

NEIGHBOURHOOD DESCRIPTION

The Sherbrooke neighbourhood was first subdivided in 1906, using a grid street pattern, during Edmonton's early land boom era. The area was annexed to Edmonton in 1913 but remained practically undeveloped and in agricultural use until after the Second World War. In the early 1950s, the Sherbrooke subdivision was replotted under the direction of the City's first town planner, Noel Dant.

The 1950s Sherbrooke subdivision was one of the first in North America to be designed using the "neighbourhood unit" concept as the basis of its plan. The design is based on a curvilinear street pattern with limited access points, landscaping, and variable housing set-backs which was thought to discourage through-traffic and improve the attractiveness of the neighbourhood. The streets and walkways focus on school and community league sites. Apartment buildings, located along 118 Avenue, were adjacent to a major traffic and public transit route. Although these design features seem commonplace today, in the 1950s Sherbrooke was cited by the American Society of Planning Officials as a model of good subdivision design.

The neighbourhood was likely named after Sherbrooke Quebec, which itself was named after Sir John Coape Sherbrooke (1763-1811) who was the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in 1811 and the governor-in-chief of British North America in 1816.

Population by Age and Gender

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	City %
0-9	145	130	275	11	12
10-19	140	115	255	10	11
20-29	245	200	445	18	18
30-39	210	190	400	16	15
40-49	215	170	385	15	14
50-59	200	185	385	15	14
60-69	80	100	180	7	8
70+	90	105	195	8	8
Total	1,325	1,195	2,520	100	100

Marital Status (Population 15 years of age and older)

Marital Status	People	% of Total	City %
Married	885	41	45
Common-Law	200	9	9
Single (Never Legally Married)	720	34	32
Separated	60	3	2
Divorced	160	7	7
Widowed	110	5	5
Total	2,135	100	100

Family Households

Family Type	Households	% of Total	City %
Married Couples	425	-	-
Without Children at Home	185	28	29
With Children at Home	240	37	40
Common-Law Couples	100	-	-
Without Children at Home	60	9	9
With Children at Home	40	6	4
Total Lone-Parent Families	130	-	-
Female Parent	95	15	14
Male Parent	35	5	4
Total	655	100	100

Household Size

People Per Household	Households	% of Total	City %
1 Person	315	30	29
2 People	325	31	33
3 People	190	18	16
4 People	130	13	14
5 People	50	5	5
6 or More	30	3	3
Total	1,040	100	100

Source: 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Note: totals may not sum due to random rounding

2010 Household Income

Household Income in 2010	Households	% of Total	City %
Under \$10,000	20	2	5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50	5	6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	55	5	7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	50	5	8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	45	4	8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	130	13	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	200	20	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	135	13	12
\$100,000 to \$124,999	115	11	11
\$125,000 to \$149,999	110	11	7
\$150,000 and Over	105	10	14
Total	1,015	100	100
Median Household Income	\$72,594	-	\$72,248
Average Household Income	\$84,295	-	\$90,340

Highest Level of Education (Population 15 years of age and older)

Education Level	People	% of Total	City %
No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	305	15	18
High School Diploma or Equivalent	680	32	26
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	285	14	9
College or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma	385	18	18
University Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level	100	5	5
University Certificate or Diploma at Bachelor Level or Above	345	16	24
Total	2,100	100	100

Population by Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origins	People	% of Total	City %
European Origins	245	8	15
British Isle Origins	1,175	39	29
Other North American Origins (Includes Canadian)	475	16	15
French Origins	390	13	9
Aboriginal Origins	225	7	5
Latin, Central, and South American Origins	65	2	2
Caribbean Origins	20	1	1
South Asian Origins	0	0	6
West Central Asian and Middle Eastern Origins	15	0	3
East and Southeast Asian Origins	350	12	12
African Origins	25	1	3
Oceania Origins	35	1	0
Total	3,020	100	100

Note: The sum of ethnic groups in this table is greater than the total population count because an individual may report more than one ethnic origin.

Source: 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Note: totals may not sum due to random rounding

Population by Mobility Status (Based on address 5 years previous)

Mobility	People	% of Total	City %
Non-movers	1,215	52	53
Moved From Elsewhere in Edmonton	715	31	28
Moved From Elsewhere in Alberta	130	6	5
Moved From Elsewhere in Canada	95	4	7
Moved From Outside Canada	160	7	7
Total	2,315	100	100

Residential Units by Structure Type

Type of Unit	Units	% of Total	City %
Single-Detached House	715	69	51
Semi-Detached House, Duplex	50	5	7
Row House	140	13	10
Apartment Building (5+ Stories)	0	0	8
Apartment Building (< 5 Stories)	135	13	23
Moveable Dwelling	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0
Total	1,040	100	100

Period of Construction

Year of Construction	Units	% of Total	City %
1960 or Before	770	75	18
1961-1980	135	13	35
1981-1990	30	3	15
1991-2000	0	0	11
2001-2005	20	2	11
2006-2011	70	7	10
Total	1,025	100	100

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure

Housing by Tenure	Number	% of Total	City %
Owner Occupied	595	57	65
Renter Occupied	440	43	35
Total	1 035	100	100

Journey to Work (Employed Labour Force)

Transportation Method	People	% of Total	City %
Car, Truck, Van - as Driver	1,035	71	72
Car, Truck, Van - as Passenger	75	5	6
Public Transit	230	16	15
Walked	90	6	5
Bicycle	25	2	1
Other Methods	0	0	1
Total	1,455	100	100

Source: 2011 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Note: totals may not sum due to random rounding

