

Selkirk

2018 Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions

Profile from the 2021 Census of Canada, April 2023

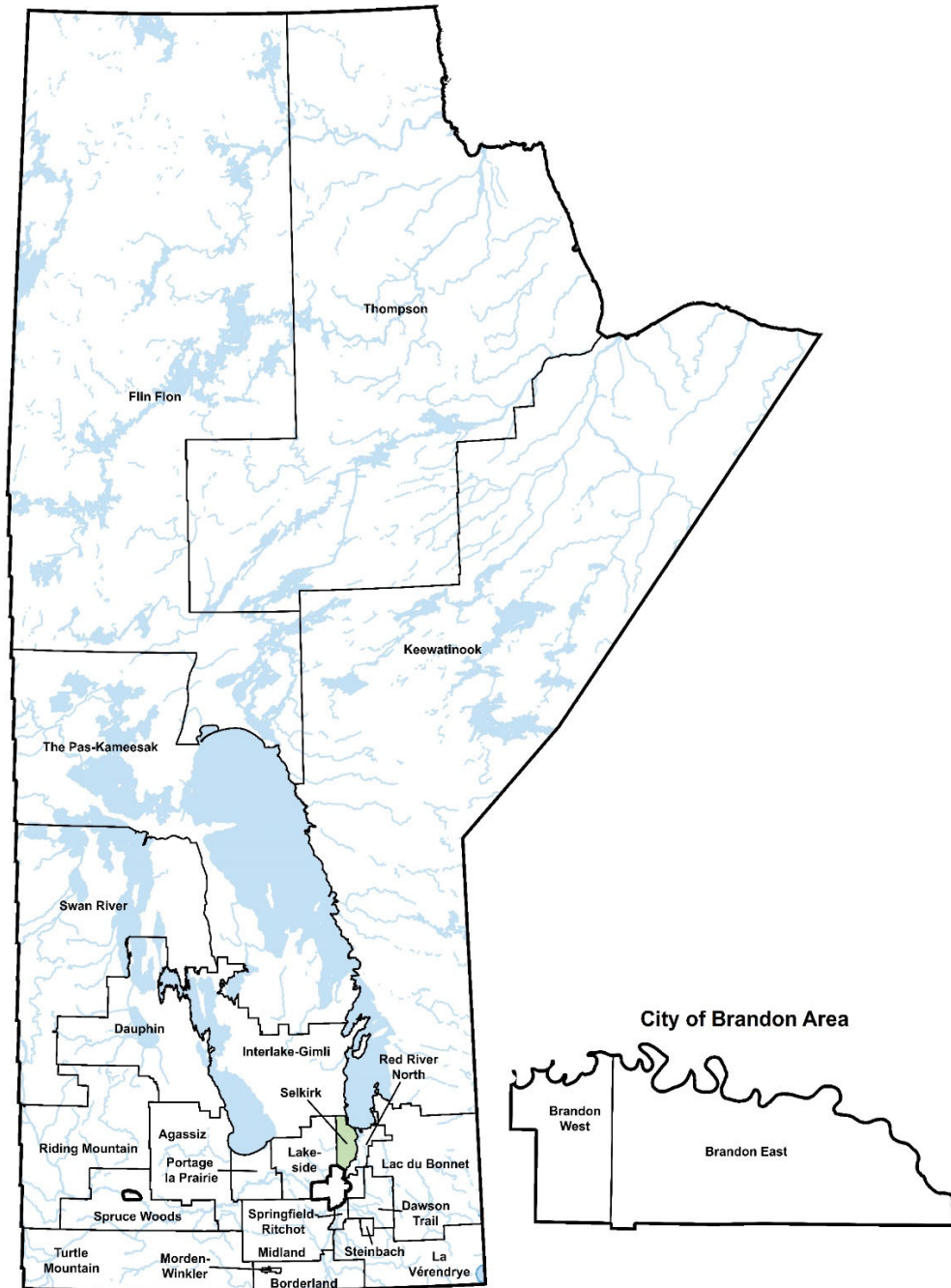
Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions - Winnipeg Area
2018 Boundary Representation



