

SUILC Census Data Report

2021 Profile of the Indigenous Population in Surrey

May 8, 2023

PREPARED FOR

*Surrey Urban Indigenous
Leadership Committee*

PREPARED BY

Big River Analytics

Hannes Edinger, Managing Director

250.922.4999

1800C Cedar Dr., Skwxwú7mesh, BC V8B0H9

hannes@bigriveranalytics.com



Acknowledgements

Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Council's (SUILC) work takes place on the traditional territories of the Coast Salish, including the Semiahmoo First Nation, the Kwantlen First Nation, the Katzie First Nation, the Kwikwetlem First Nation, the Qayqayt First Nation and the Tsawwassen First Nation. SUILC recognizes their connection to this land and acknowledges that we are newcomers to Surrey like everyone else. Our group does not represent these land-based First Nations, and is careful not to speak on their behalf. Instead, SUILC represents urban Indigenous people that have moved here from all over BC and, in fact, from all over Canada to make Surrey their home. SUILC's focus is on making Surrey a great place for Indigenous people living in the city, regardless of where they come from, their legal status, or their particular cultural heritage. As SUILC does this, they endeavour to live in a good way with the land-based First Nations that have called this land their home since time immemorial.

SUILC gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Province of British Columbia through the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Indigenous Services Canada, and SPARC BC.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Data Highlights | 4 |
| Introduction | 10 |
| 1.0 Population | 13 |
| 1.1 Indigenous Population Size | 13 |
| 1.2 Indigenous Population by Identity Group | 14 |
| 1.3 Population of First Nations from Nations where Surrey is Located | 16 |
| 1.4 Indigenous Population by Community | 17 |
| 1.5 Indigenous Populations in Cities Across Canada | 19 |
| 1.6 Population Projections | 22 |
| 2.0 Gender and Age | 24 |
| 2.1 Age | 24 |
| 2.2 Gender | 27 |
| 2.3 Children and Youth | 28 |
| 3.0 Family Profile | 31 |
| 3.1 Family Traits | 31 |
| 3.2 Family Structure | 32 |
| 3.3 Children in Foster Care | 36 |
| 4.0 Housing | 38 |
| 4.1 Household Demographics | 38 |
| 4.2 Housing Tenure | 38 |
| 4.3 Dwelling Condition | 39 |
| 4.4 Housing Suitability | 40 |
| 4.5 Housing Costs | 41 |
| 4.6 Housing Affordability | 43 |
| 5.0 Mobility | 46 |
| 5.1 Mobility between 2020 and 2021 | 46 |
| 5.2 Mobility between 2020 and 2021 by Location of Origin | 48 |
| 5.3 Mobility between 2016 and 2021 | 50 |
| 6.0 Language | 51 |
| 6.1 Knowledge of Indigenous Language | 51 |
| 6.2 Speaking Indigenous Languages at Home | 52 |
| 7.0 Education | 54 |
| 7.1 Highest Level of Educational Attainment | 54 |
| 7.2 Major Field of Study | 60 |
| 8.0 Income | 62 |
| 8.1 After-Tax Income | 62 |
| 8.2 Low Income Status | 67 |
| 9.0 Employment & Labour Force | 70 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 9.1 Labour Force Status | 70 |
| 9.2 Industry of Employment | 74 |
| 9.3 Employment Status | 79 |
| 10.0 Commuting | 82 |
| Appendix | 84 |
| Appendix A. Data Quality and Limitations | 84 |
| References | 89 |
| Data Sources: | 90 |

Data Highlights

The Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Committee (SUILC) and the City of Surrey are interested in understanding the characteristics of the Indigenous population in Surrey and changes in these characteristics over time. Using data from the 2021 Census of Population (Census), this report summarizes demographics, as well as the family, housing, mobility, language, education, income, employment, and commuting characteristics of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Surrey. Key findings from each section are summarized below.

1.0 Population

Size

- There are 12,175 Indigenous people living in Surrey, making up 2.2% of the total population.

Growth

- Over the last 20 years (1996 to 2021), the Indigenous population in Surrey has grown at a faster rate than in Vancouver, increasing by an average of 20.7% every five years, compared to 6.2% in Vancouver.
- More recently, between 2016 and 2021, the Indigenous population in Surrey decreased by 9.5% (-1,285), while the Indigenous population in Vancouver continued to grow (+5.4%, or +755).
- From 2021 to 2041, the Indigenous population in Surrey is estimated to increase by 2,282 people or an average of 4.4% every five years, totalling 14,442 people.

Communities

- Surrey is made up of six communities. Of the six communities, Whalley, Cloverdale and Newton are home to the largest share of Indigenous people – 25.1% of all Indigenous residents live in Whalley, 20.9% live in Cloverdale and 20.6% live in Newton.
- Indigenous people make up the largest share of the total population in Cloverdale (3.4% of all residents of Cloverdale are Indigenous) and Whalley (2.7% of all residents in Whalley are Indigenous).

2.0 Gender and Age

Age

- The Indigenous population in Surrey is younger than the non-Indigenous population and younger than the Indigenous population in Vancouver.
- The majority of Indigenous people are less than 35 years old (55.6% vs. 45.2% of non-Indigenous people) and a larger share of Indigenous people are under 35 years of age in Surrey than in Vancouver (55.6% vs. 51.4% in Vancouver).
- In Surrey, Indigenous children and youth (people aged 0 to 24) represent 2.8% (4,895) of the total population of children and youth (174,030).

Gender

- In Surrey, there are slightly more Indigenous Women+ (51.1%) than Men+ (48.9%)¹. This trend is similar in Vancouver, Nanaimo, Prince George, and for the Province overall.

3.0 Family Profile

Marital Status

- More than half (59.4%) of the Indigenous population ages 15 and over in Surrey have never married, 20.6% are married, and 10.1% are in common law relationships. In comparison, 45.5% of the non-Indigenous population ages 15 and over are married.

Family Structure

- When comparing family structures, the largest share of Indigenous children (39.9%) live with biological or adoptive parents, compared to 75.4% of non-Indigenous children.
- The second largest share of Indigenous children (34.4%) live in a one-parent household, where the biological or adoptive parent is a Woman+.

Government Care

- There are a total of 415 children in foster care in Surrey and 41.0% (170) are Indigenous. There are almost twice as many Indigenous boys (85) in foster care than Indigenous girls (45) in Surrey.

4.0 Housing

Home Ownership

- Of the 6,220 Indigenous households in Surrey, a greater percentage own their home (46.2%) compared to Vancouver (17.3%), but both cities face lower rates of ownership than the non-Indigenous population.
- A smaller share of Indigenous households require major repairs in Surrey (8.6%) than in Vancouver (12.0%).
- The majority of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey and Vancouver have suitable housing.² Eighty-nine percent (89.0%) of Indigenous households and 87.8% of non-Indigenous households are in suitable housing in Surrey, compared to 88.8% of Indigenous households and 92.3% of non-Indigenous households in Vancouver.

Housing Costs

- Home owners in Surrey have higher median monthly housing costs (\$1,820) than renters (\$1,300).
- Median housing costs in Surrey are higher than in Canada overall for both owners (+\$580) and renters (+\$230). Surrey housing costs are higher for owners (+\$500), but lower for renters (-\$70) relative to British Columbia (BC) overall.

¹ The Census now asks a gender question that includes man, woman, or non-binary as response options, in addition to a question on an individual's sex at birth (Statistics Canada, 2022j). In this report, we report on gender. Due to low response rates, non-binary respondents are included in the gender categories of Men+ and Women+ by Statistics Canada and for all the gender tables in this report.

² Housing suitability refers to whether a home has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household (Statistics Canada, 2022g)

- Across Canada, BC, and Surrey the median monthly housing costs for renters and owners increased from 2016 to 2021. In Surrey, the median monthly housing costs increased by 43.2% for renters and 21.5% for owners. These increases are greater than those experienced by renters and owners in Vancouver (30.2% for renters; 11.8% for owners), BC (32.2%; 14.9%), and Canada (17.6%; 9.7%).
- The median housing cost for Indigenous households (\$1,430) in Surrey is \$140 lower than that of non-Indigenous households (\$1,540).
- Indigenous households in Surrey have the third highest median monthly housing costs when compared to other cities in BC, after Metro Vancouver (\$1,860) and Kelowna (\$1,640), and are comparable to Vancouver (\$1,410).

Housing Affordability

- Although costs differ between Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey, a similar share of Indigenous (74.7%) and non-Indigenous (73.6%) households spent less than 30% of their income on housing costs. In comparison to Vancouver, a greater percentage of Indigenous households in Surrey are in affordable housing; that is, fewer households spend 30% or more income on housing costs.
- From 2016 to 2021, the number of Indigenous households in Surrey spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs has decreased from 31.5% to 25.1%. This change may have, in part, been driven by households receiving COVID-19 income support, which increased after-tax income for many families and individuals during 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022I).
- In Surrey, 12.6% of Indigenous households who rent are in subsidized housing, compared to 8.6% of non-Indigenous households who rent. The percentage of Indigenous households in subsidized housing has decreased since 2016 (14.7%).

5.0 Mobility

Moved in the Past Year

- Fourteen percent (14.3%) (79,810 individuals) of the total population in Surrey moved to or within Surrey between 2020 and 2021.
- Of those residents who had moved, 2.3% (1,845) were Indigenous, representing 15.3% of the Indigenous population in Surrey.
- Among Indigenous people who moved, 61.2% (1,130 individuals) moved within Surrey, 30.6% (565) moved from elsewhere in BC, and 7.8% (145) moved from outside of BC or Canada.

6.0 Language

Indigenous Language

- In Surrey, 1.1% of the Indigenous population (135) have knowledge of an Indigenous language, three quarters of whom are First Nations (75.0%), and about one in five (17.9%) are Métis.

- From 2016 to 2021, the number of people in Surrey with knowledge of an Indigenous language has decreased from 225 to 140 people.
- A lower percentage of children and youth in Surrey have knowledge of an Indigenous language (0.4%) compared to Vancouver (2.2%) and Metro Vancouver (1.6%).
- Algonquian languages are the most commonly known (60 individuals), followed by Athabaskan (20), and Salish languages (20).

7.0 Education

Level of Education

- Just over one-third (34.9%) of the Indigenous working age population (ages 25 to 64) in Surrey has a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment, 45.2% has a post-secondary qualification, and about one fifth (19.9%) does not have a high school diploma or equivalent.

Post-Secondary Education

- Almost half (48.5%) of Indigenous Women+ in Surrey have a post-secondary qualification compared to 41.5% of Men+.
- The top fields of study for Indigenous Women+ with post-secondary education are health professions and related programs (470 Indigenous Women+); business, management, marketing and related support services (325); and education (185).
- In comparison, the top fields of study for Indigenous Men+ with post-secondary education are construction trades (290 Indigenous Men+); business, management, marketing and related support services (180); and mechanic and repair technologies/technicians (165).

8.0 Income

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Income Gap

- Between 2015 and 2020, average and median after-tax income increased across all Indigenous identity groups in Surrey (average income +31.4% and median income +44.8%), and increased by a smaller amount among the non-Indigenous population (average income +22.0% and median income +27.6%).³
- As a result, the income gap that existed in 2015 between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population shrunk or in some cases disappeared. In other words, in Surrey, the median after-tax income of the Indigenous population is higher than the median after-tax income of the non-Indigenous population.
- This change in the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous median after-tax income in Surrey is unique, when comparing Surrey to BC and other major BC

³ The Census reports after-tax income for the previous calendar year, meaning the 2016 Census reports 2015 income data and the 2021 Census reports 2020 income data. Income is reported for all individuals ages 15 and older.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

census subdivisions where non-Indigenous people are making more than Indigenous people on average.

After-Tax Income

- The median after-tax income of Indigenous people in Surrey (\$35,200) is higher than that of Indigenous people in BC overall (\$32,800), Vancouver (\$34,000), Victoria (\$33,200), Kelowna (\$32,800), and Kamloops (\$34,800).

Low Income

- Low-income status is based on household income. Over the last ten years, fewer Indigenous people have been classified as low income in Surrey – in 2010, 34.1% were low income, compared to 26.4% in 2015, and 11.9% in 2020.⁴ This decline has been attributed to the receipt of COVID-19 income support that increased after-tax income for many households and individuals during 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022I).
- In Surrey, the share of individuals classified as low-income (11.9%) is lower than the share of low-income Indigenous people in Vancouver, Victoria, or BC overall, but still higher than the percentage of low-income non-Indigenous population in Surrey (8.7%).
- The largest share of Indigenous people by age group who are classified as low income in Surrey in 2020 are between the ages of 0 to 14 (32.4%).
- Fifteen percent (15.2%) of the population of Indigenous children and youth (ages 0 to 24) are in low income households compared to 9.4% of non-Indigenous children and youth.

9.0 Employment & Labour Force

Labour Force Status

- In Surrey, the labour force participation rate, that is, the share of the total working age Indigenous population that is employed or looking for work, is lower than the rate of the non-Indigenous population.
- The employment rate of the Indigenous population in Surrey is lower than the non-Indigenous population, and the unemployment rate is higher.
- The rate of unemployment among Inuit is almost twice that of the non-Indigenous population, despite higher labour force participation rates.
- In Surrey, the top three industries that Indigenous people work in are construction (895), retail trade (770), and health care and social assistance (655).

10.0 Commuting

Mode of Transportation

⁴ The low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted to take into account household size. This reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. Thresholds of after-tax income by household size are as follows: 1 person, \$26,503; 2 persons, \$37,480; 3 persons, \$45,904, 4 persons, \$53,005; 5 persons, \$59,261; 6 persons, \$64,918; 7 persons, \$70,119.

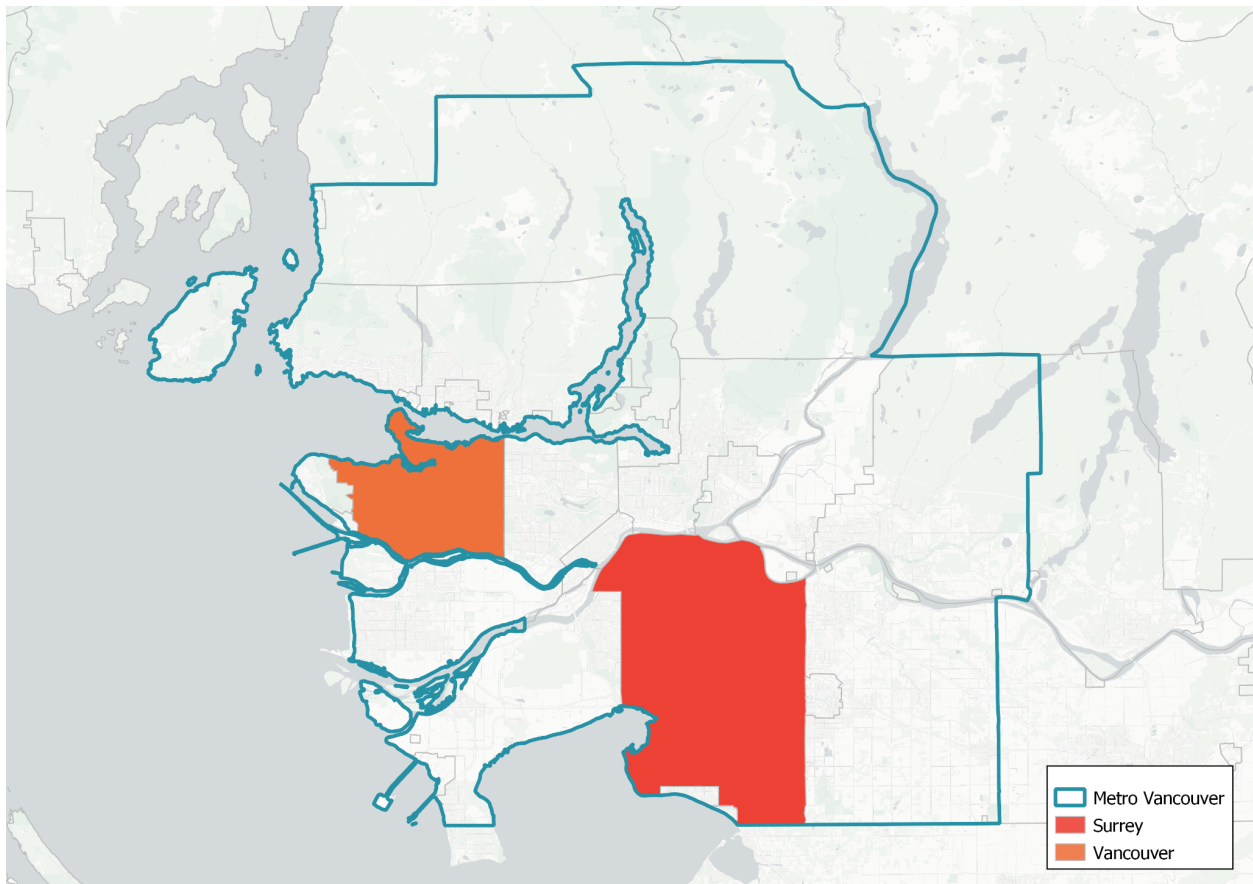
- There are no significant differences in the modes of commuting to work between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Surrey.
- Over 80% of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Surrey drive to work either as a driver or passenger and close to 10% take the bus. Fewer than 0.5% ride a bicycle.
- More Indigenous Men+ than Indigenous Women+ drive themselves to work (76.4% and 70.6%, respectively), whereas slightly fewer Indigenous Men+ take the bus than Indigenous Women+ (10.5% and 11.9%, respectively).

Introduction

The Surrey Urban Indigenous Leadership Committee (SUILC) and the City of Surrey are interested in understanding the characteristics of the Indigenous population in Surrey and changes in these characteristics over time.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population (Census), this report summarizes demographics, as well as the family, housing, mobility, language, education, income, employment, and commuting characteristics of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Surrey, updating a previous report of SUILC's using 2016 Census of Population data (Reciprocal Consulting, 2019). Like the previous report, we make comparisons with other major census geographies across British Columbia (BC) and Canada and where appropriate, we use Census data from 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 to make comparisons over time. The primary geographic comparisons made throughout the report are between Surrey, the City of Vancouver (Vancouver), and the Greater Vancouver census division (Metro Vancouver), which includes Surrey. The geographic boundaries of these three regions are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Geographic regions of Surrey, Vancouver, and Metro Vancouver



Source: Big River Analytics custom mapping. **Notes:** Surrey and Vancouver boundaries correspond to their census subdivisions, while Metro Vancouver represents the geographical boundaries of the Greater Vancouver census division.

About the Census

The Census of Population is run by Statistics Canada every five years and is designed to provide information about people and housing units in Canada, including for different demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Statistics Canada undertakes a number of activities to ensure each Census provides relevant and reliable information, including consulting broadly with Indigenous peoples and governments on the content of the questionnaire (Statistics Canada, 2022f). There are generally some planned changes to the content and implementation of each Census and some unanticipated events, for instance the COVID-19 pandemic or natural disasters, that affect the implementation, reliability, and comparability of data from each Census. Statistics Canada undertakes measures to ensure the data are comparable over time and users understand their reliability given both planned and unexpected changes during data collection.

With this in mind, there are a few things to highlight about the Census to help interpret and better understand the data in this report:

1. Statistics Canada undertakes measures to ensure the privacy of individuals is protected including suppressing data and randomly rounding some counts. Estimates are randomly rounded either up or down, to a multiple of '5' or '10'. As a result, when data are summed or grouped, the total value may not match the individual values reported elsewhere (Statistics Canada, 2022h). Counts of 0 may instead represent a count of 5 or 10 and small changes to counts (i.e. a change of 5) over time or compared to other populations should be interpreted with caution. Areas where suppression has occurred to maintain data privacy and confidentiality are denoted by a dash (-) and referenced in the table or figure notes.
2. For the 2021 Census of Population, Statistics Canada added new Indigenous and gender identity questions to the questionnaire. More specifically, the Census now:
 - a. Includes a question asking if people who identify as Indigenous are registered members of Métis organizations or Settlements and if they are enrolled under, or a beneficiary of, an Inuit land claims agreement (Statistics Canada, 2022i). Throughout the report, the term "Indigenous" refers to the Statistics Canada identification question, namely those who "identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band" (Statistics Canada 2022g). The statistics presented in this report focus on those who identify as Indigenous, and do not make use of the new additional questions on membership to a Métis organization or Inuit land claims agreement.

In addition to the three Indigenous identity groups, some individuals report having multiple Indigenous identities (i.e. someone who identify as any two or all three First Nations, Métis and/or Inuk), and some do not identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but report having Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band. We reference these two groups when data are available, as “multiple Indigenous identities” and “other Indigenous identities”, respectively.

- b. The Census now asks a gender question that includes man, woman, or non-binary as response options, in addition to a question on an individual’s sex at birth (Statistics Canada, 2022j). In this report, we report on gender. Due to low response rates, non-binary respondents are included in the gender categories of Men+ and Women+ by Statistics Canada and for all the gender tables in this report.
3. The levels of participation in the Census vary with each survey for a range of reasons. Statistics Canada puts forward measures that allow users to understand the reliability of the data based on participation. This includes the Total Non-Response (TNR), that is, the percentage of people by geography who are estimated not to have responded to the Census. A TNR below 50% is considered reliable. TNR was low for geographies included in this report, 4.9% for BC and 4.1% for Surrey (Statistics Canada, 2022c).

The TNR in 2021 is lower than it was in 2016 for most geographies in this report, indicating better or equivalent data reliability.

4. In the 2021 Census there were 63 reserves and settlements that were incompletely enumerated, compared to only 14 reserves and settlements in 2016 (Statistics Canada, 2022e). In BC specifically, natural events and health concerns led to 23 reserves or settlements being incompletely enumerated. In both the 2016 and 2021 Census, all reserves within the census subdivision of Surrey were enumerated. One reserve, Barnston Island 3, in the Greater Vancouver census division was incompletely enumerated (Statistics Canada, 2022e). Statistics Canada cautions comparisons of on-reserve counts between geographies and over time in areas where data are missing because of incompletely enumerated reserves, and recommends excluding missing data in each reference point for more accurate comparisons.

More information on Census data quality and limitations are presented in Appendix A.

1.0 Population

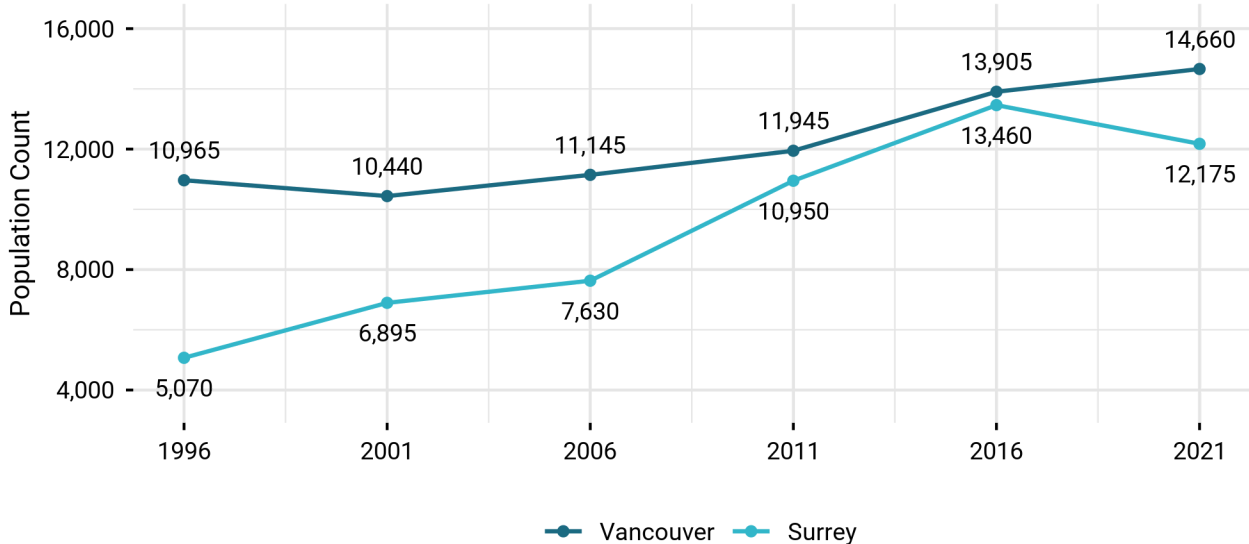
This section describes the size of the Indigenous population in Surrey over time and by identity group, where Indigenous people are living within Surrey, how the size of the population compares to other cities and regions in BC and Canada, and the anticipated population growth.

1.1 Indigenous Population Size

The Indigenous population makes up 2.2% of the total population in Surrey and in Vancouver. Figure 1.1.1 and Table 1.1.1 summarize the number of Indigenous people living in Surrey and Vancouver over time. Between 2016 and 2021, the Indigenous population in Surrey decreased by 9.5% (1,285) to a total of 12,175 people. In comparison, the Indigenous population in Vancouver continued to grow, increasing by 5.4%, or 755 people, from 2016 to 2021.

From 1996 to 2021, the Indigenous population in Surrey grew by 7,105 people or an average of 20.7% every five years. The total population (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) grew by a total of 258,083 people or an average of 13.1% every five years. Over this same period of time, the Indigenous (+6.2%) and total populations (+4.8%) in Vancouver grew at a slower average rate than in Surrey.

