

Swan River

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	22,220	22,145	-75	-0.3%		
Population Age Groups (25% sample) ^(1.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,955	21,920	-35	-0.2%		
0-14 years	4,365	4,655	290	6.6%	19.9%	21.2%
0-4 years	1,405	1,540	135	9.6%	6.4%	7.0%
5-9 years	1,555	1,570	15	1.0%	7.1%	7.2%
10-14 years	1,405	1,540	135	9.6%	6.4%	7.0%
15-64 years	13,225	12,685	-540	-4.1%	60.2%	57.9%
15-19 years	1,460	1,275	-185	-12.7%	6.6%	5.8%
20-24 years	1,155	1,115	-40	-3.5%	5.3%	5.1%
25-29 years	1,220	1,210	-10	-0.8%	5.6%	5.5%
30-34 years	1,140	1,295	155	13.6%	5.2%	5.9%
35-39 years	980	1,225	245	25.0%	4.5%	5.6%
40-44 years	1,170	1,040	-130	-11.1%	5.3%	4.7%
45-49 years	1,290	1,105	-185	-14.3%	5.9%	5.0%
50-54 years	1,555	1,330	-225	-14.5%	7.1%	6.1%
55-59 years	1,625	1,525	-100	-6.2%	7.4%	7.0%
60-64 years	1,630	1,560	-70	-4.3%	7.4%	7.1%
65 years and over	4,370	4,580	210	4.8%	19.9%	20.9%
65-69 years	1,365	1,420	55	4.0%	6.2%	6.5%
70-74 years	1,065	1,155	90	8.5%	4.9%	5.3%
75-79 years	670	900	230	34.3%	3.1%	4.1%
80-84 years	570	500	-70	-12.3%	2.6%	2.3%
85 years and over	705	610	-95	-13.5%	3.2%	2.8%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	16,205	15,870	-335	-2.1%	73.8%	72.4%
Median age of the population	42.8	41.2	-1.6	-3.7%		
Men+	11,000	10,985	-15	-0.1%	50.1%	50.1%
0-14 years	2,210	2,405	195	8.8%	10.1%	11.0%
15-64 years	6,700	6,310	-390	-5.8%	30.5%	28.8%
65 years and over	2,090	2,275	185	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,055	7,845	-210	-2.6%	36.7%	35.8%
Median age of men+	41.8	40.0	-1.8	-4.3%		
Women+	10,955	10,935	-20	-0.2%	49.9%	49.9%
0-14 years	2,155	2,255	100	4.6%	9.8%	10.3%
15-64 years	6,525	6,375	-150	-2.3%	29.7%	29.1%
65 years and over	2,280	2,305	25	1.1%	10.4%	10.5%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over ^{(1.1.1)(1.1.2)}	8,145	8,025	-120	-1.5%	37.1%	36.6%
Median age of women+	43.6	42.0	-1.6	-3.7%		

Marital Status ^(2.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over by marital status	17,595	17,265	-330	-1.9%		
Married or living common-law	10,445	9,885	-560	-5.4%	59.4%	57.3%
Married	8,575	8,170	-405	-4.7%	48.7%	47.3%
Living common-law	1,875	1,720	-155	-8.3%	10.7%	10.0%
Not married and not living common-law	7,145	7,380	235	3.3%	40.6%	42.7%
Never married	4,595	4,865	270	5.9%	26.1%	28.2%
Separated	350	410	60	17.1%	2.0%	2.4%
Divorced	855	850	-5	-0.6%	4.9%	4.9%
Widowed	1,345	1,250	-95	-7.1%	7.6%	7.2%

Household Type ^(2.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by household type	9,290	9,360	70	0.8%		
One-census-family households without additional persons	..	5,470	..	..	..	58.4%
Couple-family households	..	4,590	..	..	..	49.0%
One-parent-family households	..	875	..	..	..	9.3%
Multigenerational households ^(2.2.1)	..	235	..	..	..	2.5%
Multiple-census-family households ^(2.2.2)	120	25	-95	-79.2%	1.3%	0.3%
One-census-family households with additional persons	..	265	..	..	..	2.8%
Two-or-more person non-census family households	215	255	40	18.6%	2.3%	2.7%
One-person households	2,855	3,110	255	8.9%	30.7%	33.2%

