

Fort Garry

2018 Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions

Profile from the 2021 Census of Canada, April 2023

Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions - Winnipeg Area
2018 Boundary Representation



Data Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, Custom Tabulations, 2021 Census

March 2023

Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions - Non-Winnipeg Area
2018 Boundary Representation



Data Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, Custom Tabulations, 2021 Census

March 2023

| Population (100% Data) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population | 23,165 | 24,510 | 1,345 | 5.8% | | |
| Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
| Total population | 22,375 | 23,905 | 1,530 | 6.8% | | |
| 0-14 years | 3,120 | 3,155 | 35 | 1.1% | 13.9% | 13.2% |
| 0-4 years | 1,170 | 1,115 | -55 | -4.7% | 5.2% | 4.7% |
| 5-9 years | 1,010 | 1,125 | 115 | 11.4% | 4.5% | 4.7% |
| 10-14 years | 935 | 915 | -20 | -2.1% | 4.2% | 3.8% |
| 15-64 years | 15,990 | 17,020 | 1,030 | 6.4% | 71.5% | 71.2% |
| 15-19 years | 1,200 | 1,105 | -95 | -7.9% | 5.4% | 4.6% |
| 20-24 years | 2,085 | 3,125 | 1,040 | 49.9% | 9.3% | 13.1% |
| 25-29 years | 2,360 | 2,485 | 125 | 5.3% | 10.5% | 10.4% |
| 30-34 years | 2,030 | 2,090 | 60 | 3.0% | 9.1% | 8.7% |
| 35-39 years | 1,550 | 1,730 | 180 | 11.6% | 6.9% | 7.2% |
| 40-44 years | 1,325 | 1,425 | 100 | 7.5% | 5.9% | 6.0% |
| 45-49 years | 1,385 | 1,225 | -160 | -11.6% | 6.2% | 5.1% |
| 50-54 years | 1,405 | 1,220 | -185 | -13.2% | 6.3% | 5.1% |
| 55-59 years | 1,370 | 1,245 | -125 | -9.1% | 6.1% | 5.2% |
| 60-64 years | 1,260 | 1,375 | 115 | 9.1% | 5.6% | 5.8% |
| 65 years and over | 3,275 | 3,735 | 460 | 14.0% | 14.6% | 15.6% |
| 65-69 years | 1,005 | 1,125 | 120 | 11.9% | 4.5% | 4.7% |
| 70-74 years | 795 | 950 | 155 | 19.5% | 3.6% | 4.0% |
| 75-79 years | 585 | 665 | 80 | 13.7% | 2.6% | 2.8% |
| 80-84 years | 500 | 535 | 35 | 7.0% | 2.2% | 2.2% |
| 85 years and over | 385 | 460 | 75 | 19.5% | 1.7% | 1.9% |
| Canadian citizens aged 18 and over^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)} | 15,405 | 15,000 | -405 | -2.6% | 68.8% | 62.7% |
| Median age of the population | 35.9 | 34.8 | -1.1 | -3.1% | | |
| Men+ | 10,975 | 12,035 | 1,060 | 9.7% | 49.1% | 50.3% |
| 0-14 years | 1,555 | 1,590 | 35 | 2.3% | 6.9% | 6.7% |
| 15-64 years | 8,030 | 8,875 | 845 | 10.5% | 35.9% | 37.1% |
| 65 years and over | 1,395 | 1,575 | 180 | 12.9% | 6.2% | 6.6% |
| Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)} | 7,395 | 7,300 | -95 | -1.3% | 33.1% | 30.5% |
| Median age of men+ | 35.0 | 33.2 | -1.8 | -5.1% | | |
| Women+ | 11,400 | 11,870 | 470 | 4.1% | 50.9% | 49.7% |
| 0-14 years | 1,560 | 1,565 | 5 | 0.3% | 7.0% | 6.5% |
| 15-64 years | 7,960 | 8,145 | 185 | 2.3% | 35.6% | 34.1% |
| 65 years and over | 1,880 | 2,160 | 280 | 14.9% | 8.4% | 9.0% |
| Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)} | 8,010 | 7,700 | -310 | -3.9% | 35.8% | 32.2% |
| Median age of women+ | 37.0 | 37.2 | 0.2 | 0.5% | | |

| Marital Status ^(2.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total population 15 years and over by marital status | 19,260 | 20,755 | 1,495 | 7.8% | | |
| Married or living common-law | 9,760 | 9,990 | 230 | 2.4% | 50.7% | 48.1% |
| Married | 7,820 | 7,920 | 100 | 1.3% | 40.6% | 38.2% |
| Living common-law | 1,935 | 2,075 | 140 | 7.2% | 10.0% | 10.0% |
| Not married and not living common-law | 9,500 | 10,765 | 1,265 | 13.3% | 49.3% | 51.9% |
| Never married | 6,795 | 8,080 | 1,285 | 18.9% | 35.3% | 38.9% |
| Separated | 495 | 350 | -145 | -29.3% | 2.6% | 1.7% |
| Divorced | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 | 3.2% | 6.5% | 6.3% |
| Widowed | 950 | 1,035 | 85 | 8.9% | 4.9% | 5.0% |

| Household Type ^(2.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total private households by household type | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| One-census-family households without additional persons | .. | 5,205 | .. | .. | .. | 48.0% |
| Couple-family households | .. | 4,455 | .. | .. | .. | 41.1% |
| One-parent-family households | .. | 750 | .. | .. | .. | 6.9% |
| Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1) | .. | 190 | .. | .. | .. | 1.8% |
| Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2) | 120 | 30 | -90 | -75.0% | 1.2% | 0.3% |
| One-census-family households with additional persons | .. | 260 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4% |
| Two-or-more person non-census family households | 990 | 1,365 | 375 | 37.9% | 9.7% | 12.6% |
| One-person households | 3,545 | 3,805 | 260 | 7.3% | 34.7% | 35.1% |

| Population by Household Type | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Number of persons in private households | 22,380 | 23,905 | 1,525 | 6.8% | | |
| Total persons in census families in private households | 16,100 | 15,920 | -180 | -1.1% | | |
| Total persons not in census families in private households | 6,280 | 7,990 | 1,710 | 27.2% | | |
| Men+ not in census families | 3,055 | 4,085 | 1,030 | 33.7% | 48.6% | 51.1% |
| Women+ not in census families | 3,225 | 3,900 | 675 | 20.9% | 51.4% | 48.8% |
| Average household size | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0% | | |

| Census Family Structure ^(2.4) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total number of census families in private households | 5,805 | 5,775 | -30 | -0.5% | | |
| Total couple families by family structure | 4,795 | 4,850 | 55 | 1.1% | 82.6% | 84.0% |
| Married couples | 3,825 | 3,810 | -15 | -0.4% | 65.9% | 66.0% |
| with children ^(2.4.1) | .. | 2,025 | .. | .. | .. | 35.1% |
| without children | .. | 1,790 | .. | .. | .. | 31.0% |
| Common-law couples | 970 | 1,035 | 65 | 6.7% | 16.7% | 17.9% |
| with children ^(2.4.1) | .. | 300 | .. | .. | .. | 5.2% |
| without children | .. | 740 | .. | .. | .. | 12.8% |
| Total one-parent families | 1,015 | 925 | -90 | -8.9% | 17.5% | 16.0% |
| in which the parent is a woman+ | 780 | 740 | -40 | -5.1% | 13.4% | 12.8% |
| in which the parent is a man+ | 235 | 185 | -50 | -21.3% | 4.0% | 3.2% |
| Average size of census families | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0% | | |