Figure 1.1.1 Indigenous Population Growth by Census Subdivision, 1996–2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156; Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011034. Statistics Canada. 2007. Surrey, British Columbia (Code 5915004). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Statistics Canada. 2001. Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, and Census Subdivisions, 2001 and 1996 Censuses. **Notes:** Indigenous identity includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Table 1.1.1 Indigenous Population Growth by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 1996–2021

| Census Year | Surrey | | | | Vancouver | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total Population | | Indigenous | | Total Population | | Indigenous | |
| | Counts | Growth (%) | Counts | Growth (%) | Counts | Growth (%) | Counts | Growth (%) |
| 1996 | 304,477 | | 5,070 | | 514,008 | | 10,965 | |
| 2001 | 347,820 | 14.2 | 6,895 | 36.0 | 545,671 | 6.2 | 10,440 | - 4.8 |
| 2006 | 394,976 | 13.6 | 7,630 | 10.7 | 578,041 | 5.9 | 11,145 | 6.8 |
| 2011 | 468,251 | 18.6 | 10,950 | 43.5 | 603,502 | 4.4 | 11,945 | 7.2 |
| 2016 | 511,540 | 9.2 | 13,460 | 22.9 | 618,210 | 2.4 | 13,905 | 16.4 |
| 2021 | 562,560 | 10.0 | 12,175 | - 9.5 | 650,380 | 5.2 | 14,660 | 5.4 |
| Average Five-Year Growth | 51,617 | 13.1 | 1,421 | 20.7 | 27,274 | 4.8 | 739 | 6.2 |

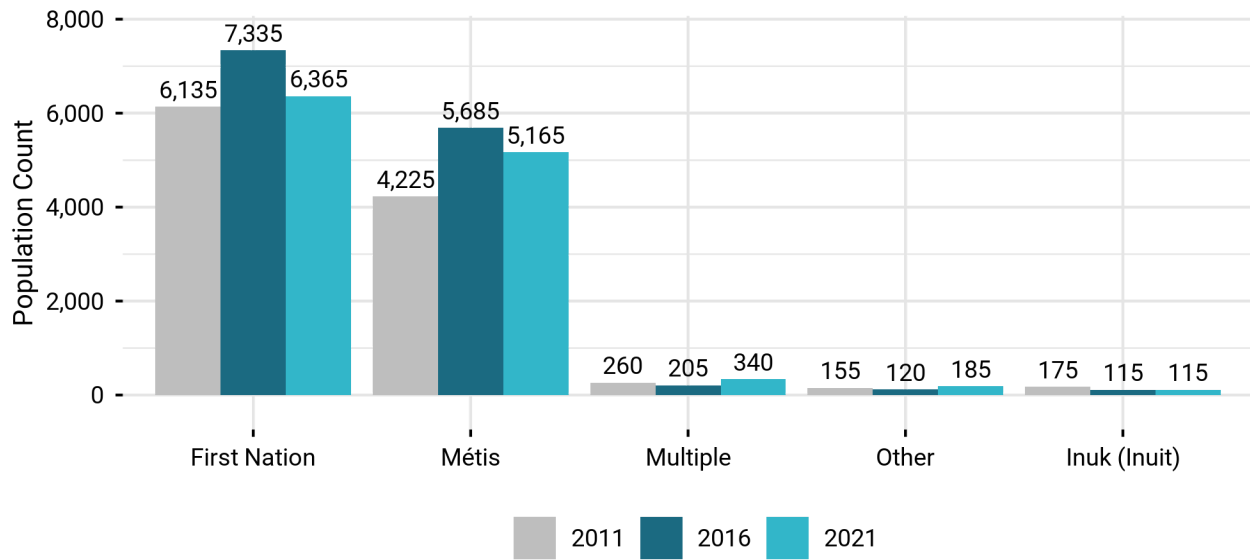
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156; Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011034. Statistics Canada. 2007. Surrey, British Columbia (Code 5915004). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Statistics Canada. 2001. Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, and Census Subdivisions, 2001 and 1996 Censuses. **Notes:** Growth rates are calculated for every census year (every five years). Average five-year growth is the average of each five-year population growth (count) or percentage change.

1.2 Indigenous Population by Identity Group

Figure 1.2.1 presents Indigenous population counts in Surrey by Indigenous identity group from 2011 to 2021, and Figure 1.2.2 and Table 1.2.2 compares the size and percentage of people identifying as each Indigenous identity group in Surrey to Vancouver, BC, and Canada. First Nations are the largest Indigenous group, followed by Métis, individuals with multiple Indigenous identities, other Indigenous identities, and Inuk (Inuit). Between 2016 and 2021, the number of people identifying as First Nations (6,365) or Métis (5,165) decreased by 13.2% and 9.2%, while the number of people identifying as Inuit remained unchanged.

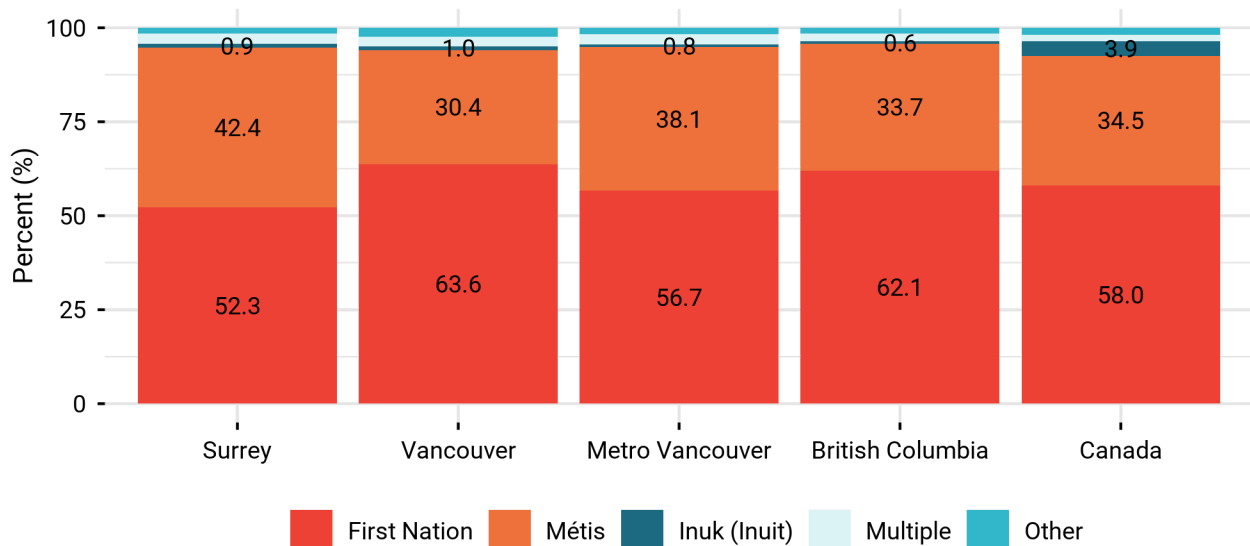
Over half (52.3%) of the Indigenous population is First Nations, a smaller percentage than in Vancouver (63.7%), Metro Vancouver (56.7%), BC (62.1%), and Canada (58.0%). In contrast, a larger percentage of the population is Métis (42.4%) in Surrey than the other geographic regions.

Figure 1.2.1 Indigenous Population by Identity Group, Surrey, 2011-2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156. Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011034. **Notes:** Due to random rounding, counts of each identity group do not sum to the total Indigenous population.

Figure 1.2.2 Indigenous Identity Group as Percentage of Indigenous Population by Region, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** The percent of individuals that identify as multiple Indigenous identities are as follows: 2.8 in Surrey, 2.6 in Vancouver, 2.7 in Metro Vancouver, 2.1 in

BC, and 1.6 in Canada. The percent of individuals that identify as Other indigenous identity are as follows: 1.5 in Surrey, 2.3 in Vancouver, 1.7 in Metro Vancouver, 1.6 in BC, and 2.0 in Canada. Not all percent labels are shown in the figure to maintain the legibility of the Inuit percent labels.

Table 1.2.2 Indigenous Population by Identity Group by Region, 2021

| Indigenous Identity | Surrey | Vancouver | Metro Vancouver | British Columbia | Canada |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| First Nation | 6,365 | 9,335 | 35,950 | 180,080 | 1,048,405 |
| Métis | 5,165 | 4,465 | 24,110 | 97,865 | 624,220 |
| Inuk (Inuit) | 115 | 145 | 515 | 1,725 | 70,540 |
| Multiple | 340 | 380 | 1,700 | 5,975 | 28,860 |
| Other | 185 | 340 | 1,080 | 4,565 | 35,230 |

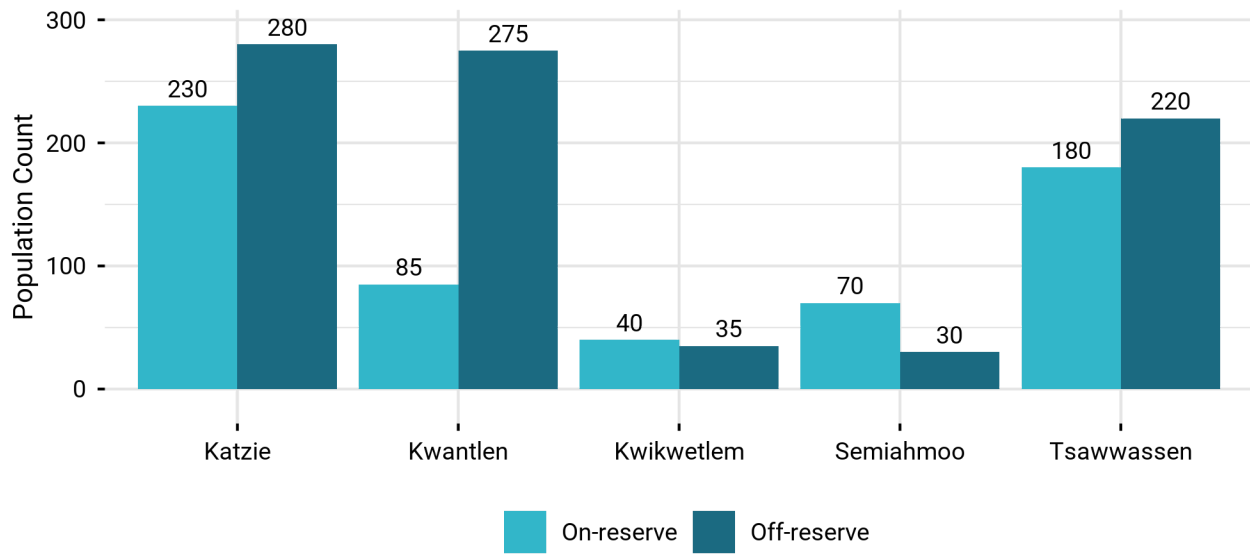
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Identity counts may not add up to the total count of Indigenous in each region due to Statistics Canada's random rounding.

1.3 Population of First Nations from Nations where Surrey is Located

Surrey is located on the territories of the Semiahmoo, Katzie, Kwikwetlem, Kwantlen, Qayqayt⁵, and Tsawwassen First Nations. Figure 1.3.1 shows the number of First Nations members living on- or off-reserve for each Nation. A total of 1,445 individuals are members of the First Nations on whose territories Surrey is located, increasing by 18.0% since 2016 (from 1,225). Of the First Nations with territories where Surrey is located, Katzie First Nation has the largest number of total members (510), followed by Tsawwassen First Nation (400), and Kwantlen First Nation (360). The majority (58.1%) of the members of these Nations reside off-reserve (and in the case of Tsawwassen, residing off Tsawwassen Treaty Land), an increase from 43.7% in 2016.

⁵ Statistics Canada do not report data for Qayqat First Nation.

Figure 1.3.1 Location of Residence by First Nation Members with Territories in Surrey, 2021

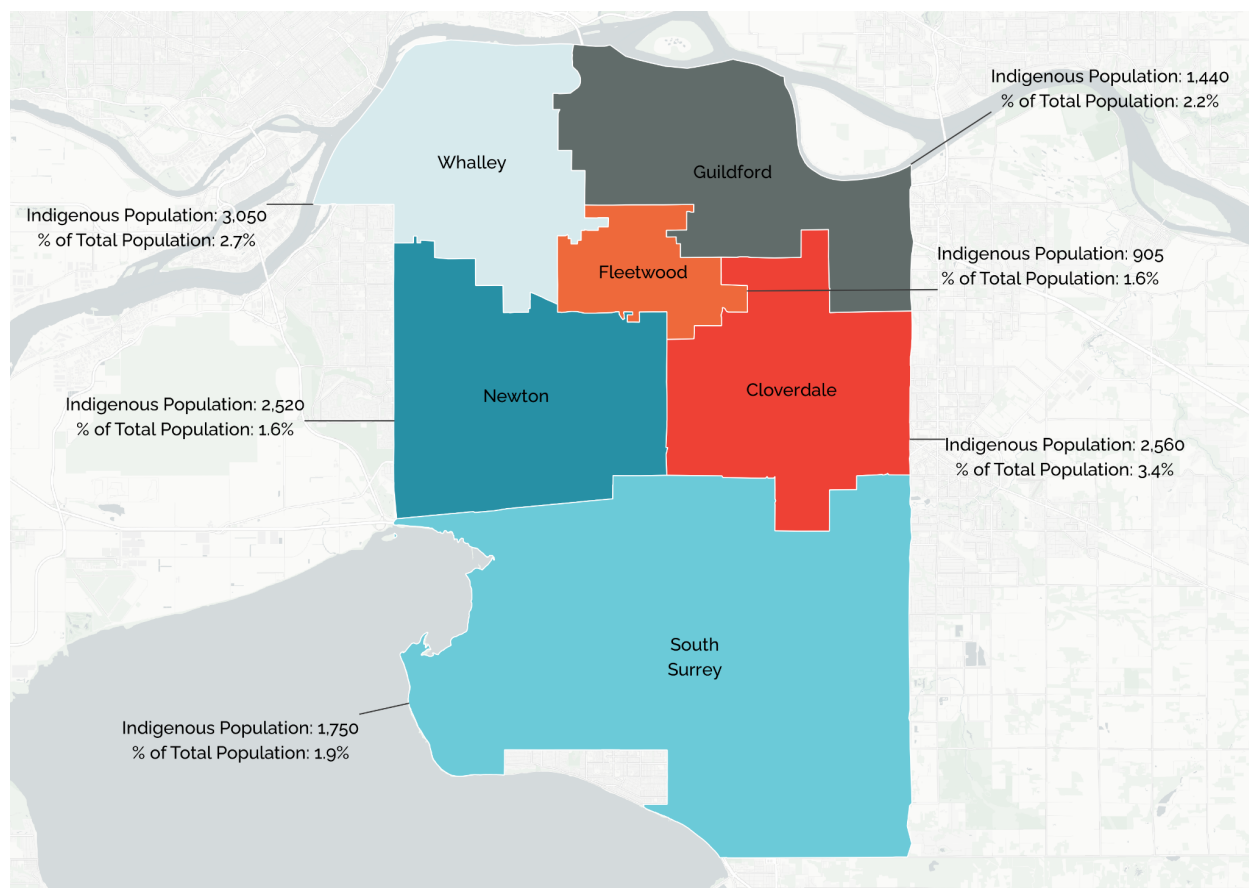


Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0267-01. Membership in a First Nation or Indian band by residence on or off reserve: Canada, provinces and territories. **Notes:** Statistics Canada does not report data for Qayqat First Nation. Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as 'on reserve' or 'off reserve'. 'On reserve' includes eight CSD types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-É) (except for the two Indian settlements of Champagne Landing 10 and Kloo Lake, located in Yukon), Indian government district (IGD), Terres réservées aux Cris (TC), Terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a land (NL), Tsawwassen Lands (TWL), and Tla'amin Lands (TAL). 'Off reserve' includes all CSDs in Canada not defined as 'on reserve'.

1.4 Indigenous Population by Community

Surrey is made up of six main communities, Whalley, Guildford, Fleetwood, Newton, Cloverdale, and South Surrey. Figure 1.4.1 shows the counts and geographical distribution of where the Indigenous population resides across different communities. Of the six communities, Whalley, Cloverdale, and Newton are home to the largest share of Indigenous people – 25.1% of all Indigenous residents live in Whalley, 20.9% live in Cloverdale, and 20.6% live in Newton. Additionally, the share of the Indigenous population in the six communities is highest in Cloverdale (3.4%), followed by Whalley (2.7%); that is, 3.4% of the population in Cloverdale and 2.7% in Whalley are Indigenous.

Figure 1.4.1 Indigenous Population by Community and Percentage of Total Population, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada. 2022. Census Profile. 2021 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001.

Notes: To map the Indigenous population in Surrey at a community level we use population estimates from dissemination areas (DA) mapped to community boundaries. Unfortunately, the mapping of DAs to community boundaries is not a perfect fit, with some DAs overlapping multiple communities, requiring populations in these areas to be estimated. This estimation results in the aggregation of community population counts to be slightly different than the total Indigenous population reported by the 2021 Census.

Table 1.4.1 summarizes the number of Indigenous people living in each Surrey community in 2016 and 2021. There are more Indigenous people living in Cloverdale and South Surrey in 2021 compared to 2016, whereas there are fewer Indigenous people living in the combined communities of Whalley and City Centre, Guildford, Fleetwood, and Newtown.

Table 1.4.1 Indigenous Population by Community as Count and Percentage, Surrey, 2016 and 2021

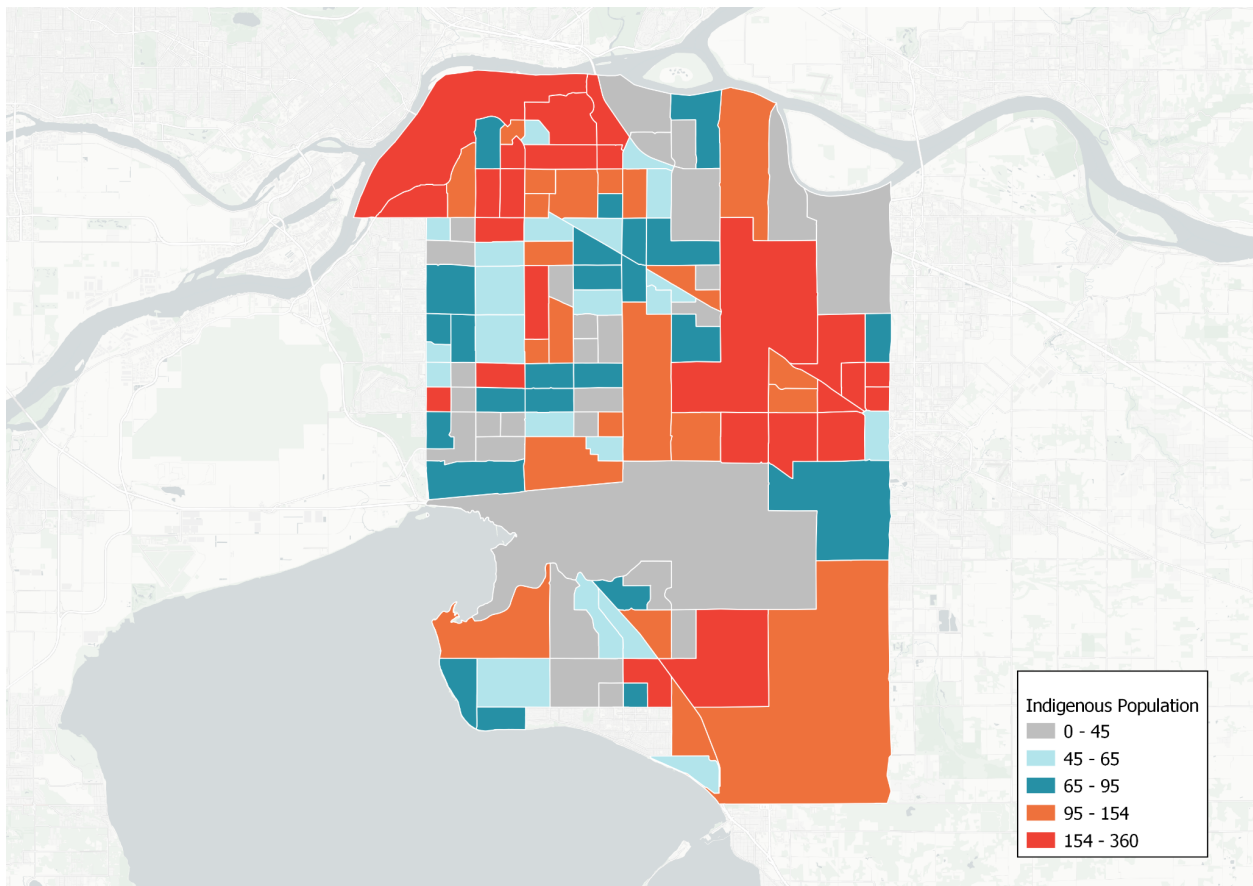
| Census Year | | Whalley & City Centre | Guildford | Fleetwood | Newton | Cloverdale | South Surrey |
|-------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|--------------|
| 2021 | Count | 3,050 | 1,440 | 905 | 2,520 | 2,560 | 1,750 |
| 2016 | Count | 3,510 | 1,575 | 1,240 | 3,280 | 2,295 | 1,565 |
| 2021 | % | 25.1 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 14.3 |
| 2016 | % | 26.1 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 24.4 | 17.0 | 11.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada. 2022. Census Profile. 2021 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001.

Notes: Counts for South Surrey are a combination of East and West South Surrey. Counts for only Whalley exclude the City Centre. To map the Indigenous population in Surrey at a community level we use population estimates from dissemination areas (DA) mapped to community boundaries. Unfortunately, the mapping of DAs to community boundaries is not a perfect fit, with some DAs overlapping multiple communities, requiring populations in these areas to be estimated. This estimation results in the aggregation of community population counts to be slightly different than the total Indigenous population reported by the 2021 Census.

Figure 1.4.2 presents the density of the Indigenous population in Surrey at the Census tract level. Census tracts where more Indigenous people live are coloured in orange and red, compared to areas where fewer Indigenous people live, shown in grey and blue. More Indigenous people live in the northwest, northeast, and southwestern quadrants of Surrey.

Figure 1.4.2 Indigenous Population Counts (Individual) by Census Tract, Surrey, 2021

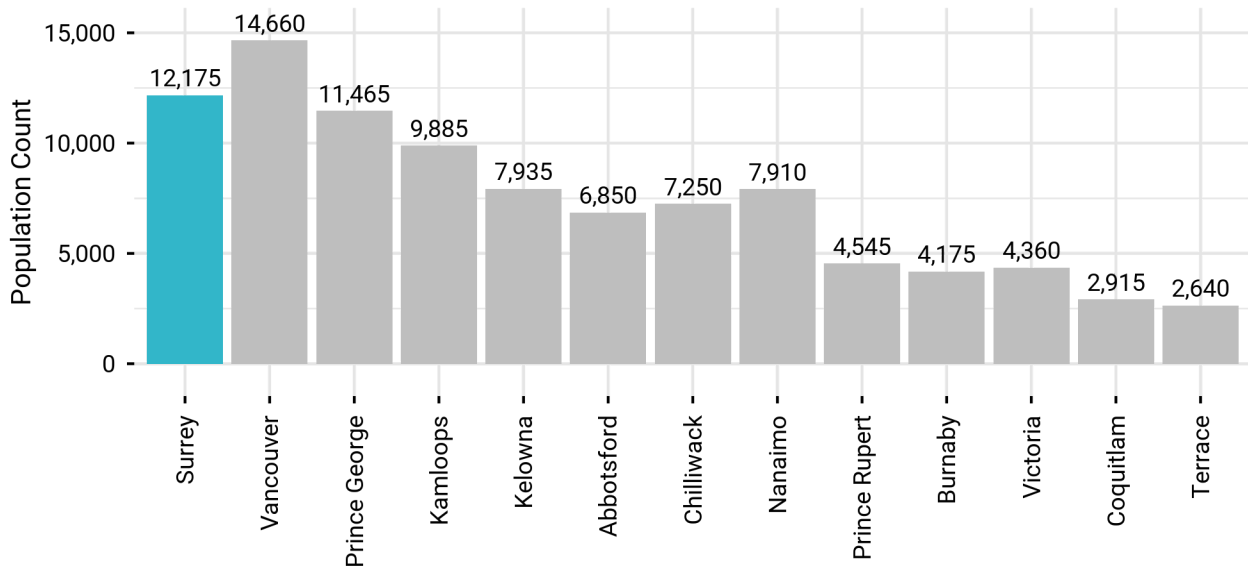


Source: Statistics Canada. 2022. Census Profile. 2021 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001.

