

tracking the **TRENDS 2011**

Edmonton's Increasing Diversity



Important Notes:

Despite its year of publication, this edition of *Tracking the Trends* does not include any data from the 2011 federal census. 2011 Census data will only begin becoming available in February 2012. This is well after the publication date of this edition. Statistically valid data from the 2011 Census will be included in future editions of *Tracking the Trends*.

Data in this publication can apply to either the City of Edmonton, the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), or both. Each table and chart is labeled to specify the geography of the underlying data. In a few instances, national or provincial data is used when Edmonton data is unavailable.

Tracking the Trends 2011: Edmonton's Increasing Diversity 11th Edition

Previous editions:

2009 Neighbourhood Well-Being in Edmonton

2007 Social Health in Edmonton

2002 The Cost of Healthy Living

2000 The Cost of Healthy Living

1995 Mental Health

1994 Youth

1993 Aboriginal People

1991 Immigrants

1990 Families with Children

1989 Youth and Seniors

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ISBN: 978-0-921415-59-0

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of the Alberta Capital Region

Preface

TRACKING THE TRENDS: Edmonton's Increasing Diversity provides a comprehensive picture of many aspects of Edmonton's social well-being.

This 11th edition of *Tracking the Trends* presents a number of new social and economic data variables in addition to updates on the trends featured in the 10th edition released in 2009.

As in the previous edition, we have divided the trends into six major categories:

- ♦ **Demographics** - indicators of population growth, immigration and population diversity.
- ♦ **Education & Employment** - indicators of educational achievement and employment status of the population.
- ♦ **Cost of Living & Housing Trends** - indicators of the costs of basic necessities, such as food and housing, as well as the housing status of the population.
- ♦ **Wages, Income & Wealth** - indicators of the changing value of the wages, incomes and net worth of individuals and families.
- ♦ **Poverty** - indicators of the prevalence of low income, as well as the incidence of acute forms of poverty, such as homelessness.
- ♦ **Government Income Supports** - indicators of the investments made by governments towards improving financial security and the impact of those investments on low income families.

This edition of *Tracking the Trends* features a special section on Edmonton's increasing diversity. Edmonton is becoming a more diverse city in terms of religion, race and ethnic origin. These trends have important implications for Edmonton's future, offering both opportunities and challenges.

This edition also includes an updated Social Health Index. The intent of this index is to provide a rough measure of the overall social health of Edmonton, and how it has changed over time.

Presented together, these trends give us a clearer picture of the social changes taking place in Edmonton. They also offer a broad understanding of the segments of the population which are disadvantaged or marginalized.

Research on the social determinants of health tells us that socioeconomic inequality, in particular, impacts people's health and well-being. The negative consequences of inequality are far-reaching, with implications for disadvantaged individuals as well as their communities (and their city). The costs to all levels of government are also significant.

As these pervasive impacts illustrate, decisions that affect the citizens of Edmonton must be informed by an understanding of social trends in order to be effective in the long term.

The ESPC is pleased to present this 11th edition of *Tracking the Trends*. Twenty two years after the release of the first edition in 1989, we remain committed to regularly updating this valuable compendium of social and economic data critical to sound decision-making. We hope that decision-makers, social policy planners, researchers and the general public will find this publication useful in broadening their understanding of the social trends in the Edmonton Region.

Acknowledgements

Preparing this edition would not have been possible without the ongoing partnership and support of the United Way of the Alberta Capital Region.

We are also grateful to the many organizations who contributed data to be published in this volume. Any errors or omissions are strictly ours.

Thanks to Anette Kinley for using her expertise to update the Edmonton Social Health Index.

Thanks to ESPC volunteer Leah Phillips for her contribution. A special acknowledgment to ESPC volunteer Teresa Thomas for her work on the neighbourhood maps, and to the City of Edmonton Sustainable Development Department for providing the neighbourhood data.

We would also like to thank our peer reviewers Alvin Finkel, Christopher Smith, Sheila Harrison, and John Pater. Their input was invaluable in ensuring the quality and value of this publication.

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TREND Direction

↑ Numbers/value increasing
 ↓ Numbers/value decreasing
 ◆ No historical trend / situation stable

TREND Value

⊕ Positive/Situation Improving
 ⊖ Negative/situation worsening
 ⊙ Neutral/positive and negative aspects

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TREND Direction

 Numbers/value increasing
  Numbers/value decreasing
  No historical trend / situation stable

TREND Value

 Positive/Situation Improving
  Negative/situation worsening
  Neutral/positive and negative aspects

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TREND Direction

 Numbers/value increasing
  Numbers/value decreasing
  No historical trend / situation stable

TREND Value

 Positive/Situation Improving
  Negative/situation worsening
  Neutral/positive and negative aspects

Introduction

Why Track the Trends?

Whether for planning programs and services, or developing policies, timely, accurate information is critical. Likewise, an understanding of the historical context of social issues is critical to the development of effective strategies for positive social change.

Presenting data in a single source, such as *Tracking the Trends*, permits us to see the trends in the context of other social changes occurring simultaneously. For example, the Consumer Price Index and average rents have risen at a more rapid rate than Alberta Works benefits. This means an erosion of living standards for vulnerable Albertans relying on these benefits.

Most Canadian publications present data at the national or provincial level. *Tracking the Trends* includes primarily Edmonton-level data. This makes it a useful tool for people working on social issues in Edmonton and the surrounding region.

A Tool for the Public

Edmontonians’ awareness of social issues is critical to improving the inclusiveness of our communities. A better understanding of the challenges our fellow citizens face can affect the way we think of and treat each other. Regardless of our backgrounds, we all share this city and region, and have an interest in its healthy future.

A Tool for Decision-Makers

For a planner or policy maker, this collection of data provides a clearer understanding of the current and historical social conditions in Edmonton. This information can provide the background necessary to make informed decisions, and even the insight needed to anticipate future changes.

We encourage readers to use *Tracking the Trends* to assess how well all levels of government are fulfilling their role in ensuring citizens have the support they need to maintain a decent standard of living.

A Tool for Social Organizations and Researchers

The work of organizations involved in social development activities must be informed by the current and historical contexts. The information in *Tracking the Trends* will prove useful for program planning, organizational strategy-building, as well as other community development activities.

Students and researchers will also benefit from this rich and unified source of data to inform their research projects. Such in-depth research is important for expanding our knowledge of specific issues and informing social policy development.

Identifying *the* TRENDS

Tracking the Trends once again features *the* **TRENDS** markers—symbols that indicate, at a glance, how the situation has changed for each trend presented. ‘*the* **TRENDS**’ markers reflect change over a 10 year time period, unless otherwise stated.

In this edition, ‘*the* **TRENDS**’ feature indicates both the *direction* of the trend (whether the numbers have gone up or down) and its *value* (whether we believe the trend is socially positive or negative).

The following six **TREND** markers are used:

the TREND Direction

- ↑ Numbers/value increasing
- ↓ Numbers/value decreasing
- ◆ No historical trend / situation stable

the TREND Value

- ⊕ positive trend / situation improving
- ⊖ negative trend / situation worsening
- ⊙ neutral / positive and negative aspects

Part 1 | Major Social & Economic Trends

In any community, public policy, social health and economic well-being are intricately linked. Still, there is disagreement on how these factors influence each other and on how to use public policy and social programs to bring about positive change.

The following section presents graphs, tables and analysis on social and economic trends in the Edmonton area. Some data show us what it costs to live, such as the Consumer Price Index and average rents. Other data indicate people's capacity to earn an income and maintain a decent standard of living.

Labour force participation and minimum wage tell us something about what percentage of the population is working and how much employers are paying for labour. Alberta Works benefit rates reflect the standard of living for those on the margins of the labour market. Low income data give an indication of the proportion of the population that live on incomes that are insufficient to cover the costs of living.

The data presented in Part 1 of *Tracking the Trends* will help to answer the following questions:

- ♦ How is Edmonton's population changing?

- ♦ Have opportunities to make a living increased?
- ♦ How has the cost of living changed?
- ♦ Has the cost of living become more affordable?
- ♦ Has social equality improved?
- ♦ What groups within the population experience inequities, and how deep are the inequities they experience?
- ♦ Are disadvantaged people receiving the support they need to improve their situations?

A Note on Recent Developments

Edmonton faced a sharp economic downturn which began in late 2008 and continued into 2010. Since then, the economy is beginning to recover. Wherever possible, we have included partial-year data for 2011 in order to capture the impact of these economic shifts on other social trends.

Trend Directions and Values are assigned based on longer timeframes (ten or more years) rather than on shorter term fluctuations. In some cases the recent recession changed longer-term trends. In other cases, longer-term trends did not change.

the TREND Markers

the TREND Direction

- ↑ Numbers/value increasing
- ↓ Numbers/value decreasing
- ◆ No historical trend / situation stable

the TREND Value

- ⊕ positive trend / situation improving
- ⊖ negative trend / situation worsening
- ⊙ neutral / positive and negative aspects

Section A | Demographics

the TRENDS: ⊙ population increasing
 ⊕ diversity increasing

Why are Demographic Trends Important?

At the most basic level, population is an important variable to be able to plan for future services. Knowing how many people live within the boundaries of a given area, as well as their basic characteristics, is critical.

Demographic Signals, Planning Challenges

The age profile and cultural composition of a city, for example, have significant consequences for the types of programs, services and policies needed.

In Edmonton, as in most developed nations, the population is aging due to a combination of a lower birth rate and higher life expectancy. Strategies for dealing with this demographic shift must be made in advance in order to respond to the needs of the changing population in an effective and timely manner.

An aging population also foreshadows a shrinking labour force. Immigration is part of the solution to such labour shortages. The recent economic boom also brought a large number of temporary foreign workers to Edmonton.

However, there are many challenges that accompany welcoming new immigrants to the city, particularly in terms of integration into communities. Immigrants and newcomers are often at an economic and social disadvantage. They need additional support to feel welcome and valued, and to become fully active citizens.

Another significant trend is that Edmonton's Aboriginal population is significantly younger, and growing more rapidly, than the general population [*City of Edmonton*]. This trend, too, presents challenges and opportunities for planners and Aboriginal organizations.

How is Edmonton Changing?

Edmonton's city and regional population have grown at a rate above the Canadian average for most of the past thirty five years [*Statistics Canada*]. This can be primarily attributed to the employment opportunities in Alberta, particularly in periods of accelerated economic growth in the 1970s and 2000s.

There has also been a consistent trend of the regional population growing at a more rapid rate than the city population. Today about one in three residents of the Edmonton region (CMA) lives outside city boundaries.

Age Profile

The city's population is also aging, though at a rate below the national average [*Statistics Canada*]. International and interprovincial in-migration is helping to slow population aging.

Diversity

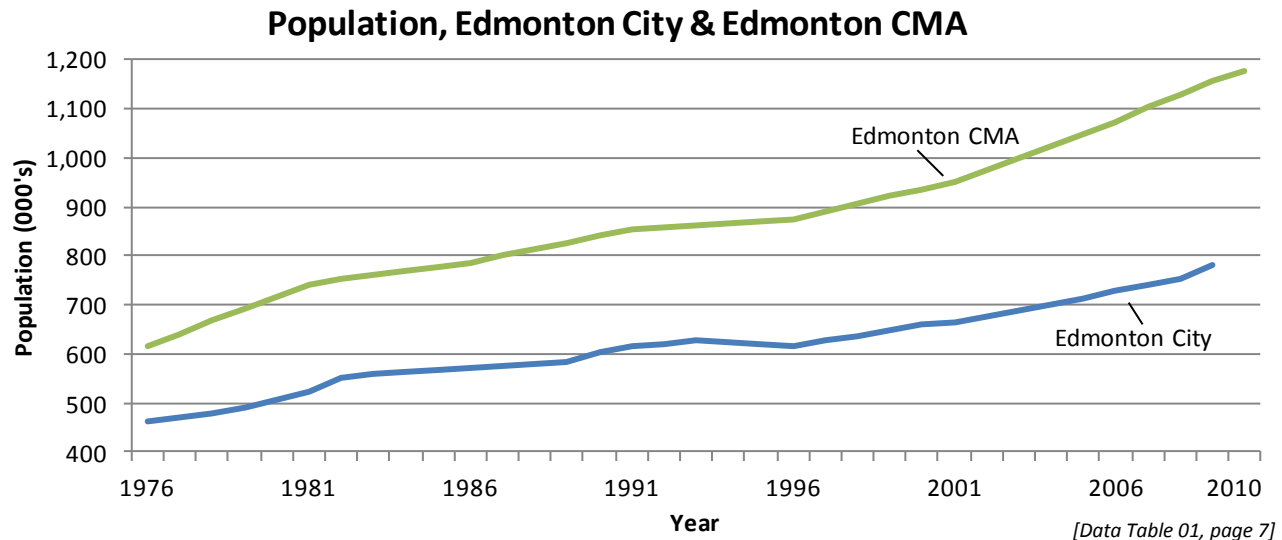
Edmonton is the sixth most popular city in Canada for new immigrants, attracting 4% of all immigrants to the country in 2010 [*CIC*]. In recent years, Edmonton has attracted a growing number of immigrants from all over the world. As a result, the city's population has become increasingly diverse, and is expected to become even more so.

Temporary foreign workers, as a category, are growing significantly faster than the number of immigrants settling permanently. While the entry of temporary workers dipped during the recent recession, the most recently available data shows them once again increasing.

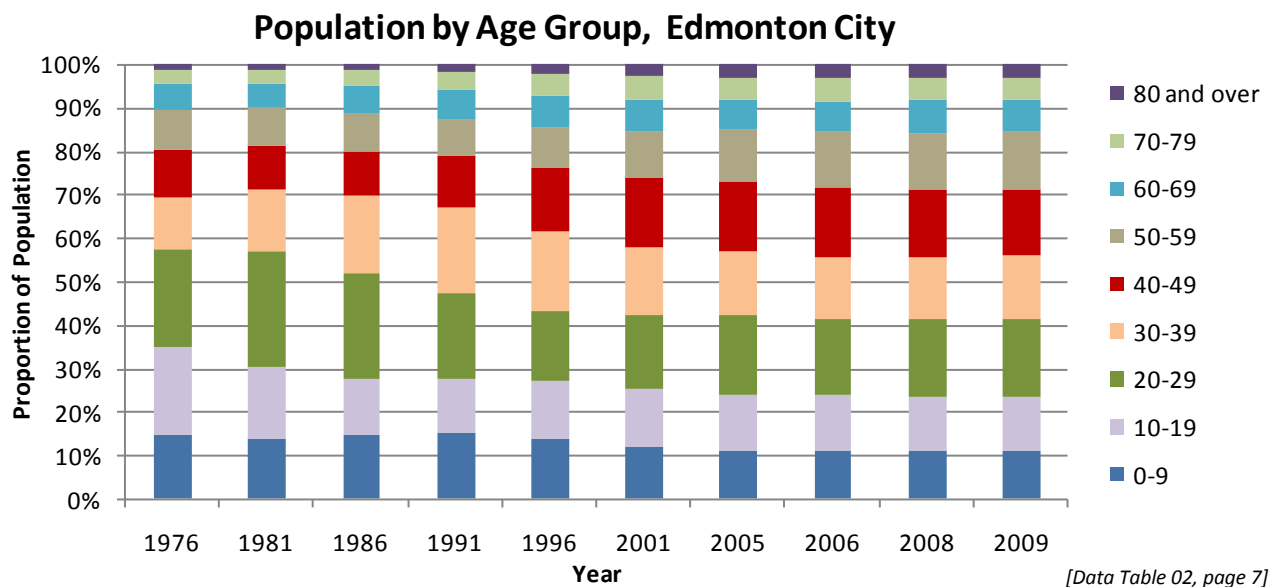
Population

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊙ population increasing rapidly
 ↑ ⊙ population aging

- ♦ The population of the City of Edmonton grew 69.7% from 1976 to 2009. From 2001-2009, the population grew by nearly 17.5%.
- ♦ The population of the Edmonton CMA has grown 90.9% since 1976; it grew 22.6% in the ten years between the 1996 and 2006 Census, and a further 9.5% by 2010.



- ♦ From 1996 to 2006, the 50 to 59 age group had the greatest proportional growth (from 9.0% to 12.8% of the total population); as of 2009, this group has grown a further 0.5 percentage points (to 13.3% of the population).
- ♦ The 30 to 39 age group had the largest proportional decrease between 1996 to 2006 (from 18.4% to 14.3% of the total population); however, it increased by 0.6 percentage points (to 15% of the population) by 2009.
- ♦ The 0 to 9 age group experienced the second greatest proportional decline (decreasing from 13.8% to 11.0% of the population from 1996 to 2006, with a slight recovery of 0.1 percentage points by 2009).



NOTE: Due to gaps in age reporting in the 2008 and 2009 census, age group data should be interpreted with caution.

Families

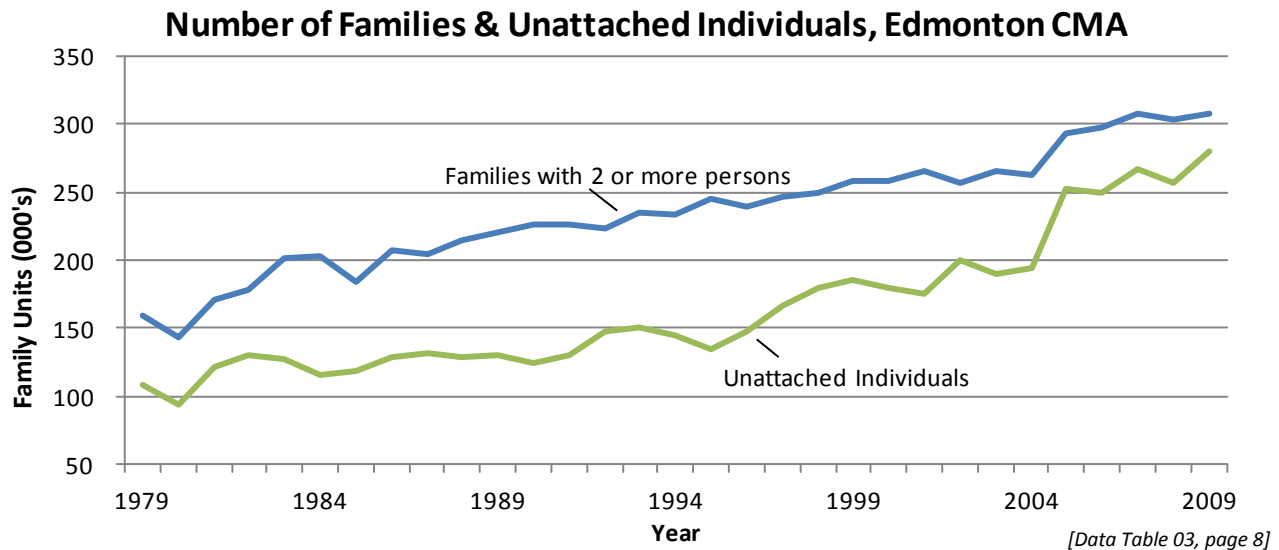
- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊙ family units increasing rapidly
 - ↑ ⊙ number of unattached individuals increasing most rapidly

The number of families residing in Edmonton has increased considerably from 1999 to 2009, rising 19.4% to 308,000 family units. In the past two years, family numbers have stabilized.

- ♦ Over the past 30 years, the number of families has nearly doubled (93% increase since 1979).

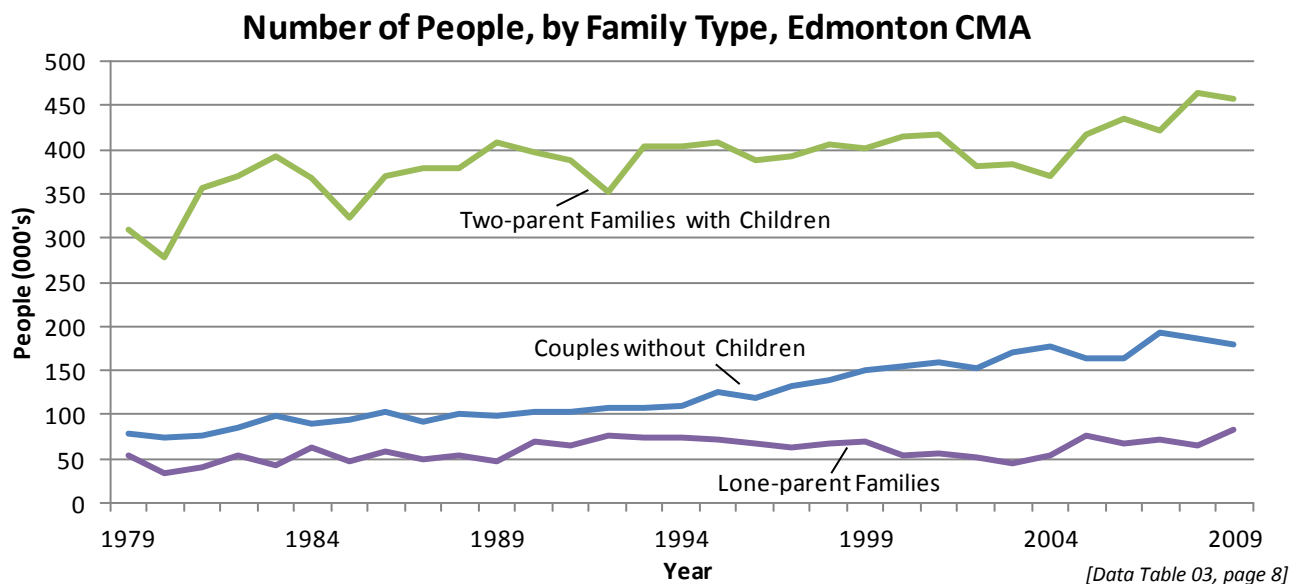
The number of single individuals has increased at an even faster pace; from 1999 to 2009 this group increased 50.5%.

- ♦ Over the past thirty years, the number of singles has gone up over 2.5 times (158% increase since 1979).



The overall composition of family types in Edmonton has also evolved:

- ♦ The largest percentage of Edmontonians live in two-parent families with children (458,000 in 2009).
- ♦ The family type that experienced the greatest growth from 1999 to 2009 was couples without children (increased by 19.3%, or 29,000 people).



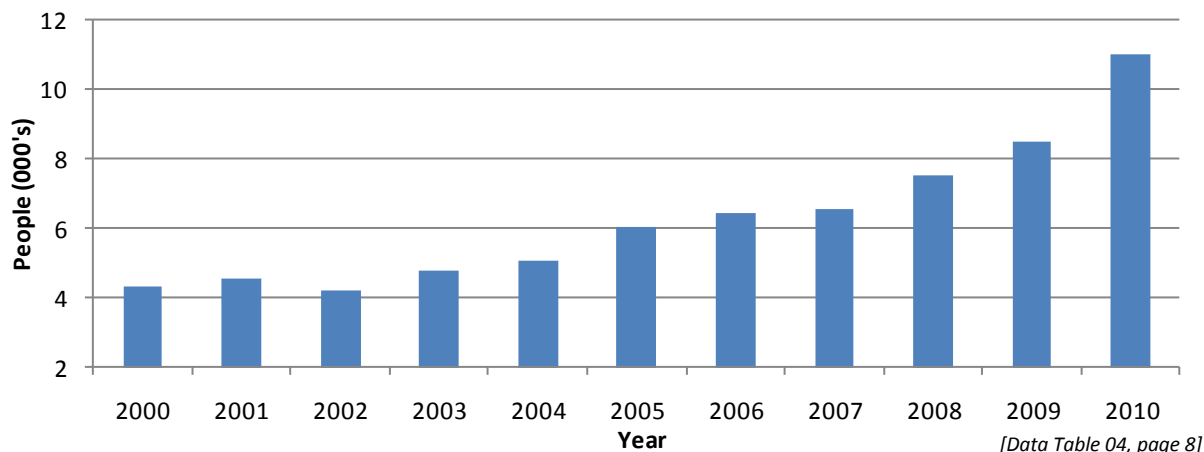
Immigration

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊕ immigrant and refugee settlement increasing
 - ↑ ⊙ temporary residents increasing rapidly

Immigration to the Edmonton area has increased considerably in recent years:

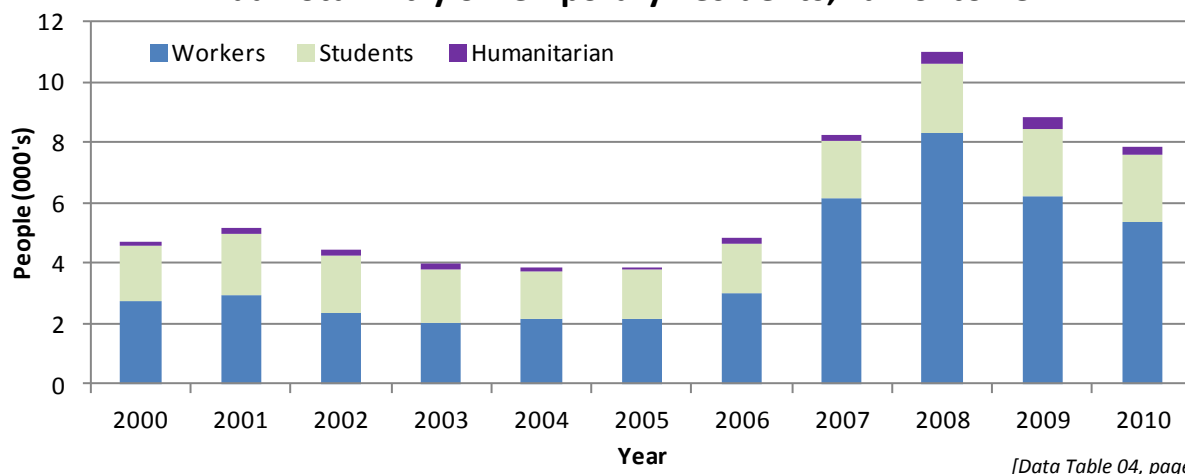
- ♦ The number of immigrants and refugees permanently settling in Edmonton more than doubled from 2000 to 2010 (155.7% increase, to 11,005 people in 2010).

Annual Entry of Permanent Immigrants, Edmonton CMA



- ♦ The number of temporary residents coming to Edmonton increased 87.6% between 2000 and 2010.
 - ◇ This increase is primarily due to the influx of temporary foreign workers during the recent economic boom; this group nearly doubled in size between 2000 and 2010 (an increase of 97.2%, to 5,357 workers in 2010).
 - ◇ The number of foreign students entering Edmonton increased 21.8% since 2000.
 - ◇ From 2000 to 2009, the number of humanitarian immigrants to Edmonton increased 196.4%, but saw a decrease in 2010.
- ♦ For the first time, in 2008, more immigrants came to the Edmonton area as temporary foreign workers than as permanent residents.
- ♦ Almost half of temporary foreign workers are in low-skilled occupations such as retail trade, food services, and the hospitality sector [AFL]; workers in these types of jobs are more economically vulnerable. During the recession, some returned to their home countries but many choose to stay.

Annual Total Entry of Temporary Residents, Edmonton CMA



Data Tables | Section A

Table 01: Population, Edmonton City & Edmonton CMA

Year	Edmonton City	Edmonton CMA
1976	461,005	616,055
1981	521,245	742,018
1986	571,506	786,596
1991	614,665	853,900
1996	616,306	875,590
2001	666,104	951,114
2006	730,372	1,073,795
2007	740,578	1,102,874
2008	752,412	1,127,624
2009	782,439	1,156,455
2010	N/A	1,176,307

[Source: City of Edmonton, Canada West Foundation & Statistics Canada]

Table 02: Population, by Age Group, Edmonton City

Age	1976 Federal	1981 Federal	1986 Federal	1991 Federal	1996 Federal	2001 Federal	2005 Municipal	2006 Federal	2008* Municipal	2009* Municipal
0-9	68,515 (14.9%)	71,926 (13.8%)	83,207 (14.6%)	92,231 (15.0%)	85,080 (13.8%)	80,025 (12.0%)	77,041 (10.8%)	78,821 (11.0%)	71,850 (11.1%)	75,530 (11.1%)
10-19	91,585 (19.9%)	86,472 (16.6%)	73,815 (12.9%)	76,159 (12.4%)	81,360 (13.2%)	89,400 (13.4%)	93,061 (13.1%)	92,185 (12.7%)	80,506 (12.5%)	82,840 (12.2%)
20-29	103,360 (22.4%)	137,653 (26.4%)	140,162 (24.5%)	123,043 (20.0%)	98,655 (16.0%)	110,160 (16.5%)	129,789 (18.2%)	131,897 (17.5%)	113,191 (17.5%)	121,135 (17.8%)
30-39	56,235 (12.2%)	74,686 (14.3%)	100,502 (17.6%)	119,342 (19.4%)	113,525 (18.4%)	105,685 (15.9%)	104,624 (14.7%)	107,656 (14.3%)	94,303 (14.6%)	101,694 (15.0%)
40-49	51,075 (11.1%)	52,590 (10.1%)	58,471 (10.2%)	73,764 (12.0%)	91,025 (14.8%)	107,940 (16.2%)	113,663 (16.0%)	114,669 (15.9%)	98,317 (15.2%)	101,678 (15.0%)
50-59	41,925 (9.1%)	45,948 (8.8%)	49,791 (8.7%)	50,683 (8.2%)	55,275 (9.0%)	70,485 (10.6%)	85,091 (11.9%)	89,553 (12.8%)	84,259 (13.0%)	90,229 (13.3%)
60-69	27,100 (5.9%)	28,970 (5.6%)	36,304 (6.4%)	43,442 (7.1%)	45,725 (7.4%)	47,320 (7.1%)	49,670 (7.0%)	51,784 (7.2%)	48,816 (7.6%)	51,762 (7.6%)
70-79	14,680 (3.2%)	16,475 (3.2%)	20,228 (3.5%)	24,952 (4.1%)	30,875 (5.0%)	36,680 (5.5%)	37,962 (5.3%)	38,870 (5.4%)	33,738 (5.2%)	34,022 (5.0%)
80 +	6,530 (1.4%)	6,525 (1.3%)	9,015 (1.6%)	11,049 (1.8%)	14,785 (2.4%)	18,405 (2.8%)	21,490 (3.0%)	22,740 (3.2%)	20,708 (3.2%)	21,173 (3.1%)
Total	461,005	521,245	571,495	614,665	616,305	666,100	712,391	721,173	752,412	782,439

* Age group counts for 2008 and 2009 do not add up to the total, due to persons being counted with unreported ages. Percentages for 2008 and 2009 were calculated using the total number of persons with reported ages.

[Source: City of Edmonton & Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Section A, *cont'd...*

Table 03: Number of Families, by Family Type, Edmonton CMA

Year	Number of Census Families, 2+ persons	Number of People			
		Two-parent Families with Children	Married Couples	Lone-parent Families	Unattached Individuals
1979	160,000	310,000	78,000	54,000	109,000
1980	143,000	278,000	74,000	33,000	94,000
1981	171,000	357,000	76,000	41,000	121,000
1982	178,000	369,000	86,000	54,000	130,000
1983	202,000	392,000	99,000	43,000	127,000
1984	203,000	368,000	90,000	63,000	116,000
1985	184,000	322,000	94,000	48,000	119,000
1986	207,000	370,000	103,000	58,000	129,000
1987	205,000	378,000	92,000	49,000	132,000
1988	215,000	378,000	100,000	53,000	129,000
1989	220,000	409,000	99,000	48,000	130,000
1990	226,000	397,000	103,000	70,000	125,000
1991	226,000	388,000	104,000	64,000	130,000
1992	224,000	351,000	108,000	76,000	148,000
1993	235,000	404,000	108,000	73,000	150,000
1994	233,000	404,000	111,000	73,000	145,000
1995	245,000	407,000	126,000	71,000	135,000
1996	239,000	389,000	120,000	68,000	148,000
1997	247,000	392,000	132,000	63,000	167,000
1998	249,000	405,000	139,000	68,000	180,000
1999	258,000	401,000	150,000	70,000	186,000
2000	259,000	414,000	155,000	54,000	180,000
2001	265,000	418,000	159,000	57,000	175,000
2002	257,000	381,000	153,000	52,000	200,000
2003	266,000	384,000	171,000	46,000	190,000
2004	263,000	371,000	178,000	54,000	195,000
2005	293,000	416,000	163,000	76,000	253,000
2006	298,000	436,000	164,000	67,000	250,000
2007	308,000	421,000	193,000	72,000	267,000
2008	304,000	465,000	187,000	64,000	257,000
2009	308,000	458,000	179,000	84,000	280,000

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 04: Annual Entry of Permanent and Temporary Residents,
Edmonton CMA**

Year	Permanent Residents	Temporary Residents			
		Workers	Students	Humanitarian	Total
2000	4,304	2,717	1,833	137	4,687
2001	4,583	2,921	2,062	183	5,166
2002	4,225	2,349	1,913	170	4,432
2003	4,810	2,035	1,780	174	3,989
2004	5,057	2,137	1,562	150	3,849
2005	6,016	2,146	1,630	99	3,875
2006	6,444	3,017	1,647	199	4,864
2007	6,540	6,118	1,906	241	8,265
2008	7,518	8,290	2,299	403	10,992
2009	8,508	6,197	2,214	406	8,817
2010	11,005	5,357	2,233	244	7,834

[Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada]

Section B | Education & Employment

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ education trends consistently improving
 - ⊙ employment trends improving after recent economic downturn

Why are Education Trends Important?

Education is a determinant of future career options and lifetime earning potential, particularly as the economy becomes increasingly knowledge-based. Earnings for university graduates are significantly higher than high school graduates. People with post-secondary degrees are also more likely to earn significantly higher incomes over their working years.

Higher education also provides some protection against economic fluctuations; more highly educated individuals are less likely to become unemployed in the event of an economic downturn. They are also more likely to achieve financial security after retiring. *[Statistics Canada]*

Why are Employment Trends Important?

Employment is a measure of a population's ability to support itself through paid work. The higher unemployment rises, the more people will need income support to maintain a decent standard of living. Times of high unemployment also challenge government and business to find opportunities to stimulate job growth.

Times of low unemployment are not without challenges

either. For example, working families often face difficulties maintaining a balance between their work and family roles, and may face difficulties securing adequate child care, etc. These situations also require informed program and policy planning.

How is Edmonton Changing?

Overall, Edmontonians benefit from Alberta's strong economy. They also appear to be investing more in their education, likely a response to the increased prevalence of high-skilled and knowledge-based jobs.

Education

Edmonton's population is becoming more highly educated, both in terms of high school completion and post-secondary educational attainment. There is still considerable room for improvement, however. Over one in five Edmontonians has not completed high school thereby severely limiting their career options in an economy that increasingly values education.

Employment

Economic growth has been strong in Edmonton over the past decade; employment increased as a result of that growth. However, the economic downturn that began in late 2008 resulted in significant job losses. The number of jobs only returned to pre-recession levels in late 2010.

Some groups have historically been, and continue to be, at a greater risk of unemployment. Young people, the Aboriginal population, persons with disabilities, and newcomers continue to be at a disadvantage.

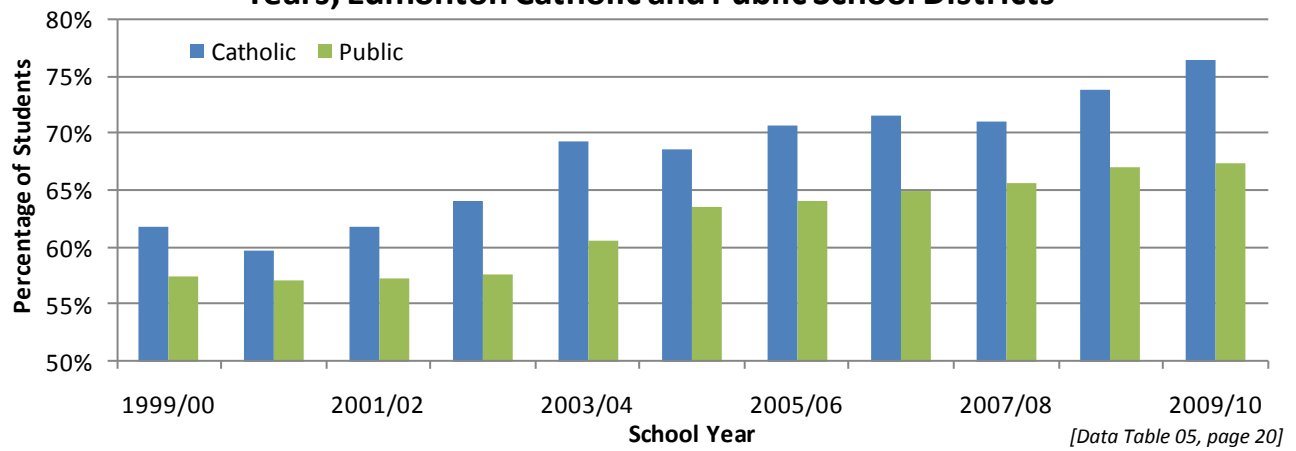
High School Education

the **TRENDS:**   high school completion increasing

The rates of student participation in, and completion of, public education in Edmonton have improved.

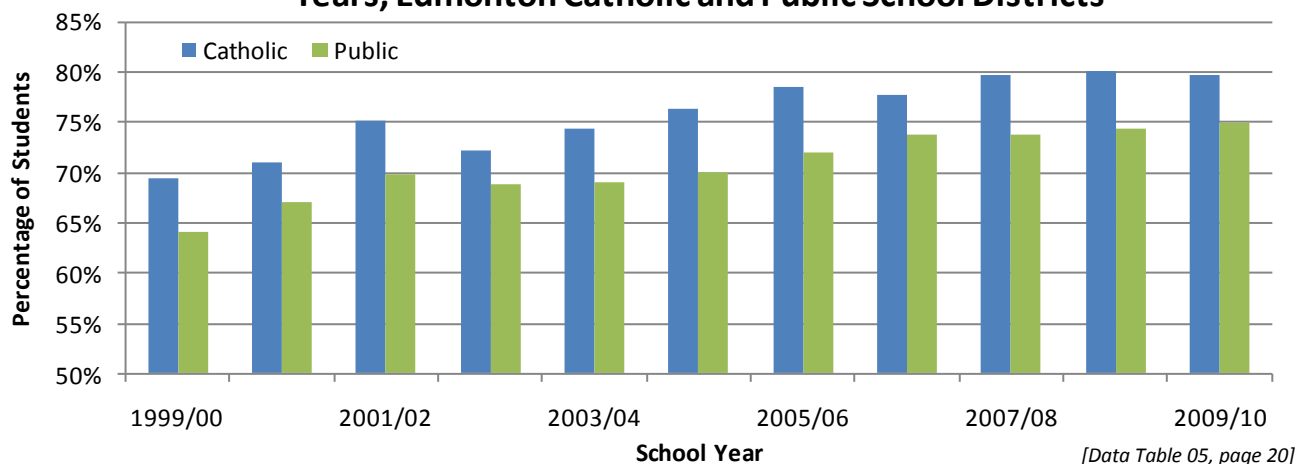
- Between the 1999/00 and 2009/10 school years, the three-year high school completion rate increased 14.5 percentage points in the Catholic school system, and 9.8 percentage points for Public schools.

Percentage of Students Completing High School within Three Years, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts



- Between the 1999/00 and 2009/10 school years, the five-year high school completion rate increased 10.4 percentage points in the Catholic school system, and 10.7 percentage points for Public schools.

Percentage of Students Completing High School within Five Years, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts

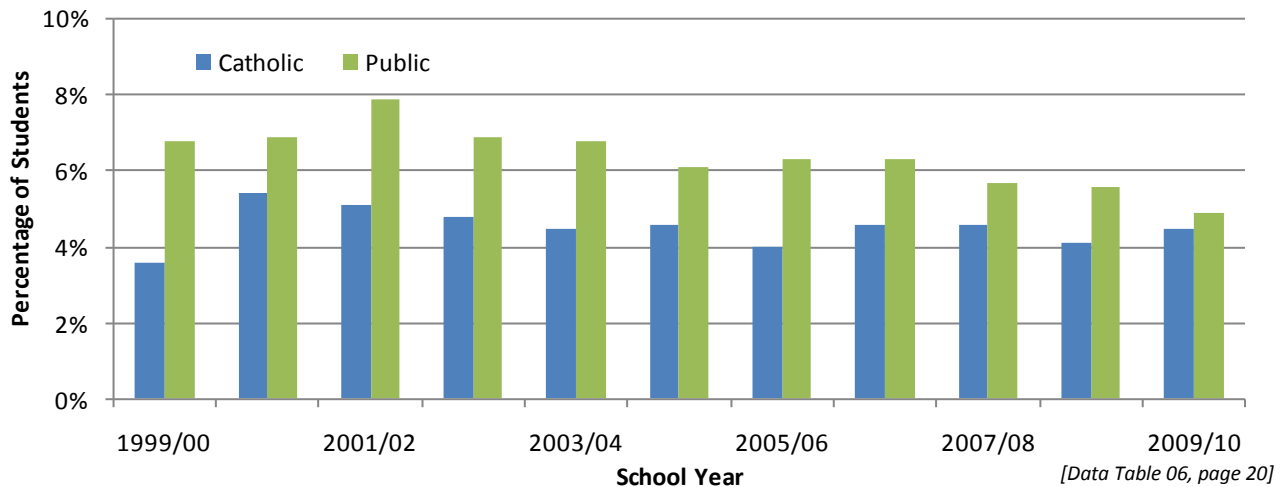


High School Education, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ student drop-out rate declining
 - ↑ ⊕ completion of high school education increasing

- The annual drop-out rate increased 0.9 percentage points for Catholic schools and decreased 1.9 percentage points in Public schools since the 1999/00 school year. However, the data shows that the drop-out rate is gradually decreasing.

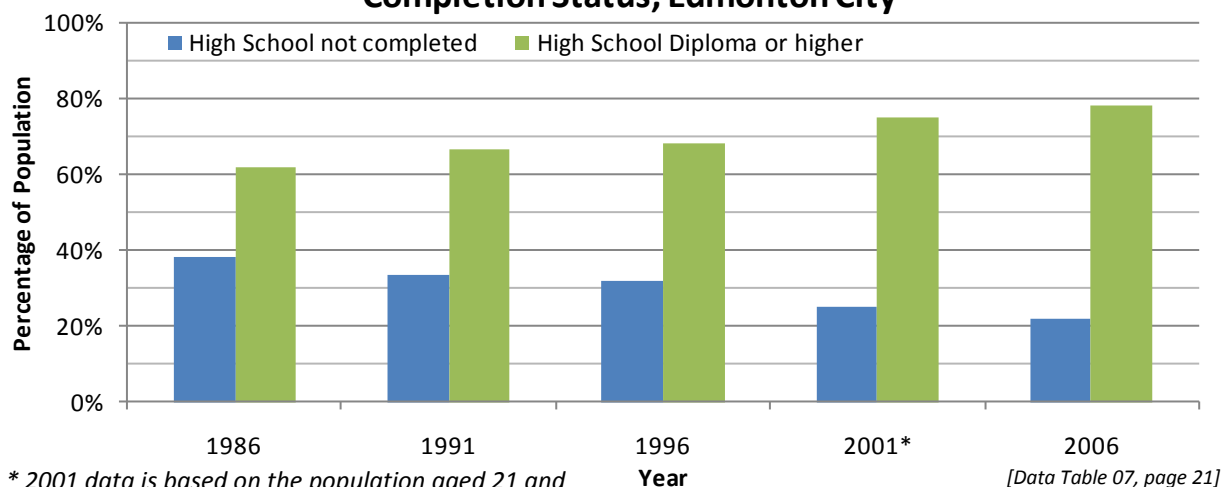
**Percentage of Students Aged 14-18 Dropped Out of School,
Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**



The proportion of all Edmontonians that have completed high school has increased considerably.

- Since 1996, the percentage of people who had not completed their High School Diploma decreased 9.9 percentage points, to 21.9% in 2006.
- In 2006, 78.1% of Edmonton's population had completed their High School Diploma—an increase of 16.4 percentage points since 1986.

**Proportion of Population Aged 15 & Older by High School
Completion Status, Edmonton City**



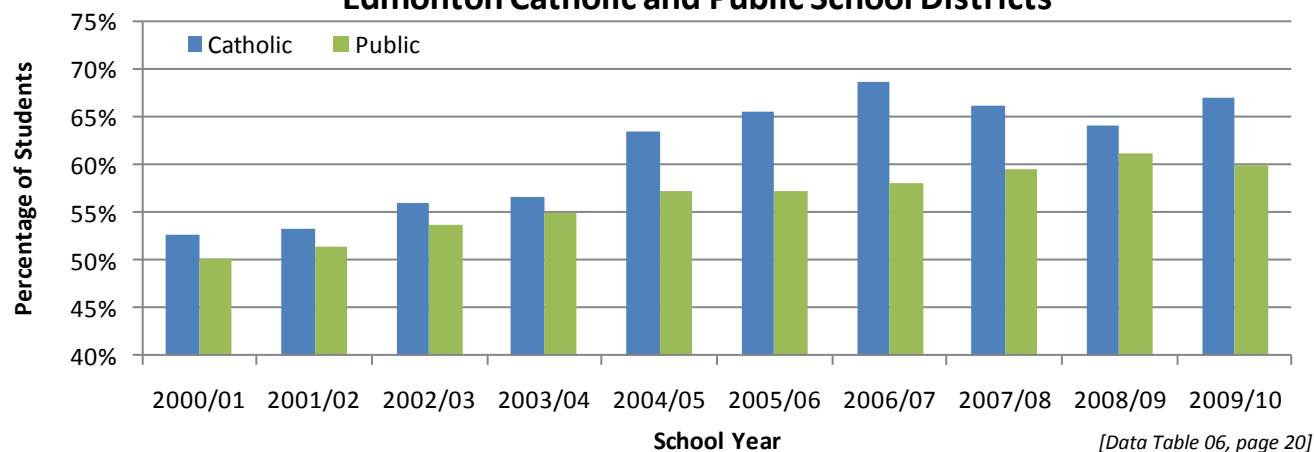
Post-Secondary Education

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊕ more high school students transitioning to post-secondary
 - ↑ ⊕ population becoming better educated

Post-secondary educational attainment in Edmonton has improved though progress is slowing:

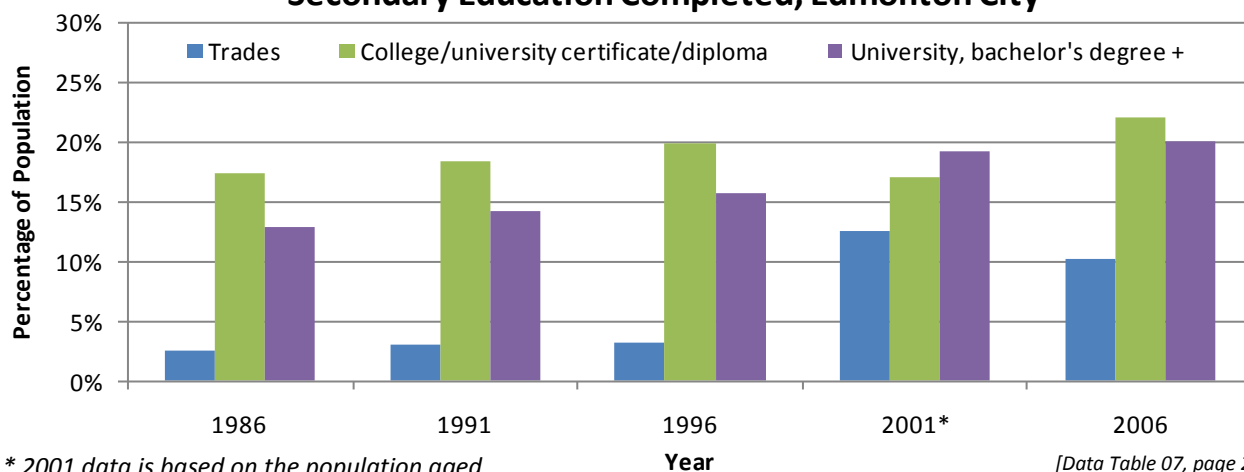
- ♦ The percentage of high school graduates who attend a post-secondary institution within 6 years of starting grade 10 increased 14.3 percentage points for Catholic schools, and 9.7 percentage points for Public schools, between the 2000/01 and 2009/10 school years.

**Six-Year High School To Postsecondary Transition Rates,
Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**



- ♦ Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of the population that had earned a university degree increased 4.4 percentage points; post-secondary certificates/diplomas increased 2.1 percentage points; and, trades increased 7.0 percentage points.

Proportion of Population Aged 15 & Older by Level of Post-Secondary Education Completed, Edmonton City

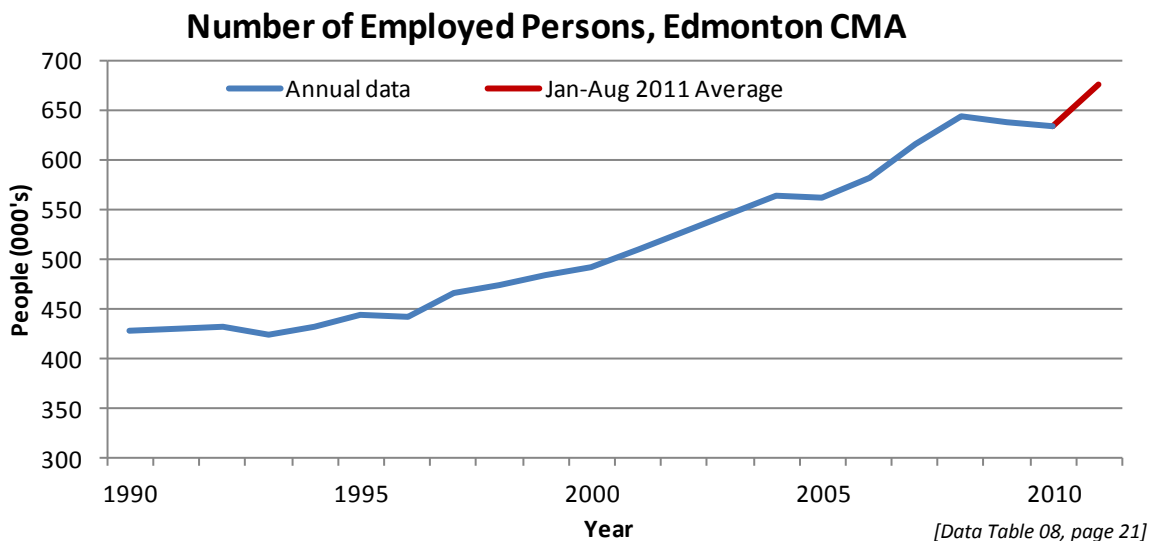


Employment

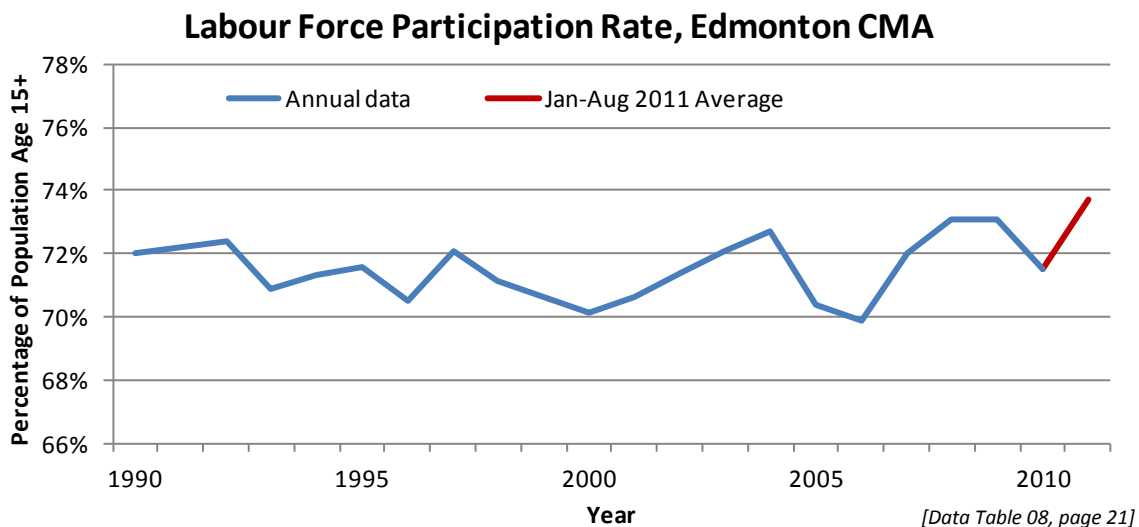
- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊕ number of employed persons increased
 - ↑ ⊕ labour force participation returning to pre-recession levels

The recent recession has led to a downturn in the number of employed persons in the Edmonton region starting in late 2008 and lasting until early 2010. Since then, employment is again increasing.

- ♦ In 2010, 633,400 Edmontonians were employed; this was 29.0% more than the number of people employed in 2000.
- ♦ The number of employed people decreased 1.5% from 2008 to 2010. However, data for the eight months of 2011 showed that employment had increased 6.5% from the 2010 level, and is now slightly above its pre-recession peak.



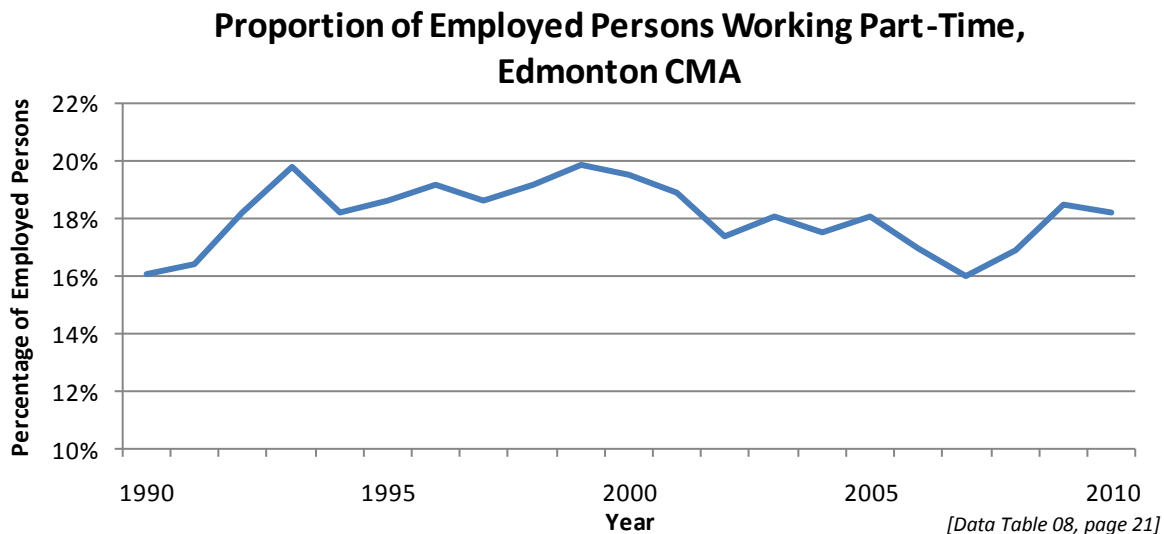
- ♦ The labour force participation rate increased 1.4 percentage points between 2000 and 2010. As of August 2011, the participation rate increased 2.2 percentage points over what it was in 2010.



