

APPENDIX A
Municipal Profiles



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Beaumont – Municipal Profile

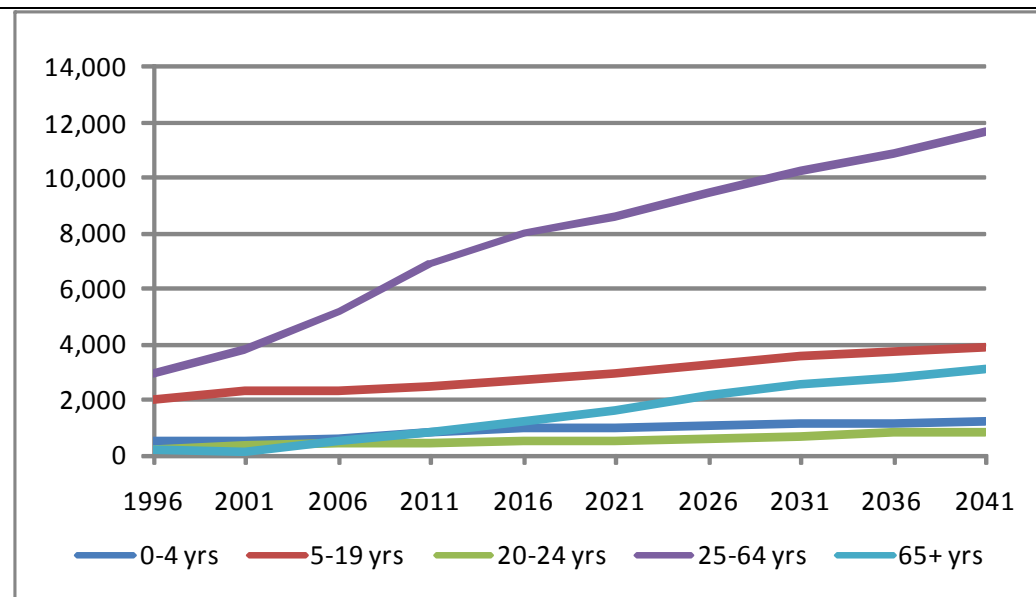
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 8960 | |
| Age 0-4 | 638 | 7.1% |
| Age 5-19 | 2267 | 25.3% |
| Age 20-24 | 427 | 4.8% |
| Age 25-64 | 5172 | 57.7% |
| Age 65+ | 457 | 5.1% |
| Total Male | 4510 | 50.3% |
| Total Female | 4450 | 49.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Beaumont were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Beaumont has provided partial funding for assisted living. The Town has elected to restrict construction of low-cost housing.

The Town does not have sufficient funding and support infrastructure to adequately address the issue. Beaumont has commenced discussions with Leduc Foundation to pool MSI funding.

Social Infrastructure (continued)

K-12 Education

Schools have not kept up with growth. Black Gold Regional Division #18 and St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Division are in discussions to build a joint facility.

Child Care

Beaumont has municipally run child care programs. The Town subsidizes child care provision. Demand for child care exceeds supply as evidenced by long waiting lists.

Health Care

Beaumont residents use AADAC and mental health programs in Leduc. Beaumont would like to offer AADAC and mental health services locally, on a full-time basis.

Crime and Policing

Issues within the community stem from increasing vandalism, drug use and family violence.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Bon Accord – Municipal Profile

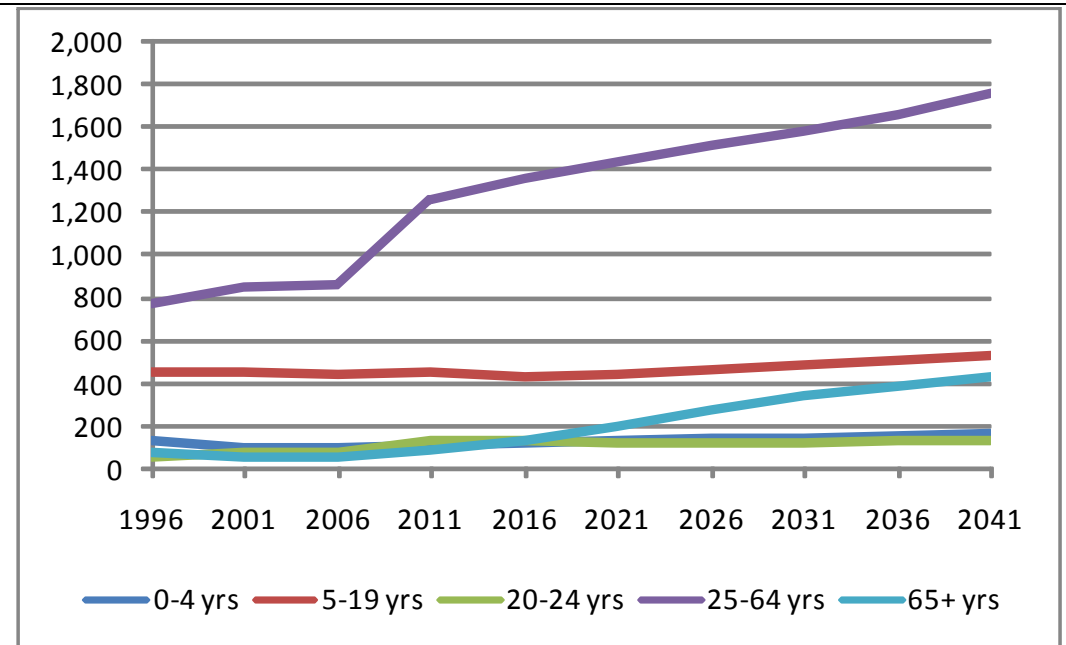
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 1535 | |
| Age 0-4 | 120 | 7.8% |
| Age 5-19 | 390 | 25.4% |
| Age 20-24 | 90 | 5.9% |
| Age 25-64 | 870 | 56.7% |
| Age 65+ | 60 | 3.9% |
| Total Male | 775 | 50.5% |
| Total Female | 765 | 49.8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Bon Accord were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Recreation

There is a shortage of outdoor recreational facilities in Bon Accord. The Town does not have available land for additional development.

Health Care

Bon Accord residents have access to health care facilities in neighbouring municipalities; however, difficulties finding a family physician or means for transportation are sited as challenges.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Gibbons – Municipal Profile

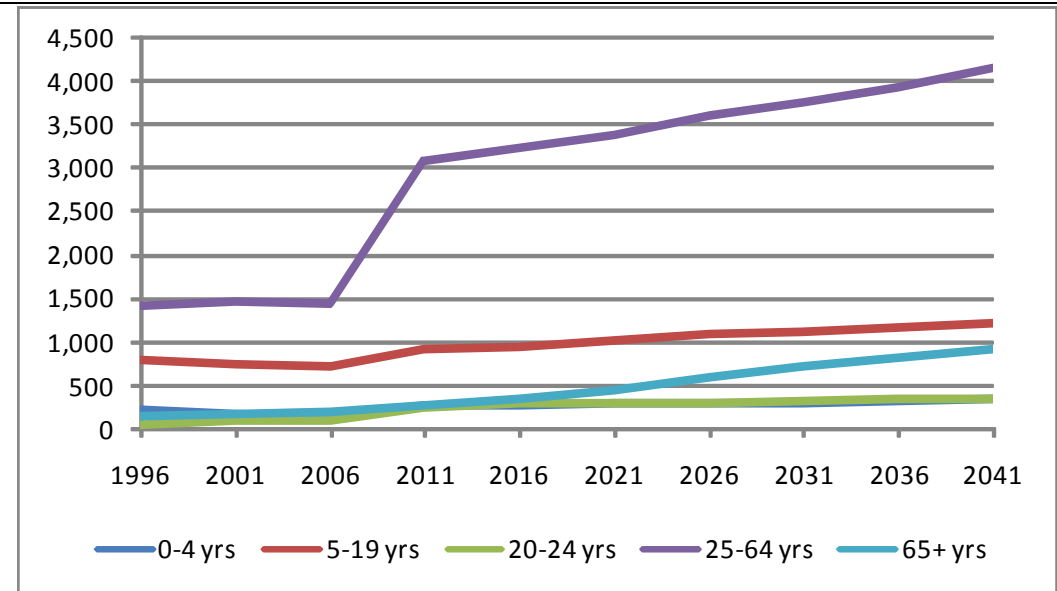
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 2645 | |
| Age 0-4 | 215 | 8.1% |
| Age 5-19 | 655 | 24.8% |
| Age 20-24 | 120 | 4.5% |
| Age 25-64 | 1475 | 55.8% |
| Age 65+ | 175 | 6.6% |
| Total Male | 1330 | 50.3% |
| Total Female | 1310 | 49.5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Gibbons were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

There are several developers wanting to develop in Gibbons. However, Gibbons needs to ensure they have the infrastructure in place for future development.

The Town's municipal development plan calls for the municipality to attempt to increase the variety of housing types within the community (e.g. single-family, medium, and high density).

Health Care

Attracting and retaining health professionals is an issue in the community.

Crime and Policing

Vandalism, property crimes and drug and alcohol-related crimes are issues in the community.

Social Services

The municipality is spending more than its share on FCSS (beyond the 80/20 split). While there are several resources for children up to age 6, the number of resources available drops off after age 6.

Workforce attraction and retention are big issues for social services providers in the community.

Child Care

Workforce attraction and retention is a big issue. Affordability of after-school care is also an issue. The municipality can offer little assistance and there is no financial capacity for subsidies. Residents have difficulties accessing child care spaces.

Recreation

Currently, there are good recreation programs, but there is a need for additional service for children 10-16 years of age. There is also a need for more summer programming. Gibbons relies on Sturgeon County for much of its youth programming.

Another challenge is difficulty in receiving grant dollars. Grant dollars are done on a project-by-project basis and there are a variety of different grant programs. There is a question whether Gibbons is receiving its fair share of per capita grant funding. There is also a need for recognition of ongoing operations and need for capital expenditures to support the projects.

