

# A Demographic Profile of Children and Families in Surrey and White Rock



*Office of Early Childhood*  
*Development, Learning and Care*  
*Surrey/White Rock*

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## Preface

This information updates a similar profile contained in the report *Valuing Our Children: Taking First Steps Together*, produced by Surrey – White Rock Make Children First in May 2004. Most of the data is derived from the 2006 census and is presented for the Surrey communities of Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, Newton, South Surrey and Whalley (which includes the City Centre).

Readers should be aware that census data is randomly rounded to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, there may be differences in some totals and cell values among various census tabulations. It should also be noted that the data have not been adjusted for the Census undercount (i.e., the City estimates that the total Surrey population in 2006 was 435,306, compared with the Statistics Canada figure of 392,450). As a result population figures in this report are lower than would actually have been the case in 2006; however this does not affect overall percentages or comparative statistics.

Due to changes in the area boundaries between the 2001 and the 2006 census, comparisons between the two time periods at a community level are not possible; however comparisons for the City of Surrey as a whole and for the City of White Rock have been shown wherever possible.

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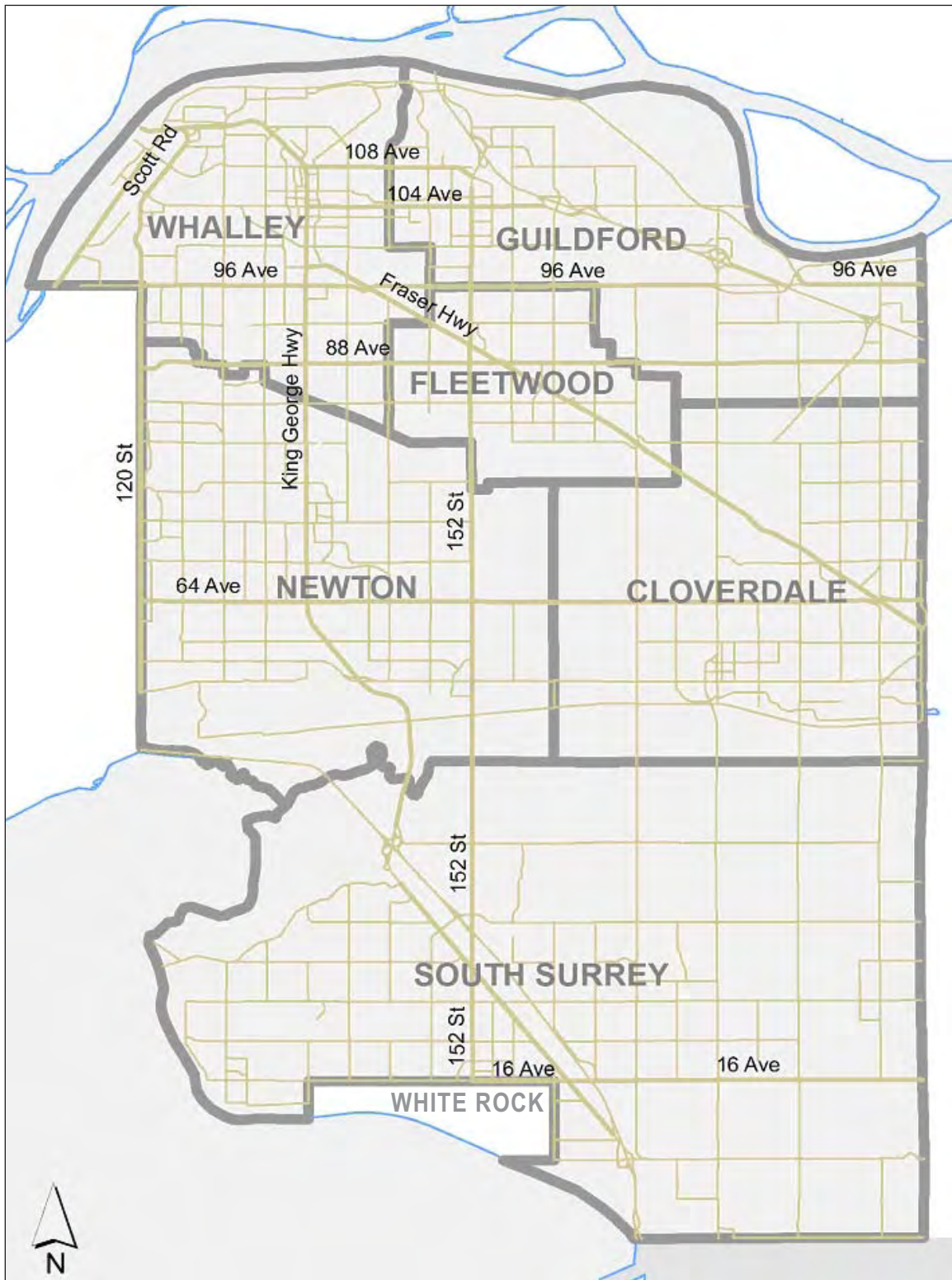
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# MAP OF SURREY & WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES



# KEY 2006 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS



## Population growth

- ◆ The total population of Surrey – White Rock increased by 13% from 2001 to 2006.

## Children and Youth

- ◆ In 2006, there were 30,450 children in Surrey and White Rock under the age of 6 years, representing 7.5% of the total population of the area.
- ◆ The largest percentage of young children under 6 years live in Newton (32.3%) and Whalley (21.7%).
- ◆ There were 39,287 children aged 6 –12 years in Surrey – White Rock (9.6% of the total population) with the largest proportion in Newton (28.9%).
- ◆ There were 34,942 youth aged 13 –18 in Surrey – White Rock with 26.1% living in the Newton area.

## Families – Households

- ◆ Almost one in seven families in the area is headed by a lone parent.
- ◆ The largest concentration of single parents is in Whalley (17.8%) and Guildford (16.5%).

## Ethnic Diversity – Mother Tongue

- ◆ 38.3% of Surrey residents were born outside Canada compared to White Rock where only 24.3% were foreign-born. In 2001 these proportions were 33.5% and 23.1% respectively.
- ◆ In 2001 37% of the Surrey population was a member of a visible minority; five years later almost half (46.1%) are from a visible minority group, of which almost 60% are South Asian.
- ◆ In Surrey, 56% of the population considers the official languages (English and/or French) as their mother tongue, whereas in White Rock, this is true for 81% of the population. Punjabi is the most common non-official language in Surrey, especially in Newton.
- ◆ 53.8% of all immigrants came to Surrey – White Rock between 1991 and 2006.

## Mobility

- ◆ 17.4% of Surrey – White Rock residents moved to a different address between 2005 and 2006. In the 2001 census this figure was 15.7%.

## Women in the Labour Force

- ◆ The labour force participation rate for women with children under 6 years of age was 69.4% in Surrey – White Rock, it was 68.1% for those with children both under and over 6 years.

## Low Income

- ◆ 15.6% of economic families in Surrey and 8.8% in White Rock lived in poverty in 2006. In 2001 it was 16.1% and 6.5% respectively.
- ◆ In 2006, 23.2% of children under 6 lived in poverty in Surrey.



## INTRODUCTION

Surrey is now the second largest city in the province and among the top ten in Canada. Housing is affordable in Surrey making it an attractive place for young families, but high growth has implications for the social infrastructure of the City. The area is also ethnically diverse with a high South Asian population. While average incomes for the City are similar to provincial averages there are distinct communities and neighbourhoods with areas of affluence and poverty.

There are over 100,000 children and youth living in Surrey. The City's Plan for the Social Well-Being of Surrey residents identifies children and youth as one of the five priority areas of action. As well, the City is developing a Child and Youth friendly City Strategy, with its goal to ensure that the City's policies and programs promote the healthy development of Surrey's youngest residents.

## POPULATION GROWTH

### Why is it important?

Growth in population brings job opportunities and economic growth to an area but changes in total population also signal potential shifts in community needs with regard to demands for supports and services related to the characteristics of the residents.

The population of the province of BC grew by 5.3% between 2001 and 2006 to reach 4.1 million; in Metro Vancouver there was a 6.5% increase to bring the population of the region to just over 2.1 million.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In Surrey, the population grew by 13.6% during the same period, increasing from 347,820 to 392,450. The City of White Rock increased by only 500 individuals or 2% with a population of 18,755 in 2006. Overall, the total population of the Surrey – White Rock area increased by 13%.

Note, in September 2009 the Surrey School Board enrolled an additional 800 students into the public school system, up from their original estimate of 175.

## Children by Age

### Why is it important?

The experiences of a child from prenatal up to 6 years of age have direct implications for their overall health, well-being and competence. Education, health and child development experts advocate for a broader definition of school readiness that includes physical, social, and emotional well-being as well as communication skills and cognitive development.

Children are considered vulnerable when some aspect of their development is delayed at school entry. There is a growing awareness of how family and community circumstances can be enhanced to improve the lives of young children. These include programs and services such as child care, recreational facilities, libraries and pediatric health care. In areas with higher proportions of children there are greater pressures on these resources and services.

Children 6 to 12 spend much of their day away from parents and home. They experience new social challenges. They are expected to develop academically and to make their own choices in a variety of supervised and unsupervised situations. Peers become an increasingly important influence. At this age, children have a degree of physical freedom for the first time in their lives and may be alone in their neighbourhood and community, without adult supervision.

Children in these middle years experience developmental transitions that are a continuation of critical changes that begin in the early years. These transitions affect a child's ability to be healthy, safe and secure, able to learn, and socially engaged and responsible.

Current supports for parents and caregivers of children from birth to 12 years are piecemeal, fragmented and delivered differently in each community. It is important that quality services are coordinated throughout these years so that foundations built in early childhood are extended and enriched through the middle years and into adolescence.

