

St. James

2018 Manitoba Provincial Electoral Divisions

Profile from the 2021 Census of Canada, April 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 St. James *

Population (100% Data)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	20,985	21,320	335	1.6%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample)^(1.1)						
Total population	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
0-14 years	3,205	3,220	15	0.5%	15.6%	15.2%
0-4 years	1,180	1,035	-145	-12.3%	5.7%	4.9%
5-9 years	1,015	1,045	30	3.0%	4.9%	4.9%
10-14 years	1,005	1,135	130	12.9%	4.9%	5.4%
15-64 years	14,675	15,095	420	2.9%	71.4%	71.2%
15-19 years	1,130	1,010	-120	-10.6%	5.5%	4.8%
20-24 years	1,345	1,525	180	13.4%	6.5%	7.2%
25-29 years	1,665	1,670	5	0.3%	8.1%	7.9%
30-34 years	1,735	1,860	125	7.2%	8.4%	8.8%
35-39 years	1,645	1,750	105	6.4%	8.0%	8.3%
40-44 years	1,395	1,530	135	9.7%	6.8%	7.2%
45-49 years	1,350	1,365	15	1.1%	6.6%	6.4%
50-54 years	1,635	1,395	-240	-14.7%	8.0%	6.6%
55-59 years	1,560	1,540	-20	-1.3%	7.6%	7.3%
60-64 years	1,230	1,435	205	16.7%	6.0%	6.8%
65 years and over	2,660	2,890	230	8.6%	12.9%	13.6%
65-69 years	1,025	1,020	-5	-0.5%	5.0%	4.8%
70-74 years	560	840	280	50.0%	2.7%	4.0%
75-79 years	440	525	85	19.3%	2.1%	2.5%
80-84 years	285	285	0	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
85 years and over	345	220	-125	-36.2%	1.7%	1.0%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	15,490	15,610	120	0.8%	75.4%	73.6%
Median age of the population	38.7	38.8	0.1	0.3%		
Men+	10,160	10,440	280	2.8%	49.5%	49.2%
0-14 years	1,650	1,620	-30	-1.8%	8.0%	7.6%
15-64 years	7,395	7,540	145	2.0%	36.0%	35.6%
65 years and over	1,110	1,280	170	15.3%	5.4%	6.0%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	7,675	7,665	-10	-0.1%	37.4%	36.2%
Median age of men+	38.1	38.4	0.3	0.8%		
Women+	10,385	10,760	375	3.6%	50.5%	50.8%
0-14 years	1,560	1,600	40	2.6%	7.6%	7.5%
15-64 years	7,280	7,550	270	3.7%	35.4%	35.6%
65 years and over	1,550	1,605	55	3.5%	7.5%	7.6%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	7,815	7,940	125	1.6%	38.0%	37.5%
Median age of women+	39.0	39.2	0.2	0.5%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	17,340	17,980	640	3.7%		
Married or living common-law	9,360	9,600	240	2.6%	54.0%	53.4%
Married	7,180	7,215	35	0.5%	41.4%	40.1%
Living common-law	2,185	2,385	200	9.2%	12.6%	13.3%
Not married and not living common-law	7,980	8,380	400	5.0%	46.0%	46.6%
Never married	5,510	6,040	530	9.6%	31.8%	33.6%
Separated	485	405	-80	-16.5%	2.8%	2.3%
Divorced	1,190	1,190	0	0.0%	6.9%	6.6%
Widowed	790	745	-45	-5.7%	4.6%	4.1%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	9,090	9,210	120	1.3%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	5,080	..	..	..	55.2%
Couple-family households	..	4,230	..	..	..	45.9%
One-parent-family households	..	855	..	..	..	9.3%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	205	..	..	..	2.2%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	120	60	-60	-50.0%	1.3%	0.7%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	320	..	..	..	3.5%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	445	565	120	27.0%	4.9%	6.1%
One-person households	3,110	2,975	-135	-4.3%	34.2%	32.3%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Total persons in census families in private households	15,945	16,340	395	2.5%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	4,600	4,865	265	5.8%		
Men+ not in census families	2,305	2,385	80	3.5%	50.1%	49.0%
Women+ not in census families	2,295	2,480	185	8.1%	49.9%	51.0%
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	5,650	5,845	195	3.5%		
Total couple families by family structure	4,580	4,730	150	3.3%	81.1%	80.9%
Married couples	3,490	3,535	45	1.3%	61.8%	60.5%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	1,930	..	..	..	33.0%
without children	..	1,615	..	..	..	27.6%
Common-law couples	1,090	1,195	105	9.6%	19.3%	20.4%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	385	..	..	..	6.6%
without children	..	805	..	..	..	13.8%
Total one-parent families	1,070	1,110	40	3.7%	18.9%	19.0%
in which the parent is a woman+	805	860	55	6.8%	14.2%	14.7%
in which the parent is a man+	270	250	-20	-7.4%	4.8%	4.3%
Average size of census families	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0%		

