

## Red Deer's Vital Signs 2011 Tables

2011 marks the fifth year of publication of Red Deer's Vital Signs®. The following tables illustrate trends in some of the indicators we have published in the past five years. The table descriptions also include some observations that from the data we gathered over time.

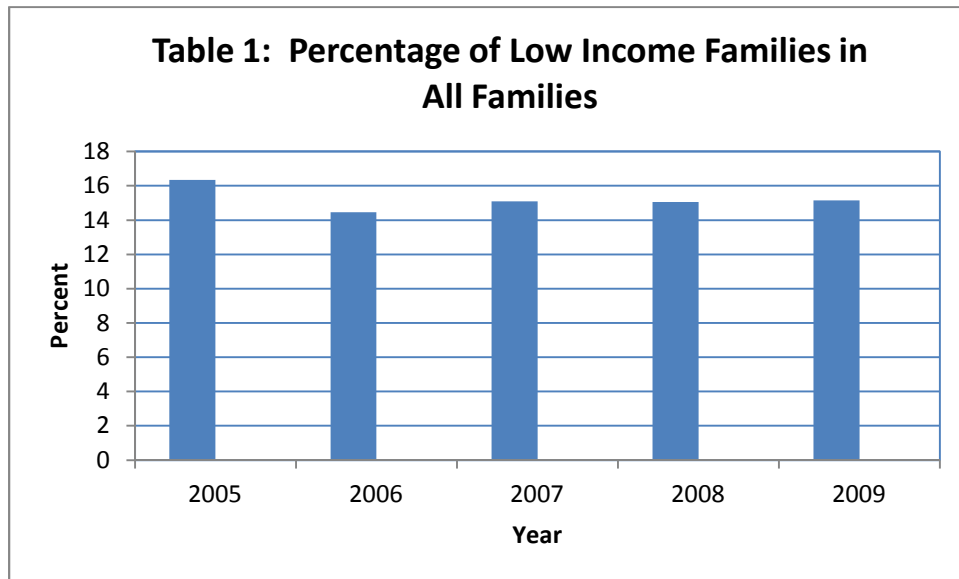


Table 1: The percentage of families who were considered of low income in the Red Deer region, based on their family size and type (Low Income Measure), before taxes, has not changed substantially between 2005 and 2009.

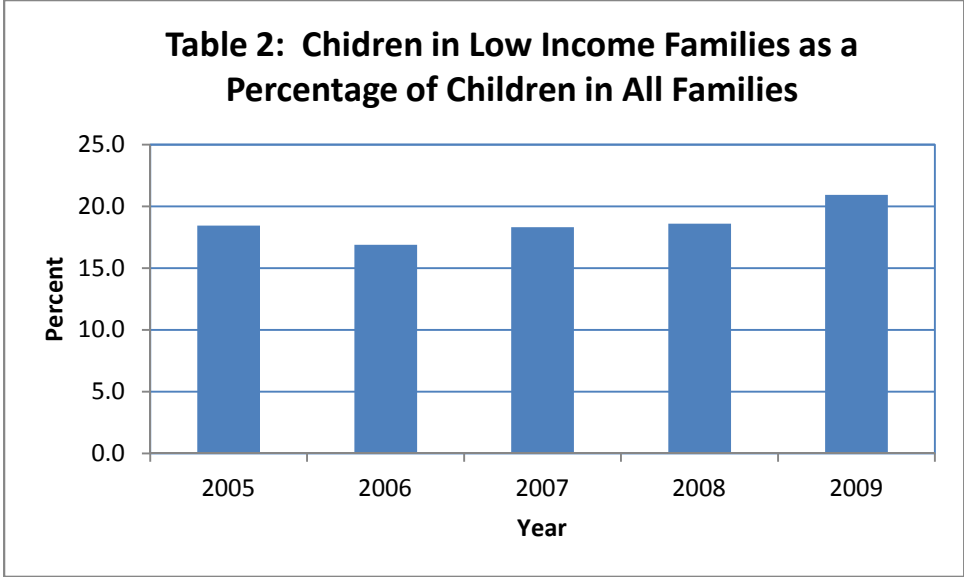


Table 2: The percentage of children, ages 12 and under, who were found to be living in a low income family based on the Low Income Measure before tax, in the Red Deer region, from 2005-2009, has increased to about 21 percent.

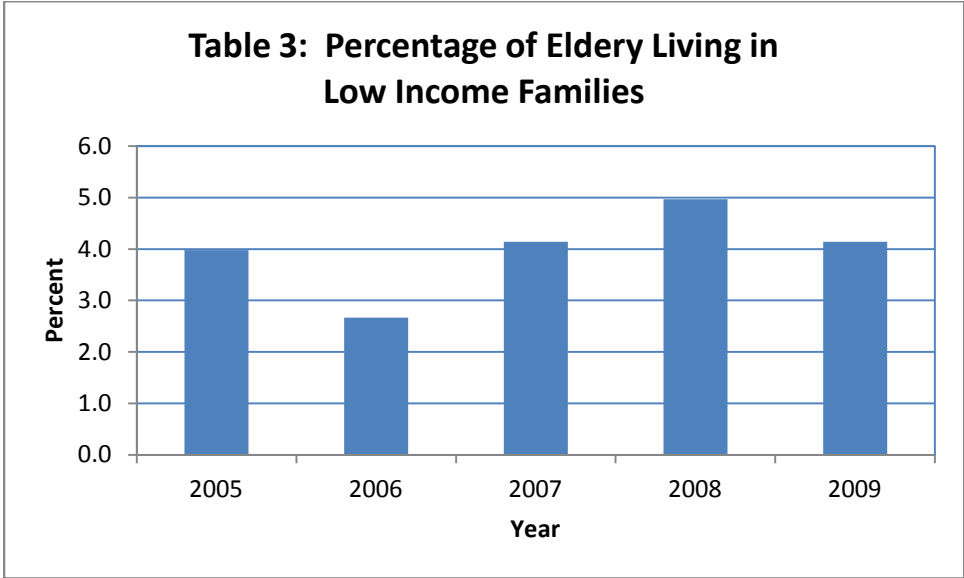


Table 3: The percentage of elderly, ages 65 and over, who lived in a low income family based on the Low Income Measure before tax, in the Red Deer region, from 2005-2009, fluctuated between 2-5 percent.

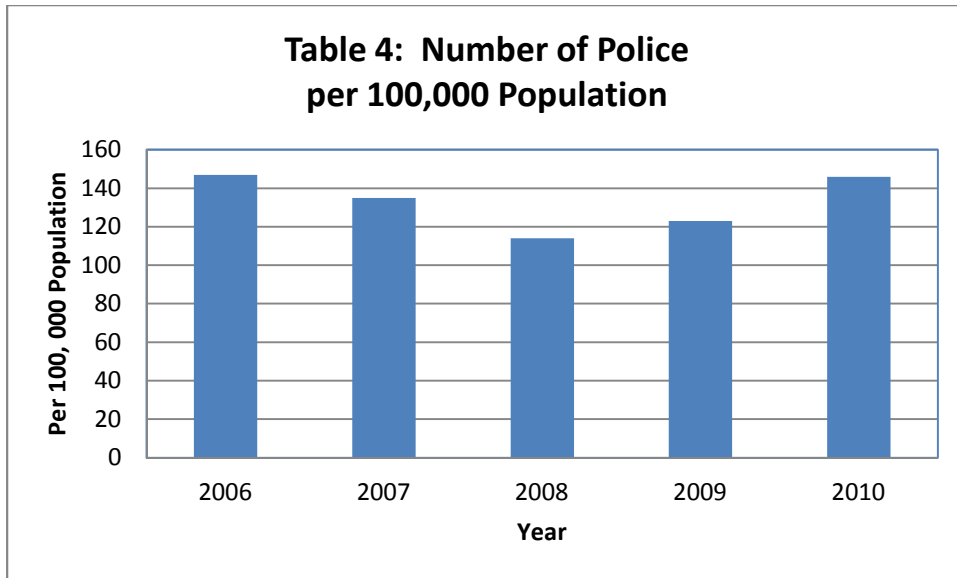


Table 4: The number of police per 100, 000 population, for the Red Deer region, was at a low in 2008, however is now seeing increases to match rates of previous years.

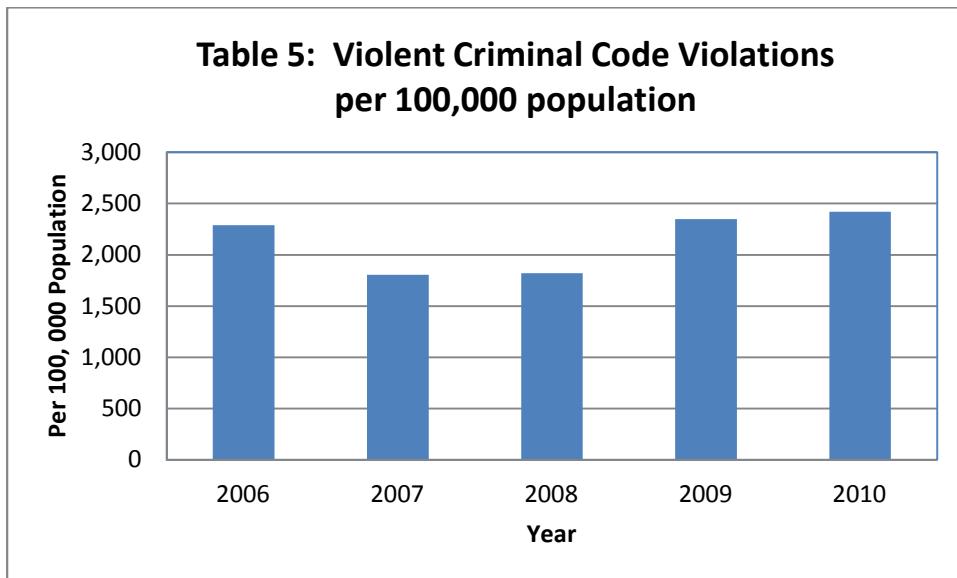


Table 5: Violent criminal code violations, reported in the Red Deer region, have stayed between 1,500 and 2,500 cases, per 100,000, population in the last 5 years.

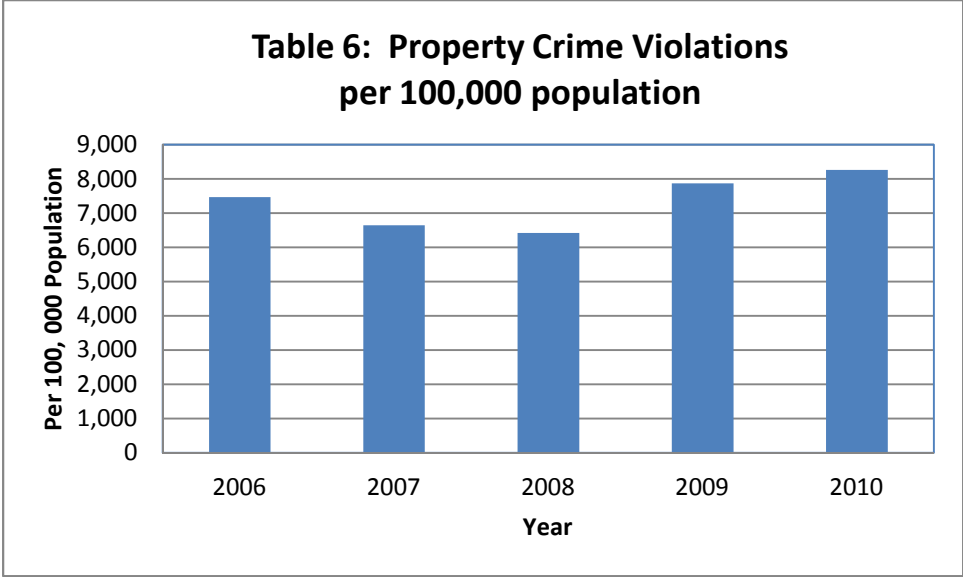


Table 6: Reports of property crime violations per 100,000 population, for the Red Deer region, were at their highest in 2010 at just over 8,000.

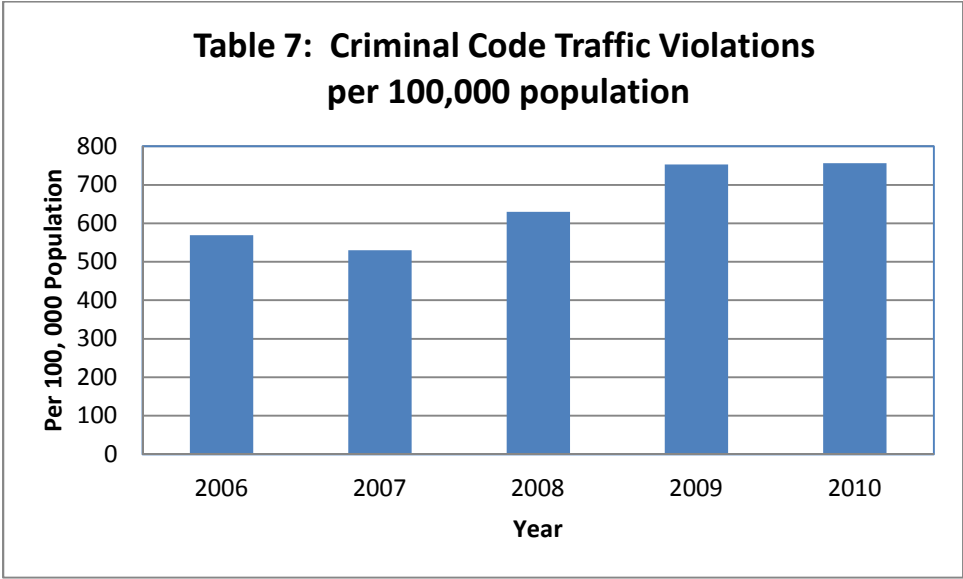


Table 7: Since 2007, in the Red Deer region, the rate of criminal code traffic violations has been increasing per 100,000 population.

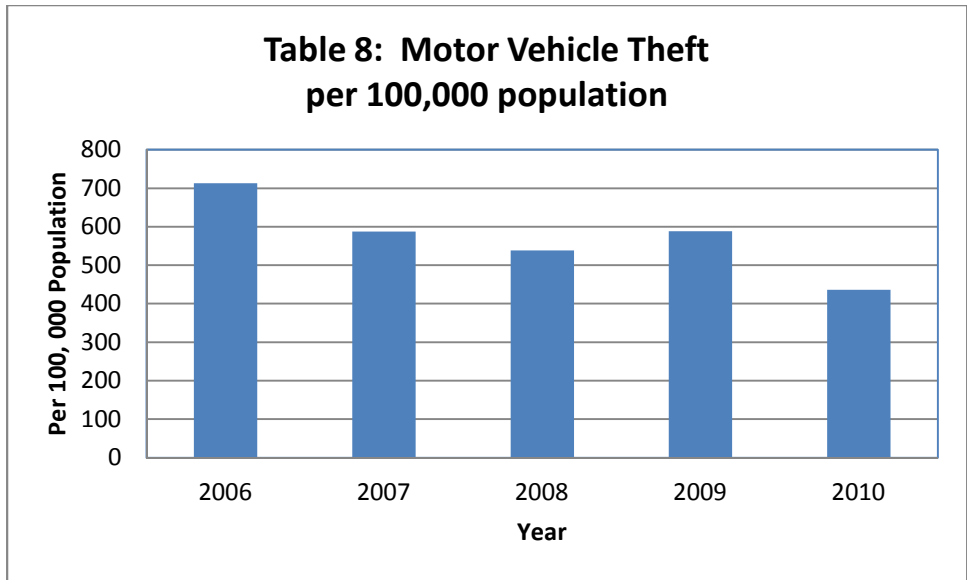


Table 8: In the last 5 years, the rate of motor vehicle theft in the Red Deer region, per 100,000 population, has been declining.

