Canadian Census in Manitoba: 1951 to 2006

Manitoba Bureau of Statistics
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Age and Gender

The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

Summary

The following summary is not a direct comparison between the 1951 and 2006 Censuses. Definitions of Census terms (for example “family”) have changed over time and consequently direct comparisons of data can not be made. This summary is only meant to give the reader a general idea of how Manitoba has transformed over the last 55 years based on available Census data.

The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics has prepared this summary from the Statistics Canada 1951 and 2006 Censuses. It provides data for Manitoba by age, gender, and census year.

Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census.1

Manitoba’s male to female ratio2 decreased from 103 in 1951 to 96 in 2006. Much of the difference in these two ratios is due to the population aged 60 years and older. In 1951, males aged 60 years and older noticeably out-numbered females of the same age and pushed the overall ratio up. This is a reflection of the fact that early settlers to the province and immigrants prior to 1911 were predominantly male, these early settlers would be over 60 in 1951.

The population groups aged 0 to 14 years and 15 to 39 years decreased their share of total population by 9.1 and 5.1 points respectively from 1951 to 2006. Conversely, the population groups aged 40 to 64 years and 65 and over increased by 8.5 and 5.7 points respectively over the same period. The increase in older adults (40 to 64 years) is due to the aging of the “Baby Boom” generation. This scenario is being played out across Canada.

The median age3 is the point where exactly one half of the population is older and the other half is younger. An increasing median age indicates an aging population. An aging population has implications for the labour force, the economy, social services, and the health care system.

The median age in Manitoba increased 9.1 years from 29.0 years in 1951 to 38.1 years in 2006. In 1951, Manitoba’s median age was above Canada’s (27.7 years) whereas, in 2006, the median age was below Canada’s (39.5 years).
Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: Note that for the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.

2. Ratio of Males to Females: The number of males for every 100 females.

3. Median Age: The median age is an age 'x', such that exactly one half of the population is older than 'x' and the other half is younger than 'x'. Median age is calculated from population estimates for the 1951 Census.
Manitoba Population Pyramid by Gender and Age Group 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Based on Census "short form" or 100% of households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
A Male to Female Ratio of 100 means the number of males equals the number of females. If a bar is above the black line, the ratio is greater than 100 and there are more males than females in that age group.
Based on Census "short form" or 100% of households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Median Age, Manitoba
1951 and 2006 Censuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
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<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canada: 39.5
Canada: 27.7

September 2008
Marital Status

The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

Summary

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The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics has prepared this summary from the Statistics Canada 1951 and 2006 Censuses. It provides data for Manitoba by marital status, gender, and census year.

Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census.

The share of Single persons in Manitoba decreased 2 points from 48.4% in 1951 to 46.4% in 2006.

Married persons’ share of the total population decreased 4.1 points from 46.7% in 1951 to 42.3% in 2006.

The share of Widowed persons increased 0.9 points from 4.6% to 5.5% in 1951 and 2006 respectively.

The largest difference in marital status can be seen in the Divorced portion of the population. The share of Divorced persons increased 5.2 points from 0.3% in 1951 to 5.5% in 2006.
User Information

Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: For the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.


3. Married: legally married and separated (no longer living with their spouse for any reason other than illness or work and have not obtained a divorce) or not separated. In 2006 this category includes same-sex marriages.

4. Widowed: Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

5. Divorced: Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.
Manitoba Population by Marital Status
Share of Total - 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Based on Census "short form" or 100% of households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
**Households and Dwellings**

The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

**Summary**

The following summary is not a direct comparison between the 1951 and 2006 Censuses. Definitions of Census terms (for example “family”) have changed over time and consequently direct comparisons of data cannot be made. This summary is only meant to give the reader a general idea of how Manitoba has transformed over the last 55 years based on available Census data.

The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics has prepared this summary from the Statistics Canada 1951 and 2006 Censuses. It provides data for Manitoba dwellings and households by census year.

Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census.¹

In 1951 occupied private dwellings² in Manitoba numbered 202,968 and the average number of persons per dwelling was 3.8. In 2006, Manitoba had 448,780 occupied private dwellings and an average of 2.5 persons per dwelling.

