

# *tracking the* **TRENDS 2015**

An ESPC Publication



**edmonton**  
SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL

**13th Edition**

## Important Notes:

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.

This edition includes data from both the mandatory 2011 Census and the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Other than population, age, and dwelling types, most of the included information is from the NHS and not the Census. Due to the higher non-response rate in the voluntary NHS compared to the previous mandatory long-form census, data quality may be compromised. Disadvantaged socio-economic groups tend to have lower response rates in voluntary surveys compared to more advantaged groups.

The next federal census will take place in 2016. One of the first actions of the new federal government was to reinstate the long-form census. This welcome decision will ensure higher quality of data for our next Tracking the Trends edition.

## Tracking the Trends 2015

### 13th Edition

### Cover photos by Jason Blower

#### For information on previous editions, please contact:

Suite 37, 9912-106 Street

Edmonton, AB T5K 1C5

Tel: (780) 423-2031

Fax: (780) 425-6244

Email: [info@edmontonsocialplanning.ca](mailto:info@edmontonsocialplanning.ca)

Visit our Website: [www.edmontonsocialplanning.ca](http://www.edmontonsocialplanning.ca)

Like us on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/edmontonspc](https://www.facebook.com/edmontonspc)

Follow us on Twitter: [twitter.com/edmontonspc](https://twitter.com/edmontonspc)

ISBN: 978-0-921417-70-5

#### How to cite this report:

Kolkman, J., Escoto, M., & Shams, R. (2015). *Tracking the Trends 2015: 13th Edition*. Edmonton, Canada: Edmonton Social Planning Council.



A member of the United Way  
of the Alberta Capital Region

# Preface

**TRACKING THE TRENDS:** provides a comprehensive overview of Edmonton's social well-being.

This 13<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> edition released in 2013.

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** - indicators of the changing value of the wages (earnings), and incomes 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 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 low income and socioeconomic inequality impacts people's health and well-being. The negative consequences 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.

Decisions that affect Edmontonians 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 13<sup>th</sup> edition of *Tracking the Trends*. Twenty six 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 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.

Thanks to Susan Morrissey and Stephanie Haar for proof-reading.

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



# Table of Contents | Trends at a Glance

<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>Part 1: Major Social &amp; Economic Trends</b>	2

Indicator	Geography	Most Recent Data	Trend	Page
<b>Section A: Demographics</b>				<b>3</b>
Population	City / CMA	877,926/1,328,290	↑ ⊕	4
Most Rapidly Growing Age Group	City	13.8% (age 50-59)	↑ ⊕	4
Aboriginal Population	City/CMA	41,985/61,765	↑ ⊕	5
Immigrants, Permanent Residents	CMA/Alberta	15,645/42,530	↑ ⊕	6
Temporary Residents with Valid Permits	Alberta	35,486 (TFW)	↑ ⊕	7
Immigrants	City	25.8%	↑ ⊕	8
Visible Minorities	City	30.0%	↑ ⊕	8
Language Diversity	City	27% (non-official mother tongue)	↑ ⊕	9
Ethnic Diversity	City	27% (non-Europe/North America)	↑ ⊕	10
Family Status	City	36.9% Spouses	↓ ⊕	11
Lone-Parent Families	City	78.9% lone-parents are female	↓ ⊕	11
<b>Section B: Education &amp; Employment</b>				<b>17</b>
High School Completion Rate, 3-Year & 5-Year	School District	76.8% (3-year) / 82.7% (5-year)	↑ ⊕	18
Student Drop Out Rates	School District	2.8% (2012/13)	↓ ⊕	19
High School Completion, Population	City	82.5%	↑ ⊕	19
High School to Post-Secondary Transition Rate	School District	64.1%	↑ ⊕	20
Post-Secondary Completion, Population	City	56.3%	↑ ⊕	20
Employed Persons	CMA	745,200	↑ ⊕	21
Labour Force Participation Rate	CMA	72.3%	↑ ⊕	21
Part-Time Employment	CMA	17.1%	↓ ⊕	22
Unemployment Rate	CMA	5.7%	◆ ⊕	23
Unemployment Rate, by Gender	CMA	6.0% (Male) / 5.5% (Female)	◆ ⊖	23
Youth Unemployment Rate	CMA	10.9%	↓ ⊕	24
Aboriginal Unemployment Rate	CMA	9.7%	↓ ⊕	24
Average Duration of Unemployment	Alberta	13.6 Weeks	↑ ⊖	25
Most Common Occupation (2004-2014)	CMA	23.2% (sales & service workers)	◆ ⊕	26
Fastest Growing Occupation (2004-2014)	CMA	75.7% (primary industry)	◆ ⊕	26
<b>Section C: Cost of Living &amp; Housing</b>				<b>30</b>
Consumer Price Index	CMA	132.5 (2002 Base)	↑ ⊖	31
Nutritious Food Basket Prices	City	\$225.54/week (Family of 4)	↑ ⊖	31
Average Monthly Rent	CMA	\$1,259/ month (2-bedroom)	↑ ⊖	32
Apartment Vacancy Rates	CMA	4.2%	◆ ⊖	32
Average Residential Selling Price	City	\$374,237	↑ ⊖	33
Dwellings, Owned versus Rented	City	37.0 (Rented)	↓ ⊕	33
Core Housing Need, by Housing Tenure	CMA	25.5% (Rental)	◆ ⊖	34
Core Housing Need, Number of Households	CMA	48,225	↑ ⊖	34

## TREND Direction

↑ Numbers/value increasing

↓ Numbers/value decreasing

◆ Situation stable / No historical trend

## TREND Value

⊕ Positive/Situation Improving

⊖ Negative/situation worsening

⊕ Neutral/positive and negative aspects

# Table of Contents, cont'd...

Indicator	Geography	Most Recent Data	Trend	Page
<b>Section C: Cont'd...</b>				
Shelter-cost-to income ratio	CMA	51.1%	↑ ⊖	35
Homeless Population	City	2,307	↑ ⊖	36
Homeless Population, by Age Group	City	47.7% (age 31-54)	↑ ⊖	36
Food Bank Use (March 2015)	City	14,794	↑ ⊖	37
Living Wage: Family of four, lone parent, single	CMA	\$17.36/\$19.33/\$17.56	◆ ⊕	38
<b>Section D: Wages &amp; Income 44</b>				
Number of Taxfilers, 15 Years and Older	CMA	935,370	↑ ⊕	45
Median Total Income, by Gender	CMA	\$55,060 (Male)/\$31,460 (Female)	↑ ⊕	45
Female to Male Median total income Ratio	CMA	57.1%	◆ ⊖	46
Median After-Tax Income, All Families	CMA	\$60,120	↑ ⊕	46
Median After-Tax Income, Couple Families	CMA	\$90,870	↑ ⊕	47
Median After-Tax Income, Lone Parent Families	CMA	\$45,250	↑ ⊕	47
Source of Income, Couple Families	CMA	81.3% (Employment)	↓ ⊕	48
Source of Income, Lone Parent Families	CMA	75.8% (Employment)	↑ ⊕	48
Source of Income, Male Taxfilers	CMA	82.3% (Employment)	◆ ⊕	49
Source of Income, Female Taxfilers	CMA	74.0% (Employment)	↑ ⊕	49
Source of Income, Population 15 Years & Older	CMA	82.0% (Employment)	◆ ⊕	50
Wife Contributions to Household Income	CMA	74.9% (Less than 50%)	◆ ⊖	51
Real Median After-Tax Income Growth	CMA	Top 1% had real growth of 53.4%	↑ ⊖	52
Distribution of Wealth	Canada	10th Decile (47.9% of income)	↑ ⊕	52
Value of Minimum Wage	Alberta	\$11.20	↑ ⊕	53
Low Wage Earners, by Gender	CMA	27.3% (female, \$15.00/hour or less)	↑ ⊖	54
Low Wage Earners, by Age	CMA	73.3% (15-19, \$15.00/hour or less)	◆ ⊖	55
<b>Section E: Poverty 63</b>				
Low Income After-Tax Measure	Canada	No trend		64
Proportion Living in Poverty	CMA	10.5%	↓ ⊕	65
Proportion in Low Income by Family Type	CMA	31.9% (Lone Parent Families)	◆ ⊖	65
Median After-Tax Income, Low Income Families	CMA	\$12,570	◆ ⊖	66
Median After-Tax Income, Couples Families	CMA	\$17,330	◆ ⊖	66
Median After-Tax Income, Lone Parents Families	CMA	\$15,890	◆ ⊖	67
Median After-Tax Income, Single Adults	CMA	\$9,640	◆ ⊖	67
Depth of Poverty, by Family Type	CMA	Highest among 2 Children Families	◆ ⊖	68
Low Income Children	CMA	41,640	↓ ⊕	69
Persons in Low Income Families by Age	CMA	38.2% (age 24 and under)	↓ ⊖	70
Low Income Children, by Parent Work Activity	CMA	59.2%	◆ ⊖	70
Low Income Children, by Age	CMA	17,590 (Under 6)	◆ ⊖	71

## TREND Direction

↑ Numbers/value increasing

↓ Numbers/value decreasing

◆ Situation stable / No historical trend

## TREND Value

⊕ Positive/Situation Improving

⊖ Negative/situation worsening

⊕ Neutral/positive and negative aspects

# Table of Contents, cont'd...

Section F: Government Income Supports					76
Alberta Works Monthly Benefit	CMA	\$1,250 (Two Parents)	↓	⊖	77
Alberta Works Recipients	CMA	17,019	↓	⊖	77
AISH Monthly Benefit	CMA	\$1,580	↑	⊕	78
AISH Recipients	CMA	18,159	↑	⊕	78
Employment Insurance Recipients	CMA	16,069	↑	⊖	79
Source of Government Transfer, Couple Families	CMA	34.6% (CPP)	◆	⊕	79
Source of Government Transfers, Lone Parents	CMA	32.3% (CTCB)	↑	⊕	80
Source of Government Transfers, Single Adults	CMA	35.8% (CPP)	◆	⊕	80
Source of Government Transfers, Males	CMA	39.9% (CPP)	◆	⊕	81
Source of Government Transfers, Female	CMA	27.9% (CPP)	◆	⊕	81
Economic Dependency Ratio, by Family Type	CMA	19.8 (Lone Parent Families)	↓	⊕	82
Economic Dependency Ratio, by Gender	CMA	16.3 (Female)	↓	⊕	82
Poverty Prevention	Alberta	53,960 Children	◆	⊕	83

## Part 2: Edmonton Social Health Index 90

Indicator	Geography	Most Recent Data	Trend	Page
<b>Section A: Social Health Indicators 91</b>				
Life Expectancy at Birth	Edmonton Zone	81.9	↑ ⊕	92
Sexually Transmitted Infections ( <i>per 100,000 pop.</i> )	Edmonton Zone	561.2	↑ ⊖	92
Low Birth-Weight Babies ( <i>% live births</i> )	Edmonton Zone	7.4%	↑ ⊖	93
Infant Mortality Rate ( <i>per 1,000 live births</i> )	Edmonton Zone	4.1	↓ ⊕	93
Teen Birth Rate ( <i>per 1,000 females, 15-19 yrs</i> )	Edmonton Zone	11.9	↓ ⊕	94
Child & Family Services Caseloads ( <i>per 100,000 pop.</i> )	C&FS Region	278.5	↓ ⊕	94
Suicide Rate ( <i>per 100,000 pop.</i> )	Edmonton Zone	11.9	↓ ⊕	95
Lone Parent to Couple Family Ratio	CMA	20.1%	↓ ⊕	95
Median Family Income ( <i>After-Tax</i> )	CMA	\$60,120	↑ ⊕	96
Insolvency Rate ( <i>per 1,000 pop.</i> )	CMA	1.1	↓ ⊕	96
Low-Income Persons and Children	CMA	10.5%/	↓ ⊕	97
Depth of Poverty ( <i>How far families are below LIM</i> )	CMA	43.5%	↓ ⊕	98
Cost of Rent	CMA	\$1,259 (2 Bedroom Apartment)	↑ ⊖	98
Food Bank Use ( <i>per 100,000 pop. in March 2015</i> )	City	1,653	↓ ⊕	99
Student Dropout Rate	School District	17.5	↓ ⊕	99
Post-secondary Completion	City	60.9	↑ ⊕	100
Unemployment Rate	CMA	5.7%	↑ ⊖	100
Property Crime Rate ( <i>per 100,000 pop.</i> )	City	4,291	↓ ⊕	101
Violent Crime Rate ( <i>per 100,000 pop.</i> )	City	1,162	↓ ⊕	101
Commuting by Transit, Bike or Walking	City & CMA	16.0%	↓ ⊖	102
Voter Turnout ( <i>all elections</i> )	City	61.4%	↓ ⊖	102
<b>Section B: Social Health Index 106</b>				
Social Health Index ( <i>2000=100</i> )	Edmonton	120.1	↑ ⊕	107

## Terms & Definitions 112

## Sources 121

NOTE: Trends were determined using the Social Health Index (SHI). The SHI measures the average rate of change of the social health indicators over a fifteen-year period (base year = 2000) corrected for inflation and/or population growth. For more information, please see the data tables that correspond to each section.

# Introduction

## Why Track the Trends?

Timely, accurate information is indispensable for evidence-based public policy and community services decisions. Changes in social well-being are not linear and are dependent on broader social, economic and political trends. As such, strategies for positive social change must be rooted with an understanding of the broader historical context of our social environment.

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. Understanding the difficulties our neighbour's face challenges us to recognize the barriers in our communities and 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 planners and policy makers, 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 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 context. The information in *Tracking the Trends* is necessary 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
- ◆ Situation stable / No historical trend

### 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 shows 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. This edition also provides a comprehensive breakdown of a family's real cost of living in our region. This is based on a household budget approach, which accounts for a family's essential needs necessary to maintain a modest social well-being. As such, Edmonton's first living wage is outlined in this report.

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 gives 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?
- What is the living wage?
- 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. During the following four years, the economy—as reflected in such indicators as population, housing prices, employment and earnings growth—recovered strongly. The impact of the rapid decline in energy prices that began in the fall of 2014 is only beginning to be felt. The severity of the impact will depend on how long prices stay low. Wherever possible, we have included the most up to date data, including partial-year data for 2015, 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
- ◆ Situation stable / No historical trend

### 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?

Demography is concerned with the characteristics of a population. At a practical level, this type of information is important in planning a community's future. Knowing how many people live in a given area, as well as their basic attributes, is critical to making funding decisions and delivering services effectively.

### Demographic Signals, Planning Opportunities

The age profile and cultural composition of a city, for example, dictate the types of programs, services and policies needed to support a population.

In Edmonton, as in most developed urban areas, the population is aging due to the combination of a lower birth rate and a higher life expectancy. Strategies for dealing with this demographic shift must be made in

advance in order to adequately prepare for the greying population's changing needs.

An aging population also foreshadows a shrinking labour force. One way to mitigate this is through immigration. There are, however, many steps involved in successfully welcoming new immigrants to a city, particularly in terms of integration into communities. Immigrants and newcomers are often at an economic and social disadvantage. They need additional support to become fully active citizens, and to feel welcome and valued.

Some of the data in this section is only available every five years during a census year. The most recent census was conducted in 2011.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

Metro Edmonton had the second highest rate of population growth of all Canadian CMAs between 2004 and 2014, trailing only Calgary [*Statistics Canada*].

Edmonton is also the fifth most popular city in Canada for new immigrants to settle, attracting 6% of all newcomers to the country in 2014 [*CIC*]. The number of immigrants settling permanently in Edmonton has more than tripled over the past decade.

In addition to making changes to the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) program itself in June 2014, the way this data is reported has also changed. Instead of reporting number of TFWs entering each year, only those with a valid permit at the end of each calendar year are reported. Data is no longer reported by urban area, only by province [*CIC*]. Since Edmonton has previously followed provincial trends, some Alberta data on temporary residents is included.

### Age Profile

Though Canada's population is aging as a whole, Edmonton's population is younger than the national

average [*Statistics Canada*]. International and interprovincial migration is helping to slow population aging.

Another significant trend is that Edmonton's Aboriginal population is significantly younger, and growing more rapidly, than the general population [*City of Edmonton*].

The Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton saw a 74% increase between 1996 and 2011, compared to a 32% increase for the general population during the same period of time.

### Diversity

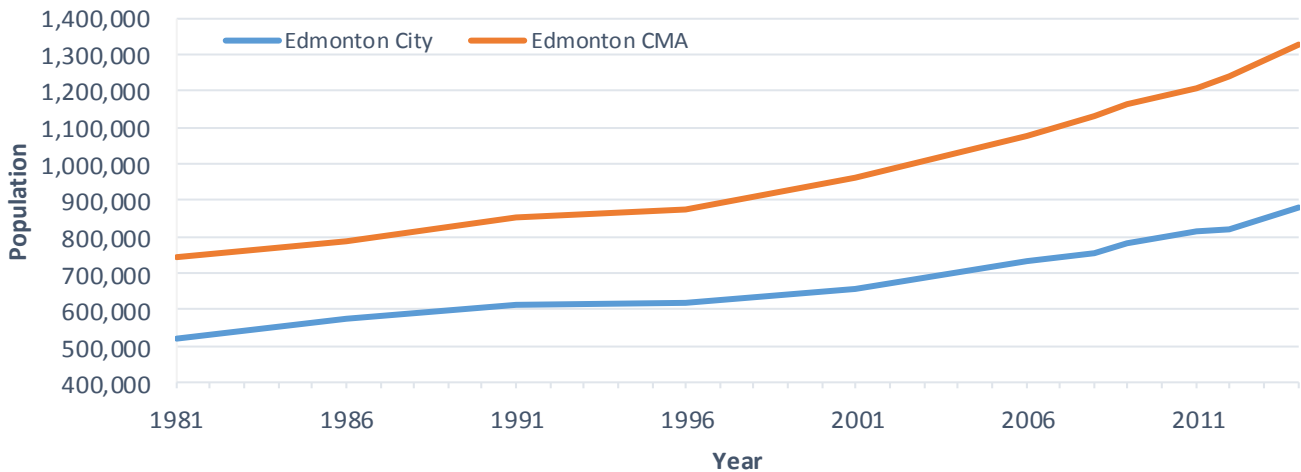
Edmonton's population continues to become more diverse. One quarter of residents are immigrants, and 30% of residents self-identify as a visible minority. The African population, in particular, nearly doubled between 2006 and 2011. Language diversity has kept pace, with native Asian and Middle-Eastern speakers overtaking those with a European mother tongue.

# Population

- the TRENDS:**    ↑    ⦿ Population increasing rapidly  
                           ↑    ⦿ Population slowly aging

- ♦ The City of Edmonton’s population grew 68.4% from 1981 to 2014. Between 2000 to 2014, the city’s population increased by 33.6%.
- ♦ Edmonton CMA’s population grew 79% from 1981 to 2014. From 2001 to 2014, the population grew by 39.7%.

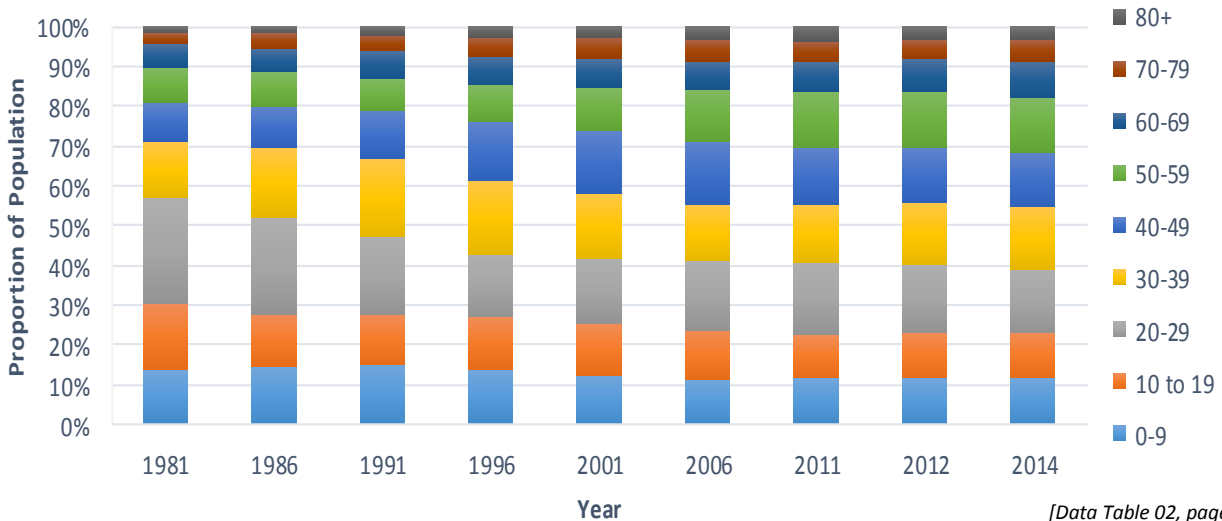
## Population, Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 01, page 12]

- ♦ From 2001 to 2014, the 50-59 age group had the greatest proportional growth (from 10.6% to 13.8% of the total population).
- ♦ The 40-49 age group experienced the greatest proportional decline between 2001 and 2014 (from 16.2% to 13.4%).
- ♦ While slowly aging, with a median age of 35.9, Edmonton was the second youngest CMA region in Canada as of 2014. Saskatoon was the youngest, with a median age of 34.5.

## Population by Age Group, Edmonton City



[Data Table 02, page 12]

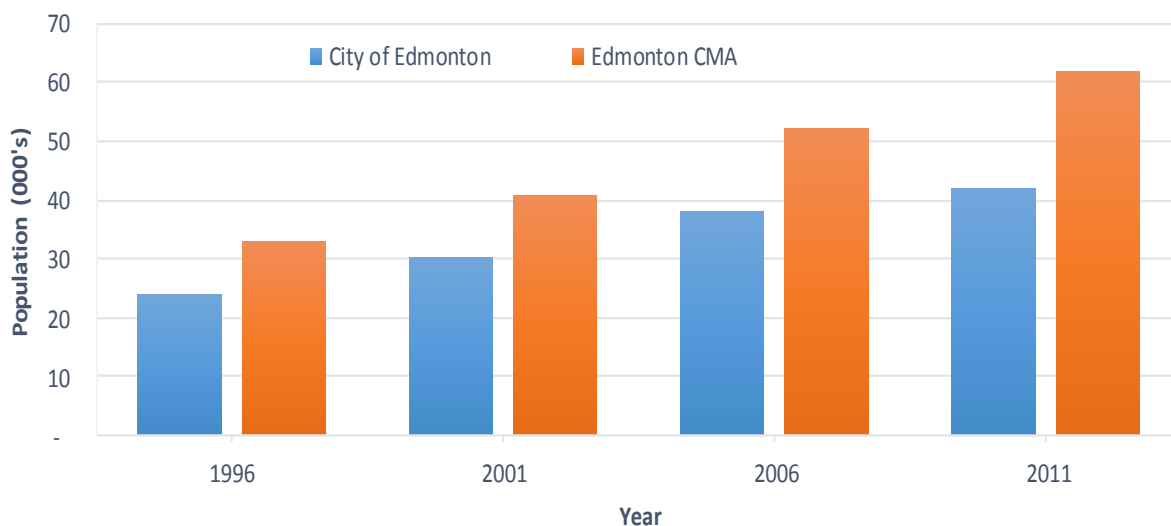
NOTE: Due to gaps in age reporting in the 2012 and 2014 census, age group data should be interpreted with caution.

# Aboriginal Population

**the TRENDS:** ↑ ⊕ Aboriginal population increasing rapidly

- ♦ The Aboriginal population grew 74.1% in the City of Edmonton and 88.2% in the Edmonton CMA from 1996 to 2011. This is significantly higher than the 32% overall population growth rate for the City and CMA during the same time period.
- ♦ This data is reflective of nation-wide trends which indicate that the Aboriginal population is the fastest-growing portion of the Canadian population [AANDC, 2010]. The high growth rate can be attributed to a variety of factors including fertility, mobility, migration and identity. Identity refers to an increasing propensity to self-identify as Aboriginal [AANDC, 2010].
- ♦ There was a significant slowdown in the growth of the Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton between 2006 to 2011, compared to the 1996 to 2006 period. The growth rate of the Aboriginal population accelerated in the metro area outside City boundaries compared to the 1996 to 2006 period. This may reflect a shift of some of the Aboriginal population to the suburban areas, or data quality problems with the voluntary 2011 NHS compared to the mandatory census in the earlier periods.

### Aboriginal Population, Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 03, page 13]

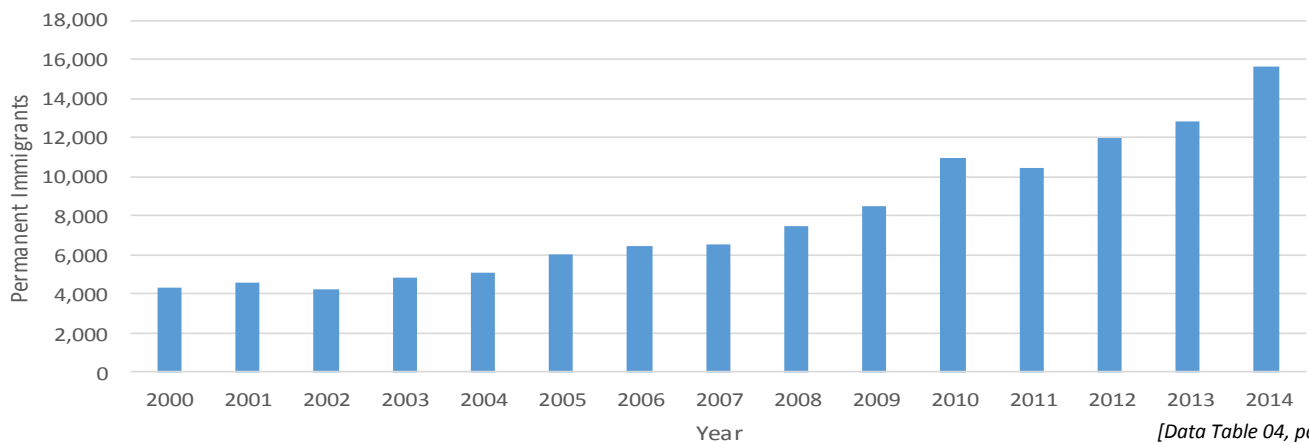
# Immigration

- the TRENDS:**    ↑ (+) Immigrant and refugee settlement increasing  
                           ↑ (+) Higher proportion selected for their skills and abilities

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

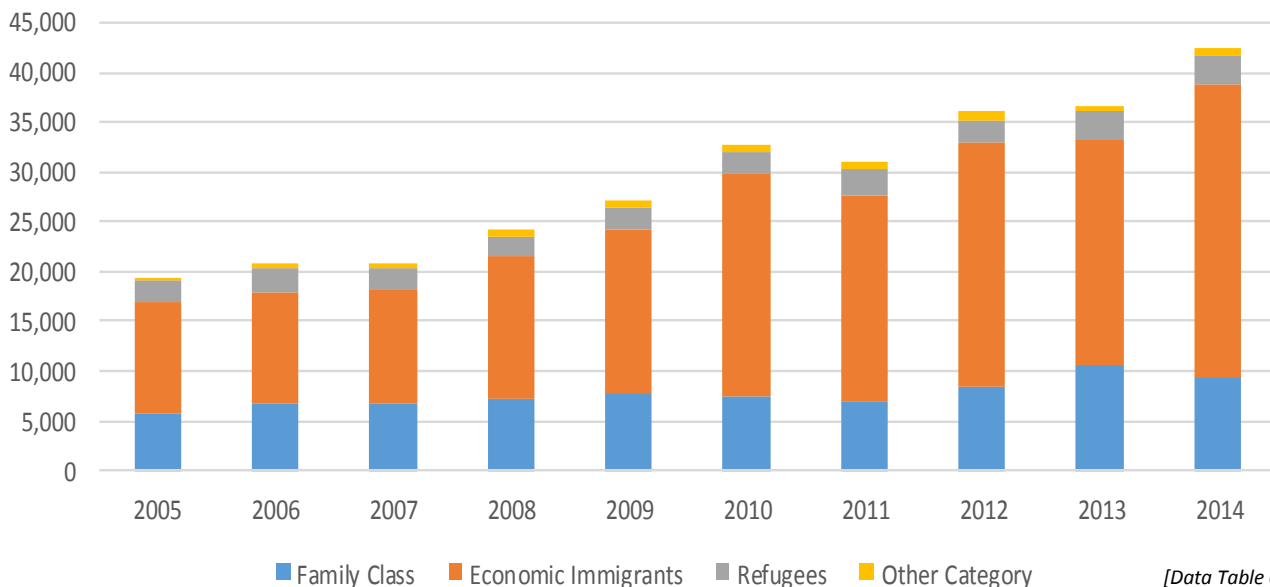
- The number of immigrants and refugees permanently settling in Edmonton between 2000 to 2014 increased by 263.5% - from 4,304 to 15,645.
- In 2014, Edmonton CMA received 36.8% of permanent immigrants relocating to Alberta. This is a 6.8 percentage point increase since 2005.

**Annual Entry of Permanent Immigrants, Edmonton CMA**



- Permanent residents are accepted into Canada based on four categories: family class, economic immigrants, refugees and other.
- Among all categories, entry of permanent residents to Alberta increased by 119.2% between 2005 and 2014.
- Economic immigrants—those selected for their skills and ability to contribute to the economy – accounted for 69.6% of all permanent residents in Alberta in 2014, compared to 57.4% in 2005.
- The proportion of permanent residents who came to Alberta as refugees was 6.4% in 2014 compared to 11.6% in 2005.

**Permanent Residents. by Category, Alberta**





# Immigration, cont'd...

## the TRENDS

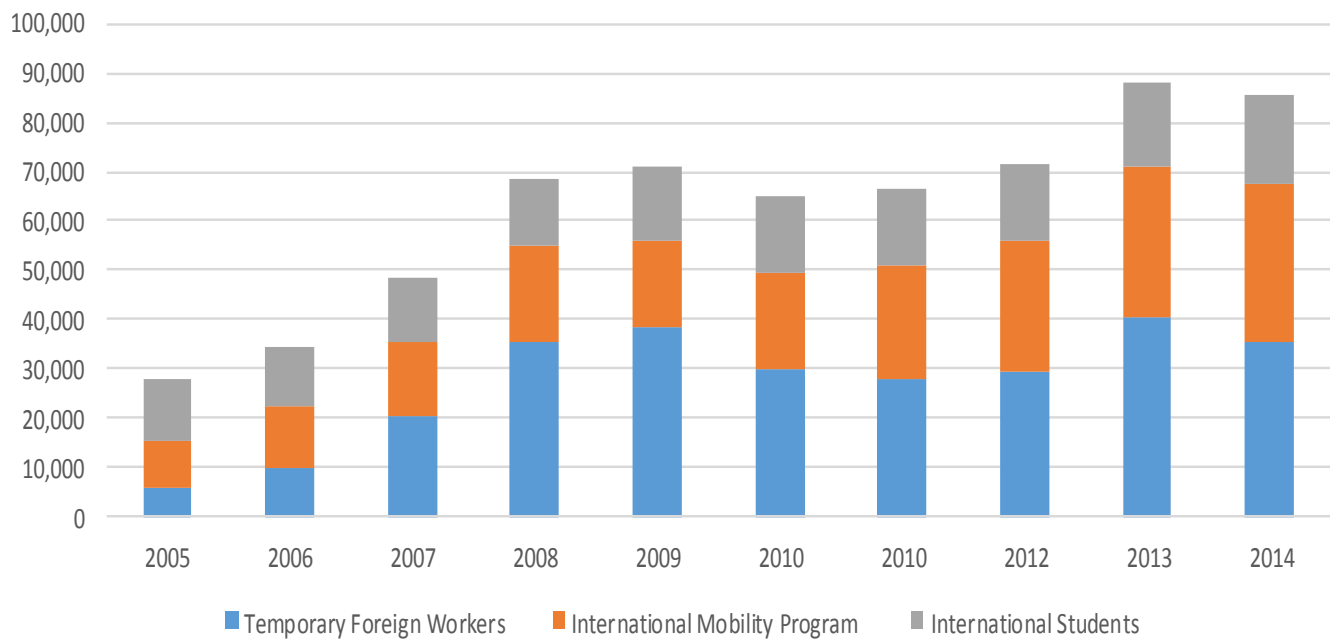


### Temporary residents increasing rapidly in Alberta

- ◆ The number of temporary residents coming to Alberta has increased rapidly between 2005 and 2014.
  - ◇ The most rapid increase is due to an influx of temporary foreign workers (TFWs). The number of TFW permit holders increased by 494.8% between 2005 and 2014 (from 5,966 in 2005 to 35,486 in 2014).
  - ◇ The number of international mobility program permit holders increased by 238.8% between 2005 and 2014 (from 9,517 in 2005 to 32,954 in 2014).
  - ◇ The number of foreign students entering Alberta to study increased by 46.2% between 2005 and 2014 (from 12,204 in 2005 to 17,838 in 2015).

In June 2014, the federal government made a number of changes to the Temporary Foreign Worker program due to a recognition that employers were increasingly using TFWs to fill low wage jobs rather than to alleviate temporary labour shortages. [[http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/new\\_measures\\_work.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/new_measures_work.asp)]. Perhaps these changes combined with Alberta's slowing economy are responsible for a reduction in the number of TFWs on December 31, 2014 compared to one year earlier.

**Temporary Residents with Valid Permits on December 31, by Program, Alberta**



[Data Table 06, page 14]

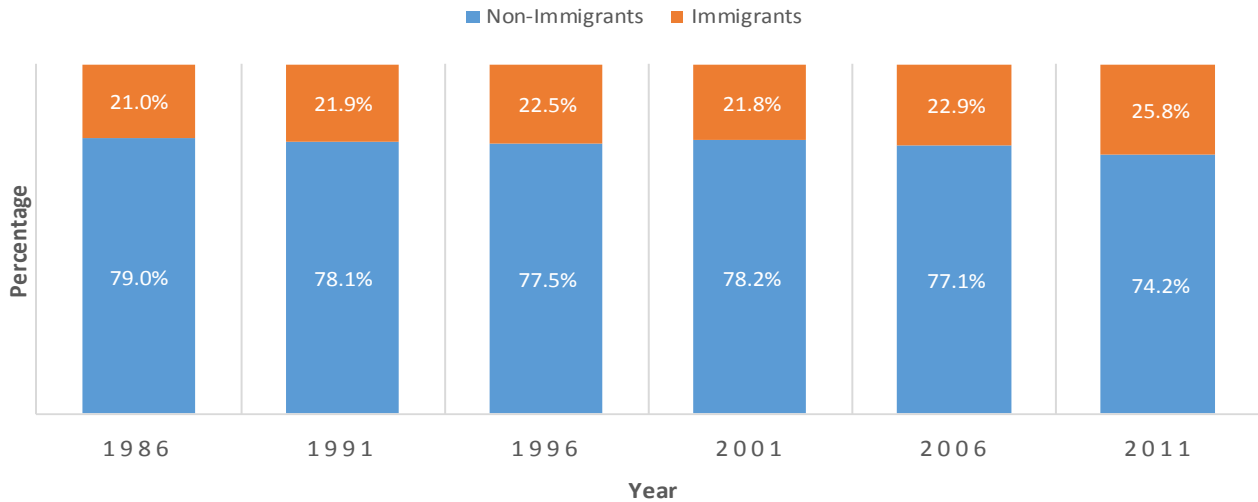
# Immigrants and Visible Minorities

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ (+) Percentage of immigrants increasing
  - ↑ (+) Percentage of visible minorities increasing

The percentage of Edmontonians born outside of Canada has grown over the past twenty-five years.

- ◆ In 2011, there were 205,445 immigrants living in Edmonton, making up 25.8% of the city’s total population.
- ◆ The number of immigrants in Edmonton grew by 70.6% from 1986 to 2011, while the number of non-immigrants increased by 30.1%.

**Percentage of Immigrants, Edmonton City**



[Data Table 07, page 14]

Collection of data on visible minorities in Canada began in 1996. While most visible minorities are immigrants, many individuals with visible minority backgrounds are Canadian-born [Statistics Canada].

- ◆ Visible minorities made up 30% of Edmonton’s total population in 2011.
- ◆ From 1996 to 2011, the number of visible minorities increased by 116.7%, while the number of non-visible minorities grew by only 11.5%.

**Percentage of Visible Minorities, Edmonton City**



[Data Table 07, page 14]

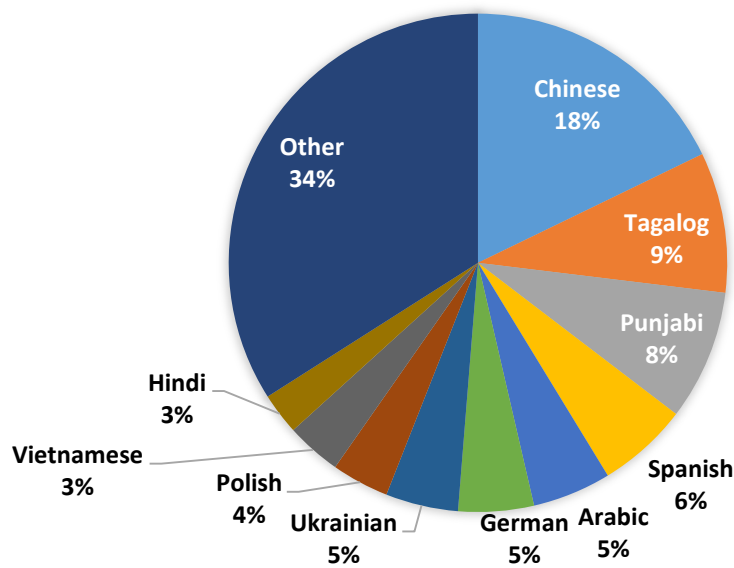
# Language Diversity

**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 2011, 219,195 (27.4%) Edmonton City residents reported having a non-official mother tongue; this represents a 43.1% increase from the 2001 census.
- ◆ The most common non-official mother tongues are: Chinese, Tagalog (Filipino), Panjabi (Punjabi), and Spanish.

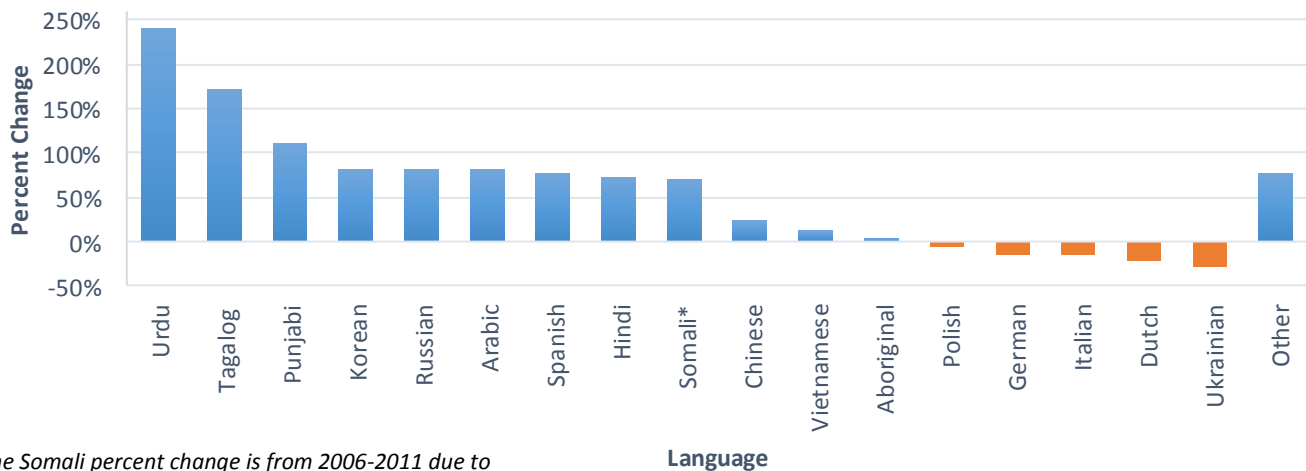
**Proportion of Population with Non-Official Mother Tongues, by Language, Edmonton City, 2011**



[Data Table 08, page 15]

- ◆ The Urdu, Tagalog (Filipino), Panjabi (Punjabi) and Korean mother tongues experienced the greatest growth between 2001 and 2011; The Ukrainian, Dutch, Italian and German mother tongues experienced the largest proportional decrease between 2001 and 2011.

**Percentage Change in Population, Non-Official Mother Tongues Only, Edmonton City, 2001-2011**



\*The Somali percent change is from 2006-2011 due to the absence of specific data in 2001.

[Data Table 08, page 15]

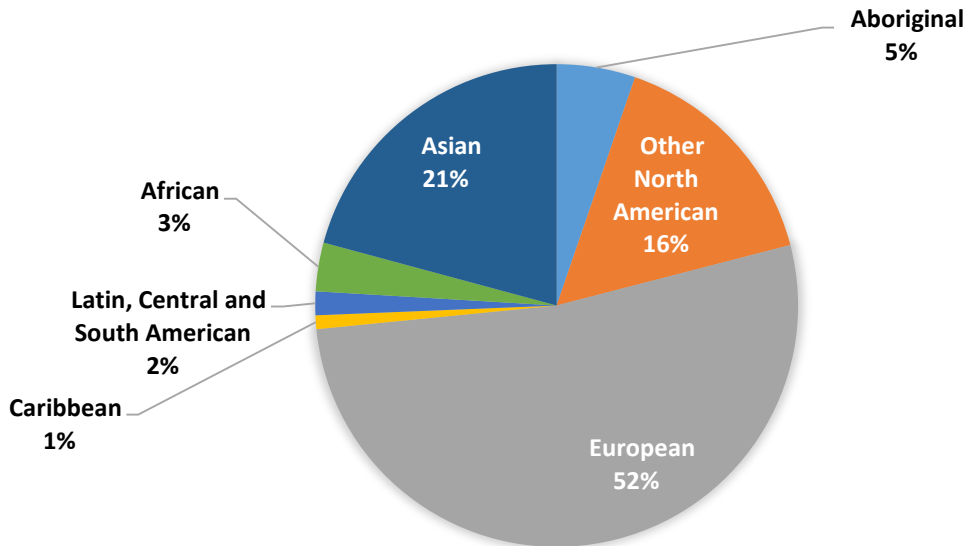
# Ethnic Diversity

**the TRENDS:** ↑ ⊕ Ethnic diversity increasing

While the majority of Edmonton residents report European or North American origins, those from African, Asian and Latin, Central and South American origins are growing.

- ◆ The proportion of Edmontonians reporting non-European, Aboriginal, or other North American origins increased from 2006 to 2011 (from 24% to 27%).

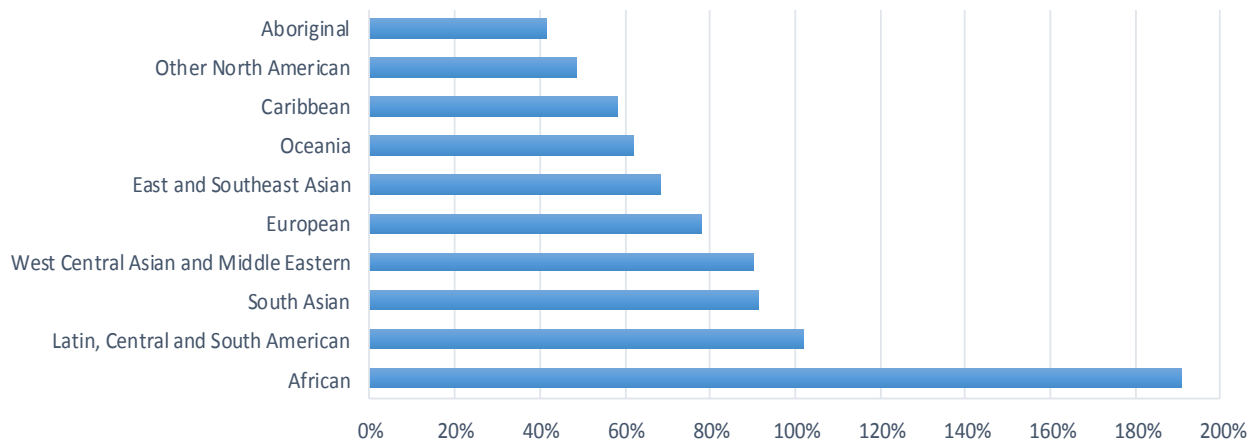
**Proportion of Population, by Ethnic Origin, Edmonton City, 2011**



[Data Table 09, page 16]

- ◆ The ethnic composition of Edmonton has changed in recent years. The African and Latin, Central and South American ethnic groups experienced the greatest growth from 2006 to 2011.

**Percentage Change in Ethnic Origins of Population, Edmonton City, 2006-2011**



NOTE: The composition of ethnic origin groupings differs slightly between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey. See the Terms & Definitions section for a detailed breakdown of groupings.

[Data Table 09, page 16]

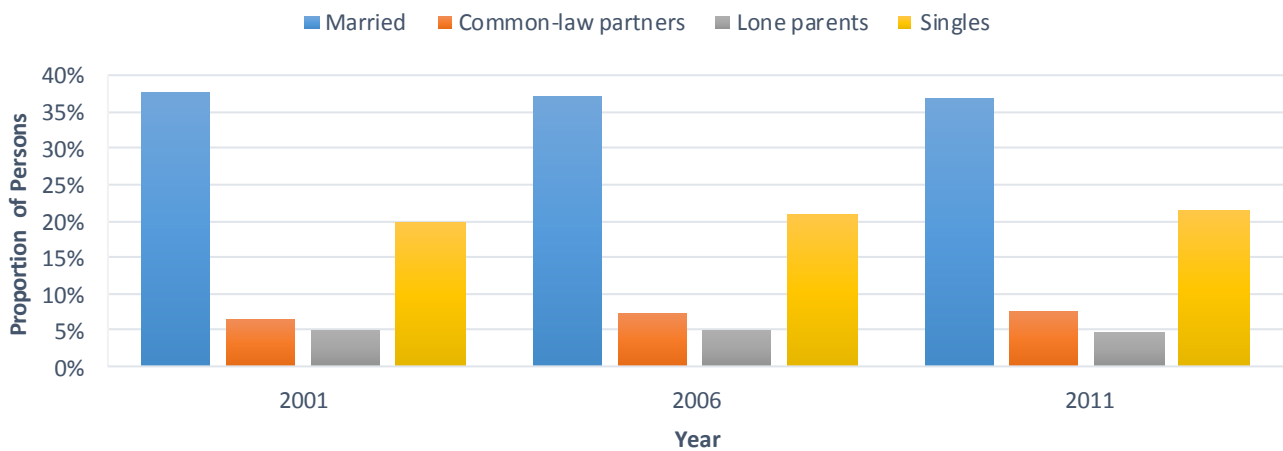


# Families

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊙ Proportion of singles increased
  - ↑ ⊙ Proportion of male lone-parent families increasing

Married couples are the most common family status in Edmonton representing 36.9% of the population. Single persons are the second most common family status representing 21.4% of the population. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of singles and common-law partners has increased whereas the proportion of legally married couples has decreased. The proportion of lone-parents has remained relatively stable, decreasing only 0.2% since 2001.

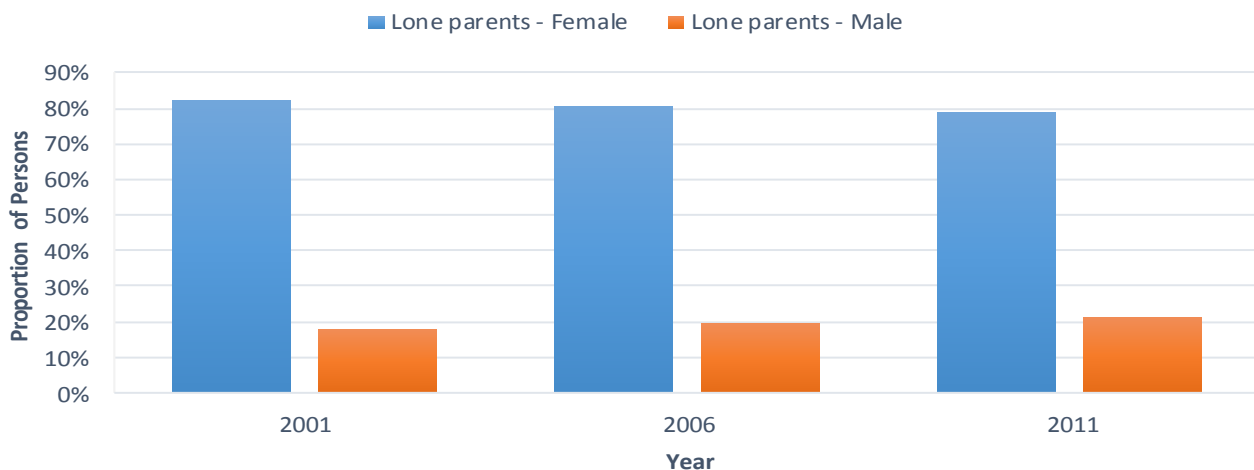
## Proportion of Persons in Census Families, by Family Type, Edmonton City



[Data Table 10, page 16]

The vast majority of lone-parent families continue to be headed by a female parent (78.9% in 2011). However, the number of male lone-parents is increasing. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of male lone-parents grew 3.2 percentage points to 21.1% of all lone-parent families.

## Proportion of Lone Parents, by Sex of Parent, Edmonton City



[Data Table 10, page 16]

NOTE: Family data for previous editions of Tracking the Trends came from the Income in Canada Survey 1976-2011 (CANSIM Table 202-0903). This data has been discontinued. Canadian Census data was used to track family trends in Edmonton for this edition of Tracking the Trends.

# Data Tables | Section A

**Table 01: Population, Edmonton City & Edmonton CMA**

Year	Edmonton City	Edmonton CMA
1981	521,205	742,018
1986	571,506	786,596
1991	614,665	853,900
1996	616,306	875,590
2001	657,350	951,114
2006	730,372	1,049,428
2008	752,412	1,131,156
2009	782,439	1,161,950
2011	812,201	1,206,040
2012	817,498	1,241,805
2014	877,926	1,328,290

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

NOTE: 2008, 2009 & 2012 Edmonton CMA populations are Statistics Canada annual demographic estimates.

