edmonton
census atlas

Edmonton

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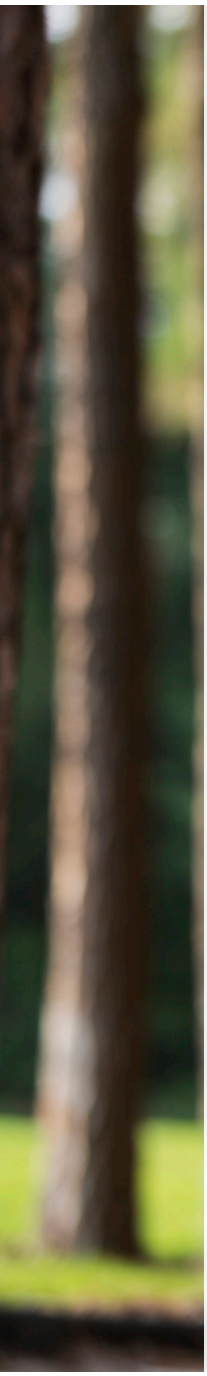


introduction

With the 2011 Census of Canada and the National Household Survey, Statistics Canada provides a detailed numerical description about people living in Canada—ages, accommodation, level of education, length of residence and many other indicators. The Edmonton Census Atlas uses some of these indicators to provide an illustration of Edmonton residents at the neighbourhood level. Comparisons for a number of indicators are made between Edmonton and selected Canadian municipalities. Not all variables presented in city-wide charts are mapped.

HOW IS THE CENSUS DATA REPRESENTED IN THIS CENSUS ATLAS?

This Atlas was built by using 2011 census data, which was made available to us in late 2013. In this Census Atlas, you will find textual introductions, background, charts, graphs and map images. For each section of the document, data has been represented in a manner for maximum impact unique to each topic. As previously mentioned, data is sourced from Statistics Canada, while the map images have been prepared by the City of Edmonton.

Most of the maps contained within the Edmonton Census Atlas 2011 are choropleth maps. These maps use colours filling neighbourhood boundaries to represent mapped data values. It is important to note that the legends can differ from map to map to effectively capture the data being presented.

WHO ARE WE?

The census shows that Edmonton is a young city with a greater ethnic and linguistic diversity than it had. This reflects the high levels of in-migration that Edmonton has experienced over the recent past. Edmonton has a higher share of people educated to bachelor's degree or higher than Canada and a number of other larger municipalities. Other census topics covered include families, housing structure, and method of commuting to work.

The City of Edmonton Map on page 5 indicates Edmonton neighbourhoods by geographic sector: core, mature, established and developing. These sectors are used for discussion in the text.

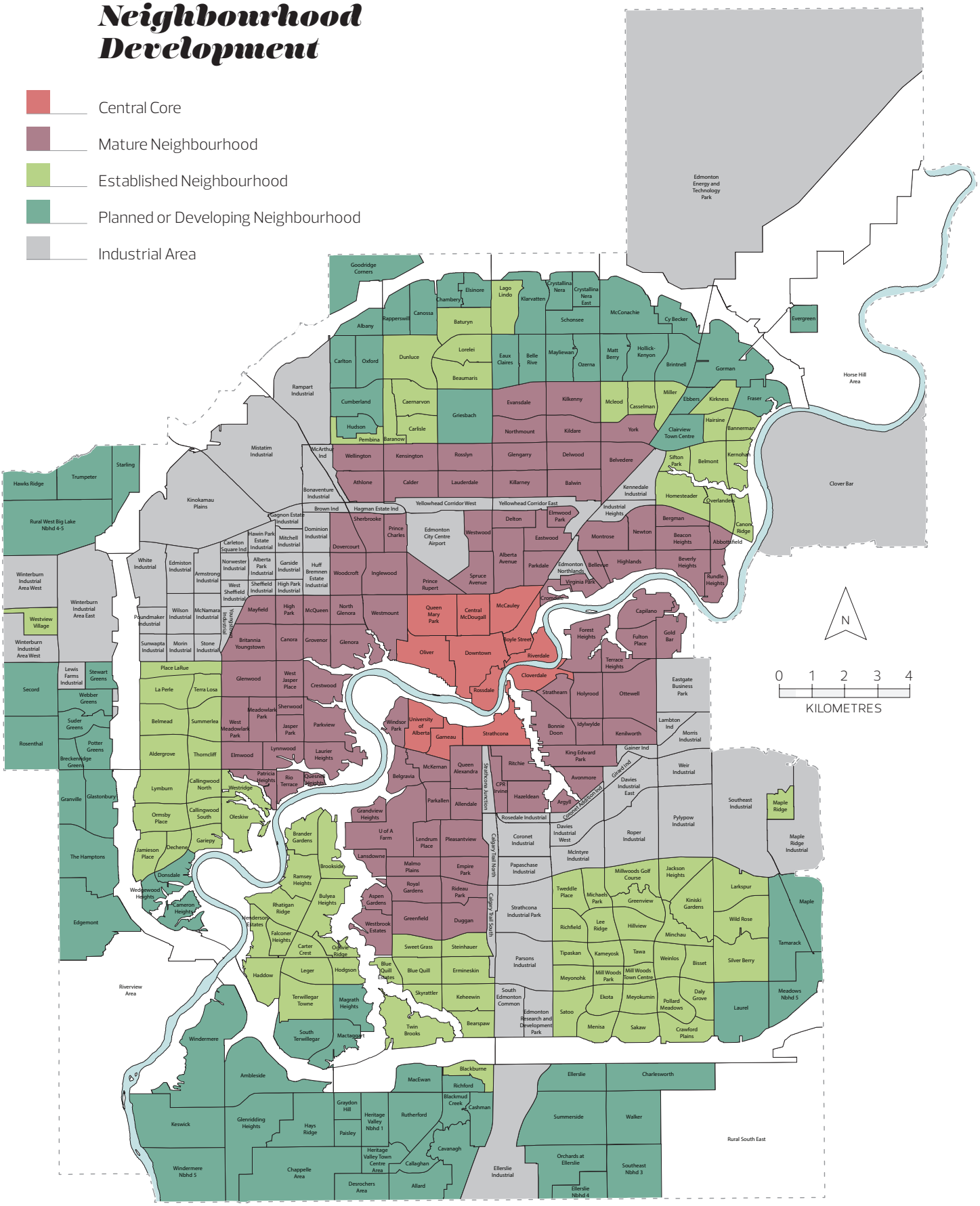
METHODOLOGY

The City of Edmonton maps on pages 6 and 7 show total population and households by neighbourhood for 2011. Indicators are generally expressed as a percentage of a neighbourhood count; for example, total neighbourhood population or households. A five category equal range methodology was used in most cases to generate the map themes. Small variances are significant in many of the indicators. Percentages are therefore often expressed to one decimal place to capture small but significant variances.

Industrial areas and developing neighbourhoods with low population counts are indicated as white.

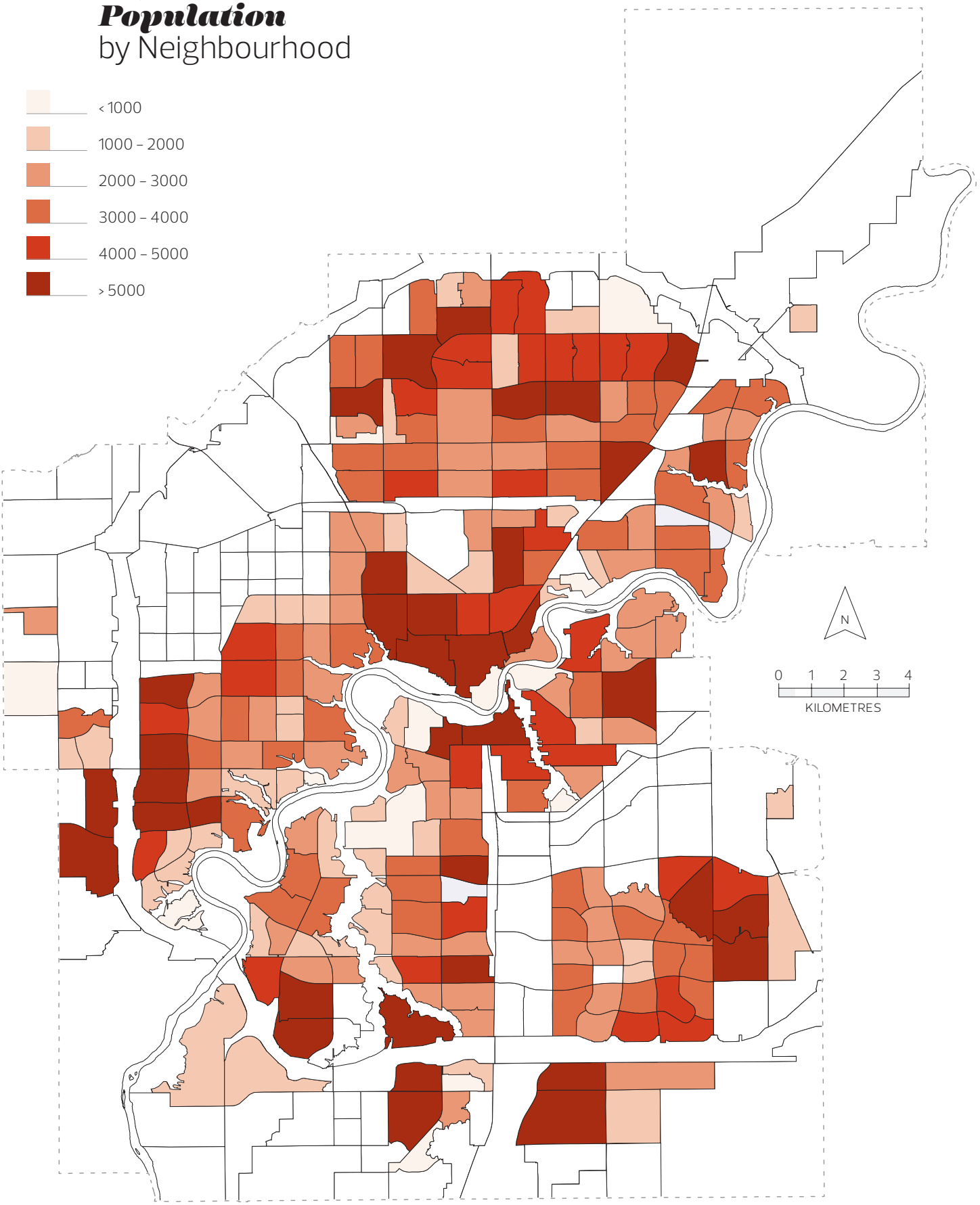
City of Edmonton
Neighbourhood Development

- Central Core
- Mature Neighbourhood
- Established Neighbourhood
- Planned or Developing Neighbourhood
- Industrial Area



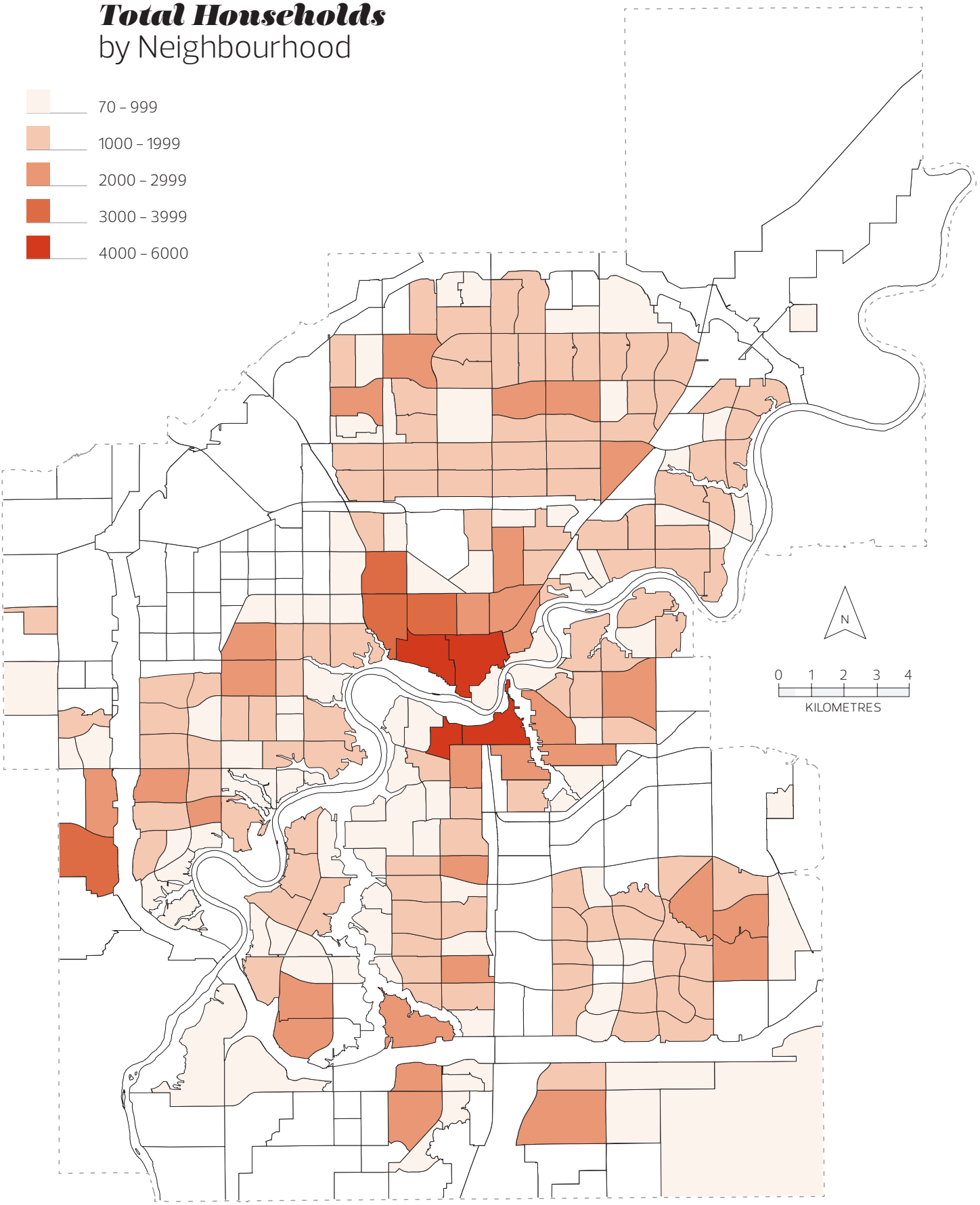
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

City of Edmonton ***Population*** by Neighbourhood



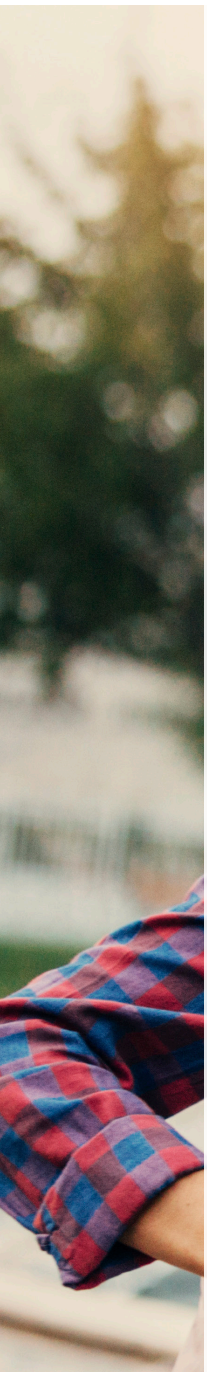
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

City of Edmonton
Total Households
by Neighbourhood



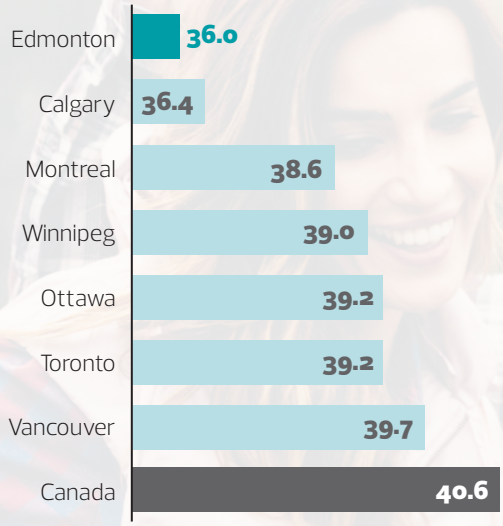
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

age structure in edmonton



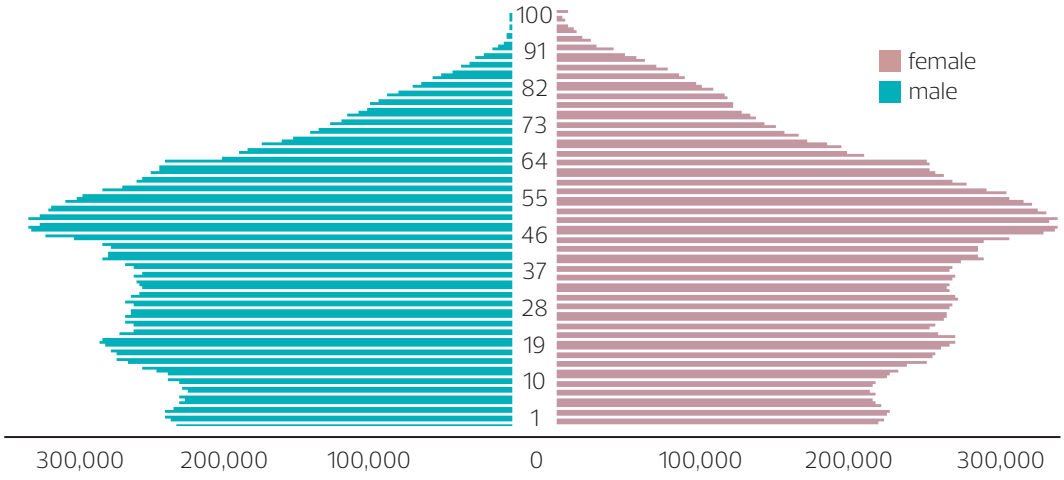
Canada's population has a median age of 40.6. Edmonton has a substantially younger age profile than Canada with a median age of 36. Edmonton's median age has changed very little since 2001 when it was 35.3, whereas Canada's median age has increased substantially from 37.6.

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES (2011 CENSUS OF CANADA)



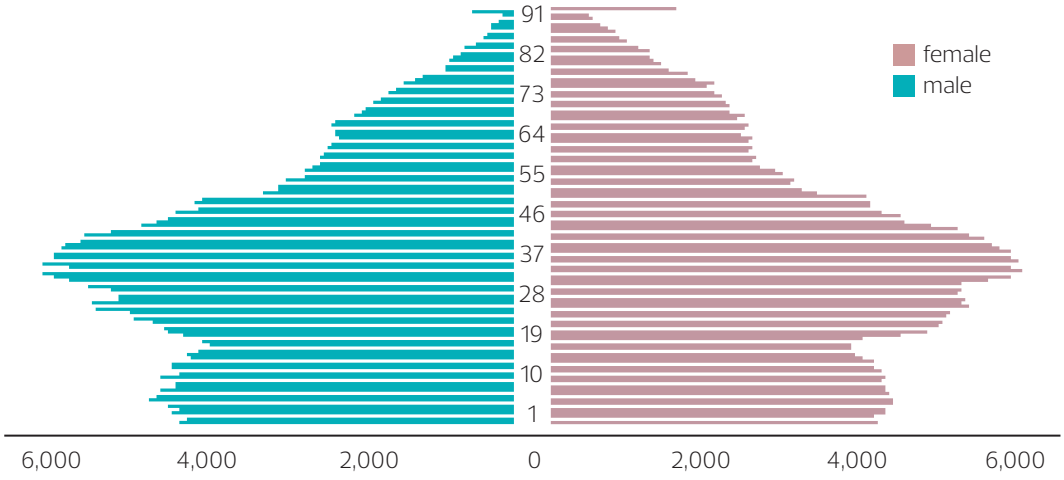
The chart for the City of Edmonton's age distribution for 1996 shows the dominance of the baby boom generation, which has now been eclipsed in Edmonton by their children, the age group termed the "millennials."

2011 CANADIAN POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER*



2011 CITY OF EDMONTON POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER**

1996 CITY OF EDMONTON POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER**



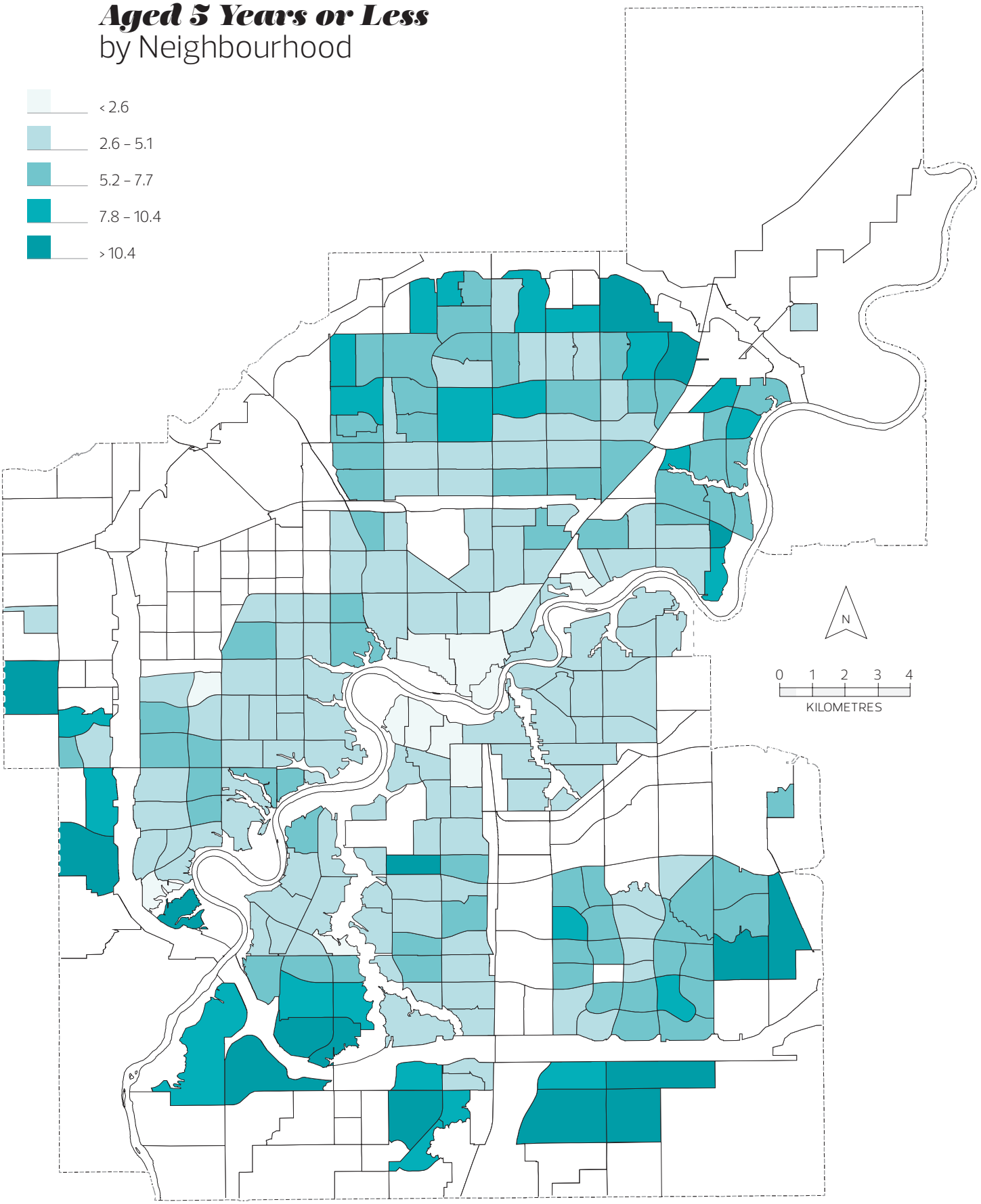
* Source: Statistics Canada
** Source: City of Edmonton Census

WHERE DO EDMONTONIANS OF DIFFERENT AGES LIVE?

Overwhelmingly, preschool age children (ages 0 to 4) live in new neighbourhoods located toward Edmonton's boundaries on the north, east, south and west, while Edmonton's mature and established neighbourhoods (see Map of Neighbourhod Sectors), have low shares of preschool aged children. Children and teenagers aged 5 to 19 are also heavily represented in Edmonton's newer neighbourhoods. Residents aged 20 to 30 have a fairly high representation throughout Edmonton's neighbourhoods. There is a cluster of higher shares of this age group in the downtown and mature neighbourhoods close to the downtown, particularly by the University of Alberta.

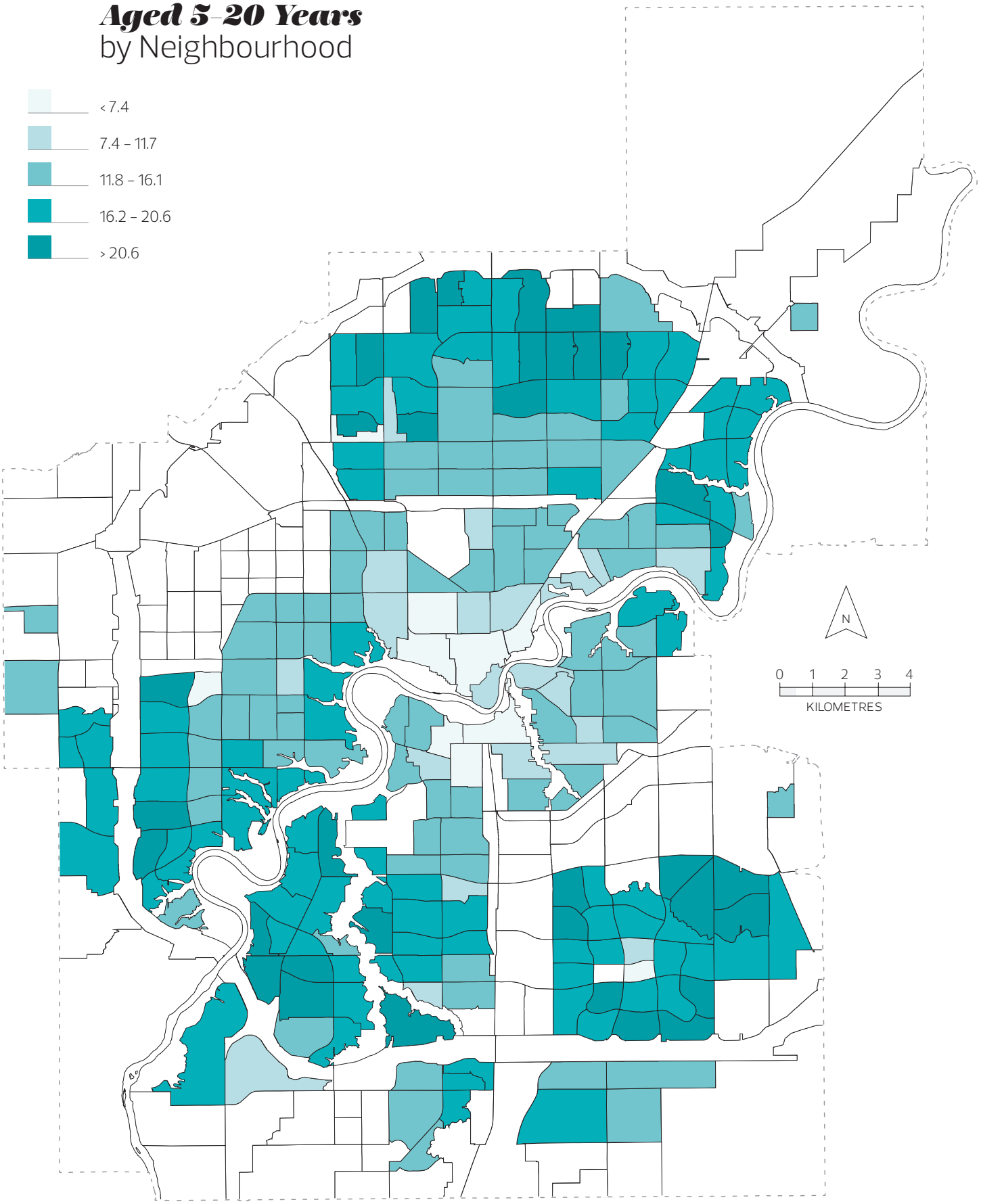
Adults aged 30 to 44 are heavily represented in new suburbs with low representation in the mature and established neighbourhoods. Middle-aged adults (ages 45 to 54) are concentrated in mature and established neighbourhoods close to the river valley. Adults aged 55 to 64 have a fairly even distribution with lowest representation in the newest neighbourhoods and the highest representation in the established neighbourhoods of the southwest. People aged 65 to 74 and 75 and over have high representation in mature neighbourhoods close to the river valley particularly in the southeast and west.

Percent of Population ***Aged 5 Years or Less*** by Neighbourhood



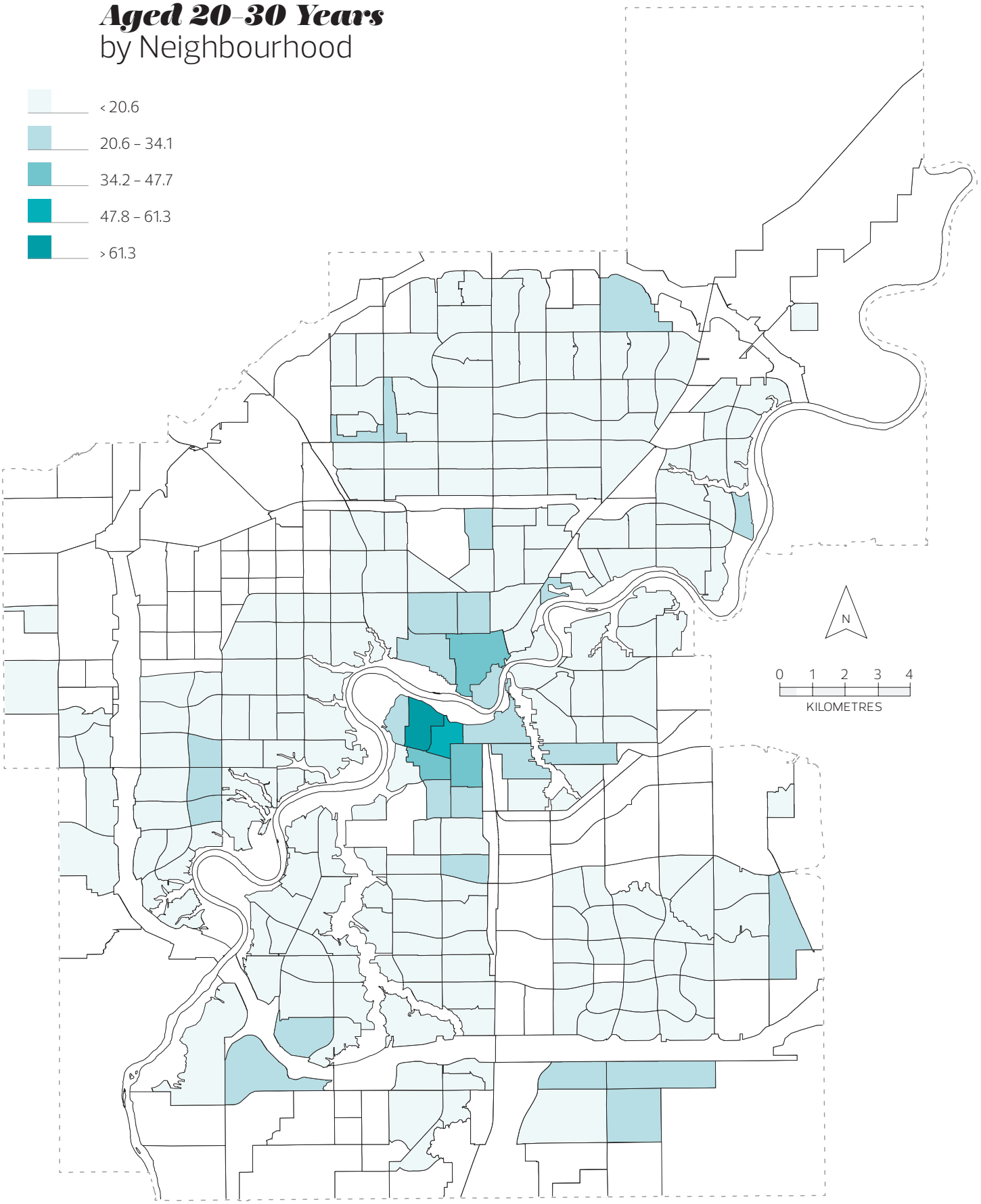
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population ***Aged 5–20 Years*** by Neighbourhood



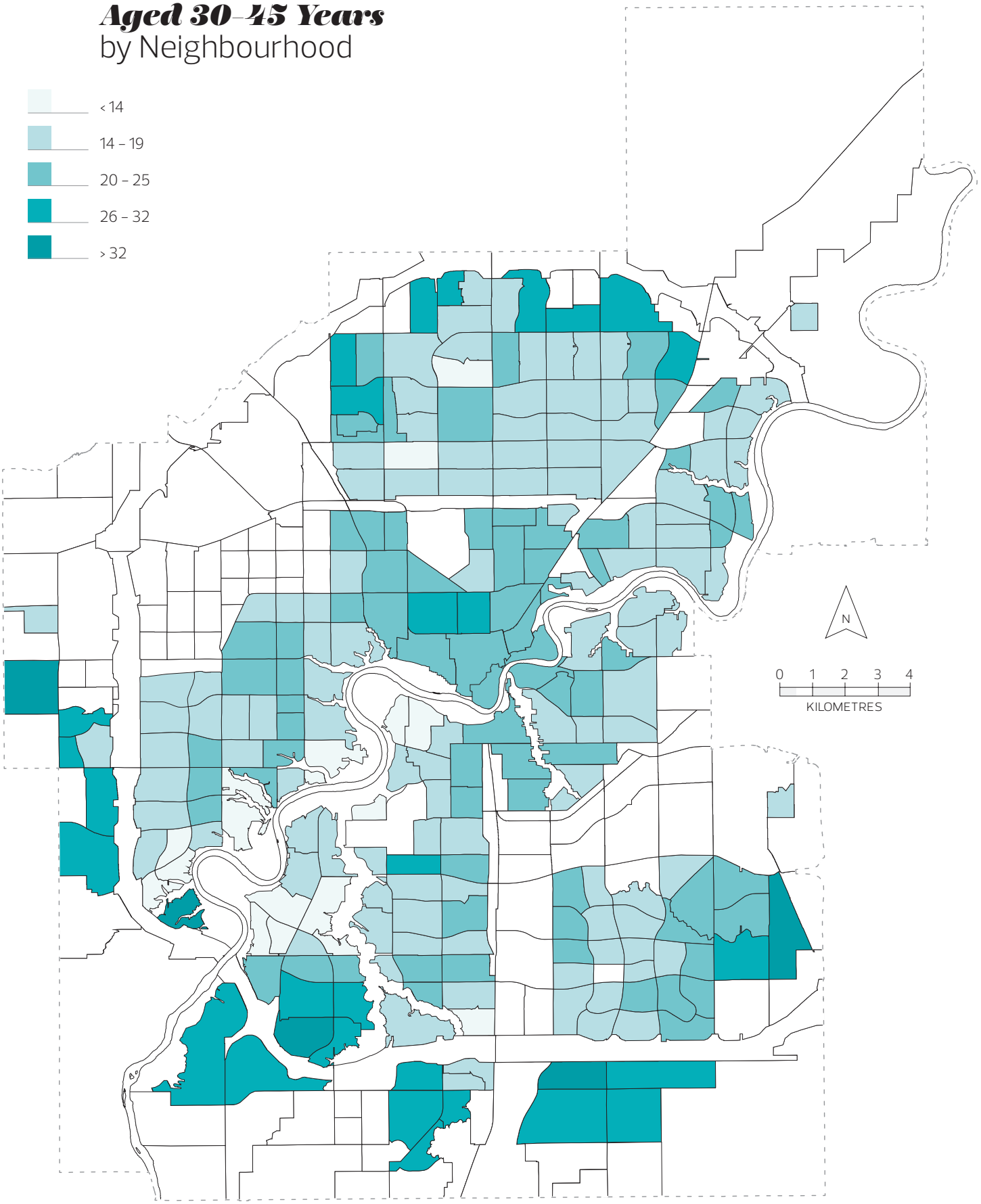
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population *Aged 20-30 Years* by Neighbourhood



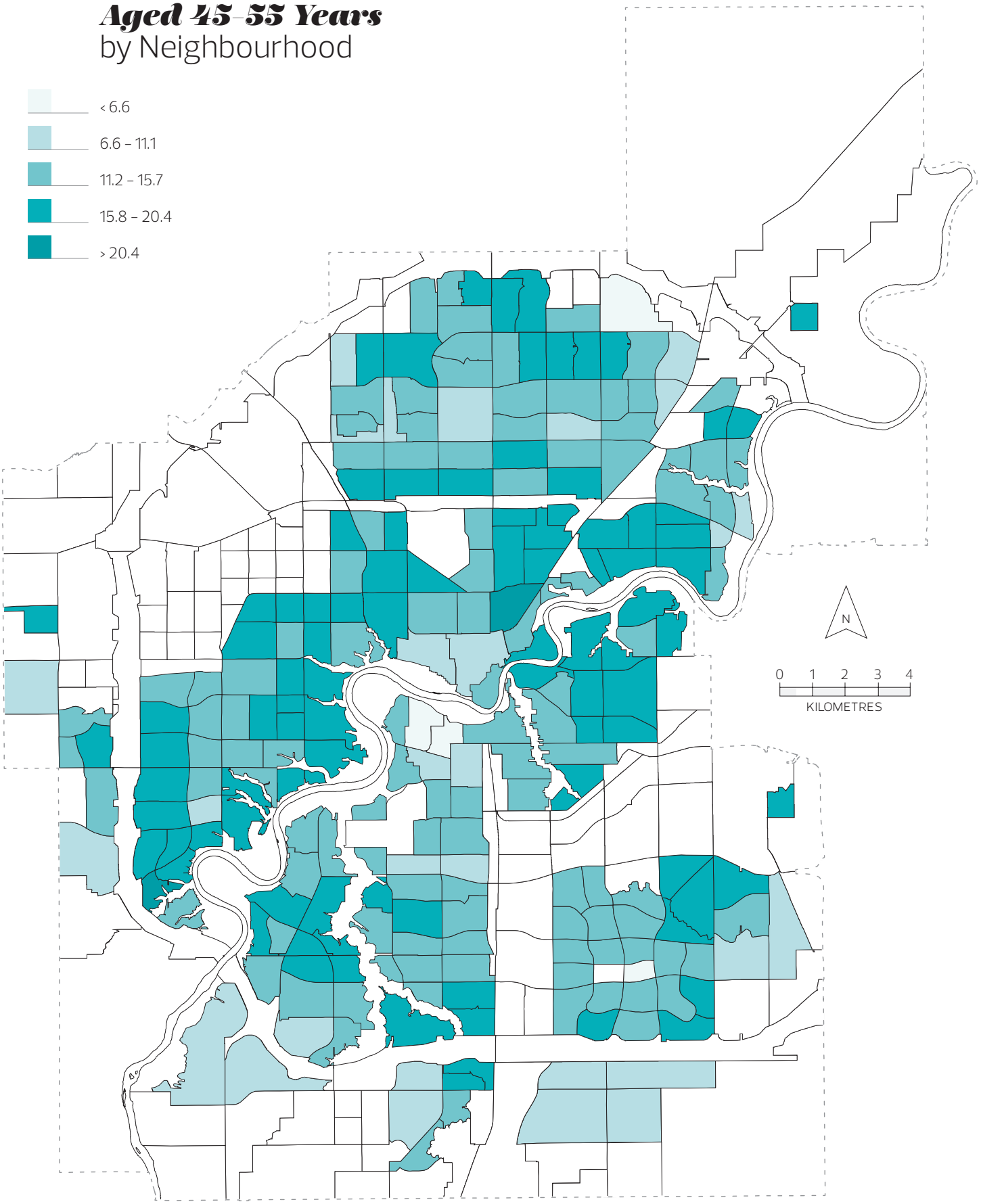
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population ***Aged 30–45 Years*** by Neighbourhood



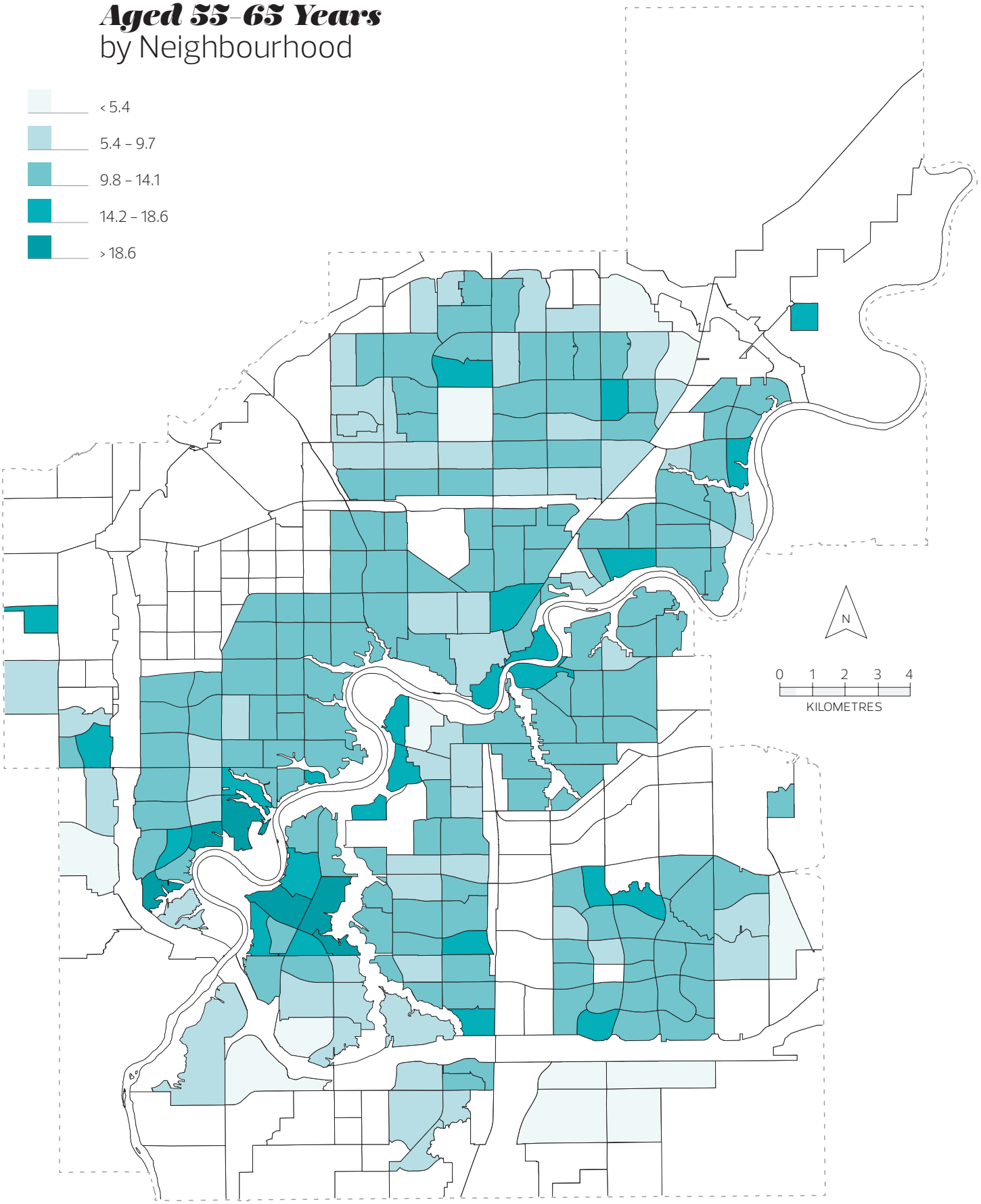
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population *Aged 45–55 Years* by Neighbourhood



