

Census Profile, 2016 Census

Iqaluit, City [Census subdivision], Nunavut and Nunavut [Territory]

 Select a view:

Characteristic	Iqaluit, CY (City) Nunavut [Census subdivision]			Nunavut [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Income of individuals in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ²¹	5,670	2,825	2,845	23,930	12,180	11,755
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,480	2,720	2,760	22,435	11,345	11,090
Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	70,695	73,184	68,288	29,743	28,817	30,326
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,480	2,720	2,760	22,435	11,345	11,090
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	61,114	62,848	59,200	28,635	27,517	29,403
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,085	2,555	2,530	19,220	9,910	9,315
Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	74,928	77,013	71,475	30,583	31,667	29,517
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,310	2,625	2,685	21,890	11,040	10,840
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	1,207	1,205	1,568	2,524	1,275	4,682
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	4,960	2,495	2,470	18,590	9,605	8,985
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	73,632	75,605	71,168	29,724	30,603	28,640
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²²	5,675	2,830	2,845	23,935	12,175	11,755
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,480	2,715	2,765	22,435	11,345	11,090
Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	76,556	79,605	73,553	50,689	50,882	50,492
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,480	2,720	2,765	22,435	11,345	11,090
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	63,475	65,558	61,423	43,247	42,937	43,564
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,085	2,550	2,530	19,225	9,905	9,310
Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	78,458	81,730	75,164	52,115	53,453	50,693
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,305	2,625	2,685	21,885	11,045	10,845
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	3,874	3,032	4,697	6,191	4,314	8,103
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	4,965	2,495	2,475	18,590	9,605	8,980
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	76,081	79,221	72,916	51,195	52,454	49,849
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data ²³	5,675	2,825	2,845	23,930	12,175	11,755
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample data ²⁴	2,880	1,475	1,405	7,580	3,925	3,655
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁵	101,933	104,149	99,694	90,230	88,548	91,332

Characteristic	Iqaluit, CY (City) Nunavut [Census subdivision]			Nunavut [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$) ²⁶	101,059	103,289	98,719	88,321	89,311
Composition of total income in 2015 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 100% data ²⁷	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Market income (%) ²⁸	95.1	96.3	93.7	88.1	91.8	84.3
Employment income (%) ²⁹	89.9	91.3	88.9	83.7	87.2	80.0
Government transfers (%) ³⁰	4.9	3.7	6.2	11.9	8.3	15.7
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³¹	5,675	2,825	2,845	23,930	12,180	11,755
Without total income	190	110	85	1,495	830	665
With total income	5,480	2,720	2,760	22,435	11,345	11,095
Percentage with total income	96.6	96.3	97.0	93.8	93.1	94.4
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	770	405	370	5,320	3,165	2,155
\$10,000 to \$19,999	425	190	240	3,350	1,480	1,870
\$20,000 to \$29,999	345	160	190	2,610	1,135	1,475
\$30,000 to \$39,999	355	155	205	1,810	840	965
\$40,000 to \$49,999	295	150	140	1,190	575	610
\$50,000 to \$59,999	255	125	130	810	400	410
\$60,000 to \$69,999	260	135	130	730	375	360
\$70,000 to \$79,999	260	130	130	735	370	365
\$80,000 to \$89,999	280	140	145	820	440	380
\$90,000 to \$99,999	315	135	180	835	375	460
\$100,000 and over	1,910	1,010	905	4,230	2,185	2,045
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,400	695	705	3,215	1,570	1,645
\$150,000 and over	515	315	200	1,010	615	400
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³²	5,670	2,825	2,845	23,930	12,180	11,755
Without after-tax income	195	110	85	1,495	835	665
With after-tax income	5,480	2,715	2,760	22,435	11,345	11,095
Percentage with after-tax income	96.6	96.1	97.0	93.8	93.1	94.4
Under \$10,000 (including loss)	775	400	375	5,335	3,165	2,170
\$10,000 to \$19,999	440	200	240	3,410	1,530	1,880
\$20,000 to \$29,999	405	180	225	2,825	1,250	1,570
\$30,000 to \$39,999	400	185	215	1,920	915	1,005
\$40,000 to \$49,999	345	175	175	1,270	605	665
\$50,000 to \$59,999	325	170	160	980	500	485
\$60,000 to \$69,999	345	165	180	1,015	505	510
\$70,000 to \$79,999	395	185	215	1,085	555	530
\$80,000 and over	2,045	1,065	980	4,595	2,315	2,280
\$80,000 to \$89,999	410	200	210	1,095	500	590
\$90,000 to \$99,999	435	210	225	1,025	480	550
\$100,000 and over	1,195	650	545	2,475	1,335	1,145
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data ³³	5,670	2,830	2,850	23,930	12,180	11,755
Without employment income	710	335	375	5,340	2,575	2,770
With employment income	4,960	2,490	2,470	18,590	9,600	8,985