**Table 02: Population, by Age Group, Edmonton City**

Age	1981 Federal	1986 Federal	1991 Federal	1996 Federal	2001 Federal	2006 Federal	2009* Municipal	2011 Federal	2012 Municipal	2014* Municipal
0-9	71,926 (13.8%)	83,207 (14.6%)	92,231 (15.0%)	85,080 (13.8%)	80,025 (12.0%)	80,100 (11.0%)	75,530 (11.1%)	92,880 (11.4%)	78,468 (11.7%)	85,633 11.9%
10-19	86,472 (16.6%)	73,815 (12.9%)	76,159 (12.4%)	81,360 (13.2%)	89,400 (13.4%)	92,840 (12.7%)	82,840 (12.2%)	91,505 (11.3%)	76,214 (11.4%)	79,437 11.0%
20-29	137,653 (26.4%)	140,162 (24.5%)	123,043 (20.0%)	98,655 (16.0%)	110,160 (16.5%)	127,995 (17.5%)	121,135 (17.8%)	143,545 (17.7%)	114,384 (17.1%)	116,773 16.2%
30-39	74,686 (14.3%)	100,502 (17.6%)	119,342 (19.4%)	113,525 (18.4%)	105,685 (15.9%)	104,500 (14.3%)	101,694 (15.0%)	122,815 (15.1%)	103,499 (15.5%)	115,054 15.9%
40-49	52,590 (10.1%)	58,471 (10.2%)	73,764 (12.0%)	91,025 (14.8%)	107,940 (16.2%)	116,240 (15.9%)	101,678 (15.0%)	116,055 (14.3%)	94,282 (14.1%)	97,084 13.4%
50-59	45,948 (8.8%)	49,791 (8.7%)	50,683 (8.2%)	55,275 (9.0%)	70,485 (10.6%)	93,295 (12.8%)	90,229 (13.3%)	111,495 (13.7%)	92,592 (13.8%)	99,775 13.8%
60-69	28,970 (5.6%)	36,304 (6.4%)	43,442 (7.1%)	45,725 (7.4%)	47,320 (7.1%)	52,235 (7.2%)	51,762 (7.6%)	65,895 (8.1%)	56,688 (8.5%)	66,700 9.2%
70-79	16,475 (3.2%)	20,228 (3.5%)	24,952 (4.1%)	30,875 (5.0%)	36,680 (5.5%)	39,500 (5.4%)	34,022 (5.0%)	39,880 (4.9%)	32,728 (4.9%)	36,484 5.1%
80 +	6,525 (1.3%)	9,015 (1.6%)	11,049 (1.8%)	14,785 (2.4%)	18,405 (2.8%)	23,680 (3.2%)	21,173 (3.1%)	28,140 (3.5%)	20,696 (3.1%)	24,887 3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,245</b>	<b>571,495</b>	<b>614,665</b>	<b>616,305</b>	<b>666,100</b>	<b>730,385</b>	<b>782,439</b>	<b>812,210</b>	<b>817,498</b>	<b>877,926</b>

\* Age group counts for 2009 and 2012 do not add up to the total, due to persons being counted with unreported ages. Percentages for 2009 and 2012 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: Aboriginal Population, Edmonton City & Edmonton CMA**

Year	Edmonton City	Edmonton CMA
1996	24,110	32,825
2001	30,365	40,930
2006	38,170	52,105
2011	41,985	61,765

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

Year	Permanent Residents
2000	4,304
2001	4,583
2002	4,225
2003	4,810
2004	5,057
2005	6,016
2006	6,444
2007	6,543
2008	7,520
2009	8,510
2010	11,011
2011	10,461
2012	11,987
2013	12,859
2014	15,645

[Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada]

**Table 05: Entry of Permanent Residents, by Category, Alberta**

Year	Total	Family Class	Economic Immigrants	Refugees	Other Category
2005	19,405	5,673	11,130	2,247	355
2006	20,716	6,679	11,219	2,334	484
2007	20,860	6,790	11,275	2,216	579
2008	24,201	7,135	14,503	1,845	718
2009	27,017	7,599	16,532	2,237	649
2010	32,650	7,372	22,404	2,205	669
2011	30,961	6,845	20,757	2,638	721
2012	36,096	8,436	24,571	2,250	839
2013	36,639	10,630	22,640	2,750	619
2014	42,530	9,284	29,591	2,722	933

[Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada]

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

**Table 06: Temporary Residents with a Valid Permit on December 31, by Program, Alberta**

Year	Temporary Foreign Workers	International Mobility Program	International Students
2005	5,966	9,517	12,204
2006	9,701	12,461	12,349
2007	20,435	15,111	13,094
2008	35,635	19,086	13,776
2009	38,313	17,582	15,098
2010	30,039	19,574	15,367
2010	28,092	22,734	15,746
2012	29,537	26,411	15,776
2013	40,461	30,548	16,937
2014	35,486	32,242	17,838

[Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada]

**Table 07: 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%
2011	795,675	205,445	25.8%	238,755	30.0%

[Source: Statistics Canada]



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

**Table 08: Population, by Mother Tongue, Edmonton City**

Language Spoken	2001		2006		2011		% Change (2001-2011)
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>657,355</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>722,255</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>801,195</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
English Only	479,150	72.9%	515,745	71.4%	545,840	68.1%	13.9%
French Only	14,300	2.2%	14,430	2.0%	16,180	2.0%	13.1%
English and French	1,350	0.2%	1,285	0.2%	2,110	0.3%	56.3%
English and non-official language	8,720	1.3%	9,155	1.3%	16,525	2.1%	89.5%
<b>Non-official languages only</b>	<b>153,200</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>181,065</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>219,195</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>
Chinese languages	31,740	4.8%	36,090	5.0%	39,090	4.9%	23.0%
Tagalog (Filipino)	7,375	1.1%	10,610	1.5%	19,965	2.5%	170.7%
Panjabi (Punjabi)	8,750	13.3%	13,435	1.9%	18,505	2.3%	111.5%
Spanish	7,285	1.1%	8,970	1.2%	12,940	1.6%	77.6%
Arabic	6,190	0.9%	8,265	1.1%	11,180	1.4%	80.6%
German	12,700	1.9%	12,335	1.7%	10,730	1.3%	-15.5%
Ukrainian	14,285	2.2%	12,570	1.7%	10,310	1.3%	-27.8%
Polish	8,655	1.3%	9,175	1.3%	8,160	1.0%	-5.7%
Vietnamese	6,965	1.1%	7,530	1.0%	7,835	1.0%	12.5%
Hindi	3,410	0.5%	4,875	0.7%	5,910	0.7%	73.3%
Urdu	1,635	0.2%	3,365	0.5%	5,570	0.7%	240.7%
Italian	5,390	0.8%	5,365	0.7%	4,550	0.6%	-15.6%
Korean	2,275	0.3%	2,960	0.4%	4,115	0.5%	80.9%
Russian	2,135	0.3%	2,580	0.4%	3,860	0.5%	80.8%
Portuguese	3,720	0.6%	3,985	0.6%	3,700	0.5%	-0.5%
Somali	n/a	n/a	2,045	0.3%	3,495	0.4%	n/a
Dutch	3,760	0.6%	3,560	0.5%	2,940	0.4%	-21.8%
Selected Aboriginal languages	1,795	0.3%	2,305	0.3%	1,855	0.2%	3.3%
Other non-official languages	25,135	3.8%	31,045	4.3%	44,545	5.6%	77.2%

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 09: Population, by Reported Ethnic Origins, Edmonton City**

Area of Origin	2006		2011		Change (2006—2011)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>598,900</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>795,675</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>196,775</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
North American Aboriginal	35,495	5.9%	50,300	6.3%	14,805	41.7%
Other North American	100,405	16.8%	149,370	18.8%	48,965	48.8%
European	280,875	46.9%	499,955	62.8%	219,080	78.0%
British Isles	229,915	38.4%	276,800	34.8%	46,885	20.4%
French	65,865	11.0%	83,275	10.5%	17,410	26.4%
Western European (except French)	124,785	20.8%	153,120	19.2%	28,335	22.7%
Northern European (except British)	42,860	7.2%	53,240	6.7%	10,380	24.2%
Eastern European	125,875	21.0%	151,845	19.1%	25,970	20.6%
Southern European	37,530	6.3%	50,370	3.6%	12,840	34.2%
Caribbean	5,360	0.9%	8,490	1.1%	3,130	58.4%
Latin, Central and South American	7,515	1.3%	15,190	1.9%	7,675	102.1%
African	10,615	1.8%	30,880	3.9%	20,265	190.9%
Asian	n/a	n/a	197,860	24.9%	n/a	n/a
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern	13,975	2.3%	26,555	3.3%	12,580	90.0%
South Asian	30,105	5.0%	57,670	7.2%	27,565	91.6%
East and Southeast Asian	68,075	11.4%	114,630	14.4%	46,555	68.4%
Oceania	1,865	0.3%	3,025	0.4%	1,160	62.2%

*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. The composition of ethnic origin groupings differs slightly between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey. The 2006 West Central Asian and Middle Eastern population was calculated by combining the Arab and West Asian populations from the 2006 census. See the Terms & Definitions section for a detailed breakdown of groupings.* [Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 10: Number of Persons in Census Families, by Family Type, Edmonton City**

Year	Total Number of Persons	Married Couples	Common-law partners	Male lone parents	Female lone parents	Children in census families	Singles
<b>Number</b>							
<b>2001</b>	655,680	246,260	42,610	5,825	26,695	205,205	129,085
<b>2006</b>	719,795	267,090	51,690	6,865	28,640	214,610	150,905
<b>2011</b>	795,760	293,900	59,060	8,035	30,045	234,140	170,490
<b>Percentage</b>							
<b>2001</b>	100%	37.6%	6.5%	0.9%	4.1%	31.3%	19.7%
<b>2006</b>	100%	37.1%	7.2%	1.0%	4.0%	29.8%	21.0%
<b>2011</b>	100%	36.9%	7.4%	1.0%	3.8%	29.4%	21.4%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Section B | Education & Employment

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ education trends consistently improving
  - ⊖ employment growth slowing due to low energy prices

## Why are Education Trends Important?

Education is a significant determinant of health, as educational attainment influences 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, both on a per annum and lifetime basis.

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-related measures indicate the strength of an economy and, accordingly, the population's ability to sustain itself. The higher unemployment rises, the more people will need income support or maintain a minimal standard of living. Times of high unemployment additionally challenge government and business to find opportunities for stimulating job growth.

Times of low unemployment also have their challenges.

For instance, working families may struggle to balance their work and family roles, may face difficulties securing adequate child care or obtaining affordable shelter. As Section C illustrates, the cost of living continues to increase, regardless of overall economic trends.

These issues all require informed program and policy planning, as facilitated by trend analysis.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

Overall, Edmontonians benefit greatly 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. That said, there is still considerable room for improvement. Far too many Edmontonians have not completed high school, thereby severely limiting their career options in an economy that increasingly values higher education.

### Employment

Economic growth has mostly been strong in Edmonton since 2000, and employment levels increased as a result. It took two years for employment numbers to return to pre-recession levels due to the economic downturn that began in late 2008. Employment numbers grew strongly between 2010 to 2014. While still up year over year, employment growth has slowed significantly in the past year.

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

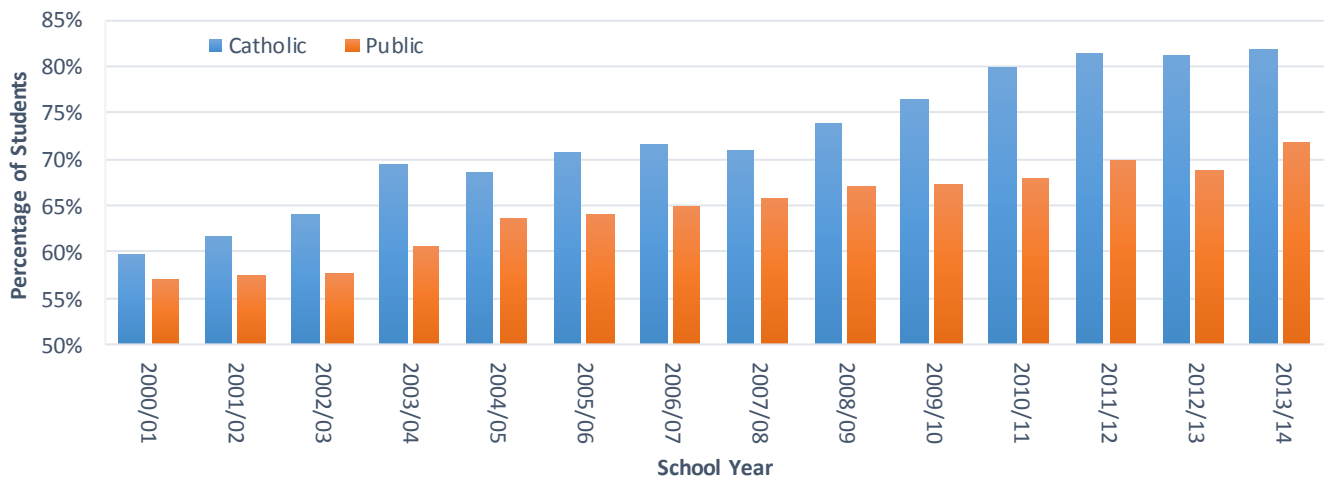
# High School Education

**the TRENDS:** ↑ ⊕ High school completion increasing

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

- ◆ Between the 2003/04 and 2013/14 school years, the three-year high school completion rate increased 12.5 percentage points in the Catholic school system, and 11.3 percentage points in the Public school system.

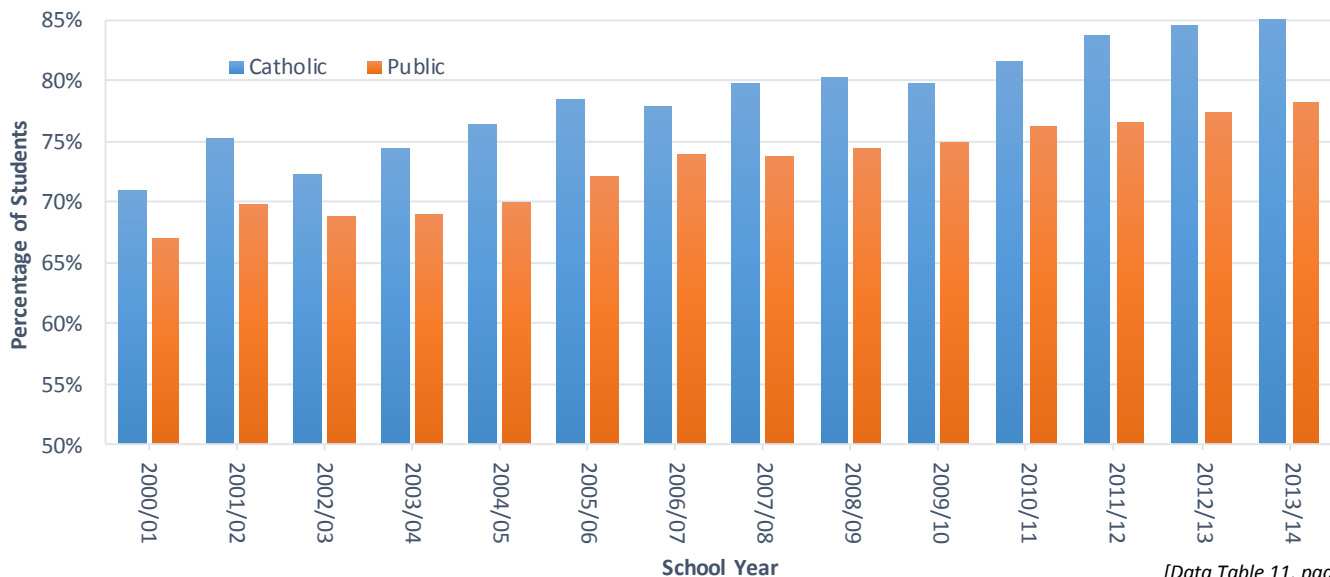
**Percentage of Students Completing High School within Three Years, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**



[Data Table 11, page 27]

- ◆ Between the 2003/04 and 2013/14 school years, the five-year high school completion rate increased 12.9 percentage points in the Catholic school system, and 9.1 percentage points for Public schools.

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



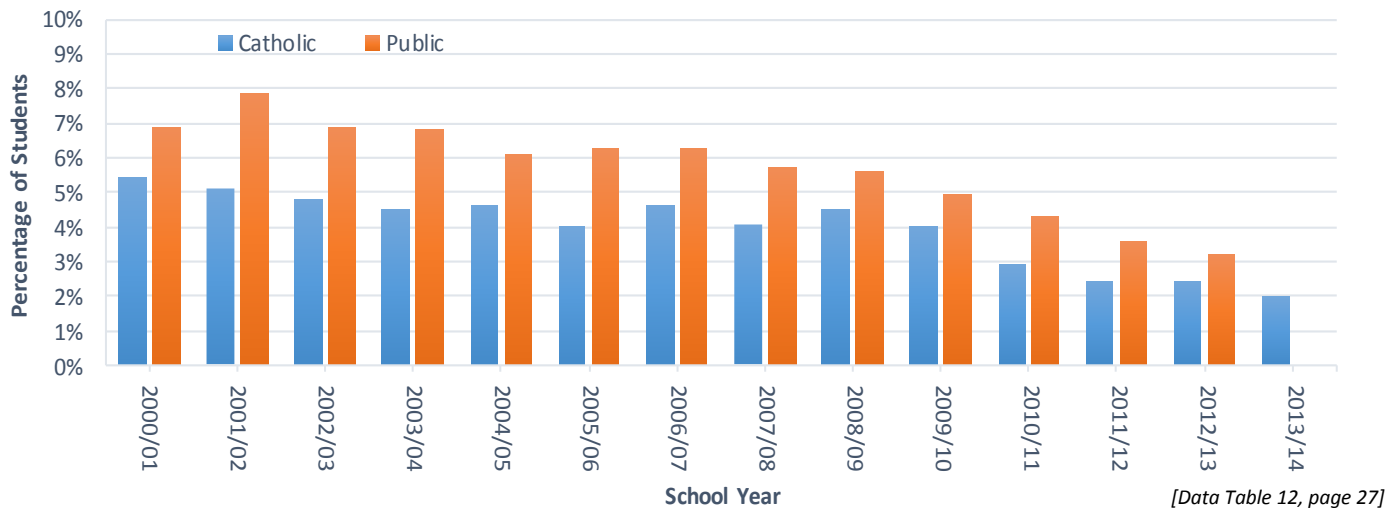
[Data Table 11, page 27]

# High School Education, cont'd...

**the TRENDS:** ↓ (+) Student drop-out rate declining  
 ↑ (+) Completion of high school education increasing

- ♦ The annual drop-out rate decreased 2.5 percentage points between 2003/04 and 2013/14 in Catholic schools and 3.7 percentage points in Public schools between the 2002/03 and 2012/13 school years.

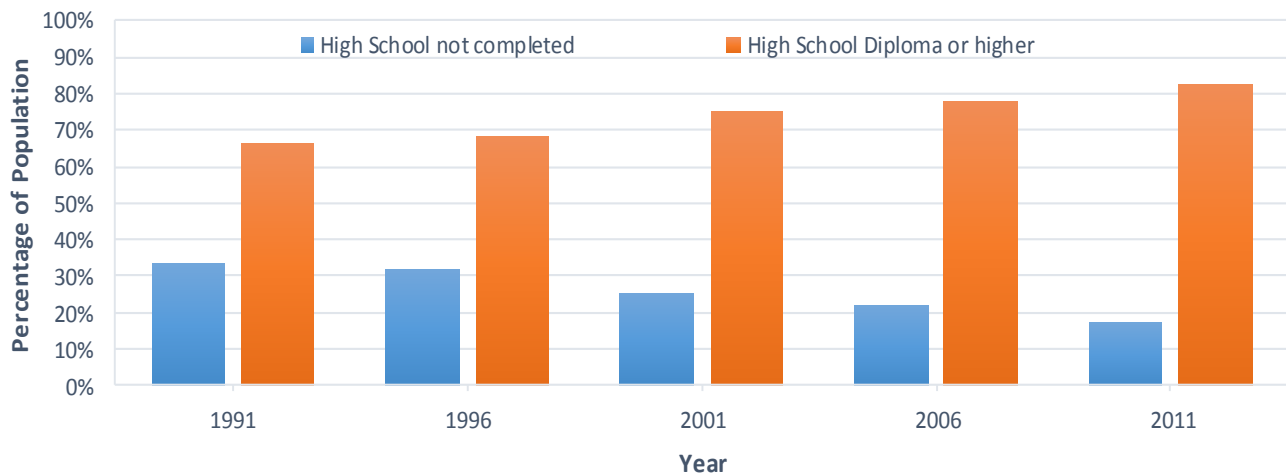
**Percentage of Students Aged 14-18 Dropped Out of School, Edmonton  
 Catholic and Public School Districts**



The proportion of Edmontonians 15 years and older that have completed high school has increased.

- ♦ In 2011, 17.5% of Edmontonians had not completed their High School Diploma—a decrease of 16.2 percentage points since 1991.
- ♦ In 2011, 82.5% of Edmonton’s population had completed their High School Diploma—an increase of 4.4 percentage points since 2006.

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



NOTE: 2001 data is based on the population aged 20 and older; 2011 data comes from the National Household Survey.

[Data Table 13, page 28]

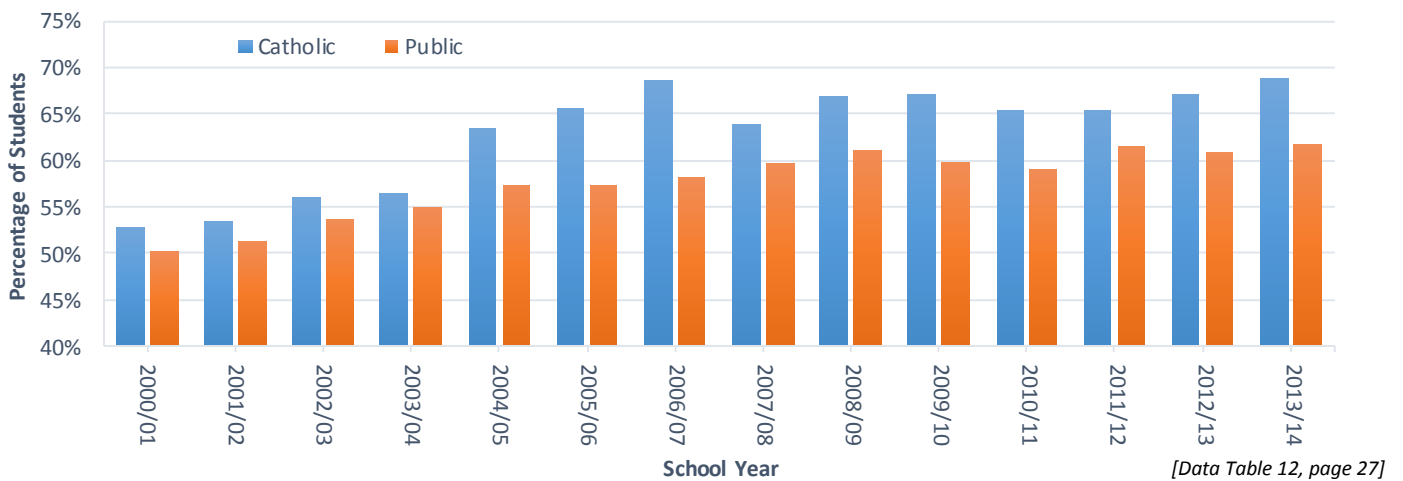
# Post-Secondary Education

- 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:

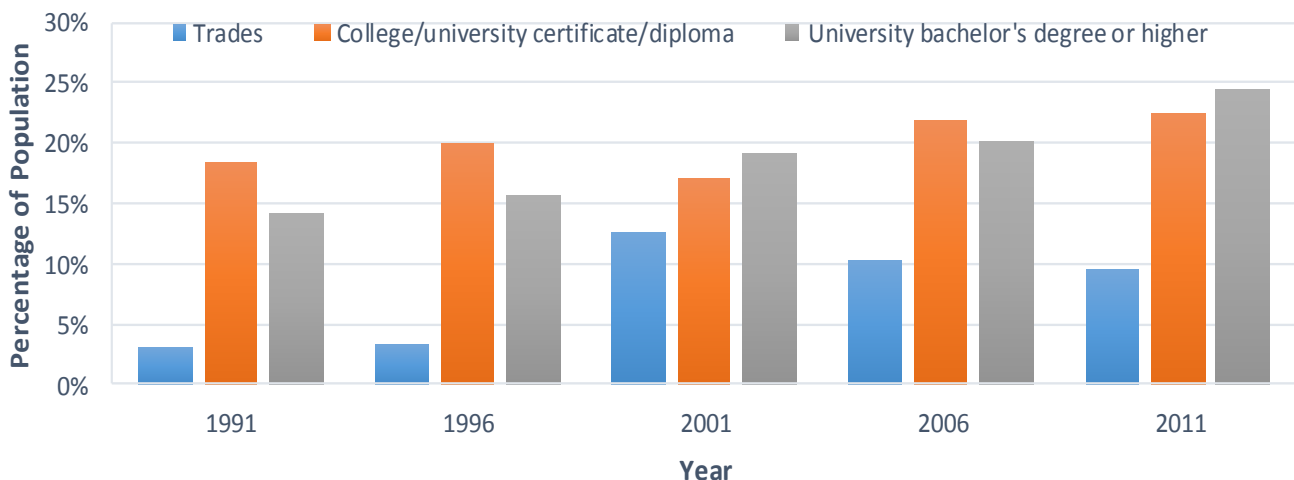
- ♦ The percentage of high school graduates who attended a post-secondary institution within 6 years of starting grade 10 increased 12.3 percentage points for Catholic schools and 6.8 percentage points for Public schools, between the 2003/04 and 2013/14 school years.

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



- ♦ Between 1991 and 2011, the proportion of the population that had earned a university degree increased 10.2 percentage points, post-secondary certificates/diplomas increased 4.1 percentage points, and trades increased 6.4 percentage points. In 2011, nearly a quarter of the population had earned a university degree or higher.

**Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Older by Level of  
Postsecondary Education Completed, Edmonton City**



NOTE: 1991-2006 data comes is the Canadian Census; 2011 data is from the National Household Survey.

[Data Table 11, page 26]

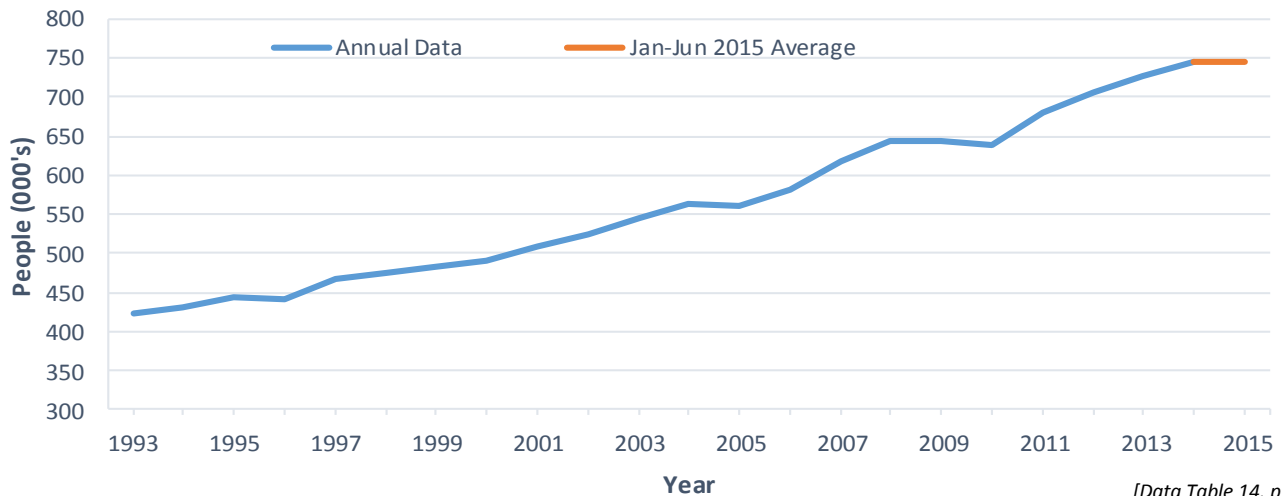
# Employment

- the TRENDS:**    ↑ (+) Number of employed persons increased  
                           ↑ (+) Labour force participation returning to pre-recession levels

Employment has been steadily increasing in Edmonton since early 2010.

- ◆ In 2014, 744,800 Edmontonians were employed, a 51.7 % increase since 2000.
- ◆ The number of employed people decreased from 2008 to 2010. Since 2010, however, the number of people employed has increased by 16.5% and has risen above the pre-recession peak.
- ◆ The number of employed people has levelled off in the first 6 months of 2015.

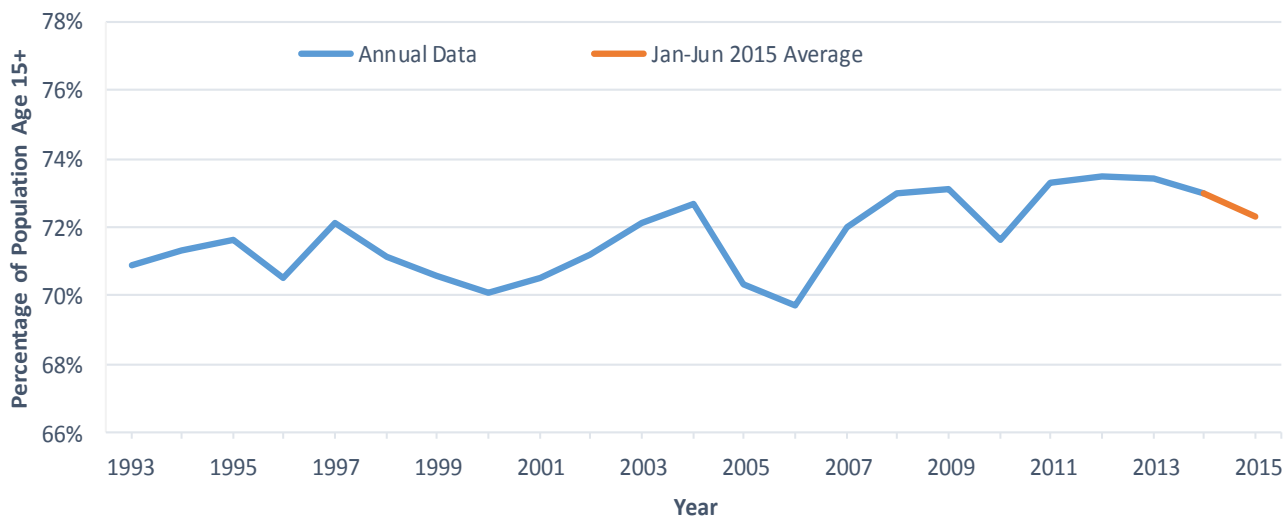
**Number of Employed Persons, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 14, page 28]

- ◆ Labour force participation rate increased by 2.9 percentage points between 2000 and 2014. Partial year data from 2015 indicates a 0.7 percentage point decrease since 2014.

**Labour Force Participation Rate, Edmonton CMA**



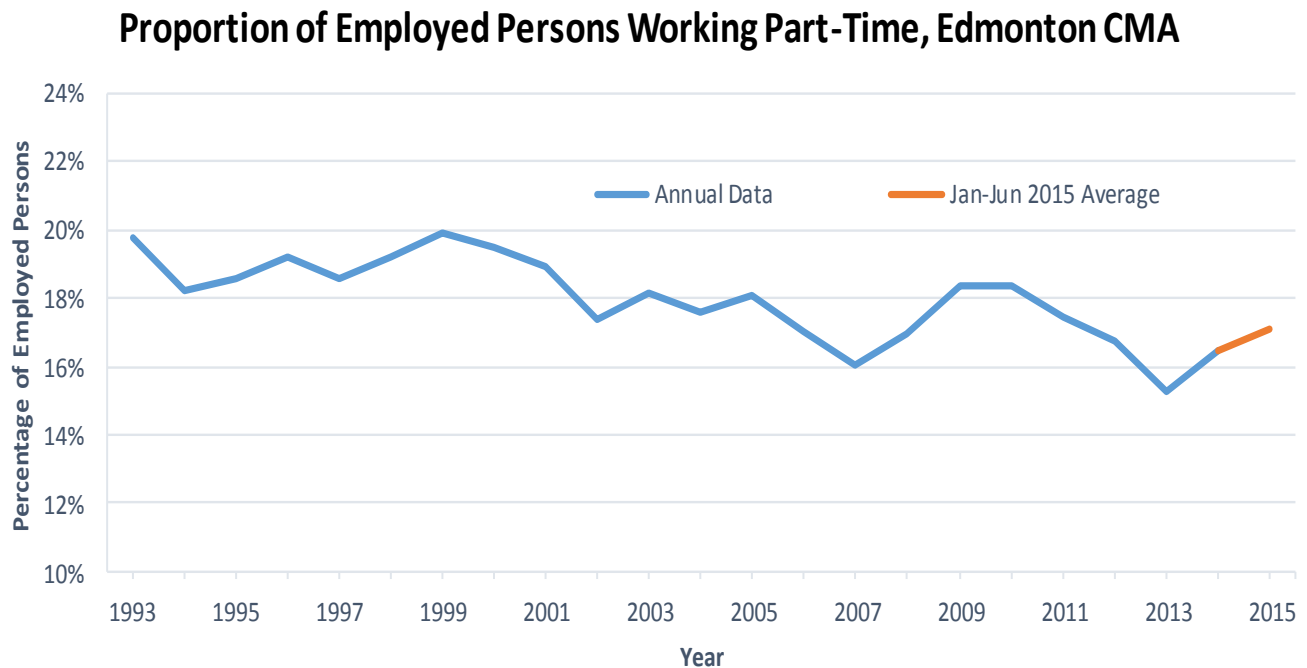
[Data Table 14, page 28]



# Employment, cont'd...

## the TRENDS: ↓ ● Part-time employment decreased

- Since 2000, the proportion of employed persons working part-time decreased 3 percentage points.
- Having decreased by 3.4 percentage points between 2000 to 2007, there was a 2.3 percentage point spike in part-time employment during the 2008 recession.
- The fall in oil prices has led to job uncertainty. After a steady decline of part-time workers between 2010 to 2013, the proportion of part-time workers increased in 2014 and has continued during the first six months of 2015 (17.1%)
- Some people choose to work part-time, but during a recession, there is 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]. The proportion of part-time employment has increased since 2014 due to the current economic downturn led by the drop of oil prices.



[Data Table 14, page 28]

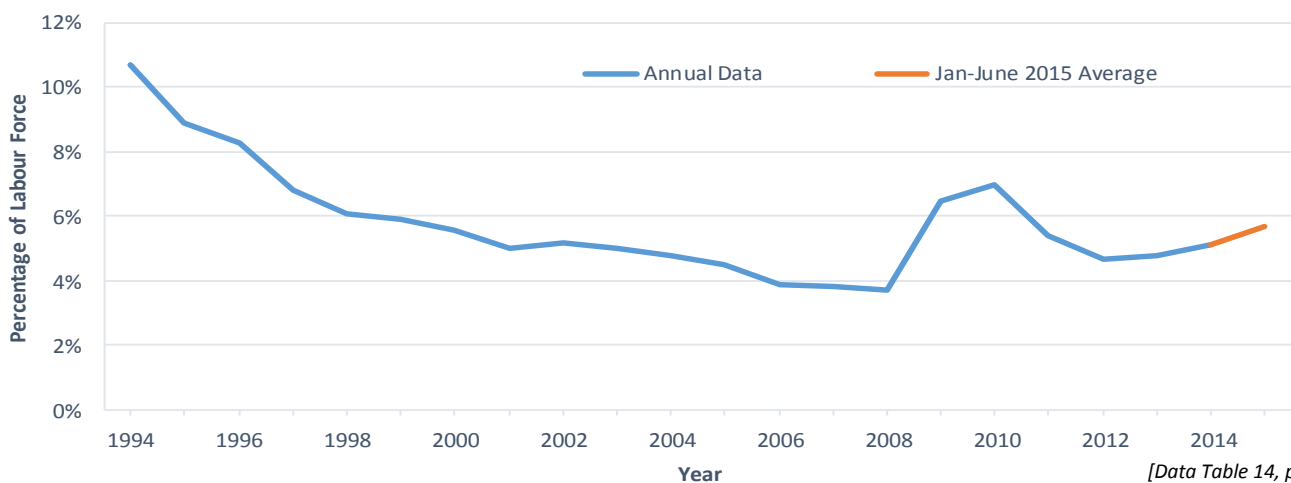
# Unemployment

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊕ Unemployment gradually decreasing
  - ↓ ⊕ Gender gap in unemployment closing

Between 1994 and 2014, the unemployment rate decreased 5.6 percentage points.

- ◆ Since 2000, the unemployment has decreased by 0.5 percentage points, in spite of a 3.3 percentage point increase during the 2008 recession. Since 2010, the unemployment rate decreased by 2.9 percentage points.
- ◆ At 5.1%, Edmonton's unemployment rate in 2014 remained well below the Canadian rate of 6.9% and was slightly higher than Alberta's 4.7% unemployment rate [Statistics Canada].
- ◆ Given the recent economic downturn, the unemployment rate has increased by 0.6 percentage points between January to June 2015.

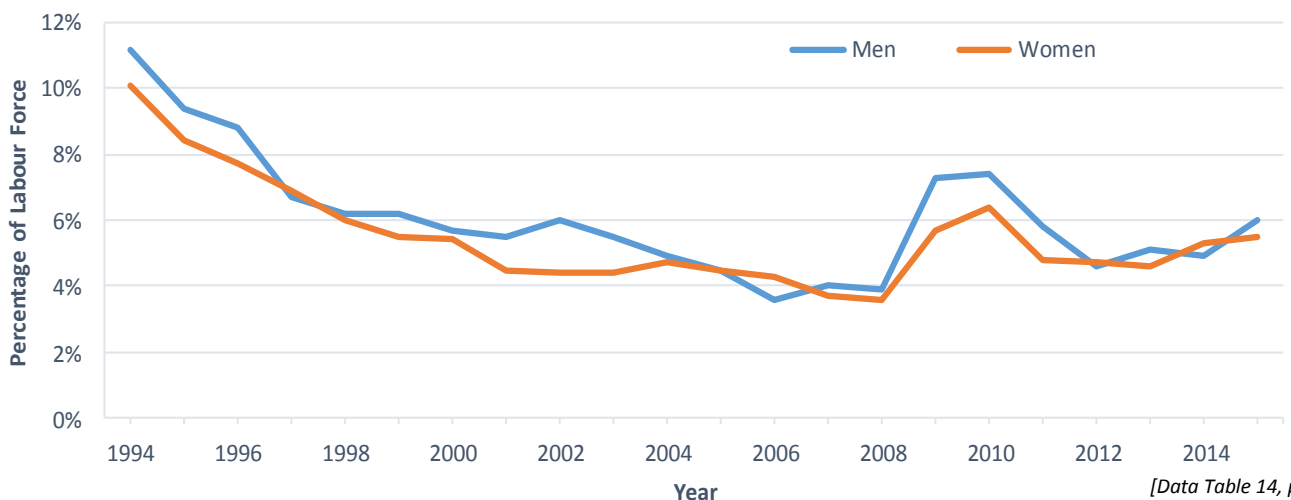
**Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**



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

- ◆ Between 1994 and 2004, the average gender gap in unemployment was 0.8%. Between 2005 and 2015, this average dropped to 0.6%.
- ◆ The gender gap in employment widened during the 2008 economic downturn; 71% of Canadians who lost their jobs between October 2008 and June 2009 were men [CCPA]. In Edmonton, the male unemployment rate was 1.8 percentage points higher than the female unemployment rate in 2009.
- ◆ In the first six months of 2015, the gender gap narrowed to 0.5 percentage points with men's unemployment (6.0%) slightly higher than women's (5.5%).

**Unemployment Rate, by Gender, Edmonton CMA**



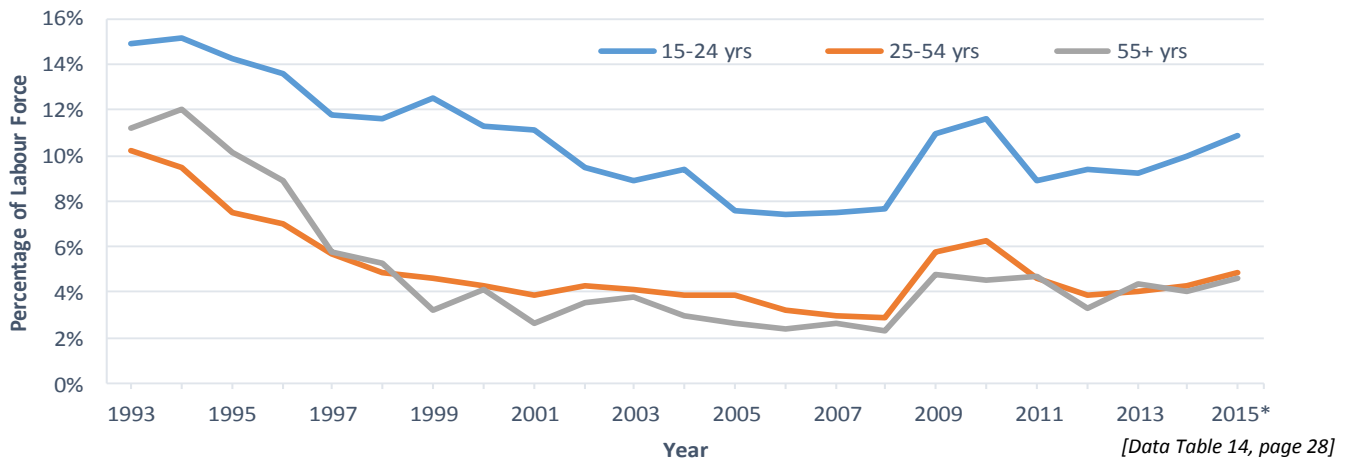
# Unemployment, cont'd...

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊖ Age gap in unemployment widened
  - ↓ ⊕ Aboriginal unemployment decreasing
  - ◆ ⊖ 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 older Edmontonians. There was a 6.0% gap in the unemployment rate between the 15-24 and 25-54 age group in the first six months of 2015 (2.3% higher than the gap in 2005)
- ◆ The 25-54 age group made the largest recovery since the 2008 recession, decreasing 2.2 percentage points since 2009 unemployment levels. The 15-24 age group made the smallest recovery, sitting 3.2 percentage points above pre-recession unemployment levels.

**Unemployment Rate, by Age, Edmonton CMA**



- ◆ For Aboriginal Edmontonians, significant employment gains were made before the recession, decreasing from 11.1% in 2005 to 9.8% in 2008. However, unemployment spiked to 15.6% in 2009.
- ◆ However, Aboriginal unemployment rates have fallen 7.9 percentage points between 2009 to 2014 compared to a 1.4% percentage point decrease for overall Edmonton CMA population.
- ◆ Partial data from 2015 indicates Aboriginal unemployment (9.7%) has increased by 2 percentage points over 2014.

**Unemployment Rate for Off-reserve Aboriginal People and Overall Population, Edmonton CMA**



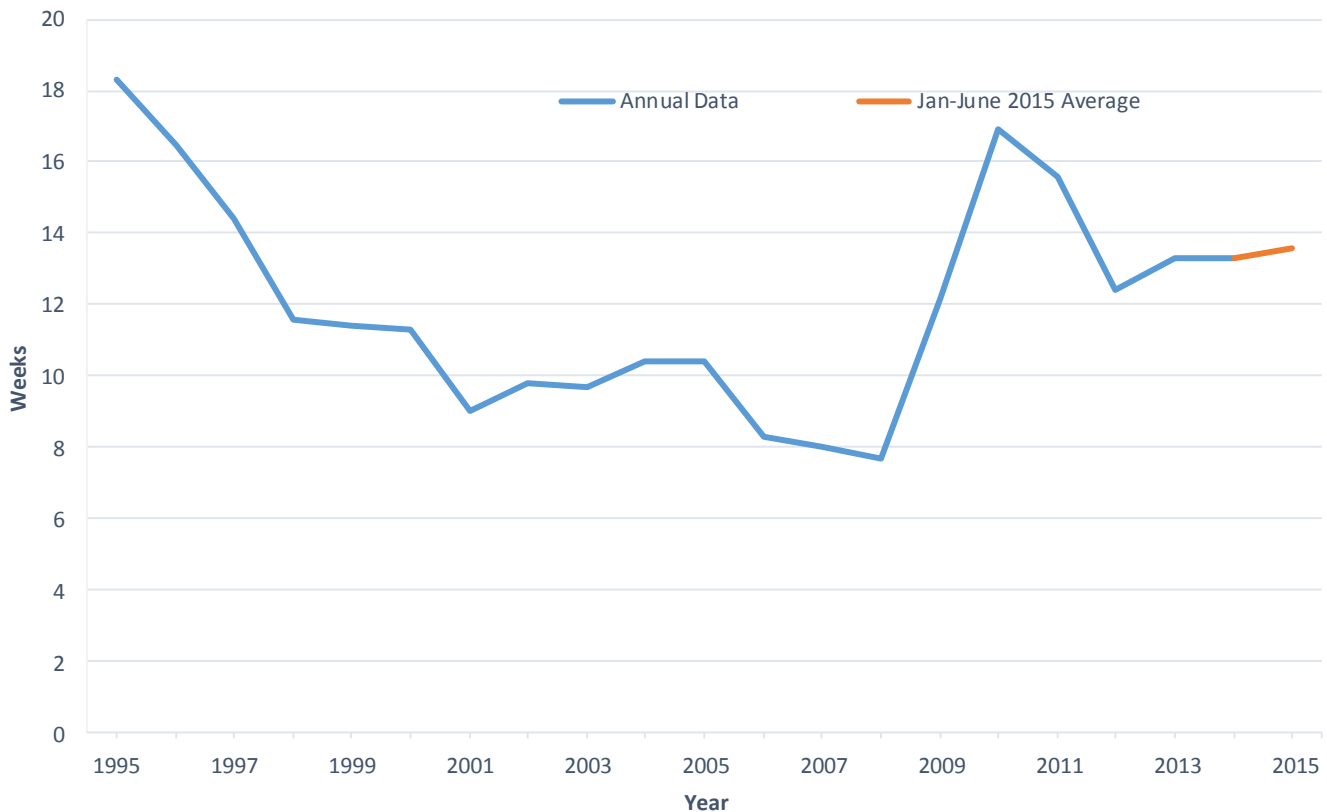
NOTE: 2015 data is a Jan-Jul average

# Unemployment, cont'd...

**the TRENDS:** ↓ ⊕ Duration of unemployment recently decreased

- ◆ During the last 20 years (1995-2015), the duration of unemployment decreased by 25.7%, from 18.3 weeks to 13.6.
- ◆ Between 2000 and 2008, the average duration of unemployment decreased by 3.6 weeks. During the 2008 economic downturn, periods of unemployment increased from 7.7 weeks in 2008 to 16.9 weeks in 2010.
- ◆ Between 2010 and 2012, the average duration of unemployment decreased from 16.4 weeks to 12.7 weeks, though still much higher than pre-recession levels.
- ◆ In 2013 and 2014, the average duration of unemployment held steady at 13.3 weeks. In the first 6 months of 2015, the average duration increased to 13.6 weeks.

**Average Duration of Unemployment, in Weeks, Alberta**

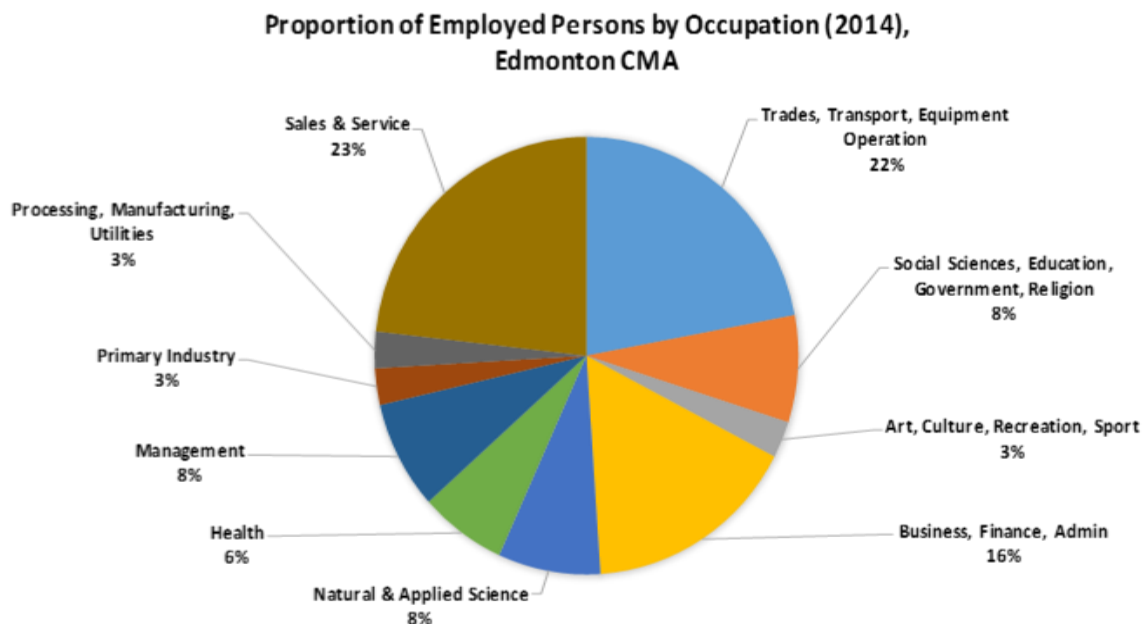


[Data Table 16, page 29]

# Occupation

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ Sales & service most common occupation
  - ↑ Primary industry experiencing the highest growth

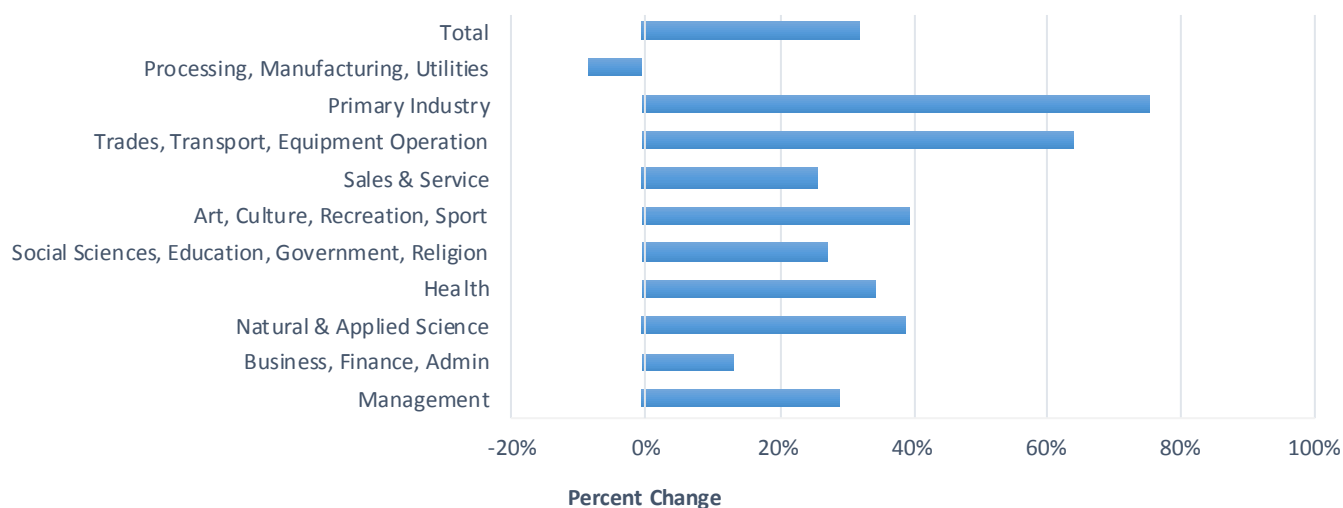
The most common occupations in the Edmonton area in 2014 were: sales and service; trades, transportation and equipment operation; and, business, finance and administration.