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

March 2023

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



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

March 2023

Population (100% Data)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	22,030	22,035	5	0.0%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,170	21,345	175	0.8%		
0-14 years	3,440	3,360	-80	-2.3%	16.2%	15.7%
0-4 years	1,025	1,090	65	6.3%	4.8%	5.1%
5-9 years	1,135	1,090	-45	-4.0%	5.4%	5.1%
10-14 years	1,280	1,185	-95	-7.4%	6.0%	5.6%
15-64 years	14,055	13,605	-450	-3.2%	66.4%	63.7%
15-19 years	1,390	1,345	-45	-3.2%	6.6%	6.3%
20-24 years	1,345	1,265	-80	-5.9%	6.4%	5.9%
25-29 years	1,145	1,110	-35	-3.1%	5.4%	5.2%
30-34 years	1,115	1,230	115	10.3%	5.3%	5.8%
35-39 years	1,080	1,210	130	12.0%	5.1%	5.7%
40-44 years	1,260	1,155	-105	-8.3%	6.0%	5.4%
45-49 years	1,525	1,310	-215	-14.1%	7.2%	6.1%
50-54 years	1,870	1,505	-365	-19.5%	8.8%	7.1%
55-59 years	1,805	1,790	-15	-0.8%	8.5%	8.4%
60-64 years	1,510	1,685	175	11.6%	7.1%	7.9%
65 years and over	3,675	4,380	705	19.2%	17.4%	20.5%
65-69 years	1,315	1,425	110	8.4%	6.2%	6.7%
70-74 years	930	1,205	275	29.6%	4.4%	5.6%
75-79 years	675	730	55	8.1%	3.2%	3.4%
80-84 years	485	575	90	18.6%	2.3%	2.7%
85 years and over	265	435	170	64.2%	1.3%	2.0%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	16,560	16,565	5	0.0%	78.2%	77.6%
Median age of the population	44.3	44.8	0.5	1.1%		
Men+	10,435	10,525	90	0.9%	49.3%	49.3%
0-14 years	1,780	1,710	-70	-3.9%	8.4%	8.0%
15-64 years	6,975	6,735	-240	-3.4%	32.9%	31.6%
65 years and over	1,685	2,075	390	23.1%	8.0%	9.7%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,065	8,085	20	0.2%	38.1%	37.9%
Median age of men+	43.1	44.0	0.9	2.1%		
Women+	10,740	10,820	80	0.7%	50.7%	50.7%
0-14 years	1,660	1,645	-15	-0.9%	7.8%	7.7%
15-64 years	7,085	6,865	-220	-3.1%	33.5%	32.2%
65 years and over	1,990	2,305	315	15.8%	9.4%	10.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,490	8,475	-15	-0.2%	40.1%	39.7%
Median age of women+	45.3	46.0	0.7	1.5%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	17,730	17,985	255	1.4%		
Married or living common-law	10,735	10,730	-5	0.0%	60.5%	59.7%
Married	8,940	8,750	-190	-2.1%	50.4%	48.7%
Living common-law	1,785	1,980	195	10.9%	10.1%	11.0%
Not married and not living common-law	7,000	7,255	255	3.6%	39.5%	40.3%
Never married	4,610	4,660	50	1.1%	26.0%	25.9%
Separated	400	480	80	20.0%	2.3%	2.7%
Divorced	995	1,035	40	4.0%	5.6%	5.8%
Widowed	985	1,080	95	9.6%	5.6%	6.0%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	8,505	8,755	250	2.9%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	5,740	..	..	..	65.6%
Couple-family households	..	4,835	..	..	..	55.2%
One-parent-family households	..	910	..	..	..	10.4%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	210	..	..	..	2.4%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	170	60	-110	-64.7%	2.0%	0.7%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	260	..	..	..	3.0%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	255	265	10	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%
One-person households	1,995	2,205	210	10.5%	23.5%	25.2%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	21,170	21,345	175	0.8%		
Total persons in census families in private households	18,150	17,970	-180	-1.0%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	3,020	3,370	350	11.6%		
Men+ not in census families	1,475	1,620	145	9.8%	48.8%	48.1%
Women+ not in census families	1,540	1,755	215	14.0%	51.0%	52.1%
Average household size	2.5	2.4	-0.1	-4.0%		

Census Family Structure ^(2.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of census families in private households	6,420	6,450	30	0.5%		
Total couple families by family structure	5,310	5,305	-5	-0.1%	82.7%	82.2%
Married couples	4,415	4,320	-95	-2.2%	68.8%	67.0%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	2,060	..	..	..	31.9%
without children	..	2,255	..	..	..	35.0%
Common-law couples	890	990	100	11.2%	13.9%	15.3%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	445	..	..	..	6.9%
without children	..	545	..	..	..	8.4%
Total one-parent families	1,105	1,140	35	3.2%	17.2%	17.7%
in which the parent is a woman+	905	920	15	1.7%	14.1%	14.3%
in which the parent is a man+	205	225	20	9.8%	3.2%	3.5%
Average size of census families	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0%		

Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	21,165	21,340	175	0.8%		
Single responses	20,960	21,035	75	0.4%	99.0%	98.6%
English	20,515	20,440	-75	-0.4%	96.9%	95.8%
French	30	35	5	16.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Non-official languages	415	560	145	34.9%	2.0%	2.6%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	35	0	-35	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Cree, n.o.s.	15	0	-15	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Non-Indigenous languages	380	560	180	47.4%	1.8%	2.6%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	60	45	-15	-25.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	25	150	125	500.0%	0.1%	0.7%
German	115	35	-80	-69.6%	0.5%	0.2%
Mandarin	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Spanish	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Russian	0	105	105	..	0.0%	0.5%
Multiple responses	210	310	100	47.6%	1.0%	1.5%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	21,170	21,340	170	0.8%		
English only	19,965	20,205	240	1.2%	94.3%	94.7%
French only	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
English and French	1,175	1,075	-100	-8.5%	5.6%	5.0%
Neither English nor French	30	60	30	100.0%	0.1%	0.3%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,170	21,340	170	0.8%		
Non-Indigenous identity	16,115	16,245	130	0.8%	76.1%	76.1%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	5,055	5,100	45	0.9%	23.9%	23.9%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	5,010	4,940	-70	-1.4%	23.7%	23.1%
First Nations (North American Indian)	1,715	1,805	90	5.2%	8.1%	8.5%
Métis	3,275	3,135	-140	-4.3%	15.5%	14.7%
Inuk (Inuit)	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	45	125	80	177.8%	0.2%	0.6%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	0	35	35	..	0.0%	0.2%

Registered or Treaty Indian status ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Registered or Treaty Indian status	21,170	21,340	170	0.8%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	1,520	1,575	55	3.6%	7.2%	7.4%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	19,650	19,765	115	0.6%	92.8%	92.6%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	21,165	21,340	175	0.8%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	20,825	20,630	-195	-0.9%	98.4%	96.7%
Canadian citizens under age 18	4,265	4,065	-200	-4.7%	20.2%	19.0%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	16,560	16,565	5	0.0%	78.2%	77.6%
Not Canadian citizens	345	715	370	107.2%	1.6%	3.4%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	21,165	21,340	175	0.8%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	19,925	19,570	-355	-1.8%	94.1%	91.7%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	1,210	1,660	450	37.2%	5.7%	7.8%
Before 1980	..	620	..	..	..	2.9%
1980 to 1990	..	165	..	..	..	0.8%
1991 to 2000	100	130	30	30.0%	0.5%	0.6%
2001 to 2010	175	280	105	60.0%	0.8%	1.3%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	470	..	..	..	2.2%
2011 to 2015	..	210	..	..	..	1.0%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	260	..	..	..	1.2%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	35	115	80	228.6%	0.2%	0.5%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	1,210	1,660	450	37.2%		
Americas	165	270	105	63.6%	13.6%	16.3%
Europe	800	825	25	3.1%	66.1%	49.7%
Africa	15	45	30	200.0%	1.2%	2.7%
Asia	225	510	285	126.7%	18.6%	30.7%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	15	15	..	0.0%	0.9%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	165	260	95	57.6%		
Americas	25	70	45	180.0%	15.2%	26.9%
Europe	30	0	-30	-100.0%	18.2%	0.0%
Africa	10	0	-10	-100.0%	6.1%	0.0%
Asia	100	170	70	70.0%	60.6%	65.4%
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	21,170	21,340	170	0.8%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	20,635	20,250	-385	-1.9%	97.5%	94.9%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	530	1,090	560	105.7%	2.5%	5.1%
Filipino	215	300	85	39.5%	1.0%	1.4%
South Asian	85	460	375	441.2%	0.4%	2.2%
Black	85	170	85	100.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Chinese	30	0	-30	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Latin American	20	40	20	100.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Southeast Asian	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Arab	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Korean	40	0	-40	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%
West Asian	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Japanese	15	30	15	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	15	10	-5	-33.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Multiple visible minorities	15	30	15	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Ethnic or Cultural Origin ^(5.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by ethnic or cultural origins	..	21,340	..	..
English	..	4,255	..	..	..	19.9%
Scottish	..	4,230	..	..	..	19.8%
German	..	3,825	..	..	..	17.9%
Ukrainian	..	5,150	..	..	..	24.1%
Irish	..	2,610	..	..	..	12.2%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	2,125	..	..	..	10.0%
Canadian	..	2,180	..	..	..	10.2%
Filipino	..	315	..	..	..	1.5%
Métis	..	2,710	..	..	..	12.7%
Polish	..	2,505	..	..	..	11.7%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	1,090	..	..	..	5.1%
Mennonite	..	365	..	..	..	1.7%
Russian	..	605	..	..	..	2.8%
Dutch	..	885	..	..	..	4.1%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	495	..	..	..	2.3%
Indian (India)	..	285	..	..	..	1.3%
Icelandic	..	1,535	..	..	..	7.2%
Chinese	..	15	..	..	..	0.1%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	435	..	..	..	2.0%
Ojibway	..	285	..	..	..	1.3%
Italian	..	435	..	..	..	2.0%
Swedish	..	465	..	..	..	2.2%
Belgian	..	250	..	..	..	1.2%
Norwegian	..	430	..	..	..	2.0%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	520	..	..	..	2.4%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	125	..	..	..	0.6%
Welsh	..	420	..	..	..	2.0%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	260	..	..	..	1.2%

