

**Innovation Systems Research Network  
City-Region Profile**

# Edmonton

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**5/15/2006**

## Summary and Highlights

<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Edmonton</b>	<b>Canada</b>
Population, 2001	937,830	30,007,085
Population Change, 1996-2001	8.7%	4.0%
% Foreign Born	17.6%	18.2%
% BA Degree or higher	16.1%	15.4%
Labour Force	741,155	23,901,360
Employment Rate	67.9%	61.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	7.4%
% 'Creative' occupations	33.6%	32.9%
% Science & Tech. Occupations	6.9%	6.4%
'Bohemians' per 1,000 Labour Force	11.0	13.1
Number of Clusters	6	263
% Employment in Clusters	18.4%	22.1%
% Establishments in Clusters	22.5%	19.9%
Establishments	41,405	1,048,286
Compound Annual Growth, 1998-2005	3.6%	1.1%
Average Household Income	\$ 61,819	\$ 58,360
Average Employment Income	\$ 31,999	\$ 31,757

# 1 - Demographics Edmonton

Population	1996	2001	% Change 1996-2001
Edmonton	862,595	937,830	8.7%
Canada	28,846,770	30,007,085	4.0%

Age Groups	Under 15	15 to 64	65 and over	% 15 to 64
Edmonton	185,650	653,030	99,140	69.6%
Canada	5,725,540	20,393,000	3,888,545	68.0%

Figure 1.1 - Population by age and gender, 2001

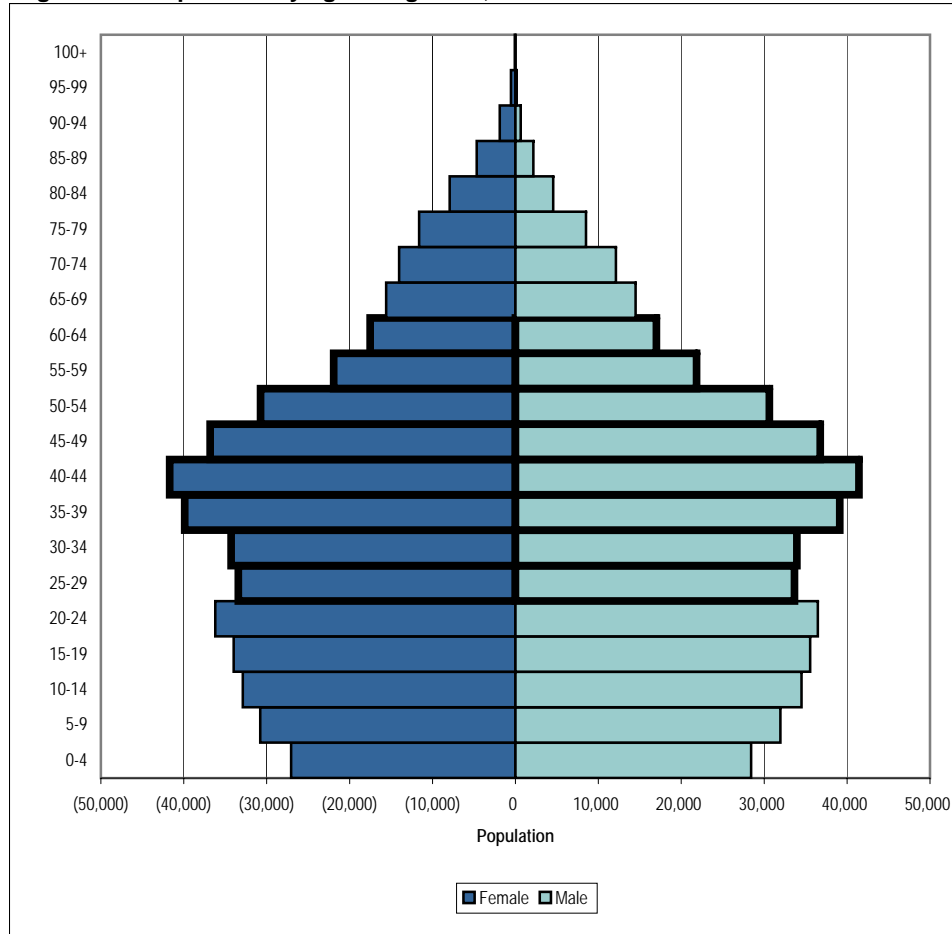


Figure 1.2 - Population by age group, 1996-2001

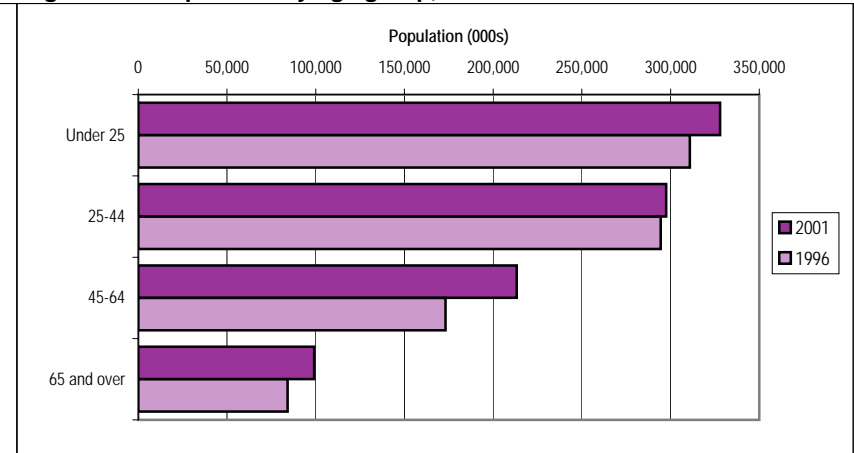
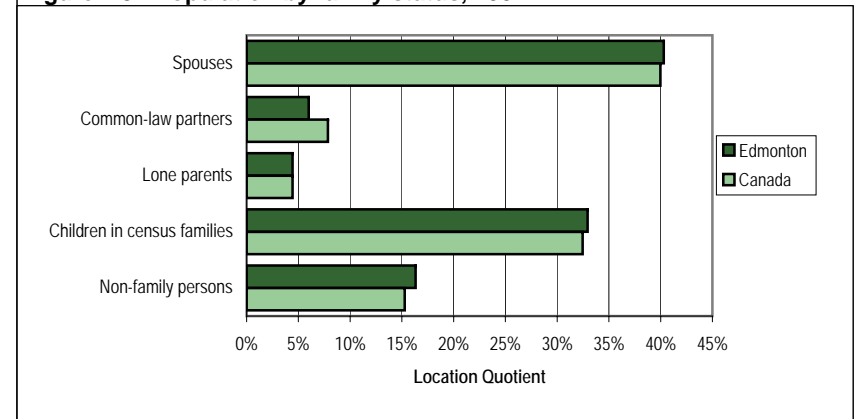


Figure 1.3 - Population by family status, 2001



## 2 - Migration & Population Change

## Edmonton

Domestic Migration	Intra-provincial	Inter-provincial	Total
<b>In-flows, 1996-2001</b>	46,180	61,500	107,680
<b>Out-flows, 1996-2001</b>	41,410	37,110	78,520
<b>Net, 1996-2001</b>	4,770	24,390	29,160

	% Foreign born	Migrated post-1991	Migrated pre-1991
<b>Edmonton</b>	17.6%	4.8%	12.8%
<b>Canada</b>	18.2%	6.1%	12.1%