Provincial Electoral Division of St. James *

Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	20,545	21,205	660	3.2%		
Single responses	19,450	20,345	895	4.6%	94.7%	95.9%
English	17,745	17,675	-70	-0.4%	86.4%	83.4%
French	95	95	0	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Non-official languages	1,615	2,575	960	59.4%	7.9%	12.1%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	20	0	-20	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Cree, n.o.s.	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Indigenous languages	1,595	2,575	980	61.4%	7.8%	12.1%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	850	1,210	360	42.4%	4.1%	5.7%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	45	250	205	455.6%	0.2%	1.2%
German	0	15	15	..	0.0%	0.1%
Mandarin	75	20	-55	-73.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Spanish	50	135	85	170.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Russian	10	15	5	50.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Multiple responses	1,090	855	-235	-21.6%	5.3%	4.0%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	20,545	21,205	660	3.2%		
English only	18,670	19,120	450	2.4%	90.9%	90.2%
French only	25	15	-10	-40.0%	0.1%	0.1%
English and French	1,720	1,865	145	8.4%	8.4%	8.8%
Neither English nor French	130	200	70	53.8%	0.6%	0.9%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Non-Indigenous identity	17,955	18,580	625	3.5%	87.4%	87.6%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	2,590	2,625	35	1.4%	12.6%	12.4%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	2,535	2,570	35	1.4%	12.3%	12.1%
First Nations (North American Indian)	1,020	1,125	105	10.3%	5.0%	5.3%
Métis	1,500	1,410	-90	-6.0%	7.3%	6.7%
Inuk (Inuit)	15	40	25	166.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	25	25	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	35	25	-10	-28.6%	0.2%	0.1%

