END POVERTY EDMONTON

p6
Mayor Don Iveson leads the charge to tackle poverty

SOCIAL INVESTMENTS

p9
The Social Enterprise Fund invests outside the box

GIVING BACK

p12
Ogilvie LLP’s culture of giving enables staff to strengthen their community
OVER $5.5 MILLION HAS BEEN DISBURSED TO ASSIST MÉTIS STUDENTS ATTENDING OVER 200 DIFFERENT PROGRAMS

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CEO MESSAGE
Martin Garber-Conrad looks at ECF’s commitments to fighting poverty in Edmonton.

GAME CHANGER
Mayor Don Iveson rallies the community to end poverty in Edmonton within a generation.

SOCIAL IMPACT
The Social Enterprise Fund takes community building to a whole new level.

INCREASING FOOD SECURITY
The West End Food Hub Alliance builds community through food.

A LIFETIME OF GIVING
A local law firm operates under a culture of giving back.

SEEKING SHELTER
E4C ensures youth have a safe place to stay.
MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

It’s easy to see the effects of poverty in Edmonton. Whether it is someone asking for spare change on a street corner or nightly news stories about inner city agencies requesting donations, the evidence that poverty is one of our city’s biggest challenges is unavoidable.

ECF has a long history of empowering local agencies that are tackling poverty on the frontlines. In this issue of Legacy in Action, you will learn about a handful of these courageous organizations, along with our generous donors, who are supporting their efforts. Together we can ensure that all Edmontonians have the chance to live lives of dignity and security.

To learn more about ECF and the United Way’s Matched Leadership Donation Program, visit myunitedway.ca. And visit endpovertyedmonton.ca for more information about EPE.

Martin Garber-Conrad

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Setting up a fund at Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF) was an easy decision for us. We could see the long term benefits of establishing an endowment fund to support our community interests. The staff at ECF made it easy and we know our intent will be followed now and forever.
Eliminating poverty in Edmonton within a generation is an ambitious goal, but that’s exactly what the End Poverty Edmonton (EPE) initiative is aiming to do.

On September 18, more than 100 Edmontonians gathered in the McCauley School gymnasium for the release of the EPE strategy. The 56-page manifesto was compiled by the Mayor’s Taskforce to End Poverty with input from more than a dozen partner agencies, and most importantly, more than 200 community members — notably some with experience living in poverty.

The strategy highlights 28 priority recommendations, including six “game changers,” that will require all Edmontonians and orders of government to come together to end poverty in Edmonton over a generation.

“It’s about more than income or money,” Mayor Don Iveson says. “To live in poverty can refer to a loss of culture, traditions, language and spiritual connections. It’s about lost potential and lack of community or family support.”

We caught up with Mayor Iveson to chat about EPE, the challenges it faces and the hope it provides.

ANDREW PAUL: How does EPE define “poverty?”

DON IVESON: Edmontonians experience poverty when they lack, or are denied, economic, social and cultural resources to have a quality of life that sustains and facilitates full and meaningful participation in the community. This definition, I believe, is central to the EPE strategy, shaping our approach, the priorities we identified and the solutions we propose.

ANDREW PAUL: What root causes of poverty were identified during the research process?

DON IVESON: There are four key areas of root causes — conditions
that increase the probability of poverty including life stages people go through — from youth to parents to seniors; systemic barriers, personal vulnerabilities and disruptive life events.

**AP:** What safeguards are in place to ensure EPE’s long-term goals are achieved regardless of who is sitting on City Council and in the Mayor’s office?

**DI:** City Council unanimously backed the formation of the task force. City Council will be asked to approve this strategy in December 2015 and the first 10-year plan of this generational initiative in April 2016. That 10-year plan will identify a permanent home for this plan, along with sustainable resources, to support its implementation over 10 years. The steward may be a community partner or organization; we don’t know yet. As part of the Big City Charter discussions with the provincial government, we are hopeful that it will recognize that here we have already a made-in-Edmonton solution and that we can jointly partner to end poverty.

**AP:** The EPE strategy identifies the need to eliminate racism as a key step to eliminating poverty. How does racism contribute to poverty specifically in Edmonton?

**DI:** Racism has roots in the legacy and impact of colonialism for many Aboriginal peoples. For visible minorities, experiences of discrimination in seeking employment opportunities limit their opportunities for advancement.