1.5 Indigenous Populations in Cities Across Canada

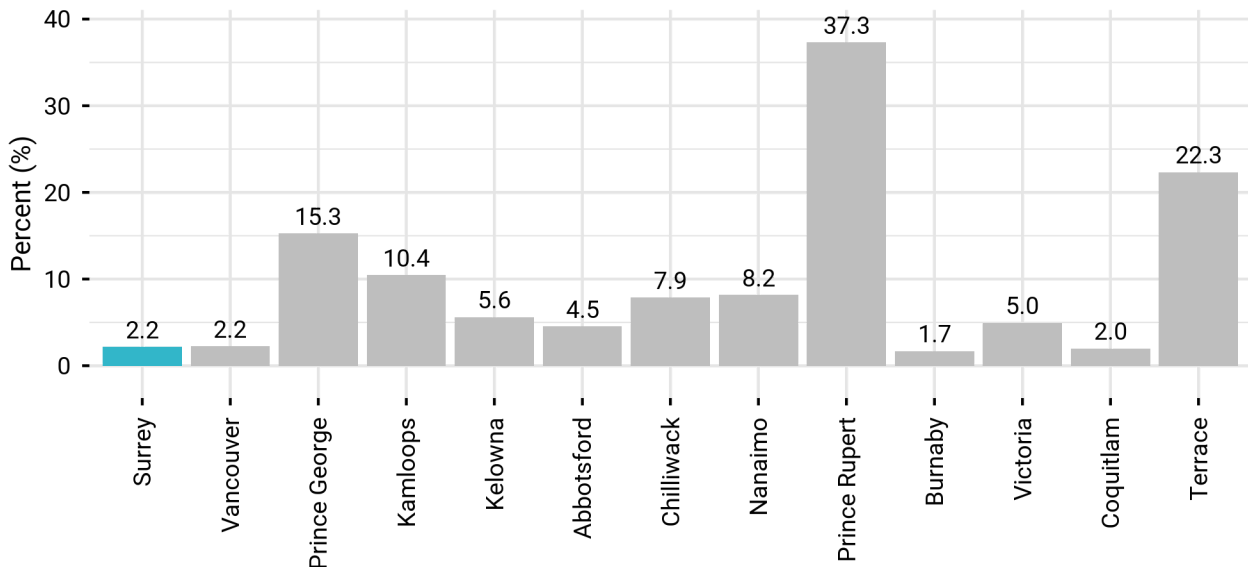
Figure 1.5.1 presents the number of Indigenous people in select census subdivisions across BC and Figure 1.5.2 presents the share of the total population that is Indigenous in those same select census subdivisions. Surrey has the second largest population of Indigenous people among major BC census subdivisions. Although many Indigenous people live in Surrey, the total share of the population who are Indigenous (2.2%) is small relative to other geographies.

Figure 1.5.1 Indigenous Population Across BC by Census Subdivision, 2021



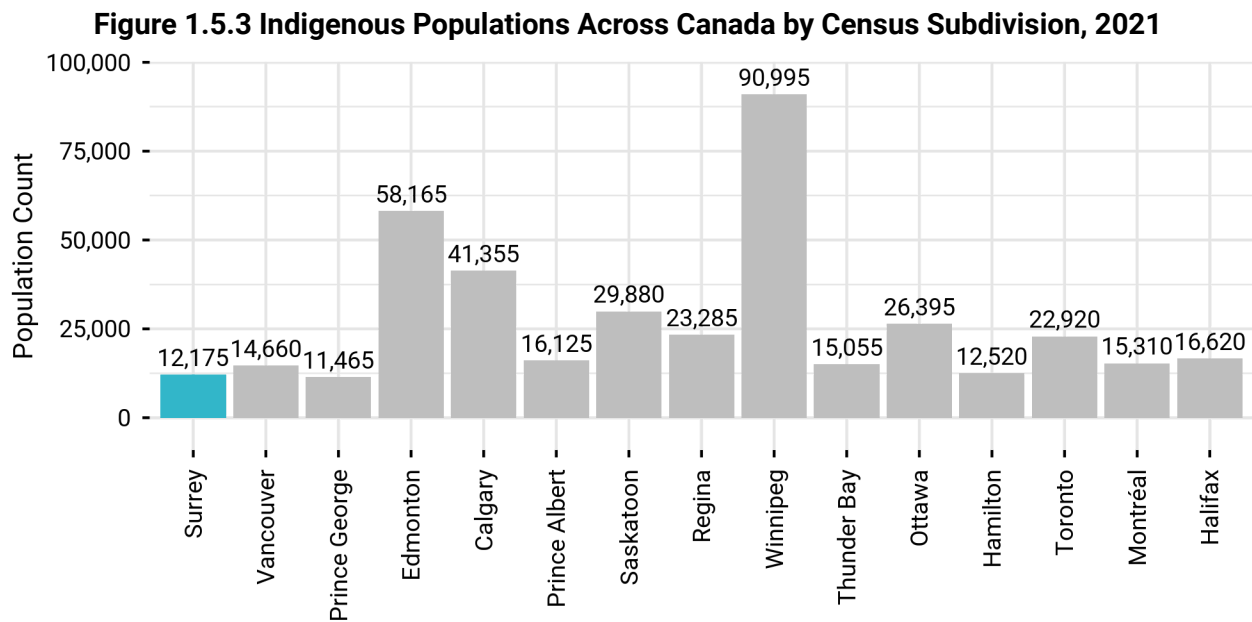
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Indigenous identity includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Figure 1.5.2 Indigenous Populations as Percentage of Total Population Across BC by Census Subdivisions, 2021



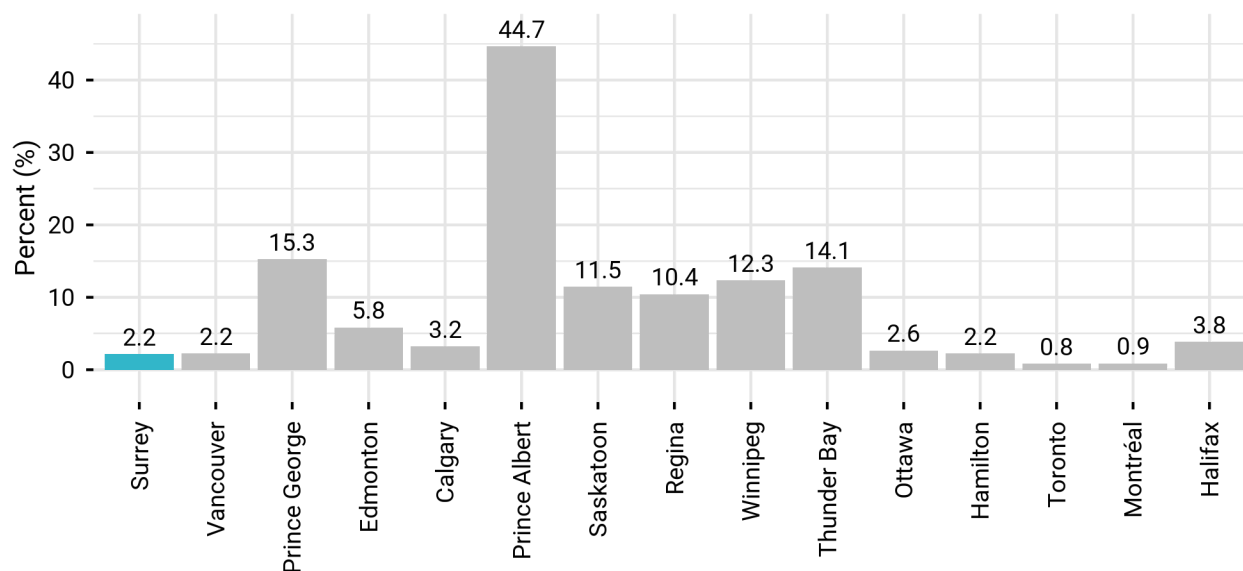
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Indigenous identity includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Figure 1.5.3 presents the number of Indigenous people in select census subdivisions across Canada and Figure 1.5.4 presents the share of the total population that is Indigenous in those same census subdivisions. There are fewer Indigenous people living in Surrey (12,175) than all other census subdivisions presented, with the exception of Prince George (11,465). Indigenous people make up a larger share of the population in Surrey than they do in Toronto and Montréal, but a smaller share compared to most other major cities in Canada.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Indigenous identity includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Figure 1.5.4 Indigenous Populations as Percentage of Total Population Across Canada by Census Subdivision, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Indigenous identity includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

1.6 Population Projections

Population projections use trends in fertility and mortality rates to estimate the size of a population into the future.⁶ Importantly, these estimates do not account for trends in mobility, that is, people moving to or from Surrey.

Table 1.6.1 presents the projected Indigenous population for Surrey and Vancouver from 2021 to 2041. The Indigenous population in Surrey is estimated to increase by 2,282 people, or an average of 4.4% every five years, totalling 14,442 people in 2041. The Indigenous population in Vancouver is estimated to increase by 3,049 people over the same period, or an average of 4.9% every five years. Growth for both Surrey and Vancouver will slow over time, changing by less than 1% a year from 2031 onward.

⁶ Big River Analytics estimated custom population projections for Surrey and Vancouver’s Indigenous population using a cohort component model (CCM). The CCM projects a starting population through time using trends in fertility and mortality.

Table 1.6.1 Projected Indigenous Population and Growth Rates for Surrey and Vancouver, 2021–2041

| Year | Surrey | | Vancouver | |
|------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Count | Annual Growth (%) | Count | Annual Growth (%) |
| 2021 | 12,160 | | 14,655 | |
| 2022 | 12,302 | 1.2 | 14,940 | 1.9 |
| 2023 | 12,445 | 1.2 | 15,223 | 1.9 |
| 2024 | 12,587 | 1.1 | 15,499 | 1.8 |
| 2025 | 12,725 | 1.1 | 15,765 | 1.7 |
| 2026 | 12,857 | 1.0 | 16,019 | 1.6 |
| 2027 | 12,987 | 1.0 | 16,260 | 1.5 |
| 2028 | 13,120 | 1.0 | 16,488 | 1.4 |
| 2029 | 13,251 | 1.0 | 16,698 | 1.3 |
| 2030 | 13,377 | 1.0 | 16,887 | 1.1 |
| 2031 | 13,495 | 0.9 | 17,052 | 1.0 |
| 2032 | 13,608 | 0.8 | 17,195 | 0.8 |
| 2033 | 13,721 | 0.8 | 17,320 | 0.7 |
| 2034 | 13,831 | 0.8 | 17,426 | 0.6 |
| 2035 | 13,937 | 0.8 | 17,514 | 0.5 |
| 2036 | 14,035 | 0.7 | 17,583 | 0.4 |
| 2037 | 14,127 | 0.7 | 17,635 | 0.3 |
| 2038 | 14,214 | 0.6 | 17,671 | 0.2 |
| 2039 | 14,296 | 0.6 | 17,693 | 0.1 |
| 2040 | 14,372 | 0.5 | 17,704 | 0.1 |
| 2041 | 14,442 | 0.5 | 17,704 | 0.0 |

Source: Big River Analytics custom population projections. Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0418-01 Crude birth rate, age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate (live births). Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0837-01 Life expectancy and other elements of the complete life table, single-year estimates, Canada, all provinces except Prince Edward Island. **Notes:** Projections do not account for migration, ethnic mobility, or exogamous parentage. Random rounding results in 2021 totals differing from Census counts.

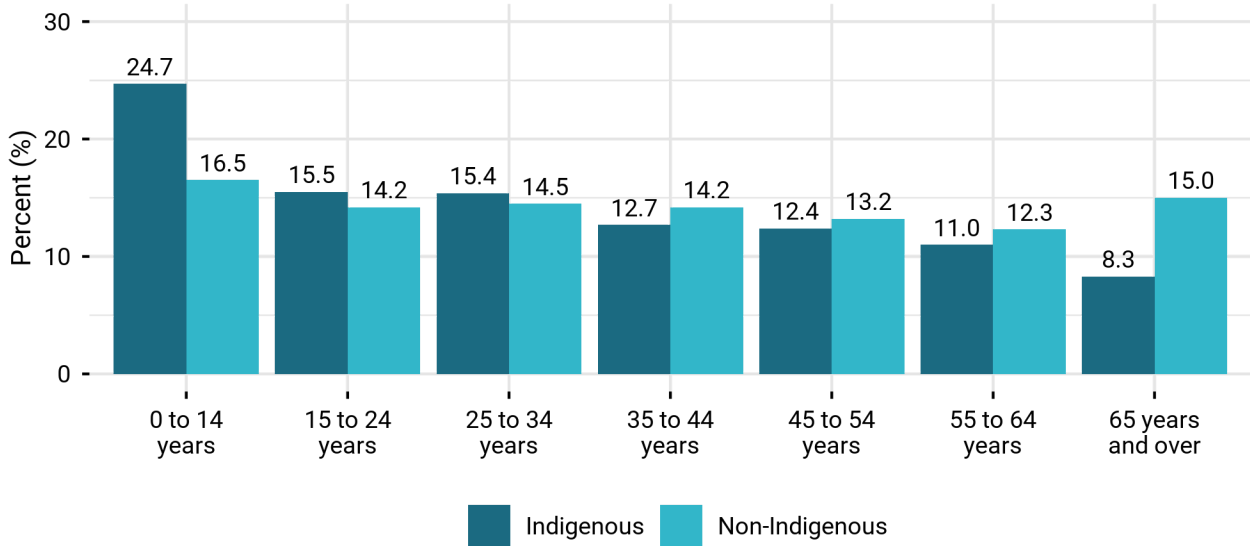
2.0 Gender and Age

Section 2.0 provides information on the age and gender of the Indigenous population in Surrey.

2.1 Age

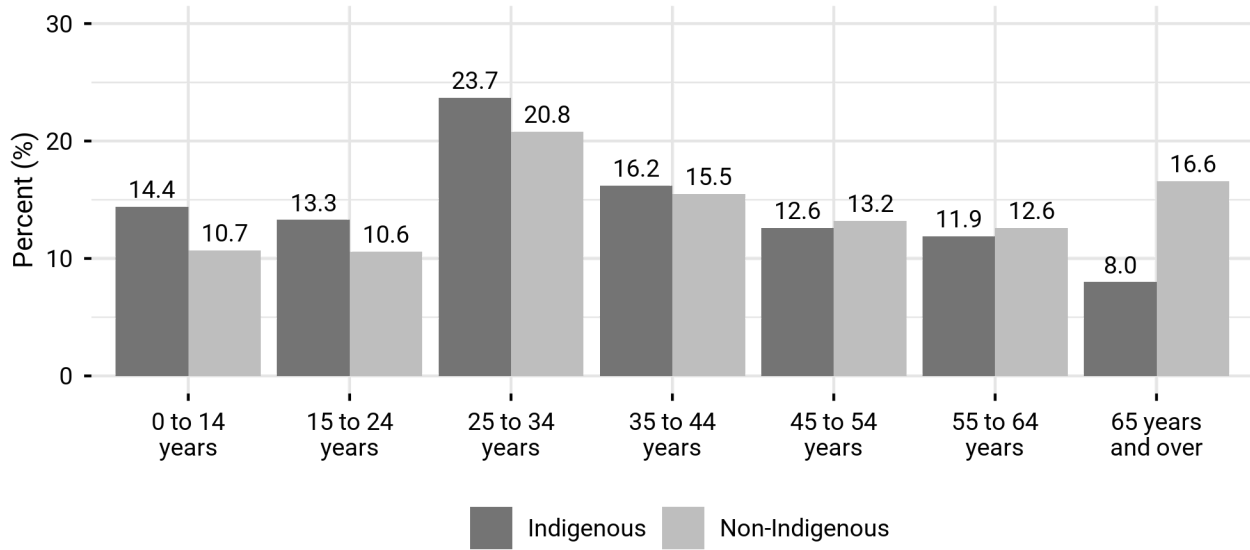
Figures 2.1.1a, 2.1.1b, and Table 2.1.1 present the age distribution of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population in Surrey and Vancouver. The Indigenous population in Surrey is younger than the non-Indigenous population and younger than the Indigenous population in Vancouver. The majority of Indigenous people in Surrey are less than 35 years old (55.6% vs. 45.2% of non-Indigenous people) and a larger share of Indigenous people are under 35 years of age in Surrey than in Vancouver (55.6% vs. 51.4% in Vancouver).

Figure 2.1.1a Age Distribution by Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

Figure 2.1.1b Age Distribution by Indigenous Identity, Vancouver, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

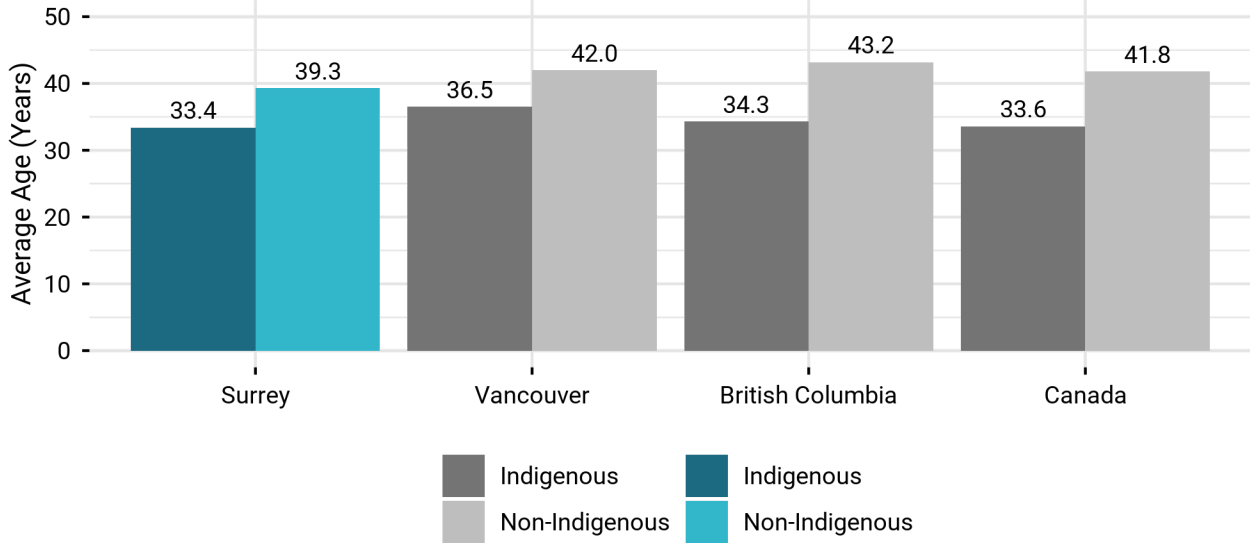
Table 2.1.1 Indigenous Population as Count and Percentage of Total Population by Age, Surrey and Vancouver, 2021

| Age | Surrey | | Vancouver | |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| 0 to 14 years | 3,010 | 24.7 | 2,105 | 14.4 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,885 | 15.5 | 1,950 | 13.3 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,875 | 15.4 | 3,470 | 23.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,545 | 12.7 | 2,370 | 16.2 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,510 | 12.4 | 1,845 | 12.6 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1,340 | 11.0 | 1,740 | 11.9 |
| 65 years and over | 1,010 | 8.3 | 1,175 | 8.0 |
| Total Population | 12,175 | 100.0 | 14,655 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Due to Statistics Canada random rounding, the Vancouver's total counts for each age group of the Indigenous population do not match counts for the Indigenous population in Section 1.0.

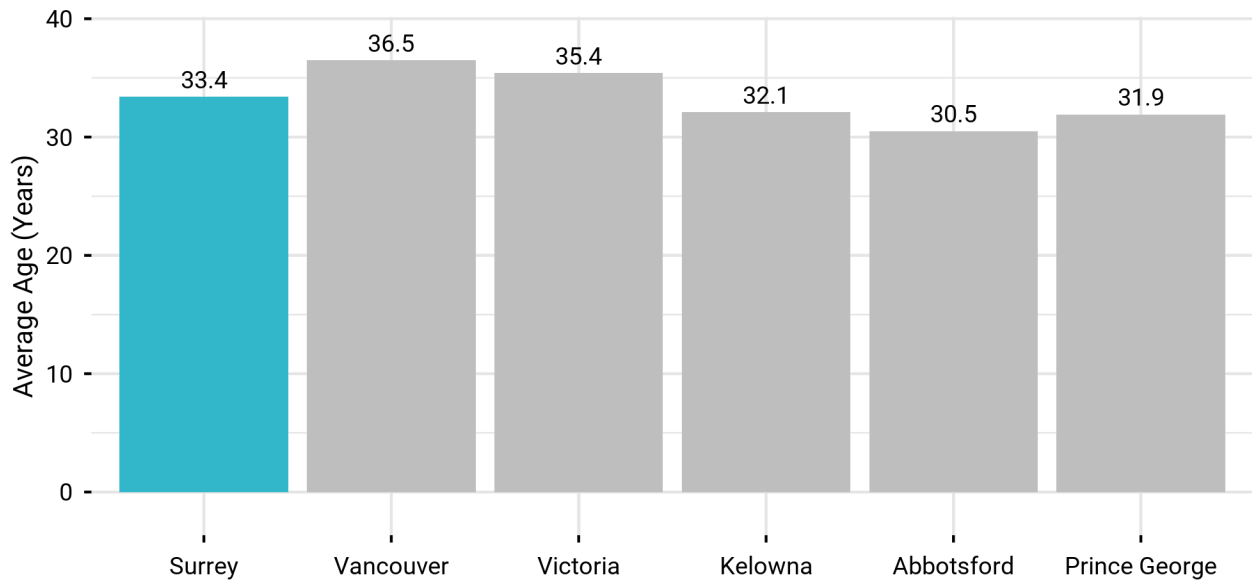
Figure 2.1.2, 2.1.3, and 2.1.4 compares the average age of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Surrey and other regions. The Indigenous population in Surrey is, on average, 5.9 years younger than the non-Indigenous population, and younger than Indigenous populations in Vancouver (36.5), Victoria (35.4), BC overall (34.3), and Canada (33.6), but older than in Kelowna (32.1), Abbotsford (30.5), and Prince George (31.9). Compared to other cities in Canada, the Indigenous population in Surrey is younger than in Toronto (36.4) and Montréal (38.9), but older than in Calgary (32.4) and Winnipeg (31.6).

Figure 2.1.2 Average Age by Indigenous Identity and Region, 2021



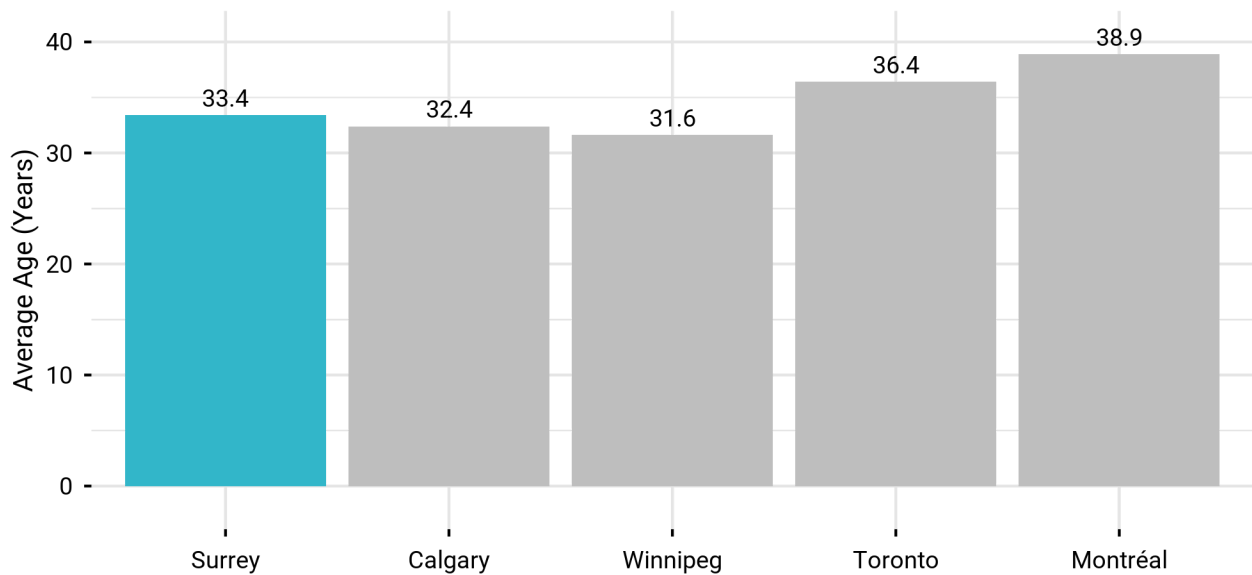
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

Figure 2.1.3 Average Age of the Indigenous Population Across BC by Census Subdivisions, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

Figure 2.1.4 Average Age of the Indigenous Population Across Canada by Census Subdivision, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

2.2 Gender

For the 2021 Census of Population, Statistics Canada added a question about people’s gender. Gender refers to the way a person feels internally and individually, or the way they express their identity, which may differ from their sex at birth. Respondents could identify as a man, woman, or non-binary person. The number of people identifying as non-binary is small. To protect individual confidentiality, data on gender from the 2021 Census are aggregated into two -categories: Male+ and Women+. Male+ includes men (and/or boys) as well as some non-binary persons, while Women+ includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons (Statistics Canada, 2022j).

Table 2.2.1 presents the counts and percentages of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population by gender in Surrey and major census subdivisions in BC. In Surrey and Vancouver, just over half of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population identify as Women+.