Population by Household Type	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Number of persons in private households	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Total persons in census families in private households	18,100	17,645	-455	-2.5%		
Total persons not in census families in private households	3,860	4,275	415	10.8%		
Men+ not in census families	1,960	2,220	260	13.3%	50.8%	51.9%
Women+ not in census families	1,900	2,055	155	8.2%	49.2%	48.1%
Average household size	2.4	2.3	-0.1	-4.2%		

Census Family Structure ^(2.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of census families in private households	6,350	6,155	-195	-3.1%		
Total couple families by family structure	5,170	4,870	-300	-5.8%	81.4%	79.1%
Married couples	4,230	4,010	-220	-5.2%	66.6%	65.2%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	1,680	..	..	..	27.3%
without children	..	2,335	..	..	..	37.9%
Common-law couples	940	860	-80	-8.5%	14.8%	14.0%
with children ^(2.4.1)	..	380	..	..	..	6.2%
without children	..	480	..	..	..	7.8%
Total one-parent families	1,180	1,285	105	8.9%	18.6%	20.9%
in which the parent is a woman+	895	955	60	6.7%	14.1%	15.5%
in which the parent is a man+	285	330	45	15.8%	4.5%	5.4%
Average size of census families	2.8	2.9	0.1	3.6%		

Home Language ^(3.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total language spoken most often at home	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Single responses	21,495	21,715	220	1.0%	97.9%	99.1%
English	20,900	21,120	220	1.1%	95.2%	96.4%
French	50	25	-25	-50.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Non-official languages	545	565	20	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Indigenous languages ^(3.1.1)	215	90	-125	-58.1%	1.0%	0.4%
Cree, n.o.s.	110	20	-90	-81.8%	0.5%	0.1%
Non-Indigenous languages	330	475	145	43.9%	1.5%	2.2%
Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	60	115	55	91.7%	0.3%	0.5%
Punjabi (Panjabi)	0	25	25	..	0.0%	0.1%
German	105	115	10	9.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Mandarin	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Spanish	10	35	25	250.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Russian	10	30	20	200.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Multiple responses	460	205	-255	-55.4%	2.1%	0.9%

Knowledge of Official Languages ^(3.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total knowledge of official languages	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
English only	21,365	21,315	-50	-0.2%	97.3%	97.2%
French only	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
English and French	580	545	-35	-6.0%	2.6%	2.5%
Neither English nor French	15	55	40	266.7%	0.1%	0.3%

Indigenous Identity Population ^(3.3, 3.4)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Non-Indigenous identity	14,980	14,350	-630	-4.2%	68.2%	65.5%
Total Indigenous identity^(3.3.1)	6,975	7,575	600	8.6%	31.8%	34.6%
Single Indigenous responses ^(3.3.2)	6,945	7,445	500	7.2%	31.6%	34.0%
First Nations (North American Indian)	4,280	4,695	415	9.7%	19.5%	21.4%
Métis	2,645	2,740	95	3.6%	12.0%	12.5%
Inuk (Inuit)	15	10	-5	-33.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses ^(3.3.3)	20	70	50	250.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere ^(3.3.4)	10	55	45	450.0%	0.0%	0.3%

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	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Registered or Treaty Indian ^(3.4.1)	4,210	4,515	305	7.2%	19.2%	20.6%
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	17,745	17,405	-340	-1.9%	80.8%	79.4%

Citizenship ^(4.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by citizenship	21,955	21,920	-35	-0.2%		
Canadian citizens^(4.1.1)	21,420	21,255	-165	-0.8%	97.6%	97.0%
Canadian citizens under age 18	5,220	5,385	165	3.2%	23.8%	24.6%
Canadian citizens aged 18 and over	16,205	15,870	-335	-2.1%	73.8%	72.4%
Not Canadian citizens	535	665	130	24.3%	2.4%	3.0%

Immigrant Population by Period of Immigration ^(4.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by Immigrant Status	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Non-immigrant population^(4.2.1)	20,970	20,780	-190	-0.9%	95.5%	94.8%
Immigrant population^(4.2.2)	935	985	50	5.3%	4.3%	4.5%
Before 1980	..	160	..	..	..	0.7%
1980 to 1990	..	95	..	..	..	0.4%
1991 to 2000	90	70	-20	-22.2%	0.4%	0.3%
2001 to 2010	225	230	5	2.2%	1.0%	1.0%
2011 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	430	..	..	..	2.0%
2011 to 2015	..	155	..	..	..	0.7%
2016 to 2021 ^(4.2.3)	..	275	..	..	..	1.3%
Non-permanent residents^(4.2.4)	55	160	105	190.9%	0.3%	0.7%