Mobility Status ^(6.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by mobility status 1 year ago^(6.1.1)	21,025	21,145	120	0.6%		
Non-movers	18,805	19,310	505	2.7%	89.4%	91.3%
Movers	2,220	1,840	-380	-17.1%	10.6%	8.7%
Non-migrants	1,015	720	-295	-29.1%	4.8%	3.4%
Migrants	1,205	1,120	-85	-7.1%	5.7%	5.3%
Internal migrants	1,155	1,090	-65	-5.6%	5.5%	5.2%
Intraprovincial migrants	1,040	965	-75	-7.2%	4.9%	4.6%
Interprovincial migrants	115	125	10	8.7%	0.5%	0.6%
External migrants	50	25	-25	-50.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	20,140	20,255	115	0.6%		
Non-movers	14,160	13,850	-310	-2.2%	70.3%	68.4%
Movers	5,985	6,410	425	7.1%	29.7%	31.6%
Non-migrants	2,665	1,840	-825	-31.0%	13.2%	9.1%
Migrants	3,325	4,570	1,245	37.4%	16.5%	22.6%
Internal migrants	3,155	4,325	1,170	37.1%	15.7%	21.4%
Intraprovincial migrants	2,880	3,960	1,080	37.5%	14.3%	19.6%
Interprovincial migrants	270	365	95	35.2%	1.3%	1.8%
External migrants	170	240	70	41.2%	0.8%	1.2%
Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	8,505	8,750	245	2.9%		
Single-detached house	6,760	6,800	40	0.6%	79.5%	77.7%
Semi-detached house	115	165	50	43.5%	1.4%	1.9%
Row house	260	295	35	13.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	15	20	5	33.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	275	310	35	12.7%	3.2%	3.5%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	850	950	100	11.8%	10.0%	10.9%
Other single-attached house	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Movable dwelling ^(6.2.1)	230	205	-25	-10.9%	2.7%	2.3%
Dwelling Tenure ^(6.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by tenure	8,505	8,755	250	2.9%		
Owner	6,750	6,815	65	1.0%	79.4%	77.8%
Renter	1,755	1,935	180	10.3%	20.6%	22.1%
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)	\$299,786	\$332,000	\$32,214	10.7%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0%		

Dwellings by Need of Repair	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total - occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition^(7.1.1)	8,505	8,755	250	2.9%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	7,620	7,975	355	4.7%	89.6%	91.1%
Major repairs needed	880	775	-105	-11.9%	10.3%	8.9%

Dwellings by Period of Construction ^(7.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of occupied private dwellings by period of construction	8,505	8,755	250	2.9%		
1960 or before	1,940	1,965	25	1.3%	22.8%	22.4%
1961 to 1980	3,155	3,155	0	0.0%	37.1%	36.0%
1981 to 1990	1,090	1,155	65	6.0%	12.8%	13.2%
1991 to 2000	810	795	-15	-1.9%	9.5%	9.1%
2001 to 2005	430	405	-25	-5.8%	5.1%	4.6%
2006 to 2010	495	435	-60	-12.1%	5.8%	5.0%
2011 to 2015	..	455	..	..	..	5.2%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	395	..	..	..	4.5%

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)	8,350	8,690	340	4.1%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	1,755	1,930	175	10.0%	21.0%	22.2%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$803	\$980	\$177	22.0%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	31.1%	32.9%	1.8 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	34.4%	33.8%	-0.6 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	6,620	6,770	150	2.3%	79.3%	77.9%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$965	\$1,060	\$95	9.8%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	60.5%	60.3%	-0.2 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	11.9%	7.8%	-4.1 pts.	..		

