

Riding Mountain

2018 Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions

Profile from the 2021 Census of Canada, April 2023

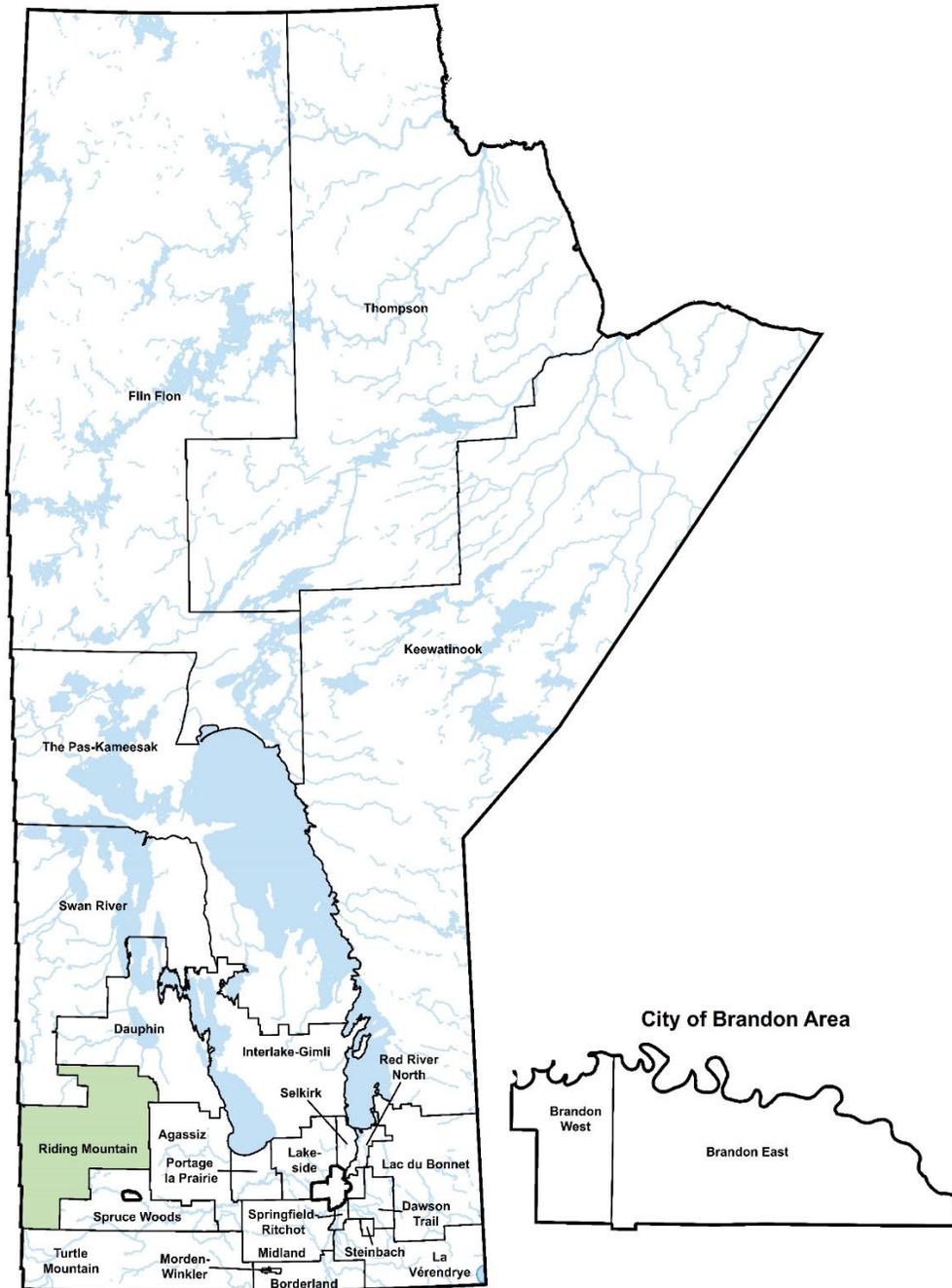
Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions - Winnipeg Area
2018 Boundary Representation



