

Income, Census Profile, 2021

Division No. 11, Census division (CDR)
[Census division], Newfoundland and Labrador

Topic	Characteristic	Note	Counts			Rates			
			Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Men+	Women+	
Income of individuals in 2020	Total - Income statistics in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	10	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		1620	820	795	94.7	94.3	94.6	
	Median total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		35600	34800	35600	35600	34800	35600	
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		1620	820	795	94.7	94.3	94.6	
	Median after-tax income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		32400	32000	33200	32400	32000	33200	
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		1305	670	640	76.3	77.0	76.2	
	Median market income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		31600	29400	32800	31600	29400	32800	
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		1205	615	590	70.5	70.7	70.2	
	Median employment income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		32400	31400	34000	32400	31400	34000	
	Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		1330	645	690	77.8	74.1	82.1	
	Median government transfers in 2020 among recipients (\$)		13000	13600	12600	13000	13600	12600	
	Number of employment insurance benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data		445	265	180	26.0	30.5	21.4	
	Median employment insurance benefits in 2020 among recipients (\$)		10100	12500	7300	10100	12500	7300	
	Number of COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 100% data			505	250	255	29.5	28.7	30.4
	Median COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits in 2020 among recipients (\$)			7500	7500	8000	7500	7500	8000
	Total - Income statistics in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	11	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		1620	820	800	94.7	94.3	95.2	
	Average total income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		43480	45000	41900	43480	45000	41900	
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		1620	820	800	94.7	94.3	95.2	
	Average after-tax income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		37520	38200	36800	37520	38200	36800	
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		1305	670	635	76.3	77.0	75.6	
	Average market income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		39840	42500	37000	39840	42500	37000	
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		1205	615	590	70.5	70.7	70.2	
Average employment income in 2020 among recipients (\$)		40200	42400	37800	40200	42400	37800		
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		1330	645	690	77.8	74.1	82.1		
Average government transfers in 2020 among recipients (\$)		13740	13360	14120	13740	13360	14120		
Number of employment insurance benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data		445	265	180	26.0	30.5	21.4		
Average employment insurance benefits in 2020 among recipients (\$)		10760	11900	9000	10760	11900	9000		
Number of COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2020 - 25% sample data			505	250	255	29.5	28.7	30.4	
Average COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits in 2020 among recipients (\$)			8400	7900	8900	8400	7900	8900	
Total - Employment income statistics in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	12	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of employment income recipients in 2020 who worked full-year full-time in 2020 - 25% sample data	13	530	220	310	31.0	25.3	36.9		
Median employment income in 2020 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	14	59200	70000	55200	59200	70000	55200		
Average employment income in 2020 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	15	62800	72000	56000	62800	72000	56000		
Number of employment income recipients in 2020 who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 - 25% sample data	16	490	295	195	28.7	33.9	23.2		
Median employment income in 2020 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		14700	19200	11200	14700	19200	11200		
Average employment income in 2020 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		24200	28400	18000	24200	28400	18000		
Composition of total income in 2020 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 25% sample data	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Market income (%)	18	74.0	76.8	71.0	74.0	76.8	71.0		
Employment income (%)	19	68.8	70.5	67.0	68.8	70.5	67.0		
Government transfers (%)	20	26.1	23.2	29.2	26.1	23.2	29.2		
Employment insurance benefits (%)		6.8	8.6	4.9	6.8	8.6	4.9		