[Data Table 17, page 29]

- ◆ The fastest growing occupations between 2004 and 2014 were: primary industry (75.7 % increase), trades, and equipment operations (64.2% increase) and arts, culture, recreation and sports (39.6% increase).
- ◆ The largest decline was in processing, manufacturing and utilities occupation (8.1% decrease)

## Percentage Change in Proportion of Employed Persons by Occupation Type (2004-2014), Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 17, page 29]

# Data Tables | Section B

**Table 11: 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
2000/01	59.7%	57.0%	<b>58.4%</b>	71.0%	67.0%	<b>69.0%</b>
2001/02	61.7%	57.3%	<b>59.5%</b>	75.2%	69.8%	<b>72.5%</b>
2002/03	64.1%	57.6%	<b>60.9%</b>	72.2%	68.8%	<b>70.5%</b>
2003/04	69.3%	60.5%	<b>64.9%</b>	74.4%	69.0%	<b>71.7%</b>
2004/05	68.5%	63.6%	<b>66.1%</b>	76.3%	70.0%	<b>73.2%</b>
2005/06	70.7%	64.0%	<b>67.4%</b>	78.5%	72.0%	<b>75.3%</b>
2006/07	71.5%	65.0%	<b>68.3%</b>	77.8%	73.8%	<b>75.8%</b>
2007/08	71.0%	65.7%	<b>68.4%</b>	79.8%	73.7%	<b>76.8%</b>
2008/09	73.8%	67.1%	<b>70.5%</b>	80.2%	74.4%	<b>77.3%</b>
2009/10	76.5%	67.3%	<b>71.9%</b>	79.8%	74.9%	<b>77.4%</b>
2010/11	79.8%	68.0%	<b>73.9%</b>	81.6%	76.1%	<b>78.9%</b>
2011/12	81.4%	69.8%	<b>75.6%</b>	83.7%	76.5%	<b>80.1%</b>
2012/13	81.2%	68.8%	<b>75.0%</b>	84.5%	77.3%	<b>80.9%</b>
2013/14	81.8%	71.8%	<b>76.8%</b>	87.3%	78.1%	<b>82.7%</b>

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

**Table 12: 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
2000/01	5.4%	6.9%	<b>6.2%</b>	52.7%	50.2%	<b>51.5%</b>
2001/02	5.1%	7.9%	<b>6.5%</b>	53.3%	51.3%	<b>52.3%</b>
2002/03	4.8%	6.9%	<b>5.9%</b>	55.9%	53.7%	<b>54.8%</b>
2003/04	4.5%	6.8%	<b>5.7%</b>	56.5%	55.0%	<b>55.8%</b>
2004/05	4.6%	6.1%	<b>5.4%</b>	63.5%	57.2%	<b>60.4%</b>
2005/06	4.0%	6.3%	<b>5.2%</b>	65.6%	57.3%	<b>61.5%</b>
2006/07	4.6%	6.3%	<b>5.5%</b>	68.7%	58.1%	<b>63.4%</b>
2007/08	4.1%	5.7%	<b>4.9%</b>	64.0%	59.6%	<b>61.8%</b>
2008/09	4.5%	5.6%	<b>5.1%</b>	67.0%	61.1%	<b>64.1%</b>
2009/10	4.0%	4.9%	<b>4.5%</b>	67.2%	59.9%	<b>63.6%</b>
2010/11	2.9%	4.3%	<b>3.6%</b>	65.5%	58.9%	<b>62.2%</b>
2011/12	2.4%	3.6%	<b>3.0%</b>	65.5%	61.5%	<b>63.5%</b>
2012/13	2.4%	3.2%	<b>2.8%</b>	67.2%	61.0%	<b>64.1%</b>
2013/14	2.0%	N/A	<b>2.0%</b>	68.8%	61.8%	<b>65.3%</b>

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

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

**Table 13: Highest Level of Education Completed, Population Aged 15 & Older, Edmonton City**

Education Level Attained	1991		1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>479,440</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>483,095</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>487,855</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>598,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>660,820</b>	<b>100%</b>
High School not completed	161,720	33.7%	153,785	31.8%	122,795	25.2%	131,220	21.9%	115,630	17.5%
High School Diploma, or higher (detail below)	317,720	66.3%	329,310	68.2%	365,060	74.8%	467,680	78.1%	545,190	82.5%
High School	147,280	30.7%	142,065	29.4%	127,750	26.2%	154,680	25.8%	172,970	26.2%
Trades	14,665	3.1%	15,690	3.2%	61,085	12.5%	61,155	10.2%	62,650	9.5%
College/university certificate/diploma	87,920	18.3%	96,050	19.9%	82,870	17.0%	131,700	22.0%	148,435	22.5%
University, bachelor's degree	67,855	14.2%	75,505	15.6%	93,355	19.1%	120,145	20.1%	161,135	24.4%

NOTE: 1991-2006 data is from the Canadian Census; 2011 data is from the National Household Survey.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 14: Employment & Unemployment Statistics, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Employment			Unemployment					
	Employed Persons	Participation Rate	Part-time (%)	Average	Gender		Age Group		
					Men	Women	15-24 yrs	25-54 yrs	55+ yrs
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	70.5%	18.9%	5.0%	5.5%	4.5%	11.1%	3.9%	2.6%
2002	525,600	71.2%	17.4%	5.2%	6.0%	4.4%	9.5%	4.3%	3.5%
2003	545,000	72.1%	18.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	8.9%	4.1%	3.8%
2004	563,000	72.7%	17.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	9.4%	3.9%	3.0%
2005	561,500	70.3%	18.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	7.6%	3.9%	2.6%
2006	580,400	69.7%	17.0%	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%	7.4%	3.2%	2.4%
2007	617,900	72.0%	16.1%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	7.5%	3.0%	2.6%
2008	644,000	73.0%	16.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	7.7%	2.9%	2.3%
2009	643,500	73.1%	18.4%	6.5%	7.3%	5.7%	11.0%	5.8%	4.8%
2010	639,500	71.6%	18.4%	7.0%	7.4%	6.4%	11.6%	6.3%	4.5%
2011	679,400	73.3%	17.5%	5.4%	5.8%	4.8%	8.9%	4.6%	4.7%
2012	706,400	73.5%	16.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	9.4%	3.9%	3.3%
2013	728,100	73.4%	15.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.6%	9.2%	4.0%	4.4%
2014	744,800	73.0%	16.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%	10.0%	4.3%	4.0%
2015*	745,200	72.3%	17.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.5%	10.9%	4.9%	4.6%

\*Jan—June 2015 average

[Source: Statistics Canada]



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

**Table 15: Aboriginal Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Aboriginal	Overall Population
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%
2012	12.1%	4.7%
2013	8.6%	4.8%
2014	7.7%	5.1%
2015*	9.7%	5.7%

NOTE: 2005-2015 is based on the monthly Labour Force Survey. 2015 figures are the averages for January-June 2015.

[Source: Alberta Enterprise and Advanced Education & Statistics Canada]

**Table 16: Average Duration of Unemployment, Alberta**

Year	Weeks	Year	Weeks
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	2011	15.4
1995	18.3	2012	12.7
1996	16.5	2013	13.3
1997	14.4	2014	13.3
1998	11.6	2015*	13.6

\*Jan—June 2015 average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 17: Population, by Occupation, Edmonton CMA**

Occupation	2004		2014		Change (2004-2014)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>563,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>744,800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>181,200</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
Management	46,100	8.2%	59,600	8.0%	13,500	29.3%
Business, Finance, Admin.	107,100	19.0%	121,400	16.3%	14,300	13.4%
Natural & Applied Science	42,000	7.5%	58,400	7.8%	16,400	39.0%
Health	36,600	6.5%	49,300	6.6%	12,700	34.7%
Social Science, Education, Government, Religion	46,000	8.2%	58,600	7.9%	12,600	27.4%
Art, Culture, Recreation, Sport	14,400	2.6%	20,100	2.7%	5,700	39.6%
Sales & Service	137,300	24.4%	172,900	23.2%	35,600	25.9%
Trades, Transport, Equipment Operation	99,800	17.7%	163,900	22.0%	64,100	64.2%
Primary Industry	11,500	2.0%	20,200	2.7%	8,700	75.7%
Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities	22,200	3.9%	20,400	2.7%	-1,800	-8.1%

[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, and so on. Increases in these costs can impact a family's ability to support a modest standard of living. If costs rise faster than a family's income, physical and mental health, as well as

social well-being and financial security of the family may deteriorate.

The greater the number of families unable to maintain a modest 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 represents the single largest component of living costs. The availability, affordability and adequacy of housing is therefore crucial to quality of life for both renters and homeowners.

Renters tend to have lower and more variable 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, to

which many low and moderate income families do not have access. 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.) declines.

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 increased rent subsidies and affordable rental housing.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

---

The recent economic boom and the resulting 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 over time. Food costs have also increased at about twice the rate of inflation. The combination of these rising costs with higher monthly rents and growth in population created a housing crisis that affected 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. The rental vacancy rate increased to 4.2% in October 2015. Despite this, average rents still increased. Housing purchase prices are now higher than their previous peak in 2007, meaning the cost of home ownership remains a barrier for low and modest income households.

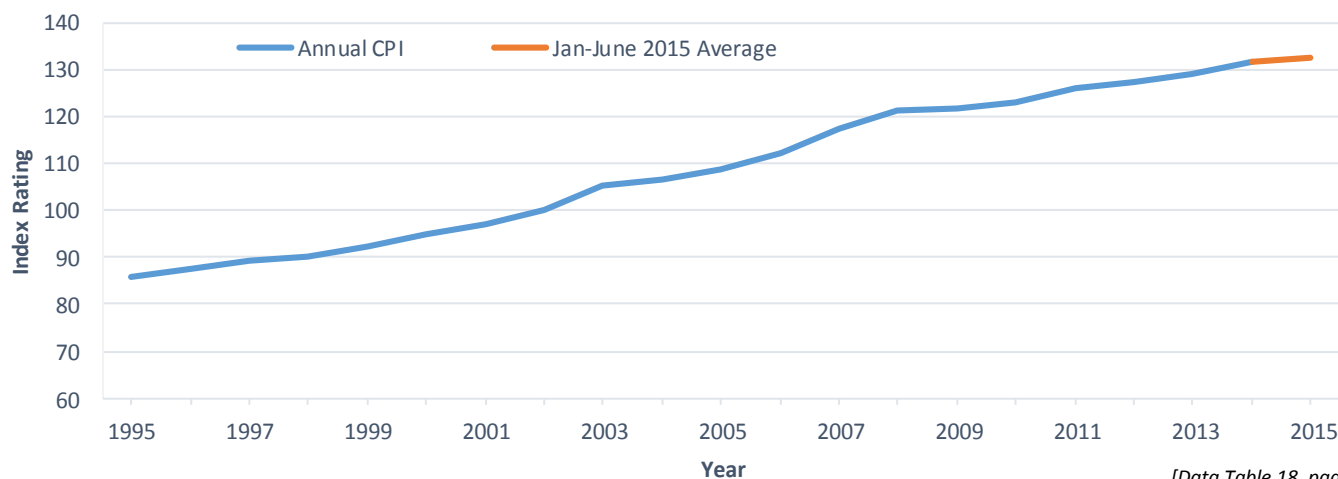
# Costs of Living

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ Cost of living increased  
                           ↑ ⊖ Food prices rising

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

- ◆ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 53.8% between 1995 and 2014 and 21.4% between 2005 and 2014.
- ◆ During the first 6 months of 2015, CPI reached 132.5 over the 2002 base year (0.5% increase since 2014).

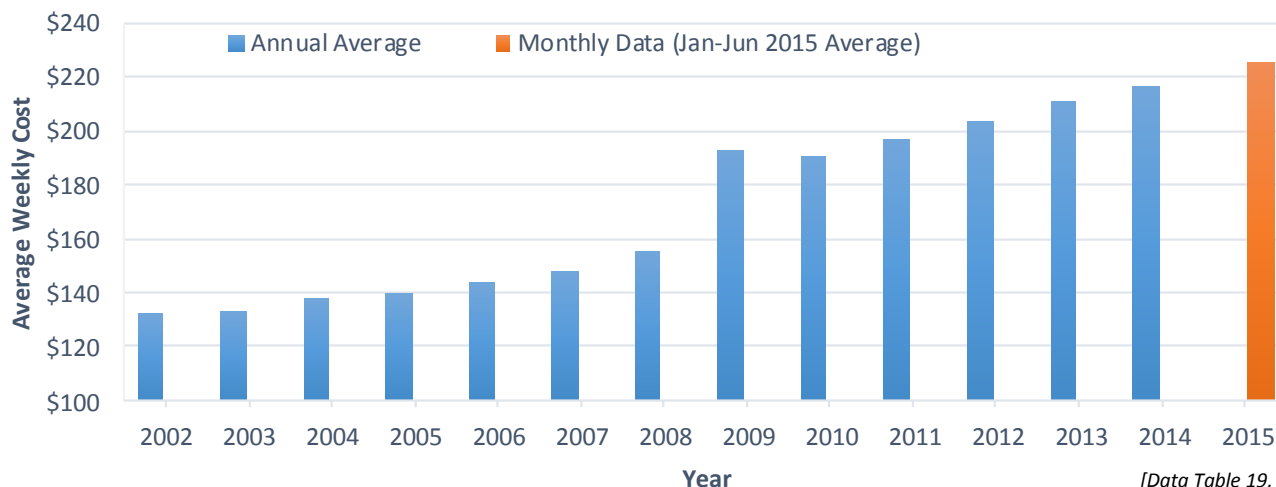
### Consumer Price Index (Inflation), Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 18, page 39]

- ◆ Between 2002 and 2014, the cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four increased \$94.31 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 \$225.54 per week in the first six months of 2015. This represents a 70.7 % increase in cost compared to 2002.

### Average Weekly Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket, Family of Four, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 19, page 39]

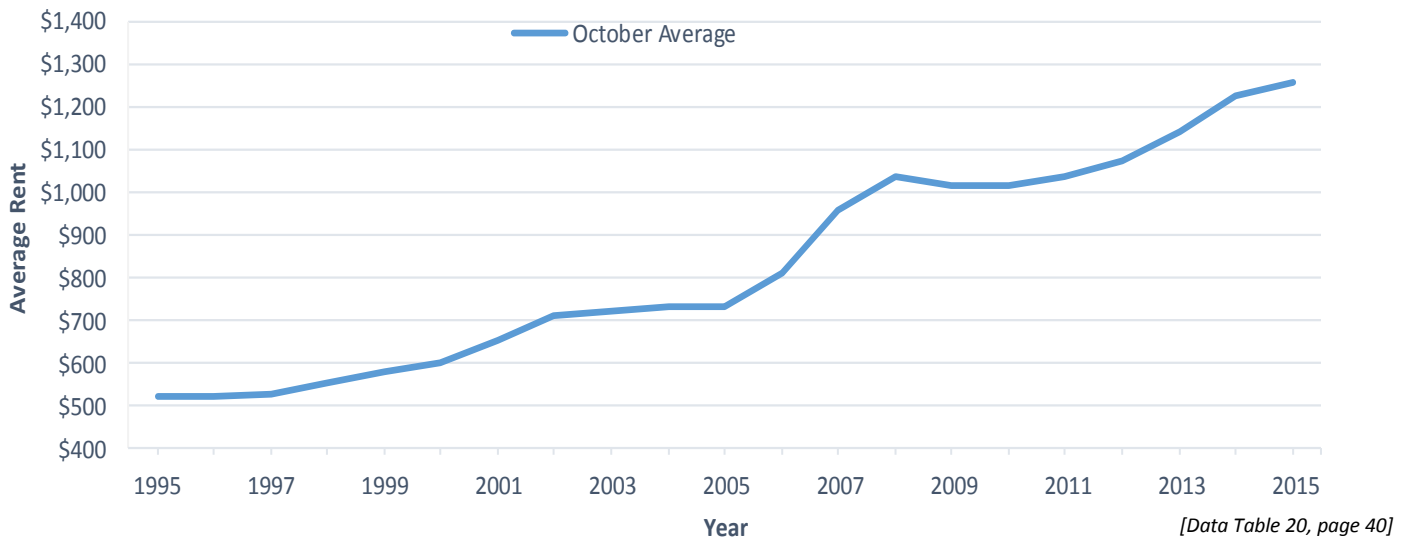
# Rental Housing

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ Rents rising  
                          ↓ ⊖ Rental availability limited

Renters in Edmonton have faced housing challenges in recent years, particularly in terms of affordability and availability. From 1995 to 2015, the average rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in the Edmonton CMA rose 142.6%.

- ◆ In the past 10 years, the cost increased from \$732 (2005) to \$1,259 (2015), a 72% increase.

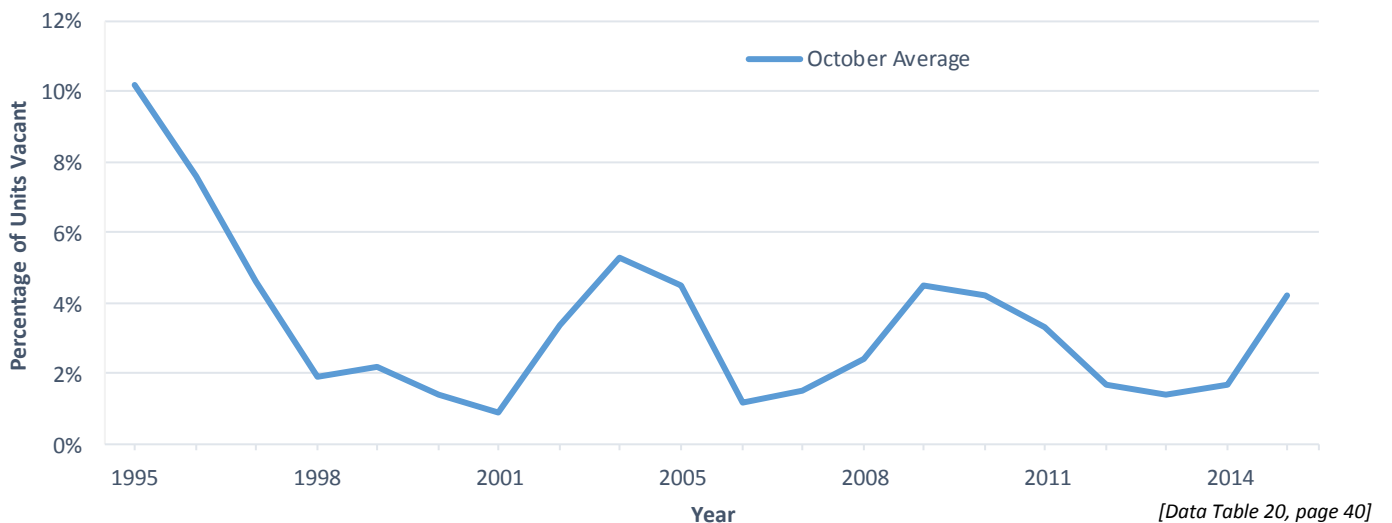
### Average Monthly Rent, Two-Bedroom Apartment, Edmonton CMA



The apartment vacancy rate in the Edmonton CMA has fluctuated significantly.

- ◆ Between 1995 to 2015, the vacancy rate as decreased from 10.2% to 4.2%. During the 2000's, Edmonton CMA experienced limited vacancy in 2001 (0.9%) and rates below 2% in 2006, 2007, 2012 and 2013.
- ◆ Between 2014 and 2015, the vacancy rate increased from 1.7% to 4.2%. Rent continues to increase despite the rise in vacancy.

### Total Apartment Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA



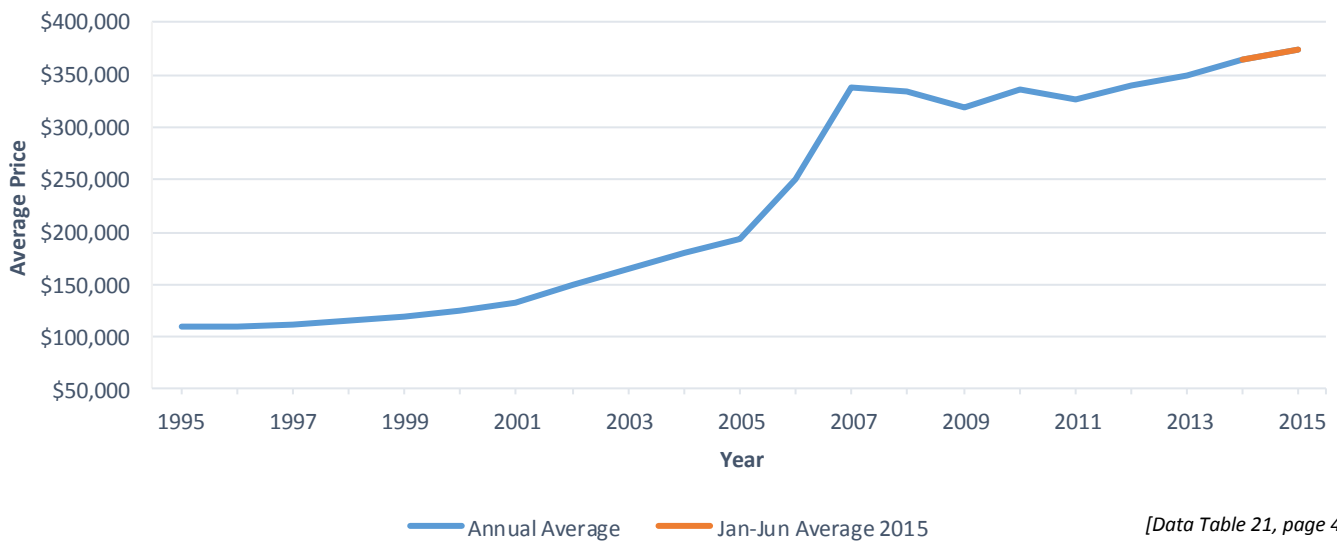
# Home Ownership

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ● Home prices increasing slowly
  - ↑ ⊕ 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 2014 increased 9.3% from the 2008 average. As of June 2015, average sale price had risen an additional 2.7% to \$374,237.
- ◆ Since 1995, the average price has increased from \$110,577 to \$374,237 (June 2015), an increase of 238.4% (current dollars, not adjusted for inflation).

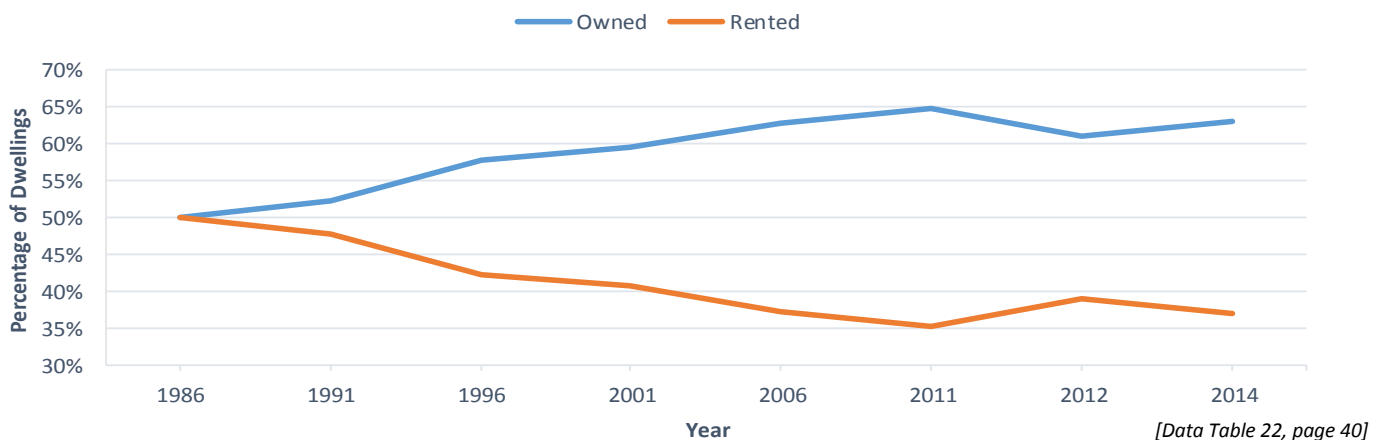
**Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City**



Since 1986, the proportion of Edmontonians owning their own house has increased by 12.9 percentage points.

- ◆ In part this trend is driven by a sustained period of low interest rates, which has made qualifying for home mortgages less expensive in some cases than renting accommodation.
- ◆ Although proportion of renters has decreased by 12.9 percentage points since 1986, most low income households continue to rent rather than own their dwelling.

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



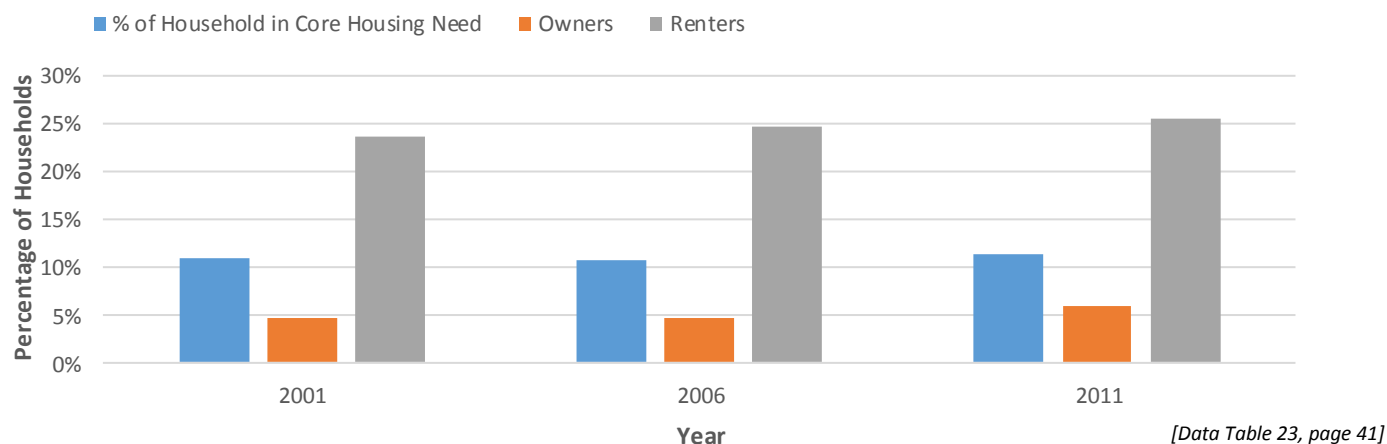
# Core Housing Need

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ⊖ Core housing need rate increased slightly
  - ↑ ⊖ Total households in core housing need increasing

Edmontonians in core housing need are those without adequate, suitable and affordable shelter. Between 2001 to 2011, the proportion in core housing need fluctuated in the range of one in ten metro Edmonton households.

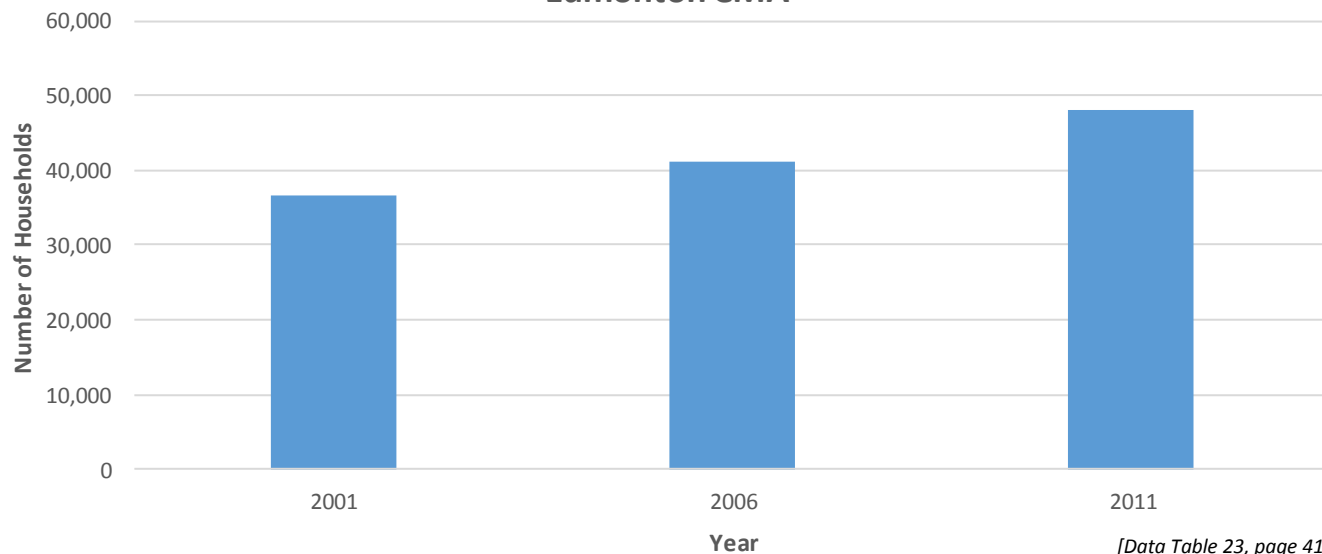
- ◆ The incidence of core housing need reached a low of 10.6% of Edmonton households in 2006, and has since increased to 11.3% in 2011.
- ◆ Renters are more likely to experience core housing need, with 25.5% of renters experience this compared to 5.8% of owners.

**Incidence of Core Housing Need by Housing Tenure, Edmonton CMA**



- ◆ In 2011, 48,225 households were in core housing need. This represents a 31.3% increase over 2001.

**Number of Households in Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA**

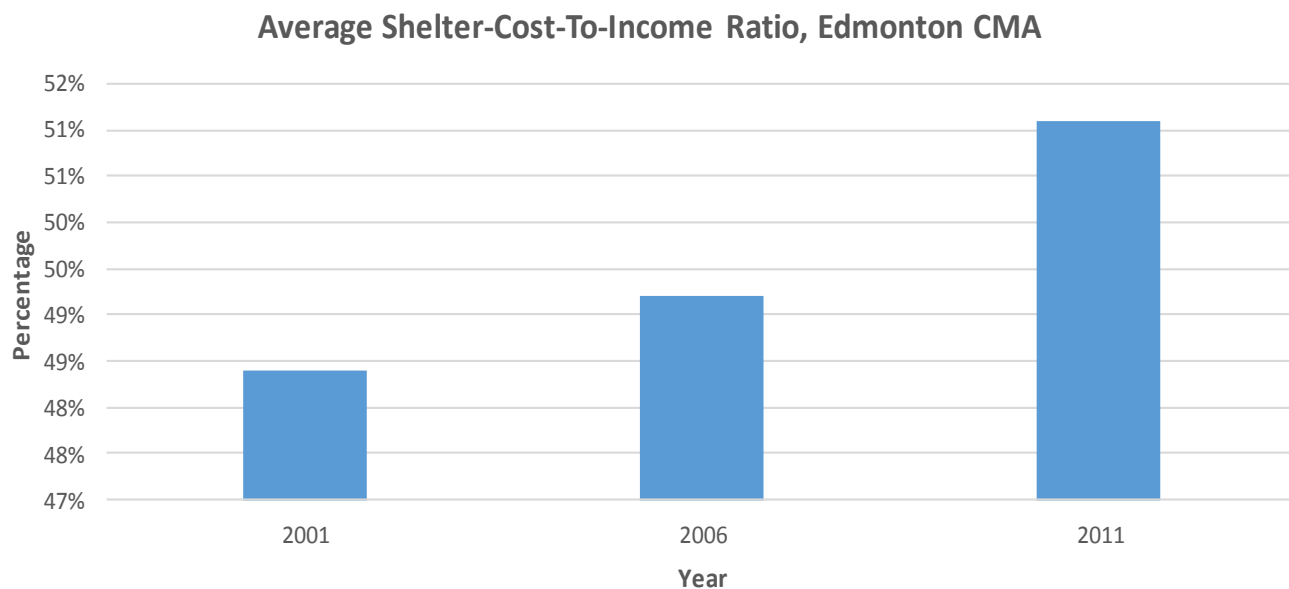


# Core Housing Need, *cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**    ↑    ⊖    Shelter-cost-to income ratio increasing

A household is in core housing need if its housing does not meet one or more of the adequacy, suitability or affordability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its before-tax income on acceptable housing. Most households in core housing need spend considerably more than the minimum affordability threshold.

The data on average shelter-cost-to-income ratios (STIRs) before-tax shows that the households who were in core housing need spent on average 48.4% of their before-tax income to pay for their housing in 2001. The situation has deteriorated as the average shelter-to-income-ratio before-tax has increased 2.7 percentage points to 51.1% in 2011.



*[Data Table 23, page 41]*



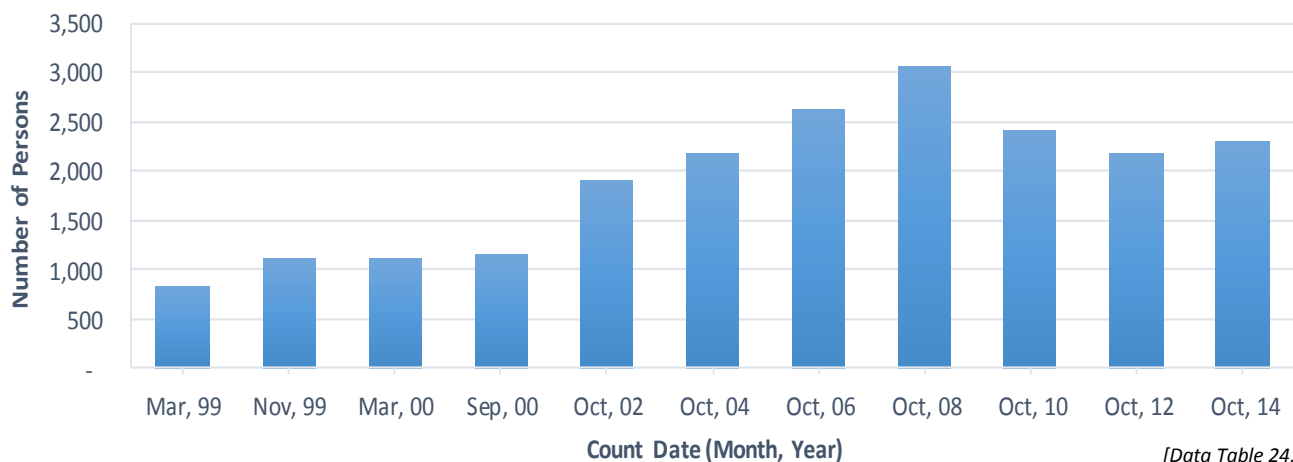
# Homelessness

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ Overall homelessness increasing  
                           ↑ ⊖ Youth homelessness increasing

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

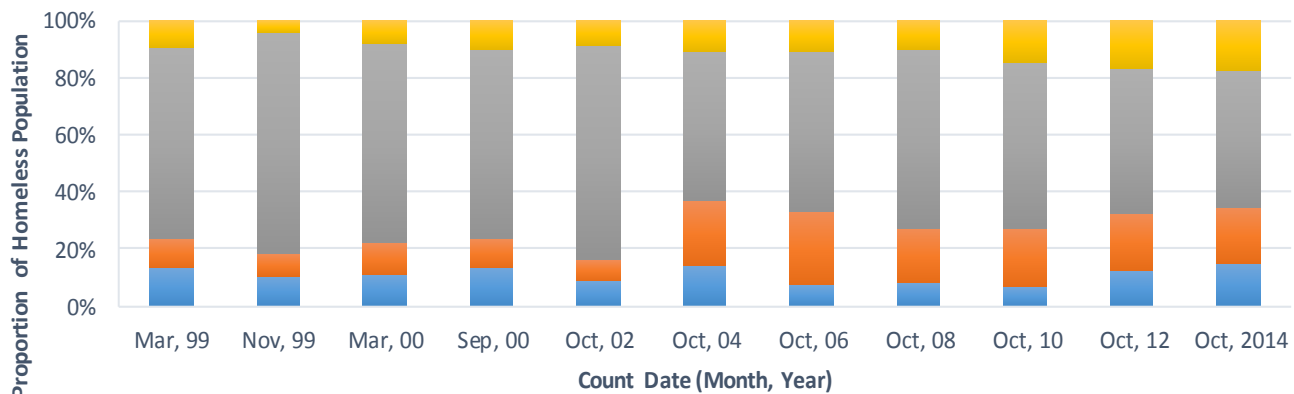
- ◆ However, the 2014 Homeless Count shows a 25.1% decrease from the October 2008 count. This decrease is attributable to the efforts of a 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness adopted in February 2009.
- ◆ In 2014, the number of homeless people was 6.2% higher compared to 2012.

**Number of Homeless Persons, Edmonton City**



- ◆ From 2002 to 2014, the 17 to 30 age group had the greatest proportional growth (from 6.9% to 20.0% of the total homeless population).
- ◆ The 31 to 54 age group had the largest proportional decrease from 2002 to 2014 (from 70.1% to 47.7% of the total homeless population).
- ◆ The 55+ age group experienced the second greatest proportional increase (from 8.2% to 17.4% of the homeless population from 2002 to 2014).

**Proportion of Homeless Population, by Age Group, Edmonton City**



Note: In Oct 2012, the youngest age category was changed from 0-16 to 0-17.

[Data Table 24, page 40]

# Food Bank Use

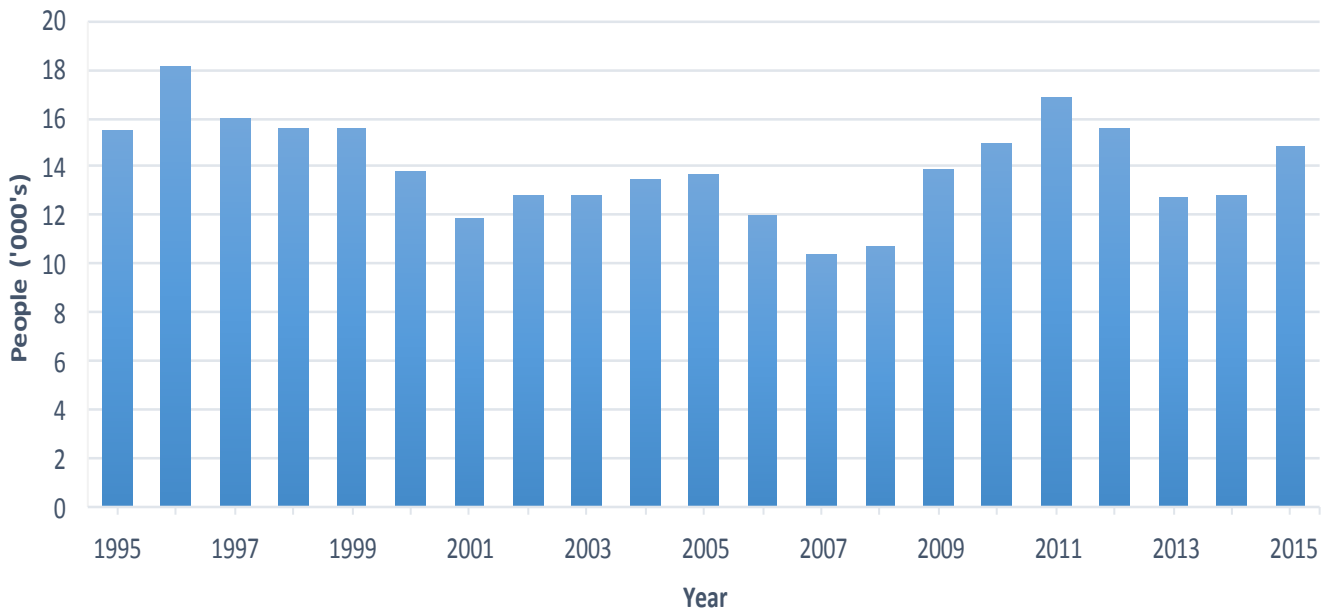
*the TRENDS:*    ↑ ⊖ Food bank use follows economic trends, currently on the rise

Food bank use in Edmonton follows general economic trends decreasing during better economic times and increasing during tougher economic times. The number of individuals served through the hamper program peaked at 16,803 in March 2011 (the second highest level ever), and due to an improving economy, fell to 12,677 individuals in March 2013. Reflecting growing economic hardship, food bank use increased to 14,794 individuals in March 2015. This is 15.4% higher than the same month a year earlier.

Households in need of food can only receive a hamper from the food bank once per month. The data below counts the number of distinct individuals (including dependent children) who received food hampers each month. Data for the years 2011 to 2015 is for the month of March. For earlier years, the data reflects monthly usage averaged over the entire year.

The chart below reflects actual number of individuals served. The rate of use which corrects for population growth is available in the Social Health Index.

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



[Data Table 25, page 41]

# Living Wage

## the TRENDS: Edmonton's first living wage represents cost of living

The previous pages have illustrated the trends in cost of living for the Edmonton Region. Using the Living Wage framework developed by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Living Wage Canada, the Edmonton Social Planning Council took these individual costs and translated them into an hourly wage families must earn to have a modest standard of living.

The household budget approach accounts for a family's essential needs: food, clothing and footwear, shelter, utilities, transportation, child care, use of financial services, communication services, extended health and dental benefits, child school fees, parent education, household furnishing and equipment, cleaning supplies, personal care, reading material, recreation and a contingency fund.

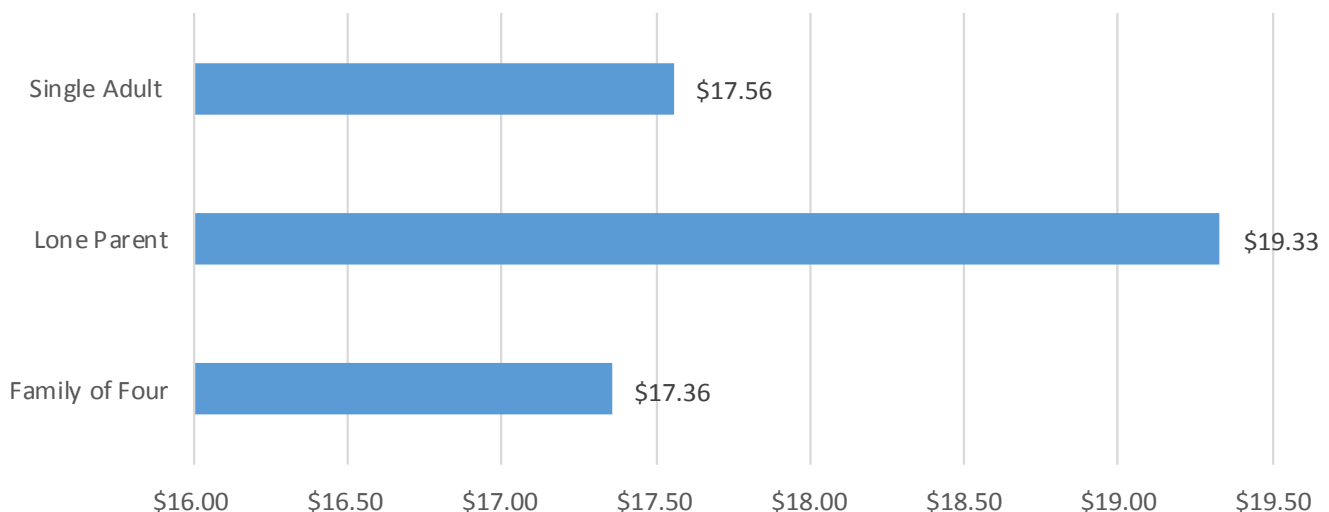
It does not, however, account for credit card payments, loans and interest payments, saving for retirement, owning a home, saving for a child's education, vacation, cost of caring for a disabled, ill or elderly family members.

In calculating Edmonton's living wage, government transfers and taxes are factored in. This include the Canada Child Tax Benefit, Universal Child Care Benefit, Child Care Subsidy, GST rebate and the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credits. Payable taxes include Employment Insurance Premium, Canadian Pension Plan, federal and provincial taxes.

Every family deals with different sets of circumstances and social environments. As a result, the profiles utilized for Edmonton's living wage are based on typical family scenarios and as such, the living wage should be viewed as a reasonable baseline for the cost of living in Edmonton. The families profiles include:

- ♦ Family of four: Both parents (age 31-50) work 35 hours per week. One parent is registered in a diploma program 8 months of the year. This family has two children, aged 3 and 7, who require full-time and out-of-school care.
- ♦ Lone parent: Female (age 31-50) working full-time and studying part-time in a diploma program with a 3 year old requiring full-time child care.
- ♦ Single adult: Male (age 25), working full-time and studying part-time in a diploma program.

### Living Wage based on Household Budget Approach, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 26-28, page 42-43]

# Data Tables | Section C

**Table 18: Consumer Price Index (2002 base year),  
Edmonton CMA**

Year	Consumer Price Index	Year	Consumer Price Index
1993	82.7	2005	108.6
1994	84.0	2006	112.0
1995	85.7	2007	117.4
1996	87.6	2008	121.4
1997	89.2	2009	121.6
1998	90.0	2010	122.9
1999	92.1	2011	126.0
2000	95.1	2012	127.4
2001	97.2	2013	129.0
2002	100.0	2014	131.8
2003	105.3	2015*	132.5
2004	106.4		

\* Jan-Jun 2015 Average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 19: 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					
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
			Male (19-50)	Female (19-50)	Male (9-18)	Female (9-18)	Child (2-8)
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	\$196.66	\$6.18	\$64.79	\$51.92	\$59.25	\$45.01	\$31.40
2012	\$202.99	\$6.33	\$66.76	\$53.50	\$61.25	\$46.49	\$32.52
2013	\$210.44	\$7.45	\$69.26	\$55.59	\$63.39	\$48.17	\$33.69
2014	\$216.41	\$5.97	\$71.44	\$57.29	\$65.31	\$49.40	\$34.47
2015*	\$225.54	\$9.13	\$74.58	\$59.83	\$68.06	\$51.37	\$35.87
<b>Total Change/Week (2002-14)</b>		<b>\$84.31</b>	<b>\$31.09</b>	<b>\$27.85</b>	<b>\$30.10</b>	<b>\$23.93</b>	<b>\$16.94</b>
<b>Total Change/Year (2002-14)</b>		<b>\$4,384.12</b>	<b>\$1,616.68</b>	<b>\$1,448.20</b>	<b>\$1,565.20</b>	<b>\$1,244.36</b>	<b>\$880.88</b>

\* Jan-Jun 2015 Average

NOTE: Alberta Agriculture bases its calculations on Health Canada's National Nutritious Food Basket. 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 been changed to: 2-8 years (children), 9-18 years, and 19-50

[Source: Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development]

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

**Table 20: Average Monthly Rent, by Apartment Type, & Rental Vacancy Rate, October, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Average Monthly Rent				Vacancy Rate
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	
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	\$713	\$857	\$1,034	\$1,191	3.3%
2012	\$742	\$882	\$1,071	\$1,216	1.7%
2013	\$784	\$934	\$1,141	\$1,292	1.4%
2014	\$843	\$1,001	\$1,227	\$1,370	1.7%
2015	\$852*	\$1,004*	\$1,259	\$1,416*	4.2%

\* Spring 2015 Data

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

**Table 21: Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City**

Year	Annual Average	Year	Annual Average
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	\$ 333,440
1994	\$ 112,501	2009	\$ 318,980
1995	\$ 110,577	2010	\$ 335,077
1996	\$ 109,042	2011	\$ 325,543
1997	\$ 111,545	2012	\$ 340,680
1998	\$ 114,536	2013	\$ 349,006
1999	\$118,871	2014	\$364,346
2000	\$124,203	2015*	\$374,237

\* January—June average.

[Source: Realtors Association of Edmonton]

**Table 22: Dwellings, by Ownership or Rental Status, Edmonton City**

Year	Owned		Rented	
	Number	%	Number	%
1986	109,620	50.1%	109,205	49.9%
1991	123,150	52.2%	112,970	47.8%
1996	138,425	57.7%	101,625	42.3%
2001	157,695	59.4%	107,645	40.6%
2006	187,290	62.9%	110,435	37.1%
2011	210,655	64.9%	114,090	35.1%
2012*	191,798	61.0%	122,675	39.0%
2014*	195,560	63.0%	115,093	37.0%

\*Note: 2012 (7.1% non response) & 2014 (13.3% non-response) from Municipal Census has been factored out of percentages. Update chart to factor out the non-responses

[Source: Statistics Canada, City of Edmonton]

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

**Table 23: Demographics of Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Owners	Renters	Number of Households in Core Housing Need	% of Total Households in Core Housing Need	Average Shelter-Cost-To-Income Ratio Before-Tax
2001	4.6%	23.7%	36,730	10.9%	48.4%
2006	4.6%	24.6%	41,220	10.6%	49.2%
2011	5.8%	25.5%	48,228	11.3%	51.1%

[Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation]

**Table 24: 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%
		0 - 17	18 - 30	31 - 54	55+	0 - 17	18 - 30	31 - 54	55+
Oct 2012	2,174	279	419	1,101	363	12.8%	19.3%	50.6%	17.0%
Oct 2014	2,307	345	461	1,100	401	15.0%	20.0%	47.7%	17.3%

[Source: Homeward Trust]

**Table 25: Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank, Per Month, Edmonton City**

Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served
1993	10,253	2001	11,878	2009	13,933
1994	14,025	2002	12,856	2010	14,943
1995	15,506	2003	12,832	2011	16,803
1996	18,096	2004	13,437	2012	15,582
1997	16,006	2005	13,710	2013	12,677
1998	15,626	2006	11,953	2014	12,825
1999	15,540	2007	10,422	2015	14,794
2000	13,798	2008	10,749		

Note: Based on total individuals (including dependent children) Data for 1993-2010 is the average monthly total for each year. Data for 2011-2015 is for the month of March [Source: Edmonton's Food Bank]

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

**Table 26: Cost of Living, Family of Four Living, Edmonton CMA, 2015**

Expenses	Monthly Cost	Annually Cost	% of Total Expenses
Food	\$884.17	\$10,610.04	15.5%
Clothing and Footwear	\$164.04	\$1,968.48	2.9%
Shelter - 3 bedroom housing	\$1,416.00	\$16,992.00	24.9%
Transportation - costs of owning a car + bus pass for 12 months for one adult	\$460.47	\$5,525.64	8.1%
Utilities - water, sewage, electricity and heat	\$218.96	\$2,627.52	3.8%
Bank Fees	\$24.50	\$294.00	0.4%
Communications - cable, internet and 2 pay as you go cell-phones	\$148.00	\$1,776.00	2.6%
Child Care - one child full time + one child out of school care	\$1,406.33	\$16,875.96	24.7%
Extended Health/Dental	\$260.00	\$3,120.00	4.6%
Child School Fees	\$20.00	\$240.00	0.4%
Parent Continuing Education - 4 courses per year, LPN Program, NorQuest	\$143.16	\$1,717.92	2.5%
Household Furnishing/Equipment, Cleaning Supplies, Recreation, Personal Care, Reading Material	\$441.04	\$5,292.48	7.8%
Contingency Fund - one week saving per parent (70 Hours Total)	\$101.27	\$1,215.20	1.8%
<b>TOTAL FAMILY EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$5,687.94</b>	<b>\$68,255.24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 27: Cost of Living, Lone Parent (Female) Family, Edmonton CMA, 2015**

Expenses	Monthly Cost	Annually Cost	% of Total Expenses
Food	\$399.19	\$4,790.28	11.2%
Clothing and Footwear	\$114.82	\$1,377.84	3.2%
Shelter – 2 bedroom @ 90% market price	\$1,125.00	\$13,500.00	31.5%
Transportation – bus pass for adult	\$89.00	\$1,068.00	2.5%
Utilities	\$153.27	\$1,839.24	4.3%
Bank Fees	\$17.15	\$205.80	0.5%
Communications – cable, internet and 1 cellphone	\$148.00	\$1,776.00	4.1%
Child Care – full time childcare	\$911.33	\$10,935.96	25.5%
Extended Health and Dental	\$102.00	\$1,224.00	2.9%
Parent Education - 4 Courses	\$143.16	\$1,717.92	4.0%
Household Furnishing/Equipment, Cleaning Supplies, Personal Care, Reading Material, Recreation	\$308.73	\$3,704.74	8.7%
Contingency Fund	\$56.38	\$676.55	1.6%
<b>TOTAL FAMILY EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$3,568.03</b>	<b>\$42,816.33</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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

**Table 28: Cost of Living, Single Adult, Edmonton CMA, 2015**

Expense	Monthly Cost	Annually Cost	% of Total Expenses
Food	\$345.02	\$4,140.24	15.1%
Clothing and Footwear	\$82.02	\$984.24	3.6%
Shelter	\$1,004.00	\$12,048.00	43.8%
Transportation	\$89.00	\$1,068.00	3.9%
Utilities	\$109.48	\$1,313.76	4.8%
Bank Fees	\$12.25	\$147.00	0.5%
Communications (Internet, Cable and Phone)	\$148.00	\$1,776.00	6.5%
Extended Health/Dental	\$86.00	\$1,032.00	3.8%
Continuing Education - 4 courses	\$143.16	\$1,717.92	6.2%
Household Furnishing/Equipment, Cleaning Supplies, Personal Care, Reading Material, Recreation	\$221.46	\$2,657.52	9.7%
Contingency Fund	\$51.22	\$614.60	2.2%
<b>TOTAL FAMILY EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$2,291.61</b>	<b>\$27,499.28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Section D | Wages & Income

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ Value of incomes increased
  - ⊖ Women, youth, single-parent families at income disadvantage
  - ⊖ Income gap increasing

## Why are Wage and Income Trends Important?

Income is perhaps the key determinant of a family's ability to maintain an adequate 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, or a family's net worth, is also an important variable to track. In general, families with a low or negative net worth are at a much greater risk of poverty and homelessness.

There is, however, no available data on wealth distribution at either the provincial or Edmonton level, and the most recent national data is from the year 2013.

Because wealth accumulates over many years, wealth disparities are even greater than income disparities. The bottom 30% of families own less than 1% of all wealth. The bottom 50% own less than 6% [Broadbent Institute].

## How is Edmonton Changing?

The gap between the richest Edmontonians and the other 99% has been steadily increasing over the last 30 years, consistent with national and provincial trends. There has been a shorter-term decrease in inequality since 2007 corresponding to the recent economic downturn. Edmontonians are becoming less economically equal.

### Wages

The new Alberta government has committed to raising the minimum hourly wage to \$15.00 by 2018 and eliminating the wage differential for liquor servers. On October 1, 2015 Alberta's minimum wage was increased by \$1.00 per hour and the liquor server differential reduced by 50 cents.

Alberta has the lowest percentage of minimum wage earners in Canada [*Government of Alberta*]. While relatively few Albertans work for minimum wage, a much larger number (one in five) work in low-wage jobs paying less than \$15 per hour. The assumption that low wage earners are all teenagers living at home is incorrect. Many low-wage workers in Edmonton are in older age groups and have families to support.

The gender gap in income persists despite improvements in the past decade. Age disparities in income also persist; young people have considerably lower earnings and incomes than older adults despite Edmonton's strong economy.