Place of Birth ^(4.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total immigrant population by selected places of birth	935	985	50	5.3%		
Americas	145	100	-45	-31.0%	15.5%	10.2%
Europe	520	450	-70	-13.5%	55.6%	45.7%
Africa	25	60	35	140.0%	2.7%	6.1%
Asia	240	365	125	52.1%	25.7%	37.1%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	15	15	..	0.0%	1.5%
Total recent immigrant population by selected places of birth^(4.3.2)	275	275	0	0.0%		
Americas	15	0	-15	-100.0%	5.5%	0.0%
Europe	75	40	-35	-46.7%	27.3%	14.5%
Africa	20	25	5	25.0%	7.3%	9.1%
Asia	160	190	30	18.8%	58.2%	69.1%
Oceania and other places of birth ^(4.3.1)	0	10	10	..	0.0%	3.6%

Provincial Electoral Division of Swan River*

Visible Minorities ^(5.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population by visible minority	21,960	21,920	-40	-0.2%		
Not a visible minority^(5.1.1)	21,555	21,160	-395	-1.8%	98.2%	96.5%
Visible minority population^(5.1.2)	400	765	365	91.3%	1.8%	3.5%
Filipino	165	375	210	127.3%	0.8%	1.7%
South Asian	60	150	90	150.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Black	50	65	15	30.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Chinese	60	95	35	58.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Latin American	30	45	15	50.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Southeast Asian	0	25	25	..	0.0%	0.1%
Arab	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Korean	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
West Asian	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Japanese	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Visible minority, n.i.e. ^(5.1.3)	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple visible minorities	0	10	10	..	0.0%	0.0%

Ethnic or Cultural Origin ^(5.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population in private households by ethnic or cultural origins	..	21,920	..	..
English	..	4,430	..	..	..	20.2%
Scottish	..	3,020	..	..	..	13.8%
German	..	3,260	..	..	..	14.9%
Ukrainian	..	4,780	..	..	..	21.8%
Irish	..	2,715	..	..	..	12.4%
French, n.o.s. ^(5.2.1)	..	1,445	..	..	..	6.6%
Canadian	..	2,020	..	..	..	9.2%
Filipino	..	360	..	..	..	1.6%
Métis	..	2,420	..	..	..	11.0%
Polish	..	1,530	..	..	..	7.0%
First Nations (North American Indian), n.o.s. ^(5.2.2)	..	1,405	..	..	..	6.4%
Mennonite	..	300	..	..	..	1.4%
Russian	..	655	..	..	..	3.0%
Dutch	..	540	..	..	..	2.5%
Cree, n.o.s. ^(5.2.3)	..	1,345	..	..	..	6.1%
Indian (India)	..	140	..	..	..	0.6%
Icelandic	..	340	..	..	..	1.6%
Chinese	..	110	..	..	..	0.5%
British Isles, n.o.s. ^(5.2.4)	..	310	..	..	..	1.4%
Ojibway	..	1,535	..	..	..	7.0%
Italian	..	100	..	..	..	0.5%
Swedish	..	475	..	..	..	2.2%
Belgian	..	180	..	..	..	0.8%
Norwegian	..	380	..	..	..	1.7%
North American Indigenous, n.o.s. ^(5.2.5)	..	755	..	..	..	3.4%
Caucasian (White), n.o.s. ^(5.2.6)	..	195	..	..	..	0.9%
Welsh	..	330	..	..	..	1.5%
European, n.o.s. ^(5.2.7)	..	220	..	..	..	1.0%

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)	21,675	21,610	-65	-0.3%		
Non-movers	19,685	19,565	-120	-0.6%	90.8%	90.5%
Movers	1,990	2,050	60	3.0%	9.2%	9.5%
Non-migrants	940	965	25	2.7%	4.3%	4.5%
Migrants	1,045	1,090	45	4.3%	4.8%	5.0%
Internal migrants	990	1,065	75	7.6%	4.6%	4.9%
Intraprovincial migrants	770	725	-45	-5.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Interprovincial migrants	215	335	120	55.8%	1.0%	1.6%
External migrants	55	25	-30	-54.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Total Population by mobility status 5 years ago^(6.1.2)	20,555	20,380	-175	-0.9%		
Non-movers	14,785	14,080	-705	-4.8%	71.9%	69.1%
Movers	5,770	6,295	525	9.1%	28.1%	30.9%
Non-migrants	2,875	2,305	-570	-19.8%	14.0%	11.3%
Migrants	2,895	3,990	1,095	37.8%	14.1%	19.6%
Internal migrants	2,670	3,675	1,005	37.6%	13.0%	18.0%
Intraprovincial migrants	1,890	2,790	900	47.6%	9.2%	13.7%
Interprovincial migrants	780	885	105	13.5%	3.8%	4.3%
External migrants	225	315	90	40.0%	1.1%	1.5%

