



Fulfilling our mission of a community in which all people are full and valued participants

Tracking the TRENDS 2018

An ESPC Publication

14th Edition



The Edmonton Social Planning Council is an independent, non-profit, charitable organization focused on social research.

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Preface

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

The ESPC is pleased to present this 14th edition of *Tracking the Trends*. Twenty nine 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.

This 14th 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 13th edition released in October 2015.

The publication of this edition was postponed by several months beyond the biennial cycle. This allowed for the inclusion of additional data from the 2016 federal census. The last data set from the 2016 census was not released until November 29, 2016.

The trends have been divided into seven major sections:

- ♦ **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.

- ♦ **Social Health Indicators** - indicators of population health, personal/family stability, financial security, community safety, participation and environment.

Presented together, these trends give us a clearer picture of the social changes taking place in Edmonton. They also offer a comprehensive understanding of those persons in the population that 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.

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 Heather Curtis and Maxwell Jenkins for helping with data collection and trends analysis.

Thanks to Stephanie Haar for design and preparing charts and tables for publication.

Thanks to Susan Morrissey, Sandra Ngo, Doug Meggison, and Candace Jane Dorsey 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.

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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

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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

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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

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 in 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 neighbours face challenges us to recognize barriers in our communities. It 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 orders of government and community organizations 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

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 sections 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 includes information on Edmonton's living wage in the 2015 to 2017 period. The living wage 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, calculations of Edmonton's living wage are 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 economic margins. 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 *Tracking the Trends* helps 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 situation?

A Note on Recent Developments

After strong growth in the early years of the new millennium, Edmonton faced a sharp, but brief, economic downturn that began in late 2008 and continued into 2010. In the four years that followed the downturn, the economy – as reflected in such indicators as population, housing prices, employment and earnings growth – recovered strongly.

Edmonton's economic fortunes changed again in the fall of 2014 with a rapid and sustained decline in oil prices, which dropped by more than half by early 2015, falling to a low of \$30 US a barrel in February 2016. Since then, the West Texas Intermediate crude oil price (to which Alberta oil is discounted) has gradually gone up, rising to \$58 US a barrel in December 2017 and hovering around \$60 US in the last few months.

Despite these challenges, Edmonton has continued to welcome record numbers of immigrants and refugees in recent years, and in the last quarter of 2017 more people moved to Alberta than left Alberta for other provinces. Moreover, while the number of those unemployed has gone up in recent years, employment reached a new record averaging 764,100 in 2017.

Trend directions and values in this publication are assigned based on longer time-frames of ten or more years, rather than on shorter-term fluctuations. In some cases, the downturn from which Edmonton is now emerging 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, and 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, like other major Canadian cities, the median age of the population steadily increased until 2006. Since then, the median age in Edmonton has dropped slightly, while the proportion of seniors in

other cities continues to increase. This drop in the median age means Edmonton must plan not only for more seniors care but also for more schools.

There has also been significantly increased immigration to Edmonton from other countries which is another contributor to our relative youthfulness. There are, however, many steps involved in successfully welcoming newcomers to a city, particularly in terms of integration into communities and the economy. Newcomers are often at an economic and social disadvantage. They need additional support to become fully-active citizens, and to feel welcome and valued.

Many of the demographic trends in this section were obtained from the federal census conducted in 2016.

How is Edmonton Changing?

In the five-years from 2011 to 2016, Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has the second highest rate of population growth among the country's major urban areas at 13.9%, second only to Calgary at 14.6%. At 14.8% between the years 2011 and 2016, the growth rate in the City of Edmonton was at a 35-year high. This is the first five year period for a very long time that the population growth in the City exceeded that of the surrounding municipalities of the census metropolitan area.

Bucking national trends, the City of Edmonton is getting younger not older. The City of Edmonton's median age went from 36.1 in 2006 to 35.7 years in 2016. Edmonton is the youngest major Canadian city.

The Indigenous population in the City of Edmonton has been growing at over twice the rate of the overall population. From 1996-2016, the Indigenous population grew by 108.5%, or by 26,170 people, compared to only a 51.3% increase of the general City

of Edmonton population during the same time period.

The population of the City of Edmonton is continually becoming more diverse. From 1986 to 2016, the number of immigrants grew by 127.8%, and since 2011, the immigrant population has grown by 33.5%. The proportion of people who identify as visible minorities has grown by 207.7% from 1996-2016 and by 42% since 2011.

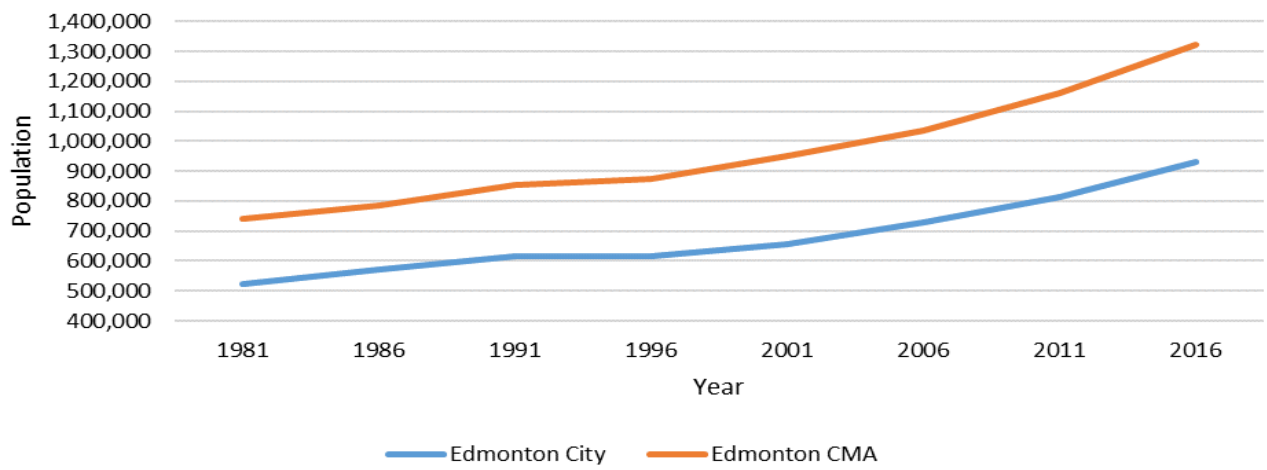
Language diversity is also increasing, with the number of individuals speaking only non-official languages growing by 86.3% from 2001-2016 and growing by 30.2% from 2011-2016. Tagalog (Filipino) experienced the greatest growth from 2001-2016, going from 7,375 speakers in 2001 to 32,355 in 2016, representing a growth of 338.7%.

Population

the TRENDS: ↑ ● Population increasing rapidly
 ↑ ● Population slowly aging

- ♦ From 1981 to 2016, the population of the City of Edmonton grew by 78.9%.
- ♦ In the most recent five year period from 2011 to 2016, the population of the City of Edmonton grew by 14.8%.
- ♦ From 1981 to 2016, the population of Edmonton CMA grew by 78.1%.
- ♦ In the most recent five year period from 2011 to 2016, the population of the Edmonton CMA grew by 13.9%.

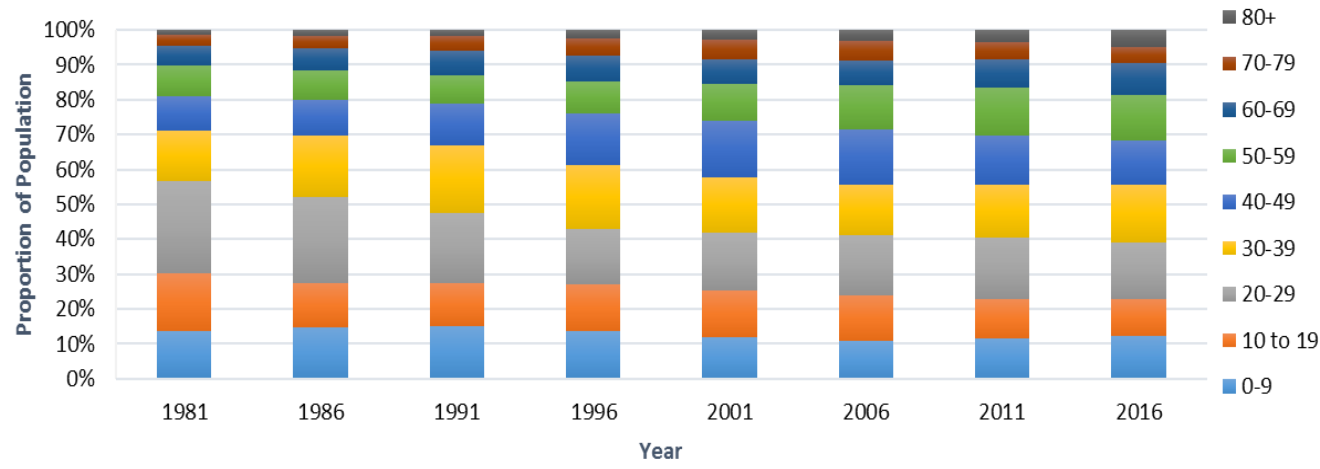
Population, Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 01, page 18]

- ♦ There were 116,170 young Edmontonians between 0 to 9 years of age in 2016, an all-time high. The number of younger children in Edmonton grew from 11.0% of the population in 2006 to 12.5% in 2016.
- ♦ Conversely, the number of seniors 80 years of age and older also continues to increase. In the last 35 years, the number of older seniors has grown from 1.3% of the population in 1981 to 5.1% of the population in 2016.

Population by Age Group, Edmonton City



[Data Table 02, page 18]

Population, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:

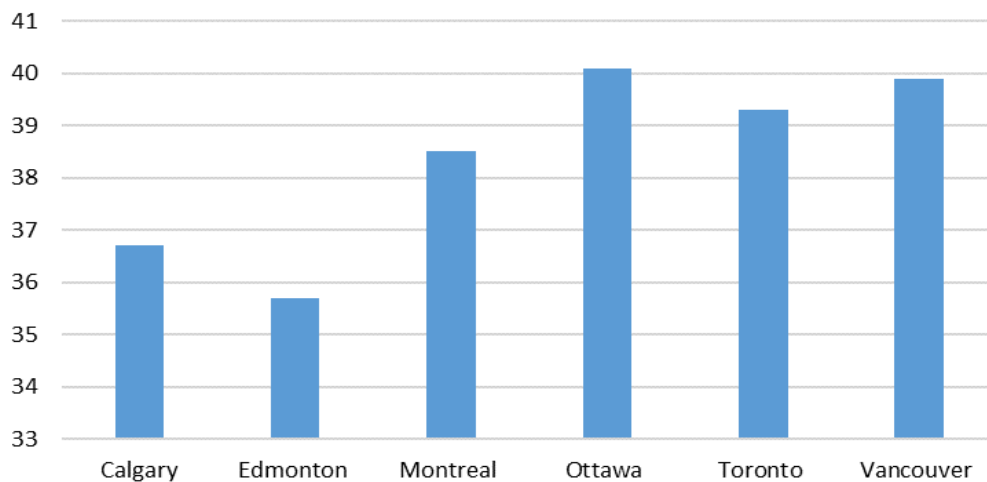


Edmonton youngest major Canadian city

Population is slightly younger in past 10 years

- ♦ The City of Edmonton is the youngest major city in Canada. Calgary is the next youngest at 36.7 years, Montreal at 38.5 years, Toronto at 39.3 years, Vancouver at 39.9 years, and Ottawa at 40.1 years.
- ♦ By comparison, the national median age in 2016 was 41.2 years.

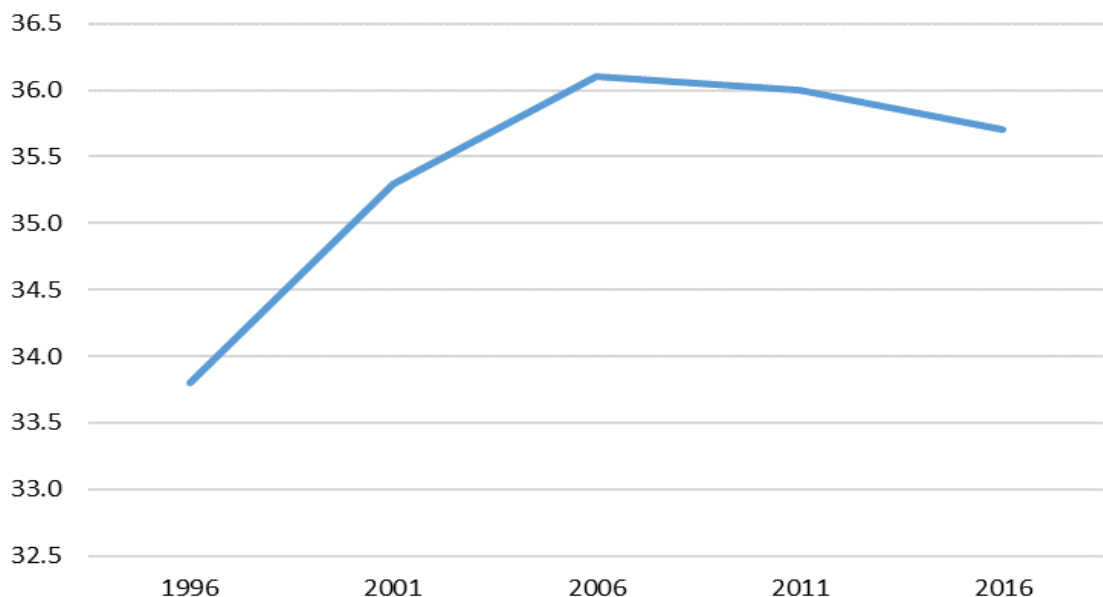
Median Age, Major Cities



[Data Table 03, page 19]

- ♦ From 1996 to 2016, the median age of the population of the City of Edmonton went from 33.8 years to 35.7 years.
- ♦ However, bucking national trends, in the most recent ten year period Edmonton has become slightly younger as the median age fell from 36.1 years of age in 2006 to 35.7 years in 2016.

Median Age, City of Edmonton



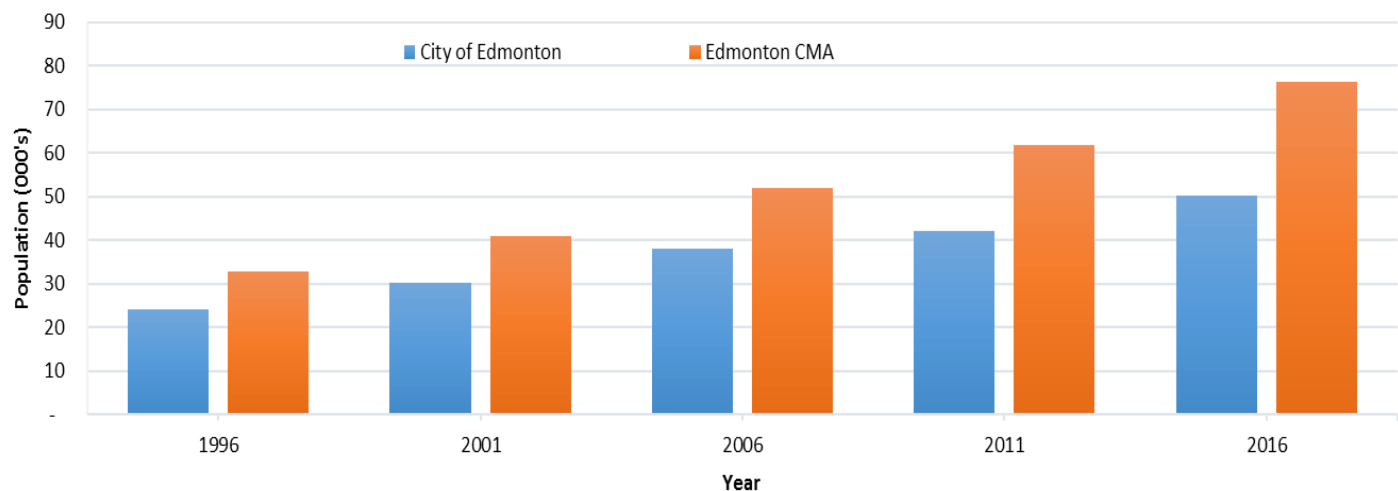
[Data Table 04, page 19]

Aboriginal Population

the TRENDS: ↑ (+) Indigenous population growing rapidly

- ♦ From 1996 to 2016 in the City of Edmonton, the Indigenous population grew by 108.5%. For the Edmonton CMA the Indigenous population grew by 132.1%.
- ♦ The rate of growth of the Indigenous population is more than double the overall population growth rate for both the City and Edmonton CMA during the same time frame. Between 1996 and 2016 the total population of the City of Edmonton grew by 51.3% and for Edmonton CMA it grew by 50.9%.
- ♦ In the most recent ten year period, the Indigenous population in the Edmonton metro area outside City boundaries has grown more rapidly than the number of Indigenous residents living within the City. In 2006, 73.3% of the Indigenous population lived within City boundaries. In 2016 this dropped to 66.0%.
- ♦ In part, this increase is due to more complete counts of the Indigenous population of the three First Nations outside City boundaries (Enoch, Alexander and Wabamun). But there is also significant Indigenous population growth in municipalities outside City boundaries.
- ♦ The number of Indigenous residents in Strathcona County increased from 2,270 in 2006 to 3,880 in 2016. The number of Indigenous residents in the City of St. Albert increased from 1,640 in 2006 to 2,830 in 2016 (Source: 2016 and 2006 Community Profiles).

Indigenous (Aboriginal) Population, Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 05, page 19]

Immigration

the TRENDS:



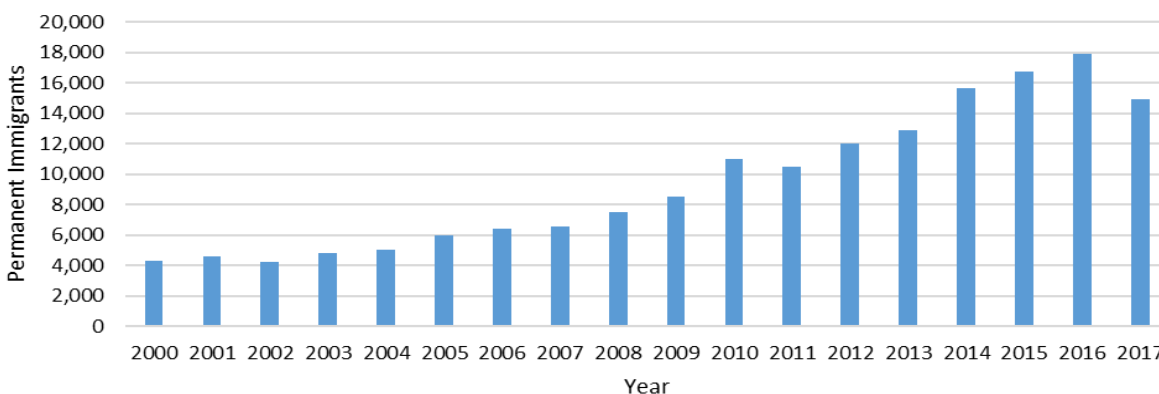
Immigrant and refugee settlement increasing



Higher proportion selected for their skills and abilities

- The number of immigrants and refugees permanently settling in Edmonton between 2000 and 2017 increased by 270.0%, from 4,304 permanent residents arriving in the year 2000 to 15,925 arriving in 2017.
- The number of newcomers declined slightly in 2017 from the record high 17,885 who arrived in 2016. The modest decline is mostly due to fewer refugees arriving from conflict zones such as Syria.

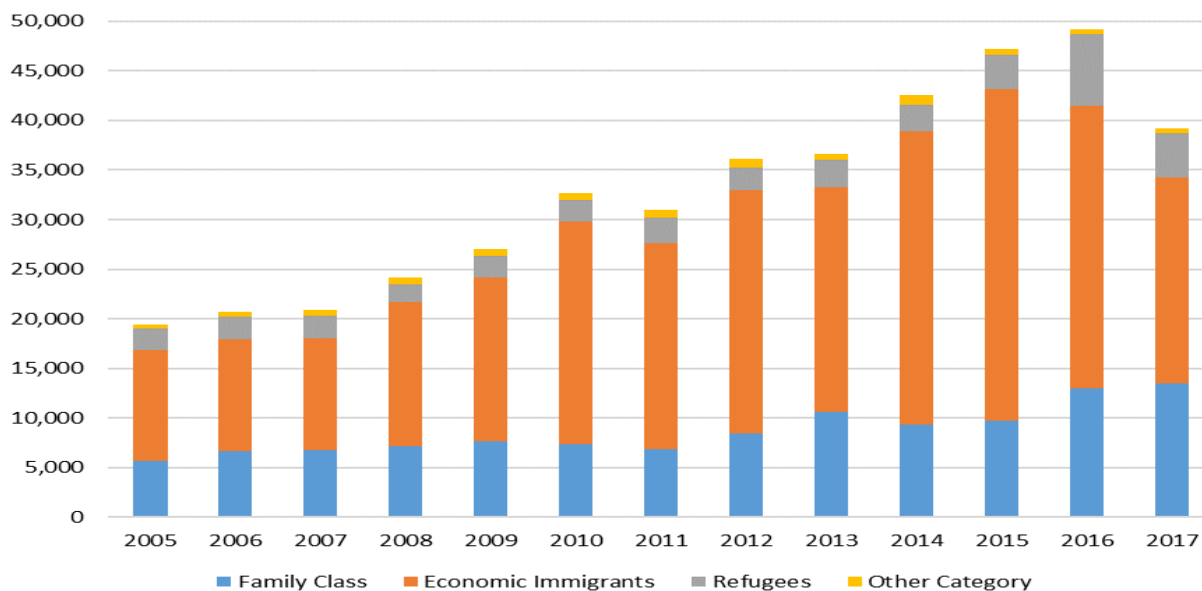
Annual Entry of Permanent Immigrants, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 06, page 20]

- Permanent residents are accepted into Canada in four categories: family class, economic immigrants, refugees and other.
- Among all categories, entry of permanent residents to Alberta increased by 117.1%, from 19,405 permanent arriving in 2005 to 42,125 arriving in 2017.
- Economic immigrants – those selected for their skills and ability to contribute to the economy – are the single largest category, accounting for 53.1% of all permanent residents in Alberta in 2017.

Permanent Residents, by Category, Alberta



[Data Table 07, page 20]

Immigration, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS



Students increasing as proportion of temporary residents

- The number of temporary residents coming to Alberta to work increased rapidly between 2005 and 2013. Since the economic downturn began in late 2014, their number has declined significantly.
- The decline has been particularly noticeable in the Temporary Foreign Worker category where people are recruited to come to Alberta to fill mainly low skill positions. On December 31, 2013 there were 40,461 temporary foreign workers in Alberta. Three years later, on December 31, 2017 their number had dropped to 8,770. A number of factors are likely responsible for the decline including, tightening of federal rules on low wage placements, creating pathways to permanent residency for some temporary workers, and the increase in the provincial minimum wage which is making low skill work more attractive to Canadians.
- There continues to be steady growth in the number of international students attending Alberta educational institutions. The number of international students has increased from 12,204 on December 31, 2005, to 34,335 on December 31, 2017, a 181.3% increase.

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



[Data Table 08, page 21]

Immigrants and Visible Minorities

the TRENDS:



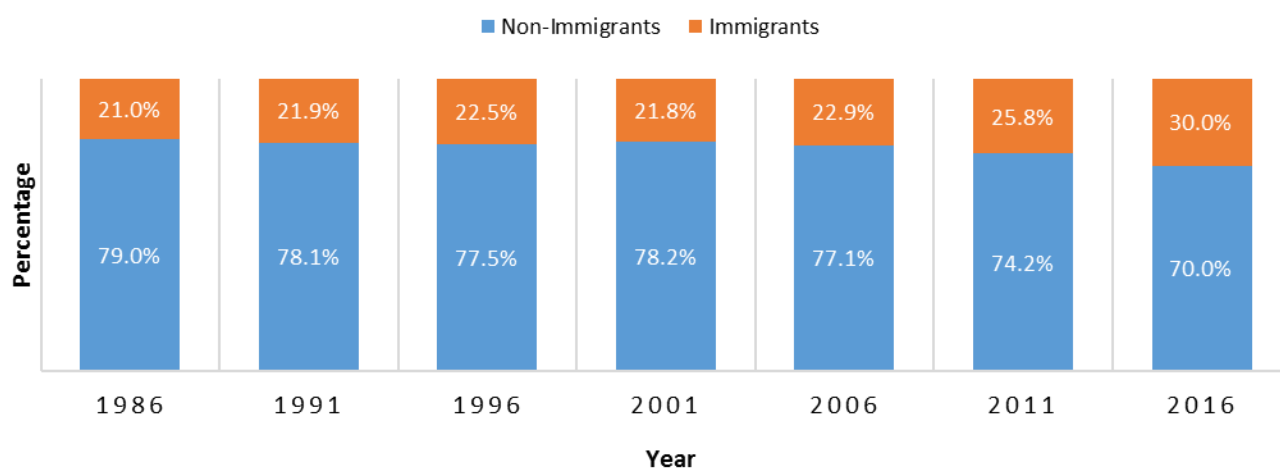
Percentage of immigrants increasing



Percentage of visible minorities increasing

- The proportion of Edmontonians born outside of Canada has grown steadily over the past thirty years. In 2016, there were 274,360 immigrants living in the City of Edmonton, making up 30.0% of the population. This compares to 120,410 immigrants living in Edmonton in 1986, making up 21.0% of the population.
- The number of immigrants in Edmonton grew by 127.9% from 1986 to 2016, while the number of non-immigrants (Canadian-born) grew by 40.9%.

Percentage of Immigrants, Edmonton City



[Data Table 09, page 21]

- Collection of data on visible minorities in Canada began in 1996. Visible minorities are persons, other than Indigenous people, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. While many visible minorities are immigrants, an increasing proportion of individuals who identify as visible minorities are Canadian-born.
- The number of Edmontonians who are visible minorities more than tripled from 110,160 in 1996 (18.1% of the population) to 339,040 in 2016 (37.1% of the city of Edmonton's population).
- From 1996 to 2016, the number of Edmonton who are visible minorities increased by 207.8%, while the number of Edmontonians who were not visible minorities increased by only 15.0%.

Percentage of Visible Minorities, Edmonton City



[Data Table 10, page 21]

Changes in Edmonton's Population Diversity

the TRENDS:



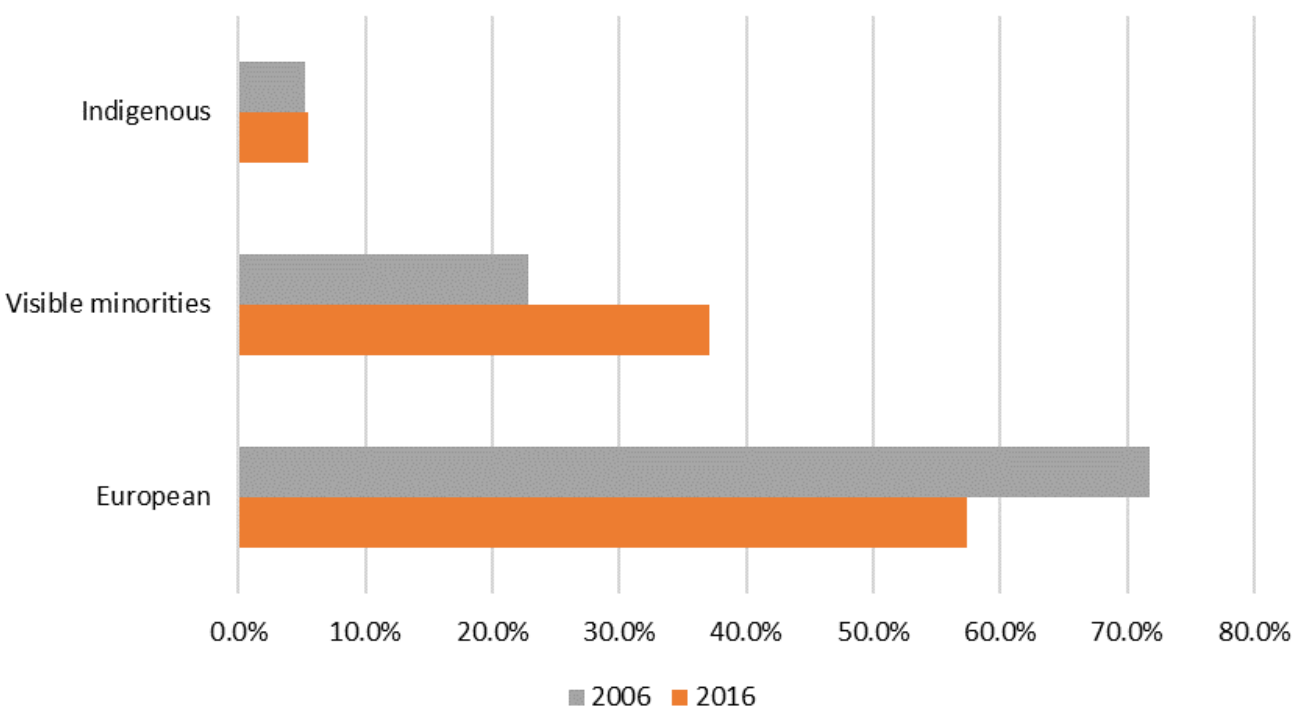
Proportion of visible minorities increasing



Proportion of Indigenous people increasing

- ♦ In the ten years between 2006 and 2016, the composition of the City of Edmonton's population has become significantly more diverse. Data from every new census shows Edmonton becoming a more global and cosmopolitan city.
- ♦ The European population of Edmonton grew slightly from 518,625 in 2006 to 524,270 in 2016. As a proportion of the total population Europeans declined, from 71.8% in 2006 to 57.4% in 2016.
- ♦ The City of Edmonton's Indigenous population has grown from 38,170 persons in 2006 to 50,280 in 2016. As a proportion of the total population, Indigenous Edmontonians were 5.3% of the population in 2006 and 5.5% in 2016.
- ♦ The biggest change in Edmonton's in the past ten years has been in the visible minority population which more than doubled, from 165,465 persons in 2006 to 339,035 persons in 2016. As a proportion of the total population, Edmontonians with visible minority backgrounds went from 22.9% of the population in 2006 to 37.1% of the population in 2016.

Population Diversity, Edmonton City



[Data Table 11, page 22]

Citizenship

the TRENDS:



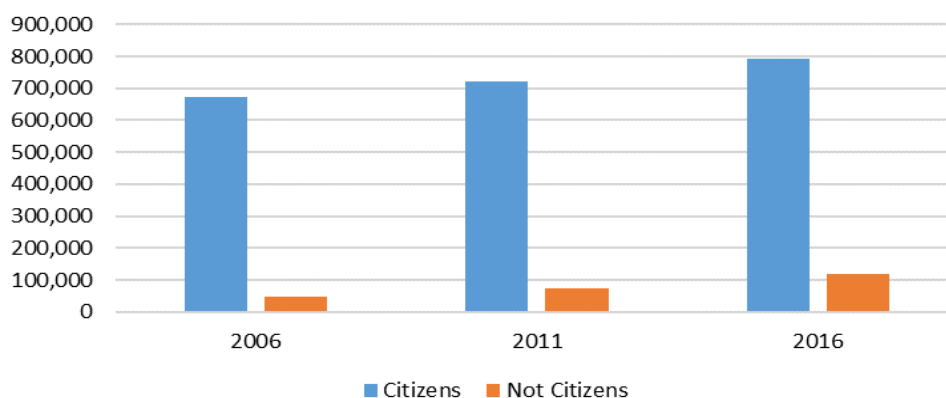
Number of citizens increasing



Percentage of non-citizens increasing

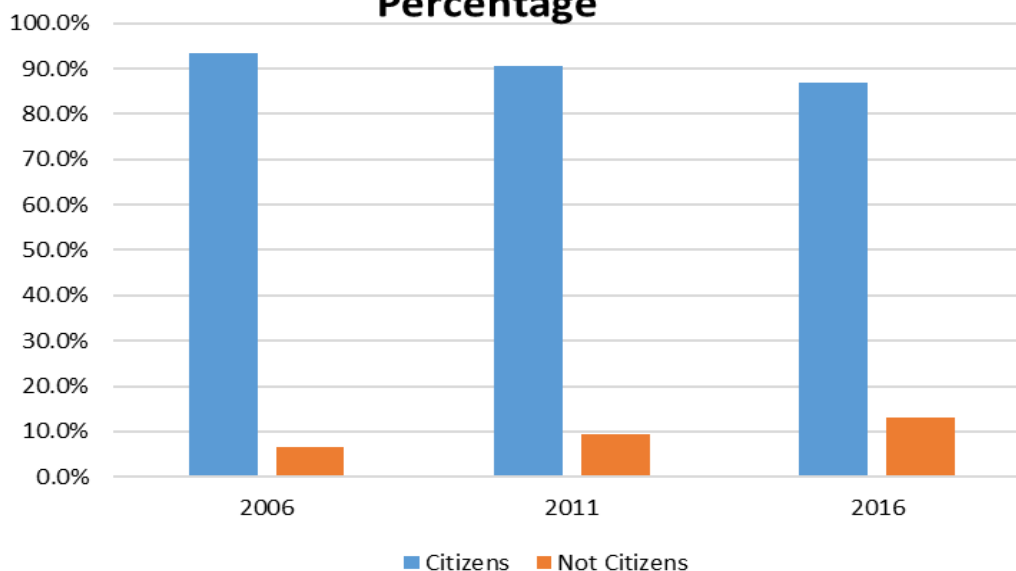
- Most immigrants have to wait up to five years before they are eligible to become Canadian citizens. The vast majority of immigrants do eventually become citizens.
- With the high levels of immigration to the City of Edmonton in the past ten years, it is not surprising that the number of Edmontonians who are not citizens has been growing. During the same time-frame, there has also been significant growth in the number of temporary residents (workers and students) living in Edmonton.
- In 2006, 48,120 non-citizens lived in Edmonton comprising 6.7% of the 2006 population. In 2016, 119,860 non-citizens lived in Edmonton, comprising 13.1% of the 2016 population.

**Citizenship Status, Edmonton City,
Number**



[Data Table 12, page 22]

**Citizenship Status, Edmonton City,
Percentage**



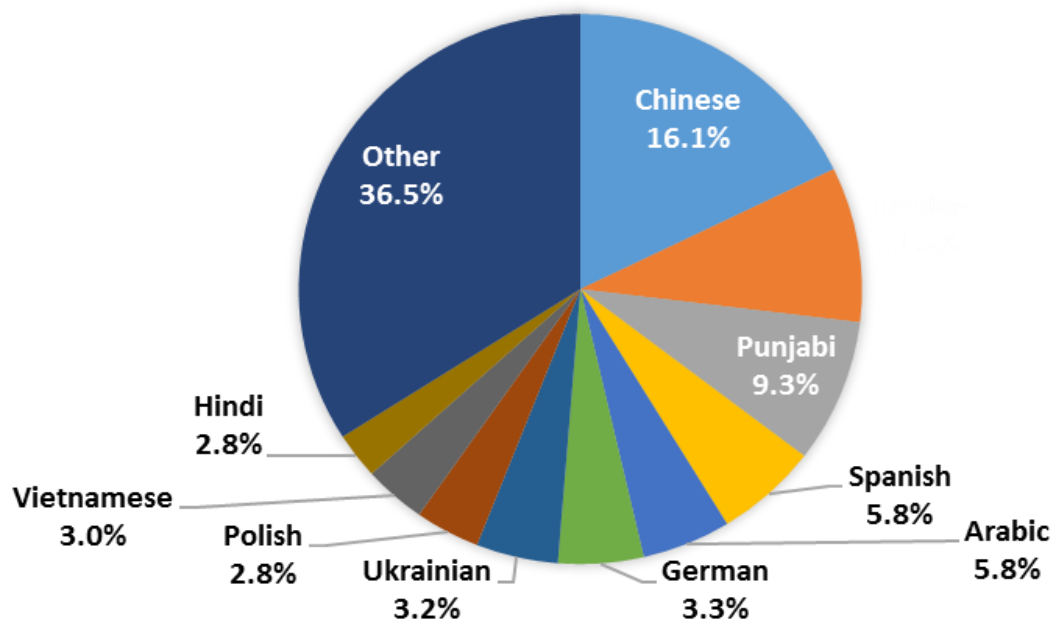
[Data Table 13, page 22]

Language Diversity

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Language diversity increasing

- English and French are Canada’s official languages.
- The number of Edmontonians speaking only English grew in number from 479,150 in 2001 to 587,995 in 2016, though declined in percentage from 72.9% of the total population in 2001 to 63.8% of the population in 2016.
- A relatively small percentage of Edmontonians speak only French: 14,300 (2.2%) in 2001 and 17,705 (1.9%) in 2016. Many francophones are likely to be recently arrived from French speaking countries in Africa and the Caribbean.
- Another indicator of Edmonton’s increasing diversity is the growth in the number of Edmontonians speaking or understanding languages other than English or French (Canada’s official languages).
- In 2016, 285,430 people in Edmonton City reported having a non-official mother tongue, representing 31.0% of the population. This compares to 152,300 people, or 23.3%, who had a mother tongue other than English or French in 2001.
- In 2016, the most common non-official mother tongues in Edmonton are: Chinese languages, Tagalog (Filipino), Punjabi, Spanish, Arabic, German and Ukrainian.

Proportion of Population with Non-Official Mother Tongues, by Language, Edmonton City, 2016



[Data Table 14, page 23]

Language Diversity, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:   **Language diversity increasing**

- People who have moved to Edmonton in recent years, especially first or second generation, tend to have or retain knowledge of their mother tongue. Tagalog (Filipino) experienced the greatest growth between 2001 and 2016 at 377.7%. Punjabi experienced a growth of 202.0%, Arabic, a growth 167.7%, and Spanish a growth of 127.4%.
- Conversely, the longer members of a linguistic community have lived in Edmonton, the more likely they are to lose their knowledge of their mother tongue and speak only English. It is therefore not surprising that the largest declines in mother tongues tend to be from European countries where most people migrated to Canada several generations ago.



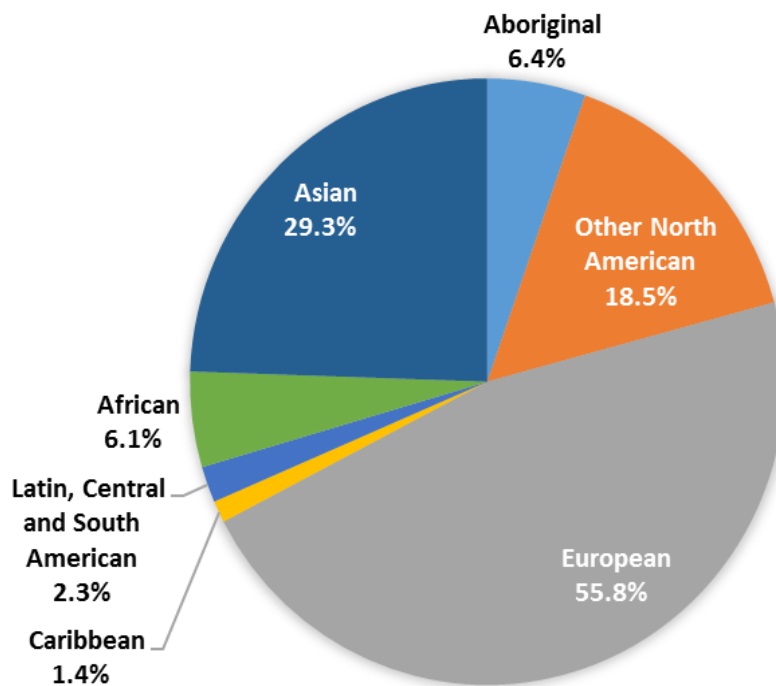
[Data Table 14, page 23]

Ethnic Diversity

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Ethnic diversity increasing

- While the majority of Edmonton residents report European or North American Origins, those from Africa, South Asia, West Central Asia and the Middle East, and Latin, Central and South America are growing.
- The 63.6% increase in the number of Edmontonians with Indigenous (Aboriginal) origins between 2006 and 2016 is in line with the increase in the number of Edmontonians reporting an Indigenous (Aboriginal) identity.
- Perhaps more surprising is the 68.2% increase in the number of non-Indigenous Edmontonians reporting North American (mainly Canadian) origins between 2006 to 2016. This is most likely due to Edmontonians who have lived here for several generations and have such a mixed heritage that they no longer identify with ethnic origins outside Canada.
- By continent, in 2016, the 509,695 Edmontonians (55.8%) with European origins remain the single largest grouping, followed by the 267,595 (29.3%) with Asian origins, the 55,415 (6.1%) with African origins, and the 21,365 (2.3%) with Latin American origins.

**Proportion of Population, by Ethnic Origin,
Edmonton City, 2016**



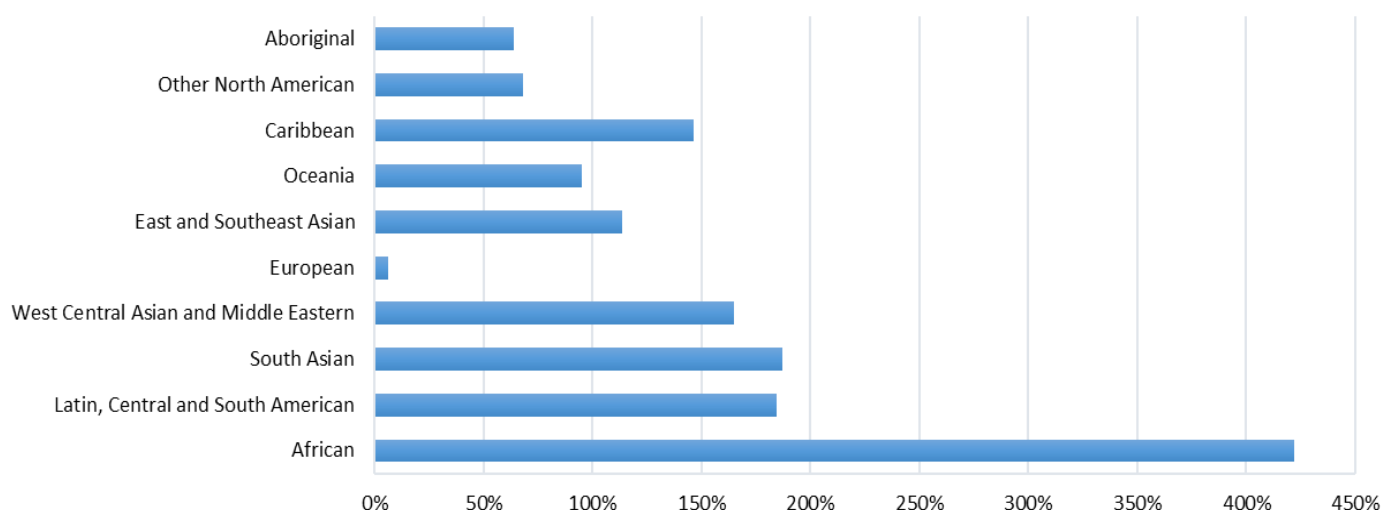
[Data Table 15, page 24]

Ethnic Diversity, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Ethnic diversity increasing

- ♦ Edmontonians with African ethnic origins had the most rapid rate of growth (422.0%) between 2006 and 2016.
- ♦ Other rapidly growing ethnic origins in the same ten year period are the South Asian sub-group (187.1%) of those with Asian origins, and Edmontonians with Latin American origins (184.3%).
- ♦ People are allowed to report more than one ethnic origin as a growing number of Edmontonians have multiple ethnicities. This is the reason that the numbers (especially in sub-groups) exceed the total population.

