



SOUTHEAST

Demographics Report

Table of Contents

Total Population	4
Age Groups	5
Marital Status	6
Living Arrangement	7
Mother Tongue	8
Language Knowledge in Households	9
Indigenous Identity	10
Indigenous Ancestry	11
Visible Minority	12
Religion	13
Household Size	14
Household Type	15
Average Household Size	16
Family Size	17
Family Type	18
Average Family Size	19
Average Number of Children per Family	20
Primary Maintainer Age	21
Median Age	22

Executive Summary

Southeast is a growing economic region whose recent profile combines sustained population expansion with gradual social and demographic change. Its population has risen steadily for more than two decades, reaching 145,963 in 2025, with growth since the mid-2010s generally stronger than in the early 2000s. That expansion has been continuous rather than uneven, giving the region a larger population base than several other Manitoba economic regions outside Winnipeg. At the same time, the age picture shows a population that is not only growing but also shifting older, with the strongest gains concentrated in people in their sixties and seventies and a modest rise in median age.

That aging pattern sits alongside a household structure that remains rooted in couple and family living arrangements but is becoming more mixed. Married residents are still the largest marital group, and living arrangements are still dominated by spouses or partners and children in two-parent families. Even so, growth has been faster among common-law and non-married adults, while one-person households have increased and household size has edged down from earlier years before stabilizing. Family data point in the same direction: couple families with children remain numerous, but married-couple families with and without children both declined over five years, while one-parent families grew. The result is a region where traditional family forms still set the main pattern, but smaller and less traditional household types are taking a larger share.

Southeast's cultural profile also shows both continuity and change. English remains by far the dominant mother tongue and household language, while Christianity is the largest religious affiliation and no religion forms a substantial second group. Within that broad stability, the region is becoming more diverse. Some smaller language communities, especially Punjabi and Tagalog speakers, grew quickly even as several long-established European languages declined. Visible minority populations increased across many groups, with Filipino residents remaining the largest group by count, and Indigenous identity showed notable growth, particularly among Métis and First Nations residents. The region's overall picture is one of steady expansion, modest aging, and a social makeup that is broadening while retaining strong family, linguistic, and religious continuities.

Total Population

Southeast's population reached 145,963 in 2025, reflecting a 12.6% increase over the past five years, supporting a larger labour pool and expanding overall economic opportunities for local businesses and services.

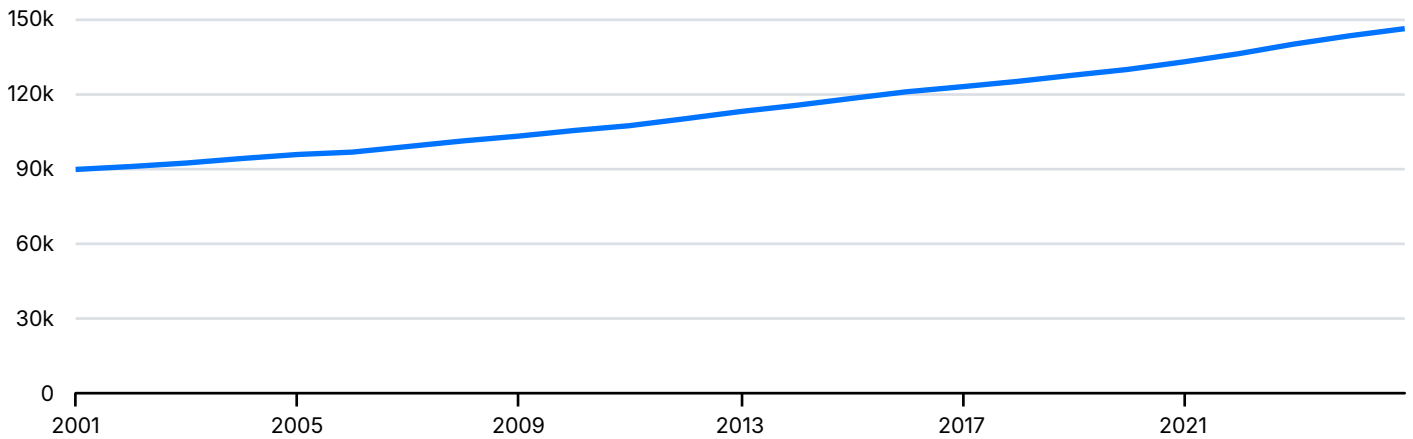
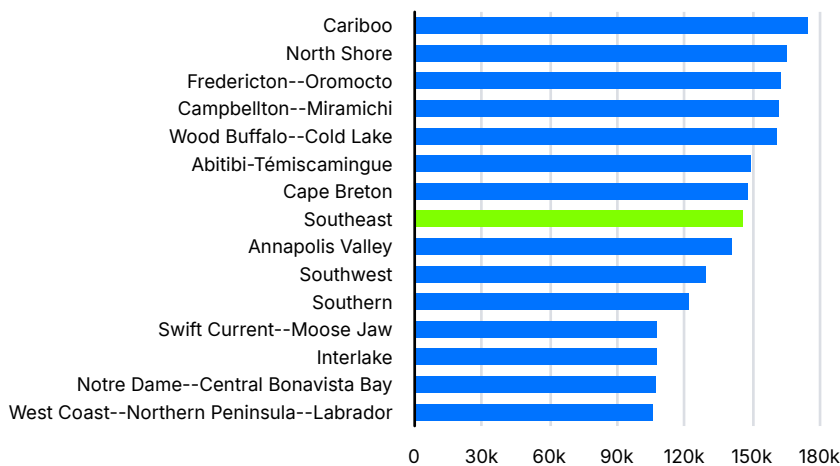


Figure 1.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Southeast, 2001-2025)^{1,2}

Southeast's total population has risen steadily over the past two decades, moving from 89,620 people in 2001 to 145,963 in 2025. The series shows continuous year-over-year increases without intervening declines. Key milestones include surpassing 100,000 in 2008 (100,977) and reaching 120,614 by 2016. Five-year percent changes widened over time: +7.8% in 2006 compared with +12.6% for 2025 (five-year change). Compared with the early 2000s, growth since 2015 has been stronger and more consistent, with five-year changes generally near or above 10.0%. The pattern signals sustained population expansion across the region between 2001 and 2025.



Southeast is a steadily growing economic region with 145,963 residents in 2025. The five-year change shown for 2025 is 12.6%, reflecting recent population momentum. The series begins at 89,620 in 2001 and rises each census year to 145,963 in 2025, showing consistent expansion over the period. Compared with neighbouring regions, Southeast is larger than Interlake (107,575 in 2025) and Southwest (129,480) but much smaller than Winnipeg (855,628). This pattern signals sustained regional growth without further interpretation beyond the counts and changes reported.

Figure 1.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Southeast, 2025)^{1,2}

Age Groups

The biggest age cohort in Southeast, Manitoba is children aged 5-9, numbering 9,770 in 2021, while seniors 70-74 grew fastest, up 29% to 5,640, representing a shift toward an aging population.

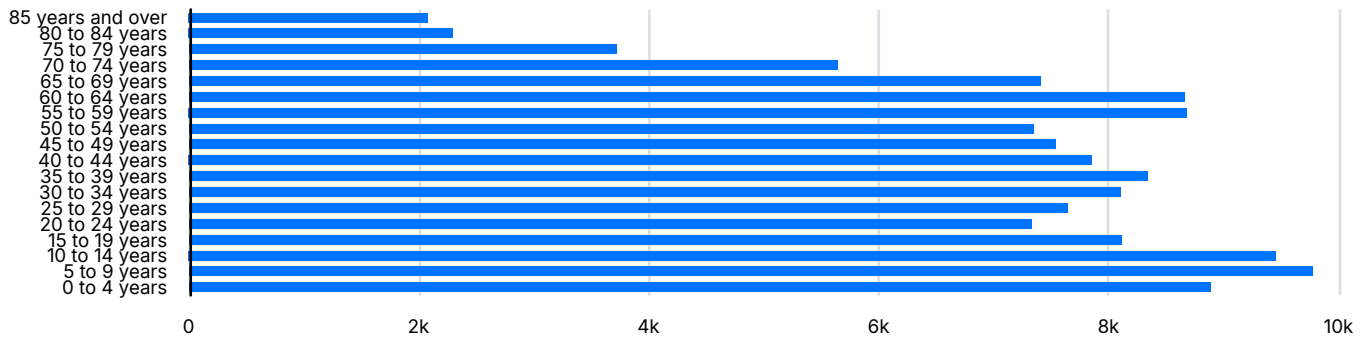


Figure 2.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The age structure of Southeast in 2021 shows clear aging trends over the previous five years. Older cohorts expanded markedly: ages 70-74 grew 29.2% to 5,640 people, ages 65-69 rose 23.2% (7,405 people) and ages 60-64 rose 19.2% (8,660 people). By contrast, the 50-54 group fell 12.7% to 7,345 people. These changes indicate population gains concentrated in older age groups rather than among those approaching midcareer ages.

The Southeast region's population is shifting toward older age groups. The dataset (total population, 2021) shows modest increases among children and young adults and stronger gains at older ages. For example, children 0-4 number 8,885 (+3.7%) while prime working-age cohorts such as 25-29 and 35-39 rose to 7,645 (+12.7%) and 8,335 (+14.7%). By contrast, ages 50-54 fell to 7,345 (-12.7%). Older cohorts grew markedly: 65-69 = 7,405 (+23.2%), 70-74 = 5,640 (+29.2%), 75-79 = 3,720 (+25.0%). Within the region the largest proportional gains are concentrated in 60+ groups, indicating an aging profile in the five-year window.

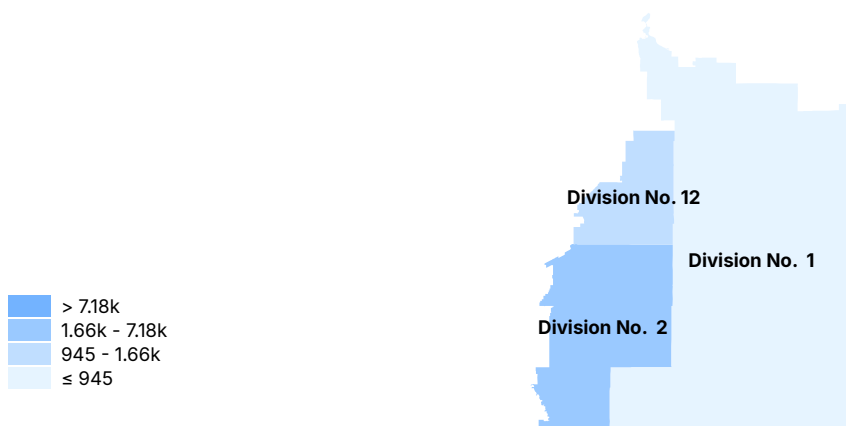


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 5 to 9 years (Southeast)¹

Marital Status

The largest marital group in Southeast is married residents, numbering 57,400 in 2021. The fastest-growing segment is those living common-law, rising to 8,820—a 21.9% increase since 2016. This shows shifting household patterns.

