

Radisson

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

Population (100% Data)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,640	28,930	7,290	33.7%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	20,955	28,720	7,765	37.1%		
0-14 years	4,070	5,635	1,565	38.5%	19.4%	19.6%
0-4 years	1,430	1,780	350	24.5%	6.8%	6.2%
5-9 years	1,415	2,035	620	43.8%	6.8%	7.1%
10-14 years	1,225	1,820	595	48.6%	5.8%	6.3%
15-64 years	14,535	19,085	4,550	31.3%	69.4%	66.5%
15-19 years	1,330	1,620	290	21.8%	6.3%	5.6%
20-24 years	1,415	1,810	395	27.9%	6.8%	6.3%
25-29 years	1,410	1,935	525	37.2%	6.7%	6.7%
30-34 years	1,485	2,205	720	48.5%	7.1%	7.7%
35-39 years	1,615	2,515	900	55.7%	7.7%	8.8%
40-44 years	1,490	2,155	665	44.6%	7.1%	7.5%
45-49 years	1,450	1,865	415	28.6%	6.9%	6.5%
50-54 years	1,590	1,585	-5	-0.3%	7.6%	5.5%
55-59 years	1,500	1,820	320	21.3%	7.2%	6.3%
60-64 years	1,255	1,580	325	25.9%	6.0%	5.5%
65 years and over	2,355	4,005	1,650	70.1%	11.2%	13.9%
65-69 years	895	1,395	500	55.9%	4.3%	4.9%
70-74 years	555	910	355	64.0%	2.6%	3.2%
75-79 years	395	650	255	64.6%	1.9%	2.3%
80-84 years	295	425	130	44.1%	1.4%	1.5%
85 years and over	210	620	410	195.2%	1.0%	2.2%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	14,805	18,855	4,050	27.4%	70.7%	65.7%
Median age of the population	37.4	37.2	-0.2	-0.5%		
Men+	10,360	14,140	3,780	36.5%	49.4%	49.2%
0-14 years	2,125	2,960	835	39.3%	10.1%	10.3%
15-64 years	7,170	9,420	2,250	31.4%	34.2%	32.8%
65 years and over	1,065	1,765	700	65.7%	5.1%	6.1%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	7,265	9,030	1,765	24.3%	34.7%	31.4%
Median age of men+	36.5	36.0	-0.5	-1.4%		
Women+	10,595	14,575	3,980	37.6%	50.6%	50.7%
0-14 years	1,945	2,675	730	37.5%	9.3%	9.3%
15-64 years	7,365	9,675	2,310	31.4%	35.1%	33.7%
65 years and over	1,290	2,235	945	73.3%	6.2%	7.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	7,540	9,820	2,280	30.2%	36.0%	34.2%
Median age of women+	38.1	38.4	0.3	0.8%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	16,890	23,085	6,195	36.7%		
Married or living common-law	10,730	14,390	3,660	34.1%	63.5%	62.3%
Married	9,430	12,520	3,090	32.8%	55.8%	54.2%
Living common-law	1,305	1,865	560	42.9%	7.7%	8.1%
Not married and not living common-law	6,155	8,700	2,545	41.3%	36.4%	37.7%
Never married	4,480	5,985	1,505	33.6%	26.5%	25.9%
Separated	325	460	135	41.5%	1.9%	2.0%
Divorced	650	1,010	360	55.4%	3.8%	4.4%
Widowed	700	1,245	545	77.9%	4.1%	5.4%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	7,295	10,520	3,225	44.2%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	6,855	..	..	..	65.2%
Couple-family households	..	6,015	..	..	..	57.2%
One-parent-family households	..	840	..	..	..	8.0%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	425	..	..	..	4.0%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	195	105	-90	-46.2%	2.7%	1.0%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	485	..	..	..	4.6%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	160	365	205	128.1%	2.2%	3.5%
One-person households	1,180	2,285	1,105	93.6%	16.2%	21.7%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	20,960	28,720	7,760	37.0%		
Total persons in census families in private households	18,895	24,590	5,695	30.1%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	2,065	4,130	2,065	100.0%		
Men+ not in census families	915	1,805	890	97.3%	44.3%	43.7%
Women+ not in census families	1,155	2,330	1,175	101.7%	55.9%	56.4%
Average household size	2.9	2.7	-0.2	-6.9%		

