

Fort Richmond

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	23,635	24,365	730	3.1%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	23,695	24,290	595	2.5%		
0-14 years	3,700	3,780	80	2.2%	15.6%	15.6%
0-4 years	945	1,145	200	21.2%	4.0%	4.7%
5-9 years	1,265	1,245	-20	-1.6%	5.3%	5.1%
10-14 years	1,495	1,390	-105	-7.0%	6.3%	5.7%
15-64 years	16,960	16,985	25	0.1%	71.6%	69.9%
15-19 years	1,905	1,780	-125	-6.6%	8.0%	7.3%
20-24 years	3,360	3,275	-85	-2.5%	14.2%	13.5%
25-29 years	1,975	2,185	210	10.6%	8.3%	9.0%
30-34 years	1,300	1,610	310	23.8%	5.5%	6.6%
35-39 years	1,315	1,390	75	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%
40-44 years	1,280	1,355	75	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%
45-49 years	1,815	1,350	-465	-25.6%	7.7%	5.6%
50-54 years	1,410	1,435	25	1.8%	6.0%	5.9%
55-59 years	1,355	1,370	15	1.1%	5.7%	5.6%
60-64 years	1,240	1,245	5	0.4%	5.2%	5.1%
65 years and over	3,040	3,525	485	16.0%	12.8%	14.5%
65-69 years	1,050	1,135	85	8.1%	4.4%	4.7%
70-74 years	790	885	95	12.0%	3.3%	3.6%
75-79 years	515	840	325	63.1%	2.2%	3.5%
80-84 years	415	385	-30	-7.2%	1.8%	1.6%
85 years and over	265	285	20	7.5%	1.1%	1.2%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	13,765	12,920	-845	-6.1%	58.1%	53.2%
Median age of the population	33.3	33.2	-0.1	-0.3%		
Men+	12,065	12,370	305	2.5%	50.9%	50.9%
0-14 years	1,970	1,955	-15	-0.8%	8.3%	8.0%
15-64 years	8,685	8,760	75	0.9%	36.7%	36.1%
65 years and over	1,410	1,655	245	17.4%	6.0%	6.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	6,575	6,430	-145	-2.2%	27.7%	26.5%
Median age of men+	30.7	31.0	0.3	1.0%		
Women+	11,635	11,920	285	2.4%	49.1%	49.1%
0-14 years	1,735	1,825	90	5.2%	7.3%	7.5%
15-64 years	8,270	8,225	-45	-0.5%	34.9%	33.9%
65 years and over	1,630	1,870	240	14.7%	6.9%	7.7%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	7,195	6,495	-700	-9.7%	30.4%	26.7%
Median age of women+	36.4	36.0	-0.4	-1.1%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	20,000	20,515	515	2.6%		
Married or living common-law	10,915	11,010	95	0.9%	54.6%	53.7%
Married	9,915	9,930	15	0.2%	49.6%	48.4%
Living common-law	995	1,075	80	8.0%	5.0%	5.2%
Not married and not living common-law	9,090	9,500	410	4.5%	45.5%	46.3%
Never married	7,365	7,740	375	5.1%	36.8%	37.7%
Separated	360	265	-95	-26.4%	1.8%	1.3%
Divorced	705	730	25	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
Widowed	650	770	120	18.5%	3.3%	3.8%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	5,375	..	..	..	60.6%
Couple-family households	..	4,600	..	..	..	51.9%
One-parent-family households	..	775	..	..	..	8.7%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	230	..	..	..	2.6%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	180	70	-110	-61.1%	2.1%	0.8%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	340	..	..	..	3.8%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	860	1,005	145	16.9%	10.1%	11.3%
One-person households	1,635	1,840	205	12.5%	19.3%	20.8%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Total persons in census families in private households	18,755	18,710	-45	-0.2%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	4,945	5,580	635	12.8%		
Men+ not in census families	2,785	3,110	325	11.7%	56.3%	55.7%
Women+ not in census families	2,165	2,470	305	14.1%	43.8%	44.3%
Average household size	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-3.6%		