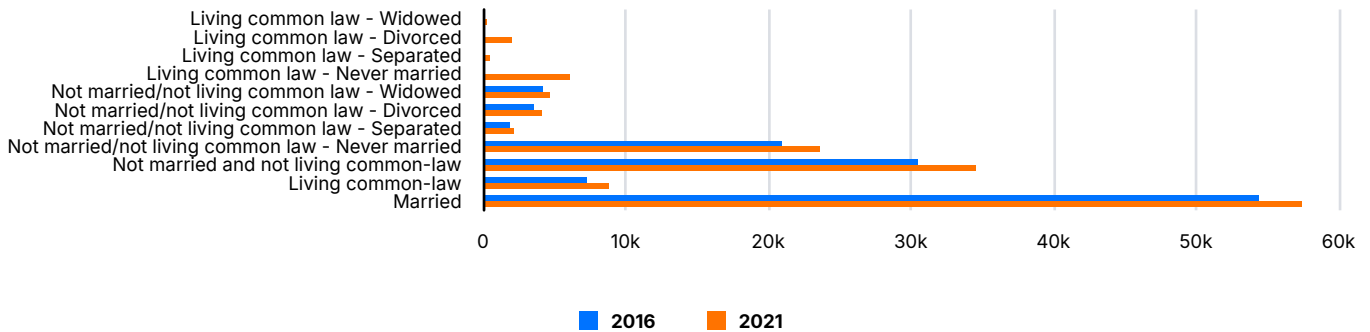


Figure 3.1: Shows the marital status of residents, such as single, married, divorced, separated, or widowed. It helps indicate relationship patterns and household formation. (Southeast, 2016-2021)¹

Marital status for residents aged 15 and over in Southeast (2021) shows a mix of traditional and non-marital arrangements. The largest group is married residents at 57,400 people, up 5.5% over five years. Those living common-law numbered 8,820 people, rising 21.9% since 2016, while residents not married and not living common-law totaled 34,525 people, up 13.3%. Within the not-married group, never-married residents increased 12.8%. The data indicate faster growth in common-law and single categories than in married residents.

Southeast's adult population (age 15+) shows a mix of family arrangements in 2021, with married residents forming the largest group alongside notable growth in non-married households. There were 57,400 people recorded as married, 8,820 living common-law, and 34,525 not married and not living common-law. Over five years married residents rose 5.5%, common-law households increased 21.9%, and the not-married group grew 13.3%. Among subdivisions, Division No. 2 accounted for 36,205 married residents, the largest count by division. The data points to rising prevalence of common-law and non-married categories within the region's household structure.

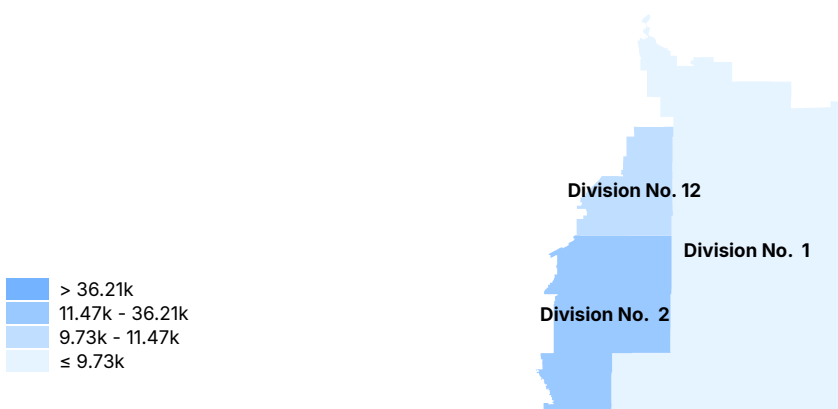


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Marital Status - Married (Southeast)¹

Living Arrangement

Married spouses or common-law partners form the biggest household group in Southeast, Manitoba, with 64,845 people in 2021, far outpacing children in two-parent families (35,565) and those living alone (9,920).

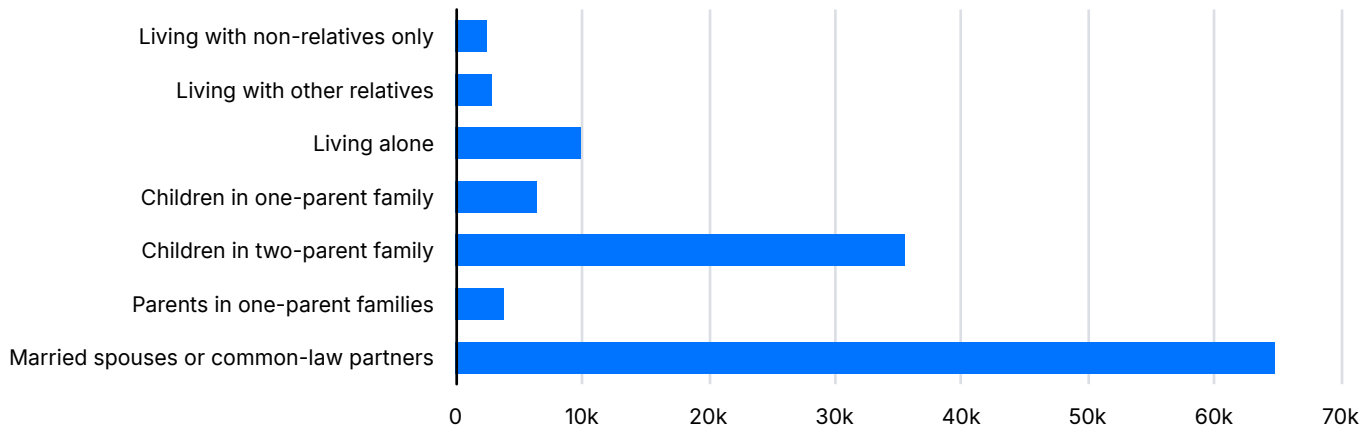


Figure 4.1: Shows residents' living arrangements, such as living alone, with family, or with others. It helps indicate household formation and support networks. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The living arrangement profile for Southeast (private households, 2021) shows a population concentrated in couple and family settings. Married spouses or common-law partners number 64,845, and children in two-parent families total 35,565. One-parent family presence is smaller: parents in one-parent families are 3,815 and children in one-parent families are 6,425. People living alone count 9,920. Other household forms are less common: living with other relatives is 2,910 and living with non-relatives only is 2,505. These figures describe the household composition at a single point in time; the dataset does not provide earlier years for trend comparison.

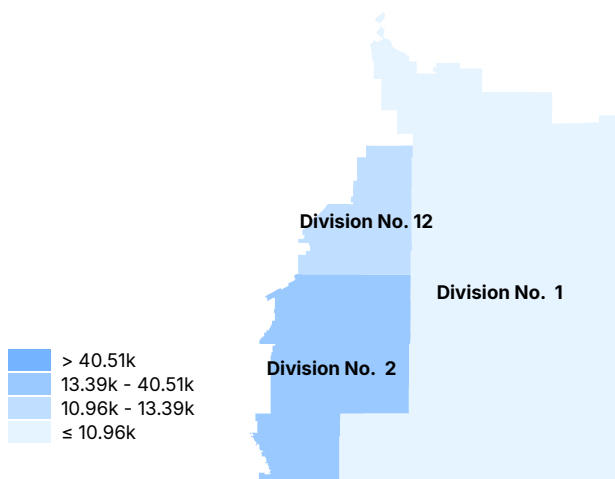


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Living Arrangement - Married spouses or common-law partners (Southeast)¹

In 2021 the Southeast region's population in private households was most commonly recorded as married spouses or common-law partners, with 64,845 people in that category. Children in two-parent families numbered 35,565 while 9,920 people were living alone; children in one-parent families were 6,425 and parents in one-parent families were 3,815. Division No. 2 contains the largest share of these families (40,505 married spouses; 25,890 children in two-parent families). The data describe a household profile dominated by two-parent family arrangements alongside a meaningful number of single-person and one-parent households.

Mother Tongue

English remains the dominant mother tongue in Southeast, Manitoba, with 92,645 speakers, up 12.2% over five years; Punjabi saw the biggest growth, rising 322% to 380 speakers.

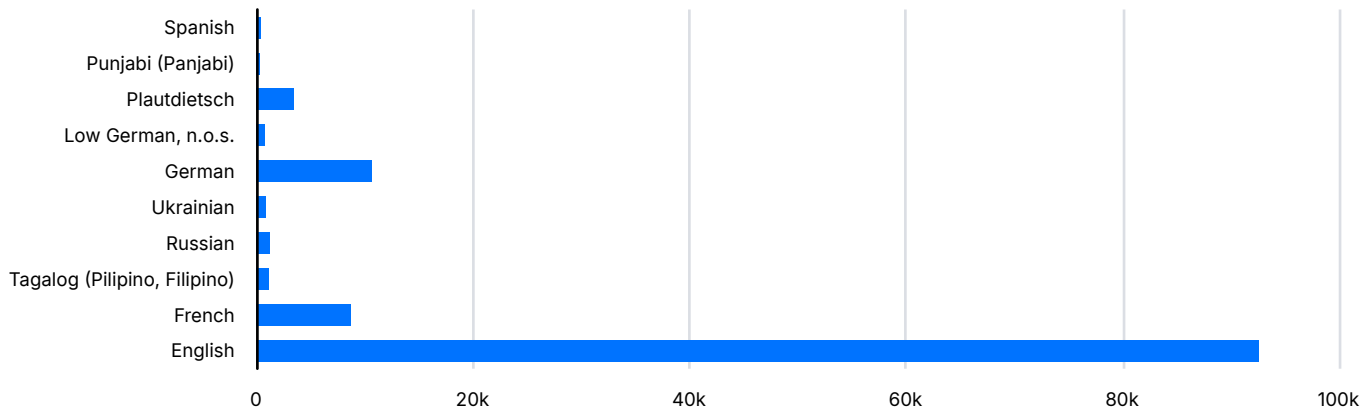
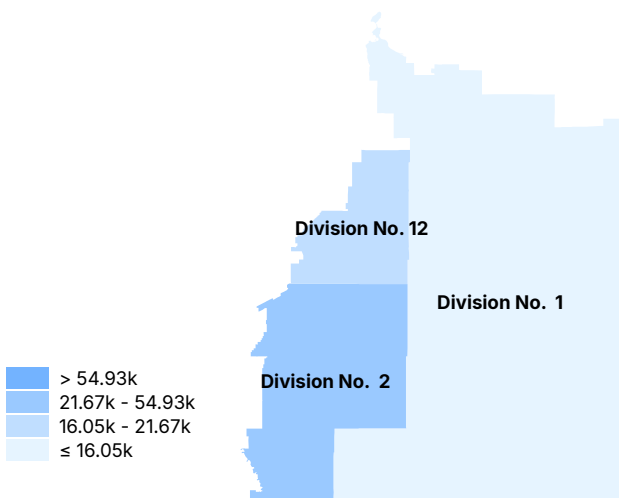


