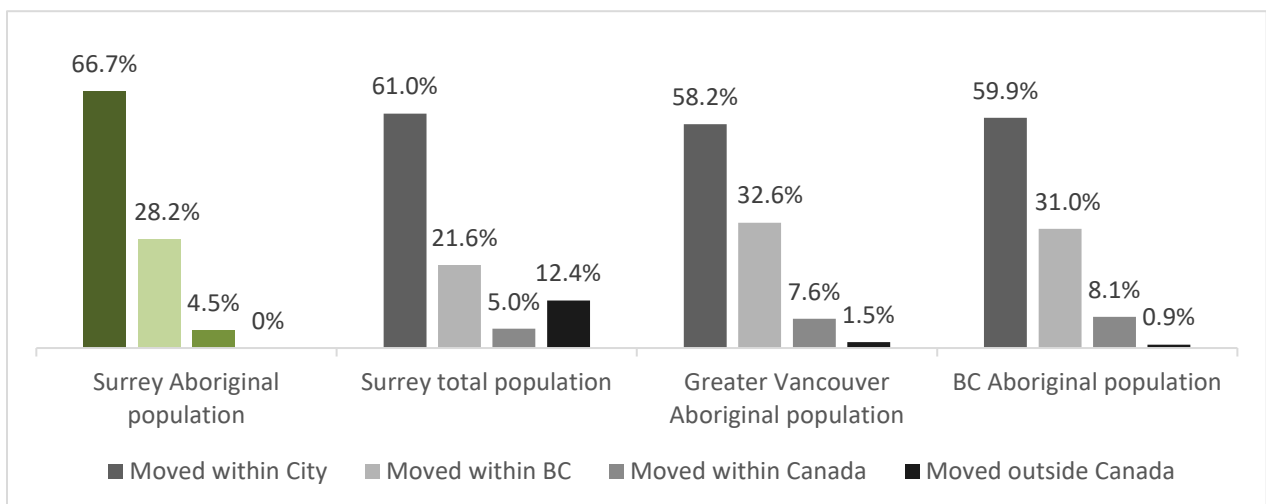
Figure 34. Aboriginal Population Movers in 2016 across Canada (Percent)



5.2 Location of Move

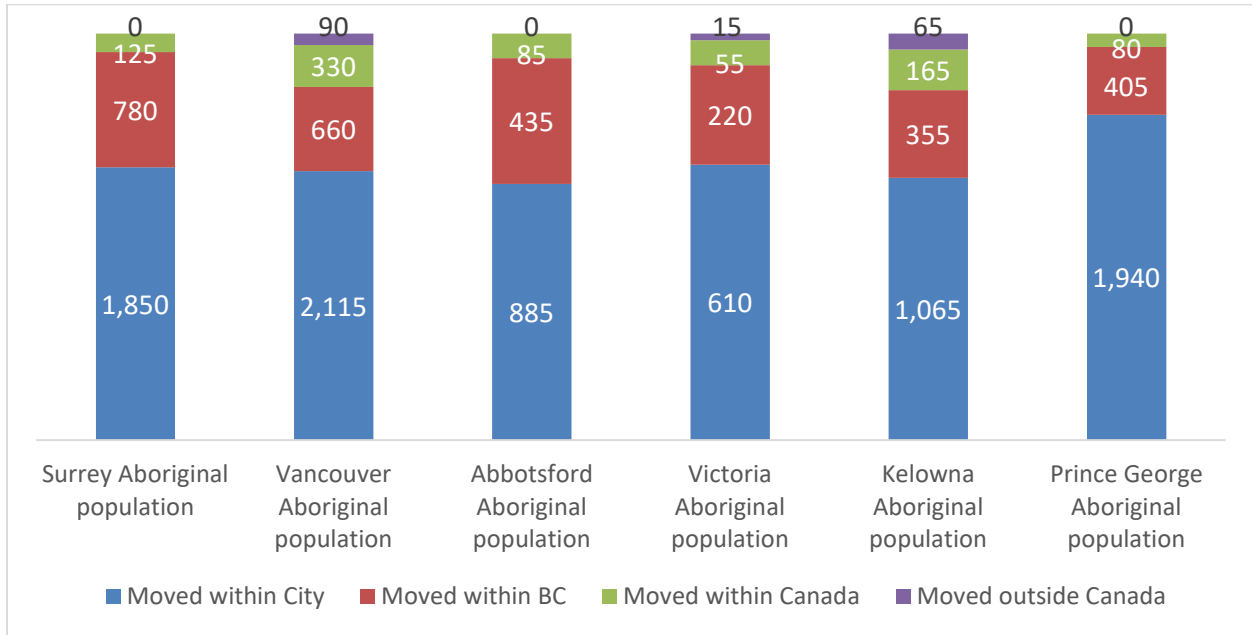
The majority of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that moved in 2016, moved to a location in Surrey (see Figure 35). None of Surrey’s Aboriginal population moved outside of Canada and a small percent (4.5%) moved to another province. The percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that moved, but stayed in the same city is over 5% higher than that of Surrey’s total population, Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal population and BC’s Aboriginal population.

Figure 35. Type of Move (Percent)



The moving patterns of Surrey’s Aboriginal population are relatively consistent with other Aboriginal populations in BC (see Figure 36) and have not changed significantly since 2011. The majority of Aboriginal populations in BC move within the city they are currently located in. Only a small number of Aboriginal populations in BC move outside of BC or Canada.

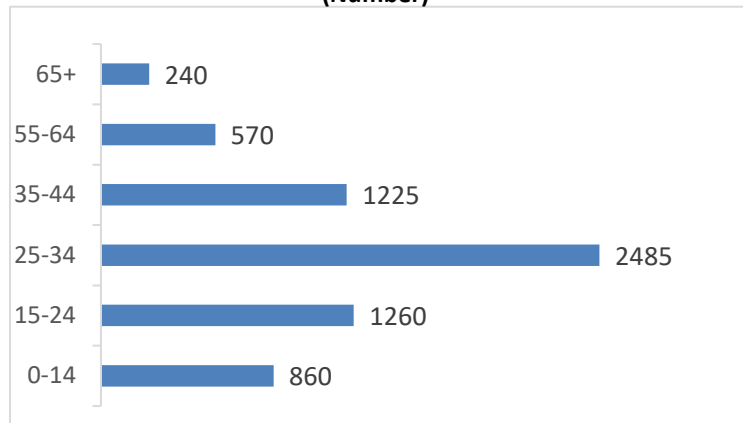
Figure 36. Type of Move: Comparison Between Select Cities in BC (Number)



5.3 Age of Surrey’s Aboriginal Population of Movers

The age group that had the largest number of movers in Surrey’s Aboriginal population in 2016 is age 25 to 34 with 2,485 movers (37.4%) (see Figure 37). Eight hundred and sixty children and youth age 0 to 14 in Surrey’s Aboriginal Population moved in 2016 (13.0%).

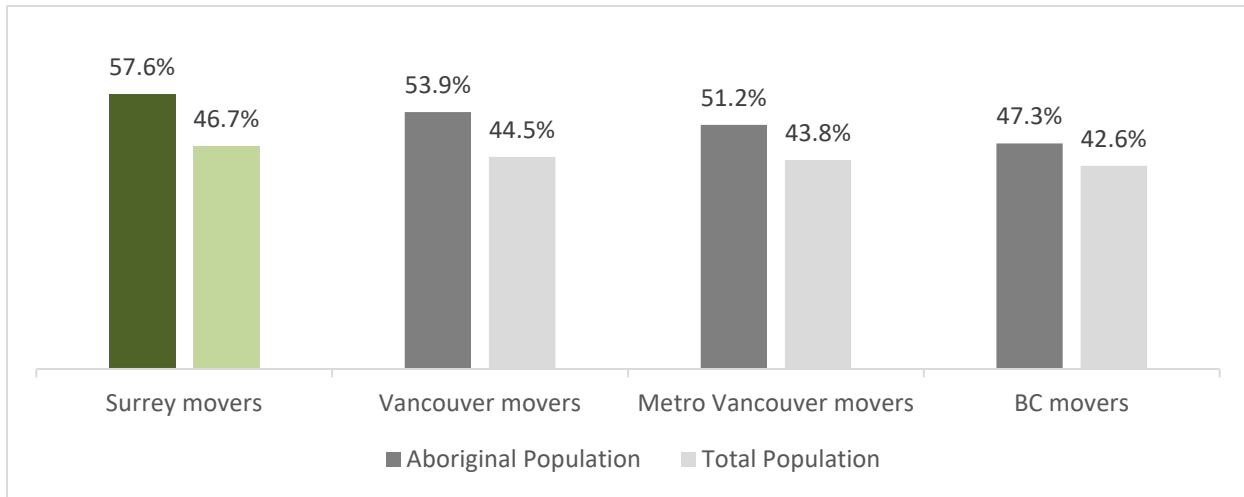
Figure 37. Surrey Aboriginal Population Movers by Age (Number)



5.4 Mobility from 2011 to 2016

Nearly sixty percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population moved between 2011 and 2016 (see Figure 38), which is over 10% higher than Surrey’s total population. The percentage of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that moved during this timeframe is higher than both Aboriginal and total populations for Vancouver, Metro Vancouver, and BC. The rate of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that moved between 2011 and 2016 increased by less than 2% when compared to the percentage that moved between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 38. Aboriginal Population Movers Compared to Total Movers (2011 to 2016) (Percent)



6. Language

This section provides statistics on the number and percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population that speaks an Aboriginal language.

