

# Census Profile, 2016 Census

Yellowknife, City [Census subdivision], Northwest Territories and Northwest Territories [Territory]

Select a view:

Characteristic	Yellowknife, CY (City) Northwest Territories [Census subdivision]			Northwest Territories [Territory]		
	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>	15,400	7,750	7,650	32,330	16,470	15,855
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	14,990	7,560	7,430	31,290	15,980	15,315
Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	67,792	76,199	60,416	50,618	54,924	46,322
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	14,990	7,560	7,430	31,295	15,980	15,310
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	57,925	63,783	52,754	45,254	48,505	41,935
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	14,255	7,275	6,975	28,515	14,760	13,750
Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	68,035	76,576	61,224	53,324	58,388	49,104
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	14,615	7,345	7,275	30,555	15,590	14,965
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	943	942	1,078	948	943	1,794
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	13,660	6,995	6,670	27,150	14,125	13,030
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	67,630	75,741	60,828	53,161	57,762	48,970
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data <sup>22</sup>	15,400	7,750	7,650	32,325	16,470	15,855
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	14,960	7,570	7,395	31,265	15,995	15,275
Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	75,987	83,567	68,226	64,586	70,000	58,918
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	14,965	7,570	7,390	31,270	15,995	15,275
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	61,949	67,089	56,687	53,344	56,951	49,567
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	14,285	7,295	6,990	28,545	14,780	13,770
Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	75,851	83,704	67,657	65,472	71,244	59,277
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	14,590	7,385	7,200	30,535	15,630	14,900
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	3,661	2,982	4,357	4,924	4,259	5,622
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	13,665	6,985	6,680	27,155	14,110	13,040
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	74,232	81,967	66,151	63,796	69,117	58,040
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data <sup>23</sup>	15,405	7,750	7,650	32,325	16,475	15,855
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>	7,775	4,140	3,635	13,570	7,190	6,375
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) <sup>25</sup>	88,809	93,616	82,920	86,780	91,659	81,218

Characteristic	Yellowknife, CY (City) Northwest Territories [Census subdivision]			Northwest Territories [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) <sup>26</sup>	95,743	101,718	88,944	91,177	96,979
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>	95.3	96.8	93.5	92.6	94.2	90.5
Employment income (%) <sup>29</sup>	88.3	89.3	87.2	85.3	86.5	83.9
Government transfers (%) <sup>30</sup>	4.7	3.3	6.5	7.4	5.8	9.5
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>31</sup>	15,405	7,750	7,655	32,325	16,470	15,855
Without total income	415	190	220	1,035	495	540
With total income	14,985	7,555	7,430	31,290	15,980	15,310
Percentage with total income	97.3	97.5	97.1	96.8	97.0	96.6
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,495	735	765	4,455	2,335	2,120
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,130	505	625	3,655	1,750	1,910
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,160	480	680	3,100	1,430	1,670
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,050	475	580	2,290	1,065	1,220
\$40,000 to \$49,999	975	435	545	2,025	930	1,095
\$50,000 to \$59,999	970	455	510	1,830	895	935
\$60,000 to \$69,999	945	455	490	1,730	855	875
\$70,000 to \$79,999	970	435	535	1,620	750	870
\$80,000 to \$89,999	950	425	525	1,560	690	870
\$90,000 to \$99,999	895	450	450	1,495	735	760
\$100,000 and over	4,455	2,710	1,740	7,520	4,535	2,980
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,345	1,945	1,400	5,685	3,250	2,435
\$150,000 and over	1,110	765	340	1,835	1,290	550
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>32</sup>	15,400	7,750	7,650	32,330	16,470	15,855
Without after-tax income	415	190	225	1,040	490	540
With after-tax income	14,985	7,555	7,430	31,290	15,980	15,310
Percentage with after-tax income	97.3	97.5	97.1	96.8	97.0	96.6
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	1,515	745	775	4,495	2,350	2,145
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,180	525	650	3,755	1,805	1,950
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,295	540	755	3,395	1,580	1,815
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,260	560	700	2,710	1,245	1,465
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,255	595	660	2,455	1,195	1,260
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,245	600	640	2,285	1,145	1,140
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,265	540	720	2,130	940	1,195
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,260	635	625	2,090	1,020	1,075
\$80,000 and over	4,720	2,810	1,905	7,965	4,700	3,265
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1,220	600	620	2,060	1,030	1,035
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,150	655	495	1,930	1,080	850
\$100,000 and over	2,350	1,555	795	3,970	2,595	1,380
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data <sup>33</sup>	15,400	7,750	7,650	32,325	16,470	15,855
Without employment income	1,740	755	985	5,180	2,350	2,830
With employment income	13,660	6,995	6,665	27,155	14,125	13,025