Provincial Electoral Division of Fort Garry *

| Home Language ^(3.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total language spoken most often at home | 22,380 | 23,910 | 1,530 | 6.8% | | |
| Single responses | 21,185 | 22,675 | 1,490 | 7.0% | 94.7% | 94.8% |
| English | 17,860 | 18,260 | 400 | 2.2% | 79.8% | 76.4% |
| French | 110 | 55 | -55 | -50.0% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| Non-official languages | 3,220 | 4,360 | 1,140 | 35.4% | 14.4% | 18.2% |
| Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1) | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cree, n.o.s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Non-Indigenous languages | 3,210 | 4,350 | 1,140 | 35.5% | 14.3% | 18.2% |
| Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) | 375 | 330 | -45 | -12.0% | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| Punjabi (Panjabi) | 230 | 1,020 | 790 | 343.5% | 1.0% | 4.3% |
| German | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Mandarin | 590 | 530 | -60 | -10.2% | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| Spanish | 100 | 165 | 65 | 65.0% | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Russian | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Multiple responses | 1,185 | 1,235 | 50 | 4.2% | 5.3% | 5.2% |

| Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total knowledge of official languages | 22,380 | 23,910 | 1,530 | 6.8% | | |
| English only | 19,755 | 21,260 | 1,505 | 7.6% | 88.3% | 88.9% |
| French only | 0 | 10 | 10 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| English and French | 2,325 | 2,270 | -55 | -2.4% | 10.4% | 9.5% |
| Neither English nor French | 290 | 370 | 80 | 27.6% | 1.3% | 1.5% |

| Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population | 22,375 | 23,910 | 1,535 | 6.9% | | |
| Non-Indigenous identity | 20,290 | 22,005 | 1,715 | 8.5% | 90.7% | 92.0% |
| Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1) | 2,085 | 1,905 | -180 | -8.6% | 9.3% | 8.0% |
| Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2) | 2,070 | 1,870 | -200 | -9.7% | 9.3% | 7.8% |
| First Nations (North American Indian) | 695 | 865 | 170 | 24.5% | 3.1% | 3.6% |
| Métis | 1,350 | 1,005 | -345 | -25.6% | 6.0% | 4.2% |
| Inuk (Inuit) | 25 | 0 | -25 | -100.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3) | 20 | 15 | -5 | -25.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4) | 0 | 15 | 15 | .. | 0.0% | 0.1% |

| Registered or Treaty Indian status ^(3.3, 3.4) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total population by Registered or Treaty Indian status | 22,380 | 23,910 | 1,530 | 6.8% | | |
| Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1) | 635 | 805 | 170 | 26.8% | 2.8% | 3.4% |
| Not a Registered or Treaty Indian | 21,745 | 23,100 | 1,355 | 6.2% | 97.2% | 96.6% |

| Citizenship ^(4.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population in private households by citizenship | 22,380 | 23,910 | 1,530 | 6.8% | | |
| Canadian citizens^(4.1.1) | 18,675 | 18,095 | -580 | -3.1% | 83.4% | 75.7% |
| Canadian citizens under age 18 | 3,265 | 3,090 | -175 | -5.4% | 14.6% | 12.9% |
| Canadian citizens aged 18 and over | 15,405 | 15,000 | -405 | -2.6% | 68.8% | 62.7% |
| Not Canadian citizens | 3,705 | 5,810 | 2,105 | 56.8% | 16.6% | 24.3% |

| Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population by Immigrant Status | 22,375 | 23,910 | 1,535 | 6.9% | | |
| Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1) | 15,970 | 14,980 | -990 | -6.2% | 71.4% | 62.7% |
| Immigrant population^(4.2.2) | 5,055 | 5,495 | 440 | 8.7% | 22.6% | 23.0% |
| Before 1980 | .. | 785 | .. | .. | .. | 3.3% |
| 1980 to 1990 | .. | 315 | .. | .. | .. | 1.3% |
| 1991 to 2000 | 490 | 430 | -60 | -12.2% | 2.2% | 1.8% |
| 2001 to 2010 | 1,325 | 835 | -490 | -37.0% | 5.9% | 3.5% |
| 2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3) | .. | 3,130 | .. | .. | .. | 13.1% |
| 2011 to 2015 | .. | 1,160 | .. | .. | .. | 4.9% |
| 2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3) | .. | 1,970 | .. | .. | .. | 8.2% |
| Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4) | 1,350 | 3,430 | 2,080 | 154.1% | 6.0% | 14.3% |

| Place of Birth ^(4.3) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total immigrant population by selected places of birth | 5,055 | 5,495 | 440 | 8.7% | | |
| Americas | 555 | 570 | 15 | 2.7% | 11.0% | 10.4% |
| Europe | 970 | 905 | -65 | -6.7% | 19.2% | 16.5% |
| Africa | 595 | 680 | 85 | 14.3% | 11.8% | 12.4% |
| Asia | 2,920 | 3,315 | 395 | 13.5% | 57.8% | 60.3% |
| Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1) | 15 | 25 | 10 | 66.7% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2) | 1,975 | 1,970 | -5 | -0.3% | | |
| Americas | 85 | 135 | 50 | 58.8% | 4.3% | 6.9% |
| Europe | 90 | 50 | -40 | -44.4% | 4.6% | 2.5% |
| Africa | 275 | 290 | 15 | 5.5% | 13.9% | 14.7% |
| Asia | 1,520 | 1,480 | -40 | -2.6% | 77.0% | 75.1% |
| Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1) | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.5% |

| Visible Minorities ^(5.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population by visible minority | 22,375 | 23,910 | 1,535 | 6.9% | | |
| Not a visible minority^(5.1.1) | 16,225 | 14,660 | -1,565 | -9.6% | 72.5% | 61.3% |
| Visible minority population^(5.1.2) | 6,155 | 9,255 | 3,100 | 50.4% | 27.5% | 38.7% |
| Filipino | 1,180 | 1,150 | -30 | -2.5% | 5.3% | 4.8% |
| South Asian | 1,665 | 3,885 | 2,220 | 133.3% | 7.4% | 16.2% |
| Black | 790 | 1,510 | 720 | 91.1% | 3.5% | 6.3% |
| Chinese | 1,250 | 1,115 | -135 | -10.8% | 5.6% | 4.7% |
| Latin American | 235 | 375 | 140 | 59.6% | 1.1% | 1.6% |
| Southeast Asian | 170 | 300 | 130 | 76.5% | 0.8% | 1.3% |
| Arab | 270 | 255 | -15 | -5.6% | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| Korean | 170 | 95 | -75 | -44.1% | 0.8% | 0.4% |
| West Asian | 210 | 255 | 45 | 21.4% | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| Japanese | 35 | 20 | -15 | -42.9% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3) | 60 | 115 | 55 | 91.7% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Multiple visible minorities | 120 | 175 | 55 | 45.8% | 0.5% | 0.7% |

| Ethnic or Cultural Origin ^(5.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total population in private households by ethnic or cultural origins | .. | 23,910 | .. | .. | | |
| English | .. | 3,965 | .. | .. | .. | 16.6% |
| Scottish | .. | 3,610 | .. | .. | .. | 15.1% |
| German | .. | 2,880 | .. | .. | .. | 12.0% |
| Ukrainian | .. | 2,270 | .. | .. | .. | 9.5% |
| Irish | .. | 3,010 | .. | .. | .. | 12.6% |
| French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1) | .. | 1,950 | .. | .. | .. | 8.2% |
| Canadian | .. | 1,590 | .. | .. | .. | 6.6% |
| Filipino | .. | 1,190 | .. | .. | .. | 5.0% |
| Métis | .. | 895 | .. | .. | .. | 3.7% |
| Polish | .. | 1,185 | .. | .. | .. | 5.0% |
| First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2) | .. | 435 | .. | .. | .. | 1.8% |
| Mennonite | .. | 825 | .. | .. | .. | 3.5% |
| Russian | .. | 710 | .. | .. | .. | 3.0% |
| Dutch | .. | 830 | .. | .. | .. | 3.5% |
| Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3) | .. | 240 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0% |
| Indian (India) | .. | 2,125 | .. | .. | .. | 8.9% |
| Icelandic | .. | 575 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4% |
| Chinese | .. | 1,125 | .. | .. | .. | 4.7% |
| British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4) | .. | 605 | .. | .. | .. | 2.5% |
| Ojibway | .. | 255 | .. | .. | .. | 1.1% |
| Italian | .. | 570 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4% |
| Swedish | .. | 410 | .. | .. | .. | 1.7% |
| Belgian | .. | 300 | .. | .. | .. | 1.3% |
| Norwegian | .. | 505 | .. | .. | .. | 2.1% |
| North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5) | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | 0.5% |
| Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6) | .. | 140 | .. | .. | .. | 0.6% |
| Welsh | .. | 405 | .. | .. | .. | 1.7% |
| European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7) | .. | 365 | .. | .. | .. | 1.5% |