6.1 Speaks an Aboriginal Language at Home

A very small percentage of the Aboriginal population in Surrey speaks an Aboriginal language at home (1.2%) (see Table 13). The rate of BC's Aboriginal population that speaks an Aboriginal language at home is nearly seven times that of Surrey's Aboriginal population.

Table 13. Aboriginal Population that Speaks an Aboriginal Language at Home (Number and Percent)

	Surrey		BC	
	#	%	#	%
Speaks an Aboriginal Language at home	165	1.2%	10,665	8.2%

6.2 Knowledge of an Aboriginal Language

The percentage of Surrey's Aboriginal population that has knowledge of an Aboriginal language is small compared to cities across BC (see Table 14) and across Canada (see Table 15). The number of individuals in Surrey's Aboriginal population with knowledge of an Aboriginal language has increased by 73 (51.4%) since 2011.

Table 14. Aboriginal Population that Has Knowledge of an Aboriginal Language (Number and Percent)

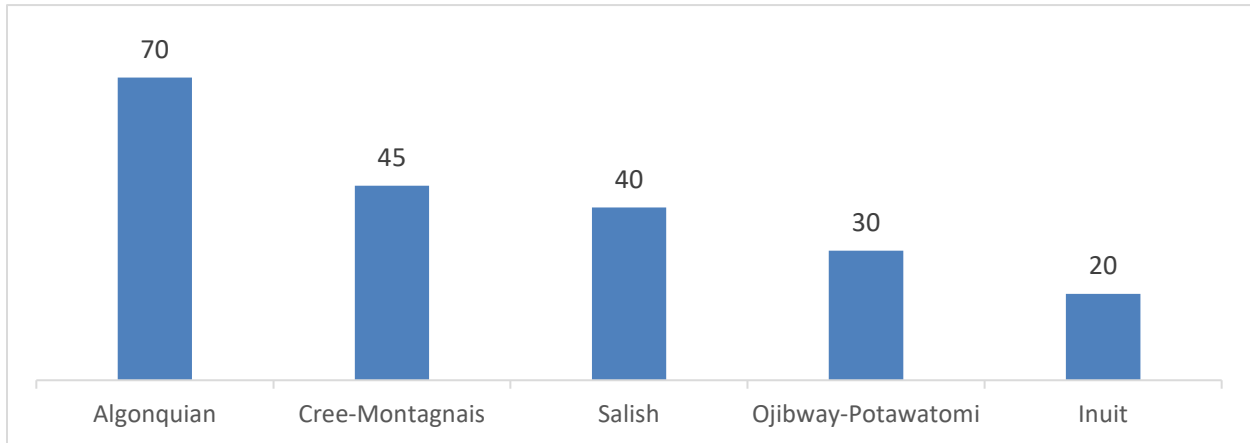
	Surrey		Vancouver		Abbotsford		Victoria		Kelowna		Prince George	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Knowledge of Aboriginal Language	215	1.6%	580	4.2%	45	1.3%	130	3.4%	60	0.9%	535	4.8%

Table 15. Aboriginal Population that Has Knowledge of an Aboriginal Language (Number and Percent)

	Surrey		Calgary		Winnipeg		Toronto		Montreal	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Knowledge of Aboriginal Language	215	1.6%	1270	3.0%	5710	6.2%	1010	2.2%	940	2.7%

Four of the top five languages that Surrey’s Aboriginal population has knowledge of are First Nations languages (see Figure 39). Twenty individuals in Surrey’s Aboriginal population know how to speak an Inuit language. Despite having a large Métis population in Surrey, no individuals in Surrey’s Aboriginal population reported having knowledge of Michif, a Métis language.

Figure 39. Most Spoken Aboriginal Languages in Surrey (Number)



7. Education

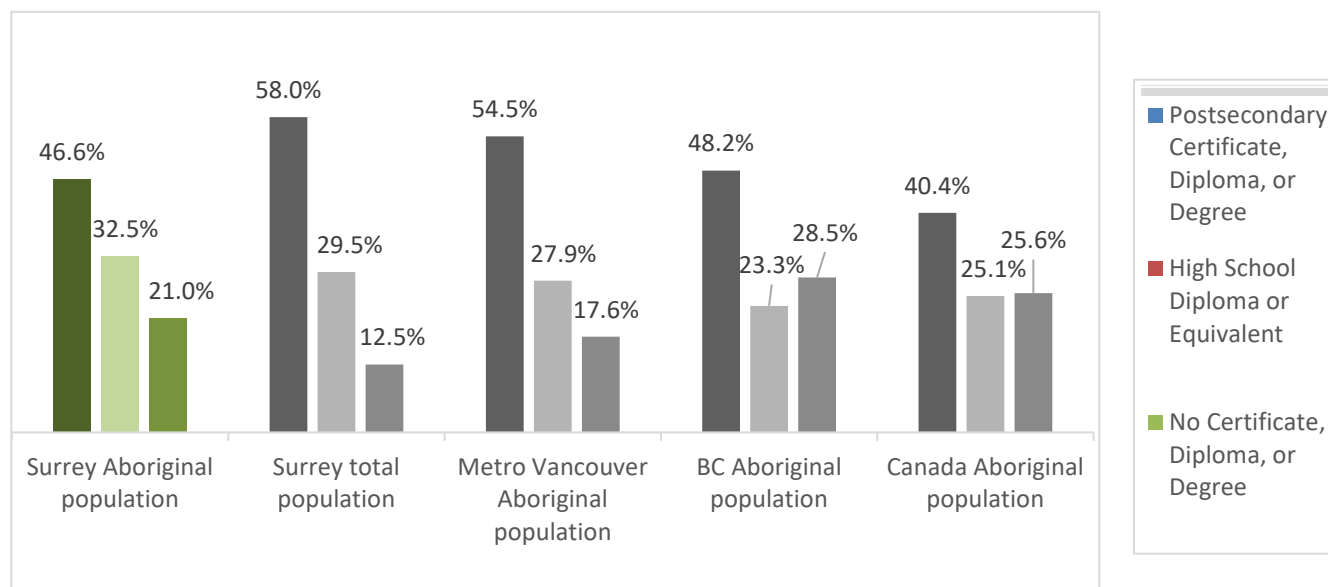
This section compares statistics regarding the Surrey Aboriginal population's education attainment. Comparisons are made across geography and sex.

7.1 Highest Level of Education Attainment

Nearly 50% of Surrey's Aboriginal population (46.6%) between the age of 25 and 64 has a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (see Figure 40). This is a decrease of 5% from 2011 when 52% of Aboriginal people in Surrey had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The rate of Surrey's Aboriginal population with higher education is 11.4% lower than Surrey's total population and 7.9% lower than Metro Vancouver's Aboriginal population.

The percentage of Surrey's Aboriginal population that has a high school diploma as the highest level of education attainment is higher compared to other populations. For example, 29.5% of Surrey's total population and 27.9% of Metro Vancouver's Aboriginal population has a high school diploma as the highest level of education compared to 32.5% for Surrey's Aboriginal population. Since 2011, the rate of Surrey's Aboriginal population aged 25 to 64 where high school diploma is the highest level of education increased by approximately 4%.

About one in five (21%) Aboriginal people in Surrey has no educational certificate (has not graduated from high school or post-secondary). This compares to 12.5% of the Surrey population as a whole who has no educational certificate. The percentage of the Surrey Aboriginal population with no certificate is higher than the percentage for the Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver (17.6%), but lower than the percentage of the Aboriginal population in BC (28.5%) and in Canada (25.6%) who have not graduated from high school or postsecondary.

Figure 40. Highest Level of Education Attainment, Age 25-64¹⁸ (Percent)

When compared to Surrey's total population, a higher percentage of Surrey's Aboriginal population completed an apprenticeship or trades program and attained a college certificate or diploma, while a lower percent attained a university degree or diploma (see Table 16). The rate of Surrey's total population that has completed a university bachelor's degree or higher (27.0%) is approximately three times higher than that of Surrey's Aboriginal population (8.8%). The percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population that has completed a university bachelor's degree is lower than Metro Vancouver's Aboriginal population and BC's Aboriginal population.