Employment, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:   part-time employment decreased slightly but recently spiked

Since 2000, the proportion of employed persons working part-time decreased 1.3 percentage points. There was a spike in part-time employment during the recent recession, and the proportion of Edmontonians working part-time rather than full-time is still considerably higher than its pre-recession peak. Some people choose to work part-time, but during the recession, there was an increase in the number of persons who worked part-time but would have liked to work full-time. These individuals are also known as involuntary part-time workers. [Statistics Canada].



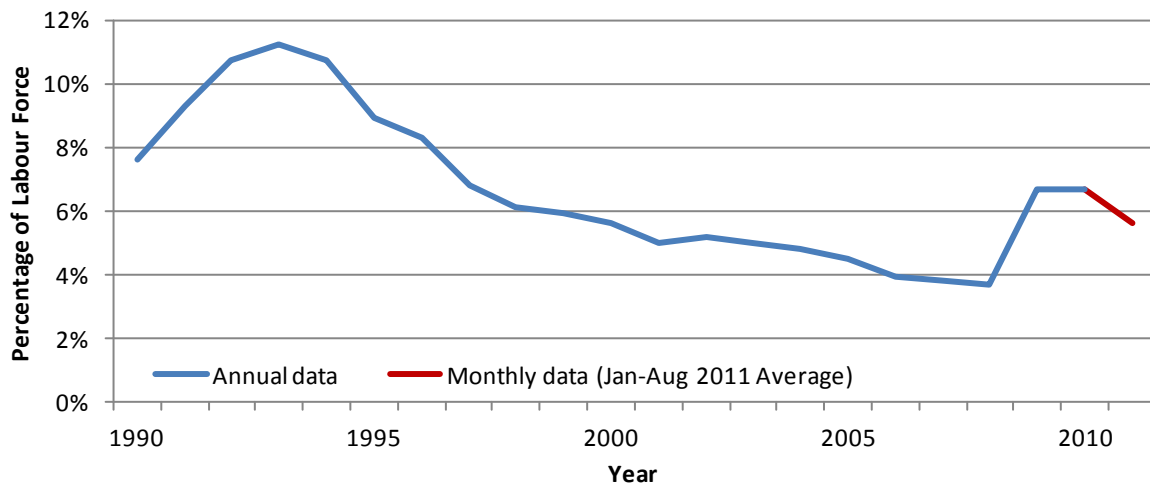
Unemployment

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ long-term trend positive, but unemployment recently increased
 - ↓ ⊕ gender gap in unemployment closing

Between 2000 and 2008, the unemployment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points; as of 2010, these gains were lost to a 3.0 percentage point increase in unemployment. Partial year data for 2011 shows that the unemployment rate—while falling—is still significantly higher than before the recession.

- ♦ At 5.6%, Edmonton's unemployment rate in the first eight months of 2011 remains well below the Canadian rate of 7.4%; it is on par with Alberta's 5.6% unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA

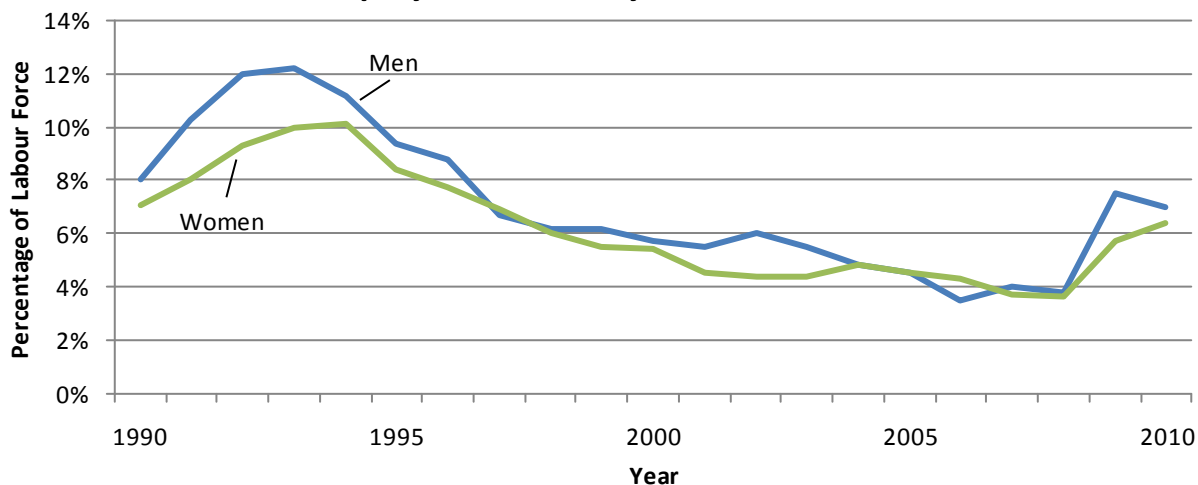


[Data Table 08, page 21]

Historically, the unemployment rate has been different for men and women.

- ♦ In 2000, the unemployment gap between men and women narrowed to 0.3 percentage points, with women's unemployment (5.4%) lower than men's (5.7%).
- ♦ The gender gap in employment widened during the recent economic downturn; 71% of Canadians who lost their jobs between October 2008 and June 2009 were men. [CCPA] A similar trend was seen in Edmonton in 2009, with a gap of 1.8 percentage points. In 2010, the gender gap again narrowed to 0.6 percentage points.

Unemployment Rate, by Gender, Edmonton CMA



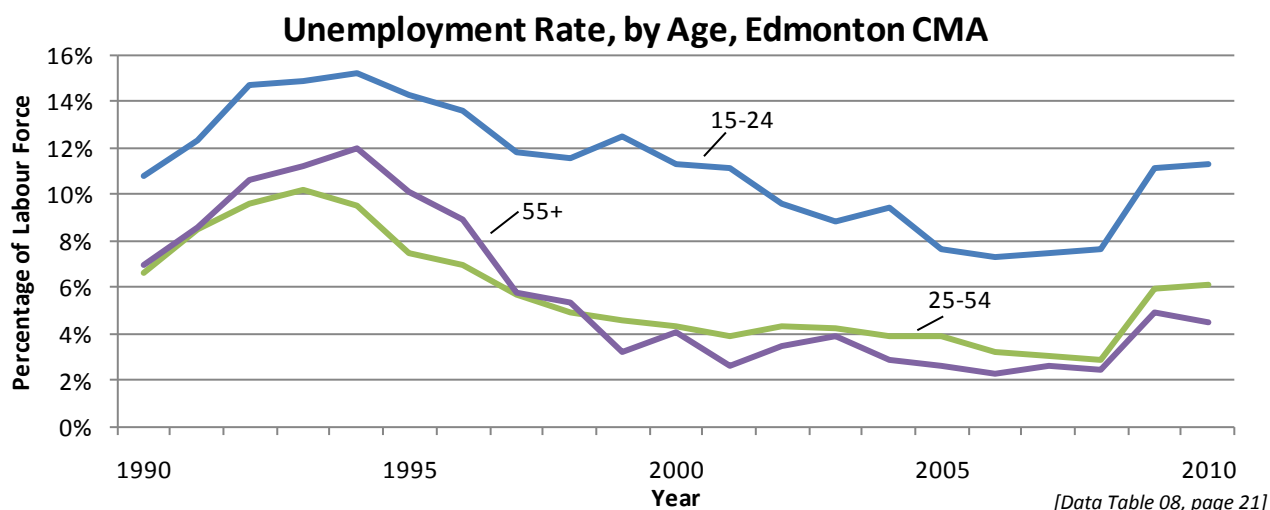
[Data Table 08, page 21]

Unemployment, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊖ age gap in unemployment widened
 - ↑ ⊖ Aboriginal unemployment recently increased
 - ◆ ⊖ Aboriginal unemployment higher than average

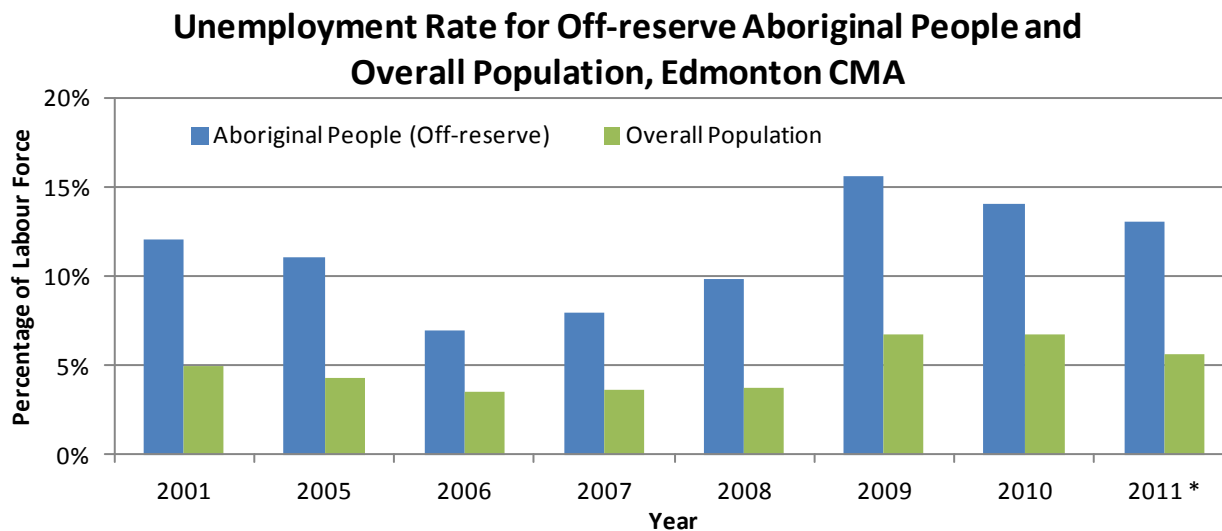
Edmonton's unemployment rate also varies by age.

- ♦ The unemployment rate for youth (age 15-24) remains considerably higher than for older workers; the gap in unemployment between the 15-24 and 25-54 age groups was 5.2 percentage points in 2010 (1.8 percentage points lower than in 2000).
- ♦ The different age groups seemed to be similarly affected by the recession, with increases in unemployment rates from 2008 to 2010 of 3 to 4 percentage points.



Before the economic downturn, significant gains were made in terms of Aboriginal employment.

- ♦ From 2001 to 2008, the Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased 2.2 percentage points, but was followed by a 5.8 percentage point increase between 2008 and 2009. The rate has decreased since then but partial year data for 2011 shows that it is currently at about the same level as 2001 thereby erasing a decade of progress.
- ♦ Currently, the Aboriginal unemployment rate is more than twice that of the overall population.



* 2011 data Jan-Aug average

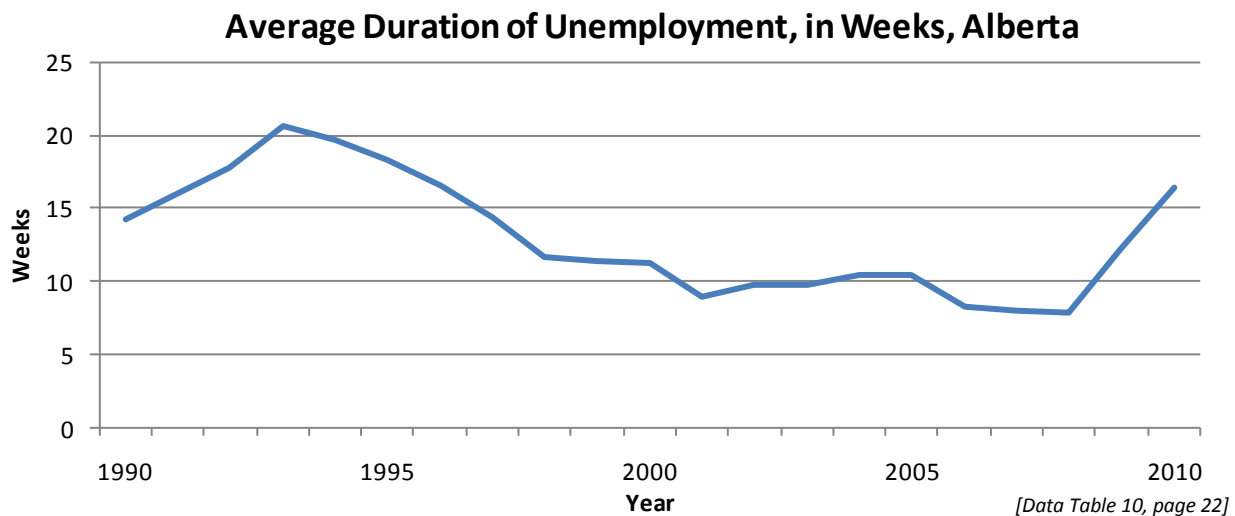
[Data Table 09, page 22]

Unemployment, *cont'd...*

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊖ duration of unemployment recently increased

In terms of the length of time that people are unemployed, the recent recession reversed earlier improvement and led to unemployment duration last seen in the mid 1990s.

- ♦ Between 2000 and 2008, the average duration of unemployment decreased by 3.4 weeks. However, the economic downturn in late 2008 led to longer periods of unemployment, as shown by the increase from 7.9 weeks in 2008 to 16.4 weeks in 2010.

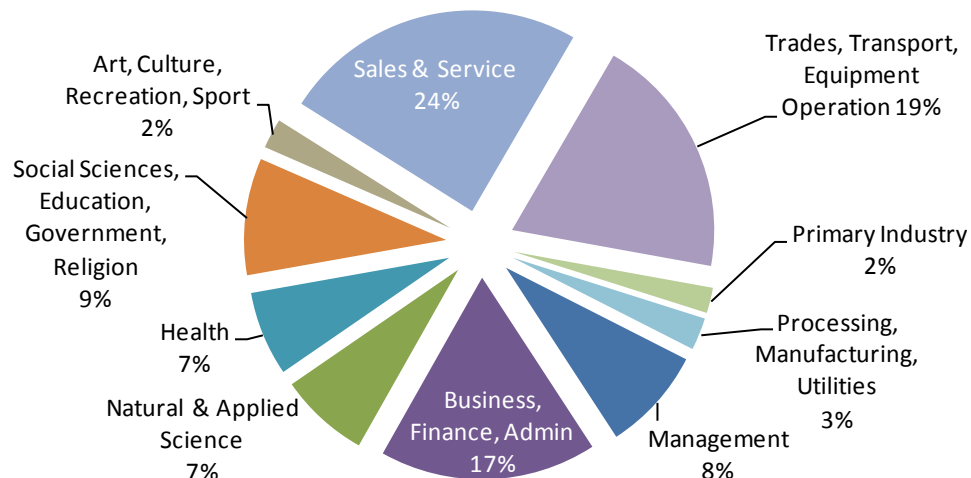


Occupation

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ sales & service most common occupation
 - ↑ health highest growth

The most common occupations in the Edmonton area in 2010 were: sales and service; trades, transportation and equipment operation; and, business, finance and administration.

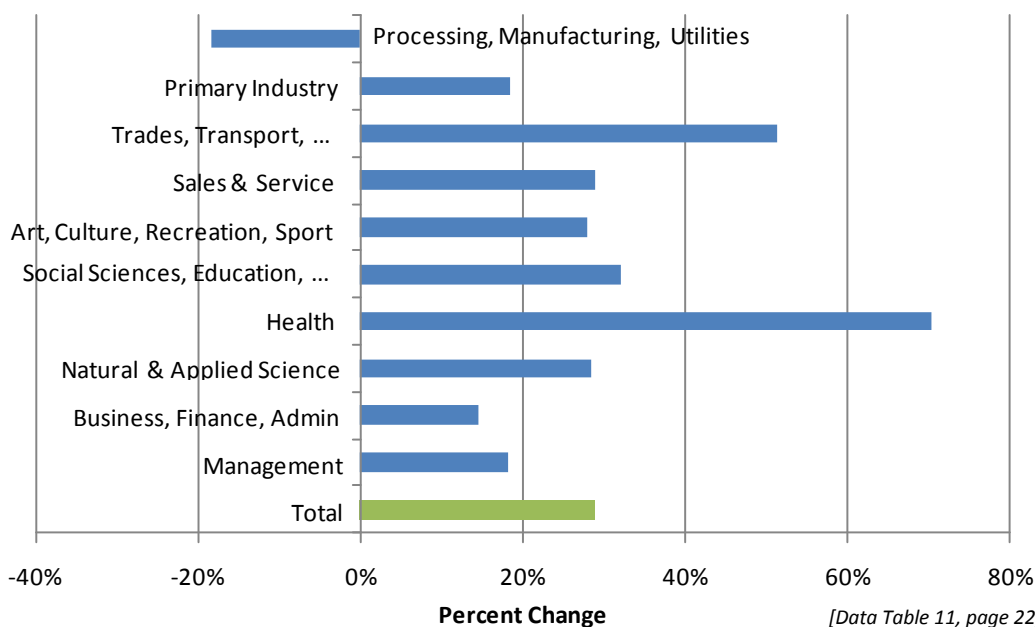
**Proportion of Employed Persons by Occupation (2010),
Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 11, page 22]

- ◆ The fastest growing occupations between 2000 and 2010 were: health (70.4% increase); trades, transportation and equipment operation (51.0%); and, social sciences, education, government, and religion (32.0%).
- ◆ The largest decline was in processing, manufacturing, and utilities occupations.

**Percentage Change in Proportion of Employed Persons
by Occupation Type (2000-2010), Edmonton CMA**



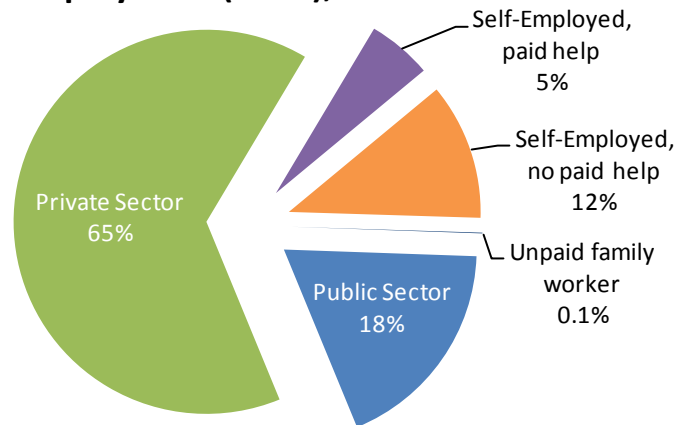
[Data Table 11, page 22]

Class of Employment

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ private sector employment most common
 - ↑ public sector employment highest growth

The majority (64.7%) of employment in Alberta in 2010 was in the private sector. Approximately one in six (18.2%) Edmontonians worked in the public sector in 2008.

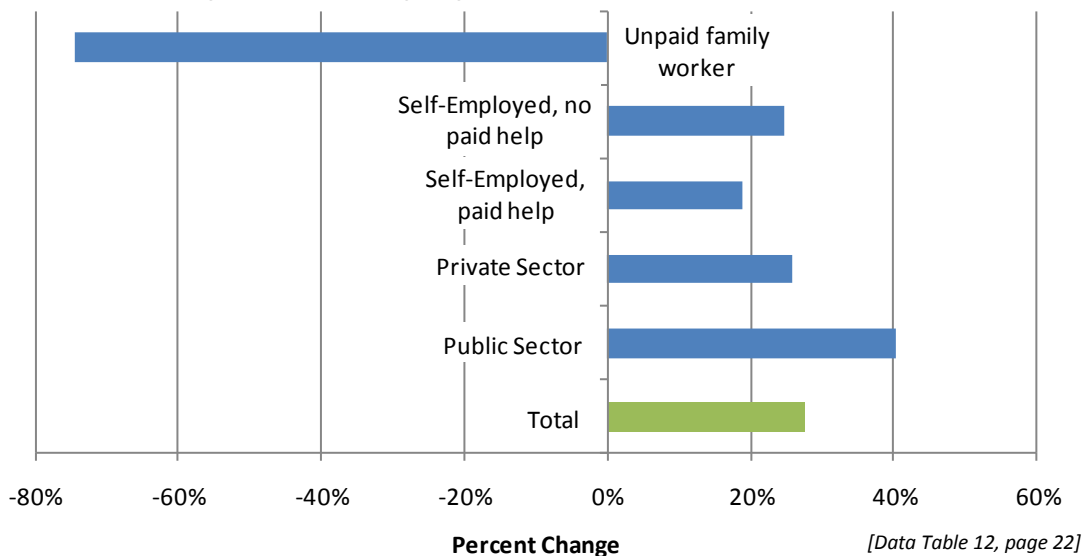
Proportion of Employed Persons by Class of Employment (2010), Alberta



[Data Table 12, page 22]

- ◆ The greatest proportional growth in employment from 2000 to 2010 occurred in the public sector, which grew by 40.2%, or 105,500 jobs.
- ◆ In comparison, the private sector grew by 268,700 jobs, but at a slower rate of 25.9%.

Percentage Change in Proportion of Employed Persons by Class of Employment (2000-2010), Alberta



[Data Table 12, page 22]

Data Tables | Section B

Table 05: High School Completion Rate, 3-Year and 5-Year, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts

School Year	3-Year High School Completion Rate			5-Year High School Completion Rate		
	Catholic	Public	Average	Catholic	Public	Average
1999/00	61.8%	57.5%	59.7%	69.4%	64.2%	66.8%
2000/01	59.7%	57.0%	58.4%	71.0%	67.0%	69.0%
2001/02	61.7%	57.3%	59.5%	75.2%	69.8%	72.5%
2002/03	64.1%	57.6%	60.9%	72.2%	68.8%	70.5%
2003/04	69.3%	60.5%	64.9%	74.4%	69.0%	71.7%
2004/05	68.5%	63.6%	66.1%	76.3%	70.0%	73.2%
2005/06	70.7%	64.0%	67.4%	78.5%	72.0%	75.3%
2006/07	71.5%	65.0%	68.3%	77.8%	73.8%	75.8%
2007/08	71.0%	65.7%	68.4%	79.8%	73.7%	76.8%
2008/09	73.8%	67.1%	70.5%	80.2%	74.4%	77.3%
2009/10	76.5%	67.3%	71.9%	79.8%	74.9%	77.4%

[Source: Alberta Education, Edmonton Catholic Schools & Edmonton Public Schools]

Table 06: Student Drop Out Rate and Post-Secondary Transition Rate, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts

School Year	Drop Out Rate (Students Aged 14 to 18)			6-Year Post-Secondary Transition Rate		
	Catholic	Public	Average	Catholic	Public	Average
1999/00	3.6%	6.8%	5.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
2000/01	5.4%	6.9%	6.2%	52.7%	50.2%	51.5%
2001/02	5.1%	7.9%	6.5%	53.3%	51.3%	52.3%
2002/03	4.8%	6.9%	5.9%	55.9%	53.7%	54.8%
2003/04	4.5%	6.8%	5.7%	56.5%	55.0%	55.8%
2004/05	4.6%	6.1%	5.4%	63.5%	57.2%	60.4%
2005/06	4.0%	6.3%	5.2%	65.6%	57.3%	61.5%
2006/07	4.6%	6.3%	5.5%	68.7%	58.1%	63.4%
2007/08	4.6%	5.7%	5.2%	66.2%	59.6%	62.9%
2008/09	4.1%	5.6%	4.9%	64.0%	61.1%	62.6%
2009/10	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%	67.0%	59.9%	63.5%

[Source: Alberta Education, Edmonton Catholic Schools & Edmonton Public Schools]

Data Tables | Section B, cont'd...

**Table 07: Highest Level of Education Completed, Population Aged 15 & Older*,
Edmonton City**

Education Level Attained	1986		1991		1996		2001*		2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	448,575	100%	479,440	100%	483,095	100%	487,855	100%	598,900	100%
High School not completed	171,875	38.3%	161,720	33.7%	153,785	31.8%	122,795	25.2%	131,220	21.9%
High School Diploma, or higher (detail below)	276,700	61.7%	317,720	66.3%	329,310	68.2%	365,060	74.8%	467,680	78.1%
High School	129,910	29.0%	147,280	30.7%	142,065	29.4%	127,750	26.2%	154,680	25.8%
Trades	11,435	2.5%	14,665	3.1%	15,690	3.2%	61,085	12.5%	61,155	10.2%
College/university certificate/diploma	78,105	17.4%	87,920	18.3%	96,050	19.9%	82,870	17.0%	131,700	22.0%
University, bachelor's degree+	57,250	12.8%	67,855	14.2%	75,505	15.6%	93,355	19.1%	120,145	20.1%

* 2001 data based on population aged 20 & older

[Source: City of Edmonton & Statistics Canada]

Table 08: Employment & Unemployment Statistics, Edmonton CMA

Year	Employment				Unemployment				
	Employed Persons	Participa- tion Rate	Part-time (%)	Average	Gender		Age Group		
					Men	Women	15-24 yrs	25-54 yrs	55+ yrs
1989	421,200	72.8%	17.0%	8.2%	8.3%	8.2%	10.4%	7.7%	6.8%
1990	428,600	72.0%	16.1%	7.6%	8.0%	7.1%	10.8%	6.6%	7.0%
1991	430,700	72.2%	16.4%	9.3%	10.3%	8.0%	12.3%	8.5%	8.6%
1992	430,900	72.4%	18.2%	10.7%	12.0%	9.3%	14.7%	9.6%	10.6%
1993	424,200	70.9%	19.8%	11.2%	12.2%	10.0%	14.9%	10.2%	11.2%
1994	431,400	71.3%	18.2%	10.7%	11.2%	10.1%	15.2%	9.5%	12.0%
1995	444,700	71.6%	18.6%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%	14.3%	7.5%	10.1%
1996	441,700	70.5%	19.2%	8.3%	8.8%	7.7%	13.6%	7.0%	8.9%
1997	466,300	72.1%	18.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.9%	11.8%	5.7%	5.8%
1998	474,500	71.1%	19.2%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	11.6%	4.9%	5.3%
1999	483,100	70.6%	19.9%	5.9%	6.2%	5.5%	12.5%	4.6%	3.2%
2000	491,100	70.1%	19.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	11.3%	4.3%	4.1%
2001	508,900	70.6%	18.9%	5.0%	5.5%	4.5%	11.1%	3.9%	2.6%
2002	527,100	71.4%	17.4%	5.3%	6.0%	4.4%	9.6%	4.3%	3.5%
2003	546,200	72.1%	18.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	8.8%	4.2%	3.9%
2004	563,600	72.7%	17.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	9.4%	3.9%	2.9%
2005	562,500	70.4%	18.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	7.6%	3.9%	2.6%
2006	580,900	69.9%	17.0%	3.9%	3.5%	4.3%	7.3%	3.2%	2.3%
2007	616,300	72.0%	16.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	7.5%	3.0%	2.6%
2008	642,900	73.1%	16.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	7.6%	2.9%	2.4%
2009	637,900	73.1%	18.5%	6.7%	7.5%	5.7%	11.1%	5.9%	4.9%
2010	633,400	71.5%	18.2%	6.7%	7.0%	6.4%	11.3%	6.1%	4.5%
2011	* 674,700	* 73.7%	n/a	* 5.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

** Jan—Aug 2011 average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Section B, cont'd...

Table 09: Aboriginal Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA

Year	Aboriginal	Overall Population
1981	11.0%	4.0%
1986	24.0%	12.0%
2001	12.0%	5.0%
2005	11.1%	4.3%
2006	7.0%	3.5%
2007	8.0%	3.6%
2008	9.8%	3.7%
2009	15.6%	6.7%
2010	14.0%	6.7%
2011	13.0%	5.6%

Note: Data prior to 2005 is based on Census data; 2005-2011 is based on the monthly Labour Force Survey. 2011 figures are the averages for January-August 2011.

[Source: Alberta Employment and Immigration & Statistics Canada]

Table 10: Average Duration of Unemployment, Alberta

Year	Weeks	Year	Weeks
1978	9.1	1995	18.3
1979	7.9	1996	16.5
1980	6.9	1997	14.4
1981	7.0	1998	11.6
1982	11.2	1999	11.4
1983	17.3	2000	11.3
1984	19.7	2001	9.0
1985	19.0	2002	9.8
1986	17.0	2003	9.7
1987	18.2	2004	10.4
1988	17.2	2005	10.4
1989	16.0	2006	8.3
1990	14.2	2007	8.0
1991	16.0	2008	7.9
1992	17.8	2009	12.2
1993	20.6	2010	16.4
1994	19.7		

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 11: Population, by Occupation, Edmonton CMA

Occupation	2000		2010		Change (2000-2010)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	491,100	100%	633,400	100%	142,300	29.0%
Management	44,600	9.1%	52,700	8.3%	8,100	18.2%
Business, Finance, Admin.	96,000	19.5%	109,900	17.4%	13,900	14.5%
Natural & Applied Science	35,600	7.2%	45,700	7.2%	10,100	28.4%
Health	25,300	5.2%	43,100	6.8%	17,800	70.4%
Social Science, Education, Government, Religion	45,000	9.2%	59,400	9.4%	14,400	32.0%
Art, Culture, Recreation, Sport	11,800	2.4%	15,100	2.4%	3,300	28.0%
Sales & Service	120,100	24.5%	154,700	24.4%	34,600	28.8%
Trades, Transport, Equipment Operation	81,600	16.6%	123,400	19.5%	41,800	51.2%
Primary Industry	10,900	2.2%	12,900	2.0%	2,000	18.3%
Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities	20,200	4.1%	16,500	2.6%	(3,700)	(18.3%)

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 12: Population, by Class of Employment, Alberta

Class of Employment	2000		2010		Change (2000-2010)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,583,000	100%	2,016,600	100%	433,600	27.4%
Public Sector	262,400	16.6%	367,900	18.2%	105,500	40.2%
Private Sector	1,036,900	65.5%	1,305,600	64.7%	268,700	25.9%
Self-Employed, paid help	91,900	5.8%	109,200	5.4%	17,300	18.8%
Self-Employed, no paid help	186,700	11.8%	232,600	11.5%	45,900	24.6%
Unpaid family worker	5,100	0.3%	1,300	0.1%	(3,800)	(74.5%)

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Section C | Cost of Living & Housing

the TRENDS: ⊖ living costs rising
 ⊖ housing affordability reduced

Why are Cost of Living Trends Important?

One of the key factors that determines a family's quality of life is the cost of the goods and services needed to maintain their household—food, housing, clothing, education, health care, child care, etc.

Increased costs of living can impact a family's ability to support a decent standard of living. If costs rise faster

than a family's income, the health, well-being and financial security of the family may deteriorate.

The greater the number of families unable to maintain a decent standard of living, the greater the costs to the government in terms of providing services and income supports.

Why are Housing Trends Important?

For almost everyone, housing costs represent the single largest component of living costs. The availability, affordability and adequacy of housing is therefore crucial to the quality of life of both renters and homeowners.

Renters tend to have lower incomes and are therefore less able to afford substantial rent increases or the cost of purchasing a home. Vulnerable groups facing integral challenges such as recent immigrants, refugees, and Aboriginals, often live in crowded or substandard housing.

Home ownership rates are an indicator of the overall level of financial independence in a community. Purchasing a home requires a great deal of capital,

which many low to moderate income families do not have access to. Rising housing costs can make it more difficult to enter the housing market, thereby delaying financial independence.

Incomes are closely linked to housing affordability. If incomes do not keep up with the rising cost of housing, people's ability to cover other living costs and to save for their future (education, retirement, etc.) will decline.

Policy makers and program planners need to be aware of these trends in order to anticipate and appropriately respond to housing needs. Rising rents and decreasing vacancy rates, for example, signal a need for more affordable rental housing.

How is Edmonton Changing?

The recent economic boom, and the resultant increase in population, created multiple pressures on individuals and families living in and moving to Edmonton.

Costs of Living

The costs of living (and particularly housing) have risen significantly in Edmonton. The combination of rising costs, decreasing vacancy rates, and population growth created a housing crisis for many people, including a growing number of working poor.

Housing

The percentage of Edmontonians living in housing that is too costly, crowded, or unsafe has remained stable over the past decade. However, housing affordability remains an issue for renters despite the recent rise in vacancy rates.

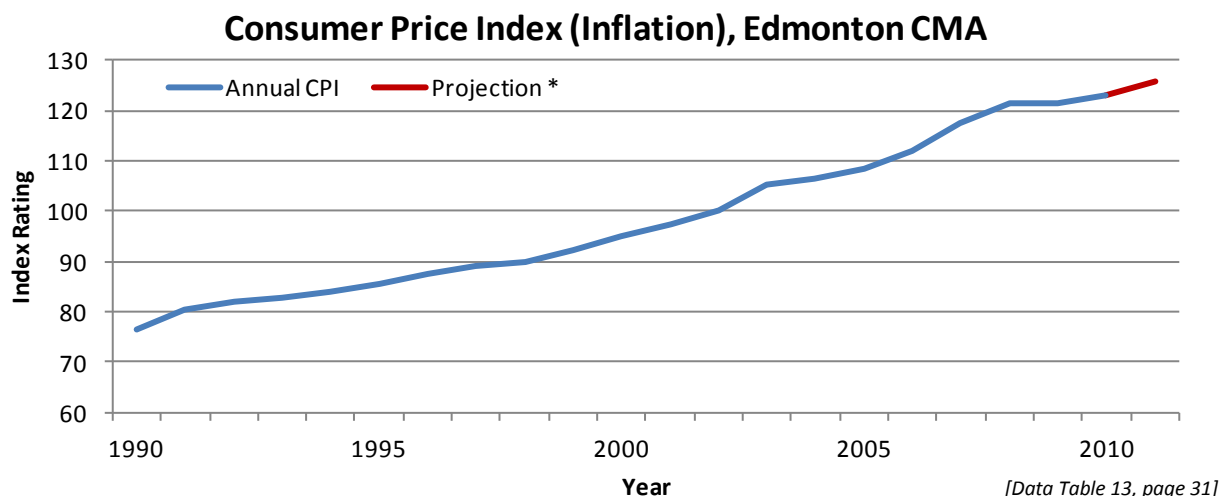
Likewise, despite the modest decline in housing purchase prices since 2007, the high cost of home ownership remains a barrier for low and modest income households.

Costs of Living

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊖ cost of living increased
 ↑ ⊖ food prices rising

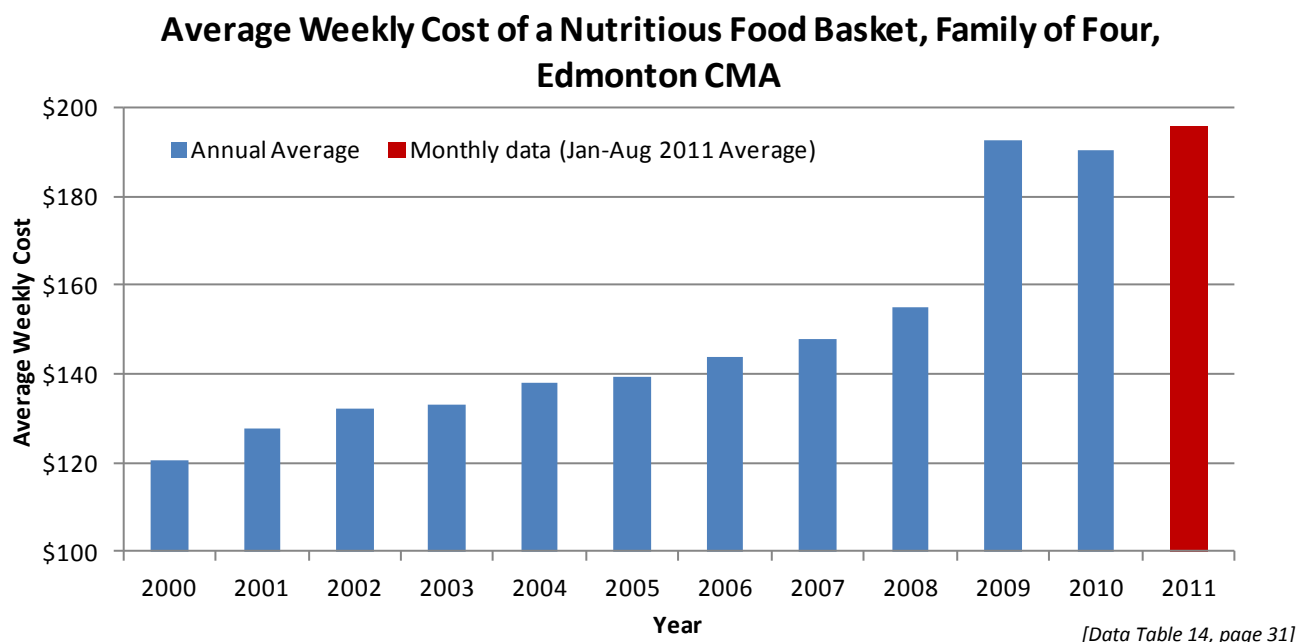
The cost of living in the Edmonton area has risen considerably over the past ten years.

- ◆ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 29.2% between 2000 and 2010.
 - ◇ The economic downturn had an impact on inflation; from 2008 to 2009, CPI increased by only 0.2% in Edmonton.



* based on July 2010 - July 2011 change in CPI for Edmonton

- ◆ Between 2000 and 2010, the cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four increased \$69.99 per week. Some of this increase is due to a change made by Health Canada in 2008 to the definition of what constitutes a nutritious food basket. Data from 2009 onward is therefore not strictly comparable to previous data.
 - ◇ The average weekly cost of a nutritious food basket dipped slightly in 2010, but has increased to an average of \$196.02 per week in the first eight months of 2011.



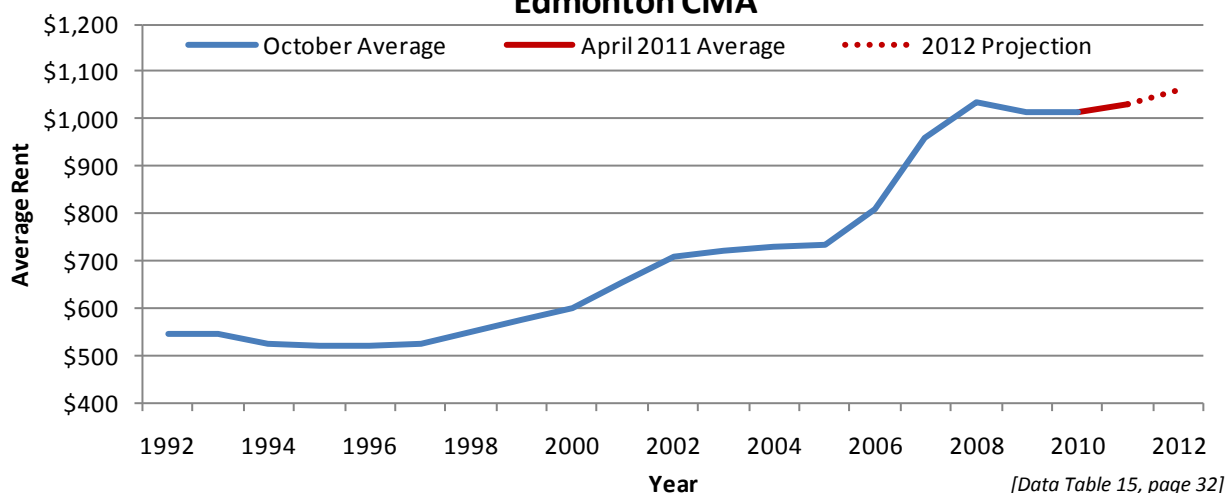
Rental Housing

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊖ rents rising
 ↑ ⊕ rental availability increased slightly

Renters in Edmonton have faced housing challenges in recent years, particularly in terms of affordability and availability.

- ♦ From 1998 to 2008, the average rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in the Edmonton CMA rose 87.7%, but 2009 and 2010 saw a modest 1.8% decrease.
- ♦ The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) reported that the average rent increased 1.4% as of April 2011. CMHC has also forecast a 3.0% rent increase in 2012.

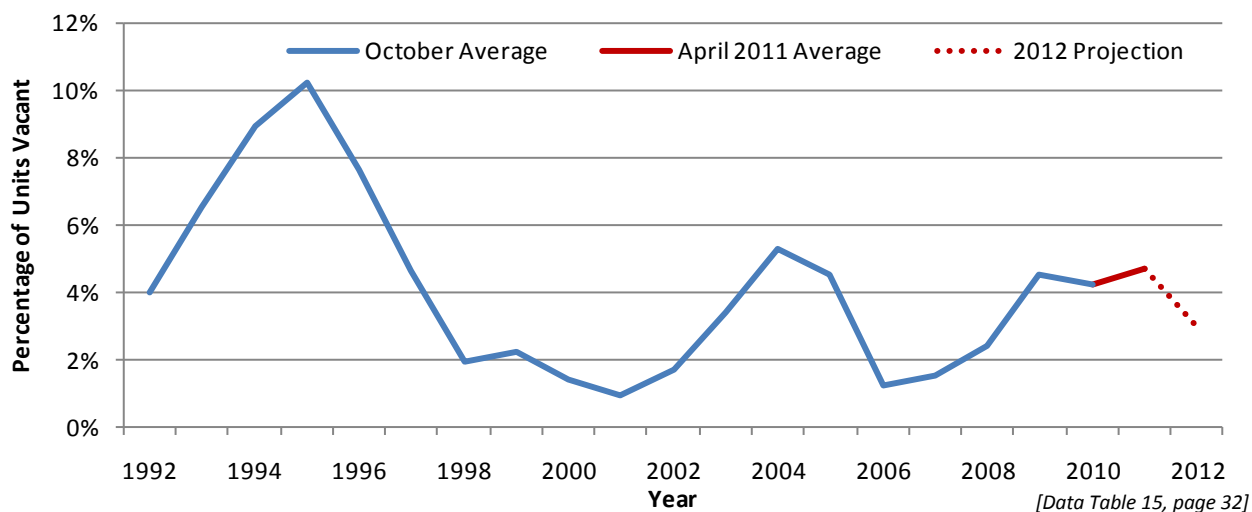
Average Monthly Rent, Two-Bedroom Apartment, Edmonton CMA



The apartment vacancy rate in the Edmonton CMA has fluctuated significantly in Edmonton; over the long-term, the rate increased 2.8 percentage points between 2000 and 2010.

- ♦ Following a low of 1.2% in 2006, the vacancy rate rose 3.5% as of April 2011. The vacancy rate is expected to drop to 3.0% in 2012.
- ♦ Despite the fact that vacancy rates almost doubled between 2008 and 2010, rents only decreased slightly. Vacancy rates are forecast to drop later in 2011 and further in 2012.

Total Apartment Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA



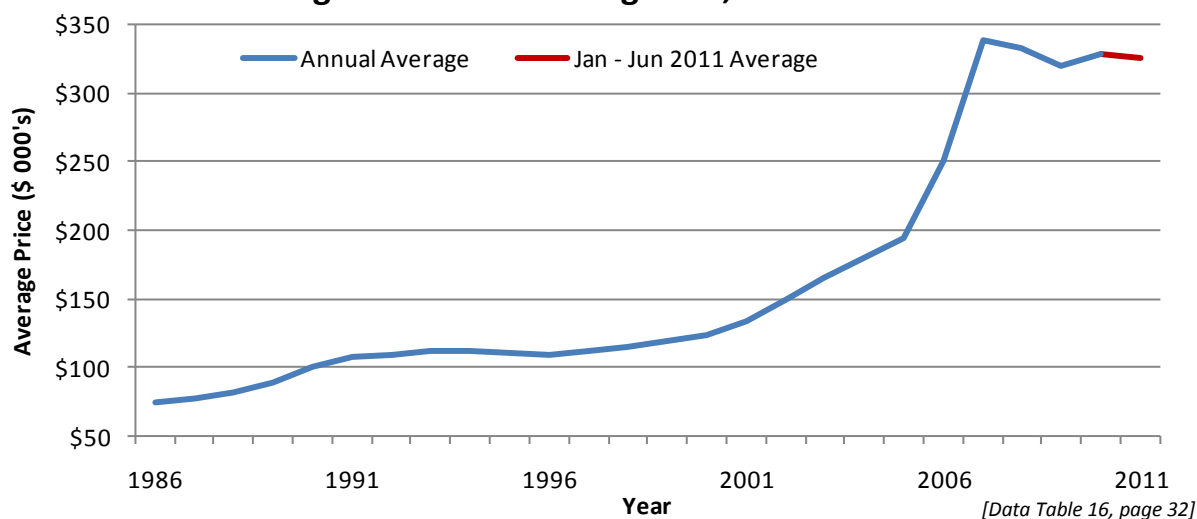
Home Ownership

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊙ home prices recently stopped increasing
 - ↑ ⊕ home ownership rising

Home ownership has been on the rise in Edmonton, as have housing prices.

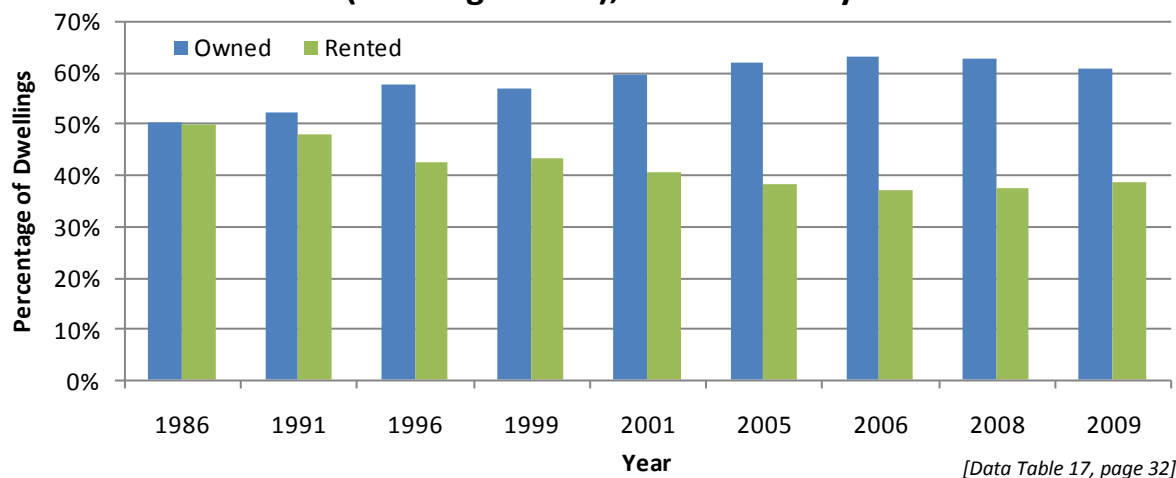
- ♦ From 2000 to 2007, residential sale prices increased 172.1%. In 2008, home prices abruptly stopped increasing, and declined an average of 1.5% from 2007 prices.
 - ◇ The average sale price in 2009 dropped 3.7% from the 2008 average. Following a slight increase, the average sale price for the year to date, as of June 2011, was an additional 2.3% below the 2008 average.

Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton CMA



- ♦ Between 1999 and 2009, the proportion of Edmontonians owning their own homes increased 3.6 percentage points; three out of five (60.5%) dwellings in Edmonton were owned, rather than rented, in 2009. The recent recession has at least temporarily reversed this longer-term trend resulting in a small increase in the proportion of renters.

**Percentage of Dwellings Owned or Rented
(Housing Tenure), Edmonton City**



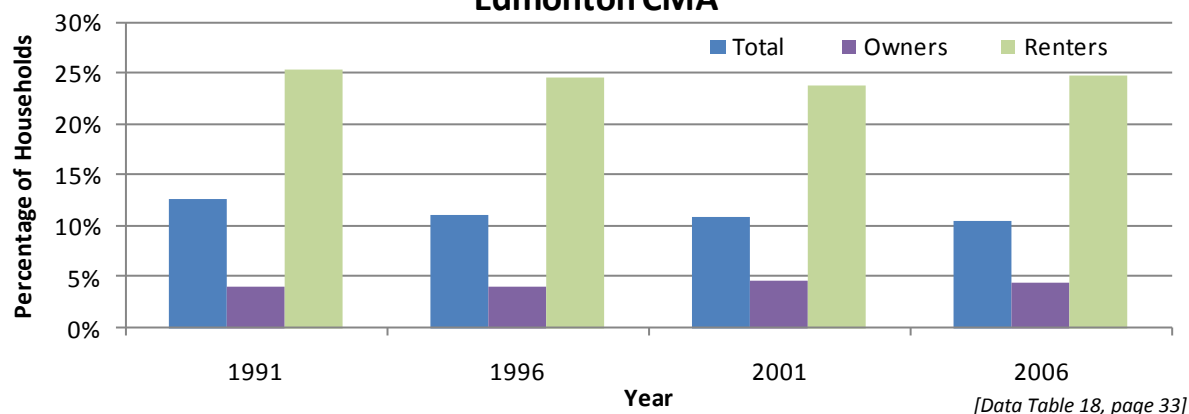
Core Housing Need

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ⊖ core housing need relatively unchanged
 - ↑ ⊖ core housing need increasing for seniors
 - ↓ ⊕ core housing need decreasing for youth

Core housing need—the proportion of residents without adequate, suitable and affordable shelter—in Edmonton declined very slightly from 11.0% in 1996 to 10.6% in 2006.

- ◆ Core housing need is much higher for renters than owners; in 2006, nearly one in four renters (24.6%) were in core housing need, compared to one in twenty owners (4.6%).
- ◆ The federal census is the only data source available to measure core housing need. Data from the 2011 Census is not yet available for this edition.

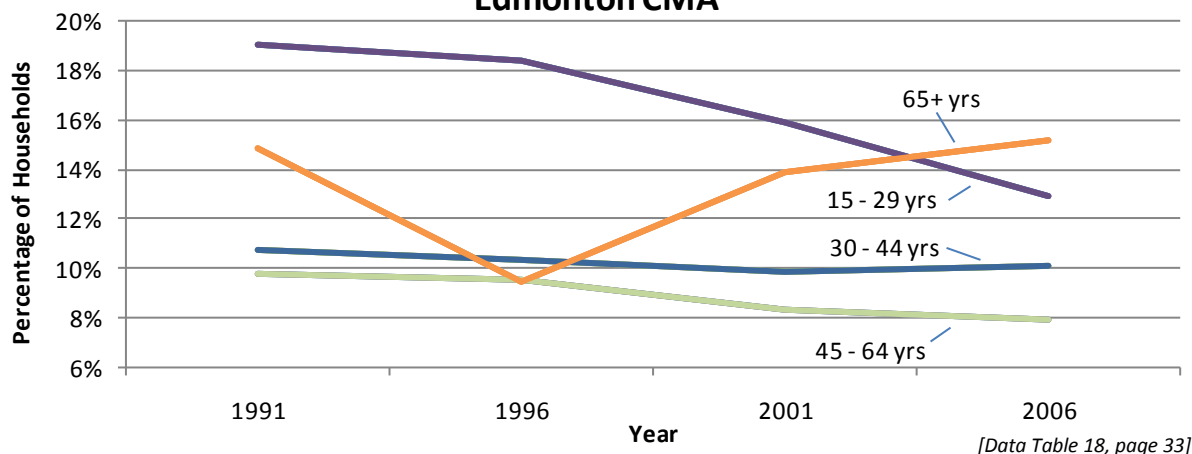
**Households in Core Housing Need, by Housing Tenure,
Edmonton CMA**



Youth and seniors are more likely to be in core housing need than “working age” groups.

- ◆ In 2006, 15.1% of households headed by seniors, and 12.9% of households headed by people aged 15-29, were in core housing need.
- ◆ The situation for seniors has become worse, as the level of need increased 5.6 percentage points from 1996 to 2006.
- ◆ On a positive note, core housing need has declined significantly for youth-headed households, dropping 5.4 percentage points since 1996.

**Core Housing Need, by Age of Head of Household,
Edmonton CMA**

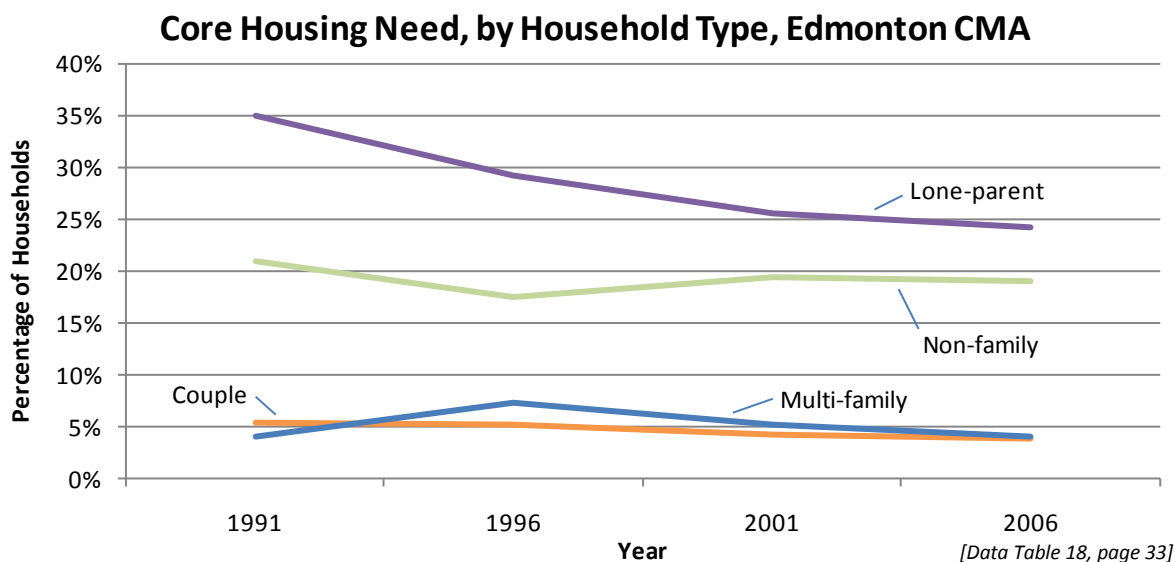


Core Housing Need, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ⊖ need highest for lone-parent and single households
 - ↓ ⊕ core housing need decreasing for lone-parents

Lone-parent families and single adults (non-family households) are more likely to be in core housing need than other family types.

- ◆ In 2006, one in four lone-parent families (24.2%), and one in five non-family households (19.1%), lived in core housing need.
- ◆ It is encouraging that core housing need for lone-parents declined 4.9 percentage points from 1996 to 2006.

