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IMFG Municipal Pre-Election Series

Winnipeg

Aaron Moore

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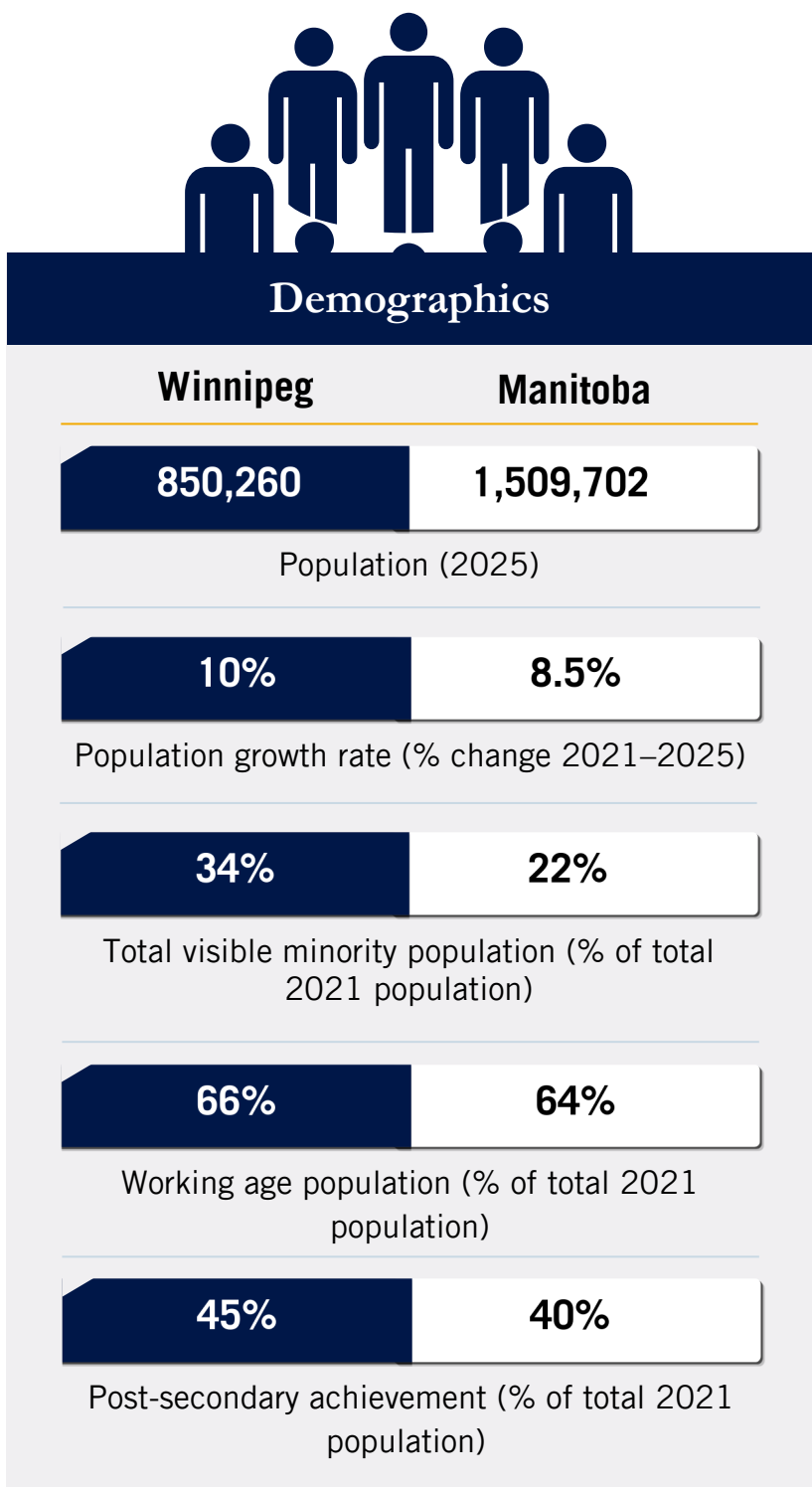
City Context

Winnipeg has an outsized influence on Manitoba’s economy and politics, as more than half the provincial population calls the city home. Reaching 850,000 people in 2025, the city is growing faster than the province and remains a primary destination for immigrants moving to Manitoba, reflected in the share of the population that identifies as a visible minority (34% in 2021).

