

NO: R217

COUNCIL DATE: **OCTOBER 28, 2013**

REGULAR COUNCIL

TO: **Mayor & Council**

DATE: **October 28, 2013**

FROM: **General Manager, Planning and Development**

FILE: **6600-01**

SUBJECT: **Information from the 2011 Census**

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Development Department recommends that Council receive this report as information.

INTENT

The purpose of this report is to provide demographic information about the City of Surrey population including mother tongue, place of birth, ethnic origin, aboriginal ancestry, mobility, education, housing tenure and housing costs, labour force activity, place of work, mode of transportation, commuting flows and community time, occupation and income all gathered through the 2011 Census.

BACKGROUND

Every five years Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Canada. The most recent Census was conducted in May 2011. Over the past couple of years, Statistics Canada has released information in phases related to that Census. Council has received a number of previous reports related to elements of information from the 2011 Census as information has been made available to City staff from Statistics Canada. This report is the last report related to the 2011 Census as all information related to that Census has now been released by Statistics Canada.

DISCUSSION

The following sections of this report provide a summary relative to the City of Surrey in relation to the most recent information released by Statistics Canada from the 2011 Census.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue is defined as the first language learned at home and still understood by an individual. In 2011 ninety-seven percent (97%) of Surrey residents identified one mother tongue, while three percent (3%) listed two or more.

Table 1 documents that for the City of Surrey English was the most commonly identified mother tongue, followed by Panjabi (Punjabi). In total 44.3% of the population listed a language other than English as a mother tongue, demonstrating Surrey's multi-cultural make-up. Over the past

three Census periods, Surrey residents' whose mother tongue is English has declined from 61.8% in 2001 to 51.7% in 2011. Residents' whose mother tongue is Panjabi has increased from 14.6% in 2001 to 20.2% in 2011.

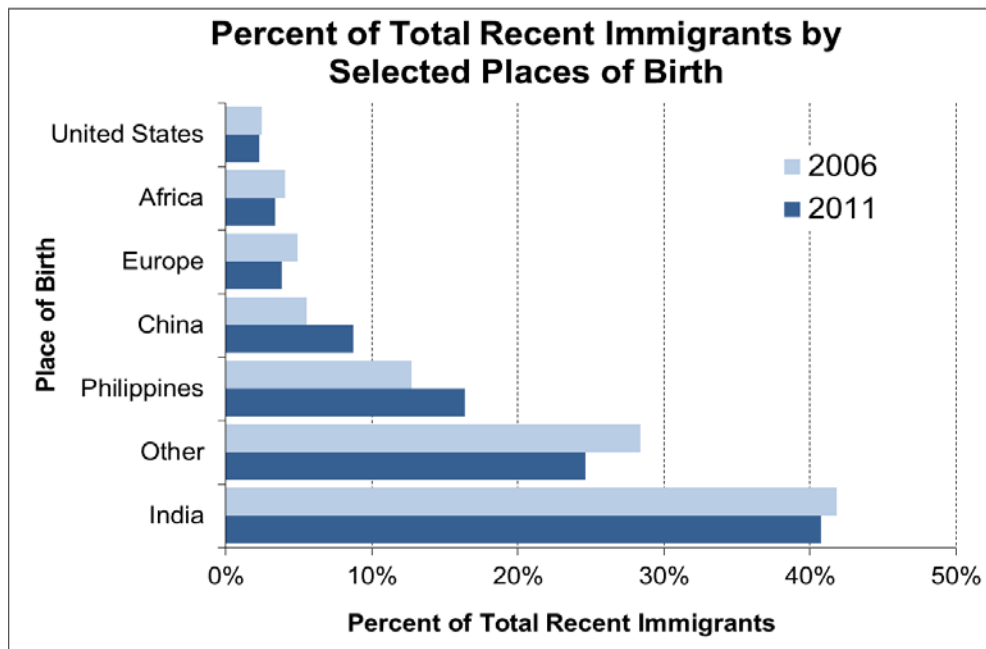
Table 1 - Most Common Mother Tongues in Surrey

Mother Tongue	2011		2006		2001	
	Number of Residents	Share of Total Population	Number of Residents	Share of Total Population	Number of Residents	Share of Total Population
English	240,490	51.7%	215,035	54.8%	213,675	61.8%
Panjabi	93,785	20.2%	72,900	18.6%	50,615	14.6%
Hindi	12,230	2.6%	11,605	3.0%	8,390	2.4%
Tagalog	13,740	3.0%	9,860	2.5%	5,450	1.6%
Korean	7,745	1.7%	7,305	1.9%	4,590	1.3%
Mandarin	10,050	2.2%	5,865	1.5%	4,375	1.3%
All others	86,975	18.7%	69,875	17.8%	58,680	17.0%

Place of Birth

The Census provides information on the place of birth of immigrants. Recent immigrants represent those residents who became a landed immigrant between January 2006 and Census Day in 2011 (i.e., May 13, 2011). By far the largest majority of recent immigrants to Surrey are from India (40.7%) followed by the Philippines (16.3%), China (8.7%), Europe (3.8%), Africa (3.4%) and United States (2.3%). Immigration from all other places of birth accounted for 24.6% (Figure 1) of all landed immigrants in Surrey.

Figure 1



Visible Minorities

Visible minorities are defined as individuals that are neither aboriginal nor Caucasian. As documented in Figure 2 visible minorities accounted for 52.6% of Surrey's population in 2011. Surrey, along with Vancouver, Burnaby and Richmond, had a higher proportion of visible minorities than the Metro Vancouver average (45.2%).