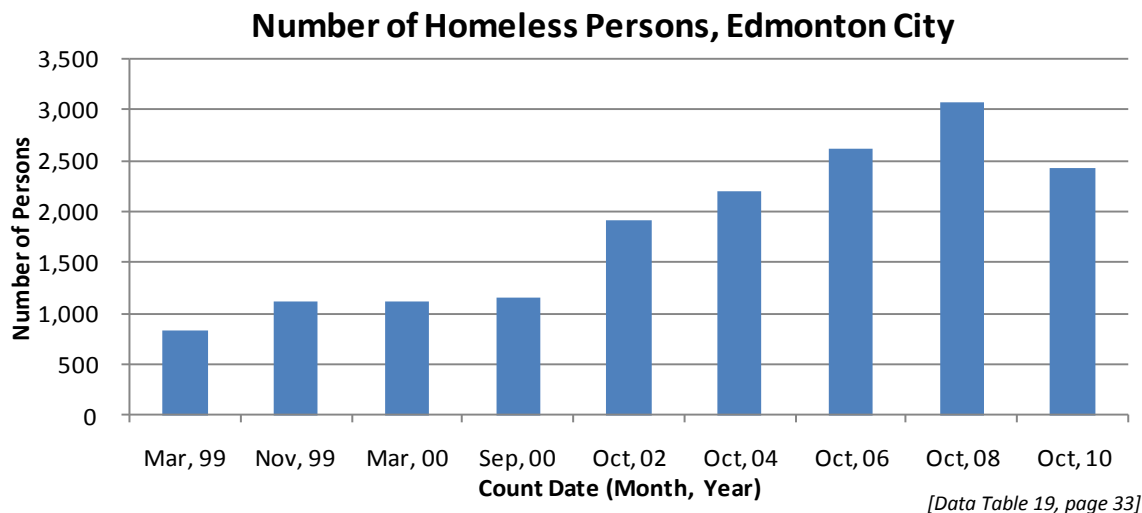


Homelessness

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ homelessness increasing, recent improvement
 ↑ ⊖ youth homelessness rising, recent improvement

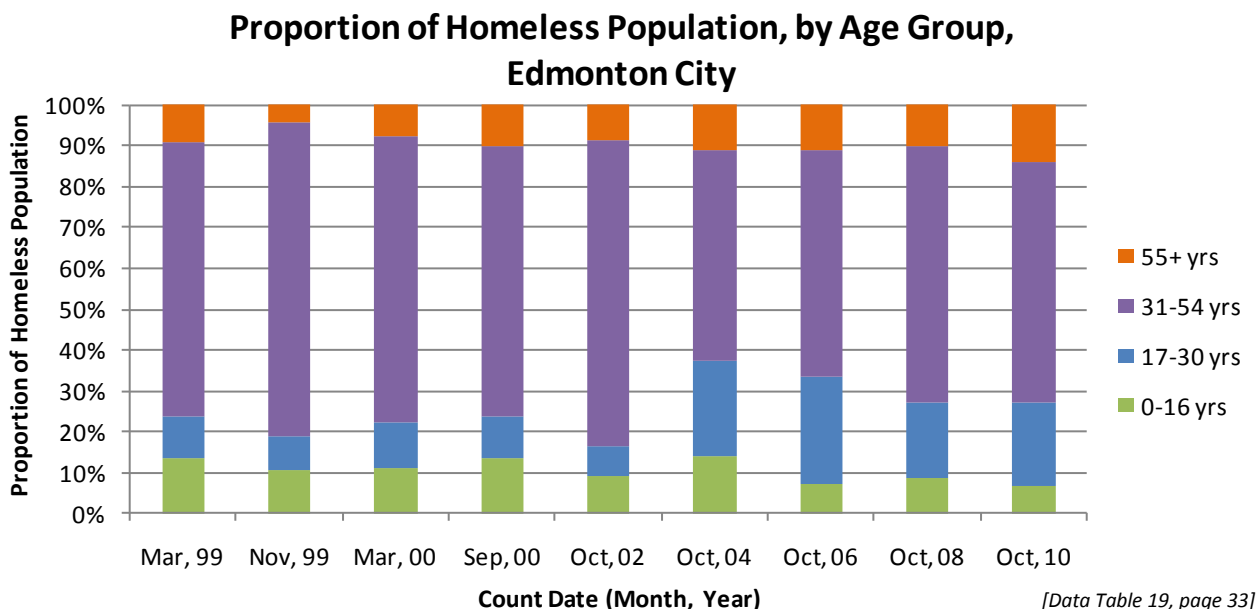
Edmonton has experienced an overall increase in the number of homeless persons over the past decade.

- ◆ Since the first Edmonton Homeless Count in March 1999, the homeless population has nearly tripled from 836 to 2,421.
- ◆ The most recent count in 2010 shows a 21.4% decrease from the previous 2008 count. This decrease is attributable to a higher vacancy rate and the success of a 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness adopted in February 2009.



When broken down by age, the results indicate that the 17 to 30 age group had the greatest proportional growth, increasing 9.9 percentage points since the first count in March 1999. *

- ◆ While the 31 to 54 age group is still the largest (1,421 individuals), the proportion of homeless in this group decreased 8.4 percentage points since 1999.



* Due to data collection challenges, Homeless Count data should be interpreted with caution.

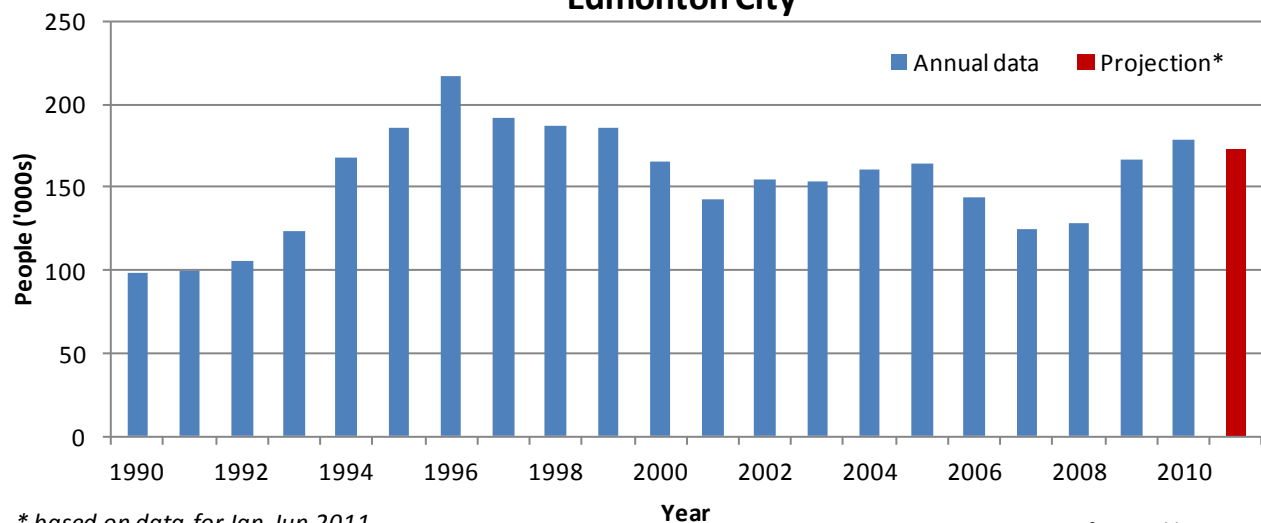
Food Bank Use

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ food bank use increased during the recession

Food bank use has declined 17.4% since its peak in 1996, when Edmonton's Food Bank distributed 217,151 hampers to individuals.

- ♦ Over the past ten years (2000 to 2010), food bank use has increased 8.3%. The number had been decreasing until 2008; it rose 39.0% between the years of 2008 and 2010, in response to the economic downturn.
- ♦ Data provided by Edmonton's Food Bank indicates that an average of 14,400 individuals per month received food hampers during the first half of 2011 (January to June). If this rate of use continues in the second half of the year, approximately 172,796 individuals will have been used the Food Bank in 2011, a number similar to that of the previous year.

**Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank,
Edmonton City**



* based on data for Jan-Jun 2011

[Data Table 20, page 33]

NOTE: This data should be taken into account with the knowledge that the same individuals may access the food bank multiple times throughout the year.

Data Tables | Section C

**Table 13: Consumer Price Index (2002 base year),
Edmonton CMA**

Year	Consumer Price Index	Year	Consumer Price Index
1990	76.3	2001	97.2
1991	80.6	2002	100.0
1992	82.0	2003	105.3
1993	82.7	2004	106.4
1994	84.0	2005	108.6
1995	85.7	2006	112.0
1996	87.6	2007	117.4
1997	89.2	2008	121.4
1998	90.0	2009	121.6
1999	92.1	2010	122.9
2000	95.1	2011	* 125.9

* based on July 2010 - July 2011
change in CPI for Edmonton

[Source: Canadian Union of Public Employees
(CUPE) & Statistics Canada]

**Table 14: Average Weekly Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket, for Family of Four & by
Gender and Age Group, Edmonton**

Year	Family of Four		Male (25-49)	Female (25-49)	Male (7-18)	Female (7-18)	Child (1-6)
	Cost	\$ Change					
2000	\$120.49	n/a	\$36.69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	\$127.52	\$7.03	\$38.95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	\$132.10	\$4.58	\$40.35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	\$133.11	\$1.01	\$40.65	\$29.44	\$35.21	\$25.47	\$17.53
2004	\$137.96	\$4.85	\$42.62	\$30.36	\$36.56	\$29.90	\$17.98
2005	\$139.51	\$1.55	\$42.96	\$30.63	\$37.05	\$30.29	\$18.32
2006	\$143.92	\$4.41	\$45.40	\$31.60	\$38.27	\$31.46	\$19.17
2007	\$147.84	\$3.92	\$45.29	\$32.53	\$39.26	\$32.37	\$19.60
2008	\$154.85	\$7.01	\$47.49	\$33.99	\$41.23	\$33.81	\$20.54
2009	\$192.51	\$37.66	\$63.52	\$51.02	\$57.77	\$43.97	\$30.75
2010	\$190.48	(\$2.03)	\$62.71	\$50.30	\$57.31	\$43.62	\$30.48
2011 (January)	\$191.36	\$0.88	\$62.85	\$50.54	\$57.37	\$43.88	\$30.77
2011 (Jan-Aug) *	\$196.02	\$4.66	\$64.53	\$51.75	\$59.01	\$44.89	\$31.34
Total Change/ Week (2000-10)		\$69.99	\$26.02	\$20.86	\$22.10	\$18.15	\$12.95
Total Change/Year (2000-10)		\$3,639.48	\$1,353.04	\$1,084.72	\$1,149.20	\$943.80	\$673.40

Note: Alberta Agriculture bases its calculations on Health Canada's National
Nutritious Food Basket.

[Source: Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development]

* The weekly costs from 2009 onward are based on the new 2008 Canada
Food Guide Nutritious Food Basket. Starting in 2009, the age categories have
also been changed for the data to: 2-8 years (children), 9-18 years, and 19-50
years.

Data Tables | Section C, *cont'd...*

Table 15: Average Monthly Rent, by Apartment Type, & Rental Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA

Year	Average Monthly Rent				Vacancy Rate
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	
1992	\$365	\$442	\$544	\$614	4.0%
1993	\$371	\$441	\$543	\$611	6.5%
1994	\$365	\$432	\$524	\$593	8.9%
1995	\$353	\$423	\$519	\$586	10.2%
1996	\$355	\$421	\$518	\$591	7.6%
1997	\$359	\$429	\$525	\$595	4.6%
1998	\$389	\$450	\$551	\$624	1.9%
1999	\$402	\$468	\$576	\$656	2.2%
2000	\$421	\$489	\$601	\$670	1.4%
2001	\$458	\$537	\$654	\$734	0.9%
2002	\$490	\$575	\$709	\$776	1.7%
2003	\$503	\$588	\$722	\$797	3.4%
2004	\$504	\$597	\$730	\$804	5.3%
2005	\$513	\$608	\$732	\$814	4.5%
2006	\$561	\$666	\$808	\$902	1.2%
2007	\$658	\$784	\$958	\$1,060	1.5%
2008	\$707	\$847	\$1,034	\$1,170	2.4%
2009	\$704	\$841	\$1,015	\$1,180	4.5%
2010	\$708	\$843	\$1,015	\$1,171	4.2%
2011 (April)	\$731	\$852	\$1,029	\$1,224	4.7%
2012 (F)	N/A	N/A	* \$1,060	N/A	* 3.0%

[Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)]

Table 16: Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City

Year	Annual Average	Year	Annual Average
1983	\$ 85,667	1998	\$ 114,536
1984	\$ 79,246	1999	\$ 118,871
1985	\$ 74,175	2000	\$ 124,203
1986	\$ 74,306	2001	\$ 133,441
1987	\$ 76,878	2002	\$ 150,258
1988	\$ 81,841	2003	\$ 165,541
1989	\$ 89,017	2004	\$ 179,610
1990	\$ 101,014	2005	\$ 193,934
1991	\$ 107,076	2006	\$ 250,915
1992	\$ 109,594	2007	\$ 338,009
1993	\$ 111,796	2008	\$ 332,853
1994	\$ 112,501	2009	\$ 320,392
1995	\$ 110,577	2010	\$ 326,936
1996	\$ 109,042	2011	* \$ 325,039
1997	\$ 111,545		

* January—June average.

[Source: Realtors Association of Edmonton]

Table 17: Dwellings, by Ownership or Rental Status, Edmonton City

Year	Owned		Rented	
	Number	%	Number	%
1986 (F)	109,620	50.1%	109,205	49.9%
1991 (F)	123,150	52.2%	112,970	47.8%
1996 (F)	138,425	57.7%	101,625	42.3%
1999 (M)	148,033	56.9%	112,066	43.1%
2001 (F)	157,695	59.4%	107,645	40.6%
2005 (M)	178,129	61.8%	110,208	38.2%
2006 (F)	187,290	62.9%	110,435	37.1%
2008 (M)	181,276	62.7%	107,919	37.3%
2009 (M)	193,136	60.5%	122,740	38.5%

M - municipal census
F - federal census

[Sources: City of Edmonton & Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Section C, cont'd...

Table 18: Households in Core Housing Need, by Housing Tenure, Age of Head of Household, & Household Type, Edmonton CMA

Household Characteristics		1991		1996		2001		2006	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		290,445	12.6%	301,735	11.0%	338,490	10.9%	389,530	10.6%
Housing Tenure	Owner	7,100	4.1%	7,910	4.0%	10,460	4.6%	12,470	4.6%
	Renter	29,400	25.3%	25,370	24.5%	26,270	23.7%	28,750	24.6%
Age (Head of Household)	15-29 yrs	10,125	19.0%	7,500	18.4%	7,295	15.9%	7,110	12.9%
	30-44 yrs	12,385	10.7%	12,070	10.4%	11,495	9.9%	11,835	10.1%
	45-64 yrs	7,770	9.7%	8,905	9.5%	9,675	8.3%	11,700	7.9%
	65+ yrs	6,225	14.8%	4,805	9.5%	8,260	13.9%	10,575	15.1%
Household Type	Couples	9,400	5.3%	9,305	5.1%	8,405	4.2%	8,440	3.8%
	Lone-parents	9,505	34.9%	8,605	29.1%	8,790	25.6%	9,530	24.2%
	Multi-family	120	4.0%	275	7.2%	295	5.1%	285	4.0%
	Non-family	17,480	21.0%	15,095	17.4%	19,235	19.3%	22,955	19.1%

[Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation]

Table 19: Number of Homeless Persons, by Age Group, Edmonton City

Count Date	Total	Age Group				Proportion of Homeless by Age Group			
		0 - 16	17 - 30	31 - 54	55+	0 - 16	17 - 30	31 - 54	55+
Mar 1999	836	112	87	561	76	13.4%	10.4%	67.1%	9.1%
Nov 1999	1,117	111	86	807	42	9.9%	7.7%	72.2%	3.8%
Mar 2000	1,125	117	112	725	81	10.4%	10.0%	64.4%	7.2%
Sep 2000	1,160	146	108	711	108	12.6%	9.3%	61.3%	9.3%
Oct 2002	1,915	167	133	1,342	157	8.7%	6.9%	70.1%	8.2%
Oct 2004	2,192	306	510	1,133	243	14.0%	23.3%	51.7%	11.1%
Oct 2006	2,618	194	678	1,460	286	7.4%	25.9%	55.8%	10.9%
Oct 2008	3,079	259	574	1,940	306	8.4%	18.6%	63.0%	9.9%
Oct 2010	2,421	166	491	1,421	343	6.9%	20.3%	58.7%	14.2%

[Source: Homeward Trust]

Table 20: Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank, Edmonton City

Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served
1990	98,049	2001	142,530
1991	99,280	2002	154,274
1992	105,086	2003	153,988
1993	123,030	2004	161,239
1994	168,302	2005	164,514
1995	186,071	2006	143,436
1996	217,151	2007	125,069
1997	192,067	2008	128,989
1998	187,513	2009	167,196
1999	186,483	2010	179,316
2000	165,572	2011	* 172,796

* Projection based on total individuals served from January to June 2011 (86,396).

[Source: Edmonton's Food Bank]

the TREND Markers

the TREND Direction

-  Numbers/value increasing
-  Numbers/value decreasing
-  No historical trend / situation stable

the TREND Value

-  positive trend / situation improving
-  negative trend / situation worsening
-  neutral / positive and negative aspects

Section D | Wages, Income & Wealth

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ value of incomes increased
 - ⊖ women, youth, single-parent families at income disadvantage
 - ⊖ wealth gap increasing

Why are Wage and Income Trends Important?

At the most basic level, income is a key determinant of a family's ability to maintain a decent quality of life. As such, it is important to understand how incomes are changing in relation to costs of living.

People with low incomes or wages are the least able to withstand rising costs or unexpected emergencies. When costs of living rise at a faster rate than incomes,

more low- and modest-income families are at risk of poverty.

Family income also affects educational attainment, which in turn impacts lifetime earning potential. For example, low income youth are less likely to attend university [Frenette, M., 2007].

Why are Wealth Trends Important?

Wealth (net worth) is also an important variable to track. A family's assets (what they own) and debts (what they owe) provide a gauge of their overall financial independence and security. Families with higher net worth are better able to afford homes, save for retirement, and for their children's education.

It is not only important to track wealth overall, but also its distribution among the population. There is no available data on wealth distribution at either the provincial or Edmonton level, and the most recent

national data is from the year 2005.

Families with a low or negative net worth are at a much greater risk of poverty and homelessness. When it comes to wealth distribution, the data is very clear that there is a very stark trend of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

How is Edmonton Changing?

Consistent with national and provincial trends, the gap between the richest and the poorest, in terms of wages, income and wealth, has been increasing. Edmontonians are becoming less equal.

Wages

After a 29 month freeze, effective September 1, 2011, predictable yearly increases to the minimum wage are being reinstated using a formula linked to average wages and living costs.

While relatively few Albertans work for minimum wage, a much larger number (one in four) work in low wage jobs paying less than \$15 per hour. The assumption that low wage earners are all teenagers is incorrect. Many low wage workers in Edmonton are older and have families to support.

Income

As a result of the economic boom, the real value of incomes kept better pace with inflation in recent years than over the past two decades.

The gender gap in income persists despite improvements in the past decade, and has actually widened. Age disparities in income also persist; however, young people have experienced a considerable increase in income as a result of the boom.

Wealth

Overall, economic growth has disproportionately benefitted those with the highest net worth. The wealth of the poorest families has declined, while the overall share of wealth has shifted even more to the richest 10%.

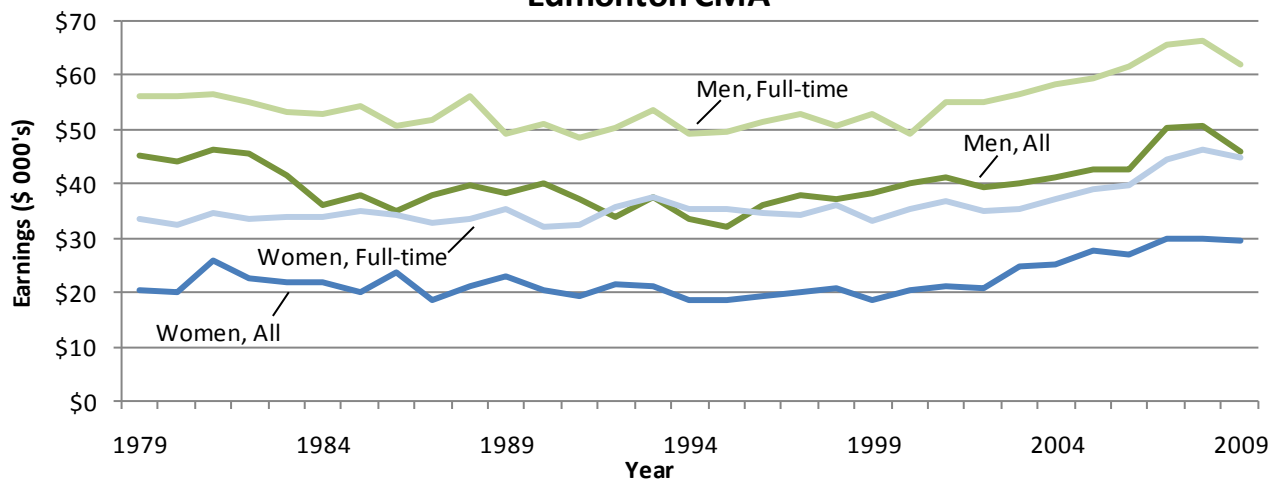
Income

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊕ value of earnings increased, but declined in 2009
 - ↑ ⊕ female-to-male earnings ratio increased slightly

While median earnings have increased for both men and women over the past decade, income inequality still exists.

- ♦ In 2009, men working full time earned \$17,300 more per year than women working full time.
- ♦ The gap between men and women narrowed considerably in the 1980s and 90s; this was in part due to significant decreases in the value of men's earnings during this time, rather than simply gains in women's earnings.
- ♦ Between 1999 and 2009, the overall gap in median earnings between men and women decreased 17.3%. When only full-time workers are considered, the gap between men's and women's earnings increased 11.7%.

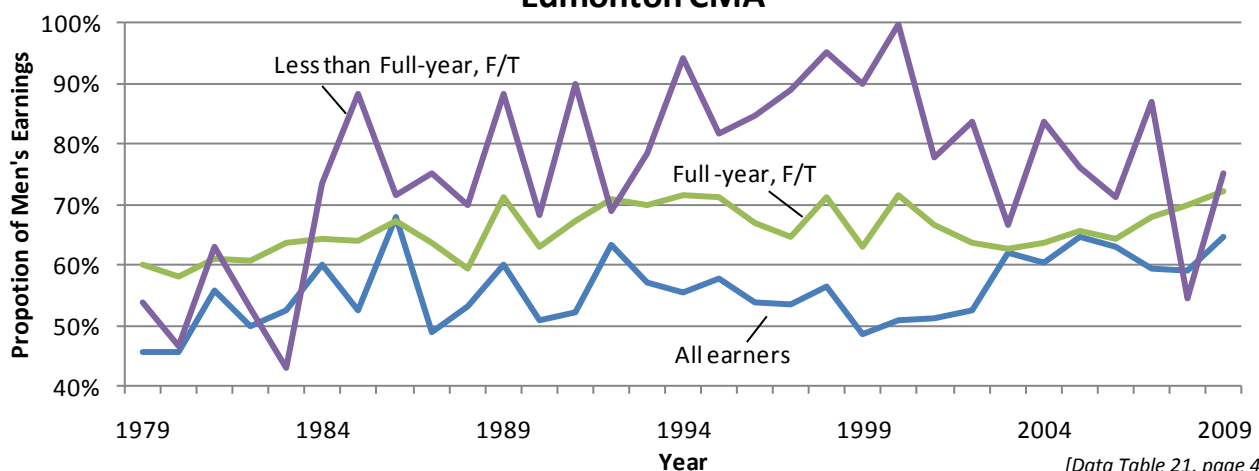
Median Earnings, by Gender and Work Activity, \$2009 Constant, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 21, page 44]

- ♦ In 2009, the median earnings of women were 64.5% of men's earnings; this represents an increase of 16.1 percentage points since 1999.
- ♦ Women working full-time earned 72.1% of men's median full-time earnings in 2009; this ratio has improved 9.1 percentage points since 1999.

Female-to-Male Median Earnings Ratio, by Work Activity, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 21, page 44]

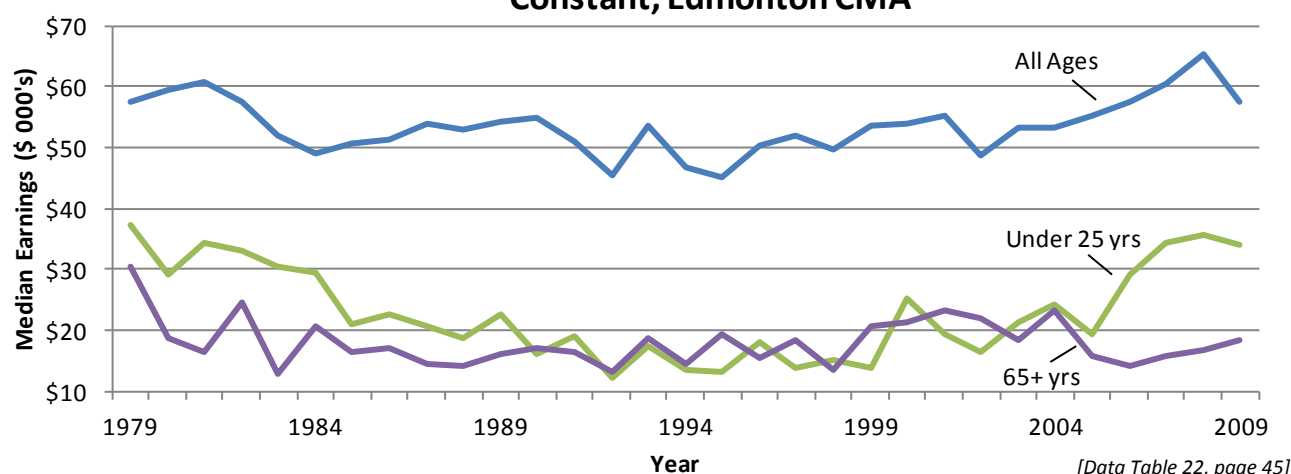
Income, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ market incomes increased, but declined in 2009
 ↑ ⊕ total incomes increased

The economic boom in Alberta had a significant impact on Edmontonians' market incomes (incomes earned through employment or investments), which increased in value by 22.1% from 1999 to 2008. However, the economic downturn caused a 11.6 % decrease from 2008 to 2009.

- ♦ People under 25 years of age, in particular, benefitted from a 157.6% increase in median market income since 1999, but saw a 5.0% decrease from 2008 to 2009.
- ♦ The median income of people aged 65 and over has increased since 2006, but the 2009 median income \$18,400 is still 11.5% lower than it was in 1999. This may reflect a decrease in investment income due to low interest rates in recent years [HRSDC].

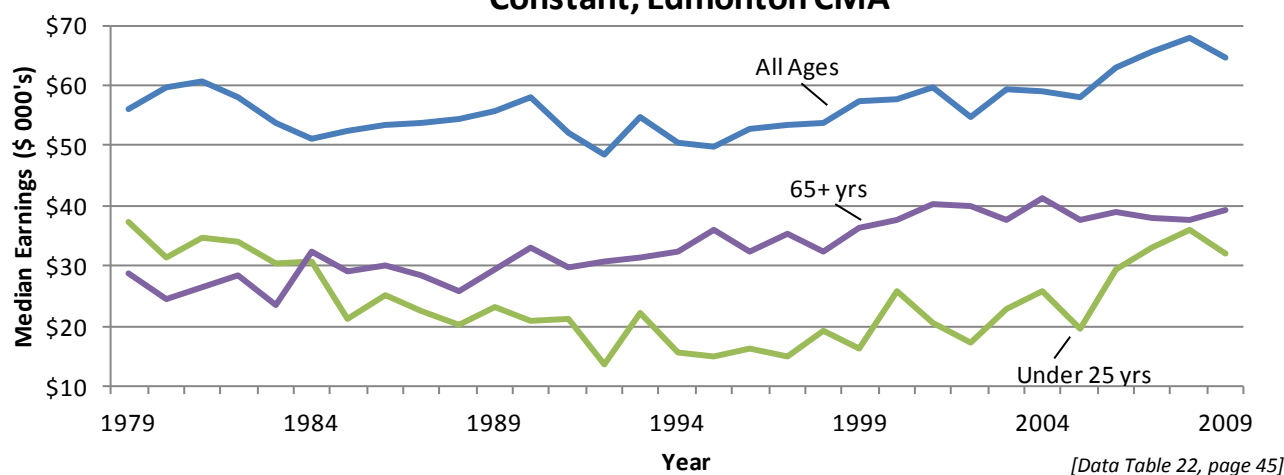
Median Market Income, by Age Group, All Family Units \$2009
Constant, Edmonton CMA



The overall median total income was \$64,700 in 2009; this represents an increase of 12.7% from 1999 to 2009.

- ♦ The total income of people under age 25 was \$1,800 less than their market income. Since 1999, the value of this group's total income increased 96.3%. The effect of the economic downturn was a 10.6% decrease from 2008 to 2009.
- ♦ The total income of people aged 65 and over, on the other hand, was \$20,800 more than their market income. The value of seniors' total income increased 8.0% since 1999.

Median Total Income, by Age Group, All Family Units, \$2009
Constant, Edmonton CMA



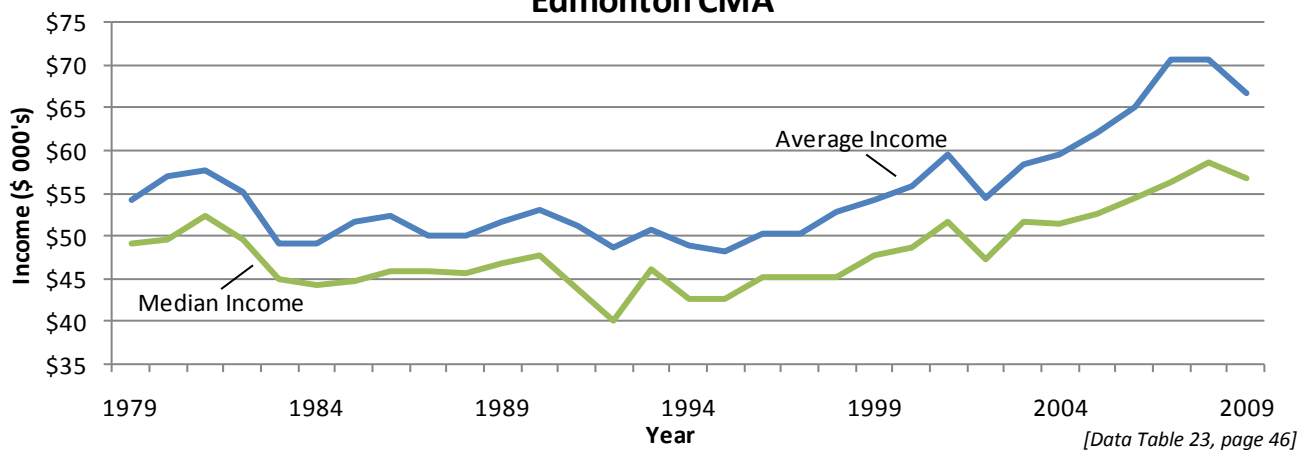
Family Income

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊕ value of average family income increased
 - ↑ ⊕ value of median family incomes increased
 - ↑ ⊖ income gap between lone- and two-parent families widening

The economic boom benefitted families in terms of income. The average after-tax family income increased 30.4% (to \$70,700) from 1999 to 2008. The economic recession caused a 5.7% decrease from 2008 to 2009.

- In contrast, the median income increased 22.6% (to \$58,600) from 1999 to 2008 and a smaller decline of 3.1% after the economic downturn. This indicates that much of the gains in income were experienced by families on the higher end of the income distribution.

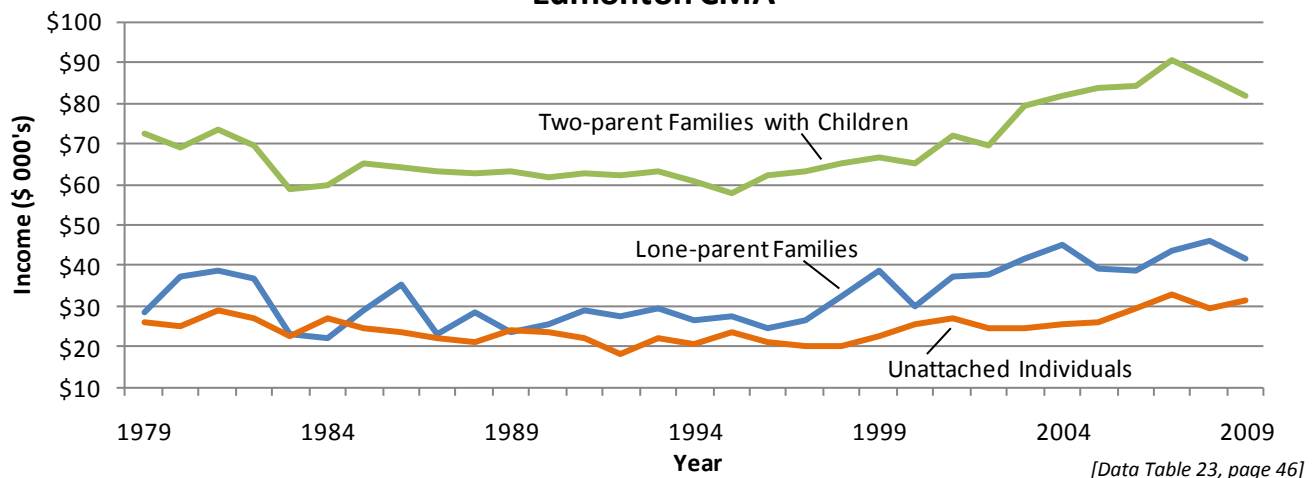
Average and Median Family Income, After-Tax, \$2009 Constant, Edmonton CMA



When broken down by family type, it becomes apparent that unattached individuals experienced the greatest increase in median income (39.4%) since 1999. This type seems to have been unaffected by the economic recession.

- The median income of two-parent families with children increased 23.2% (to \$81,900) between 1999 and 2009.
- Lone-parents' median income in 2009 was \$40,000 less than the median income for two-parent families. The income gap between lone-parent and two-parent families increased 45.5% from 1999 to 2009.

Median After-Tax Income, by Family Type, \$2009 Constant, Edmonton CMA

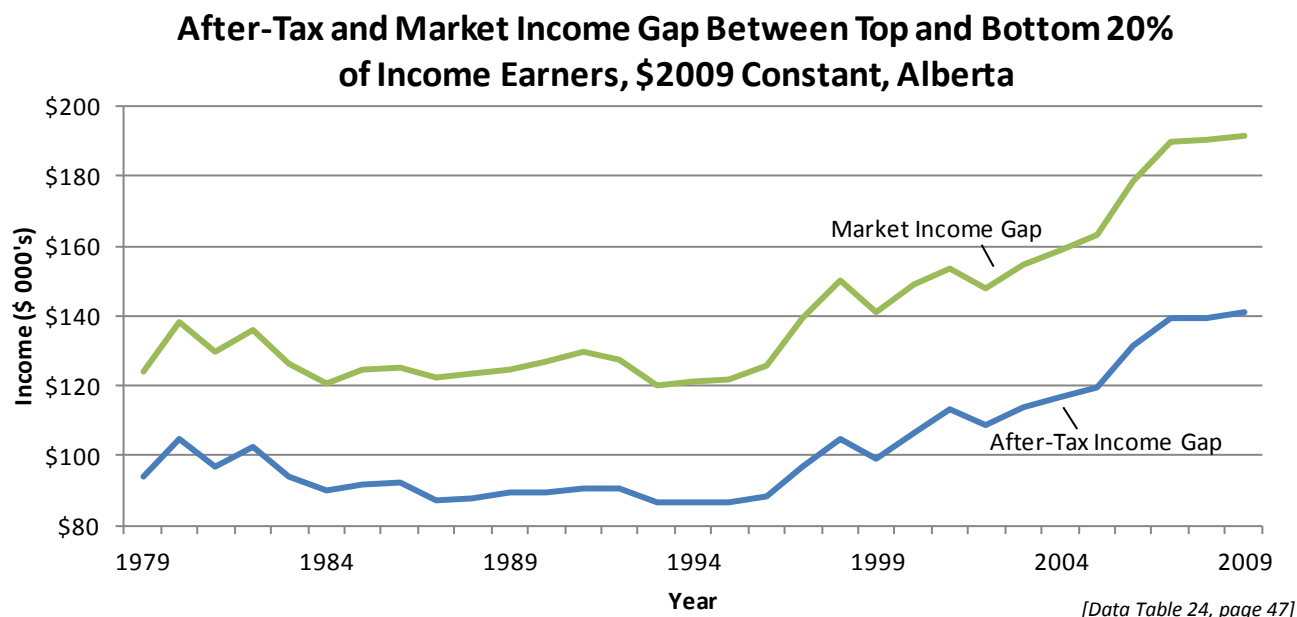


Family Income, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ after-tax income gap increasing
 ↑ ⊖ market income gap increasing

Income inequality has increased as the average after-tax income has risen during the boom but has leveled out since the recession. In 2009, the top 20% of income earners earned \$141,000 more than the bottom 20% of earners.

- ♦ The gap in after-tax income was \$39,900 greater in 2007 than it was in 1999 (in 2009 constant dollars) - a 40.2% increase. However, it increased at a rate of only 1.4% from 2007 to 2009.
- ♦ The market income gap was \$50,500 more than the after-tax income gap in 2009; however, it increased at a slower rate (35.7%) than the after-tax income gap (42.1%) between 1999 and 2009.



Family Wealth

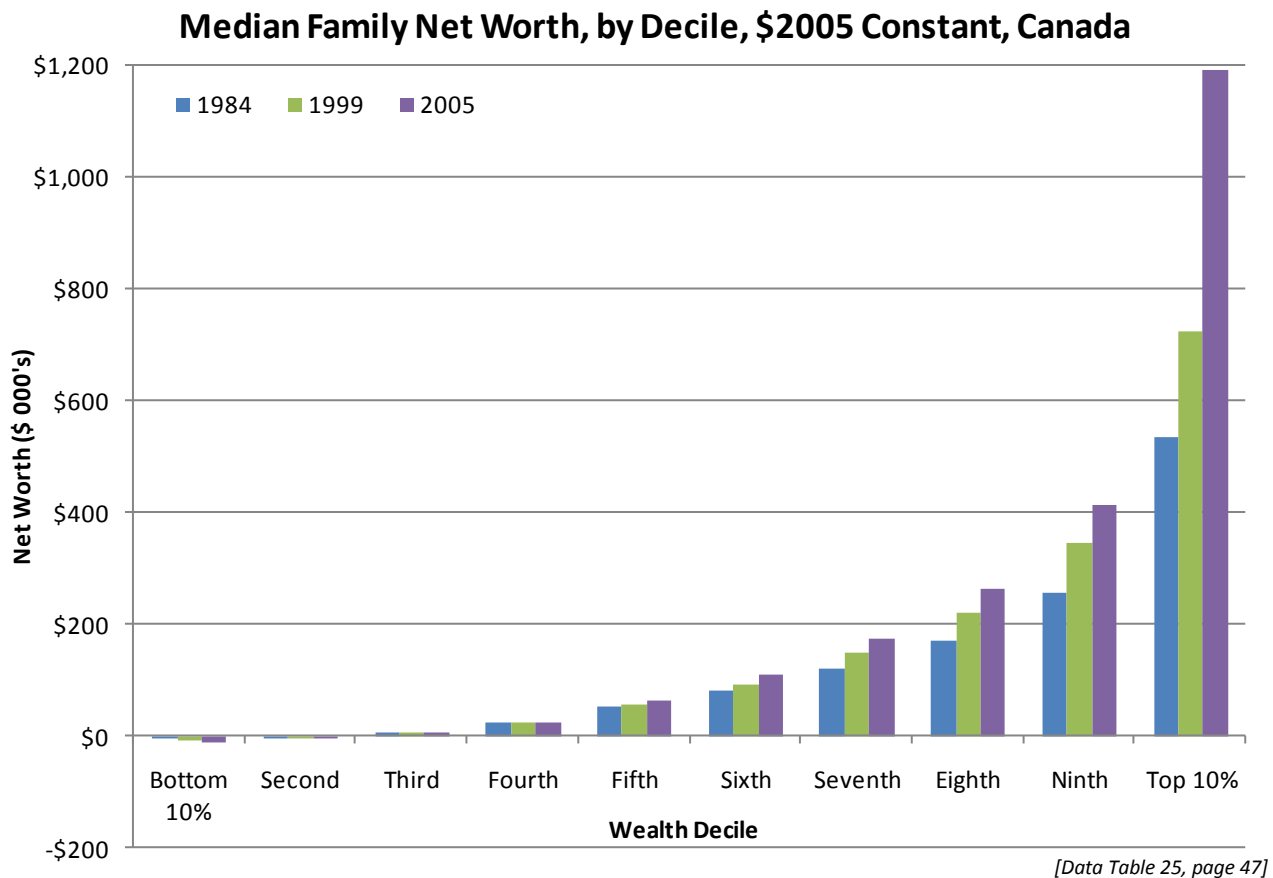
the TREND: ↑ ⊖ wealth gap increasing

Most Canadian families experienced an increase in their net worth between 1984 and 2005. However:

- ♦ The top 10% was the only group to experience growth in their share of the total wealth, which increased 6% over the twenty year time period - from 52% to 58%.
- ♦ The gap between the top and bottom quintiles increased 125% (from \$537,000 to \$1.2 million).

It is apparent that families with the lowest 30% of wealth experienced a consistent decrease in net worth from 1984 to 2005. (The fourth decile increased from 1984 to 1999, and then decreased slightly in 2005.)

- ♦ The lowest 10% of families have negative net worth, meaning that they owe more than they own.
- ♦ Only the top 10% of families gained in relative wealth share, while the share of the bottom 90% decreased.
- ♦ While these numbers represent the Canadian population, we expect that a similar trend is occurring in Alberta and Edmonton.

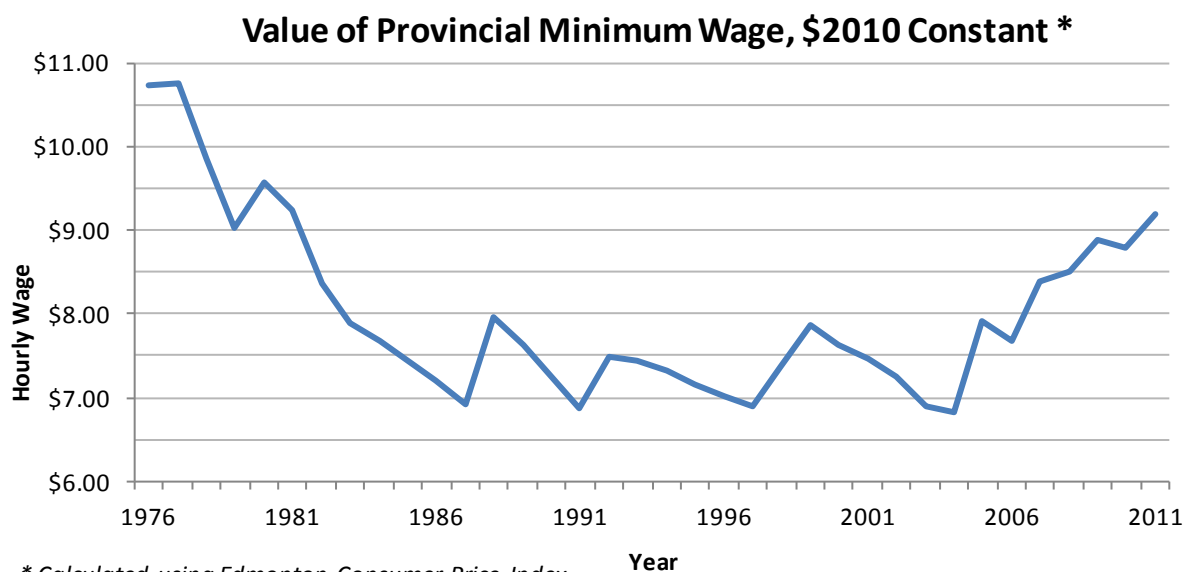


Minimum Wage

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ value of minimum wage increased

From 2000 to 2011, the value of the minimum wage in Alberta (in 2010 dollars) rose 20.5%.

- ◆ Despite the recent increases, the value of the minimum wage in 2011 was 14.6% lower than at its peak in 1977.*
- ◆ The Alberta Government adjusts the minimum wage periodically using a formula that includes inflation and average weekly earnings. This should help maintain the value of the minimum wage in relation to cost of living.
- ◆ In September 2011, the minimum wage increased \$9.40 per hour, a 6.8% increase over the current minimum wage of \$8.80 per hour. A lower differential wage of \$9.05 per hour now applies to those serving liquor.
- ◆ Despite the recent increase, Alberta is falling behind other Canadian provinces who are more rapidly increasing the wages of their lowest paid workers. Effective November 1, 2011, Alberta will have the lowest minimum wage of any province [HRSDC].



* Calculated using Edmonton Consumer Price Index (CPI); 2011 value based on June 10-11 CPI Change

[Data Table 26, page 48]

Note: The value of the minimum wage presented in the graph above does not reflect the actual minimum hourly wage rate. Instead, it represents the purchasing power of the wage if its value had increased with inflation until 2010. For example, the minimum wage in 1977 was \$3.00 per hour—in 2010, that wage would be worth \$10.75 per hour.

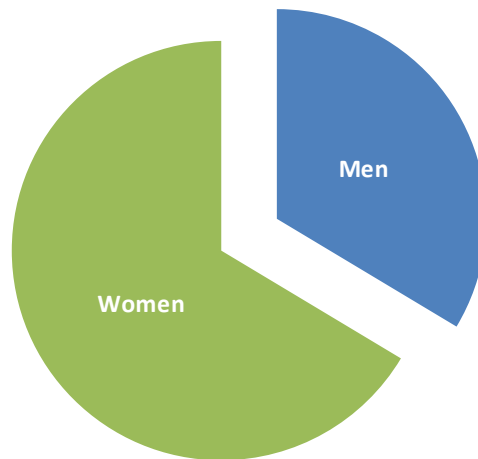
Low Wage Earners

the TRENDS: ♦ ⊖ women are more likely to earn low wages

Despite the strong economy, many Edmontonians continue to earn low wages.

- ♦ 38,700 people earned \$10.00 per hour or less between April 2010 and March 2011.
- ♦ 66.4% of these low wage earners are women.

Proportion of Employed Persons Earning \$10.00 per hour or less, by Gender (Apr 2010- Mar 2011)

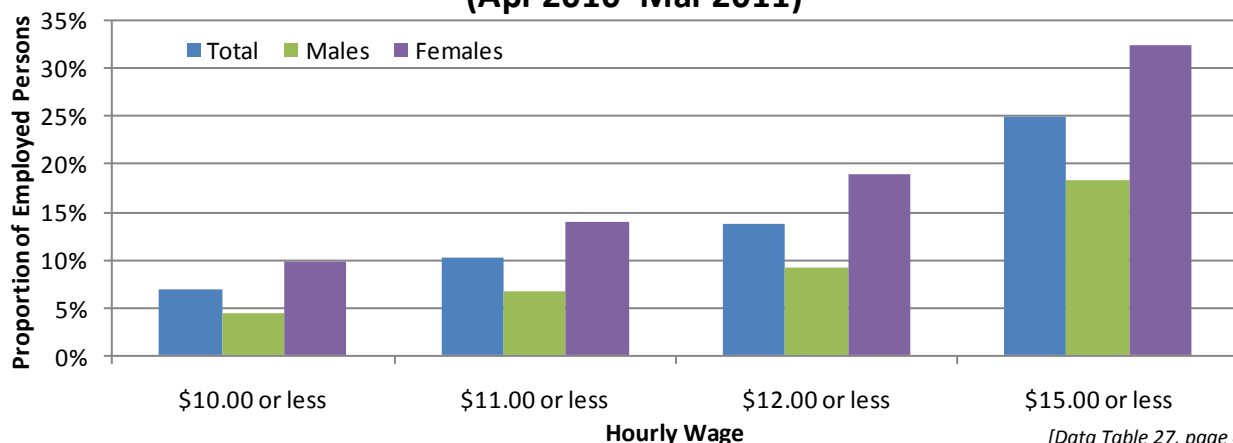


[Data Table 27, page 48]

There is a clear gender inequality when it comes to low wage earners—women are considerably more likely to earn low wages than men.

- ♦ 32.5% of all employed women earn \$15.00 per hour or less, compared to just under 1 in 5 men.
- ♦ Given the rising cost of living in Edmonton, it is likely that a \$15.00 per hour wage is inadequate. The Canadian Housing and Renewal Association (CHRA) reported that, in 2006, an hourly wage of \$15.54 was required in order to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in Edmonton. This 'minimum housing wage' will be greater now, given the rent increases that occurred since 2006 [CHRA].

Proportion of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Gender (Apr 2010- Mar 2011)



[Data Table 27, page 48]

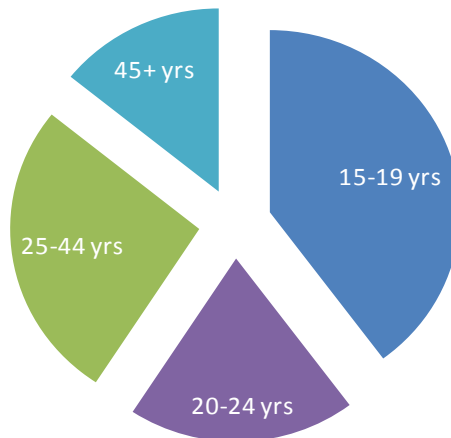
Low Wage Earners, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ♦ ⊖ young people are more likely to earn low wages

In addition to gender inequality, there are notable differences in wages between workers in different age groups.

- ♦ 40.8% of people earning \$10.00 per hour or less are 25 years of age or older.

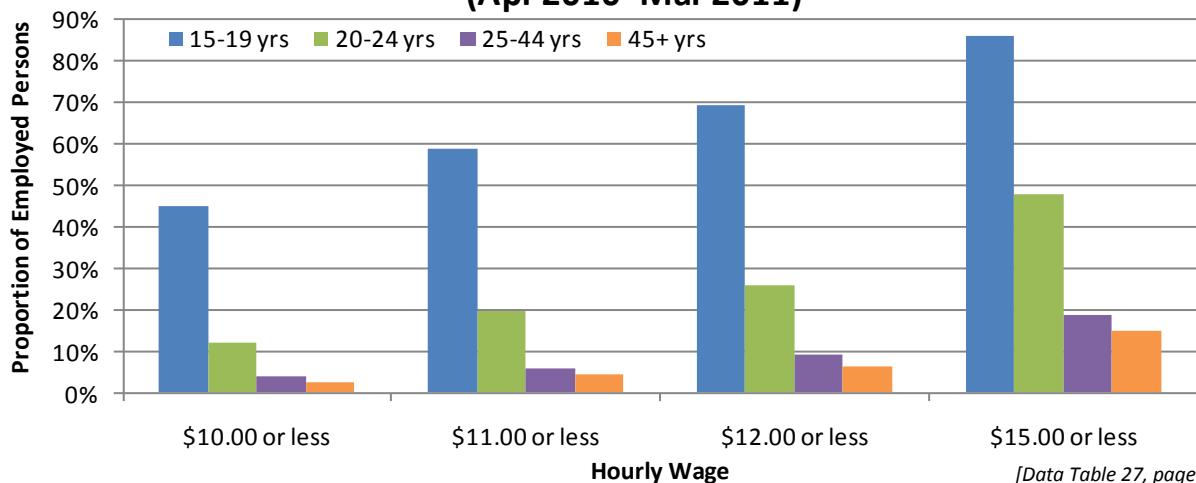
Proportion of Employed Persons Earning \$10.00 per hour or less, by Age (Apr 2010- Mar 2011)



[Data Table 27, page 48]

- ♦ Most (86.2%) people aged 15 to 19 earned \$15.00 per hour or less; almost 1 in 2 people aged 20 to 24 (48.0%) earned an hourly wage in that range.
- ♦ While workers aged 25 and older are much better off, 1 in 5 earn \$15.00 or less per hour. Given the cost of living in Edmonton, this is likely not an adequate wage for those who are supporting a family.