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

March 2023

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



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

March 2023

Provincial Electoral Division of Riding Mountain *

Population (100% Data)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	24,255	24,960	705	2.9%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	23,225	23,910	685	2.9%		
0-14 years	4,360	4,675	315	7.2%	18.8%	19.6%
0-4 years	1,465	1,550	85	5.8%	6.3%	6.5%
5-9 years	1,540	1,635	95	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%
10-14 years	1,360	1,485	125	9.2%	5.9%	6.2%
15-64 years	14,180	13,910	-270	-1.9%	61.1%	58.2%
15-19 years	1,325	1,290	-35	-2.6%	5.7%	5.4%
20-24 years	1,120	1,035	-85	-7.6%	4.8%	4.3%
25-29 years	1,270	1,270	0	0.0%	5.5%	5.3%
30-34 years	1,260	1,475	215	17.1%	5.4%	6.2%
35-39 years	1,215	1,360	145	11.9%	5.2%	5.7%
40-44 years	1,200	1,265	65	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%
45-49 years	1,360	1,295	-65	-4.8%	5.9%	5.4%
50-54 years	1,720	1,335	-385	-22.4%	7.4%	5.6%
55-59 years	1,970	1,550	-420	-21.3%	8.5%	6.5%
60-64 years	1,735	2,035	300	17.3%	7.5%	8.5%
65 years and over	4,680	5,320	640	13.7%	20.2%	22.3%
65-69 years	1,610	1,775	165	10.2%	6.9%	7.4%
70-74 years	1,085	1,395	310	28.6%	4.7%	5.8%
75-79 years	875	930	55	6.3%	3.8%	3.9%
80-84 years	550	610	60	10.9%	2.4%	2.6%
85 years and over	565	610	45	8.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	17,430	17,885	455	2.6%	75.0%	74.8%
Median age of the population	44.5	43.2	-1.3	-2.9%		
Men+	11,660	12,050	390	3.3%	50.2%	50.4%
0-14 years	2,220	2,470	250	11.3%	9.6%	10.3%
15-64 years	7,215	6,985	-230	-3.2%	31.1%	29.2%
65 years and over	2,220	2,595	375	16.9%	9.6%	10.9%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,785	8,905	120	1.4%	37.8%	37.2%
Median age of men+	44.0	42.0	-2.0	-4.5%		
Women+	11,565	11,860	295	2.6%	49.8%	49.6%
0-14 years	2,140	2,210	70	3.3%	9.2%	9.2%
15-64 years	6,965	6,925	-40	-0.6%	30.0%	29.0%
65 years and over	2,460	2,725	265	10.8%	10.6%	11.4%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,640	8,980	340	3.9%	37.2%	37.6%
Median age of women+	44.9	44.4	-0.5	-1.1%		

Provincial Electoral Division of Riding Mountain *

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	18,860	19,230	370	2.0%		
Married or living common-law	12,200	12,305	105	0.9%	64.7%	64.0%
Married	10,245	10,025	-220	-2.1%	54.3%	52.1%
Living common-law	1,955	2,285	330	16.9%	10.4%	11.9%
Not married and not living common-law	6,665	6,925	260	3.9%	35.3%	36.0%
Never married	4,050	4,305	255	6.3%	21.5%	22.4%
Separated	405	385	-20	-4.9%	2.1%	2.0%
Divorced	895	965	70	7.8%	4.7%	5.0%
Widowed	1,315	1,275	-40	-3.0%	7.0%	6.6%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	10,070	10,350	280	2.8%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	6,525	..	..	..	63.0%
Couple-family households	..	5,820	..	..	..	56.2%
One-parent-family households	..	705	..	..	..	6.8%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	160	..	..	..	1.5%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	95	10	-85	-89.5%	0.9%	0.1%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	190	..	..	..	1.8%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	255	255	0	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%
One-person households	3,035	3,215	180	5.9%	30.1%	31.1%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	23,225	23,910	685	2.9%		
Total persons in census families in private households	19,320	19,740	420	2.2%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	3,905	4,170	265	6.8%		
Men+ not in census families	2,015	2,120	105	5.2%	51.6%	50.8%
Women+ not in census families	1,895	2,045	150	7.9%	48.5%	49.0%
Average household size	2.3	2.3	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	6,875	6,990	115	1.7%		
Total couple families by family structure	6,040	6,050	10	0.2%	87.9%	86.6%
Married couples	5,060	4,915	-145	-2.9%	73.6%	70.3%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	1,970	..	..	..	28.2%
without children	..	2,945	..	..	..	42.1%
Common-law couples	975	1,145	170	17.4%	14.2%	16.4%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	545	..	..	..	7.8%
without children	..	595	..	..	..	8.5%
Total one-parent families	840	940	100	11.9%	12.2%	13.4%
in which the parent is a woman+	615	705	90	14.6%	8.9%	10.1%
in which the parent is a man+	225	230	5	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%
Average size of census families	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0%		