Social Infrastructure (continued)

Mobile Workforce

The County and municipalities within its borders are already talking about the issues of a mobile workforce and other social issues that will come with heavy industry settling in the area. These individuals may not make a connection with the community. There is a need to talk with employers/proponents about mobile workers and the need to integrate mobile workers into the community.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Legal – Municipal Profile

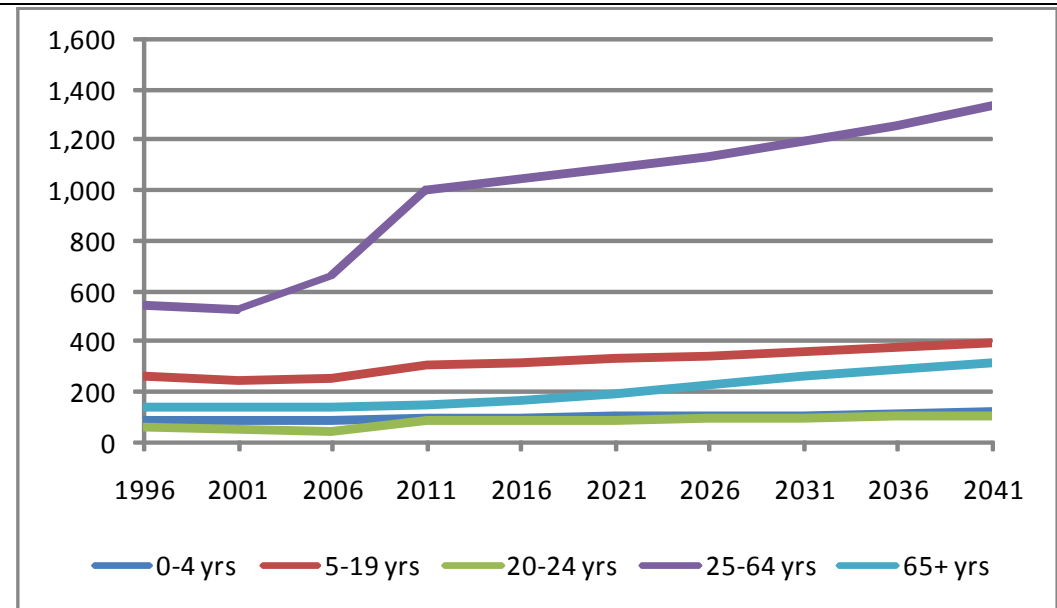
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 1190 | |
| Age 0-4 | 75 | 6.3% |
| Age 5-19 | 305 | 25.6% |
| Age 20-24 | 65 | 5.5% |
| Age 25-64 | 620 | 52.1% |
| Age 65+ | 135 | 11.3% |
| Total Male | 590 | 49.6% |
| Total Female | 605 | 50.8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Legal were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Housing is a big issue in the community as a result of high house prices. The Town doesn't own land for residential development; land development is left up to developers.

On the issue of affordability, Legal has a neighbourhood revitalization plan in place which, if residents bulldoze old homes and build new ones, they receive a three-year break on their municipal taxes. This program, while helping beautify the town, has also served to increase home values.

Social Infrastructure (continued)

K-12 Education

There are two schools in Legal: a K-9 English school (Legal School) and a K-9 francophone school (École Citadelle).

While school enrolment is growing today, there is always concern about ensuring the long-term viability of schools in town by having healthy enrolment numbers over the long-term.

Health Care

A physician comes in to town once a week. Otherwise residents go to Morinville or St. Albert or Edmonton to access health care services.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Morinville – Municipal Profile

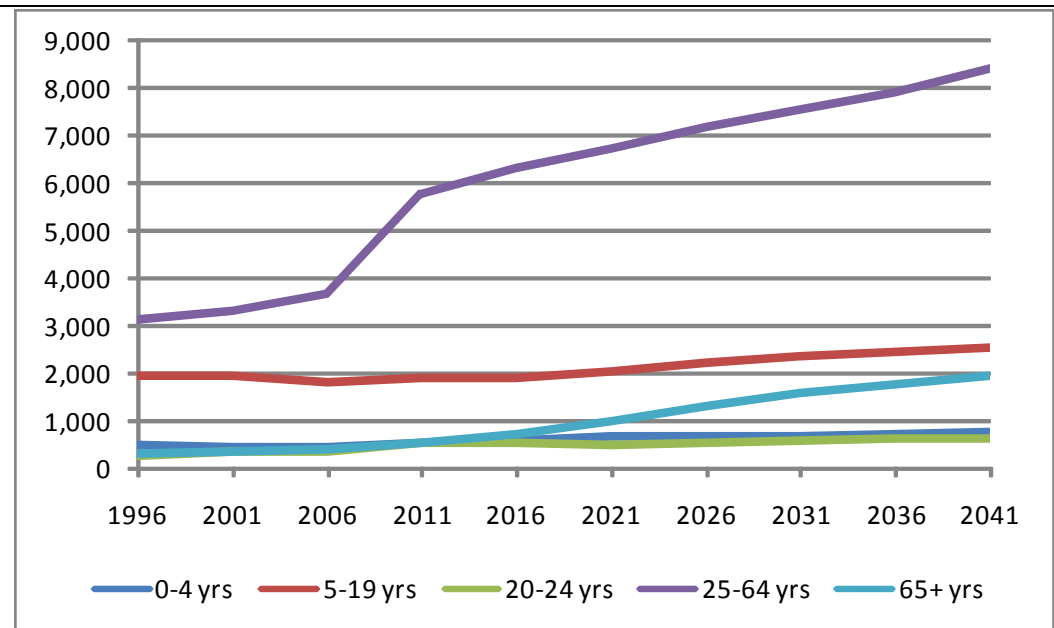
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 6775 | |
| Age 0-4 | 460 | 6.8% |
| Age 5-19 | 1655 | 24.4% |
| Age 20-24 | 485 | 7.2% |
| Age 25-64 | 3635 | 53.7% |
| Age 65+ | 540 | 8.0% |
| Total Male | 3355 | 49.5% |
| Total Female | 3420 | 50.5% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Morinville were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

The affordability of housing is a major issue. Average price for a single family home with an unfinished basement is approximately \$450,000. Prices are continuing to increase.

The Town does not own or develop the land for residential purposes. The Town is working with developers to create housing.

Social Infrastructure (continued)

Health Care

Access to health services for people without transportation is a pressing issue in the community.

Recreation

The need for recreation programming/services is a pressing issue. While Sturgeon County does some programming, there is a lack of programming run by the Town itself. This lack of programming is being addressed by the Town with staff, dollars, and a Recreation, Parks and Open Space Master Plan (2005-2015).



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Redwater – Municipal Profile

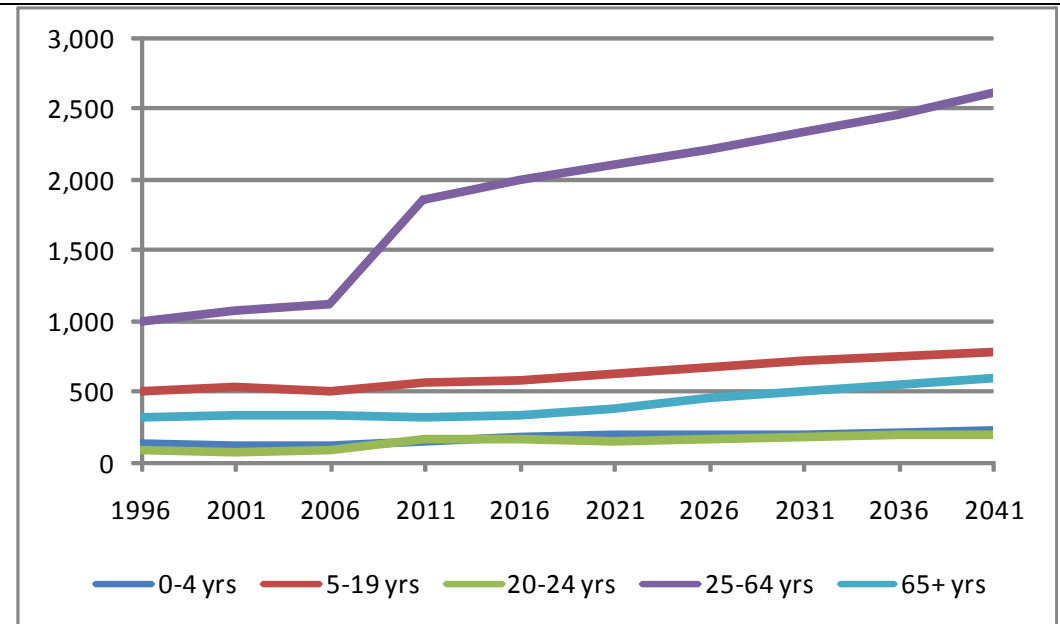
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 2190 | |
| Age 0-4 | 125 | 5.7% |
| Age 5-19 | 495 | 22.6% |
| Age 20-24 | 100 | 4.6% |
| Age 25-64 | 1180 | 53.9% |
| Age 65+ | 285 | 13.0% |
| Total Male | 1120 | 51.1% |
| Total Female | 1070 | 48.9% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Redwater were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

The cost of housing has increased rapidly. Evidence of cost pressure is in the recent experience of an apartment rental rate increase and subsequent evictions. The Town is experiencing strong demand from developers for planned housing developments.

Social Services

Social services within the community are limited – past cutbacks have resulted in the loss of AADAC, mental health and family counselling services in town. Services are available in surrounding communities, but transportation of clientele is a challenge.

Child Care

There is insufficient supply of adequate child care facilities. The Town has no formal daycare, and only three non-licensed dayhomes are available.

Health Care

There is a shortage of services beyond the local health centre, such as addictions support. There is a shortage of nurses as well.

Policing

When the Province assumed funding of policing a number of years ago, the Town lost some of its ability to provide input into its policing priorities as well as officers dedicated to patrolling the town. A perception exists of less policing presence within the community itself. Recent crime trends include increased property crime and drug and alcohol abuse associated with youth.

Emergency Services

The volunteer-based fire department is beginning to struggle with recruitment and retention issues, although its successful high school partnership program helps to mitigate this. A move to paid firefighting positions will likely be necessary, and population growth will drive demand for updated equipment.

