

# *tracking the* TRENDS 2013

An ESPC Publication



## Important Notes:

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

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

## Tracking the Trends 2013

### 12th Edition

Cover photos by City of Edmonton

### Previous editions:

<b>2011</b>	<b>Edmonton's Increasing Diversity</b>
2009	Neighbourhood Well-Being in Edmonton
2007	Social Health in Edmonton
2002	The Cost of Healthy Living
2000	The Cost of Healthy Living
1995	Mental Health
1994	Youth
1993	Aboriginal People
1991	Immigrants
1990	Families with Children
1989	Youth and Seniors

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# Preface

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

This 12<sup>th</sup> edition of *Tracking the Trends* presents a number of new social and economic data variables in addition to updates on the trends featured in the 11<sup>th</sup> edition released in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

also significant.

Decisions that affect the citizens of Edmonton must be informed by an understanding of social trends in order to be effective in the long term.

The ESPC is pleased to present this 12<sup>th</sup> edition of *Tracking the Trends*. Twenty four years after the release of the first edition in 1989, we remain committed to regularly updating this valuable compendium of social and economic data critical to sound decision-making. We hope that decision-makers, social policy planners, researchers and the general public will find this publication useful in broadening their understanding of the social trends in the Edmonton Region.

## Acknowledgements

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

Thanks to Vasant Chotai and Susan Morrissey for reviewing earlier drafts, and to Stephanie Haar and Stephen MacDonald 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



Indicator	Geography	Most Recent Data	Trend	Page
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NOTE: Most recent data includes partial 2013 data when available. In most cases, a ten-year rule of thumb was used to determine trends. For more information, please see the data tables that correspond to each chart.

#### 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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NOTE: Trends were determined using the Social Health Index (SHI). The SHI measures the average rate of change of the social health indicators over a twenty-year period (base year = 1993) corrected for inflation and/or population growth. For more information, please see the data tables that correspond to each section.

### 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?

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

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

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

### A Tool for the Public

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

### A Tool for Decision-Makers

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

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

### A Tool for Social Organizations and Researchers

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

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

## Identifying *the* TRENDS

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

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

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

<i>the</i> TREND Direction	<i>the</i> TREND Value
↑ Numbers/value increasing	⊕ positive trend / situation improving
↓ Numbers/value decreasing	⊖ negative trend / situation worsening
◆ Situation stable / No historical trend	⊙ neutral / positive and negative aspects

# Part 1 | Major Social & Economic Trends

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

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

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

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

- How is Edmonton's population changing?
- Have opportunities to make a living increased?

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

## A Note on Recent Developments

Edmonton faced a sharp economic downturn which began in late 2008 and continued into 2010. Since then, the economy—as reflected in such indicators as population, employment and earnings growth— has recovered strongly. Wherever possible, we have included partial-year data for 2013 in order to capture the impact of these economic shifts on other social trends.

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

## the TREND Markers

### the TREND Direction

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

### the TREND Value

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

# Section A | Demographics

**the TRENDS:**     population increasing  
                          diversity increasing

## Why are Demographic Trends Important?

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

### Demographic Signals, Planning Opportunities

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

In Edmonton, as in most developed urban areas, the population is aging due to the combination of a lower birth rate and a higher life expectancy. Strategies for

dealing with this demographic shift must be made in advance in order to adequately prepare for the greying population's changing needs.

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

## How is Edmonton Changing?

Metro Edmonton had the second highest rate of population growth of all Canadian CMAs between 2006 and 2011 [*Statistics Canada*]. Edmonton is also the fifth most popular city in Canada for new immigrants to settle, attracting 4.6% of all newcomers to the country in 2012 [*CIC*]. The number of immigrants settling permanently in Edmonton has increased steadily over the past decade.

In contrast, the number of Temporary Foreign Workers in Edmonton spiked sharply until 2009, then dropped slightly once the recession began [*Statistics Canada*]. Today, however, levels of TFWs remain on par with those at the peak of the boom, indicating the continued draw of Alberta's economy.

### Age Profile

Though Canada's population is aging as a whole, Edmonton's population is younger than the national average [*Statistics Canada*]. International and interprovincial in-migration is helping to slow population aging.

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

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

### Diversity

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

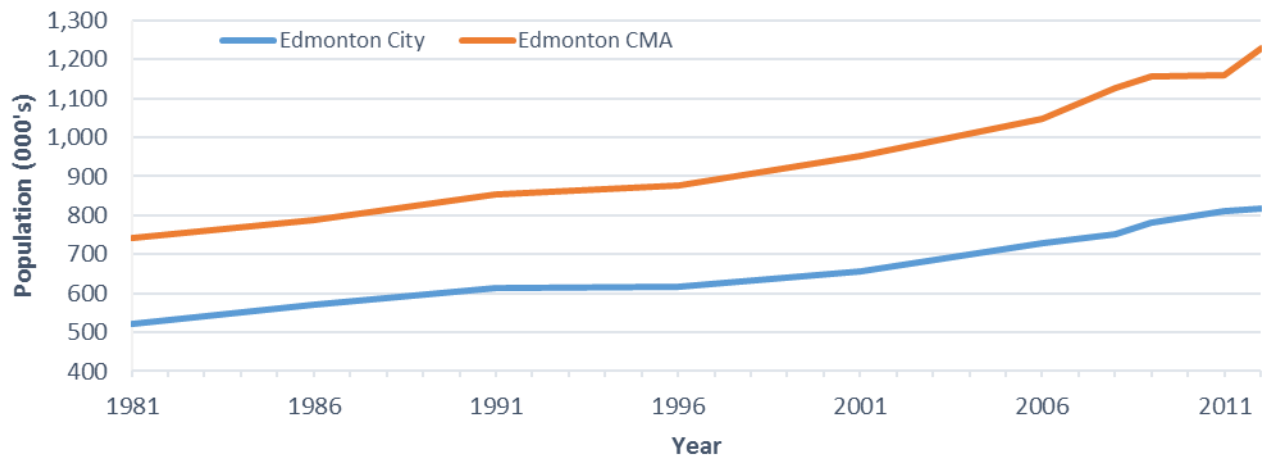


# Population

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

- The population of the City of Edmonton grew 56.8% from 1981 to 2012. From 2001-2012, the population grew by 22.7%.
- The population of the Edmonton CMA grew 65.8% from 1981 to 2012; from 2001-2012, the population grew by 29.3%.

**Population, Edmonton City and Edmonton CMA**

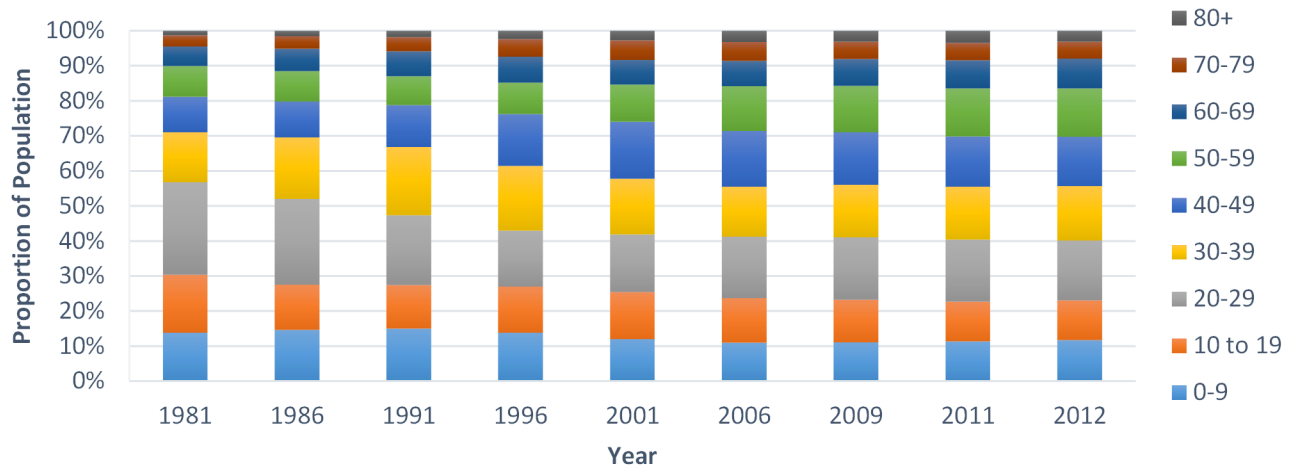


NOTE: Edmonton CMA population for 2012 is a Statistics Canada annual demographic estimate.

[Data Table 01, page 11]

- From 2001 to 2011, the 50 to 59 age group had the greatest proportional growth (from 10.6% to 13.7% of the total population); as of 2012, this group grew a further 0.1 percentage points (to 13.8% of the population).
- The 10 to 19 age group had the largest proportional decrease from 2001 to 2011 (from 13.4% to 11.3% of the total population); it increased by 0.1 percentage points (to 11.4% of the population) by 2012.
- The 40 to 49 age group experienced the second greatest proportional decline (decreasing from 16.2% to 14.3% of the population from 2001 to 2011, with a further decrease of 0.2 percentage points by 2012).

**Population by Age Group, Edmonton City**



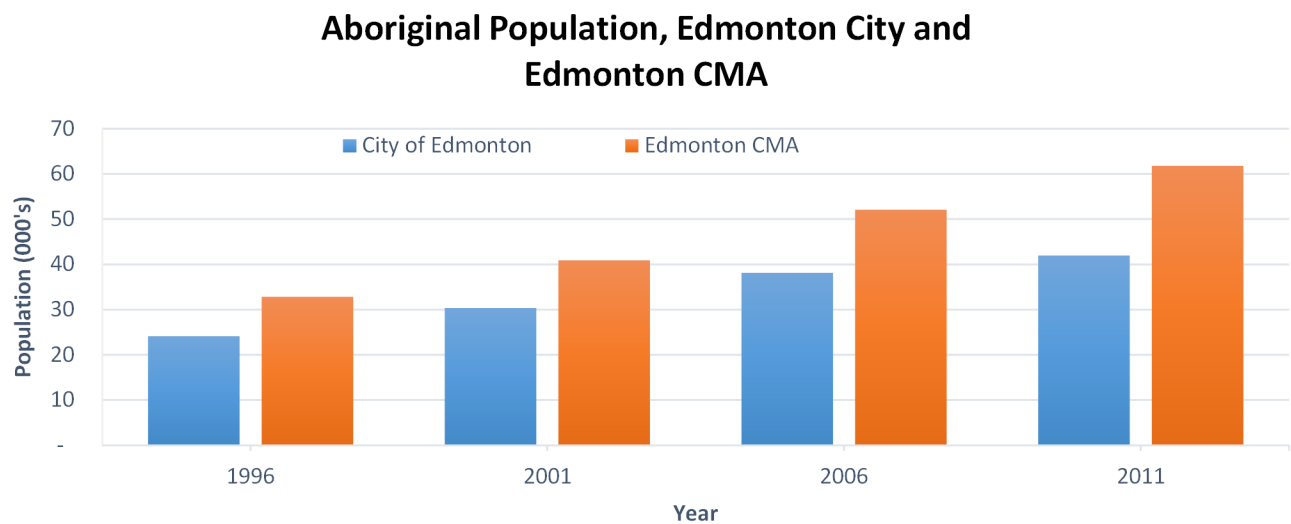
[Data Table 02, page 11]

NOTE: Due to gaps in age reporting in the 2009 and 2012 census, age group data should be interpreted with caution.

# Aboriginal Population

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

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



[Data Table 03, page 12]

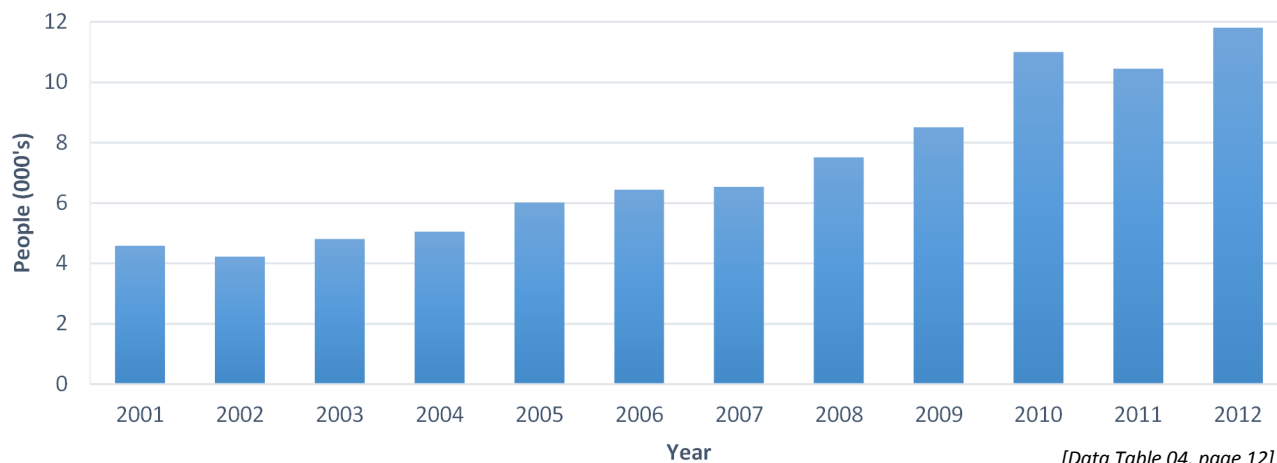
# Immigration

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

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

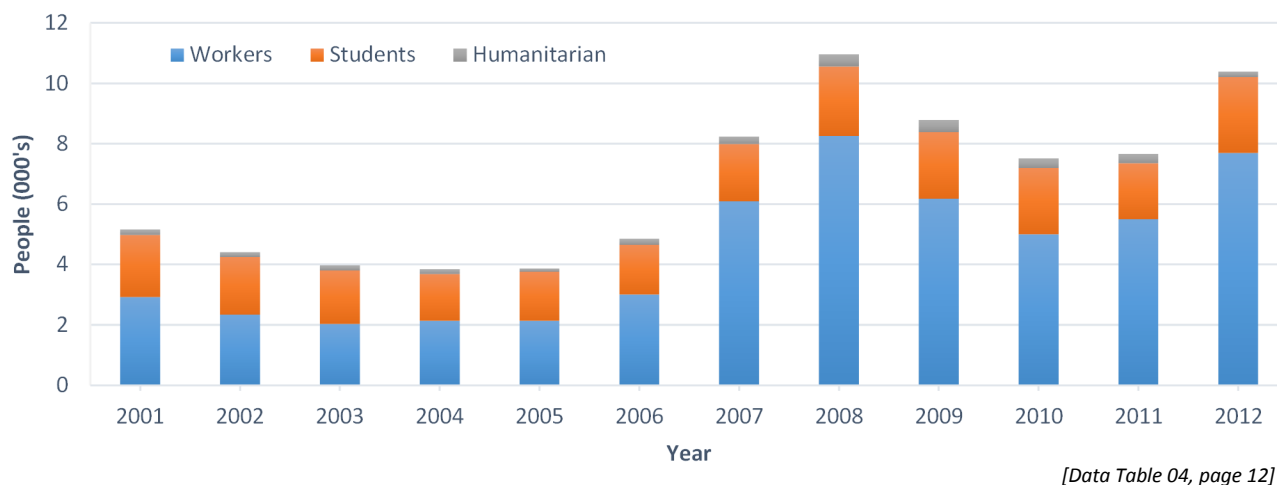
- ♦ The number of immigrants and refugees permanently settling in Edmonton more than doubled from 2002 to 2012 (179.4% increase, to 11,806 people in 2012).

## Annual Entry of Permanent Immigrants, Edmonton CMA



- ♦ The number of temporary residents coming to Edmonton increased 135.5% between 2002 and 2012.
  - ◊ This increase is primarily due to the influx of temporary foreign workers; this group more than tripled in size between 2002 and 2012 (an increase of 228.5%, to 7,699 workers in 2012).
  - ◊ The number of foreign students entering Edmonton increased 32% since 2002.
  - ◊ From 2002 to 2012, the number of humanitarian immigrants to Edmonton peaked in 2009 but has since been declining.
- ♦ For the first time, in 2008, more newcomers came to the Edmonton area as temporary foreign workers than as permanent residents. While TFW numbers dropped during the recession, they are once again on the increase.
- ♦ Almost half of temporary foreign workers are in low-skilled occupations such as retail trade, food services, and the hospitality sector [AFL]; workers in these types of jobs are more economically vulnerable. During the recession, some returned to their home countries but many choose to stay.

## Annual Total Entry of Temporary Residents, Edmonton CMA



# Immigrants and Visible Minorities

the **TRENDS:**



percentage of immigrants increasing

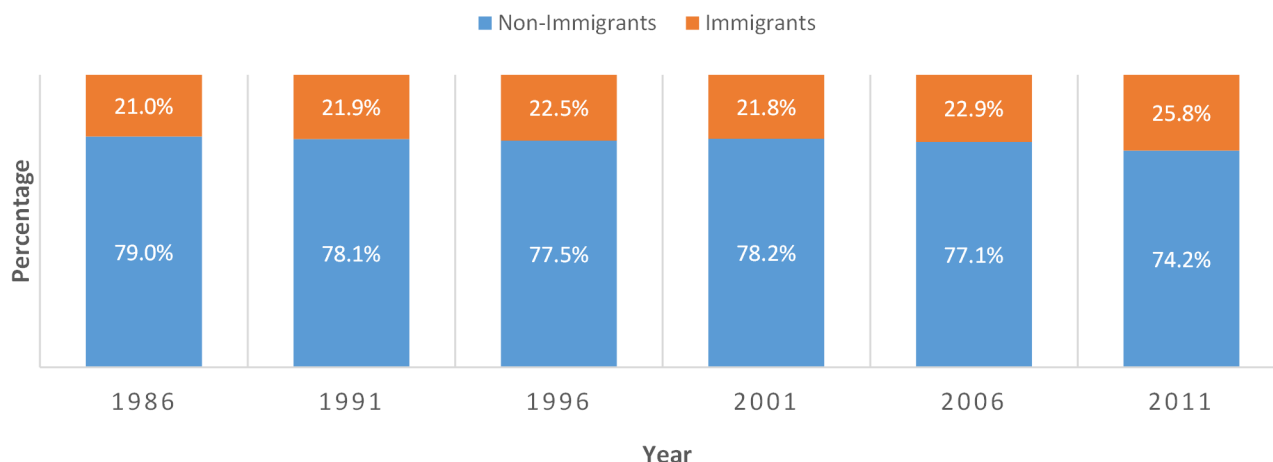


percentage of visible minorities increasing

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

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

## Percentage of Immigrants, Edmonton City



[Data Table 05, page 12]

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

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

## Percentage of Visible Minorities, Edmonton City



[Data Table 05, page 12]

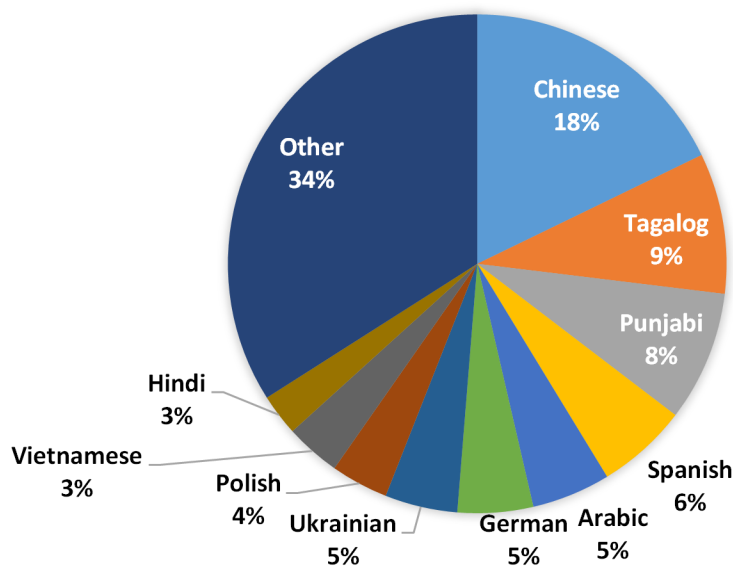
# Language Diversity

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

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

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

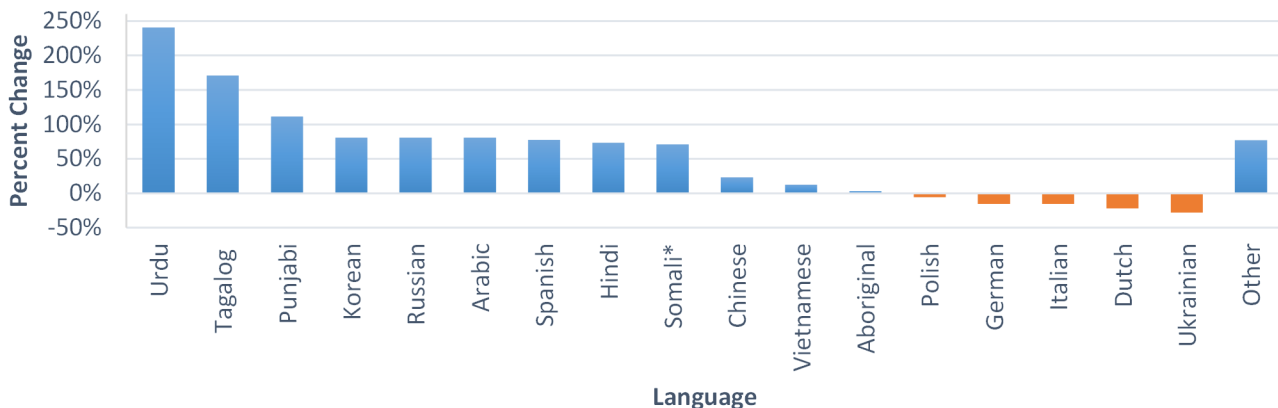
**Proportion of Population with Non-Official Mother Tongues, by Language, Edmonton City, 2011**



[Data Table 06, page 13]

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

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



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

[Data Table 06, page 13]



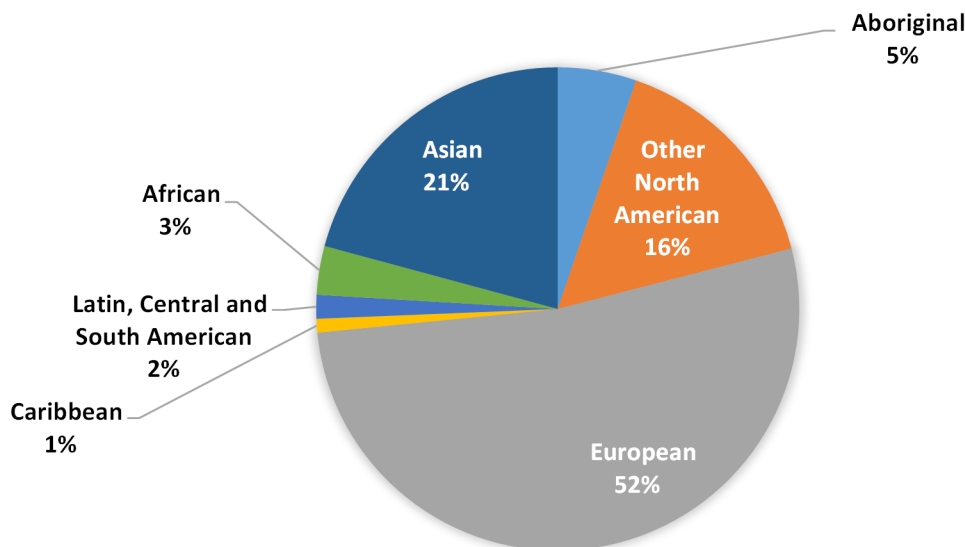
# Ethnic Diversity

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

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

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

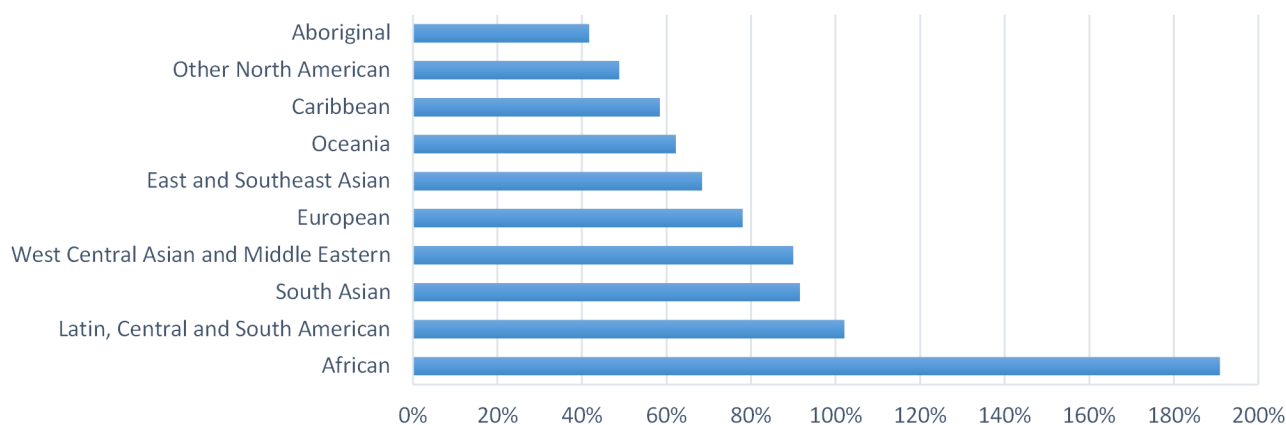
**Proportion of Population, by Ethnic Origin, Edmonton City, 2011**



[Data Table 08, page 14]

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

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



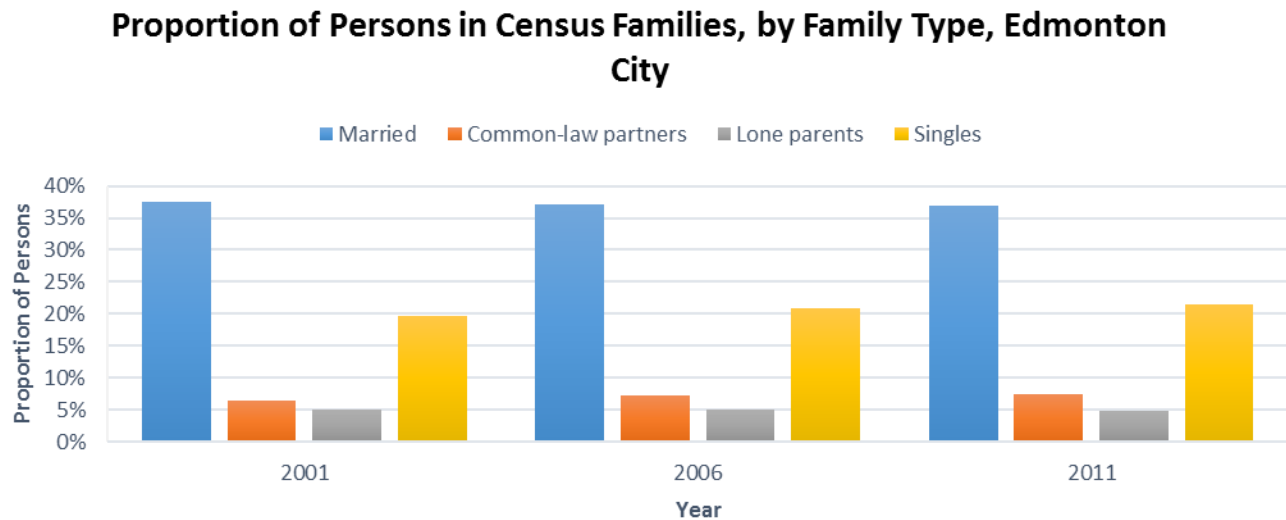
*NOTE: The composition of ethnic origin groupings differs slightly between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey. See the Terms & Definitions section for a detailed breakdown of groupings.*

[Data Table 08, page 14]

# Families

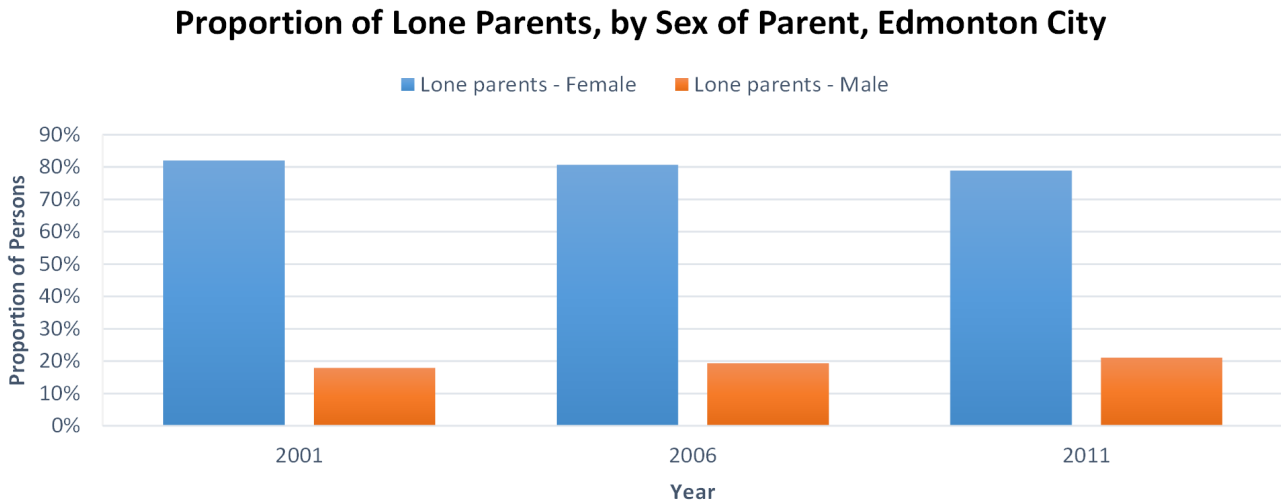
**the TRENDS:**    ↑    ⦿    proportion of singles increased  
                           ↑    ⦿    proportion of male lone-parent families increasing

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



[Data Table 07, page 13]

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



[Data Table 07, page 13]

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

# Data Tables | Section A

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

Year	Edmonton City	Edmonton CMA
1981	521,205	742,018
1986	571,506	786,596
1991	614,665	853,900
1996	616,306	875,590
2001	657,350	951,114
2006	730,372	1,049,428
2008	752,412	1,128,188
2009	782,439	1,157,200
2011	812,201	1,159,869
2012	817,498	1,230,056

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

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

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

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

\* Age group counts for 2009 and 2012 do not add up to the total, due to persons being counted with unreported ages. Percentages for 2009 and 2012 were calculated using the total number of persons with reported ages.

[Source: City of Edmonton & Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 03: Aboriginal Population, Edmonton City & Edmonton CMA**

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

Year	Permanent Residents	Temporary Residents			Total
		Workers	Students	Humanitarian	
2001	4,583	2,921	2,062	183	5,166
2002	4,225	2,344	1,900	169	4,413
2003	4,810	2,028	1,772	174	3,974
2004	5,057	2,135	1,556	150	3,841
2005	6,016	2,141	1,623	99	3,863
2006	6,444	3,007	1,646	200	4,853
2007	6,540	6,098	1,901	241	8,240
2008	7,517	8,262	2,299	405	10,966
2009	8,508	6,178	2,204	408	8,790
2010	11,005	5,005	2,198	319	7,522
2011	10,457	5,504	1,858	307	7,669
2012	11,806	7,699	2,508	188	10,395

[Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada]

**Table 05: Population of Immigrants and Visible Minorities, Edmonton City**

Year	Total Population	Immigrants		Visible Minorities	
		Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
1986	573,985	120,410	21.0%	N/A	N/A
1991	604,835	132,490	21.9%	N/A	N/A
1996	609,745	137,145	22.5%	110,160	18.1%
2001	657,355	143,335	21.8%	129,335	19.7%
2006	722,260	165,615	22.9%	165,465	22.9%
2011	795,675	205,445	25.8%	238,755	30.0%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 06: Population, by Mother Tongue, Edmonton City**

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

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 07: Number of Persons in Census Families, by Family Type, Edmonton City**

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]



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

**Table 08: Population, by Reported Ethnic Origins, Edmonton City**

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

*NOTE: The totals for each ethnic origin do not add up to the reported total (population), because Statistics Canada allows people to report more than one ethnic origin. The composition of ethnic origin groupings differs slightly between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey. The 2006 West Central Asian and Middle Eastern population was calculated by combining the Arab and West Asian populations from the 2006 census. See the Terms & Definitions section for a detailed breakdown of groupings.* [Source: Statistics Canada]

# Section B | Education & Employment

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

## Why are Education Trends Important?

Education is a determinant of future career options and lifetime earning potential, particularly as the economy becomes increasingly knowledge-based. Earnings for university graduates are significantly higher than high school graduates, 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 decent 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. These issues all require informed program and policy planning, as facilitated by trend analysis.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

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

### Education

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

### Employment

Economic growth has been strong in Edmonton over the past decade, and employment levels increased as a result. The economic downturn that began in late 2008, however, resulted in significant job losses. Employment numbers only returned to pre-recession levels in late 2010. Since then, employment growth has rebounded strongly.

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

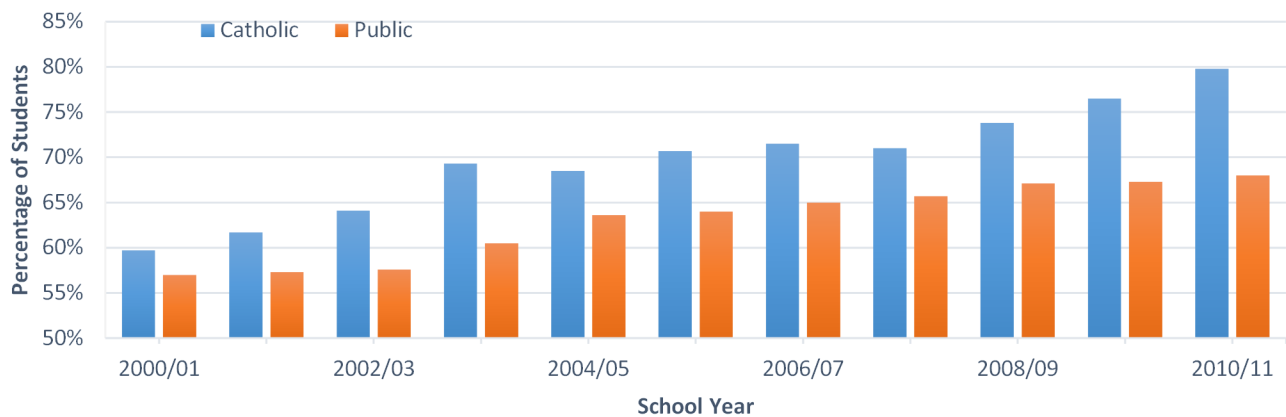
# High School Education

the **TRENDS:**      high school completion increasing

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

- Between the 2000/01 and 2010/11 school years, the three-year high school completion rate increased 20.1 percentage points in the Catholic school system, and 11 percentage points in the Public school system.

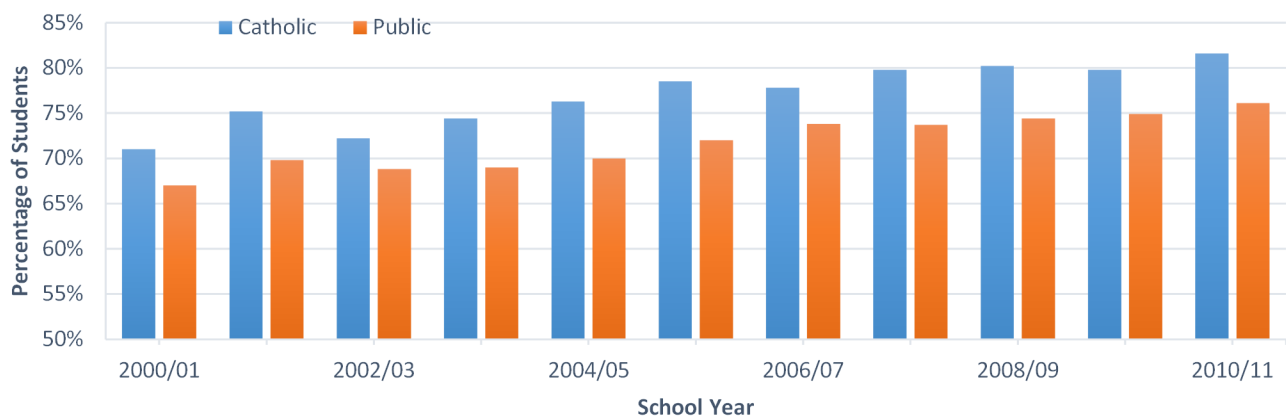
**Percentage of Students Completing High School within Three Years,  
Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**



[Data Table 9, page 25]

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

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



[Data Table 9, page 25]

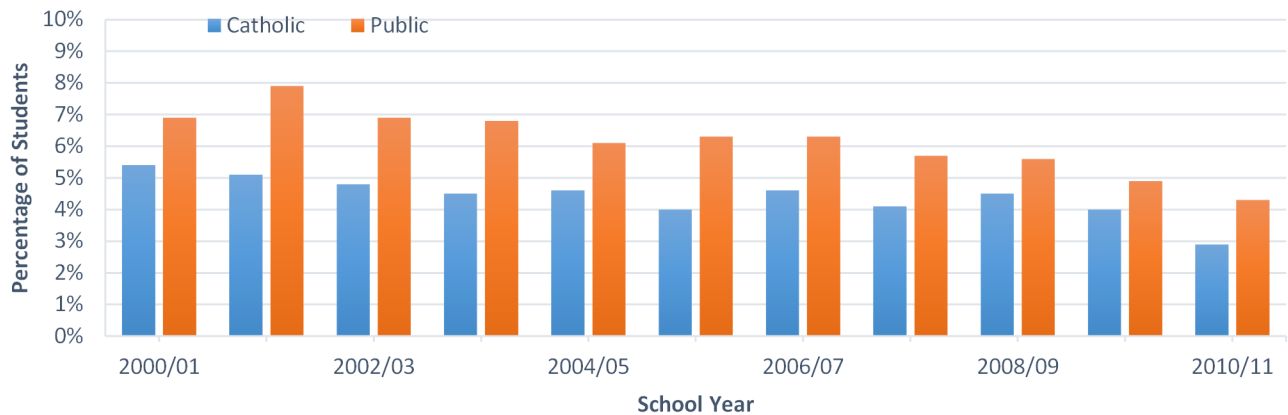
# High School Education, *cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**

- ↓ ⊕ student drop-out rate declining
- ↑ ⊕ completion of high school education increasing

- ♦ The annual drop-out rate decreased 2.5 percentage points in Catholic schools and 2.6 percentage points in Public schools between the 2000/01 and 2010/11 school years.

