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Census Profile, 2016 Census

Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Town [Census subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador and Division No. 10, Census division [Census division], Newfoundland and Labrador

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Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	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]	6,435	3,165	3,270	19,565	9,835	9,725
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	6,265	3,105	3,165	18,815	9,540	9,270
Median total income in 2015 among recipients ($)	48,550	62,976	38,258	45,133	68,027	32,039
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	6,270	3,105	3,165	18,825	9,540	9,280
Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients ($)	42,063	52,480	34,138	39,722	56,850	28,900
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,780	2,940	2,835	17,035	8,945	8,095
Median market income in 2015 among recipients ($)	48,824	64,288	38,349	45,546	70,157	30,267
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	3,820	1,555	2,265	12,055	5,045	7,010
Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients ($)	5,776	6,619	4,988	6,951	8,271	6,084
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data	5,290	2,720	2,570	15,765	8,470	7,295
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients ($)	50,331	66,304	40,092	47,749	71,424	32,294
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data [22]	6,435	3,165	3,265	19,565	9,835	9,730
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	6,260	3,100	3,160	18,780	9,550	9,230
Average total income in 2015 among recipients ($)	58,417	70,514	46,535	58,371	74,303	41,885
Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	6,265	3,100	3,160	18,800	9,550	9,245
Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients ($)	41,161	55,869	26,729	45,278	58,917	31,194
Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,790	2,935	2,855	17,040	8,980	8,060
Average market income in 2015 among recipients ($)	58,242	70,312	45,843	58,556	74,032	41,310
Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	3,775	1,570	2,205	11,900	4,995	6,905
Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients ($)	7,570	7,968	7,286	8,285	8,982	7,780
Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	5,290	2,715	2,575	15,765	8,530	7,235
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients ($)	59,179	70,457	47,280	58,902	72,609	42,736
Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data [23]	6,435	3,165	3,265	19,565	9,835	9,730

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
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]	2,795	1,475	1,320	7,270	4,080	3,190
Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers ($) [25]	67,863	78,269	59,786	74,917	92,237	57,929
Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers ($) [26]	75,525	86,269	63,496	81,028	95,376	62,705
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]	92.0	94.3	88.3	90.9	93.7	85.3
Employment income (%) [29]	85.2	87.4	81.6	84.3	87.2	78.8
Government transfers (%) [30]	7.9	5.6	11.6	9.2	6.3	14.7
Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data [31]	6,435	3,165	3,265	19,560	9,835	9,730
Without total income	170	65	105	750	295	455
With total income	6,270	3,105	3,160	18,810	9,540	9,270
Percentage with total income	97.4	98.1	96.8	96.2	97.0	95.3
Under $10,000 (including loss)	715	275	435	2,405	840	1,560
$10,000 to $19,999	640	240	400	2,240	805	1,430
$20,000 to $29,999	685	230	450	2,060	680	1,380
$30,000 to $39,999	640	270	365	1,930	785	1,145
$40,000 to $49,999	560	225	335	1,480	615	865
$50,000 to $59,999	520	240	280	1,235	595	635
$60,000 to $69,999	455	220	235	1,090	565	520
$70,000 to $79,999	390	195	195	940	505	430
$80,000 to $89,999	360	220	135	835	525	315
$90,000 to $99,999	320	215	105	845	540	300
$100,000 and over	985	760	230	3,770	3,085	685
$100,000 to $149,999	755	570	190	2,955	2,360	595
$150,000 and over	230	195	40	815	730	85
Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data [32]	6,430	3,165	3,270	19,565	9,835	9,730
Without after-tax income	165	65	105	740	295	445
With after-tax income	6,265	3,105	3,165	18,825	9,545	9,280
Percentage with after-tax income	97.4	98.1	96.8	96.2	97.1	95.4
Under $10,000 (including loss)	730	280	450	2,460	845	1,615
$10,000 to $19,999	695	255	440	2,380	845	1,535
$20,000 to $29,999	785	285	505	2,445	815	1,630
$30,000 to $39,999	755	325	430	2,165	930	1,235
$40,000 to $49,999	760	340	420	1,765	825	945
$50,000 to $59,999	610	290	320	1,475	760	715
$60,000 to $69,999	530	300	230	1,265	735	535
$70,000 to $79,999	465	310	155	1,270	825	450
$80,000 and over	940	730	210	3,595	2,965	625
$80,000 to $89,999	300	210	95	1,215	895	320
$90,000 to $99,999	245	195	50	920	785	135
$100,000 and over	395	325	65	1,460	1,290	170