**Percentage Change in Ethnic Origins of Population, Edmonton City,
2006-2016**



[Data Table 15 , page 24]

Families

the TRENDS:

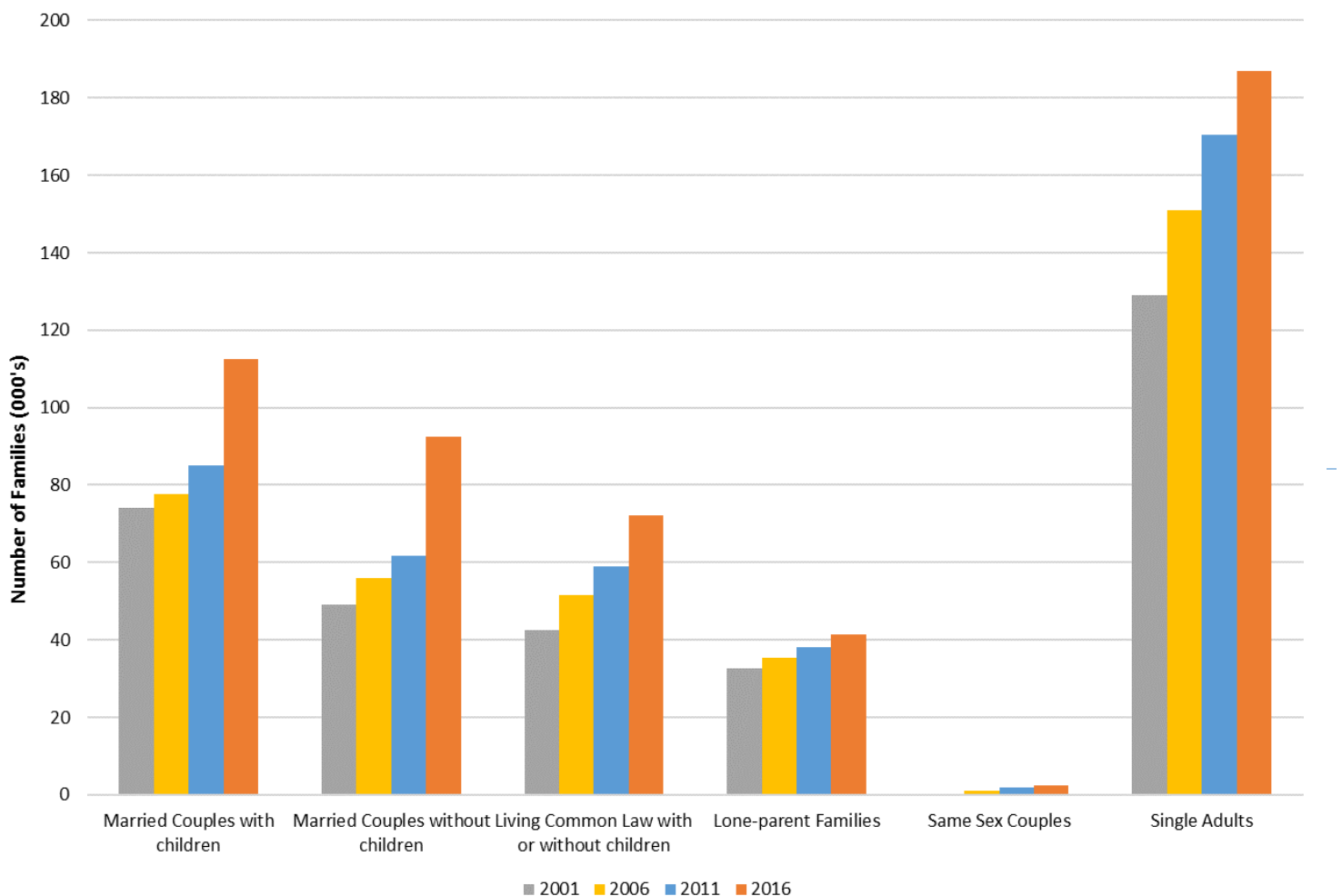


Proportion of singles increased

Proportion of male lone-parent families increasing

- The 205,060 married couples remain the most prevalent family type in the City of Edmonton in 2016, followed by 186,840 single adults most of whom live in one-person households.
- In 2016, there were also 72,230 common law couples (with or without children), and 41,560 lone-parent families.
- Among married couples, the 112,505 with children still outnumber the 92,555 without children but the gap is narrowing as the baby boom generation are increasingly empty-nesters.
- There is a growing number of same sex couples in Edmonton, albeit a small proportion of total families.

Number of Families, By Family Type, Edmonton City



[Data Table 16, page 24]

Families, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:

↑

⦿

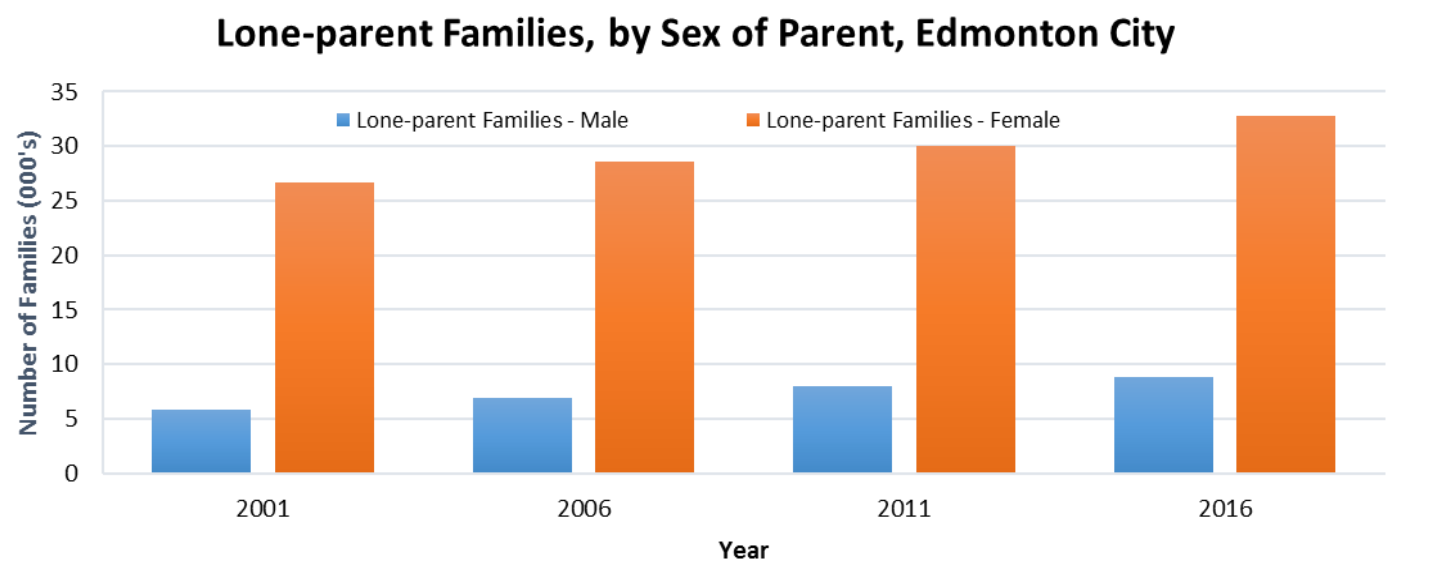
Proportion of singles increased

↑

⦿

Proportion of male lone-parent families increasing

- The vast majority of lone-parent families continue to be headed by a female parent (78.8% in 2016). However, the number of male lone-parents is increasing. Between 2001 and 2016, the number of male lone-parent families grew by 50.9% compared to a growth of 22.8% in the number of female lone-parent families.



[Data Table 16, page 24]

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	666,104	951,114
2006	730,372	1,034,985
2011	812,201	1,159,869
2016	932,546	1,321,426

[Source: Canada West Foundation & Statistics Canada]

Table 02: Population by Age Group, Edmonton City

Age	1981 Census	1986 Census	1991 Census	1996 Census	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 Census	2016 Census
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%	92,880 11.4%	116,170 12.5%
10 to 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%	91,505 11.3%	99,200 10.6%
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%	143,545 17.7%	154,525 16.6%
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%	122,815 15.1%	157,575 16.9%
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%	116,055 14.3%	121,670 13.0%
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%	111,495 13.7%	121,445 13.0%
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%	65,895 8.1%	86,745 9.3%
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%	39,880 4.9%	43,725 4.7%
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%	28,140 3.5%	47,825 5.1%
Total	521,245	571,495	614,665	616,305	666,105	730,385	812,210	932,545

Source: Statistics Canada Census Program

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

**Table 03: Median Age,
Major Cities, 2016**

Edmonton	35.7
Calgary	36.7
Montreal	38.5
Ottawa	40.1
Toronto	39.3
Vancouver	39.9

**Table 04: Median Age,
City of Edmonton**

Year	Median Age
1996	33.8
2001	35.3
2006	36.1
2011	36.0
2016	35.7

**Table 05: Indigenous (Aboriginal) Population,
Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA**

Year	City of Edmonton	Edmonton CMA
1996	24,110	32,825
2001	30,365	40,930
2006	38,170	52,105
2011	41,985	61,765
2016	50,280	76,205

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

Table 06: Annual Entry of Permanent Immigrants, Edmonton CMA

Year	Permanent Residents
1998	3,795
1999	3,843
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
2015	16,740
2016	17,885
2017	15,925

Table 07: Permanent Residents, by Category, Alberta

Year	Family Class	Economic Immigrants	Refugees	Other Category	Total
2005	5,673	11,130	2,247	355	19,405
2006	6,679	11,219	2,334	484	20,716
2007	6,790	11,275	2,216	579	20,860
2008	7,135	14,503	1,845	718	24,201
2009	7,599	16,532	2,237	649	27,017
2010	7,372	22,404	2,205	669	32,650
2011	6,845	20,757	2,638	721	30,961
2012	8,436	24,571	2,250	839	36,096
2013	10,630	22,640	2,750	619	36,639
2014	9,284	29,591	2,722	933	42,530
2015	9,740	33,425	3,455	580	47,200
2016	13,015	28,430	7,215	540	49,200
2017	14,280	22,360	4,950	535	42,125

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

Table 08: 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
2011	28,092	22,734	15,746
2012	29,537	26,411	15,776
2013	40,461	36,865	16,937
2014	35,486	39,865	17,838
2015	18,030	32,125	27,360
2016	10,755	28,340	30,700
2017	8,770	24,530	34,335

Table 09: Percentage of Immigrants, Edmonton City

Year	Non-Immigrants	Immigrants
1986	79.0%	21.0%
1991	78.1%	21.9%
1996	77.5%	22.5%
2001	78.2%	21.8%
2006	77.1%	22.9%
2011	74.2%	25.8%
2016	70.0%	30.0%

Table 10: Percentage of Visible Minorities, Edmonton City

Year	Non-Visible Minorities	Visible Minorities
1996	81.9%	18.1%
2001	80.3%	19.7%
2006	77.1%	22.9%
2011	70.0%	30.0%
2016	62.9%	37.1%

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

Table 11: Population Diversity, Edmonton City

Population Group		Population (2016)	% of Pop. (2016)	Population (2011)	% of Pop. (2011)	Population (2006)	% of Pop. (2006)
Visible minority group	South Asian	86,550	9.5%	57,500	7.2%	38,225	5.3%
	Chinese	57,715	6.3%	49,660	6.2%	45,305	6.3%
	Black	54,285	5.9%	30,355	3.8%	19,020	2.6%
	Filipino	53,980	5.9%	36,565	4.6%	18,245	2.5%
	Latin American	16,980	1.9%	13,330	1.7%	8,650	1.2%
	Arab	23,970	2.6%	13,800	1.7%	11,205	1.6%
	Southeast Asian	16,305	1.8%	15,480	1.9%	10,635	1.5%
	West Asian	6,390	0.7%	6,610	0.8%	2,690	0.4%
	Korean	7,025	0.8%	4,565	0.6%	3,440	0.5%
	Japanese	1,940	0.2%	2,080	0.3%	1,845	0.3%
	Visible minority, n.i.e. *	3,655	0.4%	2,150	0.3%	1,255	0.2%
	Multiple visible mi- norities	10,255	1.1%	6,665	0.8%	4,940	0.7%
	Total visible minority population	339,035	37.1%	238,755	30.0%	165,465	22.9%
Indigenous Group	First Nations	22,840	2.5%	18,860	2.4%	15,980	2.2%
	Metis	25,440	2.8%	21,160	2.7%	20,690	2.9%
	Inuit	715	0.1%	695	0.1%	495	0.1%
	Indigenous, n.i.e	765	0.1%	540	0.1%	625	0.1%
	Multiple identities	515	0.1%	735	0.1%	375	0.1%
Total Indigenous population		50,280	5.5%	41,985	5.3%	38,170	5.3%
Total Population		913,585	100.0%	795,675	100.0%	722,260	100.0%

* n.i.e., not identified elsewhere

**Table 12: Citizenship Status,
Edmonton City, Number**

Year	Citizens	Not Citizens
2006	674,135	48,120
2011	720,395	75,275
2016	793,725	119,860

**Table 13: Citizenship Status,
Edmonton City, Percentage**

Year	Citizens	Not Citizens
2006	93.3%	6.7%
2011	90.5%	9.5%
2016	86.9%	13.1%

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

Table 14: Population by Mother Tongue, Edmonton City

	2001		2006		2011		2016		Growth 2001 to 2016	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
	657,355	100%	722,255	100%	801,195	100%	921,060	100%	263,705	40.1%
Official Languages										
English Only	479,150	72.9%	515,745	71.4%	545,840	68.1%	587,995	63.8%	108,845	22.7%
French Only	14,300	2.2%	14,430	2.0%	16,180	2.0%	17,705	1.9%	3,405	23.8%
Non-official Languages Only	153,200	23.3%	181,065	25.1%	219,195	27.4%	285,430	31.0%	132,230	86.3%
Chinese Languages	31,740	4.8%	36,090	5.0%	39,030	4.9%	45,890	5.0%	14,150	44.6%
Tagalog (Filipino)	7,375	1.1%	10,610	1.5%	19,965	2.5%	32,355	3.5%	24,980	338.7%
Panjabi (Punjabi)	8,750	1.3%	13,435	1.9%	18,505	2.3%	26,425	2.9%	17,675	202.0%
Spanish	7,285	1.1%	8,970	1.2%	12,940	1.6%	16,570	1.8%	9,285	127.5%
Arabic	6,190	0.9%	8,265	1.1%	11,180	1.4%	16,695	1.8%	10,505	169.7%
German	12,700	1.9%	12,335	1.7%	10,730	1.3%	9,380	1.0%	-3,320	-26.1%
Ukrainian	14,285	2.2%	12,570	1.7%	10,310	1.3%	9,125	1.0%	-5,160	-36.1%
Polish	8,655	1.3%	9,175	1.3%	8,160	1.0%	8,095	0.9%	-560	-6.5%
Vietnamese	6,965	1.1%	7,530	1.0%	7,835	1.0%	8,645	0.9%	1,680	24.1%
Hindi	3,410	0.5%	4,875	0.7%	5,910	0.7%	8,010	0.9%	4,600	134.9%
Urdu	1,635	0.2%	3,365	0.5%	5,570	0.7%	7,810	0.8%	6,175	377.7%
Italian	5,390	0.8%	5,365	0.7%	4,550	0.6%	4,240	0.5%	-1,150	-21.3%
Korean	2,275	0.3%	2,960	0.4%	4,115	0.5%	5,995	0.7%	3,720	163.5%
Russian	2,135	0.3%	2,580	0.4%	3,860	0.5%	5,065	0.5%	2,930	137.2%
Portuguese	3,720	0.6%	3,985	0.6%	3,700	0.5%	4,055	0.4%	335	9.0%
Somali	n/a	n/a	2,045	0.3%	3,495	0.4%	6,500	0.7%	4,455	217.8%
Dutch	3,760	0.6%	3,560	0.5%	2,940	0.4%	2,440	0.3%	-1,320	-35.1%
Aboriginal Languages	1,795	0.3%	2,305	0.3%	1,855	0.2%	2,010	0.2%	215	12.0%
Other non-official languages	25,135	3.8%	31,045	4.3%	44,545	5.6%	66,125	7.2%	40,990	163.1%

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

Table 15: Ethnic Origin, Edmonton City

Year	2006		2011		2016		Change 2006-2016	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Area of Origin	730,370	100%	795,675	100%	913,585	100%	183,215	25.1%
North American Aboriginal origins	35,495	4.9%	50,300	6.3%	58,080	6.4%	22,585	63.6%
Other North American origins	100,405	13.7%	149,370	18.8%	168,865	18.5%	68,460	68.2%
European origins	480,875	65.8%	499,955	62.8%	509,695	55.8%	28,820	6.0%
British Isles origins	229,915	31.5%	276,800	34.8%	283,430	31.0%	53,515	23.3%
French origins	65,865	9.0%	83,275	10.5%	85,655	9.4%	19,790	30.0%
Western European origins (except French origins)	124,785	17.1%	153,120	19.2%	160,235	17.5%	35,450	28.4%
Northern European origins (except British Isles origins)	42,860	5.9%	53,240	6.7%	54,800	6.0%	11,940	27.9%
Eastern European origins	125,875	17.2%	151,845	19.1%	161,670	17.7%	35,795	28.4%
Southern European origins	37,530	5.1%	50,370	3.6%	58,880	6.4%	21,350	56.9%
Caribbean origins	5,360	0.7%	8,490	1.1%	13,200	1.4%	7,840	146.3%
Latin, Central and South American origins	7,515	1.0%	15,190	1.9%	21,365	2.3%	13,850	184.3%
African origins	10,615	1.5%	30,880	3.9%	55,415	6.1%	44,800	422.0%
Asian origins	111,150	15.2%	197,860	24.9%	267,595	29.3%	156,445	140.8%
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins**	13,975	1.9%	26,555	3.3%	36,990	4.0%	23,015	164.7%
South Asian origins	30,105	4.1%	57,670	7.2%	86,420	9.5%	56,315	187.1%
East and Southeast Asian origins	68,075	9.3%	114,630	14.4%	145,480	15.9%	77,405	113.7%
Oceania origins	1,865	0.3%	3,025	0.4%	3,635	0.4%	1,770	94.9%

Table 16: Number of Families, By Family Type, Edmonton City

Year	Married Couples with children	Married Couples without children	Lone-parent Families - Male	Lone-parent Families - Female	Common-Law Couples with or without children	Same-Sex Couples	Single Adults
2001	73,970	49,160	5,825	26,690	42,610	n/a	129,085
2006	77,580	55,965	6,865	28,640	51,690	1,045	150,905
2011	85,160	61,785	8,035	30,045	59,060	1,975	170,490
2016	112,505	92,555	8,795	32,765	72,230	2,330	186,840

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 to 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, and 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?

The population of the City of Edmonton is consistently becoming more educated over time, both in terms of high school completion and post-secondary educational attainment. The percentage of Edmonton's population that has not completed high school decreased by 12% from 2006-2016, and by an impressive 28.6% since 1991. In addition, the population that has a bachelor's degree or higher grew by 27% from 2011-2016 and 201.7% since 1991.

Over the past twenty years the number of employed persons in the Edmonton CMA grew strongly with the addition of almost 300,000 new jobs. During the same time period, the participation rate of those 15 years and older has increased slightly, reflecting our relatively young population, and the proportion of jobs that are part-time declined slightly.

Despite the overall strong job market, there have been

two periods in the past twenty years with more challenging labour market conditions when unemployment went up and the job market stalled or reversed. The first such period lasted from the fall of 2008 to the spring of 2010 during what is known as the global financial crisis. The second period began in the fall of 2014 with a steep drop in world oil prices and persisted into the late summer of 2017.

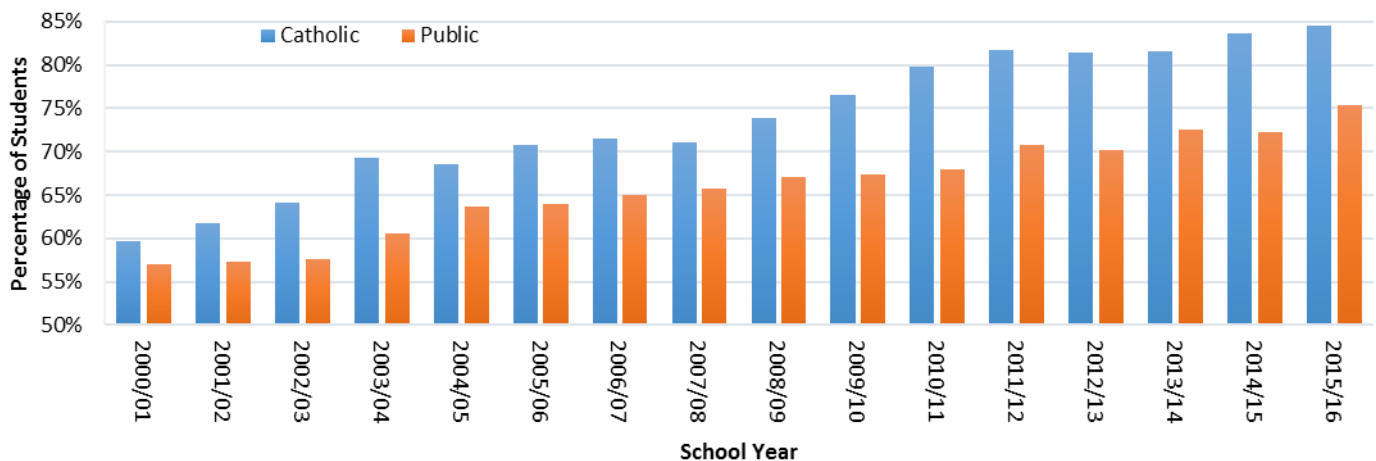
Certain demographics in Edmonton's population are continually at a disadvantage in the labour market. The unemployment rates experienced by Indigenous Edmontonians and youth are significantly higher at all times but especially during economic downturns. While unemployment rates for women have tended to be lower than those of men especially in recent years, women's earnings from employment continue to be significantly lower than those of men.

K to Grade 12 Education

the TRENDS:   **Three-year high school completion increasing**

- Despite the challenges posed by a much more racially and linguistically diverse student population, the long-term trend of improving high school completion rate continues. What is particularly impressive is the higher completion rate within the allotted three years from entry into high school at the Grade 10 level to completion of Grade 12.
- For the past 15 years in which data is available, the three-year high school completion rate for the Edmonton Public School District improved by 18.4 percentage points from 57.0% in the 2000/01 school year to 75.4% in the 2015/16 school year.
- In the Edmonton Catholic School District, the three-year completion rate improved by 24.8 percentage points from 59.7% in the 2000/01 school year to 84.5% in the 2015/16 school year.

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



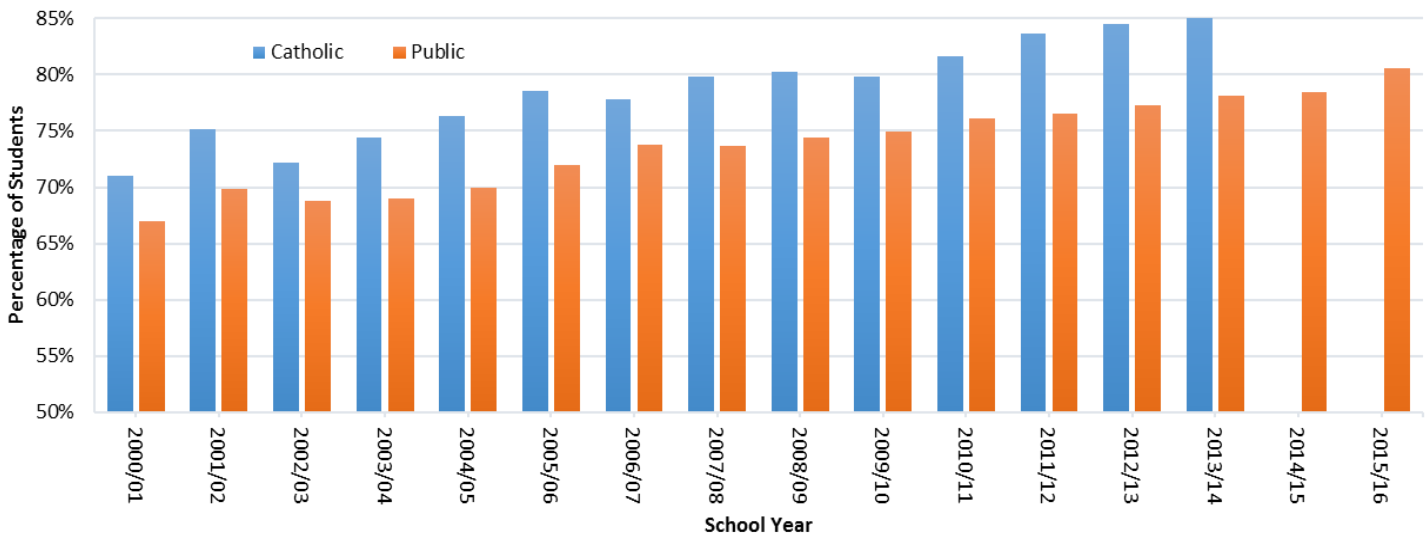
[Data Table 17, page 46]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ + **Five-year high school completion increasing**

- ♦ There are a number of factors that may cause some students to take longer than the standard three years to complete high school. These include language barriers, needing to work to support themselves, or temporarily dropping out of high school. Consequently, the high school completion rate for students who complete Grade 12 and graduate within five years of entering Grade 10 is a few percentage points higher than the three-year completion rate.
- ♦ In the past 15 years for which data is available, the five-year high school complete for the Edmonton Public School District improved by 12.6 percentage points from 67.0% in the 2000/01 school year to 80.6% in the 2015/16 school year.
- ♦ Data from the Edmonton Catholic School District for the two most recent years on the five-year completion rate was not available.

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



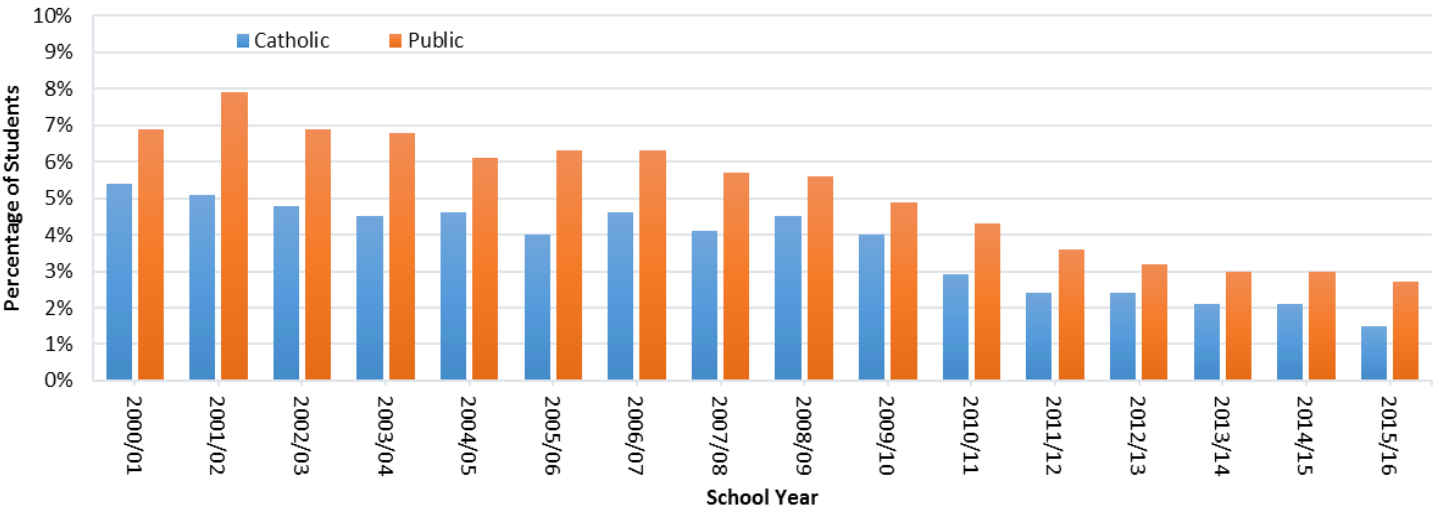
[Data Table 17, page 46]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ **Student drop-out rate declining**

- While most students end up returning to school after dropping out, there is a price to be paid both for the student and the education system in terms of needing to catch up and repeat some classes. The annual drop-out rate for students aged 14 to 18 years is a useful indicator because it measures the success or failure that a school district is having in keeping students engaged and continuously involved in their learning without interruption.
- The annual dropout rates for students ages 14 to 18 have decreased for both school districts demonstrating the success educational stakeholders in school districts supported by the Ministry of Education are having in keeping students in school through to high school completion.
- In the past 15 years for which data is available, in the Edmonton Public School District, the annual drop-out rate decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 6.9% in the 2000/01 school year to 2.7% in the 2015/16 school year
- The Edmonton Catholic School District has achieved even better results in the same fifteen-year period, with their annual drop-out rate for 14 to 18 year olds decreasing by 3.9 percentage points from 5.4% in the 2000/01 school year to 1.5% in the 2015/16 school year.

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



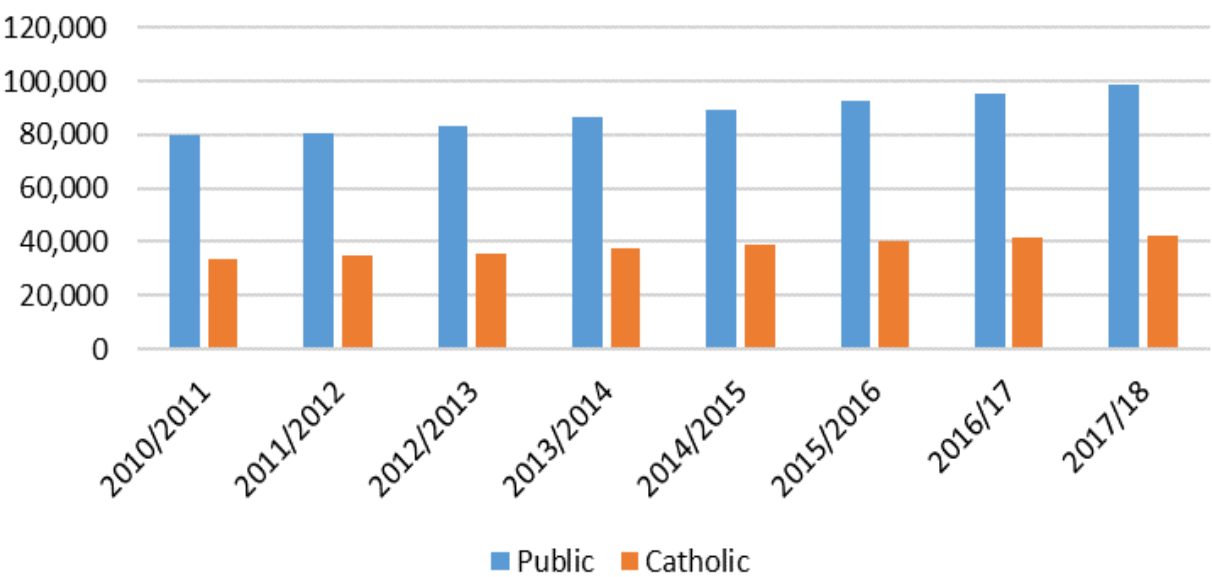
[Data Table 18, page 46]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Student enrolment increasing

- Unlike many school jurisdictions elsewhere in Canada, Edmonton’s young population is resulting in an enrolment boom for Edmonton’s Public and Catholic School Boards. The enrolment boom began at the elementary school level and is now working its way into the higher grades.
- Student enrolment in Edmonton Public Schools has increased from 79,780 in the 2010/11 school year to 98,914 in the 2017/18 school year. This is an increase of 19,134 students, or 24.0%.
- Student enrolment in Edmonton Catholic Schools has increased from 33,776 in the 2010/11 school year to 42,510 in the 2017/18 school year. This is an increase of 8,734 students, or 26.9%

**K to Grade 12 Student Enrolment,
Edmonton City**

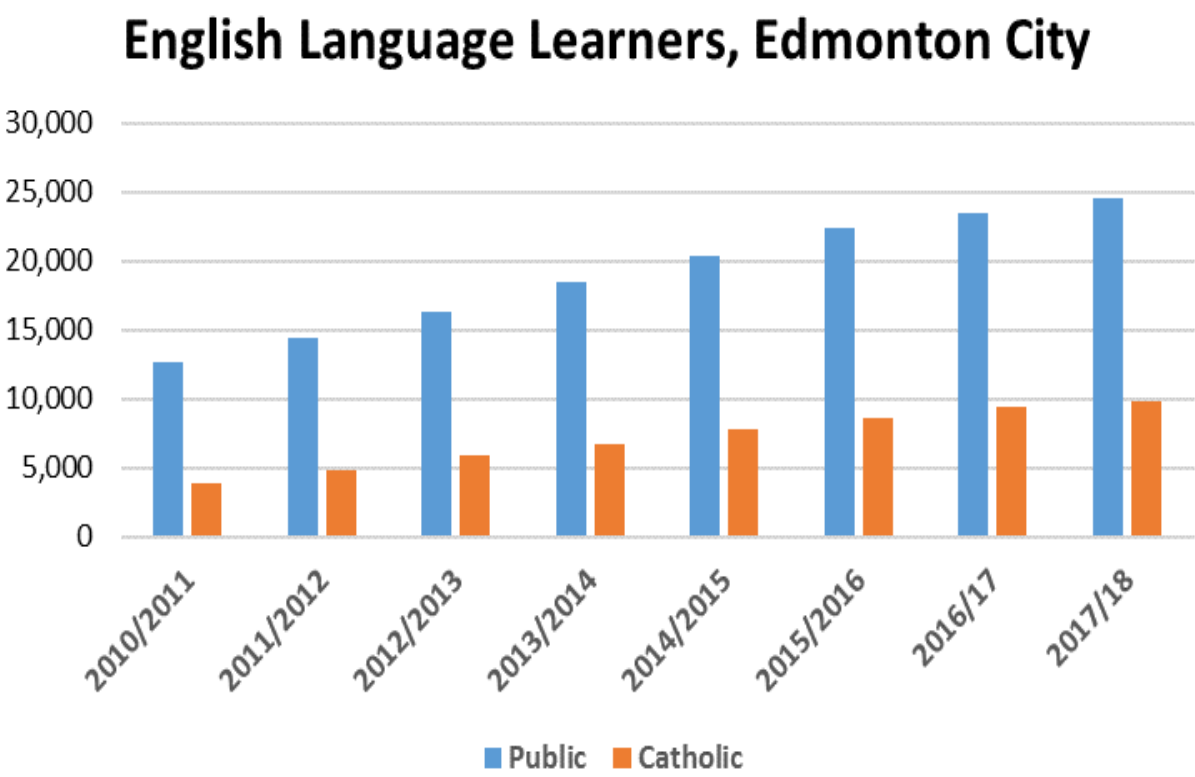


[Data Table 19, page 47]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ **Number of English language learners rapidly increasing**

- ♦ Edmonton’s student population – like the city as a whole – is more linguistically diverse than it’s ever been. So it is to be expected that students born in non-English speaking countries, especially those settling in Canada while already in their school years, will require additional instruction in learning the English language. Moreover, some Canadian born students also require extra help in English language instruction.
- ♦ The number of English language learners in Edmonton Public Schools increased from 12,613 students in the 2010/11 school year to 24,531 students in the 2017/18 school year, an increase of 11,918 students, or 94.5%.
- ♦ The number of English language learners in Edmonton Catholic Schools increased from 3,949 students in the 2010/11 school year to 9,862 students in the 2017/18 school year, an increase of 5,913 students, or 149.7%.

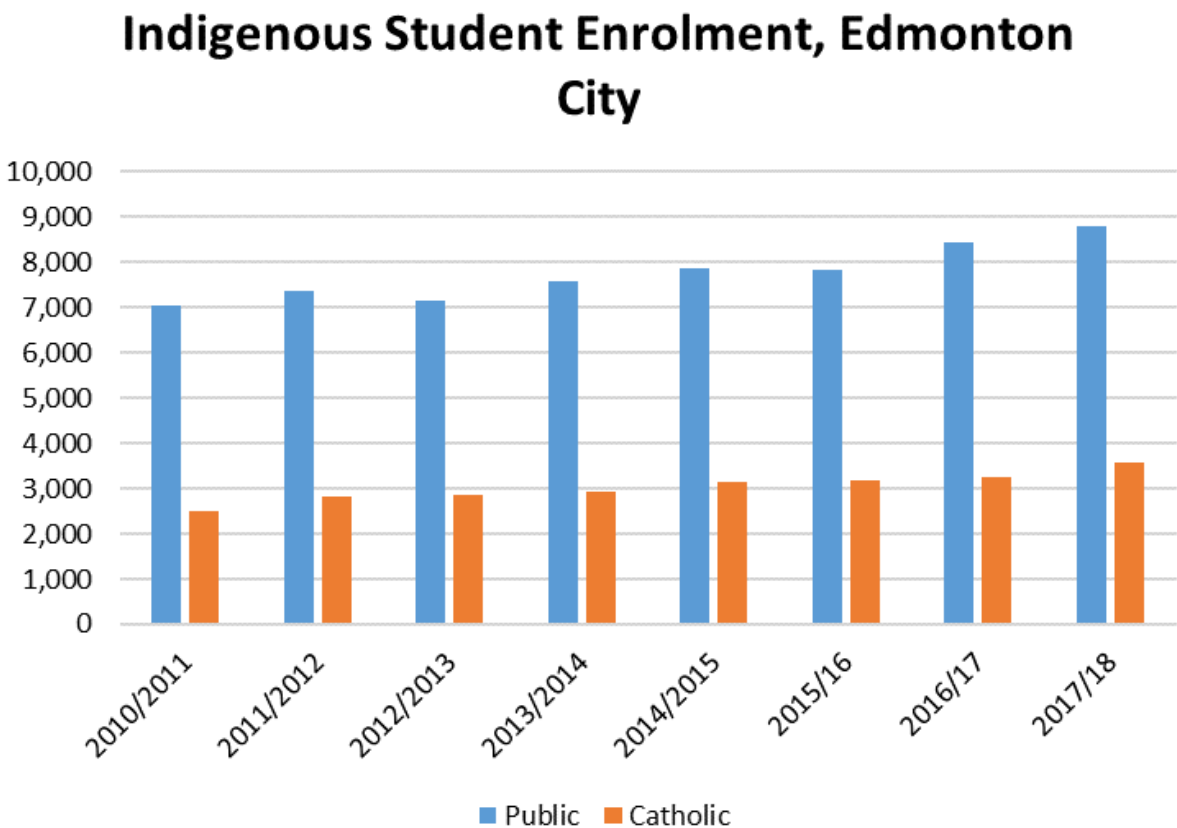


[Data Table 20, page 47]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⓘ Indigenous student enrolment increasing

- ♦ In keeping with Edmonton’s growing and youthful Indigenous population, the number of Indigenous students attending Edmonton’s Public and Catholic schools is increasing .
- ♦ The number of First Nations, Metis and Inuit (Indigenous) students attending Edmonton Public Schools increased from 7,034 students in the 2010/11 school year to 8,803 students in the 2017/18 school year, an increase of 1,769 students, or 25.1%.
- ♦ The number of First Nations, Metis and Inuit (Indigenous) students attending Edmonton Catholic Schools increased from 2,499 students in the 2010/11 school year to 3,571 students in the 2017/18 school year, an increase of 1,072 students, or 42.9%.



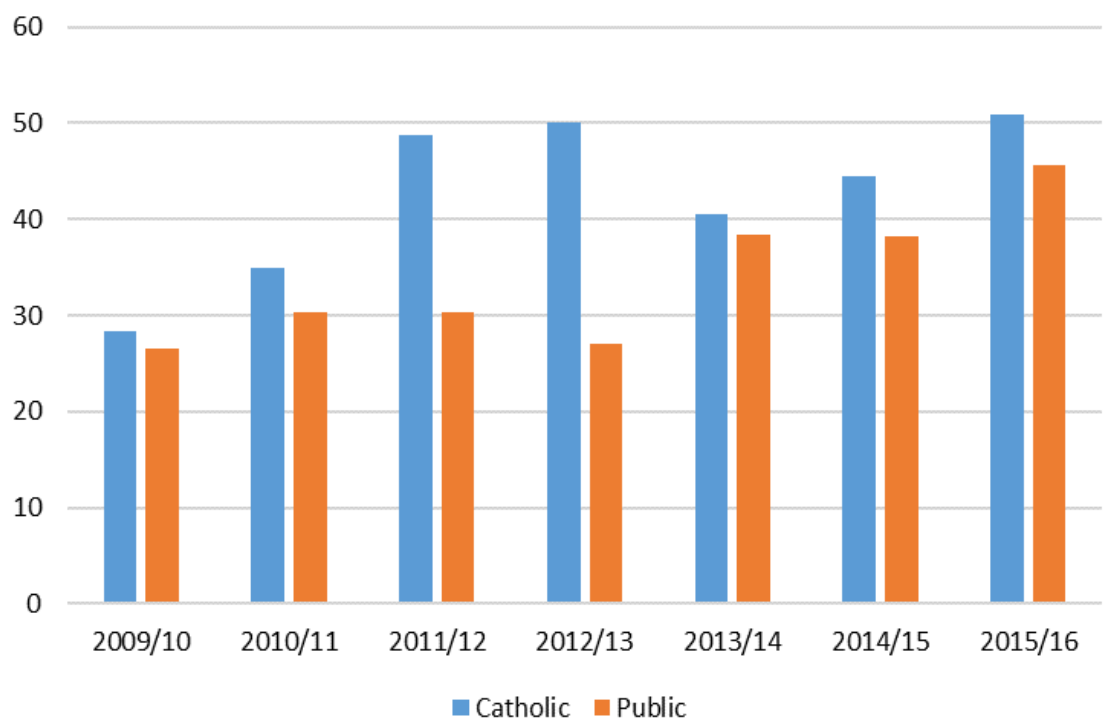
[Data Table 21, page 48]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:   **Indigenous student high school completion increasing**

- Both Edmonton school boards have developed specialized programming to improve learning outcomes for Indigenous students. This includes Indigenous led schools such as amiskwaciy Academy in Edmonton Public and Ben Calf Robe School in Edmonton Catholic but also many other initiatives in other schools especially those with significant numbers of Indigenous students. Due to these efforts high school completion by Indigenous students has been improving in both school jurisdictions. But graduation rates for Indigenous students still significantly trail those of non-Indigenous students.
- In the 2009/10 school year, the three-year high school completion rate for Indigenous students attending Edmonton Public Schools was 26.6%. This improved to a 45.6% completion rate for the 2015/16 school year, a 19.0 percentage point increase.
- In the 2009/10 school year, the three-year high school completion rate for Indigenous students attending Edmonton Catholic Schools was 28.3%. This improved to a 50.9% completion rate for the 2015/16 school year, a 22.6 percentage point increase.