| Mobility Status ^(6.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population by mobility status 1 year ago^(6.1.1) | 22,110 | 23,700 | 1,590 | 7.2% | | |
| Non-movers | 18,315 | 18,980 | 665 | 3.6% | 82.8% | 80.1% |
| Movers | 3,795 | 4,715 | 920 | 24.2% | 17.2% | 19.9% |
| Non-migrants | 2,785 | 3,250 | 465 | 16.7% | 12.6% | 13.7% |
| Migrants | 1,010 | 1,465 | 455 | 45.0% | 4.6% | 6.2% |
| Internal migrants | 435 | 960 | 525 | 120.7% | 2.0% | 4.1% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 200 | 265 | 65 | 32.5% | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| Interprovincial migrants | 235 | 690 | 455 | 193.6% | 1.1% | 2.9% |
| External migrants | 580 | 510 | -70 | -12.1% | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2) | 21,205 | 22,795 | 1,590 | 7.5% | | |
| Non-movers | 11,020 | 11,335 | 315 | 2.9% | 52.0% | 49.7% |
| Movers | 10,180 | 11,465 | 1,285 | 12.6% | 48.0% | 50.3% |
| Non-migrants | 6,340 | 5,855 | -485 | -7.6% | 29.9% | 25.7% |
| Migrants | 3,840 | 5,610 | 1,770 | 46.1% | 18.1% | 24.6% |
| Internal migrants | 1,265 | 1,465 | 200 | 15.8% | 6.0% | 6.4% |
| Intraprovincial migrants | 670 | 750 | 80 | 11.9% | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| Interprovincial migrants | 595 | 720 | 125 | 21.0% | 2.8% | 3.2% |
| External migrants | 2,580 | 4,145 | 1,565 | 60.7% | 12.2% | 18.2% |
| Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
| Total occupied private dwellings | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| Single-detached house | 5,220 | 5,190 | -30 | -0.6% | 51.1% | 47.9% |
| Semi-detached house | 165 | 170 | 5 | 3.0% | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| Row house | 285 | 270 | -15 | -5.3% | 2.8% | 2.5% |
| Apartment or flat in a duplex | 200 | 215 | 15 | 7.5% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys | 2,165 | 2,705 | 540 | 24.9% | 21.2% | 24.9% |
| Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys | 2,175 | 2,285 | 110 | 5.1% | 21.3% | 21.1% |
| Other single-attached house | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Movable dwelling ^(6.2.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Dwelling Tenure ^(6.3) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
| Total private households by tenure | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| Owner | 5,540 | 5,320 | -220 | -4.0% | 54.2% | 49.1% |
| Renter | 4,680 | 5,525 | 845 | 18.1% | 45.8% | 50.9% |
| Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Median value of dwellings (\$) ^(6.3.1) | \$286,185 | \$340,000 | \$53,815 | 18.8% | | |
| Average number of rooms per dwelling | 5.3 | 5.1 | -0.2 | -3.8% | | |

| Dwellings by Need of Repair | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total - occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition^(7.1.1) | 10,220 | 10,845 | 625 | 6.1% | | |
| Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed | 9,255 | 9,885 | 630 | 6.8% | 90.6% | 91.1% |
| Major repairs needed | 960 | 965 | 5 | 0.5% | 9.4% | 8.9% |

| Dwellings by Period of Construction ^(7.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total number of occupied private dwellings by period of construction | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| 1960 or before | 5,110 | 4,990 | -120 | -2.3% | 50.0% | 46.0% |
| 1961 to 1980 | 3,395 | 3,230 | -165 | -4.9% | 33.2% | 29.8% |
| 1981 to 1990 | 825 | 820 | -5 | -0.6% | 8.1% | 7.6% |
| 1991 to 2000 | 490 | 545 | 55 | 11.2% | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| 2001 to 2005 | 145 | 180 | 35 | 24.1% | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| 2006 to 2010 | 105 | 210 | 105 | 100.0% | 1.0% | 1.9% |
| 2011 to 2015 | .. | 215 | .. | .. | .. | 2.0% |
| 2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1) | .. | 665 | .. | .. | .. | 6.1% |

| Dwelling Costs by Tenure | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total non-farm, non-reserve occupied private dwellings with income^(7.3.1) | 10,190 | 10,795 | 605 | 5.9% | | |
| Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings | 4,675 | 5,525 | 850 | 18.2% | 45.9% | 51.2% |
| Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2) | \$944 | \$1,140 | \$196 | 20.8% | | |
| % of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3) | 11.6% | 10.0% | -1.6 pts. | .. | | |
| % of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1) | 44.0% | 39.8% | -4.2 pts. | .. | | |
| Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings | 5,545 | 5,320 | -225 | -4.1% | 54.4% | 49.3% |
| Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2) | \$1,003 | \$1,140 | \$137 | 13.7% | | |
| % of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4) | 58.8% | 60.2% | 1.4 pts. | .. | | |
| % of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1) | 13.2% | 10.9% | -2.3 pts. | .. | | |

| Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population 15 year and over | 19,255 | 20,755 | 1,500 | 7.8% | | |
| No certificate, diploma or degree | 2,390 | 1,945 | -445 | -18.6% | 12.4% | 9.4% |
| High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1) | 5,555 | 5,790 | 235 | 4.2% | 28.8% | 27.9% |
| Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree | 11,320 | 13,020 | 1,700 | 15.0% | 58.8% | 62.7% |
| Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma | 870 | 860 | -10 | -1.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% |
| Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2) | 475 | 445 | -30 | -6.3% | 2.5% | 2.1% |
| Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3) | 390 | 415 | 25 | 6.4% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4) | 3,050 | 3,515 | 465 | 15.2% | 15.8% | 16.9% |
| University certificate or diploma below bachelor level | 585 | 760 | 175 | 29.9% | 3.0% | 3.7% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 6,815 | 7,885 | 1,070 | 15.7% | 35.4% | 38.0% |
| Bachelor's degree | 4,505 | 5,105 | 600 | 13.3% | 23.4% | 24.6% |
| University certificate or diploma above bachelor level | 520 | 640 | 120 | 23.1% | 2.7% | 3.1% |
| Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry | 170 | 125 | -45 | -26.5% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Master's degree | 1,320 | 1,630 | 310 | 23.5% | 6.9% | 7.9% |
| Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5) | 300 | 390 | 90 | 30.0% | 1.6% | 1.9% |

| Postsecondary Qualifications, Field of Study ^(8.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total population 15 years and over | 19,255 | 20,755 | 1,500 | 7.8% | | |
| No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree | 7,940 | 7,735 | -205 | -2.6% | 41.2% | 37.3% |
| Education | 1,000 | 985 | -15 | -1.5% | 5.2% | 4.7% |
| Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 455 | 400 | -55 | -12.1% | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| Humanities | 780 | 865 | 85 | 10.9% | 4.1% | 4.2% |
| Social and behavioural sciences and law | 1,375 | 1,755 | 380 | 27.6% | 7.1% | 8.5% |
| Business, management and public administration | 2,215 | 2,895 | 680 | 30.7% | 11.5% | 13.9% |
| Physical and life sciences and technologies | 590 | 705 | 115 | 19.5% | 3.1% | 3.4% |
| Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 525 | 800 | 275 | 52.4% | 2.7% | 3.9% |
| Architecture, engineering, and related trades | 1,830 | 2,160 | 330 | 18.0% | 9.5% | 10.4% |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 320 | 395 | 75 | 23.4% | 1.7% | 1.9% |
| Health and related fields | 1,770 | 1,625 | -145 | -8.2% | 9.2% | 7.8% |
| Personal, protective and transportation services | 450 | 435 | -15 | -3.3% | 2.3% | 2.1% |
| Other fields of study | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0.0% | 0.0% |