Figure 5.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The first languages people learned and still understand in Southeast (2021, total population excluding institutional residents) are dominated by English, with notable minority languages showing divergent five-year trajectories. English is the largest mother tongue at 92,645 people (+12.2% over five years). Other sizeable groups include German (10,655; -34.4%) and French (8,745; -6.8%). Smaller but fast-growing mother tongues include Punjabi (380; +322.2%), Tagalog (1,170; +23.2%) and Spanish (435; +42.6%). Several heritage languages declined, for example Ukrainian (865; -22.4%) and Russian (1,250; -7.8%). Plautdietsch (3,450) and Low German (820) are present but lack five-year change data. The pattern shows steady growth in the English-speaking population alongside both sharp increases in some smaller languages and declines in several European-origin languages.



Southeast’s mother tongue profile (2021) is dominated by English: 92,645 residents report English as their first language. Several ancestral European languages show multi-year declines: German (10,655; -34.4%), Ukrainian (865; -22.4%), and French (8,745; -6.8%). By contrast, visible growth appears for Punjabi (380; +322.2%), Tagalog (1,170; +23.2%) and Spanish (435; +42.6%). These shifts highlight changing linguistic drivers across the region and its census divisions.

Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Southeast)¹

Language Knowledge in Households

English is the dominant household language in Southeast, Manitoba, with 124,525 households and a 9.4% five-year rise. Punjabi saw the sharpest growth, increasing 410.5% to 485 households over the same period.

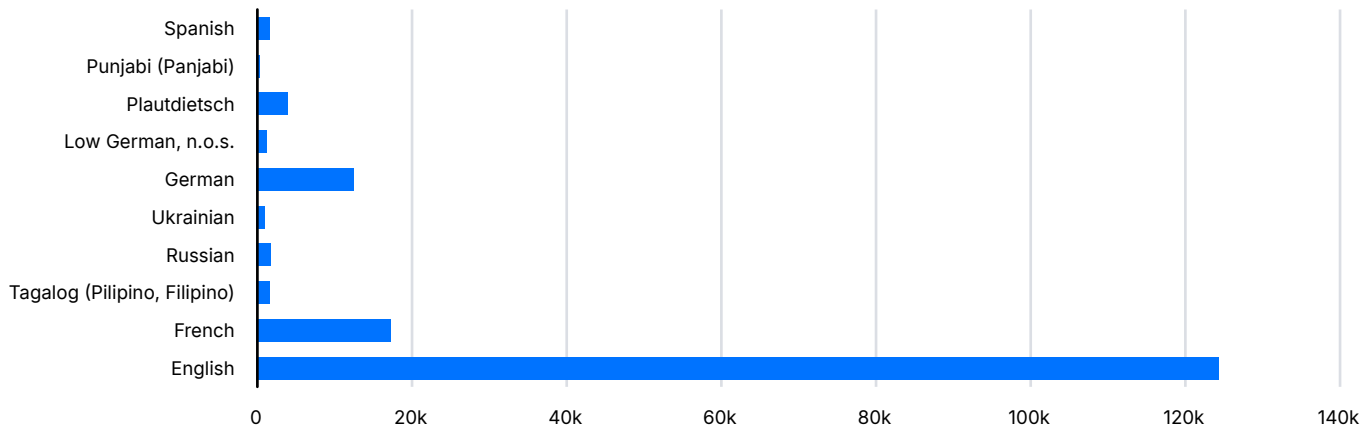


Figure 6.1: Shows the languages household members can speak. It helps indicate multilingual capacity and potential language access needs. (Southeast, 2021)¹

In Southeast, household language knowledge is concentrated in English, with 124,525 households reporting English in 2021. French is the next largest reported language at 17,410 households; several other languages appear at much smaller counts. Recent five-year change shows varied momentum. Punjabi households rose sharply by 410.5% (485 households), Tagalog increased by 28.0% (1,715), while German declined by 27.9% (12,595). Ukrainian and Russian fell by 11.4% and 10.0% respectively. Spanish grew modestly by 5.5%. Two entries, Low German (1,330) and Plautdietsch (4,040), have no five-year change reported. The pattern shows strong English prevalence alongside selective, often large short-term shifts in smaller language groups.

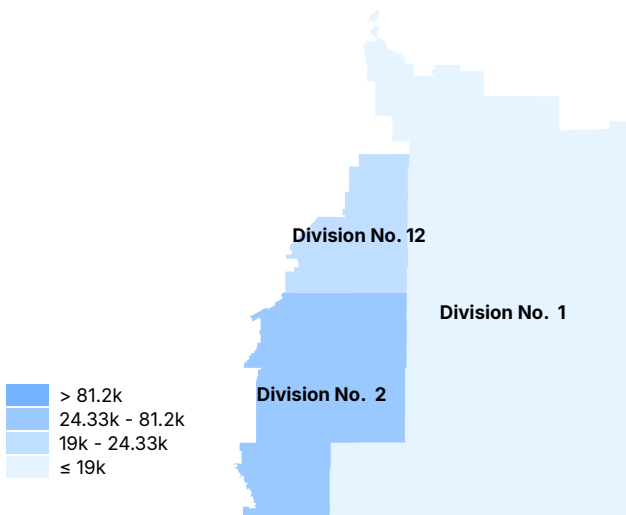


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Southeast)¹

Household language capacity in Southeast is dominated by English but includes a range of other languages, creating measurable multilingual presence and potential language-access considerations. English appears in 124,525 households and French in 17,410 households. Punjabi households rose sharply, up 410.5% to 485, while German declined by 27.9% (12,595 households). Division No. 2 accounts for the region's largest English total (81,200 households) and an even larger Punjabi gain (754.5%). These patterns point to growing linguistic diversity alongside long-standing English prevalence.

Indigenous Identity

The Métis are the largest Indigenous group in Southeast, Manitoba with 14,715 people in 2021, a 23.6% increase since 2016; the fastest growth was among those reporting multiple Indigenous identities, rising 112.5% to 255 people.

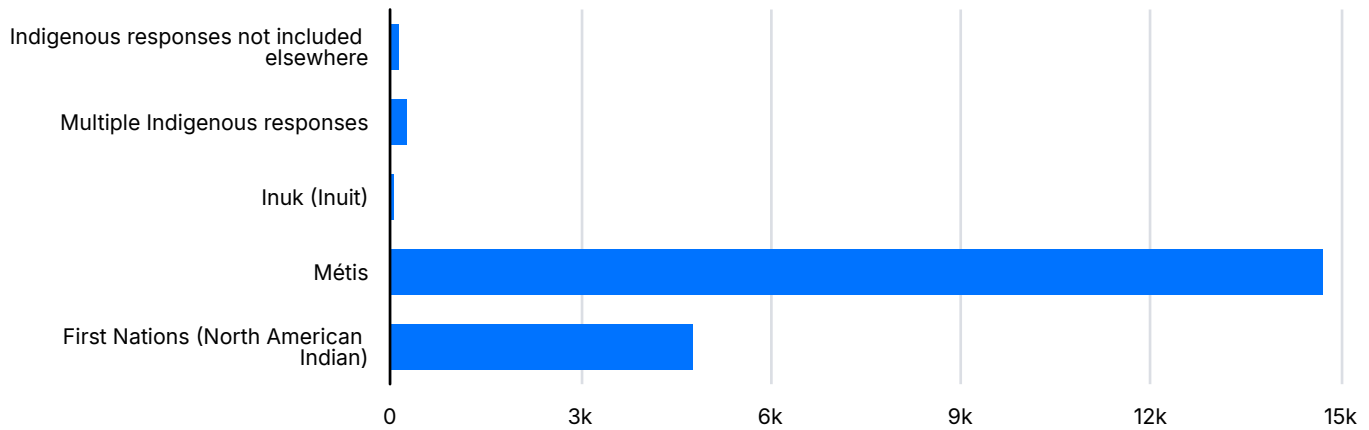
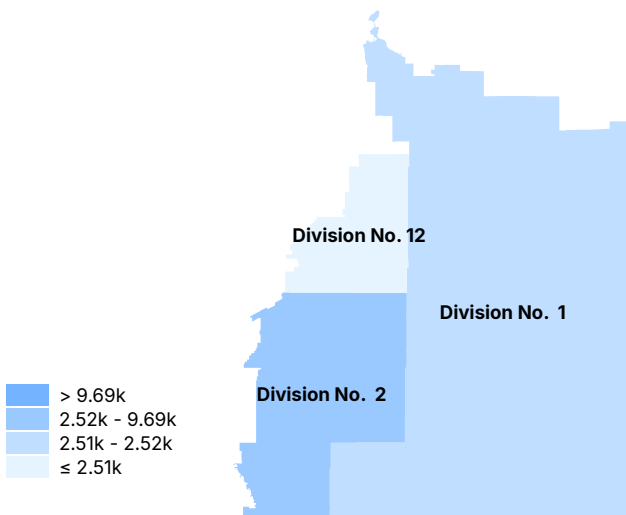


Figure 7.1: Shows residents who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit. It helps indicate the presence of Indigenous communities in the area. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The Southeast economic region has a visible Indigenous presence in private households in 2021, with residents reporting First Nations, Métis, Inuit and other Indigenous identities. The largest group by count is Métis at 14,715 people, followed by First Nations at 4,775. Five-year change figures show recent growth across most categories: Métis rose about 23.6% and First Nations about 25.7% between census periods. Smaller groups recorded larger proportional increases: multiple Indigenous responses grew 112.5% and responses not included elsewhere grew 86.7%. Inuk (Inuit) representation is small at 60 people and shows no five-year change. These patterns point to rising identification with Indigenous identities in the region over the last five years.