Census Family Structure ^(2.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of census families in private households	6,150	8,195	2,045	33.3%		
Total couple families by family structure	5,295	7,065	1,770	33.4%	86.1%	86.2%
Married couples	4,645	6,130	1,485	32.0%	75.5%	74.8%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	3,695	..	..	..	45.1%
without children	..	2,435	..	..	..	29.7%
Common-law couples	650	935	285	43.8%	10.6%	11.4%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	325	..	..	..	4.0%
without children	..	610	..	..	..	7.4%
Total one-parent families	860	1,135	275	32.0%	14.0%	13.8%
in which the parent is a woman+	670	915	245	36.6%	10.9%	11.2%
in which the parent is a man+	190	220	30	15.8%	3.1%	2.7%
Average size of census families	3.1	3.0	-0.1	-3.2%		

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson *

Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	20,955	28,715	7,760	37.0%		
Single responses	19,685	27,045	7,360	37.4%	93.9%	94.2%
English	17,275	21,815	4,540	26.3%	82.4%	76.0%
French	35	150	115	328.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Non-official languages	2,370	5,080	2,710	114.3%	11.3%	17.7%
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	2,370	5,080	2,710	114.3%	11.3%	17.7%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	405	940	535	132.1%	1.9%	3.3%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	705	1,850	1,145	162.4%	3.4%	6.4%
German	75	35	-40	-53.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Mandarin	20	50	30	150.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Spanish	70	180	110	157.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Russian	95	265	170	178.9%	0.5%	0.9%
Multiple responses	1,275	1,675	400	31.4%	6.1%	5.8%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
English only	19,030	25,810	6,780	35.6%	90.8%	89.9%
French only	0	25	25	..	0.0%	0.1%
English and French	1,595	2,280	685	42.9%	7.6%	7.9%
Neither English nor French	330	600	270	81.8%	1.6%	2.1%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
Non-Indigenous identity	19,085	25,960	6,875	36.0%	91.1%	90.4%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	1,875	2,760	885	47.2%	8.9%	9.6%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	1,830	2,695	865	47.3%	8.7%	9.4%
First Nations (North American Indian)	510	755	245	48.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Métis	1,300	1,940	640	49.2%	6.2%	6.8%
Inuk (Inuit)	15	0	-15	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	15	45	30	200.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	30	20	-10	-33.3%	0.1%	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	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	505	720	215	42.6%	2.4%	2.5%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	20,455	28,000	7,545	36.9%	97.6%	97.5%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	19,385	24,850	5,465	28.2%	92.5%	86.5%
Canadian citizens under age 18	4,585	5,995	1,410	30.8%	21.9%	20.9%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	14,805	18,855	4,050	27.4%	70.6%	65.7%
Not Canadian citizens	1,575	3,870	2,295	145.7%	7.5%	13.5%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	16,320	19,575	3,255	19.9%	77.9%	68.2%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	4,590	8,335	3,745	81.6%	21.9%	29.0%
Before 1980	..	950	..	..	..	3.3%
1980 to 1990	..	670	..	..	..	2.3%
1991 to 2000	635	620	-15	-2.4%	3.0%	2.2%
2001 to 2010	1,535	2,170	635	41.4%	7.3%	7.6%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	3,930	..	..	..	13.7%
2011 to 2015	..	2,045	..	..	..	7.1%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	1,885	..	..	..	6.6%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	45	800	755	1,677.8%	0.2%	2.8%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	4,590	8,335	3,745	81.6%		
Americas	440	785	345	78.4%	9.6%	9.4%
Europe	1,055	1,405	350	33.2%	23.0%	16.9%
Africa	275	1,090	815	296.4%	6.0%	13.1%
Asia	2,805	5,030	2,225	79.3%	61.1%	60.3%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	10	25	15	150.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	970	1,885	915	94.3%		
Americas	30	180	150	500.0%	3.1%	9.5%
Europe	85	110	25	29.4%	8.8%	5.8%
Africa	65	425	360	553.8%	6.7%	22.5%
Asia	790	1,160	370	46.8%	81.4%	61.5%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

