

# City of Edmonton

## Q1 2026 Economic Update (revised)

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Note: This report was originally released on April 29, 2026. This version contains an updated energy inflation chart in the consumer inflation section to correct calculation errors.

### Shortcuts:

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### Spring 2026 Economic Outlook Highlights

- *The Edmonton region's economy is expected to continue growing in 2026. As international migration continues to ease, this is expected to translate into modest gains in real gross domestic product per capita.*
- *Conditions for job seekers are expected to improve meaningfully in 2026, with employment growth forecast to outpace labour force expansion and bring the regional unemployment rate down a full percentage point below 2025.*
- *Risks to the outlook are focused on two geopolitical developments — the upcoming review of the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Agreement on trade this summer and the conflict in the Middle East.*

In the City of Edmonton Spring 2026 Outlook, the forecast for Edmonton census metropolitan area (CMA) real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2026 remains positive despite geopolitical developments increasing uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment. The City's latest estimate puts 2025 real GDP growth at 2.4 per cent, with a slight pick-up anticipated in 2026 to 2.5 per cent. This forecast reflects continued, although moderating, support from residential investment, some strengthening in consumer spending and the anticipated contribution of exports from Imperial Oil's Strathcona Refinery Renewable Diesel project, which became operational in July 2025.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth is expected to continue slowing down in 2026 due to weaker net in-migration (i.e. a decline in the net number of people moving into the Edmonton CMA). Between 2024 and 2025, the Edmonton CMA population is estimated to have grown 3.1 per cent. Growth in 2026 is anticipated to ease to 1.5 per cent. A similar pattern holds for Edmonton. Net in-migration to the CMA is forecast to moderate from an estimated 44,300 persons in 2025 to 19,500 in 2026, with the largest change being in net international migration. When combined with forecast real GDP growth, the slowing in population growth

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<sup>1</sup> Imperial Oil Ltd. [Imperial now producing renewable diesel at Strathcona refinery](#) (August 5, 2025).

is expected to support a modest improvement in real GDP per capita, a broad indicator of living standards. After three consecutive years of negative growth, Edmonton CMA real GDP per capita is forecast to grow close to one per cent in 2026.

The spring outlook reflects a meaningful upward revision to the Edmonton CMA labour market relative to the Summer 2025 Outlook. Labour market indicators over the second half of 2025, as indicated in the City's Q4 2025 economic update, outperformed the City's summer outlook, which translated into higher employment heading into 2026. The spring outlook for 2026 incorporates this development. Edmonton CMA employment is estimated to have grown 2.7 per cent in 2025, compared to the 1.8 per cent growth forecast in the summer outlook. In 2026, growth is expected to moderate to 2.3 per cent, while labour force expansion is anticipated to see a pronounced slowdown in 2026 from slower working age population growth as net migration eases, a similar story to the Summer 2025 Outlook. With employment growth forecast to outpace labour force expansion in 2026, the CMA unemployment rate is forecast to average 6.7 per cent, a full percentage point below the 2025 average of 7.7 per cent. This is a substantial downward revision from the Summer 2025 Outlook, which anticipated the unemployment rate averaging 7.3 per cent in 2026.

Relative to the summer outlook, another notable revision in the spring outlook was made to the Edmonton CMA consumer inflation<sup>2</sup> forecast. In 2026, Edmonton CMA consumer inflation is forecast to average 2.2 per cent, above the 1.8 per cent forecast in the summer outlook, and an increase from 1.9 per cent in 2025. Heading into 2026, the City's view had been that Edmonton CMA consumer inflation would continue easing in 2026, primarily on the back of softening shelter price inflation. While it is assumed these effects will continue to be a drag on aggregate price growth, the City's consumer inflation forecast in 2026 was revised higher compared to the summer outlook in response to the conflict in the Middle East, which has disrupted global oil and gas supplies and pushed energy commodity prices sharply higher. Price and supply impacts have been uneven globally, with regions more reliant on energy imports or in closer proximity to the conflict being more affected. While the effects domestically have been most visible at the gas pump, impacts could broaden and intensify the longer the conflict persists.

Residential construction continued to be a bright spot in 2025 with 21,337 housing starts in the Edmonton CMA, a 16.1 per cent gain over 2024 and a record number since 1990. It was a similar story in Edmonton, with total housing starts in 2025 reaching 15,902 units, a 17.9 per cent increase from 2024. Looking ahead, the spring outlook anticipates moderation from these levels to bring supply expansion from new home construction more in line with easing demand from slower population growth. This moderation is expected to be led by the multi-family segment, particularly apartments, following an extended stretch of strong

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<sup>2</sup> Consumer price inflation is measured by annualized per cent changes in Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index (CPI).

apartment construction that has lifted under construction inventory to historically elevated levels. Edmonton CMA housing starts are forecast to ease 8.2 per cent to 19,594 units in 2026, while Edmonton starts are forecast to decline 7.2 per cent to 14,764 units. Even with this moderation, the 2026 forecasts represent historically elevated levels of housing starts for both areas.