Proportion of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Age (Apr 2010- Mar 2011)



[Data Table 27, page 48]

Data Tables | Section D

Table 21: Median Earnings by Gender and Work Activity & Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio, Edmonton CMA, (\$2009 Constant)

Year	Median Earnings (All Earners)		Median Earnings (Full-time Earners)		Female-to-Male Median Earnings Ratio		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	All earners	Full-year, F/T	Less than Full-year, F/T
1978	\$20,800	\$44,900	\$31,300	\$53,100	46.3%	58.8%	74.6%
1979	\$20,600	\$45,100	\$33,500	\$56,000	45.6%	59.9%	53.7%
1980	\$20,100	\$44,200	\$32,400	\$56,000	45.5%	58.0%	46.4%
1981	\$25,800	\$46,200	\$34,600	\$56,700	55.7%	61.0%	62.9%
1982	\$22,700	\$45,700	\$33,400	\$55,000	49.7%	60.7%	52.7%
1983	\$21,700	\$41,400	\$33,900	\$53,100	52.4%	63.8%	43.0%
1984	\$21,700	\$36,200	\$34,000	\$52,900	59.9%	64.3%	73.5%
1985	\$20,000	\$38,100	\$34,900	\$54,500	52.5%	64.0%	88.4%
1986	\$23,700	\$34,900	\$34,100	\$50,600	67.9%	67.3%	71.4%
1987	\$18,600	\$38,100	\$32,900	\$51,800	48.8%	63.5%	75.0%
1988	\$21,000	\$39,700	\$33,400	\$56,200	53.0%	59.4%	69.9%
1989	\$22,900	\$38,300	\$35,200	\$49,300	60.0%	71.3%	88.4%
1990	\$20,400	\$40,200	\$32,100	\$51,100	50.8%	62.9%	68.3%
1991	\$19,500	\$37,300	\$32,500	\$48,400	52.2%	67.2%	89.8%
1992	\$21,400	\$33,900	\$35,800	\$50,400	63.3%	71.0%	68.9%
1993	\$21,300	\$37,400	\$37,400	\$53,500	57.0%	70.0%	78.3%
1994	\$18,000	\$33,400	\$35,400	\$49,400	55.5%	71.6%	94.2%
1995	\$18,600	\$32,200	\$35,300	\$49,600	57.7%	71.1%	81.9%
1996	\$19,500	\$36,200	\$34,500	\$51,500	53.9%	67.1%	84.6%
1997	\$20,200	\$38,000	\$34,200	\$52,800	53.3%	64.8%	88.9%
1998	\$20,900	\$37,100	\$36,000	\$50,600	56.3%	71.2%	95.3%
1999	\$18,500	\$38,200	\$33,200	\$52,800	48.4%	63.0%	90.1%
2000	\$20,400	\$40,100	\$35,300	\$49,400	50.8%	71.5%	99.7%
2001	\$21,100	\$41,100	\$36,700	\$55,100	51.2%	66.6%	77.7%
2002	\$20,700	\$39,400	\$34,900	\$55,000	52.5%	63.5%	83.6%
2003	\$24,800	\$40,100	\$35,400	\$56,600	61.9%	62.6%	66.5%
2004	\$25,000	\$41,300	\$37,100	\$58,200	60.5%	63.8%	83.7%
2005	\$27,700	\$42,800	\$39,100	\$59,500	64.8%	65.7%	76.3%
2006	\$27,000	\$42,800	\$39,800	\$61,800	63.1%	64.4%	71.2%
2007	\$29,900	\$50,300	\$44,600	\$65,500	59.4%	68.0%	86.9%
2008	\$29,900	\$50,700	\$46,500	\$66,500	59.0%	69.9%	54.4%
2009	\$29,600	\$45,900	\$44,700	\$62,000	64.5%	72.1%	75.2%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 22: Median Total Income & Median Market Income (\$2009 Constant), by Age Group, All Family Units, Edmonton CMA

Year	Median Total Income			Median Market Income			Average Total Income	Average Market Income
	All Ages	Under 25	65+	All Ages	Under 25	65+		
1978	\$58,100	\$24,100	\$18,900	\$60,000	\$28,100	\$11,300	\$66,900	\$67,300
1979	\$56,100	\$37,400	\$28,600	\$57,400	\$37,400	\$30,600	\$65,200	\$65,800
1980	\$59,800	\$31,300	\$24,600	\$59,500	\$29,000	\$18,800	\$69,300	\$67,800
1981	\$60,800	\$34,600	\$26,600	\$60,700	\$34,200	\$16,500	\$69,600	\$68,700
1982	\$58,100	\$33,900	\$28,400	\$57,400	\$33,000	\$24,700	\$65,800	\$64,500
1983	\$53,800	\$30,500	\$23,400	\$52,100	\$30,500	\$12,900	\$59,100	\$58,200
1984	\$51,300	\$30,800	\$32,500	\$48,900	\$29,300	\$20,800	\$58,700	\$55,800
1985	\$52,600	\$21,300	\$29,200	\$50,800	\$21,000	\$16,300	\$61,200	\$58,900
1986	\$53,300	\$25,000	\$30,100	\$51,200	\$22,500	\$17,200	\$62,700	\$59,300
1987	\$53,900	\$22,600	\$28,500	\$54,100	\$20,700	\$14,400	\$61,100	\$59,300
1988	\$54,300	\$20,200	\$25,800	\$52,900	\$18,800	\$14,200	\$61,200	\$59,100
1989	\$55,600	\$23,100	\$29,500	\$54,300	\$22,500	\$16,200	\$63,300	\$60,700
1990	\$58,000	\$21,000	\$33,200	\$54,900	\$16,100	\$17,200	\$65,900	\$62,300
1991	\$52,200	\$21,300	\$29,700	\$51,000	\$18,900	\$16,500	\$63,800	\$60,600
1992	\$48,600	\$13,500	\$30,800	\$45,600	\$12,300	\$13,200	\$59,700	\$56,600
1993	\$54,900	\$22,300	\$31,300	\$53,600	\$17,400	\$18,600	\$62,300	\$59,700
1994	\$50,500	\$15,500	\$32,400	\$46,900	\$13,300	\$14,600	\$59,600	\$55,900
1995	\$49,900	\$15,100	\$35,900	\$45,000	\$13,100	\$19,300	\$58,500	\$53,900
1996	\$52,900	\$16,100	\$32,300	\$50,200	\$18,100	\$15,500	\$61,000	\$58,200
1997	\$53,400	\$14,800	\$35,300	\$51,900	\$13,800	\$18,400	\$62,400	\$59,900
1998	\$53,800	\$19,200	\$32,300	\$49,800	\$15,000	\$13,500	\$64,900	\$61,700
1999	\$57,400	\$16,400	\$36,300	\$53,500	\$13,900	\$20,800	\$66,700	\$63,100
2000	\$57,600	\$25,700	\$37,500	\$53,800	\$25,200	\$21,400	\$68,300	\$65,100
2001	\$59,800	\$20,600	\$40,300	\$55,100	\$19,500	\$23,100	\$71,000	\$67,100
2002	\$54,800	\$17,400	\$40,000	\$48,800	\$16,300	\$22,100	\$64,200	\$60,700
2003	\$59,200	\$22,800	\$37,800	\$53,400	\$21,300	\$18,500	\$69,800	\$66,300
2004	\$59,100	\$25,800	\$41,400	\$53,400	\$24,200	\$23,100	\$71,000	\$67,400
2005	\$58,100	\$19,600	\$37,800	\$55,100	\$19,200	\$15,800	\$73,600	\$69,100
2006	\$63,000	\$29,400	\$39,000	\$57,500	\$29,100	\$14,000	\$77,200	\$70,500
2007	\$65,500	\$33,000	\$38,000	\$60,400	\$34,400	\$15,700	\$85,100	\$80,500
2008	\$68,000	\$36,000	\$37,500	\$65,300	\$35,800	\$16,800	\$84,600	\$80,600
2009	\$64,700	\$32,200	\$39,200	\$57,700	\$34,000	\$18,400	\$78,600	\$73,200

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 23: Average and Median Family Income, After-Tax (\$2009 Constant),
by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Average Income	Median Income			
		All Family Units	Two-parent Families with Children	Single-Parent Families	Unattached individuals
1978	\$57,300	\$51,300	\$71,600	\$31,500	\$21,300
1979	\$54,200	\$49,100	\$72,700	\$28,500	\$26,100
1980	\$56,900	\$49,600	\$68,900	\$37,100	\$24,900
1981	\$57,800	\$52,300	\$73,200	\$38,800	\$28,800
1982	\$55,200	\$49,500	\$69,500	\$36,900	\$27,100
1983	\$49,100	\$45,000	\$58,900	\$23,200	\$22,700
1984	\$49,200	\$44,200	\$60,000	\$22,200	\$27,000
1985	\$51,600	\$44,800	\$65,200	\$28,900	\$24,500
1986	\$52,400	\$45,900	\$64,000	\$35,200	\$23,500
1987	\$50,100	\$45,800	\$63,100	\$23,300	\$22,100
1988	\$50,000	\$45,600	\$62,600	\$28,300	\$21,000
1989	\$51,700	\$46,900	\$63,200	\$23,700	\$24,000
1990	\$53,100	\$47,800	\$61,500	\$25,600	\$23,400
1991	\$51,200	\$43,700	\$62,800	\$29,000	\$22,300
1992	\$48,600	\$40,200	\$62,400	\$27,400	\$18,300
1993	\$50,800	\$46,100	\$63,300	\$29,300	\$22,200
1994	\$48,800	\$42,700	\$60,600	\$26,400	\$20,800
1995	\$48,200	\$42,700	\$58,000	\$27,400	\$23,700
1996	\$50,200	\$45,100	\$62,100	\$24,400	\$21,300
1997	\$50,400	\$45,100	\$63,400	\$26,400	\$20,100
1998	\$52,800	\$45,100	\$64,900	\$32,400	\$20,100
1999	\$54,200	\$47,800	\$66,500	\$39,000	\$22,600
2000	\$55,900	\$48,600	\$65,200	\$30,100	\$25,700
2001	\$59,600	\$51,600	\$72,100	\$37,100	\$26,800
2002	\$54,400	\$47,200	\$69,500	\$37,600	\$24,700
2003	\$58,400	\$51,600	\$79,100	\$41,500	\$24,400
2004	\$59,600	\$51,500	\$81,800	\$45,300	\$25,600
2005	\$62,000	\$52,600	\$83,900	\$39,200	\$26,100
2006	\$65,000	\$54,400	\$84,100	\$38,700	\$29,400
2007	\$70,700	\$56,300	\$90,300	\$43,600	\$33,100
2008	\$70,700	\$58,600	\$86,100	\$46,100	\$29,600
2009	\$66,700	\$56,800	\$81,900	\$41,900	\$31,500

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 24: After-Tax and Market Income Gap Between Highest and Lowest Income Quintile (20% of Earners) (\$2007 Constant), Alberta

Year	Average After-Tax Income			Average Market Income		
	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gap	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gap
1978	\$12,700	\$115,400	\$102,700	\$6,000	\$135,900	\$129,900
1979	\$13,600	\$107,700	\$94,100	\$7,600	\$131,400	\$123,800
1980	\$13,500	\$118,100	\$104,600	\$7,000	\$145,300	\$138,300
1981	\$14,900	\$111,900	\$97,000	\$7,700	\$137,500	\$129,800
1982	\$14,700	\$116,900	\$102,200	\$7,000	\$143,100	\$136,100
1983	\$11,700	\$105,800	\$94,100	\$3,300	\$129,600	\$126,300
1984	\$12,100	\$101,800	\$89,700	\$3,900	\$124,400	\$120,500
1985	\$14,200	\$105,800	\$91,600	\$5,000	\$129,300	\$124,300
1986	\$13,700	\$105,900	\$92,200	\$4,500	\$129,600	\$125,100
1987	\$13,000	\$100,400	\$87,400	\$4,500	\$126,900	\$122,400
1988	\$13,500	\$101,400	\$87,900	\$4,300	\$128,000	\$123,700
1989	\$12,800	\$102,000	\$89,200	\$3,800	\$128,600	\$124,800
1990	\$13,300	\$102,800	\$89,500	\$4,200	\$131,300	\$127,100
1991	\$13,200	\$103,900	\$90,700	\$4,100	\$134,000	\$129,900
1992	\$12,200	\$102,500	\$90,300	\$2,700	\$129,900	\$127,200
1993	\$12,400	\$98,800	\$86,400	\$2,800	\$122,800	\$120,000
1994	\$12,800	\$99,100	\$86,300	\$3,600	\$124,700	\$121,100
1995	\$12,800	\$99,400	\$86,600	\$3,900	\$125,600	\$121,700
1996	\$13,000	\$101,200	\$88,200	\$4,000	\$129,800	\$125,800
1997	\$12,300	\$108,800	\$96,500	\$4,300	\$143,700	\$139,400
1998	\$11,500	\$116,400	\$104,900	\$3,700	\$153,700	\$150,000
1999	\$12,700	\$111,900	\$99,200	\$4,400	\$145,500	\$141,100
2000	\$13,300	\$119,700	\$106,400	\$4,200	\$153,400	\$149,200
2001	\$14,000	\$127,300	\$113,300	\$5,000	\$158,600	\$153,600
2002	\$13,800	\$122,600	\$108,800	\$4,900	\$152,700	\$147,800
2003	\$12,800	\$126,600	\$113,800	\$4,500	\$159,400	\$154,900
2004	\$13,800	\$130,500	\$116,700	\$5,200	\$163,700	\$158,500
2005	\$15,100	\$134,800	\$119,700	\$6,100	\$169,200	\$163,100
2006	\$16,200	\$147,500	\$131,300	\$6,500	\$184,900	\$178,400
2007	\$17,600	\$156,700	\$139,100	\$8,000	\$197,900	\$189,900
2008	\$19,600	\$158,800	\$139,200	\$9,800	\$199,900	\$190,100
2009	\$17,700	\$158,700	\$141,000	\$7,500	\$199,000	\$191,500

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 25: Median Net Worth of Families by Net Worth Decile, \$2005 Constant

Decile	1984	1999	2005	Change (1984-2005)	
				\$	%
Bottom 10%	\$ (2,100)	\$ (6,570)	\$ (9,600)	(\$7,500)	(357%)
Second	\$ 780	\$ 120	\$ 10	(\$770)	(99%)
Third	\$ 7,770	\$ 6,820	\$ 6,000	(\$1,770)	(23%)
Fourth	\$ 24,630	\$ 26,150	\$ 25,500	\$870	4%
Fifth	\$ 52,260	\$ 57,120	\$ 63,250	\$10,990	21%
Sixth	\$ 83,130	\$ 93,850	\$ 109,050	\$25,920	31%
Seventh	\$ 120,690	\$ 148,610	\$ 173,590	\$52,900	44%
Eighth	\$ 170,210	\$ 221,770	\$ 263,000	\$92,790	55%
Ninth	\$ 256,740	\$ 344,890	\$ 413,750	\$157,010	61%
Top 10%	\$ 534,980	\$ 723,590	\$ 1,194,000	\$659,020	123%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 26: Alberta Minimum Wage, in Current & Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (2010)	Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (2010)
1975	\$2.50	\$10.52	1994	\$5.00	\$7.32
1976	\$2.75	\$10.73	1995	\$5.00	\$7.17
1977	\$3.00	\$10.75	1996	\$5.00	\$7.01
1978	\$3.00	\$9.85	1997	\$5.00	\$6.89
1979	\$3.00	\$9.04	1998	\$5.40	\$7.38
1980	\$3.50	\$9.58	1999	\$5.90	\$7.87
1981	\$3.80	\$9.25	2000	\$5.90	\$7.62
1982	\$3.80	\$8.36	2001	\$5.90	\$7.46
1983	\$3.80	\$7.89	2002	\$5.90	\$7.25
1984	\$3.80	\$7.68	2003	\$5.90	\$6.88
1985	\$3.80	\$7.45	2004	\$5.90	\$6.81
1986	\$3.80	\$7.21	2005	\$7.00	\$7.92
1987	\$3.80	\$6.92	2006	\$7.00	\$7.68
1988	\$4.50	\$7.96	2007	\$8.00	\$8.38
1989	\$4.50	\$7.63	2008	\$8.40	\$8.50
1990	\$4.50	\$7.25	2009	\$8.80	\$8.89
1991	\$4.50	\$6.86	2010	\$8.80	\$8.80
1992	\$5.00	\$7.49	2011	\$8.80	* \$8.60
1993	\$5.00	\$7.43	2011 (Sept)	\$9.40	* \$9.18

* \$2010 Constant Dollar value for 2011 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate, June 2010—June 2011

[Sources: Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) & Statistics Canada]

Table 27: Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Gender & Age Group, Edmonton CMA (April 2010 to March 2011)

Wage	Total	Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45+ yrs
Number							
Total Employed	555,600	295,900	259,600	34,100	62,100	255,700	203,600
\$10.00 or less	38,700	13,000	25,700	15,400	7,500	10,300	5,500
\$11.00 or less	56,800	20,200	36,500	20,100	12,400	15,200	9,000
\$12.00 or less	76,200	27,000	49,200	23,700	16,000	23,400	13,100
\$15.00 or less	148,900	54,000	84,300	29,400	29,800	48,400	30,700
Percentage							
Total Employed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
\$10.00 or less	7.0%	4.4%	9.9%	45.2%	12.1%	4.0%	2.7%
\$11.00 or less	10.2%	6.8%	14.1%	58.9%	20.0%	5.9%	4.4%
\$12.00 or less	13.7%	9.1%	19.0%	69.5%	25.0%	9.2%	6.4%
\$15.00 or less	24.9%	18.2%	32.5%	86.2%	48.0%	18.9%	15.1%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Section E | Poverty

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊖ poverty rates increased due to recession
 - ⊖ poverty is higher for female, lone-parent and youth headed households
 - ⊖ full-time work does not lift many out of poverty

Why are Poverty Trends Important?

Poverty is not a desirable feature in any society. It is closely linked to other social concerns, such as poor health, low educational attainment, inadequate housing, and unemployment, to name a few. Poverty prevents our society from reaching its full potential.

The Costs of Poverty

In terms of daily reality, poverty represents an inability to maintain a decent standard of living that will ensure a family's overall health and well-being. Some of the consequences of poverty include poor nutrition and physical health, social isolation, and limited financial stability. [O'Hara, 2006]

The effects of poverty are not limited to those who are poor. As shown repeatedly by research on the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), poverty and social inequality decrease the overall health of a society. This issue is (or should be) particularly concerning to health care providers and governments (and taxpayers), who

bear the cost of addressing the health issues resulting from poverty.

Measuring Poverty

Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) is the most commonly used measure of poverty. The average Canadian family spends 43% of its after-tax income on food, clothing and shelter. Families are considered to be in low income if they spend 63% or more of their after-tax income on these three necessities. The poverty (or low income) rate refers to all persons whose after-tax incomes fall below the LICO after-tax threshold compared to the total population.

Several years ago, a Federal/Provincial/Territorial Working Group developed a Market Basket Measure (MBM) of poverty. This measure attempts to define a more absolute measure of poverty based on the actual costs of consumption (costs of living). Poverty rates are slightly higher under the MBM than LICO after-tax (AT).

How is Edmonton Changing?

While Edmonton is a relatively wealthy city, it has a significant (and perhaps surprisingly high) level of poverty.

People in Poverty

Poverty rates tend to respond to economic boom-and-bust cycles. As the economy improves, poverty rates decrease; as the economy deteriorates, poverty rates rise. When income [see pages 40-42] and poverty [see page 54] trends are compared, one can see that this trend holds true for Edmonton. The boom that ended in the fall of 2008 led to a decrease in poverty rates. The recent recession saw a sharp upward spike in poverty rates.

Certain social groups are much more likely to experience poverty, including young people, women, lone-parents, recent immigrants, and Aboriginal people.

In addition, the income gap between wealthy and poor Edmontonians continues to widen, despite lower poverty levels [see page 84].

Deepening Poverty

The depth of poverty (income gap) for poor Edmontonians has only improved modestly over the past decade, despite the significant drop in the poverty rate. In addition, there is evidence that acute poverty, in the form of homelessness, is on the rise.

Work and Poverty

Full-time work does not guarantee that people will avoid poverty. A significant proportion of children living in poverty in Edmonton have at least one parent working full-time, full-year.

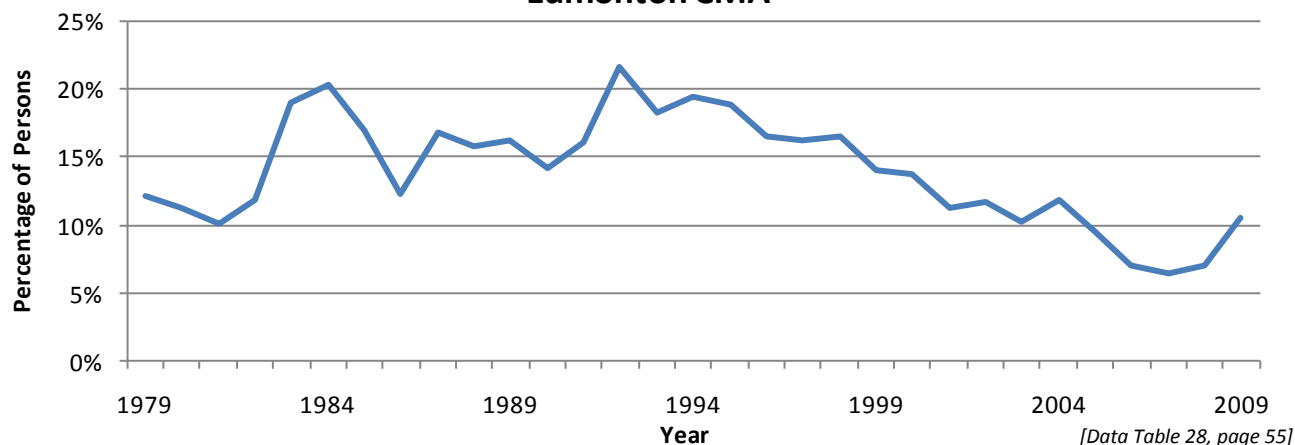
Low Income Families

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ family poverty decreased, but spiked in 2009
 - ↓ ⊕ poverty reduced most for lone-parent families

Overall, family poverty rates have decreased 2.4 percentage points between 1999 and 2009.

- ♦ In 2009, 15.1% of people lived in families living below the Low Income Cut-off, After-Tax (LICO AT), a 4.1% increase from 2007. This increase reflects the impact of the economic downturn from such factors as job losses, reduction in hours, and freezes in transfer payments.

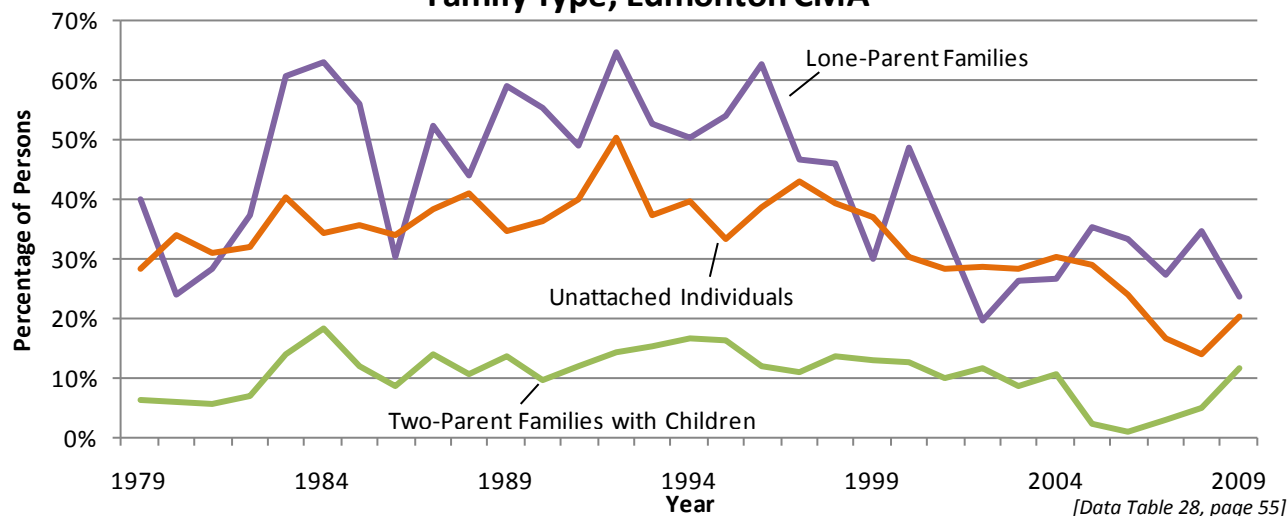
**Percentage of Persons in Families in Low Income (After-Tax),
Edmonton CMA**



Poverty rates vary considerably by family unit type:

- ♦ The poverty rate for unattached individuals (20.3%) is nearly double the rate for all family units (10.5%). However, this group has experienced an improvement in poverty rates since 1999 (16.7 percentage point decrease).
- ♦ Nearly one in four persons (23.5%) in lone-parent families lived in poverty in 2009. The poverty rate for lone-parent families has fluctuated widely over time, but has mostly declined; since 1999 the poverty rate for this group decreased 6.5 percentage points.

**Percentage of Persons in Families in Low Income (After-Tax), by
Family Type, Edmonton CMA**



Note: The historical LICOs are available in Table 35, page 62.

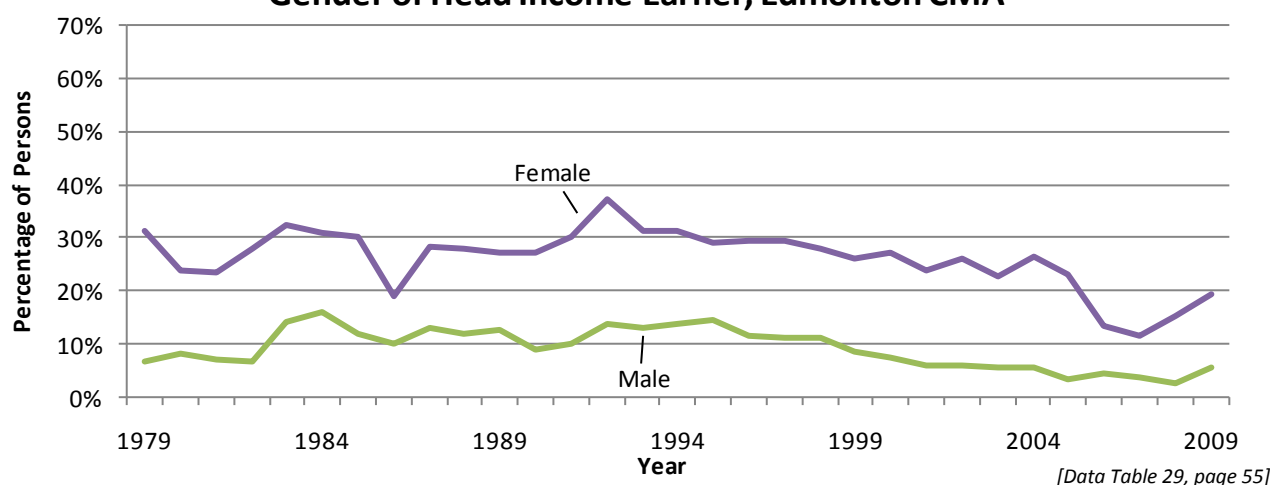
Low Income Families, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ gender gap in poverty narrowing, but widened in 2009
 ↑ ⊖ age gap in poverty increased

While female-headed households are still more likely to live in poverty than male-headed households (19.5% versus 10.5%, respectively), the gender gap in poverty narrowed considerably over the past decade before the recession.

- ♦ Both types of households were affected by the economic downturn, with an increase of 3.1% from 2008 to 2009 for male-headed households and 4.1% for female-headed households. After having narrowed, the gender gap also widened 5.9 percentage points from 2007 to 2009.

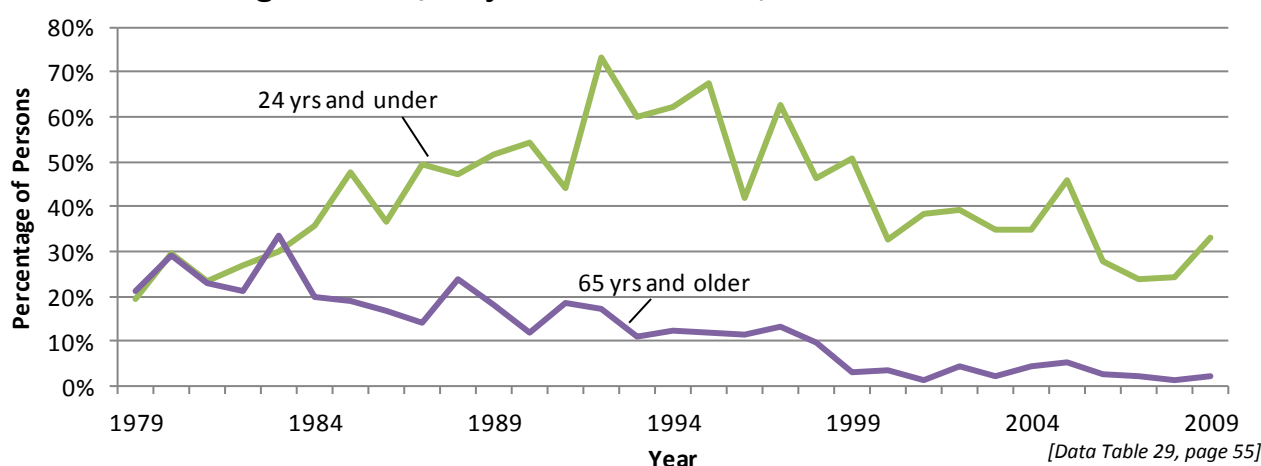
Percentage of Persons in Families in Low Income (After-Tax), by Gender of Head Income Earner, Edmonton CMA



Families headed by young people (aged 24 and under) are considerably more likely than average to live in poverty.

- ♦ In 2009, 33.3% of persons in youth-headed households lived under the Low Income Cut-off; that is three times more than the average for all families!
- ♦ The situation significantly improved over the three years before the recession in 2008, with a decrease of 21.8%. 2007 to 2009 saw an increase of 9.4% to 33.3%, still well below the 2005 level of 45.7%.
- ♦ There was largely no change between the 1999 and 2009 poverty rates for senior-headed households, with a slight decrease of only 1.2 percentage points. This group was not significantly affected by the economic downturn.

Percentage of Persons in Families in Low Income (After-Tax), by Age of Head/Major Income Earner, Edmonton CMA



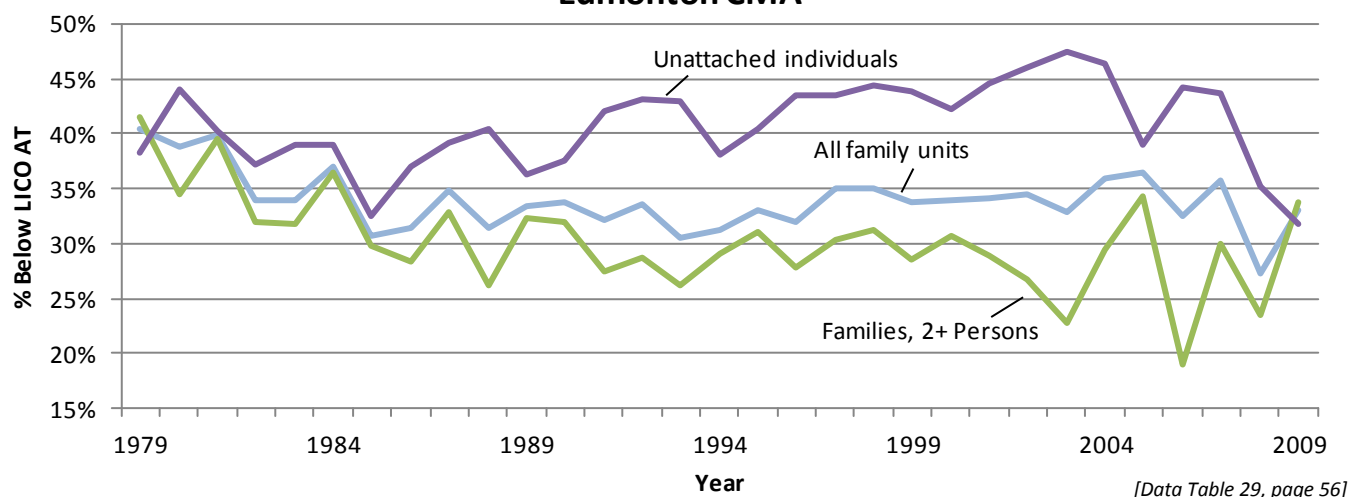
Low Income Families, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ low income gap reduced slightly
 ↑ ⊖ Income inequality is increasing

The low income gap is often referred to as 'depth of poverty,' and measures how far the average family unit lives below the Low Income Cut-off (LICO). In 2009, the average family living below LICO earned 33.1% less than the LICO for their family size, after-tax [see Table 34, page 62 for LICOs].

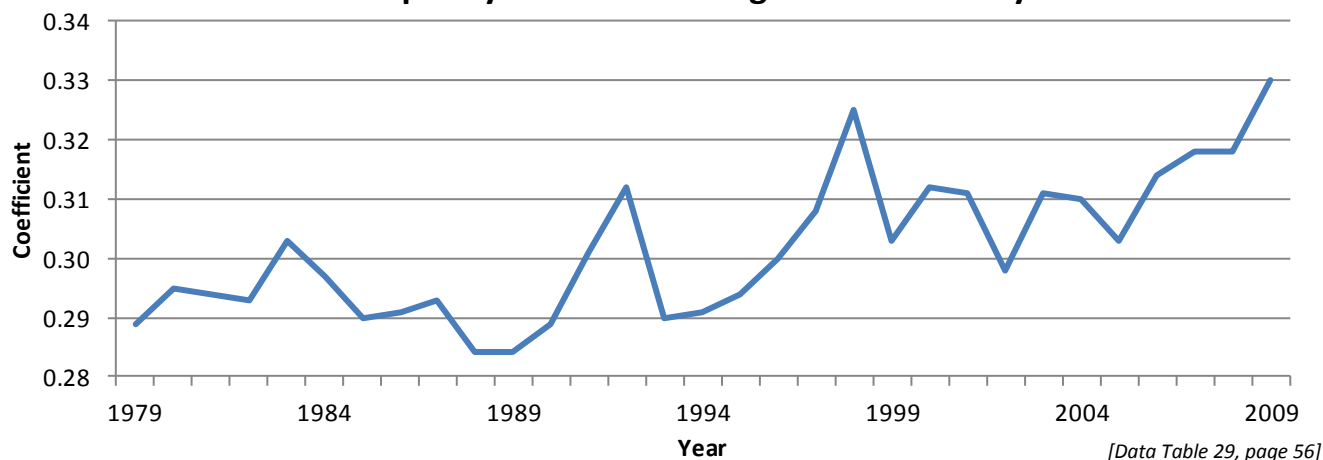
- ♦ The low income gap ratio in 2009 was 0.7% less than it was in 1999 for all family units.
- ♦ Historically, the low income gap ratio for families with 2 or more persons was less than that for unattached individuals. In recent years, however, this difference has been reduced. In 2009, the low income gap ratios were similar, with the ratio for 2+ person families being 33.7% and the ratio for unattached individuals being 31.9%.

Average Low Income Gap Ratio (After-Tax), by Family Type, Edmonton CMA



Income inequality between families in Alberta began to increase in the 1990s and is continuing into the 2000s. While the level of inequality fluctuates from year to year, there is a unmistakable 20-year trend of increasing inequality in the distribution of family income. High inequality can slow down economic growth if it means that the skills and abilities of all citizens are not being fully utilized. Inequality can also lead to increased social tensions.

Income Inequality: Gini Index Using After-Tax Family Income



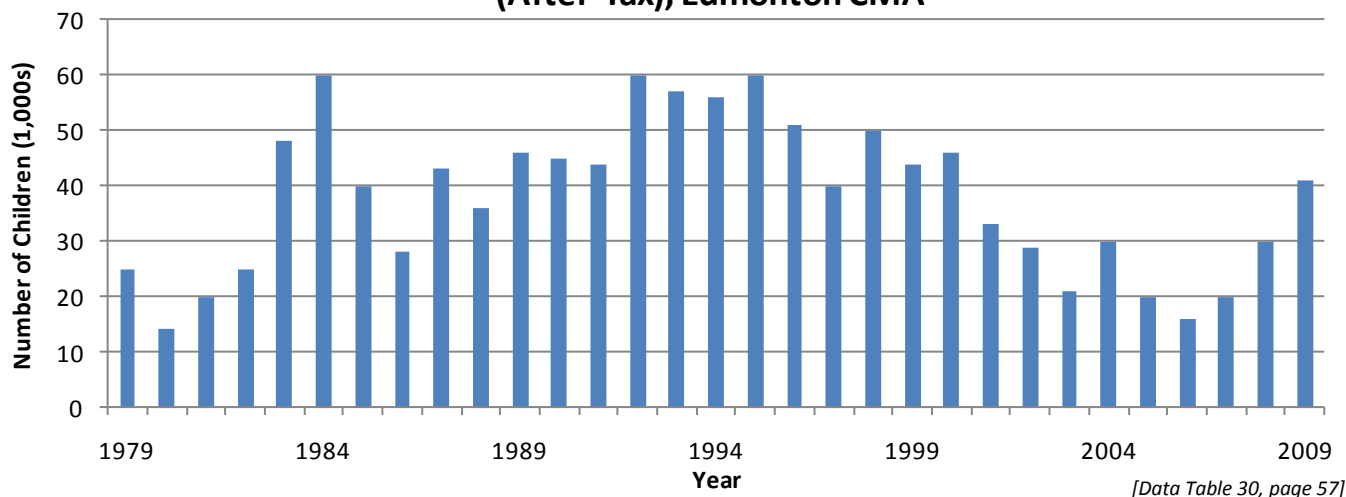
Low Income Children

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ fewer children living in poverty long-term, but recently increased
 ↓ ⊕ child poverty rates declined

Poverty rates for children in Edmonton have decreased only marginally over the past decade. Child poverty has tended to decline during years of economic growth, and increase during periods of economic downturn, seen in the 2007 to 2009 data presented below

- ♦ 41,000 children (under 18 years of age) in the Edmonton CMA lived below LICO in 2009— 3,000 fewer than in 1999.
- ♦ Between the years 2007 and 2009, the number of children in poverty doubled, as a result of the economic downturn.

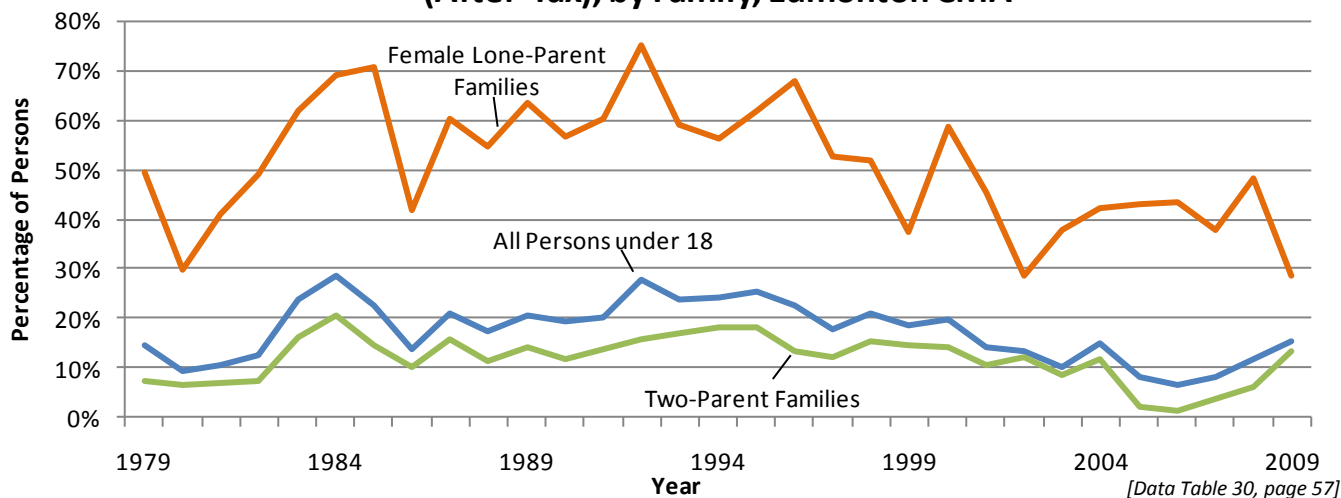
**Number of Persons under 18 Years of Age Living Below LICO
(After-Tax), Edmonton CMA**



The strong economy, combined with improvements in programs like child tax benefits, led to falling child poverty rates from the mid 1990s to the mid 2000s. Since 2006, child poverty rates have increased due to the recession.

- ♦ Since 1999, the overall child poverty rates have decreased 3.1 percentage points.
- ♦ Female-headed lone-parent families saw the greatest improvement, with a 9.0 percentage point reduction in child poverty rate since 1997, even in spite of the recession which did not seem to have an effect on this type of family.
- ♦ Over the same time period, the poverty rate for children living in two-parent families declined only 1.1 percentage points, due to an increase of 9.9% between the years of 2007 and 2009.

**Percentage of Persons under 18 Years of Age Living Below LICO
(After-Tax), by Family, Edmonton CMA**



Low Income Children, *cont'd...*

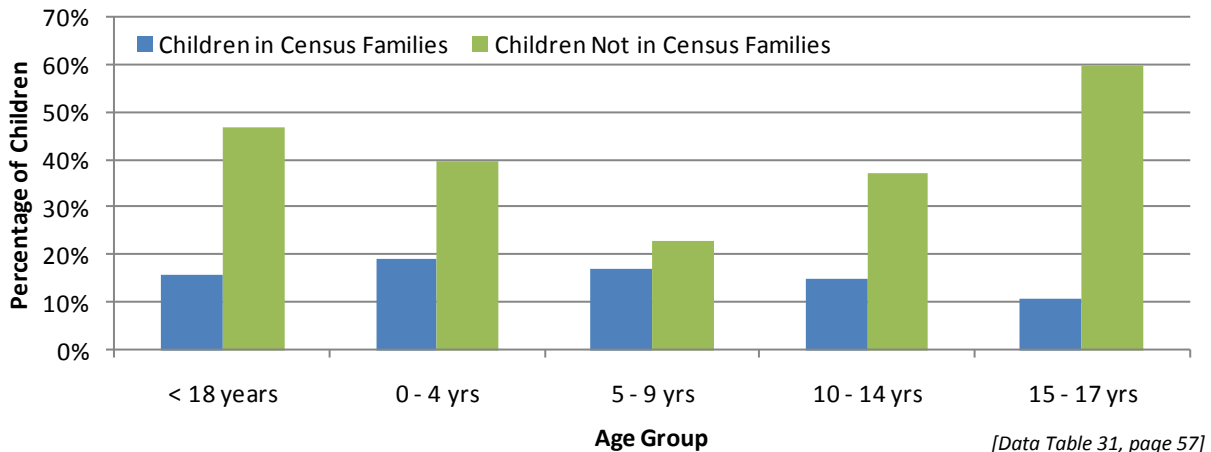
- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ⊖ significant proportion of children live in low income
 - ◆ ⊖ most children living in poverty have working parents

In 2006, 16.0% of children in Edmonton who were living in a census family lived in low income. Children under 18 who were not living in a census family, or who live at home with their own children, are much more likely to live in poverty. In 2006, nearly half (47.1%) of these individuals lived below the Low Income Cut-off After-tax (LICO AT).

Poverty rates for children vary by age.

- ◆ For those living in census families, the poverty rate declines as they get older.
- ◆ For those not living in census families, the risk of living in poverty is highest between the ages of 15 and 17 (59.8%).

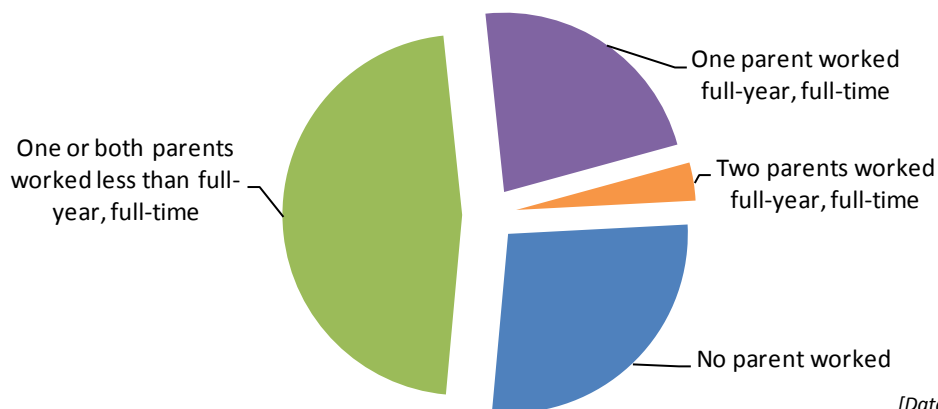
Percentage of Children Living Below LICO AT, by Age and Family Status, Edmonton City, 2006



The likelihood that children will live in poverty also varies by the work activity of their parents or caregivers. The majority (73%) of children living in poverty have parents who work.

- ◆ Nearly half (47%) of children living in low income had at least one parent working part-year or part-time. One in four (26%) had at least one parent working full-time, full-year.

Percentage of Children Under 18 Years, in Census Families, Living Below LICO AT by Work Activity of Parents, Edmonton City, 2006



Data Tables | Section E

Table 28: Proportion of Persons in Families Living Below Low Income Cut-off (LICO), After-Tax, by Family Type, Gender and Age, Edmonton CMA

Year	Persons in All Families	Family Type			Head/Major Income Earner Characteristics			
		Two-Parent	Lone-Parent	Individuals	Male	Female	24 and Under	65 and Over
1978	11.0%	4.6%	49.9%	36.4%	6.5%	28.9%	29.3%	27.5%
1979	12.2%	6.3%	39.9%	28.2%	6.8%	31.3%	19.4%	21.3%
1980	11.2%	5.8%	24.0%	33.8%	8.1%	23.7%	29.7%	29.2%
1981	10.1%	5.5%	28.4%	30.9%	7.1%	23.3%	23.3%	23.2%
1982	11.9%	6.7%	37.3%	32.0%	6.7%	27.8%	27.1%	21.4%
1983	19.0%	14.0%	60.7%	40.1%	14.2%	32.4%	30.0%	33.5%
1984	20.4%	18.3%	63.1%	34.2%	16.1%	31.0%	35.8%	19.8%
1985	16.9%	12.0%	55.9%	35.7%	11.8%	30.2%	47.8%	19.0%
1986	12.3%	8.7%	30.4%	33.8%	9.9%	18.8%	36.7%	16.9%
1987	16.8%	13.8%	52.3%	38.3%	13.1%	28.2%	49.3%	14.2%
1988	15.8%	10.7%	44.1%	40.8%	11.9%	28.0%	47.2%	23.9%
1989	16.3%	13.6%	59.1%	34.7%	12.7%	27.1%	51.4%	18.3%
1990	14.2%	9.6%	55.4%	36.1%	9.0%	27.3%	54.2%	11.8%
1991	16.1%	11.8%	48.9%	40.0%	9.9%	30.1%	44.3%	18.6%
1992	21.7%	14.2%	64.8%	50.3%	13.8%	37.2%	73.0%	17.4%
1993	18.3%	15.1%	52.7%	37.4%	12.9%	31.1%	60.1%	11.3%
1994	19.5%	16.5%	50.2%	39.6%	13.8%	31.2%	62.3%	12.5%
1995	18.8%	16.3%	54.1%	33.1%	14.4%	28.9%	67.5%	12.0%
1996	16.6%	11.8%	62.6%	38.5%	11.4%	29.6%	41.9%	11.7%
1997	16.3%	11.0%	46.7%	42.9%	11.2%	29.6%	62.5%	13.2%
1998	16.5%	13.4%	46.0%	39.3%	11.3%	28.1%	46.4%	9.6%
1999	14.0%	12.8%	30.0%	37.0%	8.4%	25.9%	50.9%	3.2%
2000	13.7%	12.7%	48.5%	30.4%	7.6%	27.1%	32.7%	3.6%
2001	11.2%	9.8%	34.5%	28.1%	6.1%	23.7%	38.3%	1.5%
2002	11.7%	11.5%	19.5%	28.7%	6.0%	26.2%	39.3%	4.4%
2003	10.3%	8.4%	26.4%	28.4%	5.7%	22.7%	34.9%	2.3%
2004	11.9%	10.7%	26.5%	30.2%	5.5%	26.6%	34.9%	4.5%
2005	9.5%	2.3%	35.3%	28.8%	3.4%	23.0%	45.7%	5.4%
2006	7.0%	0.9%	33.3%	24.0%	4.3%	13.4%	27.7%	2.7%
2007	6.4%	2.8%	27.2%	16.5%	3.7%	11.7%	23.9%	2.5%
2008	7.0%	5.0%	34.6%	13.9%	2.5%	15.4%	24.4%	1.2%
2009	10.5%	11.5%	23.5%	20.3%	5.6%	19.5%	33.3%	2.4%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 29: Average Low Income Gap (LICO AT), by Family Type, \$2009 Constant, Edmonton CMA, and After-Tax Family Income Inequality, Alberta

Year	Average Low Income Gap			Gini Coefficient
	All Family Types	Families, 2+ Persons	Unattached Individuals	
1979	40.5%	41.5%	38.2%	0.289
1980	38.8%	34.6%	44.1%	0.295
1981	39.9%	39.5%	40.3%	0.294
1982	33.9%	31.9%	37.2%	0.293
1983	34.0%	31.8%	39.0%	0.303
1984	37.0%	36.4%	39.0%	0.297
1985	30.6%	29.9%	32.5%	0.290
1986	31.5%	28.4%	37.0%	0.291
1987	34.8%	32.8%	39.2%	0.293
1988	31.4%	26.2%	40.4%	0.284
1989	33.4%	32.3%	36.4%	0.284
1990	33.7%	32.0%	37.6%	0.289
1991	32.2%	27.5%	42.1%	0.301
1992	33.6%	28.8%	43.1%	0.312
1993	30.5%	26.2%	43.0%	0.290
1994	31.3%	29.0%	38.1%	0.291
1995	33.0%	31.1%	40.5%	0.294
1996	31.9%	27.8%	43.5%	0.300
1997	35.0%	30.4%	43.5%	0.308
1998	35.0%	31.3%	44.4%	0.325
1999	33.8%	28.6%	43.9%	0.303
2000	34.0%	30.6%	42.3%	0.312
2001	34.1%	28.8%	44.6%	0.311
2002	34.4%	26.7%	46.0%	0.298
2003	32.8%	22.7%	47.6%	0.311
2004	35.9%	29.4%	46.4%	0.310
2005	36.5%	34.4%	39.0%	0.303
2006	32.6%	18.9%	44.2%	0.314
2007	35.7%	30.0%	43.7%	0.318
2008	27.2%	23.5%	35.3%	0.318
2009	33.1%	33.7%	31.9%	0.330

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 30: Percentage of Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LICO (After-Tax), by Family Type, Edmonton CMA

Year	All Persons under 18		% In Two-Parent Families	% In Female Lone-Parent Families
	Number	%		
1978	21,000	13.0%	5.7%	60.8%
1979	25,000	14.5%	7.2%	49.6%
1980	14,000	9.5%	6.7%	29.9%
1981	20,000	10.6%	6.8%	41.0%
1982	25,000	12.7%	7.2%	49.2%
1983	48,000	23.6%	16.1%	61.7%
1984	60,000	28.4%	20.7%	69.2%
1985	40,000	22.4%	14.4%	70.8%
1986	28,000	13.7%	10.0%	41.7%
1987	43,000	21.1%	15.9%	60.3%
1988	36,000	17.5%	11.5%	54.8%
1989	46,000	20.7%	14.0%	63.6%
1990	45,000	19.4%	11.6%	56.7%
1991	44,000	20.1%	13.6%	60.4%
1992	60,000	27.9%	15.6%	75.2%
1993	57,000	23.8%	16.8%	58.9%
1994	56,000	24.0%	18.0%	56.3%
1995	60,000	25.5%	18.3%	61.7%
1996	51,000	22.6%	13.4%	67.9%
1997	40,000	17.8%	12.3%	52.8%
1998	50,000	21.0%	15.3%	52.0%
1999	44,000	18.5%	14.6%	37.5%
2000	46,000	19.7%	14.1%	58.7%
2001	33,000	14.1%	10.5%	45.6%
2002	29,000	13.4%	12.1%	28.5%
2003	21,000	10.3%	8.5%	37.7%
2004	30,000	14.8%	11.9%	42.3%
2005	20,000	8.3%	2.2%	42.9%
2006	16,000	6.7%	1.2%	43.3%
2007	20,000	8.3%	3.6%	37.9%
2008	30,000	11.7%	6.1%	48.2%
2009	41,000	15.4%	13.5%	28.5%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 31: Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LICO (After-Tax), by Age and Family Status, Edmonton City, 2006 Census

Age	Persons in Census Families		Persons not in Census Families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 18 years	23,895	16.0%	1,115	47.1%
0 to 4 years	7,800	19.3%	155	39.7%
5 to 9 years	6,665	17.3%	90	23.1%
10 to 14 years	6,450	15.1%	150	37.2%
15 to 17 years	2,985	10.9%	720	59.8%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 32: Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LICO (After-Tax), by Work Activity of Parents, Edmonton CMA & City, 2006 Census

Work Activity	Edmonton CMA		Edmonton City	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Families	27,395	12.1%	23,895	16.0%
No Parent Worked	7,245	60.9%	6,515	67.1%
One or both Parents Worked, less than Full-Year, F/T	12,700	24.2%	11,205	29.4%
One Parent Worked Full-Year, F/T	6,335	5.7%	5,350	7.7%
Two Parents Worked Full-Year, F/T	1,120	2.2%	820	2.6%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 33: Low Income Cut-offs After Tax (LICOs) for Households Living in Urban Areas, Population 500,000 and over (1992 base)

Year	Household Size						
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons +
1976	\$5,008	\$6,095	\$7,590	\$9,468	\$10,782	\$11,957	\$13,133
1977	\$5,410	\$6,585	\$8,200	\$10,230	\$11,648	\$12,918	\$14,188
1978	\$5,893	\$7,173	\$8,932	\$11,143	\$12,688	\$14,072	\$15,455
1979	\$6,441	\$7,839	\$9,761	\$12,178	\$13,867	\$15,379	\$16,891
1980	\$7,085	\$8,623	\$10,738	\$13,396	\$15,254	\$16,917	\$18,580
1981	\$7,971	\$9,701	\$12,080	\$15,070	\$17,161	\$19,032	\$20,903
1982	\$8,840	\$10,759	\$13,398	\$16,714	\$19,033	\$21,108	\$23,183
1983	\$9,355	\$11,386	\$14,178	\$17,689	\$20,142	\$22,338	\$24,534
1984	\$9,758	\$11,876	\$14,789	\$18,450	\$21,009	\$23,299	\$25,590
1985	\$10,145	\$12,347	\$15,374	\$19,181	\$21,841	\$24,222	\$26,603
1986	\$10,563	\$12,856	\$16,009	\$19,972	\$22,742	\$25,222	\$27,701
1987	\$11,030	\$13,424	\$16,716	\$20,855	\$23,747	\$26,337	\$28,926
1988	\$11,465	\$13,954	\$17,375	\$21,677	\$24,684	\$27,375	\$30,066
1989	\$12,045	\$14,659	\$18,254	\$22,773	\$25,932	\$28,759	\$31,586
1990	\$12,624	\$15,365	\$19,132	\$23,869	\$27,180	\$30,143	\$33,106
1991	\$13,333	\$16,227	\$20,206	\$25,209	\$28,705	\$31,835	\$34,964
1992	\$13,526	\$16,462	\$20,499	\$25,574	\$29,121	\$32,296	\$35,471
1993	\$13,784	\$16,776	\$20,889	\$26,061	\$29,676	\$32,911	\$36,147
1994	\$13,800	\$16,795	\$20,914	\$26,092	\$29,710	\$32,950	\$36,189
1995	\$14,106	\$17,168	\$21,378	\$26,670	\$30,369	\$33,680	\$36,991
1996	\$14,315	\$17,422	\$21,695	\$27,066	\$30,820	\$34,180	\$37,540
1997	\$14,557	\$17,716	\$22,061	\$27,522	\$31,340	\$34,757	\$38,174
1998	\$14,701	\$17,893	\$22,280	\$27,797	\$31,652	\$35,103	\$38,554
1999	\$14,959	\$18,206	\$22,671	\$28,284	\$32,206	\$35,718	\$39,229
2000	\$15,362	\$18,696	\$23,281	\$29,045	\$33,073	\$36,679	\$40,285
2001	\$15,748	\$19,166	\$23,867	\$29,775	\$33,905	\$37,602	\$41,298
2002	\$16,102	\$19,598	\$24,404	\$30,445	\$34,668	\$38,448	\$42,227
2003	\$16,553	\$20,146	\$25,087	\$31,298	\$35,639	\$39,524	\$43,410
2004	\$16,859	\$20,519	\$25,551	\$31,876	\$36,297	\$40,255	\$44,212
2005	\$17,230	\$20,969	\$26,112	\$32,576	\$37,095	\$41,139	\$45,183
2006	\$17,568	\$21,381	\$26,624	\$33,216	\$37,823	\$41,946	\$46,070
2007	\$17,954	\$21,851	\$27,210	\$33,946	\$38,655	\$42,869	\$47,084
2008	\$18,373	\$22,361	\$27,844	\$34,738	\$39,556	\$43,869	\$48,181
2009	\$18,421	\$22,420	\$27,918	\$34,829	\$39,660	\$43,984	\$48,308
2010	\$18,759	\$22,831	\$28,430	\$35,469	\$40,388	\$44,791	\$49,195

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Section F | Government Income Supports

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ use of income supports declining but spiked during recession
 - ⊖ real value of income supports declining for lowest income families
 - ⊕ effectiveness of government income supports improved

Why are Income Support Trends Important?

