

Preface

Statistics Canada conducts its *Census of Population* every five years with the most recent census having occurred in 2006. The Census provides information on the demographic, social and economic conditions of the population on Census day (May 16 in 2006).

While the Census aims to enumerate all permanent residents of Canada, it will miss some residents while counting others more than once. In acknowledgement of this Statistics Canada publishes a net undercount that is used to adjust the population count. Based on these adjustments BC Stats produces quarterly and annual population estimates.

The City of Surrey's Planning Department also maintains building permit statistics. The number of existing buildings (updated with new constructions and demolitions) provides an accurate estimate of occupied dwellings. The dwelling count is combined with Statistics Canada Census variables to produce the City of Surrey's demographic profiles.

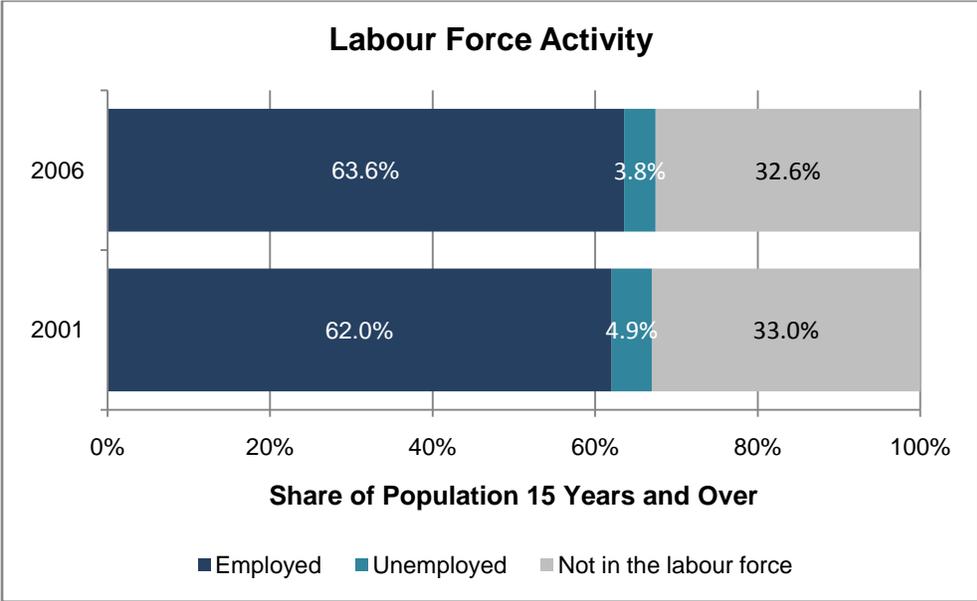
Where possible a comparison is made between the current and previous censuses. A regional comparison is also provided between Surrey and key municipal neighbours. Finally, for the purpose of this and other fact sheets, Surrey is divided into six communities: Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, Newton, South Surrey, and Whalley. City Centre is also identified as a sub-community planning area within Whalley. Unless otherwise indicated, statistical information provided at the community and sub-community level is based on a twenty percent sample of the Census enumeration.

Labour Force

The Census reports a variety of statistics on the labour force including labour force activity, occupation, place of work, and mode of transportation to work. The labour force comprises individuals 15 years and over who are working or looking for work. It does not include students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers during the “off” season, and those who cannot work because of long term illness or disability.

Labour Force Activity

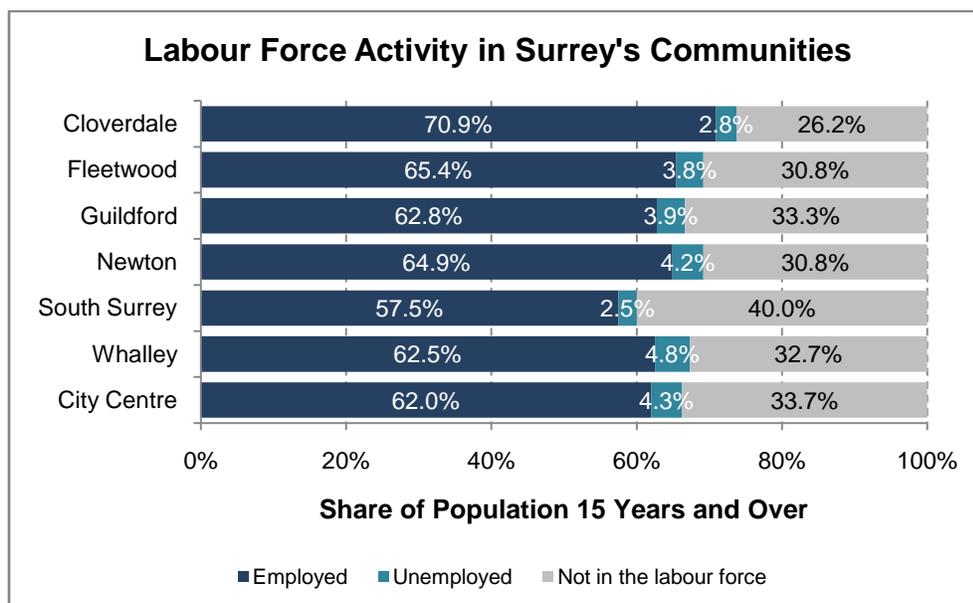
Between 2001 and 2006 Surrey’s population over the age of 15 increased by more than 42,000 people from 270,410 to 312,870. This represented a growth of 15.7%. At the same time the labour force grew by 16.5% from 181,080 to 210,935. This translates to a slight increase in the participation rate from 67.0% in 2001 to 67.4% in 2006. The participation rate is the proportion of the population 15 years and over that is in the labour force.