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	17,730	17,985	255	1.4%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	3,620	3,235	-385	-10.6%	20.4%	18.0%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	5,825	6,310	485	8.3%	32.9%	35.1%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,280	8,440	160	1.9%	46.7%	46.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,865	1,660	-205	-11.0%	10.5%	9.2%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	825	640	-185	-22.4%	4.7%	3.6%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	1,040	1,020	-20	-1.9%	5.9%	5.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	3,705	3,765	60	1.6%	20.9%	20.9%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	450	540	90	20.0%	2.5%	3.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,265	2,470	205	9.1%	12.8%	13.7%
Bachelor's degree	1,750	1,925	175	10.0%	9.9%	10.7%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	195	205	10	5.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	35	35	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Master's degree	225	275	50	22.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	60	20	-40	-66.7%	0.3%	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	17,725	17,985	260	1.5%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	9,450	9,545	95	1.0%	53.3%	53.1%
Education	620	780	160	25.8%	3.5%	4.3%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	155	155	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Humanities	250	245	-5	-2.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	635	640	5	0.8%	3.6%	3.6%
Business, management and public administration	1,570	1,625	55	3.5%	8.9%	9.0%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	225	220	-5	-2.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	150	195	45	30.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	2,165	2,000	-165	-7.6%	12.2%	11.1%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	230	245	15	6.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Health and related fields	1,755	1,775	20	1.1%	9.9%	9.9%
Personal, protective and transportation services	525	560	35	6.7%	3.0%	3.1%
Other fields of study	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Labour Force Status ^(9.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	17,730	17,985	255	1.4%		
In the labour force	11,510	10,990	-520	-4.5%		
Employed	10,780	10,125	-655	-6.1%		
Unemployed	730	865	135	18.5%		
Not in the labour force	6,220	6,995	775	12.5%		
Participation rate	64.9%	61.1%	-3.8 pts.	..		
Employment rate	60.8%	56.3%	-4.5 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	6.3%	7.9%	1.6 pts.	..		
Men+	8,655	8,810	155	1.8%	48.8%	49.0%
In the labour force	5,920	5,675	-245	-4.1%		
Employed	5,495	5,210	-285	-5.2%		
Unemployed	420	465	45	10.7%		
Not in the labour force	2,730	3,140	410	15.0%		
Participation rate	68.4%	64.4%	-4.0 pts.	..		
Employment rate	63.5%	59.1%	-4.4 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	7.1%	8.2%	1.1 pts.	..		
Women+	9,075	9,170	95	1.0%	51.2%	51.0%
In the labour force	5,585	5,320	-265	-4.7%		
Employed	5,285	4,915	-370	-7.0%		
Unemployed	305	400	95	31.1%		
Not in the labour force	3,490	3,855	365	10.5%		
Participation rate	61.5%	58.0%	-3.5 pts.	..		
Employment rate	58.2%	53.6%	-4.6 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.5%	7.5%	2.0 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	11,510	10,985	-525	-4.6%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	11,360	10,780	-580	-5.1%	98.7%	98.1%
Employee	10,080	9,585	-495	-4.9%	87.6%	87.3%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	1,285	1,190	-95	-7.4%	11.2%	10.8%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	145	210	65	44.8%	1.3%	1.9%
Men+	5,920	5,670	-250	-4.2%	51.4%	51.6%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,855	5,550	-305	-5.2%	50.9%	50.5%
Employee	5,060	4,740	-320	-6.3%	44.0%	43.1%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	795	810	15	1.9%	6.9%	7.4%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	70	125	55	78.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Women+	5,590	5,315	-275	-4.9%	48.6%	48.4%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,505	5,230	-275	-5.0%	47.8%	47.6%
Employee	5,020	4,850	-170	-3.4%	43.6%	44.2%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	485	385	-100	-20.6%	4.2%	3.5%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	80	90	10	12.5%	0.7%	0.8%