Figure 2

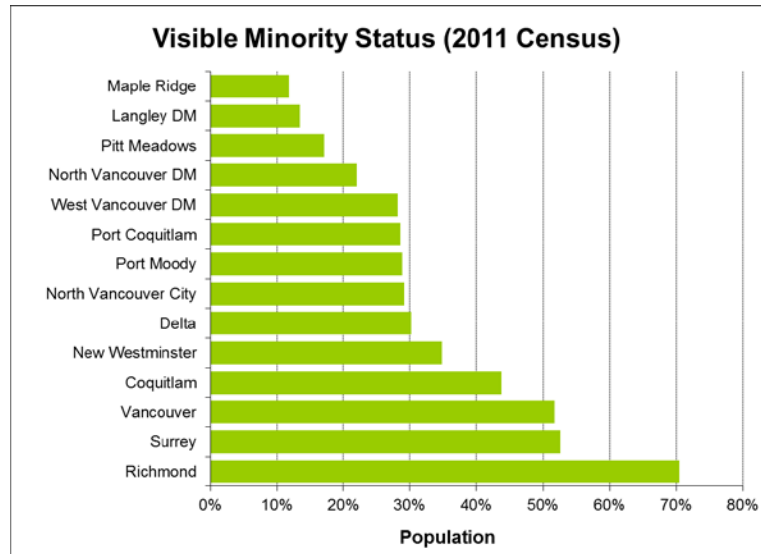
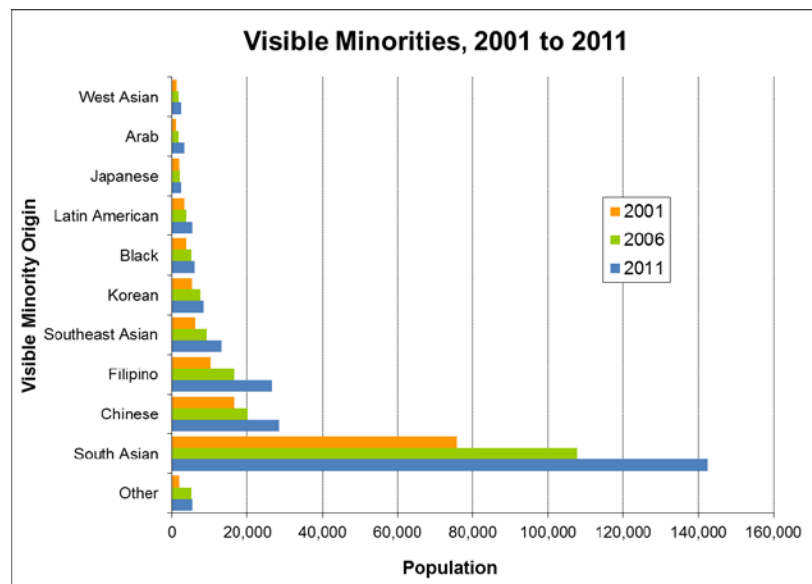


Figure 3 illustrates that Surrey's largest visible minority group, by far, is the South Asian community. In 2011 the South Asian community represented nearly 142,445 people compared to 107,810 people in 2006. The Chinese community, at just over 28,480 people, was the second largest group. The fastest growing visible minority groups in Surrey between 2006 and 2011 are Arabs (+80.9%), Filipinos (+60.0%), Southeast Asians (+41.6%), Latin Americans (41.1%) and Chinese. Meanwhile, the visible minority community as a whole grew by 34.7% between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 3

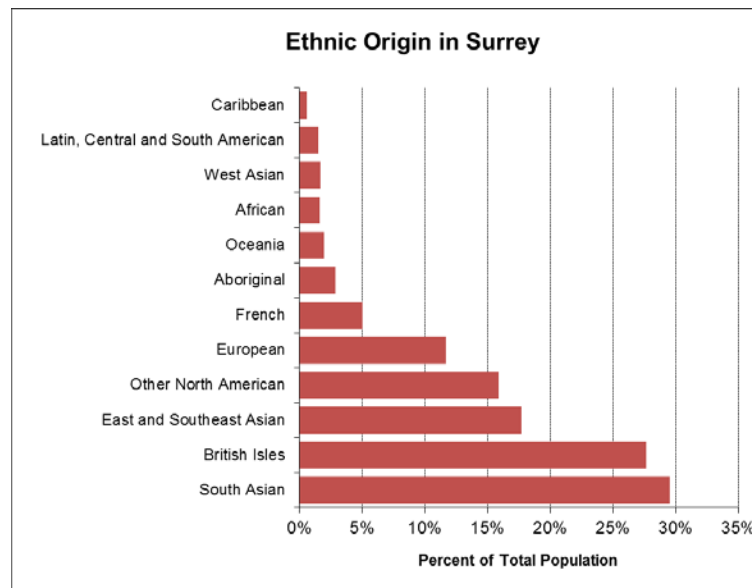


Ethnic Origin

Ethnic origin is defined as an individual's ancestral origins. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. A person may have only a single ethnic origin, or may have multiple ethnicities. Ethnic origin refers to a person's 'roots' and should not be confused with citizenship, nationality, language or place of birth.

Figure 4 illustrates that Surrey's largest ethnic origin group (29.5%) is the South Asian community, including origins such as the Punjab province of India, other parts of India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. Surrey residents who identified their ethnic origin as British Isles accounted for 27.6% of the population. Another significant ethnic origin group are East and Southeast Asia (17.7%) that includes Taiwanese, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino and Chinese.

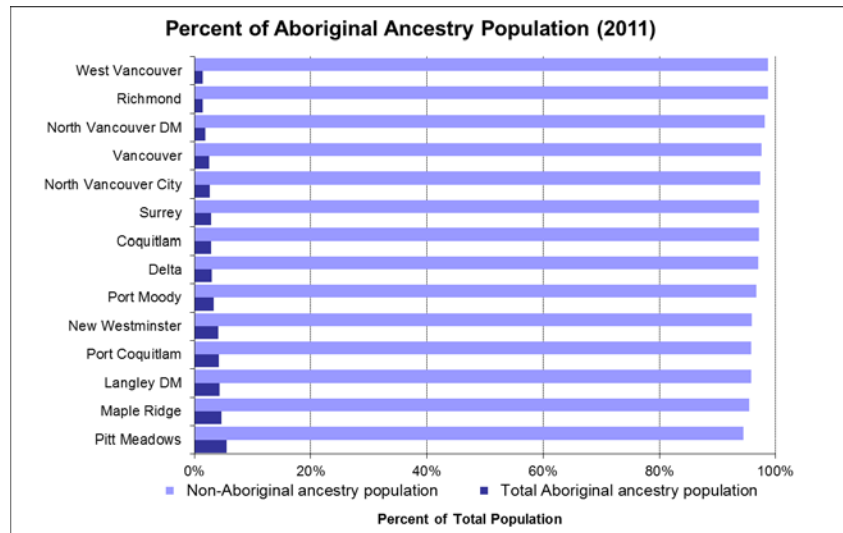
Figure 4



Aboriginal Ancestry

Aboriginal ancestry, defined as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada, accounted for 13,305 persons in 2011 up from 10,275 in 2001. Surrey has the second largest aboriginal population in BC exceeded only by the City of Vancouver. As a percent of total population, Surrey's aboriginal population has dropped slightly from 3.0% in 2001 to 2.9% in 2011. In relation to the total population of cities, Figure 5 illustrates that Surrey ranks 9th in Metro Vancouver.