Registered or Treaty Indian status ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Registered or Treaty Indian status	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	965	955	-10	-1.0%	4.7%	4.5%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	19,580	20,245	665	3.4%	95.3%	95.5%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	19,125	19,215	90	0.5%	93.1%	90.6%
Canadian citizens under age 18	3,630	3,605	-25	-0.7%	17.7%	17.0%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	15,490	15,610	120	0.8%	75.4%	73.6%
Not Canadian citizens	1,420	1,990	570	40.1%	6.9%	9.4%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	16,340	15,720	-620	-3.8%	79.5%	74.2%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	3,975	4,960	985	24.8%	19.3%	23.4%
Before 1980	..	795	..	..	..	3.8%
1980 to 1990	..	475	..	..	..	2.2%
1991 to 2000	455	485	30	6.6%	2.2%	2.3%
2001 to 2010	1,310	1,105	-205	-15.6%	6.4%	5.2%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	2,095	..	..	..	9.9%
2011 to 2015	..	1,240	..	..	..	5.8%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	850	..	..	..	4.0%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	225	520	295	131.1%	1.1%	2.5%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	3,975	4,960	985	24.8%		
Americas	360	505	145	40.3%	9.1%	10.2%
Europe	880	780	-100	-11.4%	22.1%	15.7%
Africa	205	265	60	29.3%	5.2%	5.3%
Asia	2,510	3,390	880	35.1%	63.1%	68.3%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	15	10	-5	-33.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	885	850	-35	-4.0%		
Americas	35	105	70	200.0%	4.0%	12.4%
Europe	80	0	-80	-100.0%	9.0%	0.0%
Africa	40	75	35	87.5%	4.5%	8.8%
Asia	730	665	-65	-8.9%	82.5%	78.2%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	10	0	-10	-100.0%	1.1%	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	20,545	21,200	655	3.2%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	16,255	15,080	-1,175	-7.2%	79.1%	71.1%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	4,285	6,125	1,840	42.9%	20.9%	28.9%
Filipino	2,540	3,130	590	23.2%	12.4%	14.8%
South Asian	335	795	460	137.3%	1.6%	3.8%
Black	450	665	215	47.8%	2.2%	3.1%
Chinese	260	325	65	25.0%	1.3%	1.5%
Latin American	150	295	145	96.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Southeast Asian	130	245	115	88.5%	0.6%	1.2%
Arab	70	125	55	78.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Korean	45	70	25	55.6%	0.2%	0.3%
West Asian	50	65	15	30.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Japanese	55	45	-10	-18.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	65	90	25	38.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Multiple visible minorities	150	280	130	86.7%	0.7%	1.3%

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	..	21,200	..	..
English	..	4,070	..	..	..	19.2%
Scottish	..	3,710	..	..	..	17.5%
German	..	2,750	..	..	..	13.0%
Ukrainian	..	2,530	..	..	..	11.9%
Irish	..	2,845	..	..	..	13.4%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	1,825	..	..	..	8.6%
Canadian	..	1,865	..	..	..	8.8%
Filipino	..	2,930	..	..	..	13.8%
Métis	..	1,250	..	..	..	5.9%
Polish	..	1,225	..	..	..	5.8%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	685	..	..	..	3.2%
Mennonite	..	335	..	..	..	1.6%
Russian	..	415	..	..	..	2.0%
Dutch	..	625	..	..	..	2.9%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	300	..	..	..	1.4%
Indian (India)	..	525	..	..	..	2.5%
Icelandic	..	530	..	..	..	2.5%
Chinese	..	435	..	..	..	2.1%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	660	..	..	..	3.1%
Ojibway	..	285	..	..	..	1.3%
Italian	..	500	..	..	..	2.4%
Swedish	..	420	..	..	..	2.0%
Belgian	..	215	..	..	..	1.0%
Norwegian	..	350	..	..	..	1.7%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	200	..	..	..	0.9%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	260	..	..	..	1.2%
Welsh	..	385	..	..	..	1.8%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	305	..	..	..	1.4%

