

COMMUNITY PROFILE
STATISTICAL INFORMATION
FOR
THE CITY OF RED DEER
1994/95 EDITION



• **Social Planning**
Community Services
Red Deer



THE CITY OF RED DEER

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The Social Planning Department's mission is "to work with the citizens of Red Deer to support and enhance individual, family and community life by evaluating community needs and facilitating the planning, development and delivery of programs that address social concerns."

As part of its planning responsibilities, the Social Planning Department annually prepares this report, *Community Profile: Statistical Information for the City of Red Deer*, for individuals and organizations to use as a planning tool.

This is the third edition of the *Community Profile* prepared by Community Worker, Gillian Lawrence. In preparing this document, Ms. Lawrence has strived to use the most current data available. Additionally, this 1994 - 95 edition includes many new topic areas.

The Social Planning Department would like your input about the *Community Profile* in order to ensure it is as useful as possible to you. Questions, comments and suggestions can be directed to Gillian Lawrence at 342-8342.

COLLEEN JENSEN
Social Planning Manager



*a delight
to discover!*

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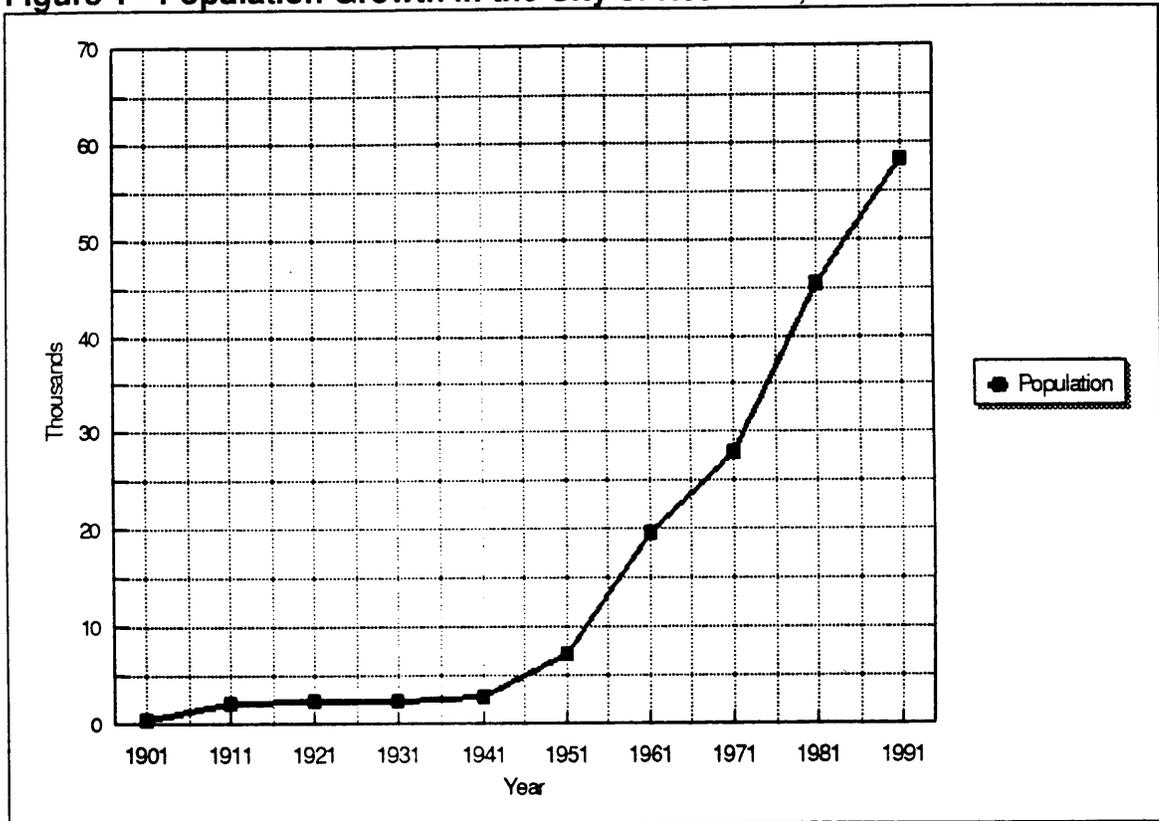
1.0 POPULATION

1.1 Population Growth

The population of Red Deer was 1993 is 59,826 including Michener Centre. This is an increase of 1,157 persons or 2.0% as compared to 1992. In 1993, the population of Michener Centre was 870 persons. NOTE: The most recent City of Red Deer census was completed in April 1993. The City is planning to undertake another census in April 1995.

As depicted in Figure 1, the City experienced two major growth periods. The first was from 1956 to 1966 when the population more than doubled in size (12,760 to 25,752). The second growth period was from 1976 to 1982 when the average annual growth rate was 7.5% (31,544 to 48,562). Since 1983, about the time the Alberta economy declined, the average annual growth rate has been under 2.0%

Figure 1 - Population Growth in the City of Red Deer, 1901 - 1991



Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

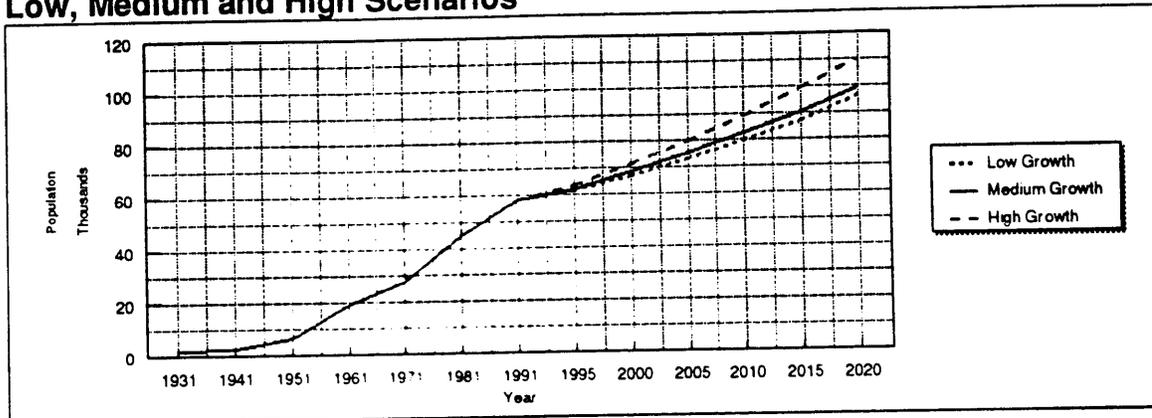
1.2 Population Projections

Figure 2 - Population Projections to 2020

Year	Low Growth		Medium Growth		High Growth	
	Population	Rate	Population	Rate	Population	Rate
1995	62,049	1.7%	62,655	1.9%	64,110	2.4%
2000	67,562	1.7%	68,821	1.9%	71,843	2.3%
2005	73,636	1.7%	75,595	1.9%	80,395	2.3%
2010	80,262	1.7%	82,974	1.9%	89,590	2.2%
2015	87,386	1.7%	90,908	1.8%	99,476	2.1%
2020	96,645	1.7%	99,447	1.8%	110,499	2.1%

Source: Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, December 1990

**Figure 3 - City of Red Deer Population Projections to 2020:
Low, Medium and High Scenarios**



Source: 1) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission December 1990
2) City of Red Deer Census, 1993

As indicated in Figures 2 and 3, the City has adopted population projections which include low, medium and high scenarios. For planning purposes, the City is using the medium growth scenario. (Appendix 7 provides further information regarding population projections for Red Deer, the County of Red Deer and other towns and villages within the county.)

1.3 Population Age Structure

As indicated in Figure 4, not all age groups have experienced an increase. The population in the 0-4 age groups has remained quite constant with a small decrease

from 1991 to 1992. Populations in the 50-64 and 65+ age groups have grown gradually. The more prominent changes in the middle age groups can be attributed to the impact of the "baby boom".

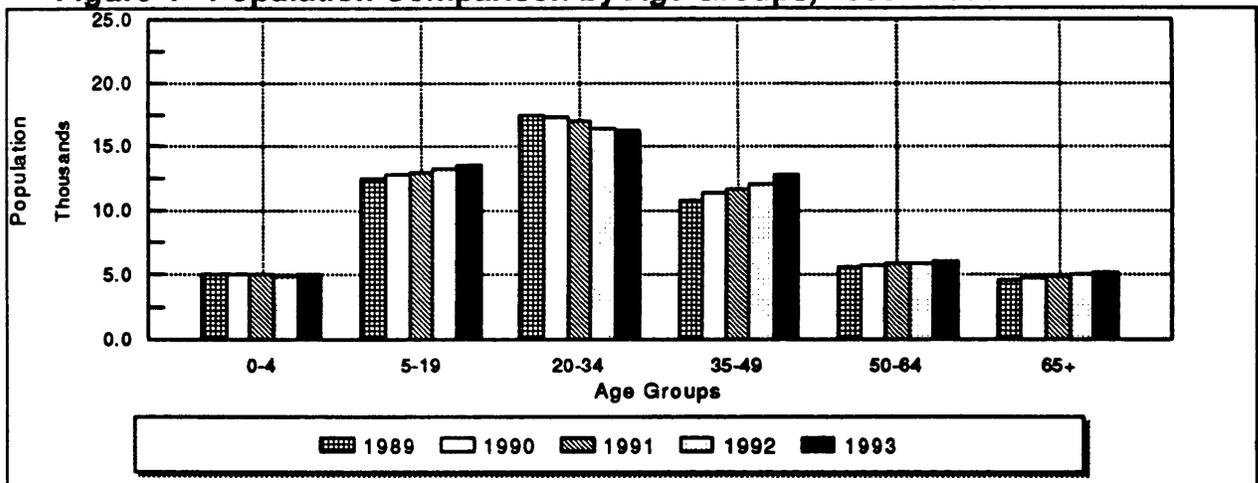
Canadian demographer David Foot indicates our post-war (WWII) baby boom is unique. It began in 1947, peaked in 1960 and ended in 1966. By contrast, the American baby boom started in 1946 and ended in 1964. Furthermore, our baby boom peaked at four children per family while the Americans' peaked at 3.5. Aside from Canada and the United States, Australia and New Zealand are the only other countries in the world that had post-war baby booms (*Report on Business Magazine*, November, 1990).

As of 1993, this segment of the population was between the ages of 27 to 46 (1994: ages 28-47).

In addition to the fact that Red Deer has a slightly younger population than the province or country as a whole, the baby boom explains why the 20-34 year age group has comprised the largest part of this City's population over the last four years. Furthermore, since 1989, the gradual decline in the numbers of people in this age group along with gradual increase in the 35-49 year age group indicates the aging of the boomers.

The gradual increase in the 5-19 year age group can also be linked to the baby boomers. This age group includes the children of the "boomers" and consequently has been appropriately named the echo boom generation.

Figure 4 - Population Comparison by Age Groups, 1989 - 1993

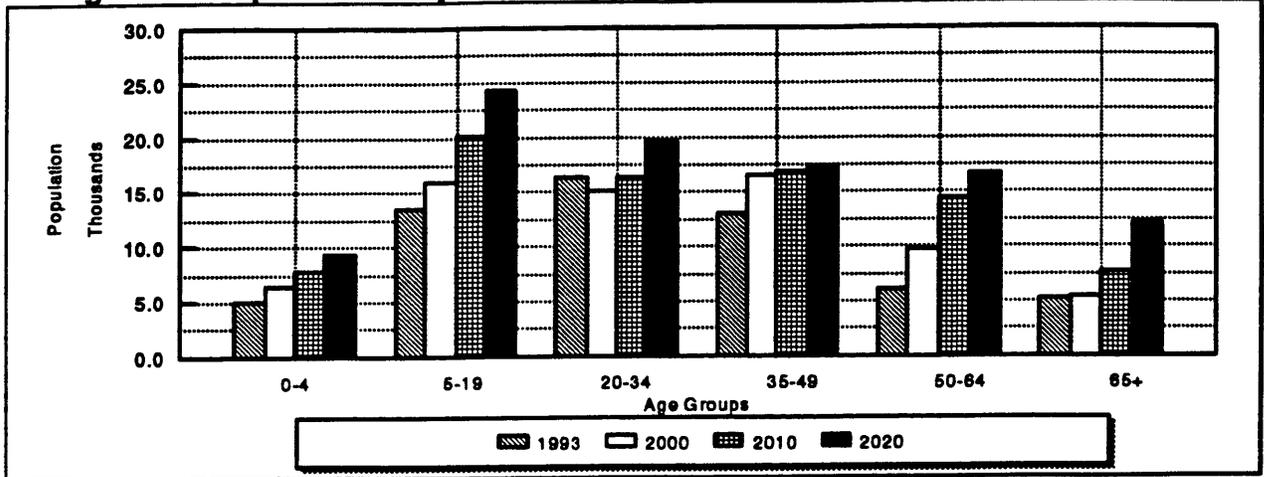


NOTE: Michener Centre residents are included in the population totals where possible. However, where the Red Deer population is divided into age groups, Michener Centre residents are not included. The reason for this is that Michener Centre conducts its own census and does not use the same age groups as the City Census.

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1989 - 93

Figure 5 illustrates Red Deer's population projection by age group to the year 2020. Overall, the population in each age group is projected to increase, reflecting the City's total population growth as indicated in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 5 - Population Projections by Age Group, 1993 - 2020



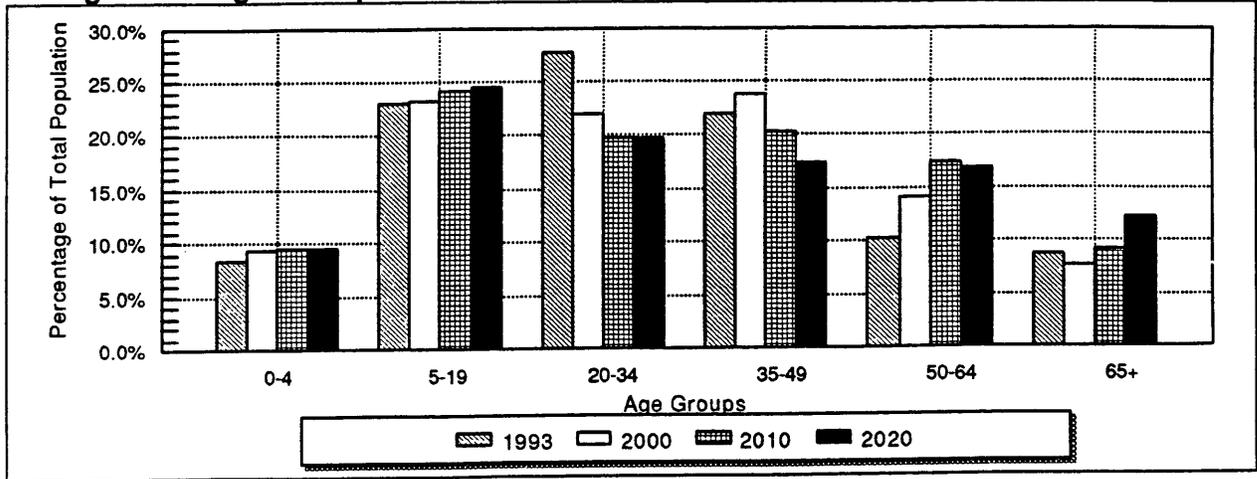
Source: 1) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, December 1990
2) City of Red Deer Census, 1993

Some of the most dramatic increases in the population are reflected in the 50-64 and 65+ age groups. This is consistent with the fact that the baby boomers will be moving into these age groups over the next 20 to 30 years. In fact, in the year 2020 the baby boomers will be 54 to 73 years of age. Likewise, increases in population in the 20-34 and 35-49 year age groups reflect the aging of the echo boom generation, who will be approximately 33 to 47 years of age in 2020.

The increase in actual numbers of persons projected to be in the 5-19 year age group over the next 20 to 30 years cannot be explained on the basis of some demographic phenomenon such as the baby boom. The projections indicated in Figure 5 include certain assumptions regarding natural growth and annual net migration. While the annual natural growth rate is projected to remain at 20.2 births per 1,000 people over the next 20 to 30 years, the projected net immigration rate is expected to be 300 persons per year until 2001, 350 persons per year from 2002 to 2019 and then 450 persons per year from 2020 to 2030. This increase in population in combination with the birth rate of 20.2 per 1,000 people would account for most of the change in the 5-19 year age group over the 20 to 30 years.

Figures 6 and 7 depict the age groups over the next 30 years as a percentage of the total population. Specifically, percentage changes in the population by age groups are indicated in Figure 7.

Figure 6 - Age Groups as a Percentage of the Total Population, 1993 - 2020



Source: 1) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, December 1990
 2) City of Red Deer Census, 1993

Figure 7 - Age Groups as Percentage of the Total Population, 1993 Compared to 2020

Age Group	% of Total Population		% Change from 1993 to 2020
	1993	2020	
0 - 4	8.44	9.00	+0.56
5 -19	22.97	24.00	+1.03
20 - 34	27.70	19.72	-7.98
35 - 49	21.90	17.43	-4.47
50 - 64	10.30	16.80	+6.50
65+	8.69	12.00	+3.31

Source: 1) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, December 1990
 2) City of Red Deer Census, 1993

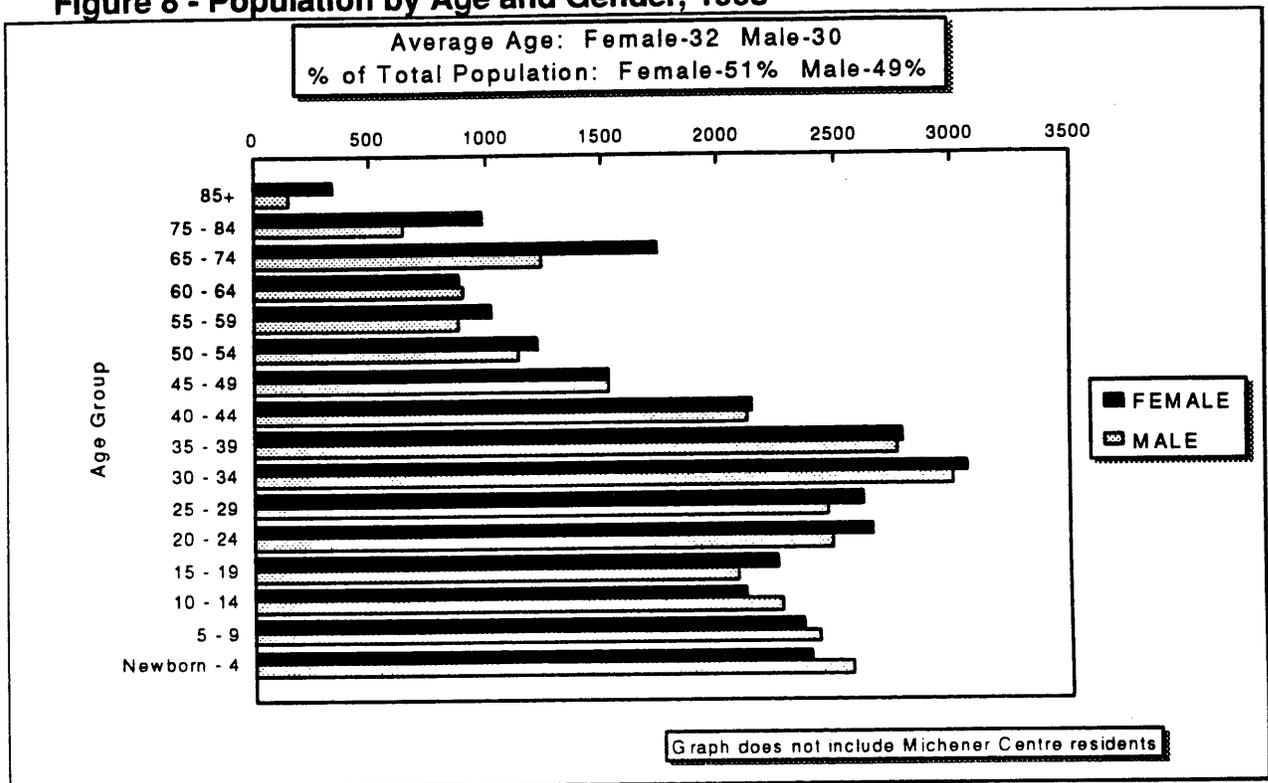
Note that while the actual numbers of 5-19 year olds is projected to increase substantially over the next 20-30 years as indicated in Figure 5, this same age group as a percentage of the total population will remain almost constant as indicated in Figures 6 and 7. The 20-34 and 35-49 year age groups will face quite significant decreases as percentages of the total population while the 50-64 and 65+ age groups will increase.

Age structure is a major factor in the delivery of programs and services. The kinds of changes in population we will experience over the next 20 to 30 years will have a dramatic impact on our labour force and economy as well as program and service delivery.

1.4 Population by Age and Gender

Figure 8 shows the population by age group and gender. In general, it indicates that there are slightly more women than men and that the average age of women is also higher. In particular, there are significantly more senior women than senior men.

Figure 8 - Population by Age and Gender, 1993



Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

1.5 Population Concentration

Figure 9 indicates the number of persons living in each of four districts (See Appendix 1). It also shows each district's percentage of the total City population. The populations of the Central and West Districts are small in comparison to the North and Southeast Districts. This is partially because the residential areas in the West and Central Districts are smaller. Future growth of the City will be to the north and the east.

Figure 9 - City of Red Deer Population by District, 1993

District	Number	% of Total Population
Central	4,228	7.07%
North	22,946	39.10%
Southeast	22,224	37.00%
West	9,558	16.42%
Michener Centre	870	1.45%
TOTAL	59,826	100.00%

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

Figure 10 shows the distribution of age groups by district. Similar to Figure 9, Figure 10 indicates that the West and Central regions have smaller populations. The majority of Red Deer's population resides in the North and Southeast. The population in the North and Southeast sectors of the City include the majority of children and younger adults. (Appendix 2 provides a more detailed breakdown of the population distribution within these districts. Smaller age cohorts and neighbourhood boundaries rather than district boundaries are used.)

Figure 10 - Population Distribution by Age Groups and District for the City of Red Deer, 1993

District	Age Groups							Total by District
	0-4	5-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Unknown	
Central	281	540	1,361	790	467	786	3	4,228
North	2,192	5,700	6,963	4,869	1,964	1,236	22	22,946
Southeast	1,935	5,517	5,325	5,363	2,486	1,593	5	22,224
West	563	1,778	2,672	1,880	1,155	1,507	3	9,558
Michener Centre								870
Total by Age Group								59,826

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

2.0 SENIORS

2.1 Red Deer's Senior Population

Figure 11 shows Red Deer's senior population from 1987 to 1993. The senior population is gradually increasing both in real terms and as a percentage of the total population. There are more female seniors than male seniors as women tend to live longer.

Figure 11 - Red Deer's Senior Population (65+), 1987 - 1993

Year	Male	% Total of Population	Female	% Total of Population	Total	% Total of Population
1987	1,665	3.14%	2,310	4.35%	3,975	7.49%
1988	1,687	3.14%	2,438	4.54%	4,125	7.68%
1989	1,740	3.18%	2,569	4.69%	4,309	7.87%
1990	1,803	3.23%	2,698	4.83%	4,501	8.06%
1991	1,898	3.32%	2,874	5.02%	4,772	8.34%
1992	1,990	3.45%	3,001	5.20%	4,991	8.65%
1993	2,048	3.47%	3,074	5.22%	5,122	8.69%

NOTE: Figures exclude Michener Centre's senior population.

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

2.2 Distribution of Senior Households

Figure 12 indicates the distribution of senior households throughout Red Deer. The South Hill, Central and West Park neighbourhoods, respectively, have the highest number of senior households. There are a total of 2,874 senior households in the City. Of these 1,479 are single households while the other 1,395 are husband and wife households (with no children). Another 853 seniors live with others who are not seniors. These seniors are not included in Figure 13. It should be noted that several of Red Deer's seniors' housing projects are located in the South Hill area, accounting for the high concentration of seniors in this neighbourhood.