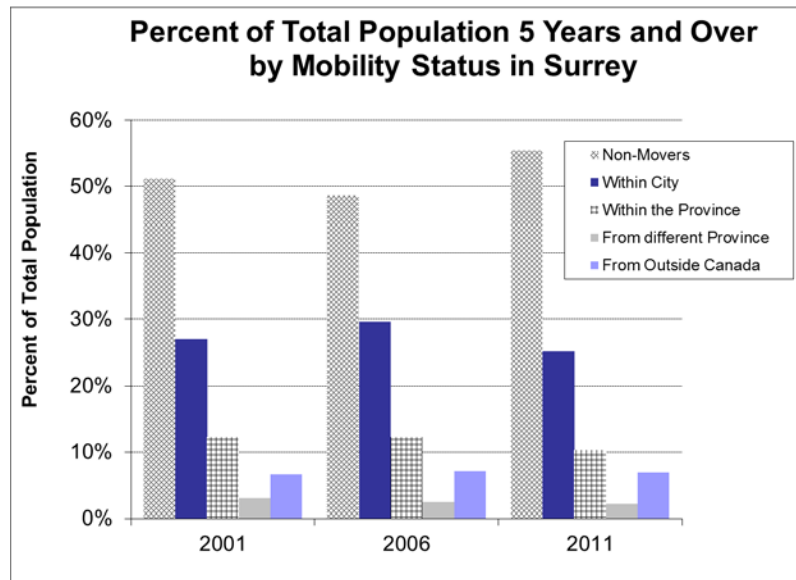
Figure 5



Mobility

The Census tracks whether residents have moved within the last ten years. Figure 6 illustrates that Surrey residents appear to be becoming less mobile as the proportion of non-movers has increased from 51.3% to 55.4% between 2001 and 2011. Residents moving within the city decreased from 27.0% to 25.2% during this period.

Figure 6



Education

As illustrated in Figure 7 in comparison to 2006, a larger proportion of Surrey’s population have either a trade certificate, a diploma or a university degree. In 2011 25.8% of the population 15 years and over had attained a university certificate, diploma or degree. A further 24.1% had obtained a trade certificate or equivalent. High school graduation was the highest level of education for 31.0% of the population 15 years and over. Figure 8 illustrates the major field of study of Surrey residents with post-secondary qualifications in 2011.

Figure 7

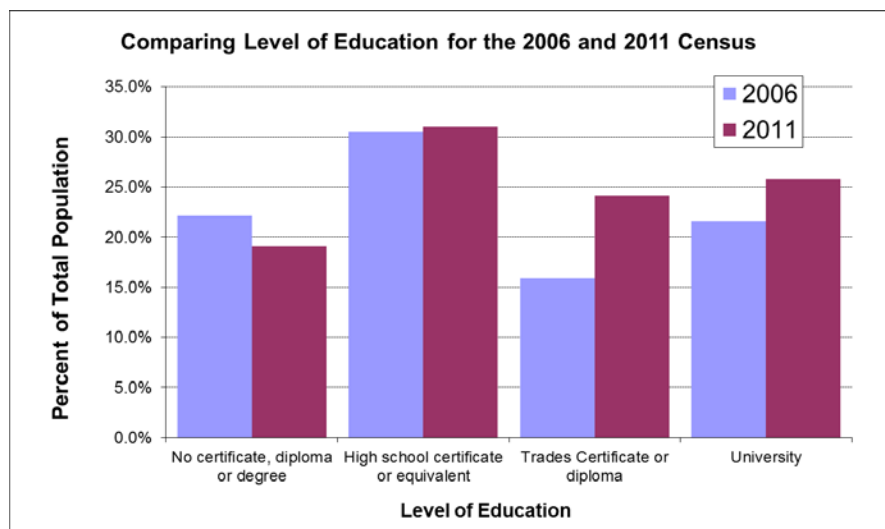
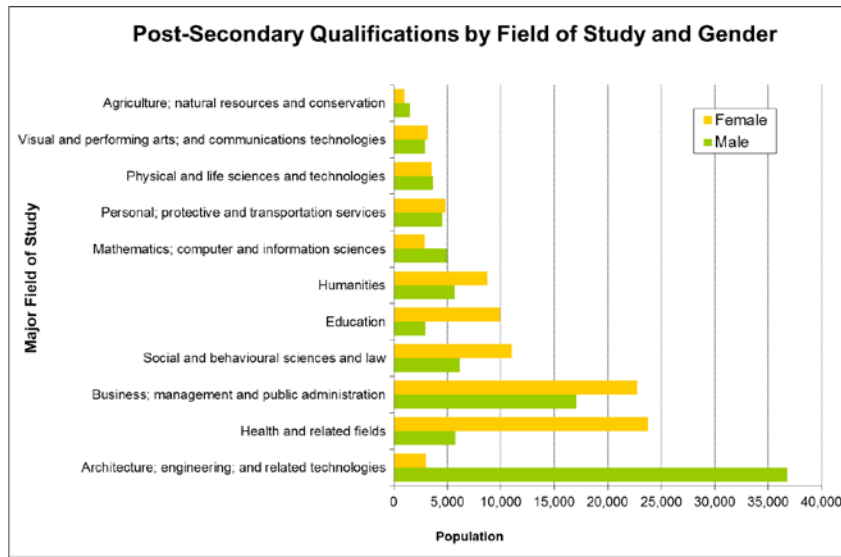


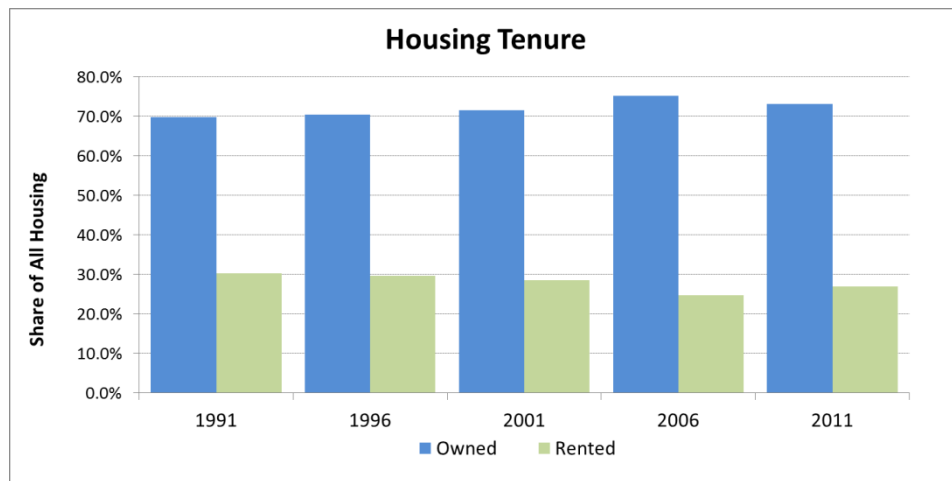
Figure 8



Housing Tenure

Between 1991 and 2006, the proportion of dwellings in Surrey that were rented had declined while the proportion of dwellings owned has increased. However, between 2006 and 2011 home ownership dropped and rented units increased slightly as documented in Figure 9.