Structural Type of Dwelling ^(6.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total occupied private dwellings	9,295	9,355	60	0.6%		
Single-detached house	7,940	7,940	0	0.0%	85.4%	84.9%
Semi-detached house	165	170	5	3.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Row house	85	165	80	94.1%	0.9%	1.8%
Apartment or flat in a duplex	100	25	-75	-75.0%	1.1%	0.3%
Apartment in a building that has five or more storeys	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%
Apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys	600	610	10	1.7%	6.5%	6.5%
Other single-attached house	30	10	-20	-66.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Movable dwelling ^(6.2.1)	370	435	65	17.6%	4.0%	4.6%

Dwelling Tenure ^(6.3)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households by tenure	9,290	9,360	70	0.8%		
Owner	6,525	6,540	15	0.2%	70.2%	69.9%
Renter	1,930	1,960	30	1.6%	20.8%	20.9%
Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band	840	865	25	3.0%	9.0%	9.2%
Median value of dwellings (\$) ^(6.3.1)	\$150,317	\$170,000	\$19,683	13.1%		
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.4	6.3	-0.1	-1.6%		

Dwellings by Need of Repair	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total - occupied private dwellings by dwelling condition^(7.1.1)	9,290	9,360	70	0.8%		
Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed	8,090	8,245	155	1.9%	87.1%	88.1%
Major repairs needed	1,200	1,115	-85	-7.1%	12.9%	11.9%

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	9,295	9,360	65	0.7%		
1960 or before	2,370	2,250	-120	-5.1%	25.5%	24.0%
1961 to 1980	3,205	3,295	90	2.8%	34.5%	35.2%
1981 to 1990	1,440	1,285	-155	-10.8%	15.5%	13.7%
1991 to 2000	1,035	1,100	65	6.3%	11.1%	11.8%
2001 to 2005	395	340	-55	-13.9%	4.2%	3.6%
2006 to 2010	455	395	-60	-13.2%	4.9%	4.2%
2011 to 2015	..	350	..	..	..	3.7%
2016 to 2021 ^(7.2.1)	..	345	..	..	..	3.7%

Dwelling Costs by Tenure	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total non-farm, non-reserve occupied private dwellings with income^(7.3.1)	7,495	7,560	65	0.9%		
Number of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	1,900	1,880	-20	-1.1%	25.4%	24.9%
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$549	\$628	\$79	14.4%		
% of tenant households in subsidized housing ^(7.3.3)	36.1%	27.9%	-8.2 pts.	..		
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	28.7%	21.8%	-6.9 pts.	..		
Number of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings	5,610	5,710	100	1.8%	74.8%	75.5%
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$) ^(7.3.2)	\$506	\$576	\$70	13.8%		
% of owner households with a mortgage ^(7.3.4)	41.2%	42.4%	1.2 pts.	..		
% of owner households spending 30% or more of its income on shelter costs ^(7.3.1)	9.5%	7.7%	-1.8 pts.	..		