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Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
Single responses	22,955	23,645	690	3.0%	98.8%	98.9%
English	22,415	23,105	690	3.1%	96.5%	96.7%
French	105	35	-70	-66.7%	0.5%	0.1%
Non-official languages	435	505	70	16.1%	1.9%	2.1%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	30	95	65	216.7%	0.1%	0.4%
Cree, n.o.s.	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Indigenous languages	410	415	5	1.2%	1.8%	1.7%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	70	140	70	100.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
German	160	30	-130	-81.3%	0.7%	0.1%
Mandarin	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Spanish	20	80	60	300.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Russian	30	0	-30	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Multiple responses	270	260	-10	-3.7%	1.2%	1.1%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
English only	22,275	23,020	745	3.3%	95.9%	96.3%
French only	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
English and French	925	860	-65	-7.0%	4.0%	3.6%
Neither English nor French	25	35	10	40.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
Non-Indigenous identity	19,310	19,290	-20	-0.1%	83.1%	80.7%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	3,915	4,620	705	18.0%	16.9%	19.3%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	3,885	4,565	680	17.5%	16.7%	19.1%
First Nations (North American Indian)	2,925	3,340	415	14.2%	12.6%	14.0%
Métis	960	1,220	260	27.1%	4.1%	5.1%
Inuk (Inuit)	0	10	10	..	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	25	10	-15	-60.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	0	35	35	..	0.0%	0.1%

Registered or Treaty Indian status ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Registered or Treaty Indian status	23,220	23,905	685	3.0%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	2,905	3,060	155	5.3%	12.5%	12.8%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	20,320	20,845	525	2.6%	87.5%	87.2%

Provincial Electoral Division of Riding Mountain *

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	22,500	23,250	750	3.3%	96.9%	97.3%
Canadian citizens under age 18	5,070	5,370	300	5.9%	21.8%	22.5%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	17,430	17,885	455	2.6%	75.0%	74.8%
Not Canadian citizens	725	650	-75	-10.3%	3.1%	2.7%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	21,720	22,505	785	3.6%	93.5%	94.1%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	1,395	1,260	-135	-9.7%	6.0%	5.3%
Before 1980	..	170	..	..	..	0.7%
1980 to 1990	..	90	..	..	..	0.4%
1991 to 2000	285	240	-45	-15.8%	1.2%	1.0%
2001 to 2010	525	390	-135	-25.7%	2.3%	1.6%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	375	..	..	..	1.6%
2011 to 2015	..	180	..	..	..	0.8%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	195	..	..	..	0.8%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	110	145	35	31.8%	0.5%	0.6%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	1,390	1,260	-130	-9.4%		
Americas	225	160	-65	-28.9%	16.2%	12.7%
Europe	915	670	-245	-26.8%	65.8%	53.2%
Africa	45	35	-10	-22.2%	3.2%	2.8%
Asia	205	385	180	87.8%	14.7%	30.6%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	10	10	..	0.0%	0.8%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	210	195	-15	-7.1%		
Americas	40	35	-5	-12.5%	19.0%	17.9%
Europe	65	0	-65	-100.0%	31.0%	0.0%
Africa	20	0	-20	-100.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Asia	85	150	65	76.5%	40.5%	76.9%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

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Visible Minorities ^(5.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by visible minority	23,225	23,905	680	2.9%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	22,765	23,160	395	1.7%	98.0%	96.9%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	455	750	295	64.8%	2.0%	3.1%
Filipino	220	415	195	88.6%	0.9%	1.7%
South Asian	35	105	70	200.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Black	100	55	-45	-45.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Chinese	40	40	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Latin American	15	70	55	366.7%	0.1%	0.3%
Southeast Asian	0	25	25	..	0.0%	0.1%
Arab	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Korean	35	0	-35	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%
West Asian	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Japanese	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple visible minorities	15	0	-15	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%