Figure 9



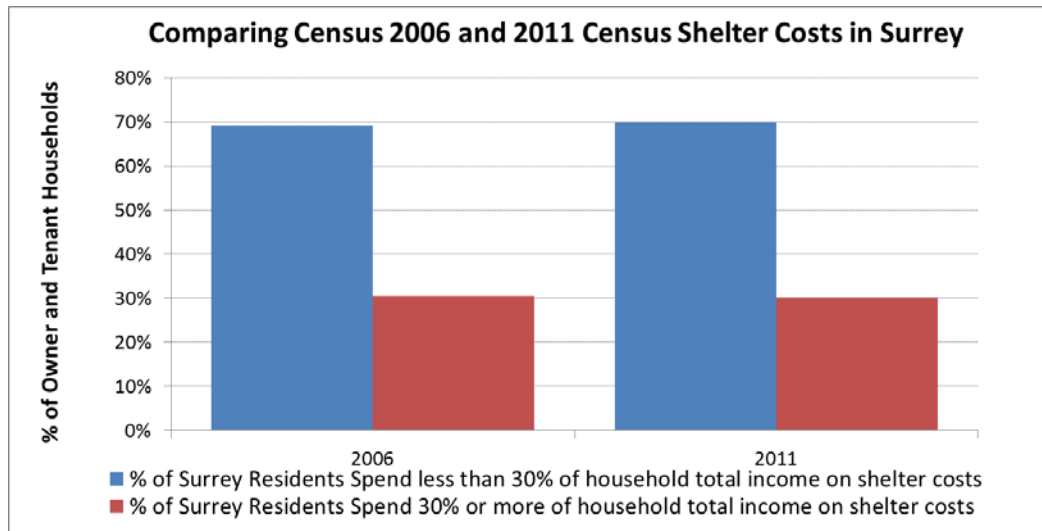
Housing Costs

Figure 10 illustrates that the majority of Surrey residents spend less than 30% of their household income on shelter. This trend has remained consistent between the 2006 Census and the 2011 Census. In 2011, the majority of Surrey residents who own their dwelling have a mortgage (66.4%) while 27.3% of these owner households spend 30% or more of total household income on shelter costs. This is down slightly from 2006 when this figure was 28%.

Tenant households in Surrey spending 30% or more of total household income on shelter costs account for 37.7% of all tenant households in 2011 which is down slightly from 38.9% in 2006. Eleven percent (11%) of tenant households in Surrey reside in subsidized housing.

Overall, average shelter costs have increased in Surrey between 2006 and 2011. Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings have increased from \$1,288 to \$1,422 per month. The average value of dwellings in Surrey has also increased from \$446,307 in 2006 to \$544,819 in 2011. Similarly, average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings have increased from \$806 in 2006 to \$895 in 2011.

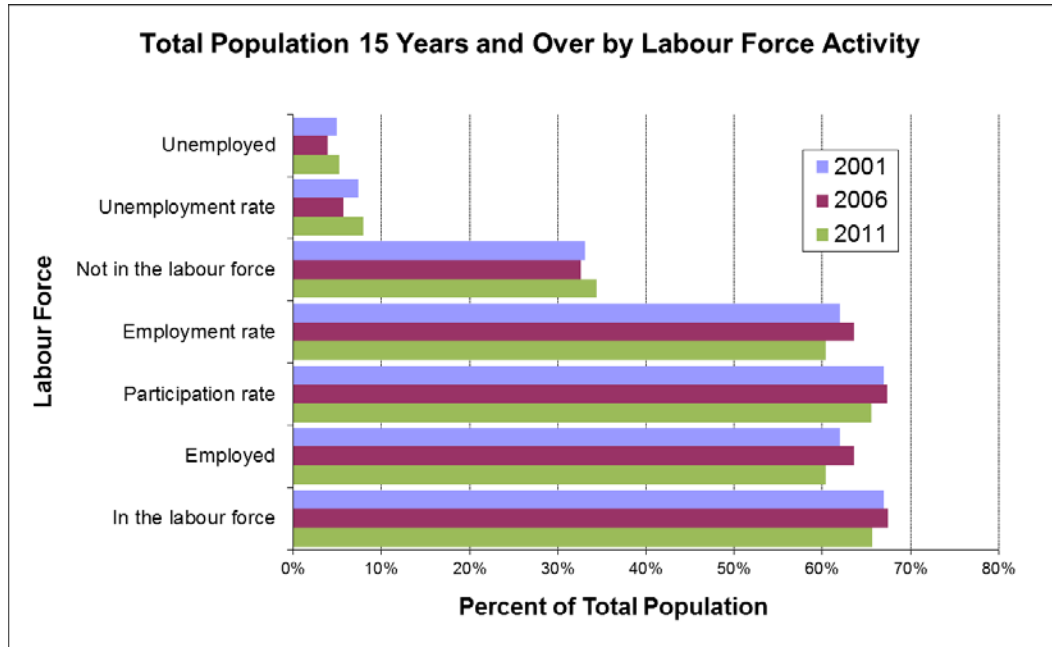
Figure 10



Labour Force Activity

Statistics Canada defines the unemployment rate as the ratio of unemployed individuals to the entire labour force. The labour force includes all individuals 15 years and over who are employed, or unemployed and looking for work. Surrey's unemployment rate in 2011 of 7.9% was marginally higher than the Metro Vancouver average of 7.1%. Figure 11 documents a variety of indicators in relation to the labour force in Surrey for each of 2001, 2006 and 2011 based on Canada Census information.

Figure 11



Place of Work

The ‘Place of Work’ category of information classifies respondents according to whether they worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (i.e., usual place of work). An individual’s place of work is based on the location of work during the week prior to Census Day. Between 2006 and 2011 the number of Surrey’s residents working “usual place of work” (in locations other than at home) grew by 13.2%, which was slightly less than the growth in Surrey’s employed labour force as a whole (13.7%). Meanwhile, the growth in Surrey residents working with “no fixed workplace address” grew by 23%, increasing this group’s share of the total employed labour force from 15.5% in 2006 to 16.8% in 2011 (Figure 12).

