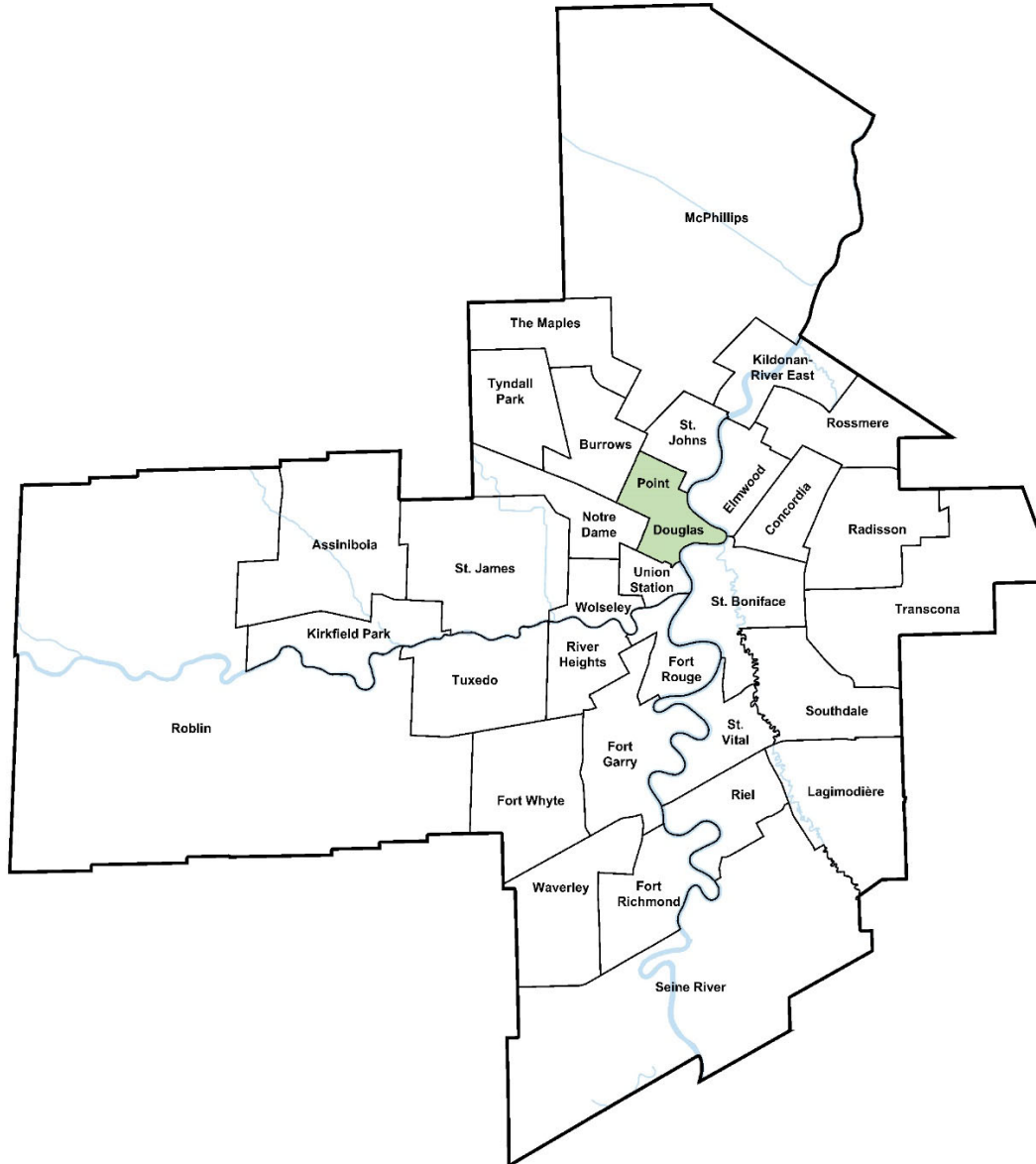


Point Douglas

2018 Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions

Profile from the 2021 Census of Canada, April 2023

Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions - Winnipeg Area
2018 Boundary Representation