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	..	23,905	..	..	..	..
English	..	7,355	..	..	..	30.8%
Scottish	..	6,305	..	..	..	26.4%
German	..	2,670	..	..	..	11.2%
Ukrainian	..	3,340	..	..	..	14.0%
Irish	..	4,515	..	..	..	18.9%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	1,855	..	..	..	7.8%
Canadian	..	3,075	..	..	..	12.9%
Filipino	..	305	..	..	..	1.3%
Métis	..	1,120	..	..	..	4.7%
Polish	..	1,425	..	..	..	6.0%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	900	..	..	..	3.8%
Mennonite	..	305	..	..	..	1.3%
Russian	..	400	..	..	..	1.7%
Dutch	..	690	..	..	..	2.9%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	335	..	..	..	1.4%
Indian (India)	..	55	..	..	..	0.2%
Icelandic	..	370	..	..	..	1.5%
Chinese	..	55	..	..	..	0.2%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	500	..	..	..	2.1%
Ojibway	..	830	..	..	..	3.5%
Italian	..	145	..	..	..	0.6%
Swedish	..	640	..	..	..	2.7%
Belgian	..	400	..	..	..	1.7%
Norwegian	..	525	..	..	..	2.2%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	205	..	..	..	0.9%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	410	..	..	..	1.7%
Welsh	..	435	..	..	..	1.8%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	215	..	..	..	0.9%

Provincial Electoral Division of Riding Mountain *

Mobility Status ^(6.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by mobility status 1 year ago^(6.1.1)	22,955	23,635	680	3.0%		
Non-movers	21,050	21,880	830	3.9%	91.7%	92.6%
Movers	1,905	1,755	-150	-7.9%	8.3%	7.4%
Non-migrants	815	675	-140	-17.2%	3.6%	2.9%
Migrants	1,095	1,085	-10	-0.9%	4.8%	4.6%
Internal migrants	1,050	1,025	-25	-2.4%	4.6%	4.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	760	765	5	0.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Interprovincial migrants	285	260	-25	-8.8%	1.2%	1.1%
External migrants	45	60	15	33.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	21,755	22,355	600	2.8%		
Non-movers	15,670	15,030	-640	-4.1%	72.0%	67.2%
Movers	6,090	7,330	1,240	20.4%	28.0%	32.8%
Non-migrants	2,575	2,015	-560	-21.7%	11.8%	9.0%
Migrants	3,510	5,315	1,805	51.4%	16.1%	23.8%
Internal migrants	3,220	4,985	1,765	54.8%	14.8%	22.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	2,655	4,215	1,560	58.8%	12.2%	18.9%
Interprovincial migrants	560	765	205	36.6%	2.6%	3.4%
External migrants	290	335	45	15.5%	1.3%	1.5%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	10,070	10,355	285	2.8%		
Single-detached house	8,660	9,060	400	4.6%	86.0%	87.5%
Semi-detached house	100	100	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Row house	170	235	65	38.2%	1.7%	2.3%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	25	55	30	120.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	10	45	35	350.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	575	485	-90	-15.7%	5.7%	4.7%
Other single-attached house	20	20	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Movable dwelling ^(6.2.1)	510	360	-150	-29.4%	5.1%	3.5%

Dwelling Tenure ^(6.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by tenure	10,070	10,350	280	2.8%		
Owner	7,655	7,830	175	2.3%	76.0%	75.7%
Renter	1,640	1,700	60	3.7%	16.3%	16.4%
Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band	780	825	45	5.8%	7.7%	8.0%
Median value of dwellings (\$) ^(6.3.1)	\$179,799	\$200,000	\$20,201	11.2%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.7	6.6	-0.1	-1.5%		

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Dwellings by Need of Repair	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total - occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition^(7.1.1)	10,070	10,350	280	2.8%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	9,005	9,395	390	4.3%	89.4%	90.8%
Major repairs needed	1,065	960	-105	-9.9%	10.6%	9.3%

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	10,075	10,350	275	2.7%		
1960 or before	3,305	3,080	-225	-6.8%	32.8%	29.8%
1961 to 1980	3,205	3,430	225	7.0%	31.8%	33.1%
1981 to 1990	1,275	1,330	55	4.3%	12.7%	12.9%
1991 to 2000	955	870	-85	-8.9%	9.5%	8.4%
2001 to 2005	300	300	0	0.0%	3.0%	2.9%
2006 to 2010	420	450	30	7.1%	4.2%	4.3%
2011 to 2015	..	535	..	..	..	5.2%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	360	..	..	..	3.5%

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)	7,925	8,510	585	7.4%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	1,550	1,670	120	7.7%	19.6%	19.6%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$595	\$690	\$95	16.0%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	22.6%	23.4%	0.8 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	22.3%	24.0%	1.7 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	6,395	6,855	460	7.2%	80.7%	80.6%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$575	\$636	\$61	10.6%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	47.1%	48.1%	1.0 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	9.5%	6.3%	-3.2 pts.	..		