Visible Minorities ^(5.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by visible minority	20,960	28,715	7,755	37.0%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	15,965	18,480	2,515	15.8%	76.2%	64.4%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	4,995	10,240	5,245	105.0%	23.8%	35.7%
Filipino	1,720	2,850	1,130	65.7%	8.2%	9.9%
South Asian	1,380	3,290	1,910	138.4%	6.6%	11.5%
Black	670	1,980	1,310	195.5%	3.2%	6.9%
Chinese	420	580	160	38.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Latin American	135	475	340	251.9%	0.6%	1.7%
Southeast Asian	290	365	75	25.9%	1.4%	1.3%
Arab	30	105	75	250.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Korean	45	55	10	22.2%	0.2%	0.2%
West Asian	105	130	25	23.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Japanese	25	40	15	60.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	45	75	30	66.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Multiple visible minorities	125	295	170	136.0%	0.6%	1.0%

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	..	28,715	..	..
English	..	4,230	..	..	..	14.7%
Scottish	..	3,590	..	..	..	12.5%
German	..	3,780	..	..	..	13.2%
Ukrainian	..	5,090	..	..	..	17.7%
Irish	..	2,710	..	..	..	9.4%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	2,470	..	..	..	8.6%
Canadian	..	2,040	..	..	..	7.1%
Filipino	..	2,800	..	..	..	9.8%
Métis	..	1,850	..	..	..	6.4%
Polish	..	2,420	..	..	..	8.4%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	510	..	..	..	1.8%
Mennonite	..	470	..	..	..	1.6%
Russian	..	1,015	..	..	..	3.5%
Dutch	..	1,155	..	..	..	4.0%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	265	..	..	..	0.9%
Indian (India)	..	1,775	..	..	..	6.2%
Icelandic	..	605	..	..	..	2.1%
Chinese	..	750	..	..	..	2.6%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	365	..	..	..	1.3%
Ojibway	..	115	..	..	..	0.4%
Italian	..	685	..	..	..	2.4%
Swedish	..	395	..	..	..	1.4%
Belgian	..	340	..	..	..	1.2%
Norwegian	..	375	..	..	..	1.3%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	105	..	..	..	0.4%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	290	..	..	..	1.0%
Welsh	..	315	..	..	..	1.1%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	230	..	..	..	0.8%

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)	20,670	28,420	7,750	37.5%		
Non-movers	18,210	23,805	5,595	30.7%	88.1%	83.8%
Movers	2,465	4,615	2,150	87.2%	11.9%	16.2%
Non-migrants	1,920	3,615	1,695	88.3%	9.3%	12.7%
Migrants	545	1,000	455	83.5%	2.6%	3.5%
Internal migrants	395	565	170	43.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	250	185	-65	-26.0%	1.2%	0.7%
Interprovincial migrants	140	380	240	171.4%	0.7%	1.3%
External migrants	150	435	285	190.0%	0.7%	1.5%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	19,530	26,940	7,410	37.9%		
Non-movers	12,700	14,785	2,085	16.4%	65.0%	54.9%
Movers	6,830	12,155	5,325	78.0%	35.0%	45.1%
Non-migrants	5,140	8,640	3,500	68.1%	26.3%	32.1%
Migrants	1,690	3,510	1,820	107.7%	8.7%	13.0%
Internal migrants	830	1,640	810	97.6%	4.2%	6.1%
Intraprovincial migrants	485	1,095	610	125.8%	2.5%	4.1%
Interprovincial migrants	340	545	205	60.3%	1.7%	2.0%
External migrants	860	1,875	1,015	118.0%	4.4%	7.0%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	7,295	10,520	3,225	44.2%		
Single-detached house	5,970	6,715	745	12.5%	81.8%	63.8%
Semi-detached house	430	775	345	80.2%	5.9%	7.4%
Row house	215	400	185	86.0%	2.9%	3.8%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	0	170	170	..	0.0%	1.6%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	0	265	265	..	0.0%	2.5%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	680	2,200	1,520	223.5%	9.3%	20.9%
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	7,290	10,520	3,230	44.3%		
Owner	6,375	7,810	1,435	22.5%	87.4%	74.2%
Renter	915	2,710	1,795	196.2%	12.6%	25.8%
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)	\$300,605	\$348,000	\$47,395	15.8%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.6	5.9	-0.7	-10.6%		