Southeast’s Indigenous identity profile shows a substantial and growing presence of First Nations and Métis residents within private households in 2021. The region counts 4,775 First Nations residents (5-year change +25.7%) and 14,715 Métis residents (+23.6%), with 255 reporting multiple Indigenous responses (+112.5%). Subdivision data highlight concentration and momentum: Division No. 2 records 2,970 First Nations (+30.8%) and 9,685 Métis (+30.5%). These figures point to recent growth in Indigenous identification across the region.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Identity - Métis (Southeast)¹

Indigenous Ancestry

The Southeast region's biggest Indigenous-related group is Métis with non-Indigenous ancestry, counting 9,205 people in 2021, a 5-year decline of 8.7%. The fastest-growing group, First Nations + Métis ancestry, rose 540% to 160 people.

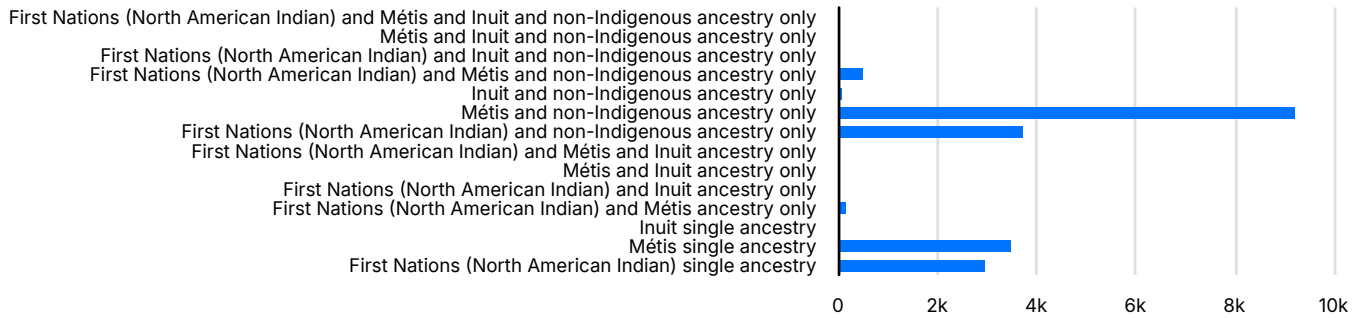


Figure 8.1: Shows residents with Indigenous ancestry. It helps indicate ancestral connections to First Nations, Métis, or Inuit peoples. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The region's Indigenous ancestry profile (Census 2021) shows multiple identity categories recorded among residents of private households. Notable counts include 2,965 people reporting First Nations single ancestry and 3,475 reporting Métis single ancestry in 2021. Short-term change figures show a 57.3% increase for First Nations single ancestry and a 174.7% increase for Métis single ancestry over five years. Several mixed categories are present; for example, 3,730 reported First Nations and non-Indigenous ancestry only, and 9,205 reported Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only. The data indicate marked recent growth in single-ancestry responses, especially for Métis identification, alongside sizable mixed-ancestry counts.

The Southeast economic region records substantial Indigenous ancestry counts in 2021, dominated by Métis and First Nations single-ancestry responses. Key figures: 3,475 people reported Métis single ancestry (change +174.7%) and 2,965 reported First Nations single ancestry (change +57.3%). Inuit single-ancestry responses are zero (change -100.0%). Looking across divisions, Division No. 2 contains the largest counts: 2,440 Métis and 1,915 First Nations. These numbers show recent increases in reported Indigenous ancestry across the region.

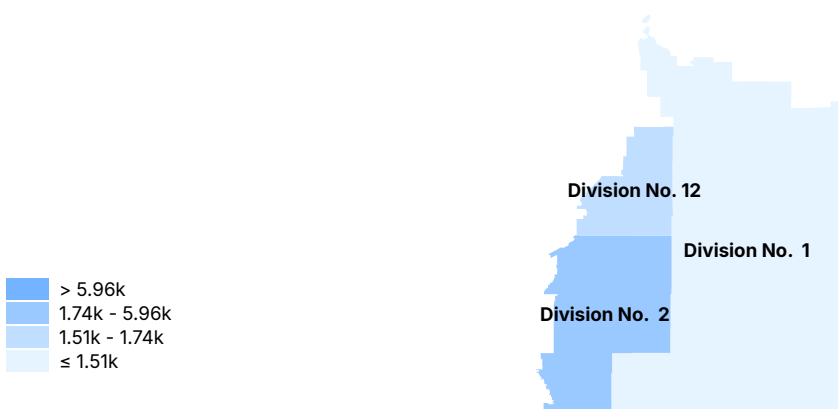


Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Ancestry - Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only (Southeast)¹

Visible Minority

Filipino community remains the largest visible minority in Southeast, Manitoba, with 2,220 residents, a 39.6% increase since 2016; Latin American group overall grew fastest, more than doubling to 505 (+106%).

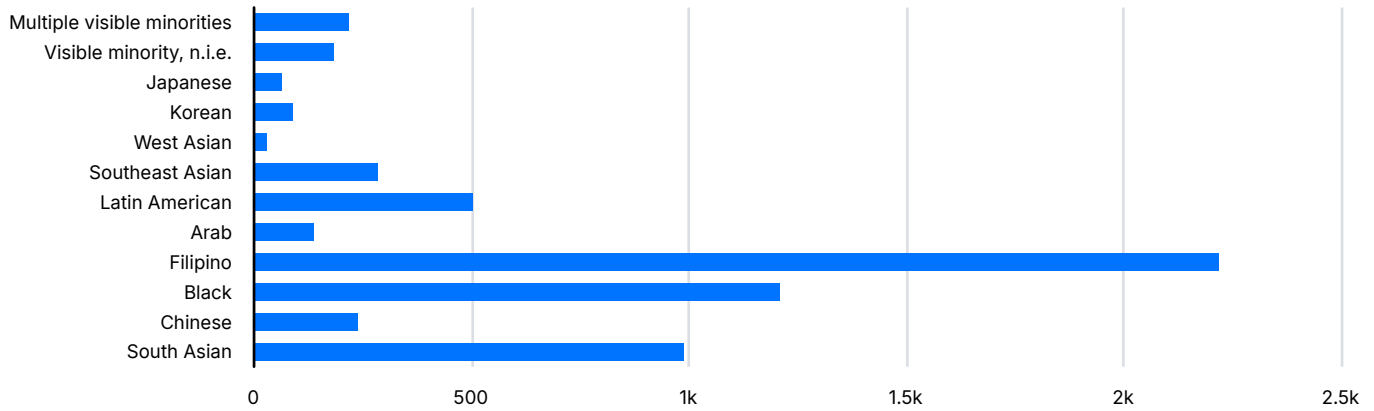
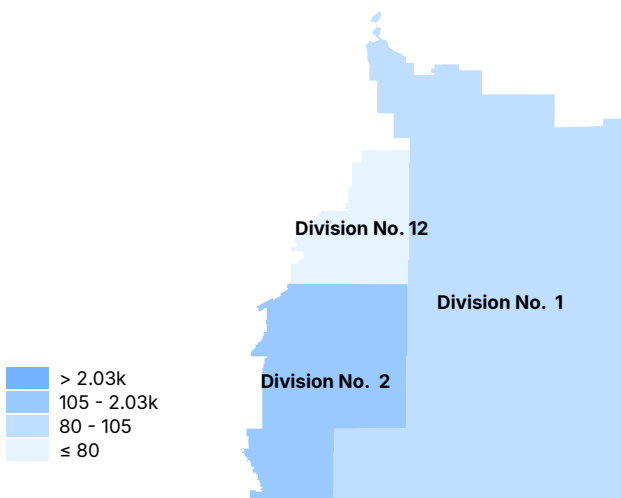


Figure 9.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Southeast, 2021)¹

Visible minority populations in Southeast show heterogeneous change over the five years to 2021, with several groups recording strong growth while others declined. The data cover residents in private households and list group counts for 2021. The largest visible-minority groups by count are Filipino at 2,220 (5-year change +39.6%), Black at 1,210 (+39.9%), and South Asian at 990 (+86.8%). Several smaller groups also grew markedly: Latin American 505 (+106.1%) and "Visible minority, n.i.e." 185 (+105.6%). Not all groups expanded. Chinese numbered 240 (-9.4%), Southeast Asian 285 (-8.1%), Japanese 65 (-18.8%) and West Asian 30 (-45.5%). Taken together, the figures show recent increases for many visible-minority groups in Southeast between 2016 and 2021, alongside notable declines for a subset of groups.



Southeast’s visible-minority population (2021) is concentrated in a few groups and has grown notably in five years. The largest counts are Filipino 2,220, Black 1,210 and South Asian 990, with Latin American at 505. Five-year changes are substantial for several groups: Latin American +106.1%, Visible minority, n.i.e. +105.6%, and South Asian +86.8%. Division No. 2 accounts for much of this growth, hosting 2,030 Filipino and 1,005 Black residents.

Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Visible Minority - Filipino (Southeast)¹

Religion

Christianity dominates Southeast, Manitoba's religious landscape, with 81,675 adherents, far outnumbering the next largest group, No religion, at 42,025, and other faiths each under 1,000, making it the clear majority.

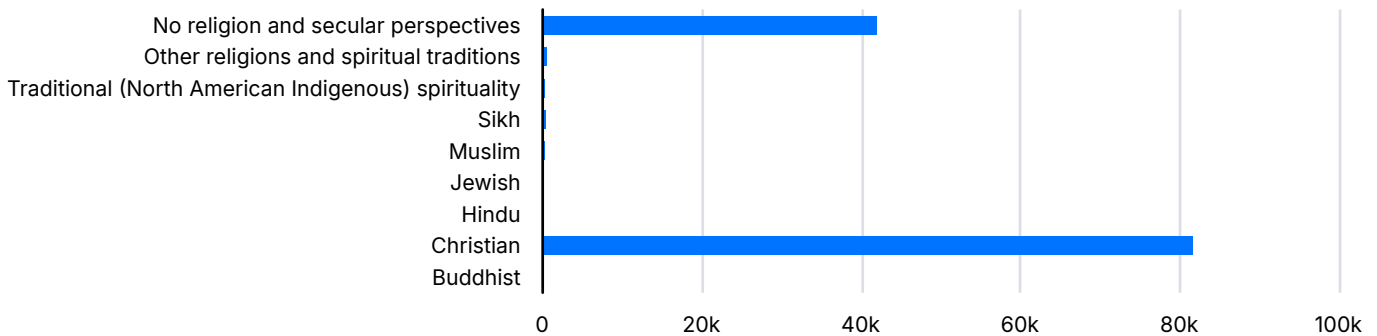


Figure 10.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The religious composition of Southeast (2021) is shown by counts of residents in private households. Christianity is the largest affiliation at 81,675 people, followed by those reporting no religion at 42,025. Smaller reported groups include Sikh (465), Hindu (175), Muslim (370), Jewish (240), Buddhist (80), Traditional Indigenous spirituality (375), and other religions (570). Because the data are a single-year snapshot for 2021, change over time cannot be determined from these figures alone. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Religion in Southeast (2021) is marked by two large affiliations and a spread of smaller faith communities. Christian identification totals 81,675 people while those reporting no religion number 42,025. Smaller groups include Sikh (465), Muslim (370), Traditional Indigenous spirituality (375), Jewish (240) and Hindu (175), with hundreds more in other religions and spiritual traditions (570) and Buddhist (80). Division-level counts show most Christian affiliation concentrated in Division No. 2 (57,750) versus Division No. 1 (10,795). The pattern shows a dominant Christian presence alongside substantial secular identification and a measurable diversity of minority faiths.