Ambulance response time is adequate during daytime hours, but does increase in nighttime, due to employees living outside of town, partially related to housing cost and availability. Uncertainty around provincial plans for ambulance services makes it difficult to plan.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

City of St. Albert – Municipal Profile

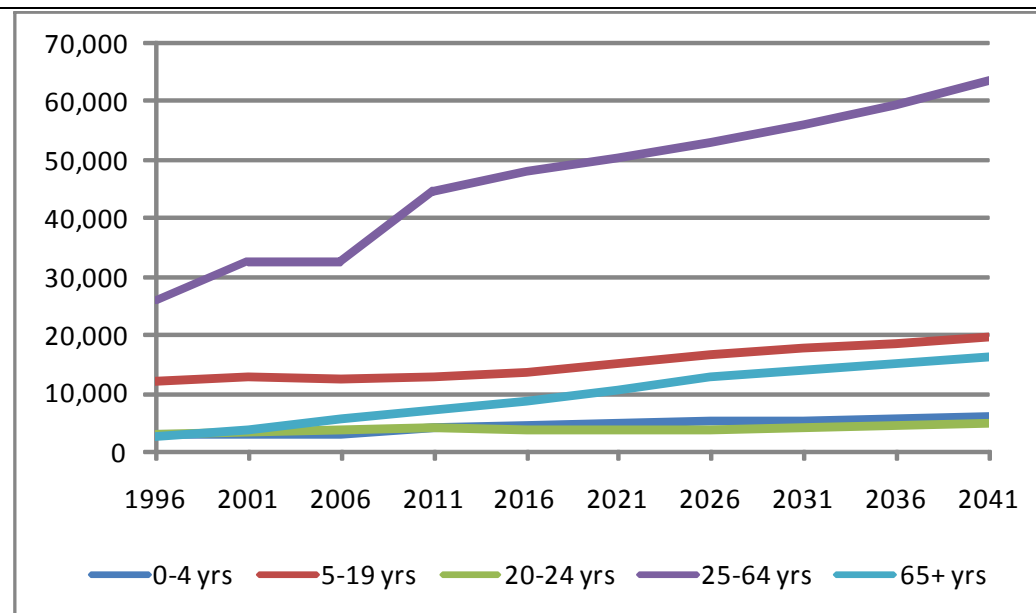
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 57720 | |
| Age 0-4 | 3230 | 5.6% |
| Age 5-19 | 13000 | 22.5% |
| Age 20-24 | 3920 | 6.8% |
| Age 25-64 | 32070 | 55.6% |
| Age 65+ | 5495 | 9.5% |
| Total Male | 28290 | 49.0% |
| Total Female | 29430 | 51.0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the City of St. Albert were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

The city is in need of affordable housing units and has developed two reports in recent years regarding the issue: the St. Albert Affordable Housing Strategy (2005), and the St. Albert Community Housing Plan (2006).

Vacancy rates for rental accommodations have been at approximately 1% or less for a decade. This has led to difficulties in attracting workers, particularly low-income workers like those in the service sector (e.g. restaurants, retail stores), to live in St. Albert. The City does not want to see workers in St. Albert's service sector having to live in the City of Edmonton because of a lack of affordable housing in St. Albert. The City of St. Albert recently passed a bylaw permitting secondary suites. St. Albert currently has its own "tent city" in the form of an RV park which is currently being used by some as a place for permanent residence. There are also examples of homelessness in St. Albert.

Health Care

Hospital wait times and access to family physicians and specialists are issues for residents.

Crime and Policing

St. Albert has many of the same issues as larger centres like Edmonton (e.g. murder, violent crimes, etc.). A recent survey found concern among residents that crime was increasing.

St. Albert has developed the City of St. Albert Policing Services Long Term Department Plan (2005-2020).

Ambulance

There are workforce attraction and retention issues. It can be difficult to find appropriately skilled workers for St. Albert's joint fire/ambulance service. Demand for ambulance services are also likely to increase with the aging of our population.

Uncertainty over governance of the system is an issue. The City feels their joint fire/ambulance service is operating very well and would not like to see ambulance services regionalized.

Child Care

Workforce attraction and retention issues are a concern. It's difficult to get the staff needed for out-of-school care. There is a lengthy waiting period for qualified day care (e.g. greater than two years).



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Sturgeon County – Municipal Profile

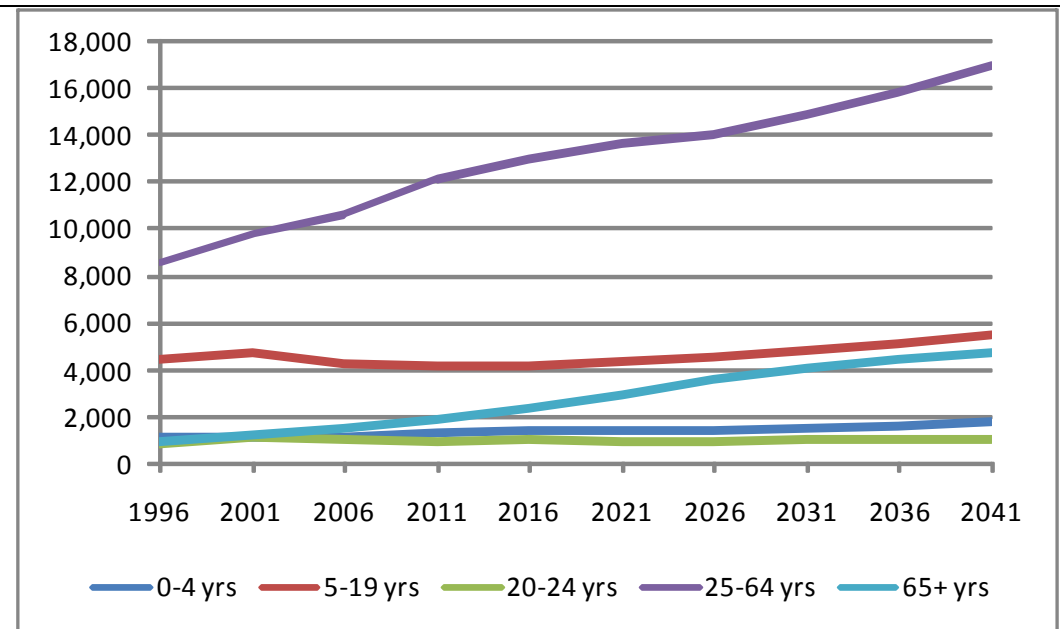
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 18620 | |
| Age 0-4 | 1015 | 5.5% |
| Age 5-19 | 4560 | 24.5% |
| Age 20-24 | 1155 | 6.2% |
| Age 25-64 | 10315 | 55.4% |
| Age 65+ | 1590 | 8.5% |
| Total Male | 9980 | 53.6% |
| Total Female | 8640 | 46.4% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from Sturgeon County were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Fire

The County has identified the need for a new combined emergency response hall and community centre. It is proposed that the facility will be staffed by full-time firefighters. The County is trying to be proactive by getting these services in place before they are needed.

Ambulance

The County has seven service areas which include the Parkland Ambulance Authority, the City of St. Albert, the City of Fort Saskatchewan, the Town of Legal and three private operators. While the existing system works well, there are concerns with the impact of a possible transition to a new governance structure for ground ambulance service in the province.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Bruderheim – Municipal Profile

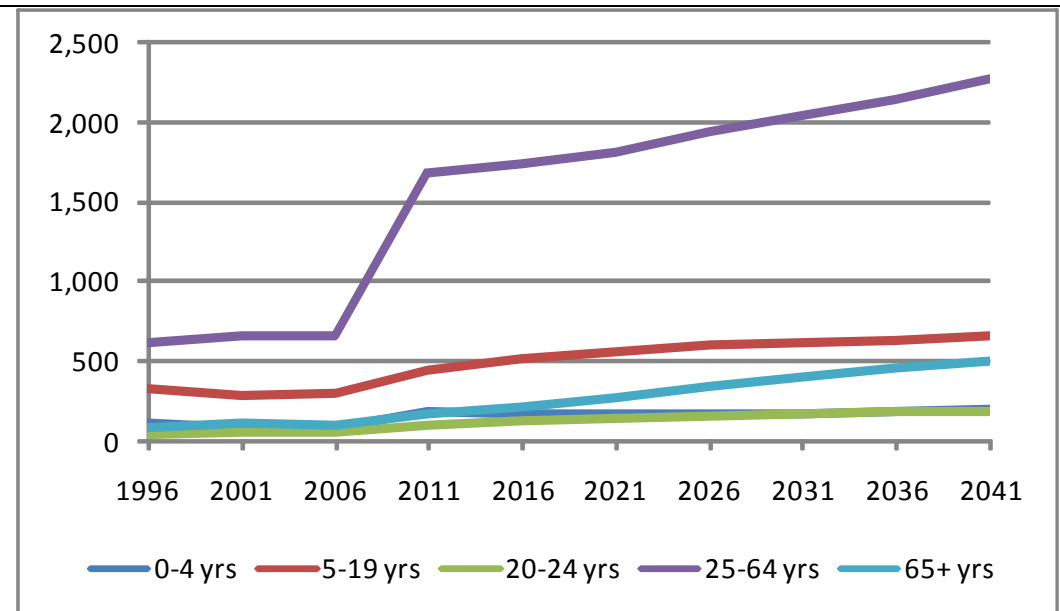
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 1215 | |
| Age 0-4 | 75 | 6.2% |
| Age 5-19 | 260 | 21.4% |
| Age 20-24 | 70 | 5.8% |
| Age 25-64 | 695 | 57.2% |
| Age 65+ | 105 | 8.6% |
| Total Male | 625 | 51.4% |
| Total Female | 590 | 48.6% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives in the Town of Bruderheim were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Crime and Policing

Bruderheim has experienced a marked increase in criminal activity in the past couple of years. Town Council has heightened awareness of the issue, and a resident watch program is active in prevention.

Health Care

The Town does not have a resident doctor, clinic or drugstore with prescription service. Citizens must travel to Lamont or Fort Saskatchewan (or further) for health services. Transportation is an issue for many, FCSS-supported transportation is uncertain at the moment.

