

Statistics Canada

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2011 National Household Survey: Data tables

Age Groups of Primary Household Maintainer (13), Household Total Income Groups in 2010 (11), Housing Tenure (4), Shelter-cost-to-income Ratio (5), Housing Suitability (3), Condition of Dwelling (3) and Household Type (17) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey

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Geography Geographic index Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest	Shelter-cost-to-income ratio (5) ¹ Total - Shelter-cost-to-income ratio
Housing suitability (3) ² Total - Housing suitability	Condition of dwelling (3) Total - Condition of dwelling
Household total income groups in 2010 (11) ³ Total - Household total income groups in 2010	Household type (17) ⁴ Total - Household type

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Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Global non-response rate (GNR)⁵ = 16.1 %

Age groups of primary household maintainer (13)	Housing tenure (4)			
	Total - Housing tenure	Owner	Renter	Band housing
Total - Age groups of primary household maintainer ⁶	14,700	7,575	6,975	150
Under 25 years	785	150	615	15
25 to 29 years	1,365	365	980	15
30 to 34 years	1,675	690	975	10
35 to 39 years	1,545	845	695	10
40 to 44 years	1,615	940	665	10
45 to 49 years	1,945	1,100	830	15
50 to 54 years	1,845	1,145	690	15
55 to 59 years	1,435	870	565	0
60 to 64 years	980	630	335	15
65 to 69 years	675	400	260	15
70 to 74 years	340	180	150	0
75 years and over	495	260	220	20

- 1 Shelter-cost-to-income ratio - Percentage of a household's average total monthly income which is spent on shelter-related expenses. Those expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) or the mortgage payment, property taxes and condominium fees (for owners) and the costs of electricity, heat, municipal services, etc. The percentage is calculated by dividing the total shelter-related expenses by the household's total monthly income and multiplying the result by 100.

The relatively high shelter costs to household income ratios for some households may have resulted from the difference in the reference period for shelter costs and household total income data. The reference period for shelter cost data is 2011, while household total income is reported for the year 2010. As well, for some households, the 2010 household total income may represent income for only part of a year.

Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household. Total income refers to the total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income, before income taxes and deductions, during the calendar year 2010.

- 2 Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) on which it is based were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

- 3 Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Total income - Total income refers to monetary receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during calendar year 2010. It includes employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities); income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, employment insurance, Old Age Security pension, Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits and disability income; income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and RRIFs; income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, GICs and mutual funds; and other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships. The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. It excludes one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements, capital gains and RRSP withdrawals. Capital gains are excluded because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are less likely to be fully spent in the period in which they are received, unlike income that is regular and recurring. Also excluded are employer's contributions to registered pension plans, Canada and Quebec pension plans, and employment insurance. Finally, voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter, and goods produced for own consumption are excluded from this total income definition.

Median income of households - The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of the households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

Average income of households - Average income of households refers to the weighted mean total income of households in 2010. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of households (for example, two person households) by the number of households in that specific group, whether or not they reported income.

- 4 Household type - Refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family, that is, a married couple with or without children, or a couple living common law with or without children, or a lone parent living with one or more children (lone-parent family). One-family household refers to a single census family (with or without other persons) that occupies a private dwelling. Multiple-family household refers to a household in which two or more census families (with or without additional persons) occupy the same private dwelling. Family households may also be divided based on the presence of persons not in a census family.

Non-family household refers to either one person living alone in a private dwelling or to a group of two or more people who share a private dwelling, but who do not constitute a census family.

- 5 For the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) estimates, the global non-response rate (GNR) is used as an indicator of data quality. This indicator combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. The value of the GNR is presented to users. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more. For more information, please refer to the National Household Survey User Guide, 2011.

- 6 Primary household maintainer - The first person in the household identified as being a household maintainer.

The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.

Age - Refers to the age at last birthday before the reference date, that is, before May 10, 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011028.

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