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)	7,295	10,520	3,225	44.2%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	7,065	10,180	3,115	44.1%	96.8%	96.8%
Major repairs needed	225	345	120	53.3%	3.1%	3.3%

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	7,295	10,520	3,225	44.2%		
1960 or before	740	800	60	8.1%	10.1%	7.6%
1961 to 1980	1,820	1,735	-85	-4.7%	24.9%	16.5%
1981 to 1990	1,685	1,685	0	0.0%	23.1%	16.0%
1991 to 2000	685	760	75	10.9%	9.4%	7.2%
2001 to 2005	240	440	200	83.3%	3.3%	4.2%
2006 to 2010	1,080	1,050	-30	-2.8%	14.8%	10.0%
2011 to 2015	..	1,210	..	..	..	11.5%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	2,840	..	..	..	27.0%

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)	7,280	10,495	3,215	44.2%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	915	2,710	1,795	196.2%	12.6%	25.8%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$1,264	\$1,480	\$216	17.1%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	16.4%	8.1%	-8.3 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	39.0%	45.2%	6.2 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	6,375	7,810	1,435	22.5%	87.6%	74.4%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$1,289	\$1,500	\$211	16.4%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	69.9%	72.3%	2.4 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	11.8%	10.1%	-1.7 pts.	..		