Highest Level of Schooling ^(8.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 year and over	17,595	17,265	-330	-1.9%		
No certificate, diploma or degree	6,165	5,055	-1,110	-18.0%	35.0%	29.3%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate^(8.1.1)	4,960	5,830	870	17.5%	28.2%	33.8%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	6,470	6,385	-85	-1.3%	36.8%	37.0%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,590	1,415	-175	-11.0%	9.0%	8.2%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma ^(8.1.2)	805	535	-270	-33.5%	4.6%	3.1%
Apprenticeship certificate ^(8.1.3)	790	880	90	11.4%	4.5%	5.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ^(8.1.4)	3,005	2,825	-180	-6.0%	17.1%	16.4%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	475	455	-20	-4.2%	2.7%	2.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,400	1,690	290	20.7%	8.0%	9.8%
Bachelor's degree	1,135	1,240	105	9.3%	6.5%	7.2%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	65	170	105	161.5%	0.4%	1.0%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	45	50	5	11.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Master's degree	140	210	70	50.0%	0.8%	1.2%
Earned doctorate ^(8.1.5)	10	20	10	100.0%	0.1%	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	17,595	17,265	-330	-1.9%		
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	11,125	10,880	-245	-2.2%	63.2%	63.0%
Education	770	715	-55	-7.1%	4.4%	4.1%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	70	70	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Humanities	175	215	40	22.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Social and behavioural sciences and law	410	350	-60	-14.6%	2.3%	2.0%
Business, management and public administration	1,025	995	-30	-2.9%	5.8%	5.8%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	100	90	-10	-10.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	95	80	-15	-15.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Architecture, engineering, and related trades	1,465	1,415	-50	-3.4%	8.3%	8.2%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	485	465	-20	-4.1%	2.8%	2.7%
Health and related fields	1,390	1,465	75	5.4%	7.9%	8.5%
Personal, protective and transportation services	475	520	45	9.5%	2.7%	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	17,595	17,265	-330	-1.9%		
In the labour force	10,415	10,090	-325	-3.1%		
Employed	9,685	9,405	-280	-2.9%		
Unemployed	730	690	-40	-5.5%		
Not in the labour force	7,180	7,175	-5	-0.1%		
Participation rate	59.2%	58.4%	-0.8 pts.	..		
Employment rate	55.0%	54.5%	-0.5 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	7.0%	6.8%	-0.2 pts.	..		
Men+	8,795	8,585	-210	-2.4%	50.0%	49.7%
In the labour force	5,595	5,380	-215	-3.8%		
Employed	5,095	4,990	-105	-2.1%		
Unemployed	505	390	-115	-22.8%		
Not in the labour force	3,195	3,205	10	0.3%		
Participation rate	63.6%	62.7%	-0.9 pts.	..		
Employment rate	57.9%	58.1%	0.2 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	9.0%	7.2%	-1.8 pts.	..		
Women+	8,805	8,680	-125	-1.4%	50.0%	50.3%
In the labour force	4,820	4,710	-110	-2.3%		
Employed	4,595	4,405	-190	-4.1%		
Unemployed	230	300	70	30.4%		
Not in the labour force	3,985	3,970	-15	-0.4%		
Participation rate	54.7%	54.3%	-0.4 pts.	..		
Employment rate	52.2%	50.7%	-1.5 pts.	..		
Unemployment rate	4.8%	6.4%	1.6 pts.	..		

Labour Force by Gender and Class of Worker ^(9.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total labour force aged 15 and over by class of worker	10,415	10,095	-320	-3.1%		
All classes of workers ^(9.2.1)	10,255	9,910	-345	-3.4%	98.5%	98.2%
Employee	7,945	7,610	-335	-4.2%	76.3%	75.4%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	2,305	2,295	-10	-0.4%	22.1%	22.7%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	160	180	20	12.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Men+	5,595	5,380	-215	-3.8%	53.7%	53.3%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	5,480	5,285	-195	-3.6%	52.6%	52.4%
Employee	3,915	3,720	-195	-5.0%	37.6%	36.8%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	1,560	1,565	5	0.3%	15.0%	15.5%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	120	95	-25	-20.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Women+	4,820	4,710	-110	-2.3%	46.3%	46.7%
All classes of workers^(9.2.1)	4,775	4,620	-155	-3.2%	45.8%	45.8%
Employee	4,030	3,890	-140	-3.5%	38.7%	38.5%
Self-employed ^(9.2.2)	745	730	-15	-2.0%	7.2%	7.2%
Class of worker - not applicable ^(9.2.3)	45	85	40	88.9%	0.4%	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	10,420	10,095	-325	-3.1%		
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	160	180	20	12.5%	1.5%	1.8%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	10,255	9,910	-345	-3.4%	98.4%	98.2%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,890	70	-1,820	-96.3%	18.1%	0.7%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	1,100	1,000	-100	-9.1%	10.6%	9.9%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	245	175	-70	-28.6%	2.4%	1.7%
3 Health occupations	765	845	80	10.5%	7.3%	8.4%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,230	1,230	0	0.0%	11.8%	12.2%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	125	100	-25	-20.0%	1.2%	1.0%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,945	2,330	385	19.8%	18.7%	23.1%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,830	1,995	165	9.0%	17.6%	19.8%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	865	1,865	1,000	115.6%	8.3%	18.5%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	265	300	35	13.2%	2.5%	3.0%
Men+	5,600	5,380	-220	-3.9%	53.7%	53.3%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	120	95	-25	-20.8%	1.2%	0.9%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	5,475	5,285	-190	-3.5%	52.5%	52.4%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	1,350	35	-1,315	-97.4%	13.0%	0.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	235	200	-35	-14.9%	2.3%	2.0%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	170	125	-45	-26.5%	1.6%	1.2%
3 Health occupations	85	95	10	11.8%	0.8%	0.9%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	205	255	50	24.4%	2.0%	2.5%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	35	25	-10	-28.6%	0.3%	0.2%
6 Sales and service occupations	750	1,010	260	34.7%	7.2%	10.0%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,745	1,835	90	5.2%	16.7%	18.2%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	675	1,445	770	114.1%	6.5%	14.3%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	225	265	40	17.8%	2.2%	2.6%
Women+	4,815	4,710	-105	-2.2%	46.2%	46.7%
Occupation - not applicable ^(10.1.1)	45	85	40	88.9%	0.4%	0.8%
All occupations ^(10.1.2)	4,775	4,620	-155	-3.2%	45.8%	45.8%
0 Legislative and senior management occupations	535	30	-505	-94.4%	5.1%	0.3%
1 Business, finance and administration occupations	865	800	-65	-7.5%	8.3%	7.9%
2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	70	55	-15	-21.4%	0.7%	0.5%
3 Health occupations	680	750	70	10.3%	6.5%	7.4%
4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and govt. services	1,025	975	-50	-4.9%	9.8%	9.7%
5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	90	70	-20	-22.2%	0.9%	0.7%
6 Sales and service occupations	1,195	1,315	120	10.0%	11.5%	13.0%
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	80	160	80	100.0%	0.8%	1.6%
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	195	420	225	115.4%	1.9%	4.2%
9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	40	35	-5	-12.5%	0.4%	0.3%