Figure 2.1 - Domestic migration flows between 1996 and 2001 by age

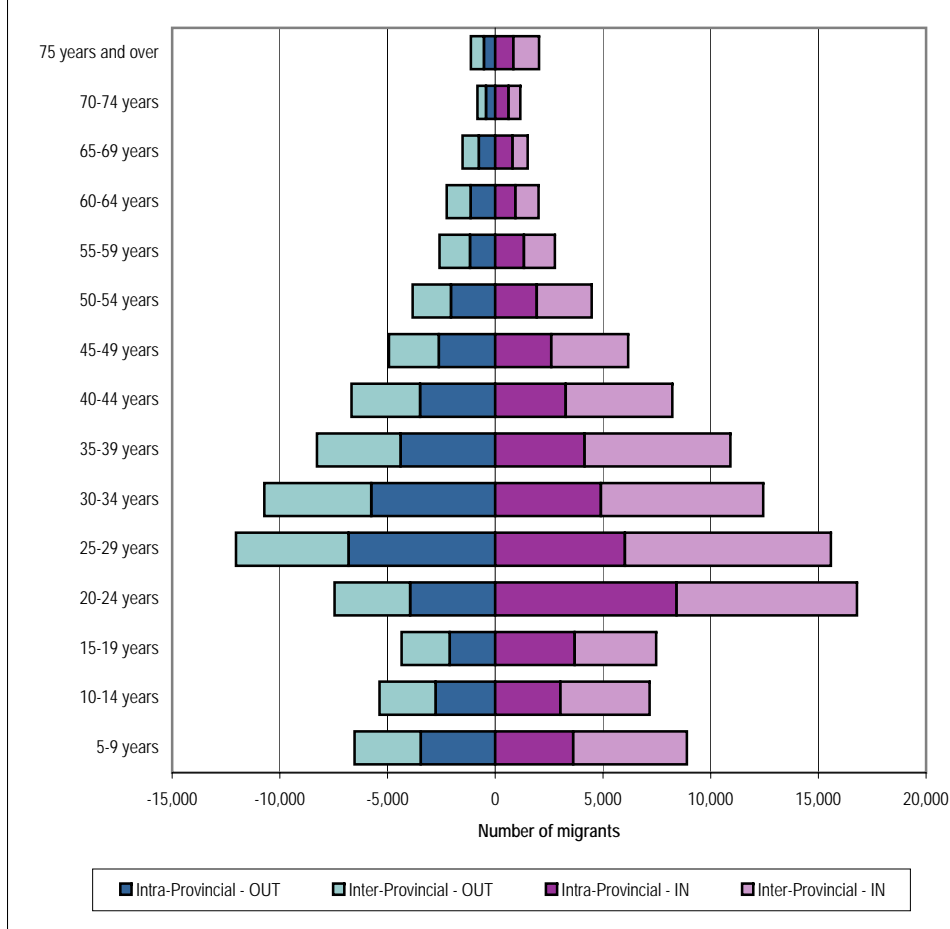


Figure 2.2 - Population by place of birth, 2001

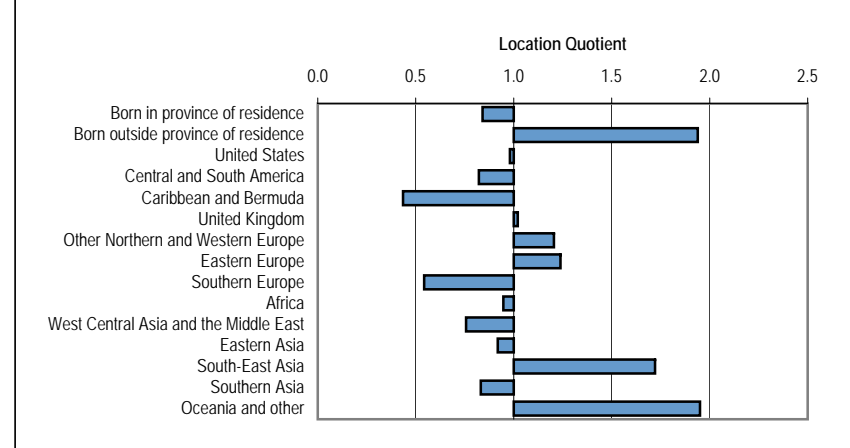
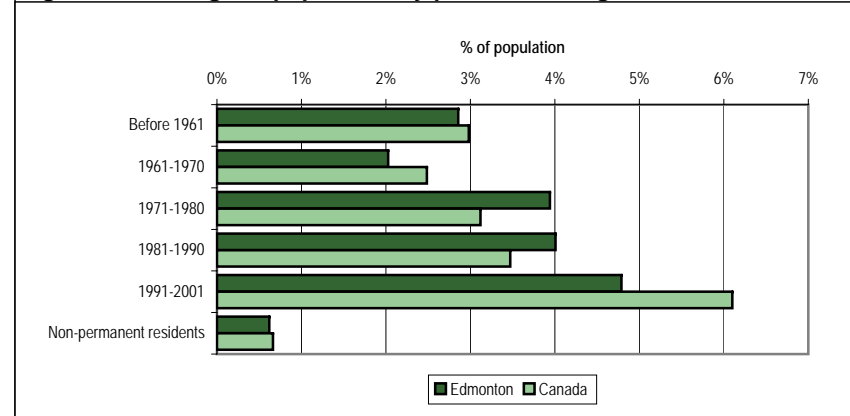


Figure 2.3 - Immigrant population by period of immigration, 2001



### 3 - Education

### Edmonton

	% College degree or higher <sup>1</sup>	% BA degree or higher <sup>1</sup>	% MA degree or higher <sup>1</sup>	PhDs per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Edmonton</b>	34.2%	16.1%	3.3%	8.0
<b>Canada</b>	32.9%	15.4%	3.2%	5.4

	Average years of schooling <sup>1</sup>		
	1991	1996	2001
<b>Edmonton</b>	12.5	12.7	13.1
<b>Canada</b>	12.0	12.3	12.8