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	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage with employment income	88.7	90.3	87.1	84.0	85.8
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	920	445	480	3,295	1,675	1,615
\$5,000 to \$9,999	680	330	350	1,825	945	880
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,075	475	595	2,625	1,255	1,370
\$20,000 to \$29,999	860	385	475	1,940	965	975
\$30,000 to \$39,999	870	410	460	1,765	850	920
\$40,000 to \$49,999	885	400	480	1,650	795	855
\$50,000 to \$59,999	870	415	450	1,520	765	755
\$60,000 to \$69,999	875	405	470	1,480	705	775
\$70,000 to \$79,999	945	415	525	1,505	685	825
\$80,000 and over	5,690	3,315	2,375	9,545	5,495	4,050
\$80,000 to \$89,999	895	410	485	1,470	655	815
\$90,000 to \$99,999	835	430	400	1,385	715	670
\$100,000 and over	3,965	2,470	1,495	6,685	4,120	2,565
<b>Income of households in 2015</b>						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data <sup>34</sup>	7,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	142,616	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	117,688	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	119,240	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	99,664	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	1,590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	84,297	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	62,098	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	70,327	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	53,862	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	5,540	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	11,340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	166,619	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	141,399	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	139,139	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	119,496	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data <sup>35</sup>	7,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of households in 2015 (\$)	159,434	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	134,794	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	129,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	111,332	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	1,590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	88,312	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	73,309	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	71,621	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	60,172	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	5,540	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	11,340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	179,826	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	154,528	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

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	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	146,713	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	127,752	... (not applicable)
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data <sup>28</sup>	7,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	145	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	220	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	285	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	405	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	120	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	485	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	390	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	90	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	335	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	385	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	95	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	90	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	230	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	230	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	580	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	680	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	305	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	4,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	8,660	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	845	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,635	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,525	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,310	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$200,000 and over	2,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,240	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data <sup>22</sup>	7,130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	14,980	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	220	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Yellowknife, CY (City) Northwest Territories [Census subdivision]			Northwest Territories [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	\$15,000 to \$19,999	115	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	410	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	510	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	390	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	115	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	385	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	120	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	415	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	125	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	370	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	345	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	300	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	725	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	855	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	855	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	430	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	830	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	4,350	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,020	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,970	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	865	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,540	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 and over	2,460	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,955	... (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>	5,165	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,770	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	164,104	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	138,515	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	136,747	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	117,120	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of economic families	3.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	1,605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,990	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	155,648	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	140,928	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	128,683	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	118,323	... (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	2,615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,330	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	190,805	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	166,071	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Yellowknife, CY (City) Northwest Territories [Census subdivision]			Northwest Territories [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	159,573	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	139,235	... (not applicable)
Average family size of couple economic families with children	4.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	770	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,015	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	94,912	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71,680	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	81,493	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	64,939	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data <sup>38</sup>	5,150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	10,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	177,681	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	151,967	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	144,499	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	125,470	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	1,575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,960	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	173,068	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	156,606	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	138,207	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	126,428	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	2,615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	201,990	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	175,858	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	164,730	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	145,333	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	99,021	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	83,886	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	83,222	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,465	... (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>41</sup>	2,985	1,660	1,325	5,695	3,240	2,460
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>39</sup>	63,872	64,128	63,424	55,744	53,959	57,808
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>39</sup>	54,842	54,528	55,136	48,923	47,588	50,611
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>	2,985	1,745	1,240	5,695	3,325	2,375
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>41</sup>	74,372	73,174	76,058	67,699	66,575	69,271
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) <sup>41</sup>	61,248	60,208	62,712	56,001	54,960	57,458
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data <sup>42</sup>	19,285	9,715	9,565	41,135	20,905	20,230
In the bottom half of the distribution	3,835	1,895	1,940	13,210	6,735	6,475
In the bottom decile	960	500	455	3,475	1,785	1,695



**Data quality: Yellowknife, City [Census subdivision],  
Northwest Territories**

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 6.4%
- 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: 8.9%
- Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

**Data quality: Northwest Territories [Territory]**

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 7.5%
- 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: 8.8%
- 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:
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  - capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income;
  - employers' contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance;
  - voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.
- 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;
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In the context of economic families, total income refers to receipts from certain sources of all of its family members, before income taxes and deductions, during a specified reference period.

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

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

- 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;
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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;
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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.

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