## What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

### Children under 6 years of age

In 2006, there were 245,940 children in the province under the age of 6 which represented 6% of the total population; in Metro Vancouver the number was 132,030 (5.9% of total). In Vancouver there were 29,490 (5% of Vancouver's total population). The corresponding number in Surrey – White Rock (30,450) was almost the same as Vancouver, but represented 7.3% of the total population. This highlights the continued need for a focus on early childhood services and supports.

#### POPULATION AGED 0 TO 5 YEARS FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total Population	Total 0 - 5	% 0 - 5 within community	% 0 - 5 within total pop.
Cloverdale	37,705	3,262	8.7%	10.8%
Fleetwood	50,795	3,589	7.1%	11.9%
Guildford	51,660	3,514	6.8%	11.7%
Newton	109,475	9,746	8.9%	32.3%
South Surrey	59,935	3,090	5.2%	10.3%
Whalley	82,880	6,542	7.9%	21.7%
Total Surrey	392,450	29,745	7.6%	—
White Rock	18,755	705	3.8%	2.3%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>411,205</b>	<b>30,450</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census (extrapolated data)

Measuring the number of young children as a proportion of the total number of residents in each community shows that Newton and Cloverdale both have over 8% of their population under the age of six. In the City of White Rock the percentage of children 0 – 5 was only 3.8%. Within Surrey – White Rock, almost one third of all children under 6 lived in Newton in 2006 (32.3%), followed by Whalley (21.7%), Fleetwood (11.9%) and Guildford (11.7%). In White Rock the proportion was 2.3%

### Children aged 6 to 12

In 2006 there were 335,787 children aged 6 – 12 in BC, of whom 169,154 (50%) lived in Metro Vancouver. In Surrey and White Rock there were 39,287 in these middle years, slightly more than the 35,000 in Vancouver. Together Vancouver and Surrey – White Rock make up 44% of all children in this age group in Metro Vancouver.

#### POPULATION AGED 6 TO 12 YEARS FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total Population	Total 6 - 12	% 6 - 12 within community	% 6 - 12 within total pop.
Cloverdale	37,705	3,803	10.1%	9.7%
Fleetwood	50,795	5,200	10.2%	13.2%
Guildford	51,660	5,193	10.1%	13.2%
Newton	109,475	11,347	10.4%	28.9%
South Surrey	59,935	4,910	8.2%	12.5%
Whalley	82,880	7,879	9.5%	20.1%
Total Surrey	392,450	38,346	9.8%	—
White Rock	18,755	941	5.0%	2.4%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>411,205</b>	<b>39,287</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census (extrapolated data)

In Surrey – White Rock almost one in ten children (9.6%) are aged 6 – 12 years and this proportion is evident in almost all of the communities. South Surrey and White Rock show slightly smaller proportions in their communities at 8.2% and 5% respectively.

The largest shares of all children in middle childhood in Surrey – White Rock appear in Newton (28.9%) and Whalley at 20.1%.

### Youth aged 13 to 18

In 2006 there were 332,656 youth aged 13 – 18 in BC, of whom 165,351 (50%) lived in Metro Vancouver. In Surrey and White Rock there were 34,942 in this age category, accounting for approximately one fifth (21%) of all 13 – 18 year olds in Metro Vancouver.

Proportions by community in this age category range between 4.8% in White Rock and 9.7% in Guildford.

#### POPULATION AGED 13 TO 18 YEARS FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total Population	Total 13 -18	% 13 - 18 within community	% 13 - 18 within total pop.
Cloverdale	37,705	3,230	8.6%	9.2%
Fleetwood	50,795	4,868	9.6%	13.9%
Guildford	51,660	4,994	9.7%	14.3%
Newton	109,475	9,118	8.3%	26.1%
South Surrey	59,935	5,044	8.4%	14.4%
Whalley	82,880	6,794	8.2%	19.4%
Total Surrey	392,450	34,048	8.7%	—
White Rock	18,755	894	4.8%	2.6%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>411,205</b>	<b>34,942</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census (extrapolated data)

More than one in four youth in Surrey – White Rock live in Newton (26.1%).

## FAMILY STRUCTURE

### Why is it important?

The nature of children's family environments has a very strong effect on children's cognitive and behavioural development, and on the prevalence of childhood vulnerability. The factors within this environment that have been shown to have an impact on child development are parenting skills, the cohesiveness of the family unit, the educational level and mental health of the mother, and the extent to which parents are actively engaged with their children.



The growth in lone-parent families has been one of Canada's most significant social trends and the impact of lone-parenthood on the well-being of children is a critical research and public policy issue facing Canadian society. Children living in lone-parent households exhibit, on average, poorer developmental outcomes over quite a wide range when compared to the outcomes of the child population in general. This strongly suggests there are some factors associated with living in a lone-parent environment that prejudice child development. It does not mean that lone-parenthood per se is the main factor, but that there is most likely a constellation of factors strongly associated with lone parenthood. (David P. Ross, Paul A. Roberts and Katherine Scott *How Do Lone-parent Children Differ from All Children?*, Vanier Institute for the Family)

Of the 1.2 million children living in BC families in 2006, 78% lived in two parent families, the same as in 2001. The proportion of children living in one parent families (22%) was also the same.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In Surrey – White Rock over 85.6% of children live in two parent families. 14.4% of families with children are headed by a lone parent. The highest concentrations of lone parent families are in Whalley (17.8%) and Guildford (16.5%). Four out of five lone parents in Surrey are women.

The most significant challenge for lone parents is often related to income and those families headed by women are among the most economically vulnerable in BC. Low educational and occupational qualifications of most lone parents combined with low market income and inadequate income supports leave many lone mothers in poverty.

### FAMILIES BY TYPE FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total families	No. couple families	No. lone parent families	% lone parents
Cloverdale	11,035	9,655	1,385	12.6%
Fleetwood	14,100	12,495	1,835	13.0%
Guildford	14,525	11,965	2,390	16.5%
Newton	31,225	26,595	4,645	14.9%
South Surrey	18,025	16,105	1,935	10.7%
Whalley	22,845	18,690	4,070	17.8%
Total Surrey	111,760	95,500	16,260	14.5%
White Rock	5,015	4,240	770	15.4%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>116,775</b>	<b>99,280</b>	<b>17,030</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

\*Couple families include married couples and common-law families

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census



## Children under 6 living at home

### Why is it important?

For children under 6 years of age, nothing has greater influence on their development than their family. Families filter children's experiences with others and provide nurture and care that strongly influences early child development. Families determine the quality of a young child's world and shape the foundations for later development.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

The number of families with young children at home is declining. From 2001 to 2006 the numbers of families in which all children were under 6 years of age decreased by 2% from 2001 to 2006. In Surrey – White Rock there were 141,665 children living at home in 2006, of whom one fifth (20.9%) were less than six years of age. 28.4% of all children in this age group in the area lived in Newton followed by Whalley at 20.3%. Only 2.5% of all children under six lived in the City of White Rock.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE LIVING AT HOME IN SURREY – WHITE ROCK BY COMMUNITY, 2006

Community	Total number of children at home	Children at home under six years of age		% of all children at home under 6 in Sry - WR	Average number of children at home
Cloverdale	13,150	3,110	23.7%	9.3%	1.2
Fleetwood	18,835	3,470	18.4%	13.3%	1.3
Guildford	19,105	3,440	18.0%	13.5%	1.3
Newton	40,275	9,545	23.7%	28.4%	1.3
South Surrey	18,005	2,995	16.6%	12.7%	1.0
Whalley	28,740	6,440	22.4%	20.3%	1.3
Total Surrey	138,110	29,005	21.0%	—	1.2
White Rock	3555	660	18.6%	2.5%	0.7
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>141,665</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

## Household Types

### Why is it important?

Household structure is changing, due to demographic and cultural factors, such as increasing immigration, changing migration streams, increases in remarriages, cohabitation, and blended families, as well as increases in grandparent-maintained and non-relative households.



### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

There is a wide variation by type of household in the area. Single family households are the dominant type particularly in Cloverdale at 78% and Fleetwood (77%). In Newton, one in ten households is reported to be a multiple-family household; however, it is unclear that this actually captures the multi-generational aspect of the South Asian community. In White Rock nearly half of all households are non-family households (48%); this is likely due to the high number of seniors living in that area.

#### HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK BY COMMUNITY, 2006

Community	Total households	Single family		Multiple family		Non family	
Cloverdale	12,930	10,035	78%	495	4%	2,405	19%
Fleetwood	15,590	11,965	77%	1,105	7%	2,515	16%
Guildford	17,820	12,810	72%	735	4%	4,275	24%
Newton	33,165	23,160	70%	3,725	11%	6,280	19%
South Surrey	23,695	17,235	73%	390	2%	6,070	26%
Whalley	27,940	17,605	63%	2,385	9%	7,945	28%
<b>Total Surrey</b>	<b>131,140</b>	<b>92,805</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>29,495</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>White Rock</b>	<b>9,515</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>48%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

# ABORIGINAL POPULATION

## Why is it important?

BC's total of 196,075 Aboriginal People (representing 4.8% of the provincial population) is second to Ontario's total of 242,495. Overall, BC's Aboriginal population has grown by 15% between 2001 and 2006, which is three times the rate of non-Aboriginal Canadians and the second highest rate in Canada after Ontario.

Aboriginal people in Canada face many challenges. They are more likely to have lower levels of education, poorer health and higher rates of suicide and unemployment than the non-Aboriginal population

The Aboriginal population is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population with the median age in BC being 28 years compared to 41 years for the non-Aboriginal population in 2006. Five years ago children under the age of six represented 9% of the Aboriginal population but only 5% of the non-Aboriginal population. (Note that this data is not yet available for 2006)

In 2006, the majority of Aboriginal children in BC aged 14 and under (58%) lived with both parents, while 28% lived with a lone mother and 6% with a lone father. In addition, 3% of Aboriginal children lived with a grandparent (with no parents present) and 5% lived with another relative. In contrast, 13% of non-Aboriginal children in BC lived with a lone mother, 3% with a lone father, 0.5% with a grandparent (with no parent present) and 1% with another relative.