Table 16. Highest Level of Education Attainment, Age 25-64 (Number and Percent)

	Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey Total		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal		BC Aboriginal ¹⁹	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population Age 25-64	6615	100%	280,900	100%	32,615	100%	134,735	100%
Did not graduate high school	1,390	21.0%	35,180	12.5%	5,730	17.6%	31,355	23.3%
High school diploma	2,150	32.5%	82,810	29.5%	5,730	27.9%	38,420	28.5%
Apprenticeship/trade	765	11.6%	20,550	7.3%	3,715	11.4%	16,975	12.6%
College certificate or diploma	1,515	22.9%	54,150	19.3%	7,970	24.4%	29,190	21.7%
University: below bachelor	220	3.3%	12,305	4.4%	1,215	3.7%	5,035	3.7%
University: bachelor+	580	8.8%	75,915	27.0%	4,870	14.9%	13,760	10.2%

7.1.1 Education Attainment Comparisons Across BC and Canada

¹⁸ Statistics for BC Aboriginal population, and Canada Aboriginal population span age 25 to 65 rather than 25 to 64.

¹⁹ BC Aboriginal population statistics include ages 25 to 65

When compared to cities across BC, a higher percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population age 24 to 64 has a high school diploma as the highest level of education attainment (see Table 17). The percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population that has completed an apprenticeship or trade program or attained a college certificate or diploma is comparable to other Aboriginal populations in BC. The percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population that has achieved a university degree is lower than many other Aboriginal populations in BC.

Table 17. Highest Level of Education Attainment of Aboriginal Population in BC, Age 24-64 (Percent)

	Surrey	Vancouver	Abbotsford	Victoria	Kelowna	Prince George
Did not graduate high school	21.0%	18.6%	20.0%	15.2%	19.0%	29.9%
High school diploma	32.5%	24.0%	29.8%	27.3%	28.2%	29.9%
Apprenticeship/trade	11.6%	8.1%	13.7%	11.9%	11.6%	11.0%
College certificate or diploma	22.9%	23.3%	22.3%	22.0%	25.2%	18.9%
University: below bachelor	3.3%	4.0%	4.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%
University: bachelor+	8.8%	22.2%	9.8%	21.3%	13.0%	8.6%

When compared to Aboriginal populations age 25 to 65 in cities across Canada, a lower percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population age 25 to 64 has completed a university bachelor's degree or higher (see Table 18). As with the comparison to BC, a higher percent of Surrey's Aboriginal population has a high school diploma as the highest level of education attainment compared to other Aboriginal populations across Canada.

Table 18. Highest Level of Education Attainment of Aboriginal Population in Canada, Age 25-65²⁰ (Percent)

	Surrey	Calgary	Winnipeg	Toronto	Montreal	Canada
Did not graduate high school	21.0%	18.1%	23.0%	16.6%	16.8%	25.6%
High school diploma	32.5%	26.4%	29.0%	27.0%	19.7%	25.1%
Apprenticeship/trade	11.6%	11.2%	8.8%	6.9%	23.1%	12.7%
College certificate or diploma	22.9%	24.2%	22.6%	27.0%	18.6%	23.0%
University: below bachelor	3.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	3.6%	2.7%
University: bachelor+	8.8%	17.5%	13.8%	20.5%	18.2%	10.9%

7.1.2 Education Attainment by Sex

When comparing levels of education attainment between sexes, Surrey's population of Aboriginal women attain higher levels of education compared to Aboriginal men (see Table 19). This trend is consistent when compared to Surrey's total population and Aboriginal populations in Vancouver and

²⁰ Statistics for Surrey Aboriginal population include ages 25 to 64.

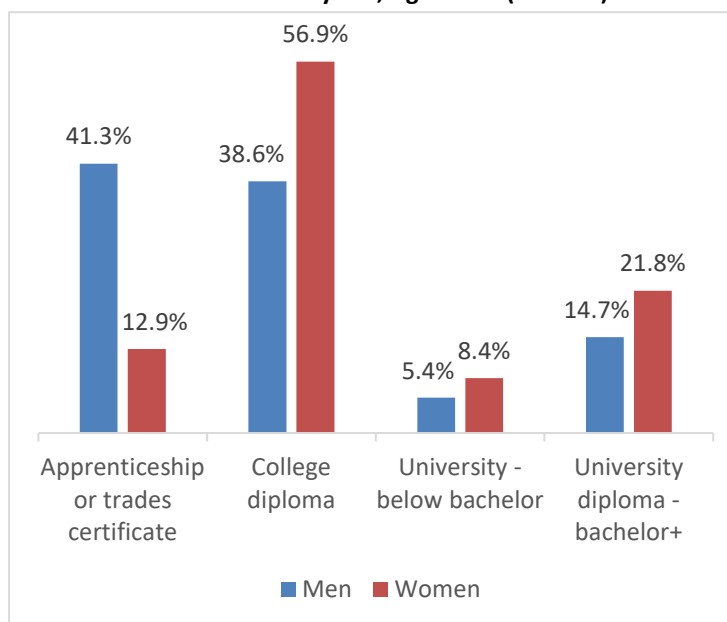
Metro Vancouver. Apprenticeship and trades are the only area of higher education where a higher percent of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal men have attained a certificate compared to Aboriginal women. This trend is consistent across other populations.

Table 19. Highest Level of Education Attainment by Sex, Age 25-64 (Percent)

	Surrey Aboriginal		Surrey Total		Vancouver Aboriginal		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Did not graduate high school	23.0%	19.3%	13.1%	12.0%	20.1%	17.3%	20.3%	15.2%
High school diploma	33.9%	31.6%	30.8%	28.2%	26.2%	22.1%	29.8%	26.4%
Apprenticeship/trade	17.9%	6.3%	10.9%	3.9%	11.0%	5.5%	16.6%	7.0%
College certificate or diploma	16.7%	28.0%	15.9%	22.5%	20.1%	25.9%	18.3%	29.6%
University: below bachelor	2.3%	4.1%	3.9%	4.8%	2.7%	5.2%	2.7%	4.6%
University: bachelor+	6.3%	10.8%	25.4%	26.4%	19.8%	24.1%	12.3%	10.4%

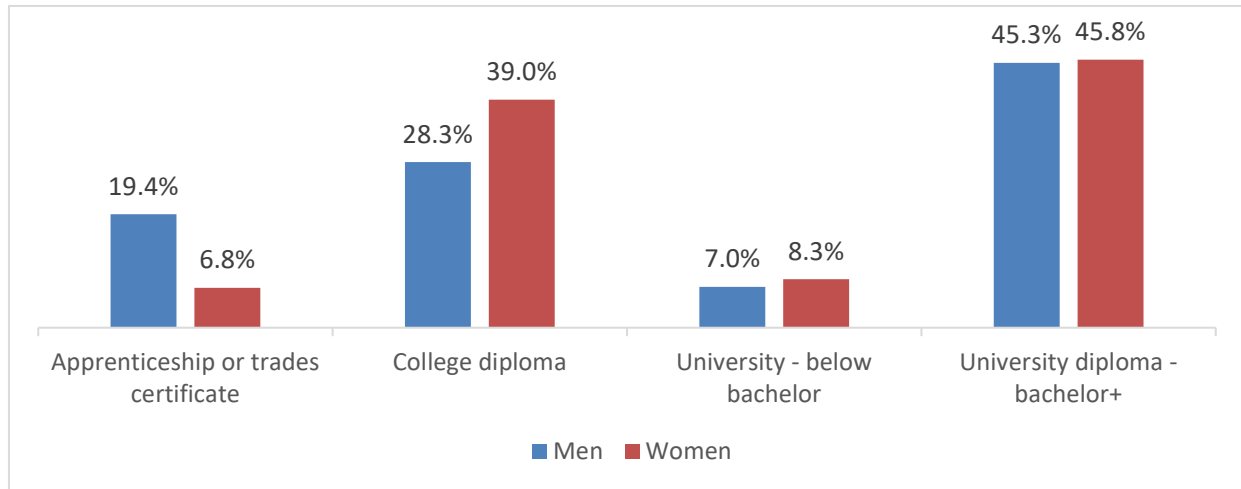
The majority of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal men aged 25 to 64 with postsecondary education attained either an apprenticeship or trades certificate, or a college diploma (see Figure 41). The majority of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 64 with postsecondary education attained a college diploma, followed by a university diploma. Since 2011, the percentage of Aboriginal men that have attained a university diploma has increased by approximately 4%, while the percentage of Aboriginal women who attained a diploma has increased by approximately 8%. The rate of Aboriginal women with an apprenticeship or trades certificate has decreased by approximately 5%.