Mobility Status ^(6.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by mobility status 1 year ago^(6.1.1)	20,305	20,965	660	3.3%		
Non-movers	17,365	18,530	1,165	6.7%	85.5%	88.4%
Movers	2,940	2,430	-510	-17.3%	14.5%	11.6%
Non-migrants	2,295	1,840	-455	-19.8%	11.3%	8.8%
Migrants	645	595	-50	-7.8%	3.2%	2.8%
Internal migrants	435	480	45	10.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Intraprovincial migrants	220	165	-55	-25.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Interprovincial migrants	220	315	95	43.2%	1.1%	1.5%
External migrants	210	115	-95	-45.2%	1.0%	0.5%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	19,365	20,165	800	4.1%		
Non-movers	11,400	12,495	1,095	9.6%	58.9%	62.0%
Movers	7,965	7,670	-295	-3.7%	41.1%	38.0%
Non-migrants	5,550	5,305	-245	-4.4%	28.7%	26.3%
Migrants	2,415	2,360	-55	-2.3%	12.5%	11.7%
Internal migrants	1,450	1,330	-120	-8.3%	7.5%	6.6%
Intraprovincial migrants	625	675	50	8.0%	3.2%	3.3%
Interprovincial migrants	835	655	-180	-21.6%	4.3%	3.2%
External migrants	960	1,030	70	7.3%	5.0%	5.1%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	9,090	9,205	115	1.3%		
Single-detached house	7,150	7,200	50	0.7%	78.7%	78.2%
Semi-detached house	80	75	-5	-6.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Row house	90	90	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	65	105	40	61.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	885	930	45	5.1%	9.7%	10.1%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	790	795	5	0.6%	8.7%	8.6%
Other single-attached house	15	10	-5	-33.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Movable dwelling ^(6.2.1)	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Dwelling Tenure ^(6.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by tenure	9,085	9,210	125	1.4%		
Owner	6,485	6,555	70	1.1%	71.4%	71.2%
Renter	2,600	2,650	50	1.9%	28.6%	28.8%
Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Median value of dwellings (\$) ^(6.3.1)	\$240,557	\$270,000	\$29,443	12.2%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	5.7	5.7	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)	9,085	9,210	125	1.4%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	8,130	8,345	215	2.6%	89.5%	90.6%
Major repairs needed	955	860	-95	-9.9%	10.5%	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	9,090	9,210	120	1.3%		
1960 or before	6,715	6,560	-155	-2.3%	73.9%	71.2%
1961 to 1980	1,445	1,450	5	0.3%	15.9%	15.7%
1981 to 1990	340	460	120	35.3%	3.7%	5.0%
1991 to 2000	315	290	-25	-7.9%	3.5%	3.1%
2001 to 2005	45	65	20	44.4%	0.5%	0.7%
2006 to 2010	65	75	10	15.4%	0.7%	0.8%
2011 to 2015	..	115	..	..	..	1.2%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	190	..	..	..	2.1%

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)	9,075	9,175	100	1.1%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	2,600	2,655	55	2.1%	28.7%	28.9%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$986	\$1,170	\$184	18.7%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	8.1%	8.5%	0.4 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	38.6%	31.1%	-7.5 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	6,490	6,560	70	1.1%	71.5%	71.5%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$1,037	\$1,170	\$133	12.8%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	69.9%	70.4%	0.5 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	11.4%	10.7%	-0.7 pts.	..		

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	17,340	17,980	640	3.7%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,870	2,490	-380	-13.2%	16.6%	13.8%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	5,520	5,590	70	1.3%	31.8%	31.1%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,955	9,895	940	10.5%	51.6%	55.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,255	1,180	-75	-6.0%	7.2%	6.6%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	670	600	-70	-10.4%	3.9%	3.3%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	585	585	0	0.0%	3.4%	3.3%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	3,550	3,650	100	2.8%	20.5%	20.3%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	450	550	100	22.2%	2.6%	3.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,700	4,520	820	22.2%	21.3%	25.1%
Bachelor's degree	2,815	3,485	670	23.8%	16.2%	19.4%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	275	300	25	9.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	75	60	-15	-20.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Master's degree	450	580	130	28.9%	2.6%	3.2%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	85	90	5	5.9%	0.5%	0.5%

Postsecondary Qualifications, Field of Study ^(8.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	17,340	17,980	640	3.7%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	8,390	8,085	-305	-3.6%	48.4%	45.0%
Education	685	740	55	8.0%	4.0%	4.1%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	350	430	80	22.9%	2.0%	2.4%
Humanities	465	465	0	0.0%	2.7%	2.6%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	970	1,075	105	10.8%	5.6%	6.0%
Business, management and public administration	1,690	2,135	445	26.3%	9.7%	11.9%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	300	295	-5	-1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	405	545	140	34.6%	2.3%	3.0%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	1,830	1,855	25	1.4%	10.6%	10.3%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	125	190	65	52.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Health and related fields	1,585	1,630	45	2.8%	9.1%	9.1%
Personal, protective and transportation services	550	535	-15	-2.7%	3.2%	3.0%
Other fields of study	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