# Income

## the TRENDS:



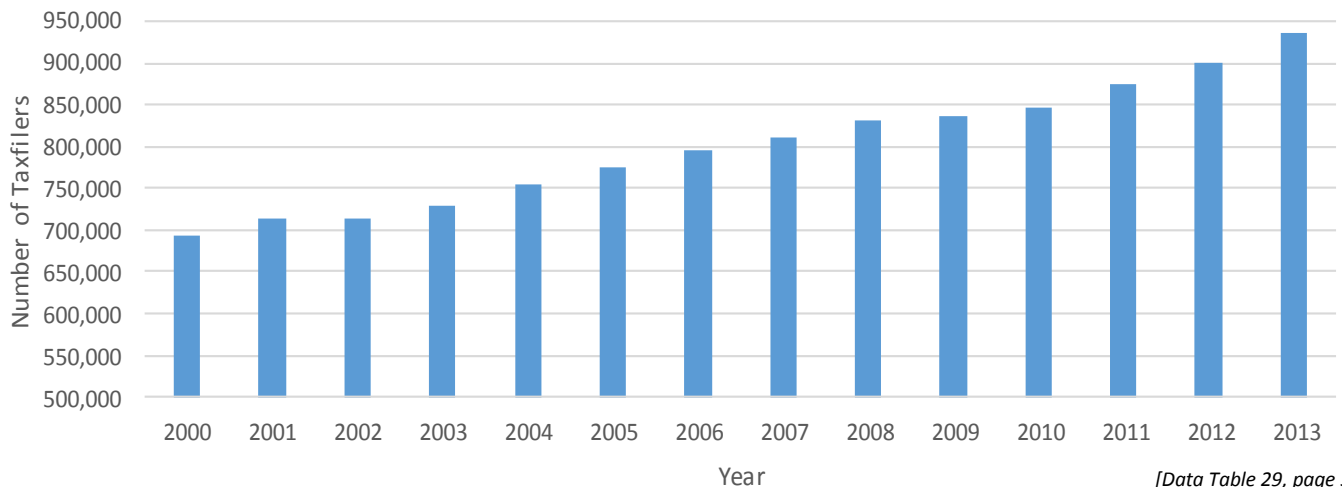
Number of taxfilers is increasing steadily



Median total income is increasing

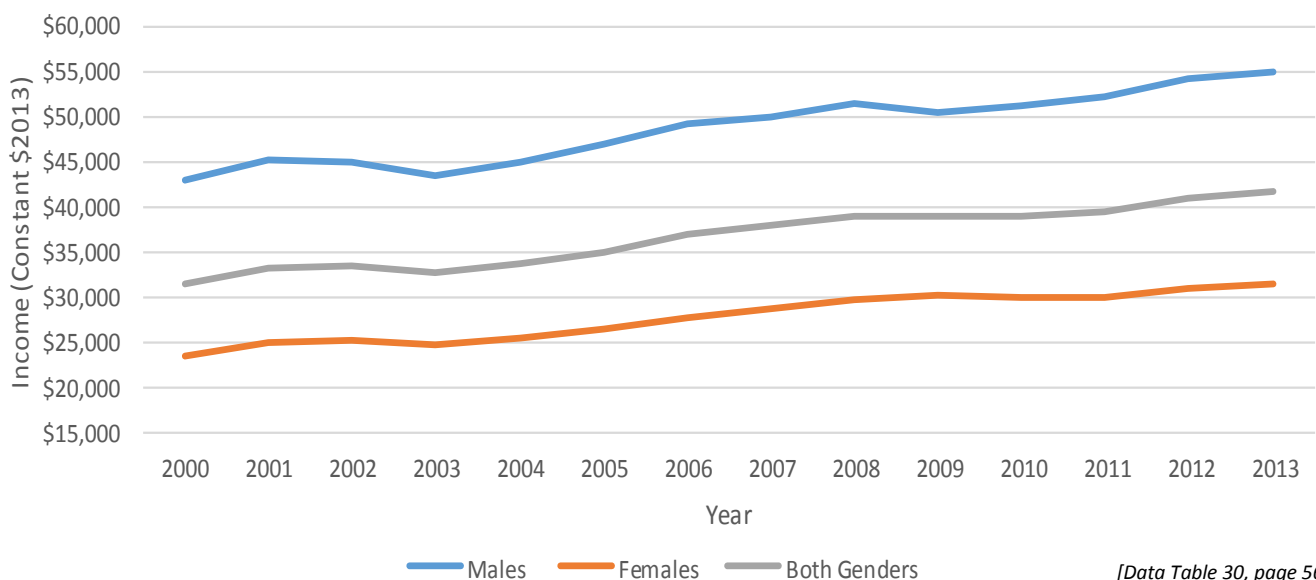
- Between 2000 and 2013, the number of Edmontonians filing taxes increased by 34.8%.
- The largest proportion of taxfilers are aged 25 to 44, accounting for 40% of taxfilers followed by Edmontonians aged 45 to 64 (32%) in 2013. Youths 0 to 24 accounted for 13% and seniors 65+ accounted for 15% of all taxfilers.

### Number of taxfilers, Edmonton CMA



- Male median total income increased by 28.5% between 2000 to 2013. During the same timeframe, female median total income increased by 34.1%.
- Although female median total income increased at a higher rate (5.6 percentage points), female median total income in 2013 was \$23,600 lower than males.
- Combined, the median total income in 2013 was \$41,660. This represents a 33.0% increase since 2000, when the median total income was \$31,334 (Constant \$2013, adjusted for inflation)

### Median Total Income (Constant \$2013), by Gender, Edmonton CMA



# Family Income

## the TRENDS:



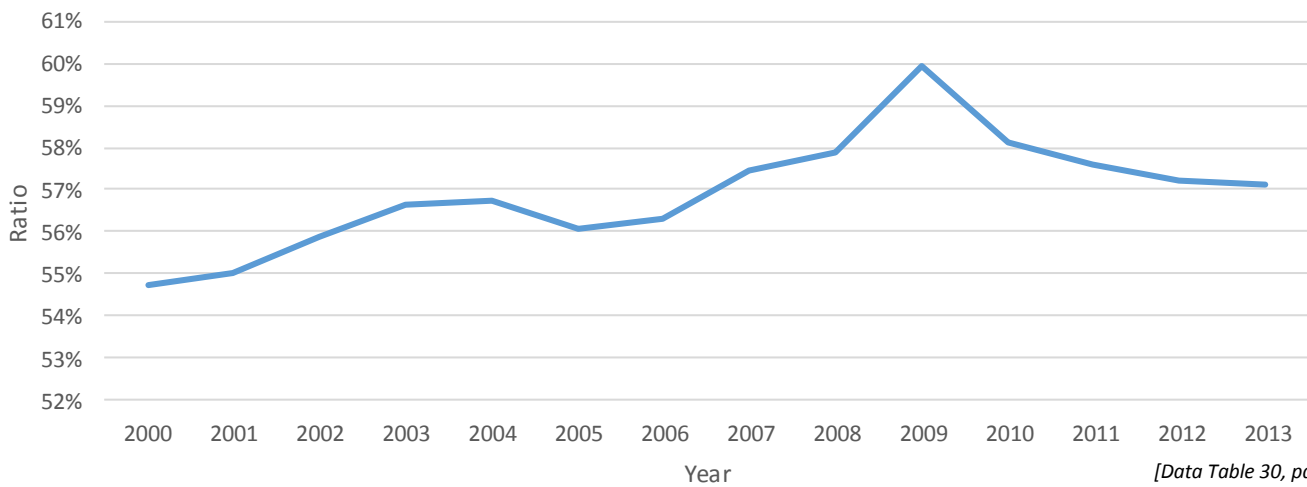
Income gender gap is decreasing



Overall family median total income increasing

- ◆ In 2013, females received 57.1% of males median employment income. This represents a 2.4 percentage point increase over 2000 (54.7%).
- ◆ Although the income gender gap decreased over the 13 year period, the female-to-male income ratio reached its peak in 2009, with a rate of 59.9%.
- ◆ Between 2009 to 2013, the female-to-male total income ratio decreased by 2.8 percentage points, signifying a growing gap in income.

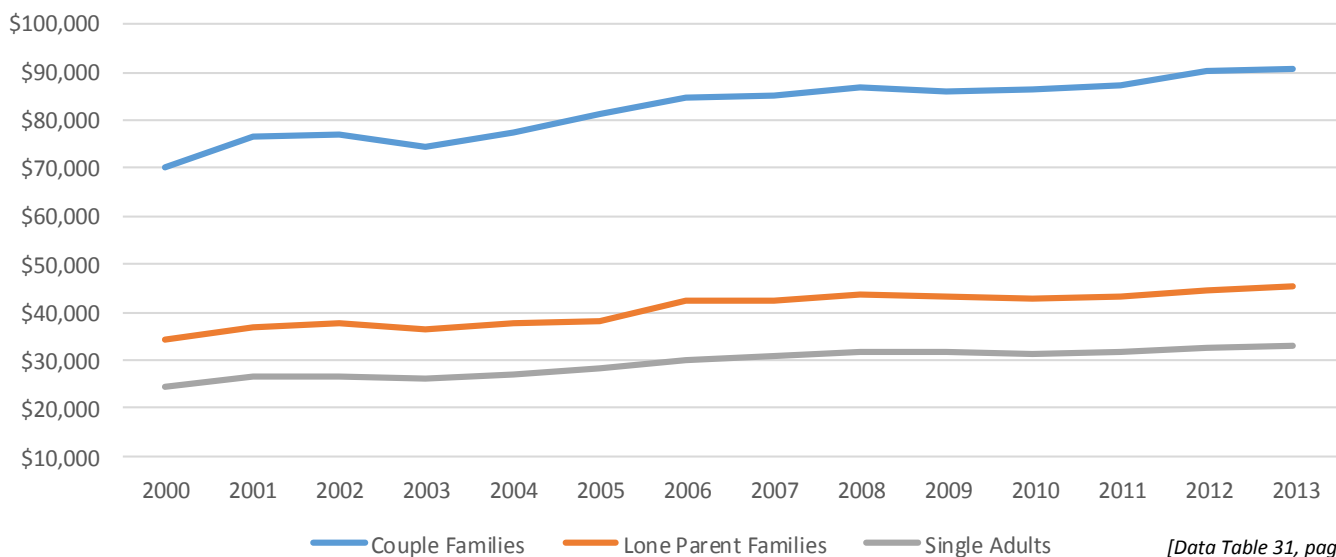
### Median Total Income, Female-to-Male Ratio, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 30, page 56]

- ◆ With a median after-tax income of \$90,870 in 2013, couple families income is 100.8% higher than lone parent families and 174.8% higher than single adults.
- ◆ Since 2000, the median after-tax income has increased by 29.1% for couple families, 32.4% for lone parent families and 34.7% for single adults (adjusted for inflation).

### Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013) by Family Type, Edmonton CMA



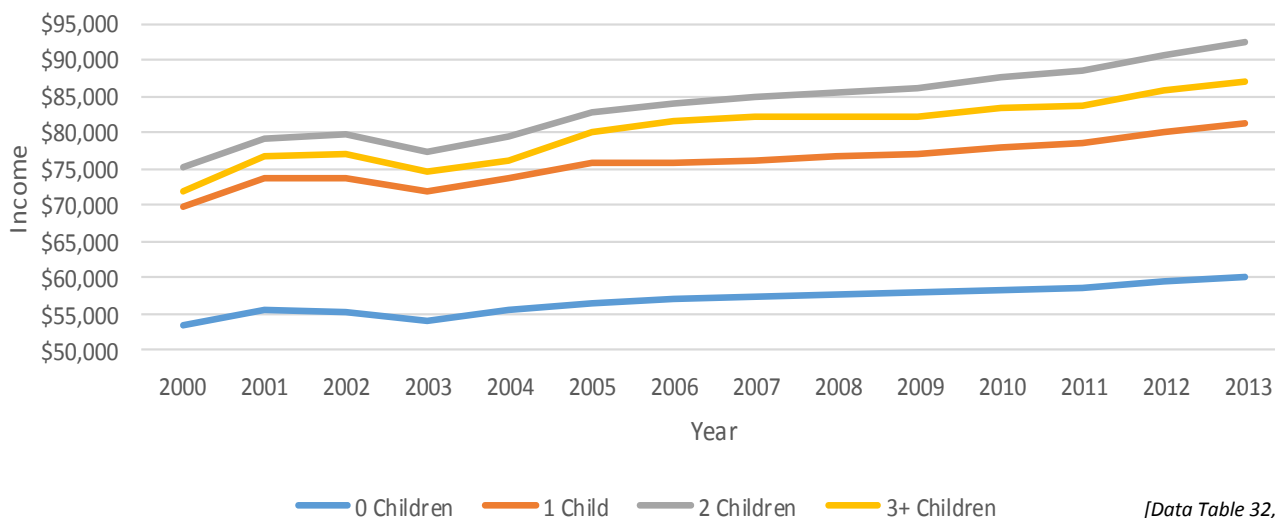
[Data Table 31, page 57]

# Family Income, cont'd...

the TRENDS: ↑ (+) Median after-tax income increasing for families

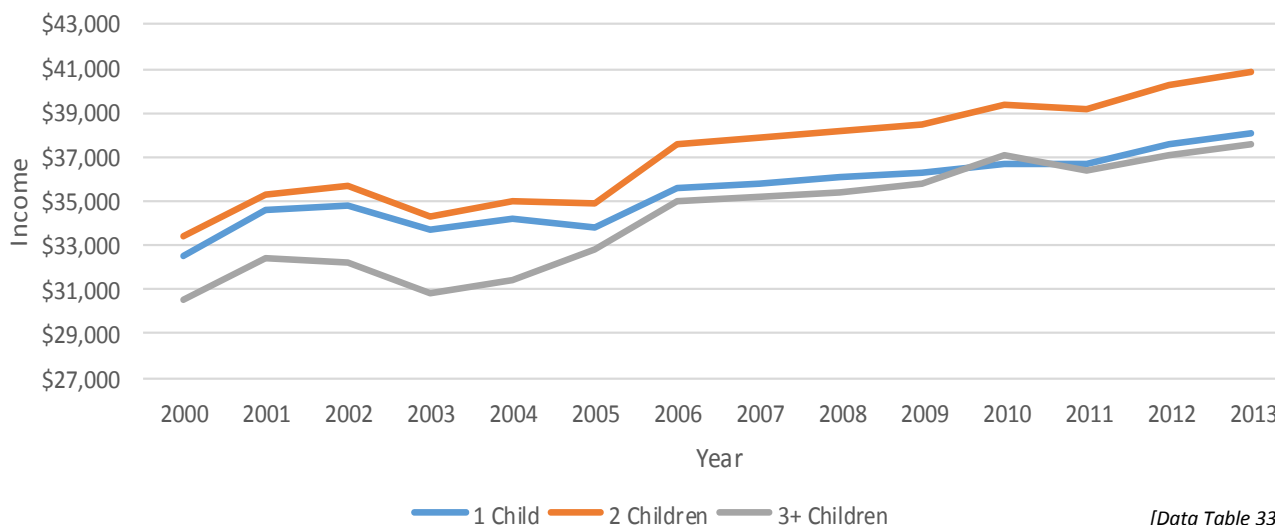
- ◆ In 2013, couple families with 3+ children had the highest median after-tax income compared to couple families 0 children, 1 child and 2 children couple families.
- ◆ Since 2000, the median after-tax income has increased by 12.7 % for childless couples, 16.7% for with 1 child families, 23.0% for 2 children families and 21.1% for 3 or more (3+) children families.

**Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Couple Families by Family Size, Edmonton CMA**



- ◆ In 2013, lone parent families with 2 children had a higher median after-tax income compared to 1 child and 3 or more children families.
- ◆ Since 2000, the median after-tax income for 1 child families increased by 16.9%, 22.4% for 2 children families and 23.0 % for 3 or more children families.

**Median Total Income (Constant \$2013), Lone Parent Families by Family Size, Edmonton CMA**

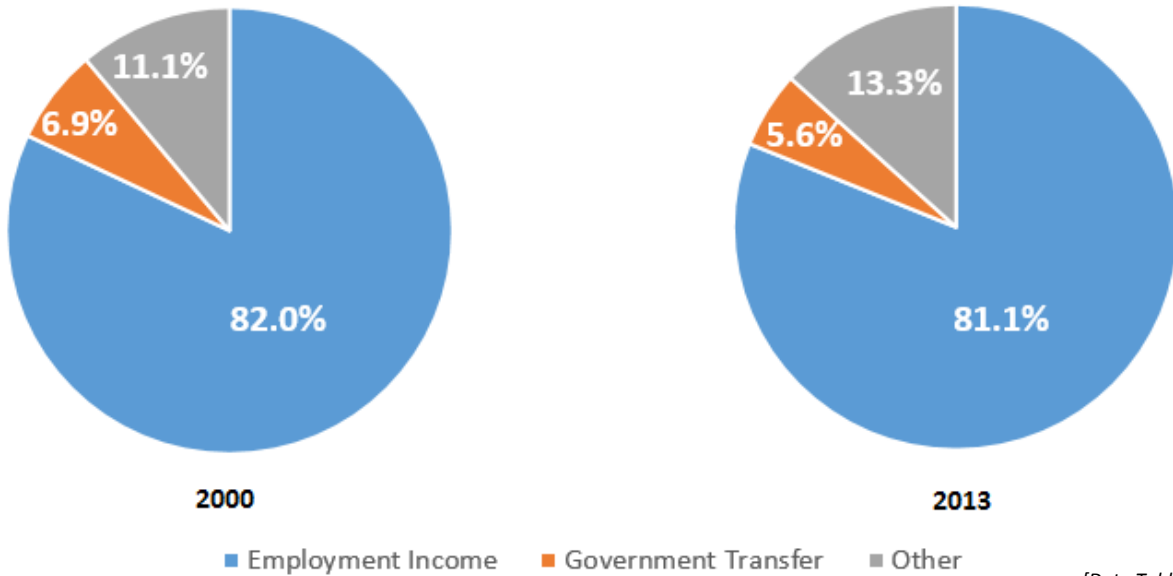


# Source of Income

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ○ Slight decrease in employment income for couple families
  - ↑ ⊕ Employment income increasing for lone parent families

♦ For every \$5 a couple family receives, more than \$4 are the result of employment income. Although employment income decreased by 0.9 percentage points, this was the result of an increase in other income (e.g. saving, investment).

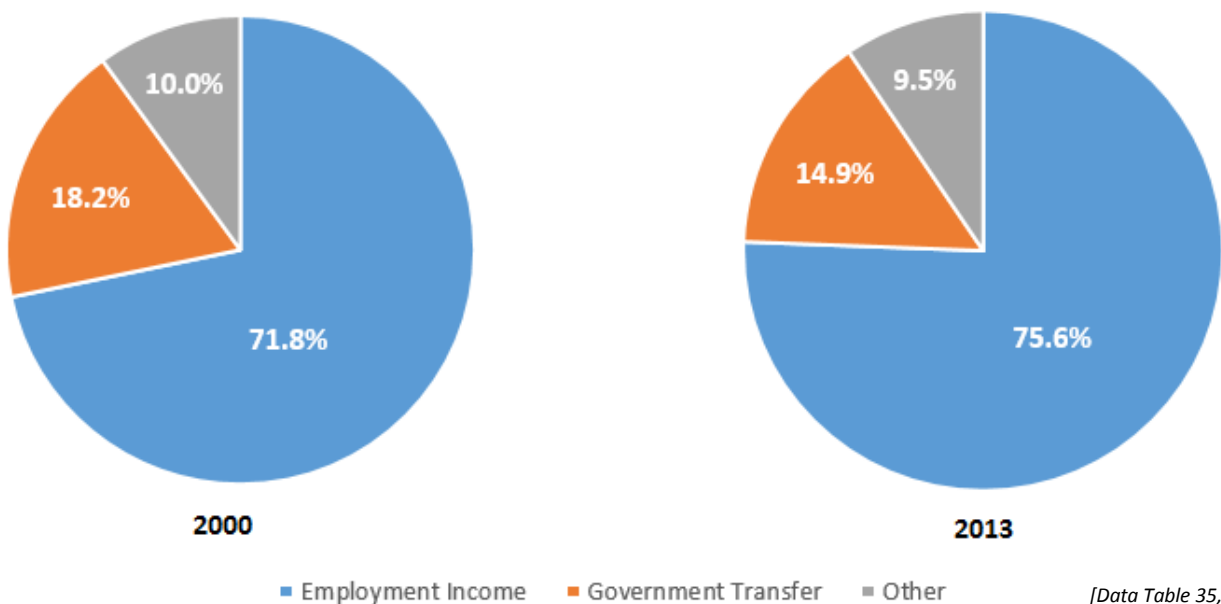
**Source of Income, Couple Families, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 34, page 58]

♦ Since 2000, lone parent families have relied less on government transfers and more on employment income. For every \$5 of income, approximately \$3.78 is earned through employment and \$0.75 is received through transfers.

**Source of Income, Lone Parent Families, Edmonton CMA**



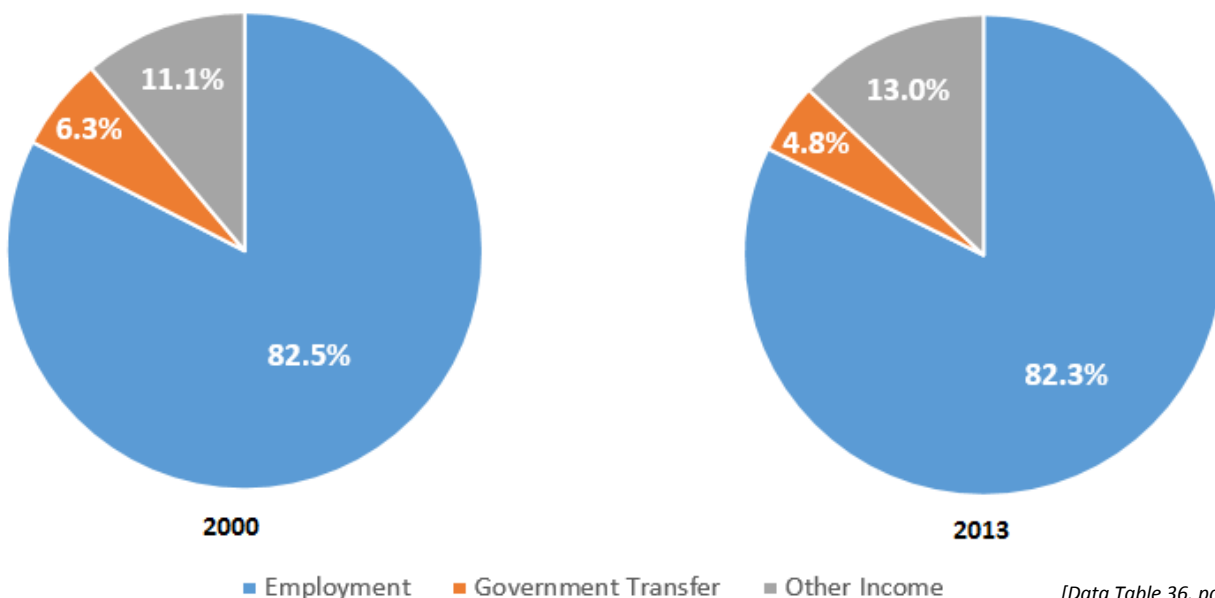
[Data Table 35, page 59]

# Source of Income, cont'd...

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ Male employment income as a % of total income steady
  - ↑ Female employment income as a % of total income is increasing

- ◆ Between 2000 to 2013, employment income has been the main source of income for male taxfilers, while government transfers account for a small proportion.
- ◆ Since 2000, government transfers as a source of income decreased by 1.6 percentage points while other income increased by 1.8 percentage points.

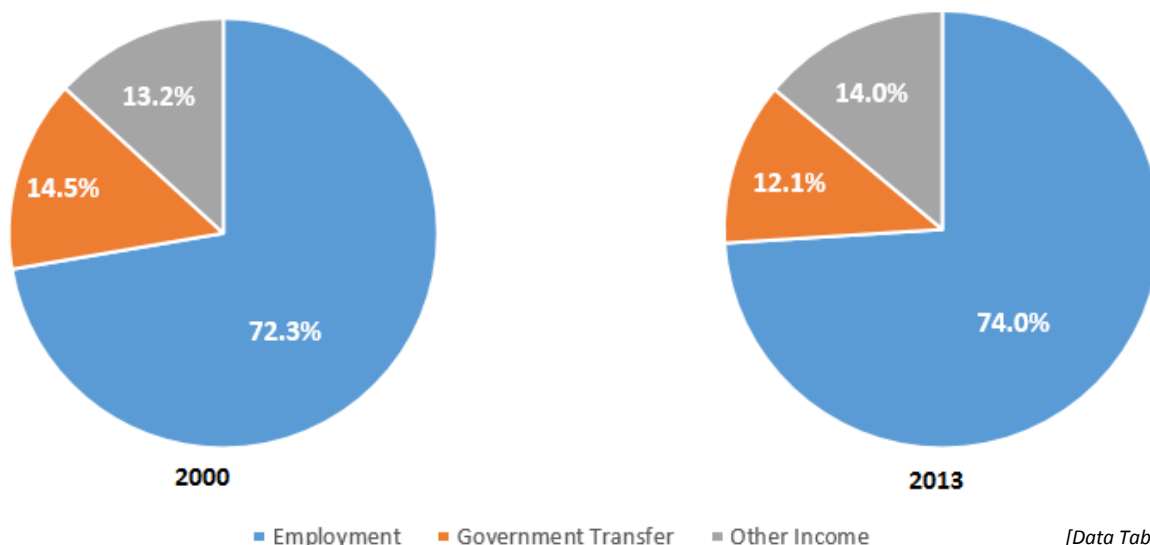
**Source of Income, Male Taxfilers, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 36, page 59]

- ◆ Between 2000 to 2013, employment income has been the main source of income for female taxfilers.
- ◆ Since 2000, government transfers as a source of income decreased by 2.4 percentage points while other income increased by 0.8 percentage points.

**Source of Income, Female Taxfilers, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 37, page 60]

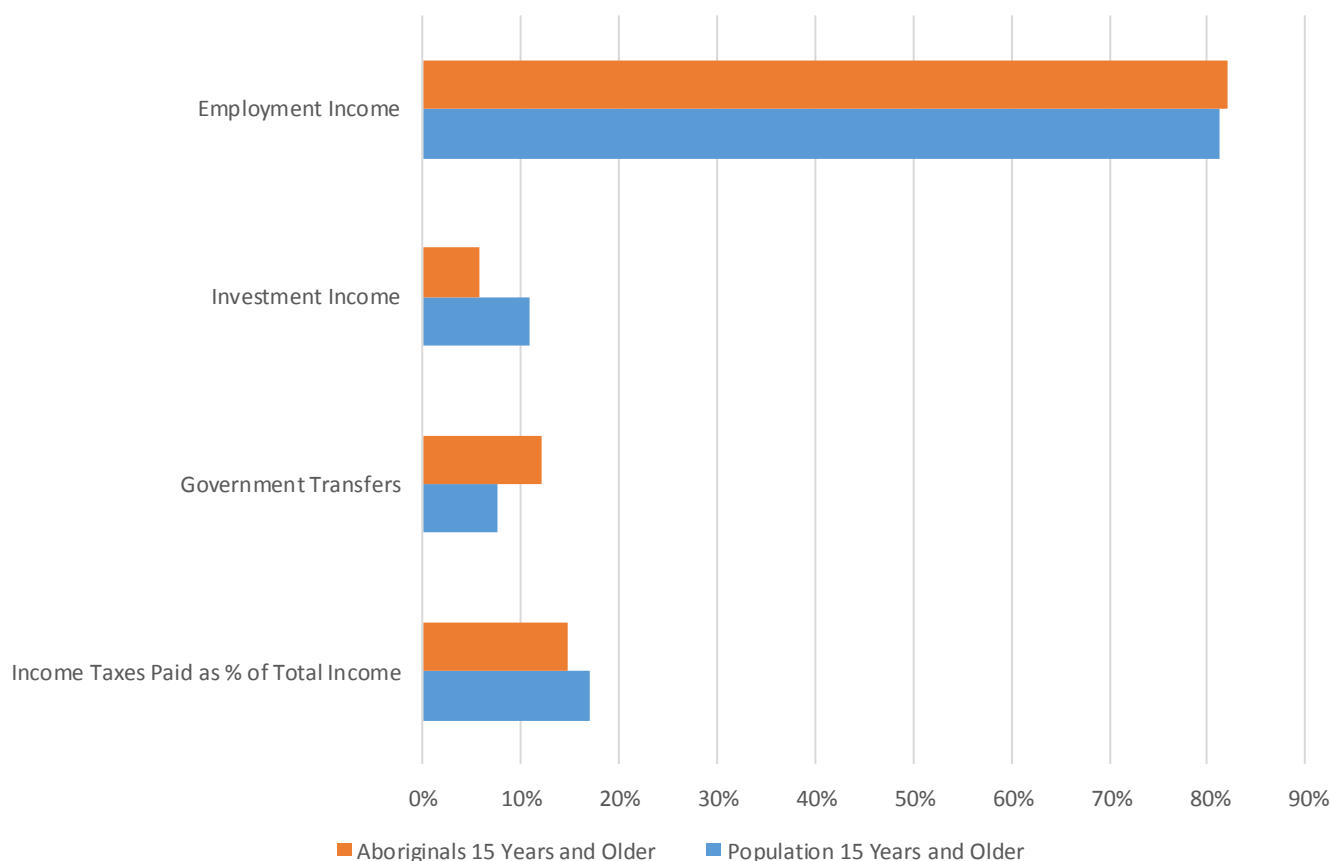
# Source of Income, Cont'd...

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ (+) Employment main source of income for Aboriginal population
  - ◆ (+) Aboriginals pay more in taxes than they receive in government transfers

The 2011 National Household Survey provides a comparative income breakdown between Edmonton CMA's overall population, 15 years and older and Edmonton CMA's Aboriginal population, 15 years and older. This comparison shows that on the whole, Aboriginal people in Edmonton receive most of their income from employment and pay taxes just like others in Edmonton.

- ◆ 87.9% of Aboriginal income is derived from market income, which includes employment income and investment income.
- ◆ Although 92.3% of the overall population's income is based on market income, Aboriginals acquire more of their income from employment income (82.0%) compared to the overall population (81.3%). However, Aboriginals earn less investment income (5.9%) compared to everyone else (11.0%).
- ◆ As a percentage of their total income, Aboriginals pay more in income taxes (14.9%) to federal and provincial governments than they receive in income transfers from those governments (12.1%)

**Composition of Total Income, Edmonton CMA, 2010**



[Data Table 38, page 60]

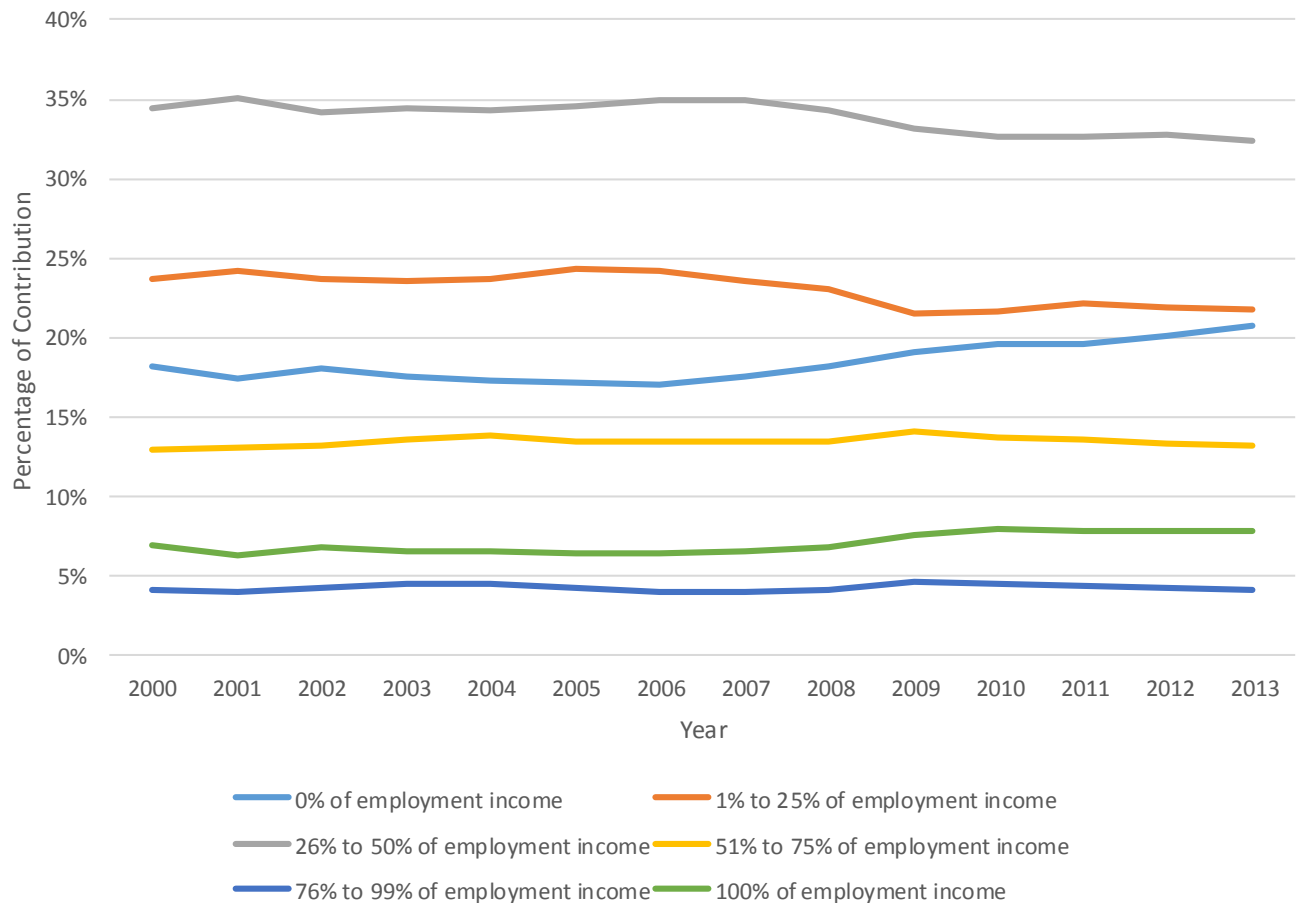


# Income Distribution

**the TREND:** ◆ ⊖ Majority of women contribute less than 50% of household income

- ◆ A husband-wife family consists of a man and women living together, whether married or common law, with or without children.
- ◆ In 2013, Edmonton had 263,910 husband-wife families which was 45% higher compared to 2000.
- ◆ Wife contributions between the 26% to 50% range has consistently been the norm. In 2000, 34.4% of women were in this group while 32.4% of women were in 2013.
- ◆ Wives contributing 0% of employment income increased by 2.6 percentage points between 2000 to 2013 while wives contributing 100% of employment income increased by 1 percentage point.

**Wife Contribution to Household Income, Husband-Wife Families, Edmonton CMA**



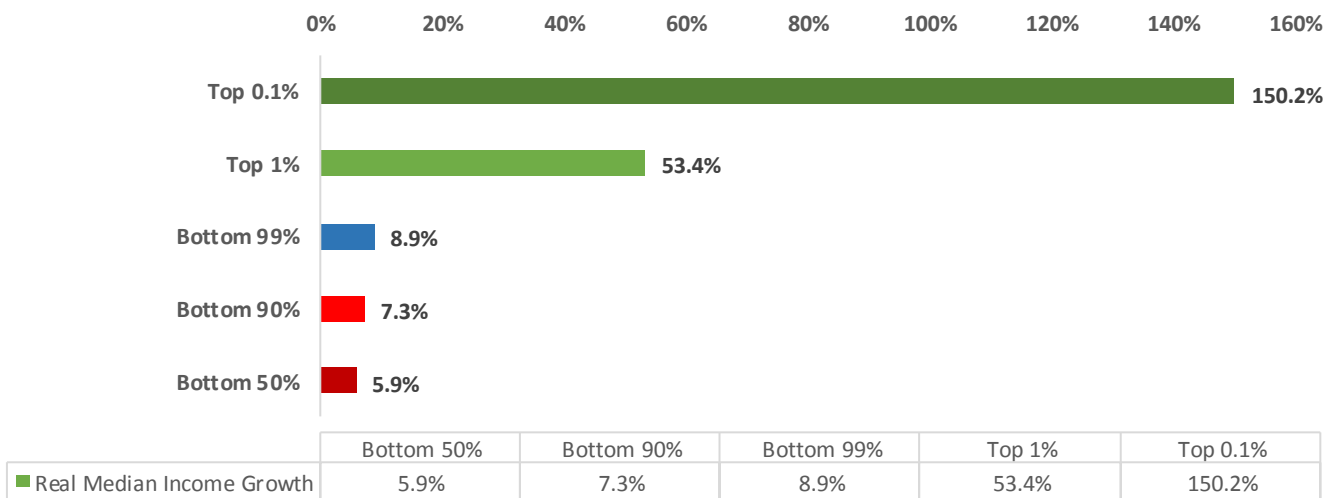
[Data Table 39, page 61]

# Income Distribution, Cont'd...

- the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ Top 1% has increasingly disproportionate share of income  
                           ↑ ⊖ Income gap between deciles increasing

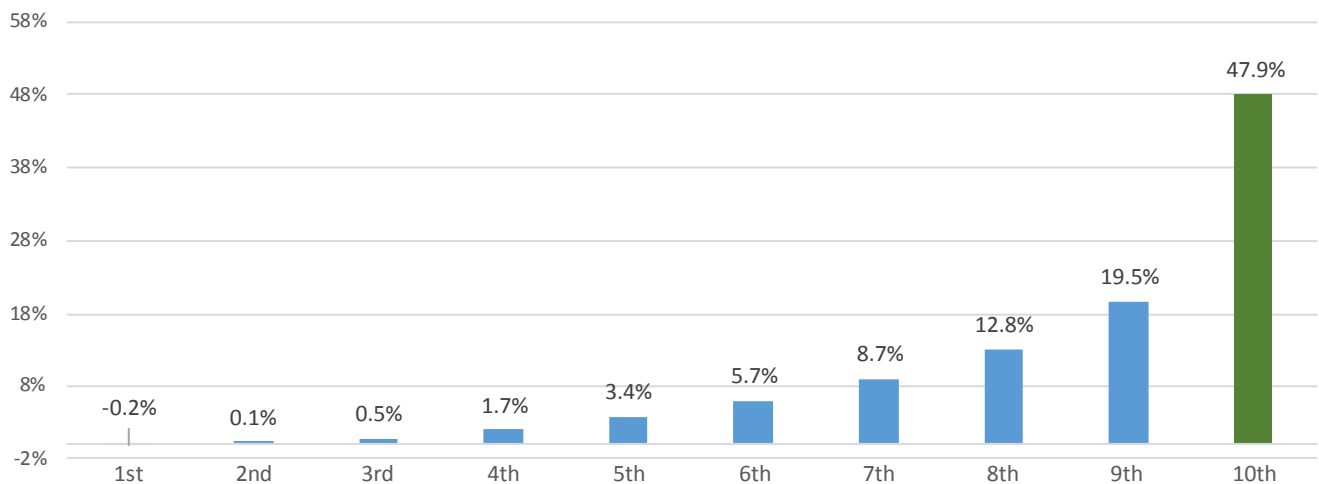
- ◆ Over the past 31 years, income inequality in Alberta has increased at a rapid rate. This is most clearly seen from taxfiler data broken down by income group and adjusted for inflation.
- ◆ After adjusting for inflation, the top 1% of taxfilers saw a 53.4% increase in their real after-tax incomes compared to only a 8.9% gain for the bottom 99% of taxfilers over the period from 1982 to 2013.
- ◆ The top 0.1% of taxfilers experienced a 150.2% increase in their real incomes, compared to only a 7.3% increase for the bottom 90% of taxfilers and a 5.9% increase for the bottom 50% of Edmontonian taxfilers.

**Real Median After-Tax Income Growth (Edmonton CMA)  
1982 to 2013**



- ◆ Wealth is unequally distributed across Canada. Each decile represents 10% of the population, with the 10th decile being the wealthiest 10% and 1st decile representing the poorest 10% of Canadians.
- ◆ Wealth (or net worth) is determined by subtracting the total indebtedness of a household from its total assets. In 2012, the top 10% had 47.9% of Canada's wealth, while the bottom 10% were in debt (-0.2%).

**Distribution of Wealth in Canada by Decile, 2012**



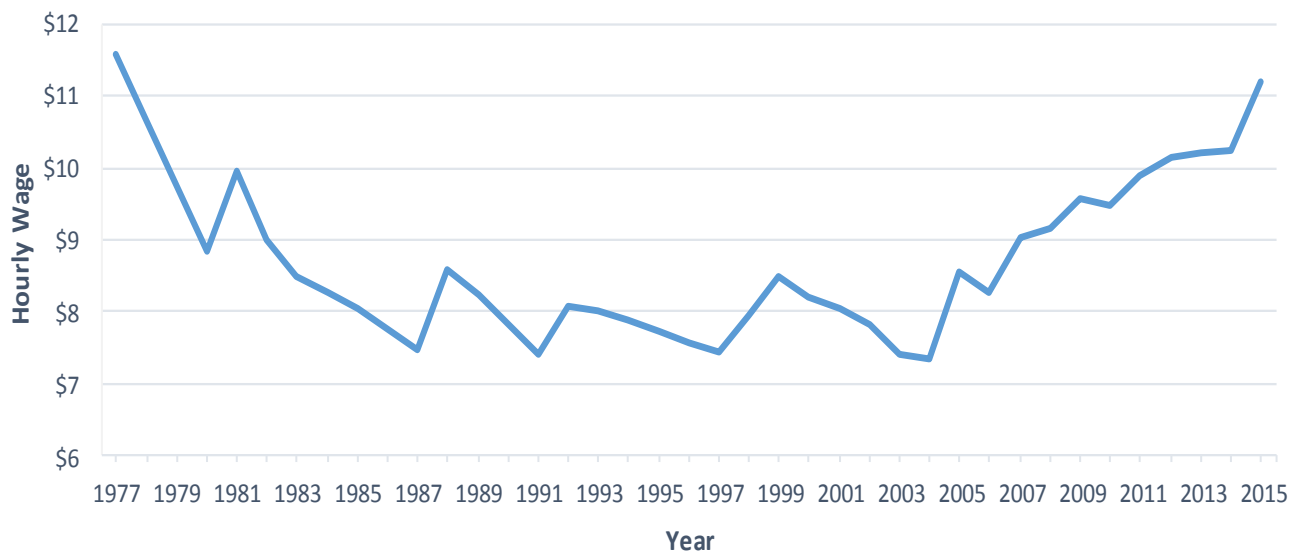
[Data Table 40, page 61]

# Minimum Wage

**the TRENDS:** ↑ (+) Value of minimum wage increased

- ◆ From 1977 to 2015, the value of minimum wage in Alberta (Constant \$2015) decreased by 3.4%. In other words, Alberta's \$3.00 minimum wage in 1977 was worth \$11.59 in 2015 dollars.
- ◆ Between 2000 to 2015, the value Alberta's minimum wage increased by 36.2%.
- ◆ The new Alberta government has committed to increasing the minimum wage to \$15.00 per hour by October 2018. The purpose of this increase is to reduce the number of working poor Albertans and to make increase work pay for more low income people.
- ◆ In October 2015, the minimum wage increased to \$11.20 per hour. A lower differential wage of \$10.70 per hour was applied to individuals serving liquor. Government plans to eliminated differential wages in 2016.
- ◆ As of October 2015, Alberta went from having the lowest to the third highest minimum wage in Canada.

**Value of Provincial Minimum Wage,  
\$2015 Constant Dollars**



[Data Table 41, page 62]

*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 2015.*

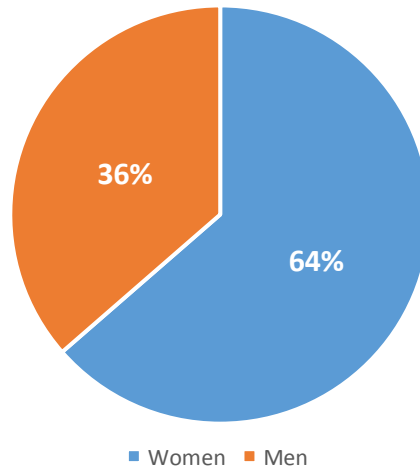
# Low Wage Earners

**the TRENDS:** ◆ ⊖ Women are more likely to earn low wages

Many Edmontonians continue to earn low wages, however, the number has decreased since last year.

- ◆ 123,900 people earned \$15.00 per hour or less between July 2014 and June 2015.
- ◆ 64% of people earning \$15.00 per hour or less are women.

**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning \$15.00 per hour or less, by Gender, Edmonton CMA (July 2014-June 2015)**

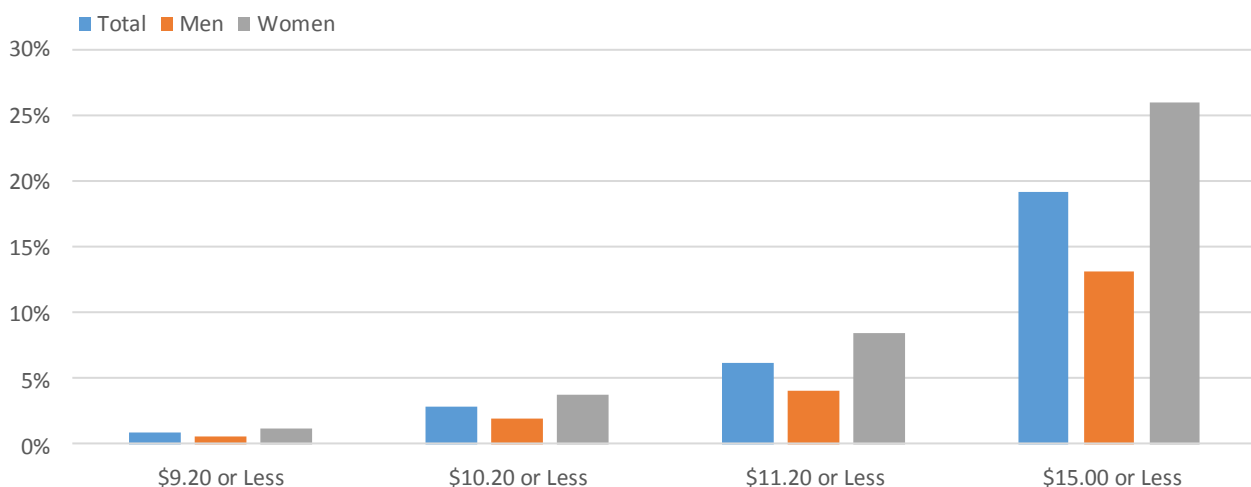


[Data Table 42, page 62]

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

- ◆ 25.9% of all employed women earn \$15.00 per hour or less, compared to 13.2% of men. Given the rising cost of living in Edmonton, a \$15.00 per hour wage is inadequate. In 2015, the Edmonton Social Planning Council released Edmonton’s first living wage calculation, based on the cost of living in Edmonton.
- ◆ The living wage for a household consisting of two adults and two children is \$17.36. Lone parents with one child is \$19.33 and a single adult is \$17.56. These figures are based on full time , full year employment (35 hours per week)

**Proportion for Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Gender, (July 2014- June 2015), Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 42, page 62]

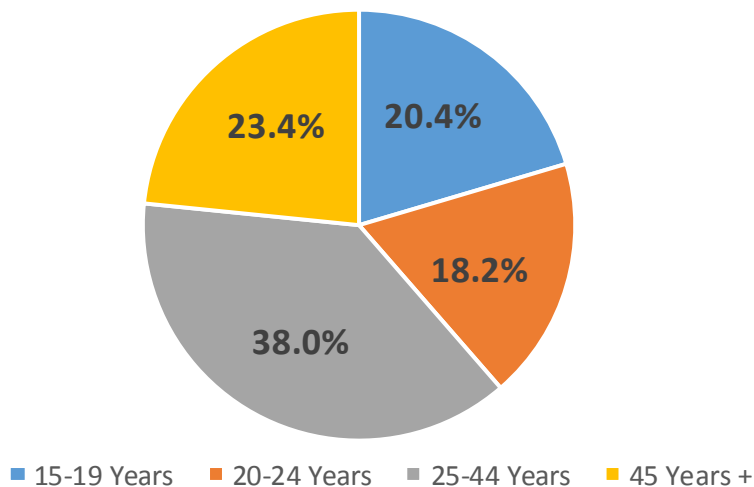
# Low Wage Earners, cont'd...

**the TRENDS:** ◆ ⊖ Many older adults likely to earn low wages

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

- ◆ Contrary to popular belief, teens and young adults are not the majority of Edmonton's overall low wage earners. In fact, only 38.6% of people earning \$15.00 per hour or less are less than 25 years old.
- ◆ 61.4% of Edmonton's low wage earners are 25+, with the age group 25-44 over represented, with a rate of 38.0%.

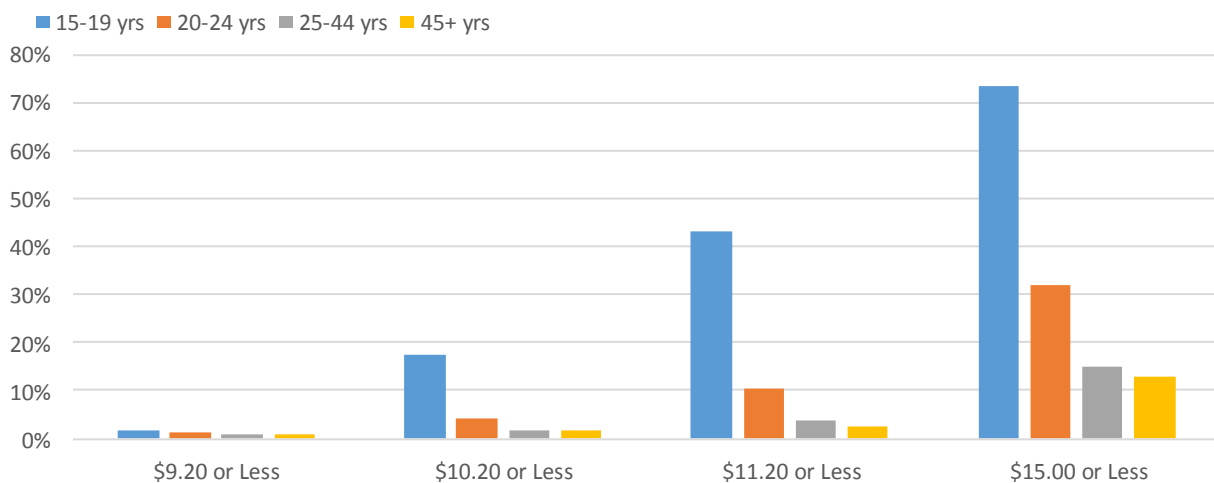
**Proportion of Population Earning \$15.00 per Hour or Less, by Age, Edmonton CMA (July 2014- June 2015)**



[Data Table 42, page 62]

- ◆ Most teens aged 15 to 19 earned \$15.00 per hour or less (73.3%); almost 1 in 3 people aged 20 to 24 (32.2%) earned an hourly wage in that range.
- ◆ While workers aged 25 to 44 are much better off, 14.9% of Edmonton's overall workers earn \$15.00 or less per hour. Given the cost of living in Edmonton, this is not an adequate wage for those who are supporting a family.