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



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

March 2023

Provincial Electoral Division of Point Douglas *

Population (100% Data)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	23,320	24,480	1,160	5.0%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)						
Total population	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
0-14 years	5,415	5,345	-70	-1.3%	24.7%	22.7%
0-4 years	1,955	1,880	-75	-3.8%	8.9%	8.0%
5-9 years	1,935	1,770	-165	-8.5%	8.8%	7.5%
10-14 years	1,520	1,695	175	11.5%	6.9%	7.2%
15-64 years	14,435	15,675	1,240	8.6%	65.8%	66.6%
15-19 years	1,505	1,650	145	9.6%	6.9%	7.0%
20-24 years	1,490	1,535	45	3.0%	6.8%	6.5%
25-29 years	1,675	1,915	240	14.3%	7.6%	8.1%
30-34 years	1,670	1,685	15	0.9%	7.6%	7.2%
35-39 years	1,420	1,490	70	4.9%	6.5%	6.3%
40-44 years	1,245	1,470	225	18.1%	5.7%	6.3%
45-49 years	1,285	1,495	210	16.3%	5.9%	6.4%
50-54 years	1,550	1,545	-5	-0.3%	7.1%	6.6%
55-59 years	1,490	1,625	135	9.1%	6.8%	6.9%
60-64 years	1,105	1,270	165	14.9%	5.0%	5.4%
65 years and over	2,080	2,505	425	20.4%	9.5%	10.7%
65-69 years	820	1,015	195	23.8%	3.7%	4.3%
70-74 years	480	700	220	45.8%	2.2%	3.0%
75-79 years	345	325	-20	-5.8%	1.6%	1.4%
80-84 years	195	245	50	25.6%	0.9%	1.0%
85 years and over	235	220	-15	-6.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	13,585	14,720	1,135	8.4%	62.0%	62.6%
Median age of the population	32.5	34.0	1.5	4.6%		
Men+	10,810	11,995	1,185	11.0%	49.3%	51.0%
0-14 years	2,815	2,780	-35	-1.2%	12.8%	11.8%
15-64 years	7,060	8,085	1,025	14.5%	32.2%	34.4%
65 years and over	935	1,125	190	20.3%	4.3%	4.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	6,630	7,450	820	12.4%	30.2%	31.7%
Median age of men+	32.1	33.6	1.5	4.7%		
Women+	11,115	11,525	410	3.7%	50.7%	49.0%
0-14 years	2,595	2,565	-30	-1.2%	11.8%	10.9%
15-64 years	7,380	7,585	205	2.8%	33.7%	32.2%
65 years and over	1,140	1,375	235	20.6%	5.2%	5.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	6,960	7,275	315	4.5%	31.7%	30.9%
Median age of women+	32.9	34.4	1.5	4.6%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	16,510	18,180	1,670	10.1%		
Married or living common-law	6,620	6,705	85	1.3%	40.1%	36.9%
Married	4,610	4,700	90	2.0%	27.9%	25.9%
Living common-law	2,010	2,000	-10	-0.5%	12.2%	11.0%
Not married and not living common-law	9,885	11,480	1,595	16.1%	59.9%	63.1%
Never married	7,070	8,600	1,530	21.6%	42.8%	47.3%
Separated	625	685	60	9.6%	3.8%	3.8%
Divorced	1,360	1,320	-40	-2.9%	8.2%	7.3%
Widowed	830	870	40	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	8,625	9,515	890	10.3%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	4,170	..	..	..	43.8%
Couple-family households	..	2,750	..	..	..	28.9%
One-parent-family households	..	1,420	..	..	..	14.9%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	325	..	..	..	3.4%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	270	50	-220	-81.5%	3.1%	0.5%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	490	..	..	..	5.1%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	535	735	200	37.4%	6.2%	7.7%
One-person households	3,195	3,735	540	16.9%	37.0%	39.3%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Total persons in census families in private households	16,490	17,030	540	3.3%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	5,435	6,495	1,060	19.5%		
Men+ not in census families	2,960	3,640	680	23.0%	54.5%	56.0%
Women+ not in census families	2,475	2,855	380	15.4%	45.5%	44.0%
Average household size	2.5	2.5	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	5,185	5,280	95	1.8%		
Total couple families by family structure	3,190	3,265	75	2.4%	61.5%	61.8%
Married couples	2,185	2,255	70	3.2%	42.1%	42.7%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	1,440	..	..	..	27.3%
without children	..	815	..	..	..	15.4%
Common-law couples	1,005	1,000	-5	-0.5%	19.4%	18.9%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	450	..	..	..	8.5%
without children	..	550	..	..	..	10.4%
Total one-parent families	2,000	2,015	15	0.8%	38.6%	38.2%
in which the parent is a woman+	1,655	1,640	-15	-0.9%	31.9%	31.1%
in which the parent is a man+	345	375	30	8.7%	6.7%	7.1%
Average size of census families	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0%		