Housing

Currently housing demand exceeds supply. There is a lack of rental property available. The Town is pursuing a partnership with a developer to develop affordable housing units.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

City of Fort Saskatchewan – Municipal Profile

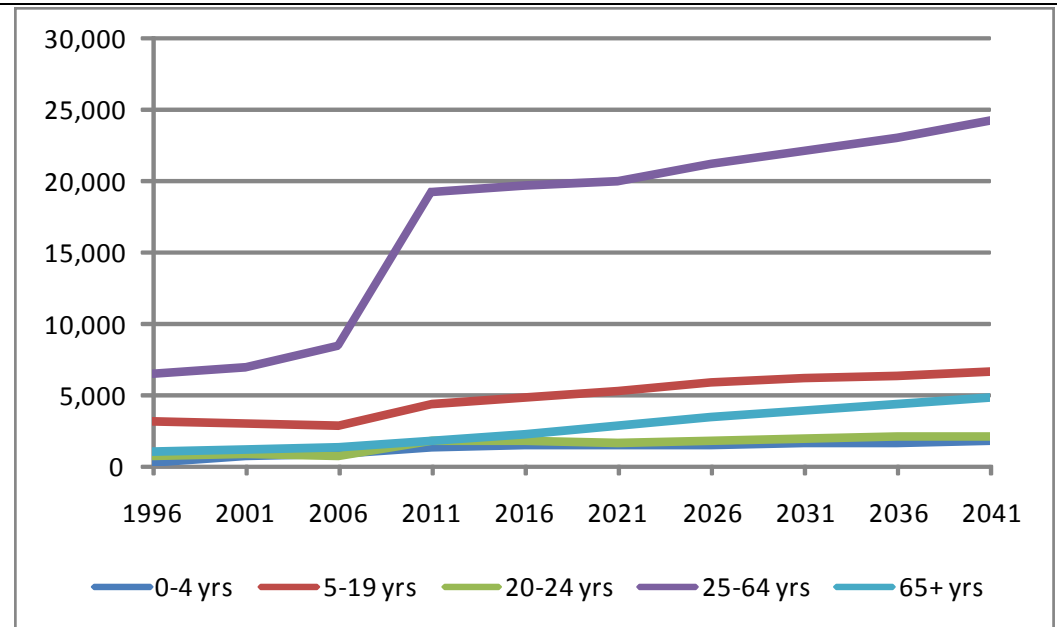
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 14955 | |
| Age 0-4 | 890 | 6.0% |
| Age 5-19 | 3305 | 22.1% |
| Age 20-24 | 1095 | 7.3% |
| Age 25-64 | 8145 | 54.5% |
| Age 65+ | 1525 | 10.2% |
| Total Male | 7515 | 50.3% |
| Total Female | 7445 | 49.8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the City of Fort Saskatchewan were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

All types of housing are now expensive in Fort Saskatchewan. The City experienced the highest relative house price increase in the Province in 2006. This issue particularly affects single parent, fixed income and minimum wage earning households, as well as young families trying to enter the ownership market. There is a significant waiting list at the sole senior lodge in the City.

Workforce

Workforce retention is a significant challenge in the area. With large industrial facilities in close proximity and paying significantly higher wages, it is a constant battle to maintain staff for organizations in other sectors.

Health Care

Addiction levels and lack of local AADAC office, wait times to see counselling/therapy and other related social services coverage make health care an extremely pressing issue in Fort Saskatchewan. The opening of a new hospital is expected to improve health care delivery in the City.

Policing

The level of criminal activity is becoming a pressing concern. Statistics show a sharp increase in incidences across the board in the last two years, and a general feeling exists that the level of criminal activity may be high considering the size of municipality.

Child Care

A shortage exists of licensed daycares in the City – there are only two, each with a two-year waiting list. The tight labour market is proving to be a barrier to attracting and retaining capable staff.

Emergency Services

Ambulance contracting costs have had to be renegotiated, as the service delivery contractor has faced difficulties in retaining staff who move to other services or to private industry positions. There is a need for a new fire hall, as well to change the fire service from primarily volunteer-based to a paid basis.

Social Services

Challenges identified include a perceived lack of community cohesion due to rapid growth, staffing shortages and a lack of volunteers affecting the non-profit sector. The impact of shift schedules on family life is an important factor in the City, where much of the employment is industrial-based.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Lamont County – Municipal Profile

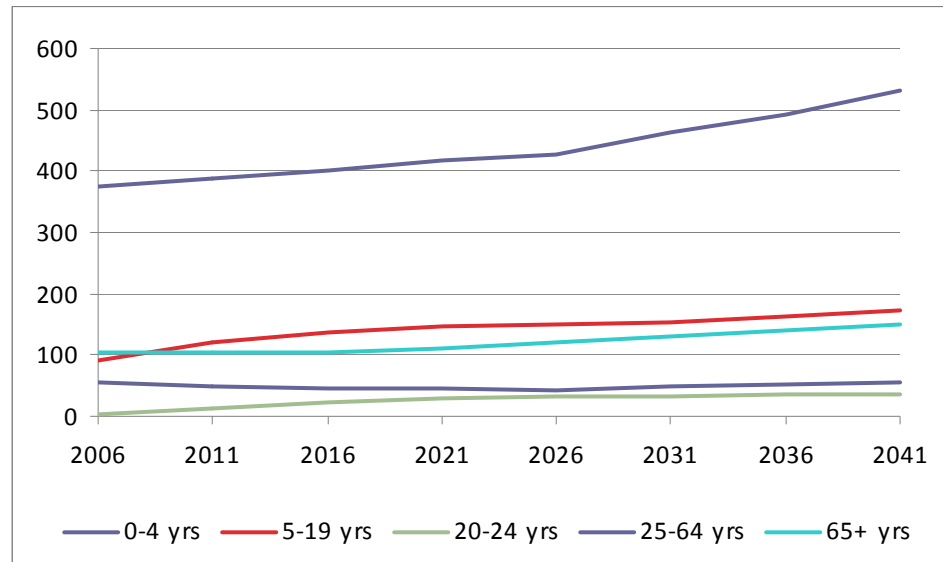
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 3925 | |
| Age 0-4 | 155 | 3.9% |
| Age 5-19 | 815 | 20.8% |
| Age 20-24 | 145 | 3.7% |
| Age 25-64 | 2175 | 55.4% |
| Age 65+ | 645 | 16.4% |
| Total Male | 2090 | 53.2% |
| Total Female | 1835 | 46.8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Source: Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.
 Note: Historical information for 1996 and 2001 unavailable for the relevant portion of this municipality.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from Lamont County were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Housing availability and cost (including land) has become a severe issue in the area. There are waiting lists for lodges with self-contained apartments for seniors. Developer interests put pressure on land use planning, driving the need for considerations of bylaw changes and annexations.

Crime and Policing

Criminal activity is becoming a serious concern. There is a perception of increasing crime rate, linked to break and entries on farms and businesses and drug-related incidences. A perception exists of a lack of police coverage and visibility.

Emergency Services

Ambulance service is becoming a pressing issue in the past year, linked to increased contractor costs and resultant service cost increases.

Social Services

The County has the highest involvement with Children's Services in its zone (CFSA#5). Residents must go to Tofield, Lloydminster or Vegreville for social services.

Child Care

There are no licensed daycare in the County or its towns and villages. The County is beginning certification program through FCSS, however there are long waiting lists for spots.

Health Care

Addiction levels and lack of local AADAC office, wait times to see counselling/therapy and other related social services coverage are the issues that make health care a pressing issue in Lamont County.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Strathcona County – Municipal Profile

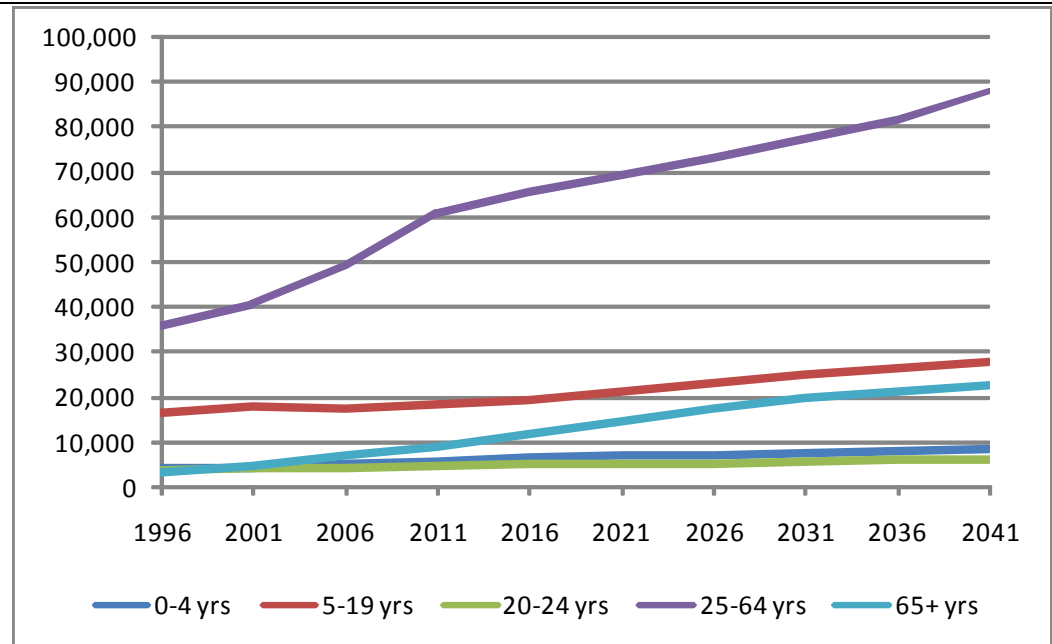
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 82510 | |
| Age 0-4 | 5090 | 6.2% |
| Age 5-19 | 18740 | 22.7% |
| Age 20-24 | 4885 | 5.9% |
| Age 25-64 | 46645 | 56.5% |
| Age 65+ | 7135 | 8.6% |
| Total Male | 41035 | 49.7% |
| Total Female | 41475 | 50.3% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from Strathcona County were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

All types of housing are now expensive in Strathcona County. The issue particularly affects single parent, fixed income and minimum wage earning households, as well as young families trying to enter the ownership market. There are significant waiting lists at two senior lodges.

Workforce

Workforce retention is significant challenge for employers within the County, particularly for service sector, small business, social services, and municipal positions. The challenge of filling positions is linked to the high cost of housing.