COVID-19 - Government income support and benefits (%)		6.9	6.0	8.0	6.9	6.0	8.0
COVID-19 - Emergency and recovery benefits (%)		6.0	5.4	6.7	6.0	5.4	6.7
Total - Total income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	21	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without total income		90	50	45	5.3	5.7	5.4
With total income		1620	825	795	94.7	94.8	94.6
Under \$10,000 (including loss)		175	100	80	10.8	12.1	10.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999		230	120	110	14.2	14.5	13.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999		270	125	140	16.7	15.2	17.6
\$30,000 to \$39,999		245	125	120	15.1	15.2	15.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999		180	95	80	11.1	11.5	10.1
\$50,000 to \$59,999		135	45	90	8.3	5.5	11.3
\$60,000 to \$69,999		100	45	60	6.2	5.5	7.5
\$70,000 to \$79,999		80	45	40	4.9	5.5	5.0
\$80,000 to \$89,999		60	30	30	3.7	3.6	3.8
\$90,000 to \$99,999		45	30	15	2.8	3.6	1.9
\$100,000 and over		105	70	35	6.5	8.5	4.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999		90	55	35	5.6	6.7	4.4
\$150,000 and over		15	10	0	0.9	1.2	0.0
Total - After-tax income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	22	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without after-tax income		90	50	45	5.3	5.7	5.4
With after-tax income		1620	825	795	94.7	94.8	94.6
Under \$10,000 (including loss)		175	95	80	10.8	11.5	10.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999		235	120	115	14.5	14.5	14.5
\$20,000 to \$29,999		315	160	155	19.4	19.4	19.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999		280	150	130	17.3	18.2	16.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999		180	70	115	11.1	8.5	14.5
\$50,000 to \$59,999		160	70	95	9.9	8.5	11.9
\$60,000 to \$69,999		95	55	40	5.9	6.7	5.0
\$70,000 to \$79,999		75	45	35	4.6	5.5	4.4
\$80,000 to \$89,999		50	35	20	3.1	4.2	2.5
\$90,000 to \$99,999		20	15	10	1.2	1.8	1.3
\$100,000 and over		25	15	10	1.5	1.8	1.3
\$100,000 to \$124,999		15	5	10	0.9	0.6	1.3
\$125,000 and over		10	10	0	0.6	1.2	0.0
Total - Employment income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	19	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without employment income		505	255	250	29.5	29.3	29.8
With employment income		1205	620	590	70.5	71.3	70.2
Under \$5,000 (including loss)		165	70	95	13.7	11.3	16.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999		120	70	55	10.0	11.3	9.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999		170	95	70	14.1	15.3	11.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999		110	70	45	9.1	11.3	7.6
\$30,000 to \$39,999		140	70	70	11.6	11.3	11.9
\$40,000 to \$49,999		105	45	55	8.7	7.3	9.3
\$50,000 to \$59,999		80	35	50	6.6	5.6	8.5
\$60,000 to \$69,999		80	30	55	6.6	4.8	9.3
\$70,000 to \$79,999		55	35	20	4.6	5.6	3.4
\$80,000 to \$89,999		50	25	30	4.1	4.0	5.1
\$90,000 to \$99,999		40	25	15	3.3	4.0	2.5
\$100,000 and over		90	60	30	7.5	9.7	5.1
\$100,000 to \$124,999		70	50	20	5.8	8.1	3.4