Government income supports (also known as income transfers), as well as other social programs and services, play an important role in preventing poverty.

Despite the widely held belief that hard work is the best solution to poverty, there are many people for whom this is not a ticket out of poverty. Some of the barriers to well paid employment include: limited English language proficiency; lack of access to education; non-recognition of foreign credentials; social isolation; limited access to child care; conflicting work and family responsibilities; and even the structure of government programs [CACL; CCPA; Doyle-Bedwell, 2008; PRC]. These barriers often disproportionately affect visible minority groups (particularly newcomers), Aboriginal people, persons with disabilities, and lone-parent women.

Income Security

Income transfers should help ensure that all citizens are able to maintain a decent quality of life—in particular, the ability to afford a nutritious diet and safe housing—and some level of financial stability. Income security is not only necessary for people who are able to work, but also those who are not.

When incomes do not increase at the rate of inflation, more low- and modest-income families are at risk of poverty. Those already living in poverty fall even further behind.

The affordability and accessibility of services such as childcare, education, etc., are crucial to allowing people to acquire and maintain adequate employment and, thereby, financial independence.

How is Edmonton Changing?

The value of government income transfers given to families in Alberta has declined modestly over the past decade. However, the proportion of transfers given to families in the lowest income quintile (lowest 20%) recently increased. This is a welcome development for the most vulnerable households in the province, and in Edmonton.

The number of Edmontonians receiving Alberta Works (AW) benefits and Employment Insurance (EI) was on a steady decline until the recent recession. The recession resulted in increased need for income support through Alberta Works and Employment Insurance. This shift calls attention to the need for effective income support programs in order to prevent an increase in poverty.

transfer payments has increased modestly over the past decade in Alberta. Government benefits targeted to families, such as the Child Tax Benefit, have contributed to lifting a significant proportion of children living in low income above the poverty line.

The effectiveness of government transfers has fluctuated over the years, however—sometimes due to budgetary considerations. For instance, in 2006 when there was a large budget surplus, every Albertan received a \$400 rebate cheque. This temporarily reduced poverty by raising the incomes of poor families. In order to avert a sharp increase in poverty rates during the economic downturn, the provincial and federal governments must continue to invest in income transfer programs. If cuts to these programs are made, poverty in Edmonton will most likely rise.

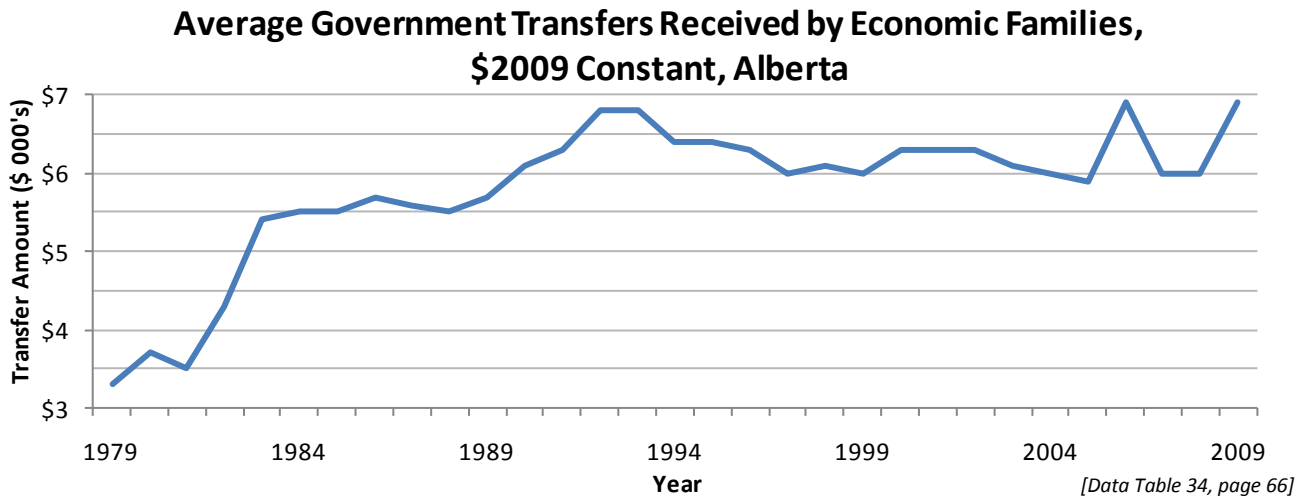
Effectiveness of Transfer Payments

The level of poverty reduction achieved by government

Government Transfer Payments

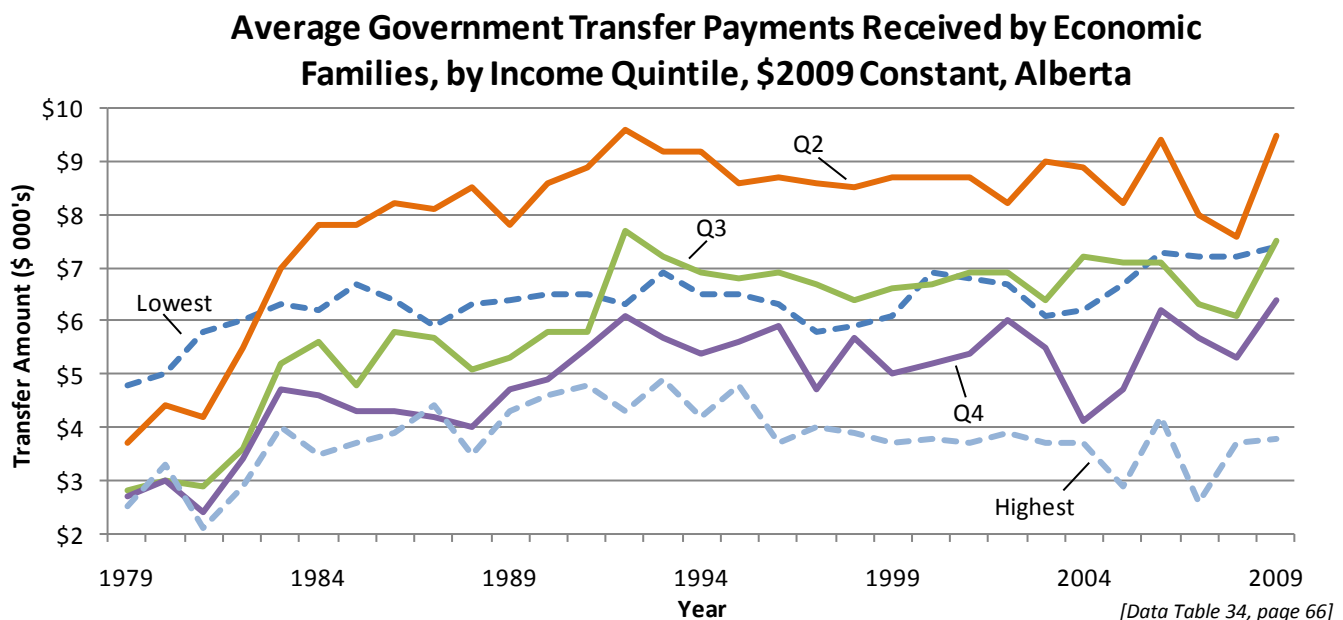
the TRENDS: ◆ ⊖ value of transfers stagnant
 ↑ ⊕ value of transfers increased for lowest quintile

The value of government transfer payments given to families in Alberta has fluctuated over the years; the value of transfers was \$900 higher in 2009 than it was in both 1999 and in 2008, likely due to the economic downturn.



When families are divided into income quintiles, it is apparent that the value of transfers received by families varies by income level.

- ◆ Families in the lowest income quintile (earning the lowest 20% of incomes) experienced a 21.3% increase in the value of the transfer payments they received between 1999 and 2009.
- ◆ The average value of transfer payments for families in the second quintile (earning the lowest 20% - 40% of incomes) increased 9.2%; this group receives the highest amount of all the quintiles.
- ◆ The highest income quintile (families earning the top 20% of incomes) experienced no significant cut or gain in the value of transfer payments between 1999 and 2009.



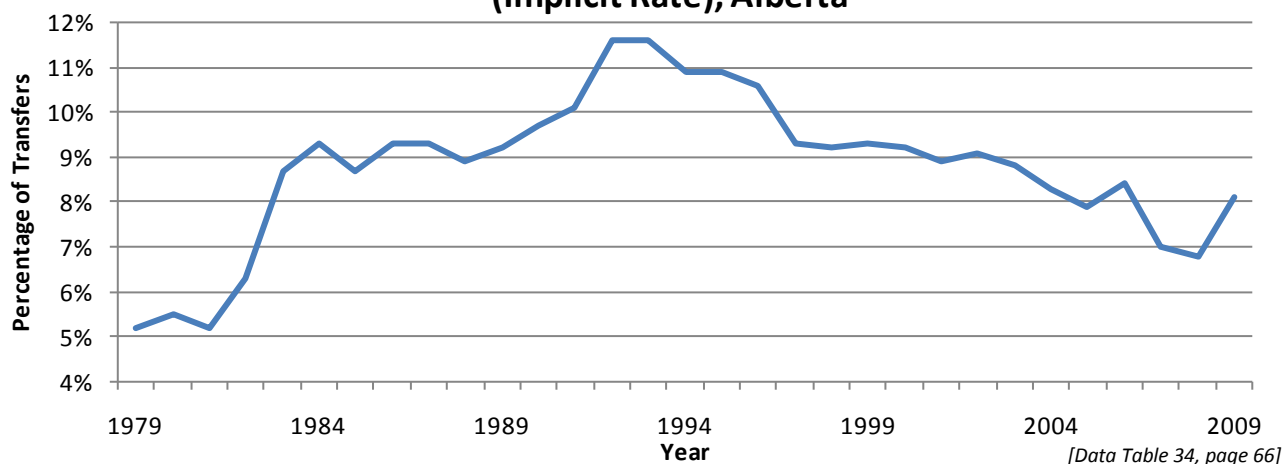
Government Transfer Payments, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ proportion of income from government reduced
 - ↑ ⊙ share of transfer payments to highest need group stagnates

On average, the proportion of family income received from government sources declined 1.2 percentage points from 1999 to 2009.

- ♦ This is likely, in part, a reflection of the increase in employment and other income during the economic boom. During the recession, it did rise 1.3% from the 2008 average of 6.8%.

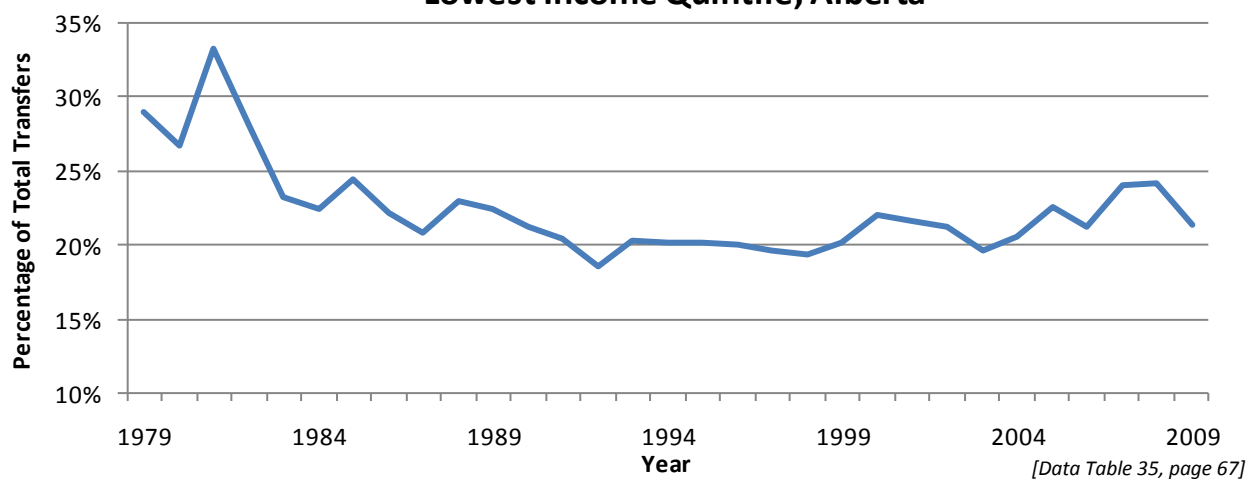
**Average Percentage of Family Income from Government Sources
(Implicit Rate), Alberta**



Over the past decade (1999-2009), the proportion of total government transfer payments given to families in the lowest income quintile increased 1.2 percentage points. Prior to the economic downturn, the proportion had risen by 4.0 percentage points, but from 2008 to 2009, the rate dropped 2.8% from the 2008 level.

- ♦ In 2009, families in the lowest income quintile received only the second highest proportion (21.4%) of the total amount of transfer payments in Alberta (see Table 37, page 71).

**Share of Government Income Transfers Given to Families in the
Lowest Income Quintile, Alberta**



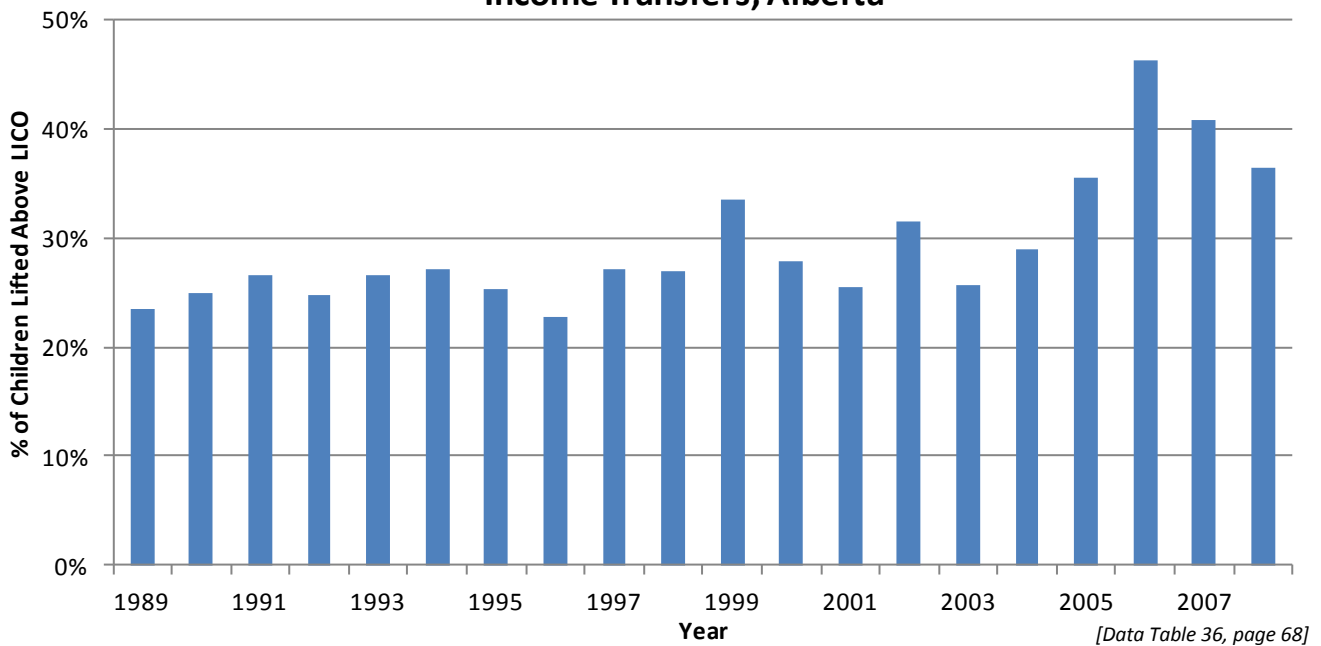
Poverty Prevention

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ effectiveness of government income transfers improved

Government income transfers—such as child tax benefits, social assistance, employment insurance, etc.—play a significant role in lifting people with market incomes below LICO above the poverty line. In Alberta, the effectiveness of government transfer payments in lifting children under 18 years of age above the poverty line increased 13.7 percentage points between 1997 and 2008.

- ♦ In 1997, 27.2% of children living in families with market incomes below LICO were lifted above the poverty line by income transfers given to their families. In 2008, this proportion had increased to 36.4%.
- ♦ There remains considerable yearly variation in the effectiveness of income transfers caused by political and budgetary considerations.
- ♦ While the longer-term trend remains positive, the effectiveness of government transfers peaked in 2006 and has been declining since.

**Percentage of Children Prevented from Poverty by Government
Income Transfers, Alberta**



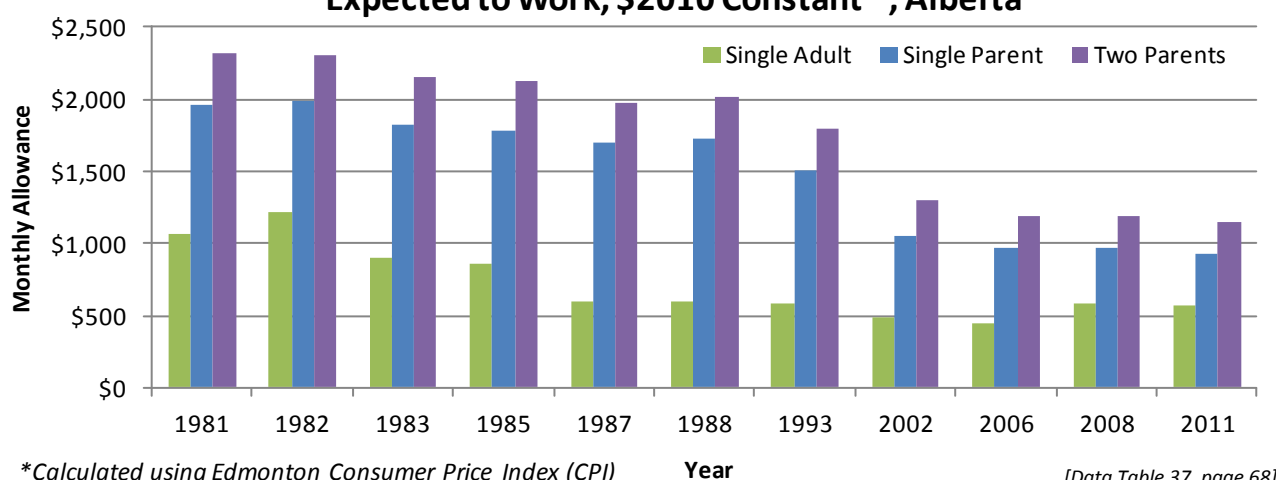
Income Support

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊖ value of Alberta Works allowances reduced
 - ◆ ⊕ value of AISH benefits relatively unchanged

The value of Alberta Income Support payments (for those expected to work) has decreased considerably since the 1980s.

- ◆ Since 1993, the value of basic and shelter allowances for families has decreased 38.0% for single-parent families, and 36.1% for two-parent families.
- ◆ The value of allowances for single adults, on the other hand, has only decreased 2.7% since 1993.
- ◆ Alberta Works allowances are currently about half the value of allowances in 1981.

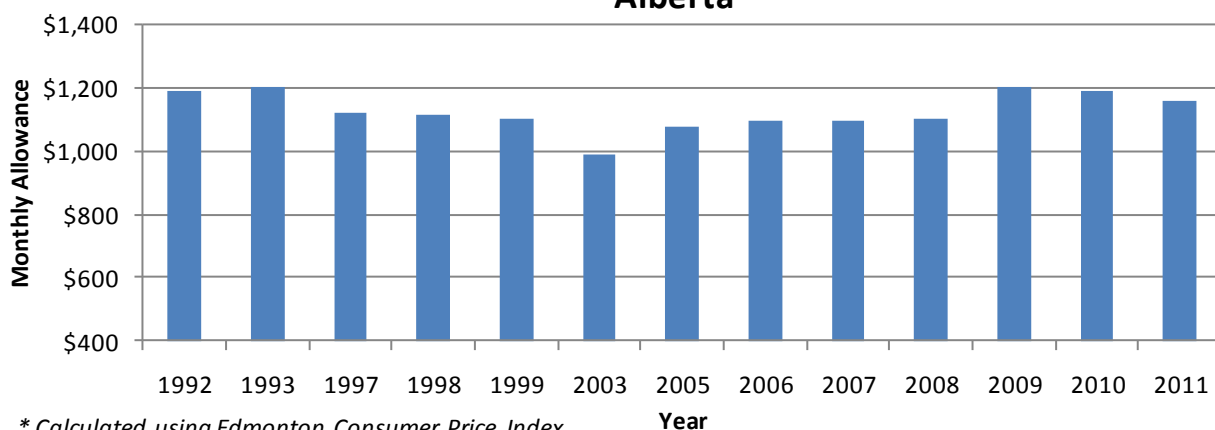
Alberta Works Payments (Basic & Shelter Allowances) for the Expected to Work, \$2010 Constant *, Alberta



The value of the maximum monthly AISH (Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped) benefit decreased 1.4% between 1998 and 2008.

- ◆ In 2009 the Alberta government raised AISH benefits by 9.2%, bringing the value of AISH benefits back to the 1992 level. After having been raised for five consecutive years, the values have not been raised again since 2009.
- ◆ Incoming Premier Alison Redford committed to raising AISH benefits during her leadership campaign.

Maximum Monthly AISH Benefit Payments, \$2010 Constant *, Alberta



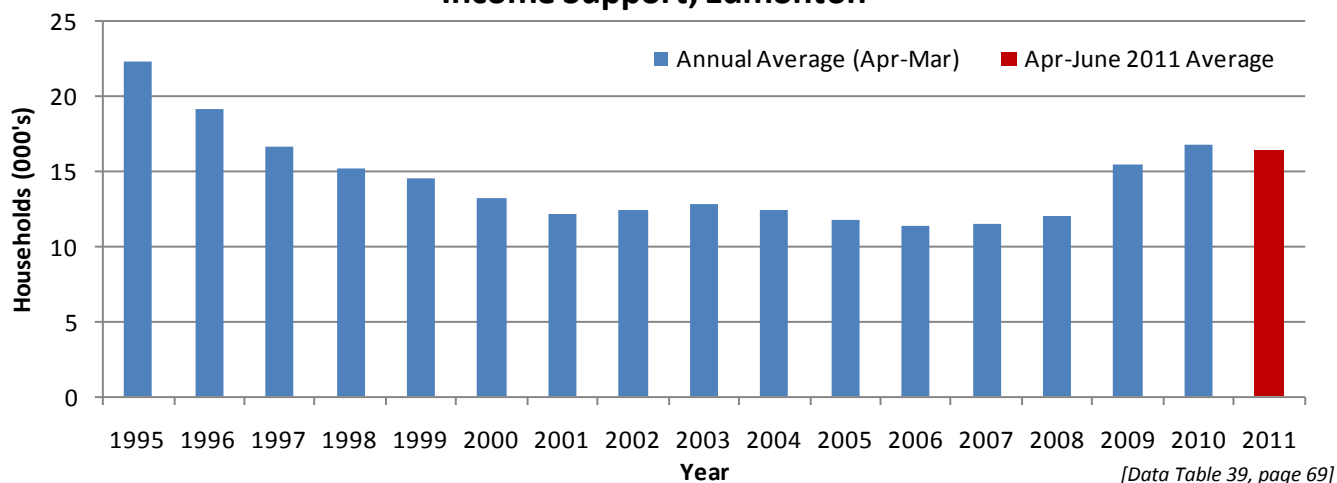
Income Support, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊖ number of Alberta Works recipients increased recently
 - ↑ ⊙ number of AISH recipients increased

The number of Edmonton CMA households receiving Alberta Works Income Support decreased 8.4% from 2000 to 2008, but has increased since the beginning of 2009.

- ♦ The average number of recipients from 2008 to 2010 increased 38.3% over the 2008 average.

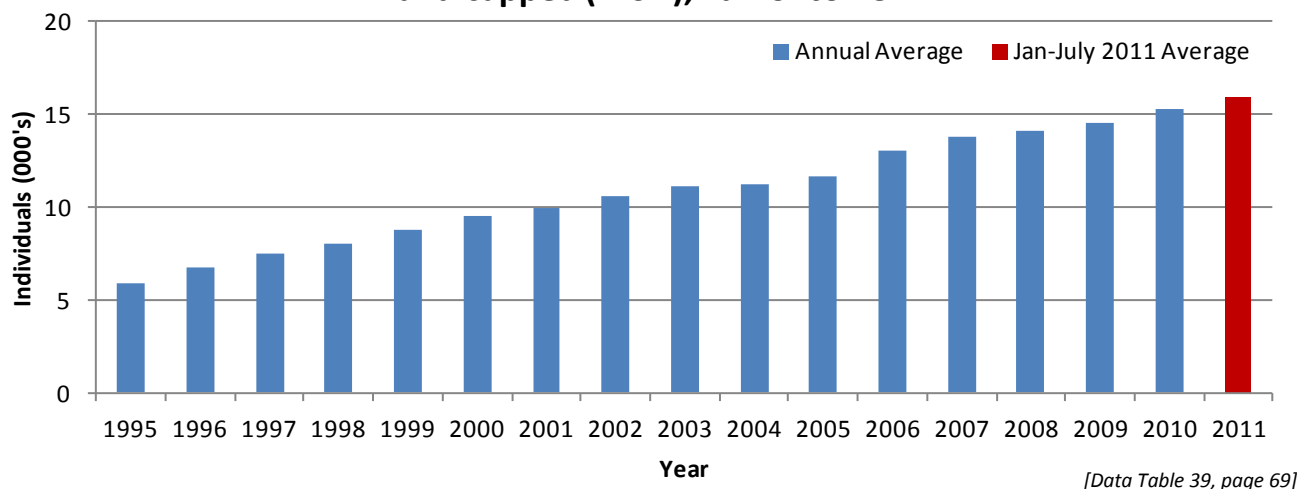
Average Monthly Number of Households Receiving Alberta Works Income Support, Edmonton



The number of individuals receiving AISH benefits in the Edmonton CMA, however, increased 61.1% over the past decade (2000 to 2010).

- ♦ The average number of recipients from January to July 2011 is 4.2% more than the 2008 average.

Average Monthly Recipients of Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH), Edmonton CMA



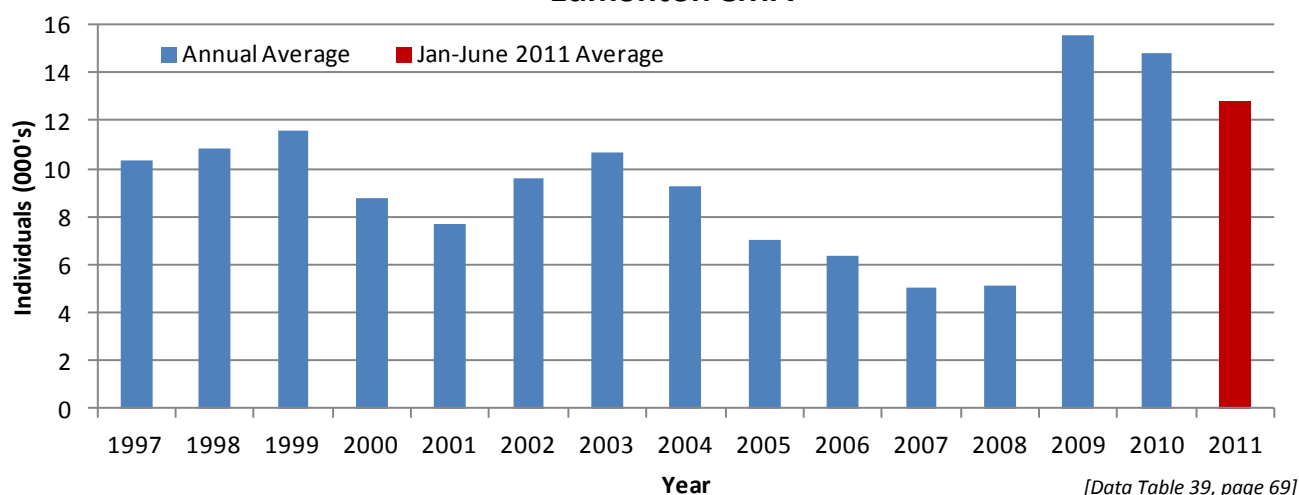
Income Support, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:   number of EI recipients recently escalated rapidly

The number of Edmontonians receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits declined fairly steadily since the late 1990's. The annual average number of recipients declined 41.7% between 2000 and 2008, reaching a low of 5,014 in 2007 during the economic boom.

- ♦ The recent economic downturn has led to a sharp increase in EI use; the average number of recipients for 2009 was 15,521—three times the average for 2008. The numbers have decreased since this peak in 2009, but the average number of recipients in 2011, as of May, is still 149.2% higher than it was in 2008.

**Number of Individuals Receiving Employment Insurance (EI),
Edmonton CMA**



Data Tables | Section F

Table 34: Government Transfer Payments to Families, by Income Quintile, & Proportion of Family Income from Government Sources (Implicit Rate), \$2009 Constant, Alberta

Year	Average Government Transfer Payments by Income Quintile						Implicit Rate (All Quintiles)
	All Quintiles	Lowest	Q2	Q3	Q4	Highest	
1978	\$3,500	\$5,300	\$4,100	\$3,200	\$2,500	\$2,500	5.5%
1979	\$3,300	\$4,800	\$3,700	\$2,800	\$2,700	\$2,500	5.2%
1980	\$3,700	\$5,000	\$4,400	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,300	5.5%
1981	\$3,500	\$5,800	\$4,200	\$2,900	\$2,400	\$2,100	5.2%
1982	\$4,300	\$6,000	\$5,500	\$3,600	\$3,400	\$2,900	6.3%
1983	\$5,400	\$6,300	\$7,000	\$5,200	\$4,700	\$4,000	8.7%
1984	\$5,500	\$6,200	\$7,800	\$5,600	\$4,600	\$3,500	9.3%
1985	\$5,500	\$6,700	\$7,800	\$4,800	\$4,300	\$3,700	8.7%
1986	\$5,700	\$6,400	\$8,200	\$5,800	\$4,300	\$3,900	9.3%
1987	\$5,600	\$5,900	\$8,100	\$5,700	\$4,200	\$4,400	9.3%
1988	\$5,500	\$6,300	\$8,500	\$5,100	\$4,000	\$3,500	8.9%
1989	\$5,700	\$6,400	\$7,800	\$5,300	\$4,700	\$4,300	9.2%
1990	\$6,100	\$6,500	\$8,600	\$5,800	\$4,900	\$4,600	9.7%
1991	\$6,300	\$6,500	\$8,900	\$5,800	\$5,500	\$4,800	10.1%
1992	\$6,800	\$6,300	\$9,600	\$7,700	\$6,100	\$4,300	11.6%
1993	\$6,800	\$6,900	\$9,200	\$7,200	\$5,700	\$4,900	11.6%
1994	\$6,400	\$6,500	\$9,200	\$6,900	\$5,400	\$4,200	10.9%
1995	\$6,400	\$6,500	\$8,600	\$6,800	\$5,600	\$4,800	10.9%
1996	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$8,700	\$6,900	\$5,900	\$3,700	10.6%
1997	\$6,000	\$5,800	\$8,600	\$6,700	\$4,700	\$4,000	9.3%
1998	\$6,100	\$5,900	\$8,500	\$6,400	\$5,700	\$3,900	9.2%
1999	\$6,000	\$6,100	\$8,700	\$6,600	\$5,000	\$3,700	9.3%
2000	\$6,300	\$6,900	\$8,700	\$6,700	\$5,200	\$3,800	9.2%
2001	\$6,300	\$6,800	\$8,700	\$6,900	\$5,400	\$3,700	8.9%
2002	\$6,300	\$6,700	\$8,200	\$6,900	\$6,000	\$3,900	9.1%
2003	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$9,000	\$6,400	\$5,500	\$3,700	8.8%
2004	\$6,000	\$6,200	\$8,900	\$7,200	\$4,100	\$3,700	8.3%
2005	\$5,900	\$6,700	\$8,200	\$7,100	\$4,700	\$2,900	7.9%
2006	\$6,900	\$7,300	\$9,400	\$7,100	\$6,200	\$4,200	8.4%
2007	\$6,000	\$7,200	\$8,000	\$6,300	\$5,700	\$2,600	7.0%
2008	\$6,000	\$7,200	\$7,600	\$6,100	\$5,300	\$3,700	6.8%
2009	\$6,900	\$7,400	\$9,500	\$7,500	\$6,400	\$3,800	8.1%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 35: Share of Government Transfer Payments Received, by Family Income Quintile, Alberta

Year	Q1 (Lowest 20%)	Q2 (20- 40%)	Q3 (40- 60%)	Q4 (60- 80%)	Q5 (Highest 20%)
1978	29.9%	23.3%	18.3%	14.5%	14.0%
1979	29.0%	22.3%	16.8%	16.6%	15.3%
1980	26.7%	23.8%	16.0%	15.8%	17.6%
1981	33.3%	24.0%	16.7%	13.9%	12.1%
1982	28.0%	25.8%	16.8%	15.8%	13.6%
1983	23.2%	25.7%	19.1%	17.2%	14.9%
1984	22.4%	28.2%	20.1%	16.5%	12.8%
1985	24.5%	28.6%	17.6%	15.8%	13.5%
1986	22.2%	28.8%	20.3%	15.0%	13.8%
1987	20.9%	28.6%	20.3%	14.7%	15.5%
1988	23.0%	30.8%	18.7%	14.6%	12.8%
1989	22.5%	27.4%	18.6%	16.5%	15.0%
1990	21.3%	28.3%	19.0%	16.3%	15.0%
1991	20.5%	28.3%	18.4%	17.4%	15.4%
1992	18.5%	28.2%	22.7%	17.9%	12.7%
1993	20.3%	27.1%	21.3%	16.9%	14.5%
1994	20.2%	28.7%	21.3%	16.7%	13.0%
1995	20.2%	26.6%	21.2%	17.3%	14.7%
1996	20.1%	27.5%	21.9%	18.8%	11.7%
1997	19.6%	28.8%	22.3%	15.8%	13.5%
1998	19.4%	27.9%	21.2%	18.6%	13.0%
1999	20.2%	29.0%	21.9%	16.5%	12.3%
2000	22.1%	27.9%	21.3%	16.7%	12.0%
2001	21.6%	27.7%	21.9%	17.0%	11.8%
2002	21.2%	26.0%	21.9%	18.8%	12.2%
2003	19.7%	29.3%	20.8%	18.0%	12.2%
2004	20.6%	29.6%	23.8%	13.6%	12.4%
2005	22.6%	27.6%	24.1%	15.9%	9.9%
2006	21.3%	27.5%	20.7%	18.1%	12.3%
2007	24.0%	26.8%	21.1%	19.2%	8.9%
2008	24.2%	25.4%	20.5%	17.6%	12.4%
2009	21.4%	27.5%	21.6%	18.5%	10.9%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Section F, *cont'd...*

Table 36: Market Poverty Rate, Poverty Rate After Income Transfers, and Proportion of Children under 18 Years of Age Prevented from Poverty by Government Income Transfers, Alberta

Year	Market Poverty Rate	Poverty Rate (LICO Before-tax)	Percentage of Market Poor Children Prevented from Poverty
1989	24.7%	18.9%	23.5%
1990	27.3%	20.5%	24.9%
1991	27.4%	20.1%	26.6%
1992	33.0%	24.8%	24.8%
1993	28.9%	21.2%	26.6%
1994	29.1%	21.2%	27.1%
1995	29.6%	22.1%	25.3%
1996	29.5%	22.8%	22.7%
1997	23.5%	17.1%	27.2%
1998	26.0%	19.0%	26.9%
1999	22.7%	15.1%	33.5%
2000	21.6%	15.6%	27.8%
2001	20.0%	14.9%	25.5%
2002	21.2%	14.5%	31.6%
2003	20.6%	15.3%	25.7%
2004	20.4%	14.5%	28.9%
2005	18.6%	12.0%	35.5%
2006	19.5%	10.5%	46.2%
2007	18.6%	11.0%	40.9%
2008	16.5%	10.5%	36.4%

Note: These custom tabulations are calculated by comparing the market poverty (LICO) rate to the before-tax poverty rate.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 37: Alberta Works Monthly Allowances, Expected to Work, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)

Year	Current Dollars			Constant Dollars (\$2010)		
	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents
1981	\$440	\$807	\$955	\$1,071	\$1,964	\$2,324
1982	\$551	\$902	\$1,051	\$1,211	\$1,983	\$2,311
1983	\$437	\$876	\$1,036	\$907	\$1,819	\$2,151
1985	\$441	\$911	\$1,082	\$864	\$1,786	\$2,121
1987	\$326	\$932	\$1,082	\$594	\$1,697	\$1,970
1988	\$341	\$977	\$1,139	\$604	\$1,730	\$2,017
1993	\$394	\$1,010	\$1,206	\$586	\$1,501	\$1,792
2002	\$397	\$862	\$1,059	\$488	\$1,059	\$1,302
2006	\$402	\$881	\$1,083	\$441	\$967	\$1,188
2008	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$590	\$965	\$1,187
2011	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$566	\$925	\$1,139

Note: These are maximum amounts for the following family types: (a) single adult, (b) single parent with two children, and (c) two parents with two children. For both families with children, one child is assumed to be under 12 years of age, and the other child is assumed to be over 12 years of age.

[Source: Alberta Works, CUPE, ESPC, & Potts, Karen]

Table 38: Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) Monthly Maximum Allowances, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (\$2010)
1992	\$796	\$1,193
1993	\$810	\$1,204
1997	\$814	\$1,122
1998	\$818	\$1,117
1999	\$826	\$1,102
2003	\$850	\$992
2005	\$950	\$1,075
2006	\$1,000	\$1,097
2007	\$1,050	\$1,099
2008	\$1,088	\$1,101
2009	\$1,188	\$1,201
2010	\$1,188	\$1,188
2011	\$1,188	* \$1,153

* \$2010 Constant Dollar value for 2011 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate, May 2010—May 201

[Sources: Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities, Alberta Disabilities Forum, Alberta Seniors and Community Supports, CUPE, Kneebone, Ronald D. & Statistics Canada]

Table 39: Alberta Works, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) and Employment Insurance Recipients, Edmonton CMA

Year	Alberta Works		AISH Recipients	Employment Insurance (EI) Recipients
	Recipients	Cases		
1995	43,726	22,309	5,830	N/A
1996	37,607	19,187	6,713	N/A
1997	32,501	16,582	7,503	10,367
1998	29,782	15,195	8,012	10,838
1999	28,377	14,478	8,746	11,607
2000	25,688	13,106	9,472	8,784
2001	23,904	12,196	9,935	7,703
2002	24,349	12,423	10,638	9,614
2003	25,063	12,787	11,109	10,653
2004	24,429	12,464	11,247	9,287
2005	23,065	11,768	11,707	7,047
2006	22,166	11,309	13,024	6,346
2007	22,450	11,454	13,750	5,014
2008	23,689	12,086	14,130	5,118
2009	22,833	15,470	14,546	15,521
2010	28,623	16,718	15,260	14,814
2011	* 30,968	** 16,357	***15,899	**** 12,753

Note: Alberta Works Caseloads are measured by fiscal year. (1994 = April 1994—March 1995)

[Sources: Alberta Seniors and Community Supports, Alberta Works & Statistics Canada]

* January to June average

** April-July 2011 average

*** January to July average

**** January to July average

Part 2 | Edmonton's Increasing Diversity

Part 1 of *Tracking the Trends* presents data and trend analysis for the city (or region) of Edmonton as a whole. This overarching data is important, and gives us an understanding of socio-economic trends in the city and region.

The first section of Part 2 looks at metro Edmonton and City-wide trends. Measures of linguistic diversity and ethnic origin are examined at the CMA level. Immigration and visible minority status are viewed at the City-wide level. The second section of Part 2 breaks down these measures of diversity to the neighbourhood level.

The data illustrated by the charts and maps in Part 2 is reported in a series of tables at the end of the section. Please refer to the tables for exact numbers or percentages.

All data in Part 2 is from the federal census. As with other census data in this edition of *Tracking the Trends*, the most recent data is from the 2006 Census, with comparative data from previous censuses when available.

Data from the 2011 Census will not be available until 2013 at the earliest. All of the data in this part is from the former long form census which was replaced in

2011 by a voluntary National Household Survey (NHS). Due to the uncertainties about data quality from the NHS especially at the neighbourhood level, it may or may not be possible to obtain accurate data on Edmonton's diversity in the future.

By any of the measures used, Edmonton is becoming an increasingly diverse City. It is important to know how Edmonton is changing in terms of its diversity for many reasons. We need to know how well Edmontonians of all backgrounds are integrating into the social and economic life of our community. If efforts to build a more inclusive city are falling short, we need to make changes to different policies and programs to achieve better results.

the TREND Markers

the TREND Direction

- ↑ Numbers/value increasing
- ↓ Numbers/value decreasing
- ◆ No historical trend / situation stable

the TREND Value

- ⊕ positive trend / situation improving
- ⊖ negative trend / situation worsening
- ⊙ neutral / positive and negative aspects

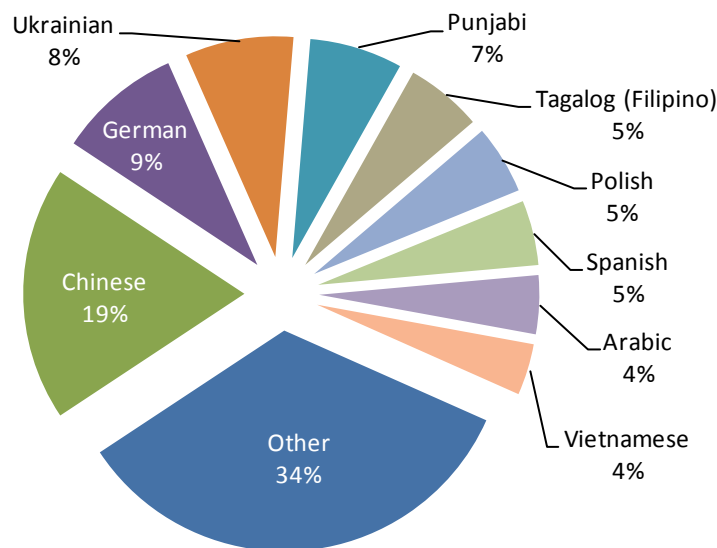
Language Diversity

the **TRENDS:**   language diversity increasing

The Edmonton area is becoming increasingly diverse, as evidenced by the proportion of residents speaking languages other than English or French (Canada's official languages).

- ♦ In 2006, 203,990 Edmonton CMA residents reported speaking only a non-official mother tongue; this represents an 18.3% increase from the 2001 census.
- ♦ The most common non-official mother tongues are: Chinese, German, Ukrainian, Punjabi, and Tagalog (Filipino).

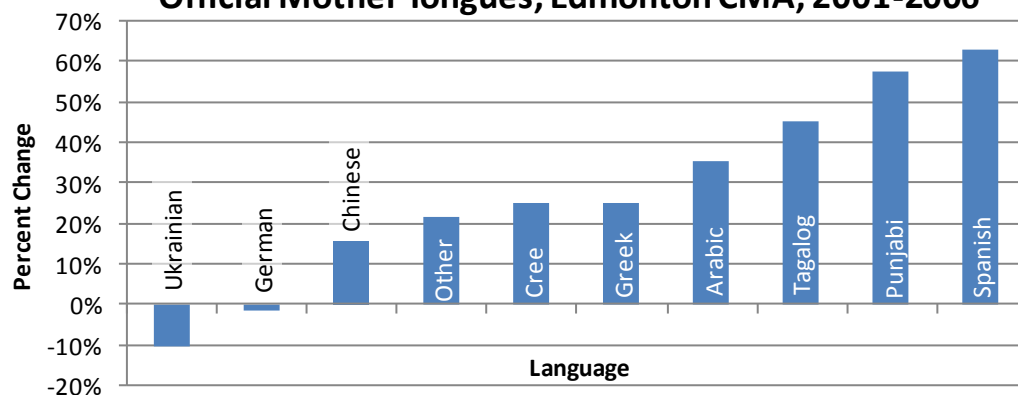
Proportion of Population Speaking Non-Official Mother Tongues, by Language, Edmonton CMA, 2006



[Data Table 40, page 76]

- ♦ The Spanish, Punjabi, Tagalog (Filipino), and Arabic languages experienced the greatest growth between 2001 and 2006.

Percentage Change in Population Speaking Only Non-Official Mother Tongues, Edmonton CMA, 2001-2006



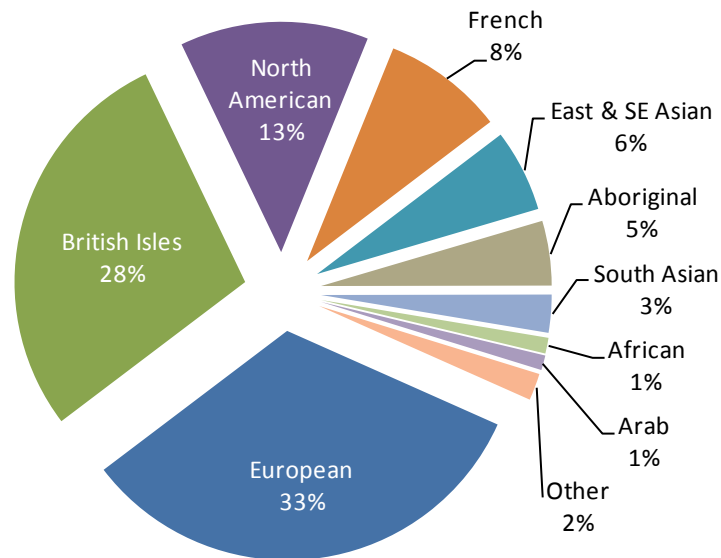
[Data Table 40, page 76]

Ethnic Diversity

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ ethnic diversity increasing

While the majority of Edmonton residents report European, British Isles, or North American origin, those from Asian, African, Latin American, Aboriginal and Arabic origins are growing more rapidly.

**Proportion of Population by Ethnic Origin,
Edmonton CMA, 2006**

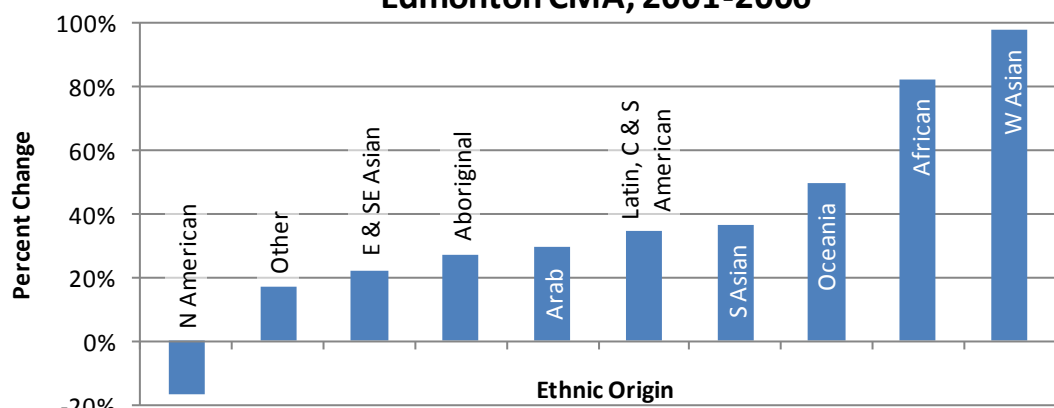


[Data Table 41, page 76]

The ethnic composition of Edmonton has changed in recent years.

- ♦ The West Asian and African ethnic groups experienced the greatest growth from 2001 to 2006.
- ♦ The number of Edmontonians reporting North American origins (other than Aboriginal) decreased by 42,135 people (or 17%) from 2001 to 2006.

**Percentage Change in Ethnic Origins of Population,
Edmonton CMA, 2001-2006**



[Data Table 41, page 76]

Note: See Terms & Definitions section for information on the composition of ethnic origin groupings.

Immigrants and Visible Minorities

the TRENDS:



percentage of immigrants increasing

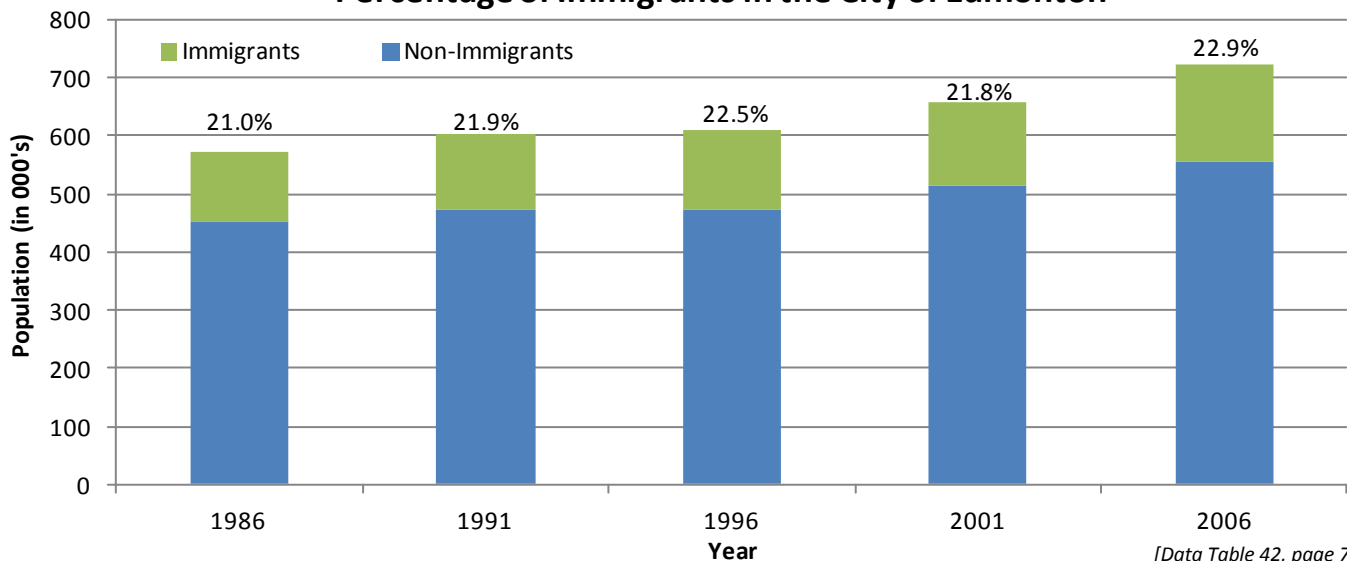


percentage of people in visible minorities increasing

The percentage of Edmontonians born outside of Canada has increased only modestly over the past twenty years.

- ♦ In 2006, there were 165,516 immigrants living in Edmonton, making up 22.9% of the city's total population.
- ♦ The number of immigrants in Edmonton grew 37.5% from 1986 to 2006, while the number of non-immigrants increased by 22.7%.

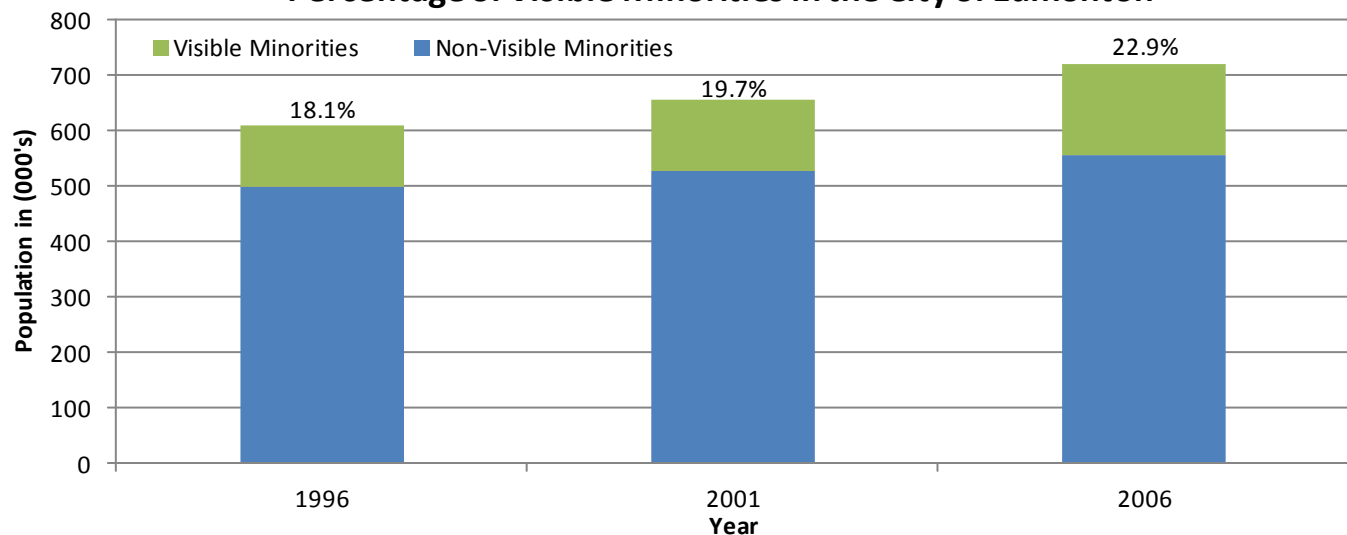
Percentage of Immigrants in the City of Edmonton



Data on visible minorities in Canada only began to be collected in 1996. While most people in visible minorities are immigrants, many individuals with visible minority backgrounds are Canadian-born *[Statistics Canada]*.