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

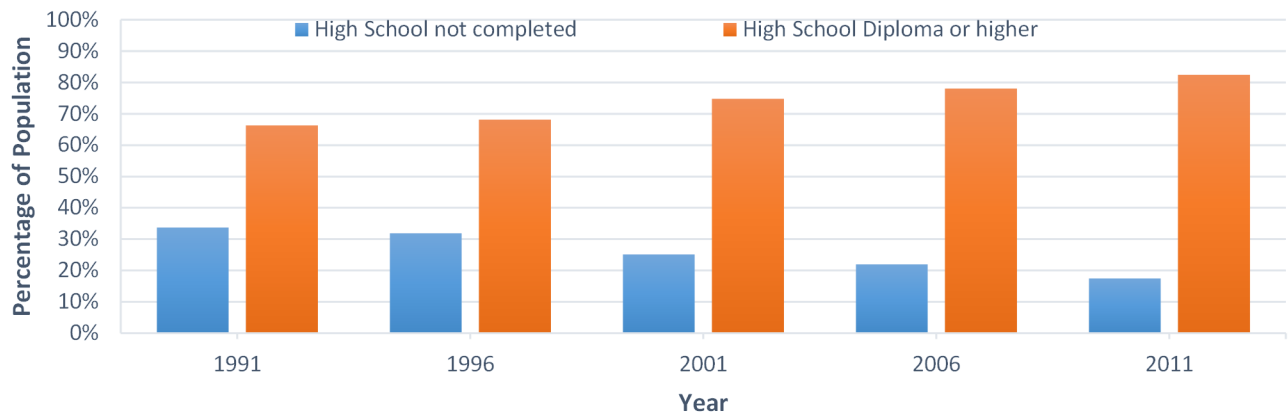


[Data Table 10, page 25]

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

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

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



[Data Table 11, page 26]

NOTE: 2001 data is based on the population aged 20

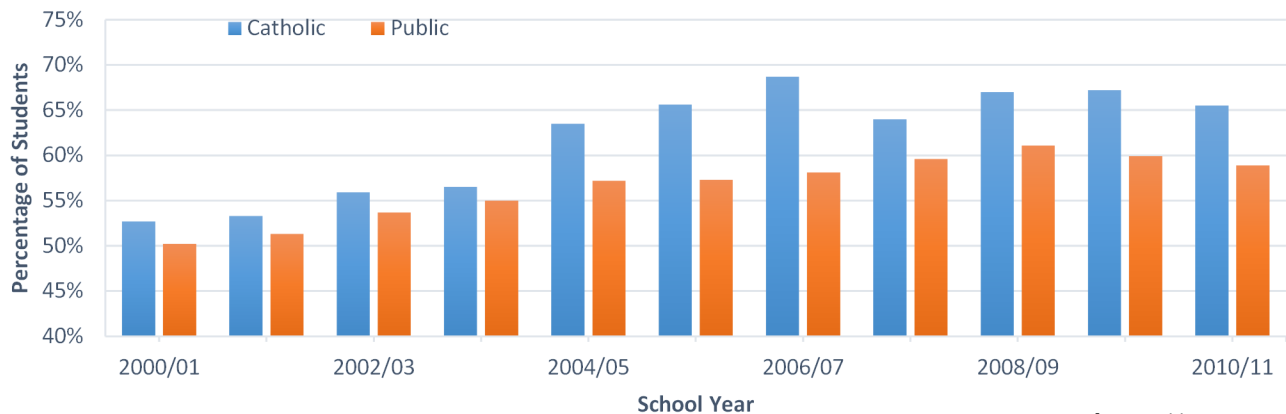
# Post-Secondary Education

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

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

- ♦ The percentage of high school graduates who attended a post-secondary institution within 6 years of starting grade 10 increased 12.8 percentage points for Catholic schools, and 8.7 percentage points for Public schools, between the 2000/01 and 2010/11 school years. Post-secondary transition rates decreased slightly between 2009/10 and 2010/11 for both Catholic and Public schools.

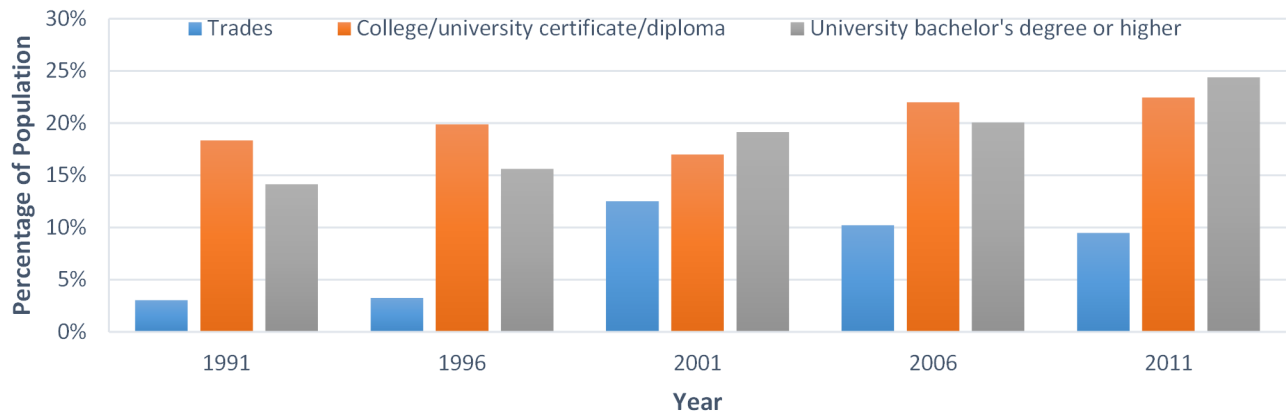
**Six-Year High School-to-Postsecondary Transition Rates, Edmonton  
Catholic and Public School Districts**



[Data Table 10, page 25]

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

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



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

[Data Table 11, page 26]



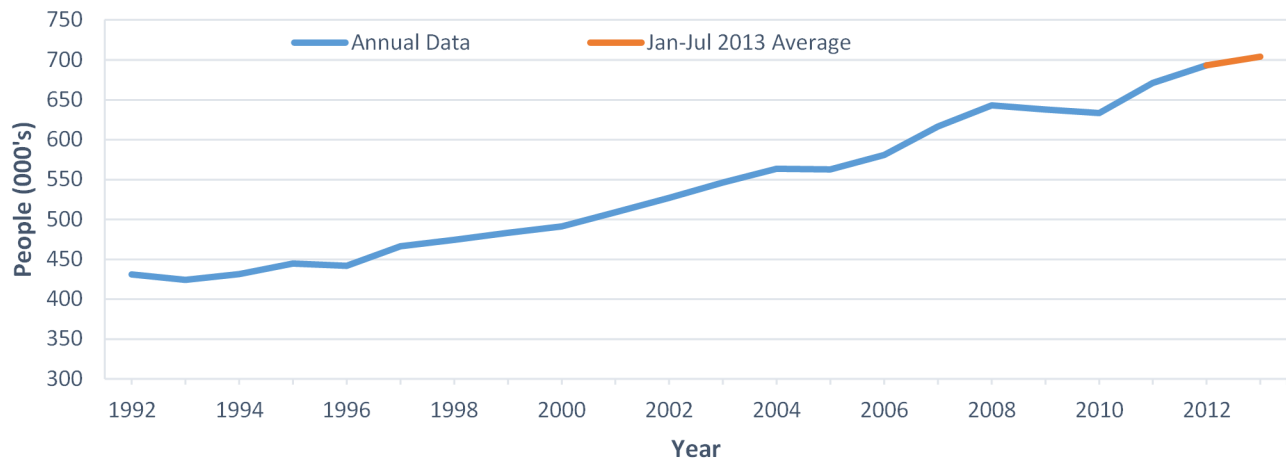
# Employment

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

Employment has been steadily increasing in Edmonton since early 2010.

- ♦ In 2012, 693,200 Edmontonians were employed; this was 31.5% more than the number of people employed in 2002.
- ♦ The number of employed people decreased 1.5% from 2008 to 2010. However, since 2010, the number of people employed has increased 9.4% and has risen above the pre-recession peak.

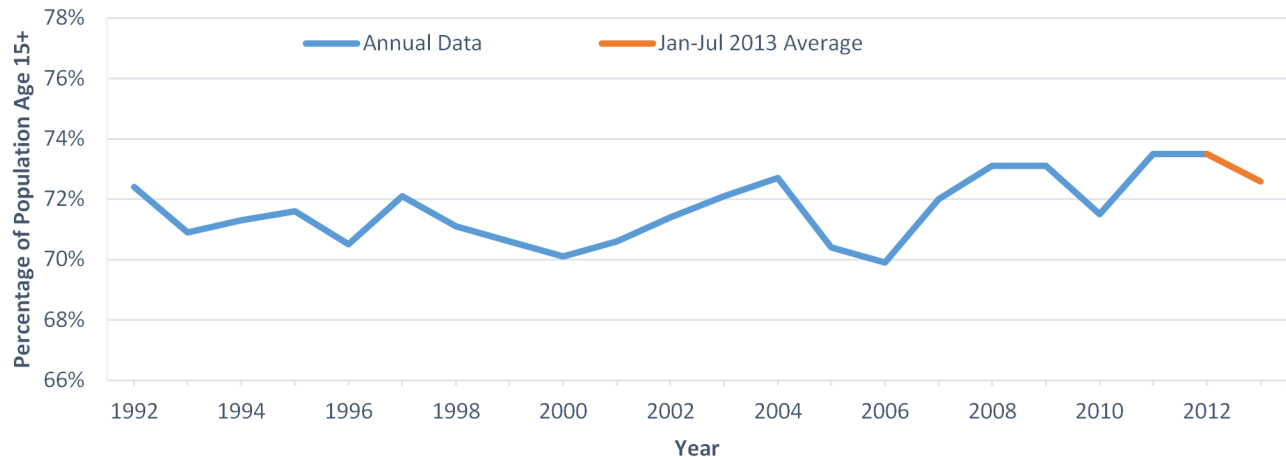
**Number of Employed Persons, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 12, page 26]

- ♦ The labour force participation rate increased 2.1 percentage points between 2002 and 2012. Partial year data from 2013 indicates a 0.9 percentage point decrease since 2012.

**Labour Force Participation Rate, Edmonton CMA**

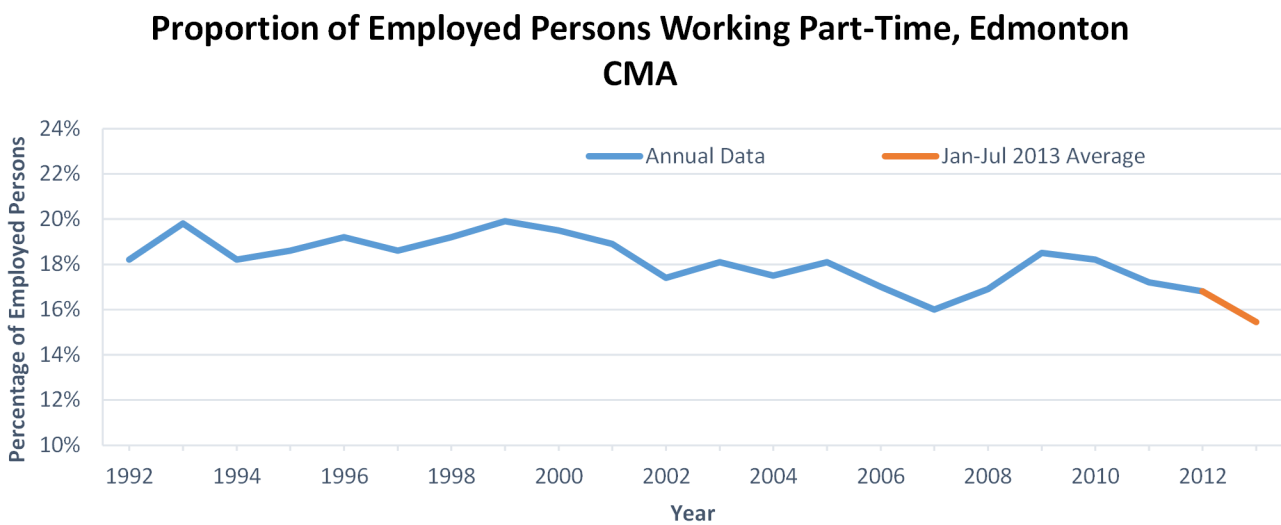


[Data Table 12, page 26]

# Employment, *cont'd...*

the **TRENDS:**    ↓    ⦿    part-time employment decreased

Since 2003, the proportion of employed persons working part-time decreased 2.7 percentage points. There was a spike in part-time employment during the recent recession, however the proportion of Edmontonians working part-time rather than full-time has decreased since 2009. Some people choose to work part-time, but during the recession, there was an increase in the number of persons who worked part-time but would have liked to work full-time. These individuals are also known as involuntary part-time workers. *[Statistics Canada]*.



*[Data Table 12, page 26]*

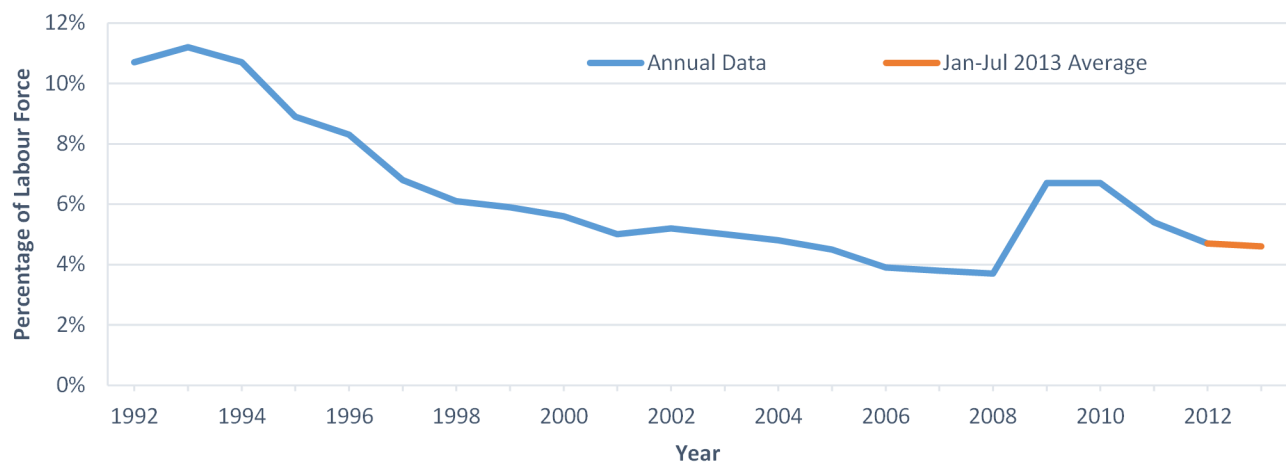
# Unemployment

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

Between 2000 and 2008, the unemployment rate decreased 1.9 percentage points. As of 2010, these gains were lost to a 3.0 percentage point increase in unemployment. Between 2010 and 2013, the unemployment rate fell 2.1 percentage points, however it is still slightly above pre-recession levels.

- ◆ At 4.7%, Edmonton's unemployment rate in 2012 remained well below the Canadian rate of 7.3% and was on par with Alberta's 4.6% unemployment rate *[Statistics Canada]*.

**Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**

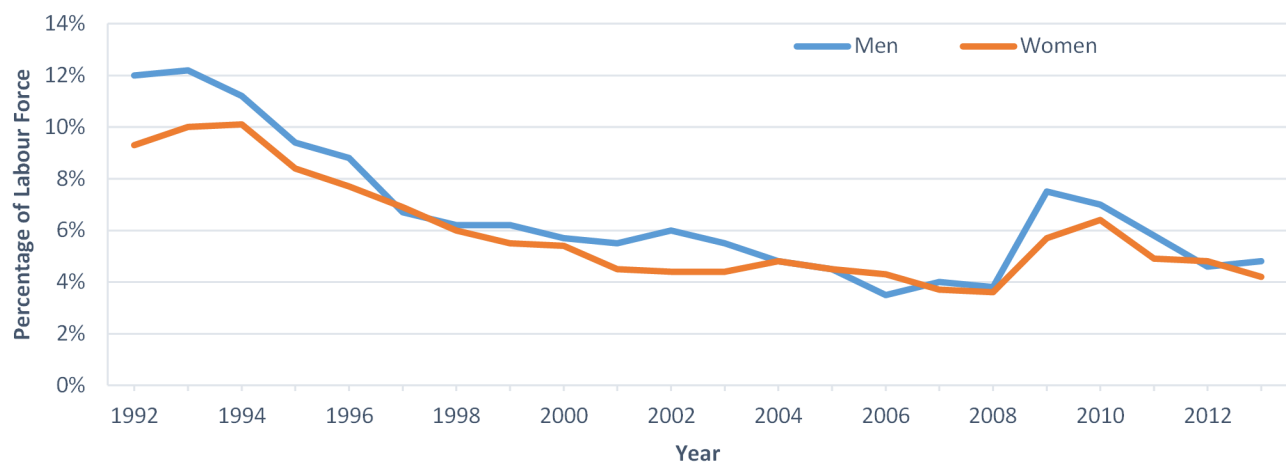


*[Data Table 12, page 26]*

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

- ◆ Between 1992 and 2002, the average gender gap in unemployment was 1.1%. Between 2003 and 2013, this average dropped to 0.6%.
- ◆ The gender gap in employment widened during the recent economic downturn; 71% of Canadians who lost their jobs between October 2008 and June 2009 were men *[CCPA]*. In Edmonton, the male unemployment rate was 1.8 percentage points higher than the female unemployment rate in 2009.
- ◆ In the first seven months of 2013, the gender gap narrowed to 0.6 percentage points with men's unemployment (4.8%) slightly higher than women's (4.2%).

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



*[Data Table 12, page 26]*

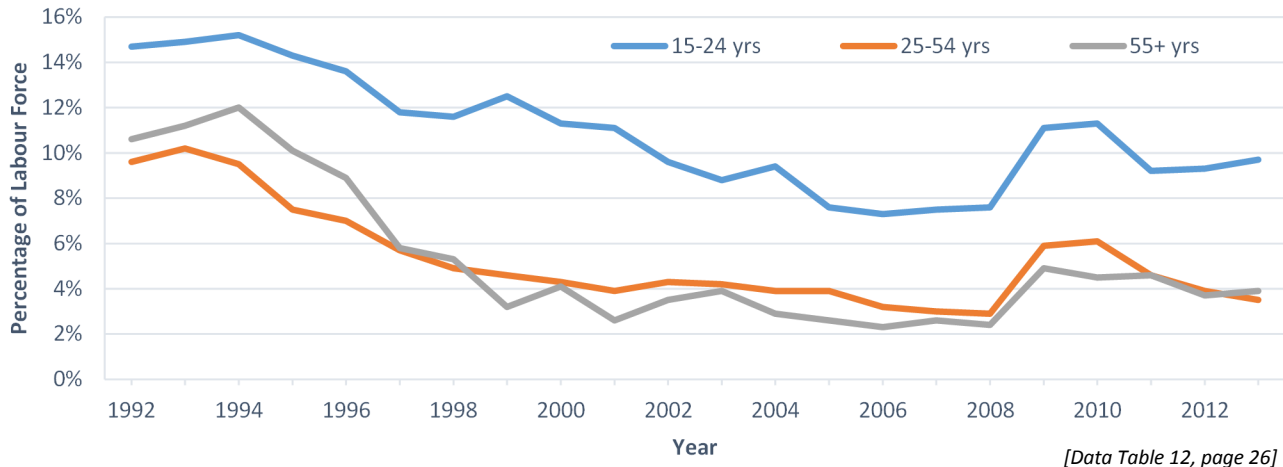
# Unemployment, *cont'd*...

- the TRENDS:**
- ↑ ⊖ age gap in unemployment widened
  - ↓ ⊕ Aboriginal unemployment decreasing
  - ◆ ⊖ Aboriginal unemployment higher than average

Edmonton's unemployment rate also varies by age.

- The unemployment rate for youth (age 15-24) remains considerably higher than for older workers. There was a 6.2% gap in the unemployment rate between the 15-24 and 25-54 age groups in the first seven months of 2013 (1.6% higher than the gap in 2003).
- The 25-54 age group has made the largest recovery since the recession sitting only 0.6% above pre-recession unemployment levels. The 15-24 age group has made the smallest recovery sitting 2.0% above pre-recession unemployment levels.

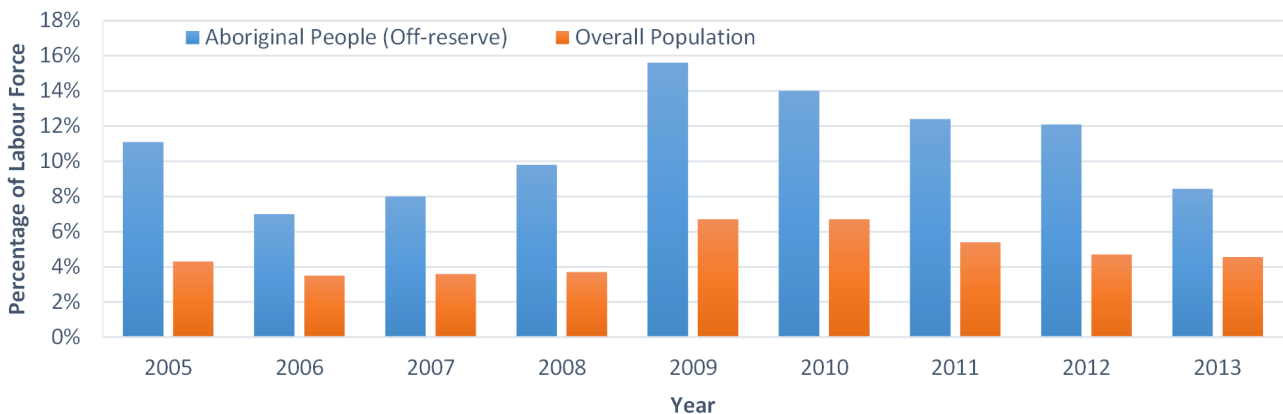
**Unemployment Rate, by Age, Edmonton CMA**



Before the economic downturn, significant gains were made in terms of Aboriginal employment. Partial year data from 2013 indicates a return pre-recession unemployment levels.

- From 2005 to 2007, the Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased 3.1 percentage points. This was followed by a 5.8 percentage point increase between 2008 and 2009. Aboriginal unemployment rates have fallen 7.2 percentage points since 2009 compared to 2.1 percentage points for the overall population.
- Currently, the Aboriginal unemployment rate is almost twice that of the overall population.

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



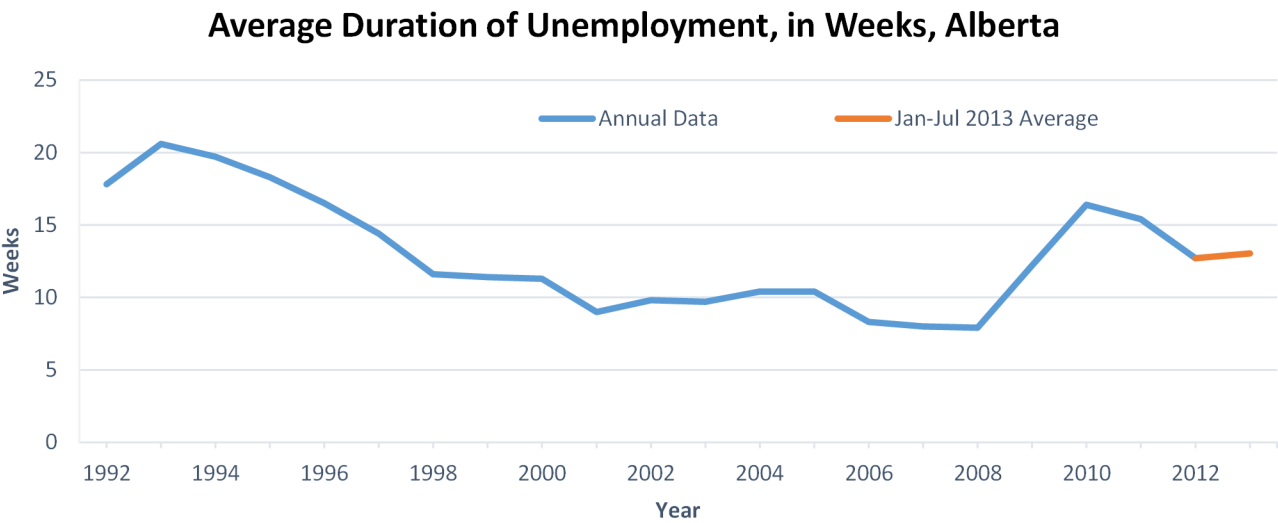
NOTE: 2013 data is a Jan-Jul average

# Unemployment, *cont'd...*

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

The length of time that people are unemployed rose during the recent recession to levels that had not been seen since the mid 1990s.

- Between 2000 and 2008, the average duration of unemployment decreased by 3.4 weeks. However, the economic downturn in late 2008 lead to longer periods of unemployment, as shown by the increase from 7.9 weeks in 2008 to 16.4 weeks in 2010.
- Since 2010, average duration of unemployment has decreased (from 16.4 weeks in 2010 to 13 weeks in 2013), however, it is still much higher than pre-recession levels.



[Data Table 14, page 27]

# Occupation

- the **TRENDS:**

◆

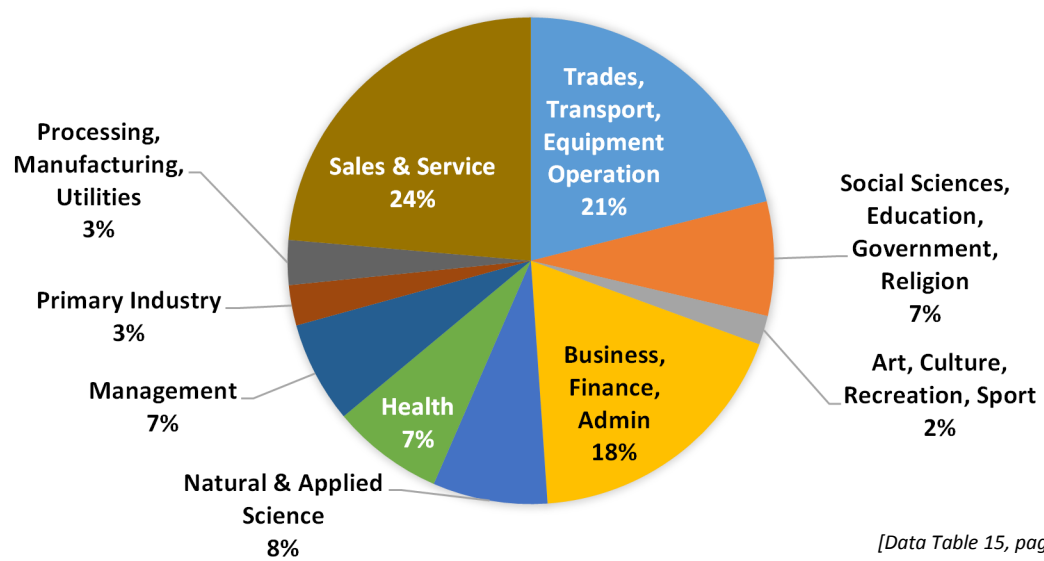
sales & service most common occupation

↑

primary industry experiencing the highest growth

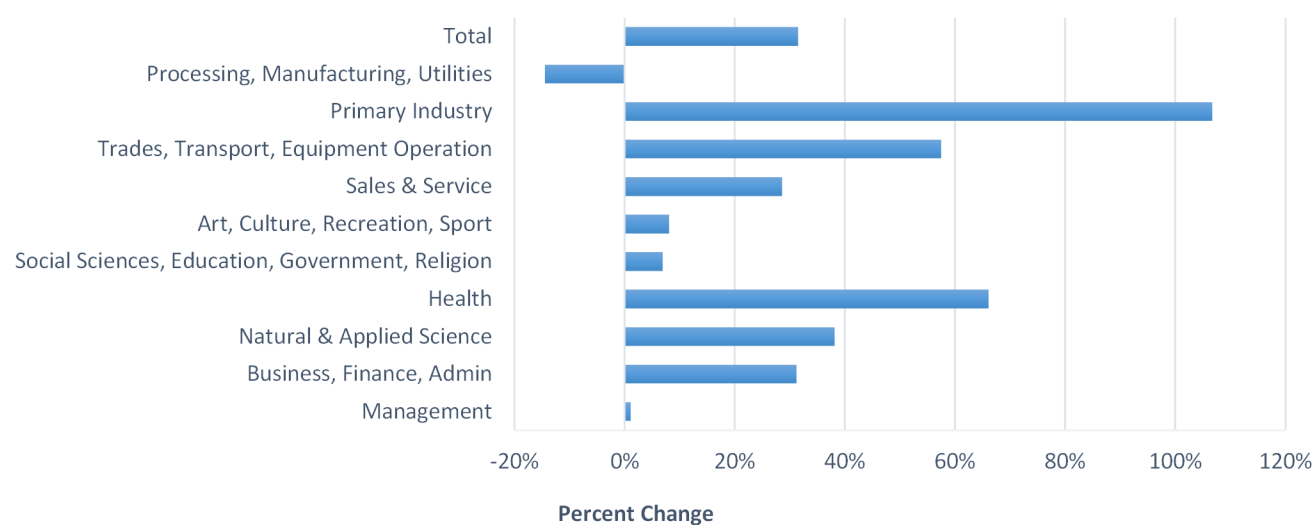
The most common occupations in the Edmonton area in 2012 were: sales and service; trades, transportation and equipment operation; and, business, finance and administration.

Proportion of Employed Persons by Occupation (2012),  
Edmonton CMA



- ◆ The fastest growing occupations between 2002 and 2012 were: primary industry (106.7% increase); health (66.1% increase); and trades, transportation and equipment operation (57.5%).
- ◆ The largest decline was in processing, manufacturing, and utilities occupations (14.5% decrease).

Percentage Change in Proportion of Employed Persons by  
Occupation Type (2002-2012), Edmonton CMA





# Data Tables | Section B

**Table 9: High School Completion Rate, 3-Year and 5-Year, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**

School Year	3-Year High School Completion Rate			5-Year High School Completion Rate		
	Catholic	Public	Average	Catholic	Public	Average
1999/00	61.8%	57.5%	<b>59.7%</b>	69.4%	64.2%	<b>66.8%</b>
2000/01	59.7%	57.0%	<b>58.4%</b>	71.0%	67.0%	<b>69.0%</b>
2001/02	61.7%	57.3%	<b>59.5%</b>	75.2%	69.8%	<b>72.5%</b>
2002/03	64.1%	57.6%	<b>60.9%</b>	72.2%	68.8%	<b>70.5%</b>
2003/04	69.3%	60.5%	<b>64.9%</b>	74.4%	69.0%	<b>71.7%</b>
2004/05	68.5%	63.6%	<b>66.1%</b>	76.3%	70.0%	<b>73.2%</b>
2005/06	70.7%	64.0%	<b>67.4%</b>	78.5%	72.0%	<b>75.3%</b>
2006/07	71.5%	65.0%	<b>68.3%</b>	77.8%	73.8%	<b>75.8%</b>
2007/08	71.0%	65.7%	<b>68.4%</b>	79.8%	73.7%	<b>76.8%</b>
2008/09	73.8%	67.1%	<b>70.5%</b>	80.2%	74.4%	<b>77.3%</b>
2009/10	76.5%	67.3%	<b>71.9%</b>	79.8%	74.9%	<b>77.4%</b>
2010/11	79.8%	68.0%	<b>73.9%</b>	81.6%	76.1%	<b>78.9%</b>

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

**Table 10: Student Drop Out Rate and Post-Secondary Transition Rate, Edmonton Catholic and Public School Districts**

School Year	Drop Out Rate (Students Aged 14 to 18)			6-Year Post-Secondary Transition Rate		
	Catholic	Public	Average	Catholic	Public	Average
1999/00	3.6%	6.8%	<b>5.2%</b>	n/a	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
2000/01	5.4%	6.9%	<b>6.2%</b>	52.7%	50.2%	<b>51.5%</b>
2001/02	5.1%	7.9%	<b>6.5%</b>	53.3%	51.3%	<b>52.3%</b>
2002/03	4.8%	6.9%	<b>5.9%</b>	55.9%	53.7%	<b>54.8%</b>
2003/04	4.5%	6.8%	<b>5.7%</b>	56.5%	55.0%	<b>55.8%</b>
2004/05	4.6%	6.1%	<b>5.4%</b>	63.5%	57.2%	<b>60.4%</b>
2005/06	4.0%	6.3%	<b>5.2%</b>	65.6%	57.3%	<b>61.5%</b>
2006/07	4.6%	6.3%	<b>5.5%</b>	68.7%	58.1%	<b>63.4%</b>
2007/08	4.1%	5.7%	<b>4.9%</b>	64.0%	59.6%	<b>61.8%</b>
2008/09	4.5%	5.6%	<b>5.1%</b>	67.0%	61.1%	<b>64.1%</b>
2009/10	4.0%	4.9%	<b>4.5%</b>	67.2%	59.9%	<b>63.6%</b>
2010/11	2.9%	4.3%	<b>3.6%</b>	65.5%	58.9%	<b>62.2%</b>

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

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

**Table 11: Highest Level of Education Completed, Population Aged 15 & Older, Edmonton City**

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

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 12: Employment & Unemployment Statistics, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Employment				Unemployment				
	Employed Persons	Participation Rate	Part-time (%)	Average	Gender		Age Group		
					Men	Women	15-24 yrs	25-54 yrs	55+ yrs
1991	430,700	72.2%	16.4%	9.3%	10.3%	8.0%	12.3%	8.5%	8.6%
1992	430,900	72.4%	18.2%	10.7%	12.0%	9.3%	14.7%	9.6%	10.6%
1993	424,200	70.9%	19.8%	11.2%	12.2%	10.0%	14.9%	10.2%	11.2%
1994	431,400	71.3%	18.2%	10.7%	11.2%	10.1%	15.2%	9.5%	12.0%
1995	444,700	71.6%	18.6%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%	14.3%	7.5%	10.1%
1996	441,700	70.5%	19.2%	8.3%	8.8%	7.7%	13.6%	7.0%	8.9%
1997	466,300	72.1%	18.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.9%	11.8%	5.7%	5.8%
1998	474,500	71.1%	19.2%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	11.6%	4.9%	5.3%
1999	483,100	70.6%	19.9%	5.9%	6.2%	5.5%	12.5%	4.6%	3.2%
2000	491,100	70.1%	19.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	11.3%	4.3%	4.1%
2001	508,900	70.6%	18.9%	5.0%	5.5%	4.5%	11.1%	3.9%	2.6%
2002	527,100	71.4%	17.4%	5.3%	6.0%	4.4%	9.6%	4.3%	3.5%
2003	546,200	72.1%	18.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	8.8%	4.2%	3.9%
2004	563,600	72.7%	17.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	9.4%	3.9%	2.9%
2005	562,500	70.4%	18.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	7.6%	3.9%	2.6%
2006	580,900	69.9%	17.0%	3.9%	3.5%	4.3%	7.3%	3.2%	2.3%
2007	616,300	72.0%	16.0%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	7.5%	3.0%	2.6%
2008	642,900	73.1%	16.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	7.6%	2.9%	2.4%
2009	637,900	73.1%	18.5%	6.7%	7.5%	5.7%	11.1%	5.9%	4.9%
2010	633,400	71.5%	18.2%	6.7%	7.0%	6.4%	11.3%	6.1%	4.5%
2011	671,000	73.5%	17.2%	5.4%	5.8%	4.9%	9.2%	4.6%	4.6%
2012	693,200	73.5%	16.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	9.3%	3.9%	3.7%
2013*	704,100	72.6%	15.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.2%	9.7%	3.5%	3.9%

\*Jan—Jul 2013 average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 13: Aboriginal Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Aboriginal	Overall Population
1981	11.0%	4.0%
1986	24.0%	12.0%
2001	12.0%	5.0%
2005	11.1%	4.3%
2006	7.0%	3.5%
2007	8.0%	3.6%
2008	9.8%	3.7%
2009	15.6%	6.7%
2010	14.0%	6.7%
2011	13.0%	5.6%
2012	12.1%	4.7%
2013	8.4%	4.6%

NOTE: Data prior to 2005 is based on Census data; 2005-2011 is based on the monthly Labour Force Survey. 2013 figures are the averages for January-July 2013.

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

**Table 14: Average Duration of Unemployment, Alberta**

Year	Weeks	Year	Weeks
1981	7.0	1998	11.6
1982	11.2	1999	11.4
1983	17.3	2000	11.3
1984	19.7	2001	9.0
1985	19.0	2002	9.8
1986	17.0	2003	9.7
1987	18.2	2004	10.4
1988	17.2	2005	10.4
1989	16.0	2006	8.3
1990	14.2	2007	8.0
1991	16.0	2008	7.9
1992	17.8	2009	12.2
1993	20.6	2010	16.4
1994	19.7	2011	15.4
1995	18.3	2012	12.7
1996	16.5	2013*	13.0
1997	14.4		

\*Jan—Jul 2013 average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 15: Population, by Occupation, Edmonton CMA**

Occupation	2002		2012		Change (2002-2012)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>527,100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>693,200</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>166,100</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
Management	46,300	8.8%	46,800	6.8%	500	1.1%
Business, Finance, Admin.	96,800	18.4%	127,000	18.3%	30,200	31.2%
Natural & Applied Science	38,300	7.3%	52,900	7.6%	14,600	38.1%
Health	31,000	5.9%	51,500	7.4%	20,500	66.1%
Social Science, Education, Government, Religion	49,200	9.3%	52,600	7.6%	3,400	6.9%
Art, Culture, Recreation, Sport	12,400	2.4%	13,400	1.9%	1,000	8.1%
Sales & Service	127,400	24.2%	163,800	23.6%	36,400	28.6%
Trades, Transport, Equipment Operation	92,700	17.6%	146,000	21.1%	53,300	57.5%
Primary Industry	9,000	1.7%	18,600	2.7%	9,600	106.7%
Processing, Manufacturing, Utilities	24,100	4.6%	20,600	3.0%	-3,500	-14.5%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Section C | Cost of Living & Housing

**the TRENDS:**    ⊖ living costs rising  
                         ⊖ housing affordability reduced

## Why are Cost of Living Trends Important?

---

One of the key factors that determines a family's quality of life is the cost of the goods and services needed to maintain their household—food, housing, clothing, education, health care, child care, and so on. Increases in these costs can impact a family's ability to support a decent standard of living. If costs rise faster than a family's income, the health, well-being and financial

security of the family may deteriorate.

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

## Why are Housing Trends Important?

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

## How is Edmonton Changing?

---

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

### Costs of Living

The costs of living, and particularly housing, have risen significantly over time. Food costs have also increased, particularly since 2007. The combination of these rising costs with decreasing vacancy rates and growth in population created a housing crisis that affected many people, including a growing number of working poor.