	\$125,000 and over		25	15	10	2.1	2.4	1.7
Income of individuals in 2019	Total - Income statistics in 2019 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	23	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 100% data		1600	810	790	93.6	93.1	94.0
	Median total income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		30200	31000	29400	30200	31000	29400
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 100% data		1600	810	790	93.6	93.1	94.0
	Median after-tax income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		28400	29000	28000	28400	29000	28000
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 100% data		1300	650	650	76.0	74.7	77.4
	Median market income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		26000	28000	23200	26000	28000	23200
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 100% data		1210	600	610	70.8	69.0	72.6
	Median employment income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		28400	29800	25000	28400	29800	25000
	Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 100% data		1305	635	675	76.3	73.0	80.4
	Median government transfers in 2019 among recipients (\$)		9200	9400	8900	9200	9400	8900
	Number of employment insurance benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 -100% data		505	285	225	29.5	32.8	26.8
	Median employment insurance benefits in 2019 among recipients (\$)		10000	11300	8300	10000	11300	8300
	Total - Income statistics in 2019 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	24	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		1600	805	790	93.6	92.5	94.0
	Average total income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		40520	43900	37000	40520	43900	37000
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		1600	805	790	93.6	92.5	94.0
	Average after-tax income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		34280	36100	32400	34280	36100	32400
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		1295	650	645	75.7	74.7	76.8
	Average market income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		39480	45100	33900	39480	45100	33900
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		1210	600	605	70.8	69.0	72.0
	Average employment income in 2019 among recipients (\$)		40000	46200	33800	40000	46200	33800
	Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		1305	630	670	76.3	72.4	79.8
	Average government transfers in 2019 among recipients (\$)		10490	9920	11040	10490	9920	11040
	Number of employment insurance benefits recipients aged 15 years and over in private households in 2019 - 25% sample data		505	280	225	29.5	32.2	26.8
	Average employment insurance benefits in 2019 among recipients (\$)		10640	11700	9300	10640	11700	9300
	Total - Employment income statistics in 2019 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	25	1710	870	840	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number of employment income recipients in 2019 who worked full-year full-time in 2020 - 25% sample data	13	525	220	310	30.7	25.3	36.9
	Median employment income in 2019 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	14	53600	63200	48400	53600	63200	48400
	Average employment income in 2019 for full-year full-time workers in 2020 (\$)	15	57600	68500	49600	57600	68500	49600
	Number of employment income recipients in 2019 who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 - 25% sample data	16	440	255	185	25.7	29.3	22.0
	Median employment income in 2019 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		17000	23000	11400	17000	23000	11400
Average employment income in 2019 of those who worked part-year or part-time in 2020 (\$)		29800	38800	17400	29800	38800	17400	
Composition of total income in 2019 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 25% sample data		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Market income (%)		79.0	82.4	74.8	79.0	82.4	74.8	
Employment income (%)		74.4	78.5	70.0	74.4	78.5	70.0	
Government transfers (%)		21.1	17.6	25.3	21.1	17.6	25.3	
Employment insurance benefits (%)		8.3	9.2	7.1	8.3	9.2	7.1	
Income of households in 2020	Total - Income statistics for private households - 100% data	26	780	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of household in 2020 (\$)		77500	...	...	77500	...	...
	Median after-tax income of household in 2020 (\$)		68500	...	...	68500	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for one-person private households - 100% data		150	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		28000	...	...	28000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)		26800	...	...	26800	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for two-or-more-persons private households - 100% data		630	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		90000	...	...	90000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)		79000	...	...	79000	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for private households - 25% sample data	27	780	...	...	...	...	...
	Average total income of household in 2020 (\$)		90200	...	...	90200	...	...

Average after-tax income of household in 2020 (\$)	77800	...	...	77800	...	...
Total - Income statistics for one-person private households - 25% sample data	150	...	...	...	...	...
Average total income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)	43000	...	...	43000	...	...
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2020 (\$)	37500	...	...	37500	...	...
Total - Income statistics for two-or-more-persons private households - 25% sample data	630	...	...	...	...	...
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)	101200	...	...	101200	...	...
Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2020 (\$)	87200	...	...	87200	...	...
Total - Household total income groups in 2020 for private households - 100% data	21	780	...	100.0	...	...
Under \$5,000		0	...	0.0	...	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999		0	...	0.0	...	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999		10	...	1.3	...	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999		10	...	1.3	...	...
\$20,000 to \$24,999		50	...	6.4	...	...
\$25,000 to \$29,999		45	...	5.8	...	...
\$30,000 to \$34,999		30	...	3.8	...	...
\$35,000 to \$39,999		35	...	4.5	...	...
\$40,000 to \$44,999		30	...	3.8	...	...
\$45,000 to \$49,999		25	...	3.2	...	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999		60	...	7.7	...	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999		50	...	6.4	...	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999		55	...	7.1	...	...
\$80,000 to \$89,999		45	...	5.8	...	...
\$90,000 to \$99,999		45	...	5.8	...	...
\$100,000 and over		285	...	36.5	...	...
\$100,000 to \$124,999		100	...	12.8	...	...
\$125,000 to \$149,999		65	...	8.3	...	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999		80	...	10.3	...	...
\$200,000 and over		45	...	5.8	...	...
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2020 for private households - 100% data	22	780	...	100.0	...	...
Under \$5,000		0	...	0.0	...	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999		0	...	0.0	...	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999		10	...	1.3	...	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999		10	...	1.3	...	...
\$20,000 to \$24,999		55	...	7.1	...	...
\$25,000 to \$29,999		45	...	5.8	...	...
\$30,000 to \$34,999		30	...	3.8	...	...
\$35,000 to \$39,999		35	...	4.5	...	...
\$40,000 to \$44,999		35	...	4.5	...	...
\$45,000 to \$49,999		30	...	3.8	...	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999		70	...	9.0	...	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999		80	...	10.3	...	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999		55	...	7.1	...	...
\$80,000 to \$89,999		50	...	6.4	...	...
\$90,000 to \$99,999		55	...	7.1	...	...
\$100,000 and over		215	...	27.6	...	...
\$100,000 to \$124,999		100	...	12.8	...	...
\$125,000 to \$149,999		55	...	7.1	...	...
\$150,000 and over		60	...	7.7	...	...