### Select Spring 2026 Outlook Indicators

	2024	2025	2026f	2026-30f Avg.
<b>Edmonton CMA</b>				
Real GDP growth	1.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%
Population growth	5.2%	3.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Employment growth	0.5%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%
Unemployment rate	7.5%	7.7%	6.7%	6.5%
Consumer inflation	2.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%
Housing starts	18,384	21,337	19,594	17,324
<b>Edmonton</b>				
Population growth	6.3%	3.4%	1.7%	1.8%
Housing starts	13,484	15,902	14,764	13,009

Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, City of Edmonton, Statistics Canada and Stokes Economics.

Note: "f" = forecast

### *Risks to the Spring 2026 Outlook*

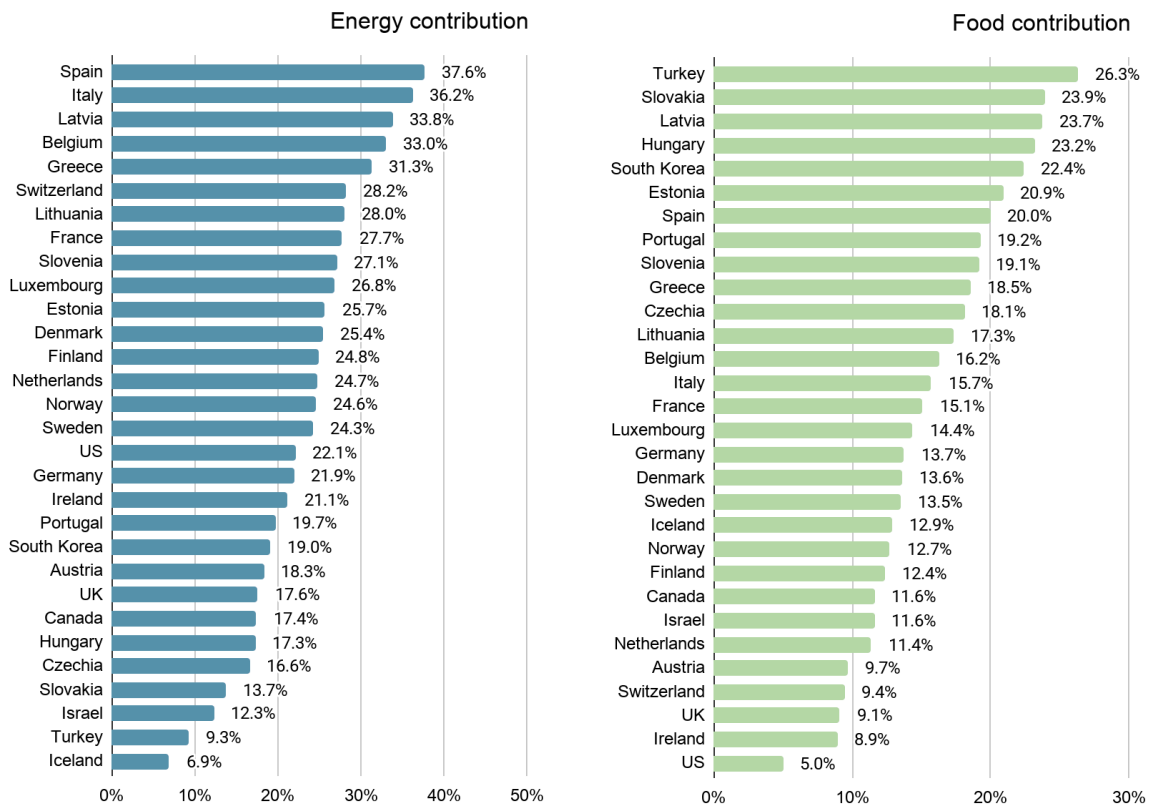
Taken altogether, the Spring 2026 Outlook reflects cautious optimism about the Edmonton CMA's growth prospects in 2026. The Spring 2025 Outlook incorporated the anticipated effects of trade disruptions on business and consumer confidence, with heightened uncertainty effectively holding back spending and investment. Developments over the course of 2025 narrowed the scope and breadth of goods affected by tariffs, which has helped to lift some of that drag on growth which was incorporated in subsequent outlooks. Time and strong reassurances will still be required before confidence is fully restored, and the upcoming review of the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Agreement on trade this summer will be an important step in that process.

Working against that recovery is the Middle East conflict, which has significantly restricted shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz and caused direct damage to energy infrastructure in the region. Beyond prices at the pump, a surge in diesel prices carries broader economic implications given its role as a key input across transportation, manufacturing and other industries, while pressures on liquefied natural gas supply have the potential to also be felt more widely, including in agriculture, where natural gas is a key input to fertilizer production. While this shock is global, its effects are asymmetric, with

countries in closer proximity to the conflict and large energy importers in Asia and Europe feeling the effects most acutely.

The situation remains fluid, which makes it challenging to assess economic implications. However, one major channel through which impacts will be felt is price inflation, largely through energy price inflation and food inflation. Recent analysis by Macrobond offers a useful perspective on this across Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development economies.<sup>3</sup> The intention behind this infographic is to help understand how the structure of everyday spending differs across economies. The greater the historical contribution of energy to headline inflation, the more immediate and direct the effects of an oil-price shock would be felt. The second wave of effects could be through greater energy cost pressures feeding into food production and other consumer-focused industrial production.