| Labour Force Status ^(9.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population 15 years and over | 19,260 | 20,755 | 1,495 | 7.8% | | |
| In the labour force | 13,125 | 14,480 | 1,355 | 10.3% | | |
| Employed | 12,165 | 13,175 | 1,010 | 8.3% | | |
| Unemployed | 960 | 1,305 | 345 | 35.9% | | |
| Not in the labour force | 6,135 | 6,275 | 140 | 2.3% | | |
| Participation rate | 68.1% | 69.8% | 1.7 pts. | .. | | |
| Employment rate | 63.2% | 63.5% | 0.3 pts. | .. | | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.3% | 9.0% | 1.7 pts. | .. | | |
| Men+ | 9,415 | 10,450 | 1,035 | 11.0% | 48.9% | 50.3% |
| In the labour force | 6,725 | 7,730 | 1,005 | 14.9% | | |
| Employed | 6,160 | 7,045 | 885 | 14.4% | | |
| Unemployed | 565 | 685 | 120 | 21.2% | | |
| Not in the labour force | 2,695 | 2,720 | 25 | 0.9% | | |
| Participation rate | 71.4% | 74.0% | 2.6 pts. | .. | | |
| Employment rate | 65.4% | 67.4% | 2.0 pts. | .. | | |
| Unemployment rate | 8.4% | 8.9% | 0.5 pts. | .. | | |
| Women+ | 9,840 | 10,305 | 465 | 4.7% | 51.1% | 49.7% |
| In the labour force | 6,400 | 6,750 | 350 | 5.5% | | |
| Employed | 6,000 | 6,135 | 135 | 2.3% | | |
| Unemployed | 395 | 615 | 220 | 55.7% | | |
| Not in the labour force | 3,440 | 3,560 | 120 | 3.5% | | |
| Participation rate | 65.0% | 65.5% | 0.5 pts. | .. | | |
| Employment rate | 61.0% | 59.5% | -1.5 pts. | .. | | |
| Unemployment rate | 6.2% | 9.1% | 2.9 pts. | .. | | |

| Labour Force by Gender and Class of Worker ^(9.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total labour force aged 15 and over by class of worker | 13,120 | 14,480 | 1,360 | 10.4% | | |
| All classes of workers ^(9.2.1) | 12,765 | 14,140 | 1,375 | 10.8% | 97.3% | 97.7% |
| Employee | 11,700 | 12,880 | 1,180 | 10.1% | 89.2% | 89.0% |
| Self-employed ^(9.2.2) | 1,070 | 1,260 | 190 | 17.8% | 8.2% | 8.7% |
| Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3) | 355 | 340 | -15 | -4.2% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| Men+ | 6,725 | 7,735 | 1,010 | 15.0% | 51.3% | 53.4% |
| All classes of workers^(9.2.1) | 6,540 | 7,585 | 1,045 | 16.0% | 49.8% | 52.4% |
| Employee | 5,865 | 6,855 | 990 | 16.9% | 44.7% | 47.3% |
| Self-employed ^(9.2.2) | 670 | 725 | 55 | 8.2% | 5.1% | 5.0% |
| Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3) | 185 | 150 | -35 | -18.9% | 1.4% | 1.0% |
| Women+ | 6,395 | 6,750 | 355 | 5.6% | 48.7% | 46.6% |
| All classes of workers^(9.2.1) | 6,220 | 6,555 | 335 | 5.4% | 47.4% | 45.3% |
| Employee | 5,830 | 6,025 | 195 | 3.3% | 44.4% | 41.6% |
| Self-employed ^(9.2.2) | 395 | 530 | 135 | 34.2% | 3.0% | 3.7% |
| Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3) | 175 | 190 | 15 | 8.6% | 1.3% | 1.3% |

| Labour Force by Major Occupation Groups (NOC 2021) ^(10.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total labour force 15 years and over | 13,120 | 14,480 | 1,360 | 10.4% | | |
| Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1) | 355 | 340 | -15 | -4.2% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| All occupations ^(10.1.2) | 12,765 | 14,140 | 1,375 | 10.8% | 97.3% | 97.7% |
| 0 Legislative and senior management occupations | 1,135 | 130 | -1,005 | -88.5% | 8.7% | 0.9% |
| 1 Business, finance and administration occupations | 1,875 | 2,165 | 290 | 15.5% | 14.3% | 15.0% |
| 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 1,020 | 1,335 | 315 | 30.9% | 7.8% | 9.2% |
| 3 Health occupations | 1,090 | 1,055 | -35 | -3.2% | 8.3% | 7.3% |
| 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services | 2,065 | 2,225 | 160 | 7.7% | 15.7% | 15.4% |
| 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 520 | 525 | 5 | 1.0% | 4.0% | 3.6% |
| 6 Sales and service occupations | 3,280 | 4,265 | 985 | 30.0% | 25.0% | 29.5% |
| 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 1,340 | 1,785 | 445 | 33.2% | 10.2% | 12.3% |
| 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 110 | 170 | 60 | 54.5% | 0.8% | 1.2% |
| 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 340 | 480 | 140 | 41.2% | 2.6% | 3.3% |
| Men+ | 6,725 | 7,735 | 1,010 | 15.0% | 51.3% | 53.4% |
| Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1) | 180 | 150 | -30 | -16.7% | 1.4% | 1.0% |
| All occupations ^(10.1.2) | 6,545 | 7,585 | 1,040 | 15.9% | 49.9% | 52.4% |
| 0 Legislative and senior management occupations | 720 | 80 | -640 | -88.9% | 5.5% | 0.6% |
| 1 Business, finance and administration occupations | 645 | 935 | 290 | 45.0% | 4.9% | 6.5% |
| 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 820 | 945 | 125 | 15.2% | 6.3% | 6.5% |
| 3 Health occupations | 320 | 270 | -50 | -15.6% | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services | 615 | 765 | 150 | 24.4% | 4.7% | 5.3% |
| 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 285 | 205 | -80 | -28.1% | 2.2% | 1.4% |
| 6 Sales and service occupations | 1,495 | 2,220 | 725 | 48.5% | 11.4% | 15.3% |
| 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 1,275 | 1,615 | 340 | 26.7% | 9.7% | 11.2% |
| 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 85 | 150 | 65 | 76.5% | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 275 | 385 | 110 | 40.0% | 2.1% | 2.7% |
| Women+ | 6,395 | 6,750 | 355 | 5.6% | 48.7% | 46.6% |
| Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1) | 170 | 190 | 20 | 11.8% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| All occupations ^(10.1.2) | 6,225 | 6,555 | 330 | 5.3% | 47.4% | 45.3% |
| 0 Legislative and senior management occupations | 415 | 50 | -365 | -88.0% | 3.2% | 0.3% |
| 1 Business, finance and administration occupations | 1,225 | 1,230 | 5 | 0.4% | 9.3% | 8.5% |
| 2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 200 | 390 | 190 | 95.0% | 1.5% | 2.7% |
| 3 Health occupations | 765 | 780 | 15 | 2.0% | 5.8% | 5.4% |
| 4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services | 1,440 | 1,455 | 15 | 1.0% | 11.0% | 10.0% |
| 5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 230 | 315 | 85 | 37.0% | 1.8% | 2.2% |
| 6 Sales and service occupations | 1,790 | 2,045 | 255 | 14.2% | 13.6% | 14.1% |
| 7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 70 | 165 | 95 | 135.7% | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| 8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 20 | 25 | 5 | 25.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| 9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 65 | 95 | 30 | 46.2% | 0.5% | 0.7% |