Table 2.2.1 Populations Across BC as Counts and Percentage of Total Population by Gender, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivisions, 2021

| Geography | Indigenous | | | Non-Indigenous | | |
|------------------|------------|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Women+ | Men+ | Women+ (%) | Women+ | Men+ | Women+ (%) |
| Surrey | 6,225 | 5,950 | 51.1 | 276,800 | 273,590 | 50.3 |
| Vancouver | 7,490 | 7,170 | 51.1 | 325,005 | 310,715 | 51.1 |
| Nanaimo | 4,210 | 3,695 | 53.2 | 45,785 | 43,325 | 51.3 |
| Prince George | 5,985 | 5,480 | 52.2 | 31,860 | 31,830 | 50.0 |
| British Columbia | 149,000 | 141,210 | 51.3 | 2,350,055 | 2,275,675 | 50.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman, or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Male+ includes men (and/or boys) as well as some non-binary persons, while Women+ includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons (Statistics Canada, 2022j).

2.3 Children and Youth

Children and youth are individuals ages 0 to 24. This section summarizes the size and demographics of the population of children and youth. Additional data on children and youth are presented for topics where counts are sufficiently large and data are not suppressed throughout the remainder of the report.

Table 2.3.1 and Figure 2.3.1 present counts and the percentage of the population that are children and youth by Indigenous identity for Surrey and other census subdivisions within BC. In Surrey, Indigenous children and youth make up 2.8% (4,895) of the total population of children

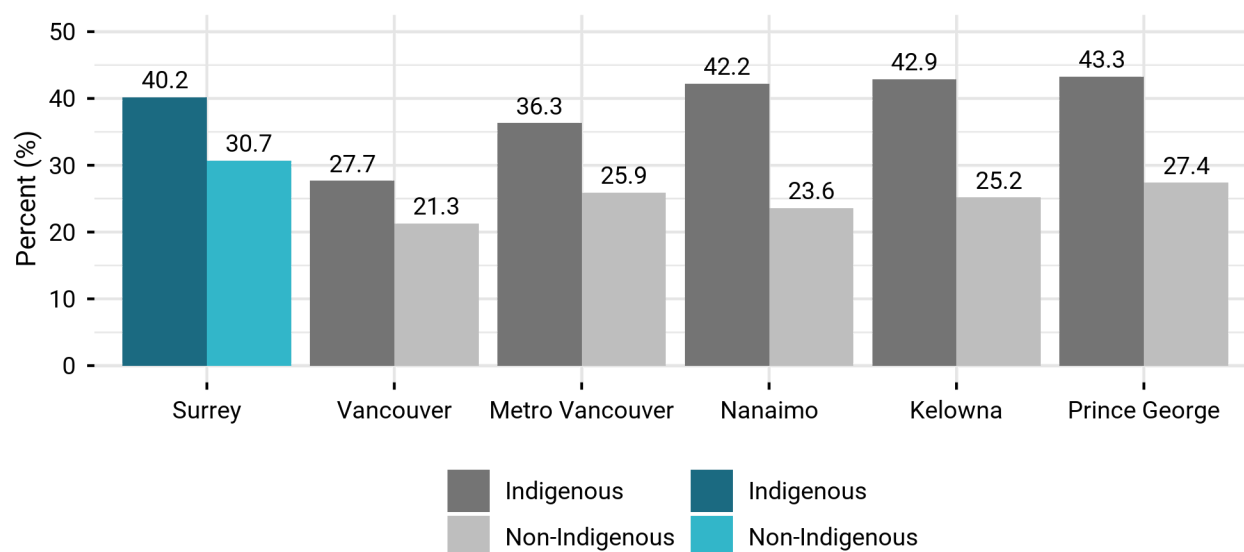
and youth (174,030). The share of Indigenous people who are children or youth (40.2%) in Surrey is larger than in Vancouver (27.7%) and Metro Vancouver (36.3%), but smaller than in Nanaimo (42.2%), Kelowna (42.9%), and Prince George (43.3%).

Table 2.3.1 Population of Children and Youth (Ages 0 to 24) as Counts and Percentage of Total Population by Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Age | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| 0 to 24 years | 4,895 | 40.2 | 169,135 | 30.7 |
| 0 to 14 years | 3,010 | 24.7 | 90,940 | 16.5 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,885 | 15.5 | 78,195 | 14.2 |
| 25 years and over | 7,280 | 59.8 | 381,255 | 69.3 |
| Total Population | 12,175 | 100.0 | 550,385 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01 Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Notes:** Due to Statistics Canada random rounding, the Vancouver's total counts for each age group of the Indigenous population do not match counts for the Indigenous population in Section 1.0.

Figure 2.3.1 Population of Children and Youth (Ages 0 to 24) as Percentage of Total Population by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

Table 2.3.2 presents the percentage of the Indigenous population that are children and youth in 2016 and 2021 for Surrey, Vancouver, and Metro Vancouver. Over this time period, the

percentage of the Indigenous population who are children and youth have declined in all three regions.

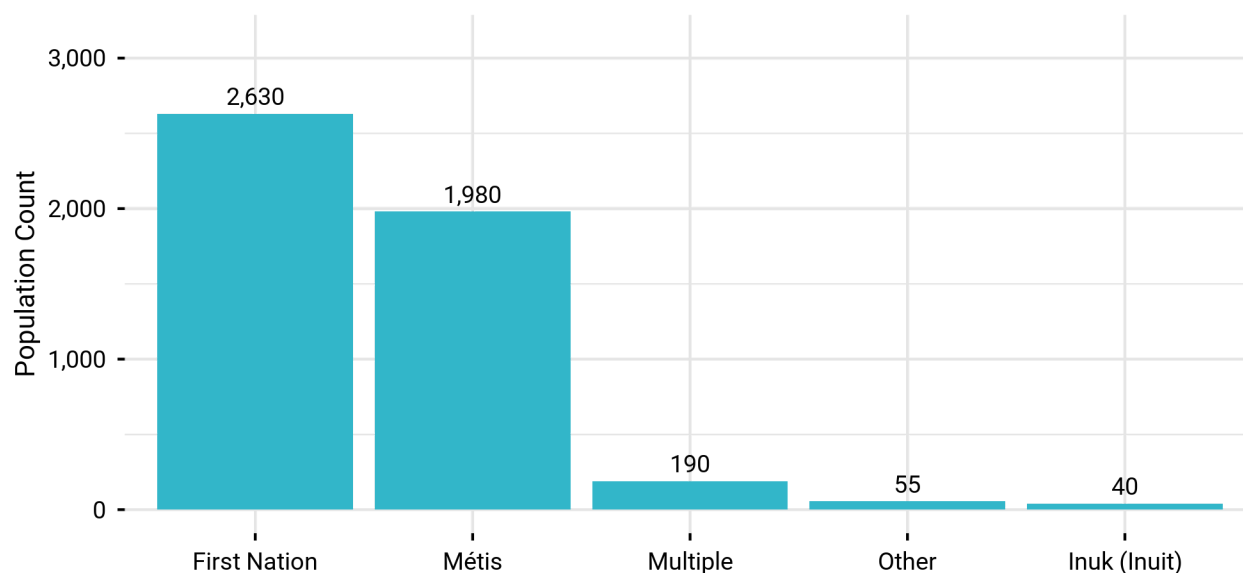
Table 2.3.2 Indigenous Children and Youth (Ages 0 to 24) as Percent of Total Population by Census Subdivision, 2016 and 2021

| Geography | 2016 (% of total) | 2021 (% of total) |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Surrey | 44.8 | 40.2 |
| Vancouver | 31.3 | 27.2 |
| Metro Vancouver | 40.2 | 36.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156.

Figure 2.3.2 presents the population of Indigenous children and youth in Surrey by Indigenous identity group. Similar to the overall Indigenous population in Surrey, individuals who identify as First Nations have the largest representation in the population of Indigenous children and youth (53.7%), followed by Métis (40.4%), and Inuit (3.9%). Those who identify as having multiple Indigenous identities or other Indigenous identities make up the remaining 5.0% of Indigenous children and youth.

Figure 2.3.2 Indigenous Children and Youth (Ages 0 to 24) as Counts by Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

3.0 Family Profile

Section 3.0 includes information on the family profile of the Indigenous population in Surrey. The family profile starts with details on marital status, followed by a description of family structures by Indigenous identity. Last, we present information about children in foster care in Surrey.

3.1 Family Traits

Table 3.1.1 presents the marital status of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations ages 15 years and over in Surrey and Vancouver. In Surrey, more than half (59.4%) of the Indigenous population have never married, while 20.6% are married, and 10.1% are common law. From 2016 to 2021, the percentage of Indigenous people married or in common law relationships remained relatively unchanged at 30.7% in 2021 and 30.3% in 2016.

Table 3.1.1 Counts and Percentage of Population Ages 15 Years and Over by Marital Status, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Marital Status | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Married | 2,505 | 20.6 | 250,365 | 45.5 |
| | Common law | 1,230 | 10.1 | 21,825 | 4.0 |
| | Never married | 7,230 | 59.4 | 225,575 | 41.0 |
| | Separated | 395 | 3.2 | 10,095 | 1.8 |
| | Divorced | 530 | 4.4 | 22,050 | 4.0 |
| | Widowed | 290 | 2.4 | 20,470 | 3.7 |
| Vancouver | Married | 1,795 | 12.2 | 227,230 | 35.7 |
| | Common law | 2,040 | 13.9 | 65,460 | 10.3 |
| | Never married | 9,090 | 62.0 | 273,695 | 43.1 |
| | Separated | 465 | 3.2 | 12,695 | 2.0 |
| | Divorced | 880 | 6.0 | 35,420 | 5.6 |
| | Widowed | 395 | 2.7 | 21,225 | 3.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Counts and percentages include the total Indigenous population for each geography. Marital status is considered for the total population ages 15 years and over.

Table 3.1.2 presents marital status by Indigenous identity groups in Surrey. In Surrey, a greater percentage of Métis (26.1%) are married compared to individuals who identify as First Nations (16.3%) or Inuit (12.5%), or people with multiple Indigenous identities (14.7%).

Table 3.1.2 Percentage of Population Ages 15 Years and Over by Marital Status and Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021

| Marital Status | First Nation (%) | Métis (%) | Inuit (%) | Multiple Indigenous (%) | Non-Indigenous (%) |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Married | 16.3 | 26.1 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 45.5 |
| Common law | 10.3 | 9.6 | - | 10.3 | 4.0 |
| Never married | 64.1 | 53.3 | 62.5 | 67.6 | 41.0 |
| Separated | 3.3 | 3.2 | - | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Divorced | 3.5 | 5.3 | - | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Widowed | 2.4 | 2.4 | - | 0.0 | 3.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Multiple Indigenous identities refers to individuals who selected more than one Indigenous identity. Values for Inuit individuals that are common law, separated, divorced, or widowed are suppressed. Due to small sample size, data are suppressed for Other Indigenous identity groups. Marital status is considered for the total population ages 15 years and over.

3.2 Family Structure

The Census identifies five different types of family structures:

1. Non-step family: Children live with two of their biological or adoptive parents.
2. Stepfamily: Children live with one biological or adoptive parent and the partner of the parent.
3. Living with one-parent (Man+): Children live in a one-parent household where their biological or adoptive parent is a Man+.
4. Living with one-parent (Woman+): Children live in a one-parent household where their biological or adoptive parent is a Woman+.
5. Living with at least one grandparent: Children live with at least one of their biological or adoptive grandparents but with no parent(s) present.

Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2 summarize the family structure of children in Census families, that is, the family structure of all children either living with their biological or adoptive parent(s) of any marital status or living with their biological or adoptive grandparent(s), in Surrey. The largest share of Indigenous children (39.9%) live with two biological or adoptive parents. The second largest share of Indigenous children (34.4%) live in a one-parent household, where the biological or adoptive parent is a Woman+.

A higher percentage of First Nations and Métis children live in two-parent non-step families, 37.8% and 44.2%, respectively. In contrast, a higher share of Inuit children and children with

multiple Indigenous identities live in one-parent families where the parent identifies as a Woman +.

Table 3.2.1 Children in Census Families as Counts and Percentage of Population by Family Structure and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Family Structure | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Non-stepfamily | 1,945 | 39.9 | 136,120 | 75.4 |
| Stepfamily | 695 | 14.3 | 10,595 | 5.9 |
| Living with one-parent (Man+) | 480 | 9.9 | 6,445 | 3.6 |
| Living with one-parent (Woman+) | 1,675 | 34.4 | 25,760 | 14.3 |
| Living with at least one grandparent | 75 | 1.5 | 1,655 | 0.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** The total population is children in census families. Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. Multiple Indigenous identities refers to individuals who selected more than one Indigenous identity.

Table 3.2.2 Children in Census Families as Counts and Percentage of Population by Family Structure and Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021

| Family Structure | First Nation | Métis | Inuit | Multiple Indigenous |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | Percentage (%) | | | |
| Non-stepfamily | 37.8 | 44.2 | - | 32.3 |
| Stepfamily | 15.1 | 12.8 | 40.0 | 9.7 |
| Living with one-parent (Man+) | 9.8 | 9.1 | - | 16.1 |
| Living with one-parent (Woman+) | 35.7 | 32.6 | 60.0 | 41.9 |
| Living with at least one grandparent | 1.5 | 1.2 | - | - |
| Family Structure | Counts | | | |
| Non-stepfamily | 980 | 895 | - | 50 |
| Stepfamily | 390 | 260 | 10 | 15 |
| Living with one-parent (Man+) | 255 | 185 | - | 25 |
| Living with one-parent (Woman+) | 925 | 660 | 15 | 65 |
| Living with at least one grandparent | 40 | 25 | - | - |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** The total population is children in census families. Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. Multiple Indigenous identities refers to individuals who selected more than one Indigenous identity. Values for Inuit and non-step family, living with one-parent (man+), and living with at least one grandparent have been suppressed. Values for multiple indigenous identity and living with at least one grandparent have also been suppressed.

Table 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 summarizes the family structure of individuals not in census families, which includes individuals in foster care, living with other relatives, living with non-relatives, and living alone.

In Surrey, a greater percentage of Indigenous (6.3%) than non-Indigenous (0.3%) people in non-Census families are in foster care, and a lower percentage of Indigenous (16.2%) than non-Indigenous (27%) people live with other relatives. A similar percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people live alone in Surrey (41% to 40.9%).

In Surrey, a higher percentage of First Nations and Inuit in non-census families live with non-relatives, 40.3% and 50.0%, respectively, compared to Métis (31.5%), persons identifying as multiple indigenous identities (21.4%), and non-Indigenous (31.8%).

Table 3.2.3 Persons Not in Census Families as Counts and Percentage of Total Population by Non-Census Family Structure and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Non-Census Family Structure | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Foster care | 170 | 6.3 | 245 | 0.3 |
| Living with other relatives | 440 | 16.2 | 23,585 | 27.0 |
| Living with non-relatives | 990 | 36.5 | 27,780 | 31.8 |
| Living alone | 1,110 | 41.0 | 35,670 | 40.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. Multiple Indigenous identities refers to individuals who selected more than one Indigenous identity. Values for Inuk persons in foster care and living with other relatives are suppressed.

Table 3.2.4 Persons Not in Census Families as Counts and Percentage of Population by Non-Census Family Structure and Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021

| Non-Census Family Structure | First Nation | Métis | Inuit | Multiple Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Percentage (%) | | | | |
| Foster care | 8.6 | 2.5 | - | 14.3 | 0.3 |
| Living with other relatives | 16.3 | 15.7 | - | 21.4 | 27.0 |
| Living with non-relatives | 40.3 | 31.5 | 50.0 | 21.4 | 31.8 |
| Living alone | 34.8 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 42.9 | 40.9 |
| Non-Census Family Structure | Counts | | | | |
| Foster care | 135 | 25 | - | 10 | 245 |
| Living with other relatives | 255 | 155 | - | 15 | 23,585 |
| Living with non-relatives | 630 | 310 | 20 | 15 | 27,780 |
| Living alone | 545 | 495 | 20 | 30 | 35,670 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Census family is defined as a married couple and the children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a parent of any marital status in a one-parent family with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. Children may be biological or adopted children regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family. Values for Inuk persons in foster care and living with other relatives are suppressed.

3.3 Children in Foster Care

Table 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 summarize the number and the percentage of children (aged 0 to 19 years) in foster care in Surrey and living in different regions across Canada. There are a total of 415 children in foster care in Surrey and 41.0% (170) are Indigenous. There are almost twice as many Indigenous boys (85) in foster care than Indigenous girls (45) in Surrey.

Of all Indigenous children in Surrey, 3.4%, are in foster care compared to 0.2% of non-Indigenous children. From 2016 to 2021, the count of Indigenous children in foster care in Surrey decreased by 135 Indigenous children, from 305 to 170.

Table 3.3.1 Counts and Percentage of Children in Foster Care by Age, Gender, and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Gender | Age | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-------------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Total | 0 to 4 | 30 | 3.7 | 55 | 0.2 |
| | 5 to 9 | 45 | 4.3 | 30 | 0.1 |
| | 10 to 14 | 45 | 3.9 | 60 | 0.2 |
| | 15 to 19 | 15 | 1.5 | 40 | 0.1 |
| Boys (Men+) | 0 to 4 | 20 | 5.1 | 30 | 0.2 |
| | 5 to 9 | 40 | 7.0 | 15 | 0.1 |
| | 10 to 14 | 25 | 4.0 | 35 | 0.2 |
| | 15 to 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.1 |
| Girls (Women+) | 0 to 4 | 10 | 2.4 | 25 | 0.2 |
| | 5 to 9 | 10 | 2.1 | 10 | 0.1 |
| | 10 to 14 | 15 | 2.9 | 30 | 0.2 |
| | 15 to 19 | 10 | 1.9 | 15 | 0.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Percentage is calculated as total population for each age group, gender, and Indigenous identity. Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman). Male+ includes men (and/or boys) as well as some non-binary persons, while Women+ includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons (Statistics Canada, 2022j).

Table 3.3.2 Count and Percentage of Children in Foster Care by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Canada | 19,650 | 3.2 | 23,885 | 0.3 |
| British Columbia | 3,110 | 3.3 | 1,730 | 0.2 |
| Surrey | 170 | 4.2 | 245 | 0.2 |
| Vancouver | 105 | 3.6 | 130 | 0.1 |
| Nanaimo | 90 | 2.3 | 70 | 0.3 |
| Prince George | 180 | 4.4 | 30 | 0.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Percentages are calculated as the total population of children in foster care. Where children are defined as anyone aged 0 to 19 years.

4.0 Housing

Section 4.0 summarizes information on the housing situations of Indigenous people living in Surrey, including housing tenure, conditions, costs, and demographics.

All housing statistics are presented at the household level, not by individual counts. An Indigenous household is one where at least one person living in the dwelling (home) identifies as Indigenous. Aligned with the population statistics presented in Section 1.0, there are more non-Indigenous households (179,250) than Indigenous households (6,220) in Surrey.

4.1 Household Demographics

For each household, Statistics Canada identifies a household maintainer, that is the person(s) residing in a household that are responsible for paying any of the housing costs (e.g., rent, mortgage, taxes, or utilities) (Statistics Canada, 2020g). Table 4.1.1 shows the age distribution of Indigenous and non-Indigenous household maintainers in Surrey. The greatest share of Indigenous (21.9%) and non-Indigenous (21.2%) households are maintained by people who are 45 to 54 years old. A slightly larger share of households are maintained by Indigenous people under the age of 35 (20.5%) compared to households maintained by non-Indigenous people (16%).

Table 4.1.1 Distribution of Household Maintainers by Age, Surrey, 2021

| Age | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| 15 to 24 years | 290 | 4.7 | 5,485 | 3.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 985 | 15.8 | 23,115 | 12.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,235 | 19.9 | 35,300 | 19.7 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,365 | 21.9 | 37,985 | 21.2 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1,290 | 20.7 | 35,950 | 20.0 |
| 65 to 74 years | 730 | 11.7 | 24,895 | 13.9 |
| 75 to 84 years | 265 | 4.3 | 12,400 | 6.9 |
| 85 years and over | 60 | 1.0 | 4,325 | 2.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Sum of percentages may total over 100 due to random rounding.

4.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.2.1 compares the number and percentage of households that are owned and rented. Of the 6,220 Indigenous households in Surrey, 53.8% of households rent their home compared to 29.7% of non-Indigenous households. A greater percentage of Indigenous households in Surrey

own their home (46.2%) compared to Vancouver (17.3%), but both cities face lower rates of ownership than the non-Indigenous population. The percentage of Indigenous households that own their home in Surrey (53.8%) did not change from 2016 to 2021.

Table 4.1.1 Count and Percentage of the Households by Housing Tenure, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Tenure | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Owner | 2,875 | 46.2 | 126,030 | 70.3 |
| | Renter | 3,345 | 53.8 | 53,220 | 29.7 |
| Vancouver | Owner | 1,710 | 17.3 | 137,135 | 46.4 |
| | Renter | 8,190 | 82.7 | 158,300 | 53.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation.

4.3 Dwelling Condition

Dwelling condition refers to whether a home is in need of repairs, excluding things like desirable remodelling or additions. Repairs are further classified as regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs.⁷

Table 4.3.1 presents the count and percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households by dwelling condition in Surrey and Vancouver. A higher percentage of Indigenous households require major repairs (8.6%) than non-Indigenous households (3.6%) in Surrey, but a smaller share of Indigenous households require major repairs in Surrey (8.6%) than in Vancouver (12.0%). The percentage of Indigenous households in Surrey whose homes require major repairs decreased from 9.7% in 2016 to 8.6% in 2021.

⁷ Regular maintenance needed includes dwellings where only regular maintenance such as painting or furnace cleaning is required. Minor repairs needed include dwellings needing only minor repairs such as dwellings with missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles or defective steps, railing or siding. Major repairs include dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors, or ceilings.

Table 4.3.1 Counts and Percentage of Households by Dwelling Condition, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Dwelling Condition | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed | 5,685 | 91.4 | 172,940 | 96.4 |
| | Major repairs needed | 535 | 8.6 | 6,510 | 3.6 |
| Vancouver | Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed | 8,710 | 88.0 | 277,325 | 93.9 |
| | Major repairs needed | 1,190 | 12.0 | 18,110 | 6.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation.

4.4 Housing Suitability

Housing suitability refers to whether a home has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household (Statistics Canada, 2022g). Table 4.4.1 summarizes the number of bedrooms and Table 4.4.2 summarizes the housing suitability of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey and Vancouver. The majority of Indigenous households (59.6%) are living in either two (30.9%) and three-bedroom dwellings (28.7%), compared to non-Indigenous households (51.8%), where a larger share live in dwellings with four or more bedrooms (34.7%).

Although there are differences in the size of homes Indigenous and non-Indigenous people tend to live in, the majority of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey and Vancouver have suitable housing. Eighty-nine percent (89.0%) of Indigenous households and 87.8% of non-Indigenous households are in suitable housing in Surrey, compared to 88.8% of Indigenous households and 92.3% of non-Indigenous households in Vancouver. From 2016 to 2021, the percentage and count of Indigenous households in unsuitable housing in Surrey increased by 1.3 percentage points, or from 655 to 685 households, respectively.

Table 4.4.1 Count and Percentage of Households by Number of Bedrooms and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Number of Bedrooms | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| No bedroom | 60 | 1.0 | 1,455 | 0.8 |
| 1 bedroom | 885 | 14.2 | 22,715 | 12.7 |
| 2 bedrooms | 1,920 | 30.9 | 45,935 | 25.6 |
| 3 bedrooms | 1,785 | 28.7 | 47,040 | 26.2 |
| 4+ bedrooms | 1,570 | 25.2 | 62,305 | 34.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Bedrooms refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.

Table 4.4.2 Count and Percentage of Households by Housing Suitability, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Suitability | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Suitable | 5,535 | 89.0 | 157,585 | 87.8 |
| | Not suitable | 685 | 11.0 | 21,870 | 12.2 |
| Vancouver | Suitable | 8,800 | 88.8 | 272,645 | 92.3 |
| | Not suitable | 1,105 | 11.2 | 22,790 | 7.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation.

