

Presentation to Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba

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ICD.D**

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Introduction

Thank you for taking time to receive submissions from the public on the electoral boundaries.

Charleswood-St. James-Assiniboia-Headingley (CSJAH) is a riding that I was fortunate to represent for four terms. (2004-2011)

Some other democratic activities I have been involved in within the riding include a successful nomination in a contested race for the Canadian Alliance (2003). A successful nomination in a contested race for the newly created Conservative Party of Canada (2004).

I have also served one term as a Member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Assiniboia which is entirely within the federal riding.

In 2019, I ran for the Peoples Party of Canada in CSJAH. Finally, I was elected president of the student council at Shaftsbury High school in a vicious contest before social media.

I provide this commission the background to demonstrate a deep understanding of the areas under discussion this evening.

I was appointed to the federal Cabinet in 2008 as the Minister of State (Democratic Reform).

My mandate letter from Prime Minister Harper was clear.

In regard too Electoral boundaries, a better formula was necessary for our democracy.

As minister, I conducted a considerable amount of research, including coast to coast round tables, stakeholder consultations, and a deep dive into Canadian demographics.

It was under my term as Minister that the 108 000 denominator was determined as a desired average across the country per riding as of 2013. As the commission already notes, there are exceptions to the national average due to Historic and constitutional reasons. These exceptions lead to some provinces having a greater number of federal seats than the population would suggest. Manitoba is one of these “overrepresented” provinces.

The current legislation is a result of these efforts. The successor to me on Democratic Reform, successfully introduced and passed the legislation we use today. Out of interest, that Democratic Reform Minister of yesteryear is Pierre Poilievre, the next leader of the Conservative Party of Canada.

Otherwise, the formula is designed to grow with Canada’s population without creating a ridiculous number of members of Parliament.

Only provinces that exceed the national average population growth will receive additional seats in the future. I understand that the denominator is now 128 000 people per riding.

I am pleased that the legislation is acting as hoped by those who were there when it was passed. Canadians can be very proud of our electoral boundaries as they do not exhibit the jerrymandering that is too common in other countries.

Manitoba Electoral Boundaries

Redistribution is also meant to reflect population growth and movement within provinces.

It is not surprising that the commission spends most of its proposal for redistribution of Manitoba in discussing possibilities for the riding at the Charleswood-St James-Assiniboia-Headingley (CSJAH). CSJAH and one other riding were the only ones in the last boundary redistribution where their boundary did not change.

As already stated in the preamble by The Commission, it “has significant discretion in drawing boundaries and makes the final decision on the maps, it is important that we promote maximum public participation in this key democratic process. That process is intended to establish relative parity of the vote, while ensuring that MPs are accessible to their constituents and can be responsive and effective spokespersons on their behalf.”

The following paragraphs from the Commission report are the focus of this presentation:

For the six constituencies outside of the Winnipeg area, we assumed that existing population trends would largely continue over the next decade, with some variations (for example, anticipated incremental growth in the City of Brandon). (Page 9)

In the City of Winnipeg, the electoral district of Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley posed a particular challenge. As earlier stated, the population of that constituency grew by only 2,903 between the 2011 and 2021 censuses. The result was that, in 2021, the population in that riding was 11.58% below the provincial average. To address this disparity, the rural municipalities of St. François Xavier and Cartier, as well as a small amount of territory from the eastern area of the Rural Municipality of Portage La Prairie, were added to the riding. Neighbourhoods from the riding of Winnipeg South Centre were also added. (Page 9)

In making these and other changes to Manitoba's electoral map, the Commission was determined, to the extent reasonably possible, to respect community of interest and identity. We recognize that such concepts are inherently vague and difficult to apply precisely. Among the ways that the Commission has sought to give them concrete meaning has been to respect, as much as possible, the territorial integrity of entities such as municipalities, Indigenous communities, and Manitoba's designated bilingual areas. If a proposed boundary passed through one of these entities, the Commission sought an alternative solution. (Page 10)

As for the province's five contiguous designated bilingual areas, we note that the rural municipalities of St. François Xavier and Cartier are now located in the Winnipeg region. As explained, the Commission felt it necessary to significantly increase the population of Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley, the only riding in the Winnipeg area more than 10% below the provincial average (at -11.58%). We look forward to receiving the opinions of the

residents of these two rural municipalities which, like Headingley, are adjacent to the City of Winnipeg. As more population growth takes place in the semi-urban communities immediately outside the city, it becomes difficult to avoid combining rural and urban components within ridings. The Commission could not conceive of a more satisfactory solution. (Page 11)

Analysis

The Commission has done an excellent job in creating a proposal to reflect the population shifts within Manitoba.

My comments are focused on the boundaries of CSJAH and the future naming of the riding.

As The Commission has alluded to, every change in one riding leads to a domino effect in another riding to keep reasonable averages of population.

Boundaries

At present, CSJAH the riding has 11,101 fewer people than the desired provincial average per riding of 95,800.

The proposed solution to raise the population in CSJAH is to move the boundary on the far east side south of the Assiniboia River to Route 90 (Kenaston Boulevard) this would bring the area of the city know as Tuxedo out of Winnipeg South Centre.

This is a reasonable suggestion. There is a lot of interaction between Tuxedo and residents CSJAH. For example, Shaftesbury High School catchment area includes Charleswood and Tuxedo. Assiniboine Park is one of the major centers of recreation and leisure for the people of CSJAH and Tuxedo. The demographic and socioeconomic background of the communities are compatible.