Average 10-year proportional contribution of energy and food to headline inflation



Sources: Macrobond and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 Note: Based on the latest available data - may not reflect the most recent month.

The International Monetary Fund has noted that while the conflict could shape the global economy through different channels, the common thread across scenarios is higher prices and slower growth.<sup>4</sup> Governments in affected regions have begun rolling out energy conservation and consumer support measures, which is being tracked by the International

<sup>3</sup> Macrobond. [Echoes of the 1970s - It's All About Oil Once Again](#) (April 10, 2026).

<sup>4</sup> International Monetary Fund. [How the War in the Middle East is Affecting Energy, Trade, and Finance](#) (March 30, 2026).

Energy Agency (IEA).<sup>5</sup> These measures, alongside the IEA's coordinated release of emergency oil stocks, may temper price increases but are unlikely to fully offset these pressures. Despite ceasefire announcements, it remains unclear whether a durable and peaceful resolution is within reach. The longer shipping flows through the Strait of Hormuz and oil and gas processing in the Middle East are disrupted, the greater downside risk there is to the spring outlook for Edmonton and the CMA beyond 2026.

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### *Q1 2026 Economic Overview*

In the first quarter of 2026, the Edmonton CMA economy demonstrated strong labour market resilience as consumer inflation rose and housing and construction sectors cooled. Employment growth outpaced the rise in the working age population for the third straight quarter, continuing the economy's ability to absorb the population surge of recent years. Gains were generally in full-time employment and widespread across sectors and genders, but concentrated among 25-54 year olds on an age basis. At the same time, inflationary pressures climbed, largely fueled by record-setting growth in transportation costs resulting from the conflict in the Middle East. Inflation rose even as growth in owned accommodation costs eased, partly reflecting a slowdown in the housing market. The Edmonton and CMA housing and construction sectors softened in Q1 2026, with existing home sales, benchmark prices, building permits and new housing starts all posting notable annualized declines. Details of Q1 2026 developments in the Edmonton CMA labour market, CMA price inflation and building construction and housing market trends are provided below.

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### *Labour Market*

- *The economy is successfully absorbing recent population surges, recovering nearly half of the employment rate decline experienced between early 2023 and late 2024.*
- *While job gains are broad-based across most sectors and both genders, employment expansion is strictly concentrated in core and older age groups.*
- *The strong start to the year positions the region to achieve the forecast 2.3 per cent annual employment growth for 2026.*

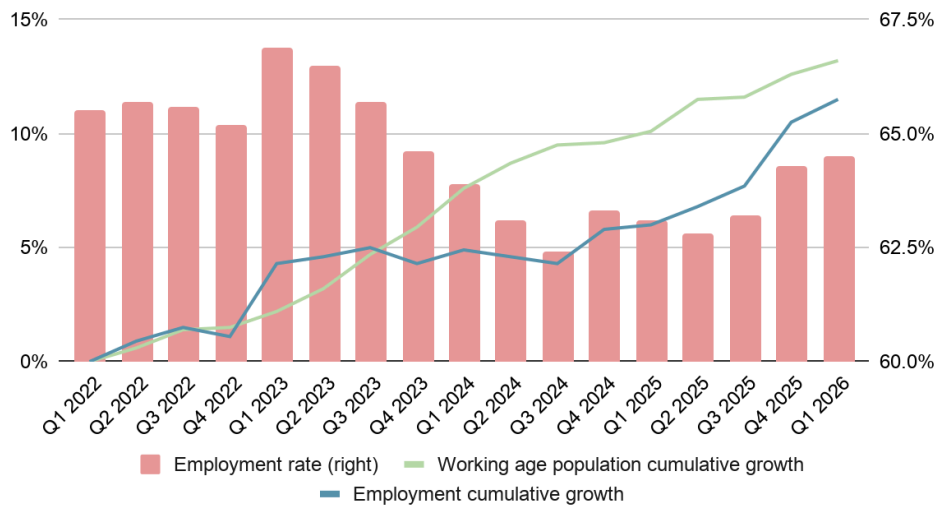
The opening quarter of 2026 saw the Edmonton CMA labour market continue to catch up with the surge in population that started in 2023 and has only recently shown signs of moderating. Seasonally adjusted employment grew for the sixth straight quarter in Q1 2026, but more notably it was the third straight quarter where employment growth eclipsed

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<sup>5</sup> International Energy Agency. [2026 Energy Crisis Policy Response Tracker](#).

working age population growth, highlighting the economy’s ongoing capacity to absorb the influx of job seekers over the previous four years. The Edmonton CMA employment rate reached a post-COVID high of 66.9 per cent in Q1 2023 but the population surge, which was both substantial and unexpected, drove that down to 62.4 per cent by Q3 2024. Since Q3 2024, though, employment has grown, contributing to the employment rate recovering nearly half the decline since Q1 2023. Calgary is the only other major CMA to have seen strengthening in the employment rate since Q3 2024, and is the only CMA with stronger employment growth than Edmonton.