Labour Force Status ^(9.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over	17,340	17,980	640	3.7%		
In the labour force	12,430	12,675	245	2.0%		
Employed	11,720	11,560	-160	-1.4%		
Unemployed	705	1,110	405	57.4%		
Not in the labour force	4,910	5,310	400	8.1%		
Participation rate	71.7%	70.5%	-1.2 pts.	..		
Employment rate	67.6%	64.3%	-3.3 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.7%	8.8%	3.1 pts.	..		
Men+	8,510	8,825	315	3.7%	49.1%	49.1%
In the labour force	6,485	6,430	-55	-0.8%		
Employed	6,115	5,845	-270	-4.4%		
Unemployed	375	585	210	56.0%		
Not in the labour force	2,020	2,390	370	18.3%		
Participation rate	76.2%	72.9%	-3.3 pts.	..		
Employment rate	71.9%	66.2%	-5.7 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.8%	9.1%	3.3 pts.	..		
Women+	8,830	9,160	330	3.7%	50.9%	50.9%
In the labour force	5,940	6,245	305	5.1%		
Employed	5,605	5,715	110	2.0%		
Unemployed	335	525	190	56.7%		
Not in the labour force	2,890	2,920	30	1.0%		
Participation rate	67.3%	68.2%	0.9 pts.	..		
Employment rate	63.5%	62.4%	-1.1 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	5.6%	8.4%	2.8 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	12,430	12,670	240	1.9%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	12,250	12,430	180	1.5%	98.6%	98.1%
Employee	11,525	11,530	5	0.0%	92.7%	91.0%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	725	905	180	24.8%	5.8%	7.1%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	175	240	65	37.1%	1.4%	1.9%
Men+	6,490	6,435	-55	-0.8%	52.2%	50.8%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	6,400	6,295	-105	-1.6%	51.5%	49.7%
Employee	5,960	5,730	-230	-3.9%	47.9%	45.2%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	440	560	120	27.3%	3.5%	4.4%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	90	135	45	50.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Women+	5,940	6,240	300	5.1%	47.8%	49.3%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,850	6,135	285	4.9%	47.1%	48.4%
Employee	5,565	5,795	230	4.1%	44.8%	45.7%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	290	340	50	17.2%	2.3%	2.7%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	90	105	15	16.7%	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	12,430	12,670	240	1.9%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	175	240	65	37.1%	1.4%	1.9%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	12,255	12,430	175	1.4%	98.6%	98.1%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,020	75	-945	-92.6%	8.2%	0.6%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	2,015	2,515	500	24.8%	16.2%	19.9%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	905	850	-55	-6.1%	7.3%	6.7%
3 Health occupations	890	970	80	9.0%	7.2%	7.7%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,500	1,785	285	19.0%	12.1%	14.1%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	310	385	75	24.2%	2.5%	3.0%
6 Sales and service occupations	3,205	3,100	-105	-3.3%	25.8%	24.5%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,780	2,035	255	14.3%	14.3%	16.1%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	105	135	30	28.6%	0.8%	1.1%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	530	585	55	10.4%	4.3%	4.6%
Men+	6,490	6,435	-55	-0.8%	52.2%	50.8%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	90	135	45	50.0%	0.7%	1.1%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	6,400	6,295	-105	-1.6%	51.5%	49.7%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	595	55	-540	-90.8%	4.8%	0.4%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	660	780	120	18.2%	5.3%	6.2%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	755	610	-145	-19.2%	6.1%	4.8%
3 Health occupations	135	190	55	40.7%	1.1%	1.5%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	500	685	185	37.0%	4.0%	5.4%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	170	190	20	11.8%	1.4%	1.5%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,405	1,380	-25	-1.8%	11.3%	10.9%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,685	1,845	160	9.5%	13.6%	14.6%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	90	90	0	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	405	475	70	17.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Women+	5,940	6,240	300	5.1%	47.8%	49.3%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	85	105	20	23.5%	0.7%	0.8%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,850	6,135	285	4.9%	47.1%	48.4%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	430	20	-410	-95.3%	3.5%	0.2%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,350	1,735	385	28.5%	10.9%	13.7%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	150	240	90	60.0%	1.2%	1.9%
3 Health occupations	755	785	30	4.0%	6.1%	6.2%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,000	1,100	100	10.0%	8.0%	8.7%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	145	200	55	37.9%	1.2%	1.6%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,800	1,720	-80	-4.4%	14.5%	13.6%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	90	185	95	105.6%	0.7%	1.5%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	15	40	25	166.7%	0.1%	0.3%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	120	110	-10	-8.3%	1.0%	0.9%