Provincial Electoral Division of Riding Mountain *

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	18,860	19,230	370	2.0%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	4,915	4,390	-525	-10.7%	26.1%	22.8%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	5,550	6,145	595	10.7%	29.4%	32.0%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,395	8,700	305	3.6%	44.5%	45.2%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,940	1,680	-260	-13.4%	10.3%	8.7%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	925	700	-225	-24.3%	4.9%	3.6%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	1,020	980	-40	-3.9%	5.4%	5.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	3,740	4,060	320	8.6%	19.8%	21.1%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	775	515	-260	-33.5%	4.1%	2.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,935	2,445	510	26.4%	10.3%	12.7%
Bachelor's degree	1,485	1,880	395	26.6%	7.9%	9.8%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	180	205	25	13.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	25	65	40	160.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Master's degree	205	270	65	31.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	40	15	-25	-62.5%	0.2%	0.1%

Postsecondary Qualifications, Field of Study ^(8.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	18,865	19,230	365	1.9%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	10,465	10,535	70	0.7%	55.5%	54.8%
Education	975	1,040	65	6.7%	5.2%	5.4%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	145	150	5	3.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Humanities	245	255	10	4.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	450	520	70	15.6%	2.4%	2.7%
Business, management and public administration	1,270	1,390	120	9.4%	6.7%	7.2%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	190	190	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	85	100	15	17.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	1,830	1,800	-30	-1.6%	9.7%	9.4%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	860	960	100	11.6%	4.6%	5.0%
Health and related fields	1,745	1,645	-100	-5.7%	9.2%	8.6%
Personal, protective and transportation services	605	650	45	7.4%	3.2%	3.4%
Other fields of study	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

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Labour Force Status ^(9.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	18,860	19,230	370	2.0%		
In the labour force	12,315	11,790	-525	-4.3%		
Employed	11,500	11,085	-415	-3.6%		
Unemployed	820	700	-120	-14.6%		
Not in the labour force	6,545	7,450	905	13.8%		
Participation rate	65.3%	61.3%	-4.0 pts.	..		
Employment rate	61.0%	57.6%	-3.4 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.9%	-0.8 pts.	..		
Men+	9,435	9,580	145	1.5%	50.0%	49.8%
In the labour force	6,705	6,250	-455	-6.8%		
Employed	6,170	5,840	-330	-5.3%		
Unemployed	535	405	-130	-24.3%		
Not in the labour force	2,725	3,330	605	22.2%		
Participation rate	71.1%	65.2%	-5.9 pts.	..		
Employment rate	65.4%	61.0%	-4.4 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	8.0%	6.5%	-1.5 pts.	..		
Women+	9,430	9,655	225	2.4%	50.0%	50.2%
In the labour force	5,615	5,540	-75	-1.3%		
Employed	5,330	5,245	-85	-1.6%		
Unemployed	285	295	10	3.5%		
Not in the labour force	3,815	4,120	305	8.0%		
Participation rate	59.5%	57.4%	-2.1 pts.	..		
Employment rate	56.5%	54.3%	-2.2 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.1%	5.3%	0.2 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	12,320	11,785	-535	-4.3%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	12,165	11,590	-575	-4.7%	98.7%	98.3%
Employee	9,620	8,950	-670	-7.0%	78.1%	75.9%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	2,540	2,640	100	3.9%	20.6%	22.4%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	155	200	45	29.0%	1.3%	1.7%
Men+	6,705	6,250	-455	-6.8%	54.4%	53.0%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	6,625	6,130	-495	-7.5%	53.8%	52.0%
Employee	4,875	4,390	-485	-9.9%	39.6%	37.3%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	1,745	1,740	-5	-0.3%	14.2%	14.8%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	85	125	40	47.1%	0.7%	1.1%
Women+	5,615	5,535	-80	-1.4%	45.6%	47.0%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,540	5,465	-75	-1.4%	45.0%	46.4%
Employee	4,740	4,560	-180	-3.8%	38.5%	38.7%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	800	900	100	12.5%	6.5%	7.6%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	75	75	0	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%