Labour market indicators - Edmonton CMA

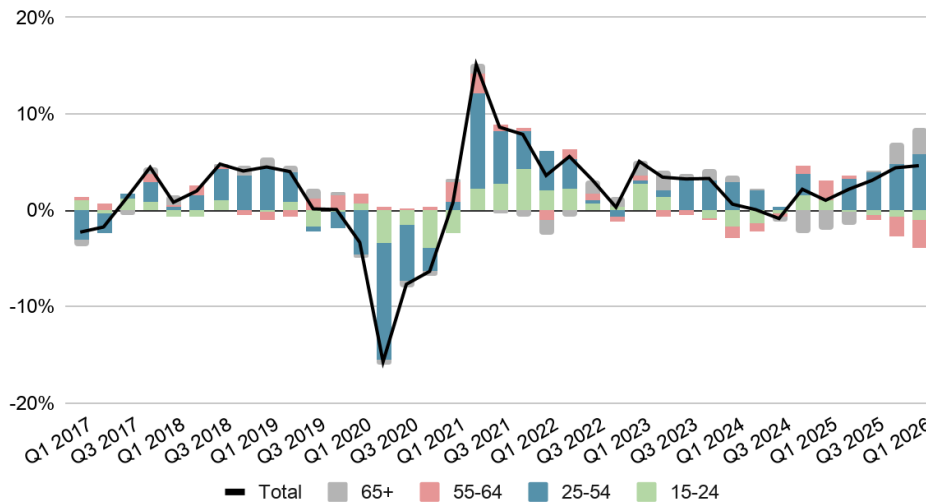


Source: Statistics Canada, seasonally adjusted

Based on data not adjusted for seasonality, while the strengthening in Edmonton CMA employment has broadened across sectors and genders the same can’t be said for employment growth by age. Annualized Q1 2026 employment growth topped three per cent in both goods and services employment, with growth in 11 of the economy’s 16 sectors, more than double the number that saw growth in Q3 2024 when the seasonally adjusted employment rate bottomed out. At the same time, both men and women saw annualized employment growth in line with total employment growth of 4.6 per cent, with gains coming exclusively from full-time employment. Age-wise, annualized employment expansion in Q1 2026 was limited to those of core working age (25-54 years of age) and over 65 years of age. Employment for both youth (15-24 years of age) and workers 55-64 years have seen deepening annualized employment losses for consecutive quarters, culminating in a 7.9 per cent drop in Q1 2026 for youth and an 18.4 per cent decline for the older age group. Despite these challenges, full-time employment for youth surged in Q1 2026, putting the share of youth employment in full-time positions at 54.2 per cent, the highest first quarter share in over a decade. This speaks to a wider phenomenon — job holders are becoming more attached to the labour market with a higher share of employment in full-time positions. The

downside is that this makes entering the labour market more difficult as part-time positions are typically where people gain work experience first.

Contribution to annualized employment change by age - Edmonton CMA



Source: Statistics Canada, not seasonally adjusted

The strength in Q1 2026 labour market indicators positions the Edmonton CMA to experience strong employment growth in 2026. The Spring 2026 Outlook forecasts employment climbing 2.3 per cent in 2026, suggesting a moderating in employment gains over the remainder of the year. The Q1 2026 unemployment rate is already in line with the annual forecast of 6.7 per cent, as labour force growth trailed employment growth to open the year. Labour force growth for 2026 is forecast to expand 1.1 per cent, suggesting there may be an easing in labour availability over the remainder of 2026, which would align with expectations for slowing population growth as the federal government continues to execute on its current immigration plans.<sup>6</sup>

**Select Edmonton CMA Labour Market Indicators**

	Q1 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Y/Y % Change	Q/Q % Change
Labour Force	913,100	952,000	951,400	4.2	-0.1
Employment	845,100	881,100	889,300	5.2	0.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.5	6.5	#N/A	#N/A
Participation Rate (%)	68.2	69.5	69.1	#N/A	#N/A

Source: Statistics Canada, seasonally adjusted

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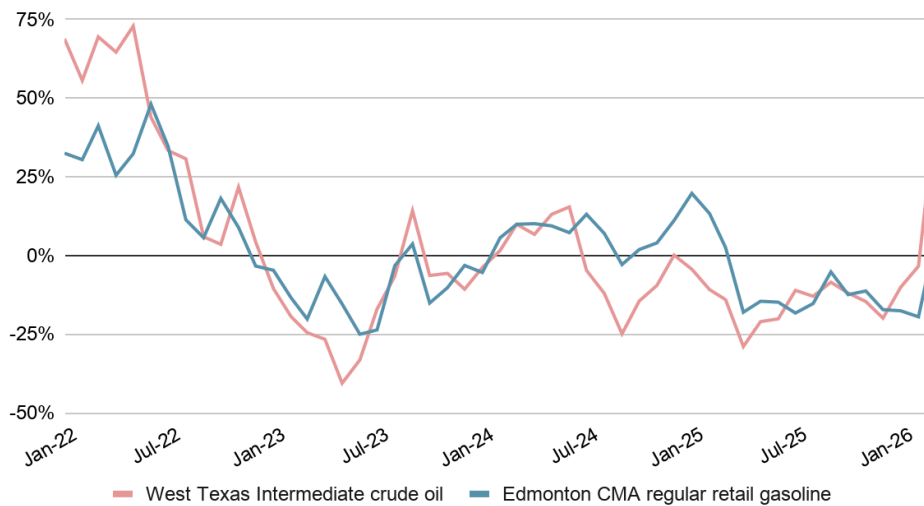
<sup>6</sup> Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. [Government of Canada 2026-2028 Immigration Levels Plan](#)