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	12,430	12,670	240	1.9%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	175	240	65	37.1%	1.4%	1.9%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	12,255	12,430	175	1.4%	98.6%	98.1%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50	50	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	10	30	20	200.0%	0.1%	0.2%
22 Utilities	135	90	-45	-33.3%	1.1%	0.7%
23 Construction	805	865	60	7.5%	6.5%	6.8%
31-33 Manufacturing	1,195	1,080	-115	-9.6%	9.6%	8.5%
41 Wholesale trade	440	435	-5	-1.1%	3.5%	3.4%
44-45 Retail trade	1,360	1,310	-50	-3.7%	10.9%	10.3%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	745	860	115	15.4%	6.0%	6.8%
51 Information and cultural industries	305	260	-45	-14.8%	2.5%	2.1%
52 Finance and insurance	595	530	-65	-10.9%	4.8%	4.2%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	140	190	50	35.7%	1.1%	1.5%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	580	605	25	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	10	10	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	480	495	15	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%
61 Educational services	845	900	55	6.5%	6.8%	7.1%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,720	1,945	225	13.1%	13.8%	15.4%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	285	270	-15	-5.3%	2.3%	2.1%
72 Accommodation and food services	935	775	-160	-17.1%	7.5%	6.1%
81 Other services (except public administration)	525	585	60	11.4%	4.2%	4.6%
91 Public administration	1,095	1,145	50	4.6%	8.8%	9.0%

Employed Labour Force by Commuting Duration ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.2.1)	11,305	9,550	-1,755	-15.5%		
Less than 15 minutes	3,485	3,375	-110	-3.2%	30.8%	35.3%
15 to 29 minutes	5,035	4,285	-750	-14.9%	44.5%	44.9%
30 to 44 minutes	1,850	1,310	-540	-29.2%	16.4%	13.7%
45 to 59 minutes	590	265	-325	-55.1%	5.2%	2.8%
60 minutes and over	340	320	-20	-5.9%	3.0%	3.4%

Employed Labour Force by Time Leaving for Work ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.3.1)	11,305	9,550	-1,755	-15.5%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	580	545	-35	-6.0%	5.1%	5.7%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	1,855	1,645	-210	-11.3%	16.4%	17.2%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	3,455	2,710	-745	-21.6%	30.6%	28.4%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	2,335	1,865	-470	-20.1%	20.7%	19.5%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	1,075	1,035	-40	-3.7%	9.5%	10.8%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	2,000	1,755	-245	-12.3%	17.7%	18.4%