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Employment income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 100% data [33]	6,430	3,165	3,270	19,565	9,835	9,725
Without employment income	1,140	445	700	3,795	1,365	2,435
With employment income	5,295	2,725	2,565	15,770	8,470	7,295
Percentage with employment income	82.3	86.1	78.4	80.6	86.1	75.0
Under $5,000 (including loss)	460	200	265	1,780	845	940
$5,000 to $9,999	330	125	205	1,075	380	695
$10,000 to $19,999	465	180	280	1,670	625	1,045
$20,000 to $29,999	440	160	280	1,285	490	795
$30,000 to $39,999	445	195	250	1,230	485	750
$40,000 to $49,999	495	195	300	1,105	425	675
$50,000 to $59,999	395	180	215	920	450	470
$60,000 to $69,999	395	195	200	865	455	415
$70,000 to $79,999	375	210	170	850	490	365
$80,000 and over	1,490	1,080	410	4,975	3,820	1,150
$80,000 to $89,999	345	220	130	790	500	290
$90,000 to $99,999	275	185	85	755	485	270
$100,000 and over	875	680	195	3,430	2,835	590
Income of households in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 100% data [34]	3,030	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,195	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of households in 2015 ($)	112,307	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	112,768	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of households in 2015 ($)	92,928	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	92,764	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 100% data	565	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,765	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of one-person households in 2015 ($)	46,720	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	51,904	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 ($)	41,056	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	44,416	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 100% data	2,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,430	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 ($)	126,566	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	125,760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 ($)	104,550	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	103,765	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for private households by household size - 25% sample data [35]	3,030	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of households in 2015 ($)	120,690	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	119,246	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of households in 2015 ($)	85,085	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	92,591	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for one-person private households - 25% sample data	570	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,760	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of one-person households in 2015 ($)	67,820	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	69,657	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of one-person households in 2015 ($)	0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	33,720	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for two-or-more-person private households - 25% sample data	2,465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,430	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 ($)	132,835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	131,005	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of two-or-more-person households in 2015 ($)	107,931	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	106,552	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Household total income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data [36]	3,030	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,195	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under $5,000	20	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$5,000 to $9,999	25	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	70	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$10,000 to $14,999	35	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	100	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$15,000 to $19,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	210	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$20,000 to $24,999	75	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	210	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$25,000 to $29,999	70	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	230	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$30,000 to $34,999	95	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	240	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$35,000 to $39,999	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$40,000 to $44,999	65	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$45,000 to $49,999	60	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$50,000 to $59,999	130	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	420	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$60,000 to $69,999	140	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	465	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$70,000 to $79,999	155	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	450	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$80,000 to $89,999	150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	405	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$90,000 to $99,999	150	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$100,000 and over	1,700	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	5,225	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$100,000 to $124,999	390	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$125,000 to $149,999	405	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,190	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$150,000 to $199,999	530	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,575	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$200,000 and over	370	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Household after-tax income groups in 2015 for private households - 100% data [32]	3,030	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	9,195	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Under $5,000	20	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
$5,000 to $9,999	25	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	75	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$10,000 to $14,999	45	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	105	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$15,000 to $19,999	50	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$20,000 to $24,999	75	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	225	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$25,000 to $29,999	80	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	260	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$30,000 to $34,999	115	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	285	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$35,000 to $39,999	110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	290	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$40,000 to $44,999	80	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	250	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$45,000 to $49,999	80	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	240	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$50,000 to $59,999	185	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	595	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$60,000 to $69,999	175	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	555	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$70,000 to $79,999	200	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	590	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$80,000 to $89,999	215	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	695	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$90,000 to $99,999	205	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	680	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$100,000 and over	1,365	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	4,090	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$100,000 to $124,999	500	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,515	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$125,000 to $149,999	410	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,135	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
$150,000 and over	455	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	1,435	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Income of economic families in 2015						
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 100% data [37]	2,400	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,295	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of economic families in 2015 ($)	126,635	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	125,223	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of economic families in 2015 ($)	104,212	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	103,236	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of economic families	2.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.0	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 100% data	890	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,790	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 ($)	116,480	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	112,947	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 ($)	95,898	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	92,306	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
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	1,125	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 ($)	148,108	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	147,819	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 ($)	122,163	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	121,422	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of couple economic families with children	3.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3.9	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 100% data	310	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	895	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 ($)	63,936	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	66,432	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 ($)	56,448	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	59,648	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average family size of lone-parent economic families	2.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for economic families in private households - 25% sample data [38]	2,410	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	7,320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of economic families in 2015 ($)	131,294	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	130,167	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of economic families in 2015 ($)	106,561	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	105,761	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families without children or other relatives in private households - 25% sample data	930	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	2,835	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 ($)	125,520	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	121,571	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families without children or other relatives in 2015 ($)	100,553	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	97,798	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for couple economic families with children in private households - 25% sample data	1,110	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	3,440	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of couple economic families with children in 2015 ($)	151,096	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	151,003	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 ($)	123,074	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	122,737	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	320	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	890	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 ($)	82,324	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	78,652	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)
Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 ($)	68,898	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	66,464	... (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 [21]	805	405	400	2,280	1,295	985
Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families ($) [39]	41,515	45,440	38,144	46,208	62,208	35,200
Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families ($) [39]	36,326	39,808	34,475	40,448	51,763	32,051
Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data [40]	835	415	420	2,295	1,290	1,000
Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families ($) [41]	59,482	66,834	52,241	62,543	73,626	48,263