### Housing

The percentage of Edmontonians living in housing that is too costly, crowded, or unsafe has remained stable over the past decade. The rental vacancy rate has plummeted since 2009, while the cost of renting has increased steadily. Housing purchase prices are now higher than their previous peak in 2007, meaning the cost of home ownership remains a barrier for low and modest income households.

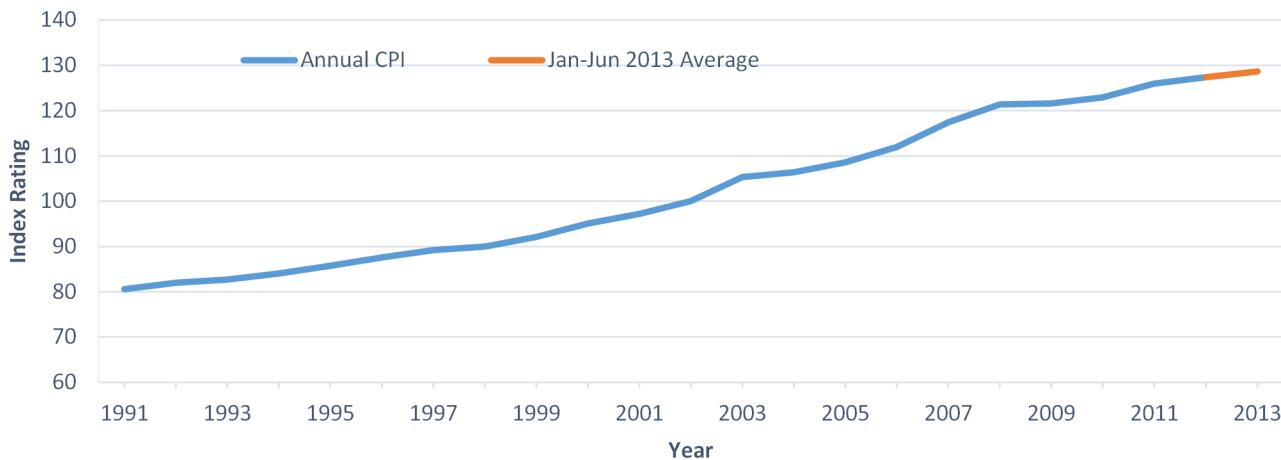
# Costs of Living

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

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

- ♦ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 27.4% between 2002 and 2012.
  - ◊ The economic downturn had an impact on inflation; from 2008 to 2009, CPI increased by only 0.2% in Edmonton.

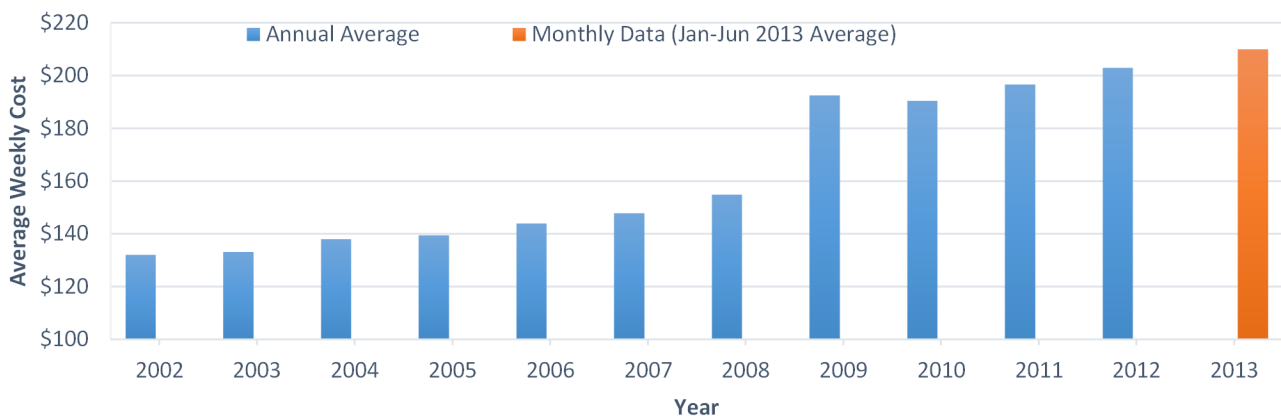
**Consumer Price Index (Inflation), Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 17, page 36]

- ♦ Between 2002 and 2012, the cost of a nutritious food basket for a family of four increased \$70.89 per week. Some of this increase is due to a change made by Health Canada in 2008 to the definition of what constitutes a nutritious food basket. Data from 2009 onward is therefore not strictly comparable to previous data.
  - ◊ The average weekly cost of a nutritious food basket dipped slightly in 2010, but has increased to an average of \$210.03 per week in the first six months of 2013.

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



[Data Table 18, page 36]

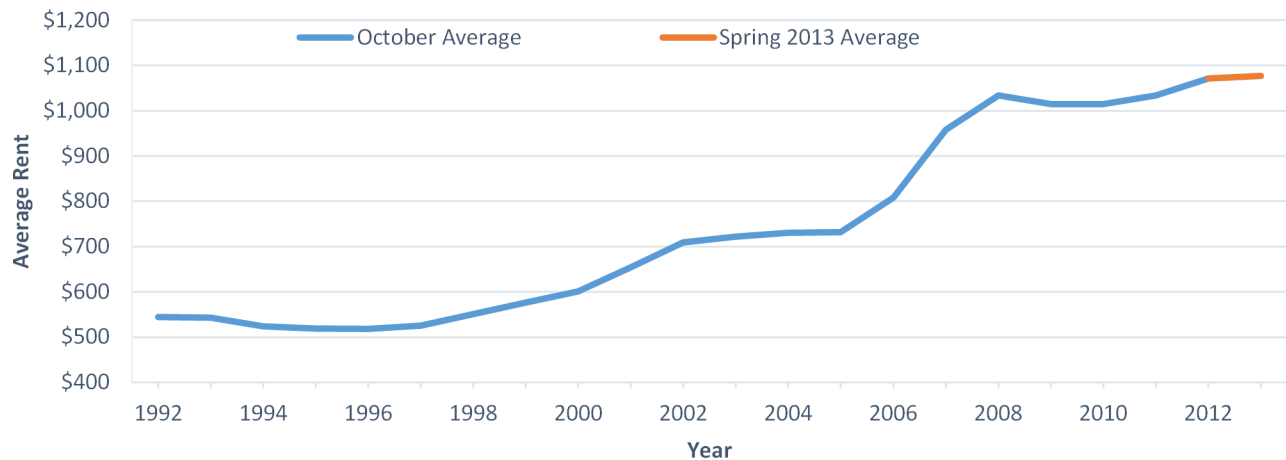
# Rental Housing

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ rents rising  
                         ↓ ⊖ rental availability decreased

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

- ♦ From October 2002 to October 2012, the average rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in the Edmonton CMA rose 51.1%.
- ♦ The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) reported that the average rent increased 4.2% as of April, 2013 compared to one year earlier.

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

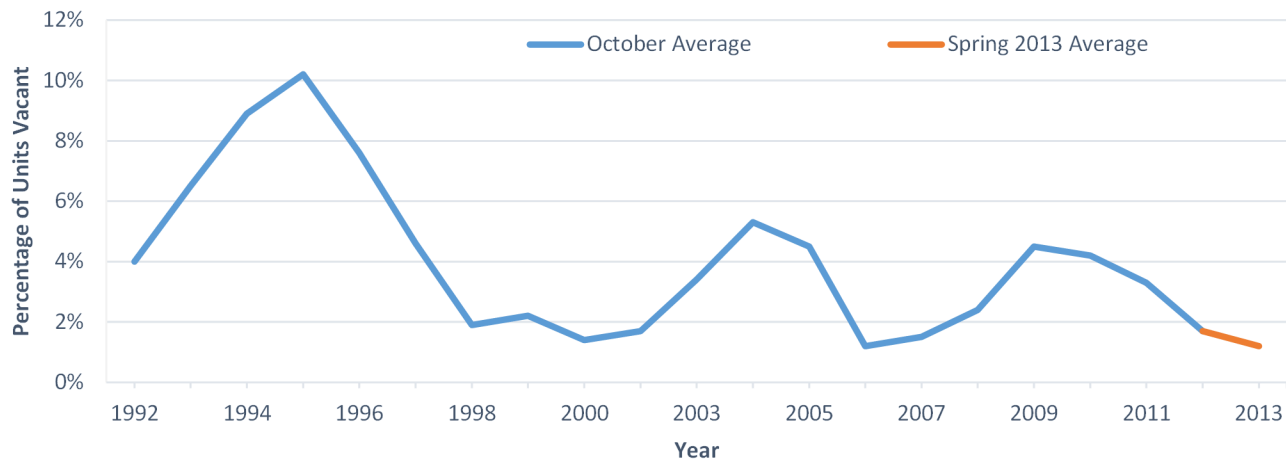


[Data Table 19, page 37]

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

- ♦ Following a low of 1.2% in 2006, the vacancy rate rose to 4.5% in 2009 before returning to a low of 1.2% in the spring of 2013.
- ♦ Despite the fact that vacancy rates almost doubled between 2008 and 2010, rents only decreased slightly between 2009 and 2010.

**Total Apartment Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 19, page 37]

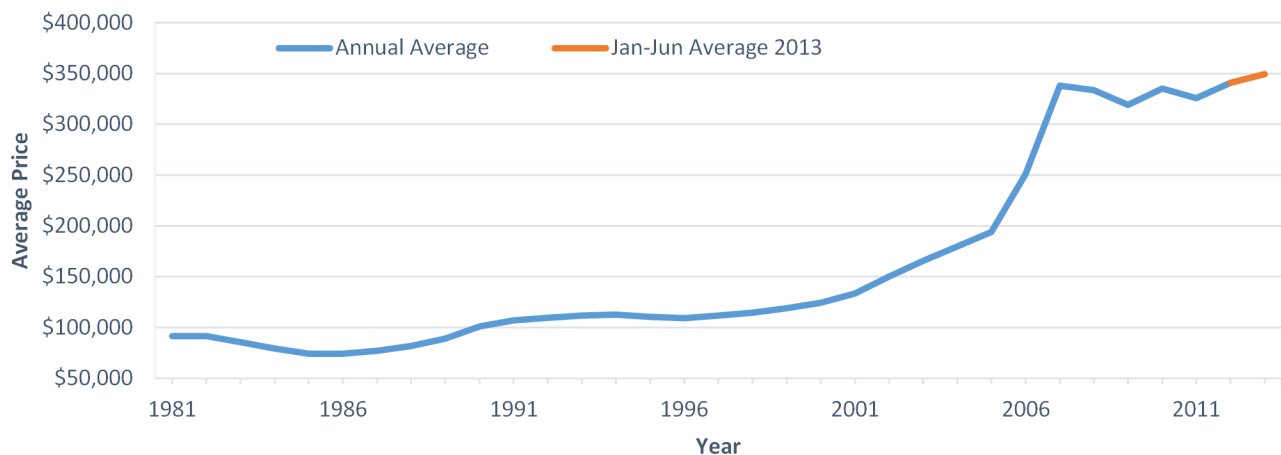
# Home Ownership

**the TRENDS:**    ↑    ⊕ home prices increasing slowly  
                          ↑    ⊕ home ownership rising

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

- ♦ From 2000 to 2007, residential sale prices increased 172.1%. In 2008, home prices abruptly stopped increasing, and declined an average of 1.5% from 2007 prices.
  - ◊ The average sale price in 2012 increased 2.2% from the 2008 average. As of June 2013, average sale price had risen an additional 2.5%.

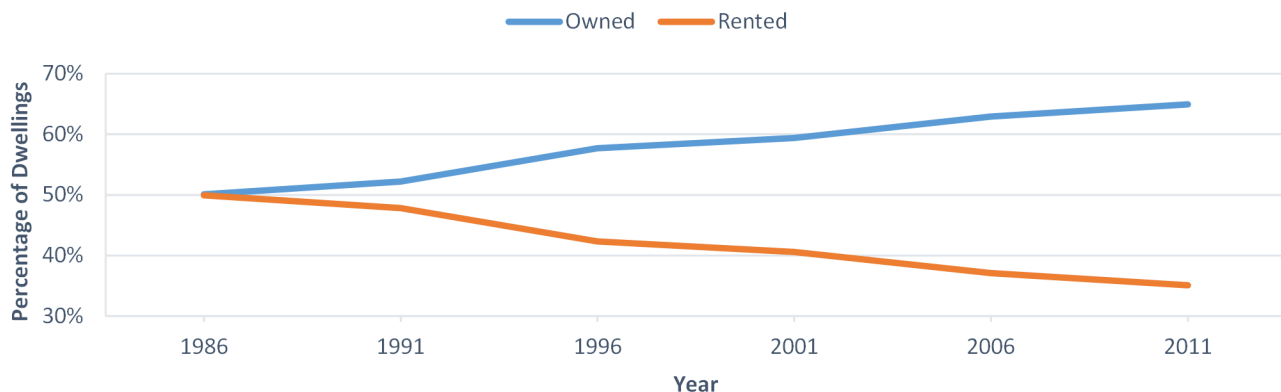
**Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City**



[Data Table 20, page 37]

Since 1986, the proportion of Edmontonians owning their own house has increased from about half to almost two-thirds. In part this trend is driven by a sustained period of low interest rates, which has made qualifying for home mortgages less expensive in some cases than renting accommodation. However, most low income households continue to rent rather than own their dwelling.

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



[Data Table 21, page 37]



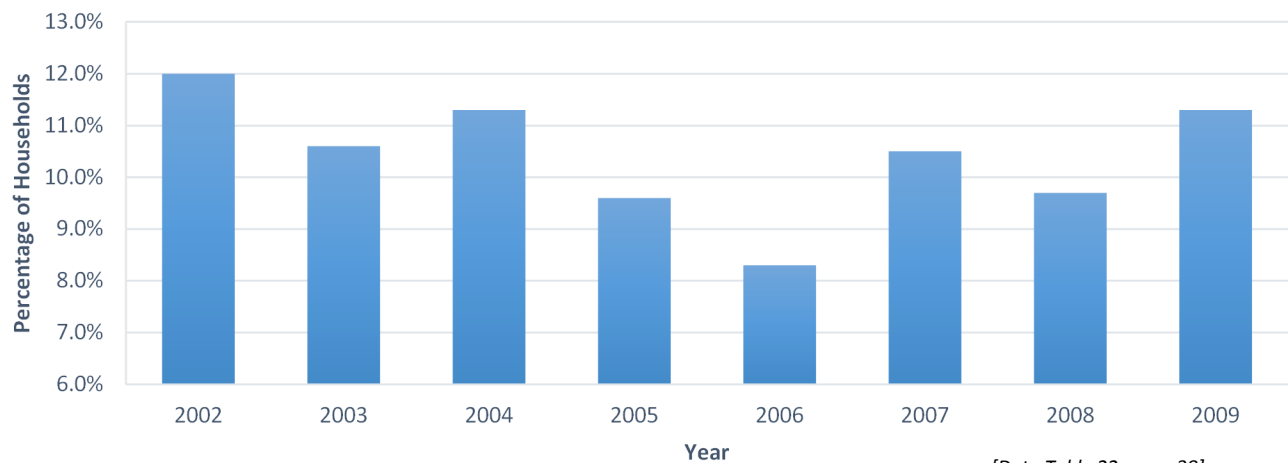
# Core Housing Need

- the TRENDS:**
- ◆ ● core housing need relatively unchanged
  - ◆ ● core housing need temporary for most individuals

Core housing need – the proportion of households without adequate, suitable and affordable shelter – has fluctuated in the range of one in ten metro Edmonton households. The incidence of core housing need reached a low of 8.3% of Edmonton households at the peak of the recent boom in 2006, and has since increased to 11.3% in 2009.

Data on core housing need from the 2011 National Household Survey is not yet available for this edition. Instead a data set from the annual Survey of Labour Income and Dynamics is being used instead.

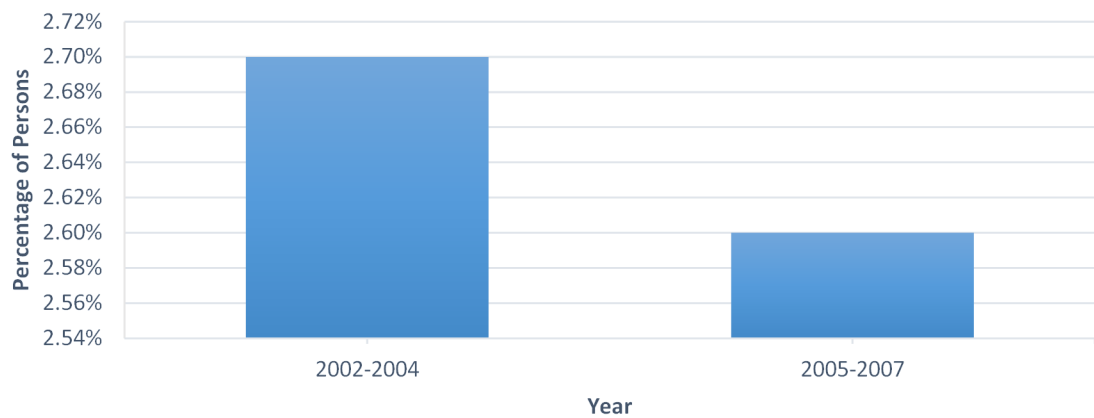
Percentage of Households in Core Housing Need, Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 22, page 38]

Most people are in core housing need temporarily, not permanently. Looking at results where the same individuals are followed over time, 2.7% were in core housing need all three years between 2002 and 2004. This dropped to 2.6% of individuals during the three year period from 2005 and 2007. These percentages mean that only about one in four Edmontonians are in core housing need for three consecutive years.

Percentage of Individuals Persistently in Core Housing Need All Three Years, Edmonton CMA

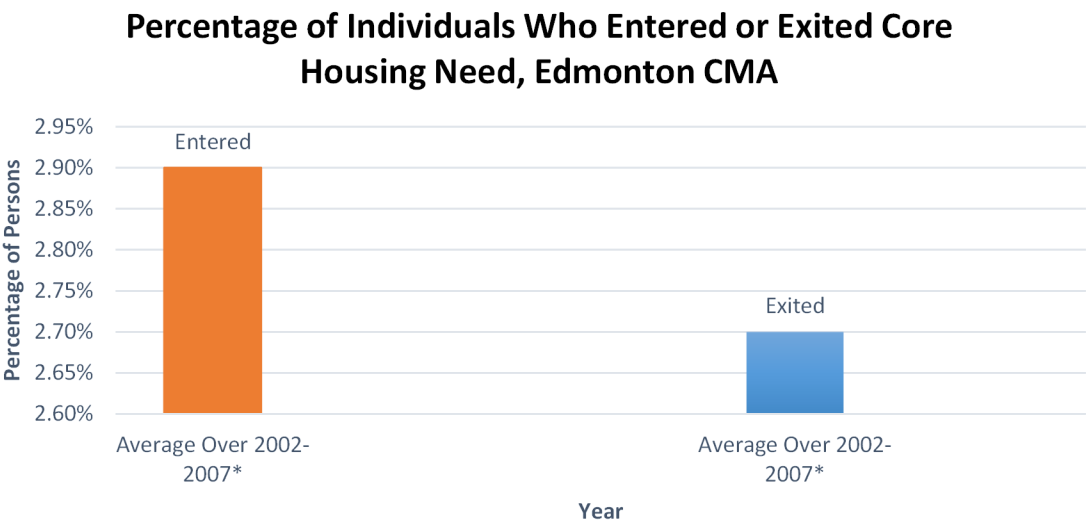


[Data Table 22, page 38]

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

*the TRENDS:*    ◆    ◎ Many enter and exit core housing need between years

On average, 2.7% of individuals in metro Edmonton exited and 2.9% entered core housing need from one year to the next in the four 2-year periods between 2002 and 2007. For any given two consecutive years, there is a turnover rate of about one-third of individuals. For most households, core housing need is transitory, not permanent. This means that solutions that provide temporary supports (e.g. affordable homeownership initiative, rental assistance) can be very effective ways to support those in core housing need.



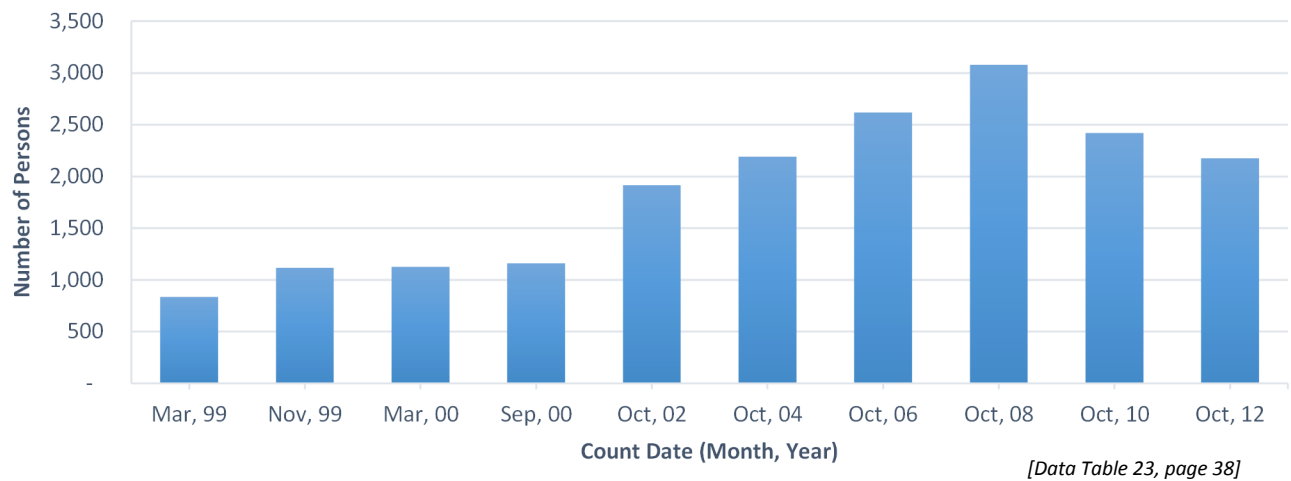
[Data Table 22, page 38]

# Homelessness

**the TRENDS:**    ↓ ⊕ overall homelessness decreasing  
                           ↑ ⊖ youth homelessness increasing

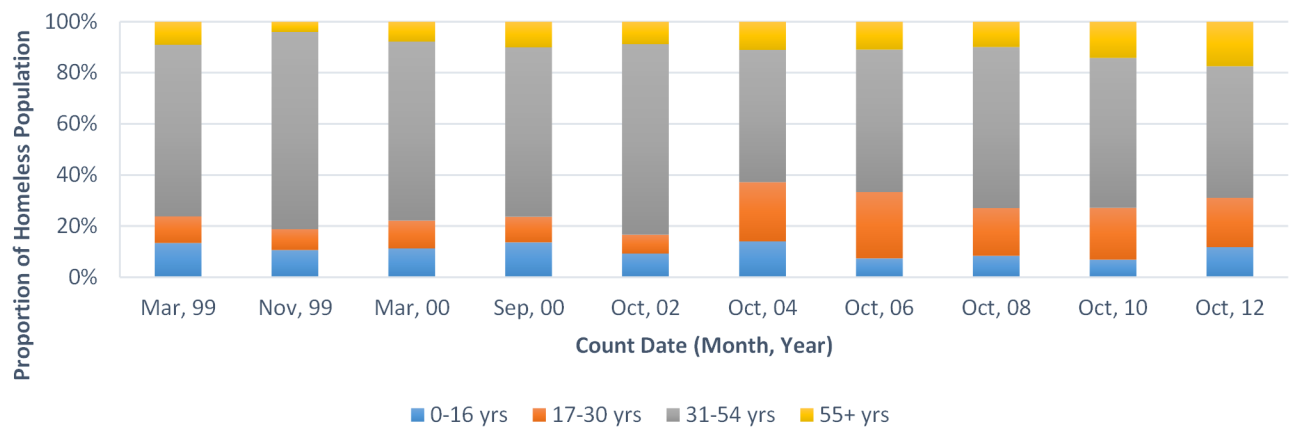
- Edmonton has experienced an overall increase in the number of homeless persons over the past decade.
- Since the first Edmonton Homeless Count in March 1999, the homeless population has nearly tripled from 836 to 2,174.
  - The most recent count in 2012 shows a 29.4% decrease from the October 2008 count. This decrease is attributable to the efforts of a 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness adopted in February 2009.

**Number of Homeless Persons, Edmonton City**



- When broken down by age, the results indicate that the 17 to 30 age group had the greatest proportional growth over the long-term, increasing 14.1 percentage points since October 2002.
- While the 31 to 54 age group is still the largest (1,101 individuals), the proportion of homeless in this group decreased 14.1 percentage points since 2002.
- Over the short-term, the 0-17 age group experienced the greatest proportional growth, increasing 68% since 2010. Some of the increase may be due to adding 17 year olds to this age group for the 2012 count (see Table 23).

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



Note: In Oct 2012, the youngest age category was changed from 0-16 to 0-17. [Data Table 23, page 38]

# Food Bank Use

the **TRENDS:**    ↓     food bank use follows economic trends

Food Bank use in Edmonton follows general economic trends decreasing during better economic times and increasing during tougher economic times. The number of individuals served through the hamper program peaked at 16,803 in March 2011 (the second highest level ever), and due to an improving economy, fell to 12,677 individuals in March 2013. Food Bank use remains higher than it did during the mid-2000s.

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 2013 is for the month of March. For earlier years, the data reflects monthly usage averaged over the entire year.



# Data Tables | Section C

**Table 17: Consumer Price Index (2002 base year),  
Edmonton CMA**

Year	Consumer Price Index	Year	Consumer Price Index
1992	82.0	2003	105.3
1993	82.7	2004	106.4
1994	84.0	2005	108.6
1995	85.7	2006	112.0
1996	87.6	2007	117.4
1997	89.2	2008	121.4
1998	90.0	2009	121.6
1999	92.1	2010	122.9
2000	95.1	2011	126.0
2001	97.2	2012	127.4
2002	100.0	2013*	128.6

\* Jan-Jun 2013 Average

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 18: Average Weekly Cost of a Nutritious Food Basket, for Family of Four & by  
Gender and Age Group, Edmonton**

Year	Family of Four		Male (25-49)	Female (25-49)	Male (7-18)	Female (7-18)	Child (1-6)
	Cost	\$ Change					
2002	\$132.10	\$4.58	\$40.35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	\$133.11	\$1.01	\$40.65	\$29.44	\$35.21	\$25.47	\$17.53
2004	\$137.96	\$4.85	\$42.62	\$30.36	\$36.56	\$29.90	\$17.98
2005	\$139.51	\$1.55	\$42.96	\$30.63	\$37.05	\$30.29	\$18.32
2006	\$143.92	\$4.41	\$45.40	\$31.60	\$38.27	\$31.46	\$19.17
2007	\$147.84	\$3.92	\$45.29	\$32.53	\$39.26	\$32.37	\$19.60
2008	\$154.85	\$7.01	\$47.49	\$33.99	\$41.23	\$33.81	\$20.54
			Male (19-50)	Female (19-50)	Male (9-18)	Female (9-18)	Child (2-8)
2009	\$192.51	\$37.66	\$63.52	\$51.02	\$57.77	\$43.97	\$30.75
2010	\$190.48	(\$2.03)	\$62.71	\$50.30	\$57.31	\$43.62	\$30.48
2011	\$196.66	\$6.18	\$64.79	\$51.92	\$59.25	\$45.01	\$31.40
2012	\$202.99	\$6.33	\$66.76	\$53.50	\$61.25	\$46.49	\$32.52
2013*	\$210.03	\$7.04	\$69.17	\$55.46	\$63.32	\$48.05	\$33.58
Total Change/Week (2002-12)		\$70.89	\$26.41	\$24.06	\$26.04	\$21.02	\$14.99
Total Change/Year (2002-12)		\$3,686.28	\$1,373.32	\$1,251.12	\$1,354.08	\$1,093.04	\$779.48

NOTE: Alberta Agriculture bases its calculations on Health Canada's National Nutritious Food Basket. The weekly costs from 2009 onward are based on the new 2008 Canada Food Guide Nutritious Food Basket. Starting in 2009, the age categories have been changed to: 2-8 years (children), 9-18 years, and 19-50 years.

[Source: Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development]

\* Jan-Jun 2013 Average

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

**Table 19: Average Monthly Rent, by Apartment Type, & Rental Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Average Monthly Rent				Vacancy Rate
	Bachelor	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	
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 (Spring)	\$750	\$897	\$1,077	\$1,248	1.2%

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

**Table 20: Average Residential Selling Price, Edmonton City**

Year	Annual Average	Year	Annual Average
1984	\$ 79,246	1999	\$ 118,871
1985	\$ 74,175	2000	\$ 124,203
1986	\$ 74,306	2001	\$ 133,441
1987	\$ 76,878	2002	\$ 150,258
1988	\$ 81,841	2003	\$ 165,541
1989	\$ 89,017	2004	\$ 179,610
1990	\$ 101,014	2005	\$ 193,934
1991	\$ 107,076	2006	\$ 250,915
1992	\$ 109,594	2007	\$ 338,009
1993	\$ 111,796	2008	\$ 333,440
1994	\$ 112,501	2009	\$ 318,980
1995	\$ 110,577	2010	\$ 335,077
1996	\$ 109,042	2011	\$ 325,543
1997	\$ 111,545	2012	\$ 340,680
1998	\$ 114,536	2013*	\$ 349,213

\* January—June average.

[Source: Realtors Association of Edmonton]

**Table 21: Dwellings, by Ownership or Rental Status , Edmonton City**

Year	Owned		Rented	
	Number	%	Number	%
1986	109,620	50.1%	109,205	49.9%
1991	123,150	52.2%	112,970	47.8%
1996	138,425	57.7%	101,625	42.3%
2001	157,695	59.4%	107,645	40.6%
2006	187,290	62.9%	110,435	37.1%
2011	210,655	64.9%	114,090	35.1%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 22: Households in Core Housing Need, Incidence & Persistence, Edmonton CMA**

Percentage of Households in Core Housing Need, by Year							
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
12.0%	10.6%	11.3%	9.6%	8.3%	10.5%	9.7%	11.3%
Percentage of Individuals Persistently in Core Housing Need all Three years		Percentage of Individuals Who:					
		Entered Core Housing Need		Exited Core Housing Need			
2002-2004	2005-2007	Average over 2002-2007*		Average over 2002-2007*			
2.7%	2.6%	2.9%		2.7%			

\*From one year to the next of a two-year period (2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2006-2007)

[Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation]

**Table 23: Number of Homeless Persons, by Age Group, Edmonton City**

Count Date	Total	Age Group				Proportion of Homeless by Age Group			
		0 - 16	17 - 30	31 - 54	55+	0 - 16	17 - 30	31 - 54	55+
Mar 1999	836	112	87	561	76	13.4%	10.4%	67.1%	9.1%
Nov 1999	1,117	111	86	807	42	9.9%	7.7%	72.2%	3.8%
Mar 2000	1,125	117	112	725	81	10.4%	10.0%	64.4%	7.2%
Sep 2000	1,160	146	108	711	108	12.6%	9.3%	61.3%	9.3%
Oct 2002	1,915	167	133	1,342	157	8.7%	6.9%	70.1%	8.2%
Oct 2004	2,192	306	510	1,133	243	14.0%	23.3%	51.7%	11.1%
Oct 2006	2,618	194	678	1,460	286	7.4%	25.9%	55.8%	10.9%
Oct 2008	3,079	259	574	1,940	306	8.4%	18.6%	63.0%	9.9%
Oct 2010	2,421	166	491	1,421	343	6.9%	20.3%	58.7%	14.2%
		0 - 17	18 - 30	31 - 54	55+	0 - 17	18 - 30	31 - 54	55+
Oct 2012	2,174	279	419	1,101	363	12.8%	19.3%	50.6%	17.0%

[Source: Homeward Trust]

**Table 24: Number of Individuals Served by Edmonton's Food Bank, Per Month, Edmonton City**

Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served	Year	Individuals Served
1990	8,171	1998	15,626	2006	11,953
1991	8,273	1999	15,540	2007	10,422
1992	8,757	2000	13,798	2008	10,749
1993	10,253	2001	11,878	2009	13,933
1994	14,025	2002	12,856	2010	14,943
1995	15,506	2003	12,832	2011	16,803
1996	18,096	2004	13,437	2012	15,582
1997	16,006	2005	13,710	2013	12,677

\* Based on total individuals (including dependent children) Data for 1990-2010 is the average monthly total for each year. Data for 2011-2013 is for the month of March [Source: Edmonton's Food Bank]

# 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

2005. For this reason we have decided to omit the wealth statistics we have traditionally included in this section.

## How is Edmonton Changing?

---

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

### Wages

Beginning in September 2011, predictable yearly increases to the minimum wage were reinstated using a formula linked to average weekly earnings and the consumer price index. As of March 2013, Alberta is the province with the lowest percentage of minimum wage

earners in Canada [*Government of Alberta*].

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

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



# Income

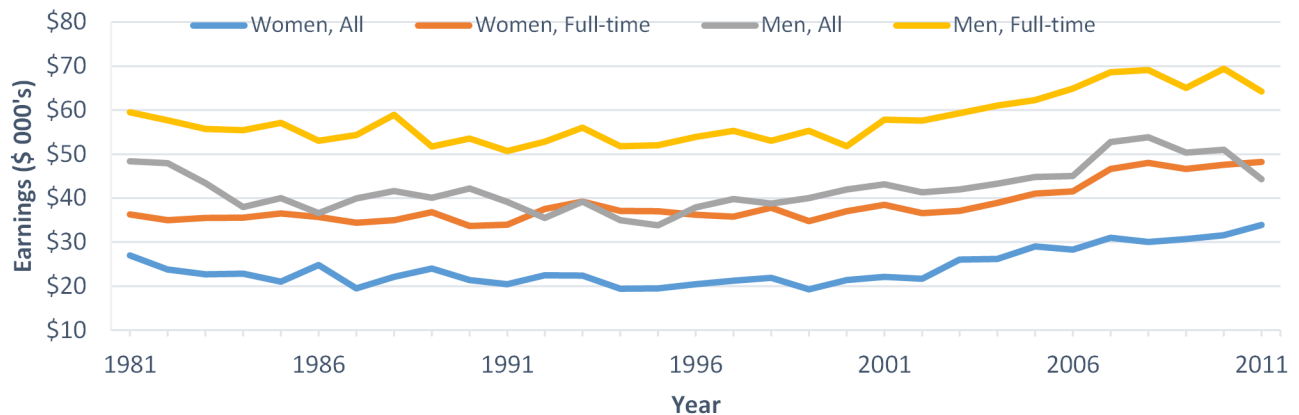
## the TRENDS:

- ◆ value of earnings increased slower for men than for women
- ↑ ⊕ female-to-male earnings ratio increased slightly

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

- ◆ In 2011, men working full time earned \$16,000 more per year than women working full time.
- ◆ The gap between men and women narrowed considerably in the 1980s and 1990s; this was due to significant decreases in the value of men's earnings during this time, rather than simply gains in women's earnings.

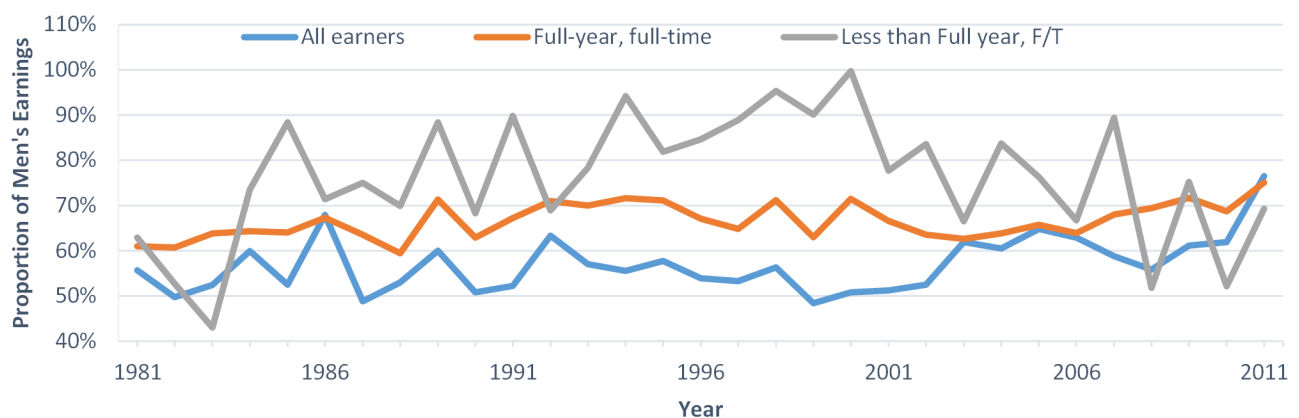
**Median Earnings, by Gender and Work Activity, \$2011 Constant, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 25, page 48]





- ◆ Between 2001 and 2011, the gap in median earnings between women and men decreased significantly. In 2001 women earned half of what men earned (51.2%), whereas in 2011, women earned three quarters of what men earn (76.5%). This represents an increase of 25.3 percentage points.
- ◆ The earnings gap decreased less for full-time workers. Women working full-time earned 75.1% of men's median full-time earnings in 2011. This represents an increase of 8.5 percentage points since 2001.

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



[Data Table 25, page 48]

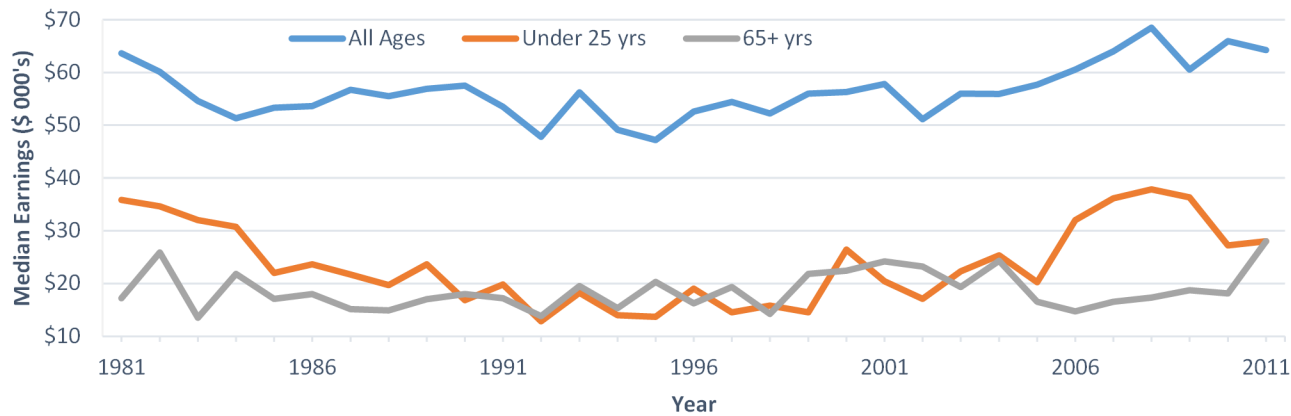
# Income, *cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**      market incomes increased, but declined in 2011  
                            total incomes increased

The economic boom in Alberta had a significant impact on Edmontonians’ market incomes (incomes earned through employment or investments), which increased in value by 18.5% from 2001 to 2008. However, the economic downturn caused a 11.7% decrease from 2008 to 2009.