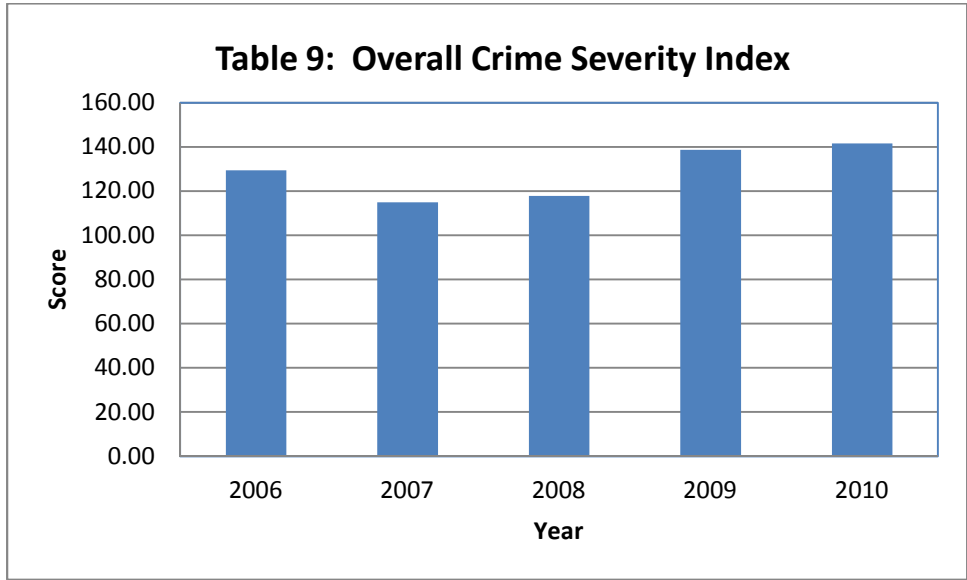


Table 9: Over the last 5 years, the overall crime severity index in the Red Deer region has fluctuated in the 115 to 140 score range.

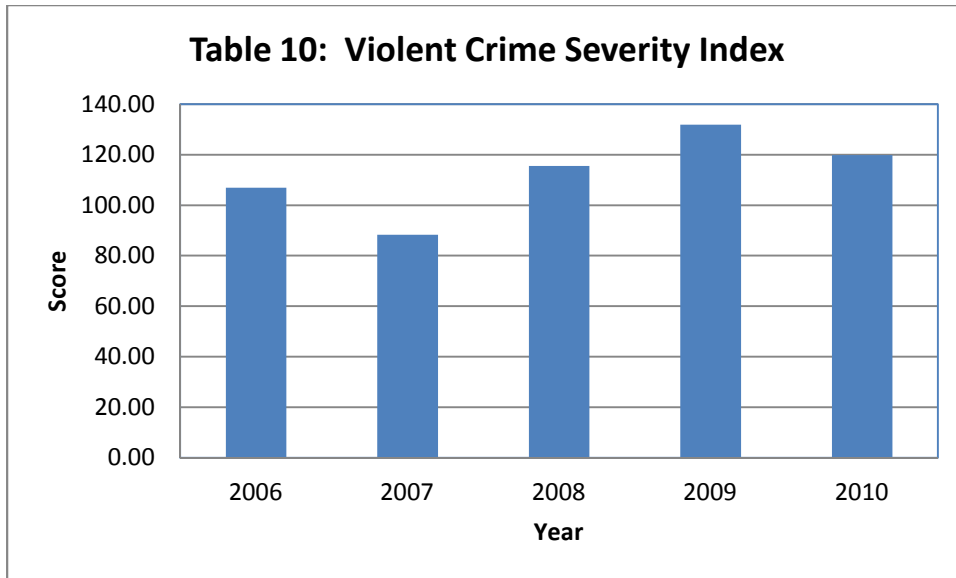


Table 10: The Red Deer region has seen great fluctuations in its violent crime severity score, ranging from 80 to 140, in the last 5 years.

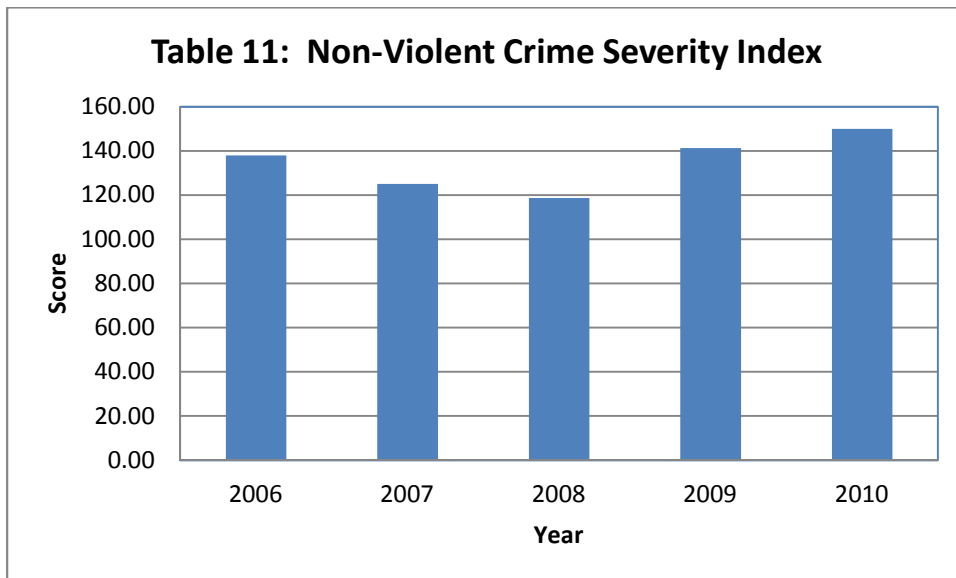


Table 11: Non-violent crime severity scores, for the Red Deer region, have stayed relatively stable in between 2006 to 2010, seeing a small dip in 2008.

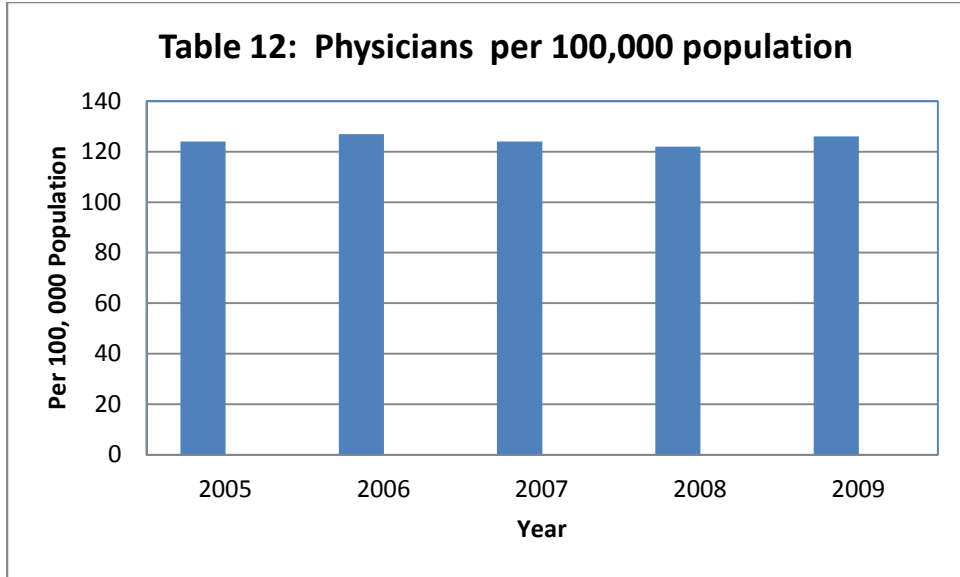


Table 12: The total number of physicians per 100,000 population, in the former David Thompson Health Region, has stayed consistent from 2005 to 2009.

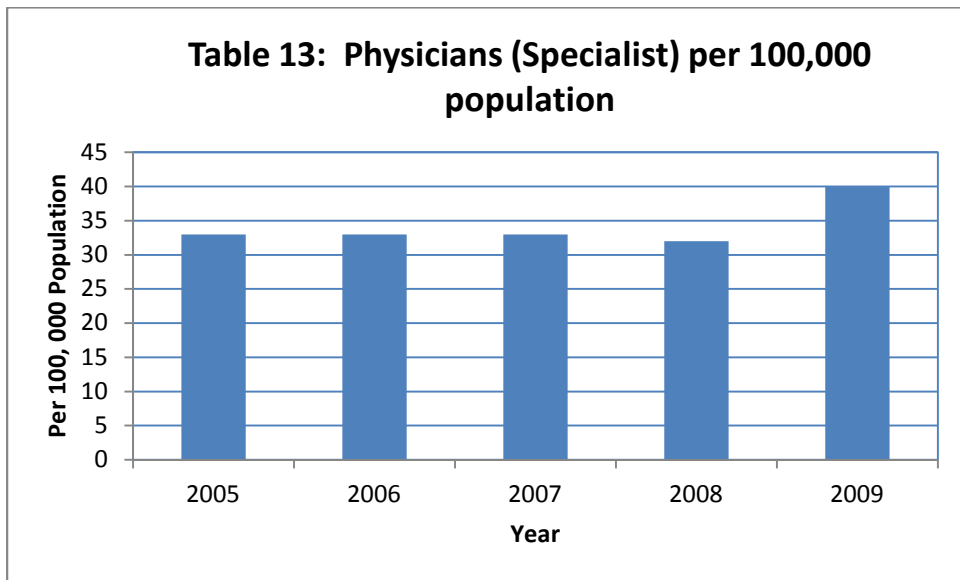


Table 13: The number of specialist physicians per 100,000 population remained constant from 2005-2008 and then increased by 25 percent in 2009.

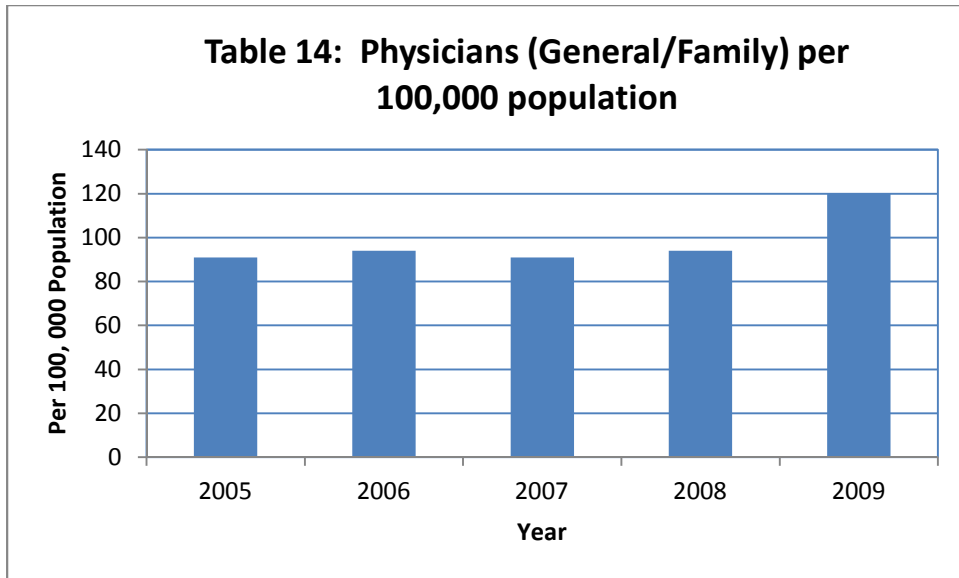


Table 14: The number of general or family physicians per 100,000 population has increased 76 percent from 91 to 120 physicians between 2005-2009.

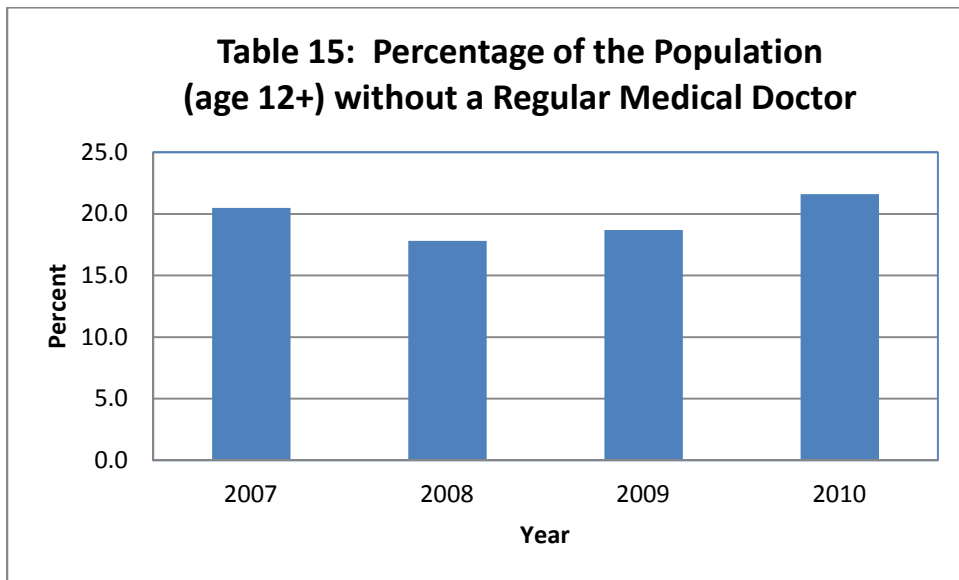


Table 15: The percentage of people aged 12 years and older, in the former David Thompson Health Region, who do not have a regular medical doctor has been slightly increasing from 2008 through 2010.

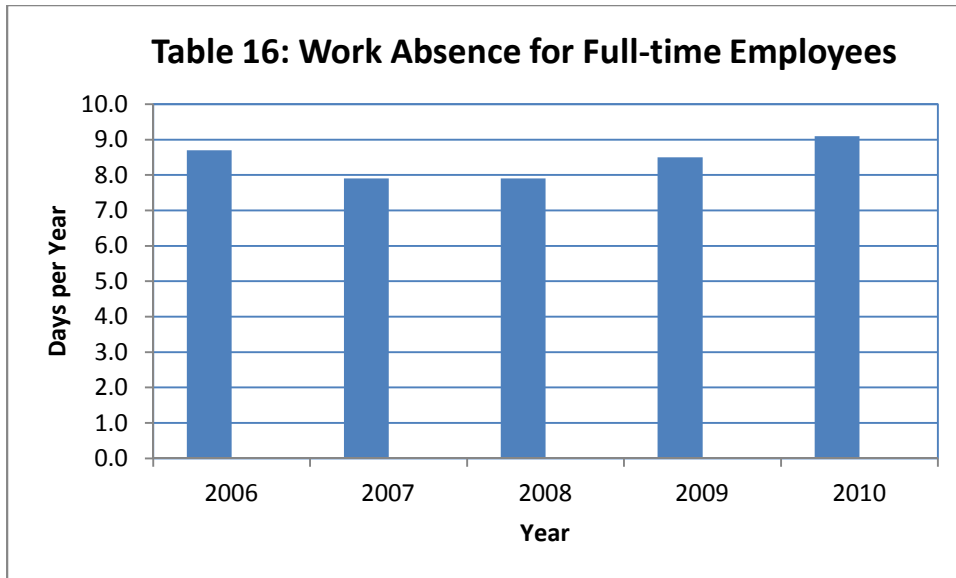


Table 16: The number of days of work missed a year, not including maternity leave, in the Red Deer Economic Region, dropped slightly in 2007 and 2008. However, days missed have not seen significant increases.

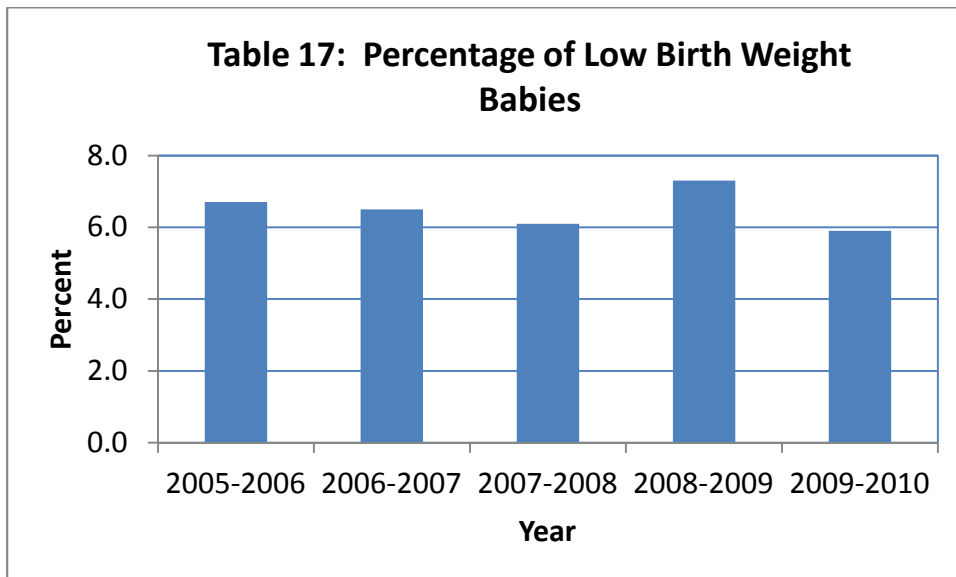


Table 17: The percentage of low birth weight babies for the former David Thompson Health Region has remained low over the last 5 years, ranging from 5.9-7.3 percent of all births.