- ♦ People in visible minorities made up 22.9% of Edmonton's total population in 2006.
- ♦ Over the ten years from 1996 to 2006, the number of people in visible minorities increased 50%, while the number of people not in visible minorities grew at a slower rate of 11.5%.

Percentage of Visible Minorities in the City of Edmonton



Immigrants and Temporary Residents



the TRENDS: ♦ ◎ immigrants and temporary residents are primarily of East and South East Asian origins

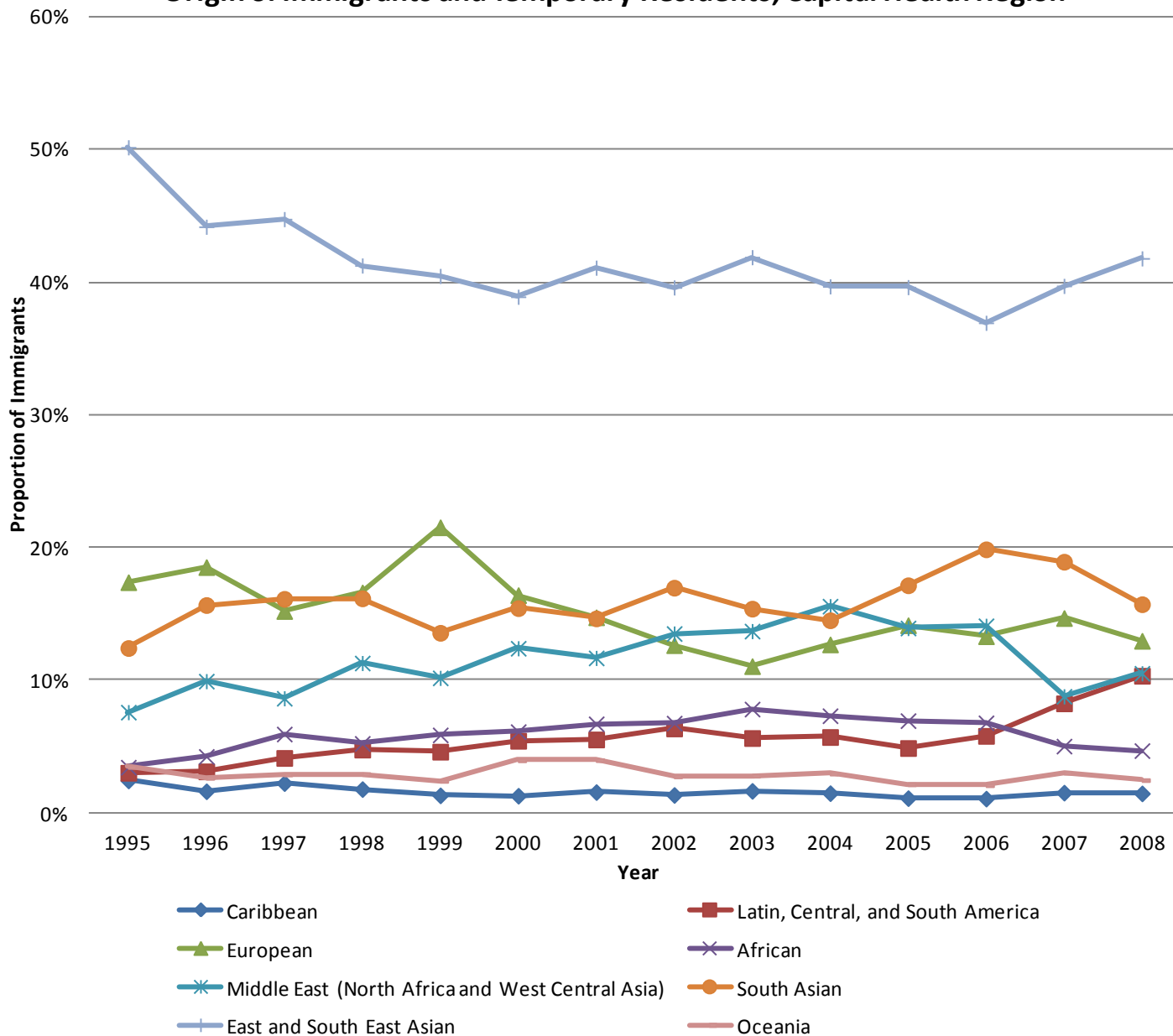
The data was drawn from the Alberta Immigrant Registry. The Alberta Immigrant Registry uses data from the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan Central Stakeholder Registry (CSR) to identify people who have migrated into Alberta. When people register for health care coverage under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (AHCIP), immigration information such as country of origin and date of arrival is typically provided. Alberta Health and Wellness defines immigrants as those individuals on the Alberta Immigrant Registry with a migration date on or after 1994. Unlike Statistics Canada, which distinguishes between immigrants and temporary residents, the Alberta Immigrant Registry conflates the two classifications into a single immigrant category. Temporary residents are typically humanitarian populations (refugee claimants), students, and temporary workers. The Alberta Immigrant Registry does not distinguish between permanent immigrants and temporary residents [*Government of Alberta*].

Historically, Canada had relied upon Western Europe, in particular the United Kingdom, as the major sources of immigration. After World War Two, Canada maintained its policy of favouring immigrants from the United States, United Kingdom and other European countries. By the 1960s, there were major changes in Canadian immigration policy which placed more emphasis on educational and occupational skills as criteria for selecting immigrants. Racial and national barriers in immigrant selection were removed in 1967 and facilitated immigration from Asia, Africa and other non-traditional regions that historically were restricted to enter Canada [*Government of Canada*].

- ♦ There has been a steady drop (4.4%) of in-migration from those of European origin between 1995 and 2008.
- ♦ Edmonton's ethno-cultural diversity continues to grow as a result of immigration. Between 1995 and 2008, immigration had increased by 235.4%.
- ♦ Groups with the greatest numbers migrating to Edmonton are those from the East and South East Asia – 41.79% (2008). South Asians are a distant second at 15.73% (2008). As noted earlier, the Alberta Immigrant Registry also includes temporary immigrants, notably students. Large post-secondary education institutions tend to attract more students from Asia. In 2007/2008, the University of Alberta had 1768 international undergraduate students enrolled, with 73% of them from Asia [*Weir, 2008*].
- ♦ At the height of the Alberta economic boom, there was a noticeable increase in migration by those from the Middle East (North Africa and West Central Asia) and from Latin, Central, and South America, accounting for 20.9% of immigrants in 2008. This may coincide with Alberta signing the Canada-Alberta Agreement for Cooperation on Immigration in 2007, which gave the province greater control over immigration through the selection of newcomers to fill gaps in the labour market. By 2008, temporary foreign workers coming to Alberta to meet labour shortages were, for the first time, surpassing the province's yearly intake of permanent immigrants. While their temporary status does not positively add to cultural diversity in the long term, this particular trend sheds some light on the nature of the labour market at the time of the economic boom.

Immigrants and Temporary Residents

Origin of Immigrants and Temporary Residents, Capital Health Region



[Data Table 43, page 77]

Data Tables | Part 2

Table 40: Population, by Mother Tongues Spoken, Edmonton CMA

Language Spoken	2001		2006		Change (2001—2006)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	927,020	100.0%	1,024,820	100.0%	97,800	10.5%
English Only	720,680	77.7%	785,755	76.7%	65,075	9.0%
French Only	21,390	2.3%	21,980	2.4%	590	2.8%
English and French	1,910	0.2%	1,830	0.2%	(80)	(4.2%)
English and non-official language	9,915	1.1%	10,600	1.0%	685	6.9%
Non-official languages Only (detail below)	172,415	18.6%	203,990	22.0%	31,575	18.3%
Chinese	32,810	3.5%	37,990	4.1%	5,180	15.8%
German	18,805	2.0%	18,520	2.0%	(285)	(1.5%)
Ukrainian	18,050	1.9%	16,150	1.7%	(1,900)	(10.5%)
Punjabi	8,825	1.0%	13,905	1.5%	5,080	57.6%
Tagalog (Filipino)	7,885	0.9%	11,455	1.2%	3,570	45.3%
Polish	9,770	1.1%	10,330	1.1%	560	5.7%
Spanish	5,940	0.6%	9,695	1.0%	3,755	63.2%
Arabic	6,505	0.7%	8,815	1.0%	2,310	35.5%
Vietnamese	7,070	0.8%	7,715	0.8%	645	9.1%
Italian	5,935	0.6%	6,070	0.7%	135	2.3%
Dutch	5,615	0.6%	5,735	0.6%	120	2.1%
Portuguese	3,945	0.4%	4,285	0.5%	340	8.6%
Cree	1,875	0.2%	2,340	0.3%	465	24.8%
Greek	945	0.1%	1,180	0.1%	235	24.9%
Inuktitut (Eskimo)	45	0.0%	30	0.0%	(15)	(33.3%)
Other non-official languages	36,705	4.0%	49,775	5.4%	13,070	35.6%

Note: Statistics Canada allows people to report more than one mother tongue.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 41 : Population, by Reported Ethnic Origins, Edmonton CMA

Area of Origin	2001		2006		Change (2001—2006)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	927,020	100.0%	1,024,820	100.0%	97,800	10.5%
British Isles	369,870	39.9%	436,245	42.6%	66,375	17.9%
North American	246,675	26.6%	204,540	20.0%	(42,135)	(17.1%)
French	113,345	12.2%	131,810	12.9%	18,465	16.3%
Aboriginal	55,170	6.0%	70,120	6.8%	14,950	27.1%
Caribbean	7,735	0.8%	8,920	0.9%	1,185	15.3%
Latin American	8,405	0.9%	11,295	1.1%	2,890	34.4%
European	437,755	47.2%	510,330	49.8%	72,575	16.6%
African	9,370	1.0%	17,085	1.7%	7,715	82.3%
Arab	12,355	1.3%	16,050	1.6%	3,695	29.9%
West Asian	2,950	0.3%	5,850	0.6%	2,900	98.3%
South Asian	30,190	3.3%	41,175	4.0%	10,985	36.4%
East and SE Asian	73,350	7.9%	89,385	8.7%	16,035	21.9%
Oceania	2,130	0.2%	3,195	0.3%	1,065	50.0%

Note: The totals for each ethnic origin do not add up to the reported total (population), because Statistics Canada allows people to report more than one ethnic origin.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Part 2

Table 42: Population of Immigrants and Visible Minorities, Edmonton City

Year	Total Population	Immigrants		Visible Minorities	
		Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
1986	573,985	120,410	21.0%	N/A	N/A
1991	604,835	132,490	21.9%	N/A	N/A
1996	609,745	137,145	22.5%	110,160	18.1%
2001	657,355	143,335	21.8%	129,335	19.7%
2006	722,260	165,615	22.9%	165,465	22.9%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Table 43: Immigrants & Temporary Residents, by Origin, Capital Health Region

Area of Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Caribbean	2.45%	1.63%	2.25%	1.80%	1.33%	1.30%	1.57%
Latin, Central, and South America	3.03%	3.13%	4.15%	4.78%	4.62%	5.44%	5.54%
European	17.39%	18.53%	15.22%	16.62%	21.53%	16.42%	14.75%
African	3.45%	4.26%	5.95%	5.24%	5.88%	6.13%	6.72%
Middle East (North Africa and West Central Asia)	7.60%	9.93%	8.64%	11.30%	10.18%	12.41%	11.68%
South Asian	12.43%	15.67%	16.14%	16.17%	13.58%	15.44%	14.66%
East and South East Asian	50.17%	44.18%	44.75%	41.26%	40.47%	38.90%	41.09%
Oceania	3.47%	2.65%	2.90%	2.93%	2.42%	3.97%	3.98%
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caribbean	1.35%	1.66%	1.49%	1.12%	1.08%	1.53%	1.47%
Latin, Central, and South America	6.37%	5.65%	5.72%	4.89%	5.81%	8.26%	10.34%
European	12.65%	11.06%	12.70%	14.15%	13.32%	14.69%	12.97%
African	6.77%	7.83%	7.33%	6.96%	6.79%	5.04%	4.70%
Middle East (North Africa and West Central Asia)	13.52%	13.70%	15.59%	13.94%	14.10%	8.79%	10.53%
South Asian	16.98%	15.40%	14.52%	17.16%	19.87%	18.93%	15.73%
East and South East Asian	39.61%	41.89%	39.69%	39.63%	36.94%	39.72%	41.79%
Oceania	2.76%	2.81%	2.97%	2.16%	2.09%	3.03%	2.47%

[Source: Government of Alberta, Alberta Health and Wellness]

Diversity of Edmonton Neighbourhoods



Edmonton is a large city with a population approaching 800,000 people. There is a lot of diversity within the city and its 237 neighbourhoods. The next series of maps and the accompanying table drills diversity down to the neighbourhood level.

A map with the names of Edmonton's neighbourhoods has been included on the facing page with this edition of *Tracking the Trends*. Due to the large number of neighbourhoods in Edmonton, page size limitations, and the need to use a legible font size, some of the names overlap with those of other neighbourhoods. Neighbourhood names have been centered over the geographic boundaries if not entirely contained within them.

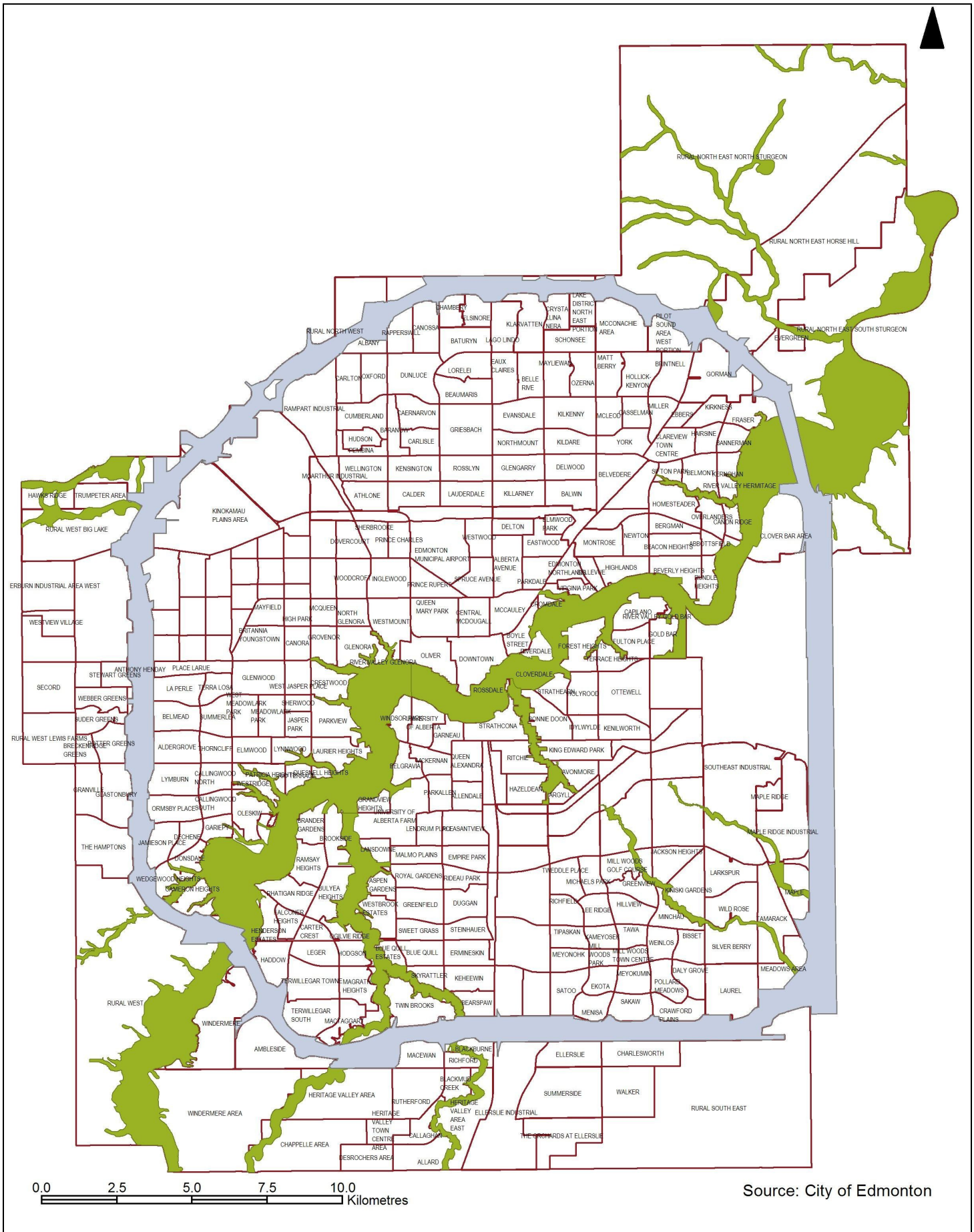
Those experiencing difficulty in making out a neighbourhood name can refer to the City of Edmonton's interactive maps feature at <http://maps.edmonton.ca/>.

In a few instances, the legal name of the neighbourhood differs from the name in common usage. In a few other instances, the legal neighbourhood boundary may differ. An example is the Mayliewan neighbourhood in north Edmonton, which is in common usage called Cherry Grove. Another example is Norwood which is not a legally defined neighbourhood. Rather Norwood is the name of an area in north central Edmonton made up of parts of the Alberta Avenue and Parkdale neighbourhoods. In those instances, the legal name and boundaries assigned by the City of Edmonton are the ones used on the adjoining map.

Neighbourhoods without names on the map are either located in industrial areas or are rural with very low populations. For privacy reasons, Statistics Canada does not report data for neighbourhoods with fewer than 50 households. As of 2006, there were 237 Edmonton neighbourhoods that were primarily residential in character and for which at least some diversity data was available.

The maps on the following pages provide a visual guide to different dimensions of neighbourhoods' diversity. The large number of neighbourhoods, and page size constraints, made mapping Edmonton's diversity challenging. The data was mapped in rather broad categories. For precise data, please refer to the accompanying table.

Names and Locations of Edmonton Neighbourhoods



Median Household Income

the TRENDS: ◆ ⊖ large disparity in neighbourhood incomes

Tracking median household income allows for a meaningful comparison to be made of the relative economic well-being of neighbourhoods. Median is the mid-point at which half the neighbourhoods have lower incomes and half have higher incomes. When it comes to measuring incomes, averages tend to be higher than medians because a small number of very high income households bring up the average. For example, the income of the wealthiest Edmontonian is likely equal to that of tens of thousands of the lowest income Edmontonians. Medians therefore better reflect the income status of the typical Edmonton household than averages.

Households were chosen as the unit of measure because they cover the entire population including families, childless couples, and singles of all age groups. Income represents the combined income including government transfers of all persons in the household. Like any single income measure, caution does need to be exercised when comparing household incomes. For example, single person households require less income to have an adequate standard of living than households made up of large families.

The median income for all households in the entire city was \$57,085 in 2006. The median income for each of Edmonton's neighbourhoods is shown on the map on the next page with the exact numbers listed on the accompanying table. The map divides Edmonton's neighbourhoods into five quintiles (each representing 20%) from those well below the median to those well above. Among the highlights:

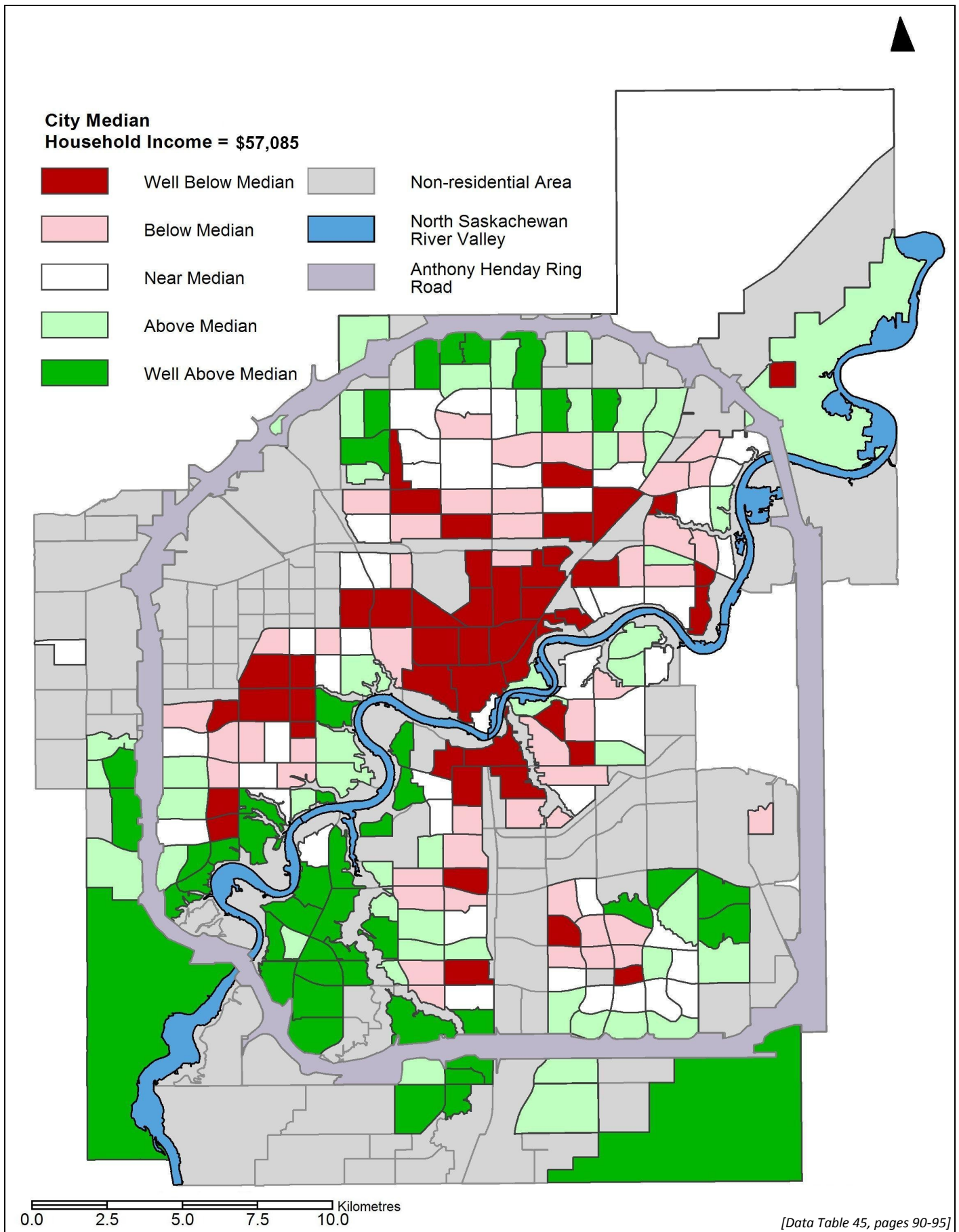
- ◆ North central Edmonton has the highest concentration of neighbourhoods with household incomes well below the City median.
- ◆ Southwest Edmonton has the highest concentration of neighbourhoods that are well above the City median.
- ◆ Newer suburban neighbourhoods tend to have higher median incomes than older established neighbourhoods.
- ◆ Edmonton neighbourhoods are highly unequal. At \$22,109, the inner city neighbourhood of McCauley's median household income is only about one-seventh that of Quesnell Heights in the West End (see Table xx).

Table 44: Neighbourhood Map Categories for Median Household Income

Category	Median Household Income Range	Number of Neighbourhoods
Well above City Median	Greater than \$86,495	47
Above City Median	\$69,178 to \$85,892	47
Near City Median	\$56,470 to \$69,166	48
Below City Median	\$47,093 to \$56,450	48
Well below City Median	Less than \$47,035	47

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Median Household Income, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006



Immigrants, by Neighbourhood



the TRENDS:

- ◆ ⊕ immigrants reside in all parts of Edmonton
- ◆ ⊙ temporary residents reside primarily in central Edmonton

Overall, Edmonton's immigrant population is not highly concentrated but rather distributed widely across City neighbourhoods. There are some differences in immigrant settlements worth noting however:

- ◆ The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of immigrants are Belle Rive, Hodgson, and Jackson Heights. In these areas, more than four in ten residents of these neighbourhoods are immigrants.
- ◆ There is not a strong correlation in Edmonton between neighbourhoods with low median incomes and high proportion of immigrants. Of the 105 neighbourhoods with immigrant populations above the City average, 40 fell into the bottom two quintiles of neighbourhoods as measured by median after-tax household income. Since immigrants are more likely to live in larger and sometimes multi-generational families, the household may require more income to have a comparable standard of living to non-immigrant households.
- ◆ The largest concentrations of immigrants are in the City's southeast, west end, and north side neighbourhoods. Many of the neighbourhoods in these parts of the City have at least one third of their respective populations comprising of immigrants.
- ◆ There is also a large number of immigrants and non-permanent residents in the neighbourhoods of the central part of the City. These areas are more densely populated and they have around-average percentages of immigrants.
- ◆ Neighbourhoods with the fewest immigrants tend to be located in the inner suburbs in areas developed in the 1950s and 1960s. These neighbourhoods have relatively stable but aging populations.

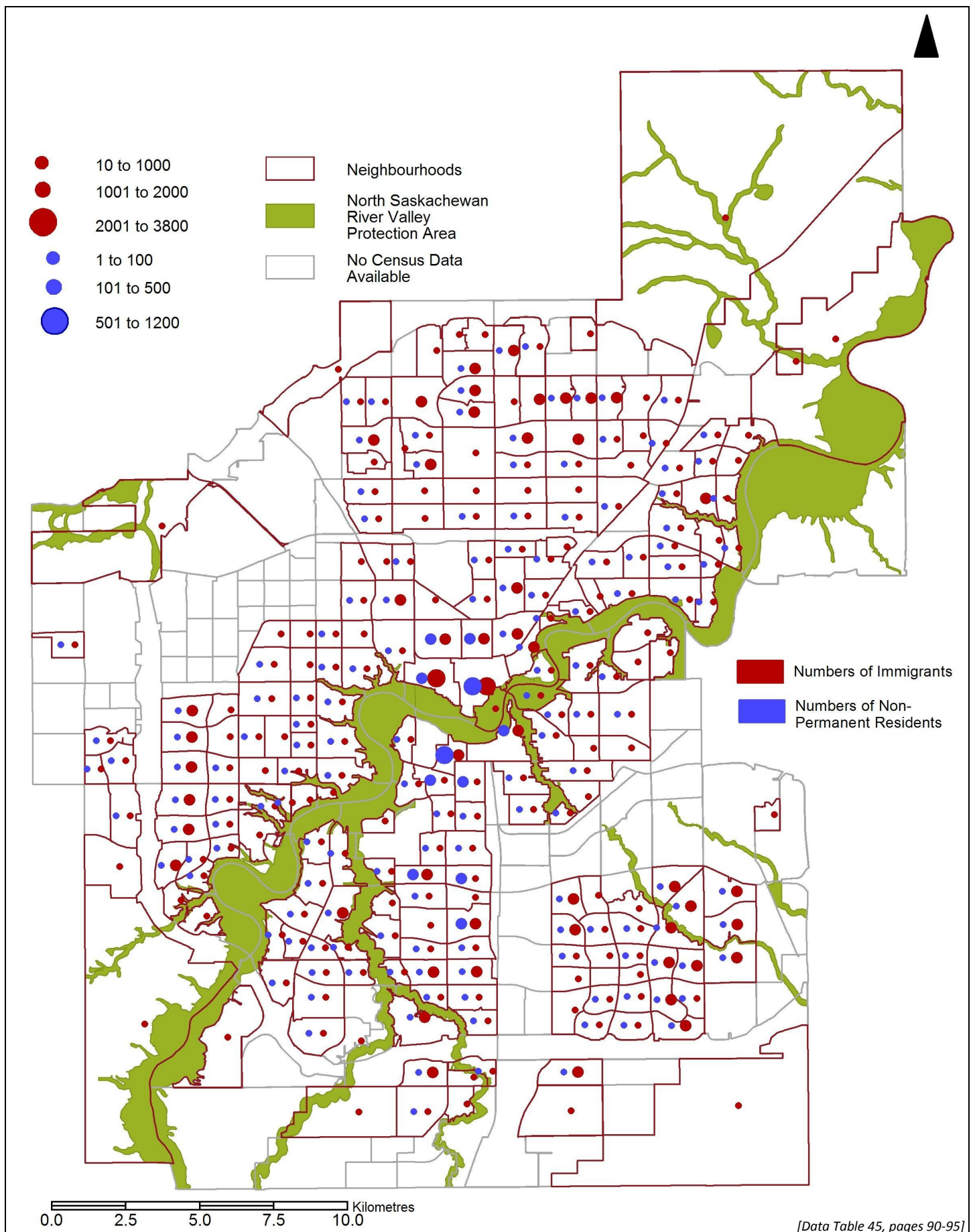
The neighbourhood table (Table 45, pages 90-95) also includes data on recent immigrants (those who moved to Canada in the previous five years). Recent immigrants are a subset of the larger immigrant category.

- ◆ There is a stronger likelihood that recent immigrants will settle in lower income neighbourhoods. Of the 82 neighbourhoods with above average proportion of recent immigrants, 42 were in the bottom two median income quintiles.
- ◆ The longer immigrants are in Canada, the more likely they are to move from lower income to higher income neighbourhoods.
- ◆ Not all recent immigrants have low incomes or initially settle in lower income neighbourhoods. Hodgson and Westbrook Estates are two southwest higher income neighbourhoods with proportions of recent immigrants well above the City average.

Temporary residents consist mostly of students and temporary foreign workers. Temporary residents are a separate category from immigrants.

- ◆ In contrast to immigrants, temporary residents are more concentrated in central Edmonton and neighbourhoods on the south side close to the University of Alberta.
- ◆ Characteristics of neighbourhoods with a high proportion of non-permanent residents are central location, proximity to transit, and an above average percentage of affordable rental accommodation.
- ◆ The neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of temporary residents (Garneau, Malmo Plains, Empire Park, Downtown, and Queen Alexandra) all have household incomes below the City median.

Immigrants, by Location of Residence, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006



Visible Minorities

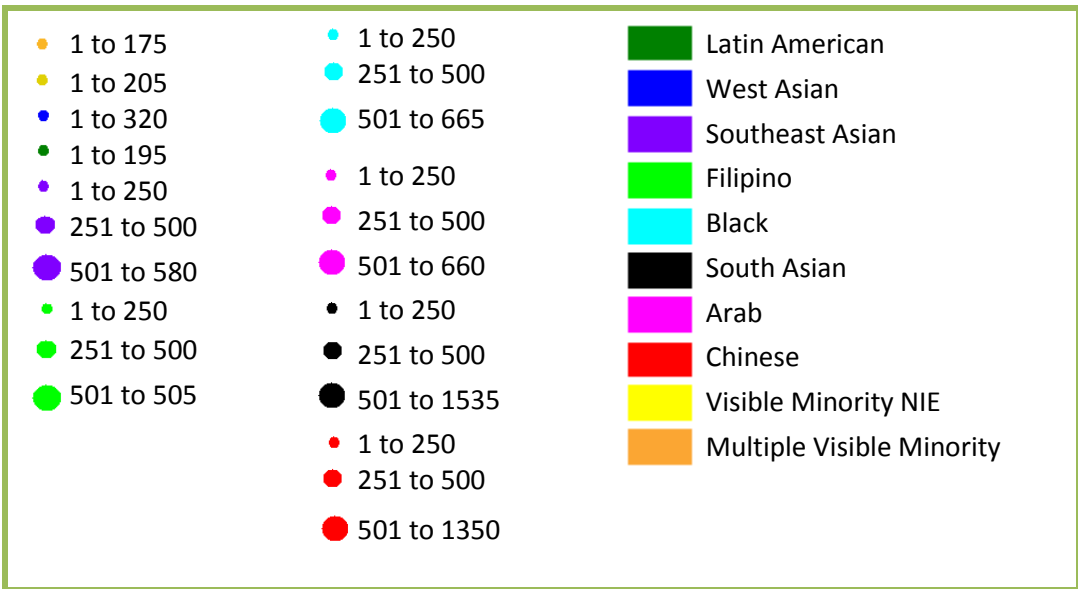
the TRENDS: ♦ ⊕ almost one in four Edmontonians is in a visible minority

Visible minorities are persons other than Aboriginal peoples who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. Edmonton's visible minority population is growing rapidly. 22.9% of Edmontonians (almost one in four) were of visible minority background in 2006. In cities like Vancouver and Toronto, visible minorities are already very close to forming the majority of the population.

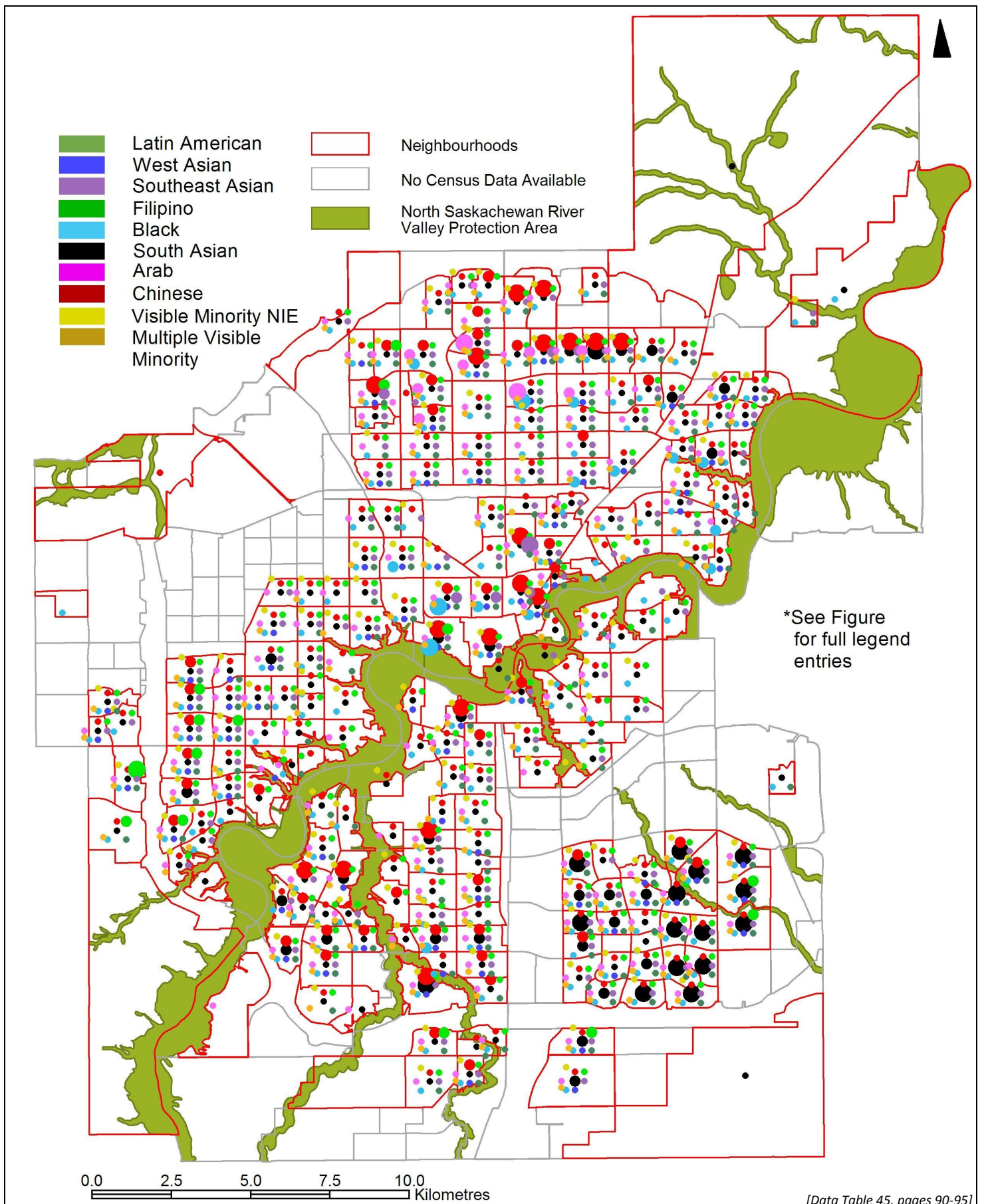
Neighbourhood trends include:

- ♦ Similar to immigrant settlement patterns, the largest number of visible minorities are in the central neighbourhoods and in suburban neighbourhoods built after 1970.
- ♦ The four neighbourhoods with the highest proportions of visible minorities are Jackson Heights, Elsinore, Leger, and Belle Rive, each with over half of their populations being made up of visible minorities. Each of these neighbourhoods is in a different quadrant of the city.
- ♦ There are 105 neighbourhoods with proportions of visible minorities higher than the City's average of 22.9%. Of those neighbourhoods, 40 are in the bottom two median income quintiles. This shows a weak correlation between visible minority status and living in a low income neighbourhood.
- ♦ As shown on the map, certain visible minority groups prefer to live in different parts of the City. In Southeast Edmonton, there is a large population of South Asians; in the north, south, and central parts, Chinese and Southeast Asian; Arabs tend to settle on the north side; Blacks in central and northeast Edmonton; and Filipinos in southeast Edmonton and the West End.

Figure 01: Legend for Visible Minorities Map



Visible Minorities, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006



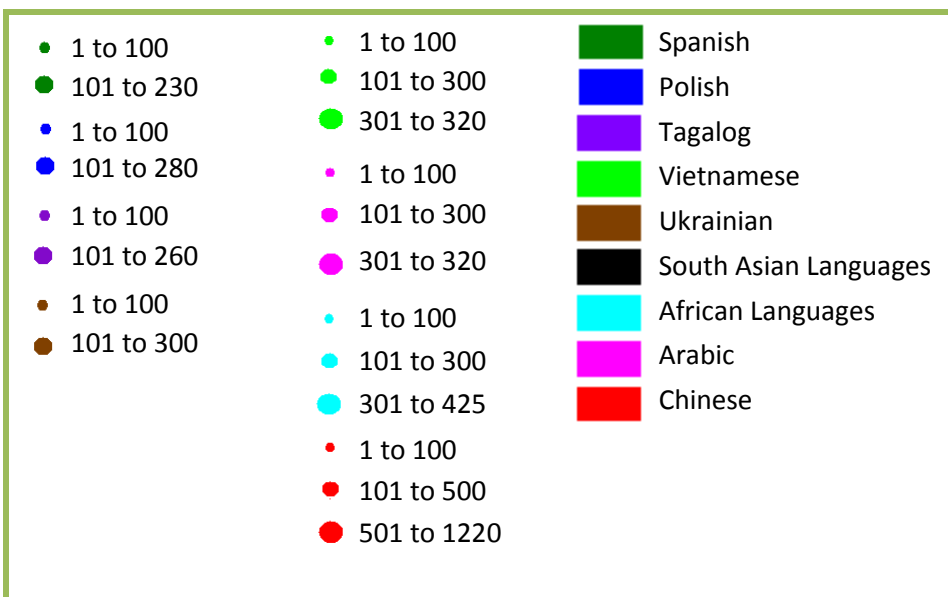
Non-Official Languages

the TRENDS: ♦ ◎ one in four Edmontonians specifies a non-official language as their mother tongue

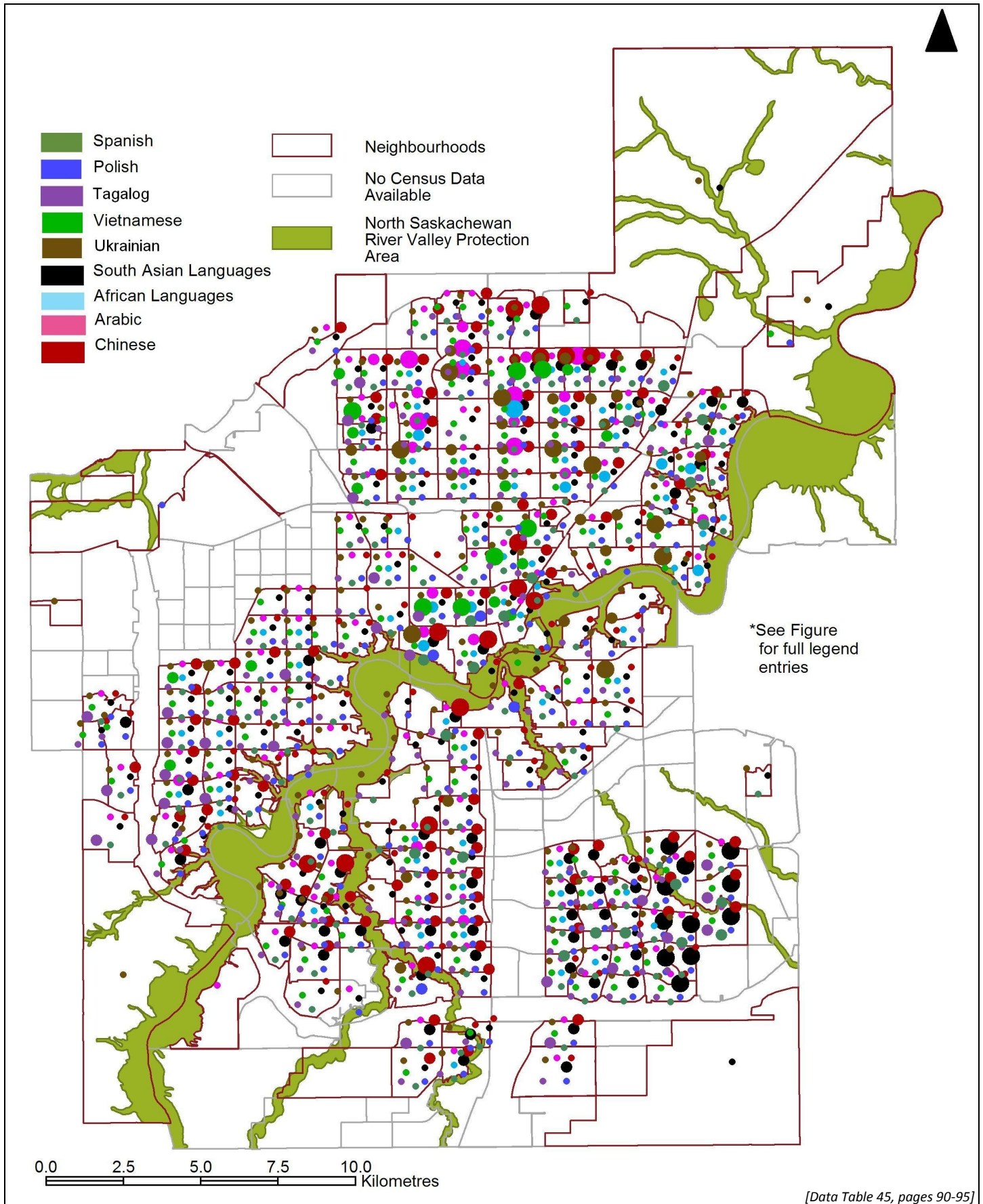
Edmonton is high in linguistic diversity, as can be seen by the variety of languages from around the world that are specified as citizens' mother tongues.

- ♦ Not surprisingly, neighbourhoods with a high proportion of immigrants and visible minorities, are also the most linguistically diverse.
- ♦ Overall, 26.6% of Edmontonians spoke a non-official language as their mother tongue in 2006. Ozerna, Belle Rive, Mayliewan, and Elsinore are neighbourhoods where just more than half of the residents do not have English as their first language.
- ♦ 105 Edmonton neighbourhoods are above the City's average of 26.6% for the percentage of the population who has a language other than English or French as their mother tongue.
- ♦ The map illustrates that there are certain regions of the city with high numbers of individuals who have a first language other than English or French. There is a large number of Vietnamese speakers in the north and central parts, Chinese in the south and central areas, Ukrainian and Arab speakers in the north, and South Asian languages in the southeast. Most of the individuals who specify African languages as their mother tongues reside in the north and northeast portions of the City.
- ♦ Knowing where those of different language groups settle is helpful for planning services such as English as a Second Language.

Figure 02: Legend for Non-Official Languages Map



Speakers of Non-Official Languages, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006



Second Generation Canadians



the TRENDS: ◆ ⊕ second generation Canadians live in all areas of the City

Individuals and families migrating to Canada from non-European origin have grown in numbers since immigration policy changes of 1960s, thereby diversifying metropolitan areas across the country. Correspondingly, the born-in-Canada children of these immigrants, referred to as “second generation immigrants”, have increased over time. The experiences of these children may provide a clearer indication of the long-term prospects for integrating ethno-racial minorities into society than the experiences of first generation immigrants [Reitz & Somerville, 2004].

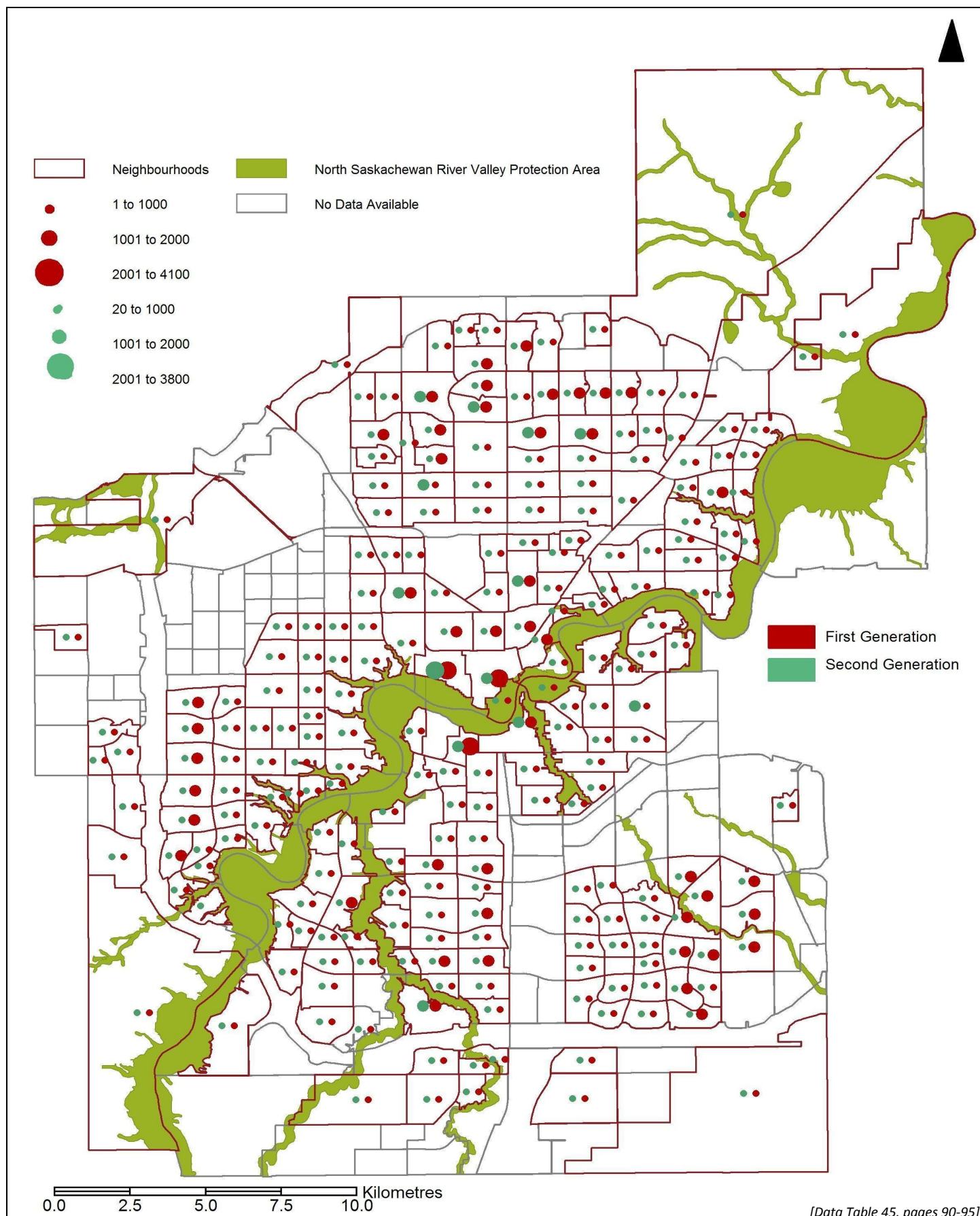
First generation immigrants, particularly those of non-European origin, may experience common challenges of settlement such as a lack of proficiency in an official language or lack of transferability of foreign-acquired educational and professional qualifications. In contrast, second generation immigrants – having been born in Canada – are fluent in English or French and are in a better position to attain educational and technical qualifications within Canada. Thus, any difficulties experienced by second generation immigrants are more indicative of long-term problems in the integration of ethno/racial minorities.

Long-term health is an important factor to consider. A recent study of second generation immigrants and their health found that the healthy weight advantage that new-to-Canada immigrant children enjoy is not evident in second-generation immigrants or native-born Canadian children. This suggests that the longer one lives in Canada, the more likely that an unhealthy lifestyle is adapted. In terms of public health, more resources would need to be directed towards low-income communities where immigrants often settle in order to develop environments that support healthy choices [Maximova et al., 2011].

In neighbourhoods where the household median income is below the city median and where there are greater numbers of immigrants, particularly second generation immigrants, there needs to be efforts to ensure that the environment they live in has ready access to recreational facilities and are in schools that continually promote a healthy diet and lifestyle.

The map on the facing page shows that second generation Canadians are even more widely distributed among Edmonton neighbourhoods than the first generation. This suggests that the second generation is successfully integrating into the larger society.