### Consumer Inflation

- War in the Middle East triggered a record surge in transportation prices.
- Rising transportation costs overshadowed owned accommodation and utility inflation softening to open 2026.
- The Spring 2026 Outlook forecasts consumer inflation rising 2.2 per cent in 2026, up from a forecast 1.8 per cent rise in the Summer 2025 Outlook.

The conflict in the Middle East that erupted at the end of February 2026 lifted consumer prices across the globe in March, including in the Edmonton CMA. The Alberta transportation CPI jumped 5.2 per cent between February and March 2026, the largest monthly increase on record. This partly reflected the 27.6 per cent monthly increase in retail gasoline in the Edmonton CMA, which was itself the second largest month-over-month increase on record, and the Middle East conflict’s impact on energy commodity prices. As a consequence, overall Edmonton CMA consumer prices climbed almost a full per cent between February and March. On an annualized basis the Edmonton CMA CPI rose 2.1 per cent in March, but sub-2.0 per cent inflation in January and February left consumer prices on average 1.8 per cent higher in Q1 2026 than a year previous.

Annualized select energy product inflation



Sources: Bloomberg and Statistics Canada

The surge in transportation prices obscured continued softening in some shelter related inflation in the Edmonton CMA. Annualized owned accommodation prices were essentially unchanged in Q1 2026, marking the sixth straight quarter of moderating growth. At the same time, core utilities recorded falling annualized prices for the seventh consecutive quarter. Only a significant rise in rented accommodation annualized growth likely prevented overall shelter inflation in the Edmonton CMA from easing in Q1 2026. Food prices continued to exhibit the strongest inflationary trends, with annualized Alberta food CPI rising 4.6 per

cent in Q1 2026, the fourth straight quarter of accelerating growth and highest growth rate since Q4 2023.

The Spring 2026 Outlook forecasts Edmonton CMA consumer prices rising 2.2 per cent in 2026, a sharp increase from the 1.8 per cent growth forecast in the Summer 2025 Outlook. The increase was precipitated by the conflict in the Middle East, which spurred a 5.1 per cent annualized increase in Alberta transportation prices in March 2026 after averaging negative growth over the first two months of the year. The supply constraints on energy-related commodities from the conflict could impact prices across the economy as 2026 unfolds.

#### Select Edmonton CMA Consumer Price Indexes (2002=100)

	Q1 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Y/Y % Change	Q/Q % Change
All-Items	169.6	171.3	172.7	1.8	0.8
Shelter	219.3	220.4	221.2	0.9	0.4
Owned Accommodation	210.3	211.7	210.9	0.3	-0.4
Rented Accommodation	181.8	184.6	189.4	4.2	2.6
Core Utilities	281.5	274.8	276.9	-1.6	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada

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### *Housing Market and Building Construction Trends*

- Existing home market conditions softened in Q1 2026.
- New residential construction activity slowed across all dwelling types in Edmonton and the CMA.
- These developments are consistent with the City's spring outlook, which calls for moderating housing starts in 2026.

Q1 2026 data point to softer conditions in the existing home market and a clear slowdown in residential building construction. According to the Canadian Real Estate Association, Edmonton region residential sales activity was 16.8 per cent lower in Q1 than a year earlier, with double-digit annualized declines across all dwelling types, with the sharpest drop in apartment sales. With new listings rising 3.9 per cent, the sales-to-new listings ratio eased into balanced territory for the first time since Q1 2023, and down from Q1 2025.<sup>7</sup>

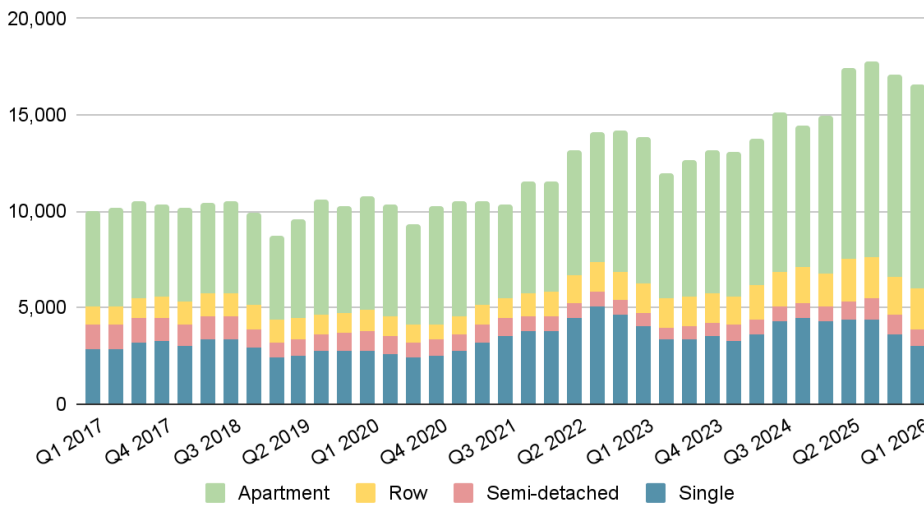
Unsurprisingly, prices in Q1 softened alongside activity with the MLS Home Price Index composite benchmark price in the Greater Edmonton Area sliding 1.9 per cent from Q1 2025 to \$414,300. This marked the first annualized reduction since Q3 2023. This occurred even as