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	12,320	11,785	-535	-4.3%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	155	200	45	29.0%	1.3%	1.7%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	12,165	11,590	-575	-4.7%	98.7%	98.3%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	2,280	90	-2,190	-96.1%	18.5%	0.8%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,310	1,410	100	7.6%	10.6%	12.0%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	380	345	-35	-9.2%	3.1%	2.9%
3 Health occupations	910	835	-75	-8.2%	7.4%	7.1%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,265	1,320	55	4.3%	10.3%	11.2%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	165	205	40	24.2%	1.3%	1.7%
6 Sales and service occupations	2,090	2,435	345	16.5%	17.0%	20.7%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,265	2,260	-5	-0.2%	18.4%	19.2%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	1,175	2,325	1,150	97.9%	9.5%	19.7%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	320	375	55	17.2%	2.6%	3.2%
Men+	6,705	6,250	-455	-6.8%	54.4%	53.0%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	85	125	40	47.1%	0.7%	1.1%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	6,620	6,130	-490	-7.4%	53.7%	52.0%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,640	55	-1,585	-96.6%	13.3%	0.5%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	240	255	15	6.3%	1.9%	2.2%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	305	255	-50	-16.4%	2.5%	2.2%
3 Health occupations	80	70	-10	-12.5%	0.6%	0.6%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	295	325	30	10.2%	2.4%	2.8%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	55	40	-15	-27.3%	0.4%	0.3%
6 Sales and service occupations	665	810	145	21.8%	5.4%	6.9%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,165	2,110	-55	-2.5%	17.6%	17.9%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	910	1,870	960	105.5%	7.4%	15.9%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	280	330	50	17.9%	2.3%	2.8%
Women+	5,615	5,535	-80	-1.4%	45.6%	47.0%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	75	75	0	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,540	5,465	-75	-1.4%	45.0%	46.4%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	645	35	-610	-94.6%	5.2%	0.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,070	1,150	80	7.5%	8.7%	9.8%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	80	85	5	6.3%	0.6%	0.7%
3 Health occupations	835	770	-65	-7.8%	6.8%	6.5%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	975	995	20	2.1%	7.9%	8.4%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	110	160	50	45.5%	0.9%	1.4%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,425	1,620	195	13.7%	11.6%	13.7%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	105	155	50	47.6%	0.9%	1.3%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	265	455	190	71.7%	2.2%	3.9%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	40	40	0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%

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	12,315	11,785	-530	-4.3%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	155	200	45	29.0%	1.3%	1.7%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	12,165	11,590	-575	-4.7%	98.8%	98.3%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,380	2,155	-225	-9.5%	19.3%	18.3%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	620	545	-75	-12.1%	5.0%	4.6%
22 Utilities	115	80	-35	-30.4%	0.9%	0.7%
23 Construction	1,010	820	-190	-18.8%	8.2%	7.0%
31-33 Manufacturing	380	405	25	6.6%	3.1%	3.4%
41 Wholesale trade	340	310	-30	-8.8%	2.8%	2.6%
44-45 Retail trade	1,245	1,295	50	4.0%	10.1%	11.0%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	610	485	-125	-20.5%	5.0%	4.1%
51 Information and cultural industries	105	65	-40	-38.1%	0.9%	0.6%
52 Finance and insurance	270	315	45	16.7%	2.2%	2.7%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	65	50	-15	-23.1%	0.5%	0.4%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	290	325	35	12.1%	2.4%	2.8%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0	15	15	..	0.0%	0.1%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	220	255	35	15.9%	1.8%	2.2%
61 Educational services	865	990	125	14.5%	7.0%	8.4%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,660	1,695	35	2.1%	13.5%	14.4%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	305	260	-45	-14.8%	2.5%	2.2%
72 Accommodation and food services	585	510	-75	-12.8%	4.8%	4.3%
81 Other services (except public administration)	475	460	-15	-3.2%	3.9%	3.9%
91 Public administration	630	555	-75	-11.9%	5.1%	4.7%

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)	9,235	8,875	-360	-3.9%		
Less than 15 minutes	4,540	4,785	245	5.4%	49.2%	53.9%
15 to 29 minutes	2,250	2,005	-245	-10.9%	24.4%	22.6%
30 to 44 minutes	1,375	1,130	-245	-17.8%	14.9%	12.7%
45 to 59 minutes	540	435	-105	-19.4%	5.8%	4.9%
60 minutes and over	530	520	-10	-1.9%	5.7%	5.9%