Aboriginal children living off reserves have a poverty rate that is almost twice as large as for non-aboriginal children. The Semiahmoo reserve is located in the south end of Surrey. However, it is very small with an on-reserve population of only 49 people.

## What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In 2006 there were 40,000 persons living in Metro Vancouver who identified themselves as Aboriginal and almost 8,000 in the Surrey – White Rock area, which represents about 4% of the total Aboriginal population of the province and the second largest urban Aboriginal population in BC. Vancouver's Aboriginal population numbered 11,145, 5.7% of the provincial Aboriginal population

### ABORIGINAL POPULATION FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK AND BC, 1996–2006

	1996	2001	2006	% change 1996-2006
Surrey	5,070	6,895	7,630	50.5%
White Rock	175	165	290	65.7%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>51.0%</b>
BC	139,655	170,025	196,070	40.4%

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

From 1996 to 2006 Surrey – White Rock has experienced a 51% increase in the absolute numbers of Aboriginal peoples growing from 5,245 to 7,920. The largest Aboriginal population is in the Whalley area.

### ABORIGINAL POPULATION FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK BY COMMUNITY, 2006

Community	Total population	Aboriginal population	
Cloverdale	37,705	845	2.2%
Fleetwood	50,795	910	1.8%
Guildford	51,655	890	1.7%
Newton	109,475	1,815	1.7%
South Surrey	59,935	910	1.5%
Whalley	82,885	2,260	2.7%
Total Surrey	392,450	7,630	1.9%
White Rock	18,165	285	1.6%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>410,615</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

# IMMIGRATION

## Why is it important?

Immigration enriches a community but it may also present challenges to immigrant families. The growth of the foreign-born population ensures continued demand for immigrant settlement services as well as the need for community services and supports to consider cultural adaptation and home language. As well, it affects essential services such as health, education, transportation and affordable housing.

## Foreign Born Population

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In 2006, 38.3% of the population of Surrey – White Rock was born in a country other than Canada, up from 33% in 2001. The communities with the highest number of immigrants were in Newton (45.1%), Whalley (43.4%), Guildford (43%) and Fleetwood (41.5%). On the other hand, only 24.1% in South Surrey and White Rock came from outside Canada.

#### FOREIGN BORN POPULATION FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total population	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	% Foreign Born
Cloverdale	37,705	30,460	7,085	18.8%
Fleetwood	50,795	29,165	21,095	41.5%
Guildford	51,660	28,520	22,195	43.0%
Newton	109,475	59,280	49,375	45.1%
South Surrey	59,935	45,130	14,465	24.1%
Whalley	82,880	46,060	36,010	43.4%
Total Surrey	392,450	238,620	150,230	38.3%
White Rock	18,170	13,550	4,425	24.3%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>410,620</b>	<b>251,225</b>	<b>154,250</b>	<b>37.6%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

## Period of Immigration

### Why is it important?

Recent immigrants face a number of challenges including recognition of educational achievement, securing quality employment and linguistic isolation. Together these challenges place great stress on children and families. Young children of recent immigrants are also more likely to struggle in school.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

Of the approximately 155,000 immigrants to Surrey – White Rock, 45.8% arrived prior to 1991, 34.5% in the period 1991–2000 and 19.3% from 2001 to 2006. By community, over one fifth of the population in Guildford, Newton and Whalley were newcomers to Canada since the beginning of the decade.

#### IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES 2006

Community	Total Immigrants	Before 1991		1991 to 2000		2001 to 2006	
Cloverdale	7,085	4,495	63.4%	1,635	23.1%	950	13.4%
Fleetwood	21,095	10,980	52.1%	7,080	33.6%	3,030	14.4%
Guildford	22,195	9,035	40.7%	8,085	36.4%	5,070	22.8%
Newton	49,380	19,910	40.3%	18,675	37.8%	10,790	21.9%
South Surrey	14,465	9,490	65.6%	3,125	21.6%	1,850	12.8%
Whalley	36,010	14,430	40.1%	14,040	39.0%	7,535	20.9%
Total Surrey	150,235	68,360	45.5%	52,640	35.0%	29,235	19.5%
White Rock	4,425	3,120	70.5%	780	17.6%	530	12.0%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>154,655</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>53,075</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>29,530</b>	<b>19.3%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

## Immigration by Age

### Why is it important?

The age profile of immigrants to Canada tends to be younger than the age profile of its resident population. Key issues that need to be addressed include the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of immigrant groups, social and cultural differences in the role of children across communities, the organizational abilities of communities to gain access to social services, the significant impact of racism upon recent immigrant groups' abilities to adjust successfully to Canadian society, and the need for public policy initiatives that address the specific needs of immigrants by their age groupings.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In Surrey – White Rock approximately 36.2% of immigrants came to Canada when they were 25 to 44 years of age. The proportion of those less than 5 years was 7% and those 5 to 14 years 15.2%.

#### IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY AGE AT IMMIGRATION FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total Immigrants	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45+ years
Cloverdale	7,085	790	1,370	1,895	2,340	695
Fleetwood	21,095	1,515	3,240	5,885	7,595	2,860
Guildford	22,195	1,905	4,150	4,730	9,125	2,285
Newton	49,380	2,795	6,135	14,975	16,510	8,965
South Surrey	14,470	1,365	2,850	3,075	5,935	1,240
Whalley	36,005	2,085	5,020	10,785	12,395	5,720
Total Surrey	150,235	10,460	22,770	41,345	53,895	21,765
White Rock	4,430	355	670	900	2,085	420
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>154,665</b>	<b>10,815</b> (7.0%)	<b>23,440</b> (15.2%)	<b>42,245</b> (27.3%)	<b>55,980</b> (36.2%)	<b>22,185</b> (14.3%)

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

The following table provides a breakdown of those who considered themselves first generation Canadian (that is, persons born outside Canada). Newton showed 56.6% of its residents in this category, followed by Whalley (53.3%) and Fleetwood (51.1%). By comparison only 23.6% in Cloverdale saw themselves as first generation Canadian.

#### POPULATION 15+ YEARS BY FIRST GENERATION STATUS FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Cloverdale	23.6%
Fleetwood	51.1%
Guildford	50.9%
Newton	56.6%
South Surrey	28.0%
Whalley	53.3%
<b>Total Surrey</b>	<b>46.7%</b>
<b>White Rock</b>	<b>27.2%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census



## Visible Minority Population

### Why is it important?

Statistics Canada projections suggest that one in three people living in British Columbia will be a member of a visible minority group by 2017. More than half of the population of Metro Vancouver is projected to belong to a visible minority group and almost half (47%) of the visible minority population in the region is projected to be Chinese (Cardozo, A. & Pendakur, R, Canada's *Visible Minority Population 1967-2017*, Metropolis, August 2008). Although the major part of the growth in visible minority populations will be driven by immigration, at least one million new visible minorities will be born in Canada between now and 2017.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In BC, 24.7% of the population is a member of a visible minority group, whereas in Metro Vancouver the proportion is 42%. Surrey represents one of the most ethnically diverse areas where nearly half of residents (46.1%) are members of a visible minority group. This is a growth of almost 10% since 2001. In White Rock only one in ten (10%) is a member of a visible minority group..

South Asian is the predominant visible minority group in Surrey (59.6%). By community it represents 79.3% of all visible minorities in Newton, 64.2% in Whalley, 50.4% in Fleetwood and 47.4% in Cloverdale. Chinese is the prevalent group in South Surrey at 35.2% and in White Rock at 24.6%

### VISIBLE MINORITY POPULATION IN SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	Total Surrey	White Rock
Total Population	37,705	50,795	51,660	109,475	59,935	82,885	392,450	18,170
Total VM Population	6,790	27,390	24,980	68,500	7,255	46,080	181,005	1,850
% Visible Minority	18.0%	53.9%	48.4%	62.6%	12.1%	55.6%	46.1%	10.2%
South Asian	3,220 47.4%	13,805 50.4%	4,950 19.8%	54,340 79.3%	1,930 26.6%	29,565 64.2%	107,810 59.6%	335 18.1%
Chinese	1,040 15.3%	3,905 14.3%	6,395 25.6%	3,065 4.5%	2,555 35.2%	3,250 7.1%	20,205 11.2%	455 24.6%
Filipino	630 9.3%	2,895 10.6%	4,270 17.1%	3,530 5.2%	445 6.1%	4,785 10.4%	16,555 9.1%	165 8.9%
S. East Asian	570 8.4%	2,385 8.7%	2,000 8.0%	1,980 2.9%	65 0.9%	2,240 4.9%	9,240 5.1%	60 3.2%
Korean	425 6.3%	1,700 6.2%	3,585 14.4%	275 0.4%	955 13.2%	725 1.6%	7,665 4.2%	365 19.7%
Black	285 4.2%	510 1.9%	900 3.6%	1,450 2.1%	200 2.8%	1,665 3.6%	5,015 2.8%	125 6.8%
Latin American	155 2.3%	505 1.8%	640 2.6%	1,025 1.5%	170 2.3%	1,300 2.8%	3,785 2.1%	145 7.8%
Japanese	200 2.9%	370 1.4%	285 1.1%	380 0.6%	485 6.7%	370 0.8%	2,090 1.2%	150 8.1%
Arab	— 0.0%	410 1.5%	425 1.7%	505 0.7%	50 0.7%	415 0.9%	1,800 1.0%	20 1.1%
West Asian	35 0.5%	275 1.0%	330 1.3%	595 0.9%	120 1.7%	430 0.9%	1,790 1.0%	10 0.5%
Other	70 1.0%	45 0.2%	155 0.6%	180 0.3%	50 0.7%	150 0.3%	650 0.4%	— —
Multiple VM	160 2.4%	595 2.2%	1,055 4.2%	1,170 1.7%	225 3.1%	1,195 2.6%	4,395 2.4%	20 1.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

## Mother Tongue

### Why is it important?

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. For children learning one's heritage language in childhood can help promote self-esteem and pride in one's background.