Labour Force by Gender and Place of Work Status ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total employed labour force 15 years and over^(12.1.1)	11,720	11,560	-160	-1.4%		
No fixed workplace address	1,185	1,075	-110	-9.3%	10.1%	9.3%
Worked at home	355	1,995	1,640	462.0%	3.0%	17.3%
Usual place of work	10,120	8,475	-1,645	-16.3%	86.3%	73.3%
Worked outside Canada	55	15	-40	-72.7%	0.5%	0.1%
Men+ in employed labour force	6,115	5,845	-270	-4.4%	52.2%	50.6%
No fixed workplace address	880	810	-70	-8.0%	7.5%	7.0%
Worked at home	160	865	705	440.6%	1.4%	7.5%
Usual place of work	5,035	4,155	-880	-17.5%	43.0%	35.9%
Worked outside Canada	40	15	-25	-62.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Women+ in employed labour force	5,605	5,715	110	2.0%	47.8%	49.4%
No fixed workplace address	305	260	-45	-14.8%	2.6%	2.2%
Worked at home	200	1,125	925	462.5%	1.7%	9.7%
Usual place of work	5,085	4,325	-760	-14.9%	43.4%	37.4%
Worked outside Canada	20	0	-20	-100.0%	0.2%	0.0%

Employed Labour Force by Mode of Transportation ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(12.2.1)	11,305	9,550	-1,755	-15.5%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	7,595	6,725	-870	-11.5%	67.2%	70.4%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	915	895	-20	-2.2%	8.1%	9.4%
Public transit	1,840	1,040	-800	-43.5%	16.3%	10.9%
Walked	555	580	25	4.5%	4.9%	6.1%
Bicycle	215	165	-50	-23.3%	1.9%	1.7%
Other method	180	145	-35	-19.4%	1.6%	1.5%

Employment Income (2020) by Gender and Work Activity ^(12.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over who worked full year, full time in 2020^(12.3.1)	6,975	7,120	145	2.1%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$49,109	\$55,600	\$6,491	13.2%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	3,885	3,925	40	1.0%	55.7%	55.1%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$53,795	\$59,600	\$5,805	10.8%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	3,085	3,190	105	3.4%	44.2%	44.8%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$44,203	\$51,200	\$6,997	15.8%		