Figure 12

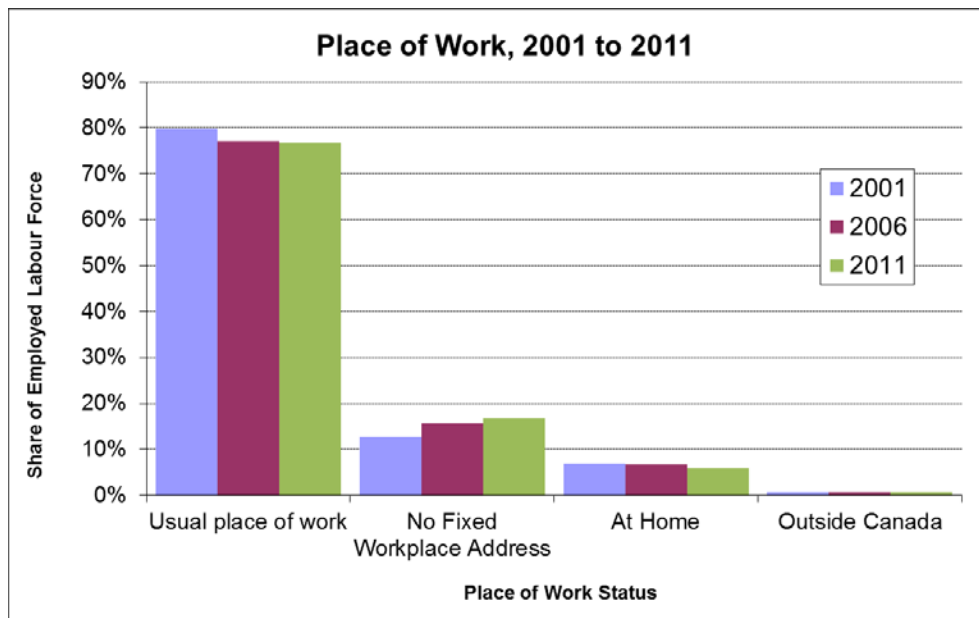


Figure 13 illustrates that in 2011 the percentage of Surrey residents that ‘worked at usual place’ (76.8%) was lower than the Metro Vancouver average (78.6%). At the same time, the percentage of Surrey residents that have ‘no fixed workplace address’ (16.8%) was higher than the Metro Vancouver average (13.1%).

Figure 13

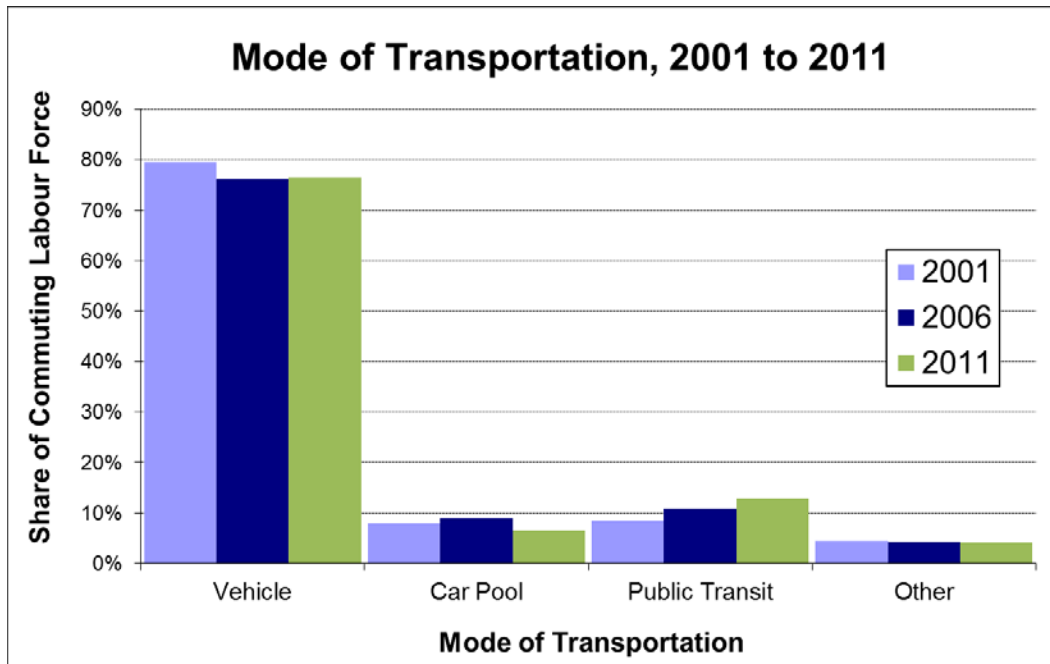


Mode of Transportation

Figure 14 illustrates that private vehicles were the primary mode of transportation in 2011 among Surrey’s employed labour force. In 2011 in comparison to 2006 there were 27,360 more Surrey residents who were in the labour force. The share of Surrey’s employed labour force travelling by vehicle as a driver increased slightly in this period from 76.1% to 76.5%. This was accompanied by a decline in travel by vehicle as a passenger (from 8.8% to 6.6%), although there was an increase in the use of public transit (from 10.9% to 12.8%).

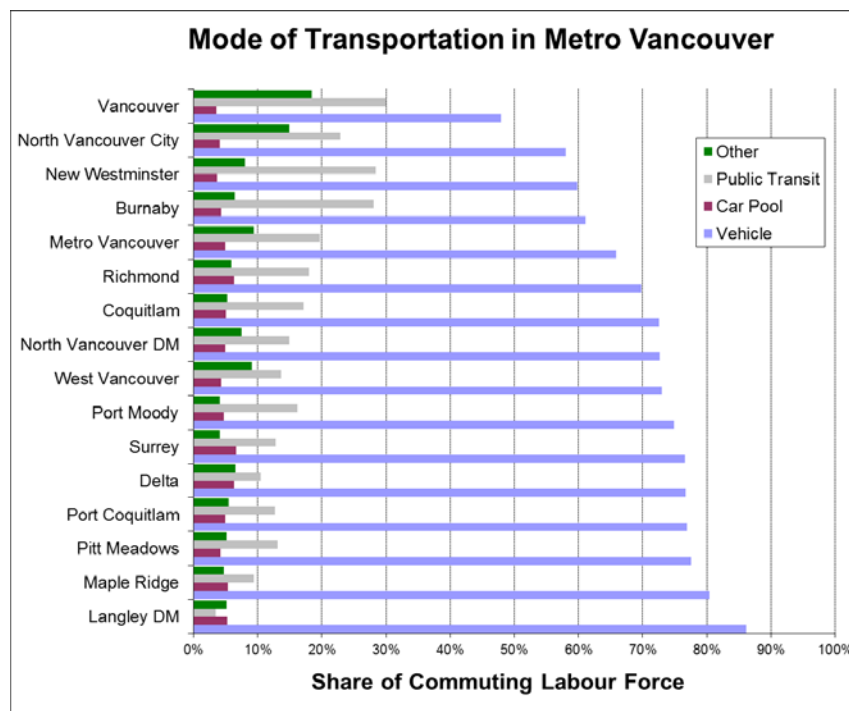
While the total number of work trips grew by 14.8% between 2006 and 2011, public transit trips grew by 34.9% – more than twice as fast. For comparison, during this period, trips by vehicle as a passenger, declined considerably by 14.3%; those by vehicle, as a driver, grew by 15.5%; and walking trips grew by 13.1%.