**AP:** How will EPE tackle the issue of unemployment to ensure that all Edmontonians earn livable incomes within a generation?

**DI:** Unemployment is an issue that needs the collective effort of many sectors. The business sector needs to increase recruitment and hiring of a diverse workforce such as Aboriginals and newcomers. The provincial government and professional associations need to speed up the accreditation of internationally trained professionals. We also need co-ordinated and sustained delivery for skills training for employment in the not-for-profit sector, and for financial institutions to explore creative financing options to grow social enterprises for entrepreneurs with limited access to capital.

**AP:** Quality and affordable childcare is a major barrier for lone-parent families trying to secure livable incomes. What has to happen to increase the capacity of affordable child care in Edmonton?

**DI:** Our vision is that a child born today will not live in poverty as an adult. And that one generation later, that child’s son or daughter will not be born into poverty. Child care services should be viewed within an integrated system of learning and care. Such a comprehensive system should include centre-based care, day homes, respite care and kinship care, as well as supports for stay-at-home parents and for the people outside children’s homes who work with young children.

**AP:** How is the city planning to address the issue of affordable public transit for Edmonton’s most vulnerable?

**DI:** Our strategy proposes a variety of tools to address affordable transit such as free public transportation for children 12 and under, rather than six and under today — to provide discounted or free passes for agencies to provide to youth at risk. This pilot has already begun for 100 kids for six months. And [we plan] to institute a low-income bus pass with a 60 per cent discount, consistent with the AISH pass, based on the same criteria as the City’s existing Leisure Access Program.
AP: What role would you like to see the Provincial Government play in addressing the issue of mental health and what can the City do to help?

DI: The EPE strategy was developed with the participation of provincial health representatives, health practitioners and service providers and those who have lived experience of poverty. Their recommendations centre on advocating for better ways of providing and accessing services, for increased funding and support of education programs, and for increased co-ordination and integration of children’s services.

AP: What’s the best way to approach the need for affordable housing in Edmonton?

DI: EPE believes that the community can step up and take actions where governments are slow to respond. A strategy is needed that allows low-income communities to participate in finding solutions and taking actions on the challenges that they face every day. It means mobilizing the right people and resources to provide the tools required to enable communities to thrive locally and be part of Edmonton’s prosperity.

Community development corporations can provide the infrastructure and sophistication needed to enable the community to take on these challenges by supporting the creation of affordable and supportive housing, offering job training/placement, investing in appropriate community-based business development, and creating new community-owned businesses. These corporations, as engines of development and economic opportunity, require significant start-up capital and the focused deployment of equity, debt, and grant funding.

To learn more about EPE and how you can help end poverty within a generation, visit endpoveryedmonton.ca

IN CONJUNCTION WITH END POVERTY EDMONTON, ECF is committing $10 million in social impact investment for social housing projects and programs that create living wage jobs for Edmontonians experiencing poverty.

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In the spring of 2015, Ione Challborn and her colleagues spotted a building they wanted to buy. Challborn is executive director of the Edmonton chapter of the Canadian Mental Health Association. One of CMHA’s goals is to provide housing for people living in poverty or with mental illness, but the kind of building they’re looking to acquire isn’t easy to come by.

“One, we need it to be in a location that’s very accessible by transit, because most of our tenants don’t have vehicles,” says Challborn. It also needs to be close to a variety of amenities: a grocery store, a library and various community services. “And we’d rather have a walk-up than a 20-storey building, because they create community within themselves with a smaller group of tenants.”

The building that Challborn and her colleagues found fit all those criteria. It was a 15-unit apartment building, just north of downtown that could provide safe, affordable, long-term housing for a significant segment of CMHA’s waiting list.

One big question mark, however, was funding. A traditional bank might back such a venture, Challborn says, but she wasn’t sure the nature of CMHA’s business would be fully understood there. She preferred a financier that supported CMHA’s endeavours to improve the quality of life of their clients, first and foremost — which is why they applied for a loan from the Social Enterprise Fund (SEF) instead.

Established in 2008 as a collaboration between the City of Edmonton and Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF) (along with additional funding along the way from the United Way, the Alberta Real Estate Foundation and several private donors), the SEF is a loan fund. But unlike a traditional bank, it deals in what is known as social enterprise or impact investing, which has a built-in mission component. As such, the SEF only invests in projects that it believes will make the community a better place.