Tuxedo also shares the same history as the other communities of CSJAH as it was a stand-alone rural municipality before the Unicity Act of 1972.

Recommendation 1

The commission may wish to reflect on if the easterly boundary should be along Route 90 south of the river or follow the historic boundary of Tuxedo which would be Route 90 until Tuxedo Avenue east along Corydon to Edgeland and then south along Edgeland. The practical effect of this change would be keeping the Kaypong Lands in Winnipeg South Centre.

The inclusion of the entire RMs of Cartier and St. Francis Xavier is not consistent with the guidelines set forward for the commission.

The adjacent ridings to CSJAH statistics are the following:

Portage—Lisgar	100,417	4,549	4.75%
Winnipeg Centre	87,499	-8,369	-8.73%
Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman	101,373	5,505	5.74%
Winnipeg South	113,370	17,502	18.26%
Winnipeg South Centre	94,803	-1,065	-1.11%

The proposal as it is taking the boundary of the city riding from Kenaston Boulevard all the way to RM Portage La Prairie. This massively increases the land area of the riding to add three thousand additional people. The residents of Cartier and St. Francis Xavier have a strong identity associated with the rural lifestyle that helps make Manitoba glorious. There is little in common between an individual that lives along Kenaston Avenue and an individual who lives just outside Portage La Prairie. The issues that are important to the rural residents will be swamped by the issues of Winnipeg and surrounding areas.

There are more practical and better solutions.

Recommendation 2

The first choice would be to include a portion of the overpopulated Winnipeg South constituency.

Due to the domino effect when one boundary changes, it is necessary to examine the adjacent ridings.

Winnipeg South, Portage Lisgar, and Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman are all above the provincial average and are adjacent to CSJAH.

The obvious, easiest, and most appropriate boundary change is to move the boundary of CSJAH slightly into the current adjacent ridings that are over the average.

For example, including the area between the CN rail line and north of Wilkes would create a minor change in the boundaries and achieve reasonable population averages and reducing the oversized Winnipeg South Center or Winnipeg South riding (depending on where the boundaries ultimately fall).

Recommendation 3

If the commission finds it necessary to include another RM in its entirety the only reasonable choice is the RM of Rosser. The population of Rosser is 1372.

The RM of Rosser is the only other municipality that is included in the Metro Winnipeg planning. (Appendix A – Map of Greater Winnipeg Area). The eastern portion of Rosser is already within the Perimeter Highway. The Perimeter Highway is the unofficial boundary of Winnipeg in the minds-eye of most people.

As a federal minister, I was very involved in the federal funding initiative and implementation of CentrePort Canada. As minister responsible for infrastructure for a time I also was responsible for federal funding of the water supply for CentrePort which is sourced from the Assiniboine River and treated in Headingley before sent to CentrePort through distribution channels.

Adding the RM of Rosser will also deal with the overpopulation and land area of Selkirk-Interlake.

Recommendation 4

Including Oak Bluff (population 800 area 2.5 kms) will keep the CSJAH riding at the average and reduce Portage Lisgar oversize. Oak Bluff and Headingley are very similar in their history, demographic, and interface with the City of Winnipeg.

Oak Bluff is also on the Perimeter Highway. It has fantastic access to the City of Winnipeg and is already in many ways apart of the Greater Winnipeg Area. The town is also adjacent to the RM of Headingley.

Recommendation 5

The proposed westerly boundary for Winnipeg West is not consistent with the goals and objectives of boundary redistribution.

The problems are obvious. They include but not limited to the obvious difference between rural and urban settings. Population density per square kilometer, occupation, history, distance and self-identification.

Cartier and St. Francois Xavier are primarily agricultural communities with a strong identity and history associated with the central plains of Manitoba.

To include the area between Kenaston Boulevard, to the RM of Portage la Prairie (Road 22 West) is a mismatch in the extreme.

Factual Correction

The Commission report states that the RM of Cartier and the RM of St. Francois Xavier are “adjacent” to the City of Winnipeg, in the same way Headingley is located.

This is wrong.

The RM of Cartier and RM of St. Francois Xavier are NOT adjacent to the City of Winnipeg. They do not share a boundary or a vertex. These RM’s are not touching Winnipeg and under no definition under the word adjacent does this stand.

In fact, they are not even close to the city. Local members of the commission will be aware a phenomenon called “perimeteritis”. “Perimeteritis” is the tendency of people within the perimeter highway to be oblivious to any political issues outside the perimeter.

There is a variant to “perimeteritis” where those who live outside the perimeter wish to avoid Winnipeg (except for shopping) and experience a disappointment in the domination Winnipeg has politically and economically.

For readers not from Manitoba, it may be similar western alienation or the sediment that everyone hates Toronto, even those communities adjacent to Toronto.

Rural Urban Areas

The Commission is correct, but it is difficult to combine Rural and Urban areas, so it should be avoided. In the redistribution there is no need for there to be difficulty.

*As for the province’s five contiguous designated bilingual areas, we note that the rural municipalities of St. François Xavier and Cartier are **now** located in the Winnipeg region.*

The commission notes that the RMs of St. François Xavier and Cartier are “NOW” located in the Winnipeg region and somehow it is relevant to boundary exercise. Statistics Canada does not include St. Francois Xavier and Cartier as part of the Winnipeg Metro area. Appendix A is a map of the Winnipeg Metropolitan area. It includes the RM of Rosser.

The Federal government does not consider the RM of St. François and the RM of Cartier to be part of the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area.

