

**Total population, Both Sexes, Indigenous population profile, Census of population, 2016**

		Nunavik, Quebec [Inuit region]									
		Total - Sex									
		Total - Age groups									
Note	Total	Aboriginal	Single	First	Métis	Inuk	Multiple	Aboriginal	Non-		
	Aboriginal	identity	Aboriginal	Nations		(Inuit)	Aboriginal	responses	Aboriginal		
	identity	[2]	responses	[4]			responses	not included	identity		
	[1]		[3]				[5]	elsewhere			
								[6]			
Characteristics											
Average age and median age	Total - Average age and median age for the population in private households - 25% sample data	13115	11985	11960	135	30	11800	20	10	1130	
	Average age	26.7	25.4	25.4	26.2	30.2	25.4	20.7	0	39.8	
	Median age	23.5	21.6	21.6	23.6	25.8	21.6	15.5	0	38.5	
Marital status	Total - Marital status for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	7	8700	7685	7670	90	25	7555	10	0	1020
	Married or living common law	3980	3400	3395	65	0	3320	0	0	585	
	Married	1755	1470	1465	20	10	1440	0	10	285	
	Living common law	2225	1930	1925	45	0	1880	0	0	295	
	Not married and not living common law	4720	4280	4275	25	15	4235	10	0	440	
	Never married	4190	3835	3825	20	10	3795	0	0	355	
	Separated	115	110	110	0	0	105	0	0	10	
	Divorced	160	95	95	0	10	90	0	0	65	
	Widowed	255	245	245	0	0	245	0	0	0	
Family characteristics	Total - Family characteristics for the population in private households - 25% sample data	8	13115	11985	11965	135	30	11800	20	0	1130
	Married spouses and common-law partners	3905	3360	3355	65	10	3280	10	0	545	
	Married spouses	1680	1430	1425	20	10	1400	0	0	250	
	Common-law partners	2225	1930	1925	45	0	1880	0	0	295	
	Lone parents (in lone-parent census families)	1200	1175	1180	0	10	1170	10	0	20	
	Children in census families (as in sons, daughters or grandchildren)	6330	6210	6200	55	15	6125	10	0	120	
	Living with two biological or adoptive parents	9	3485	3380	3370	45	10	3315	15	0	105
	In an intact family	10	3225	3125	3110	40	10	3060	10	0	110
	In a complex stepfamily	11	255	260	255	10	0	250	0	0	0
	Living with one biological or adoptive parent and one step-parent	12	385	385	390	0	0	380	0	0	0
	In a simple stepfamily	12	135	135	135	0	0	130	0	0	0
	In a complex stepfamily	13	255	250	255	0	0	245	0	0	0
	Living with one parent in a lone-parent census family	14	2295	2280	2280	10	0	2265	0	0	15
	With a male lone parent	530	525	525	0	0	525	0	0	0	
	With a female lone parent	1760	1755	1755	10	0	1745	0	0	10	
	Living with grandparents without parents present	165	165	165	0	0	165	0	0	0	
	With two grandparents without parents present	105	100	105	0	0	105	0	0	0	
	With one grandparent without parents present	60	60	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	
	Persons not in census families	1680	1240	1235	10	10	1220	10	0	445	
	Living with other relatives	655	645	645	10	0	640	0	0	15	
	Foster children	145	145	145	0	0	140	0	0	0	
	Living with non-relatives only or alone	880	445	445	0	0	435	0	0	430	
Registered or Treaty Indian status	Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status for the population in private households - 25% sample data	15	13115	11985	11960	130	30	11800	25	0	1130
	Registered or Treaty Indian	16	145	145	130	115	0	15	10	0	0



Dene, n.o.s.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gitksan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwich'in		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haida		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haisla		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heiltsuk		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huron (Wendat)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Innu/Montagnais		10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
Iroquois, n.o.s.	31	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaska		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ktunaxa (Kutenai)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwakwaka'wakw (Kwakiutl)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakota		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maliseet		10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mi'kmaq		20	15	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Mohawk		35	30	30	0	0	25	0	0	0
Musqueam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naskapi		85	90	85	0	0	80	10	0	0
Navajo		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nisga'a		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nlaka'pamux (Thompson)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuu-chah-nulth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuxalk		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odawa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ojibway		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oji-Cree		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanagan (Syilx)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potawatomi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sahtu (North Slavey)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salish, n.o.s.	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saulteaux		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sechelt (Shishalh)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secwepemc (Shuswap)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sekani		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux, n.o.s.	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squamish		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St'at'imc (Lillooet)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sto:lo		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stoney (Nakoda)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tahltan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tlicho (Dogrib)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tlingit		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsimshian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tutchone, n.o.s.	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wet'suwet'en		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Nations ancestry, n.i.e.	35	40	20	20	0	0	20	0	10	20
Métis ancestry		30	25	20	0	0	20	10	0	0
Inuit ancestry		11760	11745	11725	35	20	11670	15	0	15







Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inuit languages	11735	11660	11650	20	20	11610	10	0	75		
Inuinnaqtun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inuktitut	11730	11650	11645	15	20	11600	10	0	75		
Inuvialuktun	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0		
Inuit languages, n.i.e.	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0		
Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cayuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mohawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Michif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Non-Aboriginal languages	100	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	80		
Knowledge of languages	Total - Knowledge of languages for the population in private households - 25% Sample Data	42	13115	11985	11965	130	30	11800	20	0	1130
	Official languages		11165	10035	10015	130	25	9860	20	0	1125

English	10715	9655	9630	125	25	9480	15	0	1060
French	3925	2985	2985	15	15	2950	0	0	940
Non-official languages	12250	11885	11865	125	20	11720	20	0	360
Aboriginal languages	11990	11875	11855	115	20	11715	20	0	115
Algonquian languages	155	150	145	105	0	35	10	0	0
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree-Montagnais languages	145	145	140	100	0	40	10	0	0
Atikamekw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montagnais (Innu)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naskapi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plains Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern East Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swampy Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woods Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree, n.o.s.	145	145	135	105	0	35	10	0	0
Eastern Algonquian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malecite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mi'kmaq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Algonquin	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ojibway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oji-Cree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ottawa (Odawa)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Athabaskan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chilcotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogrib (Tlicho)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwich'in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarsi (Sarcee)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sekani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slavey-Hare languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Slavey (Hare)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Slavey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slavey, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inuit languages	11870	11760	11745	20	25	11705	10	0	110



	Inuinnaqtun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Inuktitut	11865	11755	11740	20	20	11700	15	0	110	
	Inuvialuktun	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cayuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mohawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Michif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Comox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Straits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-Aboriginal languages	290	40	40	0	0	35	0	0	255	
Mobility status	Total - Mobility status 1 year ago for the population aged 1 year and over in private households - 25% sample data	43	12815	11700	11680	130	30	11520	25	0	1115
	Non-movers		11105	10320	10305	105	30	10175	20	0	785
	Movers		1705	1380	1375	20	0	1350	10	0	330
	Non-migrants		1365	1235	1230	15	10	1215	0	0	130
	Migrants		345	145	145	10	0	140	0	0	205
	Internal migrants		340	145	145	10	0	135	0	0	200
	Intraprovincial migrants		295	130	130	0	0	125	0	0	160
	Interprovincial migrants		50	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	40
	External migrants		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total - Mobility status 5 years ago for the population aged 5 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	44	11495	10435	10415	115	25	10270	20	10	1060

	Non-movers		6410	6115	6110	75	15	6025	10	0	290
	Movers		5085	4315	4300	45	15	4245	10	0	770
	Non-migrants		4070	3895	3885	30	10	3845	10	0	175
	Migrants		1015	420	420	15	0	400	0	10	595
	Internal migrants		995	420	420	15	0	400	0	0	575
	Intraprovincial migrants		850	375	375	15	0	360	0	10	470
	Interprovincial migrants		145	45	45	0	0	40	0	0	100
	External migrants		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	Total - Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	45	8700	7680	7670	85	25	7555	15	0	1025
	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate		5770	5700	5700	55	10	5630	10	0	65
	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree		5070	5020	5020	40	10	4965	0	0	45
	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with postsecondary certificate or diploma	46	700	680	680	10	0	665	0	0	20
	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate		2935	1980	1970	35	10	1930	10	0	955
	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree		1360	1255	1250	20	0	1230	10	0	105
	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	47	1570	720	720	20	0	700	0	0	855
Highest certificate, diploma or degree	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	48	8705	7680	7665	85	20	7555	15	0	1020
	No certificate, diploma or degree		5070	5025	5020	40	10	4970	0	0	50
	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	49	1355	1260	1250	15	10	1230	0	0	105
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma		1085	970	965	20	0	945	0	0	115
	Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	50	560	520	520	0	0	515	0	0	45
	Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	51	520	455	450	20	0	430	0	0	70
	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma		495	270	275	10	0	255	0	0	220
	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level		145	90	90	0	0	90	0	0	55
	University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above		550	65	70	0	0	70	0	0	485
	Bachelor's degree		385	60	60	0	0	60	0	0	325
	University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	52	165	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	155
Major field of study	Total - Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	53	8705	7685	7665	90	25	7560	10	10	1025
	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	54	6430	6280	6270	55	20	6195	10	0	150
	Education		325	150	155	10	0	150	0	0	170
	13. Education		325	155	155	0	0	150	0	0	175
	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies		55	30	25	0	0	25	0	0	25
	10. Communications technologies/technicians and support services		10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
	50. Visual and performing arts		45	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	25
	Humanities		80	50	50	0	0	45	0	0	30
	16. Aboriginal and foreign languages, literatures and linguistics		30	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	10
	23. English language and literature/letters		10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24. Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities		25	10	15	0	0	10	0	0	15
	30A Interdisciplinary humanities	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Philosophy and religious studies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	39. Theology and religious vocations		0	10	10	0	10	10	0	0	0