Figure 41. Surrey Aboriginal Population Postsecondary Education by Sex, Age 25-64 (Percent)



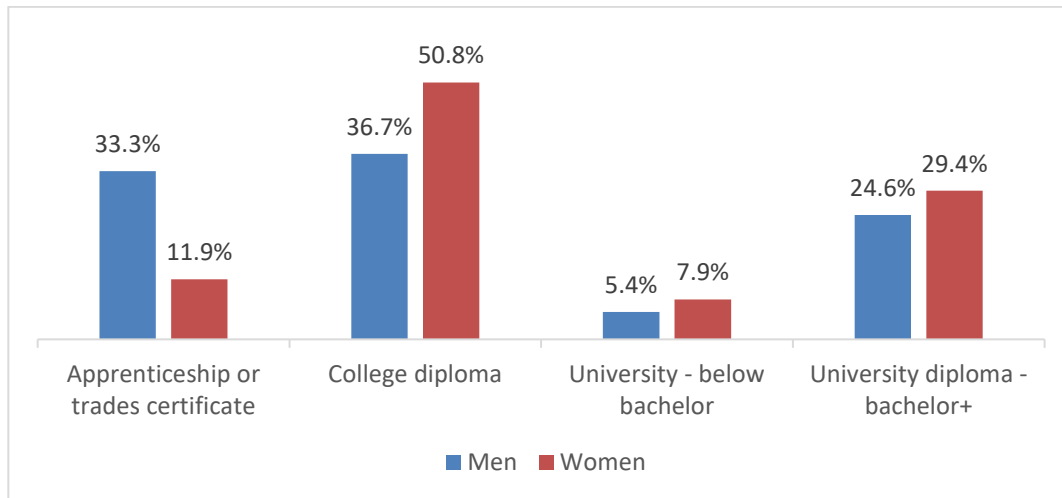
When compared to Surrey’s total population, a significantly lower percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population has attained a university degree (see Figure 42). For example, 14.7% of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal men have attained a university degree compared to 45.3% of Surrey’s total male population, while 21.8% of Surrey’s population of Aboriginal women have attained a university degree compared with 45.8% of Surrey’s total female population. Differences in education attainment between sexes is not as pronounced in Surrey’s total population as compared to Surrey’s Aboriginal population.

Figure 10. Surrey Total Postsecondary Education by Sex, Age 25-64 (Percent)



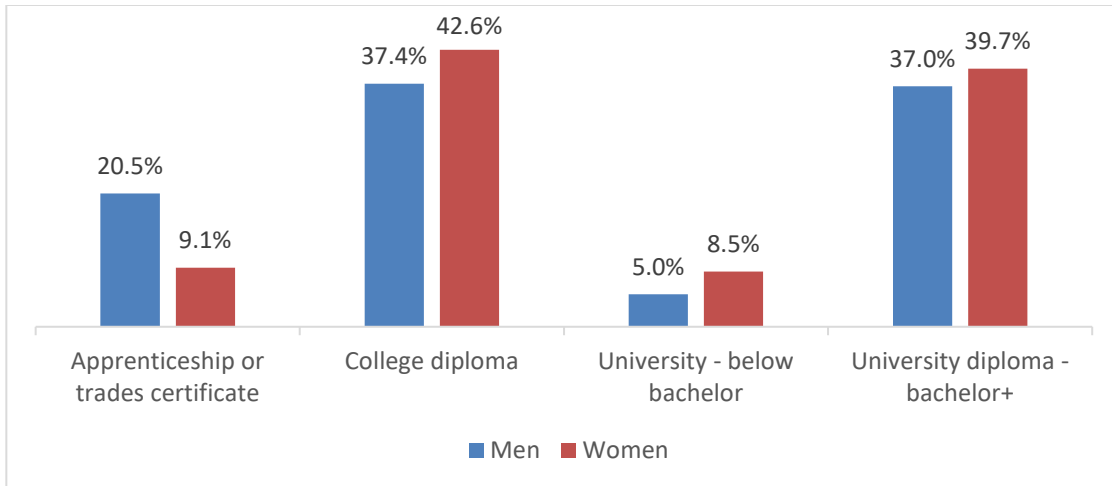
Compared to Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal population, a lower percentage of Surrey’s Aboriginal population has attained a university diploma and a higher percent has attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate for both sexes (see Figure 43). As with Surrey’s Aboriginal population, there are differences in educational attainment between sexes, although the differences are not as pronounced in the Metro Vancouver Aboriginal population.

Figure 43. Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Population Postsecondary Education by Sex, Age 25-64 (Percent)



Similarly, compared to the City of Vancouver’s Aboriginal population, a lower rate of Surrey’s Aboriginal population has attained a university diploma and a higher percent has attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate for both sexes (see Figure 44). Compared to Surrey’s Aboriginal population, the percentage of Vancouver’s Aboriginal population that has attained a university degree is nearly 20% higher for Aboriginal women and over 20% higher for Aboriginal men.

Figure 44. Vancouver Aboriginal Population Postsecondary Education by Sex, Age 25-64 (Percent)



The top fields of study for Aboriginal women in Surrey included health professions and related programs ($n = 520$), and business, management, marketing and related support services ($n = 415$) (see Table 20). For Aboriginal men in Surrey, construction is the top field of study ($n = 330$).

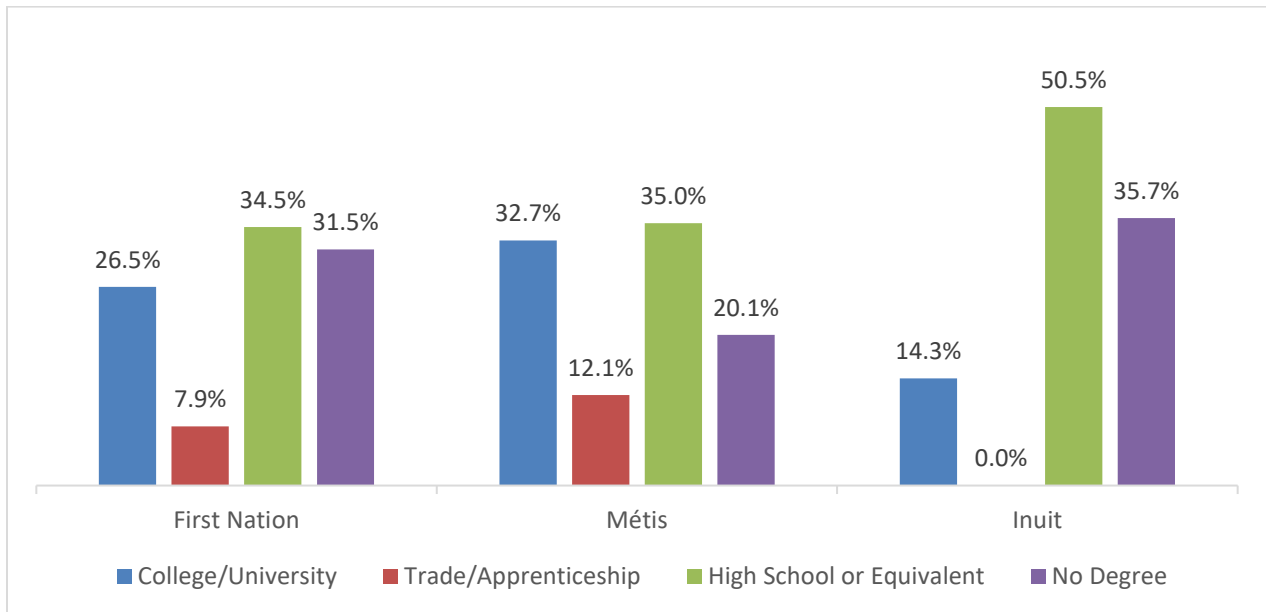
Table 20. Surrey Aboriginal Population Top 5 Major Fields of Study by Sex (Number)

Top 5 Major Fields of Study			
Women	#	Men	#
1. Health professions and related programs	520	1. Construction	330
2. Business, management, marketing and related support services	415	2. Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	180
3. Personal and culinary services	215	3. Business, management, marketing and related support services	155
4. Education	195	4. Precision production	110
5. Social sciences	105	5. Engineering technology and engineering-related fields	90

7.1.3 Education Attainment by Indigenous Identity

When comparing education attainment in Surrey’s Aboriginal population by Indigenous identity, a larger percent of Métis have completed higher education compared to First Nation or Inuit populations (see Figure 45). It is worth noting that the Inuit population age 15+ in Surrey is only 70, compared to 5,205 individuals who identify as First Nation and 4,295 individuals who identify as Métis.