4.5 Housing Costs

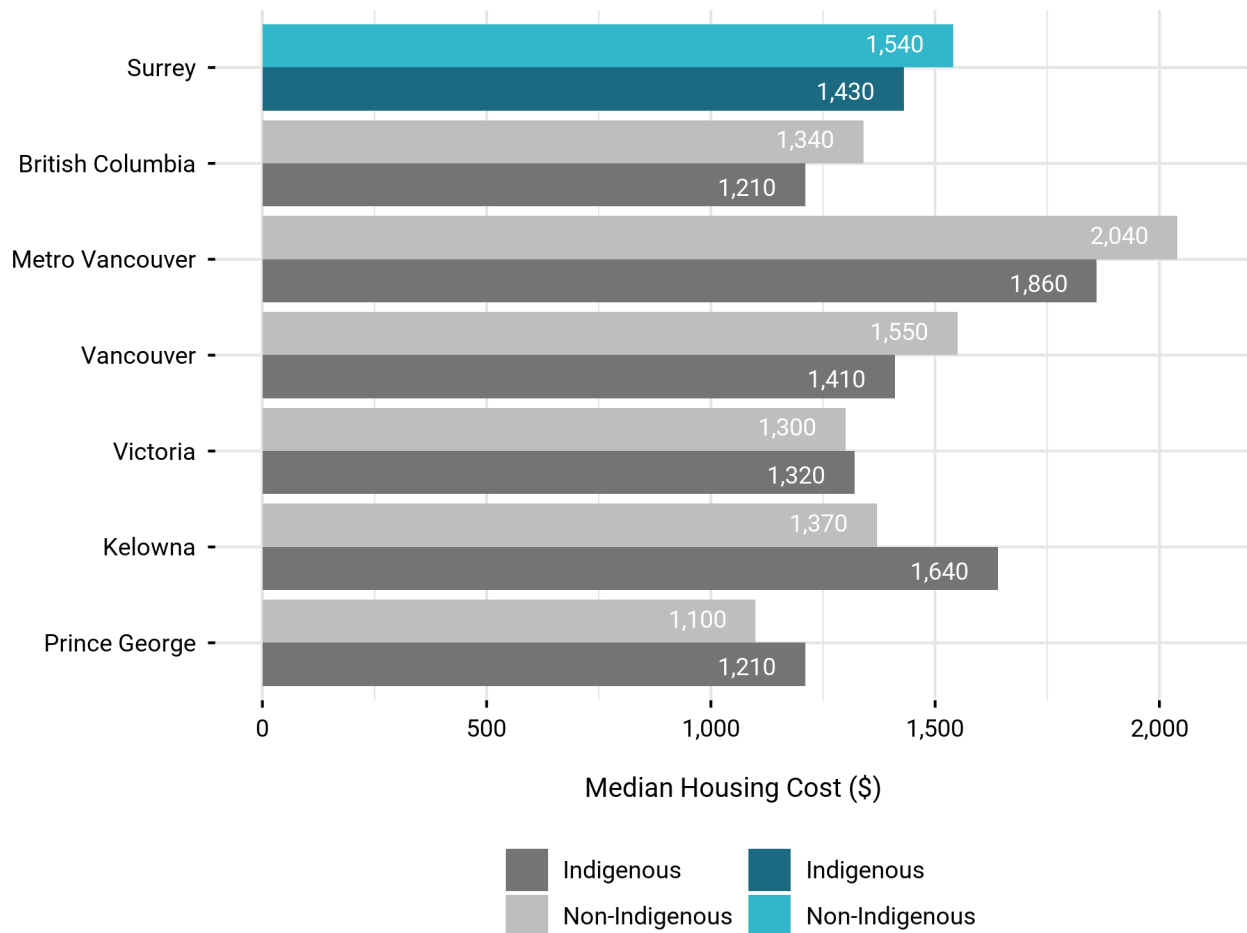
Housing costs refers to the average monthly total of all housing expenses paid by households. These costs are further defined by housing tenure. More specifically, for households who:

- Own their homes, housing costs can include mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of utilities.
- Rent their homes, housing costs can include the rent and the costs of utilities.
- Live in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, shelter costs can include the monthly use or occupancy payment and the costs of utilities (Statistics Canada, 2022g).

Figure 4.5.1 compares the median housing costs for Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey and other regions. The median housing cost for Indigenous households

(\$1,430) in Surrey is \$140 lower than that of non-Indigenous households (\$1,540). Indigenous households in Surrey have the third highest median monthly housing costs, after Metro Vancouver (\$1,860) and Kelowna (\$1,640), and are comparable to Vancouver (\$1,410).

Figure 4.5.1 Median Monthly Housing Costs for Households by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Housing costs refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households. Costs are reported for owner and renter households, and households living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, in non-farm private dwellings.

Table 4.5.1 shows the median monthly housing costs for renters and owners in 2016 and 2021 for the total population, that is, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.⁸ Owners in Surrey have higher median monthly housing costs (\$1,820) than renters (\$1,300). Median housing costs in Surrey are higher than in Canada overall for both owners (+\$580) and renters (+\$230).

⁸ Note data on the monthly housing costs by tenure for Indigenous households in Surrey is not yet publicly available, but will be in the Indigenous Population Profile report anticipated to be released in the summer 2023.

Surrey housing costs are also higher for owners than in BC overall (+\$500), but costs to renters are lower (-\$70).

Across Canada, BC, and Surrey the median monthly housing costs for renters and owners increased from 2016 to 2021. In Surrey, the median monthly housing costs increased by 43.2% for renters and 21.5% for owners. These increases are greater than those experienced by renters and owners in Vancouver (30.2% for renters; 11.8% for owners), BC (32.2%; 14.9%), and Canada (17.6%; 9.7%).

Table 4.5.1 Median Monthly Housing Costs for the Total Population by Tenure and Census Subdivision, 2016 and 2021

| Geography | 2016 Median Monthly Housing Costs (\$) | | 2021 Median Monthly Housing Costs (\$) | |
|------------------|--|--------|--|--------|
| | Renters | Owners | Renters | Owners |
| Surrey | 908 | 1,498 | 1,300 | 1,820 |
| Vancouver | 1,206 | 1,306 | 1,570 | 1,460 |
| British Columbia | 1,036 | 1,149 | 1,370 | 1,320 |
| Canada | 910 | 1,130 | 1,070 | 1,240 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Profile; Statistics Canada 2016. Census Profile. **Notes:** Housing cost refers to the average monthly total of all housing expenses paid by households.

4.6 Housing Affordability

Housing affordability can be measured by the share of total income a household spends on their housing costs. One standard measure of affordability is whether total housing costs exceed 30% of a household’s income.

Table 4.6.1 presents housing cost as a percentage of income, by Indigenous identity in Surrey and Vancouver. Although housing sizes and costs differ between Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Surrey, a similar share of Indigenous (74.7%) and non-Indigenous (73.6%) households spent less than 30% of their income on housing costs. In comparison to Vancouver, a greater percentage of Indigenous households in Surrey are in affordable housing; that is, fewer households spend 30% or more income on housing costs.

From 2016 to 2021, the number of Indigenous households in Surrey spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs has decreased from 31.5% to 25.1%. This may have been a result of households receiving COVID-19 income support, which increased after-tax income for many families and individuals during 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022).

Table 4.6.1 Count and Percentage of Households by Spending on Housing Costs, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Spending on Housing Costs | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Less than 30% of income | 4,645 | 74.7 | 132,080 | 73.6 |
| | Spending 30% or more of income | 1,560 | 25.1 | 46,655 | 26.0 |
| | Not applicable | 15.0 | 0.2 | 720 | 0.4 |
| Vancouver | Less than 30% of income | 6,530 | 65.9 | 195,545 | 66.2 |
| | Spending 30% or more of income | 3,330 | 33.6 | 98,320 | 33.3 |
| | Not applicable | 45.0 | 0.5 | 1,565 | 0.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Income to housing costs is calculated as the percentage of average monthly total income spent on housing costs.

Subsidized housing includes social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements, and housing allowances (Statistics Canada, 2022g). Table 4.6.2 presents counts and percentages of households who rent their homes who are in subsidized housing in Surrey and Vancouver. In Surrey, 12.6% of Indigenous households who rent are in subsidized housing, compared to 8.6% of non-Indigenous households who rent. A much higher percentage of Indigenous renters in Vancouver live in subsidized housing (27.1%) than in Surrey (12.6%). The percentage of Indigenous households in Surrey living in subsidized housing has decreased since 2016, from 14.7% to 12.6%.

Table 4.6.2 Indigenous Renters with Subsidized Housing by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Subsidized Housing | Indigenous Households | | Non-Indigenous Households | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Count | Percentage (%) | Count | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | Subsidized housing | 420 | 12.6 | 4,600 | 8.6 |
| | Not subsidized housing | 2,920 | 87.4 | 48,620 | 91.4 |
| Vancouver | Subsidized housing | 2,220 | 27.1 | 17,995 | 11.4 |
| | Not subsidized housing | 5,970 | 72.9 | 140,300 | 88.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Subsidized housing refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

5.0 Mobility

Section 5.0 presents information about the mobility status, that is, whether individuals have recently moved and where they moved from, of individuals living in Surrey and how trends in migration have changed over time.

Individuals are classified as either movers or non-movers in relation to where they lived one- or five-years prior to the Census reference date.⁹ For movers, individuals can be further classified as having moved within their census subdivision (non-migrants), moved to a new census subdivision within the same province (intraprovincial migrant), moved to a new province from somewhere else in Canada (interprovincial migrant), or moved to Canada from elsewhere (external migrant).

Mobility status is available by the census subdivision in which individuals reside when Census data is collected. In other words, for the data presented in this section, movers are people who moved to or within Surrey in the last one or five year period. Non-migrants moved from one part of Surrey to another, intraprovincial migrants moved from somewhere else in BC to Surrey, interprovincial migrants moved from outside of BC to Surrey, and external migrants moved from outside of Canada to Surrey.

Figure 5.0 illustrates the relationships between sub-classifications of movers, as well as the number of Indigenous people in Surrey who fall into each category for moves between 2020 and 2021.

5.1 Mobility between 2020 and 2021

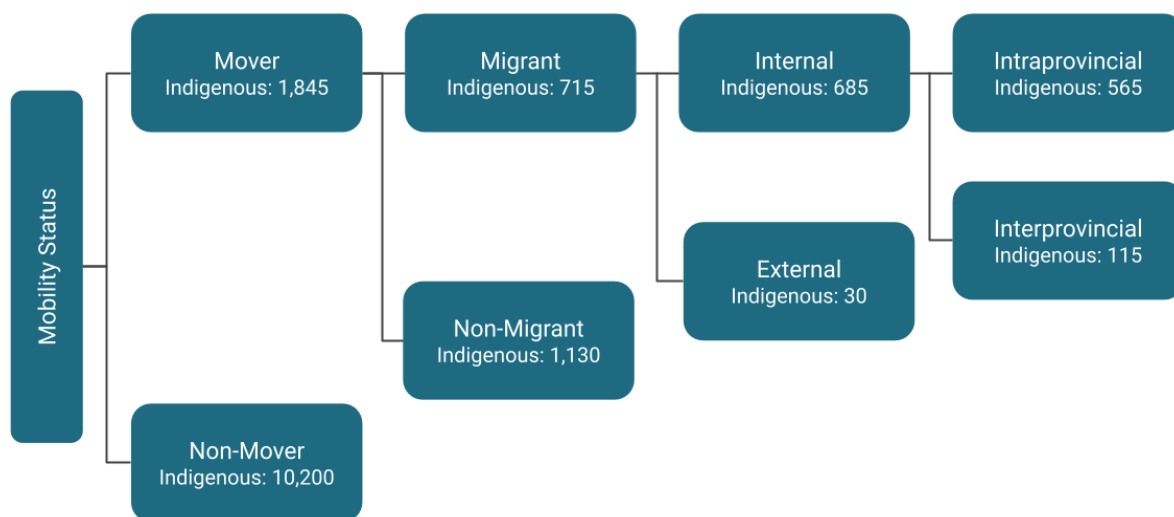
Table 5.1.1 presents counts and percentages of the population who moved between 2020 and 2021 Indigenous identity. Fourteen percent (14.3%) (79,810 individuals) of the total population in Surrey moved to or within Surrey between 2020 and 2021.¹⁰ Of those residents who had moved, 2.3% (1,845) were Indigenous, representing 15.3% of the Indigenous population in Surrey.¹¹

⁹ The 2021 Census reference date was May 11, 2021.

¹⁰ Within one year of May 11, 2021.

¹¹ The population for mobility statistics is counted as individuals aged 1 year and over residing in Canada, in private households. This is less than the total population referenced in Section 1.0.

Figure 5.0 Mobility Status of Indigenous Population, Surrey, 2020–2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Non-Mover: persons who lived in the same residence on the reference day as on the same date one year earlier. Mover: persons who did not live in the same residence on the reference day as on the same date one year earlier. Migrant: includes movers who lived in the same census subdivision on the reference day as they did on the same date one year earlier. Non-Migrant: includes movers who lived in the same census subdivision on the reference day as they did on the same date one year earlier. Internal: includes migrants who lived in Canada one year ago. External: includes migrants who did not live in Canada one year ago. Intraprovincial: includes internal migrants who lived in the same province or territory on the reference day as on the same date one year earlier. Interprovincial: includes internal migrants who did not live in the same province or territory on the reference day as on the same date one year earlier

Table 5.1.1 Counts and Percentages of Population by Mobility Status and Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2020–2021

| Indigenous Identity | Movers | | Non-Movers | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Total Population | 79,800 | 14.3 | 477,000 | 85.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | 78,000 | 14.3 | 467,000 | 85.7 |
| Indigenous | 1,845 | 15.3 | 10,200 | 84.7 |
| First Nations | 1,085 | 17.2 | 5,210 | 82.8 |
| Métis | 695 | 13.6 | 4,420 | 86.4 |
| Inuit, Multiple Identities, Other | 70 | 10.8 | 580 | 89.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** The population for mobility statistics is counted as individuals aged 1 year and over residing in Canada, in private households. This is less than the total population referenced in Section 1.0. Due to random rounding, counts of individual indigenous identity groups do not add to the total count of 1,845.

Table 5.1.2 presents the percentage of individuals that moved by Indigenous identity in Surrey, Vancouver, and BC. A similar percentage of the Indigenous population in Surrey moved in the last year (15.3%) compared to the Indigenous population in BC (15.5%), but a larger share of the Indigenous population in Vancouver had moved in the last year (24.3%).

Table 5.1.2 Percentages of Movers by Indigenous Identity for Surrey, Vancouver, and BC, 2020–2021

| Indigenous Identity | Percentage of Population that Moved (%) | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|----------------|
| | Total Population | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| British Columbia | 14.5 | 15.5 | 14.4 |
| Surrey | 14.3 | 15.3 | 14.3 |
| Vancouver | 17.6 | 24.3 | 17.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation.

Table 5.1.2 compares the percentage of individuals that moved by Indigenous identity in Surrey between 2015 and 2016 and between 2020 and 2021. A smaller percentage of the Indigenous population moved between 2020 and 2021 (15.3%) compared to the percentage that moved between 2015 and 2016 (20.9%).

Table 5.1.3 Counts and Percentages of Movers by Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2015–2016 and 2020–2021

| Indigenous Identity | Movers in 2015–2016 | | Movers in 2020–2021 | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | Counts | Percentage of Population (%) | Counts | Percentage of Population (%) |
| Total Population | 78,455 | 15.5 | 79,800 | 14.3 |
| Indigenous | 2,770 | 20.9 | 1,850 | 15.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 75,690 | 15.4 | 78,000 | 14.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. Statistics Canada. 2018. Aboriginal Population Profile. 2016 Census. Catalogue no. 98-510-X2016001. Ottawa. Released July 18, 2018.

5.2 Mobility between 2020 and 2021 by Location of Origin

Table 5.2.1, Table 5.2.2, and Figure 5.2.1 presents counts and percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous movers who live in Surrey and moved in the last year from different locations. In the last year, the majority (65.5%) of movers in Surrey moved within Surrey. Among Indigenous people who moved, 61.2% (1,130 individuals) moved within Surrey, 30.6% (565) moved from elsewhere in BC, and 7.8% (145) moved from outside of BC or Canada.

Table 5.2.1 Counts and Percentages of Indigenous Movers by Type and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2020–2021

| Type of Move | Total Population | | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| All Movers | 79,810 | 100.0 | 1,845 | 100.0 | 77,965 | 100.0 |
| Within City (non-migrants) | 52,285 | 65.5 | 1,130 | 61.2 | 51,155 | 65.6 |
| Within BC (intraprovincial) | 14,375 | 18.0 | 565 | 30.6 | 13,805 | 17.7 |
| Outside of BC (interprovincial) | 4,470 | 5.6 | 115 | 6.2 | 4,360 | 5.6 |
| Outside of Canada (external) | 8,685 | 10.9 | 30 | 1.6 | 8,645 | 11.1 |

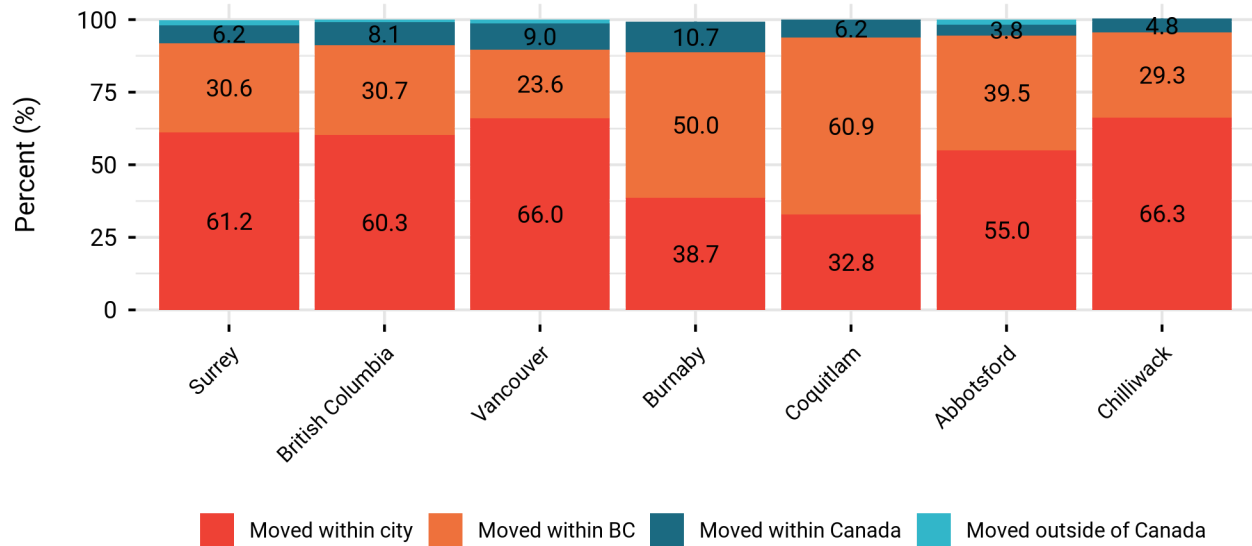
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Each percentage is calculated in relation to the “All Movers”. For example, the percentage of Indigenous movers to Surrey from within BC is calculated by 565/1,845.

Table 5.2.2 Percentage of Indigenous Movers by Type and Census Subdivision, 2020–2021

| Type of Mover | Indigenous (%) | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | BC | Surrey | Burnaby | Vancouver |
| All Movers | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Within City (non-migrants) | 60.3 | 61.2 | 38.7 | 66.0 |
| Within BC (intraprovincial) | 30.7 | 30.6 | 50.7 | 23.6 |
| Outside of BC (interprovincial) | 8.1 | 6.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| Outside of Canada (external) | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Each percentage is calculated in relation to the “All Movers”.

Figure 5.2.1 Proportion of Indigenous Movers by Origin of Move and Census Geographies, 2020–2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Each proportion is calculated in relation to the “Total Movers”. Percentage for “Moved outside of Canada” is not shown due to label overlap.

5.3 Mobility between 2016 and 2021

Table 5.3.1 reports the counts and percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people who moved between 2016 and 2021 and where they moved from. Between 2016 and 2021, 5,275 Indigenous people who live in Surrey had moved. Of those people, 2,895 (54.9%) moved within Surrey and 2,380 (45.1%) moved from elsewhere (i.e. elsewhere in BC, other provinces, or from abroad).

Table 5.3.1 Counts and Percentages of Indigenous Movers by Type and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2016–2021

| Type of Mover | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| All Movers | 5,275 | 100.0 | 233,940 | 100.0 |
| Within City (non-migrants) | 2,895 | 54.9 | 113,885 | 48.7 |
| Within BC (intraprovincial) | 2,010 | 38.1 | 52,250 | 22.3 |
| Outside of BC (interprovincial) | 330 | 6.3 | 12,620 | 5.4 |
| Outside of Canada (external) | 45 | 0.9 | 55,180 | 23.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Each percentage is calculated in relation to the “All Movers”.

6.0 Language

Section 6.0 describes the knowledge and use of Indigenous languages among people living in Surrey.

6.1 Knowledge of Indigenous Language

Table 6.1.1 presents the number of people with knowledge of any Indigenous language in Surrey, Vancouver, and Metro Vancouver by Indigenous identity groups.¹² In Surrey, 1.1% of the Indigenous population (135) have knowledge of an Indigenous language, three quarters of whom are First Nations (75.0%), and about one in five (17.9%) are Métis. In Vancouver, 4.1% of the Indigenous population (535) have knowledge of an Indigenous language. Similar to Surrey, the majority of people in Vancouver and Metro Vancouver that know an Indigenous language identify as First Nations (78.2% and 79.7%).

From 2016 to 2021, the number of people in Surrey with knowledge of an Indigenous language has decreased from 225 to 140.

Table 6.1.1 Count and Percent of Indigenous Population with Knowledge of an Indigenous Language by Census Subdivision and Indigenous Identity Group, 2021

| Geography | Total | First Nation | | Métis | | Inuit | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|
| | Counts | Counts | % | Counts | % | Counts | % |
| Surrey | 140 | 105 | 75.0 | 25 | 17.9 | - | - |
| Vancouver | 595 | 465 | 78.2 | 50 | 8.4 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Metro Vancouver | 1,795 | 1,430 | 79.7 | 105 | 5.8 | 35 | 1.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** Due to rounding and small sample size, data have been suppressed for some Indigenous identity groups, denoted by “-”. Therefore, the sum of counts is less than the “Total” reported.

Table 6.1.2 presents knowledge of an Indigenous language by age group in Surrey, Vancouver, and Metro Vancouver. In Surrey, fewer children and youth have knowledge of an Indigenous language (20; 0.4% of children and youth) compared to adults ages 25 and older (115; 1.6% of adults). A lower percentage of children and youth in Surrey have knowledge of an Indigenous language (0.4%) compared to Vancouver (2.2%) and Metro Vancouver (1.6%).

¹² Due to rounding and small sample size, data are not reported for Multiple Indigenous identities, Other Indigenous identity, and non-Indigenous Identity populations in Surrey.

Table 6.1.2 Indigenous Population with Knowledge of an Indigenous Language as Counts and Percentage of Population by Age and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Ages | Indigenous | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Surrey | 0 to 24 years | 20 | 0.4 |
| | 25 years and over | 115 | 1.6 |
| Vancouver | 0 to 24 years | 90 | 2.2 |
| | 25 years and over | 445 | 4.2 |
| Metro Vancouver | 0 to 24 years | 380 | 1.6 |
| | 25 years and over | 1260 | 3.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** Due to rounding and small sample size, data have been suppressed for some Indigenous identity groups, denoted by "-". Therefore, the sum of counts is less than the "Total" reported.

Table 6.1.3 presents the most commonly known Indigenous languages in Surrey. Similar to 2016, Algonquian languages are the most commonly known (60 individuals), followed by Athabaskan (20), and Salish languages (20).

Table 6.1.3 Knowledge of Indigenous Languages in Surrey, 2016 and 2021

| Indigenous Language | 2021 | 2016 |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Algonquian languages | 60 | 95 |
| Athabaskan languages | 20 | 10 |
| Salish languages | 20 | 50 |
| Michif | 15 | 10 |
| Tsimshian languages | 10 | 10 |
| Wakashan languages | - | 15 |
| Haida | - | 25 |
| Inuk languages | - | 20 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** Due to rounding and small sample size, data have been suppressed for some language groups, denoted by "-". Therefore, the sum of counts is less than the "Total" reported. Algonquian languages include languages such as Blackfoot, Cree, Mi'kmaq, and Ojibway. Athabaskan languages include Chilcotin, Dene, Slavey-Hare, Tahltan, and Tutchone languages. Salish languages include languages such as Comox, Lillooet, Okanagan, and Squamish. Tsimshian languages include Gitxsan and Nisga'a. Wakashan languages include Haisla, Heiltsuk, Nuuchahnulth, and Kwakiutl.

6.2 Speaking Indigenous Languages at Home

Table 6.2.1 presents the number of people that speak an Indigenous language at home and how often they reported speaking at least one Indigenous language. More specifically, the frequencies reported include:

- Only: Individuals who reported speaking only an Indigenous language at home.
- Mostly: Individuals that reported speaking an Indigenous language at home most often, as well as one other language.
- Equally: Individuals that reported speaking an Indigenous language and another language at home, equally as often.
- Regularly: Individuals that reported speaking one or more Indigenous languages at home on a regular basis, but did not report speaking an Indigenous language most often.

In Surrey, 55 Indigenous people report regularly speaking an Indigenous language at home. From 2016 to 2021, the number of Indigenous people that speak an Indigenous language at home has decreased from 165 to 60.

Table 6.2.1 Count and Percentage of Indigenous Population that Speaks an Indigenous Language at Home by Frequency, Surrey, 2021

| Language Frequency | Count of Indigenous Population |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total Speakers | 60 |
| Only | - |
| Mostly | - |
| Equally | - |
| Regularly | 55 |
| No mention | 12,115 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** Due to rounding and small sample size, data have been suppressed for some language groups, denoted by “-”. Therefore, frequency counts may not add up to “Total Speakers”. The Indigenous language spoken at home variable identifies persons who reported speaking ‘Only’, ‘Mostly’, ‘Equally’ or ‘Regularly’ Indigenous languages (one or more) at home, as well as persons who did not report an Indigenous language to the language spoken at home question (‘No mention’). The ‘Only’ category includes persons who reported only an Indigenous language as their language spoken at home. The ‘Mostly’ category includes persons who reported only an Indigenous language as their language spoken most often at home and who reported speaking at least another language at home. The ‘Equally’ category includes persons who reported an Indigenous language and at least one other language as their languages spoken most often at home. The ‘Regularly’ category includes persons who reported speaking one or many Indigenous languages on a regular basis at home and did not report an Indigenous language as the language spoken most often at home. The ‘No mention’ category includes persons who did not report an Indigenous language to the language spoken at home question. ‘Indigenous language’ refers to languages (other than English or French) traditionally spoken by the Indigenous People of Canada, which is to say First Nations (North American Indians), Métis and Inuit.