Characteristic	Iqaluit, CY (City) Nunavut [Census subdivision]			Nunavut [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percentage with employment income	87.5	88.0	86.7	77.7	78.8
Under \$5,000 (including loss)	420	205	225	3,930	1,925	2,000
\$5,000 to \$9,999	280	130	145	1,800	875	925
\$10,000 to \$19,999	380	180	205	2,150	1,135	1,015
\$20,000 to \$29,999	315	170	150	1,440	815	620
\$30,000 to \$39,999	255	115	140	1,025	580	445
\$40,000 to \$49,999	245	125	120	815	430	380
\$50,000 to \$59,999	275	135	140	710	350	360
\$60,000 to \$69,999	225	120	105	655	355	295
\$70,000 to \$79,999	245	125	120	680	360	320
\$80,000 and over	2,325	1,195	1,130	5,390	2,775	2,615
\$80,000 to \$89,999	270	125	140	755	410	345
\$90,000 to \$99,999	310	135	170	805	345	460
\$100,000 and over	1,750	930	820	3,830	2,020	1,810
Income of households in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data ³⁴	2,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of households in 2015 (\$)	136,119	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	97,441	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	114,739	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	85,605	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	710	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,855	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	99,797	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,960	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	83,157	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	61,184	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	2,035	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,965	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	164,133	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	102,778	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	138,112	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	91,402	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data ³⁵	2,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,815	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of households in 2015 (\$)	152,611	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	115,823	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 (\$)	126,534	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	98,818	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	715	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,855	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	96,754	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79,545	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 (\$)	78,930	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	65,262	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	2,040	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,965	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 (\$)	172,098	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	124,267	... (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 (\$)	143,142	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	106,628	... (not applicable)
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ²⁸	2,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	20	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	265	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	40	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	235	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	40	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	30	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	300	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	55	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	305	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	95	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	550	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	80	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	520	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	90	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	435	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	415	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	410	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	1,900	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,795	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	360	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,070	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	920	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 to \$199,999	455	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,160	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$200,000 and over	765	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,645	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data ²²	2,750	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under \$5,000	20	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	270	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	210	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Iqaluit, CY (City) Nunavut [Census subdivision]			Nunavut [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	\$15,000 to \$19,999	40	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	240	... (not applicable)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	300	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$25,000 to \$29,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	325	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$30,000 to \$34,999	40	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	330	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$35,000 to \$39,999	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	350	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$40,000 to \$44,999	40	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	340	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$45,000 to \$49,999	75	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	355	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$50,000 to \$59,999	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	615	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$60,000 to \$69,999	110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$70,000 to \$79,999	135	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	560	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$80,000 to \$89,999	170	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$90,000 to \$99,999	190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	565	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 and over	1,630	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$100,000 to \$124,999	400	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$125,000 to \$149,999	305	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
\$150,000 and over	925	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,070	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Income of economic families in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 100% data ^{2L}	1,895	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,705	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	162,361	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	99,421	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	136,704	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	88,747	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of economic families	3.4	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	485	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	178,859	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	162,304	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	149,065	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	136,265	... (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	955	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,640	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	185,271	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	110,476	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Iqaluit, CY (City) Nunavut [Census subdivision]			Nunavut [Territory]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	157,099	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	98,481	... (not applicable)
Average family size of couple economic families with children	4.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	380	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	101,205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	53,760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	86,016	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	52,070	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data ³⁸	1,895	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,705	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	170,436	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	121,531	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 (\$)	141,570	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	104,373	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	485	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	180,015	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	162,943	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 (\$)	148,403	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	134,556	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	955	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,635	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	192,962	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	132,126	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	159,793	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	113,780	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	375	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	106,797	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	72,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	90,751	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	64,121	... (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 ³⁹	1,170	615	550	2,705	1,580	1,130
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	80,128	77,632	84,608	61,995	50,048	78,080
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ³⁹	68,403	64,896	70,656	54,496	45,227	66,918
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data ⁴⁰	1,165	615	550	2,705	1,585	1,130
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	82,519	81,100	84,113	74,013	68,372	81,933
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$) ⁴¹	68,001	66,791	69,361	61,196	56,528	67,748
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data ⁴²	7,590	3,755	3,835	35,580	18,135	17,440
In the bottom half of the distribution	1,920	950	965	19,105	9,740	9,360
In the bottom decile	545	275	270	5,315	2,730	2,590

Data quality: Iqaluit, City [Census subdivision], Nunavut

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 8.3%
- 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: 8.4%
- Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

Data quality: Nunavut [Territory]

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 7.9%
- 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: 8.7%
- 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;
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 - 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.
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- Receipts excluded from this income definition are:
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 - 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:

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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);
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- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs);
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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.

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- 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;
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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.

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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.

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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- 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.

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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;
- 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.

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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);
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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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