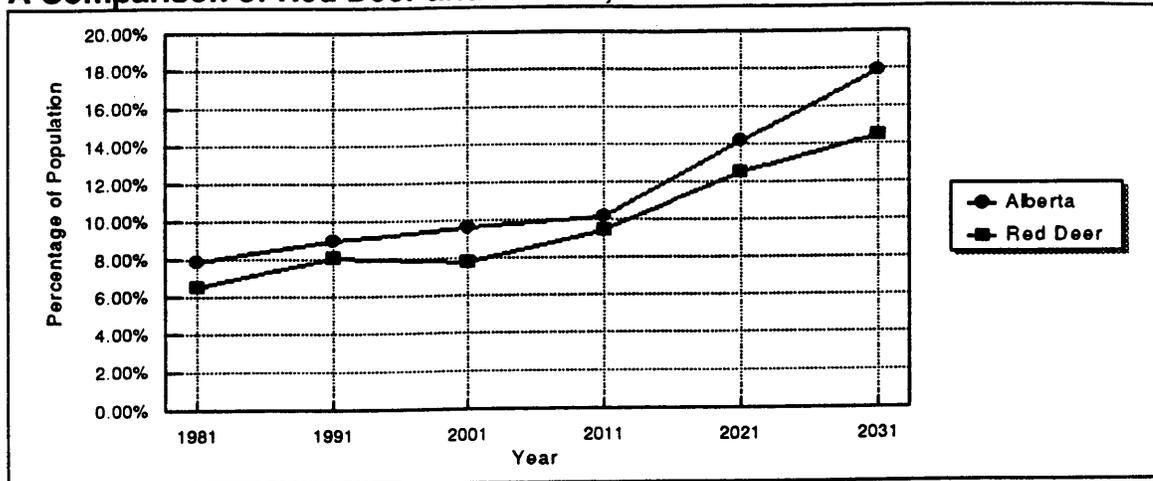
**Figure 12 - Distribution of Senior (65+) Households by Neighbourhood
(Ranked Highest to Lowest), 1993**

Neighbourhood	Senior (65+) Households (Total # of occupied households)		% Total of All Senior (65+) Households
South Hill	446	(1,794)	15.52%
Central	302	(1,344)	10.51%
West Park	243	(1,453)	8.46%
Mountview	169	(641)	5.88%
Pines	138	(802)	4.80%
Eastview	133	(735)	4.63%
Bower Place	123	(858)	4.28%
Sunnybrook	122	(651)	4.28%
Grandview	119	(443)	4.14%
Highland Green	105	(1,489)	3.65%
Parkvale	105	(365)	3.65%
Eastview Estates	98	(743)	3.41%
Fairview	95	(868)	3.31%
Woodlea	85	(304)	2.96%
Normandeau	73	(1,413)	2.54%
Oriole Park	73	(1,112)	2.54%
Morrisroe	71	(1,132)	2.47%
Glendale	70	(1,622)	2.44%
Michener Hill	69	(409)	2.40%
Clearview	43	(925)	1.50%
North Red Deer	40	(718)	1.39%
Waskasoo	34	(203)	1.18%
Rosedale	33	(631)	1.15%
Anders Park	27	(564)	.94%
Deer Park	26	(471)	.90%
Deer Park Estates	19	(380)	.66%
Kentwood	7	(189)	.24%
Anders Estates	4	(48)	.14%
Southeast Annex	2	(6)	.07%
Red Deer College	0	(53)	0.00%
Totals	2,874	(22,366)	100.00%

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

2.3 Population Projections for Senior (65+) Population's

**Figure 13 - Persons 65+ as a Percentage of the Population:
A Comparison of Red Deer and Alberta, 1981 to 2031**



Source: 1) Alberta Bureau of Statistics, August 1987
2) Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, December 1990

In the next 30 - 40 years, both provincially and locally, there will be a sizeable growth in the percentage of the population which is 65 and over. Provincially, the population projections for the 65+ age groups show a dramatic increase starting in 2011. By the year 2031 Alberta's population of seniors will comprise 18% of the total population. The Red Deer Regional Planning Commission is projecting that the increase in the seniors population will be less than that of the province as a whole due to Red Deer's above average younger population. For example, projections indicate that by the year 2030, the city's senior population will only be 14.5% of the total city population as compared to 18% provincially.

The slow growth of the Alberta senior population and the small decline of the Red Deer senior population during the 1990's are a result of the depression generation reaching their senior years. According to David Foot, those born during the "Dirty Thirties" had meagre beginnings but they now comprise the most fortunate group in Canada. "Because so few of them were born, they had little competition and are now running the country. As teenagers, they sat out the Second World War, but as soon as it was over, they rode the reconstruction boom of the 1950's to easy wealth. They profited from booming stock markets. They created the baby boomers who drove up the value of their homes. Now the Depression Kids are retiring early because they can afford to." Foot argues that discounts to this group are inappropriate because "they are the wealthiest group in our society." (*Canadian Living*, January 1992).

In relation to programming for seniors, Red Deer will have some opportunity to learn from the experiences of other communities as a result of its slower increase in the seniors population. It is also important to realize that the seniors of the twenty-first century will have led very different lifestyles and will have different expectations in comparison to the seniors of today. Successful programming in the future will have to reflect these changes.

3.0 FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUTH

3.1 Marriages

As indicated in Figure 14, in 1993 there were a total of 889 marriages within the Red Deer Regional Health Unit area. Of these marriages 532 involved never-married brides and bridegrooms. An additional 139 marriages involved couples where both partners had been previously divorced.

Figure 14 - Marriages Within the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area According to the Marital Status of the Bridegroom and the Bride, 1993

Marital Status of Bridegroom	Marital Status of Bride			Total
	Never Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Never Married	532	6	105	643
Widowed	4	11	6	21
Divorced	76	10	139	225
Total	612	27	250	889

NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Alberta Vital Statistics, July 15, 1994

3.2 Family and Non-Family Households

Figure 15 - Households in the City of Red Deer, 1993

Type of Households	Total Households		Percent	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
Family				
One-Parent with Children	2,212	2,375	10.05%	10.62%
Two-Parent with Children	6,594	6,652	29.98%	29.74%
Husband and Wife	4,892	4,842	22.24%	21.65%
Other	<u>1,780</u>	<u>1,905</u>	<u>8.09%</u>	<u>8.52%</u>
Subtotal	15,478	15,773	70.36%	70.53%
Non-Family	6,520	6,592	29.64%	29.47%
Total	21,998	22,366	100.00%	100.00%

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993 and 1992

This figure depicts the city of Red Deer's households. In 1993 there were 15,773 family households. Of the 22,366 households in Red Deer, 9,027 or 40.36% had children (one and two-parent households with children combined).

It should be noted that common-law relationships fall under Husband and Wife households or Two-parent households (depending on whether or not the couple has children). The "Other" family household category includes two or more individuals related by blood (i.e., siblings living together, aunt and nephew, etc.).

3.3 Households with Children

Figure 14 also indicates that of the 9,027 parent/child households, 2,375 or 26.31% of them were single-parent households. According to Statistics Canada, Red Deer has historically had a higher than average number of single-parent households. As indicated in Figure 16, the 1991 Census data substantiates this trend. It shows that in 1991 Red Deer's proportion of single-parent families was 25.1%, while Canada's and Alberta's were 20.0% and 19.0%, respectively.

Figure 16 - Two-Parent and One-Parent Households: A Comparison of Canada, Alberta and Red Deer, 1991

Household Type	Canada		Alberta		Red Deer	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Two-Parent	3,821,615	80.0%	354,775	81.0%	7,430	74.9%
One-Parent	954,710	20.0%	83,005	19.0%	2,485	25.1%
Total parent/child	4,776,325	100.0%	437,780	100.0%	9,915	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part A

Figure 17 depicts Red Deer's parent/child households by neighbourhood. In real terms, Glendale (880), Normandeau (738), Highland Green (701) and Morrisroe (658) had the highest number of households with children. In proportionate terms the highest number of single-parent families, relative to the total number of parent/child households in each neighbourhood, lived in North Red Deer (52% single-parent), Central (49% single-parent), Fairview (41% single-parent) and Eastview (40% single-parent). Similarly, the highest proportion of two-parent families lived in Anders Estates (96% two-parent), Deer Park Estates (95%), Anders Park (92%) and Deer Park (90%). (Note: The Red Deer College and South Annex have been excluded from these comparisons).

Figure 17 - Households with Children: A Comparison of One- and Two-Parent Households by Neighbourhood, 1993

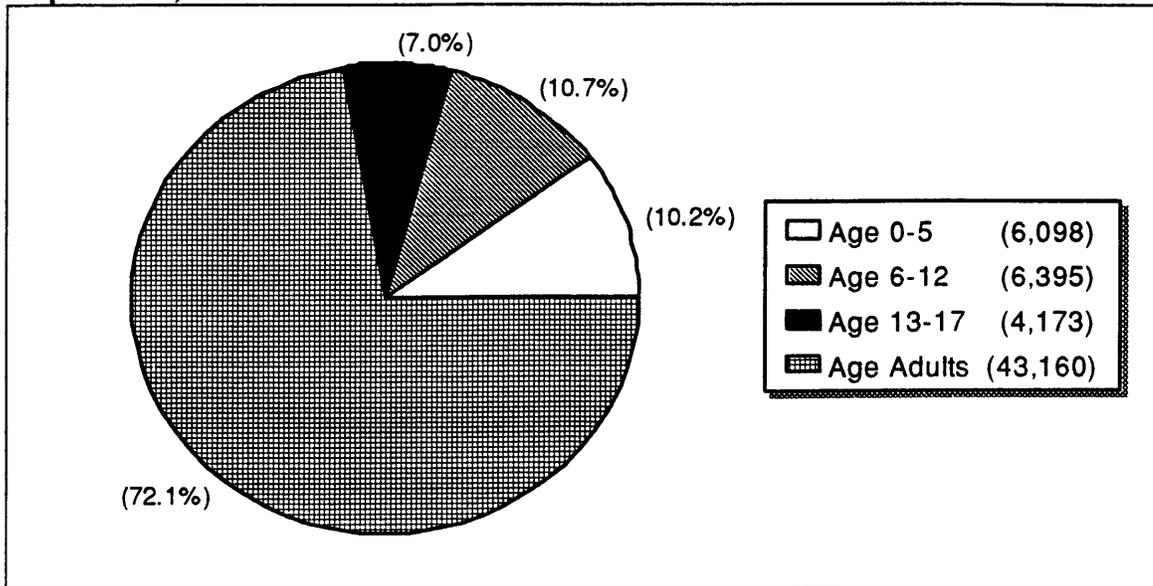
Area (Districts and Neighbourhoods)	Households with Children					
	Number of Single-Parent Households (% of Households with Children)		Number of Two-Parent Households (% of Households with Children)		Total	
North District Neighbourhoods						
Fairview	131	(41%)	190	(59%)	321	(100%)
Glendale	271	(31%)	609	(69%)	880	(100%)
Highland Green	253	(36%)	448	(64%)	701	(100%)
Kentwood	11	(14%)	67	(86%)	78	(100%)
Normandeu	178	(24%)	560	(76%)	738	(100%)
North Red Deer	149	(52%)	135	(48%)	284	(100%)
Oriole Park	144	(25%)	433	(75%)	577	(100%)
Pines	73	(26%)	208	(74%)	281	(100%)
Total - North District	1,210	(31%)	2,650	(69%)	3,860	(100%)
Central District Neighbourhoods						
Central	103	(49%)	106	(51%)	209	(100%)
Parkvale	24	(34%)	47	(47%)	71	(100%)
Waskasoo	20	(38%)	36	(36%)	56	(100%)
Woodlea	14	(21%)	54	(54%)	68	(100%)
Total - Central District	161	(40%)	243	(60%)	404	(100%)
Southeast District Neighbourhoods						
Anders Park	24	(8%)	285	(92%)	309	(100%)
Anders Estates	1	(4%)	26	(96%)	27	(100%)
Clearview	112	(23%)	371	(77%)	483	(100%)
Deer Park	29	(10%)	258	(90%)	287	(100%)
Deer Park Estates	11	(5%)	227	(95%)	238	(100%)
Eastview	107	(40%)	163	(60%)	270	(100%)
Eastview Estates	64	(19%)	273	(81%)	337	(100%)
Grandview	29	(24%)	90	(76%)	119	(100%)
Michener Hill	36	(30%)	85	(70%)	121	(100%)
Morrisroe	117	(18%)	541	(82%)	658	(100%)
Mountview	41	(19%)	175	(81%)	216	(100%)
Rosedale	43	(11%)	338	(89%)	381	(100%)
Sunnybrook	59	(27%)	153	(73%)	212	(100%)
Southeast Annex	1	(50%)	1	(50%)	2	(100%)
Total-Southeast	674	(18%)	2,986	(82%)	3,660	(100%)
West District Neighbourhoods						
Bower Place	49	(18%)	226	(82%)	275	(100%)
South Hill	144	(49%)	149	(51%)	293	(100%)
West Park	120	(23%)	392	(77%)	512	(100%)
Red Deer College	17	(77%)	5	(23%)	22	(100%)
Total - West District	330	(30%)	772	(70%)	1,102	(100%)
City Totals	2,375	(26%)	6,651	(74%)	9,027	(100%)

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

3.4 Children and Youth in Red Deer

Red Deer's children and youth as a percentage of the total population is depicted in Figure 18. Of Red Deer's total population 10.2% were age 5 or under, 10.7% were age 6 to 12, and 7.0% were age 13 to 17. Actual numbers of persons for each age group are noted in parentheses in the legend.

Figure 18 - Children and Youth in Red Deer as a Percentage of the Total Population, 1993



NOTE: The Michener Centre population is included in the total.

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

Figure 19 shows the distribution of children and youth by age group and neighbourhood. The North and Southeast Districts had the highest number of children.

It is interesting to note that the number of children in the 0-5 age group in the Central District is almost equal to that of the two other age groups added together. This appears to indicate an increase in the number of young families residing in this district as compared to the last couple of decades when older individuals typically comprised the majority of the population residing there.

It should be noted that the three age groups used in Figure 19 do not contain the same number of years. Consequently, comparison of size amongst the age groups will be skewed.

Figure 19 - Distribution of Children and Youth by Age Group and Neighbourhood, 1993

Neighbourhood	Number of Children by Age Group			Total
	Age 0-5	Age 6-12	Age 13-17	
North District Neighbourhoods				
Fairview	246	194	135	575
Glendale	591	638	341	1,570
Highland Green	481	463	340	1,284
Kentwood	61	44	44	149
Normandeau	510	494	367	1,371
North Red Deer	240	152	99	491
Oriole Park	366	504	307	1,177
Pines	160	211	145	516
Total - North District	2,655	2,700	1,778	7,133
Central District Neighbourhoods				
Central	178	80	65	323
Parkvale	68	47	17	132
Waskasoo	37	32	29	98
Woodlea	44	45	28	117
Total - Central District	327	204	139	670
West District Neighbourhoods				
Bower Place	154	205	140	499
South Hill	225	155	93	473
West Park	309	370	250	929
Red Deer College	16	21	0	37
Total - West District	704	751	483	1,938
Southeast District Neighbourhoods				
Anders Park	151	250	217	618
Anders Estates	17	27	15	59
Clearview	363	310	191	864
Deer Park	198	220	130	548
Deer Park Estates	146	179	133	458
Eastview	216	175	88	479
Eastview Estates	247	230	143	620
Grandview	86	84	48	218
Michener Hill	79	66	55	200
Morrisroe	337	546	401	1,284
Mountview	154	165	102	421
Rosedale	272	324	168	764
Sunnybrook	146	162	80	388
Michener Centre	0	0	0	0
Southeast Annex	0	2	2	4
Total - Southeast District	2,412	6,395	1,773	6,925
City Totals	6,098	6,395	4,173	16,666

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

4.0 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

During the summer of 1993, the Metis Nations of Alberta, Zone 3 and Local #84, in conjunction with the Canada Employment Centre conducted a census of Aboriginal people in Red Deer. The following highlights some of the findings of the census.

According to this census, there were 1,711 Aboriginal people living in Red Deer. This was 2.85% of Red Deer's total population in 1993.

4.1 Aboriginal People by Status

Figure 20 - Aboriginal People by Status and Neighbourhood, 1993

Neighbourhood	Total Number of Aboriginal People	Metis	Status	Non-Status	Unknown
Normandeau	203	143	22	38	0
Highland Green	200	89	79	31	1
Glendale	186	135	20	30	1
Oriole Park	142	46	49	47	0
Fairview	133	75	34	24	0
South Hill	104	38	43	22	1
Eastview	93	52	18	22	1
West Park	80	43	19	18	0
Waskasoo/Wood- lea/Parkvale	69	37	7	25	0
Morrisroe	61	51	2	8	0
Downtown	56	32	16	8	0
Pines	47	23	12	12	0
Bower Place	41	14	7	20	0
Clearview	40	32	1	7	0
Mountview	39	22	10	7	0
Deer Park	36	29	6	1	0
Rosedale	30	21	5	4	0
Eastview Estates	28	19	7	1	1
Anders Park	27	25	2	0	0
Sunnybrook	26	15	4	7	0
City Centre	19	11	4	1	3
Kentwood	16	10	3	3	0
Michener	16	12	2	2	0
Grandview	15	9	4	2	0
Unknown	4	-	-		4
Total	1,711	983	376	340	12

Source: Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1993

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey defines Red Deer's Aboriginal population using the three major categories that follow. These definitions are taken from the 1993 edition of Edmonton's *Tracking the Trends*.

1. **Status:** A person recorded as an Indian in the Indian register. Those who are entitled to be registered are by virtue of descent from registered Indians.
2. **Non-Status:** A person of Indian ancestry who is not registered as an Indian.
3. **Metis:** Metis is the French word meaning "mixed blood," which usually refers to those of French and Indian descent. Metis are not usually entitled to be registered as Indian.

As indicated in Figure 20, Red Deer's Aboriginal population in 1993 included 983 (57.45%) Metis, 376 (21.98%) Status Indians and 340 (19.87%) Non-Status Indians. Figure 20 also depicts the Aboriginal population by neighbourhood. Over half of Red Deer's Aboriginal population lived in Red Deer's North District. Normandeau, Highland Green, Glendale, Oriole Park and Fairview, respectively, had the highest number of Aboriginal people in Red Deer.

4.1 Aboriginal People by Age Group

Figure 21 depicts the Aboriginal population by age group. At the time this survey was conducted 53.84% of Red Deer's Aboriginal population was 18 years old and younger. According to the 1993 City census, in the general population, youth age 19 and younger, comprised 31.39%. Taking into consideration the small difference in age cohorts (general youth population 0-19 compared to Aboriginal youth population 0-18), the proportion of Aboriginal youth was significantly higher than that of the general population. Conversely, only 2.92% of Red Deer's Aboriginal population was 60 years and over while 11.73% of Red Deer's general population was 60 years and older.

Figure 21 - Aboriginal Population by Age Group, 1993

Age Group	Number of Persons	% of Total Aboriginal Population
Newborn - 6	401	23.45%
7 - 13	263	15.37%
14 - 18	257	15.02%
19 - 26	241	14.09%
27 - 35	242	14.14%
36 - 45	174	10.17%
46 - 60	83	4.85%
60+	50	2.92%
Total	1,711	100.00%

Source: Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1993

5.0 THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION

5.1 General Information About Canada's and Alberta's Immigration Levels

The federal government has permitted an increase in immigration in response to Canada's declining fertility rate, the aging population, and high emigration (approximately 40,000 per year). Our country's immigration levels have been increasing since 1986 and reached a high of 252,842 in 1992. This is an increase of 22,061 or 9.61% over 1991. In keeping with the federal government's five-year plan of moderate immigration growth, Canada expects to welcome approximately 250,000 people per year until the end of 1994. According to the Discussion Document for the 1994 Citizenship and Immigration Consultations, "without immigration, current estimates indicate that our population would peak and then begin to slowly decline around the year 2010." Our population growth rate of 1.5% is sustained by immigration.

In 1991, about 95% of Canada's immigration was destined to four provinces: Ontario (55%), Quebec (19%), British Columbia (14%) and Alberta (7%). The other provinces and territories received the remaining 5%.

Figure 22 - Immigration to Alberta as Compared to Immigration to Canada, 1981 - 1992

Year	Number of Immigrants to Canada	Number of Immigrants to Alberta	Alberta's Proportion of Total Immigration to Canada
1981	128,618	19,295	15.0%
1982	121,147	17,948	14.8%
1983	89,163	10,688	12.0%
1984	88,239	10,670	12.1%
1985	84,302	9,001	10.7%
1986	99,222	9,673	9.7%
1987	152,098	11,975	7.9%
1988	161,929	14,025	8.7%
1989	192,001	16,211	8.4%
1990	214,230	18,944	8.8%
1991	230,781	16,985	7.4%
1992	252,842	17,690	7.0%

Source: 1) Immigration to Alberta Decade in Review, January 1992
 2) Immigration to Alberta, 1992 Highlights prepared by Central Alberta Refugee Effort

Since 1981, immigration to Alberta has followed a pattern similar to that experienced by Canada as a whole, rising during favourable economic times and declining during economic downturns.

Immigration rose to a high of 19,295 in 1981 at the peak of the boom period, then during the recession of the early to mid-1980's, fell to a low of 9,001 in 1985. From 1985, immigration climbed steadily to 18,944 in 1990 and fell again in 1991 to 16,985. During 1992 and 1993 immigration levels gradually increased to 17,690 and 18,479 respectively.

While Alberta's immigration levels have generally increased in real terms since the mid-eighties, our province's proportion of the total immigration to Canada has decreased. In fact, since 1987, Alberta's proportion of Canada's total immigration has been lower than its proportion of Canada's total population. In 1991 Alberta comprised 9.3% of our nation's population, while the province's proportion of the nation's total immigration was 7.4%.

5.2 The Different Classes of Immigrants

When coming to Canada, immigrants are designated in one of the following classes:

1. **Family Class Immigrants**: Canadian citizens or permanent residents may sponsor relatives wishing to immigrate to Canada and must provide for their lodging and care for up to 10 years. Relatives who may be sponsored under this class include parents, spouses, fiancés, and unmarried children.

2. **Refugees**:

Convention Class Refugees - Convention refugees are people who have left their country because they had a well-founded fear of being persecuted for their religious beliefs, race, nationality, political opinion or membership in a given group.

Designated Class Refugees - These are people in "refugee-like" situations who need to be resettled but do not meet the strict definition of a convention refugee; for example, oppressed persons or political prisoners.

3. **Independent Class Immigrants**:

Independent class immigrants include business immigrants, assisted relative and other dependents. They apply to come to Canada on their own and,

with the exception of retirees, are selected according to a point system that takes into account their educational background, vocational/job training, work experience, profession/occupation, pre-arranged employment, knowledge of English or French, age, and personal suitability.

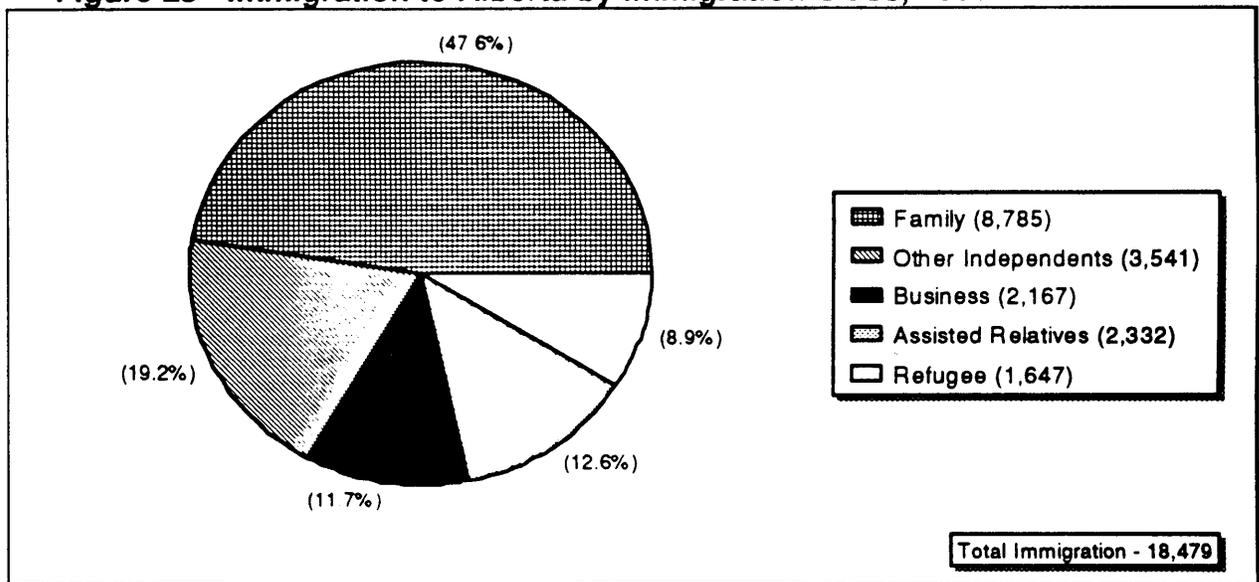
Business Immigrants - This class includes entrepreneurs, investors, and self-employed persons. An **entrepreneur** is a successful business person who is willing to establish and manage an active business that produces goods or services and employs at least one or more Canadian residents. An **investor** is a successful business person with a personal net worth of \$500,000 or more and who is willing to invest \$250,000 for at least five years in an enterprise that provides employment for Canadian residents. A **self-employed** person is willing to establish a business that provides full-time work for him/herself and contributes to the economic, cultural, or artistic life of Canada. Self-employed persons include farmers, artisans, and artists.

Assisted Relatives - These are relatives who are not eligible for the family class status. This group includes married children, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews. Assisted relatives may be given extra points on their application if family members in Canada are willing to help them out when they arrive.

Other independents - These are other people who apply to come to Canada on their own and help fill skill shortages.

5.3 Immigration to Alberta

Figure 23 - Immigration to Alberta by Immigration Class, 1993



NOTE: These are preliminary figures.

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994

In 1993, Alberta welcomed a total of 18,479 immigrants. This is an increase of 789 people over 1992.

Figure 23 indicates the composition of immigration to Alberta in 1993 based on the definitions for immigration classes indicated in Section 5.2. In 1993, 47.5% of Alberta's immigrants were family class, 8.9% were refugees, and the remaining 43.5% were independent class immigrants (Other Independents - 19.2%, Business Immigrants - 11.7%, Assisted Relatives - 12.6%). Actual numbers of Alberta's immigrants by class are indicated in parentheses in Figure 23.

