

# Census Profile, 2016 Census

Whitehorse, City [Census subdivision], Yukon and Yukon, Territory [Census division], Yukon

 Select a view:  
  

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Income of individuals in 2015</b>						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>21</sup>	20,015	9,710	10,305	28,890	14,325	14,565
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	19,400	9,405	10,000	27,970	13,840	14,135
Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	49,448	53,893	45,560	45,804	48,685	43,192
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	19,405	9,400	10,000	27,975	13,845	14,130
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	44,183	47,645	41,220	41,235	43,240	39,353
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	18,355	8,910	9,445	26,300	13,005	13,295
Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	48,060	53,184	43,328	43,961	47,135	40,806
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	11,895	5,305	6,590	17,665	8,205	9,465
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	3,872	3,221	4,125	4,724	4,742	4,708
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	16,750	8,240	8,515	23,945	11,930	12,015
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	47,463	51,667	43,872	43,341	45,938	40,804
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data <sup>22</sup>	20,015	9,710	10,305	28,880	14,315	14,570
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	19,385	9,445	9,935	27,920	13,860	14,060
Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	57,236	62,534	52,201	53,809	57,649	50,023
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	19,390	9,445	9,940	27,920	13,860	14,065
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	48,704	52,357	45,233	45,994	48,598	43,429
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	18,335	8,955	9,380	26,255	13,035	13,220
Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	55,732	61,824	49,920	52,102	56,529	47,736
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	12,030	5,415	6,620	17,695	8,285	9,410
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	7,292	6,895	7,618	7,595	7,499	7,680
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	16,755	8,270	8,485	23,945	11,940	12,005
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	53,571	58,582	48,687	50,089	53,885	46,314
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data <sup>23</sup>	20,015	9,710	10,310	28,880	14,310	14,565
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample data <sup>24</sup>	7,800	3,895	3,905	10,660	5,330	5,330
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) <sup>25</sup>	69,320	74,330	65,756	67,699	72,122	64,301

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) <sup>26</sup>	73,152	78,008	68,307	70,536	75,141
Composition of total income in 2015 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 100% data <sup>27</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Market income (%) <sup>28</sup>	92.1	93.7	90.5	91.1	92.4	89.7
Employment income (%) <sup>29</sup>	80.6	82.2	78.8	78.6	79.3	78.0
Government transfers (%) <sup>30</sup>	7.8	6.3	9.5	8.9	7.6	10.3
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>31</sup>	20,015	9,710	10,305	28,895	14,325	14,565
Without total income	615	305	310	920	480	435
With total income	19,400	9,405	10,000	27,970	13,845	14,135
Percentage with total income	96.9	96.9	97.0	96.8	96.6	97.0
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,740	825	915	2,875	1,460	1,415
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,130	980	1,155	3,350	1,575	1,775
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,235	970	1,265	3,455	1,605	1,850
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,930	820	1,110	2,815	1,240	1,580
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,750	800	950	2,545	1,195	1,345
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,650	795	855	2,340	1,110	1,225
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,735	765	965	2,370	1,115	1,255
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,560	755	805	2,095	1,015	1,085
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1,280	650	630	1,725	885	840
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,035	555	480	1,340	710	630
\$100,000 and over	2,360	1,485	870	3,065	1,930	1,135
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,785	1,085	700	2,320	1,410	910
\$150,000 and over	575	400	175	745	520	225
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>32</sup>	20,015	9,705	10,305	28,890	14,325	14,570
Without after-tax income	610	305	305	915	485	435
With after-tax income	19,405	9,400	10,000	27,975	13,840	14,130
Percentage with after-tax income	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.8	96.6	97.0
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,785	845	940	2,935	1,485	1,450
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,230	1,020	1,205	3,520	1,665	1,860
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2,520	1,110	1,415	3,860	1,800	2,060
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,255	970	1,290	3,285	1,475	1,805
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,150	1,015	1,135	3,080	1,450	1,630
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,195	1,015	1,180	3,045	1,445	1,600
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,990	960	1,025	2,685	1,305	1,375
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,600	825	770	2,095	1,085	1,010
\$80,000 and over	2,685	1,640	1,040	3,470	2,125	1,345
\$80,000 to \$89,999	990	545	450	1,285	705	580
\$90,000 to \$99,999	600	380	220	780	490	290
\$100,000 and over	1,100	725	380	1,405	930	475
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>33</sup>	20,015	9,710	10,305	28,895	14,325	14,565
Without employment income	3,265	1,470	1,790	4,945	2,400	2,550
With employment income	16,755	8,240	8,515	23,945	11,930	12,015