| Labour Force by Industry (NAICS 2017) ^(11.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total labour force 15 years and over | 13,125 | 14,480 | 1,355 | 10.3% | | |
| Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1) | 355 | 340 | -15 | -4.2% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| All industries ^(11.1.2) | 12,765 | 14,140 | 1,375 | 10.8% | 97.3% | 97.7% |
| 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 45 | 75 | 30 | 66.7% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| 21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| 22 Utilities | 175 | 75 | -100 | -57.1% | 1.3% | 0.5% |
| 23 Construction | 675 | 785 | 110 | 16.3% | 5.1% | 5.4% |
| 31-33 Manufacturing | 775 | 975 | 200 | 25.8% | 5.9% | 6.7% |
| 41 Wholesale trade | 325 | 250 | -75 | -23.1% | 2.5% | 1.7% |
| 44-45 Retail trade | 1,340 | 1,610 | 270 | 20.1% | 10.2% | 11.1% |
| 48-49 Transportation and warehousing | 490 | 900 | 410 | 83.7% | 3.7% | 6.2% |
| 51 Information and cultural industries | 390 | 400 | 10 | 2.6% | 3.0% | 2.8% |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 550 | 685 | 135 | 24.5% | 4.2% | 4.7% |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 195 | 215 | 20 | 10.3% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| 54 Professional, scientific and technical services | 895 | 1,085 | 190 | 21.2% | 6.8% | 7.5% |
| 55 Management of companies and enterprises | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| 56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services | 445 | 870 | 425 | 95.5% | 3.4% | 6.0% |
| 61 Educational services | 1,460 | 1,565 | 105 | 7.2% | 11.1% | 10.8% |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 1,905 | 1,815 | -90 | -4.7% | 14.5% | 12.5% |
| 71 Arts, entertainment and recreation | 330 | 320 | -10 | -3.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 1,235 | 1,130 | -105 | -8.5% | 9.4% | 7.8% |
| 81 Other services (except public administration) | 625 | 590 | -35 | -5.6% | 4.8% | 4.1% |
| 91 Public administration | 870 | 765 | -105 | -12.1% | 6.6% | 5.3% |

| Employed Labour Force by Commuting Duration ^(11.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.2.1) | 11,455 | 10,115 | -1,340 | -11.7% | | |
| Less than 15 minutes | 2,790 | 2,850 | 60 | 2.2% | 24.4% | 28.2% |
| 15 to 29 minutes | 5,245 | 4,575 | -670 | -12.8% | 45.8% | 45.2% |
| 30 to 44 minutes | 2,470 | 1,825 | -645 | -26.1% | 21.6% | 18.0% |
| 45 to 59 minutes | 505 | 465 | -40 | -7.9% | 4.4% | 4.6% |
| 60 minutes and over | 450 | 405 | -45 | -10.0% | 3.9% | 4.0% |

| Employed Labour Force by Time Leaving for Work ^(11.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.3.1) | 11,450 | 10,115 | -1,335 | -11.7% | | |
| Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m. | 280 | 395 | 115 | 41.1% | 2.4% | 3.9% |
| Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m. | 1,470 | 1,275 | -195 | -13.3% | 12.8% | 12.6% |
| Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. | 3,545 | 2,685 | -860 | -24.3% | 31.0% | 26.5% |
| Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m. | 2,580 | 2,300 | -280 | -10.9% | 22.5% | 22.7% |
| Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m. | 1,480 | 1,525 | 45 | 3.0% | 12.9% | 15.1% |
| Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m. | 2,095 | 1,940 | -155 | -7.4% | 18.3% | 19.2% |

| Labour Force by Gender and Place of Work Status ^(11.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total employed labour force 15 years and over^(12.1.1) | 12,160 | 13,175 | 1,015 | 8.3% | | |
| No fixed workplace address | 1,150 | 1,375 | 225 | 19.6% | 9.5% | 10.4% |
| Worked at home | 645 | 3,050 | 2,405 | 372.9% | 5.3% | 23.1% |
| Usual place of work | 10,305 | 8,740 | -1,565 | -15.2% | 84.7% | 66.3% |
| Worked outside Canada | 65 | 15 | -50 | -76.9% | 0.5% | 0.1% |
| Men+ in employed labour force | 6,165 | 7,050 | 885 | 14.4% | 50.7% | 53.5% |
| No fixed workplace address | 845 | 1,060 | 215 | 25.4% | 6.9% | 8.0% |
| Worked at home | 320 | 1,450 | 1,130 | 353.1% | 2.6% | 11.0% |
| Usual place of work | 4,955 | 4,525 | -430 | -8.7% | 40.7% | 34.3% |
| Worked outside Canada | 45 | 15 | -30 | -66.7% | 0.4% | 0.1% |
| Women+ in employed labour force | 6,000 | 6,130 | 130 | 2.2% | 49.3% | 46.5% |
| No fixed workplace address | 300 | 310 | 10 | 3.3% | 2.5% | 2.4% |
| Worked at home | 325 | 1,600 | 1,275 | 392.3% | 2.7% | 12.1% |
| Usual place of work | 5,350 | 4,215 | -1,135 | -21.2% | 44.0% | 32.0% |
| Worked outside Canada | 20 | 0 | -20 | -100.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% |

| Employed Labour Force by Mode of Transportation ^(11.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(12.2.1) | 11,455 | 10,115 | -1,340 | -11.7% | | |
| Car, truck, van - as a driver | 7,190 | 6,645 | -545 | -7.6% | 62.8% | 65.7% |
| Car, truck, van - as a passenger | 665 | 665 | 0 | 0.0% | 5.8% | 6.6% |
| Public transit | 2,350 | 1,745 | -605 | -25.7% | 20.5% | 17.3% |
| Walked | 750 | 615 | -135 | -18.0% | 6.5% | 6.1% |
| Bicycle | 385 | 190 | -195 | -50.6% | 3.4% | 1.9% |
| Other method | 105 | 260 | 155 | 147.6% | 0.9% | 2.6% |

| Employment Income (2020) by Gender and Work Activity ^(12.3) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over who worked full year, full time in 2020^(12.3.1) | 6,380 | 6,695 | 315 | 4.9% | | |
| Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2) | \$49,460 | \$56,000 | \$6,540 | 13.2% | | |
| Men+^(12.3.1) | 3,505 | 3,785 | 280 | 8.0% | 54.9% | 56.5% |
| Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2) | \$52,188 | \$59,200 | \$7,012 | 13.4% | | |
| Women+^(12.3.1) | 2,880 | 2,910 | 30 | 1.0% | 45.1% | 43.5% |
| Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2) | \$46,900 | \$53,600 | \$6,700 | 14.3% | | |