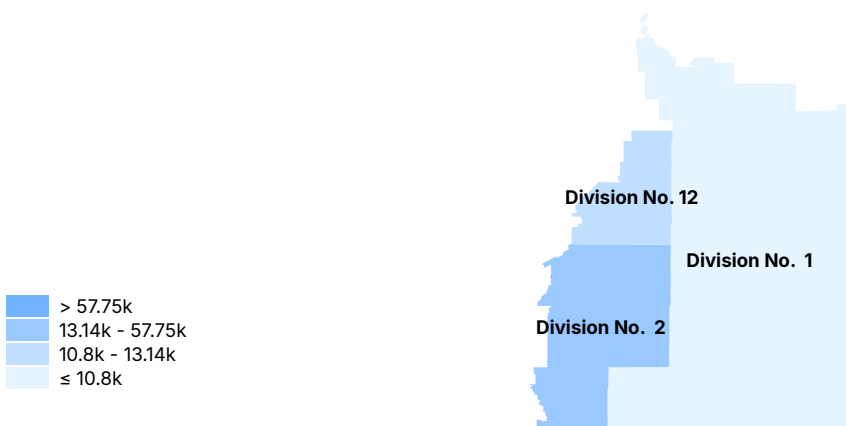


Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Religion - Christian (Southeast)¹

Household Size

In Southeast Manitoba, two-person households are the most common with 17,570 in 2021, up 10.2% since 2016; single-person households grew fastest, increasing 14.6% to 9,920, overall reflecting shifting household composition.

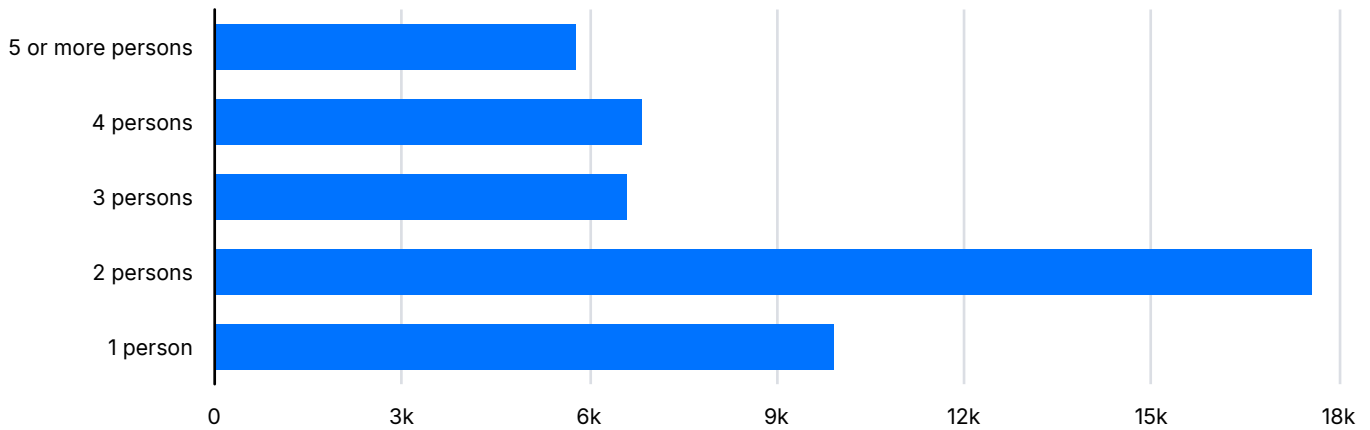


Figure 11.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Southeast, 2021)¹

The household profile for Southeast (private households, Census year 2021) shows a range of household sizes with two-person households most common and notable recent growth across several sizes. Two-person households number 17,570. Single-person households total 9,920 and three-person households 6,610. Four-person households count 6,840, while five-or-more person households are 5,795. Five-year change highlights recent momentum: one-person households rose by 14.6% and five-or-more by 10.7%. Two-person households increased by 10.2%, three-person by 8.0% and four-person by 5.7%. These changes indicate growth in both very small and larger households between censuses.

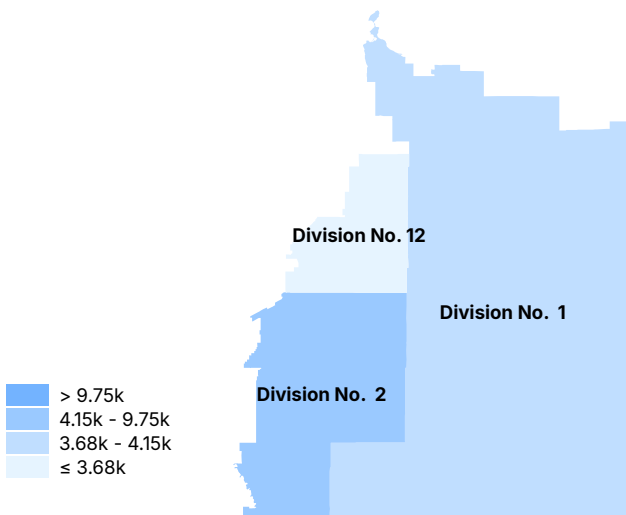


Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Size - 2 persons (Southeast)¹

Household size in Southeast (2021) is weighted toward small households, with two-person households most common and one-person households also substantial. The region counts 17,570 two-person households and 9,920 one-person households. Three- and four-person households number 6,610 and 6,840 respectively; 5-or-more households total 5,795. Five-year change shows growth across most categories, notably one-person +14.6% and two-person +10.2%. Among subregions, Division No. 2 records high counts and the largest five-year increases. The pattern points to a growing stock of smaller households within the private-household universe.

Household Type

Couple-family households with children remain Southeast’s largest household type at 15,155 in 2021, though they fell 15.9% since 2016, while multiple-census-family households dropped sharply to 195, a 63.9% significant decline.

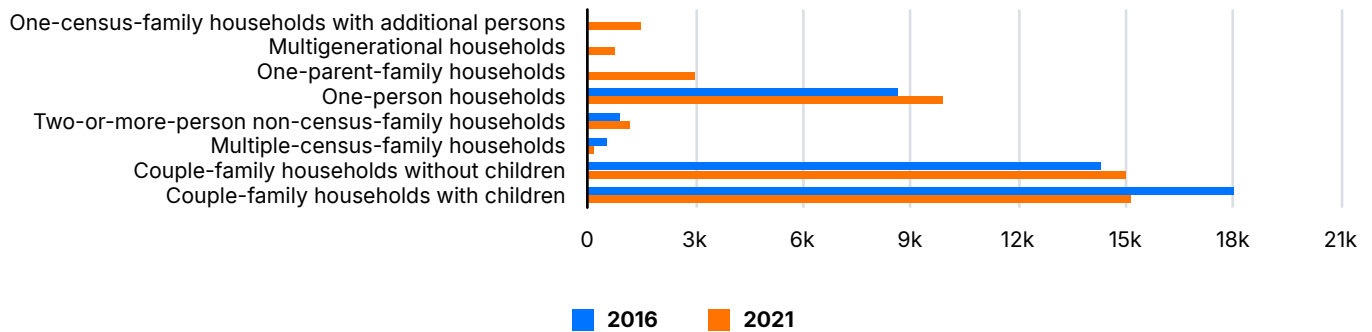


Figure 12.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Southeast, 2016-2021)¹

The composition of private households in Southeast (2021) shows shifting living arrangements. Couple-family households with children remain numerous at 15,155 households but fell by 15.9% over five years. One-person households increased to 9,920 (+14.6%), while two-or-more-person non-census-family households rose 33.3% to 1,200. Multiple-census-family households are small at 195 and declined sharply (-63.9%). Several other categories—one-parent, multigenerational, and one-census-family with additional persons—are present but without five-year change data. These patterns point to recent redistribution across household types.

Household composition in Southeast shows a notable shift in the 2021 private-household count. Couple-family households with children number 15,155 and have fallen 15.9% over five years, while couple-family households without children total 15,020 and rose 5.0%. One-person households are substantial at 9,920 and increased 14.6%. Two-or-more-person non-census-family households rose 33.3%, while multiple-census-family households fell 63.9%. Division No. 2 holds the largest share of couple families with children (10,505) and of one-person households (5,530, up 20.0%). The pattern points to declining traditional couple families with children and growing single and non-family living arrangements within the region.

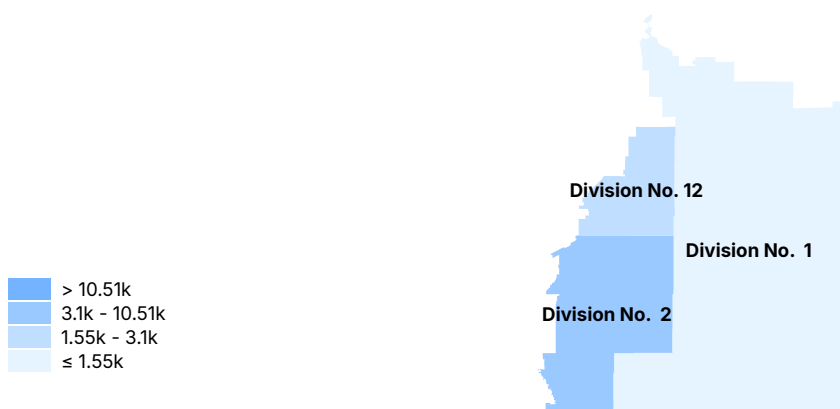


Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - Couple-family households with children (Southeast)¹

Average Household Size

Southeast's households average 2.7 people, unchanged since 2016 and down from 2.8 in 2011, a 3.6% decline over five years, indicating stable but slightly smaller household sizes.