<sup>7</sup> A ratio between 40.0 and 60.0 per cent tends to indicate balanced market conditions (i.e. balanced negotiating power between sellers and buyers). A ratio above 60.0 per cent tends to indicate seller's market conditions, and buyer's market conditions when the ratio is below 40.0 per cent.

the single-family benchmark price, the highest priced housing type, held up slightly better, easing only modestly to \$497,600 from \$500,000 a year earlier.

New construction activity in Q1 tells a similar story to the existing home market. Edmonton CMA housing starts numbered 3,401 units in Q1 2026, 16.9 per cent below Q1 2025, with declines across all dwelling types. The pattern was similar in Edmonton, where housing starts fell 18.8 per cent to 2,436 units. Despite the softening in housing starts in Q1 2026, though, construction activity remains historically strong. In both Edmonton and the CMA starts in Q1 were still the fourth highest in data going back to 1990 and the CMA's under construction inventory stood at 16,568 units at the end of Q1, which was 11.0 per cent higher than a year earlier. This level is also historically elevated, though off its recent peak of 17,781 units in Q3 2025.

Under construction inventory - Edmonton CMA

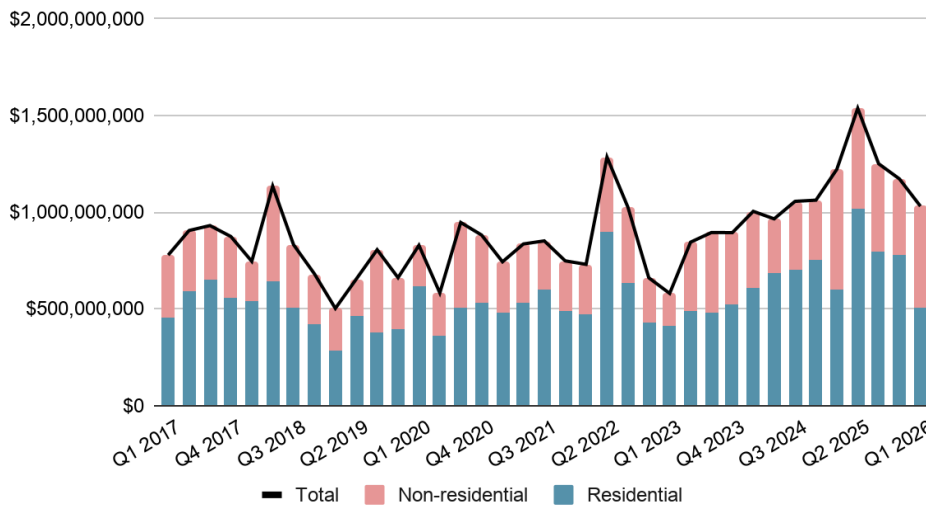


Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Edmonton building permit data in Q1 reflect a slowdown in new home building intentions. Residential permit values declined on an annualized basis in Q1, with reductions across every dwelling type except rows, and with apartments recording the largest proportional pullback. On the non-residential side, a 72.7 per cent annualized surge in industrial permit values was not enough to offset declines in commercial or institutional permit values, leaving overall non-residential permit values 14.8 per cent lower. The combined value of residential and non-residential building permits issued by the City of Edmonton in Q1 was \$1.0 billion, 15.6 per cent below Q1 2025.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> City of Edmonton building permit analysis in prior reports was based on data from City of Edmonton Monthly Building Permit Summary reports, which provide a point-in-time snapshot of building permit data. Those reports are static and would not reflect subsequent changes or revisions to building permit records, including permit revisions, cancellations, or other administrative changes. The analysis in this report draws from an internal master dataset that is periodically updated to capture all historical and

Value of building permits issued - Edmonton



Source: City of Edmonton

Taken together, Q1 developments are consistent with the City's spring outlook for moderation in residential construction in 2026, with softening particularly concentrated in the apartment segment, where the outlook anticipates the most pronounced pullback. That said, if the weakness in starts and permit values observed in Q1 persists through the balance of the year annual housing starts could come in below the spring forecast for 2026.