**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Ages, (July 2014-June 2015), Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 42, page 62]

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 29: Number of Taxfilers, by age, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Number of taxfilers	Percentage 0 to 24 years	Percentage 25 to 44 years	Percentage 45 to 64 years	Percentage 65 years and over	Average age	Percentage of taxfilers, female
2000	694,120	16.0%	41.0%	29.0%	14.0%	43	52.0%
2001	713,700	15.0%	41.0%	30.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2002	713,910	15.0%	40.0%	31.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2003	727,910	15.0%	39.0%	31.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2004	753,510	15.0%	39.0%	32.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2005	774,010	15.0%	38.0%	32.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2006	794,260	15.0%	38.0%	32.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2007	809,820	15.0%	38.0%	33.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2008	831,260	15.0%	38.0%	33.0%	14.0%	44	51.0%
2009	835,500	14.0%	38.0%	33.0%	15.0%	45	51.0%
2010	846,890	13.0%	38.0%	33.0%	15.0%	45	51.0%
2011	873,580	13.0%	39.0%	33.0%	15.0%	45	51.0%
2012	899,820	13.0%	39.0%	32.0%	15.0%	45	51.0%
2013	935,370	13.0%	40.0%	32.0%	15.0%	45	51.0%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 30: Median Total Income (Constant \$2013), by Gender, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Median Total Income, males	Median Total Income, Females	Median Total Income, Both	Female-to-Male Ratio
2000	\$42,864	\$23,467	\$31,334	54.7%
2001	\$45,123	\$24,818	\$33,312	55.0%
2002	\$45,021	\$25,155	\$33,411	55.9%
2003	\$43,490	\$24,624	\$32,587	56.6%
2004	\$44,859	\$25,461	\$33,584	56.8%
2005	\$47,039	\$26,370	\$35,041	56.1%
2006	\$49,296	\$27,758	\$36,857	56.3%
2007	\$50,018	\$28,745	\$37,854	57.5%
2008	\$51,366	\$29,742	\$38,870	57.9%
2009	\$50,348	\$30,181	\$38,838	59.9%
2010	\$51,306	\$29,810	\$38,962	58.1%
2011	\$52,122	\$30,008	\$39,499	57.6%
2012	\$54,121	\$30,964	\$40,907	57.2%
2013	\$55,060	\$31,460	\$41,660	57.1%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 31: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013) by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Couple Families	Lone Parent Families	Single Adults
2000	\$70,401	\$34,183	\$24,552
2001	\$76,710	\$37,028	\$26,809
2002	\$76,884	\$37,926	\$26,703
2003	\$74,607	\$36,262	\$26,217
2004	\$77,473	\$37,585	\$26,915
2005	\$81,130	\$38,011	\$28,152
2006	\$84,887	\$42,271	\$29,831
2007	\$85,070	\$42,557	\$30,712
2008	\$86,677	\$43,514	\$31,602
2009	\$85,844	\$43,262	\$31,592
2010	\$86,301	\$42,647	\$31,321
2011	\$87,259	\$43,113	\$31,595
2012	\$90,158	\$44,492	\$32,655
2013	\$90,870	\$45,250	\$33,070

Source: Statistics Canada

**Table 32: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Couple Families, by Family Size , Edmonton CMA**

Year	0 Children	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children
2000	\$53,309	\$69,722	\$75,148	\$71,893
2001	\$55,608	\$73,657	\$79,231	\$76,710
2002	\$55,212	\$73,788	\$79,851	\$77,142
2003	\$54,148	\$71,912	\$77,425	\$74,607
2004	\$55,528	\$73,593	\$79,534	\$76,260
2005	\$56,423	\$75,785	\$82,674	\$80,180
2006	\$57,129	\$75,788	\$84,080	\$81,662
2007	\$57,446	\$76,213	\$85,037	\$82,147
2008	\$57,561	\$76,656	\$85,678	\$82,288
2009	\$58,103	\$76,944	\$86,269	\$82,227
2010	\$58,370	\$77,820	\$87,571	\$83,288
2011	\$58,490	\$78,506	\$88,600	\$83,809
2012	\$59,478	\$80,154	\$90,715	\$85,723
2013	\$60,100	\$81,340	\$92,410	\$87,040

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 33: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Lone Parent Families, by Family Size , Edmonton CMA**

Year	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children
2000	\$32,555	\$33,369	\$30,521
2001	\$34,639	\$35,302	\$32,383
2002	\$34,830	\$35,733	\$32,250
2003	\$33,689	\$34,302	\$30,872
2004	\$34,190	\$35,039	\$31,401
2005	\$33,854	\$34,923	\$32,785
2006	\$35,590	\$37,548	\$35,014
2007	\$35,832	\$37,854	\$35,184
2008	\$36,075	\$38,179	\$35,353
2009	\$36,324	\$38,488	\$35,836
2010	\$36,716	\$39,330	\$37,052
2011	\$36,642	\$39,222	\$36,427
2012	\$37,617	\$40,280	\$37,090
2013	\$38,050	\$40,850	\$37,550

**Table 34: Source of Income (Constant \$2013), Couple Families, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Total income	Employment %	Investment %	Transfer %	PP %	RRSP %	Other %
2000	\$21,941,382	82.0%	4.5%	6.9%	4.4%	0.2%	2.0%
2001	\$24,232,536	82.3%	4.9%	6.5%	4.2%	0.2%	2.0%
2002	\$24,683,313	82.6%	4.7%	6.8%	4.2%	0.2%	1.9%
2003	\$24,313,876	82.7%	4.1%	6.7%	4.2%	0.2%	2.2%
2004	\$26,157,222	83.4%	4.0%	6.4%	4.1%	0.2%	1.9%
2005	\$28,206,310	83.3%	4.7%	6.0%	4.0%	0.2%	1.8%
2006	\$31,088,021	82.3%	5.2%	6.8%	3.8%	0.2%	1.9%
2007	\$32,342,448	83.1%	5.8%	5.4%	3.7%	0.2%	1.9%
2008	\$33,875,432	83.2%	6.1%	5.2%	3.6%	0.1%	1.8%
2009	\$33,371,467	82.1%	6.4%	6.0%	3.8%	0.2%	1.7%
2010	\$33,442,421	81.5%	6.5%	6.1%	3.9%	0.2%	1.8%
2011	\$34,806,417	81.8%	6.7%	5.9%	3.9%	0.2%	1.6%
2012	\$37,148,041	81.7%	6.9%	5.7%	3.9%	0.2%	1.6%
2013	\$39,417,575	81.1%	7.6%	5.6%	3.9%	0.2%	1.7%



# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 35: Source of Income (Constant \$2013), Lone Parent Families, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Total income	Employment %	Investment %	Transfer %	PP %	RRSP %	Other %
2000	\$1,910,624	71.8%	3.0%	18.2%	2.7%	0.2%	4.1%
2001	\$2,159,027	72.6%	4.3%	16.8%	2.4%	0.1%	3.8%
2002	\$2,148,630	73.7%	2.5%	17.5%	2.5%	0.1%	3.5%
2003	\$2,154,416	73.0%	2.5%	17.8%	2.7%	0.2%	3.9%
2004	\$2,254,325	73.5%	2.6%	17.4%	2.8%	0.2%	3.6%
2005	\$2,380,824	74.6%	2.6%	16.5%	2.6%	0.2%	3.5%
2006	\$2,522,888	73.6%	3.3%	17.5%	2.6%	0.1%	11.0%
2007	\$2,541,679	76.3%	3.2%	14.9%	2.6%	0.1%	2.9%
2008	\$2,678,185	76.0%	4.3%	14.4%	2.5%	0.1%	2.8%
2009	\$2,594,868	74.8%	3.2%	16.6%	2.7%	0.1%	2.6%
2010	\$2,625,061	74.9%	3.0%	16.7%	2.8%	0.1%	2.5%
2011	\$2,697,093	75.7%	3.3%	15.8%	2.8%	0.1%	2.4%
2012	\$2,867,607	75.8%	3.6%	15.2%	2.7%	0.2%	2.5%
2013	\$2,945,235	75.6%	4.0%	14.9%	2.8%	0.2%	2.5%

**Table 36: Source of Income (Constant \$2013), Males, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Total income	Employment %	Investment %	Transfer %	Private Pension %	RRSP %	Other %
2000	\$18,567,289	82.5%	4.0%	6.3%	5.1%	0.3%	1.8%
2001	\$20,725,444	82.8%	4.7%	5.8%	4.8%	0.2%	1.7%
2002	\$20,714,850	83.0%	3.9%	6.3%	4.8%	0.2%	1.7%
2003	\$20,395,383	83.0%	3.8%	6.1%	4.9%	0.2%	2.0%
2004	\$21,901,123	83.8%	3.7%	5.8%	4.8%	0.2%	1.8%
2005	\$24,016,526	84.0%	4.4%	5.2%	4.5%	0.2%	1.7%
2006	\$26,427,233	83.6%	4.7%	5.6%	4.2%	0.2%	1.6%
2007	\$27,535,242	84.2%	5.3%	4.5%	4.1%	0.2%	1.6%
2008	\$28,865,514	84.2%	5.8%	4.3%	4.0%	0.2%	1.5%
2009	\$27,804,332	82.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.2%	0.2%	1.5%
2010	\$27,949,120	82.3%	6.2%	5.4%	4.4%	0.2%	1.5%
2011	\$29,130,534	82.8%	6.2%	5.1%	4.4%	0.2%	1.3%
2012	\$31,302,098	82.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.2%	0.2%	1.4%
2013	\$33,452,200	82.3%	7.1%	4.7%	4.1%	0.2%	1.5%

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 37: Source of Income (Constant \$2013), Females, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Total income	Employment %	Investment %	Transfer %	Private Pension %	RRSP %	Other %
2000	\$10,990,852	72.3%	5.9%	14.5%	4.1%	0.4%	2.8%
2001	\$11,941,178	73.3%	5.8%	13.8%	4.0%	0.3%	2.7%
2002	\$12,077,687	73.6%	5.0%	14.3%	4.2%	0.3%	2.7%
2003	\$12,095,187	73.9%	4.6%	14.2%	4.2%	0.3%	2.8%
2004	\$12,909,601	74.4%	4.6%	13.9%	4.3%	0.3%	2.6%
2005	\$13,660,507	74.6%	4.7%	13.5%	4.3%	0.3%	2.6%
2006	\$14,958,086	73.0%	5.5%	14.5%	4.1%	0.3%	2.6%
2007	\$15,474,341	74.7%	6.0%	12.3%	4.2%	0.3%	2.6%
2008	\$16,288,859	75.2%	6.2%	11.9%	4.0%	0.2%	2.5%
2009	\$16,624,371	74.6%	6.1%	12.6%	4.1%	0.2%	2.3%
2010	\$16,756,654	74.3%	5.9%	12.8%	4.4%	0.3%	2.4%
2011	\$17,390,930	74.5%	6.1%	12.5%	4.5%	0.3%	2.2%
2012	\$18,400,594	74.4%	6.3%	12.2%	4.5%	0.3%	2.2%
2013	\$19,337,225	74.0%	6.9%	12.1%	4.6%	0.3%	2.2%

**Table 38: Composition of Total Income, 15 Years and Older, Edmonton CMA, 2010**

	Population 15+	Aboriginals 15+
<b>Employment Income</b>	81.3%	82.0%
<b>Investment Income</b>	11.0%	5.9%
<b>Government Transfers</b>	7.7%	12.1%
<b>Income Taxes Paid as % of Total Income</b>	17.0%	14.9%

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 39: Percentage of Employment Income Contributed by Wife  
(Husband-Wife Families)**

Year	0% of employment income	1% to 25% of employment income	26% to 50% of employment income	51% to 75% of employment income	76% to 99% of employment income	100% of employment income
2000	18.1%	23.6%	34.4%	12.9%	4.1%	6.8%
2001	17.5%	24.2%	35.1%	13.1%	4.0%	6.3%
2002	18.0%	23.7%	34.1%	13.2%	4.2%	6.8%
2003	17.5%	23.5%	34.5%	13.6%	4.4%	6.5%
2004	17.2%	23.7%	34.3%	13.8%	4.5%	6.5%
2005	17.2%	24.4%	34.5%	13.4%	4.2%	6.3%
2006	17.0%	24.1%	35.0%	13.4%	4.0%	6.4%
2007	17.6%	23.5%	34.9%	13.4%	4.0%	6.6%
2008	18.2%	23.1%	34.4%	13.5%	4.1%	6.8%
2009	19.1%	21.5%	33.2%	14.1%	4.6%	7.5%
2010	19.6%	21.6%	32.6%	13.7%	4.5%	7.9%
2011	19.6%	22.1%	32.7%	13.6%	4.3%	7.7%
2012	20.1%	21.9%	32.8%	13.4%	4.2%	7.7%
2013	20.7%	21.8%	32.4%	13.1%	4.1%	7.8%

**Table 40: Share of Wealth (Total Net Worth) by  
Decile, Canada**

Decile	1999	2005	2012
1st	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%
2nd	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
3rd	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
4th	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
5th	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%
6th	5.5%	5.2%	5.7%
7th	8.1%	8.1%	8.7%
8th	12.0%	12.2%	12.8%
9th	18.9%	18.3%	19.5%
10th	49.6%	50.9%	47.9%

# Data Tables | Section D, cont'd...

**Table 41: Alberta Minimum Wage, in Current & Constant (\$2015) (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars	Constant (\$2015)	Year	Current Dollars	Constant (\$2015)
1977	\$3.00	\$11.59	1997	\$5.00	\$7.43
1978	\$3.00	\$10.63	1998	\$5.40	\$7.95
1979	\$3.00	\$9.74	1999	\$5.90	\$8.49
1980	\$3.80	\$8.85	2000	\$5.90	\$8.22
1981	\$3.80	\$9.97	2001	\$5.90	\$8.04
1982	\$3.80	\$9.01	2002	\$5.90	\$7.82
1983	\$3.80	\$8.51	2003	\$5.90	\$7.42
1984	\$3.80	\$8.28	2004	\$5.90	\$7.35
1985	\$3.80	\$8.03	2005	\$7.00	\$8.54
1986	\$3.80	\$7.77	2006	\$7.00	\$8.28
1987	\$3.80	\$7.46	2007	\$8.00	\$9.03
1988	\$4.50	\$8.59	2008	\$8.40	\$9.17
1989	\$4.50	\$8.22	2009	\$8.80	\$9.59
1990	\$4.50	\$7.81	2010	\$8.80	\$9.49
1991	\$4.50	\$7.40	2011	\$9.40	\$9.88
1992	\$5.00	\$8.08	2012	\$9.75	\$10.14
1993	\$5.00	\$8.01	2013	\$9.95	\$10.22
1994	\$5.00	\$7.89	2014	\$10.20	\$10.25
1995	\$5.00	\$7.73	2015*	\$11.20	\$11.20
1996	\$5.00	\$7.56			

\* \$2015 Constant Dollar value for 2015 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate.

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

**Table 42: Employed Persons Earning \$15.00 per hour or less by Gender & Age Group, Edmonton CMA (July 2014 to June 2015)**

Wage	Total	Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45+ yrs
<b>Number</b>							
<b>Total Employed</b>	<b>646,100</b>	<b>342,100</b>	<b>304,000</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>315,500</b>	<b>225,800</b>
\$9.20 or less	5,500	200	3,500	600	800	2,400	1,700
\$10.20 or less	18,200	6,600	11,700	6,000	2,900	5,600	3,700
\$11.20 or less	39,700	14,100	25,800	14,900	7,200	11,700	5,900
\$15.00 or less	123,900	45,200	78,900	25,300	22,600	47,100	29,000
<b>Percentage</b>							
<b>Total Employed</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
\$9.20 or less	3.8%	2.5%	5.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
\$10.20 or less	7.9%	5.3%	10.9%	17.4%	4.1%	1.8%	1.6%
\$11.20 or less	11.6%	8.1%	15.6%	43.2%	10.3%	3.7%	2.6%
\$15.00 or less	20.8%	15.0%	27.3%	73.3%	32.2%	14.9%	12.9%

[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, full-year work does not lift many out of poverty

## Why are Poverty Trends Important?

Poverty is a complex issue and an undesirable feature in any society. It both causes and results from other social concerns. Some of the consequences of poverty include poor nutrition and physical health, social isolation, and limited financial stability [O'Hara, 2006]. 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 standard of living that will ensure a family's overall health and well-being. The effects of poverty, however, 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. And poverty doesn't come cheap. A recent report found poverty costs Albertans in the range of \$7.1 billion to \$9.5 billion per year from extra health care and crime costs, and reduced economic opportunities [Poverty Costs].

### Measuring Poverty

Canada does not have an official poverty line. While equating poverty with an income threshold over-

## How is Edmonton Changing?

While Edmonton is a relatively wealthy city, it still has a significant 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 and poverty trends are compared, one can see that this trend holds true for Edmonton.

Poverty rates vary by age and gender. The younger a person is, the more likely they are to live in poverty. The older a person is, the more likely they are to be female. Poverty rates are twice as high among female seniors than male seniors.

simplifies a complex issue, poverty is inextricably linked with income, and the poverty line can be a useful tool for making comparisons of the financial well-being of a population over time.

*Tracking the Trends*, uses the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT) as its measure of poverty.

The Low Income Measure is based on 50% of national median income adjusted for family size. The LIM income thresholds are recalculated annually on both a before-tax and after-tax basis. LIMs are also useful for international data comparisons as they are the poverty measure used by organizations like the United Nations and World Bank.

The poverty (or low income) rate refers to all persons whose household income fall below the LIM after taxes have been deducted and income transfers added compared to the total population.

This is the first edition in which tax filer data is being used to determine poverty numbers and rates.

### Work and Poverty

Full-time work does not guarantee poverty will be avoided. A significant and growing proportion of children living in poverty in Edmonton have at least one parent working full-time for the entire year.

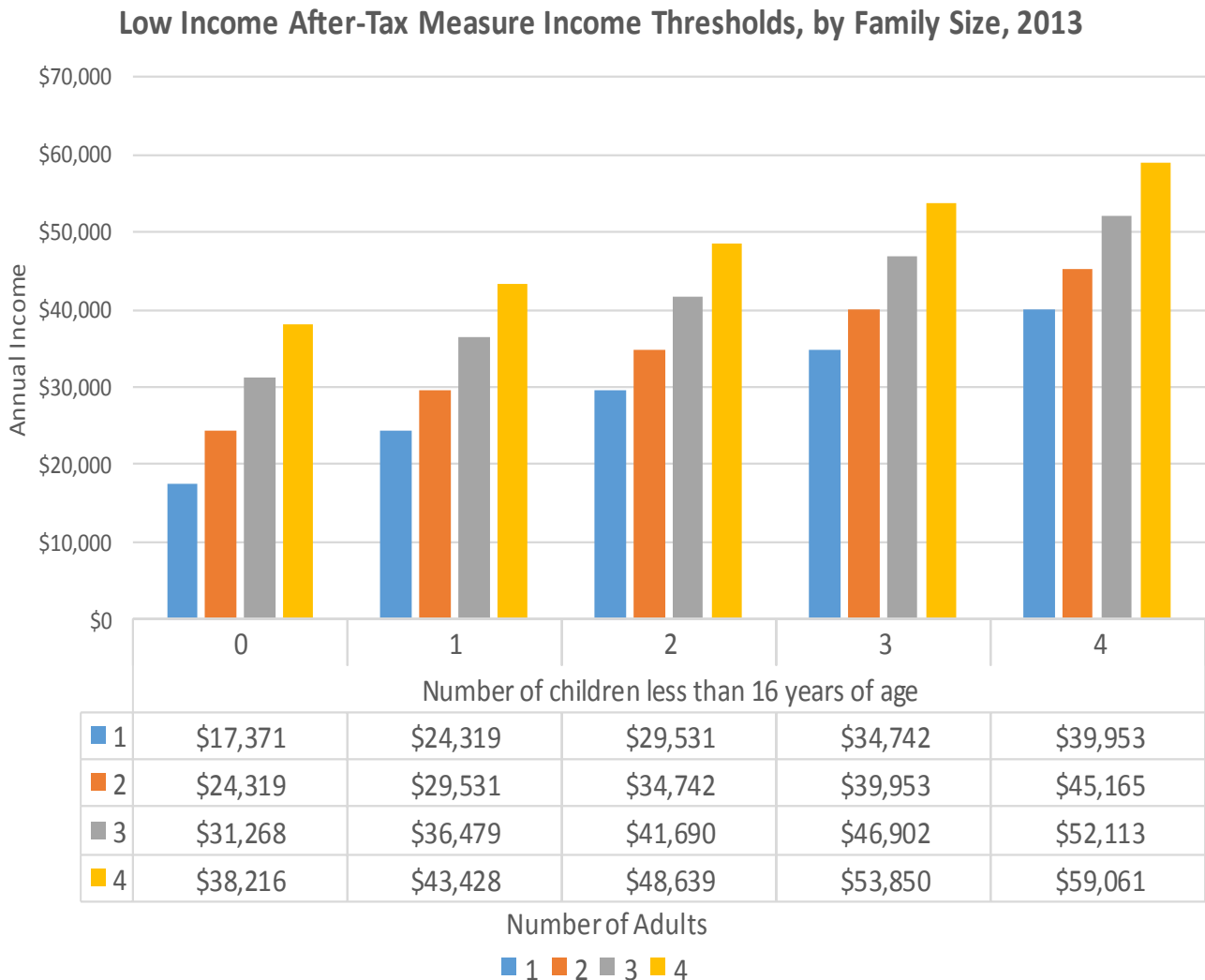
# Low Income Measure

## the TRENDS:

This section uses the After-Tax Low Income Measure (AT LIM) as its definition of the poverty line. AT LIM is the international standard used to measure poverty and deprivation and is increasingly being adopted by federal and provincial governments as the de facto Canadian standard.

Using LIM, those with after-tax incomes 50% or below the national after-tax median income, adjusted for family size, are considered to be living in low income. The 2013 low income thresholds are \$17,371 for a single person household, \$24,319 for a lone-parent family with one child and \$34,742 for a two-parent family with two children under age 16.

Individuals below the annual income described in the table below are considered to be living in low income (*Statistics Canada*). Unless otherwise specified, income data in this edition is taken from actual tax returns filed with the Canada Revenue Agency. Taxfiler data is considerably more accurate, with significantly less yearly fluctuation, than the income surveys relied upon in previous editions.



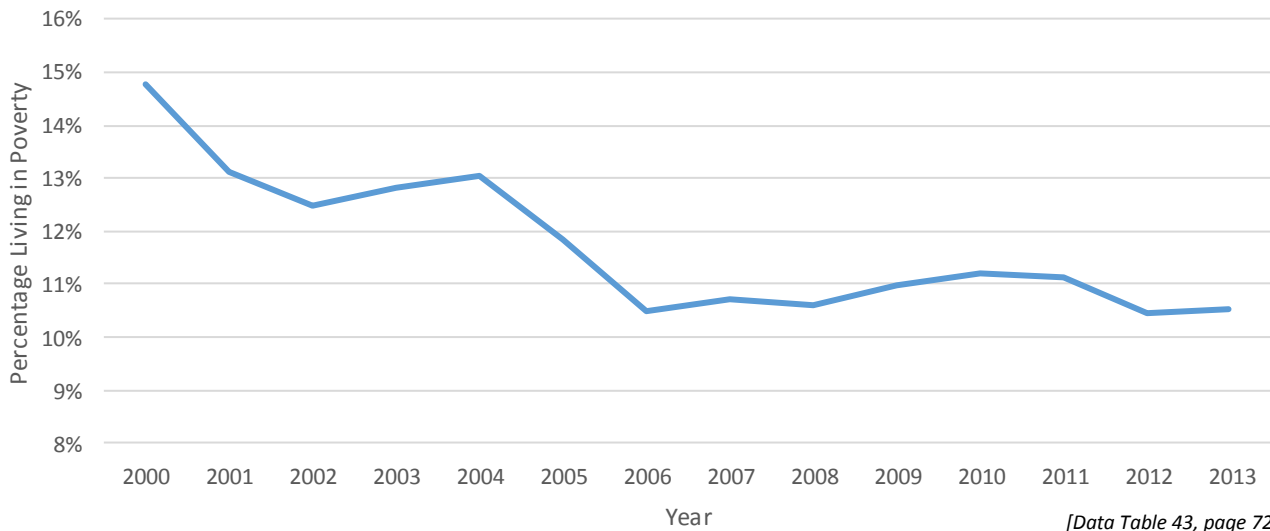
*Note: Adults includes 16 and 17 year olds as well as the first child in a lone-parent family regardless of age.*

# Edmontonians in Poverty

**the TRENDS:** ↓ (+) Proportion of persons in poverty decreasing

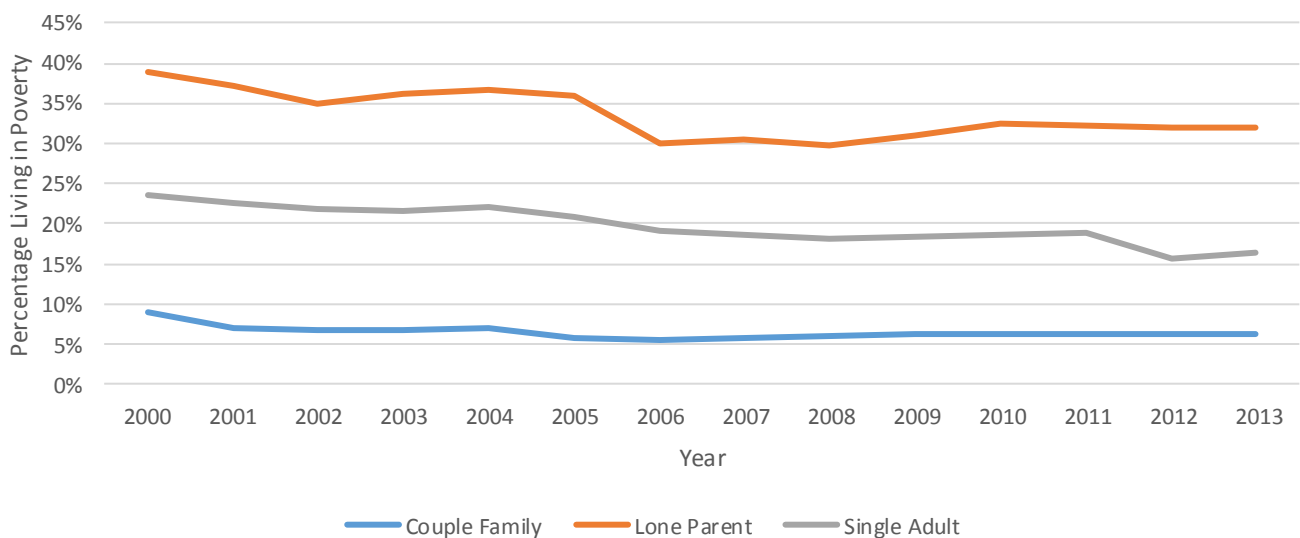
- ♦ 128,810 Edmontonians lived in poverty in 2013. Thus, Edmonton’s poverty rate was 10.5%.
- ♦ Overall poverty rates decreased 6.5% between 2000 and 2013, down from 137,240 Edmontonians.
- ♦ The poverty rate has fluctuated over time during the 2000s. Poverty rates increased during the 2008 recession but decreased to pre-recession levels as of 2013. This decrease reflects the strength of the economy since the 2008 economic recession.

**Proportion of Persons Living in Poverty, Edmonton CMA**



- ♦ As a proportion of each family type, lone parent families have consistently had the highest rate of poverty. In 2013, 31.9% of persons in lone parent families lived in poverty, down from 38.8% in 2000.
- ♦ 6.2% of all couple families live in poverty, down from 8.9% in 2000; 16.4% of all single adults live in poverty, down from 23.5%.
- ♦ Since 2000, the proportion of couple families in poverty decreased by 2.7 percentage points, lone parent families by 6.9 percentage points and single adults by 7.1 percentage points.

**Proportion of Persons Living in Poverty, by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**



# Low Income Families

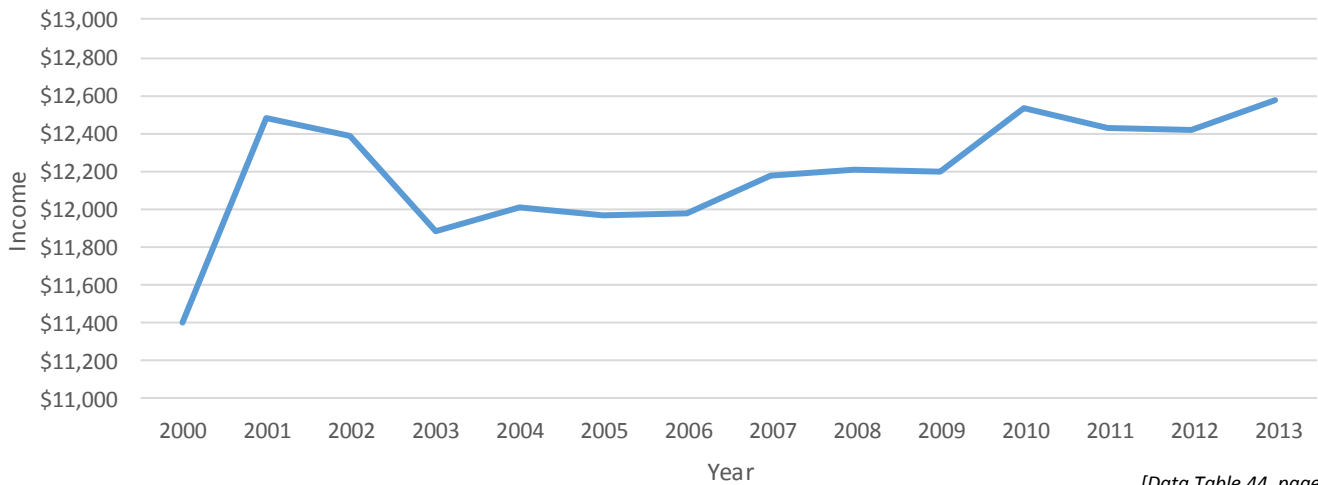
**the TRENDS:**

◆ ⊖ Low income median after-tax income stable

◆ ⊖ Value of low income couple families median income stable

- ◆ In 2013, the median after-tax income for all low income families was \$12,570. This represents a real-income growth of 10.3% (adjusted for inflation) since 2000.
- ◆ In spite of the 2008 recession, low income families have not experienced a decline in median-after tax income since 2004/05. However, as of 2005, income increased by 5%.

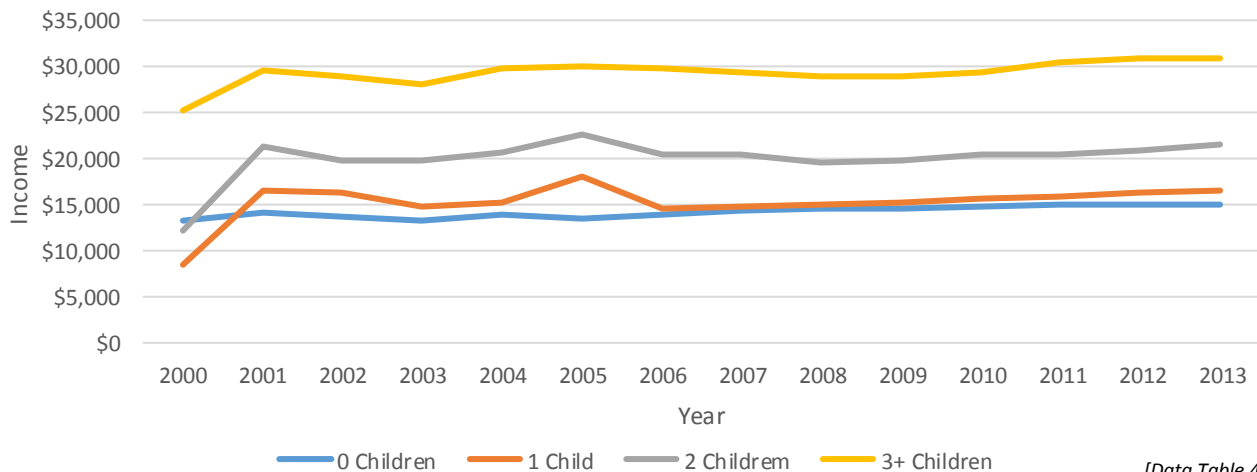
**Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), All Low Income Families, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 44, page 72]

- ◆ In 2013, 55,310 persons lived in low income couple families, a 6.7% decrease since 2000. 32.5% were children. The median after-tax income, with or without children, was \$17,330. This represents a 25.3% increase since 2000.
- ◆ 15,890 lived in 3+ children families, 12,080 in 2 children families, 9,440 in 1 child families and 17,890 in couple families with no children.
- ◆ As of 2013, couple families with 0 children receive 12.7% more income compared to 2000. 1 child families received a 93.7% increase, 2 children family income increased by 75.8% and 3+ children families increased by 22.1%. However, the majority of this income increase occurred between 2000/01 and income has remained stable since 2001.

**Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Low Income Couple Families by Family Size, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 45, page 73]

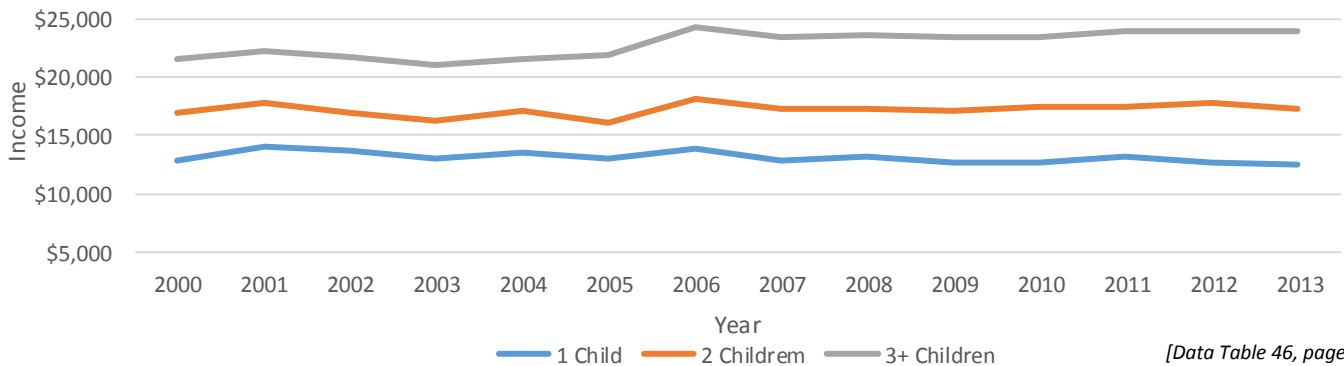


# Low Income Families, cont'd...

**the TRENDS:** ◆ ⊖ Value of low income lone parent families income stable  
 ↓ ⊖ Value of low income single adults income decreasing

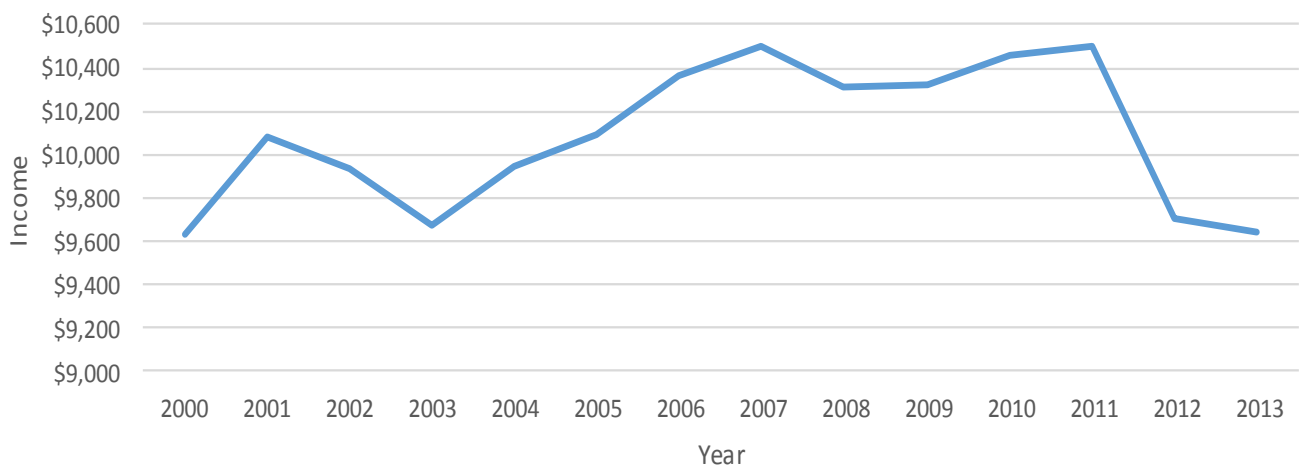
- ◆ 39,440 Edmontonians lived in low income lone parent families, a 7.9% increase since 2000. Of these Edmontonians, 60% were children aged 0 to 17—the same rate as in 2000. In 2013, Low income lone parent families had a median after-tax income of \$15,890—a 2.8% increase compared to 2000.
- ◆ Real income decreased by 3.3% for 1 child families, increased by 2.4% for 2 children families and 11.6% for families with 3+ children.

**Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Low Income Lone Parent Families, Edmonton CMA**



- ◆ 34,060 single Edmontonians lived in low-income in 2013. This represents a 3% decrease since 2000.
- ◆ The value of median after-tax income has decreased during the past 13 years. In 2000, single adults received \$9,631 (Constant \$2013, adjusted for inflation). In 2013, income increased to \$9,540, the lowest since 2000.
- ◆ This represents a 0.1% decrease since 2000.

**Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Low Income Single Adults, Edmonton CMA**

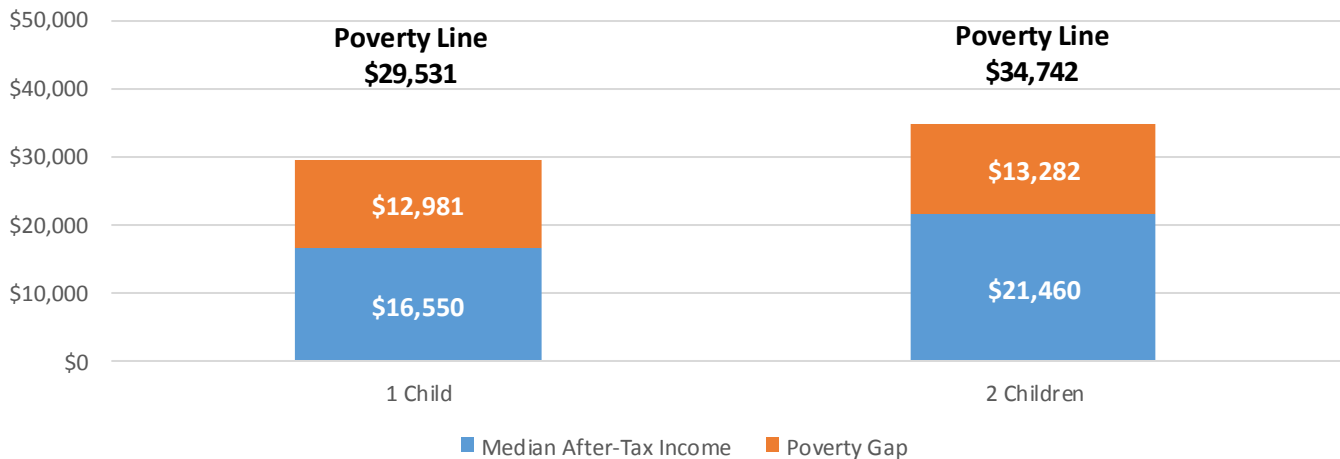


# Low Income Families, cont'd...

**the TRENDS:** ◆ ⊖ Income gap needed to be lifted out of poverty is high for low income families of all sizes and types

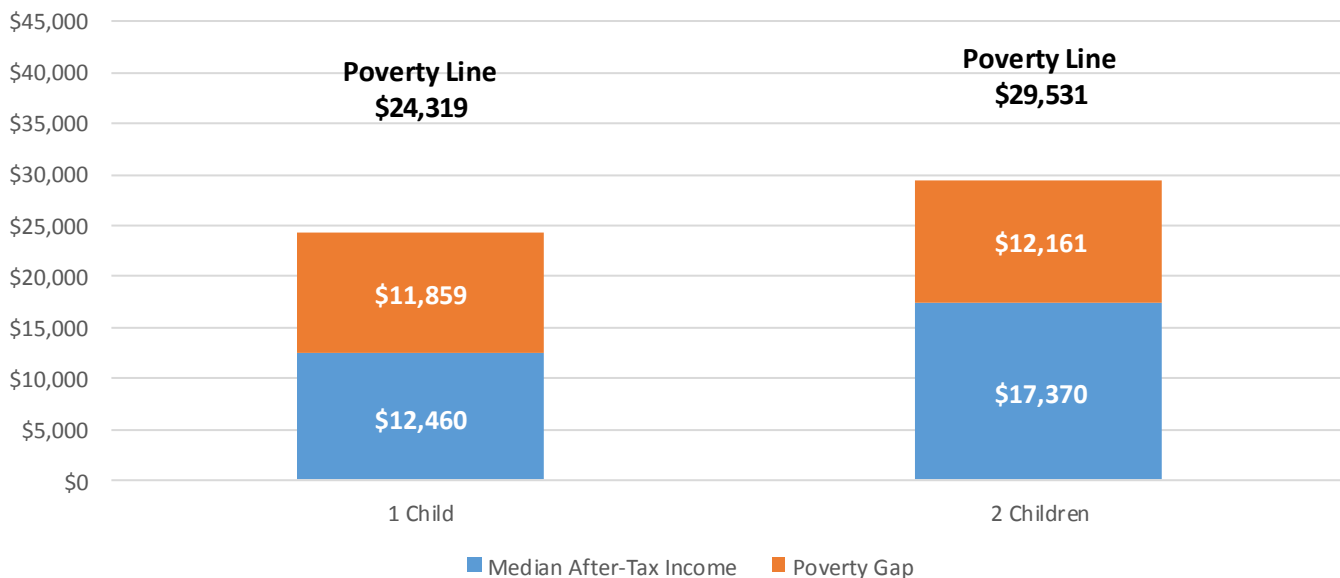
- ◆ The low income gap is referred to as 'depth of poverty' and measures how far the average family unit lives below the After-Tax Low Income Measure. In 2013, low income couple families with one child were \$12,981 below AT-LIM. The gap was \$13,282 for 2 families with 2 children under the age of 16.

**Poverty Gap for Low Income Couple Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA, 2013**



- ◆ There is a similar trend for low income lone parent families. In this case, the poverty gap is \$11,859 for 1 child families and \$12,161 for families with 2 children families under the age of 16.

**Poverty Gap for Low Income Lone Parent Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA, 2013**



# Low Income Children

**the TRENDS:**



Child poverty is decreasing in the region

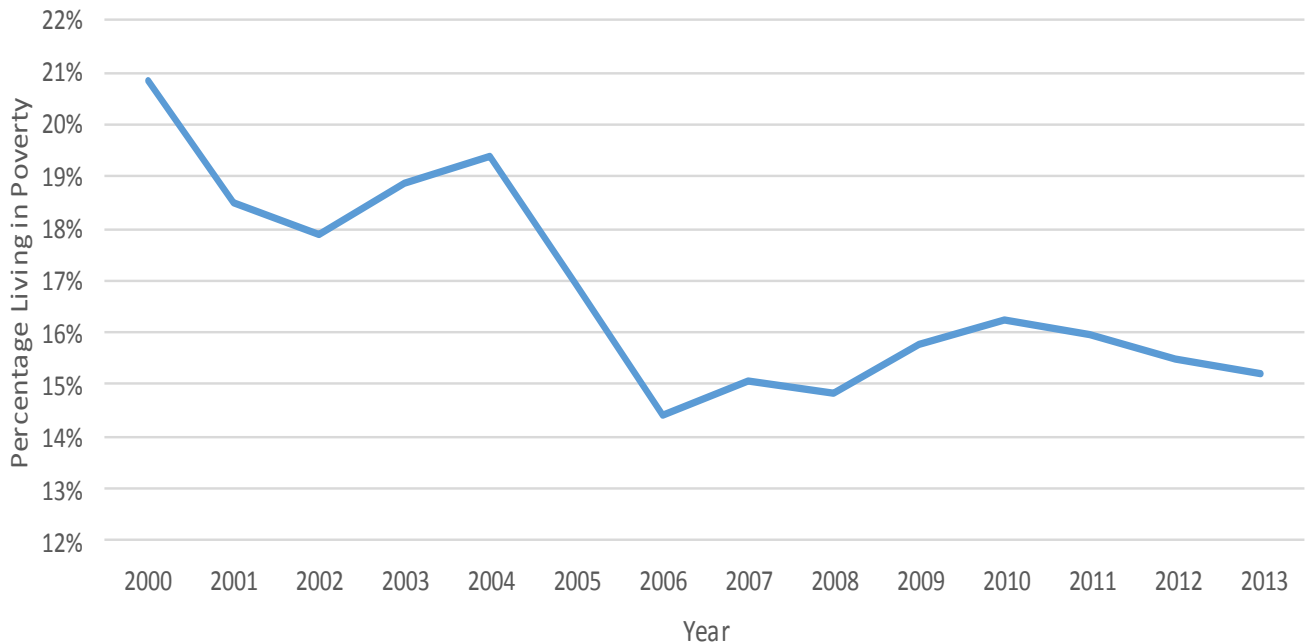


Higher proportion of children living in lone parent families

Poverty rates for children in Edmonton have decreased between 2000 and 2013.. Child poverty has tended to decline during years of economic growth (2005-2007), and increase during periods of economic downturn (2008-2011).

- Of the 128,810 Edmontonians living in poverty, children accounted for 41,640. As a proportion of individuals living in poverty, children represented 32.3% of all Edmontonians living in poverty.
- 274,060 children age 0-17 lived in Edmonton CMA in 2013. As such, the child poverty rate in 2013 was 15.2%.
- Since 2000, child poverty has decreased by 5.7 percentage points, down from 20.8% of all children.
- Total children living in poverty has decreased from 48,180 in 2000. This represents a decline of 13.6%.
- 56.9% of children lived in low income lone parent families and 43.1% lived low income couple families.

**Proportion of Children Living in Poverty , Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 48, page 74]

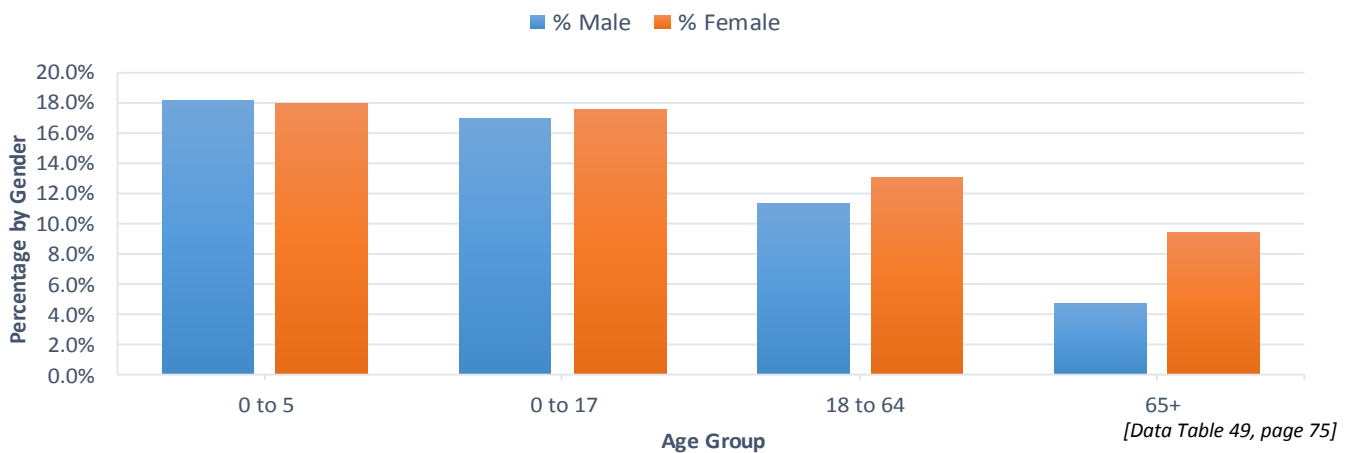
# Low Income Children, *Cont'd*

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ **⊖ Children, females more likely to live in low income**
  - ↑ **⊖ Most children living in poverty have working parents**

Poverty rates vary by age and gender.

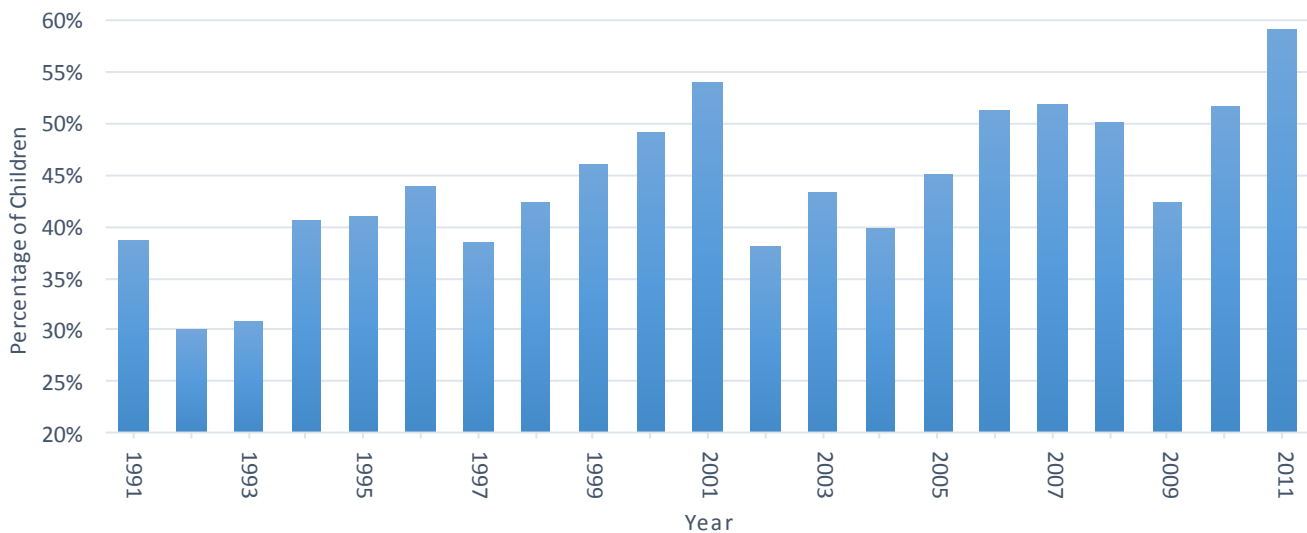
- ◆ The younger a person is the more likely they are to live in low income. Younger children under six have the greatest likelihood to live in poverty. Seniors 65 years and older have the lowest incidence of low income.
- ◆ There is a considerable gender gap when it comes to living in low income. Female seniors are twice as likely to live in poverty as male seniors.

**Persons Living in Low Income (LIM AT) By Age and Gender, Edmonton City, 2011 NHS**



For many low income families, employment is far from a guaranteed ticket out of poverty. Year-round full time work is often not enough to lift children and their families above the poverty line. There is a long-term trend toward a higher proportion of children living in poverty despite one or both of their parents working full-time for the entire year. In 2011, this percentage reached an all-time high of 59.2%.

**Percentage of Alberta children in poor families where one or more parents has a full time, full-year job (LIM-AT)**

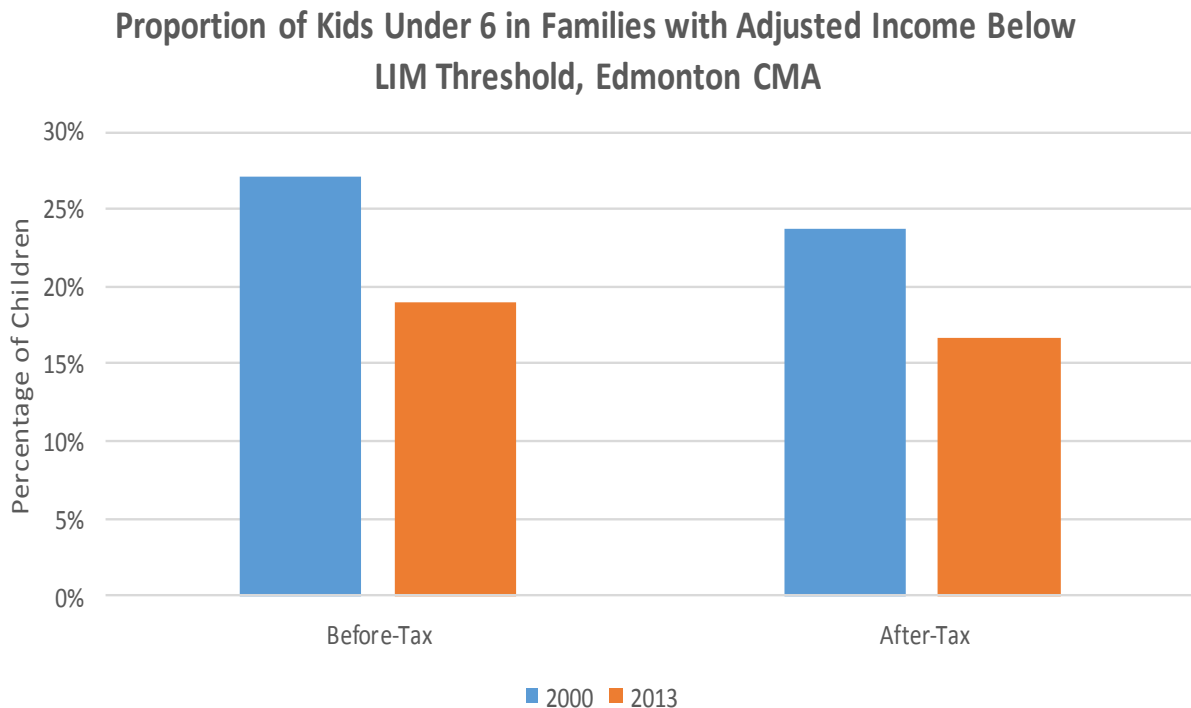


[Data Table 50, page 75]

# Low Income Children, *Cont'd*

## *the TRENDS:*   ◆   ⊖ Children under 6 most likely to live in poverty

- Poverty rates vary by age. The younger a person is the more likely they are to live in low income. Younger children under six have the greatest likelihood to live in poverty..
- In 2013, 103,500 children under 6 lived in the Edmonton CMA region. 16.7% lived below the low income measure after-tax threshold. This represents a 7 percentage point decrease compared to 2000.
- While this is positive on a proportional basis, given Edmonton CMA's population growth, more children under 6 live in poverty today (17,250) compared to 2000 (15,380).