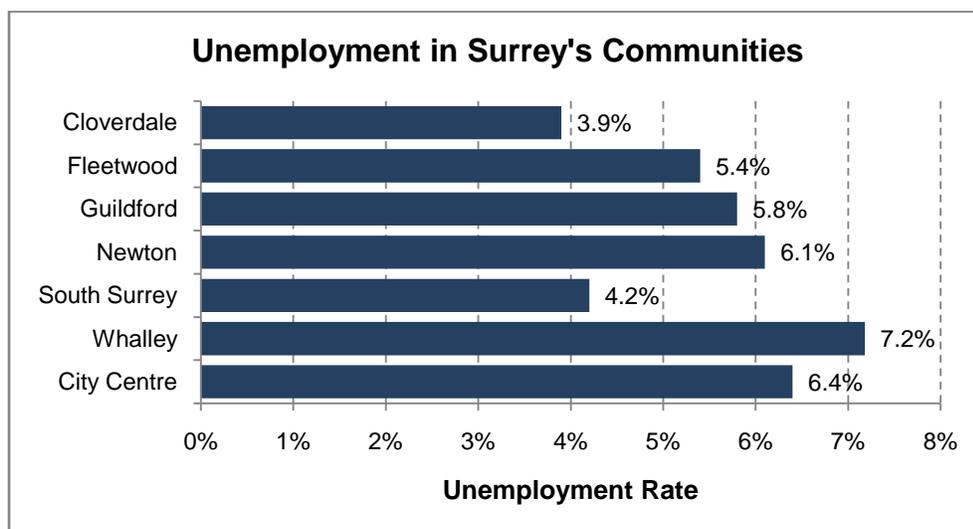
In the same period the unemployment rate decreased from 7.4% to 5.7%. The unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed individuals to individuals in the labour force. Changes in the rate of unemployment are as much a result of people entering or leaving the labour force as it is of people finding or losing work.

Labour Force Activity in Surrey’s Communities

Among Surrey’s communities Cloverdale had the highest participation rate at 73.8%. The lowest participation rate was experienced in South Surrey with 60.0% of the population 15 years and over in the labour force.



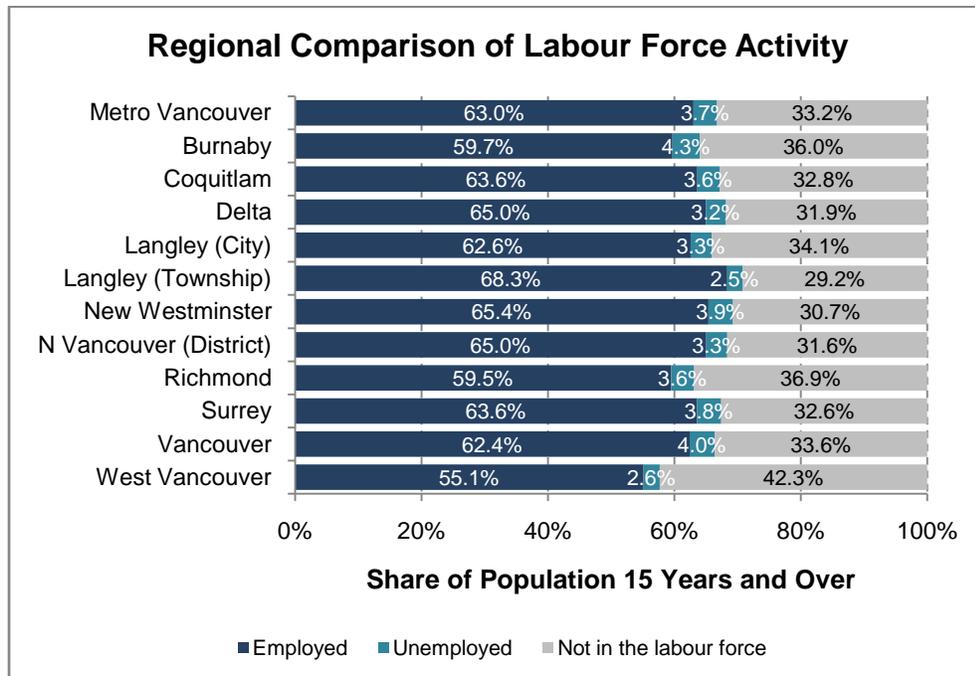
The unemployment rate (expressed as a percentage of the labour force) was 3.9% in Cloverdale – the lowest in Surrey. Meanwhile, Whalley experienced a rate of unemployment of 7.2%, the highest in Surrey.



