

Surrey Urban Aboriginal Social Innovation Strategy (UASIS)

**A Profile of the Aboriginal Population in Surrey, BC**

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## POPULATION

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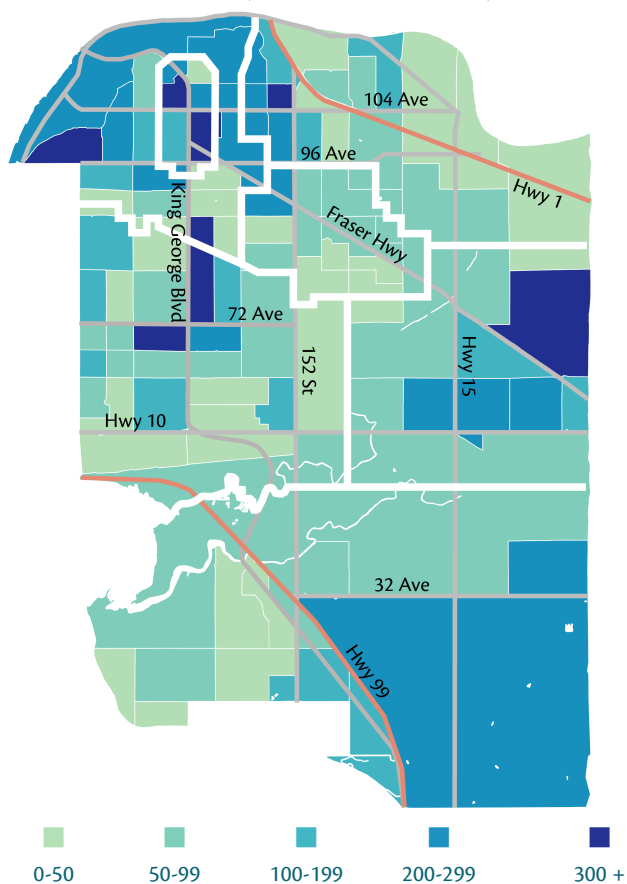
### 1.1 Aboriginal Population, Surrey

Statistics Canada provides five metrics to define the Aboriginal population: (1) Aboriginal Identity, (2) Aboriginal Group, (3) Registered or Treaty Indian Status, (4) Membership in a First Nation or Indian Band, and (5) Aboriginal Ancestry (ethnic origin). Of these five, 'Aboriginal Identity' is the preferred unit of analysis for most social statistics programmes (Statistics Canada, 2015). As a metric, it strikes a good balance between the narrowness of 'Registered/Treaty Indian Status,' and the broadness of 'Aboriginal Ancestry.'

Aboriginal Identity, as defined by Statistics Canada, refers to persons who report being Aboriginal, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or a member of a First Nations or Indian band (for more information see Statistics Canada Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, 2013).

As of 2011, about 10,950 people in Surrey identified as Aboriginal, comprising 2.4% of all Surrey residents (for more information on Aboriginal population counts see the Aboriginal Population Factsheet, 2014).

**FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH ABORIGINAL IDENTITY, SURREY (BY CENSUS TRACT), 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Aboriginal people can be found throughout Surrey. But some neighbourhoods contain higher concentrations than others.

In the north, Whalley and City Centre are two important hubs of the Surrey Aboriginal community. Particularly, along the rapid-transit stretch between Gateway Station and King George Station.

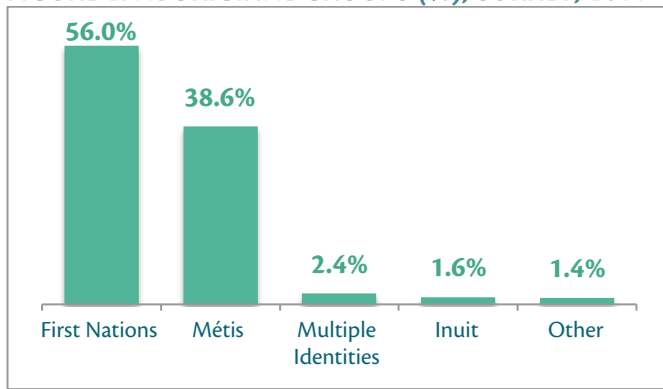
Important pockets of Aboriginal people are also found in Guildford, especially in the areas surrounding the Guildford Rec Centre and the Guildford Mall.

The area around Kwantlen Polytechnic, and the stretch along King George Boulevard south of 88<sup>th</sup> Ave to the Newton Exchange Bus Loop also house significant numbers of Aboriginal people.

Important concentrations can also be found in Cloverdale, both in its centre and north of the Fraser Highway, and in South Surrey west of Highway 99.

Note that Statistics Canada categorizes Indian Reserves as distinct Census Subdivisions (CSDs). Figure 1 shows data pertaining only to the city of Surrey (that is, Census Subdivision 5915004), and not the Semiahmoo Indian Reserve (that is, Census Subdivision 5915801).

**FIGURE 2: ABORIGINAL GROUPS (%), SURREY, 2011**



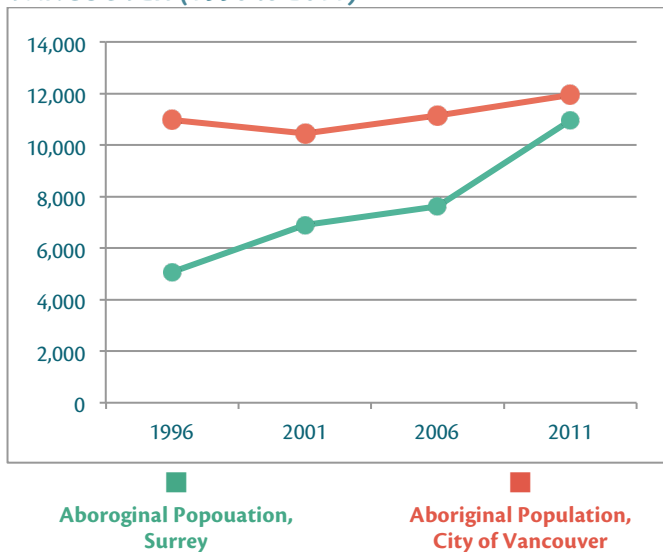
For total counts see Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

A majority of Aboriginal people in Surrey are First Nations (56%), compared to 38% who are Métis.

Only a small majority of people identify as Inuk/Inuit (1.6%).

## 1.2 Population Growth

**FIGURE 3: ABORIGINAL POPULATION, SURREY & VANCOUVER (1996 to 2011)**



For total counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

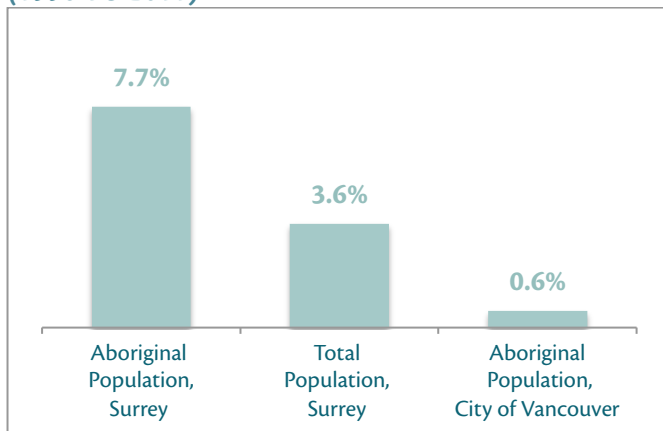
Between 1996 and 2011, the Aboriginal population in Surrey grew from 5,070 to 10,950 individuals, effectively doubling in size.

This increase is equivalent to an annual growth rate of 7.7%, compared to 3.6% for all Surrey residents. In other words, from 1996 to 2011, the Aboriginal population grew twice as fast as for all of Surrey, one of Canada's fastest growing major cities.

In contrast, the Aboriginal population in Vancouver grew from 10,965 to 11,945, or 0.6% annually, which is a much slower pace (see the Appendix for the total numbers).

There are several factors that can contribute to the higher growth rate for Aboriginal peoples, including demographic factors (such as birth rates), and reporting changes (such as the increasing tendency for people to identify themselves as Aboriginal; see Statistics Canada, 2013).

**FIGURE 4: ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH (1996 TO 2011)**

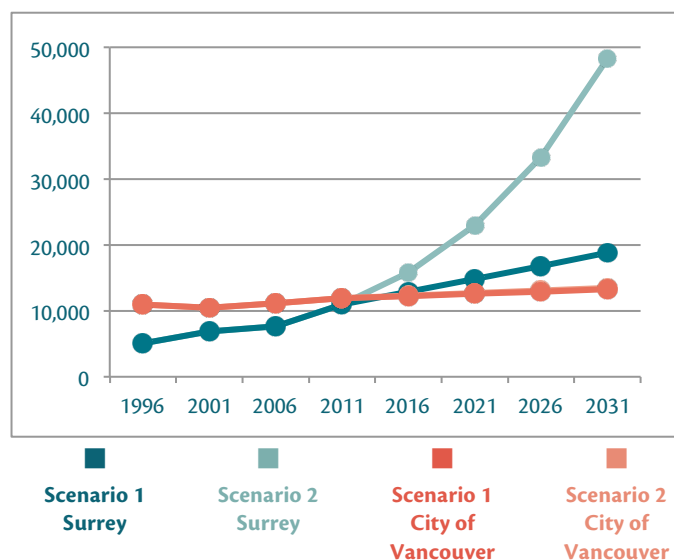


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Also, comparability of data over time has its limitations, created in large part by changes in methodology and by changes in the wording of the Aboriginal identity questions from one census year to another. Statistics Canada voices great caution when analyzing trends in Aboriginal population, especially before 1996 (Statistics Canada, 2007; Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Statistics at a Glance, 2010).

### 1.3 Population Projections

**FIGURE 5: PROJECTED GROWTH, ABORIGINAL PEOPLE, SURREY**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Population projections for Aboriginal people in Surrey vary. If the current rate of growth of 7.7%/year holds, the Aboriginal population can be expected to reach ~14,900 to ~23,000 people by the year 2021, and ~19,000 to ~50,000 people by the year 2031.

In contrast, projected growth for the Aboriginal population in Vancouver is expected to be more modest, reaching between 13,245 and 13,463 by the year 2031 (see Table 1). This assumes a growth rate of %0.6/year.

Scenario 1 follows a linear/arithmetical method, while Scenario 2 follows a geometric progression. Both are accepted and standard ways of projecting population growth. Note that for the Aboriginal population in Vancouver, there is little difference between Scenario 1 and 2 (i.e. they virtually overlap).

Cohort component analysis is another widely-used method for calculating population growth. However, it requires data on the Aboriginal population in Surrey that is currently not publicly available.

**TABLE 1: PROJECTED GROWTH, ABORIGINAL PEOPLE (1996 to 2031)**

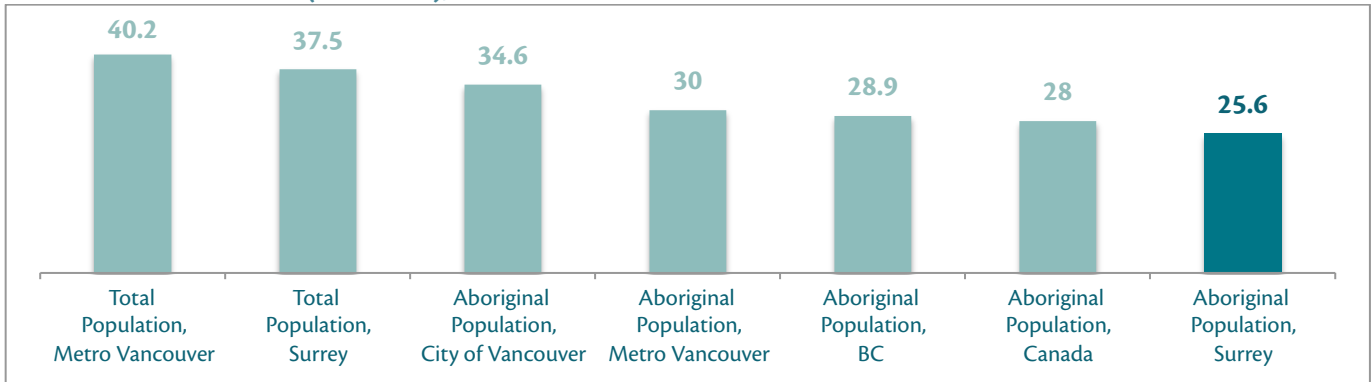
Year	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	
	Scenario 1 (no. of people)	Scenario 2 (no. of people)	Scenario 1 (no. of people)	Scenario 2 (no. of people)
1996	5,070	5,070	10,965	10,965
2001	6,895	6,895	10,440	10,440
2006	7,630	7,630	11,145	11,145
2011	10,950	10,950	11,945	11,945
2016	12,910	15,867	12,270	12,308
2021	14,870	22,992	12,595	12,681
2026	16,830	33,316	12,920	13,066
2031	18,790	48,276	13,245	13,463

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

## AGE

### 2.1 Median Age

**FIGURE 6: MEDIAN AGE (IN YEARS), 2011**

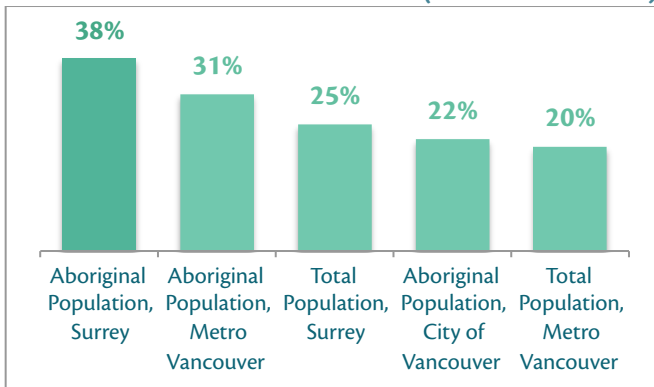


The median age is the age where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

The Aboriginal population in Surrey is exceptionally young. With a median age of 25.6 years, half of Aboriginal people in Surrey are younger than 26 years of age. Comparatively, the population of Metro Vancouver has a whole as a median age of 40.2 years, and Surrey 37.5 years.

Aboriginal people in Surrey are even younger relative to other Aboriginal populations, such as the Aboriginal population in Vancouver which has a median age of 34.6 years.

**FIGURE 7: CHILDREN AND TEENS (0 TO 18 YR-OLDS)**

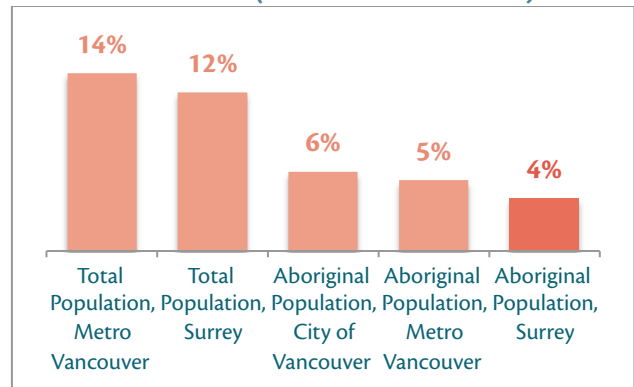


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS  
 For total counts see the Appendix

Children and teens make a very significant portion of the Aboriginal population in Surrey. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Aboriginal people living in Surrey are 18 years old and younger, compared to 25% of all Surrey residents, and only 20% of all Metro Vancouver residents.

In contrast, seniors make up only 4% of the Aboriginal population in Surrey, compared to 14% of all Metro Vancouver residents.