Income of economic families in 2020	Total - Income statistics for economic families in private households - 100% data	28	615	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of economic family in 2020 (\$)		88000	...	...	88000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of economic family in 2020 (\$)		78000	...	...	78000	...	...
	Average family size of economic families		3.4	...	...	3.4	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for couple-only economic families in private households - 100% data		125	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of couple-only economic families in 2020 (\$)		86000	...	...	86000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of couple-only economic families in 2020 (\$)		76000	...	...	76000	...	...
	Average family size of couple-only economic families		2.0	...	...	2.0	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for couple-with-children economic families in private households - 100% data		295	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of couple-with-children economic families in 2020 (\$)		111000	...	...	111000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of couple-with-children economic families in 2020 (\$)		99000	...	...	99000	...	...
	Average family size of couple-with-children economic families		4.4	...	...	4.4	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for one-parent economic families in private households - 100% data		155	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of one-parent economic families in 2020 (\$)		62000	...	...	62000	...	...
	Median after-tax income of one-parent economic families in 2020 (\$)		58000	...	...	58000	...	...
	Average family size of one-parent economic families		2.8	...	...	2.8	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 100% data	29	210	125	90	...	...	...
	Median total income in 2020 (\$)	30	27800	29400	25200	27800	29400	25200
	Median after-tax income in 2020 (\$)	30	26800	27600	25200	26800	27600	25200
	Total - Income statistics for economic families in private households - 25% sample data	31	620	...	...	...	...	...
	Average total income of economic family in 2020 (\$)		100400	...	...	100400	...	...
	Average after-tax income of economic family in 2020 (\$)		86400	...	...	86400	...	...
	Total - Income statistics for couple-only economic families in private households - 25% sample data		125	...	...	...	...	...
	Average total income of couple-only economic families in 2020 (\$)		100000	...	...	100000	...	...
Average after-tax income of couple-only economic families in 2020 (\$)		84000	...	...	84000	...	...
Total - Income statistics for couple-with-children economic families in private households - 25% sample data		290	...	...	...	...	...
Average total income of couple-with-children economic families in 2020 (\$)		118000	...	...	118000	...	...
Average after-tax income of couple-with-children economic families in 2020 (\$)		101000	...	...	101000	...	...
Total - Income statistics for one-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data		160	...	...	...	...	...
Average total income of one-parent economic families in 2020 (\$)		68000	...	...	68000	...	...
Average after-tax income of one-parent economic families in 2020 (\$)		61000	...	...	61000	...	...
Total - Income statistics for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data	32	210	125	90	...	...	...
Average total income in 2020 (\$)	30	39600	41000	38000	39600	41000	38000	
Average after-tax income in 2020 (\$)	30	34800	36000	33500	34800	36000	33500	
Low income and income inequality in 2020	Total - LIM low-income status in 2020 for the population in private households - 100% data	33	2320	1160	1155	100.0	100.0	100.0
	0 to 17 years		690	330	360	29.7	28.4	31.2
	0 to 5 years		230	110	120	9.9	9.5	10.4
	18 to 64 years		1410	715	695	60.8	61.6	60.2
	65 years and over		220	120	105	9.5	10.3	9.1
	In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)		495	240	260	...	...	...
	0 to 17 years		205	95	110	...	...	...
	0 to 5 years		70	40	30	...	...	...
	18 to 64 years		225	115	110	...	...	...
	65 years and over		70	30	45	...	...	...
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)		21.5	20.4	22.6	21.5	20.4	22.6
	0 to 17 years (%)		29.8	28.8	30.8	29.8	28.8	30.8
	0 to 5 years (%)		31.0	36.0	28.0	31.0	36.0	28.0
	18 to 64 years (%)		15.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.8
	65 years and over (%)		32.0	24.0	40.0	32.0	24.0	40.0