- People under 25 years of age, in particular, benefitted from a 85.3% increase in median market income between 2001 and 2008, but saw a 25.9% decrease from 2008 to 2011.
- The median income of people aged 65 and over has increased 15.7% since 2001.

**Median Market Income, by Age Group, All Family Units  
(\$2011 Contant), Edmonton CMA**

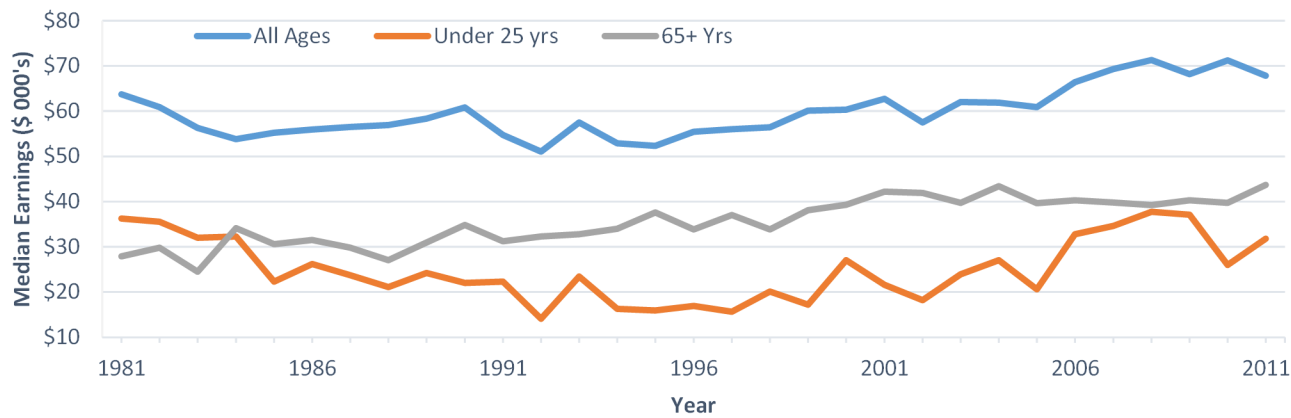


[Data Table 26, page 49]

The overall median total income was \$67,800 in 2011; this represents an increase of 8.1% since 2001.

- The total income of people under age 25 was \$3,800 more than their market income. The value of this group’s total income increased 47.2% since 2001.
- The total income of people aged 65 and over was \$15,700 more than their market income. The value of seniors’ total income increased 3.6% since 2001.

**Median Total Income, by Age Group, All Family Units,  
(\$2011 Constant), Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 26, page 49]

# Family Income

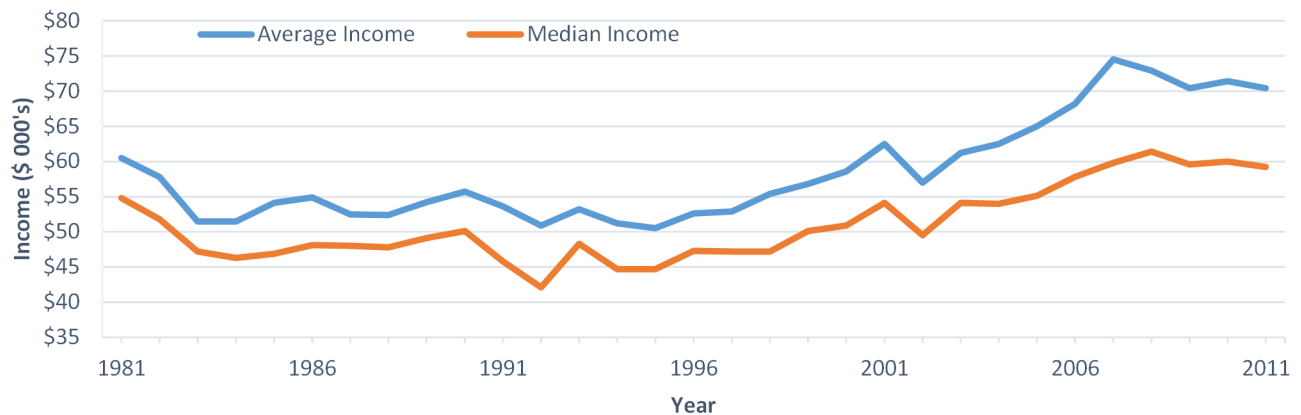
## the TRENDS:

- ↑ (+) value of average family income increased
- ↑ (+) value of median family incomes increased
- ↑ (-) income gap between families and singles widening

The economic boom benefitted families in terms of income. The average after-tax family income increased 19.2% (to \$74,500) from 2001 to 2007. The economic recession caused a 5.5% decrease from 2007 to 2009.

In contrast, the median income increased 10.5% (to \$59,800) from 2001 to 2007 and a smaller decline of 0.3% after the economic downturn. In 2010 and 2011 average and median family after-tax income stabilized at close to 2009 levels.

### Average and Median Family Income, After-Tax, (\$2011 Constant), Edmonton CMA

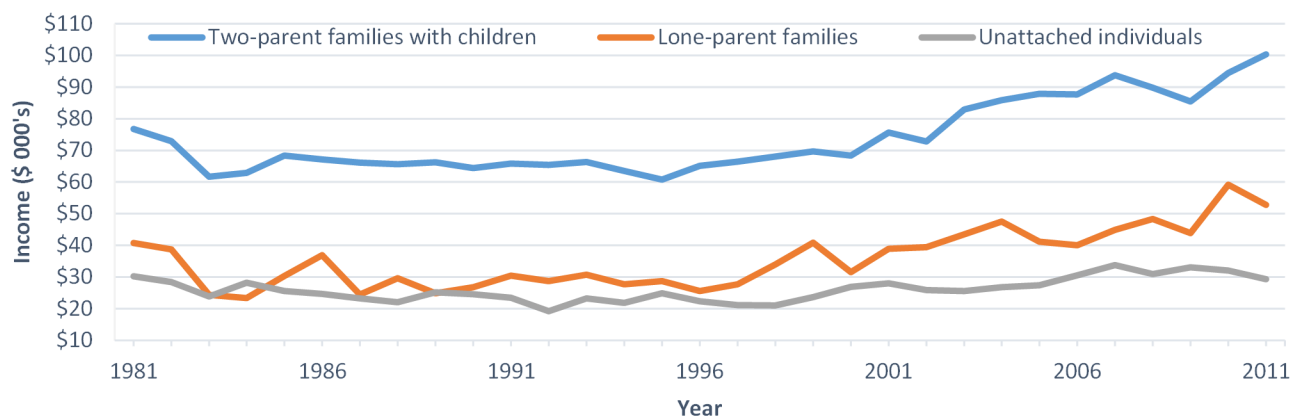


[Data Table 27, page 50]

When broken down by family type, it becomes apparent that lone-parent families experienced the greatest increase in median income (35.7%) since 2001. However, lone parents' median income in 2011 was \$47,500 less than the median income for two-parent families. The income gap between lone-parent and two-parent families increased 29.4% from 2001 to 2011.

- ♦ The median income of two-parent families with children increased 32.7% (to \$100,300) between 2001 and 2011.
- ♦ The median income of unattached individuals increased 4.6% (\$29,300) between 2001 and 2011.

### Median After-Tax Income, by Family Type, (\$2011 Constant), Edmonton CMA



[Data Table 27, page 50]

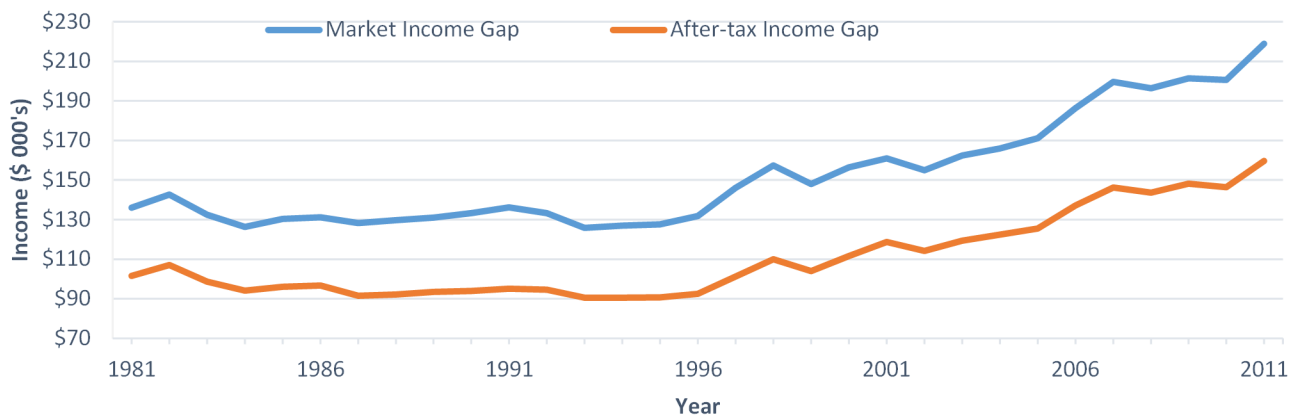
# Family Income, *cont'd...*

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

Income inequality leveled out briefly during the 2009 recession, but has since begun to increase. In 2011, the top 20% of income earners earned \$159,600 more than the bottom 20% of earners.

- The gap in after-tax income was \$27,500 greater in 2007 than it was in 2001 (in 2011 constant dollars) - a 23.2% increase. The rate of increase slowed down from 2007 to 2009 to 1.4% but rose again from 2009-2011 to 7.7%.
- The market income gap was \$59,300 more than the after-tax income gap in 2011; however, it increased at a comparable rate (36%) to the after-tax income gap (34.5%) between 2001 and 2011.

**After-Tax and Market Income Gap Between Top and Bottom 20% of Income Earners, (\$2011 Constant), Alberta**



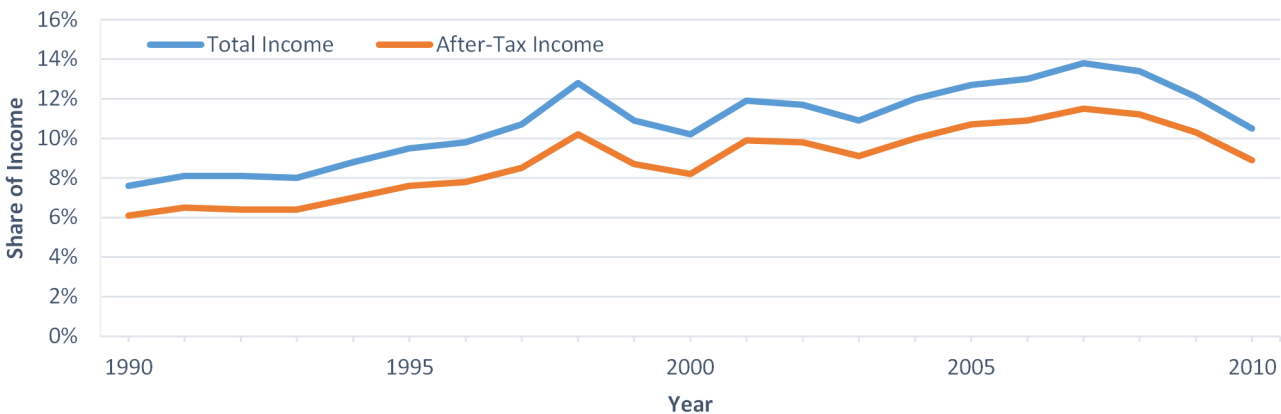
[Data Table 28, page 51]

# Income Distribution

- the TREND:**
- ↑ ⊖ top 1% has an increasingly disproportionate share of income
  - ↓ ⊖ income gap between top 1% and bottom 99% increasing

- Income distribution between the top 1% and bottom 99% income groups was similar in 2010 as it was in 2000; however fluctuations did occur during this 10-year time period. The top 1% earned a high of 13.8% of total income in 2007 before dropping 3.3 percentage points to 10.5% of total income in 2010.
- Between 1990 and 2010, total and after-tax incomes for the top 1% rose by almost 3 percentage points.

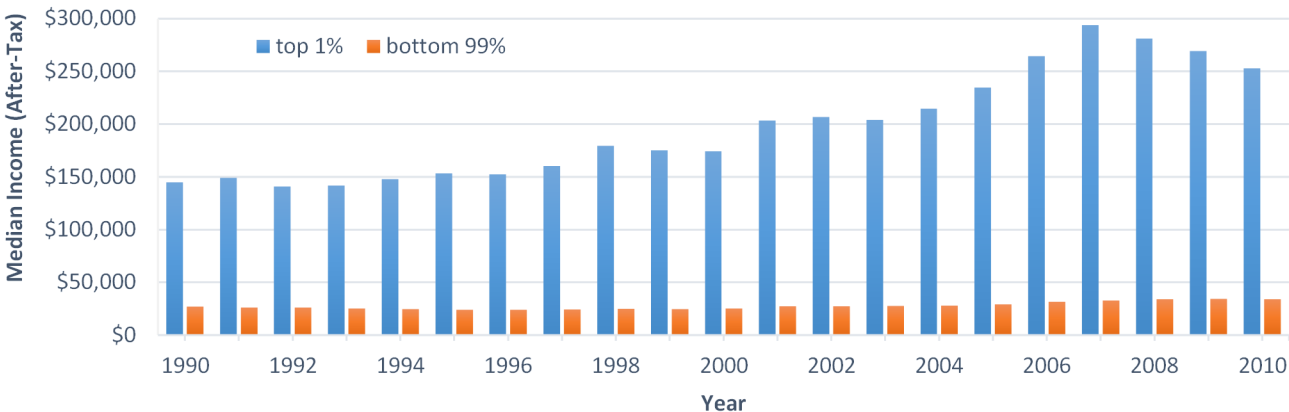
**Share of Total and After-Tax Income of the Top 1% Income Group, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 29, page 52]

- In 2010, the median after-tax income for the top 1% was \$252,802 (2012 constant dollars). This was 7 times higher than the median after-tax income for the bottom 99%.

**Median After-Tax Income (2012 Constant Dollars) of the Top 1% and Bottom 99% of Income Earners, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 29, page 52]

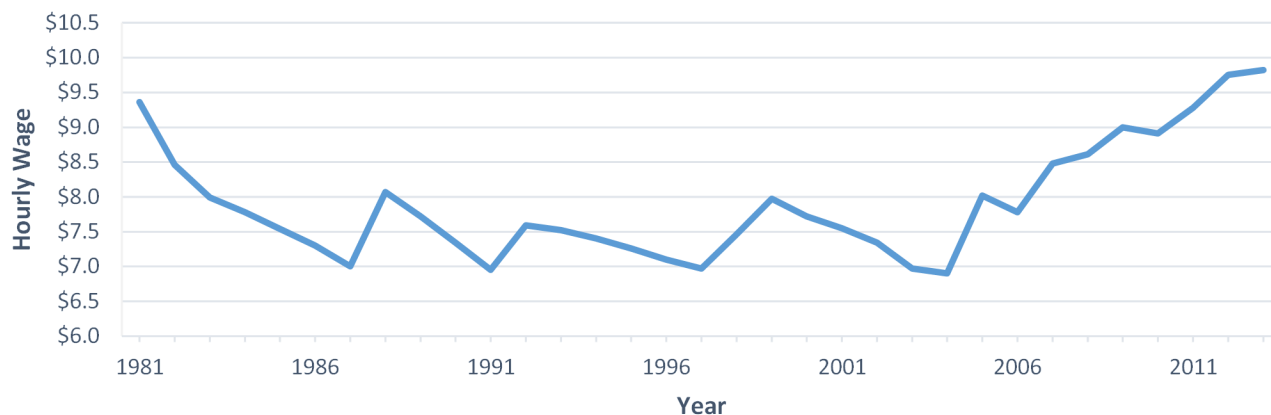
# Minimum Wage

the **TRENDS:**    ↑    ⊕    value of minimum wage increased

From 2003 to 2013, the value of the minimum wage in Alberta (in 2012 dollars) rose 40.9%.

- Despite the recent increases, the value of the minimum wage in 2013 (\$9.82 in 2012 dollars) is 9.7% lower than it was at its peak in 1977 (\$10.87 in 2012 dollars).
- The Alberta Government adjusts the minimum wage periodically using a formula that includes inflation and average weekly earnings. This should help maintain the value of the minimum wage in relation to cost of living.
- In September 2013, the minimum wage increased to \$9.95 per hour, a 2.1% increase from 2012. A lower differential wage of \$9.05 per hour now applies to those serving liquor.
- Despite the recent increase, Alberta is falling behind other Canadian provinces who are more rapidly increasing the wages of their lowest paid workers. In 2013, Alberta will have the lowest minimum wage of any province [HRSDC].

**Value of Provincial Minimum Wage,  
\$2012 Constant Dollars**



[Data Table 30, page 53]

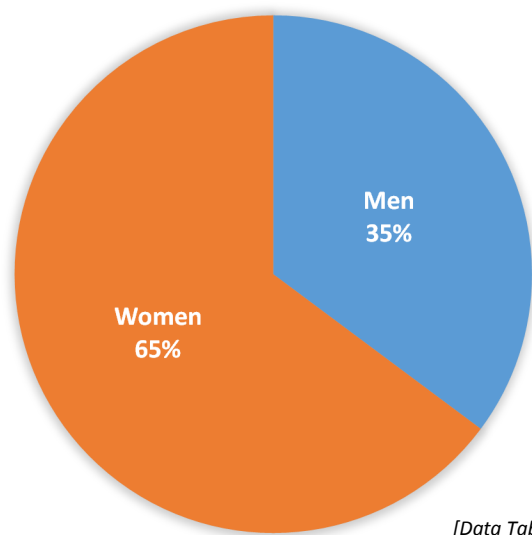
*NOTE: The value of the minimum wage presented in the graph above does not reflect the actual minimum hourly wage rate. Instead, it represents the purchasing power of the wage if its value had increased with inflation until 2012. For example, the minimum wage in 1981 was \$3.80 per hour—in 2012, that wage would be worth \$9.36 per hour.*

# Low Wage Earners

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

- Many Edmontonians continue to earn low wages, however, the number has decreased since last year.
- ◆ 23,300 people earned \$10.00 per hour or less between July 2012 and June 2013. This is a 39.8% decrease from April 2010 to March 2011.
  - ◆ 65% of people earning \$10.00 per hour or less are women.

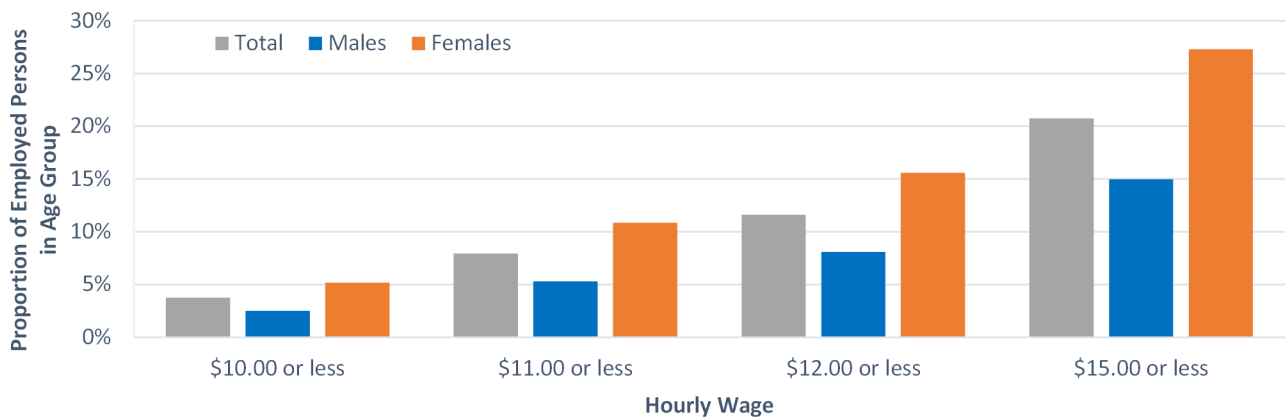
**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning \$10.00 per hour or less, by Gender (July 2012-June 2013)**



[Data Table 31, page 53]

- There is a clear gender inequality when it comes to low wage earners—women are considerably more likely to earn low wages than men.
- ◆ 27.3% of all employed women earn \$15.00 per hour or less, compared to 15% of men.
  - ◆ Given the rising cost of living in Edmonton, it is likely that a \$15.00 per hour wage is inadequate. The Canadian Housing and Renewal Association (CHRA) reported that, in 2006, an hourly wage of \$15.54 was required in order to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in Edmonton. This ‘minimum housing wage’ will be greater now, given the rent increases that have occurred since 2006 [CHRA].

**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Gender (Jul 2012-Jun 2013)**



[Data Table 31, page 53]

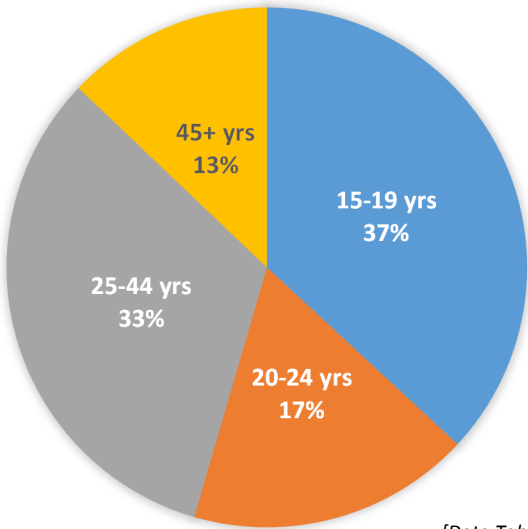
# Low Wage Earners, *cont'd...*

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

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

- ◆ 54% of people earning \$10.00 per hour or less are less than 25 years old.

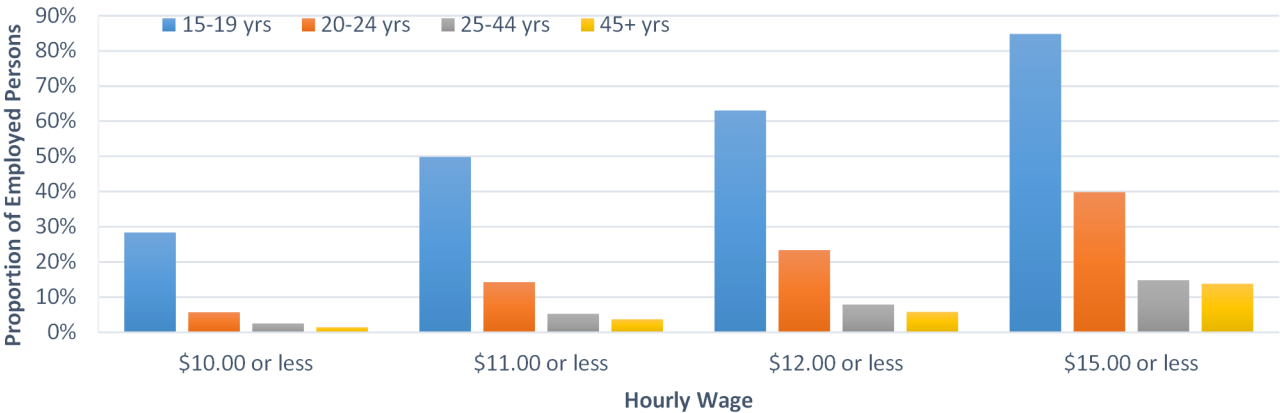
**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning \$10.00 per hour or less,  
by Age (July 2012-June 2013)**



[Data Table 31, page 53]

- ◆ Most people aged 15 to 19 earned \$15.00 per hour or less (84.8%); more than 1 in 3 people aged 20 to 24 (39.9%) earned an hourly wage in that range.
- ◆ While workers aged 25 to 44 and are much better off, 14.8% earn \$15.00 or less per hour. Given the cost of living in Edmonton, this is likely not an adequate wage for those who are supporting a family.

**Proportion of Employed Persons Earning Low Wages,  
by Age (Jul 2012-Jun 2013)**



[Data Table 31, page 53]



# Data Tables | Section D

**Table 25: Median Earnings by Gender and Work Activity & Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio, Edmonton CMA, (\$2011 Constant)**

Year	Median Earnings (All Earners)		Median Earnings (Full-time Earners)		Female-to-Male Median Earnings Ratio		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	All earners	Full-year, F/T	Less than Full-year, F/T
1981	\$27,000	\$48,400	\$36,300	\$59,500	55.7%	61.0%	62.9%
1982	\$23,800	\$47,900	\$35,000	\$57,700	49.7%	60.7%	52.7%
1983	\$22,700	\$43,400	\$35,500	\$55,700	52.4%	63.8%	43.0%
1984	\$22,800	\$38,000	\$35,600	\$55,400	59.9%	64.3%	73.5%
1985	\$21,000	\$40,000	\$36,500	\$57,100	52.5%	64.0%	88.4%
1986	\$24,800	\$36,600	\$35,700	\$53,000	67.9%	67.3%	71.4%
1987	\$19,500	\$39,900	\$34,400	\$54,300	48.8%	63.5%	75.0%
1988	\$22,100	\$41,600	\$35,000	\$58,900	53.0%	59.4%	69.9%
1989	\$24,000	\$40,100	\$36,800	\$51,700	60.0%	71.3%	88.4%
1990	\$21,400	\$42,200	\$33,700	\$53,500	50.8%	62.9%	68.3%
1991	\$20,400	\$39,100	\$34,000	\$50,700	52.2%	67.2%	89.8%
1992	\$22,500	\$35,500	\$37,500	\$52,800	63.3%	71.0%	68.9%
1993	\$22,400	\$39,200	\$39,200	\$56,000	57.0%	70.0%	78.3%
1994	\$19,400	\$35,000	\$37,100	\$51,800	55.5%	71.6%	94.2%
1995	\$19,500	\$33,800	\$37,000	\$52,000	57.7%	71.1%	81.9%
1996	\$20,400	\$37,900	\$36,200	\$53,900	53.9%	67.1%	84.6%
1997	\$21,200	\$39,800	\$35,800	\$55,300	53.3%	64.8%	88.9%
1998	\$21,900	\$38,800	\$37,800	\$53,000	56.3%	71.2%	95.3%
1999	\$19,300	\$40,000	\$34,800	\$55,300	48.4%	63.0%	90.1%
2000	\$21,400	\$42,000	\$37,000	\$51,800	50.8%	71.5%	99.7%
2001	\$22,100	\$43,100	\$38,500	\$57,800	51.2%	66.6%	77.7%
2002	\$21,700	\$41,300	\$36,600	\$57,600	52.5%	63.5%	83.6%
2003	\$26,000	\$42,000	\$37,100	\$59,300	61.9%	62.6%	66.5%
2004	\$26,200	\$43,300	\$38,900	\$61,000	60.5%	63.8%	83.7%
2005	\$29,000	\$44,800	\$41,000	\$62,300	64.8%	65.7%	76.3%
2006	\$28,300	\$45,000	\$41,500	\$64,900	62.9%	63.9%	66.7%
2007	\$31,000	\$52,700	\$46,600	\$68,600	58.8%	68.0%	89.4%
2008	\$30,000	\$53,800	\$48,000	\$69,100	55.8%	69.4%	51.8%
2009	\$30,700	\$50,300	\$46,600	\$65,000	61.1%	71.7%	75.2%
2010	\$31,600	\$51,000	\$47,600	\$69,400	61.9%	68.7%	52.1%
2011	\$33,900	\$44,300	\$48,200	\$64,200	76.5%	75.1%	69.3%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 26: Median Total Income & Median Market Income (\$2011 Constant), by Age Group, All Family Units, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Median Total Income			Median Market Income			Average Total Income	Average Market Income
	All Ages	Under 25	65+	All Ages	Under 25	65+		
1981	\$63,700	\$36,200	\$27,900	\$63,600	\$35,800	\$17,200	\$73,000	\$72,000
1982	\$60,900	\$35,500	\$29,800	\$60,100	\$34,600	\$25,900	\$69,000	\$67,600
1983	\$56,300	\$32,000	\$24,500	\$54,600	\$32,000	\$13,500	\$62,000	\$61,000
1984	\$53,800	\$32,300	\$34,100	\$51,300	\$30,700	\$21,800	\$61,500	\$58,500
1985	\$55,200	\$22,300	\$30,600	\$53,300	\$22,000	\$17,100	\$64,100	\$61,700
1986	\$55,900	\$26,200	\$31,500	\$53,600	\$23,600	\$18,000	\$65,700	\$62,200
1987	\$56,500	\$23,700	\$29,800	\$56,700	\$21,700	\$15,100	\$64,100	\$62,100
1988	\$56,900	\$21,100	\$27,000	\$55,500	\$19,700	\$14,900	\$64,100	\$61,900
1989	\$58,300	\$24,200	\$30,900	\$56,900	\$23,600	\$17,000	\$66,300	\$63,600
1990	\$60,800	\$22,000	\$34,800	\$57,500	\$16,800	\$18,000	\$69,000	\$65,300
1991	\$54,700	\$22,300	\$31,200	\$53,500	\$19,800	\$17,200	\$66,900	\$63,500
1992	\$51,000	\$14,100	\$32,300	\$47,800	\$12,800	\$13,800	\$62,600	\$59,400
1993	\$57,500	\$23,400	\$32,800	\$56,200	\$18,200	\$19,500	\$65,300	\$62,500
1994	\$52,900	\$16,300	\$34,000	\$49,100	\$14,000	\$15,300	\$62,500	\$58,600
1995	\$52,300	\$15,900	\$37,600	\$47,200	\$13,700	\$20,300	\$61,300	\$56,500
1996	\$55,400	\$16,900	\$33,800	\$52,600	\$19,000	\$16,200	\$64,000	\$61,000
1997	\$56,000	\$15,600	\$37,000	\$54,400	\$14,500	\$19,300	\$65,400	\$62,800
1998	\$56,400	\$20,100	\$33,800	\$52,200	\$15,800	\$14,200	\$68,000	\$64,700
1999	\$60,100	\$17,200	\$38,100	\$56,000	\$14,500	\$21,800	\$69,900	\$66,100
2000	\$60,300	\$27,000	\$39,300	\$56,300	\$26,400	\$22,400	\$71,600	\$68,200
2001	\$62,700	\$21,600	\$42,200	\$57,800	\$20,400	\$24,200	\$74,400	\$70,300
2002	\$57,500	\$18,200	\$41,900	\$51,100	\$17,100	\$23,200	\$67,300	\$63,600
2003	\$62,000	\$23,900	\$39,700	\$56,000	\$22,300	\$19,300	\$73,200	\$69,500
2004	\$61,900	\$27,000	\$43,400	\$55,900	\$25,300	\$24,300	\$74,400	\$70,600
2005	\$60,900	\$20,600	\$39,600	\$57,700	\$20,200	\$16,500	\$77,200	\$72,400
2006	\$66,400	\$32,800	\$40,300	\$60,500	\$32,000	\$14,700	\$81,000	\$74,000
2007	\$69,300	\$34,600	\$39,800	\$64,000	\$36,100	\$16,500	\$89,700	\$84,800
2008	\$71,300	\$37,700	\$39,200	\$68,500	\$37,800	\$17,300	\$86,900	\$82,700
2009	\$68,200	\$37,100	\$40,300	\$60,500	\$36,300	\$18,700	\$83,000	\$77,300
2010	\$71,200	\$26,000	\$39,700	\$65,900	\$27,200	\$18,100	\$84,600	\$80,200
2011	\$67,800	\$31,800	\$43,700	\$64,200	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$84,000	\$80,100

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 27: Average and Median Family Income, After-Tax (\$2011 Constant),  
by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Average Income	Median Income			
		All Family Units	Two-parent Families with Children	Single-Parent Families	Unattached individuals
1981	\$60,500	\$54,800	\$76,700	\$40,700	\$30,200
1982	\$57,800	\$51,800	\$72,900	\$38,700	\$28,400
1983	\$51,500	\$47,200	\$61,700	\$24,300	\$23,800
1984	\$51,500	\$46,300	\$62,900	\$23,300	\$28,200
1985	\$54,100	\$46,900	\$68,300	\$30,300	\$25,600
1986	\$54,900	\$48,100	\$67,100	\$36,900	\$24,600
1987	\$52,500	\$48,000	\$66,100	\$24,400	\$23,200
1988	\$52,400	\$47,800	\$65,600	\$29,600	\$22,000
1989	\$54,200	\$49,100	\$66,200	\$24,800	\$25,100
1990	\$55,700	\$50,100	\$64,400	\$26,800	\$24,500
1991	\$53,600	\$45,800	\$65,800	\$30,400	\$23,400
1992	\$50,900	\$42,100	\$65,400	\$28,700	\$19,200
1993	\$53,200	\$48,300	\$66,300	\$30,700	\$23,200
1994	\$51,200	\$44,700	\$63,500	\$27,700	\$21,800
1995	\$50,500	\$44,700	\$60,800	\$28,700	\$24,800
1996	\$52,600	\$47,300	\$65,100	\$25,600	\$22,300
1997	\$52,900	\$47,200	\$66,400	\$27,700	\$21,100
1998	\$55,400	\$47,200	\$68,000	\$33,900	\$21,000
1999	\$56,800	\$50,100	\$69,700	\$40,800	\$23,600
2000	\$58,600	\$50,900	\$68,300	\$31,500	\$26,900
2001	\$62,500	\$54,100	\$75,600	\$38,900	\$28,000
2002	\$57,000	\$49,500	\$72,800	\$39,400	\$25,900
2003	\$61,200	\$54,100	\$82,900	\$43,500	\$25,600
2004	\$62,500	\$54,000	\$85,800	\$47,500	\$26,800
2005	\$65,000	\$55,100	\$87,900	\$41,100	\$27,400
2006	\$68,200	\$57,800	\$87,700	\$40,000	\$30,500
2007	\$74,500	\$59,800	\$93,700	\$44,900	\$33,700
2008	\$72,900	\$61,400	\$89,800	\$48,300	\$30,900
2009	\$70,400	\$59,600	\$85,400	\$43,900	\$33,000
2010	\$71,400	\$60,000	\$94,400	\$59,100	\$32,000
2011	\$70,400	\$59,200	\$100,300	\$52,800	\$29,300

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 28: After-Tax and Market Income Gap Between Highest and Lowest Income Quintile (20% of Earners) (\$2011 Constant), Alberta**

Year	Average After-Tax Income			Average Market Income		
	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gap	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gap
1981	\$15,600	\$117,200	\$101,600	\$8,100	\$144,100	\$136,000
1982	\$15,400	\$122,500	\$107,100	\$7,300	\$150,000	\$142,700
1983	\$12,300	\$110,900	\$98,600	\$3,500	\$135,900	\$132,400
1984	\$12,700	\$106,700	\$94,000	\$4,100	\$130,400	\$126,300
1985	\$14,900	\$110,900	\$96,000	\$5,200	\$135,500	\$130,300
1986	\$14,300	\$111,000	\$96,700	\$4,700	\$135,800	\$131,100
1987	\$13,700	\$105,200	\$91,500	\$4,700	\$133,000	\$128,300
1988	\$14,200	\$106,300	\$92,100	\$4,500	\$134,100	\$129,600
1989	\$13,400	\$106,900	\$93,500	\$3,900	\$134,800	\$130,900
1990	\$13,900	\$107,800	\$93,900	\$4,400	\$137,600	\$133,200
1991	\$13,800	\$108,900	\$95,100	\$4,300	\$140,400	\$136,100
1992	\$12,800	\$107,400	\$94,600	\$2,900	\$136,100	\$133,200
1993	\$13,000	\$103,500	\$90,500	\$2,900	\$128,700	\$125,800
1994	\$13,400	\$103,900	\$90,500	\$3,800	\$130,700	\$126,900
1995	\$13,500	\$104,200	\$90,700	\$4,100	\$131,600	\$127,500
1996	\$13,600	\$106,100	\$92,500	\$4,200	\$136,000	\$131,800
1997	\$12,900	\$114,100	\$101,200	\$4,600	\$150,600	\$146,000
1998	\$12,100	\$122,000	\$109,900	\$3,800	\$161,100	\$157,300
1999	\$13,300	\$117,300	\$104,000	\$4,600	\$152,500	\$147,900
2000	\$13,900	\$125,500	\$111,600	\$4,400	\$160,800	\$156,400
2001	\$14,700	\$133,400	\$118,700	\$5,300	\$166,200	\$160,900
2002	\$14,400	\$128,500	\$114,100	\$5,100	\$160,100	\$155,000
2003	\$13,400	\$132,700	\$119,300	\$4,700	\$167,000	\$162,300
2004	\$14,400	\$136,800	\$122,400	\$5,500	\$171,500	\$166,000
2005	\$15,900	\$141,300	\$125,400	\$6,300	\$177,400	\$171,100
2006	\$16,800	\$153,900	\$137,100	\$6,500	\$192,900	\$186,400
2007	\$18,400	\$164,600	\$146,200	\$8,200	\$207,800	\$199,600
2008	\$20,400	\$164,000	\$143,600	\$9,800	\$206,200	\$196,400
2009	\$18,500	\$166,700	\$148,200	\$7,600	\$208,900	\$201,300
2010	\$19,100	\$165,500	\$146,400	\$7,900	\$208,500	\$200,600
2011	\$18,800	\$178,400	\$159,600	\$8,400	\$227,300	\$218,900

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 29: Share of Income (Total and After-Tax), Median After-Tax Income, and Proportion of Total Income from Wages and Salaries between Top 1% and Bottom 99% of Income Earners, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Top 1%				Bottom 99%			
	% Total Income from Wages and Salaries	Median After-Tax Income (2012 Constant)	Share of Income (Total)	Share of Income (After-Tax)	% Total Income from Wages and Salaries	Median After-Tax Income (2012 Constant)	Share of Income (Total)	Share of Income (After-Tax)
1990	65.1%	\$144,674	7.6%	6.1%	75.9%	\$27,165	92.4%	93.9%
1991	64.3%	\$149,185	8.1%	6.5%	75.0%	\$26,310	91.9%	93.5%
1992	71.4%	\$140,969	8.1%	6.4%	74.6%	\$26,079	91.9%	93.6%
1993	71.1%	\$141,746	8.0%	6.4%	74.1%	\$25,307	92.0%	93.6%
1994	73.1%	\$147,971	8.8%	7.0%	73.8%	\$24,709	91.2%	93.0%
1995	69.6%	\$153,375	9.5%	7.6%	73.0%	\$24,173	90.5%	92.4%
1996	65.1%	\$152,501	9.8%	7.8%	73.0%	\$24,094	90.2%	92.2%
1997	66.9%	\$160,202	10.7%	8.5%	74.5%	\$24,367	89.3%	91.5%
1998	65.7%	\$179,284	12.8%	10.2%	75.0%	\$25,060	87.2%	89.8%
1999	73.0%	\$175,206	10.9%	8.7%	74.9%	\$24,786	89.1%	91.3%
2000	74.9%	\$174,386	10.2%	8.2%	75.5%	\$25,386	89.8%	91.8%
2001	73.0%	\$203,331	11.9%	9.9%	76.4%	\$27,376	88.1%	90.1%
2002	73.7%	\$206,647	11.7%	9.8%	76.5%	\$27,504	88.3%	90.2%
2003	75.8%	\$204,096	10.9%	9.1%	76.6%	\$27,584	89.1%	90.9%
2004	77.0%	\$214,689	12.0%	10.0%	77.1%	\$28,129	88.0%	90.0%
2005	70.1%	\$234,756	12.7%	10.7%	77.6%	\$29,344	87.3%	89.3%
2006	76.4%	\$264,371	13.0%	10.9%	76.7%	\$31,680	87.0%	89.1%
2007	74.4%	\$293,936	13.8%	11.5%	77.7%	\$32,854	86.2%	88.5%
2008	71.3%	\$280,945	13.4%	11.2%	78.7%	\$34,131	86.6%	88.8%
2009	72.1%	\$269,144	12.1%	10.3%	77.6%	\$34,255	87.9%	89.7%
2010	69.5%	\$252,802	10.5%	8.9%	77.8%	\$33,951	89.5%	91.1%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 30: Alberta Minimum Wage, in Current & Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (2012)	Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (2012)
1977	\$3.00	\$10.87	1997	\$5.00	\$6.97
1981	\$3.80	\$9.36	1998	\$5.40	\$7.46
1982	\$3.80	\$8.46	1999	\$5.90	\$7.97
1983	\$3.80	\$7.99	2000	\$5.90	\$7.72
1984	\$3.80	\$7.78	2001	\$5.90	\$7.55
1985	\$3.80	\$7.54	2002	\$5.90	\$7.34
1986	\$3.80	\$7.30	2003	\$5.90	\$6.97
1987	\$3.80	\$7.00	2004	\$5.90	\$6.90
1988	\$4.50	\$8.07	2005	\$7.00	\$8.02
1989	\$4.50	\$7.72	2006	\$7.00	\$7.78
1990	\$4.50	\$7.34	2007	\$8.00	\$8.48
1991	\$4.50	\$6.95	2008	\$8.40	\$8.61
1992	\$5.00	\$7.59	2009	\$8.80	\$9.00
1993	\$5.00	\$7.52	2010	\$8.80	\$8.91
1994	\$5.00	\$7.40	2011	\$9.40	\$9.28
1995	\$5.00	\$7.26	2012	\$9.75	\$9.75
1996	\$5.00	\$7.10	2013	\$9.95	\$9.82

\* \$2012 Constant Dollar value for 2013 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate, April 2012—April 2013.