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	11,510	10,985	-525	-4.6%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	150	210	60	40.0%	1.3%	1.9%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	11,360	10,780	-580	-5.1%	98.7%	98.1%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,200	110	-1,090	-90.8%	10.4%	1.0%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,740	1,740	0	0.0%	15.1%	15.8%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	480	450	-30	-6.3%	4.2%	4.1%
3 Health occupations	1,000	1,145	145	14.5%	8.7%	10.4%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,390	1,365	-25	-1.8%	12.1%	12.4%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	180	230	50	27.8%	1.6%	2.1%
6 Sales and service occupations	2,400	2,555	155	6.5%	20.9%	23.3%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,380	2,465	85	3.6%	20.7%	22.4%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	220	320	100	45.5%	1.9%	2.9%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	370	405	35	9.5%	3.2%	3.7%
Men+	5,920	5,670	-250	-4.2%	51.4%	51.6%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	65	125	60	92.3%	0.6%	1.1%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,855	5,550	-305	-5.2%	50.9%	50.5%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	705	75	-630	-89.4%	6.1%	0.7%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	435	435	0	0.0%	3.8%	4.0%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	375	360	-15	-4.0%	3.3%	3.3%
3 Health occupations	150	195	45	30.0%	1.3%	1.8%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	420	400	-20	-4.8%	3.6%	3.6%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	70	75	5	7.1%	0.6%	0.7%
6 Sales and service occupations	965	1,085	120	12.4%	8.4%	9.9%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,265	2,290	25	1.1%	19.7%	20.8%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	170	280	110	64.7%	1.5%	2.5%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	305	350	45	14.8%	2.6%	3.2%
Women+	5,585	5,315	-270	-4.8%	48.5%	48.4%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	85	90	5	5.9%	0.7%	0.8%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,505	5,230	-275	-5.0%	47.8%	47.6%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	490	35	-455	-92.9%	4.3%	0.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,305	1,305	0	0.0%	11.3%	11.9%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	100	85	-15	-15.0%	0.9%	0.8%
3 Health occupations	850	950	100	11.8%	7.4%	8.6%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	965	960	-5	-0.5%	8.4%	8.7%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	115	160	45	39.1%	1.0%	1.5%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,435	1,470	35	2.4%	12.5%	13.4%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	120	175	55	45.8%	1.0%	1.6%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	50	35	-15	-30.0%	0.4%	0.3%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	65	55	-10	-15.4%	0.6%	0.5%

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	11,505	10,985	-520	-4.5%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	145	210	65	44.8%	1.3%	1.9%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	11,360	10,780	-580	-5.1%	98.7%	98.1%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	290	215	-75	-25.9%	2.5%	2.0%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	60	40	-20	-33.3%	0.5%	0.4%
22 Utilities	240	170	-70	-29.2%	2.1%	1.5%
23 Construction	1,115	1,110	-5	-0.4%	9.7%	10.1%
31-33 Manufacturing	810	735	-75	-9.3%	7.0%	6.7%
41 Wholesale trade	425	375	-50	-11.8%	3.7%	3.4%
44-45 Retail trade	1,275	1,355	80	6.3%	11.1%	12.3%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	750	615	-135	-18.0%	6.5%	5.6%
51 Information and cultural industries	200	140	-60	-30.0%	1.7%	1.3%
52 Finance and insurance	320	345	25	7.8%	2.8%	3.1%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	135	100	-35	-25.9%	1.2%	0.9%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	390	360	-30	-7.7%	3.4%	3.3%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	10	10	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	365	380	15	4.1%	3.2%	3.5%
61 Educational services	800	925	125	15.6%	7.0%	8.4%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,880	1,815	-65	-3.5%	16.3%	16.5%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	185	250	65	35.1%	1.6%	2.3%
72 Accommodation and food services	665	570	-95	-14.3%	5.8%	5.2%
81 Other services (except public administration)	445	470	25	5.6%	3.9%	4.3%
91 Public administration	990	785	-205	-20.7%	8.6%	7.1%

Employed Labour Force by Commuting Duration ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.2.1)	10,055	8,745	-1,310	-13.0%		
Less than 15 minutes	3,275	3,080	-195	-6.0%	32.6%	35.2%
15 to 29 minutes	2,545	2,180	-365	-14.3%	25.3%	24.9%
30 to 44 minutes	2,425	2,120	-305	-12.6%	24.1%	24.2%
45 to 59 minutes	1,215	880	-335	-27.6%	12.1%	10.1%
60 minutes and over	600	485	-115	-19.2%	6.0%	5.5%