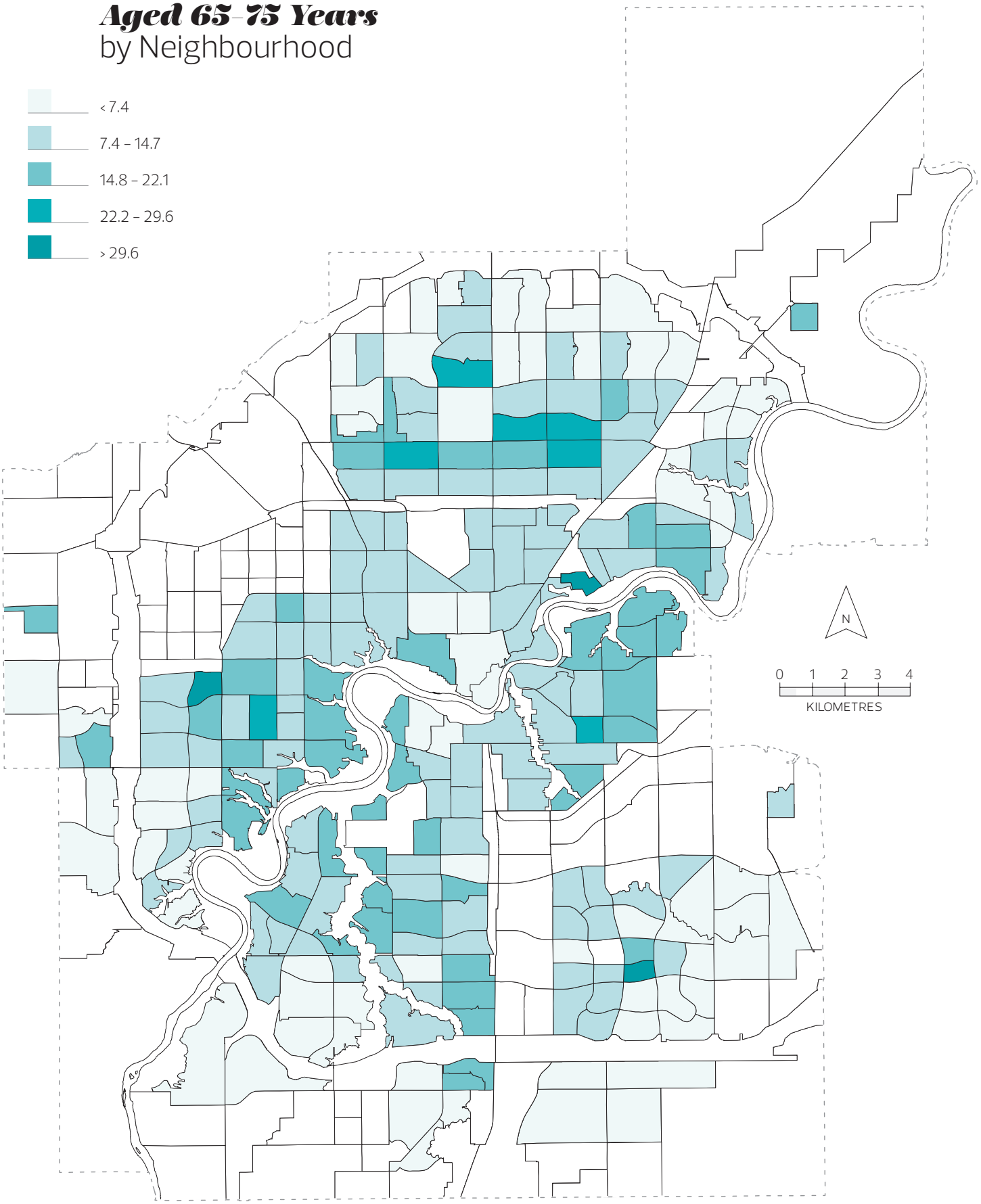
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population ***Aged 55-65 Years*** by Neighbourhood



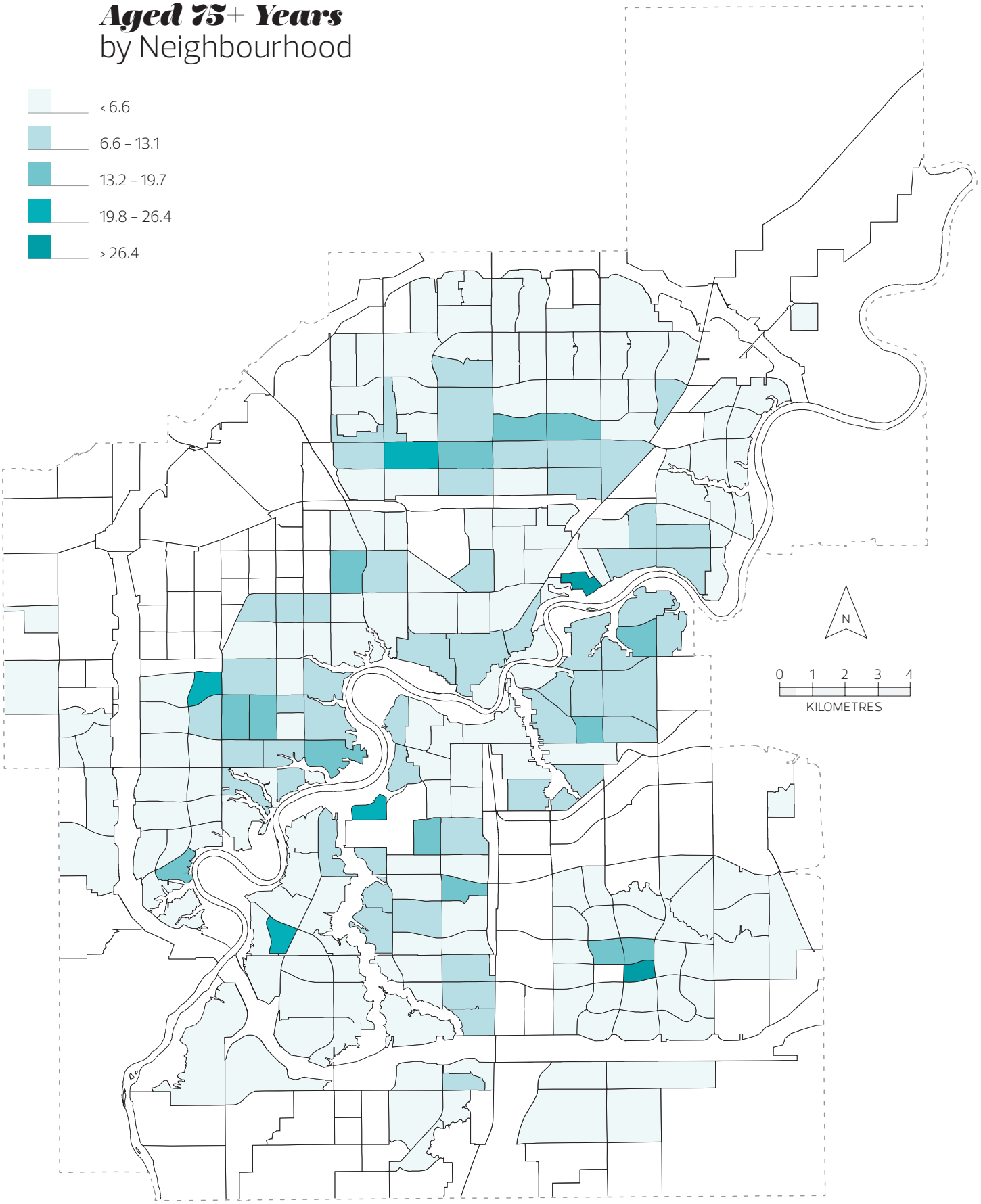
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population *Aged 65–75 Years* by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percent of Population *Aged 75+ Years* by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

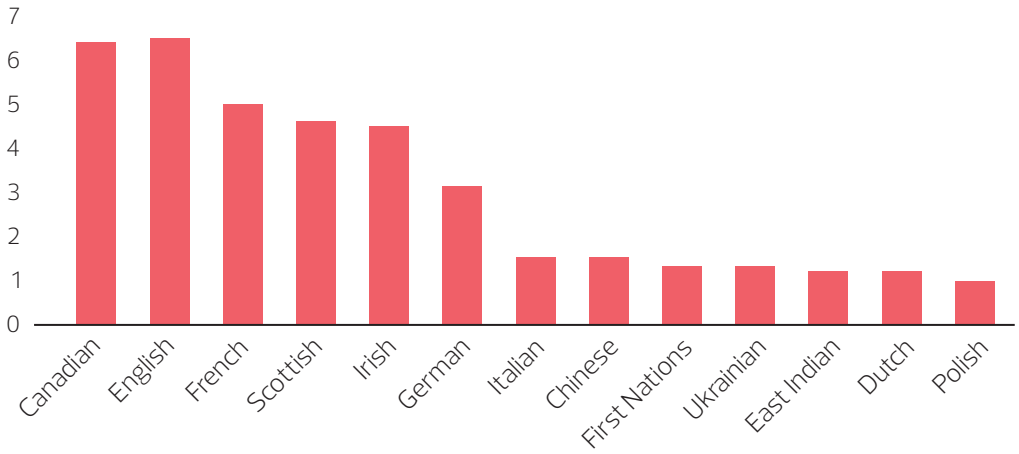
ethnic *identity*

Canada's national household survey (2011) reported more than 200 ethnic origins (this refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondents' ancestors). A small majority (58%), reported one ethnic origin and the rest (42%), reported more than one origin. The list includes groups associated with Aboriginal peoples in Canada, the first settlers from the British Isles and France, and later immigrant groups such as German, Italian and Chinese.

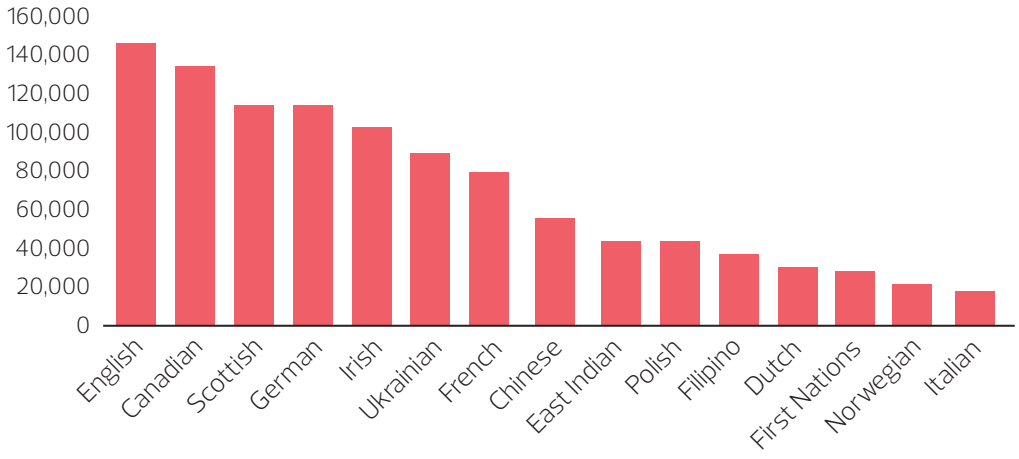
The survey reported that 13 different ethnic groups numbered more than one million (alone or in combination with other ethnic groups). The most numerous group reporting ethnic origin was Canadian with nearly 10.6 million (either single origin or with other origins). English was the second most numerous with just over 6.5 million reporting.

Edmonton's ethnic composition is similar to Canada's in that Canada's 13 most numerous ethnic groups are also in Edmonton's most numerous groupings. Canadian, English and Scottish groups are in the top four of both Canada and Edmonton. Canada's third most numerous group, French, is seventh in Edmonton. Edmonton's ethnic composition has changed over time reflecting the wider changes in Canada.

LARGEST ETHNIC GROUPS IN CANADA, 2011 (MILLIONS)

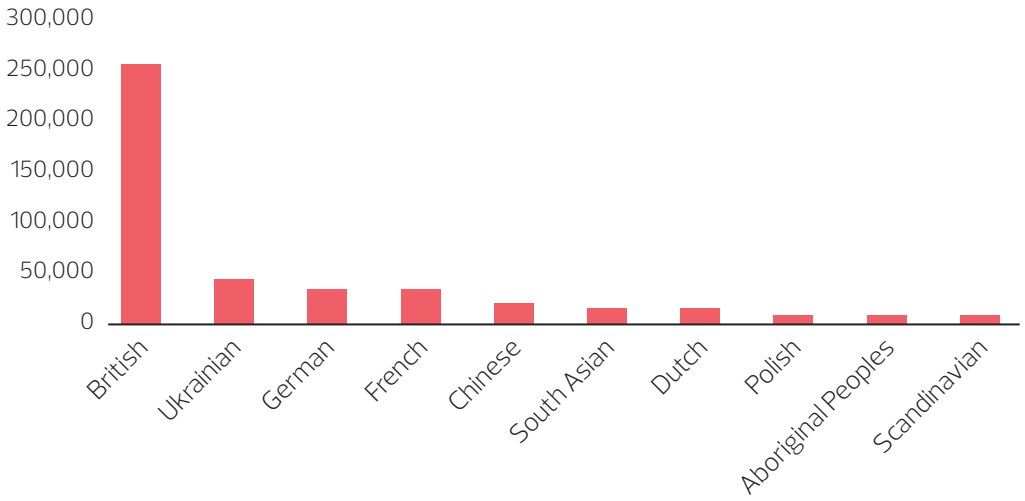


LARGEST ETHNIC GROUPS IN EDMONTON, 2011

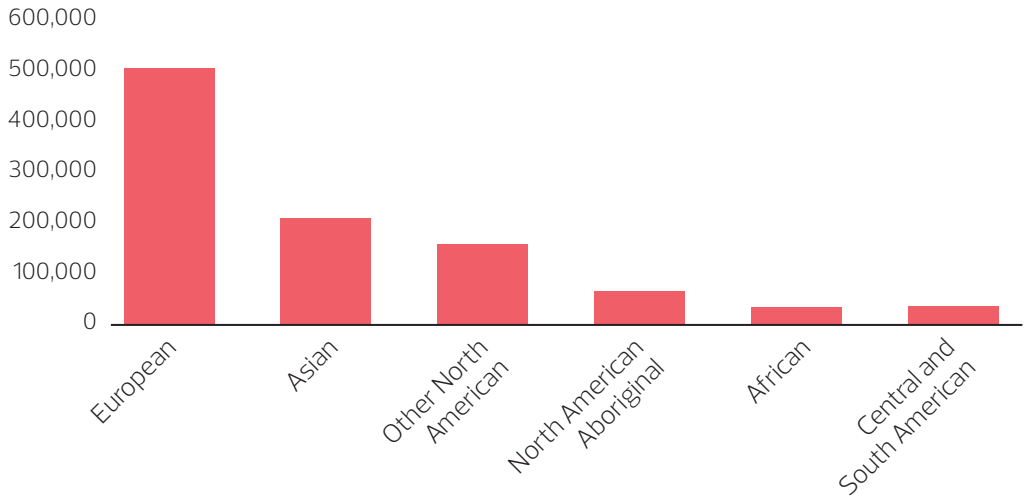


In 1986, many of the main ethnic groupings present today were also represented—the only change is the ordering of those groups and the numbers of people in them. Data differences between the 1986 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey make direct comparisons difficult as the 1986 census indicated only single origin ethnic groups whereas the 2011 survey indicates only multiple origins.

TEN LARGEST ETHNIC GROUPS IN EDMONTON, 1986



ETHNIC ORIGINS, EDMONTON, 2011



Edmonton's most numerous ethnic group are people of English descent, and people of Scottish descent are the third most numerous. However, at the neighbourhood level, Statistics Canada has combined people with ancestry from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland into one group—the British Isles. Mature neighbourhoods in Edmonton's southeast and west areas have the highest shares of people with British ancestry.

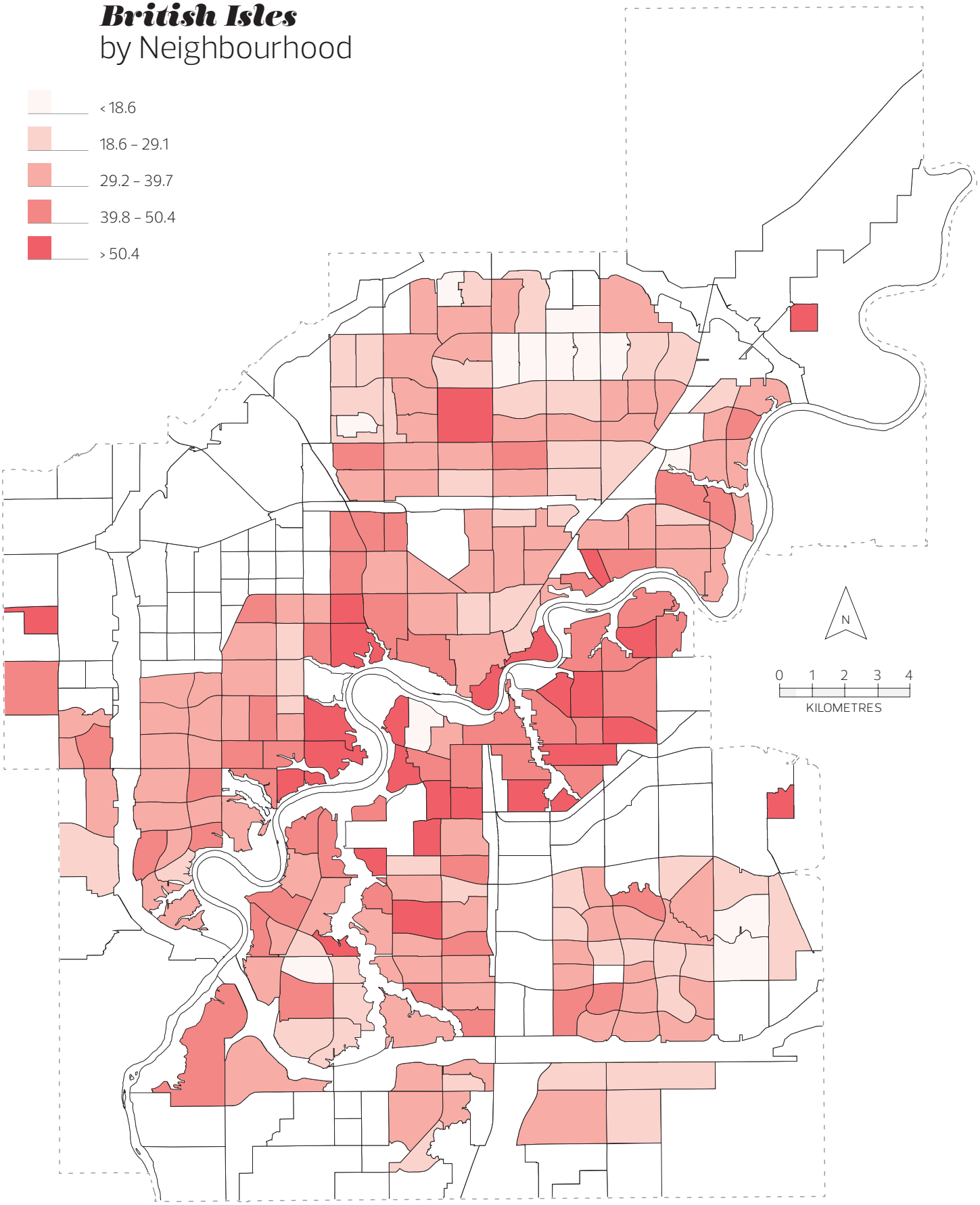
People of Canadian descent comprise the second-largest ethnic identity grouping. Residents with Canadian identity are not noticeably clustered.

People of German ancestry are the fourth most numerous group. This group is most heavily clustered in mature neighbourhoods in the southeast. People of Irish descent are Edmonton's fifth most numerous group but are included in the British Isles at the neighbourhood level. People of Ukrainian descent are Edmonton's sixth most numerous group. People of this descent are most heavily clustered in the northeast.

People of French descent are Edmonton's seventh most numerous group. This group has the highest representation in mature neighbourhoods in north Edmonton and mature neighbourhoods in southeast Edmonton. People of Chinese descent are Edmonton's eighth most numerous group. People of Chinese descent are most heavily clustered in the southwest, and newer neighbourhoods in the north with the University of Alberta having the single highest percentage.

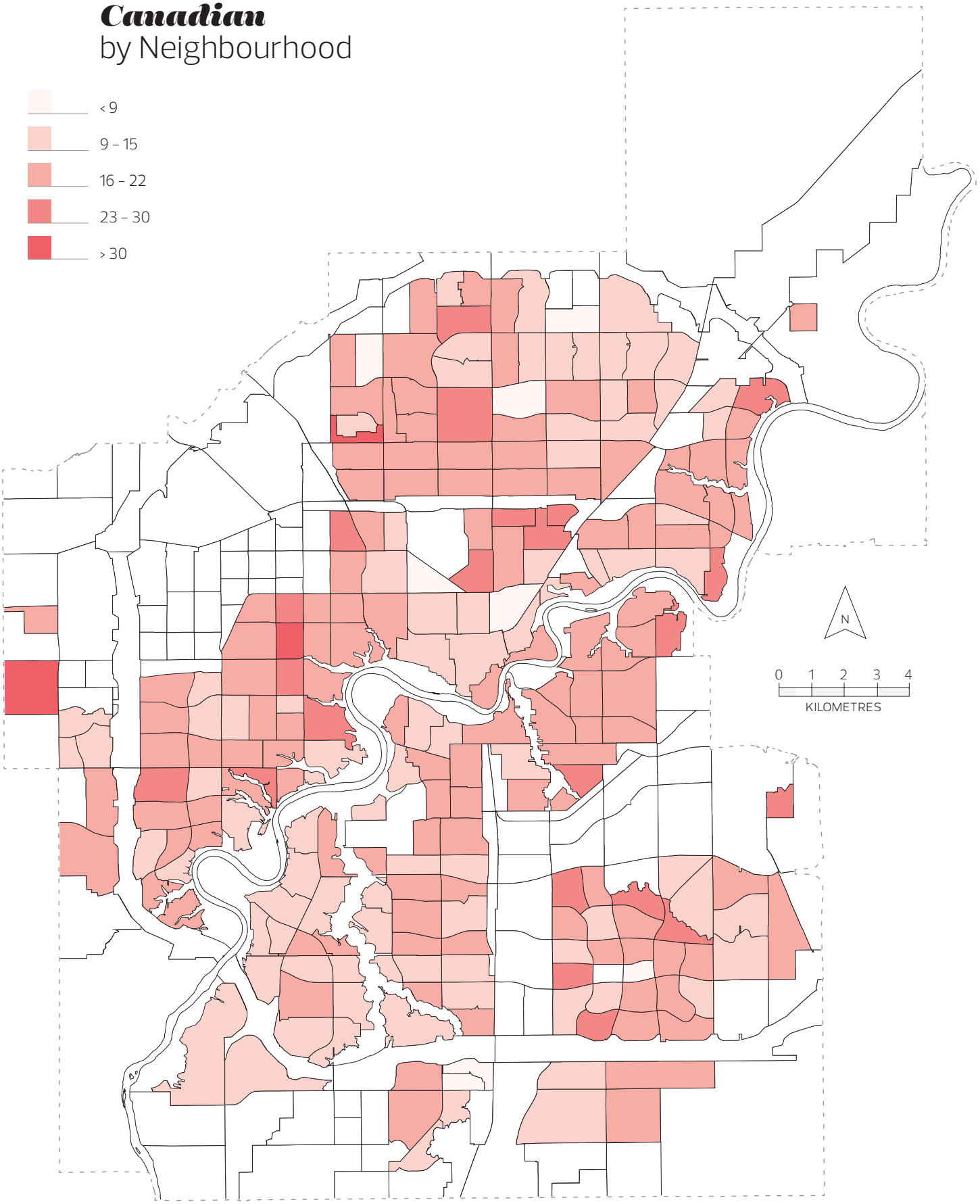
People of East Indian descent are Edmonton's ninth largest ethnic group. People of this descent are very heavily clustered in the newer neighbourhoods in the southeast. People of Polish descent have representation throughout Edmonton. People of Filipino descent are Edmonton's ninth most numerous ethnic group and are clustered largely in the newer neighbourhoods in the southeast and west Edmonton. People of First Nations descent are Edmonton's tenth most numerous ethnic group and have the highest representation in northeast Edmonton.

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***British Isles*** by Neighbourhood



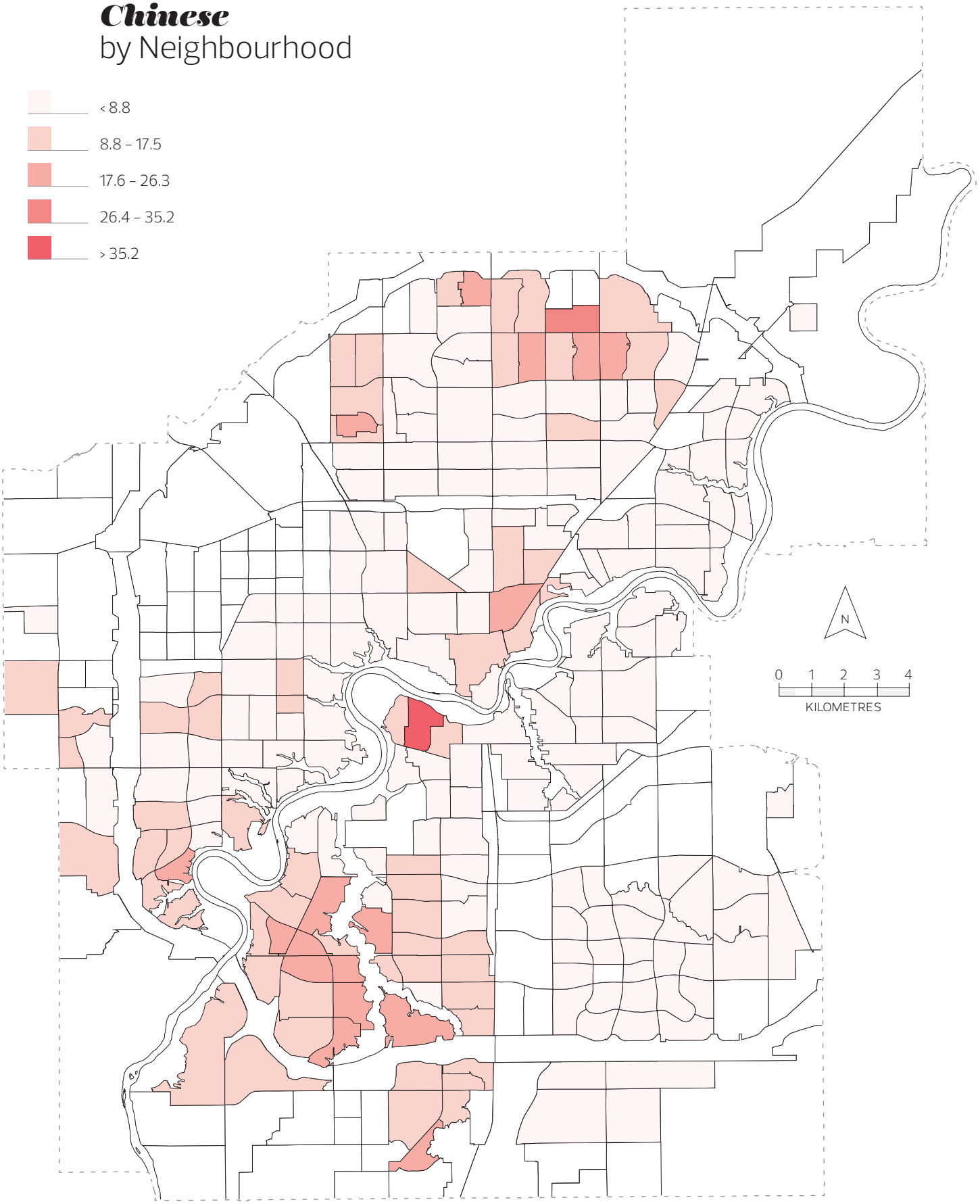
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Canadian*** by Neighbourhood



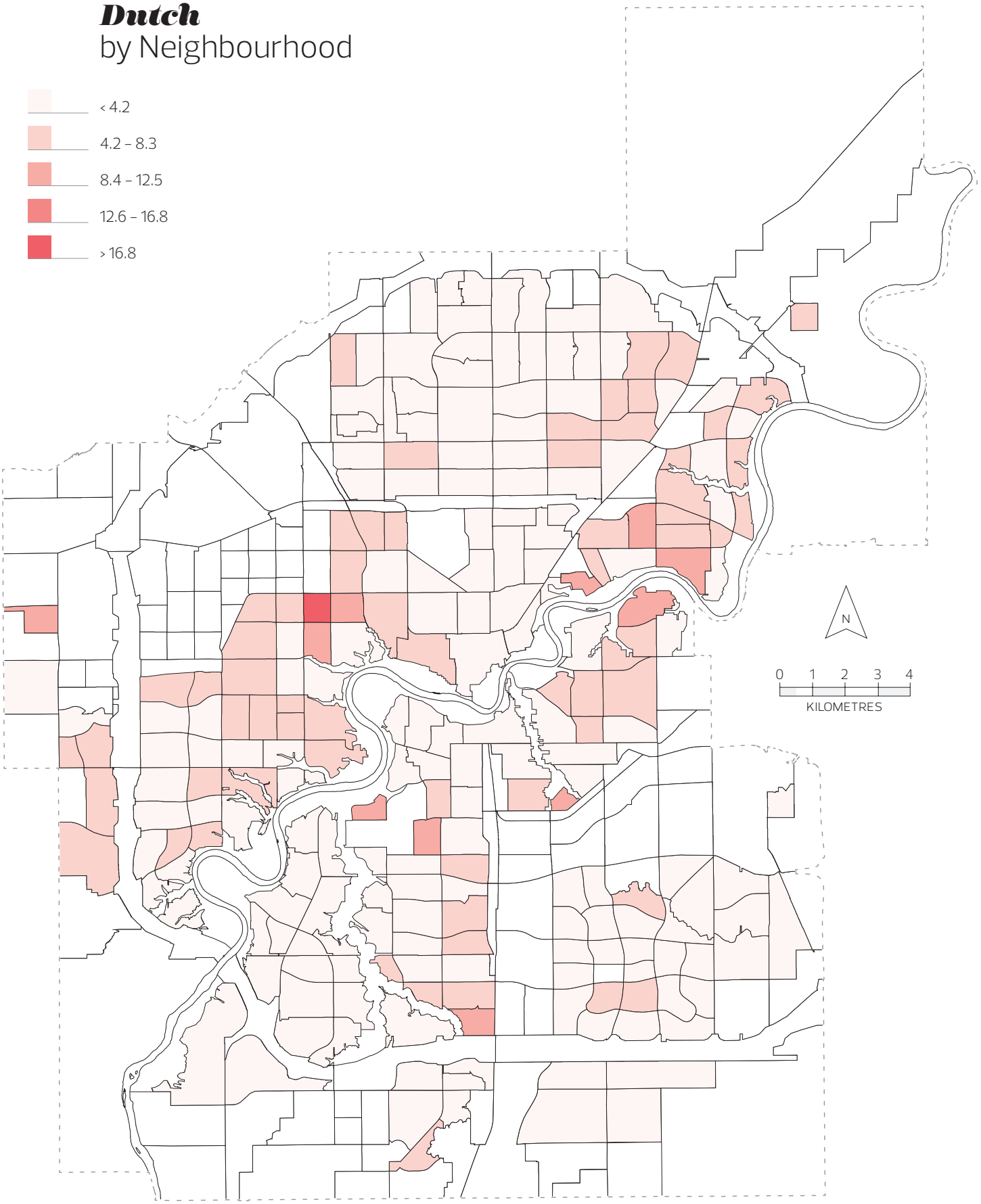
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Chinese*** by Neighbourhood



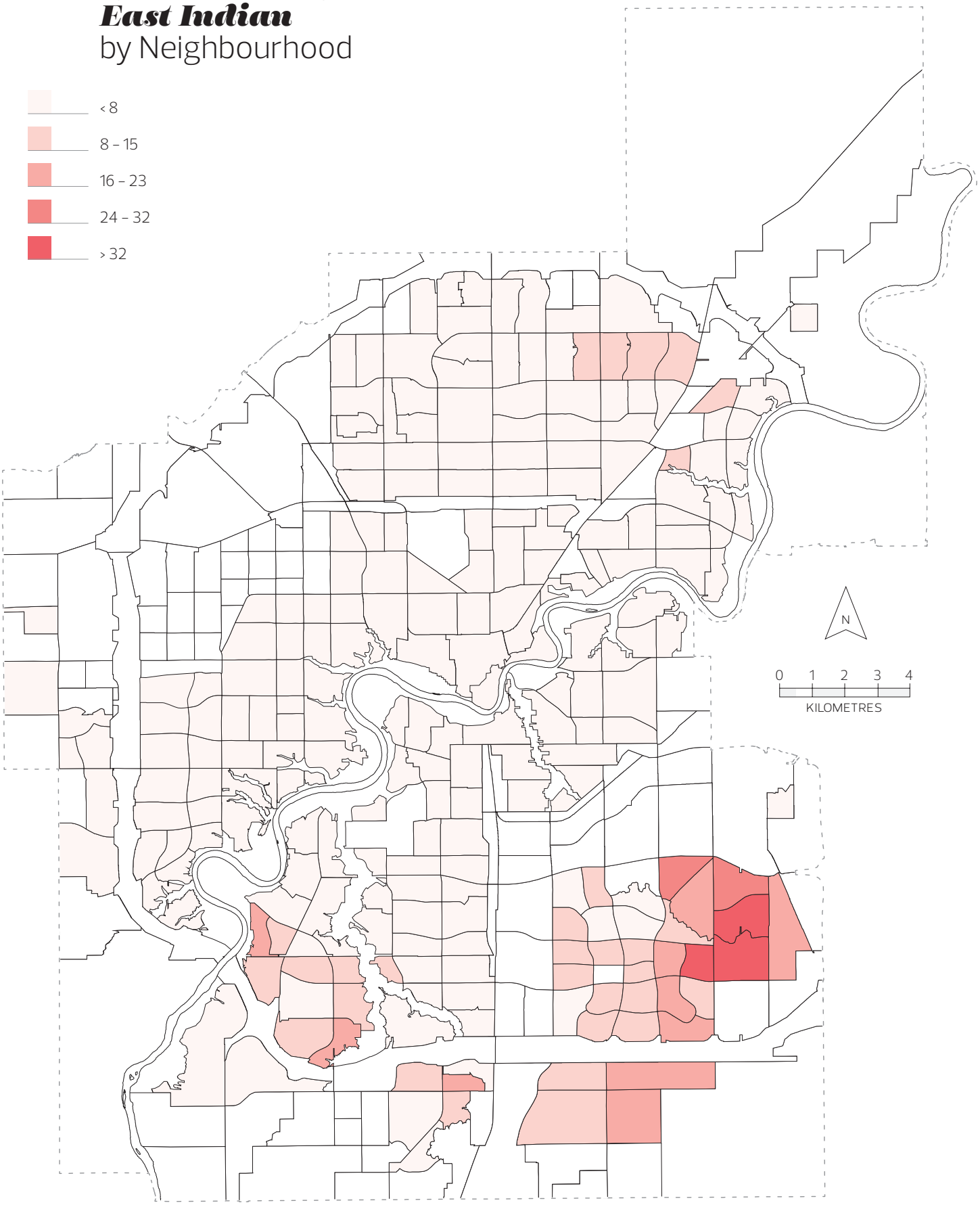
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Dutch*** by Neighbourhood



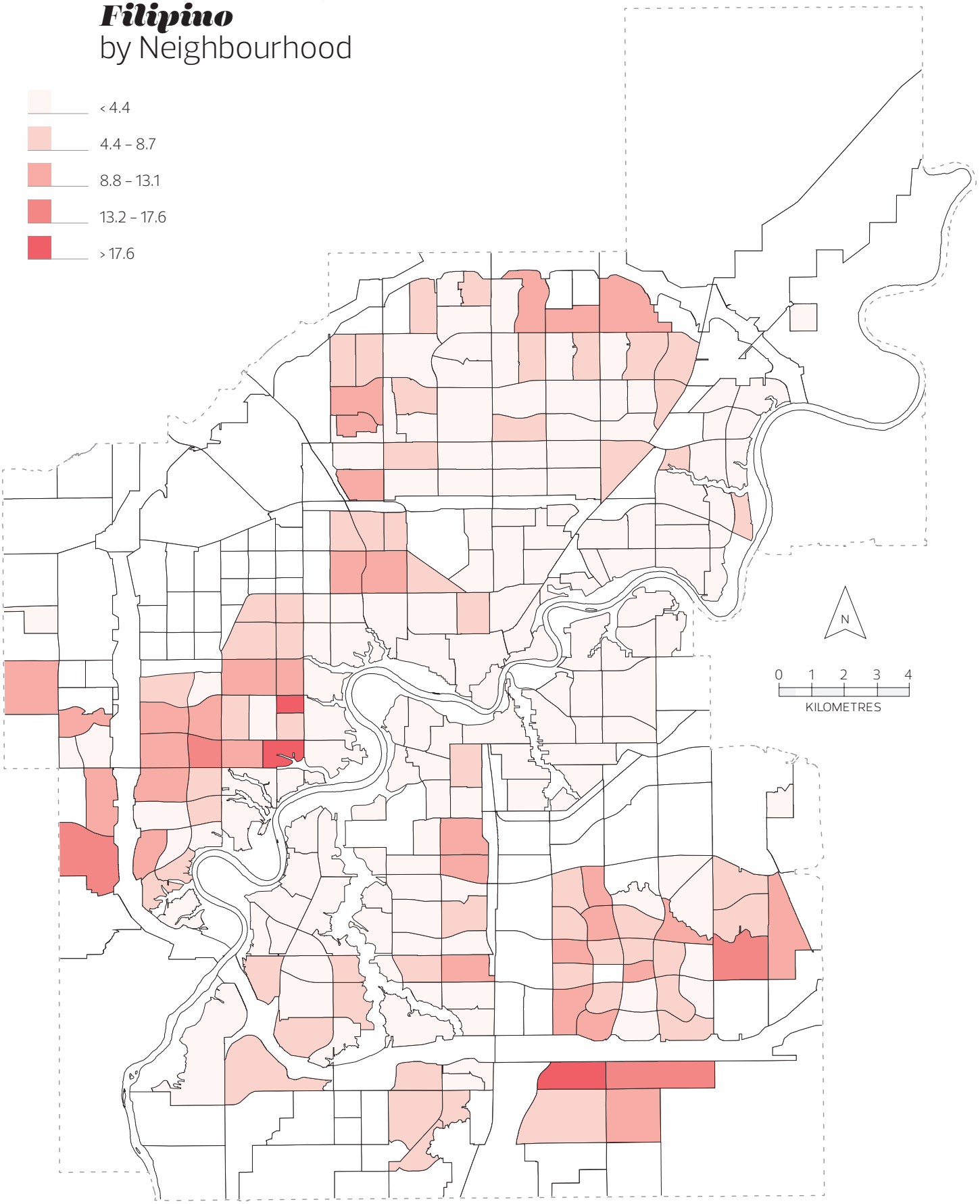
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***East Indian*** by Neighbourhood



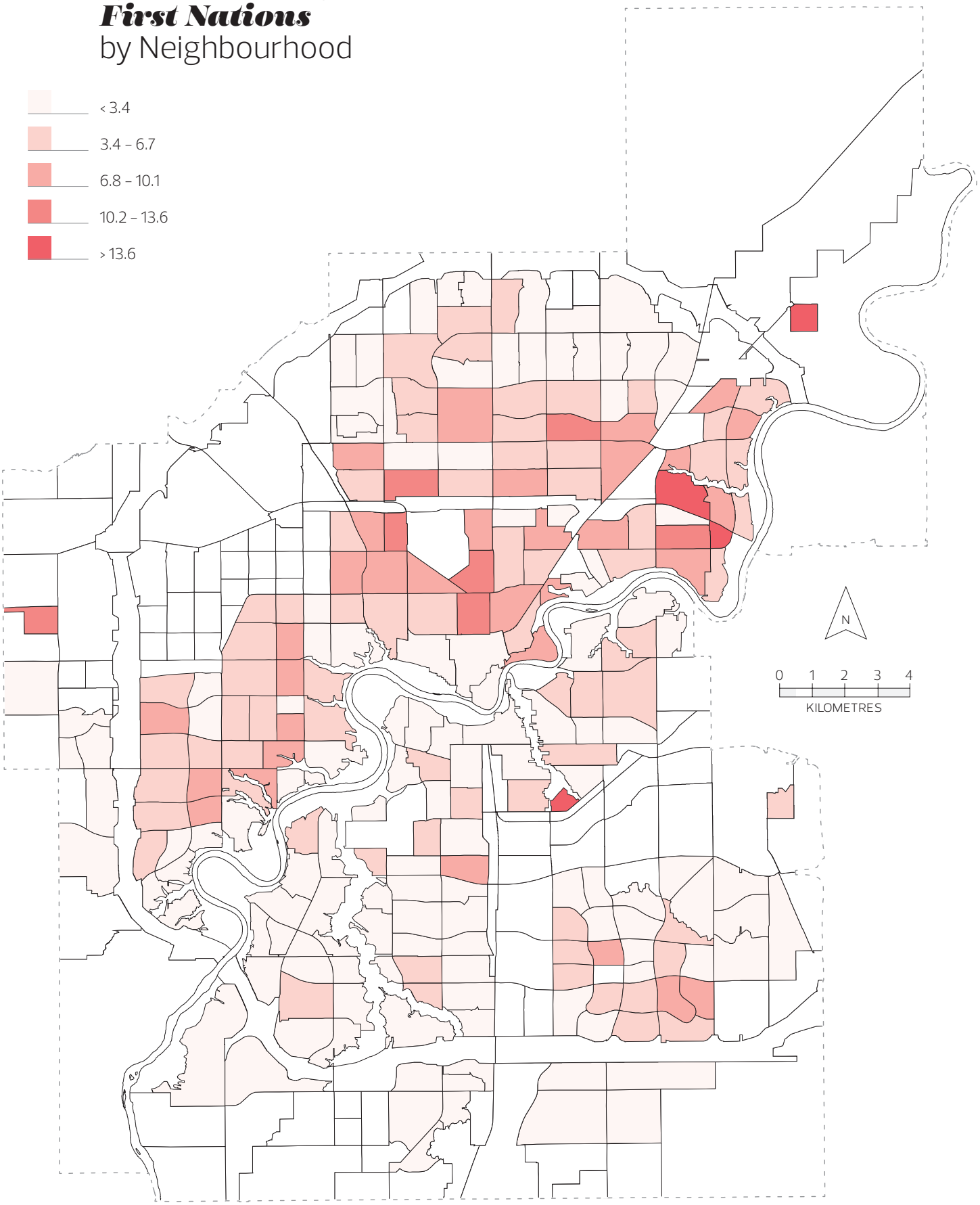
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Filipino*** by Neighbourhood