**FIGURE 8: SENIORS (65 YEARS AND OVER)**



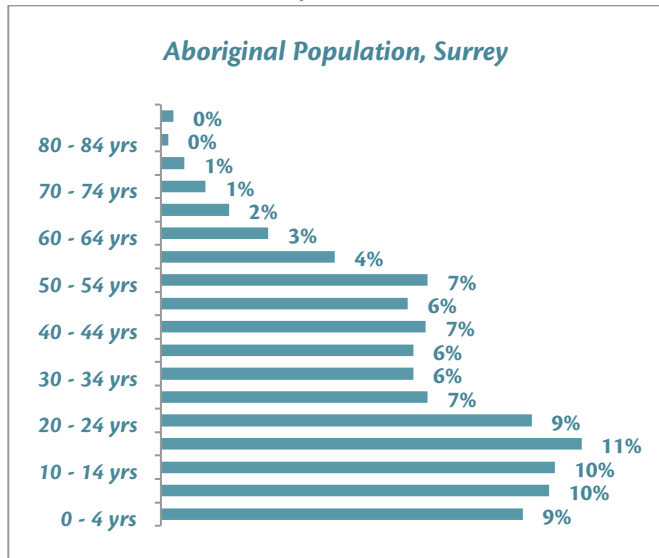
**TABLE 2: 'CHILDREN & YOUTH', and 'SENIORS', 2011**

Age Groups	Aboriginal Population Surrey	Aboriginal Population City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population Metro Vancouver	Total Population Surrey	Total Population Metro Vancouver
0 to 18 yrs	4,115	2,600	16,005	115,525	469,750
65 yrs and over	435	720	2,815	56,570	312,905

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

## 2.2 Age Distribution

**FIGURE 9: AGE GROUPS, 2011**

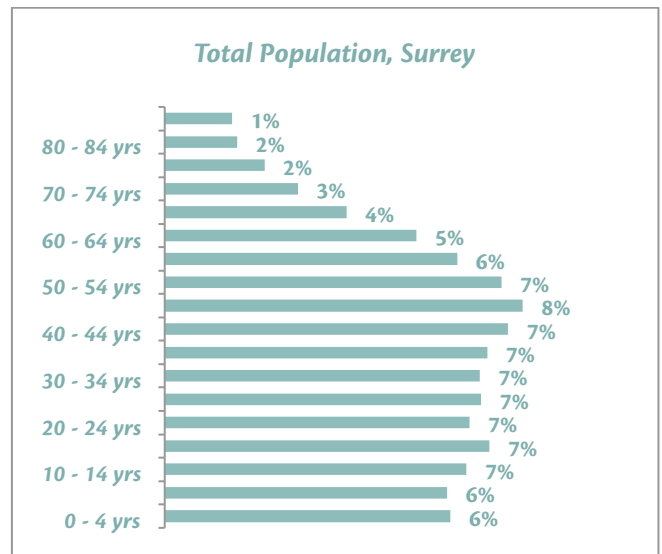
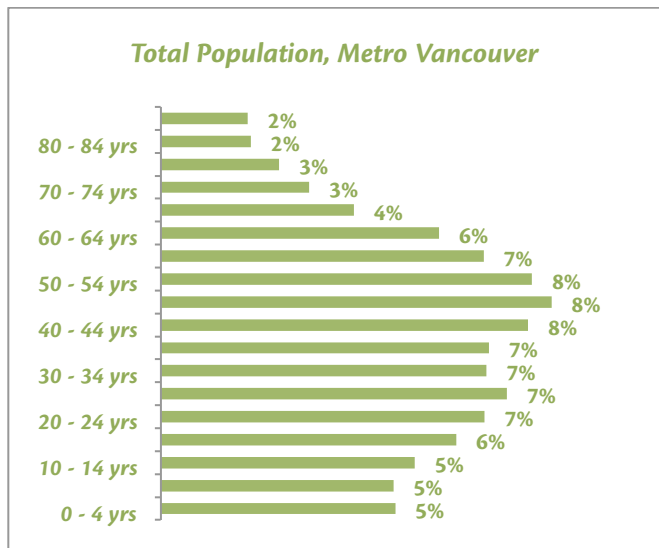
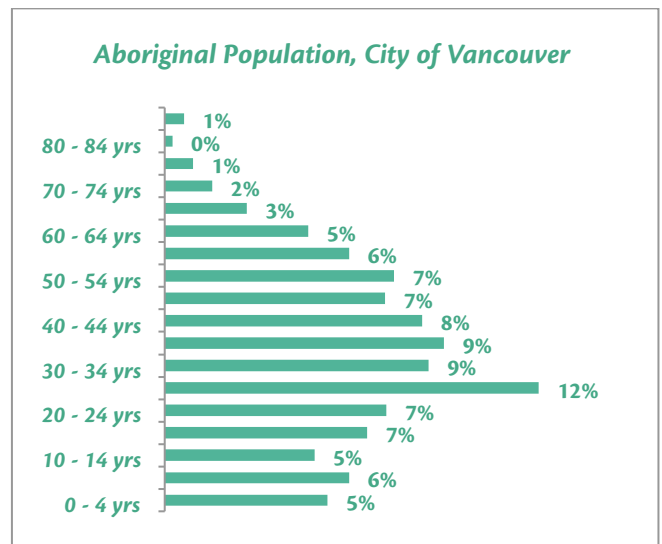
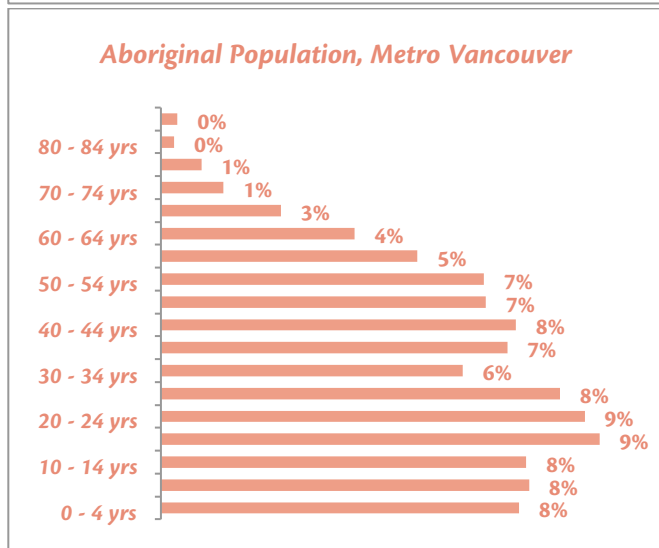


The age composition of Aboriginal people in Surrey is unique.

The Surrey Aboriginal population is very young, with almost 40% of its people under 19 years of age (Figure 7).

Surrey has also the largest population of Aboriginal children and youth in Metro Vancouver (Table 2).

There are 4,115 Aboriginal children and youth in Surrey, compared to 2,600 in Vancouver.



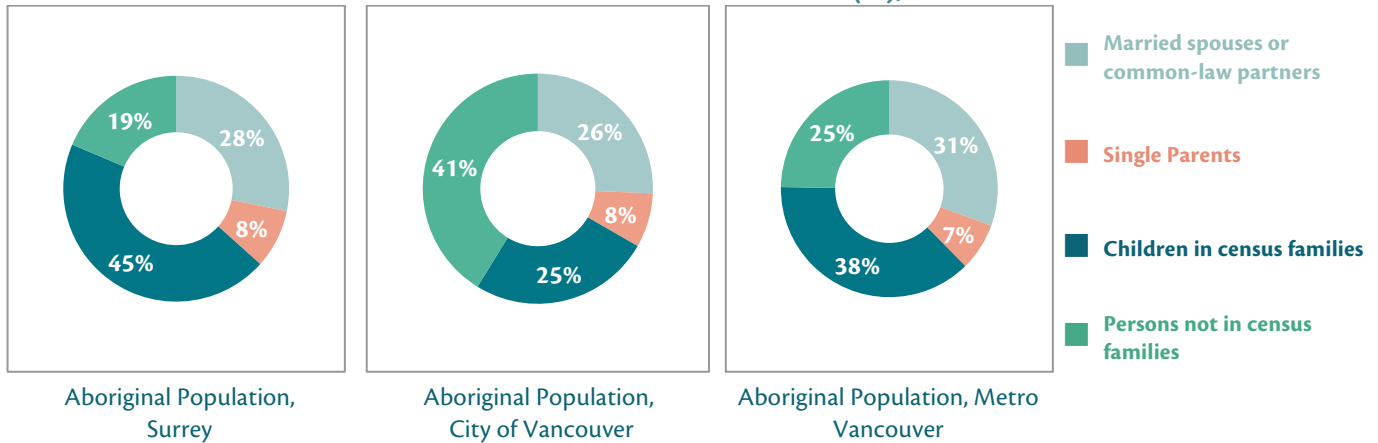
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

For total counts see the Appendix

## FAMILY

### 3.1 Family-Related Traits

**FIGURE 10: ABORIGINAL POPULATION & FAMILY-RELATED TRAITS (%), 2011**



Note that the unit of analysis is 'individuals' not families. In other words, the percentages shown in Figure 10 are NOT of families, but of individuals (for total counts see Table 3 below).

**TABLE 3: ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND FAMILY-RELATED TRAITS (%), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Aboriginal identity population</b>	<b>10,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,945</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,375</b>	<b>100%</b>
Married spouses or common-law partners	3,090	28%	3,065	26%	15,990	31%
Single parents	925	8%	915	8%	3,730	7%
Children in census families	4,905	45%	3,045	25%	19,690	38%
Persons not in census families	2,040	19%	4,925	41%	12,970	25%

- 'Census families' are family groups consisting of married or common-law couples with or without children, or single parents with at least one child. Note that Statistics Canada defines 'foster children' as living outside of 'census families' (Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Dictionary, 2013).
- 'Persons not in census families' include (1) persons living alone, (2) persons living with non-relatives, or (3) persons living with relatives (other than married spouse, common law partner, or children).
- Since 2001, the concept of 'children' includes sons or daughters of any age, whether or not they have been married, provided they do not have a married spouse, common-law partner or children living in the household.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

There are 925 single parents who identify as Aboriginal in Surrey, accounting for 8% of the total Aboriginal population in the city. This is on par with the Aboriginal populations in Vancouver (8%) and Metro Vancouver (7%).

A similar percentage of Aboriginal people in Surrey, Vancouver and Metro Vancouver are married spouses or common-law partners (28%, 26% and 31% respectively).

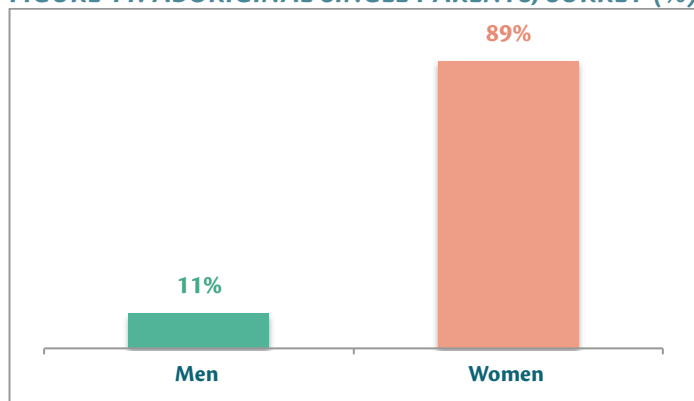
There are about 4,900 Aboriginal children living in census families in Surrey, compared to about 3,000 in Vancouver.

Children in census families account for 45% of all Aboriginal people in Surrey. This is significantly higher than in Vancouver (25%), and above the regional average (38%).

19% of Aboriginal people in Surrey do not live in census families, compared to 41% for Vancouver, and 25% for Metro Vancouver. Aboriginal people in Surrey are more likely to live in a family unit than Aboriginal people in Vancouver.



**FIGURE 11: ABORIGINAL SINGLE PARENTS, SURREY (%)**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Of the 925 Aboriginal single parents in Surrey, 89% are women, and only 11% are men.

### 3.2 Children

**TABLE 4: CHILDREN IN CENSUS FAMILIES, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Children in census families	4,905	100%	3,045	100%	19,690	100%
Children living with two parents	2,515	51%	1,370	45%	11,135	57%
Children living with a single-parent	2,255	46%	1,520	50%	7,970	40%
Children living with their grandparent(s) with no parents present	130	3%	155	5%	585	3%

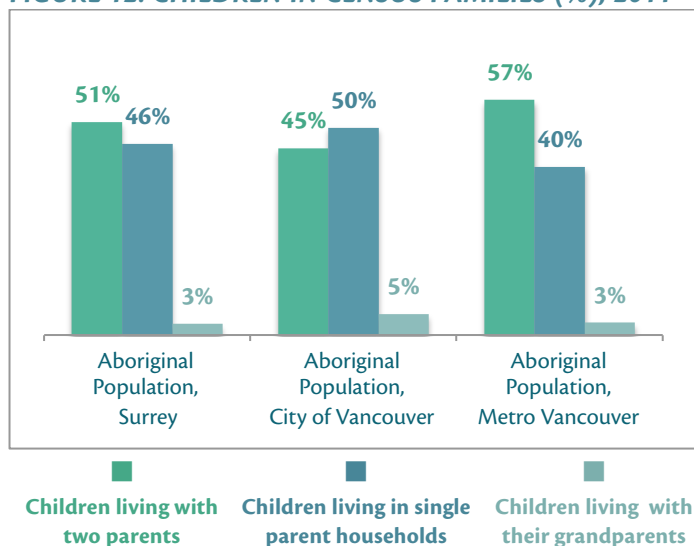
'Children' refer to blood, step or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present (Statistics Canada, Census Dictionary, 2012).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

There are 4,905 Aboriginal children living in census families in Surrey (this includes adult children, but excludes foster children). When compared to Vancouver, Surrey has roughly 2,000 more Aboriginal children.

2,255 Aboriginal children in Surrey live in single-parent households, compared to 1,520 in Vancouver. Another 130 Aboriginal children in Surrey live with their grandparents, rather than their parents.

**FIGURE 12: CHILDREN IN CENSUS FAMILIES (%), 2011**



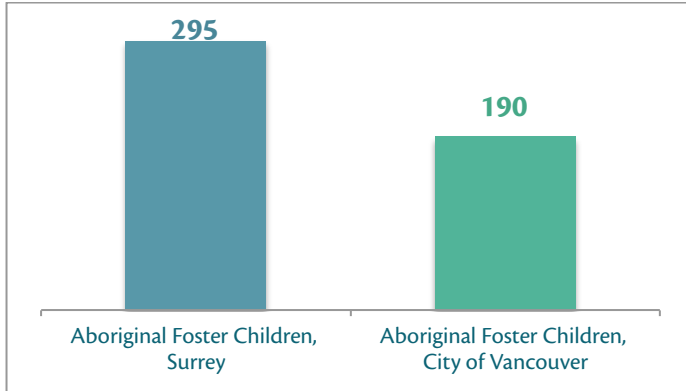
51% of Aboriginal children in Surrey live in families with two parents.

Just less than half (46%) of Aboriginal children in Surrey live in single-parent households.

3% of Aboriginal children in Surrey live with their grandparents, and not their parents. This is on par with the broader Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver (3%), and slightly below that of Vancouver (5%).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 13: FOSTER CHILDREN, 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

There are almost 300 Aboriginal foster children living in Surrey, compared to about 200 in Vancouver.

Note that data on all foster children (not just Aboriginal) at the regional (CMA) and municipal level (Census Subdivision) is only available as a custom order from Statistics Canada.