First and Second Generation Canadians, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006



Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45: Data Presented in Part 2 Maps, Edmonton Neighbourhoods, 2006 Census

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-official Languages	2nd Generation
CITY OF EDMONTON	722,260	\$57,085	22.9%	4.1%	1.1%	22.9%	26.6%	21.2%
ABBOTTSFIELD	1,760	\$37,885	24.9%	9.6%	0.9%	29.3%	28.1%	15.6%
ALBERTA AVENUE	6,455	\$41,983	24.0%	2.1%	0.7%	26.3%	31.1%	18.6%
ALDERGROVE	5,325	\$70,033	21.3%	5.0%	0.8%	22.8%	23.0%	20.5%
ALLENDALE	2,665	\$50,487	13.3%	1.3%	0.4%	11.4%	16.3%	21.4%
ARGYLL	855	\$55,077	5.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.9%	9.9%	28.8%
ASPEN GARDENS	1,560	\$78,693	17.3%	1.0%	0.6%	9.6%	17.0%	28.5%
ATHLONE	3,285	\$57,428	21.1%	4.6%	0.0%	24.6%	25.4%	17.1%
AVONMORE	1,990	\$61,864	13.6%	1.8%	0.0%	8.1%	18.6%	28.2%
BALWIN	4,130	\$42,540	20.9%	4.2%	0.8%	19.1%	26.8%	18.6%
BANNERMAN	3,145	\$56,775	14.9%	4.3%	0.0%	19.2%	19.4%	20.6%
BARANOW	495	\$45,255	23.2%	4.0%	0.0%	24.2%	31.3%	25.6%
BATURYN	4,930	\$72,124	22.9%	2.1%	0.2%	23.8%	25.3%	22.0%
BEACON HEIGHTS	3,025	\$48,257	13.6%	0.0%	0.5%	9.6%	21.2%	24.7%
BEARSPAW	2,345	\$86,688	27.7%	2.3%	0.0%	22.9%	25.8%	26.1%
BEAUMARIS	4,655	\$54,708	28.7%	1.1%	0.5%	30.9%	39.1%	30.4%
BELGRAVIA	2,070	\$100,712	17.9%	2.2%	1.4%	8.9%	13.3%	26.0%
BELLE RIVE	4,005	\$84,735	40.3%	3.0%	0.0%	50.6%	51.7%	23.3%
BELLEVUE	1,020	\$60,502	14.7%	2.0%	0.0%	6.9%	12.3%	22.1%
BELMEAD	4,660	\$63,959	28.8%	4.8%	0.3%	27.3%	28.5%	15.3%
BELMONT	4,830	\$66,910	24.1%	4.0%	0.0%	24.3%	25.1%	15.7%
BELVEDERE	4,630	\$36,579	18.8%	4.8%	1.2%	18.8%	32.1%	18.8%
BERGMAN	1,565	\$75,015	21.7%	3.2%	0.0%	16.3%	32.3%	25.8%
BEVERLY HEIGHTS	3,315	\$56,681	17.3%	2.1%	0.5%	8.9%	21.9%	25.2%
BISSET	3,980	\$66,104	31.9%	6.2%	1.4%	44.0%	37.9%	23.4%
BLACKBURNE	1,585	\$88,207	20.1%	1.9%	1.9%	26.7%	23.6%	28.0%
BLACKMUD CREEK	2,235	\$99,137	35.6%	2.0%	0.0%	38.8%	36.7%	19.7%
BLUE QUILL	4,580	\$51,292	28.2%	9.1%	0.9%	28.6%	31.1%	14.6%
BLUE QUILL ESTATES	1,355	\$71,708	22.9%	4.8%	5.2%	24.4%	23.2%	27.0%
BONNIE DOON	3,900	\$47,093	13.1%	1.0%	0.5%	7.3%	14.6%	19.2%
BOYLE STREET	5,505	\$27,163	35.9%	12.3%	0.7%	34.9%	35.9%	15.5%
BRANDER GARDENS	2,500	\$59,092	19.4%	8.2%	1.0%	18.8%	20.2%	24.3%
BRECKENRIDGE								
GREENS	1,825	\$79,431	19.5%	3.6%	0.5%	26.0%	22.2%	18.6%
BRINTNELL	1,960	\$80,218	22.2%	1.5%	0.0%	21.2%	27.9%	18.8%
BRITANNIA								
YOUNGSTOWN	4,520	\$40,011	17.0%	4.1%	0.7%	15.2%	18.9%	18.2%
BROOKSIDE	1,985	\$108,413	17.9%	1.5%	2.3%	7.8%	14.9%	21.0%
BULYEA HEIGHTS	3,840	\$128,480	34.1%	3.5%	0.5%	41.5%	34.7%	23.2%
CAERNARVON	4,340	\$60,938	22.4%	0.9%	0.0%	25.3%	30.4%	20.1%
CALDER	3,975	\$47,436	12.8%	0.5%	0.0%	9.9%	15.0%	19.0%
CALLINGWOOD NORTH	2,190	\$43,183	19.6%	4.1%	1.4%	15.6%	17.2%	17.7%
CALLINGWOOD SOUTH	5,045	\$41,790	17.8%	5.4%	0.9%	14.9%	18.5%	19.9%
CAMERON HEIGHTS	210	n/a	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	4.7%	17.2%
CANON RIDGE	1,420	\$59,161	8.1%	2.8%	1.1%	7.7%	11.3%	20.2%
CANORA	3,295	\$35,035	19.1%	3.6%	0.0%	17.6%	19.8%	17.4%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45, *cont'd...*

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-official Languages	2nd Generation
CANOSSA	2,050	\$90,890	23.5%	3.7%	0.0%	23.5%	23.9%	16.5%
CAPILANO	2,780	\$81,911	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	13.7%	29.5%
CARLISLE	3,995	\$62,117	27.9%	4.3%	0.5%	29.3%	35.3%	17.3%
CARLTON	1,905	\$77,651	29.1%	7.1%	2.6%	38.7%	36.5%	20.9%
CARTER CREST	1,465	\$98,476	29.1%	3.4%	1.4%	35.6%	31.5%	31.9%
CASSELMAN	3,650	\$51,778	23.4%	2.7%	0.3%	24.4%	30.1%	18.7%
CENTRAL								
MCDougall	5,300	\$25,489	35.3%	15.0%	3.0%	38.3%	41.0%	11.4%
CHAMBERY	1,120	\$98,201	28.6%	2.7%	0.0%	38.4%	31.8%	23.5%
CLAREVIEW								
CAMPUS	1,370	\$49,139	22.3%	10.9%	1.5%	24.0%	22.9%	17.6%
CLOVERDALE	750	\$85,892	14.0%	1.3%	2.7%	10.7%	16.7%	29.8%
CRAWFORD								
PLAINS	4,695	\$81,734	21.9%	3.5%	1.3%	29.7%	25.6%	19.3%
CRESTWOOD	2,335	\$87,703	17.2%	0.0%	0.4%	9.4%	15.0%	27.5%
CROMDALE	2,115	\$32,964	36.2%	17.5%	3.5%	33.3%	40.2%	16.6%
CUMBERLAND	4,580	\$89,486	28.5%	1.4%	0.3%	33.5%	36.6%	17.0%
DALY GROVE	3,840	\$68,762	25.8%	6.0%	0.7%	27.9%	29.2%	14.6%
DECHENE	1,940	\$102,489	19.5%	1.8%	1.3%	16.0%	19.1%	19.7%
DELTON	2,030	\$51,670	19.5%	0.7%	0.5%	17.2%	33.3%	23.3%
DELWOOD	3,510	\$59,485	22.5%	2.1%	0.3%	18.1%	29.8%	24.6%
DONSDALE	1,135	\$145,663	30.3%	0.0%	0.0%	37.4%	30.8%	19.6%
DOVERCOURT	2,000	\$62,168	10.5%	0.5%	0.5%	4.5%	11.5%	23.1%
DOWNTOWN	9,330	\$35,858	23.8%	7.6%	5.5%	26.7%	28.2%	18.0%
DUGGAN	4,615	\$68,446	27.1%	5.7%	3.3%	21.5%	30.4%	18.6%
DUNLUCE	6,715	\$57,731	20.6%	3.4%	0.0%	23.4%	24.7%	20.9%
EASTWOOD	4,100	\$32,288	20.9%	2.1%	1.8%	17.1%	30.4%	17.3%
EAUX CLAIRES	2,605	\$66,831	32.4%	2.5%	0.0%	42.8%	42.8%	19.1%
EKOTA	2,735	\$66,516	17.7%	3.8%	0.5%	20.8%	19.4%	21.8%
ELLERSLIE	3,700	\$71,002	27.2%	7.8%	1.4%	33.8%	28.9%	15.4%
ELLERSLIE AREA	255	\$150,694	45.1%	9.8%	0.0%	58.8%	46.2%	10.5%
ELMWOOD	2,600	\$61,318	17.9%	4.2%	0.0%	9.4%	14.2%	18.9%
ELMWOOD PARK	1,145	\$38,759	25.9%	1.3%	0.0%	11.4%	30.6%	18.2%
ELSINORE	1,235	\$106,146	38.9%	0.0%	0.0%	53.3%	50.6%	33.0%
EMPIRE PARK	4,630	\$44,045	19.0%	7.0%	6.4%	17.8%	24.4%	18.4%
ERMINESKIN	4,220	\$44,100	26.9%	6.4%	1.5%	27.5%	31.0%	22.3%
EVANSDALE	5,730	\$50,401	25.2%	5.5%	0.3%	32.1%	36.0%	26.5%
EVERGREEN	1,290	\$43,483	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	10.1%	25.8%
FALCONER								
HEIGHTS	2,210	\$82,037	33.9%	1.1%	0.7%	37.1%	38.5%	27.0%
FOREST HEIGHTS	3,945	\$58,123	18.8%	1.0%	0.8%	7.5%	21.3%	22.7%
FRASER	3,260	\$66,011	12.0%	0.3%	0.0%	14.1%	13.7%	19.6%
FULTON PLACE	2,210	\$70,847	12.9%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	16.8%	32.0%
GARIEPY	1,980	\$95,251	24.0%	2.0%	0.8%	10.1%	23.7%	25.4%
GARNEAU	7,705	\$33,006	19.7%	7.9%	14.8%	32.6%	33.0%	20.7%
GLASTONBURY	5,010	\$90,129	19.6%	2.4%	0.5%	24.0%	21.5%	19.9%
GLENGARRY	3,030	\$52,176	23.4%	0.3%	0.0%	19.5%	32.2%	28.2%

Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45, *cont'd...*

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-official Languages	2nd Generation
GLENORA	3,610	\$84,737	19.4%	1.2%	1.2%	9.0%	18.4%	23.7%
GLENWOOD	4,460	\$38,939	20.9%	5.0%	0.8%	16.4%	24.6%	21.2%
GOLD BAR	2,835	\$67,266	9.3%	1.8%	0.0%	2.6%	10.6%	24.8%
GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS	995	\$122,814	24.6%	2.0%	0.0%	10.6%	15.6%	31.5%
GREENFIELD	3,820	\$83,173	16.7%	2.5%	0.0%	9.8%	19.0%	24.2%
GREENVIEW	2,985	\$86,607	17.2%	4.3%	0.0%	12.0%	19.9%	20.5%
GRIESBACH	1,810	\$56,470	11.8%	2.8%	0.0%	15.2%	17.1%	14.3%
GROVENOR	2,255	\$66,952	19.3%	0.4%	0.7%	10.2%	22.2%	24.7%
HADDOW	3,200	\$101,110	28.1%	6.4%	1.6%	37.1%	30.5%	18.7%
HAIRSINE	2,535	\$49,890	18.1%	3.0%	0.4%	17.6%	17.6%	13.8%
HAZELDEAN	3,060	\$56,318	13.9%	1.3%	0.3%	5.9%	16.2%	27.6%
HENDERSON ESTATES	2,140	\$125,798	25.7%	1.2%	0.9%	32.9%	27.3%	24.6%
HERITAGE VALLEY AREA	95	n/a	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	35.3%
HIGH PARK	1,490	\$60,284	10.7%	0.7%	0.0%	12.1%	17.1%	19.1%
HIGHLANDS	2,675	\$63,242	12.1%	0.7%	0.9%	4.7%	16.6%	25.1%
HILLVIEW	3,585	\$55,967	23.6%	3.2%	0.4%	22.6%	23.3%	19.9%
HODGSON	1,540	\$97,936	40.3%	12.3%	1.3%	48.7%	36.7%	16.9%
HOLICK-KENYON	3,065	\$81,047	26.4%	1.3%	0.0%	22.5%	36.6%	24.4%
HOLYROOD	3,375	\$56,426	11.1%	2.2%	0.3%	7.1%	11.4%	23.6%
HOMESTEADER	3,555	\$54,005	23.2%	3.1%	0.8%	18.4%	22.9%	19.7%
HUDSON	2,220	\$72,620	32.9%	6.5%	0.0%	42.3%	41.0%	21.2%
IDYLWYLDE	1,655	\$46,441	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	15.4%	25.3%
INGLEWOOD	6,495	\$35,011	18.2%	6.2%	1.2%	13.6%	19.3%	21.4%
JACKSON HEIGHTS	4,235	\$91,424	40.3%	6.0%	0.2%	53.5%	48.2%	18.4%
JAMIESON PLACE	4,110	\$83,826	27.2%	4.5%	0.0%	28.5%	28.7%	20.2%
JASPER PARK	1,765	\$52,917	21.5%	4.2%	0.8%	18.4%	23.8%	16.9%
KAMEYOSEK	2,550	\$56,450	27.8%	8.4%	0.0%	27.5%	27.6%	20.4%
KEHEWIN	2,850	\$60,533	25.6%	3.3%	0.0%	25.1%	27.0%	23.5%
KENILWORTH	2,640	\$69,178	13.4%	0.8%	0.0%	8.1%	19.5%	30.1%
KENSINGTON	3,625	\$43,293	16.3%	1.4%	0.0%	12.5%	24.0%	33.0%
KERNOHAN	3,380	\$74,145	17.1%	3.1%	0.0%	14.0%	17.1%	17.5%
KILDARE	2,670	\$44,878	19.8%	1.7%	0.7%	14.4%	23.2%	27.0%
KILKENNY	5,780	\$54,738	27.2%	6.2%	0.0%	25.0%	31.7%	24.1%
KILLARNEY	4,040	\$51,360	16.6%	3.7%	0.4%	15.5%	22.4%	22.5%
KING EDWARD PARK	4,100	\$47,881	13.2%	1.7%	0.5%	7.3%	13.8%	26.0%
KINISKI GARDENS	7,170	\$79,468	27.8%	5.6%	0.2%	36.1%	30.6%	17.9%
KIRKNESS	3,435	\$54,873	23.7%	2.5%	0.9%	27.7%	25.9%	17.2%
KLARVATTEN	3,330	\$89,300	25.5%	1.4%	1.8%	35.5%	33.3%	16.9%
LA PERLE	5,325	\$54,031	21.4%	3.4%	0.4%	20.8%	20.9%	18.0%
LAGO LINDO	4,360	\$79,742	25.0%	1.1%	1.8%	31.5%	30.0%	19.6%
LAKE DISTRICT NE PORTION	275	\$70,443	45.5%	5.5%	0.0%	78.2%	58.2%	26.3%

Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45, *cont'd...*

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-official Languages	2nd Generation
LANSDOWNE	1,250	\$80,349	21.9%	5.2%	0.8%	16.4%	24.3%	34.4%
LARKSPUR	4,780	\$87,674	28.8%	5.0%	0.4%	39.4%	36.5%	21.6%
LAUDERDALE	2,800	\$45,554	22.9%	3.8%	0.0%	23.2%	30.9%	20.7%
LAURIER HEIGHTS	2,830	\$81,415	12.4%	0.0%	0.4%	7.8%	12.5%	29.7%
LEE RIDGE	2,750	\$52,814	29.9%	10.7%	0.4%	29.5%	27.5%	19.4%
LEGER	1,845	\$95,374	37.1%	2.4%	1.4%	52.8%	43.9%	24.8%
LENDRUM PLACE	1,790	\$70,296	19.9%	5.0%	0.6%	9.2%	19.6%	23.8%
LORELEI	4,230	\$56,918	28.4%	2.6%	0.5%	32.3%	33.9%	27.7%
LYMBURN	6,300	\$69,536	24.7%	3.9%	0.2%	23.9%	24.8%	17.2%
LYNNWOOD	3,145	\$49,376	14.0%	3.5%	1.3%	9.4%	16.2%	21.8%
MACEWAN	3,425	\$73,375	30.2%	9.6%	1.2%	35.2%	30.8%	15.5%
MACTAGGART AREA	220	n/a	37.2%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	56.8%	18.8%
MALMO PLAINS	3,525	\$48,680	34.0%	19.1%	11.6%	44.9%	47.8%	20.3%
MAPLE RIDGE	1,550	\$50,941	6.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	5.2%	14.0%
MATT BERRY	2,925	\$95,390	38.3%	0.9%	0.7%	45.1%	47.0%	24.4%
MAYFIELD	2,005	\$55,687	13.2%	1.0%	0.5%	9.0%	13.0%	19.4%
MAYLIEWAN	3,755	\$86,962	40.0%	2.5%	0.3%	46.6%	52.1%	22.4%
MCCAULEY	4,135	\$22,109	34.1%	5.6%	0.5%	31.9%	38.3%	12.1%
MCKERNAN	2,505	\$58,427	10.4%	2.0%	5.6%	16.4%	14.8%	20.7%
MCLEOD	2,395	\$78,392	17.8%	0.0%	0.4%	18.0%	26.1%	24.8%
MCQUEEN	1,780	\$48,852	9.8%	1.1%	0.6%	5.3%	14.0%	36.7%
MEADOWLARK PARK	2,755	\$60,724	18.1%	0.9%	0.0%	8.7%	21.4%	28.5%
MENISA	2,810	\$76,840	18.5%	1.6%	0.9%	19.9%	24.2%	19.8%
MEYOKUMIN	3,060	\$65,628	27.8%	3.1%	0.7%	33.9%	27.3%	19.2%
MEYONOHK	2,980	\$59,706	28.4%	3.7%	0.0%	34.2%	30.2%	18.8%
MICHAELS PARK	2,170	\$56,587	29.5%	5.5%	0.0%	33.4%	30.9%	16.9%
MILL WOODS								
TOWN CENTRE	930	\$38,754	22.5%	6.4%	0.0%	17.6%	23.5%	32.8%
MILLER	2,845	\$73,544	29.3%	1.9%	0.5%	31.8%	33.9%	17.6%
MINCHAU	3,300	\$66,166	31.1%	10.0%	0.6%	33.6%	37.9%	16.1%
MONTROSE	3,065	\$42,740	16.3%	4.4%	0.5%	15.8%	22.8%	18.0%
NE Industrial	220	n/a	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	11.4%	9.1%	23.1%
NEWTON	3,075	\$49,441	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%	28.5%	25.9%
NORTH GLENORA	1,890	\$63,997	13.5%	1.9%	0.0%	5.6%	14.3%	23.2%
NORTHMOUNT	3,025	\$60,623	32.8%	1.5%	0.7%	24.0%	41.1%	28.7%
NW Industrial	420	\$41,306	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	10.7%	22.8%
OGILVIE RIDGE	1,785	\$109,550	28.2%	3.1%	2.0%	27.5%	29.1%	20.5%
OLESKIW	3,030	\$128,272	21.6%	1.0%	0.0%	17.0%	23.9%	27.0%
OLIVER	17,310	\$38,494	21.7%	4.9%	2.2%	17.0%	24.1%	22.5%
ORMSBY PLACE	5,595	\$68,571	23.5%	4.5%	0.5%	25.6%	23.5%	16.8%
OTTEWELL	5,895	\$67,799	13.7%	1.1%	0.4%	6.6%	16.1%	27.7%
OVERLANDERS	2,855	\$56,334	17.7%	3.2%	0.0%	15.2%	17.7%	17.9%
OXFORD	2,775	\$88,619	34.2%	2.0%	0.5%	42.0%	42.7%	22.4%
OZERNA	4,775	\$82,016	39.5%	2.8%	0.4%	49.1%	52.6%	23.3%
PARKALLEN	2,090	\$64,596	18.2%	3.8%	1.2%	8.2%	11.7%	26.7%

Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45, *cont'd...*

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-Official Languages	2nd Generation
PARKDALE	3,395	\$38,936	28.6%	6.6%	0.6%	28.0%	34.0%	19.8%
PARKVIEW	3,270	\$84,552	13.1%	0.3%	0.0%	8.2%	11.9%	27.1%
PATRICIA HEIGHTS	1,760	\$67,553	17.0%	9.1%	2.0%	4.8%	17.9%	18.8%
PLEASANTVIEW	3,695	\$50,591	21.8%	4.2%	1.6%	14.6%	23.8%	21.1%
POLLARD MEADOWS	4,475	\$61,490	29.4%	7.6%	0.6%	36.1%	32.0%	20.0%
POTTER GREENS	1,445	\$108,188	19.4%	3.1%	1.0%	22.1%	23.9%	20.0%
PRINCE CHARLES	1,375	\$50,372	13.1%	5.5%	1.1%	10.2%	20.4%	21.5%
PRINCE RUPERT	1,210	\$40,766	29.6%	5.3%	0.8%	15.6%	32.9%	18.4%
QUEEN ALEXANDRA	4,545	\$37,899	17.3%	4.1%	5.5%	18.5%	22.9%	19.7%
QUEEN MARY PARK	6,295	\$33,270	28.4%	10.5%	3.5%	32.6%	35.2%	14.6%
QUESNELL HEIGHTS	405	\$145,814	9.9%	3.7%	0.0%	2.4%	7.3%	29.7%
RAMSAY HEIGHTS	3,425	\$86,496	23.5%	3.8%	0.9%	20.6%	29.6%	25.6%
RHATIGAN RIDGE	3,585	\$135,423	26.1%	4.2%	1.4%	34.2%	30.7%	25.7%
RICHFIELD	3,265	\$46,880	32.9%	10.9%	0.9%	37.8%	33.8%	15.4%
RICHFORD	525	\$96,983	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	41.0%	43.4%	23.5%
RIDEAU PARK	1,750	\$50,806	27.4%	6.3%	0.0%	18.9%	26.9%	24.8%
RIO TERRACE	1,325	\$81,605	12.5%	1.9%	0.8%	5.3%	11.3%	23.7%
RITCHIE	3,780	\$44,094	15.2%	1.3%	0.9%	6.9%	15.6%	24.8%
RIVERDALE	2,005	\$70,593	15.0%	2.0%	0.7%	8.2%	12.2%	22.1%
ROSSDALE	875	\$67,350	19.9%	9.1%	0.0%	12.0%	21.1%	27.6%
ROSSLYN	2,675	\$47,672	21.7%	1.1%	0.0%	15.2%	31.8%	27.6%
ROYAL GARDENS	3,415	\$50,973	23.9%	4.0%	1.2%	23.6%	26.6%	22.8%
RUNDLE HEIGHTS	3,545	\$47,034	15.5%	3.1%	1.0%	18.9%	21.3%	22.1%
RURAL NORTH EAST								
NORTH STURGEON	365	\$69,166	20.5%	6.8%	0.0%	21.6%	24.7%	31.6%
RURAL NORTH EAST								
SOUTH STURGEON	835	\$75,177	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	20.5%	14.5%
RURAL NORTH WEST	1,055	\$80,930	31.6%	2.8%	0.0%	39.8%	38.9%	16.0%
RURAL SOUTH EAST	265	\$88,220	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	22.6%	18.8%
RURAL WEST	630	\$113,016	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	22.4%
RURAL WEST BIG								
LAKE	225	n/a	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	27.0%
RUTHERFORD	2,625	\$93,932	20.2%	3.4%	0.8%	20.6%	21.0%	17.3%
SAKAW	4,255	\$71,130	23.3%	5.4%	0.0%	24.2%	22.7%	16.9%
SATOO	3,515	\$71,608	21.1%	3.0%	0.0%	19.9%	25.0%	22.5%
SE Industrial	295	\$64,382	19.0%	3.4%	0.0%	13.6%	22.4%	18.4%
SHERBROOKE	2,390	\$65,518	14.9%	0.4%	0.0%	6.7%	16.1%	19.2%
SHERWOOD	1,330	\$43,166	22.6%	4.2%	0.8%	18.4%	21.1%	18.8%
SIFTON PARK	2,335	\$41,465	26.3%	8.1%	0.4%	26.3%	28.9%	21.3%
SILVER BERRY	5,060	\$73,409	34.8%	9.5%	0.8%	45.4%	40.1%	13.0%
SKYRATTler	2,115	\$52,097	15.6%	1.7%	0.9%	12.7%	16.0%	20.1%
SPRUCE AVENUE	1,765	\$46,896	25.8%	4.8%	1.4%	24.4%	32.6%	22.7%
STEINHauer	2,530	\$71,327	28.3%	3.8%	0.8%	23.2%	26.5%	18.2%
STRATHCONA	8,725	\$41,015	16.9%	4.2%	2.9%	10.1%	18.1%	21.5%
STRATHEARN	2,600	\$36,958	16.2%	1.7%	1.0%	6.9%	13.3%	22.5%
SUDER GREENS	1,375	\$73,490	26.8%	3.3%	0.7%	25.5%	32.6%	13.0%

Data Tables | Part 2, *cont'd...*

Table 45, *cont'd...*

Neighbourhood	Population	Median Household Income	Immigrants	Recent Immigrants	Temporary Residents	Visible Minorities	Non-official Languages	2nd Generation
SUMMERLEA	1,945	\$53,775	24.4%	5.4%	0.0%	25.2%	28.0%	26.6%
SUMMERSIDE	2,160	\$82,588	28.0%	5.3%	0.0%	35.2%	31.0%	17.4%
SWEET GRASS	2,710	\$69,580	21.4%	3.3%	0.9%	20.8%	24.4%	19.2%
TAWA	1,855	\$56,214	31.0%	4.0%	0.0%	27.8%	32.7%	26.7%
TERRA LOSA	2,065	\$40,322	27.6%	1.7%	0.0%	13.0%	31.2%	28.5%
TERRACE HEIGHTS	2,250	\$47,846	19.5%	2.7%	1.1%	13.1%	20.4%	22.8%
TERWILLEGAR SOUTH	1,260	\$92,131	21.8%	7.1%	0.0%	21.8%	22.2%	18.9%
TERWILLEGAR TOWNE	3,795	\$92,492	21.5%	2.0%	2.5%	24.3%	23.9%	21.6%
THE HAMPTONS	1,160	\$80,600	29.4%	6.9%	0.0%	33.3%	27.6%	13.9%
THORNCLIFF	3,500	\$56,250	24.7%	4.1%	1.4%	26.0%	25.9%	19.1%
TIPASKAN	2,995	\$47,186	30.6%	9.2%	0.5%	36.5%	35.7%	17.5%
TWEDDLE PLACE	3,190	\$55,138	35.0%	13.8%	1.4%	34.5%	37.8%	17.1%
TWIN BROOKS	6,620	\$106,726	29.8%	2.3%	0.9%	34.8%	35.0%	25.6%
VIRGINIA PARK	685	\$26,935	11.7%	0.0%	1.5%	11.7%	32.8%	39.7%
WEDGEWOOD HEIGHTS	1,605	\$133,255	33.0%	1.6%	0.6%	41.1%	37.1%	22.4%
WEINLOS	3,635	\$73,093	33.3%	8.3%	0.4%	45.3%	38.7%	18.3%
WELLINGTON	3,065	\$53,705	11.9%	0.3%	0.5%	11.1%	15.1%	22.6%
WEST JASPER PLACE	3,195	\$37,795	27.0%	8.6%	0.6%	25.2%	31.7%	17.7%
WEST MEADOWLARK PARK	2,920	\$54,172	20.9%	3.9%	0.0%	16.1%	20.5%	23.3%
WESTBROOK ESTATES	1,410	\$95,701	26.0%	13.9%	2.1%	30.5%	28.7%	18.7%
WESTMOUNT	5,810	\$48,020	15.1%	3.2%	0.8%	11.4%	13.8%	17.3%
WESTRIDGE	1,525	\$126,664	16.4%	0.0%	1.6%	6.9%	15.4%	26.7%
WESTVIEW VILLAGE	2,395	\$57,386	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.8%	18.1%
WESTWOOD	2,965	\$31,972	17.5%	2.2%	2.2%	13.5%	22.1%	13.2%
WILD ROSE	5,210	\$89,957	34.7%	6.6%	1.2%	49.6%	40.6%	16.4%
WINDERMERE ESTATES	195	n/a	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	15.4%	19.4%
WINDSOR PARK	1,305	\$128,409	22.2%	2.3%	3.8%	19.2%	16.0%	22.0%
WOODCROFT	2,540	\$35,908	13.8%	0.8%	0.4%	6.7%	14.4%	28.2%
YORK	3,830	\$57,868	17.9%	1.7%	0.0%	16.9%	28.7%	23.6%

Part 3 | Edmonton Social Health Index

All of the data presented in Parts 1 and 2 give a comprehensive look at multiple social factors that affect Edmontonians. However, it can be difficult to gain a cohesive sense of how the city has changed from such a wide and varied array of data.

The Edmonton Social Health Index is an attempt to generate such an overarching view based on a selection of key social features.

Social Health Indicators

In this edition of *Tracking the Trends*, we have chosen to include the same 25 social health indicators that were used in the 2009 edition. Several of the indicators use census data which is only available every five years. Projections from the 2006 Census have been done. For these indicators, we expect to be able to include actual 2011 census data in future editions.

The 25 indicators can be grouped into five broad categories:

- ♦ Population Growth and Health
- ♦ Personal and Family Stability
- ♦ Personal and Family Financial Security
- ♦ Community Safety
- ♦ Participation and Environment

Calculation of the Index

To calculate the index, the data for each indicator is *normalized*; this means that it is converted from a raw number to a rate representing the number of instances per unit of the population. The normalized data are then converted to an index value based on the benchmark year of 1993. As the situation improves or worsens over time for each indicator, the indicator value rises or falls in response. The index values are then aggregated on an annual basis to form the composite index. The index thereby reflects the collective changes in the individual indicator values.

The composite index gives equal weight to each indicator. We extrapolate values for years in which data is missing for an indicator in order to ensure that this equal weighting is maintained for all years. Projections and estimates are clearly indicated in all tables and charts.

the TREND Markers

the TREND Direction	the TREND Value
 Numbers/value increasing	 positive trend / situation improving
 Numbers/value decreasing	 negative trend / situation worsening
 No historical trend / situation stable	 neutral / positive and negative aspects

Section A | Social Health Indicators

- the TRENDS:*
- ⊖ population health trends mixed
 - ⊕ personal and family stability improved overall
 - ⊕ financial stability trends generally improved or stable
 - ⊕ community safety improved overall
 - ⊖ participation and environment trends mixed

Why is the Social Health Index Important?

A composite index provides an opportunity to gain an overall impression of the social health of a city. In addition, the indicators included represent some of the effects of the social trends discussed throughout this document. For example:

- ♦ Life expectancy and premature deaths give a basic indication of quality of life and population health.
- ♦ Suicide rates may reflect the level of social cohesion in a community.
- ♦ Child welfare caseloads and family disputes may reflect levels of stress in marginalized families.

- ♦ Crime rates are a basic indication of community safety.
- ♦ Voter turnout may reflect the level of citizen participation in the community.

The values comprising the index are, of course, not an exhaustive list of social health indicators. However, they do help us to gain a general sense of how Edmonton’s overall social health is changing.

Combined with the social and economic indicators in Part 1, the index will help us to make informed judgments of the overall social health of Edmonton.

The 25 Social Health Indicators

The following 25 key indicators measure different aspects of personal, family and community well-being.

Population Health

- 1 Life Expectancy
- 2 Premature Deaths
- 3 Low Birth-Weight Babies
- 4 Infant Mortality
- 5 Sexually Transmitted Infections

Personal & Family Stability

- 6 Suicide Rate
- 7 Crisis Support Calls
- 8 Teen Birth Rate
- 9 Child & Family Services Caseloads
- 10 Reports of Family Disputes
- 11 Divorced / Separated Families

Personal & Family Financial Security

- 12 Median Family Income
- 13 Personal Bankruptcy Rate
- 14 Food Bank Use
- 15 Percentage of Families Living Below LICO
- 16 Depth of Poverty
- 17 Lone-Parent Households
- 18 Core Housing Need
- 19 Unemployment Rate
- 20 Post-Secondary Educational Attainment
- 21 Student Dropout Rate

Community Safety

- 22 Property Crime Rate
- 23 Violent Crime Rate

Participation & Environment

- 24 Voter Turnout
- 25 Commuting by Transit, Bike, or Walking

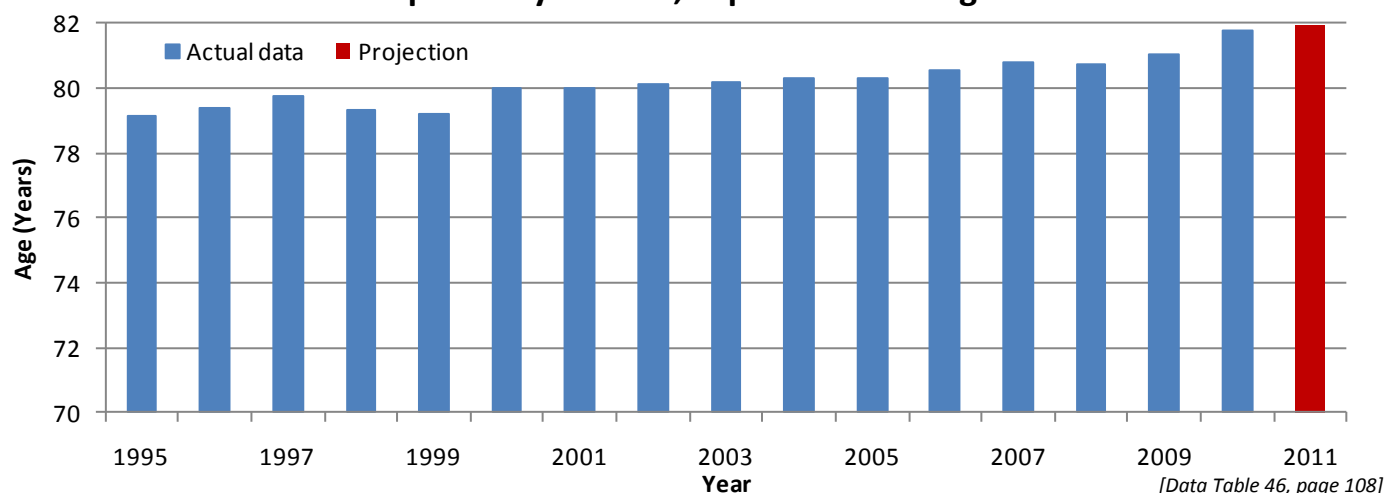
Population Health

the TRENDS:   life expectancy increased
   premature deaths declining

Three out of five indicators of population growth and health have deteriorated over the past decade.

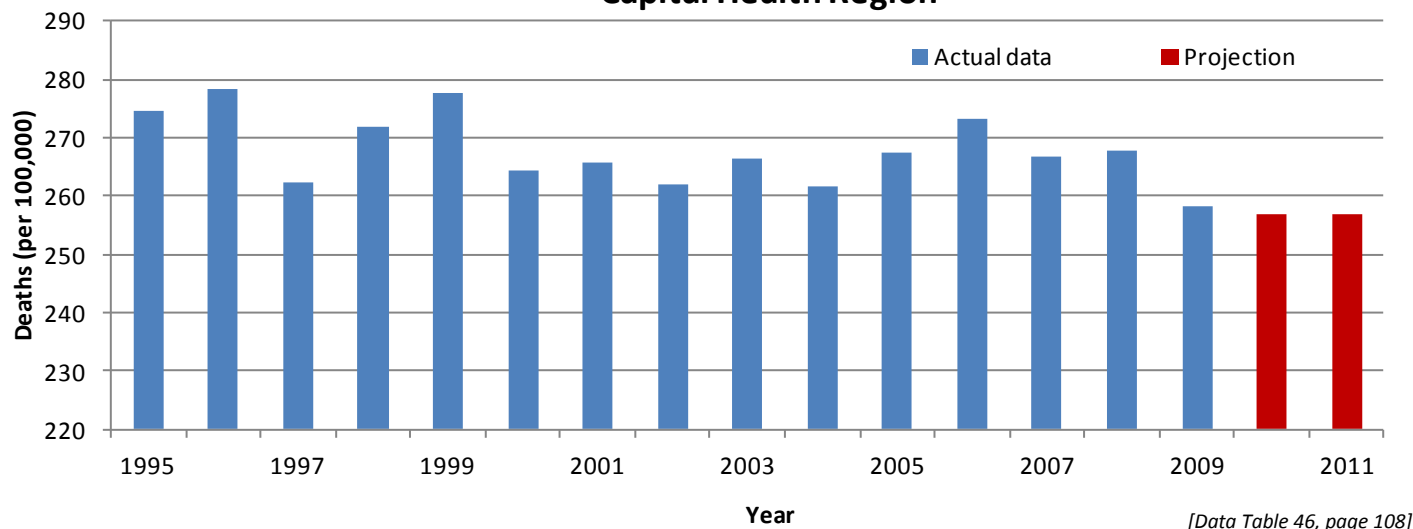
- ♦ The average life expectancy of Capital Health Region residents increased by 1.8 years from 2000 to 2010.
- ♦ Based on the rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we expect life expectancy to continue to increase in 2011.

Life Expectancy at Birth, Capital Health Region



- ♦ While there was some fluctuation over the past decade, the rate of premature deaths (deaths before the age of 75) in the Capital Health Region decreased 7.0% between 1999 and 2009.
- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2009, we project that premature deaths will continue to decrease in 2011.

Number of Premature Deaths (before 75 years), per 100,000 population, Capital Health Region



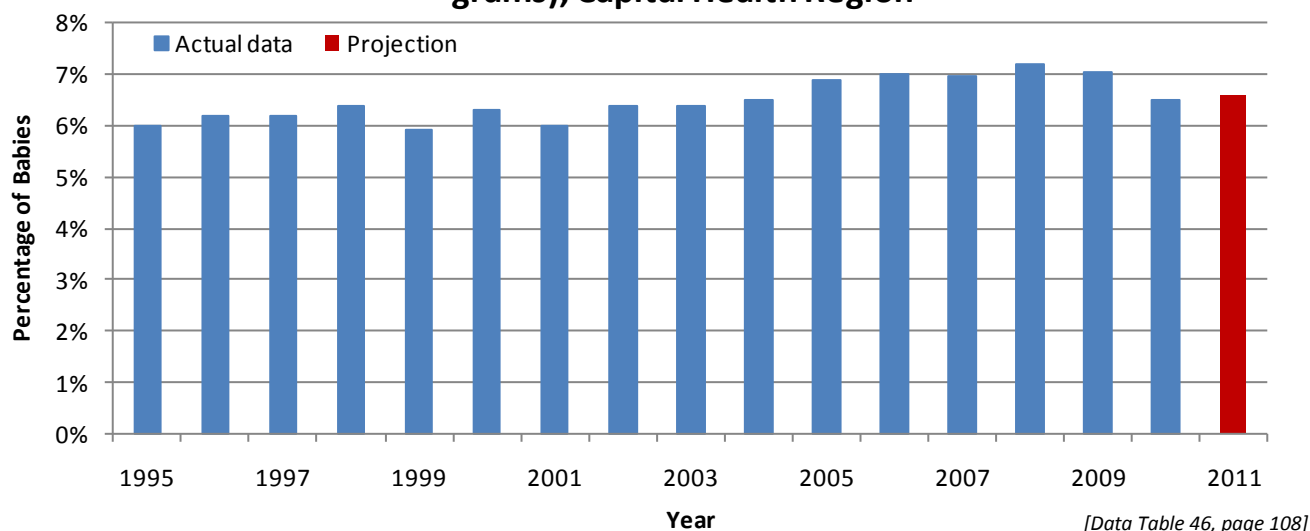
Population Health, *cont'd...*

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊖ low birth-weight incidence increasing
 ↑ ⊖ infant mortality increased

Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of low birth-weight babies born in the Capital Health Region increased 0.2 percentage points.

- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we project the proportion of babies born with low birth weights will increase slightly in 2011.

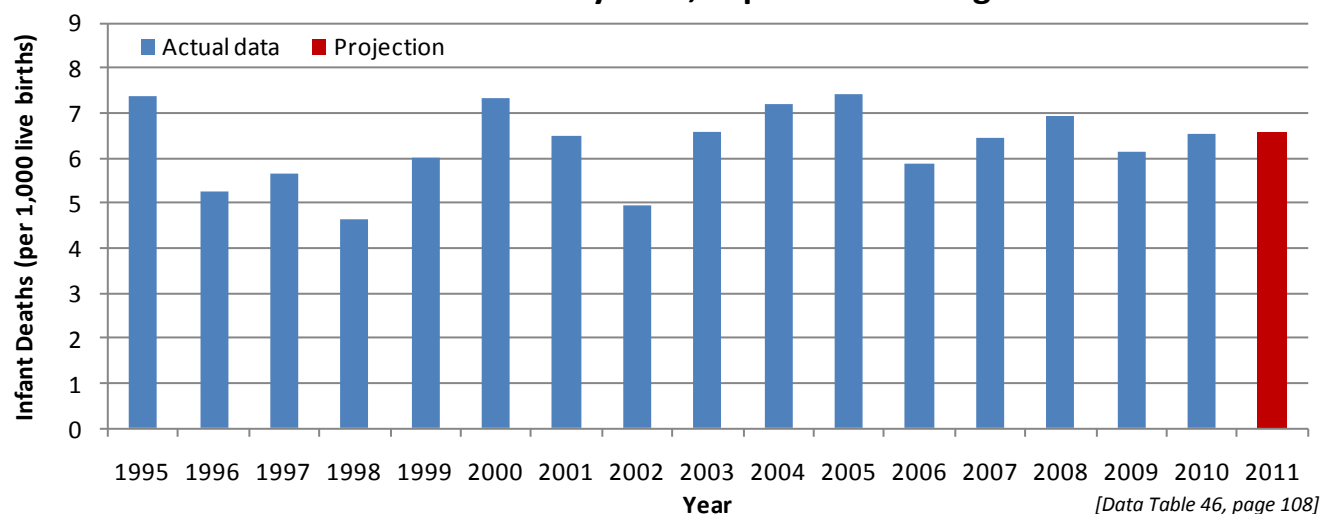
Percentage of Low Birth-Weight Babies (Live Births less than 2,500 grams), Capital Health Region



The infant mortality rate in the Capital Health Region was 10.8% lower in 2010 than in 2000.

- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we project that the infant mortality rate will increase slightly in 2011.

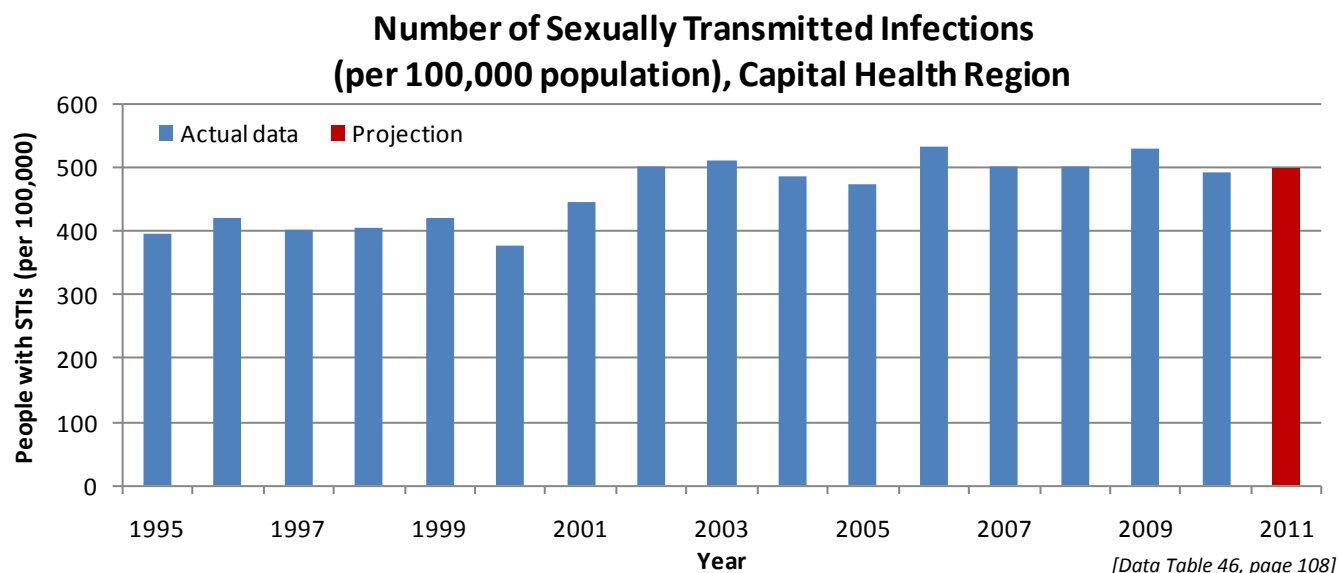
Infant Mortality Rate, Capital Health Region



Population Health, *cont'd...*

the **TRENDS:** ↑ ⊖ incidence of sexually transmitted infections increasing

- ♦ The overall rate of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) increased 30.3% from 2000 to 2010.
- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we expect STIs to become more prevalent in 2011.



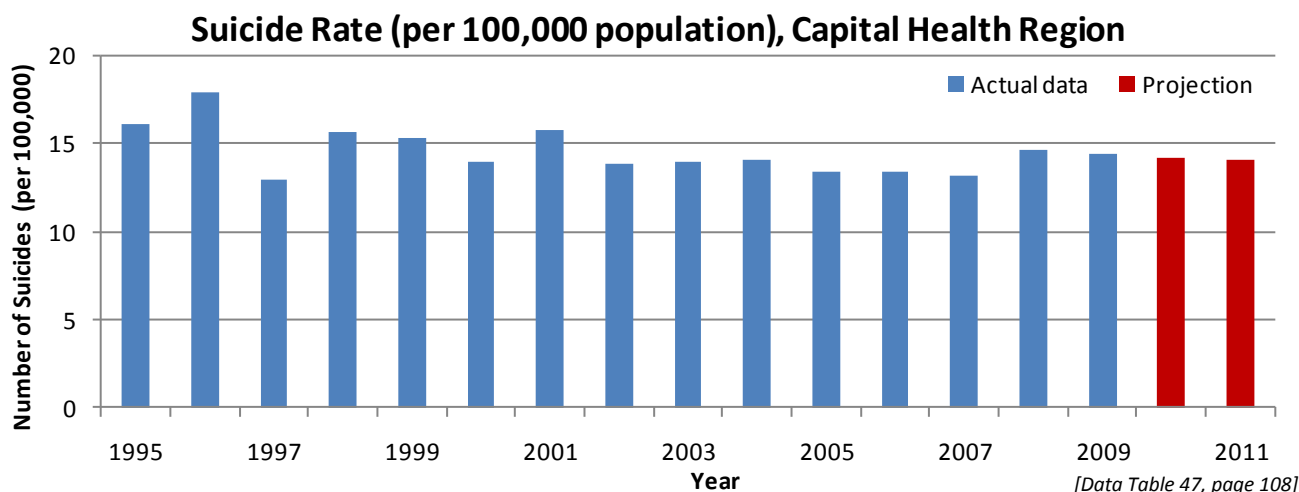
Note: Comparisons between 1993-1999 data and 2000-2006 data should be made with caution. Earlier data (obtained from the 2002 Edition of *Tracking the Trends*) is for the City of Edmonton, while 2000 onward is for the Capital Health Region. Data prior to 2000 was unavailable for the Health Region.

Personal & Family Stability

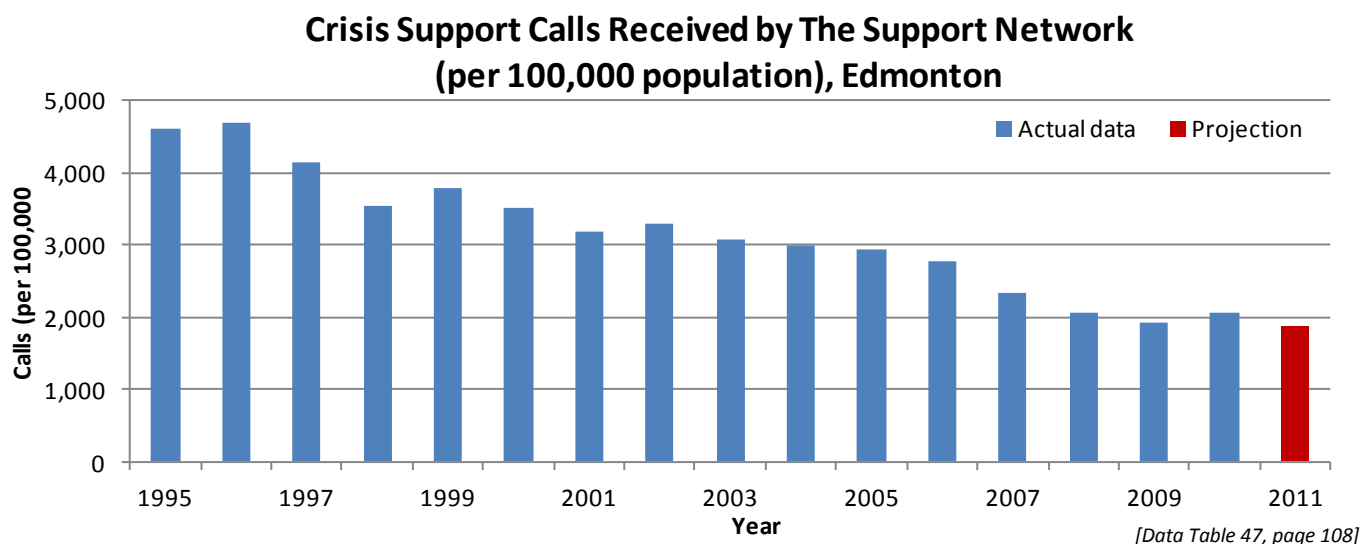
the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ suicide rate decreased
↓ ⊕ crisis support calls declining

The trends for five out of the six indicators of personal and family stability experienced by individuals and families are positive.

- ♦ The suicide rate for the Capital Health Region increased 3.2% between 2000 and 2009.
- ♦ Based on the rate of change from 1995 to 2009, we project that the suicide rate will decrease in 2010 and 2011.



- ♦ Crisis-related calls received by the Support Network decreased 41.8% over the ten years from 2000 to 2010.
- ♦ Based on the rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we project that the number of crisis support calls received by the Support Network will decrease in 2011.
- ♦ The decline in crisis support calls may, in part, be a result of the Support Network's launch of 211 Edmonton—which has gained a high profile—and its online Live Crisis Chat service, in 2004.
- ♦ The Support Network has observed that while the number of calls are decreasing, the proportion of high-risk (e.g. suicide, violence) and multiple-risk calls has increased.



Note: Data from 2001-2010 includes distress-related calls to the 211 call line (formerly the Information & Referral Line). The Support Network estimates that 10% to 15% of calls to 211 are crisis-related—we have assumed a 10% distress call rate to 211.

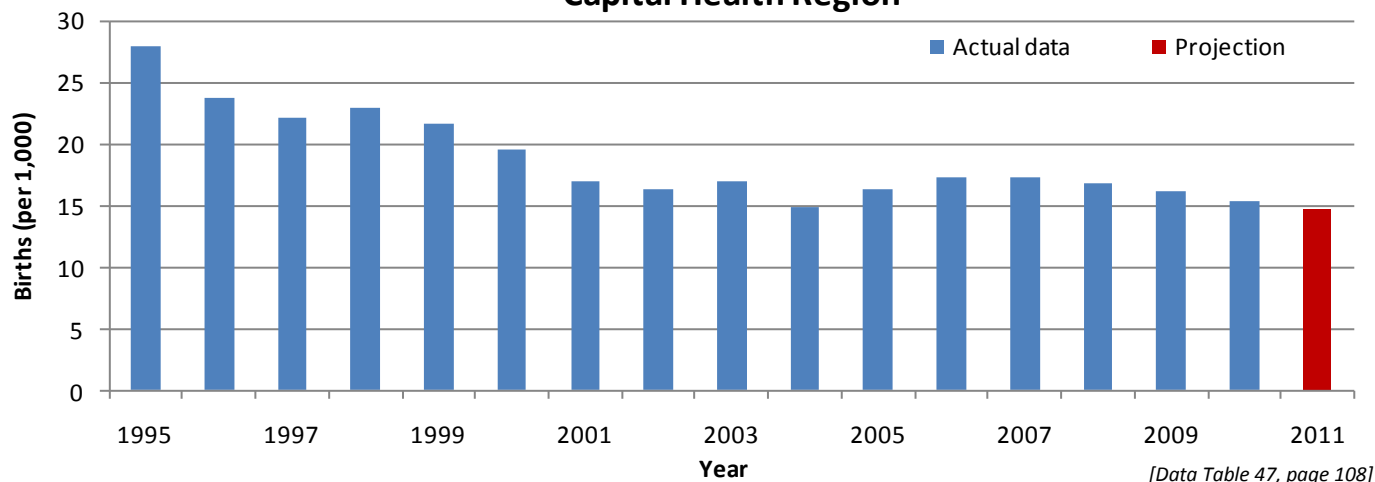
Personal & Family Stability, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ teen births decreasing
 - ↓ ⊕ child & family services cases declining

The incidence of teen births decreased 21.7% from 2000 to 2010.

- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we project that the teen birth rate will decrease in 2011.

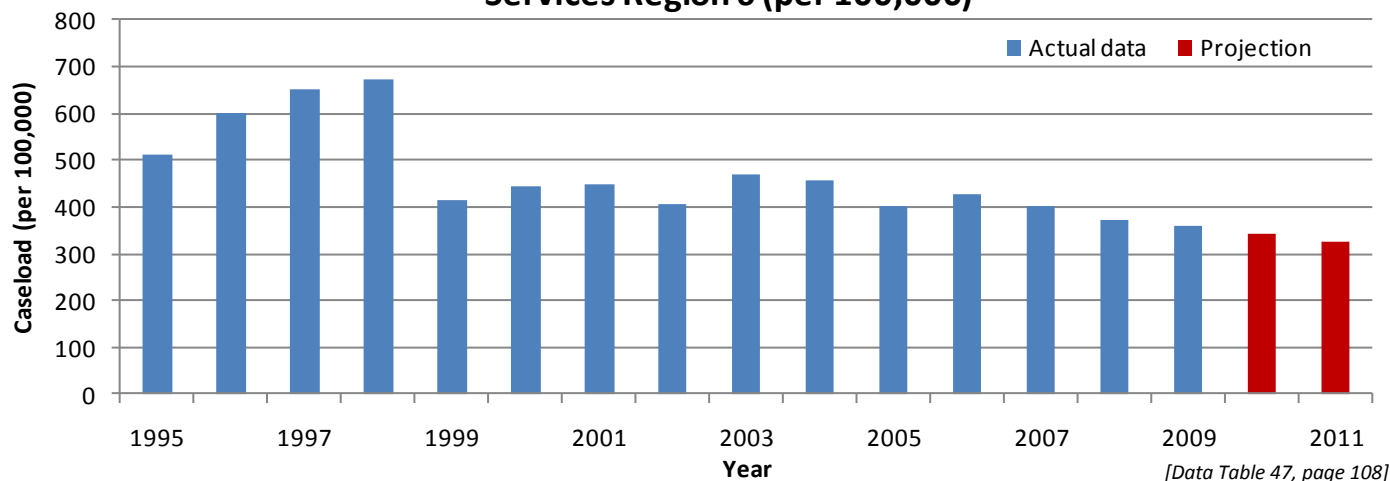
**Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years),
Capital Health Region**



The average monthly caseload for Child and Family Services in the Edmonton Region decreased 12.7% from 1999 to 2009.

- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2009, we project that the average monthly caseload will decrease in 2010 and 2011.

**Average Monthly Child & Family Services Caseloads, Child & Family
Services Region 6 (per 100,000)**



Note: Figures are based on fiscal years - for example, 2005 represents the 2005/06 fiscal year.

Note: Region boundaries changed 1998/99 and 2003/04, so comparisons before and after these changes must be made with some caution. Rates are based on population estimates of the region boundaries reported by Edmonton & Area Child & Family Services.

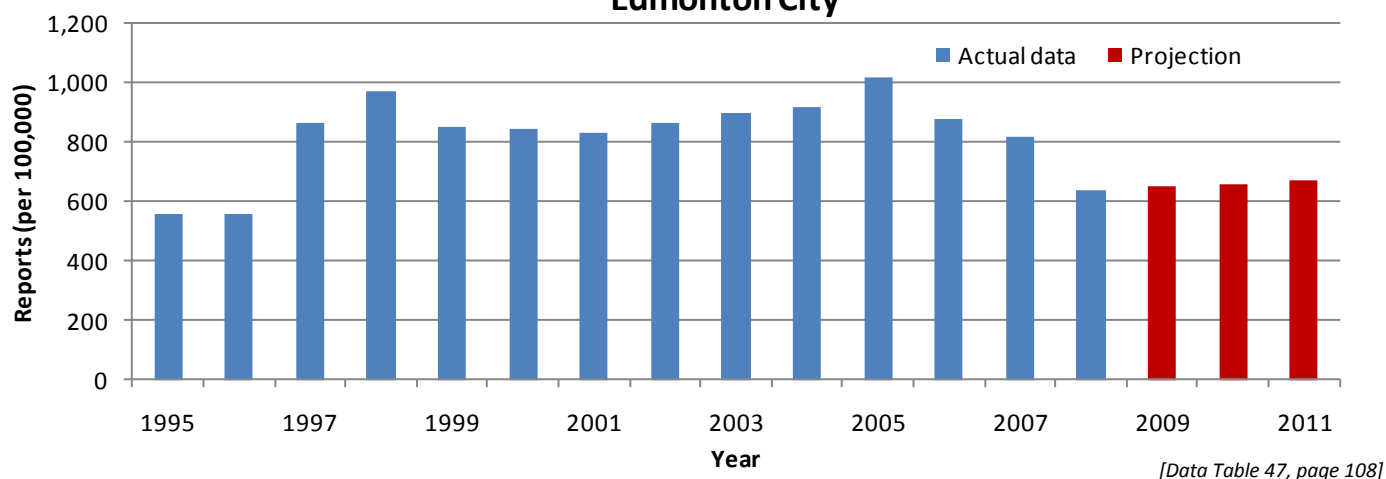
Personal & Family Stability, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ family disputes slowly increasing
 - ◆ ⊙ number of divorced and separated persons stable

The rate of family disputes reported to the Edmonton Police Service declined 24.7% from 2000 to 2008.

- ◆ However, based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2008, we project that reported family disputes will slightly increase from 2009 onward.