**Select Housing Market and Building Construction Indicators**

	Q1 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Y/Y % Change
<b>Existing Home Market (Edmonton region)</b>				
MLS Benchmark Prices				
Composite	\$422,300	\$410,900	\$414,300	-1.9%
Single-Detached	\$500,000	\$493,600	\$497,600	-0.5%
Apartment	\$207,500	\$197,800	\$199,700	-3.8%
Total Sales-to-New Listings Ratio	64.4%	70.5%	51.6%	-12.8 ppt
<b>New Housing Starts</b>				
Edmonton	2,999	3,797	2,436	-18.8%
Edmonton CMA	4,095	4,853	3,401	-16.9%

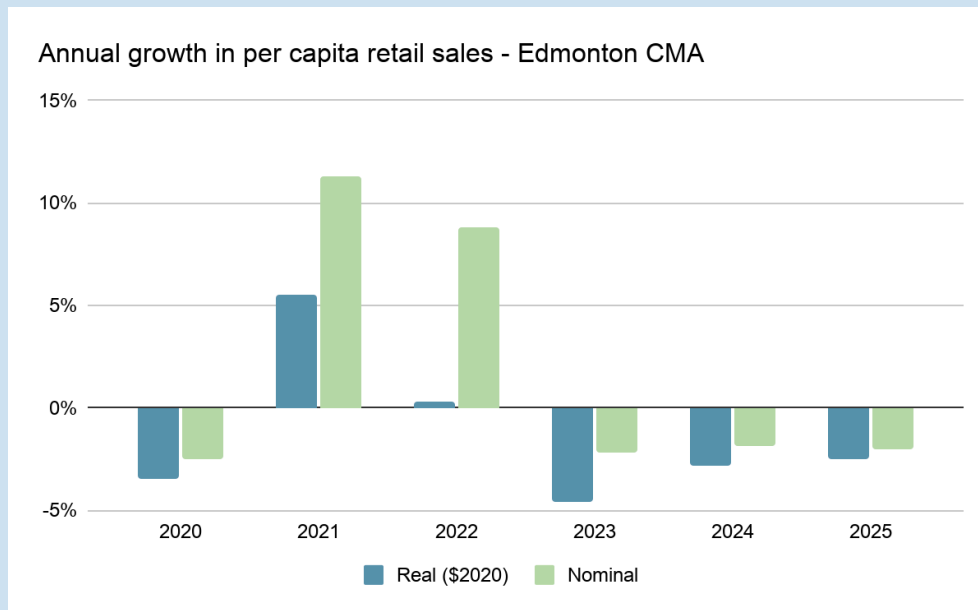
Sources: Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, Canadian Real Estate Association, City of Edmonton and Statistics Canada

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ongoing changes made to City of Edmonton building permit records. As a result, there may be differences in data references contained in this report and prior versions.

## SPECIAL REPORT: Retail Sales and Household Finances

Retail sales can offer insight into the spending patterns of households. When combined with developments in consumer prices and earnings they can also contribute to understanding household financial health. In 2025, the Edmonton CMA saw the weakest growth in retail sales since 2020, expanding 1.0 per cent. After accounting for price increases and population growth retail sales actually contracted, marking the third consecutive year it did so.<sup>9</sup> After taking population and price increases into account the decline in retail sales was widespread, occurring across non-discretionary, semi-discretionary and discretionary retailers,<sup>10</sup> recognizing these are imperfect categorizations as retailers sell multiple products and would invariably sell across all these categories.



Sources: Statistics Canada and City of Edmonton (calculations)

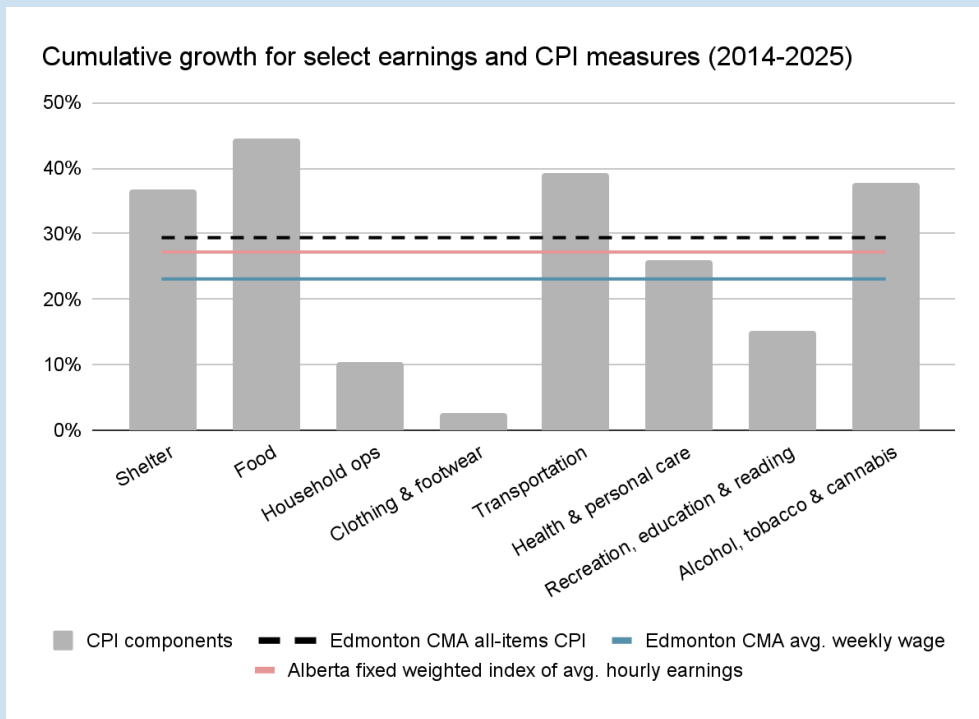
While data for the first two months of 2026 suggest retail sales are strengthening in real per capita terms, population and price growth driving retail sales growth in recent years speaks to a bigger issue of household finances in the Edmonton CMA being under pressure. There is mounting evidence households are still struggling with past shocks — the 2015-16 Alberta recession that led to structurally lower business investment per capita; COVID-19 pandemic labour market disruptions; and post-COVID inflation volatility — that are weighing on job opportunities and security, wage and career growth, and spending patterns.