Census Family Structure ^(2.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of census families in private households	6,175	6,245	70	1.1%		
Total couple families by family structure	5,310	5,270	-40	-0.8%	86.0%	84.4%
Married couples	4,815	4,730	-85	-1.8%	78.0%	75.7%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	2,725	..	..	..	43.6%
without children	..	2,005	..	..	..	32.1%
Common-law couples	500	540	40	8.0%	8.1%	8.6%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	155	..	..	..	2.5%
without children	..	385	..	..	..	6.2%
Total one-parent families	865	975	110	12.7%	14.0%	15.6%
in which the parent is a woman+	705	795	90	12.8%	11.4%	12.7%
in which the parent is a man+	155	180	25	16.1%	2.5%	2.9%
Average size of census families	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%		

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Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Single responses	21,835	22,400	565	2.6%	92.1%	92.2%
English	15,210	15,700	490	3.2%	64.2%	64.6%
French	120	105	-15	-12.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Non-official languages	6,505	6,590	85	1.3%	27.4%	27.1%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Cree, n.o.s.	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Indigenous languages	6,500	6,585	85	1.3%	27.4%	27.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	260	145	-115	-44.2%	1.1%	0.6%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	745	705	-40	-5.4%	3.1%	2.9%
German	35	10	-25	-71.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Mandarin	2,130	2,170	40	1.9%	9.0%	8.9%
Spanish	90	120	30	33.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Russian	160	105	-55	-34.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Multiple responses	1,865	1,890	25	1.3%	7.9%	7.8%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
English only	20,970	21,660	690	3.3%	88.5%	89.2%
French only	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
English and French	1,980	1,815	-165	-8.3%	8.4%	7.5%
Neither English nor French	750	815	65	8.7%	3.2%	3.4%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Non-Indigenous identity	22,445	22,730	285	1.3%	94.7%	93.6%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	1,255	1,560	305	24.3%	5.3%	6.4%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	1,220	1,495	275	22.5%	5.1%	6.2%
First Nations (North American Indian)	580	795	215	37.1%	2.4%	3.3%
Métis	635	700	65	10.2%	2.7%	2.9%
Inuk (Inuit)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	25	30	5	20.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	0	25	25	..	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	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	545	730	185	33.9%	2.3%	3.0%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	23,150	23,560	410	1.8%	97.7%	97.0%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	17,345	16,360	-985	-5.7%	73.2%	67.4%
Canadian citizens under age 18	3,575	3,445	-130	-3.6%	15.1%	14.2%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	13,765	12,920	-845	-6.1%	58.1%	53.2%
Not Canadian citizens	6,355	7,925	1,570	24.7%	26.8%	32.6%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	12,600	11,615	-985	-7.8%	53.2%	47.8%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	8,265	9,065	800	9.7%	34.9%	37.3%
Before 1980	..	880	..	..	..	3.6%
1980 to 1990	..	540	..	..	..	2.2%
1991 to 2000	1,015	730	-285	-28.1%	4.3%	3.0%
2001 to 2010	2,620	1,800	-820	-31.3%	11.1%	7.4%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	5,115	..	..	..	21.1%
2011 to 2015	..	1,775	..	..	..	7.3%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	3,340	..	..	..	13.8%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	2,835	3,610	775	27.3%	12.0%	14.9%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	8,260	9,065	805	9.7%		
Americas	560	670	110	19.6%	6.8%	7.4%
Europe	925	705	-220	-23.8%	11.2%	7.8%
Africa	1,240	1,505	265	21.4%	15.0%	16.6%
Asia	5,515	6,175	660	12.0%	66.8%	68.1%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	15	0	-15	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	2,990	3,340	350	11.7%		
Americas	85	120	35	41.2%	2.8%	3.6%
Europe	105	70	-35	-33.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Africa	715	765	50	7.0%	23.9%	22.9%
Asia	2,095	2,385	290	13.8%	70.1%	71.4%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

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Visible Minorities ^(5.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by visible minority	23,700	24,290	590	2.5%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	11,965	10,410	-1,555	-13.0%	50.5%	42.9%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	11,730	13,880	2,150	18.3%	49.5%	57.1%
Filipino	665	555	-110	-16.5%	2.8%	2.3%
South Asian	3,245	4,315	1,070	33.0%	13.7%	17.8%
Black	1,715	2,340	625	36.4%	7.2%	9.6%
Chinese	4,010	4,125	115	2.9%	16.9%	17.0%
Latin American	185	250	65	35.1%	0.8%	1.0%
Southeast Asian	150	390	240	160.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Arab	475	680	205	43.2%	2.0%	2.8%
Korean	385	330	-55	-14.3%	1.6%	1.4%
West Asian	450	285	-165	-36.7%	1.9%	1.2%
Japanese	60	55	-5	-8.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	280	295	15	5.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Multiple visible minorities	115	270	155	134.8%	0.5%	1.1%