Figure 45. Surrey Aboriginal Population Highest Level of Education Attainment by Aboriginal Identity, Age 15+ (Percent)



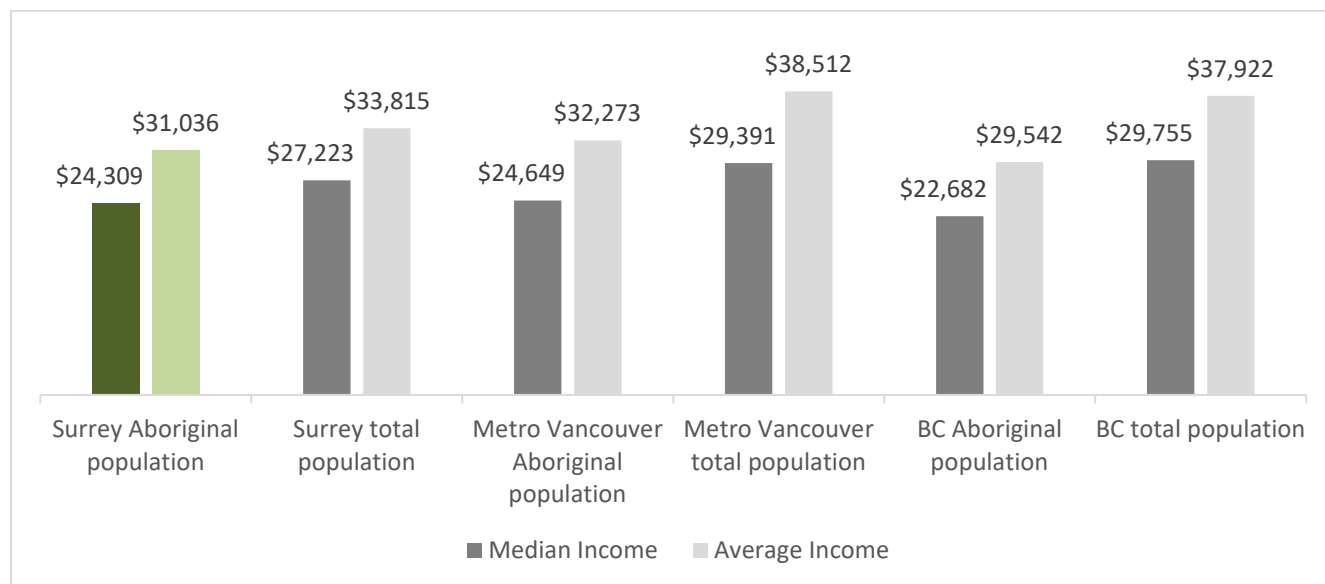
8. Income

This section highlights statistics related to income, including median and average income, a comparison of income between sexes, and a comparison of income brackets between Surrey’s Aboriginal population and the total population. This section also includes statistics on low-income status.

8.1 Median and Average Income (After Tax)

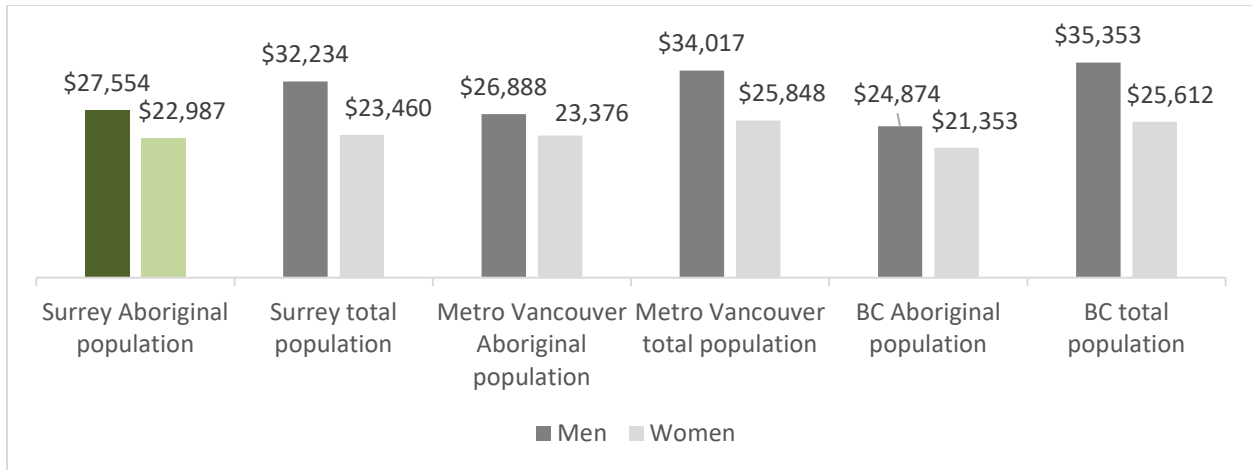
The median and average income of Aboriginal populations is generally lower than the total population (see Figure 46). The remains true for Surrey, where Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a median income nearly \$3,000 lower than that of Surrey’s total population. Surrey’s Aboriginal population has a lower median income than Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal population, but a higher median income than BC’s Aboriginal population. Since 2011, the median income of Surrey’s Aboriginal population has increased by approximately \$4,000. In comparison, the median income of Surrey’s total population has only increased by approximately \$2,000.

Figure 46. After Tax Median and Average Income, Age 15+



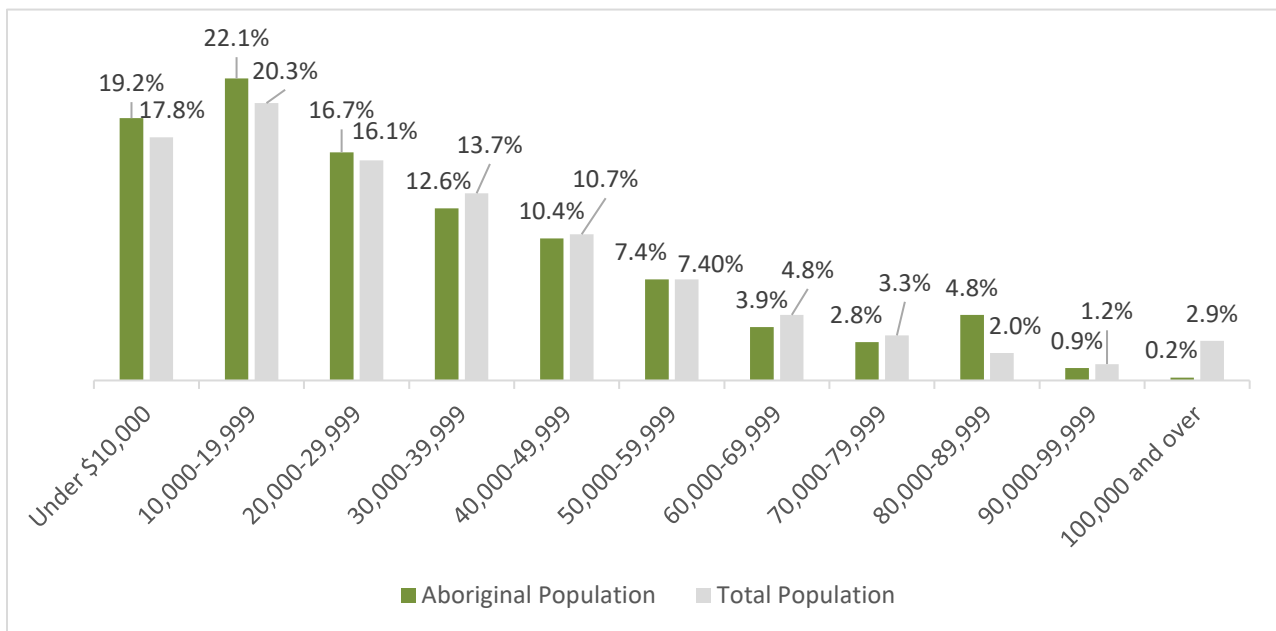
The median income of men is generally higher than the median income of women across populations (see Figure 47 below). This remains true in Surrey’s Aboriginal population, where the median income of men is approximately \$4,500 higher than that of women. The gap in median income is even greater for Surrey’s total population, where men have a median income approximately \$8,800 more than women. Since 2011, the income disparity between men and women has grown. In 2011, there was little difference in the after-tax median individual income between Aboriginal men and women in Surrey. Surrey’s population of Aboriginal men make a slightly higher median income when compared to Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal population, while Surrey’s population of Aboriginal women make a slightly lower median income.

Figure 47. After Tax Median Income by Sex, Age 15+



When comparing income brackets between Surrey’s Aboriginal population and Surrey’s total population, a higher percentage of Surrey’s Aboriginal people fall into tax brackets below \$30,000 (see Figure 48). Additionally, with the exception of the \$80,000-\$90,000 bracket, a higher percent of Surrey’s total population falls into the higher income brackets compared to Surrey’s Aboriginal population. Since 2011, a slightly smaller percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population fall into the under \$10,000 tax bracket (22% compared to 19.2% in 2016).

Figure 48. After Tax Income Brackets (Age 15+) Comparing Surrey’s Aboriginal Population to Total Population



8.2 Low-Income Status²¹

²¹ “Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by

This subsection highlights statistics on low-income status in Surrey's Aboriginal population, based on low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT). Comparisons are made between sexes and across geographies and age groups.

8.2.1 Low-Income Status Comparison across Household Age Groups

In general, the age group with the highest percent of low-income status in private households is 0-14 (see Table 21). Not only is this true for Surrey's Aboriginal population, but a larger percentage of Surrey's Aboriginal population with low-income status are children and youth age 0-14 compared to other populations. For example, 39.0% of Surrey's Aboriginal population with low income status are age 0 -14 compared to 24.0% for Surrey's total population, 20.6% of Vancouver's Aboriginal population, and 30.0% of Metro Vancouver's Aboriginal population.

Surrey's Aboriginal children and youth are overrepresented in low-income status when compared to Surrey's age demographics. For example, 44.8% of Surrey's Aboriginal population is under the age of 24 (see Figure 10), while 55.5% of Surrey's Aboriginal population that have low income status are under the age of 24.

Since 2011, the number of individuals in Surrey's Aboriginal population with low income status has decreased from 3,735 to 3,550.