## LANGUAGE

### 4.1 Language

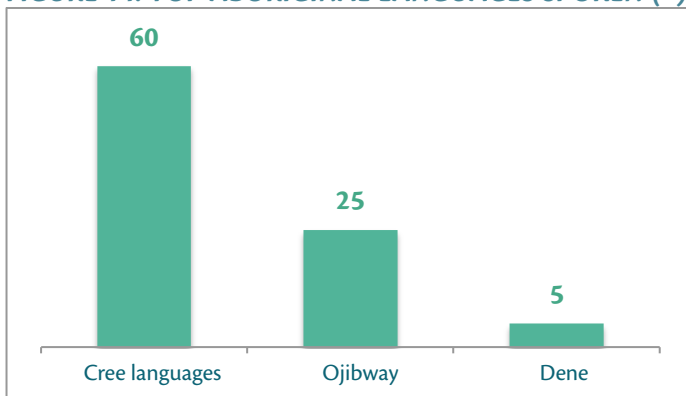
**TABLE 5: ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION WITH KNOWLEDGE OF AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, SURREY**

#	%
142	1,3%

For total counts see the Appendix

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 14: TOP ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN (#)**



Note: Counts are low enough that they do not always add up

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

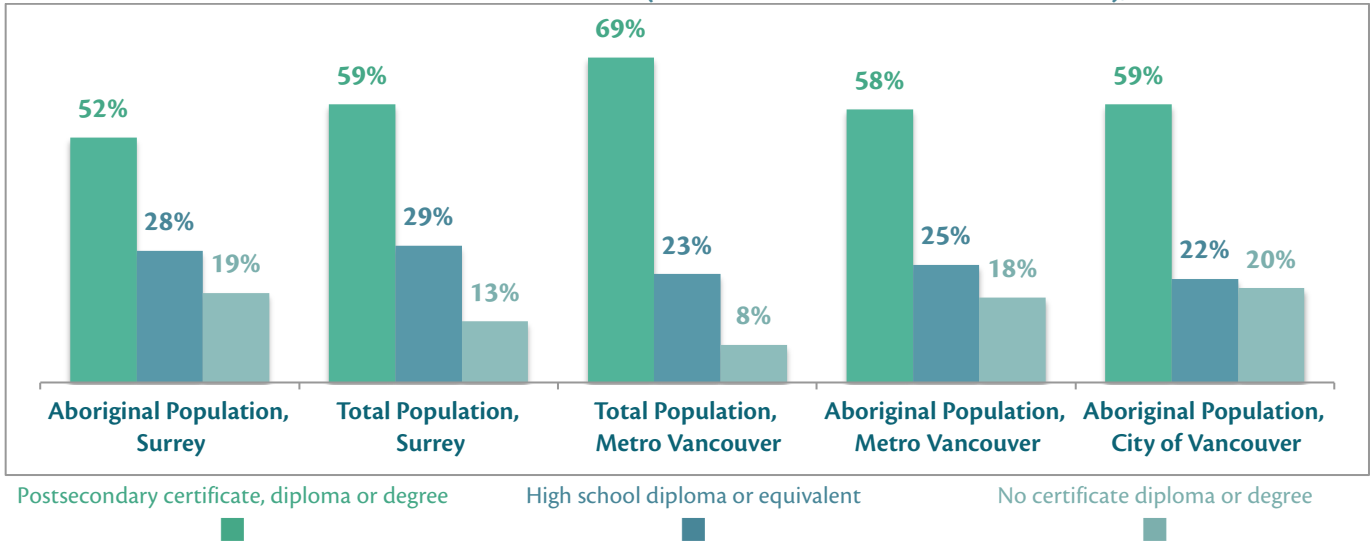
Only a small minority (142) of the 10,955 Aboriginal people in Surrey report having knowledge of an Aboriginal language.

Cree languages are the most known, followed by Ojibway, and Dene.

## EDUCATION

### 5.1 Educational Attainment

**FIGURE 15: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS), 2011**



For total counts see the Appendix  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

52% of Aboriginal people (ages 25 to 64 years) in Surrey report having a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree as their highest level of educational attainment. This is below the Surrey municipal average (59%), and that of Aboriginal people living in Vancouver (also 59%).

Postsecondary educational attainment among Aboriginal people in Surrey is significantly below that of the regional average as a whole (52% compared to 69%).

19% of Aboriginal people (ages 25 to 64 years) in Surrey do not have a high-school diploma. This is about one and a half times higher than for all Surrey residents (13%), and more than twice as high as the regional average (8%).

For 28% of Aboriginal people (ages 25 to 64) in Surrey a high-school diploma is the highest level of educational attainment. This is on par with Surrey's municipal average (29%).

**TABLE 6: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population (aged 25-64yrs) by highest certificate, diploma or degree	5,115	7,625	27,815	256,930	1,330,725
No certificate, diploma or degree	990	1,505	5,000	32,700	111,340
High school diploma or equivalent	1,450	1,640	6,805	73,755	306,890
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,675	4,480	16,015	150,475	912,495

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Interestingly, the percentage of people with a high-school diploma as their highest level of education is fairly even regardless of the geographic area or demographic group (it ranges from 22% to 28%, only a 6% points difference).

Disparities across geographic area and demographic group tend to be more pronounced at the ends of the educational spectrum.

Having a high-school diploma as one's highest educational attainment can be interpreted in two different ways. It can be read as low-level of educational achievement, but it can be also read more positively as an achievement in its own right, or as a more preferable outcome than not graduating from high school at all.

Note that although 52% of Aboriginal people in Surrey achieve a postsecondary education, this does not always translate to a university education (see Figure 16 in section 5.2 below).

**TABLE 7: HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (POPULATION AGED 25 TO 64 YEARS) BY SEX, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
No certificate, diploma or degree	21%	18%	24%	16%	21%	16%	13%	12%	9%	8%
High school diploma or equivalent	26%	30%	21%	22%	24%	25%	29%	29%	23%	23%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	53%	52%	55%	62%	56%	59%	58%	59%	68%	69%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

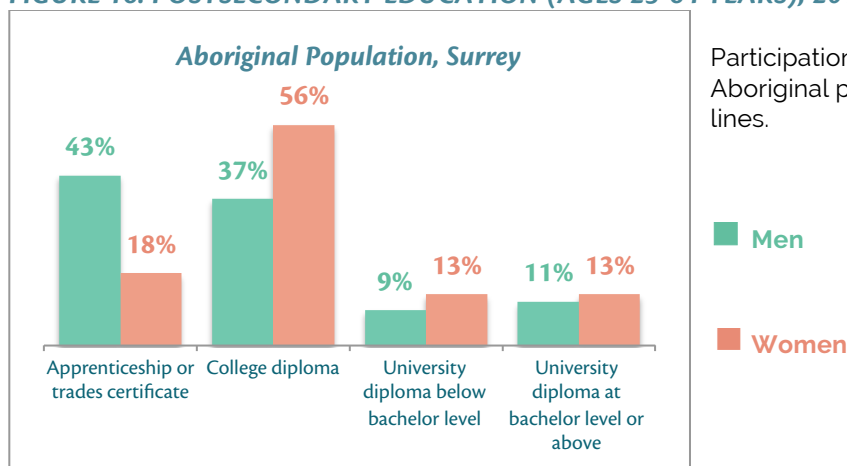
Gender is not a significant determinant of educational attainment for Aboriginal people in Surrey, a pattern that is in line with trends at the broader regional level, and for Surrey as a whole (Table 7).

Almost an equal share of Aboriginal men and women (ages 25 to 64 years) in Surrey lack a high school diploma (21% and 18% respectively). Similarly, about an equal share of Aboriginal men and women in Surrey have a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree (53% and 52% respectively).

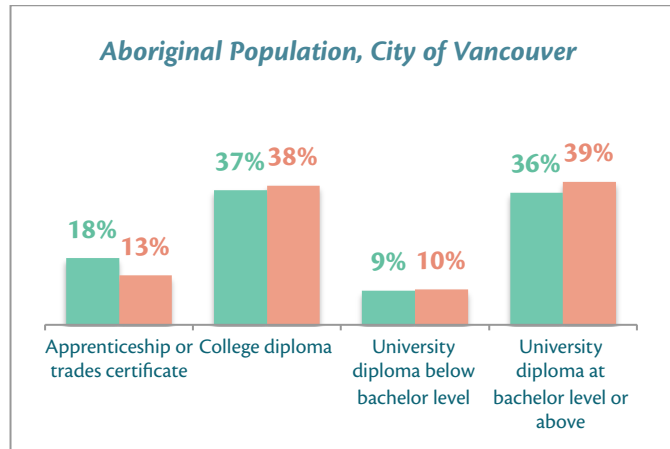
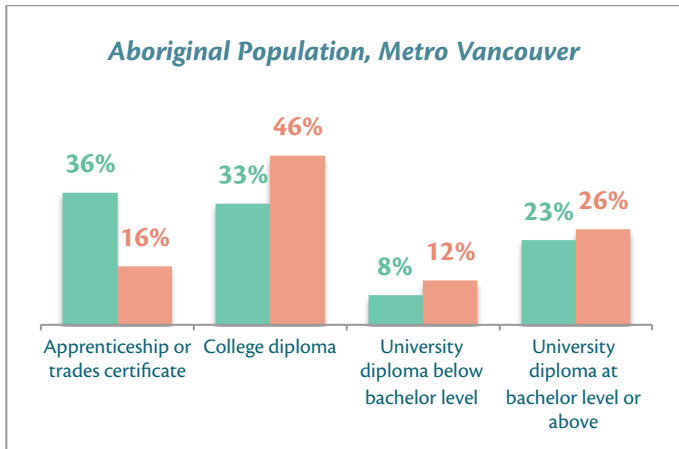
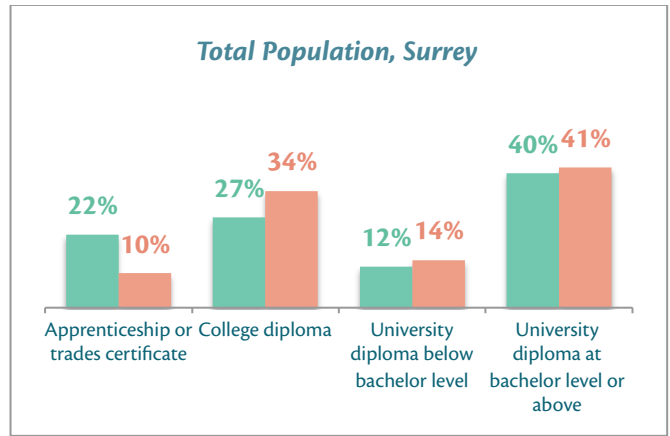
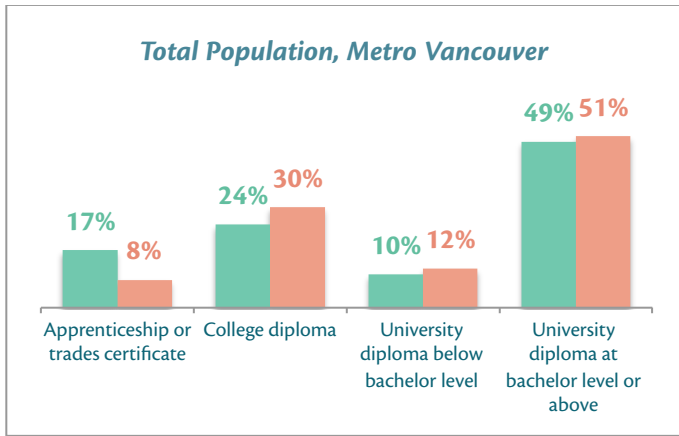
Gender disparities in educational attainment are more important for Aboriginal people living in Vancouver, and for the broader regional, Aboriginal community.

## 5.2 Postsecondary Education

**FIGURE 16: POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (AGES 25-64 YEARS), 2011**



Participation in postsecondary education varies among Aboriginal people in Surrey, especially along gender lines.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS  
For total counts see the Appendix

In Surrey, 43% Aboriginal men with a postsecondary education have 'Apprenticeships or Trades Certificates.' In contrast, 56% of Aboriginal women with a postsecondary education in Surrey have 'College Diplomas'. This might reflect the importance of local community colleges to Aboriginal women in Surrey, and the importance of apprenticeships/trade programs to Aboriginal men in Surrey.

Gender is a much weaker determinant of a university education for Aboriginal men and women. Of those Aboriginal men with a postsecondary education, 20% have attended university, compared to 26% for Aboriginal women.

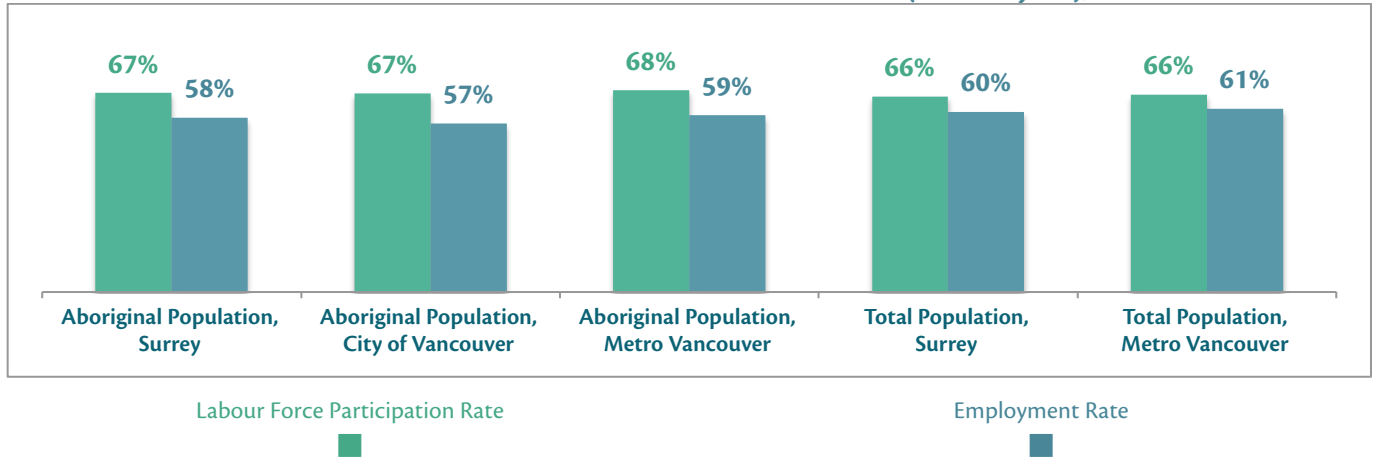
Participation in postsecondary education for Aboriginal people in Surrey mirrors that of the wider Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver.

A key difference, however, is the higher participation rate in a university education for the regional Aboriginal population, compared to that of Surrey. This discrepancy is even more pronounced when contrasted to the regional population as a whole, to Surrey's overall population, and even when compared to the Vancouver Aboriginal population. All three cases show significantly higher rates of university education, among both men and women, than the Surrey Aboriginal community.

## LABOUR FORCE

### 6.1 Labour Force Status

**FIGURE 17: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT RATES (AGES 15yrs+), 2011**

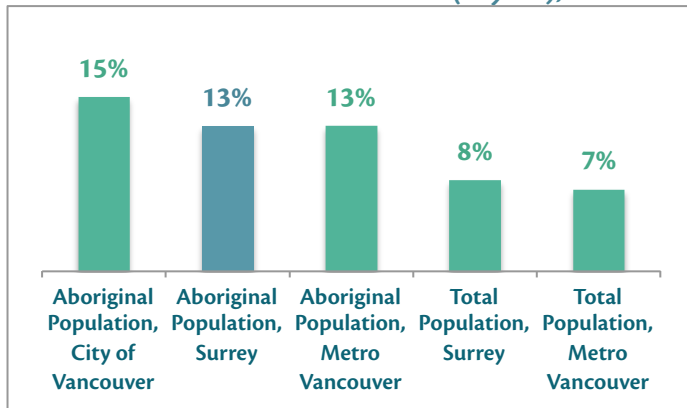


For total counts see the Appendix  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

The labour force participation rate for Aboriginal people in Surrey (67%) is on par with municipal and regional averages. In other words, Aboriginal people in Surrey are equally likely to be in the labour force as the rest of the population.