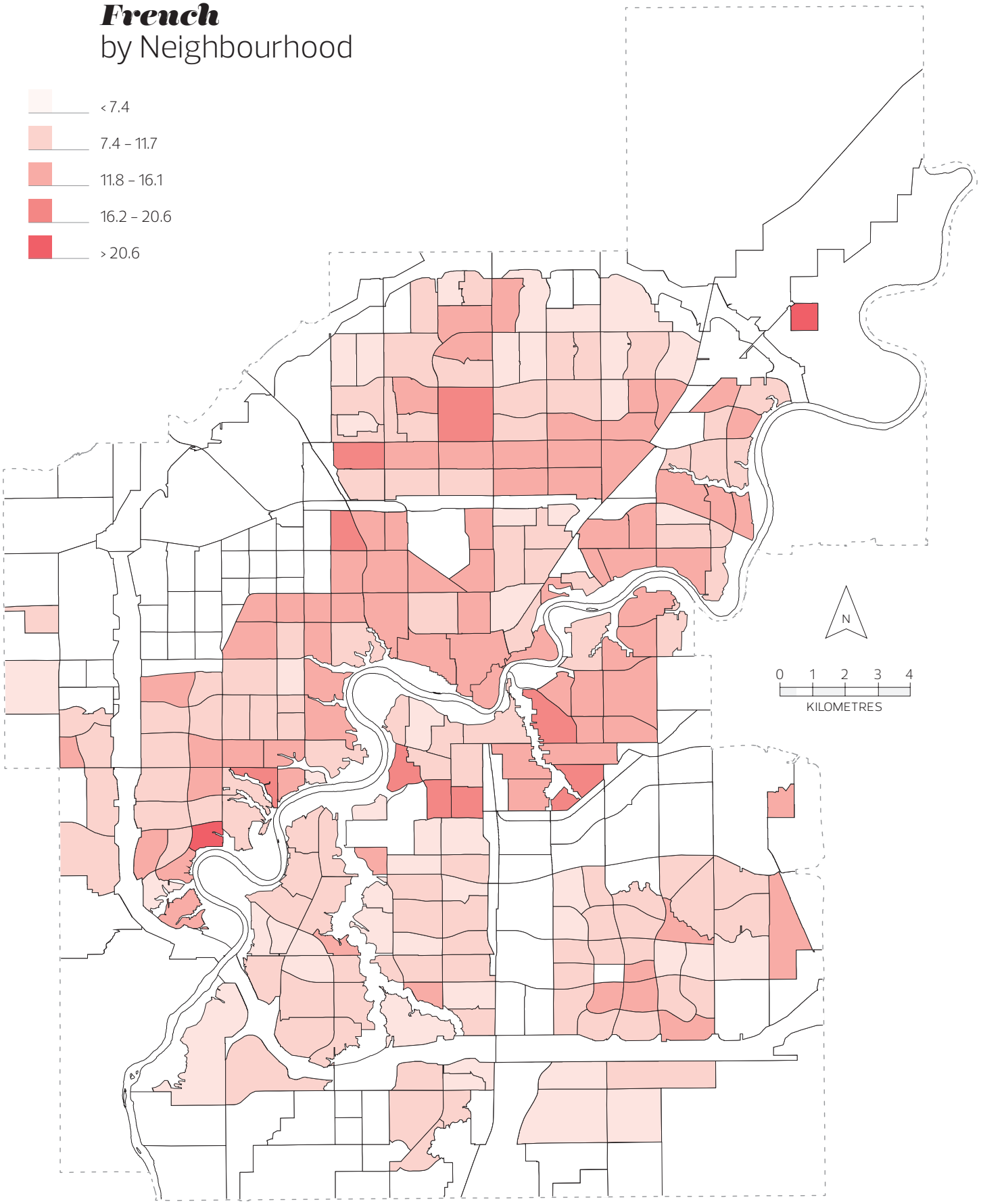
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***First Nations*** by Neighbourhood



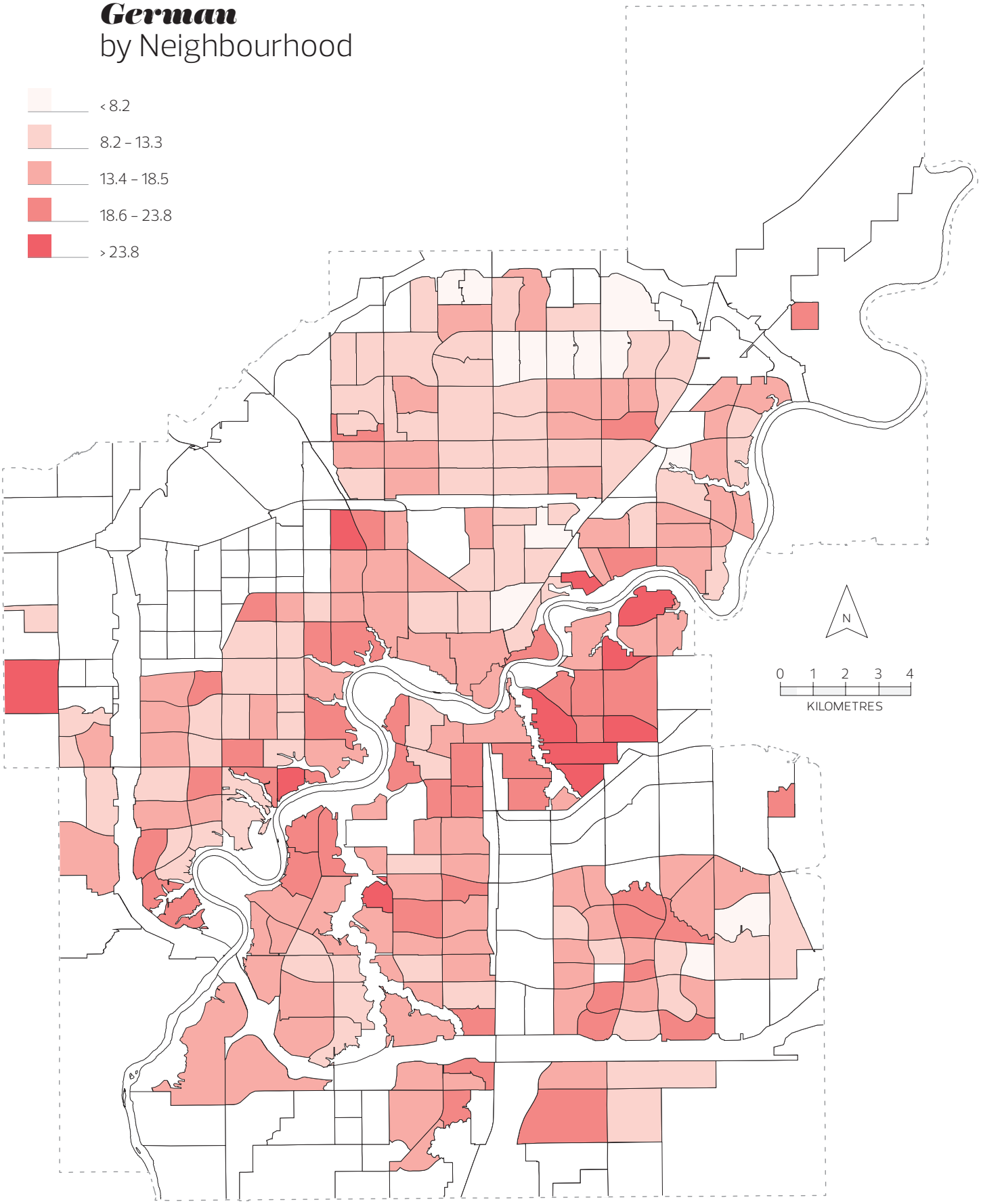
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***French*** by Neighbourhood



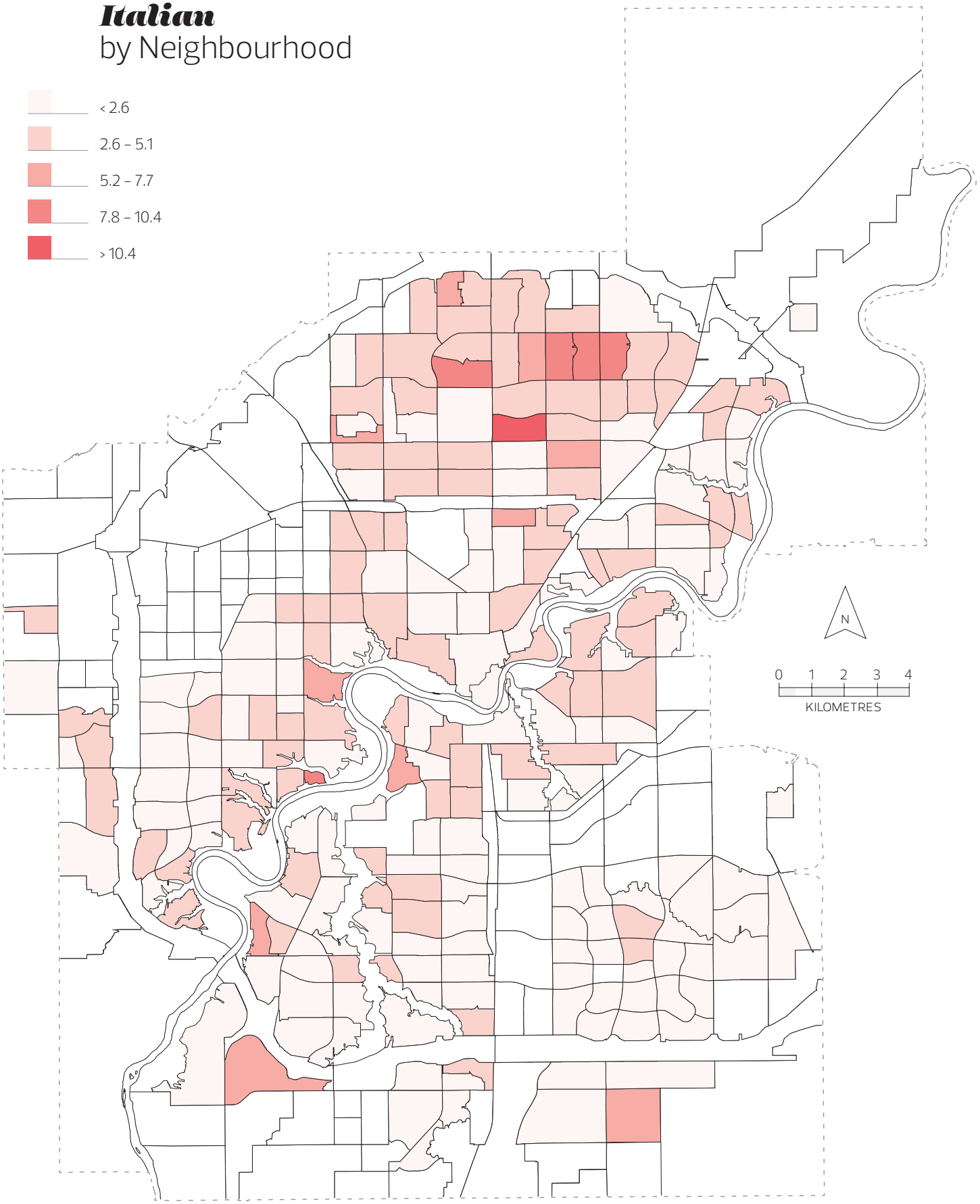
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***German*** by Neighbourhood



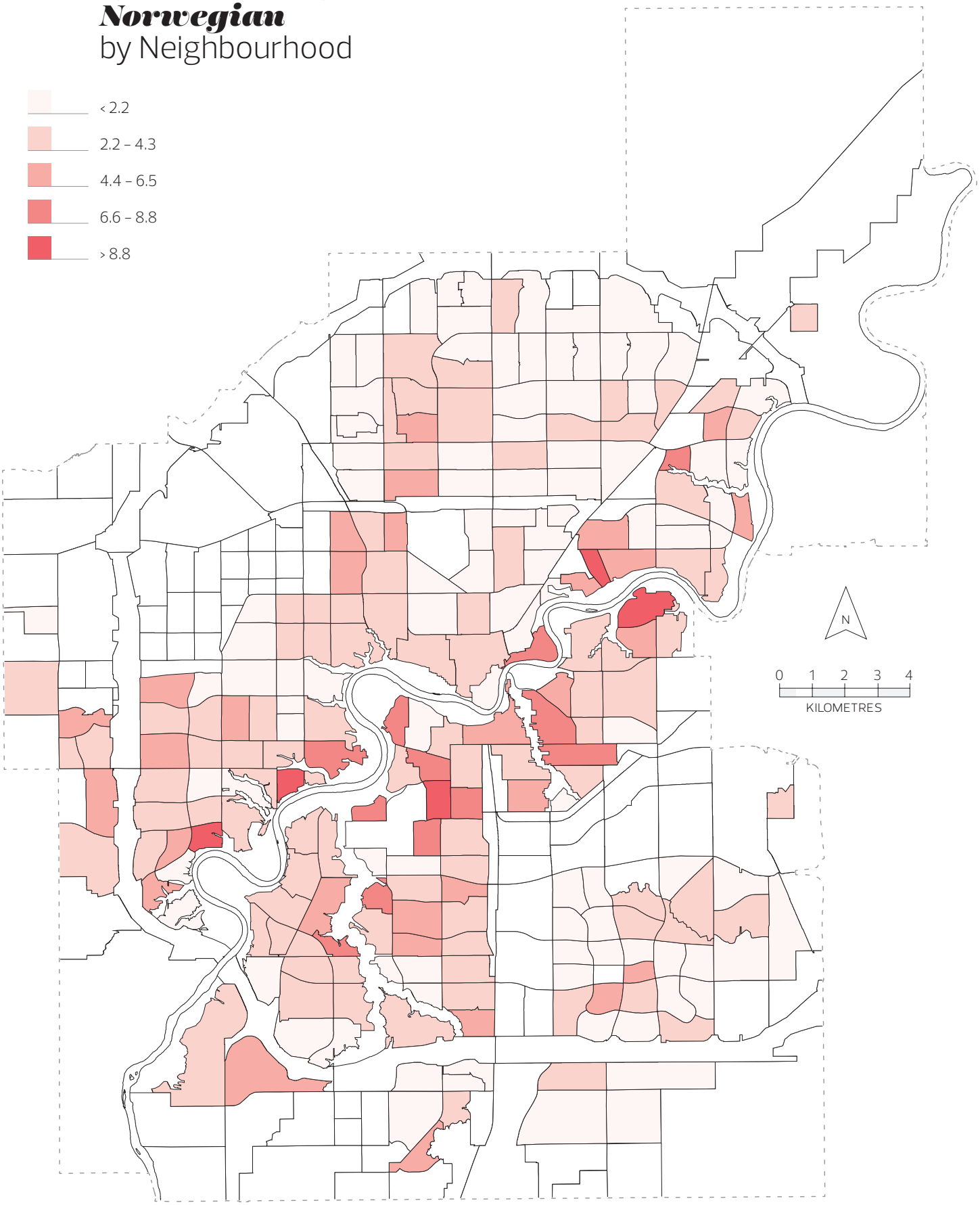
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Italian*** by Neighbourhood



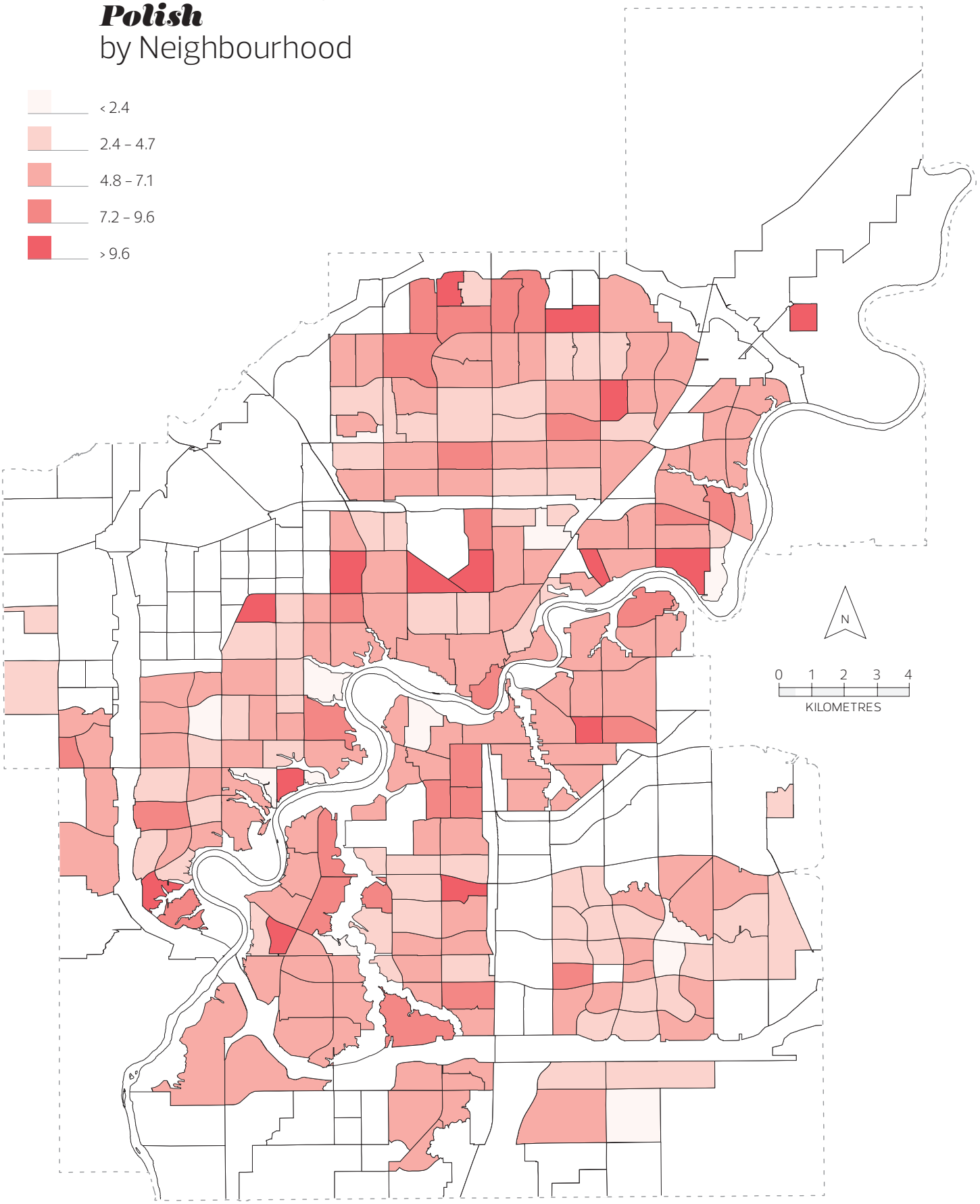
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Norwegian*** by Neighbourhood



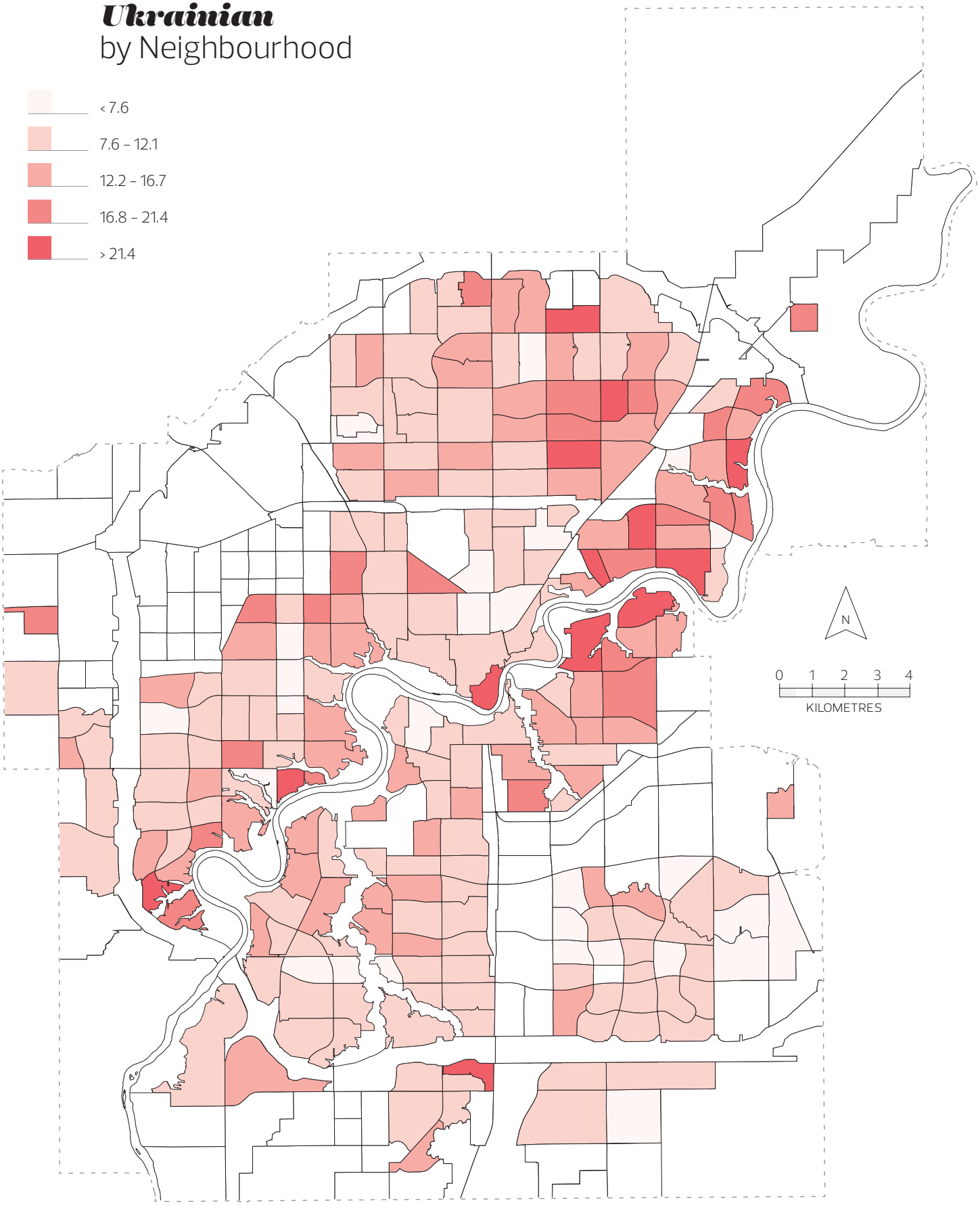
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Polish*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Ethnic Identity ***Ukrainian*** by Neighbourhood



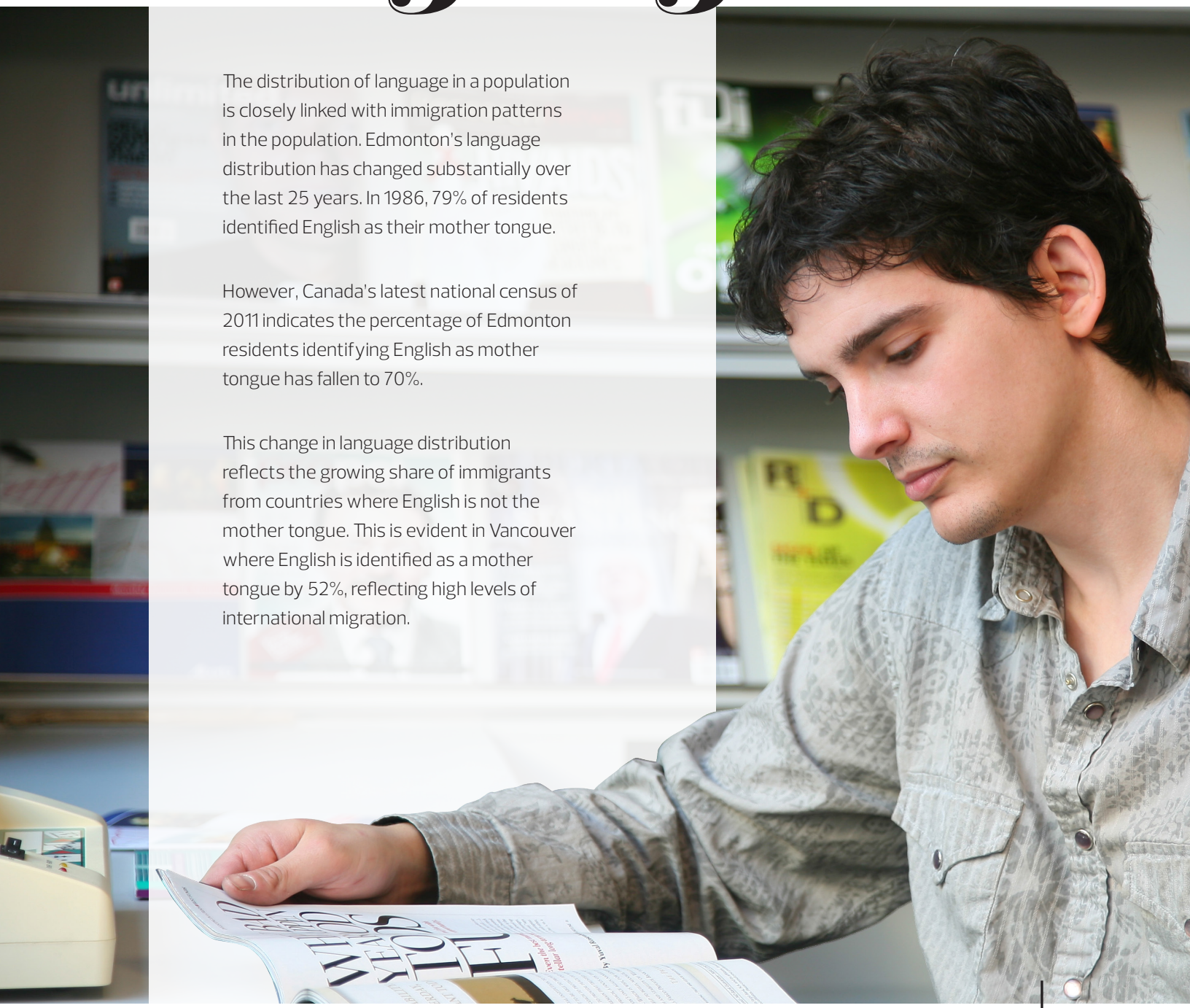
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

language

The distribution of language in a population is closely linked with immigration patterns in the population. Edmonton's language distribution has changed substantially over the last 25 years. In 1986, 79% of residents identified English as their mother tongue.

However, Canada's latest national census of 2011 indicates the percentage of Edmonton residents identifying English as mother tongue has fallen to 70%.

This change in language distribution reflects the growing share of immigrants from countries where English is not the mother tongue. This is evident in Vancouver where English is identified as a mother tongue by 52%, reflecting high levels of international migration.



In 1986, the main language groups of Edmonton residents were English (79%), Ukrainian (4%), German (3%), Chinese (3%, using 1986 census definition). In 2011, the main mother tongue groups are English (70%), Filipino (Tagalog) (3%) Chinese (2%), Punjabi (2%), French (2%) Cantonese (2%) and Spanish (2%). Residents identifying non-official languages as mother tongue increased from 19% in 1986 to 28% in 2011.

Even with a majority (70%) share, English as a mother tongue has geographic distributions within Edmonton. Neighbourhoods with the smallest percentages of population with English as a mother tongue (less than 63%) are clustered in the southeast (Mill Woods and The Meadows) and the north. Neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of residents with English as a mother tongue (more than 93%), are clustered in the mature neighbourhoods in the west and southeast.

Filipino is the mother tongue of nearly 20,000 Edmonton residents (3%). Residents with this language are clustered in mature neighbourhoods in the west. Chinese (includes languages other than Mandarin and Cantonese), is the mother tongue of nearly 19,000 Edmonton residents (2%). The University of Alberta is the neighbourhood with the highest share (over 13%) of this language, followed by clusters in the southwest (Riverbend) and Downtown and Lake District. French is one of Canada's two official languages (English is the other), and just over 16,000 (2% of total) of Edmonton residents have French as a mother tongue.

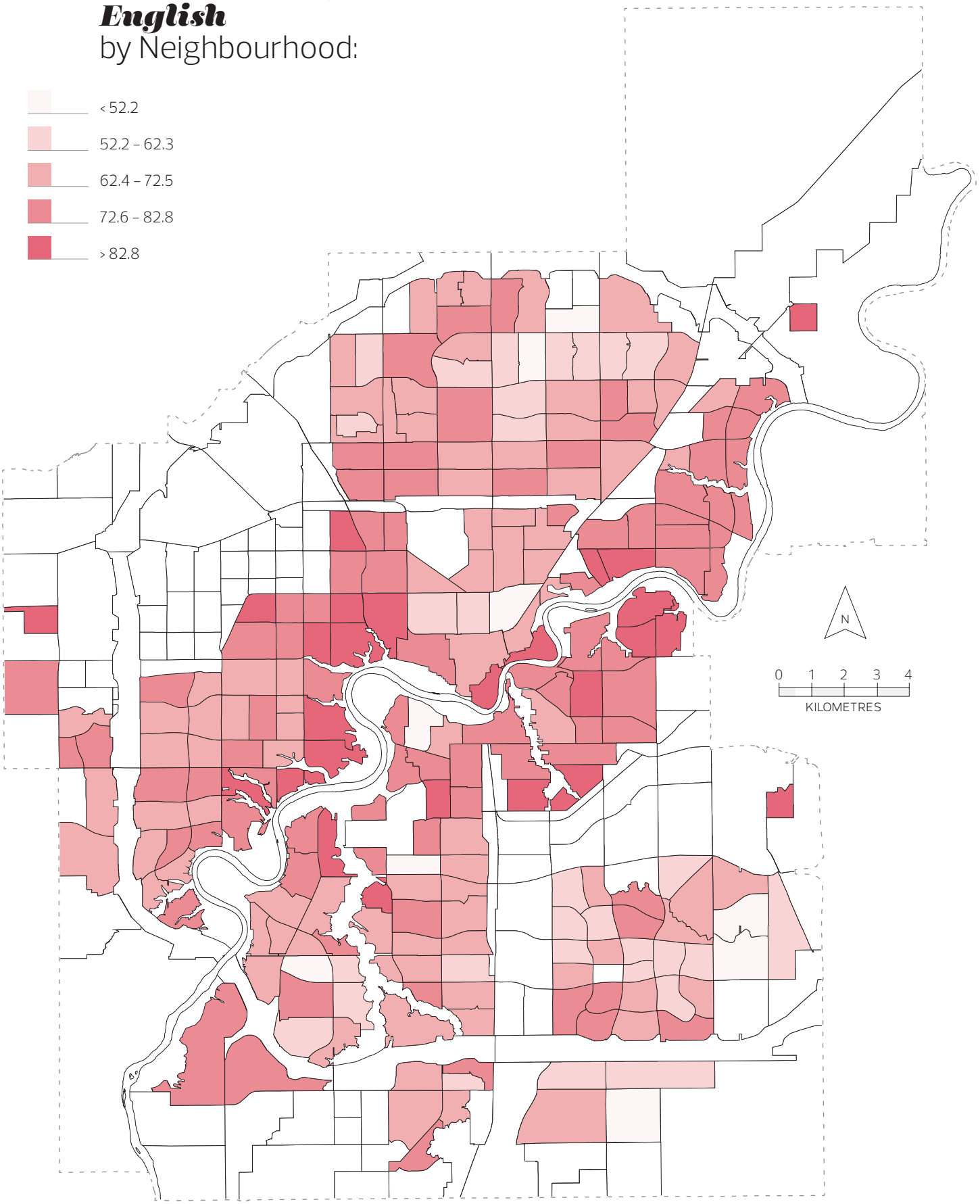
Residents with French as a mother tongue are tightly clustered in the mature neighbourhoods in the southeast, particularly Bonnie Doon, which has over 15% of residents with this mother tongue. Punjabi is the mother tongue of 18,500 Edmonton residents (2% of total). This language group has grown since 1986 when the number of people with this language was less than 1%. Residents with this language are tightly clustered in The Meadows and the east part of Mill Woods.

Cantonese is claimed as a mother language by just over 13,000 Edmonton residents (2% of total). Residents with this language group as a mother tongue are clustered in the southwest, and north (Lake District and Pilot Sound). Spanish is the mother tongue of nearly 13,000 Edmonton residents (2% of total). People in this language group are fairly evenly distributed across Edmonton's neighbourhoods. The highest concentration of Spanish mother tongue residents is in central Mill Woods. Edmonton residents with Arabic as a mother tongue are clustered in neighbourhoods across north Edmonton with the highest concentration (above 9%) in Lorelei and Evansdale.

The number of people with German and Ukrainian as mother tongue have fallen in absolute terms from 1986. The number of residents with German as mother tongue has fallen from nearly 16,000 (3% of total) in 1986 to nearly 11,000 in 2011 (1% of total). Ukrainian mother tongue residents fell from nearly 20,000 in 1986 (4% of total) to just over 10,000 (1% of total). Residents with Ukrainian as mother tongue are clustered in the northeast. Residents with German as a mother tongue have a heavier presence in neighbourhoods in south Edmonton.

The percentages in the map called "Clusters of Population with First Language other than English" refer to the percentage of residents with indicated first language as a share of the area's total population. Residents of these indicated language groups also live in other neighbourhoods but form a much lower percentage of total neighbourhood population. Many other language groups are spoken by Edmonton residents in many neighbourhoods, but are at much lower levels than those indicated in this map.

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***English*** by Neighbourhood:

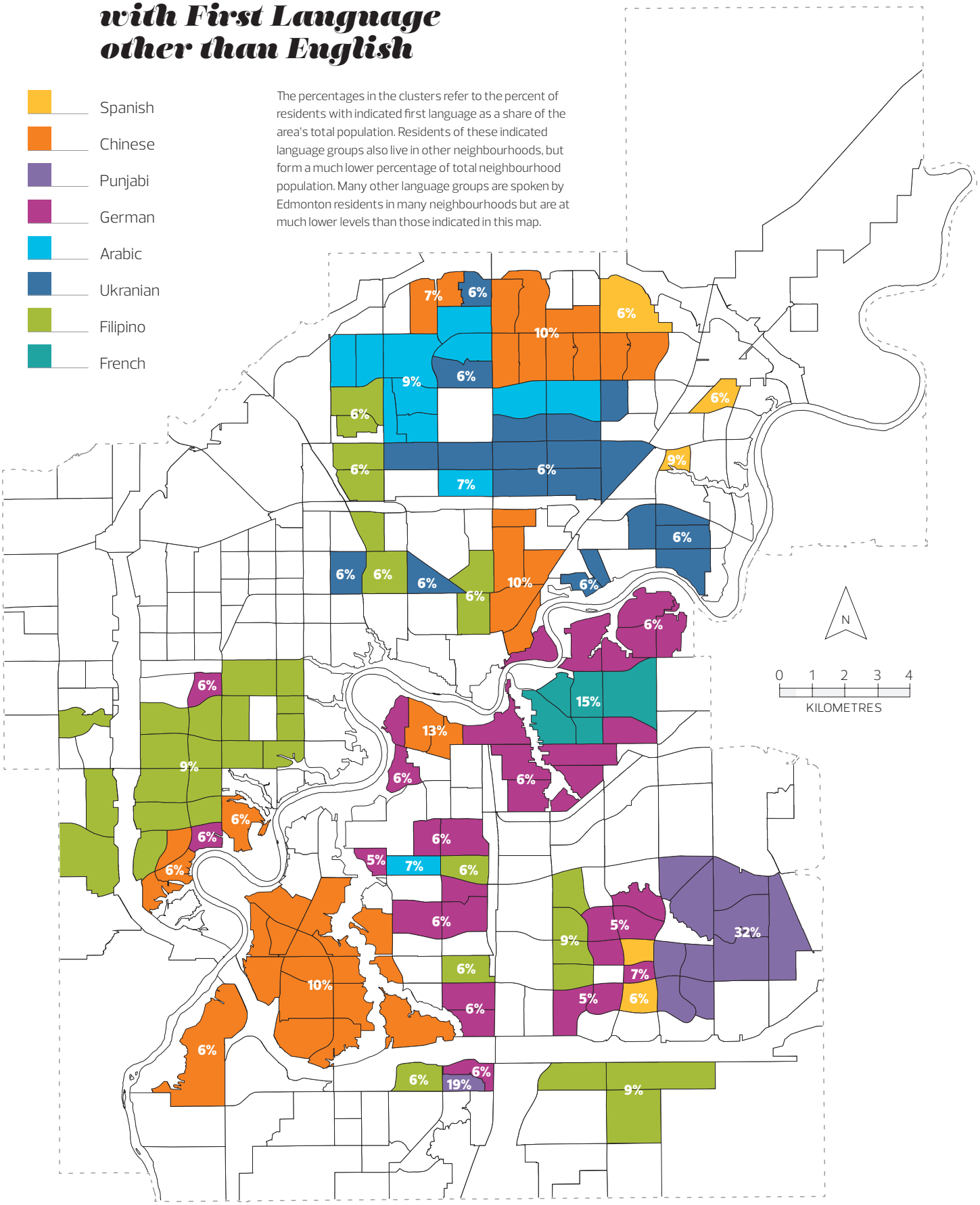


2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Clusters of Population *with First Language other than English*

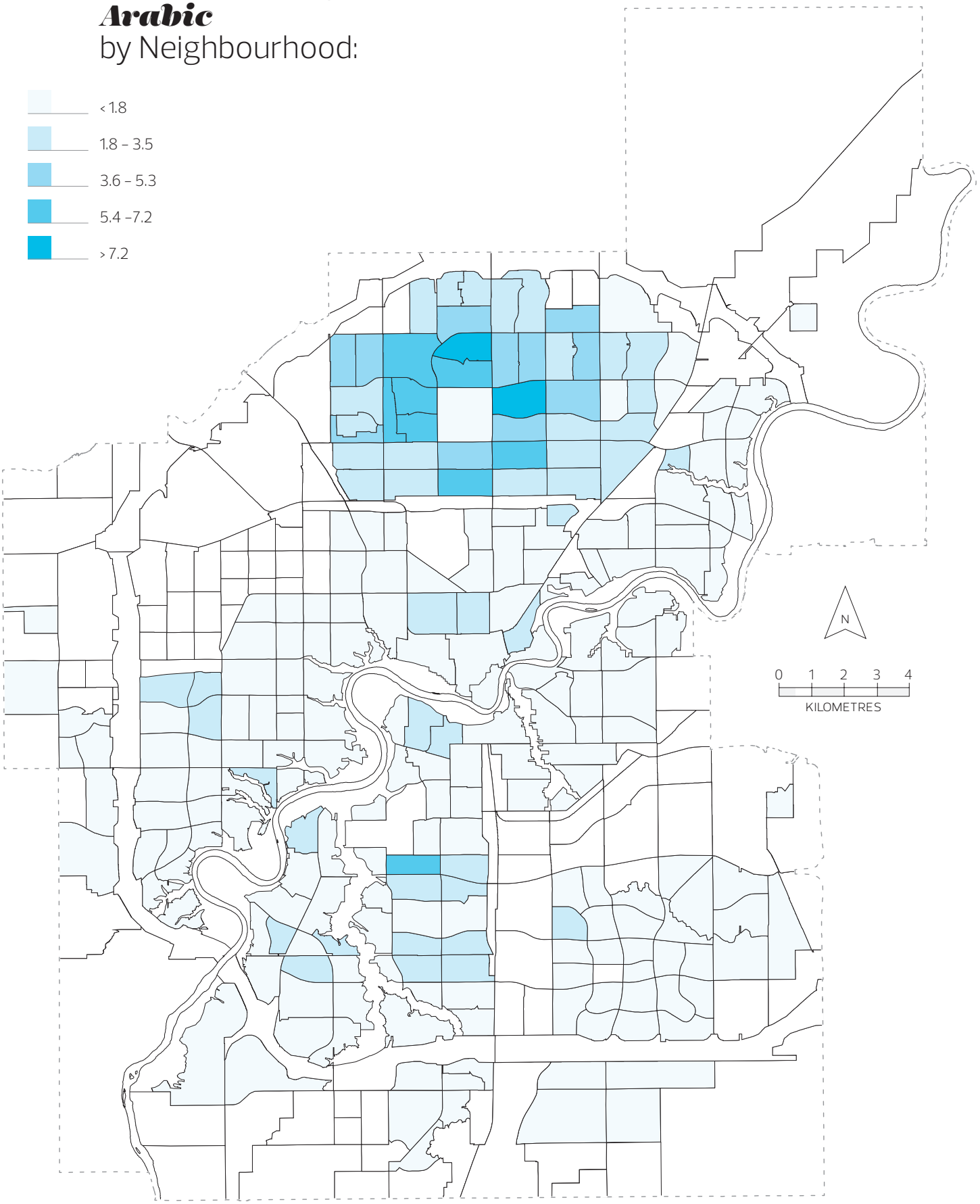
- Spanish
- Chinese
- Punjabi
- German
- Arabic
- Ukranian
- Filipino
- French

The percentages in the clusters refer to the percent of residents with indicated first language as a share of the area's total population. Residents of these indicated language groups also live in other neighbourhoods, but form a much lower percentage of total neighbourhood population. Many other language groups are spoken by Edmonton residents in many neighbourhoods but are at much lower levels than those indicated in this map.



