



Data tables, 2016 Census

Aboriginal Identity (9), Income Statistics (17), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3), Residence by Aboriginal Geography (10), Age (9) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data

Data table

Select data categories for this table

Geography → [Geographic index](#)

Canada

Registered or Treaty Indian status (3) ¹

Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status

Residence by Aboriginal geography (10) ²

Inuit Nunangat

Age (9)

Total - Age

Sex (3)

Total - Sex

Canada									
Income statistics (17)	Aboriginal identity (9)								
	Total - Aboriginal identity ³	Aboriginal identity ⁴	Single Aboriginal responses ⁵	First Nations (North American Indian) ⁶	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple Aboriginal responses ⁷	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ⁸	Non-Aboriginal identity
Total - Income statistics ⁹	38,650	32,070	32,005	905	305	30,795	50	10	6,580
With total income	36,625	30,115	30,060	870	295	28,890	50	10	6,505
Percentage with total income (%)	94.8	93.9	93.9	96.1	96.7	93.8	100.0	100.0	98.9
Median total income (\$)	30,042	23,935	23,924	36,352	60,448	23,485	28,992	0	92,011
Average total income (\$)	47,934	38,187	38,145	54,949	68,858	37,323	43,491	0	93,049
With after-tax income	36,620	30,115	30,060	870	300	28,895	45	10	6,505
Percentage with after-tax income (%)	94.7	93.9	93.9	96.1	98.4	93.8	90.0	100.0	98.9
Median after-tax income (\$)	28,689	23,342	23,333	35,072	49,536	22,924	28,992	0	74,689
Average after-tax income (\$)	40,685	33,169	33,135	46,424	56,752	32,492	36,826	0	75,471
With employment income	30,700	24,525	24,470	730	270	23,470	50	10	6,175
Percentage with employment income (%)	79.4	76.5	76.5	80.7	88.5	76.2	100.0	100.0	93.8

Income statistics (17)	Aboriginal identity (9)								
	Total - Aboriginal identity ¹	Aboriginal identity ²	Single Aboriginal responses ³	First Nations (North American Indian) ⁴	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple Aboriginal responses ⁵	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ⁶	Non-Aboriginal identity
Median employment income (\$)	27,856	18,913	18,906	39,552	62,336	18,270	16,832	0	90,837
Average employment income (\$)	47,064	36,146	36,112	55,306	68,344	35,146	41,141	0	90,400
With wages, salaries and commissions	30,320	24,305	24,245	705	270	23,275	45	10	6,020
Percentage with wages, salaries and commissions (%)	78.4	75.8	75.8	77.9	88.5	75.6	90.0	100.0	91.5
Median wages, salaries and commissions (\$)	27,481	18,752	18,742	40,768	59,392	18,064	16,832	0	92,062
Average wages, salaries and commissions (\$)	46,863	35,946	35,910	56,145	67,608	34,932	41,129	0	90,933

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 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population.

For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.
- ² Inuit Nunangat is the homeland of the Inuit of Canada. It includes the communities located in the four Inuit regions: Nunatsiavut (Northern coastal Labrador), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), the territory of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories. These regions collectively encompass the area traditionally occupied by Inuit in Canada.
- ³ Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.
- ⁴ 'Aboriginal identity' includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

- 5 'Single Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are in only one Aboriginal group, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).
- 6 Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2016 Census of Population. For additional information, refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.
- 7 'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

8 'Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere' includes persons who are not First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), but who have Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or Membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

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.

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.

Wages, salaries and commissions - Gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income taxes, pension plan contributions and employment insurance premiums during the reference period. While other employee remuneration such as security options benefits, board and lodging and other taxable allowances and benefits are included in this source, employers' contributions to pension plans and employment insurance plans are excluded. Other receipts included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses associated with paid employment, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from

an employer or union, research grants, royalties from a work or invention with no associated expenses and all types of casual earnings during the reference period.

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).

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).

Data quality note(s) – Canada

- **Incomplete enumeration flag**

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

- **Long-form data quality flag**

Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 5.1%.

- **Long-form income data quality flag**

Default. Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate lower than 10%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016171.

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