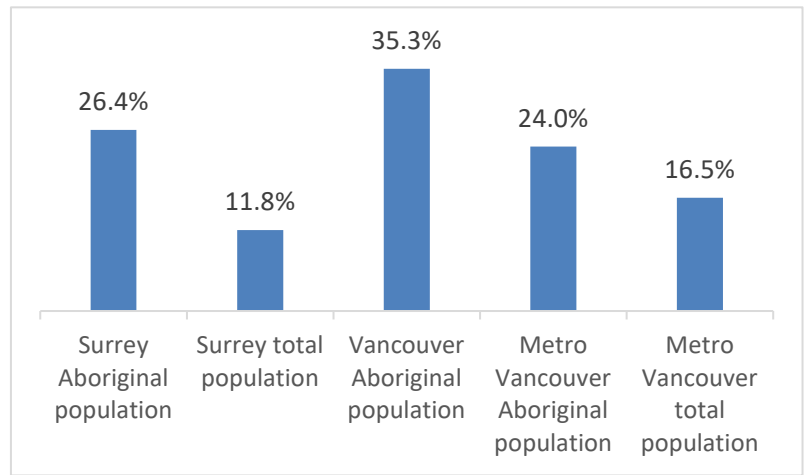
Table 21. Population in Low Income Based on After-Tax Low-Income Measure (Number and Percent)

	Surrey Aboriginal population		Surrey total population		Vancouver Aboriginal population		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All age groups	3550	100%	75600	100%	4905	100%	13885	100%
0-14	1385	39.0%	18165	24.0%	1010	20.6%	4165	30.0%
15-24	585	16.5%	11280	14.9%	655	13.4%	2235	16.1%
25-34	475	13.4%	8845	11.7%	810	16.5%	2005	14.1%
35-44	345	9.7%	10685	14.1%	635	12.9%	1585	11.4%
45-54	355	10.0%	9785	12.9%	725	14.8%	1645	11.8%
55-64	265	7.5%	8160	10.8%	665	13.4%	1385	10.0%
65+	135	3.8%	8680	11.5%	400	8.2%	870	6.3%

an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases." (Statistics Canada, 2016b)

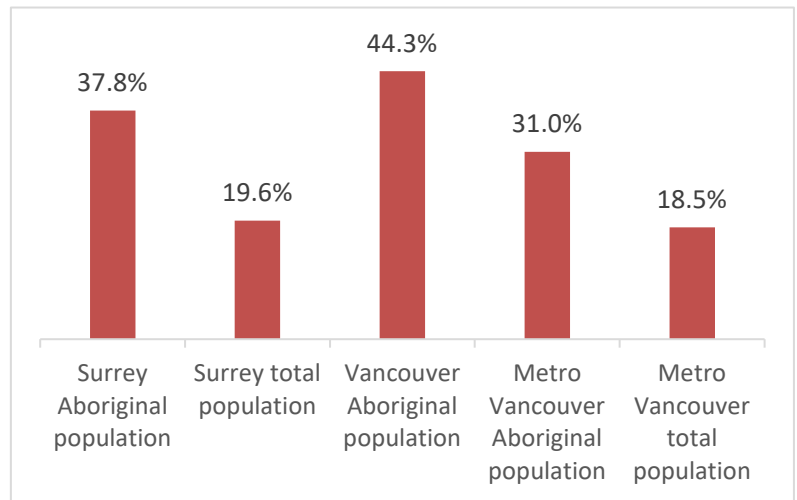
The prevalence of low-income status in Surrey’s Aboriginal population is higher when compared to Surrey’s total population and Metro Vancouver’s total population and Aboriginal population, but lower when compared to Vancouver’s Aboriginal population (see Figure 49). Since 2011, the prevalence of low-income status for all age groups in Surrey’s Aboriginal population had decreased from approximately 34% to 26.4%. The number of Surrey Aboriginal households with low-income status was 10,955 in 2011 and 13,460 in 2016.

Figure 49. Prevalence of Low Income Based on LIM-AT, All Age Groups (Percent)



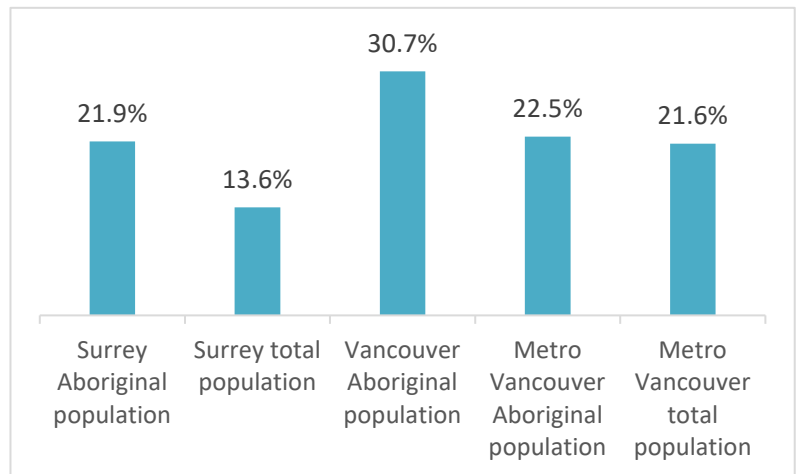
Nearly 40% of Surrey’s Aboriginal population of children and youth under the age of 14 are in low-income households (see Figure 50). The proportion of Aboriginal children and youth age 0 to 14 in low-income households is significantly higher compared to Surrey’s total population and Metro Vancouver’s total and Aboriginal populations, but lower than Vancouver’s Aboriginal population. Comparisons cannot be made to the 2011 census data as age was categorized differently.

Figure 50. Prevalence of Low-Income Based on LIM-AT, Age 0 to 14 (Percent)



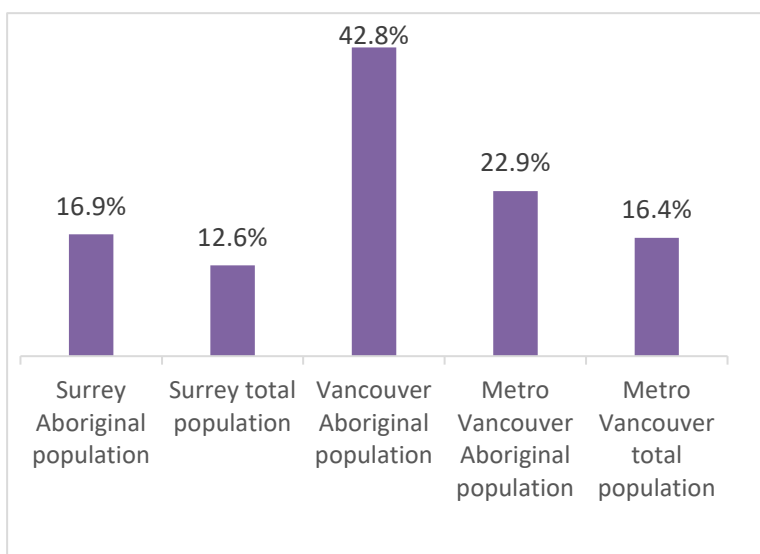
Approximately 20% of the Surrey’s Aboriginal population aged 25 to 54 are in low-income households (see Figure 51). This statistic is on par with Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal and total populations, but is significantly higher than Surrey’s total population and lower than Vancouver’s Aboriginal population. Comparisons cannot be made to the 2011 Surrey Aboriginal profile report as age was categorized differently.

Figure 51. Prevalence of Low-Income Based on LIM-AT, Age 25 – 54 (Percent)



Approximately 17% of the Surrey’s population of Aboriginal seniors aged 65+ are in low-income households (see Figure 52). This statistic lower than both Vancouver and Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal populations, but higher than Surrey’s total population. Since 2011, the percent of seniors age 65+ in the Surrey Aboriginal population who live in low-income households has decreased by approximately 5%.

Figure 52. Prevalence of Low-Income Based on LIM-AT, 65+ (Percent)



8.2.2 Low-Income Status Comparison between Sexes

When comparing income between sexes in Surrey’s Aboriginal population, more women (55.1%) than men (44.9%) have low-income status. This statistic is interesting given that more women than men in Surrey’s Aboriginal population are employed (see Table 16 in the next section).

Considering low-income status by age and sex in Surrey’s Aboriginal population, a higher proportion of Aboriginal women age 25 to 44 live in low-income households compared to men (see Table 22). This aligns with the data that more women than men are single parents of census children (see Figure 18).