“We look for something that has more than just financial return. We look for something that’s actually putting good into the community.”

“Usually, investing is considered successful if there is financial return,” says Jane Bisbee, executive director of the SEF. “We look for something to the community might be,” says Bisbee. “We look to see if the organization has a clear mission for public good. What are they trying to do to improve citizens’ lives in the community, in a whole range of areas? We’ve invested in everything from food security to social work development to social housing to cultural organizations.”

But what counts as “good?” Bisbee says they don’t have narrow parameters, and that’s by design. Initially, SEF took its lead from the sectors of interest of its founding partners, including social challenges, affordable housing, the environment, food security and the cultural community.

“We try to remain pretty open to what the contribution to the community might be,” says Bisbee. “We look to see if the organization has a clear mission for public good. What are they trying to do to improve citizens’ lives in the community, in a whole range of areas? We’ve invested in everything from food security to social work development to social housing to cultural organizations.”

Keeping an open mind, in other words, gives the SEF more options, rather than fewer.

With approximately $25 million currently loaned to some 30-35 projects, the SEF has provided funding for several high-profile...
organizations around the city, from Citie Ballet to the Whitemud Equine Centre.

They helped Earth’s General Store open a new outlet in the heart of downtown, allowed Metro Cinema to purchase new equipment for use at the Garneau Theatre, and loaned Arts Habitat of Edmonton the money it needed to purchase Marshall McLuhan’s childhood home in Highlands and convert it into an arts and ideas centre.

And while mission is important in the SEF’s review process, it does not mean there isn’t serious assessment of the financial side of loan requests. There needs to be a strong plan that includes repayment of the loan, but the SEF may be able to take into account elements in a proposal that traditional banks can’t consider, structuring loans that work for the non-profit sector.

THE CASE I MADE TO OUR BOARD WAS: ‘WHY WAIT UNTIL 2020? LET’S MAKE THE COMMITMENT NOW; SO WE DID.

That familiarity with the non-profit world is what convinced Murray Soroka to come knocking on the SEF’s door. He’s the CEO of Redemptive Developments, a social enterprise that aims to alleviate poverty through employment. Its services include apartment cleaning, reclaiming furniture and moving services, and, in 2014, Soroka decided he wanted to expand the company’s junk-removal business as well. But to do that, they needed money to invest in more equipment, a couple of new trucks, and some new employees to get it all done.

So he applied for a SEF loan, and he got it. “That allowed us to grow our business and employ more people,” he says.

For Challborn and CMHA Edmonton, having her organization’s mission understood went a long way. “The non-profit sector is worth investing in,” she says. “And I think more traditional lending institutions are a little more hesitant to invest money in our growth. Obviously we had to do our due diligence, and prove we were a good investment, but the fact of it is that the SEF will invest in this sector.”

Soroka says actually working with the fund was just as positive. “It’s been incredibly easy, informative, and rewarding,” he says. “They were willing to take a chance on a non-for-profit,” he adds with a laugh. “It’s been a great experience.”

If your organization is considering a loan through the SEF, Bisbee suggests a few things to keep in mind when writing your proposal. First and foremost, it is important to have a clear plan for repayment. “We need to actually see that there is a revenue stream, either generated through the work that they’re borrowing the money to do, or [through] their activities,” she says. “That’s probably the most important criteria: Do they have a strong idea that’s actually feasible? And they’ve proven that it’s going to work?”

Second is the term of the loan — and the good news here is that the SEF is, again, flexible when it comes to timelines. Bisbee says they’ve approved loans as short as seven or eight months, and those lasting as long as 10 years. “It really depends on the situation,” she says. “We need to be able to get the right amount of money for the right length of time to the right organization.”

And third is making sure your funds will be used to improve life in your community and beyond. “We’ve done things as simple as helping someone move out of an inappropriate office location,” Bisbee says. “We’ve given loans to organizations so they can grow their operations into new markets that they never could reach before. [Or] changing a non-profit organization and expanding it into the community.”

Thanks to its loan from the SEF, CMHA Edmonton was able to purchase its coveted downtown apartment building in a matter of months. That new building won’t eliminate CMHAs housing wait list all on its own, but for those 15 new residents, their quality of life is about to take a serious — and immediate — turn for the better.