To be "in the labour force" means that people are (1) employed, (2) unemployed but actively looking for work, or (3) on temporary leave and expected to return to their job. Labour force participation rates tend to drop in troubled economic times as people stop looking for work discouraged by poor-job prospects (Statistics Canada, 2013c).

**FIGURE 18: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15yrs+), 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

As of 2011, 13% of Aboriginal people (ages 15 and over) in Surrey in the labour force were unemployed.

This is slightly below that of Vancouver (15%), and on par with the regional Aboriginal average (13%).

However, the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal community in Surrey is considerably higher than that of the Surrey as a whole (8%), and that of Metro Vancouver as a whole (7%).

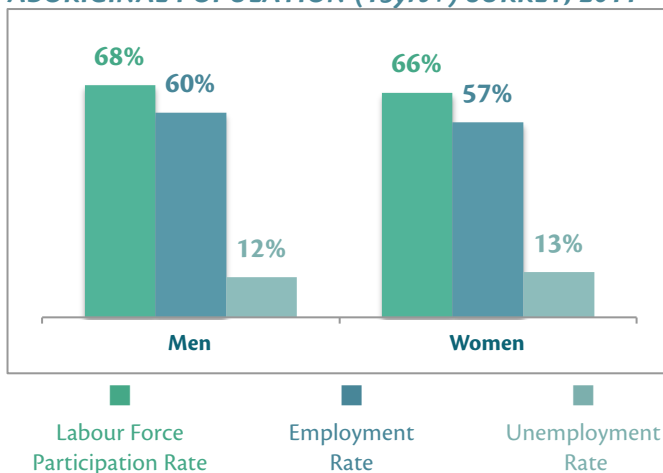
Notes, Statistics Canada calculates the "employment rate" differently than the "unemployment rate." The former is expressed as percentage of the total population (ages 15 years and over), while the latter as a percentage of the total population (ages 15 years and over) in the labour force (Statistics Canada, 2013c).

**TABLE 8: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX (ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 15yrs+, SURREY), 2011**

	MEN	WOMEN
Population aged 15 years and over	<b>3,705</b>	<b>4,055</b>
In the labour force	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2,660</b>
Employed	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,310</b>
Unemployed	<b>295</b>	<b>350</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 19: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, ABORIGINAL POPULATION (15yrs+) SURREY, 2011**



There is little difference between the labour force status of Aboriginal men and women in Surrey.

68% of Aboriginal men (ages 15 and over) in Surrey participate in the labour force, compared to 66% for Aboriginal women.

The unemployment rate between Aboriginal men and women in Surrey is almost the same (12% against 13% respectively).

Gender differences in educational attainment between Aboriginal men and women in Surrey do not translate to differences in labour force participation rates, and unemployment rates.

For total population counts see the Appendix  
 \*Note that the "Employment rate" is calculated as a percentage of the total population (ages 15 and over), while the "Unemployment rate" is calculated as a percentage of the labour force population.

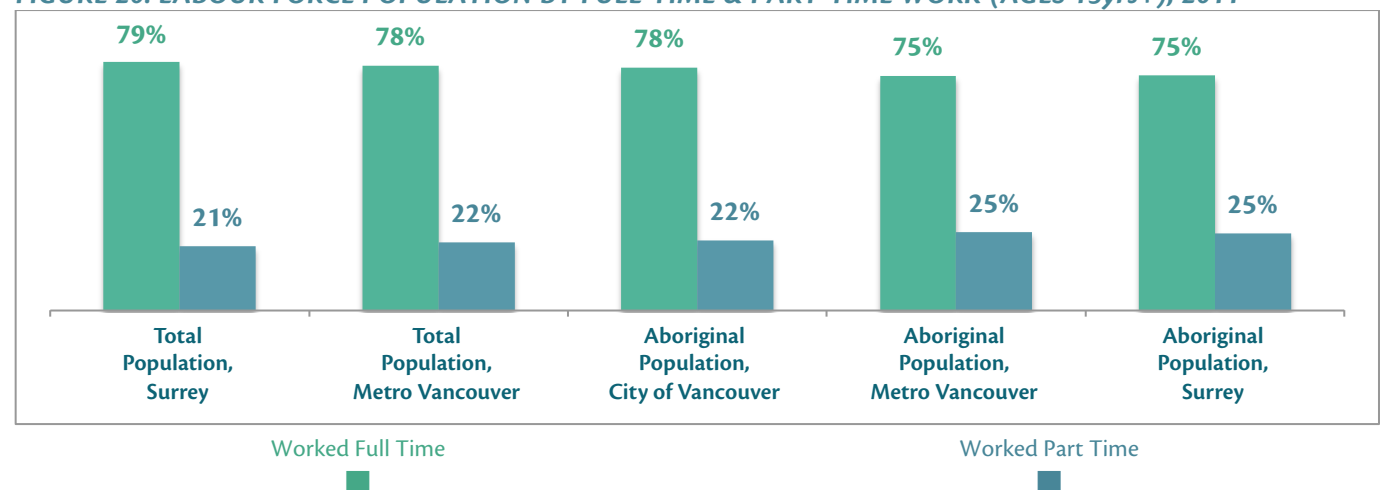
## 6.2 Full-Time and Part-Time Work

**TABLE 9: LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BY FULL-TIME & PART-TIME WORK (AGES 15yrs+), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population Surrey	Aboriginal Population City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population Metro Vancouver	Total Population Surrey	Total Population Metro Vancouver
Worked full-time in 2010	<b>3,570</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>18,875</b>	<b>183,165</b>	<b>941,600</b>
Worked part-time in 2010	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>47,275</b>	<b>262,430</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

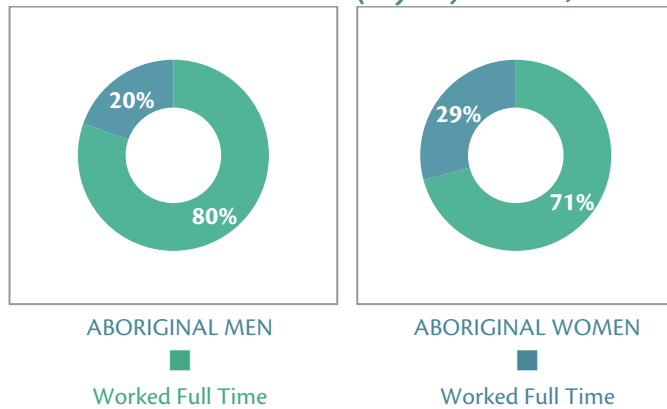
**FIGURE 20: LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BY FULL-TIME & PART-TIME WORK (AGES 15yrs+), 2011**



75% of Surrey Aboriginal people (ages 15yrs and over) in the labour force work full time, and 25% work part time.

The level of full time work for Aboriginal people in Surrey is only slightly below that of Surrey as a whole (79%), and seats on par with other population groups in Metro Vancouver.

**FIGURE 21: PART-TIME & FULL-TIME WORK, ABORIGINAL POPULATION (15yrs+) SURREY, 2011**



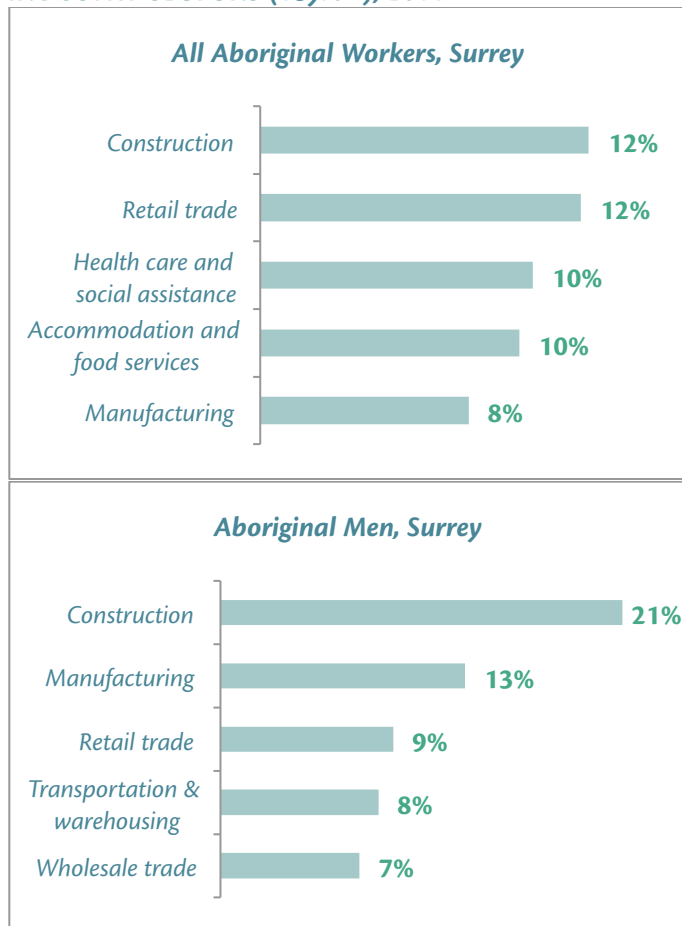
Full- and part-time work patterns differ between Aboriginal men and women in Surrey.

29% of Surrey Aboriginal women work part time, compared to only 20% of Aboriginal men.

Conversely, 80% of Surrey Aboriginal men work full time, in contrast to 71% of Aboriginal women.

### 6.3 Industries

**FIGURE 22: LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BY TOP 5 INDUSTRY SECTORS (15yrs+), 2011**



Aboriginal people in Surrey work in a variety of occupational sectors (see Appendix for complete list).

The top 5 sectors employing Aboriginal workers are (1) Construction, (2) Retail trade, (3) Health Care and Social Assistance, (4) Accommodation and Food Services, and (5) Manufacturing.

Apart from the "Retail Trade" sector, Aboriginal men and women tend to work in different sectors of the economy, with 21% and 13% of Aboriginal men working in Construction and Manufacturing, while 17% and 14% of Aboriginal women working in Health Care & Social Assistance and Retail Trade.

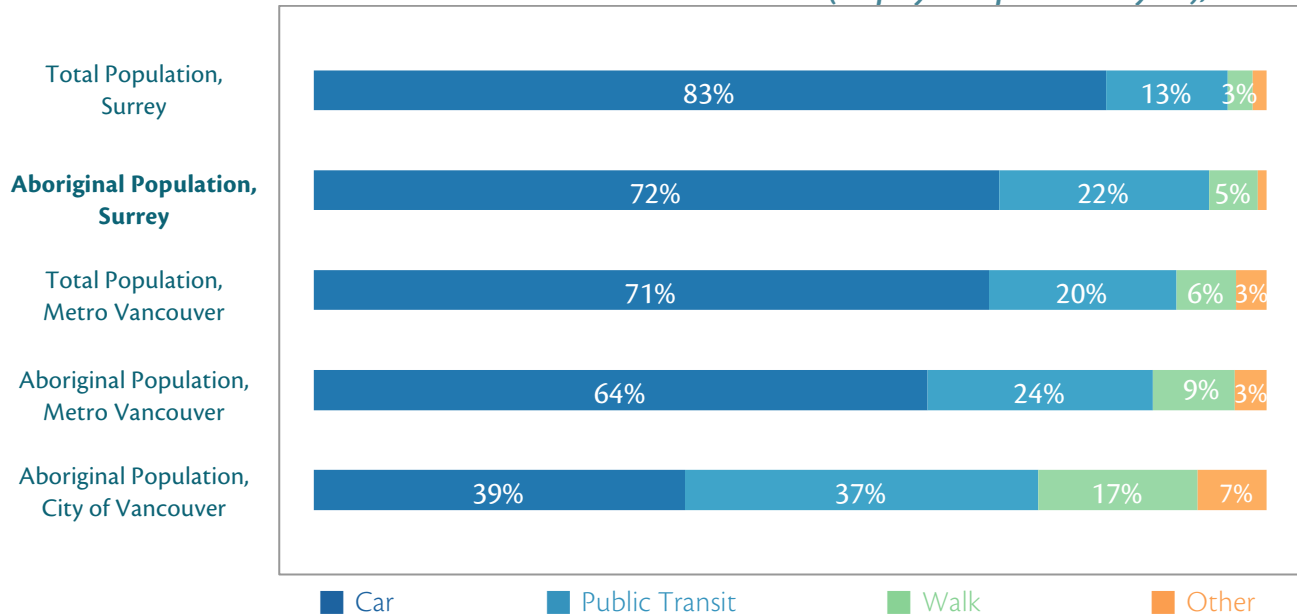
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS



## COMMUTING

### 7.1 Mode of Transportation

**FIGURE 23: MODE OF TRANSPORT WHEN COMMUTING TO WORK (Employed Population 15yrs+), 2011**



For total counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

72% of Aboriginal people in Surrey commute to work by car, while 22% take public transit, a comparable trend to the broader population of Metro Vancouver, where 71% of people commute by car, and 20% take public transit.

Public transit use among Aboriginal people in Surrey is about twice as high as for all Surrey residents (22% compared to only 13%). These higher ridership rates reflect the importance of public transit to the Aboriginal population in Surrey.

Important differences exist in the mode of transport between Aboriginal people in Surrey and in Vancouver.

Car use among Aboriginal people in Surrey is significantly higher than for Aboriginal people in Vancouver (72% compared to 37% respectively).

Lower car use among Aboriginal people in Vancouver, is likely a result of greater transit and walking options.

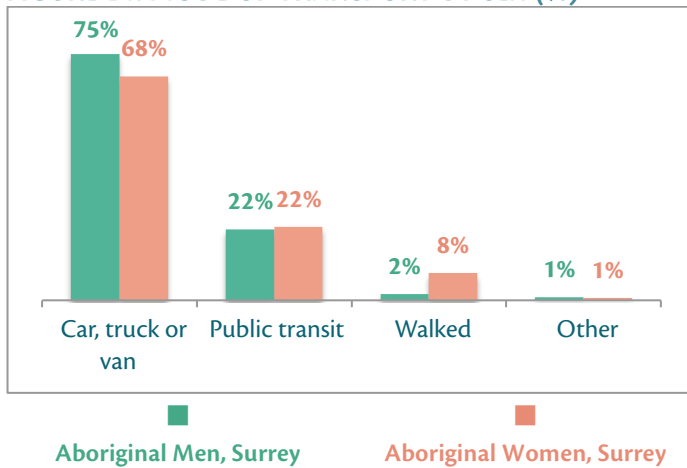
Only 28% of Aboriginal people in Surrey get to work without driving, compared to 61% of Aboriginal people in Vancouver.

**TABLE 10: MODE OF TRANSPORT BY SEX (ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 15yrs+) SURREY, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		
	Total	Men	Women
Total employed population aged 15 years and over	4,330	2,150	2,180
Car, truck or van	3,110	1,615	1,490
Public transit	955	465	490
Walked	220	40	180
Other (eg. bicycle)	40	20	15

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 24: MODE OF TRANSPORT BY SEX (%)**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

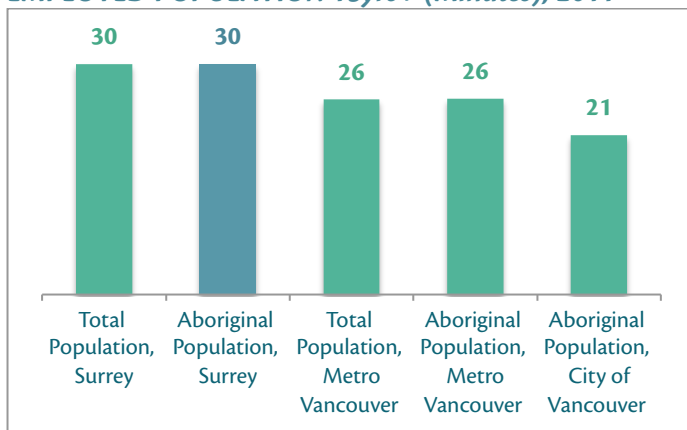
75% of Aboriginal men in Surrey commute by car, compared to 68% of Aboriginal women.

