2011 National Household Survey: Data tables

Selected Demographic, Income and Sociocultural Characteristics (109), Income Statistics in 2010 (3) and Income Sources (16) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey

Select data categories for this table

Geography Geographic index

Nunavut

Income statistics in 2010 (3)[1]

Share of total income in 2010 %

Submit

Nunavut

Global non-response rate (GNR)[2] = 25.2 %

Selected demographic, income and sociocultural characteristics (109)	Income sources (16)															
	Total income[3]	Market income[4]	Employment income[5]	Wages and salaries[6]	Self-employment income[7]	Investment income[8]	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities[9]	Other money income[10]	Government transfer payments[11]	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits[12]	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement[13]	Employment Insurance benefits[14]	Child benefits[15]	Other income from government sources[16]	Income tax paid[17]	After-tax income[18]
Total - Sex and age groups[19]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
15 to 24 years	100.0	75.8	74.1	73.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	24.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	7.4	14.1	6.2	93.8
25 to 54 years	100.0	89.0	87.5	85.9	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	3.9	4.7	14.4	85.6
25 to 34 years	100.0	85.4	84.2	83.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.8	5.9	12.5	87.5
35 to 44 years	100.0	88.6	87.2	86.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	11.4	0.1	0.0	2.4	4.2	4.7	14.3	85.7
45 to 54 years	100.0	93.2	91.0	88.5	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	6.9	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.6	3.5	16.3	83.7
55 to 64 years	100.0	92.8	85.6	83.4	2.2	1.5	4.1	1.6	7.1	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	3.1	17.3	82.4
65 years and over	100.0	54.3	42.5	40.8	1.7	1.0	9.6	1.1	45.8	12.9	21.9	0.6	1.1	9.2	9.1	91.0
65 to 74 years	100.0	60.4	49.9	47.3	2.1	1.0	9.1	1.1	39.5	11.5	18.4	0.8	1.0	7.8	10.4	89.6
75 years and over	100.0	27.3	11.4	11.9	0.1	1.3	12.7	1.1	73.1	19.1	37.2	0.0	1.5	15.1	3.2	97.0
Male	100.0	90.1	87.1	85.1	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	9.9	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.5	5.3	14.7	85.3
15 to 24 years	100.0	81.7	80.0	79.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	18.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.5	14.2	6.7	93.4
25 to 54 years	100.0	92.2	90.9	89.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	7.8	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.4	4.8	15.0	85.0
25 to 34 years	100.0	90.6	89.5	88.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	6.1	13.2	86.9
35 to 44 years	100.0	91.2	90.3	88.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	8.8	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.5	5.1	15.0	85.1
45 to 54 years	100.0	94.5	92.7	89.7	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	3.4	16.7	83.5
55 to 64 years	100.0	94.2	86.0	83.4	2.8	1.8	4.4	1.9	5.8	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.9	18.0	82.0