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)	9,235	8,875	-360	-3.9%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	465	440	-25	-5.4%	5.0%	5.0%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	1,500	1,505	5	0.3%	16.2%	17.0%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	3,000	2,690	-310	-10.3%	32.5%	30.3%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	2,610	2,590	-20	-0.8%	28.3%	29.2%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	735	875	140	19.0%	8.0%	9.9%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	920	770	-150	-16.3%	10.0%	8.7%

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	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Labour Force by Gender and Place of Work Status^(11.2)						
Total employed labour force 15 years and over^(12.1.1)	11,500	11,080	-420	-3.7%		
No fixed workplace address	1,500	1,450	-50	-3.3%	13.0%	13.1%
Worked at home	2,260	2,195	-65	-2.9%	19.7%	19.8%
Usual place of work	7,735	7,425	-310	-4.0%	67.3%	67.0%
Worked outside Canada	0	10	10	..	0.0%	0.1%
Men+ in employed labour force	6,170	5,840	-330	-5.3%	53.7%	52.7%
No fixed workplace address	1,225	1,170	-55	-4.5%	10.7%	10.6%
Worked at home	1,430	1,255	-175	-12.2%	12.4%	11.3%
Usual place of work	3,510	3,405	-105	-3.0%	30.5%	30.7%
Worked outside Canada	10	10	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Women+ in employed labour force	5,330	5,240	-90	-1.7%	46.3%	47.3%
No fixed workplace address	280	285	5	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%
Worked at home	825	935	110	13.3%	7.2%	8.4%
Usual place of work	4,225	4,025	-200	-4.7%	36.7%	36.3%
Worked outside Canada	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Employed Labour Force by Mode of Transportation^(11.2)						
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(12.2.1)	9,235	8,875	-360	-3.9%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	7,885	7,460	-425	-5.4%	85.4%	84.1%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	405	460	55	13.6%	4.4%	5.2%
Public transit	40	45	5	12.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Walked	780	705	-75	-9.6%	8.4%	7.9%
Bicycle	50	50	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Other method	75	160	85	113.3%	0.8%	1.8%
Employment Income (2020) by Gender and Work Activity^(12.3)						
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over who worked full year, full time in 2020^(12.3.1)	6,435	6,385	-50	-0.8%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$45,323	\$50,800	\$5,477	12.1%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	4,000	3,810	-190	-4.8%	62.2%	59.7%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$50,899	\$55,200	\$4,301	8.5%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	2,440	2,575	135	5.5%	37.9%	40.3%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$38,419	\$45,600	\$7,181	18.7%		

Total Income (2020) by Gender ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over with income	18,285	18,875	590	3.2%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$32,337	\$37,200	\$4,863	15.0%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	9,195	9,415	220	2.4%	50.3%	49.9%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,210	880	-330	-27.3%	6.6%	4.7%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,265	1,085	-180	-14.2%	6.9%	5.7%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,135	1,310	175	15.4%	6.2%	6.9%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,085	1,130	45	4.1%	5.9%	6.0%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	950	1,055	105	11.1%	5.2%	5.6%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	850	860	10	1.2%	4.6%	4.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	710	725	15	2.1%	3.9%	3.8%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	540	660	120	22.2%	3.0%	3.5%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	375	495	120	32.0%	2.1%	2.6%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	260	310	50	19.2%	1.4%	1.6%
\$100,000 and over	810	895	85	10.5%	4.4%	4.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	650	625	-25	-3.8%	3.6%	3.3%
\$150,000 and over	155	270	115	74.2%	0.8%	1.4%
Median total income (\$)	\$38,789	\$42,400	\$3,611	9.3%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	9,090	9,465	375	4.1%	49.7%	50.1%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,350	985	-365	-27.0%	7.4%	5.2%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,940	1,335	-605	-31.2%	10.6%	7.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,665	1,910	245	14.7%	9.1%	10.1%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,330	1,425	95	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	900	1,190	290	32.2%	4.9%	6.3%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	700	940	240	34.3%	3.8%	5.0%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	410	490	80	19.5%	2.2%	2.6%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	280	385	105	37.5%	1.5%	2.0%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	230	280	50	21.7%	1.3%	1.5%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	65	230	165	253.8%	0.4%	1.2%
\$100,000 and over	220	285	65	29.5%	1.2%	1.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	185	215	30	16.2%	1.0%	1.1%
\$150,000 and over	40	70	30	75.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$27,115	\$33,200	\$6,085	22.4%		