Figure 24 - A Percentage Comparison of Immigration to Alberta by Class; 1991, 1992 and 1993

Immigration Class	1991	1992	1993
Family	43%	48%	48%
Refugee	19%	14%	9%
Assisted Relative	13%	12%	13%
Business	5%	10%	12%
Other Independents	20%	16%	19%

NOTE: 1993 statistics are preliminary figures

Source: 1) Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994
2) Immigration to Alberta 1992. Highlights prepared by Central Alberta Refugee Effort
3) Immigration to Alberta, 1991, February 1993

Figure 24 indicates that over the last three years there has been a change in the composition of immigrants by class. While the proportion of family, assisted relative and other independent class newcomers has generally remained the same, the proportion of business and refugee class immigrants has changed substantially. Over the last three years the proportion of refugees has declined from 19% to 9%. On the other hand, the proportion of business class immigrants has increased from 5% to 12%.

5.4 Immigration to Red Deer, 1980 - 1993

Figure 25 - Immigration to Red Deer, 1980 - 1993

Year	Number of Immigrants to Red Deer	Number of Immigrants to Alberta	Red Deer's Proportion of Total Immigration to Alberta
1980	386	18,839	2.0%
1981	346	19,295	1.8%
1982	302	17,948	1.7%
1983	237	10,688	2.2%
1984	249	10,670	2.3%
1985	231	9,001	2.6%
1986	215	9,673	2.2%
1987	255	11,975	2.1%
1988	318	14,025	2.3%
1989	298	16,211	1.8%
1990	309	18,944	1.6%
1991	281	16,985	1.7%
1992	306	17,690	1.7%
1993	249*	18,479*	1.3%

* preliminary figures

Source: 1) Citizenship and Immigration Canada Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994
2) Immigration to Alberta Decade in Review January 1992
3) Citizenship and Immigration Canada (Red Deer office)

Similar to Canada and Alberta, immigration to Red Deer has generally followed economic trends over the last decade. In real terms, immigration was higher during good economic times and declined during economic downturns.

According to the preliminary figures from Citizenship and Immigration, settlement of immigrants in Red Deer during 1993 dropped substantially compared to the previous five years.

5.5 Immigration to Red Deer by Immigration Class

Figure 26 - Immigration to Red Deer by Class; 1991, 1992 and 1993

Class	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Family	103	(36.7%)	137	(44.8%)	112	(45.0%)
Refugee	92	(32.7%)	81	(26.5%)	44	(17.7%)
Assisted Relative	44	(15.7%)	32	(10.5%)	41	(16.5%)
Business	13	(4.6%)	7	(2.3%)	11	(4.4%)
Other	29	(10.3%)	49	(16.0%)	41	(16.5%)
Independents						
Totals	281	(100.0%)	306	(100.0%)	249	(100.0%)

NOTE: 1993 statistics are preliminary figures.

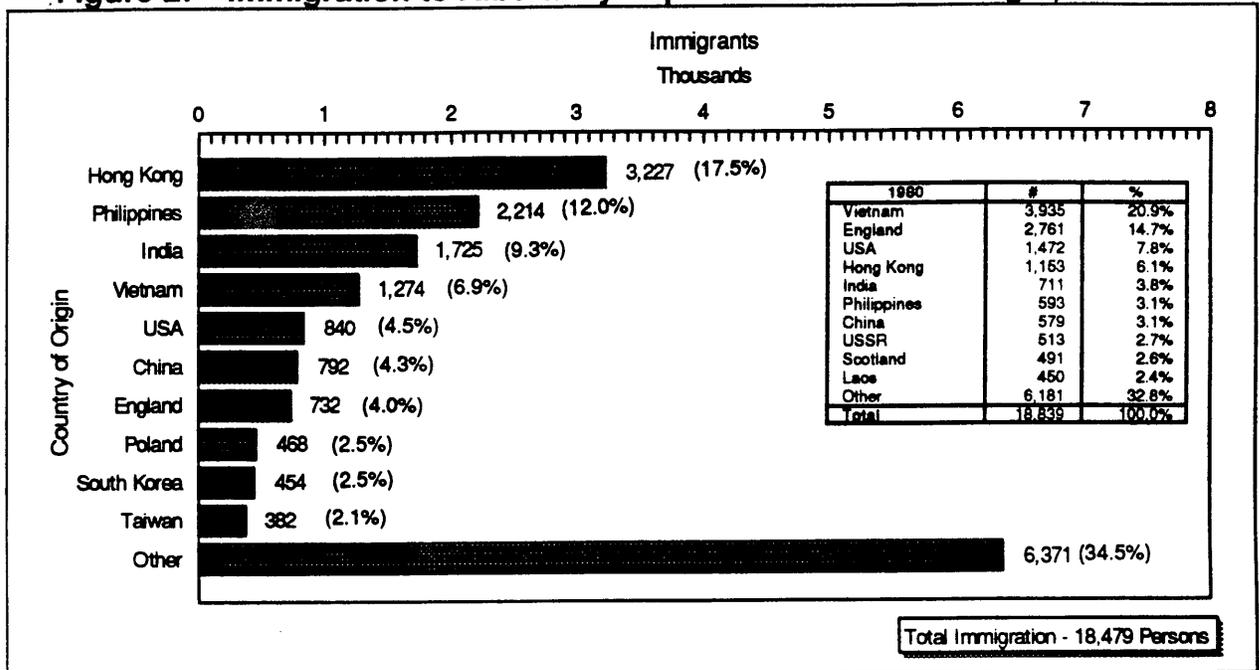
Source: 1) Citizenship and Immigration Canada (Red Deer Office)
 2) Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994

Figure 26 depicts immigration to Red Deer based on the federal government's immigration classification system. These immigration classes were defined in Section 5.2. With the exception of the refugee class, the proportion of immigrants in each class has changed very little. In 1991 refugee class immigrants comprised 32.7% of all immigrant newcomers to Red Deer. By 1993 they comprised only 17.7% of Red Deer's immigrant population. This trend is similar to that of the province; however, despite the decrease in refugee class immigrants, Red Deer continues to welcome proportionately more refugees (17.7% in 1993) than the province as a whole (9%). (See Figure 24 and 26).

5.6 Immigration to Canada by the Top Ten Countries of Origin

Figure 27 shows immigration to Alberta by the top ten countries of origin. In 1993, seven of the top ten countries of origin were Asian.

Figure 27 - Immigration to Alberta by Top Ten Countries of Origin, 1993



NOTES: 1993 statistics are preliminary figures.

Numerous other countries of origin are included in the "other" category. Immigration to Alberta from each of "other" countries was less than 382 persons.

Source: 1) Immigration to Alberta: Decade in Review, January 1992
 2) Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994

Figure 27 also compares the 1993 statistics with the 1980 statistics. In comparing the top ten countries of origin for these two years, there are several commonalities. Hong Kong, Philippines, India, Vietnam, USA, China and England were in the top ten countries of origin in 1980 and 1993. There are also a few differences. For example, Poland, South Korea and Taiwan were included in the top ten countries of origin in 1993 but not in 1980. Likewise, the USSR, Scotland and Laos were in the top ten countries of origin in 1980 but not in 1993. It is also interesting to note that for 1993 there are not any Latin American countries listed in the top ten countries of origin as has been the case over the last few years. Political changes in countries throughout the world have an impact on our immigration.

5.7 Immigration to Red Deer by Top Ten Countries of Origin, 1991, 1992, and 1993

Figure 28 - Immigration to Red Deer by Top Ten Countries of Origin; 1991, 1992 and 1993

1991 Countries of Origin	Number of Immigrants (%)	1992 Countries of Origin	Number of Immigrants (%)	1993 Countries of Origin	Number of Immigrants (%)
El Salvador	37 (13.2%)	Philippines	51 (17.0%)	El Salvador	35 (14.1%)
Vietnam	31 (11.0%)	Vietnam	38 (12.7%)	Hong Kong	24 (9.6%)
Hong Kong	24 (8.5%)	El Salvador	37 (12.3%)	China	15 (6.0%)
England	22 (7.8%)	Hong Kong	32 (10.7%)	Vietnam	14 (5.6%)
India	14 (5.0%)	USA	17 (5.7%)	USA	12 (4.8%)
China	11 (3.9%)	China	12 (4.0%)	England	12 (4.8%)
Philippines	11 (3.9%)	Costa Rica	10 (3.3%)	India	8 (3.2%)
Romania	11 (3.9%)	England	8 (2.7%)	Poland	6 (2.4%)
USA	10 (3.6%)	India	8 (2.7%)	Israel	6 (2.4%)
Jordan	9 (3.2%)	Trinidad & Tobago	7 (2.3%)	Lebanon	5 (2.0%)
Ethiopia	9 (3.2%)				
Other	92 (32.8%)	Other	86 (28.1%)	Other	112 (45.0%)
Total	281 (100.0%)	Total	306 (100.0%)	Total	249 (100.0%)

NOTES: 1993 figures are preliminary statistics

Several other countries are included in the "other" category. During 1991, 1992 and 1993 immigration to Red Deer from each of these "other" countries was less than 9, 7 and 5 persons respectively.

Source: 1) Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Landed Immigrant Data System, August 8, 1994
 2) Immigration and Settlement Office. Edmonton
 3) Citizenship and Immigration. Red Deer Office

Despite changes in rank, the top ten countries of origin for Red Deer's immigration did not dramatically change from 1991 to 1993 as indicated in Figure 28. In fact, eight of the top ten countries of origin were common to all three years. These were El Salvador, Vietnam, Hong Kong, England, India, China and the USA.

Similar to Alberta as a whole, the highest proportion of immigrants to Red Deer were from Asian countries.

Figure 29 - Red Deer's Immigrant Population, 1991

Period of Immigration	Number of Persons	Percentage
Before 1961	1,820	(34.4%)
1961 - 1971	745	(14.1%)
1971 - 1980	1,165	(22.0%)
1981 - 1991	1,555	(29.4%)
Total Immigrant Population	5,285	(100.0%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Figure 29 depicts Red Deer's entire immigrant population. More specifically it refers to persons who are or have been landed immigrants. According to the 1991 federal census (58,134), Red Deer's immigrant population comprises 9.1% of the City's total population. Almost 30% of our immigrants have arrived in Canada since 1981.

From a service provider's standpoint, the foremost need related to increased immigration is that of heightening awareness of cultural differences and their implications for service utilization and effectiveness. Furthermore, service providers should also be aware of an important difference between refugees and other immigrants. The reasons that refugees leave their countries differ from those of other immigrants. Refugees have usually suffered a great deal of persecution and trauma, and service providers must be sensitive to these circumstances as well as the cultural differences.

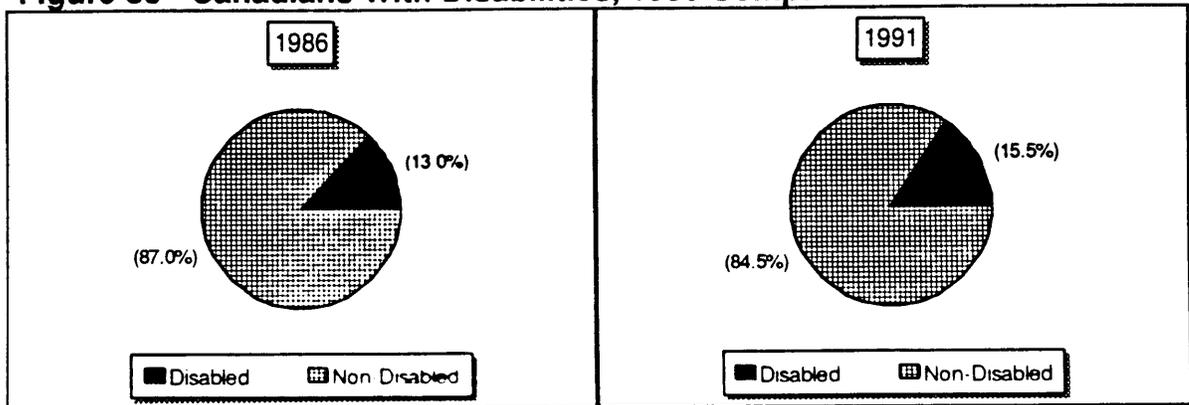
6.0 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

For the purposes of this document, the World Health Organization's definition of a disability has been adopted. It is: "*any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within a range considered normal for a human being.*" This includes persons with mental and physical disabilities.

6.1 Persons with Disabilities: General Statistics for Canada and Alberta

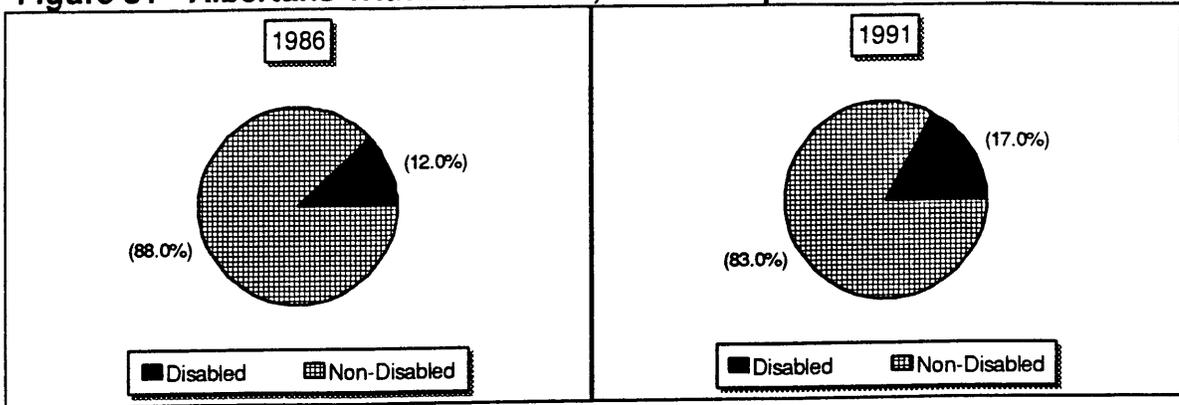
Figure 30 indicates that as of 1991, 15.5% of Canadians had some level of disability. This is an increase over 1986 when census data indicated that 13% of Canada's population was disabled. Likewise, Figure 31 indicates that Alberta experienced an increase in the percentage of persons with disabilities. In 1991, 17% of Albertans had some level of disability, which was an increase of 5% over 1986 when 12% of the province's population was disabled.

Figure 30 - Canadians With Disabilities, 1986 Compared to 1991



Source: Statistics Canada. 1986 HALS 1991 HALS

Figure 31 - Albertans With Disabilities, 1986 Compared to 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 HALS, 1991 HALS

Disability rates have increased in all age groups from 1986 to 1991. Disability rates also increased with age. As indicated in Figure 32, among children under the age of 15, 7% were reported to have a disability. Within the adult population, the disability rate among persons aged 15-34 was 8%. The rate increased to 14% for persons aged 35-54 and to 27.1% for those aged 55-64. For persons age 65 and over, 46.3% were reported to have a disability.

Statistics Canada suggests that the increase in disability rates from 1986 to 1991 can be partially explained by a change in survey methodology which enabled a more comprehensive enumeration of persons' mental disabilities. Also an increased awareness of disabilities in recent years may have made persons more willing to report their limitations.

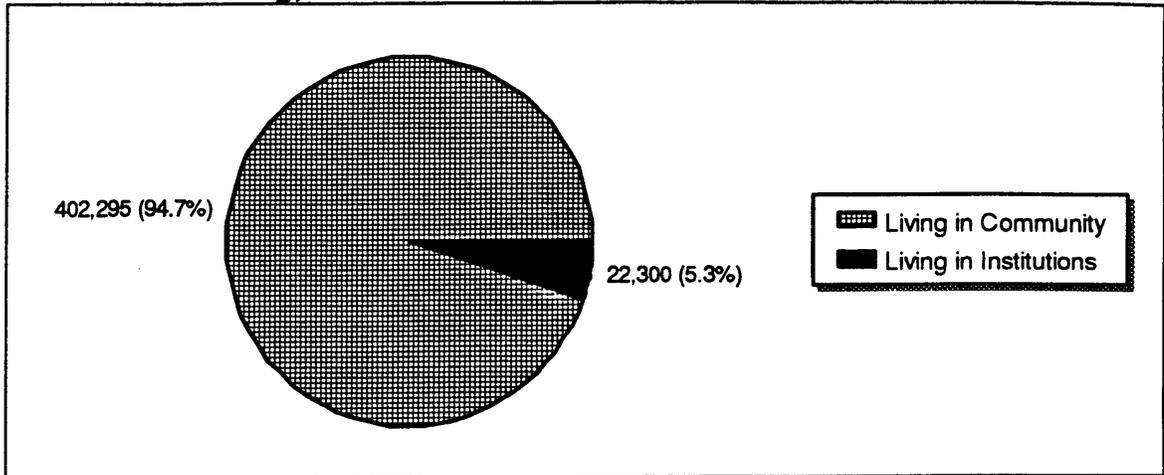
Figure 32 - Canadians With Disabilities: Disability Rates by Age Group, 1986 and 1991

Age Group	Disability Rate (%)	
	1986	1991
0 - 14	5.2	7.0
15 - 34	5.7	8.0
35 - 54	11.7	14.0
55 - 64	26.1	27.1
65 and over	45.5	46.3
Total - All Ages	13.2	15.5

Source: Statistics Canada, The Daily, October 13, 1992

The 1991 Health Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) also indicates that about 95% of Albertans with disabilities live in the community (See Figure 33).

Figure 33 - Albertans With Disabilities: Community Living Compared to Institutional Living, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 HALS

6.2 Education Levels of Persons with Disabilities

Figure 34 - Highest Level of Schooling: A Comparison of the Disabled and Non-Disabled Populations (age 15 to 64) in Canada and Alberta, 1991

Highest Level of Schooling	CANADA		ALBERTA	
	% of the Disabled Population	% of the Non-Disabled Population	% of the Disabled Population	% of the Non-Disabled Population
No Formal Schooling	1.70%	0.40%	1.00%	0.50%
1 to 8 Years	18.10%	7.70%	10.80%	4.10%
Secondary	44.90%	43.00%	47.50%	41.20%
Some Post-Secondary Studies	10.80%	12.90%	11.50%	15.20%
Certificate/Diploma	18.70%	22.30%	20.60%	23.80%
University	5.90%	13.60%	8.70%	15.10%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

NOTE: This report tabulates survey data for persons with and without disabilities who are between the ages of 15 and 64 and residing in the community.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adults and Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, HALS, 1991

Figure 34 compares education levels of the disabled and non-disabled populations in Canada and Alberta. In 1991, individuals with at least some post-secondary education represented 35.4% (10.8%, 18.7% and 5.9%) of the disabled population, an increase over 1986 (31%). Forty-nine percent of the population without disabilities had at a minimum some post-secondary education.

Figure 35 - Severity of Disabilities and Its Impact on Highest Level of Education: A Comparison of the 15 - 64 Year Old Disabled Populations in Canada and Alberta, 1991

Severity of Disabilities	Canada % of Disabled Population	Alberta % of Disabled Population
All Levels of Disability		
No Formal Schooling	1.7%	1.0%
1 to 8 Years	18.1%	10.8%
Secondary	44.9%	47.5%
Some Post Secondary Studies	10.8%	11.5%
Certificate/Diploma	18.7%	20.6%
University Degree	5.9%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Mild Disabilities		
No Formal Schooling	0.9%	0.8%
1 to 8 Years	12.5%	7.4%
Secondary	47.4%	50.5%
Some Post Secondary Studies	12.3%	11.6%
Certificate/Diploma	19.6%	17.8%
University/Degree	7.2%	11.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Moderate Disabilities		
No Formal Schooling	2.0%	0.8%
1 to 8 Years	23.3%	15.7%
Secondary	42.8%	41.5%
Some Post Secondary Studies	9.1%	11.3%
Certificate/Diploma	18.3%	26.0%
University/Degree	4.6%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Severe Disabilities		
No Formal Schooling	4.1%	2.5%
1 to 8 Years	27.7%	16.1%
Secondary	40.3%	46.9%
Some Post Secondary Studies	8.5%	10.4%
Certificate/Diploma	15.9%	21.8%
University/Degree	3.5%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

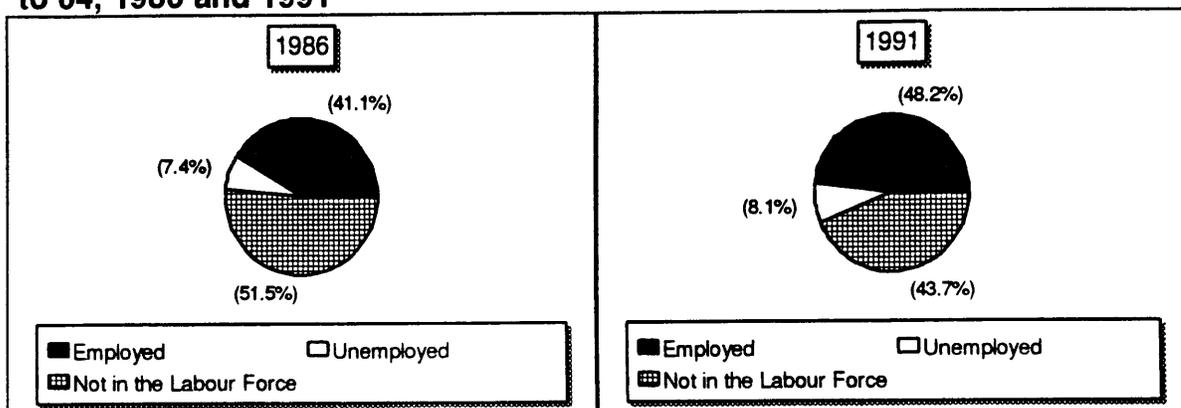
NOTE: In the Health Activity Limitations Survey (HALS), a severity scale for adults was developed using the responses to the activity limitation questions. Each respondent receives a severity score by adding together the individual's responses to all activity limitation questions. One point is scored for each partial loss of function and two points are scored for each total loss of function. Total score is then categorized as follows: mild - less than five points; moderate - five to ten points; severe - eleven or more points.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, HALS, 1991

Figure 35 indicates that the severity of disability has an influence on the level of education attained. For Canada as a whole, 39% of persons with mild disabilities have at a minimum some post-secondary education. This compares to 32.0% of persons with moderate disabilities and 27.9% of persons with severe disabilities. Alberta has a slightly better track record. Forty-one percent (41%) of persons with mild disabilities have at a minimum some post-secondary education. Forty-two percent (42%) of persons with moderate disabilities and 34.6% of persons with severe disabilities have at a minimum some post-secondary education. It is interesting to note that in Alberta's case the percentage of moderately disabled persons with a minimum of some post-secondary education is actually 1.0% greater than that of persons with mild disabilities.

6.3 Labour Force Status of Persons With Disabilities

Figure 36 - Canadian Labour Force Status of Persons With Disabilities Age 15 to 64, 1986 and 1991



1986 - Labour Force Participation Rate - 47.7%
 1986 - Unemployment Rate - 15.3%

1991 - Labour Force Participation Rate - 56.3%
 1991 - Unemployment Rate - 14.4%

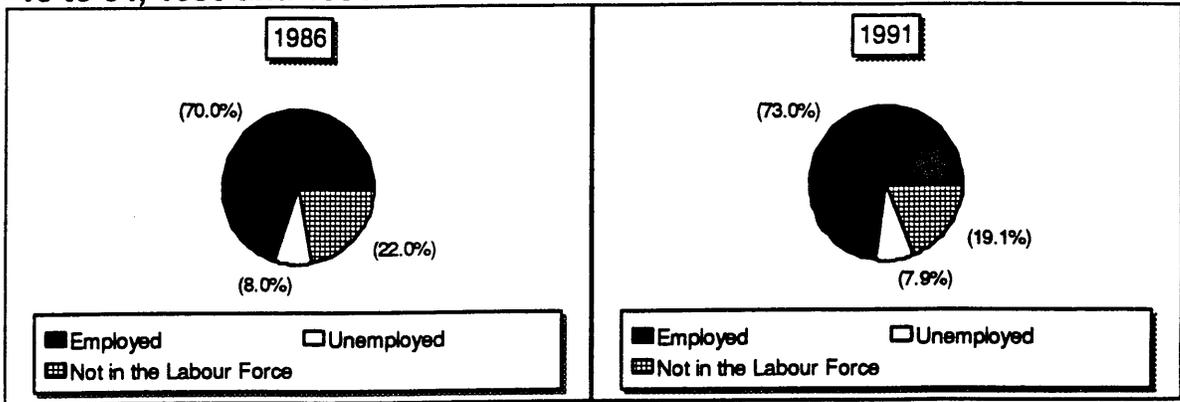
NOTES FOR FIGURES 36 AND 37:

Labour Force Participation Rate - Refers to the total labour force (employed or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The participation rate for a particular group (i.e., persons with disabilities) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. The labour force participation rate does not incorporate those who are unable or unwilling to offer or supply their labour service. These individuals are classified as "not in the labour force."

Unemployment Rate - Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (employed and unemployed). The unemployment rate for a particular group (i.e., persons with disabilities) is the number of unemployed persons in that group expressed as a percentage of the total labour force for that group.