Since 1998, there are 18 municipalities that claim to be part of the Winnipeg region. This self-identification seems to depend on the issue and the convenience of often conflicting stakeholders. Nothing has changed. It should not be implied that something has changed.

Perhaps the commission is referring to the controversial and staled initiative under Bill 37 introduced to the Manitoba Legislature. This Legislation has not been enacted and is likely be amended significantly in the future.

For Federal Electoral Boundaries, the controversial “Winnipeg Metropolitan Region” is irrelevant. What is relevant are the facts and figures provided by Statistics Canada. Stats Canada does not include the RM of Cartier or the RM of St. François Xavier. Appendix A

Dr. Paul Thomas, one of the boards commissioners, is a former chair of the Winnipeg Regional Metropolitan board and will know the exact status.

It is revealing that when Gary Doer introduced Dr. Paul Thomas as chair of the Winnipeg Metropolitan Region in 2003, he joked “If Thomas can solve the problems of the region, we will send him to the Middle East to clean up things there”.

Nothing has changed with the region. The 18 municipalities that call themselves the Winnipeg Region is irrelevant to the federal boundary commission.

Recommendation 6

The federal boundary commission should use federal definitions for geographic areas.

The federal government does not include the RM of Cartier or the RM of St. François Xavier as part of the Metro Winnipeg Region. This portion of commissions report should be amended so it's clear the status of these two communities have not changed

Designated bilingual areas

The commission's report refers to “5 continuants designated bilingual areas” of which St. Francois Xavier and Cartier are included in the big 5.

There is no context provided on why these municipalities have their bilingual designation. It could be for historic reasons or political reasons.

The commission should be commended for being mindful about Manitoba's proud bilingual communities. However, for the purpose of the commissions project this is not a relevant factor for this riding.

Investigation into these bilingual designations demonstrate that this is not a factor and should not be a determinant in the creation of the new Federal riding. Stats Canada provides the following information.

I have provided the commission with one table from Stats Canada with a breakdown by language for RM St. François Xavier, RM Cartier, RM Rosser and CSJAH.

For the RM's the numbers range from 0 to about 200. (Appendix B)

Admittedly the Stats Canada language break downs are confusing. In any case, the numbers do not warrant the bilingual designations to weigh in the final Federal Boundary Adjustments.

Proposed Name Change

The commission states that “riding names must be clear and concise, to allow for ease of use in a variety of settings such as parliament, the media, map and print”

The commission explains that for administrative purposes an advantage exists to minimize the number of characters in the name.

There is no legislative requirement on the length on a riding name. The guidelines provided to the public seem to be arbitrary.

The name of the riding must also reflect the community or communities within the boundary. The inclusion should reflect the how the individuals of the riding identify themselves. The riding name is also an excellent method of informing Canadians of our history.

Portage-Lisgar

I agree with the commission in its comments about the potential renaming of Portage Lisgar.

The commission states,

“That There was one proposal to change the name of Portage—Lisgar to Morden—Winkler—Midland. We did not adopt this suggestion. It was the view of the Commission that there is historical significance in the use of the name Lisgar in the electoral district. The original Lisgar riding was created following the admission of Manitoba into the Canadian Confederation in 1870.

Similarly, Preamble the name Portage has been a descriptor of the area since the creation of the Portage La Prairie electoral district in 1904. While both ridings have been abolished and the territory within them redistributed since, the current name reflects the historical significance of the riding, as well as the redistribution of the electoral divisions in 1997, which created the current riding”.

The commission could also mention the historic significance of Canada’s second Governor General and his amnesty policy for those involved in the first Riel Rebellion or of Lord Lisgars diplomacy in dealing with the Fenians raids.

Portage-Lisgar is an excellent example of a riding name that speaks to our history as Canadians.

However, the name Portage Lisgar is neither clear nor concise.

There is no town or geographic area called “Lisgar”.

Portage is a common place name in Canada. The word “Portage” could easily be assumed to be in Quebec or New Brunswick or anywhere else in Canada. A quick google search reveals many “Portage” place names.

The commission states that it is an issue of “practicality” the name should be used in a variety of settings.

Practicality defined by whom?

There is no statutory requirement of the naming of a riding. If we accept the logic of the commission in the naming of Portage-Lisgar we must also accept that West Winnipeg is an inappropriate name.

In the last commission redistribution, I made the case, as the Member of Parliament, that the name of the riding should reflect the history and the people of the riding.

The people of the riding are the ones that are affected by the riding. By having a name that means something to the people, the more likely the people will be involved in the riding. In 2012, the commission accepted my presentation and my suggestions and included Headingley in the name of the riding.

The name Charleswood-St.James-Assinaboia-Headingley was perfect for the boundaries it represented.

The speaker may not like repeating the names of communities he/she does not represent but who cares about the speaker, it's the people that matter!

On the administration of Riding names

For administrative purposes, each riding in Canada is reduced to a 5-digit number. For Manitoba, the numbers are 46 001 to 46 014. Each province has a formula where the first 2 digits indicate the province and the last 3 digits the specific riding in the province.

The riding was created in 1997. The name was “Charleswood-St. James”. In 2006, the riding name became “Charleswood-St. James-Assiniboia”. In 2012, Headingley was added by the boundaries commission. A whooping 38 letters or 42 spaces on a form. The name is clear. It is concise. It means something to the people in the riding and it is historic.

Any name with the word “Winnipeg” in a riding that includes Headingley and St. François Xavier and Cartier will just make people angry or disengaged.