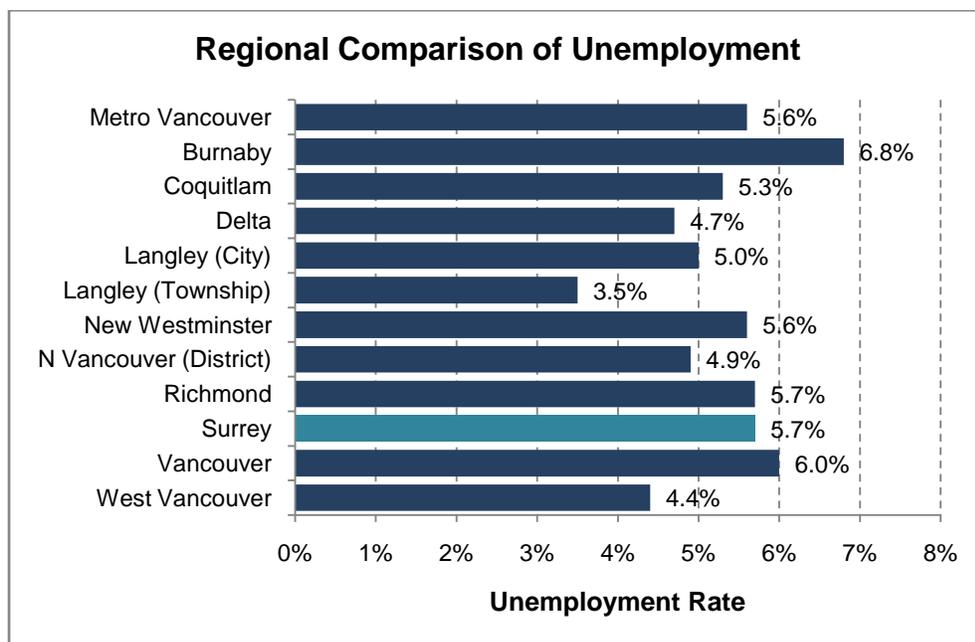
	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total population 15 years and over	29,500	39,800	41,800	85,115	50,275	66,380	14,655	312,870
In the labour force	21,760	27,540	27,865	58,880	30,180	44,700	9,710	210,935
Employed	20,920	26,045	26,245	55,275	28,905	41,485	9,080	198,885
Unemployed	840	1,495	1,615	3,600	1,275	3,210	625	12,045
Not in the labour force	7,735	12,260	13,935	26,230	20,095	21,680	4,945	101,940
Participation rate	73.8%	69.2%	66.7%	69.2%	60.0%	67.3%	66.3%	67.4%
Employment rate	70.9%	65.4%	62.8%	64.9%	57.5%	62.5%	62.0%	63.6%
Unemployment rate	3.9%	5.4%	5.8%	6.1%	4.2%	7.2%	6.4%	5.7%

Regional Comparison of Labour Force Activity

At 210,953 people, Surrey has the second largest labour force in the region after Vancouver. Surrey's participation rate of 67.4% was higher than the Metro Vancouver average of 66.7%. It was also higher than Vancouver's participation rate of 66.4%