7.0 Education

Section 7.0 reports findings on the educational attainment and major fields of study of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Surrey and other census subdivisions in BC and across Canada. Levels of educational attainment are reported for the population ages 25 to 64 years.

7.1 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

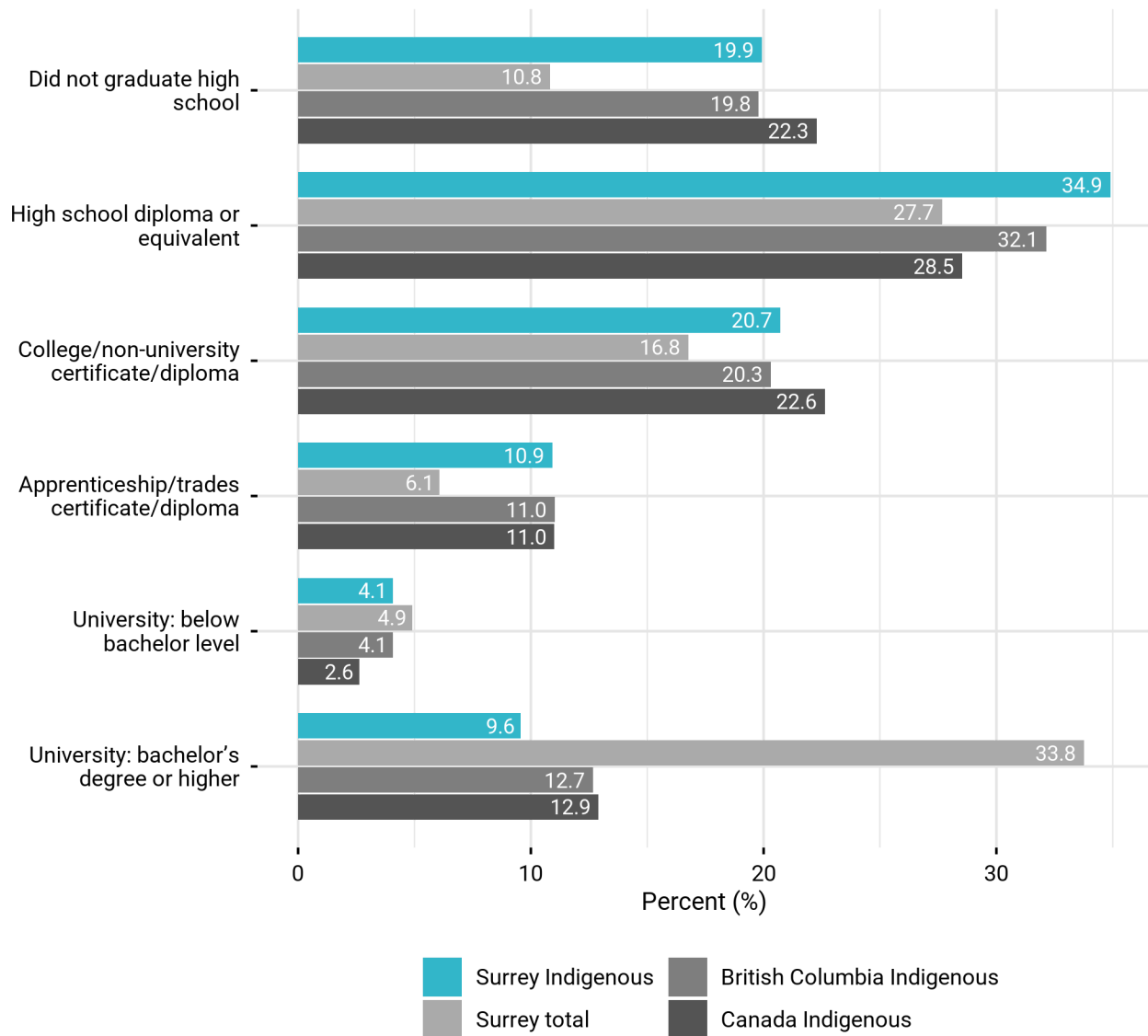
Figure 7.1.1 and Table 7.1.1 present the percentage of the population ages 25 to 64 by highest level of educational attainment, Indigenous identity, and census subdivision. Just over one-third (34.9%) of the Indigenous population ages 25 to 64 in Surrey has a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment and 45.2% has a post-secondary qualification. In comparison, 27.7% of the total (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) population ages 25 to 64 in Surrey has a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment, and 61.5% has a post-secondary qualification. The proportion of the total population ages 25 to 64 in Surrey with a university bachelor degree or higher (33.8%) is more than three times that of the Indigenous population (9.6%).

Table 7.1.1 Percentage of the Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Highest Level of Education | Surrey | | Vancouver | BC | Canada |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous (%) | Total (%) | Indigenous (%) | Indigenous (%) | Indigenous (%) |
| Did not graduate high school | 19.9 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 19.8 | 22.3 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 34.9 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 32.1 | 28.5 |
| Post-secondary qualification/education | 45.2 | 61.5 | 58.0 | 48.1 | 49.2 |
| College/non-university certificate/diploma | 20.7 | 16.8 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 22.6 |
| Apprenticeship/trades certificate/diploma | 10.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| University: below bachelor level | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| University: bachelor degree or higher | 9.6 | 33.8 | 25.8 | 12.7 | 12.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual post-secondary education levels may not equal the total.

Figure 7.1.1 Percentage of the Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education, Indigenous Identity, and Census Subdivision, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

Table 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 present the percentage of the Indigenous population ages 25 to 64 by highest level of educational attainment across census subdivisions in BC and Canada in 2021. The share of the Indigenous population with a post-secondary qualification is lower in Surrey (45.2%) than in Kamloops (54.1%), Kelowna (57.5%), and Victoria (59.3%), but higher than in Prince Rupert (36.2%).

Table 7.1.2 Percentage of Indigenous Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education and Census Subdivision Across BC, 2021

| Highest Level of Education | Surrey | Kamloops | Kelowna | Prince Rupert | Victoria |
|--|-------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|
| | Percent (%) | | | | |
| Did not graduate high school | 19.9 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 27.2 | 14.1 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 34.9 | 33.9 | 29.2 | 36.4 | 26.6 |
| Post-secondary qualification/education | 45.2 | 54.1 | 57.5 | 36.2 | 59.3 |
| College/non-university certificate/diploma | 20.7 | 18.5 | 25.5 | 15.7 | 21.7 |
| Apprenticeship/trades certificate/diploma | 10.9 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 6.3 |
| University: below bachelor level | 4.1 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 5.1 |
| University: bachelor degree or higher | 9.6 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 6.1 | 26.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual post-secondary education levels may not equal the total.

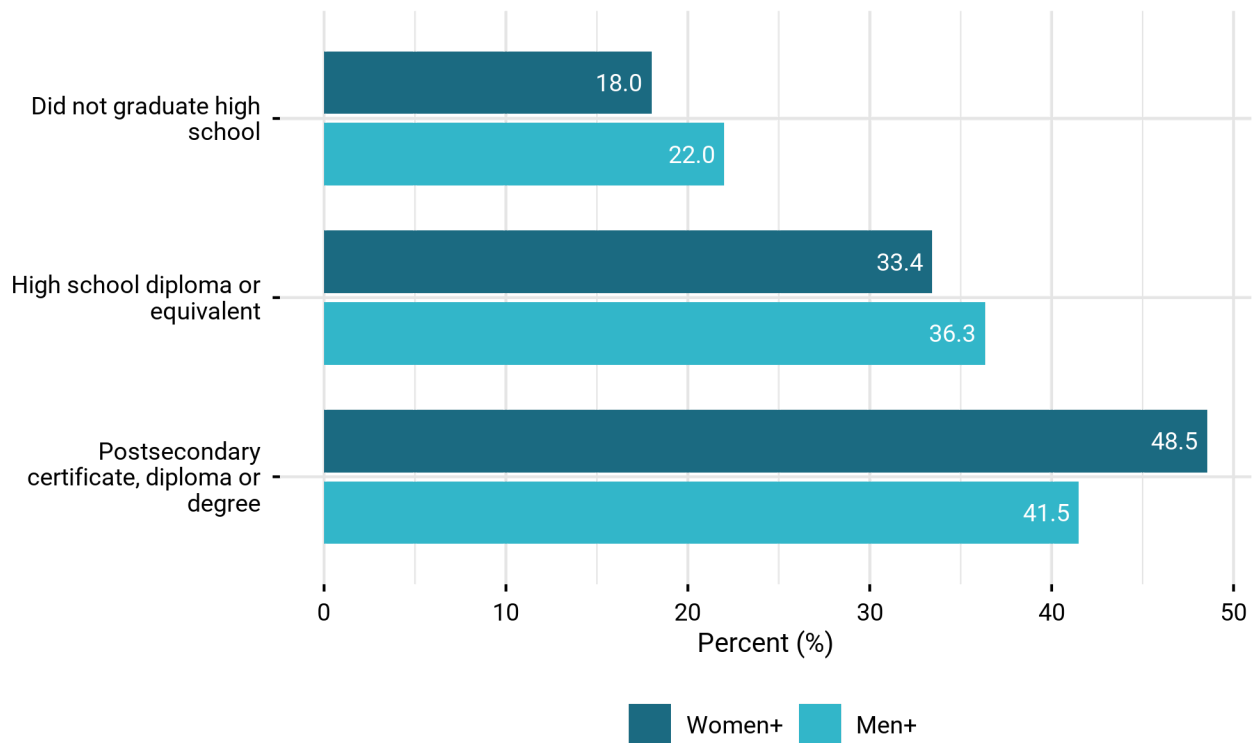
Table 7.1.3 Percentage of Indigenous Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education and Census Subdivision Across Canada, 2021

| Highest Level of Education | Surrey | Montréal | Ottawa | Regina | Thunder Bay |
|--|-------------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | Percent (%) | | | | |
| Did not graduate high school | 19.9 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 18.5 | 22.8 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 34.9 | 18.4 | 23.5 | 36.6 | 27.5 |
| Post-secondary qualification/education | 45.2 | 64.9 | 66.2 | 44.9 | 49.8 |
| College/non-university certificate/diploma | 20.7 | 18.0 | 29.7 | 15.2 | 27.6 |
| Apprenticeship/trades certificate/diploma | 10.9 | 17.6 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 5.6 |
| University: below bachelor level | 4.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| University: bachelor degree or higher | 9.6 | 25.8 | 29.0 | 15.0 | 15.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual post-secondary education levels may not equal the total.

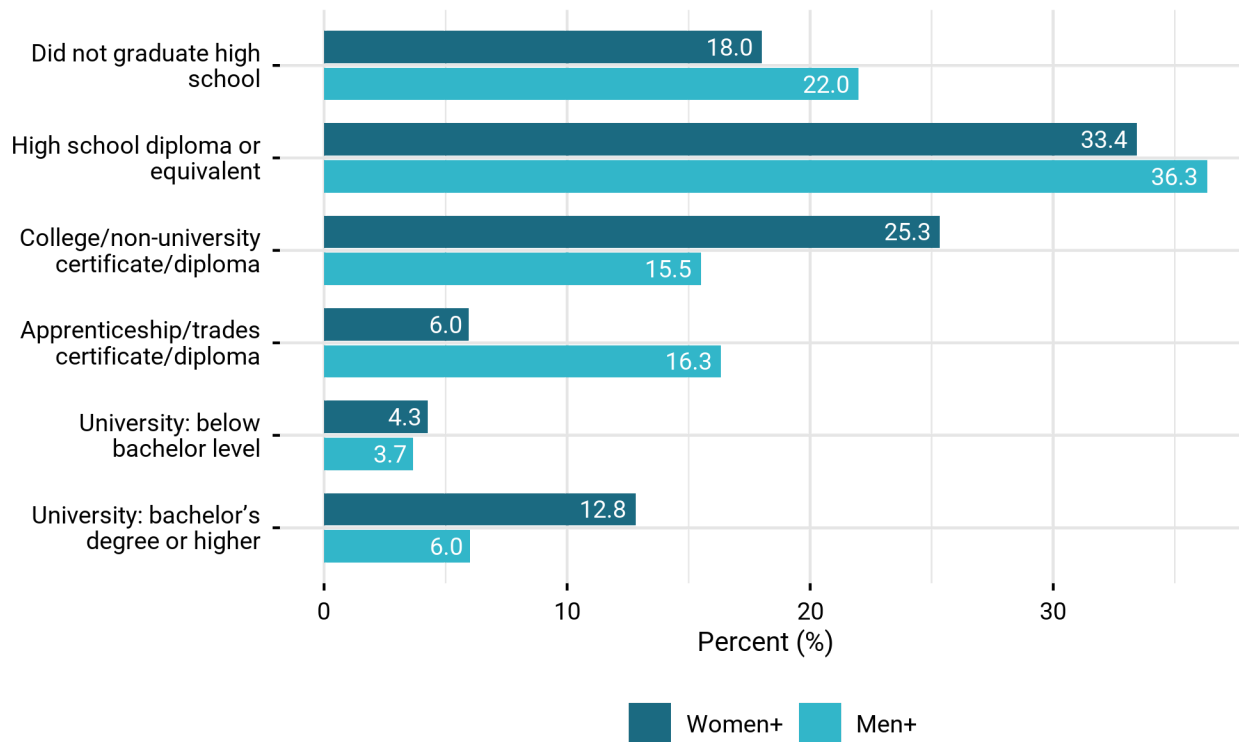
Figure 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 present the highest levels of educational attainment for Indigenous Men+ and Women+ ages 25 to 64 in Surrey and Table 7.1.4 shows the highest levels of educational attainment by Indigenous identity and by gender in Surrey and BC. Almost half (48.5%) of Indigenous Women+ in Surrey have a post-secondary qualification compared to 41.5% of Men+. For both the Indigenous and total working aged populations, more Women+ have a university bachelor's degree or higher, while more Men+ have apprenticeship, trades certificates or diplomas.

Figure 7.1.2 Percentage of Surrey Indigenous Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education and Gender, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

Figure 7.1.3 Percentage of Surrey Indigenous Population Ages 25 to 64 by Highest Level of Education and Gender, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

Table 7.1.4 Percentage of Highest Level of Education of the Population Ages 25 to 64 by Indigenous Identity Group, Gender, and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Highest Level of Education | Surrey Indigenous | | Surrey Total | | BC Indigenous | |
|--|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Men+ (%) | Women+ (%) | Men+ (%) | Women+ (%) | Men+ (%) | Women+ (%) |
| Did not graduate high school | 22.0 | 18.0 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 23.0 | 16.9 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 36.3 | 33.4 | 29.8 | 25.6 | 33.9 | 30.6 |
| Post-secondary qualification/education | 41.5 | 48.5 | 58.7 | 64.3 | 43.1 | 52.5 |
| College/non-university certificate/diploma | 15.5 | 25.3 | 14.2 | 19.2 | 14.7 | 25.2 |
| Apprenticeship/trades certificate/diploma | 16.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 17.0 | 5.7 |
| University: below bachelor level | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 5.3 |
| University: bachelor's degree or higher | 6.0 | 12.8 | 30.8 | 36.6 | 8.7 | 16.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

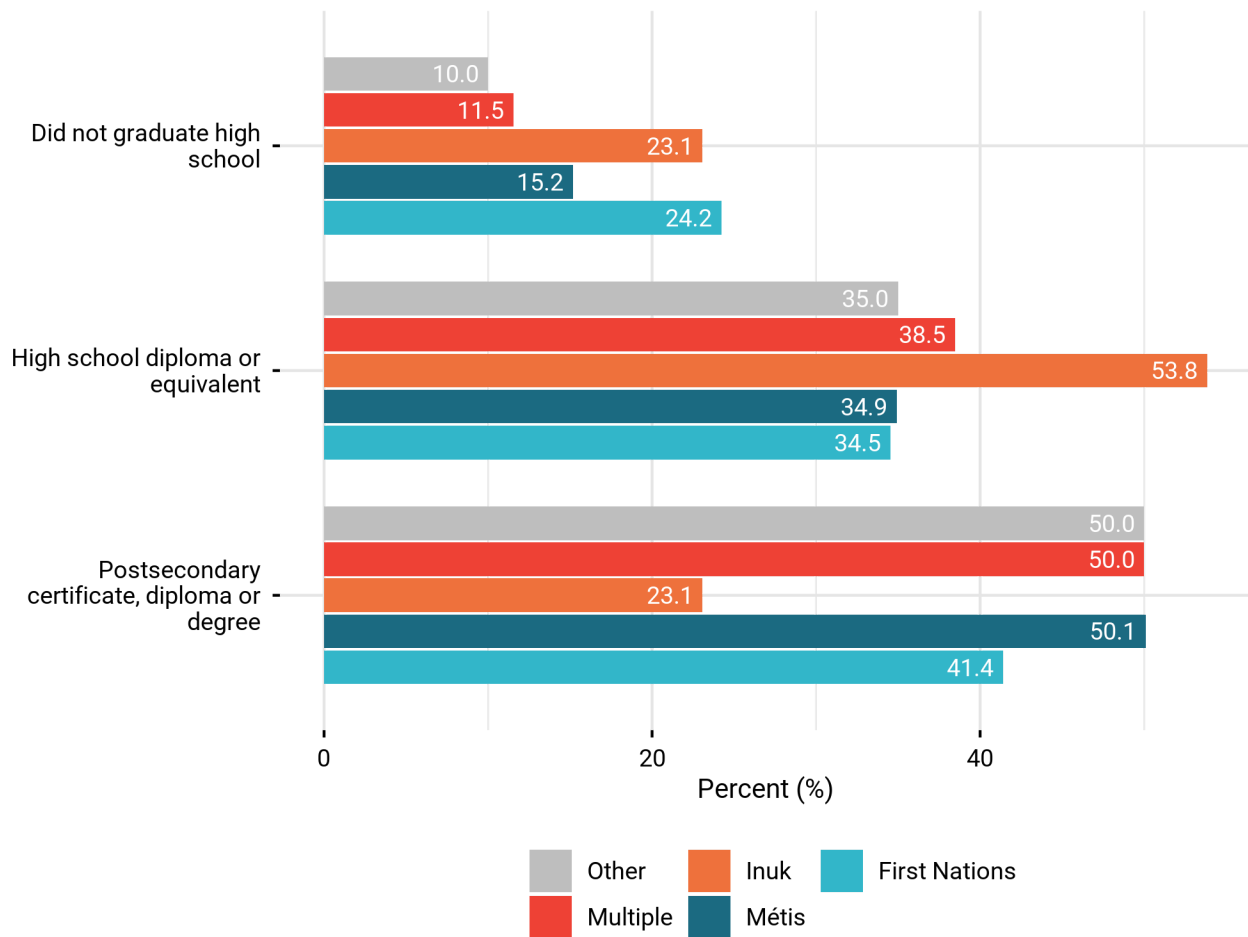
Table 7.1.5 and Figure 7.1.4 presents the highest level of educational attainment for the Indigenous population ages 25 to 64 by Indigenous identity group in Surrey. Half of the Métis population (50.1%), individuals with multiple Indigenous identities (50.0%), and individuals with other Indigenous identities (50.0%) have a post-secondary qualification. In comparison, 41.4% of First Nations and 23.1% of Inuit ages 25 to 64 who have a post-secondary education.

Table 7.1.5 Percentage of Highest Level of Education of the Population Ages 25 to 64 by Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021

| Highest Level of Education | First Nation | Métis | Inuit | Multiple | Other |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| Did not graduate high school | 24.2 | 15.2 | 23.1 | 11.5 | 10.0 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 34.5 | 34.9 | 53.8 | 38.5 | 35.0 |
| Post-secondary qualification/education | 41.4 | 50.1 | 23.1 | 50.0 | 50.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

Figure 7.1.4 Percentage of Highest Level of Education of the Population Ages 25 to 64 by Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation

7.2 Major Field of Study

Table 7.2.1 presents the top five major fields of study of Indigenous individuals ages 25 to 64 with post-secondary education by gender.¹³ The top fields of study for Indigenous Women+ with post-secondary education are health profession and related programs (470); business, management, marketing and related support services (325); and education (185). In comparison, the top fields of study for Indigenous Men+ with post-secondary education are construction trades (290); business, management, marketing and related support services (180); and mechanic and repair technologies/technicians (165).

¹³ Anyone with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, college, non-university certificate or diploma, University certificate or diploma below bachelor level (highest), University certificate bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 7.2.1 Top Five Major Fields of Study for Indigenous Individuals With Post-Secondary Education by Gender, Surrey, 2021

| Men+ | | Women+ | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| Field of Study | Count | Field of Study | Count |
| Construction trades | 290 | Health professions and related programs | 470 |
| Business, management, marketing and related support services | 180 | Business, management, marketing and related support services | 325 |
| Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians | 165 | Education | 185 |
| Precision production | 145 | Culinary, entertainment, and personal services | 145 |
| Engineering/engineering-related technologies/technicians | 140 | Social sciences | 85 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** Major field of study' refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2021.

8.0 Income

Section 8.0 presents two measures of after-tax income for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population ages 15 and over in Surrey, and makes comparisons to other major census subdivisions across BC. There are two key points that are important to understanding changes in income data between 2016 and 2021 census years:

1. After-tax income refers to an individual's total income minus taxes and includes income from a range of sources – government transfers like social assistance and Employment Insurance, employment income, income from investment sources, employer or personal pension income, and other regular cash income, for example child support or scholarships are all included in after-tax income.
2. The census reports income earned during the previous calendar year. In other words, we use the reference years 2015 for data from the 2016 Census and 2020 for data from the 2021 Census (Statistics Canada, 2022g).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government introduced various one-time and recurring income-support programs. According to the Canadian Income Survey, the distribution of COVID-19 income supports offset declines in market income as a result of unemployment, and increased after-tax income for many households and individuals at a national level. In terms of provincial differences, British Columbia saw the largest increase (189%) in median government transfers received by families and individuals in 2020, rising from \$5,400 in 2019 to \$15,600 in 2020. Increases of a slightly smaller magnitude were seen in Alberta (175%), Saskatchewan (117%), and Ontario (111%) (Statistics Canada, 2022l). COVID-19 income supports are classified as government transfers, thus are included in the total income statistics for 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

8.1 After-Tax Income

Table 8.1.1 shows the 2015 and 2020 average and median after-tax income by Indigenous identity group. Between 2015 and 2020, average and median after-tax income increased across all Indigenous identity groups in Surrey (average income +31.4% and median income +44.8%), and increased by a smaller amount among the non-Indigenous population (average income +22.0% and median income +27.6%). As a result, the income gap that existed in 2015 between the Indigenous (First Nations, Métis, and Inuit) and non-Indigenous population shrunk or in some cases disappeared. In other words, in Surrey, the median after-tax income of the Indigenous population is higher than the median after-tax income of the non-Indigenous population. The Inuit population in Surrey saw the largest increase in average and median after-tax income between 2015 and 2020, increasing by 56.6% (\$14,094) and 107.8% (\$18,678) respectively.