As a resident of Headingley I am proud of the community and the identity it has created outside of Winnipeg. In the 1990s a referendum was held to separate Headingley from the City of Winnipeg and to become its own Rural Municipality. The inclusion of Headingley in the riding name also provides the community with national exposure. People driving down the TransCanada are more likely to recognize Headingley as a separate community with its own economy and its own identity. To lump Headingley in a riding name as if it's a part of Winnipeg is not consistent with the objectives of a Federal EDA.

The name “Winnipeg West” is not appropriate if any RM is included. It is not appropriate if the constituent parts of the riding were once RMs, such as Charleswood or Tuxedo or Assiniboia or St. James.

I understand the commission is raising it for discussion purposes only and perhaps to be provocative, to engage the public.

In any case the people who live in Headingley or Elie or anywhere in the RM of Cartier, RM of St. Francois or anywhere West of the Perimeter Highway take pride in living in an area that is not Winnipeg.

The lifestyle is different, the population density is different, the way of life is different.

To include these good people in a riding with the word “Winnipeg” is akin to calling these residents hard core fans of the Saskatchewan Rough Riders due to their proximity relative to the bulk of Blue Bomber fans. Another example would be calling a Canadian, an American, or a New Zealander, an Aussie.

There are some things not done in polite company.

The Commission respects the history in Portage-Lisgar.

The RM of Charleswood, the RM of St. James, the RM of Assiniboia, and the RM of Headingley, the RM of Tuxedo, the RM of Cartier, the RM of Rosser and the RM of St. François Xavier all have or had unique and proud histories. Unlike the other ridings that use the word Winnipeg, the component parts of the future riding were never part of the original City of Winnipeg.

There is no suggestion to call Elmwood-Transcona “Winnipeg East” or St.Boniface-St.Vital “Winnipeg Middle”. These communities were also RM’s in their past and not part of Winnipeg. The legacy continues for the other ridings and the legacy needs to be expressed for these communities.

Winnipeg West is not consistent with the principles already expressed in the naming of other Manitoba Ridings.

Any name should reflect the history and connection people have to the land and their neighbors. “Winnipeg West” name proposal is not clear, it is not concise, and it is not practical.

Any name will depend on the final boundary.

The boundaries change sometimes so do names.

The name needs to speak to the people who live in the riding.

Name Recommendations

The term “Assiniboine Park” could be included in any riding name.

It speaks to the people of the area, its historic, and iconic for Manitoba.

If Headingley is included within the boundaries, it should be named in the riding.

If other RM's are included perhaps a term such as” Central Plains” can be used.

Therefore, an example name could be “Assiniboine Park-Central Plains-Headingley.

The commission states that it has not received the most current senses numbers for the City of Winnipeg and therefore is relying on the 2016 census. There have been updates to the census information. These updates should be included in the commission's deliberations.

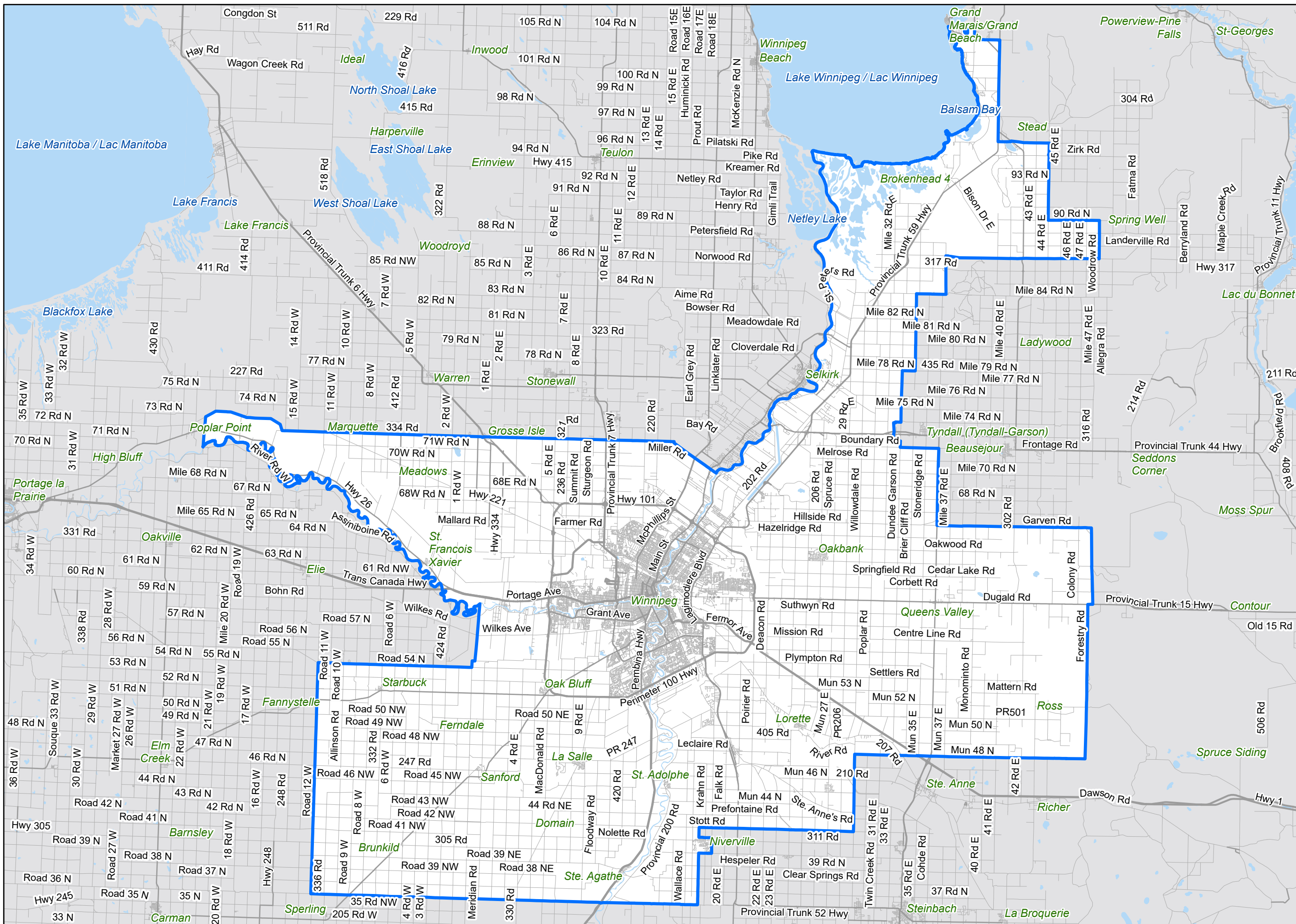
List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Stats Canada Map of the Winnipeg Metro Region