“It’ll make a huge difference,” Challborn says. “They will have a place to live. Our model is long term and safe — it isn’t transitional housing. We are a very supportive landlord. We work very hard to support them in all their needs, not just their housing, in order that they can be successful.”

There are other community-impact funds across Canada, but what really sets the SEF apart is the clear support it enjoys from its parent organization. In 2010, the Canadian Task Force on Social Finance called upon all public and private foundations across the country to invest at least 10 per cent of their capital in impact investments over the next decade. For Martin Garber-Conrad, CEO of Edmonton Community Foundation, that wasn’t fast enough. “The case I made to our board was: ‘Why wait until 2020? Let’s make the commitment now,’” he says. “So we did.”

And as ECF’s asset base has grown in the ensuing years, so have the foundation’s efforts to stay at that 10 per cent benchmark — currently it has approximately $30 million set aside, with the goal of hitting $50 million by next year. But, Garber-Conrad says, it’s not only about hitting that financial target. “It’s the kind of investments we’re choosing,” he says. “They’re all going to be investments right here. A variety of different areas of work. Things that directly enhance our community.”

To apply for a loan for your enterprise, or for more information about the SEF, visit www.socialenterprisefund.ca.
When Lucy Kaako first arrived in Edmonton in 2010, after emigrating from Uganda to Ontario six years earlier, she moved into an apartment in the west end. Feeling confined in the small space, with no yard for gardening and few reasons to get out of the house, Kaako joined the yard share program hosted by the West End Food Hub Alliance (WEFHA). The program pairs homeowners, who have extra yard space, with apartment dwellers wanting to grow their own food as a part of WEFHA’s efforts to combat food insecurity. For Kaako, though, it's provided a whole range of benefits. “It’s providing me an opportunity to be out and about, and meet people. I’ve socialized, and been able to be active, and even grow my own vegetables,” she says.

Food insecurity impacts a wide swath of Edmontonians in different ways. It could be the university student on her own who hasn’t yet learned how to cook, the single father who struggles to afford to feed his kids, or the new immigrant who doesn’t live near a grocery store. It’s a complex issue, and that’s why the Jasper Place Wellness Centre, Jasper Place High School, Trinity United Church and the Wecan Food Basket Society of Alberta realized it would take more than one organization to tackle it. Together, they formed WEFHA, and with the support of Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF), they’re aiming to increase access to healthy food for those living in Meadowlark and surrounding neighbourhoods.

The alliance came out of a “listening project” hosted by the Trinity United Church in 2013, building on a longstanding relationship with the Jasper Place Wellness Centre and the realization that simply turning their extra land into a garden wouldn’t be enough to address the deeply-rooted issues that contribute to food insecurity. “We knew it was important to have other parts of the community engaged with us, and just growing food wasn’t going to solve food insecurity,” says Debbie Hubbard, a member of the Trinity United congregation and one of the organizers behind WEFHA.

At the same time, Edmonton Vital Signs, a joint effort by ECF and the Edmonton Social Planning Council to identify and address issues that impact the city, selected food security as the area they wanted to focus on in 2013. In conjunction with the report that compares local data to national statistics, ECF launched its Vital Signs grant initiative and put out a request for grant applications. “There were many more applications than funding available, so the committee focused on projects that addressed two key aspects of food security: the production of local food and improving access to healthy affordable food for people with barriers,” says Craig Stumpf-Allen, ECF’s Director of Grants and Community Engagement. “They were also seeking projects that were creative, with a new approach to food security in Edmonton, had strong collaborations, and were supporting skill development.”

WEFHA had all of those things. The organization was selected to receive $40,000 a year for three years, allowing it to hire an animator—a grassroots organizer who facilitates local action and activism. Since 2013, the organization has grown its yard share program and developed growing space at the Trinity United Church in partnership with Hosanna Lutheran Church and two private yard owners. They also host a series of “Hospitality Cafés” that allow residents to meet, enjoy meals together and discuss topics related to food. In the long term, the alliance plans to establish a community food centre similar to those found in Toronto and elsewhere in Ontario, but for West Edmonton residents like Lucy Kaako, WEFHA is already having a positive impact.

Above: Debbie Hubbard, an organizer behind WEFHA, poses in front of the Jasper Place Library (9010 156 St NW) one of WEFHA’s many community partners.
Since its founding in 1920, Ogilvie LLP has always been more than a law firm. James Ogilvie believed that it wasn’t enough to work in the community; he wanted his office to work for the community. His sense of civic service — including taking part in philanthropy, educational programs, environmental groups, sports and the arts — remains a major part of the firm’s culture.