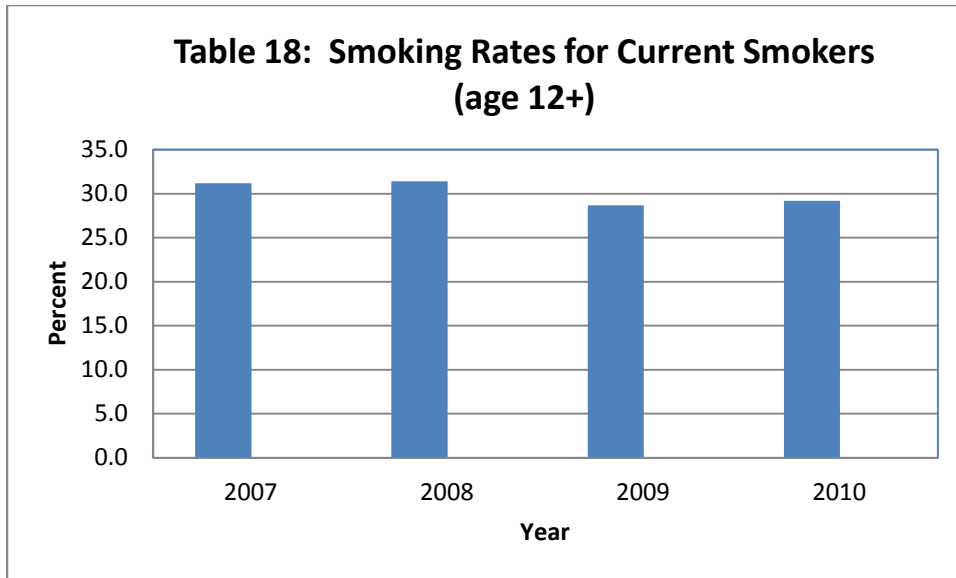


Table 18: Smoking rates for those who smoke daily or occasionally, 12 years or older, in the former David Thompson Health Region has shown little significant change from 2007 to 2010.

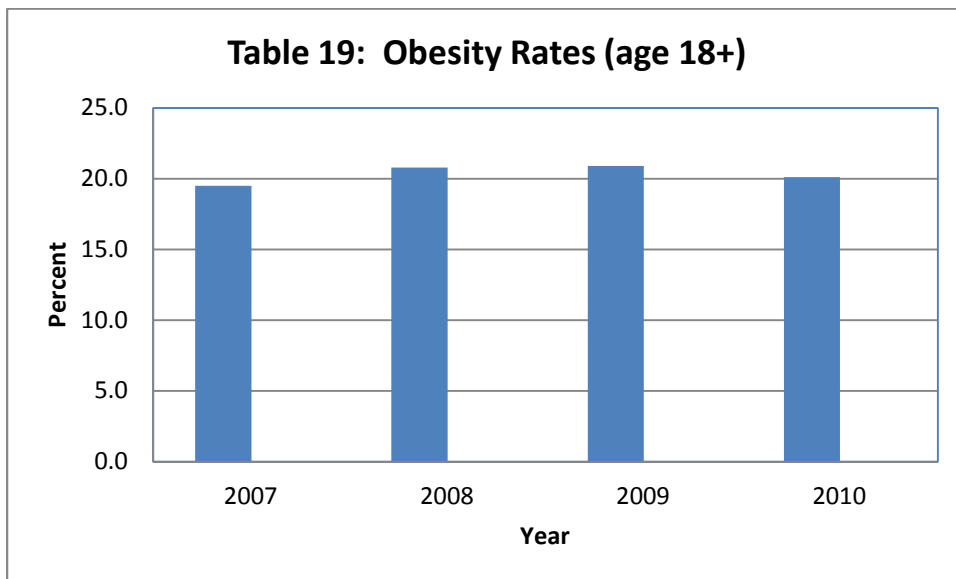


Table 19: The obesity rates for the former David Thompson Health Region, for adults 18 years or older, have shown little change between 2007 to 2010.



Table 20: The percentage of people, ages 12 years or older, who self-rated themselves as having excellent or good mental health, in the former David Thompson Health Region, has stayed close to 70 percent.

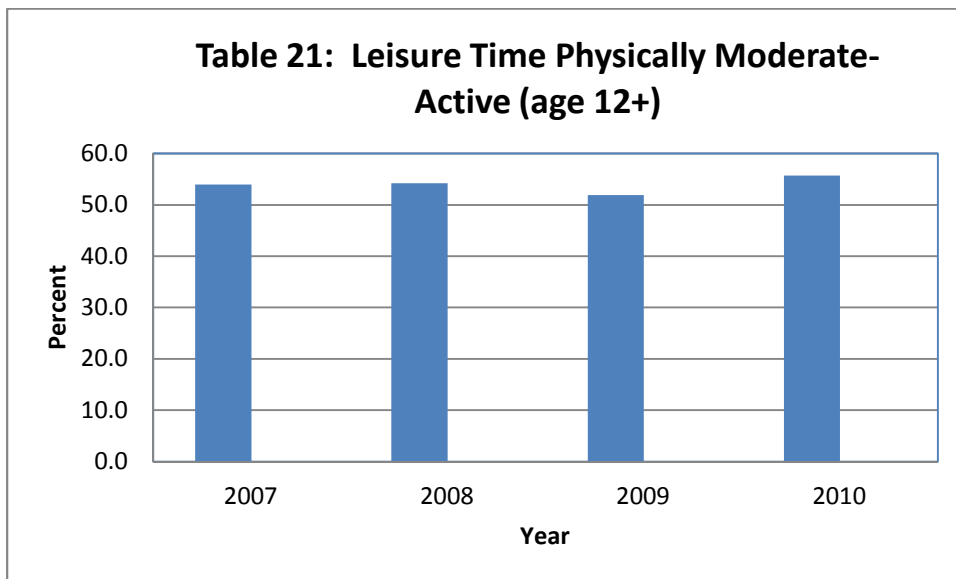


Table 21: The percentage of people aged 12 years or older, in the former David Thompson Health Region who expend 2.9 kcal/kg/day, from 2007-2010, has remained between 51.9-55.7 percent.

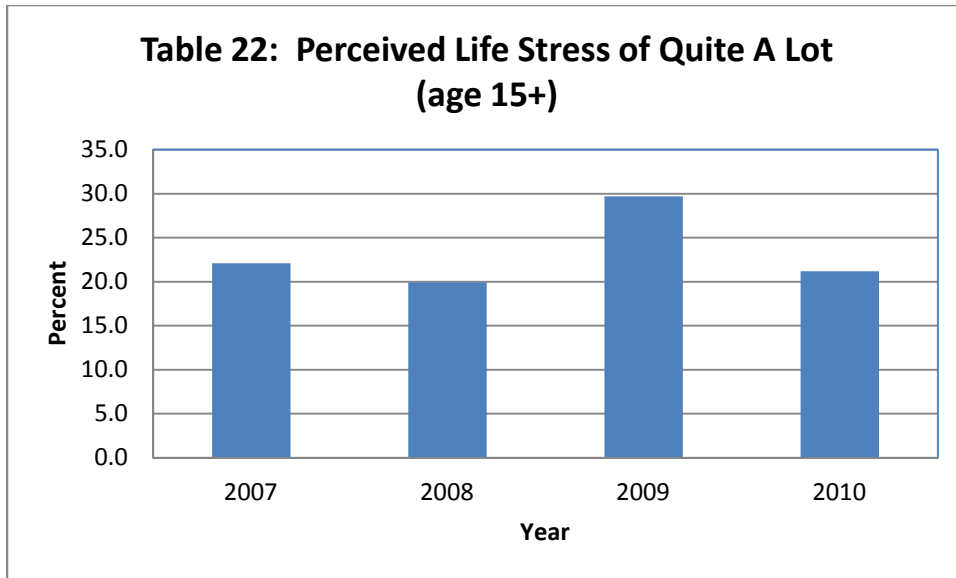


Table 22: In 2009, the percentage of people, aged 15 years or older, in the former David Thompson Health Region, who reported being quite a bit or extremely stressed most of their days, was 40 percent higher than the preceding or subsequent years.

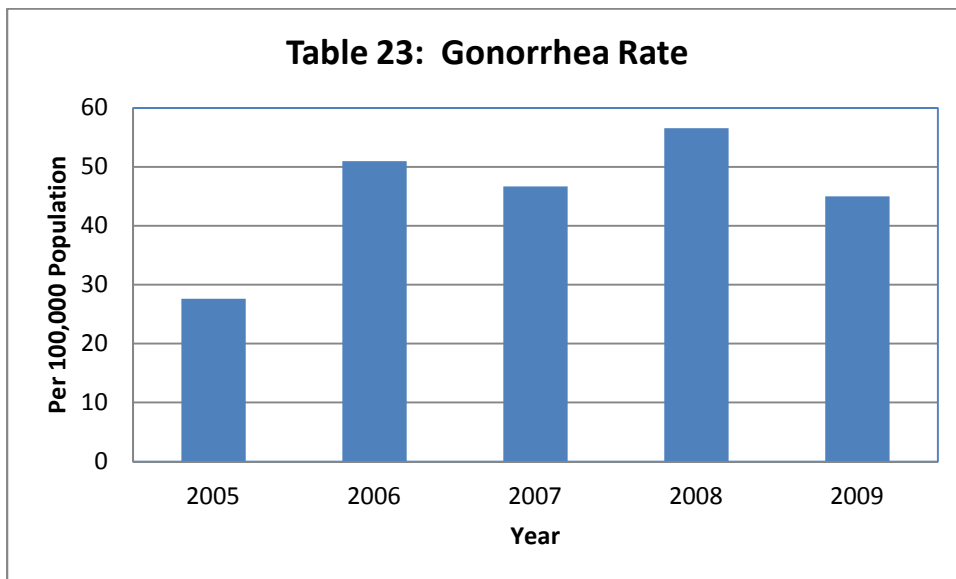


Table 23: The Gonorrhea rate, for the former David Thompson Health Region, has seen some fluctuation between 2005 and 2009. Since 2005, the rate increased by about 80 percent.

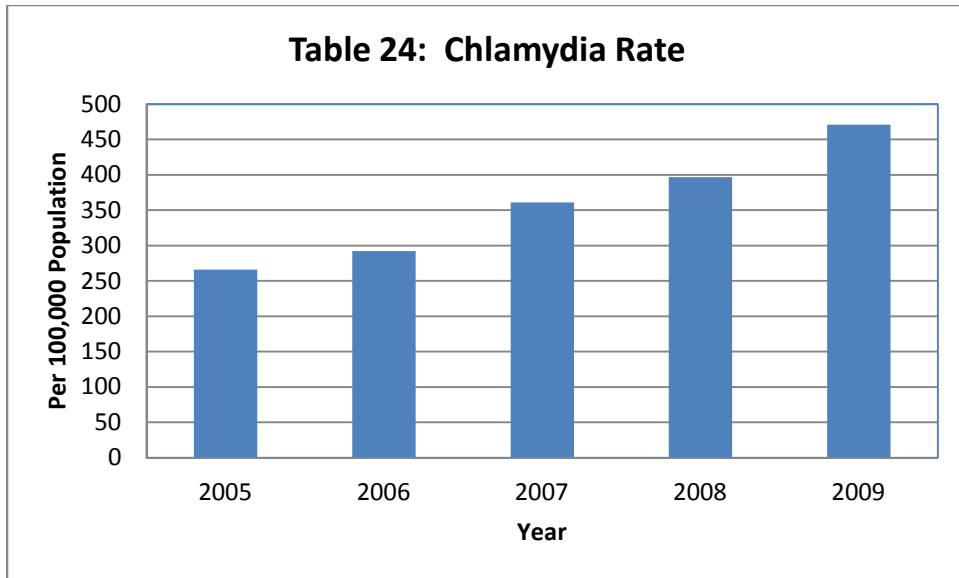


Table 24: The Chlamydia rate, for the former David Thompson Health Region, has been increasing since 2005. From 2005 to 2009, the rate of Chlamydia has increased by a total of 77 percent.

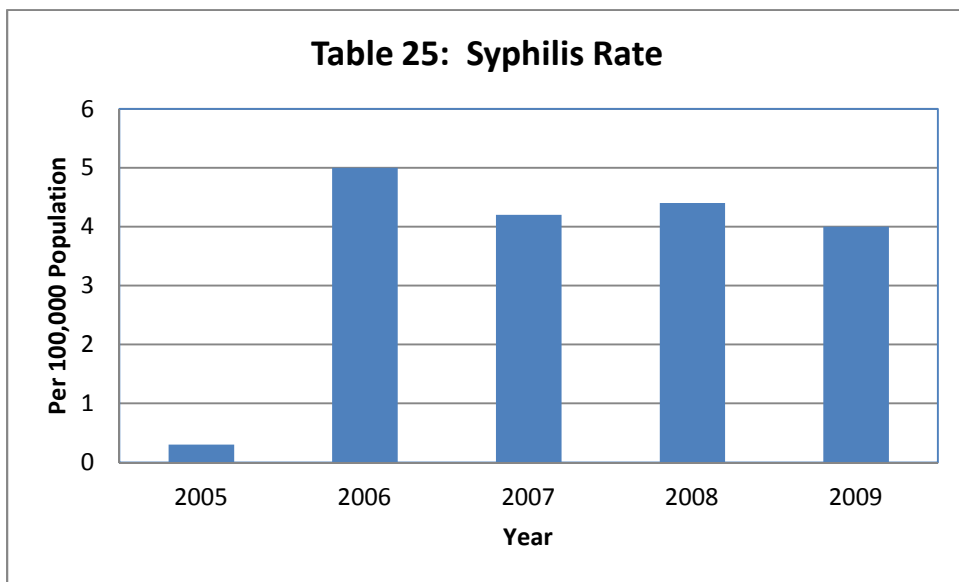


Table 25: The rate of Syphilis infection in the former David Thompson Health Region, increased from 0 to 5 between 2005 and 2006 and from 2007 to the present has remained comparatively stable at approximately 4 cases per 100,000 population.

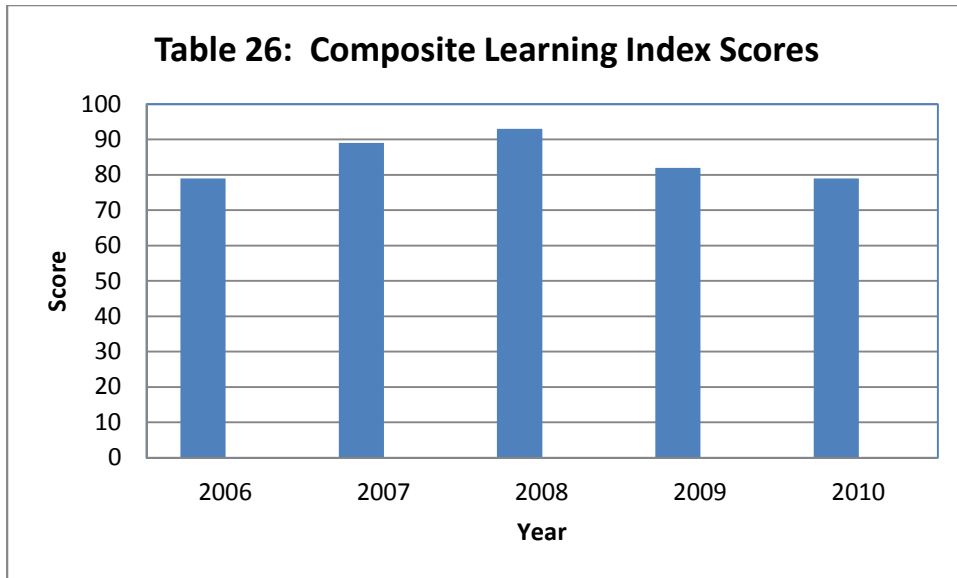


Table 26: Red Deer’s Composite Learning Index peaked in 2008.