This change in the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous median after-tax income in Surrey is unique when comparing Surrey to BC and other major BC census

subdivisions where non-Indigenous people are making more than Indigenous people on average. Additional data would need to be requested from Statistics Canada to identify which data sources are contributing to the change in the income gap between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

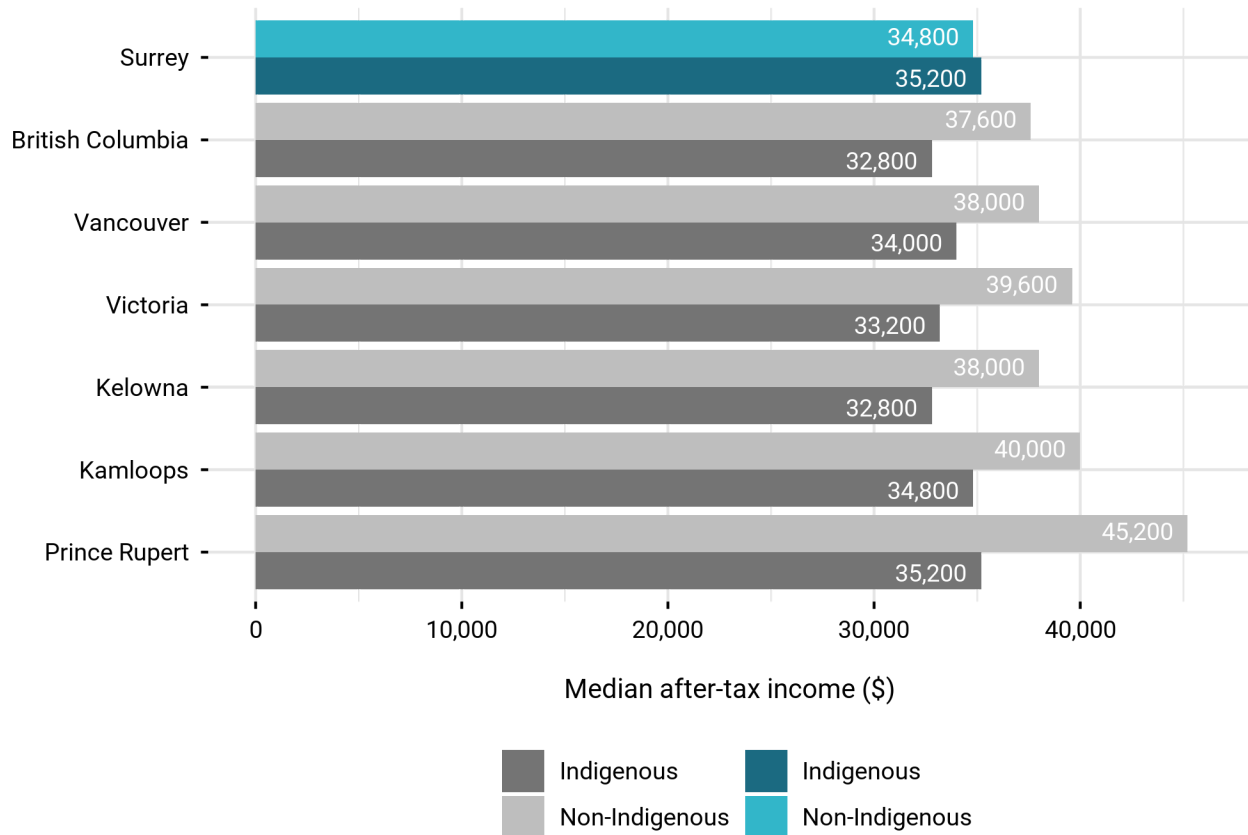
Table 8.1.1 Average and Median After-Tax Income by Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2015 and 2020

| Indigenous Identity | Average After-Tax Income (\$) | | | Median After-Tax Income (\$) | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | 2015 | 2020 | % Change | 2015 | 2020 | % Change |
| Non-Indigenous | 33,880 | 41,320 | 22.0 | 27,281 | 34,800 | 27.6 |
| Indigenous | 31,036 | 40,760 | 31.3 | 24,309 | 35,200 | 44.8 |
| First Nations | 28,675 | 37,760 | 31.7 | 23,089 | 32,400 | 40.3 |
| Métis | 33,780 | 44,320 | 31.2 | 25,913 | 38,000 | 46.6 |
| Inuit | 24,906 | 39,000 | 56.6 | 17,322 | 36,000 | 107.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** In the 2021 Census, after-tax income refers to total income minus total income taxes for the 2020 calendar year, compared to the 2016 Census, where after-tax income is from the 2015 calendar year (Statistics Canada, 2022g). For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households with reported income. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Figure 8.1.1 shows the median after-tax income by Indigenous identity in BC and five BC census subdivisions. The median after-tax income of Indigenous people is lower than that of non-Indigenous people in all census subdivisions presented except Surrey, where it is \$400 higher. The median after-tax income of Indigenous people in Surrey (\$35,200) is higher than in BC (\$32,800), Vancouver (\$34,000), Victoria (\$33,200), Kelowna (\$32,800), and Kamloops (\$34,800).

Figure 8.1.1 Median After-Tax Income by Indigenous Identity Across Major BC Census Subdivisions, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households, 2021 Census. After-tax income refers to total income minus total income taxes for the 2020 calendar year. For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households with reported income. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Table 8.1.2 shows the median after-tax income by gender, Indigenous identity, and census subdivision. In Surrey, Indigenous Women+ have a higher median after-tax income than their non-Indigenous counterparts. This is not the case for Indigenous Men+ who earn less than non-Indigenous Men+. In BC, Vancouver, and Surrey, non-Indigenous Men+ have higher median after-tax income relative to Indigenous Men+, and Indigenous and non-Indigenous Women+.

Table 8.1.2 Median After-Tax Income by Gender, Indigenous Identity, Census Subdivision, 2020

| Geography | Indigenous Identity | Median after-tax income (\$) | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | Women+ | Men+ |
| British Columbia | Non-Indigenous | 37,600 | 33,600 | 42,800 |
| | Indigenous | 32,800 | 31,800 | 34,400 |
| Surrey | Non-Indigenous | 34,800 | 31,400 | 39,200 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Indigenous | 35,200 | 33,200 | 38,000 |
| Vancouver | Non-Indigenous | 38,000 | 36,000 | 40,800 |
| | Indigenous | 34,000 | 34,800 | 32,400 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** In the 2021 Census, after-tax income refers to total income minus total income taxes for the 2020 calendar year. For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households with reported income. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Figure 8.1.2 and Table 8.1.3 show the percentage of the population ages 15 years and over by after-tax income brackets and Indigenous identity in Surrey and BC in 2020. In both Surrey and in BC, the largest share of the Indigenous and the non-Indigenous population is in the after-tax income bracket of \$20,000 to \$29,999, and the majority of the population makes less than \$40,000 in after-tax income. When comparing the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Surrey in each after-tax income bracket, both groups have a similar distribution. The largest difference is seen at the tails of the income distribution, that is, a larger share of non-Indigenous people are in the highest income bracket (+1.4 percentage points earn more than \$100,000), and a smaller share of non-Indigenous people are in the lower income brackets (-1.4 percentage points earn between \$10,000 and \$19,999) compared to the Indigenous population.

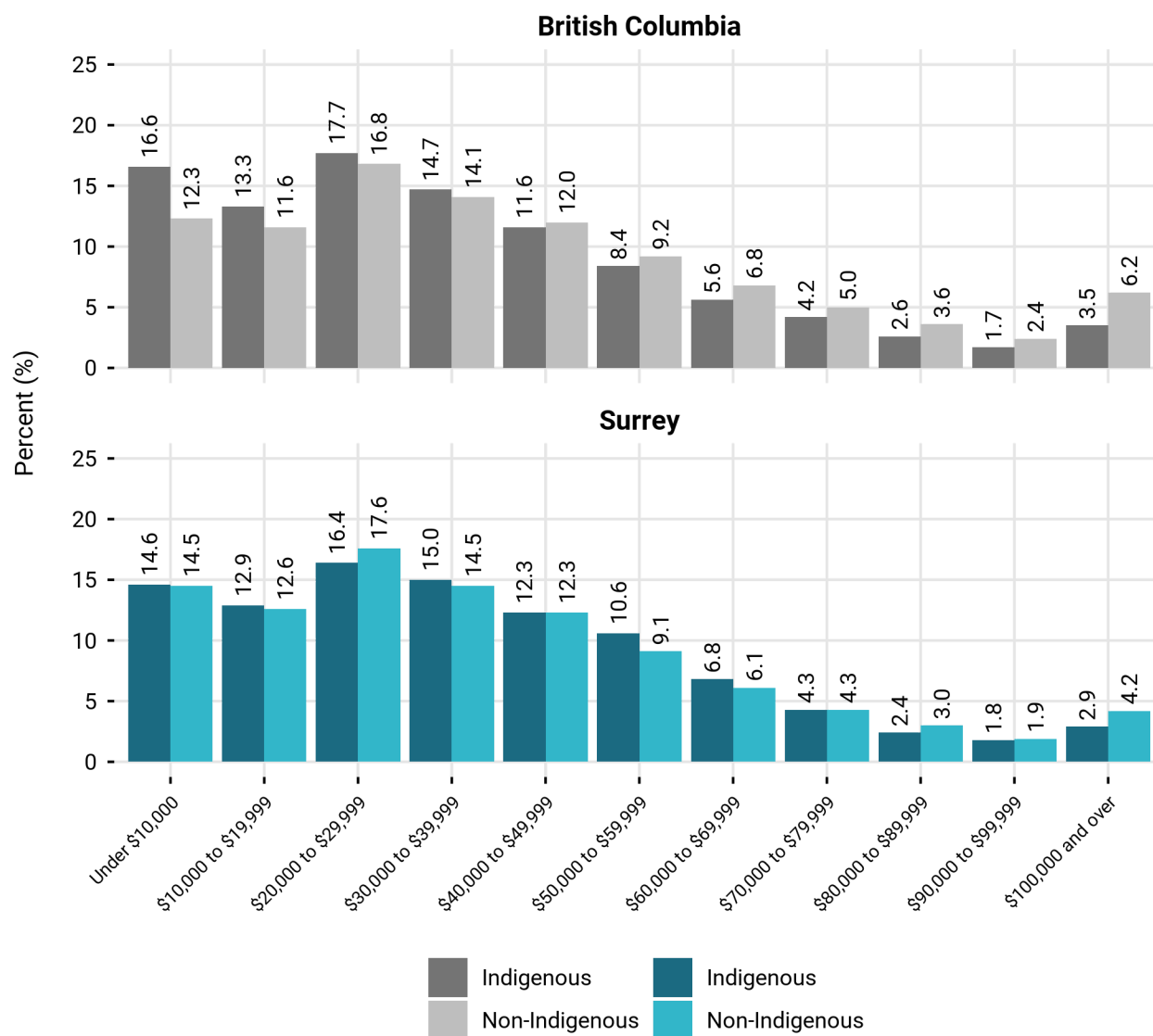
Table 8.1.3 Percentage of the Population Ages 15 Years and Over by After-Tax Income Brackets and Indigenous Identity, Surrey and British Columbia, 2020

| After-Tax Income | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Surrey | British Columbia | Surrey | British Columbia |
| Under \$10,000 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 12.3 |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.1 |
| \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 12.0 |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| \$60,000 to \$69,999 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| \$70,000 to \$79,999 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| \$80,000 to \$89,999 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| \$90,000 to \$99,999 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| \$100,000 and over | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 6.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households, 2021 Census. After-tax income refers to total income

minus total income taxes for the 2020 calendar year. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Figure 8.1.2 Percentage of the Population Ages 15 Years and Over by After-Tax Income Brackets and Indigenous Identity, Surrey and British Columbia, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** For income statistics, the total population includes anyone aged 15 years and over in private households, 2021 Census. After-tax income refers to total income minus total income taxes for the 2020 calendar year. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the federal government introduced many one-time and recurring income-support programs. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

8.2 Low Income Status

Table 8.2.1 shows the percentage of the total population who are classified as low income by Indigenous identity and major BC census subdivision.¹⁴ In Surrey, 11.9% of the total Indigenous population is classified as being low income. This is lower than the share of low-income Indigenous people in Vancouver, Victoria, or BC overall, but still higher than the percentage of low-income non-Indigenous population in Surrey (8.7%). Over the last ten years, fewer Indigenous people are being classified as low income in Surrey – from 34.1% in 2011, to 26.4% in 2016, and 11.9% in 2021. This decline has been attributed to the receipt of COVID-19 income support that increased after-tax income for many families and individuals during 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022l).

Table 8.2.1 Percentage of Population in Low Income by Indigenous Identity and Major BC Census Subdivisions, 2020

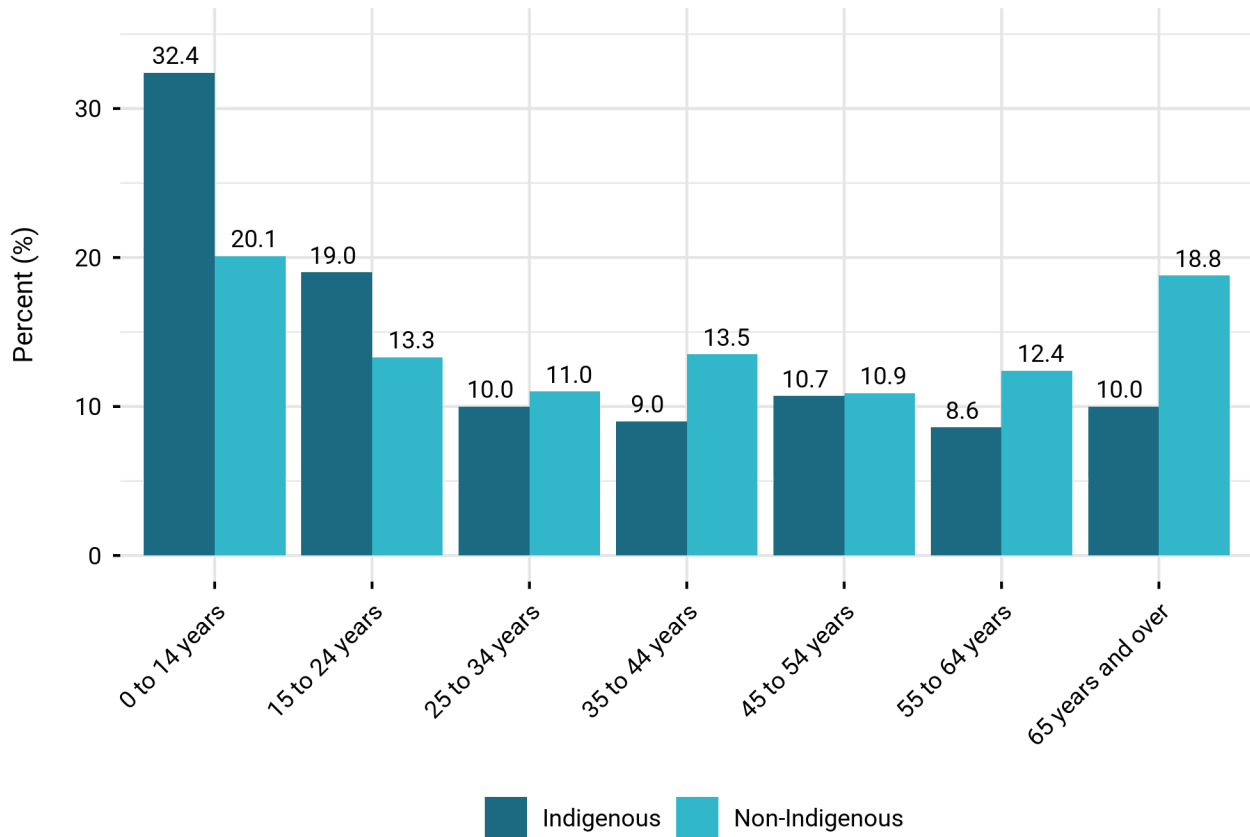
| Geography | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| British Columbia | 44,755 | 15.4 | 484,095 | 10.5 |
| Surrey | 1,450 | 11.9 | 47,785 | 8.7 |
| Vancouver | 2,910 | 19.9 | 83,155 | 13.1 |
| Victoria | 805 | 18.5 | 10,710 | 12.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020. The low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted to take into account household size. This reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. Thresholds of after-tax income by household size are as follows: 1 person, \$26,503; 2 persons, \$37,480; 3 persons, \$45,904; 4 persons, \$53,005; 5 persons, \$59,261; 6 persons, \$64,918; 7 persons, \$70,119. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Figure 8.2.1 presents the percentage of persons within households with low income status by age in Surrey. Looking at the age distribution of the 1,450 Indigenous persons classified as low income, the largest share (32.4%) are ages 0 to 14. This is substantially higher than the percentage of the non-Indigenous population with low income status in the same age group (20.1%). In contrast, 18.8% of the non-Indigenous population with low income status is 65 years of age and over compared to 10.0% of the Indigenous population over 65 with low income status.

¹⁴ The 2021 Census classifies persons within a household as low income based on after-tax low-income thresholds by household size. Data is reported at the individual level.

Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of Individuals with Low Income Status by Age, Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation **Notes:** For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020. The low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted to take into account household size. This reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. Thresholds of after-tax income by household size are as follows: 1 person, \$26,503; 2 persons, \$37,480; 3 persons, \$45,904; 4 persons, \$53,005; 5 persons, \$59,261; 6 persons, \$64,918; 7 persons, \$70,119. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

Table 8.2.1 presents the counts and percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children and youth in low income households. In Surrey, 15.2% of Indigenous children and youth are in low income households compared to 9.4% of non-Indigenous children and youth. The prevalence of children and youth in low income households, regardless of Indigenous identity, is greater in Vancouver than in Surrey or Metro Vancouver.

Table 8.2.1 Count and Percentage of Children and Youth with Low Income Status by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2020

| Geography | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Count | Percent (%) | Count | Percent (%) |
| Surrey | 745 | 15.2 | 15,970 | 9.4 |
| Vancouver | 915 | 22.5 | 20,285 | 15.0 |
| Metro Vancouver | 3,310 | 14.4 | 79,310 | 12.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** For the 2021 Census, the reference period for low-income data is the calendar year 2020. The low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted to take into account household size. This reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is computed from all persons in private households. Thresholds of after-tax income by household size are as follows: 1 person, \$26,503; 2 persons, \$37,480; 3 persons, \$45,904, 4 persons, \$53,005; 5 persons, \$59,261; 6 persons, \$64,918; 7 persons, \$70,119. These COVID-19 income supports are included in the total income statistics for 2020 and are classified as government transfers (Statistics Canada, 2022k).

9.0 Employment & Labour Force

In this section we discuss different statistics that are used to understand the labour market. Key definitions include:

- **Working age population:** All individuals ages 15 and over.
- **Participation rate:** The total number of people in the labour force divided by the total working age population (labour force / total working age population). The participation rate is used to measure the size of the labour force relative to the total working age population including discouraged workers, students, retirees, etc.
- **Discouraged workers:** are people who want a job but are not seeking one because they believe no suitable work is available.
- **Employment rate:** The employed population divided by the total working age population (employed population / total working age population). The employment rate is used to measure the size of the employed population relative to the total working age population including discouraged workers, students, retirees, etc.
- **Unemployment rate:** The unemployed population divided by the labour force (unemployed population / labour force). Note that the unemployment rate, unlike the employment rate, is used to measure the size of the unemployed population relative to the labour force (not the total population). This means that discouraged workers, students, retirees, etc. are excluded from the denominator. While the unemployment rate is important, it does not present a complete picture of the labour market. When an unemployed person leaves the labour force because they become a discouraged worker, the unemployment rate falls. The reverse is also true. When the economy is creating jobs, the unemployment rate can go up as previously discouraged workers begin to look for employment again and so begin to be counted as unemployed and therefore, part of the labour force.

9.1 Labour Force Status

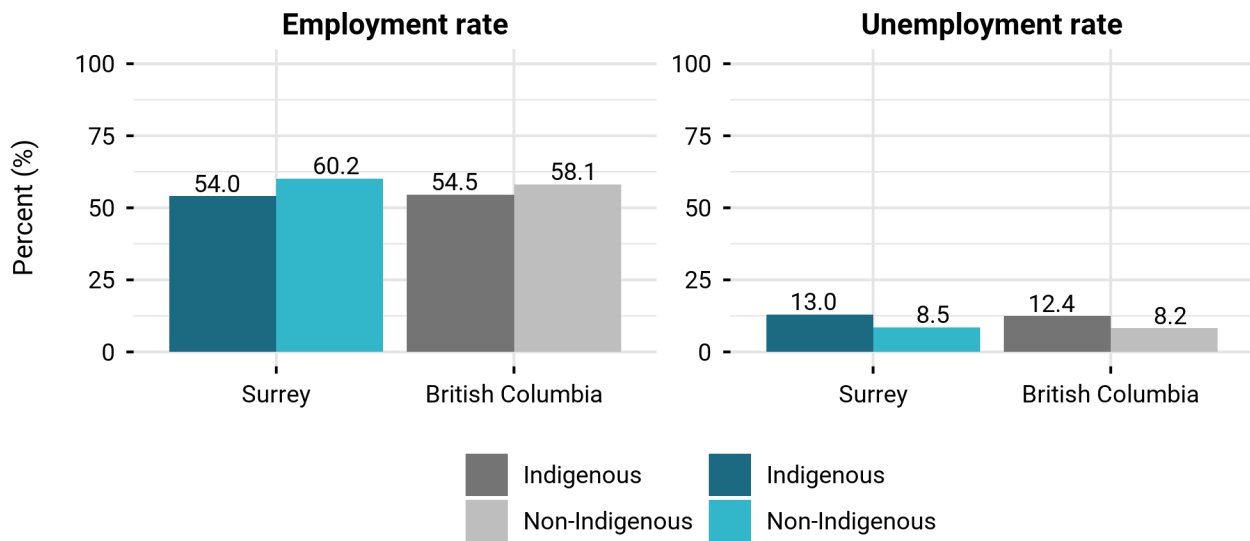
Table 9.1.1, Figure 9.1.1, and Table 9.1.2 report the participation, employment, and unemployment rates by Indigenous identity in Surrey and other geographies. Indigenous participation and employment rates are both lower than the non-Indigenous population, and the Indigenous unemployment rate is higher. The unemployment rate of the Inuit population is almost twice that of the non-Indigenous population, despite higher participation rates.

Table 9.1.1 Participation, Employment, and Unemployment Rates by Indigenous Identity Group, Surrey, 2021

| Population | Participation rate (%) | Employment rate (%) | Unemployment rate (%) |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Population | 65.8 | 60.1 | 8.6 |
| Indigenous | 62.1 | 54.0 | 13.0 |
| First Nations | 60.1 | 51.9 | 13.8 |
| Métis | 64.1 | 56.4 | 11.9 |
| Inuit | 66.7 | 50.0 | 16.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | 65.8 | 60.2 | 8.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Labour force status refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

Figure 9.1.1: Employment and Unemployment Rates by Indigenous Identity, Surrey and British Columbia, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Labour force status refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

Table 9.1.2: Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates by Indigenous Identity and Census Subdivision, 2021

| Geography | Labour Force Characteristic | Indigenous (%) | Non-Indigenous (%) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| British Columbia | Participation rate | 62.2 | 63.3 |
| | Employment rate | 54.5 | 58.1 |
| | Unemployment rate | 12.4 | 8.2 |
| Surrey | Participation rate | 62.1 | 65.8 |
| | Employment rate | 54.0 | 60.2 |
| | Unemployment rate | 13.0 | 8.5 |
| Vancouver | Participation rate | 66.4 | 68.1 |
| | Employment rate | 56.5 | 62.1 |
| | Unemployment rate | 15.0 | 8.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Labour force status refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

Table 9.1.3 shows participation, employment and unemployment rates by Indigenous identity and age in Surrey. Across both the 15 to 24 and 25 to 64 age groups, participation and employment rates in the Indigenous population is lower, while unemployment rates are higher relative to the non-Indigenous population. For ages 65 and over the participation and employment rates are higher for the Indigenous population compared to the non-Indigenous population.

The unemployment rate of Indigenous people over the age of 65 is nearly 6 percentage points, higher than for the Indigenous population. This difference may indicate that Indigenous individuals are remaining in the labour force for longer.

Table 9.1.3: Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates by Indigenous Identity and Age, Surrey, 2021

| Age | Labour Force Characteristic | Indigenous (%) | Non-Indigenous (%) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 15 to 24 years | Participation rate | 51.2 | 60.6 |
| | Employment rate | 41.9 | 52.0 |
| | Unemployment rate | 18.1 | 14.1 |
| 25 to 64 years | Participation rate | 72.0 | 80.9 |
| | Employment rate | 63.6 | 75.0 |
| | Unemployment rate | 11.7 | 7.3 |
| 65 years and over | Participation rate | 20.9 | 16.4 |
| | Employment rate | 17.4 | 14.6 |
| | Unemployment rate | 16.7 | 10.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Labour force status refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

Table 9.1.4 shows participation, employment and unemployment rates by Indigenous identity and gender in Surrey in 2021. Generally the differences in rates between Men+ and Women += are similar for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The most prominent difference is between the unemployment rates. The unemployment rate for Indigenous Women+ is 3.1 percentage points higher than for Indigenous Men+ (14.6% vs. 11.5%). There is also a much larger difference between the unemployment rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Women+ (5.4 percentage points), whereas the difference between unemployment rates for Men+ is 3.8 percentage points.

Table 9.1.4: Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates by Indigenous Identity and Gender, Surrey, 2021

| Gender | Labour Force Characteristic | Indigenous (%) | Non-Indigenous (%) |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Men+ | Participation rate | 66.9 | 70.7 |
| | Employment rate | 59.1 | 65.2 |
| | Unemployment rate | 11.5 | 7.7 |
| Women+ | Participation rate | 57.8 | 61.1 |
| | Employment rate | 49.4 | 55.4 |
| | Unemployment rate | 14.6 | 9.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Labour force status refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.

9.2 Industry of Employment

Data in this section are presented for the population over 15 years of age and who worked at some point between 2020 and May 11, 2021 (the census reference period). Table 9.2.1 shows the number of people who worked in industries by Indigenous identity and census subdivision. The top three industries that Indigenous individuals in Surrey worked in are construction (895), retail trade (770), and health care and social assistance (655). These are also the top three industries for non-Indigenous workers in Surrey, with 39,365 people working in retail trade, followed by health care and social assistance (36,485), and construction (32,080).

Half of the twenty industries reported in Table 9.2.1 have Indigenous representation greater or equal to the representation of Indigenous people in the total population in Surrey ages 15 and over who worked in the reference period (1.8%). In other words, the representation of Indigenous people in those industries is the same as the representation of Indigenous people in Surrey more generally. Indigenous people are underrepresented in the management of companies and enterprises (0.0%), professional, scientific and technical services (1.0%), finance and insurance (1.3%), utilities (1.3%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (1.3%), transportation and warehousing (1.5%), real estate and rental and leasing (1.6%), accommodation and food services (1.7%), and education services (1.7%).

The top industries where Indigenous people work in Surrey are different from Vancouver where the top three industries are health care and social assistance (1,270), accommodation and food services (825), and professional, scientific and technical services (820). However, the top industries for Surrey Indigenous individuals are consistent with BC overall.