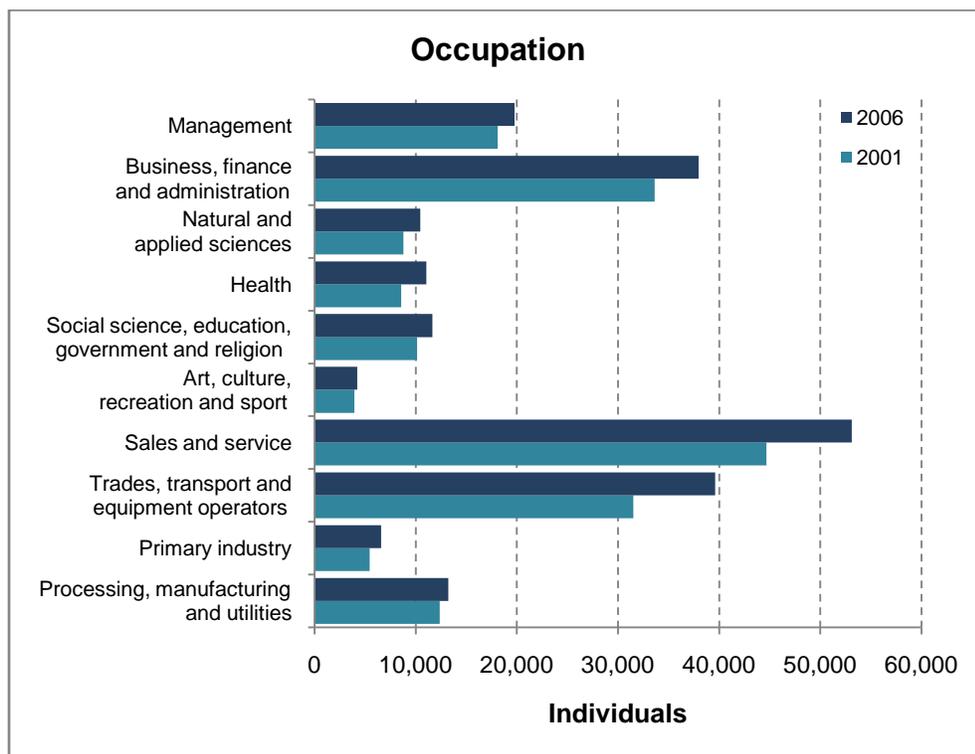
The unemployment rate varied considerably throughout the region in 2006. Surrey's unemployment rate of 5.7% is marginally higher than the Metro Vancouver average of 5.6%.



Occupation

The National Occupational Classification is a standardized system used by Statistics Canada in reporting the type of work performed by the population. It groups jobs into ten broad occupational categories as well as a number of more detailed groupings in four levels of hierarchy. An individual's occupational classification is based on the type of work performed during the week prior to Census Day, or if unemployed that week, the work performed for the longest duration in a specified period prior to Census Day.

In 2006 the three largest occupational categories were *sales and service occupations*, which accounted for 25.2% of those reporting an occupation (up from 24.7% in 2001), *trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations*, 18.8% of those with occupations (up from 17.4% in 2001), and *business, finance and administration occupations*, 18.0% of those with occupations (down from 18.6%). At the same time the strongest growth was experienced in the following categories: *health occupations* (+29.1%); *trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (+25.7%); and *occupations in primary industry* (+21.1%).



Occupation in Surrey's Communities

The most common occupational category in each of Surrey's communities and in the sub-community of City Centre in 2006 was *sales and service occupations*, accounting for between 22.8% and 27.2% of the employed labour force. *Business, finance and administration occupations* ranked second in Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, and South Surrey, and third in Newton, Whalley, and City Centre. Meanwhile, *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* ranked second in Newton, Whalley, and City Centre, and third in Cloverdale, Fleetwood, and Guildford. The third most common occupational category in South Surrey was *management occupations*.