[Data Table 51, page 75]

# Data Tables | Section E

**Table 43: Persons Living in Poverty, by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**

Year	All Family types			Couple Families			Lone Parent Families			Single Adults		
	All Family Types	All Low Income Family Types	Overall Poverty Rate	Persons in Couple Families	Total AT-LIM Couple families	Rate	Persons in Lone Parent families	Total AT-LIM Lone Parent Families	Rate	Single Adults	Total AT-LIM Single Adults	Rate
2000	928,190	137,240	14.8%	668,760	59,310	8.9%	110,320	42,820	38.8%	149,120	35,110	23.5%
2001	943,010	123,880	13.1%	674,390	46,560	6.9%	115,590	42,870	37.1%	153,030	34,450	22.5%
2002	945,400	118,020	12.5%	684,190	46,100	6.7%	113,990	39,880	35.0%	147,230	32,040	21.8%
2003	958,830	122,890	12.8%	686,720	47,020	6.8%	119,180	43,010	36.1%	152,930	32,860	21.5%
2004	984,670	128,280	13.0%	706,780	49,540	7.0%	120,070	43,900	36.6%	157,820	34,850	22.1%
2005	1,007,260	119,320	11.8%	719,760	41,190	5.7%	120,580	43,400	36.0%	166,920	34,730	20.8%
2006	1,032,230	108,340	10.5%	744,200	40,880	5.5%	114,750	34,340	29.9%	173,280	33,120	19.1%
2007	1,050,240	112,370	10.7%	758,660	44,320	5.8%	114,850	35,110	30.6%	176,740	32,940	18.6%
2008	1,078,700	114,410	10.6%	780,580	46,930	6.0%	115,940	34,540	29.8%	182,180	32,930	18.1%
2009	1,089,880	119,840	11.0%	791,190	50,170	6.3%	116,960	36,380	31.1%	181,730	33,290	18.3%
2010	1,107,810	123,930	11.2%	804,230	51,090	6.4%	118,910	38,640	32.5%	184,670	34,210	18.5%
2011	1,140,860	126,820	11.1%	829,230	52,160	6.3%	119,830	38,620	32.2%	191,800	36,040	18.8%
2012	1,176,150	122,990	10.5%	855,450	52,790	6.2%	122,660	39,080	31.9%	198,050	31,120	15.7%
2013	1,223,720	128,810	10.5%	891,820	55,310	6.2%	123,700	39,440	31.9%	208,200	34,060	16.4%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 44:  
Median After-Tax  
Income, All Low  
Income Families,  
Edmonton CMA**

Year	Median After-Tax Income
2000	\$11,394
2001	\$12,475
2002	\$12,384
2003	\$11,883
2004	\$12,003
2005	\$11,966
2006	\$11,979
2007	\$12,175
2008	\$12,209
2009	\$12,200
2010	\$12,533
2011	\$12,429
2012	\$12,414
2013	\$12,570

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Data Tables | Section E, cont'd...

**Table 45: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Low Income Couple Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Childless	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children
2000	\$13,293	\$8,546	\$12,208	\$25,366
2001	\$14,068	\$16,457	\$21,235	\$29,728
2002	\$13,803	\$16,254	\$19,737	\$28,896
2003	\$13,353	\$14,701	\$19,724	\$28,054
2004	\$13,821	\$15,276	\$20,732	\$29,825
2005	\$13,373	\$18,066	\$22,758	\$30,149
2006	\$13,821	\$14,628	\$20,387	\$29,946
2007	\$14,383	\$14,746	\$20,570	\$29,514
2008	\$14,611	\$14,908	\$19,594	\$28,924
2009	\$14,608	\$15,117	\$19,849	\$29,078
2010	\$14,768	\$15,566	\$20,573	\$29,516
2011	\$15,091	\$15,961	\$20,486	\$30,458
2012	\$15,026	\$16,241	\$20,940	\$30,954
2013	\$14,980	\$16,550	\$21,460	\$30,970

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 46: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013), Low Income Lone Parent Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA**

Year	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children
2000	\$12,886	\$16,956	\$21,568
2001	\$14,068	\$17,784	\$22,296
2002	\$13,674	\$17,028	\$21,801
2003	\$12,986	\$16,293	\$21,071
2004	\$13,458	\$17,216	\$21,581
2005	\$12,948	\$16,155	\$21,856
2006	\$13,821	\$18,083	\$24,303
2007	\$12,911	\$17,229	\$23,547
2008	\$13,208	\$17,320	\$23,579
2009	\$12,677	\$17,196	\$23,477
2010	\$12,743	\$17,560	\$23,470
2011	\$13,166	\$17,558	\$24,008
2012	\$12,627	\$17,872	\$24,048
2013	\$12,460	\$17,370	\$24,060

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Data Tables | Section E, cont'd...

**Table 47: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2013),  
Low Income Single Adults, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Median After-Tax Income
2000	\$9,631
2001	\$10,086
2002	\$9,933
2003	\$9,678
2004	\$9,942
2005	\$10,097
2006	\$10,366
2007	\$10,505
2008	\$10,307
2009	\$10,322
2010	\$10,454
2011	\$10,504
2012	\$9,700
2013	\$9,640

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 48: Child Poverty in Edmonton CMA**

Year	Total Persons in Poverty	Children 0-17 in Edmonton CMA	Children 0-17 in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate	Proportion of Children Living in Poverty
2000	137,240	231,080	48,180	20.8%	35.1%
2001	123,880	229,760	42,480	18.5%	34.3%
2002	118,020	228,930	40,940	17.9%	34.7%
2003	122,890	228,500	43,100	18.9%	35.1%
2004	128,280	230,570	44,730	19.4%	34.9%
2005	119,320	235,390	39,920	17.0%	33.5%
2006	108,340	238,620	34,350	14.4%	31.7%
2007	112,370	239,440	36,020	15.0%	32.1%
2008	114,410	242,970	36,010	14.8%	31.5%
2009	119,840	244,820	38,570	15.8%	32.2%
2010	123,930	249,850	40,580	16.2%	32.7%
2011	126,820	256,620	40,930	15.9%	32.3%
2012	122,990	264,960	41,050	15.5%	33.4%
2013	128,810	274,060	41,640	15.2%	32.3%

[Source: Statistics Canada]



# Data Tables | Section E, cont'd...

**Table 49: Persons Living Below LIM (After-Tax), by Age and Gender, Edmonton City, 2011 NHS**

Age	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Average
Less than 6 years	5,465	5,320	10,780	18.2%	17.9%	18.1%
Less than 18 years	13,980	13,990	27,970	16.9%	17.5%	17.2%
18 to 64 years	31,425	35,335	66,760	11.3%	13.0%	12.2%
65 years and older	1,735	4,345	6,080	4.7%	9.4%	7.3%
Total	47,145	53,665	100,810	11.9%	13.5%	12.7%

**Table 50: Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LIM (After-Tax), in Which One or More Parent Has a Full-Time, Full-Year Job, Alberta**

Year	% of Children	Year	% of Children	Year	% of Children
1991	38.7%	1998	42.4%	2005	45.1%
1992	30.0%	1999	46.1%	2006	51.2%
1993	30.7%	2000	49.2%	2007	51.8%
1994	40.7%	2001	53.9%	2008	50.2%
1995	41.1%	2002	38.1%	2009	42.3%
1996	43.9%	2003	43.3%	2010	51.6%
1997	38.4%	2004	39.8%	2011	59.2%

**Table 51: Children Under 6 Years of Age Living Below LIM (After-Tax), Edmonton CMA**

Year	Children below 6	After-Tax LIM		
		Children in families with adjusted after-tax income above LIM after-tax threshold	Children in families with adjusted after-tax income below LIM after-tax threshold	Proportion of kids in families with adjusted after-tax income below LIM After-Tax threshold
2000	64,800	49,420	15,380	23.7%
2013	103,500	86,250	17,250	16.7%

# Section F | Government Income Supports

- the TRENDS:**
- 🕒 Use of income supports declining but spiked during recession
  - ⊖ Teal 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 a belief in the importance of work, there are many people for whom hard work 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.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

The value of government income transfers given to families in Alberta has been relatively constant over the past ten years. Child tax benefits are the largest and most important transfer for families with children, including lone parent families. For other family types, including single adults, pension benefits are the most important transfer.

In April 2012, the Government of Alberta increased Alberta Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) benefits by \$400 per month. This was a welcome development for some of the most vulnerable households in the province.

The number of Edmontonians receiving Alberta Works (AW) benefits and Employment Insurance (EI) was on a steady decline until 2009. When the recession hit, EI usage rates nearly tripled as newly unemployed persons sought financial assistance, and then declined between

### Income Security

Income transfers should help all citizens 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 necessary for both those who are and are not able to work.

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 and education are crucial to enabling people to acquire and maintain adequate employment and, accordingly, financial independence. Government transfers are thus an important factor in reducing levels of poverty.

2010 and 2014. Alberta Works caseloads peaked in 2011, and thereafter declined until late 2014. In the first 6 months of 2015, there has been a significant increase in EI beneficiaries and a modest increase in Alberta Works caseloads.

### Effectiveness of Income Transfers

Federal and provincial income transfers are a key contributor to reducing poverty. In 2013, 53,960 Alberta children under 18 were lifted out of poverty by these transfers. Income transfers reduced the child poverty rate from 21.8% to 15.9%, a decrease of 27.1%. The introduction of a parallel Alberta Child Benefit next year and the proposed increased federal child benefits will lift even more children out of poverty.

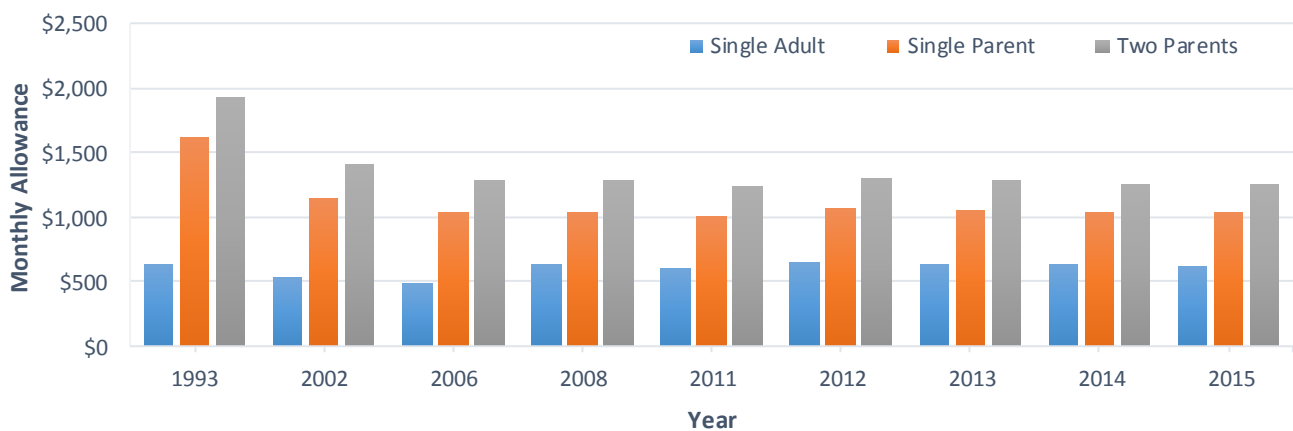
# Income Support

- the TRENDS:**
- ↓ ⊖ Value of AW allowances not keeping up with living costs
  - ↓ ⊖ Number of Alberta Works recipients decreasing

The value of Alberta Income Support payments (for those expected to work) has decreased since 2002. Adjusted for inflation (constant \$2015) single adults transfer increased by \$101 since 2002, single parents receive \$112 less and two parent support decreased by \$153.

- ◆ Since 1993, the value has decreased by 0.5% for single adults, decrease 36.3% for single parents and decreased 35.3% for two parent families
- ◆ Alberta Works (AW) allowances are currently about half the value of allowances in 1981.

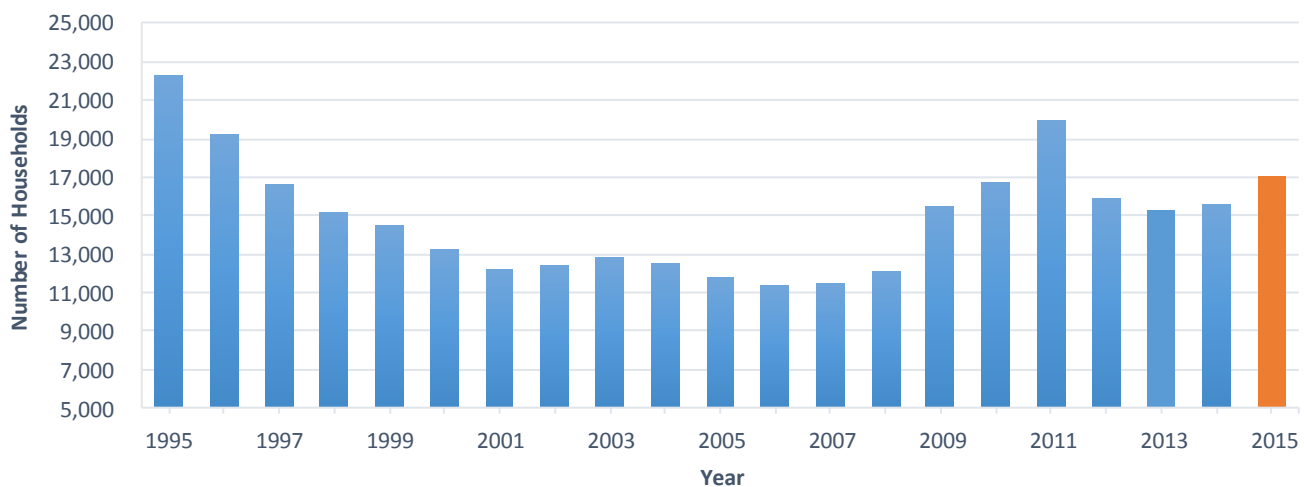
**Alberta Works Payments (Basic and Shelter Allowances) for the Expected to Work, (Constant \$2015), Alberta**



[Data Table 52, page 84]

- ◆ The number of Alberta Works recipients has decreased by 23.7% between 1995 and 2015.
- ◆ Between 2000 and 2014, the average monthly number of households receiving Alberta Works income increased by 18.2%, from 13,194 households to 15,600.
- ◆ Partial year data from the first 9 months of 2015 indicates a 9.1% increase compared to the 2014 average.

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



[Data Table 54, page 85]

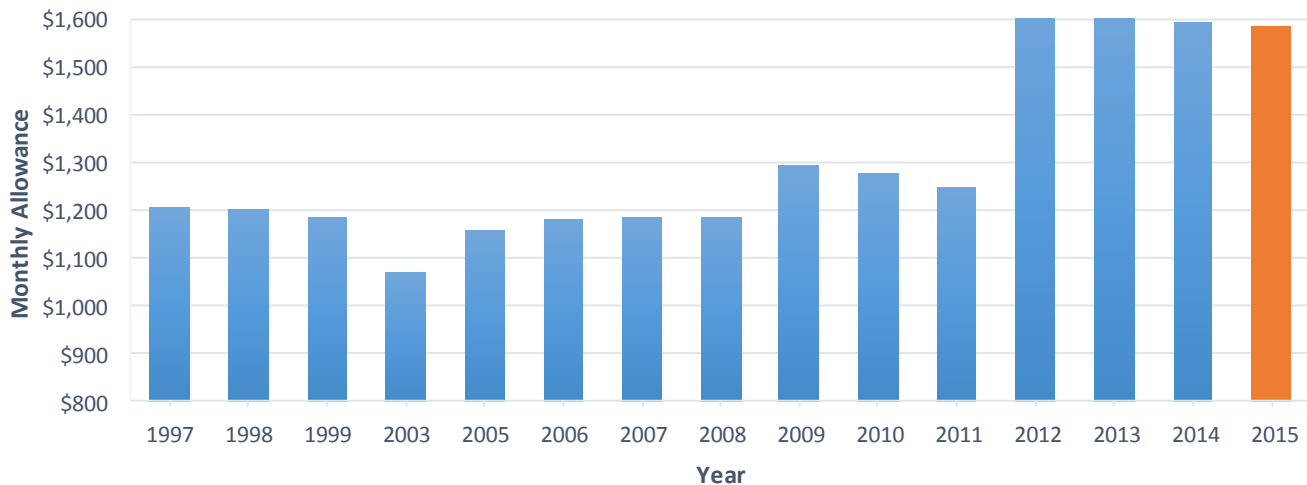
# Income Support, cont'd...

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ (+) Value of AISH benefits increased in 2012
  - ↑ (+) Number of AISH recipients increasing

The value of the maximum monthly AISH (Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped) benefit increased 33.7% between 1999 and 2015. Most of this increase is due to a 32.2% increase from 2011 to 2012.

- ◆ Since 2012, the value of AISH benefits has decreased by a further 3.9%

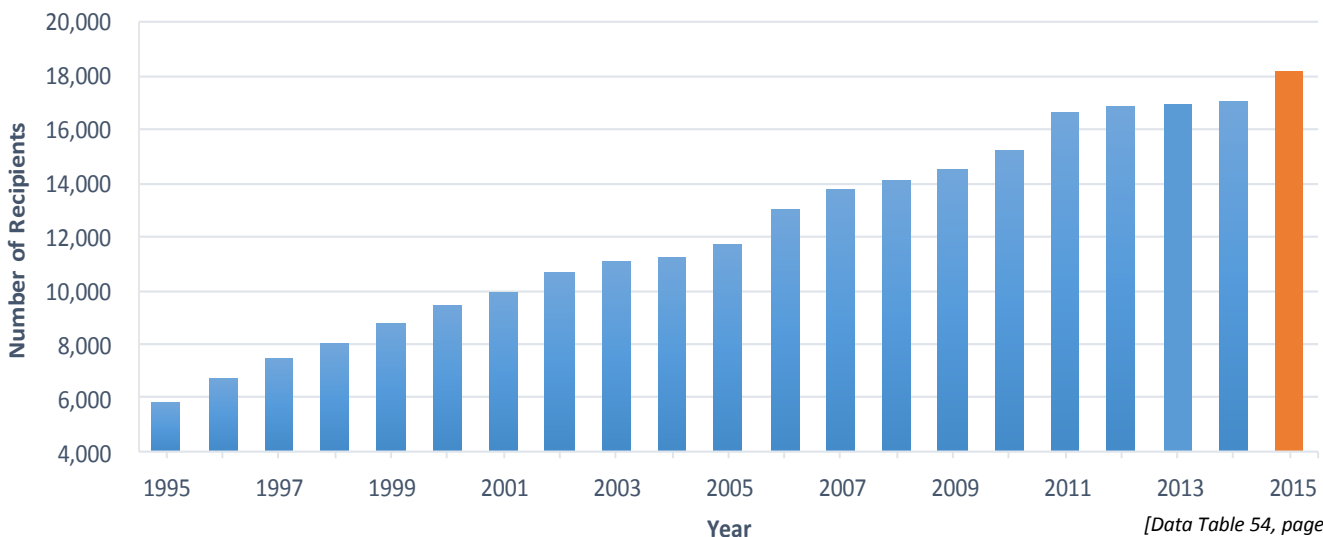
**Maximum Monthly AISH Benefit Payments, (\$2015 Constant), Alberta**



[Data Table 53, page 84]

The number of Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) recipients in the Edmonton region has increased by 91.7% between the years 2000 and 2015, from 9,472 to 18,159. The vast majority of AISH recipients are single adults.

**Average Monthly Number of AISH Recipients, Edmonton Region**



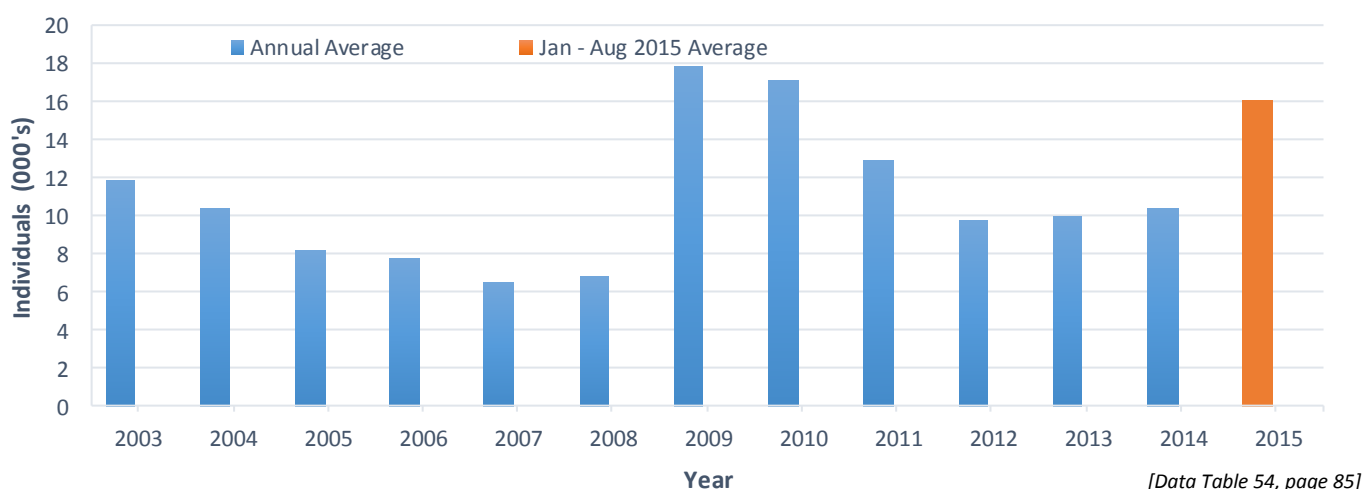
[Data Table 54, page 85]

# Source of Transfer Payments

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊖ Number of EI recipients increasing
  - ◆ ⊕ CPP main source of government income transfer, couple families

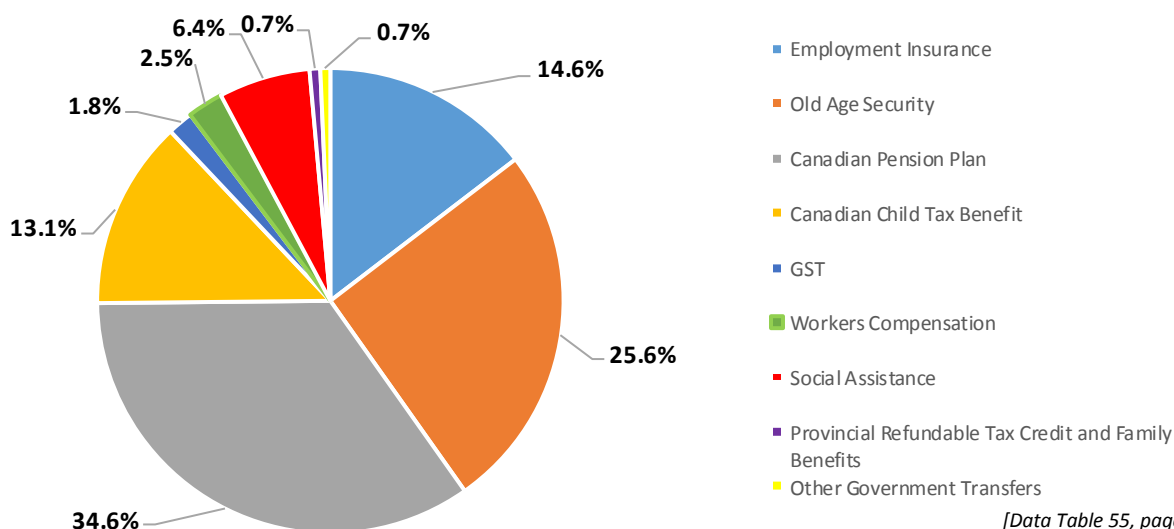
- ◆ The number of Edmontonians receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits declined fairly steadily since the late 1990's and early 2000's. The annual average number of recipients declined 45.5% between 2003 and 2008, reaching a low of 6,473 in 2007 during the economic boom.
- ◆ The 2008 economic downturn has led to a sharp increase in EI use; the average number of recipients for 2009 was 17,915—almost three times the average for 2008. Between 2009 to 2014, EI recipients decreased by 42.2% but the recent economic downturn has led to a 55.1% increase during the first 8 months of 2015, compared to 2014.

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



- ◆ Government transfers account for 5.6% of all couple families total income. The Canadian Pension Plan and Old Age Security account for 60.2% of government transfers. This has been the trend since 2000.
- ◆ EI decreased by 2.6 percentage points between 2000 and 2014; Old Age Security decreased by 0.8 percentage points; Canadian Child Tax benefit increased by 1.7 percentage points; CCP increased by 1.3 percentage points; GST decreased by 1 percentage point, workers compensation decreased by 3.5 percentage points and social assistance

**Source of Government Transfers, Couple Families, Edmonton CMA, 2013**

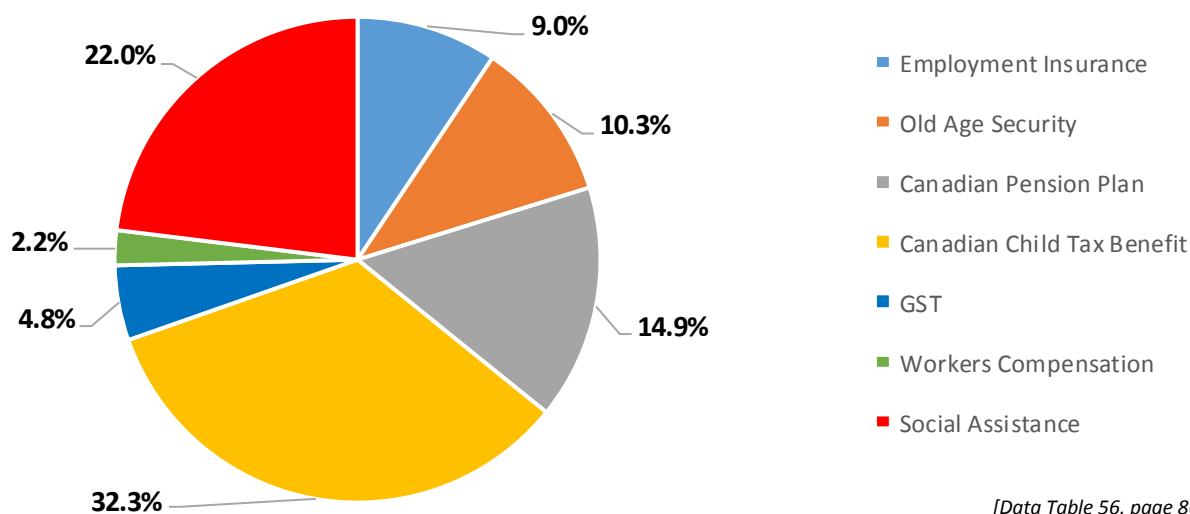


# Source of Transfer Payments, *Cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**    ↑    ⊕    CCTB main source of government income transfer, lone parents  
                           ↓    ⊖    CPP main source of government income transfer, single adults

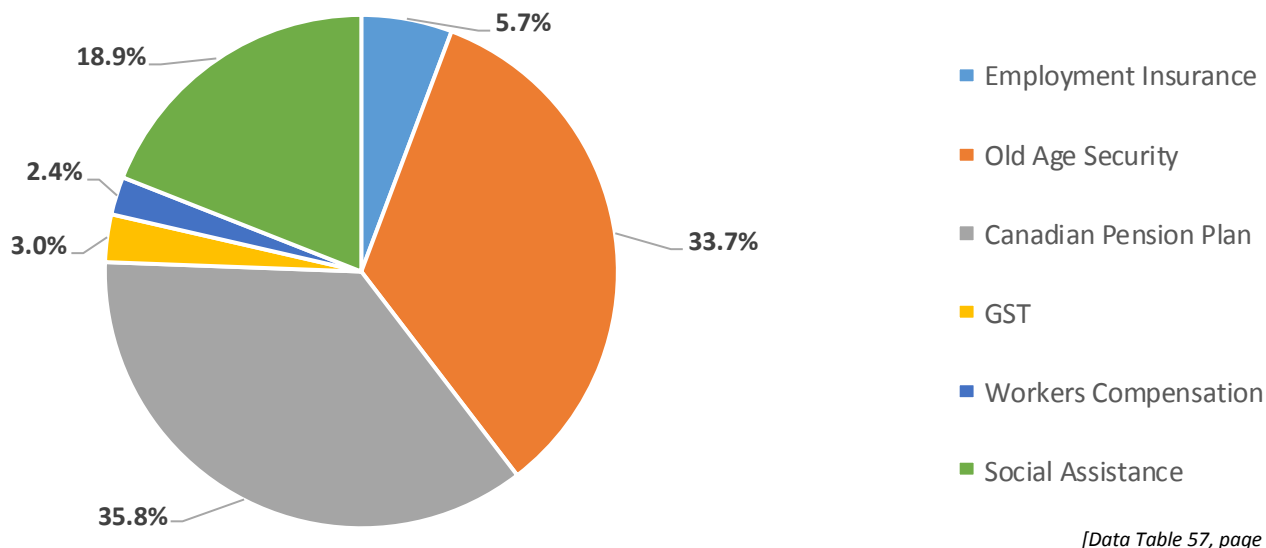
- ♦ Lone parent families receive 9.5% of their total income via government transfers. The Canadian Child Tax Benefit (32.3%) and social assistance (22.0%) account for the majority of transfers. This has been the trend since 2000.
- ♦ Between 2000 and 2013 the proportion of EI transfers increased by 1.4 percentage points, Old Age Security decreased by 1.2 percentage points; CPP decreased by 0.4 percentage points; GST decreased by 2.1 percentage points; workers compensation decreased by 1.3 percentage points and social assistance decreased by 2.8 percentage points.

**Source of Government Transfers, Lone Parent Families, Edmonton CMA 2013**



- ♦ For single adults, 12.3% of all income is obtained through government transfers. In 2013, 69.5% was received through a combination Old Age Security (33.7%) and the Canadian Pension Plan (35.8%). This has been the norm since 2000.
- ♦ As a proportion of income, government transfers have decreased by 3 percentage points between 2000 and 2013. EI decreased by 0.7 percentage points; Old Age Security decreased by 4 percentage points; CPP increased by 1.9 percentage points; GST decreased by 1 percentage point; social assistance increased by 4.7 percentage points.

**Source of Government Transfers, Single Adults, Edmonton CMA, 2013**

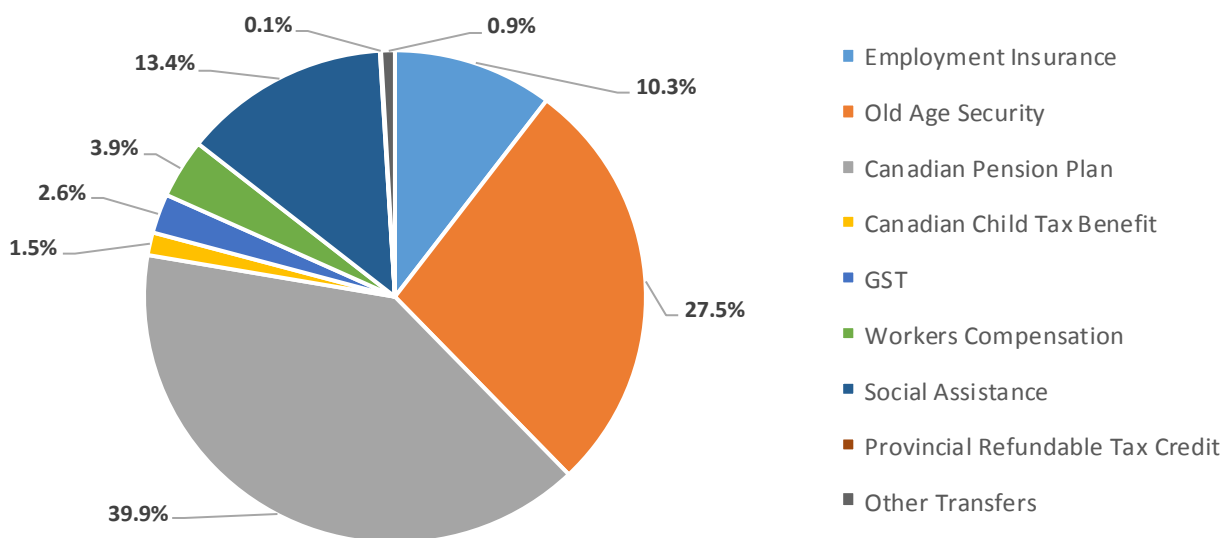


# Source of Transfer Payments, *Cont'd..*

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ● CPP main source of government income transfer, males
  - ◆ ● CPP main source of government income transfer, females

- ◆ The proportion of income received from government transfers decreased from 6.3% in 2000 to 4.8% in 2013.
- ◆ Of the \$1,588,020 transfer to male Edmontonians, 13.4% (\$212,480) was secured through social assistance.
- ◆ Of this, 67.4% is obtained via the Canadian Pension Plan (39.9%) and Old Age Security (27.5%).

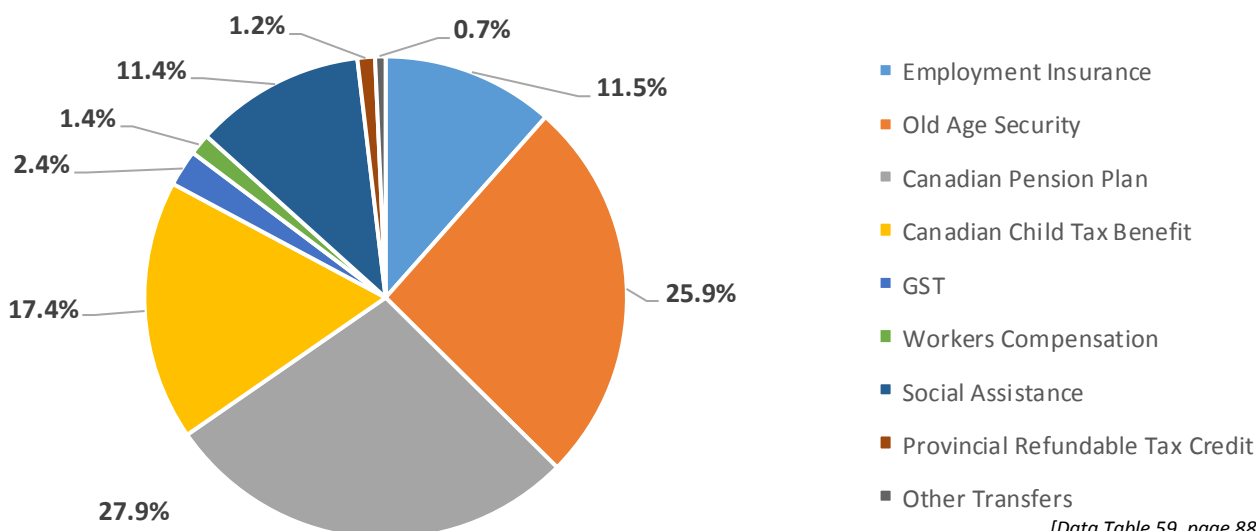
**Source of Government Transfers, Males, Edmonton CMA, 2013**



[Data Table 58, page 87]

- ◆ Female Edmontonians have also become less reliant on government transfers as a source of income. In 2000, 14.5% of total income was received through government transfers. This decreased to 12.1% by 2013 (\$2,329,665).
- ◆ As with male Edmontonians, Old Age Security (25.8%) and the Canadian Pension Plan (27.9%) account for most of the transfers. At 17.4%, the Canadian Child Tax Benefit has increased by 1.2 percentage points since 2000.

**Source of Government Transfers, Females, Edmonton CMA, 2013**



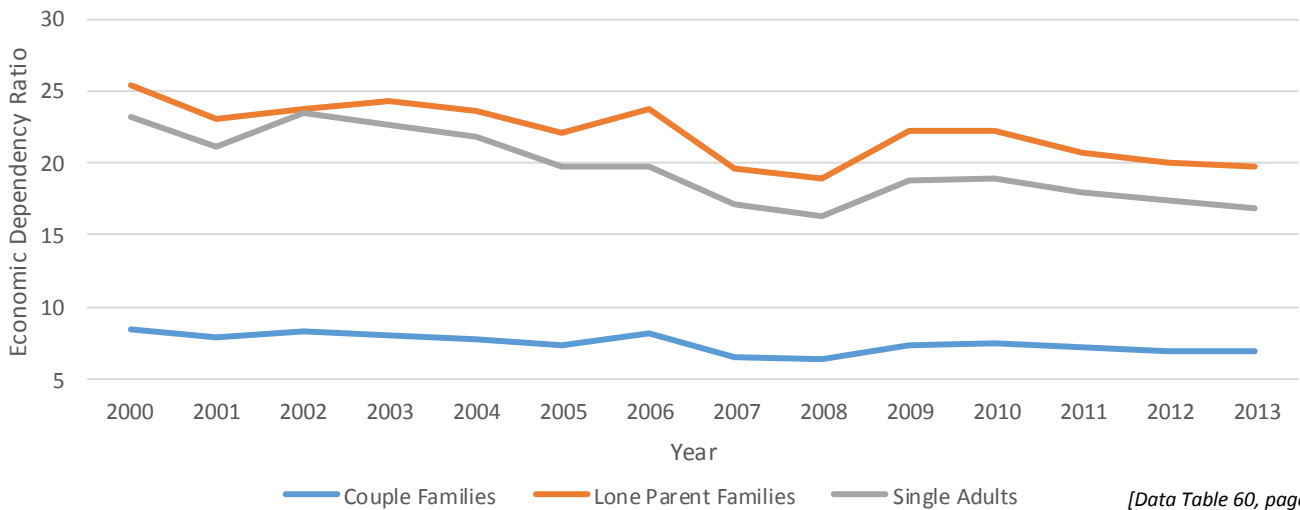
[Data Table 59, page 88]

# Dependency on Government Transfers

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ (–) EDR is highest among lone parent and single adult families
  - ◆ (–) EDR is significantly higher among females

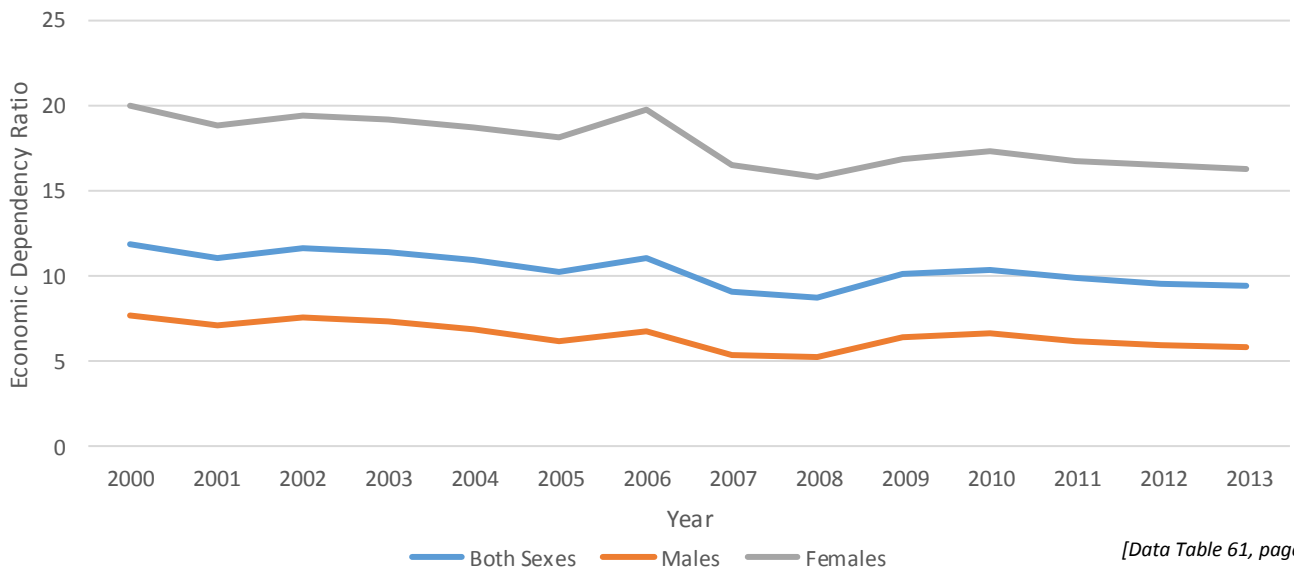
- ◆ The economic dependency ratio (EDR) is the sum of transfer payments received as a benefit, compared to every \$100 of employment income.
- ◆ In 2013, lone parent families received \$19.80 in government transfers for every \$100. Single adults received \$16.80 and couple families received \$6.90 for every \$100 earned.
- ◆ Since 2000, all three families types have become less reliant on government transfer. Lone parent receive \$5.60 less; single adults receive \$6.40 less; couple families receive \$1.50 less in transfers per \$100 from employment.

**Economic Dependency by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**



- ◆ Between 2000 and 2013, females averaged a EDR ratio of 17.9. This represents a 275.1% increase over males, who averaged a EDR of 6.5. Combined, both genders had an EDR of 10.4—or received \$10.40 per \$100 of employment.
- ◆ Since 2000, male EDR decreased by 1.9 while female EDR decreased by 3.7.
- ◆ Although both have become less reliant on government transfers, the gender gap has widened. In 2000, females received 260.9% more transfers than male. The gap increased to 281.0% in 2013.

**Economic Dependency by Gender, Edmonton CMA**



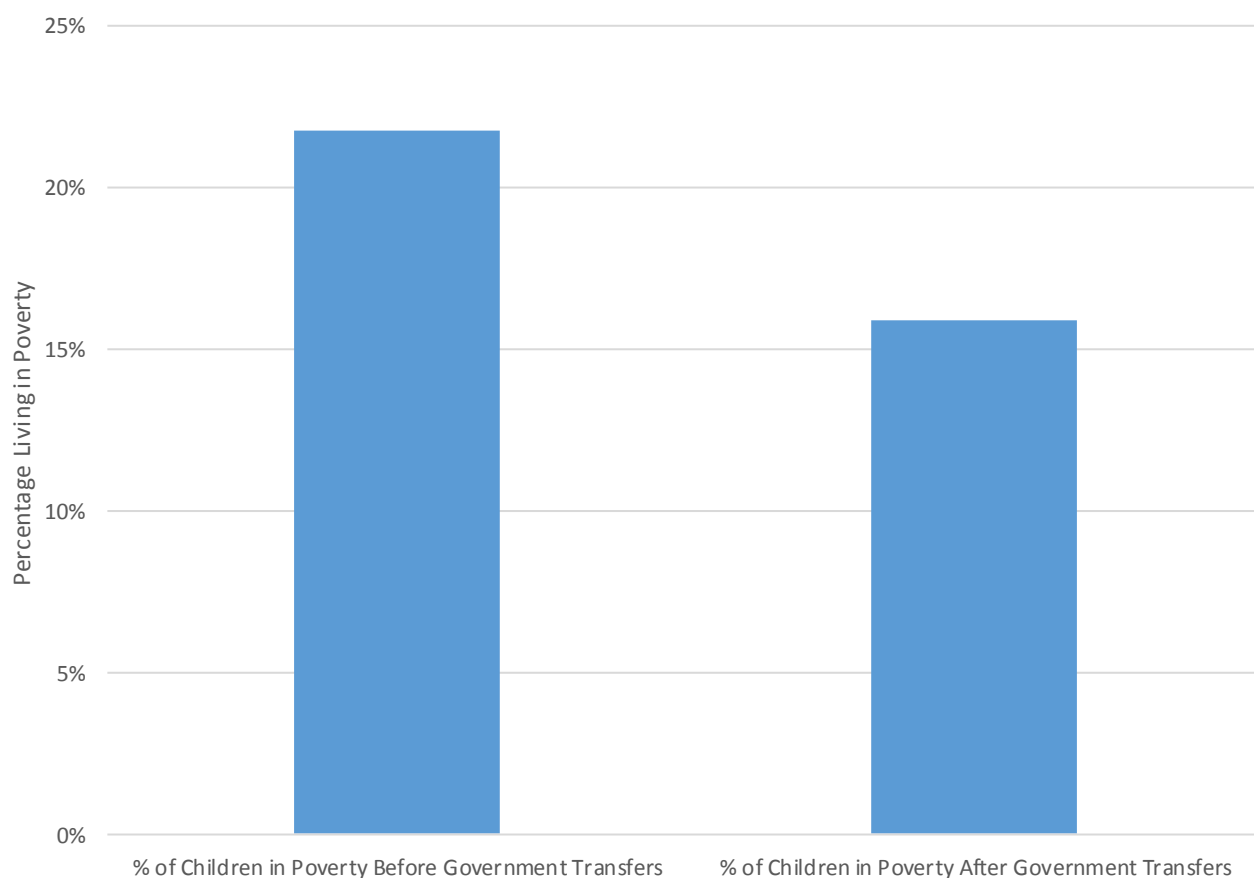


# Child Poverty

**the TRENDS:** ◆ (+) 53,960 children lifted out of poverty due

- Government transfers are a crucial tool used to lift Edmontonians out of poverty, especially children. In 2013, 21.8% (198,800) children under 18 in Alberta lived below the low income measure after-tax threshold.
- As a result of government transfers the proportion of children living in poverty decreased to 15.9%. This represents a 27.1% decrease in child poverty. In other words, 53,960 children were lifted out of poverty

**Proportion of Children Lifted out of Poverty by Government Income Transfers, Alberta, 2013**



[Data Table 62, page 89]

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

**Table 52: Alberta Works Monthly Allowances, Expected to Work, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars			Constant Dollars (\$2015)		
	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents
1985	\$441	\$911	\$1,082	\$932	\$1,925	\$2,287
1987	\$326	\$932	\$1,082	\$640	\$1,829	\$2,124
1988	\$341	\$977	\$1,139	\$651	\$1,865	\$2,175
1993	\$394	\$1,010	\$1,206	\$631	\$1,618	\$1,932
2002	\$397	\$862	\$1,059	\$526	\$1,142	\$1,403
2006	\$402	\$881	\$1,083	\$476	\$1,042	\$1,281
2008	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$636	\$1,040	\$1,280
2011	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$613	\$1,002	\$1,234
2012	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$652	\$1,071	\$1,300
2013	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$644	\$1,058	\$1,284
2014	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$630	\$1,035	\$1,257
2015	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250

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. These maximum amounts include core essential benefits and core shelter benefits in private housing.