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	..	24,290	..	..
English	..	2,450	..	..	..	10.1%
Scottish	..	2,295	..	..	..	9.4%
German	..	1,930	..	..	..	7.9%
Ukrainian	..	1,820	..	..	..	7.5%
Irish	..	1,845	..	..	..	7.6%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	1,315	..	..	..	5.4%
Canadian	..	1,295	..	..	..	5.3%
Filipino	..	575	..	..	..	2.4%
Métis	..	660	..	..	..	2.7%
Polish	..	820	..	..	..	3.4%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	470	..	..	..	1.9%
Mennonite	..	545	..	..	..	2.2%
Russian	..	425	..	..	..	1.7%
Dutch	..	605	..	..	..	2.5%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	300	..	..	..	1.2%
Indian (India)	..	1,780	..	..	..	7.3%
Icelandic	..	265	..	..	..	1.1%
Chinese	..	3,950	..	..	..	16.3%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	415	..	..	..	1.7%
Ojibway	..	120	..	..	..	0.5%
Italian	..	390	..	..	..	1.6%
Swedish	..	230	..	..	..	0.9%
Belgian	..	210	..	..	..	0.9%
Norwegian	..	295	..	..	..	1.2%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	115	..	..	..	0.5%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	230	..	..	..	0.9%
Welsh	..	135	..	..	..	0.6%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	265	..	..	..	1.1%

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)	23,465	24,065	600	2.6%		
Non-movers	19,015	19,975	960	5.0%	81.0%	83.0%
Movers	4,445	4,090	-355	-8.0%	18.9%	17.0%
Non-migrants	2,855	3,060	205	7.2%	12.2%	12.7%
Migrants	1,590	1,030	-560	-35.2%	6.8%	4.3%
Internal migrants	465	370	-95	-20.4%	2.0%	1.5%
Intraprovincial migrants	205	135	-70	-34.1%	0.9%	0.6%
Interprovincial migrants	260	230	-30	-11.5%	1.1%	1.0%
External migrants	1,125	660	-465	-41.3%	4.8%	2.7%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	22,755	23,150	395	1.7%		
Non-movers	12,145	12,145	0	0.0%	53.4%	52.5%
Movers	10,610	11,000	390	3.7%	46.6%	47.5%
Non-migrants	4,425	4,755	330	7.5%	19.4%	20.5%
Migrants	6,185	6,250	65	1.1%	27.2%	27.0%
Internal migrants	1,300	1,140	-160	-12.3%	5.7%	4.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	755	625	-130	-17.2%	3.3%	2.7%
Interprovincial migrants	545	515	-30	-5.5%	2.4%	2.2%
External migrants	4,885	5,105	220	4.5%	21.5%	22.1%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	8,480	8,860	380	4.5%		
Single-detached house	5,015	5,060	45	0.9%	59.1%	57.1%
Semi-detached house	95	115	20	21.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Row house	660	665	5	0.8%	7.8%	7.5%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	10	10	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	980	1,235	255	26.0%	11.6%	13.9%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	1,715	1,775	60	3.5%	20.2%	20.0%
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	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
Owner	5,690	5,625	-65	-1.1%	67.1%	63.5%
Renter	2,790	3,240	450	16.1%	32.9%	36.5%
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)	\$358,599	\$400,000	\$41,401	11.5%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.2	6.0	-0.2	-3.2%		

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)	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	8,100	8,510	410	5.1%	95.5%	96.0%
Major repairs needed	380	350	-30	-7.9%	4.5%	3.9%

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	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
1960 or before	240	340	100	41.7%	2.8%	3.8%
1961 to 1980	3,615	3,435	-180	-5.0%	42.6%	38.7%
1981 to 1990	1,535	1,460	-75	-4.9%	18.1%	16.5%
1991 to 2000	930	1,060	130	14.0%	11.0%	12.0%
2001 to 2005	690	715	25	3.6%	8.1%	8.1%
2006 to 2010	705	735	30	4.3%	8.3%	8.3%
2011 to 2015	..	600	..	..	..	6.8%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	510	..	..	..	5.8%

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)	8,425	8,820	395	4.7%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	2,795	3,235	440	15.7%	33.2%	36.7%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$1,079	\$1,280	\$201	18.6%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	16.8%	13.9%	-2.9 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	51.7%	44.5%	-7.2 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	5,685	5,625	-60	-1.1%	67.5%	63.8%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$1,129	\$1,140	\$11	1.0%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	57.9%	55.2%	-2.7 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	16.7%	14.3%	-2.4 pts.	..		