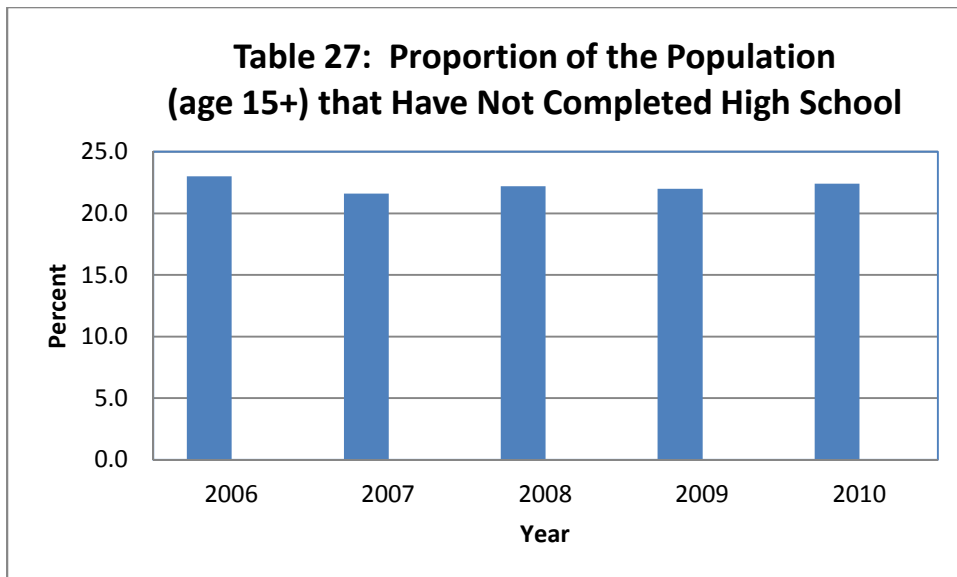
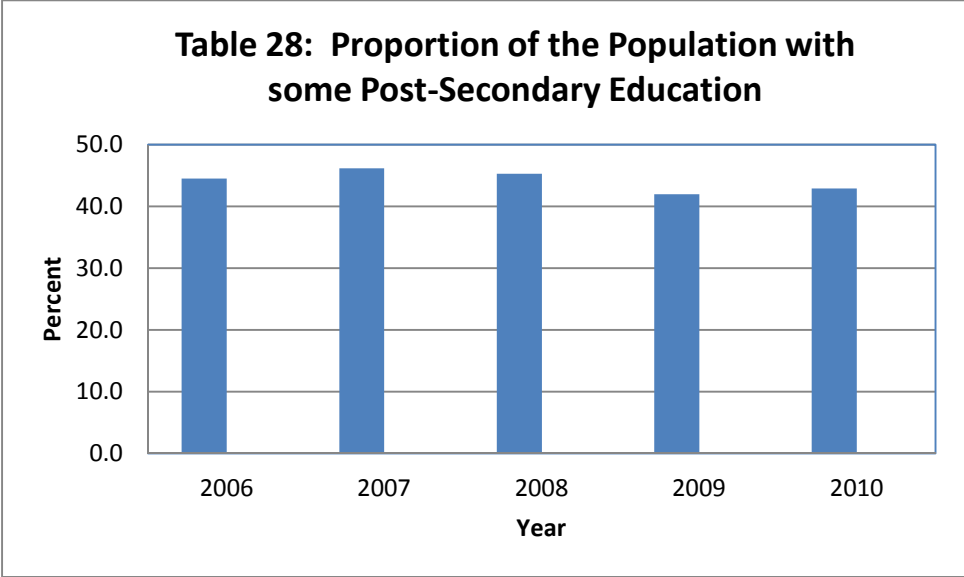


Table 27: The proportion of the Red Deer Economic Region population, 15 years and older, who have not completed high school over the last 5 years, has remained consistent at approximately 22 percent.



Tale 28: The proportion of population, 15 years or older, in the Red Deer Economic Region, who have some post-secondary education, has consistently been in the low 40 percent range over the last 5 years.

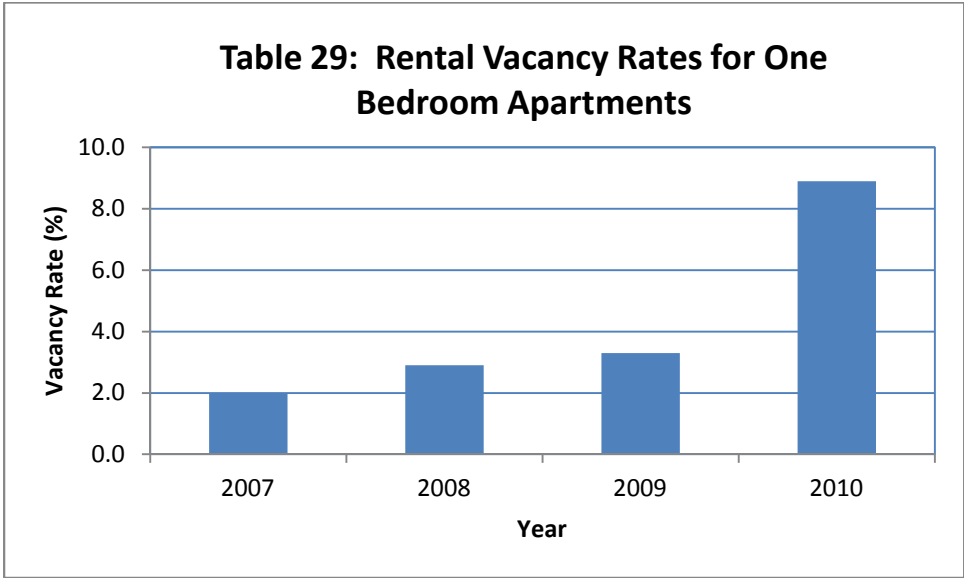


Table 29: In Red Deer, the vacancy rate for 1 bedroom apartments has increased by 7 percent over the last 4 years.

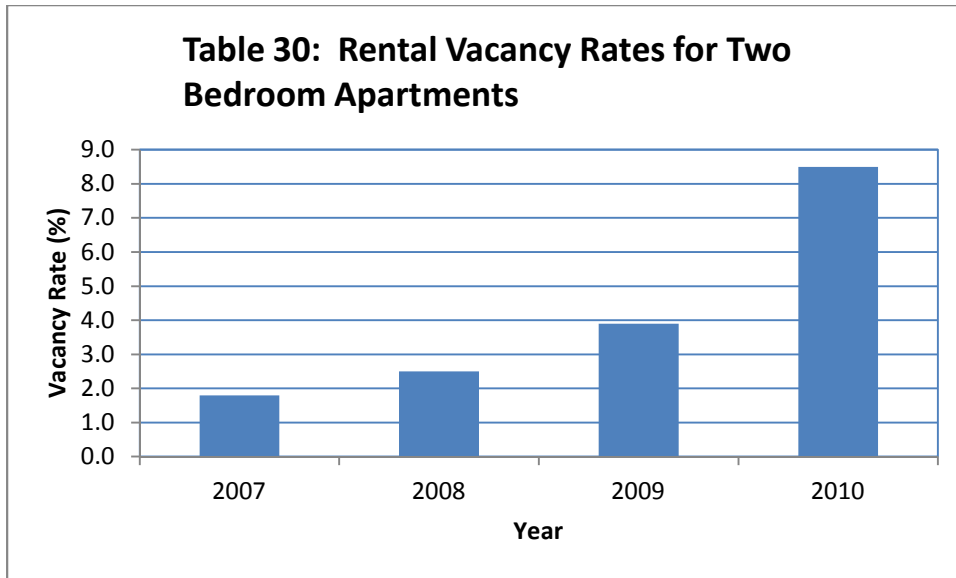


Table 30: The rental vacancy rate for 2 bedroom apartments in Red Deer increased substantially between 2007 to 2010.

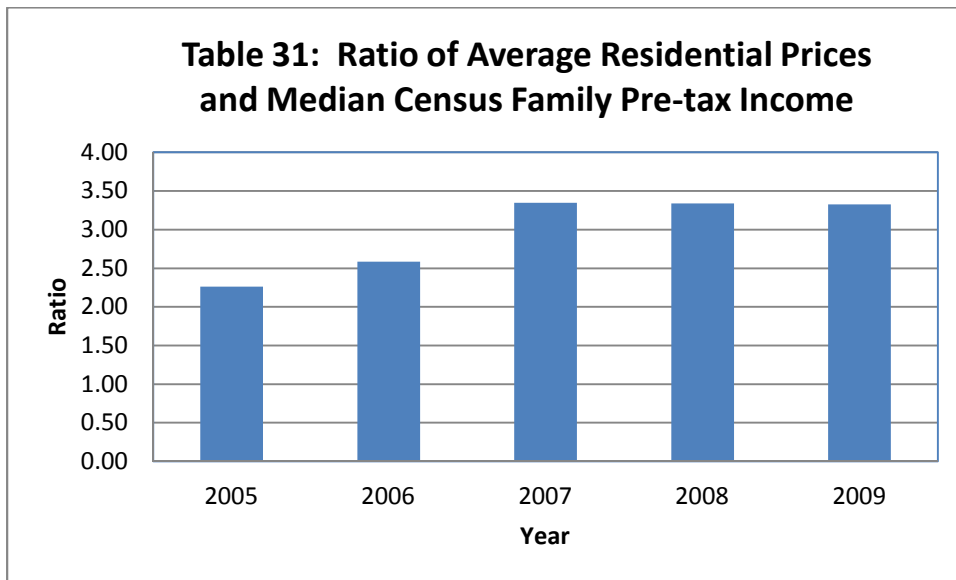


Table 31: The ratio of average residential prices to the median of census family pre-tax annual income increased substantially from 2005 to 2009, to a total of residential price more than three times the median census family income.

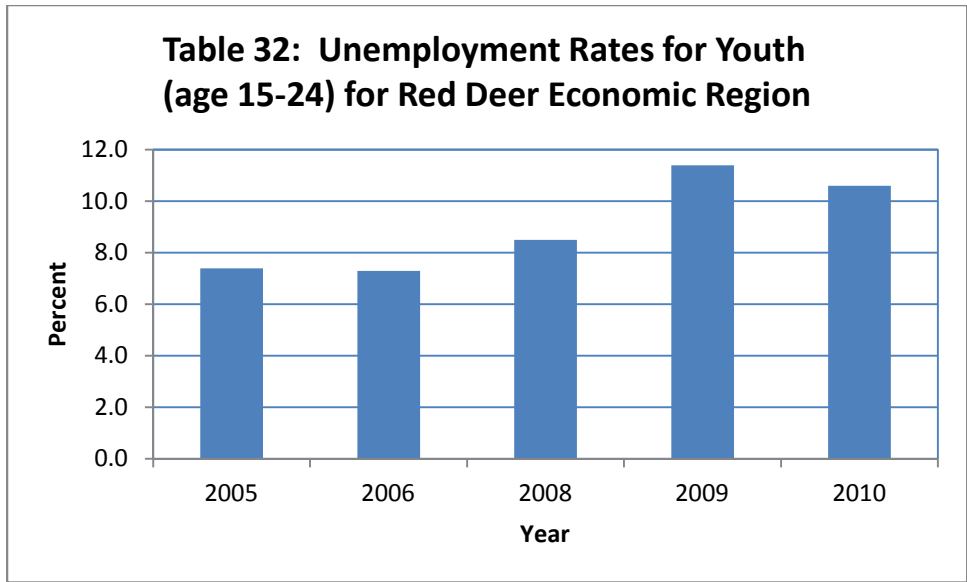


Table 32: The unemployment rates for youths, ages between 15 and 24 years of age, in the Red Deer Economic Region, increased significantly between 2005 and 2010.

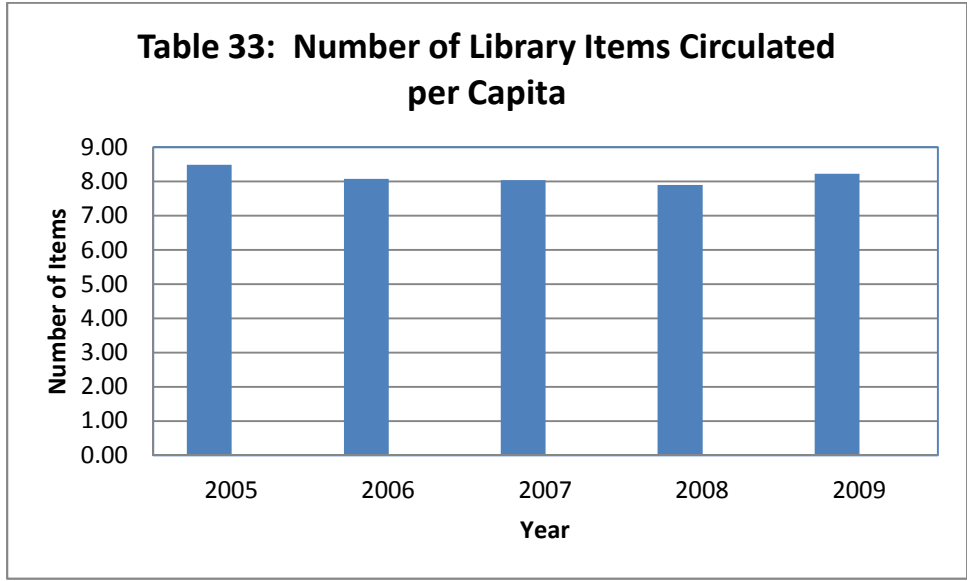


Table 33: The number of library items circulated per capita, including all items (books, DVDs, periodicals, CDs, etc) and renewals, from the Red Deer Public Library, has not changed significantly between 2005 and 2009.

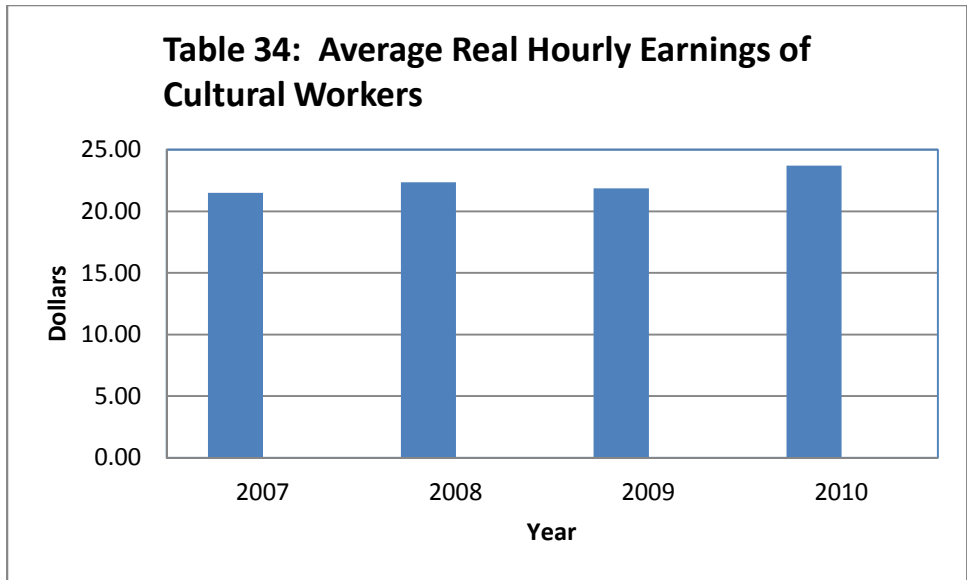


Table 34: It appears as though from 2007 to 2010, in the Red Deer Economic Region, there have been slight increases in real hourly earnings of cultural workers annually.

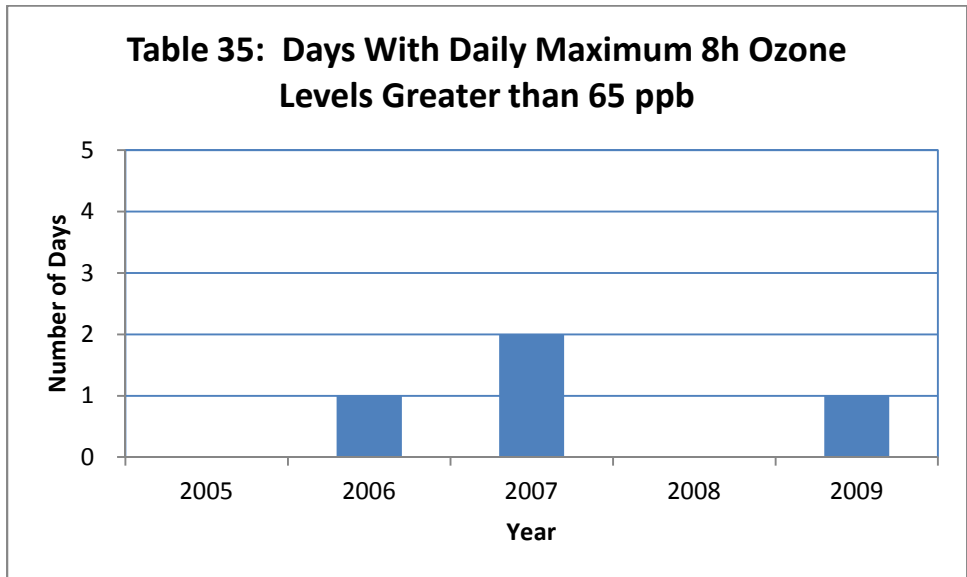


Table 35: The Red Deer area seems to do well at staying close to below the air quality thresholds, ranging between 0 to 2 days over threshold between 2005 and 2009.