Aboriginal men and women in Surrey are equally likely to use public transit when commuting to work (22% respectively).

Only a small percentage of Aboriginal people in Surrey get to work by walking. Aboriginal women are more likely to walk to work than Aboriginal men (8% vs. 2%).

## 7.2 Commuting Time

**FIGURE 25: MEDIAN COMMUTING TIME FOR EMPLOYED POPULATION 15yrs+ (Minutes), 2011**

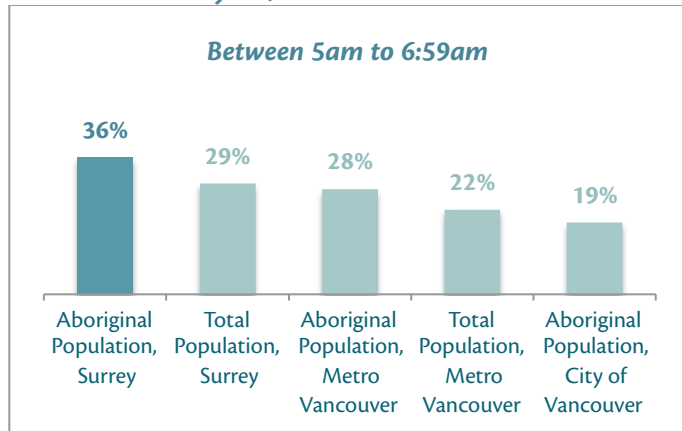


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

The median commuting time for Aboriginal people in Surrey is 30 minutes. This is on par with other population groups, but considerably higher than Aboriginal people in Vancouver (21 minutes).

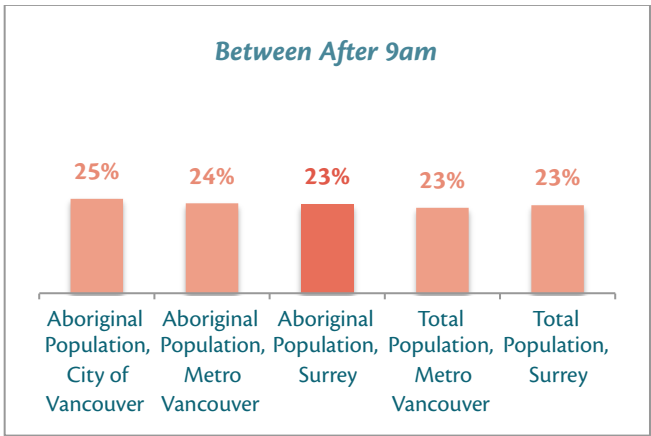
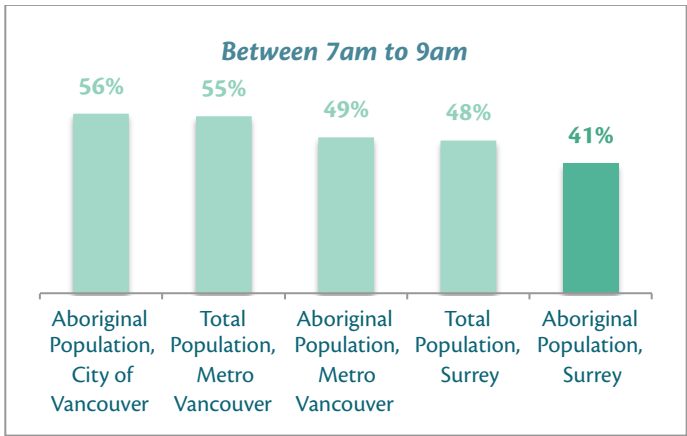
There is a correlation between automobile use and median commuting times. The higher the rate of automobile use, the higher the commuting time. Conversely, the high public transit ridership translate to lower commuting times.

**FIGURE 26: TIME LEAVING FOR WORK, EMPLOYED POPULATION 15yrs+, 2011**



Many Aboriginal people in Surrey (36%) leave for work early in the morning (between 5am and 6:59am). They are among the largest groups in the region to do so. This is compared to 29% of all Surrey commuters, and only 19% for Aboriginal people in Vancouver.

Aboriginal people in Surrey are underrepresented among commuters who leave for work between 7am and 9am (41% compared to 55% for all Metro Vancouver commuters).

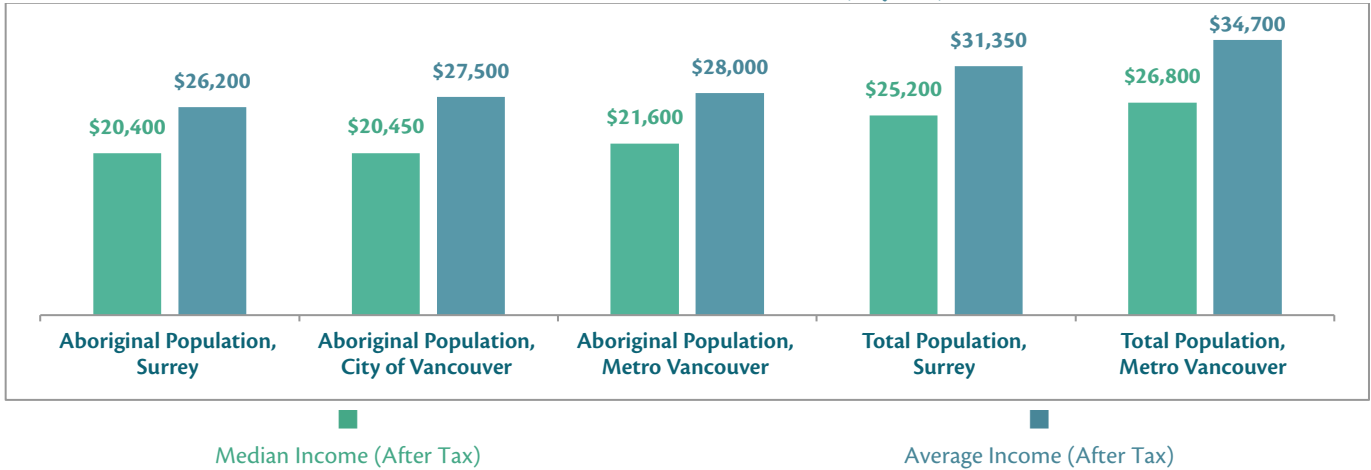


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

## INCOME

### 8.1 Median and Average Income

**FIGURE 27: AFTER-TAX MEDIAN & AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL INCOME (15yrs+), 2011**

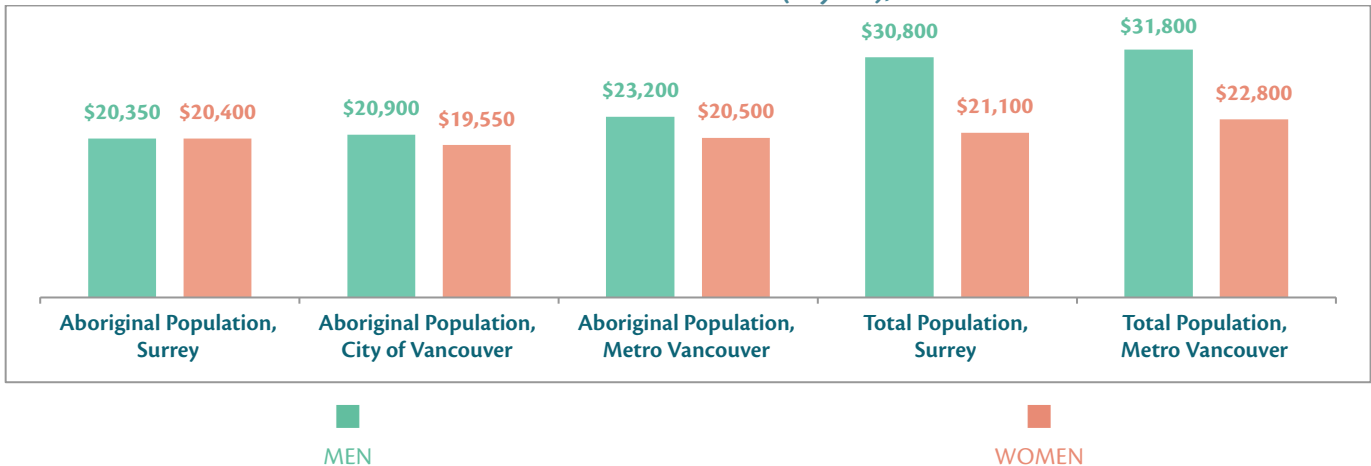


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

The median after-tax individual income for Aboriginal people in Surrey is \$20,400. While the average individual income is \$26,200. This is on par with the Aboriginal population in Vancouver (\$20,450 and \$27,500), and slightly below that of the broader Aboriginal community in Metro Vancouver (\$21,600 and \$28,000).

Disparities in income become more apparent when compared to the broader municipal and regional populations. Aboriginal people in Surrey earn about \$5,000 less than the average Surrey resident, and about \$6,000 to \$7,000 less than the average Metro Vancouver resident.

**FIGURE 28: AFTER-TAX MEDIAN INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY SEX (15yrs+), 2011**



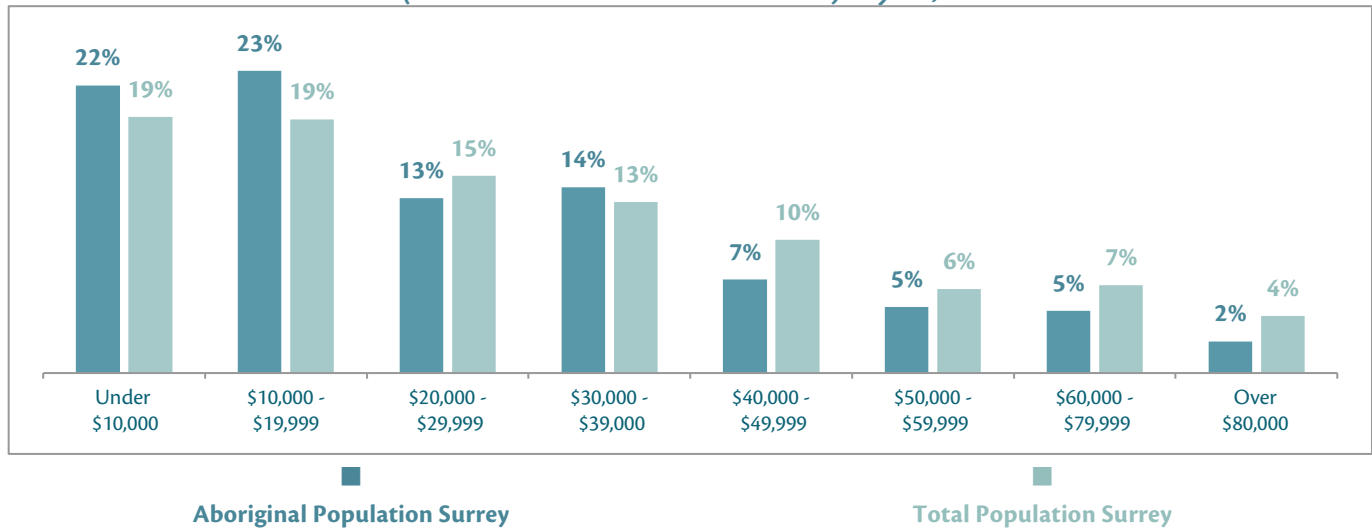
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Income inequalities between Aboriginal men and women are much less significant than for the broader population.

The median individual income of Aboriginal men and women in Surrey is virtually the same (\$20,350 vs \$20,400). This is also true for Aboriginal people in Vancouver.

## 8.2 Income Distribution

**FIGURE 29: INCOME BRACKETS (AFTER-TAX INDIVIDUAL INCOME) 15yrs+, 2011**



For total population counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

Overall, the income distribution of Aboriginal people (ages 15 and over) in Surrey is in line with the broader population of the city.

With this in mind, the Surrey Aboriginal community has a higher representation at the bottom-end of the income spectrum (44% of Aboriginal workers earn under \$20,000 annually, compared to 38% for Surrey as a whole).

Surrey Aboriginal workers are also slightly under-represented in higher income brackets.

## 8.3 Low-Income Status

**TABLE 11: POPULATION IN LOW INCOME BASED ON THE AFTER-TAX LOW-INCOME MEASURE (LIM-AT), 2011**

	Aboriginal People, Surrey	Aboriginal People, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal People, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
All age groups	3,735	4,125	13,050	71,695	395,095
Less than 18 years	1,730	1,025	4,645	20,355	85,535
Less than 6 years	615	410	1,605	6,160	23,805
18 to 64 years	1,910	2,810	7,765	44,840	264,285
65 years and over	95	295	640	6,505	45,270

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

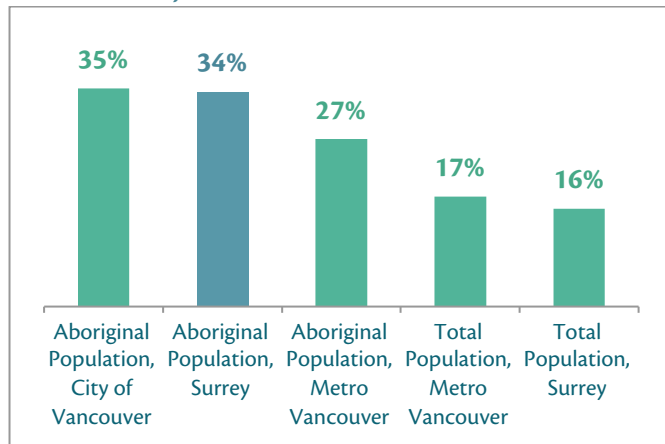
In 2011, Statistics Canada used the "Low Income Measure" (LIM) as an indicator to measure low-incomes status. LIM is a widely-used indicator defined as half (50%) of the median adjusted household income. For more see the Appendix page 36.