Total - LICO low-income status in 2020 for the population in private households to whom the low-income concept is applicable - 100% data	33	2320	1160	1160	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 17 years		690	325	365	29.7	28.0	31.5
0 to 5 years		230	110	120	9.9	9.5	10.3
18 to 64 years		1405	715	695	60.6	61.6	59.9
65 years and over		215	115	100	9.3	9.9	8.6
In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)		60	35	30	...	...	...
0 to 17 years		20	10	5	...	...	...
0 to 5 years		10	10	5	...	...	...
18 to 64 years		35	20	20	...	...	...
65 years and over		0	0	0	...	...	...
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)		2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2
0 to 17 years (%)		2.8	3.2	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.0
0 to 5 years (%)		4.5	6.0	x	4.5	6.0	x
18 to 64 years (%)		2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.4
65 years and over (%)		x	x	x	x	x	x
Total - Adjusted after-tax economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data	34	2320	1155	1160	100.0	100.0	100.0
In bottom half of the distribution		1515	745	770	65.3	64.5	66.4
In bottom decile		415	195	225	17.9	16.9	19.4
In second decile		360	190	170	15.5	16.5	14.7
In third decile		235	115	120	10.1	10.0	10.3
In fourth decile		285	135	150	12.3	11.7	12.9
In fifth decile		220	115	105	9.5	10.0	9.1
In top half of the distribution		805	415	390	34.7	35.9	33.6
In sixth decile		185	95	90	8.0	8.2	7.8
In seventh decile		195	95	100	8.4	8.2	8.6
In eighth decile		220	115	105	9.5	10.0	9.1
In ninth decile		155	80	70	6.7	6.9	6.0
In top decile		50	25	25	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total - Inequality measures for the population in private households - 100% data	35	2320	...	...	2320	...	...
Gini index on adjusted household total income		0.312	...	...	0.312	...	...
Gini index on adjusted household market income		0.476	...	...	0.476	...	...
Gini index on adjusted household after-tax income		0.277	...	...	0.277	...	...
P90/P10 ratio on adjusted household after-tax income		3.7	...	...	3.7	...	...

Symbols:

... : not applicable

x : suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Notes:

[10] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

*statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

*statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

*statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

*employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

*income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds

*income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

*other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships

*income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and QuÈbec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

*one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

*capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

*employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÈbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

*voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable.

Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

*Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor

*retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and QuÈbec Pension Plan

*benefits from Employment Insurance and QuÈbec parental insurance plan

*child benefits from federal and provincial programs

*social assistance benefits

*workers' compensation benefits

*Canada workers benefit (CWB)

*Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit

*other income from government sources.

For the 2021 Census this includes various benefits from new and existing federal provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[11] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

*statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

*statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

*statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

*employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

*income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds

*income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

*other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships

*income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and QuÈbec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

*one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

*capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

*employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

*voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

*Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor

*retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan

*benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan

*child benefits from federal and provincial programs

*social assistance benefits

*workers' compensation benefits

*Canada workers benefit (CWB)

*Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit

*other income from government sources.