Figure 14



The primary mode of transportation throughout Metro Vancouver for journey to work trips in 2011 was as a vehicle driver. This mode is used by a smaller share of the commuting labour force in the inner municipalities of Vancouver, the City of North Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminister. The Metro Vancouver average is 75.8%. Surrey is in line with this at 65.9%. Figure 15 illustrates the modal split for journey to work trips in Metro Vancouver in 2011.

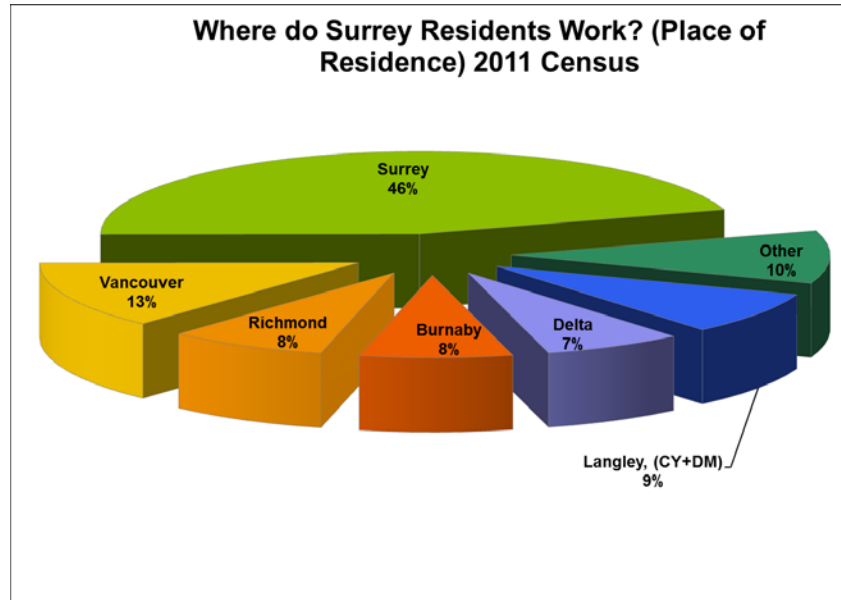
Figure 15



Commuting Flows

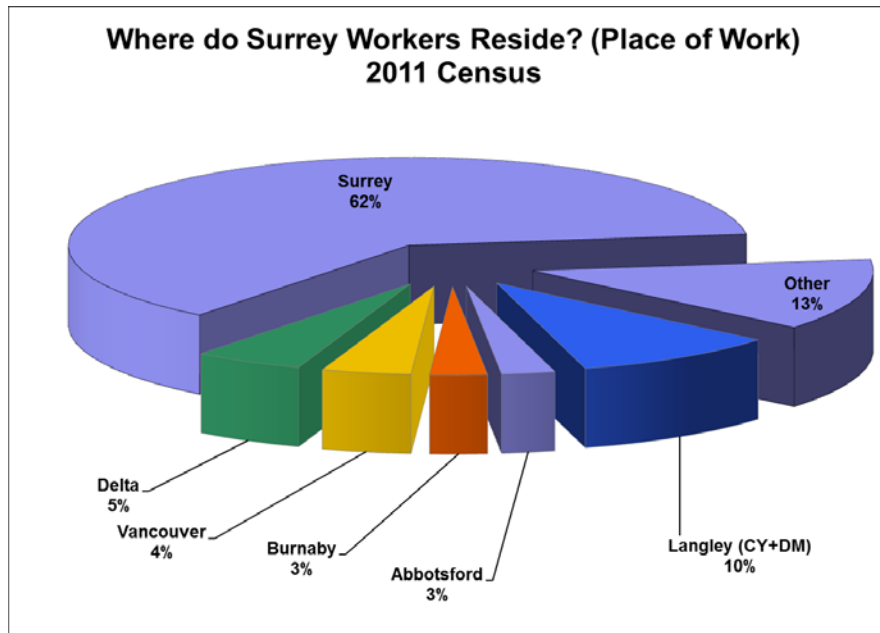
In 2011 46% of Surrey's commuting labour force worked within the City of Surrey. Figure 16 illustrates the most common places of work for Surrey residents.

Figure 16



In 2011 the majority (62%) of people who worked at locations within Surrey lived also are residents of Surrey. The two next largest concentrations of people who work at businesses in Surrey resided in the neighbouring municipalities of Delta, Langley City and the Township of Langley. While 4% hailed from Vancouver, the most populous municipality in the region and all others combined for 13% of workers. Figure 17 illustrates for 2011 the distribution of people who worked in Surrey by place of residence.

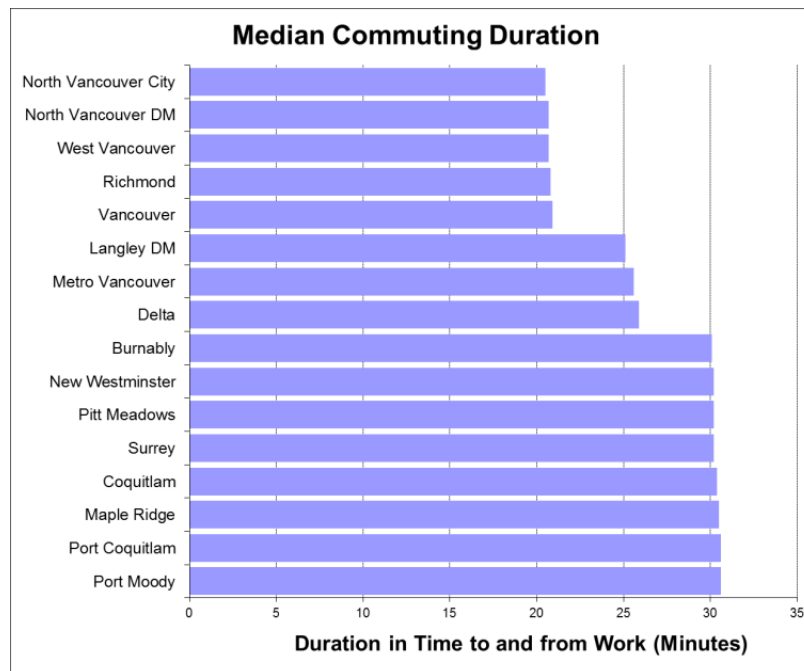
Figure 17



Commuting Time

Statistics Canada defines commuting time as to how many minutes it took a person to travel from home to work. Median commuting duration is the value which divides the commuting duration into two equal halves, i.e., the commuting duration of individuals for the first half is below the median, while the commuting distance of individuals for the second half is above the median. Figure 18 illustrates that the median commuting time for Surrey workers was 30.2 minutes which is similar to commuting times for Port Moody, Port Coquitlam, Maple Ridge and Coquitlam. The median community time for Metro Vancouver was 25.6 minutes.