Appendix 2 – Stats Canada Chart that compares language preferences in the CSJAH riding and the RMs of Cartier, St. François Xavier and Rosser

Appendix 3 – Profile Maps and statistics for the communities of Oak Bluff, Elie, Rosser

Appendix 1



**Census metropolitan area
Région métropolitaine
de recensement**

602

Manitoba

CMA Name / Nom de la RMR:
Winnipeg

602 Census metropolitan area
Région métropolitaine
de recensement

Province / Territory
Province / Territoire

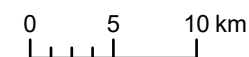
Road / Highway
Route / Autoroute

Hydrography
Hydrographie

Name / Nom
Nom de localité



1 : 454 444

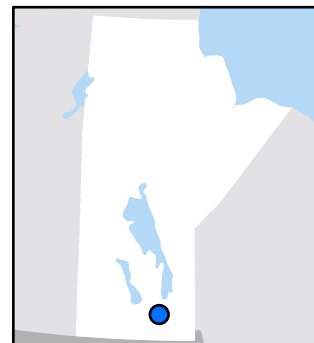


Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Standard parallels: 50° 50' 00" N and 58° 10' 00" N
Central meridian: 95° 29' 36" W
Latitude of origin: 54° 30' 00" N

Projection conique conforme de Lambert
Parallèles standards : 50° 50' 00" N et 58° 10' 00" N
Méridien central : 95° 29' 36" O
Latitude d'origine : 54° 30' 00" N

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021;
Hydrography from Natural Resources Canada,
Topographic Data of Canada, CanVec, 2019.

Sources: Statistique Canada, Recensement de la population, 2021;
Hydrographie de Ressources naturelles Canada,
Données topographiques du Canada, CanVec, 2019.



Appendix 2

Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population Selected Sections

		Cartier	St. François Xavier Rosser	CSJAH EDA 2013		
Topic	Characteristic	Note	Counts Total	Counts Total	Counts Total	Counts Total
Population and dwellings	Population, 2021	1	3344	1449	1270	84767
Population and dwellings	Population, 2016	1	3368	1411	1372	82574
Population and dwellings	Population percentage change, 2016 to 2021		-0.7	2.7	-7.4	2.7
Population and dwellings	Total private dwellings	2	850	514	448	36202
Population and dwellings	Private dwellings occupied	3	811	494	424	35259
Population and dwellings	Population density per square kilometre		6	7.1	2.9	413.8
Population and dwellings	Land area in square kilometres		552.94	205.14	441.74	204.85
Age characteristics	Total - Age groups of the population		3345	1450	1270	84765
Knowledge of official languages	Total - Knowledge of official languages	30	3345	1445	1270	83045
Knowledge of official languages	English only		2850	1240	1230	75545
Knowledge of official languages	French only		5	0	0	35
Knowledge of official languages	English and French		435	195	35	7060
Knowledge of official languages	Neither English nor French		60	15	5	400
First official language spoken	Total - First official language spoken	31	3345	1445	1270	83045
First official language spoken	English		3090	1390	1250	81255
First official language spoken	French		190	50	10	1220
First official language spoken	English and French		0	0	0	200
First official language spoken	Neither English nor French		60	15	5	370
Mother tongue	Total - Mother tongue first learned	32	3345	1445	1270	83045
Mother tongue	Single responses		3260	1425	1240	80780
Mother tongue	Official languages		1950	1275	970	70190
Mother tongue	English		1740	1220	960	68900
Mother tongue	French		205	55	15	1280
Mother tongue	Non-official languages		1315	150	270	10590
Mother tongue	Indigenous languages	33	5	5	0	260
Mother tongue	Naskapi		146.235888	14.37873634	30.02327594	1148.71393
Mother tongue	Multiple responses		85	25	30	2270
Mother tongue	English and French		35	10	0	410