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage with employment income	83.7	84.9	82.6	82.9	83.3
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	1,635	765	870	2,715	1,355	1,360
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,025	460	570	1,605	745	860
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,735	785	950	2,630	1,245	1,390
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,455	655	800	2,275	1,050	1,230
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,465	700	765	2,060	995	1,065
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,385	650	730	1,985	940	1,040
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,360	630	730	1,875	855	1,025
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,495	650	840	1,980	885	1,090
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,330	630	700	1,750	845	905
\$80,000 and over	3,870	2,310	1,560	5,065	3,010	2,055
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1,115	605	515	1,495	810	680
\$90,000 to \$99,999	860	470	390	1,135	610	530
\$100,000 and over	1,890	1,235	660	2,440	1,590	845
<b>Income of households in 2015</b>						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data <sup>34</sup>	10,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	93,652	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	84,521	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	81,768	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	73,935	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	2,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	47,019	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	42,170	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	42,524	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	38,536	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	7,205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,315	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	119,430	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	110,664	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	103,680	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	96,068	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data <sup>35</sup>	10,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of households in 2015 (\$)	108,914	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	98,739	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	92,698	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	84,412	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	2,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,920	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	53,726	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	50,317	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	46,319	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	43,443	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	7,205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,300	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	131,769	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	121,861	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	111,906	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	103,975	... (not applicable)
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data <sup>28</sup>	10,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	70	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	225	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	315	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	555	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	385	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	670	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	515	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	300	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	510	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	510	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	275	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	460	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	630	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	965	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	940	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	635	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	965	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	595	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	860	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	4,725	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	6,225	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,225	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,720	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,045	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,405	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,850	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$200,000 and over	1,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,250	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data <sup>22</sup>	10,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	15,215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	75	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	65	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	160	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	135	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	\$15,000 to \$19,999	320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	575	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	395	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	685	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	330	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	550	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	330	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	580	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	570	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	505	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	755	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	770	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	775	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	665	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	650	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	885	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	3,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,045	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,840	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,090	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 and over	1,470	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
<b>Income of economic families in 2015</b>						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 100% data <sup>2L</sup>	6,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,800	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	117,148	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	108,816	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	101,610	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	94,853	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of economic families	3.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	2,460	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,890	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	112,463	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	104,425	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	97,440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	90,825	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of couple economic families without children or other relatives	2.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 100% data	2,865	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,860	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	146,018	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	139,567	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Whitehorse, CY (City) Yukon [Census subdivision]			Yukon, TER (Territory) Yukon [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	124,672	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	119,060	... (not applicable)
Average family size of couple economic families with children	3.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	1,275	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,770	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	66,011	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	62,816	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	60,693	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	58,386	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data <sup>38</sup>	6,800	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	130,199	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	120,618	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	110,357	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	102,755	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	2,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	122,681	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	113,004	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	103,393	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	95,932	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	2,910	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,885	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	160,201	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	151,228	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	134,816	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	127,809	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	1,235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	76,887	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,156	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	68,317	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	64,133	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 100% data <sup>39</sup>	4,460	2,210	2,245	6,690	3,505	3,180
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>39</sup>	43,183	41,356	44,558	39,951	36,718	42,449
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>39</sup>	39,413	37,632	40,503	36,618	33,829	39,148
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data <sup>40</sup>	4,465	2,295	2,175	6,700	3,630	3,070
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>41</sup>	50,200	50,135	50,269	47,879	46,673	49,305
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>41</sup>	43,422	42,872	44,003	41,460	40,111	43,054
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data <sup>42</sup>	24,560	12,135	12,425	35,110	17,645	17,465
In the bottom half of the distribution	7,915	3,850	4,060	12,840	6,500	6,340
In the bottom decile	1,345	730	610	2,530	1,440	1,090



**Data quality: Whitehorse, City [Census subdivision], Yukon**

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 5.1%
- Data quality index showing a short-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 6.1%
- Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

**Data quality: Yukon, Territory [Census division], Yukon**

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 6.7%
- Data quality index showing a short-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 6.8%
- Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

**Symbol(s):**

... not applicable

**Note(s):**



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, 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.

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;
- Working income tax benefit;
- 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.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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).

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, 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.

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;
- Working income tax benefit;
- 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.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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).

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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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 2015. For more information, see variable work activity in 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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).

- 26 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).
- 27 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 28 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 29 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 30 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;
  - Working income tax benefit;
  - Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit;
  - other income from government sources.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
- 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, 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.
- For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

32 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

33 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

34 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, 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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.

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, 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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.

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, 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.

For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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, 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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; children; and other relatives. For more information, refer to the variable '[economic family structure](#),' Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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, 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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; children; and other relatives. For more information, refer to the variable "[economic family structure](#)," Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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



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, 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

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.

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

42 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 2016 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

43 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 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

The low-income concepts are not applied in the territories and in certain areas based on census subdivision type (such as Indian reserves). The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing and First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

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 2016 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 4.2 Low-income measures thresholds (LIM-AT and LIM-BT) for private households of Canada, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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 4.3 Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT - 1992 base) for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015, Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

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.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. 2017. *Whitehorse, CY (City) [Census subdivision], Yukon and Yukon, TER (Territory) [Census division], Yukon (table). Census Profile.* 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. (number) 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed January 22, 2018).

**Date modified:**  
2017-11-16