

Preface

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Population in order to develop a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent Census was conducted in May 2011.

At the time of the last Census, Statistic Canada replaced the long form Census that collected social and economic data with a voluntary National Household Survey (NHS). The 2011 Census questionnaire consisted of the same eight demographic and linguistic questions that appeared on the 2006 Census short-form questionnaire, with the addition of two questions on language. The content of the new NHS is similar to that of the 2006 Census long questionnaire; however, changes were made to some questions and sections of the questionnaire. For example, in the 2011 NHS changes were made to the questions used to measure Aboriginal identity; a new component of income is measured; and, the universe for determining generation status was expanded to include the entire population.

Comparability

The Global Non-response Rate (GNR) is used to ascertain the level of non-response to the National Household Survey. Due to the voluntary nature of the survey, the NHS is subject to greater non-response bias.

Change in survey method or content can affect the comparability of the data over time. Statistics Canada states that it is impossible to determine whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable are attributable to change or to non-response bias. As a result, caution must be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with data from the 2006 Census long form.

Fact Sheet Overview

The community demographic profiles in this series provide a comparison between the current and previous censuses, Surrey and key Metro Vancouver municipalities, as well as between each of Surrey's six communities: Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, Newton, South Surrey, and Whalley. City Centre is also identified as a sub-community planning area within Whalley.

For the purpose of this and other facts sheets in the series, the term "National Household Survey" (NHS) refers to the National Household Survey of Canada conducted by Statistics Canada. The voluntary survey collected social and economic information about the people of Canada between May and August 2011. The term "Census" in this document refers to the Census of Population conducted by Statistics Canada on May 10, 2011. The Census provides information about the people and housing units in Canada.

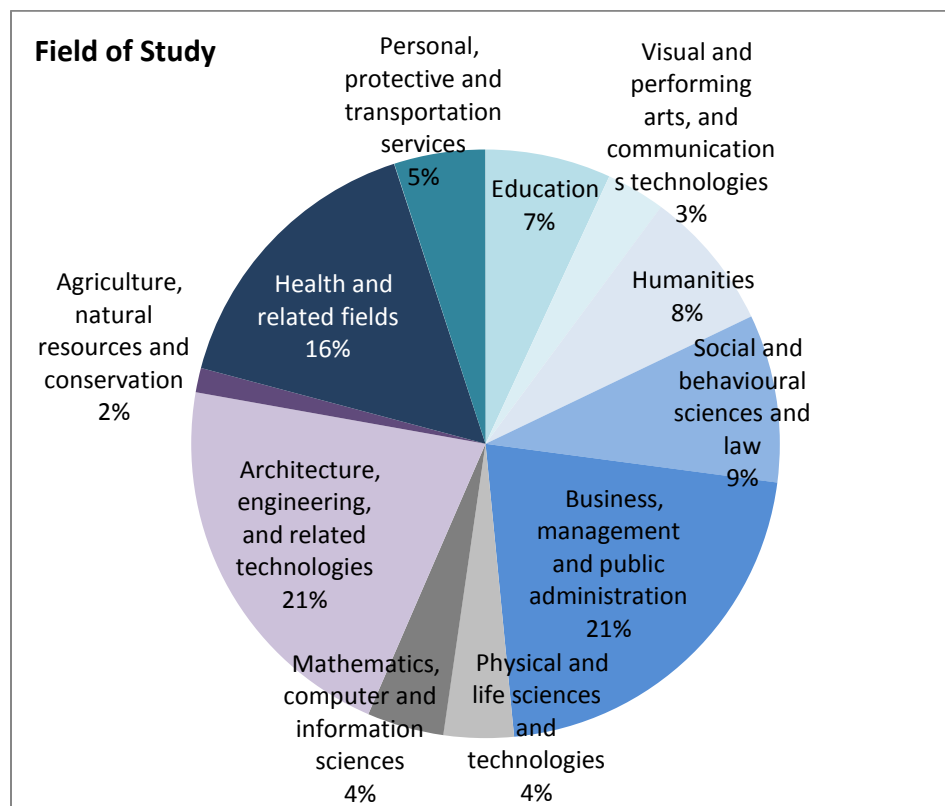
EDUCATION

The 2011 Census includes statistics on the educational characteristics of the population. It reports on the following variables: field of study, level of education, and location of study. Information is provided for either the 15 years and over, or 24 to 64 years age cohorts, depending on the variable.