Characteristic	Happy Valley-Goose Bay, T (Town) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census subdivision]			Division No. 10, CDR (Census division) Newfoundland and Labrador [Census division]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families ($) [41]	1,467	50,334	- 46,670	33,593	57,373	2,953
Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 100% data [42]	7,875	3,880	3,995	24,330	12,305	12,030
In the bottom half of the distribution	2,270	1,050	1,215	7,330	3,450	3,875
In the bottom decile	395	180	210	1,165	550	615
In the second decile	430	195	235	1,475	660	815
In the third decile	440	190	250	1,445	670	775
In the fourth decile	485	230	255	1,680	805	880
In the fifth decile	515	255	265	1,560	770	795
In the top half of the distribution	5,605	2,825	2,775	17,005	8,855	8,150
In the sixth decile	645	325	315	2,095	1,075	1,020
In the seventh decile	760	365	400	2,515	1,280	1,235
In the eighth decile	1,240	610	625	3,385	1,720	1,670
In the ninth decile	1,475	750	720	4,340	2,270	2,075
In the top decile	1,485	775	710	4,665	2,510	2,155
Low income in 2015						
Total - Low-income status in 2015 for the population in private households to whom low-income concepts are applicable - 100% data [43]	7,880	3,885	3,995	22,375	11,350	11,030
0 to 17 years	1,750	875	875	4,885	2,530	2,355
0 to 5 years	610	310	305	1,645	835	805
18 to 64 years	5,295	2,615	2,680	15,065	7,590	7,475
65 years and over	830	395	440	2,425	1,225	1,200
In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)	580	260	320	1,615	715	905
0 to 17 years	185	85	95	430	200	230
0 to 5 years	65	35	30	145	70	75
18 to 64 years	305	145	160	745	330	415
65 years and over	90	35	60	440	185	260
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.2	6.3	8.2
0 to 17 years (%)	10.6	9.7	10.9	8.8	7.9	9.8
0 to 5 years (%)	10.7	11.3	9.8	8.8	8.4	9.3
18 to 64 years (%)	5.8	5.5	6.0	4.9	4.3	5.6
65 years and over (%)	10.8	8.9	13.6	18.1	15.1	21.7
In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)	255	120	130	560	260	300
0 to 17 years	55	25	35	155	75	85
0 to 5 years	25	10	10	55	30	25
18 to 64 years	180	85	90	370	170	200
65 years and over	20	5	10	35	15	20
Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.7
0 to 17 years (%)	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.6
0 to 5 years (%)	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1
18 to 64 years (%)	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.7
65 years and over (%)	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.7

Data quality: Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Town [Census subdivision], Newfoundland and Labrador

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 5.3%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 6.3%

Data quality: Division No. 10, Census division [Census division], Newfoundland and Labrador

- Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 4.0%
- Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 5.3%

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).

22   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).

23   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.

24   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.

25   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;
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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.

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   • 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);
   • other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships;
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Receipts excluded from this income definition are:
   • one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump-sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals;
   • capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income;
   • employers' contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Québec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance;
   • voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter and goods produced for own consumption.

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

32   After-tax income - After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

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

33   Employment income - All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

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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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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.

35   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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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.

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

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- 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 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.

38   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 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.

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- 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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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.

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

40   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 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.

41   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.

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