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

**Table 31: Employed Persons Earning Low Wages, by Gender & Age Group, Edmonton CMA (July 2012 to June 2013)**

Wage	Total	Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45+ yrs
Number							
Total Employed	621,100	329,000	292,100	30,300	72,500	302,400	216,000
\$10.00 or less	23,300	8,200	15,100	8,600	4,100	7,600	3,000
\$11.00 or less	49,200	17,400	31,700	15,100	10,300	15,700	8,000
\$12.00 or less	72,100	26,600	45,500	19,100	16,900	23,700	12,500
\$15.00 or less	128,900	49,300	79,700	25,700	28,900	44,700	29,700
Percentage							
Total Employed	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
\$10.00 or less	3.8%	2.5%	5.2%	28.4%	5.7%	2.5%	1.4%
\$11.00 or less	7.9%	5.3%	10.9%	49.8%	14.2%	5.2%	3.7%
\$12.00 or less	11.6%	8.1%	15.6%	63.0%	23.3%	7.8%	5.8%
\$15.00 or less	20.8%	15.0%	27.3%	84.8%	39.9%	14.8%	13.8%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Section E | Poverty

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

## Why are Poverty Trends Important?

---

Poverty is a complex issue and an undesirable feature in any society. It both causes and results from other social concerns. Some of the consequences of poverty include poor nutrition and physical health, social isolation, and limited financial stability [O'Hara, 2006]. Poverty prevents our society from reaching its full potential.

### The Costs of Poverty

In terms of daily reality, poverty represents an inability to maintain a standard of living that will ensure a family's overall health and well-being. The effects of poverty, however, are not limited to those who are poor. As shown repeatedly by research on the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), poverty and social inequality decrease the overall health of a society. And poverty doesn't come cheap. A recent report found poverty costs Albertans in the range of \$7.1 billion to \$9.5 billion 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.

For the first time in this edition of *Tracking the Trends*, the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT) replaces the Low Income Cut-Off After Tax (LICO AT) as a measure of poverty. There are several reasons for the switch. Since 1992, LICO has only been updated for inflation. LIM, on the other hand, is recalculated annually, and more accurately reflects changes in the expenditures of Canadian households.

LIM has other advantages over LICO. LIM is a more easily understood measure. LIM is based on 50% median household income. LICO is a much more complex calculation. LIMs are also useful for international data comparisons. LICO is used only in Canada.

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

## How is Edmonton Changing?

---

While Edmonton is a relatively wealthy city, it still has a significant level of poverty.

### People in Poverty

Poverty rates tend to respond to economic boom-and-bust cycles. As the economy improves, poverty rates decrease; as the economy deteriorates, poverty rates rise. When income and poverty trends are compared (see pages 43 and 56 respectively), one can see that this trend holds true for Edmonton. During the boom that ended in the fall of 2008, poverty decreased. Then, during the recession that followed, poverty rates spiked sharply.

As measured by the Gini Co-efficient, the level of

inequality in metro Edmonton has been increasing. In the past 30 years, Edmonton has gone from a low level of inequality to a medium level of inequality.

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

### Work and Poverty

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

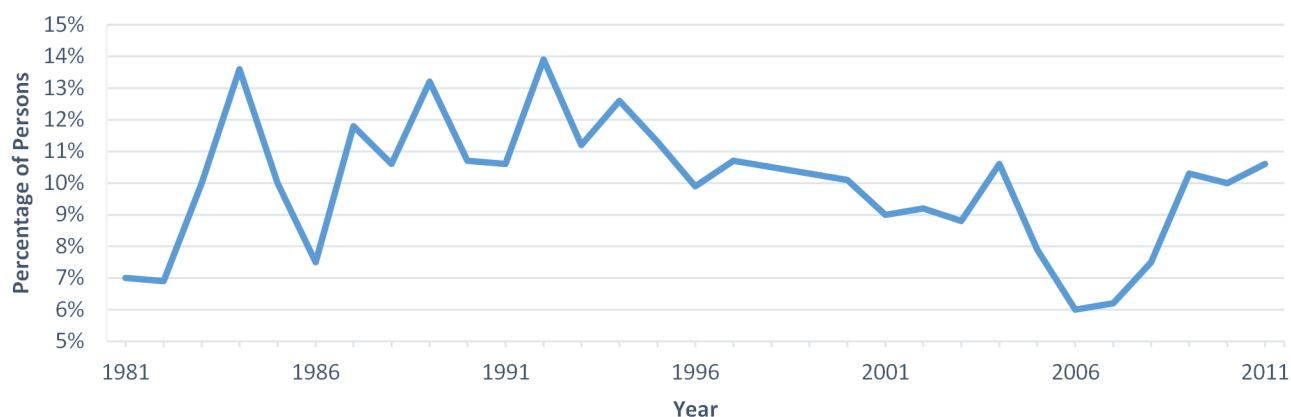
# Low Income Families

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ family poverty increased since 2007  
                          ↓ ⊕ poverty reduced for lone-parent families

Family poverty rates increased 1.6 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.

- In 2011, 10.6% of people lived in families living below the Low Income Measure, After-Tax (LIM AT), a 4.4 percentage point increase from 2007. This increase reflects the impact of the economic downturn from such factors as job losses, reduction in hours, and freezes in transfer payments.

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

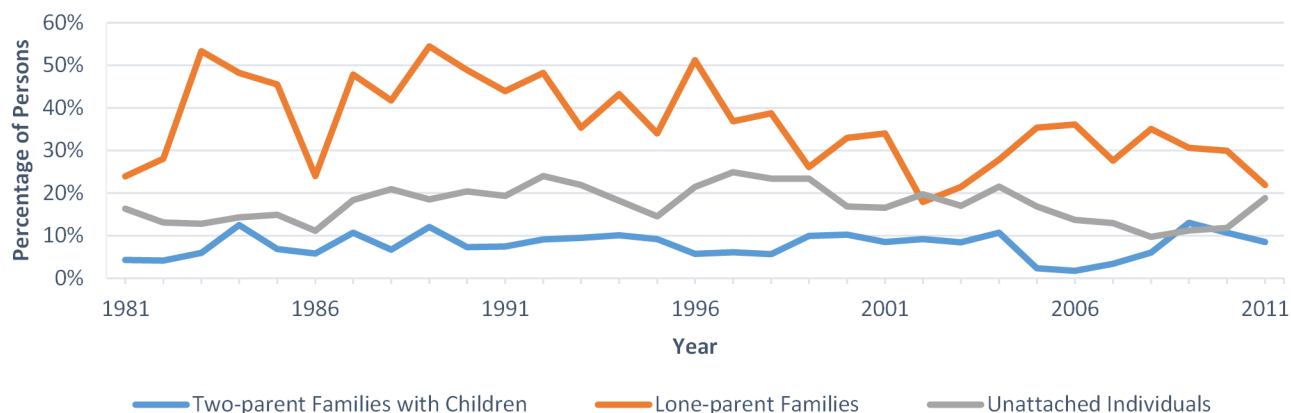


[Data Table 32, page 60]

Poverty rates vary considerably by family unit type:

- The poverty rate for unattached individuals (18.8%) is nearly double the rate for all family units (10.6%).
- More than one in five persons (21.9%) in lone-parent families lived in poverty in 2011. The poverty rate for lone-parent families has fluctuated greatly over time, but has mostly declined; since 2001, the poverty rate for this group decreased 12.1 percentage points.

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



[Data Table 32, page 60]

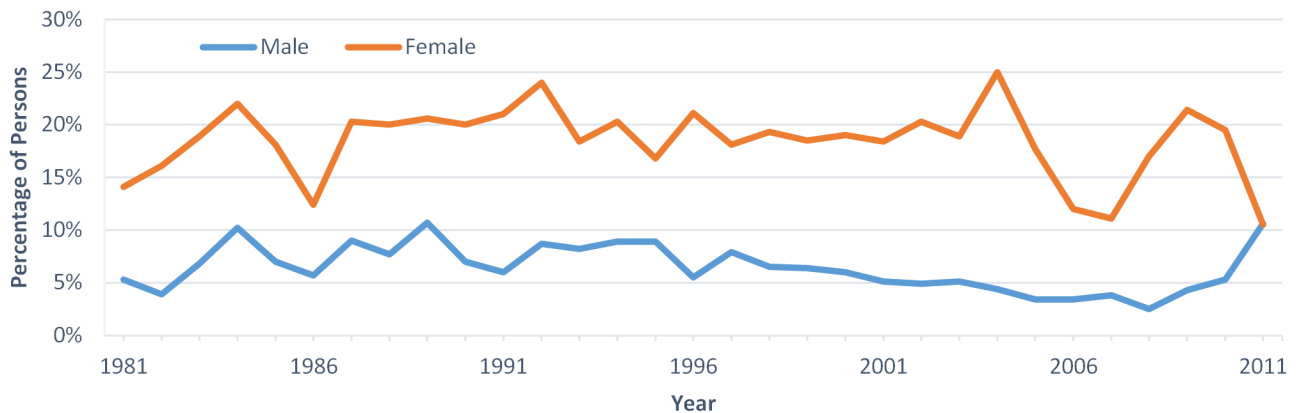


# Low Income Families, *cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**    ↓ ⊕ gender gap in poverty decreased  
                           ↑ ⊖ age gap in poverty increased

Between 2010 and 2011, the poverty gap between female-headed households and male-headed households decreased significantly to 0.1%. The narrowing of the gap occurred due to a large decrease in the proportion of female-headed households in poverty (9.0% decrease) and an increase in the proportion of male-headed households in poverty (5.3% increase). While the longer-term trend does show some narrowing of the poverty gender gap, in most recent years female-headed households are still twice as likely to live in poverty as male-headed households.

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



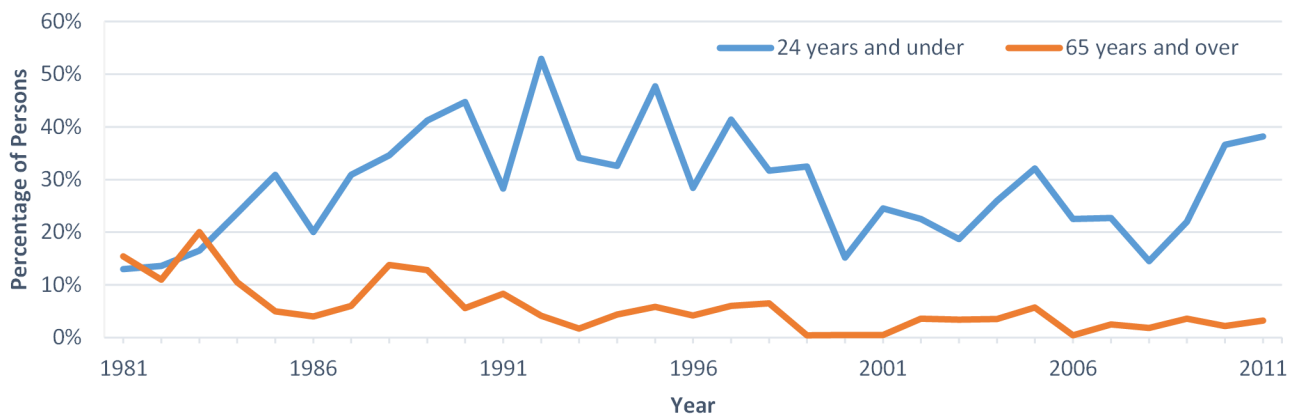
[Data Table 32, page 60]

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

- In 2011, 38.2% of persons in youth-headed households lived under the Low Income Measure; that is more than three times the average for all families in metro Edmonton.
- The situation significantly improved prior to the recession, with a decrease of 17.6% from 2005 to 2008; however, 2008 to 2011 saw an increase of 23.7% in the proportion of persons in youth-headed households living in poverty.

There was largely no change between the 2001 and 2011 poverty rates for senior-headed households, with a slight increase of 2.7 percentage points. This group was not significantly affected by the economic downturn.

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



[Data Table 32, page 60]

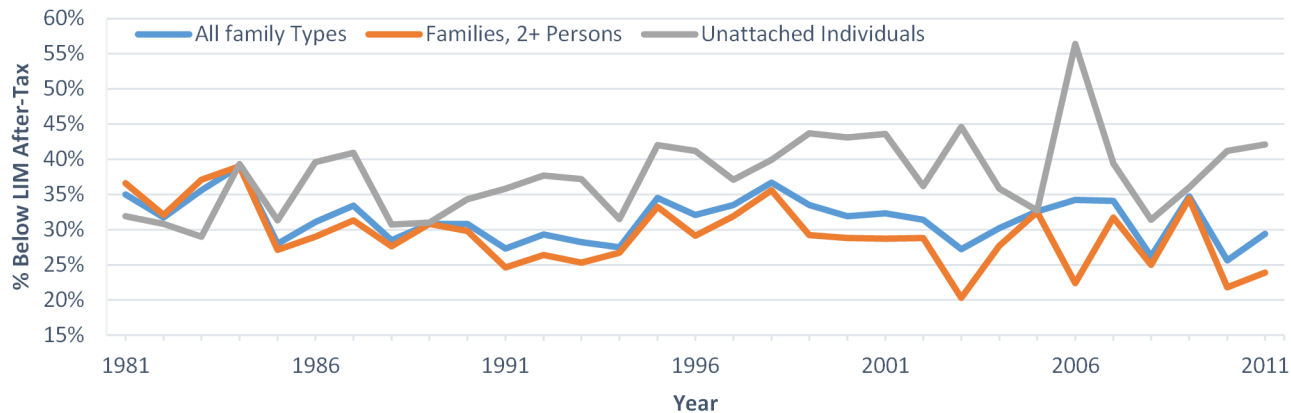
# Low Income Families, *cont'd...*

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

The low income gap is often referred to as ‘depth of poverty,’ and measures how far the average family unit lives below the Low Income Measure (LIM). In 2011, the average family living below LIM earned 29.4% less than the LIM for their family size after-tax.

- ♦ The low income gap ratio in 2011 was 2.9% less than it was in 2001 for all family units.
- ♦ In 2009, the low income gap ratios were similar, with the ratio for 2+ person families being 34.4% and the ratio for unattached individuals being 36%. In 2011, however, the gap ratios widened, with the ratio for 2+ person families being 23.9% and the ratio for unattached individuals being 42.1%.

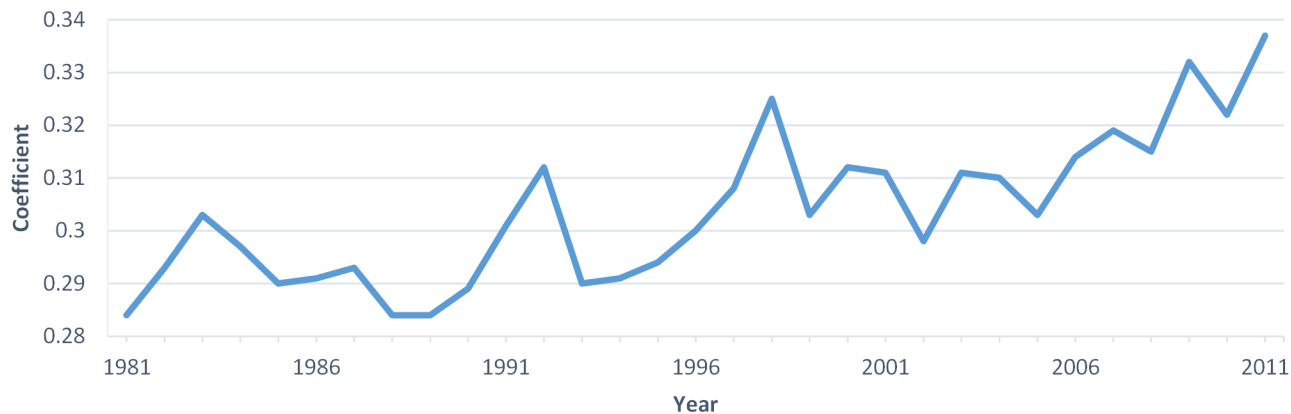
**Average Low Income Gap Ratio (After-Tax), by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 33, page 61]

Income inequality between families in Alberta began to increase in the 1990s and is continuing into the 2000s. While the level of inequality fluctuates from year to year, there is an unmistakable 20-year trend of increasing inequality in the distribution of family income. High inequality can slow down economic growth if it means that the skills and abilities of all citizens are not being fully utilized. Inequality can also lead to increased social tensions. In 2011, the Gini Coefficient for Alberta was 0.337.

**Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient Using After-Tax Family Income, Alberta**



[Data Table 33, page 61]

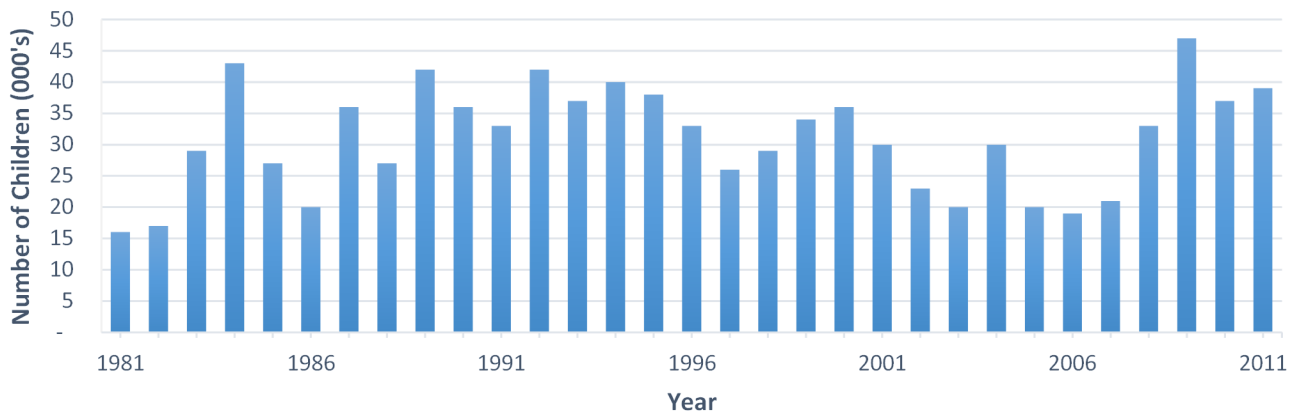
# Low Income Children

**the TRENDS:**    ↑ ⊖ children living in poverty recently increased  
                           ↑ ⊖ child poverty rates increased slightly

Poverty rates for children in Edmonton have increased over the past decade. Child poverty has tended to decline during years of economic growth (2005-2007), and increase during periods of economic downturn (2008-2011).

- 39,000 children (under 18 years of age) in the Edmonton CMA lived below LIM in 2011— 9,000 more than in 2001.
- Between the years 2007 and 2009, the number of children in poverty doubled as a result of the economic downturn. Since 2009, this number has decreased 17%.

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

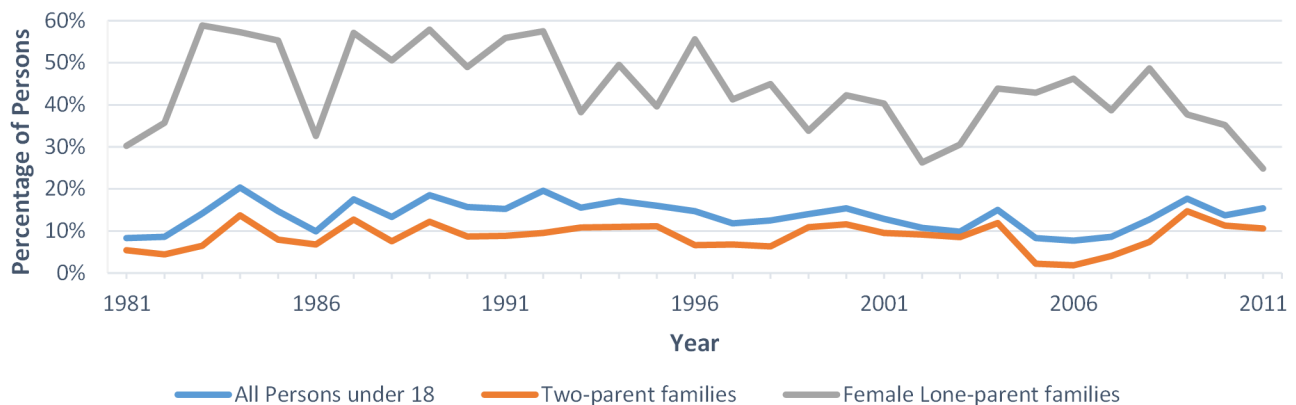


[Data Table 34, page 62]

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

- Since 2001, the overall child poverty rate has increased 2.5 percentage points. Over the past 30 years, however, it has mostly declined.
- Female-headed lone-parent families saw the greatest improvement, with a 15.5 percentage point reduction in child poverty rate since 2001.
- Since 2001, the poverty rate for children living in two-parent families increased 1.1 percentage points.

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

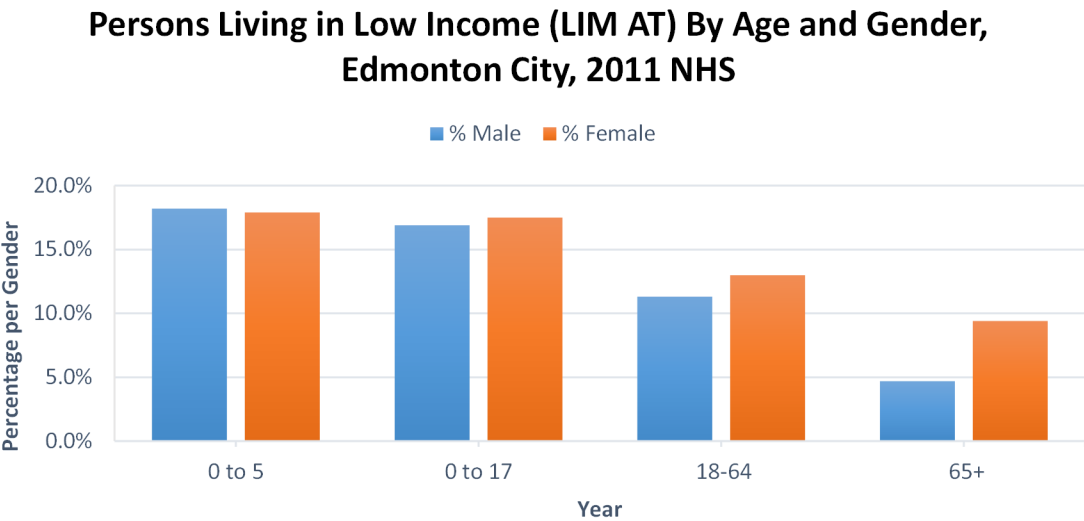


[Data Table 34, page 62]

# Low Income by Age, Gender, Work

**the TRENDS:**    ♦ ⊖ children, females more likely to live in low income  
                          ↑ ⊖ most children living in poverty have working parents

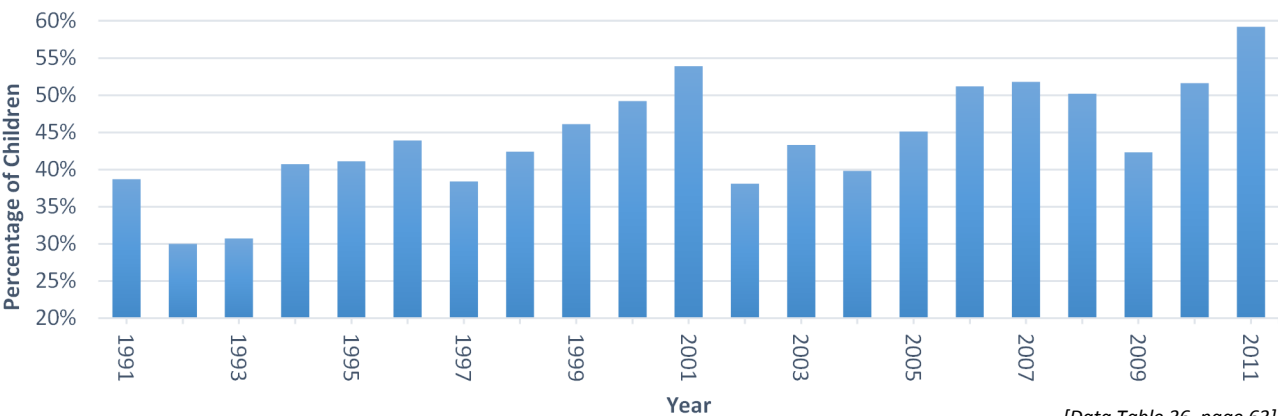
- Poverty rates vary by age and gender.
- ♦ The younger a person is the more likely they are to live in low income. Younger children under six have the greatest likelihood to live in poverty. Seniors 65 years and older have the lowest incidence of low income.
  - ♦ There is a considerable gender gap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



[Data Table 35, page 62]

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

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



[Data Table 36, page 63]

# Data Tables | Section E

**Table 32: Proportion of Persons in Families Living Below Low Income Measure (LIM), After-Tax, by Family Type, Gender and Age, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Persons in All Families	Family Type			Head/Major Income Earner Characteristics			
		Two-Parent	Lone-Parent	Individuals	Male	Female	24 and Under	65 and Over
1981	7.0%	4.3%	23.9%	16.3%	5.3%	14.1%	13.0%	15.4%
1982	6.9%	4.1%	28.0%	13.1%	3.9%	16.1%	13.6%	11.0%
1983	10.0%	5.9%	53.3%	12.8%	6.8%	18.9%	16.5%	20.0%
1984	13.6%	12.5%	48.2%	14.3%	10.2%	22.0%	23.6%	10.5%
1985	10.0%	6.8%	45.5%	14.9%	7.0%	18.1%	30.9%	5.0%
1986	7.5%	5.8%	24.0%	11.1%	5.7%	12.4%	20.0%	4.0%
1987	11.8%	10.7%	47.8%	18.3%	9.0%	20.3%	30.9%	6.0%
1988	10.6%	6.7%	41.7%	20.9%	7.7%	20.0%	34.6%	13.8%
1989	13.2%	12.0%	54.4%	18.5%	10.7%	20.6%	41.2%	12.8%
1990	10.7%	7.3%	48.9%	20.4%	7.0%	20.0%	44.7%	5.6%
1991	10.6%	7.4%	43.9%	19.3%	6.0%	21.0%	28.3%	8.3%
1992	13.9%	9.1%	48.2%	24.0%	8.7%	24.0%	52.9%	4.1%
1993	11.2%	9.5%	35.3%	21.9%	8.2%	18.4%	34.1%	1.7%
1994	12.6%	10.1%	43.2%	18.2%	8.9%	20.3%	32.6%	4.4%
1995	11.3%	9.2%	34.0%	14.5%	8.9%	16.8%	47.7%	5.8%
1996	9.9%	5.7%	51.2%	21.4%	5.5%	21.1%	28.4%	4.2%
1997	10.7%	6.1%	36.8%	24.9%	7.9%	18.1%	41.4%	6.0%
1998	10.5%	5.6%	38.7%	23.4%	6.5%	19.3%	31.7%	6.5%
1999	10.3%	9.9%	26.1%	23.4%	6.4%	18.5%	32.5%	0.4%
2000	10.1%	10.2%	32.9%	16.8%	6.0%	19.0%	15.2%	0.5%
2001	9.0%	8.5%	34.0%	16.5%	5.1%	18.4%	24.5%	0.5%
2002	9.2%	9.2%	17.9%	19.7%	4.9%	20.3%	22.5%	3.6%
2003	8.8%	8.4%	21.4%	17.0%	5.1%	18.9%	18.7%	3.4%
2004	10.6%	10.7%	27.8%	21.5%	4.4%	25.0%	26.0%	3.5%
2005	7.9%	2.3%	35.3%	16.8%	3.4%	17.7%	32.1%	5.7%
2006	6.0%	1.7%	36.1%	13.7%	3.4%	12.0%	22.5%	0.4%
2007	6.2%	3.4%	27.6%	12.9%	3.8%	11.1%	22.7%	2.5%
2008	7.5%	6.0%	35.0%	9.7%	2.5%	17.0%	14.5%	1.8%
2009	10.3%	13.0%	30.6%	11.2%	4.3%	21.4%	22.0%	3.6%
2010	10.0%	10.7%	29.9%	11.8%	5.3%	19.5%	36.6%	2.2%
2011	10.6%	8.5%	21.9%	18.8%	10.6%	10.5%	38.2%	3.2%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 33: Average Low Income Gap (LIM AT), by Family Type, \$2011 Constant, Edmonton CMA, and After-Tax Family Income Inequality, Alberta**

Year	Average Low Income Gap			Gini Coefficient
	All Family Types	Families, 2+ Persons	Unattached Individuals	
1981	35.0%	36.6%	31.9%	0.284
1982	31.7%	32.1%	30.8%	0.293
1983	35.6%	37.1%	29.0%	0.303
1984	39.0%	39.0%	39.3%	0.297
1985	28.0%	27.1%	31.3%	0.290
1986	31.1%	29.0%	39.6%	0.291
1987	33.4%	31.3%	40.9%	0.293
1988	28.5%	27.6%	30.7%	0.284
1989	30.8%	30.8%	31.0%	0.284
1990	30.8%	29.8%	34.3%	0.289
1991	27.3%	24.6%	35.8%	0.301
1992	29.3%	26.4%	37.7%	0.312
1993	28.2%	25.3%	37.2%	0.290
1994	27.5%	26.7%	31.5%	0.291
1995	34.5%	33.2%	42.0%	0.294
1996	32.1%	29.1%	41.2%	0.300
1997	33.5%	31.9%	37.1%	0.308
1998	36.7%	35.6%	39.9%	0.325
1999	33.5%	29.2%	43.7%	0.303
2000	31.9%	28.8%	43.1%	0.312
2001	32.3%	28.7%	43.6%	0.311
2002	31.4%	28.8%	36.2%	0.298
2003	27.2%	20.3%	44.6%	0.311
2004	30.2%	27.7%	35.8%	0.310
2005	32.6%	32.5%	32.7%	0.303
2006	34.2%	22.4%	56.4%	0.314
2007	34.1%	31.7%	39.4%	0.319
2008	26.2%	25.0%	31.4%	0.315
2009	34.7%	34.4%	36.0%	0.332
2010	25.6%	21.8%	41.2%	0.322
2011	29.4%	23.9%	42.1%	0.337

NOTE: Gini Coefficient is for all family types. For a definition of the Gini Coefficient see the Terms and Definitions section.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 34: Percentage of Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LIM (After-Tax), by Family Type, Edmonton CMA**

Year	All Persons under 18		% In Two-Parent Families	% In Female Lone-Parent Families
	Number	%		
1981	16,000	8.3%	5.4%	30.2%
1982	17,000	8.6%	4.4%	35.7%
1983	29,000	14.2%	6.5%	58.9%
1984	43,000	20.3%	13.7%	57.3%
1985	27,000	14.7%	7.9%	55.3%
1986	20,000	9.9%	6.8%	32.6%
1987	36,000	17.5%	12.7%	57.1%
1988	27,000	13.3%	7.5%	50.6%
1989	42,000	18.5%	12.2%	57.9%
1990	36,000	15.7%	8.7%	49.0%
1991	33,000	15.2%	8.8%	55.9%
1992	42,000	19.6%	9.5%	57.5%
1993	37,000	15.5%	10.8%	38.2%
1994	40,000	17.1%	11.0%	49.5%
1995	38,000	16.0%	11.1%	39.6%
1996	33,000	14.7%	6.6%	55.6%
1997	26,000	11.8%	6.8%	41.3%
1998	29,000	12.5%	6.3%	44.9%
1999	34,000	14.0%	10.9%	33.8%
2000	36,000	15.4%	11.6%	42.3%
2001	30,000	12.9%	9.5%	40.3%
2002	23,000	10.7%	9.1%	26.3%
2003	20,000	9.8%	8.5%	30.5%
2004	30,000	15.0%	11.9%	43.9%
2005	20,000	8.3%	2.2%	42.9%
2006	19,000	7.7%	1.8%	46.2%
2007	21,000	8.6%	4.0%	38.7%
2008	33,000	12.7%	7.4%	48.7%
2009	47,000	17.7%	14.7%	37.7%
2010	37,000	13.7%	11.3%	35.2%
2011	39,000	15.4%	10.6%	24.8%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 35: Persons Living Below LIM (After-Tax), by Age and Gender, Edmonton City, 2011 NHS**

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 36: Persons Under 18 Years of Age Living Below LIM (After-Tax), in which one or more parents has a full-time, full-year job, Alberta**

Year	% of Children	Year	% of Children	Year	% of Children
1989	39.8%	1997	38.4%	2005	45.1%
1990	36.1%	1998	42.4%	2006	51.2%
1991	38.7%	1999	46.1%	2007	51.8%
1992	30.0%	2000	49.2%	2008	50.2%
1993	30.7%	2001	53.9%	2009	42.3%
1994	40.7%	2002	38.1%	2010	51.6%
1995	41.1%	2003	43.3%	2011	59.2%
1996	43.9%	2004	39.8%		

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 37: Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM) for Households Living in Urban Areas, Population 500,000 and over (1992 base)**

Year	Household Size						
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons +
1989	\$10,350	\$14,637	\$17,927	\$20,700	\$23,143	\$25,352	\$27,384
1990	\$10,515	\$14,870	\$18,213	\$21,030	\$23,512	\$25,756	\$27,820
1991	\$10,568	\$14,945	\$18,304	\$21,136	\$23,631	\$25,886	\$27,960
1992	\$10,826	\$15,310	\$18,751	\$21,652	\$24,208	\$26,518	\$28,643
1993	\$10,802	\$15,276	\$18,710	\$21,604	\$24,154	\$26,459	\$28,579
1994	\$10,911	\$15,430	\$18,898	\$21,822	\$24,398	\$26,726	\$28,868
1995	\$11,133	\$15,744	\$19,283	\$22,266	\$24,894	\$27,270	\$29,455
1996	\$11,280	\$15,952	\$19,538	\$22,560	\$25,223	\$27,630	\$29,844
1997	\$11,568	\$16,360	\$20,036	\$23,136	\$25,867	\$28,336	\$30,606
1998	\$12,079	\$17,082	\$20,921	\$24,158	\$27,009	\$29,587	\$31,958
1999	\$12,754	\$18,037	\$22,091	\$25,508	\$28,519	\$31,241	\$33,744
2000	\$13,358	\$18,891	\$23,137	\$26,716	\$29,869	\$32,720	\$35,342
2001	\$14,170	\$20,039	\$24,543	\$28,340	\$31,685	\$34,709	\$37,490
2002	\$14,627	\$20,686	\$25,335	\$29,254	\$32,707	\$35,829	\$38,699
2003	\$15,033	\$21,260	\$26,038	\$30,066	\$33,615	\$36,823	\$39,774
2004	\$15,510	\$21,934	\$26,864	\$31,020	\$34,681	\$37,992	\$41,036
2005	\$16,163	\$22,858	\$27,995	\$32,326	\$36,142	\$39,591	\$42,763
2006	\$16,789	\$23,743	\$29,079	\$33,578	\$37,541	\$41,124	\$44,420
2007	\$17,756	\$25,111	\$30,754	\$35,512	\$39,704	\$43,493	\$46,978
2008	\$18,668	\$26,401	\$32,334	\$37,336	\$41,743	\$45,727	\$49,391
2009	\$18,781	\$26,560	\$32,530	\$37,562	\$41,996	\$46,004	\$49,690
2010	\$19,161	\$27,098	\$33,188	\$38,322	\$42,845	\$46,935	\$50,695
2011	\$19,930	\$28,185	\$34,520	\$39,860	\$44,565	\$48,818	\$52,730

[Source: Statistics Canada]



# Section F | Government Income Supports

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

## Why are Income Support Trends Important?

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

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

### 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 value of government income transfers given to families in Alberta has been relatively consistent over the past twenty years, with Albertans in the second lowest income quintile continuing to receive the highest proportion of transfers. Families in the second lowest quintile are more likely to have children and receive a child tax credit than those in the lowest income quintile (lowest 20%), who tend to be single individuals.