However, children who do not speak English in the home before school entry may experience difficulties in school. Parents may also have difficulty participating actively in their child's education. This affects language supports within the school system and increases demand for services in the community in languages other than English.

### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

The table below gives an indication of the number of Surrey – White Rock residents who do not have English as their first language. Almost half or more of all residents in Newton, Whalley, Fleetwood and Guildford (range 45–56%) have a language other than English or French as their mother tongue.

#### MOTHER TONGUE FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006 (SINGLE RESPONSES ONLY)

Community	Total population	English		French		Non-official languages	
Cloverdale	37,185	30,125	81.0%	375	1.0%	6,685	18.0%
Fleetwood	49,480	25,070	50.7%	310	0.6%	24,100	48.7%
Guildford	50,410	26,960	53.5%	390	0.8%	23,060	45.7%
Newton	106,470	46,040	43.2%	835	0.8%	59,595	56.0%
South Surrey	59,440	48,505	81.6%	605	1.0%	10,330	17.4%
Whalley	80,515	38,325	47.6%	645	0.8%	41,545	51.6%
Total Surrey	383,500	215,035	56.1%	3,155	0.8%	165,310	43.1%
White Rock	18,170	14,710	80.9%	290	1.6%	3,135	17.3%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>401,670</b>	<b>229,745</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>168,445</b>	<b>41.9%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

The most common non –official language in Surrey is Punjabi and this is most apparent in Newton and Whalley. In White Rock, German is the most common non–official language followed by Korean.

#### TOP NON–OFFICIAL LANGUAGES FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton	South Surrey	Whalley	Total Surrey	White Rock
Non-official languages	6,685	24,100	23,060	59,595	10,330	41,545	165,310	3,135
Punjabi	1,975	9,045	2,465	38,925	1,005	19,485	72,900	140
Hindi	190	1,320	670	5,000	35	4,385	11,605	10
Tagalog (Filipino)	245	1,580	2,760	1,890	255	3,135	9,860	50
Korean	460	1,555	3,495	265	885	645	7,305	345
Chinese	285	1,045	1,995	620	745	1,335	6,020	125
Mandarin	275	970	2,390	770	880	580	5,865	245
German	650	650	815	1,085	1,740	765	5,705	515
Vietnamese	275	1,655	1,245	935	40	1,395	5,545	15
Other	2,330	6,280	7,225	10,105	4,745	9,820	40,505	1,575

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

## Government Assisted Refugees

### Why is it important?

Government-assisted refugees are Convention Refugees Abroad and members of the Source Country Class whose initial resettlement in Canada is entirely supported by the Government of Canada or Quebec. This support is delivered by CIC-supported non-governmental agencies.

Support can last up to one year from the date of arrival in Canada, or until the refugee is able to support him – herself, whichever happens first. It may include accommodation, clothing, food, help in finding employment and becoming self-supporting and other resettlement assistance.

“GARs admitted to Canada following the implementation of the Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) are more likely than previous cohorts to include more “high needs” refugees, including those with low literacy levels in their original languages, significant physical and mental health issues as well as increased numbers of single parent households and larger than Canadian-average households. Further, newly arrived GARs include an increased number of children and youth who were born and raised in refugee camps with limited exposure to formal education. As a result significant numbers of GARs are less likely to obtain employment and self-sufficiency, and more likely to rely on assistance.” (Source: Sherrell, Kathy and Immigrant Services Society of BC, *At Home in Surrey: The Housing Experiences of Refugees in Surrey, BC*. Prepared for City of Surrey, April 2009.)

### What is the situation in Surrey?

In 2008 814 government assisted refugees came to Metro Vancouver. Of those 269 (33%) came to Surrey, up from 17.9% in 2004. Between 2004 and 2008 over 40 newly arrived GAR households come to Surrey each year, although in 2006 and 2007 this number increased considerably to 80 and 78 respectively. Almost one in four GAR households coming to Metro Vancouver settles in Surrey.

The following table gives an age breakdown of the 1,016 individuals who arrived in Surrey between 2004 and 2008.

**GOVERNMENT ASSISTED REFUGEES BY  
AGE GROUPS, SURREY 2004–8**

Age Group	No.	%
Under 5 yrs	129	13.0
6-12	191	19.0
13-18	182	18.0
19-64	493	49.0
65+	12	1.0
Total	1,016	100.0

Source: Sherrell, Kathy and Immigrant Services Society of BC,  
*At Home in Surrey: The Housing Experiences of Refugees in Surrey, BC*.  
Prepared for City of Surrey, April 2009.

It should be noted that half of these refugees are 18 years or younger. Those children arriving from protracted refugee situations may not have attended school. As such, placing children and youth in classes according to age, as opposed to ability, may increase the stresses of integration.

Between 2004 and 2008 27% of refugees came from Myanmar. Another 11.5% came from Somalia, 8.9% from Sudan and 8.9% from Afghanistan. African countries accounted for 40% of refugees to Surrey during that time.

All of these groups arrive with their own set of traumatic experiences and require special attention.

# HOUSING TENURE

## Why is it important?

The ability to purchase a home provides the opportunity to build wealth and financial stability. In times of economic distress the equity in the home can be drawn upon to provide basic needs, thereby reducing the risk of inadequate income.



Finding affordable housing in the Metro Vancouver area is becoming increasingly difficult, particularly for female-headed households, young people and recent immigrants.

## What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

Surrey – White Rock has high rates of home ownership overall at 75.2% and a range as high as 86.3% in Cloverdale to 62.6% in Whalley. In comparison, the rate of home ownership in Vancouver was 48% in 2006.

### HOUSING TENURE FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Total occupied dwellings	Owned		Rented	
Cloverdale	12,890	11,125	86.3%	1,765	13.7%
Fleetwood	15,585	12,950	83.1%	2,640	16.9%
Guildford	17,810	12,605	70.8%	5,205	29.2%
Newton	33,150	24,290	73.3%	8,855	26.7%
South Surrey	23,605	20,060	85.0%	3,540	15.0%
Whalley	27,935	17,475	62.6%	10,465	37.5%
Total Surrey	130,975	98,500	75.2%	32,475	24.8%
White Rock	9,515	6,305	66.3%	3,205	33.7%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>140,035</b>	<b>104,590</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>33,325</b>	<b>25.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

The allocation of 30% or more of a household's income to housing expenses provides a useful benchmark for assessing trends in housing affordability. In 2006 28% of owners and 39% of renters spent more than 30% of their income on housing in Surrey; the comparative figures for Vancouver were 29% and 45% respectively.

## Renter Households

While one person households make up a large proportion of renter households in Surrey (30%), 41% of renter households are families with children, either headed by a couple or a lone parent. Children may also be included in 'other family households'.

### RENTER HOUSEHOLDS IN SURREY, 2006

Renter Household Type	No. of households	% of renter households
Couple family households without children	4,370	14%
Couple family households with children	8,145	25%
Lone parent family households	5,055	16%
Other family households	3,220	10%
One person households	9,665	30%
Two or more person households	1,830	6%
<b>Total renter households</b>	<b>32,285</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: City of Surrey Planning Dept, based on 2006 Census

The City of Surrey provided information on those renter households who are considered to be in “core housing need”. This refers to “households whose housing falls below the norms of expectations in terms of either adequacy (condition), affordability (costs less than 30% of before-tax household income) or suitability (size) and who would have to spend more than 30% of before-tax household income to pay the median rent of alternative housing that would meet all three standards. Core housing need analysis includes only non-farm and non-reserve private dwellings. Households comprised of full-time students between the ages of 15 to 29 are considered to be in a transition stage of life and therefore are not in core housing need.”

‘INALH’ households are a subset of households in core housing need and refer to those that are in need and spending at least half of income on shelter.

#### CORE HOUSING NEED AND INALH IN SURREY RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

Renter Household Type	Core Housing Need		INALH Households	
	No households	% of core need	No. households	% of INALH
<b>Family households</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>49%</b>
Couple family households without children	910	9%	510	15%
Couple family households with children	2225	21%	270	8%
Lone parent family households	2505	24%	850	24%
Other family households (core need)/ Multiple family households (INALH)	755	7%	80	2%
<b>Non-Family households</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>51%</b>
One person households	n/a	n/a	1660	47%
Two or more person households	n/a	n/a	125	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3495</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: City of Surrey Planning Dept, based on 2006 Census

According to the 2006 Census, there are 10,430 renter households in Surrey that are in core housing need. These households have a median income of \$20,591.

Of the renter households in core housing need, 3,495 are ‘INALH’ households, which are considered to be facing extreme housing challenges and at increased risk of homelessness. INALH households in Surrey have an average income of \$15,831.

32% of INALH renter households in Surrey (1,120 households) are households with children, headed either by a couple or lone-parent. One person households make up the greatest proportion of INALH renter households in Surrey (1,660 households comprising 47% of INALH households).



## Mobility

### Why is it important?

According to the research, children who frequently change schools have lower math scores, more grade failures and higher levels of behavioural problems than children who stay in the same school for several years. The need to change schools frequently can be a symptom of other stressful family conditions such as a family break-up, parents losing or frequently changing jobs, and pressures to move in order to find more suitable or affordable housing. Children living with mothers who are single parents, poor, have low levels of education, or are in poor mental health are more likely than other children to change schools frequently.