FIELD OF STUDY

Major field of study is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. Data on major field of study is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level. Field of study is classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) of Canada 2011. The 2011 Census provides information on the total population aged 15 years and over by major field of study.

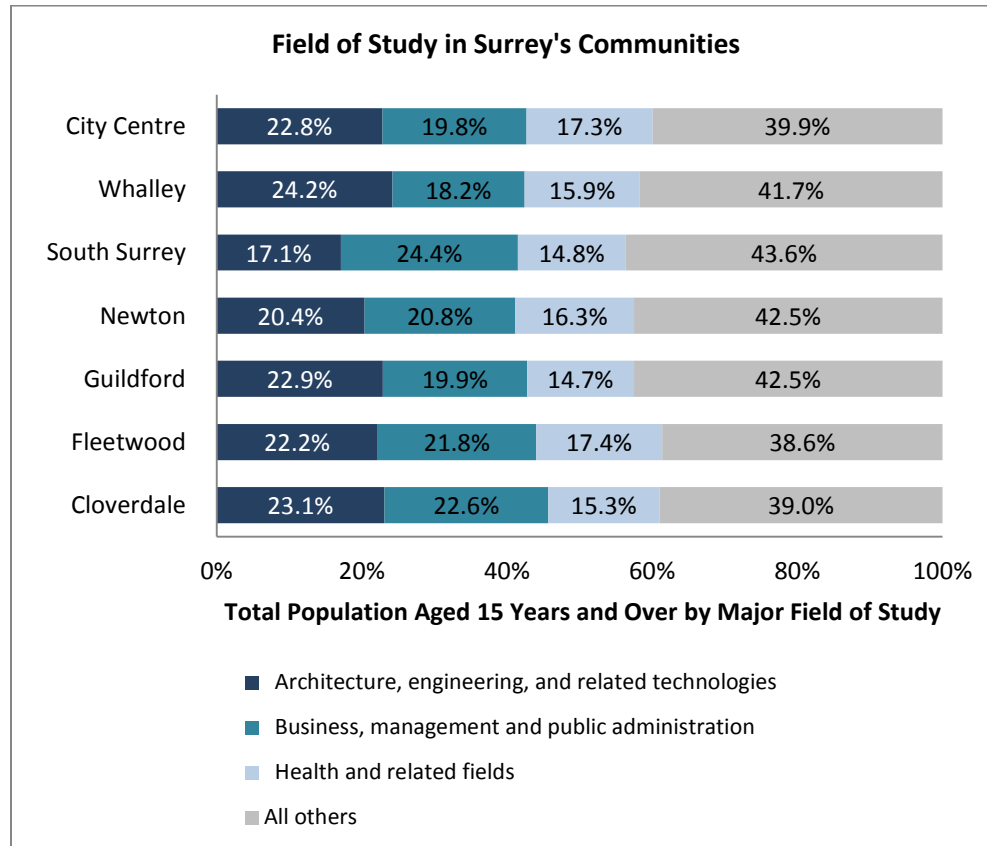
The most common fields of study in Surrey in 2011 were business, management and public administration; architecture, engineering and related technologies; and, health and related fields. The distribution of the fields of study has remained relatively stable since 2006.



Field of Study in Surrey’s Communities

In 2011, the most common fields of study in all Surrey communities included architecture, engineering and related technologies, followed by business management and public administration, and finally health and related fields. The proportion of residents holding qualification in each field of study was relatively consistent between communities.

South Surrey had the greatest number of people with the major field of study in business management and public administration (24.4%), and also the lowest proportion of residents with education in architecture, engineering and related technologies (17.1%). Comparatively, Whalley had the greatest proportion of its population with qualifications in architecture, engineering and related technologies (24%), and the least proportion of residents with qualifications in business management and public administration (15.9%).