Provincial Electoral Division of Point Douglas *

Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Single responses	20,330	22,125	1,795	8.8%	92.7%	94.1%
English	16,545	18,045	1,500	9.1%	75.5%	76.7%
French	75	50	-25	-33.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Non-official languages	3,710	4,030	320	8.6%	16.9%	17.1%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	175	120	-55	-31.4%	0.8%	0.5%
Cree, n.o.s.	40	30	-10	-25.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Non-Indigenous languages	3,540	3,915	375	10.6%	16.1%	16.6%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	1,245	1,505	260	20.9%	5.7%	6.4%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	0	75	75	..	0.0%	0.3%
German	25	0	-25	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Mandarin	50	90	40	80.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Spanish	120	140	20	16.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Russian	30	20	-10	-33.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Multiple responses	1,600	1,390	-210	-13.1%	7.3%	5.9%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
English only	20,050	21,740	1,690	8.4%	91.4%	92.4%
French only	80	35	-45	-56.3%	0.4%	0.1%
English and French	995	1,005	10	1.0%	4.5%	4.3%
Neither English nor French	800	740	-60	-7.5%	3.6%	3.1%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Non-Indigenous identity	13,650	14,970	1,320	9.7%	62.3%	63.6%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	8,275	8,550	275	3.3%	37.7%	36.4%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	8,095	8,300	205	2.5%	36.9%	35.3%
First Nations (North American Indian)	5,285	5,720	435	8.2%	24.1%	24.3%
Métis	2,810	2,570	-240	-8.5%	12.8%	10.9%
Inuk (Inuit)	0	15	15	..	0.0%	0.1%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	155	160	5	3.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	25	90	65	260.0%	0.1%	0.4%

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	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	4,985	5,130	145	2.9%	22.7%	21.8%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	16,940	18,390	1,450	8.6%	77.3%	78.2%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	19,030	20,295	1,265	6.6%	86.8%	86.3%
Canadian citizens under age 18	5,440	5,570	130	2.4%	24.8%	23.7%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	13,585	14,720	1,135	8.4%	62.0%	62.6%
Not Canadian citizens	2,900	3,225	325	11.2%	13.2%	13.7%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	15,670	16,360	690	4.4%	71.5%	69.6%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	6,090	6,775	685	11.2%	27.8%	28.8%
Before 1980	..	565	..	..	..	2.4%
1980 to 1990	..	720	..	..	..	3.1%
1991 to 2000	620	600	-20	-3.2%	2.8%	2.6%
2001 to 2010	1,885	1,690	-195	-10.3%	8.6%	7.2%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	3,200	..	..	..	13.6%
2011 to 2015	..	1,605	..	..	..	6.8%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	1,595	..	..	..	6.8%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	165	380	215	130.3%	0.8%	1.6%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	6,090	6,775	685	11.2%		
Americas	335	430	95	28.4%	5.5%	6.3%
Europe	675	690	15	2.2%	11.1%	10.2%
Africa	795	1,445	650	81.8%	13.1%	21.3%
Asia	4,270	4,195	-75	-1.8%	70.1%	61.9%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	20	15	-5	-25.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	2,155	1,595	-560	-26.0%		
Americas	20	40	20	100.0%	0.9%	2.5%
Europe	90	105	15	16.7%	4.2%	6.6%
Africa	495	765	270	54.5%	23.0%	48.0%
Asia	1,545	685	-860	-55.7%	71.7%	42.9%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