Indigenous Student High School Completion, Edmonton City



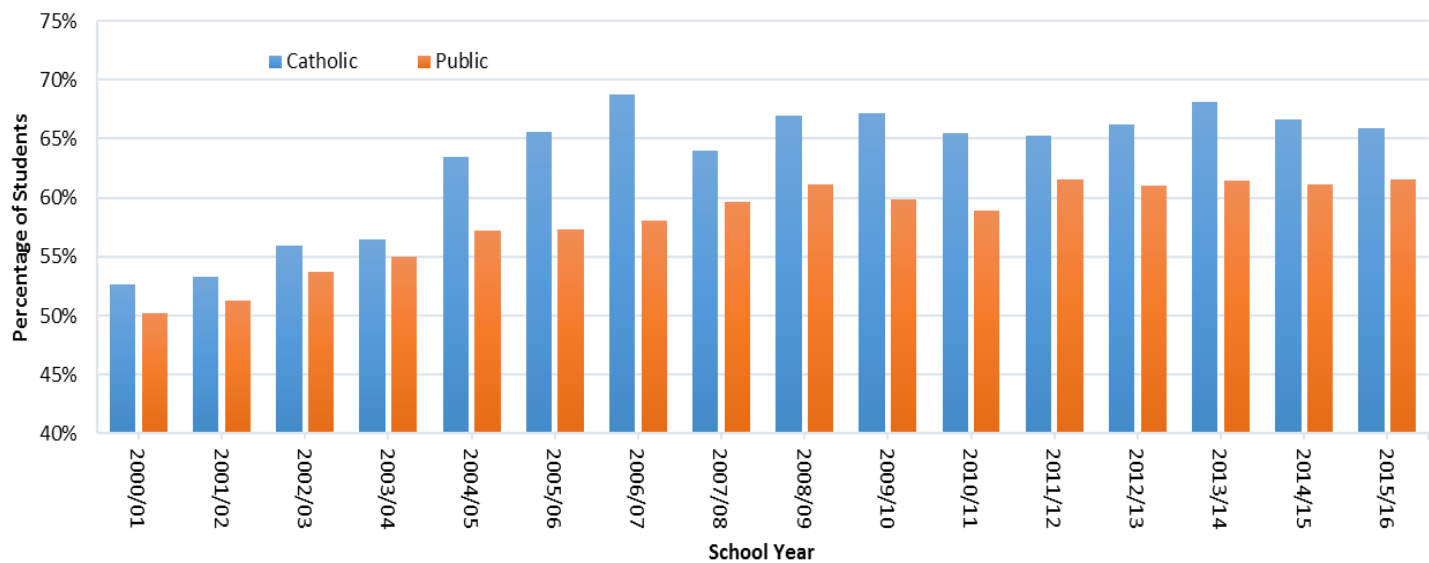
[Data Table 22, page 48]

K to Grade 12 Education, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS:   **More high school students transitioning to post-secondary**

- ♦ The Province of Alberta tracks for all Alberta school districts the rate at which students who enter high school go on to post-secondary education at an accredited university, college or technical institute (including apprenticeships). The six-year transition rate between entering Grade 10 and enrolling in post-secondary education is the most widely used measure. It is understood that some students may delay entering post-secondary education for financial reasons or because they want to work or travel before embarking on the next phase of their lives. The good news is that the transition rate from high school to post-secondary has been steadily improving.
- ♦ The six-year transition rate from entering high school in Edmonton Public Schools to entering post-secondary education went from 50.2% in 2000/01 to 61.5% in 2015/16, a 11.3 percentage point improvement.
- ♦ The six-year transition rate from entering high school in Edmonton Catholic Schools to entering post-secondary education went from 52.7% in 2000/01 to 65.9% in 2015/16, a 13.2 percentage point improvement.

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



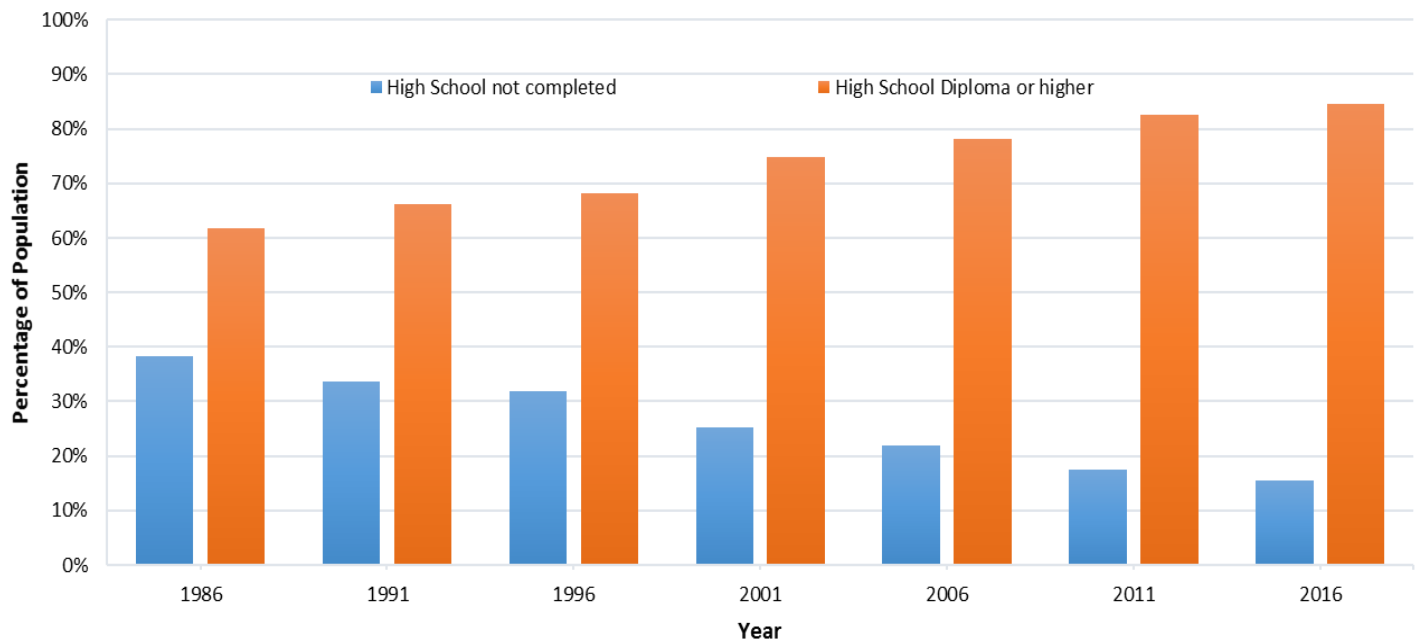
[No Data Table]

Educational Attainment

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Proportion of Edmontonians completing high school increasing

- The federal census allows educational attainment to be tracked over long periods of time. Only 30 years ago, when many in the baby boomer generation were young adults, dropping out of high school and/or not going on to receive a post-secondary education was much more commonplace than it is today. There are two other reasons for the steady improvement in educational attainment. One reason is that the parents and grandparents of the baby boomers had even lower levels of education (some because their education was interrupted by the Second World War). A second reason people who have settled in Edmonton as permanent residents over the past few decades are, on average, more highly educated than those who are Canadian-born.
- 30 years ago in 1986, 38.3% of Edmontonians had not completed high school. By 2016, only 15.4% of Edmontonians had not completed high school. Conversely, in 1986, 61.7% of Edmontonians had a high school diploma or higher, and this improved to 84.6% in 2016.
- While still fairly steady, the trend toward more Edmontonians who have completed high school is beginning to slow. There was a 13.1 percentage point improvement in high school completion status in the 15 years between 1986 and 2001, compared to a 9.8% improvement in the 15 years between 2001 and 2016.

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



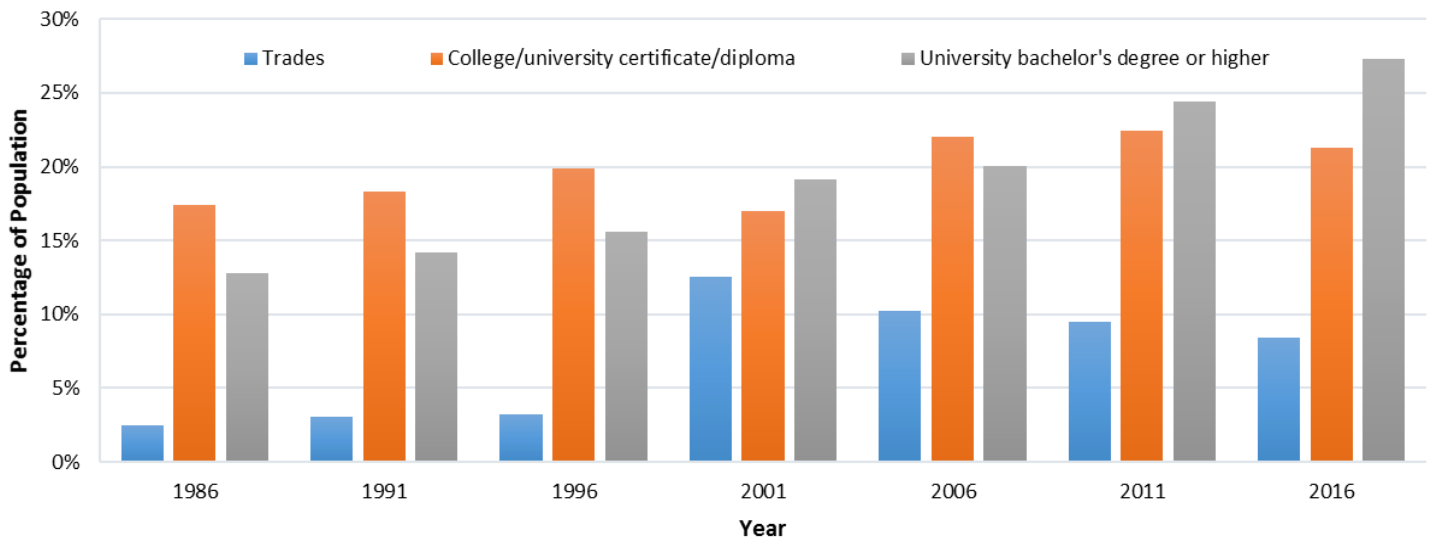
[Data Table 23, page 49]

Educational Attainment, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ + **Edmontonians becoming better educated**

- Thirty years ago in 1986, only 57,250 Edmontonians had a university bachelor's degree or higher. By 2016, 204,730 Edmontonians had at least a university bachelor's degree. Of course, Edmonton's population has grown significantly in the past 30 years. Yet the percentage of Edmontonians with at least a bachelor's degree has also grown strongly from 12.8% in 1986 to 27.3% in 2016.
- Statistics Canada only began including those with Certificates of Apprenticeship or Qualification in the Trades category in 2001. Before that they were not included. While the number of Edmontonians with Apprenticeship or Trade Certificates or Diplomas increased modestly from 61,085 in 2001 to 63,630 in 2016, as a proportion of the Edmonton population 15 years and older went down from 12.5% in 2001 to 8.4% in 2016.
- In the past fifteen years, the post-secondary completion rate in the City of Edmonton combining apprenticeships and trades, college/university certificates or diplomas, and university bachelor's degree and higher increased from 48.6% in 2001 to 57.0% in 2016.

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



[Data Table 23, page 49]

Employment

the TRENDS:



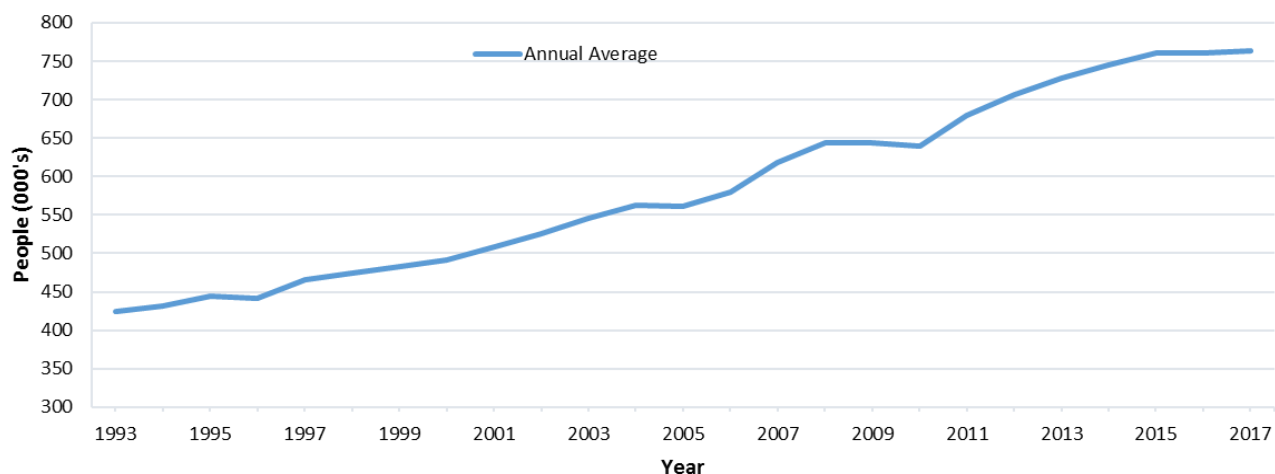
Number of employed persons increased



Labour force participation returning to pre-recession levels

- Despite the ongoing economic downturn, employment in Edmonton hit a new high last year. However, employment is lagging behind the growth in the labour force.
- In 2017, an average of 764,100 people in metro Edmonton were employed, a 55.6% increase since 2000.
- The number of employed people decreased from 2008 to 2010, then rebounded strongly during 2011 to 2014. Since the economic downturn caused by low oil prices took hold in late 2014, employment has grown slowly increasing by only 3,100 between 2015 and 2017.

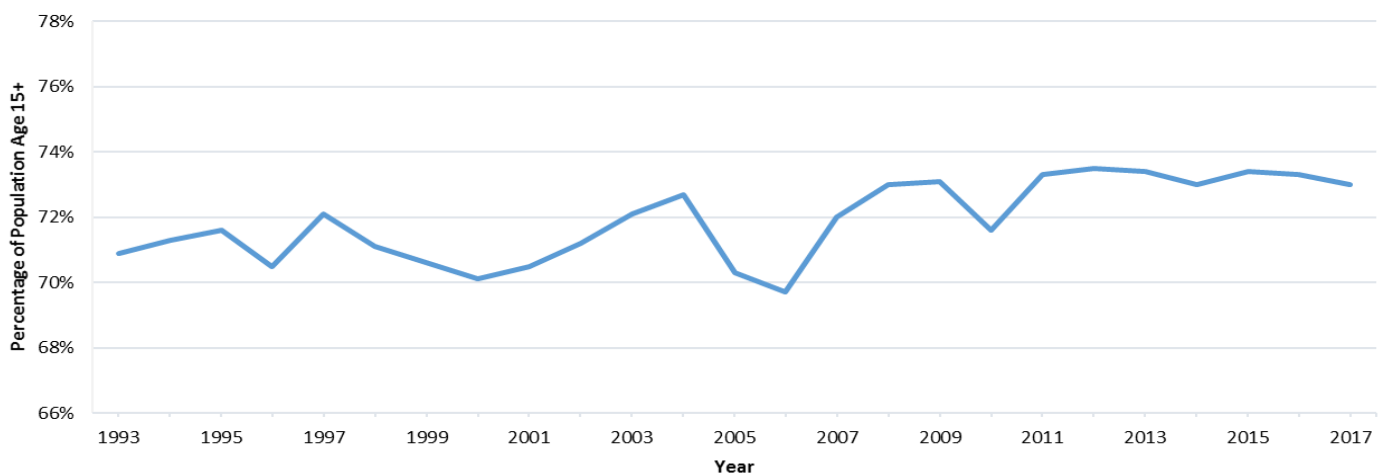
Number of Employed Persons, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 24, page 50]

- The labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population (employed and unemployed) 15 years and older that participates or is actively seeking to participate in paid employment or self-employment.
- Many jurisdictions in Canada are facing declining participation rates due to a growing number of seniors who have retired or left the labour force for various jurisdictions. Because of its relatively young population the Edmonton CMA's labour force participation rate has actually increased from 70.1% in the year 2000 to 73.0% in the year 2017, a 3.1 percentage point increase.

Labour Force Participation Rate, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 24, page 50]

Employment, *cont'd...*

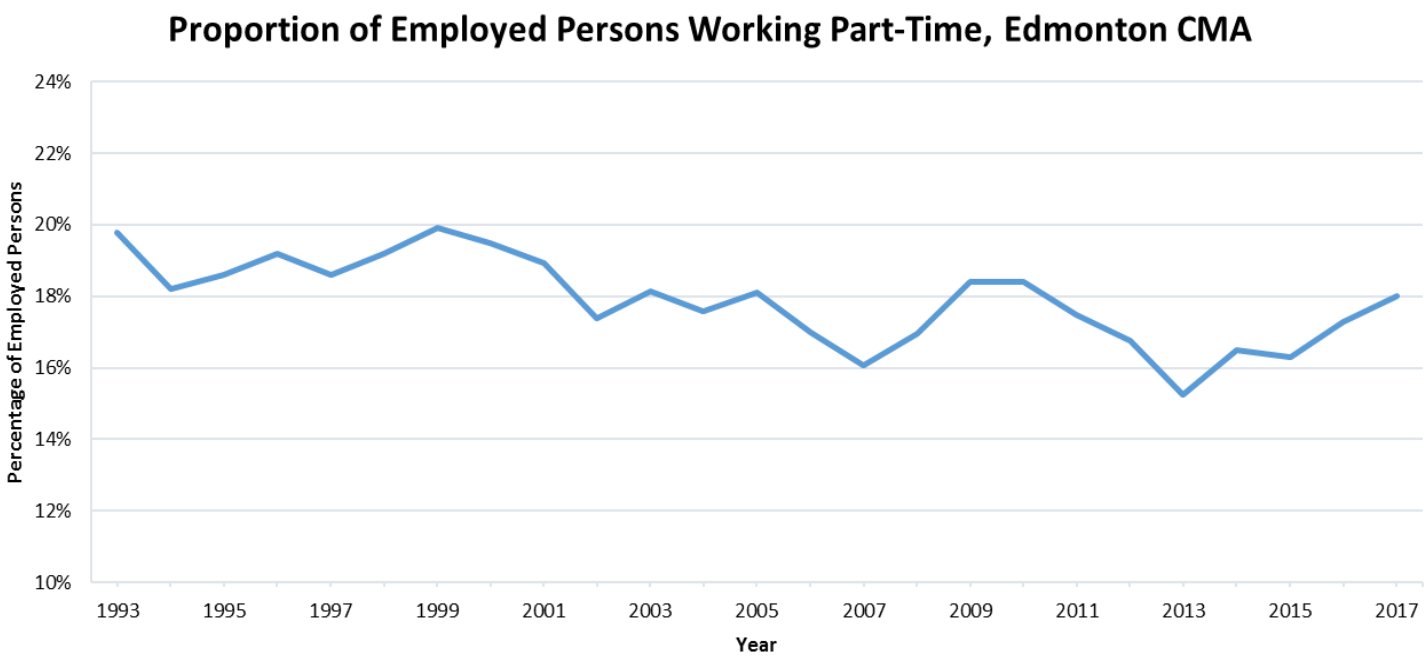
the TRENDS:

◆

🕒

More part-time employment during downturns

- ◆ Some people choose to work part-time. Others involuntarily work part-time because they are unable to obtain a full-time job.
- ◆ The proportion of metro Edmonton residents working part-time decreased by 1.5 percentage points from an average of 19.5% in the year 2000 to an average of 18.0% in the year 2017.
- ◆ Coinciding with the recent economic downturn, there was an uptick in part-time employment in recent years with the proportion of part-time employment increasing from 15.3% in 2013 to 18.0% in 2017.

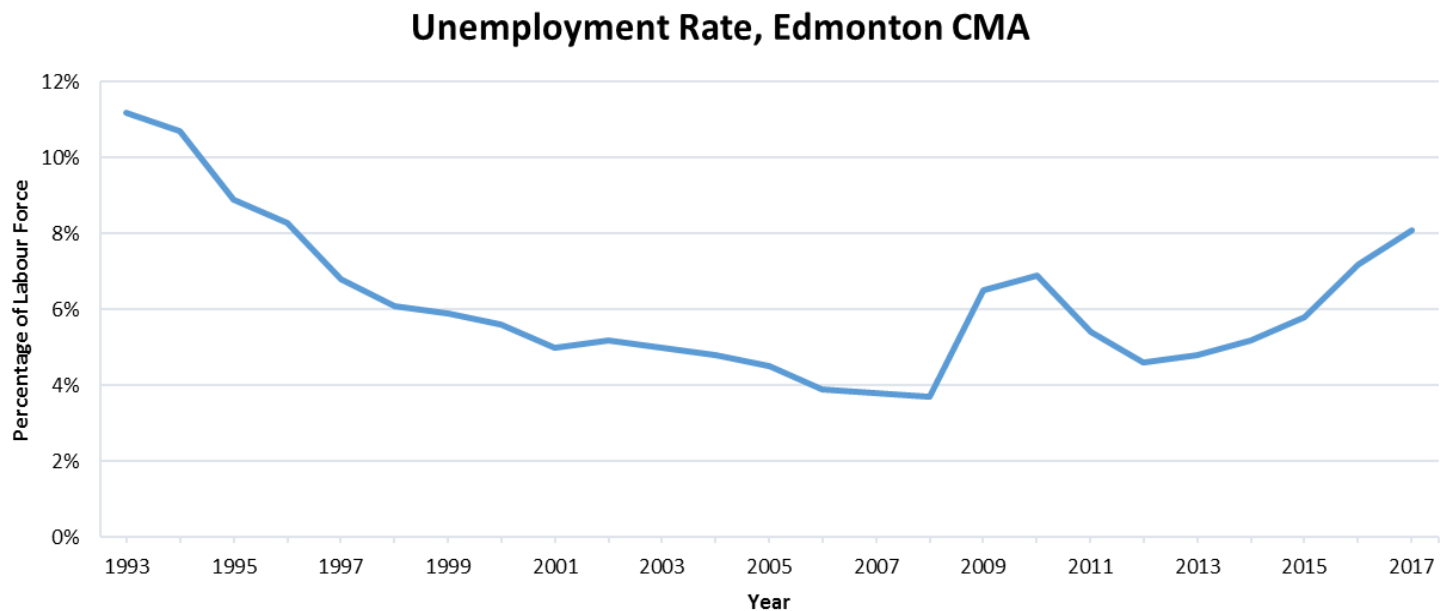


[Data Table 24, page 50]

Employment, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ **Unemployment at twenty year high**

- The unemployment rate is very sensitive to underlying economic conditions which in the past several years have not been favourable due to low oil prices. The unemployment rate tends to be a lagging indicator and can keep going up for a time even after an economic recovery is underway. That's because people who had previously given up looking for work re-enter the labour force and start job searching again.
- Despite some improvement starting in the fall, in 2017, Edmonton's unemployment rate averaged 8.1%, which was above the national average and the highest annual rate of unemployment since 1996.
- At the end of the global financial crisis, Edmonton's unemployment rate peaked at 6.9% in 2010, declined rapidly to average 4.6% in 2012, and since then has been rising.



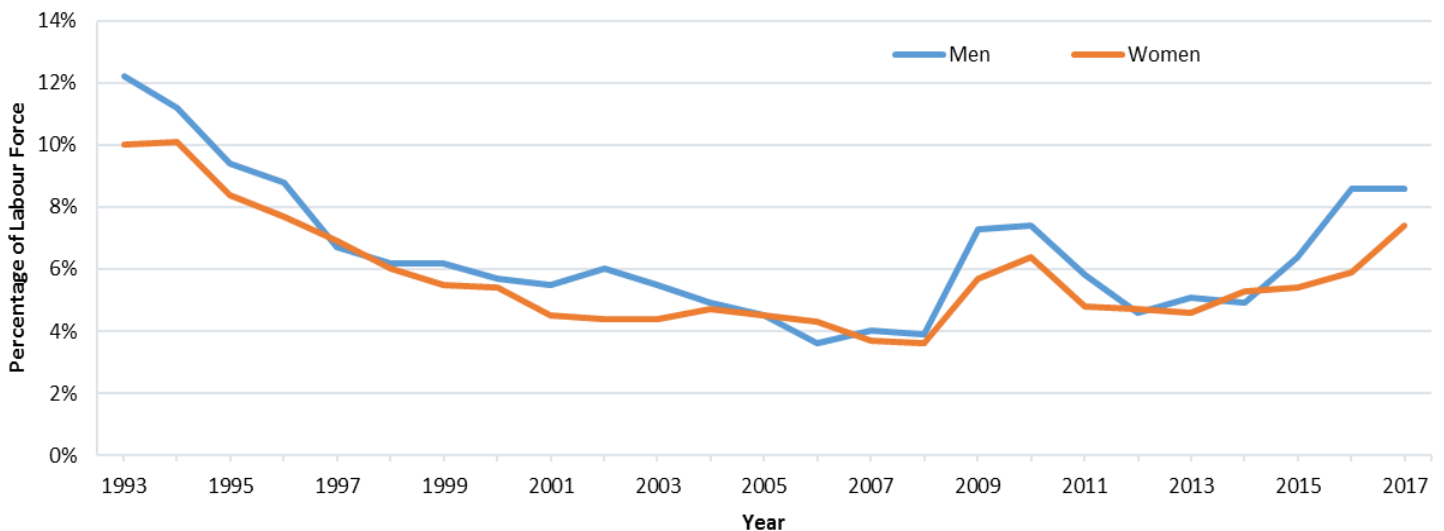
[Data Table 24, page 50]

Unemployment

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ Gender gap in unemployment closing

- The unemployment rate tends to be different for men and women. Because men are disproportionately employed in the resource sector and construction, the unemployment rate for men tends to be more closely tied to economic ups and downs compared to the unemployment rate for women.
- Since the onset of the economic downturn, the gender gap in unemployment rates has been fluctuating going from a 1 percentage point differential in 2015, widening to a 2.7 percentage point differential in 2016, and narrowing again to a 1.2 percentage point differential in 2017, with the unemployment rate for men being higher in all 3 years.
- In 2017 the unemployment rate for men average 8.6% and for women 7.4%.

Unemployment Rate, by Gender, Edmonton CMA



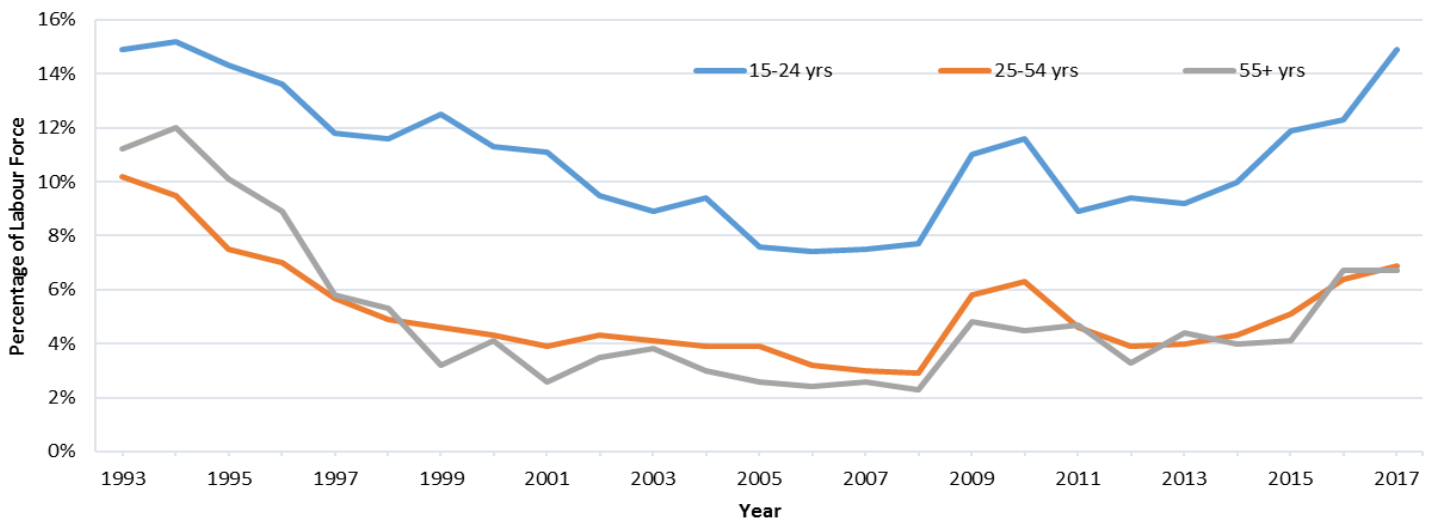
[Data Table 24, page 50]

Unemployment, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Age gap in unemployment widened

- For all age groups a person is only considered unemployed if they are actively seeking a job, so full-time students and retired people are not included in the unemployment rate.
- The youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24) remains significantly higher than those of older age groups averaging 14.9% in 2017, the highest rate of youth unemployment since 1994. Though still elevated, the unemployment rates for older workers were much lower in 2017, averaging 6.9% for workers ages 25 to 54 years, and 6.7% for ages 55 years and older.
- Since 2009, the youth unemployment rate has stayed consistently high even after the economic recovery between 2010 and 2014. The lowest rate during those years was an average of 8.9% rate in 2011.

Unemployment Rate, by Age, Edmonton CMA

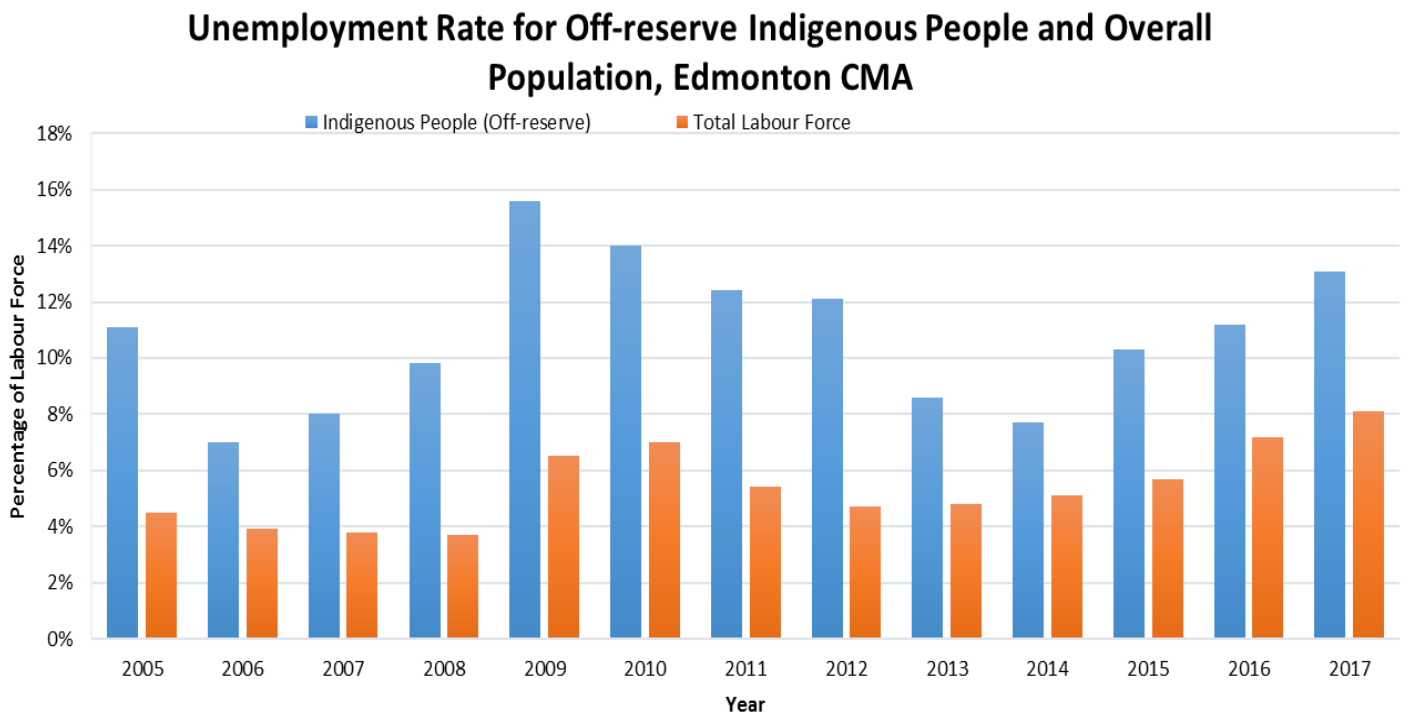


[Data Table 24, page 50]

Unemployment, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: **↑ ⊖ Indigenous unemployment gets worse during downturns**
 ◆ ⊖ Indigenous unemployment higher than average

- Statistics Canada excludes Indigenous People who live on the three First Nations (Enoch, Alexander and Wabamun) in metro Edmonton from its Labour Force Survey, but includes Indigenous people living in the City of Edmonton and surrounding municipalities.
- Since labour force data on Indigenous People has been collected, their unemployment rate has been consistently higher than that of the non-Indigenous population. This differential tends to increase during economic downturns.
- The differential between Indigenous and total labour force unemployment rates was 9.0 percentage points in 2009, dropping to 2.6 percentage points in 2014, and expanding again to 5.0 percentage points in 2017.
- Since 2005, the highest Indigenous unemployment rate was 15.6% during the global financial crisis in 2009, the lowest unemployment rate was 7.7% during the economy recovery year of 2014, and the unemployment rate averaged 13.4% in 2017 during the current downturn.

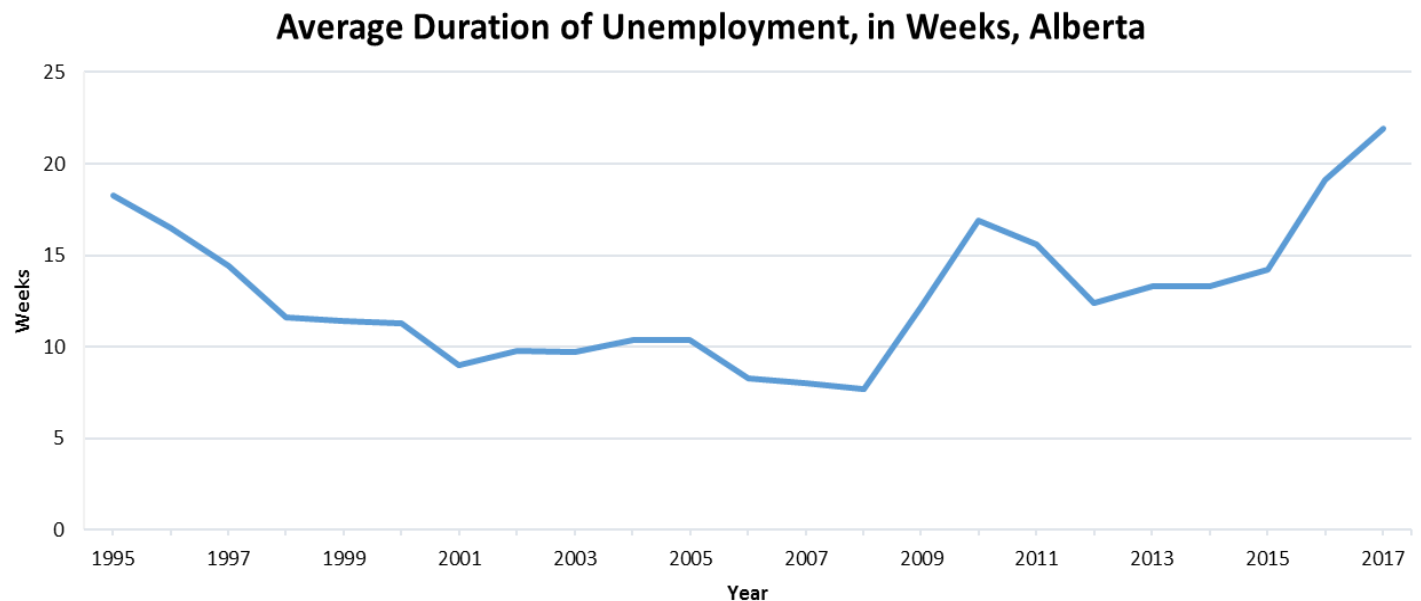


[Data Table 25, page 51]

Unemployment, *cont'd...*

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

- When unemployment is high and labour market conditions are weak, the average duration of unemployment in Alberta goes up.
- In 2008, when oil was over \$100 US per barrel, the average duration of unemployment in this province reached a 25-year low of only 7.7 weeks.
- In 2010, in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the average duration of unemployment jumped to 16.9 weeks, then dropped again to 12.4 weeks during 2012.
- During 2017, the average duration of unemployment in Alberta was 21.9 weeks, a 25-year high.



[Data Table 26, page 51]

Seniors and Employment

the TRENDS:

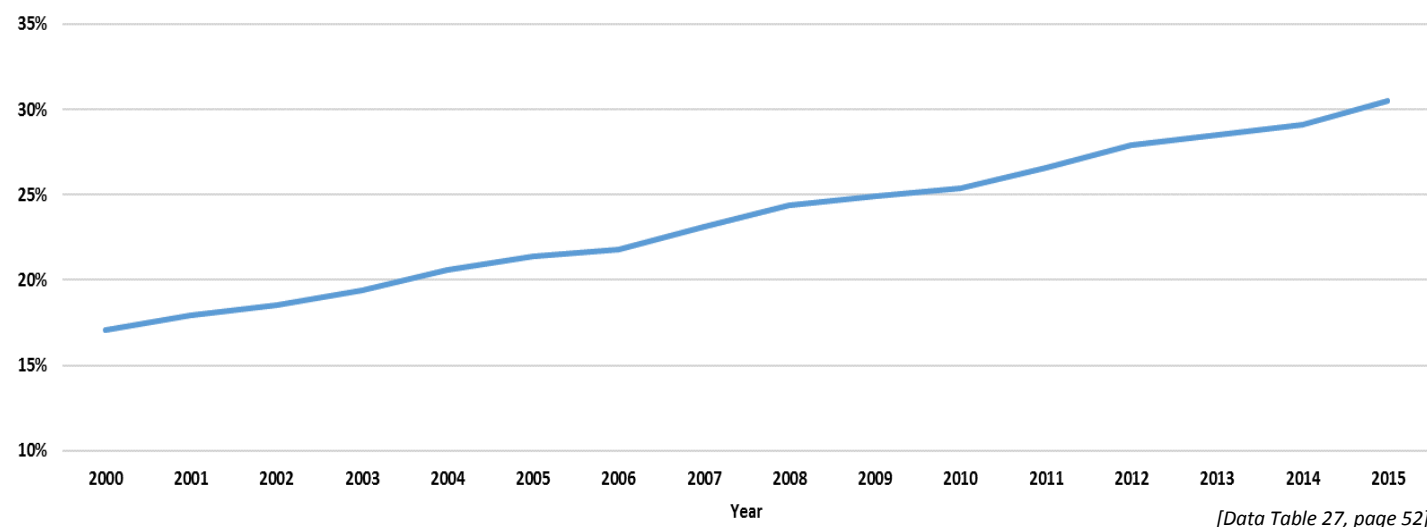
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⊕

Growing Proportion of Seniors with Employment Income

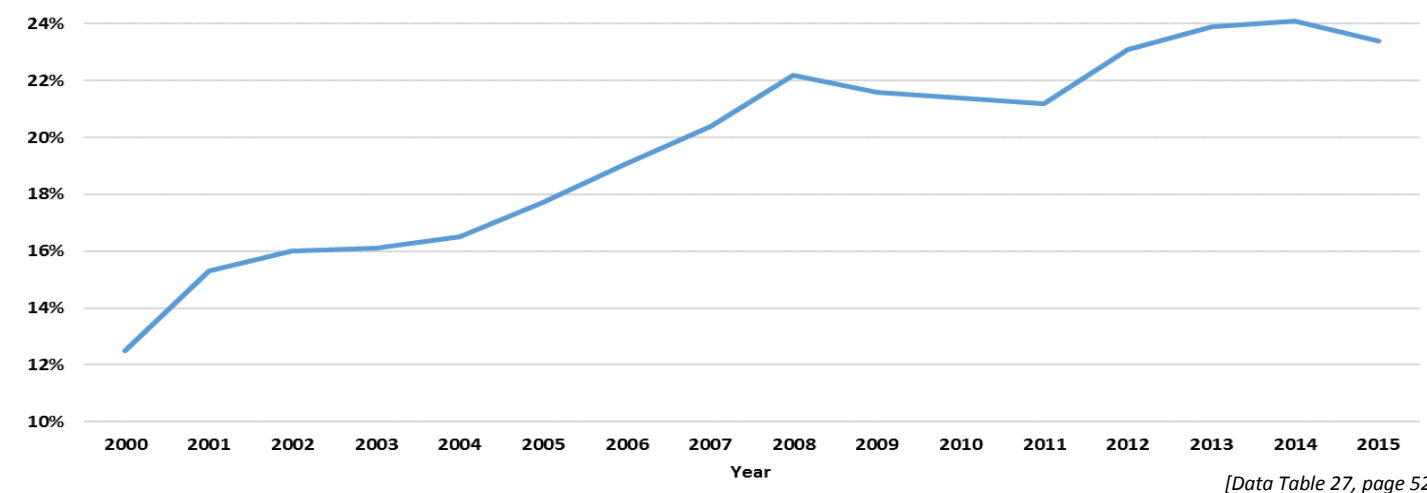
- More residents of metro Edmonton are working beyond the age of 65. There has been a consistent increase in the proportion of seniors aged 65 years and older reporting employment income on their tax returns.
- In the year 2000, 17.1% of those 65 years and older reported employment income. This percentage increased incrementally every year until it reached 30.5% of seniors in 2015. This represents a 13.4 percentage point increase over this 15 year period.

Percentage of Seniors 65 Years and Older with Employment Income, Edmonton CMA



- Since more Edmonton seniors are working beyond the age of 65, the proportion of employment income compared to total income is also going up.
- In the year 2000, employment income for those 65 years and older comprised 12.5% of total income. By 2015, the employment income percentage of total income almost doubled to 23.4%.
- Despite the steady increase, the trend toward a greater reliance on employment income does reverse during economic downturns in 2009-2011 and again in 2015.