Figure 3.1 - Educational attainment for the population 15 years and over, 2001

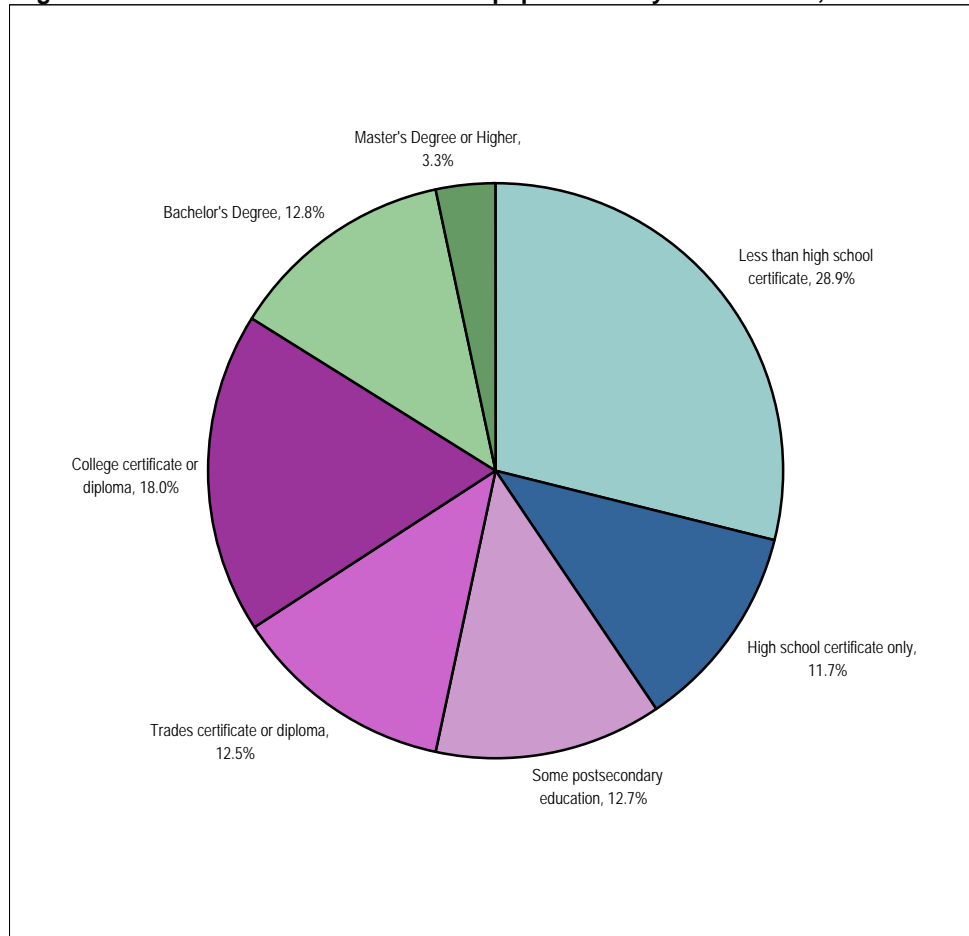


Figure 3.2 - Change in educational attainment, 1991-2001

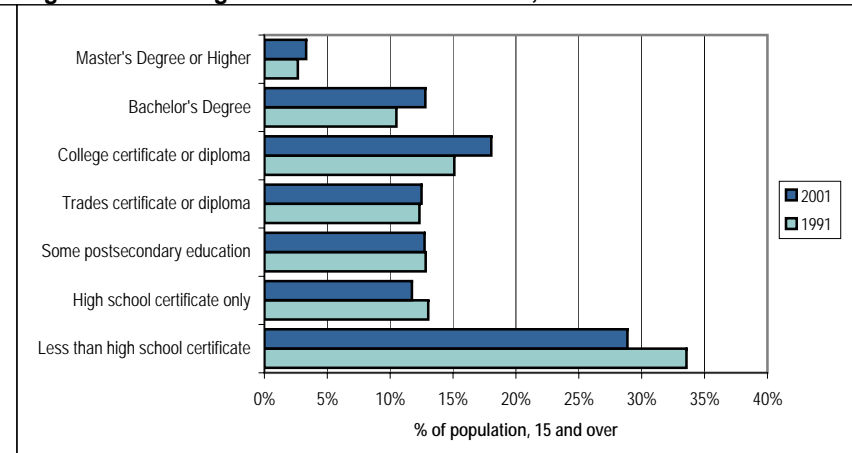
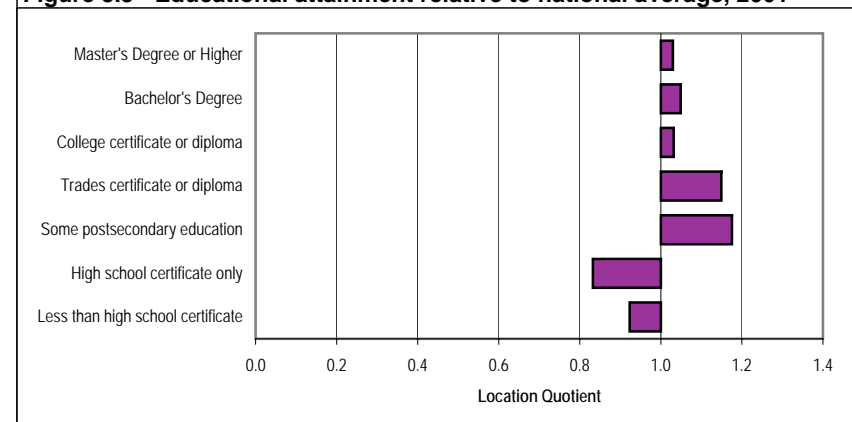


Figure 3.3 - Educational attainment relative to national average, 2001



## 4 - Employment

## Edmonton

	Employment Rate <sup>2</sup>		Unemployment Rate <sup>3</sup>	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
<b>Edmonton</b>	67.6%	67.9%	8.3%	5.5%
<b>Canada</b>	61.0%	61.5%	10.2%	7.4%

Average hours worked per week	Female		Male	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
<b>Edmonton</b>	34.3	35.2	41.9	43.3
<b>Canada</b>	34.0	34.7	41.6	42.1

Figure 4.1 - Labour force status of the population 15 and over, 2001

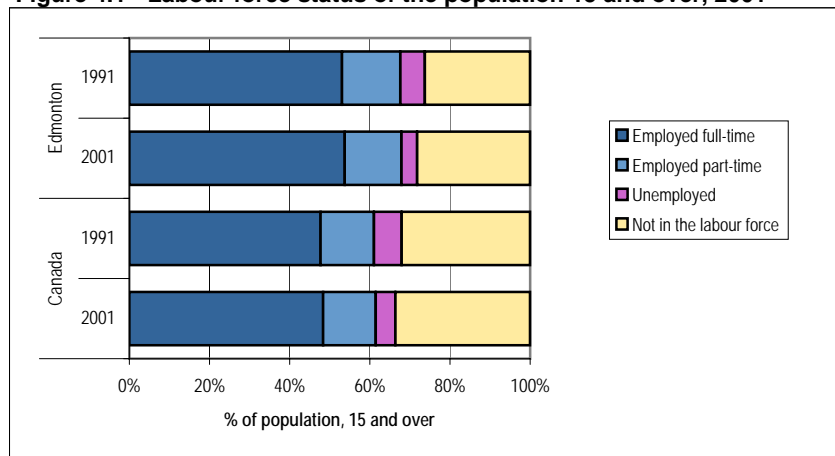


Figure 4.2 - Labour force status by gender, 2001

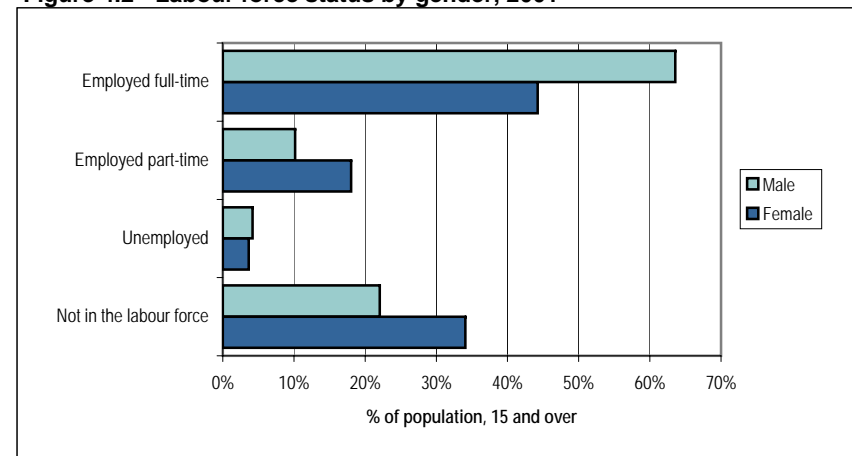


Figure 4.3 - Employment rate<sup>2</sup> by age, 2001

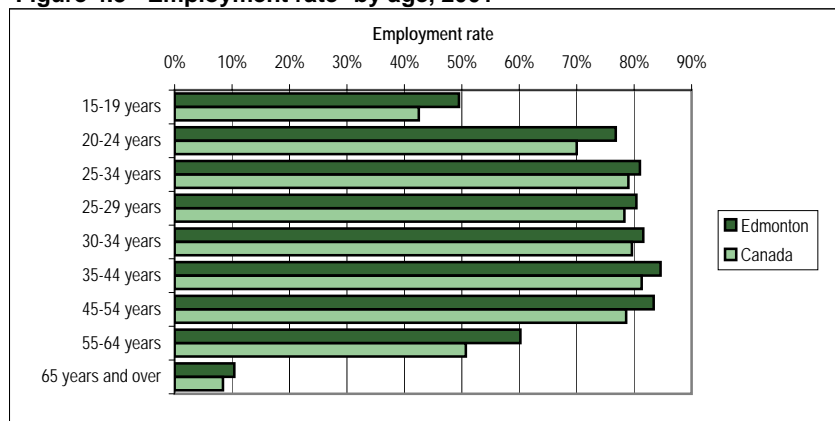
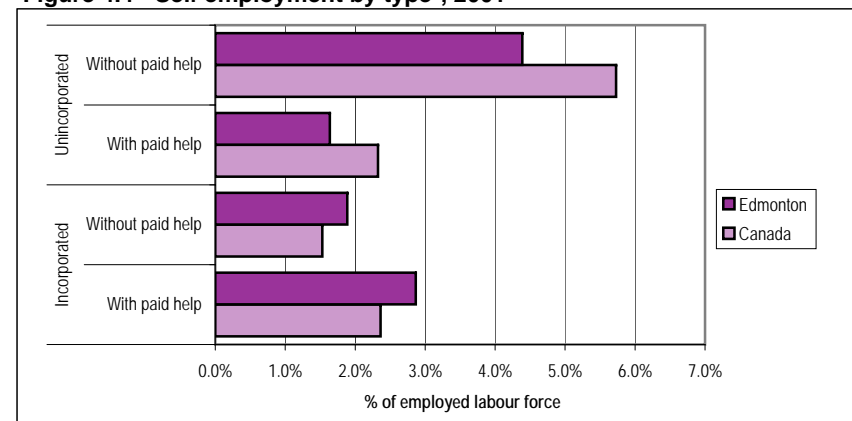