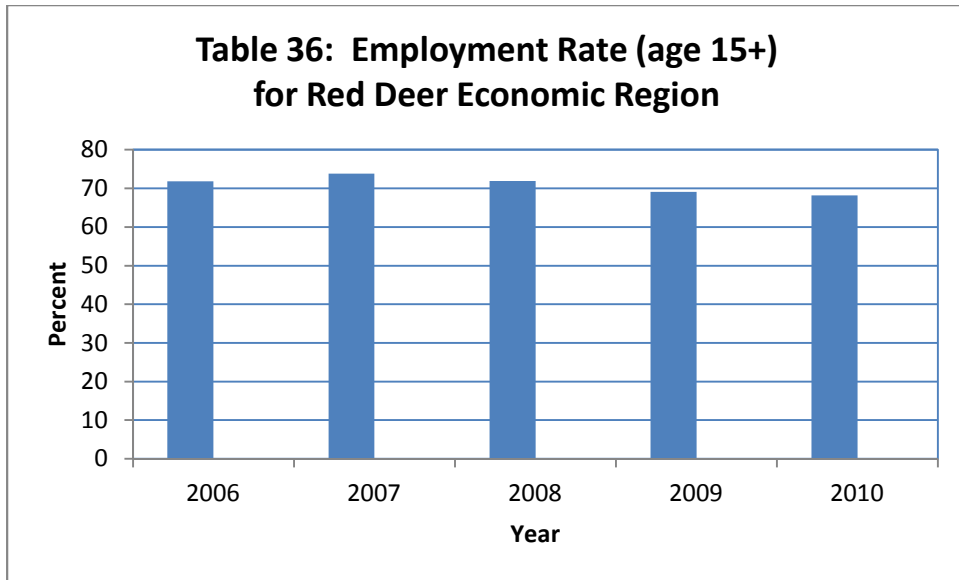


Table 36: The employment rate, for the population 15 years or older, in the Red Deer Economic Region, somewhat decreased between 2006 and 2010.

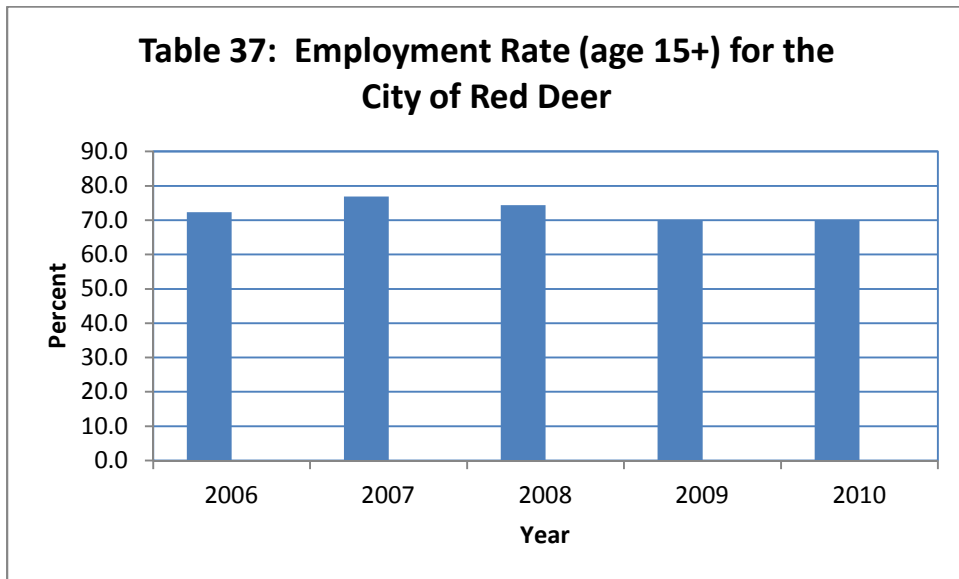


Table 37: The Red Deer employment rate for those aged 15 years or older, Has decreased from a high in 2007 to the present, and remains lower than the corresponding rate for the region as a whole (Table 36).

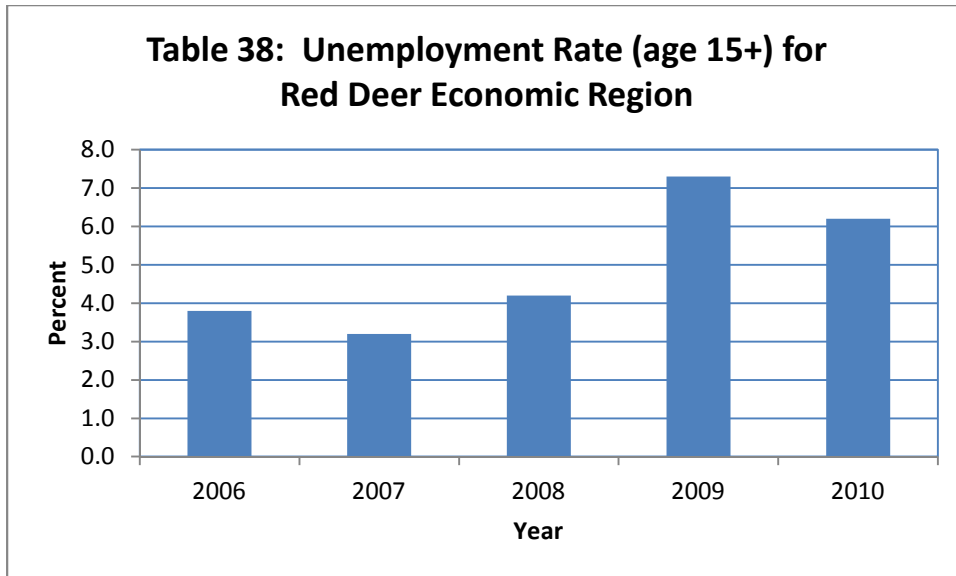


Table 38: The unemployment rate reported for ages 15 years or older in the Red Deer economic region increased significantly in 2008-09, peaking at just over 7.0 percent in 2009.

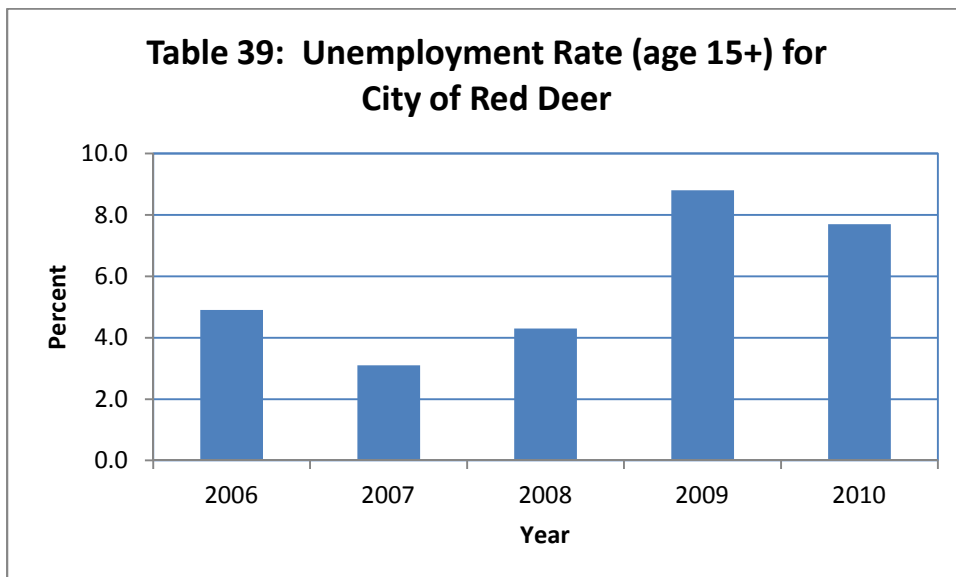


Table 39: Between 2006 and 2009, the unemployment rate in the City of Red Deer was generally higher than for the economic region as a whole (Table 38). Peak unemployment was recorded in 2009 at close to 9 percent.

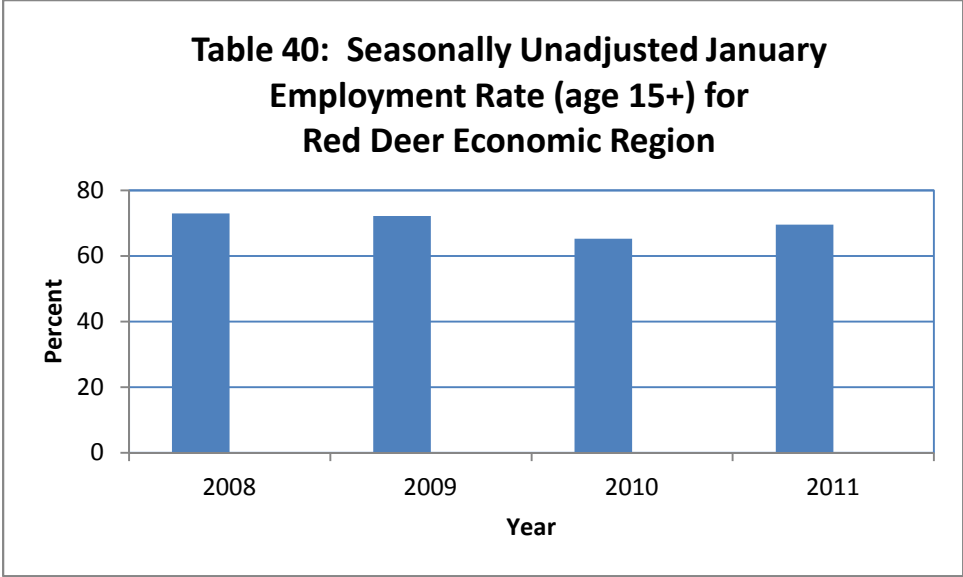


Table 40: The seasonally unadjusted employment rate for those age 15 years and older, in the Red Deer Economic Region in January of each year declined in 2010 before rebounding in 2011.

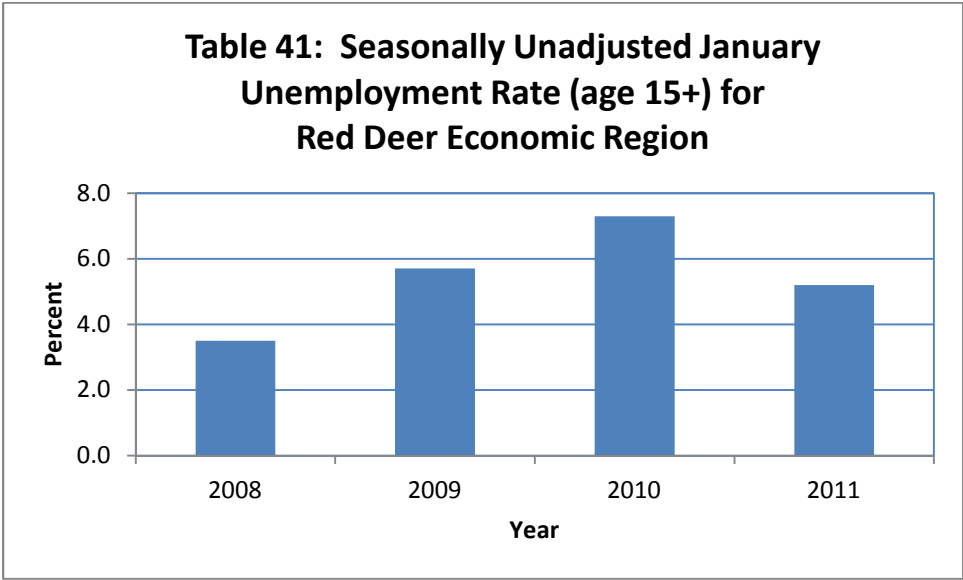


Table 41: The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for the population age 15 years and older increased substantially between 2008 and 2010 before beginning to decline in 2011.

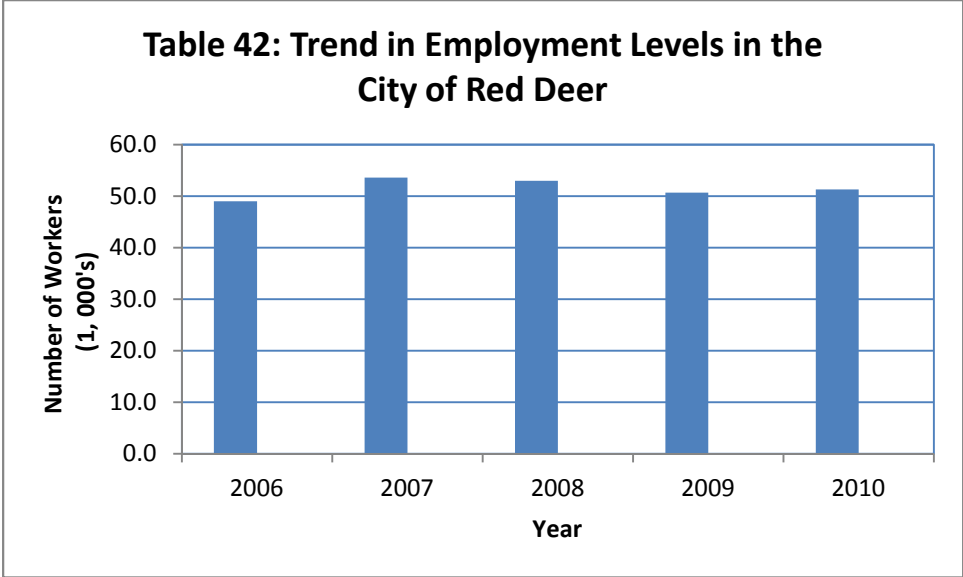


Table 42: Overall employment levels between 2006 and 2010 show a slight increase, having peaked in 2008.

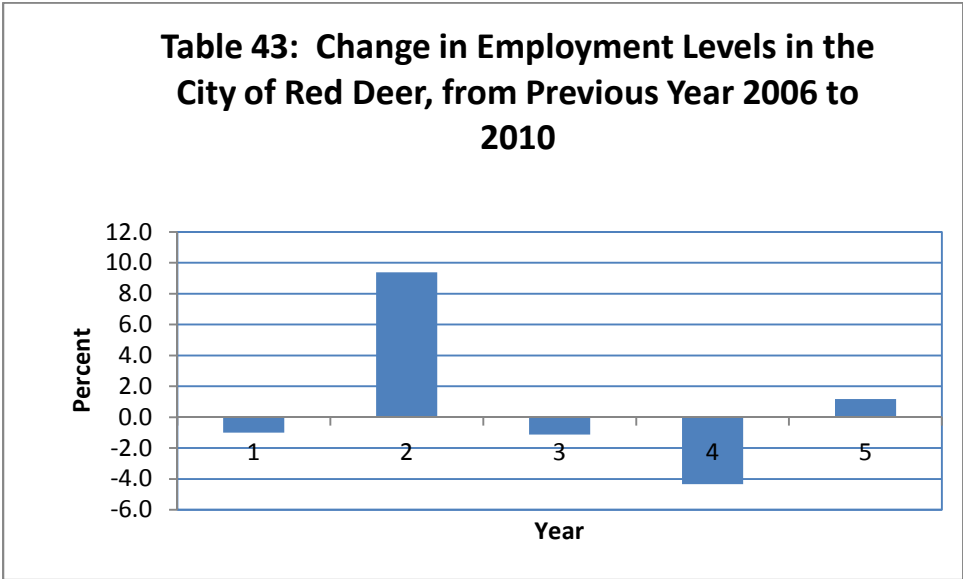


Table 43: As displayed, between 2006 and 2010 the employment levels in the City of Red Deer grew most significantly in 2007 and showed the greatest decline in 2009.