(Ross, David and Roberts, Paul. *Income and Child Well-being: A new perspective on the poverty debate*. CCSD, 1999)



### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In 2001 15.7% of Surrey residents moved to a different address from the previous year; five years later this had increased to 17.4%. South Surrey appears to have the lowest level of mobility from the previous year at 12.9% compared to Newton at 20%.

#### MOBILITY STATUS SURREY – WHITE ROCK BY COMMUNITY, 2006

(Those who moved to a different address from previous year)

Community	Total Pop	Non – movers		Movers	
Cloverdale	37,100	30,215	81.4%	6,880	18.5%
Fleetwood	50,240	43,020	85.6%	7,220	14.4%
Guildford	51,190	41,675	81.4%	9,520	18.6%
Newton	107,915	86,320	80.0%	21,595	20.0%
South Surrey	59,445	51,780	87.1%	7,665	12.9%
Whalley	81,685	67,315	82.4%	14,370	17.6%
Total Surrey	387,575	320,320	82.6%	67,255	17.4%
White Rock	18,030	14,670	81.4%	3,360	18.6%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>405,605</b>	<b>334,990</b>	<b>82.6%</b>	<b>70,615</b>	<b>17.4%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

# EDUCATION

## Why is it important?

Higher levels of schooling are associated with higher levels of income, which in turn are linked to better health and social well-being. Children's achievement is strongly related to parental education. Low parental education is related to unemployment and lower family income, which are additional risk factors.

In particular, the education level of the mother has a significant impact on child development since she is probably the primary caregiver. The more language a child hears, the more they will use. Mothers with higher levels of education are more likely to talk with their children and use a broader range of vocabulary. Educational level also appears to have an impact on a child's social skills. Data show that mothers who complete more than a secondary school education are less liable to have toddlers with problematic personal and social behaviours.

## What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In 2006 nearly half of Surrey's residents 15 years and over had earned some form of post-secondary qualification (including trades and apprenticeships). This varied from 43.5% in Whalley (including City Centre) to 56.9% in South Surrey.

### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED IN SURREY'S COMMUNITIES FOR POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, 2006

Education Level	Cloverdale	Fleetwood	Guildford	Newton Surrey	South	Whalley	Total Surrey
Total Pop. 15+	29,500	39,800	41,805	85,110	50,275	81,025	<b>312,875</b>
No certificate, diploma or degree	5,710	8,620	8,320	21,415	7,580	21,280	<b>69,275</b>
	19.4%	21.7%	19.9%	25.2%	15.1%	26.3%	22.1%
High school certificate or equivalent	9,490	12,535	12,375	26,275	14,085	24,485	<b>95,255</b>
	32.2%	31.5%	29.6%	30.9%	28.0%	30.2%	30.4%
Apprenticeship/ trade certificate or diploma	3,495	3,975	4,245	7,440	4,735	9,355	<b>31,305</b>
	11.8%	10.0%	10.2%	8.7%	9.4%	11.5%	10.0%
College or university certificate or diploma	7,150	8,780	9,145	17,275	12,675	16,535	<b>68,345</b>
	24.2%	22.1%	21.9%	20.3%	25.2%	20.4%	21.8%
University certificate or degree	3,645	5,895	7,720	12,685	11,185	9,390	<b>48,685</b>
	12.4%	14.8%	18.5%	14.9%	22.2%	11.6%	15.6%

Source: City of Surrey Education Factsheet (based on 2006 Census), July 8, 2009

Note this data not available for White Rock.

It is cautioned that these figures cannot be aggregated to determine how many individuals have high school graduation or higher. While completion of high school is required for college or university enrollment, the same is not true for apprenticeship and trades programs.

Education as an important indicator of health and well-being is closely connected to income levels as is evident in the following table.

### EDUCATION IN SURREY BY INCOME

Age Group	Less than high school	High school	Trades or apprenticeship	College	University below bachelor	Bachelor	Post bachelor
25 to 34	\$30,200	\$33,862	\$35,851	\$35,774	\$36,495	\$40,464	\$43,687
35 to 44	\$32,750	\$39,308	\$44,824	\$45,465	\$47,825	\$53,125	\$55,838
45 to 54	\$35,317	\$44,802	\$49,084	\$49,946	\$50,888	\$54,464	\$61,087
55 to 64	\$32,896	\$40,578	\$49,114	\$47,935	\$54,477	\$61,050	\$67,350
<b>25 to 64</b>	<b>\$33,046</b>	<b>\$39,528</b>	<b>\$44,239</b>	<b>\$44,157</b>	<b>\$45,004</b>	<b>\$48,677</b>	<b>\$58,166</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

# LABOUR FORCE

## Women in the Labour Force

**Why is it important?** There has been significant growth in the labour force participation rate of mothers. In the early nineties only 50% of mothers with preschool children in Metro Vancouver were in the workplace; in 2006 it was 70%. These high rates mean that most parents must find ways of balancing employment responsibilities with parental ones.

**What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?** The participation rate of women in the labour force, particularly those with young children remains high. In BC the participation rate for women with children under the age of six was 68.5%; in Metro Vancouver it was 69.6%. In Surrey rates ranged from 63.8% in Guildford to 71.7% in Cloverdale.

### PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE FOR SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	Females 15 yrs + with children under 6 years only			Females 15 yrs + with children under 6 years and over 6 years		
	No. females	In labour force	Participation rate	No. of females	In labour force	Participation rate
Cloverdale	1,380	990	71.7%	930	705	75.8%
Fleetwood	1,430	1005	70.3%	1205	880	73.0%
Guildford	1,340	855	63.8%	1250	790	63.2%
Newton	4,070	2900	71.3%	3010	2010	66.8%
South Surrey	1,260	850	67.5%	920	530	57.6%
Whalley	2,760	1900	68.8%	2100	1480	70.5%
Total Surrey	12,230	8,505	69.5%	9,415	6,395	67.9%
White Rock	350	225	64.3%	150	120	80.0%
<b>Total Sry + WR</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>68.1%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

For women who had children both under and over 6 years the rates were 68.4% for BC and 67.4% for Metro Vancouver. The participation rate of women with children under and over 6 years of age was highest in White Rock at 80% compared to 57.6% in South Surrey.

## Place of Work

**Why is it important?** Commuting to and from work has implications for the time that is taken away from time with family and has implications regarding the hours of child care required. Adding to the stress of everyday life commuting also means less time on exercise or recreation.

**What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?** In Surrey 45% of the labour force worked outside their community, down from 49% five years ago. Although a higher proportion in White Rock commute to another community (64%) this has also decreased from 2001 (67%). The proportion who work at home is the same as those that worked at home in 2001.

### PLACE OF WORK FOR SURREY AND WHITE ROCK RESIDENTS, 2006

Usual place of work	Surrey		White Rock	
Within same community	63,260	31.8%	900	9.7%
Outside community	90,205	45.4%	5,875	63.6%
At home	13,235	6.7%	1,085	11.7%
Outside Canada	1,285	0.6%	100	1.1%
No fixed workplace address	30,895	15.5%	1,280	13.9%
Total Labour force 15 yrs +	198,885	100.0%	9,240	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census

# LOW INCOME

## Why is it important?

Low income is related to poorer outcomes in children's health, development and achievement. Children living in poverty are at greater risk in terms of long term-health and well-being, do less well in school, have to cope with dangerous or unhealthy physical environments, are less likely to graduate from secondary school and as adults often suffer from job insecurity, underemployment and poor working conditions. (Vancouver Coastal Health. *Child Health: A Profile of Children under 6 years in the Vancouver Coastal Health Region*. February 2009.)



Although Canada does not have an official poverty line, social planning advocates generally use Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs) as a measure of poverty. The LICOs are determined by analyzing family expenditure data, below which families will devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined for five categories of community size and seven of family size. This allows for comparisons across jurisdictions as well as the ability to track changes over time.

The poverty line for a family of four living in Surrey in 2007 was \$40,259 before tax and \$33,946 after tax. (Statistics Canada, *Low Income Cut-Offs for 2007 and Low Income Measures for 2006*, Cat. # 75F0002M, June 2008)

Figures released by Statistics Canada in June 2009 show that the child poverty rate in BC dropped from 22.3% in 2006 to 18.8% in 2007 and the number of poor children was down from 186,000 to 156,000. This is based on before tax income.

First Call has done a further analysis of these figures using family income after government benefits are received and after federal and provincial income taxes are paid. This shows the after tax child poverty rate at 13% in 2007 affecting 108,000 children. The BC rate was still the worst of any province and noticeably higher than the national child poverty rate of 9.5% in 2007. (First Call, Press Release, June 3, 2009)

The after tax poverty rate for BC children living in families headed by lone-parent mothers was 37.4% in 2007, while the poverty rate for BC children in two-parent families was 7%. (First Call, Press Release, June 3, 2009)

## What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

In 2006, there were 103,210 families in Surrey (15.6%) and 4,990 in White Rock (8.8%) living in or near poverty compared to 17.1% in the Metro Vancouver overall and 13.3% provincially.

### PROPORTIONS LIVING IN LOW INCOME SITUATIONS IN SURREY – WHITE ROCK, 2006

	Surrey	White Rock	Metro Vancouver
Total Economic Families	103,210 (15.6%)	4,990 (8.8%)	557,270 (17.1%)
Male lone parent	2510 (21.3%)	170 (8.8%)	14420 (22.2%)
Female lone parent	11,300 (35.1%)	580 (22.4%)	64080 (35.0%)
Children less than 6	29220 (23.2%)	660 (13.7%)	126105 (21.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census (based on before tax income)

Amongst lone parent families in Surrey the 2006 census reported that one in four male single parents and more than one third of single mothers lived in poverty. In Surrey 23.2% of children less than 6 years were poor compared to 13.7% in White Rock. Across the Metro Vancouver the proportion was 21.5%; for the province as a whole it was 19.6%.