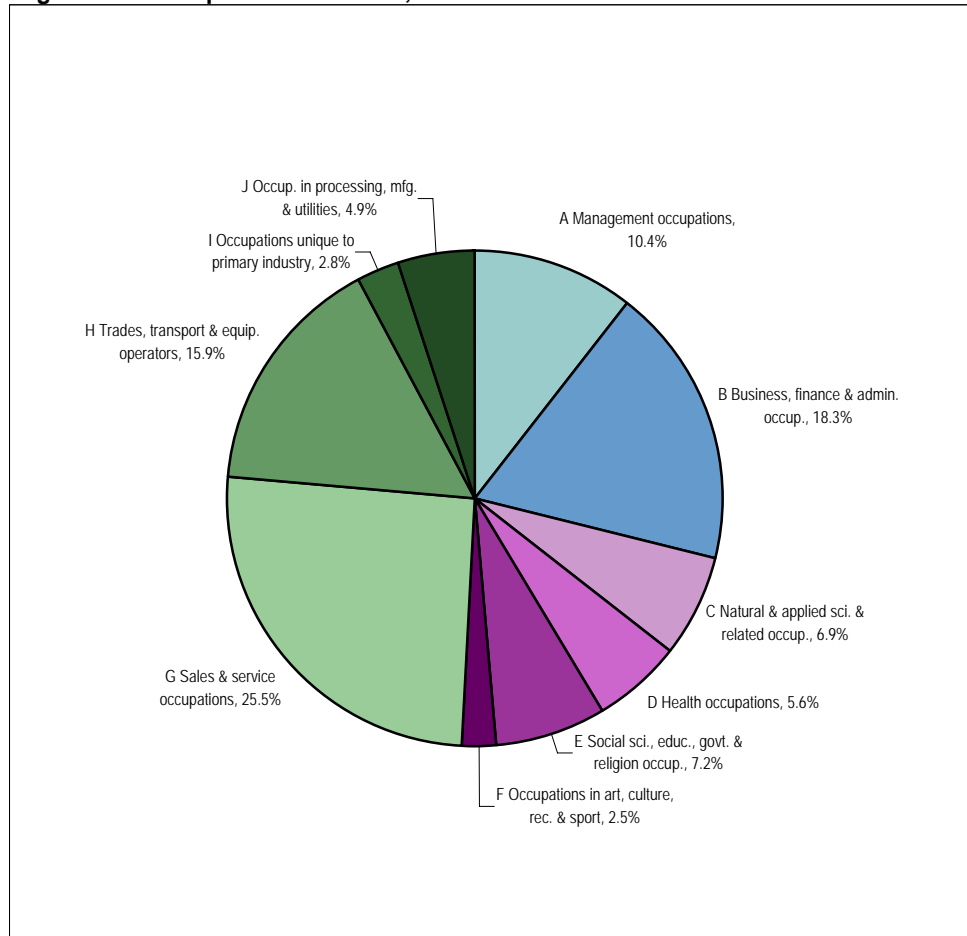
Figure 4.4 - Self employment by type<sup>4</sup>, 2001



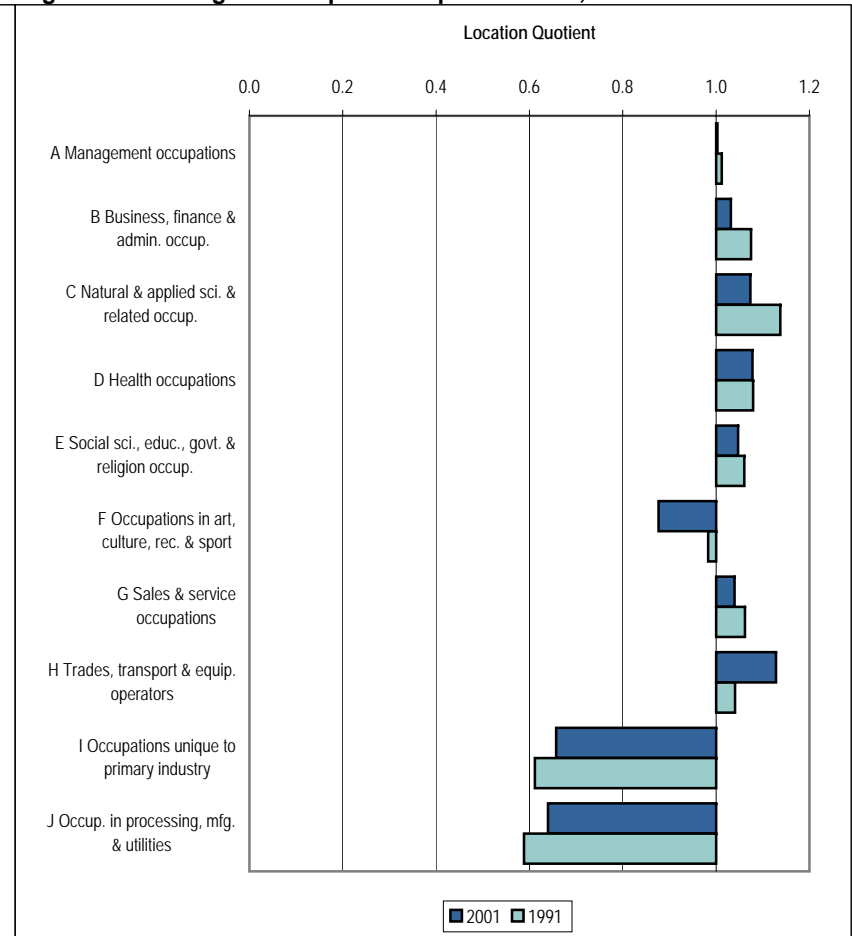
## 5 - Occupational Structure Edmonton

	A-B Management, business & finance occupations			C-F Natural/social science, health, education & artistic occupations			G-J Sales/service, trades & manual labour occupations		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
<b>Edmonton</b>	30.2%	28.7%	28.8%	20.3%	20.4%	22.2%	49.6%	51.0%	49.1%
<b>Canada</b>	28.6%	27.8%	28.2%	18.8%	19.8%	21.3%	52.5%	52.4%	50.5%

**Figure 5.1 - Occupational structure, 2001**



**Figure 5.2 - Change in occupational specialization, 1991-2001**



## 6 - Creative Occupations

Edmonton

	Bohemians	Bohemians per 1000 <sup>5</sup>	S&T Workers	% S&T Workers <sup>6</sup>
Edmonton	5,785	11.0	36,445	6.9%
Canada	204,305	13.1	1,003,810	6.4%

Occupational Groups <sup>7</sup>	Creative	Service	Trades & Manual	Agricultural
Edmonton	33.6%	42.8%	21.6%	2.0%
Canada	32.9%	41.1%	22.6%	3.4%