Percentage of Employment Income to Total Income, Seniors 65 Years and Older, Edmonton CMA

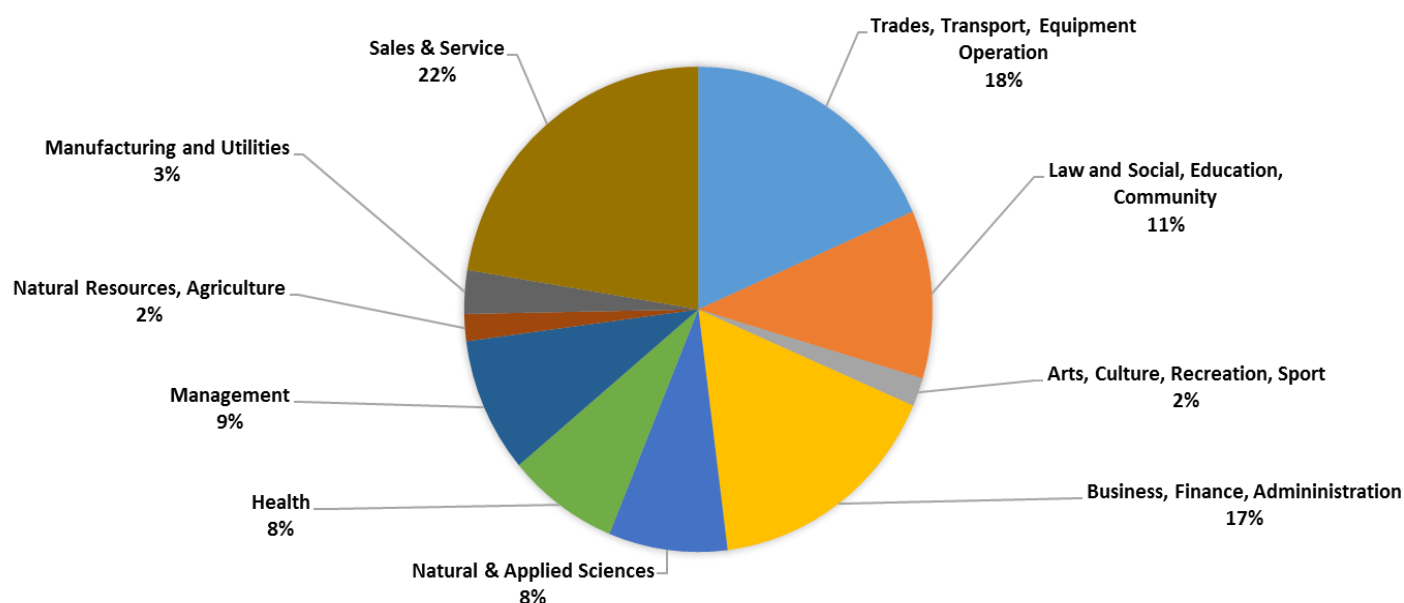


Occupation

the TRENDS: ◆ ◎ Sales & service most common occupation

- ◆ Some occupations are capital intensive and increasingly automated like manufacturing, thereby employing fewer people relative to their share of the economy. Other occupations especially in the professions and services sector are more people intensive and employ larger numbers of people.
- ◆ The occupational groupings employing the largest proportion of people in the Edmonton CMA in 2017 are sales and service (22.4%); trades, transportation and equipment operation (18.4%); business, finance, and administration (16.5%); and law and social, education, and community occupations (11.2%).
- ◆ The occupational groupings employing the smallest proportion of people in the Edmonton CMA in 2017 are natural resources and agriculture (1.8%); arts, culture, recreation and sports (1.9%); and occupations in manufacturing and utilities (2.9%).

**Proportion of Employed Persons by Occupation (2017),
Edmonton CMA**

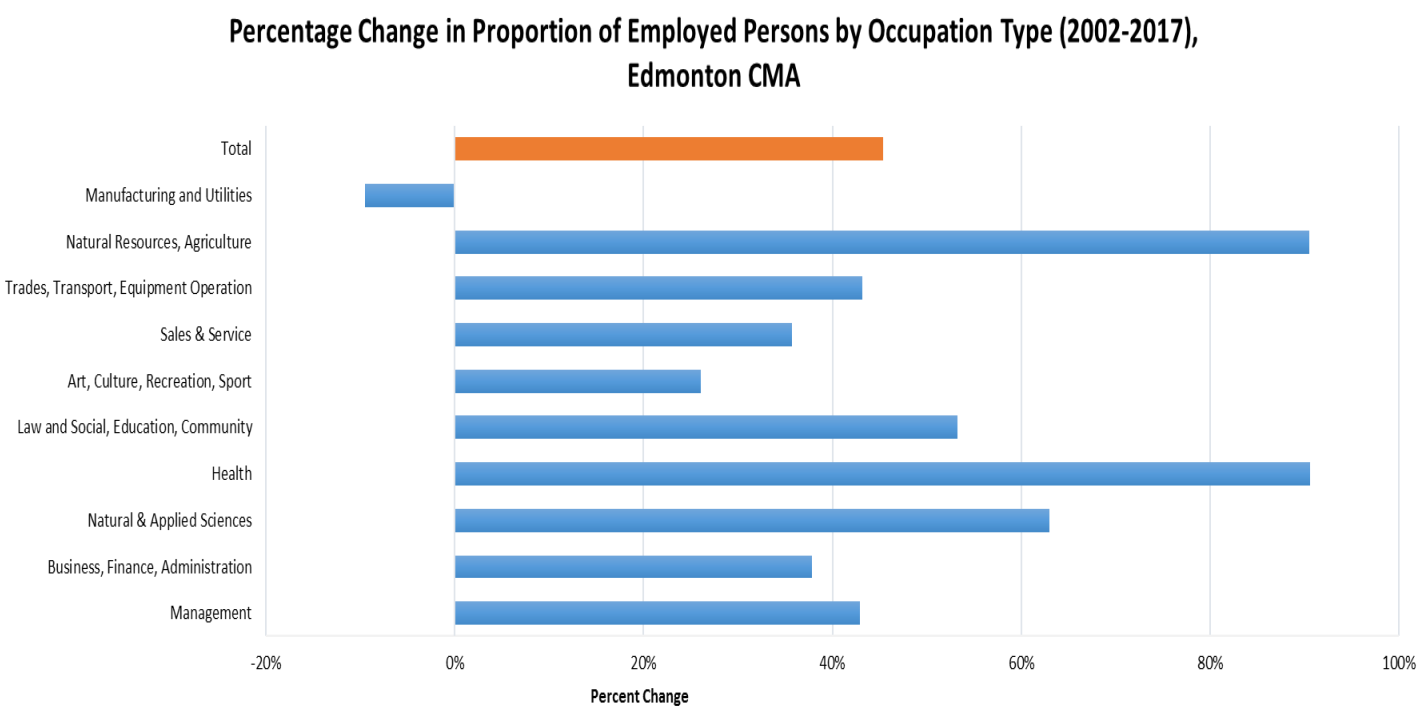


[Data Table 28, page 53]

Occupation, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊖ **Manufacturing and utility jobs in decline**

- ♦The size of metro Edmonton’s employed labour force increased by 45.4% from 2002 to 2017.
- ♦Occupational groupings that grew significantly faster than the overall labour force during this time period were health from 2002 to 2017 were: health (90.7%); natural resources and agriculture (90.5%); and natural and applied sciences (60.3%).
- ♦Occupational groupings that either employed fewer people or grew significantly slower than the overall employed labour force from 2002 to 2017 were: manufacturing and utilities (-9.5%); and arts, culture, recreation and sport (26.2%).



[Data Table 28, page 53]

Data Tables | Section B

Table 17: Percentage of Students Completing High School within Three Years, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts

School Year	Catholic		Public	
	3-Year	5-Year	3-Year	5-Year
1999/2000	61.8%	69.4%	57.5%	64.2%
2000/2001	59.7%	71.0%	57.0%	67.0%
2001/2002	61.7%	75.2%	57.3%	69.8%
2002/2003	64.1%	72.2%	57.6%	68.8%
2003/2004	69.3%	74.4%	60.5%	69.0%
2004/2005	68.5%	76.3%	63.6%	70.0%
2005/2006	70.7%	78.5%	64.0%	72.0%
2006/2007	71.5%	77.8%	65.0%	73.8%
2007/2008	71.0%	79.8%	65.7%	73.7%
2008/2009	73.8%	80.2%	67.1%	74.4%
2009/2010	76.5%	79.8%	67.3%	74.9%
2010/2011	79.8%	81.6%	68.0%	76.1%
2011/2012	81.7%	83.7%	70.8%	76.7%
2012/2013	81.4%	84.5%	70.2%	77.3%
2013/2014	81.6%	n/a	72.6%	77.9%
2014/2015	83.7%	n/a	72.3%	78.4%
2015/2016	84.5%	n/a	75.4%	80.6%

Table 18: Percentage of Student Aged 14-18 Dropped Out of School, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts

School Year	Drop-Out Rate		6-Year Post-Secondary Transition Rate	
	Catholic	Public	Catholic	Public
1999/2000	3.6%	6.8%	N/A	N/A
2000/2001	5.4%	6.9%	52.7%	50.2%
2001/2002	5.1%	7.9%	53.3%	51.3%
2002/2003	4.8%	6.9%	55.9%	53.7%
2003/2004	4.5%	6.8%	56.5%	55.0%
2004/2005	4.6%	6.1%	63.5%	57.2%
2005/2006	4.0%	6.3%	65.6%	57.3%
2006/2007	4.6%	6.3%	68.7%	58.1%
2007/2008	4.1%	5.7%	64.0%	59.6%
2008/2009	4.5%	5.6%	67.0%	61.1%
2009/2010	4.0%	4.9%	67.2%	59.9%
2010/2011	2.9%	4.3%	65.5%	58.9%
2011/2012	2.4%	3.8%	65.3%	61.5%
2012/2013	2.4%	3.2%	66.2%	61.1%
2013/2014	2.1%	3.0%	68.1%	61.4%
2014/2015	2.1%	3.0%	66.6%	61.1%
2015/2016	1.5%	2.7%	65.9%	61.5%

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

Table 19: K to Grade 12 Student Enrolment, Edmonton City

School Year	Public	Catholic
2010/2011	79,780	33,776
2011/2012	80,569	34,616
2012/2013	83,272	35,546
2013/2014	86,427	37,427
2014/2015	89,520	38,941
2015/2016	92,358	40,100
2016/2017	95,642	41,333
2017/2018	98,914	42,510

Table 20: English Language Learners, Edmonton City

School Year	Public	Catholic
2010/2011	12,613	3,949
2011/2012	14,371	4,768
2012/2013	16,303	5,946
2013/2014	18,411	6,749
2014/2015	20,404	7,798
2015/2016	22,437	8,599
2016/2017	23,484	9,428
2017/2018	24,531	9,862

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

Table 21: First Nation, Metis and Inuit (Indigenous) Student Enrolment, Edmonton City, Number

School Year	Public	Catholic
2010/2011	7,034	2,499
2011/2012	7,365	2,813
2012/2013	7,135	2,856
2013/2014	7,591	2,945
2014/2015	7,879	3,133
2015/2016	7,846	3,181
2016/2017	8,425	3,236
2017/2018	8,803	3,571

Table 22: Indigenous Student 3-Year High School Completion, Edmonton City, Percentage

School Year	Catholic	Public
2009/2010	28.3%	26.6%
2010/2011	35.0%	30.3%
2011/2012	48.8%	30.3%
2012/2013	50.1%	27.0%
2013/2014	40.5%	38.4%
2014/2015	44.4%	38.3%
2015/2016	50.9%	45.6%

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

Table 23: Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Older by High School Completion Status, Edmonton City

Education Level Attained	1986		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High School not completed	171,875	38.3%	161,720	33.7%	153,785	31.8%	122,795	25.2%
High School Diploma, or higher	276,700	61.7%	317,720	66.3%	329,310	68.2%	365,060	74.8%
High School Diploma or equivalent	129,910	29.0%	147,280	30.7%	142,065	29.4%	127,750	26.2%
Apprenticeship or Trades*	11,435	2.5%	14,665	3.1%	15,690	3.2%	61,085	12.5%
College/university certificate or diploma	78,105	17.4%	87,920	18.3%	96,050	19.9%	82,870	17.0%
University bachelor's degree or higher	57,250	12.8%	67,855	14.2%	75,505	15.6%	93,355	19.1%

Education Level Attained, <i>cont'd ...</i>	2006		2011		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High School not completed	131,220	21.9%	115,630	17.5%	115,355	15.4%
High School Diploma, or higher	467,680	78.1%	545,190	82.5%	634,030	84.6%
High School Diploma or equivalent	154,680	25.8%	172,970	26.2%	205,670	27.4%
Apprenticeship or Trades*	61,155	10.2%	62,650	9.5%	63,630	8.4%
College/university certificate or diploma	131,700	22.0%	148,435	22.5%	160,000	21.3%
University bachelor's degree or higher	120,145	20.1%	161,135	24.4%	204,730	27.3%

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

Table 24: Employment & Unemployment Statistics, Edmonton CMA

Employment				Unemployment					
Year	Employed Persons (000's)	Participation Rate	Part-time (%)	Gender			Age Group		
				Average	Men	Women	15-24 yrs	25-54 yrs	55+ yrs
1991	430.7	72.2%	16.4%	9.3%	10.3%	8.0%	12.3%	8.5%	8.6%
1992	430.9	72.4%	18.2%	10.7%	12.0%	9.3%	14.7%	9.6%	10.6%
1993	424.2	70.9%	19.8%	11.2%	12.2%	10.0%	14.9%	10.2%	11.2%
1994	431.4	71.3%	18.2%	10.7%	11.2%	10.1%	15.2%	9.5%	12.0%
1995	444.7	71.6%	18.6%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%	14.3%	7.5%	10.1%
1996	441.7	70.5%	19.2%	8.3%	8.8%	7.7%	13.6%	7.0%	8.9%
1997	466.3	72.1%	18.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.9%	11.8%	5.7%	5.8%
1998	474.5	71.1%	19.2%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	11.6%	4.9%	5.3%
1999	483.1	70.6%	19.9%	5.9%	6.2%	5.5%	12.5%	4.6%	3.2%
2000	491.1	70.1%	19.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	11.3%	4.3%	4.1%
2001	508.0	70.5%	18.9%	5.0%	5.5%	4.5%	11.1%	3.9%	2.6%
2002	525.6	71.2%	17.4%	5.2%	6.0%	4.4%	9.5%	4.3%	3.5%
2003	545.0	72.1%	18.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	8.9%	4.1%	3.8%
2004	563.0	72.7%	17.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	9.4%	3.9%	3.0%
2005	561.5	70.3%	18.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	7.6%	3.9%	2.6%
2006	580.4	69.7%	17.0%	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%	7.4%	3.2%	2.4%
2007	617.9	72.0%	16.1%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	7.5%	3.0%	2.6%
2008	644.0	73.0%	16.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	7.7%	2.9%	2.3%
2009	643.5	73.1%	18.4%	6.5%	7.3%	5.7%	11.0%	5.8%	4.8%
2010	639.5	71.6%	18.4%	7.0%	7.4%	6.4%	11.6%	6.3%	4.5%
2011	679.4	73.3%	17.5%	5.4%	5.8%	4.8%	8.9%	4.6%	4.7%
2012	706.4	73.5%	16.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	9.4%	3.9%	3.3%
2013	728.1	73.4%	15.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.6%	9.2%	4.0%	4.4%
2014	744.8	73.0%	16.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%	10.0%	4.3%	4.0%
2015	761.0	73.4%	16.3%	5.9%	6.4%	5.4%	11.9%	5.0%	4.1%
2016	761.1	73.3%	17.3%	7.2%	8.6%	5.9%	12.3%	6.4%	6.7%
2017	764.1	73.0%	18.0%	8.1%	8.6%	7.4%	14.9%	6.9%	6.7%

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

Table 25: Unemployment Rate for Off-Reserve Indigenous People and Overall Population, Edmonton CMA

Year	Indigenous People (Off-reserve)	Total Labour Force
2005	11.1%	4.5%
2006	7.0%	3.9%
2007	8.0%	3.8%
2008	9.8%	3.7%
2009	15.6%	6.5%
2010	14.0%	7.0%
2011	12.4%	5.4%
2012	12.1%	4.7%
2013	8.6%	4.8%
2014	7.7%	5.1%
2015	10.3%	5.7%
2016	11.2%	7.2%
2017	13.1%	8.1%

Table 26: Average Duration of Unemployment, Alberta

Year	Weeks	Year	Weeks
1995	18.3	2007	8.0
1996	16.5	2008	7.7
1997	14.4	2009	12.2
1998	11.6	2010	16.9
1999	11.4	2011	15.6
2000	11.3	2012	12.4
2001	9.0	2013	13.3
2002	9.8	2014	13.3
2003	9.7	2015	14.2
2004	10.4	2016	19.1
2005	10.4	2017	21.9
2006	8.3		

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

Table 27: Seniors with Employment Income, Current Dollars, Edmonton CMA

Year	Number of Seniors			Amount of income (x 1,000)		
	Total with Income	Employment Income	% with Employment Income	Total Income	Total Employment Income	% Employment Income to Total Income
2001	100,820	18,010	17.9%	\$3,045,207	\$465,912	15.3%
2002	102,540	18,960	18.5%	\$3,117,214	\$499,902	16.0%
2003	105,290	20,470	19.4%	\$3,235,745	\$521,959	16.1%
2004	107,970	22,280	20.6%	\$3,473,588	\$573,959	16.5%
2005	111,060	23,730	21.4%	\$3,773,166	\$668,544	17.7%
2006	113,800	24,780	21.8%	\$4,235,799	\$811,005	19.1%
2007	115,740	26,700	23.1%	\$4,602,135	\$937,165	20.4%
2008	119,020	29,040	24.4%	\$5,001,650	\$1,111,255	22.2%
2009	121,990	30,410	24.9%	\$5,024,790	\$1,085,280	21.6%
2010	125,520	31,870	25.4%	\$5,142,610	\$1,076,670	21.4%
2011	130,830	34,740	26.6%	\$5,482,180	\$1,160,880	21.2%
2012	136,110	37,940	27.9%	\$6,026,735	\$1,390,440	23.1%
2013	142,250	40,550	28.5%	\$6,670,150	\$1,595,950	23.9%
2014	147,990	43,010	29.1%	\$7,155,195	\$1,722,955	24.1%
2015	155,240	47,300	30.5%	\$8,414,635	\$1,964,965	23.4%

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

Table 28: Population by Occupation, Edmonton CMA

Year	2002		2004		2010		2012	
Occupation	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	525,600	100%	563,600	100%	639,500	100%	706,400	100%
Management	48,200	9.2%	46,100	8.2%	57,200	8.9%	53,000	7.5%
Business, Finance, Administration	91,500	17.4%	107,100	19.0%	105,900	16.6%	119,200	16.9%
Natural & Applied Sciences	38,400	7.3%	42,000	7.5%	46,600	7.3%	54,000	7.6%
Health	30,800	5.9%	36,600	6.5%	43,300	6.8%	51,600	7.3%
Law and Social, Education, Community	55,800	10.6%	46,000	8.2%	70,600	11.0%	65,200	9.2%
Arts, Culture, Recreation, Sport	11,500	2.2%	14,400	2.6%	14,300	2.2%	13,200	1.9%
Sales & Service	126,400	24.0%	136,300	24.2%	152,600	23.9%	168,500	23.9%
Trades, Transport, Equipment Operation	98,100	18.7%	98,100	17.4%	119,500	18.7%	146,800	20.8%
Natural Resources, Agriculture	7,400	1.4%	8,800	1.6%	10,700	1.7%	14,000	2.0%
Manufacturing and Utilities	24,100	4.6%	23,200	4.1%	18,900	3.0%	20,800	2.9%

Year, <i>cont'd...</i>	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Occupation, <i>cont'd...</i>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total, <i>cont'd...</i>	744,800	100%	761,000	100%	761,100	100%	764,100	100%
Management	62,500	8.4%	62,200	8.1%	61,300	8.1%	68,900	9.0%
Business, Finance, Administration	117,100	15.7%	120,000	15.7%	125,300	16.5%	126,100	16.5%
Natural & Applied Sciences	58,300	7.8%	61,400	8.0%	58,200	7.6%	62,600	8.2%
Health	49,400	6.6%	58,300	7.6%	60,100	7.9%	58,700	7.7%
Law and Social, Education, Community	71,500	9.6%	76,800	8.0%	85,900	11.3%	85,500	11.2%
Arts, Culture, Recreation, Sport	19,100	2.6%	17,300	2.2%	16,400	2.2%	14,500	1.9%
Sales & Service	166,100	22.3%	163,200	21.4%	170,400	22.4%	171,500	22.4%
Trades, Transport, Equipment Operation	160,600	21.6%	162,400	21.3%	149,500	19.6%	140,500	18.4%
Natural Resources, Agriculture	18,100	2.4%	17,200	2.2%	13,000	1.7%	14,100	1.8%
Manufacturing and Utilities	22,000	3.0%	22,300	2.9%	20,900	2.7%	21,800	2.9%

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, the 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 barriers, such as recent immigrants, refugees, and Indigenous people, often live in crowded or substandard housing.

Home ownership rates are an indicator of the overall level of financial independence in a community. Buying

a home requires savings that many low and moderate income families do not have. 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 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 downturn due to low energy prices has dampened inflationary pressures and housing costs in the City of Edmonton.

The cost of living in Edmonton has increased steadily over time but the increase has slowed in recent years. In the past 20 years, the all-items inflation rate has increased by 53.7%. While food costs rose at about twice the rate of inflation in the 2005 to 2015 period since then they have risen more slowly.

Vacancy rates for rental properties in Edmonton increased due to some former renters becoming homeowners and fewer people moving to Edmonton due to the economic slowdown. Edmonton went from a

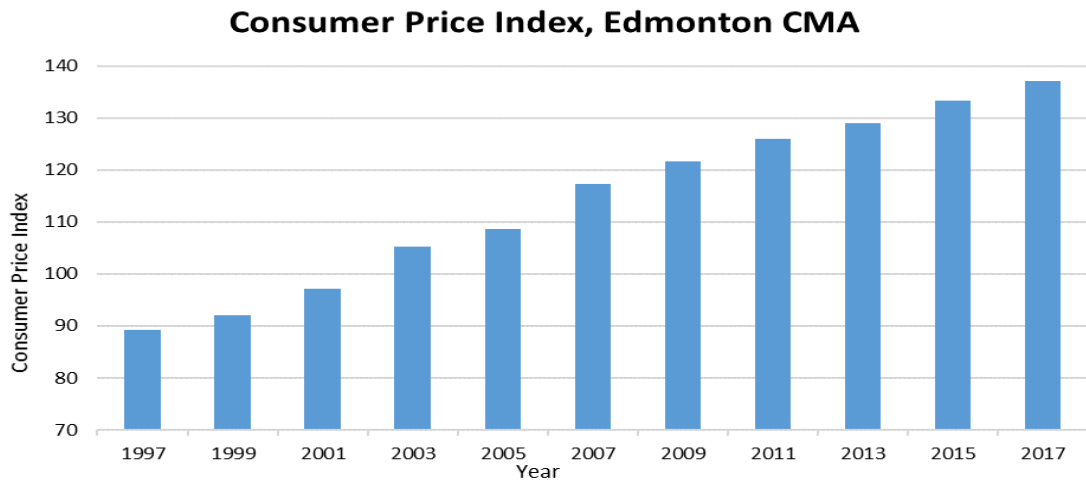
landlords' market with a low vacancy rate in October 2013 to a renters' market with a high vacancy rate in October 2017. Despite the elevated vacancy rate in the Edmonton region, rents kept rising at a moderate pace until October 2016 and then declined only slightly by October 2017.

The number of homeless persons in Edmonton peaked in October 2008 and has begun to decline in recent years due to a coordinated efforts to implement strategies outlined in the 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness. Yet, as the largest single component of living costs for those with low and modest incomes, housing affordability continues to be a challenge for tens of thousands of Edmontonians.

Costs of Living

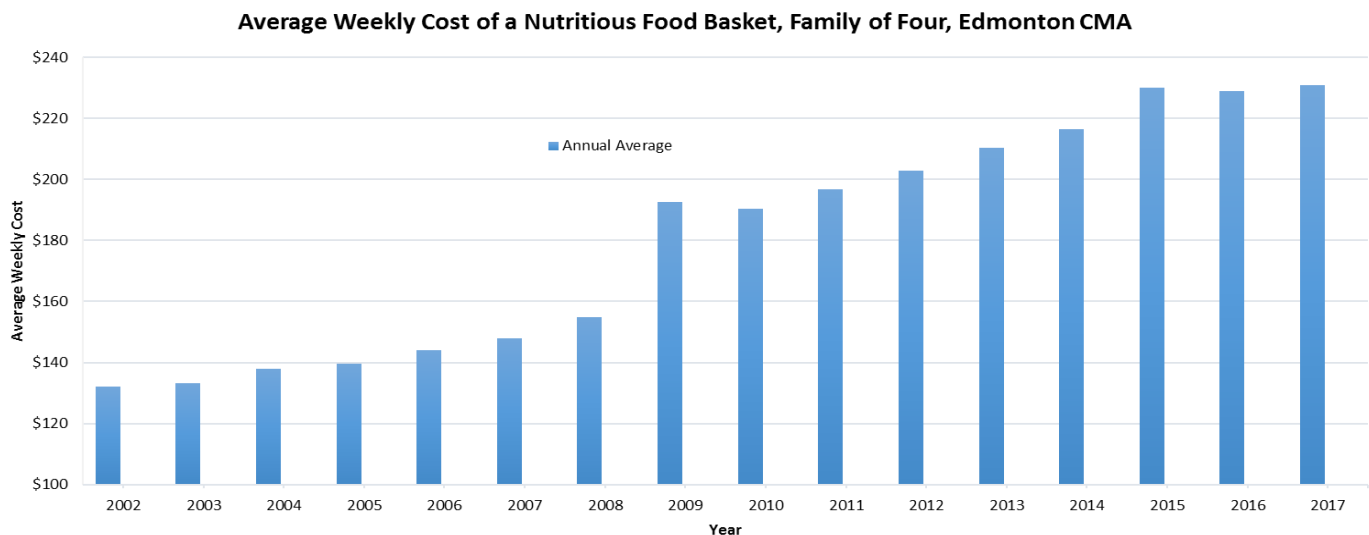
the TRENDS:   **Cost of living increased**
   **Food prices rising**

- The cost of living has increased considerably in the past twenty years.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in 2017 was 137.1. This means that living costs in Edmonton in 2017 are 37.1% higher than they were 15 years ago in 2002.
- From 1997 and 2007, the Consumer Price Index went up by 31.6%. From 2007 to 2017, the CPI went up by 16.8%. Inflation in the most recent 10-year period has slowed down relative to what it was in the previous 10-year period.



[Data Table 29, page 62]

- Food is a major cost for everyone but especially for those with low and modest incomes.
- In 2017, the average weekly cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four in Edmonton was \$230.78.
- Since 2002, the average weekly cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four increased by \$98.77, an increase of 74.8% or about twice the rate of the increase of the cost of living overall.
- In the past two years, between 2015 and 2017, the average weekly cost of a nutritious food basket went up by less than \$1.00 or less than the overall cost of living.



[Data Table 30, page 62]

Rental Housing

the TRENDS:



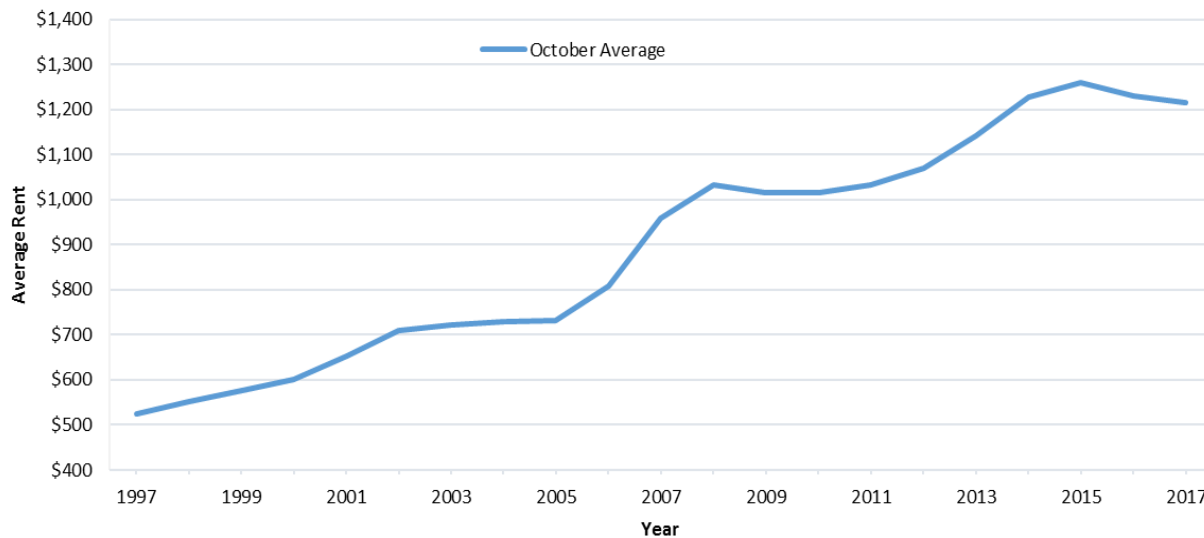
Rents rising



Rental availability recently improved

- The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Edmonton CMA in October 2017 was \$1,215, down from \$1,229 the previous year. There was a similar small decrease in rents during the global financial crisis from 2008 to 2010.
- Edmonton rents have gone up sharply during economic boom times including the years 2011 to 2015.

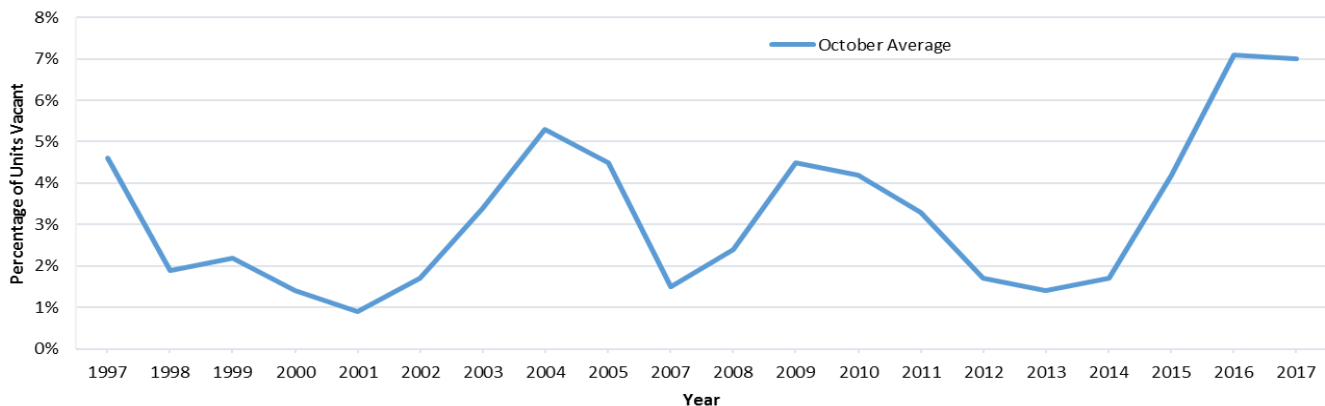
Average Monthly Rent, Two-Bedroom Apartment, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 31, page 63]

- The apartment rental vacancy rate has fluctuated significantly in the Edmonton CMA due to two main factors. The first is underlying economy conditions. The second is the availability of rental units.
- From a vacancy rate of 1.5% in the boom year of 2007, to 4.5% during the global financial crisis in 2009, back down to 1.4% in 2013, and back up to around 7% vacancy rate in the two most recent years shows how much vacancy rates can fluctuate in Edmonton.
- The vacancy rate in October 2016 was 7.1%, and fell slightly to 7.0 % in October 2017.

Total Apartment Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA



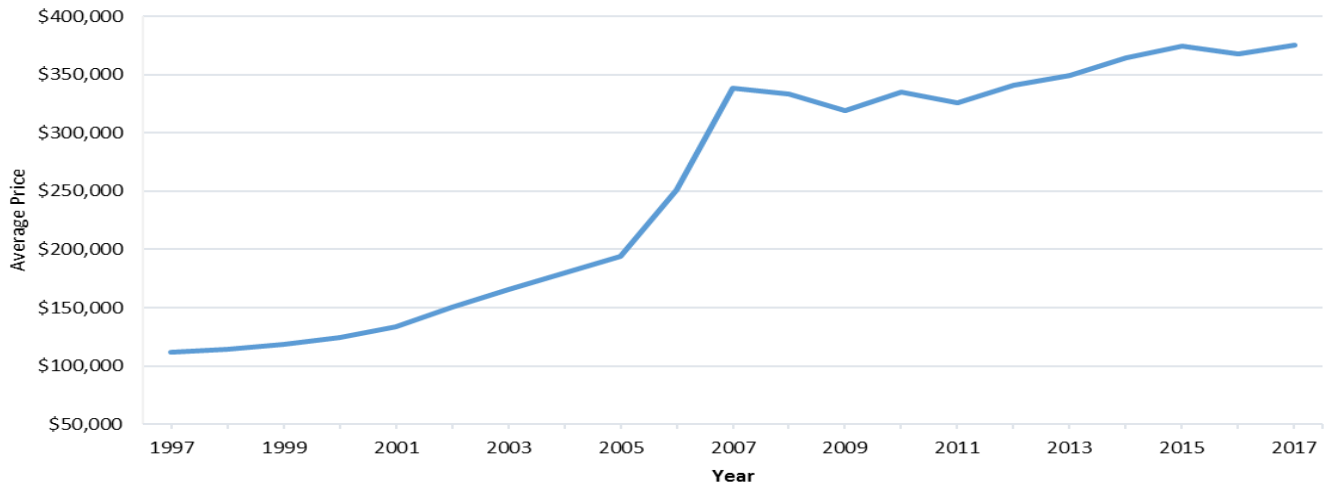
[Data Table 31, page 63]

Home Ownership

the TRENDS: ↑ ● Home prices increasing slowly
 ↑ ⊕ Home ownership rising

- The average residential selling price is a blended average of different housing types including single family homes, duplexes, townhomes, and condominium dwellings.
- From an average residential selling price of \$111,545 in 1997, housing prices more than tripled to \$338,009 in 2007. Since then, housing prices have gone up much more slowly to \$375,030 in 2017.

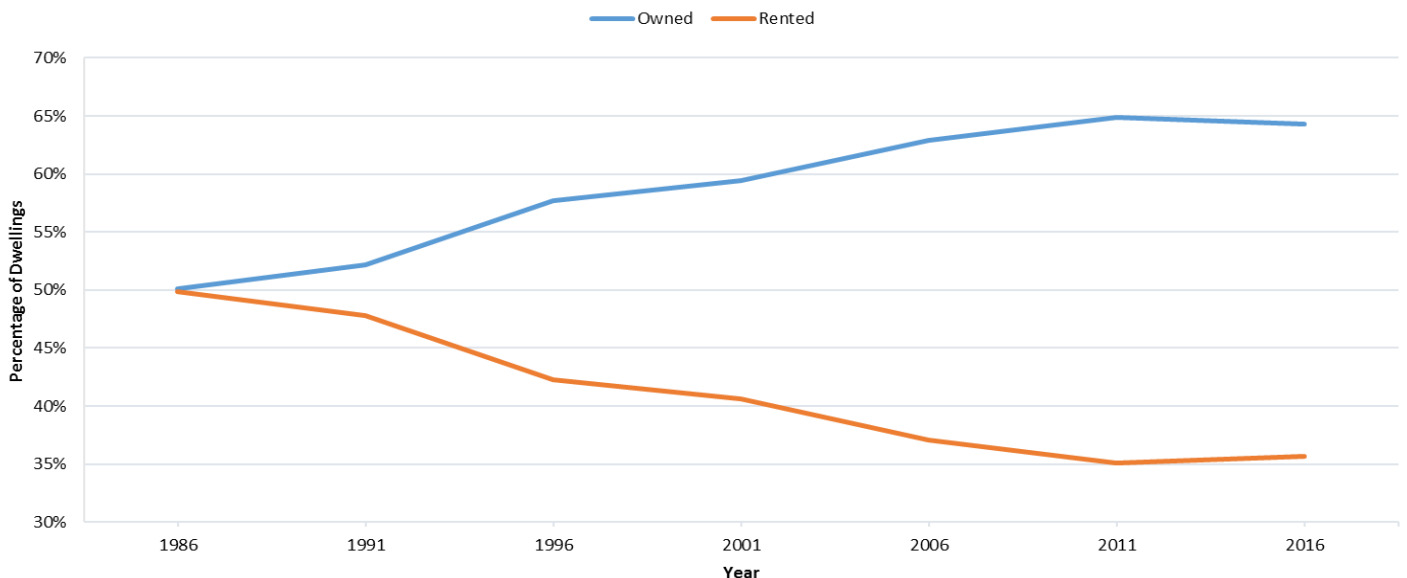
Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City



[Data Table 32, page 64]

- The proportion of Edmontonians owning their home increased from 50.1% in 1986 to 64.9% in 2011, an increase of 14.8 percentage points.
- Reversing a 25-year trend, there was a modest decrease of 0.6 percentage points in the proportion of Edmontonians owning their own homes, from 64.9% in 2011 to 64.3% 2016.
- This modest decline in home ownership occurred despite very low mortgage rates and only modest increases in home prices in the past 5 years.

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



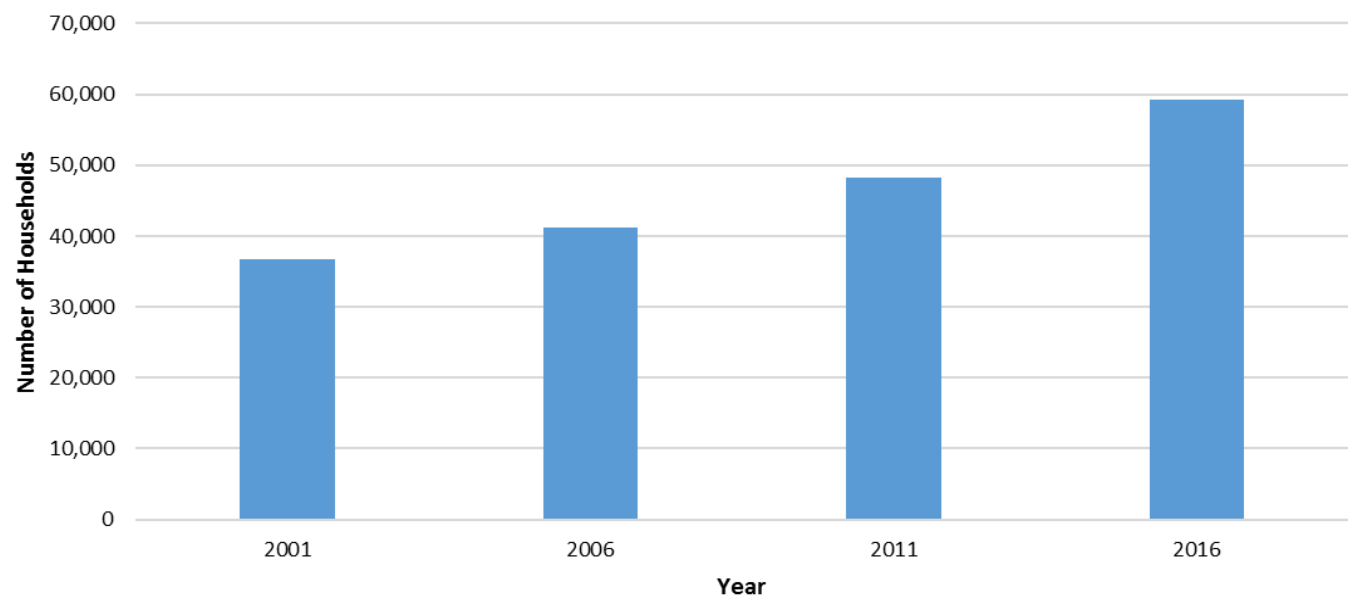
[Data Table 33, page 64]

Core Housing Need

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Number of households in core housing need increasing
 ↑ ⊖ Incidence of core housing need increasing

- ♦ Residents in core housing needs are those without adequate, suitable and/or affordable shelter.
- ♦ In the Edmonton CMA in 2016, the number of households in core housing need has been steadily increasing from 36,730 households in 2001 to 59,250 households in 2016, a 61.3% increase over this 15-year period.

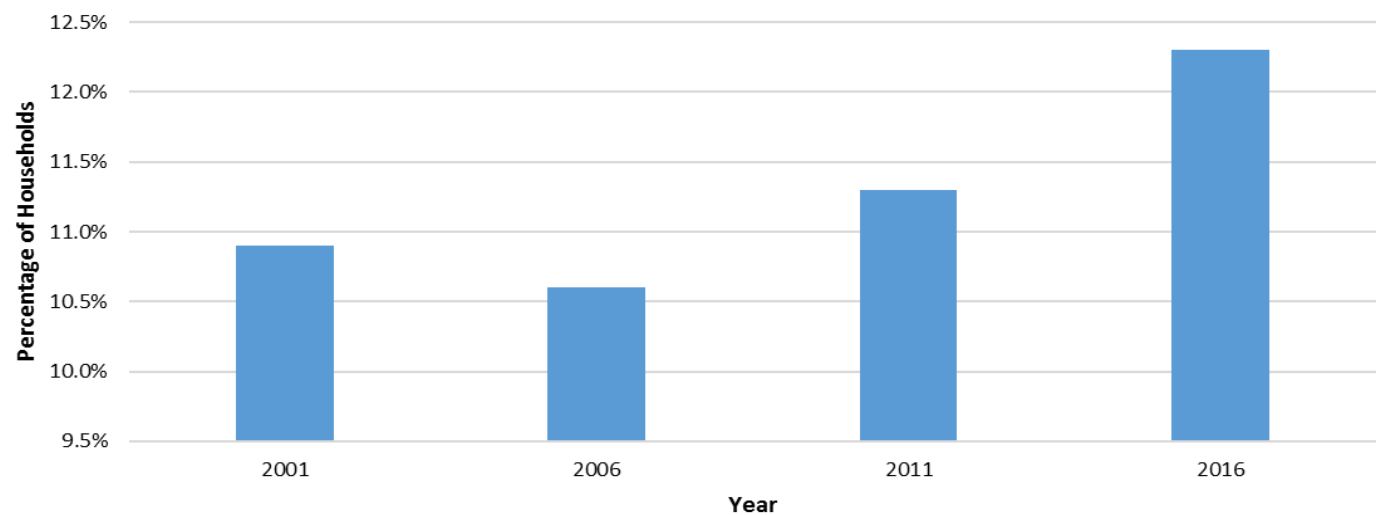
Number of Households in Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 34, page 64]

- ♦ In the past 10 years, the incidence (percentage) of Edmonton CMA households in core housing need increased from 10.6% in 2006 to 12.3% in 2016, an increase of 1.7 percentage points.

Incidence of Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA



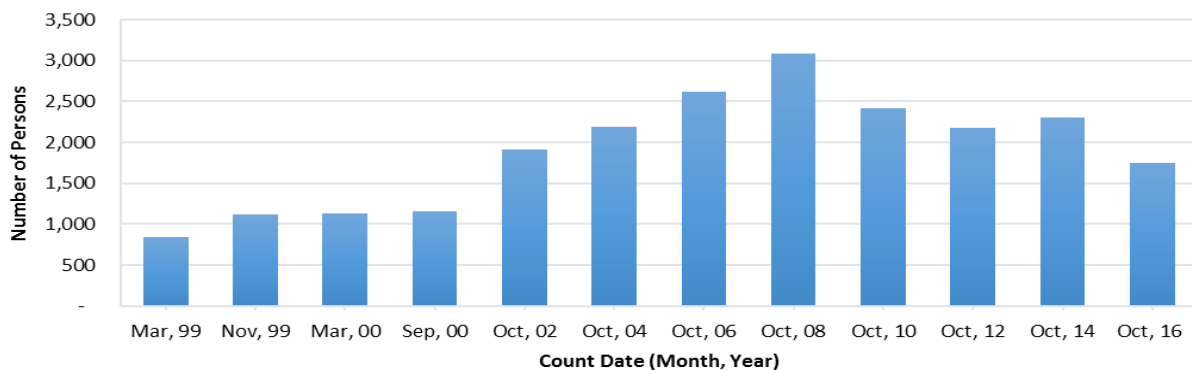
[Data Table 34, page 64]

Homelessness

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Despite recent progress, overall homelessness increasing
 ↑ ⊖ Number of older homeless people increasing

- The City of Edmonton has experienced an overall increase in the number of homeless people since 1999, when the Homeless Counts began.
- The number of homeless persons peaked at 3,079 in October 2008 shortly before the implementation of the 10 year plan to end homelessness.
- Considerable progress has been made to reduce the number of homeless persons in Edmonton, even if the goal of ending it by 2019 is not likely to be achieved.
- The 2016 Homeless Count found a 24.1% decrease in the number of homeless persons from 2,307 in October 2014 to 1,752 in October 2016. Since October 2008, the percentage of homeless persons has decreased by 43.8%.