That rich tradition of giving is especially evident in the Ogilvie Fund, started on the company’s 75th anniversary in 1994 with the help of Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF). An initial gift of $10,000 has grown to more than $550,000, issuing over $200,000 through more than 200 grants to charitable organizations around the city.

Ogilvie’s Chair Ron Odynski has been with the firm since 1975, and was Chair of ECF in ’94. Over the years, he has seen the fund and the staff’s benevolent spirit grow, to the point where both are an important part of daily office life. “We post the numbers in the lunchroom, showing how much is being donated, and where,” Odynski says. “Part of that is for transparency, but part of it is to encourage people to think about what they’d like to support.”

As for new recruits, while they seek the brightest minds, professional work isn’t enough. “All the young lawyers get the message loud and clear: If you’re going to be successful at Ogilvie, you need to be a participant in the community,” Odynski says.

The current endowment generates more than $20,000 per year, divided among organizations based on requests from staff. They tend to prioritize women’s and children’s issues, and poverty in general through organizations like the Bissell Centre, the Edmonton Women’s Shelter and Big Brothers Big Sisters of Edmonton. A recent partnership with the YMCA saw $12,000 go toward their Welcome Village, a one of a kind, all-encompassing housing complex in the Boyle street community area for struggling families.

Norma McElhone joined the YMCA of Northern Alberta as Manager, Fund Development, in 2011, supporting the YMCA Welcome Village Capital Campaign. McElhone explains that the Boyle Renaissance Redevelopment project created a community that brought together valuable partners, donors and volunteers. “It’s a community revitalization in the core of downtown Edmonton creating quality affordable housing rentals and service solutions for the Boyle Street Community and area,” she says. “It was an exciting time.” Today the Melcor YMCA Village includes 150 quality affordable apartment units combined with a park, the Boyle Street Community, the YMCA Resource Centre and the Shirley Stollery YMCA Child Care. “It isn’t just housing — it’s a community.”

As a YMCA partner, Ogilvie LLP’s recognition plaque is mounted outside one of the rental units at the Melcor YMCA Village, a literal sign of what McElhone sees as “[Ogilvie’s] continued commitment, trust and confidence in our work in the community.”

It’s a giving culture, one that Odynski knows will last. “We’re only five years away from our 100th anniversary,” he says, “and we’re already talking about what we should do. One thing’s for sure — it’ll be something special.”
The teen years are challenging for most people, even under the best of circumstances.

Take away basic needs, and the barriers become insurmountable. Forget school troubles and social awkwardness — try living under a bridge at 15 years old.

“We’ve recently served two youth who were in a relationship and living under a bridge, with nowhere else to go,” says Renee Strong, Program Manager for Inner City Youth Housing Project (ICYHP), a project managed by E4C. For more than 20 years the project provided housing for homeless youth, while maintaining an ongoing relationship with ECF.

Strong and her staff work with youth who are homeless, on the streets, or have no supportive adult connections. ICYHP is one of the few programs that serve youth with or without Children’s Services status, which has the flexibility to help those youth in most need.

“A lot of housing programs have certain expectations for young persons to meet in order to stay,” she says. “Our program has expectations too, but we first try to meet them where they’re at, so they fully buy into that next step. It is not realistic to tell a youth who’s been living under a bridge that they’ll need to immediately enroll in school.”

ICYHP owns five homes, all built in the ’50s and ’60s, so repair and maintenance is becoming more costly as the buildings move into their fifth and sixth decades. “The roofs are the most major component. If a youth comes off the street into a home with a bucket in the hallway catching water, it would not be a safe, adequate or respectable living environment,” Strong says.

The housing program’s first goal is to create a safe living place for homeless youth, but its main objective is to support and develop a stable helping relationship with them. “These youth face extreme turmoil,” Strong says. “We don’t say, ‘Why would you make such a horrible choice?’ Our approach is more like, ‘Wow that sounds really tough — are you OK? How can we help you keep yourself safe?’”

Because each home can only house five youth at a time, vacancy is near zero. “When young people are living on the street, and they’ve been tossed from group care and foster homes, they don’t have many people that care about them,” Strong says. “So if we start building a relationship with these youth, so that they will come home regularly, then that’s a success.”