Mother tongue	English and non-official language	40	15	25	1610	
Mother tongue	French and non-official language	0	0	0	40	
Mother tongue	English, French and non-official	0	0	0	35	
Mother tongue	Multiple non-official languages	10	0	0	175	
All languages spoken at home	Total - All languages spoken	34	3345	1445	1270	83045
All languages spoken at home	English		1915	1290	1010	71935
All languages spoken at home	French		50	5	0	170
All languages spoken at home	Non-official language		420	55	200	2125
All languages spoken at home	Indigenous	33	0	0	0	50
All languages spoken at home	Non-Indigenous		420	55	200	2080
All languages spoken at home	English and French		70	25	5	915
All languages spoken at home	English and non-official language		745	65	60	7385
All languages spoken at home	French and non-official language		0	0	0	15
All languages spoken at home	English, French and non-official languages		5	5	0	225
All languages spoken at home	Multiple non-official languages		140	0	0	280
Language spoken most often	Total - Language spoken	35	3345	1445	1270	83045
Language spoken most often	Single responses		3165	1435	1250	81260
Language spoken most often	Official languages		2145	1365	1035	76440
Language spoken most often	English		2075	1350	1035	76150
Language spoken most often	French		65	10	0	285
Language spoken most often	Non-official languages		1020	75	215	4820
Language spoken most often	Indigenous language	33	0	0	0	75
Language spoken most often	Multiple responses		175	15	15	1785
Language spoken most often	English and French		5	0	0	135
Language spoken most often	English and non-official language		175	15	15	1575
Language spoken most often	French and non-official language		0	0	0	10
Language spoken most often	English, French and non-official languages		0	0	0	20
Language spoken most often	Multiple non-official languages		0	0	0	45
Other language spoken regularly	Total - Other language spoken	36	3345	1450	1270	83045
Other language spoken regularly	None		2555	1365	1225	75675
Other language spoken regularly	English		480	20	15	2140
Other language spoken regularly	French		50	20	0	710
Other language spoken regularly	Non-official language		250	35	30	3640

Other language spoken reg	Indigenous	33	5	5	0	135
Other language spoken reg	Non-Indigenous		240	35	25	3500
Other language spoken reg	English and French		0	0	0	25
Other language spoken reg	English and non-official language		5	0	0	410
Other language spoken reg	French and non-official language		5	5	0	125
Other language spoken reg	English, French and non-official l		0	0	0	5
Other language spoken reg	Multiple non-official languages		0	0	0	320
Knowledge of languages	Total - Knowledge of la	37	2160	1400	1070	82280
Knowledge of languages	Official languages		2160	1395	1060	81865
Knowledge of languages	English		2155	1395	1060	81845
Knowledge of languages	French		500	180	30	7070
Knowledge of languages	Non-official languages		235	120	115	13920
Knowledge of languages	Indigenous language	33	0	20	0	385

Data quality:

Cartier, Rural municipality (RM)

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 1.6%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 7.7%

St. François Xavier, Rural municipality (RM)

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 2.2%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 0.0%

Rosser, Rural municipality (RM)

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 2.1%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 7.3%

Charleswood--St. James--Assiniboia--Headingley

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 1.6%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 2.5%

Winnipeg, City (CY)

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 2.8%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 4.1%

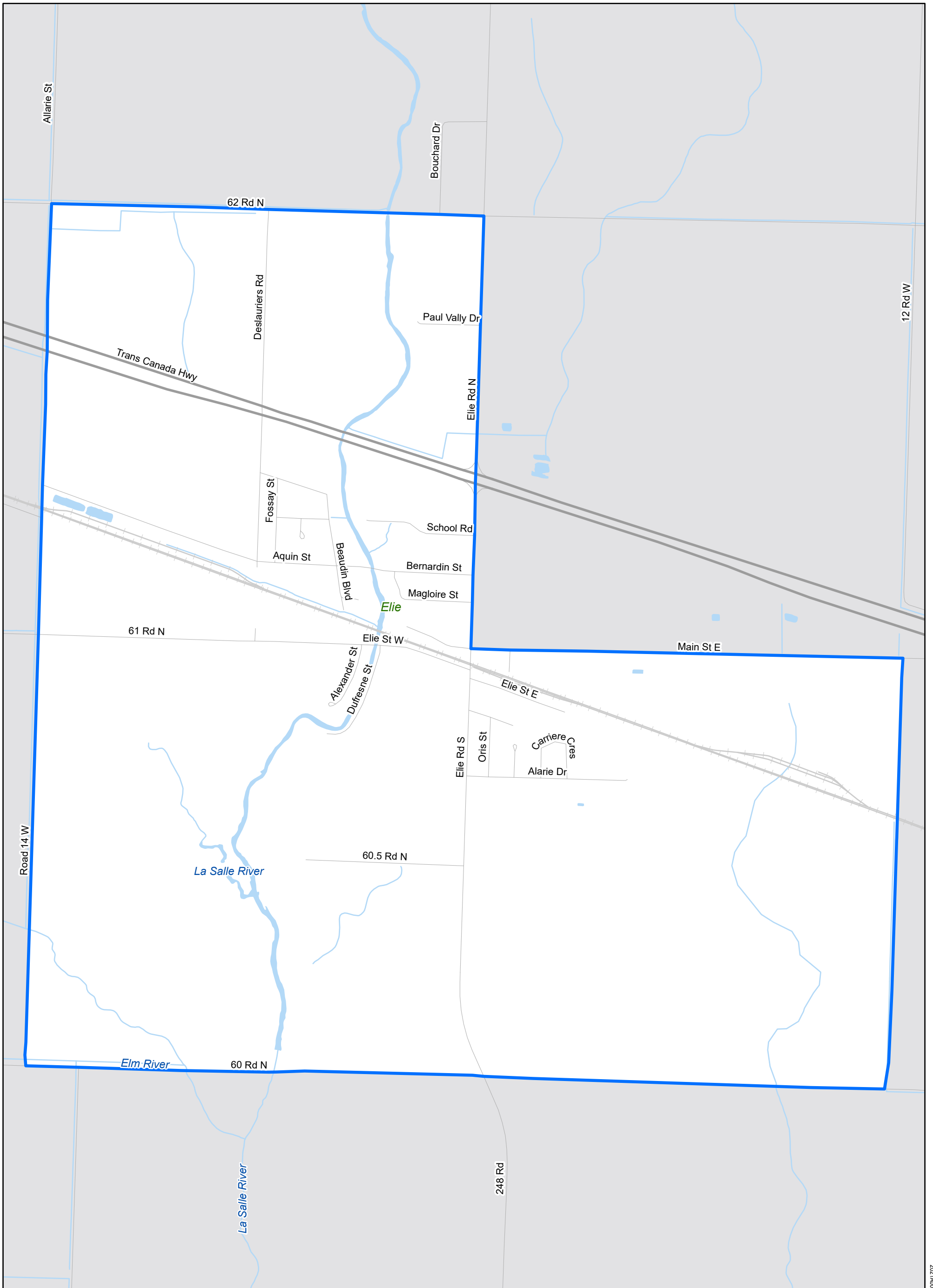
Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2022. Census Profile. 2021 Census.