Labour Force by Industry (NAICS 2017) ^(11.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total labour force 15 years and over	10,415	10,095	-320	-3.1%		
Industry - not applicable ^(11.1.1)	165	180	15	9.1%	1.6%	1.8%
All industries ^(11.1.2)	10,255	9,910	-345	-3.4%	98.5%	98.2%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,050	1,975	-75	-3.7%	19.7%	19.6%
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	315	265	-50	-15.9%	3.0%	2.6%
22 Utilities	40	105	65	162.5%	0.4%	1.0%
23 Construction	765	820	55	7.2%	7.3%	8.1%
31-33 Manufacturing	540	535	-5	-0.9%	5.2%	5.3%
41 Wholesale trade	275	215	-60	-21.8%	2.6%	2.1%
44-45 Retail trade	1,085	1,055	-30	-2.8%	10.4%	10.5%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	365	235	-130	-35.6%	3.5%	2.3%
51 Information and cultural industries	35	55	20	57.1%	0.3%	0.5%
52 Finance and insurance	240	280	40	16.7%	2.3%	2.8%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	55	30	-25	-45.5%	0.5%	0.3%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	305	230	-75	-24.6%	2.9%	2.3%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	0	20	20	..	0.0%	0.2%
56 Administrative and support, waste mgmt. and remediation services	210	235	25	11.9%	2.0%	2.3%
61 Educational services	910	870	-40	-4.4%	8.7%	8.6%
62 Health care and social assistance	1,395	1,455	60	4.3%	13.4%	14.4%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	150	155	5	3.3%	1.4%	1.5%
72 Accommodation and food services	550	495	-55	-10.0%	5.3%	4.9%
81 Other services (except public administration)	385	330	-55	-14.3%	3.7%	3.3%
91 Public administration	570	550	-20	-3.5%	5.5%	5.4%

Employed Labour Force by Commuting Duration ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.2.1)	7,705	7,810	105	1.4%		
Less than 15 minutes	4,120	4,470	350	8.5%	53.5%	57.2%
15 to 29 minutes	2,000	1,945	-55	-2.8%	26.0%	24.9%
30 to 44 minutes	850	795	-55	-6.5%	11.0%	10.2%
45 to 59 minutes	275	230	-45	-16.4%	3.6%	2.9%
60 minutes and over	470	370	-100	-21.3%	6.1%	4.7%

Employed Labour Force by Time Leaving for Work ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(11.3.1)	7,710	7,810	100	1.3%		
Between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.	385	385	0	0.0%	5.0%	4.9%
Between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m.	1,320	1,095	-225	-17.0%	17.1%	14.0%
Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.	2,090	2,155	65	3.1%	27.1%	27.6%
Between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.	2,405	2,555	150	6.2%	31.2%	32.7%
Between 9 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.	655	990	335	51.1%	8.5%	12.7%
Between 12 p.m. and 4:59 a.m.	850	620	-230	-27.1%	11.0%	7.9%