In celebrating its 25th anniversary, ECF included E4C as one of 25 organizations to receive a grant of $25,000 toward projects that will help the community over the next 25 years. Director of Grants Craig Stumpf-Allen explains that selecting E4C for the anniversary grants was a no-brainer. “We looked at organizations that we had relationships with over the years, who we thought could use the money to impact the community, and asked them how they would do that,” he says. E4C made perfect sense, he says, because it’s a one-time cost — three roofs — that will last 25 years.

SEEKING SHELTER
E4C and ECF help kids get what they need most — a home

BY: CORY SCHACHTEL  ILLUSTRATION: ERIK GRICE
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Edmonton in bloom.

Craig and Mark Stumpf-Allen
WHAT IS VITAL SIGNS? Edmonton Vital Signs is an annual check-up conducted by Edmonton Community Foundation, in partnership with the Edmonton Social Planning Council, to measure how our community is doing with a focus on a specific topic; this year we are looking at Edmonton’s Urban Aboriginal population. Community foundations across Canada are reporting on how their communities are doing and how Canada is doing over all.

ABORIGINAL LIFE IN EDMONTON
For the purposes of this piece, we use the term ‘Aboriginal’ to be an inclusive term that encompasses all who identify as First Nation, Metis or Inuit.

EDMONTON’S YOUTHFUL ABORIGINAL POPULATION
The median age of Aboriginal people in Edmonton in 2011 was 25.8 years – over 10 years younger than the 36.5 year age of the entire population.

28.4% of Aboriginal people are aged 14 years and younger, compared to 17.7% of the entire population.

57.5% of Aboriginal people are 29 years and younger, compared to 40.2% of the entire population.

GIVEN ITS RELATIVE YOUTH, EDMONTON’S ABORIGINAL POPULATION WILL BE AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN FUTURE YEARS.

EDMONTON’S ABORIGINAL POPULATION
31,780 IDENTIFIED AS METIS
26,945 IDENTIFIED AS MÉTIS
955 IDENTIFIED AS FIRST NATIONS
1,115 IDENTIFIED AS INUK (INUITS)
975 HAD MULTIPLE ABORIGINAL IDENTITIES

OF THOSE REPORTING AN ABORIGINAL IDENTITY IN EDMONTON:

955 DID NOT REPORT BEING FIRST NATIONS but reported being a registered or treaty Indian and/or membership in a First Nation.

975 HAD MULTIPLE ABORIGINAL IDENTITIES

ABORIGINAL POPULATION BY NUMBERS
Edmonton has the second largest Aboriginal population of any metro area in Canada after Winnipeg. It increased 51.4% over 10 years earlier, more than double the rate of increase in the overall population.

Edmonton’s Aboriginal population is expected to increase by 89% by 2036 (123,000). The total population increase is expected to be 55% for all of Edmonton during the same timeframe.

EDMONTON’S ABORIGINAL ECONOMY
IN 2010, THE MEDIAN INCOME FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN EDMONTON WAS $69,782.
13.3% LESS THAN THE MEDIAN OF ALL EDMONTON HOUSEHOLDS.

The income composition of Aboriginal population (15 years and older):
• employment: 82.0%,
• investment and private pensions: 5.9%,
• federal/provincial transfer payments: 12.1%.
Aboriginals paid 14.9% in income taxes to the federal and provincial governments. Leaving an after-tax median of $61,868 for Edmonton Aboriginal households.

EDMONTON’S ABORIGINAL POPULATION PAID MORE IN INCOME TAXES (14.9%) THAN THEY RECEIVED IN TRANSFER PAYMENTS (12.1%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VIEW THE FULL VITAL SIGNS REPORT AT ECFoundation.org
THE FOUNDATION
of my community

starts with you and me — more than charity
it’s the empathy I feel for the people where I live.

Close to home is where the heart is,
where help goes farthest
my foundation helps me start this:

people standing tall
in towns big and small,
urban, rural, one and all

My care comes through
helping those that can’t make do,
or get by, or maybe just need to fly.

My foundation has roots across the land,
twisting, hand-to-hand,
showing what we thousands banded
together can do, including you, making true the endeavour
to make things better

for generations still,
their dreams fulfilled,
it all gets built...

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