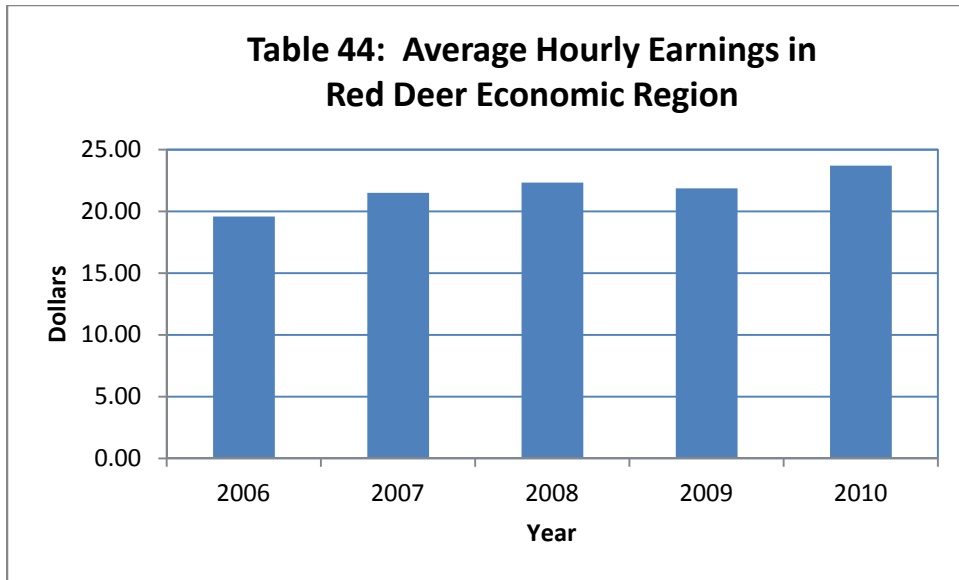


Table 44: From 2006 to 2010, there has been an increase in average hourly earnings in the Red Deer Economic Region. The increases have totalled to almost \$5.00.

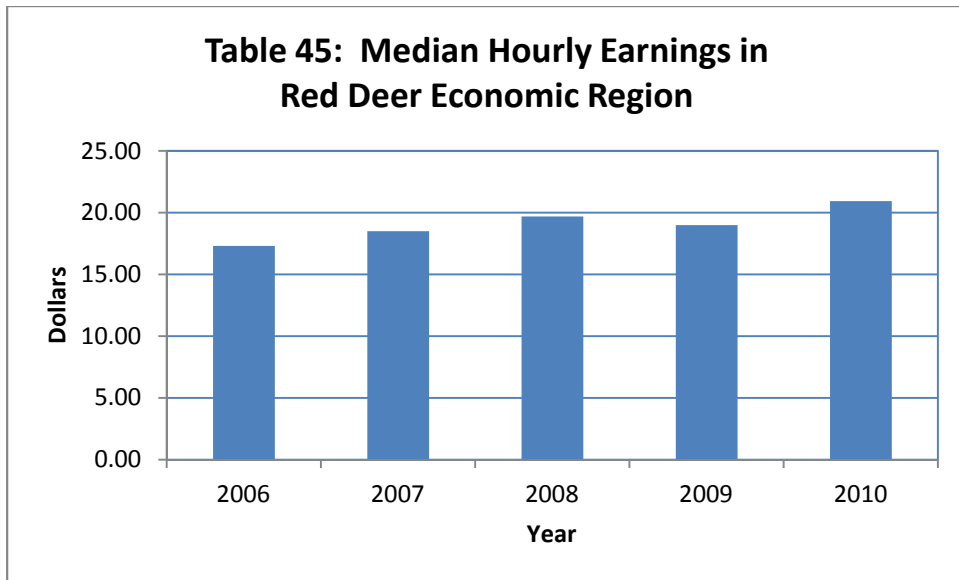


Table 45: Median hourly earnings in Red Deer economic region increased approximately \$3.00 from 2006 to 2010, to a current level just over \$20.00.

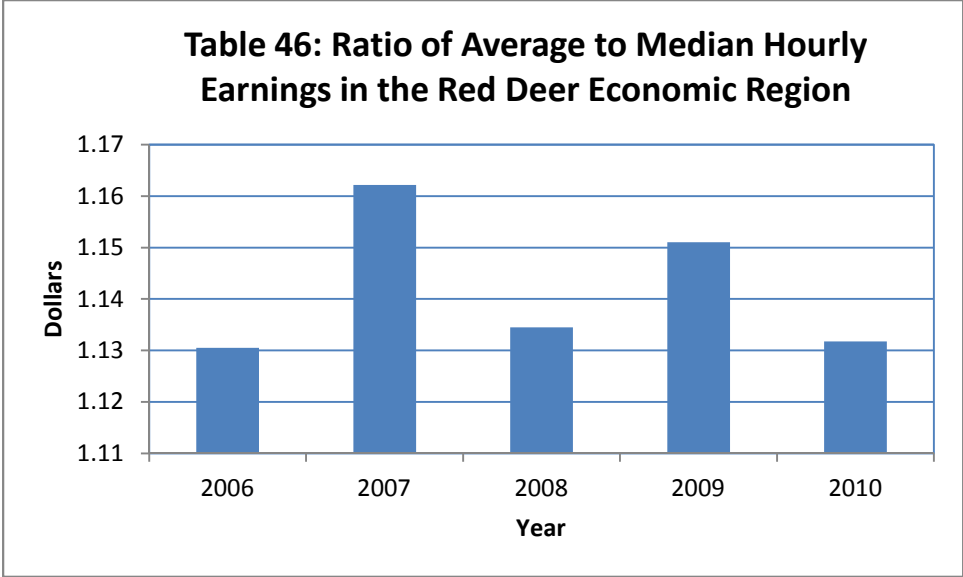


Table 46: The ratio of average to median hourly earnings in the Red Deer Economic Region has fluctuated slightly, with average earnings between 1.13 times to 1.16 times the median.

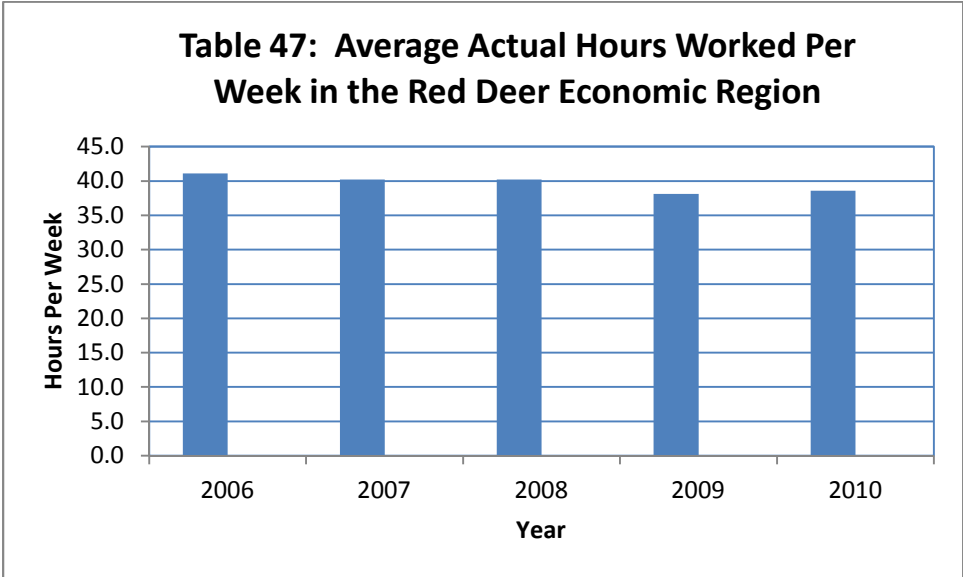


Table 47: The average actual hours worked per week by the population in the Red Deer Economic Region declined slightly between 2006 and 2010.

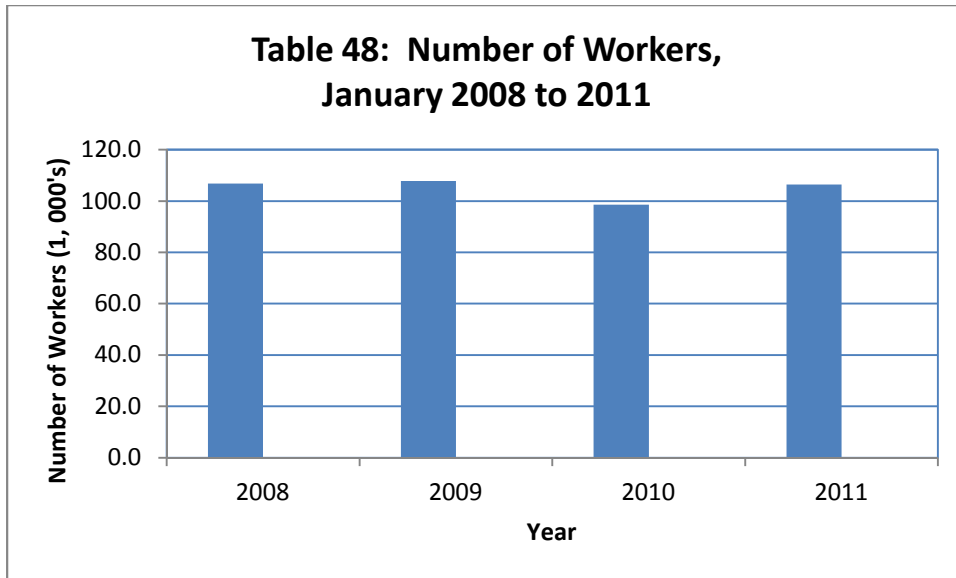


Table 48: Between 2008 to 2011, the number of workers in the Red Deer Economic Region in January of each year remained stable with the exception of a decline in 2010.

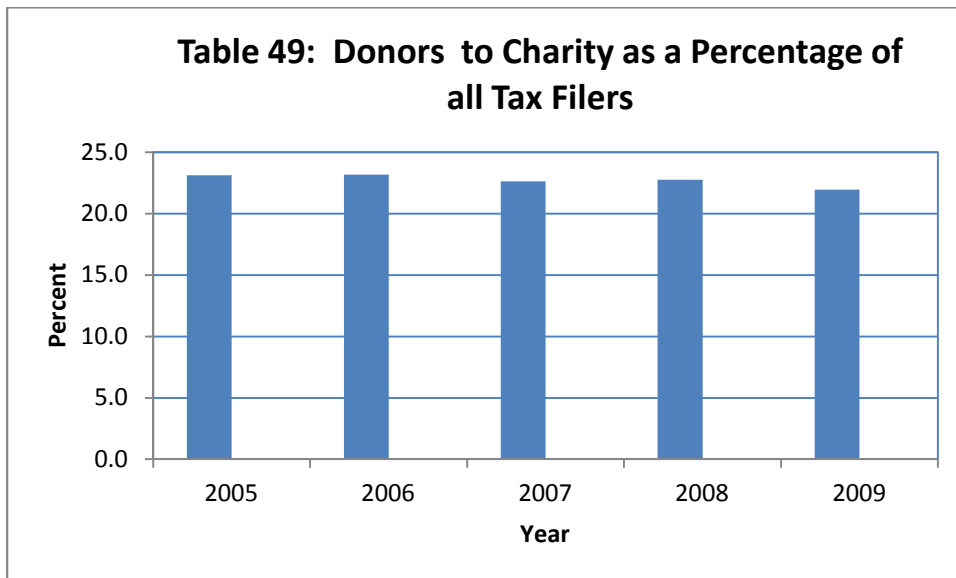


Table 49: The percentage of tax filers in Red Deer, who reported making charitable donations, remained stable between 2005 and 2009 at between 22 and 23 percent.

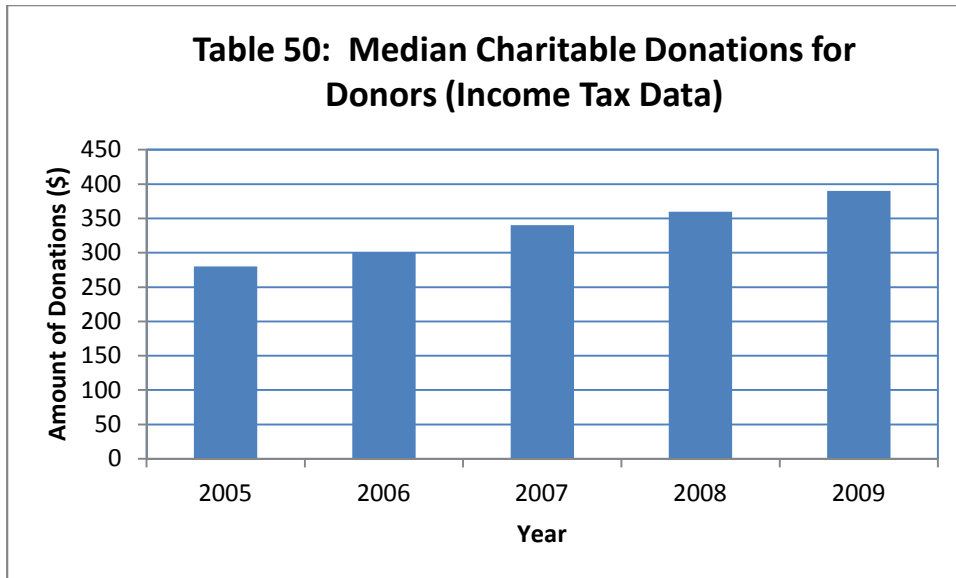


Table 50: While the proportion of donors remained relatively stable between 2005 and 2009 in the Red Deer region, there has been a significant increase in the median donation over the same period.



Table 51: With the exception of 2009, the percentage of respondents in the former David Thompson Health Region reporting life satisfaction as “satisfied” or “very satisfied” has remained above 90 percent.

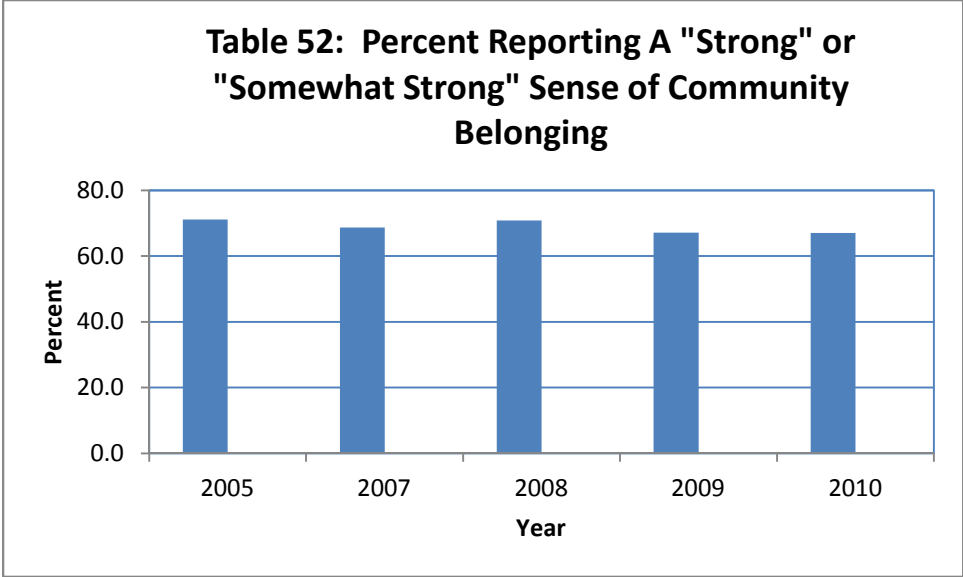


Table 52: The percentage of the population, 12 years and older, in the former David Thompson Health Region who reported having a “strong” or “somewhat strong” sense of community belonging, has remained relatively stable at between 65 and 70 percent.

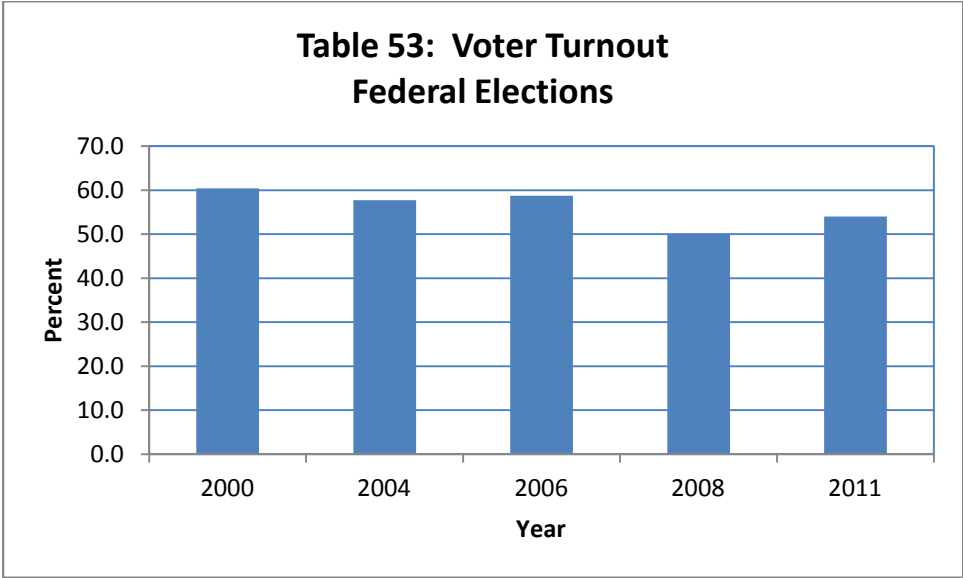


Table 53: From reports in 2000 through 2011, the percentage of eligible voters who cast ballots in Federal Elections has declined in the Red Deer Region.

