



LIVING IN POVERTY IN SURREY

5

men

Our research shows that there were 846,870 men age 15 and older living in Metro Vancouver in 2006, representing approximately 48% of the population 15 and older.

In Surrey, there were 152,280 men 15 or older representing approximately 18% of all men 15 years or older in Metro Vancouver and 49% of the total population of Surrey.



this is a campaign to end poverty in Surrey.
transportation / housing / income / support



ADRIANA GALESİ PHOTO

What we know from our research

Men in the work force

Of the 152,280 men in Surrey who were 15 or older, 111,975 were part of the labour force. There were an additional 40,305 men 15 and older who were not in the labour force, and 5,185 (5%) who were looking for work at the time of the 2006 Census.

The quality and nature of the employment opportunities

Of the males in the labour force, 64,170 (55%) reported that they worked for a full year, full time, and an additional 45,350 (39%) reported that they worked part-time. There were also approximately 6% where the nature of their employment was undefined. Of those who worked full-time in 2006, their average earnings were \$54,550 while their median earnings were \$45,320. Among those who were working part-time, the average earnings were \$26,481 while the median earnings were \$16,657.

TABLE 1 SINGLE MALES 15 YEARS OR OLDER IN LOW INCOME

	Total Single Males	In Low Income (Before Tax)		In Low Income (After Tax)		Change (After vs Before Tax)
		#	%	#	%	
Metro Vancouver	147,285	38	56,263	33	49,193	-7,070
Surrey	16,745	35	5,777	30	5,090	-687
Burnaby	14,095	39	5,497	34	4,835	-662
Coquitlam	5,555	30	1,678	25	1,383	-294
Delta	3,510	30	1,064	26	895	-168
Greater Vancouver A	1,035	59	605	53	545	-60
Langley City	2,035	39	786	33	665	-120
Langley District	3,980	26	1,015	22	860	-155
Maple Ridge	3,370	31	1,051	26	859	-192
New Westminster	6,510	32	2,103	28	1,829	-273
North Vancouver City	4,525	32	1,434	27	1,231	-204
North Vancouver District	3,240	28	891	23	752	-139
Pitt Meadows	730	24	175	19	141	-34
Port Coquitlam	2,625	28	746	24	620	-126
Port Moody	1,085	21	230	20	221	-9
Richmond	7,085	36	2,522	32	2,232	-290
Vancouver	67,235	44	29,718	39	26,222	-3,496
West Vancouver District	1,790	28	503	24	424	-79
White Rock	1,855	24	451	20	369	-82
Other *	275	31	25	28	20	-5

*Other includes Anmore, Belcarra, Bowen Island and Lions Bay



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Single males are much more likely to be living in poverty than their married counterparts.

this

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Access to employment opportunities

There were 75,990 men living in Surrey who were 15 or older and who reported that they travel to a usual place of work. Of those who reported this to be the case, 28,325 (37%) worked in Surrey while 45,800 (60%) worked elsewhere in Metro Vancouver. The remaining 1,865 (3%) worked outside Metro Vancouver.

Travel to work

There were 99,650 males 15 or older living in Surrey at the time of the 2006 Census who provided information on how they get to work. Of those, 8,565 (9%) reported that they take public transit to work while 80,685 (81%) drive to work, and 6,790 (7%) travel to work as a passenger in a vehicle.

Male-led single parent family households

Our research shows that approximately 14,420 of the 79,500 single parent family households across the Metro Vancouver region were male-led (18%). A similar picture emerged in Surrey where 18% (2,510) of single parent families were male-led. Of the male-led single parent family households in Surrey, 21% were living in poverty in 2006. This compares with 35% of female-led single parent family households who were living in poverty.

Male-led households in core housing need and “worst case” need

Across Metro Vancouver, there were 79,365 renter households in core housing need in 2006. Of these, 38,880 were male-led households including 5,100 in Surrey. Of the male-led households living in core housing need, 15,020 were in need and spending at least half of their income on their housing costs. These households are considered to be in “worst case” need, precariously housed and at increased risk of homelessness. Of the 5,100 male-led households in core housing need in Surrey in 2006, 1,575 (31%) were in “worst case” need. This represents 45% of all renter households that are in “worst case” need in Surrey.

Homelessness among males

At the time of the 2011 homeless count, there were 360 individuals in Surrey who were identified as homeless on the night of the count. Of these, 224 (62%) were males.