Provincial Electoral Division of Point Douglas *

Visible Minorities ^(5.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by visible minority	21,925	23,520	1,595	7.3%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	14,700	15,250	550	3.7%	67.0%	64.8%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	7,225	8,270	1,045	14.5%	33.0%	35.2%
Filipino	3,755	3,865	110	2.9%	17.1%	16.4%
South Asian	230	255	25	10.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Black	1,180	2,180	1,000	84.7%	5.4%	9.3%
Chinese	555	425	-130	-23.4%	2.5%	1.8%
Latin American	305	355	50	16.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Southeast Asian	580	470	-110	-19.0%	2.6%	2.0%
Arab	325	330	5	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Korean	55	30	-25	-45.5%	0.3%	0.1%
West Asian	30	60	30	100.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Japanese	20	10	-10	-50.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	35	35	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Multiple visible minorities	150	255	105	70.0%	0.7%	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	..	23,520	..	..
English	..	1,710	..	..	..	7.3%
Scottish	..	1,720	..	..	..	7.3%
German	..	1,525	..	..	..	6.5%
Ukrainian	..	1,865	..	..	..	7.9%
Irish	..	1,610	..	..	..	6.8%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	1,575	..	..	..	6.7%
Canadian	..	1,205	..	..	..	5.1%
Filipino	..	3,735	..	..	..	15.9%
Métis	..	2,075	..	..	..	8.8%
Polish	..	820	..	..	..	3.5%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	2,585	..	..	..	11.0%
Mennonite	..	210	..	..	..	0.9%
Russian	..	400	..	..	..	1.7%
Dutch	..	355	..	..	..	1.5%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	715	..	..	..	3.0%
Indian (India)	..	190	..	..	..	0.8%
Icelandic	..	285	..	..	..	1.2%
Chinese	..	585	..	..	..	2.5%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	205	..	..	..	0.9%
Ojibway	..	1,085	..	..	..	4.6%
Italian	..	230	..	..	..	1.0%
Swedish	..	195	..	..	..	0.8%
Belgian	..	125	..	..	..	0.5%
Norwegian	..	140	..	..	..	0.6%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	1,750	..	..	..	7.4%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	390	..	..	..	1.7%
Welsh	..	170	..	..	..	0.7%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	385	..	..	..	1.6%

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)	21,510	23,185	1,675	7.8%		
Non-movers	16,725	18,920	2,195	13.1%	77.8%	81.6%
Movers	4,785	4,260	-525	-11.0%	22.2%	18.4%
Non-migrants	3,695	3,605	-90	-2.4%	17.2%	15.5%
Migrants	1,090	655	-435	-39.9%	5.1%	2.8%
Internal migrants	650	465	-185	-28.5%	3.0%	2.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	415	205	-210	-50.6%	1.9%	0.9%
Interprovincial migrants	235	255	20	8.5%	1.1%	1.1%
External migrants	445	190	-255	-57.3%	2.1%	0.8%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	19,970	21,640	1,670	8.4%		
Non-movers	8,980	10,595	1,615	18.0%	45.0%	49.0%
Movers	10,990	11,050	60	0.5%	55.0%	51.1%
Non-migrants	7,805	8,180	375	4.8%	39.1%	37.8%
Migrants	3,180	2,865	-315	-9.9%	15.9%	13.2%
Internal migrants	1,375	1,360	-15	-1.1%	6.9%	6.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	880	815	-65	-7.4%	4.4%	3.8%
Interprovincial migrants	495	545	50	10.1%	2.5%	2.5%
External migrants	1,805	1,505	-300	-16.6%	9.0%	7.0%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	8,620	9,510	890	10.3%		
Single-detached house	3,545	3,715	170	4.8%	41.1%	39.1%
Semi-detached house	420	475	55	13.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Row house	360	325	-35	-9.7%	4.2%	3.4%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	770	870	100	13.0%	8.9%	9.1%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	1,720	2,105	385	22.4%	20.0%	22.1%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	1,750	1,965	215	12.3%	20.3%	20.7%
Other single-attached house	60	55	-5	-8.3%	0.7%	0.6%
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	8,620	9,515	895	10.4%		
Owner	3,250	3,465	215	6.6%	37.7%	36.4%
Renter	5,375	6,050	675	12.6%	62.4%	63.6%
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)	\$170,099	\$200,000	\$29,901	17.6%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	4.9	4.7	-0.2	-4.1%		

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)	8,620	9,515	895	10.4%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	7,275	8,350	1,075	14.8%	84.4%	87.8%
Major repairs needed	1,345	1,165	-180	-13.4%	15.6%	12.2%

