WHAT IS VITAL SIGNS?

Edmonton Vital Signs is an annual check-up conducted by Edmonton Community Foundation, in partnership with Edmonton Social Planning Council, to measure how the community is doing. This year we will also be focusing on individual issues, Vital Topics, that are timely and important to Edmonton—specifically Women, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Edmonton, Visible Minority Women, and Senior Women. Each of these topics appear in an issue of Legacy in Action throughout 2018, and are also presented here—the full issue of Vital Signs.

Community foundations across Canada and internationally are also reporting on how their communities are doing, and how Canada is doing overall.

WHO ARE WE?

Edmonton Community Foundation (ECF) is the fourth-largest community foundation in Canada. ECF helps stimulate change and community growth by supporting donors and granting in the following areas: community and social services, arts, culture and heritage, health and wellness, education and learning, environment, recreation and leisure, and social enterprise.

Edmonton Social Planning Council (ESPC) is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan, social research organization. Established in 1940, ESPC conducts research and analysis into a wide range of topics, particularly in the areas of low income and poverty. The council’s publications and reports provide the public and government with current and accurate information to support informed decision-making.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ERIK AMBTMAN
City of Edmonton

ANDRE GRACE
University of Alberta

YASMIN RUSSELD
Edmonton Social Planning Council

MARY JANE JAMES
Sexual Assault Centre of Edmonton

JOHN KULIKMAN
Edmonton Social Planning Council

KAREN MCDONALD
SAGE

AMRITA MISHRA
The Indo-Canadian Women’s Association

SUSAN NORTON
Edmonton Social Planning Council

AMBER MEIMER
YWCA

SANDRA NGD
Edmonton Social Planning Council

NICOLE SMITH
Greater Edmonton Foundation

MICHAEL PHAIR
Member at Large

CAROL WATSON
Edmonton Community Foundation

KEVIN CLIFTON
Member at Large

Sources for these statistics are available at ecfoundation.org

Unless otherwise stated, “Edmonton” refers to Census Metropolitan Area and not solely the City of Edmonton.


**LEADERSHIP**

According to the 2017 Scorecard for Edmonton Women’s Quality of Life, the percentage of women in leadership in Edmonton for 2017:

- 30% FRONT-LINE LEADERSHIP
- 37% MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP
- 29% SENIOR MANAGEMENT

**PERSONAL SECURITY FOR WOMEN**

According to the 2017 Scorecard on Edmonton Woman’s Quality of Life, the percentage of women in leadership in Edmonton for 2017:

- 30% FRONT-LINE LEADERSHIP
- 37% MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP
- 29% SENIOR MANAGEMENT

**EDMONTON**

According to the 2014 Edmonton Women’s Quality of Life Survey, 13% of women in Edmonton have experienced sexual or intimate partner violence in the past year. The percentage of women in leadership in Edmonton for 2017:

- 30% FRONT-LINE LEADERSHIP
- 37% MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP
- 29% SENIOR MANAGEMENT

**INCOME LEVEL**

BY GENDER IN EDMONTON

- $100,000+
- $75,000 - $99,999
- $50,000 - $74,999
- $25,000 - $49,999
- $10,000 - $24,999

**PAY GAP**

IN YEARLY EARNINGS, WOMEN WORKING FULL-TIME IN 2016 EARNED 74.2¢ FOR EVERY DOLLAR MALE WORKERS MADE.

**INCOME EQUITY**

BY GENDER IN EDMONTON

- 95.1% OF MEN AND 95% OF WOMEN HAVE INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL

**EDUCATION**

Slightly more women (213,200) than men (212,400) hold a Post-Secondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree in Edmonton

- 50,900
- 13,545
- 77,590
- 109,455
- 29,980

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

According to a report on domestic violence in Edmonton over a four-year period (2010-2014), victims of domestic violence are more likely to be:

- 20 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE (AVERAGE AGE 33.2)
- RANSORED BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER
- MOTHER
- LIVING WITH (OR MARRIED TO) THEIR PARTNER

**SEXUAL ASSAULT**

Sexual Assault Centre of Edmonton (SACE) received $30,000 to update their marketing materials and communications, expand crisis services, and raise awareness to build a shared vision of ending sexual violence in the community. SACE works to empower individuals affected by sexual assault and abuse and empower communities to take action against sexual violence.

**ECF VITAL Work**

EMPOWER U (made up of 10 partner agencies serving women) received $75,000 per year for three years to assist low-income women improve their financial literacy. It includes a matched savings component where savings can be used to purchase assets related to building wealth and improving quality of life, education, or job training.