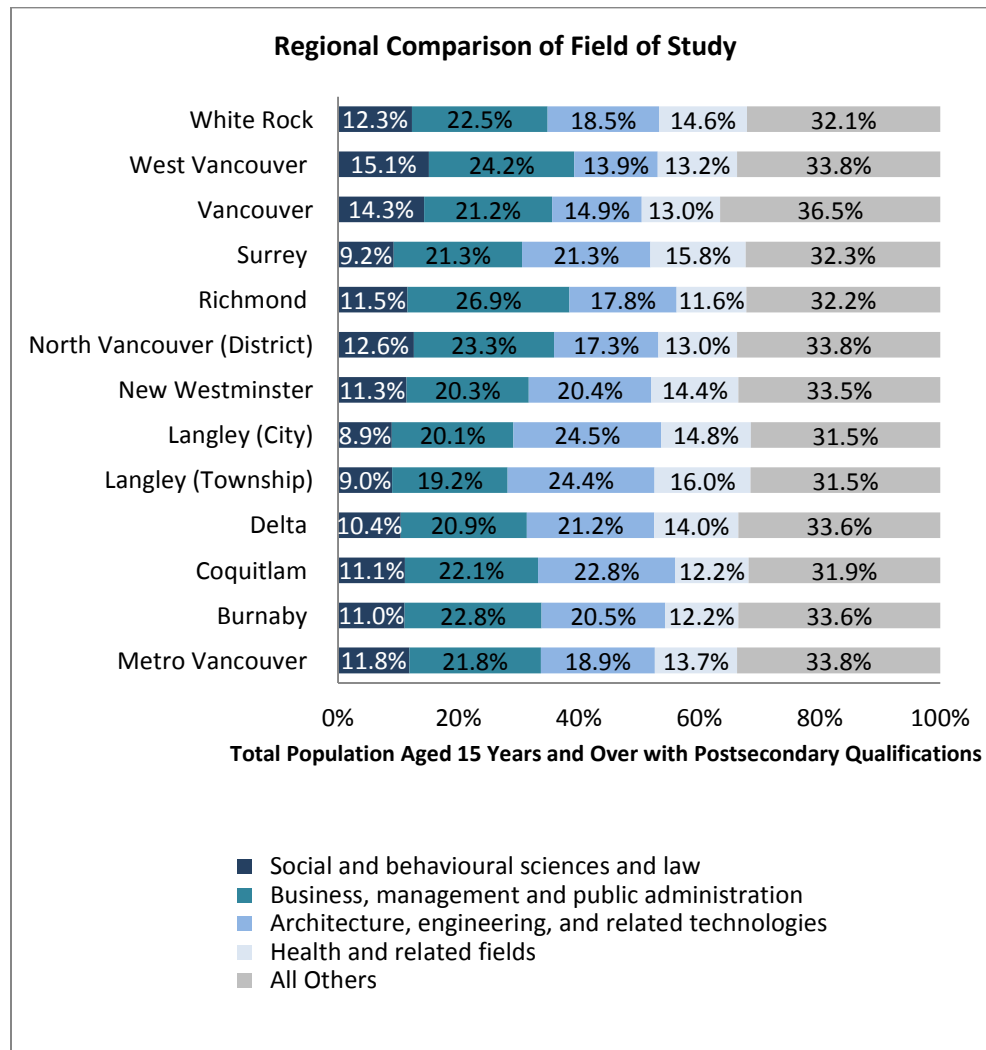


	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total population aged 15 years and over with postsecondary qualifications by major field of study	186735	9750	23455	23050	25285	47175	9750	186735
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	187575	9065	19095	24405	22415	56645	9065	187575
Education	1790	1520	1555	2785	3460	1345	430	12885
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	760	740	900	1195	1410	770	295	6075
Humanities	1350	1675	1805	4965	2080	2065	515	14450
Social and behavioural sciences and law	2160	1900	2250	4325	3675	1885	1000	17205
Business, management and public administration	5295	5030	5030	9800	8550	4190	1935	39830
Physical and life sciences and technologies	620	825	980	2025	1375	995	380	7200
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	675	970	1415	2005	1125	1055	650	7890
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	5425	5120	5795	9620	5990	5565	2225	39745
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	310	270	355	610	650	240	70	2500
Health and related fields	3600	4005	3715	7705	5195	3650	1690	29555
Personal, protective and transportation services	1475	1000	1490	2140	1515	1225	550	9385

Regional Comparison of Field of Study

Throughout the Metro Vancouver region, four categories comprised the top fields of study in 2011. These include: business, management and public administration; followed by architecture, engineering and related technologies; health and related services; and, social and behavioral sciences and law. Proportionally, Surrey had fewer persons with qualifications in the major field of study of social and behavioral sciences and law, and a greater number of persons with qualifications in the health field of study compared to other Metro Vancouver municipalities.

All South of Fraser municipalities including Surrey, Delta, Langley City and Langley Township had a similar distribution of the major fields of study. Each South of Fraser municipality had relatively equal proportions of residents with qualifications in the fields of business, management and public administration, and architecture, engineering and related technologies, health and related fields, and social and behavioral sciences and law.