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	16,890	23,085	6,195	36.7%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,925	3,300	375	12.8%	17.3%	14.3%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	5,895	7,600	1,705	28.9%	34.9%	32.9%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,065	12,185	4,120	51.1%	47.8%	52.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,245	1,675	430	34.5%	7.4%	7.3%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	510	735	225	44.1%	3.0%	3.2%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	735	945	210	28.6%	4.4%	4.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	3,305	4,415	1,110	33.6%	19.6%	19.1%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	490	660	170	34.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,020	5,425	2,405	79.6%	17.9%	23.5%
Bachelor's degree	2,290	3,995	1,705	74.5%	13.6%	17.3%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	270	475	205	75.9%	1.6%	2.1%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	50	55	5	10.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Master's degree	385	830	445	115.6%	2.3%	3.6%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	30	75	45	150.0%	0.2%	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	16,890	23,085	6,195	36.7%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,825	10,905	2,080	23.6%	52.2%	47.2%
Education	580	795	215	37.1%	3.4%	3.4%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	220	275	55	25.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Humanities	375	465	90	24.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	670	1,125	455	67.9%	4.0%	4.9%
Business, management and public administration	1,835	2,805	970	52.9%	10.9%	12.2%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	250	385	135	54.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	410	835	425	103.7%	2.4%	3.6%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	1,835	2,585	750	40.9%	10.9%	11.2%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	110	135	25	22.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Health and related fields	1,360	2,130	770	56.6%	8.1%	9.2%
Personal, protective and transportation services	425	640	215	50.6%	2.5%	2.8%
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	16,890	23,085	6,195	36.7%		
In the labour force	12,085	16,045	3,960	32.8%		
Employed	11,385	14,755	3,370	29.6%		
Unemployed	700	1,285	585	83.6%		
Not in the labour force	4,800	7,045	2,245	46.8%		
Participation rate	71.6%	69.5%	-2.1 pts.	..		
Employment rate	67.4%	63.9%	-3.5 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.8%	8.0%	2.2 pts.	..		
Men+	8,235	11,185	2,950	35.8%	48.8%	48.5%
In the labour force	6,315	8,220	1,905	30.2%		
Employed	5,965	7,625	1,660	27.8%		
Unemployed	350	595	245	70.0%		
Not in the labour force	1,925	2,960	1,035	53.8%		
Participation rate	76.7%	73.5%	-3.2 pts.	..		
Employment rate	72.4%	68.2%	-4.2 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.5%	7.2%	1.7 pts.	..		
Women+	8,650	11,905	3,255	37.6%	51.2%	51.6%
In the labour force	5,770	7,820	2,050	35.5%		
Employed	5,420	7,130	1,710	31.5%		
Unemployed	355	690	335	94.4%		
Not in the labour force	2,880	4,090	1,210	42.0%		
Participation rate	66.7%	65.7%	-1.0 pts.	..		
Employment rate	62.7%	59.9%	-2.8 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	6.2%	8.8%	2.6 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	12,085	16,045	3,960	32.8%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	11,870	15,725	3,855	32.5%	98.2%	98.0%
Employee	11,115	14,410	3,295	29.6%	92.0%	89.8%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	755	1,315	560	74.2%	6.2%	8.2%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	220	320	100	45.5%	1.8%	2.0%
Men+	6,310	8,225	1,915	30.3%	52.2%	51.3%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	6,220	8,110	1,890	30.4%	51.5%	50.5%
Employee	5,760	7,230	1,470	25.5%	47.7%	45.1%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	460	875	415	90.2%	3.8%	5.5%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	95	120	25	26.3%	0.8%	0.7%
Women+	5,775	7,820	2,045	35.4%	47.8%	48.7%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,650	7,620	1,970	34.9%	46.8%	47.5%
Employee	5,360	7,180	1,820	34.0%	44.4%	44.7%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	295	440	145	49.2%	2.4%	2.7%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	125	205	80	64.0%	1.0%	1.3%

Labour Force by Major Occupation Groups (NOC 2021) ^(10.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total labour force 15 years and over	12,085	16,045	3,960	32.8%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	215	320	105	48.8%	1.8%	2.0%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	11,870	15,725	3,855	32.5%	98.2%	98.0%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,270	115	-1,155	-90.9%	10.5%	0.7%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	2,140	3,205	1,065	49.8%	17.7%	20.0%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	725	1,185	460	63.4%	6.0%	7.4%
3 Health occupations	950	1,370	420	44.2%	7.9%	8.5%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,260	1,690	430	34.1%	10.4%	10.5%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	210	280	70	33.3%	1.7%	1.7%
6 Sales and service occupations	2,555	3,710	1,155	45.2%	21.1%	23.1%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,000	3,115	1,115	55.8%	16.5%	19.4%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	110	130	20	18.2%	0.9%	0.8%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	655	915	260	39.7%	5.4%	5.7%
Men+	6,315	8,225	1,910	30.2%	52.3%	51.3%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	95	120	25	26.3%	0.8%	0.7%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	6,220	8,110	1,890	30.4%	51.5%	50.5%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	760	70	-690	-90.8%	6.3%	0.4%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	590	925	335	56.8%	4.9%	5.8%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	575	905	330	57.4%	4.8%	5.6%
3 Health occupations	170	305	135	79.4%	1.4%	1.9%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	440	495	55	12.5%	3.6%	3.1%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	80	140	60	75.0%	0.7%	0.9%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,140	1,590	450	39.5%	9.4%	9.9%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,910	2,950	1,040	54.5%	15.8%	18.4%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	85	95	10	11.8%	0.7%	0.6%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	470	630	160	34.0%	3.9%	3.9%
Women+	5,775	7,820	2,045	35.4%	47.8%	48.7%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	120	205	85	70.8%	1.0%	1.3%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,650	7,620	1,970	34.9%	46.8%	47.5%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	510	45	-465	-91.2%	4.2%	0.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,550	2,280	730	47.1%	12.8%	14.2%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	145	280	135	93.1%	1.2%	1.7%
3 Health occupations	780	1,070	290	37.2%	6.5%	6.7%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	815	1,190	375	46.0%	6.7%	7.4%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	130	140	10	7.7%	1.1%	0.9%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,415	2,120	705	49.8%	11.7%	13.2%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	95	165	70	73.7%	0.8%	1.0%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	25	35	10	40.0%	0.2%	0.2%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	185	285	100	54.1%	1.5%	1.8%