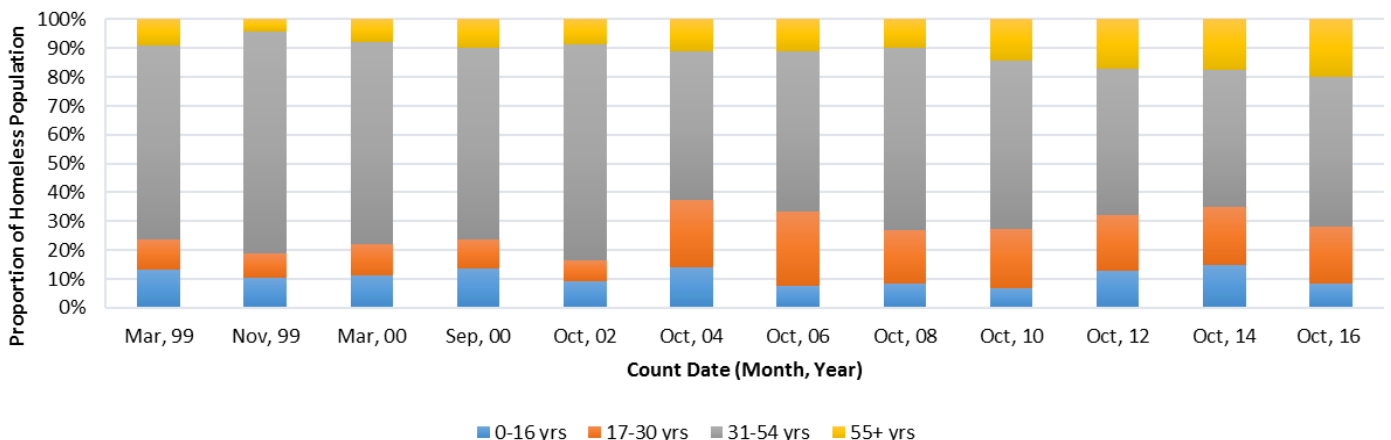
Number of Homeless Persons, Edmonton City



[Data Table 35, page 65]

- There was an encouraging decrease in both the number and proportion of homeless youth, under 18 years of age, between the October 2014 and October 2016 homeless counts.
- The 31-54 age group represented the largest proportional increase, going from 47.7% of those counted in October 2014 to 51.9% in 2016, representing a growth of 4.2 percentage points.
- The homeless population is growing older. At 20.1% in October 2016, the proportion of homeless persons age 55 and older was an all-time high since counts began in 1999.

Proportion of Homeless Population, by Age Group, Edmonton City



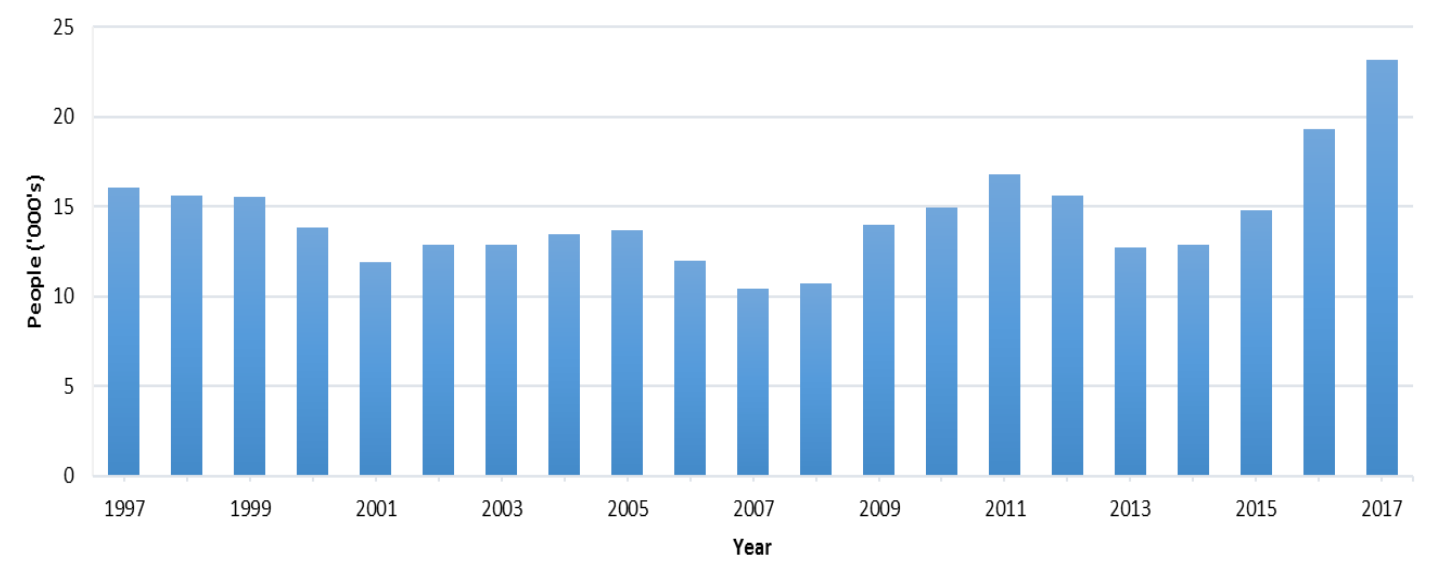
[Data Table 35, page 65]

Food Bank Use

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

- Food bank use follows overall economic trends decreasing during better economic times and increasing during tougher economic times.
- 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 2017 is for the month of March. For earlier years, the data reflects monthly usage average over the entire year.
- In March 2017, the Edmonton Food Bank served 23,181 different people through its hamper program, an all-time record number, and up from 19,316 in March 2016.
- The last 20 years of food bank use reflects the ups and downs of Edmonton’s economy. From 16,006 people served monthly in 2007, the number served dropped to a 20-year low of 10,422 in 2007, up to 16,803 toward the end of the global financial crisis in March 2011, back down to 12,677 during the economic recovery, and back up to 23,181 people served in March 2017.

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



[Data Table 36, page 65]

Living Wage

the TRENDS: ↓ + Living wage for families with children declines

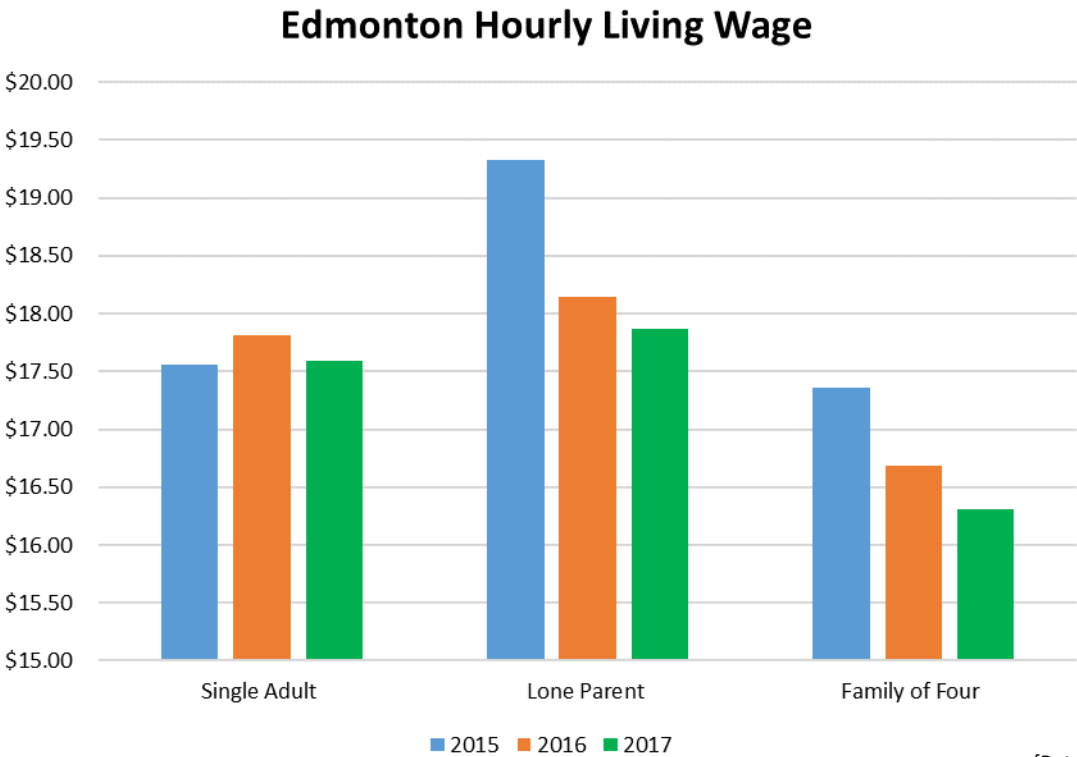
Edmonton’s living wage for 2017 is \$16.31 per hour, which represents the wage that a family of four requires to live in economic stability and to maintain a modest standard of living. Edmonton’s living wage for 2016 was \$16.69 per hour, \$0.67 less than 2015 amount of \$17.36 per hour. The living wage amount allows a family to afford basic necessities, to avoid financial stress, to encourage healthy child development and to fully participate in their communities (Canadian Living Wage Framework, 2017).

The living wage for 2017 for a family of four is \$0.38 less than the 2016 amount of \$16.69 per hour and \$1.04 less than the 2015 amount of \$17.36 per hour. The decline is mainly due to the Canada Child Benefit (CCB) and the enhanced Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (AFETC) being in place for a full year in 2017 and for the last six months of 2016.

The methodology for calculating a living wage is based on the following scenario: a healthy family of four with two children; one child in full-time daycare and one in before-and-afterschool care; full-time hours of work for both parents; one parent taking two courses per semester at a local college; inclusion of the costs of living such as transportation, rental housing, clothing and food; deduction of federal and provincial taxes and inclusion of tax credits and government benefits (Canadian Living Wage Framework, 2017).

Recognizing there are many types of households other than a two-parent family of four, the ESPC also calculates a living wage for two additional types. These are:

- ♦ Lone parent: Female (age 31) with a three year old child and working full-time and studying part-time in a diploma program. The 2017 living wage for a lone-parent family is \$17.87 per hour, a decline from 2015 due to increases in federal and Alberta refundable child benefits.
- ♦ Single adult: Male (age 25), working full-time and studying part-time in a diploma program. The 2017 living wage for a single adult is \$17.59 per hour similar to what it was in the previous two years.



[Data Table 37, page 65]

Data Tables | Section C

Table 29: Consumer Price Index (Inflation), Edmonton CMA

Year	CPI All-Items	Year	CPI All-Items
1997	89.2	2008	121.4
1998	90.0	2009	121.6
1999	92.1	2010	122.9
2000	95.1	2011	126.0
2001	97.2	2012	127.4
2002	100.0	2013	129.0
2003	105.3	2014	131.8
2004	106.4	2015	133.4
2005	108.6	2016	134.9
2006	112.0	2017	137.1
2007	117.4		

Table 30: Average Weekly Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket, Family of Four, Edmonton CMA

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	\$230.21	\$13.80	\$75.54	\$62.21	\$69.25	\$53.32	\$35.87
2016	\$228.94	-\$1.27	\$76.09	\$60.90	\$69.85	\$51.98	\$34.38
2017	\$230.87	\$1.93	\$76.75	\$61.52	\$69.83	\$52.42	\$36.55

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

Table 31: Average Monthly Rent, Two-Bedroom Apartment, and Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA

Year	Average Monthly Rent				Vacancy Rate
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	
1992	\$365	\$442	\$544	\$614	4.0%
1993	\$371	\$441	\$543	\$611	6.5%
1994	\$365	\$432	\$524	\$593	8.9%
1995	\$353	\$423	\$519	\$586	10.2%
1996	\$355	\$421	\$518	\$591	7.6%
1997	\$359	\$429	\$525	\$595	4.6%
1998	\$389	\$450	\$551	\$624	1.9%
1999	\$402	\$468	\$576	\$656	2.2%
2000	\$421	\$489	\$601	\$670	1.4%
2001	\$458	\$537	\$654	\$734	0.9%
2002	\$490	\$575	\$709	\$776	1.7%
2003	\$503	\$588	\$722	\$797	3.4%
2004	\$504	\$597	\$730	\$804	5.3%
2005	\$513	\$608	\$732	\$814	4.5%
2006	\$561	\$666	\$808	\$902	1.2%
2007	\$658	\$784	\$958	\$1,060	1.5%
2008	\$707	\$847	\$1,034	\$1,170	2.4%
2009	\$704	\$841	\$1,015	\$1,180	4.5%
2010	\$708	\$843	\$1,015	\$1,171	4.2%
2011	\$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	\$871	\$1,029	\$1,259	\$1,388	4.2%
2016	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,229	\$1,377	7.1%
2017	\$839	\$989	\$1,215	\$1,376	7.0%

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

Table 32: Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City

Year	Annual Average	Year	Annual Average
1997	\$111,545	2008	\$333,440
1998	\$114,536	2009	\$318,980
1999	\$118,871	2010	\$335,077
2000	\$124,203	2011	\$325,543
2001	\$133,441	2012	\$340,680
2002	\$150,258	2013	\$349,006
2003	\$165,541	2014	\$364,346
2004	\$179,610	2015	\$374,237
2005	\$193,934	2016	\$368,159
2006	\$250,915	2017	\$375,030
2007	\$338,009		

Table 33: Percentage of Dwellings Owned or Rented (Housing Tenure), Edmonton City

	1986 Census		1991 Census		1996 Census		2001 Census	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Occupied Private Dwellings								
Owned	109,620	50.1%	123,150	52.2%	138,425	57.7%	157,695	59.4%
Rented	109,205	49.9%	112,970	47.8%	101,625	42.3%	107,645	40.6%
Total	218,825	100.0%	236,120	100.0%	240,050	100.0%	265,340	100.0%
	2006 Census		2011 Census		2016 Census			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Occupied Private Dwellings								
Owned	187,290	62.9%	210,655	64.9%	232,000	64.3%		
Rented	110,435	37.1%	114,090	35.1%	128,830	35.7%		
Total	297,725	100.0%	324,760	100.0%	360,830	100.0%		

Table 34: Incidence of Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA

Year	Incidence of Core Housing Need	Number of Households in Core Housing Need
2001	10.9%	36,730
2006	10.6%	41,220
2011	11.3%	48,225
2016	12.3%	59,250

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

Table 35: Number of Homeless Persons and Proportion of Homeless Population, by Age Group, Edmonton City

Count Date	Age Group					Proportion of Homeless by Age Group			
	Total	0-16	17-30	31-54	55+	0-16 yrs	17-30 yrs	31-54 yrs	55+ yrs
March 1999	836	112	87	561	76	13.4%	10.4%	67.1%	9.1%
November 1999	1,117	111	86	807	42	9.9%	7.7%	72.2%	3.8%
March 2000	1,125	117	112	725	81	10.4%	10.0%	64.4%	7.2%
September 2000	1,160	146	108	711	108	12.6%	9.3%	61.3%	9.3%
October 2002	1,915	167	133	1,342	157	8.7%	6.9%	70.1%	8.2%
October 2004	2,192	306	510	1,133	243	14.0%	23.3%	51.7%	11.1%
October 2006	2,618	194	678	1,460	286	7.4%	25.9%	55.8%	10.9%
October 2008	3,079	259	574	1,940	306	8.4%	18.6%	63.0%	9.9%
October 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+
October 2012	2174	279	419	1101	363	12.8%	19.3%	50.6%	17.0%
October 2014	2307	345	461	1100	401	15.0%	20.0%	47.7%	17.3%
October 2016	1752	148	341	910	353	8.5%	19.5%	51.9%	20.1%

Table 36: Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank in March, Edmonton City

Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served
1997	16,006	2004	13,437	2011	16,803
1998	15,626	2005	13,710	2012	15,582
1999	15,540	2006	11,953	2013	12,677
2000	13,798	2007	10,422	2014	12,825
2001	11,878	2008	10,749	2015	14,794
2002	12,856	2009	13,933	2016	19,316
2003	12,832	2010	14,943	2017	23,181

Table 37: Living Wage, Edmonton City

	2015	2016	2017
Single Adult	\$17.56	\$17.81	\$17.59
Lone Parent	\$19.33	\$18.15	\$17.87
Family of Four	\$17.36	\$16.69	\$16.31

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 2016.

Because wealth accumulates over many years, wealth disparities are even greater than income disparities.

How is Edmonton Changing?

The number of taxfilers continues to increase in line with the growth of the adult population in metro Edmonton. A slightly higher proportion of women than men file tax returns. This is likely so they can access refundable benefits to help defray costs of raising children. However, a gender gap persists and women continue to have significantly lower incomes than men.

All family types including lone parents rely mainly on employment as their major source of income even if the proportion took a dip in 2015 at the beginning of the economic downturn. There is also a trend towards a greater reliance on own source income (investments, savings, pensions), reflecting the aging of the taxfiling population.

Alberta's current minimum wage is \$13.60 per hour. The last scheduled increase to \$15.00 per hour will take

place on October 1, 2018.

The real value of the minimum wage after factoring out inflation is now at a 40-year high. The minimum wage hikes put upward pressure on the wages of workers earning just above it. This should help reduce income inequality in the years ahead.

Income inequality in Alberta reached an all-time high in Edmonton in 2015 with most of the real income gains going to the top 1% of taxfilers. In addition to the minimum wage increases, there have been a number of other measures taken by the federal and provincial governments such as significant increases in refundable child benefits and increases in top marginal tax rates that should begin to reduce income inequality going forward.

Income

the TRENDS:



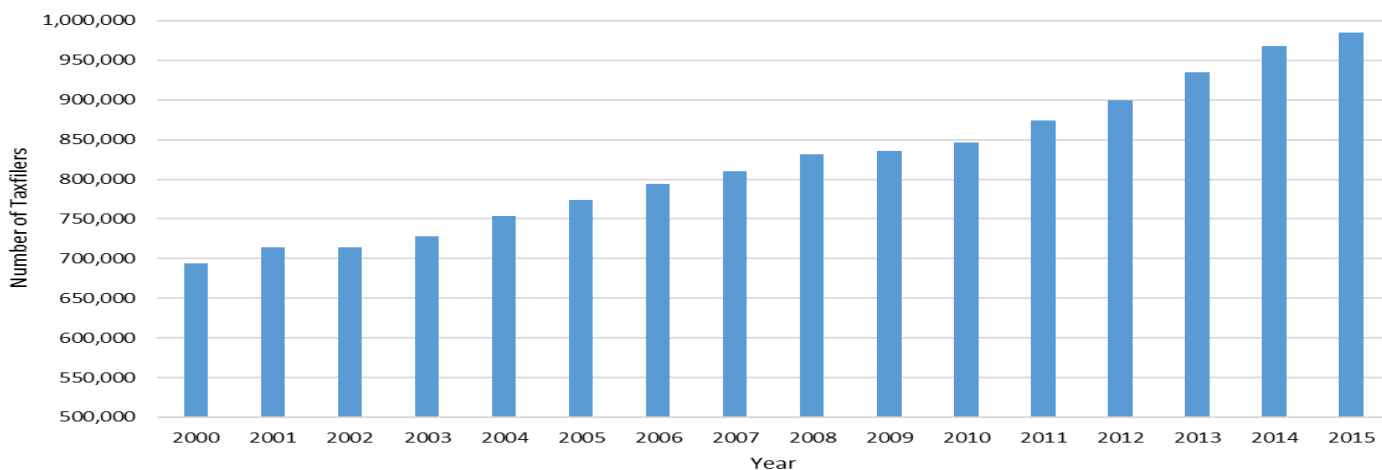
Number of taxfilers is increasing steadily



Significant gender gap in after-tax income

- In line with the growth of the adult population, the number of metro Edmonton taxfilers increased from 694,120 in the year 2000 to 984,490 in the year 2015, an increase of 41.8%.
- In 2015, at 41% the largest proportion of Edmonton taxfilers are aged 25 to 44 years, followed by those aged 45 to 64 years (32%), those 65 years and over (16%), and those aged 0 to 24 years (12%).
- The average age of Edmonton taxfilers has gone from 35 years in 2000 to 37 years in 2015.
- At 51% in 2015, slightly more women file tax returns than men.

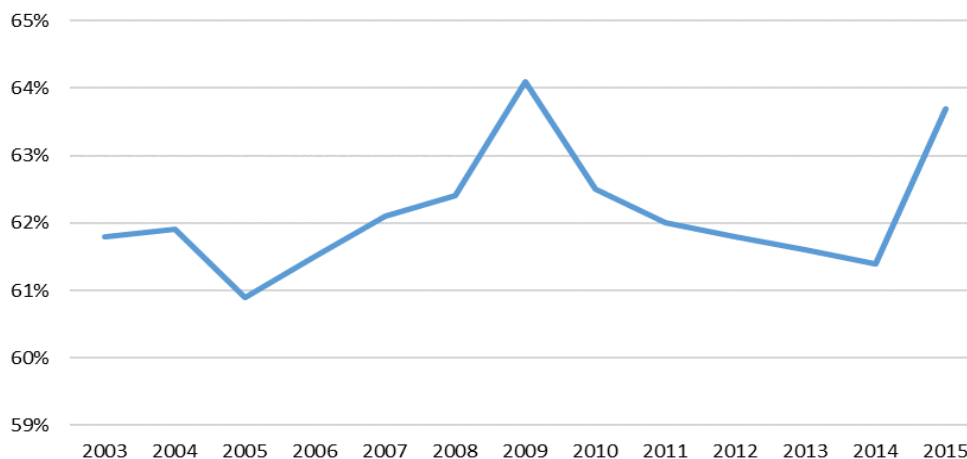
Number of Taxfilers, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 38, page 75]

- In 2015, female taxfilers reported 63.7% of the after-tax income reported by male taxfilers, a 1.9 percentage point increase since the year 2000.
- All of the income transfers from federal and provincial governments are included in after-tax income showing that a significant income gender gap persists.
- The only discernable trend in this 15 year period is that the female-to-male income ratio shrinks when the economy slows (such as in the years 2009 and 2015) and expands when the economy is stronger.

Female-to-Male After-Tax Income Ratio, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 39, page 75]

Family Income

the TRENDS:



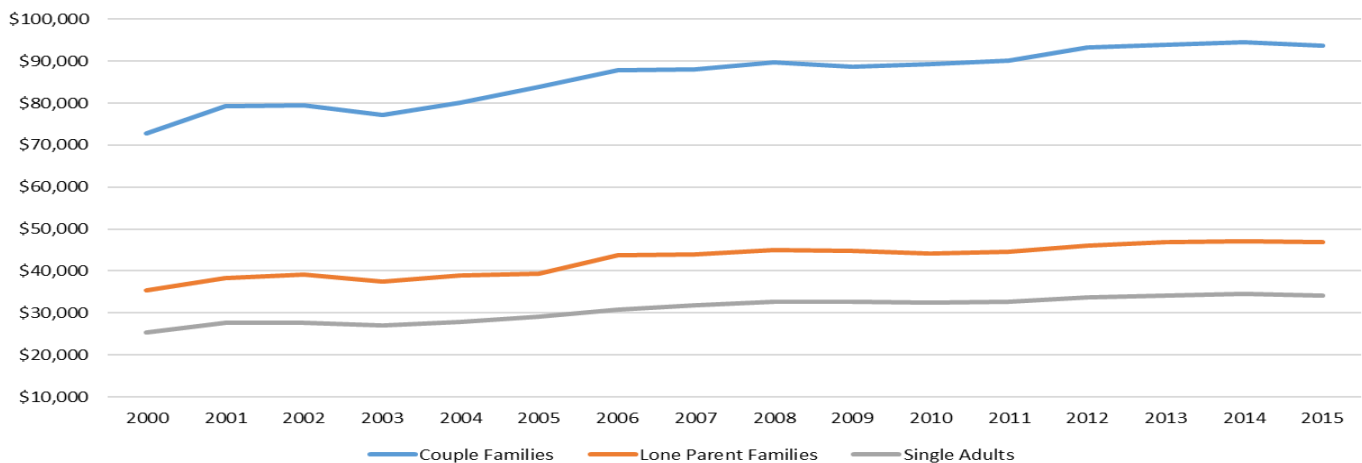
Significant income gaps by family type



Couple families with two children have highest incomes

- Couple families have consistently higher median after-tax incomes than lone-parent families and single adults. In 2015, couple families' incomes were 100.3% higher than lone-parent families and 174.2% higher than single adults.
- From the years 2000 to 2015, the median after-tax income after inflation increased by 28.7% for couple families, 32.4% for lone-parent families, and 34.6% for single adults.
- Despite overall income growth, after-tax incomes can stall or even fall during economic downturns such as those experienced during the global financial crisis in 2009 and the current downturn that caused 2015 family incomes to decline slightly.

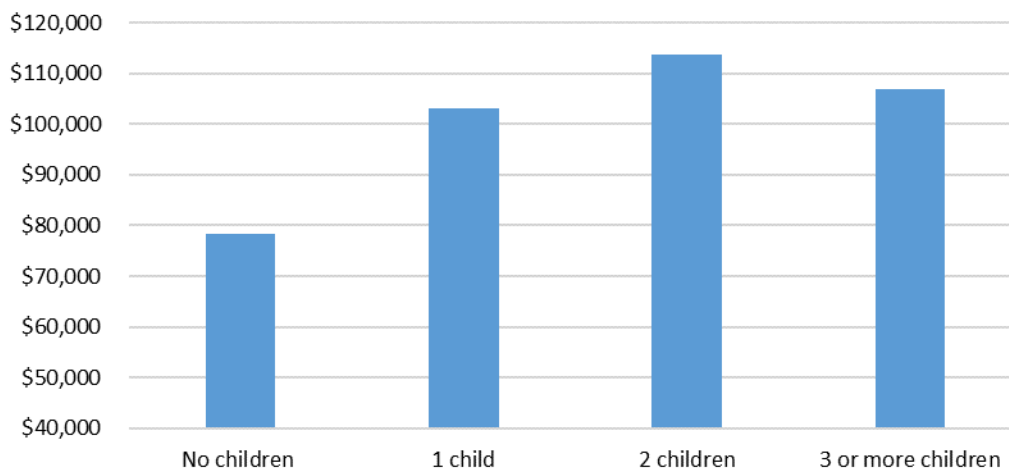
Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2015) by Family Type, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 40, page 76]

- In 2015, couple families with two children had the highest median after-tax incomes (\$113,810), followed by couple families with three or more children (\$106,870), couple families with one child (\$102,970), and couple families with no children (\$78,410).

Median After-Tax Income, 2015, Couple Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA

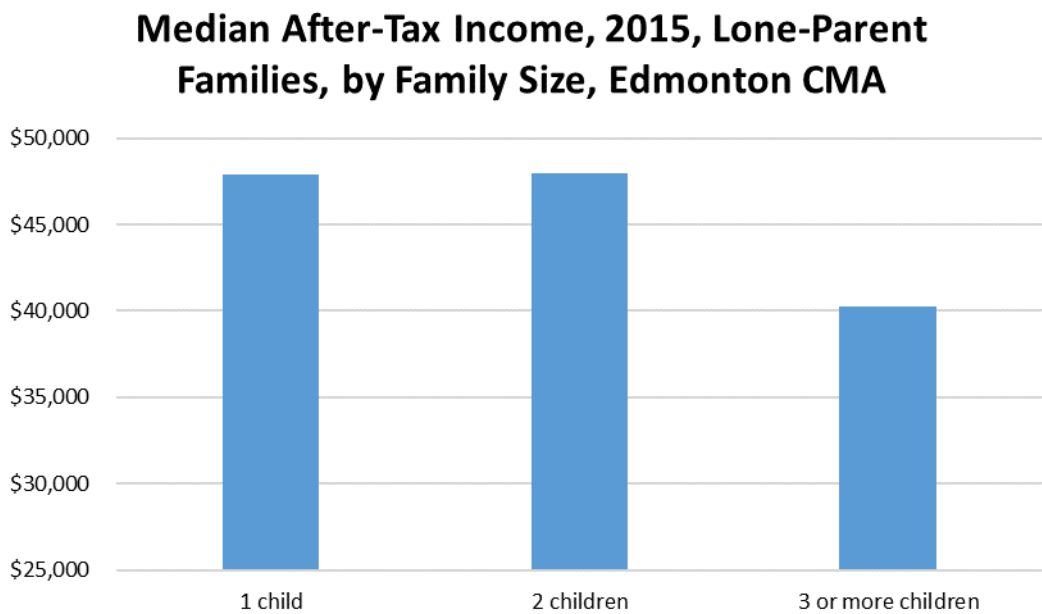


[Data Table 41, page 76]

Family Income, *cont'd...*

the TRENDS: Lone parents with most number of children have lowest incomes

- In 2015, lone-parent families with two children has the highest median after-tax incomes (\$47,980, slightly ahead of lone parents with one child (\$47,870). Lone parents with three or more children had the lowest median after-tax incomes (\$40,230).



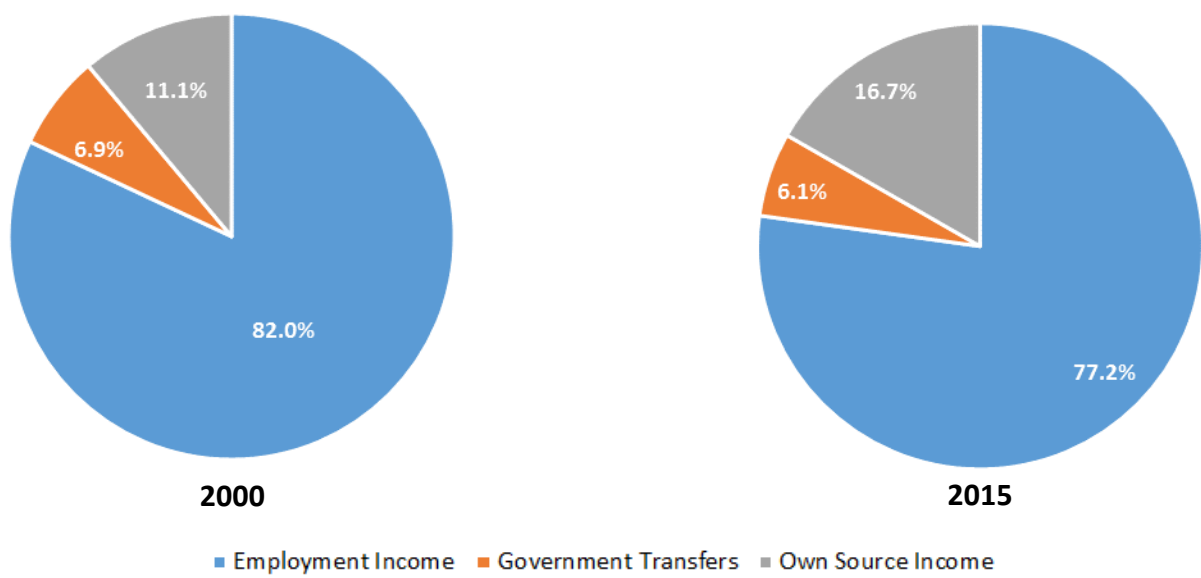
[Data Table 42, page 76]

Source of Income

the TRENDS: ↓ ⦿ Slight decrease in employment income for couple families

- ♦ Most years, for every \$1 in income a couple family receives, about 80 cents comes from employment. In 2015, the proportion of total income from employment dipped to 77.2%, the lowest proportion since taxfiler data became available in the year 2000.
- ♦ Own source income increased as a proportion of total income from 11.1% in the year 2000 to 16.7% in the year 2015 likely reflecting the relatively tough economy in the latter year plus an older population that relies more on own source income from savings , investments and pensions.
- ♦ Reliance of couple families on government income transfers has declined from 6.9% in the year 2000 to 6.1% in the year 2015.

Source of Income, Couple Families, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 43, page 77]

Source of Income

- the TRENDS:
- ↓

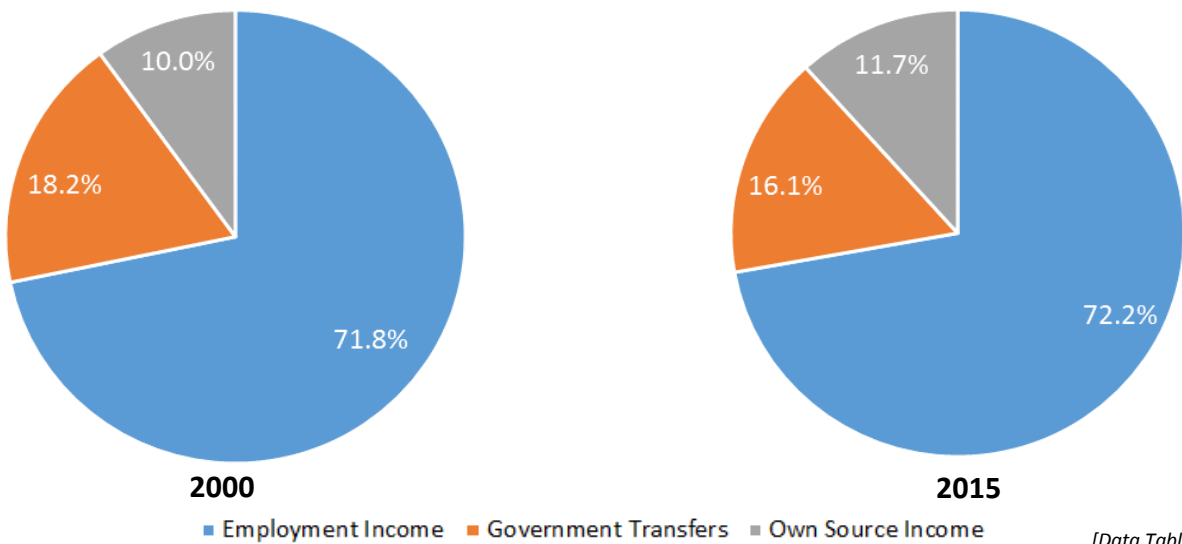
⊕

Decrease in government transfers for lone-parent families
- ↑

⊕
- Slight increase in employment income for single adults

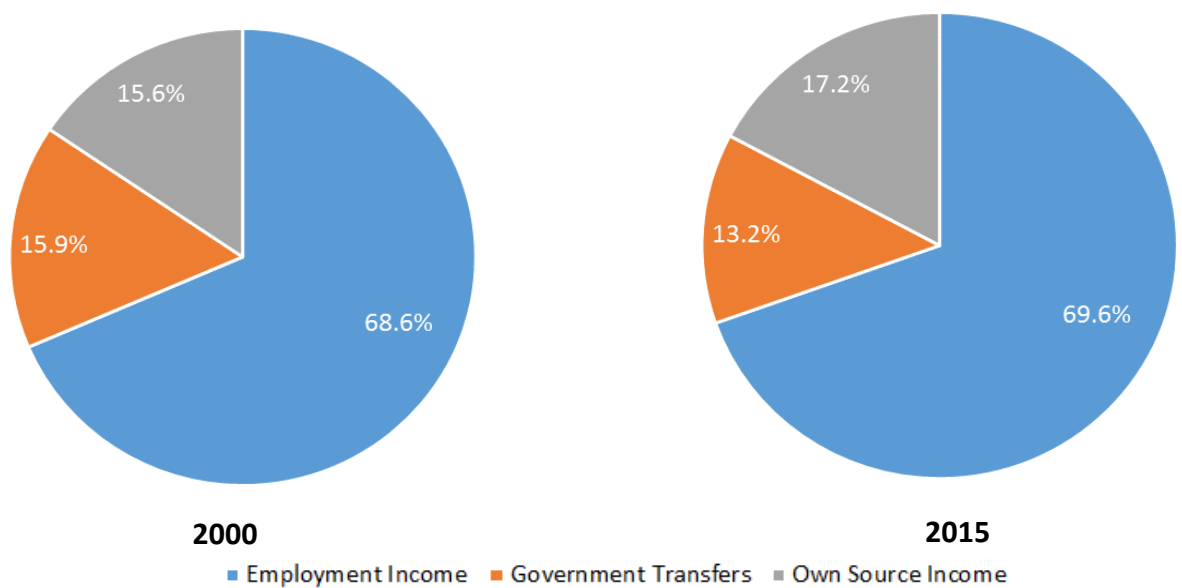
- Like other family types, the main source of income for Edmonton lone-parent families is from employment. The proportion of employment income rose for lone-parents peaked at 76.3% during the boom economy in 2007 and fell back to 72.2% during the weaker economy of 2015.
- The proportion of total income from federal and provincial government transfers has been trending down from 18.2% in the year 2000 to 14.5% in the year 2014 though it do go back up to 16.1% in the year 2015.

Source of Income, Lone-Parents, Edmonton CMA



- For persons not in census families (single adults), the employment proportion of total income has been fairly steady between 2000 and 2015 while the own source income percentage has grown slightly and the government income transfers percentage declined slightly.

Source of Income, Single Adults, Edmonton CMA

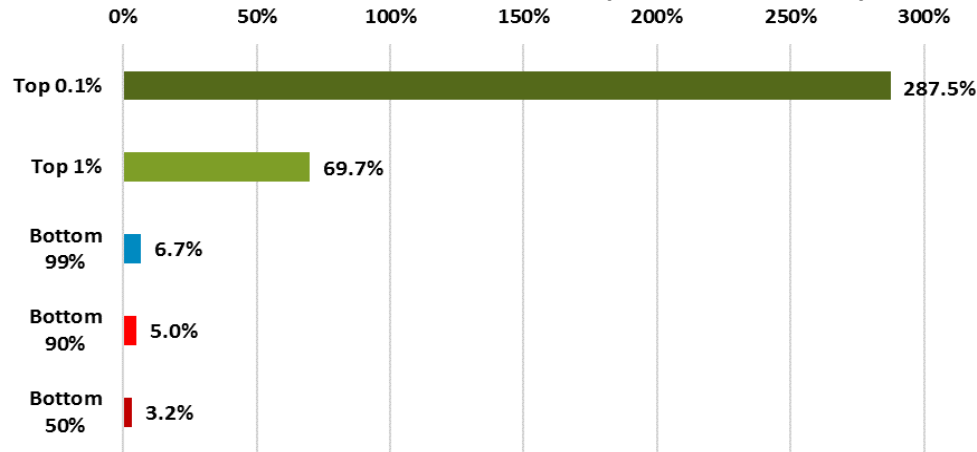


Income Distribution, *Cont'd...*

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

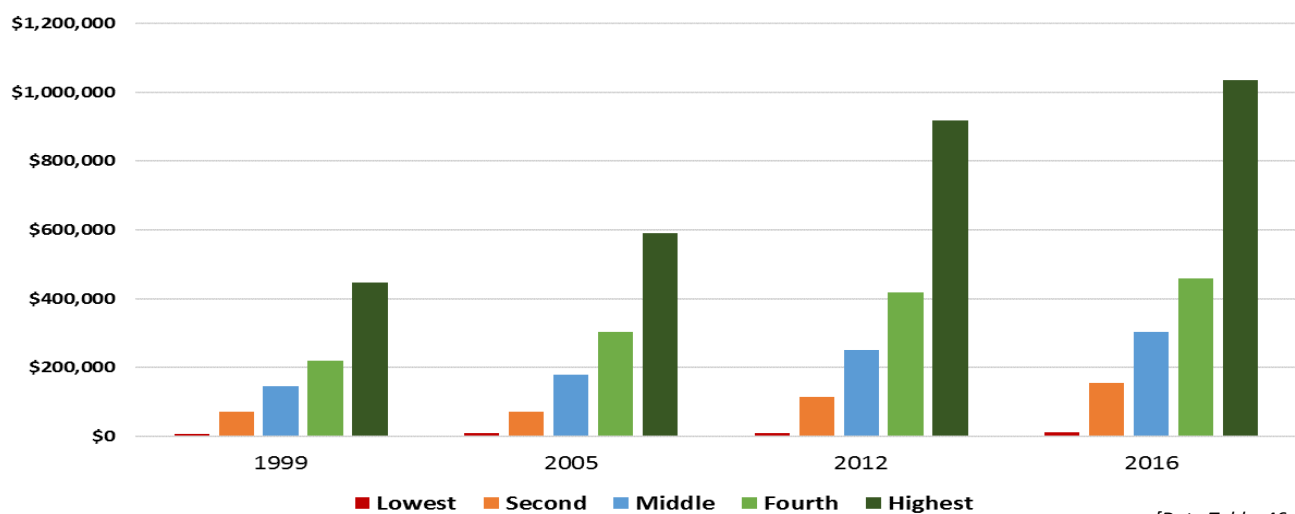
- Over the past 33 years, income inequality in metro Edmonton has increased markedly.
- After adjusting for inflation, the top 1% of taxfilers saw a 69.7% increase in their real after-tax incomes compared to only a 6.7% increase for the bottom 99% of taxfilers over the period from 1982 to 2015.
- The top 0.1% of taxfilers experienced a 287.5% increase in their real incomes from 1982 to 2015, compared to only a 5.0% increase for the bottom 90% of taxfilers and a 3.2% increase for the bottom 50% of taxfilers.
- The record high level of income inequality in 2015 may partly be explained by the increase in the top federal and provincial income tax rates late that year. This may have caused high income earners to allocate more income to the 2015 tax year before the increases took effect.

Real Median After-Tax Income Growth (Edmonton CMA) 1982 to 2015



- Wealth (or net worth) is determined by subtracting total debts from total assets. Wealth is distributed very unequally across Canada.
- In 2016, the top quintile (fifth) of Canadians had a median net worth of \$1,034,000 compared to the bottom quintile of Canadians which had a net worth of just \$11,000.