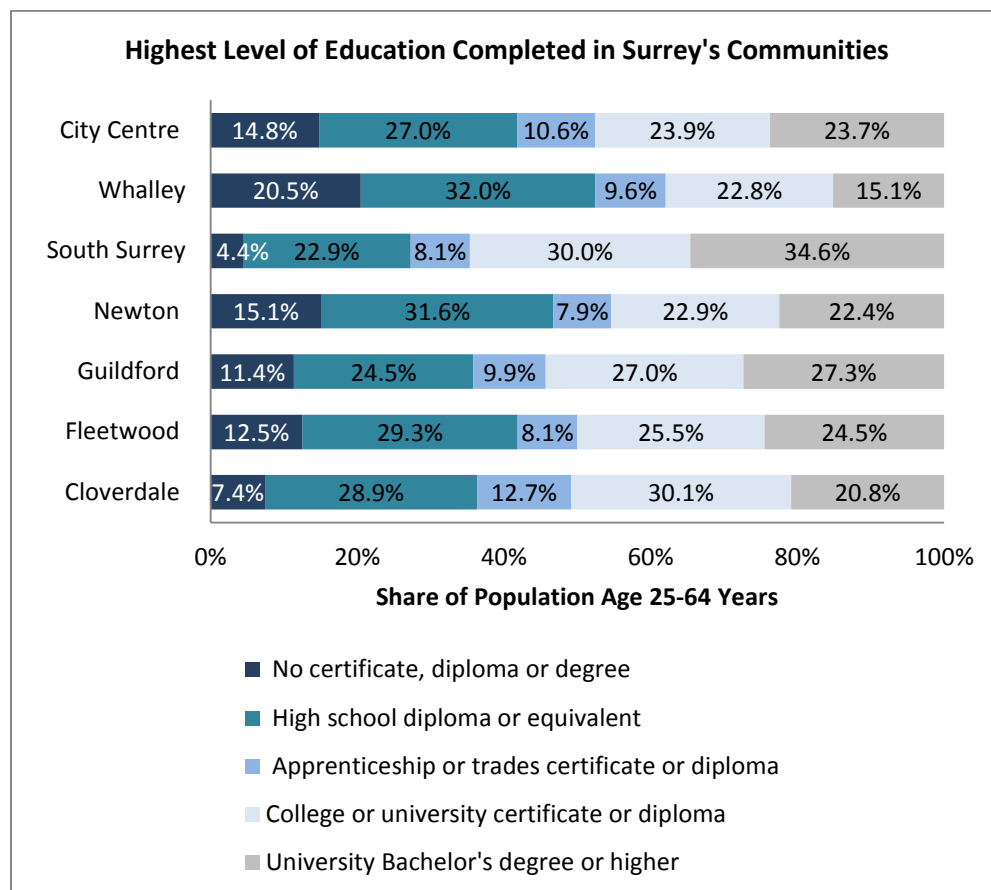
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Highest level of educational attainment refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent “in-class”. Information on highest level of educational attainment is provided for persons aged 25 to 64 years.

In 2011, almost 50% of Surrey’s residents had a college or university certificate, diploma or degree. Approximately 13% of Surrey’s population did not have a college or university certificate, diploma or degree.