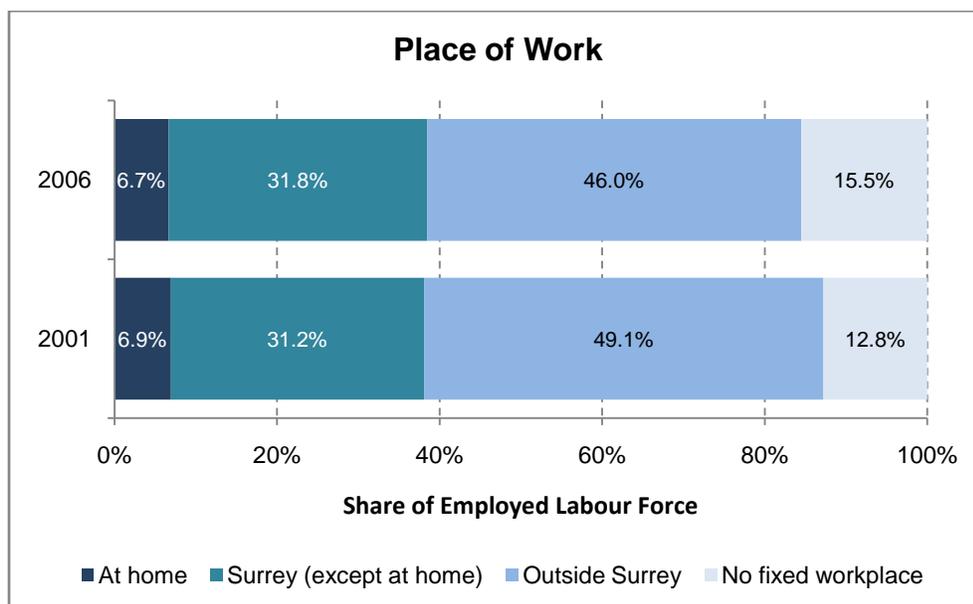
	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total labour force	21,765	27,545	27,865	58,880	30,180	44,695	9,705	210,930
No occupation	195	380	595	920	305	975	240	3,370
All occupations	21,570	27,160	27,270	57,965	29,875	43,725	9,470	207,565
Management	2,470	2,715	2,630	4,420	5,025	2,495	520	19,755
Business, finance and administration	4,545	5,065	5,285	9,865	5,700	7,505	1,855	37,960
Natural and applied sciences	1,005	1,515	1,605	2,540	2,110	1,680	600	10,460
Health	990	1,685	1,520	2,915	1,855	2,085	515	11,060
Social science, education, government and religion	1,360	1,475	1,575	2,895	2,620	1,715	375	11,640
Art, culture, recreation and sport	375	520	585	1,030	1,010	675	195	4,205
Sales and service	5,600	6,840	7,255	14,685	6,825	11,890	2,580	53,100
Trades, transport and equipment operators	3,870	5,005	4,545	12,350	3,385	10,440	1,950	39,600
Primary industry	585	645	520	2,720	790	1,315	190	6,580
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	765	1,695	1,740	4,545	550	3,915	685	13,210

Place of Work

As with occupational classifications, an individual's place of work is based on the location of work during the week prior to Census Day, or if unemployed that week, the location of the job held for the longest duration in a specified period prior to Census Day. Between 2001 and 2006 Surrey's employed labour force grew by 18.6% to 198,885 individuals. In the same period the number of Surrey's residents working in Surrey (except for at home) grew by 21.0%, increasing this group's share of the employed labour force. Meanwhile, the number of residents working outside Surrey (including outside Canada) grew by only 11.0%, decreasing this group's share of the employed labour force.

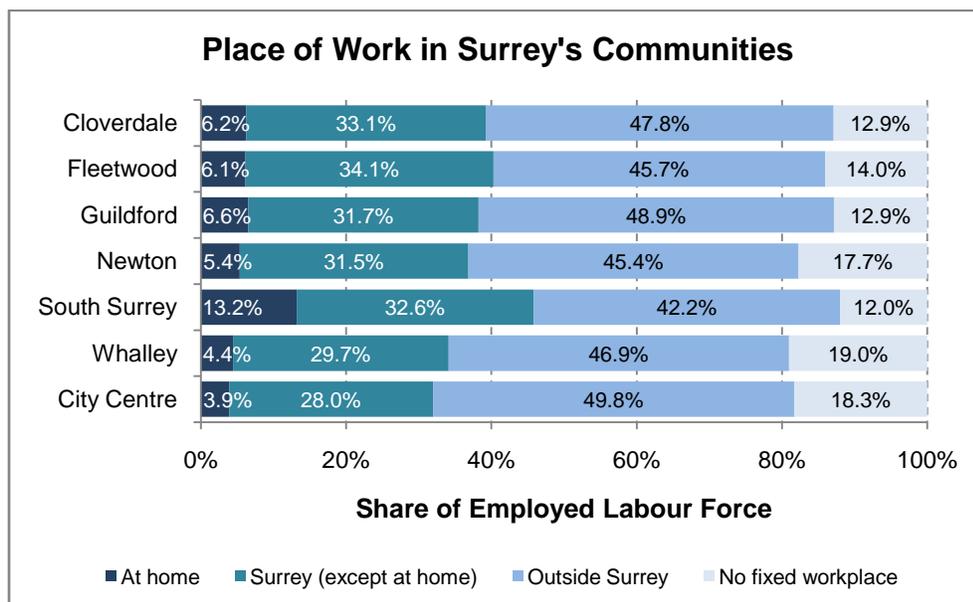
The Census also provides the number of individuals who worked at home and those who did not have a fixed workplace during the reference period. The latter group increased substantially between 2001 and 2006 (+44.3%). Individuals with no fixed workplace do not go to the same

workplace at the beginning of each shift and may be employed as a building and landscape contractor, traveling salesperson or independent truck driver, among other occupations.