Figure 18



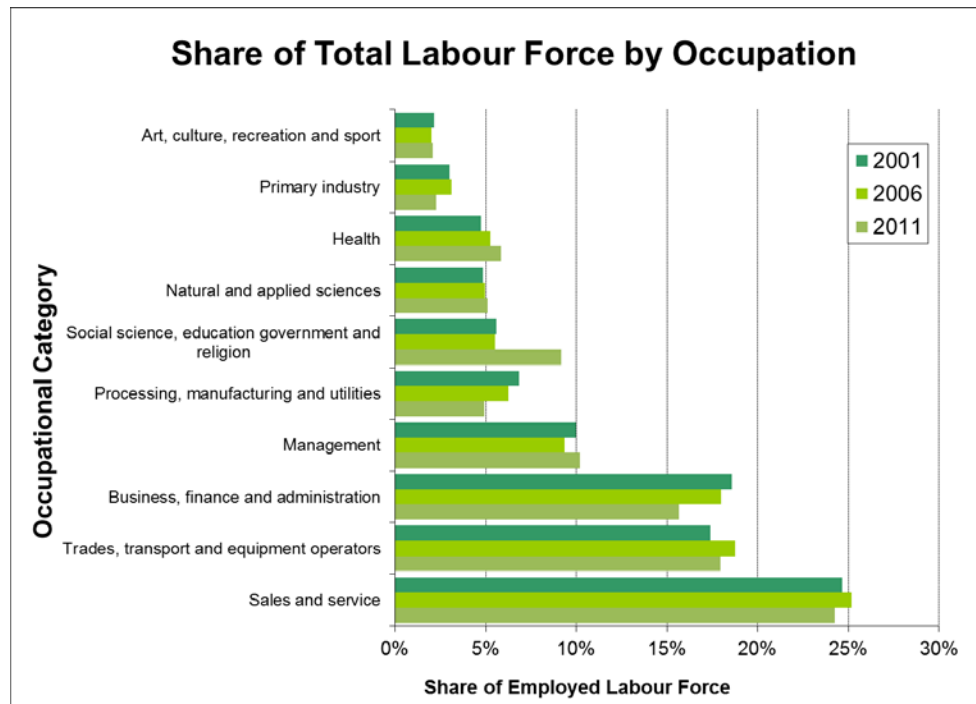
Occupation

The National Occupational Classification is a standardized system used by Statistics Canada. It groups jobs into ten broad occupational categories and 520 occupation unit groups. Figure 19 illustrates that the following occupational categories experienced the strongest growth between 2006 and 2011 related to Surrey's workforce:

- occupations in education; law and social; community and government services (+93.3%);
- health occupations (+30.1%);
- occupations in management (+26.8%);
- occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (+22.4%); and
- occupations in natural and applied sciences(+20.1%)

Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, accounted for 9.2% of the employed labour force in 2011 compared to 5.6% in 2001. The health related occupations, accounted for 5.9% of the employed labour force in 2011, up from 4.7% in 2001.

Figure 19



Employment Income

Statistics Canada defines employment income as income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2010 as wages or salaries. Of those persons with employment income in Surrey, 47.5% worked full year, full time in 2011 compared to 45.4% in British Columbia. The median employment income was \$45,642 for these workers (\$49,143 for those in British Columbia).

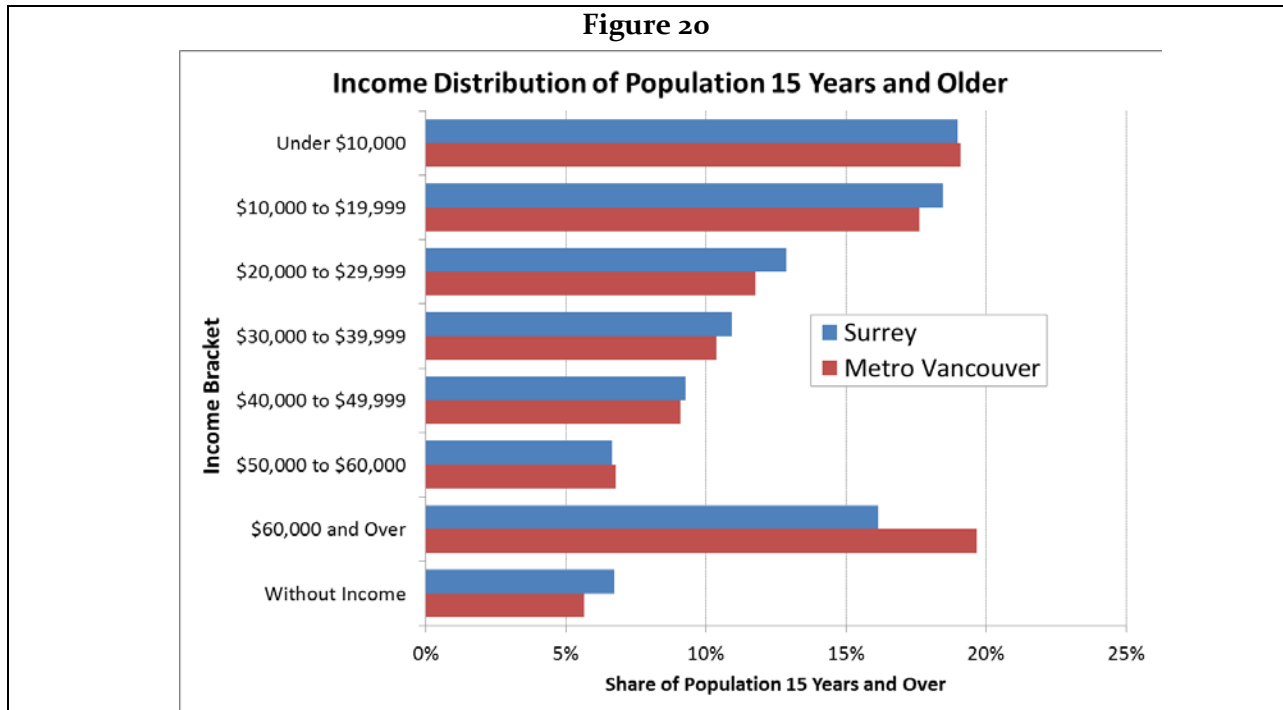
The three most common occupations for those working full-year full-time in 2010 in Surrey were industrial, electrical and construction trades; administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations; and transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations (*Table 2*).