#### CHILDREN UNDER 6 LIVING IN LOW INCOME SITUATIONS IN SURREY – WHITE ROCK COMMUNITIES, 2006

Community	No.	% LICO
Cloverdale	3,165	9.3%
Fleetwood	3,510	20.9%
Guildford	3,445	34.0%
Newton	9,600	23.0%
South Surrey	3,010	11.8%
Whalley	6,490	30.9%
Total Surrey	29,225	23.2%
White Rock	660	13.7%

Source: Statistics Canada 2006 Census (based on before tax income)

The table above shows the wide differences in poverty in young children across Surrey communities.

Nearly one in three children under 6 in the Guildford area live in poverty, followed by Whalley at 30.9%, Newton (23%) and Fleetwood (21%). The lowest level of poverty in this age category in Surrey is in Cloverdale at 9.3%.

## Income Assistance

### Why is it important?

This indicator provides a rough estimate of the level of poverty in an area and an indication of the need for income support to alleviate the situation.

In 2007, the Provincial Government introduced changes to income assistance which increased both shelter allowance provisions and the support allowance for employable single people, including lone parents. Despite these changes, many families with children on welfare in BC continue to live in poverty. As unemployment, personal bankruptcies and regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in the province increase, so too will the number of welfare cases.

According to Campaign 2000, the total annual income for a single parent with a four year old on welfare is currently calculated to be \$16,492 a year – or \$11,370 below the estimated before-tax poverty line for a large city. For a couple with children ages ten and twelve on welfare it is \$20,637 – or \$20,951 below the poverty line. (BC Campaign 2000, *Child Poverty Report Card*, 2008)



### What is the situation in Surrey – White Rock?

The following table shows that breakdown of all children less than 19 years of age who lived in families on income assistance in 2007. This represents approximately 2,500 children in this age group in Surrey (2.7%). Most are living in single parent homes.

#### LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE RECEIVING BASIC INCOME ASSISTANCE\* – DECEMBER 2008

Local Health Area	Total Population Under 19	Children on Basic Income Assistance As a Percent of all Children under 19			
		Total	Living in 2 parent families	Living in 1 parent families	Not living with parents
Surrey	93799	2.7	0.4	2.2	0.1
S Surrey + White Rock	15467	0.5	0.1	0.4	—
British Columbia	894237	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.1

Source: Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance Administrative Files and BC Stats. Population Estimates. Prepared by: BC STATS. February 20, 2009.

\* These figures include only a subset of those receiving Income Assistance. INCLUDED are those on Temporary Assistance. EXCLUDED are those on Continuous Assistance (Disabled or with persistent multiple barriers to employment), Children in the Home of a Relative, and OAS/Seniors. A recipient is defined in these reports as 'each person living in a family or living alone that is receiving basic Income Assistance'. Data do not include aboriginal people living on reserve.

The *Cost of Eating in BC* 2007 report also demonstrates that income assistance is too low to pay rent and buy healthy food. Each year, dietitians throughout BC price a basket of food at a number of grocery stores using a standardized food costing tool called the National Nutritious Food Basket (NFB). The basket contains 66 basic foods that require preparation. The cost of the food basket is then compared to disposable income for a number of family scenarios. For those on income assistance, or with a low earned income, shelter and food costs consume an unreasonable proportion.

#### COST OF EATING IN BC, 2007

Monthly Costs	Family of 4 on Income Assistance	Single parent 2 children on Income Assist.	Family of 4 low earned income	Family of 4 average income
Disposable income	\$1,711	\$1,671	\$2,274	\$4,289
Cost of shelter	\$1,104	\$1,104	\$1,104	\$1,427
income needed for shelter	65%	66%	49%	33%
Cost of food	\$715	\$521	\$715	\$715
% income needed for food	42%	31%	31%	17%
% income (\$) left for all other costs	-7%	97%	80%	50%
	(-\$108)	(\$46)	(\$455)	(\$2,147)

Source: Dietitians of Canada, *The Cost of Eating in BC*, 2007

# MAPPING ECD IN SURREY

## Why is it important?

The Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP), operating out of UBC, brings together academic, government and community partners to better understand Early Childhood Development.

A key component of the ECD Mapping Project is the Early Development Instrument (EDI), a research tool that assesses the state of children's development in kindergarten. This measurement, taken as they enter school, reflects children's early experiences and it can predict their performance later in life.

Kindergarten teachers complete a checklist for each child about six months into the kindergarten year. Five areas of a child's development are measured: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development and communication skills and general knowledge.

The vulnerability threshold or cut-off is the EDI score that distinguishes the bottom 10% of children in the province from the other 90%. Children who fall below the cut-off are said to be vulnerable on that scale of development. The appropriate interpretation of vulnerability is that the child is, on average, more likely to be limited in his or her development than a child who scores above the cut-off. In Surrey the EDI has been conducted three times, in 2000–5 (Wave 1), in 2006–7 (Wave 2) and in 2008–9. These three data collection points allow for the consideration of trends in children's development in Surrey over the last eight years.

Results from the EDI are interpreted only at the level of the group, namely the school, neighbourhood, region or school district. It should be noted that children's scores are mapped in their neighbourhood of residence, not where they go to school.

## EDI RESULTS

See EDI Data Tables at: [http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/EDI/documents/cs\\_2009/SD\\_36\\_CommunitySummary\\_2009.pdf](http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/EDI/documents/cs_2009/SD_36_CommunitySummary_2009.pdf)

### Vulnerable on at Least one Domain of Development

- ◆ District wide, 28.4% of children were vulnerable on at least one scale of development in 08/09. In Wave 1, the district wide vulnerability was 26.1%, and in Wave 2 it was just over 30%. This shows a consistent trend of well over one-quarter of the children in the Surrey population vulnerable in kindergarten.
- ◆ Although the trend at the level of the district was consistent over time, there were considerable fluctuations in the vulnerability rates in some neighbourhoods. Ocean Park had the lowest level of vulnerability of all of the neighbourhoods (7.4%). It was one of only three neighbourhoods with less than 15% vulnerability in Surrey in 08/09.
- ◆ The largest decreases in vulnerability were in Ocean Park, Fleetwood West, Kirkbride, Strawberry Hill, Kennedy Trail, Bear Creek, and Cedar Hills.
- ◆ Overall, nineteen neighbourhoods had decreases of greater than 5% between Wave 2 and 08/09.
- ◆ The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of children vulnerable were Gateway (56.6%) and Newton (54.1%). Whalley South and Newton South both had over 48%, or nearly half, of children vulnerable on at least one scale of development.
- ◆ The largest increases in vulnerability were in Gateway, Newton South, Cindrich and Guildford East.
- ◆ Overall, sixteen neighbourhoods had increases of greater than 5%.

### Vulnerability across the Scales

- ◆ District wide, the largest proportion of children vulnerable was on the Communication Skills and General Knowledge scale (13.6%).
- ◆ The smallest proportion of children vulnerable was on the Language and Cognitive Development scale (11.2%).
- ◆ Both the Emotional Maturity and Physical Health and Well-Being scales have had consistent increases in vulnerability over time.

## CONSIDERATIONS FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING



“Changes in the state of children’s development at the level of the population will be as a result of the interplay of a variety of factors, among them: genetics, family, environment, socio-economic conditions, neighbourhood influences, availability of early child development services and policy directions. EDI results can be used to guide community planners and policy makers in making decisions about priorities for early child development supports and services, but they cannot be accurately used to evaluate one aspect of the environment, or one specific program, in isolation from the others.

The 08/09 EDI data shows that province-wide 28.6% of children in kindergarten were vulnerable. Between 2001 and 2004 the proportion of all BC children vulnerable was 26%. Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion was over 29%. Consistently, then, over the last 8 years more than a quarter of BC’s children have been developmentally behind in kindergarten. In Surrey, the vulnerability rate has been very similar to the provincial rate in all three collections.

The vulnerable children in BC are not spread evenly throughout the province. Rather, EDI research reveals a large “geography of opportunity,” one that is much like our topography: some children face steep difficulties, while others do not. The disparity is significant: on the low end some neighbourhoods report rates of vulnerability that are below 3% of children, others report vulnerability rates of over 60%. In Surrey, the range is from 7.4% to 56%.

The BC government, as part of their overall strategic plan, has articulated a goal of reducing EDI vulnerability to 15% by the year 2015. In the 08/09 data collection, only 46, or less than 10% of all neighbourhoods in B.C. had vulnerability rates below 15%. In Surrey, there were only three neighbourhoods below the 15% threshold.

Action for change must be a partnership between communities and government and must occur at all levels of the system. HELP has articulated a comprehensive “15 by 15” policy framework designed to reduce child vulnerability to the levels targeted by government. Central to this framework is the concept that “children thrive, when families thrive” and that supporting children’s development requires policy to address families’ needs for time, resources and community supports in caring for their children. (Kershaw, P., Anderson, L., Warburton, B., and C. Hertzman. (2009) *15 X 15: A comprehensive policy framework for early human capital investment in BC*. Human Early Learning Partnership, University of British Columbia: Prepared for the Business Council of BC Opportunity 2020 Project.)

The five “15 by 15” recommendations for government require action to be taken provincially and federally, but they can also be considered within each local context.