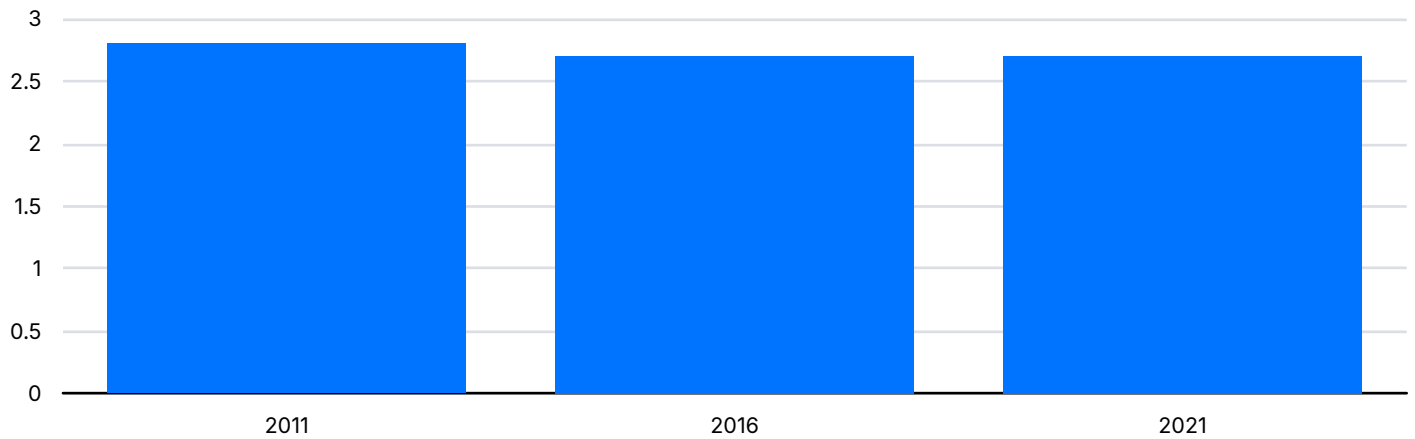
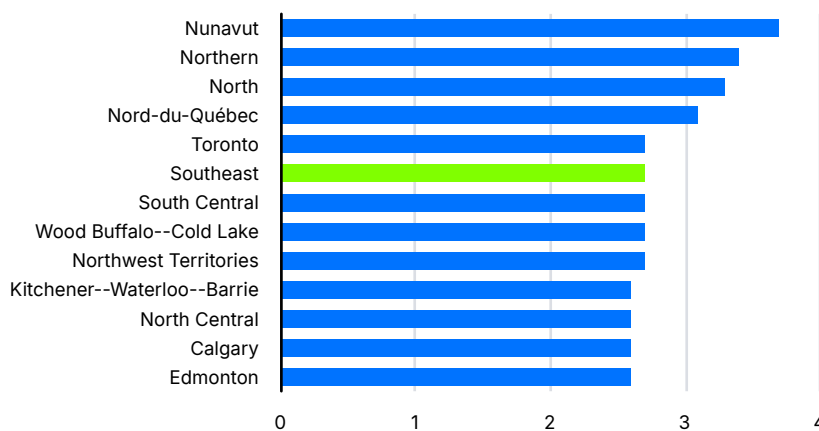


Figure 13.1: Shows the average number of people living in each household. It helps indicate typical living arrangements and the kinds of homes households may need. (Southeast, 2011-2021)¹

Average household size in the Southeast economic region measures the typical number of people living in a private household and shows a modest decline over the past decade. This helps characterize household composition and potential housing needs. Census counts show the region averaged 2.8 people per household in 2011, falling to 2.7 in 2016 (a 5-year change of -3.6%) and remaining at 2.7 in 2021. The 2016 drop represents the only measurable change; the five years to 2021 show stability. With no more recent movement, the dominant pattern is a small decline followed by a plateau in household size. The data indicate steady, modest household sizes for planning purposes.



Southeast's average household size was 2.7 people in 2021, measured for private households. This follows a decline from 2.8 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2016 (-3.6%), with no change reported between 2016 and 2021. Compared with nearby regions, Southeast matched South Central at 2.7 in 2021, and exceeded Winnipeg (2.5) and Parklands (2.3). North remained the largest at about 3.3. The data show Southeast sits near the middle of regional household sizes, stable in the most recent five-year period.

Figure 13.2: Comparison of Average Household Size with other locations (Southeast, 2021)¹

Family Size

Two-person families dominate Southeast, Manitoba with 18,125 households in 2021, up 9.3% since 2016, while three-, four-, and five-plus-person families each grew 7-8% to 6,555, 6,675, and 4,880 respectively.

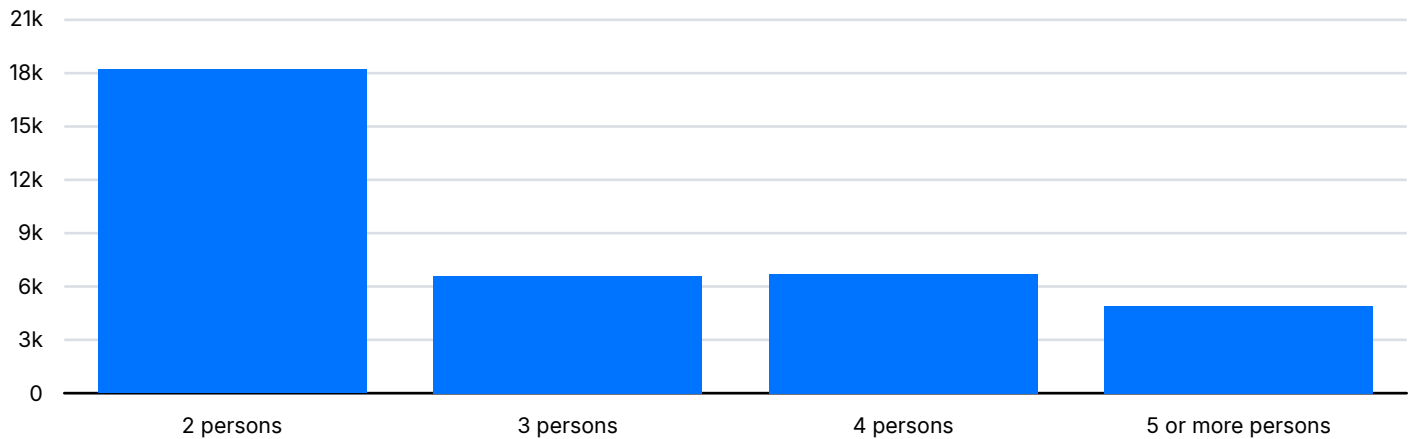
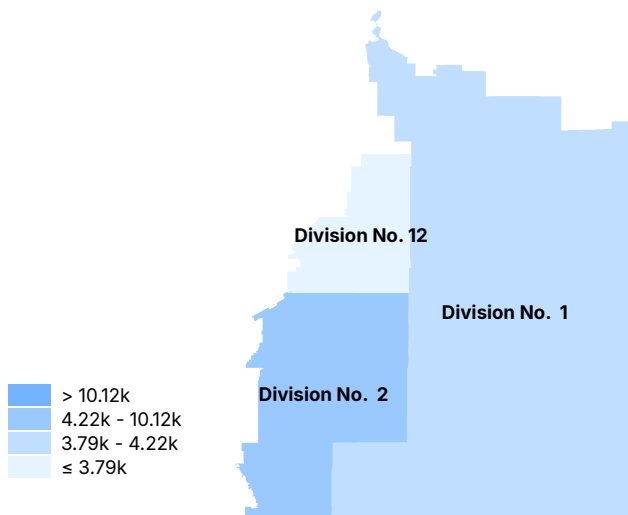


Figure 14.1: Shows the number of people in family households. It helps indicate household composition and the space families may need. (Southeast, 2021)¹

In 2021 the Southeast economic region recorded the composition of census families in private households by family size. The dataset shows counts and five-year percentage changes for four size categories, all measured in people. Two-person families are the largest group at 18,125. Four-person families number 6,675 and three-person families 6,555; families with five or more people total 4,880. Over the previous five years each category grew: two-person families +9.3%, three-person +7.8%, four-person +6.7%, and five-or-more +8.4%. The pattern shows growth across family sizes rather than a shift toward a single size class. These figures describe household composition in 2021.



In 2021 the Southeast economic region reported counts of census-family members by household size (universe: census families in private households). Two-person families are the largest category at 18,125 people, followed by four-person (6,675) and three-person (6,555) families; 5-or-more-person families total 4,880. Five-year changes range from +6.7% (four-person) to +9.3% (two-person). Subregional divisions show variation in both size and growth, implying differing household composition across the region.

Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Size - 2 persons (Southeast)¹

Family Type

Married couples with children remain the largest family type in Southeast, Manitoba with 14,490 households, though down 6% since 2016, while one-parent families grew 18% to 3,820 overall in the region.

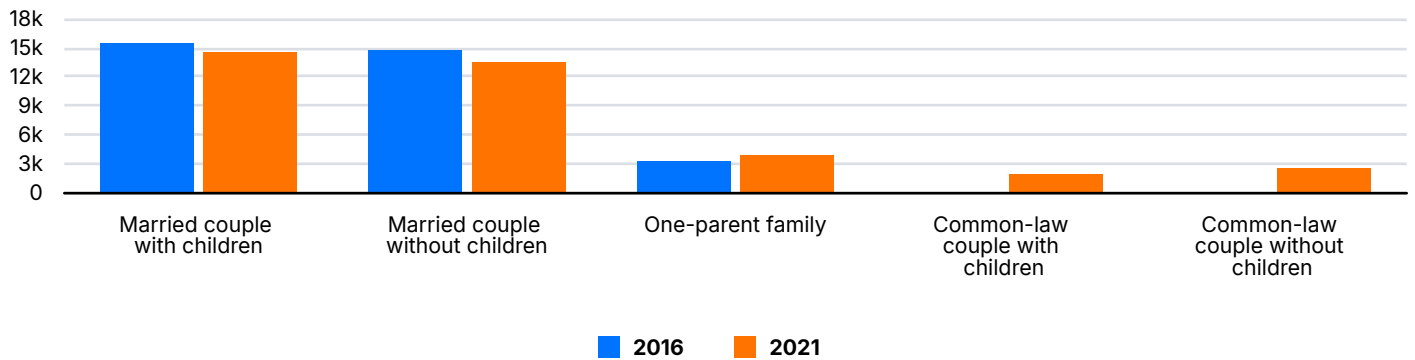


Figure 15.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Southeast, 2016-2021)¹

The 2021 census snapshot of family arrangements in Southeast (census families in private households) shows married couples are the largest groups, with 14,490 married couples with children and 13,525 married couples without children. Over the five years to 2021, married couples with children fell by 6.0% and married couples without children fell by 8.3%, while one-parent families increased by 17.7% to 3,820 people. Common-law couples are smaller in number (1,890 with children; 2,520 without), with five-year change not reported. The data indicate recent declines among married-couple families alongside growth in one-parent families.