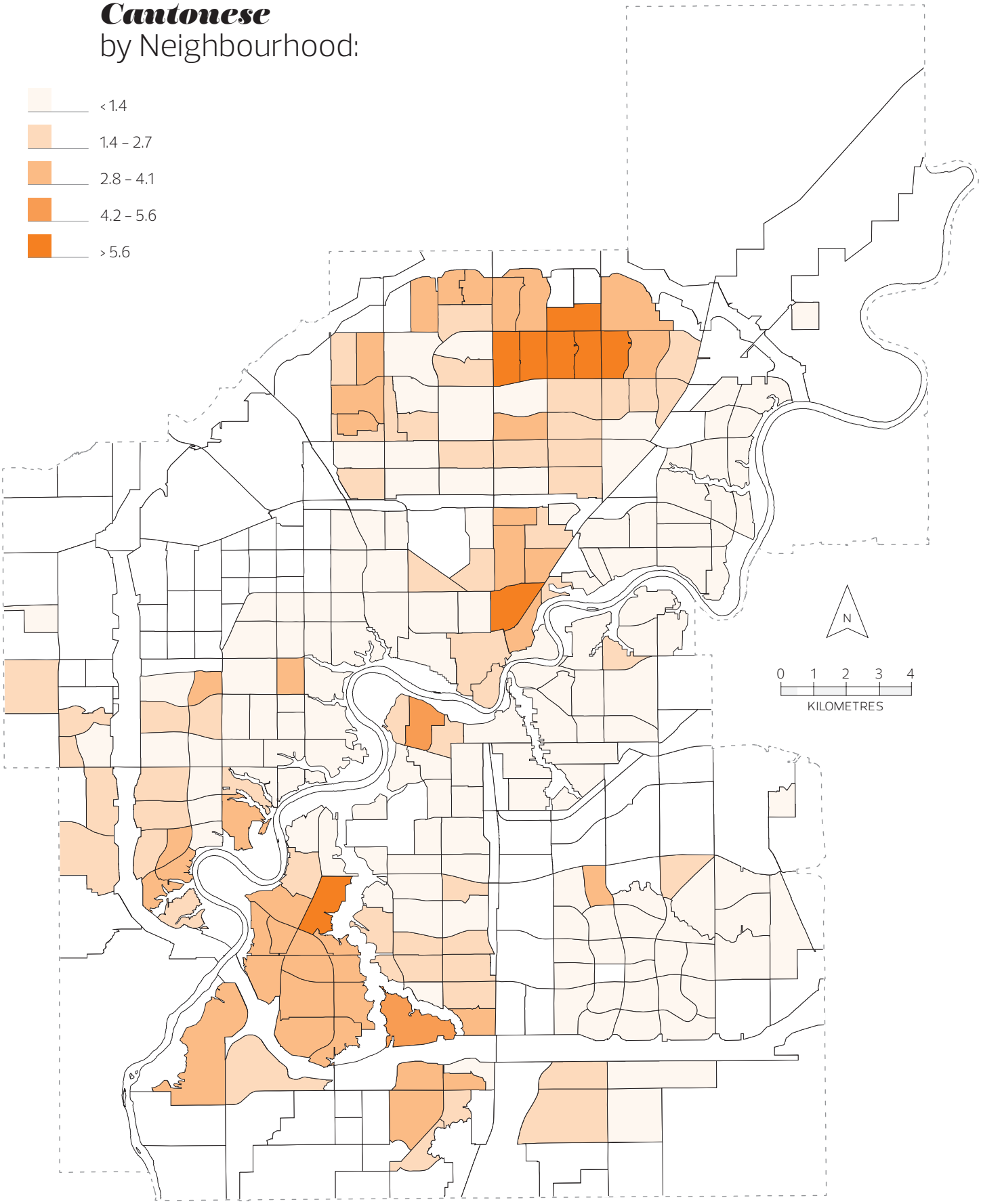
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue *Arabic* by Neighbourhood:



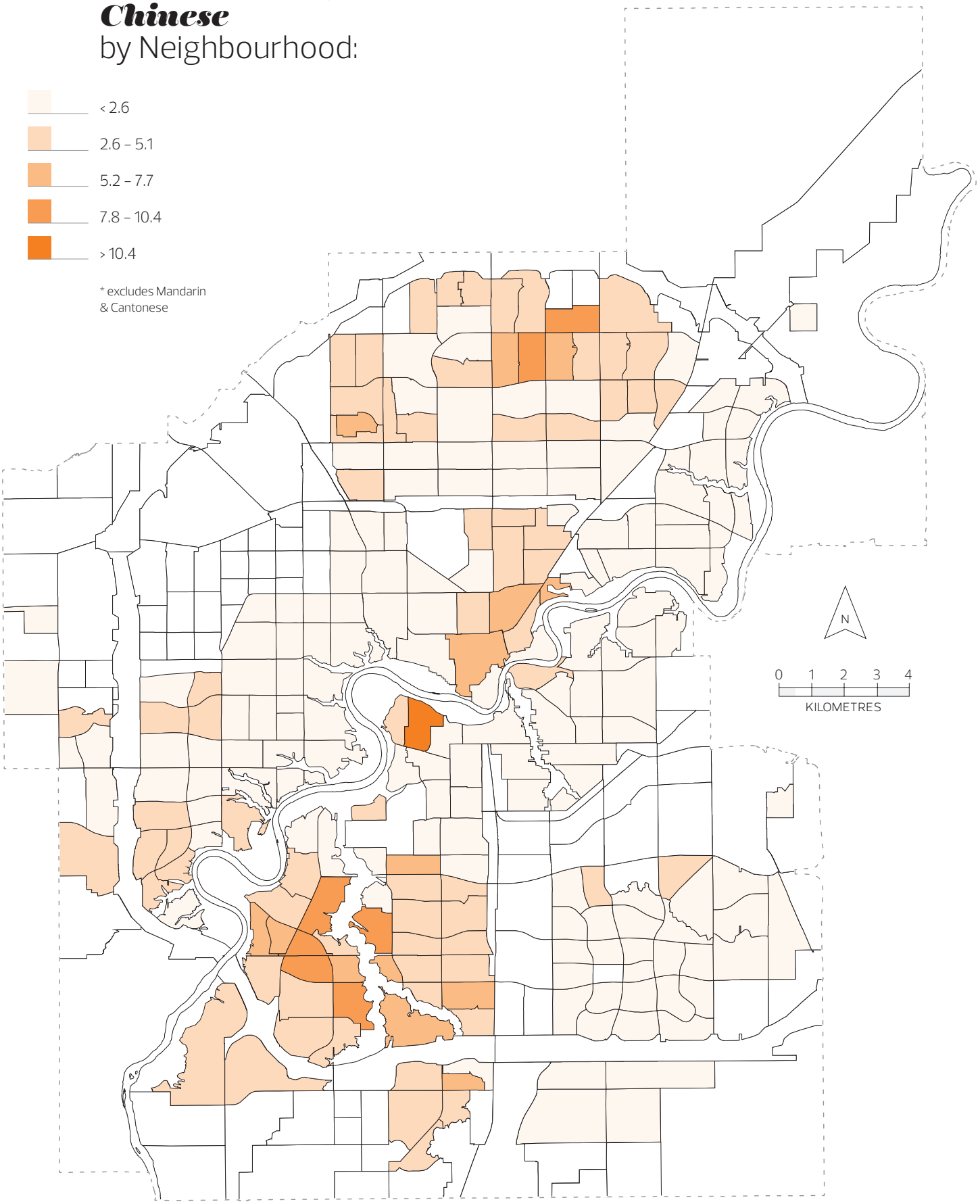
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Cantonese*** by Neighbourhood:



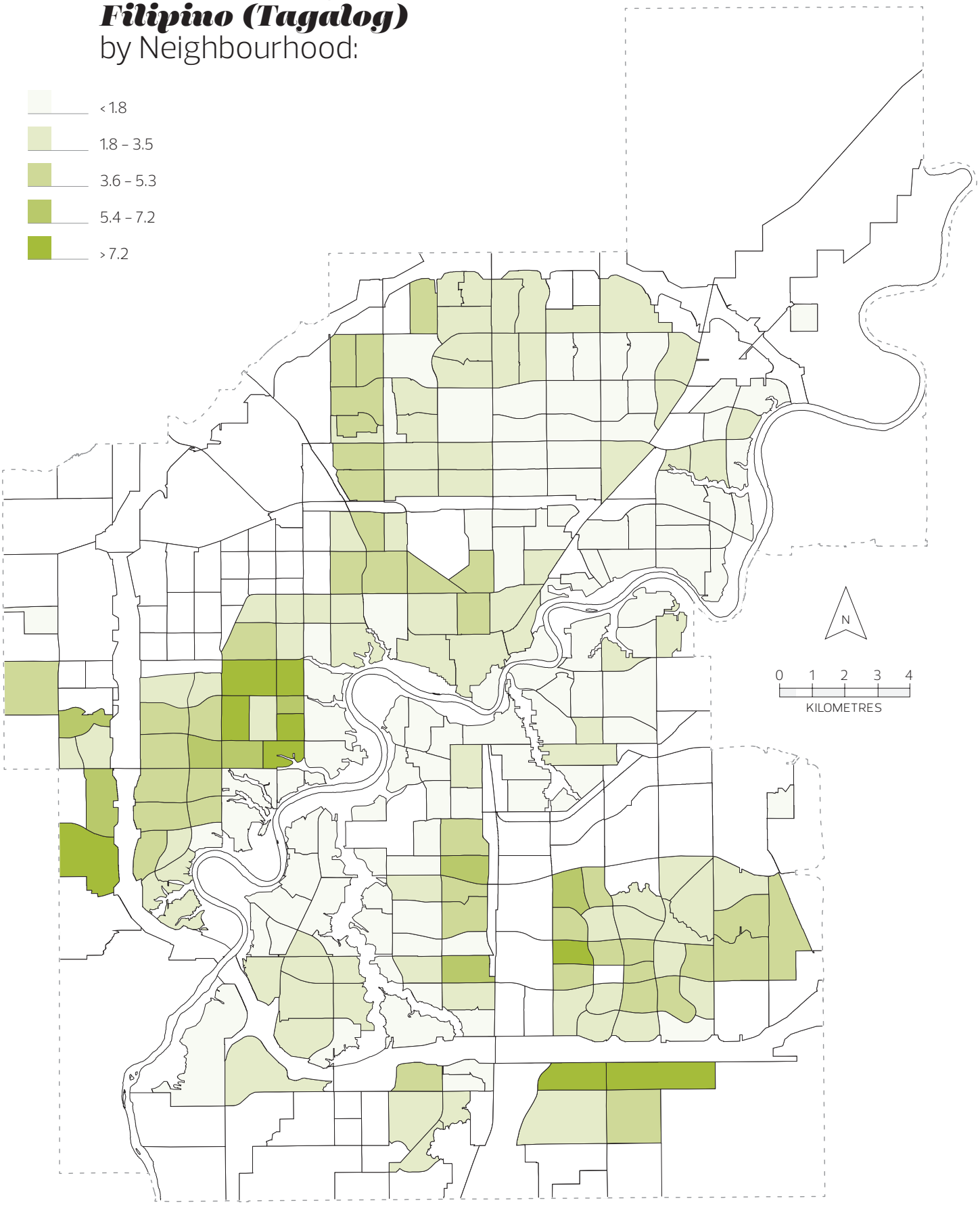
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Chinese*** by Neighbourhood:



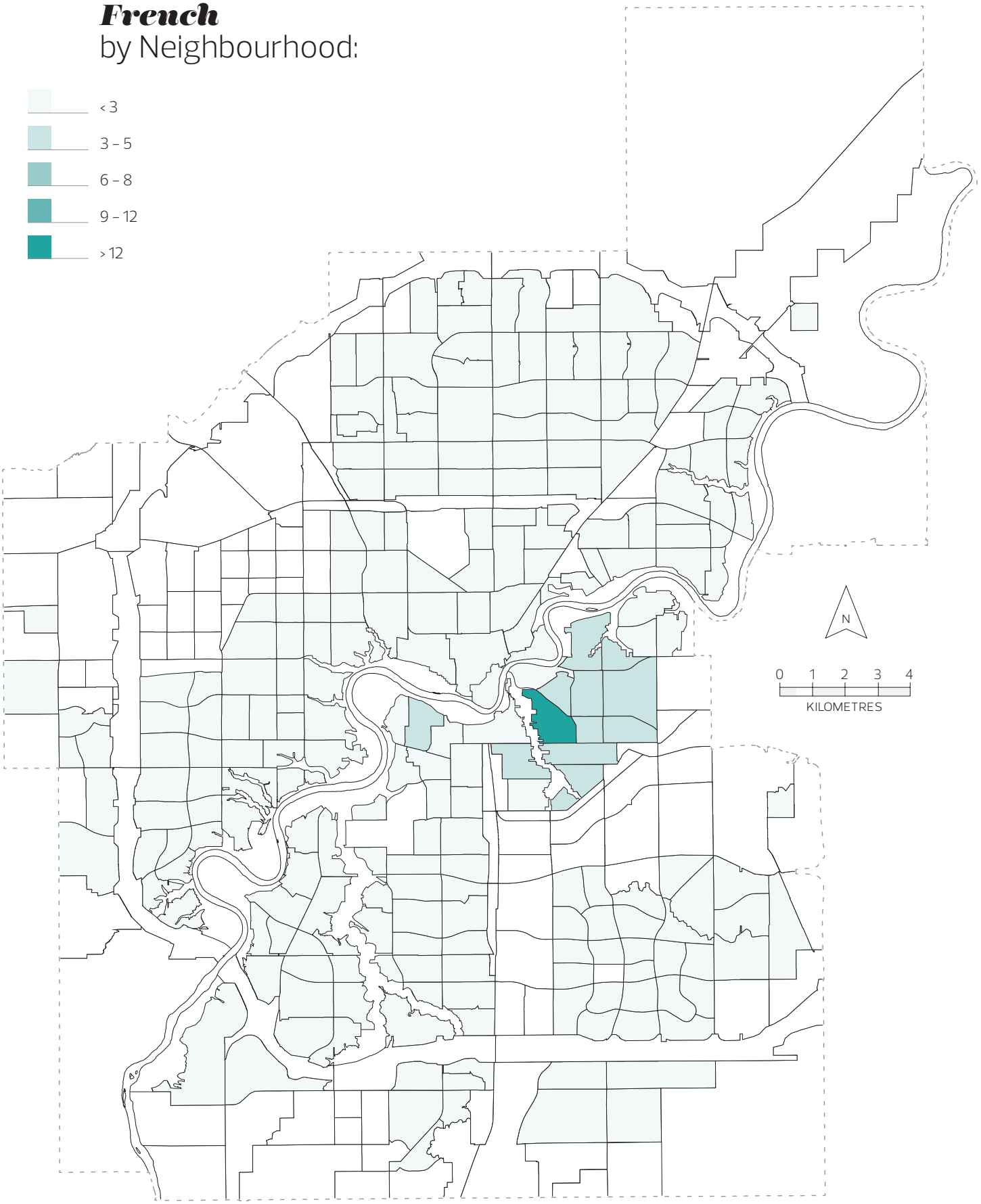
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Filipino (Tagalog)*** by Neighbourhood:



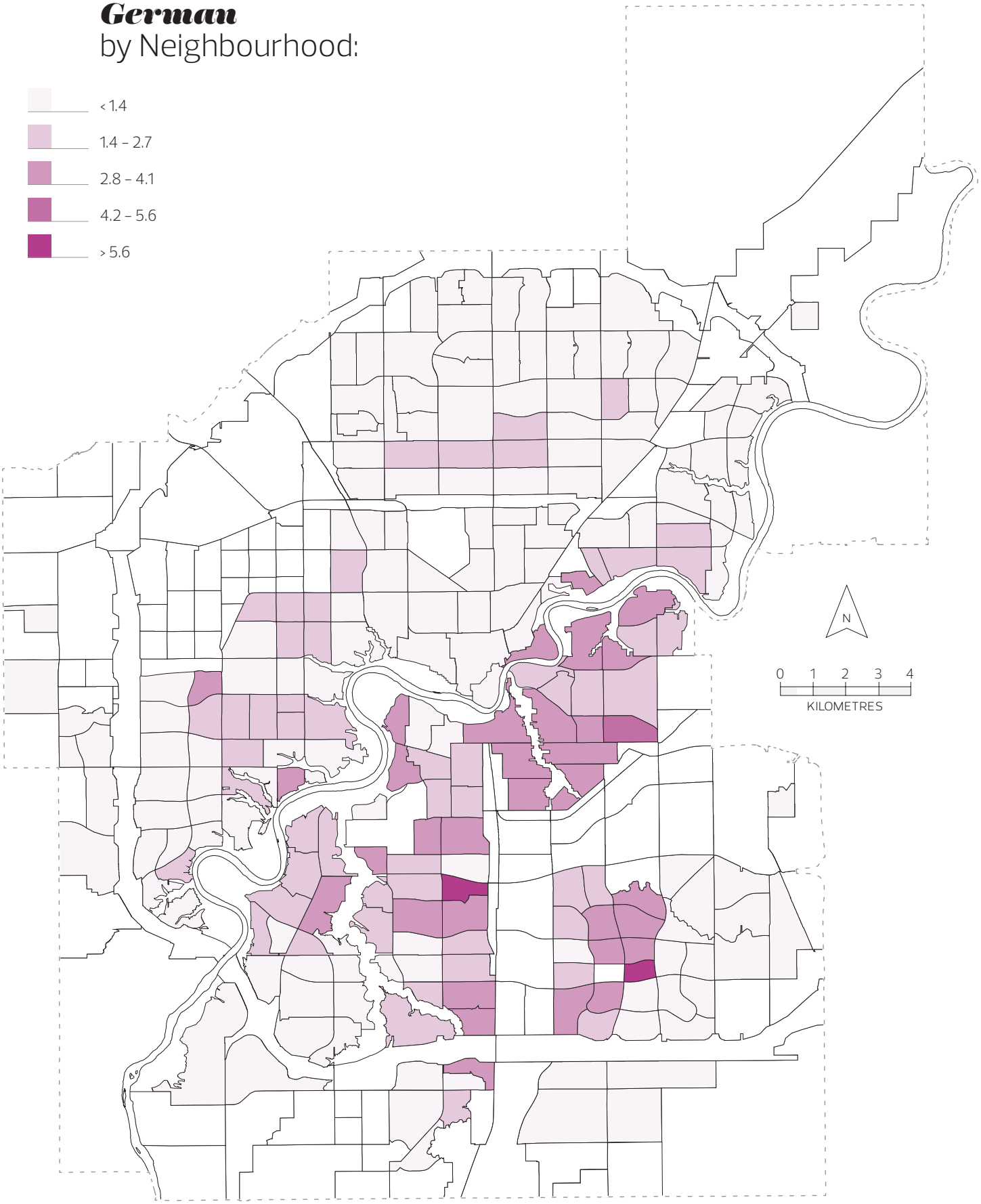
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***French*** by Neighbourhood:



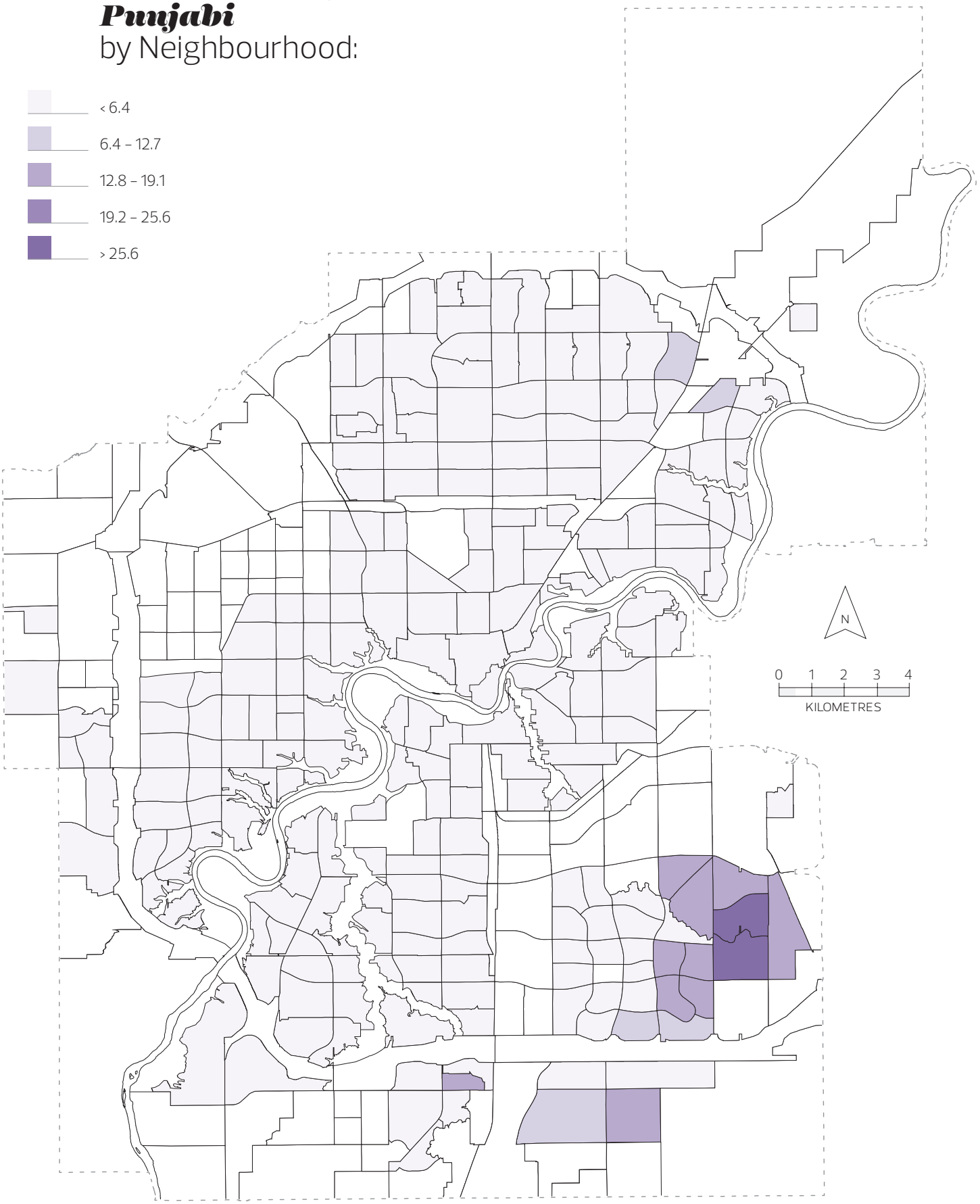
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***German*** by Neighbourhood:



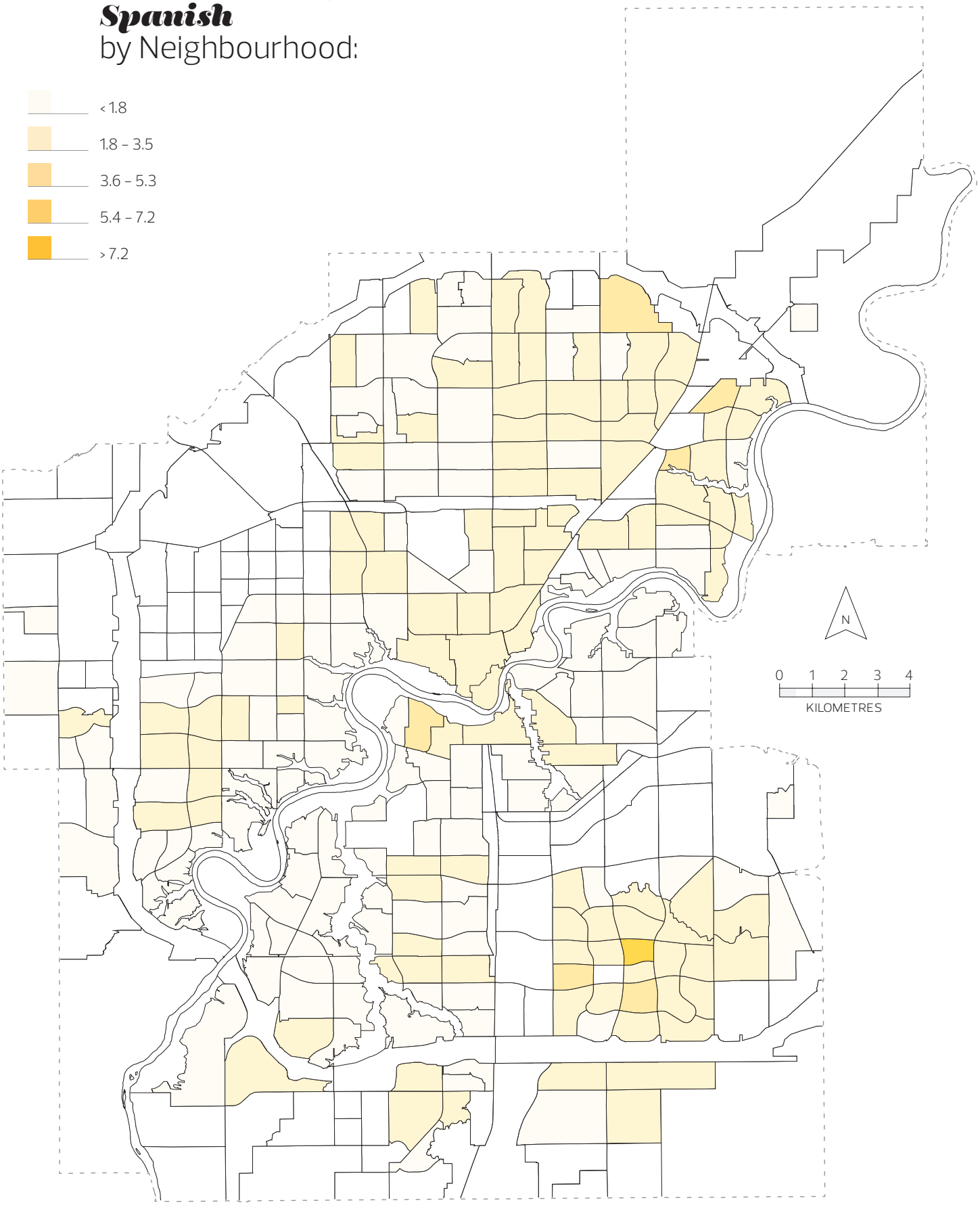
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Punjabi*** by Neighbourhood:



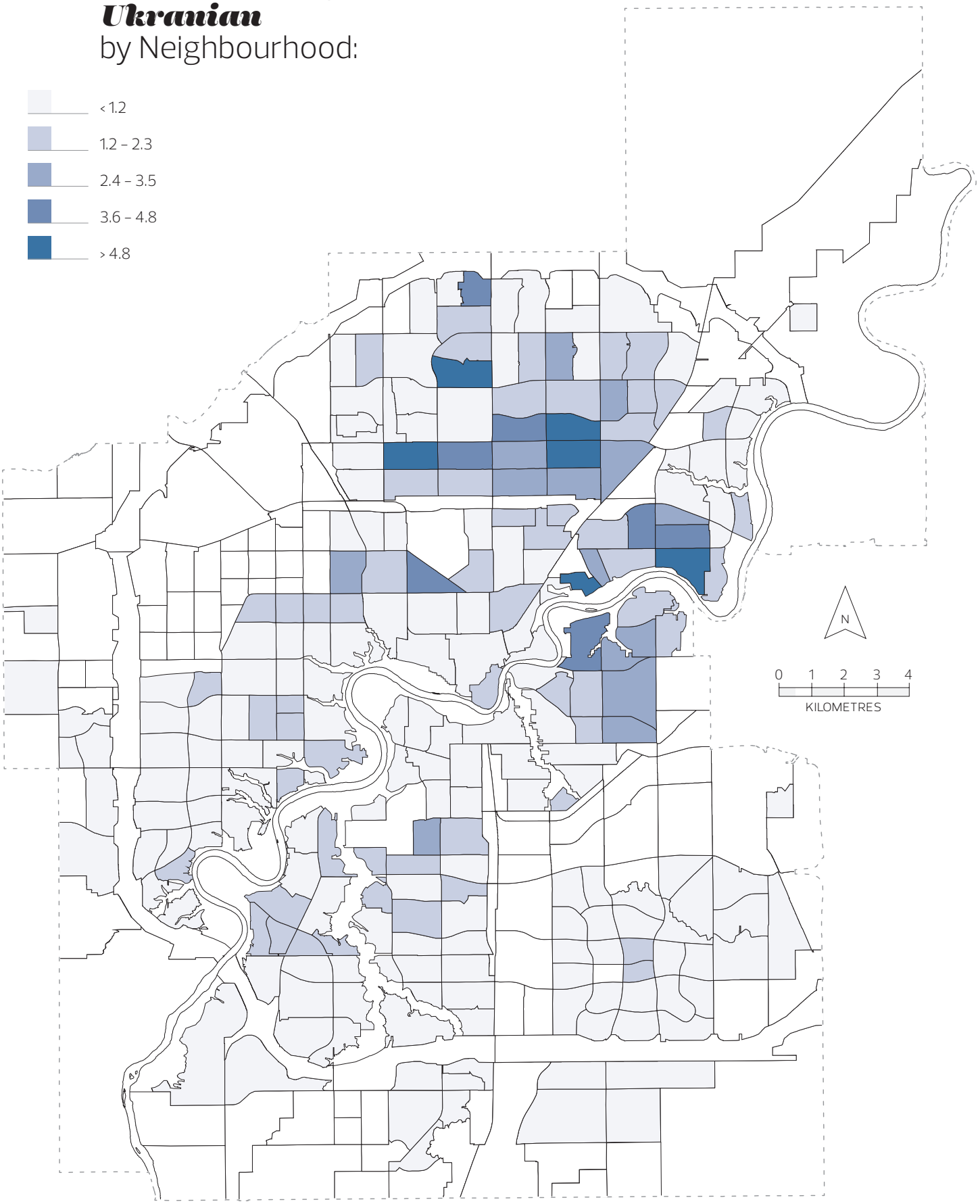
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Spanish*** by Neighbourhood:



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population with Mother Tongue ***Ukranian*** by Neighbourhood:



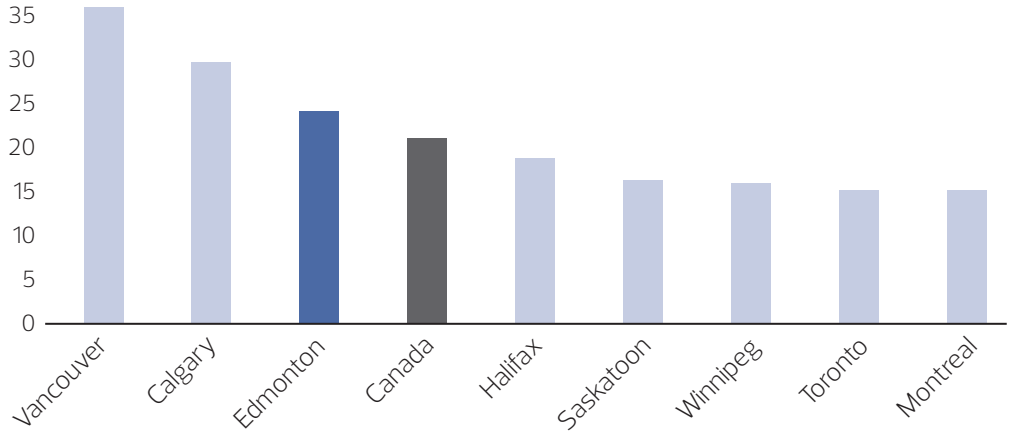
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

education

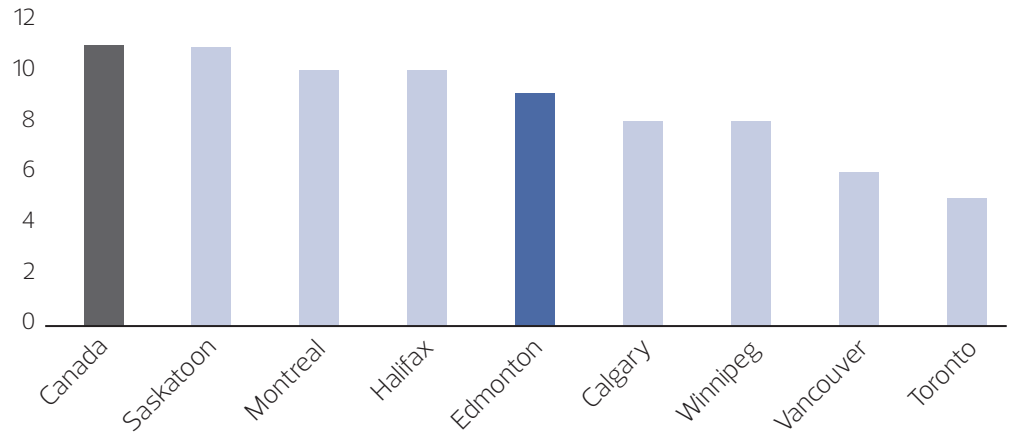
Canada's education levels are documented in the 2011 National Household Survey. Of Canada's population aged 15 and over, some 21% are educated to the level of bachelor's degree or higher. In Vancouver, 36% of residents hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

In Edmonton, 24% of residents have a bachelor's degree or higher, and in Montreal, 15% of residents are educated to this level. In Edmonton, 9% of residents aged 15 and over hold a trades certificate or diploma. People without certificates, diplomas or degrees account for 20% of Montreal's population, 17% of Edmonton's population and 14% of Vancouver's population.

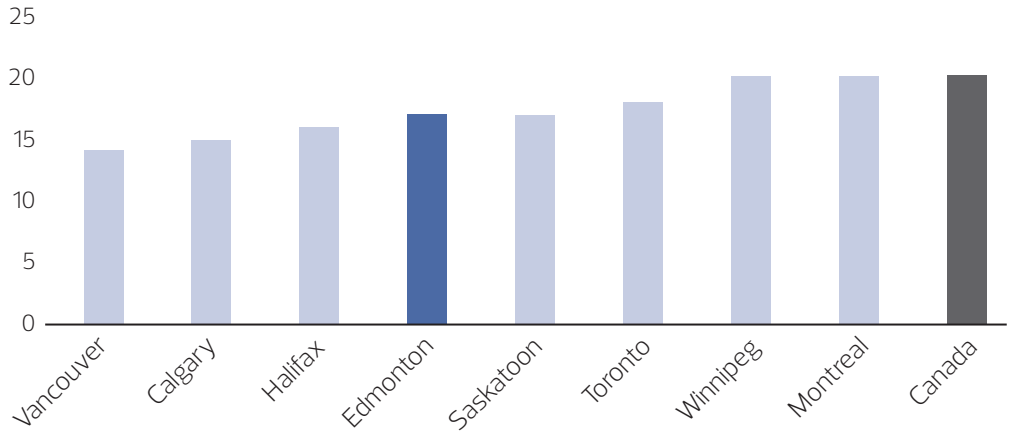
PERCENT OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER EDUCATED TO BACHELOR LEVEL OR ABOVE



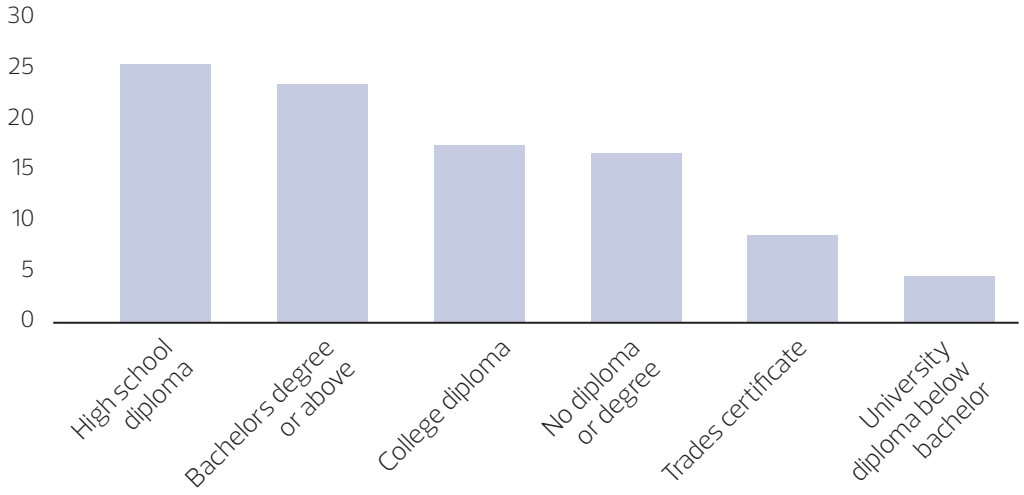
PERCENT OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER WITH TRADES CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA



PERCENT OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER WITHOUT CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OR DEGREE



PERCENT OF EDMONTON RESIDENTS AGED 15 AND OVER BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

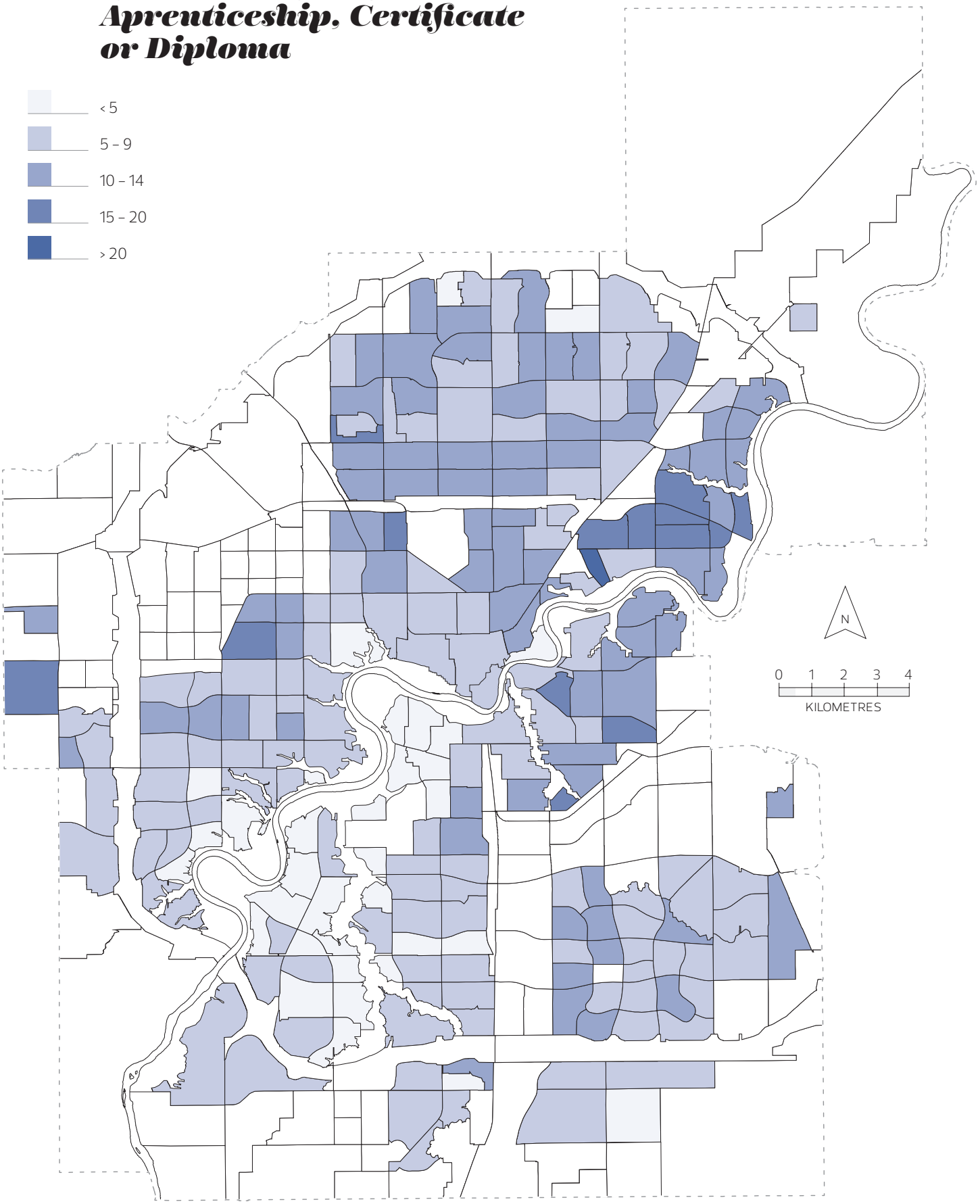


People with a bachelor's degree or higher comprise 24% of Edmonton's population aged 15 andover. People in this category are heavily clustered in southwest neighbourhoods and north neighbourhoods adjacent to the river valley.

People with an apprenticeship certificate or diploma (9% of Edmonton's population aged 15 and over) are clustered in the north and northeast.

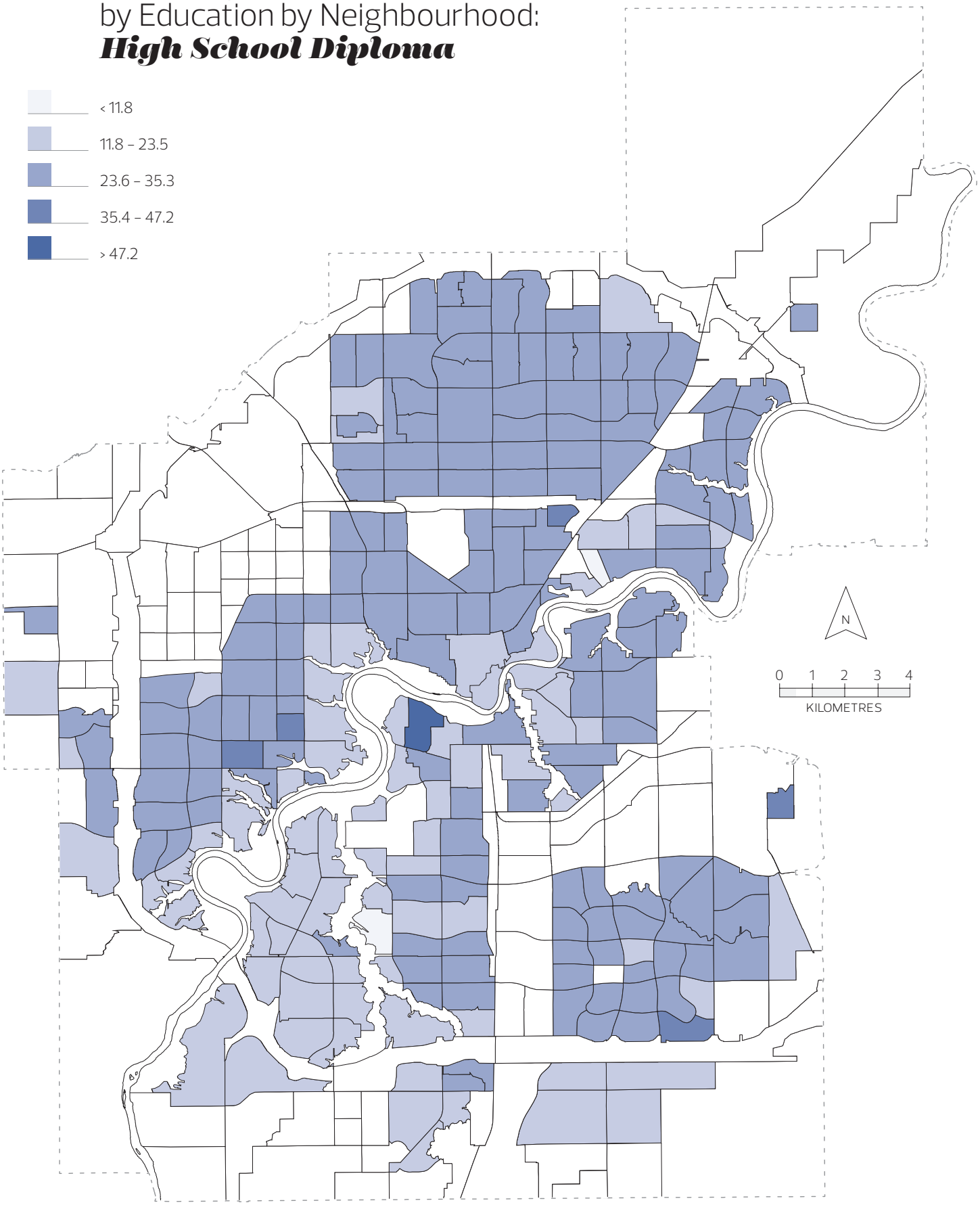
Neighbourhoods with medium to high shares of people educated to the level of high school diploma (as highest certification) are fairly evenly distributed throughout Edmonton with the exception of neighbourhoods adjoining the river valley and those in the southwest, which have lower levels of this category.
People without formal academic certifications have higher concentrations in the north and established neighbourhoods in the southeast.