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

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

sought financial assistance. Alberta Works usage then peaked in 2011, representing those individuals who were still unable to find employment after their EI benefits ran out. This trend reinforces the need for effective income support programs in order to prevent an increase in poverty during rough economic patches.

### Effectiveness of Transfer Payments

The level of poverty reduction achieved by government transfer payments has increased markedly over the past decade in Alberta. Government benefits targeted to families, such as child tax benefits, have contributed to lifting a significant proportion (nearly 50% in 2011) of children living in low income above the poverty line. With the Government of Alberta's stated aim of ending child poverty within five years, these numbers should be expected to increase from now on.

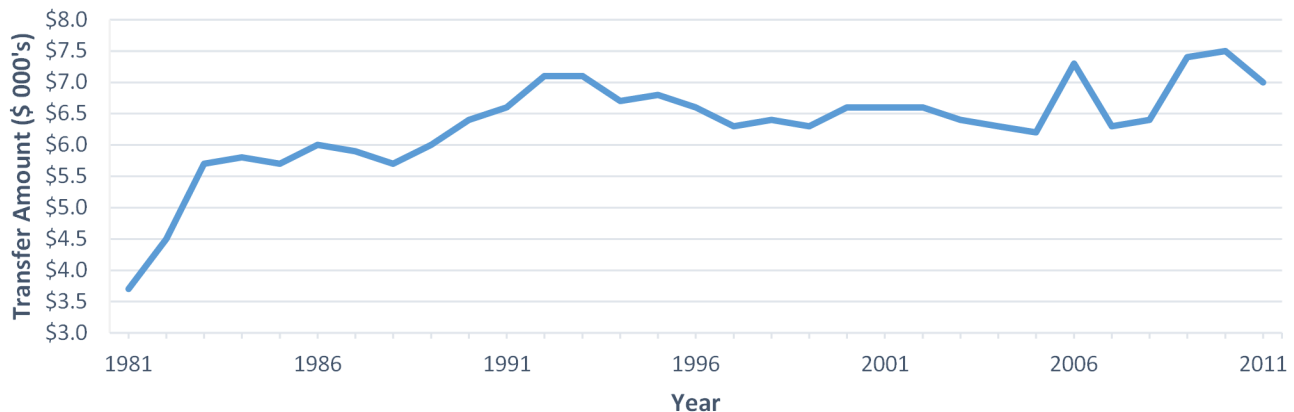
# Government Transfer Payments

the **TRENDS:**

- ◆ - value of transfers stagnant
- ↑ + value of transfers increased for lowest quintile

The value of government transfer payments given to families in Alberta has changed very little since the early 1990s. However, some minor fluctuations have occurred. For instance, the value of transfers was \$900 higher in 2010 than it was in 2001, a change that was likely due to the economic downturn.

**Average Government Transfers Received by Economic Families,  
\$2011 Constant, Alberta**

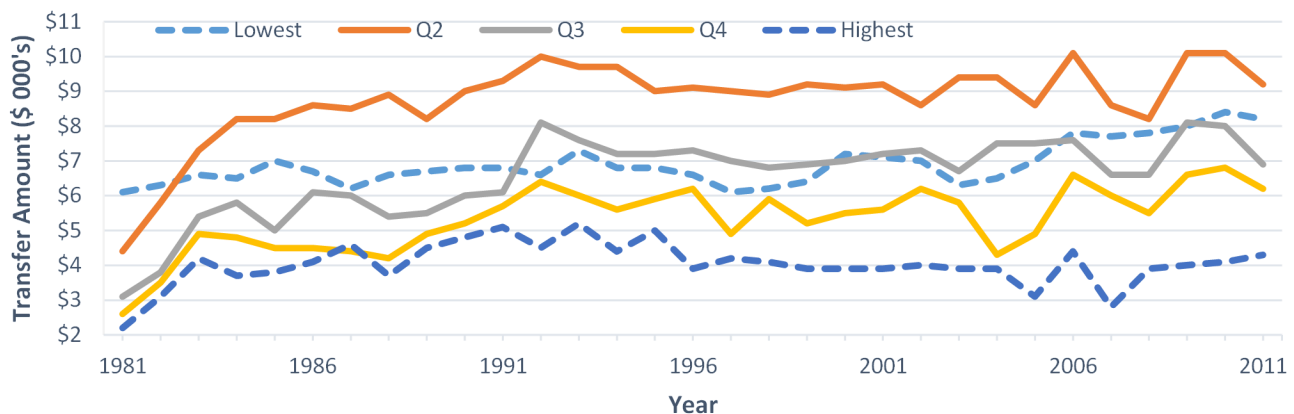


[Data Table 38, page 71]

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

- Families in the lowest income quintile (earning the lowest 20% of incomes) experienced a 15.2% increase in the value of the transfer payments they received between 2001 and 2011.
- The second income quintile (earning the lowest 20% - 40% of incomes) experienced fluctuations in the value of transfer payments between 2001 and 2011, including a 23.2% increase between 2008 and 2009. This group receives the highest amount of all the quintiles.
- The highest income quintile (families earning the top 20% of incomes) experienced a 10.3% increase in the value of transfer payments between 2001 and 2011. This group receives the lowest amount of all the quintiles.

**Average Government Transfer Payments Received by Economic  
Families, by Income Quintile, \$2011 Constant, Alberta**



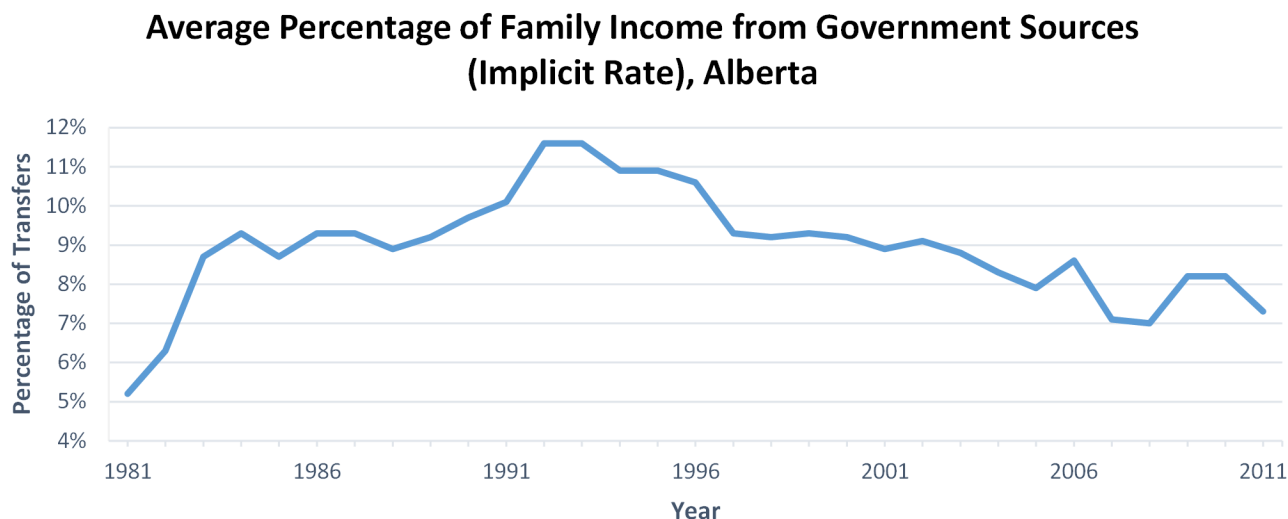
[Data Table 38, page 71]

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

**the TRENDS:**    ↓ ⊕ proportion of income from government reduced  
                          ↑ ⊕ share of transfers to highest need group increased slightly

On average, the proportion of family income received from government sources declined 1.6 percentage points from 2001 to 2011.

- ♦ This is likely, in part, a reflection of the increase in employment and other income during the economic boom. The implicit rate rose slightly during the recession, but began to fall again in 2011.



[Data Table 38, page 71]

Over the past decade (2001-2011), the proportion of total government transfer payments given to families in the lowest income quintile increased 2 percentage points. Prior to the economic downturn, the proportion had risen by 2.9 percentage points, but from 2008 to 2011, the rate dropped 0.9%.

In 2011, families in the lowest income quintile received only the second highest proportion (23.6%) of the total amount of transfer payments in Alberta.



[Data Table 39, page 72]

# Poverty Prevention

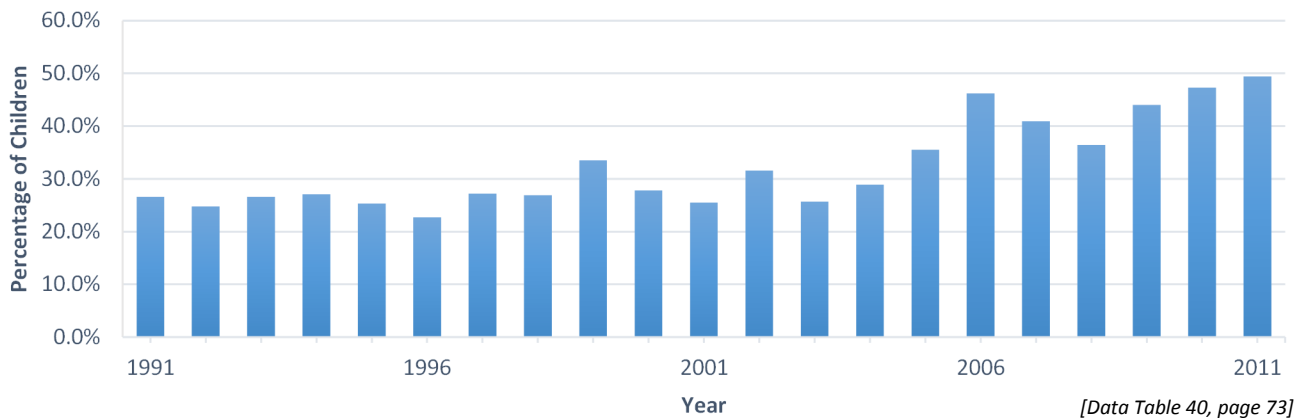
the **TRENDS:**    **↑** **⊕** effectiveness of government income transfers improved

Federal and provincial government income transfers play an important role in lifting people (especially families with children) above the poverty line. Major federal transfers include child tax benefits (including the supplement for low income families), employment insurance payments, and Working Income Tax Benefits. Major provincial transfers include AISH, Alberta Works, and the Family Employment Tax Credit. Transfer effectiveness measures the difference between the rate of poverty if the family only relied on market income and income after government transfers are received.

In Alberta, the effectiveness of government transfers in lifting children above the poverty line has been increasing. In 1991, 26.6% of Alberta children were lifted out of poverty by government transfers. By 2011, this percentage had increased to almost one-half (49.4%).

This improving trend is in part due to improvements in some benefits (e.g. provincial child care subsidies, federal child tax benefits), and the introduction of new benefits like the federal working income tax benefit. There remains considerable yearly fluctuations in transfer effectiveness due to budgetary considerations.

Percentage of Market Poor Children Prevented from Poverty, Alberta



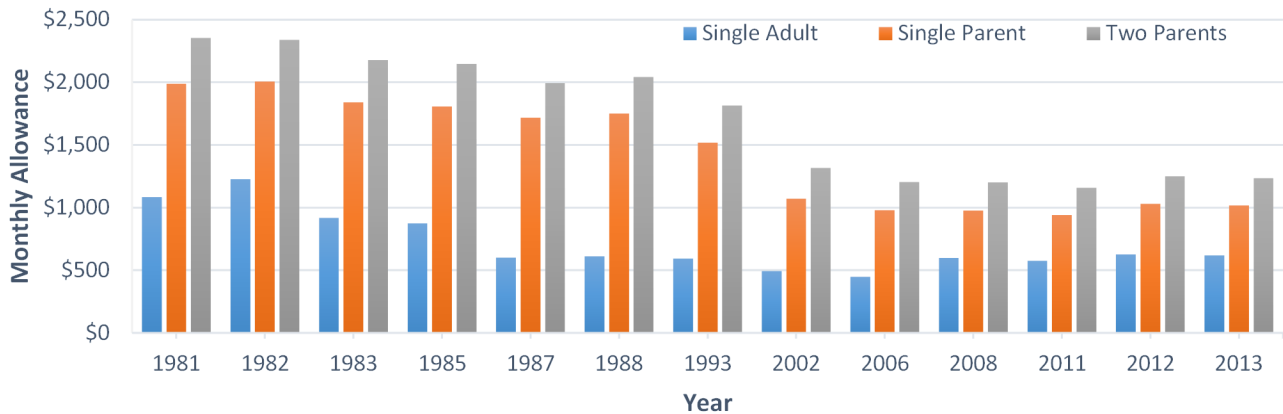
# Income Support

**the TRENDS:**    ↓ ⊖ value of AW allowances not keeping up with living costs  
                           ↑ ⊕ value of AISH benefits significantly increased

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

- Since 1993, the value of basic and shelter allowances for families has decreased 33.1% for single-parent families, and 32% for two-parent families.
- The value of allowances for single adults, on the other hand, has increased 4.4% since 1993.
- Alberta Works (AW) allowances are currently about half the value of allowances in 1981.

**Alberta Works Payments (Basic and Shelter Allowances) for the Expected to Work, (\$2012 Constant), Alberta**

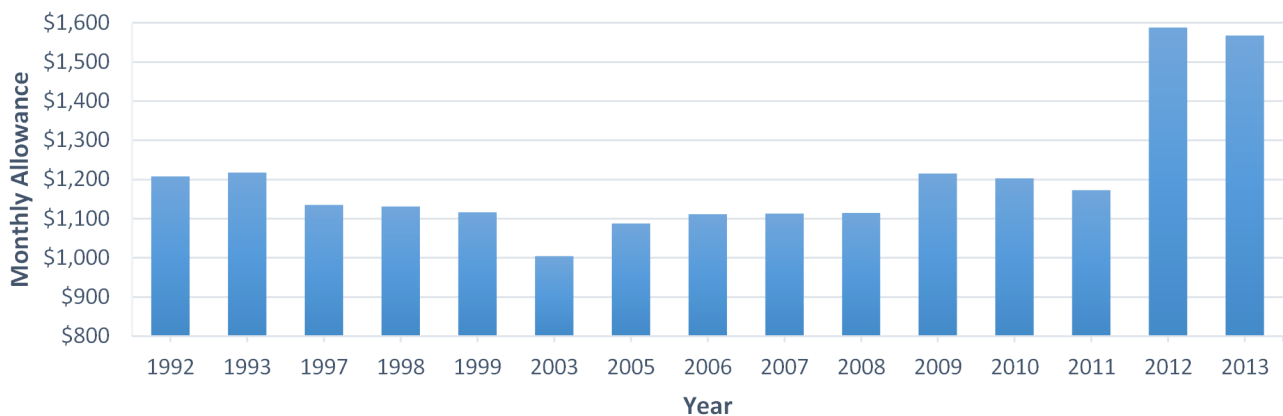


[Data Table 41, page 73]

The value of the maximum monthly AISH (Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped) benefit increased 56.2% between 2003 and 2013. Most of this increase is due to a 35.4% increase from 2011 to 2012.

- Prior to 2012, AISH benefits had remained relatively stable.
- Incoming Premier Alison Redford committed to raising AISH benefits during her leadership campaign.

**Maximum Monthly AISH Benefit Payments, (\$2012 Constant), Alberta**



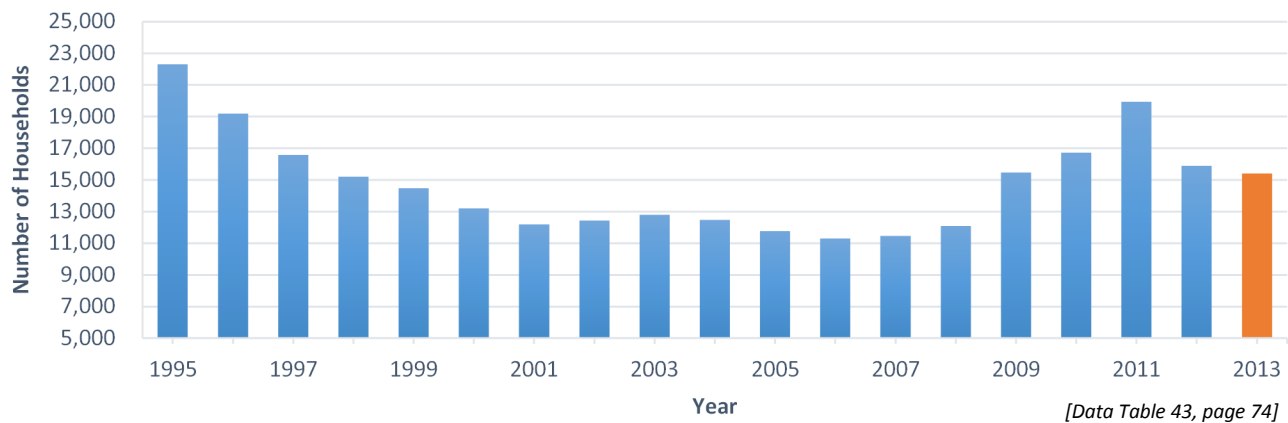
[Data Table 42, page 74]

# Income Support, *cont'd...*

**the TRENDS:**    ↓ ⊕ number of Alberta Works recipients declining  
                           ↑ ⊕ number of AISH recipients increasing

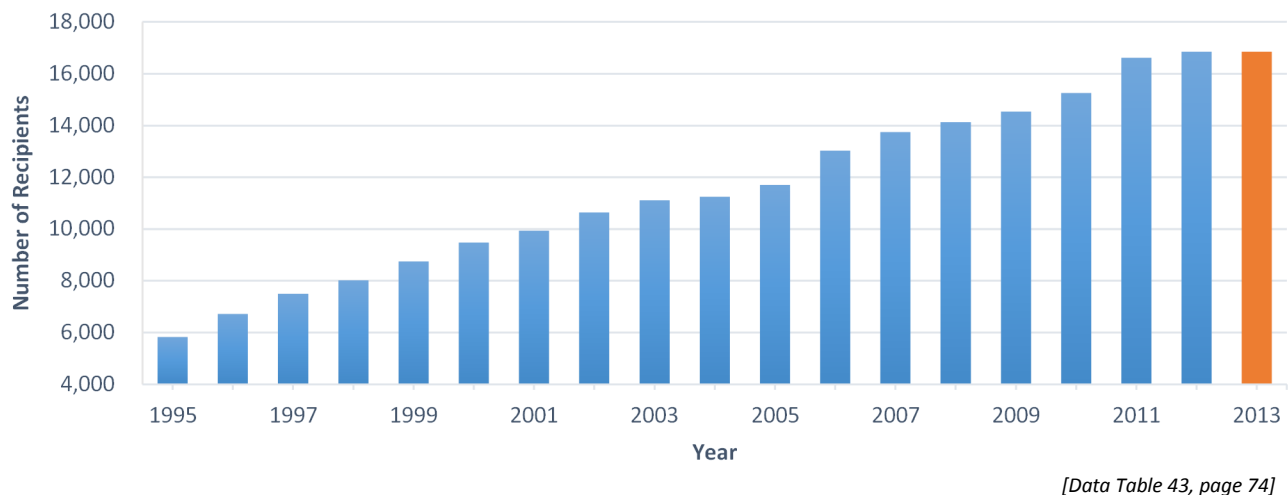
The number of Alberta households receiving Alberta Works income support benefits follows general economic trends but usually with some time lag. Many low income working households access employment insurance benefits first, and if still unemployed, Alberta Works benefits later if needed. This may explain why Alberta Works caseloads in the Edmonton Region peaked in 2011, a year after the economic recovery was underway. Only about one in thirty Edmonton households (an average of 15,901 households in 2012-13) receive Alberta Works benefits at any particular time. An Edmonton household (case) consists on average of two persons. Actual household size varies from one person to large families.

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



The number of Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) recipients in the Edmonton region has increased by 58.5% between the years 2002 and 2012, from 10,638 to 16,860. The rate of growth in the number of AISH recipients is about double the overall population growth during the same time period. The vast majority of AISH recipients are single adults.

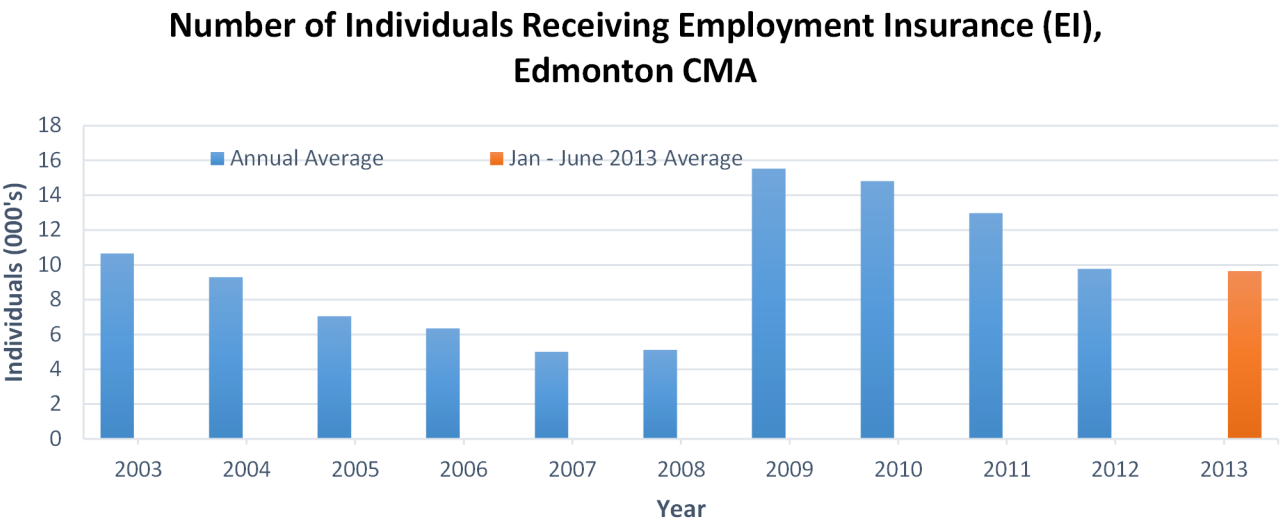
**Average Monthly Number of AISH Recipients, Edmonton Region**



# Income Support, *cont'd...*

*the TRENDS:*    ↓ ⊕ number of EI recipients recently decreased

The number of Edmontonians receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits declined fairly steadily since the late 1990's. The annual average number of recipients declined 52% between 2003 and 2008, reaching a low of 5,014 in 2007 during the economic boom. The recent economic downturn has led to a sharp increase in EI use; the average number of recipients for 2009 was 15,521—three times the average for 2008. After reaching a high of 21,020 recipients in 2011, the annual average has begun to decline. As of May 2013, however the number of recipients was still 86.5% higher than it was in 2008.



[Data Table 43, page 74]

# Data Tables | Section F

**Table 38: Government Transfer Payments to Families, by Income Quintile, & Proportion of Family Income from Government Sources (Implicit Rate), \$2011 Constant, Alberta**

Year	Average Government Transfer Payments by Income Quintile						Implicit Rate (All Quintiles)
	All Quintiles	Lowest	Q2	Q3	Q4	Highest	
1981	\$3,700	\$6,100	\$4,400	\$3,100	\$2,600	\$2,200	5.2%
1982	\$4,500	\$6,300	\$5,800	\$3,800	\$3,500	\$3,100	6.3%
1983	\$5,700	\$6,600	\$7,300	\$5,400	\$4,900	\$4,200	8.7%
1984	\$5,800	\$6,500	\$8,200	\$5,800	\$4,800	\$3,700	9.3%
1985	\$5,700	\$7,000	\$8,200	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$3,800	8.7%
1986	\$6,000	\$6,700	\$8,600	\$6,100	\$4,500	\$4,100	9.3%
1987	\$5,900	\$6,200	\$8,500	\$6,000	\$4,400	\$4,600	9.3%
1988	\$5,700	\$6,600	\$8,900	\$5,400	\$4,200	\$3,700	8.9%
1989	\$6,000	\$6,700	\$8,200	\$5,500	\$4,900	\$4,500	9.2%
1990	\$6,400	\$6,800	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$5,200	\$4,800	9.7%
1991	\$6,600	\$6,800	\$9,300	\$6,100	\$5,700	\$5,100	10.1%
1992	\$7,100	\$6,600	\$10,000	\$8,100	\$6,400	\$4,500	11.6%
1993	\$7,100	\$7,300	\$9,700	\$7,600	\$6,000	\$5,200	11.6%
1994	\$6,700	\$6,800	\$9,700	\$7,200	\$5,600	\$4,400	10.9%
1995	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$9,000	\$7,200	\$5,900	\$5,000	10.9%
1996	\$6,600	\$6,600	\$9,100	\$7,300	\$6,200	\$3,900	10.6%
1997	\$6,300	\$6,100	\$9,000	\$7,000	\$4,900	\$4,200	9.3%
1998	\$6,400	\$6,200	\$8,900	\$6,800	\$5,900	\$4,100	9.2%
1999	\$6,300	\$6,400	\$9,200	\$6,900	\$5,200	\$3,900	9.3%
2000	\$6,600	\$7,200	\$9,100	\$7,000	\$5,500	\$3,900	9.2%
2001	\$6,600	\$7,100	\$9,200	\$7,200	\$5,600	\$3,900	8.9%
2002	\$6,600	\$7,000	\$8,600	\$7,300	\$6,200	\$4,000	9.1%
2003	\$6,400	\$6,300	\$9,400	\$6,700	\$5,800	\$3,900	8.8%
2004	\$6,300	\$6,500	\$9,400	\$7,500	\$4,300	\$3,900	8.3%
2005	\$6,200	\$7,000	\$8,600	\$7,500	\$4,900	\$3,100	7.9%
2006	\$7,300	\$7,800	\$10,100	\$7,600	\$6,600	\$4,400	8.6%
2007	\$6,300	\$7,700	\$8,600	\$6,600	\$6,000	\$2,800	7.1%
2008	\$6,400	\$7,800	\$8,200	\$6,600	\$5,500	\$3,900	7.0%
2009	\$7,400	\$8,000	\$10,100	\$8,100	\$6,600	\$4,000	8.2%
2010	\$7,500	\$8,400	\$10,100	\$8,000	\$6,800	\$4,100	8.2%
2011	\$7,000	\$8,200	\$9,200	\$6,900	\$6,200	\$4,300	7.3%

[Source: Statistics Canada]



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

**Table 39: Share of Government Transfer Payments Received, by Family Income Quintile, Alberta**

Year	Q1 (Lowest 20%)	Q2 (20- 40%)	Q3 (40- 60%)	Q4 (60- 80%)	Q5 (Highest 20%)
1981	33.3%	24.0%	16.7%	13.9%	12.1%
1982	28.0%	25.8%	16.8%	15.8%	13.6%
1983	23.2%	25.7%	19.1%	17.2%	14.9%
1984	22.4%	28.2%	20.1%	16.5%	12.8%
1985	24.5%	28.6%	17.6%	15.8%	13.5%
1986	22.2%	28.8%	20.3%	15.0%	13.8%
1987	20.9%	28.6%	20.3%	14.7%	15.5%
1988	23.0%	30.8%	18.7%	14.6%	12.8%
1989	22.5%	27.4%	18.6%	16.5%	15.0%
1990	21.3%	28.3%	19.0%	16.3%	15.0%
1991	20.5%	28.3%	18.4%	17.4%	15.4%
1992	18.5%	28.2%	22.7%	17.9%	12.7%
1993	20.3%	27.1%	21.3%	16.9%	14.5%
1994	20.2%	28.7%	21.3%	16.7%	13.0%
1995	20.2%	26.6%	21.2%	17.3%	14.7%
1996	20.1%	27.5%	21.9%	18.8%	11.7%
1997	19.6%	28.8%	22.3%	15.8%	13.5%
1998	19.4%	27.9%	21.2%	18.6%	13.0%
1999	20.2%	29.0%	21.9%	16.5%	12.3%
2000	22.1%	27.9%	21.3%	16.7%	12.0%
2001	21.6%	27.7%	21.9%	17.0%	11.8%
2002	21.2%	26.0%	21.9%	18.8%	12.2%
2003	19.7%	29.3%	20.8%	18.0%	12.2%
2004	20.6%	29.6%	23.8%	13.6%	12.4%
2005	22.6%	27.6%	24.1%	15.9%	9.9%
2006	21.4%	27.7%	20.7%	18.0%	12.2%
2007	24.2%	27.2%	21.0%	18.9%	8.8%
2008	24.5%	25.6%	20.5%	17.1%	12.3%
2009	21.7%	27.5%	22.0%	17.9%	10.9%
2010	22.4%	27.1%	21.4%	18.2%	10.9%
2011	23.6%	26.4%	19.9%	17.8%	12.3%

[Source: Statistics Canada]

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

**Table 40: Market Poverty Rate, Poverty Rate After Government Income Transfers, and Proportion of Children under 18 Years of Age Prevented from Poverty, Alberta**

Year	Market Poverty Rate	Poverty Rate (LICO Before-tax)	Percentage of Market Poor Children Prevented from Poverty
1991	27.4%	20.1%	26.6%
1992	33.0%	24.8%	24.8%
1993	28.9%	21.2%	26.6%
1994	29.1%	21.2%	27.1%
1995	29.6%	22.1%	25.3%
1996	29.5%	22.8%	22.7%
1997	23.5%	17.1%	27.2%
1998	26.0%	19.0%	26.9%
1999	22.7%	15.1%	33.5%
2000	21.6%	15.6%	27.8%
2001	20.0%	14.9%	25.5%
2002	21.2%	14.5%	31.6%
2003	20.6%	15.3%	25.7%
2004	20.4%	14.5%	28.9%
2005	18.6%	12.0%	35.5%
2006	19.5%	10.5%	46.2%
2007	18.6%	11.0%	40.9%
2008	16.5%	10.5%	36.4%
2009	22.5%	12.6%	44.0%
2010	21.6%	11.5%	47.3%
2011	18.2%	9.2%	49.4%

NOTE: These custom tabulations are calculated by comparing the market poverty rate to the poverty rate after federal and provincial income transfers are received.

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 41: Alberta Works Monthly Allowances, Expected to Work, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars			Constant Dollars (\$2012)		
	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents	Single Adult	Single Parent	Two Parents
1981	\$440	\$807	\$955	\$1,084	\$1,988	\$2,353
1982	\$551	\$902	\$1,051	\$1,226	\$2,007	\$2,339
1983	\$437	\$876	\$1,036	\$918	\$1,841	\$2,177
1985	\$441	\$911	\$1,082	\$875	\$1,807	\$2,147
1987	\$326	\$932	\$1,082	\$601	\$1,718	\$1,994
1988	\$341	\$977	\$1,139	\$611	\$1,751	\$2,042
1993	\$394	\$1,010	\$1,206	\$593	\$1,519	\$1,814
2002	\$397	\$862	\$1,059	\$494	\$1,072	\$1,317
2006	\$402	\$881	\$1,083	\$447	\$979	\$1,203
2008	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$597	\$977	\$1,202
2011	\$583	\$953	\$1,173	\$576	\$941	\$1,158
2012	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250
2013	\$627	\$1,030	\$1,250	\$619	\$1,017	\$1,234

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

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

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

**Table 42: Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) Monthly Maximum Allowances, Current and Constant Dollars (Edmonton CPI)**

Year	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars (\$2012)
1993	\$810	\$1,218
1997	\$814	\$1,135
1998	\$818	\$1,131
1999	\$826	\$1,116
2003	\$850	\$1,004
2005	\$950	\$1,088
2006	\$1,000	\$1,111
2007	\$1,050	\$1,113
2008	\$1,088	\$1,115
2009	\$1,188	\$1,215
2010	\$1,188	\$1,203
2011	\$1,188	\$1,173
2012	\$1,588	\$1,588
2013	\$1,588	*\$1,568

\* \$2012 Constant Dollar value for 2013 calculated using change in Edmonton inflation rate, April 2012—April 2013

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

**Table 43: Alberta Works, Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) and Employment Insurance Recipients, Edmonton CMA**

Year	Alberta Works		AISH Recipients	Employment Insurance (EI) Recipients, Regular Benefits
	Recipients	Cases		
1995	43,726	22,309	5,830	N/A
1996	37,607	19,187	6,713	N/A
1997	32,501	16,582	7,503	10,367
1998	29,782	15,195	8,012	10,838
1999	28,377	14,478	8,746	11,607
2000	25,688	13,106	9,472	8,784
2001	23,904	12,196	9,935	7,703
2002	24,349	12,423	10,638	9,614
2003	25,063	12,787	11,109	10,653
2004	24,429	12,464	11,247	9,287
2005	23,065	11,768	11,707	7,047
2006	22,166	11,309	13,024	6,346
2007	22,450	11,454	13,750	5,014
2008	23,689	12,086	14,130	5,118
2009	22,833	15,470	14,546	15,521
2010	28,623	16,718	15,260	14,814
2011	31,444	19,942	16,624	21,020
2012	29,224	15,901	16,860	17,769
2013	*28,134	*15,406	*16,857	**9,635

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

[Sources: Alberta Human Services & Statistics Canada]

\* April to June average    \*\*January to June average

# Notes

# Part 2 | Edmonton Social Health Index

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

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

## Social Health Indicators

In this edition of *Tracking the Trends*, we have chosen to include 23 of the 25 social health indicators that were used in the 2011 edition. Premature deaths and number of reported family disputes were excluded due to a lack of sufficient or comparable data. For similar reasons, new indicators replace lone-parent households, core housing need, and the high school student dropout rate.

Several of the indicators use census data which is only available every five years. Projections from the 2011 Census and National Household Survey have been done. Projected values were calculated using a linear trend line for data over the 20-year period from 1993 to 2012. In some instances, projections for shorter time-frames were done when reporting methodologies changed or projections were grossly out of line with contemporary trends. These exceptions are indicated in the text.

The 23 indicators can be grouped into five broad categories:

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

## Calculation of the Index

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

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

The data are then converted to an index value based on the benchmark year of 1993. The rate of change from the base year is calculated normally for positive indicators, while negative indicator values are indexed using their inverse to reflect their negative impact on social health.

The averages of all indicator values are then compiled for each year, and the mean of these annual averages is calculated to form the composite index value (see page 101). The index thereby factors in the variability shown by the indicator over time.

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

## A Note on Presentation

The *average percent change* reported for each indicator encompasses all up and down changes for a given indicator. It can be thought of as a summary measure of everything that occurred between 1993 and the most recently available data year. As a result, the average percent change reported will not necessarily coincide with the contemporary trends or projections presented in the accompanying graphs, and in some instances may even appear to contradict them. For this reason, we suggest you think of these components as complimentary, rather than corresponding, illustrations of the data.

## the TREND Markers

### the TREND Direction

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

### the TREND Value

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

# Section A | Social Health Indicators

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

## Why is the Social Health Index Important?

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

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

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

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

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

## The 23 Social Health Indicators

The following 23 key indicators measure different aspects of personal, family and community well-being.

### Population Health

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

### Personal & Family Stability

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

### Financial Security

- 10 Median Family Income
- 11 Personal Bankruptcy Rate
- 12 Percentage of Persons in Families Below LIM
- 13 Percentage of Children in Families Below LIM
- 14 Depth of Poverty
- 15 Vacancy Rate
- 16 Food Bank Use
- 17 High School Not Completed
- 18 Post-Secondary Educational Attainment
- 19 Unemployment

### Community Safety

- 20 Property Crime Rate
- 21 Violent Crime Rate

### Participation & Environment

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

# Population Health

## Category Summary

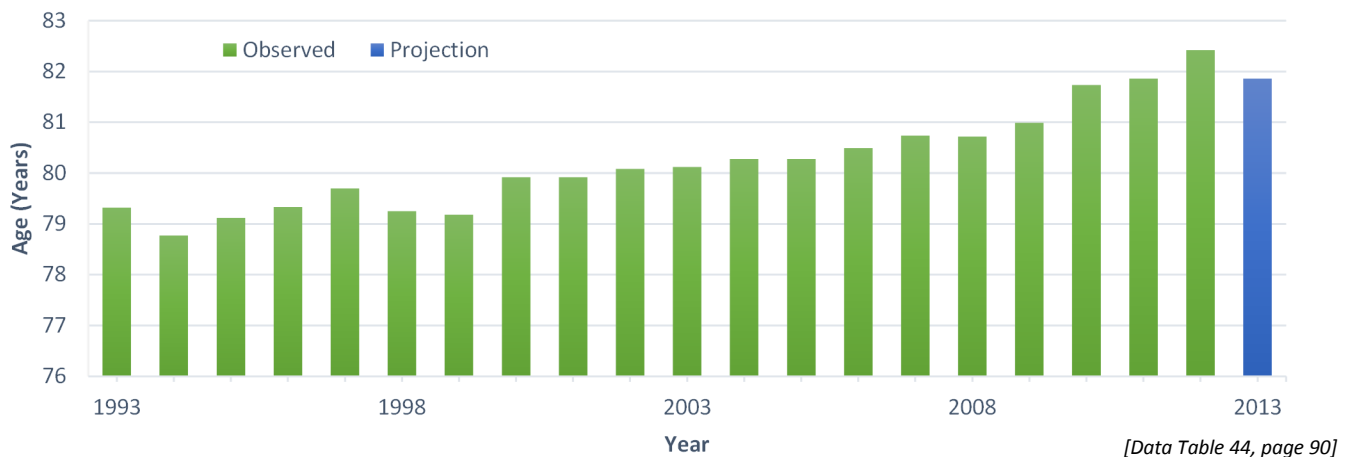
Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊖ 3.9% Overall Decline

## Life Expectancy

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊕ 1.1%

- ♦ Life expectancy was 3.9 % higher in 2012 than it was in 1993.