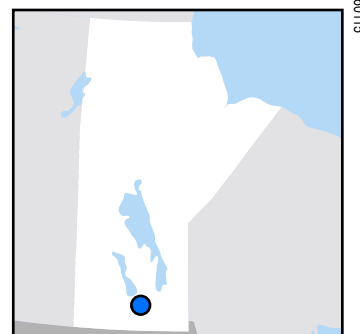
Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released August 17 2022.

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>







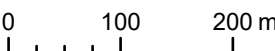
Appendix 3

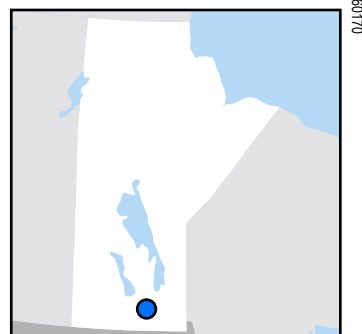


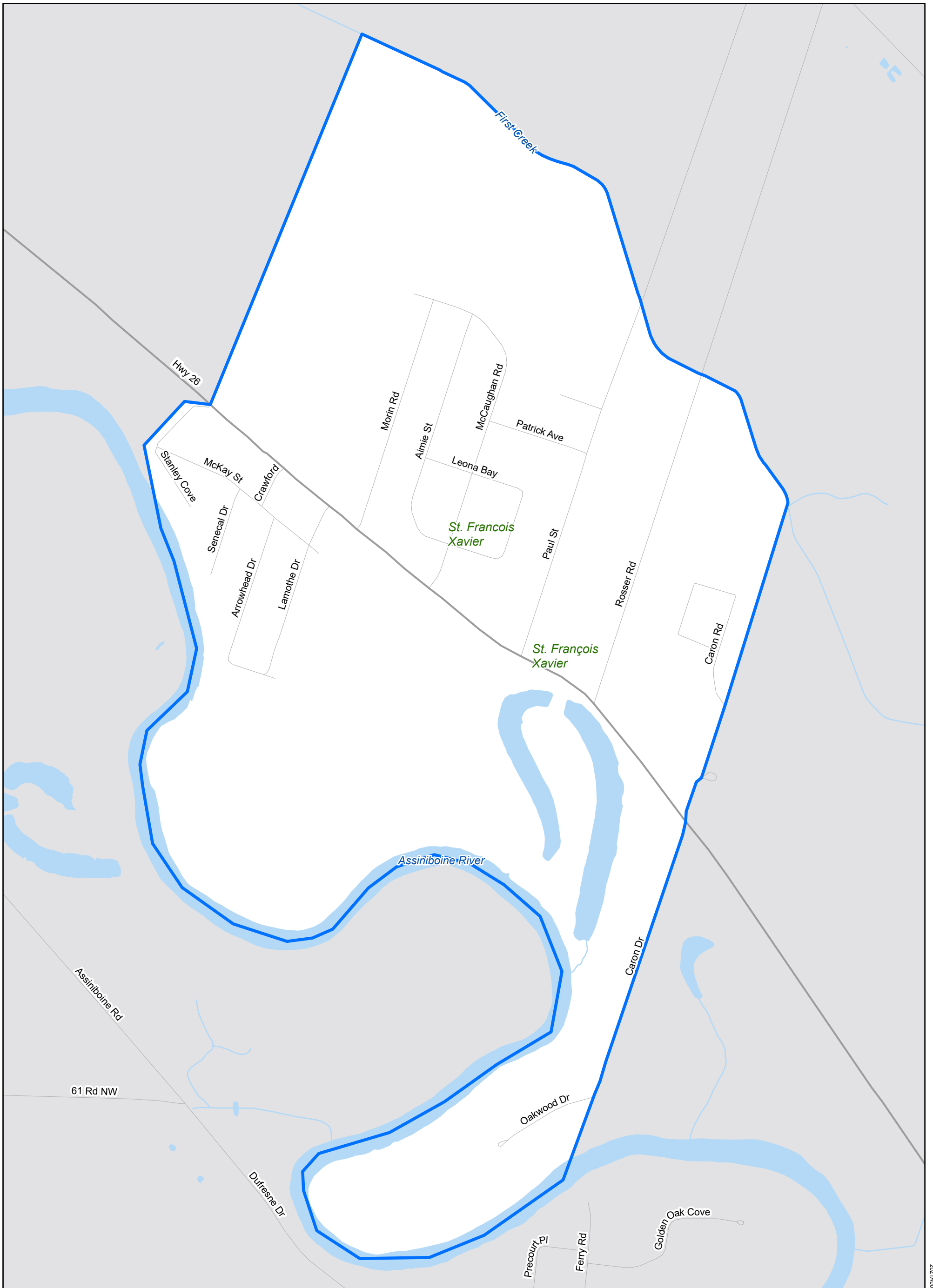
<p>Designated Place Localité désignée</p> <p>460115</p> <p>Manitoba</p> <p>DPL Name / Nom de la LD: Elie, LUD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▬ Designated Place / Localité désignée ▬▬▬▬▬▬ Province / Territory / Province / Territoire ▬ Road / Highway / Route / Autoroute ~ Hydrography / Hydrographie Name / Nom Place name / Nom de localité 	<p>N</p> <p>1 : 13 391</p> <p>0 150 300 m</p>	<p>Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard parallels: 50° 50' 00" N and 58° 10' 00" N Central meridian: 95° 29' 36" W Latitude of origin: 54° 30' 00" N</p> <p>Projection conique conforme de Lambert Parallèles standards : 50° 50' 00" N et 58° 10' 00" N Méridien central : 95° 29' 36" O Latitude d'origine : 54° 30' 00" N</p> <p>Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021; Hydrography from Natural Resources Canada, Topographic Data of Canada, CanVec, 2019.</p> <p>Sources: Statistique Canada, Recensement de la population, 2021; Hydrographie de Ressources naturelles Canada, Données topographiques du Canada, CanVec, 2019.</p>
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<p>Designated Place Localité désignée</p> <p>460170</p> <p>Manitoba</p> <p>DPL Name / Nom de la LD: Oak Bluff, UUC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Designated Place Localité désignée  Province / Territory Province / Territoire  Road / Highway Route / Autoroute  Hydrography Hydrographie  Place name Nom de localité 	<p>N</p>  <p>1 : 6 742</p> 	<p>Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard parallels: 50° 50' 00" N and 58° 10' 00" N Central meridian: 95° 29' 36" W Latitude of origin: 54° 30' 00" N</p> <p>Projection conique conforme de Lambert Parallèles standards : 50° 50' 00" N et 58° 10' 00" N Méridien central : 95° 29' 36" O Latitude d'origine : 54° 30' 00" N</p> <p>Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021; Hydrography from Natural Resources Canada, Topographic Data of Canada, CanVec, 2019.</p> <p>Sources: Statistique Canada, Recensement de la population, 2021; Hydrographie de Ressources naturelles Canada, Données topographiques du Canada, CanVec, 2019.</p>
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Designated Place / Localité désignée
460091
Manitoba