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	8,625	9,515	890	10.3%		
1960 or before	5,245	5,475	230	4.4%	60.8%	57.5%
1961 to 1980	1,645	1,720	75	4.6%	19.1%	18.1%
1981 to 1990	555	535	-20	-3.6%	6.4%	5.6%
1991 to 2000	330	460	130	39.4%	3.8%	4.8%
2001 to 2005	155	140	-15	-9.7%	1.8%	1.5%
2006 to 2010	345	400	55	15.9%	4.0%	4.2%
2011 to 2015	..	380	..	..	..	4.0%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	405	..	..	..	4.3%

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)	8,560	9,480	920	10.7%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	5,375	6,050	675	12.6%	62.8%	63.8%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$662	\$850	\$188	28.4%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	42.1%	35.8%	-6.3 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	44.1%	32.1%	-12.0 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	3,255	3,465	210	6.5%	38.0%	36.6%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$839	\$970	\$131	15.6%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	68.2%	66.8%	-1.4 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	15.8%	13.5%	-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	16,510	18,180	1,670	10.1%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	6,140	5,930	-210	-3.4%	37.2%	32.6%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	4,625	5,595	970	21.0%	28.0%	30.8%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	5,750	6,655	905	15.7%	34.8%	36.6%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,055	920	-135	-12.8%	6.4%	5.1%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	620	600	-20	-3.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	435	315	-120	-27.6%	2.6%	1.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	2,270	2,535	265	11.7%	13.7%	13.9%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	360	395	35	9.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,065	2,800	735	35.6%	12.5%	15.4%
Bachelor's degree	1,505	2,090	585	38.9%	9.1%	11.5%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	150	220	70	46.7%	0.9%	1.2%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	85	85	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Master's degree	285	350	65	22.8%	1.7%	1.9%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	45	55	10	22.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Postsecondary Qualifications, Field of Study ^(8.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	16,510	18,180	1,670	10.1%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	10,765	11,525	760	7.1%	65.2%	63.4%
Education	310	370	60	19.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	225	225	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Humanities	270	275	5	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	695	745	50	7.2%	4.2%	4.1%
Business, management and public administration	1,070	1,350	280	26.2%	6.5%	7.4%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	140	180	40	28.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	265	360	95	35.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	1,260	1,415	155	12.3%	7.6%	7.8%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	75	85	10	13.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Health and related fields	1,020	1,210	190	18.6%	6.2%	6.7%
Personal, protective and transportation services	420	445	25	6.0%	2.5%	2.4%
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	16,510	18,180	1,670	10.1%		
In the labour force	8,720	9,655	935	10.7%		
Employed	7,675	8,155	480	6.3%		
Unemployed	1,045	1,495	450	43.1%		
Not in the labour force	7,790	8,530	740	9.5%		
Participation rate	52.8%	53.1%	0.3 pts.	..		
Employment rate	46.5%	44.9%	-1.6 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	12.0%	15.5%	3.5 pts.	..		
Men+	7,995	9,215	1,220	15.3%	48.4%	50.7%
In the labour force	4,715	5,395	680	14.4%		
Employed	4,125	4,555	430	10.4%		
Unemployed	590	835	245	41.5%		
Not in the labour force	3,280	3,820	540	16.5%		
Participation rate	59.0%	58.5%	-0.5 pts.	..		
Employment rate	51.6%	49.4%	-2.2 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	12.5%	15.5%	3.0 pts.	..		
Women+	8,515	8,965	450	5.3%	51.6%	49.3%
In the labour force	4,005	4,260	255	6.4%		
Employed	3,550	3,595	45	1.3%		
Unemployed	455	660	205	45.1%		
Not in the labour force	4,515	4,710	195	4.3%		
Participation rate	47.0%	47.5%	0.5 pts.	..		
Employment rate	41.7%	40.1%	-1.6 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	11.4%	15.5%	4.1 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	8,720	9,650	930	10.7%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	8,285	9,075	790	9.5%	95.0%	94.0%
Employee	7,745	8,220	475	6.1%	88.8%	85.2%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	540	855	315	58.3%	6.2%	8.9%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	435	580	145	33.3%	5.0%	6.0%
Men+	4,715	5,395	680	14.4%	54.1%	55.9%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	4,495	5,110	615	13.7%	51.5%	53.0%
Employee	4,175	4,545	370	8.9%	47.9%	47.1%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	315	565	250	79.4%	3.6%	5.9%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	220	290	70	31.8%	2.5%	3.0%
Women+	4,000	4,260	260	6.5%	45.9%	44.1%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	3,790	3,970	180	4.7%	43.5%	41.1%
Employee	3,565	3,680	115	3.2%	40.9%	38.1%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	220	290	70	31.8%	2.5%	3.0%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	215	285	70	32.6%	2.5%	3.0%