Total Income (2020) by Gender ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over with income	16,630	17,420	790	4.8%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$37,464	\$42,000	\$4,536	12.1%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	8,195	8,540	345	4.2%	49.3%	49.0%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	835	680	-155	-18.6%	5.0%	3.9%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	865	690	-175	-20.2%	5.2%	4.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,000	975	-25	-2.5%	6.0%	5.6%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,125	1,250	125	11.1%	6.8%	7.2%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,055	1,175	120	11.4%	6.3%	6.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	995	1,000	5	0.5%	6.0%	5.7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	785	860	75	9.6%	4.7%	4.9%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	480	655	175	36.5%	2.9%	3.8%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	380	355	-25	-6.6%	2.3%	2.0%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	255	240	-15	-5.9%	1.5%	1.4%
\$100,000 and over	415	660	245	59.0%	2.5%	3.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	330	555	225	68.2%	2.0%	3.2%
\$150,000 and over	80	105	25	31.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Median total income (\$)	\$42,225	\$45,600	\$3,375	8.0%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	8,430	8,880	450	5.3%	50.7%	51.0%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,095	760	-335	-30.6%	6.6%	4.4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,450	940	-510	-35.2%	8.7%	5.4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,320	1,575	255	19.3%	7.9%	9.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,355	1,325	-30	-2.2%	8.1%	7.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,205	1,370	165	13.7%	7.2%	7.9%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	700	1,045	345	49.3%	4.2%	6.0%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	450	755	305	67.8%	2.7%	4.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	320	385	65	20.3%	1.9%	2.2%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	240	260	20	8.3%	1.4%	1.5%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	100	185	85	85.0%	0.6%	1.1%
\$100,000 and over	200	285	85	42.5%	1.2%	1.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	150	255	105	70.0%	0.9%	1.5%
\$150,000 and over	50	30	-20	-40.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$32,458	\$38,800	\$6,342	19.5%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	9,090	9,210	120	1.3%		
Under \$5,000	130	125	-5	-3.8%	1.4%	1.4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90	45	-45	-50.0%	1.0%	0.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	105	-85	-44.7%	2.1%	1.1%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	210	105	-105	-50.0%	2.3%	1.1%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	340	220	-120	-35.3%	3.7%	2.4%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	390	320	-70	-17.9%	4.3%	3.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	380	275	-105	-27.6%	4.2%	3.0%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	440	285	-155	-35.2%	4.8%	3.1%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	425	440	15	3.5%	4.7%	4.8%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	465	390	-75	-16.1%	5.1%	4.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	810	890	80	9.9%	8.9%	9.7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	860	740	-120	-14.0%	9.5%	8.0%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	810	830	20	2.5%	8.9%	9.0%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	600	610	10	1.7%	6.6%	6.6%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	645	570	-75	-11.6%	7.1%	6.2%
\$100,000 and over	2,310	3,270	960	41.6%	25.4%	35.5%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,025	1,345	320	31.2%	11.3%	14.6%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	655	865	210	32.1%	7.2%	9.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	475	790	315	66.3%	5.2%	8.6%
\$200,000 and over	155	270	115	74.2%	1.7%	2.9%
Median household income (\$)	\$68,219	\$78,000	\$9,781	14.3%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	9,085	9,210	125	1.4%		
Under \$5,000	135	130	-5	-3.7%	1.5%	1.4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	95	45	-50	-52.6%	1.0%	0.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	95	-95	-50.0%	2.1%	1.0%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	260	120	-140	-53.8%	2.9%	1.3%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	375	290	-85	-22.7%	4.1%	3.1%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	520	380	-140	-26.9%	5.7%	4.1%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	495	365	-130	-26.3%	5.4%	4.0%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	580	455	-125	-21.6%	6.4%	4.9%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	510	485	-25	-4.9%	5.6%	5.3%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	530	505	-25	-4.7%	5.8%	5.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,075	1,020	-55	-5.1%	11.8%	11.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	975	945	-30	-3.1%	10.7%	10.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	800	810	10	1.3%	8.8%	8.8%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	630	710	80	12.7%	6.9%	7.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	485	665	180	37.1%	5.3%	7.2%
\$100,000 and over	1,425	2,200	775	54.4%	15.7%	23.9%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	870	1,170	300	34.5%	9.6%	12.7%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	320	585	265	82.8%	3.5%	6.4%
\$150,000 and over	230	440	210	91.3%	2.5%	4.8%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$57,478	\$67,500	\$10,022	17.4%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	5,690	5,875	185	3.3%		
Median family income (\$)	\$83,974	\$98,000	\$14,026	16.7%		
Couple-Only economic families	2,125	2,200	75	3.5%	37.3%	37.4%
Median family income (\$)	\$78,227	\$92,000	\$13,773	17.6%		
Couple-with-children economic families	2,355	2,335	-20	-0.8%	41.4%	39.7%
Median family income (\$)	\$99,306	\$118,000	\$18,694	18.8%		
One-parent economic families	990	1,030	40	4.0%	17.4%	17.5%
Median family income (\$)	\$61,963	\$69,500	\$7,537	12.2%		

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	..	21,205	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	3,840	..	..	..	18.1%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,265	..	..	..	6.0%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	14,475	..	..	..	68.3%
Aged 65 years and over	..	2,890	..	..	..	13.6%
Men+	..	10,445	..	..	..	49.3%
Women+	..	10,760	..	..	..	50.7%

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

	..	2,055	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	565	..	..	..	27.5%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	215	..	..	..	10.5%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	1,165	..	..	..	56.7%
Aged 65 years and over	..	325	..	..	..	15.8%
Men+ in low income	..	1,030	..	..	..	50.1%
Women+ in low income	..	1,025	..	..	..	49.9%

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

	..	9.7%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	14.8%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	16.8%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	8.1%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	11.2%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	9.9%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	9.5%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR The total non-response rate (TNR) for the St. James 25% data is 2.8%, with 1.7% 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 St. James 25% data was 3.5%, with 3.7% 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>

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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>