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	20,000	20,510	510	2.6%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,180	2,100	-80	-3.7%	10.9%	10.2%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	6,100	5,685	-415	-6.8%	30.5%	27.7%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	11,720	12,730	1,010	8.6%	58.6%	62.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	860	670	-190	-22.1%	4.3%	3.3%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	455	360	-95	-20.9%	2.3%	1.8%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	410	305	-105	-25.6%	2.1%	1.5%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	2,895	2,950	55	1.9%	14.5%	14.4%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	620	790	170	27.4%	3.1%	3.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7,340	8,320	980	13.4%	36.7%	40.6%
Bachelor's degree	4,535	5,225	690	15.2%	22.7%	25.5%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	485	550	65	13.4%	2.4%	2.7%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	200	190	-10	-5.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Master's degree	1,535	1,770	235	15.3%	7.7%	8.6%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	585	590	5	0.9%	2.9%	2.9%

Postsecondary Qualifications, Field of Study ^(8.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	19,995	20,510	515	2.6%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,275	7,785	-490	-5.9%	41.4%	38.0%
Education	995	965	-30	-3.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	305	295	-10	-3.3%	1.5%	1.4%
Humanities	745	870	125	16.8%	3.7%	4.2%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	1,305	1,585	280	21.5%	6.5%	7.7%
Business, management and public administration	2,470	2,820	350	14.2%	12.4%	13.7%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	805	890	85	10.6%	4.0%	4.3%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	675	890	215	31.9%	3.4%	4.3%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	2,005	2,090	85	4.2%	10.0%	10.2%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	350	410	60	17.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Health and related fields	1,650	1,485	-165	-10.0%	8.3%	7.2%
Personal, protective and transportation services	415	435	20	4.8%	2.1%	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	20,000	20,510	510	2.6%		
In the labour force	12,420	12,775	355	2.9%		
Employed	11,430	11,450	20	0.2%		
Unemployed	995	1,320	325	32.7%		
Not in the labour force	7,575	7,735	160	2.1%		
Participation rate	62.1%	62.3%	0.2 pts.	..		
Employment rate	57.2%	55.8%	-1.4 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	8.0%	10.3%	2.3 pts.	..		
Men+	10,095	10,420	325	3.2%	50.5%	50.8%
In the labour force	6,490	6,910	420	6.5%		
Employed	5,990	6,200	210	3.5%		
Unemployed	500	715	215	43.0%		
Not in the labour force	3,605	3,505	-100	-2.8%		
Participation rate	64.3%	66.3%	2.0 pts.	..		
Employment rate	59.3%	59.5%	0.2 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	7.7%	10.3%	2.6 pts.	..		
Women+	9,900	10,095	195	2.0%	49.5%	49.2%
In the labour force	5,930	5,865	-65	-1.1%		
Employed	5,435	5,255	-180	-3.3%		
Unemployed	495	610	115	23.2%		
Not in the labour force	3,970	4,230	260	6.5%		
Participation rate	59.9%	58.1%	-1.8 pts.	..		
Employment rate	54.9%	52.1%	-2.8 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	8.3%	10.4%	2.1 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	12,420	12,780	360	2.9%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	12,015	12,345	330	2.7%	96.7%	96.6%
Employee	11,130	11,105	-25	-0.2%	89.6%	86.9%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	885	1,240	355	40.1%	7.1%	9.7%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	400	435	35	8.7%	3.2%	3.4%
Men+	6,490	6,910	420	6.5%	52.3%	54.1%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	6,300	6,670	370	5.9%	50.7%	52.2%
Employee	5,760	5,815	55	1.0%	46.4%	45.5%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	545	855	310	56.9%	4.4%	6.7%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	190	240	50	26.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Women+	5,935	5,865	-70	-1.2%	47.8%	45.9%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,715	5,670	-45	-0.8%	46.0%	44.4%
Employee	5,370	5,290	-80	-1.5%	43.2%	41.4%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	345	385	40	11.6%	2.8%	3.0%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	215	195	-20	-9.3%	1.7%	1.5%