**Sources for these statistics are available at ecfoundation.org**
WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER?

GENDER - Social and cultural expectations of roles and presentation. For most people their gender matches the sex they were assigned at birth; others identify as transgender or gender diverse.

GENDER EXPRESSION - Presentation of a person’s gender expressed through an individual’s name, pronouns, appearance, behaviour, or body characteristics. What society identifies as masculine or feminine changes over time and varies by culture.

GENDER IDENTITY - A person’s deep-seated, felt sense of gender, or how one feels on the inside, regardless of what their body looks like.

SEX (Sex at birth) - Refers to the categories of gender diverse. A person’s deep-seated, felt sense of gender, or how a person feels on the inside, regardless of what their body looks like.

WHAT’S IN A NAME?

LGBTQ+ has commonly been used to represent the community of people who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Gender Queer, Asexual, Transsexual, Androgynous, Intersex, Two-Spirit, Pansexual or other identities. Since the goal is to be inclusive, and by using a lot we may inadvertently exclude someone, we are using the term Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression (SOGIE).

DEFINITIONS

Throughout this report you may see a mix of terms (LGBT, LGBTQ2, etc.). I am depending on who was included in the research. We hope the definitions below will help define who is included in the text.

LESBIAN - A woman (or girl) who has an emotional or sexual attraction to other women.

GAY - A person who is attracted to people of the same sex or of the gender. This term is most often used for a man (or boy) who is attracted to other men.

BISEXUAL - A person who has an emotional or sexual attraction to men and women.

TRANSGENDER - An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth. Some people may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms.

ALBERTA TRANS YOUTH SURVEY - represents the experiences of 114 younger (14-18 years) and older (19-25 years) trans youth living in Alberta.

HEALTH & WELLBEING

The Edmonton LGBTQ+ community is facing numerous challenges in terms of acceptance and belonging, health, and homelessness.

ACCEPANCE & BELONGING

- Safety, violence, and discrimination are major issues. 70% of youth under 18 report discrimination because of their gender
- 80% of trans youth (14-18) reported their family did not understand them
- Almost 70% of trans youth reported experiences of sexual harassment
- 80% of youth (14-18) who were not in school got caught

HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

- 43% of respondents identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, or two-spirit
- 43% of respondents experienced homelessness
- 32% of respondents are physically or sexually assaulted
- 3% of respondents engaged in unprotected sex
- 3 of 10 respondents used illegal drugs
- 3 of 10 respondents were likely to attempt suicide
- 6 of 10 respondents were likely to have depression

EDMONTON LGBTQ+ SENIORS HOUSES REPORT

According to a needs assessment, compared to their heterosexual counterparts:
- LGBTQ+ older adults are more often likely to have a difficult time securing housing
- Older adults are reluctant to open about sexual orientation or gender identity due to lifetime experiences with discrimination.
In 2016, approximately 348,895 people reported belonging to a visible minority group in Edmonton. Just over half were women and girls.

The highest proportion of visible minorities include South Asian at 48,550 individuals, Chinese at 57,715 individuals and Black at 54,285 individuals.

According to Statistics Canada, 2016 census data indicates how many generations a person and their family have been in Canada.

• FIRST GENERATION: Persons born outside Canada.
• SECOND GENERATION: Persons born in Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada.
• THIRD GENERATION OR MORE: Persons born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

**DEFINITIONS**

**VISIBLE MINORITY**: Refers to persons, other than Aboriginal peoples who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.

**RACIALIZED**: Racialized gender refers to the affects of race and gender processes on individuals, families, and communities. This concept recognizes that women do not experience race and gender similarly.

**AUDIBLE MINORITY**: An individual whose accent is different from that heard in their community. It usually is used to refer to accent discrimination, and is a part of a multi-faceted and interconnected web of prejudice that includes race, gender, sexuality, and many other notions of identity, whether chosen or imposed.

**DESPITE VISIBLE MINORITY WOMEN BEING MORE LIKELY TO HAVE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE EMPLOYED IN LOWER-INCOME JOBS.**

**HATE CRIMES & DISCRIMINATION**

**ALBERTA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017, 81% of the complaints by individuals in Alberta were due to their race/color (264 of 2,657).

**RACIAL MINORITIES, WHETHER BORN IN CANADA OR NOT, EXPERIENCE:**

• Lower incomes than non-visible minority immigrants, even after they have been in Canada for well over a decade.