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	12,085	16,045	3,960	32.8%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	220	320	100	45.5%	1.8%	2.0%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	11,865	15,725	3,860	32.5%	98.2%	98.0%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	65	75	10	15.4%	0.5%	0.5%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	20	35	15	75.0%	0.2%	0.2%
22 Utilities	90	175	85	94.4%	0.7%	1.1%
23 Construction	970	1,150	180	18.6%	8.0%	7.2%
31-33 Manufacturing	1,320	1,640	320	24.2%	10.9%	10.2%
41 Wholesale trade	505	495	-10	-2.0%	4.2%	3.1%
44-45 Retail trade	1,355	1,770	415	30.6%	11.2%	11.0%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	830	1,445	615	74.1%	6.9%	9.0%
51 Information and cultural industries	150	170	20	13.3%	1.2%	1.1%
52 Finance and insurance	720	825	105	14.6%	6.0%	5.1%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	120	115	-5	-4.2%	1.0%	0.7%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	495	780	285	57.6%	4.1%	4.9%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	30	30	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	415	780	365	88.0%	3.4%	4.9%
61 Educational services	815	1,000	185	22.7%	6.7%	6.2%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,565	2,110	545	34.8%	12.9%	13.2%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	255	290	35	13.7%	2.1%	1.8%
72 Accommodation and food services	720	795	75	10.4%	6.0%	5.0%
81 Other services (except public administration)	415	630	215	51.8%	3.4%	3.9%
91 Public administration	1,010	1,405	395	39.1%	8.4%	8.8%

Employed Labour Force by Commuting Duration ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.2.1)	11,015	12,300	1,285	11.7%		
Less than 15 minutes	2,765	3,480	715	25.9%	25.1%	28.3%
15 to 29 minutes	3,810	4,770	960	25.2%	34.6%	38.8%
30 to 44 minutes	3,185	3,095	-90	-2.8%	28.9%	25.2%
45 to 59 minutes	900	545	-355	-39.4%	8.2%	4.4%
60 minutes and over	360	410	50	13.9%	3.3%	3.3%

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)	11,015	12,300	1,285	11.7%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	460	695	235	51.1%	4.2%	5.7%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	2,355	2,370	15	0.6%	21.4%	19.3%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	3,535	3,395	-140	-4.0%	32.1%	27.6%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	1,855	2,275	420	22.6%	16.8%	18.5%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	855	1,410	555	64.9%	7.8%	11.5%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	1,960	2,155	195	9.9%	17.8%	17.5%