| Total Income (2020) by Gender ^(13.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total population 15 years and over with income | 18,495 | 20,160 | 1,665 | 9.0% | | |
| Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$) | \$32,536 | \$36,000 | \$3,464 | 10.6% | | |
| 15 years and over with income, Men+ | 9,025 | 10,140 | 1,115 | 12.4% | 48.8% | 50.3% |
| Under \$10,000 (including loss) | 1,580 | 1,160 | -420 | -26.6% | 8.5% | 5.8% |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 1,145 | 1,230 | 85 | 7.4% | 6.2% | 6.1% |
| \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 1,165 | 1,615 | 450 | 38.6% | 6.3% | 8.0% |
| \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 1,125 | 1,375 | 250 | 22.2% | 6.1% | 6.8% |
| \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 1,015 | 1,095 | 80 | 7.9% | 5.5% | 5.4% |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 750 | 865 | 115 | 15.3% | 4.1% | 4.3% |
| \$60,000 to \$69,999 | 575 | 730 | 155 | 27.0% | 3.1% | 3.6% |
| \$70,000 to \$79,999 | 430 | 510 | 80 | 18.6% | 2.3% | 2.5% |
| \$80,000 to \$89,999 | 325 | 375 | 50 | 15.4% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| \$90,000 to \$99,999 | 250 | 295 | 45 | 18.0% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| \$100,000 and over | 650 | 890 | 240 | 36.9% | 3.5% | 4.4% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 445 | 605 | 160 | 36.0% | 2.4% | 3.0% |
| \$150,000 and over | 200 | 280 | 80 | 40.0% | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| Median total income (\$) | \$35,509 | \$37,600 | \$2,091 | 5.9% | | |
| 15 years and over with income, Women+ | 9,465 | 10,025 | 560 | 5.9% | 51.2% | 49.7% |
| Under \$10,000 (including loss) | 1,480 | 1,085 | -395 | -26.7% | 8.0% | 5.4% |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 1,785 | 1,195 | -590 | -33.1% | 9.7% | 5.9% |
| \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 1,475 | 1,995 | 520 | 35.3% | 8.0% | 9.9% |
| \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 1,195 | 1,545 | 350 | 29.3% | 6.5% | 7.7% |
| \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 1,175 | 1,190 | 15 | 1.3% | 6.4% | 5.9% |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 690 | 925 | 235 | 34.1% | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| \$60,000 to \$69,999 | 435 | 645 | 210 | 48.3% | 2.4% | 3.2% |
| \$70,000 to \$79,999 | 380 | 420 | 40 | 10.5% | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| \$80,000 to \$89,999 | 275 | 245 | -30 | -10.9% | 1.5% | 1.2% |
| \$90,000 to \$99,999 | 180 | 250 | 70 | 38.9% | 1.0% | 1.2% |
| \$100,000 and over | 395 | 525 | 130 | 32.9% | 2.1% | 2.6% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 330 | 380 | 50 | 15.2% | 1.8% | 1.9% |
| \$150,000 and over | 60 | 145 | 85 | 141.7% | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| Median total income among recipients (\$) | \$29,889 | \$34,400 | \$4,511 | 15.1% | | |

| Household Income (2020) ^(13.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total private households | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| Under \$5,000 | 410 | 320 | -90 | -22.0% | 4.0% | 3.0% |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 | 270 | 175 | -95 | -35.2% | 2.6% | 1.6% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 270 | 180 | -90 | -33.3% | 2.6% | 1.7% |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 365 | 185 | -180 | -49.3% | 3.6% | 1.7% |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 475 | 435 | -40 | -8.4% | 4.7% | 4.0% |
| \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 465 | 450 | -15 | -3.2% | 4.6% | 4.1% |
| \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 525 | 450 | -75 | -14.3% | 5.1% | 4.1% |
| \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 505 | 495 | -10 | -2.0% | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 470 | 500 | 30 | 6.4% | 4.6% | 4.6% |
| \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 530 | 440 | -90 | -17.0% | 5.2% | 4.1% |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 895 | 895 | 0 | 0.0% | 8.8% | 8.3% |
| \$60,000 to \$69,999 | 775 | 965 | 190 | 24.5% | 7.6% | 8.9% |
| \$70,000 to \$79,999 | 755 | 815 | 60 | 7.9% | 7.4% | 7.5% |
| \$80,000 to \$89,999 | 585 | 700 | 115 | 19.7% | 5.7% | 6.5% |
| \$90,000 to \$99,999 | 595 | 630 | 35 | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| \$100,000 and over | 2,330 | 3,205 | 875 | 37.6% | 22.8% | 29.6% |
| \$100,000 to \$124,999 | 835 | 1,180 | 345 | 41.3% | 8.2% | 10.9% |
| \$125,000 to \$149,999 | 580 | 710 | 130 | 22.4% | 5.7% | 6.5% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 565 | 755 | 190 | 33.6% | 5.5% | 7.0% |
| \$200,000 and over | 345 | 560 | 215 | 62.3% | 3.4% | 5.2% |
| Median household income (\$) | \$59,166 | \$69,000 | \$9,834 | 16.6% | | |

| Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total private households | 10,215 | 10,845 | 630 | 6.2% | | |
| Under \$5,000 | 415 | 330 | -85 | -20.5% | 4.1% | 3.0% |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 | 270 | 180 | -90 | -33.3% | 2.6% | 1.7% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 290 | 175 | -115 | -39.7% | 2.8% | 1.6% |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 385 | 230 | -155 | -40.3% | 3.8% | 2.1% |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 550 | 470 | -80 | -14.5% | 5.4% | 4.3% |
| \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 475 | 560 | 85 | 17.9% | 4.7% | 5.2% |
| \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 690 | 535 | -155 | -22.5% | 6.8% | 4.9% |
| \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 660 | 575 | -85 | -12.9% | 6.5% | 5.3% |
| \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 655 | 595 | -60 | -9.2% | 6.4% | 5.5% |
| \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 490 | 555 | 65 | 13.3% | 4.8% | 5.1% |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 1,090 | 1,140 | 50 | 4.6% | 10.7% | 10.5% |
| \$60,000 to \$69,999 | 900 | 935 | 35 | 3.9% | 8.8% | 8.6% |
| \$70,000 to \$79,999 | 760 | 935 | 175 | 23.0% | 7.4% | 8.6% |
| \$80,000 to \$89,999 | 575 | 780 | 205 | 35.7% | 5.6% | 7.2% |
| \$90,000 to \$99,999 | 440 | 620 | 180 | 40.9% | 4.3% | 5.7% |
| \$100,000 and over | 1,570 | 2,240 | 670 | 42.7% | 15.4% | 20.7% |
| \$100,000 to \$124,999 | 760 | 990 | 230 | 30.3% | 7.4% | 9.1% |
| \$125,000 to \$149,999 | 380 | 570 | 190 | 50.0% | 3.7% | 5.3% |
| \$150,000 and over | 435 | 680 | 245 | 56.3% | 4.3% | 6.3% |
| Median after-tax income of households (\$) | \$52,344 | \$60,800 | \$8,456 | 16.2% | | |

| Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Total number of economic families | 5,905 | 6,075 | 170 | 2.9% | | |
| Median family income (\$) | \$78,238 | \$91,000 | \$12,762 | 16.3% | | |
| Couple-Only economic families | 2,320 | 2,400 | 80 | 3.4% | 39.3% | 39.5% |
| Median family income (\$) | \$74,203 | \$85,000 | \$10,797 | 14.6% | | |
| Couple-with-children economic families | 2,340 | 2,345 | 5 | 0.2% | 39.6% | 38.6% |
| Median family income (\$) | \$93,520 | \$112,000 | \$18,480 | 19.8% | | |
| One-parent economic families | 955 | 875 | -80 | -8.4% | 16.2% | 14.4% |
| Median family income (\$) | \$53,370 | \$63,600 | \$10,230 | 19.2% | | |

| Prevalence of Low Income in 2020 on After-tax Low-income Measure (LIM-AT) ^(15.2) | 2016 | 2021 | Level change | Percent change | 2016 share | 2021 share |
|---|------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Total population to whom low-income concepts are applicable | .. | 23,910 | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 0 to 17 years | .. | 3,630 | .. | .. | .. | 15.2% |
| Aged 0 to 5 years | .. | 1,350 | .. | .. | .. | 5.6% |
| Aged 18 to 64 years | .. | 16,545 | .. | .. | .. | 69.2% |
| Aged 65 years and over | .. | 3,730 | .. | .. | .. | 15.6% |
| Men+ | .. | 12,035 | .. | .. | .. | 50.3% |
| Women+ | .. | 11,875 | .. | .. | .. | 49.7% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|--------------|----|----|----|--------------|
| Population in low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) | .. | 3,855 | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 0 to 17 years | .. | 600 | .. | .. | .. | 15.6% |
| Aged 0 to 5 years | .. | 275 | .. | .. | .. | 7.1% |
| Aged 18 to 64 years | .. | 2,710 | .. | .. | .. | 70.3% |
| Aged 65 years and over | .. | 535 | .. | .. | .. | 13.9% |
| Men+ in low income | .. | 1,800 | .. | .. | .. | 46.7% |
| Women+ in low income | .. | 2,050 | .. | .. | .. | 53.2% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|--------------|----|----|--|--|
| Prevalence of low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%) | .. | 16.1% | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 0 to 17 years | .. | 16.6% | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 0 to 5 years | .. | 20.2% | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 18 to 64 years | .. | 16.4% | .. | .. | | |
| Aged 65 years and over | .. | 14.5% | .. | .. | | |
| Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%) | .. | 15.0% | .. | .. | | |
| Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%) | .. | 17.3% | .. | .. | | |

Endnotes:

TNR The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Fort Garry 25% data is 5.3%, with 3.0% for the 100% data. The TNR considers only complete (household) non-response. Information on partial (question) non-response is provided in the reference guides for each domain of interest. The TNR is one indication of data quality, where a smaller TNR suggests greater accuracy and a lower risk of non-response bias. A higher TNR indicates the need for user caution, especially when the TNR is above 50%.