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	8,720	9,650	930	10.7%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	435	580	145	33.3%	5.0%	6.0%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	8,285	9,075	790	9.5%	95.0%	94.0%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	480	55	-425	-88.5%	5.5%	0.6%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,050	1,160	110	10.5%	12.0%	12.0%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	285	340	55	19.3%	3.3%	3.5%
3 Health occupations	540	715	175	32.4%	6.2%	7.4%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	905	940	35	3.9%	10.4%	9.7%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	275	275	0	0.0%	3.2%	2.8%
6 Sales and service occupations	2,260	2,680	420	18.6%	25.9%	27.8%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,575	1,755	180	11.4%	18.1%	18.2%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	115	205	90	78.3%	1.3%	2.1%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	800	950	150	18.8%	9.2%	9.8%
Men+	4,715	5,395	680	14.4%	54.1%	55.9%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	220	290	70	31.8%	2.5%	3.0%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	4,495	5,110	615	13.7%	51.5%	53.0%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	265	50	-215	-81.1%	3.0%	0.5%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	375	410	35	9.3%	4.3%	4.2%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	245	280	35	14.3%	2.8%	2.9%
3 Health occupations	145	215	70	48.3%	1.7%	2.2%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	265	290	25	9.4%	3.0%	3.0%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	160	180	20	12.5%	1.8%	1.9%
6 Sales and service occupations	925	1,210	285	30.8%	10.6%	12.5%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,510	1,615	105	7.0%	17.3%	16.7%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	85	185	100	117.6%	1.0%	1.9%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	520	680	160	30.8%	6.0%	7.0%
Women+	4,005	4,260	255	6.4%	45.9%	44.1%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	215	285	70	32.6%	2.5%	3.0%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	3,790	3,970	180	4.7%	43.5%	41.1%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	210	10	-200	-95.2%	2.4%	0.1%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	680	745	65	9.6%	7.8%	7.7%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	40	60	20	50.0%	0.5%	0.6%
3 Health occupations	395	500	105	26.6%	4.5%	5.2%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	640	650	10	1.6%	7.3%	6.7%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	115	95	-20	-17.4%	1.3%	1.0%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,340	1,475	135	10.1%	15.4%	15.3%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	65	140	75	115.4%	0.7%	1.5%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	30	20	-10	-33.3%	0.3%	0.2%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	275	270	-5	-1.8%	3.2%	2.8%

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	8,715	9,650	935	10.7%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	435	580	145	33.3%	5.0%	6.0%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	8,280	9,075	795	9.6%	95.0%	94.0%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	75	70	-5	-6.7%	0.9%	0.7%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	20	15	-5	-25.0%	0.2%	0.2%
22 Utilities	30	40	10	33.3%	0.3%	0.4%
23 Construction	725	840	115	15.9%	8.3%	8.7%
31-33 Manufacturing	1,095	1,275	180	16.4%	12.6%	13.2%
41 Wholesale trade	265	255	-10	-3.8%	3.0%	2.6%
44-45 Retail trade	830	900	70	8.4%	9.5%	9.3%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	425	470	45	10.6%	4.9%	4.9%
51 Information and cultural industries	150	160	10	6.7%	1.7%	1.7%
52 Finance and insurance	190	310	120	63.2%	2.2%	3.2%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	85	115	30	35.3%	1.0%	1.2%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	330	420	90	27.3%	3.8%	4.4%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	600	705	105	17.5%	6.9%	7.3%
61 Educational services	390	400	10	2.6%	4.5%	4.1%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,215	1,370	155	12.8%	13.9%	14.2%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	240	145	-95	-39.6%	2.8%	1.5%
72 Accommodation and food services	815	745	-70	-8.6%	9.4%	7.7%
81 Other services (except public administration)	425	460	35	8.2%	4.9%	4.8%
91 Public administration	380	385	5	1.3%	4.4%	4.0%