Table 22. Surrey Aboriginal Population Low-Income Status by Sex (Number and Percent)

	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Total	1595	100%	1955	100%
0-14	745	46.7%	645	33.0%
15-24	255	16.0%	330	16.9%
25-34	155	9.7%	320	16.4%
35-44	110	6.9%	240	12.3%
45-54	190	11.9%	170	8.7%
55-64	105	6.6%	160	8.2%
65+	45	2.8%	90	4.6%

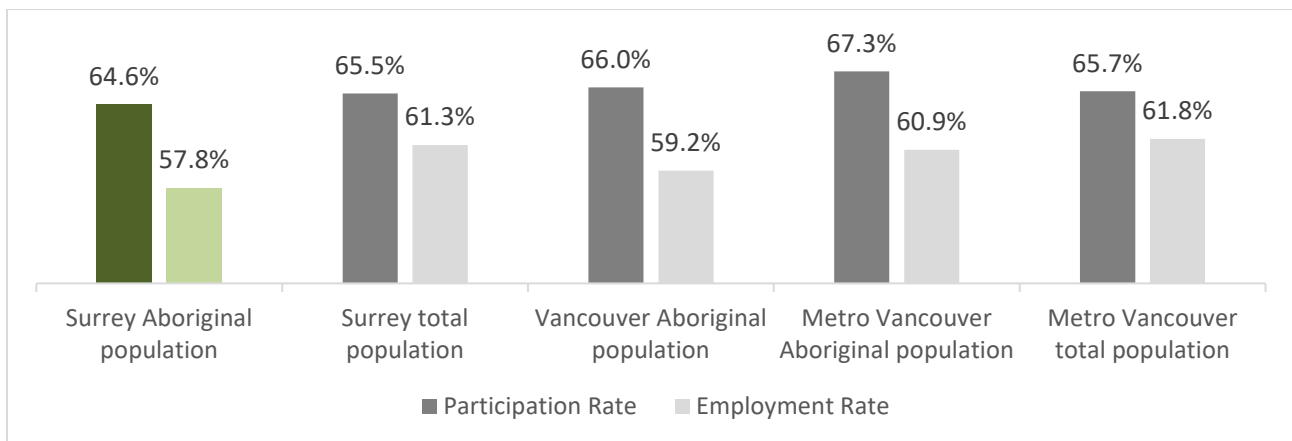
9. Employment & Labour Force

This section highlights statistics regarding employment and the labour force for Surrey’s Aboriginal population including participation rates, employment rates, and unemployment rates. Comparisons are made across populations and between sexes. It further reviews statistics on part-time and full-time employment.

9.1 Labour Force Participation Rates²², Employment Rates²³, and Unemployment Rates

The labour force participation rate for Surrey’s Aboriginal population is only 1% lower than Surrey’s total population, yet the employment rate is 3.5% lower in comparison (see Table 53). The employment rate for Surrey’s Aboriginal population is also slightly lower than Metro Vancouver’s Aboriginal and total populations, as well as Vancouver’s Aboriginal population. Since 2011, the participation rate for Surrey’s Aboriginal population has decreased slightly, but the employment rate has remained consistent.

Figure 53. Labour Force Participation Compared to Employment Rates (Age 15+) (Percent)

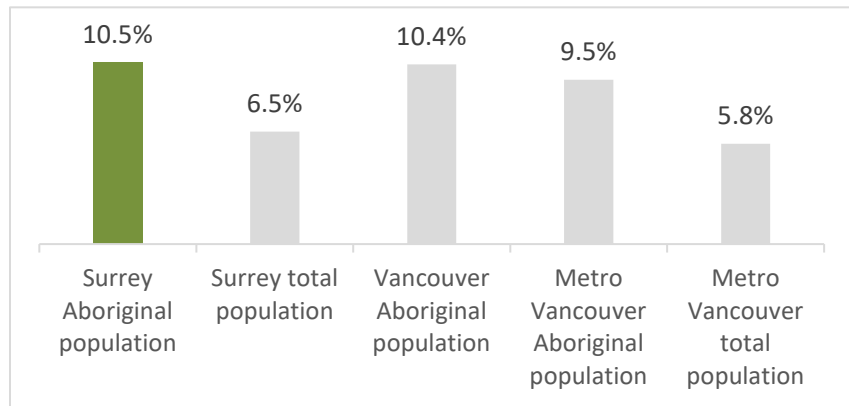


²² *Participation rate*: “refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.” (Statistics Canada, 2017).

²³ *Employment rate*: “Refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of employed persons in that group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.” (Statistics Canada, 2017).

The unemployment rate for Surrey’s Aboriginal population is in line with other Aboriginal populations, but significantly higher than Surrey’s total population and Metro Vancouver’s total population (see Figure 54). Since 2011, the unemployment rate has decreased by approximately 2.5%.

Figure 54. Unemployment Rates (Age 15+) (Percent)



9.1.1 Employment and Labour Force Comparisons Between Sexes

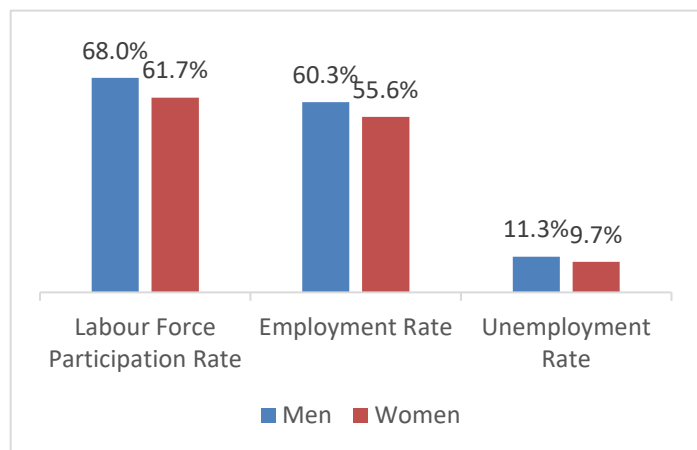
When comparing the Surrey Aboriginal population employment and unemployment rates between sexes, more women than men are in the labour force and are employed (see Table 23). This data is consistent with the 2011 Census.

Table 23. Surrey Aboriginal Population Employed vs Unemployed by Sex (Number)

	Men	Women
In the labour force	3045	3285
Employed	2700	2960
Unemployed	345	320

There is a difference of approximately 8% for Aboriginal women in Surrey who are participating in the labour force compared to those who are employed (see Figure 55). For Aboriginal men, there is a difference of approximately 6%. The participation rate and employment gap has closed slightly for both men and women. In 2011, the gap between participation rate and employment was approximately 9% for Aboriginal women and 8% percent for Aboriginal men in Surrey.

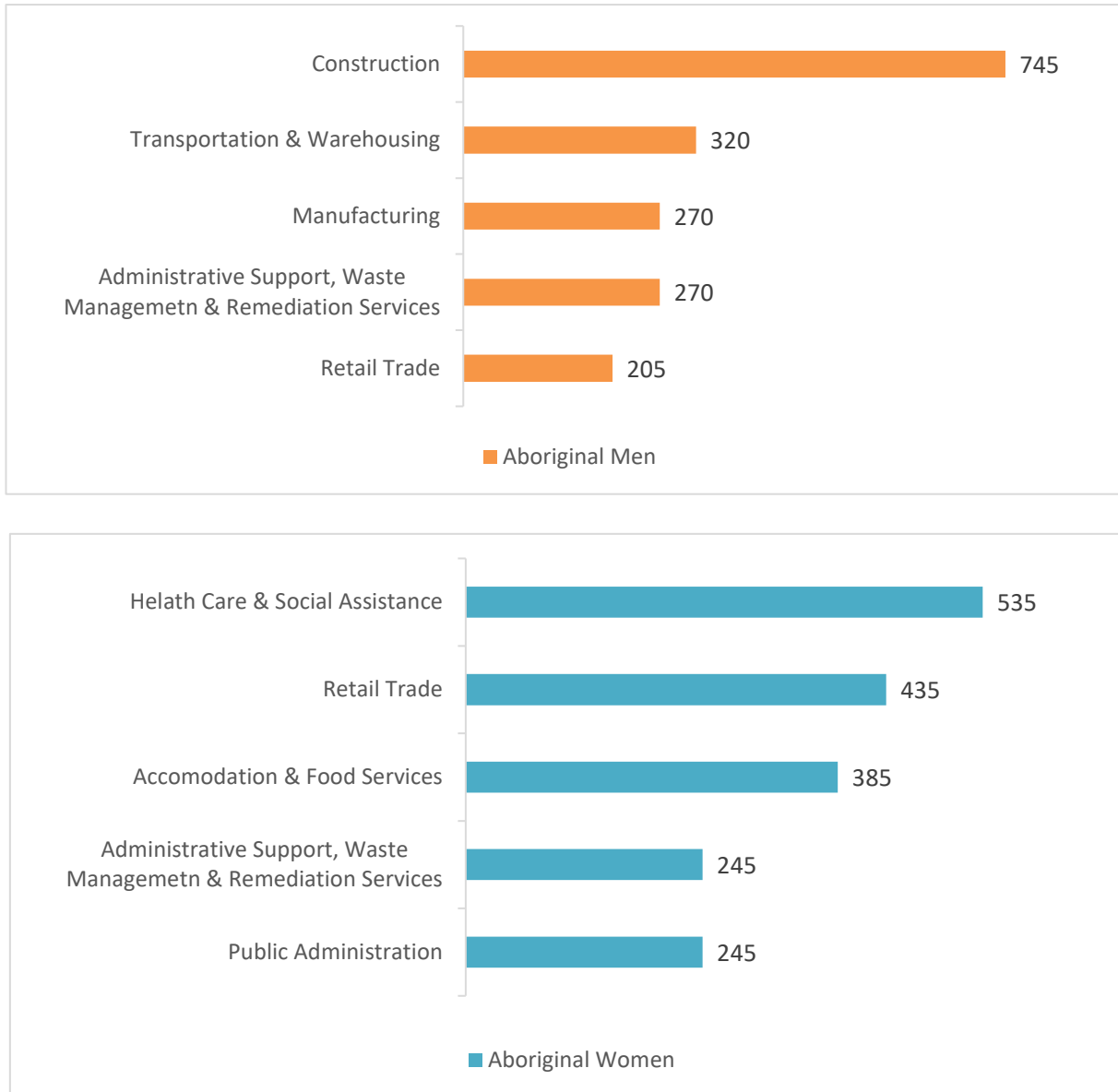
Figure 55. Surrey Aboriginal Population Labour Force Status by Sex (Percent)



Slightly more men than women are unemployed in Surrey’s Aboriginal population. In 2011, slightly more women than men were unemployed. Unemployment rate statistics for both Aboriginal men and women in Surrey have decreased slightly since 2011.