For the 2021 Census this includes various benefits from new and existing federal provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[12] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[13] Full-year full-time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) and full year (49 weeks and over per year) in 2020. For more information see variable work activity in 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

[14] Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[15] Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[16] Part year or part time workers - Persons aged 15 years and over who worked mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week) or 48 weeks or less during 2020. For more information see variable work activity in 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

[17] Composition of total income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[18] Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[19] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[20] Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

*Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor

*retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan

- *benefits from Employment Insurance and QuÈbec parental insurance plan
- *child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- *social assistance benefits
- *workers' compensation benefits
- *Canada workers benefit (CWB)
- *Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit
- *other income from government sources.

For the 2021 Census this includes various benefits from new and existing federal provincial and territorial government income programs intended to provide financial support to individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health measures implemented to minimize the spread of the virus.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[21] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families
- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations
- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- *employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)
- *income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds
- *income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
- *other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships
- *income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and QuÈbec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- *one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals
- *capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income
- *employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÈbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance
- *voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[22] After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[23] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

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- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations
- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

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- *income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
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Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- *Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- *retirement disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan
- *benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan
- *child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- *social assistance benefits
- *workers' compensation benefits
- *Canada workers benefit (CWB)
- *Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit
- *other income from government sources.

Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

Employment Insurance (EI) benefits - All Employment Insurance (EI) benefits received during the reference period before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment sickness maternity paternity adoption compassionate care work sharing retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal EI Program or the Québec parental insurance plan.

The reference period for these variables is calendar year 2019. These variables are intended for comparison with their 2020 equivalent and other 2019 income variables. Income for 2019 is presented in 2020 constant dollars.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[24] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

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In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- *employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- *one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

Market income - The sum of employment income (wages salaries and commissions net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice) investment income private retirement income (retirement pensions superannuation and annuities including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

Government transfers - All cash benefits received from federal provincial territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- *Old Age Security pension Guaranteed Income Supplement Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor
- workers' compensation benefits

Employment Insurance (EI) benefits - All Employment Insurance (EI) benefits received during the reference period before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment sickness maternity paternity adoption compassionate care work sharing retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal EI Program or the Québec parental insurance plan.

The reference period for these variables is calendar year 2019. These variables are intended for comparison with their 2020 equivalent and other 2019 income variables. Income for 2019 is presented in 2020 constant dollars.

Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of individuals are calculated for those with income (positive or negative).

[25] Employment income - All income received as wages salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. The reference period for this variable is calendar year 2019. The variable is intended for comparison with its 2020 equivalent and other 2019 income variables. Income for 2019 is presented in 2020 constant dollars.

[26] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- *employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)

- *income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds

- *income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

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- *income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and QuÉbec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- *one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

- *capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

- *employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÉbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

- *voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of households are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

[27] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

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For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of households are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

[28] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

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- *income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

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For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

Economic family structure - The combination of relatives that comprise a family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners

[29] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families

- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations

- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

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- *capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income
- *employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÉbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance
- *voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves i.e. the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of persons not in families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

[30] Calculation includes persons not in economic families without income (with an income of zero).

[31] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families
- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations
- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- *employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)
- *income from investment sources such as dividends and interest on bonds accounts guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds
- *income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
- *other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships
- income from government sources such as social assistance child benefits Employment Insurance benefits Old Age Security benefits COVID-19 benefits and Canada Pension Plan and QuÉbec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- *one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals
- *capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income
- *employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÉbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance
- *voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

After-tax income - Total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes provincial and territorial income taxes less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Average income - The average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

Economic family structure - The combination of relatives that comprise a family. Classification on this variable considers the presence or absence of: married spouses or common-law partners

[32] Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and in some circumstances in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- *statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons private households census families and economic families
- *statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises companies establishments and locations
- *statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

In the context of persons total income refers to receipts from certain sources before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of census families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of economic families total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

In the context of households total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all household members before income taxes and deductions during a specified reference period.