Figure 6.1 - Specialization in creative occupations

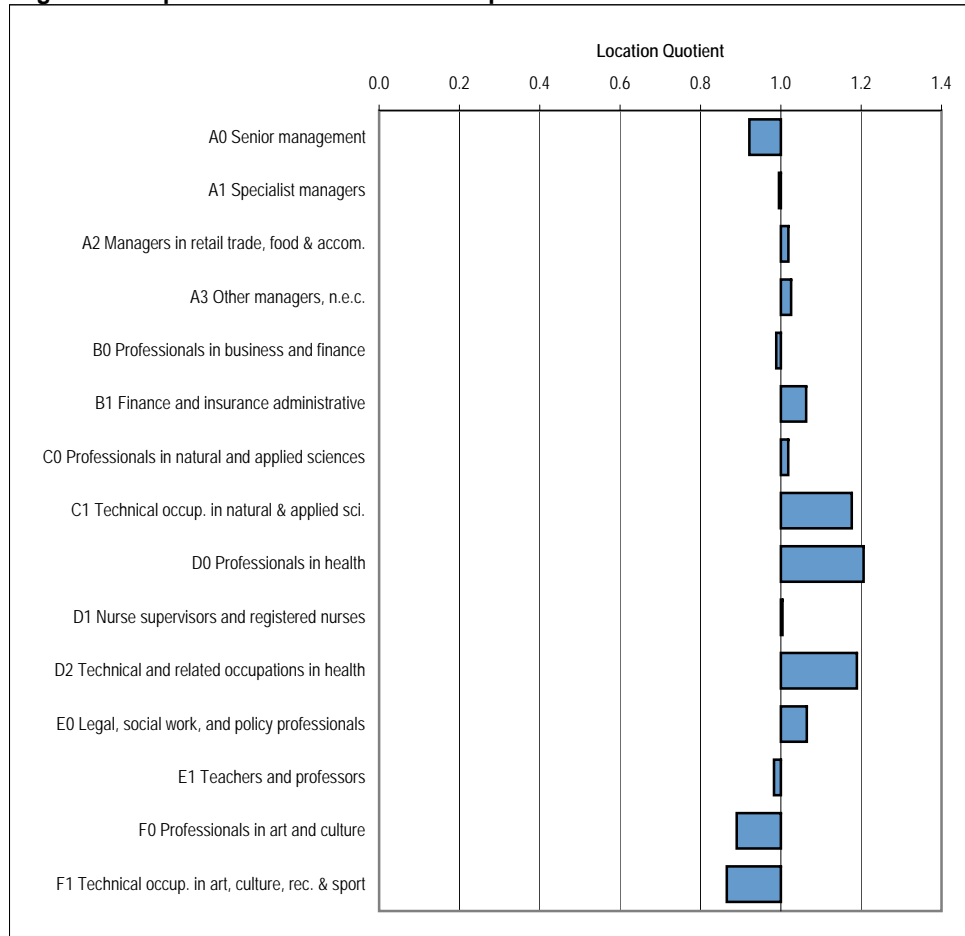


Figure 6.2 - Change in share of labour force, 1991-2001

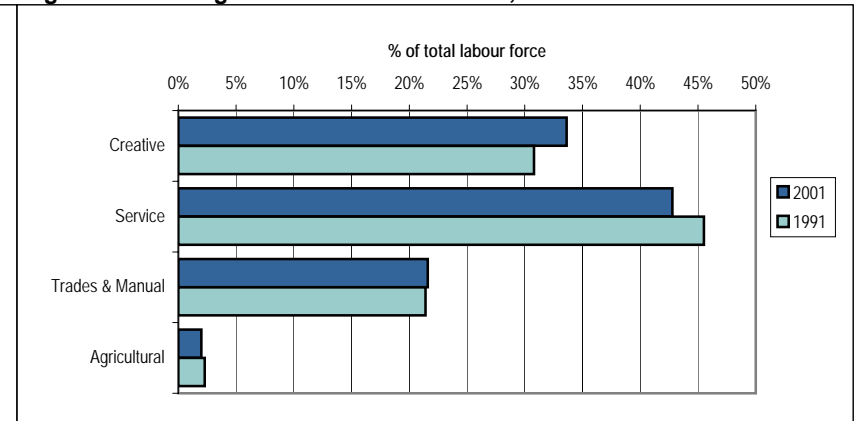
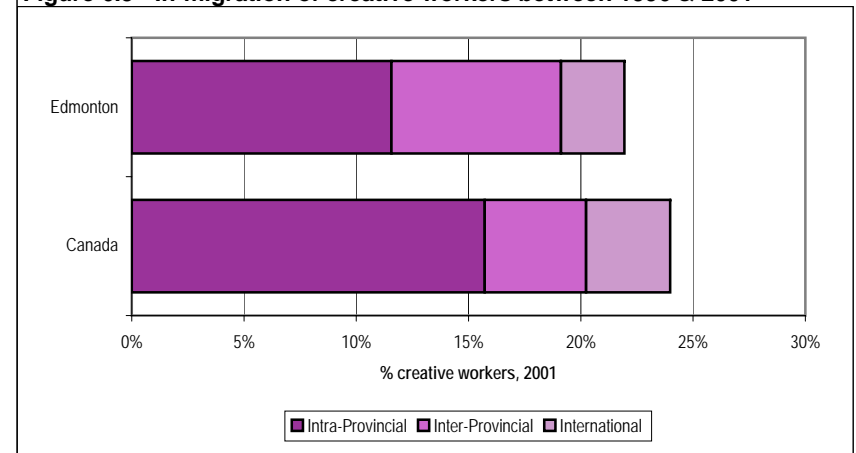