• Having discrimination. According to the Women’s Economic Council, landlords frequently discriminate against immigrant women on the basis of their gender, national origin, race, the presence of children, and their employment and income status.

**SAFE IN THE COMMUNITY**

• Visible minorities report feeling less safe after dark.

• Visible minorities are more likely to report signs of social disorder in their community.

• Victimization rate is lower among visible minorities who report a strong sense of belonging to their community.

**CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE**

The percentage of people who say they have confidence in the police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OF VISIBLE MINORITY</th>
<th>OF NON VISIBLE MINORITIES</th>
<th>POLICE OFFICERS</th>
<th>CANADIAN OFFICERS</th>
<th>EDMONTON POLICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**did you know?**

On February 1, 2016, Premier Rachel Notley proclaimed February as Black History Month, recognizing the contributions people of African and Caribbean descent have made to the province.

According to the 2016 census, Alberta has the third highest black population among Canadian provinces.

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**EDUCATION**

Visible minority women (born in Canada) are more likely to have a post-secondary degree, AND (whether born in Canada or not) are more likely to be in a non-traditional field.

**WAGE GAP**

**TOP 3 INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT FOR IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN EDMONTON**

**HEALTH**

**HEALTH DATA GAP ON VISIBLE MINORITIES IN CANADA**

**Almost 4 in 10 Edmontonians are a visible minority.**

**MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOT A VISIBLE MINORITY</th>
<th>VISIBLE MINORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHEMATICS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING AND RELATED SCIENCES</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
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**SURVEY OF WOMEN CANDIDATES WHO WERE VISIBLE MINORITIES THAT RAN IN THE 2017 MUNICIPAL ELECTION**

With 39% of women candidates running in 2017 elections, across Canada, only 7% of municipal council seats are held by visible minorities, according to a study of the 50 largest cities.

**IN THE 2017 MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 7 CANDIDATES WERE VISIBLE MINORITY WOMEN:**

Despite more visible minority women running in each election, there are no visible minority women on Edmonton City Council.

**ECPF VIITAL Work**

INDO-CANADIAN WOMEN’S ASSOCIATION (ICWA) received $49,000 to support funding for an Executive Director through 2018-2021. This will ensure ICWA has a strong leader to move forward their work of supporting immigrant women.

**RACIALIZED GENDER**

• Visible minorities are often treated as a single category, ignoring differences by race, ethnic origin, and other characteristics.

• The data gap is larger among visible minority older adults.

The research tells us that most chronic conditions are lower among visible minority women than among the rest of the female population, but self-reported general health status tends to be lower among visible minority women aged 15 and over than among same-aged women who were not a visible minority.

Research is important for this group because of the “healthy immigrant” effect. Canada’s immigration guidelines focus on healthy individuals, meaning that newcomers tend to be healthier than Canadian-born individuals. This trend does not continue over time and health becomes a factor for older adult immigrants.

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**WHERE DO VISIBLE MINORITY WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP?**

Across Canada, only 7% of municipal council seats are held by visible minorities, according to a study of the 50 largest cities.

**Despite more visible minority women running in each election, there are no visible minority women on Edmonton City Council.**

**IN A RECENT LEGER POLL:**

54.7% of Edmontonians feel that racism is a problem in Edmonton and 57.1% said that they have witnessed racism in Edmonton.

**IN A RECENT LEGER POLL:**

53.5% of Edmontonians feel that Visible Minorities often face discrimination.

**did you know?**

According to Statistics Canada, 2016 census data indicates how many generations a person and their family have been in Canada.

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SENIOR WOMEN IN EDMONTON

DEFINITIONS

SENIOR or “SCHENT” In Canada, there is no set age at which a person is considered a senior. Many government benefits begin at 60 or 65 years of age. However, senior discount often start at 55.

For the purposes of the report, 65+ will denote a senior, and an older adult will refer to those aged 65 or 64. Older adult will refer to those 80+.

AGEISM is the stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against people on the basis of their age.

ELDER ABUSE is any action or inaction by self or others that jeopardizes the health and well-being of an older adult.

WHY SENIOR WOMEN?

• They live longer than men and may become isolated, especially if their health deteriorates and they lack support networks.

• They have lower levels of income (experience more poverty).

• They are at greater risk of depression and dementia.

• They are more likely to experience elder abuse.

INCOME

PART-TIME WORK IS MORE COMMON AMONG SENIOR WOMEN.