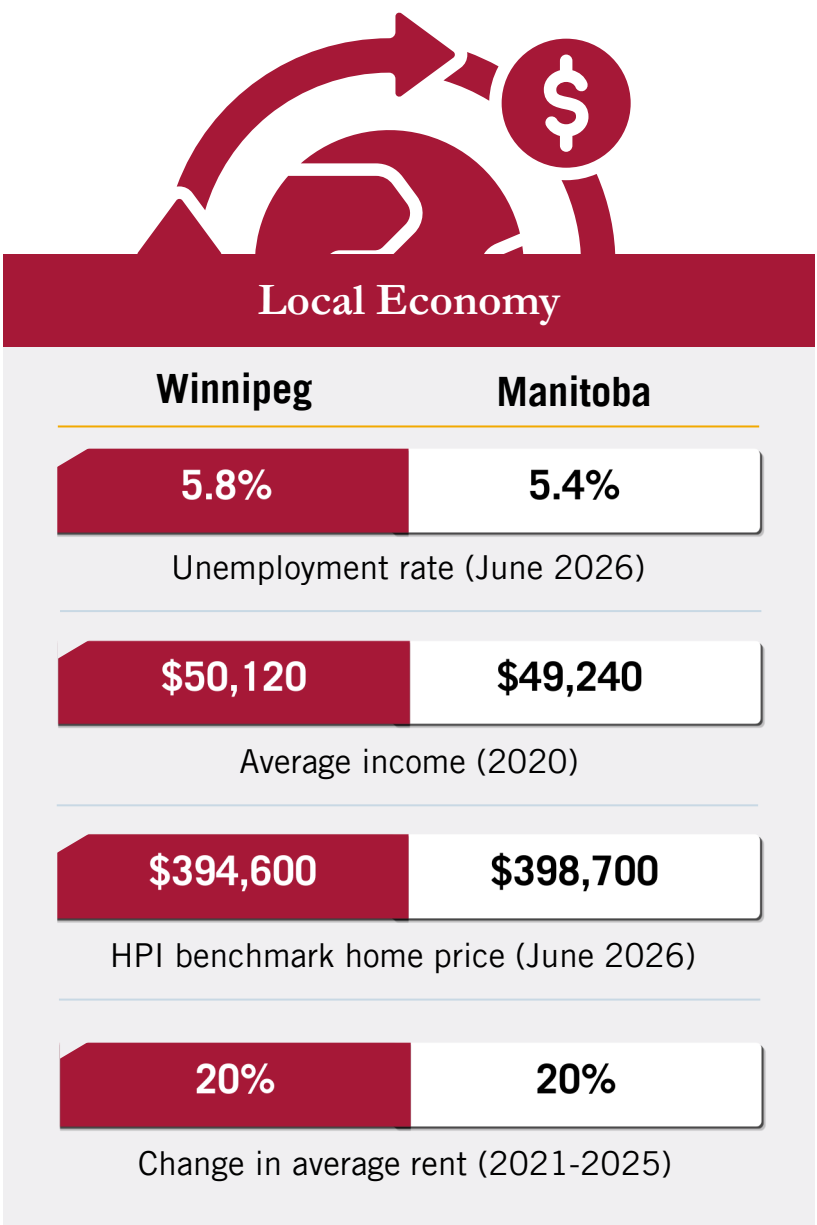
As of 2021, the city’s share of working age population (66%) is on par with that of the province (64%), as is post-secondary achievement

(45% vs. 40%). Similarly, its unemployment rate (5.8%), as well as the average income (\$50,120), house price (\$394,600), and rent increase since 2021 (+20%) are closely aligned; however, the 2026 census may reveal changes to these trends.