Social Infrastructure (continued)

Child Care

Strathcona County is in a mini baby-boom. Daycare centres face staffing shortages. A lack of daycare choice and/or prohibitive cost decreases the number of parents able to work, therefore exacerbating workforce challenges.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Calmar – Municipal Profile

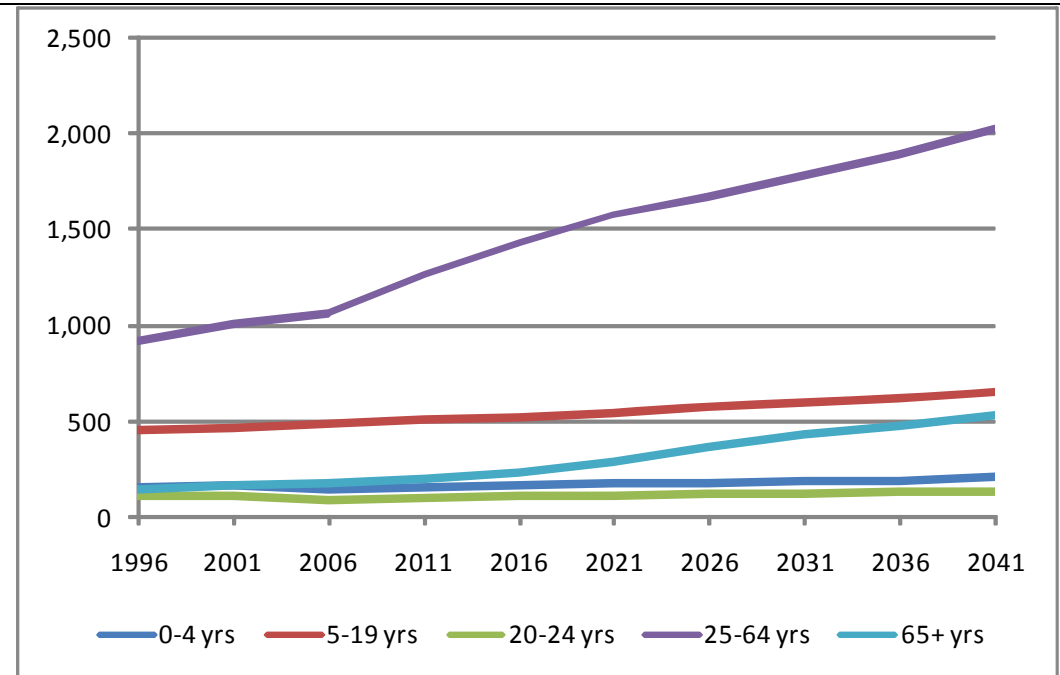
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 1955 | |
| Age 0-4 | 140 | 7.2% |
| Age 5-19 | 470 | 24.0% |
| Age 20-24 | 125 | 6.4% |
| Age 25-64 | 1055 | 54.0% |
| Age 65+ | 170 | 8.7% |
| Total Male | 980 | 50.1% |
| Total Female | 975 | 49.9% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Calmar were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

K-12 Education

The community is concerned with the lack of programming for junior high and senior high school students. As a result, many of these students opt to attend larger schools in Devon and Leduc. Some of the Calmar students are experiencing social difficulties in these schools.

There is a need to upgrade the high school and to expand its vocational programs.

Ambulance

The key concern for the community is traffic safety on Highway 39. There is significant interest in twinning the highway.

Child Care

A shortage of child care spaces in the community is restricting access to the workforce for some parents. This is problematic for most young families in the community who rely on two incomes. Lack of child care is also a deterrent for people who are looking to locate in the community. There is a need for after school care within the community.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Devon – Municipal Profile

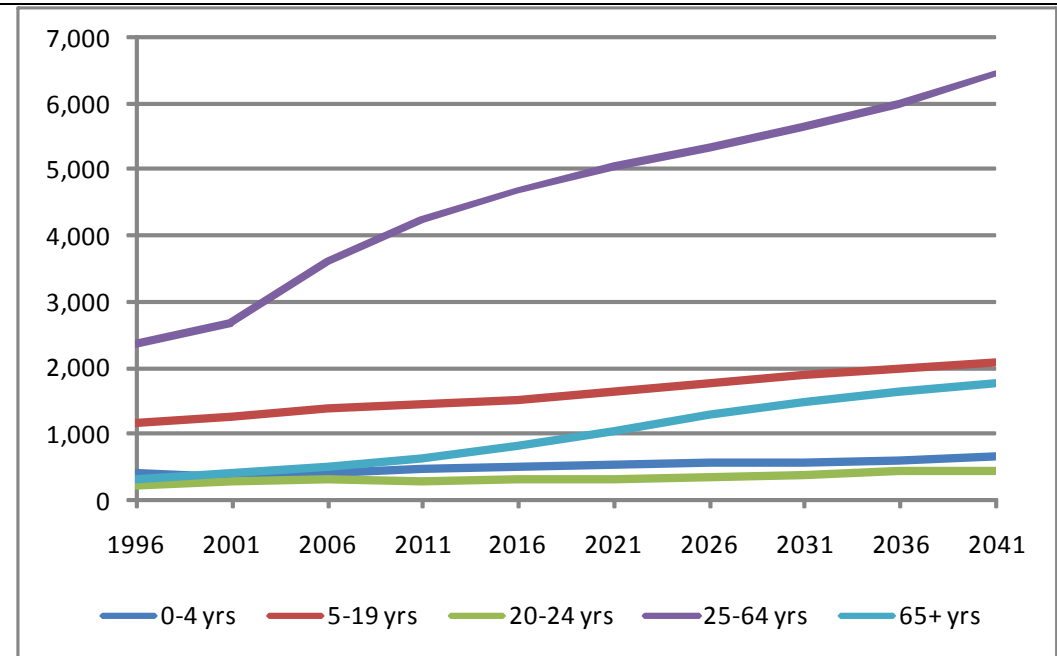
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 6255 | |
| Age 0-4 | 510 | 8.2% |
| Age 5-19 | 1310 | 20.9% |
| Age 20-24 | 385 | 6.2% |
| Age 25-64 | 3500 | 56.0% |
| Age 65+ | 555 | 8.9% |
| Total Male | 3125 | 50.0% |
| Total Female | 3130 | 50.0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Devon were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Ambulance

The cost of providing ground ambulance services has risen significantly. Grant funding from the province does not cover cost increases. The Town has had to increase its ambulance requisition to cover increased costs.

The retention of staff is a concern for the Town's ambulance service provider. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians are often lost to other municipalities and industry who offer higher wages.

Child Care

The Town's preschool program is currently oversubscribed. There is a gap in the availability of after school care resulting in a high number of "latch key" children in the community. These shortages are likely preventing some parents from participating in the workforce.

Community has a new Parent Link Centre, but it only serves children aged 0-6. There is a lack of supports for parents with older children.

Recreation

The Town considers spending on recreation to be an investment in the community. However, several local recreational facilities are in need of improvement. Concerns were raised with the after school hours access residents have to school facilities. While joint use agreements are in place, access has been restricted because of school jurisdictions' funding pressures.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

City of Leduc – Municipal Profile

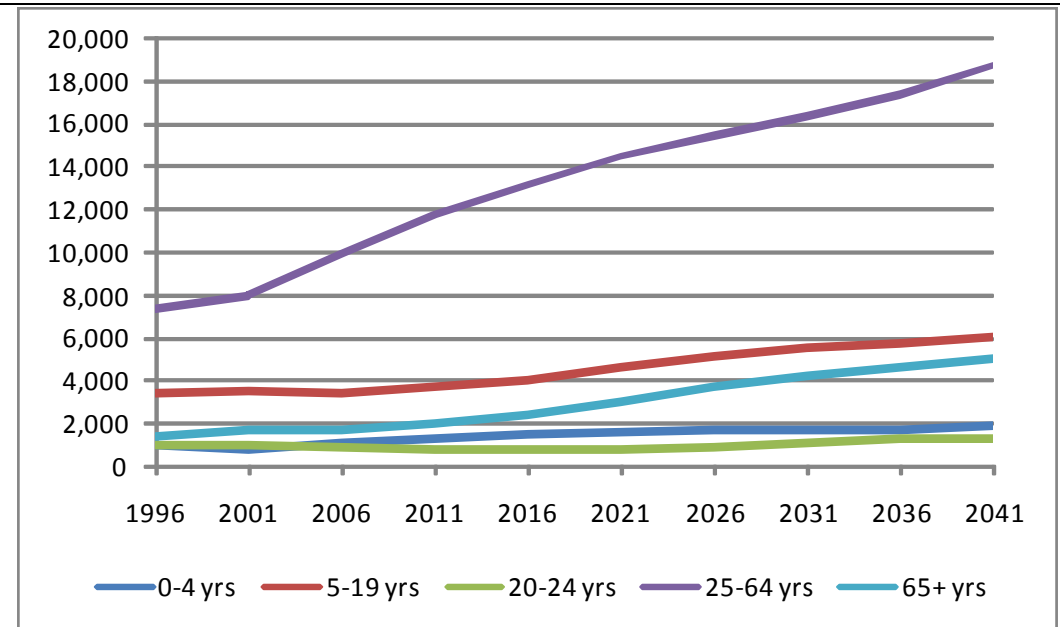
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 16965 | |
| Age 0-4 | 1035 | 6.1% |
| Age 5-19 | 3455 | 20.4% |
| Age 20-24 | 1240 | 7.3% |
| Age 25-64 | 9185 | 54.1% |
| Age 65+ | 2045 | 12.1% |
| Total Male | 8430 | 49.7% |
| Total Female | 8540 | 50.3% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the City of Leduc were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Seniors and disabled housing are particular concerns for the City. Population forecasts show a steady increase in the number of seniors living in Leduc. Demands for seniors housing within the community are expected to grow considerably over the next two decades.

While the City has recently completed a new low income housing apartment complex with barrier-free access, the Leduc Foundation reports that many requests for occupancy in the facility have been declined as applicants did not meet residency criteria. There is concern that there aren't housing options for the working poor.

There are no vacancies in the community's affordable housing or seniors (supportive and apartment) housing complexes. Wait lists are increasing.

The average cost of new homes in the community has risen significantly.

While the City is working to resolve these issues, it does not have the financial resources required to effectively deal with the issue.

Post Secondary Education

The City is currently working on securing an opportunity to offer post secondary education in the community. The lack of public transportation for students to travel from Leduc to institutions in Edmonton to pursue post secondary education is a challenge for the community. Students are often forced to move to Edmonton to pursue their education. Leduc risks losing this valuable resource of people as they pursue their education elsewhere.

Health Care

While health services in the community are able to accommodate minor health issues, specialist care is only available in Edmonton. This is a particular concern for residents without access to transportation. This issue will become more pervasive as the population of the community ages.

The City is concerned with the workloads of family aides in the community. In addition, the City is subsidizing the cost of the Family Aide program as the contract with Capital Health does not cover total costs. The Family Aide program is experiencing difficulties attracting and retaining staff.

AADAC services in the community are not sufficient to meet demands. Referrals to services in the City of Edmonton can be made, but are difficult for people without access to transportation.

Mental health providers in the community are also experiencing difficulties in meeting demands for service.