Table 2 - Median earnings of the most common full-year, full-time occupations in 2010, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada

Population with earning who worked full-year, full-time in 2010	Surrey		British Columbia	Canada
	Number	Median earnings (\$)	Median earnings (\$)	Median earnings (\$)
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	8,165	47,513	50,682	49,983
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	7,190	47,000	46,692	45,758
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	6,855	43,223	49,588	44,286

Income of Individuals

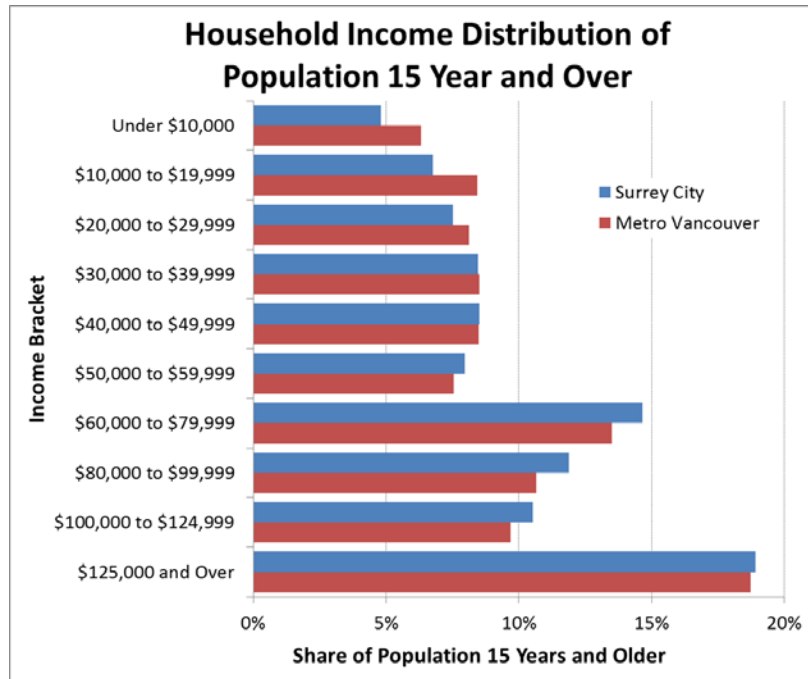
Statistics Canada defines total income as monetary receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during calendar year 2010. In 2011 just over 93% of Surrey's population aged 15 years and over reported having an income. Figure 20 illustrates the distribution of personal total income (the percent of population in each income bracket) of Surrey and Metro Vancouver. Both are similar with the exception of the highest income bracket (\$60,000 and over).



Household Income

Statistics Canada defines a household as a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Every person is a member of one and only one household. Household total income is defined as the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household. Figure 21 illustrates that the distribution of household income (the percent of households in each income bracket) for each of Surrey and Metro Vancouver. Both are similar with the exception of the lowest income bracket (less than \$20,000).

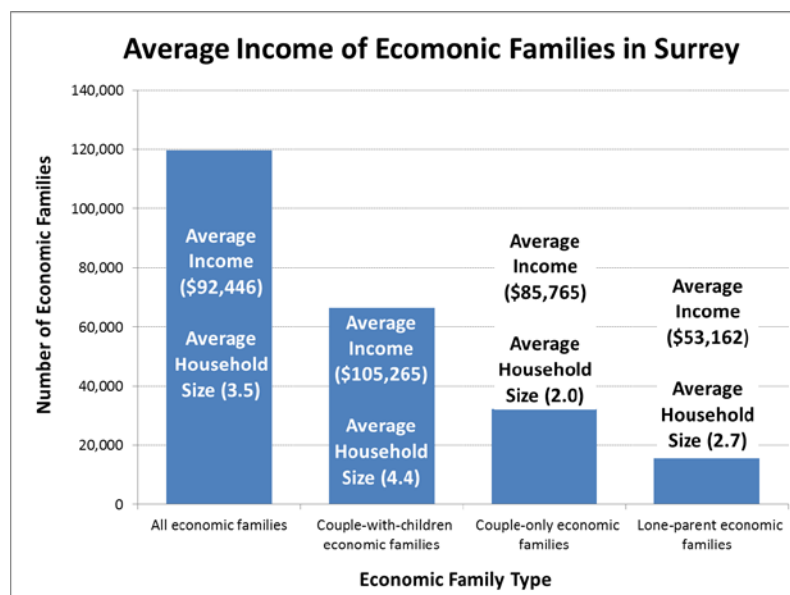
Figure 21



Income of Economic Families

Statistics Canada defines an economic family as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Economic family total income is defined as the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. Figure 22 illustrates that couple-with-children families recorded the highest average income and also the largest average household size. Average income of lone-parent families is considerably less with a much smaller average household size.

Figure 22



Low Income

In the 2011 Statistics Canada National Housing Survey a relative measure is used to classify persons by income status, being the low-income measure based on after-tax income. For this measure, the income threshold is half the Canadian median of after-tax household income. The income has been adjusted to account for household size. A household of four with after-tax income below \$38,920 would be considered low income and, for a person living alone, the threshold was \$19,460.

Based on the after-tax income low-income measure, the proportion of the population in Surrey in low income was 15.5%, which is below the average rate of 16.4% observed in British Columbia. In Surrey for persons under 18, the rate was higher at 18.7% and for the Surrey population aged 65 years and over it was lower at 12.2%. Table 3 provides some additional information in this regard.

Table 3 – Income status based on after-tax low-income measure in 2010, Surrey, British Columbia and Canada

Income Status	Surrey	British Columbia	Canada
Total – Persons in private households	463,335	4,245,790	32,386,170
Proportion in low income (%)	15.5	16.4	14.9
Under 18 years (%)	18.7	19.1	17.3
Under 6 Years (%)	17.8	18.5	18.1
18 to 64 years (%)	14.9	16.2	14.4
65 years and over (%)	12.2	13.9	13.4

Information on City Website

The information from the 2011 Census is being uploaded on the City’s website in the form of topic-based demographic fact sheets. These include:

- a comparison of the information with that of previous Censuses;
- a comparison of the City with neighbouring municipalities throughout the Region; and
- a series of profiles on Surrey’s communities.

CONCLUSION

This report contains an overview of census information for Surrey that has been made available through Statistics Canada related to the 2011 Census including the 2011 National Household Survey.

Original signed by
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 Planning and Development

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