Percentage of Population by Education by Neighbourhood: ***Apprenticeship, Certificate or Diploma***



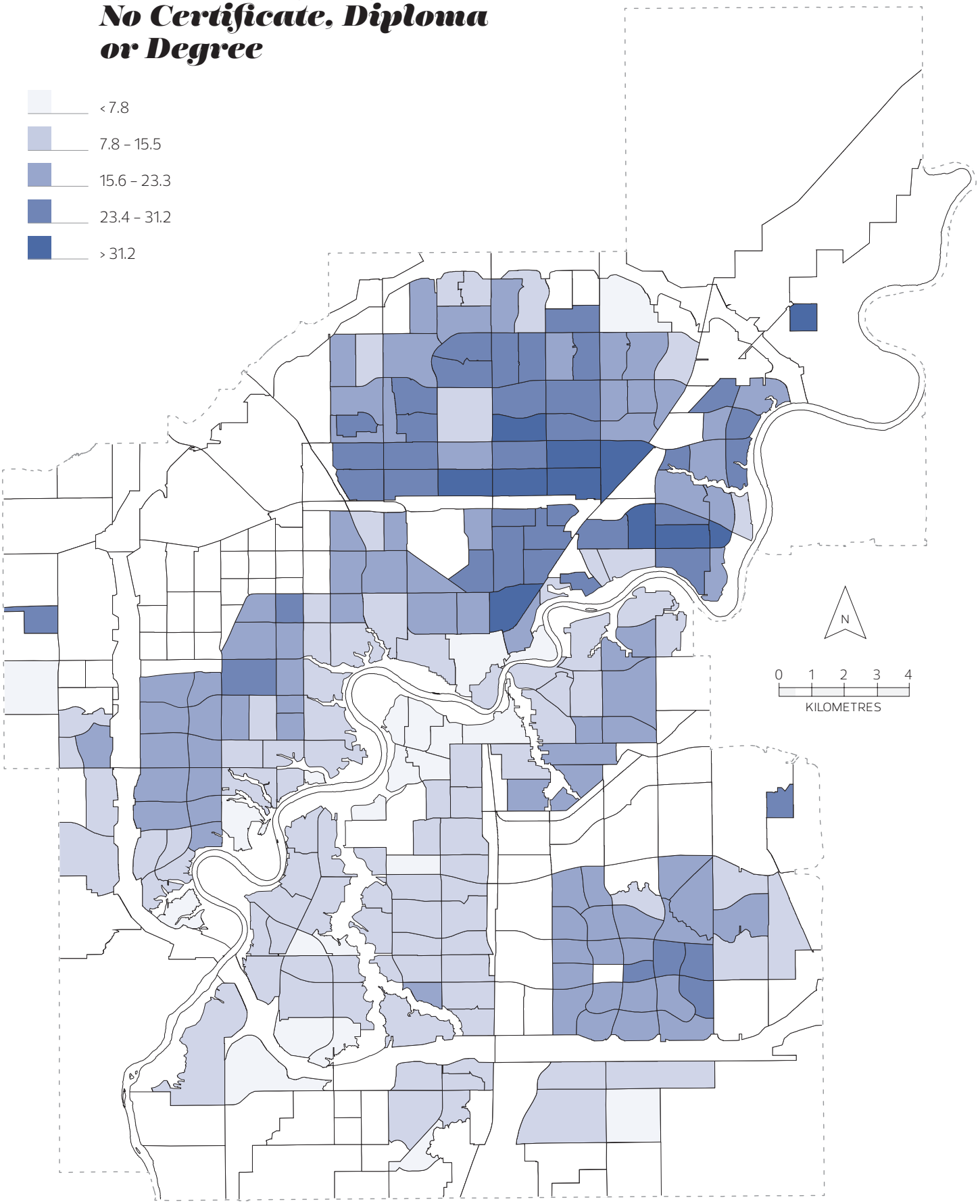
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Education by Neighbourhood: ***High School Diploma***



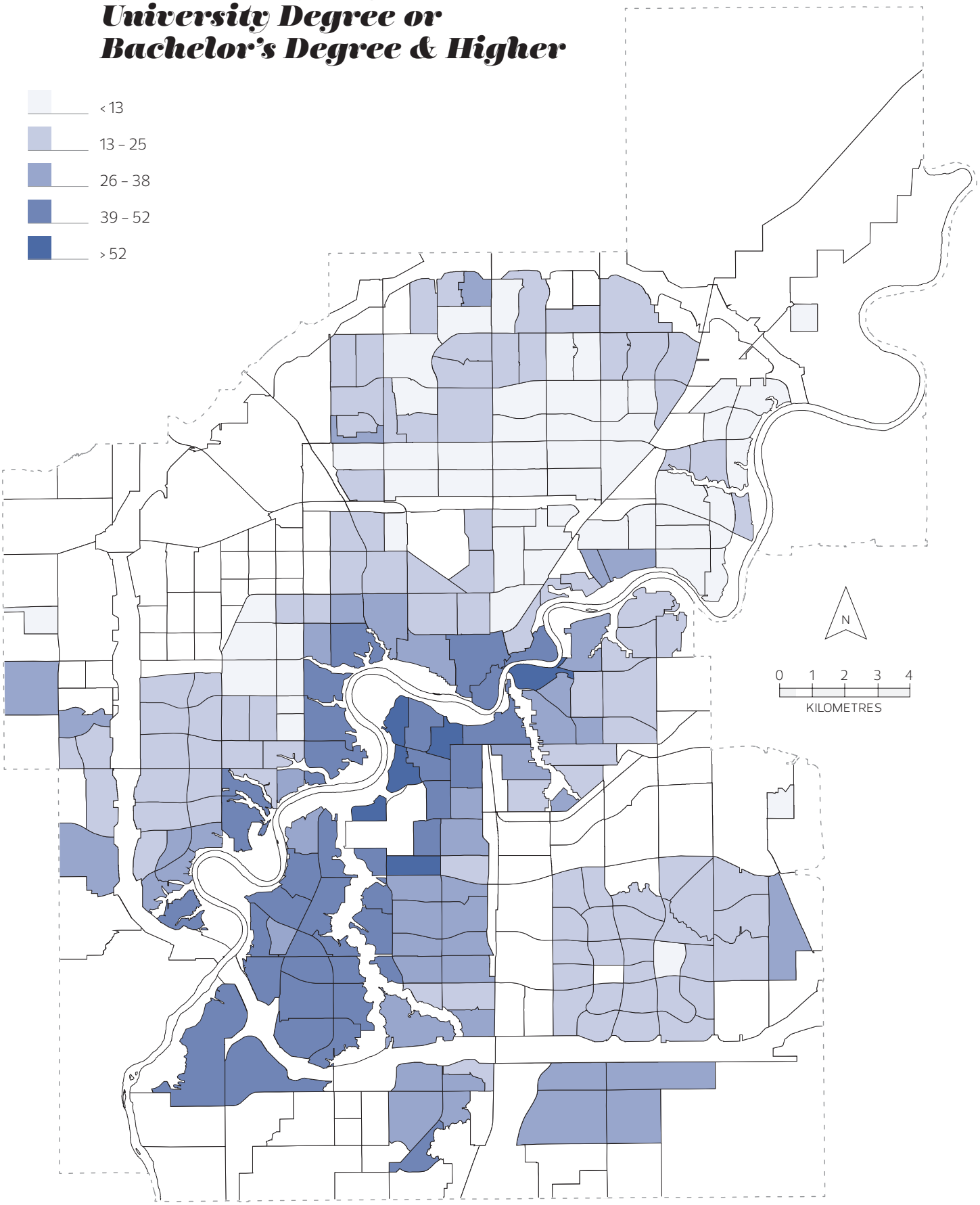
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Education by Neighbourhood: ***No Certificate, Diploma or Degree***



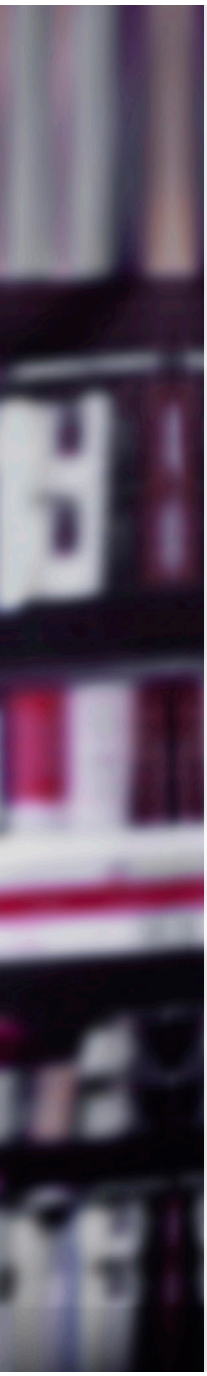
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Education by Neighbourhood: ***University Degree or Bachelor's Degree & Higher***



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

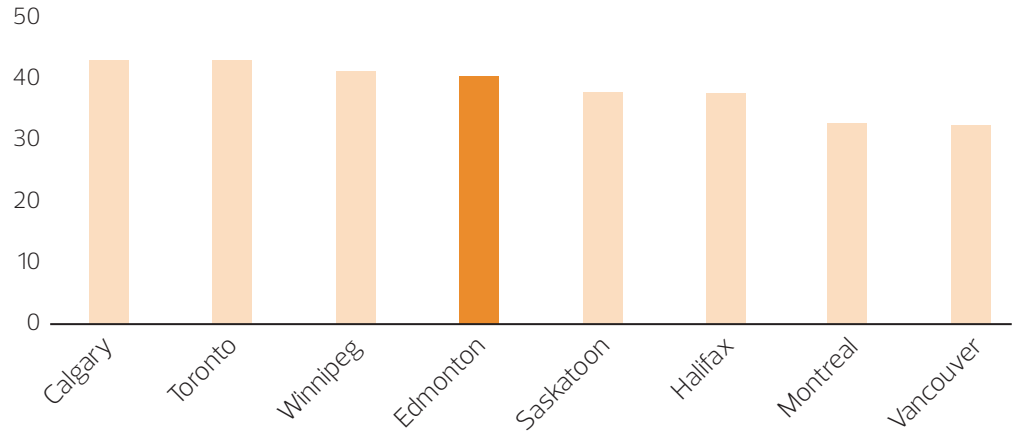
families



Edmonton's 2011 Canada Census population was 812,000; however, this number represents a complex grouping. One basic grouping is the household, which is defined as an occupied dwelling unit. These range in size from one-person households to households of five or more. Edmonton had 324,755 households in 2011 giving an average household size of 2.5. Two-person households are the largest grouping with 33% of total, followed by one-person households at 29%, three-person households at 16%, four-person households at 14% and five-or-more-person households at 8%.

For census classifications, people are described as being part of a family household or non-family household. A census family refers to a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT HOME AS A PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS



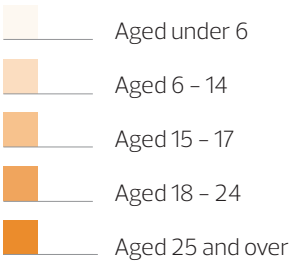
Of all households, 214,565 (66%) are defined as family households with 110,190 (34%) defined as non-family households.

Edmonton has 133,135 families with children at home (41% of all households). This percentage is slightly less than some cities such as Calgary and Toronto but substantially higher than Montreal and Vancouver.

Of families with children at home, 95,055 (71% of total) are couples and 38,080 (29% of total) are lone parents. Just over 234,000 children live with families in Edmonton. Of these children, 25% are aged under six, 32% are aged 6 to 14 years, 12% are aged 15 to 17, 20% are aged 18 to 24 and 11% are aged 25 and over.

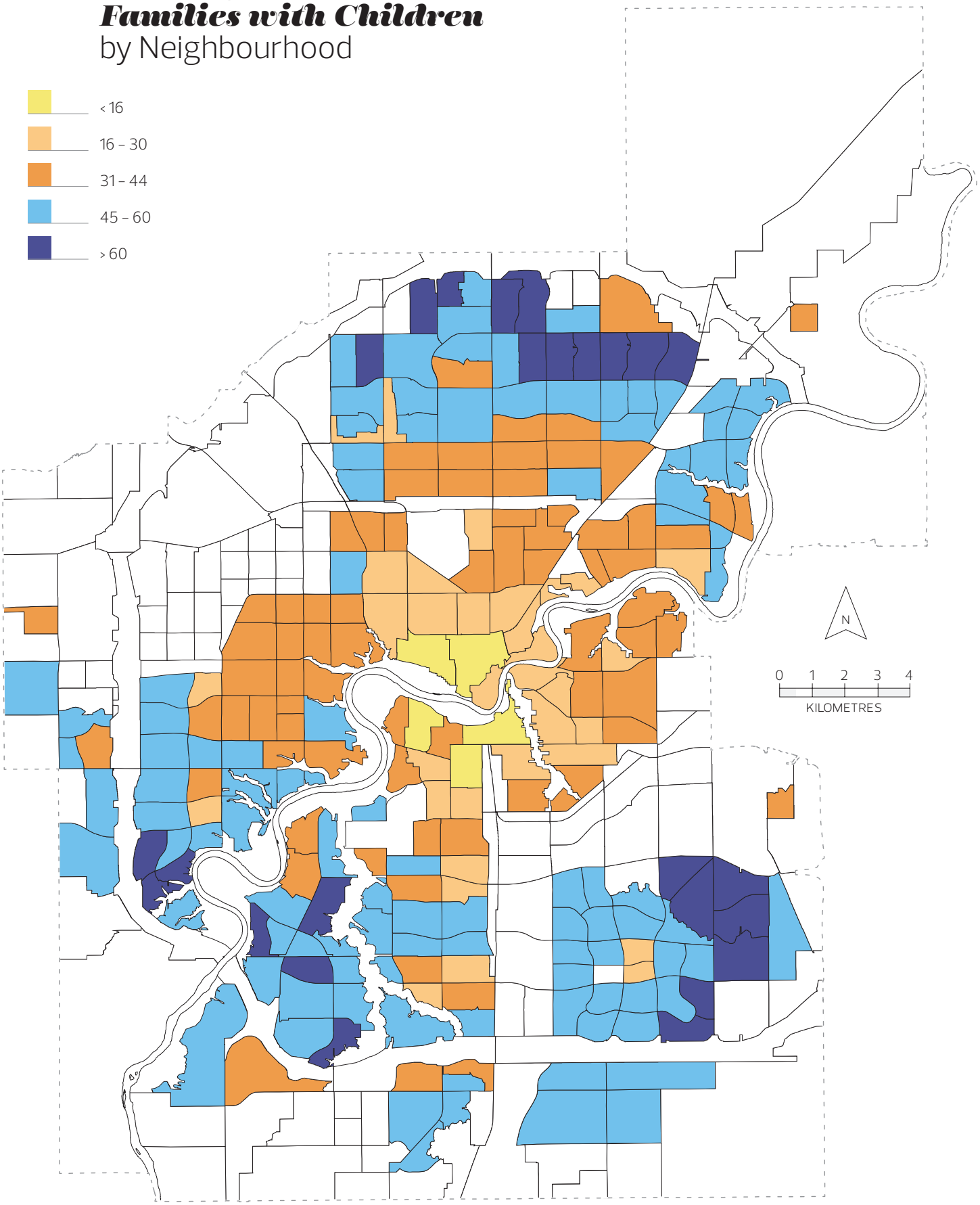
The distribution of families with children at home as a share of all households by neighbourhood has a sharply defined pattern – neighbourhoods with the highest percentages of families with children at home are in the developing and established neighbourhoods. Mature neighbourhoods have the lowest share of families with children at home. Neighbourhoods with the greatest distance from the City's centre have the highest share of families with children at home.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME



Of Edmonton's nearly 796,000 people living in private households, just over 170,490 (21%), do not live in census families. People living alone make up the largest part of this group.

Percentage of ***Families with Children*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

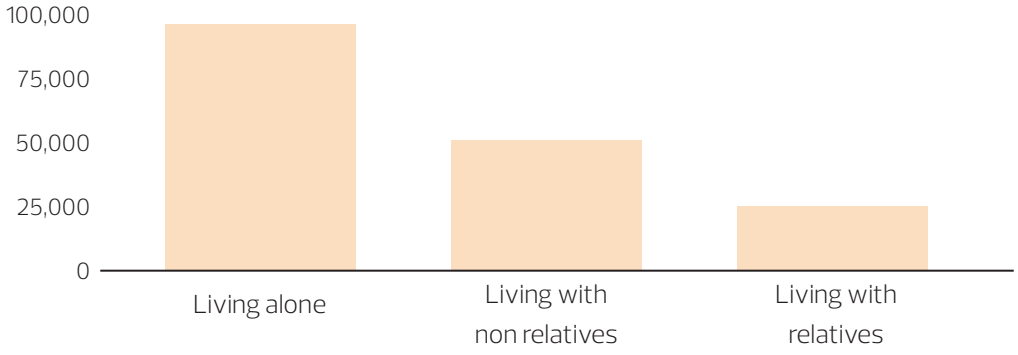
For Canada, two-person households are the largest category of households measured by household size (34% of total) with single-person households second at 28%.

This is also the case for many Canadian municipalities. For Canada's largest municipalities (or core municipalities within a large metropolitan area), single-person households are the most common household size at 41% for Montreal, 32% for Toronto and 38% for Vancouver.

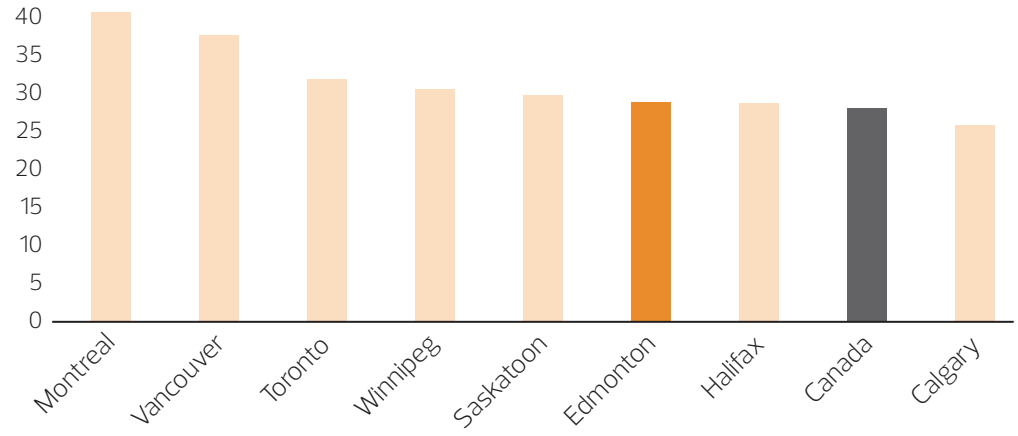
Edmonton's household size distribution is weighted towards the smaller size with 29% one-person households and 33% two-person households.

Of Edmonton's nearly 677,000 people aged 15 and over, nearly 305,000 (45%) were married (not separated), just over 217,000 (32%) were single (never married), nearly 45,500 (7%) were divorced, nearly 18,000 (3%) were separated, and just over 32,500 (5%) were widowed.

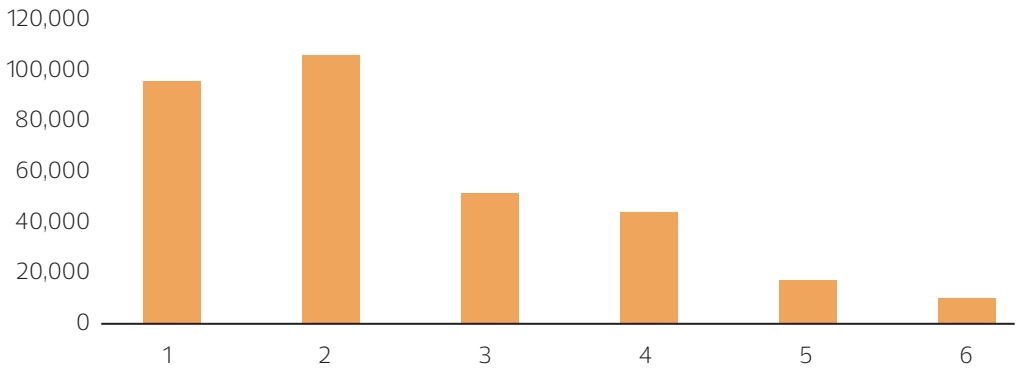
PEOPLE NOT IN CENSUS FAMILIES



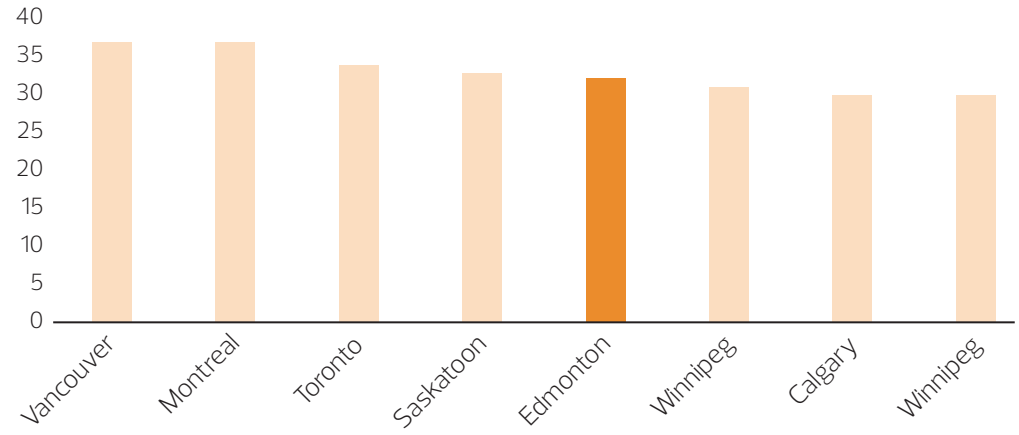
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS



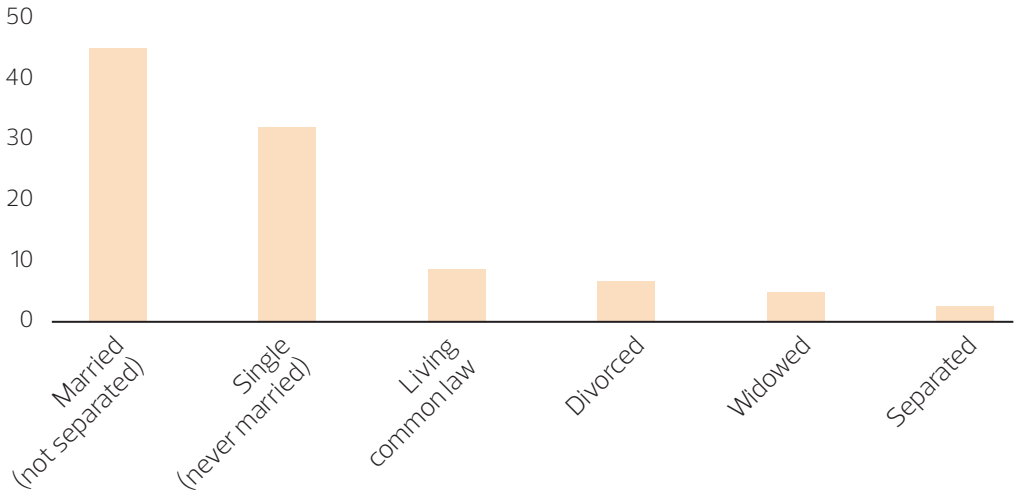
EDMONTON HOUSEHOLD SIZE



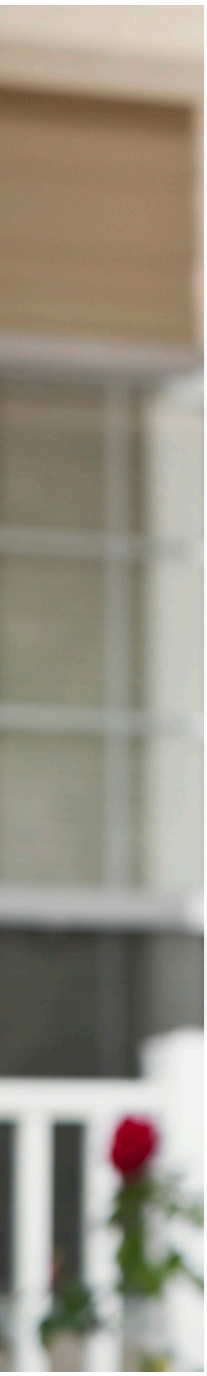
PERCENT OF SINGLE PEOPLE AGED 15 AND OVER



EDMONTON'S POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS



shelter: where we live

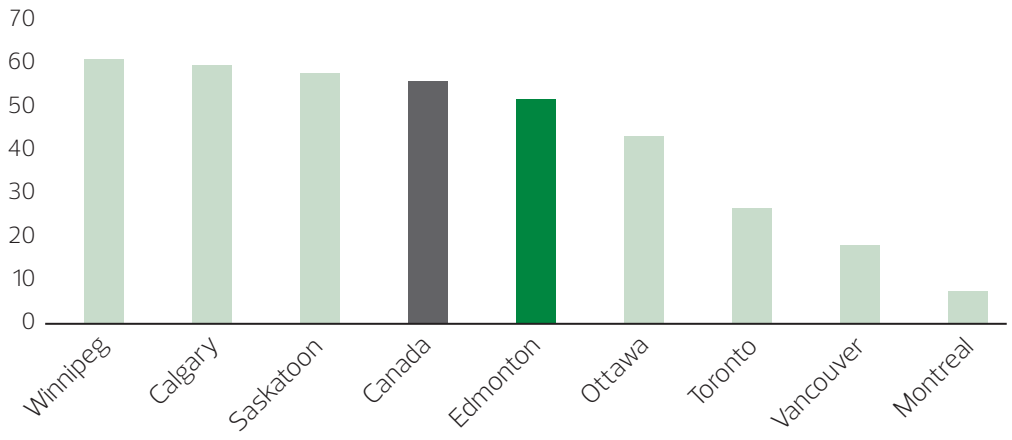


A small majority (51%) of Edmonton's households live in single-detached housing, with a further 23% living in walk-up apartments. Most of the remaining households live in row housing (10%), highrise apartments (8%) and semi-detached housing (5%).

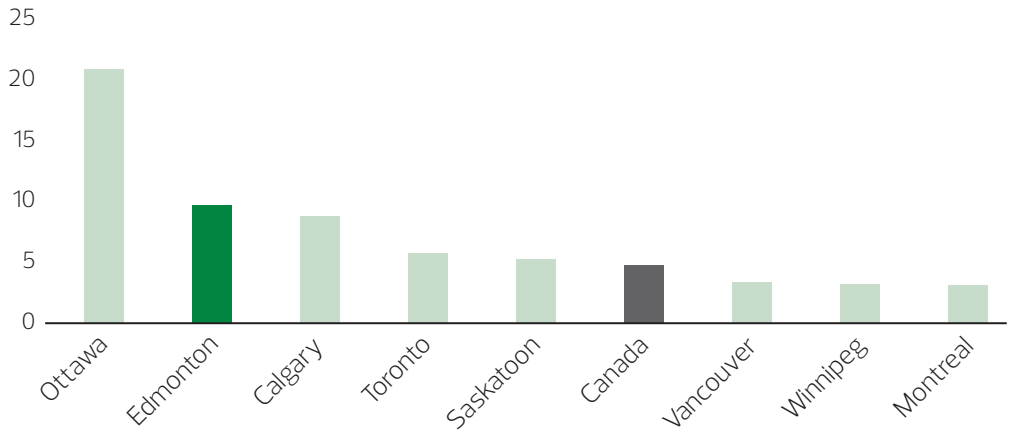
HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING TYPE

- Single-detatched
- Apartment < 5 storeys
- Row house
- Apartment > 5 storeys
- Semi-detatched
- Other

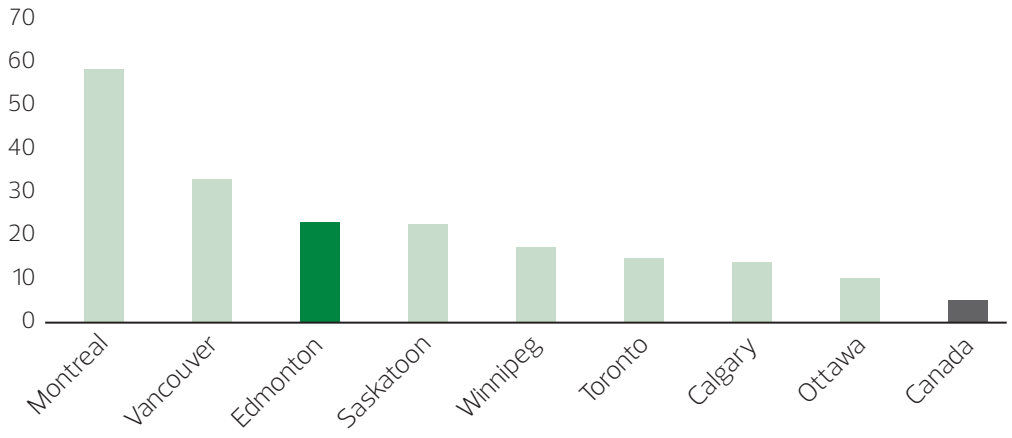
PERCENT OF DETATCHED DWELLINGS



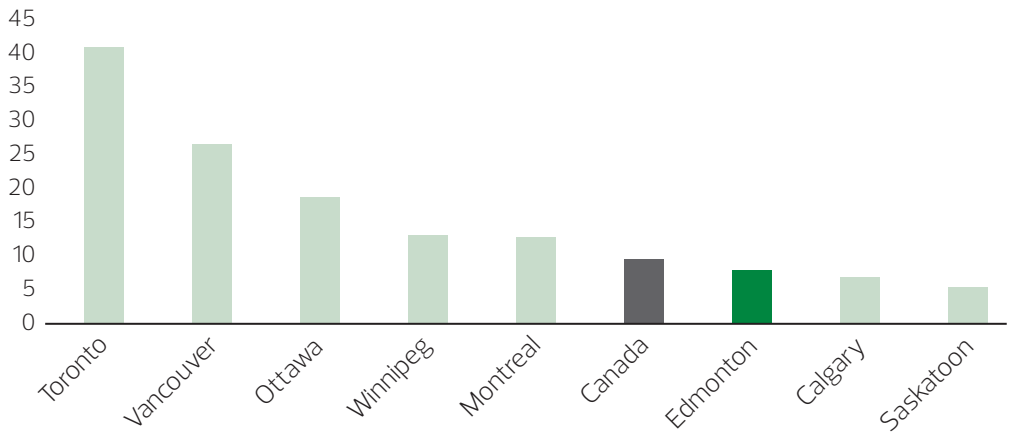
PERCENT OF ROW DWELLINGS



PERCENT OF APARTMENTS LESS THAN 5 STOREYS



PERCENT OF APARTMENTS MORE THAN 5 STOREYS



Edmonton has a smaller share of households living in detached housing than other prairie cities, including Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, but a much higher share than Canada's largest cities such as Toronto and Montreal. Edmonton has a higher share of people living in walk-up apartments than many cities including Toronto, Calgary and Ottawa. Similarly, Edmonton has higher shares of households living in row housing than many cities including Vancouver and Montreal.

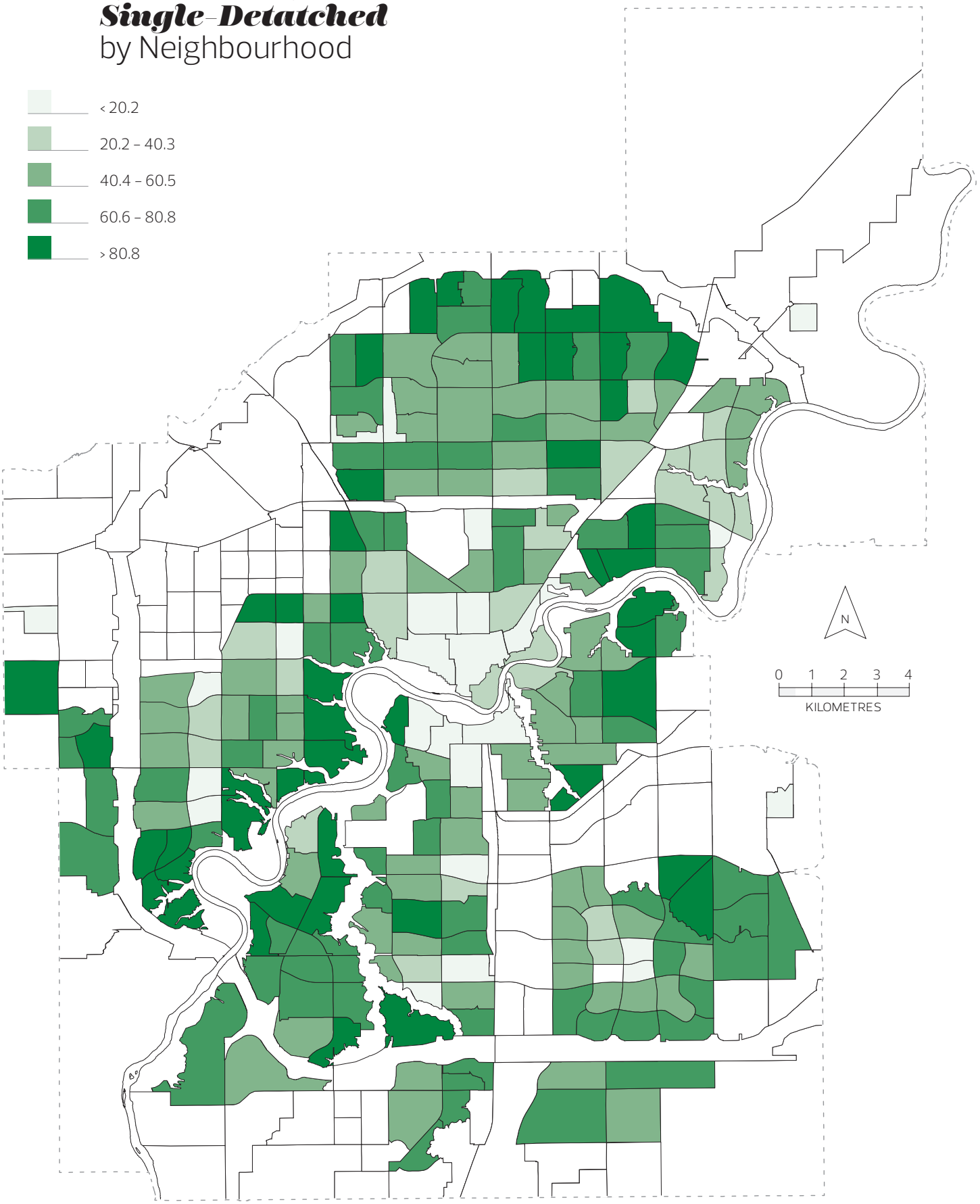
Edmonton's 165,765 single-detached houses are in nearly every neighbourhood in Edmonton. There are clusters where there are low percentages, and these are in the core neighbourhoods (map reference) which include Oliver, Strathcona, Garneau and Queen Alexandra. There are several clusters of neighbourhoods with high shares of detached housing. The largest cluster is in the newer neighbourhoods in north Edmonton. The mature neighbourhoods in the southeast and west also have clusters of neighbourhoods with high shares of detached houses.

Edmonton's 74,765 dwelling units that are in walkup apartments (less than five storeys) are more clustered with neighbourhoods in the core area and mature neighbourhoods in the northwest.

Some 31,250 dwelling units are in row housing format. This housing type is clustered in three areas: the northeast, and established heighbourhoods in the west and southeast.

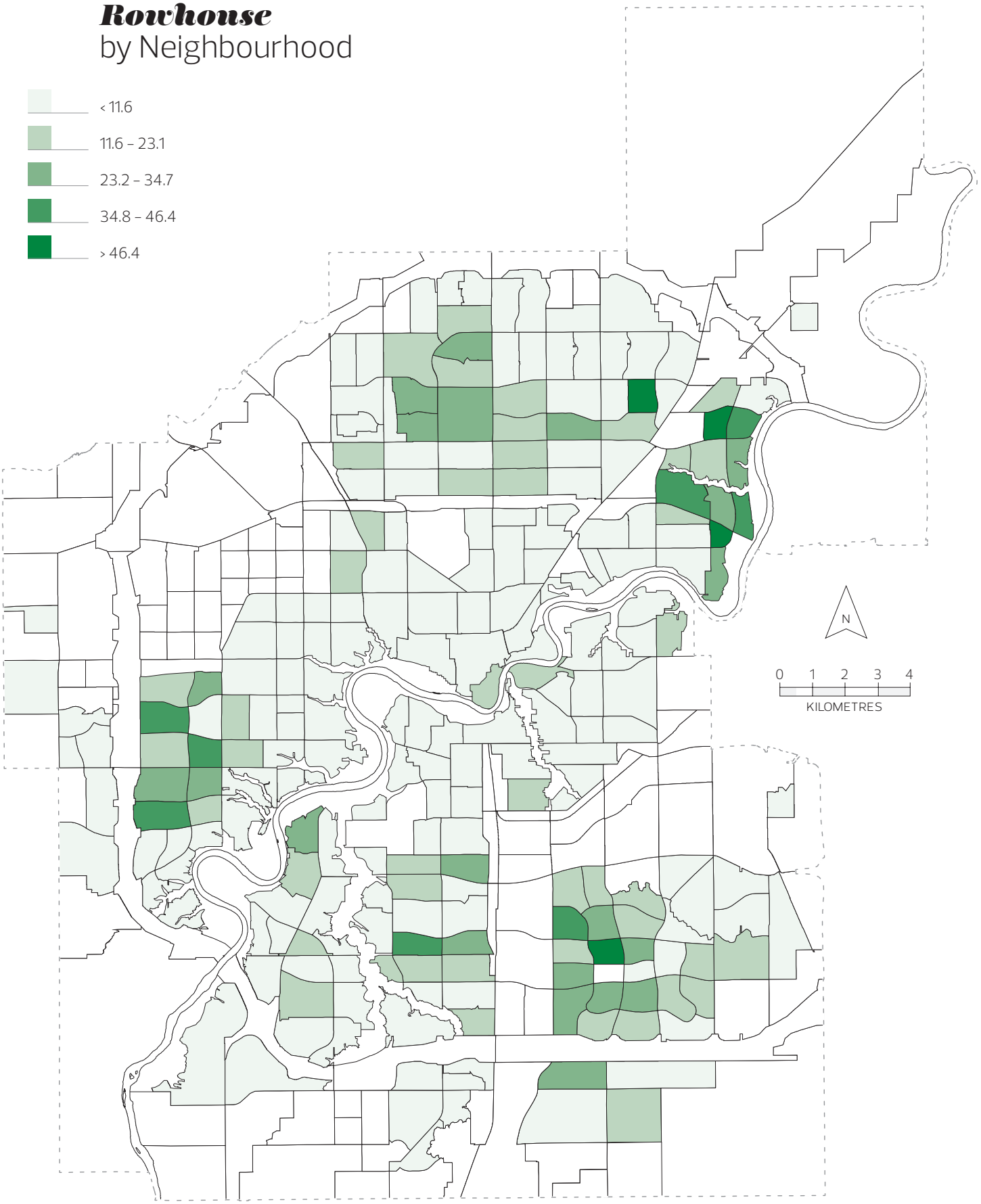
Just over 20,500 dwelling units are in highrise apartments. This housing type is highly clustered in three core neighbourhoods: Downtown, Oliver and Garneau.

