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Home ➜ Census Program ➜ Data products, 2016 Census ➜ Data tables

➜ Household Income Statistics (3) and Household Type Including Census Family Structure (11) for Private Households of Canad…

Data tables, 2016 Census

Household Income Statistics (3) and Household Type Including Census Family Structure (11) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 100% Data

Data table

Division No. 10			
Household type including census family structure (11)	**Household income statistics (3)**		
	Total - Household income statistics [1]	**Median total income of households ($)**	**Median after-tax income of households ($)**
Total - Household type including census family structure [2]	9,190	112,768	92,764
Census family households	7,205	126,830	104,466
One-census-family households without additional persons	6,530	125,824	103,007
One couple census family without other persons in the household	5,795	132,453	108,345
Without children	2,745	113,428	92,635
With children	3,055	148,013	120,512
One lone-parent census family without other persons in the household	735	65,824	58,784
With a male lone parent	205	107,093	84,352
With a female lone parent	530	55,936	51,883
Other census family households [3]	675	137,830	121,429
Non-census-family households	1,990	57,728	48,832

Symbol(s)

..   not available for a specific reference period

...   not applicable

x   suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

F   too unreliable to be published

Footnote(s)

1   Total income - The sum of certain incomes (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind) of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. The components used to calculate total income vary between:

- statistical units of social statistical programs such as persons, private households, census families and economic families;
- statistical units of business statistical programs such as enterprises, companies, establishments and locations;
- statistical units of farm statistical programs such as farm operator and farm family.

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

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

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

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

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

- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities);
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds;
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs);
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships;
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

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

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

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

Median income - The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median. Median incomes of households are calculated for all units, whether or not they had income.

2   For more information, refer to the Census Dictionary: Household type; Census family.

3   One-census-family households with additional persons and multiple-census-family households.

Data quality note(s) – Division No. 10

- **Incomplete enumeration flag**
  Default. Not applicable.

- **Short-form data quality flag**
  Global non-response rate (GNR), short-form census questionnaire: 4.0%.

- **Short-form income data quality flag**
  Default. Data quality index showing a short-form income non-response rate
  lower than 10%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016099.

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