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)	7,375	7,145	-230	-3.1%		
Less than 15 minutes	1,620	2,005	385	23.8%	22.0%	28.1%
15 to 29 minutes	3,170	3,095	-75	-2.4%	43.0%	43.3%
30 to 44 minutes	1,615	1,315	-300	-18.6%	21.9%	18.4%
45 to 59 minutes	450	420	-30	-6.7%	6.1%	5.9%
60 minutes and over	530	310	-220	-41.5%	7.2%	4.3%

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)	7,375	7,145	-230	-3.1%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	405	430	25	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	1,520	1,290	-230	-15.1%	20.6%	18.1%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	1,640	1,585	-55	-3.4%	22.2%	22.2%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	1,300	1,350	50	3.8%	17.6%	18.9%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	670	920	250	37.3%	9.1%	12.9%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	1,835	1,575	-260	-14.2%	24.9%	22.0%

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)	7,675	8,155	480	6.3%		
No fixed workplace address	1,080	1,165	85	7.9%	14.1%	14.3%
Worked at home	290	985	695	239.7%	3.8%	12.1%
Usual place of work	6,295	5,980	-315	-5.0%	82.0%	73.3%
Worked outside Canada	10	25	15	150.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Men+ in employed labour force	4,125	4,560	435	10.5%	53.7%	55.9%
No fixed workplace address	840	865	25	3.0%	10.9%	10.6%
Worked at home	140	555	415	296.4%	1.8%	6.8%
Usual place of work	3,140	3,115	-25	-0.8%	40.9%	38.2%
Worked outside Canada	10	15	5	50.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Women+ in employed labour force	3,550	3,600	50	1.4%	46.3%	44.1%
No fixed workplace address	245	300	55	22.4%	3.2%	3.7%
Worked at home	155	425	270	174.2%	2.0%	5.2%
Usual place of work	3,150	2,860	-290	-9.2%	41.0%	35.1%
Worked outside Canada	0	0	0	..	0.0%	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)	7,375	7,145	-230	-3.1%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	3,895	4,105	210	5.4%	52.8%	57.5%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	720	970	250	34.7%	9.8%	13.6%
Public transit	1,865	1,095	-770	-41.3%	25.3%	15.3%
Walked	640	655	15	2.3%	8.7%	9.2%
Bicycle	165	145	-20	-12.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Other method	90	170	80	88.9%	1.2%	2.4%

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)	3,735	4,295	560	15.0%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$37,190	\$42,800	\$5,610	15.1%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	2,115	2,545	430	20.3%	56.6%	59.3%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$39,603	\$45,600	\$5,997	15.1%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	1,625	1,745	120	7.4%	43.5%	40.6%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$35,097	\$38,800	\$3,703	10.6%		