<sup>9</sup> Real retail sales were estimated using Statistics Canada's goods CPI for Alberta as a deflator. This implicitly assumes price pressures for goods in the Edmonton CMA are the same as for all of Alberta, but has the advantage of removing expenditures from the deflator that would not materialize in retail sales (e.g., shelter, insurance, utilities, etc.). It also assumes prices for all goods evolved in the same pattern, which limits the ability to fully capture the contribution to real changes due to composition.

<sup>10</sup> Non-discretionary includes food and beverage retailers, general merchandise retailers, and gasoline stations and fuel vendors. Semi-discretionary includes motor vehicle and parts dealers, building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers, and health and personal care retailers. Discretionary includes furniture, home furnishings, electronics and appliances retailers, clothing, clothing accessories, shoes, jewelry, luggage and leather goods retailers, and sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book and miscellaneous retailers.

Between 2014 (the peak year for real gross domestic product per capita in Alberta, Edmonton and the CMA) and 2025, consumer prices grew 29.4 per cent. This exceeded growth in the Edmonton CMA average weekly wage and the Alberta fixed weighted index (FWI) of average hourly earnings.<sup>11</sup> Up to and including 2021, this phenomenon holds regardless of the start year from which cumulative growth is calculated between 2014 and 2024. While this may suggest conditions are improving these are smaller time frames. As well, for 2024-2025 price growth exceeded FWI growth. While median family income data for the Edmonton CMA isn't available beyond 2023, from 2014 to 2023 both before tax median total and employment income grew slower than the Edmonton CMA weekly wage and the Alberta FWI. Over longer time frames, there is a strong positive correlation across these earnings indicators in terms of growth.

It is important to keep in mind, though, that individual household experiences will vary. Changes in life (e.g. marriage, divorce, childbirth, home ownership, health developments, etc) and employment (layoffs, changes in hours, promotions, etc) will lead to deviations from average income growth trends. They'll also lead to changes in expenditure habits, and a different exposure to inflation. In this regard it is worth pointing out that most components of Edmonton CMA and Alberta CPI inflation grew faster than earnings over the 2014-2025 period, including the largest components of expenditure for most households.



Source: Statistics Canada

Note: CPI components are for Alberta with the exception of shelter, which is for the Edmonton CMA.

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<sup>11</sup> The FWI of average hourly earnings adjusts for changes in hours worked and employment.

## Information Sources by Concept

### Long-Term Economic Outlook

- City of Edmonton. [Spring 2026 Outlook Summary Table](#).
- City of Edmonton. [Summer 2025 Outlook Summary Table](#).

### Housing and Residential Building Construction

- City of Edmonton Master Building Permit Dataset, custom request.
- CMHC Starts and Completions and Market Absorption Surveys via the [Housing Market Information Portal](#).
- [Canadian Real Estate Association](#), including time series via Macrobond.

### Labour and Employment

- Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0458-01 Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0459-01 Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0467-01 Employment characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality](#).

### Prices

- Bloomberg L.P. (2026). WTI Crude Oil Spot Index (USCRWTIC Index), end of period. Bloomberg Terminal. Accessed 1 April 2026.
- Statistics Canada. [Table 18-10-0001-01 Monthly average retail prices for gasoline and fuel oil, by geography](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 18-10-0004-01 Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted](#).

### Special Report

- City of Edmonton. Spring 2026 Outlook detailed tables.
- Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey average weekly wages, Edmonton CMA, custom order.
- Statistics Canada. [Table 11-10-0009-01 Selected income characteristics of census families by family type](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 14-10-0213-01 Fixed weighted index of average hourly earnings for all employees, by industry, monthly](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1, by age and gender](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 17-10-0148-01 Population estimates, July 1, by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 18-10-0005-01 Consumer Price Index, annual average, not seasonally adjusted](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 20-10-0056-02 Monthly retail trade sales by industry \(x 1,000\)](#).
- Statistics Canada. [Table 36-10-0222-01 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, provincial and territorial, annual \(x 1,000,000\)](#).