Percentage of Dwellings by Structure Type: ***Single-Detatched*** by Neighbourhood



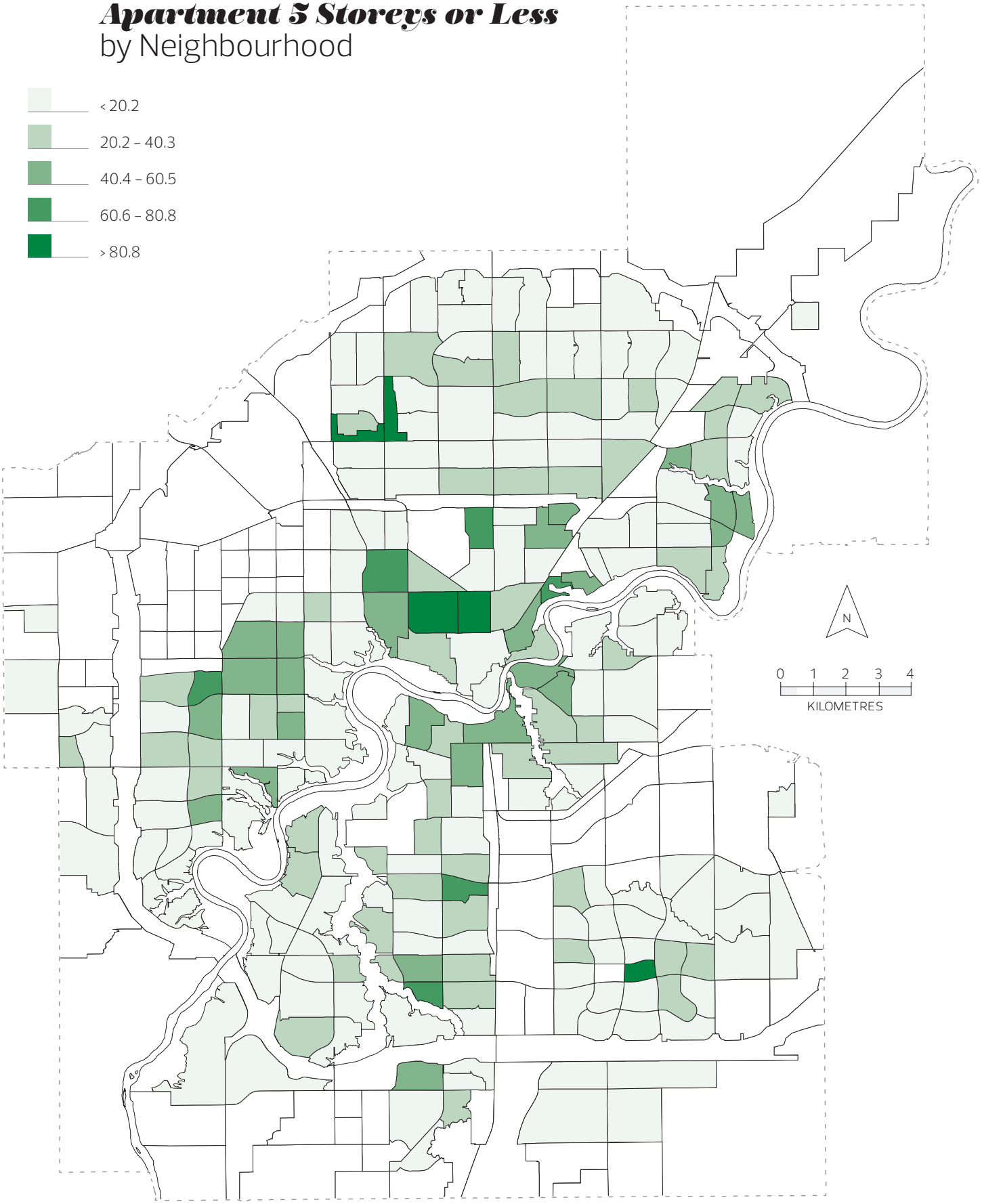
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Structure Type: ***Rowhouse*** by Neighbourhood



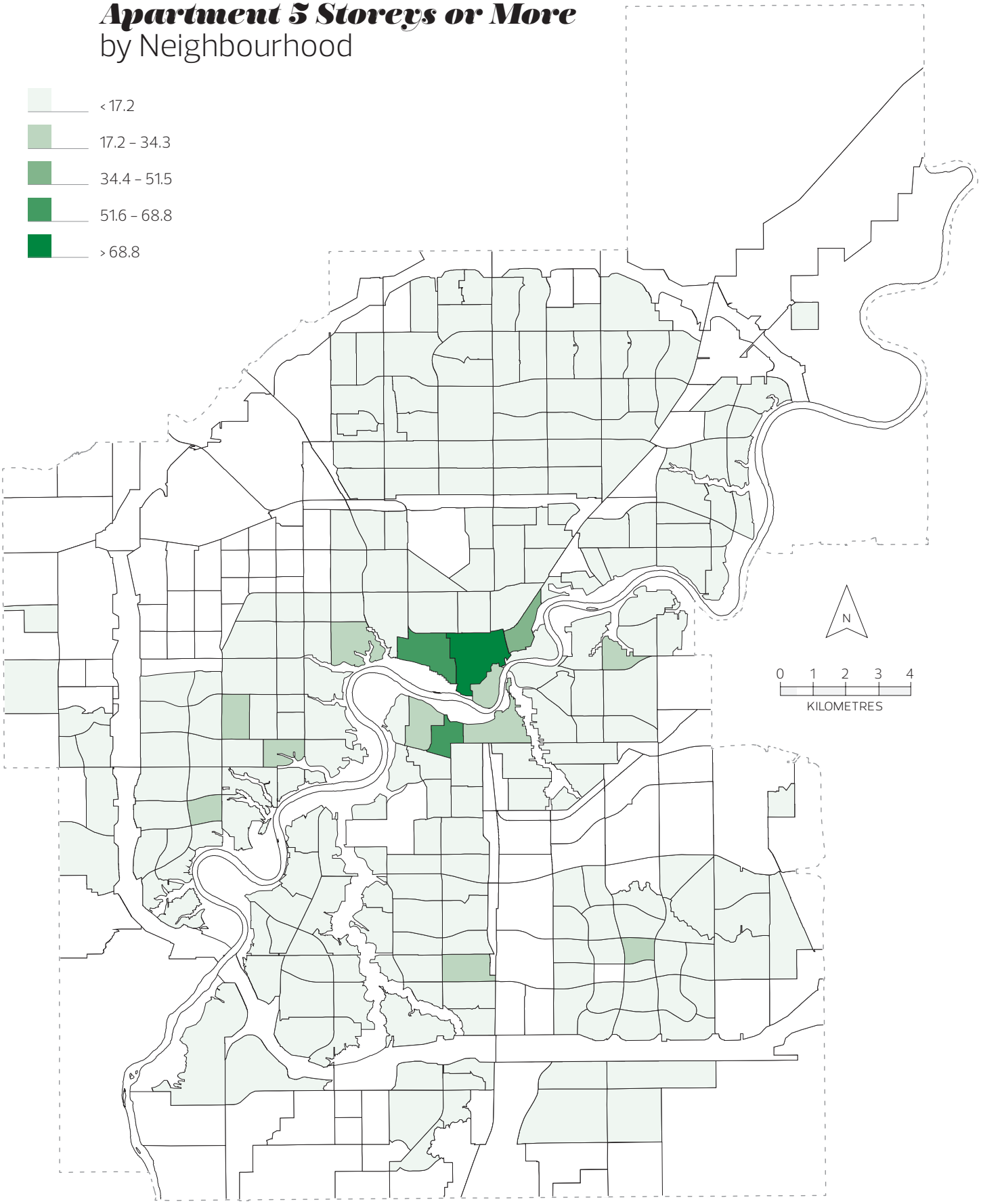
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Structure Type: ***Apartment 5 Storeys or Less*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Structure Type: ***Apartment 5 Storeys or More*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

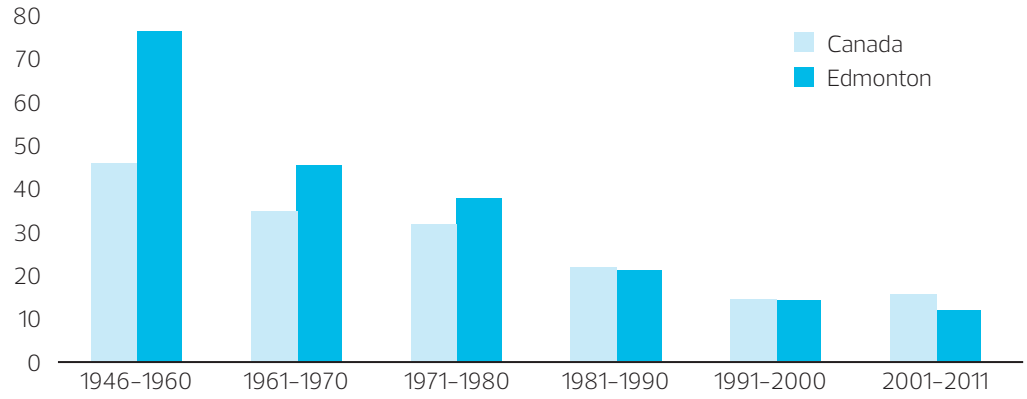
age of *housing*

Statistics Canada's census monitors Canada's age of housing by recording the year of construction (usually by decade). This data compares the pace of new residential construction in Edmonton and Canada. The data shows that Edmonton's housing stock is not being constructed at the same pace as Canada.

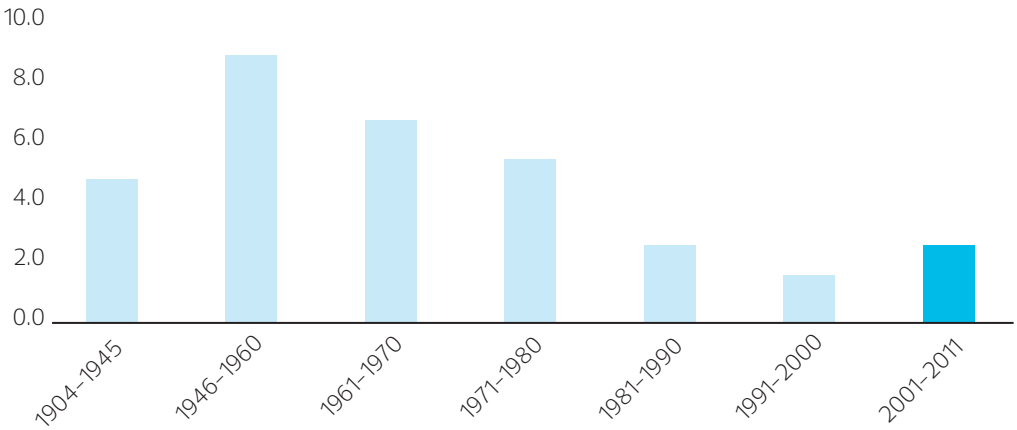
In the 1950s, Edmonton was building housing at a very rapid pace, and a very high share of its housing stock was "new" (built in current decade as percentage of total stock). During the 1950s, Edmonton's share of "new" housing was very high—76% compared with 46% for Canada. Over the decades this dynamic changed. Beginning in the 1980s, Canada's share of "new" housing stock was higher than Edmonton's. The gap widened in the 2000s, which saw Canada's share of "new" housing at 16% compared with 12% for Edmonton.

Edmonton has experienced high levels of housing starts and new neighbourhood development over the past decade. However, it was in the 1950s to 1970s that Edmonton's highest rates of residential building occurred. The total amount of residential building in the 1970s was only slightly less than the amount during the 2000s.

PERCENT SHARE OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTED BY DECADE COMPARED WITH TOTAL STOCK*

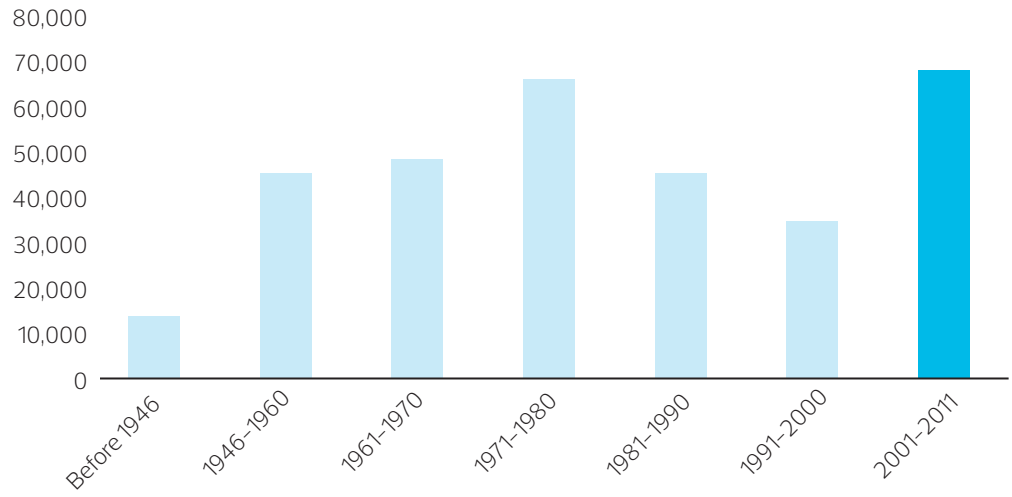


ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATE OF ADDITIONS TO EDMONTON'S HOUSING



* Data derived from 1996 and 2011 Census of Canada which indicates number of dwelling units observed in the census year by period of construction. It is not an exactly the same as the total number of new buildings constructed (housing demolished to make way for new housing would not be observed in the census) but it is a close measure of residential construction.

EDMONTON DWELLING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONTRUCTION



Edmonton's earliest developed neighbourhoods are the core neighbourhoods (12 in total), including Strathcona, Garneau, Downtown and Oliver. These neighbourhoods were first developed in the first two decades of the 1900s. Today, these neighbourhoods have low percentages of dwelling units built before 1960. These neighbourhoods have been substantially redeveloped since they were initially completed.

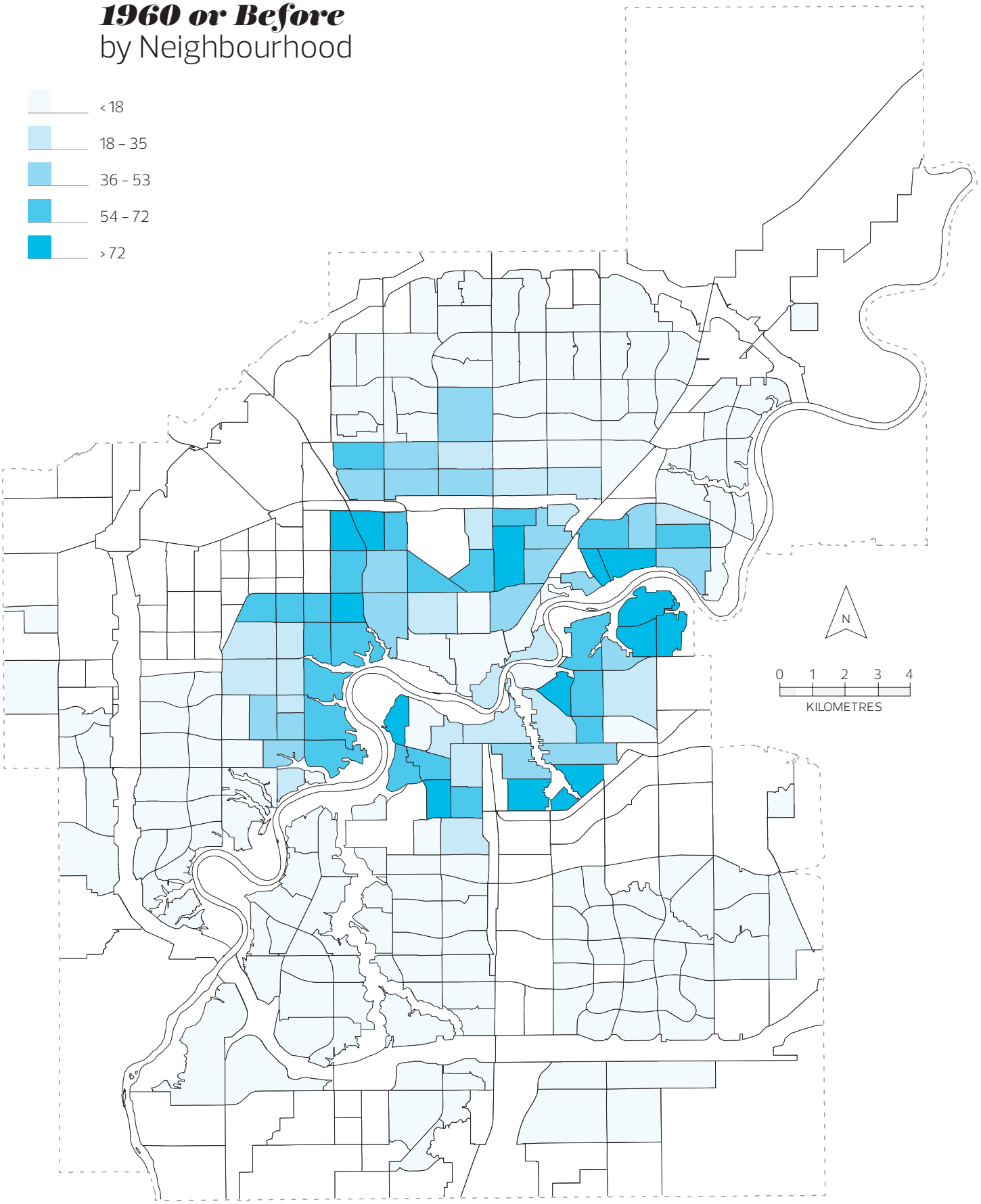
Today, the largest concentration of Edmonton's oldest neighbourhoods (measured by age of current dwelling units) are the neighbourhoods in the southeast portion of the mature sector. These include Capilano, Gold Bar and Fulton Place. The mature neighbourhoods north of Downtown also have high shares of older housing.

Edmonton experienced high levels of building in the 1960s and 1970s. There are many neighbourhoods with high shares of dwellings built in this period. The largest cluster of dwellings built in the 1960s and 1970s are in the established neighbourhoods in the southwest, the west half of Mill Woods in the southeast, and in the established areas of the northeast.

Most dwellings built in the 1980s are in the newer portions of the established neighbourhoods in each geographic sector. The 1990s had low levels of residential construction, and there are only a few neighbourhoods (mostly in the southwest) with high shares of housing built in this period.

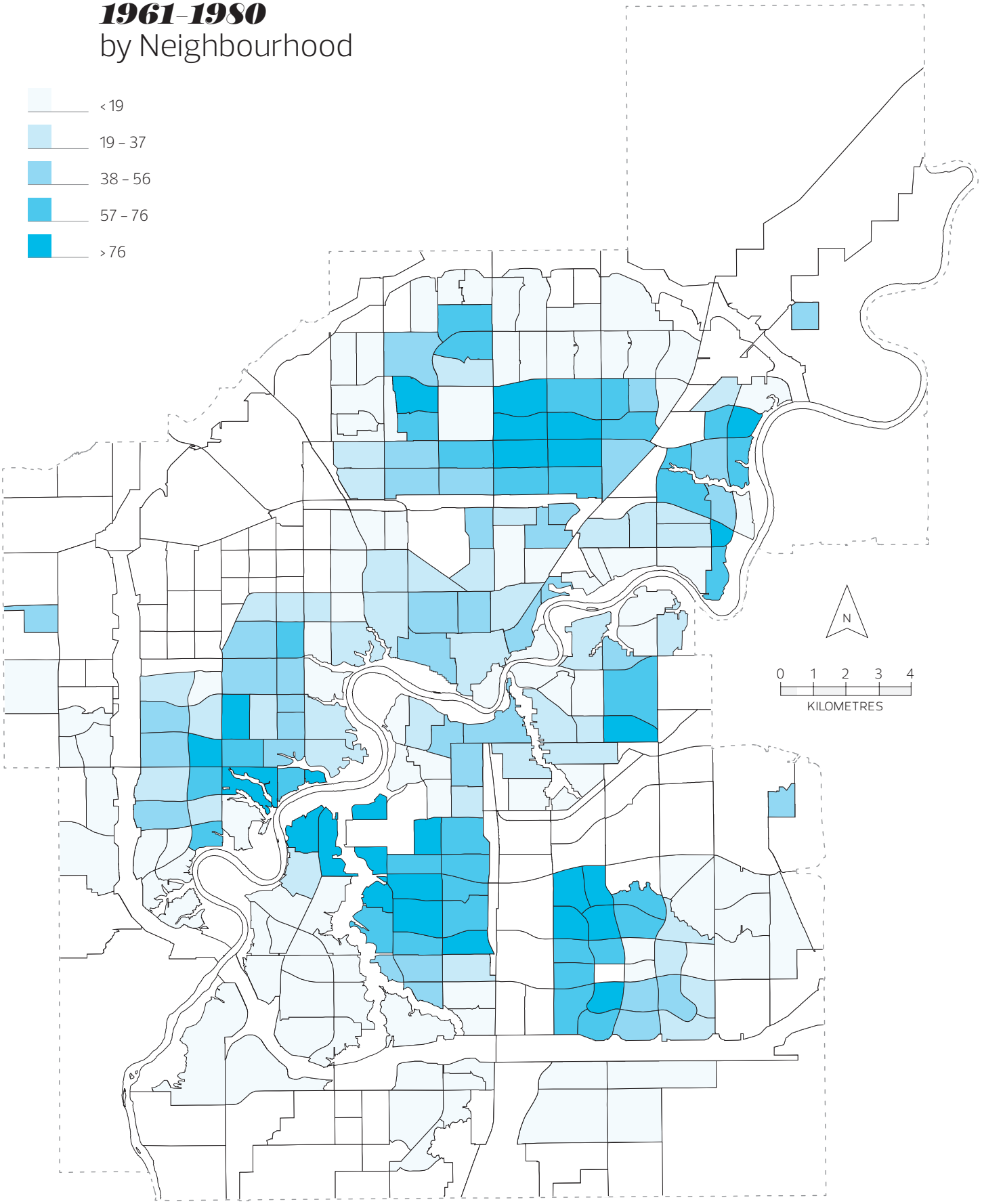
Edmonton's pace of residential building was high during the 2000s, and many neighbourhoods were built in these years. The southwest and southeast have the largest number of neighbourhoods built in this period.

Percentage of Dwellings by Construction Period: ***1960 or Before*** by Neighbourhood



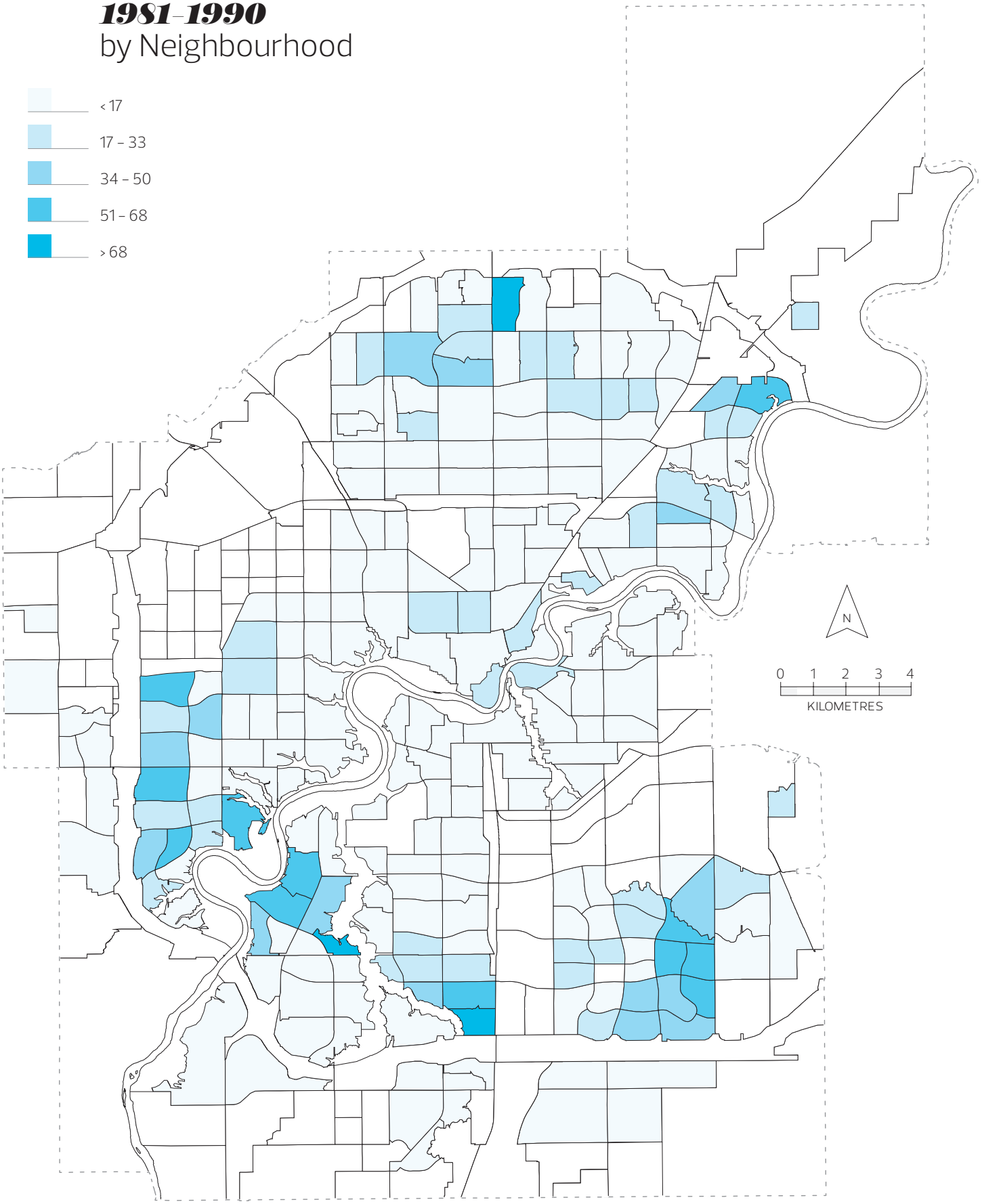
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Construction Period: ***1961–1980*** by Neighbourhood



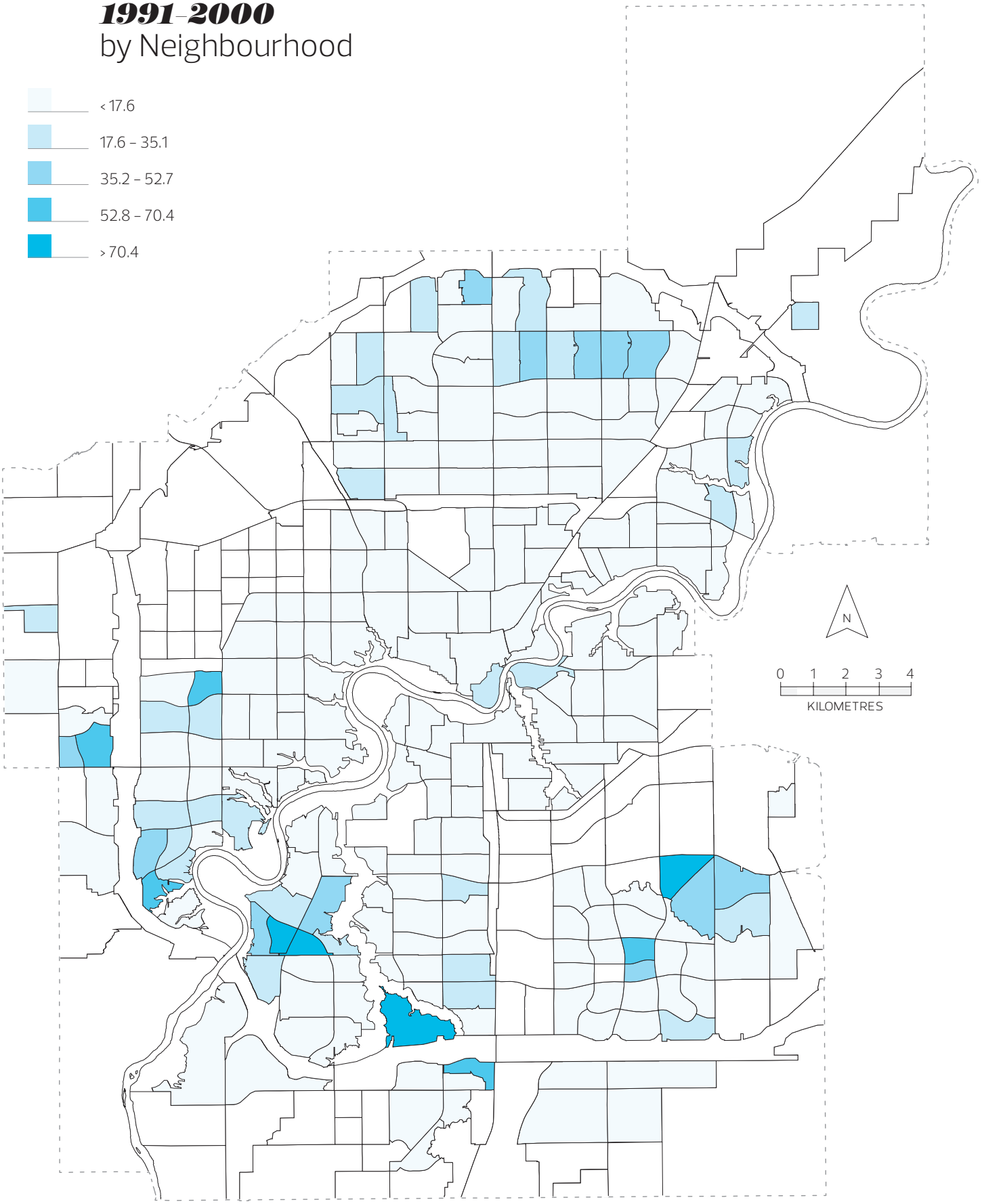
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Construction Period: ***1981–1990*** by Neighbourhood



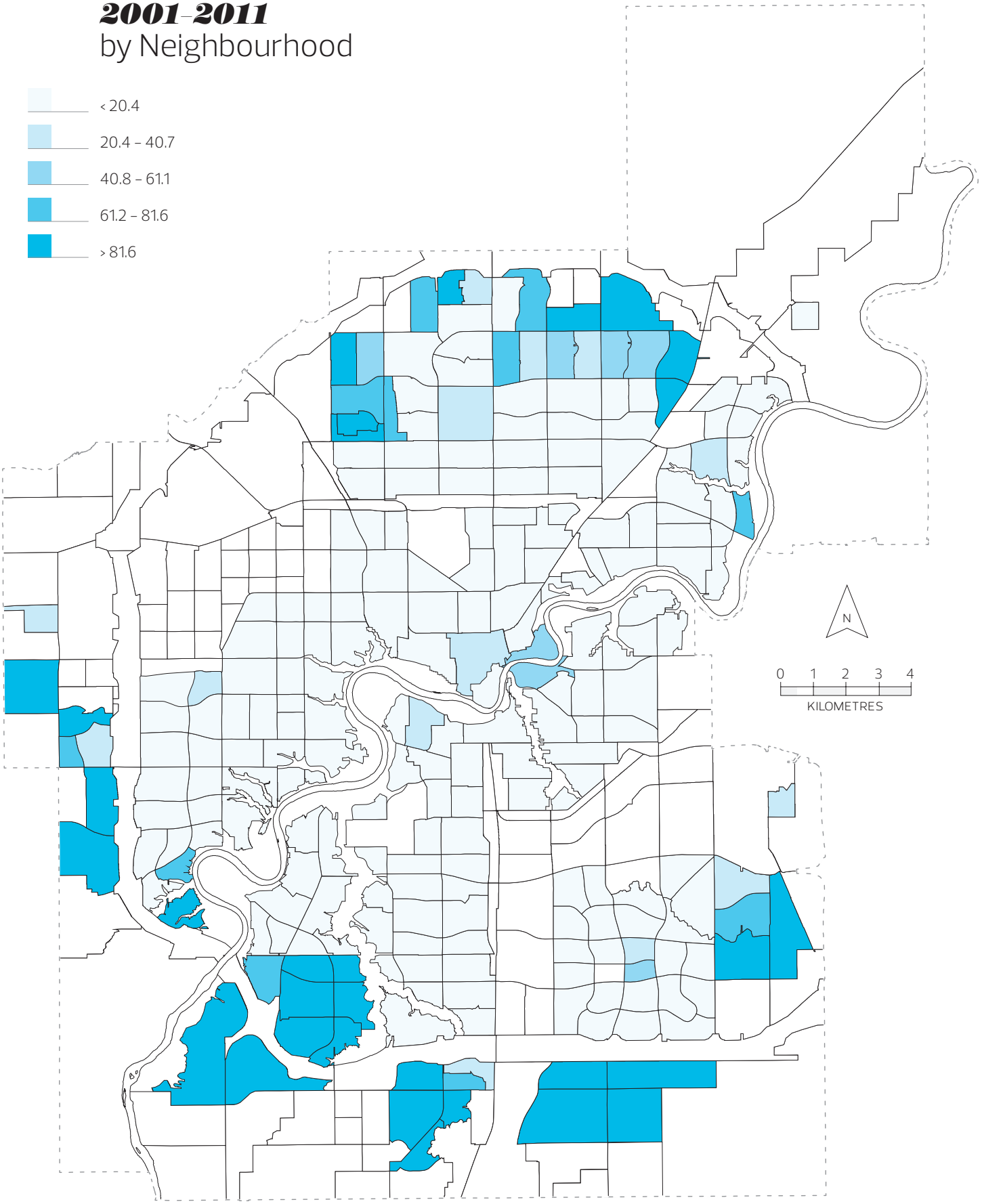
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Construction Period: ***1991–2000*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Dwellings by Construction Period: ***2001–2011*** by Neighbourhood

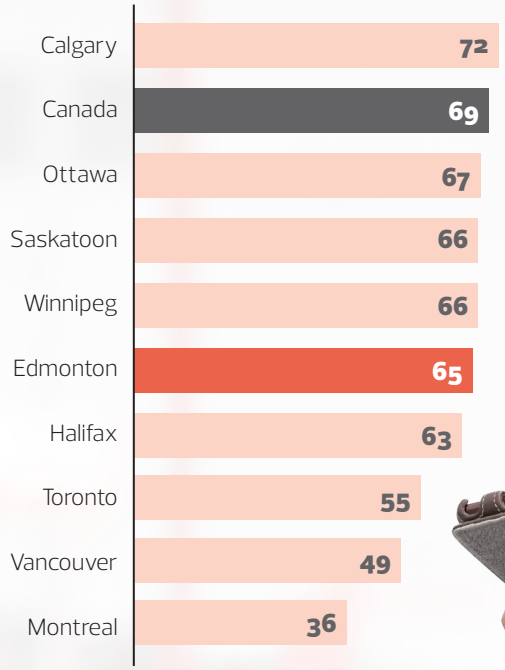


2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

shelter: types of tenure & high shelter costs

The rate of home ownership for Edmonton households is 65%—a sharp increase from 59% in 2001. Some 61% of these households have a mortgage. Canada's household ownership rate is 69%. Montreal's home ownership rate is 36% while Calgary's is high at 72%.

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWNERSHIP TENURE

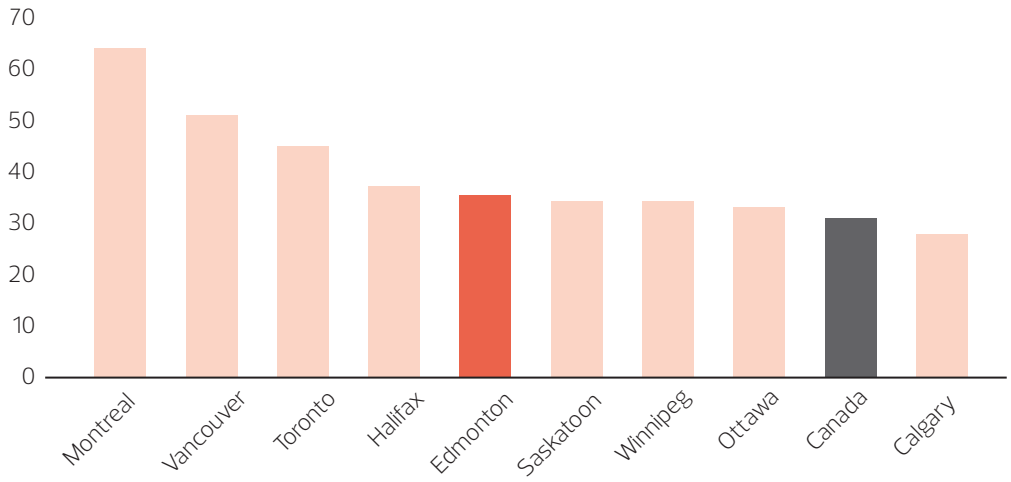


Canadians put a high priority on owning primary shelter. The 2011 Census of Canada reports that 69% of Canadian households (9.185 million) have ownership as form of tenure. Of these households, 59% have a mortgage attached to their housing while 41% have complete ownership. Home ownership rates across Canada are little changed from 2006, which contrasts the gains in homeownership rates between 1991 and 2006. This implies there is little room left for further increases in homeownership rates as the very low mortgage rates after the financial crash of 2008 have been unable to stimulate additional demand.

Edmonton's home ownership rate of 65% is a sizeable increase from 2001 when it was 59% and is very similar to other larger Canadian cities. Calgary has the highest rate of home ownership among Canada's larger cities at 72% while Montreal has the lowest rate at 36%.

Across Canada, 31% of households rent housing. Edmonton has 35% of households that rent housing. Of Canada's largest cities, Montreal has the highest percentage of households that rent housing with 64% and Calgary has the lowest share at 28%.

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RENT HOUSING

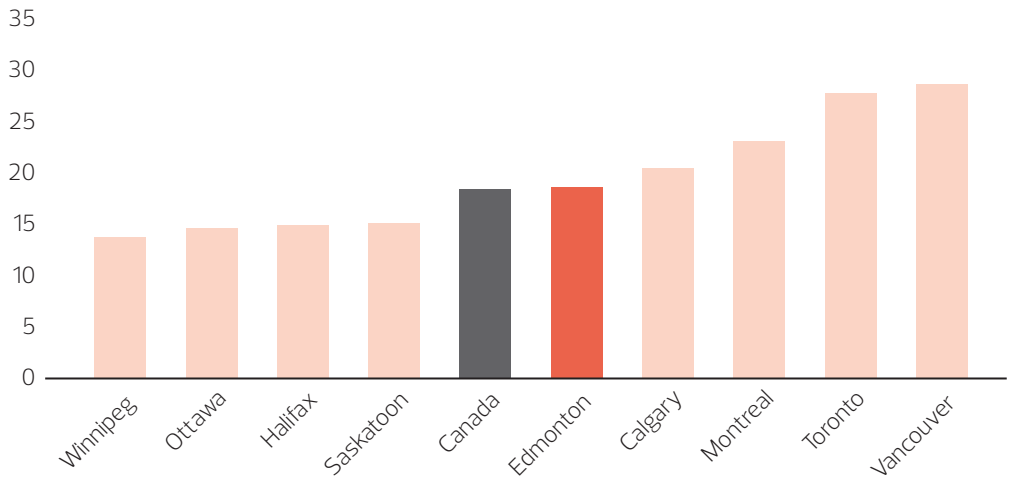


Across Canada, 19% of owner households reported spending more than 30% of average monthly income on shelter-related expenses. Edmonton also had 19% of households in this category.

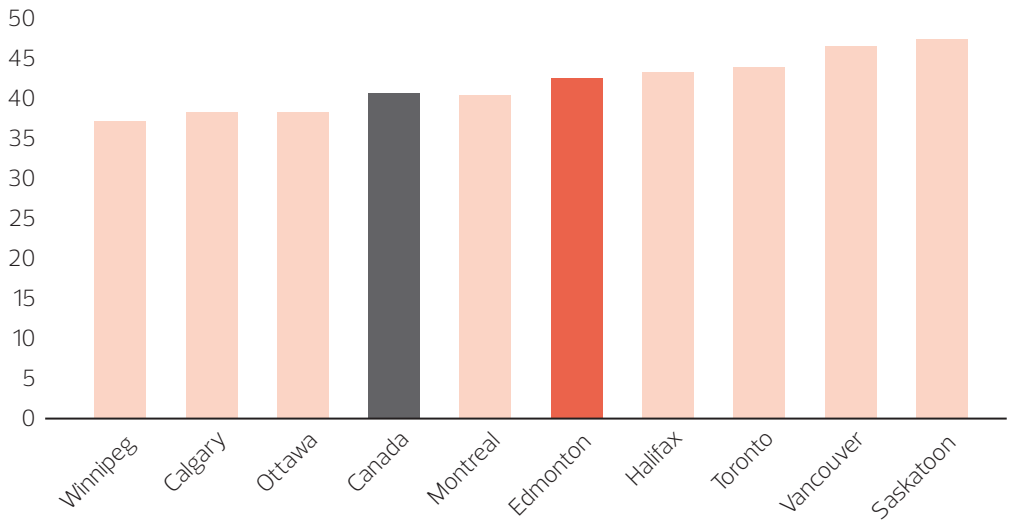
In Vancouver, 29% of owner households reported spending more than 30% of monthly income on shelter, while only 14% of owner households in Winnipeg were in this category.

Across Canada, 40% of households who rent accommodation reported spending more than 30% of monthly income on shelter expenses. In Edmonton, 42% of households who rent accommodation spent more than 30% on shelter costs. Vancouver had 46% of households who rent accommodation in this category.

PERCENT OF OWNER HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN 30% ON SHELTER



PERCENT OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING MORE THAN 30% ON SHELTER



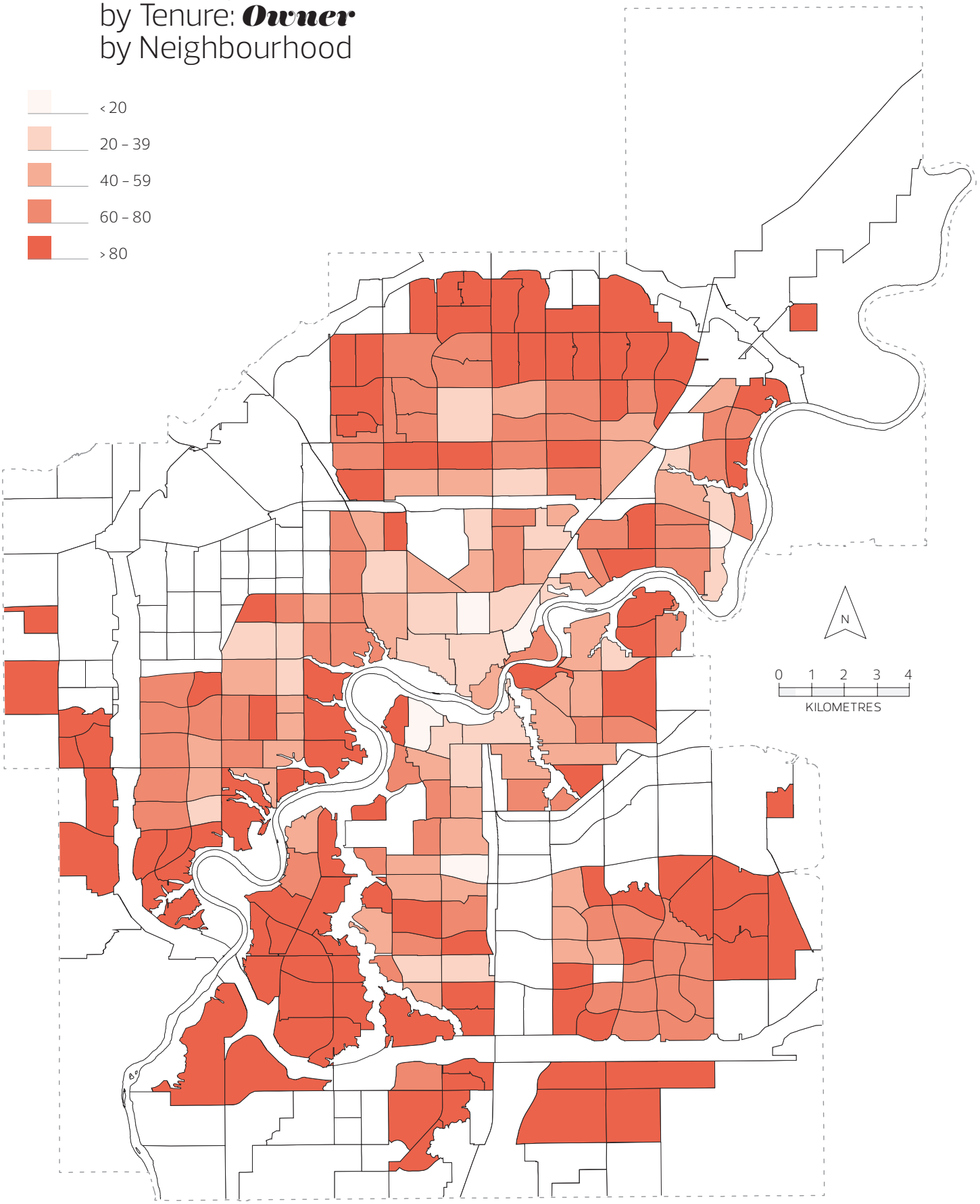
The neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of owner households are clustered in new neighbourhoods and the southwest. The core neighbourhoods have the lowest share of owner households. Neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of households that rent housing are clustered in the core.

Neighbourhoods with a high share of households that spend more than 30% of their income on mortgage payments tend to be in new neighbourhoods.

Households in this category are also represented in the core neighbourhoods surrounding Downtown.