Place of Work in Surrey's Communities

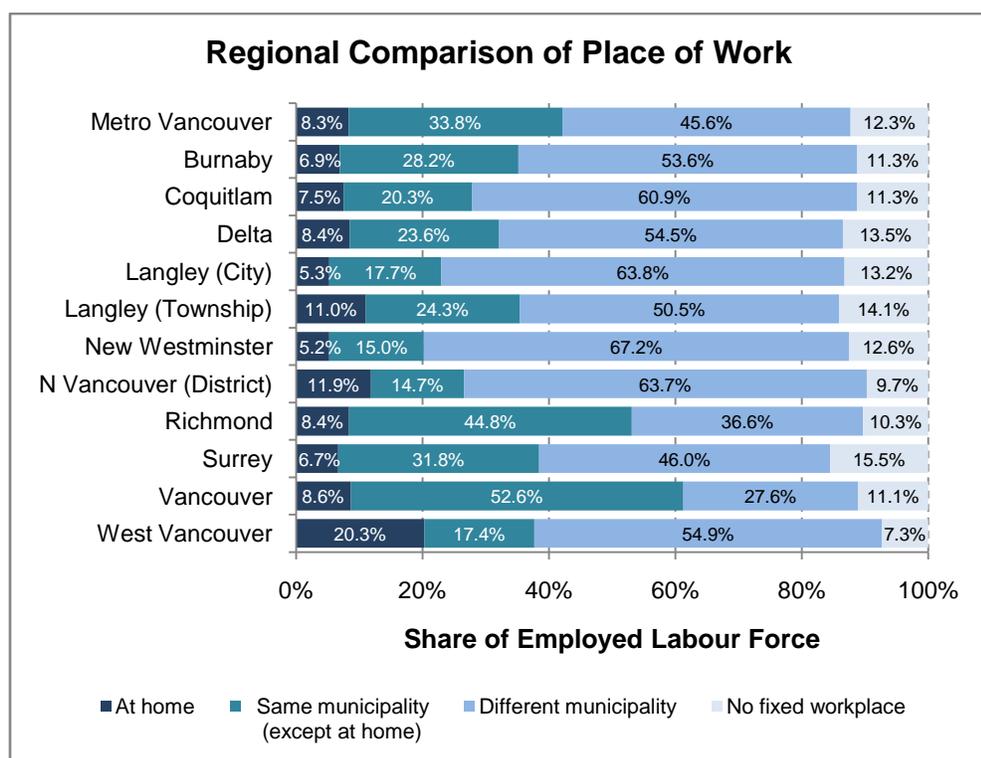
In 2006 residents working outside the municipality comprised the largest segment of the employed labour force in each of Surrey's six communities. Also for each community, this was followed by those working in Surrey (except at home). For all communities, except South Surrey, those without a fixed workplace comprised the third largest segment, and those working at home the smallest segment. These last two categories were reversed for South Surrey, wherein 13.2% of the employed labour force worked at home, fully double that of the next highest community, Guildford (6.6%).



	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total employed labour force	20,920	26,050	26,250	55,280	28,905	41,485	9,080	198,885
With usual place of work	16,835	20,595	20,915	42,260	21,295	31,565	7,010	153,465
In census subdivision of residence	6,915	8,890	8,315	17,400	9,435	12,310	2,545	63,260
In different census subdivision	9,925	11,705	12,600	24,860	11,860	19,255	4,465	90,205
In same census division	9,445	11,310	11,995	24,140	11,380	18,790	4,355	87,060
Working at home	1,305	1,600	1,720	2,965	3,810	1,840	355	13,235
Working outside Canada	85	190	235	250	325	190	55	1,285
With no fixed workplace	2,695	3,660	3,375	9,800	3,470	7,890	1,660	30,895