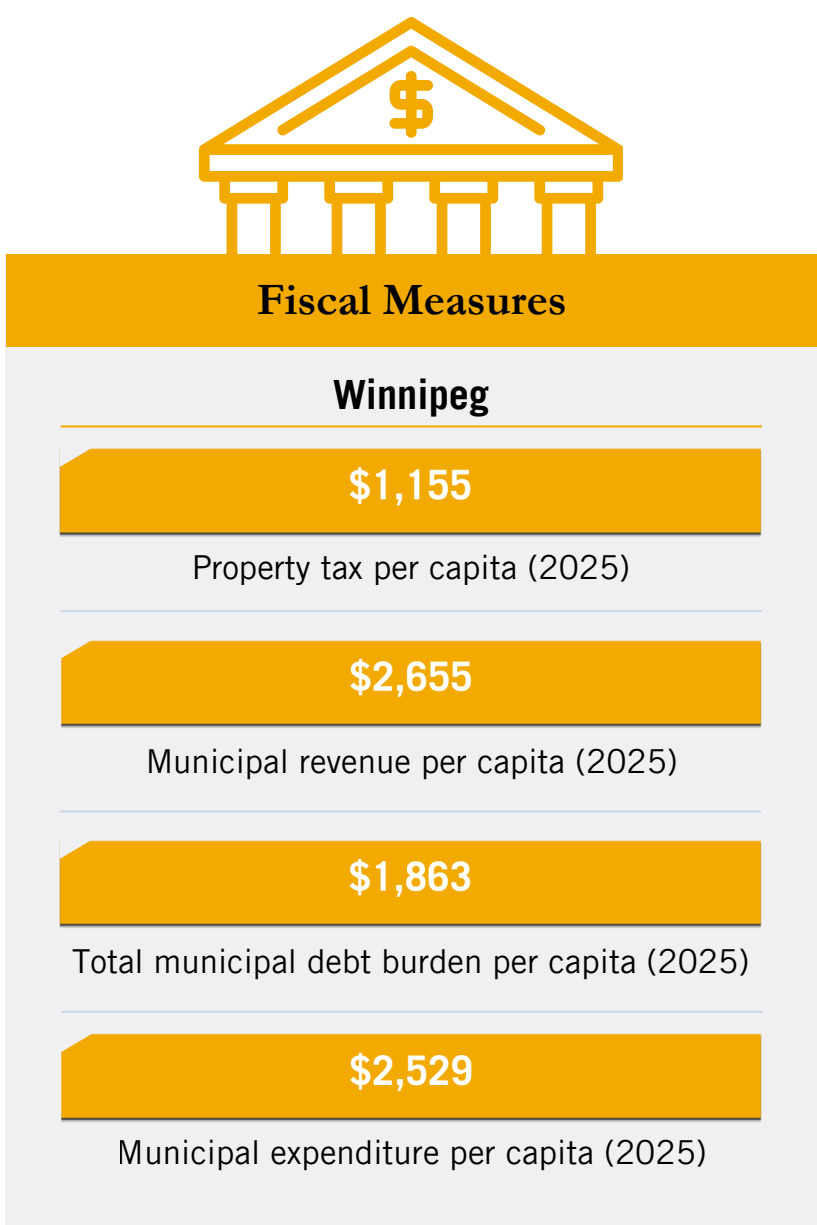
Historically, Winnipeg has weathered economic downturns much better than other Canadian cities. It has a highly diversified economy, particularly for a prairie city, with a significant presence of advanced manufacturing, led by the aerospace industry, and large service and government sectors.¹



Sources: Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0155-01; Statistics Canada 2021 Census of Population



Sources: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0445-01; Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, June 2026; Statistics Canada 2021 Census of Population; CREA MLS Seasonally Adjusted Home Price Index; CMHC Rental Market Survey



Source: City of Winnipeg 2025 Annual Report

The Political Landscape

Long known as “the crossroads of Canada,” centred on the intersection of Portage and Main, Winnipeg finds itself at a crossroads of its own as it heads into the 2026 municipal election. Like many large Canadian cities, the city struggles to maintain its services and infrastructure amid public concerns over crime, housing, and homelessness.

