

Definition/Description:

Population density is described as the number of people per square kilometre. This is calculated by dividing the total population by the land area.

Urban population refers to the people living in an urban area. An urban area is defined as a land mass having a minimum population of 1000 and a population density of 400 people per square kilometre.¹

Method:

Calculations were based on population figures from the 2003 Manitoba Health Registry file and land area information from Population Health and Health System Analysis.

Source:

1. Manitoba Health Registry (2003)
2. Land area information geocoded by Population Health and Health System Analysis (2004)

Findings:

Population Density in the Winnipeg Health Region by Community Area

Community Area	Total Population (2003)	Total Area (sq. km)	Population Density (residents/sq. km)
St. James-Assiniboia	59079	59.2	998
Assiniboine South	37084	61.2	606
Fort Garry	63677	77.0	827
St. Vital	60806	63.3	961
St. Boniface	48668	47.4	1027
Transcona	33208	29.0	1145
River East	93326	77.7	1201
Seven Oaks	58160	128.3	453
Inkster	31356	18.1	1732
Point Douglas	41378	10.9	3796
Downtown	75891	16.3	4656
River Heights	55946	18.1	3091
Winnipeg Health Region	658579	606.5	1086

Highlights:

- Community areas with the highest population density in the health region are Downtown (4656 people per square kilometre), Point Douglas (3796 people per square kilometre) and River Heights (3091 people per square kilometre).
- Seven Oaks has the smallest population density at 453 people per square kilometre.
- The Downtown Community Area, the largest population density area, is ten times greater than in Seven Oaks, the smallest population density area.
- All the community areas within the Winnipeg Health Region meet the urban population criteria (400 people per square kilometre). Each has a minimum population of 1000 and a population density of more than 400 people per square kilometre.

¹ Statistics Canada. 2001 Census Dictionary, 2002