Household³ size in the 2006 Census tended to be smaller than in the 1951 Census. Nearly 30% of all households in the 2006 Census consisted of one person only; in 1951 this percentage was closer to 8%. Conversely, the share of households with four or more persons was 48.0% in 1951 and only 23.8% in 2006.

The size of a dwelling⁴ was larger in the 2006 Census than in the 1951 Census. In the 1951 Census the share of all dwellings with six rooms or less was 84.5% and with seven rooms or more was 15.5%. These shares were 15.5% and 41.7% respectively in the 2006 Census.
User Information

Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: Note that for the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

   Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.

2. Dwelling: A separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside.

3. Household: A person living alone or a group of persons occupying the same dwelling.

4. Size of a dwelling or number of rooms: Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.
Based on Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses
Based on Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
Families
The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

Summary

The following summary is not a direct comparison between the 1951 and 2006 Censuses. Definitions of Census terms (for example “family”) have changed over time and consequently direct comparisons of data can not be made. This summary is only meant to give the reader a general idea of how Manitoba has transformed over the last 55 years based on available Census data.

The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics has prepared this summary from the Statistics Canada 1951 and 2006 Censuses. It provides data for Manitoba Families by census year.

Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census.

In 1951, the number families in Manitoba numbered 191,268 and the average number of persons per family was 3.6. By 2006, Manitoba had 312,805 Census families and an average of 3.0 persons per family.

In the 2006 Census the size of a family tended to be smaller than in the 1951 Census. For example, two person families made up nearly 50% of all Census families in 2006. In the 1951 Census, this share was just over 30%. On the other hand, families with five or more persons made up 21.5% of all families in the 1951 Census and in 2006 it was 11.2%.

It should be noted that in the 1951 Census, the concept of “family” did not include common-law whereas the 2006 Census did. This change in the definition of “family” accounted for some of the increase in 2 person families.

The share of families with no children at home was 33% in the 1951 Census. This share was 38.2% in 2006. The share of families with three or more children at home was 21.3% in 1951 and 12.8% in 2006.

The concept of “children” changed considerably between the two Censuses. In 1951, there was an age limit whereas in 2006 there was no age limit. See endnotes for more information.
User Information

Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: Note that for the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.

2. Family: A family in the 1951 Census consisted of husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same dwelling.

3. Census family: A Census family in the 2006 Census is composed of a married couple or two persons living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living with at least one child in the same dwelling. A person can be a spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, a child or a person not in a census family.

4. Children: In the 1951 Census, unmarried sons and daughters 24 years of age and under living with their parents were classified as children. Unmarried sons and daughters 25 years of age and over living with their parents were counted as family members but not as children. Married sons (or daughters) were not considered as members of the parents’ family, whether or not they continued to...
live with the parents. Stepchildren and adopted children have been given the status of children. Guardianship children or wards, under 21 years of age, have been given the same status.

In the 2006 Census children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s).
Manitoba Families by Size
Share of Total - 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Based on the Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
Manitoba Families by Number of Children at Home
Share of Total - 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Based on the Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
Labour Market

The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

Summary

The following summary is not a direct comparison between the 1951 and 2006 Censuses. Definitions of Census terms (for example “family”) have changed over time and consequently direct comparisons of data can not be made. This summary is only meant to give the reader a general idea of how Manitoba has transformed over the last 55 years based on available Census data.


Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census1.

Note that in the 1951 Census the labour force2 included persons 14 years and older. In the 2006 Census the labour force did not include persons aged 14 years-old, only individuals 15 years and older.

In 1951 the population aged 14 and over totalled 555,429 persons. There were 299,050 persons in the labour force giving Manitoba a participation rate3 of 52.9%. Of the labour force, 295,295 persons were employed4 and 3,755 were unemployed5 giving a Manitoba employment rate6 of 52.3% and an unemployment rate7 of 1.3%.

In 2006, the population aged 15 and over totalled 872,310 persons. Manitoba’s participation rate was 68.2% with 595,190 persons in the labour force and the employment rate was 64.9% with employed persons totalling 566,105. With 29,090 unemployed persons, the unemployment rate was 4.9% in 2006.