Employed Labour Force by Time Leaving for Work ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.3.1)	10,060	8,745	-1,315	-13.1%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	605	520	-85	-14.0%	6.0%	5.9%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	2,355	1,920	-435	-18.5%	23.4%	22.0%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	2,995	2,595	-400	-13.4%	29.8%	29.7%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	1,905	1,700	-205	-10.8%	18.9%	19.4%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	780	755	-25	-3.2%	7.8%	8.6%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	1,415	1,255	-160	-11.3%	14.1%	14.4%

	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)	10,780	10,125	-655	-6.1%		
No fixed workplace address	1,295	1,430	135	10.4%	12.0%	14.1%
Worked at home	715	1,375	660	92.3%	6.6%	13.6%
Usual place of work	8,765	7,320	-1,445	-16.5%	81.3%	72.3%
Worked outside Canada	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Men+ in employed labour force	5,495	5,210	-285	-5.2%	51.0%	51.5%
No fixed workplace address	965	1,120	155	16.1%	9.0%	11.1%
Worked at home	350	625	275	78.6%	3.2%	6.2%
Usual place of work	4,170	3,465	-705	-16.9%	38.7%	34.2%
Worked outside Canada	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Women+ in employed labour force	5,285	4,915	-370	-7.0%	49.0%	48.5%
No fixed workplace address	330	310	-20	-6.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Worked at home	360	755	395	109.7%	3.3%	7.5%
Usual place of work	4,590	3,855	-735	-16.0%	42.6%	38.1%
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)	10,060	8,745	-1,315	-13.1%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	8,615	7,545	-1,070	-12.4%	85.6%	86.3%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	565	565	0	0.0%	5.6%	6.5%
Public transit	195	40	-155	-79.5%	1.9%	0.5%
Walked	495	435	-60	-12.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Bicycle	75	65	-10	-13.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Other method	105	90	-15	-14.3%	1.0%	1.0%
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)	6,460	6,245	-215	-3.3%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$52,267	\$61,600	\$9,333	17.9%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	3,625	3,535	-90	-2.5%	56.1%	56.6%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$59,549	\$68,000	\$8,451	14.2%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	2,840	2,715	-125	-4.4%	44.0%	43.5%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$44,060	\$53,600	\$9,540	21.7%		