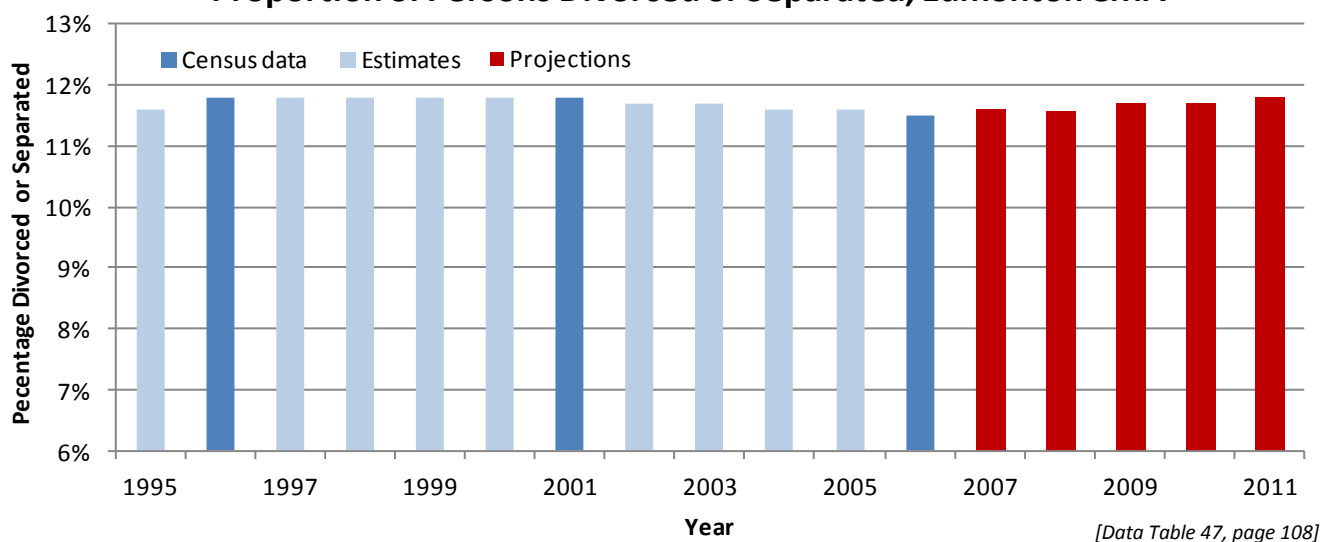
**Reports of Family Disputes to Edmonton Police Services (per 100,000),
Edmonton City**



Between the 1996 and 2006 census, the proportion of persons who were divorced or separated remained relatively stable, decreasing by a minor 0.3 percentage points.

- ◆ Based on the overall rate of change from 1991 to 2006 [see Table 47, page 108], we project that the proportion of divorced or separated people will increase slightly by the next census in 2011.

Proportion of Persons Divorced or Separated, Edmonton CMA



Financial Security

- the TRENDS:*
- ↑ ⊕ median family income increased (*graph on page 42*)
 - ↓ ⊕ fewer persons living in low income families (*graph on page 54*)
 - ↓ ⊕ depth of poverty reduced slightly (*graph on page 56*)
 - ◆ ⊙ number of lone-parent families same (*graph on page 5*)
 - ◆ ⊙ core housing need stable (*graph on page 31*)
 - ↑ ⊖ unemployment rate recently increased (*graph on page 19*)
 - ↑ ⊕ educational attainment increased (*graph on page 16*)
 - ↓ ⊕ student dropout rate decreased (*graph on page 14*)

Generally, Edmontonians have experienced improved financial stability over the past decade, as evidenced by the data presented in earlier sections:

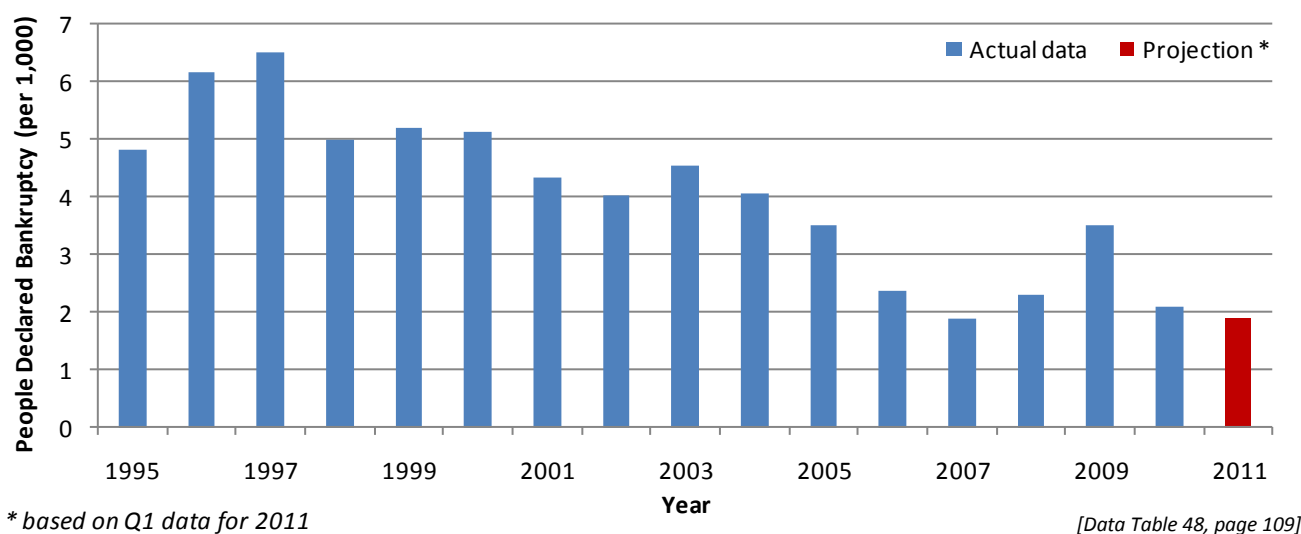
- ◆ The median family income increased 23.2% between 1999 and 2009, to \$56,800 per year. [*see page 42*]
- ◆ The proportion of families living below the Low Income Cut-off After-tax (LICO AT) decreased 3.5 percentage points from 1999 to 2009; 10.5% of families in Edmonton lived in poverty in 2009. [*see page 54*]
- ◆ The average depth of poverty decreased 0.7% between 1999 and 2009; the average low income family earned 33.1% per year less than the LICO AT. [*see page 56*]
- ◆ There were 84,000 lone-parent families living in Edmonton in 2009—14,000 more than in 1997. [*see page 5*] As shown on page 54, lone-parent families are more likely to be living in low income than other family types.
- ◆ The proportion of households in core housing need declined slightly from 11.0% in 1997 to 10.6% in 2007. [*see page 31*]
- ◆ The recent economic downturn lead to a significant increase in unemployment. The unemployment rate in Edmonton in 2011 so far was 5.6%; this change effectively erased the progress made between 2000 and 2008, during which time the unemployment rate declined 1.9 percentage points to 3.7%. [*see page 19*]
- ◆ The proportion of Edmonton's population that had completed some form of post-secondary education increased from 38.8% in 1996 to 52.3% in 2006. [*see page 16*] As discussed on page 13, educational attainment has a significant impact on the earning potential and financial stability of individuals.
- ◆ The average student drop out rate for Edmonton's Public and Catholic school systems decreased 0.5 percentage points between the 1999/00 and 2009/10 school years. [*see page 14*]

Financial Security, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ bankruptcy rates decreased
 - ↓ ⊕ food bank use recently increased

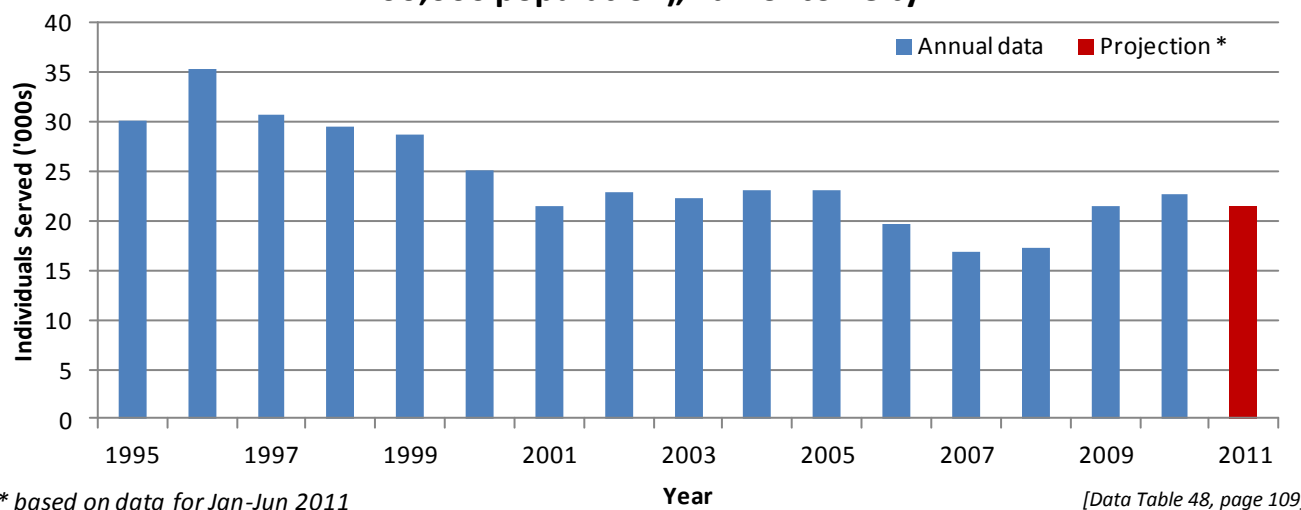
- From 2000 to 2008, the personal bankruptcy rate in the Edmonton CMA decreased 55.1%. However, the recent economic downturn led to an increase in personal bankruptcy in 2009.
- Based on the partial statistics for 2011, we project that the bankruptcy rate for the year will be 9.5% lower than in 2010.

Consumer (Personal) Bankruptcy Rate (per 1,000), Edmonton CMA



- From 2000 to 2007, the rate of food bank use (per 100,000 population) in Edmonton decreased 32.8%. The recent downturn in the economy led to an increased need for food hampers from 2008 into the current year of 2011.
- Based on the average monthly number of users as of June 2011, we project that food bank use will be 4.8% lower than in 2010 by the end of the year.

Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank (per 100,000 population), Edmonton City



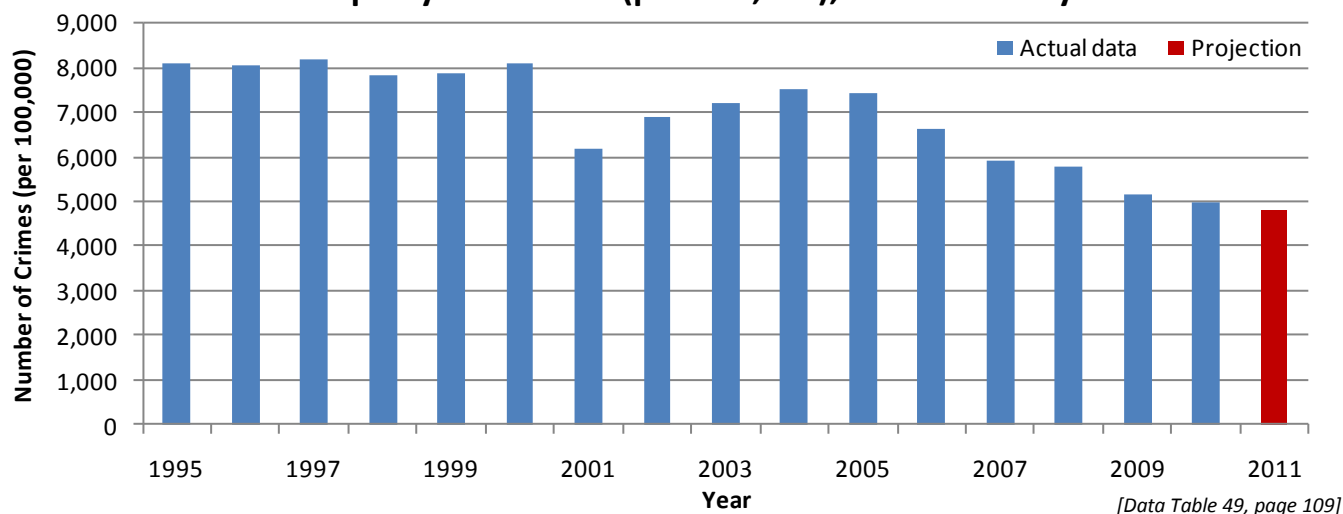
Community Safety

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ property crime declining
 ↓ ⊕ violent crime declining

Both of the indicators of community safety have exhibited positive trends over the past decade.

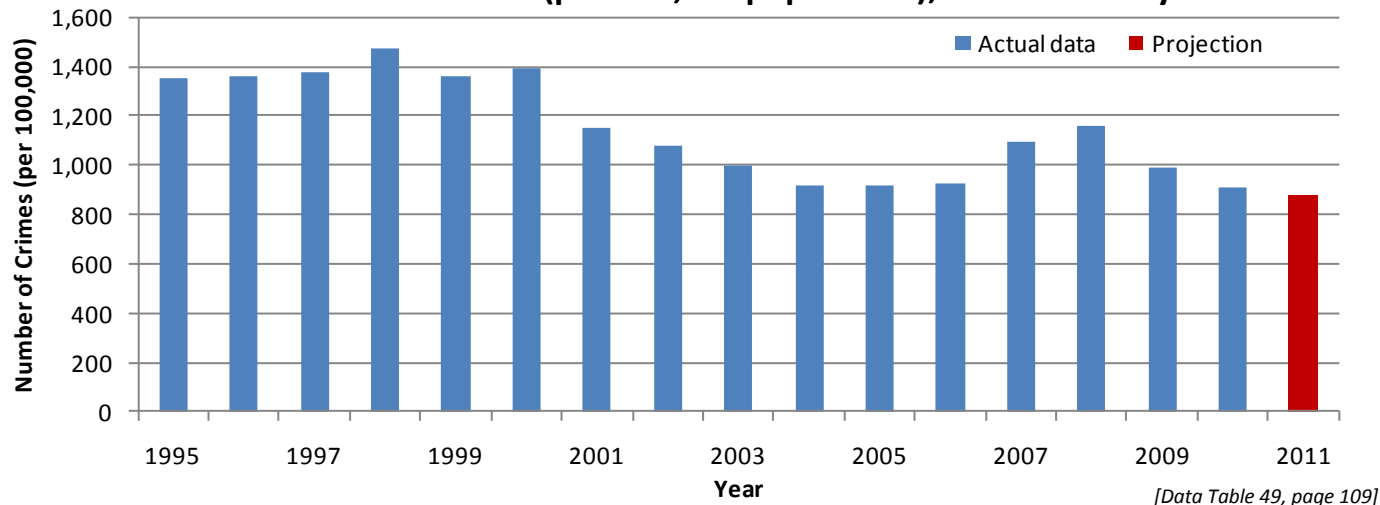
- ♦ The rate of property crime in Edmonton decreased 38.1% from 2000 to 2010.
- ♦ Based on the overall rate of change from 1995 to 2010, we project that the property crime rate will decrease in 2011.

Property Crime Rate (per 100,000), Edmonton City



- ♦ The rate of violent crime decreased by one-third (34.5%) between 2000 and 2010.
- ♦ Based on partial year data for 2011, we project that the violent crime rate will decrease in 2011.
- ♦ Edmonton is experiencing a record number of homicides in 2011. However, homicides make up only a small percentage of overall violent crime, the rate of which continues to slowly decline.

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 population), Edmonton City



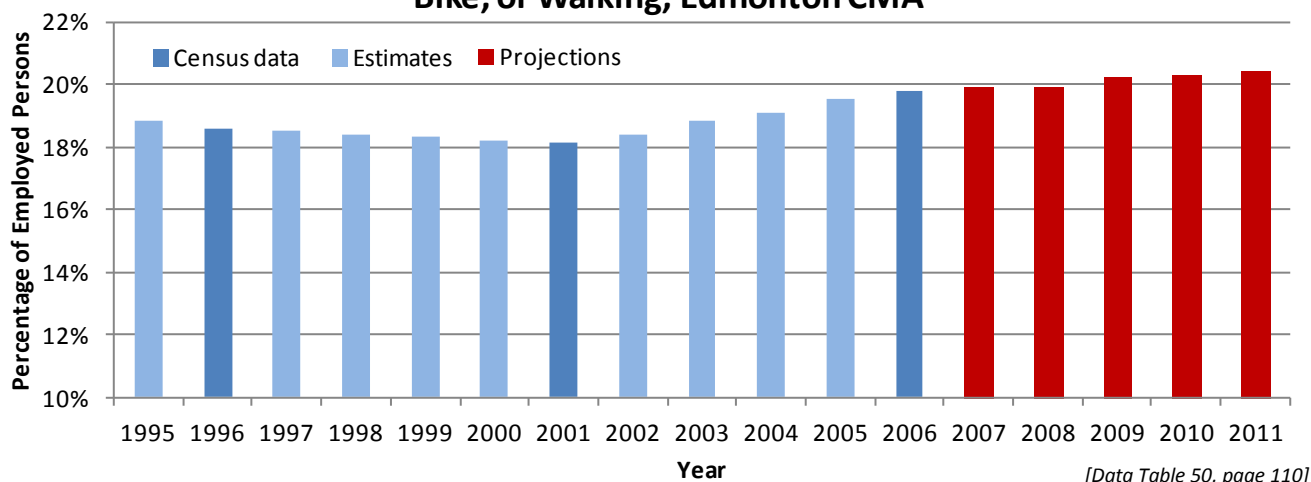
Participation & Environment

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ low-impact commuting increasing modestly
 ↓ ⊖ voter turnout decreased

The indicators of participation and environment have exhibited mixed trends over the past decade.

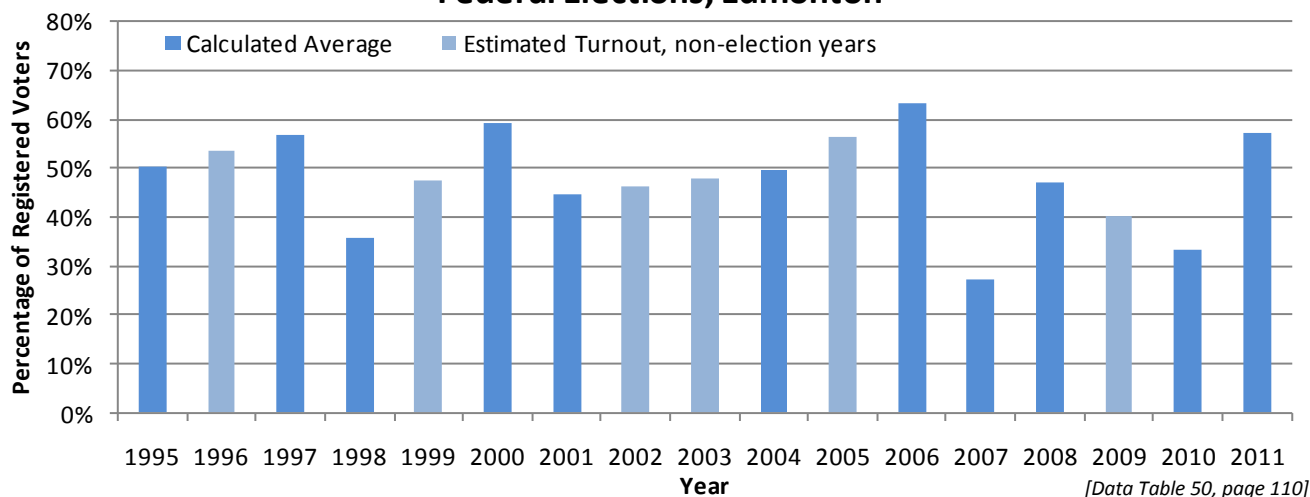
- Between the 1996 and 2006 census, the proportion of commuters walking, biking, or taking transit to work increased slightly, by 1.2 percentage points.
- Based on the overall rate of change from 1996 to 2006, we project that the proportion of people using commuting methods with a lower environmental impact will increase slightly by the next census in 2011.

Proportion of Employed Persons Commuting to Work by Transit, Bike, or Walking, Edmonton CMA



- The calculated average voter turnout in Edmonton increased 7.0 percentage points between 1995 and 2011.
- It is important to note, however, that the calculated average turnout masks the variation that exists between federal, provincial and municipal elections. Please refer to Table 55 [page 112] to view voter turnout data for each election type.

Calculated Average Voter Turnout for Municipal, Provincial, & Federal Elections, Edmonton



Data Tables | Part 3, Section A

Table 46: Population Growth & Health Indicators

Year	Life Expectancy (years)	Premature Deaths (per 100,000)	LBW Babies (% live births less than 2,500 grams)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Sexually Transmitted Infections
1995	79.2	275	6.0%	7.38	397
1996	79.4	278	6.2%	5.24	421
1997	79.8	262	6.2%	5.64	402
1998	79.3	272	6.4%	4.65	405
1999	79.2	278	5.9%	6.01	421
2000	80.0	264	6.3%	7.32	377
2001	80.0	266	6.0%	6.51	445
2002	80.1	262	6.4%	4.96	502
2003	80.2	266	6.4%	6.58	510
2004	80.3	261	6.5%	7.22	486
2005	80.3	267	6.9%	7.43	474
2006	80.5	273	7.0%	5.86	533
2007	80.8	267	7.0%	6.46	502
2008	80.8	268	7.2%	6.93	503
2009	81.0	258	7.1%	6.16	529
2010	81.8	* 258	6.5%	6.53	491
2011	* 81.9	* 257	* 6.6%	* 6.58	* 500

* Projection based on existing data. Calculated using linear trend line (slope).

[Source: Alberta Health Services]

Table 47: Personal & Family Stability Indicators

Year	Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	Crisis Support Calls (per 100,000)	Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years)	Average Monthly Child & Family Services Caseloads (per 100,000)	Reported Family Disputes (per 100,000)	Divorce/Separation Rate
1993	18.0	5,128	31.4	433.33	897.29	** 11.1%
1994	16.4	5,179	29.5	446.11	466.31	** 11.4%
1995	16.0	4,625	27.9	509.86	555.65	** 11.6%
1996	18.0	4,682	23.7	600.35	556.87	11.8%
1997	12.9	4,150	22.1	653.66	861.29	** 11.8%
1998	15.7	3,537	23.0	672.86	972.96	** 11.8%
1999	15.3	3,779	21.7	412.73	851.48	** 11.8%
2000	13.9	3,528	19.6	446.10	846.29	** 11.8%
2001	15.7	3,190	17.1	446.92	833.65	11.8%
2002	13.9	3,284	16.4	406.06	866.21	** 11.7%
2003	14.0	3,087	17.0	468.20	899.06	** 11.7%
2004	14.1	2,986	14.8	457.25	917.71	** 11.6%
2005	13.4	2,931	16.4	401.30	1015.45	** 11.6%
2006	13.4	2,788	17.3	425.72	878.18	11.5%
2007	13.1	2,344	17.4	403.33	814.23	* 11.6%
2008	14.6	2,068	16.8	370.44	636.89	* 11.6%
2009	14.4	1,929	16.2	360.39	* 647.57	* 11.7%
2010	* 14.2	2,052	15.3	* 343.76	* 658.25	* 11.7%
2011	* 14.1	* 1,877	* 14.6	* 327.13	* 668.92	* 11.8%

* Projection based on existing data. Calculated using linear trend line (slope).

** Estimates. Calculated by dividing the difference between census years by the number of intervening years.

[Sources: Alberta Children's Services, Alberta Health Services, City of Edmonton, Edmonton Police Service & The Support Network]

Table 48: Personal & Family Financial Security Indicators

Year	Bankruptcy Rate (per 1,000)	Food Bank Use (per 100,000)
1993	2.7	19,622.04
1994	3.2	26,997.43
1995	4.8	30,011.45
1996	6.2	35,234.28
1997	6.5	30,657.14
1998	5.0	29,478.54
1999	5.2	28,765.63
2000	5.1	25,147.63
2001	4.4	21,397.56
2002	4.0	22,773.42
2003	4.5	22,351.44
2004	4.0	23,012.45
2005	3.5	23,093.22
2006	2.4	19,638.76
2007	1.9	16,888.03
2008	2.3	17,143.40
2009	3.5	21,368.57
2010	2.1	22,612.38
2011	* 1.9	** 21,518.43

* Projection based on data from first quarter 2011.

** Projection based on data from January to June 2011.

[Sources: Edmonton's Food Bank & Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada]

Table 49: Community Safety Indicators

Year	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)
1995	8,073	1,351
1996	8,039	1,361
1997	8,199	1,379
1998	7,813	1,472
1999	7,878	1,364
2000	8,080	1,395
2001	6,164	1,153
2002	6,895	1,082
2003	7,186	997
2004	7,492	918
2005	7,410	918
2006	6,603	929
2007	5,931	1,096
2008	5,781	1,156
2009	5,514	1,005
2010	4,999	913
2011	* 4,800	** 859

* Projection based on existing data. Calculated using linear trend line (slope).

** Projection based on data from January to June 2011.

[Source: Edmonton Police Service]

Table 50: Participation & Environment Indicators

Year	% of Commuters (Transit, Walk, Bike)	Voter Turnout			
		Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Average
1995	n/a	50.3%	-	-	50.3%
1996	18.6%	-	-	-	** 53.5%
1997	** 18.5%	-	56.1%	57.4%	56.8%
1998	** 18.4%	35.7%	-	-	35.7%
1999	** 18.3%	-	-	-	** 47.5%
2000	** 18.2%	-	-	59.3%	59.3%
2001	18.1%	35.2%	54.0%	-	44.6%
2002	** 18.4%	-	-	-	** 46.3%
2003	** 18.8%	-	-	-	** 47.9%
2004	** 19.1%	41.8%	46.8%	60.1%	49.6%
2005	** 19.5%	-	-	-	** 56.4%
2006	19.8%	-	-	63.2%	63.2%
2007	* 19.9%	27.2%	-	-	27.2%
2008	* 20.0%	-	40.2%	53.7%	47.0%
2009	* 20.2%	-	-	-	** 40.2%
2010	* 20.3%	33.4%	-	-	33.4%
2011	* 20.4%	-	-	57.3%	57.3%

* Projection based on existing data. Calculated using linear trend line (slope).

** Estimates. Calculated by dividing the difference between years with data by the number of intervening years.

[Sources: City of Edmonton, Statistics Canada, Elections Alberta & Elections Canada]

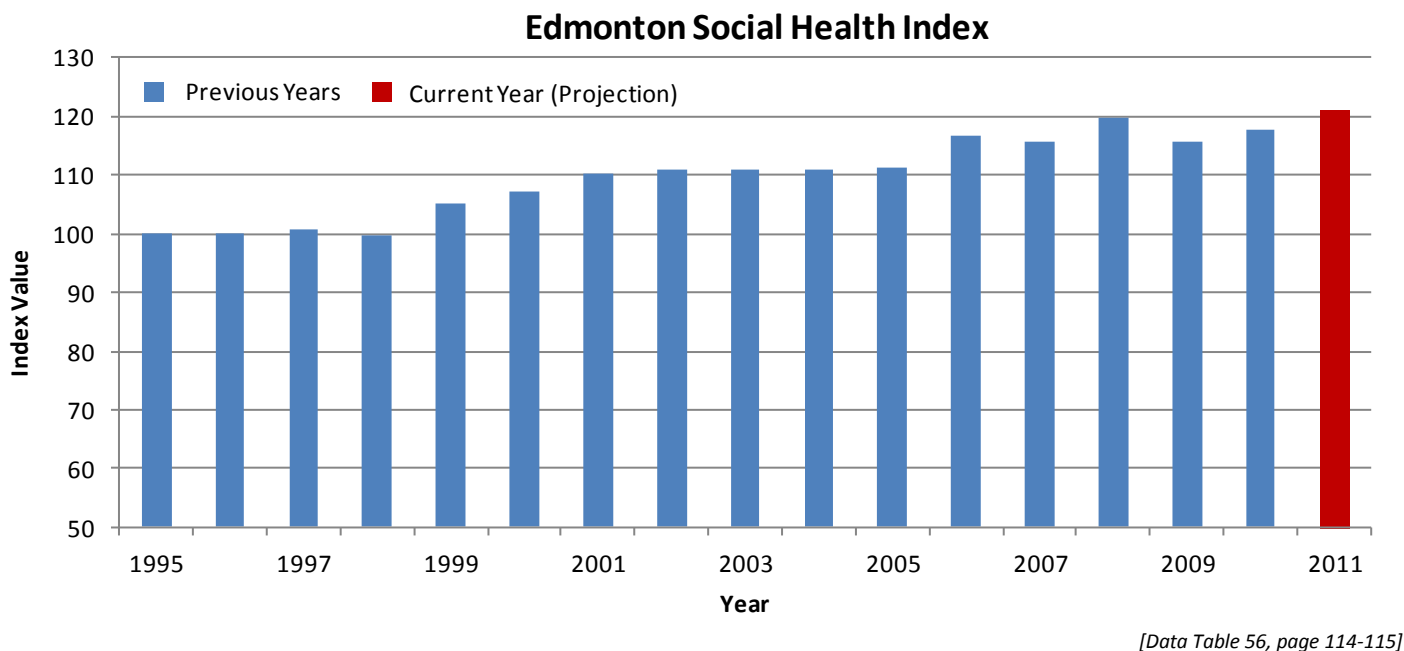
Section B | Social Health Index

the **TRENDS:** ⊕ overall social health improved since 1995

The index indicates that the social health of Edmonton has improved fairly steadily since the early 1990s, with the exception of a minimal decline over the mid- to late- 1990s.

A notable rise in the social health index value occurred from 2006 to 2008, in part in response to the economic boom and the resultant increase in median family income, and the decline in poverty rates and unemployment.

A decline in social health was seen in 2009, as a result of the economic downturn. Rising unemployment, bankruptcy rates, food bank use, and the decline in median income were likely to contribute to this trend. However, social health has been on the incline since that drop in 2009.



Data Tables | Part 3, Section B

Table 51: Social Health Index, Normalized Indicator Values

Year	Life Expectancy	Premature Deaths	Low Birth Weight	Infant Mortality	STI Rate	Suicide Rate	Crisis Support Calls
1995	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1996	100.28	98.70	96.67	129.00	93.95	88.11	98.77
1997	100.73	104.43	96.67	123.58	98.74	119.35	110.27
1998	100.16	101.04	93.33	136.99	97.98	102.37	123.52
1999	100.06	98.83	101.67	118.56	93.95	104.49	118.29
2000	101.01	103.76	95.00	100.81	105.09	113.11	123.72
2001	101.01	103.28	100.00	111.79	87.96	102.01	131.03
2002	101.20	104.62	93.33	132.79	73.68	113.65	129.00
2003	101.26	103.00	93.33	110.84	71.54	113.04	133.26
2004	101.45	104.78	91.67	102.17	77.58	112.22	135.44
2005	101.45	102.64	85.00	99.32	80.60	116.32	136.63
2006	101.72	100.53	83.33	120.60	65.74	116.31	139.72
2007	102.03	102.90	83.33	112.47	73.55	118.05	149.32
2008	102.06	102.41	80.00	106.10	73.30	109.02	155.29
2009	102.31	106.05	81.67	116.53	66.75	110.26	158.29
2010	103.32	* 106.30	91.67	111.52	76.32	* 111.30	155.63
2011	* 103.50	* 106.54	* 90.50	* 110.86	* 74.03	* 112.34	* 159.41

* Projections/estimates. Please see original data tables [pages 108-110] for details.

Table 51, cont'd...

Year	Teen Birth Rate	C&FS Caseload	Family Disputes	Divorce/ Separation	Median Family Income	Bankruptcy
1995	100.00	100.00	100.00	* 100.00	100.00	100.00
1996	114.88	82.25	99.78	98.10	105.62	71.58
1997	120.52	71.80	44.99	* 98.10	105.62	64.84
1998	117.54	68.03	24.90	* 98.10	105.62	96.22
1999	122.24	119.05	46.76	* 98.10	111.94	92.12
2000	129.75	112.51	47.69	* 98.10	113.82	93.67
2001	138.75	112.35	49.97	98.10	120.84	109.67
2002	141.14	120.36	44.11	* 98.62	110.54	116.52
2003	138.98	108.17	38.19	* 99.14	120.84	105.76
2004	146.75	110.32	34.84	* 99.65	120.61	115.97
2005	141.08	121.29	17.25	* 100.17	123.19	127.62
2006	138.03	116.50	41.95	100.69	127.40	150.91
2007	137.54	120.89	53.46	* 100.26	131.85	160.57
2008	139.70	127.34	85.38	* 99.83	137.24	152.26
2009	141.85	129.32	* 83.46	* 99.40	133.02	127.36
2010	145.08	* 132.58	* 81.53	* 98.96	* 135.47	156.41
2011	* 147.44	* 135.84	* 79.61	* 98.53	* 137.92	* 160.57

* Projections/estimates. Please see original data tables [pages 108-110] for details.

Data Tables | Part 3, Section B, *cont'd...*

Table 51, *cont'd...*

Year	Food Bank	Families Below LICO	Depth of Poverty	Lone-Parent	Core Housing Need	Unemployment	Post-Secondary
1995	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	* 100.00	100.00	* 100.00
1996	82.60	111.70	103.30	103.32	102.83	106.74	101.68
1997	97.85	113.30	94.13	111.15	* 103.00	123.60	* 106.85
1998	101.78	112.23	94.04	104.86	* 103.18	131.46	* 112.02
1999	104.15	125.53	97.58	106.17	* 103.36	133.71	* 117.19
2000	116.21	127.13	97.03	127.90	* 103.53	137.08	* 122.36
2001	128.70	140.43	96.85	124.94	103.71	143.82	127.53
2002	124.12	137.77	95.73	127.44	* 104.24	141.57	* 129.44
2003	125.52	145.21	100.58	137.79	* 104.77	143.82	* 131.36
2004	123.32	136.70	91.37	124.85	* 105.30	146.07	* 133.27
2005	123.05	149.47	89.37	104.45	* 105.83	149.44	* 135.19
2006	134.56	162.77	101.42	118.21	106.36	156.18	137.11
2007	143.73	165.96	91.86	114.58	* 107.44	157.30	* 140.26
2008	142.88	162.77	117.65	125.50	* 108.52	158.43	* 143.40
2009	128.80	144.15	99.73	103.91	* 109.59	124.72	* 146.55
2010	124.65	* 149.20	* 99.97	* 104.76	* 110.67	124.72	* 149.70
2011	* 128.30	* 154.26	* 100.21	* 105.60	* 111.75	* 135.96	* 152.85

* Projections/estimates. Please see original data tables [pages 108-110] for details.

Table 51, *cont'd...*

Year	High School Dropout	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Voter Turnout	Commuters	Average
1995	* 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	* 100.00	100.00
1996	* 101.75	100.42	99.27	* 106.41	100.64	99.93
1997	103.51	98.43	97.94	112.82	* 100.10	100.89
1998	100.32	103.22	91.08	70.91	* 99.56	99.62
1999	117.07	102.41	99.05	* 94.40	* 99.02	105.03
2000	101.91	99.91	96.81	117.89	* 98.47	107.37
2001	96.33	123.64	114.70	88.60	97.93	110.16
2002	106.70	114.59	119.96	* 92.13	* 99.77	110.92
2003	109.89	110.98	126.21	* 95.66	* 101.61	110.83
2004	114.67	107.20	132.06	99.20	* 103.45	110.84
2005	117.86	108.21	132.04	* 112.42	* 105.29	111.41
2006	113.08	118.21	131.27	125.65	107.13	116.62
2007	117.86	126.53	118.87	54.16	* 107.77	115.70
2008	122.65	128.39	114.48	94.73	* 108.41	119.91
2009	125.04	136.16	126.52	* 80.57	* 109.05	115.64
2010	* 126.79	138.08	132.44	66.40	* 109.69	117.73
2011	* 128.55	* 140.54	* 136.43	113.92	* 110.32	* 121.43

* Projections/estimates. Please see original data tables [pages 108-110] for details.

Terms and Definitions

Alberta Works	Formerly referred to as “Supports for Independence,” Income Support provides financial benefits to individuals and families who do not have the resources to meet their basic needs, like food, clothing and shelter. <i>[Alberta Works]</i>
♦ Recipients	The number of individuals receiving Alberta Works allowances.
♦ Cases	The number of households receiving Alberta Works allowances.
CMA	The Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area includes the City of Edmonton, the City of St. Albert, Parkland County, Strathcona County, Sturgeon County, Leduc County, and all incorporated urban centres and First Nations located within the boundaries of those counties.
Constant dollars	Refers to dollars of several years expressed in terms of their value ("purchasing power") in a single year, called the base year. This type of adjustment is done to eliminate the impact of price changes. Current dollars are converted to constant dollars using an index of price movements. The most widely used index for household or family incomes, provided that no specific uses of the income are identified, is the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which reflects average spending patterns by consumers in Canada. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
♦ Current dollars	The value of a dollar in the current time period.
Core Housing Need	Refers to households which are unable to afford shelter that is adequate, suitable, and affordable. The norms of acceptable housing have been adjusted over time to reflect the housing expectations of Canadians. The subset of households classified as living in unacceptable housing and unable to access acceptable housing is considered to be in core housing need. <i>[CMHC]</i>
♦ Adequate housing	Housing that does not require any major repairs, according to residents.
♦ Suitable housing	Housing that has enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for: - each cohabiting adult couple; - unattached household member 18 years of age and over; - same-sex pair of children under age 18; - and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e. a unit with no bedroom).
♦ Affordable housing	Housing that costs less than 30% of before-tax household income. Shelter costs include the following: - <i>for renters</i>, rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services; - <i>for owners</i>, mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services.
Crime	
♦ Property Crimes	Involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offenses such as break and enter, theft and fraud.
♦ Violent Crimes	Violent crimes (crimes against the person) involve the use or threatened use of violence against a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery. Robbery is considered a crime against the person because unlike other theft offences it involves the use, or threat of, violence.
Earnings	This includes income from both paid employment and self-employment. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>

- ◆ **Paid Employment** These are gross earnings from all jobs held as an employee, before payroll deductions such as income taxes, employment insurance contributions or pension plan contributions, etc. Wages and salaries include the earnings of owners of incorporated businesses, although some amounts may instead be reported as investment income. Commission income received by salespersons as well as occasional earnings for baby-sitting, for delivering papers, for cleaning, etc. are included. Overtime pay is included. Military personnel living in barracks are not part of the target population in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).
- ◆ **Self-employment** This is net self-employment income after deduction of expenses. Negative amounts (losses) are accepted. It includes income received from self-employment, in partnership in an unincorporated business, or in independent professional practice. Income from roomers and boarders (excluding that received from relatives) is included. Note that because of the various inclusions, receipt of self-employment income does not necessarily mean the person held a job.

Earnings Ratio, Female-to-Male

Represents the value of average earnings of females relative to males, expressed as a percentage. For example, a ratio of 78% means that females earn, on average, \$78.00 for every \$100.00 earned by males in the given year.

Ethnic Origin

Refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors. An ancestor is someone from whom a person is descended and is usually more distant than a grandparent. In the census, respondents are asked to specify as many ethnic origins as applicable and up to six ethnic origins are retained. Ethnic origin refers to a person's 'roots' and should not be confused with his or her citizenship, nationality, language or place of birth. *[Statistics Canada]*

- ◆ **British Isles** Includes: Cornish, English, Irish, Manx, Scottish, Welsh, and British Isles, n.i.e (not included elsewhere).
- ◆ **French** Includes: Acadian and French.
- ◆ **Aboriginal** Includes: Inuit, Métis, North American Indian.
- ◆ **North American** Includes: American, Canadian, Newfoundlander, Nova Scotian, Ontarian, Quebecois, and other provincial or regional groups.
- ◆ **Caribbean** Includes: Antiguan, Bahamian, Barbadian, Bermudan, Carib, Cuban, Dominican, Grenadian, Guyanese, Haitian, Jamaican, Kittitian/Nevisian, Martinican, Montserratian, Puerto Rican, St. Lucian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, Vincentian/Grenadinian, West Indian, and Caribbean, n.i.e.
- ◆ **Latin, Central & South American** Includes: Aboriginal from Central/South America, Argentinian, Belizean, Bolivian, Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Hispanic, Honduran, Maya, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Salvadorean, Uruguayan, Venezuelan, Latin, Central or South American, n.i.e.
- ◆ **European** Includes: Western European origins (Austrian, Belgian, Dutch (Netherlands), Flemish, Frisian, German, Luxembourg, Swiss, Northern European origins, Finnish, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Scandinavian, n.i.e.), Eastern European origins (Baltic origins, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, Czech and Slovak origins, Czech, Czechoslovakian, Slovak, Hungarian (Magyar), Polish, Romanian, Russian, Ukrainian), Southern European origins (Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Cypriot, Greek, Italian, Kosovar, Macedonian, Maltese, Montenegrin, Portuguese, Serbian, Sicilian, Slovenian, Spanish, Yugoslav, n.i.e.), Other European origins (Basque, Gypsy (Roma), Jewish, Slav (European), European, n.i.e.).
- ◆ **African** Includes: Afrikaner, Akan, Amhara, Angolan, Ashanti, Bantu, Black, Burundian, Cameroonian, Chadian, Congolese (Zairian), Congolese, n.o.s., Dinka, East African, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Gabonese, Gambian, Ghanaian, Guinean, n.o.s., Harari, Ibo, Ivorian, Kenyan, Malagasy, Malian, Mauritian, Nigerian, Oromo, Peulh, Rwandan, Senegalese, Seychellois, Sierra Leonean, Somali, South African, Sudanese, Tanzanian, Tigrian, Togolese, Ugandan, Yoruba, Zambian, Zimbabwean, Zulu, African, n.i.e.
- ◆ **Arab** Includes: Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Algerian, Berber, Moroccan, Tunisian, Maghrebi, n.i.e., Palestinian, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Yemeni, Arab, n.i.e.
- ◆ **West Asian** Includes: Afghan, Armenian, Assyrian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Iranian, Israeli, Kurd, Pashtun, Tatar, Turk, West Asian, n.i.e.
- ◆ **South Asian** Includes: Bangladeshi, Bengali, East Indian, Goan, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Nepali, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil, South Asian, n.i.e.
- ◆ **East & Southeast Asian** Includes: Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Mongolian, Singaporean, Taiwanese, Thai, Tibetan, Vietnamese, East or Southeast Asian, n.i.e., Asian,

n.o.s (not otherwise specified).

◆ **Oceania**

Includes: Australian, New Zealander, Fijian, Hawaiian, Maori, Polynesian, Samoan, Pacific Islander, n.i.e.

Family Type, Economic

Refers to either economic families or unattached individuals. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **Economic Family**

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.

◆ **Unattached Individual**

A person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.

Family Type, Census

Refers to either census families or persons not in census families. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **Census Family**

Commonly referred to as a “nuclear family” or “immediate family”. In general, it consists of a married **couple** or common-law couple with or without children, or a lone-parent with a child or children. Furthermore, each child does not have his or her own spouse or child living in the household. A “child” of a parent in a census family must be under the age of 25 and there must be a parent-child relationship (guardian relationships such as aunt or uncle are not sufficient). By definition, all persons who are members of a census family are also members of the same economic family.

◆ **Persons “not in census families”**

Includes persons living alone, living with unrelated individuals, or living with relatives but not in a husband-wife or parent-unmarried child (including guardianship-child) relationship.

Generation Status

Refers to the generational status of a person (15 years and older). *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **1st 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 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).

◆ **2nd generation**

Persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

◆ **3rd generation**

Persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

Government Transfers

Includes all direct payments from federal, provincial and municipal governments to individuals or families. *[Statistics Canada]* Government transfers include:

- **Child tax benefits** (Child tax benefits, Universal child care benefit)
- **Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan benefits**
- **Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement/Spouse's Allowance**
- **Employment Insurance benefits**
- **Social assistance**
- **Worker's compensation benefits**
- **GST/HST credits**
- **Provincial/Territorial tax credits**
- **Other government transfers** - transfers not included elsewhere, mainly any other non-taxable transfers. This includes: training program payments not reported elsewhere, the Veteran's pension, pensions to the blind and the disabled, regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans (excluding lump-sum payments), benefits for fishing industry employees, and the Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB).

It should be noted that many features of the tax system also carry out social policy functions but are not government transfers per se. The tax system uses deductions and non-

refundable tax credits, for example, to reduce the amount of tax payable, without providing a direct income.

◆ **Implicit rate**

A way of showing the relative importance of transfers received or taxes paid for different families or individuals. This concept is similar, but not identical, to the effective rate of taxation. For a given individual or family, the effective rate is the amount of transfers/taxes expressed as a percentage of their market income, total income, or after-tax income. The implicit rate for a given population is the average (or aggregate) amount of transfers/taxes expressed as a percentage of their average (or aggregate) income.

Immigrants

Persons born outside of Canada.

Income, After-Tax

Equivalent of total income, which includes government transfers, less income tax.

Some government transfers are not taxable and are allocated to only one family member, depending on age, income, or gender. These include social assistance, child tax benefits, and seniors benefit. When looking at person-level data, users should be aware that these transfers are not equally divided amongst family members. *[Statistics Canada]*

Income, Average

The mean or average income is computed as the total or "aggregate" income divided by the number of units in the population. It offers a convenient way of tracking aggregate income while adjusting for changes in the size of the population.

There are two drawbacks to using average income for analysis. First, since everyone's income is counted, the mean is sensitive to extreme values: unusually high income values will have a large impact on the estimate of the mean income, while unusually low ones, i.e. highly negative values, will drive it down. Secondly, it does not give any insight into the allocation of income across members of the population. *[Statistics Canada]*

Income, Family

The sum of income of each adult (16 years or older as of December 31st in the reference year) in the family. Family membership is defined at a particular point in time, while income is based on the entire calendar year. The family members or "composition" may have changed during the reference year, but no adjustment is made to family income to reflect this change. *[Statistics Canada]*

Income, Household

The sum of income of each adult (16 years or older as of December 31st in the reference year) in the household. Household membership is defined at a particular point in time, while income is based on the entire calendar year. The household members or "composition" may have changed during the reference year, but no adjustment is made to family income to reflect this change. *[Statistics Canada]*

Income Inequality

The Gini coefficient used to measure income inequality is a number between zero and one. The coefficient would register zero (minimum inequality) for a population in which everyone received the same family income. The coefficient would register one (maximum inequality) for a population in which one person received all the family income and the rest of the population received none. The higher the coefficient, the higher the inequality of income distribution.

Income, Market

The sum of earnings (from employment and net self-employment), net investment income, (private) retirement income, and the items under "Other income". It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also called income before taxes and transfers. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **Earnings**

See "Earnings"

◆ **Investment Income**

Includes interest received on bonds, deposits and savings certificates from Canadian or foreign sources, dividends received from Canadian and foreign corporate stocks, cash dividends received from insurance policies, net rental income from real estate and farms, interest received on loans and mortgages, regular income from an estate or trust fund and

other investment income. Realized capital gains from the sale of assets are excluded. Negative amounts are accepted.

- ◆ **Retirement Income** Includes retirement pensions from all private sources, primarily employer pension plans. Amounts may be received in various forms such as annuities, superannuation or RRIFs (Registered Retirement Income Funds). Withdrawals from RRSPs (Registered Retirement Savings Plans) are not included in retirement pensions. However, they are taken into account as necessary for the estimation of certain government transfers and taxes. For data obtained from administrative records, income withdrawn from RRSPs before the age of 65 is treated as RRSP withdrawals, and income withdrawn from RRSPs at ages 65 or older is treated as retirement pensions. Retirement pensions may also be called pension income.
- ◆ **Other income** Includes, but is not restricted to, support payments received (also called alimony and child support), retirement allowances (severance pay/termination benefits), scholarships, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, the taxable amount of death benefits other than those from CPP (Canada Pension Plan) or QPP (Quebec Pension Plan), and supplementary unemployment benefits not included in wages and salaries.

Income, Median The value for which half of the units in the population have lower incomes and half has higher incomes. To derive the median value of income, units are ranked from lowest to highest according to their income and then separated into two equal-sized groups. The value that separates these groups is the median income (50th percentile).

Because the median corresponds exactly to the midpoint of the income distribution, it is not, contrary to the mean (average), affected by extreme income values. This is a useful feature of the median, as it allows one to abstract from unusually high values held by relatively few people. Since income distributions are typically skewed to the left – that is, concentrated at the low end of the income scale – median income is usually lower than mean income.
[Statistics Canada]

Income, Total Refers to income from all sources including government transfers before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called income before tax (but after transfers). All sources of income are identified as belonging to either market income or government transfers. *[Statistics Canada]*

Income Tax The sum of federal and provincial income taxes payable (accrued) for the taxation year. Income taxes include taxes on income, capital gains and RRSP withdrawals, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits, and the refundable Quebec abatement. *[Statistics Canada]*

Infant Mortality The number of infants who die before their first birthday out of every 1000 live born babies.
[Alberta Health Services]

Labour Force Participation Rate Total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older.
[Statistics Canada]

Low Income Cut-off (LICO) LICOs are established using data from the Survey of Household Spending. They convey the income level at which a family may be in straitened circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on necessities than the average family of similar size. Specifically, the threshold is defined as the income below which a family is likely to spend 20 percentage points more of its income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family. There are separate cut-offs or seven sizes of family – from unattached individuals to families of seven or more persons – and for five community sizes – from rural areas to urban areas with a population of more than 500,000.
After having calculated LICOs in the base year (currently 1992), cut-offs for other years are

obtained by applying the corresponding Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate to the cut-offs from the base year. *[Statistics Canada]*

Low Income Gap	The amount that the family income falls short of the relevant low income cut-off. For example, a family with an income of \$15,000 and a low income cut-off of \$20,000 would have a low income gap of \$5,000. In percentage terms this gap would be 25%. The average gap for a given population, whether expressed in dollar or percentage terms, is the average of these values as calculated for each unit. For the calculation of this low income gap, negative incomes are treated as zero. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Low Income Rate	The proportion of persons or families whose incomes are below LICO. To determine whether a person (or family) is in low income, the appropriate LICO (given the family size and community size) is compared to the income of the person's economic family. If the economic family income is below the cut-off, all individuals in that family are considered to be in low income. Overall, the low income rate for persons can then be calculated as the number of persons in low income divided by the total population. The same can be done for families and various sub-groups of the population; for example, low income rates by age, sex, province or family types. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Major Income Earner	The person in each household and family with the highest income before tax, with one exception: a child living in the same census family as his/her parent(s) cannot be identified as the major income earner of the census family (this does not apply to economic families). For persons with negative total income before tax, the absolute value of their income is used, to reflect the fact that negative incomes generally arise from losses "earned" in the market-place which are not meant to be sustained. In the rare situations where two persons have exactly the same income, the older person is the major income earner. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Market Basket Measure (MBM)	As defined by the MBM, a person in low income is someone whose disposable family income falls below the cost of the goods and services in the Market Basket in their community or community size. MBM disposable family income is the sum remaining after deducting from total family income the following: total income taxes paid; the personal portion of payroll taxes; other mandatory payroll deductions such as contributions to employer-sponsored pension plans, supplementary health plans and union dues; child support and alimony payments made to another family; out-of-pocket spending on child care; and non-insured but medically-prescribed health-related expenses such as dental and vision care, prescription drugs and aids for persons with disabilities. <i>[HRSDC]</i>
Market Poverty Rate	The percentage of families whose market income (see "Income, Market") falls below LICO (see "Low Income Cut-off (LICO)"). <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Minimum Wage	The minimum amount employers must pay workers within the province of Alberta. The Government of Alberta outlines minimum wage within the Employment Standards Regulation. <i>[Alberta Employment and Immigration]</i>
Mother Tongue	Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Net Worth (Wealth)	The net worth of a family unit is defined as the difference between the value of its total asset holdings and the amount of total indebtedness. Assets and debts were reported for the family unit as a whole and not for each person in the family. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
♦ Assets	Total value of all financial assets, non-financial assets and equity in business. Includes: - Private pension assets - RRSPs, LIRAs, RRIAs, other - Employer pension plans - Financial assets, non-pension - deposits in financial institutions, mutual/investment funds

income trusts - stocks - bonds (savings and other) - other financial assets
 - **Non-financial assets** - principal residence - other real estate - vehicles - other non-financial assets
 - **Equity in business**

◆ **Debts**

Total value of all amounts owed in the following debt categories:

- **Mortgage** - principal residence - other real estate
 - **Line of credit** - home equity LOC - regular LOC
 - **Credit card and installment debt** - major credit cards, retail store cards, gasoline station cards, etc. - deferred payment of installment plans
 - **Student loan** - Canada/provincial student loan programs - loans from financial institutions taken directly to attend school
 - **Vehicle loans**
 - **Other debt** - other loans from financial institutions, unpaid bills, etc.

Non-official Languages

In Canada, any languages other than English or French.

Percentiles

Income (and net worth) percentiles are a convenient way of categorizing units of a given population from lowest income to highest income/net worth for the purposes of drawing conclusions about the relative situation of people at either end or in the middle of the scale. Rather than using fixed income/net worth ranges, as in a typical distribution of income/net worth, it is the fraction of each population group that is fixed.

Percentiles are calculated by first ranking all the units of the population, whether individuals or families, are from lowest to highest by the value of their income/net worth. Then the ranked population is divided into groups of equal numbers of units. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **Deciles**

The percentile produced when the ranked population is divided into ten groups. Each decile represents 10% of the population.

◆ **Quintiles**

The percentile produced when the ranked population is divided into five groups. Each quintile represents 20% of the population.

Permanent Residents

People who have been given permanent resident status in Canada. Permanent residents must live in Canada for at least 730 days (two years) within a five-year period or risk losing their status. Permanent residents have all the rights guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms such as equality rights, legal rights, mobility rights, freedom of religion, freedom of expression and freedom of association. They do not, however, have the right to vote in elections. *[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]*

Private Sector

Includes all other employees working for businesses or the non-profit sector.

Public Sector

Includes employees in public administration at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations and other Aboriginal levels as well as in Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Temporary Residents

Foreign nationals who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a valid document (i.e., a work permit, study permit, temporary resident permit, or a visitor record) issued for the purpose of entering Canada in compliance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (or with the Immigration Act of 1976 prior 2002), and individuals who make a refugee claim upon or after their arrival in Canada and remain in the country pending the outcome of processes relative to their claim. Temporary residents (as profiled in this publication) include foreign workers, foreign students, and the humanitarian population. *[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]*

◆ **Foreign Workers**

Temporary residents who entered Canada mainly to work and have been issued a work permit (with or without other types of permits). Foreign workers exclude temporary

residents who have been issued a work permit but who entered Canada mainly for reasons other than work.

- ◆ **Foreign Students** Temporary residents who entered Canada mainly to study and have been issued a study permit (with or without other types of permits). Foreign students exclude temporary residents who have been issued a study permit but who entered Canada mainly for reasons other than study.

- ◆ **Humanitarian Population** Primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes other foreign nationals allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds under “special considerations.”

Temporary Resident Initial Entries

Temporary residents who enter Canada and who, for the first time, are subject to a refugee claim or a valid document (i.e., a work permit, study permit, temporary resident permit, or a visitor record) issued in compliance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (or with the Immigration Act of 1976 prior 2002). The sum of initial entries and re-entries reflects the total entries of temporary residents to Canada in any given year of observation. *[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]*

Visible Minorities

Persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab, West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese and Korean.

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Published October 2011



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