More women are working past the age of 65. In 2015, 53.2% of employed women aged 65 and over were working part-time.

ALBERTANS ARE MORE LIKELY TO WORK FULL-TIME IN LATER LIFE THAN THE REST OF CANADA.

MEDIAN INCOME OF SENIOR WOMEN HAS INCREASED, BUT REMAINS LOWER THAN THAT OF SENIOR MEN.

Although the median total income from all sources of women aged 65 and over has followed an upward trend since the mid-1970s, the median income of senior men is approximately 1.5 times higher than that of senior women.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In 2011, 89.9% of women aged 65 and over lived in private households, as did 94.7% of senior men, while the remaining shares (5.1% and 5.3%, respectively) lived in collective households or dwellings.

SHARING LIVING ARRANGEMENTS ARE AT RISK OF BECOMING SOCIALLY ISOLATED.

AN ESTIMATED 30 PERCENT OF CANADIAN SENIORS ARE AT RISK OF BECOMING SOCIALLY ISOLATED.

According to a needs assessment of older adults in the City of Edmonton, 30% indicated there were things that make it difficult to pursue social interactions.

18% mentioned poor health or general poor health reasons

17% mentioned disability

11% cited financial reasons

16% cited feelings of isolation as the reason they felt unsafe in their community

ELDER ABUSE

ELDER ABUSE WITH EPS CONCLUDED 48 FILES AND LIVED 19 CHARGES

225 FEMALE SENIOR FAMILY VIOLENCE CASES WERE REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT ABUSE

ACKNOWLEDGE: Document evidence of suspected abuse

BARRIERS – Address concerns of fear of isolation, withdrawal of family and family support confidentiality.

URGENCY – Assess immediate risk of physical harm or basic necessities of life. We refer you to resources available to support this.

Seek help to establish a safety plan.

According to the needs assessment of older adults in the City of Edmonton, 30% mentioned things that make it difficult to pursue social interactions.

• Do not make assumptions about people in any age group.

PHILANTHROPY

Fewer seniors volunteer than do people in any other age category, but for those who do, they contribute more hours per person than any other age group.

CHARITABLE DONORS

In 2013, more than half of the top 10% of donors were 55 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER.

ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL ISOLATION

Social isolation happens when a senior’s social participation or social contact decreases.

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## POPULATION

Edmonton’s Population (2016) 1,321,426

## EMPLOYMENT

Average Unemployment Rate in Canada’s Top 5 Metropolitan cities (Jan. - July, 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montreal, QC</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto, ON</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDMONTON, AB</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary, AB</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver, BC</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIVING WAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$16.48</td>
<td>$18.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The living wage is the hourly wage a Family of Four must make in order to have a decent standard of living.

## EDUCATION

### EPSB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Board</th>
<th>Achievement Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall grad rate</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations, Métis and Inuit grad rate</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EDSDK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level Attained</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Provincial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School completed</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School diploma or equivalent</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/university certificate or diploma</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CAR ACCIDENTS IN 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclist</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## VEHICULAR COLLISIONS IN 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## TRANSPORTATION

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 66.6% of Edmontonians agree that “Poverty is a significant problem in Edmonton.”
- 34.7% of Edmontonians agree that “In Edmonton, adequate initiatives are in place to reduce poverty.”

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 25% of Edmontonians agree that “It is easy to find affordable housing in Edmonton.”
- 31.8% agreed.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 3,600 applications were received.
- 5,344 families applied.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 52% surveyed identified as Indigenous.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 7.0% involuntary in place to reduce poverty.
- 13.0% of Edmontonians agree that

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 31.8% of Edmontonians agree that “It is easy to find affordable housing in Edmonton.”
- 31.8% agreed.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 3,600 applications were received.
- 5,344 families applied.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 52% surveyed identified as Indigenous.

### ACCORDING TO A RECENT LÉGER POLL

- 7.0% involuntary in place to reduce poverty.
- 13.0% of Edmontonians agree that
**FOOD SECURITY**

**IN A RECENT LEGER POLL:** Only 44.8% of Edmontonians agree that “Food security is a significant problem in Edmonton.”

**The city currently has 80 community gardens.**

**EDMONTON’S FOOD BANK**

4 MILLION KG OF FOOD WAS HANDLED OUT IN 2017 ($22,170,000 ESTIMATED WORTH). In 2017, there was an average of 22,240 INDIVIDUALS ACCESSING THE HAMPER PROGRAM PER MONTH.