### Life Expectancy, Edmonton Zone

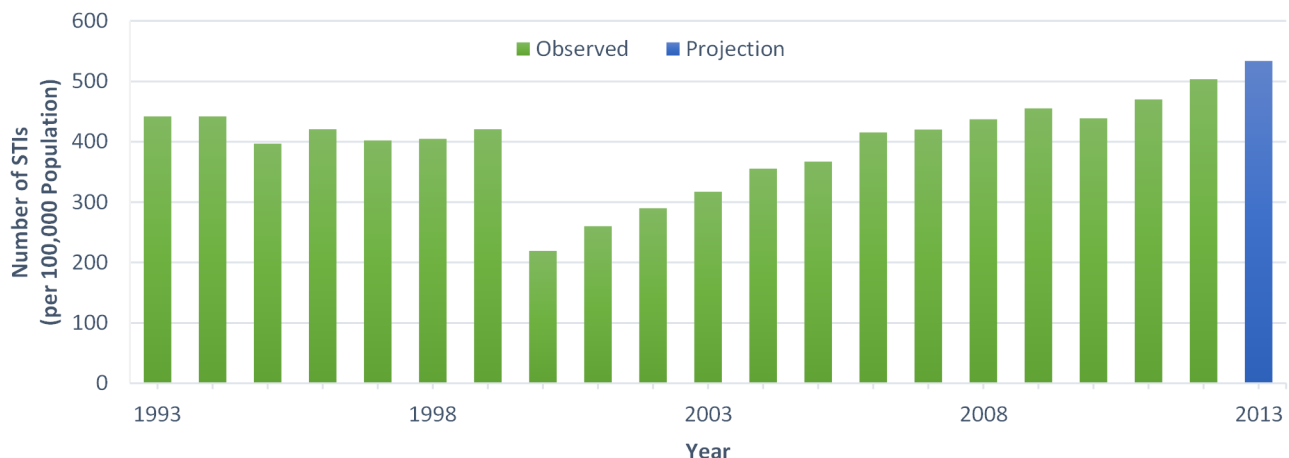


## Sexually Transmitted Infections

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 17.0%

- ♦ The number of STI was 12.2% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993, but more than double what it was in 2000. Due to a change in how data was collected between 1999 and 2000 (see note), the 1993 base year has a relatively high STI count. It is clear that since 2000, STI rates have been increasing.

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



NOTE: Comparisons between 1993-1999 data and 2000-2006 data should be made with caution. Earlier data (obtained from the 2011 Edition of Tracking the Trends) is for the City of Edmonton, while 2000

[Data Table 44, page 90]

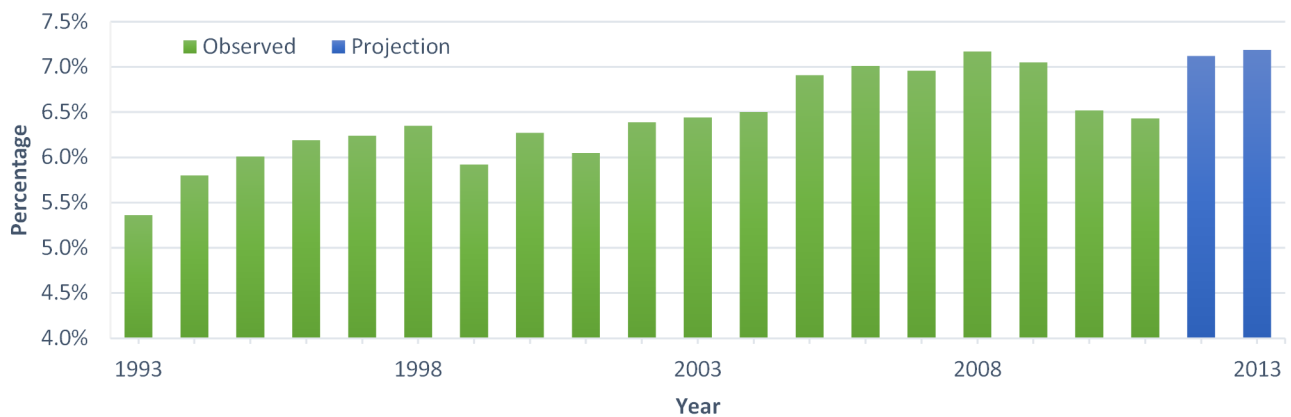
# Population Health, *cont'd...*

## Low Birth Weight

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊖ 16.2%

- ♦ The percentage of babies born with low birth weight was 16.6% higher in 2011 than it was in 1993.
- ♦ While the Social Health Index measures the average rate of change over 20 years, it is important to note recent trends such as the 0.74% drop in low birth weight rates between 2008 and 2011.

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



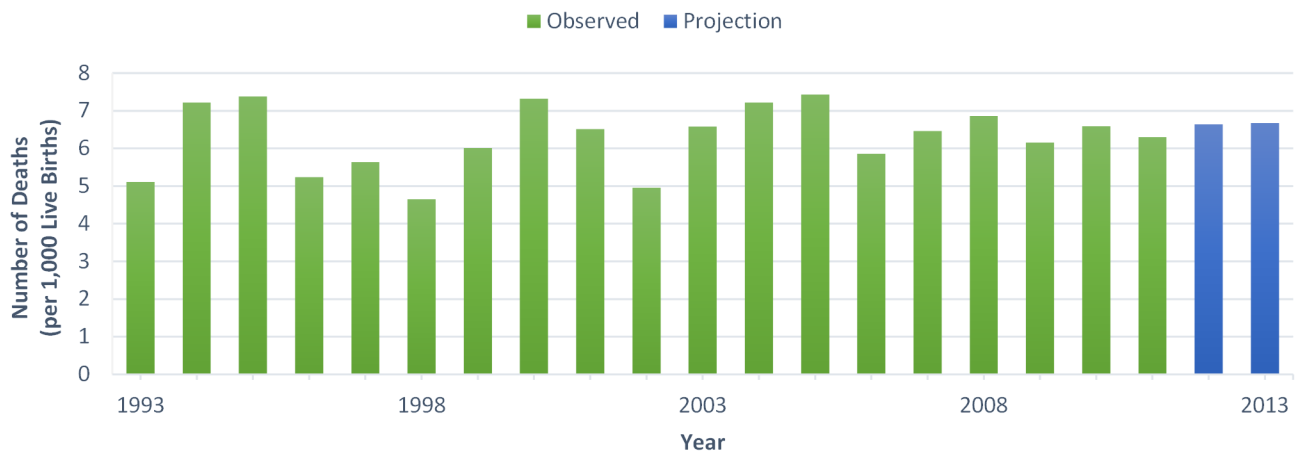
[Data Table 44, page 90]

## Infant Mortality Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊖ 17.5%

- ♦ The infant mortality rate was 18.9% higher in 2011 than it was in 1993. This is due to a relatively low infant mortality rate during the 1993 base year. Infant mortality rates have fluctuated over time; however, they have remained relatively stable since 2006.

**Infant Mortality Rate, Edmonton Zone**



[Data Table 44, page 90]



# Personal & Family Stability

## Category Summary

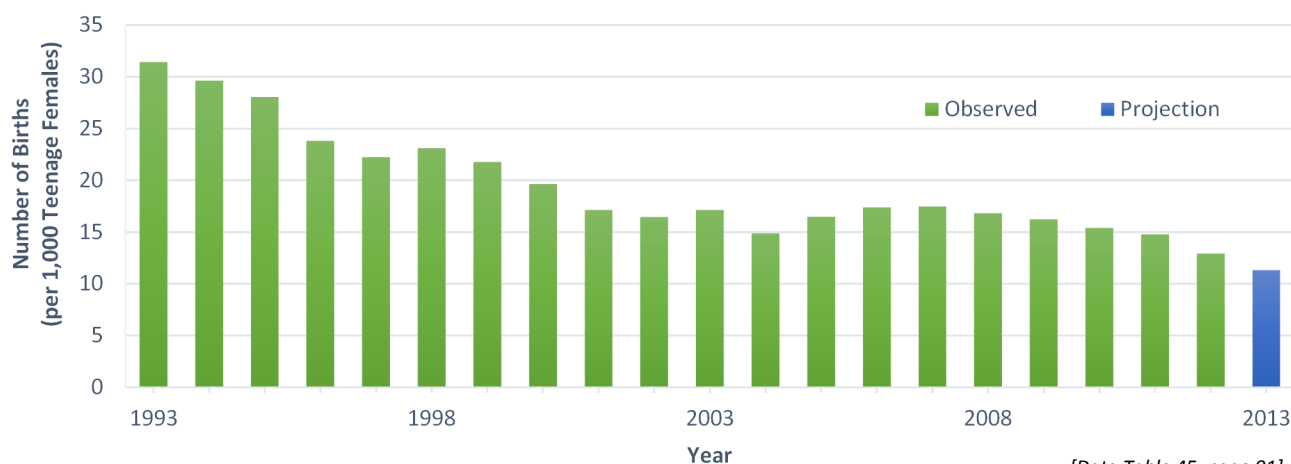
Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\uparrow$   $\oplus$  36.8% Overall Increase

## Teen Birth Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\downarrow$   $\oplus$  69.6%

- ♦ The teen birth rate was 58.9% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993.

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



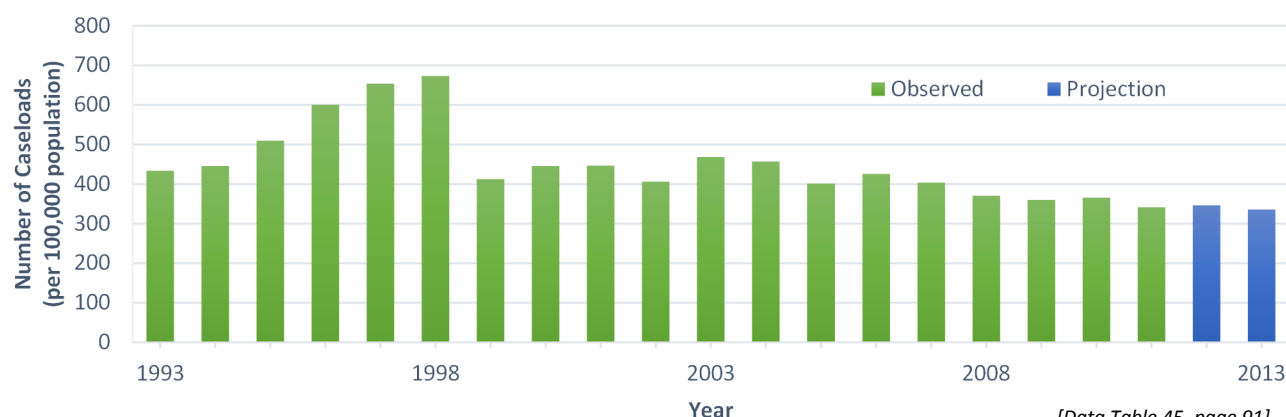
[Data Table 45, page 91]

## Child Intervention Caseloads

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\blacklozenge$   $\odot$  0.2%

- ♦ The average number of monthly child intervention caseloads was 21.2% lower in 2011 than it was in 1993.

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



[Data Table 45, page 91]

NOTE: Figures are based on fiscal years - for example, 2005 represents the 2005/06 fiscal year. Region boundaries changed in 1998/99 and 2003/04, so comparisons before and after these changes must be made with some caution. Rates are based on population estimates of the region boundaries reported by Edmonton & Area Child & Family Services.

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

## Suicide Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 32.6%

- ◆ The suicide rate was 28.3% lower in 2010 than it was in 1993.

**Suicide Rate, Edmonton Zone**

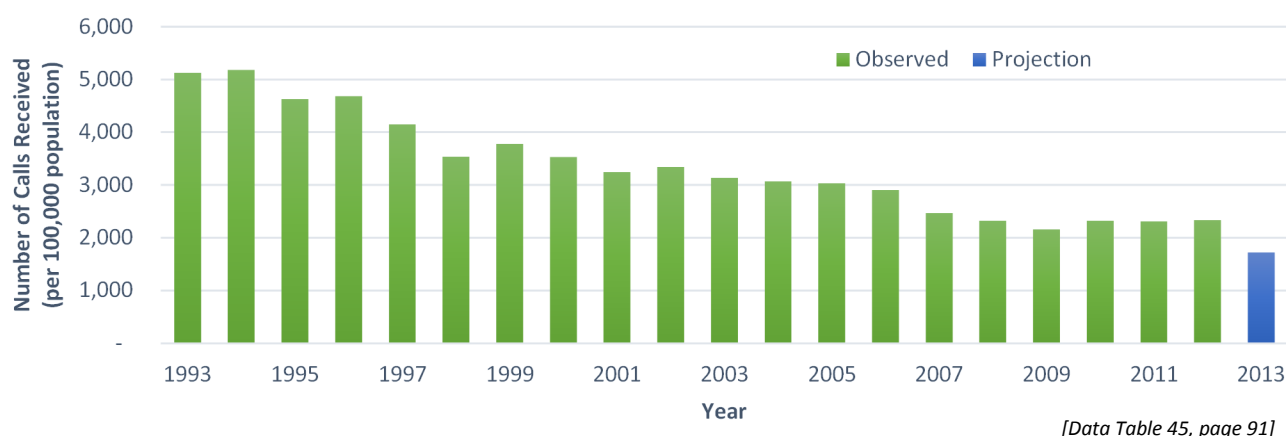


## Crisis Support Services

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 64.3%

- ◆ The number of crisis support calls received by The Support Network was 54.5% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993.
- ◆ The decline in crisis support calls may, in part, be a result of the Support Network's launch of 211 Edmonton—which has gained a high profile—and its online Live Crisis Chat service, in 2004. The Support Network has observed that while the number of calls are decreasing, the proportion of high-risk (e.g. suicide, violence) and multiple-risk calls has increased.

**Crisis Support Calls Received by The Support Network, Edmonton City**



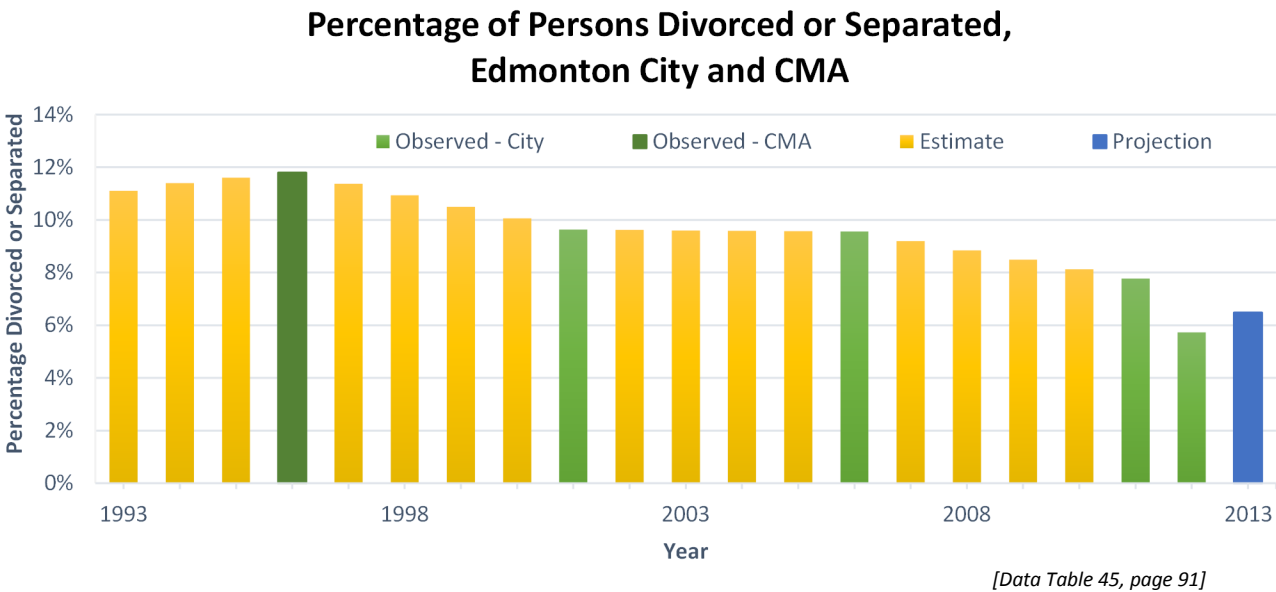
NOTE: Data from 2001-2010 includes distress-related calls to the 211 call line (formerly the Information & Referral Line). The Support Network estimates that 10% to 15% of calls to 211 are crisis-related—we have assumed a 12.5% distress call rate to 211.

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

## Divorced or Separated

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 17.3%

◆ The percentage of persons divorced or separated was 48.4% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993.



# Financial Security

## Category Summary

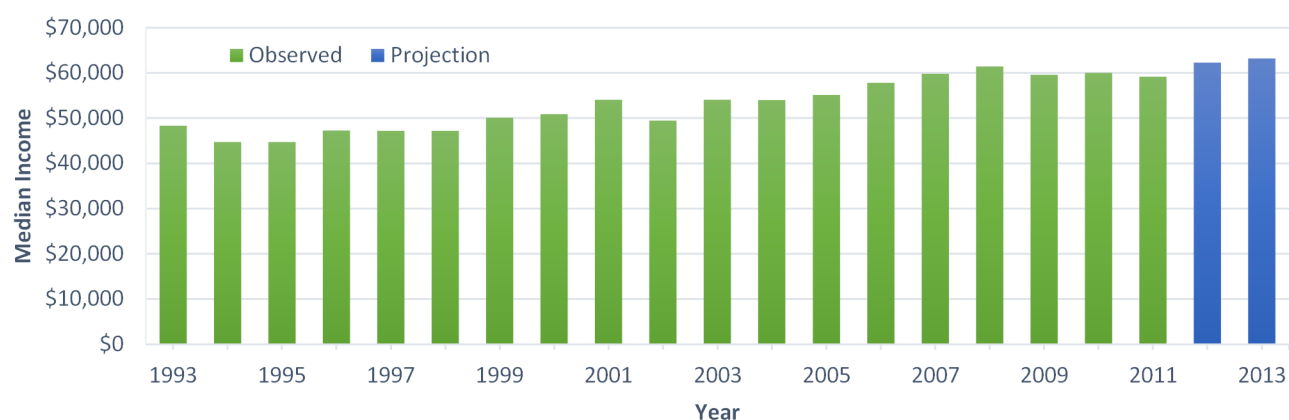
Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊕ 13.9%

## Median Family Income

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊕ 10.5%

- ♦ Median family income (after-tax) was 22.6% higher in 2011 than it was in 1993.

**Median Family Income, After Tax (2011 Constant Dollars),  
Edmonton CMA**



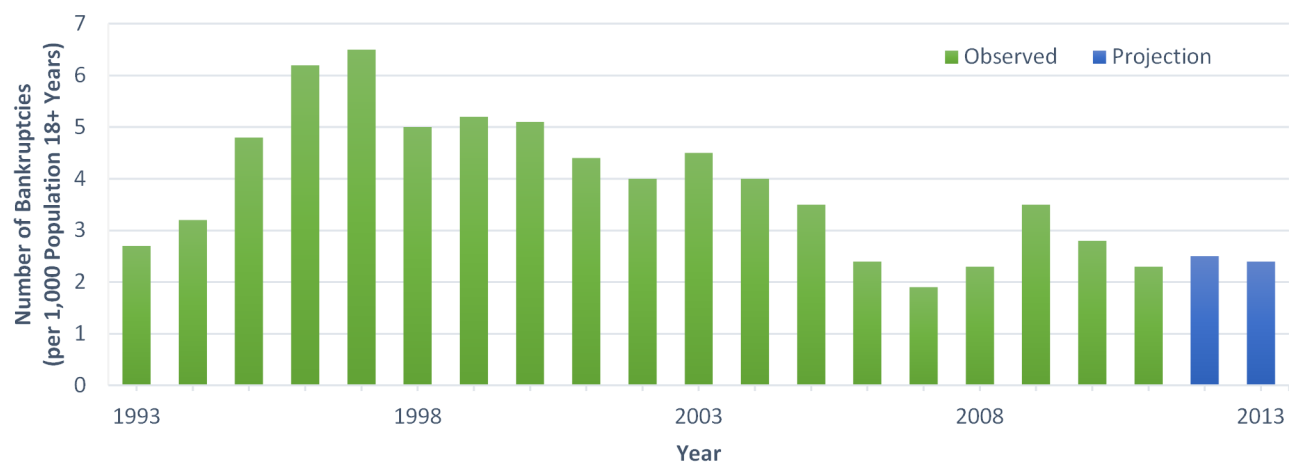
[Data Table 46, page 92]

## Bankruptcy Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊖ 20.5%

- ♦ The consumer bankruptcy rate was 14.8% lower in 2011 than it was in 1993. Over the past decade, however, the bankruptcy rate has generally been in decline, with the exception of a brief increase during the 2008 recession.

**Consumer Bankruptcy Rate, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 46, page 92]

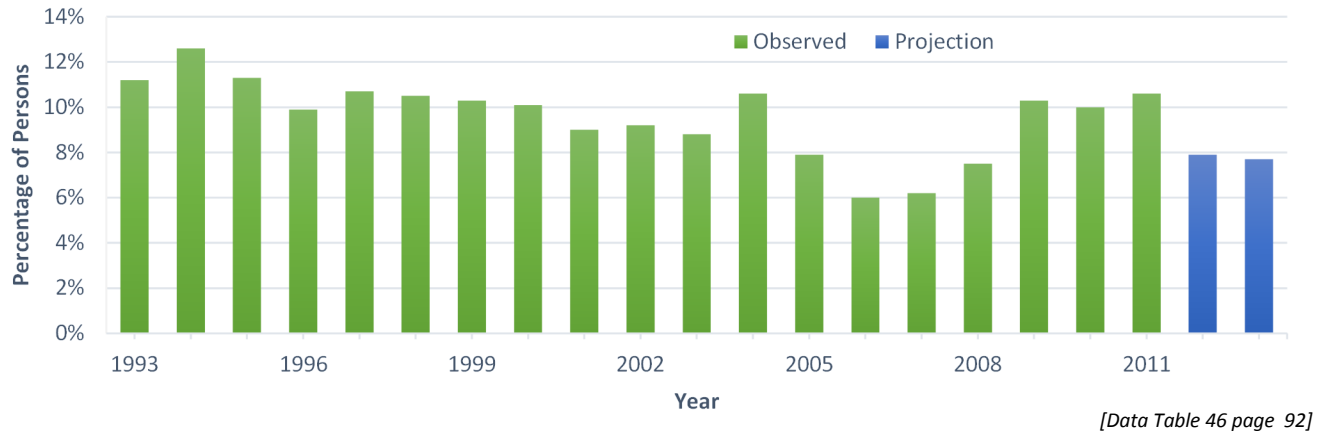
# Financial Security, *cont'd...*

## Persons in Families Below LIM

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 21.9%

- ◆ The proportion of persons in families living below LIM was 5.4% lower in 2011 than it was in 1993. Since the 2008 recession, however, proportions have risen. In 2011, 10.6% of persons lived in low-income families compared to 6% in 2006.

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

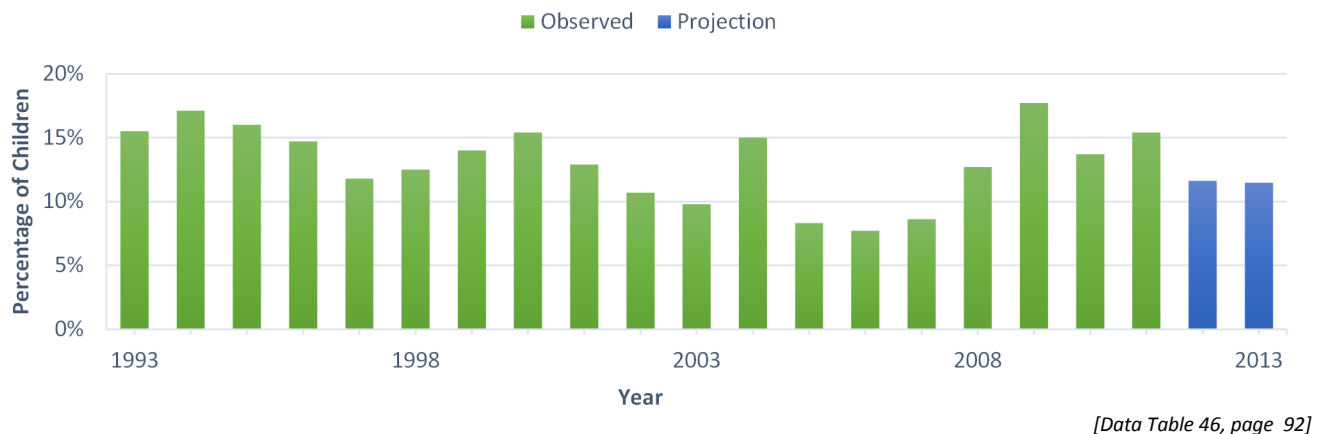


## Children Below LIM

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 25.6%

- ◆ The proportion of children living below LIM was a mere 0.6% lower in 2011 than it was in 1993. Since the 2008 recession, proportions have risen. In 2011, 15.4% of children lived in low-income families compared to 7.7% in 2006.

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



# Financial Security

## Depth of Poverty

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\uparrow$   $\ominus$  9.0%

- ◆ The average low income gap ratio was 4.3% greater in 2011 than it was in 1993.
- ◆ The average low income family earned 29.4% per year less than LIM (after-tax) in 2011.

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



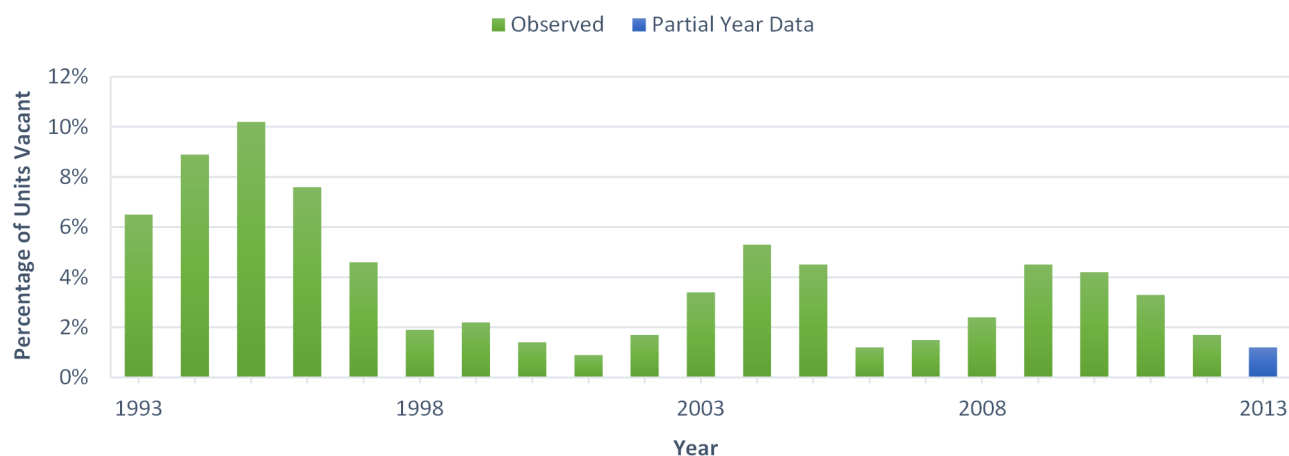
[Data Table 46, page 92]

## Total Vacancy Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\downarrow$   $\ominus$  40.1%

- ◆ The vacancy rate in Edmonton was 78.3% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993.

**Total Apartment Vacancy Rate, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 46, page 92]

# Financial Security, *cont'd...*

## Food Bank Use

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊖ 16.0%

- ◆ The number of individuals served by Edmonton's Food Bank (in the month of March) was 5.0% lower in 2013 than it was in 1993.
- ◆ From 2000 to 2007, the rate of food bank use in Edmonton decreased 32.8%. The recent downturn in the economy led to an increased need for food hampers from 2008 to 2011. Since 2011, the rate of food bank use has declined, however, usage is still above pre-recession levels.

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



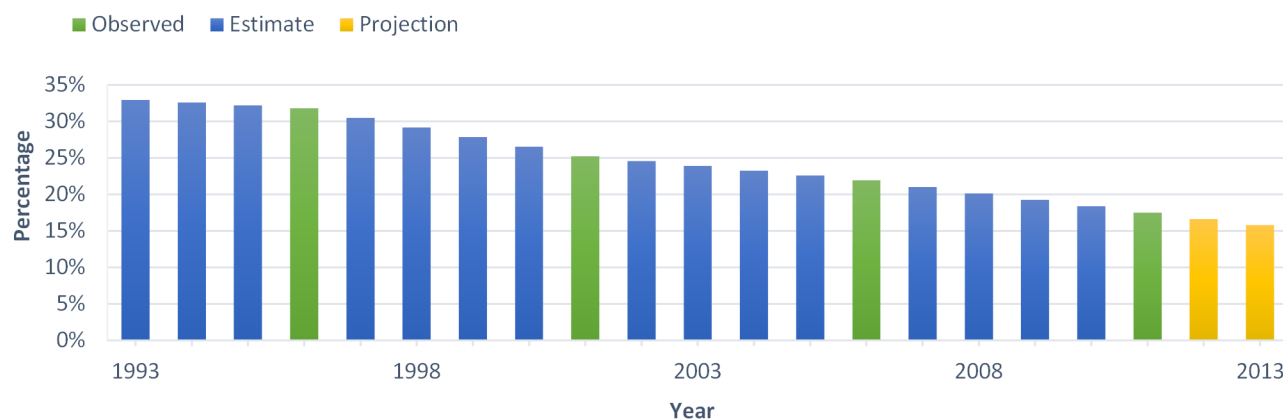
[Data Table 46, page 92]

## High School Not Completed

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊕ 38.3%

- ◆ The percentage of Edmonton's population that has not completed high school was 46.8% lower in 2011 than it was in 1993.

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



[Data Table 46, page 92]

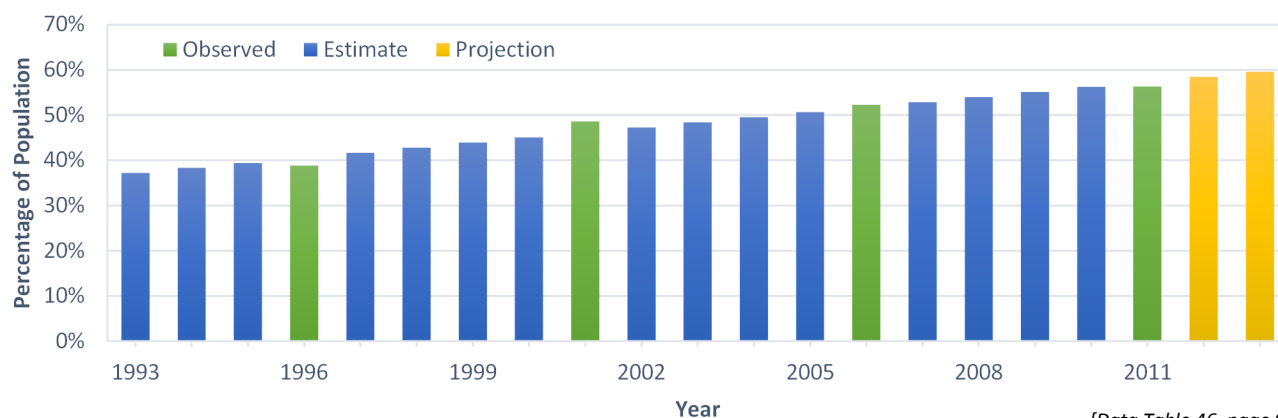
# Financial Security, *cont'd...*

## Post-secondary Completion

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\uparrow$   $\oplus$  28.6%

- ◆ The proportion of persons (age 15+) with completed post-secondary education was 51.4% higher in 2011 than it was in 1993.
- ◆ In 2011, 56.3% of Edmonton's population had completed some form of post-secondary education. Educational attainment has a significant impact on the earning potential and financial stability of individuals.

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



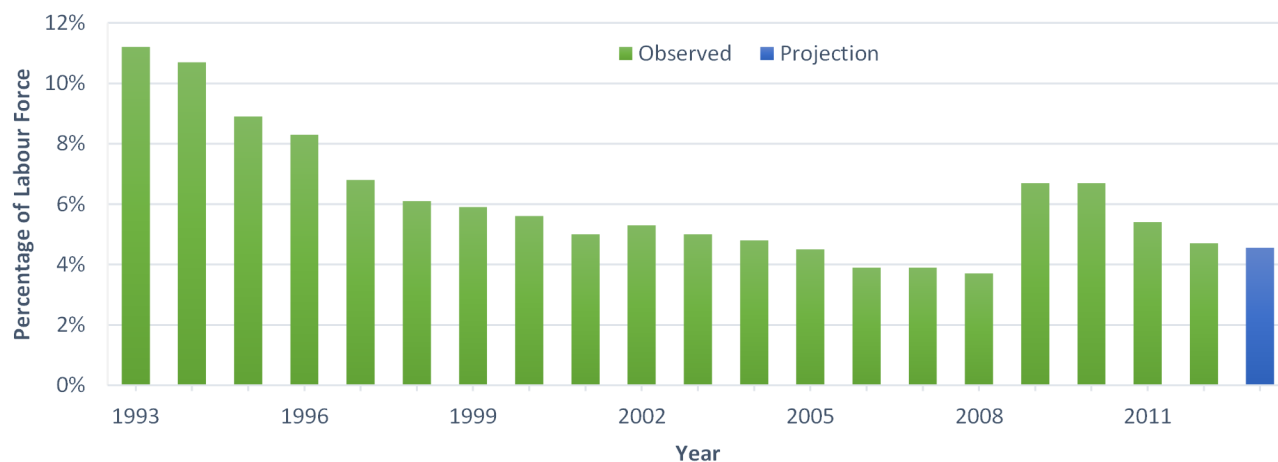
[Data Table 46, page 92]

## Unemployment Rate

Average Percent Change 1993-2012:  $\downarrow$   $\oplus$  100.1%

- ◆ The unemployment rate was 58.0% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993. This is partially due to a particularly high unemployment rate in the 1993 base year.
- ◆ The recent economic downturn led to a significant increase in unemployment (6.7% in 2010). In the first half of 2013, the unemployment rate in Edmonton decreased to 4.6%, however it is still slightly above pre-recession levels.

**Unemployment Rate, Edmonton CMA**



[Data Table 46, page 92]



# Community Safety

## Category Summary

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ⬆️ ⬆️ 5.5% overall improvement

## Property Crime

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ⬆️ ⬆️ 7.9%

- ♦ The number of property crime violations was 41.0% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993. Property crime trends tend to vary in line with the demographic (age) composition of a community.

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



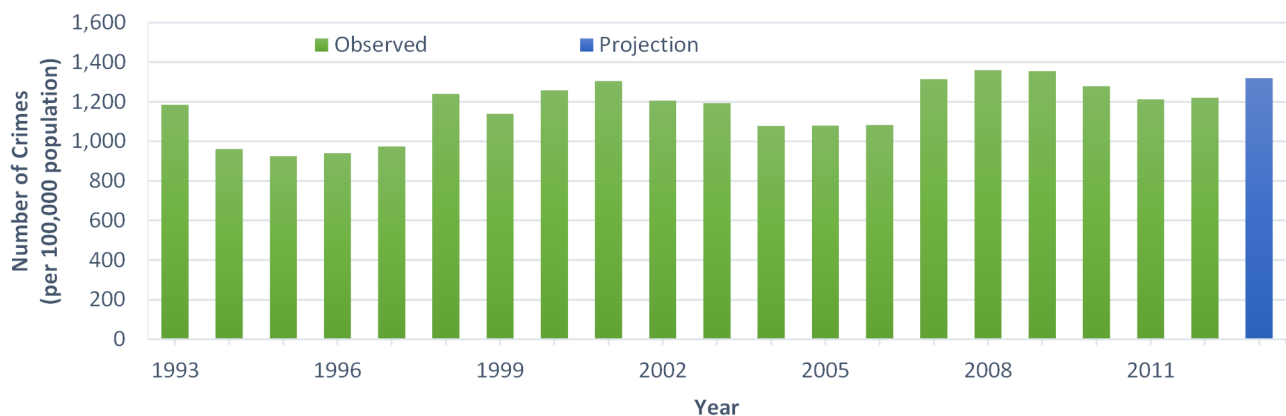
[Data Table 47, page 93]

## Violent Crime

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ⬆️ ⬆️ 3.1%

- ♦ The number of violent criminal code violations was 3.0% higher in 2012 than it was in 1993. However, violent crime rates have been slightly higher than average over the past 6 years.

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



[Data Table 47, page 93]

# Participation & Environment

## Category Summary

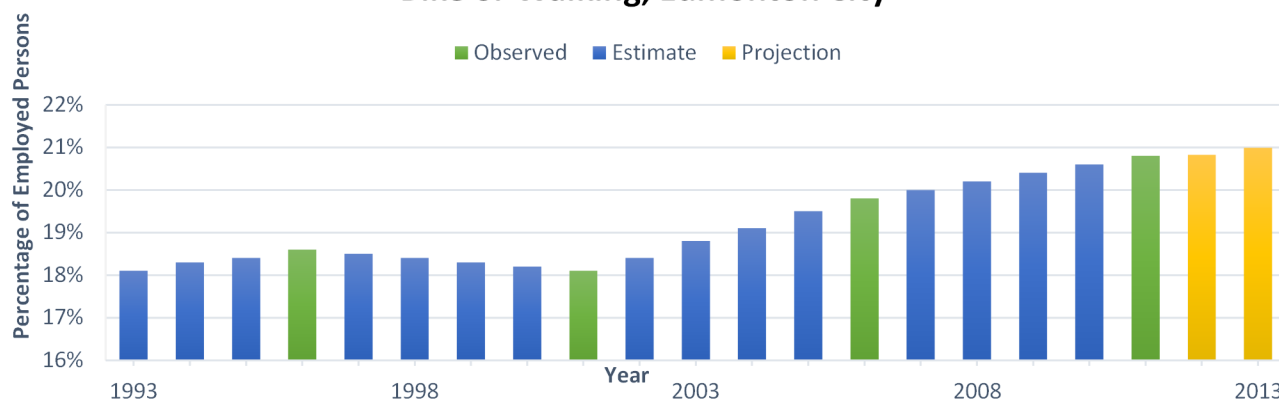
Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ⊖ 9.3% overall decline

## Commute by Walk, Bike, or Transit

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↑ ⊕ 5.9%

- ◆ The proportion of employed persons commuting to work by transit, bike or walking was 14.9% higher in 2011 than it was in 1993.

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



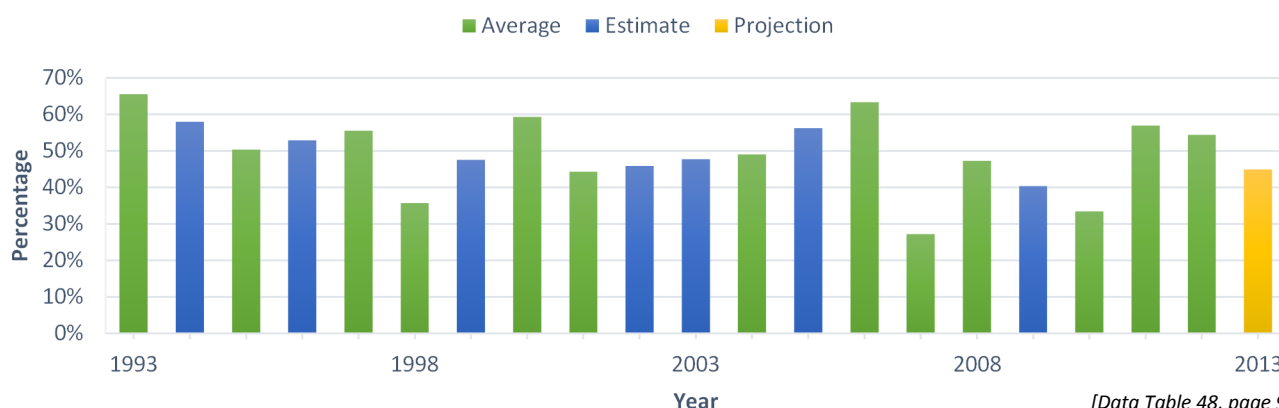
[Data Table 48, page 93]

## Voter Turnout

Average Percent Change 1993-2012: ↓ ⊖ 24.4%

- ◆ Voter turnout was 17.0% lower in 2012 than it was in 1993.
- ◆ The calculated average voter turnout in Edmonton fluctuates over time, however, often less than half of the population places a vote. The average voter turnout for all elections between 1993 and 2012 was 50.2%.