The top industry that Aboriginal men in Surrey are employed in is construction (see Figure 55). A large number of Aboriginal women in Surrey are employed in either the health care and social assistance industry, or the retail trade (see Figure 56). The top industries for Aboriginal men and women in Surrey are consistent with those reported in the 2016 Surrey Aboriginal profile report.

Figure 56. Surrey Aboriginal Population Top 5 Industries by Sex (Number)



9.2 Part-Time Work Compared to Full-Time Work

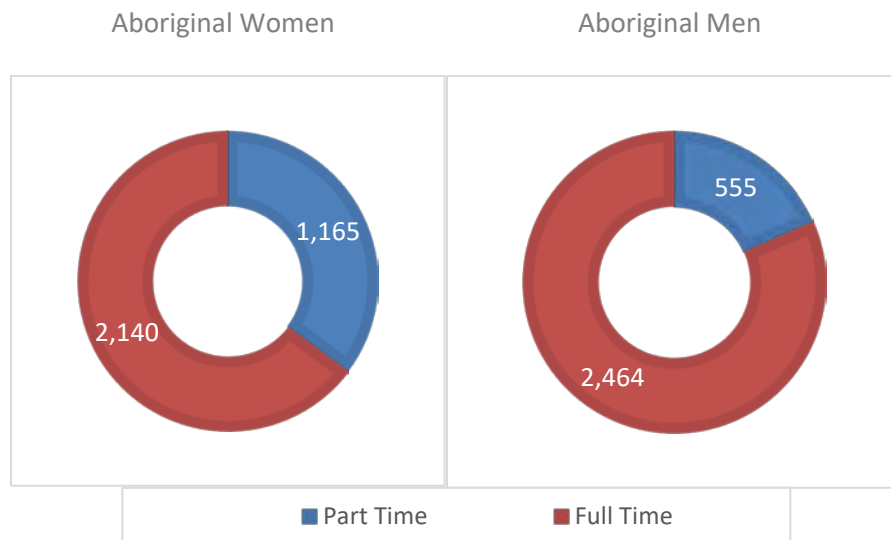
The percent of Surrey’s Aboriginal population that works part-time compared to full-time is comparable to other populations, with total populations having a slighter higher percent of full-time workers (see Table 24).

Table 24. Full-Time Employment vs Part-Time Employment (Number)

	Surrey Aboriginal population		Surrey total population		Vancouver Aboriginal population		Metro Vancouver Aboriginal population		Metro Vancouver total population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Worked full-time	4,600	72.7%	212,125	75.6%	5,695	73.0%	23,640	72.8%	1,051,255	75.1%
Worked part-time	1,725	27.3%	68,540	23.4%	2,110	27.0%	8,850	27.2%	347,845	24.9%

When comparing full-time versus part-time work between sexes in Surrey’s Aboriginal population, a higher number of women are employed part-time compared to men (see Figure 57). This is a comparable ratio to the one reported in the 2016 Surrey Aboriginal profile report.

Figure 57. Aboriginal Population Who Work Full-Time vs Part-Time by Sex (Number)



10. Commuting

This section highlights commuting statistics for Surrey’s Aboriginal population. Comparisons are made across populations and between sexes.

10.1 Mode of Transportation

Surrey’s Aboriginal population predominantly commutes using a personal vehicle (see Figure 58 visual comparison between regions, and Table 18 for the numbers). A higher percentage of Surrey’s Aboriginal population uses public transportation to commute compared to Surrey’s total population. Commuting trends for Surrey’s Aboriginal population are consistent with those reported in the 2016 Surrey Aboriginal profile report.

Figure 58. Mode of Transportation (Number)

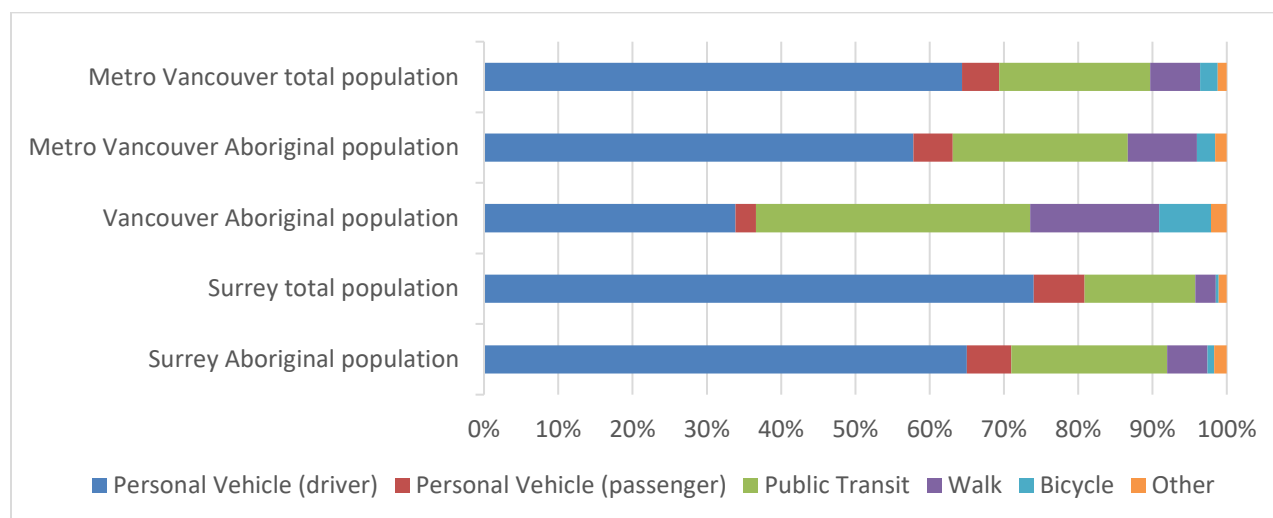
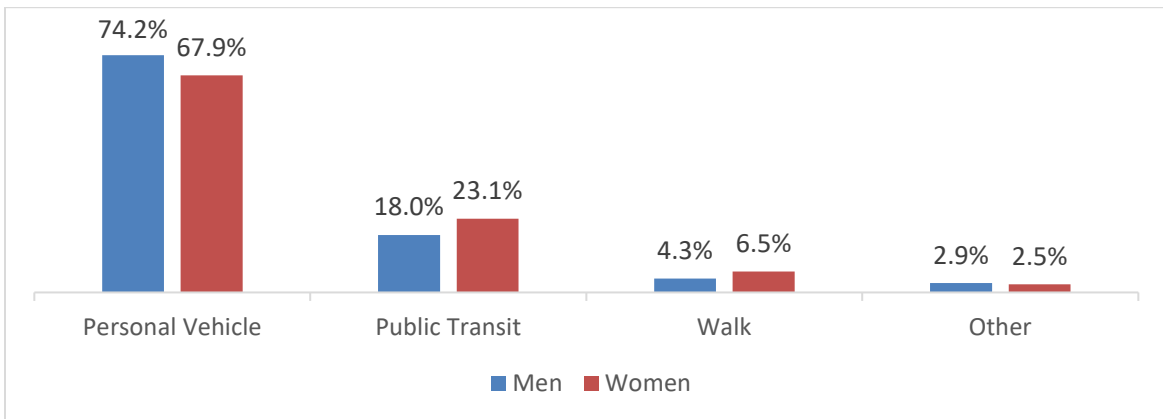


Table 25 and Figure 59 show that a larger number of women in Surrey’s Aboriginal population use public transit to commute compared to men.

Table 25. Surrey Aboriginal Mode of Transportation by Sex (Number)

Surrey Aboriginal Population			
	Total	Women	Men
Total	5,365	2,770	2,595
Personal vehicle (driver)	3,485	1,730	1,755
Personal vehicle (passenger)	320	150	170
Public transit	1,125	640	485
Walk	290	180	110
Bicycle	50	15	35
Other	90	55	40

Figure 59. Surrey Aboriginal Main Mode of Transportation by Sex (Percent)



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