Source: Statistics Canada, Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, HALS, 1991

Figure 37 - Canadian Labour Force Status of Persons Without Disabilities, Age 15 to 64, 1986 and 1991



1986 - Labour Force Participation Rate - 78%
1986 - Unemployment Rate - 10.3%

1991 - Labour Force Participation Rate - 80.8%
1991 - Unemployment Rate - 9.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, HALS, 1991

Figure 36 indicates that the labour force status of persons with disabilities in 1991 has improved since 1986. The percentage of persons with disabilities who were not in the labour force decreased from 51.5% in 1986 to 43.7% in 1991. The labour force participation rate of persons with disabilities increased from 47.7% to 56.3%. Furthermore, employment among persons with disabilities increased by 7.1% (41.1% to 48.2%) during this five-year time period.

In comparing Figures 36 and 37 major differences between the labour force status of the disabled and non-disabled population continue to exist. For example, in 1991, 72.9% of the non-disabled population aged 15-64 were employed compared to 48.2% of the disabled population.

The severity of the disability has an influence on labour force status as shown in Figure 38. Generally, persons with mild disabilities are more likely to be in the labour force. Furthermore, labour force participation rates are slightly better in Alberta than in Canada as a whole.

Figure 38 - Severity of Disabilities and Its Impact on the Labour Force Participation Rates, 1991

Population	Labour Force Participation Rates	
	Canada	Alberta
Non-disabled	80.8%	83.6%
Disabled - All Levels of Severity	56.3%	65.9%
Mild Disabilities	70.9%	75.1%
Moderate Disabilities	44.8%	58.9%
Severe Disabilities	25.6%	35.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, HALS, 1991

6.4 Red Deer's Disabled Population

Specific information regarding the number of persons with disabilities living in the City of Red Deer is not available and estimating Red Deer's disabled population is difficult for two reasons. First, with the presence of Michener Centre which serves the entire province and the North West Territories, it can be argued that Red Deer's disabled population may be greater than the provincial average. On the other hand, Red Deer's population, as previously mentioned, is on average slightly younger than the provincial population, and there is a link between age and disability. Consequently, it is also conceivable that Red Deer's disabled population could be proportionately less than the province's disabled population.

Assuming that Red Deer's proportion of persons with disabilities is the same as Alberta's, it can be estimated that there are 10,170 persons (17% of 59,826 persons) with some level of disability living in the City. Furthermore, assuming that 95% of all disabled persons in Red Deer live in the community, an estimated 9,662 persons (95% of 10,170 persons) with some level of disability live in the community, rather than in institutions.

6.5 The Michener Centre Population

Michener Centre has a major impact on the profile of persons with disabilities in the City. In the early 1970's, Michener Centre's population numbered over 2,400. As of March 31, 1994, the centre's population was 761. This is a substantial decrease over March 1993 when the population was 870.

Client movement between April 1, 1993, and March 31, 1994, included one admission, 92 discharges, 19 deaths and 16 relief admissions (Admissions include persons who stay at Michener Centre for one month or more; visits of less than one

month are classed as relief admissions. Both could include re-admissions of the same individual). Of the 92 discharges, 12 were to the Red Deer community. This is a decrease from 39 discharges to Red Deer the previous year.

Figure 39 - Age Distribution of the Michener Centre Population as of March 31, 1994

Age Group	Number of Persons	Percentage
0 - 17	0	0.0%
18 - 29	65	8.2%
30 - 39	227	29.8%
40 - 49	194	25.5%
50 - 59	109	14.3%
60 - 69	78	10.2%
70+	91	12.0%
Total	761	100.0%

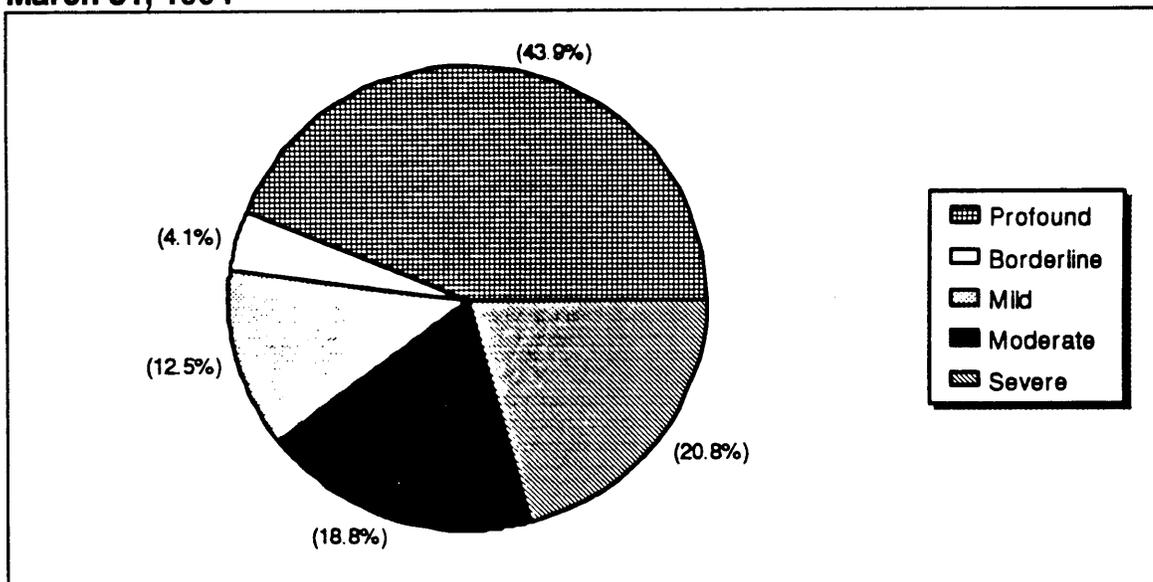
Source: Michener Centre Executive Office

The age distribution of the residents in Michener Centre is indicated in Figure 39.

Michener Centre no longer has any residents under the age of 18. The largest number of residents are between ages 30 to 39.

The diagnostic categories of residents are indicated in Figure 40. General definitions for each diagnostic category are listed below.

Figure 40 - Michener Centre Residents (%) by Diagnostic Category as of March 31, 1994



Source: Michener Centre Executive Office

Diagnostic Categories: General Definitions

1. **Borderline**: This category at Michener Centre includes residents who are here because of a dual diagnosis (mentally ill and developmentally disabled), a severe physical handicap or behavioral concerns **and** have an IQ higher than 70. These residents therefore require relatively high levels of care even though they have a higher IQ than those in the other categories.
2. **Mild**: Can usually achieve social and vocational skills adequate to self-maintenance; may need occasional guidance and support when under unusual social or economic stress. IQ ranges from 50/55 to 70.
3. **Moderate**: Can perform simple tasks under sheltered conditions; participates in simple recreation; travels alone in familiar places; usually incapable of self-maintenance. IQ ranges from 35/40 to 50/55.
4. **Severe**: Can conform to daily routines and repetitive activities; needs continuing direction and supervision in protective environment. IQ ranges from 20/25 to 35/40.
5. **Profound**: May walk, need nursing care, have primitive speech; usually benefits from regular physical activity; incapable of self-maintenance. IQ is below 20/25.

It must be noted that these categories relate to levels of mental retardation only. Other problems such as medical disabilities, behaviours and age related fragility cross all categories and will also influence the level of care.

7.0 EDUCATION

7.1 Highest Level of Education

Figure 41 shows the highest education level of Red Deer's population age 15 years and over. It is important to remember that the large number of individuals who do not have a secondary certificate include youth who have not completed high school but intend to do so.

Figure 41 - Level of Education of Red Deer's Population Age 15 and Over, 1991

Highest Level of Education	Number of Persons	Percent
Less than Grade 9	2,930	6.8%
Grades 9-13 Without a Secondary Certificate	12,880	29.9%
Grades 9-13 With a Secondary Certificate	5,180	12.0%
Trades Certificate or Diploma	1,660	3.9%
Other Non-University without Certificate	3,820	8.9%
Other Non-University with Certificate	9,245	21.5%
University without degree		
●University - without Certificate	1,825	4.2%
●University - with Certificate	1,985	4.6%
University with Degree	3,500	8.1%
Total Population 15 Years and Over	43,030	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Fifty-one percent of Red Deer's population, age 15 and over, has some post-secondary education.

7.2 School Dropout Rates

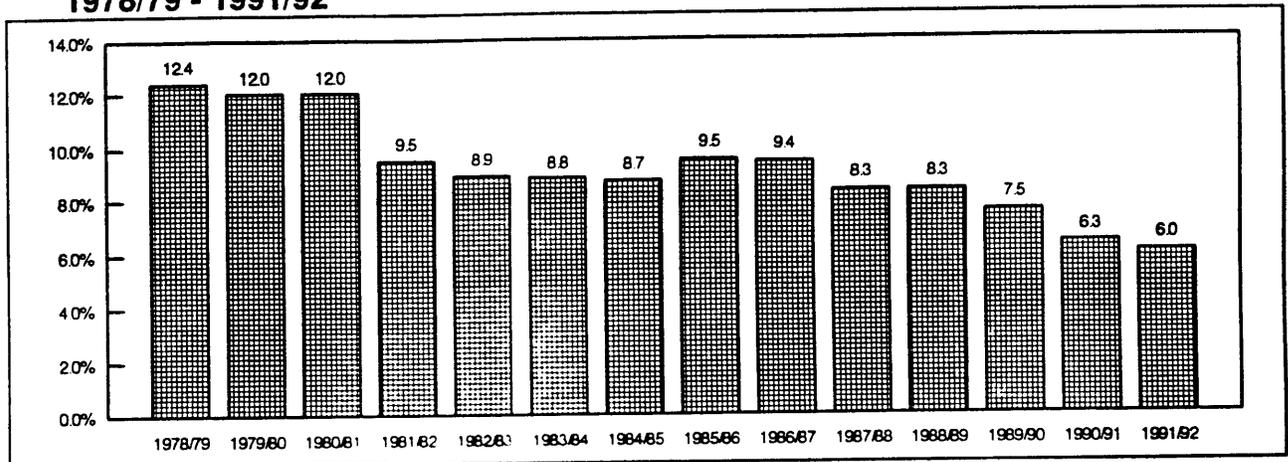
Alberta Education defines a dropout as any student who discontinues his or her schooling at any time before completing a recognized high school program.

Alberta Education defines Alberta's annual dropout rate as follows: the proportion of students age 14 to 18 on September 1st and enrolled on September 30th in a given school, who are not in school the following September 30th, and have not completed a high school program. This age group corresponds closely to the student population in grades nine to twelve and also includes some over-age

students in grades seven and eight. Provincial data on enrollment and student completion are derived from Alberta Education records. Appropriate adjustments are made to account for mortality, international and interprovincial migration, using population data from Statistics Canada. While this method involves an element of estimation and, consequently, the possibility of error, comparisons over time of data gathered using this method are valid since the degree of error (if any) would be the same for each year's rate (You Can Help - A School Dropout Information Package, June 1994).

Figure 42 indicates that Alberta's annual dropout rate has declined from approximately 17,300 students or 12.4% in 1978/79 to 8,500 students or 6.0% in 1991/92.

**Figure 42 - Annual School Dropout Rates (Percent) in Alberta:
1978/79 - 1991/92**



Source: Policy and Planning Branch, Alberta Education, included in You Can Help - A School Dropout Information Package, June 1994

The Red Deer Public School District does not presently produce dropout statistics as previously defined. However, the Red Deer Public School District is presently monitoring another trend. During the 1993/94 school year there was an unusual decline in elementary and junior high school enrollments as the year progressed. For example, from September 30, 1993, to June 30, 1994, the Public School District lost 80 elementary school children and 52 junior high school students. In previous years enrollment at these levels has typically remained the same or has increased from September to June. Mr. Blacker, Superintendent of Red Deer Public School District, indicated that in surveying the principals about this decline in enrollment, it was generally indicated that most of these children moved with their families to other provinces rather than within Alberta. The School District will be watching this trend closely as the 1994/95 school year begins.

Enrollment at the senior high level decreased by 306 from September 30, 1993, to June 30, 1994. This decrease in enrollment is as a result of several factors including: relocation, students attending only the first term in order to complete their high school diploma and dropouts. According to Mr. Blacker this decrease is not significantly different than previous years.

The Red Deer Catholic School District does not maintain dropout statistics nor did they experience the trend of declining elementary and junior high school enrollments during the 1993/94 school year.

8.0 INCOME

8.1 Income of Men and Women

Figure 43 - Average Employment Income of Men and Women: A Comparison of Red Deer, Alberta and Canada, 1986 and 1991

	Income \$ - Males		Income \$ - Females	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
Full-time				
Red Deer	32,403	37,617	19,922	23,872
Alberta	32,301	38,389	20,976	25,037
Canada	30,504	38,648	19,995	26,033
Part-time/Part Year				
Red Deer	14,959	18,015	8,415	10,580
Alberta	14,121	17,720	8,405	11,045
Canada	13,175	17,952	8,012	11,244

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Part B
 2) Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

With the exception of full-time female workers whose average income was less, the average employment incomes in Red Deer in 1986 were above the provincial and national averages (see Figure 43). In 1991 the average employment incomes in Red Deer were below the provincial and national averages. The only exception in 1991 was that the average income of part-time males was marginally more.

While the discrepancy between the income of men and women has narrowed by about 2% between 1986 and 1991, women continue to earn approximately two-thirds of what men earn.

8.2 Median Income of Individuals: Comparing Red Deer to Other Alberta Cities

Figure 44 - Median Income of Individuals Age 15 and Over: A Comparison of Alberta Cities, 1991 to 1993

Location	Median Income of Individuals - \$		
	1991	1992	1993
Fort McMurray	30,900	30,300	30,800
Grande Prairie	21,800	21,000	21,100
Red Deer	20,400	20,000	19,700
Lethbridge	18,800	18,600	18,200
Medicine Hat	18,500	18,200	17,600

Source: Statistics Canada, Prairie Regional Office, Calgary

Figure 44 compares the median income of individuals in Red Deer to the median income of individuals living in other comparable cities in Alberta. Generally, Red Deer's median income was about average. In Red Deer, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat the median income decreased from 1991 to 1993. The median income in Fort McMurray and Grande Prairie increased in 1993 compared to 1992 but has not returned to the median income levels which existed in 1991.

8.3 Family and Household Income

Figure 45 - Average and Median Incomes for Census Family Households: A Comparison of Red Deer, Alberta and Canada, 1986 and 1991

Area	Average Household Income - \$		Median Household Income - \$	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
Red Deer	38,714	48,240	35,402	44,512
Alberta	40,740	52,346	36,091	46,146
Canada	37,827	51,342	33,434	44,848

NOTE: Statistics Canada defines Census Family Income and Household Income in the following manner:

- 1) Census Family Income - The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. A census family is defined as now-married couples with or without never married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses, a couple living common-law with or without never married sons and/or daughters of either or both partners, or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one never married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.
- 2) Household Income - The total of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Part B
 2) Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Figure 46 - Average and Median Incomes for Households: A Comparison of Red Deer, Alberta and Canada, 1986 and 1991

Area	Average Household Income - \$		Median Household Income - \$	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
Red Deer	34,977	43,701	30,947	39,198
Alberta	36,796	47,249	36,796	40,350
Canada	34,261	46,137	34,261	39,013

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Part B
2) Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

As indicated in Figure 45 in 1986 average family income and the median family income were below those of the province but above those of the country as a whole. In 1991, Red Deer's average family income and its median family income were below both the provincial and national levels.

The trends from 1986 to 1991 regarding average household income are somewhat different than those of family income (The definitions for Family Income and Household Income are noted in Figure 45). Figure 46 indicates Red Deer's average household income in 1986 was below the provincial level and marginally above the national level. In 1991, Red Deer's average household income was significantly below both the provincial and national levels. Red Deer's median household income in 1986 was well below the provincial and national levels, however, by 1991 it was comparable to the provincial and national levels. The reason for this is indicated in Figure 47. From 1986 to 1991 the percentage of households at the lowest and highest income levels decreased while the percentage of households in the middle income levels increased.

Figure 47 - Household Income: A Comparison of All Private Households in Red Deer, 1986 and 1991

Household Income - \$	1986		1991	
	Number of Households (%)		Number of Households (%)	
Under 10,000	2,475	(12.6%)	1,570	(7.3%)
10,000 - 14,999	1,785	(9.1%)	1,890	(8.8%)
15,000 - 19,999	1,835	(9.3%)	1,590	(7.4%)
20,000 - 29,999	1,815	(9.2%)	2,965	(13.8%)
30,000 - 39,999	1,545	(7.9%)	2,905	(13.5%)
40,000 - 49,999	1,810	(9.2%)	2,915	(13.6%)
50,000 - 59,999	1,440	(7.3%)	2,355	(11.0%)
60,000 - 69,999	2,575	(13.1%)	1,985	(9.3%)
70,000 and over	4,355	(22.2%)	3,280	(15.3%)
Total	19,635	(100.0%)	21,450	(100.0%)
Average Income	34,977		43,701	
Median Income	30,947		39,198	

Sources: 1) Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Part B
 2) Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Figure 48 depicts the incidence of poverty in Red Deer neighbourhoods using the Statistics Canada low income cut-offs and Statistics Canada census subdivisions. The Statistics Canada census subdivisions have been matched with the City's district and neighbourhood boundaries used elsewhere in this document. It should be noted that the Statistics Canada subdivision boundaries are not exactly the same as the City of Red Deer Census boundaries; however, they are similar enough to provide a very good portrayal of the incidence of poverty in Red Deer's neighbourhoods. Maps outlining the Statistics Canada and City of Red Deer Census boundaries are included in the appendices (See Appendix 1 and Appendix 3).

Figure 48 - Incidence of Low Income Individuals in Red Deer According to Statistics Canada Census Subdivisions and Low Income Cut-offs, 1991

Area	Low Income Persons In Economic Family Units		Low Income Unattached Individuals		Total Low Income Persons in Area		Total Persons In Area	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
North District								
011 Fairview, North Red Deer	925	34.4%	225	8.4%	1,150	42.8%	2,690	100.0%
012 Fairview/Oriole Park	650	15.3%	135	3.2%	785	18.5%	4,260	100.0%
013 Highland Green	860	19.9%	215	5.0%	1,075	24.9%	4,330	100.0%
014 Pines	255	12.4%	115	5.6%	370	18.0%	2,060	100.0%
015 Normandeau	675	16.5%	180	4.4%	855	20.9%	4,080	100.0%
016 Glendale/Kentwood	1,145	23.3%	245	5.0%	1,390	28.3%	4,915	100.0%
Total - North District	4,510	20.2%	1,115	4.9%	5,625	25.1%	22,335	100.0%
Central District								
10 Central/Parkvale/Waskasoo	1,250	31.1%	620	15.4%	1,870	46.5%	4,020	100.0%
Total - Central District	1,250	31.1%	620	15.4%	1,870	46.5%	4,020	100.0%
Southeast District								
01 Anders, Sunnybrook	385	10.8%	120	3.4%	505	14.2%	3,570	100.0%
05 Mountview, Grandview	370	13.9%	140	5.2%	510	19.1%	2,670	100.0%
06 Eastview, Eastview Estates	545	16.1%	95	2.8%	640	18.9%	3,375	100.0%
07 Morrisroe	235	6.5%	25	0.7%	260	7.2%	3,635	100.0%
08 Deer Park, Deer Park Estates, Rosedale	180	4.4%	30	0.7%	210	5.1%	4,080	100.0%
09 Clearview, Michener (excludes Michener Centre)	455	13.0%	120	3.4%	575	16.4%	3,505	100.0%
Total - Southeast District	2,170	10.4%	530	2.5%	2,700	12.9%	20,835	100.0%
West District								
02 Bower Place, South Hill	340	123.0%	135	4.9%	475	17.2%	2,770	100.0%
03 Red Deer College, West Park	535	15.3%	150	4.3%	685	19.6%	3,505	100.0%
04 South Hill	1,090	41.3%	485	18.4%	1,575	59.7%	2,640	100.0%
Total - West District	1,965	22.0%	770	8.6%	2,735	30.6%	8,915	100.0%
City Totals	9,895	17.6%	3,035	5.4%	12,930	23.0%	56,105	100.0%

NOTES:

1) Incidence of low income is determined using low income cut-offs. These low income cut-offs are tabulated by Statistics Canada. They are based on levels of gross income and 1986 national family expenditure data. This expenditure data indicated that average Canadian families spent 36.2% of their gross income on basic necessities including food, clothing and shelter. The assumption that Statistics Canada makes is that low income families spend 56.2% of their gross income on basic necessities, 20% more than average Canadian Families.

The low income cut-offs vary by the size of the family unit and the population of the area of residence. There are seven categories of family size, from one person to seven or more persons, and five community size ranges from rural areas to cities with 500,000 or more residents. The result is a set of 35 cut-offs. The cut-offs are updated annually by Statistics Canada using the Consumer Price Index. The 1990 low income cut-offs were used in the 1991 Census to determine the incidence of low income. The Low Income Cut-off Table is included in the appendices (See Appendix 4). The National Council on Welfare uses the low income cut-offs to define the poverty line.

2) Economic Family is defined as two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Figure 48 indicates that in 1991, 12,930 people or 23% of Red Deer's total population (adults and children) lived on an income below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs. Of the 12,930 persons, 3,035 (23.5%) were unattached individuals and the remaining 9,895 persons (76.5%) lived in family situations. The highest incidence of low income individuals occurred in the South Hill area where 59.7% of the neighbourhood's total population lived below the poverty line as defined by the low income cut-offs.

According to the 1993 City Census, this area has the highest number of senior (65+) households (see Figure 12), the majority of which (325 out of 446) are single person households. This is not surprising given that much of Red Deer's senior citizen social housing is located in this area. Also, the South Hill area has a proportionately large number of single-parent families; 49% of all this neighbourhood's households with children are single-parent families (See Figure 17). Furthermore, the City Census indicates that the majority of these single senior and single-parent households have female household heads.

The City Census data combined with the Statistics Canada income data substantiates the trend that the income of women, particularly those living in the circumstances described above, is most often less than the income of men.

8.4 Income of Seniors

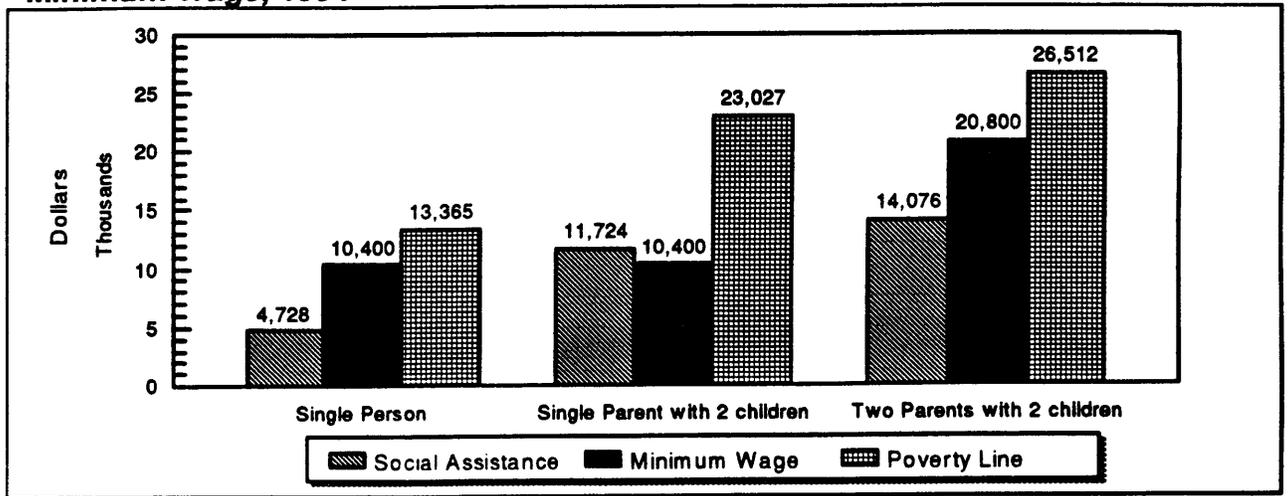
According to the National Council on Welfare, poverty rates and numbers for the elderly have been dropping steadily. In 1980, 731,000 seniors or 33.6% of the senior population lived in poverty. By 1992, 564,000 seniors or 18.6% of the senior population lived in poverty. The major reason for these decreases have been due to the existence of pension plans. For example, many of the people who retired during the eighties were contributors to the Canada Pension Plan from the beginning of the plan in 1966, and consequently, retired with more pension income than previous generations of seniors. Additionally, some seniors were also fortunate enough to have income from pension plans associated with their former employment.

There is one group of seniors who continue to face a very high risk of poverty. This group is widowed women. According to David Foot they are poor because their husbands' pensions were not transferrable upon their death and they were homemakers with no accumulation of pension benefits of their own. Furthermore, there is presently a significant number of women living in these circumstances because women tend to live seven years longer than men (Canadian Living, What's In Your Future, January, 1992).

8.5 Supports for Independence, Minimum Wage and the Poverty Line

Figure 49 indicates the poverty line as defined by the National Council on Welfare estimates of Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for 1994 (See Appendix 5 for a copy of these estimates of low income cut-offs). It also compares the poverty line to Supports for Independence (social assistance) and minimum wage earnings for a 40-hour work week. In all three situations, those on Supports for Independence (SFI) or earning minimum wage live under the poverty line.