**PHILANTHROPY & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

In a recent Leger poll Edmontonians said they: 57.5% agree it is important for them to be involved in their community. 69.3% agree that there are opportunities for them to get involved in their community. 35.8% agree that they make an effort to be involved in their community. 42.2% agree that they feel a sense of belonging with the community. 21.0% feel socially isolated from their community.

**How much does it cost for a week’s worth of groceries?**

EDMONTON. IT WAS $230.87/WEEK IN 2017. In 2018, the average spending is $231.77 PER WEEK FOR A FAMILY OF 4. IN 2017, THERE WERE AN AVERAGE OF 16.9 MILLION IN-PERSON AND VIRTUAL VISITS. Every 2.6 seconds someone borrowed from EPL.

**SPORTS & RECREATION**

City of Edmonton has just 4 MEGA RECREATION CENTRES: TERRILIEGE, COMMONWEALTH, THE MEADOWS and CLAREVIEW RECREATION CENTRE. Did you know? (2015-2016, residents aged 12 and over in Edmonton, reported: Edmonton Alberta Canada 64.6% 65.2% 61.5%)

**CRIME SEVERITY INDEX of (CSI) is simply a count of all criminal incidents reported to, and by police divided by the population. Each criminal incident, regardless of the type or seriousness of the offence, counts the same in the rate.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2015-2016 Population</th>
<th>2015-2016 Rate (per 100,000 people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>523,062</td>
<td>112.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>1,207,244</td>
<td>323.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Toronto</td>
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<td>265,605</td>
<td>EDMONTONIANS USED THEIR LIBRARY CARD.</td>
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**ARTS & CULTURE**

**FREE WIFI**

7 Locations in Edmonton have Free Wi-Fi provided by the City of Edmonton. More than 14,000 devices connect, resulting in more than 278 Mbps of data traffic. Did you know? (2015-2016, residents aged 12 and over in Edmonton, reported: Edmonton Alberta Canada 64.6% 65.2% 61.5%)

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**PHOTO RADAR APP**

Benjamin Lu. Computer Science student at the University of Alberta, created an app that will notify you of radar locations in Edmonton. As you approach it, it will actually give you a loud audible alert. You don’t have to have your phone screen turned on. The app is available for free through the App Store and Google Play.

**TOP 5 SPOTS FOR PHOTO RADAR**

The number of tickets issued in 2017 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Tickets Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Henday Dr - 107 St.</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Henday Dr - 97 St.</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Neighbourhood NOTABLES**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
<th>Income Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td>41,900</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverbend</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprucewood</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRASH COURSE IN**

**Industrial**

Huff Bremer Estates
11403 - 143 Street

Public Space First Place
14008 - 106A Avenue

Greenfield
3620 - 114 Street

Natural Yard First Place
The Hamptons

**NEW EDMONTON SCHOOLS ADDED IN 2018**

KIMHU NG SCHOOLS

SHAYNA NAY YENSEA SCHOOLS

Walker

**Most reported potholes to the City of Edmonton**

Ten - Jun 2018
Alberta Avenue 114
Downtown 114
Eastwood 114
Oliver 114
Strathcona 113

**Number of break and enters**

Ten - Jun 2018
Alberta Avenue 114
Downtown 114
Eastwood 114
Oliver 114
Strathcona 113

**Library NOTABLES in 2018**

For citizens in the Neighbourhood:

**Must read**

Trentin Square 56.4

**Most EXCELLENT**

Penny McKee 11.01

**Least Visits**

Lake College (Coldwood) 5.08

Sprucewood 2.88

**Most Checkouts**

Broward 9.41

Whitehall Crossing 9.26

**Least Checkouts**

Lendaline 2.23

Meadows 3.45

Sprucewood 4.26

**Fun Fact**: The smallest park in Canada is called Stony Plain F, at a mere 4.5 square metres and located in Glenora.

**Fun Fact**: The world’s oldest and the world’s shortest tree, Aptian Austrocarpos Crista, is estimated to be around 1.2 billion years old and located in Argentina.

**Blood Concentration Level**

**BLOOD CONCENTRATION LEVEL Federally**

For drivers and occupants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Concentration Level</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Federal Criminal Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TH1 (below 5 ng/ml THC)</td>
<td>Summary conviction</td>
<td>$1,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH2 (5 ng/ml or more THC)</td>
<td>Impaired driving</td>
<td>Imprisonment up to 12 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Web Site**

[ecfoundation.org](http://ecfoundation.org)