Distribution of Wealth (Net Worth) by Quintile, (Current \$),Canada



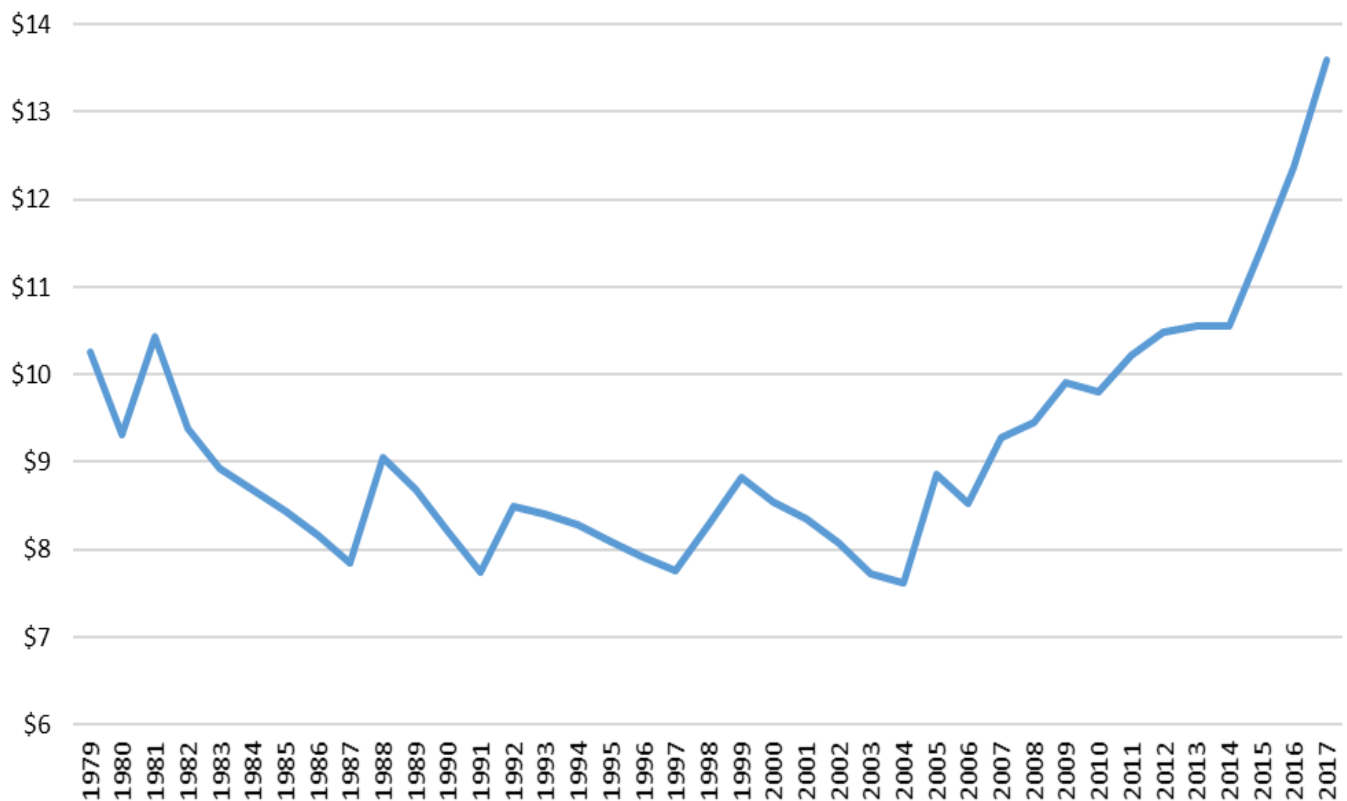
[Data Table 46, page 78]

Minimum Wage

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

- For many years from the late 1970s to the mid-2000s, Alberta’s hourly minimum wage was adjusted only occasionally, causing its real value to decline once inflation was factored in.
- The former PC government began to make regular increases to the minimum wage when Ed Stelmach became Premier.
- Increases to the minimum wage have accelerated under the NDP government, which is raising it to \$15 per hour by October 1, 2018.
- The current minimum wage of \$13.60 per hour is the highest it’s been since at least the 1970s, even after accounting for inflation.

**Value of Alberta Minimum Wage
\$2017 Constant Dollars**



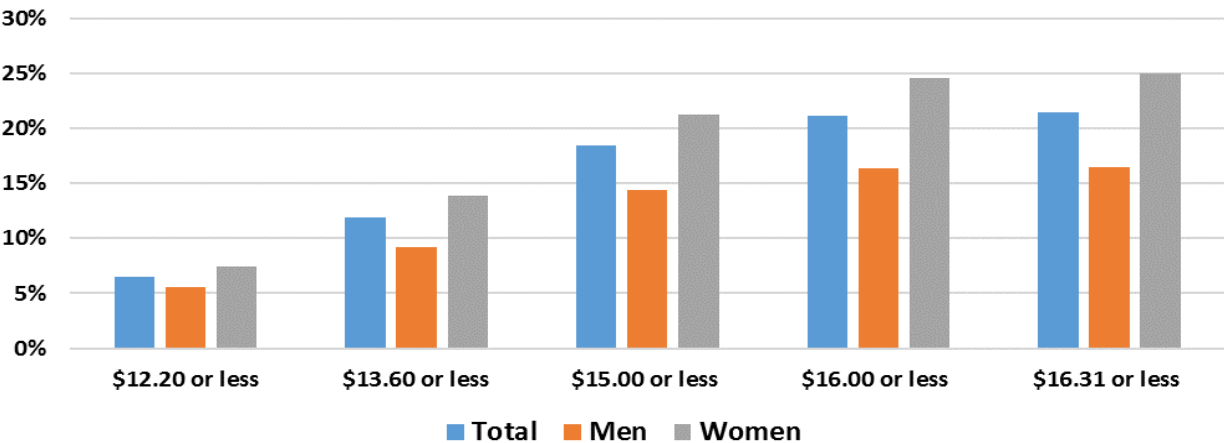
[Data Table 47, page 79]

Low Wage Earners

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

- While the phased increases to the provincial minimum wage are putting upward pressure on wages, many Edmontonians continue to earn low wages.
- From July 2016 to June 2017, an average of 139,800 employed persons in the Edmonton CMA earned less than the \$16.31 2017 living wage.
- A gender gap persists when it comes to earning low wages. 60.2% of those earning low wages are women.

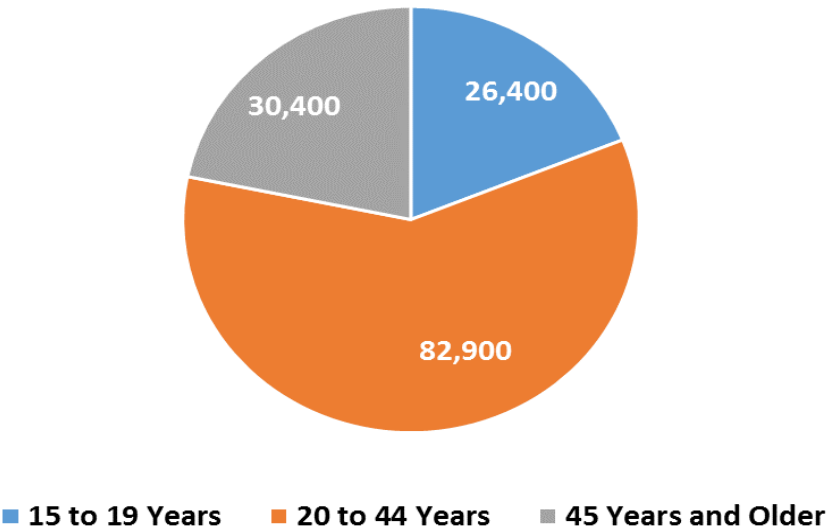
Percentage of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages by Gender, (July 2016 to June 2017, Edmonton CMA)



[Data Table 48, page 79]

- Contrary to popular belief, most low wage earners are not teenagers. More than four in five employed persons (81%) in metro Edmonton earning less than the \$16.31 per hour living wage are 20 years and older.

Number of Workers Earning Below \$16.31 per Hour Living Wage, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 48, page 79]

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

Table 38: Number of Taxfilers, 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	Percentage of taxfilers, female	Average age
2000	694,120	16	41	29	14	52	35
2001	713,700	15	41	30	14	51	35
2002	713,910	15	40	31	14	51	36
2003	727,910	15	39	31	14	51	36
2004	753,510	15	39	32	14	51	36
2005	774,010	15	38	32	14	51	36
2006	794,260	15	38	32	14	51	36
2007	809,820	15	38	33	14	51	36
2008	831,260	15	38	33	14	51	36
2009	835,500	14	38	33	15	51	37
2010	846,890	13	38	33	15	51	37
2011	873,580	13	39	33	15	51	37
2012	899,820	13	39	32	15	51	37
2013	935,370	13	40	32	15	51	37
2014	968,120	13	41	32	15	51	37
2015	984,490	12	41	32	16	51	37

Table 39: Female to Male After-Tax Income Ratio, Edmonton CMA

Year	Median after-tax income Both	Median after-tax income Males	Median after-tax income Females	Female-to-Male Ratio
2003	\$23,800	\$30,400	\$18,800	61.8%
2004	\$24,800	\$31,800	\$19,700	61.9%
2005	\$26,400	\$34,000	\$20,700	60.9%
2006	\$28,600	\$36,600	\$22,500	61.5%
2007	\$30,740	\$38,980	\$24,190	62.1%
2008	\$32,600	\$41,270	\$25,770	62.4%
2009	\$32,940	\$41,170	\$26,410	64.1%
2010	\$33,320	\$42,180	\$26,370	62.5%
2011	\$34,530	\$43,780	\$27,150	62.0%
2012	\$36,080	\$45,800	\$28,300	61.8%
2013	\$37,170	\$47,120	\$29,030	61.6%
2014	\$38,100	\$48,360	\$29,680	61.4%
2015	\$38,390	\$47,990	\$30,580	63.7%

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

Table 40: Median After-Tax income (Constant \$2015) by Family Type, Edmonton CMA

Year	Couple Families	Lone-Parent Families	Single Adults
2000	\$72,802	\$35,349	\$25,389
2001	\$79,326	\$38,291	\$27,723
2002	\$79,506	\$39,220	\$27,614
2003	\$77,152	\$37,499	\$27,111
2004	\$80,115	\$38,867	\$27,833
2005	\$83,897	\$39,308	\$29,112
2006	\$87,782	\$43,712	\$30,849
2007	\$87,971	\$44,008	\$31,759
2008	\$89,633	\$44,998	\$32,680
2009	\$88,772	\$44,737	\$32,670
2010	\$89,244	\$44,101	\$32,389
2011	\$90,236	\$44,583	\$32,672
2012	\$93,233	\$46,009	\$33,769
2013	\$93,969	\$46,793	\$34,198
2014	\$94,453	\$47,004	\$34,504
2015	\$93,730	\$46,790	\$34,180

Table 41: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2015), Couple Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA

No children	\$78,410
1 child	\$102,970
2 children	\$113,810
3 or more children	\$106,870

Table 42: Median After-Tax Income (Constant \$2015), Lone-Parent Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA

1 child	\$47,870
2 children	\$47,980
3 or more children	\$40,230

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

Table 43: Source of Income, Couple Families, Edmonton CMA

Year	Total income x1000	Employment %	Own Source Income %	Government Transfers %
2000	\$16,175,391	82.0%	11.1%	6.9%
2001	\$18,258,934	82.3%	11.4%	6.5%
2002	\$19,134,351	82.6%	10.6%	6.8%
2003	\$19,846,908	82.7%	10.6%	6.7%
2004	\$21,574,639	83.4%	10.2%	6.4%
2005	\$23,745,777	83.3%	10.7%	6.0%
2006	\$26,991,150	82.3%	10.9%	6.8%
2007	\$29,434,135	83.1%	11.5%	5.4%
2008	\$31,879,670	83.2%	11.6%	5.2%
2009	\$31,457,135	82.1%	11.9%	6.0%
2010	\$31,861,035	81.5%	12.4%	6.1%
2011	\$33,996,965	81.8%	12.3%	5.9%
2012	\$36,687,290	81.7%	12.6%	5.7%
2013	\$39,417,575	81.1%	13.3%	5.6%
2014	\$41,896,595	81.0%	13.5%	5.5%
2015	\$45,059,005	77.2%	16.7%	6.1%

Table 44: Source of Income, Lone-Parent Families, Edmonton CMA

Year	Total income x1000	Employment %	Own Source Income %	Government Transfers %
2000	\$1,408,530	71.8%	10.0%	18.2%
2001	\$1,626,802	72.6%	10.6%	16.8%
2002	\$1,665,605	73.7%	8.8%	17.5%
2003	\$1,758,605	73.0%	9.2%	17.8%
2004	\$1,859,381	73.5%	9.1%	17.4%
2005	\$2,004,322	74.6%	8.9%	16.5%
2006	\$2,190,414	73.6%	8.9%	17.5%
2007	\$2,313,125	76.3%	8.8%	14.9%
2008	\$2,520,400	76.0%	8.6%	14.4%
2009	\$2,446,015	74.8%	8.6%	16.6%
2010	\$2,500,930	74.9%	8.4%	16.7%
2011	\$2,634,370	75.7%	8.5%	15.8%
2012	\$2,832,040	75.8%	9.0%	15.2%
2013	\$2,945,235	75.6%	9.5%	14.9%
2014	\$3,069,800	75.5%	10.0%	14.5%
2015	\$3,237,385	72.2%	11.7%	16.1%

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

Table 45: Source of Income, Single Adults, Edmonton CMA

Year	Total income x1000	Employment %	Own Source Income %	Government Transfers %
2000	\$4,206,614	68.6%	15.5%	15.9%
2001	\$4,728,185	70.1%	15.1%	14.8%
2002	\$4,620,615	68.9%	14.9%	16.2%
2003	\$4,915,858	69.6%	14.6%	15.8%
2004	\$5,278,081	70.2%	14.5%	15.3%
2005	\$5,968,706	71.9%	13.9%	14.2%
2006	\$6,749,875	71.9%	13.9%	14.2%
2007	\$7,394,795	73.0%	14.5%	12.5%
2008	\$8,094,045	73.7%	14.3%	12.0%
2009	\$7,976,930	72.3%	14.1%	13.6%
2010	\$8,229,815	72.0%	14.4%	13.6%
2011	\$8,808,235	72.8%	14.1%	13.1%
2012	\$9,566,890	73.4%	13.8%	12.8%
2013	\$10,426,615	73.3%	14.4%	12.3%
2014	\$11,113,840	73.1%	14.8%	12.1%
2015	\$11,498,415	69.6%	17.2%	13.2%

Table 46: Distribution of Wealth (Net Worth) by Quintile, (Current \$),Canada

Year	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
1999	\$7,900	\$71,700	\$145,700	\$219,900	\$446,700
2005	\$8,200	\$70,800	\$179,400	\$304,200	\$590,800
2012	\$9,500	\$115,300	\$250,000	\$417,900	\$917,900
2016	\$11,000	\$156,300	\$304,100	\$459,900	\$1,034,800

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



Table 47: Value of Alberta Minimum Wage, \$2017 Dollars

Year	Current	Constant	Year	Current	Constant
1979	\$3.00	\$10.28	1999	\$5.90	\$8.85
1980	\$3.00	\$9.33	2000	\$5.90	\$8.56
1981	\$3.80	\$10.46	2001	\$5.90	\$8.36
1982	\$3.80	\$9.40	2002	\$5.90	\$8.09
1983	\$3.80	\$8.95	2003	\$5.90	\$7.75
1984	\$3.80	\$8.71	2004	\$5.90	\$7.64
1985	\$3.80	\$8.46	2005	\$7.00	\$8.88
1986	\$3.80	\$8.18	2006	\$7.00	\$8.55
1987	\$3.80	\$7.87	2007	\$8.00	\$9.30
1988	\$4.50	\$9.07	2008	\$8.40	\$9.47
1989	\$4.50	\$8.70	2009	\$8.80	\$9.93
1990	\$4.50	\$8.23	2010	\$8.80	\$9.83
1991	\$4.50	\$7.77	2011	\$9.40	\$10.25
1992	\$5.00	\$8.50	2012	\$9.75	\$10.52
1993	\$5.00	\$8.42	2013	\$9.95	\$10.58
1994	\$5.00	\$8.30	2014	\$10.20	\$10.58
1995	\$5.00	\$8.11	2015	\$11.20	\$11.48
1996	\$5.00	\$7.93	2016	\$12.20	\$12.37
1997	\$5.00	\$7.78	2017	\$13.60	\$13.60
1998	\$5.40	\$8.30			

Table 48: Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, By Gender and Age, July 2016 to June 2017, Edmonton CMA

	Total	Gender		Age Group		
		Men	Women	15-19 years	20-44 years	45+ years
Number						
Total Employed	650,600	337,200	314,400	31,200	394,500	224,900
\$12.20 or less	42,400	18,900	23,500	13,100	20,800	7,200
\$13.60 or less	77,900	31,100	46,800	20,300	43,000	14,600
\$15.00 or less	120,300	48,600	71,700	25,300	70,300	24,700
\$16.00 or less	137,800	55,000	82,800	26,400	81,600	29,800
\$16.31 or less	139,800	55,600	84,200	26,400	82,900	30,400
Percentage						
Total Employed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
\$12.20 or less	6.5%	5.6%	7.5%	42.0%	5.3%	3.2%
\$13.60 or less	11.9%	9.2%	13.9%	65.1%	10.9%	6.5%
\$15.00 or less	18.4%	14.4%	21.3%	81.1%	17.8%	11.0%
\$16.00 or less	21.1%	16.3%	24.6%	84.6%	20.7%	13.3%
\$16.31 or less	21.4%	16.5%	25.0%	84.6%	21.0%	13.5%

Section E | Poverty

-
- the TRENDS:**  Poverty rates increased due to recession
-  Poverty is higher for female, lone-parent and youth headed households
-

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. 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 decreases the overall health of a society. 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 oversimplifies 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 falls below the LIM after taxes have been deducted and income transfers added.

How is Edmonton Changing?

Edmonton is relatively prosperous. Yet, the city and region still has a significant level of poverty.

Poverty rates are linked to economic cycles. As the economy improves, poverty rates decrease; as the economy declines, poverty rates increase. The most recent detailed data on low income and poverty was for the year 2015 which was the first year of the economic downturn caused by low oil prices. Poverty rates which had been slowly declining increased in 2015, albeit only modestly.

Poverty rates also vary considerably by family type. Lone-parent families have the highest poverty rate, couple families the lowest, with single adults being in

the middle. The typical person with a low income does not live at the poverty line, but rather anywhere from 30% to 50% below it depending on family type.

Poverty rates vary by age and gender. The younger a person is, the more likely they are to live in poverty. People who are older tend to have lower poverty rates, though the poverty among female seniors aged 65 years and older has been increasing.

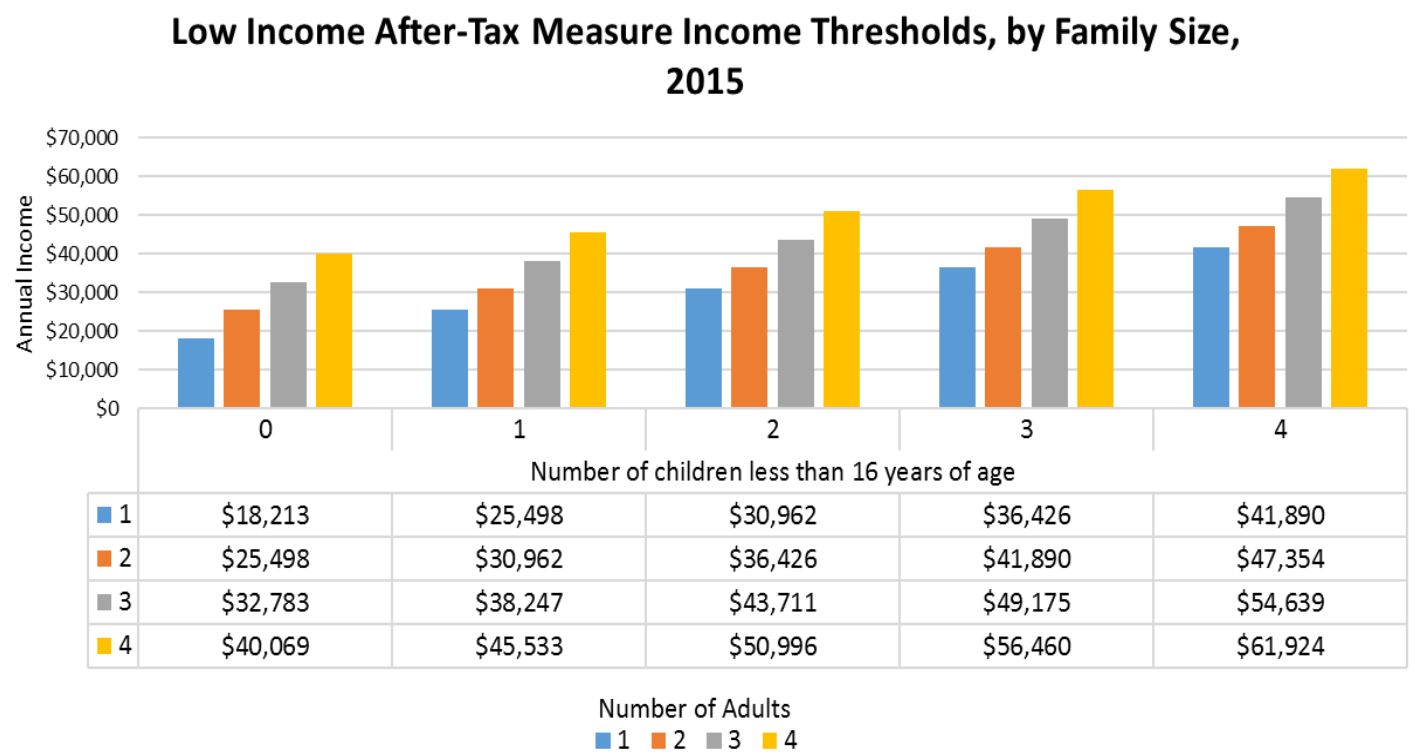
How Low Income is Measured

the TRENDS:

Tracking the Trends uses the After-Tax Low Income Measure (AT LIM) as its definition of the poverty line. This is the measure most widely used internationally to measure poverty and deprivation. Though Canada does not have an official measure of poverty, AT LIM is increasingly being adopted 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. It is important to remember that the after-tax concept of income includes all income transfers from the federal and provincial governments.

Persons below the yearly income described in the chart and table below are considered to be living in low income. Starting with the 2015 edition and continuing with *Tracking the Trends 2018*, income data is aggregated and taken from the actual tax returns filed with the Canadian Revenue Agency. Taxfiler data is much more accurate, with significantly less yearly fluctuation, than the income surveys previously used.

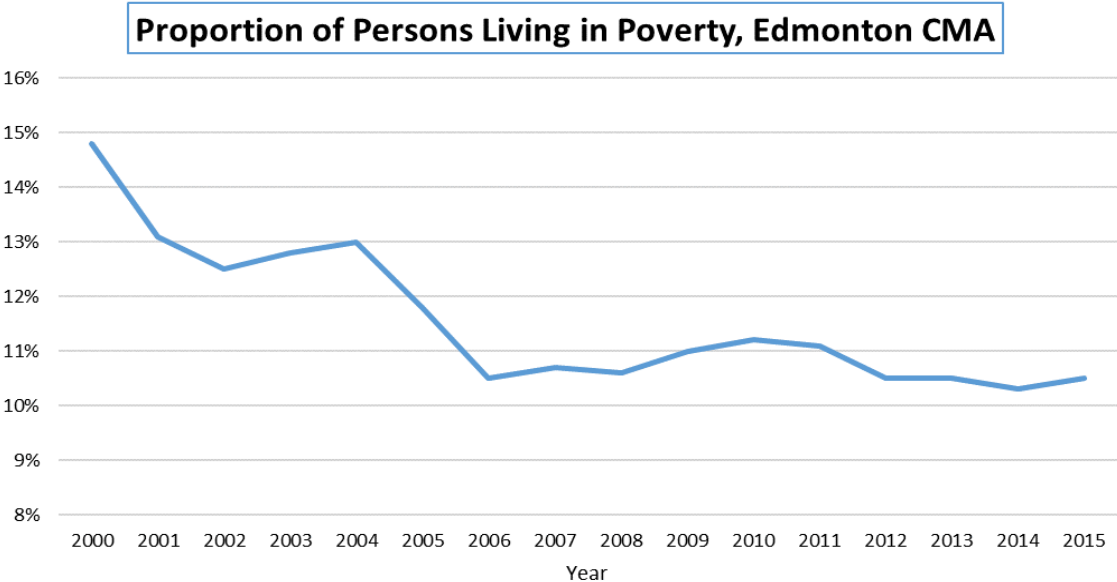


No Data Table

Edmontonians in Poverty

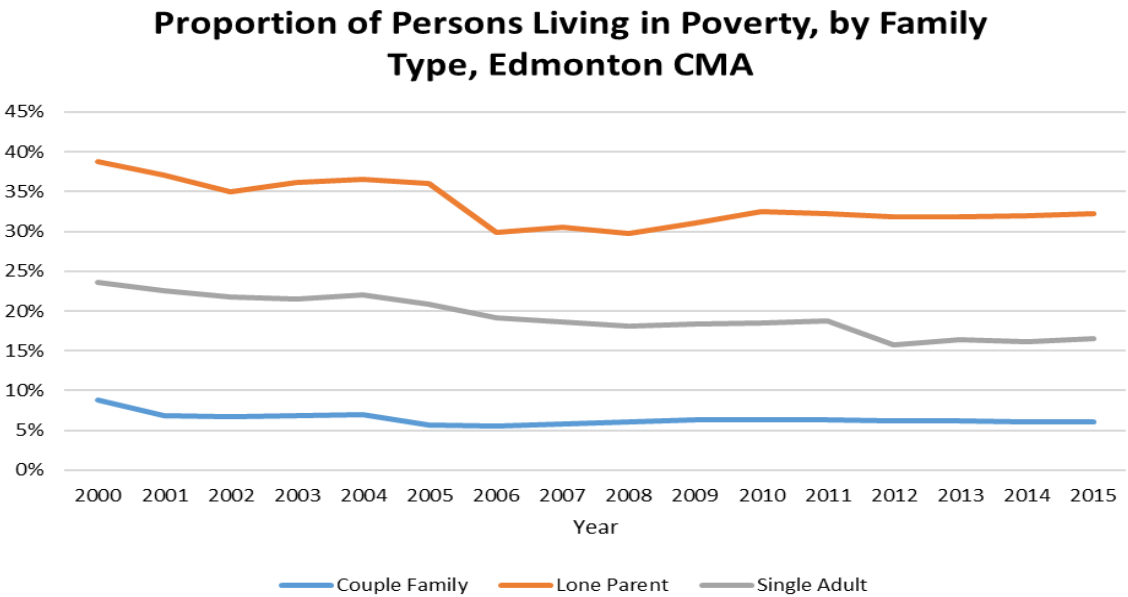
the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ Proportion of persons in poverty decreasing

- ♦ 135,240 residents of metro Edmonton lived in low income in 2015, or a poverty rate of 10.5%. This is an improvement from the year 2000, when 137,240 residents lived in low income, or a poverty rate of 14.8%.
- ♦ Most of the decline in the poverty rate took place between the years 2000 to 2006. There was a half a percentage point increase in the poverty rate during the global financial crisis and thereafter the rate fell again to the ten and a half percent range.



[Data Table 49, page 87]

- ♦ Lone-parent families consistently experience the highest rate of poverty compared to other family types. In 2015, 32.2% of persons in lone-parent families lived in poverty, a 6.6 percentage point drop from 38.8% in the year 2000.
- ♦ Persons living in couple families have the lowest poverty rate by family type. In 2015, 6.1% of persons in couple families lived in poverty, a 2.8 percentage point drop from 8.9% in the year 2000.
- ♦ In 2015, 16.5% of single adults lived in poverty, a 7.0 percentage point drop from 23.5% in 2000.



[Data Table 49, page 87]

Low Income Families

- the TRENDS:
- ◆

⊖

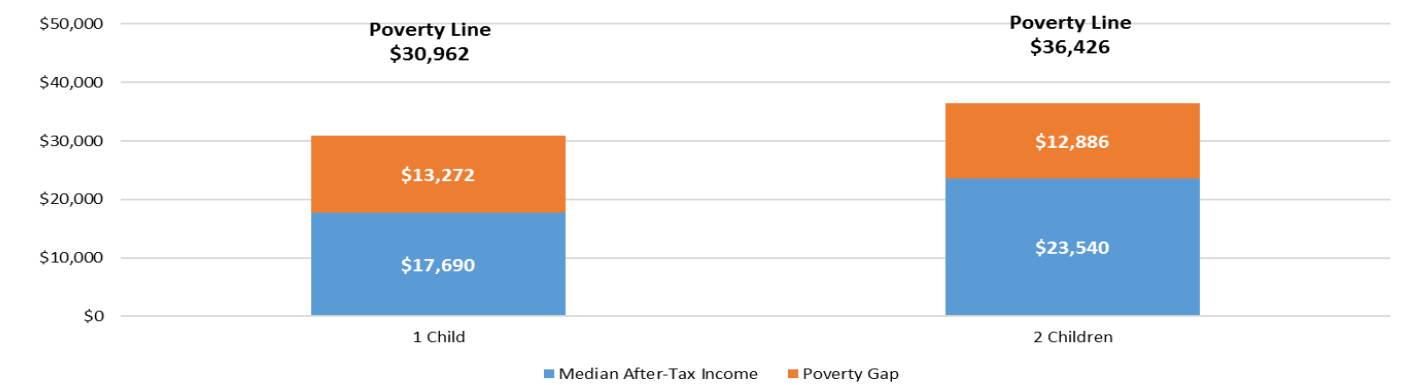
Median incomes for couple families well below poverty line
- ◆

⊖

Median incomes for lone-parent families well below poverty line

- Most low income families live well below the poverty line. The low income (poverty) gap is the difference between the poverty line threshold and the median after-tax income of all low income families living below the threshold.
- In 2015, low income couple families with one child had a median after-tax income \$13,272 below the threshold for a family of three, and low income couple families with two children had a median after-tax income \$12,886 below the threshold for a family of four.

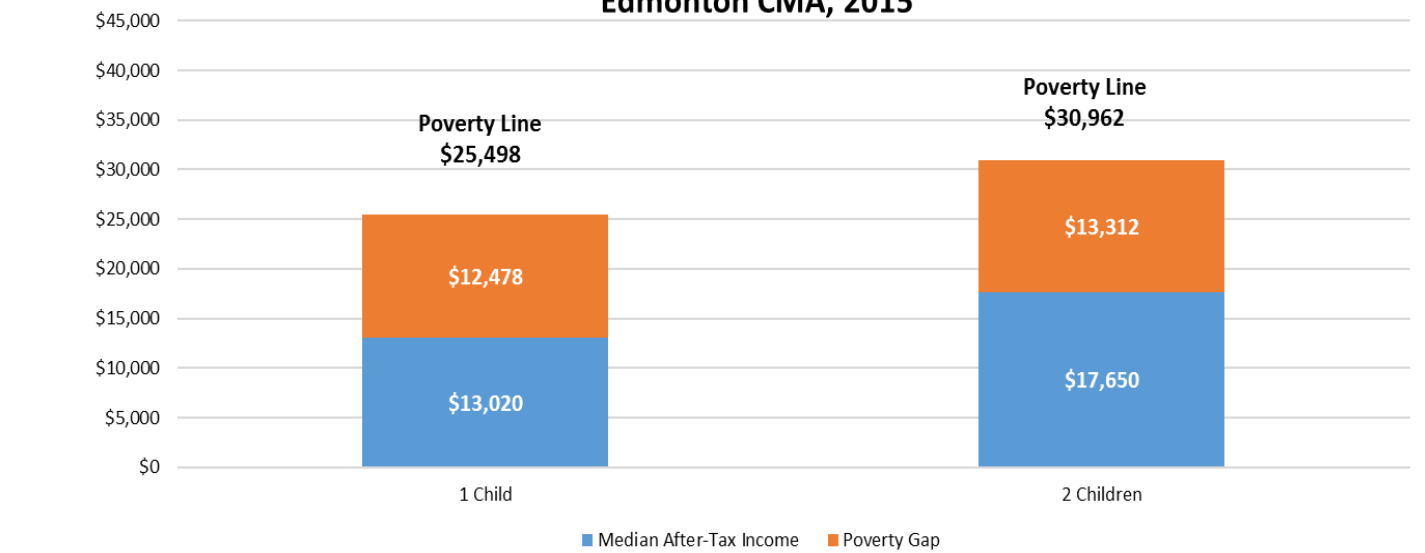
Poverty Gap for Low Income Couple Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA, 2015



[No Data Table]

- Lone-parent families experience a large gap between the low income thresholds and their actual after-tax incomes. In 2015, lone-parent families with one child had a median after-tax income \$12,478 below the low income threshold for a family of two, and lone-parent families with two children had a median after-tax income \$13,312 below the threshold for a family of three.

Poverty Gap for Low Income Lone-Parent Families, by Family Size, Edmonton CMA, 2015



[No Data Table]

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

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆

⊖

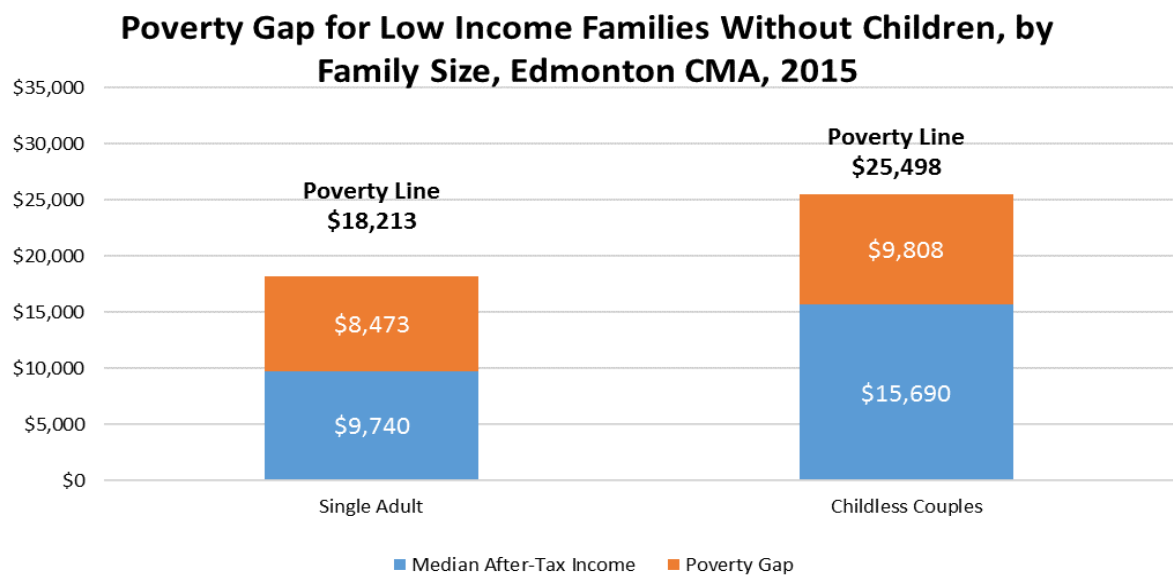
Single adults have a large poverty gap

◆

⊖

Childless couples have a large poverty gap

- Low income families without children also have sizeable poverty gaps. In 2015, low income single adults had a median after-tax income \$8,473 below the low income threshold for a family of one. In the same year, low income couples without children had a median after-tax income \$9,808 below the threshold for a family of two.



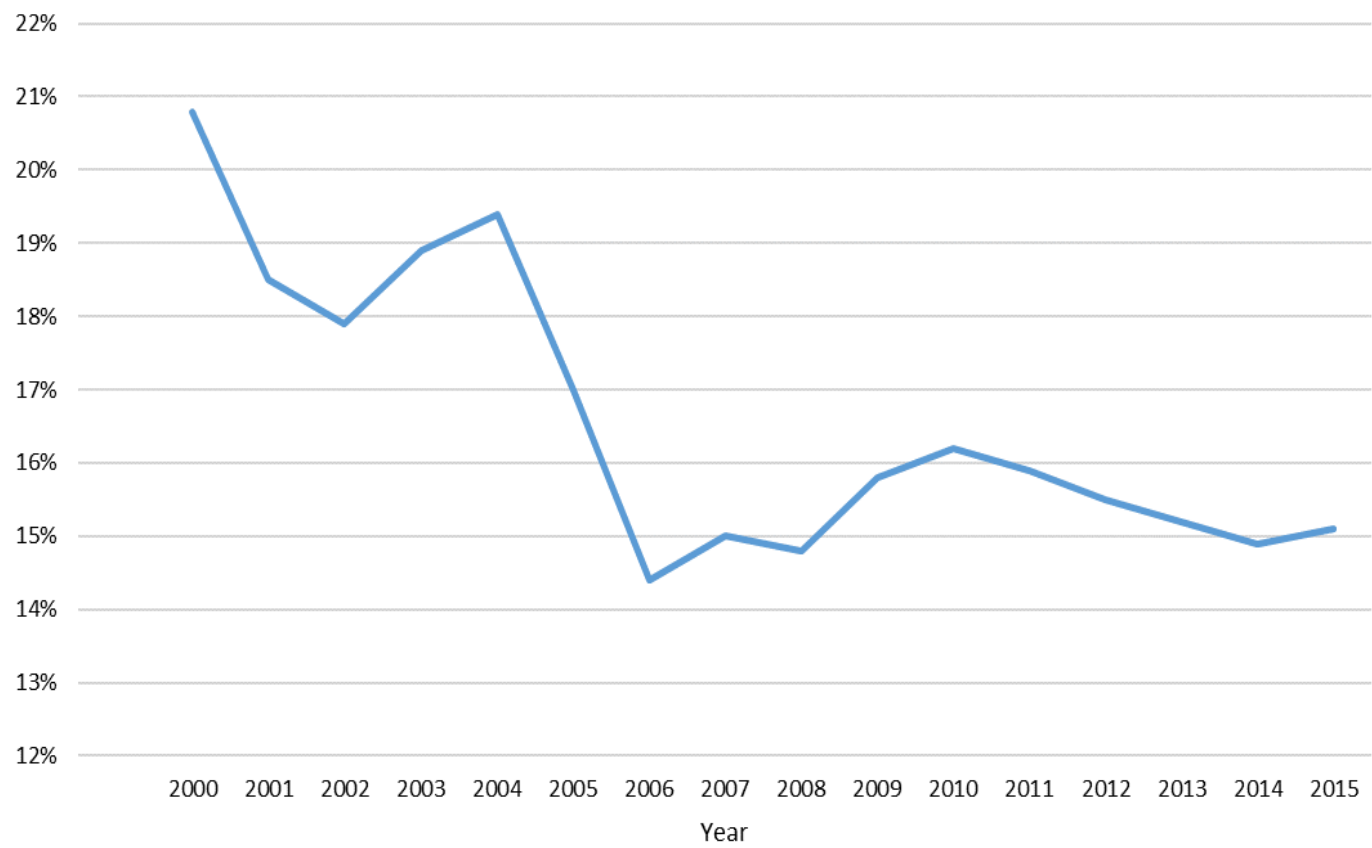
[No Data Table]

Low Income Children

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ **Child poverty is decreasing in the region**

- The poverty rate for children and youth aged 0 to 17 years trended downward between the years 2000 and 2006 in part due to a strong economy in those years and in part due to significant investments in refundable child benefits by the federal government. Child poverty rates trended up during the global financial crisis in the late 2000s and down again during the economic recovery thereafter.
- In 2015, 44,590 children and youth aged 0 to 17 years lived in poverty in the Edmonton CMA, out of a total population of 295,240 children and youth. This resulted in a child poverty rate of 15.1% slightly higher than the year before.

Child Poverty Rate, 0 to 17 Years, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 50 , page 88]

Low Income Children, *Cont'd*

the TRENDS:

◆

⊖

Children more likely to live in low income than adults

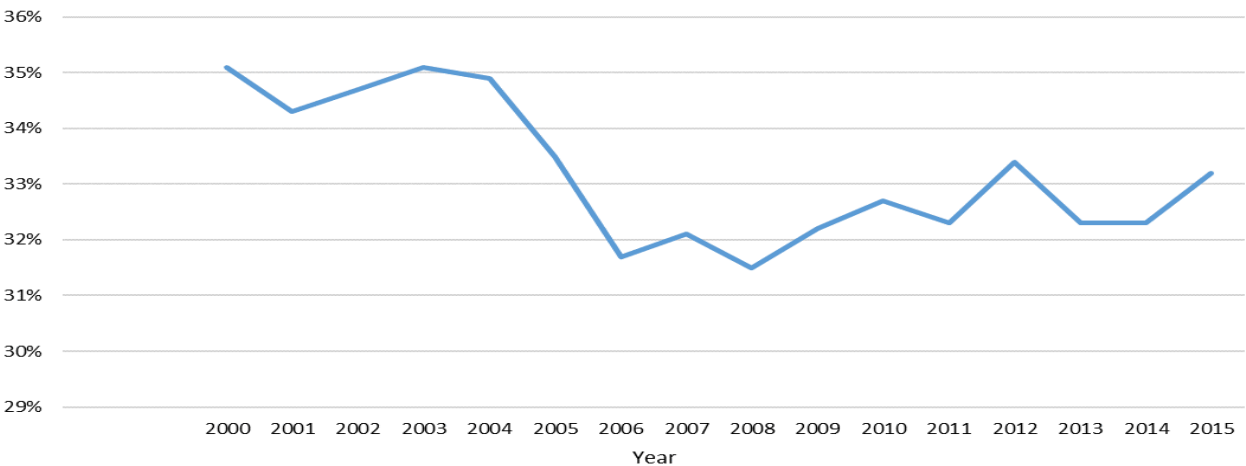
↑

⊖

Female seniors live in low income more than male seniors

- The poverty rate for children and youth is significantly higher than for older age groups.
- Of the 135,240 persons of all ages living in poverty in 2015, 44,590 were children aged 0 to 17 years. As a proportion of those living in poverty in the Edmonton CMA, 32.3% were children. This proportion has fallen only slightly from the year 2000 when it was 35.1%.

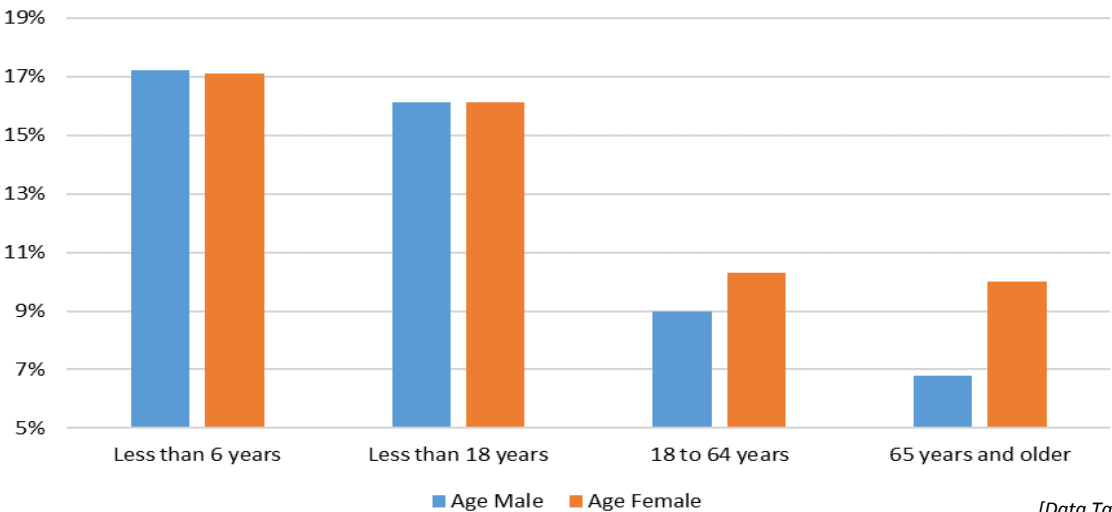
Children 0 to 17 Years as a Proportion of Total Persons in Poverty, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 51, page 88]

- Poverty rates vary by age and gender as shown in the 2016 census data for the City of Edmonton.
- The younger a person is the more likely they are to live in low income. Just over 17% of younger children under six live in poverty in Edmonton in 2016, a percentage point higher than children and youth aged 0 to 17 years.
- For adults, there is a significant gender gap when it comes to the likelihood of living in poverty. This is especially case for female seniors whose poverty rate reached 10.0% in Edmonton in 2016.