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)	11,385	14,760	3,375	29.6%		
No fixed workplace address	1,295	2,025	730	56.4%	11.4%	13.7%
Worked at home	355	2,440	2,085	587.3%	3.1%	16.5%
Usual place of work	9,720	10,275	555	5.7%	85.4%	69.6%
Worked outside Canada	15	15	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Men+ in employed labour force	5,965	7,625	1,660	27.8%	52.4%	51.7%
No fixed workplace address	1,000	1,555	555	55.5%	8.8%	10.5%
Worked at home	180	1,045	865	480.6%	1.6%	7.1%
Usual place of work	4,770	5,005	235	4.9%	41.9%	33.9%
Worked outside Canada	15	15	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Women+ in employed labour force	5,420	7,130	1,710	31.5%	47.6%	48.3%
No fixed workplace address	295	465	170	57.6%	2.6%	3.2%
Worked at home	175	1,395	1,220	697.1%	1.5%	9.5%
Usual place of work	4,950	5,265	315	6.4%	43.5%	35.7%
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)	11,010	12,300	1,290	11.7%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	8,820	9,950	1,130	12.8%	80.1%	80.9%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	815	1,085	270	33.1%	7.4%	8.8%
Public transit	1,020	655	-365	-35.8%	9.3%	5.3%
Walked	205	315	110	53.7%	1.9%	2.6%
Bicycle	75	85	10	13.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Other method	80	205	125	156.3%	0.7%	1.7%

Employment Income (2020) by Gender and Work Activity ^(12.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over who worked full year, full time in 2020^(12.3.1)	6,870	9,190	2,320	33.8%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$54,036	\$60,000	\$5,964	11.0%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	3,910	5,005	1,095	28.0%	56.9%	54.5%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$59,203	\$67,500	\$8,297	14.0%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	2,960	4,180	1,220	41.2%	43.1%	45.5%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$47,361	\$52,000	\$4,639	9.8%		

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	16,120	22,175	6,055	37.6%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$39,294	\$43,200	\$3,906	9.9%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	7,905	10,760	2,855	36.1%	49.0%	48.5%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	750	900	150	20.0%	4.7%	4.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	885	885	0	0.0%	5.5%	4.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	675	1,215	540	80.0%	4.2%	5.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	985	1,205	220	22.3%	6.1%	5.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	900	1,225	325	36.1%	5.6%	5.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	985	1,250	265	26.9%	6.1%	5.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	735	955	220	29.9%	4.6%	4.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	585	865	280	47.9%	3.6%	3.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	490	650	160	32.7%	3.0%	2.9%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	210	455	245	116.7%	1.3%	2.1%
\$100,000 and over	705	1,165	460	65.2%	4.4%	5.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	595	980	385	64.7%	3.7%	4.4%
\$150,000 and over	110	180	70	63.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Median total income (\$)	\$46,832	\$49,600	\$2,768	5.9%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	8,215	11,415	3,200	39.0%	51.0%	51.5%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,130	1,010	-120	-10.6%	7.0%	4.6%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,300	1,255	-45	-3.5%	8.1%	5.7%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,220	1,800	580	47.5%	7.6%	8.1%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,265	1,815	550	43.5%	7.8%	8.2%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,070	1,660	590	55.1%	6.6%	7.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	780	1,225	445	57.1%	4.8%	5.5%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	540	885	345	63.9%	3.3%	4.0%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	350	580	230	65.7%	2.2%	2.6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	210	400	190	90.5%	1.3%	1.8%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	140	320	180	128.6%	0.9%	1.4%
\$100,000 and over	210	475	265	126.2%	1.3%	2.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	160	405	245	153.1%	1.0%	1.8%
\$150,000 and over	50	75	25	50.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$34,153	\$39,200	\$5,047	14.8%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	7,290	10,520	3,230	44.3%		
Under \$5,000	40	100	60	150.0%	0.5%	1.0%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	45	10	28.6%	0.5%	0.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	60	70	10	16.7%	0.8%	0.7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	70	75	5	7.1%	1.0%	0.7%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	165	145	-20	-12.1%	2.3%	1.4%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	95	245	150	157.9%	1.3%	2.3%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	200	230	30	15.0%	2.7%	2.2%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	280	330	50	17.9%	3.8%	3.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	215	325	110	51.2%	2.9%	3.1%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	275	355	80	29.1%	3.8%	3.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	520	715	195	37.5%	7.1%	6.8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	525	750	225	42.9%	7.2%	7.1%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	535	835	300	56.1%	7.3%	7.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	670	665	-5	-0.7%	9.2%	6.3%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	540	745	205	38.0%	7.4%	7.1%
\$100,000 and over	3,080	4,885	1,805	58.6%	42.2%	46.4%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,090	1,605	515	47.2%	15.0%	15.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	905	1,235	330	36.5%	12.4%	11.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	760	1,365	605	79.6%	10.4%	13.0%
\$200,000 and over	320	685	365	114.1%	4.4%	6.5%
Median household income (\$)	\$89,649	\$95,000	\$5,351	6.0%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	7,290	10,520	3,230	44.3%		
Under \$5,000	45	100	55	122.2%	0.6%	1.0%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	45	10	28.6%	0.5%	0.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	65	75	10	15.4%	0.9%	0.7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	95	70	-25	-26.3%	1.3%	0.7%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	135	195	60	44.4%	1.9%	1.9%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	140	265	125	89.3%	1.9%	2.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	325	320	-5	-1.5%	4.5%	3.0%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	270	400	130	48.1%	3.7%	3.8%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	295	505	210	71.2%	4.0%	4.8%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	350	390	40	11.4%	4.8%	3.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	685	945	260	38.0%	9.4%	9.0%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	670	930	260	38.8%	9.2%	8.8%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	820	915	95	11.6%	11.2%	8.7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	615	950	335	54.5%	8.4%	9.0%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	640	770	130	20.3%	8.8%	7.3%
\$100,000 and over	2,095	3,645	1,550	74.0%	28.7%	34.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,120	1,735	615	54.9%	15.4%	16.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	560	970	410	73.2%	7.7%	9.2%
\$150,000 and over	415	945	530	127.7%	5.7%	9.0%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$76,636	\$81,000	\$4,364	5.7%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	6,020	8,000	1,980	32.9%		
Median family income (\$)	\$98,664	\$109,000	\$10,336	10.5%		
Couple-Only economic families	1,910	2,685	775	40.6%	31.7%	33.6%
Median family income (\$)	\$89,873	\$95,000	\$5,127	5.7%		
Couple-with-children economic families	3,180	4,030	850	26.7%	52.8%	50.4%
Median family income (\$)	\$112,836	\$128,000	\$15,164	13.4%		
One-parent economic families	790	1,035	245	31.0%	13.1%	12.9%
Median family income (\$)	\$73,215	\$71,000	-\$2,215	-3.0%		