[Source: Alberta Human Services; CUPE; ESPC; Potts, 1990; & Statistics Canada]

**Table 53: Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) Monthly Maximum Allowances, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (\$2015)
1997	\$814	\$1,209
1998	\$818	\$1,204
1999	\$826	\$1,188
2003	\$850	\$1,070
2005	\$950	\$1,159
2006	\$1,000	\$1,183
2007	\$1,050	\$1,185
2008	\$1,088	\$1,187
2009	\$1,188	\$1,294
2010	\$1,188	\$1,281
2011	\$1,188	\$1,249
2012	\$1,588	\$1,652
2013	\$1,588	\$1,631
2014	\$1,588	\$1,596
2015	\$1,588	\$1,588

Note: \$2015 Constant Dollar value for 2015 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate, April 2014—April 2015

[Sources: Alberta Human Services; Alberta Disabilities Forum; CUPE; Kneebone, 2005; & Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 54: Alberta Works, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) and Employment Insurance Recipients, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Households Receiving Alberta Works Benefits	AISH Recipients	Employment Insurance (EI) Recipients, Regular Benefits
1995	22,309	5,830	N/A
1996	19,187	6,713	N/A
1997	16,582	7,503	12,777
1998	15,195	8,012	12,860
1999	14,478	8,746	13,286
2000	13,194	9,472	10,028
2001	12,196	9,935	8,772
2002	12,423	10,638	10,798
2003	12,787	11,109	11,872
2004	12,464	11,247	10,425
2005	11,768	11,707	8,211
2006	11,309	13,024	7,710
2007	11,454	13,750	6,473
2008	12,086	14,130	6,818
2009	15,470	14,546	17,915
2010	16,718	15,260	17,167
2011	19,942	16,624	12,950
2012	15,901	16,860	9,778
2013	15,253	17,000	10,002
2014	15,600	17,077	10,361
2015	*17,019	*18,159	**16,069

\* Jan-Sept 2015 Data

[Sources: Alberta Human Services & Statistics Canada]

\*\*Jan-Aug 2015 Data

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

**Table 55: Source of Government Transfer (Constant \$2013), Couple Families, Edmonton**

Year	Total government transfers	EI %	OAS %	CPP %	CCTB %	GST %	WC %	SA %	Provincial Re-fundable Tax	
									Credit %	Other %
2000	\$1,512,120	12.0%	26.4%	33.3%	11.4%	2.8%	6.0%	7.1%	1.1%	N/A
2001	\$1,569,105	12.2%	26.4%	33.0%	12.0%	2.6%	6.6%	6.3%	0.9%	N/A
2002	\$1,680,106	15.1%	25.0%	31.8%	10.9%	2.5%	8.3%	5.7%	0.8%	N/A
2003	\$1,619,662	16.5%	26.2%	32.8%	10.7%	2.4%	4.8%	5.8%	0.7%	N/A
2004	\$1,685,227	15.4%	26.3%	33.5%	11.3%	2.4%	4.4%	6.0%	0.6%	N/A
2005	\$1,706,062	13.7%	26.8%	34.4%	12.1%	2.3%	4.1%	6.0%	0.7%	N/A
2006	\$2,100,456	11.1%	22.2%	28.3%	11.8%	2.0%	3.0%	4.9%	16.6%	N/A
2007	\$1,749,225	12.8%	26.5%	33.9%	15.0%	2.0%	3.4%	5.9%	0.6%	N/A
2008	\$1,772,135	13.4%	26.5%	34.1%	14.3%	1.9%	3.1%	6.1%	0.6%	N/A
2009	\$1,986,377	19.0%	24.6%	32.1%	12.7%	1.9%	2.7%	6.3%	0.8%	N/A
2010	\$2,039,323	18.6%	24.3%	32.1%	12.7%	1.9%	2.8%	6.1%	0.8%	0.7%
2011	\$2,047,885	16.4%	25.2%	33.2%	13.2%	1.8%	2.8%	5.9%	0.8%	0.7%
2012	\$2,109,322	14.6%	25.7%	34.3%	13.2%	1.7%	2.6%	6.4%	0.7%	0.7%
2013	\$2,191,215	14.6%	25.6%	34.6%	13.1%	1.8%	2.5%	6.3%	0.7%	0.7%

**Table 56: Source of Government Transfers (Constant \$2013), Lone Parent Families,**

Year	Total Government Transfers	EI %	OAS %	CPP %	CCTB %	GST %	WC %	SA %
2001	\$362,133	7.8%	11.6%	14.9%	29.9%	6.6%	3.8%	22.3%
2002	\$376,999	9.9%	11.6%	15.6%	29.0%	6.4%	4.1%	20.7%
2003	\$383,248	10.8%	11.6%	15.7%	29.3%	6.2%	3.4%	20.3%
2004	\$391,848	9.3%	11.7%	16.1%	30.0%	6.4%	3.2%	20.9%
2005	\$391,851	8.2%	11.5%	15.9%	32.3%	6.2%	2.6%	20.6%
2006	\$442,085	6.5%	9.8%	13.5%	30.4%	6.7%	2.1%	17.3%
2007	\$379,166	7.7%	11.0%	15.5%	35.7%	5.5%	X	19.8%
2008	\$384,907	8.3%	10.8%	15.3%	33.6%	5.2%	X	21.7%
2009	\$430,591	12.3%	9.9%	14.1%	31.3%	4.9%	x	22.8%
2010	\$437,933	11.7%	9.5%	13.8%	31.5%	4.9%	2.0%	22.2%
2011	\$425,342	9.9%	10.2%	14.5%	32.2%	4.9%	2.2%	21.6%
2012	\$434,479	8.5%	10.4%	14.8%	32.3%	4.8%	2.0%	22.7%
2013	\$439,985	9.0%	10.3%	14.9%	32.3%	4.8%	2.2%	22.0%

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

**Table 57 Source of Government Transfers (Constant \$2013), Single Adults, Edmonton**

Year	Total government transfers	EI %	OAS %	CPP %	GST %	WC %	SA%
2000	\$906,619	6.4%	37.7%	33.9%	4.0%	4.0%	14.2%
2001	\$931,241	6.3%	37.7%	34.4%	3.8%	4.2%	13.6%
2002	\$962,936	7.2%	37.0%	34.4%	3.6%	4.7%	13.1%
2003	\$951,977	7.7%	37.4%	34.9%	3.6%	3.4%	13.0%
2004	\$979,394	6.5%	37.1%	35.9%	3.6%	3.2%	13.8%
2005	\$1,004,701	5.4%	37.0%	36.4%	3.7%	3.2%	14.5%
2006	\$1,106,873	5.0%	34.3%	33.5%	3.5%	2.6%	14.1%
2007	\$1,019,551	4.6%	37.3%	36.3%	3.4%	X	15.7%
2008	\$1,029,811	4.6%	36.6%	36.4%	3.3%	X	16.2%
2009	\$1,149,309	9.3%	33.9%	34.4%	3.1%	x	16.9%
2010	\$1,176,535	8.9%	33.3%	34.4%	3.1%	2.4%	17.4%
2011	\$1,183,821	7.2%	34.3%	35.2%	3.0%	2.5%	17.2%
2012	\$1,236,836	5.7%	33.9%	35.5%	2.9%	2.4%	18.9%
2013	\$1,286,485	5.7%	33.7%	35.8%	3.0%	2.4%	18.9%

**Table 58: Source of Government Transfers (Constant \$2013), All Males, Edmonton**

Year	Total government transfers	EI %	OAS %	CPP %	CCTB %	GST %	WC %	SA %	Provincial Refund Tax Credit %	Other %
2000	\$1,175,796	12.3%	26.6%	37.9%	0.8%	3.4%	7.9%	11.1%	0.1%	X
2001	\$1,211,898	11.7%	26.8%	37.7%	0.8%	3.1%	9.5%	10.3%	0.1%	X
2002	\$1,298,228	13.6%	25.4%	36.0%	0.8%	3.1%	11.7%	9.4%	0.1%	X
2003	\$1,242,328	15.3%	26.8%	37.4%	0.8%	3.0%	6.8%	9.8%	0.1%	X
2004	\$1,261,706	13.0%	27.4%	38.9%	0.9%	3.0%	6.3%	10.3%	0.1%	X
2005	\$1,253,050	10.3%	28.3%	40.4%	0.9%	3.2%	6.1%	10.7%	0.1%	X
2006	\$1,487,887	8.8%	24.4%	34.2%	1.2%	2.8%	4.6%	9.3%	14.8%	X
2007	\$1,238,900	8.9%	29.2%	40.9%	1.7%	2.8%	5.2%	11.3%	0.1%	X
2008	\$1,253,760	9.1%	29.1%	40.9%	1.6%	2.8%	4.8%	11.6%	0.1%	X
2009	\$1,476,896	18.2%	25.7%	36.5%	1.5%	2.6%	4.0%	11.4%	0.1%	X
2010	\$1,506,566	16.7%	25.6%	36.7%	1.5%	2.6%	4.1%	11.8%	0.1%	0.9%
2011	\$1,489,515	13.6%	26.9%	38.3%	1.6%	2.6%	4.3%	11.8%	0.1%	0.9%
2012	\$1,527,769	10.4%	27.6%	39.6%	1.5%	2.5%	4.0%	13.3%	0.1%	0.9%
2013	\$1,588,020	10.3%	27.5%	39.9%	1.5%	2.6%	3.9%	13.4%	0.1%	0.9%

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

**Table 59: Source of Government Transfer (Constant \$2013), All Female. Edmonton**

Year	Total government transfers	EI %	OAS %	CPP %	CCTB %	GST %	WC %	SA %	Provincial Refund Tax Credit %	Other %
2000	\$1,590,897	7.6%	29.3%	26.3%	16.2%	3.9%	2.9%	12.1%	1.7%	X
2001	\$1,650,580	8.3%	29.3%	26.4%	17.3%	3.7%	2.5%	11.0%	1.5%	X
2002	\$1,721,813	10.7%	28.5%	26.5%	16.4%	3.5%	2.8%	10.3%	1.3%	X
2003	\$1,712,559	11.2%	28.7%	26.8%	16.1%	3.5%	2.3%	10.2%	1.2%	X
2004	\$1,794,763	10.8%	28.2%	27.1%	16.6%	3.5%	2.1%	10.5%	1.1%	X
2005	\$1,849,564	10.3%	28.1%	27.5%	17.4%	3.3%	1.9%	10.5%	1.1%	X
2006	\$2,161,527	8.7%	24.4%	23.9%	16.8%	3.2%	1.5%	9.1%	12.4%	X
2007	\$1,909,041	10.0%	27.5%	27.0%	19.7%	2.8%	1.6%	10.4%	1.0%	X
2008	\$1,933,098	10.5%	27.0%	27.2%	18.7%	2.7%	1.8%	11.0%	1.1%	X
2009	\$2,089,386	12.9%	25.9%	26.5%	17.4%	2.7%	1.4%	11.9%	1.3%	X
2010	\$2,147,220	13.2%	25.3%	26.4%	17.5%	2.6%	1.5%	11.5%	1.3%	0.7%
2011	\$2,167,533	12.0%	26.0%	27.1%	17.8%	2.5%	1.5%	11.2%	1.3%	0.7%
2012	\$2,252,862	11.4%	26.0%	27.6%	17.6%	2.5%	1.4%	11.7%	1.2%	0.7%
2013	\$2,329,665	11.5%	25.9%	27.9%	17.4%	2.4%	1.4%	11.4%	1.2%	0.7%

**Table 60: Economic Dependency Ratio, by Family Type, Edmonton**

Year	Couple Families	Lone Parent Families	Single Adults
2000	8.4	25.4	23.2
2001	7.9	23.1	21.2
2002	8.2	23.8	23.4
2003	8.1	24.4	22.7
2004	7.7	23.6	21.8
2005	7.3	22.1	19.7
2006	8.2	23.8	19.8
2007	6.5	19.6	17.2
2008	6.3	18.9	16.3
2009	7.3	22.2	18.8
2010	7.5	22.3	18.9
2011	7.2	20.8	18.0
2012	6.9	20.0	17.4
2013	6.9	19.8	16.8

**Table 61: Economic Dependency Ratio, by Gender, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2000	11.9	7.7	20.0
2001	11.1	7.1	18.9
2002	11.6	7.6	19.4
2003	11.4	7.3	19.2
2004	10.9	6.9	18.7
2005	10.2	6.2	18.2
2006	11.1	6.7	19.8
2007	9.1	5.3	16.5
2008	8.7	5.2	15.8
2009	10.1	6.4	16.8
2010	10.3	6.6	17.3
2011	9.9	6.2	16.7
2012	9.5	5.9	16.5
2013	9.4	5.8	16.3

# Data Tables | Section E,

**Table 62: Child Poverty Prevention After Government Transfers, Alberta , 2013**

Year	Children Under 18 Years of Age	Children Above the After-Tax LIM Threshold	Children Below the After-Tax Lim Threshold	Proportion of Children in Poverty of Government Transfers	Children Lifted out of Poverty
2013	912,510	713,710	198,800	144,840	53,960
Proportion	100%	72.8%	21.8%	15.9%	27.1%

# Part 2 | Edmonton Social Health Index

The data presented in Part 1 provides 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 over the years from such a wide and varied trends

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 20 of the 23 social health indicators that were used in the 2013 edition. Calls to the distress line were discontinued due to program changes. Bankruptcy rates were replaced with insolvency rates and vacancy rates were replaced with average cost of a 2 bedroom apartment. These changes provide a more accurate view of Edmonton's social well-being.

Several of the indicators use census data which is only available every five years. Projections from the 2011 Census and National Household Survey have been done. Projected values were calculated using a linear trend line for data over the 15-year period from 2000 to 2015. In some instances, projections for shorter time-frames were done when reporting methodologies changed or projections were grossly out of line with contemporary trends. These exceptions are indicated in the text.

The 22 indicators can be grouped into five broad categories:

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

## Calculation of the Index

To calculate the index, the data for each indicator is first classified as positive or negative. A positive indicator is

one that shows improved quality of life when the value increases. For example, increased life expectancy indicates improvements in health. A negative indicator is one for which an increase adversely affects the community. For instance, increases in unemployment or food bank use are undesirable.

The data is then converted to an index value based on the benchmark year of 2000. The rate of change from the base year is calculated normally for positive indicators, while negative indicator values are indexed using their inverse to reflect their negative impact on social health.

The averages of all indicator values are then compiled for each year, and the mean of these annual averages is calculated to form the composite index value (see page 107). The index thereby factors in the variability shown by the indicator over time.

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.

## A Note on Presentation

The *average percent change* reported for each indicator encompasses all up and down changes for a given indicator. It can be thought of as a summary measure of everything that occurred between 2000 and the most recently available data year. As a result, the average percent change reported will not necessarily coincide with the contemporary trends or projections presented in the accompanying graphs, and in some instances may even appear to contradict them. For this reason, we suggest you think of these components as complimentary, rather than corresponding, illustrations of the data.

## the TREND Markers

### the TREND Direction

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

### the TREND Value

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



# Section A | Social Health Indicators

- the TRENDS:**
- ⊕ Population health increasing overall
  - ⊕ Personal and family stability increasing
  - ⊕ Financial stability trends increasing
  - ⊕ Community safety improved overall
  - ⊖ Participation and environment trends mixed, decrease overall

## 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 gives 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 may reflect levels of stress in families.

- ♦ Crime rates are a basic indication of community safety.
- ♦ Voter turnout reflects 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 helps us make informed judgments of the overall social health of Edmonton.

## The 22 Social Health Indicators

The following 22 key indicators measure different aspects of personal, family and community well-being.

### Population Health

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

### Personal & Family Stability

- 5 Teen Birth Rate
- 6 Child & Family Services Caseloads
- 7 Suicide
- 8 Divorced / Separated Families

### Financial Security

- 9 Median Family Income
- 10 Insolvency Rate
- 11 Percentage of Persons in Families Below LIM
- 12 Percentage of Children in Families Below LIM
- 13 Depth of Poverty
- 14 Average cost of 2 bedroom apartment
- 15 Food Bank Use
- 16 High School Not Completed
- 17 Post-Secondary Educational Attainment
- 18 Unemployment

### Community Safety

- 19 Property Crime Rate
- 20 Violent Crime Rate

### Participation & Environment

- 21 Commuting by Transit, Bike, or Walking
- 22 Voter Turnout

# Population Health

## Category Summary

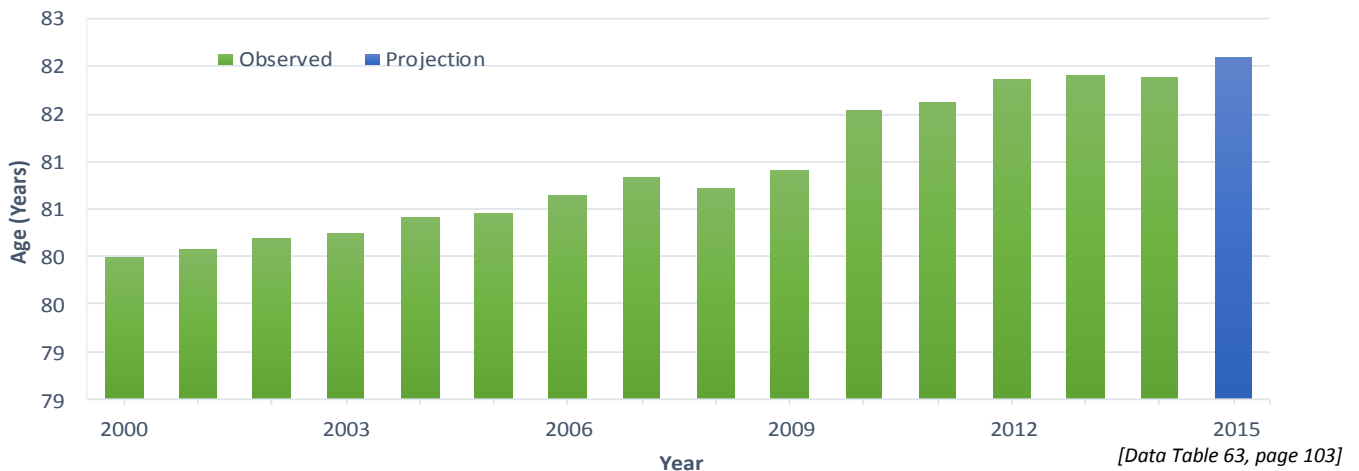
Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊖ 0.8% Overall Decline

## Life Expectancy

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↑ ⊕ 1.2%

- ◆ With a life expectancy of 81.9 years, Edmontonians life expectancy is 2.4% higher in 2014 than it was in 2000.
- ◆ Given the historical increase, Edmontonians should expect a life expectancy of 82.1 by end of 2015.

### Life Expectancy, Edmonton Zone



## Sexually Transmitted Infections

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↑ ⊖ 26.7%

- ◆ Alberta Health categorizes Sexually Transmitted Infections into 5 categories: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, mucopurulent cervicitis (female only), non-gonococcal urethritis (male only) and infection syphilis .
- ◆ Since 2000, STI's have increase by 51.4%. In 2000, the incidence rate was 370.6 per 100,000. In 2014, the rate increased to 561.2 per 100,000.
- ◆ Measure by actual caseload, STI's increased from 2,796 in 2000 to 6,744 in 2014 (141.2% increase) even though population increase by 38.8% during those years.

### Number of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), Edmonton Zone



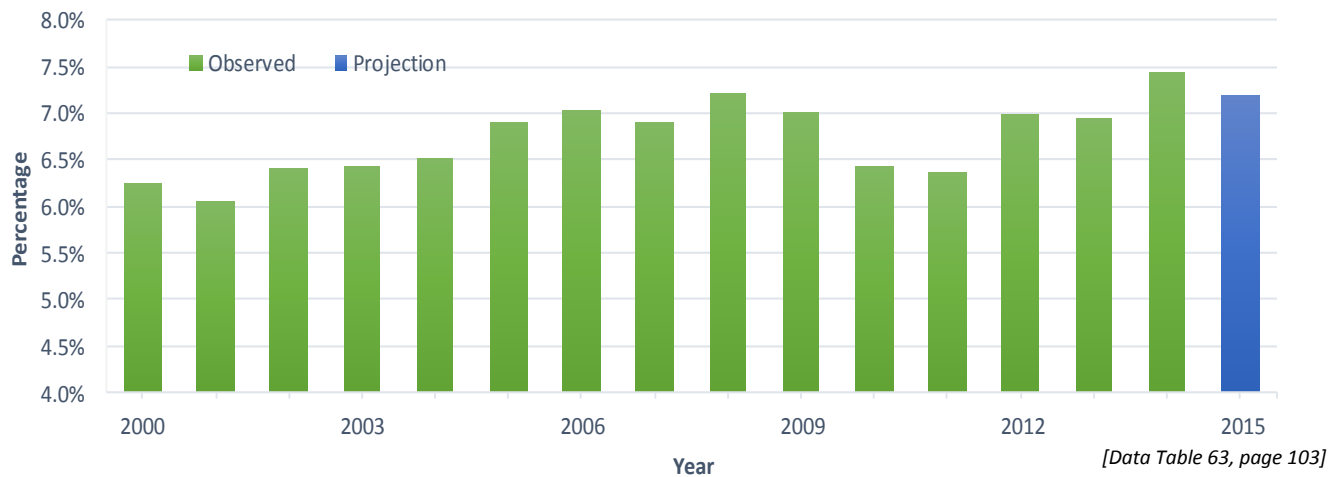
# Population Health, cont'd...

## Low Birth Weight

Average Percent Change 2000-2015 ↑ ⊖ 7.0%

- ◆ The percentage of babies born with low birth weight was 18.8% higher in 2014 than it was in 2000.
- ◆ While the Social Health Index measures the average rate of change over 15 years, it is important to note recent trends such as the 11.9% drop in low birth weight rates between 2008 and 2011. In fact, 2014 had the highest rate since 2000 and a 7.1 % increase over 2013.

**Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birth Weight  
(Live Births < 2,500 grams), Edmonton Zone**

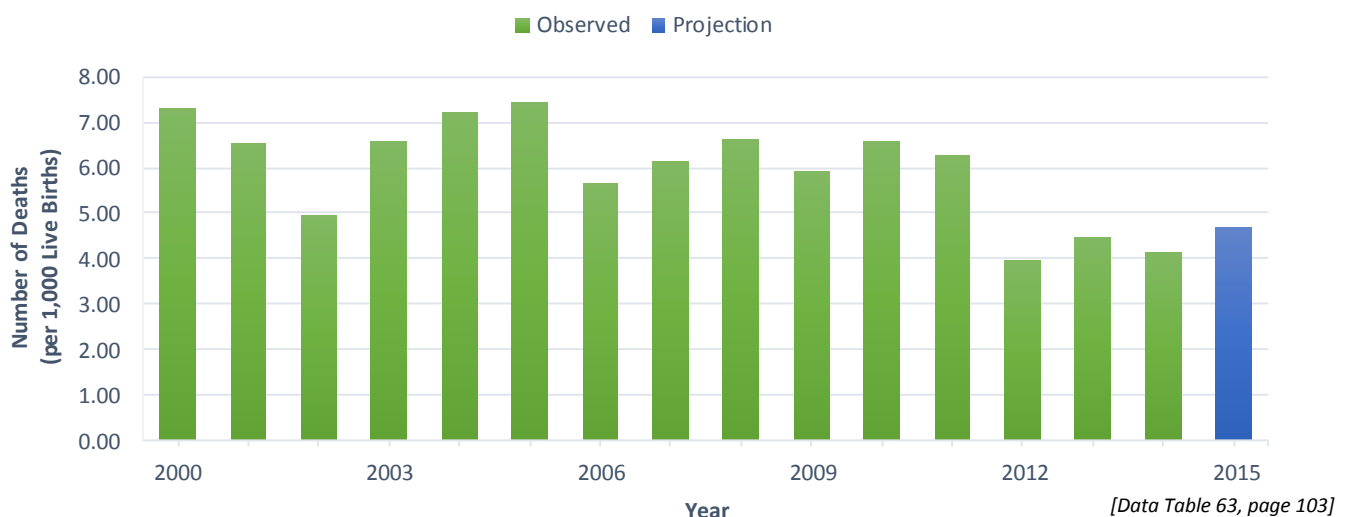


## Infant Mortality Rate

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 29.3%

- ◆ With 17,505 live births and 72 infant deaths, Edmonton's 2014 infant mortality rate was 4.11.
- ◆ The infant mortality rate was 43.9 % lower in 2014, compared to 2000.
- ◆ The Edmonton Zone also had a lower infant mortality 11.9% lower compared to overall Alberta results.

**Infant Mortality Rate, Edmonton Zone**



# Personal & Family Stability

## Category Summary

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↑ + 20.5%

## Teen Birth Rate

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ + .28.6%

- ◆ The birth rate among teens aged 15-19 years has decreased by 38.2% between 2000 and 2014.
- ◆ In 2000, the teen birth rate was 19.38 per 1,000 but has decreased to 11.97 per 1,000 in 2014. The teen birth rate has not increase since 2007.

### Teen Birth Rate (Females Aged 15-19 Years), Edmonton Zone

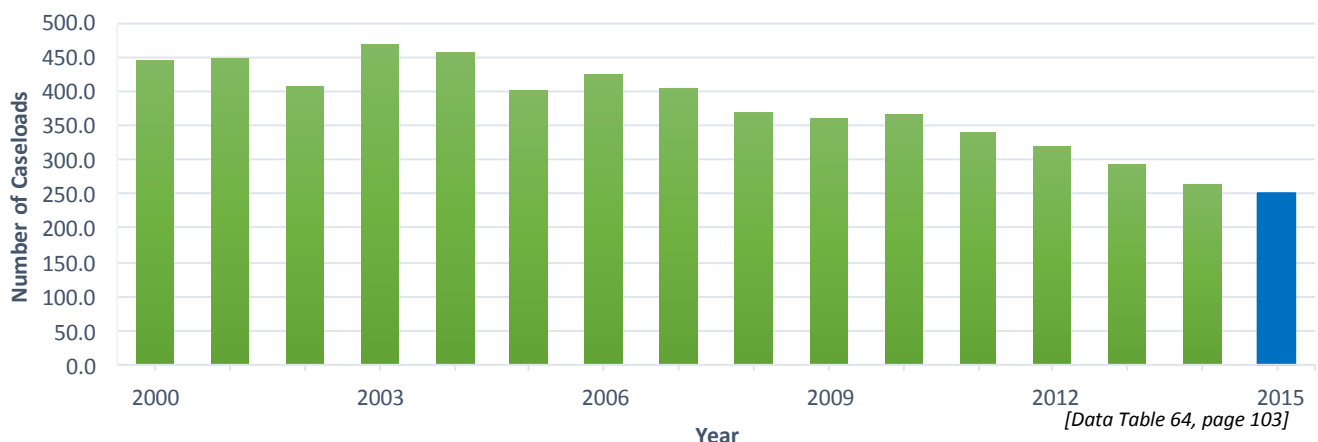


## Child Intervention Caseloads

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ + 21.4%

- ◆ The average number of monthly child intervention caseloads was 34.6% lower in 2014 than it was in 2000.

### Average Monthly Child Intervention Caseloads, Edmonton and Area Region 6 Child & Family Services Authority



NOTE: Figures are based on fiscal years - for example, 2005 represents the 2005/06 fiscal year. Region boundaries changed in 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.

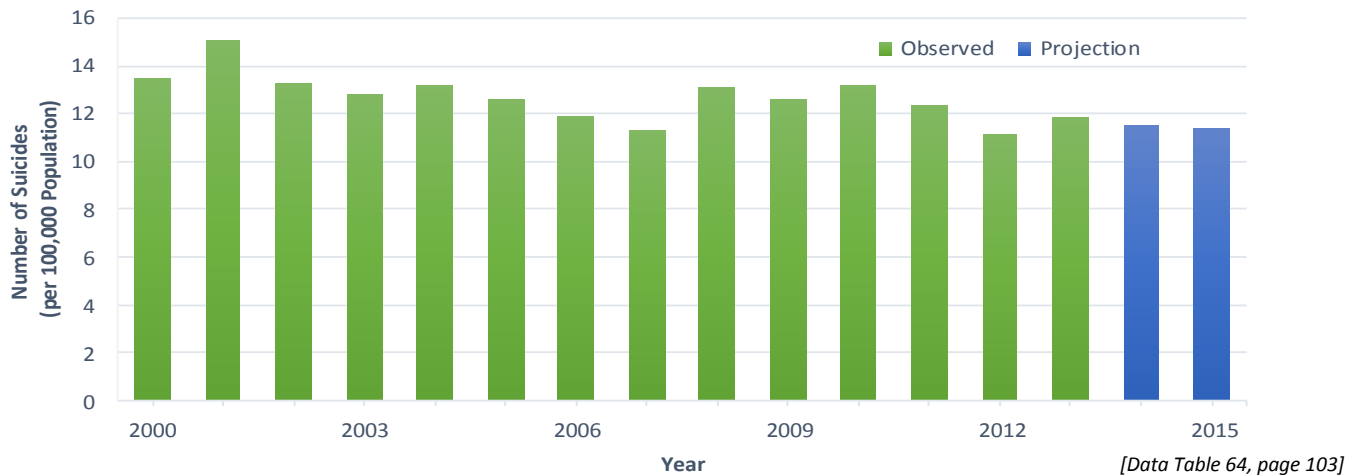
# Personal & Family Stability, cont'd...

## Suicide Rate

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 8.3%

- ◆ In 2000, Edmonton Zone had 130 deaths attributed to suicide. 72.3% were male and 27.7% female.
- ◆ In 2013, Edmonton Zone had 165 suicide deaths. 67.9% were male and 32.1% were female. Although number of deaths increased, the mortality rate decreased from 13.5 per 100,000 to 11.86 per 100,000—a 12.1% decrease.
- ◆ Given the historical fluctuation, Edmonton Zone is projected to have a rate of 11.35 per 100,000 in 2015.

**Suicide Rate, Edmonton Zone**

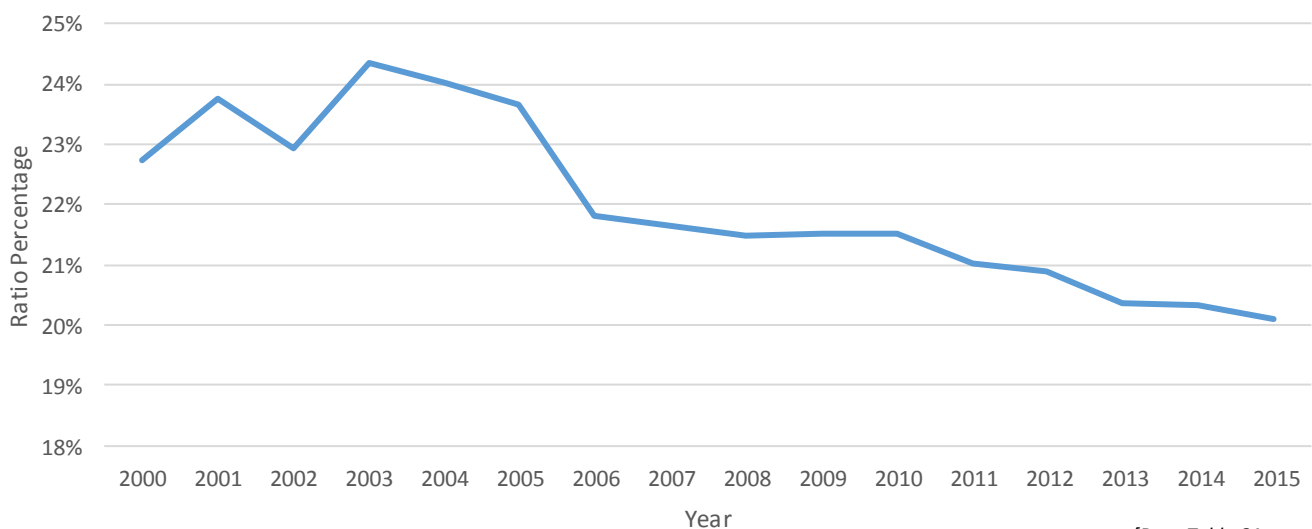


## Lone Parent-to-Couple Family Ratio

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 3.5%

- ◆ Lone parent are more likely to live in poverty compared to couple families with children. As such, trends indicating a decrease of persons living in lone parent families is positive. Compared to 2000, the proportion of lone parents compared to couple families has decreased from 22.7% to 20.4% (2013). This represents a decrease of 10.1%.

**Lone Parent-to-Couple Family Ratio, Edmonton CMA**



# Financial Security

## Category Summary

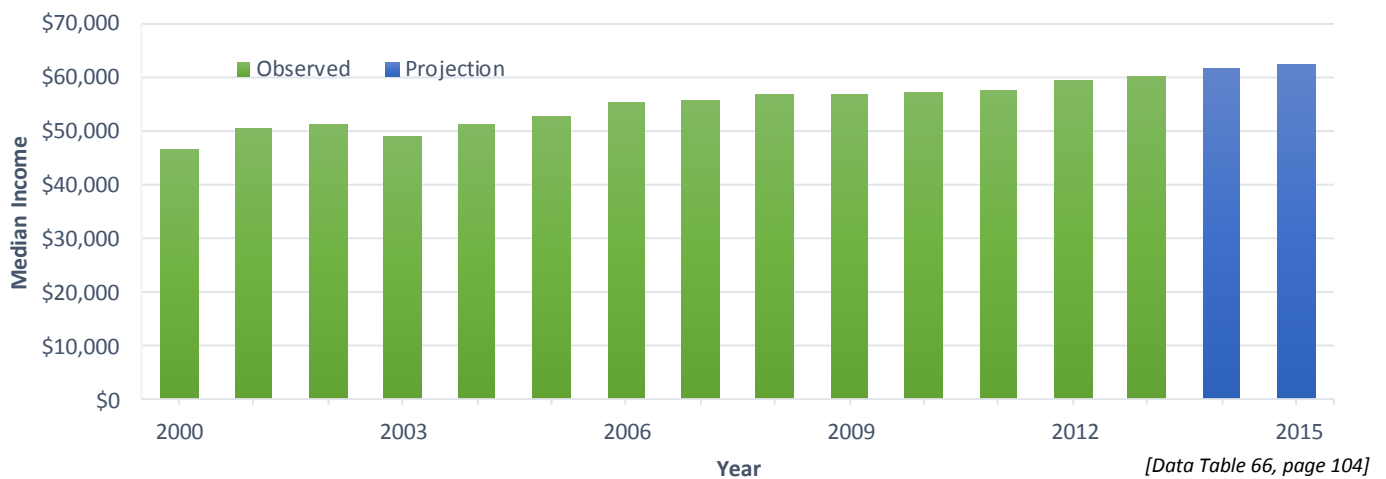
Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\oplus$  40.2%

## Median Family Income

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\oplus$  19.3%

- Median family income (after-tax) for all families, with or without children, was \$60,120 in 2013. This represents a 30.0% increase since 2000.

**Median After-Tax Income, All Families, (Constant \$2013),  
Edmonton CMA**

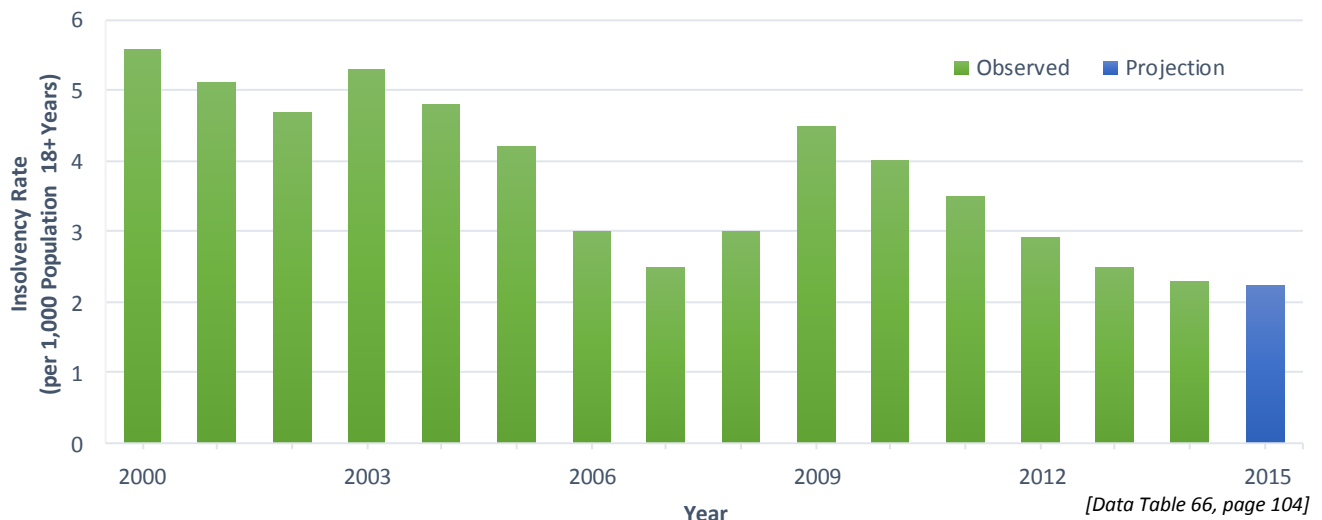


## Insolvency Rate

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\downarrow$   $\oplus$  63.8%

- The insolvency rate, per 1,000, had decreased from 5.2 to 2.3 between 2000 and 2014. This represents a decrease of 58.9%.

**Insolvency Rate, Edmonton CMA**



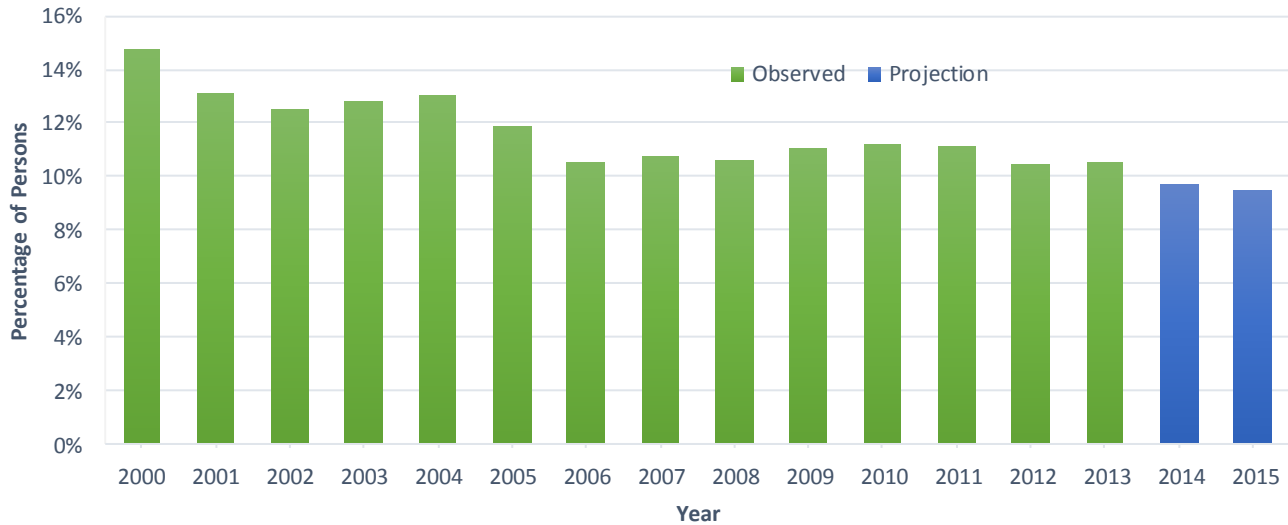
# Financial Security, cont'd...

## Persons in Families Below LIM

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 31.1%

- ◆ The proportion of persons in families living below LIM was 28.8% lower in 2013 than it was in 2000

**Proportion of Persons in Families Living Below the Low Income Measure (LIM), After-Tax, Edmonton CMA**



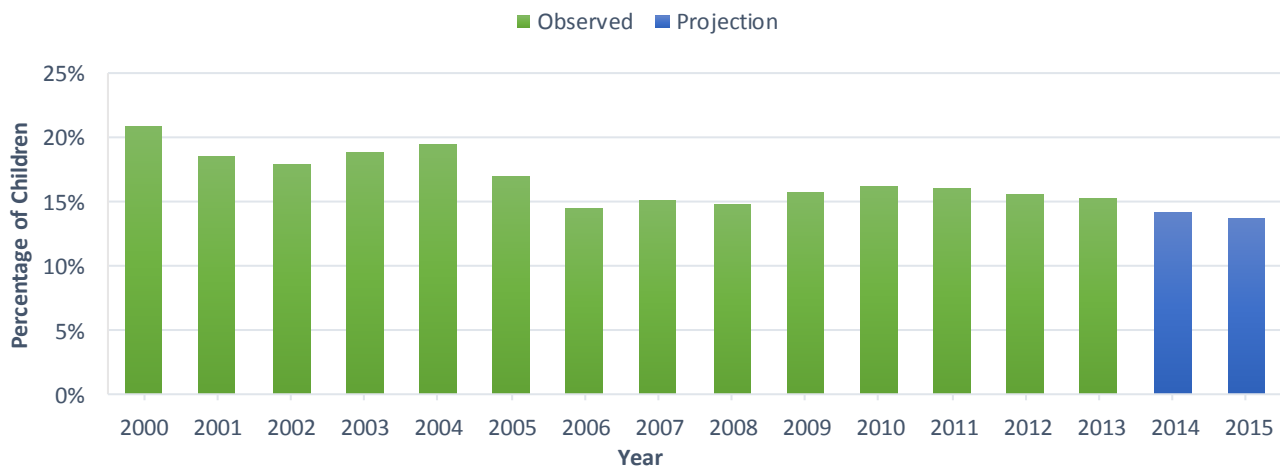
[Data Table 64 page 104]

## Children Below LIM

Average Percent Change 2000-2015 ↓ ⊕ 28.3%

- ◆ The proportion of children living below LIM was 27.7% lower in 2013 than in 2000.

**Proportion of Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LIM (After-Tax), Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 64, page 104]

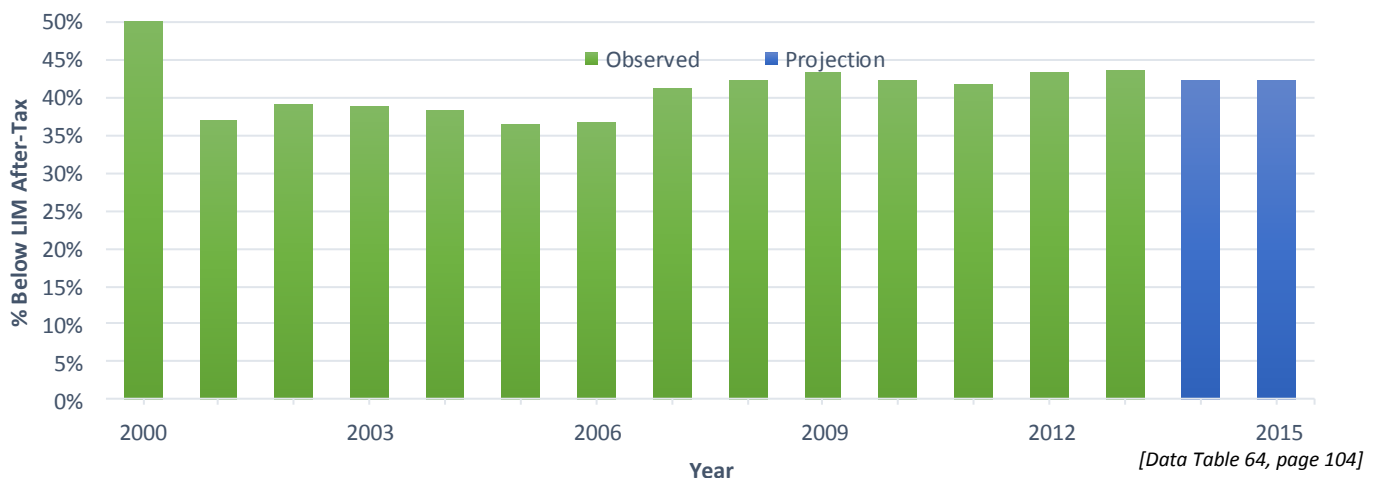
# Financial Security

## Depth of Poverty

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\ominus$  8.3%

Depth of poverty is the average percentage difference between the poverty gap for a lone parent family with 1 child and a couple family with two children. In 2013, the LIM threshold for a couple family with two children was \$34,742 but the median after-tax income for this family was \$21,460 (38.2% gap). For lone parent families with one child, the LIM threshold was \$24,319 but their median after-tax income was \$12,460 (48.8%). Thus, the after-tax gap ratio in 2013 was 43.5%. This is a 14.8% decrease compared to 2000.

**Average Low Income Gap Ratio (After-Tax), All Family Types, Edmonton CMA**

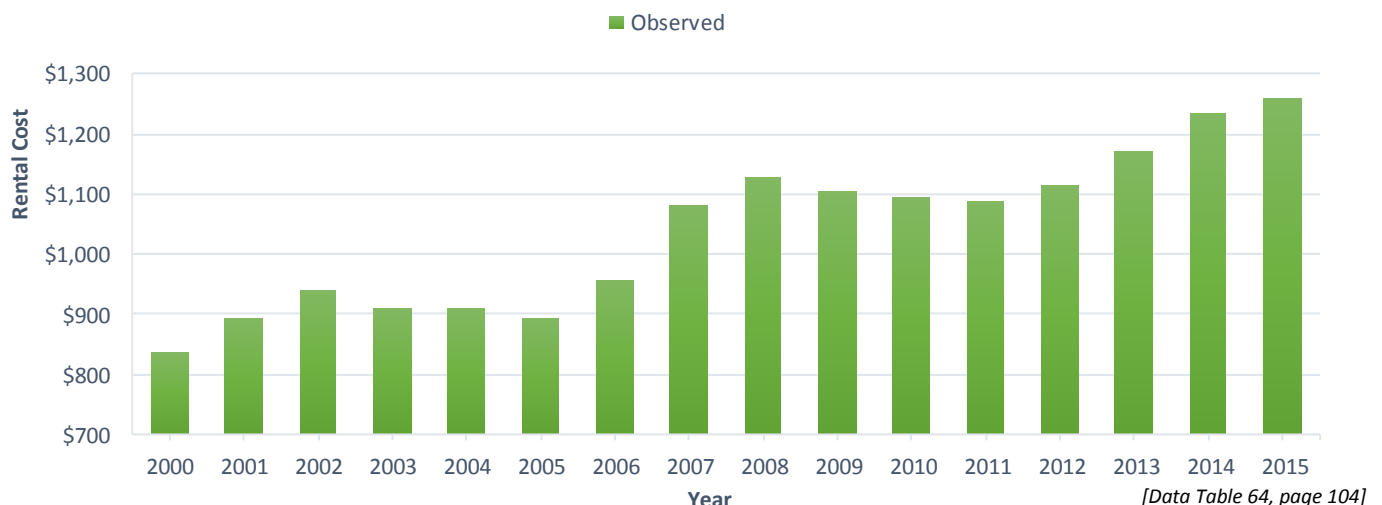


## Cost of Rent (Constant \$2015)

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\ominus$  18.1%

◆ The cost of a 2 bedroom apartment, once adjusted for inflation, has increased by 50.4% (\$422) since 2000

**Average Rental Cost of 2 Bedroom Apartment, Edmonton CMA**





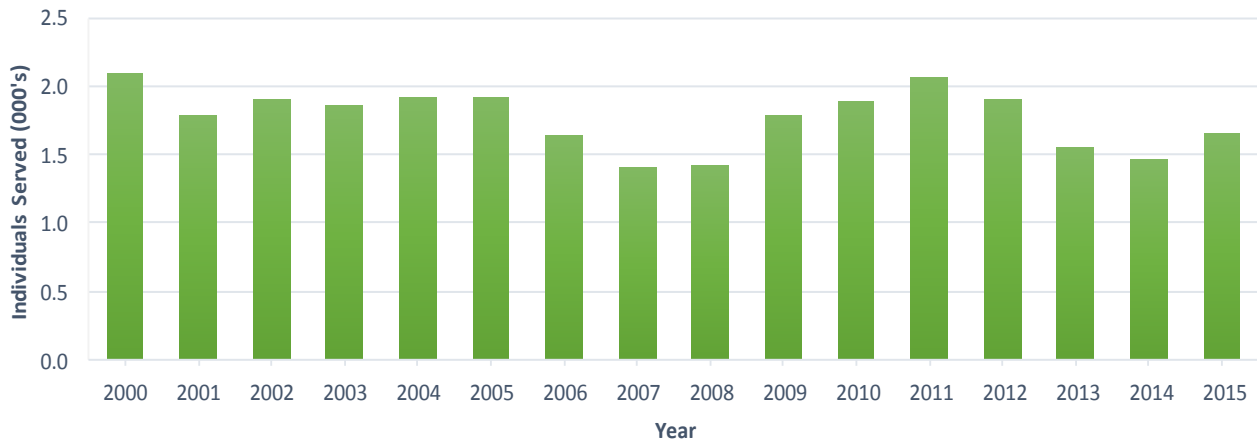
# Financial Security, cont'd...

## Food Bank Use

Average Percent Change 2000-2015 ↓ ⊕ 20.5%

- ◆ The number of individuals served by Edmonton's Food Bank (14,794 in the month of March) was 7.2% higher in 2015 than it was in 2000 (13,798)
- ◆ Given Edmonton's large population growth, when measured on a per 100,000 basis, the utilization of Edmonton Food Banks decreased by 21.1% from 2000 to 2015.

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



[Data Table 64, page 104]

## High School Not Completed

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 33.8%

- ◆ The percentage of Edmonton's population that has not completed high school decreased by 7.7 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 (observed years).
- ◆ Give the trends, it is estimated that the proportion of Edmontonians not completing high school will have decreased to 14.6% in 2015.

**Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Older Not Completed High School, Edmonton City**



[Data Table 64, page 104]

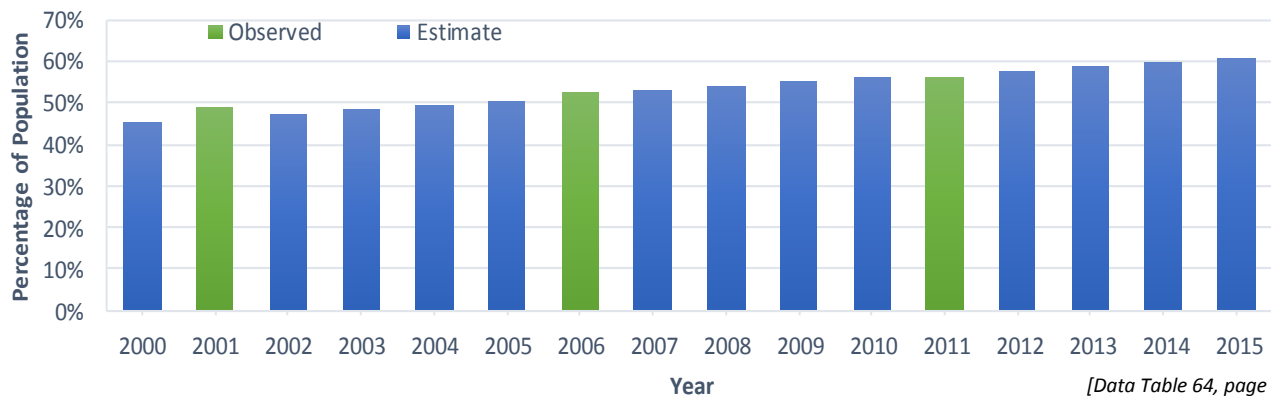
# Financial Security, cont'd...

## Post-secondary Completion

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\oplus$  18.6%

- ◆ The proportion of persons (age 15+) with completed post-secondary education was 15.8% higher in 2011 than it was in 2001 (observed years). It is estimated that between 2011 and 2015, the proportion increased by 4.6 percentage points. Educational attainment has a significant impact on the earning potential and financial stability of individuals.

**Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Older with Completed Post-Secondary Education, Edmonton City**

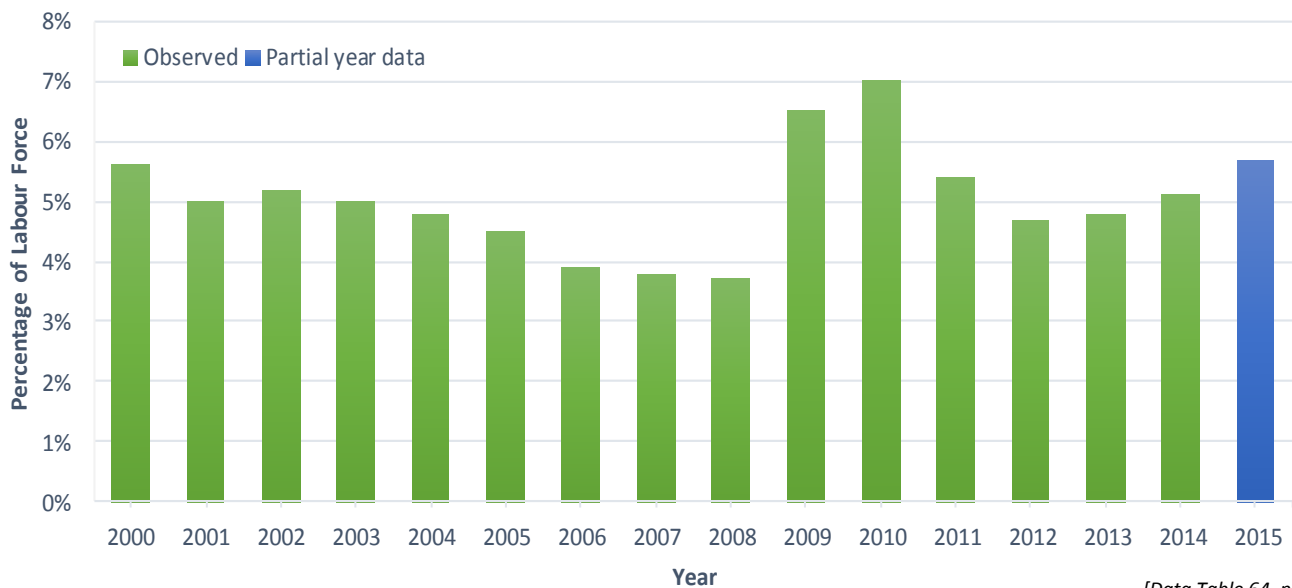


## Unemployment Rate

Average Percent Change 2000-2015:  $\uparrow$   $\ominus$  14.3%

- ◆ Edmonton's labour force in 2014 consisted of 784,600 individuals (54.7% men; 45.3% women) of which 40,400 (5.1%) were unemployed. 54.2% of Edmontonians unemployed were male, 45.8% were female
- ◆ The unemployment rate has decreased by 8.9% compared to 2000 and 27.1% since 2010.
- ◆ Between January to August 2015, the average unemployment rate was 5.9%.

**Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**



# Community Safety

## Category Summary

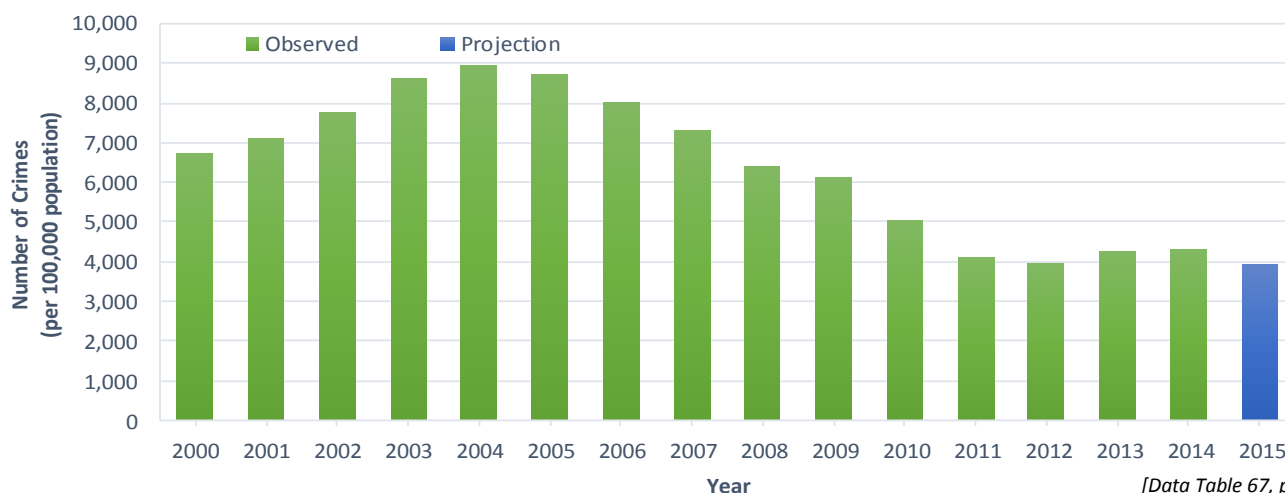
Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ⊕ 7.3% overall improvement

## Property Crime

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 16.2%

- ◆ 39,825 property crime violation incidents occurred in 2014, a rate of 4,921 per 100,000. This represents a decrease of 36.3% compared to 2000 which had a rate of 6,738 per 100,000 Edmontonians.

**Property Crime Violations (per 100,000 population), Edmonton City**



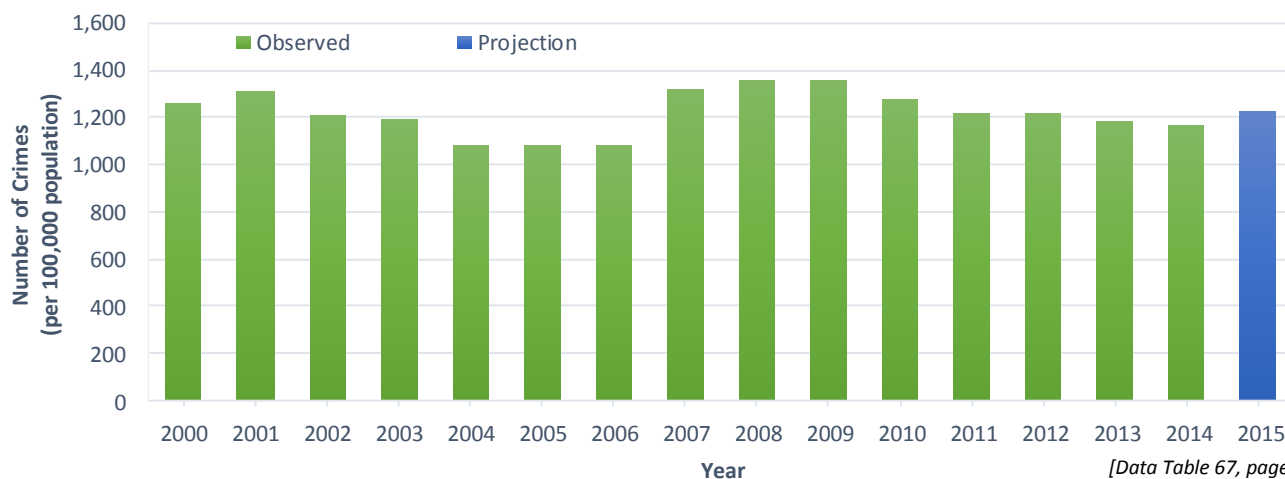
[Data Table 67, page 105]

## Violent Crime

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊕ 3.7%

- ◆ 10,784 violent crimes incidents took place in 2014, producing a rate of 1,162 per 100,000. This represents a slight decrease of 7.6% compared to 2000. As the graph indicates, however, violent crimes incidents remain constant.
- ◆ Between 2000 to 2015, 2008 had the highest rate at 1,359 per 100,000—the largest yearly increase occurred between 2006 to 2007, which had a percentage change of 21.2%.