Figure 6.3 - In-migration of creative workers between 1996 & 2001

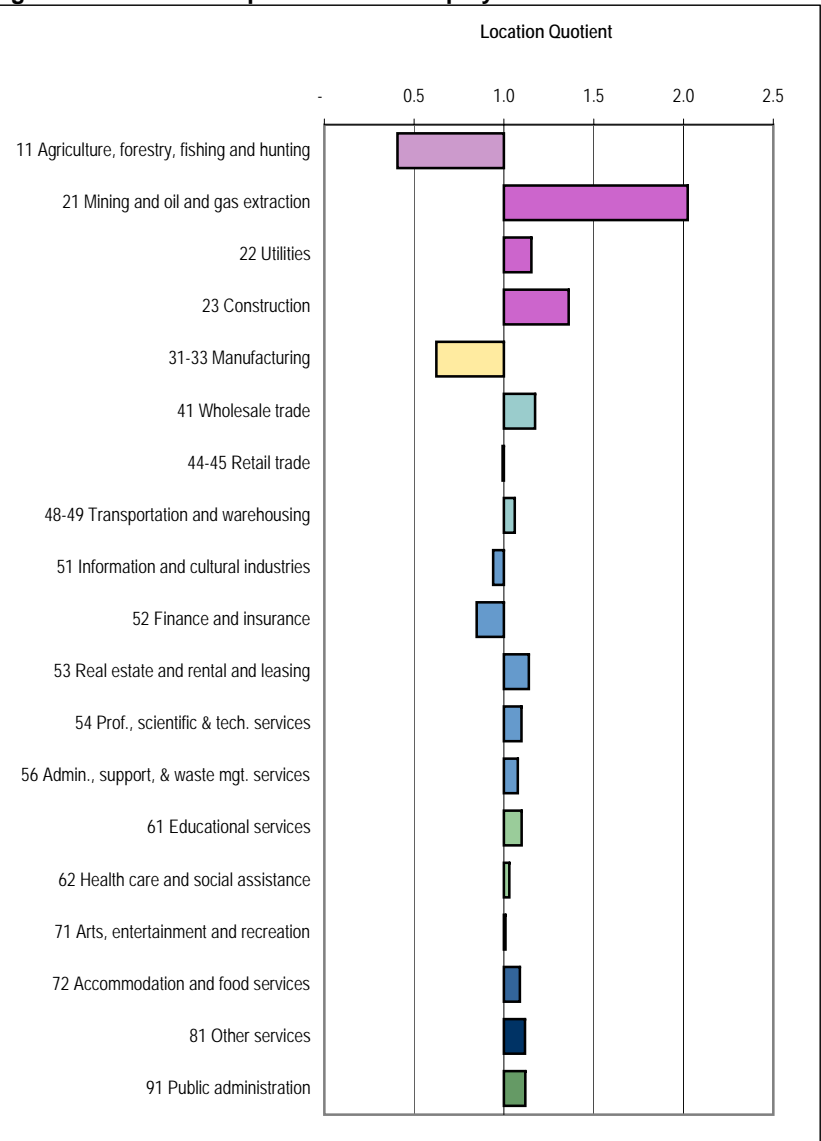


# 7 - Industrial Structure Edmonton

**Figure 7.1 - Industry characteristics**

	# Labour force	% Labour force	% BA or higher	% Creative occup.	Average income
<b>All industries</b>	<b>573,505</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>\$ 32,320</b>
11 Agr., forestry, fish. & hunt.	8,600	1.5%	8.3%	5.6%	\$ 19,619
21 Mining & oil/gas extraction	12,495	2.2%	10.0%	24.0%	\$ 50,481
22 Utilities	4,860	0.8%	18.4%	33.6%	\$ 50,407
23 Construction	43,335	7.6%	5.2%	19.0%	\$ 37,368
31-33 Manufacturing	48,880	8.5%	9.6%	21.6%	\$ 39,123
41 Wholesale trade	28,830	5.0%	9.1%	23.4%	\$ 38,821
44-45 Retail trade	65,315	11.4%	8.9%	21.6%	\$ 20,644
48-49 Transport & warehousing	29,780	5.2%	6.5%	14.6%	\$ 36,646
51 Information & cultural ind.	14,370	2.5%	22.5%	53.8%	\$ 39,190
52 Finance and insurance	19,355	3.4%	21.4%	49.3%	\$ 41,084
53 Real estate/rental & leasing	10,935	1.9%	13.9%	27.8%	\$ 34,850
54 Prof., sci. & tech. services	39,515	6.9%	37.3%	71.7%	\$ 40,891
55 Mgmt. of companies	550	0.1%	32.2%	63.3%	\$ 62,048
56 Admin./support, & wst. mgt.	24,810	4.3%	8.7%	15.5%	\$ 22,336
61 Educational services	41,415	7.2%	60.8%	70.1%	\$ 33,741
62 Health care & soc. assist.	56,840	9.9%	29.9%	49.1%	\$ 31,941
71 Arts, entertainment & rec.	11,950	2.1%	16.4%	42.0%	\$ 17,136
72 Accom. & food services	43,800	7.6%	5.6%	15.2%	\$ 14,048
81 Other services	31,070	5.4%	11.8%	22.3%	\$ 25,770
91 Public administration	36,795	6.4%	29.0%	40.5%	\$ 41,408

**Figure 7.2 - Industrial specialization - Employment**





# 8 - Clusters

# Edmonton

Number of clusters<sup>8</sup> 6  
 % employment in clusters<sup>8</sup> 18.4%  
 % establishments in clusters<sup>8</sup> 22.5%

Figure 8.1 - Cluster characteristics, 2001<sup>8</sup>

	# Labour force	Labour force LQ	% Industry LQs > 1	Cluster (yes/no)
<i>Resource-based</i>				
<b>Agriculture</b>	20,260	0.83	53.3%	NO
<b>Mining</b>	13,235	1.53	62.5%	YES
<b>Oil and Gas</b>	16,025	2.64	100.0%	YES
<b>Wood &amp; Wood Products</b>	4,765	0.39	10.0%	NO
<b>Maritime</b>	695	0.14	0.0%	NO
<i>Manufacturing</i>				
<b>Textiles &amp; Apparel</b>	2,295	0.35	8.3%	NO
<b>Food</b>	11,865	0.81	33.3%	NO
<b>Steel</b>	11,885	1.08	41.7%	NO
<b>Automotive</b>	8,365	0.54	30.8%	NO
<b>Plastics &amp; Rubber</b>	9,935	0.71	14.3%	NO
<b>Biomedical</b>	3,955	0.90	33.3%	NO
<b>ICT Manufacturing</b>	3,835	0.47	0.0%	NO
<i>Service-based</i>				
<b>ICT Services</b>	25,780	1.21	55.6%	YES
<b>Finance</b>	25,335	0.89	46.7%	NO
<b>Business Services</b>	52,445	1.20	62.5%	YES
<b>Creative &amp; Cultural</b>	12,985	0.87	43.8%	NO
<b>Higher Education</b>	16,270	1.32	62.5%	YES
<i>Other</i>				
<b>Construction</b>	23,710	1.36	83.3%	YES
<b>Logistics</b>	25,315	0.97	42.3%	NO

Figure 8.2 - Employment by industry category, 2001<sup>9</sup>

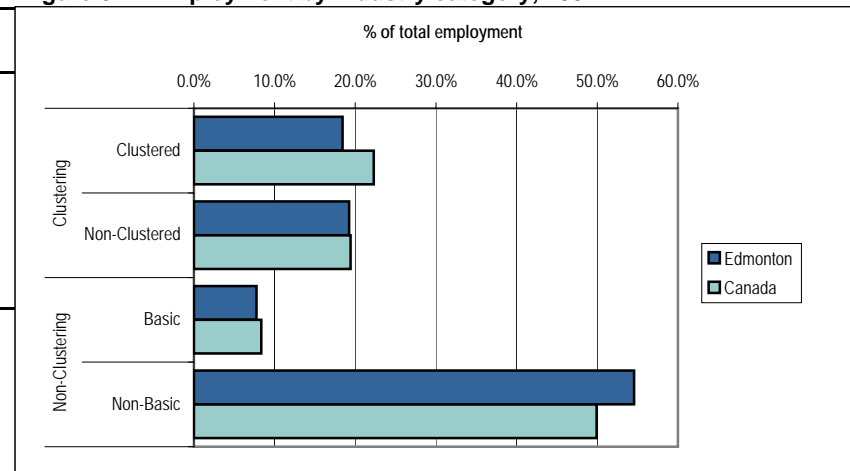
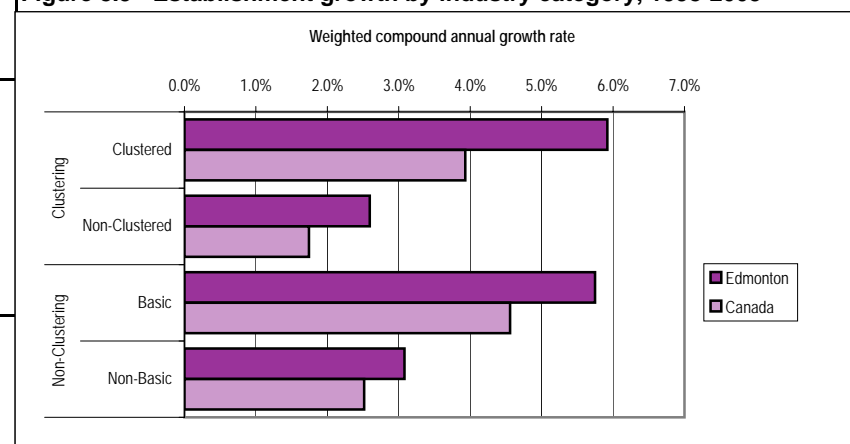