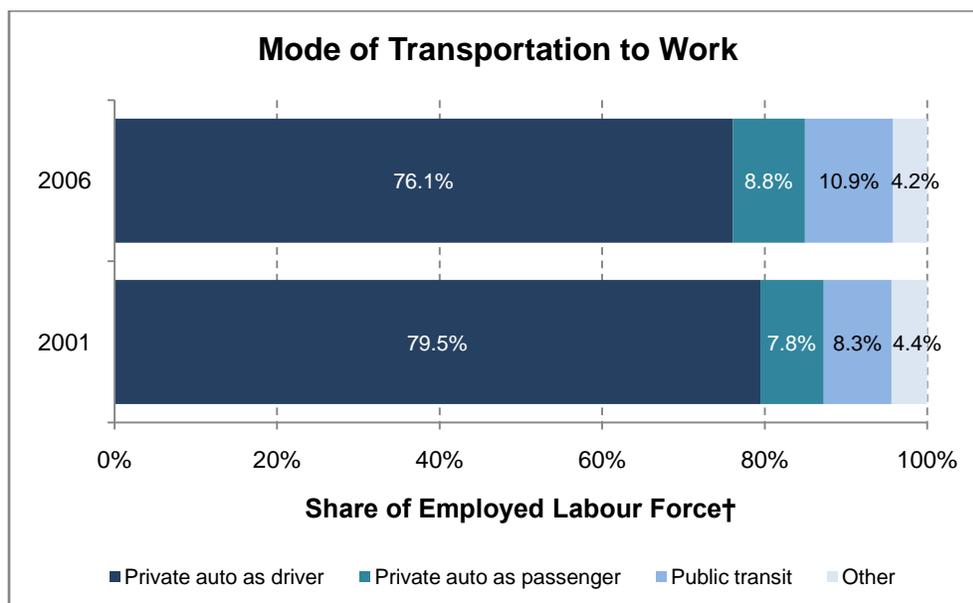
Regional Comparison of Place of Work

In 2006 Surrey ranked fourth, behind Vancouver, Richmond and Anmore in the share of its experienced labour force working in the same municipality. At 31.8% Surrey was slightly below the Metro Vancouver average of 33.8%. Surrey also ranked fourth lowest for the share of its employed labour force working outside the municipality.



Mode of Transportation to Work

The Census tracks the primary mode of transportation to work for members of the employed labour force. This was asked of those individuals who travel to work (except outside Canada). This includes those who have a usual place of work and those without a fixed place of work, but not those working at home. The possible modes of transportation are private auto as driver, private auto as passenger, public transit, walking, bicycle, motorcycle, taxi, and other method.

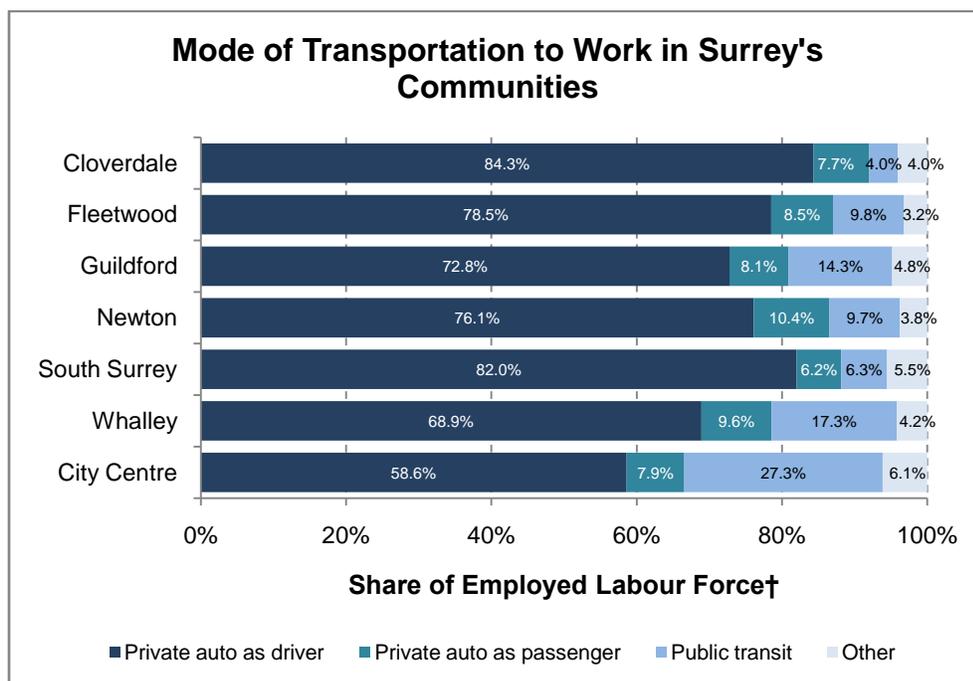


† Does not include those working at home or working outside Canada.