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Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	10,070	10,350	280	2.8%		
Under \$5,000	230	130	-100	-43.5%	2.3%	1.3%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	205	145	-60	-29.3%	2.0%	1.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	245	150	-95	-38.8%	2.4%	1.4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	575	190	-385	-67.0%	5.7%	1.8%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	595	635	40	6.7%	5.9%	6.1%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	420	540	120	28.6%	4.2%	5.2%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	545	405	-140	-25.7%	5.4%	3.9%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	520	405	-115	-22.1%	5.2%	3.9%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	410	460	50	12.2%	4.1%	4.4%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	405	425	20	4.9%	4.0%	4.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	820	925	105	12.8%	8.1%	8.9%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	770	755	-15	-1.9%	7.6%	7.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	645	660	15	2.3%	6.4%	6.4%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	525	715	190	36.2%	5.2%	6.9%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	565	585	20	3.5%	5.6%	5.7%
\$100,000 and over	2,590	3,225	635	24.5%	25.7%	31.2%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,030	1,290	260	25.2%	10.2%	12.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	685	805	120	17.5%	6.8%	7.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	620	690	70	11.3%	6.2%	6.7%
\$200,000 and over	250	445	195	78.0%	2.5%	4.3%
Median household income (\$)	\$60,688	\$70,000	\$9,312	15.3%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	10,070	10,350	280	2.8%		
Under \$5,000	250	165	-85	-34.0%	2.5%	1.6%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	210	130	-80	-38.1%	2.1%	1.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	240	155	-85	-35.4%	2.4%	1.5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	600	210	-390	-65.0%	6.0%	2.0%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	640	690	50	7.8%	6.4%	6.7%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	550	615	65	11.8%	5.5%	5.9%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	605	425	-180	-29.8%	6.0%	4.1%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	540	500	-40	-7.4%	5.4%	4.8%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	500	505	5	1.0%	5.0%	4.9%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	560	570	10	1.8%	5.6%	5.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,020	1,050	30	2.9%	10.1%	10.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	780	960	180	23.1%	7.7%	9.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	795	755	-40	-5.0%	7.9%	7.3%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	690	810	120	17.4%	6.9%	7.8%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	500	660	160	32.0%	5.0%	6.4%
\$100,000 and over	1,585	2,155	570	36.0%	15.7%	20.8%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	880	1,120	240	27.3%	8.7%	10.8%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	405	480	75	18.5%	4.0%	4.6%
\$150,000 and over	295	550	255	86.4%	2.9%	5.3%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$52,896	\$61,600	\$8,704	16.5%		

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Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	6,840	6,995	155	2.3%		
Median family income (\$)	\$77,952	\$90,000	\$12,048	15.5%		
Couple-Only economic families	3,470	3,430	-40	-1.2%	50.7%	49.0%
Median family income (\$)	\$72,967	\$84,000	\$11,033	15.1%		
Couple-with-children economic families	2,495	2,545	50	2.0%	36.5%	36.4%
Median family income (\$)	\$100,674	\$114,000	\$13,326	13.2%		
One-parent economic families	770	855	85	11.0%	11.3%	12.2%
Median family income (\$)	\$41,669	\$52,400	\$10,731	25.8%		

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	..	23,905	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	5,455	..	..	..	22.8%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,905	..	..	..	8.0%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	13,135	..	..	..	54.9%
Aged 65 years and over	..	5,320	..	..	..	22.3%
Men+	..	12,045	..	..	..	50.4%
Women+	..	11,860	..	..	..	49.6%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	4,245	..	..	..	28.4%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	410	..	..	..	9.7%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	1,925	..	..	..	45.3%
Aged 65 years and over	..	1,120	..	..	..	26.4%
Men+ in low income	..	2,090	..	..	..	49.2%
Women+ in low income	..	2,155	..	..	..	50.8%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	17.8%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	22.1%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	21.5%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	14.6%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	21.0%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	17.4%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	18.2%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR	<p>The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Riding Mountain 25% data is 8.4%, with 4.8% for the 100% data. The TNR considers only complete (household) non-response. Information on partial (question) non-response is provided in the reference guides for each domain of interest. The TNR is one indication of data quality, where a smaller TNR suggests greater accuracy and a lower risk of non-response bias. A higher TNR indicates the need for user caution, especially when the TNR is above 50%.</p> <p>A similar indicator called the global non-response rate (GNR) was used in 2016. The GNR for Riding Mountain 25% data was 6.1%, with 4.5% 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>