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	..	28,715	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	6,660	..	..	..	23.2%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	2,195	..	..	..	7.6%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	18,060	..	..	..	62.9%
Aged 65 years and over	..	4,000	..	..	..	13.9%
Men+	..	14,145	..	..	..	49.3%
Women+	..	14,575	..	..	..	50.8%

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

	..	2,225	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	790	..	..	..	35.5%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	280	..	..	..	12.6%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	1,120	..	..	..	50.3%
Aged 65 years and over	..	320	..	..	..	14.4%
Men+ in low income	..	1,090	..	..	..	49.0%
Women+ in low income	..	1,140	..	..	..	51.2%

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

	..	7.8%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	11.9%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	12.7%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	6.2%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	8.0%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	7.7%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	7.8%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Radisson 25% data is 2.1%, with 1.3% for the 100% data. The TNR considers only complete (household) non-response. Information on partial (question) non-response is provided in the reference guides for each domain of interest. The TNR is one indication of data quality, where a smaller TNR suggests greater accuracy and a lower risk of non-response bias. A higher TNR indicates the need for user caution, especially when the TNR is above 50%.

A similar indicator called the global non-response rate (GNR) was used in 2016. The GNR for Radisson 25% data was 2.5%, with 2.4% for the 100% data. For more information on the TNR and its comparability to the GNR, please refer to Chapter 9 - Data quality evaluation, Guide to the Census of Population, 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. Data not available

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

Gender includes the following concepts:

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

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

Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

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

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

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

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

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>

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

- (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.

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

(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

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

- (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.

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

- (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.

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

- (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>

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

(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.

Provincial Electoral Division of Radisson

(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>