Selected demographic, income and sociocultural characteristics (109)	Income sources (16)															
	Total income[3]	Market income[4]	Employment income[5]	Wages and salaries[6]	Self-employment income[7]	Investment income[8]	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities[9]	Other money income[10]	Government transfer payments[11]	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits[12]	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement[13]	Employment Insurance benefits[14]	Child benefits[15]	Other income from government sources[16]	Income tax paid[17]	After-tax income[18]
65 years and over	100.0	60.1	46.9	45.8	2.0	1.2	10.5	1.1	39.9	12.8	17.6	0.6	0.6	7.9	10.5	89.5
65 to 74 years	100.0	66.2	53.5	51.0	2.5	1.1	10.0	1.1	34.1	11.7	14.6	0.8	0.4	6.8	11.7	88.4
75 years and over	100.0	31.2	15.4	15.1	0.0	1.7	14.9	1.0	67.3	18.4	32.8	0.0	1.8	13.4	4.8	95.2
Female	100.0	83.6	81.0	79.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	16.4	0.9	1.1	1.9	7.1	5.4	13.2	86.8
15 to 24 years	100.0	69.4	67.7	67.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	30.6	0.2	0.0	2.7	13.8	13.9	5.6	94.5
25 to 54 years	100.0	85.5	83.8	82.5	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	14.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	7.6	4.5	13.7	86.4
25 to 34 years	100.0	80.5	79.3	78.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	19.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	10.9	5.7	11.8	88.2
35 to 44 years	100.0	85.8	84.2	83.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	14.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	8.3	4.2	13.7	86.3
45 to 54 years	100.0	91.2	88.7	86.9	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	8.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	3.1	3.6	15.8	84.2
55 to 64 years	100.0	90.9	85.2	83.9	1.4	1.2	3.5	1.1	8.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	3.5	16.5	83.5
65 years and over	100.0	42.9	33.3	32.9	0.9	0.8	8.0	1.0	56.9	13.1	29.9	0.6	2.0	11.5	6.2	93.6
65 to 74 years	100.0	51.5	40.6	40.2	1.1	0.8	7.4	1.0	49.2	11.3	25.6	0.8	2.1	9.7	8.1	92.0
75 years and over	100.0	19.7	7.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.0	77.4	19.0	42.8	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.6	99.3
Total - Population by decile of adjusted after-tax family income[20]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
In bottom half of the Canadian distribution	100.0	60.3	57.5	56.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.5	39.7	2.4	3.4	5.0	12.8	16.1	4.1	95.9
In bottom decile	100.0	27.6	25.6	24.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.6	72.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	30.1	36.4	0.1	100.1
In second decile	100.0	45.3	43.2	42.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.6	54.5	2.5	5.0	6.2	19.3	21.6	0.9	98.9
In third decile	100.0	60.7	57.5	56.4	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.5	39.5	2.7	4.4	6.2	12.0	14.2	2.9	96.9
In fourth decile	100.0	71.4	68.3	67.5	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	28.9	2.1	3.2	5.1	7.0	11.4	6.1	93.9
In fifth decile	100.0	78.2	74.7	73.8	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.4	21.9	2.4	2.5	4.1	5.1	7.9	8.0	92.0
In top half of the Canadian distribution	100.0	94.5	91.7	89.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	5.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	2.4	16.7	83.3
In sixth decile	100.0	83.4	81.4	80.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	16.3	1.3	1.4	3.4	3.9	6.2	10.5	89.9
In seventh decile	100.0	87.6	85.0	84.3	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.9	12.6	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.5	5.0	12.2	88.1
In eighth decile	100.0	92.0	89.7	89.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.2	8.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	3.4	14.0	85.9
In ninth decile	100.0	94.3	92.3	90.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	5.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.6	15.8	84.2

Selected demographic, income and sociocultural characteristics (109)	Income sources (16)															
	Total income[3]	Market income[4]	Employment income[5]	Wages and salaries[6]	Self-employment income[7]	Investment income[8]	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities[9]	Other money income[10]	Government transfer payments[11]	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits[12]	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement[13]	Employment Insurance benefits[14]	Child benefits[15]	Other income from government sources[16]	Income tax paid[17]	After-tax income[18]
In top decile	100.0	97.4	94.2	91.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	18.9	81.1
Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree[21]	100.0	87.1	84.2	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
No certificate, diploma or degree	100.0	71.8	69.2	68.4	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.1	28.2	2.0	3.0	3.2	8.4	11.6	8.6	91.4
High school diploma or equivalent[22]	100.0	91.1	88.3	87.4	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	8.7	0.4	0.1	1.8	2.4	4.0	14.5	85.5
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree[23]	100.0	94.3	91.2	89.1	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.9	5.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.2	2.3	16.7	83.3
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level[24]	100.0	92.2	89.9	88.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	7.8	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.9	3.2	15.6	84.4
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	100.0	97.4	93.6	90.1	3.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	18.4	81.6
Total - Population by Aboriginal identity	100.0	87.1	84.2	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
Aboriginal identity[25]	100.0	81.2	78.7	77.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	18.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	5.5	7.8	11.7	88.3
First Nations (North American Indian) single identity[26]	100.0	104.6	92.6	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	17.2	87.9
Métis single identity	100.0	98.3	91.2	92.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.8	17.0	79.1
Inuk (Inuit) single identity	100.0	80.8	78.2	77.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	19.3	1.3	1.6	2.7	5.6	8.0	11.5	88.5
Multiple Aboriginal identities[27]	100.0	86.7	62.3	140.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9
Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere[28]	100.0	95.2	95.1	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	20.0	82.3
Non-Aboriginal identity	100.0	96.9	93.4	90.5	3.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.3	17.8	82.2
Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status[29]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
Registered or Treaty Indian[30]	100.0	91.8	91.5	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	16.8	88.6