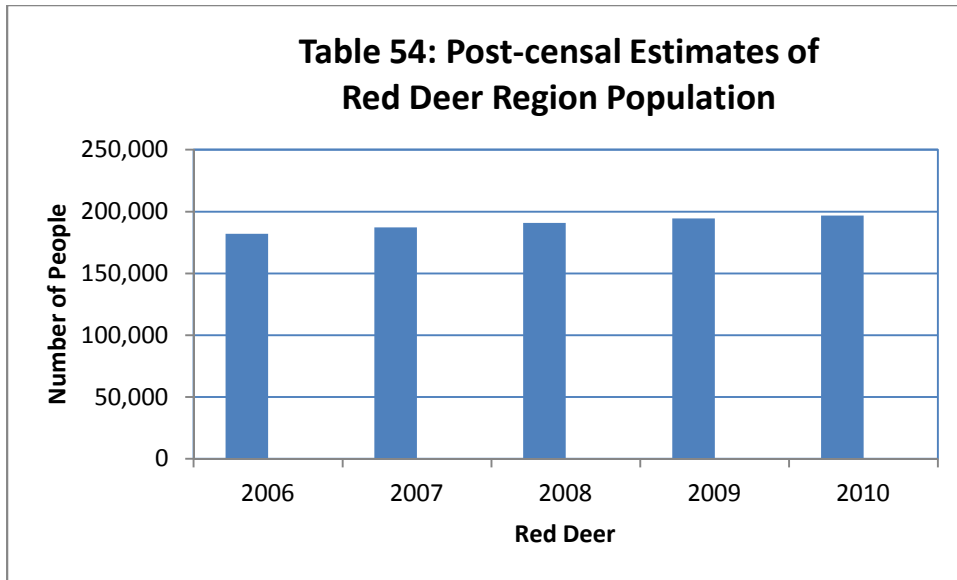


Table 54: Since the 2006 census, Statistics Canada has shown continued growth in the post-censal estimates of the Red Deer Region population.

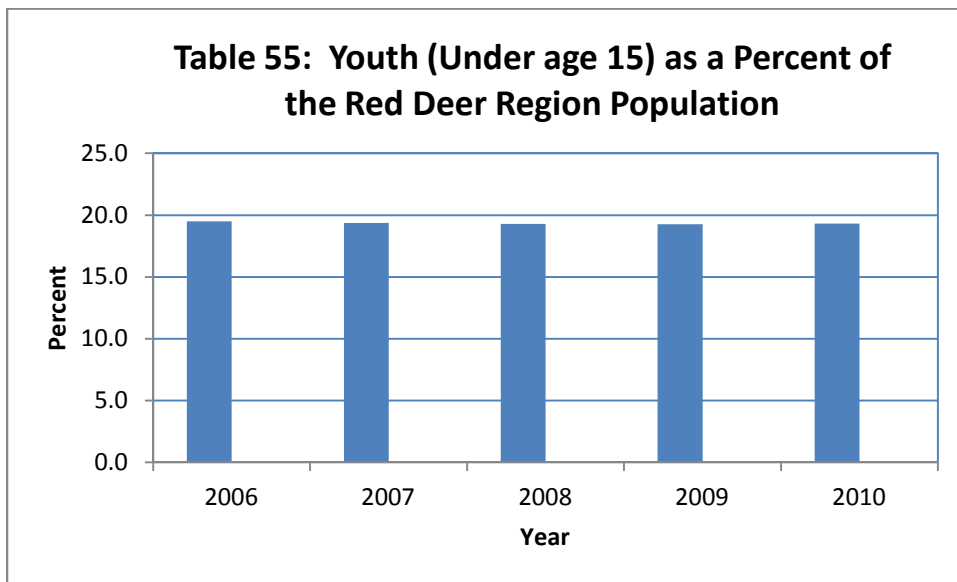


Table 55: Youth as a percentage of the total Red Deer regional population has remained stable at just less than 20 percent between 2006 and 2010.

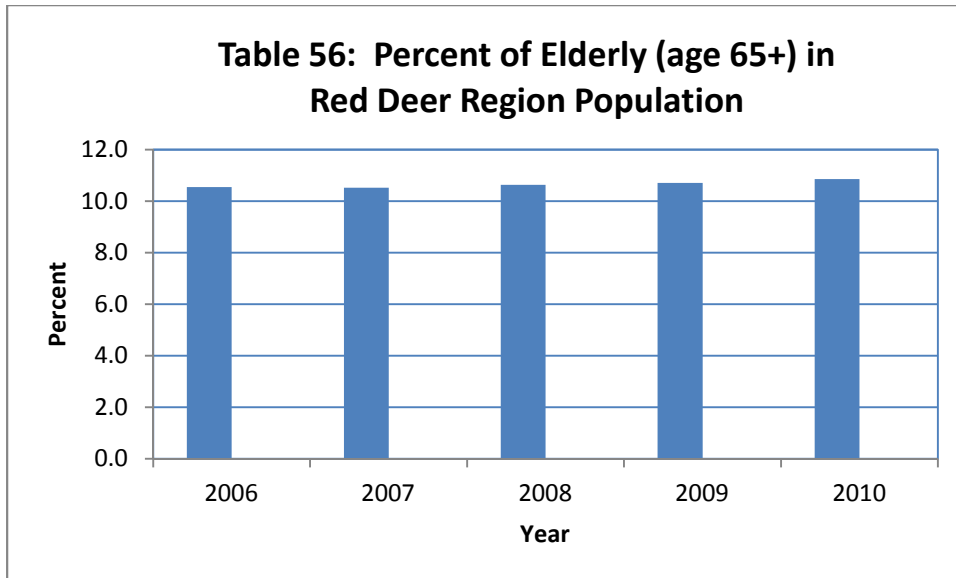


Table 56: The percentage of elderly, aged 65 years or older, of the total Red Deer region population, increased slightly between 2006 and 2010.

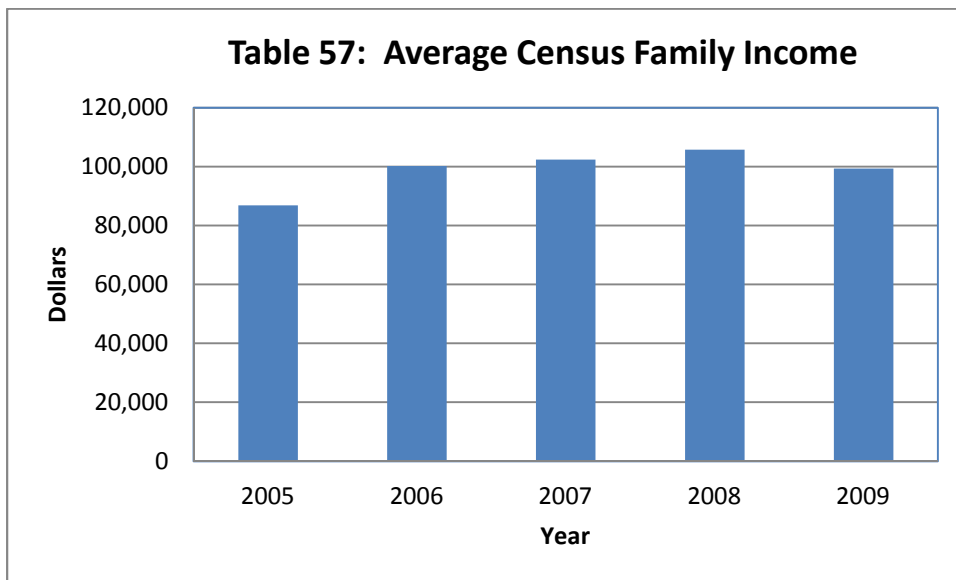


Table 57: Average census family income for the Red Deer region increased significantly in 2006 and peaked in 2008 before declining slightly in 2009 to just under \$100,000.00.

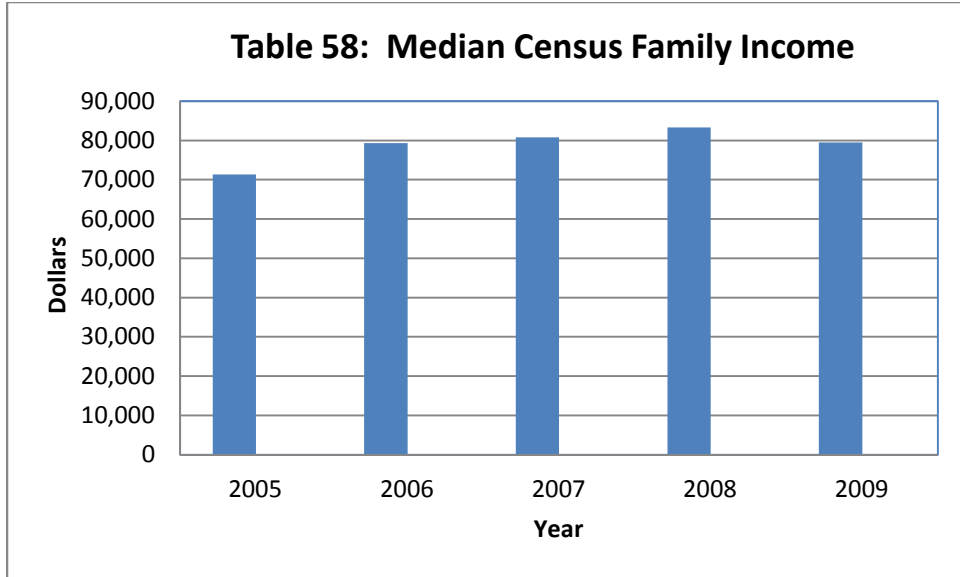


Table 58: Median census family income for the Red Deer Region also increased significantly in 2006 and peaked in 2008 before declining slightly to approximately \$80,000.00 in 2009.

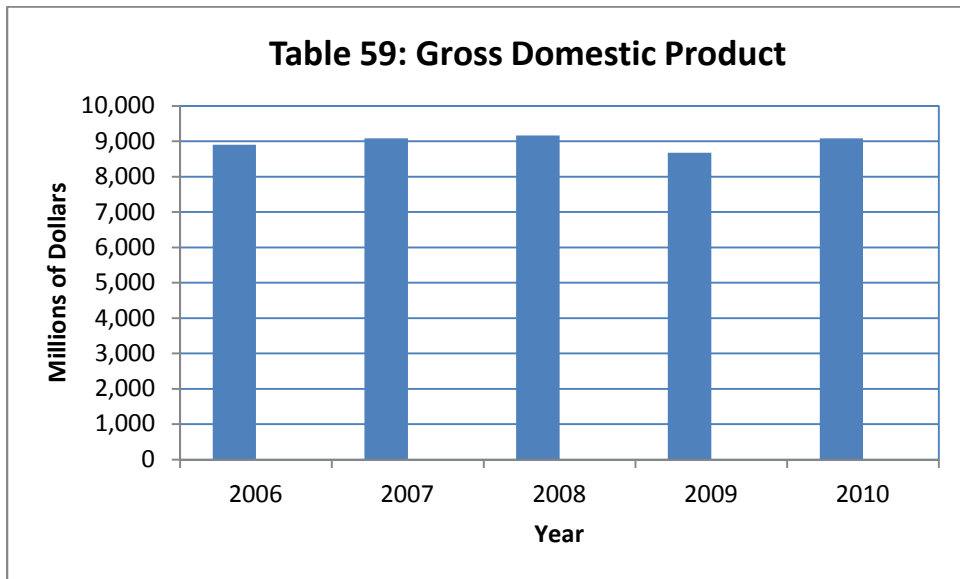


Table 59: Except for a decline in 2009, Red Deer's total Gross Domestic Product has remained at approximately \$9,000,000,000 between 2006 and 2010.

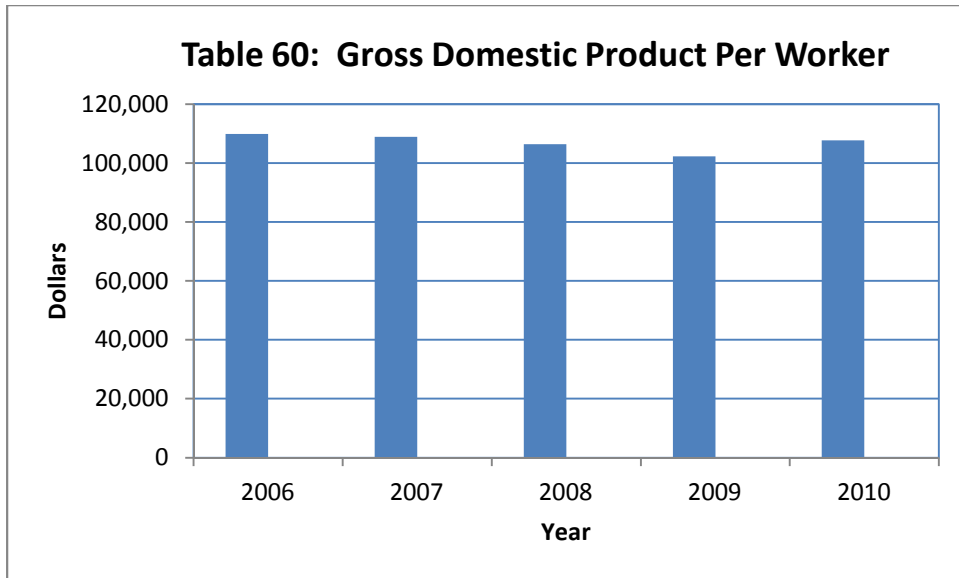


Table 60: The Gross Domestic Product per worker, in the Red Deer region, declined between 2006 and 2009 before rebounding in 2010 to levels close to 2006.

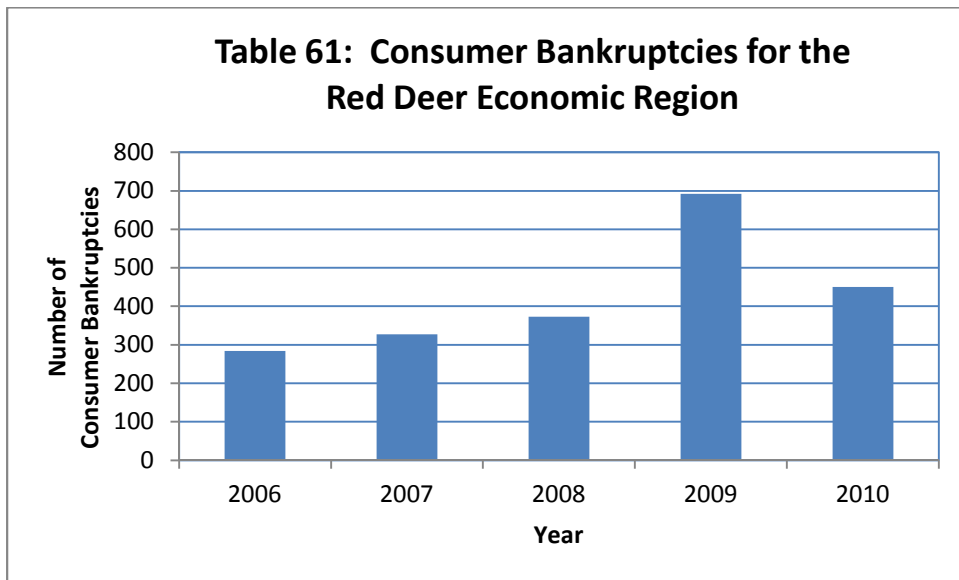


Table 61: While the number of consumer bankruptcies increased between 2006 and 2010, there was a significant spike in reports during 2009.