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	17,020	17,440	420	2.5%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$36,924	\$41,600	\$4,676	12.7%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	8,300	8,540	240	2.9%	48.8%	49.0%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	945	665	-280	-29.6%	5.6%	3.8%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	865	800	-65	-7.5%	5.1%	4.6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	925	1,105	180	19.5%	5.4%	6.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	810	970	160	19.8%	4.8%	5.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	975	885	-90	-9.2%	5.7%	5.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	895	785	-110	-12.3%	5.3%	4.5%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	680	700	20	2.9%	4.0%	4.0%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	595	680	85	14.3%	3.5%	3.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	455	465	10	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	315	325	10	3.2%	1.9%	1.9%
\$100,000 and over	840	1,170	330	39.3%	4.9%	6.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	645	850	205	31.8%	3.8%	4.9%
\$150,000 and over	195	325	130	66.7%	1.1%	1.9%
Median total income (\$)	\$46,138	\$48,000	\$1,862	4.0%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	8,720	8,900	180	2.1%	51.2%	51.0%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,125	700	-425	-37.8%	6.6%	4.0%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,570	1,210	-360	-22.9%	9.2%	6.9%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,610	1,510	-100	-6.2%	9.5%	8.7%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,345	1,395	50	3.7%	7.9%	8.0%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,000	1,135	135	13.5%	5.9%	6.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	625	850	225	36.0%	3.7%	4.9%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	425	630	205	48.2%	2.5%	3.6%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	300	455	155	51.7%	1.8%	2.6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	265	290	25	9.4%	1.6%	1.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	175	250	75	42.9%	1.0%	1.4%
\$100,000 and over	285	480	195	68.4%	1.7%	2.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	215	365	150	69.8%	1.3%	2.1%
\$150,000 and over	65	120	55	84.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$30,349	\$37,200	\$6,851	22.6%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,505	8,755	250	2.9%		
Under \$5,000	75	45	-30	-40.0%	0.9%	0.5%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	115	85	-30	-26.1%	1.4%	1.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	175	110	-65	-37.1%	2.1%	1.3%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	245	150	-95	-38.8%	2.9%	1.7%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	335	310	-25	-7.5%	3.9%	3.5%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	340	315	-25	-7.4%	4.0%	3.6%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	305	280	-25	-8.2%	3.6%	3.2%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	360	270	-90	-25.0%	4.2%	3.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	355	340	-15	-4.2%	4.2%	3.9%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	260	300	40	15.4%	3.1%	3.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	605	635	30	5.0%	7.1%	7.3%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	695	605	-90	-12.9%	8.2%	6.9%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	570	590	20	3.5%	6.7%	6.7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	600	540	-60	-10.0%	7.1%	6.2%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	505	565	60	11.9%	5.9%	6.5%
\$100,000 and over	2,950	3,610	660	22.4%	34.7%	41.2%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	980	990	10	1.0%	11.5%	11.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	725	795	70	9.7%	8.5%	9.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	790	1,085	295	37.3%	9.3%	12.4%
\$200,000 and over	450	745	295	65.6%	5.3%	8.5%
Median household income (\$)	\$76,578	\$86,000	\$9,422	12.3%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	8,500	8,755	255	3.0%		
Under \$5,000	75	75	0	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	115	80	-35	-30.4%	1.4%	0.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	180	110	-70	-38.9%	2.1%	1.3%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	250	165	-85	-34.0%	2.9%	1.9%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	405	330	-75	-18.5%	4.8%	3.8%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	410	360	-50	-12.2%	4.8%	4.1%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	370	315	-55	-14.9%	4.4%	3.6%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	415	390	-25	-6.0%	4.9%	4.5%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	385	375	-10	-2.6%	4.5%	4.3%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	320	380	60	18.8%	3.8%	4.3%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	900	835	-65	-7.2%	10.6%	9.5%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	785	630	-155	-19.7%	9.2%	7.2%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	730	780	50	6.8%	8.6%	8.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	595	645	50	8.4%	7.0%	7.4%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	505	530	25	5.0%	5.9%	6.1%
\$100,000 and over	2,045	2,765	720	35.2%	24.1%	31.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	935	1,080	145	15.5%	11.0%	12.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	555	760	205	36.9%	6.5%	8.7%
\$150,000 and over	545	925	380	69.7%	6.4%	10.6%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$64,886	\$74,000	\$9,114	14.0%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	6,365	6,360	-5	-0.1%		
Median family income (\$)	\$91,989	\$104,000	\$12,011	13.1%		
Couple-Only economic families	2,565	2,575	10	0.4%	40.3%	40.5%
Median family income (\$)	\$82,807	\$93,000	\$10,193	12.3%		
Couple-with-children economic families	2,595	2,525	-70	-2.7%	40.8%	39.7%
Median family income (\$)	\$125,387	\$143,000	\$17,613	14.0%		
One-parent economic families	1,025	1,065	40	3.9%	16.1%	16.7%
Median family income (\$)	\$51,619	\$63,200	\$11,581	22.4%		

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	..	21,340	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	4,170	..	..	..	19.5%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,285	..	..	..	6.0%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	12,795	..	..	..	60.0%
Aged 65 years and over	..	4,380	..	..	..	20.5%
Men+	..	10,525	..	..	..	49.3%
Women+	..	10,820	..	..	..	50.7%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	2,295	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	580	..	..	..	25.3%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	175	..	..	..	7.6%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	1,185	..	..	..	51.6%
Aged 65 years and over	..	535	..	..	..	23.3%
Men+ in low income	..	1,030	..	..	..	44.9%
Women+ in low income	..	1,265	..	..	..	55.1%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	10.8%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	13.8%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	13.8%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	9.3%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	12.2%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	9.8%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	11.7%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Selkirk 25% data is 3.7%, with 2.0% for the 100% data. The TNR considers only complete (household) non-response. Information on partial (question) non-response is provided in the reference guides for each domain of interest. The TNR is one indication of data quality, where a smaller TNR suggests greater accuracy and a lower risk of non-response bias. A higher TNR indicates the need for user caution, especially when the TNR is above 50%.

A similar indicator called the global non-response rate (GNR) was used in 2016. The GNR for Selkirk 25% data was 4.0%, with 4.1% for the 100% data. For more information on the TNR and its comparability to the GNR, please refer to Chapter 9 - Data quality evaluation, Guide to the Census of Population, 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. Data not available

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

Gender includes the following concepts:

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

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

Some people may not identify with a specific gender.

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

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

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

Provincial Electoral Division of Selkirk

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 Selkirk

- (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 Selkirk

(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 Selkirk

- (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 Selkirk

- (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 Selkirk

- (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 Selkirk

(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 Selkirk

(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>