Highest Level of Education in Surrey’s Communities

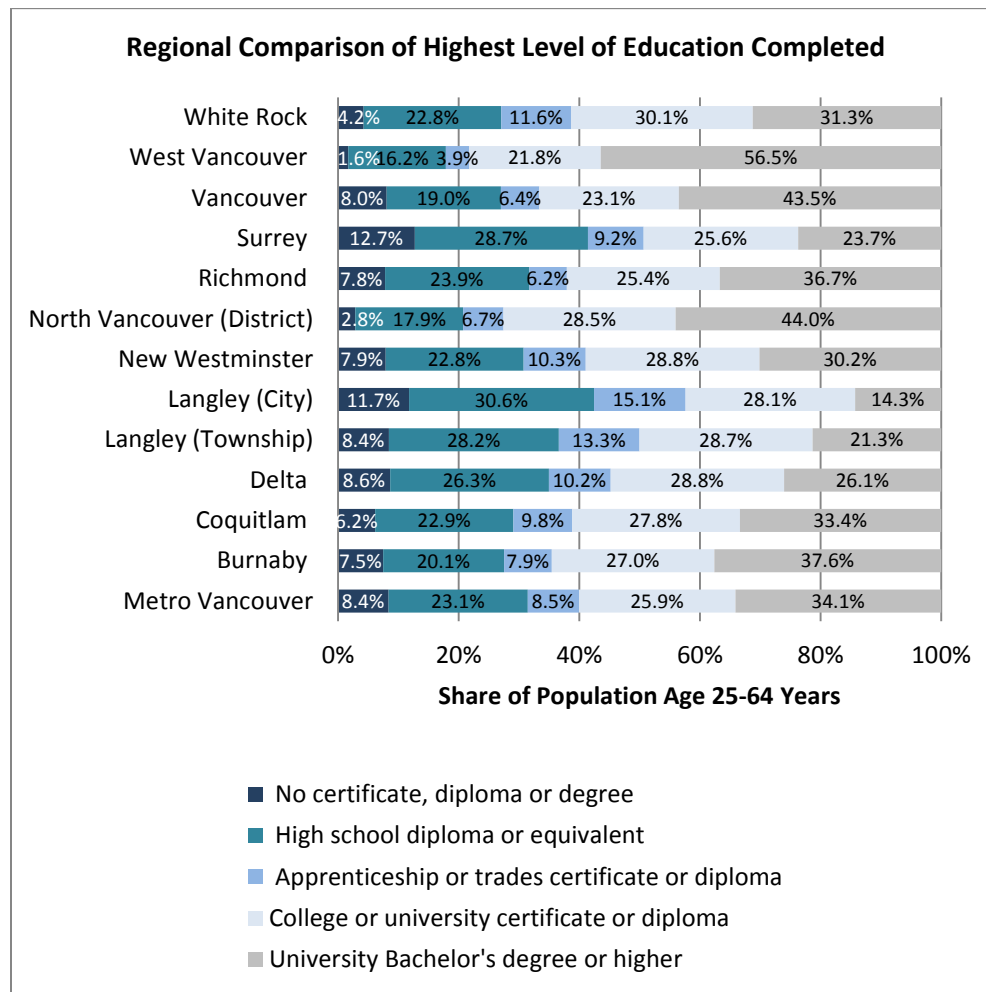
In 2011, nearly half of Surrey residents aged 25 to 64 years had completed a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree. South Surrey had the greatest proportion of residents with a college or university certificate diploma or degree, comprising 64.6% of the population. Fewer than 5% of South Surrey residents had no certificate, diploma or degree, the lowest of all Surrey communities. Conversely, Whalley had the greatest proportion of residents with no certificate, diploma or degree, comprising 20.5% of the population. The lowest proportion of resident with a university bachelor’s degree or higher was also found Whalley, where 15.1% of residents had a university diploma or degree.



	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total population aged 25 to 64 years by highest certificate, diploma or degree	31180	31965	32615	72680	35245	39710	13540	256935
No certificate, diploma or degree	2315	4000	3705	11010	1550	8125	2000	32700
High school diploma or equivalent	9025	9380	7985	22940	8055	12705	3660	73760
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	19845	18585	20930	38725	25635	18880	7875	150470
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	3975	2605	3215	5750	2845	3810	1430	23625
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	7035	5440	5735	11355	7875	6310	2395	46145
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	2335	2715	3055	5310	2715	2755	835	19720
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	6500	7825	8920	16315	12195	6005	3215	60975
Bachelor's degree	4325	5130	5925	9840	7295	3710	2155	38370
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	2175	2695	2990	6475	4910	2300	1060	22600

Regional Comparison of Highest Level of Education

There is considerable variation throughout the region in regards to the highest level of educational attainment in each municipality. In 2011, Surrey had the greatest proportion of residents with no certificate, diploma or degree (12.1%). Surrey also had proportionally fewer residents with a university bachelor degree or higher than most other Metro Vancouver municipalities (23.7%). Comparatively, in many other Metro Vancouver municipalities greater than 30% of the population had completed a university degree.