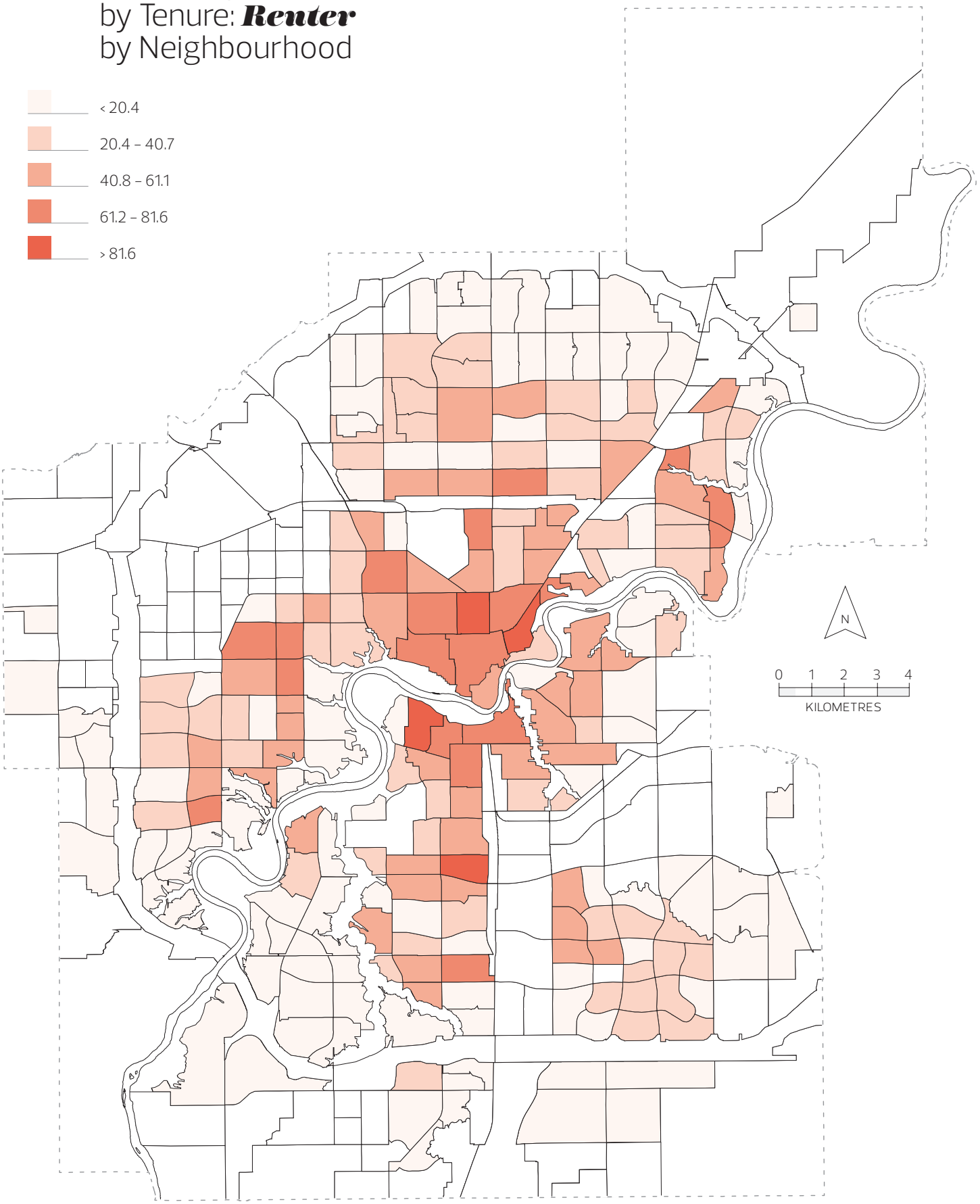
Neighbourhoods with low percentages of households spending more than 30% of their income on mortgage payments are found throughout Edmonton with a large cluster in the mature neighbourhoods of the southeast. Neighbourhoods with higher shares of households that spend more than 30% of their income on rent are clustered in core and mature neighbourhoods.

Percentage of Households by Tenure: *Owner* by Neighbourhood



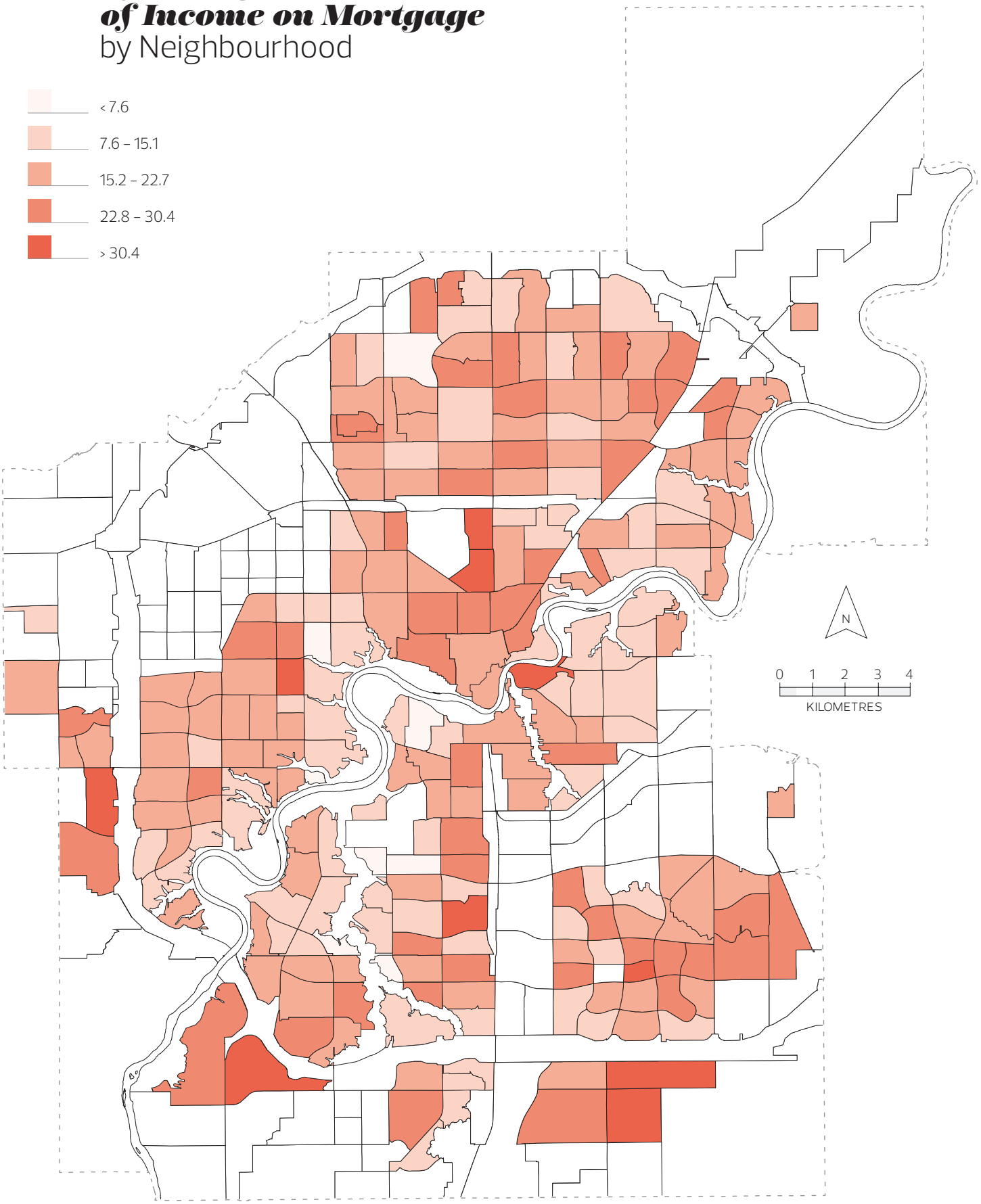
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Households by Tenure: *Renter* by Neighbourhood



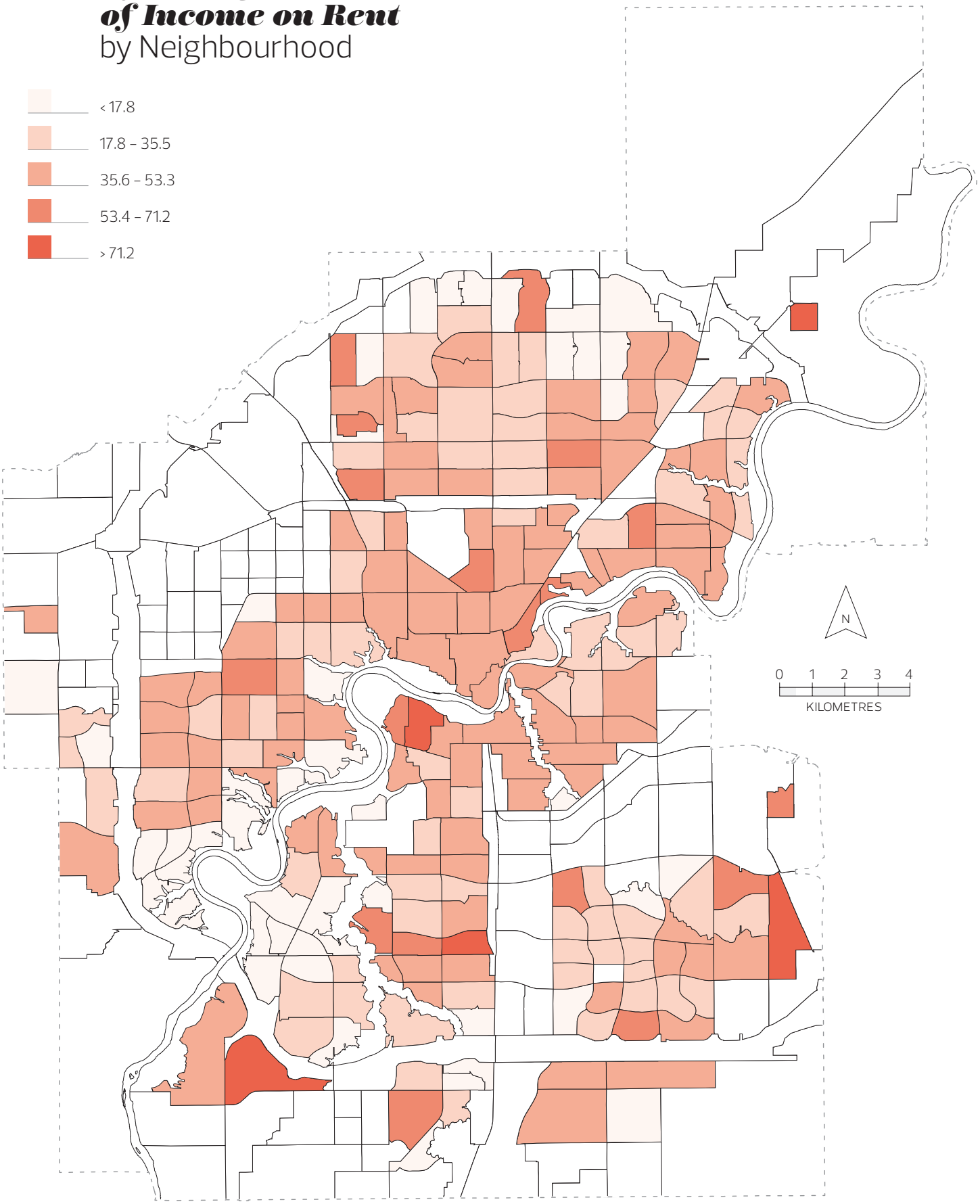
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Households ***Spending More than 30% of Income on Mortgage*** by Neighbourhood



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Households ***Spending More than 30% of Income on Rent*** by Neighbourhood



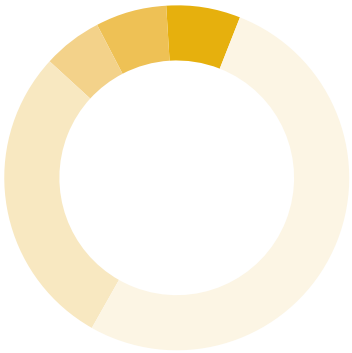
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

mobility

The 2011 Census of Canada provides information on the length of residence at an individual's current address and a general indication of where the previous residence was located. Using the indicator of mobility status five years ago, 48% of Edmonton residents had lived at their current address less than five years. Calgary and Saskatoon were similar at 47%, while Toronto's percentage was 42% and Canada's was 39%.

Of the 48% (353,915) of Edmonton residents who had a different residence five years ago, 60% (211,970) moved within Edmonton, 12% (41,270) moved to Edmonton from elsewhere in Alberta, 14% (49,630) moved from elsewhere in Canada and 14% (51,045) moved from outside Canada.

MOBILITY STATUS 5 YEARS AGO, EDMONTON RESIDENTS



- Non-movers
- Moved from elsewhere in Edmonton
- Moved from elsewhere in Alberta
- Moved from elsewhere in Canada
- Moved from outside Canada

Nearly 212,000 people moved within Edmonton within the five years prior to the 2011 Census. The census data for mobility includes moves within the same neighbourhood or between neighbourhoods. No data is available showing the location of a previous residence within Edmonton.

This places some limits on the extent of analysis that can be put together. Nevertheless, there are patterns in the distribution of people moving within Edmonton. The map shows, strikingly, that it is the developing neighbourhoods that have the highest shares of residents that have moved from elsewhere in Edmonton.

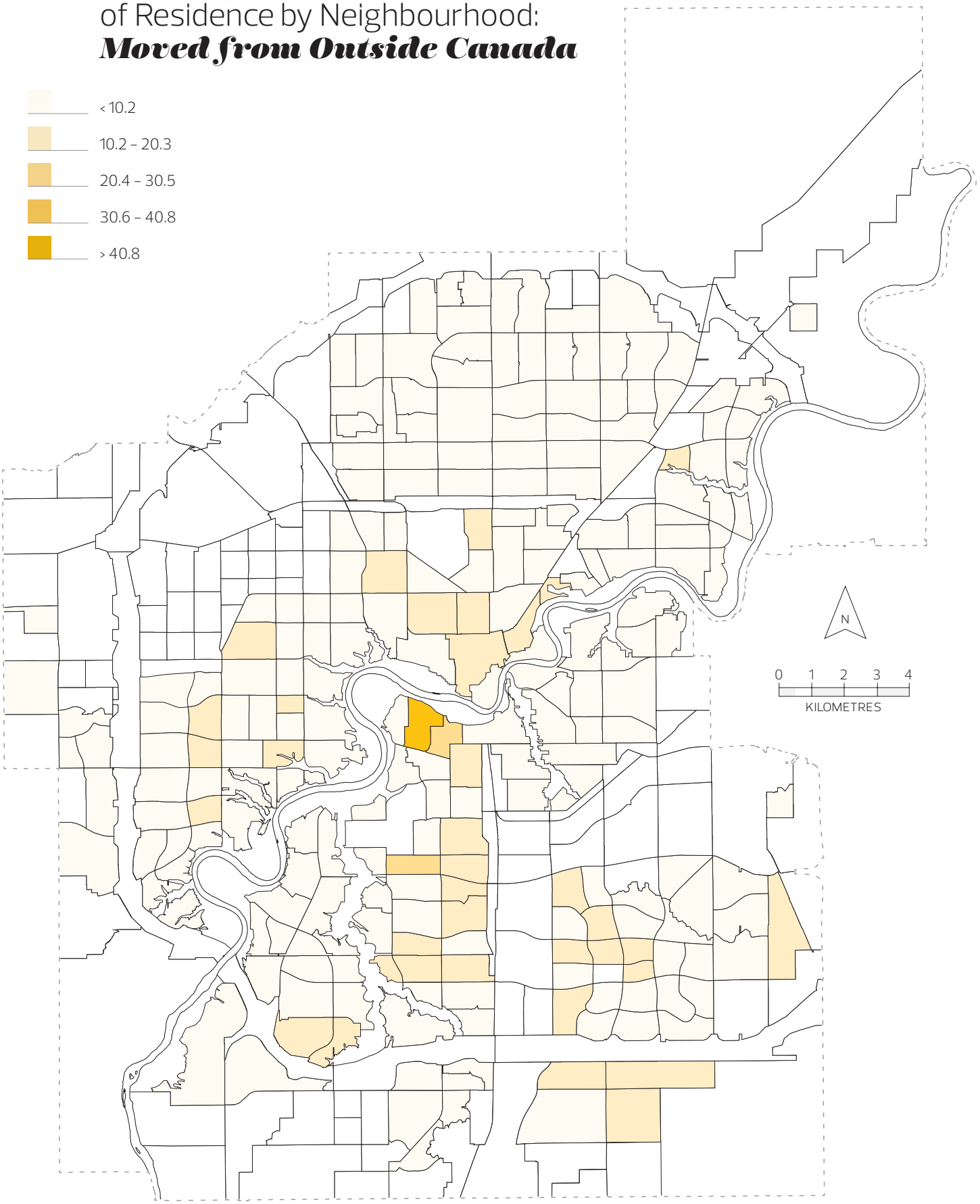
Just over 41,000 people moved to Edmonton from elsewhere in Alberta in the five years prior to the 2011 Census. Neighbourhoods with the higher shares of people moving there from elsewhere in Alberta are clustered around the University of Alberta and other core neighbourhoods and some developing neighbourhoods in the southwest.

Nearly 50,000 people moved to Edmonton from elsewhere in Canada in this time period. Neighbourhoods with the higher shares of this category of residents are clustered in the core neighbourhoods and some of the developing neighbourhoods.

Just over 51,000 people moved to Edmonton in this time period from outside Canada. Neighbourhoods with the higher shares of this category of residents are clustered around the University of Alberta and other core neighbourhoods as well as some groups of established and new neighbourhoods on the south side.

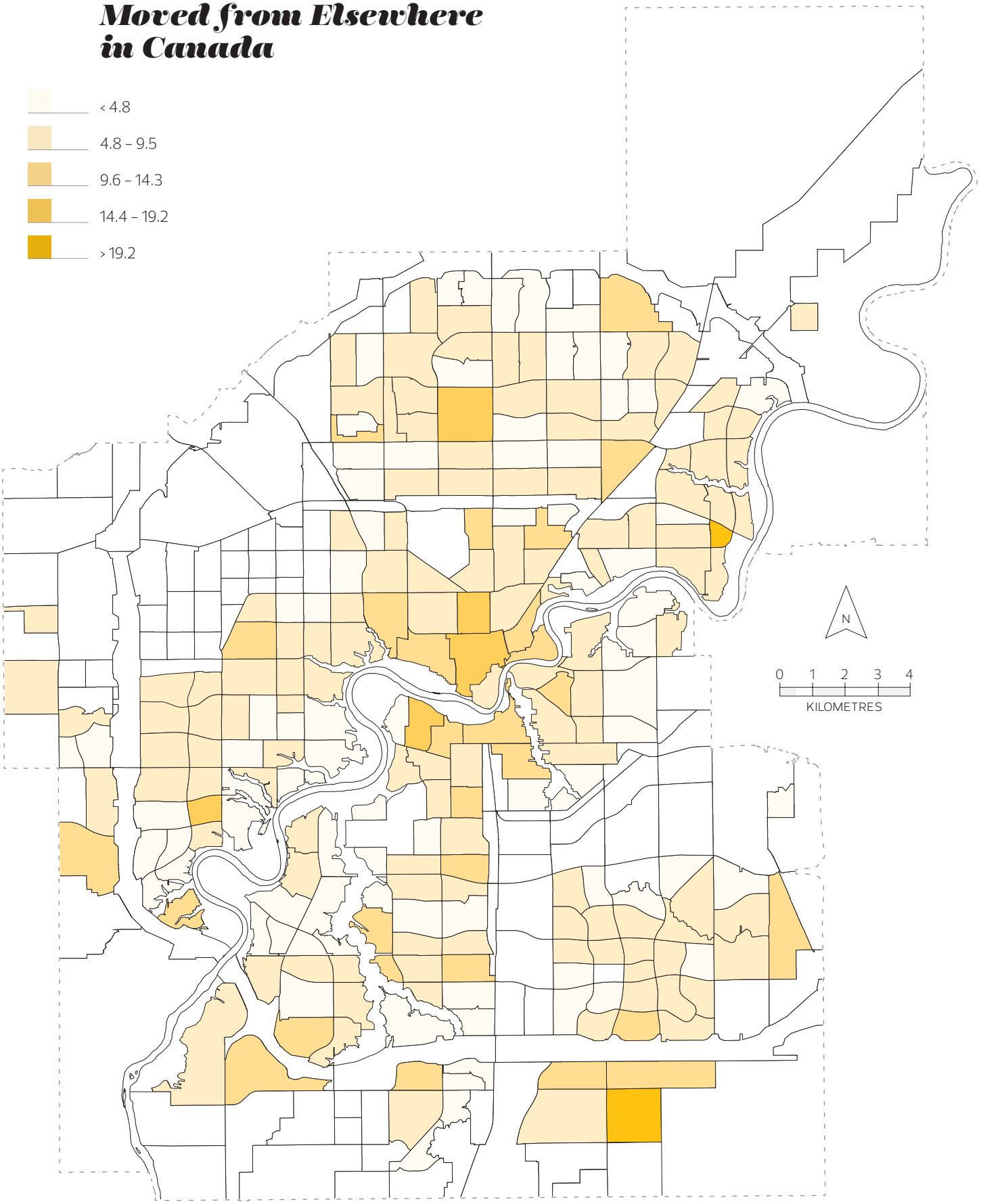
Just over 391,000 Edmonton residents did not move between 2006 and 2011. Neighbourhoods with lower shares of people in this group are clustered in core neighbourhoods. Neighbourhoods with higher shares of "non-movers" are found in all geographic sectors of Edmonton.

Percentage of Population by Place of Residence by Neighbourhood: ***Moved from Outside Canada***



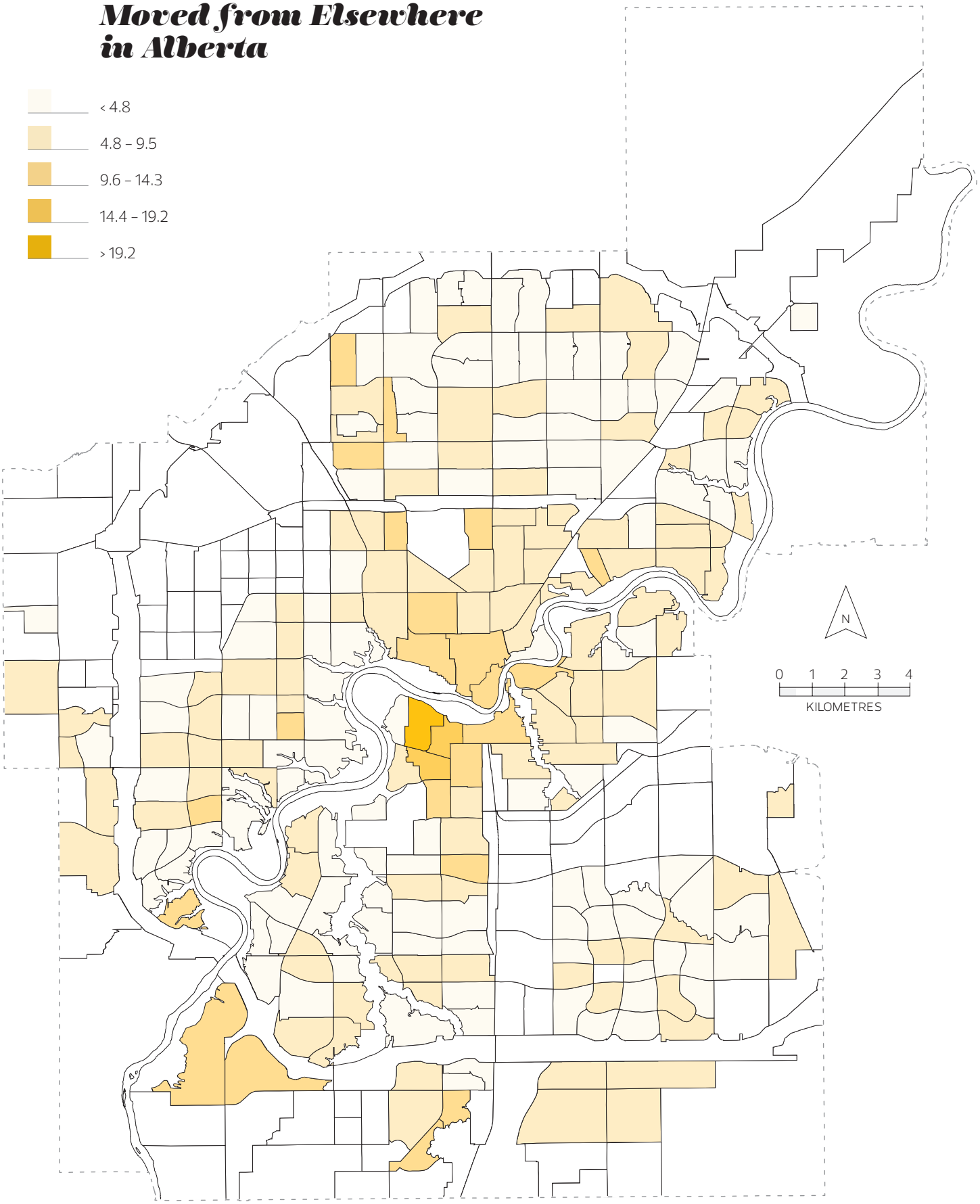
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Place of Residence by Neighbourhood: ***Moved from Elsewhere in Canada***



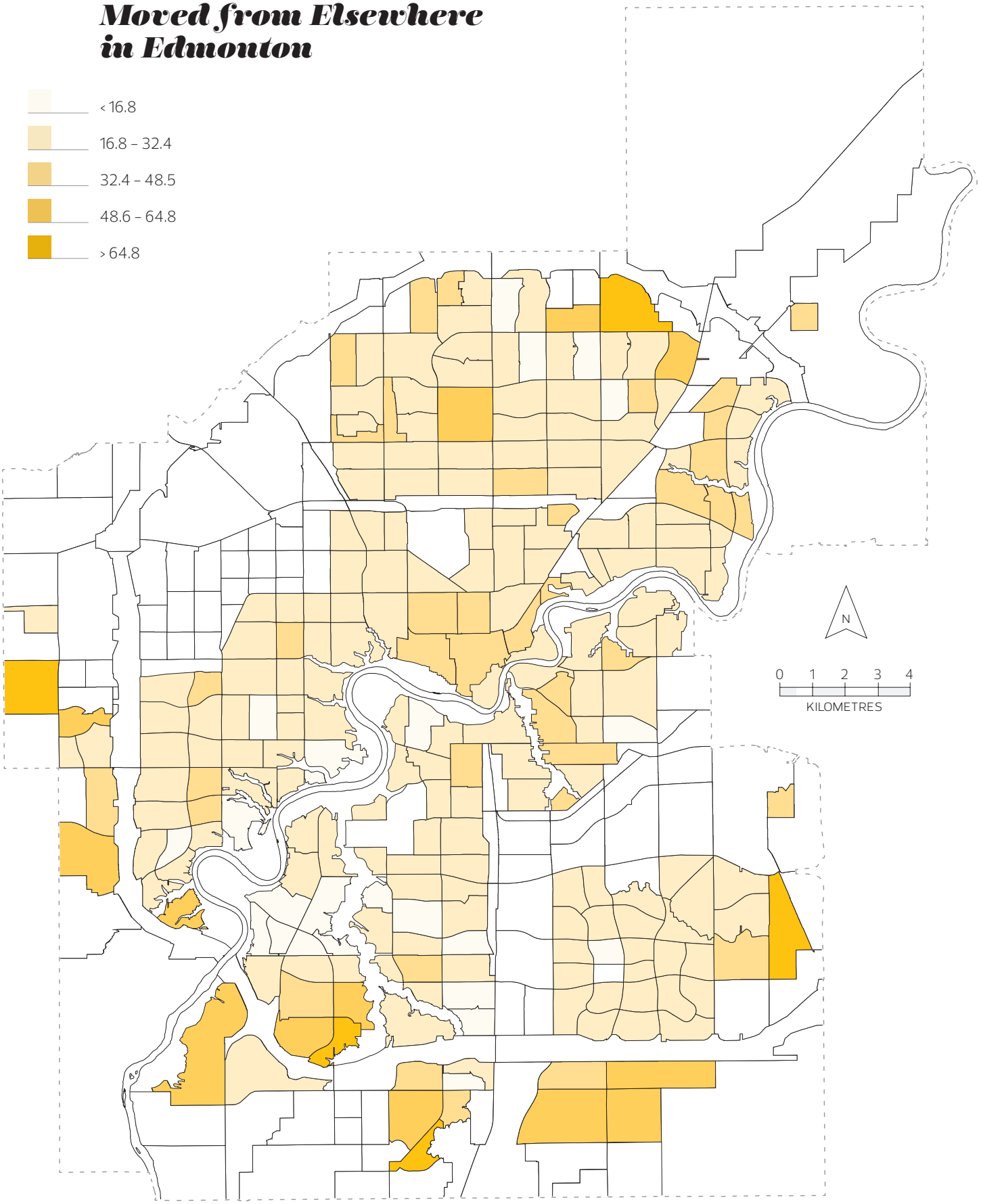
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Place of Residence by Neighbourhood: ***Moved from Elsewhere in Alberta***



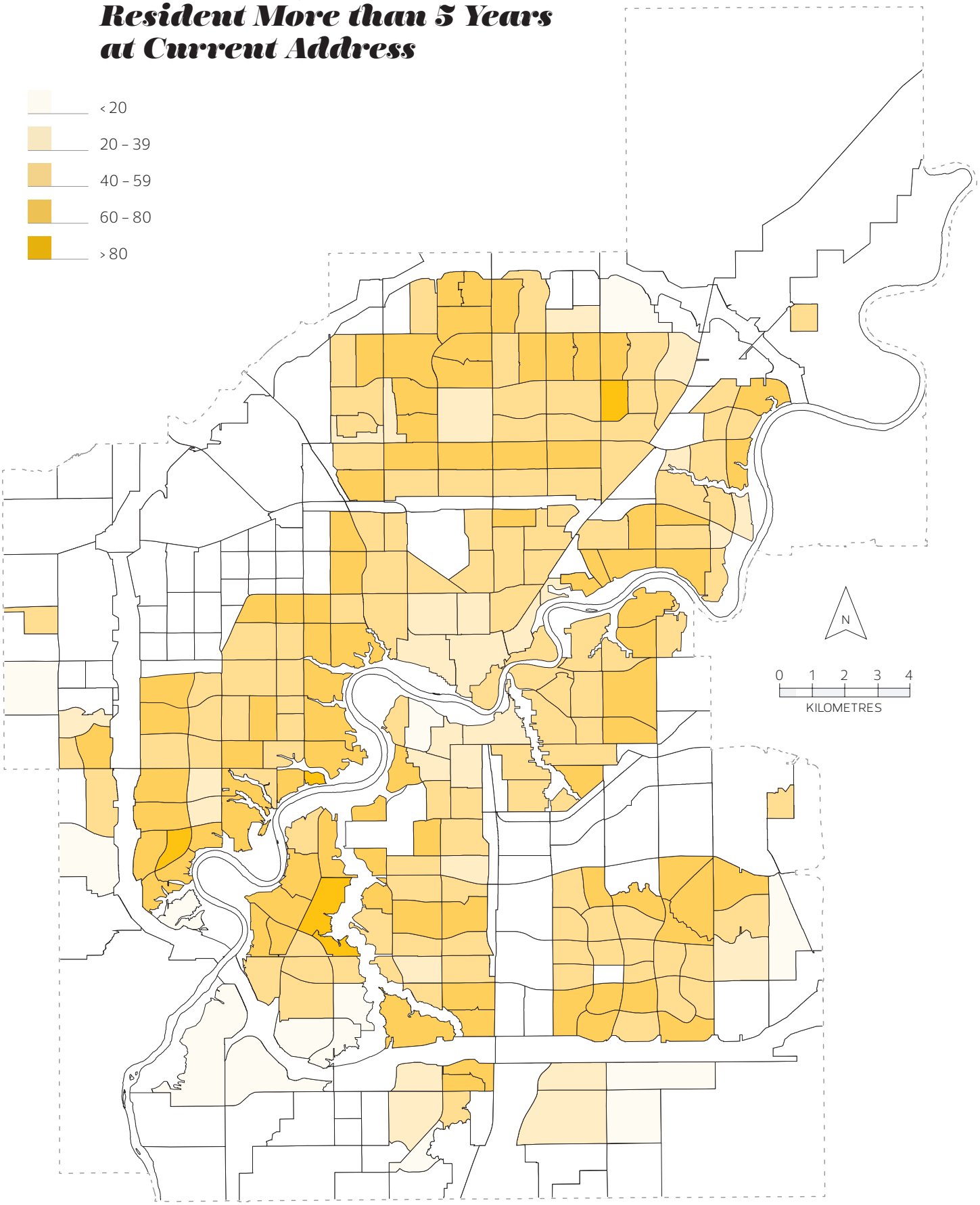
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Place of Residence by Neighbourhood: ***Moved from Elsewhere in Edmonton***



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Percentage of Population by Place of Residence by Neighbourhood: ***Resident More than 5 Years at Current Address***



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

migration

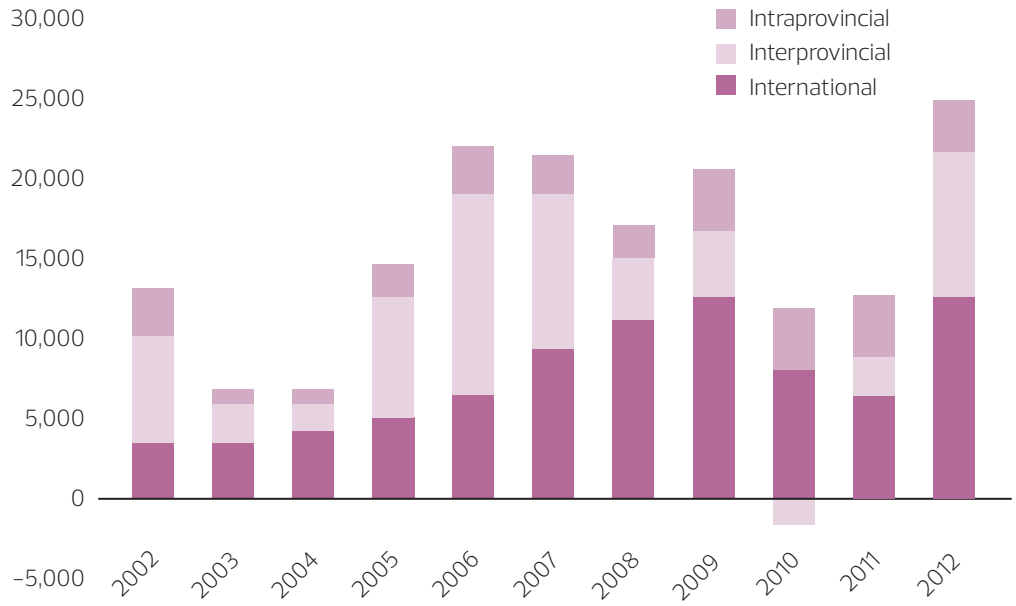
Alberta has had high levels of net migration for many years, reaching a total of just over 586,000 between 2005 and 2014. During this period, Edmonton CMA has received about 29% of this amounting to just over 167,000 people.

Net migration is comprised of international migration, interprovincial migration and intraprovincial migration. International migration accounts for 50% of all net migration between 2001 and 2011, with interprovincial net migration having a 35% share and intraprovincial migration a 15% share. International net migration has trended higher over this period rising from 28% of total in 2002 to a high of 81% in 2010. International migration has risen in response to very high levels of employment growth in Alberta and Edmonton over the last decade.

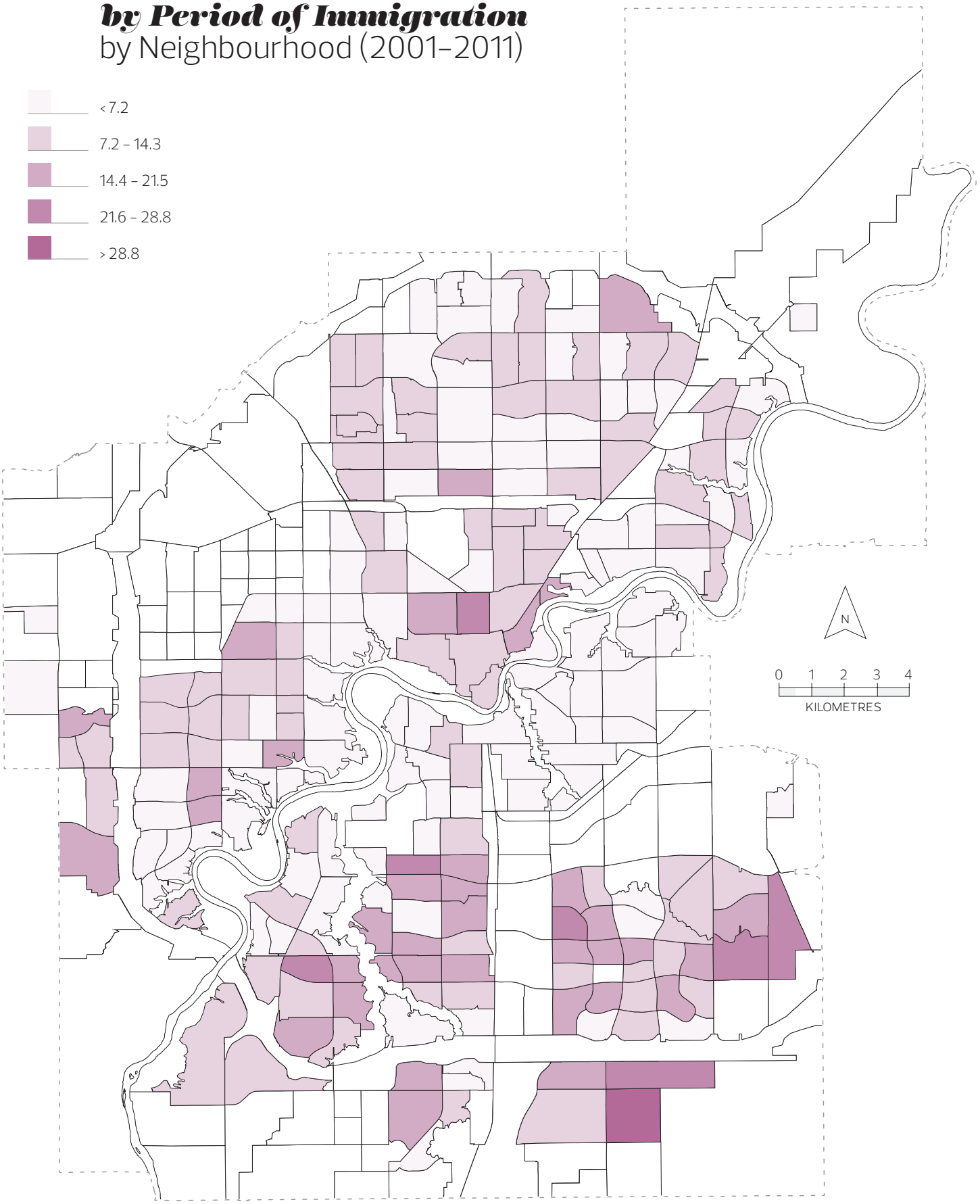
These high levels of international migration for Edmonton are likely to reduce over the short term as signaled by sharp reductions for Alberta during 2014 and slowing employment growth. Of the nearly 800,000 people in private households in the City of Edmonton in 2011, just over 205,000 (26% of total) identified as immigrants. The period 2001 to 2011 has the highest share of immigrants (39%) with the previous 10-year period having 20%. The largest group of immigrants (55%) were born in Asia, with people born in Europe having a 23% share. The other immigrant groups were born in the Americas (10%), Africa (10%), and Oceania and other (2%).

Edmonton residents who have immigrated to Canada between 2001 and 2011 live in many neighbourhoods. The area of the highest percentage of immigrants during these years is in the new neighbourhoods in the southeast. Mature neighbourhoods have the lowest percentage of recent immigrants.

EDMONTON CMA ANNUAL NET MIGRATION BY COMPONENT

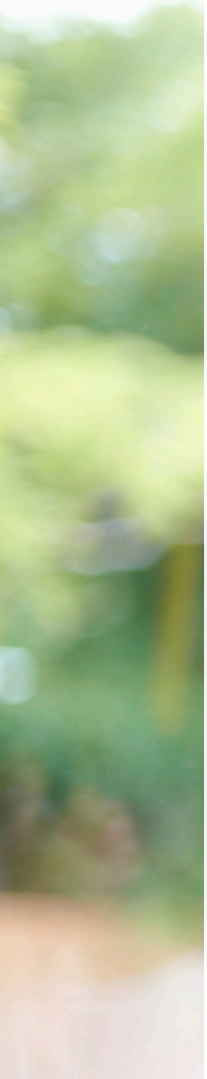


Percentage of Residents *by Period of Immigration* by Neighbourhood (2001–2011)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

commuting: travel to work

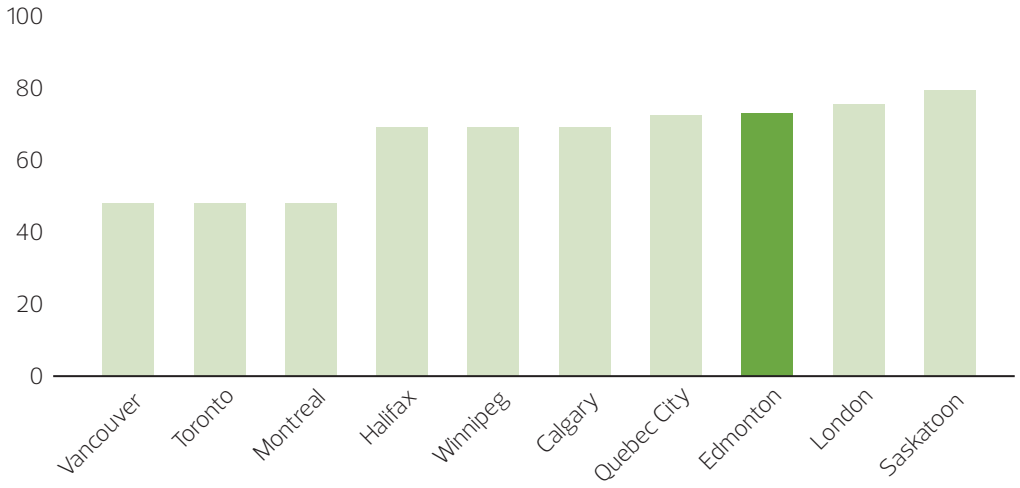


Nearly all Canadians who are employed (93%) commute to work. Of these, the large majority (74%) drive to work while another 6% are passengers. Public transit is used by 12%, while 6% of commuters walk and 1% cycle. The majority of Edmonton commuters drive a vehicle to work (72%) and 6% are passengers. Public transit is used by 15%, walking by 5% and cycling by 1%. Commuting to work as a driver is less popular in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

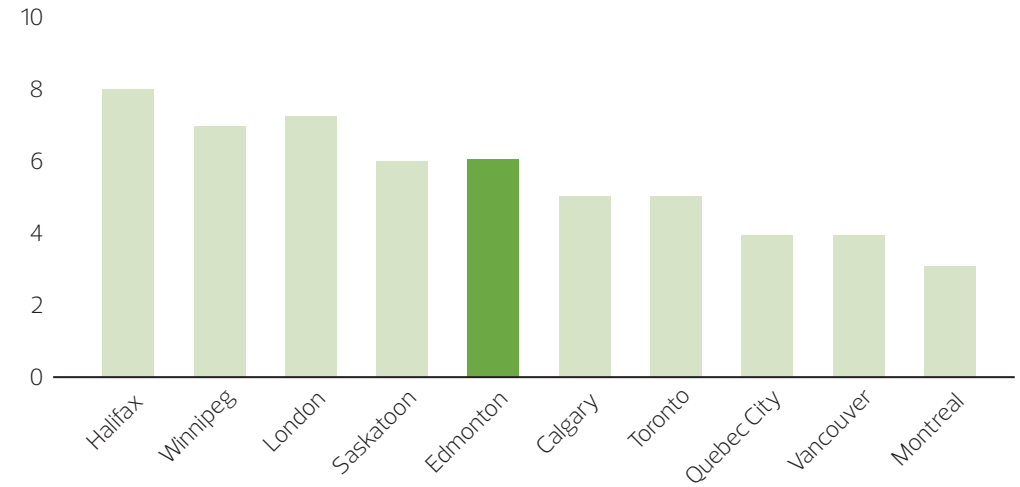
Municipalities at the core of Canada's largest metropolitan areas have the highest share of commuters using public transit.