While the 2022 mayoral election was one of the most competitive municipal contests in recent Canadian history, voter turnout was at its lowest since 1989 (37.5%). Recent polling indicates that Winnipeg residents are not optimistic about the City’s ability to tackle their most pressing concerns, such as housing affordability and crime.² Time will tell whether public unease will affect voter turnout in 2026.

Since the 2022 election, the province also elected a new NDP government. While the province has not significantly increased its funding to the city, today, the relationship between the city and province is more cordial than it was in prior years. Winning in large part due to voter rich Winnipeg, the NDP government has actively worked with the city to address pressing issues such as crime and housing affordability by providing funding for the Winnipeg Police Services’ retail theft initiative and funding housing for individuals living in encampments.

With at least five open council seats, Winnipeg continues its pattern of high councillor turnover. To date, nine incumbent councillors are running for re-election and one has yet to announce his intention.

Key Policy Challenges

Despite its diverse and resilient economy, the City of Winnipeg faces persistent challenges with



Photo by Jonathan Geiger, via Flickr

funding and maintaining services and infrastructure. Since 2022, council has increased the property tax at its fastest annual rate in over two decades (3.5% in 2023, 2024, and 2026, and 5.95% in 2025). However, the city has the lowest residential property taxes among Canada’s large cities,³ and the increases have not made up for prior decades of frozen and later, capped, increases. Despite providing funding for specific city initiatives, the province has not substantially increased its contributions to the city’s coffers in this time, while its recent decision to remove the cap on the education property tax resulted in double-digit increases in many school divisions, making further municipal tax increases more difficult, politically.

Decades of deferring infrastructure maintenance and renewal to keep property taxes low has had visible consequences. After decades of delaying replacement of the Arlington Bridge, the city was forced to close it in 2023 over safety concerns. The city has since committed \$22 million for demolition and design, but has not yet allocated funds for replacement.⁴ And, while Council has continued to prioritize road maintenance, it has embarked on few new major projects, aside from long-planned, controversial changes to the transit system. The city did issue \$200 million in new bonds in early 2024 to support the continuing improvements to the North End Sewage Treatment Plant smaller projects such as the expansion of the St. James Community Centre.⁵

In addition, the city has increased existing fees, introduced new ones, made cuts to some services, and proposed them for others. For instance, while it funded new and expanded recreation facilities in some areas of the city,⁶ it has begun closing others. The city also proposed cuts to snow removal, community grants, and tree planting, but in response to public backlash, most have been put on hold.

While home ownership remains more affordable in Winnipeg than in other major Canadian cities, renting is expensive, and the stock of affordable rental housing is declining. The city is instituting sweeping changes to its zoning by-laws to secure federal housing funds, and is working with the private sector and Indigenous, provincial, and federal governments to address the housing shortage and costs.

Public concerns over a rise in open drug use, homeless encampments, derelict houses and buildings, arsons, retail thefts, and general affordability issues continue to dominate the local news. A recent poll found the public's perception of the state of the city has soured, with 68% of respondents suggesting the city is getting worse.⁷ Whether or not public perceptions reflect conditions on the ground, they are likely to shape the outcomes of the 2026 election. While the city's fiscal challenges remain critical, the concerns most likely to determine the election extend well beyond its capacity to address them on its own.



Notes

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4 City of Winnipeg. (2026, May 25). Arlington
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7 Probe Research. (2026, June). Public view on
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Contributors

Aaron Moore is a professor of political science at the University of Manitoba and a fellow at the Institute on Municipal Finance and Governance at the University of Toronto.

Institute on Municipal Finance and Governance
School of Cities University of Toronto
55 St. George St., Suite 853
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5S 0C9
e-mail: info.imfg@utoronto.ca
<http://imfg.org>

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