## The Recommendations Are:

### Enhance Community Supports

- ◆ **Strengthen ECD intersectoral coalitions and local planning functions.** *Are you connected to your local coalition? Can the coalition be strengthened through a renewed commitment to local control and collaboration between agencies?*
- ◆ **Build on ECD programs and services – pregnancy, parenting and early learning resources, screening and intervention.** *What services exist in your community? What are the gaps? How can they be more closely integrated with each other and more accessible to families? Are the services matched with the socio-economic character of the local child and family population?*
- ◆ **Build on early childhood education and care to provide universal access to quality ECEC, with inclusion, and seamless transitions to elementary school.** Lack of access to quality child care is an acute crisis for families in B.C. Substantively responding to this crisis requires public commitment to public funding of the system. There are though some local activities that can be undertaken to better support families and raise awareness. *How are ECEC services and professionals integrated with the local ECD planning and delivery system? What links exist to the K to 12 education system? What type of child care is most needed in your community? How do parents access information about what is available?*

### Enhance Family Time and Resources.

These recommendations require broad policy change and public investment. Communities can take action by raising the awareness of the issues and understanding the impact on children and families in their area.

- ◆ **Build on parental leave,** by working with the federal government to increase duration to 18 months, improve coverage and benefit levels and reserve time for fathers.
- ◆ **Build on income support policies** to reduce child and family poverty and to enhance work/family life balance.

(Source: HELP, EDI Community Summary, Surrey School District, Fall, 2009)

## GLOSSARY

### Aboriginal People

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.



### Average Income

Is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of families by the number of families.

### Children

Refers to blood, step or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, the sons or daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). When sons or daughters study or have a summer job elsewhere but return to live with their parent(s) during the year, these sons and daughters are considered members of the census family of their parent(s).

### Economic Family

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

### Education

The Census enumerates for each individual 15 years or older the highest level of education completed. The permitted responses include certificates, diplomas, or degrees from high school, trades and apprenticeship programs, college, and university. Prior Censuses enumerated an individual's highest level of schooling including education that is incomplete or in progress.

### Family

Economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. By contrast, the census family concept requires that family members be either a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent present. The concept of economic family may therefore refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. For example, a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a non-family person under the definition of a census family. That same person would, however, be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law. Two or more related census families living together also constitute one economic family as, for example, a man and his wife living with their married son and daughter-in-law. Two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family, but not a census family, since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. All census family persons are economic family persons.

### First Call

Is a coalition of provincial, regional and local organizations, communities and individuals who believe that children and youth should have "first call" on the resources of government and community. Child poverty has been a continuing concern because it affects the health and well-being of children in both the long and short term.



**First Generation, Persons born outside Canada**

For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country living in Canada on Work or Study Permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada).

**Household**

Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. A non-family household consists either of one person living alone or of two or more persons who share a dwelling, but do not constitute a family (e.g., a couple with or without children). Family households are divided into two subcategories: one-family households and multiple-family households. A one-family household consists of a single family (e.g., a couple with or without children). A multiple-family household is made up of two or more families occupying the same dwelling. Other family households refers to multiple-census family households with or without additional persons and to one-census family households with additional persons.

**Incidence of Low Income**

Is the percent of the population who fall below the low income cut-offs (LICO) before tax. LICO's are a consistent and well-defined method that identifies those who are substantially economically worse off than the average. They represent levels of income where people spend on average 20% more of their money than most Canadians for food, shelter and clothing. LICO's are calculated based on family size and where they live. Before tax income is used in order that comparisons can be made with other census years.

**Median Income**

The amount which divides families income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of families are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

**Mobility**

Movers are defined as persons aged one year and up who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

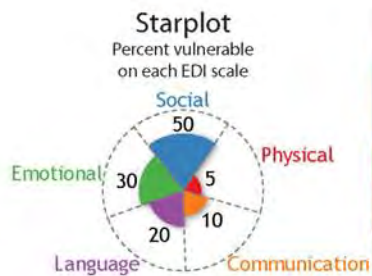
**Total Income**

Refers to the total money income received from the following sources:

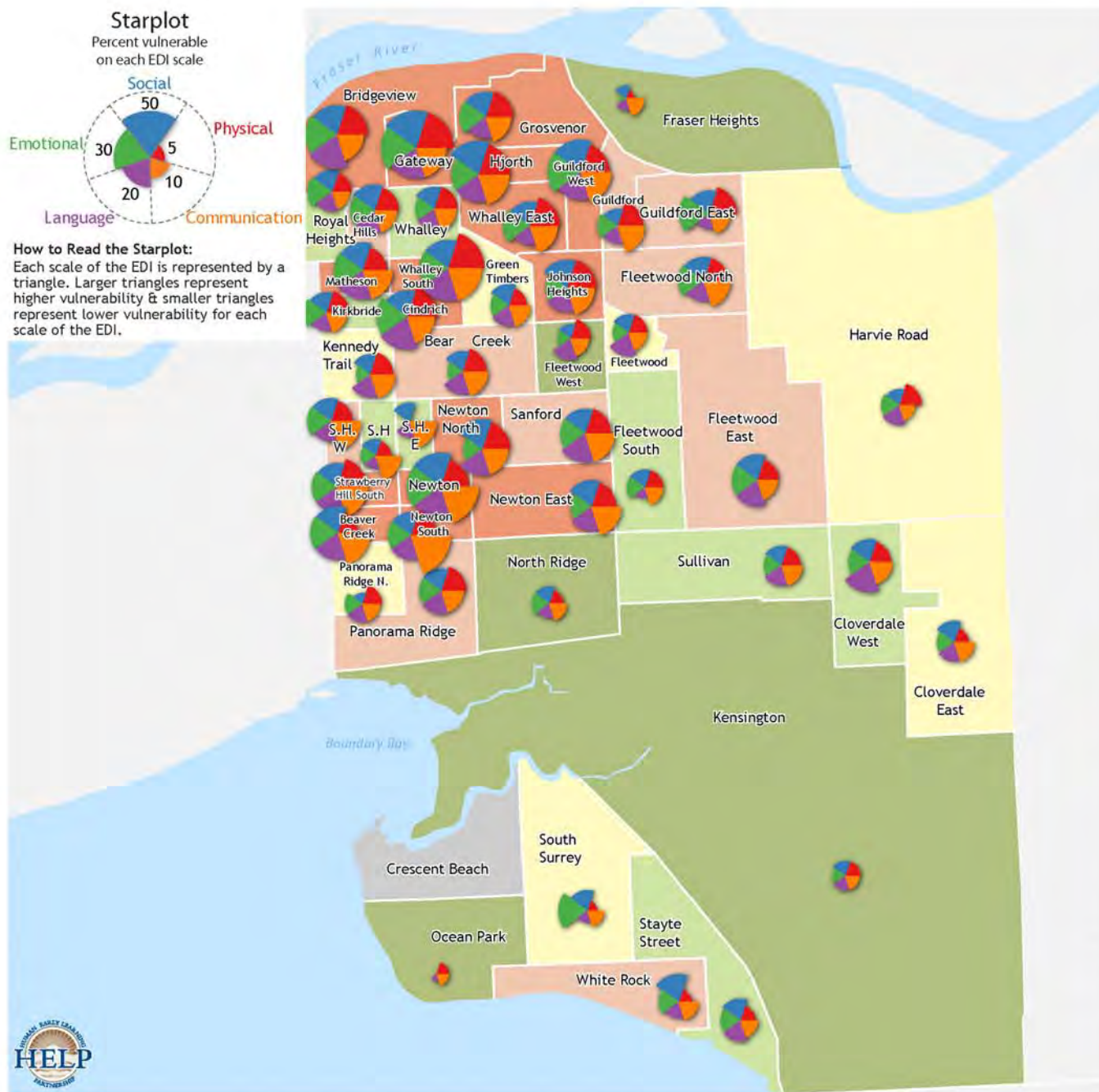
- ◆ Wages and salaries
- ◆ Net farm income
- ◆ Net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- ◆ Child benefits
- ◆ Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- ◆ Benefits from Canada Pension Plan
- ◆ Benefits from Employment Insurance
- ◆ Other income from government sources
- ◆ Dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- ◆ Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIIs
- ◆ Other money income

**Visible Minority Population**

Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' Categories in the visible minority population variable include Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, Visible minority, n.i.e. ('n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere'), Multiple visible minority, and Not a visible minority.



**How to Read the Starplot:**  
Each scale of the EDI is represented by a triangle. Larger triangles represent higher vulnerability & smaller triangles represent lower vulnerability for each scale of the EDI.



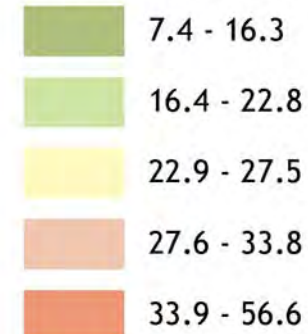
## Surrey

School District 36

2008 - 2009  
EDI

### Starplot Map

Percent Vulnerable on  
One or More Scales of the EDI



#### School District Starplots



#### Notes:

EDI count for the School District is 4370,  
1 neighbourhood is suppressed as there are  
fewer than 35 children.

Source: EDI 2008-2009  
(includes 2007-2008 EDI results)  
Human Early Learning Partnership, UBC.