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)	9,685	9,400	-285	-2.9%		
No fixed workplace address	1,215	1,355	140	11.5%	12.5%	14.4%
Worked at home	1,970	1,585	-385	-19.5%	20.3%	16.9%
Usual place of work	6,495	6,460	-35	-0.5%	67.1%	68.7%
Worked outside Canada	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Men+ in employed labour force	5,090	4,990	-100	-2.0%	52.6%	53.1%
No fixed workplace address	935	1,005	70	7.5%	9.7%	10.7%
Worked at home	1,185	960	-225	-19.0%	12.2%	10.2%
Usual place of work	2,965	3,025	60	2.0%	30.6%	32.2%
Worked outside Canada	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Women+ in employed labour force	4,590	4,410	-180	-3.9%	47.4%	46.9%
No fixed workplace address	280	345	65	23.2%	2.9%	3.7%
Worked at home	795	625	-170	-21.4%	8.2%	6.6%
Usual place of work	3,520	3,435	-85	-2.4%	36.3%	36.5%
Worked outside Canada	0	0	0	..	0.0%	0.0%

Employed Labour Force by Mode of Transportation ^(11.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address^(12.2.1)	7,705	7,810	105	1.4%		
Car, truck, van - as a driver	6,525	6,485	-40	-0.6%	84.7%	83.0%
Car, truck, van - as a passenger	390	455	65	16.7%	5.1%	5.8%
Public transit	25	20	-5	-20.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Walked	655	710	55	8.4%	8.5%	9.1%
Bicycle	45	20	-25	-55.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Other method	60	115	55	91.7%	0.8%	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)	5,590	5,455	-135	-2.4%		
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$42,692	\$49,200	\$6,508	15.2%		
Men+^(12.3.1)	3,285	3,190	-95	-2.9%	58.8%	58.5%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$46,434	\$52,400	\$5,966	12.8%		
Women+^(12.3.1)	2,305	2,265	-40	-1.7%	41.2%	41.5%
Median employment income in 2020 (\$) ^(12.3.2)	\$39,089	\$44,000	\$4,911	12.6%		

Total Income (2020) by Gender ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total population 15 years and over with income	16,905	16,775	-130	-0.8%		
Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)	\$27,093	\$34,400	\$7,307	27.0%		
15 years and over with income, Men+	8,400	8,330	-70	-0.8%	49.7%	49.7%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,545	895	-650	-42.1%	9.1%	5.3%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,445	1,010	-435	-30.1%	8.5%	6.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,095	1,465	370	33.8%	6.5%	8.7%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	960	1,125	165	17.2%	5.7%	6.7%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	800	775	-25	-3.1%	4.7%	4.6%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	645	790	145	22.5%	3.8%	4.7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	500	555	55	11.0%	3.0%	3.3%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	425	490	65	15.3%	2.5%	2.9%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	265	280	15	5.7%	1.6%	1.7%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	185	275	90	48.6%	1.1%	1.6%
\$100,000 and over	550	680	130	23.6%	3.3%	4.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	435	525	90	20.7%	2.6%	3.1%
\$150,000 and over	110	155	45	40.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Median total income (\$)	\$31,499	\$36,400	\$4,901	15.6%		
15 years and over with income, Women+	8,505	8,450	-55	-0.6%	50.3%	50.4%
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,315	840	-475	-36.1%	7.8%	5.0%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,115	1,245	-870	-41.1%	12.5%	7.4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,640	1,750	110	6.7%	9.7%	10.4%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,145	1,370	225	19.7%	6.8%	8.2%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	815	1,060	245	30.1%	4.8%	6.3%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	490	775	285	58.2%	2.9%	4.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	285	420	135	47.4%	1.7%	2.5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	255	280	25	9.8%	1.5%	1.7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	160	230	70	43.8%	0.9%	1.4%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	105	180	75	71.4%	0.6%	1.1%
\$100,000 and over	180	300	120	66.7%	1.1%	1.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	155	260	105	67.7%	0.9%	1.5%
\$150,000 and over	20	40	20	100.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Median total income among recipients (\$)	\$24,540	\$32,800	\$8,260	33.7%		