Commuters across Canada face an average of 25.4 minutes travelling to work. For commuters driving to work the average journey time is nearly 24 minutes, compared with 43 minutes for commuters using public transit (includes time required to reach transit point). On average, Edmonton commuters require nearly 21 minutes to journey to or from work —a very similar time to commuters in Winnipeg, Halifax, Hamilton and Vancouver.

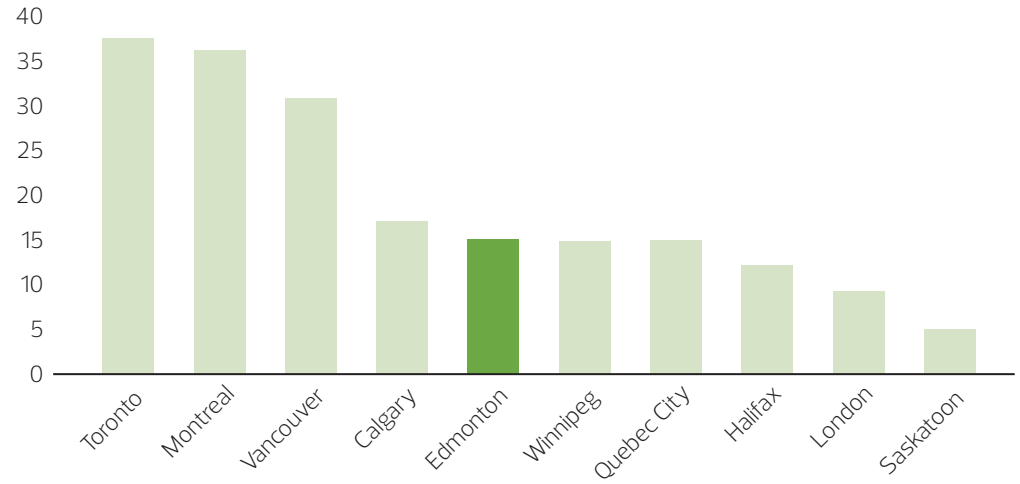
PERCENT USING A VEHICLE AS A DRIVER TO COMMUTE TO WORK



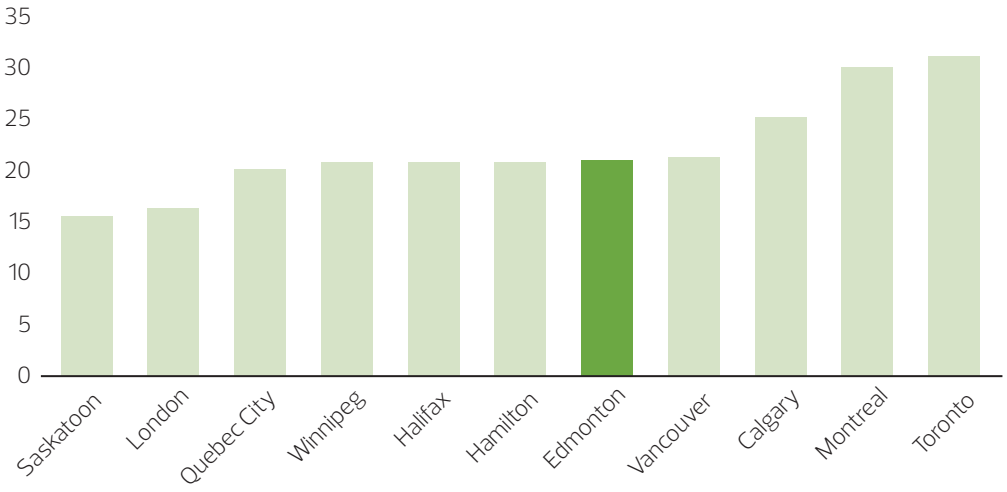
PERCENT USING A VEHICLE AS A PASSENGER TO COMMUTE TO WORK



PERCENT USING PUBLIC TRANSIT TO COMMUTE TO WORK



MEDIAN COMMUTING DURATION (MINUTES)



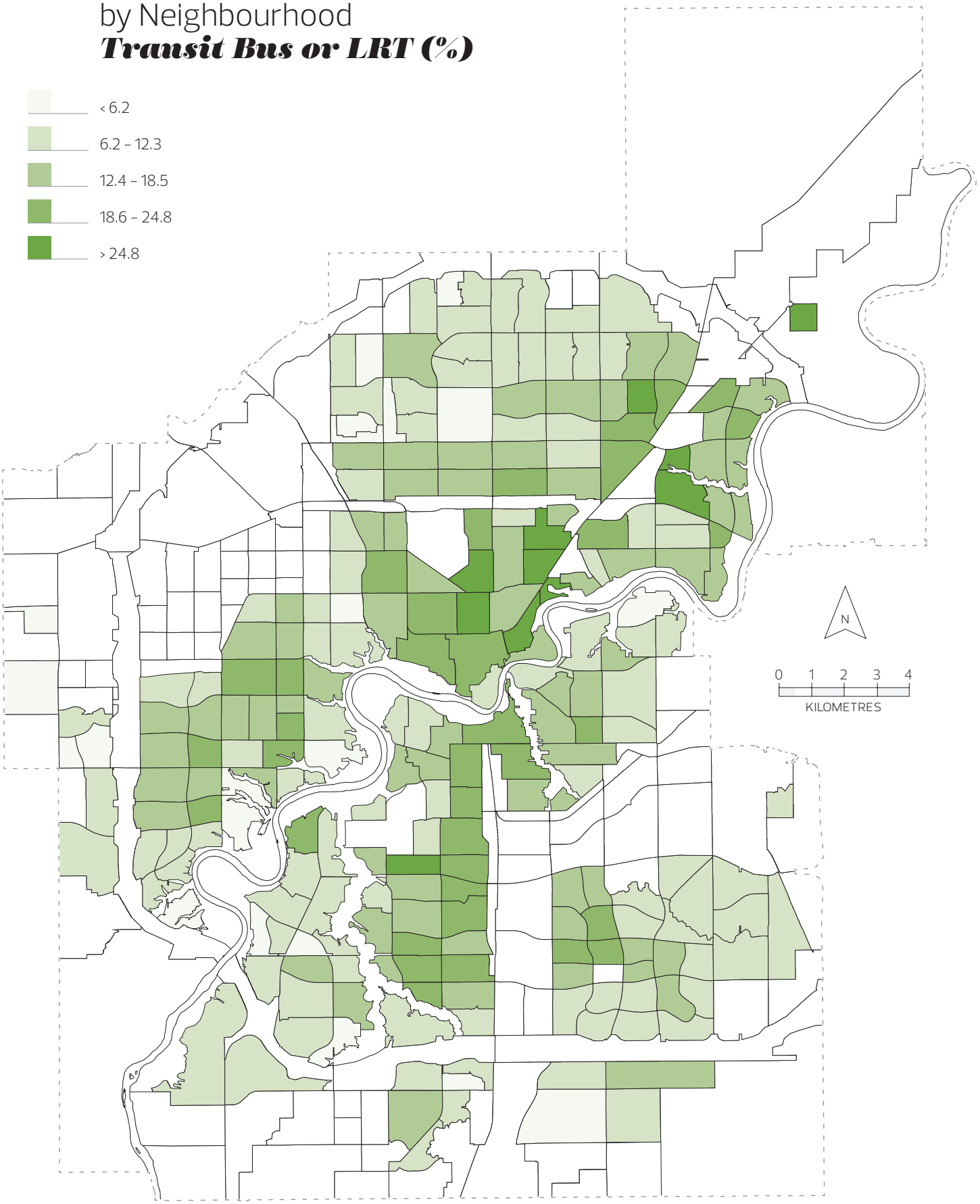
The majority of people (78%) commute to work by car either as a driver (72%) or passenger (6%). Within Edmonton, some geographic pattern is noticeable for car commuting. The core neighbourhoods including Downtown, Central McDougall, Queen Alexandra, and Garneau have the lowest percentages of people commuting by car (35% to 47%). Generally, the percentage of commuters using the car increases with distance from the centre. The neighbourhoods with the highest levels of car commuting (81% to 93%) are generally the newest neighbourhoods close to the boundary of Edmonton's developed area.

Public transit is used by 15% of Edmonton's commuters. The geographic distribution of transit users is striking. The highest percentage of transit users (18% to 31%) live close to Edmonton's light rail transit line, which runs from the northeast to downtown and then south. For the most part, transit usage is lowest in neighbourhoods furthest from the centre.

Walking is the choice of 6% of Edmonton commuters. The highest percentage of people walking to work live in Edmonton's core neighbourhoods. A second cluster of people walking to work is around West Edmonton Mall.

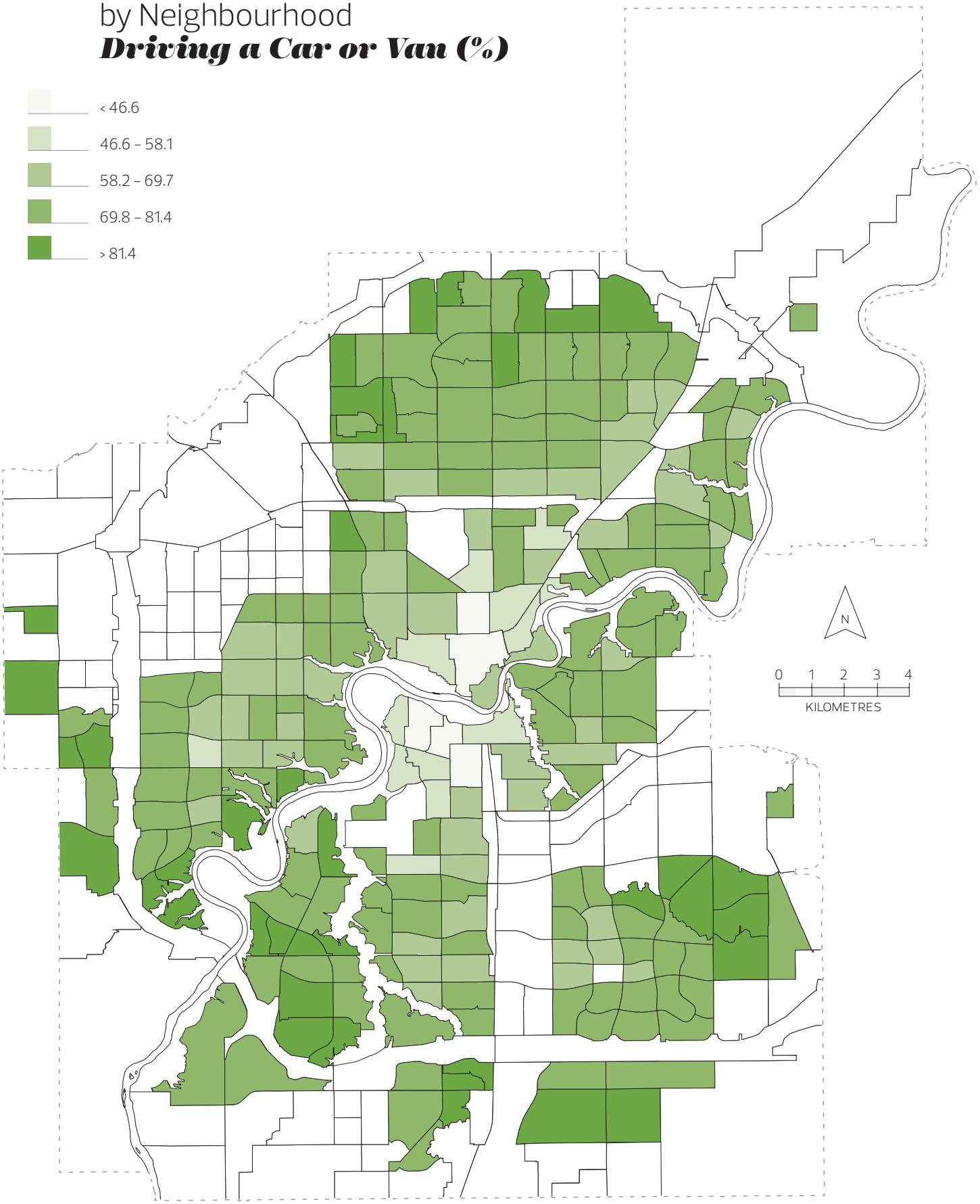
One per cent of Edmonton residents commute to work on a bicycle. The highest percentage of people cycling to and from work (7% to 12%) are in the core neighbourhoods on the southside (Strathcona, Garneau, McKernan and Queen Alexandra). The next highest percentages of people cycling to work are in a handful of mature neighbourhoods closer to Edmonton's centre.

Mode of Transport to Work by Neighbourhood
Transit Bus or LRT (%)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

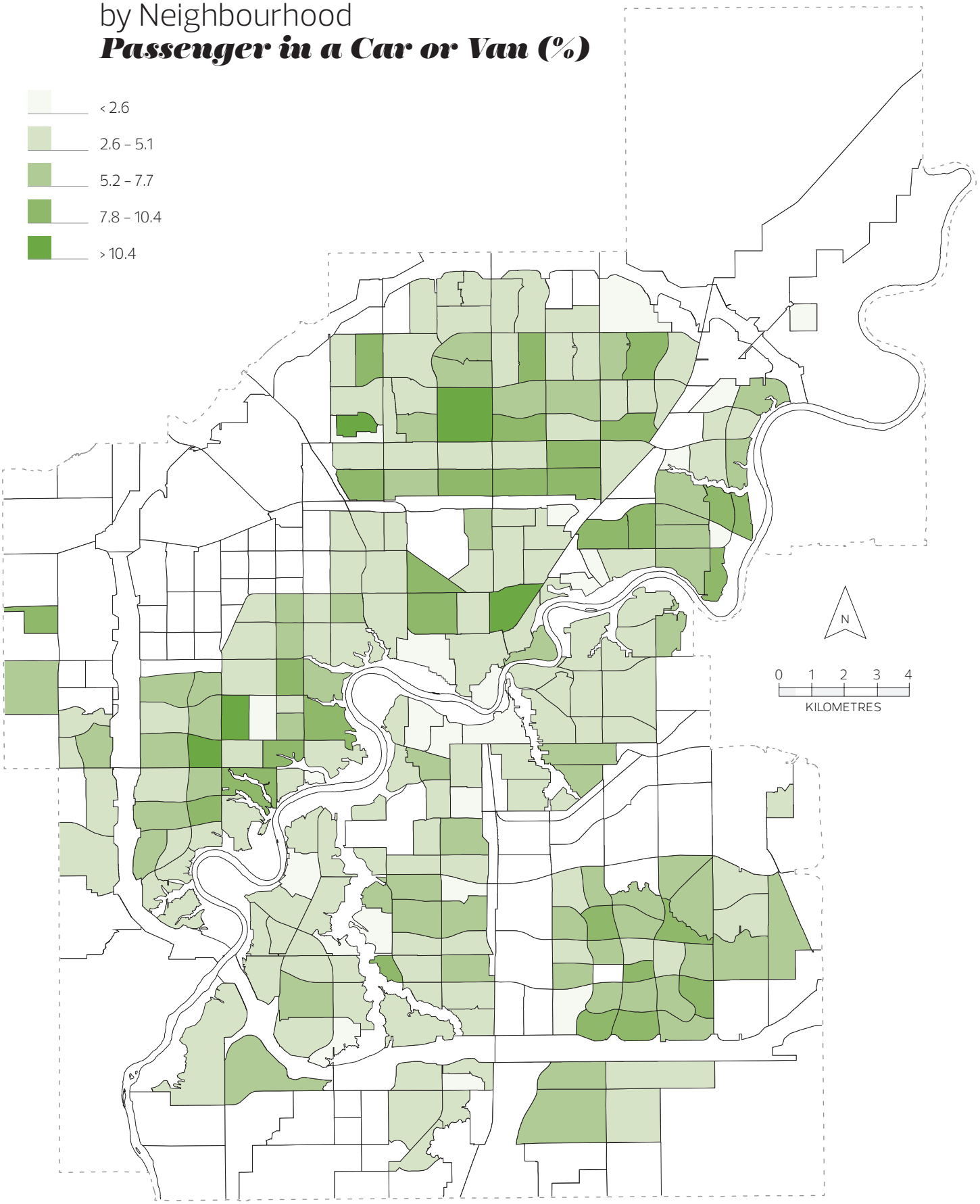
Mode of Transport to Work by Neighbourhood
Driving a Car or Van (%)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

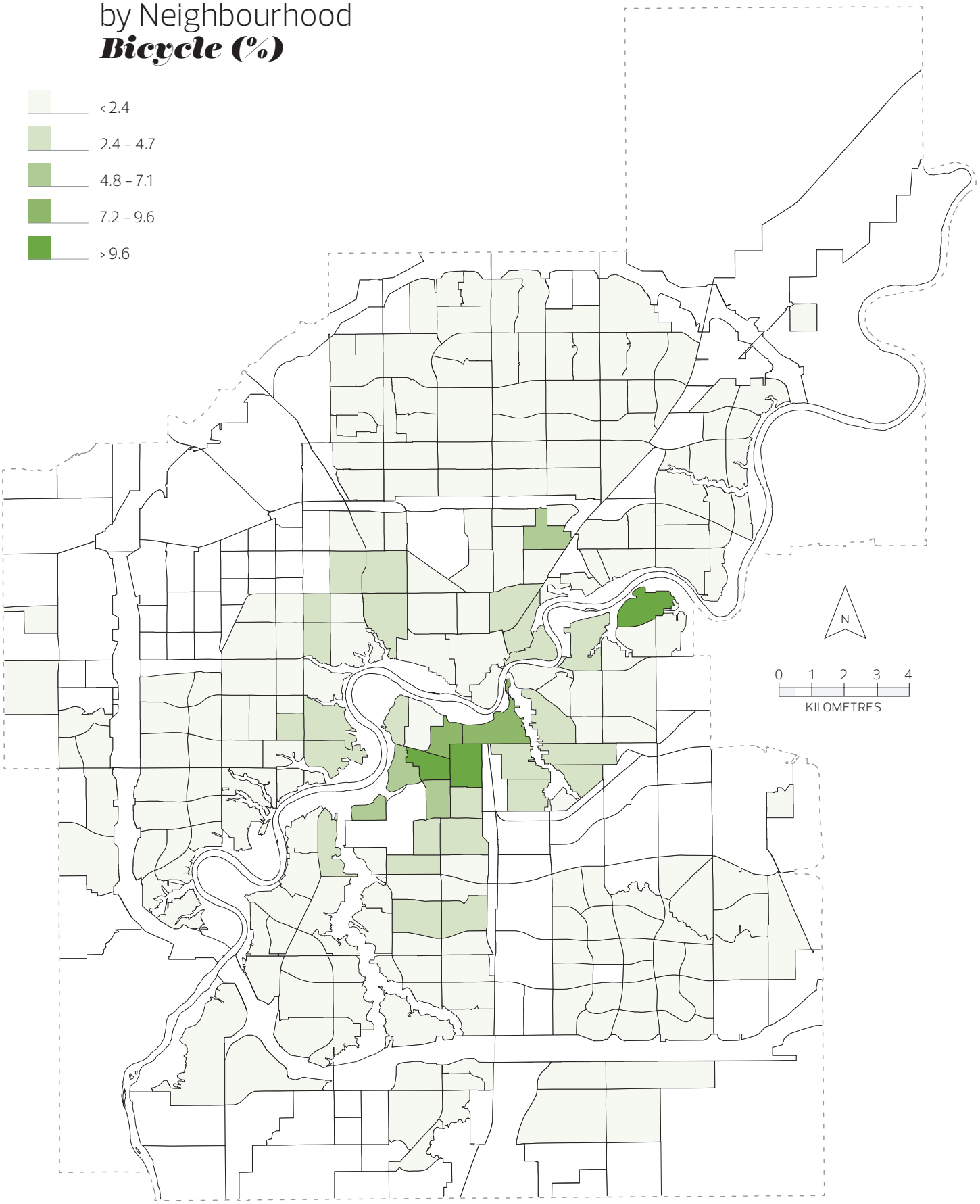
Mode of Transport to Work by Neighbourhood

Passenger in a Car or Van (%)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

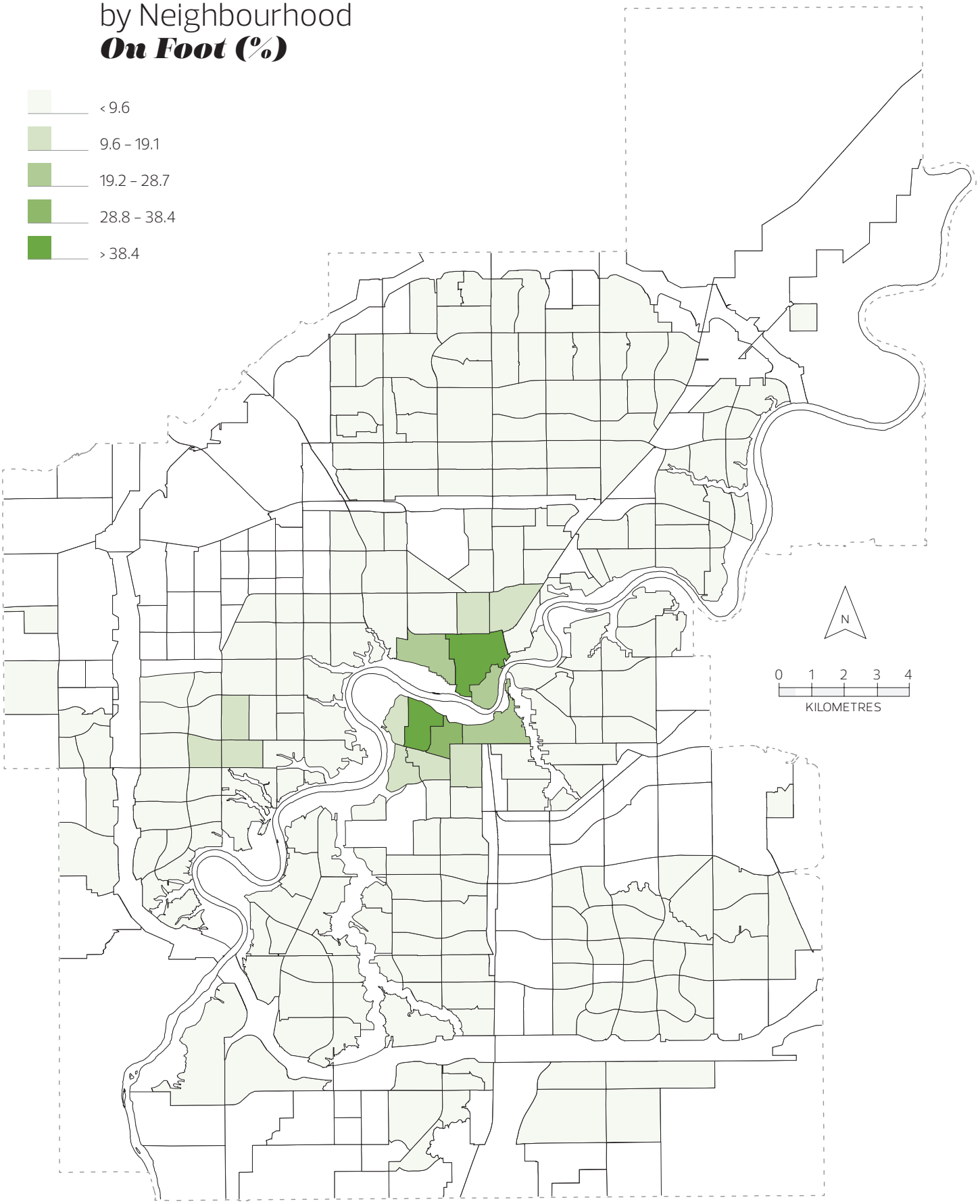
Mode of Transport to Work by Neighbourhood
Bicycle (%)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Mode of Transport to Work by Neighbourhood

On Foot (%)



2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

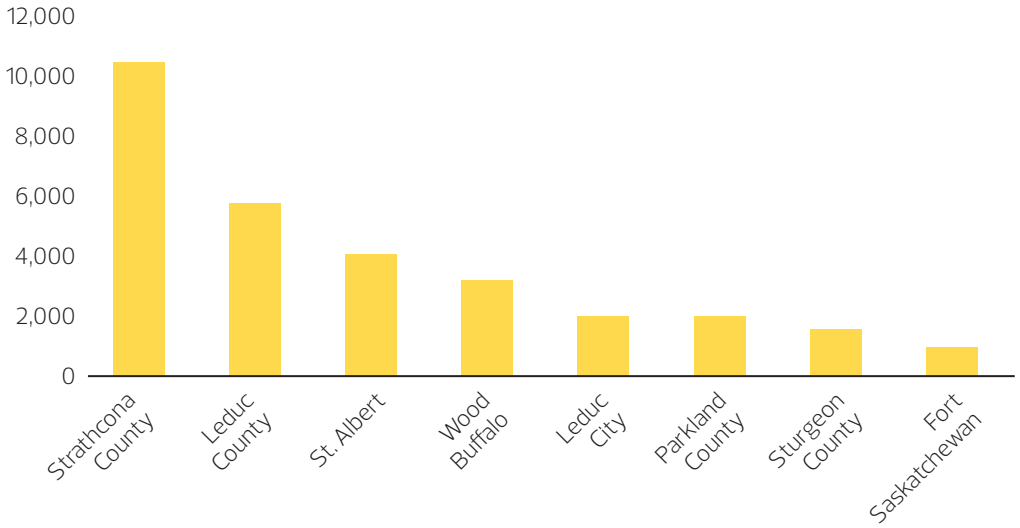
place of residency, *place of work*

Edmonton is the core municipality of a larger geographic area containing smaller municipalities known collectively as the Edmonton Census Metropolitan Area.

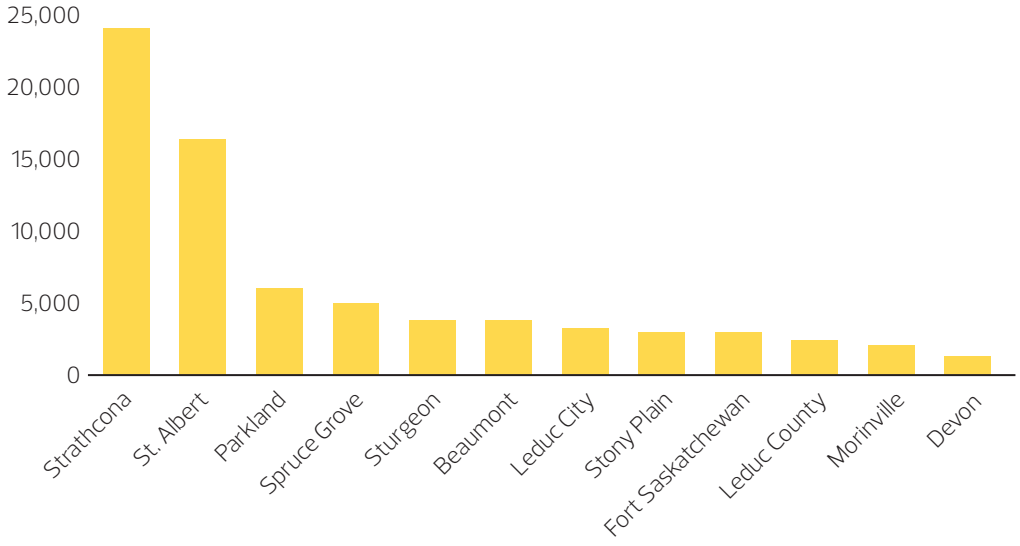
Edmonton was identified as the place of work by 412,130 people. Of these, 334,500 (81%) also live in Edmonton. A further 77,635 live outside Edmonton but work in Edmonton. The largest number of people working in Edmonton yet living elsewhere live in Strathcona County (6% of total) and St. Albert (4% of total).

Edmonton residents also work elsewhere (36,530 in total), with most working in Strathcona County (10,500), Leduc County (5,790), St. Albert (3,965) and Wood Buffalo (3,000).

EDMONTON RESIDENTS WORKING OUTSIDE EDMONTON



WORKING IN EDMONTON AND LIVING ELSEWHERE



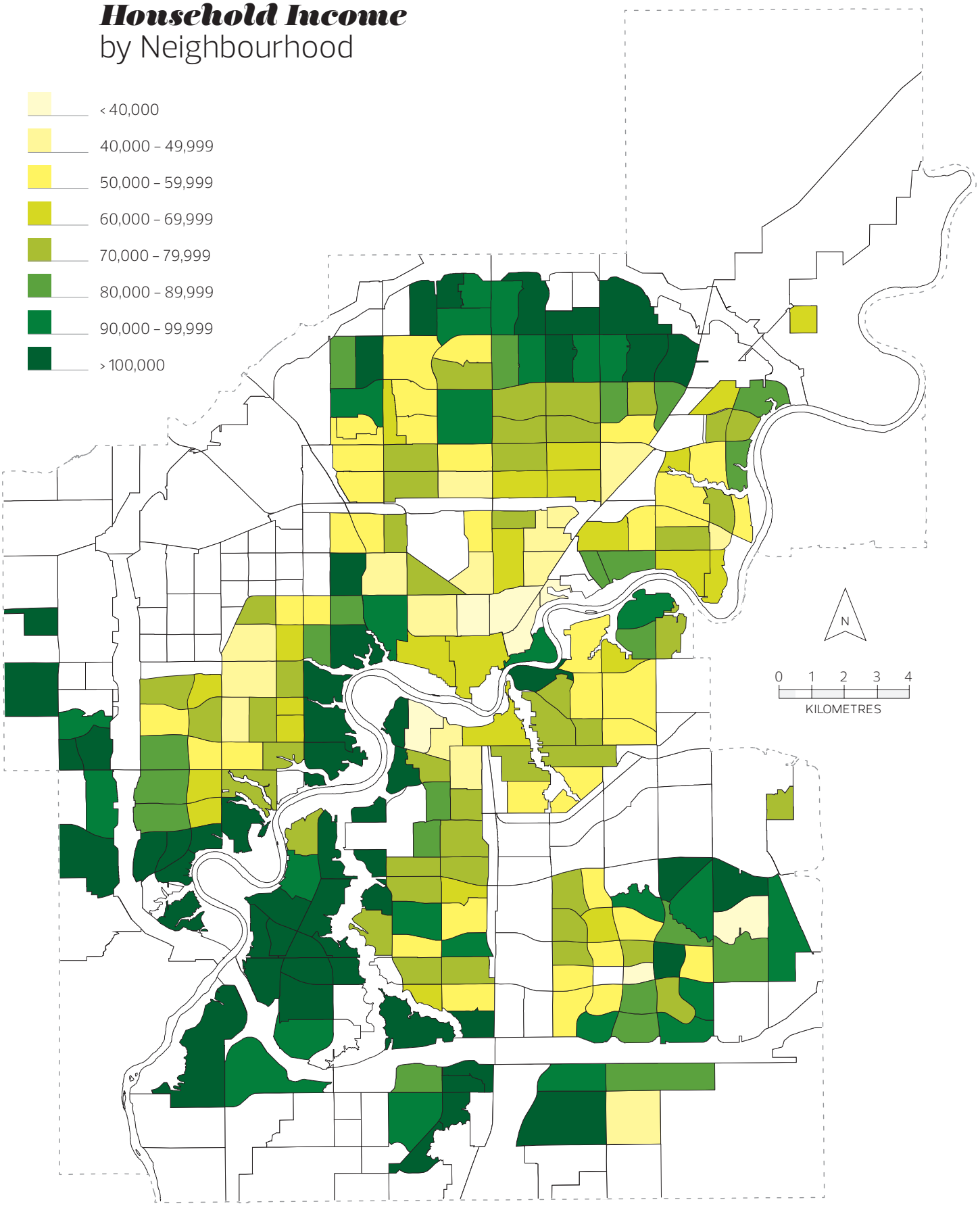
household *income*

The 2011 national household survey publishes data on income for families and households based on 2010. Canada's median household income in 2010 was $61,072, and average household income was $79,102. Edmonton's median household income of $72,248 was higher than many larger Canadian municipalities. Edmonton's 2010 median income increased by 27% from 2005 (unadjusted for inflation), which was a higher increase than many municipalities.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL

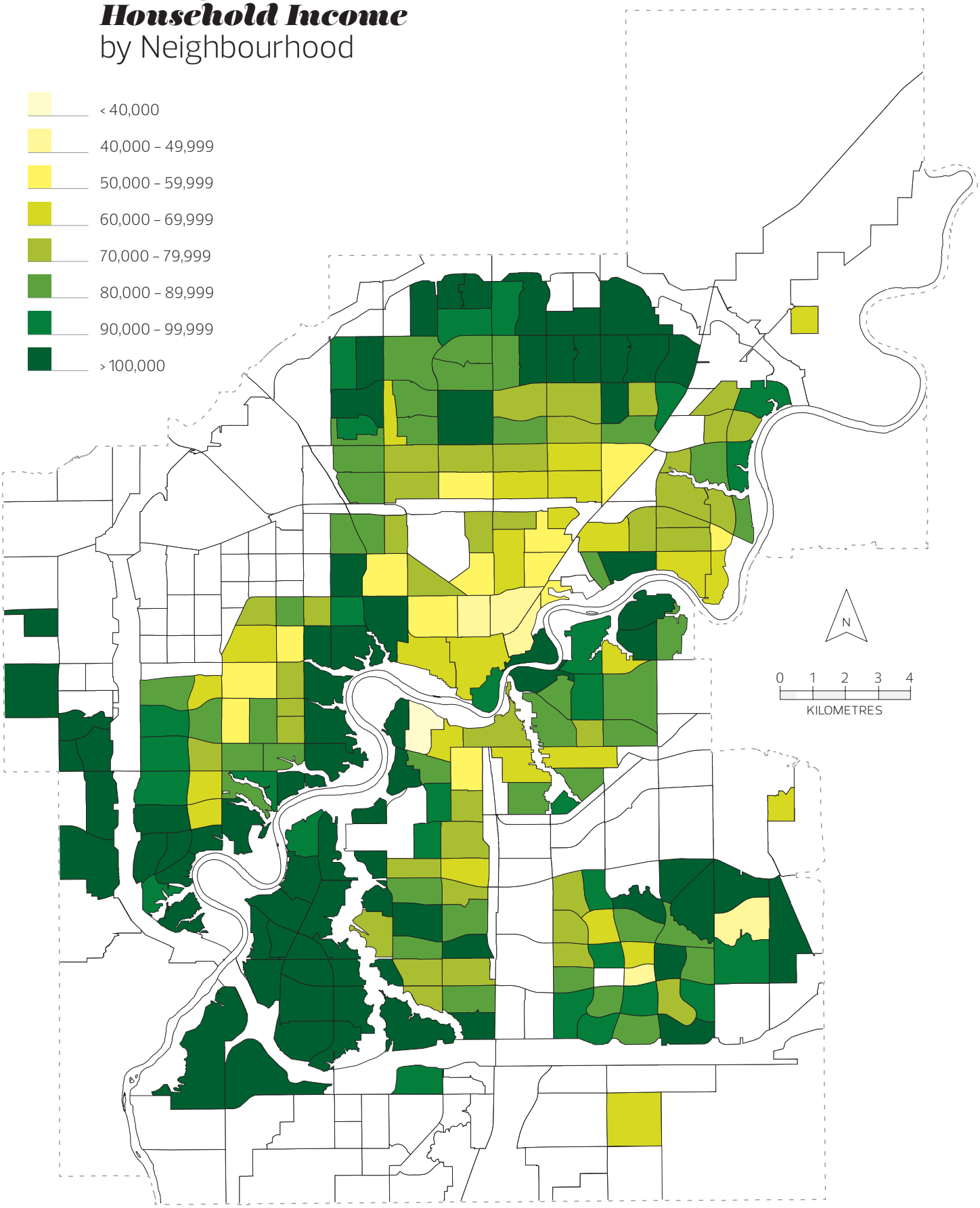
Households with higher median income are clustered in newer neighbourhoods and along the river valley in the southwest. Households with lower incomes are generally located in mature and established neighbourhoods. The map of average household income indicates a similar pattern of higher incomes in newer neighbourhoods and along the river valley in the southwest. Lower average household incomes are more clustered in mature and established neighbourhoods in the north part of the city.

Median 2010 Household Income by Neighbourhood



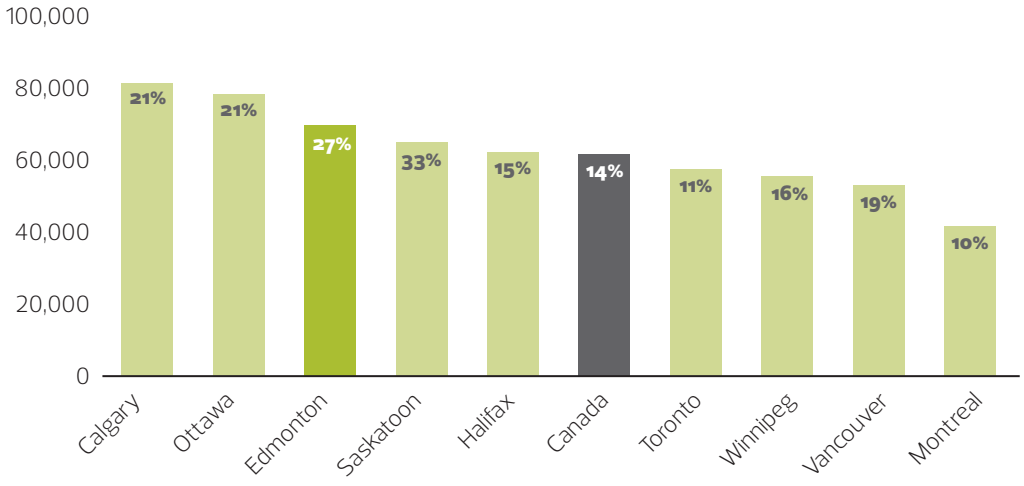
2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

Average 2010 Household Income by Neighbourhood

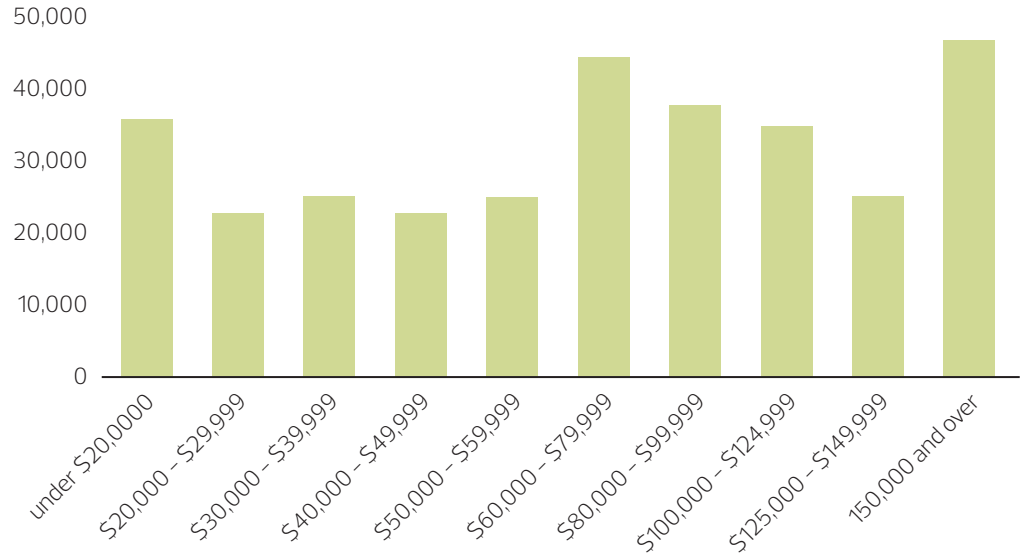


2011 Census of Canada; Statistics Canada. Map compiled by Geospatial Services, Urban Planning and Environment Branch

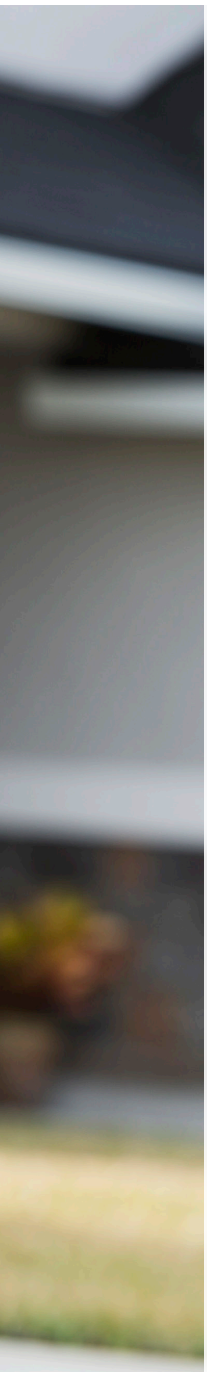
2010 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (PERCENTAGES SHOW CHANGE FROM 2005–2010)



2010 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS)



closing *thoughts*



Statistics Canada's 2011 Census and National Household Survey provide an enormous amount of information at the neighbourhood level about many aspects of Edmonton residents, ranging from age to language to types of housing.

The census maps show for the most part high geographic variability in Edmonton for the selected census characteristics.

A striking example of this is the map showing the distribution of families with children at home (page 59). Overwhelmingly, the map shows that families with children at home live in Edmonton's newer neighbourhoods.

The maps showing education levels also show a marked geographic clustering of education types (pages 53–56).

Some census characteristics such as age and language have city-wide comparisons with earlier censuses. These comparisons show how Edmonton changes over time. For example, the number of young adults is now absolutely and proportionately much higher than in 1996, and there are more young adults than baby boomers (page 9). In a similar way, language diversity in Edmonton is much higher than it was in the mid-1980s (page 37).

Comparison of census characteristics for Edmonton with other Canadian municipalities show that Edmonton's population is young and educated with many people having a bachelor degree level or higher. Some census characteristics such as the percent of households that rent housing indicate that Edmonton is in the middle when compared with other municipalities. These cross- Canada comparisons, as well as data analysis at the local level, reveal trends and patterns that provide a valuable baseline of knowledge to base policy decisions on.

The City of Edmonton and Statistics Canada will be conducting their next census in 2016.

CITY OF EDMONTON
URBAN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

5th floor, 10250 – 101 Street
Edmonton, AB T5J 3P4

edmonton.ca/sustainabledevelopment
780-442-5311