Figure 8.3 - Establishment growth by industry category, 1998-2005<sup>9,10</sup>



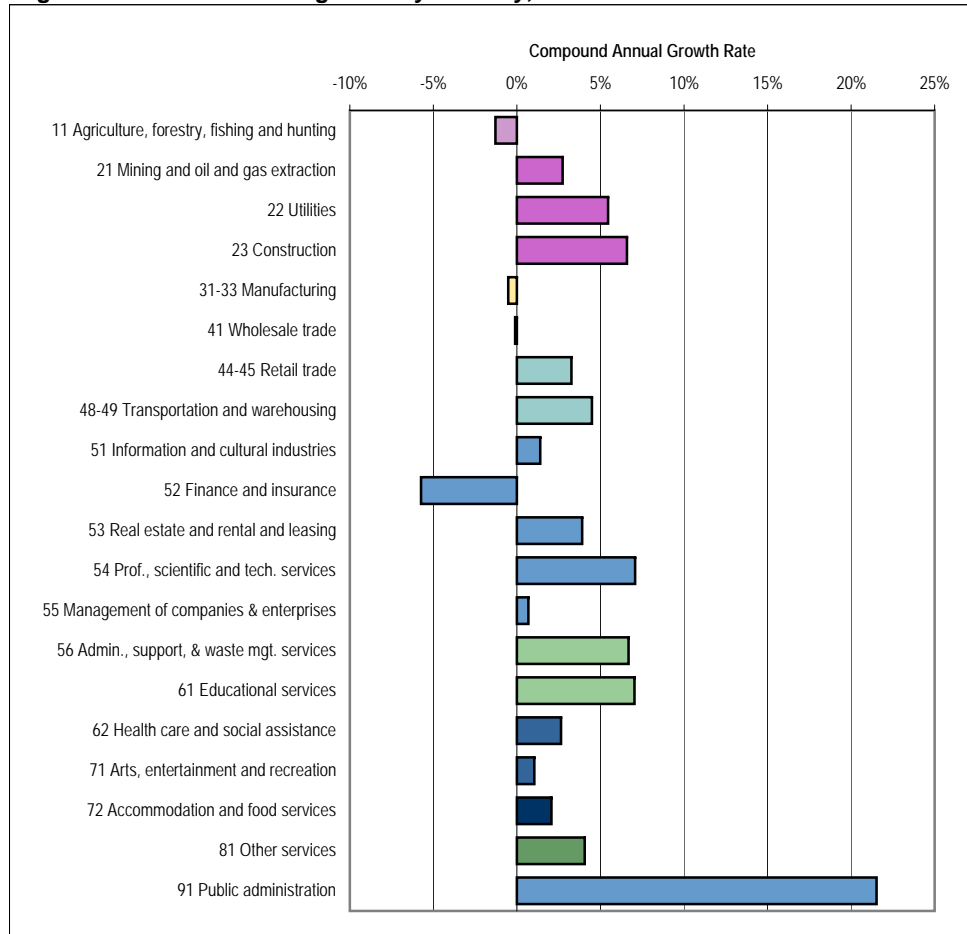
# 9 - Establishments

# Edmonton

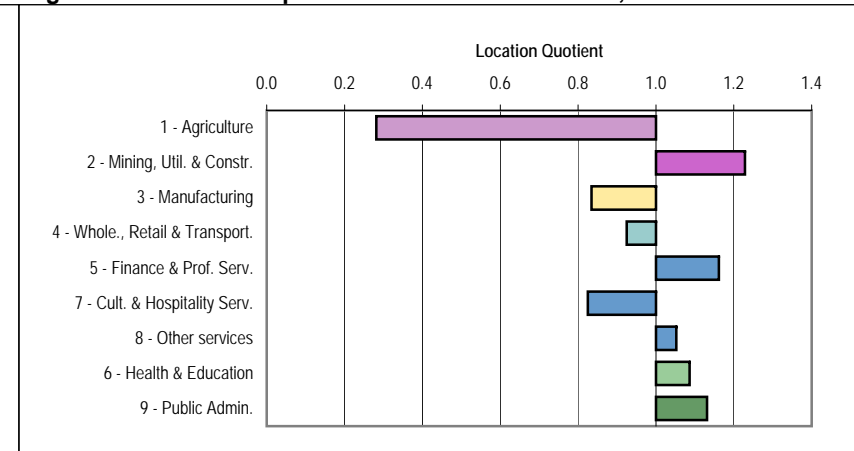
	Establishments		
	1998	2005	Growth <sup>11</sup>
<b>Edmonton</b>	35,643	41,119	2.06%
<b>Canada</b>	1,001,517	1,048,286	0.65%

	Less than 5 emp.	5 to 199 emp.	More than 500 emp.
	<b>Edmonton</b>	53.3%	45.7%
<b>Canada</b>	56.5%	42.5%	2,916

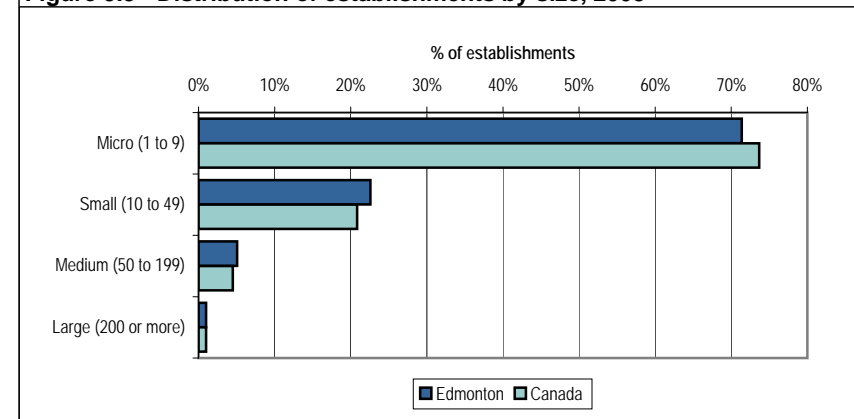
**Figure 9.1 - Establishment growth by industry, 1998-2005<sup>11</sup>**



**Figure 9.2 - Industrial specialization - Establishments, 2005**



**Figure 9.3 - Distribution of establishments by size, 2005**

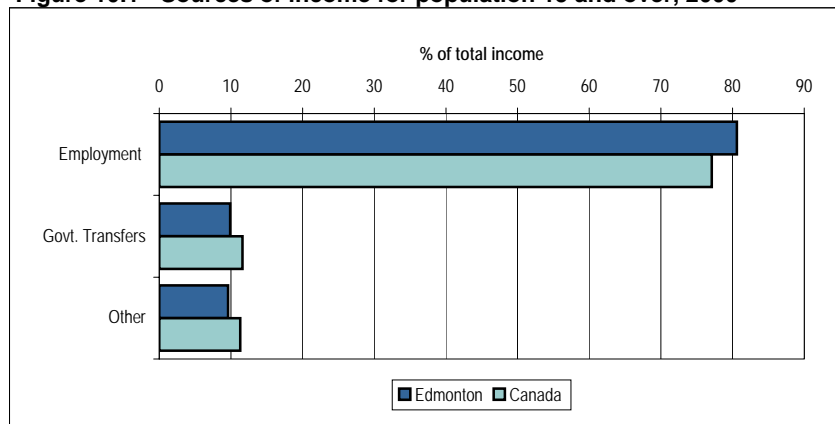


# 10 - Income Edmonton

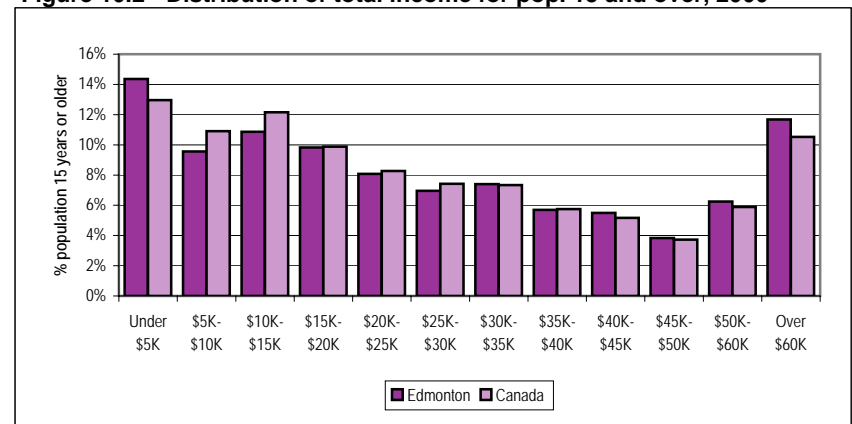
Household income <sup>12</sup>	Average	Median	% below LICO <sup>13</sup>
Edmonton	\$ 61,819	\$ 51,685	16.2
Canada	\$ 58,360	\$ 46,752	16.2