**TABLE 12: ABORIGINAL POPULATION IN LOW INCOME BY SEX (LIM-AT), SURREY, 2011**

	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Total population	1,695	33%	2,035	35%
Less than 18 years	840	47%	890	61%
Less than 6 years	270	43%	340	47%
18 to 64 years	800	26%	1,105	31%
65 years and over	60	28%	40	19%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 30: PEOPLE IN LOW INCOME (LIM-AT), ALL AGE GROUPS, 2011**



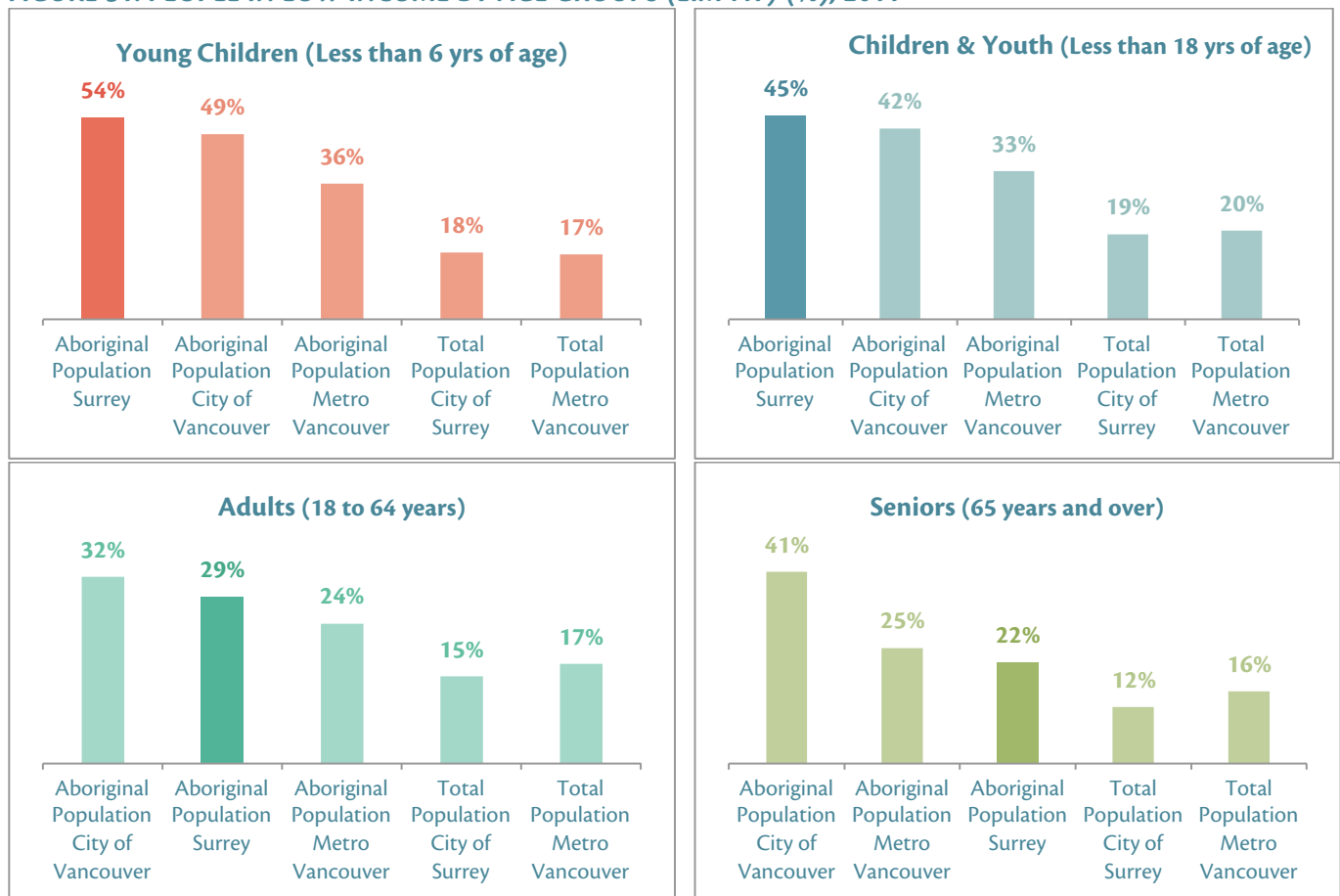
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

34% of Aboriginal people in Surrey live in low-income households. This is about twice the low-income rate for Metro Vancouver and Surrey as a whole (17% and 16% respectively).

Low-income Aboriginal people in Surrey are almost evenly split between men (33%) and women (35%), see Table 12.

Age is an important determinant of low-income status for the Aboriginal population in Surrey.

**FIGURE 31: PEOPLE IN LOW INCOME BY AGE GROUPS (LIM-AT) (%), 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS  
For total counts see the Appendix

54% of Aboriginal children (less than 6 years of age) in Surrey live in a low-income households, compared to 22% of Aboriginal seniors (65 years and over).

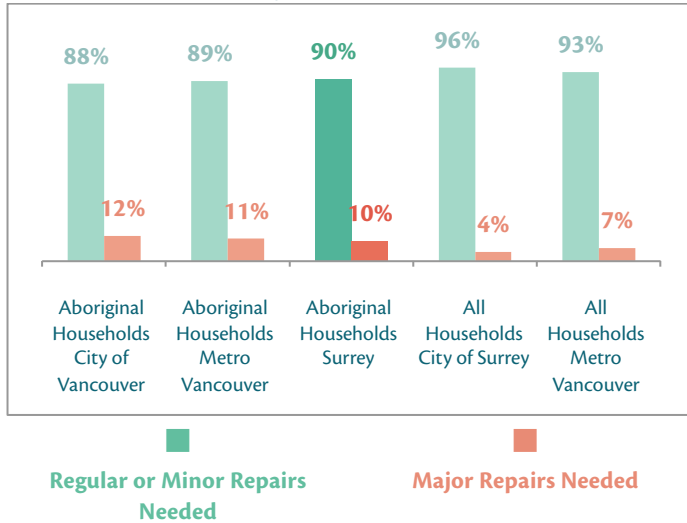
The low-income Aboriginal population in Surrey is significantly younger than other low-income populations in Metro Vancouver.

The Aboriginal community in Surrey has one of the highest child and youth poverty rates in the region.

## HOUSING

### 9.1 Condition of Dwelling

**FIGURE 32: CONDITION OF DWELLING BY POPULATION GROUP, 2011**

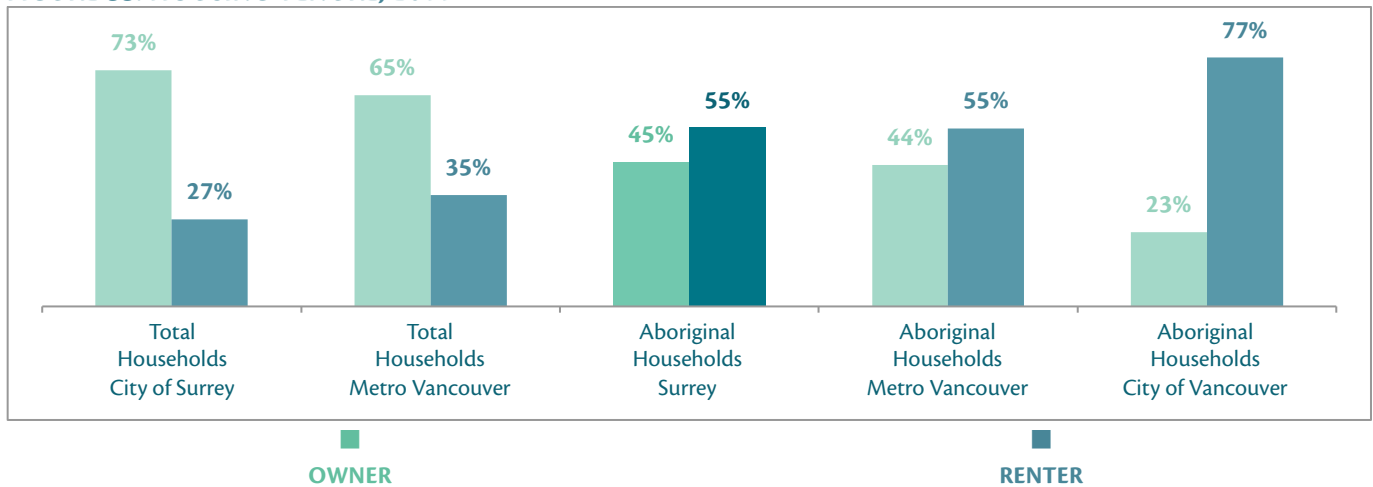


10% of Aboriginal households in Surrey live in dwellings in need of major repair. This is slightly above municipal and regional averages (4% and 7% respectively), but in line with other Aboriginal populations in the region.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

### 9.2 Housing Tenure

**FIGURE 33: HOUSING TENURE, 2011**



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

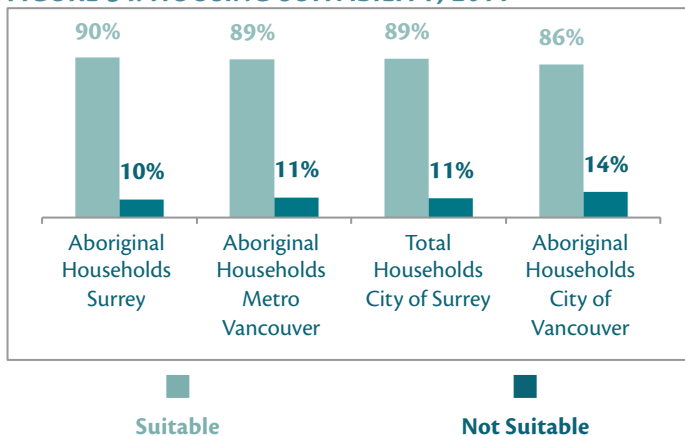
55% of Aboriginal households in Surrey are renters, compared to 45% who are owners.

Housing tenure for Aboriginal households in Surrey is comparable with the broader Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver, but is significantly different from other population groups.

For example, ownership levels among Aboriginal households in Surrey (45%) are much higher than for Aboriginal households in Vancouver (23%), but lower than all households in Surrey (73%).

### 9.3 Housing Suitability

**FIGURE 34: HOUSING SUITABILITY, 2011**



90% of Aboriginal households in Surrey report suitable housing accommodations, in line with other population groups, and slightly higher than for Aboriginal households living in Vancouver.

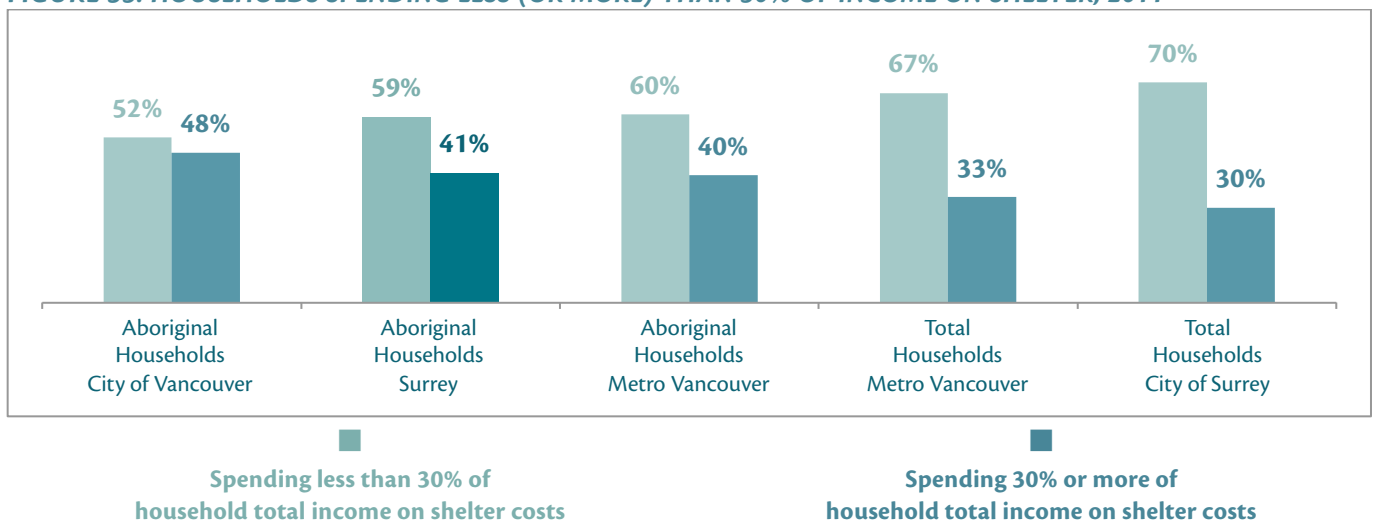
### 9.4 Shelter-to-Income Ratio

**FIGURE 13: SHELTER COSTS TO INCOME RATIO, 2011**

	Aboriginal Households, Surrey	Aboriginal Households, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Households, Metro Vancouver	Total Households, Surrey	Total Households, Metro Vancouver
Total number of households	5,225	7,690	26,685	152,150	883,185
Spending less than 30% of total income on shelter costs	3,080	4,035	15,910	106,400	587,460
Spending 30% or more of total income on shelter costs	2,150	3,660	10,780	45,755	295,720

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 35: HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING LESS (OR MORE) THAN 30% OF INCOME ON SHELTER, 2011**



41% of Aboriginal households in Surrey spend 30% or more of their household income on shelter costs, which is comparable to the broader Aboriginal population in Metro Vancouver (40%), but significantly higher than regional and municipal averages (33% and 30% respectively).

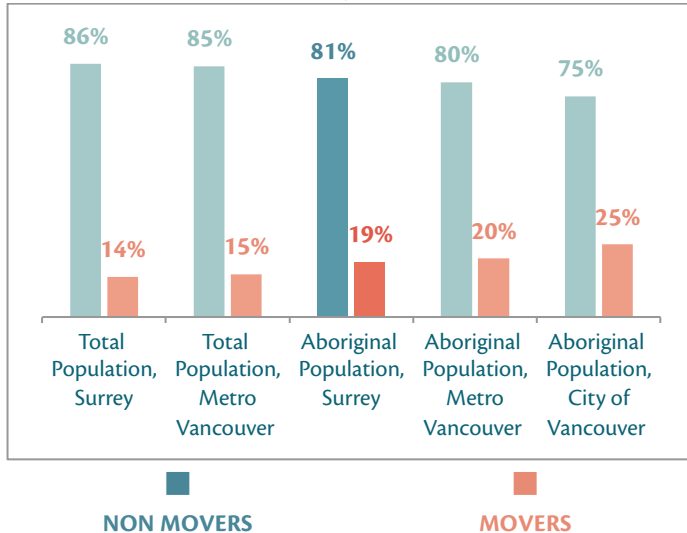
The percentage of Aboriginal households spending 30% or more of their income on shelter is higher in Vancouver (48%), compared to 41% for Aboriginal households in Surrey.



## MOBILITY

### 10.1 Mobility Status

**FIGURE 36: PERSONS WHO HAVE AND HAVE NOT MOVED IN THE PAST YEAR, 2011**



Almost 20% of Aboriginal people in Surrey moved residence in the 'past year' (the year leading to the NHS, i.e. 2010).

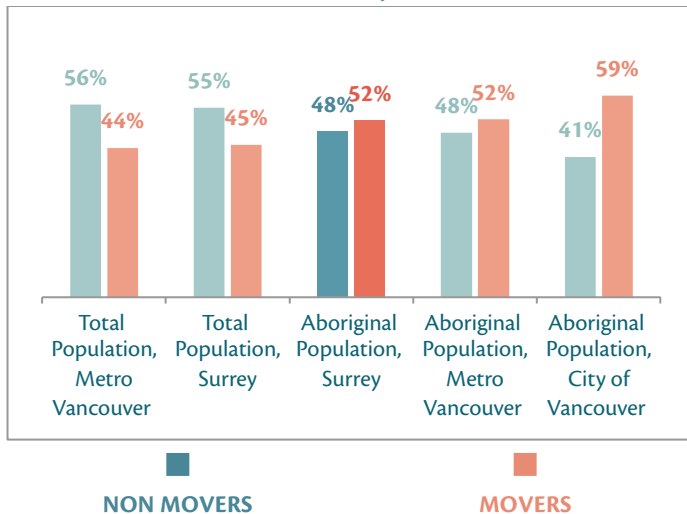
This is slightly above municipal and regional averages (14% and 15% of all residents in Surrey and Metro Vancouver respectively), and on par with the broader Aboriginal population in the region (20%).

Aboriginal people in Surrey are noticeably less transient than their fellow counterparts in Vancouver (19% vs. 25%).

Mobility rates for the Aboriginal population in Surrey should not be underestimated, as about 2,000 (or 19%) Aboriginal people did move residence in the past year alone, a significant number.