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



[Data Table 48, page 93]

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

# Data Tables | Part 2, Section A

**Table 44: Population Health Indicators**

Year	Life Expectancy (years)	Sexually Transmitted Infections	LBW Babies (% live births less than 2,500 grams)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)
1993	79.3	442	5.4%	5.11
1994	78.8	442	5.8%	7.22
1995	79.1	397	6.0%	7.38
1996	79.3	421	6.2%	5.24
1997	79.7	402	6.2%	5.64
1998	79.3	405	6.4%	4.65
1999	79.2	421	5.9%	6.01
2000	80.0	219.2	6.3%	7.32
2001	80.0	260.2	6.0%	6.51
2002	80.1	290.0	6.4%	4.96
2003	80.1	317.2	6.4%	6.58
2004	80.3	355.4	6.5%	7.22
2005	80.3	367.2	6.9%	7.43
2006	80.5	415.3	7.0%	5.86
2007	80.7	420.1	7.0%	6.46
2008	80.7	437.1	7.2%	6.86
2009	81.0	455.1	7.1%	6.16
2010	81.7	438.7	6.5%	6.59
2011	81.9	470.0	6.4%	6.30
2012	82.4	503.7	*7.1%	*6.64
2013	*81.9	*533.8	*7.2%	*6.67

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

[Source: Alberta Health Services]

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

**Table 45: Personal & Family Stability Indicators**

Year	Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years)	Average Monthly Child & Family Services Caseloads (per 100,000)	Suicide Rate (per 100,000)	Crisis Support Calls (per 100,000)	Divorce/Separation Rate
1993	31.4	433.33	18.5	5,128	** 11.1%
1994	29.6	446.11	16.8	5,179	** 11.4%
1995	28.1	509.86	16.1	4,625	** 11.6%
1996	23.8	600.35	17.7	4,682	11.8%
1997	22.2	653.66	12.9	4,150	**11.4%
1998	23.1	672.86	15.5	3,537	**10.9%
1999	21.8	412.73	15.2	3,779	**10.5%
2000	19.6	446.10	13.5	3,528	**10.1%
2001	17.1	446.92	15.5	3,246	9.6%
2002	16.5	406.06	13.4	3,340	**9.6%
2003	17.1	468.20	13.0	3,134	**9.6%
2004	14.9	457.25	13.8	3,065	**9.6%
2005	16.5	401.30	13.1	3,032	**9.6%
2006	17.4	425.72	12.8	2,906	9.6%
2007	17.5	403.33	12.2	2,469	**9.2%
2008	16.8	370.44	13.7	2,324	**8.8%
2009	16.2	360.30	12.9	2,160	**8.5%
2010	15.4	365.60	13.2	2,322	**8.1%
2011	14.8	341.31	*11.8	2,312	7.8%
2012	12.9	*346.22	*11.5	2,333	5.7%
2013	*11.3	*335.47	*11.3	*1,719	*6.5%

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

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

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

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

**Table 46: Financial Security Indicators**

Year	Median Family Income	Bankruptcy Rate (per 1,000)	Persons in Families Living Below LIM	Persons Under 18 years Living Below LIM	Depth of Poverty	Vacancy Rate	Food Bank Use in March (per 100,000)
1993	\$48,300	2.7	11.2%	15.5%	28.2%	6.5%	1,635
1994	\$44,700	3.2	12.6%	17.1%	27.5%	8.9%	2,250
1995	\$44,700	4.8	11.3%	16.0%	34.5%	10.2%	2,501
1996	\$47,300	6.2	9.9%	14.7%	32.1%	7.6%	2,936
1997	\$47,200	6.5	10.7%	11.8%	33.5%	4.6%	2,555
1998	\$47,200	5.0	10.5%	12.5%	36.7%	1.9%	2,457
1999	\$50,100	5.2	10.3%	14.0%	33.5%	2.2%	2,397
2000	\$50,900	5.1	10.1%	15.4%	31.9%	1.4%	2,096
2001	\$54,100	4.4	9.0%	12.9%	32.3%	0.9%	1,783
2002	\$49,500	4.0	9.2%	10.7%	31.4%	1.7%	1,898
2003	\$54,100	4.5	8.8%	9.8%	27.2%	3.4%	1,863
2004	\$54,000	4.0	10.6%	15.0%	30.2%	5.3%	1,918
2005	\$55,100	3.5	7.9%	8.3%	32.6%	4.5%	1,925
2006	\$57,800	2.4	6.0%	7.7%	34.2%	1.2%	1,637
2007	\$59,800	1.9	6.2%	8.6%	34.1%	1.5%	1,407
2008	\$61,400	2.3	7.5%	12.7%	26.2%	2.4%	1,429
2009	\$59,600	3.5	10.3%	17.7%	34.7%	4.5%	1,781
2010	\$60,000	2.8	10.0%	13.7%	25.6%	4.2%	1,884
2011	\$59,200	2.3	10.6%	15.4%	29.4%	3.3%	2,069
2012	*\$62,298	*2.5	*7.9%	*11.6%	*30.4%	1.7%	1,906
2013	*\$63,238	*2.4	*7.7%	*11.5%	*30.3%	***1.2%	1,551

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

[Sources: Edmonton's Food Bank; Office of the Superintendent of

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

\*\*\* Based on partial year data.

**Table 46: Financial Security Indicators, *cont'd...***

Year	People Not Completed High School	Post-secondary Education Attainment	Unemployment Rate	Year	% People Not Completed High School	Post-secondary Education Attainment	Unemployment Rate
1993	**32.9%	**37.2%	11.2%	2004	**23.2%	**49.5%	4.8%
1994	**32.6%	**38.3%	10.7%	2005	**22.6%	**50.6%	4.5%
1995	**32.2%	**39.4%	8.9%	2006	21.9%	52.3%	3.9%
1996	31.8%	38.8%	8.3%	2007	**21.0%	**52.9%	3.9%
1997	**30.5%	**41.7%	6.8%	2008	**20.1%	**54.0%	3.7%
1998	**29.2%	**42.8%	6.1%	2009	**19.3%	**55.1%	6.7%
1999	**27.8%	**43.9%	5.9%	2010	**18.4%	**56.2%	6.7%
2000	**26.5%	**45.0%	5.6%	2011	17.5%	56.3%	5.4%
2001	25.2%	48.6%	5.0%	2012	*16.6%	*58.5%	4.7%
2002	**24.5%	**47.3%	5.3%	2013	*15.8%	*59.6%	***4.6%
2003	**23.9%	**48.4%	5.0%				

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

[Sources: Alberta Education and Statistics Canada]

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

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

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

**Table 47: Community Safety Indicators**

Year	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Year	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)
1993	6,707	1,185	2004	8,923	1,077
1994	5,591	961	2005	8,729	1,080
1995	5,303	924	2006	7,989	1,083
1996	5,311	940	2007	7,285	1,314
1997	5,258	975	2008	6,423	1,359
1998	7,128	1,240	2009	6,139	1,355
1999	6,897	1,139	2010	5,037	1,279
2000	6,738	1,257	2011	4,122	1,213
2001	7,094	1,305	2012	3,949	1,220
2002	7,770	1,207	2013	*3,375	*1,319
2003	8,600	1,193			

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

**Table 48: Participation & Environment Indicators**

Year	% of Commuters (Transit, Walk, Bike)	Voter Turnout			
		Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Average
1993	**18.1%	-	60.2%	70.9%	65.6%
1994	**18.3%	-	-	-	**57.9%
1995	**18.4%	50.3%	-	-	50.3%
1996	18.6%	-	-	-	**52.9%
1997	**18.5%	-	53.8%	57.2%	55.5%
1998	**18.4%	35.7%	-	-	35.7%
1999	**18.3%	-	-	-	**47.5%
2000	**18.2%	-	-	59.3%	59.3%
2001	18.1%	35.2%	53.4%	-	44.3%
2002	**18.4%	-	-	-	**45.9%
2003	**18.8%	-	-	-	**47.7%
2004	**19.1%	41.8%	45.1%	60.3%	49.1%
2005	**19.5%	-	-	-	**56.2%
2006	19.8%	-	-	63.3%	63.3%
2007	**20.0%	27.2%	-	-	27.2%
2008	**20.2%	-	40.6%	53.9%	47.3%
2009	**20.4%	-	-	-	**40.3%
2010	**20.6%	33.4%	-	-	33.4%
2011	20.8%	-	-	56.9%	56.9%
2012	*20.8%	-	54.4%	-	54.4%
2013	*21.0%	-	-	-	*44.9%

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

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

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

# Section B | Social Health Index

the **TRENDS:**    (+) overall social health improved since 1993

The index indicates that the social health of Edmonton has been improving on the whole since 1993. Fluctuations can be seen in our index that correspond to the economic climate of the time.

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

Positive changes in the domains of personal & family stability and financial security have contributed the most to Edmonton’s social health. Edmonton’s social health has been improving markedly since 2009.

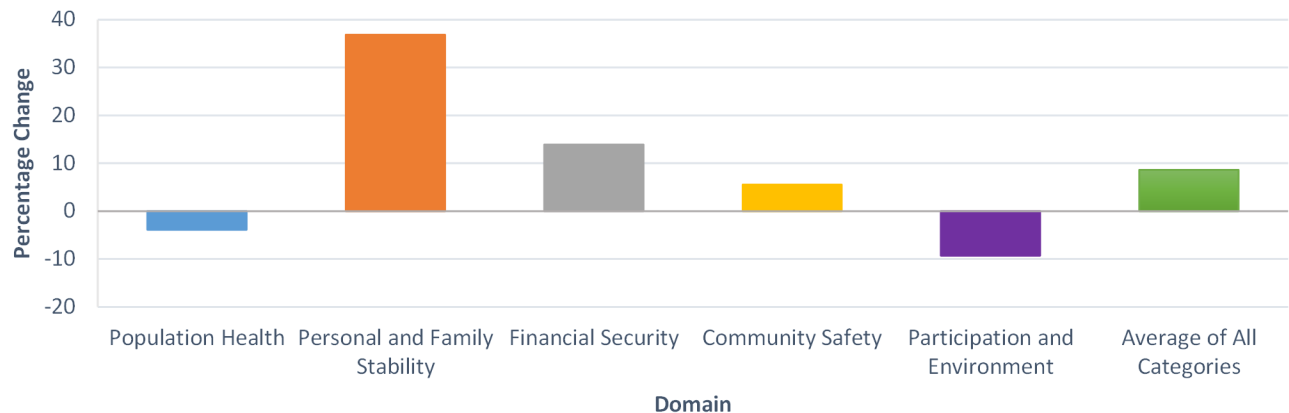
From a value of 100 in the base year of 1993, Edmonton’s social health index is calculated to be 127.6 in 2012, a 27.6% improvement. Further improvement is projected for 2013.

Annual Changes in Edmonton's Social Health,  
1993 Base Year



[Data Table 54, page 101]

Cumulative Percent Change in Social Health Index Domains  
(1993 - 2012)



[Data Tables 49-53, pages 96-100]

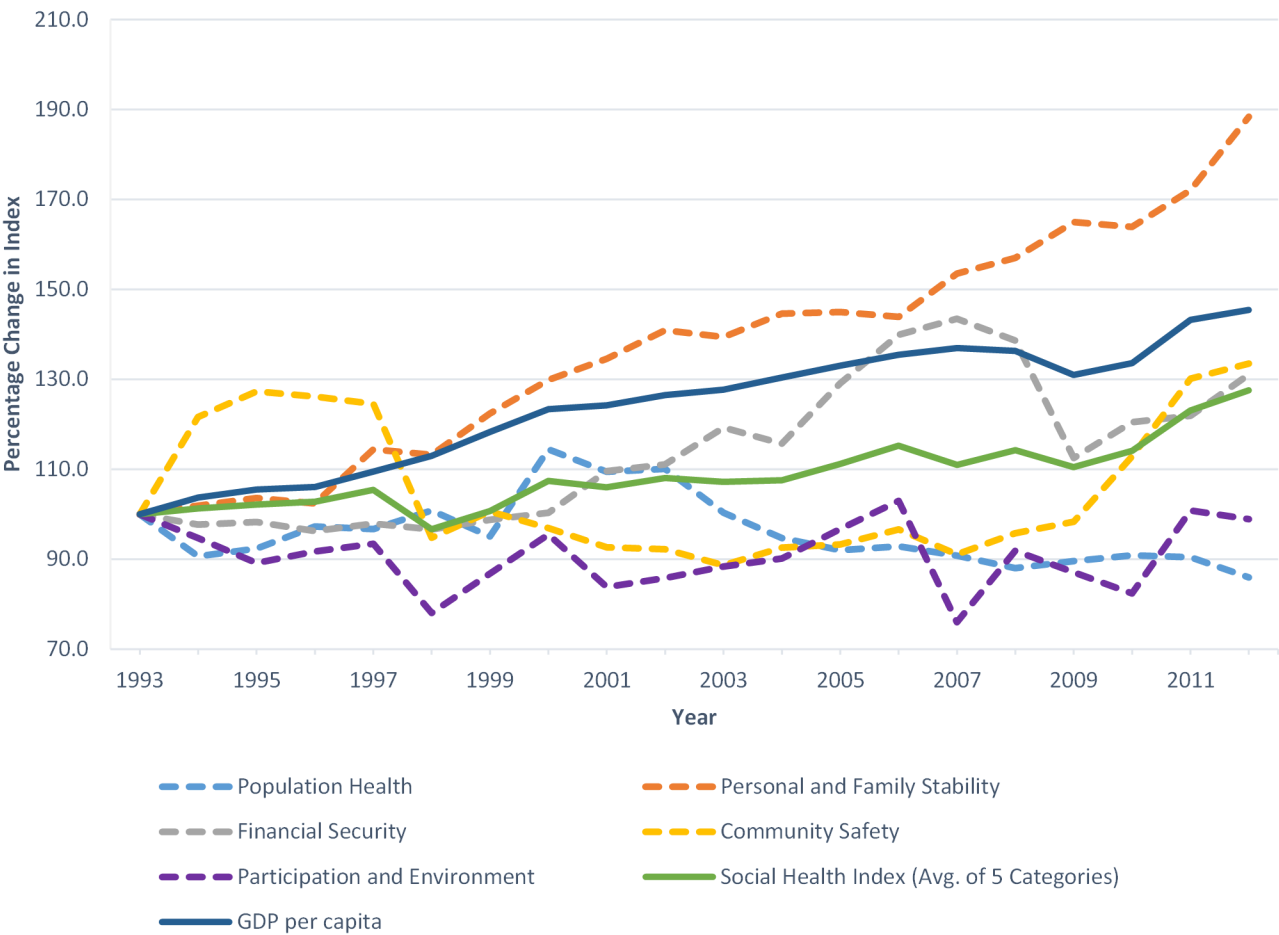
# Section B | Social Health Index

**the TRENDS:**    ⊕ economy, personal and family stability improved most since 1993  
                         ⊖ participation and environment, population health lagging

GDP per capita is a measure that is often used to reflect the progress of a society [Canadian Index of Wellbeing, 2011]. The problem with depending too heavily on this measure, however, is that it does not take into account the complexity of social wellbeing. The social health index provides a well-rounded picture of how Edmontonians are doing beyond their financial success. As the graph shows, Edmonton’s social health index value is more variable and consistently lower than its GDP. This is in keeping with the national trends.

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

**Trends in the Social Health Index and its Five Categories Compared with GDP (1993-2012)**



\*2013 values based on projections and partial-year data

[Data Table 54, page 101]



# Data Tables | Part 2, Section B

**Table 49: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Population Health**

Year	Life Expectancy	STI Rate	Low Birth Weight	Infant Mortality	Average
1993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1994	99.3	100.0	92.4	70.8	90.6
1995	99.7	111.3	89.2	69.2	92.4
1996	100.0	105.0	86.6	97.5	97.3
1997	100.5	110.0	85.9	90.6	96.7
1998	99.9	109.1	84.4	109.9	100.8
1999	99.8	105.0	90.5	85.0	95.1
2000	100.8	201.6	85.5	69.8	114.4
2001	100.8	169.8	88.6	78.5	109.4
2002	101.0	152.4	83.9	103.0	110.1
2003	101.0	139.4	83.2	77.7	100.3
2004	101.2	124.4	82.5	70.8	94.7
2005	101.2	120.4	77.6	68.8	92.0
2006	101.5	106.4	76.5	87.2	92.9
2007	101.8	105.2	77.0	79.1	90.8
2008	101.8	101.1	74.8	74.5	88.0
2009	102.1	97.1	76.0	83.0	89.6
2010	103.0	100.8	82.2	77.5	90.9
2011	103.2	94.0	83.4	81.1	90.4
2012	103.9	87.8	*75.3	*77.0	86.0
2013	*103.2	*82.8	*74.5	*76.6	89.4
Average (2012)	101.1	117.0	83.8	82.5	96.1
Percent Change	1.1	17.0	-16.2	-17.5	-3.9
Average (2013)	101.2	115.4	83.3	82.3	95.8
Percent Change	1.2	15.4	-16.7	-17.7	-4.2

\*Calculations based on projections. Please see original data table [page 91] for details.

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

**Table 50: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Personal and Family Stability**

Year	Teen Birth Rate	C&FS Caseload	Suicide	Crisis Support Calls	Divorced/ Separated	Average
1993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	<b>100.0</b>
1994	106.0	97.1	110.0	99.0	*97.4	<b>101.9</b>
1995	112.0	85.0	114.4	110.9	*95.7	<b>103.6</b>
1996	131.9	72.2	104.2	109.5	94.1	<b>102.4</b>
1997	141.3	66.3	143.3	123.6	*97.6	<b>114.4</b>
1998	136.0	64.4	119.0	145.0	*101.6	<b>113.2</b>
1999	144.3	105.0	121.3	135.7	*105.7	<b>122.4</b>
2000	160.0	97.1	136.6	145.3	*110.3	<b>129.9</b>
2001	183.4	97.0	119.3	158.0	115.3	<b>134.6</b>
2002	191.0	106.7	137.9	153.5	*115.4	<b>140.9</b>
2003	183.4	92.6	141.6	163.6	*115.6	<b>139.4</b>
2004	211.2	94.8	134.0	167.3	*115.7	<b>144.6</b>
2005	190.8	108.0	141.0	169.1	*116.0	<b>145.0</b>
2006	180.8	101.8	144.1	176.5	116.1	<b>143.9</b>
2007	179.9	107.4	151.8	207.7	*120.7	<b>153.5</b>
2008	186.8	117.0	135.1	220.7	*125.6	<b>157.0</b>
2009	193.7	120.3	142.7	237.4	*130.7	<b>165.0</b>
2010	203.9	118.5	139.5	220.9	*136.5	<b>163.9</b>
2011	212.8	127.0	*156.4	221.8	142.9	<b>172.1</b>
2012	243.2	*125.2	*160.1	219.8	193.7	<b>188.4</b>
2013	*278.1	*129.2	*164.1	*298.3	*171.3	<b>208.2</b>
<b>Average (2012)</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>164.27</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>136.8</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	69.6	0.2	32.6	64.27	17.3	36.8
<b>Average (2013)</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>170.65</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>140.2</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	74.8	1.5	34.1	70.65	19.9	40.2

\* Calculations based on projections/estimates. Please see original data table [page 92] for details.

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

**Table 51: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Indicators, Financial Security**

Year	Median Income	Bankruptcy	All Persons Below LIM	Children Below LIM	Depth of Poverty	Vacancy Rate	Food Bank
1993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1994	92.5	84.4	88.9	90.6	102.5	136.9	72.7
1995	92.5	56.3	99.1	96.9	81.7	156.9	65.4
1996	97.9	43.5	113.1	105.4	87.9	116.9	55.7
1997	97.7	41.5	104.7	131.4	84.2	70.8	64.0
1998	97.7	54.0	106.7	124.0	76.8	29.2	66.6
1999	103.7	51.9	108.7	110.7	84.2	33.8	68.2
2000	105.4	52.9	110.9	100.6	88.4	21.5	78.0
2001	112.0	61.4	124.4	120.2	87.3	13.8	91.7
2002	102.5	67.5	121.7	144.9	89.8	26.2	86.2
2003	112.0	60.0	127.3	158.2	103.7	52.3	87.8
2004	111.8	67.5	105.7	103.3	93.4	81.5	85.3
2005	114.1	77.1	141.8	186.7	86.5	69.2	85.0
2006	119.7	112.5	186.7	201.3	82.5	18.5	99.9
2007	123.8	142.1	180.6	180.2	82.7	23.1	116.2
2008	127.1	117.4	149.3	122.0	107.6	36.9	114.5
2009	123.4	77.1	108.7	87.6	81.3	69.2	91.8
2010	124.2	96.4	112.0	113.1	110.2	64.6	86.8
2011	122.6	117.4	105.7	100.6	95.9	50.8	79.0
2012	*129.0	*108.0	*141.8	*133.6	*92.9	26.2	85.8
2013	*130.9	*112.5	*145.5	*134.8	*93.2	*18.5	105.5
Average (2012)	110.5	79.5	121.9	125.6	91.0	59.9	84.0
Percent Change	10.5	-20.5	21.9	25.6	-9.0	-40.1	-16.0
Average (2013)	111.5	81.0	123.0	126.0	91.1	57.9	85.0
Percent Change	11.5	-19.0	23.0	26.0	-8.9	-42.1	-15.0

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

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

**Table 51 *cont'd...***

Year	Not Completed High School	Post-secondary Completion	Unemployment	Average
1993	*100.0	*100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>
1994	*100.9	*103.0	104.7	<b>97.7</b>
1995	*102.2	*106.0	125.8	<b>98.3</b>
1996	103.5	104.3	134.9	<b>96.3</b>
1997	*107.9	*112.0	164.7	<b>97.9</b>
1998	*112.7	*115.1	183.6	<b>96.6</b>
1999	*118.3	*118.1	189.8	<b>98.8</b>
2000	*124.2	*121.1	200.0	<b>100.3</b>
2001	130.6	130.7	224.0	<b>109.6</b>
2002	*134.3	*127.1	211.3	<b>111.1</b>
2003	*137.7	*130.1	224.0	<b>119.3</b>
2004	*141.8	*133.1	233.3	<b>115.7</b>
2005	*145.6	*136.1	248.9	<b>129.1</b>
2006	150.2	140.6	287.2	<b>139.9</b>
2007	*156.7	*142.2	287.2	<b>143.5</b>
2008	*163.7	*145.2	302.7	<b>138.6</b>
2009	*170.5	*148.2	167.2	<b>112.5</b>
2010	*178.8	*151.2	167.2	<b>120.5</b>
2011	188.0	151.4	207.4	<b>121.9</b>
2012	*198.2	*157.2	238.3	<b>131.1</b>
2013	*208.2	*160.2	*245.8	<b>135.5</b>
<b>Average (2012)</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>115.0</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	38.3	28.6	100.1	15.0
<b>Average (2013)</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>113.9</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	41.6	30.1	102.3	13.9

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

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

**Table 52: Social Health Index,  
Percentage Change in  
Indicators, Community Safety**

Year	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Average
1993	100.0	100.0	100.0
1994	120.0	123.2	121.6
1995	126.5	128.2	127.3
1996	126.3	126.0	126.2
1997	127.6	121.5	124.5
1998	94.1	95.5	94.8
1999	97.2	104.0	100.6
2000	99.5	94.2	96.9
2001	94.5	90.8	92.7
2002	86.3	98.2	92.2
2003	78.0	99.3	88.7
2004	75.2	110.0	92.6
2005	76.8	109.7	93.3
2006	83.9	109.3	96.6
2007	92.1	90.1	91.1
2008	104.4	87.2	95.8
2009	109.3	87.4	98.3
2010	133.1	92.6	112.9
2011	162.7	97.7	130.2
2012	169.8	97.1	133.5
2013	*198.7	*89.8	144.5
Average (2012)	107.9	103.1	105.5
Percent Change	7.9	3.1	5.5
Average (2013)	112.2	102.5	107.3
Percent Change	12.2	2.5	7.3

**Table 53: Social Health Index,  
Percentage Change in  
Indicators, Participation &  
Environment**

Year	Commuters	Voter Turnout	Average
1993	*100.0	100.0	100.0
1994	*101.1	*88.4	94.7
1995	*101.7	76.7	89.2
1996	102.8	*80.7	91.7
1997	*102.2	84.7	93.4
1998	*101.7	54.5	78.1
1999	*101.1	*72.5	86.8
2000	*100.6	90.5	95.5
2001	100.0	67.6	83.8
2002	*101.7	*70.0	85.8
2003	*103.9	*72.8	88.3
2004	*105.5	74.8	90.2
2005	*107.7	*85.7	96.7
2006	109.4	96.6	103.0
2007	*110.5	41.5	76.0
2008	*111.6	72.1	91.8
2009	*112.7	*61.5	87.1
2010	*113.8	50.9	82.4
2011	114.9	86.8	100.9
2012	*114.9	83.0	98.9
2013	*116.0	*68.5	92.3
Average (2012)	105.9	75.6	90.7
Percent Change	5.9	-24.8	-9.3
Average (2013)	106.4	75.2	90.8
Percent Change	6.4	-24.8	-9.2

\* Calculations based on projections/estimates. Please see original data table [page 94] for details.

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

**Table 54: Social Health Index, Percentage Change in Categories**

Year	Population Health	Personal & Family Stability	Financial Security	Community Safety	Participation & Environment	Average	GDP
1993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	100.0
1994	90.6	101.9	97.7	121.6	94.7	<b>101.3</b>	103.7
1995	92.4	103.6	98.3	127.3	89.2	<b>102.2</b>	105.5
1996	97.3	102.4	96.3	126.2	91.7	<b>102.8</b>	106.1
1997	96.7	114.4	97.9	124.5	93.4	<b>105.4</b>	109.5
1998	100.8	113.2	96.6	94.8	78.1	<b>96.7</b>	113.0
1999	95.1	122.4	98.8	100.6	86.8	<b>100.7</b>	118.3
2000	114.4	129.9	100.3	96.9	95.5	<b>107.4</b>	123.3
2001	109.4	134.6	109.6	92.7	83.8	<b>106.0</b>	124.2
2002	110.1	140.9	111.1	92.2	85.8	<b>108.0</b>	126.5
2003	100.3	139.4	119.3	88.7	88.3	<b>107.2</b>	127.7
2004	94.7	144.6	115.7	92.6	90.2	<b>107.6</b>	130.4
2005	92.0	145.0	129.1	93.3	96.7	<b>111.2</b>	133.1
2006	92.9	143.9	139.9	96.6	103.0	<b>115.3</b>	135.4
2007	90.8	153.5	143.5	91.1	76.0	<b>111.0</b>	137.0
2008	88.0	157.0	138.6	95.8	91.8	<b>114.3</b>	136.3
2009	89.6	165.0	112.5	98.3	87.1	<b>110.5</b>	130.9
2010	90.9	163.9	120.5	112.9	82.4	<b>114.1</b>	133.6
2011	90.4	172.1	121.9	130.2	100.9	<b>123.1</b>	*143.2
2012	86.0	188.4	131.1	133.5	98.9	<b>127.6</b>	*145.4
2013	84.3	208.2	135.5	144.3	92.3	<b>132.9</b>	*147.7
Average (2012)	<b>96.1</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>124.2</b>
Percent Change	-3.9	36.8	13.9	5.5	-9.3	8.6	24.2
Average (2013)	<b>95.6</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>125.3</b>
Percent Change	-4.4	40.2	15.0	7.3	-9.2	9.8	25.3

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

[Source: Statistics Canada]

# Terms and Definitions

<b>Alberta Works</b>	Formerly referred to as “Supports for Independence,” Income Support provides financial benefits to individuals and families who do not have the resources to meet their basic needs, like food, clothing and shelter. <i>[Alberta Works]</i>
♦ <b>Recipients</b>	The number of individuals receiving Alberta Works allowances.
♦ <b>Cases</b>	The number of households receiving Alberta Works allowances.
<b>CMA</b>	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.
<b>Constant dollars</b>	Refers to dollars of several years expressed in terms of their value ("purchasing power") in a single year, called the base year. This type of adjustment is done to eliminate the impact of price changes. Current dollars are converted to constant dollars using an index of price movements. The most widely used index for household or family incomes, provided that no specific uses of the income are identified, is the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which reflects average spending patterns by consumers in Canada. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
♦ <b>Current dollars</b>	The value of a dollar in the current time period.
<b>Core Housing Need</b>	Refers to households which are unable to afford shelter that is adequate, suitable, and affordable. The norms of acceptable housing have been adjusted over time to reflect the housing expectations of Canadians. The subset of households classified as living in unacceptable housing and unable to access acceptable housing is considered to be in core housing need. <i>[CMHC]</i>
♦ <b>Adequate housing</b>	Housing that does not require any major repairs, according to residents.
♦ <b>Suitable housing</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- each cohabiting adult couple;</li><li>- unattached household member 18 years of age and over;</li><li>- same-sex pair of children under age 18;</li><li>- 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.</li></ul> <p>A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e. a unit with no bedroom).</p>
♦ <b>Affordable housing</b>	<p>Housing that costs less than 30% of before-tax household income. Shelter costs include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>for renters</i>, rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services;</li><li>- <i>for owners</i>, mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services.</li></ul>
<b>Crime</b>	
♦ <b>Property Crimes</b>	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.
♦ <b>Violent Crimes</b>	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.
<b>Earnings</b>	This includes income from both paid employment and self-employment. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>

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

#### Earnings Ratio, Female-to-Male

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

#### Ethnic Origin (2006 Census)

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

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

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

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



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

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

◆ **Asian**

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

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

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

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

◆ **Oceania**

**Australian**

**New Zealander**

**Pacific Islands:** Fijian, Hawaiian, Maori, Polynesian, Samoan, Pacific Islands, n.i.e.

**Family Type, Economic** Refers to either economic families or unattached individuals. *[Statistics Canada]*

◆ **Economic Family** A group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common law or adoption.

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

**Family Type, Census** Refers to either census families or persons not in census families. *[Statistics Canada]*

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

◆ **Persons “not in census families”** Includes persons living alone, living with unrelated individuals, or living with relatives but not in a husband-wife or parent-unmarried child (including guardianship-child) relationship.

**Gini Coefficient** The Gini Coefficient is a measure of income inequality where 0 represents complete income equality (every person has the exact same income) and 1 represents complete income inequality (where 1 person has all the income and everyone else has none).

**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).

<b>Government Transfers</b>	<p>Includes all direct payments from federal, provincial and municipal governments to individuals or families. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i> Government transfers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Child tax benefits</b> (Child tax benefits, Universal child care benefit)</li> <li>- <b>Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan benefits</b></li> <li>- <b>Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement/Spouse's Allowance</b></li> <li>- <b>Employment Insurance benefits</b></li> <li>- <b>Social assistance</b></li> <li>- <b>Worker's compensation benefits</b></li> <li>- <b>GST/HST credits</b></li> <li>- <b>Provincial/Territorial tax credits</b></li> <li>- <b>Other government transfers</b> - 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).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
♦ <b>Implicit rate</b>	<p>A way of showing the relative importance of transfers received or taxes paid for different families or individuals. This concept is similar, but not identical, to the effective rate of taxation. For a given individual or family, the effective rate is the amount of transfers/taxes expressed as a percentage of their market income, total income, or after-tax income. The implicit rate for a given population is the average (or aggregate) amount of transfers/taxes expressed as a percentage of their average (or aggregate) income.</p>
<b>Immigrants</b>	<p>Persons born outside of Canada.</p>
<b>Income, After-Tax</b>	<p>Equivalent of total income, which includes government transfers, less income tax.</p> <p>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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i></p>
<b>Income, Average</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i></p>
<b>Income, Family</b>	<p>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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i></p>
<b>Income, Household</b>	<p>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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i></p>
<b>Income Inequality</b>	<p>The Gini coefficient used to measure income inequality is a number between zero and one.</p>

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

## **Income, Market**

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

- ◆ **Earnings** *See “Earnings”*
- ◆ **Investment Income** Includes interest received on bonds, deposits and savings certificates from Canadian or foreign sources, dividends received from Canadian and foreign corporate stocks, cash dividends received from insurance policies, net rental income from real estate and farms, interest received on loans and mortgages, regular income from an estate or trust fund and other investment income. Realized capital gains from the sale of assets are excluded. Negative amounts are accepted.
- ◆ **Retirement Income** Includes retirement pensions from all private sources, primarily employer pension plans. Amounts may be received in various forms such as annuities, superannuation or RRIFs (Registered Retirement Income Funds). Withdrawals from RRSPs (Registered Retirement Savings Plans) are not included in retirement pensions. However, they are taken into account as necessary for the estimation of certain government transfers and taxes. For data obtained from administrative records, income withdrawn from RRSPs before the age of 65 is treated as RRSP withdrawals, and income withdrawn from RRSPs at ages 65 or older is treated as retirement pensions. Retirement pensions may also be called pension income.
- ◆ **Other income** Includes, but is not restricted to, support payments received (also called alimony and child support), retirement allowances (severance pay/termination benefits), scholarships, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, the taxable amount of death benefits other than those from CPP (Canada Pension Plan) or QPP (Quebec Pension Plan), and supplementary unemployment benefits not included in wages and salaries.

## **Income, Median**

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

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

## **Income, Total**

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

## **Income Tax**

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

## **Infant Mortality**

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

<b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	Total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
<b>Low Income Cut-off (LICO)</b>	LICOs are established using data from the Survey of Household Spending. They convey the income level at which a family may be in strained circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on necessities than the average family of similar size. Specifically, the threshold is defined as the income below which a family is likely to spend 20 percentage points more of its income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family. There are separate cut-offs for seven sizes of family – from unattached individuals to families of seven or more persons – and for five community sizes – from rural areas to urban areas with a population of more than 500,000. After having calculated LICOs in the base year (currently 1992), cut-offs for other years are obtained by applying the corresponding Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate to the cut-offs from the base year. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
<b>Low Income Gap</b>	The amount that the family income falls short of the relevant low income cut-off. For example, a family with an income of \$15,000 and a low income cut-off of \$20,000 would have a low income gap of \$5,000. In percentage terms this gap would be 25%. The average gap for a given population, whether expressed in dollar or percentage terms, is the average of these values as calculated for each unit. For the calculation of this low income gap, negative incomes are treated as zero. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
<b>Low Income Measure (LIM)</b>	LIMs are established using data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Like LICO, LIM gauges the well-being of Canadians based solely on income. Unlike LICO, however, which is based “on the relationship between the incomes and the consumption patterns of Canadian households as observed in 1992” <i>[Statistics Canada]</i> , LIM is based “on the distribution of household income across the Canadian population” <i>[Statistics Canada]</i> . The LIM for a household of one person is 50% of the median adjusted household income. For larger households, this value is multiplied by the equivalent household size. Adjusted household incomes are derived by dividing household income by the square root of the number of persons in the household and applying this number to each individual in the population. This calculation ensures that household needs are adjusted according to household size. LIM is an international measure that can be used to make international comparisons, whereas LICO is a measure only used in Canada.
<b>Low Income Rate</b>	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 and community 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. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>
<b>Major Income Earner</b>	The person in each household and family with the highest income before tax, with one exception: a child living in the same census family as his/her parent(s) cannot be identified as the major income earner of the census family (this does not apply to economic families). For persons with negative total income before tax, the absolute value of their income is used, to reflect the fact that negative incomes generally arise from losses “earned” in the market-place which are not meant to be sustained. In the rare situations where two persons have exactly the same income, the older person is the major income earner. <i>[Statistics Canada]</i>

**Market Basket Measure (MBM)**

As defined by the MBM, a person in low income is someone whose disposable family income falls below the cost of the goods and services in the Market Basket in their community or community size.

MBM disposable family income is the sum remaining after deducting from total family income the following: total income taxes paid; the personal portion of payroll taxes; other mandatory payroll deductions such as contributions to employer-sponsored pension plans, supplementary health plans and union dues; child support and alimony payments made to another family; out-of-pocket spending on child care; and non-insured but medically-prescribed health-related expenses such as dental and vision care, prescription drugs and aids for persons with disabilities. [HRSDC]

**Market Poverty Rate**

The percentage of families whose market income (see “Income, Market”) falls below LICO (see “Low Income Cut-off (LICO)”). [Statistics Canada]

**Minimum Wage**

The minimum amount employers must pay workers within the province of Alberta. The Government of Alberta outlines minimum wage within the Employment Standards Regulation. [Alberta Human Services]

**Mother Tongue**

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

**Net Worth (Wealth)**

The net worth of a family unit is defined as the difference between the value of its total asset holdings and the amount of total indebtedness. Assets and debts were reported for the family unit as a whole and not for each person in the family. [Statistics Canada]

♦ **Assets**

Total value of all financial assets, non-financial assets and equity in business. Includes:

- **Private pension assets** - RRSPs, LIRAs, RRIFs, other - Employer pension plans
- **Financial assets, non-pension** - deposits in financial institutions, mutual/investment funds income trusts - stocks - bonds (savings and other) - other financial assets
- **Non-financial assets** - principal residence - other real estate - vehicles - other non-financial assets
- **Equity in business**

♦ **Debts**

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

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

**Non-official Languages**

In Canada, any languages other than English or French.

**Percentiles**

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

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

♦ **Deciles**

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

♦ <b>Quintiles</b>	The percentile produced when the ranked population is divided into five groups. Each quintile represents 20% of the population.
<b>Permanent Residents</b>	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. <i>[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]</i>
<b>Private Sector</b>	Includes all other employees working for businesses or the non-profit sector.
<b>Public Sector</b>	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.
<b>Temporary Residents</b>	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. <i>[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]</i>
♦ <b>Foreign Workers</b>	Temporary residents who entered Canada mainly to work and have been issued a work permit (with or without other types of permits). Foreign workers exclude temporary residents who have been issued a work permit but who entered Canada mainly for reasons other than work.
♦ <b>Foreign Students</b>	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.
♦ <b>Humanitarian Population</b>	Primarily refugee claimants, but this group also includes other foreign nationals allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian or compassionate grounds under “special considerations.”
<b>Temporary Resident Initial Entries</b>	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. <i>[Citizenship and Immigration Canada]</i>
<b>Visible Minorities</b>	Persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab, West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese and Korean.

# Notes

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