



# Data tables, 2016 Census

## Low-income Indicators (4), Individual Low-income Status (6), Age (8) and Sex (3) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2016 Census - 100% Data

### Data table

#### Select data categories for this table

Geography → [Geographic index](#)

Low-income indicators (4) <sup>1</sup>

Division No. 10

Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)

Sex (3)

Total - Sex

Division No. 10						
Age (8)	Individual low-income status (6)					
	Total - Individual low-income status <sup>2</sup>	Low-income status - not applicable <sup>3</sup>	Low-income status - applicable	In low income	Not in low income	Prevalence of low income (%) <sup>4</sup>
Total - Age	24,330	1,955	22,375	1,620	20,760	7.2
0 to 17 years	5,760	870	4,885	430	4,455	8.8
0 to 5 years	1,935	295	1,640	140	1,500	8.5
6 to 17 years	3,825	580	3,245	285	2,955	8.8
18 to 24 years	2,070	220	1,850	105	1,750	5.7
25 to 54 years	11,010	710	10,305	470	9,830	4.6
55 to 64 years	3,015	100	2,915	170	2,745	5.8
65 years and over	2,480	50	2,425	440	1,985	18.1

### 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 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.

- 2 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.

- 3 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.

- 4 Prevalence of low income - The proportion or percentage of units whose income falls below a specified low-income line.

## 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-X2016127.

### Date modified:

2018-01-16