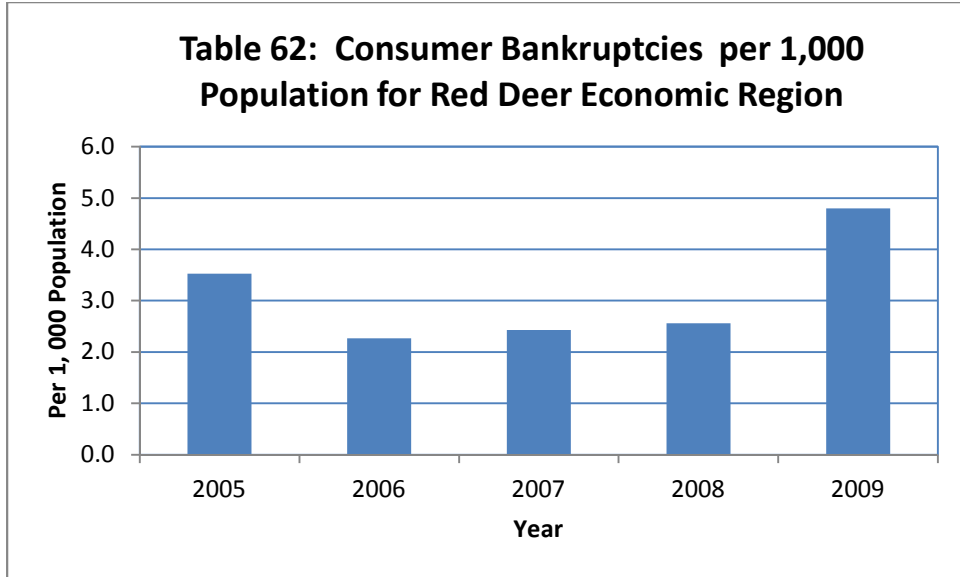


Table 62: After dipping significantly in 2006, the number of consumer bankruptcies reported per 1,000 population began to gradually increase before spiking in 2009.

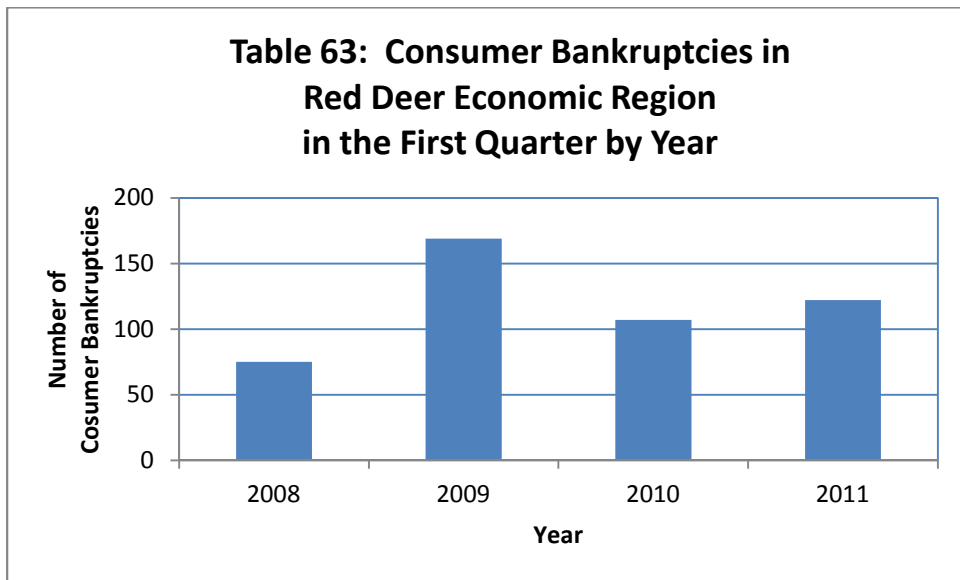


Table 63: In the first quarter of 2009 the number of consumer bankruptcies more than doubled from the year before and while now lower, have continued to remain relatively high.

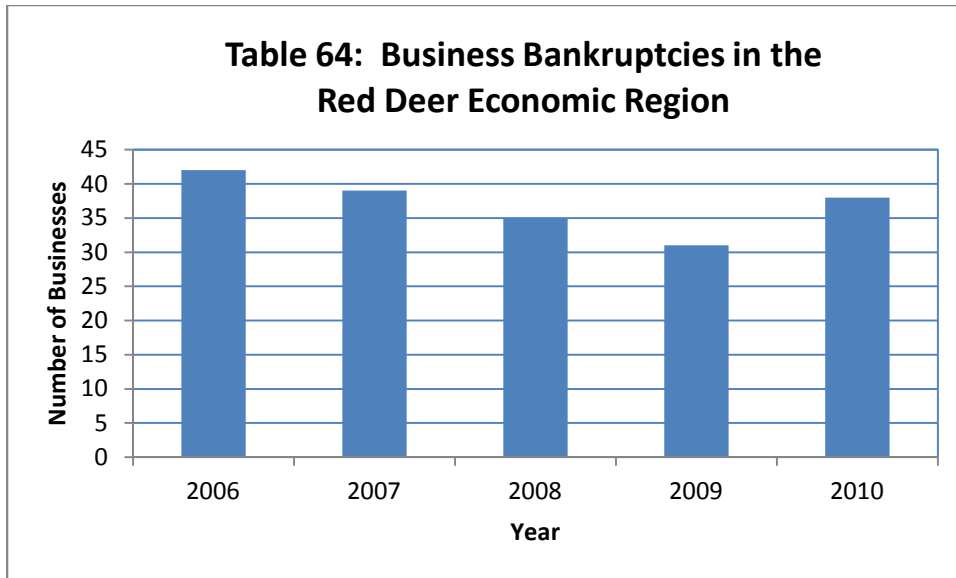


Table 64: The number of business bankruptcies in the Red Deer Economic Region declined between 2006 and 2009 before rising in 2010.

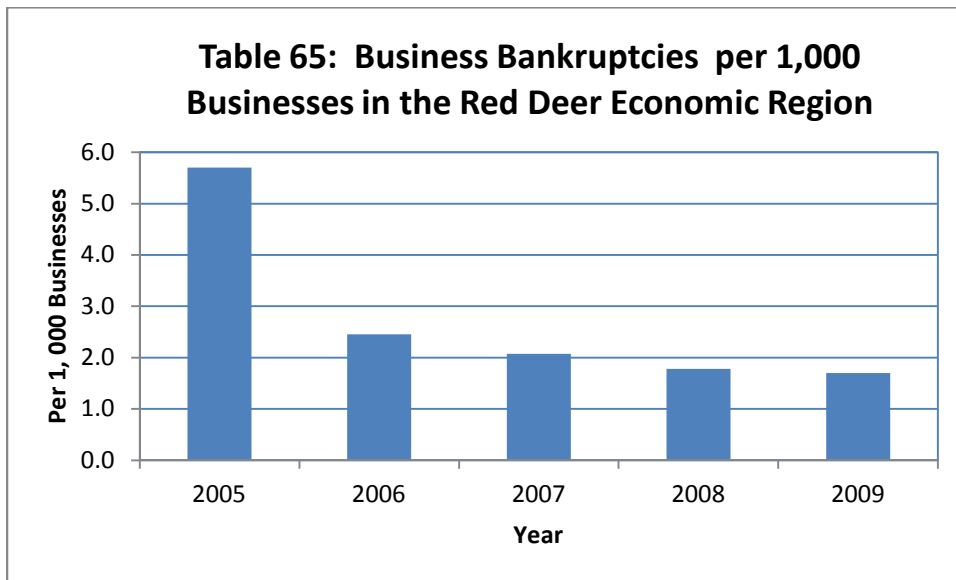


Table 65: Following a steep decline in 2006, the number of bankruptcies per 1,000 businesses continued to decline slightly on an annual basis through 2009.

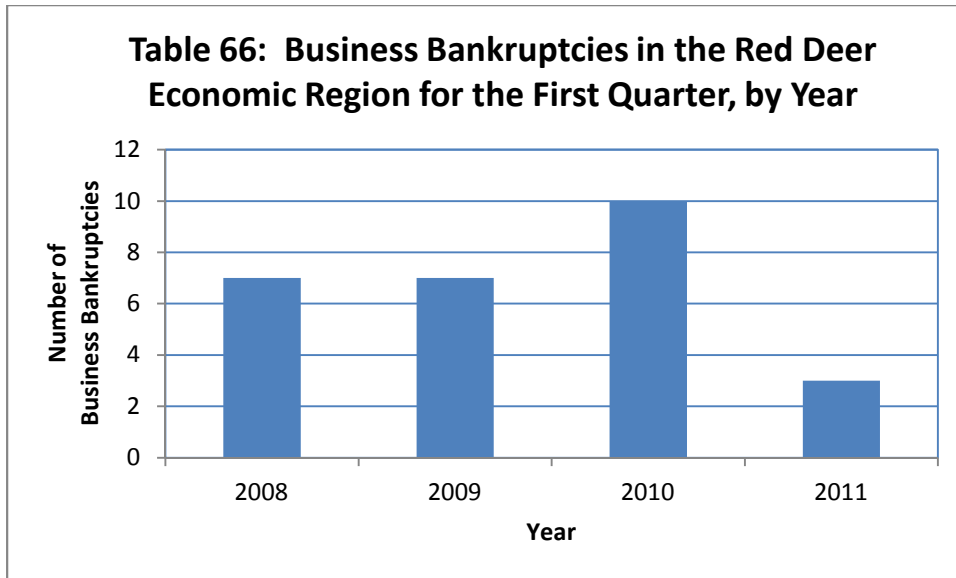


Table 66: The number of business bankruptcies, in the Red Deer Economic Region, during the first quarter of each year, increased significantly in 2010 before declining significantly in 2011.

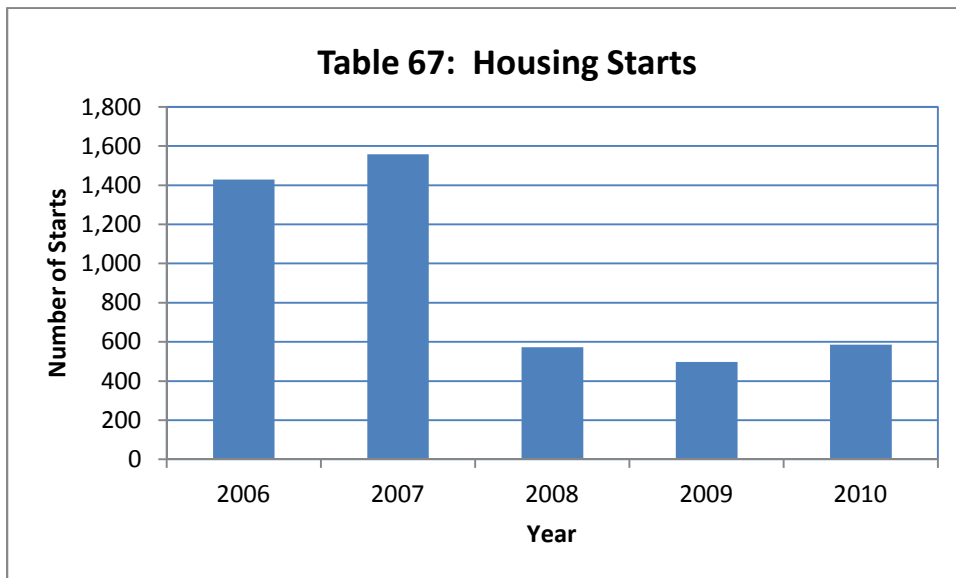


Table 67: After 2007 and 2008, there was an almost 70 percent decline in housing starts reported in the Red Deer area, a drop that has persisted through 2010.

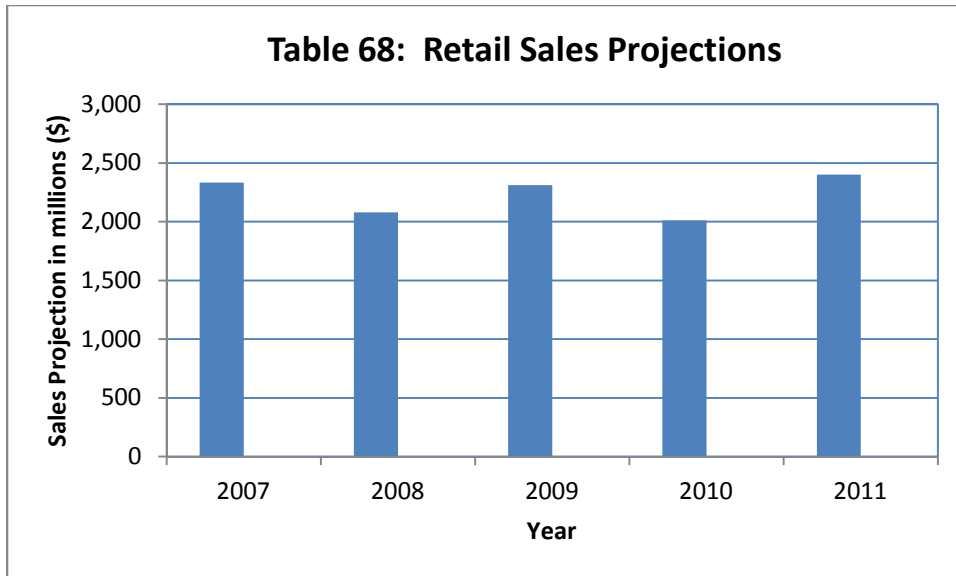


Table 68: Retail sales projections in the Red Deer Region, have been between 2000 and 2500 millions of dollars between 2007 and 2011, peaking in 2011.

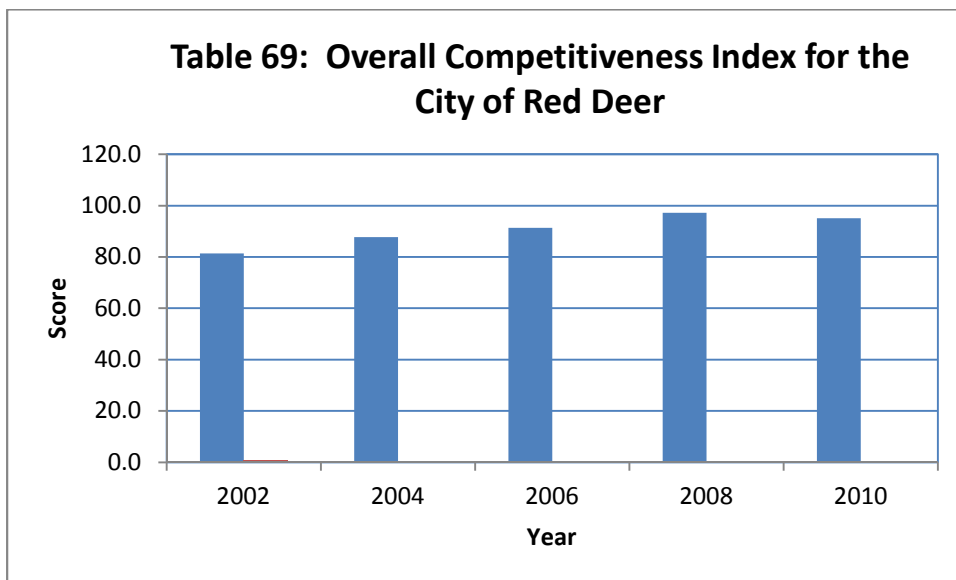


Table 69: While the Overall Competitiveness Index for Red Deer rose between 2002 and 2010, the index score has consistently remained below the U.S. average (stated as an index score of 100) and thus indicating a better business situation than the U.S. average.

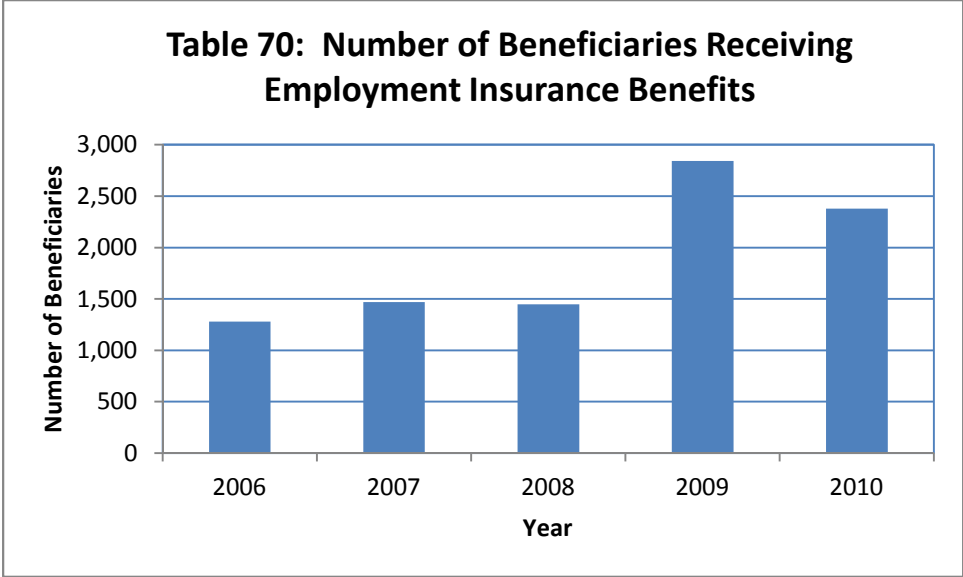


Table 70: The total number of beneficiaries of employment insurance in the Red Deer region almost doubled in 2009 and remained comparatively high in 2010.