JA - August 2009





# EDI Data Table

## SD 36 Surrey



	EDI Count			Physical Health & Well-being			Social Competence			Emotional Maturity			Language & Cognitive Dvlpt.			Communication Skills			Vulnerable 1+		
	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+
SD 36																					
Ocean Park	132	99	95	3.0	7.1	3.2	4.5	9.1	0.0	9.8	7.1	0.0	4.6	4.0	1.1	3.8	7.1	3.2	15.9	19.2	7.4
Fraser Heights	120	133	130	5.0	4.5	1.5	9.2	9.0	3.8	9.2	7.8	0.8	6.8	0.0	3.1	10.1	9.8	7.7	16.7	19.5	11.5
Kensington	81	131	134	6.2	6.1	5.2	12.3	6.9	5.2	12.3	3.9	3.8	7.5	8.5	4.5	4.9	8.4	4.5	22.2	16.8	12.7
Fleetwood West	113	113	107	7.2	15.0	9.3	10.6	18.6	4.7	8.9	14.2	3.7	15.4	19.5	10.4	11.5	18.6	7.5	26.5	34.5	15.0
North Ridge	58	82	114	5.3	7.3	4.4	5.2	8.5	7.0	5.2	8.6	7.0	11.1	11.0	4.4	5.2	18.3	7.0	20.7	25.6	15.8
Fleetwood South	51	36	40	17.6	2.8	7.5	7.8	13.9	7.5	5.9	13.9	7.5	17.6	5.6	2.7	9.8	5.6	7.5	29.4	25.0	17.5
Kirkbride	49	64	42	4.1	10.9	11.9	14.3	18.8	9.8	2.0	19.7	12.2	18.4	14.1	7.3	4.1	23.4	9.5	26.5	42.2	19.0
Sullivan	102	141	194	2.0	6.4	8.2	5.9	12.8	8.8	6.2	12.1	7.1	2.9	7.1	9.3	5.9	9.9	10.3	14.7	24.8	20.1
Royal Heights	90	70	71	5.6	8.6	8.6	14.4	14.3	11.3	14.4	10.0	14.1	13.8	18.6	8.5	10.1	27.1	7.0	26.7	32.9	21.1
Stayte Street	105	99	99	3.8	11.1	5.1	5.7	10.1	11.1	6.7	8.1	9.1	6.7	14.1	10.1	6.7	4.0	7.1	13.3	25.3	21.2
Strawberry Hill East	40	44	36	7.9	15.9	0.0	17.5	15.9	8.3	17.5	4.7	0.0	15.0	9.1	5.6	15.0	13.6	16.7	32.5	31.8	22.2
Strawberry Hill	91	65	76	4.4	15.4	5.3	8.9	16.9	6.6	6.7	9.7	5.3	21.6	12.3	4.0	24.2	29.2	14.5	31.9	33.8	22.4
Cloverdale West	75	55	58	13.3	7.4	10.3	16.0	16.4	12.1	8.0	5.5	10.3	9.5	10.9	20.7	5.4	10.9	12.1	24.0	25.5	22.4
Whalley	77	84	97	10.4	15.5	12.4	15.6	14.3	11.3	10.7	10.8	8.3	14.9	18.1	9.4	15.6	14.3	11.3	27.3	29.8	22.7
Fleetwood	73	46	51	11.0	15.2	8.0	12.3	8.7	7.8	9.7	15.9	5.9	15.1	6.5	12.5	11.0	13.0	7.8	26.0	23.9	23.5
Harvie Road	117	158	265	5.2	8.9	11.4	6.0	9.6	6.0	9.4	9.6	7.6	9.4	4.5	9.1	10.3	8.9	5.7	20.5	22.8	23.8
Kennedy Trail	52	53	42	13.7	15.1	11.9	13.5	20.8	9.5	1.9	17.0	4.8	17.3	10.2	11.9	21.2	21.2	14.3	34.6	35.8	23.8
South Surrey	87	82	92	3.4	3.7	2.2	10.3	9.8	9.9	6.9	6.2	19.6	6.9	4.9	3.3	9.2	6.1	6.5	23.0	15.9	23.9
Green Timbers	90	112	137	10.0	10.7	7.3	11.1	10.7	10.9	6.7	6.3	7.8	10.6	8.2	9.5	14.4	16.1	10.9	24.4	26.8	24.1
Panorama Ridge N.	100	83	70	4.0	9.6	8.6	14.0	12.2	2.9	12.2	9.8	7.1	7.1	16.9	7.2	3.0	10.8	7.1	26.0	33.7	24.3
Cloverdale East	105	85	85	12.4	7.1	4.7	12.5	8.2	10.6	10.6	6.0	7.1	6.8	9.4	8.4	8.7	7.1	9.4	25.7	23.5	24.7
Bear Creek	112	103	94	8.9	7.8	12.8	8.9	9.7	9.6	6.3	5.9	5.4	14.0	16.5	11.7	9.8	24.3	14.9	27.7	37.9	27.7
Fleetwood East	147	114	170	7.5	5.3	10.6	8.2	4.4	15.4	11.6	5.3	14.9	16.6	6.1	15.8	8.9	9.6	9.4	29.9	21.9	28.2
Guildford	88	90	75	10.3	10.0	14.7	6.8	15.7	6.8	3.4	11.2	9.3	12.5	15.6	6.8	15.9	17.8	17.3	28.4	24.4	29.3

Notes:

08-09+ includes results from 07-08.

Source:

2008-2009 EDI (HELP - Human Early Learning Partnership)

More neighbourhoods on next page...





# EDI Data Table

## SD 36 Surrey



	EDI Count			Physical Health & Well-being			Social Competence			Emotional Maturity			Language & Cognitive Dvlpt.			Communication Skills			Vulnerable 1+		
	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+	W1	W2	08-09+
SD 36																					
White Rock	95	104	84	2.1	16.3	3.6	4.2	14.4	17.9	3.2	10.6	9.5	2.1	4.9	6.0	3.2	8.7	8.3	8.4	26.9	29.8
Panorama Ridge	83	96	97	1.2	9.5	14.4	3.6	14.6	11.3	5.0	9.5	11.3	12.7	21.1	12.4	6.0	20.0	11.3	21.7	35.4	29.9
Fleetwood North	117	117	130	3.4	8.6	13.1	4.3	7.9	13.2	4.3	9.0	14.7	8.8	5.4	9.5	11.1	11.1	16.2	19.7	22.2	30.0
Sanford	100	122	150	5.1	13.1	15.3	11.1	21.3	14.0	8.3	16.0	14.3	10.8	15.0	18.8	14.0	16.4	20.0	28.0	40.2	31.3
Cedar Hills	66	53	44	7.6	17.0	13.6	16.7	22.6	15.9	19.7	13.2	13.6	17.2	21.2	11.4	13.6	32.1	11.4	31.8	47.2	31.8
Guildford East	60	62	40	8.3	8.1	17.5	8.3	3.3	12.5	6.7	1.6	20.0	20.3	8.2	5.3	18.3	6.6	10.0	33.3	21.0	32.5
Strawberry Hill West	89	71	106	10.1	8.5	10.5	7.9	2.8	12.3	8.1	2.8	13.2	22.7	8.5	9.4	29.2	16.9	20.8	39.3	23.9	33.0
Grosvenor	140	121	102	10.0	12.4	16.8	10.1	18.2	14.9	8.0	11.6	15.8	13.3	9.9	10.1	7.1	9.9	14.7	27.1	32.2	34.3
Newton East	122	167	187	9.9	13.2	13.9	10.0	10.2	16.0	9.2	14.5	9.7	11.0	12.6	13.4	10.7	11.4	20.3	22.1	34.1	34.8
Strawberry Hill South	86	72	61	10.6	25.4	19.7	4.7	25.0	13.3	4.9	23.9	14.8	12.9	22.9	14.8	16.3	30.6	21.3	30.2	41.7	36.1
Newton North	91	82	72	6.7	8.5	18.1	23.6	18.3	20.8	17.0	9.8	8.3	16.9	22.0	15.5	14.6	23.2	15.5	39.6	40.2	36.1
Beaver Creek	75	78	91	16.2	14.1	8.8	13.3	13.0	16.5	13.9	14.3	17.6	12.7	16.9	16.9	17.3	23.4	24.2	34.7	34.6	36.3
Whalley East	68	92	74	10.3	16.3	20.3	5.9	9.8	13.5	6.8	14.1	16.2	13.8	5.4	8.1	16.2	13.0	17.6	27.9	31.5	36.5
Johnson Heights	89	69	62	7.9	8.7	19.7	10.1	11.6	18.0	5.6	12.7	10.5	14.9	13.0	13.1	16.9	24.6	17.7	28.1	33.3	38.7
Guildford West	127	114	140	12.6	21.9	18.6	12.6	17.5	24.3	4.8	19.3	25.2	11.1	12.3	17.1	11.8	20.2	21.4	27.6	43.9	40.7
Whalley - Matheson	100	93	78	10.0	15.1	12.8	15.0	19.4	17.9	11.0	19.4	19.2	12.0	8.6	19.2	17.0	29.0	20.5	29.0	43.0	41.0
Hjorth	67	51	60	11.9	7.8	23.3	11.9	13.7	26.7	13.4	11.8	16.7	14.9	19.6	16.7	19.4	17.6	21.7	31.3	35.3	43.3
Bridgeview	54	44	55	25.9	22.7	21.8	22.2	20.5	20.0	17.3	22.7	22.6	20.4	15.9	25.9	20.4	11.4	16.4	42.6	45.5	43.6
Cindrich	74	82	70	2.7	6.1	21.4	12.2	11.0	15.9	10.8	6.2	21.7	25.7	19.5	24.6	14.9	26.8	17.1	29.7	34.1	47.1
Newton South	100	71	74	2.0	9.9	14.9	8.0	11.3	12.2	8.4	7.0	12.2	15.3	11.3	13.5	19.0	22.5	36.5	28.0	29.6	48.6
Whalley South	77	64	76	2.6	9.5	30.3	7.8	12.5	18.4	9.2	15.6	18.4	13.0	19.0	24.0	14.3	25.4	26.3	29.9	43.8	48.7
Newton	93	56	61	12.9	23.2	18.0	8.8	14.3	26.2	10.2	17.9	26.2	18.3	21.4	23.0	21.7	26.8	32.8	32.3	48.2	54.1
Gateway	77	60	53	7.8	10.0	32.1	11.7	11.7	32.1	10.4	16.7	28.3	17.3	11.7	20.8	19.5	18.3	20.8	31.2	33.3	56.6
Crescent Beach	57	28	29	3.5			7.0			8.9			5.3			7.0			17.5		

### Notes:

08-09+ includes results from 07-08. Grey cells indicate suppressed data values (EDI Count <35).

### Source:

2008-2009 EDI (HELP - Human Early Learning Partnership)