Social Services

Many of the social service programs in the City would not be possible without the volunteer population. Community support agencies are experiencing difficulty finding an appropriate volunteer base.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Leduc County – Municipal Profile

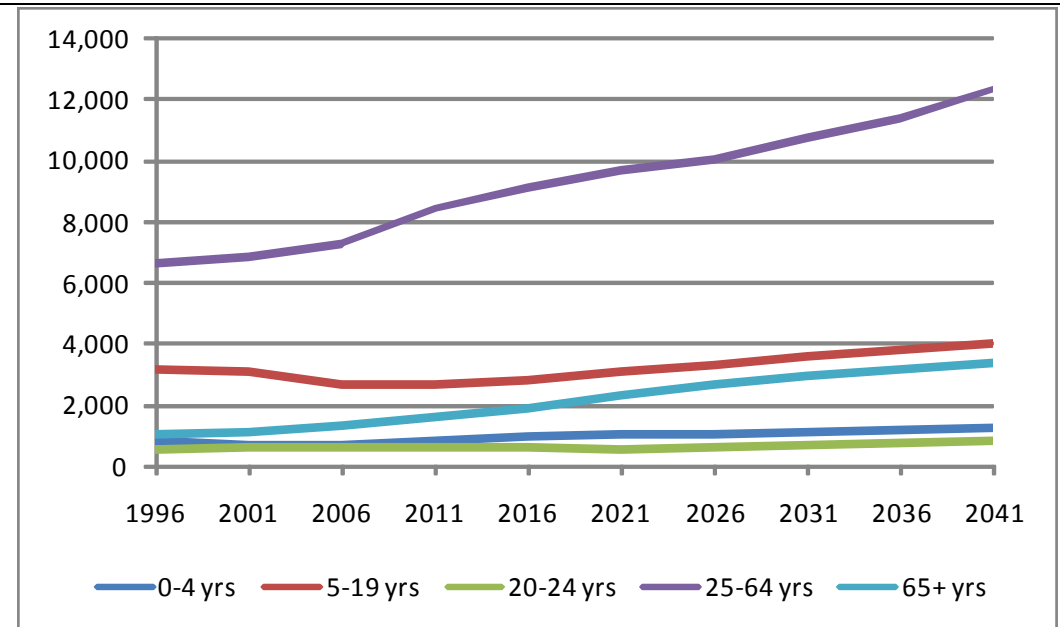
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 12730 | |
| Age 0-4 | 615 | 4.8% |
| Age 5-19 | 2875 | 22.6% |
| Age 20-24 | 705 | 5.5% |
| Age 25-64 | 7145 | 56.1% |
| Age 65+ | 1375 | 10.8% |
| Total Male | 6600 | 51.8% |
| Total Female | 6125 | 48.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from Leduc County were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Health Care

The major issue for residents in the County is transportation to health care facilities. This a particular concern for seniors in the County who may not have access to transportation to medical appointments.

Crime and Policing

Property crimes in industrial areas, youth crime and drug use are increasing. The County is concerned that the Leduc RCMP detachment does not have adequate resources to undertake rural policing.

Ambulance

The County is concerned with the delay in determining the governance and funding of ground ambulance service in the province.

Social Services

Local social service providers are facing a number of challenges involving seniors, youth and parents. Providing support services to a rising number of seniors, particularly in the west end of the County, is difficult. Transportation is a key issue for seniors as most services are offered in the City of Leduc and Edmonton. Currently, many seniors are relying on family and neighbors for transportation.

The strong economy is leading to longer working hours for many people. There are a range of social consequences associated with parents working away from home for extended periods. There are many families in the County that are dealing with the pressures of having a parent working away from home for extended periods of time.

The County is concerned with the lack of availability of youth services. The only communities with youth centres are Beaumont and Devon.

Child Care

The County is dealing with a number of issues related to child care. There is a shortage of licensed spaces, day homes and after school care. It is difficult to attract and retain child care workers.

Farm safety for children continues to be an issue in the County.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Village of New Sarepta – Municipal Profile

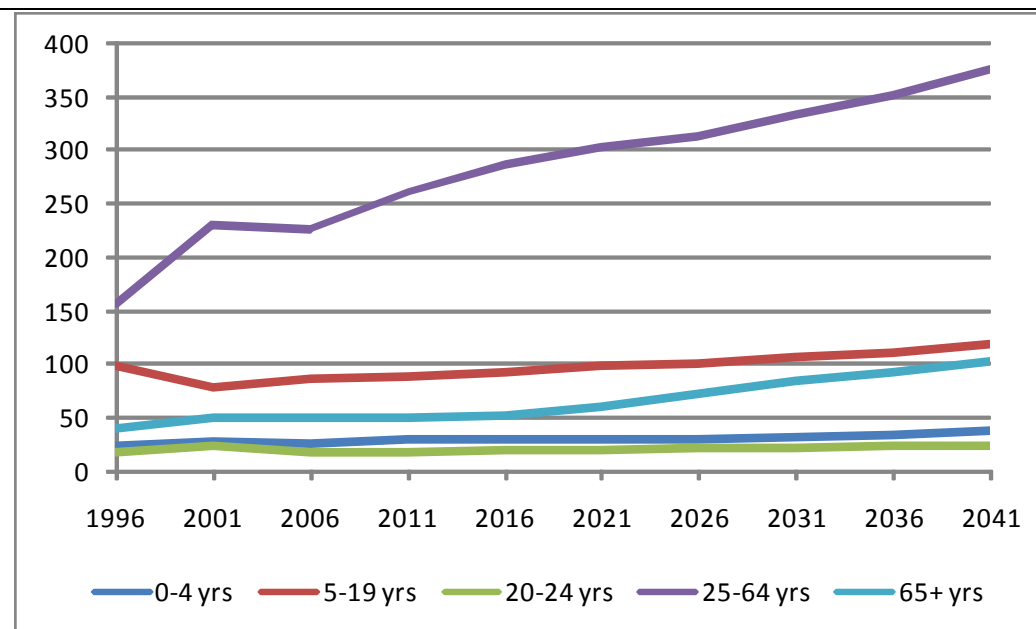
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 410 | |
| Age 0-4 | 25 | 6.1% |
| Age 5-19 | 80 | 19.5% |
| Age 20-24 | 20 | 4.9% |
| Age 25-64 | 240 | 58.5% |
| Age 65+ | 35 | 8.5% |
| Total Male | 200 | 48.8% |
| Total Female | 210 | 51.2% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Village of New Sarepta were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Ambulance

Although New Sarepta residents are receiving an adequate level of ambulance service (operated by Parkland Ambulance Authority), the costs for the service to the Village are considered high and onerous for a municipality of this size.

Crime and Policing

Residents have expressed the desire for stronger RCMP presence in the community, particularly during special events. The Village has established a Community Advisory Committee on Policing which works closely with the RCMP.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Village of Thorsby – Municipal Profile

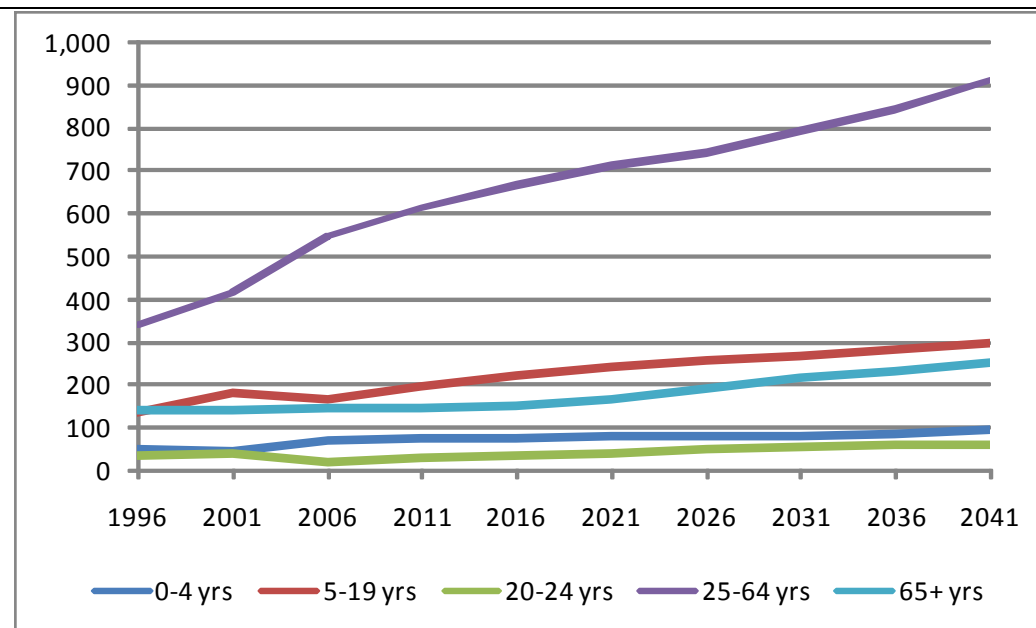
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 945 | |
| Age 0-4 | 80 | 8.5% |
| Age 5-19 | 175 | 18.5% |
| Age 20-24 | 60 | 6.3% |
| Age 25-64 | 490 | 51.9% |
| Age 65+ | 135 | 14.3% |
| Total Male | 490 | 51.9% |
| Total Female | 455 | 48.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Village of Thorsby were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Health Care

Village residents have access to health care services in neighbouring municipalities. However, the lack of public transportation is identified as a barrier to health care and other social service programs.

Housing

The Municipality does not have the required resources and expertise to adequately address the need for affordable housing.

K-12 Education

Thorsby Elementary School requires funding for a replacement facility as the current building is in need of substantial repairs. The Village has assurances that the new provincial capital budget will address their needs.

There is a need for more diverse high school programs for students attending the Thorsby Junior/Senior High School.

