



Data tables, 2016 Census

Aboriginal Identity (9), Labour Force Status (8), Registered or Treaty Indian Status (3), Income Statistics (17), 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](#)

Nunavut

Aboriginal identity (9) ¹

Total - Aboriginal identity

Residence by Aboriginal geography (10) ²

Total - Residence on or off reserve

Registered or Treaty Indian status (3) ³

Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status

Age (9)

Total - Age

Sex (3)

Total - Sex

Nunavut																		
Labour force status (8)	Income statistics (17)																	
	Total - Income statistics ⁴	With total income	Percentage with total income (%)	Median total income (\$)	Average total income (\$)	With after-tax income	Percentage with after-tax income (%)	Median after-tax income (\$)	Average after-tax income (\$)	With employment income	Percentage with employment income (%)	Median employment income (\$)	Average employment income (\$)	With wages, salaries and commissions	Percentage with wages, salaries and commissions (%)	Median wages, salaries and commissions (\$)	Average wages, salaries and commissions (\$)	
Total - Labour force status ⁵	23,930	22,435	93.8	29,743	50,689	22,435	93.8	28,635	43,247	18,585	77.7	29,724	51,195	18,355	76.7	29,312	50,992	
In the labour force	16,340	16,055	98.3	46,400	63,125	16,055	98.3	42,636	53,190	14,730	90.1	46,781	61,032	14,550	89.0	46,464	60,814	
Employed	12,820	12,720	99.2	66,416	73,801	12,725	99.3	57,869	61,716	12,290	95.9	62,862	69,411	12,145	94.7	62,989	69,240	
Unemployed	3,520	3,330	94.6	13,628	22,377	3,335	94.7	13,596	20,646	2,440	69.3	8,197	18,880	2,405	68.3	7,771	18,296	
Not in the labour force	7,595	6,380	84.0	12,692	19,400	6,380	84.0	12,652	18,230	3,855	50.8	4,362	13,601	3,800	50.0	4,261	13,419	
Participation rate	68.3	71.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	71.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	79.3	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	
Employment rate	53.6	56.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	56.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	66.1	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	66.2	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	
Unemployment rate	21.5	20.7	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	20.8	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	16.6	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	16.5	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	... (not applicable)	

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 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.

2 Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as 'on reserve' or 'off reserve.'

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4 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).

5 Refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the provinces and territories. When enumeration has taken place before May 2016, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.

In the past, this variable was called Labour force activity.

Data quality note(s) – Nunavut

- **Incomplete enumeration flag**
Default. Not applicable.
- **Long-form data quality flag**
Global non-response rate (GNR), long-form census questionnaire: 8.7%.
- **Long-form income data quality flag**
Data quality index showing a long-form income non-response rate higher than or equal to 10%, but lower than 20%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016175.

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