Household Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	9,295	9,360	65	0.7%		
Under \$5,000	260	150	-110	-42.3%	2.8%	1.6%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	215	65	-150	-69.8%	2.3%	0.7%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	325	160	-165	-50.8%	3.5%	1.7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	685	245	-440	-64.2%	7.4%	2.6%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	630	720	90	14.3%	6.8%	7.7%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	570	515	-55	-9.6%	6.1%	5.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	535	520	-15	-2.8%	5.8%	5.6%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	570	555	-15	-2.6%	6.1%	5.9%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	450	485	35	7.8%	4.8%	5.2%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	390	425	35	9.0%	4.2%	4.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	675	800	125	18.5%	7.3%	8.5%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	675	610	-65	-9.6%	7.3%	6.5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	530	570	40	7.5%	5.7%	6.1%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	450	570	120	26.7%	4.8%	6.1%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	440	490	50	11.4%	4.7%	5.2%
\$100,000 and over	1,885	2,485	600	31.8%	20.3%	26.5%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	695	870	175	25.2%	7.5%	9.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	470	680	210	44.7%	5.1%	7.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	515	625	110	21.4%	5.5%	6.7%
\$200,000 and over	200	310	110	55.0%	2.2%	3.3%
Median household income (\$)	\$50,178	\$60,800	\$10,622	21.2%		

Household After-tax Income (2020) ^(14.2)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total private households	9,295	9,360	65	0.7%		
Under \$5,000	275	165	-110	-40.0%	3.0%	1.8%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	225	75	-150	-66.7%	2.4%	0.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	330	185	-145	-43.9%	3.6%	2.0%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	700	240	-460	-65.7%	7.5%	2.6%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	690	755	65	9.4%	7.4%	8.1%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	615	610	-5	-0.8%	6.6%	6.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	685	575	-110	-16.1%	7.4%	6.1%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	565	630	65	11.5%	6.1%	6.7%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	495	490	-5	-1.0%	5.3%	5.2%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	425	470	45	10.6%	4.6%	5.0%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	820	875	55	6.7%	8.8%	9.3%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	825	720	-105	-12.7%	8.9%	7.7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	545	710	165	30.3%	5.9%	7.6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	455	550	95	20.9%	4.9%	5.9%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	430	525	95	22.1%	4.6%	5.6%
\$100,000 and over	1,215	1,775	560	46.1%	13.1%	19.0%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	640	910	270	42.2%	6.9%	9.7%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	315	435	120	38.1%	3.4%	4.6%
\$150,000 and over	255	425	170	66.7%	2.7%	4.5%
Median after-tax income of households (\$)	\$45,796	\$55,600	\$9,804	21.4%		

Economic Family Income (2020) ^(13.1)	2016	2021	Level change	Percent change	2016 share	2021 share
Total number of economic families	6,325	6,115	-210	-3.3%		
Median family income (\$)	\$66,585	\$81,000	\$14,415	21.6%		
Couple-Only economic families	2,860	2,700	-160	-5.6%	45.2%	44.2%
Median family income (\$)	\$65,620	\$78,500	\$12,880	19.6%		
Couple-with-children economic families	2,230	2,100	-130	-5.8%	35.3%	34.3%
Median family income (\$)	\$86,992	\$112,000	\$25,008	28.7%		
One-parent economic families	1,070	1,155	85	7.9%	16.9%	18.9%
Median family income (\$)	\$35,313	\$52,000	\$16,687	47.3%		

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	..	21,920	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	5,490	..	..	..	25.0%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,870	..	..	..	8.5%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	11,850	..	..	..	54.1%
Aged 65 years and over	..	4,580	..	..	..	20.9%
Men+	..	10,985	..	..	..	50.1%
Women+	..	10,935	..	..	..	49.9%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	5,170	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	1,620	..	..	..	31.3%
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	680	..	..	..	13.2%
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	2,385	..	..	..	46.1%
Aged 65 years and over	..	1,170	..	..	..	22.6%
Men+ in low income	..	2,515	..	..	..	48.6%
Women+ in low income	..	2,655	..	..	..	51.4%

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

Aged 0 to 17 years	..	23.6%	..	..
Aged 0 to 17 years	..	29.5%	..	..
Aged 0 to 5 years	..	36.3%	..	..
Aged 18 to 64 years	..	20.1%	..	..
Aged 65 years and over	..	25.5%	..	..
Men+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	22.9%	..	..
Women+, prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) (%)	..	24.3%	..	..

Endnotes:

TNR The total non-response rate (TNR) for the Swan River 25% data is 7.7%, with 4.2% 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 Swan River 25% data was 10.7%, with 6.7% 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 Journey person'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>