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	Total income[3]	Market income[4]	Employment income[5]	Wages and salaries[6]	Self-employment income[7]	Investment income[8]	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities[9]	Other money income[10]	Government transfer payments[11]	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits[12]	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement[13]	Employment Insurance benefits[14]	Child benefits[15]	Other income from government sources[16]	Income tax paid[17]	After-tax income[18]
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	100.0	87.1	84.2	82.5	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	13.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.6	5.4	14.0	86.1
Total - Population by Aboriginal ancestry[31]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
Aboriginal ancestry[32]	100.0	81.3	78.7	78.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	18.7	1.2	1.6	2.7	5.5	7.8	11.7	88.3
First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry[33]	100.0	93.9	91.2	91.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.3	16.6	83.7
Métis ancestry	100.0	97.9	91.3	91.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.2	16.4	87.2
Inuit ancestry	100.0	80.7	78.2	77.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	19.3	1.3	1.6	2.7	5.7	8.0	11.5	88.5
Non-Aboriginal ancestry only[34]	100.0	96.7	93.5	90.4	3.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	17.8	82.3
Total - Generation status[35]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
First generation[36]	100.0	95.9	91.7	85.1	6.9	1.4	1.7	0.7	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	17.6	81.7
Second generation[37]	100.0	96.5	92.7	89.6	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	3.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	18.3	81.5
Third generation or more[38]	100.0	85.9	83.2	82.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.0	14.1	1.0	1.1	2.2	3.9	5.9	13.5	86.5
Total - Population by visible minority[39]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
Total visible minority population[40]	100.0	96.4	95.3	87.9	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	17.9	82.3
South Asian[41]	100.0	98.3	97.3	80.0	10.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	19.7	80.7
Chinese	100.0	94.4	94.3	103.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	17.4	82.7
Black	100.0	103.2	95.8	90.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	17.9	81.7
Filipino	100.0	98.4	97.0	96.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	17.0	83.2
Latin American	100.0	72.2	86.3	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.7	70.5
Arab	100.0	72.9	102.6	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	127.4
Southeast Asian[42]	100.0	78.4	96.9	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	12.6	82.9
West Asian[43]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visible minority, n.i.e.[44]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Selected demographic, income and sociocultural characteristics (109)	Income sources (16)															
	Total income[3]	Market income[4]	Employment income[5]	Wages and salaries[6]	Self-employment income[7]	Investment income[8]	Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities[9]	Other money income[10]	Government transfer payments[11]	Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits[12]	Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement[13]	Employment Insurance benefits[14]	Child benefits[15]	Other income from government sources[16]	Income tax paid[17]	After-tax income[18]
Multiple visible minorities[45]																
Not a visible minority[46]	100.0	86.7	83.9	82.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	13.3	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.7	5.5	13.8	86.2
Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration[47]	100.0	87.1	84.3	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
Non-immigrants[48]	100.0	86.5	83.8	82.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.0	13.5	0.9	1.1	2.1	3.7	5.6	13.7	86.3
Immigrants[49]	100.0	96.8	91.0	83.8	7.9	1.5	2.2	0.8	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	17.8	82.2
Before 1981	100.0	94.7	90.9	78.0	7.3	2.9	4.0	0.9	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.5	19.0	81.3
1981 to 1990	100.0	100.6	97.7	82.4	7.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	17.9	81.7
1991 to 2000	100.0	96.5	95.0	86.6	6.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	17.9	82.3
2001 to 2009	100.0	95.5	96.0	86.9	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	16.2	81.4
2001 to 2005	100.0	96.2	96.0	77.4	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	16.0	84.2
2006 to 2009	100.0	94.9	96.2	89.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	17.5	84.1
Total - Mother tongue[50]	100.0	87.1	84.2	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
English	100.0	94.1	90.9	88.5	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.7	5.9	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.7	16.6	83.4
French	100.0	97.5	92.7	90.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.6	3.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.3	17.5	81.5
Non-official language	100.0	81.6	79.0	78.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	18.4	1.4	1.7	2.6	5.3	7.5	11.9	88.1
Aboriginal	100.0	80.6	77.9	77.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	19.4	1.4	1.8	2.7	5.6	7.9	11.6	88.4
Non-Aboriginal	100.0	97.2	94.5	88.7	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	3.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	17.4	83.6
English and French	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English and non-official language	100.0	81.9	79.9	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	17.3	1.1	0.0	1.9	6.1	7.0	12.3	87.0
French and non-official language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English, French and non-official language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total - First official language spoken[51]	100.0	87.1	84.2	82.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.4	14.0	86.0
English	100.0	88.0	85.3	83.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	12.0	0.6	0.4	2.1	3.7	5.2	14.1	85.9
French	100.0	96.7	93.0	91.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.4	17.6	82.5
English and French	100.0	100.5	90.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	16.2	84.0
Neither English nor French	100.0	47.5	40.1	39.6	0.4	0.2	5.5	2.0	52.3	11.2	21.8	1.5	3.6	14.0	5.9	94.1