Individual income <sup>12</sup>	Average total	Average emp.
Edmonton	\$ 30,468	\$ 31,999
Canada	\$ 29,769	\$ 31,757

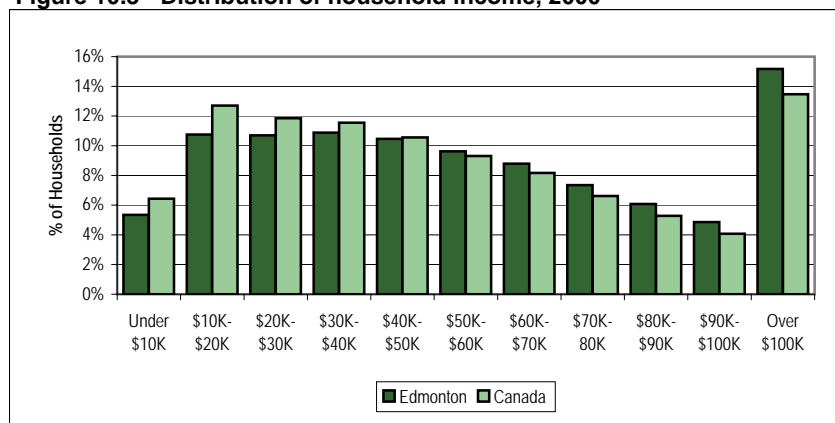
**Figure 10.1 - Sources of income for population 15 and over, 2000**



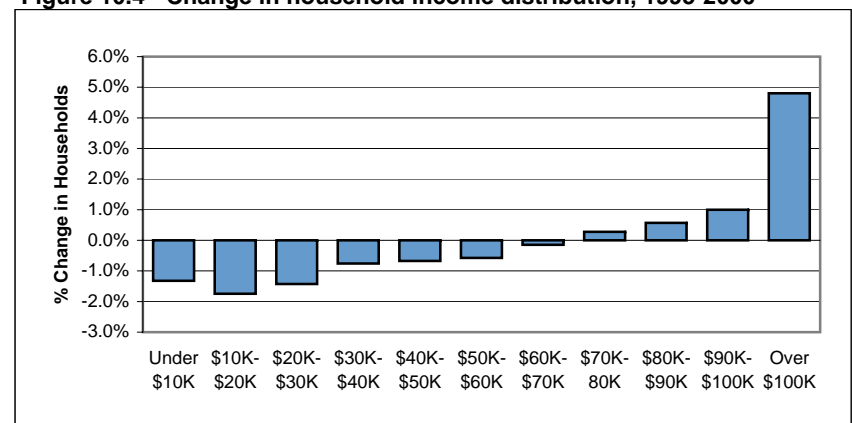
**Figure 10.2 - Distribution of total income for pop. 15 and over, 2000**



**Figure 10.3 - Distribution of household income, 2000**



**Figure 10.4 - Change in household income distribution, 1995-2000\***



\*Constant dollars (2000)

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> All educational attainment statistics are calculated for the population 15 years and over.

<sup>2</sup> The employment rate refers to the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over (excluding institutional residents).

<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate refers to the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force 15 years of age and over.

<sup>4</sup> Self-employment is defined as persons 15 years of age and over for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership. Examples include: operating a farm; working on a freelance or contract basis to do a job (e.g. architects, private duty nurses); or operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products (e.g. cosmetics, newspapers). Respondents were asked to specify if their business was incorporated or unincorporated, as well as if they had paid help or no paid help.

<sup>5</sup> Bohemians are defined as artistic occupations and include the following occupational categories: F021 Authors and writers; F031 Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations; F032 Conductors, composers and arrangers; F033 Musicians and singers; F034 Dancers; F035 Actors and comedians; F036 Painters, sculptors and other visual artists; F121 Photographers; F141 Graphic designers and illustrators; F142 Interior designers; F143 Theatre, fashion, exhibit and other creative designers; F144 Artisans and craftspersons; and F145 Patternmakers, textile, leather and fur products. See Florida (2002) and Gertler et al. (2002).

<sup>6</sup> Science and technology workers include the following occupational categories: C0 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences; and C1 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences. See Feinstein and McAlinden (2002).

<sup>7</sup> Following the method outlined in Florida (2002), we have divided the Canadian occupational structure into four broad categories: creative occupations; service occupations; trade and manual labour occupations; and agricultural and related occupations. These are defined using the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOCS) at the 2-digit level.

- *Creative occupations* include: A0 Senior management occupations; A1 Specialist managers; A2 Managers in retail trade, food and accommodation services; A3 Other managers, n.e.c.; B0 Professional occupations in business and finance; B1 Finance and insurance administrative occupations; C0 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences; C1 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences; D0 Professional occupations in health; D1 Nurse supervisors and registered nurses; D2 Technical and related occupations in health; E0 Judges, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, ministers of religion, and policy and program officers; E1 Teachers and professors; F0 Professional occupations in art and culture; and F1 Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport.

- *Service occupations* include: B2 Secretaries; B3 Administrative and regulatory occupations; B4 Clerical supervisors; B5 Clerical occupations; D3 Assisting occupations in support of health services; E2 Paralegals, social services workers and occupations in education and religion, n.e.c.; and G Sales and Service Occupations.

- *Trades and manual labour occupations* include: H Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations; I2 Primary production labourers; and J Occupations Unique to Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities.

- *Agriculture and related occupations* include: I0 Occupations unique to agriculture, excluding labourers; and I1 Occupations unique to forestry operations, mining, oil and gas extraction and fishing, excluding labourers.

<sup>8</sup> The method for identifying and defining cluster is based on previous ISRN work (see Spencer and Vinodrai 2005). Clusters are defined as constellations of industries defined using the North American Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS) at the 4-digit level based on patterns of location and co-location within the Canadian space economy. Constellations of industries must meet three criteria within a particular place to be defined as a cluster: 1) there must be 1,000 or more employees; 2) the overall employment LQ must be greater than or equal to 1; and 3) at least half of the industries that comprise a particular cluster in a particular place must have an individual employment LQ greater than or equal to 1.

<sup>9</sup> The method for identifying and defining cluster is based on previous ISRN work (see Spencer and Vinodrai 2005). We divide industries and employment into four categories: Non-basic, basic, non-clustered, and clustered. Non-Basic industries are those industries which do not demonstrate a pattern of geographic concentration in particular places. Basic industries are those industries which are geographically concentrated in particular places but do not exhibit patterns of systematic co-location with other industries. The remaining industries have the potential to cluster but do not always do so. Therefore, non-clustered employment is in those industries which do co-locate with other industries, but do not exhibit cluster characteristics in a particular location (see above). Clustered employment is that employment in industries which co-locate with other industries and exhibit cluster characteristics (see above).

<sup>10</sup> Growth is calculated as a weighted compound annual growth rate (CAGR). The growth rate is weighted according to the size distribution of establishments within a particular group of industries in a place.

<sup>11</sup> Growth is measured as a compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

<sup>12</sup> Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996 and 2001. Income data relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e. 1995 and 2000 respectively.

<sup>13</sup> Low income cut-offs (LICO) are established by Statistics Canada based on national family expenditure patterns on food, shelter, and clothing. LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average.

## Data Sources and References

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Last Updated: April 19, 2006