Persons Living in Low Income (LIM AT) By Age and Gender, Edmonton City, 2016 Census



[Data Table 5 2, page 89]

Data Tables | Section E

Table 49: Proportion of Person Living in Poverty, by Family Type, Edmonton CMA

All Family types				Couple Families			Lone Parent Families			Single Adults		
Year	All Family Types	All Low Income Family Types	Overall Poverty Rate	Persons in Couple Families	AT-LIM Couple families	Rate	Persons in Lone-Parent Families	AT-LIM Lone Parent Families	Rate	Single Adults	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%
2014	1,266,670	130,670	10.3%	926,930	56,290	6.1%	124,330	39,750	32.0%	215,420	34,630	16.1%
2015	1,292,960	135,240	10.5%	946,850	57,970	6.1%	129,200	41,580	32.2%	216,910	35,700	16.5%

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

Table 50: Child Poverty Rate, 0 to 17 Years, Edmonton CMA

Year	Total Children 0 to 17 Years	Children 0 to 17 Years in Poverty	Child Poverty Rate
2001	229,760	42,480	18.5%
2002	228,930	40,940	17.9%
2003	228,500	43,100	18.9%
2004	230,570	44,730	19.4%
2005	235,390	39,920	17.0%
2006	238,620	34,350	14.4%
2007	239,440	36,020	15.0%
2008	242,970	36,010	14.8%
2009	244,820	38,570	15.8%
2010	249,850	40,580	16.2%
2011	256,620	40,930	15.9%
2012	264,960	41,050	15.5%
2013	274,060	41,640	15.2%
2014	283,620	42,320	14.9%
2015	295,240	44,590	15.1%

Table 51: Children 0 to 17 Years as a Proportion of Total Persons in Poverty, Edmonton CMA

Year	Total Persons in Poverty	Children 0 to 17 Years in Poverty	Children as a Proportion of Total Persons in Poverty
2002	118,020	40,940	34.7%
2003	122,890	43,100	35.1%
2004	128,280	44,730	34.9%
2005	119,320	39,920	33.5%
2006	108,340	34,350	31.7%
2007	112,370	36,020	32.1%
2008	114,410	36,010	31.5%
2009	119,840	38,570	32.2%
2010	123,930	40,580	32.7%
2011	126,820	40,930	32.3%
2012	122,990	41,050	33.4%
2013	128,810	41,640	32.3%
2014	130,670	42,320	32.3%
2015	135,240	44,590	33.2%

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

Table 52: Persons Living in Low Income (LIM AT) by Age and Gender, Edmonton City, 2016 Census

Age	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Average
Less than 6 years	6,280	5,985	12,270	17.2%	17.1%	17.2%
Less than 18 years	15,955	15,240	31,190	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%
18 to 64 years	28,155	31,770	59,930	9.0%	10.3%	9.7%
65 years and older	3,145	5,470	8,620	6.8%	10.0%	8.6%
Total	47,255	53,665	99,735	10.3%	11.5%	10.9%

Section F | Government Income Supports

- the TRENDS:**
- 🕒 Use of income supports declining but spiked during recession
 - ➖ Real value of income supports declining for lowest income families
 - ⊕ Income transfers critical to lifting children out of poverty

Why are Income Support Trends Important?

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

Despite the 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. These barriers often disproportionately affect visible minority groups (particularly newcomers), Indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and lone-parent women.

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.

How is Edmonton Changing?

The recent economic downturn has caused significant job losses and thereby increased reliance on government income transfers. The number of people in metro Edmonton receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits reached a record high in 2016. Numbers of EI recipients only began to fall significantly in the later part of 2017 as benefits expired for some and others found employment in an improving job market.

During a downturn, the number of households receiving Income Support (Alberta Works) peak later as some EI recipients are still unable to find work prior to the expiry of their benefits. This requires them to access Income Support to pay essential living expenses. Income Support caseloads in the Edmonton Region (similar boundaries to the CMA) only peaked in the summer of 2017.

The Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped

(AISH) program is not as affected by economic conditions but rather by the proportion of the adult population with disabilities. The number of AISH recipients has been growing slightly faster than the population overall.

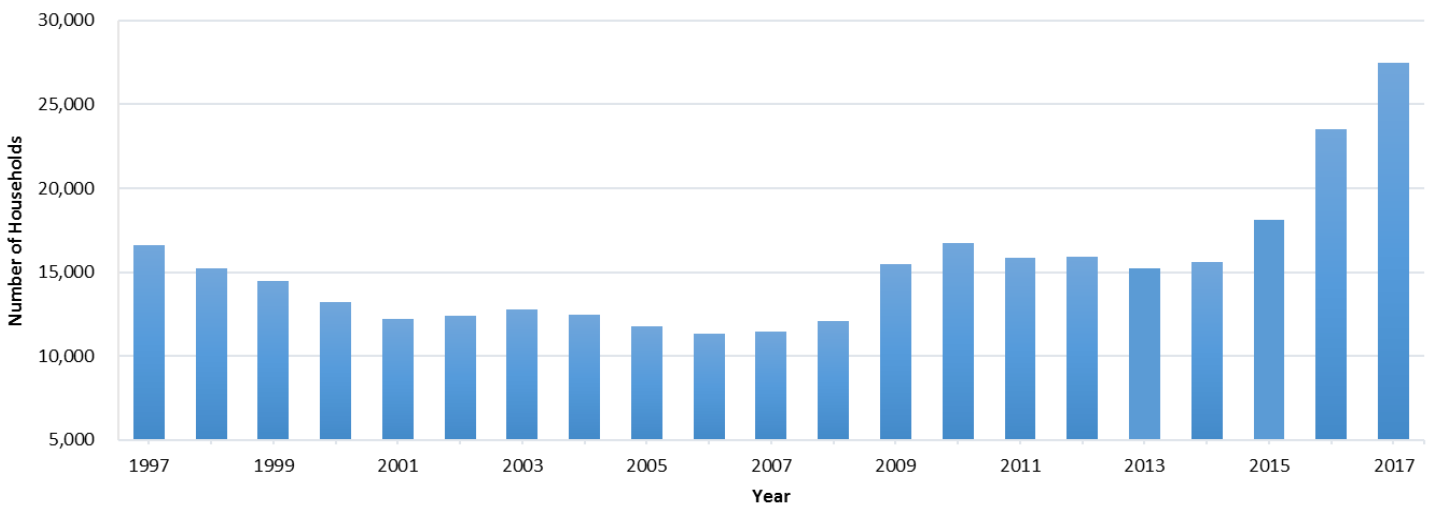
It has been almost six years since there has been a monthly benefits increase for either Alberta Works or AISH meaning that the real value of these benefits have declined relative to living costs. On a more positive note, the introduction of the Alberta Child Benefit and the enhancement of the Canada Child Benefit in July 2016 are making a positive difference in the lives of low and middle income families with children. The poverty reduction impacts of these refundable benefits will start showing up when 2016 poverty numbers are released this summer.

Income Support

the TRENDS:   **Number of households receiving Alberta Works increasing**

- ♦ Income Support caseloads reflect underlying economic conditions with a time lag due to households lacking employment income accessing Employment Insurance benefits first. This is particularly the case for the ‘Expected to Work’ component of the caseload. Even after the economy has started to recover, IS caseloads can remain elevated for some time.
- ♦ From 16,582 households receiving Income Support in 1997 in the Edmonton Region, the numbers dropped to a twenty year low of 11,309 in 2006. The current downturn that began in late 2014 is more prolonged than the 2008 to 2010 global financial crisis, and has resulted in an average caseload of 27,439 during the year 2017.

Average Monthly Number of Households Receiving Alberta Works, Edmonton Region

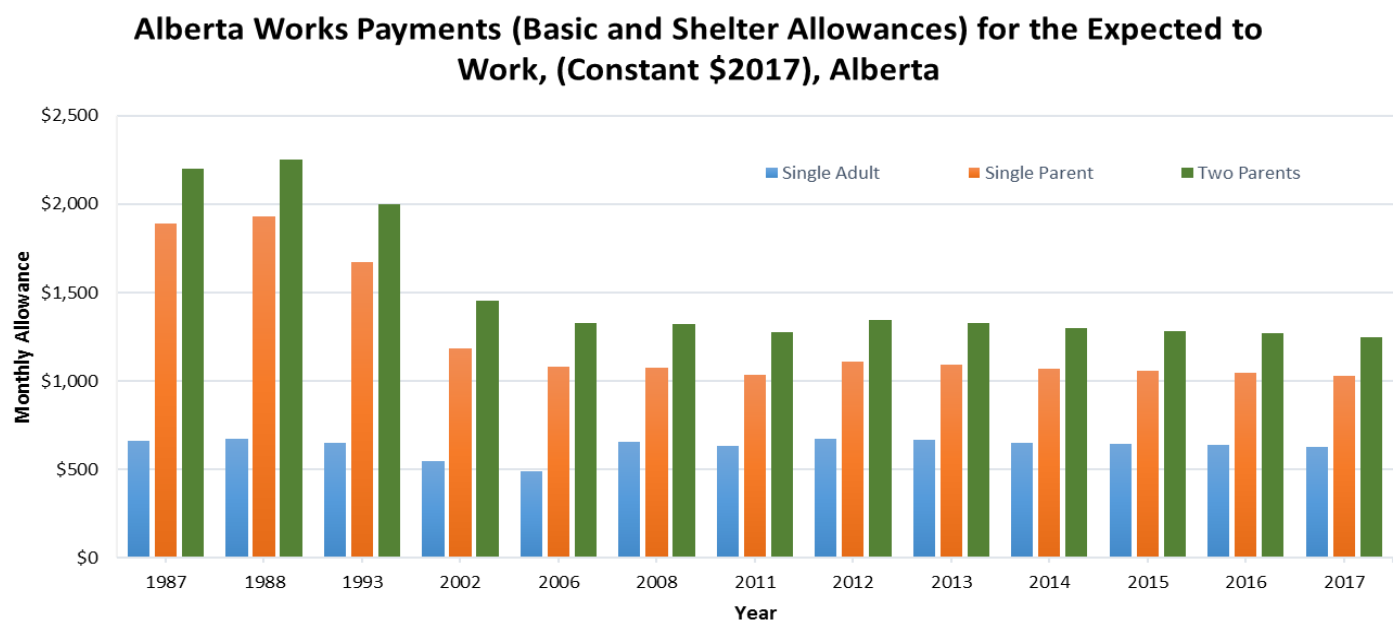


[Data Table 53, page 98]

Income Support, *Cont'd...*

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊖ Value of Alberta Works benefits not keeping up with living costs





- ♦ Over the past thirty years, there has been a significant erosion of the real value of Alberta Works benefits for all family types. There have been long periods of time where there have been no benefit increases including the years between 1993 and 2002.
- ♦ Most recently, there have been no monthly benefit increases since April 2012 causing their real value to decline by 7.1% relative to living costs in the following five years.



[Data Table 54, page 99]

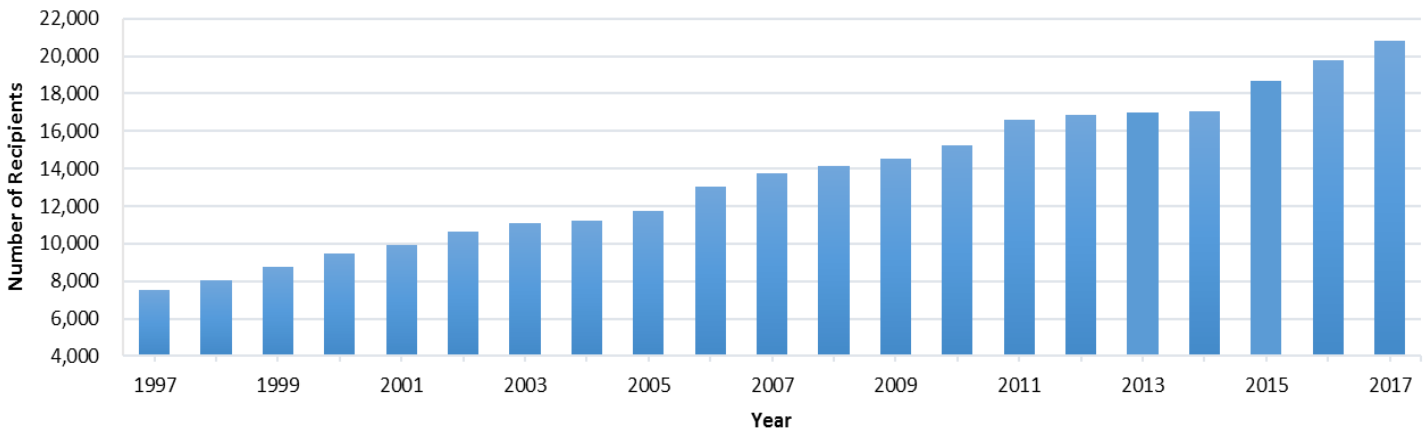
[Data Table , page]

Income Support, *cont'd...*

- the TRENDS:**   Value of AISH benefits increased in 2012
-   Number of AISH recipients increasing

- AISH recipients are vulnerable adults with complex disabilities including severe physical, mental and mental health challenges.
- The average number of Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) recipients in the Edmonton Region has increased from 7,503 in 1997 to 20,788 in 2017, an increase of 177% over this twenty year period.

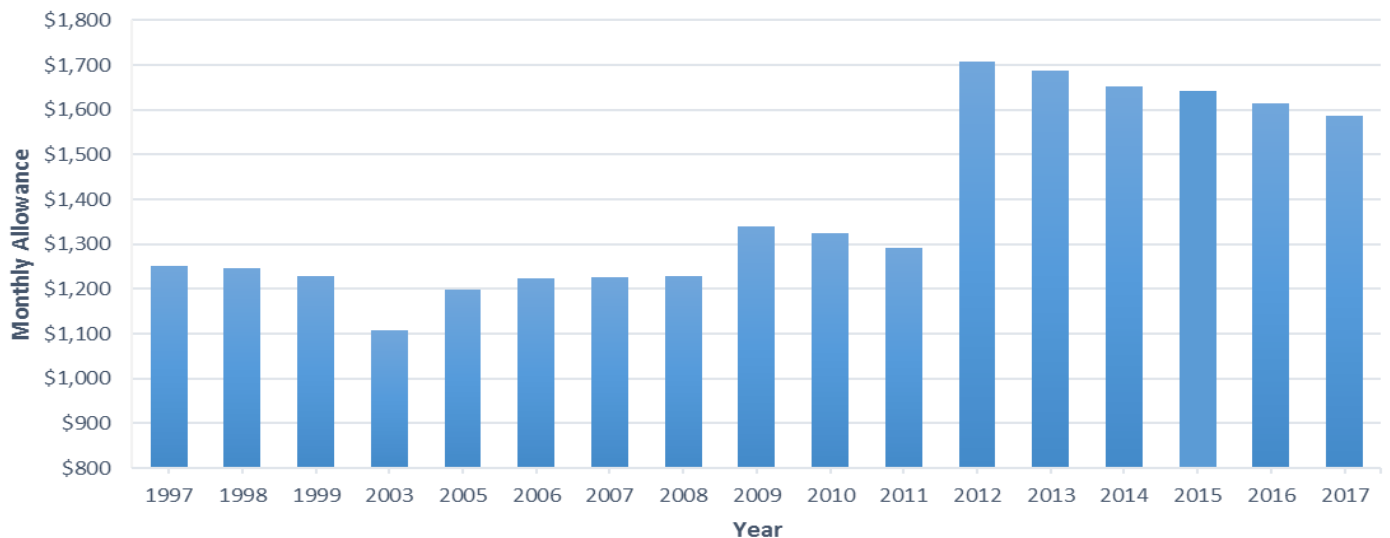
Average Monthly Number of AISH Recipients, Edmonton Region



[Data Table 53, page 98]

- The real value of the maximum monthly AISH benefit increased by 26.9% between the year 1997 and the year 2017. This increase was entirely due to a \$400 per month increase that took place in April 2012.
- Since April 2012, the real value of the \$1,588 monthly AISH benefit has declined by 7.1% in the following five years.

**Maximum Monthly AISH Benefit Payments,
(\$2017 Constant), Alberta**



[Data Table 55, page 99]

Source of Transfer Payments

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Number of EI recipients increasing

- Of all income transfer programs, Employment Insurance is most closely tied to economic cycles. A worker is only eligible for EI if they are laid off or involuntarily lose employment.
- Over the past twenty years, the number of metro Edmonton residents receiving EI reached a low of 6,473 in 2007 (a boom year), spiked to 17,915 in 2009 during the global financial crisis, dropped to 9,778 during the economic recovery, only to spike again to an average of 27,388 in 2016 in the aftermath of the oil price collapse.

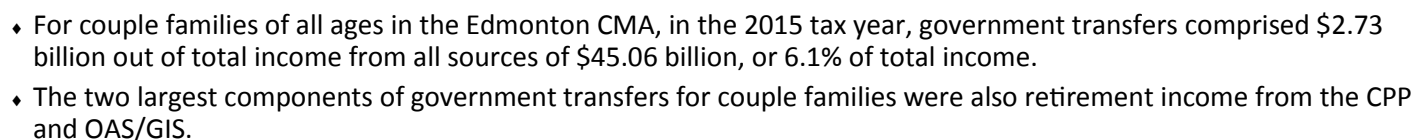


[Data Table 53, page 98]

the TRENDS:

- ◆ ● CPP/OAS largest sources of government transfers, all families
- ◆ ● CPP/OAS largest source of government transfers, couples

- Source of Government Transfers, All Family Types, Edmonton CMA, 2015



Program	Percentage
Employment Insurance	16.9%
Old Age Security and GIS	23.0%
Canada Pension Plan	31.2%
Canada Child Tax Benefit	16.4%
Goods and Services Tax Credit	1.6%
Workers' Compensation	2.2%
Social Assistance	5.3%
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits	2.4%
Other	0.9%

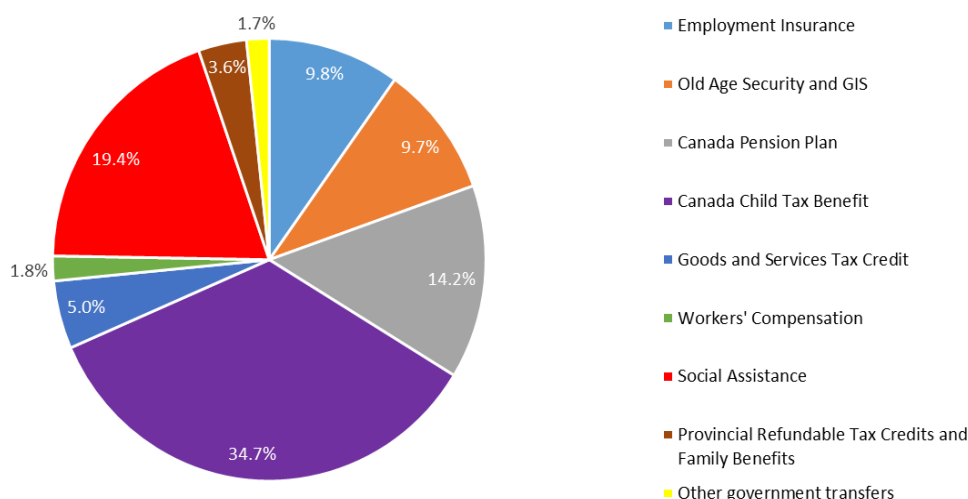
Page | 95

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

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ CCTB largest source of government transfers, lone parents
 - ◆ CPP/OAS largest source of government transfers, single adults

- ◆ For lone-parent families of all ages in the Edmonton CMA, in the 2015 tax year, government transfers comprised \$520.6 million out of total income of \$3.24 billion, or 16.1% of total income.
- ◆ The two largest components of government transfers for lone-parent families were the federal Canada Child Tax Benefit and provincial social assistance (includes Alberta Works and AISH).

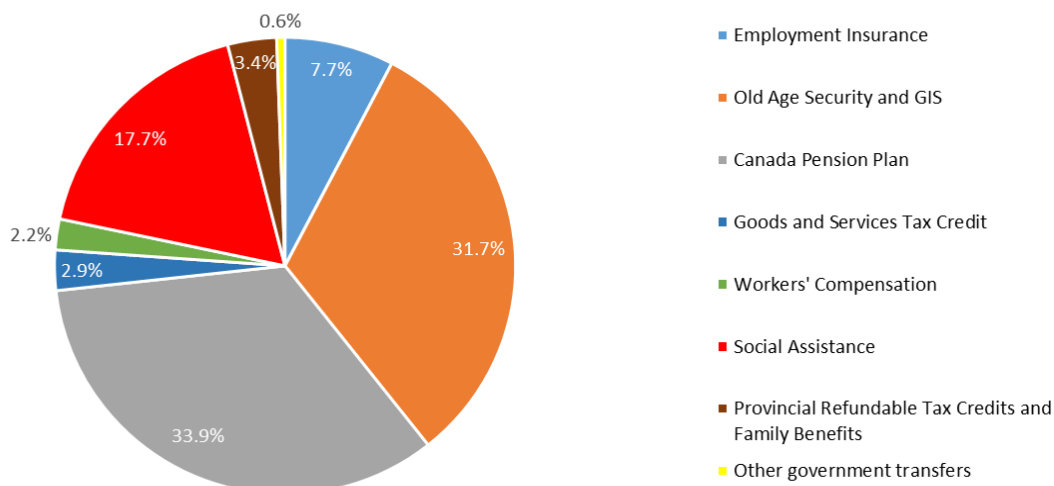
Source of Government Transfers, Lone-Parent Families, Edmonton CMA, 2015



[Data Table 56, page 100]

- ◆ For single adults of all ages in the Edmonton CMA, in the 2015 tax year, government transfers comprised \$1.51 billion out of total income of \$11.50 billion, or 13.2% of total income.
- ◆ The two largest components of government transfers for single adults was retirement income from the CPP and OAS/GIS.

Source of Government Transfers, Single Adults, Edmonton CMA, 2015



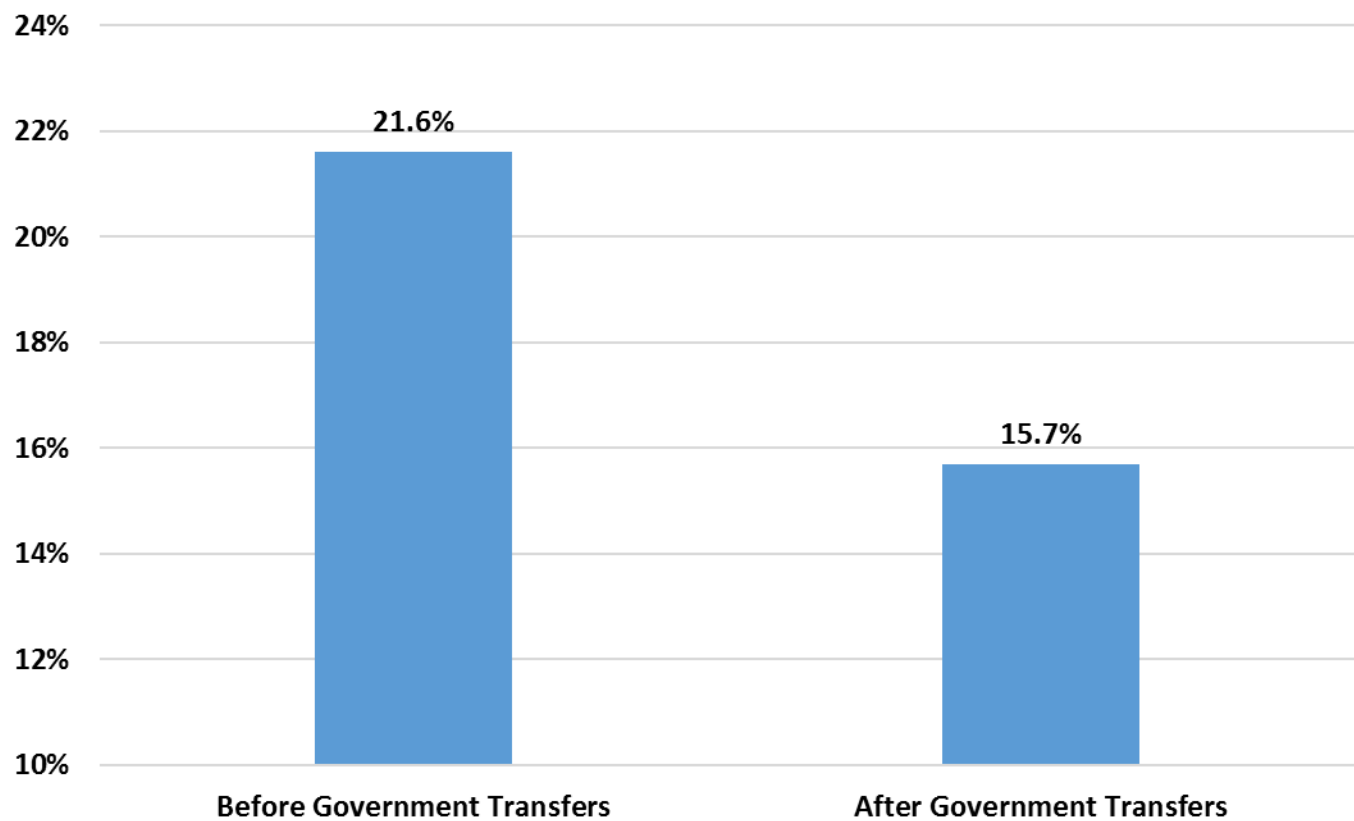
[Data Table 56, page 100]

Child Poverty

the TRENDS: ◆ ⊕ 53,960 children lifted out of poverty due to transfers

- ◆ Government income transfers are a crucial tool used to lift people out of poverty, especially children and youth aged 0 to 17 years.
- ◆ In the absence of these transfers, in 2015, 21.6% of Alberta children would be living in poverty. As a result of these transfers, the proportion of Alberta children living in poverty was instead 15.7%. This represents a 27.3% decrease in child poverty.
- ◆ The new Alberta Child Benefit and the enhanced Canada Child Benefit were introduced in mid-year 2016. The poverty reduction impacts of these new refundable benefits will begin to show up when the 2016 low income data is released later this year.

Child Poverty Reductions Resulting from Government Transfers, Alberta, 2015



[No Data Table]

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

Table 53: Alberta Works, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) and Employment Insurance Recipients, Edmonton CMA

Year	Households Receiving Alberta Works	AISH Recipients	Employment Insurance (EI) Recipients
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	15,852	16,624	12,950
2012	15,901	16,860	9,778
2013	15,406	16,857	10,002
2014	15,600	17,077	10,361
2015	18,121	18,682	16,628
2016	23,540	19,752	27,388
2017	27,439	20,788	24,894

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

**Table 54: Alberta Works Payments for the Expected to Work,
(Current and Constant \$2017), Alberta**

Year	Current Dollars			Constant Dollars (\$2017)		
	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents
1987	\$326	\$932	\$1,082	\$662	\$1,893	\$2,198
1988	\$341	\$977	\$1,139	\$674	\$1,930	\$2,250
1993	\$394	\$1,010	\$1,206	\$653	\$1,674	\$1,999
2002	\$397	\$862	\$1,059	\$544	\$1,182	\$1,452
2006	\$402	\$881	\$1,083	\$492	\$1,078	\$1,326
2008	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$658	\$1,076	\$1,325
2011	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$634	\$1,037	\$1,276
2012	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$675	\$1,108	\$1,345
2013	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$666	\$1,095	\$1,328
2014	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$652	\$1,071	\$1,300
2015	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$644	\$1,059	\$1,285
2016	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$637	\$1,047	\$1,270
2017	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250

**Table 55: Maximum Monthly AISH Benefit Payments,
(Current and Constant \$2017), Alberta**

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (\$2017)
1997	\$814	\$1,251
1998	\$818	\$1,246
1999	\$826	\$1,230
2003	\$850	\$1,107
2005	\$950	\$1,199
2006	\$1,000	\$1,224
2007	\$1,050	\$1,226
2008	\$1,088	\$1,229
2009	\$1,188	\$1,339
2010	\$1,188	\$1,325
2011	\$1,188	\$1,293
2012	\$1,588	\$1,709
2013	\$1,588	\$1,688
2014	\$1,588	\$1,652
2015	\$1,588	\$1,643
2016	\$1,588	\$1,614
2017	\$1,588	\$1,588

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

Table 56: Source of Government Transfers (\$2015 x 1,000), By Family Type, Edmonton CMA

2015 Tax Year	All Family Types	Couple Families	Lone-Parent Families	Single Adults
Total Income - All Sources	\$59,794,805	\$45,059,005	\$3,237,385	\$11,498,415
Total government transfers	\$4,766,560	\$2,732,660	\$520,575	\$1,513,325
Employment Insurance	\$628,980	\$461,640	\$51,275	\$116,070
Old Age Security and GIS	\$1,157,620	\$627,690	\$50,645	\$479,285
Canada Pension Plan	\$1,441,065	\$853,945	\$73,765	\$513,350
Canada Child Tax Benefit	\$628,510	\$447,670	\$180,840	n/a
Goods and Services Tax Credit	\$113,730	\$44,600	\$25,930	\$43,200
Workers' Compensation	\$103,525	\$61,110	\$9,430	\$32,990
Social Assistance	\$514,180	\$145,225	\$101,190	\$267,760
Provincial Refundable Tax Credits and Family Benefits	\$136,285	\$65,635	\$18,720	\$51,930
Other government transfers	\$42,665	\$25,145	\$8,780	\$8,740

Section G | Social Health Indicators

Background

In the 2018 edition of *Tracking the Trends*, a decision was made to not include a social health index. Instead, a selection of important social health indicators for the Edmonton area are being included that are not reported in other sections.

The decision to not include a social health index was made for several reasons. Some indicators included in previous editions are no longer available. In other cases, methodological or technology changes meant that some of the indicators are no longer comparable over time. Finally, constructing the social health index meant that some indicators which were already reported in other sections had to be repeated in this section. Some readers found this confusing, and the repetition added to the overall length of the publication.

The ESPC is aware that social wellbeing indices are being worked on in other jurisdictions. One such initiative is the Canadian Index of Wellbeing. A national and Ontario index have thus far been developed. In future it may be possible to develop a similar index at the Edmonton level.

How is Edmonton Changing?

Some Edmonton social health indicators are showing clear improvement, such as the marked declines in the teen birth rate. The decline in the rate of consumer insolvencies, especially bankruptcies, also shows steady progress. Other indicators are showing steady albeit modest improvement such as the increase in life expectancy and the reduction in the lone-parent to couples with children ratio.

The community safety (crime) indicators show improvement over longer periods of time, but with peaks and valleys depending on the year.

Suicide rates show considerable yearly fluctuations as well with perhaps the most concerning aspect being the much higher rate of male suicides compared to female suicides.

Then there are the indicators which are progressively growing worse. This includes the proportion of children born with low birth weight which is getting modestly higher. Most concerning is the rate of sexually transmitted infections which got much worse in the 2000 to 2011 period and at best has levelled off since.

the TREND Markers

the TREND Direction

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

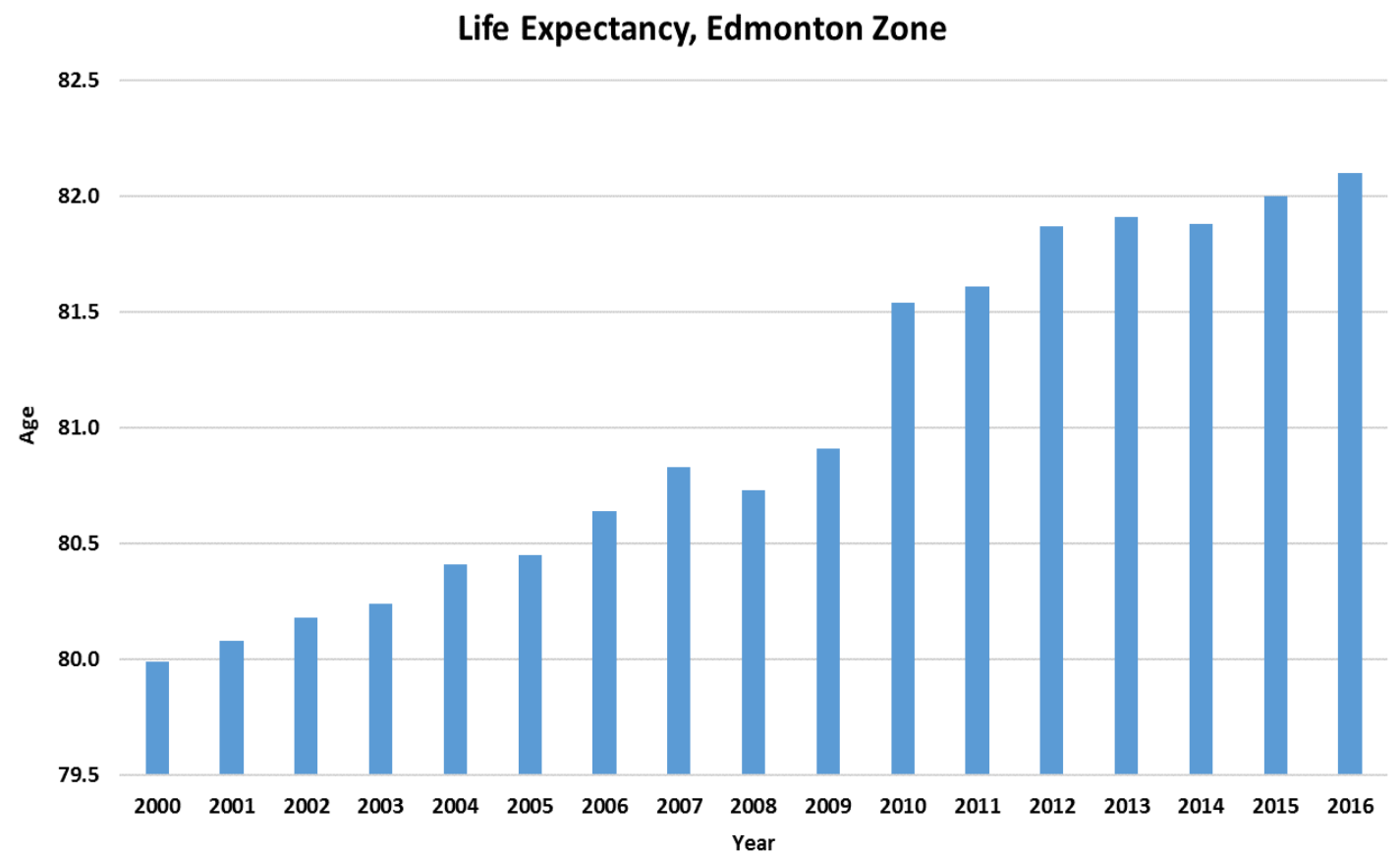
the TREND Value

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

Life Expectancy

the TRENDS:   Still increasing but at a slower rate

- Life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live starting from birth based on mortality statistics. As of 2016, the life expectancy for the Edmonton Zone is 82.1 years, up slightly from 82.0 years in 2015.
- Life expectancy has increased by 2.1 years from 80.0 in the year 2000. While life expectancy continues to increase, the rate of growth has slowed since 2012.

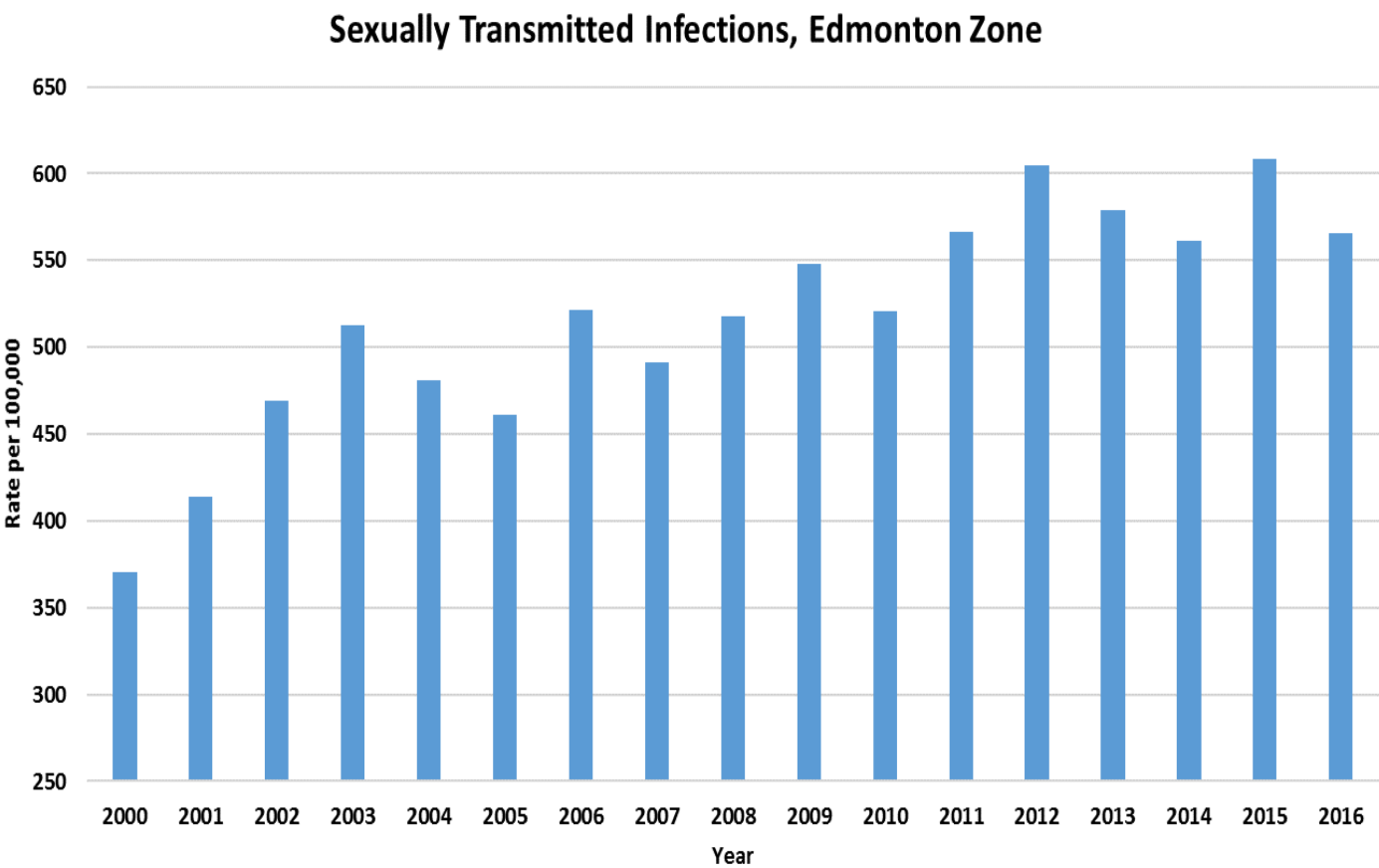


[Data Table 57, page 115]

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Rate of infections is increasing

- Sexually Transmitted Infections include: chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes and genital warts, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- Since 2000, the incidence of STIs has increased from a 370.6 per 100,000 persons in 2000 to 566.0 per 100,000 persons in 2016, an increase of 52.7%. Most of the increase took place in the 2000 to 2011 period, with infection rates levelling off since then.

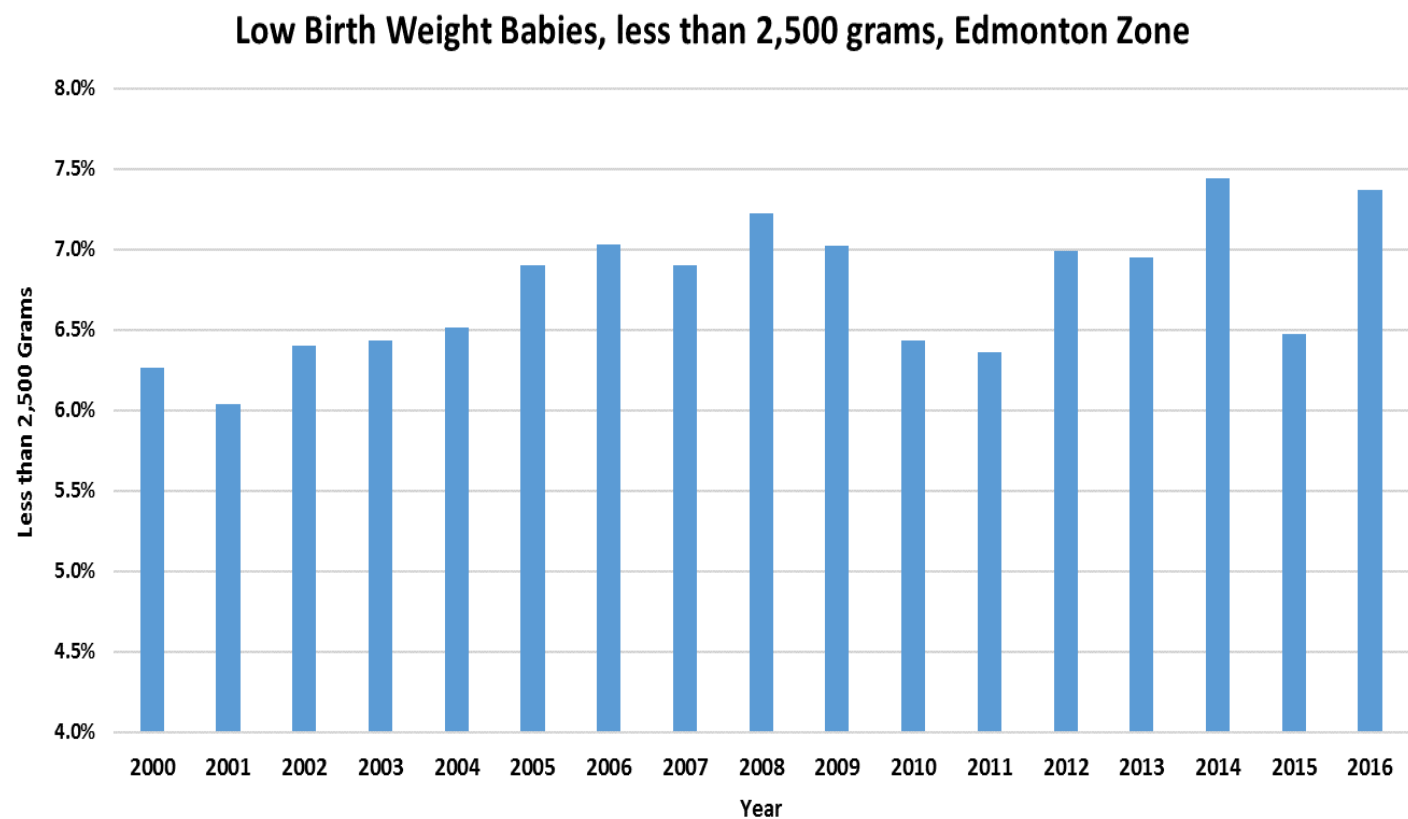


[Data Table 57, page 115]

Babies Born with Low Birth Weight

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊖ Percentage of low birth weight babies increasing

- In 2016, the percentage of babies born with low birth weight is 7.4%, up from 6.3% in the year 2000.
- The percentage of low birth weight babies has been increasing though there are considerable year to year fluctuations.