The family mix in Southeast (2021 census) is dominated by couple families, with 14,490 married couples with children and 13,525 married couples without children. Married couple categories declined over five years by 6.0% and 8.3% respectively, while one-parent families increased to 3,820, up 17.7%. Common-law families are smaller: 1,890 with children and 2,520 without. Subdivision counts follow the same pattern. The shift toward more one-parent families alongside declines in married-couple counts is the clearest trend in the data.

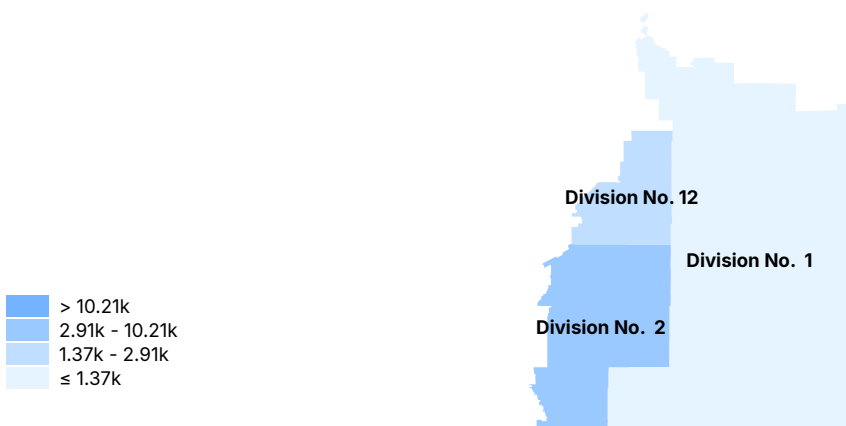


Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple with children (Southeast)¹

Average Family Size

Average family size in Southeast, Manitoba, has remained steady at 3.1 people, unchanged from 2011 through 2021, with a 0.0% five-year change reported for both 2016-2021 periods.

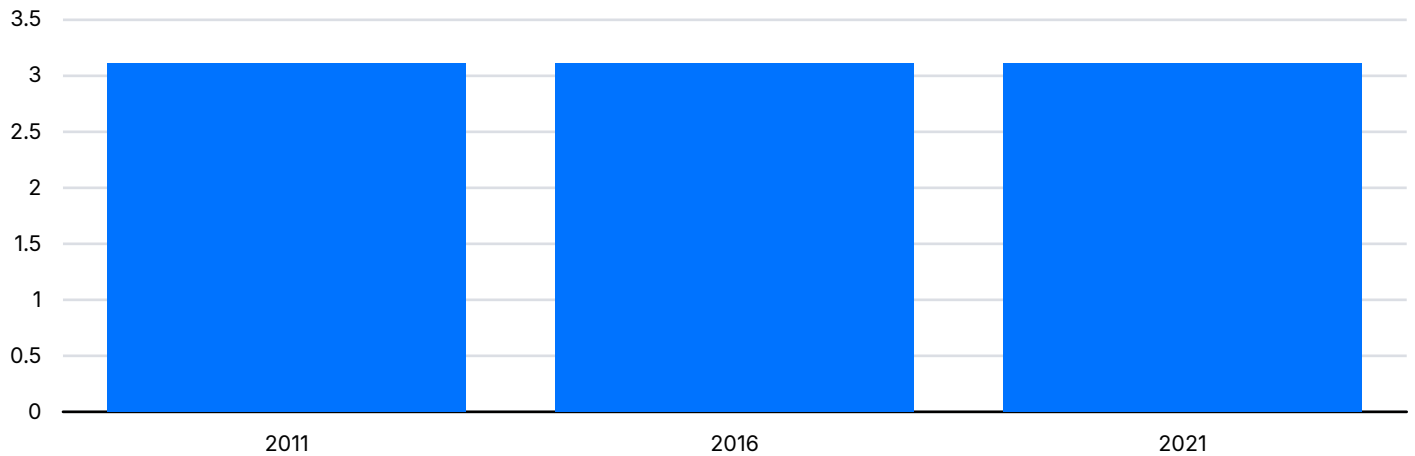
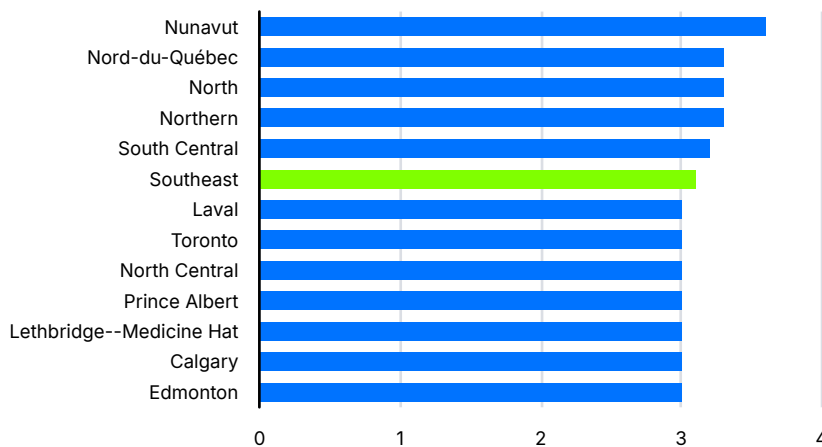


Figure 16.1: Shows the average number of people in family households. It helps indicate typical family living arrangements and space needs. (Southeast, 2011-2021)¹

Average family size in the Southeast economic region has been constant over the last three Canadian censuses. The average number of people in census families living in private households was 3.1 in 2011. The same average, 3.1 people, is recorded for 2016 and for 2021. The dataset records a 0.0 five-year change between 2011–2016 and between 2016–2021, indicating no measurable change in that interval. With no comparator data in the file, the clearest pattern is temporal stability: family size neither grew nor shrank across the two five-year spans covered here. This stability describes the region’s family household size as unchanged through 2011–2021.



Average family size in Southeast has held steady at 3.1 people in 2011, 2016 and 2021, according to the census universe of families in private households. By 2021 Southeast’s 3.1 compares with Winnipeg and Interlake at 2.9 and North at 3.3. Most regions show little change; Southwest and Parklands rose from 2.8 to 2.9 (about 3.6% over five years) while South Central and North edged down to 3.2–3.3. Southeast therefore sits above urban Winnipeg but below the largest regional average.

Figure 16.2: Comparison of Average Family Size with other locations (Southeast, 2021)¹

Average Number of Children per Family

Southeast families with children average 2.1 children per household in 2021, indicating modest family size and suggesting moderate demand for child-focused services.

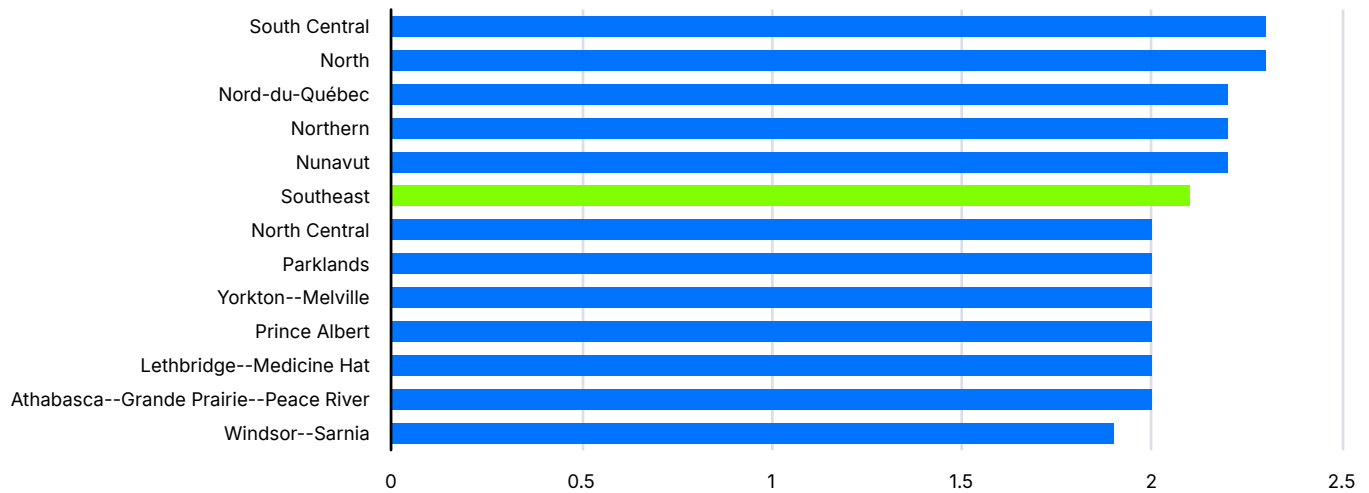
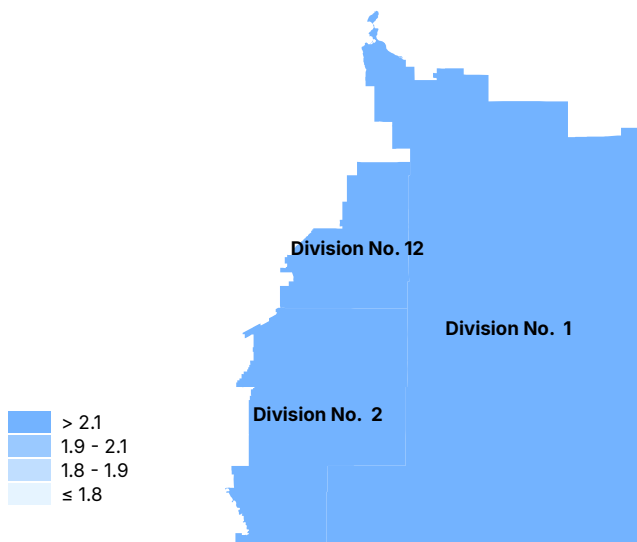


Figure 17.1: Comparison of Average Number of Children per Family with other locations (Southeast, 2021)¹

The average number of children per family in Southeast was 2.1 children in 2021, measured across census families with children. This places Southeast modestly above regions such as Southwest (1.9) and equal to or slightly higher than North Central and Parklands (both 2.0). Compared with larger centres, Southeast has more children per family than Winnipeg and Interlake (both 1.8) but fewer than South Central and North (both 2.3). The pattern shows Southeast near the middle of regional values: neither among the lowest nor the highest average family sizes in the dataset. This suggests demand for child-focused services is comparable to many neighbouring regions.



