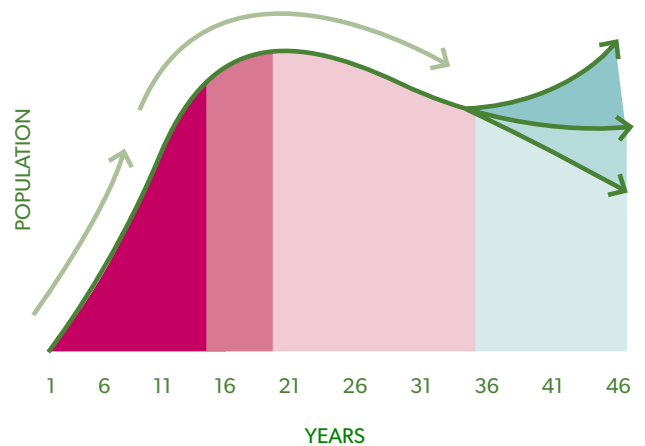




WHAT IS A NEIGHBOURHOOD LIFE CYCLE?

All neighbourhoods change as they go through a typical lifecycle process. When they are first building out, new neighbourhoods experience rapid population expansion as the community develops, new households are formed and household size grows. They then tend to stabilize for a period of time, which is followed by population decline as children grow up and leave home. Neighbourhoods can then experience a variety of transitions and different outcomes over time. Neighbourhood populations may continue to shrink as household size declines for a period, or they may grow again as new generations of Edmontonians move in and expand their household size.

THE TYPICAL LIFECYCLE OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD



- Development of vacant lands results in population increases, who are typically young families with young children.
- Neighbourhoods are completed and in-migration slows. The population continues to grow as families have children.
- The population declines as children grow up and leave home.
- Neighbourhoods may be revitalized, or become seen as a desirable place to live. Redevelopment and intensification increase available dwellings and attract new residents.
- New in-migration from young families occurs as older couples begin to leave the neighbourhood. A stable neighbourhood population is achieved.
- Undesirable economic and social conditions may make neighbourhoods unattractive, resulting in population losses.