Figure 49 - A Comparison of Poverty Lines to Supports for Independence and Minimum Wage, 1994



NOTES:

- Assume two children under the age of 11. For every child over 11, an extra \$33 a month is provided.
- Assume employment at minimum wage for 40 hours a week.
 - a) Single parent: \$5.00 x 40 hours x 52 weeks
 - b) Two parents: \$5.00 x 40 hours x 52 weeks x 2 persons
- Poverty Line figures taken from National Council on Welfare Estimates of Statistics Canada low income cut-offs (1996 Base) for 1992.
- Support for Independence amounts indicated are cash only; Supports for Independence also provides additional non-cash benefits such as health care.

Source: 1) The Other Welfare Manual: A Survival Guide to Supports for Independence, Edmonton Social Planning Council, November 1993
2) Poverty Profile, 1992, A Report by the National Council on Welfare, Spring 1994

In the fall of 1993 Supports for Independence benefits were reduced significantly. For a single person or a single parent with two children under age 11 the benefits decreased by \$912 per year or \$76 per month. For a two-parent family with two children under age 11 the benefits decreased by \$1,224 per year or \$102 per month.

According to Figure 49 a single person would have to work 52 hours per week at minimum wage to reach the poverty line. Conversely, to reach the poverty line within a 40-hour week, a single individual would have to earn \$6.43 per hour. Supports for Independence (SFI) provides an income which is 65% below the poverty line.

A single parent would have to work 89 hours per week at minimum wage to have an income equal to the poverty line. In order to reach the poverty line in a 40-hour work week, a single parent without child support would have to earn a minimum of \$11.07 per hour. Supports for Independence provides an income which is 49% below the poverty line.

Two parents with two children under age 11 would need to work a combined 102 hours per week (51 hours each) at minimum wage to reach the poverty line. Conversely, for a two-parent family to reach the poverty line in a 40-hour work week, both individuals would have to earn a minimum of \$6.38 per hour, or one of them would have to earn \$12.75 per hour. Living on Supports for Independence, their income would be 47% below the poverty line.

Figure 50 - Supports for Independence (SFI) Caseload Statistics: A Comparison of November 1992 to June 1994

Central Region			Red Deer		
Type of Household	Number of Households		Type of Household	Number of Households	
	November 1992	June 1994		November 1992	June 1994
Singles	4,108	2,825	Singles	2,184*	1,482
Single Parents	3,176	2,657	Single Parents	1,690*	1,537
Childless Couples	703	315	Childless Couples	374*	151
Couples with Children	1,427	933	Couples with Children	762*	461
Total	9,419	6,730	Total	5,010*	3,631

NOTE: Numbers indicated with * are not actual figures. They are estimated based on the caseload figures for the Central Region. The corresponding June 1994 figures are actuals.

Source: Alberta Family and Social Services Regional Office - Innisfail

While the total caseload for the Central Region was 6,730 as of June 1994, the actual number of persons (adults and children) who relied on Supports for Independence was 15,111. Similarly, the total number of people in Red Deer who relied on Supports for Independence was 8,146.

There was a significant decrease in Supports for Independence caseloads between November 1992 and June 1994. There has been a 29% decrease in the SFI caseloads throughout Central Region and 28% decrease in SFI caseloads in Red Deer.

There are many factors associated with these decreases. These include the following:

- ▶ Some recipients have been transferred to the Student Finance Board to pursue training.
- ▶ Some recipients have been transferred to the Alberta Community Employment (ACE) program; a six-month work experience program sponsored by Alberta Family and Social Services.
- ▶ Some recipients have found employment.
- ▶ Some recipients have left the province thus terminating their benefits.

9.0 EMPLOYMENT

9.1 Labour Force Participation Rates

According to Statistics Canada a labour force participation rate is expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. It includes both employed and unemployed (unemployed - meaning those who are actively looking for work). It does not include those who are unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in the labour market. These individuals are classified as not being in the labour force. The labour force participation rate for a particular group (age, gender, marital status, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of that population.

Figure 51 - Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender: A Comparison of Red Deer, Alberta and Canada, 1991

Gender	Labour Force Participation Rates		
	Red Deer	Alberta	Canada
Male	79.4	81.8	76.4
Female	68.5	66.2	59.9
Total	74.9	74.0	67.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census, Part B

Historically, Alberta has been the province with the highest labour force participation rates for men and women. The number of women in the labour force continues to be less than men as indicated by the participation rates in Figure 51, however, the gap is narrowing. For example, in Red Deer the labour force participation rate for men decreased from 86.6% in 1986 to 79.4% in 1991 and during that same time period the labour force participation rate for women increased from 67.4% to 68.5%. As indicated in Figure 51 the labour force participation rate for Red Deer's women was higher in 1991 than the rates of Alberta and Canada. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate for men was lower than the Alberta rate but higher than the Canadian rate.

Another interesting fact about the 1991 labour force participation rates is that they were significantly higher for women with children than for women without children. According to the 1991 federal census, the labour force participation rate for females, 15 years and older, with children at home was 77.0%. For females, 15 years and older, without children at home the labour force participation rate was 61.9%. Unemployment rates were about 2.0% higher for women with children at home (9.6%) than for women without children at home (7.5%). There are perhaps many factors associated with these differences in labour force participation rates for women. Firstly, Red Deer has a high number of single-parent households headed by women (according to Statistics Canada, in 1991, 2,185 of the 2,485 single-parent households in Red Deer were headed by women) and often it is

essential that these women work outside the home to support their families. Furthermore, according to Robert Couchman, Co-chair for the International Year of the Family Canada Committee, family incomes for two-parent households have remained virtually constant over the last decade while the number of two-income earner families has increased significantly over the same time period. Finally, the labour force participation rates for women without children at home may be as a result of the fact that this group includes many "empty nesters" who have never worked or no longer need to work outside the home.

9.2 Employment Status by Sector/Industry

Figure 52 - Employment by Sector/Industry: A Comparison of Men and Women in the City of Red Deer, 1993

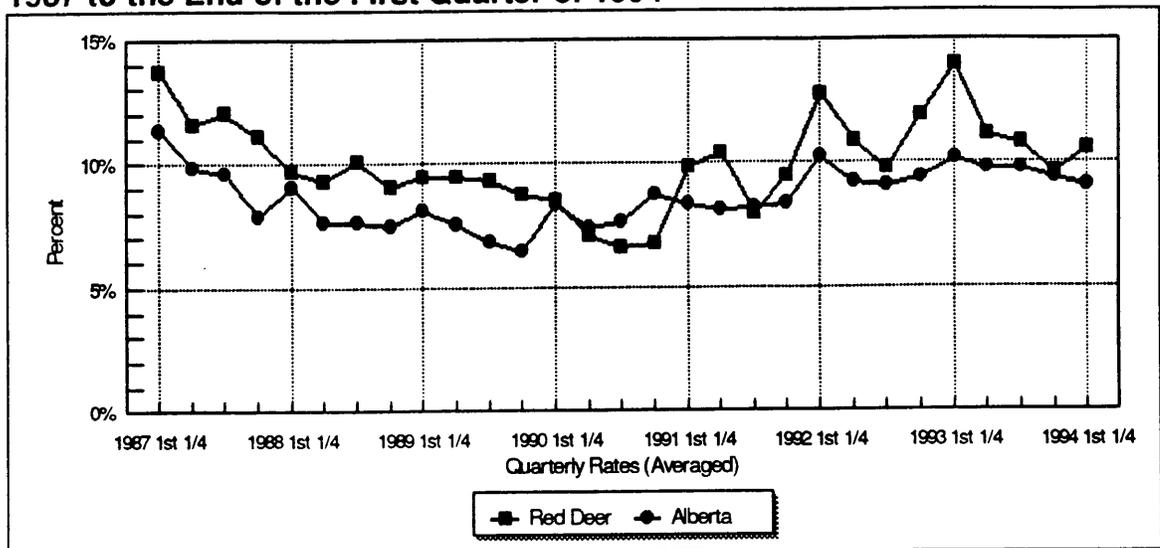
Employment Sector	Number of Females	Number of Males	Unknown	Total
Wholesale and Retail	2,173	2,235	2	4,410
Government (local, provincial, federal)	998	1,158		2,156
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	714	445		1,159
Education	1,117	571		1,688
Health/Social Services	2,548	605		3,153
Business and Professional Services	780	767		1,547
Community and Personal Services	1,090	622		1,712
Accommodation, Food and Beverage	1,271	845		2,116
Transportation	105	656		761
Communication and Utilities	278	446		724
Construction and Construction Trade Industries	162	1,940		2,102
Petroleum, Natural Gas, Natural Gas By-Products, Mining, Related Services	241	2,539		2,780
Manufacturing	223	891		1,114
Agriculture	55	253		308
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	4	16		20
Other Industry	109	255		364
Unemployed, Homemaker, Student, Retired, Unable to Work	10,193	5,915		16,108
Unable to Determine	34	33		67
TOTAL	22,095	20,192	2	42,289

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

Figure 52 indicates that in 1993 the top three sectors/industries for employment of women were Health and Social Services, Wholesale and Retail, and Education. For men in Red Deer, the top three sectors/industries for employment were Petroleum and Natural Gas industries, Wholesale and Retail, and Construction. With the government cutbacks in health, social services and education, it will be interesting to see how much Red Deer's employment by employment sectors will change when the 1995 City Census is completed next spring.

9.3 Employment Rates

Figure 53 - Unemployment Rates: A Comparison of Red Deer and Alberta, 1987 to the End of the First Quarter of 1994



Source: 1) Statistics Canada, Prairie Regional Office, Calgary
2) Canada Employment Centre, Red Deer Office

Unemployment rates are based on labour force participation rates which include the employed and those unemployed persons who are actively looking for work. Labour force participation rates and, therefore, unemployment rates do not include those who are not willing or able to offer their labour services. These individuals are classified by Statistics Canada as not being in the labour force.

As indicated in Figure 53, Red Deer's unemployment rates have typically been higher than those of the province as a whole. However, it is important to note that the Red Deer labour force participation rate has also historically been higher than that of the province. According to the Canada Employment Centre, unemployed persons in Red Deer tend to continue to look for work rather than dropping out of the labour force all together.

Figure 54 compares the total number of unemployment insurance claims for May 1993 to May 1994 according to the occupation of the claimant. Generally, compared to May 1993 there were 1,330 fewer claims in May 1994. More specifically, seven out of ten occupational groupings, those most often linked to the private sector, had reductions in claimants. The occupational groupings which had increases in claimants included health, education and social services and recreation and culture. The increase in claimants in these areas closely reflect recent government cutbacks.

Figure 54 - Red Deer's Number of Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Occupational Grouping: A Comparison of May 1993 and May 1994

Occupation	May 1993 Claims	May 1994 Claims	% Change
Management	269	245	- 8.92%
Administration and Clerical	1,084	913	-15.77%
Science	215	175	-18.60%
Health	213	365	+71.36%
Education, Social Services and other Government Sectors	260	296	+13.85%
Arts, Sport, Recreation and Culture	54	56	+ 3.70%
Sales and Hospitality	1,602	1,364	-14.86%
Trades and Transport	3,783	3,108	-17.84%
Primary	890	770	-13.48%
Manufacturing/Processing	362	110	-69.61%
Total	8,732	7,402	-15.23%

Source: Canada Employment Centre Red Deer Office

It is interesting to note that while the number of claimants in the health sector has increased significantly, the average claim duration for this occupational grouping has decreased by about five weeks compared to May 1993. The Canada Employment Centre suggests that this year claimants from the health sector have realized that the availability of traditional health care positions is limited and; consequently, they have broadened their search parameters in order to gain employment more quickly.

10.0 HEALTH

10.1 Births

There were a total of 2,103 live births in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit area in 1993. Figure 55 indicates all live births in 1993 by the age of the mother and the birth order of the infant. The majority of infants were first or second born and 35% of all birth mothers to give birth were between the age of 25 and 29.

Figure 55 - Live Births in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, by Age of Mother and by Birth Order, 1993

Age of Mother (Years)	Births by Birth Order										Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th		
10 - 14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15 - 19	154	31	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
20 - 24	253	192	58	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	523
25 - 29	245	302	125	43	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	733
30 - 34	115	176	139	52	20	5	3	3	-	-	-	513
35 - 39	22	40	29	23	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	126
40 - 44	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total	795	742	361	137	41	12	8	3	0	2	2,103	

NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Alberta Vital Statistics, July 15, 1994

Figure 56 - Births in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area by Age and Marital Status of Mother, 1993

Age of Birth Mother (Years)	In Wedlock Live Births	Out of Wedlock Live Births
10 - 14	0	2
15 - 19	26	166
20 - 24	278	245
25 - 29	579	154
30 - 34	442	71
35 - 39	107	19
40 - 44	10	2
45+	2	0
Total	1,444	659

NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Alberta Vital Statistics

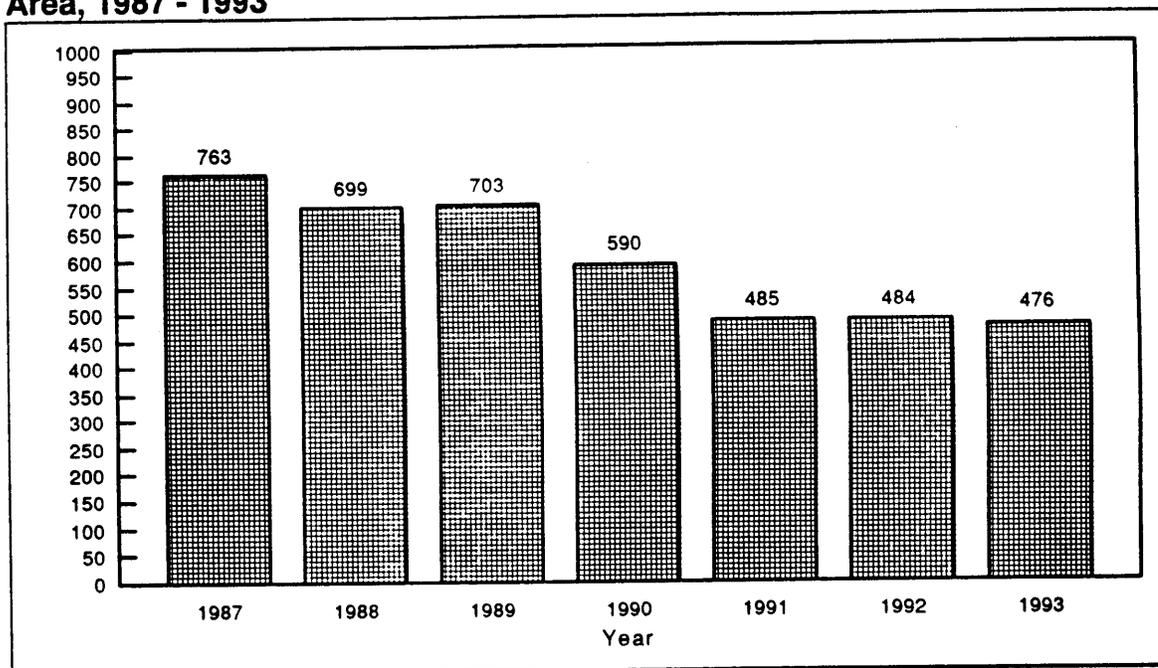
As indicated in Figure 56, there were 194 births to teenage mothers between the ages of 10 and 19. One hundred and sixty-eight (168) of these mothers gave birth out of wedlock.

According to the Red Deer Regional Health Unit, consequences associated with early pregnancy may include termination of schooling, dependency on welfare, poverty and thus poor health of both mother and baby, and an increased chance of a repeat pregnancy.

10.2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Figure 57 indicates the annual number of cases of notifiable STD's across all age groups within the Red Deer Regional Health Unit area. (See page 12 for a definition of this area). Notifiable STD's are those which under the Public Health Act must legally be reported by health care professionals after diagnoses are made. These STD's include five categories: (1) Gonorrhoea; (2) Syphilis; (3) Chlamydia, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Mucopurulent Cervicitis; (4) Chancroid; and (5) Lymphogranuloma Venereum.

Figure 57 - Incidence of Notifiable STD's in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, 1987 - 1993

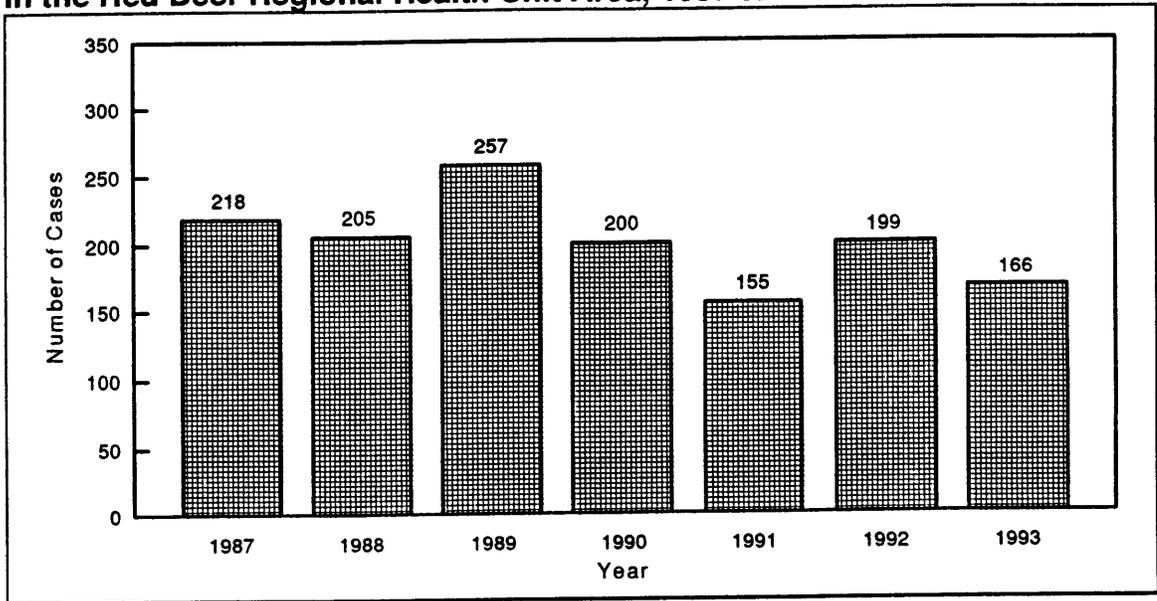


NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Red Deer Regional Health Unit

The true incidence of STD's is under estimated due to the large number of non-notifiable diseases. At a minimum, non-notifiable infections such as Herpes Simplex and Human Papilloma Virus (Venereal Warts) likely occurs with the same frequency as reportable diseases.

Figure 58 - Incidence of Notifiable STD's for the 15 - 19 Year Old Age Groups in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, 1987 to 1993

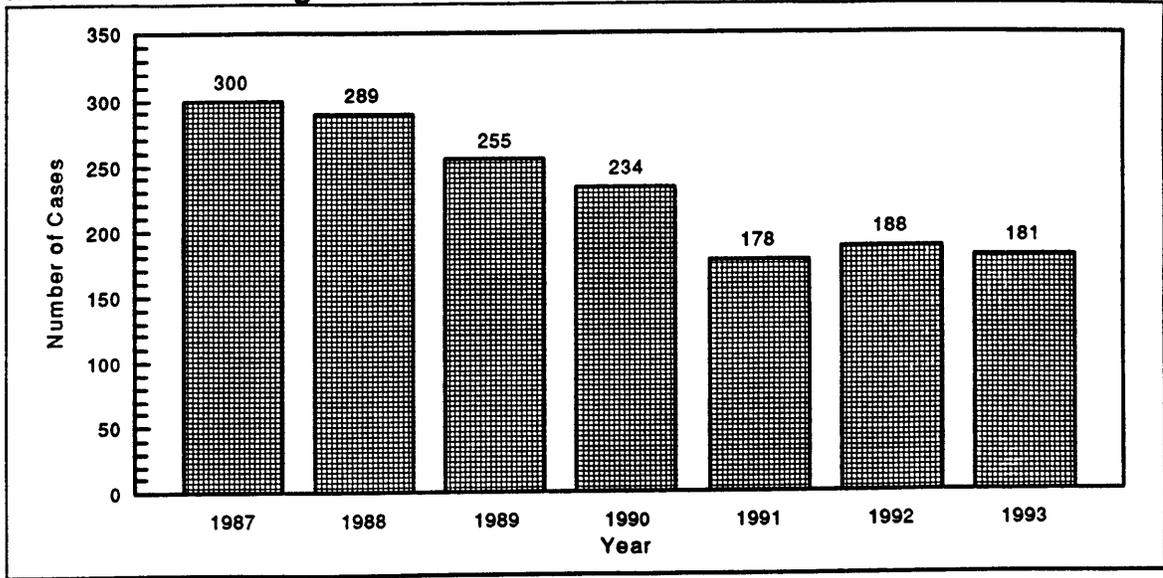


NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Red Deer Regional Health Unit

When compared with Figure 57, Figure 58 indicates that each year a significant proportion of all cases of notifiable STD's occur in the 15-19 year old age group. Since 1987, an average of one-third of all notifiable STD's reported annually have occurred in the 15-19 year age group. The annual number of cases of notifiable STD's for the 20-24 year old age group are indicated in Figure 59. On average another 39% of notifiable STD's occurred in the 20-24 age group.

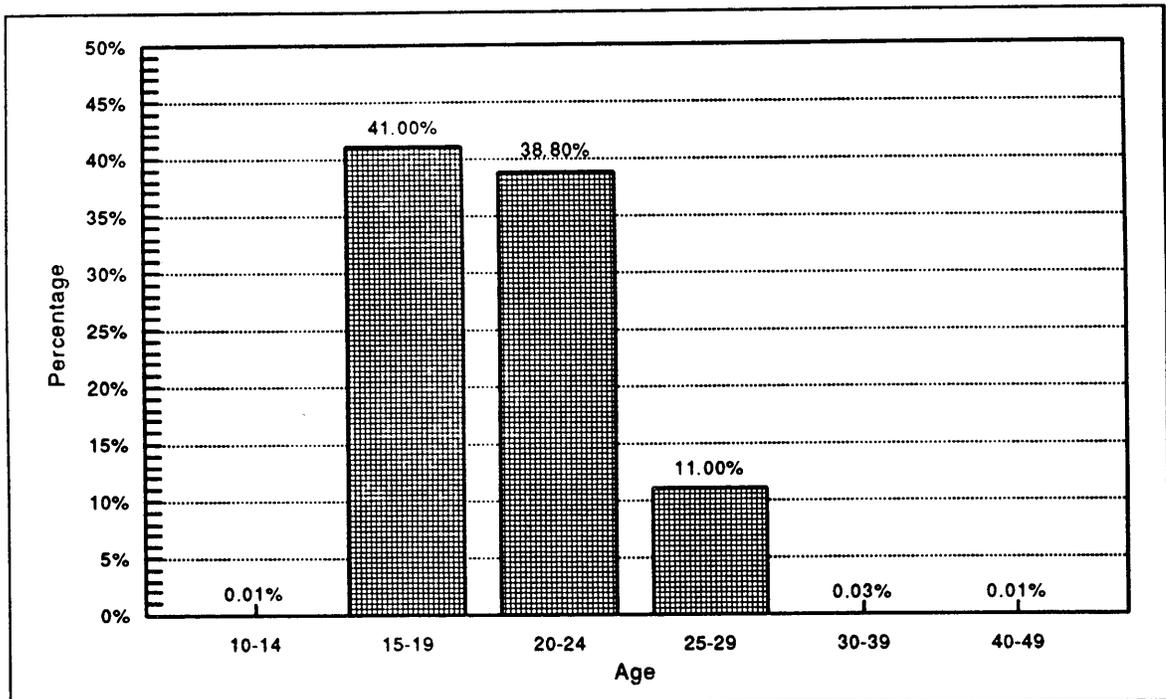
Figure 59 - Incidence of Notifiable STD's for the 20 - 24 Year Old Age Groups in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, 1987 to 1993



NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Red Deer Regional Health Unit

Figure 60 - Percentage Total of Notifiable STD Cases in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, Reported by Age Group, 1992



NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Red Deer Regional Health Unit

Figure 60 confirms the fact that the majority of notifiable STD cases are diagnosed in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. In 1992, 79.8% of notifiable STD cases occurred in those two age groups.