The labour force in 1951 was made up of 77.8% males and 22.2% females. By 2006 the labour force was 52.5% male and 47.5% female.
User Information

Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

On Reserve Population

Note that the population living on reserves at the time of the 1951 Census was classified as a separate group distinct from those “in the labour force” and those “not in the labour force”. Because of this, labour force statistics in this report for 1951 and 2006 exclude persons living On Reserve.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: Note that for the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.

2. Labour Force: In the 1951 Census, the labour force was defined to include all persons 14 years of age and over, who, during the week ending June 2, 1951 were employed or unemployed.

In the 2006 Census the labour force was defined to include all persons 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006) who were either employed or unemployed.

3. Participation rate: Refers to the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.
4. Employed: Persons who

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice

(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

5. Unemployed: Persons who were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or

(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or

(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

6. Employment rate: Refers to the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.

7. Unemployment rate: Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Based on Census "long form" or 20% of all households.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
Manitoba Labour Force - Employment Rate
1951 and 2006 Censuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses
September 2008
Manitoba Labour Force - Unemployment Rate
1951 and 2006 Censuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

Based on Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Immigration
The Census in Manitoba: 1951 and 2006

Summary

The following summary is not a direct comparison between the 1951 and 2006 Censuses. Definitions of Census terms (for example “family”) have changed over time and consequently direct comparisons of data can not be made. This summary is only meant to give the reader a general idea of how Manitoba has transformed over the last 55 years based on available Census data.

The Manitoba Bureau of Statistics has prepared this summary from the Statistics Canada 1951 and 2006 Censuses. It provides data for Manitoba by period of immigration, gender, and census year.

Manitoba’s population count increased 47.9% over the 55 year period from 1951 to 2006. The number of individuals counted in the 1951 Census totalled 776,541 and 1,148,400 in the 2006 Census\(^1\).

Manitoba’s immigrant\(^2\) population totalled 168,354 persons in 1951, 22% of the total population. In 2006, the immigrant population was 13% of the total population at 151,230 persons.

In 1951, 13.9% of the immigrant population had moved to Manitoba within the ten years preceding the 1951 Census while 86.1% had been in Manitoba at least ten years. This is a reflection of the rapid settlement in Manitoba in the late 1800s and the effects of the depression in the 1930’s and World War 2.

In 2006, the proportion of recent\(^3\) immigrants was 30.6% and the proportion of established\(^4\) immigrants was 69.9%.

In 1951, 53% of the immigrant population was male and 47% was female. In 2006, the proportion of males was 48.2% and the proportion of females was 51.8%.

According to the 1951 Census, the top five countries of birth for the immigrant population (from highest to lowest) were the United Kingdom, Russia, Poland, the United States and Austria. In the 2006 Census, the top five countries (from highest to lowest) were the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland and the United States.
User Information

Census Day

For the 1951 Census the precise hour of reckoning was midnight on the night of May 31 to June 1. Everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it was counted in the population.

For the 2006 Census, Census Day was May 16, 2006.

For More Information

Information on the 2006 Census can be found on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca and in most university and public libraries.

Information on the 1951 Census can be found in most university and public libraries.

1. Random Rounding: Note that for the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada applied a procedure known as “Random Rounding” in order to ensure confidentiality standards were met. This procedure randomly rounds the population counts (including totals) either up or down to a multiple of 5 or, in some cases, 10. As a result, there are instances where the sum of the values will not equal the total listed.

Random rounding was not applied to the 1951 Census data.

2. Immigrants: Persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Immigrant Population Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day.

3. Recent Immigrants: For the 2006 Census these individuals are immigrants who arrived on or after January 1, 1996. For the 1951 Census, Recent Immigrants are those immigrants who arrived on or after January 1, 1941.

4. Established Immigrants: For the 2006 Census these individuals are immigrants who arrived before January 1, 1996. For the 1951 Census, Established Immigrants are those who arrived before January 1, 1941.
Based on the Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses

September 2008
Based on the Census "long form" or 20% of all households.
Data Source: Statistics Canada, 1951 and 2006 Censuses