For total counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 37: PERSONS WHO HAVE AND HAVE NOT MOVED IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, 2011**



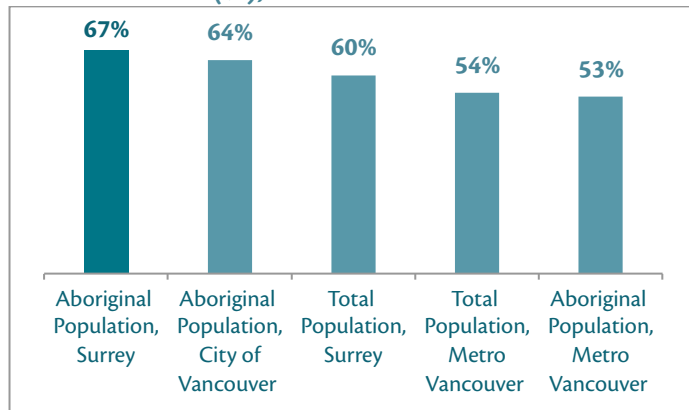
Over the course of 5 years, transiency rates increase for Aboriginal people in Surrey (as with all other population groups).

Aboriginal people in Surrey experience higher moving rates than municipal and regional averages (52% compared to 44% and 45% respectively). The real outlier, here, is the Aboriginal population in Vancouver which is significantly more transient than other groups.

For total counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

## 10.2 Type of Move

**FIGURE 38: PEOPLE WHO MOVED BUT REMAINED IN THE SAME CITY (%), 2011**

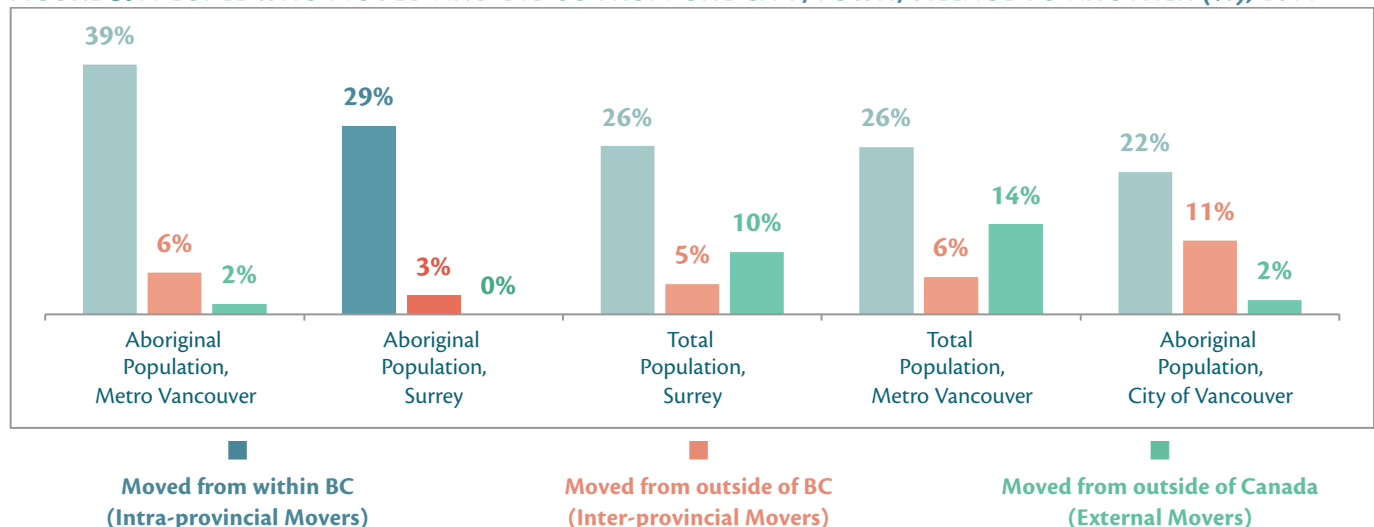


The majority (67%) of Aboriginal people in Surrey who moved in the past year did so by staying within the city's boundaries. Only 32% of Aboriginal people in Surrey who moved in the past year, moved to Surrey from outside the city. In other words, mobility among Aboriginal people in Surrey is largely 'intra-municipal.'

The same is true of the Aboriginal population in Vancouver.

For total counts see the Appendix  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

**FIGURE 39: PEOPLE WHO MOVED AND DID SO FROM ONE CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE TO ANOTHER (%), 2011**



'Intra-provincial Movers' are persons who moved within British Columbia.  
'Inter-provincial Movers' are persons who moved from outside of BC, but from within Canada.  
'External Movers' are persons who moved from outside of Canada.  
For total counts see Appendix

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS

29% of Aboriginal people in Surrey who moved in the past year, did so from a community within British Columbia. Only 3% of Aboriginal movers in Surrey moved from another Canadian province, compared to 11% for Aboriginal movers in Vancouver.

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## SOURCES & REFERENCE GUIDES

---

### **Key Sources**

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<http://communitydata.ca>

Statistics Canada, "NHS Aboriginal Population Profile, 2011" (Release date: November 2013)

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca>

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Statistics Canada, "Census Profile, 2011" (Release date: February, 2012)

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Statistics Canada, "NHS Focus on Geography Series, 2011" (Release date: May 2013)

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### **Key Reference Guides**

City of Surrey (2014), Planning and Development, Aboriginal Population Factsheet.

Statistics Canada (2015), Definitions, Data Sources and Methods, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/concepts/definitions>

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Statistics Canada (2007), How Statistics Canada Identifies Aboriginal Peoples, Catalogue 12-592-X.

**APPENDIX**

## POPULATION

### 1.1 Aboriginal Identity

TABLE 1: ABORIGINAL GROUPS, SURREY, 2011

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	
	#	%
Total Persons with Aboriginal identity	10,955	100.0%
First Nations	6,135	56.0%
Métis	4,225	38.6%
Multiple Identities	175	1.6%
Inuit	265	2.4%
Other	155	1.4%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 1.2 Population Growth

TABLE 2: POPULATION GROWTH, 1996 TO 2011

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey
1996	5,070	10,965	302,755
2001	6,895	10,440	345,785
2006	7,630	11,145	392,450
2011	10,950	11,945	468,251
Percent Change (1996 to 2011):	116.0%	8.9%	54.7%
Population Growth Annual Rate:	7.7%	0.6%	3.6%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 1.3 Population Projections

TABLE 3: GROWTH PROJECTION FOR ABORIGINAL POPULATION, SURREY (2011 to 2031)

Year	Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
	#	%	#	%
1996	5,070	1.7%	5,070	1.7%
2001	6,895	2.0%	6,895	2.0%
2006	7,630	1.9%	7,630	1.9%
2011	10,950	2.3%	10,950	2.3%
2016	12,910	2.5%	15,867	2.9%
2021	14,870	2.6%	22,992	3.6%
2026	16,830	2.7%	33,316	4.5%
2031	18,790	2.8%	48,276	5.6%

Source: 2011, NHS

% = number of Aboriginal people as a percentage of total Surrey population.

Scenario 1 is based on a linear growth method.

Scenario 2 is based on a geometric growth method.

TABLE 4: GROWTH PROJECTION, TOTAL POPULATION, SURREY

Year	#
2011	468,251
2016	521,130
2021	558,350
2026	608,760
2031	673,070

Source: City of Surrey Planning & Development

## AGE

**TABLE 5: AGE GROUPS, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All age groups	10,955	100%	11,945	100%	52,375	100%	468,250	100%	2,313,330	100%
0 to 4 years	1,010	9%	635	5%	3,985	8%	29,160	6%	115,185	5%
5 to 9 years	1,085	10%	720	6%	4,095	8%	28,800	6%	114,390	5%
10 to 14 years	1,100	10%	585	5%	4,065	8%	30,785	7%	124,880	5%
15 to 19 years	1,175	11%	790	7%	4,880	9%	33,130	7%	145,190	6%
20 to 24 years	1,035	9%	865	7%	4,715	9%	31,085	7%	159,080	7%
25 to 29 years	745	7%	1,460	12%	4,440	8%	32,275	7%	170,065	7%
30 to 34 years	705	6%	1,030	9%	3,360	6%	32,150	7%	160,010	7%
35 to 39 years	705	6%	1,090	9%	3,855	7%	32,900	7%	161,245	7%
40 to 44 years	740	7%	1,005	8%	3,950	8%	35,030	7%	180,535	8%
45 to 49 years	690	6%	860	7%	3,615	7%	36,530	8%	192,085	8%
50 to 54 years	745	7%	895	7%	3,595	7%	34,340	7%	182,430	8%
55 to 59 years	485	4%	720	6%	2,855	5%	29,825	6%	158,570	7%
60 to 64 years	300	3%	560	5%	2,155	4%	25,670	5%	136,760	6%
65 to 69 years	190	2%	320	3%	1,335	3%	18,530	4%	94,860	4%
70 to 74 years	125	1%	185	2%	695	1%	13,585	3%	72,890	3%
75 to 79 years	65	1%	110	1%	450	1%	10,180	2%	58,155	3%
80 to 84 years	20	0%	30	0%	150	0%	7,400	2%	44,235	2%
85 years and over	35	0%	75	1%	185	0%	6,875	1%	42,765	2%

Source: 2011, Census

**TABLE 6: CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SENIORS, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All age groups</b>	10,955	100%	11,945	100%	52,375	100%	468,250	100%	2,313,330	100%
<b>0 to 18 years</b>	4,115	38%	2,600	22%	16,005	31%	115,525	25%	469,750	20%
<b>65 yrs and over</b>	435	4%	720	6%	2,815	5%	56,570	12%	312,905	14%

Source: 2011, NHS

## FAMILY

### 3.1 Family Status

**TABLE 7: FAMILY STATUS, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Aboriginal identity population in private households	<b>10,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,945</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,375</b>	<b>100%</b>
Married spouses or common-law partners	<b>3,090</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>31%</b>
Lone parents	<b>925</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>7%</b>
Children in census families	<b>4,905</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>19,690</b>	<b>38%</b>
Persons not in census families	<b>2,040</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>25%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

### 3.2 Lone Parents

**TABLE 8: LONE PARENTS BY SEX, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Lone Parents	<b>925</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>100%</b>
Men	<b>100</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>15%</b>
Women	<b>820</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>86%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

### 3.3 Children

**TABLE 9: CHILDREN IN CENSUS FAMILIES, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Children in census families	<b>4,905</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,690</b>	<b>100%</b>
Sons and daughters of only one spouse in a couple (stepchildren)	<b>545</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>11%</b>
Sons and daughters of both spouses in a couple; excluding stepchildren	<b>1,970</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>46%</b>
Sons and daughters of lone parents	<b>2,255</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>40%</b>
Grandchildren living with grandparent(s) with no parents present	<b>130</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>3%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

## LANGUAGE

**TABLE 10: ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SURREY**

	Total		Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population with an Aboriginal language as mother tongue	<b>99</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Population who speak an Aboriginal language most often at home	<b>22</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Population with knowledge of an Aboriginal language	<b>142</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

Note: Counts are low enough that they do not always add up

## EDUCATION

### 5.1 Educational Attainment

**TABLE 11: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (AGES 25 TO 64 YEARS), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population aged 25 to 64 years by highest certificate, diploma or degree	<b>5,115</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27,815</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>256,930</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,330,725</b>	<b>100%</b>
No certificate, diploma or degree	<b>990</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>111,340</b>	<b>8%</b>
High school diploma or equivalent	<b>1,450</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>73,755</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>306,890</b>	<b>23%</b>
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	<b>2,675</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>16,015</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>150,475</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>912,495</b>	<b>69%</b>
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	<b>775</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23,630</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>113,380</b>	<b>12%</b>
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	<b>1,275</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>46,145</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>247,680</b>	<b>27%</b>
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	<b>295</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>19,720</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>97,550</b>	<b>11%</b>
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	<b>325</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>60,980</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>453,890</b>	<b>50%</b>
Bachelor's degree	<b>220</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>38,375</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>287,230</b>	<b>63%</b>
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	<b>105</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>22,605</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>166,660</b>	<b>37%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

### 5.2 Postsecondary Education

**TABLE 12: POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION BY SEX (AGES 25 TO 64 YEARS), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>8,775</b>	<b>73,125</b>	<b>77,350</b>	<b>440,485</b>	<b>472,015</b>
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	<b>505</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>15,790</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>74,580</b>	<b>38,800</b>
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	<b>435</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>19,515</b>	<b>26,635</b>	<b>107,685</b>	<b>139,995</b>
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	<b>105</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>8,855</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>42,870</b>	<b>54,685</b>
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	<b>130</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>28,975</b>	<b>32,005</b>	<b>215,355</b>	<b>238,540</b>
Bachelor's degree	<b>105</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>18,050</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>134,390</b>	<b>152,845</b>
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11,685</b>	<b>80,965</b>	<b>85,695</b>

Source: 2011, NHS



## LABOUR FORCE

### 6.1 Labour Force Status

**TABLE 13: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population aged 15 years and over	7,760	10,005	40,230	374,315	1,926,225
In the labour force	5,175	6,650	27,235	245,645	1,273,335
Employed	4,530	5,650	23,800	226,155	1,182,395
Unemployed	650	1,005	3,435	19,490	90,940
Not in the labour force	2,580	3,350	12,995	128,670	652,895
Participation rate	66.7%	66.5%	67.7%	65.6%	66.1%
Employment rate	58.4%	56.5%	59.2%	60.4%	61.4%
Unemployment rate	12.6%	15.1%	12.6%	7.9%	7.1%

Source: 2011, NHS

Statistics Canada classifies people in the "labour force" as any of the following:

- Persons who are employed
- Persons who are unemployed but looking for work
- Persons who are on temporary lay-off but expected to return to their job

The "Labour Force Participation Rate" is the number of people in the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the total population (ages 15 and over).

The "Employment Rate" is the number of people employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population (ages 15 and over).

**TABLE 14: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, ABORIGINAL POPULATION, SURREY, 2011**

	Aboriginal Men, Surrey	Aboriginal Women, Surrey
Total population aged 15 years and over	3705	4055
In the labour force	2515	2660
Employed	2220	2310
Unemployed	295	350
Not in the labour force	1190	1390
Participation rate	67.9%	65.6%
Employment rate	59.9%	57.0%
Unemployment rate	11.7%	13.2%

Source: 2011, NHS

Note that the "Employment rate" is calculated as a percentage of the total population (ages 15 and over), while the "Unemployment rate" is calculated as a percentage of the labour force population.

## 6.2 Full-Time and Part-Time Work

**TABLE 15: TOTAL LABOUR FORCE POPULATION (AGES 15yrs and over) BY FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population Surrey	Aboriginal Population City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population Metro Vancouver	Total Population Surrey	Total Population Metro Vancouver
Labour force pop. (ages 15 years and over) by weeks worked	<b>5,180</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>27,235</b>	<b>245,640</b>	<b>1,273,335</b>
Did not work in 2010	<b>430</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>15,205</b>	<b>69,305</b>
Worked in 2010	<b>4,750</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>25,165</b>	<b>230,440</b>	<b>1,204,025</b>
Worked full-time in 2010	<b>3,570</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>18,875</b>	<b>183,165</b>	<b>941,600</b>
Worked part-time in 2010	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>47,275</b>	<b>262,430</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

Note, that the "Total labour force population (ages 15 years and over) by full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010" is slightly less than the "Total population aged 15 years and over by labour force status."