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	15,205	17,220	2,015	13.3%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$22,106	\$29,400	\$7,294	33.0%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	7,315	8,730	1,415	19.3%	48.1%	50.7%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,620	1,270	-350	-21.6%	10.7%	7.4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,540	1,265	-275	-17.9%	10.1%	7.3%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,150	1,930	780	67.8%	7.6%	11.2%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,160	1,425	265	22.8%	7.6%	8.3%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	660	940	280	42.4%	4.3%	5.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	480	645	165	34.4%	3.2%	3.7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	240	430	190	79.2%	1.6%	2.5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	170	260	90	52.9%	1.1%	1.5%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	70	200	130	185.7%	0.5%	1.2%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	60	120	60	100.0%	0.4%	0.7%
\$100,000 and over	150	250	100	66.7%	1.0%	1.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	100	165	65	65.0%	0.7%	1.0%
\$150,000 and over	50	80	30	60.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Median total income (\$)	\$24,275	\$29,400	\$5,125	21.1%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	7,890	8,495	605	7.7%	51.9%	49.3%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,685	1,020	-665	-39.5%	11.1%	5.9%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,170	1,170	-1,000	-46.1%	14.3%	6.8%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,570	2,230	660	42.0%	10.3%	13.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,120	1,485	365	32.6%	7.4%	8.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	595	1,050	455	76.5%	3.9%	6.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	255	705	450	176.5%	1.7%	4.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	190	310	120	63.2%	1.2%	1.8%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	120	210	90	75.0%	0.8%	1.2%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	75	120	45	60.0%	0.5%	0.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	35	75	40	114.3%	0.2%	0.4%
\$100,000 and over	75	110	35	46.7%	0.5%	0.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	35	90	55	157.1%	0.2%	0.5%
\$150,000 and over	45	25	-20	-44.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$20,670	\$29,200	\$8,530	41.3%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,625	9,515	890	10.3%		
Under \$5,000	320	175	-145	-45.3%	3.7%	1.8%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	510	280	-230	-45.1%	5.9%	2.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	640	390	-250	-39.1%	7.4%	4.1%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	845	245	-600	-71.0%	9.8%	2.6%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	655	1,010	355	54.2%	7.6%	10.6%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	625	650	25	4.0%	7.2%	6.8%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	550	505	-45	-8.2%	6.4%	5.3%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	485	490	5	1.0%	5.6%	5.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	420	505	85	20.2%	4.9%	5.3%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	325	390	65	20.0%	3.8%	4.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	745	820	75	10.1%	8.6%	8.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	565	835	270	47.8%	6.6%	8.8%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	475	540	65	13.7%	5.5%	5.7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	315	600	285	90.5%	3.7%	6.3%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	315	470	155	49.2%	3.7%	4.9%
\$100,000 and over	840	1,625	785	93.5%	9.7%	17.1%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	390	770	380	97.4%	4.5%	8.1%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	205	380	175	85.4%	2.4%	4.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	170	320	150	88.2%	2.0%	3.4%
\$200,000 and over	80	150	70	87.5%	0.9%	1.6%
Median household income (\$)	\$37,325	\$51,200	\$13,875	37.2%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,625	9,515	890	10.3%		
Under \$5,000	325	175	-150	-46.2%	3.8%	1.8%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	510	280	-230	-45.1%	5.9%	2.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	645	395	-250	-38.8%	7.5%	4.2%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	880	280	-600	-68.2%	10.2%	2.9%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	715	1,050	335	46.9%	8.3%	11.0%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	735	735	0	0.0%	8.5%	7.7%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	520	505	-15	-2.9%	6.0%	5.3%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	540	555	15	2.8%	6.3%	5.8%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	510	535	25	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	395	530	135	34.2%	4.6%	5.6%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	740	965	225	30.4%	8.6%	10.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	635	800	165	26.0%	7.4%	8.4%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	455	605	150	33.0%	5.3%	6.4%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	275	555	280	101.8%	3.2%	5.8%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	205	435	230	112.2%	2.4%	4.6%
\$100,000 and over	540	1,100	560	103.7%	6.3%	11.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	310	595	285	91.9%	3.6%	6.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	115	260	145	126.1%	1.3%	2.7%
\$150,000 and over	115	245	130	113.0%	1.3%	2.6%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$34,819	\$47,200	\$12,381	35.6%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	5,045	5,330	285	5.6%		
Median family income (\$)	\$48,996	\$66,500	\$17,504	35.7%		
Couple-Only economic families	1,155	1,200	45	3.9%	22.9%	22.5%
Median family income (\$)	\$49,191	\$68,500	\$19,309	39.3%		
Couple-with-children economic families	1,865	1,910	45	2.4%	37.0%	35.8%
Median family income (\$)	\$65,293	\$90,000	\$24,707	37.8%		
One-parent economic families	1,765	1,870	105	5.9%	35.0%	35.1%
Median family income (\$)	\$33,457	\$48,800	\$15,343	45.9%		

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	..	23,520	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	6,420	..	..	..	27.3%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	2,215	..	..	..	9.4%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	14,600	..	..	..	62.1%
Aged 65 years and over	..	2,505	..	..	..	10.7%
Men+	..	11,995	..	..	..	51.0%
Women+	..	11,525	..	..	..	49.0%
Population in low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)	..	7,580	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	2,730	..	..	..	36.0%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,090	..	..	..	14.4%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	3,880	..	..	..	51.2%
Aged 65 years and over	..	970	..	..	..	12.8%
Men+ in low income	..	3,740	..	..	..	49.3%
Women+ in low income	..	3,840	..	..	..	50.7%
Prevalence of low income based on the low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)	..	32.2%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	42.5%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	49.3%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	26.6%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	38.7%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	31.2%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	33.3%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR	<p>The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Point Douglas 25% data is 17.2%, with 12.9% 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 Point Douglas 25% data was 9.3%, with 7.0% 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>