1 Composition of 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.

Total income - Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

2 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.

3 Total income - Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

4 Market income - Refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, net farm income and net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (including those from RRSPs and RRIFs) and other money income. It is equivalent to total income before tax minus all government transfers and is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

5 Earnings or employment income - Total wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

6 Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2010. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

7 Self-employment net income - Refers to the total amount received by persons aged 15 years and over during calendar year 2010 as net farm income from self-employment, or net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice.

Net farm income - Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2010 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2010, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (for example, milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the AgriInvest and AgriStability programs. The value of income 'in kind,' such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice - Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2010 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non-relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

8 Investment income - Refers to interest received during calendar year 2010 from deposits in banks, trust companies, cooperatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures, and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign corporate stocks and mutual funds. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources, such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies. Does not include capital gains or losses.

9 Retirement pensions - Refers to all regular income received by the respondent during calendar year 2010 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF), a matured Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed-term annuity, or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP, or refunds of over-contributions.

10 Other money income - Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 2010 and not reported in any of the other sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included.

11 Government transfer payments - Refers to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during 2010. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in:
- the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor
- benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- child benefits
- other income from government sources.

12 Benefits from Canada or Quebec pension plan - Refers to benefits received during calendar year 2010 from the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan (for example, retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability pensions). Does not include lump-sum death benefits.

13 Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement - Refers to Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons aged 65 years and over, and to the Allowance or Allowance for the survivor paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by the federal government during the calendar year 2010.

14 Benefits from employment insurance - Refers to total Employment Insurance benefits received during calendar year 2010, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal Employment Insurance Program or the Quebec Parental Insurance Program.

15 Child benefits - Refers to payments received under the Canada Child Tax Benefit program during calendar year 2010 by parents with dependent children under 18 years of age. Included with the Canada Child Tax Benefit is the National Child Benefit Supplement (NCBS) for low-income families with children. The NCBS is the federal contribution to the National Child Benefit (NCB), a joint initiative of federal, provincial and territorial governments. Also included in this variable are child benefits, child disability benefits and earned income supplements provided by certain provinces and territories and the Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB).

16 Other income from government sources - Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Employment Insurance benefits and child benefits) received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal programs during 2010.

17 Income tax paid - Refers to all federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid on 2010 income. Federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid refer to taxes on income, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits and the Quebec abatement. These taxes are obtained from the income tax files for persons who allowed access to their income tax data and from direct responses on the questionnaire for others.

18 After-tax income - Refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2010.

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

20 Adjusted after-tax income for economic families and persons not in economic families - For economic family members, this refers to economic family after-tax income that has been adjusted by a factor that accounts for family size. The adjustment factor takes into account the lower relative needs of additional family members, as compared to a single person living alone. For use with the NHS income data, the adjusted after-tax income is computed as the economic family after-tax income divided by the square root of family size.
For persons not in economic families, the adjusted after-tax income is set at after-tax income. This is equivalent to a factor of 1.0 for a person not in an economic family.