The Southeast economic region had an average of 2.1 children per family with children in 2021. This metric describes typical family size and frames needs for child-focused services. Within the region, Division No. 2 recorded the highest average at 2.2 children, while Division No. 1 had 1.8 and Division No. 12 had 1.9 children per family in 2021. These differences point to modest variation in family size across subregions and correspondingly different levels of demand for services aimed at children.

Figure 17.2: Distribution of Average Number of Children per Family (Southeast, 2021)¹

Primary Maintainer Age

The biggest group of primary household maintainers in Southeast is ages 55-64, with 9,505 households and a 13.3% rise since 2016; the fastest-growing segment is 85 plus, climbing 23.9% to 1,245 households.

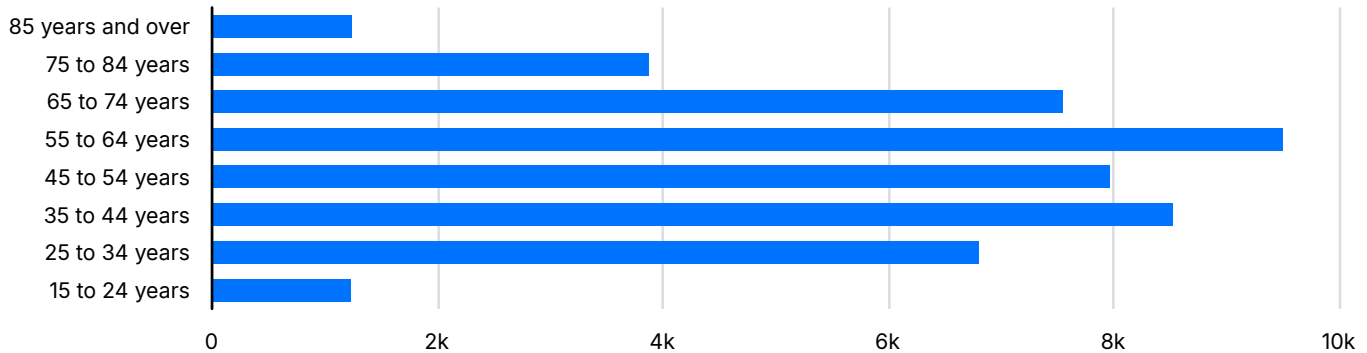


Figure 18.1: Shows the age of the primary household maintainer. It helps indicate which life stages are carrying primary financial responsibility for housing. (Southeast, 2021)¹

In Southeast, primary household maintainers in 2021 are concentrated in middle and older age groups rather than youth. The largest counts are ages 55–64 (9,505 households) and 35–44 (8,530 households), while ages 15–24 account for 1,235 households. Five-year change shows growth among older maintainers: 55–64 rose 13.3%, 65–74 rose 21.4%, and 85+ rose 23.9%, while 15–24 fell 8.9% and 45–54 fell 5.7%. The pattern indicates recent gains mostly in the 65+ brackets and declines among the youngest maintainers.

The age profile of primary household maintainers in Southeast is weighted toward older adults, with notable growth in senior cohorts between 2016 and 2021. The largest groups are ages 55–64 at 9,505 households (5-year change +13.3%), 35–44 at 8,530 (+14.6%), and 65–74 at 7,555 (+21.4%). Subdivision data show a similar pattern: Division No. 2 reports 5,145 maintainers age 55–64 (+17.1%) while Division No. 1 saw a steep drop for ages 15–24 (90 households, -47.1%). This pattern suggests a shifting maintainer base toward older age groups, which could affect housing and service needs.

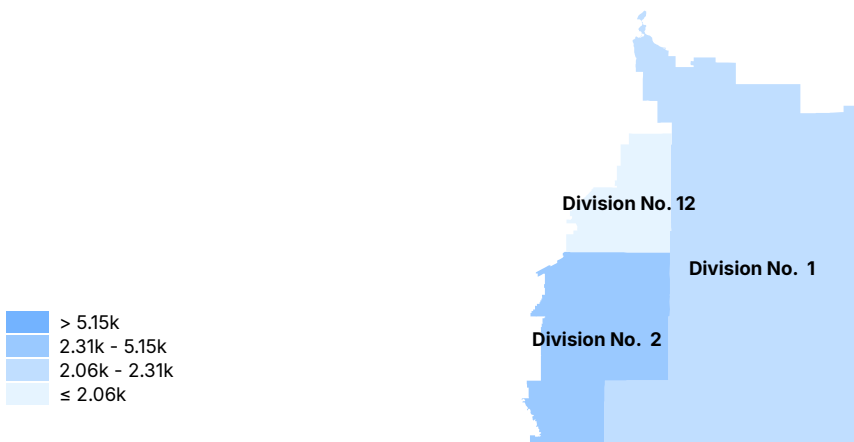


Figure 18.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Maintainer Age - 55 to 64 years (Southeast)¹

Median Age

According to 2021 data, Southeast's population is aging modestly, with the median age now 38 years, up from 37.6 in 2016, reflecting a 1.06% increase over the recent five years.

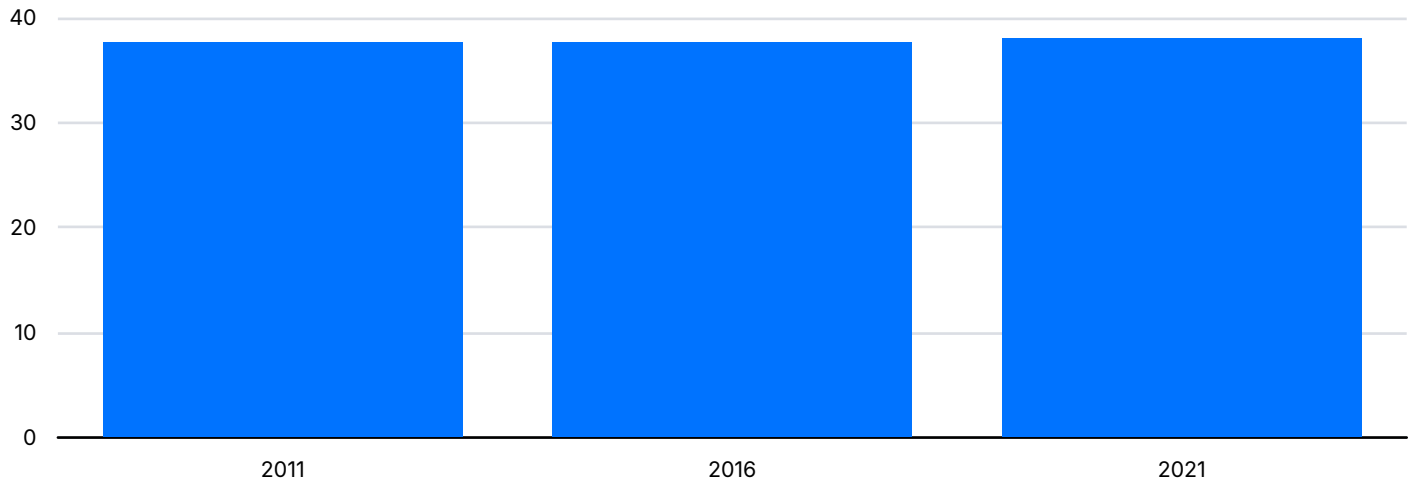
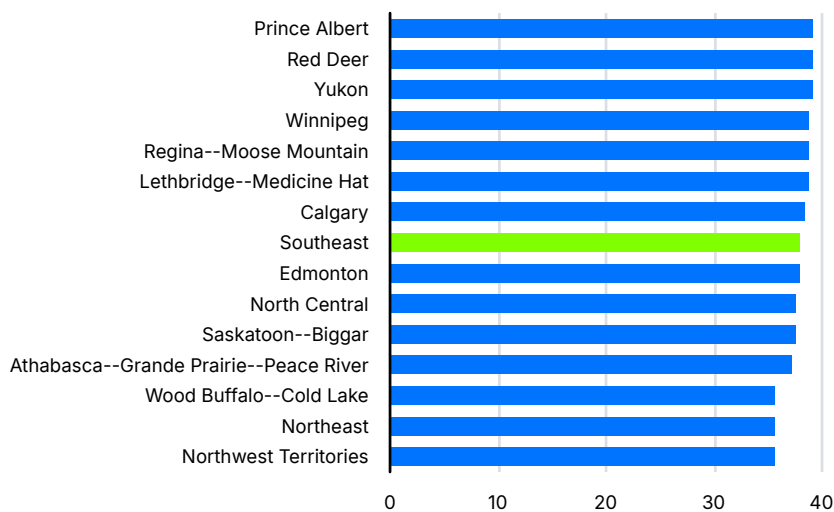


Figure 19.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Southeast, 2011-2021)¹

The median age of residents in the Southeast economic region measures the midpoint of the local age distribution and is reported for census years. The dataset covers 2011, 2016 and 2021 for the total population. In 2011 the median age was 37.6 years and it remained 37.6 years in 2016 (five-year change 0%). By 2021 the median rose to 38 years, a 5-year increase of 1.1%. The pattern shows a long period of stability between 2011 and 2016 followed by a small upward shift by 2021. This suggests a modest aging of the population between 2016 and 2021 within the region.



Southeast's median age was 38 years in 2021, up modestly from 37.6 in 2016 (a 1.1% five-year increase). That places Southeast slightly younger than Winnipeg (38.8 years) and Southwest (39.2 years), and notably older than South Central (35.2 years) and North (28.6 years). Compared with higher-median regions such as Interlake (45.2 years) and Parklands (43.6 years), Southeast sits near the provincial middle. The data show modest aging but no large divergence from neighbouring regions.

Figure 19.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Southeast, 2021)¹

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.
2. Statistics Canada, Population Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005, 17-10-0150, 17-10-0148, 17-10-0152, and 17-10-0155. Published in Jan 14, 2026.

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