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	12,420	12,780	360	2.9%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	405	435	30	7.4%	3.3%	3.4%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	12,020	12,345	325	2.7%	96.8%	96.6%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,140	160	-980	-86.0%	9.2%	1.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,810	2,080	270	14.9%	14.6%	16.3%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,030	1,270	240	23.3%	8.3%	9.9%
3 Health occupations	995	975	-20	-2.0%	8.0%	7.6%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	2,010	2,085	75	3.7%	16.2%	16.3%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	380	335	-45	-11.8%	3.1%	2.6%
6 Sales and service occupations	3,170	3,545	375	11.8%	25.5%	27.7%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,070	1,425	355	33.2%	8.6%	11.2%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	145	110	-35	-24.1%	1.2%	0.9%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	270	360	90	33.3%	2.2%	2.8%
Men+	6,490	6,910	420	6.5%	52.3%	54.1%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	190	240	50	26.3%	1.5%	1.9%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	6,300	6,670	370	5.9%	50.7%	52.2%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	735	110	-625	-85.0%	5.9%	0.9%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	690	850	160	23.2%	5.6%	6.7%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	780	950	170	21.8%	6.3%	7.4%
3 Health occupations	250	285	35	14.0%	2.0%	2.2%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	820	865	45	5.5%	6.6%	6.8%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	130	170	40	30.8%	1.0%	1.3%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,610	1,880	270	16.8%	13.0%	14.7%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,040	1,265	225	21.6%	8.4%	9.9%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	90	75	-15	-16.7%	0.7%	0.6%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	150	230	80	53.3%	1.2%	1.8%
Women+	5,930	5,865	-65	-1.1%	47.7%	45.9%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	215	195	-20	-9.3%	1.7%	1.5%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,715	5,670	-45	-0.8%	46.0%	44.4%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	405	55	-350	-86.4%	3.3%	0.4%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,125	1,235	110	9.8%	9.1%	9.7%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	250	320	70	28.0%	2.0%	2.5%
3 Health occupations	740	690	-50	-6.8%	6.0%	5.4%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,190	1,215	25	2.1%	9.6%	9.5%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	245	165	-80	-32.7%	2.0%	1.3%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,560	1,670	110	7.1%	12.6%	13.1%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	30	155	125	416.7%	0.2%	1.2%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	50	35	-15	-30.0%	0.4%	0.3%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	120	130	10	8.3%	1.0%	1.0%

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	12,425	12,780	355	2.9%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	405	435	30	7.4%	3.3%	3.4%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	12,015	12,345	330	2.7%	96.7%	96.6%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	180	75	-105	-58.3%	1.4%	0.6%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	15	20	5	33.3%	0.1%	0.2%
22 Utilities	155	155	0	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
23 Construction	445	515	70	15.7%	3.6%	4.0%
31-33 Manufacturing	635	750	115	18.1%	5.1%	5.9%
41 Wholesale trade	375	250	-125	-33.3%	3.0%	2.0%
44-45 Retail trade	1,575	1,510	-65	-4.1%	12.7%	11.8%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	485	830	345	71.1%	3.9%	6.5%
51 Information and cultural industries	245	230	-15	-6.1%	2.0%	1.8%
52 Finance and insurance	590	625	35	5.9%	4.7%	4.9%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	140	190	50	35.7%	1.1%	1.5%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	755	945	190	25.2%	6.1%	7.4%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	15	25	10	66.7%	0.1%	0.2%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	435	585	150	34.5%	3.5%	4.6%
61 Educational services	1,680	1,480	-200	-11.9%	13.5%	11.6%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,650	1,620	-30	-1.8%	13.3%	12.7%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	205	200	-5	-2.4%	1.6%	1.6%
72 Accommodation and food services	1,255	1,160	-95	-7.6%	10.1%	9.1%
81 Other services (except public administration)	515	500	-15	-2.9%	4.1%	3.9%
91 Public administration	650	705	55	8.5%	5.2%	5.5%

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)	10,805	8,655	-2,150	-19.9%		
Less than 15 minutes	2,275	2,110	-165	-7.3%	21.1%	24.4%
15 to 29 minutes	3,895	3,300	-595	-15.3%	36.0%	38.1%
30 to 44 minutes	3,155	2,110	-1,045	-33.1%	29.2%	24.4%
45 to 59 minutes	905	605	-300	-33.1%	8.4%	7.0%
60 minutes and over	570	525	-45	-7.9%	5.3%	6.1%

