

Statistics Canada

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NHS Profile, Division No. 10, CDR, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2011

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Characteristic	Division No. 10, CDR Newfoundland and Labrador (Census division)		
	Total	Male	Female
Income of individuals in 2010			
Family income in 2010 of economic families ¹⁴¹	7,150	...	...
Median family income (\$)	95,442	...	...
Average family income (\$)	104,588	...	...
Median after-tax family income (\$)	81,229	...	...
Average after-tax family income (\$)	86,474	...	...
Average family size	3.1	...	...
Couple-only economic families ¹⁴²	2,585	...	...
Median family income (\$)	89,959	...	...
Average family income (\$)	97,224	...	...
Median after-tax family income (\$)	76,150	...	...
Average after-tax family income (\$)	79,446	...	...
Average family size	2.0	...	...
Couple-with-children economic families ¹⁴³	3,545	...	...
Median family income (\$)	109,388	...	...
Average family income (\$)	121,360	...	...
Median after-tax family income (\$)	92,666	...	...
Average after-tax family income (\$)	100,093	...	...
Average family size	3.9	...	...
Lone-parent economic families ¹⁴⁴	780	...	...
Median family income (\$)	47,694	...	...
Average family income (\$)	58,780	...	...
Median after-tax family income (\$)	44,745	...	...
Average after-tax family income (\$)	51,743	...	...
Average family size	2.7	...	...

Symbols

... not applicable

Footnotes

141 Economic family total income - The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. 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. After-tax income of economic families - The after-tax income of an economic family is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family. After-tax income of family members or persons not in families refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2010. Median income of economic families - The median income of a specified group of families 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 families are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of families are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income. Average income of economic families - Average income of economic families refers to the weighted mean total income of families in 2010. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of families (for example, husband-wife families with working wives) by the number of families in that group, whether or not they reported income. The above concept and procedures also apply in the calculation of these statistics on the after-tax income of economic families. Economic family - Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.

142 Economic family structure - Refers to the classification of economic families as couple families, lone-parent families or other economic families. Couple families - Those in which a member of either a married or common-law couple is the economic family reference person. Lone-parent families - Those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person. Other economic families - Those in which the economic family reference person has other relatives but does not have a married spouse or common-law partner or a child in their census family.

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How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2013. Division No. 10, CDR, Newfoundland and Labrador (Code 1010) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed July 8, 2014).

Data source

2011 National Household Survey

NHS data quality

Division No. 10, CDR, Newfoundland and Labrador

- [Global non-response rate](#)
GNR = 30.8%

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Date modified: 2014-04-28