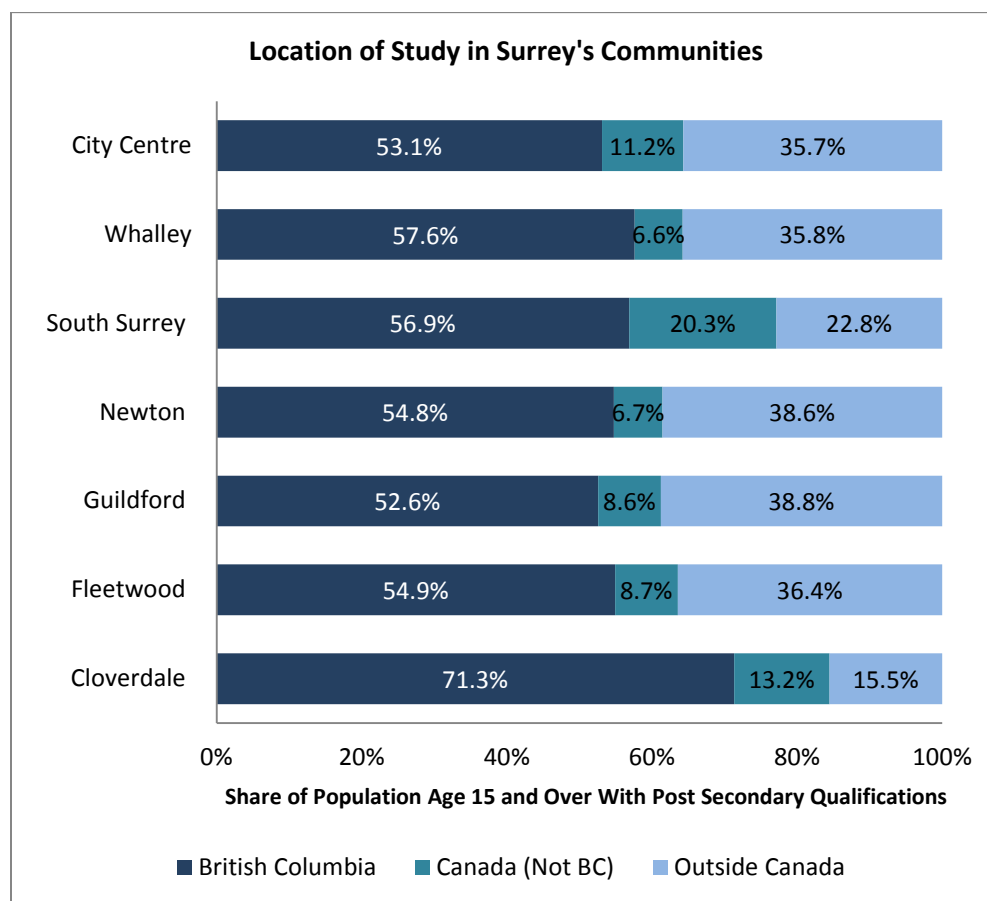
LOCATION OF STUDY

Location of study is defined by Statistics Canada as whether the 'Location of study' is the same as the province or territory of residence in 2011, a different Canadian province or territory, or outside Canada. Location of study refers to the province, territory or country of the institution where the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level was completed, not the location where studies took place. Location of study is provided for the total population aged 15 years and over with post-secondary qualifications.

Of Surrey's residents that attained a certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level, over half completed their post-secondary education in British Columbia, 10.8% of Surrey residents completed their post-secondary education in another province in Canada, and 32% attained their certificate, diploma or degree outside of Canada.

Location of Study in Surrey's Communities

The majority of Surrey residents obtained their post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree at a post-secondary institution within Canada. In Cloverdale, 71.3% of people completed their degree in British Columbia. Comparatively, approximately 50% of people with post-secondary qualifications in Surrey's other communities obtained their degree in the Province of British Columbia.



	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total population aged 15 years with post secondary qualifications	42545	47460	47700	103820	56765	57200	18820	374310
Location of study inside Canada	19810	14655	15485	28985	27025	14755	6275	126990
Same as province or territory of residence	16725	12655	13305	25830	19920	13230	5180	106845
Another province or territory	3085	1995	2185	3155	7105	1525	1095	20145
Location of study outside Canada	3645	8400	9805	18190	8005	8215	3480	59745

Regional Comparison of Location of Study

The location of study for post-secondary qualifications varies across the region; however, Surrey’s location of study distribution resembles that of the Metro Vancouver region. Richmond had comparatively more residents with a post-secondary qualifications attained outside Canada than other Metro Vancouver municipalities (43.2%). Comparatively, 32% of Surrey residents attained their certificate, diploma or degree outside Canada. The lowest proportion of residents with post-secondary qualifications completed outside of Canada was in White Rock where 18.1% of residents completed their certificate, diploma or degree outside of Canada. Factors such as immigration and mobility status, among others, may influence variations in location of study between municipalities.