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)	10,800	8,655	-2,145	-19.9%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	315	245	-70	-22.2%	2.9%	2.8%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	1,520	1,150	-370	-24.3%	14.1%	13.3%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	3,110	2,170	-940	-30.2%	28.8%	25.1%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	2,460	1,760	-700	-28.5%	22.8%	20.3%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	1,305	1,475	170	13.0%	12.1%	17.0%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	2,100	1,855	-245	-11.7%	19.4%	21.4%

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)	11,425	11,455	30	0.3%		
No fixed workplace address	1,010	1,115	105	10.4%	8.8%	9.7%
Worked at home	505	2,725	2,220	439.6%	4.4%	23.8%
Usual place of work	9,790	7,540	-2,250	-23.0%	85.7%	65.8%
Worked outside Canada	115	75	-40	-34.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Men+ in employed labour force	5,985	6,195	210	3.5%	52.4%	54.1%
No fixed workplace address	720	815	95	13.2%	6.3%	7.1%
Worked at home	245	1,405	1,160	473.5%	2.1%	12.3%
Usual place of work	4,935	3,925	-1,010	-20.5%	43.2%	34.3%
Worked outside Canada	85	50	-35	-41.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Women+ in employed labour force	5,440	5,260	-180	-3.3%	47.6%	45.9%
No fixed workplace address	300	300	0	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Worked at home	260	1,320	1,060	407.7%	2.3%	11.5%
Usual place of work	4,850	3,615	-1,235	-25.5%	42.5%	31.6%
Worked outside Canada	30	30	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%

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)	10,805	8,655	-2,150	-19.9%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	7,565	6,265	-1,300	-17.2%	70.0%	72.4%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	890	740	-150	-16.9%	8.2%	8.5%
Public transit	1,765	1,005	-760	-43.1%	16.3%	11.6%
Walked	380	415	35	9.2%	3.5%	4.8%
Bicycle	135	65	-70	-51.9%	1.2%	0.8%
Other method	70	165	95	135.7%	0.6%	1.9%

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)	5,540	5,805	265	4.8%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$56,128	\$60,800	\$4,672	8.3%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	3,110	3,425	315	10.1%	56.1%	59.0%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$61,709	\$63,600	\$1,891	3.1%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	2,430	2,380	-50	-2.1%	43.9%	41.0%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$49,941	\$55,200	\$5,259	10.5%		