Prevalence of low income among unattached males

In Metro Vancouver there were 93,590 single person households age 15-64 living in poverty in 2006 representing 39% of the total for this group. There were an additional 31,220 single seniors living in poverty in 2006 (43% of all single seniors). In Surrey, there were 13,185 single person households age 15-64 living in poverty or 38% of the total, while there were 3,815 single seniors living in poverty or 40% of all single seniors in Surrey.



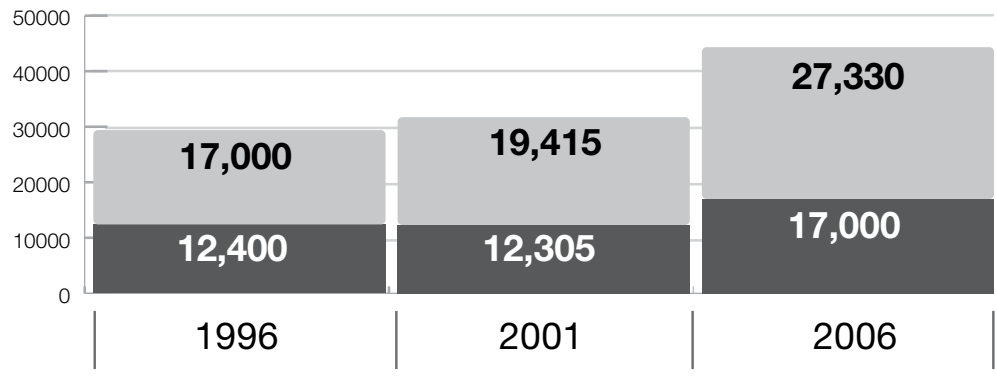
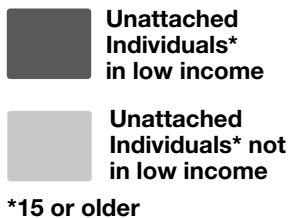
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In 2006 there were 147,285 single male households across Metro Vancouver, of which approximately 55,965 (38%) were living in poverty. In Surrey, there were 16,745 single male households, of which 5,777 (34%) were living in poverty in 2006. By comparison, the poverty rate among all males age 15 or older was 17% (33,080 of 193,375).

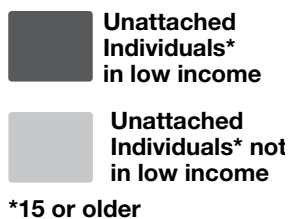
How does poverty affect single people in Surrey?

SURREY UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN LOW INCOME

GRAPH 1 The number of unattached individuals in low income rose dramatically from 2001 to 2006

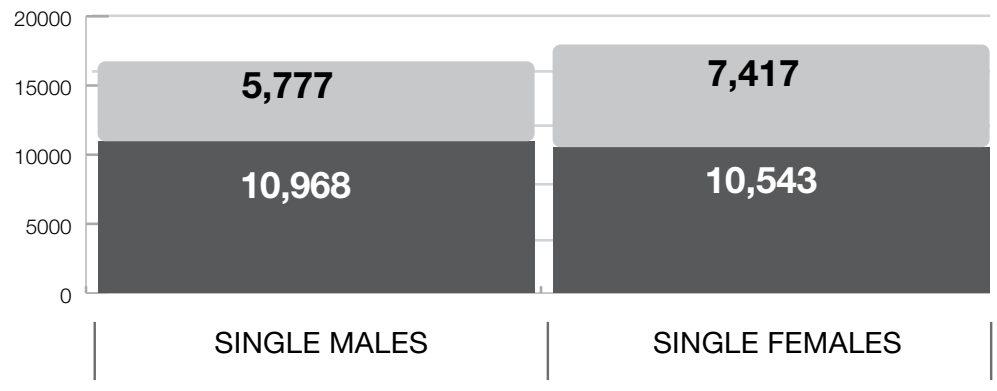


GRAPH 2 Single females are more likely than single males to be living in poverty

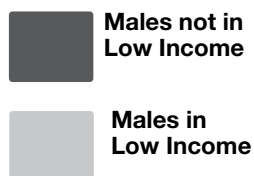


Does gender make a difference?

PROPORTION OF SINGLE MALES AND SINGLE FEMALES IN LOW INCOME (2006)



GRAPH 3 Poverty among males has increased slightly between 1996 and 2006



Is poverty among men changing over time?

PROPORTION OF ALL MEN IN LOW INCOME