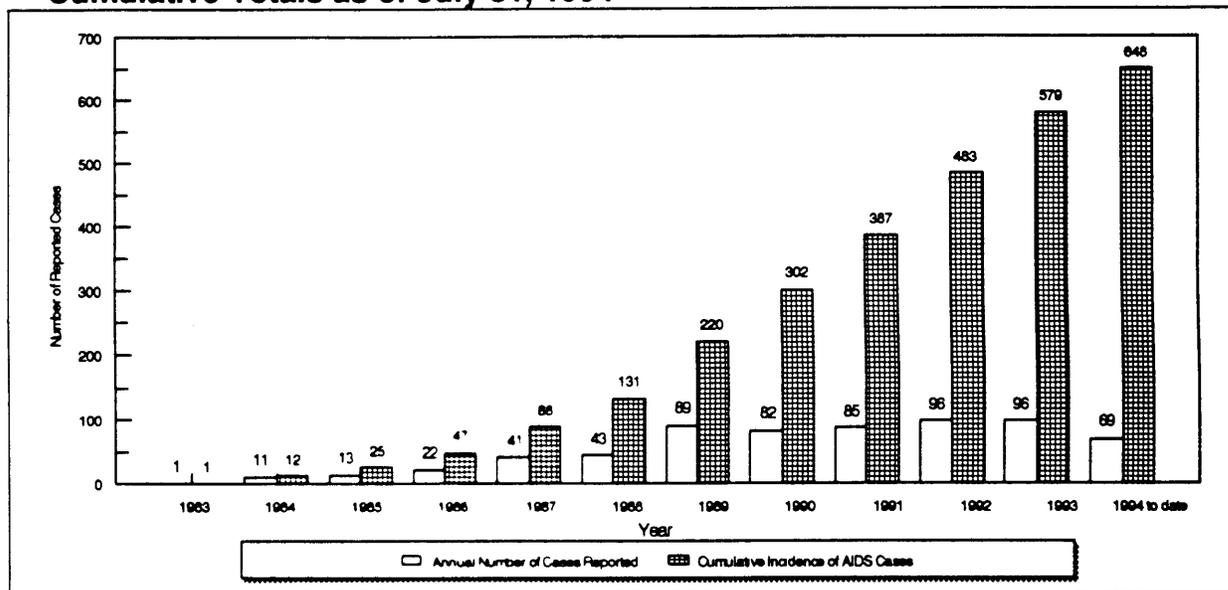
10.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS statistics for the Red Deer area alone are not available because the province is divided into only two categories for testing (North and South) and four categories for reporting (Edmonton, Calgary, North and South).

According to the Provincial AIDS Program the Provincial Laboratories completed HIV testing on a total of 202,999 persons between January 1986 and May 31, 1994. Of these 202,999 persons, 2,276 have tested HIV positive. Furthermore, during this same timeframe the Red Cross has screened 1,068,154 persons and 45 have tested HIV positive.

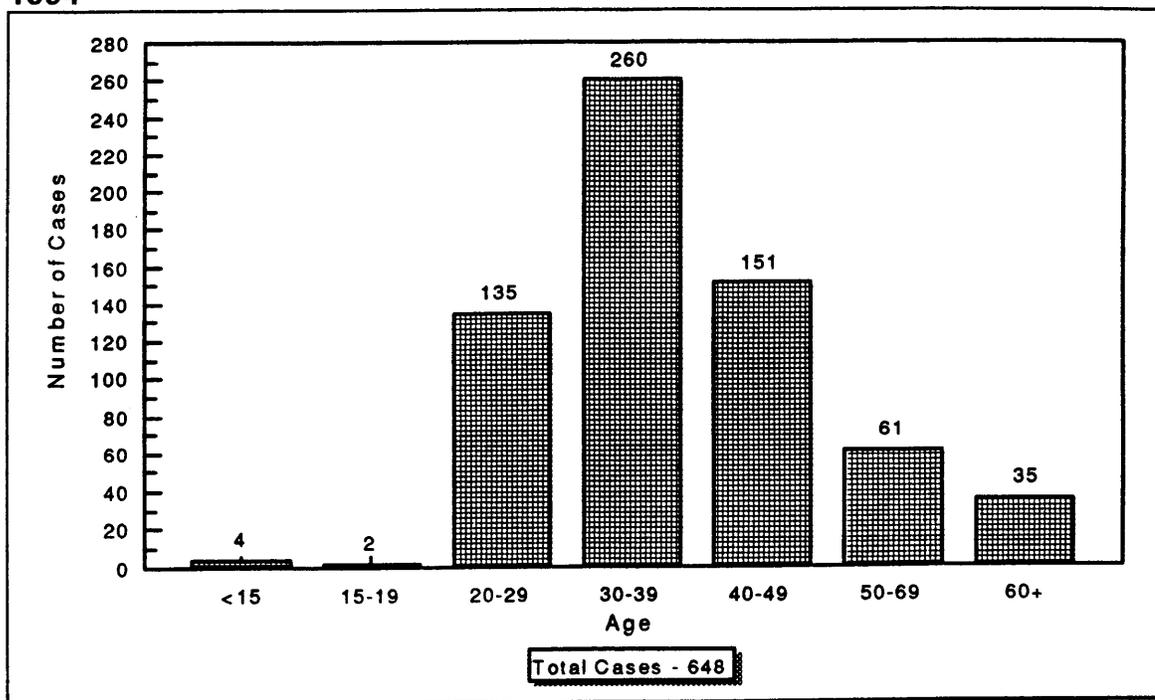
From 1983 to July 31, 1994, there have been 648 cases of full-blown AIDS reported in Alberta. Figure 61 depicts the annual number of cases reported as well as the cumulative total.

Figure 61 - Alberta AIDS Cases - Annual Number of Reported Cases and Cumulative Totals as of July 31, 1994



Source: Provincial AIDS Program, Alberta AIDS Surveillance, Summary to July 31, 1994

Figure 62 - Alberta AIDS Cases by Age at the Time of Diagnosis, as of July 31, 1994



Source: Provincial AIDS Program, Alberta AIDS Surveillance, Summary to July 31, 1994

According to Figure 62 the majority of persons with AIDS were diagnosed between the ages of 30 to 39.

10.4 Death

During 1993 there were 784 deaths within the Red Deer Regional Health Unit area. Figure 63 indicates the seven leading causes of death. Heart disease and cancer accounted for 51.4% of all causes of death in 1993.

Figure 63 - Seven Leading Causes of Death in the Red Deer Regional Health Unit Area, 1993

Causes of Death	Number of Persons			
	Male	Female	Totals	% of Totals
Heart Disease	122	81	203	(25.9%)
Cancer	94	106	200	(25.5%)
Strokes	35	39	74	(9.4%)
Accidents & Adverse Effects	31	11	42	(5.4%)
Pneumonia & Influenza	21	20	41	(5.2%)
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (Lung Diseases)	30	6	36	(4.6%)
Suicide	15	3	18	(2.3%)
Other	91	79	170	(21.7%)
Totals	439	345	784	(100.0%)

NOTE: The Red Deer Regional Health Unit serves an area which includes Lacombe to the north, Mirror and Alix to the east, Bowden to the south and the Saskatchewan River Crossing to the west.

Source: Alberta Vital Statistics, July 15, 1994

11.0 HOUSING

11.1 Summary of Residential Housing Units in Red Deer

Figure 64 indicates that there were a total of 23,396 residential units in Red Deer in 1993. This is an increase of 368 units over the previous year. Included in this increase were 175 single detached homes and 126 townhouse units. Other housing types showed very little change in the number of units.

Fifty-three percent (53%) of all housing units were owner occupied. The remaining 47% were rented. Also aside from duplexes, changes in vacancy rates in all housing types were negligible between 1992 and 1993. Vacancy rates in duplexes fell from 4.2% to 1.9%

Figure 64 - Summary of Residents' Units by Housing Type and Occupancy, 1992 and 1993

Unit Type	Unit Total		# of Owner Occupied Units		# of Rented Units		# of Vacant Units		Vacancy Rates		# Occupants		Average # Occupants	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Single Detached	10,622	10,797	9,544	9,750	951	916	127	131	1.2%	1.2%	31,895	32,504	3.03	3.04
• Single Detached with Suite	417	427	177	168	231	250	9	9	2.2%	2.1%	956	1,020	2.34	2.44
** Suite in Single Detached	463	472	23	28	394	382	46	62	1.3%	1.3%	605	581	1.45	1.41
Duplex	1,483	1,494	763	800	657	665	63	29	4.2%	1.9%	4,220	4,403	2.97	3.00
Fourplex/Triplex	1,073	1,060	23	21	979	969	71	70	6.6%	6.6%	2,549	2,620	2.54	2.64
Townhouse/ Row Housing	2,275	2,401	837	919	1,397	1,431	41	51	1.8%	2.1%	5,577	5,867	2.49	2.49
*** Apartment	5,693	5,716	19	23	5,357	5,420	317	273	5.6%	4.8%	8,922	8,890	1.65	1.63
Mobile Home	937	964	685	731	199	179	53	54	5.6%	5.6%	2,207	2,271	2.49	2.49
**** Other	32	23	1	2	31	21	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	722	732	22.56	31.82
Group Home	33	42	0	1	33	41	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	39	68	1.18	1.61
Michener Centre											964	870		
TOTAL	23,028	23,396	12,072	12,443	10,229	10,274	727	679	2.9%	2.9%	58,656	59,826	2.58	2.59

DEFINITION OF:

*Single Detached with Suite - A structure built as a single dwelling but in which the basement or upper storey has been converted into a suite as another separate dwelling.

**Suite in Single Detached - The suite must have a private entrance from outside, or from a common hallway, to be defined as a separate dwelling.

***Apartment - Checkmate Court, which in 1990 was classified an apartment building, is now classified a condominium complex (Townhouse category)

****Other - Hotel, Motel, Nursing Home, Senior Citizen Lodge, Single Dwelling attached to a non-residential structure.

Source: City of Red Deer Census, 1993

11.2 The Need for Affordable, Suitable, Accessible, Adapted Housing

According to Margaret Hicks, Housing Coordinator for the Housing Registry - Red Deer, "finding affordable, accessible, adapted housing or suitable, affordable housing is not easily done" in Red Deer.

The purpose of the Housing Registry - Red Deer is to register the needs of all residents, disabled or non-disabled, who call for assistance. Once information on the registrants' particular needs are obtained, possible options are outlined and the expectation is that they will use the information to help themselves. The Housing Registry - Red Deer does not, itself, have vacant housing waiting to be filled, but it does have listings from landlords regarding available properties. After the initial contacts and suggestions are made the Housing Registry - Red Deer attempts to provide follow-up with further options as they become available.

Registrants with Disabilities

In addition to finding affordable housing, persons with disabilities often require accessible adaptable housing. A total of 80 persons with disabilities were registered with the Housing Registry - Red Deer in 1993. Twenty-four (24) of these registrants were carried over from 1992 and 56 registered for the first time in 1993. Of the 80 disabled persons who were registered with the Housing Registry in 1993, 16 were placed or found suitable housing and, thus, their files were closed. In addition, 27 files were closed for other reasons and 37 remained open at the end of 1993.

The following provides a summary of the characteristics and needs of the 56 individuals who registered with the Housing Registry for the first time in 1993.

- ▶ The average age of the registrants was 42. Four (4) registrants were under 19 years of age and four (4) were 65 years of age and over.
- ▶ The majority (34 out of 56) of these registrants were unattached. Fifteen (15) registrants belonged to two-person households and the remaining seven (7) belonged to three and four-person households.
- ▶ The average gross monthly income of registrants was \$1,024. Seventy percent (70%) received government support through Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) (29 persons) or Supports for Independence (SFI) (10 persons). Another 11 registrants received some form of pension (usually disability pensions) and four individuals were employed.
- ▶ The average monthly rent which individuals were paying at the time of

registration was \$452.90. This amount was 44% of the reported average gross income. In 1993 the standard formula used by Municipal Affairs for determining rents was 25% of gross income. It is now 28% of gross income and in April 1995 it will become 30% of gross income.

- ▶ Accommodation requested included 32 requests for one-bedroom suites, 17 requests for two-bedroom suites and six requests for three-bedroom suites.
- ▶ Sixty-three percent (63%) of registrants cited accessibility needs as the primary reason for wishing to move. Another 7% cited affordability as the reason for wishing to move. Other reasons cited included need for independence (9%), discharge from institution (4%), need for permanent accommodation (7%), eviction (4%), relocation (4%), need to be close to family (2%).
- ▶ Twenty-one percent (21%) of registrants requested ground level accommodation with no stairs. Many of these individuals had heart and back problems and were not usually confined to a wheelchair. Fifteen percent (15%) required ground level and wheelchair accessible housing; these individuals could function in a suite which was not completely adapted. Fifty-four percent (54%) required wheelchair adapted accommodation.

Non-Disabled Registrants

Suitability and affordability are the priority housing needs of the Housing Registry's non-disabled registrants. The following summarizes the characteristics and needs of the 118 non-disabled individuals who registered with the Housing Registry in 1993.

- ▶ The average age of the registrants was 37. Three registrants were 65 years of age or over.
- ▶ There was greater variation in household size of the non-disabled registrants in comparison to disabled registrants. Forty-one (41) registrants were unattached, 26 registrants belong to two-person households, 28 belong to three-person households and 18 belonged to four-person households. The remaining five registrants belonged to households with five persons or more.
- ▶ The average gross monthly income of these registrants was \$1,008.46. Forty-six (46) of the 118 registrants were employed and an additional 12 persons were employed and received supplementary support from Alberta Family and Social Services. Twelve (12) persons received AISH and 28 persons were on Social Assistance (SFI). Sources of income for the

remaining 26 individuals included Unemployment Insurance (5 persons), pensions (9 persons), student loans (11 persons) and Worker's Compensation (1 person).

- ▶ The average monthly rent paid by non-disabled registrants at the time of registration was \$467.25. This amount was 46% of the reported average gross monthly income. Similar to disabled registrants, the proportion of gross monthly income paid toward rent by these registrants was much greater than the 25% formula used by Alberta Municipal Affairs.
- ▶ Thirty-three (33) persons were looking for one-bedroom suites, 45 persons were looking for two-bedroom suites and 25 persons were looking for three-bedroom suites.
- ▶ Sixty percent (60%) of the non-disabled registrants cited affordability as their primary reason for wishing to move. Another 14% of registrants indicated that a change in family status was their primary reason for moving. According to Margaret Hicks "change in family status" reflects the breaking apart of families or roommates. Affordability is also an issue in most of these cases.
- ▶ At the end of 1993, 15 registrants had been placed or found suitable housing, thus their files were closed. An additional 30 files were closed for other reasons, leaving 73 files open at the end of 1993.

12.0 COMMUNITY CRIME AND CRISES

12.1 RCMP Statistics on Reported Crimes and Charges

Crime statistics for selected criminal offences during the years of 1988 to 1993 are indicated in Figure 65. These are crimes which are reported to and investigated by the RCMP.

In general the total number of Criminal Code offences declined from 1988 to 1990 and then rose in 1991. During 1992 and 1993 the number of Criminal Code offences fell again, with 1993 having the lowest number of Criminal Code offences during this six-year period. However, looking at specific offences, the picture is not always this positive. For example, sexual assaults and common assaults have shown an increase over the last six years. Wilful damage offences over \$1,000 have also increased. On the other hand, business and residential break and enter offences were lower in 1993 than any other year during this six-year period.

Figure 65 - City of Red Deer Crime Statistics for Selected Criminal Code Offences, 1988 - 1993

Offences	Years					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Homicides & Attempted	0	3	0	2	0	3
Robbery	25	11	25	20	22	27
Sexual Assault & Aggravated	4	5	7	4	4	4
Other Sexual Assault	54	86	84	79	97	107
Assault Causing Bodily Harm & Assault w/Weapon	75	84	82	97	90	93
All Other Common Assaults	524	557	538	681	646	654
Business Break & Enters	564	372	414	293	382	265
Residential Break & Enters	758	786	670	701	591	591
Theft of Motor Vehicle	280	240	270	253	253	272
Theft of Bikes	826	631	652	607	485	486
Theft From Motor Vehicles Over \$1,000	87	71	128	120	104	109
Theft From Motor Vehicles Under \$1,000	2,030	1,486	1,534	1,269	1,093	1,151
Possession of Stolen Property	140	169	217	217	139	163
Wilful Damage Over \$1,000	33	47	54	46	32	78
Wilful Damage Under \$1,000	1,299	1,261	1,247	1,423	1,283	1,092
Total Frauds	525	393	485	756	778	641
Other Criminal Code	3,645	3,114	3,516	4,111	3,152	2,915
Total Criminal Code	10,344	9,316	9,923	10,679	9,151	8,651

NOTE: These statistics include crimes which are reported to and investigated by the RCMP

Source: City of Red Deer RCMP

Figure 66 - Number of Adults Charged for Selected Offences in the City of Red Deer, 1990 - 1993

Offence	Number of Adults Charged			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Homicides (Attempted)	1	1	1	3
Robbery	11	15	11	12
Sexual Assault/Aggravated	3	3	2	2
Other Sexual Assault	29	31	22	30
Assault Causing Bodily	46	53	59	43
Harm/Assault With Weapon	0	0	0	0
All Other Common Assaults	159	199	234	248
Shoplifting	521	381	316	264
Business Break and Enter	67	66	93	52
Residential Break and Enter	48	95	64	62
Theft of Motor Vehicle	19	25	24	26
Theft of Bikes	13	2	2	7
Theft from Motor Vehicle (> \$1000)	2	2	3	6
Theft from Motor Vehicle (< \$1000)	16	23	28	23
Possession of Stolen Property	68	102	50	54
Wilful Damage (Over \$1,000)	6	3	1	4
Wilful Damage (Under \$1,000)	71	59	55	56
Total Frauds	108	131	137	109
Impaired Driving	738	736	587	549

Source: Red Deer City RCMP

According to *Kids, Crime and the Community, A Report by the Red Deer City RCMP Community Advisory Committee*, charges laid against adults have increased by approximately 24% from 1990 to 1994.

Figure 66 indicates the number of adults charged for selected offences. Impaired driving, shoplifting and common assaults were the most common adult offences during the years of 1990 to 1993. While the number of charges laid for impaired driving and shoplifting declined during these four years, the number of common assaults increased.

Figure 67 - Number of Youth Charged for Selected Offences in the City of Red Deer, 1990 - 1993

Offence	1990			1991			1992			1993		
	Y/O	A/M	TTL									
Homicides (Attempted)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	6	0	6	1	0	1	4	0	4	10	0	10
Sex Assault/Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other Sex Assault	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	1	3	0	0	0
Assault Causing Bodily	2	0	2	10	0	10	9	0	9	12	0	12
Harm/Assault w/Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Common Assaults	20	1	21	17	8	25	29	18	47	36	17	53
Shoplifting	200	244	444	116	357	473	104	235	339	89	199	288
Business Break & Enter	63	2	65	33	4	37	44	3	47	24	1	25
Residential Break & Enter	103	8	111	134	26	160	56	4	60	69	8	77
Theft of Motor Vehicle	33	4	37	22	6	28	23	4	27	31	0	31
Theft of Bikes	10	6	16	1	6	7	4	4	8	6	4	10
Theft from M.V. (>\$1,000)	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	6	1	7
Theft from M.V. (<\$1,000)	22	4	26	34	32	66	29	9	38	62	11	73
Poss. of Stolen Property	39	7	46	56	6	62	27	16	43	31	2	33
Wilful Damage (>\$1,000)	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	1	5
Wilful Damage (<\$1,000)	25	18	43	29	35	64	42	24	66	20	6	26
Total Frauds	7	1	8	17	0	17	19	8	27	12	5	17
Impaired Driving	12	0	12	16	0	16	12	0	12	11	0	11

NOTES: Y/O = Young Offenders
A/M = Alternative Measures
TTL = total

Alternative Measures is a term used to classify young offenders who have no prior record and therefore do not go through the court system.

Source: Red Deer City RCMP

While charges against adults have increased significantly from 1990 to 1993, charges against youth, including alternative measures cases, has decreased by 10% (*Kids, Crime and Community, June 20, 1994*). As depicted in Figure 67, shoplifting, residential and business break and enter comprised the largest percentage of youth crime. According to *Kids, Crime and Community, A Report by the Red Deer City RCMP Community Advisory Committee*, "in comparing 1993 to 1990 shoplifting in Red Deer has dropped by 35%, business break and enter has fallen by 61% and residential break and enter has decreased by 31% (It should be noted that some categories saw an increase from 1990 to 1991, followed by a steady decline from there)". On the other hand, Red Deer has experienced an increase in violent crimes committed by youth. While assault charges continue to be a small portion of all youth crimes, they have, nevertheless, almost tripled from 1990 to 1993.

Kids, Crime and the Community suggests that there are several causes associated with youth crime. They are as follows:

- ▶ Risk - risk-taking through criminal activity is exhilarating.
- ▶ Peer pressure - the need to be accepted amongst friends and peers.
- ▶ Boredom - lack of things to do.
- ▶ Despair - hopelessness about the future.
- ▶ Young Offenders Act - the Act is not taken seriously.
- ▶ Substance abuse - abuse of drugs and alcohol.
- ▶ Respect - little or no respect for the law, and in particular, police officers.

Other issues considered in the report include family life, parenting, the school system, consideration of the victims of crime, the role of government and government agencies, and financial and social status.

12.2 Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter

Figure 68 - Annual Intakes of Women and Children to the Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter, 1991 to June 24, 1994

Year	Women Assisted		Children Assisted	
	Number	Average Age (Years)	Number	Average Age (Years)
1990	269	29.3	361	6
1991	272	30.8	400	6
1992	310	30.1	402	5
1993	288	31.0	428	6
1994 (first six months)	139	30.0	162	5

Source: Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter

Figure 68 indicates the number of women and children who have been accommodated at the Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter each year since 1990. The Shelter is licensed to accommodate 25 individuals (including children and infants) at a time. The average length of stay for women and their children is eight to nine days. The maximum length of stay is 21 days, although exceptions are made occasionally.

In addition to providing temporary, safe accommodation for women and children, the Central Alberta Women's Emergency Shelter provides a 24-hour confidential crisis line, crisis counselling, information and referral, support services and support groups, public education and a batterer's treatment program. During 1993, the Shelter received 14,000 information calls and 1,200 crisis calls. They also provided counselling and support to 300 walk-in clients.

12.3 Central Alberta Sexual Assault Centre

The primary role of the Central Alberta Sexual Assault Centre is to provide crisis intervention, support, education and referrals related to sexual assault. To this end the Centre works with other community agencies to ensure the best possible service to victims, survivors, offenders and their families.

The Central Alberta Sexual Assault Centre has a support/crisis line staffed by volunteers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In 1992, there were 1,028 calls to the crisis line and in 1993, there were 1,142 calls to the crisis line.

In addition to providing telephone support, the Sexual Assault Centre provided "in-office" crisis intervention and support to 602 clients in 1992 and 609 clients in 1993. A summary of the in-office intervention and support is indicated in Figure 69.

Figure 69 - A Summary of Intervention and Support Provided by the Central Alberta Sexual Assault Centre, 1992 and 1993

Type of Intervention and Support	Years	
	1992	1993
General Intervention/Support	576	475
Court Preparation/Accompaniment	7	22 (18 females, 4 males)
Clinic Accompaniment	1	1
RCMP Accompaniment	6	16
Women's Shelter To Provide Crisis Intervention	4	4
Hospital - Crisis Intervention with Patients	4	8
Accompaniment to Hospital with Rape Victims	4	4
Support for Suicidal Clients	0	79
Total Number of Clients	602	609

Source: Central Alberta Sexual Assault Centre

12.4 Kids Help Phone

According to the Kids Help Foundation Regional Office in Calgary, Red Deer consistently ranks first or second highest in Alberta for the number of calls placed to the Kids Help Phone (Edmonton is the other community which consistently ranks first or second). Staff at the Foundation indicate that Red Deer averages about 1,000 attempted calls per month; however, due to the busyness of the line not all calls can be completed. Figure 70 indicates the number of Red Deer and Alberta calls to the Kids Help Phone during March 1994 and the second quarter of 1994.

Figure 70 - Attempted and Completed Calls to the Kids Help Phone from Red Deer and Alberta, 1994

Number of Attempted and Completed Calls		Red Deer (% of Alberta Calls)		Alberta
March 1994	Attempted	991	(6.9%)	14,443
	Completed	341	(6.6%)	5,183
2nd Quarter	Attempted	3,007	(5.1%)	58,893
	Completed	747	(12.2%)	6,136

Source: Kids Help Foundation, Regional Office, Calgary

Based on 1991 census data, Red Deer's youth population aged 0-19, comprised 2.3% of the provincial youth population aged 0-19. Given that Red Deer's youth population as a proportion of the province's youth population has not changed significantly since 1991, Figure 70 indicates that Red Deer's calls to the Kids Help Phone are proportionately high.

Figure 71 provides a profile of all provincial callers and calls by problem type.