Table 9.2.1 Industry Workforce as Counts by Indigenous Identity, Census Subdivision, 2021

| Industry | Surrey | | Vancouver | | British Columbia | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 70 | 5,235 | 65 | 2,165 | 5,665 | 63,725 |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 15 | 545 | 10 | 1,320 | 3,190 | 24,185 |
| 22 Utilities | 20 | 1,535 | 35 | 1,730 | 805 | 14,800 |
| 23 Construction | 895 | 32,080 | 740 | 21,875 | 16,150 | 238,895 |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 480 | 24,720 | 255 | 17,150 | 8,030 | 156,740 |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 260 | 12,230 | 195 | 11,930 | 3,025 | 82,930 |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 770 | 39,365 | 790 | 41,295 | 18,005 | 315,155 |
| 48-49 Transportation and warehousing | 470 | 31,560 | 325 | 15,550 | 7,230 | 147,315 |
| 51 Information and cultural industries | 150 | 6,450 | 520 | 23,260 | 2,450 | 74,830 |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 150 | 11,795 | 205 | 19,495 | 2,355 | 99,070 |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 100 | 6,155 | 240 | 12,795 | 2,045 | 62,945 |
| 54 Professional, scientific and technical services | 235 | 22,460 | 820 | 60,510 | 6,630 | 250,770 |
| 55 Management of companies and enterprises | 0 | 575 | 15 | 1,290 | 155 | 6,045 |
| 56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 400 | 17,570 | 420 | 15,850 | 7,795 | 116,735 |
| 61 Educational services | 310 | 18,420 | 615 | 36,590 | 9,735 | 201,770 |

| Industry | Surrey | | Vancouver | | British Columbia | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 655 | 36,485 | 1,270 | 47,675 | 18,920 | 325,425 |
| 71 Arts, entertainment and recreation | 125 | 5,230 | 390 | 12,325 | 3,995 | 67,705 |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 375 | 22,305 | 825 | 33,995 | 12,200 | 198,370 |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 330 | 14,065 | 590 | 17,795 | 6,840 | 119,600 |
| 91 Public administration | 365 | 12,840 | 565 | 15,780 | 13,010 | 140,650 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** These data are for the population aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2020, in private households and may include employed, unemployed or individuals not in the labour force.

Table 9.2.2 shows the Indigenous workforce by Indigenous identity and gender in Surrey. The top industries in Surrey for Indigenous Men+ are construction, manufacturing, and retail trade. For the non-Indigenous population the top industries for Men+ are also construction and retail trade, but differ and include transportation and warehousing. Nine of the twenty industries have a higher representation of Indigenous Men+ than Indigenous Men+ in the Surrey population overall (1.8%) with the highest representation being in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (3.6%) and lowest in management of companies and enterprises, with no Male+ Indigenous employees.

The top industries for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Women+ are health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food services in Surrey. Similar to Indigenous Men+, nine of the twenty industries have representation of Indigenous Women+ greater than Indigenous Women+ representation in the Surrey population overall (1.9%). No Indigenous Women+ work in management of companies and enterprises, utilities, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

Table 9.2.2 Industry Workforce as Counts by Indigenous Identity and Gender, Surrey, 2021

| Industry | Men+ | | Women+ | |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| 11 Agri., forestry, fishing & hunting | 45 | 2,620 | 25 | 2,615 |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, & oil and gas | 15 | 405 | 0 | 140 |
| 22 Utilities | 20 | 975 | 0 | 560 |
| 23 Construction | 740 | 27,770 | 160 | 4,310 |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 355 | 16,285 | 120 | 8,435 |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 210 | 7,850 | 50 | 4,380 |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 325 | 18,095 | 450 | 21,260 |
| 48-49 Transportation & warehousing | 310 | 24,690 | 165 | 6,875 |
| 51 Info. & cultural industries | 75 | 4,155 | 70 | 2,295 |
| 52 Finance & insurance | 55 | 4,825 | 90 | 6,975 |
| 53 Real estate and rental & leasing | 45 | 3,635 | 60 | 2,525 |
| 54 Professional, scientific & technical services | 115 | 12,390 | 120 | 10,065 |
| 55 Mgmt companies & enterprises | 0 | 240 | 0 | 330 |
| 56 Admin. and support, waste mgmt & remediation services | 220 | 9,950 | 175 | 7,620 |
| 61 Educational services | 95 | 5,430 | 215 | 12,990 |
| 62 Health care & social assistance | 75 | 6,395 | 585 | 30,095 |
| 71 Arts, entertainment & recreation | 55 | 2,650 | 75 | 2,580 |
| 72 Accommodation & food services | 130 | 7,670 | 240 | 14,630 |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 165 | 6,680 | 170 | 7,390 |
| 91 Public administration | 140 | 6,350 | 225 | 6,495 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** These data are for the population aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2020, in private households and may include employed, unemployed or individuals not in the labour force.

Table 9.2.3 shows the industry workforce by Indigenous identity and age group in Surrey. Across all three age groups in the Indigenous workforce, construction is one of the top three industries of employment. For the Indigenous workforce ages 25 to 64, the health care and social services industry is the second largest employer after construction.

Table 9.2.3 Industry Workforce as Counts by Indigenous Identity and Age, Surrey, 2021

| Industry | 15 to 24 years | | 25 to 64 years | | 65 years and over | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| 11 Agri., forestry, fishing & hunting | 15 | 675 | 50 | 3,700 | 10 | 870 |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, & oil and gas | 0 | 40 | 10 | 445 | 0 | 55 |
| 22 Utilities | 0 | 60 | 20 | 1,440 | 0 | 30 |
| 23 Construction | 160 | 4,705 | 680 | 25,925 | 60 | 1,455 |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 75 | 2,130 | 385 | 21,120 | 15 | 1,470 |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 30 | 1,135 | 225 | 10,360 | 0 | 735 |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 245 | 13,260 | 510 | 24,505 | 25 | 1,600 |
| 48-49 Transportation & warehousing | 40 | 3,550 | 395 | 26,715 | 35 | 1,305 |
| 51 Info. & cultural industries | 15 | 985 | 130 | 5,240 | 0 | 225 |
| 52 Finance & insurance | 20 | 905 | 115 | 10,460 | 15 | 435 |
| 53 Real estate and rental & leasing | 0 | 445 | 75 | 4,940 | 20 | 770 |
| 54 Professional, scientific & technical services | 30 | 2,155 | 170 | 18,775 | 35 | 1,530 |

| Industry | 15 to 24 years | | 25 to 64 years | | 65 years and over | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| 55 Mgmt companies & enterprises | 0 | 40 | 0 | 505 | 0 | 30 |
| 56 Admin. and support, waste mgmt & remediation services | 50 | 3,300 | 320 | 12,520 | 25 | 1,745 |
| 61 Educational services | 30 | 2,040 | 265 | 15,170 | 20 | 1,215 |
| 62 Health care & social assistance | 50 | 3,355 | 580 | 31,490 | 20 | 1,640 |
| 71 Arts, entertainment & recreation | 40 | 1,725 | 80 | 3,080 | 10 | 425 |
| 72 Accommodation & food services | 210 | 9,265 | 165 | 12,365 | 0 | 675 |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 65 | 2,020 | 255 | 11,130 | 10 | 920 |
| 91 Public administration | 40 | 940 | 305 | 11,390 | 15 | 510 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** These data are for the population aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2020, in private households and may include employed, unemployed or individuals not in the labour force.

9.3 Employment Status

Table 9.3.1 shows full time and part time employment by Indigenous identity and Table 9.3.2 presents work activity by Indigenous identity and gender in Surrey.

In Surrey, 48.4% of Indigenous people who worked during 2020 did so on a full time basis (worked full time hours for the full year), while 51.6% worked part time (worked part time hours or full time hours but for only part of the year). A higher percentage of Indigenous workers in Surrey (48.4%) worked full time compared to Vancouver (42.5%) and BC (46.7%).

Table 9.3.1 Full Time and Part Time Employment by Indigenous Identity, BC, Surrey, and Vancouver, 2021

| Geography | Work Activity | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| British Columbia | Worked part time | 71,000 | 53.3 | 1,215,255 | 48.6 |
| | Worked full time | 62,245 | 46.7 | 1,288,085 | 51.5 |
| Surrey | Worked part time | 2,895 | 51.6 | 142,005 | 48.7 |
| | Worked full time | 2,720 | 48.4 | 149,435 | 51.3 |
| Vancouver | Worked part time | 4,535 | 57.5 | 183,230 | 48.0 |
| | Worked full time | 3,355 | 42.5 | 197,535 | 51.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Work activity refers to the number of weeks in which a person aged 15 years and over worked for pay or in self-employment in 2020 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). In this table full time refers to working full time full year, and part time refers to part year and/or part time. Full Time - Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2020 and persons who worked in 2021, but not in 2020. Part Time - Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year mostly part time or part year either mostly full time or mostly part time in 2020. Part year is less than 49 weeks and part time is less than 30 hours per week.

Table 9.3.2 Full Time and Part Time Employment by Gender and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Gender | Work Activity | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|--------|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| Men+ | Worked part time | 1,370 | 47.1 | 66,215 | 43.1 |
| | Worked full time | 1,540 | 52.9 | 87,440 | 56.9 |
| Women+ | Worked part time | 1,520 | 56.2 | 75,790 | 55.0 |
| | Worked full time | 1,185 | 43.8 | 61,995 | 45.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** See notes in Table 9.3.1.

Table 9.3.3 presents full time and part time employment for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population in Surrey by age. When examining work activity by age, we find that both Indigenous and non-Indigenous workers ages 15 to 24 in Surrey have the lowest rates of working full time, which is most likely due to a high proportion of this age group being students.

The percentage of Indigenous people working full time ages 15 to 24 (20.2%) is higher than the percentage of non-Indigenous workers (18.8%) that age. In the 25 to 64 age group, the percentage of Indigenous people working full time is lower (54.7%) compared to non-Indigenous workers (58.5%). A higher percentage of Indigenous workers ages 65 and older work full time (42.3%) than non-Indigenous workers (36.8%).

Table 9.3.3 Full Time and Part Time Employment by Age and Indigenous Identity, Surrey, 2021

| Age | Work Activity | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Counts | Percentage (%) | Counts | Percentage (%) |
| 15 to 24 years | Worked part time | 730 | 79.8 | 36,025 | 81.2 |
| | Worked full time | 185 | 20.2 | 8,335 | 18.8 |
| 25 to 64 years | Worked part time | 2,010 | 45.3 | 96,210 | 41.5 |
| | Worked full time | 2,430 | 54.7 | 135,410 | 58.5 |
| 65 years and over | Worked part time | 150 | 57.7 | 9,775 | 63.4 |
| | Worked full time | 110 | 42.3 | 5,695 | 36.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** Work activity refers to the number of weeks in which a person aged 15 years and over worked for pay or in self-employment in 2020 at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week). Full Time - Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2020 and persons who worked in 2021, but not in 2020. Part Time - Includes persons aged 15 years and over who worked full year mostly part time or part year either mostly full time or mostly part time in 2020. Part year is less than 49 weeks and part time is less than 30 hours per week.

10.0 Commuting

Section 10.0 provides information on how people in Surrey commute to work.

Table 10.1.1 presents the main modes of transportation for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people 15 years and older in Surrey. There are no significant differences in the modes of commuting to work between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Surrey. Over 80% of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Surrey drive to work either as a driver or passenger. Close to 10% take the bus. Fewer than 0.5% ride a bicycle. More Indigenous Men+ than Indigenous Women+ drive themselves to work (76.4% and 70.6% respectively), whereas slightly fewer Indigenous Men+ take the bus than Indigenous Women+ (10.5% and 11.9% respectively).

Table 10.1.1 Main Mode of Transportation as Counts and Percentages of the Population by Indigenous Identity and Gender, Surrey, 2021

| Gender | Mode of Transportation | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|--------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Count | Percentage (%) | Count | Percentage (%) |
| Total | Car, truck or van (Driver) | 3,080 | 73.6 | 169,180 | 74.5 |
| | Car, truck or van (Passenger) | 330 | 7.9 | 19,135 | 8.4 |
| | Bus | 475 | 11.4 | 21,910 | 9.7 |
| | Subway or elevated rail | 140 | 3.3 | 6,050 | 2.7 |
| | Passenger ferry | 0 | 0.0 | 65 | 0.0 |
| | Walked | 80 | 1.9 | 6,130 | 2.7 |
| | Bicycle | 15 | 0.4 | 650 | 0.3 |
| | Other method | 65 | 1.6 | 3,860 | 1.7 |
| Men+ | Car, truck or van (Driver) | 1,750 | 76.4 | 100,595 | 81.4 |
| | Car, truck or van (Passenger) | 150 | 6.6 | 8,105 | 6.6 |
| | Bus | 240 | 10.5 | 7,700 | 6.2 |
| | Subway or elevated rail | 80 | 3.5 | 2,615 | 2.1 |
| | Passenger ferry | 0 | 0.0 | 35 | 0.0 |
| | Walked | 30 | 1.3 | 2,260 | 1.8 |
| | Bicycle | 15 | 0.7 | 500 | 0.4 |
| | Other method | 25 | 1.1 | 1,785 | 1.4 |
| Women+ | Car, truck or van (Driver) | 1,330 | 70.6 | 68,585 | 66.3 |
| | Car, truck or van (Passenger) | 175 | 9.3 | 11,030 | 10.7 |

| Gender | Mode of Transportation | Indigenous | | Non-Indigenous | |
|--------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Count | Percentage (%) | Count | Percentage (%) |
| | Bus | 225 | 11.9 | 14,210 | 13.7 |
| | Subway or elevated rail | 60 | 3.2 | 3,430 | 3.3 |
| | Passenger ferry | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.0 |
| | Walked | 50 | 2.7 | 3,870 | 3.7 |
| | Bicycle | 0 | 0.0 | 145 | 0.1 |
| | Other method | 45 | 2.4 | 2,080 | 2.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation. **Notes:** The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. Sometimes, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting

Appendix

Appendix A. Data Quality and Limitations

The Census of Population collects information from two forms of the Census questionnaire; 1) the short-form questionnaire that is shared with 75% of private households in the population, and 2) the long-form questionnaire that is distributed to a 25% sample of private households in the population (Statistics Canada, 2022a). Unlike non-Indigenous households, all private households in First Nations communities, along with Métis Settlements, Inuit communities and other remote communities, received the long-form Census questionnaire (Statistics Canada, 2022a).

Although Statistics Canada goes to great efforts to produce data representative of the population, errors can still occur that can impact the data's accuracy and reliability. Errors in the Census, and more generally in primary data collection, can arise from a variety of factors and include:

- **Coverage errors**, which occur if there is incorrect counting of individuals or households in a region, and therefore, not enough people receive or have the opportunity to respond to the questionnaire.
- **Response errors**, which occur if questions are misunderstood, or responses are misreported.
- **Processing errors**, which can happen during the response coding process, if a question or response is incorrectly coded.
- **Sampling errors**, which can appear in long-form questionnaires if the sample of households who respond is not representative of the total population.
- **Non-response errors**, which occur if enough questionnaires are incomplete due to households being unreachable, not participating, or leaving some questions blank. Statistics Canada states, "Non-response is a potential source of bias in [estimates]. Bias occurs when the characteristics of respondents differ from those of non-respondents" (2022b).

Enumeration for the 2021 Census was conducted throughout May 2021. Most private households were asked to complete the Census through mailouts or door-to-door notices, with directions to self-enumerate online. For prior censuses, dwellings in First Nations communities, Métis settlements, Inuit regions and other remote areas were enumerated in person using canvassers. In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted typical efforts to canvas Indigenous communities and other remote areas, and thus, were encouraged to self-enumerate online if available. In communities and areas where it was not feasible to respond online, respondents had the option to complete their Census questionnaire in person or over the phone (Statistics

Canada, 2022d). In order to increase engagement and lower the possibility of non-response, Statistics Canada increased the number of liaisons in Indigenous and remote communities, encouraged the completion of questionnaires online, and increased follow-ups over the phone.

To assess the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed to non-response among households, in particular, non-response among Indigenous and remote communities, Statistics Canada estimates the total non-response rate (TNR). The TNR measures the number of questionnaires that are entirely incomplete for a dwelling that received the questionnaire—that is, all questions remain unanswered (Statistica Canada 2022a, 2022b). In general, a low non-response rate indicates a low risk of non-response bias and more reliable data that is representative of the population in a geographic region. Data in regions with a total non-response rate above 50% indicate unreliable data and should be used with caution (Statistics Canada 2022a).

In 2021, across Canada, the TNR was low, 3.1% for the short-form questionnaire and 4.3% for the long-form questionnaire, indicating reliable national-level estimates. Within BC, the TNR was slightly higher for both questionnaires (3.5% for the short-form and 4.9% for the long-form) but still well below the 50% unreliable data threshold. In 2016, Statistics Canada used a slightly different rate, the global non-response rate (GNR) to measure non-response bias. The 2021 TNR measures the number of questionnaires that are entirely incomplete—that is, all questions remain unanswered—whereas the 2016 GNR measures the number of questionnaires that are entirely and partially incomplete (Statistica Canada 2022a, 2022b).

Regardless of the change in measurement from the GNR to the TNR, non-response can still be compared across census years with the understanding that any differences of less than 5% are attributed to a difference in measurement definition. For both non-response measures, a low non-response rate indicates a low risk of non-response bias and more reliable data that is representative of the population in a geographic region. The 2021 TNR was lower for Canada and BC compared to the 2016 GNR, as shown in Table A.1, indicating better or equivalent data reliability at these geographies than was collected from the 2016 Census.

Table A.1 Short and Long-Form Non-Response Rates by Region, 2016 and 2021

| Region | 2021 Census (TNR) | | 2016 Census (GNR) | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Short-form questionnaire | Long-form questionnaire | Short-form questionnaire | Long-form questionnaire |
| Canada | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4 | 5.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4 | 6.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 5.6 |

| Region | 2021 Census (TNR) | | 2016 Census (GNR) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Short-form questionnaire | Long-form questionnaire | Short-form questionnaire | Long-form questionnaire |
| Nova Scotia | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.5 |
| New Brunswick | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Quebec | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| Ontario | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Manitoba | 3.5 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 4.5 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Alberta | 3.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| British Columbia | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| Yukon | 4.3 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 8.2 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| Nunavut | 20.2 | 21.9 | 7.9 | 8.7 |

Source: Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, Chapter 9 Data quality evaluation. Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada also reports TNRs for questions from the long-form questionnaire which focus on Indigenous peoples (Statistics Canada 2022c). Table A.2 presents the long-form TNR for Surrey and other major cities that are referenced throughout this report. In all census subdivisions listed in Table A.2, the TNR for Indigenous households is lower than the 50% unreliable data threshold and lower than the TNR for the entire population. Specifically, the TNR for Indigenous households in Surrey is 1.3%, compared to a TNR of 4.1% for all households. We note that the TNR is highest for those in Surrey who identify as having enrolment under an Inuit land claims agreement compared to other Indigenous groups, meaning there were higher rates of incomplete questionnaires and the possibility of non-response bias for this Indigenous group.

The TNRs for Surrey and other geographic regions of interest indicate the data quality is reliable and likely to be representative of the total population living there.

Table A.2 Long-Form Questionnaire TNR for Indigenous Peoples Content by Indigenous Identity and Census Geography, 2021

| Region | Total Population | Indigenous Population | Registered or Treaty Indian status | Membership in a First Nation band | Membership in a Métis organization or Settlement | Enrollment under an Inuit land claims agreement |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | Total Non Response Rate (%) | | | | | |
| Canada | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| British Columbia | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Surrey | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Metro Vancouver | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Vancouver (city) | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Toronto | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | 2 |
| Calgary | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Montréal | 4.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2022. Table 98-10-0558-01 Long-form data quality indicators for Indigenous peoples content: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. **Note:** Questions focusing on Indigenous peoples include questions on Indigenous identity, Indigenous group, membership, enrollment under an Inuit land claims agreement, Registered or Treaty Indian status, and Indigenous ancestry. Metro Vancouver represents the geographic census region of Greater Vancouver Census Division.

Two other data quality measures used to compare estimates across regions and census years are the imputation rate and the response rate. Imputation is the practice of replacing missing data, due to a non-response or an invalid response, with an estimated response. Imputation is used with the intention of reducing non-response bias. Low imputation rates indicate a low probability of bias and a higher data quality. Table A.3 reports national imputation rates for a sample of questions by region for 2021 and 2016. Overall, the 2021 imputation rates for missing responses relating to Indigenous identity remain low and similar to 2016. Specifically, the imputation rate for question 24, *Is this person First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)*, is 1.1% in 2016 and 2021, indicating high-quality data for national-level estimates regarding Indigenous identity for both years.

Table A.3 Imputation Rates by Question, 2021 and 2016 Census, Canada

| 2021 Census Question | 2021 | 2016 |
|--|---------------------|------|
| | Imputation Rate (%) | |
| Question 2—Sex at birth | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Question 4—Date of birth | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Question 24—Indigenous group | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Question 25—Population group | 1.6 | 2 |
| Question 26—Registered or Treaty Indian status | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Question 27—Membership in a First Nation or Indian band | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Question 28—Membership in a Métis organization or Settlement | 7.7 | NA |
| Question 29—Enrollment under an Inuit land claims agreement | 7.8 | NA |

Source: Statistics Canada, Guide to the Census of Population, 2021. Chapter 9 – Data quality evaluation. **Note:** Questions 28 and 29 were asked for the first time in the 2021 long-form questionnaire and therefore do not have comparison imputation rates from 2016.

Response rates measure how many questionnaires are filled out compared to the number of occupied dwellings in a region. In 2021, the national short and long-form response rates (96.9% and 95.7%) were slightly lower than in 2016 (97.4% and 96.9%, respectively). Statistics Canada (2022b) states that “due to slightly lower response rates for the 2021 Census, the non-response error may be greater for some estimates from the 2021 Census program than for estimates from the 2016 Census program”. The disruption of enumeration due to the COVID-19 pandemic is one possible cause of the lower response rate.

One source of lower response in 2021 is the 63 census subdivisions listed as reserves or settlements were not enumerated either because Band councils did not grant permission or due to natural events and health concerns, including COVID-19 (Statistics Canada 2022e). This is more than four times the 14 reserves that were not enumerated in 2016. In BC specifically, natural events and health concerns led to 23 reserves or settlements being incompletely enumerated. One of these reserves was Barnston Island 3, in the Greater Vancouver census division. Population and dwelling counts are not available for any of the 63 incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements, and data for these census subdivisions are not included in any 2021 Census data tables. The missing data impacts the ability to make reliable comparisons across lower-level geographic regions (census subdivisions) and census years but has a minor impact on data quality at the national and provincial levels. In 2021 and 2016, all reserves or settlements in the Surrey census subdivision were enumerated.

References

- Reciprocal Consulting, 2019. 2016 Profile of the Indigenous Population in Surrey. Retrieved from <https://surreyindigenousleadership.ca/downloads/2016-profile-of-the-indigenous-population-in-surrey.pdf>
- Statistics Canada, 2022a. 2021 Census Data Quality Guidelines. Statistics Canada. Retrieved, from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-26-0006/982600062021001-eng.cfm>
- Statistics Canada, 2022b. Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, Chapter 9 Data quality evaluation. Statistics Canada. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap9-eng.cfm#moreinfo>
- Statistics Canada, 2022c. Table 98-10-0558-01. Long-form data quality indicators for Indigenous peoples content: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.25318/9810055801-eng>
- Statistics Canada, 2022d. Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, Chapter 7 Field operations. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap7-eng.cfm>
- Statistics Canada, 2022e. Incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/iers-repd-eng.cfm>.
- Statistics Canada, 2022f. Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, Chapter 4 Content determination. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap4-eng.cfm#a2>
- Statistics Canada, 2022g. Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=pop001>
- Statistics Canada, 2022h. Balancing the Protection of Confidentiality with the Needs for Disaggregated Census Data, Census of Population, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-26-0005/982600052021001-eng.cfm>

Statistics Canada, 2022i. Updated content for the 2021 Census of Population: Indigenous peoples. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-20-0001/982000012020003-eng.cfm>

Statistics Canada, 2022j. Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/014/98-500-x2021014-eng.cfm>

Statistics Canada, 2022k. Income Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/004/98-500-x2021004-eng.cfm>

Statistics Canada, 2022l. The Daily - Canada Income Survey, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220323/dq220323a-eng.htm>.

Data Sources:

Statistics Canada, 2021. Census Custom Tabulation.

Statistics Canada, 2022. Census Profile. 2021 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001.

Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0266-01. Indigenous identity by Registered or Treaty Indian status: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions.

Statistics Canada, 2021. Table 98-10-0267-01. Membership in a First Nation or Indian band by residence on or off reserve: Canada, provinces and territories

Statistics Canada, 2016. Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016156

Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011034.

Statistics Canada, 2007. Surrey, British Columbia (Code 5915004). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE.

Statistics Canada, 2001. Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, and Census Subdivisions, 2001 and 1996 Censuses.

Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0418-01 Crude birth rate, age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate (live births).

Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0837-01 Life expectancy and other elements of the complete life table, single-year estimates, Canada, all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0254-01 Shelter cost by tenure including presence of mortgage payments and subsidized housing: Canada, provinces and territories and census subdivisions affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands.

Statistics Canada. Table 98-10-0253-01 Shelter cost by tenure including presence of mortgage payments and subsidized housing: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.