**TABLE 16: FULL TIME & PART TIME WORK BY SEX (ABORIGINAL POPULATION, SURREY), 2011**

	Aboriginal Men Surrey	Aboriginal Women Surrey
Labour force pop. (ages 15 years and over) by weeks worked	<b>2,515</b>	<b>2,665</b>
Did not work in 2010	<b>245</b>	<b>185</b>
Worked in 2010	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,475</b>
Worked full-time in 2010	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,745</b>
Worked part-time in 2010	<b>445</b>	<b>730</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

## 6.3 Industries

**TABLE 17: ABORIGINAL LABOUR FORCE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY, SURREY, 2011**

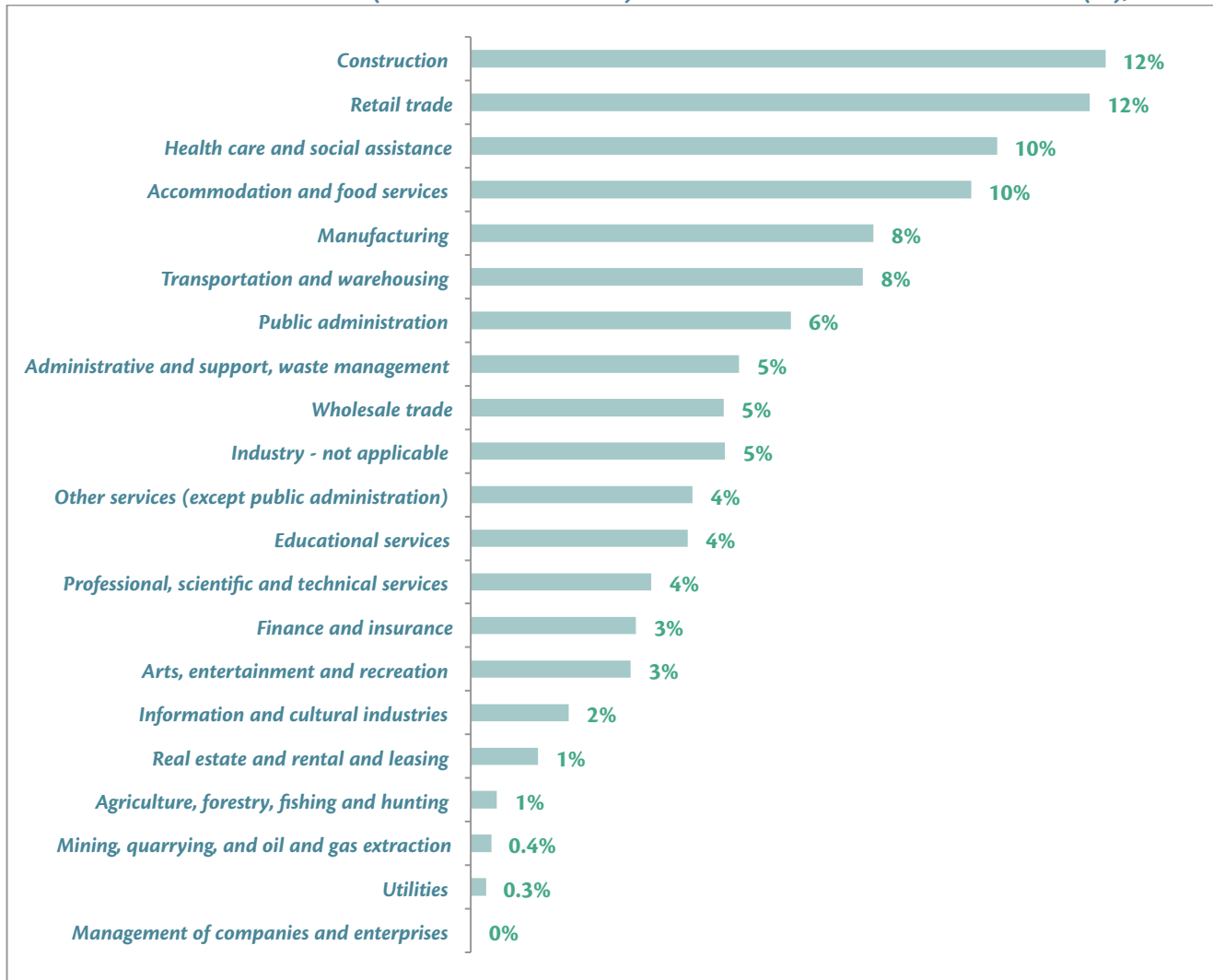
	Total		Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total labour force population aged 15 years and over by industry	<b>5,180</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Industry - not applicable	<b>245</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
All industries	<b>4,930</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>95.5%</b>
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	<b>25</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	<b>20</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
22 Utilities	<b>15</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
23 Construction	<b>615</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
31-33 Manufacturing	<b>390</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
41 Wholesale trade	<b>245</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
44-45 Retail trade	<b>600</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	<b>380</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
51 Information and cultural industries	<b>95</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
52 Finance and insurance	<b>160</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	<b>65</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	<b>175</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
55 Management of companies and enterprises	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
56 Administrative and support, waste management & remediation	<b>260</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

61 Educational services	210	4.1%	40	1.6%	170	6.4%
62 Health care and social assistance	510	9.8%	40	1.6%	465	17.5%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	155	3.0%	55	2.2%	100	3.8%
72 Accommodation and food services	485	9.4%	175	7.0%	310	11.7%
81 Other services (except public administration)	215	4.2%	90	3.6%	125	4.7%
91 Public administration	310	6.0%	130	5.2%	175	6.6%

Source: 2011, NHS

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007

**CHART 1: ABORIGINAL PEOPLE (AGES 15 Yrs and over) IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY (%), 2011**



Source: 2011 NHS

## COMMUTING

### 7.1 Mode of Transportation

**TABLE 18: EMPLOYED POPULATION (15yr and over) BY MODE OF TRANSPORT WHEN COMMUTING TO WORK, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total employed population aged 15 years and over	<b>4,330</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,360</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>211,720</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,084,110</b>	<b>100%</b>
Car, truck or van	<b>3,110</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>14,405</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>176,075</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>767,925</b>	<b>71%</b>
Public transit	<b>955</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>27,040</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>213,680</b>	<b>20%</b>
Walked	<b>220</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>68,020</b>	<b>6%</b>
Bicycle	<b>15</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19,545</b>	<b>2%</b>
Other methods	<b>25</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14,940</b>	<b>1%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

### 7.2 Commuting Time

**TABLE 19: EMPLOYED POPULATION (15yrs and over) BY THE TIME LEAVING FOR WORK, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total employed population aged 15 years and over	<b>4,325</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,360</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>211,720</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,084,110</b>	<b>100%</b>
Between 5 and 6:59 a.m.	<b>1,555</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>61,530</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>241,250</b>	<b>22%</b>
Between 7 and 9:00 a.m.	<b>1,755</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>100,900</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>597,810</b>	<b>55%</b>
Anytime after 9:00 a.m.	<b>1,015</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>49,290</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>245,045</b>	<b>23%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

## INCOME

### 8.1 Median and Average Income

**TABLE 20: MEDIAN AND AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL INCOME (AFTER TAX), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population 15 years and over	7,760	10,005	40,230	374,315	1,926,225
Median income	\$20,373	\$20,452	\$21,568	\$25,197	\$26,796
Average income	\$26,183	\$27,524	\$27,997	\$31,352	\$34,728
Men Median income	\$20,351	\$20,912	\$23,215	\$30,793	\$31,781
Men Average income	\$29,068	\$27,200	\$30,225	\$36,947	\$40,856
Women Median income	\$20,403	\$19,557	\$20,480	\$21,076	\$22,830
Women Average income	\$23,779	\$27,810	\$26,070	\$25,892	\$28,906

Source: 2011, NHS

### 8.2 Income Distribution

**TABLE 21: INCOME BRACKETS (INDIVIDUAL INCOME AFTER TAX), 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population 15 years and over	7,760	100%	10,005	100%	40,230	100%	374,315	100%	1,926,225	100%
Without after-tax income	740	10%	565	6%	2,990	7%	25,230	7%	108,990	6%
With after-tax income	7,020	90%	9,440	94%	37,245	93%	349,080	93%	1,817,240	94%
Under \$5,000	1,015	13%	1,050	10%	5,425	13%	45,020	12%	243,845	13%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	665	9%	865	9%	3,295	8%	27,065	7%	129,145	7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	855	11%	1,555	16%	4,845	12%	36,160	10%	176,265	9%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	910	12%	1,175	12%	4,030	10%	35,295	9%	175,960	9%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,020	13%	1,520	15%	5,770	14%	55,495	15%	260,665	14%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,085	14%	1,165	12%	4,780	12%	48,205	13%	239,860	12%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	545	7%	795	8%	3,335	8%	37,465	10%	191,285	10%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	385	5%	385	4%	2,155	5%	23,615	6%	132,560	7%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	365	5%	665	7%	2,540	6%	24,725	7%	150,505	8%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	130	2%	160	2%	585	1%	8,720	2%	58,385	3%
\$100,000 and over	55	1%	105	1%	475	1%	7,330	2%	58,760	3%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 8.3 Low-Income Status

**TABLE 22: TOTAL POPULATION IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population	10,955	11,940	49,245	463,340	2,272,730
Less than 18 years	3,865	2,435	14,240	109,045	439,425
Less than 6 years	1,145	830	4,445	34,665	137,420
18 to 64 years	6,655	8,790	32,410	300,920	1,542,145
65 years and over	435	715	2,595	53,370	291,160

Source: 2011, NHS

**TABLE 23: POPULATION IN LOW INCOME BASED ON THE AFTER-TAX, LOW-INCOME MEASURE (LIM-AT), 2011**

	Aboriginal People, Surrey	Aboriginal People, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal People, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population	3,735	4,125	13,050	71,695	395,095
Less than 18 years	1,730	1,025	4,645	20,355	85,535
Less than 6 years	615	410	1,605	6,160	23,805
18 to 64 years	1,910	2,810	7,765	44,840	264,285
65 years and over	95	295	640	6,505	45,270

Source: 2011, NHS

**TABLE 24: PREVALENCE OF LOW INCOME, 2011**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey	Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver	Total Population, Surrey	Total Population, Metro Vancouver
Total population	34.0%	34.5%	26.5%	15.5%	17.4%
Less than 18 years	44.8%	41.9%	32.6%	18.7%	19.5%
Less than 6 years	53.7%	49.4%	36.1%	17.8%	17.3%
18 to 64 years	28.6%	32.0%	24.0%	14.9%	17.1%
65 years and over	21.8%	41.3%	24.9%	12.2%	15.5%

Source: 2011, NHS

**TABLE 25: ABORIGINAL POPULATION IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, SURREY, 2011**

	Men	Women
Total population	5,200	5,755
Less than 18 years	1,950	1,915
Less than 6 years	575	570
18 to 64 years	3,035	3,625
65 years and over	215	220

Source: 2011, NHS

**TABLE 26: ABORIGINAL POPULATION IN LOW INCOME, BY SEX, 2011**

	Men		Women	
	#	%	#	%
Total population	1,695	33%	2,035	35%
Less than 18 years	840	47%	890	61%
Less than 6 years	270	43%	340	47%
18 to 64 years	800	26%	1,105	31%
65 years and over	60	28%	40	19%

Source: 2011, NHS

### Low-Income Measure Thresholds (LIM-AT)

Household Size	After-Tax Income (\$)
1 Person	19,460
2 Persons	27,521
3 Persons	33,706
4 Persons	38,920
5 Persons	43,514
6 Persons	47,667

The "Low-Income Measure" (LIM) is defined as half (50%) of the median adjusted household income. In other words, it seeks to identify those who are substantially worse off than average. LIM takes into account the reduced spending power of households based on their size. Note that prior to 2011, Statistics Canada's preferred measure of low-income was the Low-Income Cut-off (LICO). Source: 2011, NHS Dictionary

## HOUSING

### 9.1 Condition of Dwelling

**TABLE 27: NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS, 2011**

	Dwellings Occupied by Aboriginal Households, Surrey		Dwellings Occupied by Aboriginal Households, City of Vancouver		Dwellings Occupied by Aboriginal Households, Metro Vancouver		Dwellings Occupied by Total Households, Surrey		Dwellings Occupied by Total Households, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total number of private dwellings	5,245	100%	7,720	100%	27,920	100%	152,850	100%	891,305	100%
Only regular maintenance or minor repairs needed	4,720	90%	6,765	88%	24,795	89%	146,070	96%	832,575	93%
Major repairs needed	525	10%	960	12%	3,125	11%	6,780	4%	58,730	7%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 9.2 Housing Tenure

**TABLE 28: NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE, 2011**

	Aboriginal Households, Surrey		Aboriginal Households, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Households, Metro Vancouver		Total Households, Surrey		Total Households, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total number of private households	5,245	100%	7,720	100%	27,915	100%	152,845	100%	891,310	100%
Owner	2,340	45%	1,775	23%	12,215	44%	111,660	73%	583,425	65%
Renter	2,905	55%	5,945	77%	15,385	55%	41,185	27%	307,555	35%
Band housing	0	0%	0	0%	315	1%	0	0%	335	0%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 9.3 Housing Suitability

**TABLE 29: NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING SUITABILITY, 2011**

	Aboriginal Households, Surrey		Aboriginal Households, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Households, Metro Vancouver		Total Households, Surrey		Total Households, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total number of private households	5,245	100%	7,720	100%	27,915	100%	152,850	100%	891,310	100%
Suitable	4,705	90%	6,625	86%	24,750	89%	136,025	89%	808,040	91%
Not suitable	535	10%	1,100	14%	3,170	11%	16,820	11%	83,265	9%

Source: 2011, NHS

### 9.4 Shelter-to-Income Ratio

**TABLE 30: SHELTER COST TO INCOME RATIO, 2011**

	Aboriginal Households, Surrey	Aboriginal Households, City of Vancouver	Aboriginal Households, Metro Vancouver	Total Households, Surrey	Total Households, Metro Vancouver
Total number of households	5,225	7,690	26,685	152,150	883,185
Spending less than 30% of household total income on shelter costs	3,080	4,035	15,910	106,400	587,460
Spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs	2,150	3,660	10,780	45,755	295,720

## MOBILITY

### 10.1 Mobility Status

**TABLE 31: PERSONS WHO HAVE AND HAVE NOT MOVED RESIDENCE IN THE PAST YEAR**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	<b>10,820</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,785</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51,535</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>458,230</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,258,660</b>	<b>100%</b>
Non-movers	<b>8,795</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>41,265</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>395,880</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>1,930,150</b>	<b>85%</b>
Movers	<b>2,025</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>62,350</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>328,510</b>	<b>15%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

**TABLE 32: PERSONS WHO HAVE AND HAVE NOT MOVED RESIDENCE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	<b>9,940</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,310</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48,385</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>434,010</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,165,390</b>	<b>100%</b>
Non-movers	<b>4,810</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>23,235</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>240,615</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>1,220,650</b>	<b>56%</b>
Movers	<b>5,130</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>193,390</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>944,745</b>	<b>44%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

### 10.2 Type of Move

**TABLE 33: POPULATION THAT HAS MOVED IN THE PAST YEAR**

	Aboriginal Population, Surrey		Aboriginal Population, City of Vancouver		Aboriginal Population, Metro Vancouver		Total Population, Surrey		Total Population, Metro Vancouver	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Movers	<b>2,025</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>62,350</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>328,510</b>	<b>100%</b>
Non-migrants	<b>1,365</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>37,215</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>178,840</b>	<b>54%</b>
Intraprovincial migrants	<b>590</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>16,195</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>84,885</b>	<b>26%</b>
Interprovincial migrants	<b>60</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>19,005</b>	<b>6%</b>
External migrants	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>45,775</b>	<b>14%</b>

Source: 2011, NHS

Statistics Canada defines 'non-migrants' as persons who did move but remained within the same city (i.e. intramunicipal movers).

Intraprovincial migrants are persons who moved to Surrey from somewhere else in British Columbia.

Interprovincial migrants are persons who moved to Surrey from another Canadian province.

External migrants are persons who moved to Surrey from outside of Canada.