Labour Force

Thorsby's manufacturing and services sectors have experienced labour shortages. New employers recruit temporary foreign workers to meet their labour force needs.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Village of Warburg – Municipal Profile

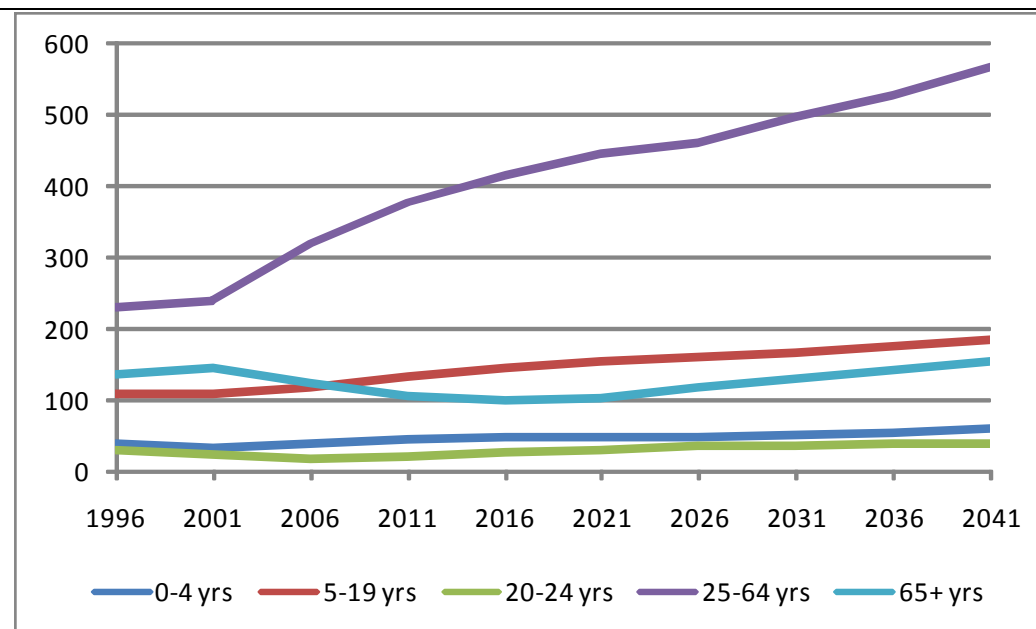
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 620 | |
| Age 0-4 | 40 | 6.5% |
| Age 5-19 | 95 | 15.3% |
| Age 20-24 | 35 | 5.6% |
| Age 25-64 | 325 | 52.4% |
| Age 65+ | 135 | 21.8% |
| Total Male | 305 | 49.2% |
| Total Female | 315 | 50.8% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Village of Warburg were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

More affordable housing options are needed in the community. The Village is developing a new infrastructure plan, which will ensure land is available for less costly housing options (modular homes).

Health Care

Village residents have access to health care services in neighbouring municipalities; however, residents, particularly seniors, have expressed the need for better access to care.

Child Care

The community requires better access to centre-based day-time child care. The present needs of Warburg families are served by the informal (license-exempt) child care sector and by one nursery school program.

Recreation

There is a considerable need to engage youth in community/recreational programs and to better understand their recreational needs (both in terms of programs and facilities).

Social Infrastructure (continued)

Fire

Service expectations and responsibilities are increasing, including for providing first response services when the ambulance is not available. Pressure is increasing on the municipality to provide more training to volunteers and to purchase equipment particularly for first response services.

Social Services

Limited social programming is available locally. Residents are referred to Leduc but access is somewhat impeded due to lack of dedicated public transportation. There is a considerable need to engage youth through social programming.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Parkland County – Municipal Profile

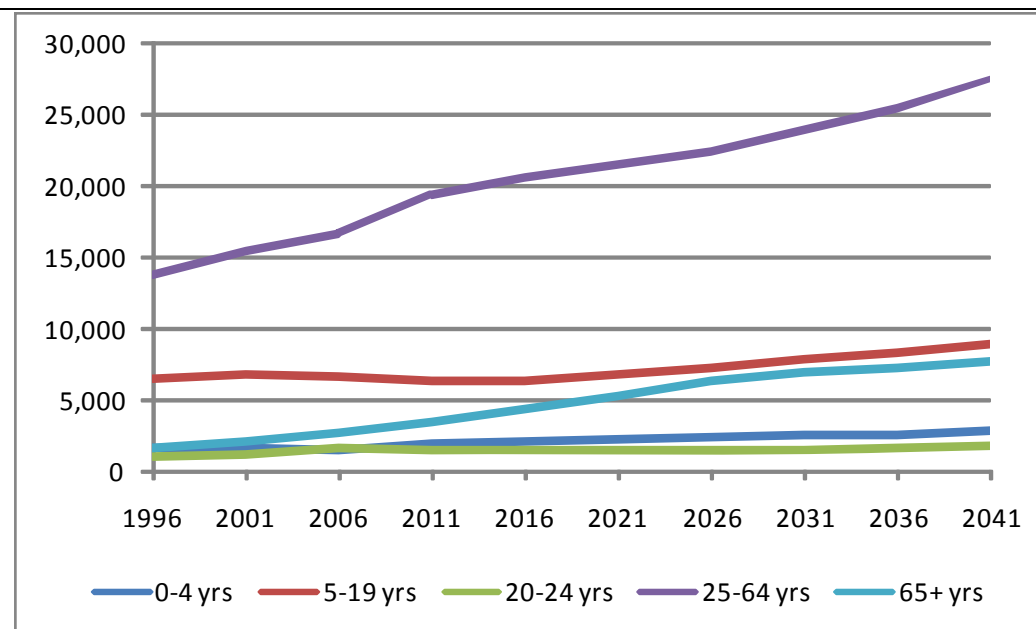
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 29265 | |
| Age 0-4 | 1625 | 5.6% |
| Age 5-19 | 6840 | 23.4% |
| Age 20-24 | 1415 | 4.8% |
| Age 25-64 | 16785 | 57.4% |
| Age 65+ | 2590 | 8.9% |
| Total Male | 15130 | 51.7% |
| Total Female | 14140 | 48.3% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from Parkland County were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Health Care

Access to doctors including specialists, emergency services and the lack of acute and long- term beds is contributing to the health care issues in the community.

Crime and Policing

Growth and affluence have spawned an increase in drug use in the community. As well, there has been an increase in off-highway vehicle issues involving 12 to 16 year olds.

Fire

The County's volunteer fire service is aging and finding it difficult to attract younger volunteers. The County feels that it is a training ground for firefighters who want to move on to paid positions with other fire services in the region.

Ambulance

Ambulance issues have become more acute in the past two years. Fees and funding have not kept pace with actual cost and they see structural issues that require provincial involvement. Their E9-1-1 call answering service does not receive compensation if the calls originate from a cell phone, which is increasingly the case.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

City of Spruce Grove – Municipal Profile

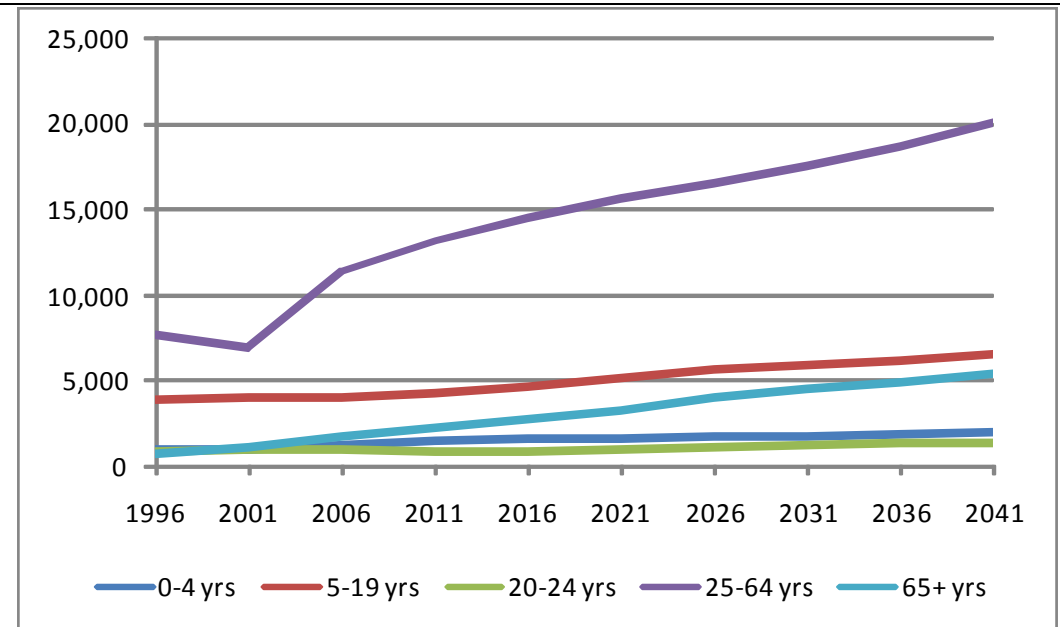
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 19495 | |
| Age 0-4 | 1380 | 7.1% |
| Age 5-19 | 4355 | 22.3% |
| Age 20-24 | 1300 | 6.7% |
| Age 25-64 | 10860 | 55.7% |
| Age 65+ | 1605 | 8.2% |
| Total Male | 9745 | 50.0% |
| Total Female | 9750 | 50.0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the City of Spruce Grove were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Affordable housing is becoming more difficult to find. Current prices impose a major financial burden for some residents. The issue has become more acute over the past few years and has contributed to some people living in campers, vans and tents. A task force has been established to study the issue.

Crime and Policing

There is no regional spending from RCMP budgets on the prevention of crime. There is a feeling that there is a spillover of criminal activity from the City of Edmonton.

Child Care

Few child care options are available in the City of Spruce Grove. Staffing is the key issue and it is difficult to attract staff to the area with the high housing prices.

Public transportation to and from the City of Edmonton is a big issue as access to the services available in Edmonton is difficult for those without vehicles. Improved public transportation would support a number of social infrastructure areas including post-secondary education and health. Regional public transportation has a real social services component to it. There is a contract with ETS to provide commuter service to the University and downtown. Better integration with Edmonton's public transportation services would provide relief to some of the social issues affecting Spruce Grove.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Town of Stony Plain – Municipal Profile

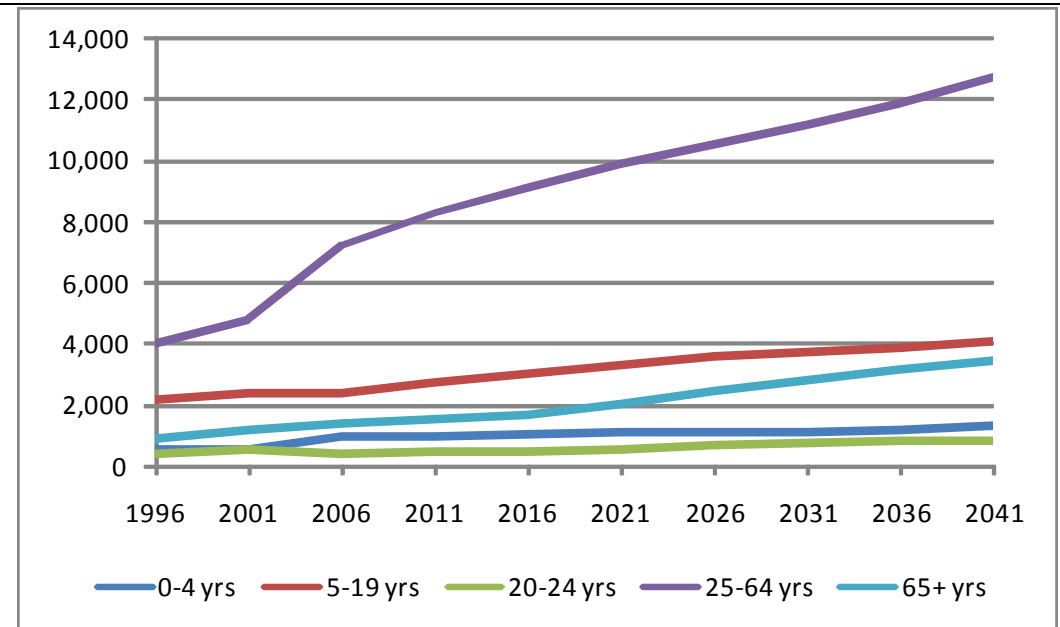
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 12360 | |
| Age 0-4 | 785 | 6.4% |
| Age 5-19 | 2720 | 22.0% |
| Age 20-24 | 810 | 6.6% |
| Age 25-64 | 6380 | 51.6% |
| Age 65+ | 1670 | 13.5% |
| Total Male | 6010 | 48.6% |
| Total Female | 6355 | 51.4% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Town of Stony Plain were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

Housing prices have escalated rapidly over the past two years making the community almost out of reach for those with modest incomes. Basement suites are one option as are public housing projects. The latter require a lot of money to make a difference and municipalities typically don't have the fiscal capacity.