A similar indicator called the global non-response rate (GNR) was used in 2016. The GNR for Fort Garry 25% data was 2.6%, with 3.1% for the 100% data. For more information on the TNR and its comparability to the GNR, please refer to Chapter 9 - Data quality evaluation, Guide to the Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap9-eng.cfm#a7>

Sample Statistics presented in this report are based on 25% sample data from the 2021 Census, unless otherwise indicated. Statistics Canada has also released data based on 100% collection, as such, some statistics in this report may not match data presented elsewhere. The long-form (25%) sample universe only includes private households within Canada, meaning persons living in collective dwellings are excluded.

IEIR Incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements (IEIR) are excluded from the tabulations. In the 2016 Census, Manitoba had no incompletely unenumerated Indian Reserves or Settlements. The following Indian Reserves and Settlements were incompletely enumerated in 2021:

- Granville Lake (S-É), Churchill 1 (IRI), Pukatawagan 198 (IRI), Brochet 197 (IRI) located in Flin Flon
- Little Grand Rapids 14 (IRI), Poplar River 16 (IRI), Pauingassi First Nation (IRI), Oxford House 24 (IRI), Shamattawa 1 (IRI) located in Keewatinook;
- Swan Lake 7 (IRI) located in Turtle Mountain

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/app-ann1-5-eng.cfm>

Compare with 2016 Users must be careful when comparing estimates from two censuses or surveys, as they can differ significantly in methodology, quality and target population. For additional information on comparability, please refer to Chapter 9 - Data quality evaluation, Guide to the Census of Population, 2021, as well as the reference guides for each domain of interest.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap9-eng.cfm#a13>

***** Totals may not add to 100% due to random rounding.

.. Data not available

Gender Gender refers to an individual's personal and social identity as a man, woman or non-binary person (a person who is not exclusively a man or a woman).

Gender includes the following concepts:

- gender identity, which refers to the gender that a person feels internally and individually;
- gender expression, which refers to the way a person presents their gender, regardless of their gender identity, through body language, aesthetic choices or accessories (e.g., clothes, hairstyle and makeup), which may have traditionally been associated with a specific gender.

A person's gender may differ from their sex at birth, and from what is indicated on their current identification or legal documents such as their birth certificate, passport or driver's licence. A person's gender may change over time.

Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

The sex variable in census years prior to 2021 and the two-category gender variable in the 2021 Census are included together in some data tables in this report. Although sex and gender refer to two different concepts, the introduction of gender is not expected to have a significant impact on data analysis and historical comparability, given the small size of the transgender and non-binary populations. For additional information on changes of concepts over time, please consult the document, "Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021".

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/014/98-500-x2021014-eng.cfm>

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Men+ This category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

Women+ This category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

(1.1) Age refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday (or relative to a specified, well-defined reference date).

(1.1.1) "Canadian citizens" includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country.

(1.1.2) "Citizenship" refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/007/98-500-x2021007-eng.cfm>

(2.1) Marital status refers to whether or not a person is living in a common-law union as well as the legal marital status of those who are not living in a common-law union. All persons aged less than 15 are considered as never married and not living common law.

(2.2) Household type refers to the differentiation of households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non census family households. Census family households are those that contain at least one census family. Non census family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family).

(2.2.1) Multigenerational households represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the grandparent of a person in the household and the parent of another person in the same household. They also represent all households where there is at least one person who is both the child of a person in the household and the grandchild of another person in the same household. In previous censuses, multigenerational households were only created based on the former definition, not the latter. As a result, there may be small differences in counts for 2011 and 2016 in archived tables.

(2.2.2) Excludes multigenerational households.

(2.4) Census family structure refers to the combination of relatives that comprise a census family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners and children.

(2.4.1) There is no age restriction on children. Includes children living with a grandparent or grandparents without a parent present.

(3.1) "Language spoken most often at home" refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as 'spoken most often at home' if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which they feel most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where more than one language is spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If more than one language is spoken equally often to the child, then these languages are included here.

N.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12-2021.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/003/98-500-x2021003-eng.cfm>

(3.1.1) Users should be aware that estimates associated with Indigenous languages are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population.

(3.2) Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12-2021.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/003/98-500-x2021003-eng.cfm>

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- (3.3, 3.4) Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population.

For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the "Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021", as well as the "Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021".

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/009/98-500-x2021009-eng.cfm>
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/98-307-X>

- (3.3.1) This category includes persons who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who report having membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
- (3.3.2) This category includes persons who identify as only one Indigenous group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- (3.3.3) This category includes persons who identify as any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit).
- (3.3.4) This category includes persons who do not identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who report having Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.
- (3.4.1) Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.
- (4.1) "Citizenship" refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/007/98-500-x2021007-eng.cfm>

- (4.1.1) "Canadian citizens" includes persons who are citizens of Canada only and persons who are citizens of Canada and at least one other country.
- (4.2) "Immigrant status" refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.
'Period of immigration' refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/007/98-500-x2021007-eng.cfm>

- (4.2.1) "Non-immigrants" includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.
- (4.2.2) "Immigrants" includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category.
- In the 2021 Census of Population, "Immigrants" includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021 (on or prior to May 10, 2016 for 2016 data).
- (4.2.3) "2011 to 2021" and "2016 to 2021" includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021.
- (4.2.4) "Non-permanent residents" includes persons from another country with a usual place of residence in Canada and who have a work or study permit or who have claimed refugee status (asylum claimants). Family members living with work or study permit holders are also included, unless these family members are already Canadian citizens, landed immigrants or permanent residents.

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(4.3) "Immigrant" refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. In the 2021 Census of Population, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who were admitted to Canada on or prior to May 11, 2021 (on or prior to May 10, 2016 for 2016 data).

"Place of birth" refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth. In the 2021 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to a country or area of interest if the person was born outside Canada.

For more information on the place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/007/98-500-x2021007-eng.cfm>

(4.3.1) The category "Oceania and other" includes places of birth in Oceania and responses not included elsewhere, such as "born at sea".

(4.3.2) "Recent immigrant" refers to an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2016 and May 11, 2021 (between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2016 for 2016 data).

(5.1) "Visible minority" refers to whether a person is a visible minority or not, as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, the term "visible minority" has been replaced by the terms "racialized population" or "racialized groups", reflecting the increased use of these terms in the public sphere.

For more information on visible minority and population group variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://census.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/006/98-500-x2021006-eng.cfm>

(5.1.1) In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, this category is referred to as "the rest of the population".

(5.1.2) In 2021 Census analytical and communications products, the term "visible minority" has been replaced by the terms "racialized population" or "racialized groups", reflecting the increased use of these terms in the public sphere.

(5.1.3) The abbreviation "n.i.e." means "not included elsewhere." This category includes persons who provided responses that are classified as a visible minority, but that cannot be classified with a specific visible minority group. Such responses include, for example, "Guyanese," "Pacific Islander," "Polynesian," "Tibetan" and "West Indian."

(5.2) "Ethnic or cultural origin" refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. Ancestors may have Indigenous origins, origins that refer to different countries or other origins that may not refer to different countries.

The sum of the ethnic or cultural origins in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ethnic or cultural origin in the census.

The ethnic groups selected are the most frequently reported at the Canada level.