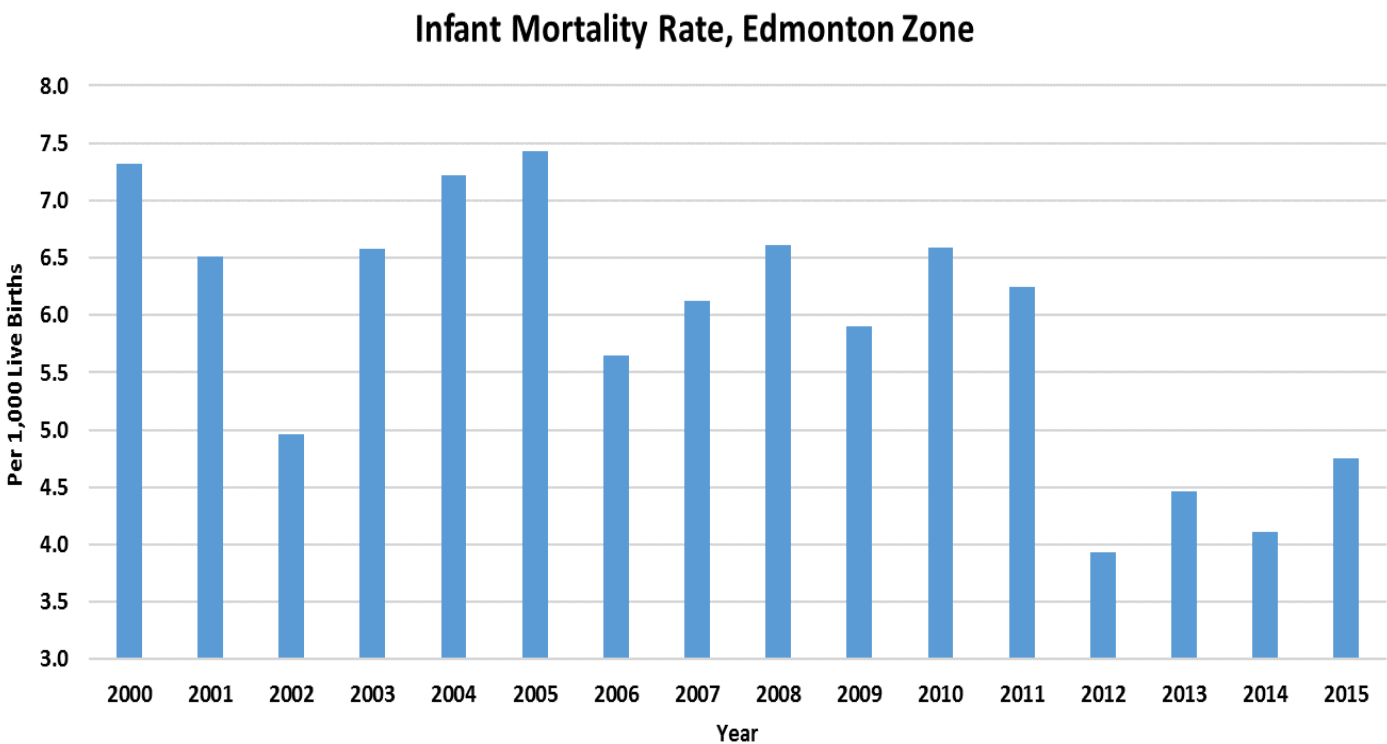


[Data Table 57, page 115]

Infant Mortality Rate

the TRENDS:   Longer-term trend is lower infant mortality

- In 2015, the infant mortality rate for Edmonton Zone was 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, up from 4.1 in 2014.
- The infant mortality rate is 35.1% lower in the year 2015 than it was in the year 2000.
- The lowest infant mortality rate in the past fifteen years was 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012.

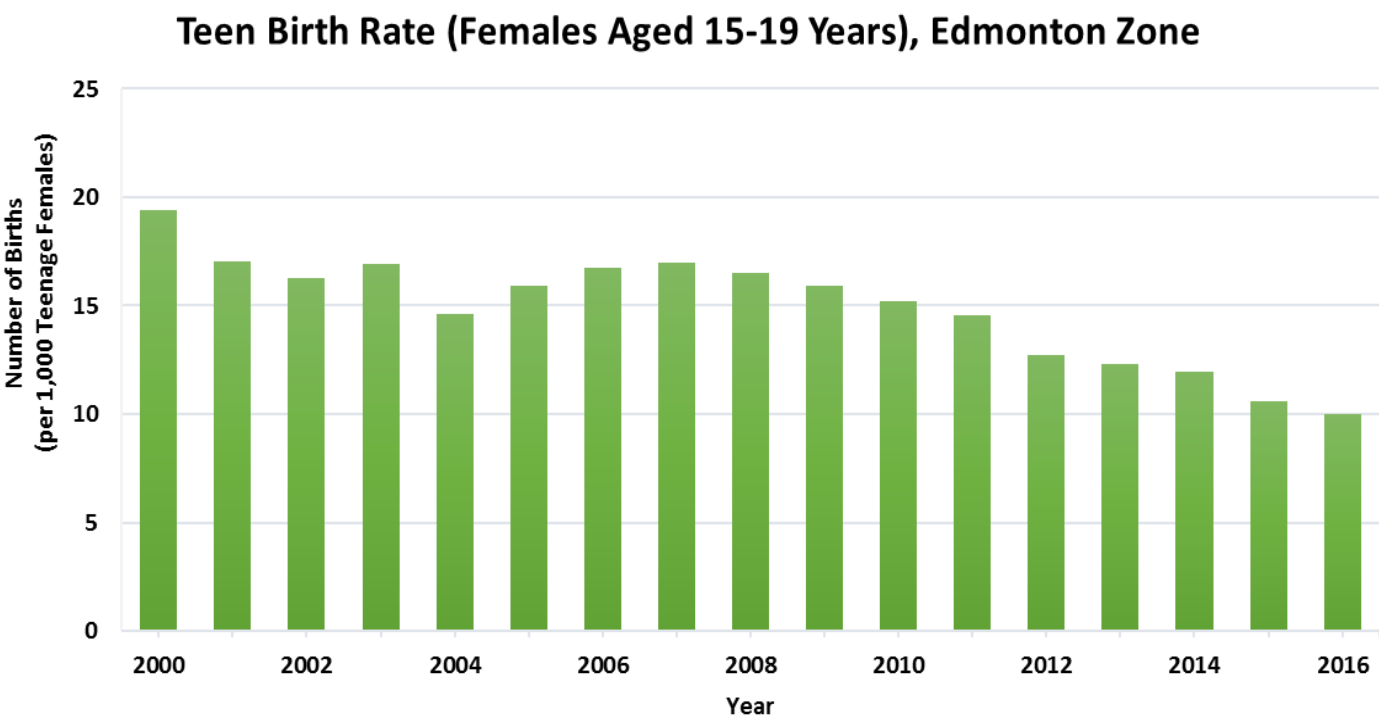


[Data Table 57, page 115]

Teen Birth Rate

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ **Steady decline in teen birth rate**

- ♦ The number of births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 years (teen birth rate) is steadily declining.
- ♦ In the year 2000 the teen birth rate was 19.4 births per 1,000. In 2016, the teen birth rate was 10.0 per 1,000. This is a decrease of 48.4% in the teen birth rate over this period.

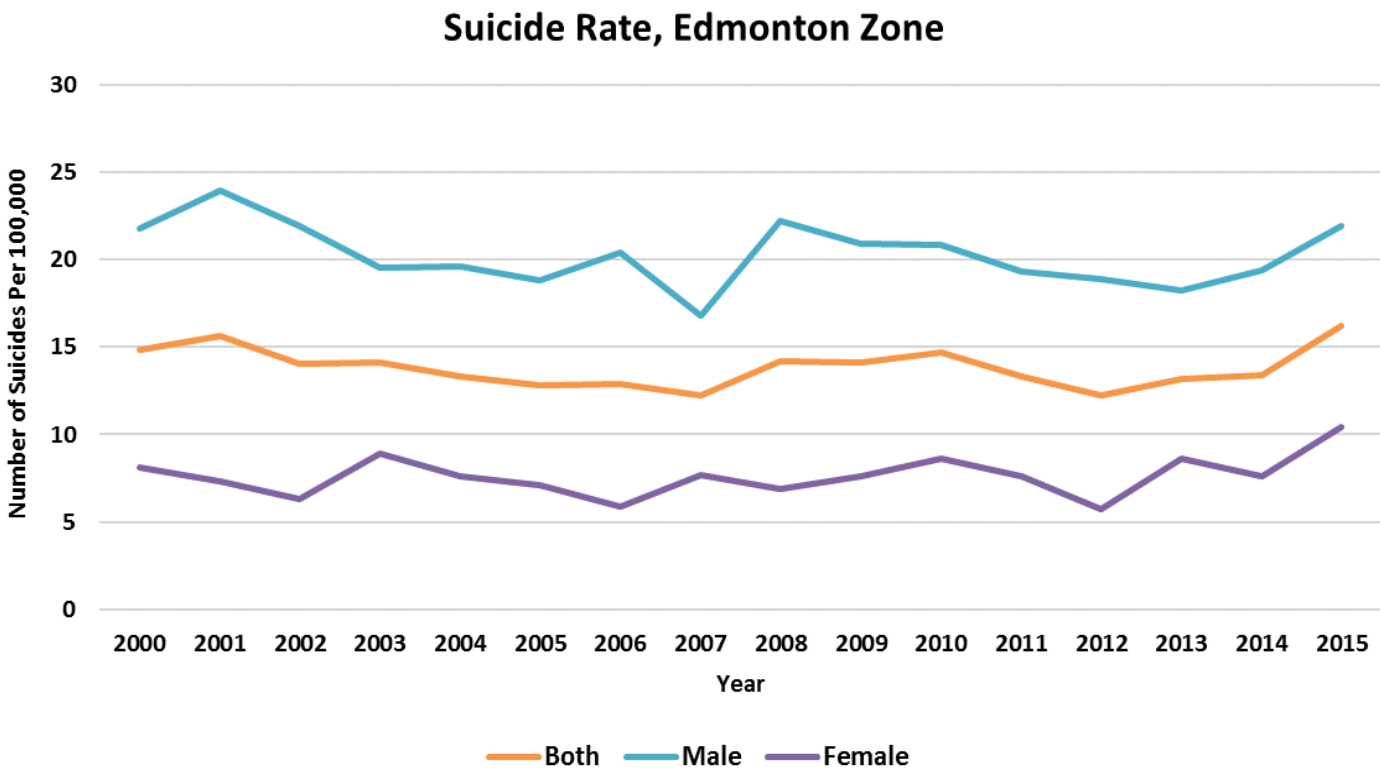


[Data Table 58, page 116]

Suicide Rate

the TRENDS:   Long-term trends steady despite yearly fluctuations

- The suicide rate is the number of self-inflicted deaths per 100,000 population.
- Since 2000, the suicide rate has been relatively steady with considerable yearly fluctuations. Suicide rate was up from 2008 to 2010, and again in 2015, years that coincided with downturns in the economy.
- The suicide rate for males is consistently higher than that for females, most years by a margin of over two to one, and in some years, three to one.

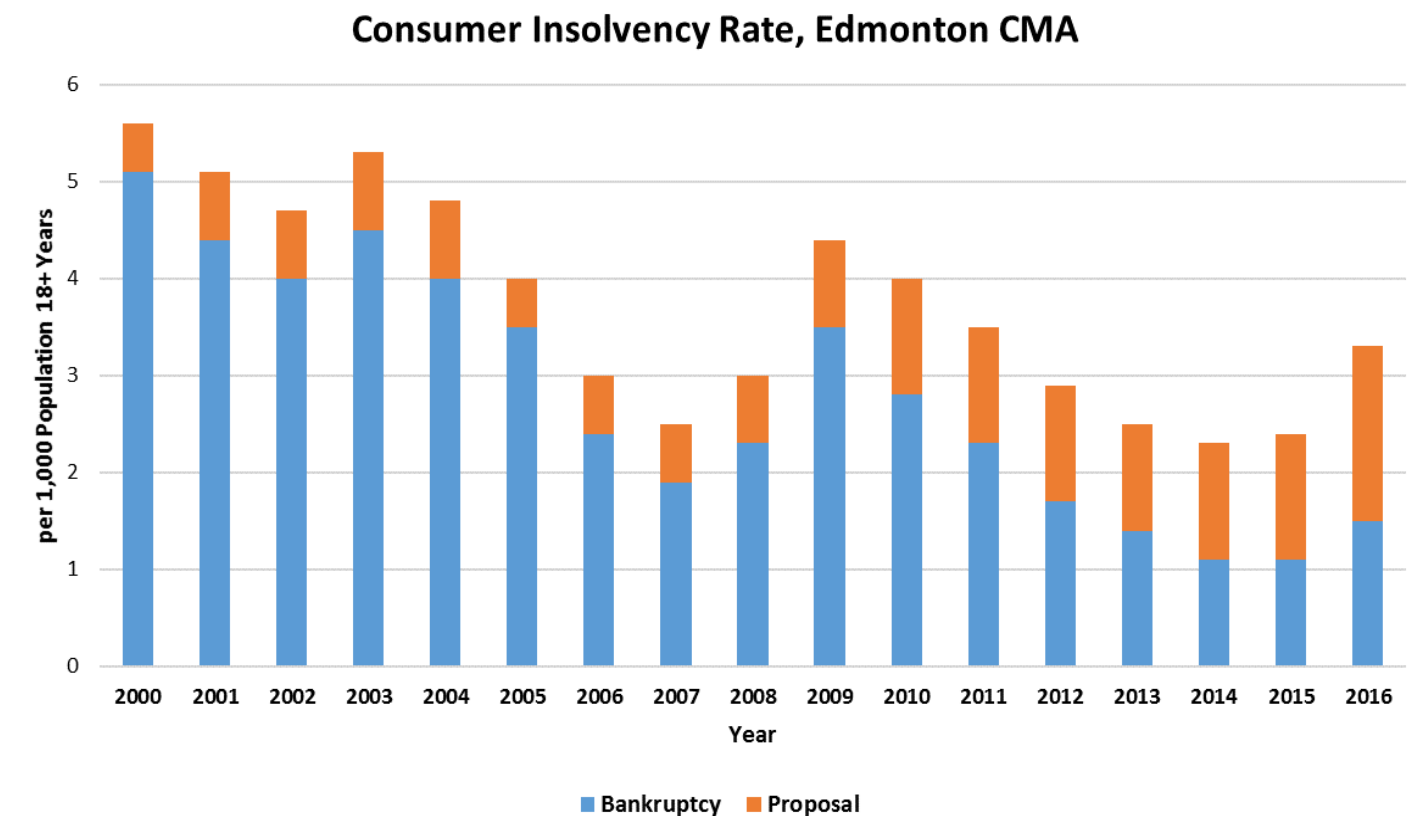


[Data Table 59, page 116]

Consumer Insolvency Rate

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ Proposals replacing bankruptcies for consumer insolvencies

- In a personal bankruptcy, all non-exempt assets are given to a trustee who sells them and distributes any proceeds to creditors. In a proposal, a debtor makes arrangements with creditors to pay agreed upon amounts or percentages of what they owe.
- The insolvency rate – which combines bankruptcies and proposals in a combined rate - decreased from 5.6 per 1,000 adults in the year 2000 to 3.3 per 1,000 adults in the year 2016, a decrease of 41.1%. Insolvency rates tend to go up during economic downturns though the overall trend line has gone down.
- There has also been a trend toward consumer proposals and away from bankruptcies in part because the latter are often contested thereby driving up legal costs for both parties.

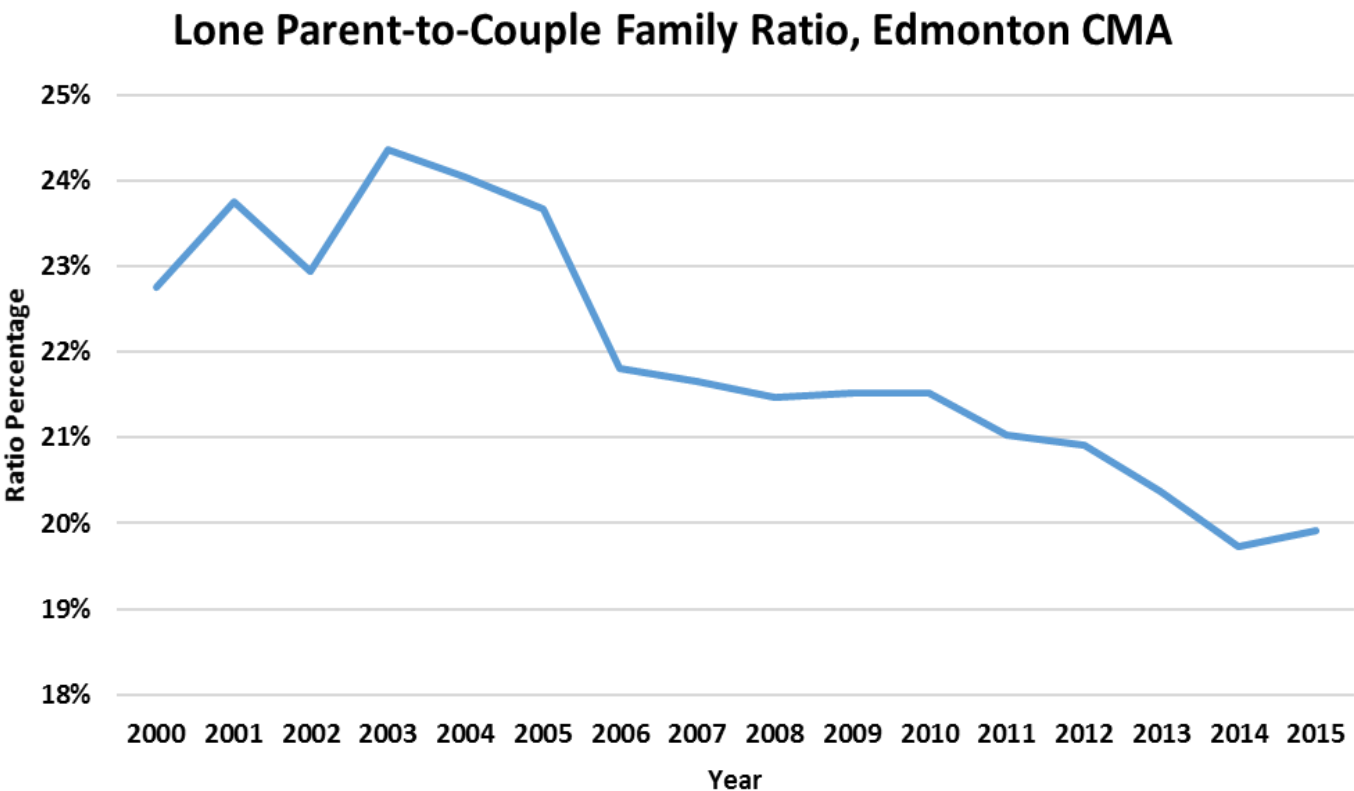


[Data Table 60, page 116]

Lone Parent to Couple with Children Ratio

the TRENDS: ↑ (+) In past decade ratio is on slight downward track

- Lone-parent families have significantly lower after-tax incomes and significantly higher poverty rates than couple families with children.
- The chart below measures the ratio of persons living in lone-parent families (adults and children) compared the number of persons living in couple families with children. Since climbing to a peak of 24.4 in 2004, the ratio has declined below 20 in the two most recent years for which data is available.



[Data Table 61, page 117]

Property Crime Violations

the TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ Long-term decline despite fluctuations due to economy

- In 2016, there were 51,324 property crime violations, with a rate of 5,296.2 per 100,000 of the population.
- The property crime rate reached a fifteen-year peak of 8,923.5 in 2004 and a low of 3,952.9 in 2012. While the rate went up in the past several years, it is still below the levels reached in the early 2000s.

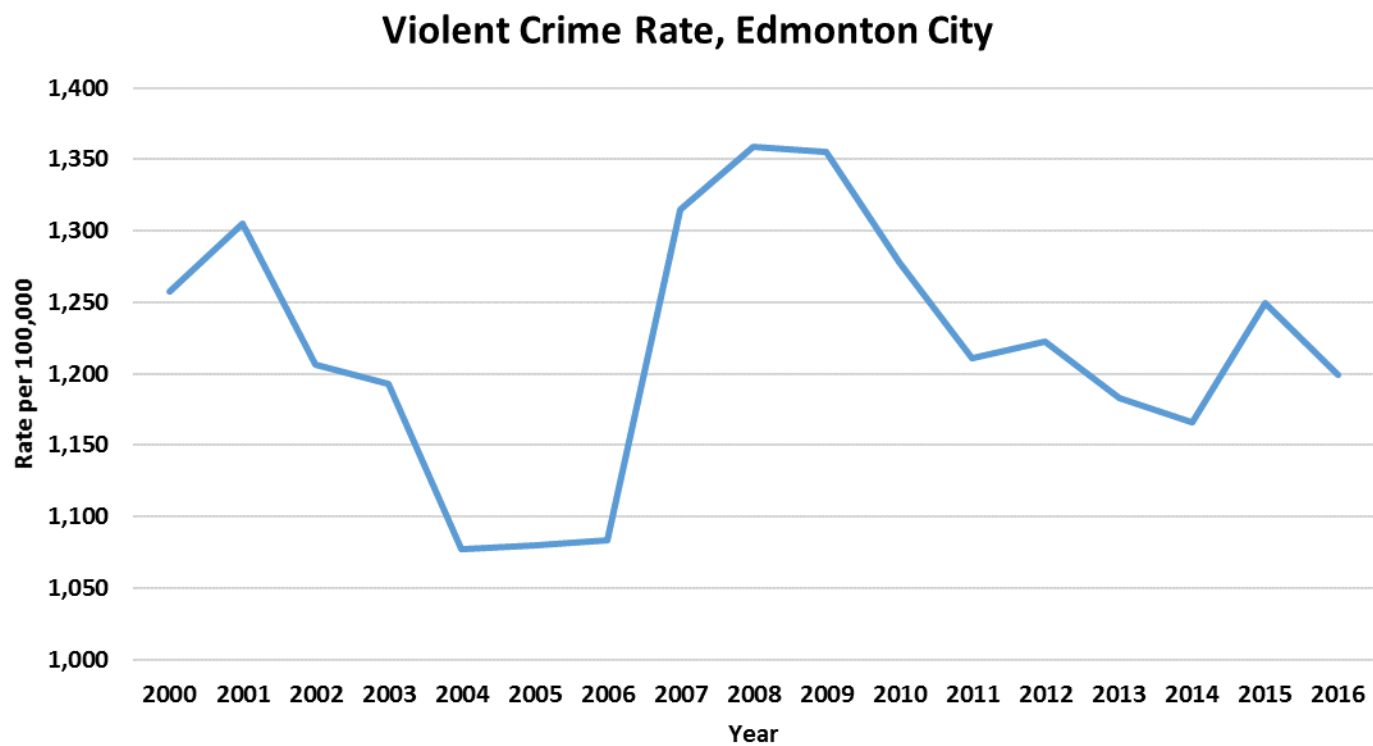


[Data Table 62, page 117]

Violent Crime Violations

The TRENDS:   Long-term rate steady despite yearly fluctuations

- In 2016, there were 11,623 violent criminal code violations, a rate of 1,199.4 per 100,000 population.
- Over the past fifteen years, the violent crime rate was lowest in the years 2004 and 2005, and highest in the years 2008 and 2009.

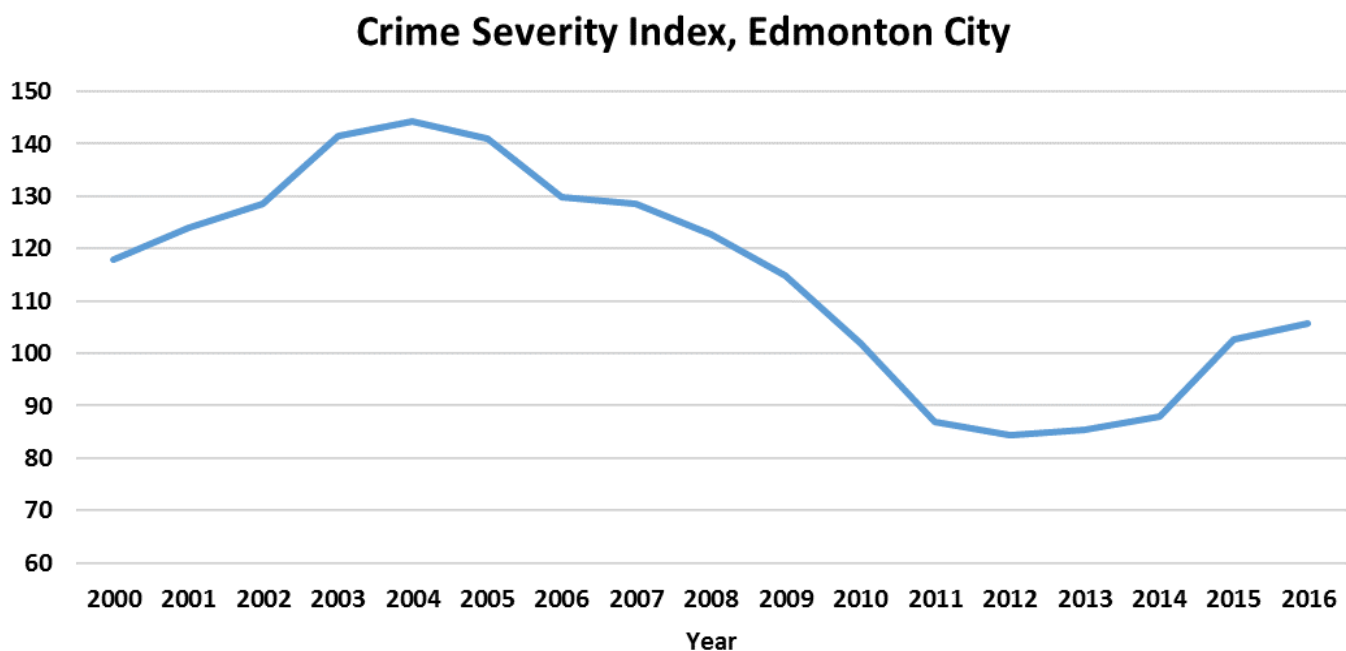


[Data Table 62, page 117]

Crime Severity Index

The TRENDS: ↓ ⊕ Crime Severity is tracking down long-term

- The Crime Severity Index measures not only the volumes of crime but tracks their relative seriousness as well.
- While showing a declining trend overall, over the past fifteen years, the crime severity index increased to 144.3 in 2004, declined to 84.5 in 2012, and increased to 105.7 in 2016.

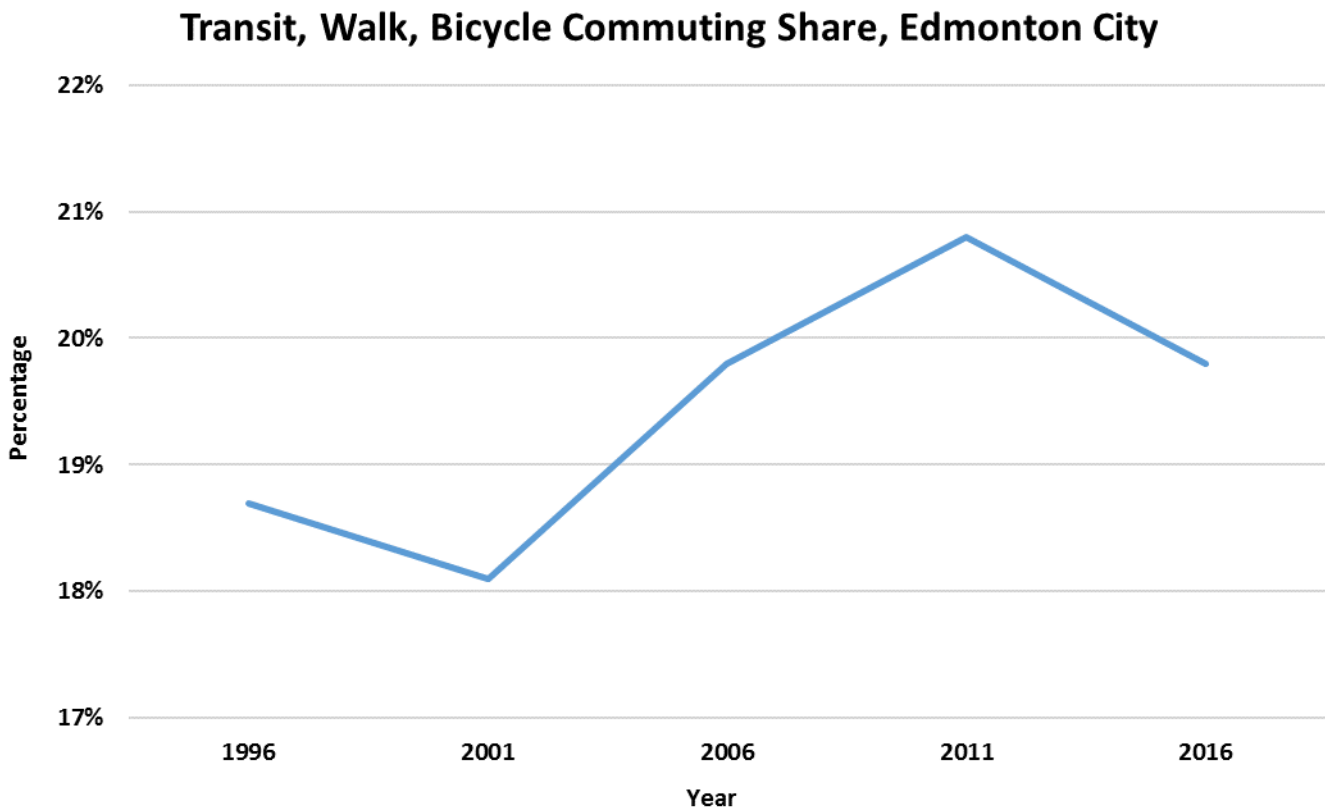


[Data Table 62, page 117]

Commuting Share

the TRENDS: ↑ ⊕ Slow increase in transit, walk, bike commuting

- In 2016, 67,990 Edmontonians used public transit, 19,025 walked, and 5,575 cycled to work for a combined commuting share of 19.8%, slightly lower than the 20.8% share in 2011.
- While commuting to work by private vehicle continues to be the dominant transportation mode, the number of Edmontonians commuting by public transit doubled between 1996 and 2016, the highest proportionate increase of any commuting mode.

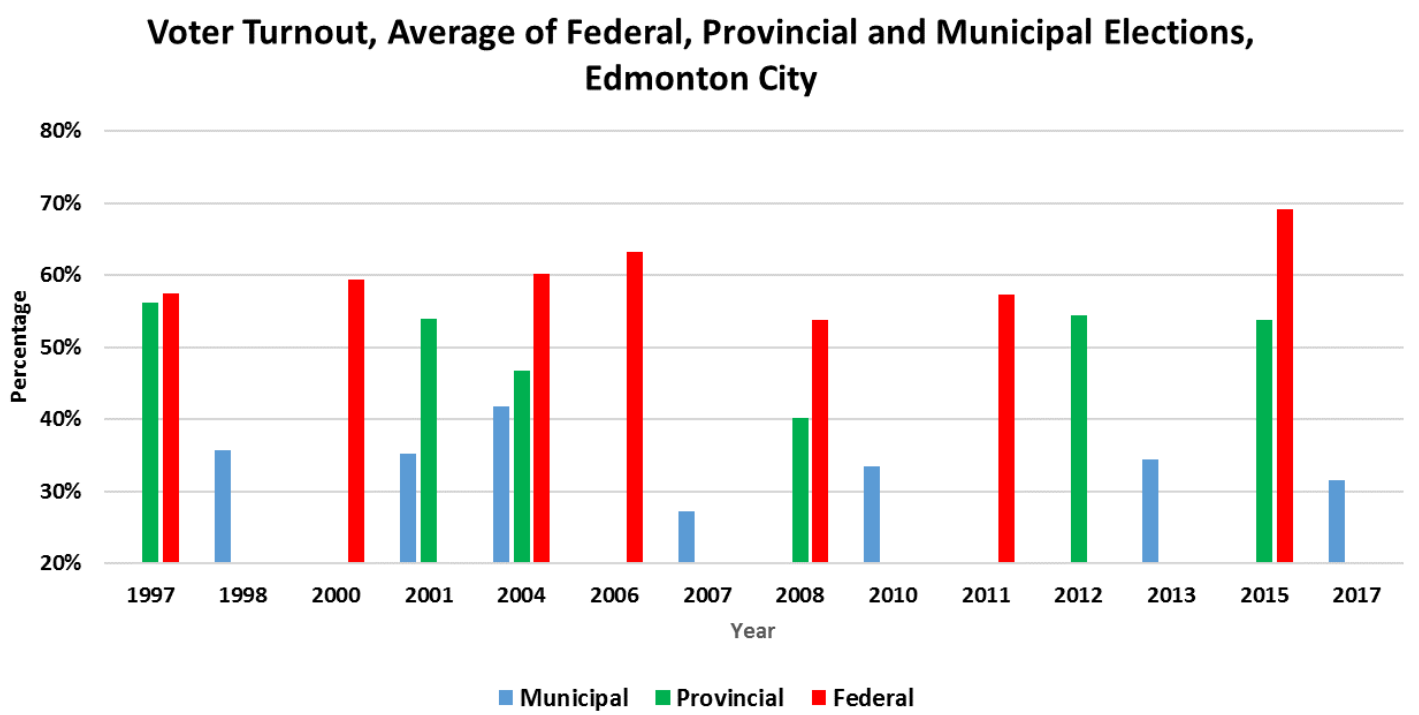


[Data Table 63, page 118]

Voter Turnout

the TRENDS: ◆ 🎯 Voter turnout has stabilized in the past 20 years

- ◆ While declining between the 1950s and 1990s, voter turnout seems to have stabilized in the past 20 years.
- ◆ Voter turnout by Edmontonians is consistently highest for federal elections and consistently lowest for municipal elections.
- ◆ Otherwise, competitive elections – with the prospect of a change in government at the federal/provincial levels, and a competitive mayoralty race at the municipal level - tends to lead to higher voter turnout.



[Data Table 64, page 118]

Data Tables | Section G

Table 57: Population Health Indicators, Edmonton Zone

Year	Life Expectancy in Years	Sexually Transmitted Infections (per 100,000)	Low Birth Weight Babies (less than 2,500 grams)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)
2000	80.0	370.6	6.3%	7.3
2001	80.1	413.7	6.0%	6.5
2002	80.2	469.3	6.4%	5.0
2003	80.2	512.3	6.4%	6.6
2004	80.4	481.0	6.5%	7.2
2005	80.5	461.4	6.9%	7.4
2006	80.6	521.4	7.0%	5.7
2007	80.8	491.2	6.9%	6.1
2008	80.7	517.9	7.2%	6.6
2009	80.9	548.1	7.0%	5.9
2010	81.5	520.9	6.4%	6.6
2011	81.6	566.3	6.4%	6.3
2012	81.9	605.1	7.0%	3.9
2013	81.9	579.1	7.0%	4.5
2014	81.9	561.2	7.4%	4.1
2015	82.0	608.5	6.5%	4.8
2016	82.1	566.0	7.4%	n/a

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

Table 58: Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 aged 15-19, Edmonton Zone

Year	Observed
2000	19.4
2001	17.0
2002	16.3
2003	16.9
2004	14.6
2005	15.9
2006	16.8
2007	17.0
2008	16.5
2009	15.9
2010	15.2
2011	14.6
2012	12.7
2013	12.3
2014	12.0
2015	10.6
2016	10.0

Table 59: Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population, Edmonton Zone

Year	Both	Male	Female
2000	14.8	21.8	8.1
2001	15.6	23.9	7.3
2002	14.0	21.9	6.3
2003	14.1	19.5	8.9
2004	13.3	19.6	7.6
2005	12.8	18.8	7.1
2006	12.9	20.4	5.9
2007	12.2	16.8	7.7
2008	14.2	22.2	6.9
2009	14.1	20.9	7.6
2010	14.7	20.8	8.6
2011	13.3	19.3	7.6
2012	12.2	18.9	5.7
2013	13.2	18.2	8.6
2014	13.4	19.4	7.6
2015	16.2	21.9	10.4

Table 60: Consumer Insolvency Rate per 1,000 Adults, Edmonton CMA

Year	Bankruptcy	Proposal	Insolvency
2000	5.1	0.5	5.6
2001	4.4	0.7	5.1
2002	4.0	0.7	4.7
2003	4.5	0.8	5.3
2004	4.0	0.8	4.8
2005	3.5	0.5	4.2
2006	2.4	0.6	3.0
2007	1.9	0.6	2.5
2008	2.3	0.7	3.0
2009	3.5	0.9	4.5
2010	2.8	1.2	4.0
2011	2.3	1.2	3.5
2012	1.7	1.2	2.9
2013	1.4	1.1	2.5
2014	1.1	1.2	2.3
2015	1.1	1.3	2.4
2016	1.5	1.8	3.3

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

Table 61: Lone Parent to Couple Family Ratio, Edmonton CMA

Year	Couple families				Lone-parent families			
	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children	Total	1 Child	2 Children	3+ Children	Total
2000	137,430	208,960	138,530	484,920	46,590	37,290	26,430	110,310
2001	138,430	209,850	138,280	486,560	48,580	39,170	27,840	115,590
2002	141,100	214,350	141,540	496,990	48,370	38,040	27,570	113,980
2003	143,540	209,030	136,580	489,150	50,150	39,780	29,250	119,180
2004	148,640	213,070	137,790	499,500	50,920	39,580	29,570	120,070
2005	150,790	222,580	136,200	509,570	54,400	39,550	26,630	120,580
2006	156,000	229,990	140,010	526,000	52,540	37,320	24,890	114,750
2007	158,200	231,240	140,730	530,170	52,760	37,030	25,050	114,840
2008	162,810	234,360	142,810	539,980	53,760	37,100	25,090	115,950
2009	165,100	236,640	141,880	543,620	53,850	37,220	25,900	116,970
2010	168,190	238,290	145,920	552,400	55,090	37,260	26,560	118,910
2011	174,420	243,590	151,770	569,780	55,710	37,820	26,300	119,830
2012	180,180	249,120	157,430	586,730	57,020	38,390	27,250	122,660
2013	184,220	258,530	164,320	607,070	57,300	38,890	27,520	123,710
2014	190,790	267,480	172,030	630,300	57,490	38,860	27,980	124,330
2015	194,790	276,070	177,630	648,490	58,910	40,450	29,840	129,200

Table 62: Community Safety

Year	Property Crime		Violent Crime		Crime Severity Index
	Number of Offences	Rate per 100,000	Number of Offences	Rate per 100,000	
2000	45,386.0	6,738.1	8,468.0	1,257.2	117.9
2001	48,446.0	7,094.1	8,912.0	1,305.0	123.9
2002	53,992.0	7,769.9	8,385.0	1,206.7	128.6
2003	60,435.0	8,599.6	8,382.0	1,192.7	141.5
2004	64,300.0	8,923.5	7,763.0	1,077.3	144.3
2005	64,355.0	8,728.5	7,962.0	1,079.9	141.0
2006	60,639.0	7,989.5	8,223.0	1,083.4	129.8
2007	56,782.0	7,287.1	10,242.0	1,314.4	128.6
2008	51,234.0	6,423.5	10,840.0	1,359.1	122.7
2009	50,194.0	6,137.2	11,080.0	1,354.7	114.7
2010	41,844.0	5,034.4	10,624.0	1,278.2	101.8
2011	34,805.0	4,116.1	10,239.0	1,210.9	87.0
2012	34,285.0	3,952.9	10,599.0	1,222.0	84.5
2013	38,252.0	4,265.0	10,613.0	1,183.3	85.4
2014	39,990.0	4,313.5	10,807.0	1,165.7	87.9
2015	46,687.0	4,927.0	11,762.0	1,249.3	102.6
2016	51,324.0	5,296.2	11,623.0	1,199.4	105.7

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

Table 63: Transit, Walk, Bicycle Commuting Share, Edmonton City

	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Total	287,600	333,900	388,480	430,105	466,230
Car, Truck, Van (as driver)	210,140	246,820	275,540	310,675	342,145
Car, Truck, Van (as passenger)	20,700	22,825	31,315	24,395	25,080
Public Transit	33,980	38,140	49,405	63,670	67,990
Walk	15,860	22,155	27,650	19,825	19,025
Bicycle	3,800			5,955	5,075
All Other*	3,130	3,965	4,570	5,585	6,405
Transit, Walk, Bicycle Share	53,640	60,295	77,055	89,450	92,090
	18.7%	18.1%	19.8%	20.8%	19.8%

*All Other includes motorcycle, taxicab, skateboard, scooter

Table 64: Voter Turnout, Federal, Provincial and Municipal Elections, Edmonton City

Year	Municipal	Provincial	Federal
1997		56.1%	57.4%
1998	35.7%		
2000			59.3%
2001	35.2%	54.0%	
2004	41.8%	46.8%	60.1%
2006			63.2%
2007	27.2%		
2008		40.2%	53.7%
2010	33.4%		
2011			57.3%
2012		54.5%	
2013	34.5%		
2015		53.7%	69.1%
2017	31.5%		

Terms and Definitions

Alberta Works

Commonly referred to as social assistance or welfare, Alberta Works 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.

- ◆ **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. The boundaries of Edmonton Zone of Alberta Health Services are the same as the CMA except they include the easternmost portion of Yellowhead County.

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. Current dollars are used unless otherwise stated.

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.

♦ Crime Severity Index

Refers to a measure of police-reported crime that reflects the relative seriousness of individual offences and tracks changes in crime severity.

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.

♦ Self-employment

This is net self-employment income after deduction of expenses. Negative amounts (losses) are included. Income received from self-employment, in partnership in an unincorporated business, or in independent professional practice is included. Income from 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 (2016 Census)

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.
- ◆ **Single Adult** 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** (Canada Child Tax Benefit, Canada Child 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** (Alberta Child Benefit, Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit)
- **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.

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, Own Source

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 (own source) 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 Also called the poverty gap, the amount that the family income falls short of the relevant low income threshold. For example, a family with an income of \$15,000 and a low income threshold 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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Minimum Wage	The minimum amount employers must pay workers within the province of Alberta. The Government of Alberta outlines minimum wage within the Employment Standards Regulation. <i>[Alberta Human Services]</i>
Mother Tongue	Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
Net Worth (Wealth)	The net worth of a family unit is defined as the difference between the value of its total asset holdings and the amount of total indebtedness. Assets and debts were reported for the family unit as a whole and not for each person in the family. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
♦ Assets	Total value of all financial assets, non-financial assets and equity in business. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
♦ 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.
- ◆ **Humanitarian Population** Primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes other foreign nationals allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds under “special considerations.”
- ◆ **International Mobility** The 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.

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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.

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