Private vehicle use as a driver was the predominant mode of transportation in 2006 of those traveling to work although the share of commuters using this mode declined from 2001. This was accompanied by a growth in the share of the employed labour force commuting by private vehicle as a passenger and commuting on public transit. All other modes combined held steady with a four percent share of the commuting employed labour force.

Mode of Transportation to Work in Surrey's Communities

As for Surrey as a whole, private vehicle use was the predominant mode of transportation to work in Surrey's communities. Even so, the share of the employed labour force using private vehicles varied considerably from one community to another, especially with regard to use as a driver. This variation was also present in the use of public transit. A larger share of Whalley's employed labour force (17.3%) used public transit as the primary means of traveling to work than those of Surrey's other communities. A still greater share of the employed labour force (27.3%) in the City Centre area of Whalley used public transit as the primary means of traveling to work. This, likely, is related to the level of transit service provided in Whalley (and the City Centre) among other reasons.



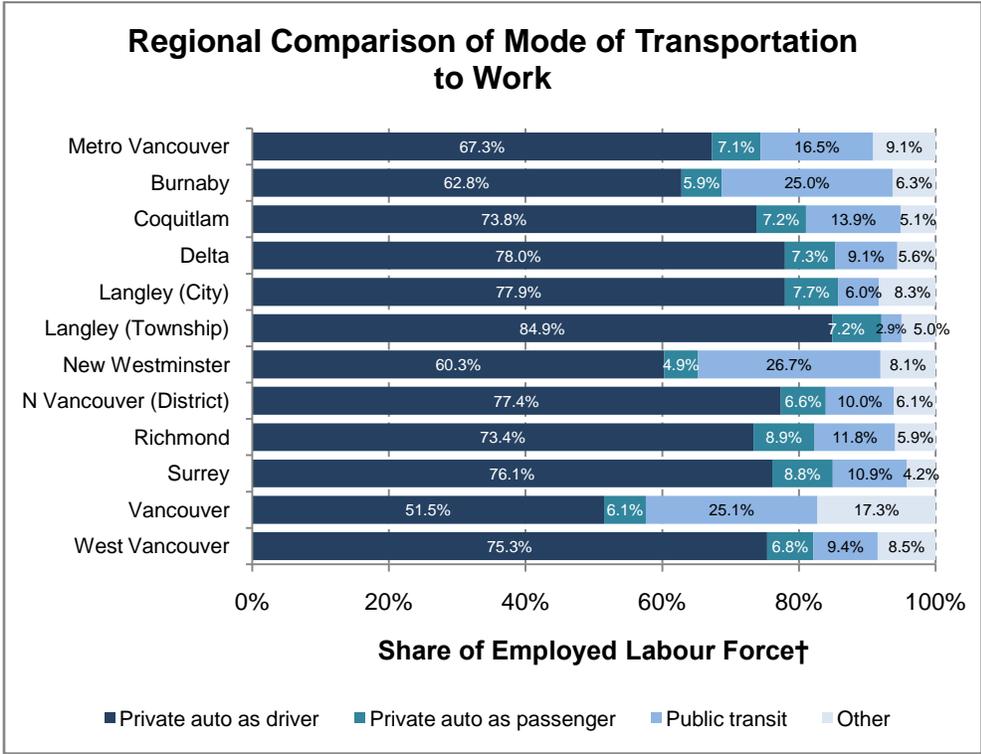
† Does not include those working at home or working outside Canada.

	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	City Centre	Surrey
Total employed labour force†	19,530	24,260	24,285	52,060	24,770	39,450	8,670	184,360
Private vehicle as driver	16,465	19,040	17,675	39,615	20,315	27,180	5,080	140,295
Private vehicle as passenger	1,500	2,070	1,970	5,440	1,525	3,800	685	16,315
Public transit	775	2,370	3,465	5,050	1,560	6,820	2,370	20,040
Walked	500	470	865	1,185	900	905	360	4,830
Bicycle	125	55	85	210	115	175	30	765
Motorcycle	30	45	70	70	30	70	10	320
Taxicab	15	20	15	55	10	65	15	180
Other method	115	185	140	435	315	425	115	1,610

† Does not include those working at home or working outside Canada.

Regional Comparison of Mode of Transportation to Work

The primary mode of transportation throughout Metro Vancouver in 2006 was private vehicle as driver. This mode is used by a smaller share of the commuting labour force in the inner municipalities of Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster which enjoy a higher level of transit service. The Metro Vancouver average excluding these municipalities is 75.8%. Surrey is in line with this at 76.1%.



† Does not include those working at home or working outside Canada.