DPL Name / Nom de la LD:
 St. Francois Xavier, UUC

Designated Place / Localité désignée
 Province / Territory / Province / Territoire
 Road / Highway / Route / Autoroute
 Hydrography / Hydrographie
 Name / Nom / Nom de localité

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
 Standard parallels: 50° 50' 00" N and 58° 10' 00" N
 Central meridian: 95° 29' 36" W
 Latitude of origin: 54° 30' 00" N

 Projection conique conforme de Lambert
 Parallèles standards : 50° 50' 00" N et 58° 10' 00" N
 Méridien central : 95° 29' 36" O
 Latitude d'origine : 54° 30' 00" N

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021;
 Hydrography from Natural Resources Canada,
 Topographic Data of Canada, CanVec, 2019.

 Sources: Statistique Canada, Recensement de la population, 2021;
 Hydrographie de Ressources naturelles Canada,
 Données topographiques du Canada, CanVec, 2019.

1 : 10 051
 0 150 300 m



Profile table

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[▶ Add or remove data](#)

Characteristic	Oak Bluff, Unincorporated urban centre (UUC) ⓘ Manitoba [Designated place]		
	Counts		
	Total	Men +	Women +
Population and dwellings			
Population, 2021 ¹	1,442	...	...
Population, 2016 ¹	1,051 ^r	...	...
Population percentage change, 2016 to 2021	37.2	...	...
Total private dwellings ²	481	...	...
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	475	...	...
Population density per square kilometre	572.4	...	...
Land area in square kilometres	2.52	...	...
Age characteristics			
Total - Age groups of the population - 100% data	1,445	720	725
0 to 14 years	315	150	165



Profile table

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St. Francois Xavier, Unincorporated urban centre (UUC) ⓘ			
Manitoba [Designated place]			
Counts			
Characteristic	Total	Men +	Women +
Population and dwellings			
Population, 2021 ¹	845	...	...
Population, 2016 ¹	662	...	...
Population percentage change, 2016 to 2021	27.6	...	...
Total private dwellings ²	278	...	...
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	272	...	...
Population density per square kilometre	249.1	...	...
Land area in square kilometres	3.39	...	...
Age characteristics			
Total - Age groups of the population - 100% data	845	420	425
0 to 14 years	215	100	110



Profile table

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Characteristic	Elie, Local urban district (LUD) ⓘ Manitoba [Designated place]		
	Counts		
	Total	Men +	Women +
Population and dwellings			
Population, 2021 ¹	705	...	...
Population, 2016 ¹	696	...	...
Population percentage change, 2016 to 2021	1.3	...	...
Total private dwellings ²	257	...	...
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents ³	250	...	...
Population density per square kilometre	88.1	...	...
Land area in square kilometres	8.00	...	...
Age characteristics			
Total - Age groups of the population - 100% data	700	360	340
0 to 14 years	185	95	90