**Violent Criminal Code Violations (per 100,000 population), Edmonton City**



[Data Table 67, page 105]

# Participation & Environment

## Category Summary

Average Percent Change 2000 –2015 ⊖ 7.6 overall decline

## Commute by Walk, Bike, or Transit

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↑ ⊕ 4.2%

- ◆ In 2014, 76,706 employed Edmontonians used transit, 17,048 walked and 3,770 biked to work (16%).
- ◆ The proportion of employed persons commuting to work by transit, bike or walking increased from 18.1% in 2001 to 20.8% in 2011.

### Percentage of Employed Persons Commuting to Work by Transit, Bike or Walking, Edmonton City



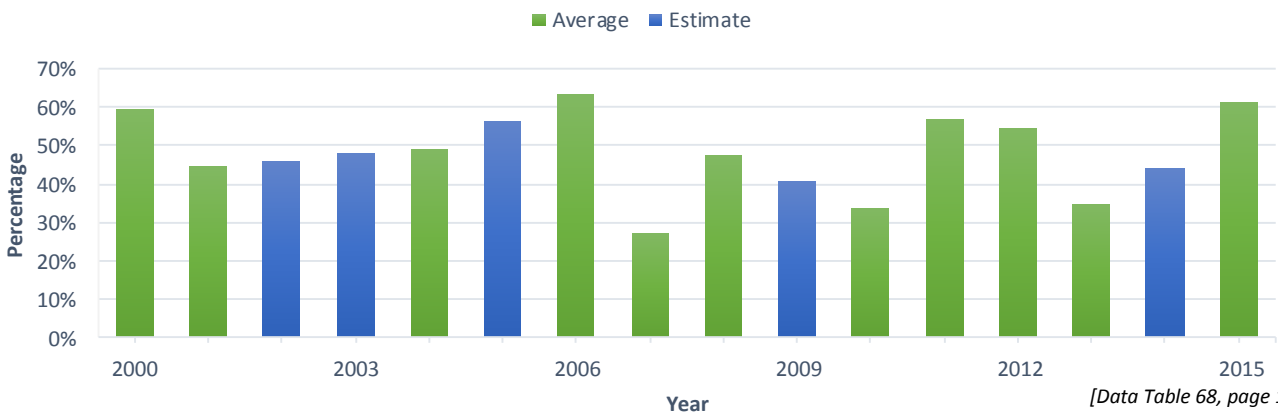
[Data Table 68, page 105]

## Voter Turnout

Average Percent Change 2000-2015: ↓ ⊖ 19.3%

- ◆ Voter turnout was 9.4% lower in 2015 than it was in 2000.
- ◆ The calculated average voter turnout in Edmonton fluctuates over time, however, often less than half of the population places a vote. The average voter turnout for all elections between 2000 and 2015 was 48.3%

### Voter Turnout - Average of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Elections, Edmonton City



[Data Table 68, page 105]

NOTE: the calculated average turnout masks the variation that exists between federal, provincial and municipal elections. Please refer to Table 48 [page 94] to view voter turnout data for each election type.

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section A

**Table 63: Population Health Indicators**

Year	Life Expectancy (years)	Sexually Transmitted Infections	LBW Babies (% live births less than 2,500 grams)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)
2000	80.0	370.6	6.3%	7.3
2001	80.0	413.7	6.0%	6.5
2002	80.1	469.3	6.4%	5.0
2003	80.1	512.3	6.4%	6.6
2004	80.3	481.0	6.5%	7.2
2005	80.3	461.4	6.9%	7.4
2006	80.5	521.4	7.0%	5.7
2007	80.7	491.2	7.0%	6.1
2008	80.7	517.9	7.2%	6.6
2009	81.0	548.1	7.1%	5.9
2010	81.7	520.9	6.5%	6.6
2011	81.9	566.3	6.4%	6.3
2012	82.4	605.1	7.0%	3.9
2013	81.9	579.1	6.9%	4.5
2014	81.9	561.2	7.5%	4.1
2015	*82.1	*608.3	*7.2%	*4.7

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

[Source: Alberta Health Services]

**Table 64: Personal & Family Stability Indicators**

Year	Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years)	Average Monthly Child & Family Services Caseloads (per 100,000)	Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	Lone Parent to Couple Family with Children Ratio
2000	19.4	446.1	13.5	22.7
2001	17.0	446.9	15.1	23.8
2002	16.3	406.1	13.2	22.9
2003	16.9	468.2	12.8	24.4
2004	14.6	457.3	13.2	24
2005	15.9	401.3	12.6	23.7
2006	16.8	425.7	11.9	21.8
2007	17.0	403.3	11.3	21.7
2008	16.5	370.4	13.1	21.5
2009	15.9	360.3	12.6	21.5
2010	15.2	365.6	13.2	21.5
2011	14.6	341.3	12.4	21
2012	12.7	318.5	11.2	20.9
2013	12.3	292.3	11.9	20.4
2014	12.0	263.6	*11.5	*20.3
2015	*12.5	251.7	*11.4	*20.1

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

Sources: Alberta Children's Services, Alberta Health Services, City of Edmonton, Edmonton Police Service]

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section A, cont'd...

**Table 65: Financial Security Indicators**

Year	Median Family Income (\$2013 Constant)	Insolvency Rate (per 1,000)	Persons in Families Living Below LIM	Persons Under 18 years Living Below LIM	Depth of Poverty	Cost of 2 Bedroom Apartment Constant (\$2015)	Food Bank Use in March (per 100,000)
2000	\$46,256	5.6	14.8%	20.8%	--	\$837	2,096
2001	\$50,432	5.1	13.1%	18.5%	37.0%	\$892	1,783
2002	\$51,084	4.7	12.5%	17.9%	38.9%	\$939	1,898
2003	\$49,125	5.3	12.8%	18.9%	38.7%	\$908	1,863
2004	\$51,042	4.8	13.0%	19.4%	38.3%	\$909	1,918
2005	\$52,622	4.2	11.8%	17.0%	36.4%	\$893	1,925
2006	\$55,401	3	10.5%	14.4%	36.6%	\$956	1,637
2007	\$55,589	2.5	10.7%	15.0%	41.2%	\$1,081	1,407
2008	\$56,754	3	10.6%	14.8%	42.2%	\$1,129	1,429
2009	\$56,713	4.5	11.0%	15.8%	43.3%	\$1,106	1,781
2010	\$57,111	4	11.2%	16.2%	42.2%	\$1,094	1,884
2011	\$57,610	3.5	11.1%	15.9%	41.7%	\$1,087	2,069
2012	\$59,528	2.9	10.5%	15.5%	43.3%	\$1,114	1,906
2013	\$60,120	2.5	10.5%	15.2%	43.5%	\$1,172	1,551
2014	*\$61,426	2.3	*9.7%	*14.1%	*42.1%	\$1,234	1,461
2015	*\$62,384	*2.2	*9.4%	*13.7%	*42.3%	\$1,259	**1,653

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

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

\*\* Based on partial year data.

**Table 66: Financial Security Indicators, cont'd...**

Year	People Not Completed High School	Post-secondary Education Attainment	Unemployment Rate
2000	**26.5%	**45.0%	5.6%
2001	25.2%	48.6%	5.0%
2002	**24.5%	**47.3%	5.2%
2003	**23.9%	**48.4%	5.0%
2004	**23.2%	**49.5%	4.8%
2005	**22.6%	**50.6%	4.5%
2006	21.9%	52.3%	3.9%
2007	**21.0%	**52.9%	3.8%
2008	**20.1%	**54.0%	3.7%
2009	**19.3%	**55.1%	6.5%
2010	**18.4%	**56.2%	7.0%
2011	17.5%	56.3%	5.4%
2012	**16.9	**57.9	4.7%
2013	**16.2	**58.9	4.8%
2014	**15.4	**59.9	5.1%
2015	**14.6	**60.9%	**5.7

\* Projection based on existing data. Calculated using linear trend line (slope). Calculated by dividing the difference between census years by the number of intervening years.

[Sources: Alberta Education and Statistics Canada]

\*\* Projection based on data from Jan-Jul 2013.

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section A, cont'd...

**Table 67: Community Safety Indicators**

Year	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Year	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)
2000	6,738	1,257	2008	6,423	1,359
2001	7,094	1,305	2009	6,137	1,355
2002	7,770	1,207	2010	5,034	1,278
2003	8,600	1,193	2011	4,116	1,211
2004	8,923	1,077	2012	3,944	1,219
2005	8,729	1,080	2013	4,253	1,180
2006	7,989	1,083	2014	4,291	1,162
2007	7,287	1,314	2015	*3,927	*1,223

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 68: Participation & Environment Indicators**

Year	% of Commuters (Transit, Walk, Bike)	Voter Turnout			
		Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Average
2000	** 18.2%	-	-	59.3%	59.3%
2001	18.1%	35.2%	53.4%	-	44.3%
2002	** 18.4%	-	-	-	** 45.9%
2003	** 18.8%	-	-	-	** 47.7%
2004	** 19.1%	41.8%	45.1%	60.3%	49.1%
2005	** 19.5%	-	-	-	** 56.2%
2006	19.8%	-	-	63.3%	63.3%
2007	**20.0%	27.2%	-	-	27.2%
2008	**20.2%	-	40.6%	53.9%	47.3%
2009	**20.4%	-	-	-	** 40.3%
2010	**20.6%	33.4%	-	-	33.4%
2011	20.8%	-	-	56.9%	56.9%
2012**	17.9%	-	54.4%	-	54.4%
2013	*17.0%	34.5%	-	-	34.5%
2014**	16.0%	-	-	-	**44.1%
2015	*18.7%	-	53.7%	69.1%	61.4%

\* 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.

\*\*\* Municipal Census

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

# Section B | Social Health Index

## the TRENDS: + Overall social health improved since 2000

The index indicates that the social health of Edmonton has been improving since 2000.

A notable rise in the social health index value occurred from 2010 to 2012, in part in response to the economic boom and the resultant increase in median family income and decline in poverty rates and unemployment.

Positive changes in the domains of personal & family stability and financial security have contributed the most to Edmonton's social health. Edmonton's social health has been improving since 2000.

From a value of 100 in the base year of 2000, Edmonton's social health index is calculated to be 120.1 in 2014, a 20.1% improvement. This compares to an increase of 14.5% in Alberta GDP per capita since 2000. Partial year data projects a slight improvement for 2015 based on available data, though this may be negatively impacted by the current downturn.

### Annual Changes in Edmonton's Social Health, 2000 Base Year



[Data Table 75, 111]

### Cumulative Percent Change in Social Health Index Domains (2000-2015)



[Data Tables 69-73, pages 108-110]



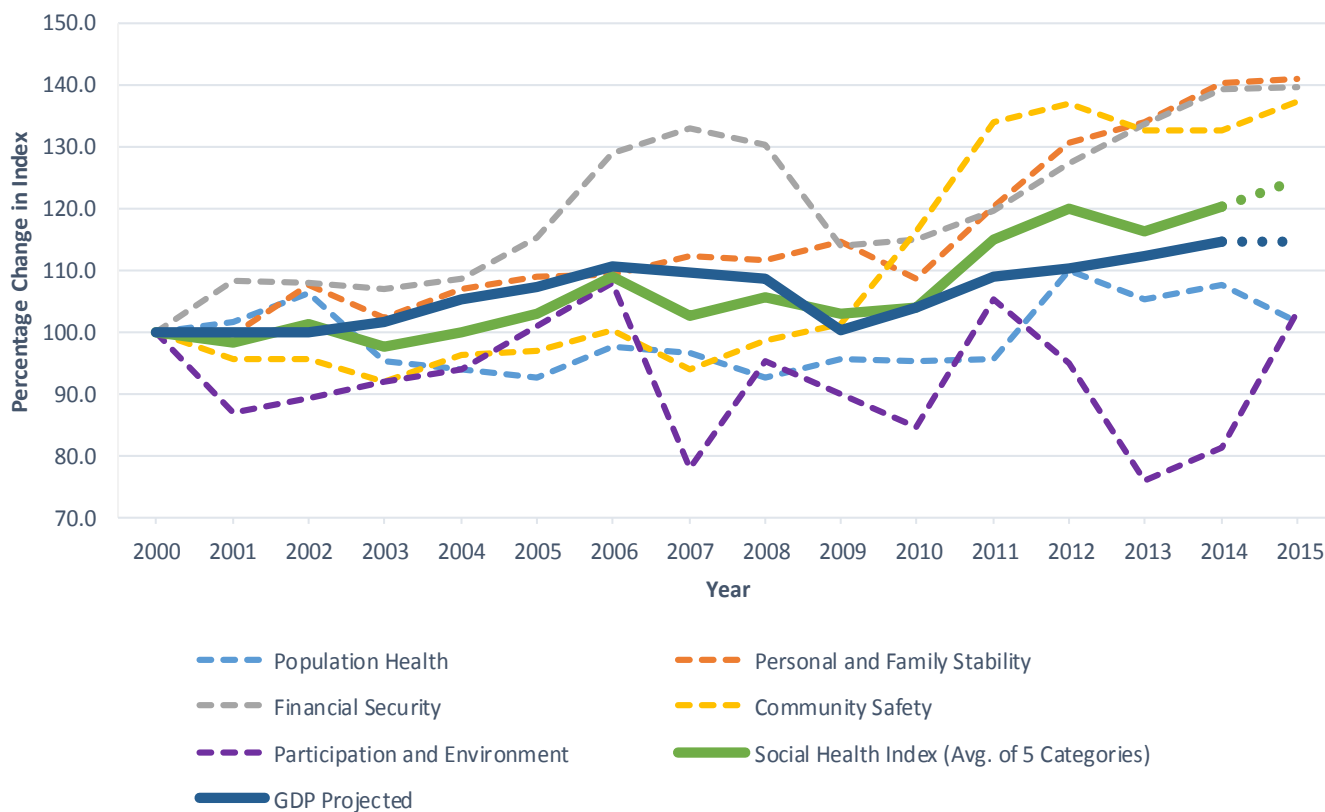
# Section B | Social Health Index

**the TRENDS:** ⊕ economy, personal and family stability improved most since 2000  
⊖ participation and environment, population health lagging

GDP per capita is a measure that is often used to reflect the progress of a society [Canadian Index of Wellbeing, 2011]. The problem with depending too heavily on this measure, however, is that it does not take into account the complexity of social well-being. The social health index provides a well-rounded picture of how Edmontonians are doing beyond their financial success. As the graph shows, Edmonton’s social health index value mostly lagged GDP per capita until 2010, and thereafter began to surpass it.

In the graph below, numbers greater than 100 indicate an improvement in wellbeing whereas numbers below 100 represent a decline in wellbeing.

**Trends in the Social Health Index and its Five Categories Compared with GDP Per Capita (2000-2015)**



\*2015 values based on projections and partial-year data

[Data Table 75, page 111]

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section B

**Table 69: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Population Health**

Year	Life Expectancy	STI Rate	Low Birth Weight	Infant Mortality	Average
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	100.1	89.6	103.6	112.4	101.4
2002	100.2	79.0	97.8	147.6	106.2
2003	100.3	72.3	97.4	111.2	95.3
2004	100.5	77.1	96.2	101.4	93.8
2005	100.6	80.3	90.7	98.5	92.5
2006	100.8	71.1	89.0	129.6	97.6
2007	101.1	75.4	90.7	119.6	96.7
2008	100.9	71.6	86.7	110.7	92.5
2009	101.2	67.6	89.2	124.1	95.5
2010	101.9	71.2	97.4	111.1	95.4
2011	102.0	65.5	98.4	117.1	95.8
2012	102.4	61.3	89.6	186.3	109.9
2013	102.4	64.0	90.1	164.1	105.2
2014	102.4	66.0	84.1	178.1	107.7
2015	*102.6	*60.9	*86.9	*156.4	101.7
<b>Average (2015)</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-26.7%</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>-3.9</b>

**Table 70: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Personal and Family Stability**

Year	Teen Birth Rate	C&FS Caseload	Suicide	Lone Parent to Couple Family with Children Ratio	Average
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	113.7	99.8	89.5	95.4	99.6
2002	119.1	109.9	102.0	99.1	107.5
2003	114.6	95.3	105.4	93.0	102.1
2004	132.6	97.6	102.5	94.6	106.8
2005	121.6	111.2	107.2	95.8	108.9
2006	115.7	104.8	113.2	104.1	109.4
2007	114.1	110.6	119.4	104.6	112.2
2008	117.5	120.4	103.3	105.6	111.7
2009	121.8	123.8	107.3	105.6	114.6
2010	127.6	98.6	102.7	105.6	108.6
2011	133.1	130.7	109.0	108.1	120.2
2012	152.4	140.1	121.2	108.6	130.6
2013	157.3	152.6	113.8	111.3	133.8
2014	161.9	169.2	117.3	111.8	140.1
2015	154.9	177.2	118.9	112.9	141.0
<b>Average (2015)</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>115.4</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>

\*Cal-

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section B, cont'd...

**Table 71: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Financial Security**

Year	Median Income	Insolvency	Food Bank	All Persons Below LIM	Children Below LIM	Depth of Poverty	Rental Cost
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
2001	109.0	109.8	117.5	113.0	112.4	100.0	93.8
2002	110.4	119.1	110.4	118.4	116.2	95.1	89.1
2003	106.2	105.7	112.5	115.6	110.1	95.6	92.2
2004	110.3	116.7	109.3	113.8	107.2	96.6	92.1
2005	113.8	133.3	108.9	125.4	122.4	101.6	93.7
2006	119.8	186.7	128.1	141.0	144.4	101.1	87.6
2007	120.2	224.0	148.9	138.3	138.7	89.8	77.4
2008	122.7	186.7	146.7	139.6	140.5	87.7	74.1
2009	122.6	124.4	117.7	134.5	131.6	85.5	75.7
2010	123.5	140.0	111.2	132.1	128.4	87.7	76.5
2011	124.5	160.0	101.3	133.3	130.8	88.7	77.0
2012	128.7	193.1	109.9	141.0	134.2	85.5	75.1
2013	130.0	224.0	135.1	141.0	136.8	85.1	71.4
2014	*132.8	243.5	143.5	*152.6	*147.5	*87.9	67.8
2015	*134.9	*254.5	**126.8	*157.4	*151.8	*87.5	66.5
<b>Average (2015)</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-18.1</b>

**Table 71 cont'd...**

Year	Unemployment	Post-Secondary Educational Attainment	Percentage Not Completed High school	Average
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>
2001	112.0	108.0	105.2	<b>108.1</b>
2002	107.7	105.1	108.2	<b>108.0</b>
2003	112.0	107.6	110.9	<b>106.8</b>
2004	116.7	110.0	114.2	<b>108.7</b>
2005	124.4	112.4	117.3	<b>115.3</b>
2006	143.6	116.2	121.0	<b>128.9</b>
2007	147.4	117.6	126.2	<b>132.8</b>
2008	151.4	120.0	131.8	<b>130.1</b>
2009	86.2	122.4	137.3	<b>113.8</b>
2010	80.0	124.9	144.0	<b>114.8</b>
2011	103.7	125.1	151.4	<b>119.6</b>
2012	119.1	128.7	156.8	<b>127.2</b>
2013	116.7	130.9	163.6	<b>133.5</b>
2014	109.8	133.1	172.1	<b>139.1</b>
2015	**98.2	135.3	181.5	<b>139.5</b>
<b>Average (2015)</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>120.4</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>

\* Calculations based on projections/estimates. Please see original data table [page 93] for details.

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section B, cont'd...

**Table 72: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Community Safety**

Year	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Average
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	95.0	96.3	95.7
2002	86.7	104.2	95.5
2003	78.4	105.4	91.9
2004	75.5	116.7	96.1
2005	77.2	116.4	96.8
2006	84.3	116.0	100.2
2007	92.5	95.7	94.1
2008	104.9	92.5	98.7
2009	109.8	92.8	101.3
2010	133.9	98.4	116.1
2011	163.7	103.8	133.8
2012	170.8	103.1	137.0
2013	158.4	106.5	132.5
2014	157.0	108.2	132.6
2015	*171.6	*102.8	137.2
<b>Average (2015)</b>	116.2	103.7	110.0
<b>Percent Change</b>	16.2	3.7	10.0

**Table 73: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Participation & Environment**

Year	Commuters	Voter Turnout	Average
2000	*100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	99.5	74.7	87.1
2002	*101.1	77.4	89.2
2003	*103.3	80.5	91.9
2004	*104.9	82.7	93.8
2005	*107.1	94.8	100.9
2006	108.8	106.7	107.8
2007	*109.9	45.9	77.9
2008	*111.0	79.7	95.3
2009	*112.1	68.0	90.0
2010	*113.2	56.3	84.8
2011	114.3	96.0	105.1
2012	98.4	91.7	95.0
2013	*93.4	58.2	75.8
2014	87.9	74.4	81.1
2015	*102.7	103.6	103.2
<b>Average (2015)</b>	104.2	80.7	92.4
<b>Percent Change</b>	4.2	-19.3	-7.6

\* Calculations based on projections/estimates. Please see original data table for details.

**Table 74: GDP per Capita (Chained \$2007), Alberta**

Year	GDP at market prices	Population	GDP per capita	
2000	\$203,790,000,000	3,004,198	\$67,835	100.0
2001	\$207,170,000,000	3,058,084	\$67,745	99.9
2002	\$211,889,000,000	3,128,262	\$67,734	99.9
2003	\$219,082,000,000	3,182,852	\$68,832	101.5
2004	\$231,198,000,000	3,238,387	\$71,393	105.2
2005	\$241,330,000,000	3,321,638	\$72,654	107.1
2006	\$256,614,000,000	3,421,361	\$75,003	110.6
2007	\$260,964,000,000	3,514,031	\$74,263	109.5
2008	\$265,165,000,000	3,595,755	\$73,744	108.7
2009	\$250,510,000,000	3,679,092	\$68,090	100.4
2010	\$262,720,000,000	3,732,573	\$70,386	103.8
2011	\$279,655,000,000	3,790,191	\$73,784	108.8
2012	\$290,544,000,000	3,888,632	\$74,716	110.1
2013	\$305,353,000,000	4,007,199	\$76,201	112.3
2014	\$320,113,000,000	4,120,897	\$77,680	114.5
*2015	\$326,429,000,000	4,196,457	\$77,787	114.7

\* Calculation based on projection/estimates

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section B, cont'd...

**Table 75: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Categories**

Year	Population Health	Personal & Family Stability	Financial Security	Community Safety	Participation & Environment	Average	GDP
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	101.4	99.6	108.1	95.7	87.1	98.4	99.9
2002	106.2	107.5	108.0	95.5	89.2	101.3	99.9
2003	95.3	102.1	106.8	91.9	91.9	97.6	101.5
2004	93.8	106.8	108.7	96.1	93.8	99.8	105.2
2005	92.5	108.9	115.3	96.8	100.9	102.9	107.1
2006	97.6	109.4	128.9	100.2	107.8	108.8	110.6
2007	96.7	112.2	132.8	94.1	77.9	102.7	109.5
2008	92.5	111.7	130.1	98.7	95.3	105.7	108.7
2009	95.5	114.6	113.8	101.3	90.0	103.0	100.4
2010	95.4	108.6	114.8	116.1	84.8	103.9	103.8
2011	95.8	120.2	119.6	133.8	105.1	114.9	108.8
2012	109.9	130.6	127.2	137.0	95.0	119.9	110.1
2013	105.2	133.8	133.5	132.5	75.8	116.1	112.3
2014	107.7	140.1	139.1	132.6	81.1	120.1	114.5
2015	101.7	141.0	139.5	137.2	103.2	124.5	114.7
<b>Average (2015)</b>	99.2	115.4	120.4	110.0	92.4	107.5	106.7
<b>Percent Change</b>	-0.8	15.4	20.4	10.0	-7.6	7.5	6.7

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# 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. *[Alberta Works]*

- ◆ **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. *[Statistics Canada]*

- ◆ **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. *[CMHC]*

- ◆ **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:
  - *for renters*, rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services;
  - *for owners*, 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. *[Statistics Canada]*

- ◆ **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 (2006 Census)

Ethnic Origin groupings differ slightly between the 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey. Visit the Statistics Canada website for a listing of ethnic origin groupings in the 2006 Census.

### Economic Dependency Ratio

Is the sum of transfer payments received as benefits, compared to every \$100 of employment income earned.

### Ethnic Origin (2011—National Household Survey)

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 NHS, 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*]. Note: *n.i.e* = not included elsewhere.

- ◆ **North American Aboriginal:** Inuit, Métis, First Nations (North American Indian).
- ◆ **Other North American:** Acadian, American, Canadian, Newfoundlander, New Brunswicker, Nova Scotian, Ontarian, Quebecois, and other North American Origins.
- ◆ **Caribbean:** Antiguan, Bahamian, Barbadian, Bermudan, Carib, Cuban, Dominican, Grenadian, 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:** Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Maya), Argentinian, Belizean, Bolivian, Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Guyanese, Hispanic, Honduran, Maya, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Salvadorean, Uruguayan, Venezuelan, Latin, Central or South American, n.i.e.
- ◆ **European**
  - British Isles:** Channel Islander, Cornish, English, Irish, Manx, Scottish, Welsh, and British Isles, n.i.e (not included elsewhere).
  - French:** Alsatian, Breton and French.
  - Western European:** Austrian, Belgian, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, German, Luxembourger, Swiss, Western European, n.i.e.
  - Northern European:** Finnish, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Northern European, n.i.e.
  - Eastern European:** Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Moldovan, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Ukrainian, Eastern European n.i.e.
  - Southern European:** Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Cypriot, Greek, Italian, Kosovar, Macedonian, Maltese, Montenegrin, Portuguese, Serbian, Sicilian, Slovenian, Spanish, Yugoslav, Southern European Origins, n.i.e.),
  - Other European:** Basque, Roma (Gypsy), Jewish, Slavic, Other European Origins, n.i.e.).
- ◆ **African**
  - Central and West African:** Akan, Angolan, Ashanti, Beninese, Burkinabe, Cameroonian, Chadian, Congolese, Gabonese, Gambian,

Ghanaian, Guinean, Ibo, Ivorian, Liberian, Malian, Nigerian, Peulh, Senegalese, Sierra Leonean, Togolese, Yoruba, Central and West African, n.i.e.

**North African:** Algerian, Beber, Coptic, Dinka, Egyptian, Libyan, Maure, Moroccan, Sudanese, Tunisian, North African, n.i.e.

**Southern and East African:** Afrikaner, Amhara, Bantu, Burundian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Harari, Kenyan, Malagasy, Mauritian, Oromo, Rwandan, Seychellois, Somali, South African, Tanzanian, Tigrian, Ugandan, Zambian, Zimbabwean, Zulu, Southern and East African, n.i.e.

**Other African:** Black, Other African, n.i.e.

◆ **Asian**

**West Central Asian and Middle Eastern:** Afghan, Arab, Armenian, Assyrian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Jordanian, Kazakh, Kurd, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Palestinian, Pashtun, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Tajik, Tatar, Turk, Uighur, Uzbek, Yemeni, West Central Asian and Middle Eastern, n.i.e.

**South Asian:** Bangladeshi, Bengali, East Indian, Goan, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Nepali, Pakistani, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, Tamil, South East Asian, n.i.e.

**East and Southeast Asian:** Burmese, Cambodian (Khmer), Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Mongolian, Singaporean, Taiwanese, Thai, Tibetan, Vietnamese, East and Southeast Asian, n.i.e.

**Other Asian:** Other Asian n.i.e.

◆ **Oceania**

**Australian**

**New Zealander**

**Pacific Islands:** Fijian, Hawaiian, Maori, Polynesian, Samoan, Pacific Islands, 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, 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 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. *[Statistics Canada]*

**Low Income Measure (LIM)** LIMs are established using data from tax records filed for the year noted in the tables. The LIM for a household of one person is 50% of the median adjusted income adjusted for family size. Family units are formed from information obtained from the tax returns. Taxfilers from the same family, including children, are formed using common links (e.g. social insurance numbers, same address, and shared tax credits and deductions). LIM is an international measure that can be used to make international comparisons.

**Low Income Rate** The proportion of persons or families whose incomes are below the applicable Low Income Line (LIL). To determine whether a person (or family) is in low income, the appropriate LIL (given the family size) is compared to the income of the person's economic family. If the economic family income is below the line, 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. *[Statistics Canada]*

**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. *[Statistics Canada]*

**Market Poverty Rate** The percentage of families whose market income (*see "Income, Market"*) falls below the low income measure threshold.

**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. *[Alberta Human Services]*

**Mother Tongue** Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. *[Statistics Canada]*

**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. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **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 to 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 requiring a Labour Market Impact Assessment to ensure the foreign worker does not have a detrimental impact on the Canadian labour market.
- ◆ **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.

**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.”

**◆ International Mobility**

The new International Mobility Program includes work permit holders who are not subject to Labour Market Impact Assessment. By exempting some foreign nationals from needing a Labour Market Impact Assessment before being able to work in Canada, the International Mobility Program aims to provide competitive advantages to Canada and reciprocal benefits to Canadians, rather than filling particular jobs.

**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 to 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.

# Notes

# Sources

## Section A: Demographics

- Page 3** Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2014). Facts and figures 2014 - Immigration Overview: Permanent Residents by Province or Territory and Urban Area (Accessed on 10 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. National Household Survey, 2011. Aboriginal Population Profile, Edmonton CMA. Retrieved from: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=835&Data=Count&SearchText=edmonton&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&Custom=&TABID=1> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. (2015). Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, Catalogue no. 91-215-X. Retrieved from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-215-x/91-215-x2014000-eng.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2015)
- 
- Table 01** CMA population, 1981-1996: Canada West Foundation. Vander Ploeg, C. G. (2008). *Big Cities and the Census: The Growing Importance of Big Cities on the Demographic Landscape*.  
City population 1981-2014: City of Edmonton. (2012). *City of Edmonton Population History*. Retrieved from: [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/facts\\_figures/population-history.aspx](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/facts_figures/population-history.aspx) (Accessed 10 November 2015)  
CMA population, 2000-2014: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0056 - Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011, annual (persons). (Accessed 10 November 2015)
- 
- Table 02** Population by Age, 2006: Statistics Canada. (2007). Edmonton, Alberta (Code 4811061) and Division No. 11, Alberta (Code 4811) (table). Census Profile. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2017. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (Accessed 10 November 2015)  
Population by Age, 2011: Statistics Canada. (2012). Edmonton, Alberta (Code 4811061) and Division No. 11, Alberta (Code 4811) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released October 24, 2012. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Population by Age, 2012: City of Edmonton. (2012). Municipal Census, 2012, Summary of Results. Retrieved from: [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/facts\\_figures/2012-municipal-census-results.aspx](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/facts_figures/2012-municipal-census-results.aspx) (Accessed 10 November 2015)  
Population by Age, 2014: City of Edmonton. (2014). 2014 Municipal Census, City-Wide Summary of Results. Retrieved from: [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/documents/Summary%20Report%20of%20All%20Questions\\_Edmonton\\_2014.pdf](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/documents/Summary%20Report%20of%20All%20Questions_Edmonton_2014.pdf). (Accessed 10 November 2015)
- 
- Table 03** Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CMA, Alberta (Code 835) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 10 November 2015).
- 
- Table 04** Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2014). Facts and figures 2014 - Immigration Overview: Permanent Residents by Province or Territory and Urban Area (Accessed on 10 November 2015).
- 
- Table 05** Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2014). Facts and Figures 2014—Immigration Overview: Permanent Residents by Province or Territory and Category. Retrieved from <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2014/permanent/12.asp> (Accessed on 10 November 2015).
- 
- Table 06** Government of Canada. (2014). Open Data Portal. Retrieved from <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset?q=temporary+foreign+works+2014>
- 
- Table 07** Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 10 November 2015).



<b>Table 08</b>	Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <a href="http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E">http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E</a> (accessed 10 November 2015).
<b>Table 09</b>	Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <a href="http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E">http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E</a> (accessed 10 November 2015).
<b>Table 10</b>	2011 Family data: Statistics Canada. (2012). Edmonton, Alberta (Code 4811061) and Division No. 11, Alberta (Code 4811) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released October 24, 2012. <a href="http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E">http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E</a> (accessed 12 August 2013). 2006 Family data: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Topic Based Tabulations - Census Family Status (6), Age Groups (20) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-553-XCB2006015 (Edmonton, CY Code4811061). 2001 Family data: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Topic Based Tabulation - Census Family Status (6), Age Groups (17A) and Sex (3) for Population in Private Households, for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 95F0314XCB2001006 (Edmonton, C Code4811061).

## Section B: Education & Employment

<b>Page 17</b>	Statistics Canada. (2011). Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program April 2011. Catalogue Number 81-582-X. Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/81-582-x/81-582-x2011001-eng.htm">http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/81-582-x/81-582-x2011001-eng.htm</a>
<b>Page 23</b>	Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. (July 2009). Canada's "He-cession": Men bearing the brunt of rising unemployment. Behind the Numbers, 10(4).
<b>Table 11</b>	Alberta Education. (2014). High School Completion Rates by Jurisdiction. Retrieved from: <a href="http://ideas.education.alberta.ca/media/78932/62_jurs_05-2013_hsc_results_by_authority_-_som.pdf">http://ideas.education.alberta.ca/media/78932/62_jurs_05-2013_hsc_results_by_authority_-_som.pdf</a> (accessed 10 November 2015). Edmonton Catholic School. (2015). Accountability Pillar Report. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.ecsd.net/AboutUs/annual_reports/Documents/Accountability%20Pillar%20Report%20Oct%202015%20-%20Oct%208%202015.pdf">https://www.ecsd.net/AboutUs/annual_reports/Documents/Accountability%20Pillar%20Report%20Oct%202015%20-%20Oct%208%202015.pdf</a> (accessed 10 November 2015) Edmonton Public School. (2015). District Strategic Plan 2014-2015. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.epsb.ca/ourdistrict/results/strategicplan/">https://www.epsb.ca/ourdistrict/results/strategicplan/</a>
<b>Table 12</b>	Edmonton Public Schools. (2014). Three Year Education Plan 2014-2017 and Annual Education Results Report 2013-2014. Retrieved from: <a href="https://www.epsb.ca/media/epsb/ourdistrict/results/AERR_2013-2014.pdf">https://www.epsb.ca/media/epsb/ourdistrict/results/AERR_2013-2014.pdf</a> (accessed 10 November 2015) Edmonton Catholic Schools. (2014). Three Year Education Plan 2014-2014 and Annual Education Results Report 2013-2014. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.ecsd.net/AboutUs/annual_reports/Documents/AERR%202013-2014%20and%203-Year%20Education%20Plan%202014-2017%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf">https://www.ecsd.net/AboutUs/annual_reports/Documents/AERR%202013-2014%20and%203-Year%20Education%20Plan%202014-2017%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf</a> (accessed 10 November 2015) Edmonton Public School. (2015). District Strategic Plan 2014-2015. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.epsb.ca/ourdistrict/results/strategicplan/">https://www.epsb.ca/ourdistrict/results/strategicplan/</a>
<b>Table 13</b>	Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061)(table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <a href="http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E">http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E</a> (accessed 10 July 2013).
<b>Table 14</b>	2001-2014 Employment data: Table 282-0129 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 10 November 2015). 2015 Employment Data: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0128 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 10 November 2015).
<b>Table 15</b>	1981-2012 Data: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0048 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), duration of unemployment by sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 31 July 2013). 2013 – 2015 Data: Alberta Labour Force Statistics. (2015). 2015 Aboriginal Population Off-Reserve Package / Retrieved from: <a href="https://open.alberta.ca/publications/3094714">https://open.alberta.ca/publications/3094714</a> (accessed 12 November 2015)



## Education & Employment Cont'd...

- Table 16** 2015 Data: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0047 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), duration of unemployment by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015).  
1995 - 2014 Data: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0048 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), duration of unemployment by sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 17** Statistics Canada. Table 282-0133 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 Census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S)

## Section C: Cost of Living & Housing

- Table 18** 1994-2014 Annual Data: Statistics Canada. Table 326-0021 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2009 basket, annual (2002=100 unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015).  
2015 Data: Statistics Canada. Table 326-0020 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2011 basket, monthly (2002=100 unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Table 19** 2003 - 2014 Data: Alberta Agriculture and Forestry. (2015). Historical Overviews of Edmonton Nutritious Food Basket Prices. Retrieved from: [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/sdd6761](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/sdd6761) (accessed 12 November 2015)  
2015 Data: Agriculture and Forestry. (2015). Historical Overviews of Edmonton Nutritious Food Basket Prices. Retrieved from [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/sdd15190](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/sdd15190) (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 20** Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (Spring 2015). Rental Market Report, Alberta Highlights. Retrieved from [http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/odpub/esub/64483/64483\\_2015\\_B01.pdf](http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/odpub/esub/64483/64483_2015_B01.pdf) (accessed 12 November 2015)  
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (Fall 2015). Rental Market Indicators Retrieved from <http://www.cmhc.gc.ca/en/corp/nero/nere/2015/2015-11-02-0815.cfm> (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 21** Realtors Association of Edmonton. (2015). 5-Year Residential Sales Activity (City of Edmonton Only), June 2015. <http://www.ereb.com/News&Events/LatestMarketStatistics.html> (accessed 12 November 2015). Prior data received directly from Realtors Association of Edmonton.
- Table 22** 2001 - 2011 Data: Statistics Canada. Community Profiles - Occupied private dwelling characteristics: Edmonton, City. Retrieved from: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm> (accessed 20 September 2013).  
2012 - 2014 Data: City of Edmonton Municipal Census Results. Retrieved from [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/facts\\_figures/municipal-census-results.aspx](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/facts_figures/municipal-census-results.aspx) (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 23** Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. 2012 Characteristics of Households in Core Housing Need, Canada, Provinces, Territories and Metropolitan Areas, 2001, 2006, 2011. Retrieved from [http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/hoficlincl/homain/stda/data/data\\_024.cfm](http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/hoficlincl/homain/stda/data/data_024.cfm) (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 24** Homeward Trust Edmonton. (2014). 2014 Edmonton Point-in-Time Homeless Count. Retrieved from <http://www.homewardtrust.ca/programs/homeless-count.php> (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 25** Edmonton's Food Bank. Data received directly from Edmonton's Food Bank.
- Tables 26 - 28** Edmonton Social Planning Council. (2015). More than Minimum: Calculating Edmonton's Living Wage. Retrieved from <http://www.edmontonsocialplanning.ca/~edmont65/index.php/resources/digital-resources/f-social-issues/f04-poverty/405-more-than-minimum-calculating-edmontons-living-wage/file> (accessed 12 November 2015)

## Section D: Wages & Income

- Page 44** Frenette, Marc. (2007). *Why Are Youth from Lower-income Families Less Likely to Attend University? Evidence from Academic Abilities, Parental Influences, and Financial Constraints*. Statistics Canada, Analytical Studies Branch
- 
- Table 29** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0004 - Neighbourhood income and demographics, summary table, annual (percent unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database) (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 30** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0004 - Neighbourhood income and demographics, summary table, annual (percent unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 31** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- 
- Table 32** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- 
- Table 33** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- 
- Table 34** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 35** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 36** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0007 - Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with income, by source of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 37** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0007 - Neighbourhood income and demographics, taxfilers and dependents with income, by source of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 38** Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- 
- Table 39** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0021 - Family characteristics, husband-wife families, by wife's contribution to husband-wife employment income, annual (number unless otherwise noted) CANSIM (database) (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 40** Broadbent Institute. (2014). *Haves and Have-nots: Deep and Persistent Wealth Inequality in Canada*. Retrieved from [http://www.broadbentinstitute.ca/haves\\_and\\_have\\_not](http://www.broadbentinstitute.ca/haves_and_have_not). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- 
- Table 41** Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Hourly Minimum Wages in Canada for Adult Workers. Retrieved from: <http://srv116.services.gc.ca/dimt-wid/sm-mw/rpt2.aspx?lang=eng&dec=5> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- 
- Table 42** Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division, Labour Force Survey, 2013, Edmonton CMA. Custom data set courtesy of Public Interest Alberta.

## Section E: Poverty

- Page 63** O'Hara, Philip. (2006). *Social Inclusion Health Indicators: A Framework for Addressing the Social Determinants of Health*. Retrieved from: [http://edmontonsocialplanning.ca/images/stories/Social\\_Inclusion\\_Health\\_Indicators.pdf](http://edmontonsocialplanning.ca/images/stories/Social_Inclusion_Health_Indicators.pdf)
- Poverty Costs. Briggs, A. & Lee, C.R. (2012). *Poverty Costs, An Economic Case for a Preventative Poverty Reduction Strategy in Alberta*. Calgary: Vibrant Communities Calgary and Action to End Poverty in Alberta.
- 
- Page 64** Statistics Canada. (2015). *Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File)*. Retrieved from <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getInstanceList&SDDS=4105&InstalId=16232&SurvId=1475>. (accessed 12 November 2015)

## Section E: Poverty, Cont'd...

- Table 43** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 44** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 45** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 46** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 47** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 48** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 49** Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013.<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Table 50** Statistics Canada. (2013). Custom Tabulation from Survey of Labour Income and Dynamics.
- Table 51** Statistics Canada. (2010). Custom data provided by Campaign 2000.

## Section F: Government Income Supports

- Page 76** Canadian Association for Community Living (2008). National report card 2008: inclusion of Canadians with intellectual disabilities.
- Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (2009). Women's poverty and the recession. Retrieved from <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/>
- Doyle-Bedwell, Patti. With the appropriate qualifications: aboriginal people and employment equity. Canadian Woman Studies 26.3-4 (Winter-Spring 2008): 77-89.
- Poverty Reduction Coalition (2007). Addressing labour market shortages: high-risk immigrants and sustainable employment.
- Poverty Reduction Coalition (2007). Addressing labour market shortages: lone-parents and sustainable employment.
- Table 52** Alberta Human Services. (2012). Income Support, Training and Health Benefits Regulation, Schedule 5 - Core Income Support Tables. Retrieved from: <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/AWonline/IESA/6435.html> (accessed 8 July 2013).
- Statistics Canada. (2013). Consumer Price Index by Province and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted. Retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130517/t130517a002-eng.htm> (accessed 8 August 2013).
- Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). Inflation Calculator, Edmonton. Retrieved from: <http://cupe.ca/cpicalculator.php> (accessed 9 August 2013).
- Edmonton Social Planning Council. (1993). The Other Welfare Manual: A Survival Guide to Supports for Independence.
- Edmonton Social Planning Council. (2002). Tracking the Trends: Social Health in Edmonton - 2002 Edition.
- Potts, Karen. (1990). Social Allowance Comparisons: Poverty, Income Eligibility and Earnings Exemptions. Prepared for
- Table 53** AISH 2013 –2015 Data: Alberta Human Services. (2015). AISH Facts. Retrieved from: <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/documents/aish-tipsheet-facts.pdf> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- AISH 2008-2012 Data: Alberta Human Services. (2012). AISH Announcements.
- AISH 1992-2007 Data: Alberta Disabilities Forum. (2007). The Importance of Annual Increases in the Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped Benefit Rate.
- AISH 1993-2003 Data: Kneebone, Ronald D. (2005). IAPR Policy Brief - Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped: The Decline in Financial Benefits Since 1993. Institute for Advance Policy Research, University of Calgary. Retrieved from: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/iaprfiles/policybriefs/iapr-pb-0501.pdf> (accessed 12 November 2015).

## Section F: Government Income Support, Cont'd...

- Table 54** Alberta Seniors and Community Supports. Annual AISH Caseloads for Edmonton CMA, received from Disability Supports Division & Human Services.  
Alberta Works. (2011). Edmonton Income Supports – ETW/NETW Caseload Statistics, custom data table.  
E.I. data: Statistics Canada. Table 276-0033 - Employment Insurance program (EI), beneficiaries by province, census metropolitan category, total and regular income benefits, declared earnings, sex and age, monthly (persons), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Table 55** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 56** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 57** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 58** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 59** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0014 - Family characteristics, by family type and sources of income, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015)
- Table 60** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0025 - Economic dependency profile, by sex, taxfilers and income, and source of income, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 61** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0025 - Economic dependency profile, by sex, taxfilers and income, and source of income, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Table 62** Statistics Canada. (2010). Custom data provided by Campaign 2000.

## Part 2 - Section A: Social Health Indicators & Section B: Social Health Index

- Table 63** Alberta Health Services. (2013). Interactive Health Data Application, Z4 - Edmonton Zone. Retrieved from: [http://www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA\\_Retrieval/](http://www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA_Retrieval/) (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Table 64** Alberta Human Services. (2012). Edmonton & Area Child & Family Services Authority, Region 6, Annual Reports. Retrieved from: <http://www.edmontonandareacfsa.gov.ab.ca/publish/509.cfm> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
2012—2015 received from Human Services.  
Alberta Health Services. (2013). Interactive Health Data Application, Z4 - Edmonton Zone. Retrieved from: [http://www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA\\_Retrieval/](http://www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA_Retrieval/) (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )
- Tables 65 & 66** Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measures (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 12 November 2015 )  
Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada. (2015). Annual Consumer Insolvency Rates by Census Metropolitan Area. Retrieved from: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/bsf-osb.nsf/eng/br01823.html> (accessed 21 August 2013).  
Edmonton's Food Bank. (2013). Data Received from Edmonton's Food Bank.  
Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061)(table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013.<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. (2015). Table 282-0129 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Alberta Education. (2013). Drop Out Rates by Jurisdiction. Retrieved from: <http://ideas.education.alberta.ca/hsc/>

## Social Health Indicators, Cont'd...

- Table 67** Statistics Canada. Table 252-0080 - Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Alberta, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed 21 August 2013).
- Table 68** City of Edmonton. (2015). 2012 & 2014 Municipal Census. Retrieved from: [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/facts\\_figures/municipal-census-results.aspx](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/facts_figures/municipal-census-results.aspx) (accessed 12 November 2015)  
Statistics Canada. (2013). Edmonton, CY, Alberta (Code 4811061) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 26, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
City of Edmonton. Election Results, 1992—2013. Retrieved from: [http://www.edmonton.ca/city\\_government/municipal\\_elections/election-history.aspx](http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/municipal_elections/election-history.aspx) (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Elections Canada. (2015). Official Voting Results: synopsis, 1997—2011. Retrieved from: <http://www.elections.ca/intro.asp?section=pas&document=index&lang=e> (accessed 10 November 2015).  
Elections Alberta. (2015). Voter turnout Provincial Election 1975-2015 (by Major Urban Centre). Retrieved from: <http://www.elections.ab.ca/reports/general-elections/>  
CBC. (2015). Voter turnout in Edmonton, Riding by Riding. Retrieved from <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/voter-turnout-in-edmonton-riding-by-riding-1.3281140>. (accessed on 12 November 2015).
- Page 107** Michalos, A.C., Smale, B., Labonté, R., Muharjarine, N., Scott, K., Moore, K., Swystun, L., Holden, B., Bernardin, H., Dunning, B., Graham, P., Guhn, M., Gadermann, A.M., Zumbo, B.D., Morgan, A., Brooker, A.-S., & Hyman, I. (2011). The Canadian Index of Wellbeing. Technical Report 1.0. Waterloo, ON: Canadian Index of Wellbeing and University of Waterloo.
- Tables 69 to 73** Social Health Index values calculated based on data for individual indicator values presented in Section 2.
- Table 74** GDP data: Statistics Canada. Table 384-0038 - Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, provincial and territorial, annual (dollars unless otherwise noted). (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Population Data: Statistics Canada. Table 051-0001 - Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons unless otherwise noted). (accessed 12 November 2015).

## Terms and Definitions

- Page 112** Alberta Works. Income Support. Retrieved from: <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/financial-support/689.html> (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Housing in Canada Online: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). Retrieved from: [http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCOFAQs\\_EN.html#\\_What\\_is\\_core\\_housing\\_need?](http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCOFAQs_EN.html#_What_is_core_housing_need?) (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Page 113** Statistics Canada. Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, 2006 Census. Retrieved from: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/ethnic-ethnique-eng.cfm#def> (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. (2011). Appendix 1.2: Ethnic origins disseminated in the 2011 National Household Survey. Retrieved from: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/a1-2-eng.cfm> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Page 114** Statistics Canada. Income in Canada: 1976-2009, Family. Retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0011x/2011001/notes/fam-eng.htm> (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Statistics Canada. Generation Status: Canadian-born Children of Immigrants. Retrieved from [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-010-x/99-010-x2011003\\_2-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-010-x/99-010-x2011003_2-eng.cfm) (accessed 10 November 2015)
- Page 115** Statistics Canada. (2015). Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File). Retrieved from <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?OFunc=ti=getInstancelist&SDDS=4105&Instald=16232&SurvId=1475>. (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Page 116** Statistics Canada. (2015). Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File). Retrieved from <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?OFunc=ti=getInstancelist&SDDS=4105&Instald=16232&SurvId=1475>. (accessed 12 November 2015).  
Government of Alberta. (2015). Infant Mortality Rates, Alberta and Alberta Health Services Continuum Zones. Retrieved from <http://data.alberta.ca/data/infant-mortality-rates-alberta-and-alberta-health-services-continuum-zones-5> (accessed 10 November 2015).

- 
- Page 117** Statistics Canada. (2015) Guide to the Labour Force Survey. Retrieved from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-543-g/71-543-g2012001-eng.pdf> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Statistics Canada. (2015). Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File). Retrieved from <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getInstanceList&SDDS=4105&Instald=16232&SurvId=1475>. (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Alberta Human Services. (2013). Minimum Wage. Retrieved from: <http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/998.html> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Statistics Canada. Languages Reference Guide, 2006 Census. Retrieved from: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/rp-guides/lang-eng.cfm> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- Statistics Canada. (2005). Pension and Wealth Surveys Section. The Wealth of Canadians: An Overview of the Survey of Financial Security 2005. Retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/13f0026m/13f0026m2006001-eng.pdf> (accessed 12 November 2015).
- 
- Page 118** Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. (2009). Low Income in Canada: 2000-2007 Using the Market Basket Measure. Retrieved from: [http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2010/rhdcc-hrsdc/HS28-49-2009-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2010/rhdcc-hrsdc/HS28-49-2009-eng.pdf) (accessed 23 August 2013).
- Statistics Canada. Income in Canada: 1976-2009, Analytical Concepts. Retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0011x/2011001/notes/analytical-analytiques-eng.htm> (accessed 10 November 2015).
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2009). Facts and Figures: Immigration Overview, Permanent and Temporary Residents. Retrieved from: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pdf/research-stats/facts2009.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2015).
- 
- Page 119** Citizenship and Immigration Canada. (2009). Facts and Figures: Immigration Overview, Permanent and Temporary Residents. Retrieved from: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/pdf/research-stats/facts2009.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2015).
-



# About the Edmonton Social Planning Council

## 2015-2016

### Board of Directors

Anne Stevenson

Doug Meggison

Bridget Stirling

David Trautman

Candas Jane Dorsey

Erin LaRocque

Madeleine Baldwin

Gwen Feeny

Cody Spencer

Christine Baron

### Staff Members

Susan Morrissey

Executive Director

John Kolkman

Research Coordinator

Manuel Escoto

Research Assistant

Stephanie Haar

Executive Assistant

### About the Cover: Meet Jason Blower

Jason Blower is an Edmonton based illustrator who creates fun and whimsical illustrations of cityscapes, landscapes and story-book narratives. Inspired by the stories of Edmonton's past, beautiful river valley he strives to infuse a sense of warmth and emotion in his paintings. It is his goal to inspire others to love their city, be involved with it and make it an even better place to live.

The ESPC is an independent, non-profit, charitable organization. Our focus is social research, particularly in the areas of low income and poverty.

We are dedicated to encouraging the adoption of equitable social policy, supporting the work of other organizations who are striving to improve the lives of Edmontonians, and educating the public regarding the social issues that impact them on a daily basis.

### Our Vision

A healthy, just and inclusive community.

### Our Mission

The Edmonton Social Planning Council provides leadership within the community by addressing and researching social issues, informing public discussion and influencing social policy.

## Tracking the Trend Editions

2013: Edmonton's Social Well-being 2013

2011: Edmonton's Increasing Diversity

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