Figure 71 - Alberta Calls to the Kids Help Phone: Profile of Callers and Calls by Problem Type, Second Quarter, 1994

<u>Age</u>	<u>Percent of Callers</u>
Under Age 9	5%
10 - 14	54%
15 - 19	38%
Total	97%
<u>Gender</u>	
Female	79%
Male	21%
Total	100%
<u>Problem Type</u>	
Interpersonal	40%
Health	14%
Child Abuse	13%
School/Work	8%
Sexuality	6%
Substance Abuse	6%
Suicide	3%
Runaway	2%
Other	8%
Total	100%

Source: Kids Help Foundation, Regional Office, Calgary

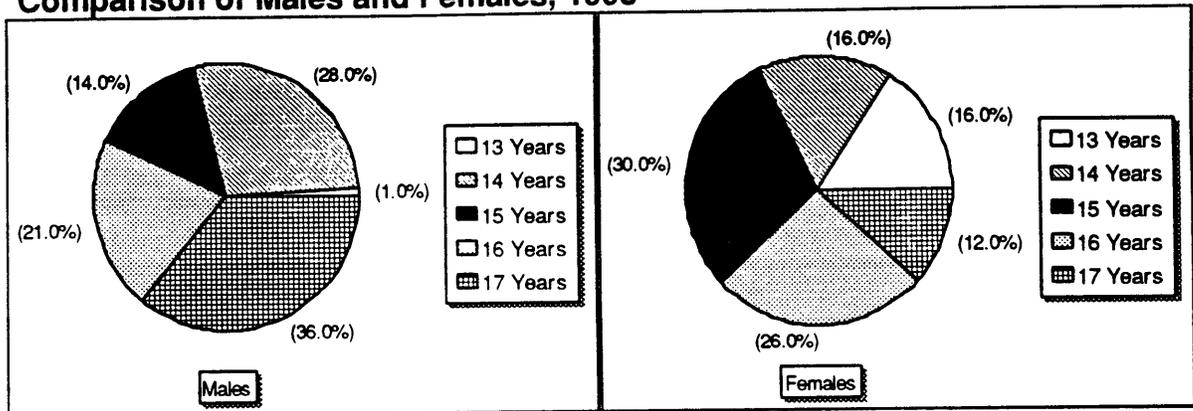
While a profile of Red Deer callers and calls was not available; staff at the regional office indicate that the Alberta profile of callers and calls indicated in Figure 71 is also typical of Red Deer.

12.5 The 49th Street Youth Shelter

The Youth and Volunteer Centre's 49th Street Youth Shelter opened on May 8, 1992. The Shelter accepts youth aged 13 to 17 years who are deemed to be in crisis and without a safe place to stay.

In 1992 (May 8 to December 31) there were a total of 71 intakes including 47 males and 24 females. Of the 71 intakes, 24 were re-admissions. In 1993 the total number of intakes increased to 113 including 63 males and 50 females. Of these intakes, 50 were re-admissions.

Figure 72 - Age at Intake to the 49th Street Youth Shelter: A Percentage Comparison of Males and Females, 1993



Source: 49th Street Youth Shelter, 1992 and 1993 Statistical Survey

In 1992 and 1993 the Youth Shelter's female clients tended to be younger than the males. Figure 72 indicates the percentage distribution of the male and female clients at the Shelter during 1993. For example, 36.0% of the male clients were age 17 at the time of intake while only 12.0% of the female clients were 17 at the time of intake.

In 1992, 76% of all clients stayed three nights or less at the Shelter. In 1993, 66% of all clients stayed three nights or less. When the clients eventually left the Shelter, 36% were reunited with immediate family. Another 16% went to stay with extended family or friends. Figure 73 provides a summary of all discharges from the Shelter during 1993.

Figure 73 - Percentage Summary of Discharges from the 49th Street Youth Shelter, 1993

Type of Discharge	All Clients	Female Clients	Male Clients
Reunified with Family	36%	26%	35%
To extended family or friends	16%	20%	17%
Left Shelter for the Day and Did Not Return	13%	14%	11%
Moved into Room and Board	9%	16%	2%
Temporary Foster Care	3%	0%	5%
Transfer to Alternate Facility	3%	4%	2%
Mandatory Discharge by Staff	5%	4%	11%
Overnight Outing	9%	16%	9%
Arrested	1%	0%	3%
Permanent Foster Care	3%	0%	5%
Not Classified	2%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: 49th Street Youth Shelter, 1992 and 1993 Statistical Study

In 1992 and 1993, Child Welfare was involved in a significant number of the Youth Shelter clients. This involvement included the following: referrals from Child Welfare, consultation with Child Welfare, reports from Shelter staff to Child Welfare regarding clients, client status and legal guardian checks. Of all intakes in 1992, 86% included some involvement with Child Welfare. Twenty-five percent (25%) of all clients admitted to the Shelter had status with Child Welfare (Status refers to involvement with a family/child through legal authority specified by the Child Welfare Act). In 1993, 94% of all intakes included involvement with Child Welfare and 27% of all Shelter clients had status with Child Welfare.

Many of the Youth Shelter clients had a record under the Young Offenders Act. In 1992, 57% of all Shelter clients had a record and in 1993, 63% of all shelter clients had records. Figure 74 indicates the kinds of records the Shelter clients (those with records) had at the time of intake.

Figure 74 - Type of Record of Youth Shelter Clients Who Have Criminal Records, 1992 and 1993

Type of Record	Percentage of Shelter Clients with Records	
	1992	1993
Assault	11%	9%
Break and Enter	9%	34%
Thefts Over/Under \$1,000	30%	41%
Other *	50%	16%

Other * - Includes possession of stolen goods, auto theft, mischief, firearms, probation breach, sex offences, driving offences, narcotics

Source: 49th Street Youth Shelter, 1992 and 1993 Statistical Survey

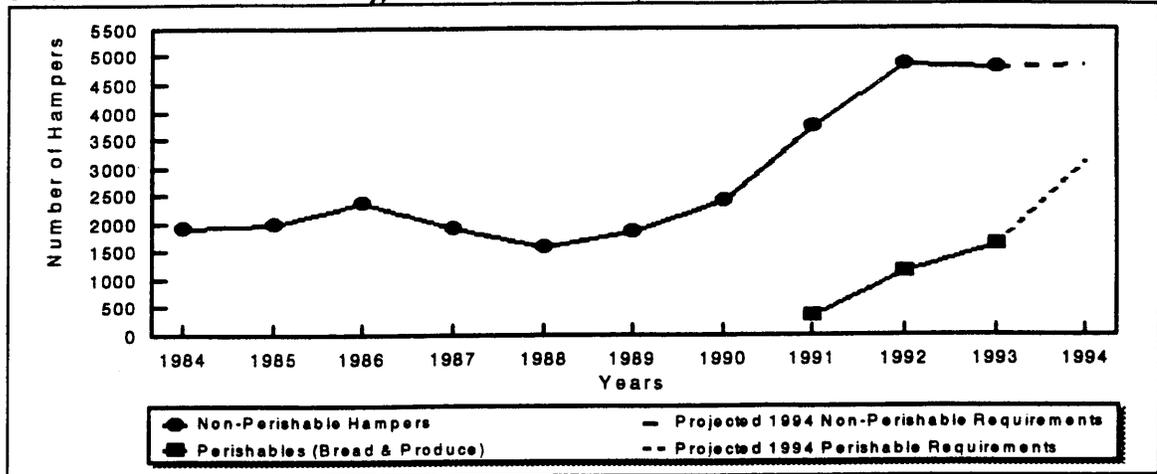
12.6 The Food Bank

Figure 75 depicts the usage of the Food Bank from 1984 to 1994. In 1984 the Food Bank disbursed 1,938 hampers. After a small annual increase in 1985 and 1986, hamper disbursement fell to a low of 1,598 in 1988. From 1988 to 1992, food hamper disbursement tripled. There was a small decline in hamper disbursement in 1993 but it is projected that there will be increases in 1994.

Food hampers are prepared based on the Canada Food Guide. The hamper sizes are determined by the family size of the recipients and include enough food for three to five days. The Red Deer Food Bank policy allows any individual or family to receive a maximum of four hampers in a 12-month period.

In addition to non-perishable food hampers, the Food Bank has disbursed bread and produce to its clients since 1991. Whenever necessary, clients can come to the Food Bank to select the bread and produce they require.

Figure 75 - Food Bank Hamper Disbursement (Non-Perishable Food Hampers and Bread and Produce), 1984 to June 30, 1994

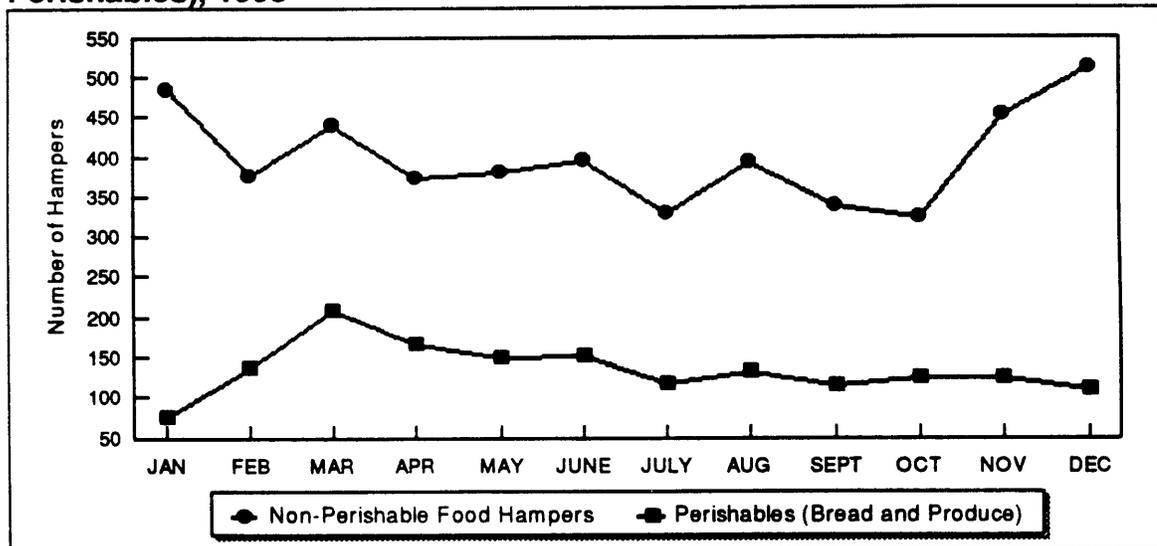


Note: Food disbursement from January 1 - June 30, 1994

- 2,426 non-perishable hampers
- 1,577 perishable hampers

Source: Red Deer Food Bank

Figure 76 - Monthly Food Hamper Disbursement (Perishables and Non-Perishables), 1993



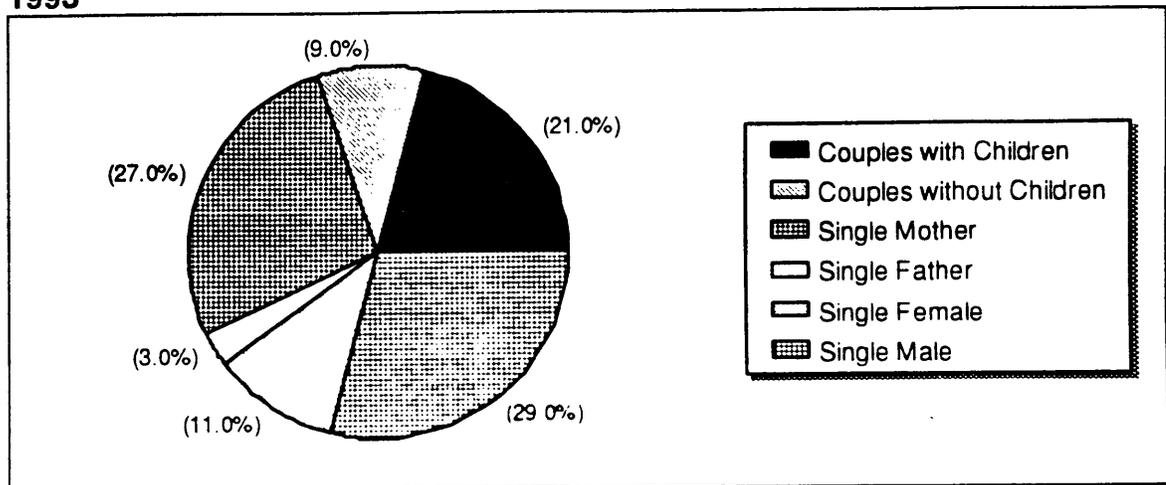
Source: Red Deer Food Bank

Figure 76 indicates that hamper disbursement was greatest during the winter months, particularly before and after Christmas (November and January). The number of hampers was lower in December 1993 because several other Christmas programs are in operation at this time and the Food Bank collaborates with these programs.

During 1993 the Food Bank provided hampers to a total of 11,369 individuals and of this total 5,256 or 46% were children. Bread and produce was disbursed to 4,073 persons and 1996 or 49% were children.

Figure 77 indicates the percentage of recipients helped according to family household type.

Figure 77 - Red Deer Food Bank Recipients According to Family Situation, 1993



Source: Red Deer Food Bank

In 1993, 51% of all households which received assistance from the Food Bank included children.

12.7 Suicide

Figure 78 examines the number of suicide completions in Red Deer over the last six years as determined by the office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Other agencies such as the RCMP and the hospital maintain records on suicide attempts and completions; however, the statistics provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner are the only official numbers available. The reason for this is that the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner investigates each case thoroughly before confirming whether or not the cause of death was suicide or accidental.

Figure 78 - Red Deer Suicide Completions, 1988 - 1993

Years	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of Completed Suicides	7	8	8	13	13	12
Suicide Rate per 100,000	12.8	14.3	14.1	22.3	22.2	20.1

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Despite its decrease from 1992 to 1993, Red Deer's suicide rate per 100,000 continues to be high compared to the provincial rate and the rate of other cities in the province. (See Figure 79).

Figure 79 - Suicide Rates (per 100,000) for Selected Cities and the Province, 1992 and 1993

Location	Rate per 100,000	
	1992	1993
Calgary	13.8	12.5
Edmonton	21.5	21.9
Lethbridge	22.1	15.8
Red Deer	22.2	20.1
Medicine Hat *	11.4	9.1
Fort McMurray *	14.4	17.3
St. Albert	11.7	6.8
Grande Prairie *	24.8	21.2
Province of Alberta	18.7	16.0

* Rate is based on 1992 population totals

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Of the suicide completions in which the City RCMP were involved in 1993, 70% were men, 40% were between the age of 18 to 30, 60% were married or common-law and 50% of the cases involved the use of a firearm.

It is estimated that for every one completed suicide there are approximately 100 attempts (Ramsay and Bagley, 1985). According to Monica Flexhaug of Suicide Prevention Services, it is very difficult to quantify Red Deer's number of attempted suicides as not all of them are reported or documented. Suicide Prevention Services provided the following information about the reported and documented attempts in Red Deer during 1992 and 1993:

- ▶ there have been over 200 documented attempts per year.

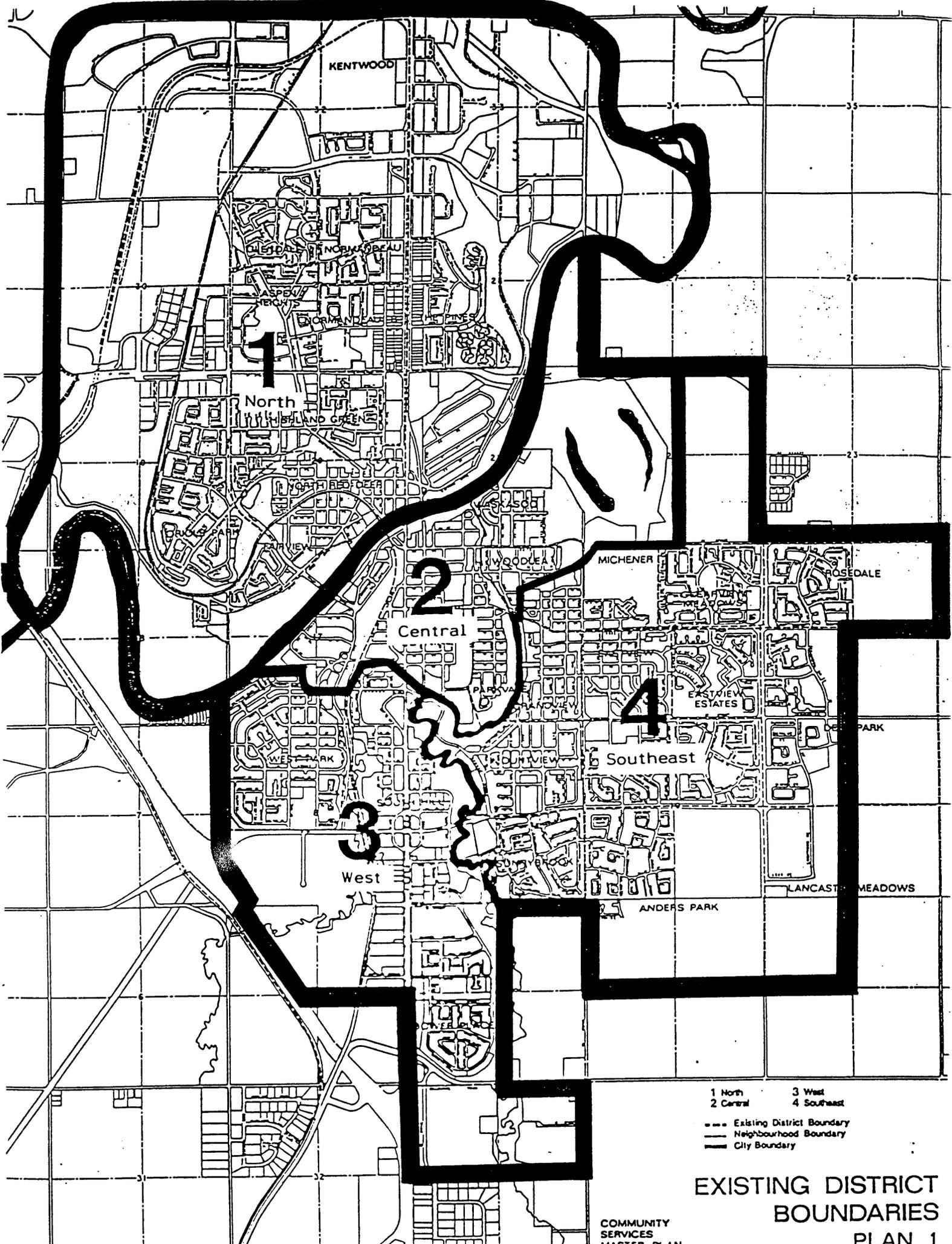
- ▶ the majority of attempts were made by females.
- ▶ over half the attempts were made by individuals age 29 or younger.
- ▶ the largest number of attempts were made by individuals between the ages of 15-19 and 20-24.
- ▶ over half of the documented cases involved single persons.
- ▶ the most common means of attempt was poison by drugs/medication.
- ▶ the months with the greatest number of attempts were November and January.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

City of Red Deer

Existing District Boundaries



EXISTING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
PLAN 1

COMMUNITY SERVICES MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX 2

City of Red Deer

**Population Distribution
by Age Group and
Neighbourhood
1993**

APPENDIX 3

**Statistics Canada Census
Subdivisions
For The
City of Red Deer**

APPENDIX 4

**Statistics Canada's
Low Income Cut-Offs
for Economic Families
and
Unattached Individuals,
1990**

**Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and
Unattached Individuals, 1990**

Size of area of residence					
Family size	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban areas	Rural areas (farm and non-farm)
1	14,155	12,433	12,146	11,072	9,637
2	19,187	16,854	16,464	15,008	13,064
3	24,389	21,421	20,926	19,076	16,605
4	28,081	24,662	24,094	21,964	19,117
5	30,680	26,946	26,324	23,997	20,887
6	33,303	29,248	28,573	26,047	22,672
7 or more	35,818	31,460	30,734	28,017	24,385

Note: The 1990 Low Income Cut-offs were used in the 1991 Census to determine the incidence of low income.

Source: Statistics Canada
Data Documentation for the Profile Series - Part B

APPENDIX 5

**National Council of Welfare
Estimates of Statistics
Canada's Low Income
Cut-offs (1986 Base)
for 1994**

**National Council of Welfare Estimates of
Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs (1986 Base) for 1994***

Family Size	Community Size				
	Cities of 500,000+	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	Less than 30,000	Rural Areas
1	15,576	13,681	13,365	12,184	10,604
2	21,113	18,545	18,117	16,514	14,375
3	26,837	23,572	23,027	20,991	18,271
4	30,900	27,137	26,512	24,169	21,036
5	33,760	29,651	28,967	26,406	22,983
6	36,647	32,183	31,442	28,661	24,947
7+	39,414	34,618	33,819	30,830	26,833

* based on inflation of 0.8 percent as forecast in the 1994 budget speech

Source: National Council of Welfare, Poverty Profile, 1992, Spring 1994

APPENDIX 6

**Information Report on the 1991 Federal Census for
Red Deer and the Central Alberta Region**

**Prepared by Red Deer Regional Planning Commission,
November 1992**

INFORMATION REPORT ON THE 1991 FEDERAL CENSUS

Red Deer Regional Planning Commission

92-11-16

Statistics Canada continues to release new data from the 1991 federal census. The RDRPC has compiled the following findings from the federal census data for the Municipal District of Clearwater, the Counties of Lacombe, Mountain View, Stettler, Paintearth and Red Deer, and the 37 urban municipalities, which were incorporated at the time of the census - June, 1991.

HIGHLIGHTS OF AGE GROUP CHANGES by SUB-REGION

For this report, the region has been divided into six sub-regions; each co-terminus with the boundaries of a rural municipality. The population data for each of the sub-regions includes the population of the rural municipality and each of the urban municipalities within its boundaries. The increases and decreases in the population of five separate age groups, between 1971 and 1991, were reviewed to determine their effect on the future of the region.

AGE GROUP 0 - 4 The growth rate in the number of pre-schoolers in the region was considerably slower in the Eighties than in the Seventies. Over the past twenty years, the County of Red Deer sub-region experienced the greatest percentage increase, while the County of Paintearth sub-region experienced a considerable decrease. If the trend toward declining growth rates in the region continues, the impact of this age group on existing facilities and services will probably not be as significant as it was in the past.

AGE GROUP 5 - 24 This group includes many of the children of the Baby Boom generation. The rate of growth in the population of this group has been very low during the last twenty years. In fact, during the Eighties, its population actually decreased in both the region and the province. The decrease was most evident amongst the 15 - 24 year olds.

While there is a significant number of people in this age group, the low rate of growth indicates that its demands on private and public facilities and services have probably been less significant than those of their parents. If this trend continues, and it appears that it may, it could result in lower demands on municipal, school and hospital services for school age children and young adults during the Nineties. It may also mean lower demand for starter homes and durable goods from the private sector.

As this population group ages, it will probably encounter difficulty in paying for the increased health and social services of its parents, now aged approximately 25 - 44, because the parents' age group is larger.

AGE GROUP CHANGES BY SUB-REGION

AGE GROUPS	0-4			5-24			25-44		
	YEARS	1971	1991	%	1971	1991	%	1971	1991
Co. Lacombe	1220	1865	53	6010	6610	10	3135	6895	120
Co. Red Deer	3835	7120	86	19215	26385	37	11105	31075	180
Co. Mountain View	1350	1690	25	6120	6765	11	3620	6985	93
Co. Stettler	750	780	4	3865	3225	-17	2140	3185	49
Co. Paintearth	430	330	-23	2020	1370	-32	1060	1355	28
MD Clearwater	1030	1390	35	3960	5075	28	2325	5085	119
Region	8615	13175	53	41190	49430	20	23385	54580	133
Alberta (000's)	152	207.6	37	666	765	15	412	905	120

AGE GROUPS	45-64			65+			TOTAL		
	YEARS	1971	1991	%	1971	1991	%	1971	1991
Co. Lacombe	2975	3775	27	1580	2545	61	14950	21705	45
Co. Red Deer	8395	14045	67	3615	7935	120	46130	86635	88
Co. Mountain View	3095	4420	43	1445	2865	98	15635	22720	45
Co. Stettler	2150	2080	-3	1010	1710	69	9850	10980	11
Co. Paintearth	990	860	-13	505	660	31	4980	4590	-8
MD Clearwater	1760	2945	67	745	1505	102	9800	16005	63
Region	19365	28215	46	8900	17220	93	101345	162635	60
Alberta (000's)	280	438	57	119	231	94	1628	2545.6	56

AGE GROUP 25 - 44 During the past twenty years, the growth rate of the Baby Boom generation's age group has been the highest in the region. Since 1971, its population has more than tripled in the County of Red Deer sub-region, and it has more than doubled in the sub-regions within the County of Lacombe and the MD of Clearwater, the region as a whole, and the province. The dramatic increases in the size of this population have made it the largest age group in most of the sub-regions.

Because of the large size of this age group, it has created significant economic and social changes in our society. During the next 10 - 20 years, if the economy expands, this group could raise the demand considerably for resort and recreation real estate, home renovations, high-end consumer goods and services, and health care/fitness facilities and services. However, if the economy does not expand significantly, the group may experience financial difficulties caused by increased unemployment amongst its own members and the group's need for increased health and social services as it ages.

AGE GROUP 45 - 64 The Creators of the Baby Boom - the generation which watched the wave of population swell behind it, and provided the family and financial support for that generation - is now in the third largest and the third fastest growing population of the three major age groups studied in this region. Since 1971, the group's population increased in the MD of Clearwater and the Counties of Lacombe, Mountain View and Red Deer. Decreases were expressed in the Counties of Paintearth and Stettler.

The current demands of this age group for public and private goods and services are probably a preview of similar, but larger scale demands of the Baby Boom generation in the next twenty years.