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	18,775	19,655	880	4.7%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$27,764	\$32,800	\$5,036	18.1%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	9,485	10,005	520	5.5%	50.5%	50.9%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	2,515	1,780	-735	-29.2%	13.4%	9.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,090	1,220	130	11.9%	5.8%	6.2%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	980	1,495	515	52.6%	5.2%	7.6%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	835	1,065	230	27.5%	4.4%	5.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	695	795	100	14.4%	3.7%	4.0%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	710	625	-85	-12.0%	3.8%	3.2%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	630	670	40	6.3%	3.4%	3.4%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	380	480	100	26.3%	2.0%	2.4%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	365	400	35	9.6%	1.9%	2.0%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	270	320	50	18.5%	1.4%	1.6%
\$100,000 and over	1,010	1,155	145	14.4%	5.4%	5.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	665	800	135	20.3%	3.5%	4.1%
\$150,000 and over	345	360	15	4.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Median total income (\$)	\$31,716	\$34,800	\$3,084	9.7%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	9,290	9,645	355	3.8%	49.5%	49.1%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	2,140	1,555	-585	-27.3%	11.4%	7.9%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,835	1,375	-460	-25.1%	9.8%	7.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,220	1,680	460	37.7%	6.5%	8.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,085	1,395	310	28.6%	5.8%	7.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	815	1,050	235	28.8%	4.3%	5.3%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	650	660	10	1.5%	3.5%	3.4%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	385	520	135	35.1%	2.1%	2.6%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	300	345	45	15.0%	1.6%	1.8%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	315	290	-25	-7.9%	1.7%	1.5%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	185	270	85	45.9%	1.0%	1.4%
\$100,000 and over	355	510	155	43.7%	1.9%	2.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	270	365	95	35.2%	1.4%	1.9%
\$150,000 and over	80	145	65	81.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$25,233	\$31,400	\$6,167	24.4%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
Under \$5,000	570	345	-225	-39.5%	6.7%	3.9%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	180	145	-35	-19.4%	2.1%	1.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	255	125	-130	-51.0%	3.0%	1.4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	255	125	-130	-51.0%	3.0%	1.4%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	315	265	-50	-15.9%	3.7%	3.0%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	250	270	20	8.0%	2.9%	3.0%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	255	290	35	13.7%	3.0%	3.3%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	305	365	60	19.7%	3.6%	4.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	290	310	20	6.9%	3.4%	3.5%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	345	330	-15	-4.3%	4.1%	3.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	580	635	55	9.5%	6.8%	7.2%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	525	625	100	19.0%	6.2%	7.1%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	430	590	160	37.2%	5.1%	6.7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	600	525	-75	-12.5%	7.1%	5.9%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	460	435	-25	-5.4%	5.4%	4.9%
\$100,000 and over	2,865	3,480	615	21.5%	33.8%	39.3%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	870	1,070	200	23.0%	10.3%	12.1%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	650	695	45	6.9%	7.7%	7.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	765	935	170	22.2%	9.0%	10.5%
\$200,000 and over	580	780	200	34.5%	6.8%	8.8%
Median household income (\$)	\$73,011	\$80,000	\$6,989	9.6%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,480	8,865	385	4.5%		
Under \$5,000	575	360	-215	-37.4%	6.8%	4.1%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	175	145	-30	-17.1%	2.1%	1.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	245	135	-110	-44.9%	2.9%	1.5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	270	130	-140	-51.9%	3.2%	1.5%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	345	295	-50	-14.5%	4.1%	3.3%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	285	310	25	8.8%	3.4%	3.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	295	370	75	25.4%	3.5%	4.2%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	365	375	10	2.7%	4.3%	4.2%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	455	350	-105	-23.1%	5.4%	3.9%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	360	370	10	2.8%	4.2%	4.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	690	865	175	25.4%	8.1%	9.8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	630	685	55	8.7%	7.4%	7.7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	715	665	-50	-7.0%	8.4%	7.5%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	475	595	120	25.3%	5.6%	6.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	520	595	75	14.4%	6.1%	6.7%
\$100,000 and over	2,075	2,620	545	26.3%	24.5%	29.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	810	935	125	15.4%	9.6%	10.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	585	690	105	17.9%	6.9%	7.8%
\$150,000 and over	680	995	315	46.3%	8.0%	11.2%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$63,398	\$70,500	\$7,102	11.2%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	6,180	6,290	110	1.8%		
Median family income (\$)	\$87,523	\$98,000	\$10,477	12.0%		
Couple-Only economic families	2,065	2,170	105	5.1%	33.4%	34.5%
Median family income (\$)	\$83,993	\$93,000	\$9,007	10.7%		
Couple-with-children economic families	3,025	2,885	-140	-4.6%	48.9%	45.9%
Median family income (\$)	\$110,358	\$121,000	\$10,642	9.6%		
One-parent economic families	815	880	65	8.0%	13.2%	14.0%
Median family income (\$)	\$51,184	\$58,000	\$6,816	13.3%		

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	..	24,290	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	4,770	..	..	..	19.6%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,380	..	..	..	5.7%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	15,995	..	..	..	65.9%
Aged 65 years and over	..	3,525	..	..	..	14.5%
Men+	..	12,370	..	..	..	50.9%
Women+	..	11,920	..	..	..	49.1%

Population in low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	4,940	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,295	..	..	..	26.2%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	440	..	..	..	8.9%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	3,370	..	..	..	68.2%
Aged 65 years and over	..	275	..	..	..	5.6%
Men+ in low income	..	2,465	..	..	..	49.9%
Women+ in low income	..	2,470	..	..	..	50.0%

Prevalence of low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	20.3%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	27.1%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	31.7%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	21.1%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	7.8%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	20.0%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	20.7%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR	<p>The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Fort Richmond 25% data is 4.9%, with 2.8% 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%.</p> <p>A similar indicator called the global non-response rate (GNR) was used in 2016. The GNR for Fort Richmond 25% data was 2.8%, 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.</p> <p>https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap9-eng.cfm#a7</p>
Sample	<p>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.</p>
IEIR	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/app-ann1-5-eng.cfm</p>
Compare with 2016	<p>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.</p> <p>https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-304/2021001/chap9-eng.cfm#a13</p>
*	Totals may not add to 100% due to random rounding.
..	Data not available
Gender	<p>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).</p> <p>Gender includes the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Some people may not identify with a specific gender.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/014/98-500-x2021014-eng.cfm</p>

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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>