Given the fluid nature of this concept and the changes made to this question, 2021 Census data on ethnic or cultural origins are not comparable to data from previous censuses and should not be used to measure the growth or decline of the various groups associated with these origins.

For more information on ethnic or cultural origin variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Ethnic or Cultural Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/008/98-500-x2021008-eng.cfm>

https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/app/index-eng.cfm?ID=a2_5

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- (5.2.1) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating French origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "French").
- (5.2.2) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating First Nations (North American Indian) origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "First Nations," "North American Indian").
- (5.2.3) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Cree origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Cree").
- (5.2.4) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating British Isles origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "British," "United Kingdom").
- (5.2.5) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating North American Indigenous origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Aboriginal," "Indigenous").
- (5.2.6) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating Caucasian (White) origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "Caucasian").
- (5.2.7) The abbreviation "n.o.s." means "not otherwise specified." This category includes responses indicating European origins, not otherwise specified (e.g., "European").
- (6.1) Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants, who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.
- (6.1.1) Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 11, 2021 (May 10, 2016 for 2016 data), in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier.
- (6.1.2) Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 11, 2021 (May 10, 2016 for 2016 data), in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier.
- (6.2) Structural type refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a single-detached house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.
- (6.2.1) The category "Movable dwelling" includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars.
- (6.3) Tenure refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.
- For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, "dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band", has been created for census purposes.
- (6.3.1) Value (owner estimated) refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.
- In the context of dwelling, it refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure, such as a garage, which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.
- (7.1.1) Dwelling condition refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodelling or additions.
- (7.2) Period of construction refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.
- This refers to the period in which the building was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions or conversions.
- For properties having multiple residential structures, this refers to the period in which the most recent structure was completed.
- (7.2.1) "2016 to 2021" includes data up to May 11, 2021.

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- (7.3.1) Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs. Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for private households who reported a total household income greater than zero.
- Private households located on an agricultural operation that is operated by a member of the household, and households who reported a zero or negative total household income are excluded.
- The relatively high shelter-costs-to-household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2021, while household total income is reported for the year 2020. As well, for some households, the 2020 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.
- For more information on household total income or shelter costs, refer to the Census Dictionary: Total income and Shelter cost.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/Definition-eng.cfm?ID=households-menage028>
- (7.3.2) Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households. Values are not adjusted for inflation (current dollars).
- Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.
- (7.3.3) Subsidized housing refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.
- (7.3.4) Presence of mortgage payments refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.
- (8.1) For information on data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021013.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/013/98-500-x2021013-eng.cfm>
- (8.1.1) "High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate" includes only people who have this as their highest educational credential. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- (8.1.2) "Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma" includes trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres and similar institutions. It also includes qualifications from vocational training programs in the province of Quebec such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP)/Diploma of Vocational Studies (DVS).
- (8.1.3) "Apprenticeship certificate" includes Certificates of Apprenticeship, Certificates of Qualification and Journeyperson's designations.
- (8.1.4) College, CEGEP and other non-university certificates and diplomas obtained from programs that are typically completed in less than 3 months are not included in this category.
- (8.1.5) "Earned doctorate" does not include honorary doctorates.
- (8.2) This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2021 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant. For more information on the CIP classification, see the Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada 2021.
- 2016 data is classified using the 'Variant of CIP 2016 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant. Even though many entries in the 2021 and 2016 classifications are similar, direct comparison could be inappropriate, given the numerous changes made at the detailed level to update the classification.
- For information on classification, data quality and comparability for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021013.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/013/98-500-x2021013-eng.cfm>
- (9.1) Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021 (Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016 for 2016 data).
- For information on the comparability of the 2021 Census labour force status data with those of the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix 2.11 of the Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021.
https://www.census.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/app/index-eng.cfm?ID=a2_11
- (9.2) Class of worker refers to whether a person is a paid employee or is self-employed.

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- (9.2.1) Includes persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force who have worked at some point in time between January 1, 2020 and May 8, 2021 (January 1, 2015 and May 7, 2016 for 2016 data).
- (9.2.2) Includes self-employed persons aged 15 years and over with or without an incorporated business and with or without paid help, as well as unpaid family workers.
- (9.2.3) Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2015 for 2016 data).
- (10.1) Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the National Occupational Classification [NOC] 2021 Version 1.0.
<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/noc/2021/indexV1>
For 2016 data, NOC 2016 is used, and as such, data may not be directly comparable.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/012/98-500-x2021012-eng.cfm#a11>
https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/statistical-programs/document/noc2016v1_3-noc2021v1_0
- (10.1.1) Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2015 for 2016 data).
- (10.1.2) Includes persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force who have worked at some point in time between January 1, 2020 and May 8, 2021 (January 1, 2015 and May 7, 2016 for 2016 data).
- (11.1) Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The industry data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 3.0.
<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/naics/2017/v3/index>
For 2016 data, NAICS 2012 is used, and as such, data may not be directly comparable.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/012/98-500-x2021012-eng.cfm#a11>
<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/naics/2017v2/concordance-2012-2017v2>
<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/naics/2017/v2-v3/concordance>
- (11.1.1) Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment, or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2020 (January 1, 2015 for 2016 data).
- (11.1.2) Includes persons aged 15 years and over in the labour force who have worked at some point in time between January 1, 2020 and May 8, 2021 (January 1, 2015 and May 7, 2016 for 2016 data).
- (11.2) Users should be aware that all trends in commuting data are highly affected by the pandemic and pandemic-related health measures. At the time of the census, in May 2021, several provinces and territories had instituted restrictions and closures because of the pandemic. There was a significant decline in the number of commuters because of an increase in people working from home and a decline in employment in certain industries where working from home was not feasible (e.g., retail sales, food services). For more information on comparability of commuting data, refer to the Commuting Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021011.
<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/011/98-500-x2021011-eng.cfm>
- (11.2.1) Commuting duration refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel to their place of work. This applies to the employed labour force aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.
- (11.3.1) Time leaving for work refers to the time of day at which a person usually leaves to go to their place of work. This applies to the employed labour force aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.
- (12.1.1) Place of work status refers to whether a person worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address, or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).
- (12.2.1) Main mode of commuting refers to the main mode of transportation a person uses to travel to their place of work. This applies to the employed labour force aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address.

The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence, but this may not always be the case. Sometimes, respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result, the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/011/98-500-x2021011-eng.cfm>

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(12.3) Employment income - All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020, unless otherwise specified. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

(12.3.1) Full-year full-time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) and full year (49 weeks and over per year) in 2020 (2015 for 2016 data).

For more information, see variable work activity in 2020, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/Definition-eng.cfm?ID=pop224>

(12.3.2) Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

(13.1) Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations;
- statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons, total income refers to receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

In the context of households, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities);
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds;
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs);
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships;
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals;
- capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income;
- employers' contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance;
- voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020, unless otherwise specified. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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(14.2) After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020, unless otherwise specified. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

(15.2) Low-income status - The income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020, unless otherwise specified.

Prior to the 2021 Census, the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only. It was based on the consideration that the income, prices and expenditure patterns could be quite different in the territories and on reserve, and thus, could make the interpretation of the LIM low-income statistics difficult.

Since the 2016 Census, there were research studies that analyzed the feasibility of defining LIM thresholds that include the population living in the territories and on reserve, and examined the aspects that should be considered when interpreting low-income statistics based on this definition. With the guidance and support of such research, the 2021 Census expanded the coverage of the LIM concept to all regions in Canada, making it the only low-income concept that is applicable to the population living in the territories and on reserve.

Given the enhanced coverage of the LIM concept for the 2021 Census, data from previous censuses are not comparable and should not be used to measure the growth or decline of LIM statistics.

Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure, after tax, refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 2.4 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2020, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT. Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household, low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households.

Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

For more information on LIM-AT data, refer to the Income Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2021004 and the variable Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT), Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/004/98-500-x2021004-eng.cfm>

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=fam021>