Decile of adjusted after-tax family income - The deciles divide the population ranked by size of adjusted after-tax family income into 10 groups of equal size. The population in the bottom decile is the one who falls in the lower 10 percent of the adjusted after-tax family income distribution. The population in the top decile is the one who falls in the highest ten percent of the adjusted after-tax family income distribution. The 10 groups were formed with the full population in private households of Canada, whether or not they reported income.

21 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

For further definitions, refer to the National Household Survey Dictionary, Catalogue no. 99-000-X. For any comments on collection, dissemination or data quality for this variable, refer to the Education Reference Guide, National Household Survey, Catalogue no. 99-012-X2011006.

22 'High school diploma or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

23 'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.

24 'Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level' includes persons who have obtained a college, CEGEP or university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and who have not obtained any higher degrees, certificates or diplomas. It also includes persons who received an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.

25 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

26 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). For additional information, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

27 'Multiple Aboriginal identities' includes persons who reported being any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

28 'Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere' includes persons who did not report being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who did report Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

29 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). For additional information, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

30 Registered or Treaty Indian Status refers to whether or not a person reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian.
'Registered or Treaty Indian' includes persons who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian in Question 20. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

31 This is a total population estimate. The sum of the ancestries in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ancestry (ethnic origin) in the NHS.

32 'Aboriginal ancestry' includes persons who reported one or more than one of First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry in Question 17, either with or without also reporting a non-Aboriginal ancestry. The sum of the categories 'First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry', 'Métis ancestry' and 'Inuit ancestry' is thus greater than the sum of the total for 'Aboriginal ancestry' because persons who reported more than one Aboriginal ancestry are included in the response category for each Aboriginal ancestry they reported. All respondents with Aboriginal ancestry are counted in at least one of the categories 'First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry,' 'Métis ancestry' and 'Inuit ancestry' and also in the category 'Aboriginal ancestry.'
Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors, an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.

33 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the National Household Survey (NHS). In 2011, there were a total of 36 Indian reserves and Indian settlements that were 'incompletely enumerated' in the NHS. For these reserves or settlements, NHS enumeration was either not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed, or was not possible because of natural events (specifically forest fires in Northern Ontario). For additional information, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011.

34 'Non-Aboriginal ancestry only' includes persons who did not report First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit ancestry in Question 17.

35 Generation status
Part A - Short definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Generation status refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada. It identifies persons as being first generation, second generation or third generation or more.

36 'First generation' includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, immigrants to Canada.

37 'Second generation' includes persons who were born in Canada and had at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.

38 'Third generation or more' includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

39 Visible minority
Part A - Short definition
Not applicable

Part B - Detailed definition
Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

40 The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' 41 For example, 'East Indian,' 'Pakistani,' 'Sri Lankan,' etc.

42 For example, 'Vietnamese,' 'Cambodian,' 'Malaysian,' 'Laotian,' etc. 43 For example, 'Iranian,' 'Afghan,' etc.

44 The abbreviation 'n.i.e.' means 'not included elsewhere.' Includes respondents who reported a write-in response such as 'Guyanese,' 'West Indian,' 'Tibetan,' 'Polynesian,' 'Pacific Islander,' etc.

45 Includes respondents who reported more than one visible minority group by checking two or more mark-in circles, e.g., 'Black' and 'South Asian.'

46 Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to the Aboriginal identity question (Question 18) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group.

47 Non-permanent residents are not included elsewhere in this table.
Immigrant status refers to whether the respondent is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.

Non-permanent resident refers to a person from another country who has a work or study permit or who is a refugee claimant, and any non-Canadian-born family member living in Canada with them.

Period of immigration refers to the period in which the immigrant first obtained his or her landed immigrant/permanent resident status.

48 Non-immigrant refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

49 The income data for the National Household Survey are for the year 2010. By agreement, landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 2011 and May 10, 2011 have an income equal to zero. It is also possible that landed immigrants who arrived during the course of the year 2010 did not have a complete year of applicable revenues. Consequently, these two groups of immigrants are excluded from the detailed distribution by period of immigration. They are, however included in the category 'Immigrants.'

Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently.
Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, 'Immigrants' includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.

50 Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011.

51 First official language spoken
Part A - Short definition
Not applicable

Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to a variable specified within the framework of the Official Languages Act.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-014-X2011032.

Date modified: 2014-03-04