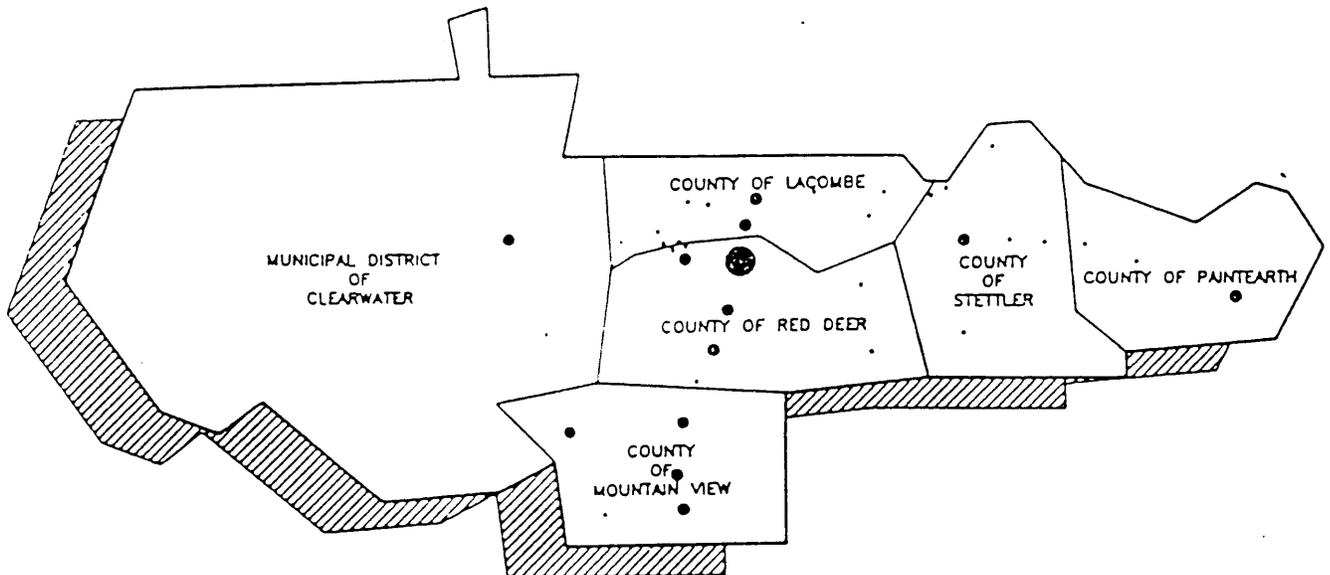
AGE GROUP 65+ The senior adult group, has increased in number dramatically in the region, showing a growth rate which is second only to that of the Baby Boom generation. Since 1971, the group's size has approximately doubled in the province, the region and the County of Mountain View sub-region, while it has more than doubled in the County of Red Deer and the MD of Clearwater sub-regions. The current demand for more and new types of geriatric health or care facilities and services may continue at a faster rate in the future, as the numbers in this group will probably continue to grow as the Baby Boom generation moves into it. The group's size could peak in approximately 30 - 35 years.

AGE GROUP SIZES Analysis of each of the five year age groups enumerated in the census reveals that in 1971, the largest age group in the region was aged 10 - 14. In 1981, it was 20 - 24, and in 1991, it was 30 - 34. Barring unforeseen circumstances, this trend will continue for the next 30 - 35 years. At the other extreme, the smallest age group in the region over the past twenty years has consistently been the 60 - 64 year olds.

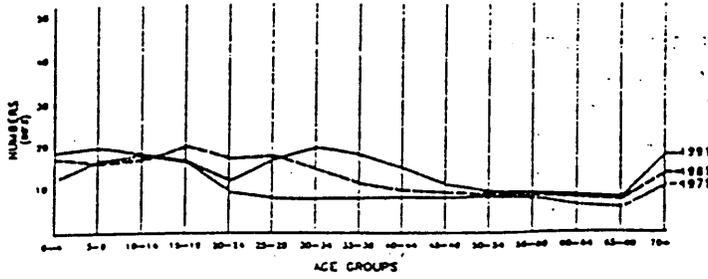
THE REGION Between 1971 and 1991, the 0 - 44 age group increased more rapidly in the region than in the province. Within the region, the County of Red Deer sub-region experienced the most extreme increases in age group populations, while the sub-region represented by the boundaries of the County of Paintearth experienced the most severe decreases.

CONCLUSION The municipalities which have experienced the greatest changes to the sizes of their age group populations will experience the greatest adjustments in providing facilities and services to those groups, as each group has different social and economic demands. As there have been significant changes to age groups within the municipalities in our region over the past twenty years, it is recommended that all municipalities review and plan for these changes, as they are harbingers of the community's future.

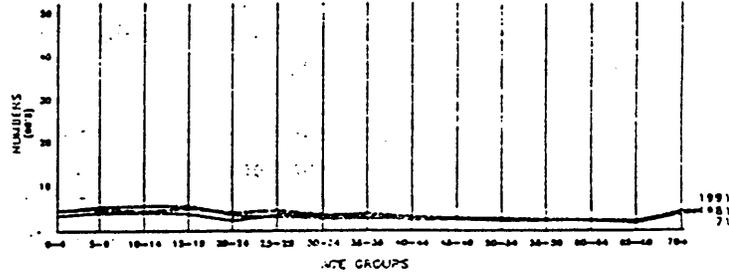
Detailed information on each individual municipality is available upon request. Contact the Regional Division of the Commission at 343-3394.



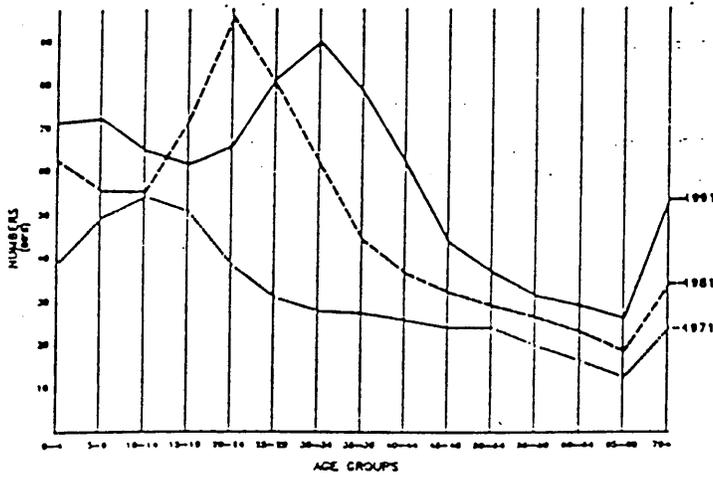
COUNTY OF LACOMBE POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



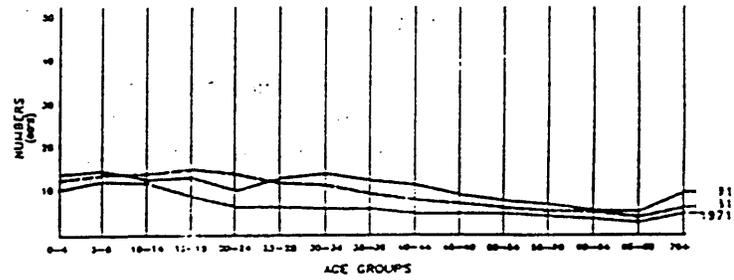
COUNTY OF PAINTERTH POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



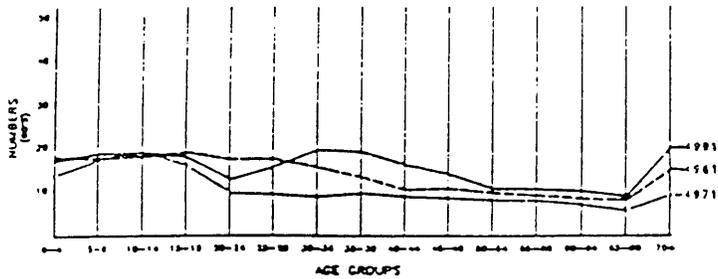
COUNTY OF RED DEER POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



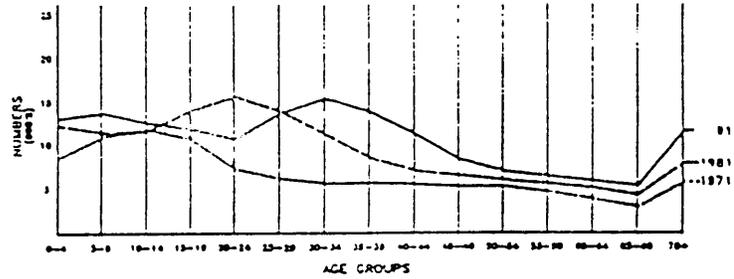
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



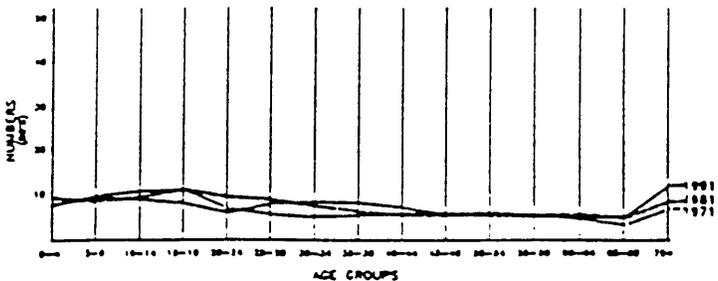
COUNTY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



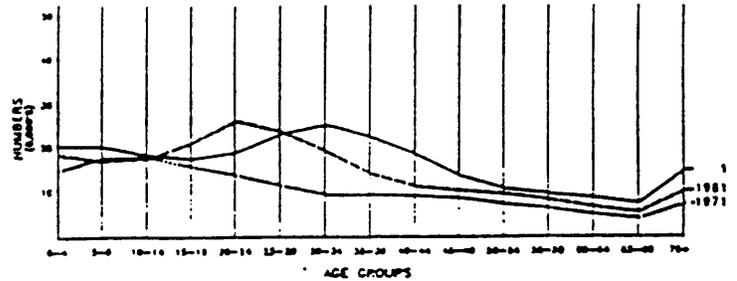
REGIONAL POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



COUNTY OF STETTLER POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



ALBERTA POPULATION by AGE GROUPS
(1971, 1981 and 1991)



1991 POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

AGE	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 +	Total
Co. Lacombe	785	855	800	605	500	570	825	785	675	575	480	435	350	295	515	9235
Alix	70	85	70	50	35	55	70	60	50	35	25	40	50	35	85	700
Bentley	60	80	65	50	30	70	75	50	50	20	30	45	45	45	110	840
Birchcliff		5	5			5	10	5	5		5		10	5	0	65
Blackfalds	155	185	165	100	110	240	220	155	125	80	60	50	35	35	55	1770
Clive	55	40	35	30	15	35	40	40	30	20	15	10	15	5	30	415
Edmonton	55	70	80	65	50	50	70	50	45	35	45	30	35	40	155	900
Gull Lake	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	10	110
Half Moon Bay	10	5		5		5	5	5		5	5			5	0	50
Lacombe	565	615	580	500	410	540	595	580	450	310	235	255	250	280	785	8635
Mirror	30	40	35	30	20	40	30	45	40	20	15	20	35	20	50	480
Sunbreaker Cove	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	10	5	5		0	75
TOTAL	1865	1970	1810	1645	1155	1875	1955	1785	1480	1075	940	900	840	770	1775	21705
Co. Red Deer	1105	1280	1275	1000	825	1140	1355	1385	1190	950	855	700	615	515	755	15060
Bowden	60	70	70	65	60	75	65	60	60	50	40	55	40	50	90	920
Delburne	50	45	35	35	45	40	40	50	25	20	20	30	25	20	65	565
Elnora	20	35	20	5	10	10	20	25	15	10	10	10	10	15	50	285
Innisfail	445	465	460	380	340	435	450	470	415	285	235	240	230	220	620	5700
Janus Bay	5			5				5		5	5	5	5	5	0	30
Norheimwood	10	10	10	5	10		20	20	15	15	20	10	10	10	20	185
Penhold	200	180	135	60	95	200	195	155	95	55	65	45	30	30	35	1560
Sylvan Lake	400	420	345	295	245	380	535	415	280	100	140	130	140	100	220	4185
Red Deer	4825	4710	4115	4165	4940	5630	6290	5215	4060	2810	2260	1900	1785	1830	3485	58135
TOTAL	7120	7215	6485	6135	6570	8120	8920	7810	6155	4360	3870	3215	2890	2565	5340	88635
Co. Mountain View	745	815	875	790	460	525	830	865	690	555	510	520	490	400	635	9060
Carstairs	105	100	165	140	75	95	125	165	140	95	60	60	55	40	145	1845
Cremora	35	35	35	35	15	30	30	30	35	20	15	20	15	15	25	390
Didsbury	280	270	285	285	170	210	250	255	240	195	125	140	135	130	370	3355
Olea	430	435	395	360	380	450	415	405	375	310	255	225	215	200	585	5545
Sundre	115	150	125	140	120	140	160	125	110	95	75	65	70	60	240	1835
TOTAL	1690	1865	1860	1770	1250	1550	1950	1895	1560	1270	1040	1020	990	885	2000	22720
Co. Stettin	425	515	475	415	250	360	415	385	345	295	270	240	235	215	375	5255
Big Valley	20	20	15	15	15	25	15	20	15	10	20	20	15	20	65	305
Booth	15	20	15	10	5	15	20	15	10		10	5	10	5	20	175
Donalda	15	25	15	10	5	15	10	10	10		10	10	15	15	35	220
Gadsby				5							5			5	10	25
Reichen Sands									5		5	5	5	5	5	35
Stettin	305	390	375	350	305	365	345	360	330	245	200	225	210	235	700	4645
White Sands		5						5	5		5	5			0	20
TOTAL	780	945	865	805	590	800	795	745	715	515	525	510	490	500	1210	10820
Co. Ponthead	170	215	200	220	100	145	170	170	165	125	95	110	115	90	115	2325
Custer	55	55	45	55	25	55	70	50	60	50	45	55	70	55	185	920
Coronation	95	105	95	65	80	120	115	95	65	50	45	35	45	55	130	1185
Malvern	10	20	5	10	5	15	10	0	10	5	5	5	5	10	20	150
TOTAL	350	395	405	370	200	345	355	315	300	270	190	206	225	210	450	4590
MO Clearwater	835	925	850	640	575	715	845	785	725	545	540	525	405	340	540	10135
Caroline	50	30	15	30	25	35	30	20	25	10	25	25	20	15	55	410
Rocky Mt. House	505	530	400	445	410	510	530	425	370	270	210	185	145	170	365	5480
TOTAL	1390	1485	1265	1315	1010	1270	1425	1240	1130	825	775	665	570	525	980	18005
REGION	13175	13875	12720	12040	10795	13800	15480	13830	11370	8515	7170	6556	6005	5485	11755	182835
ALBERTA	207565	209980	186545	177830	163440	234725	255785	229780	187230	138270	110150	93165	90445	77565	152975	2545565

INFORMATION REPORT ON THE 1991 FEDERAL CENSUS

Red Deer Regional Planning Commission

92-11-16

POPULATION					
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Western Sub Region (% of Region)	10,494 (10.3%)	11,628 (10.4%)	14,335 (10.0%)	15,394 (10.0%)	16,001 (9.8%)
Central Sub Region (% of Region)	76,694 (75.2%)	85,409 (76.2%)	112,394 (78.6%)	122,202 (79.5)	131,058 (80.7%)
Eastern Sub Region (% of Region)	14,834 (14.5%)	14,983 (13.4%)	16,211 (11.3%)	16,040 (10.4%)	15,571 (9.6%)
REGION	102,022	112,020	142,940	153,636	162,630
ALBERTA	1,627,874	1,838,037	2,237,724	2,365,825	2,545,553
Region as Percent of Alberta	(6.3%)	(6.1%)	(6.4%)	(6.5%)	(6.4%)

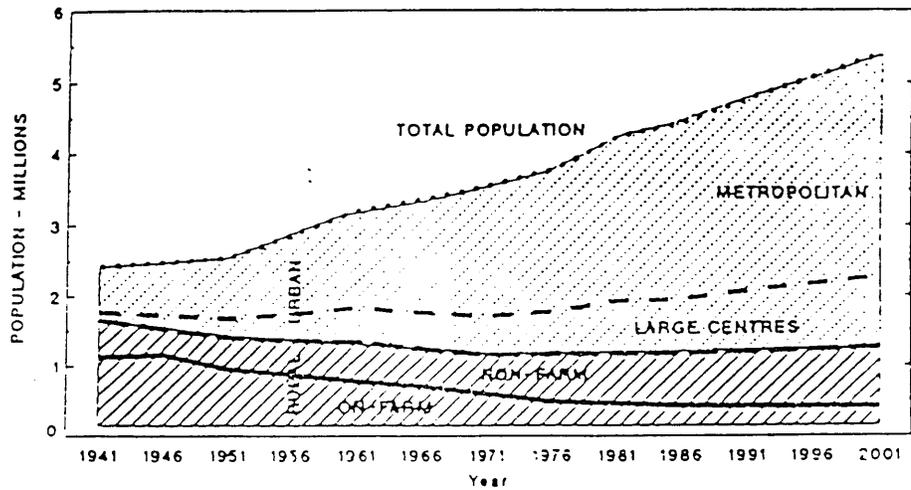
POPULATION CHANGES for SPECIFIC PERIODS						
	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1981 to 1991	1971 to 1991
Western Sub Region	1,134	2,707	1,059	607	1,666	5,507
Central Sub Region	8,715	26,935	9,808	8,856	18,664	54,364
Eastern Sub Region	149	1,228	-171	-469	-640	737
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,998	30,920	10,696	8,994	19,690	60,608
ALBERTA TOTAL	210,163	399,687	128,101	179,728	307,829	917,679

DWELLING UNITS			
	Persons Per Unit		1981 to 1991
	1981	1991	Change
Western Sub Region	3.14	2.86	-0.27
Central Sub Region	2.97	2.79	-0.18
Eastern Sub Region	3.03	2.81	-0.22
REGION	2.99	2.80	-0.19

URBAN VS RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION					
	1971	1978	1981	1988	1991
Urban	56.6%	59.2%	66.4%	68.0%	68.0%
Rural	43.4%	40.8%	33.6%	32.0%	32.0%

POPULATION PROJECTIONS				
	Actual Population 1991	Projection		Evaluation of Projection
		Low	High	
Western Sub Region	16,001	16,480	18,185	Too High
Central Sub Region	131,058	130,670	137,265	On Target
Eastern Sub Region	15,571	13,745	14,645	Too Low
Region	162,630	160,895	170,095	On Target

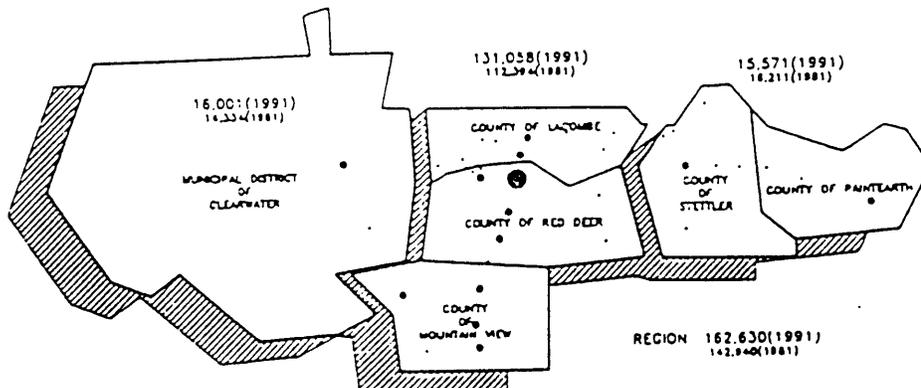
Urban and Rural Population Trends in the Prairie Provinces (1941-2001)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census Population, 1986. Estimated beyond 1986.

Note: Data not strictly comparable between years due to changes in census boundary definition.

SUBREGIONAL POPULATION



APPENDIX 7

**Excerpts from
Future Population Scenarios**

**Prepared by the Red Deer Regional Planning
Commission, April 1993**

Excerpts from Future Population Scenarios

**Red Deer Regional Planning Commission
April 1993**

INTRODUCTION

The completion of the 1991 Federal Census provides an opportunity to revisit past population projections and evaluate their respective performance. It also presents the opportunity to extend the projections from a more recent and common base year for all member municipalities.

This report utilizes two common approaches to population projections. Results from both approaches are provided for information purposes. This permits individual municipal evaluation of the suitability of each approach to the specific circumstances present in each municipality. **As with all population projections, the following results are not predictions. They show the future size of the population if certain conditions occur. The results are extrapolations of population change in the past 20 years.**

APPROACHES

■ Historical Trend Analysis

This approach assumes that the past is a valid indicator of the future. In this case the previous twenty-year period (1971 - 1991) was utilized. The annually compounded percentage change necessary to attain the present population was calculated, beginning with the 1971 population. A rate of change which was specific to each community was determined and applied to the 1991 population to project future population totals.

Results obtained through the method may in some instances appear overly optimistic. However, this is because some communities experienced extremely high growth rates during the 1976 to 1981 period. Calculating the annual rate of change over a twenty-year period tends to balance this high growth period to some extent, however some of the influence still remains.

■ Linear Trend Analysis

This approach also relies on the past as an indicator of the future, but it provides the most recent five, ten and fifteen year intervals with differing levels of significance with respect to the future population. The application utilizes a standard methodology which when expressed as a formula appears as follows;

$$P_{1996} = P_{1991} = [(P_{1991} - P_{1976})/3 + (P_{1991} - P_{1986})]/2$$

where P = population of the year noted.

Each subsequent period utilizes the preceding five year interval population, as the most important contributing factor to the current projection period. In other words, the forecast

for 2001 utilizes the projected 1996 population as a starting point.

SUMMARY

Neither approach used in this report examined speculative growth in the region or the municipalities, but are dependent on high and low growth periods of the past twenty years as indicators of the future. Since the linear trend approach does not place as much emphasis on the boom years as the historical approach it would have to be considered the more conservative of the two. Given the current economic climate and recent growth performance it would appear that the linear projection is the most realistic. The historical approach is still influenced, in some communities, to a significant degree by the high growth periods of the late 1970's which are unlikely to return.

URBAN RURAL COMPARISON

Projections for the urban centres show the historical trend projection as being higher than that projected by the linear trend approach. In the case of the rural municipalities the opposite situation occurs, as the linear projection is greater than the historical trend. This may relate to the growth rates experienced by the two types of communities. Urban centres tended to grow rapidly during the 1970's and slowly during the 1980's. The rural municipalities grew at a slower rate overall. As the two methods place differing levels of emphasis on different growth periods, the varying growth rates influence the projection. Linear trend analysis views the most recent period as being the most important in terms of future growth. Thus municipalities which grew more in the most recent time period are projected to have higher growth. Since the urban communities grew more in the 1970's this trend is not give a high degree of significance for the 1990's, using the linear method.

USE OF PROJECTIONS

Projecting population for small communities is very difficult due to the uncertainty surrounding the influences of economic change on migration. Economic change is a primary determinant in population growth as it controls the flow of migration into or out of the communities. Small communities are not large enough to influence the general economy on their own, but are dependent upon it. The age structure within a community also has a direct bearing on the future population. Retirement, education and health considerations influence where people choose to live.

Projecting population growth in summer villages presents a different set of concerns. Statistics Canada only counts permanent residents in the census not seasonal ones. However, a large portion of summer village residents are seasonal in nature. Also growth within a summer village can be influenced more by an effective marketing program, offering a different lifestyle, than by the traditional considerations of economic change or demographic factors.

Small changes in numerical terms can often appear very dramatic when expressed as a percentage change. For example, the Summer Village of White Sands grew from 2 to 21 between 196 and 1991, or a 950% change.

For these reasons the population projections provided in this report, especially for summer

villages and communities under 300 population, should be viewed with caution since unforeseen circumstances over the longer term may have a dramatic effect on the actual population growth rate.

The following Tables 1 through 7 provide the results of the historical and linear trend analysis. Table 1 presents a comparison of the projected urban, rural, regional and provincial population projections. Tables 2 through 7 present the municipal results according to the rural municipal boundaries.

Population Projections 1991 to 2011: Historical and Linear Trend Approaches

MUNICIPALITY	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	AVG. ANNUAL % CHANGE
	ACTUAL	PROJECTED POPULATION				
Red Deer No. 23	15049	15690	16359	17056	17783	0.9%
		15906	16708	17575	18430	1.1%
Bowden	923	1046	1185	1343	1521	3.2%
		945	948	947	950	0.1%
Delburne	564	621	684	754	831	2.4%
		582	592	600	610	0.4%
Elnora	265	280	296	312	330	1.2%
		284	299	316	333	1.3%
Innisfail	5700	7023	8652	10659	13133	6.5%
		6250	6692	7105	7546	1.6%
Jarvis Bay	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		26	27	22	18	-2.3%
Norglenwold	186	273	401	589	865	18.3%
		244	300	359	418	6.2%
Penhold	1590	2178	2982	4084	5593	12.6%
		1731	1835	1930	2033	1.4%
Sylvan Lake	4197	5344	6804	8663	11030	8.1%
		4720	5139	5548	5979	2.1%
Red Deer	58134	69987	84258	101438	122120	5.5%
		64314	70390	76089	81931	2.0%
TOTAL (Historical)	86641	102442	121621	144898	173206	5.0%
(Linear)		95002	102930	110492	118249	1.8%

Linear trend projections are reported in shaded entries.

NA - Data insufficient for methodology

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