The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- *employment income from wages salaries tips commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)
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*income from employer and personal pension sources such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)

*other regular cash income such as child support payments received spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships

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Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

*one-time receipts such as lottery winnings gambling winnings cash inheritances lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals

*capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income

*employers' contributions to registered pension plans Canada Pension Plan QuÉbec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance

*voluntary inter-household transfers imputed rent goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

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For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Average income - Average income of a specified group is calculated by dividing the aggregate income of that group by the number of units in that group. Average incomes of persons not in families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

[33] Low-income status - The income situation of the statistical unit in relation to a specific low-income line in a reference year. Statistical units with income that is below the low-income line are considered to be in low income.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

Prior to the 2021 Census the LIM thresholds and the LIM low income statistics were derived and reported for the population residing outside of the territories and off reserve only. It was based on the consideration that the income prices and expenditure patterns could be quite different in the territories and on reserve and thus could make the interpretation of the LIM low-income statistics difficult.

Since the 2016 Census there were research studies that analyzed the feasibility of defining LIM thresholds that include the population living in the territories and on reserve and examined the aspects that should be considered when interpreting low-income statistics based on this definition. With the guidance and support of such research the 2021 Census expanded the coverage of the LIM concept to all regions in Canada making it the only low-income concept that is applicable to the population living in the territories and on reserve.

Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) - The Low-income measure after tax refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median-adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase but at a decreasing rate as the number of members increases.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population the line applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented in Table 2.4 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT. Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households.

Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT) - The Low-income cut-offs after tax refers to an income threshold defined using 1992 expenditure data below which economic families or persons not in economic families would likely have devoted a larger share of their after-tax income than average to the necessities of food shelter and clothing. More specifically the thresholds represented income levels at which these families or persons were expected to spend 20 percentage points or more of their after-tax income than average on food shelter and clothing. These thresholds have been adjusted to current dollars using the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The LICO-AT has 35 cut-offs varying by seven family sizes and five different sizes of area of residence to account for economies of scale and potential differences in cost of living in communities of different sizes. These thresholds are presented in Table 2.5 Low-income cut-offs after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families 2020 Dictionary Census of Population 2021.

When the after-tax income of an economic family member or a person not in an economic family falls below the threshold applicable to the person the person is considered to be in low income according to LICO-AT. Since the LICO-AT threshold and family income are unique within each economic family low-income status based on LICO-AT can also be reported for economic families.

Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

[34] Economic family after-tax income decile group - The economic family income decile group provides a rough ranking of the economic situation of a person based on his or her relative position in the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population the population in private households is sorted according to its adjusted after-tax family income and then divided into 10 equal groups each containing 10% of the population. The decile cut-points are the levels of adjusted after-tax family income that define the 10 groups.

For the 2021 Census the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020 unless otherwise specified.

[35] The Gini coefficient or Gini index is a measure of inequality that indicates how equally income is distributed for a given population. It measures how much an income distribution deviates from perfect equality. Values of the Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1. A value of 0 indicates that income is equally divided among the population with all units receiving exactly the same amount of income. At the opposite extreme a Gini coefficient of 1 denotes a perfectly unequal distribution where one unit has all of the income in the economy.

For the census Gini coefficients are calculated for three types of adjusted household income?market income total income and after tax income. Adjusted income is computed by dividing the household income by a factor equal to the square root of the household size (known as the equivalence scale). This adjustment for different household sizes takes into account economies of scale. It reflects the fact that the needs of a household increase but at a decreasing rate as the number of members increases.

The P90/P10 ratio is a measure of inequality. It is the ratio of the 90th and the 10th percentile of the adjusted household after-tax income. The 90th percentile means 90% of the population has income that falls below this threshold. The 10th percentile means 10% of the population has income that falls below this threshold.

Data quality:

Division No. 11, Census division (CDR)

Total non-response (TNR) rate, short-form census questionnaire: 22.3%

Total non-response (TNR) rate, long-form census questionnaire: 23.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population.

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