Crime and Policing

A key element to a healthy community is that it is safe and drug free. Continued efforts are required to ensure those conditions continue.

Ambulance

Costs continue to increase dramatically having more than tripled in the past three years while provincial funding has remained unchanged. Municipal representatives feel that the province should take over ambulance services as part of the Provincial Health Care System.

Social Services

People are working longer hours and coming home later all in an effort to pay for their homes. This is adding stresses to their daily lives and causing the need for improved social services for some people.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

Village of Wabamun – Municipal Profile

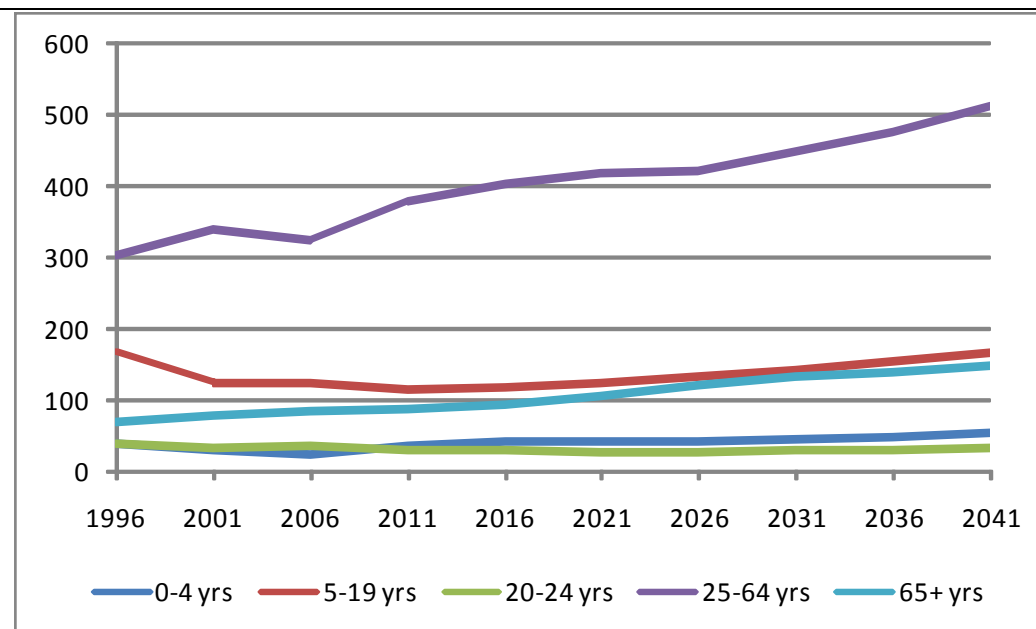
Community Profile

Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 605 | |
| Age 0-4 | 35 | 5.8% |
| Age 5-19 | 110 | 18.2% |
| Age 20-24 | 35 | 5.8% |
| Age 25-64 | 315 | 52.1% |
| Age 65+ | 110 | 18.2% |
| Total Male | 315 | 52.1% |
| Total Female | 285 | 47.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the Village of Wabamun were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Housing

The community has sufficient housing developments to meet anticipated demand in the near future. However, housing affordability is important. There are concerns related to the demand for social programming that may increase when low-income (subsidized) housing becomes available in the community. The Municipality presently does not have the capacity to offer FCSS services on a full-time basis but other options are being explored.



Capital Region Integrated Growth Management Plan

City of Edmonton – Municipal Profile

Community Profile

Community Profile

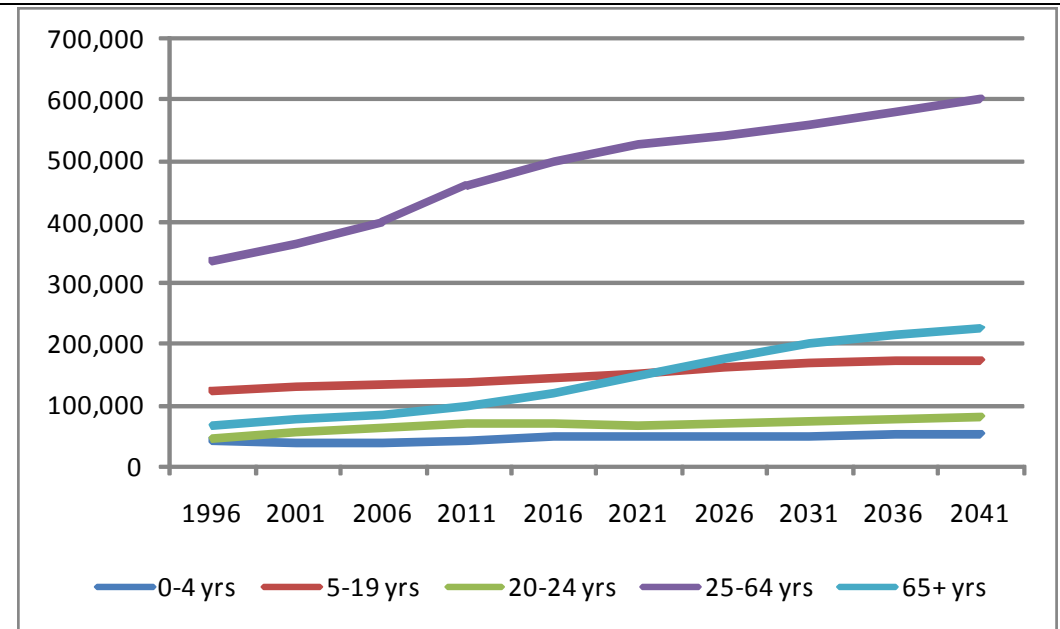
Population by Age and Gender

| | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------|---------|------------|
| Total (All Persons) | 725,711 | |
| Age 0-4 | 39,346 | 5.4% |
| Age 5-19 | 136,318 | 18.8% |
| Age 20-24 | 66,088 | 9.1% |
| Age 25-64 | 399,727 | 55.1% |
| Age 65+ | 84,232 | 11.6% |

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Total Male | 356,872 |
| Total Female | 368,840 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006
 Total male and female numbers are estimates

Population Projections



Sources: 1996 and 2001 data - Statistics Canada Census
 Forecast data 2006 through 2041 - Applications Management Consulting Ltd.

Social Infrastructure

Alberta Employment, Immigration and Industry and Nichols Applied Management conducted interviews with each of the municipalities in the Capital Region. Municipal representatives from the City of Edmonton were asked to identify pressing social infrastructure issues within their communities. The following issues were identified:

Overall

The City argues that the fundamental issue at hand is that social infrastructure exists primarily in Edmonton. Social issues are regional in nature, but services are typically only available in the City. This situation becomes increasingly problematic as the City invests property tax funding to deal with social issues. City officials are concerned that regional growth will put additional pressures on City social services and infrastructure.

Housing

The City of Edmonton is actively involved in issues related to housing and homelessness. The City emphasizes that there needs to be clearly defined roles and relationships for all orders of government, industry and community groups. The City has established a goal of creating 2,500 new affordable housing units. It has also introduced a First Time Homeowners program that will result in the construction of 400 new homes. It is reviewing options to promote the development of secondary suites.

City officials emphasize that housing plays a critical role in the provision of social services and infrastructure. Edmonton EMS estimates that 10% of its call volume is generated by homeless people or people in transitional housing. The development of new housing in the City is a critical issue for the Edmonton Fire Service.

K-12 Education

The City notes that it is currently addressing a range of issues with respect to education. The City is dealing with surplus school sites, inner city school closures, and joint municipality-school division planning issues.

Health Care

Issues within the health care system, particularly emergency wait times, have a significant impact on the provision of ambulance, policing and social services within the City. Edmonton EMS estimates that hospital wait times cost the ambulance system in excess of \$3 million last year. The need to deal with people with addictions and mental health issues within the community are areas of particular concern to the City.

Crime and Policing

The Edmonton Police Service highlights two key issues. First, difficulties recruiting adequate numbers of new officers will likely be an issue in the near future. Second, because it is a major city in the country, Edmonton has a considerable share of crime. The Edmonton Police Service estimates that 7%-14% of its workload is generated by people from outside the region.

Social Infrastructure (continued)**Fire**

The Edmonton Fire Service notes that increasing population, rising population density and urban sprawl all have an impact on the provision of fire services. The increase of multi-family housing, the use of work camps, and the development of secondary suites are problematic from a fire response perspective. Fire services need time to plan to properly respond to growth.

Ambulance

Edmonton EMS is experiencing significant increases in call volumes. Call volume per 1,000 residents is also increasing, likely due to the aging of the population. Significant concerns with the issue of wait times at city and regional hospital emergency departments have been identified. Decisions with respect to the overall governance and funding of ground ambulance services in the province will enable ambulance services to better plan for future growth.

Social Services

The key issue for social services providers in the City is the inability to attract and retain qualified staff. More work needs to be done in the area of preventative social services.

Child Care

The biggest challenge in the City at this time is the lack of affordable child care spaces. Of particular concern is the inability to locate spaces in schools as school populations increase. Wait lists at child care facilities are increasing.

Recreation

Public investment in major recreational facilities in the City has not kept pace with growth or increasing/changing expectations. Current facility condition ratings are low and functionality at many facilities is an issue. There is a growing need within the community for funding for facilities that provide regional services. The City is concerned that joint planning and service agreements are not in place to build and operate regional recreational and cultural facilities.