	54. History	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	55. French language and literature/letters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Social and behavioural sciences and law	300	190	185	0	0	185	0	0	110	
	05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	09. Communication, journalism and related programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	170	155	150	0	0	145	0	0	15	
	22. Legal professions and studies	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	42. Psychology	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
	45. Social sciences	65	30	30	0	0	30	0	0	35	
	Business, management and public administration	310	145	145	10	0	140	0	0	170	
	30.16 Accounting and computer science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	44. Public administration and social service professions	85	45	40	0	0	40	0	0	45	
	52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	225	100	100	0	0	95	0	0	125	
	Physical and life sciences and technologies	35	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	
	26. Biological and biomedical sciences	20	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	15	
	30.01 Biological and physical sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	30C Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	40. Physical sciences	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	41. Science technologies/technicians	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	30	10	15	0	0	10	0	0	20	
	11. Computer and information sciences and support services	20	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	
	25. Library science	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	27. Mathematics and statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	30D Interdisciplinary mathematics, computer and information sciences	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	485	375	375	10	10	365	0	0	110	
	04. Architecture and related services	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	14. Engineering	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
	15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	90	70	65	10	0	65	0	0	20	
	30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	46. Construction trades	240	210	210	0	0	210	0	0	25	
	47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	100	80	80	10	0	80	0	0	25	
	48. Precision production	30	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	
	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	40	25	25	10	0	25	0	0	15	
	01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	03. Natural resources and conservation	35	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	10	
	Health and related fields	230	110	115	0	0	115	0	0	120	
	31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	20	20	15	0	0	15	0	0	10	
	51. Health professions and related programs	210	100	95	10	0	95	0	0	115	
	60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Personal, protective and transportation services	375	295	295	0	10	290	0	0	80	
	12. Personal and culinary services	65	45	40	0	0	40	0	0	20	
	28. Military science, leadership and operational art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	29. Military technologies and applied sciences	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	43. Security and protective services	105	60	60	10	0	60	0	0	45	
	49. Transportation and materials moving	200	185	185	0	0	180	0	0	15	
	Other	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
Labour force status	Total - Labour force status for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% Sample data	59	8700	7680	7670	85	25	7555	10	0	1025

	In the labour force	6170	5200	5195	60	15	5115	10	10	970	
	Employed	5225	4280	4265	55	15	4205	10	0	945	
	Unemployed	945	925	925	10	0	915	0	0	20	
	Not in the labour force	2535	2475	2475	25	10	2440	0	0	55	
	Participation rate	70.9	67.7	67.7	70.6	60	67.7	100	0	94.6	
	Employment rate	60.1	55.7	55.6	64.7	60	55.7	100	0	92.2	
	Unemployment rate	15.3	17.8	17.8	16.7	0	17.9	0	0	2.1	
Class of worker	Total - Class of worker for the labour force aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	60	6170	5200	5195	65	15	5115	10	10	970
	Class of worker - not applicable	61	300	295	295	0	0	295	0	0	0
	All classes of workers	62	5875	4910	4900	60	15	4825	10	0	965
	Employee		5790	4845	4835	60	15	4760	10	0	945
	Self-employed	63	85	60	65	0	0	65	0	0	25
Work activity during the reference year	Total - Work activity during the reference year for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	64	8700	7680	7670	85	25	7560	10	0	1020
	Did not work	65	2280	2225	2225	20	10	2200	0	0	50
	Worked		6425	5450	5440	65	15	5360	10	0	970
	Worked full time	66	4915	3980	3965	55	15	3900	10	0	935
	1 to 13 weeks		440	425	425	0	0	420	0	0	20
	14 to 26 weeks		640	580	575	0	0	570	0	0	60
	27 to 39 weeks		370	290	290	0	0	285	0	0	85
	40 to 48 weeks		400	325	325	10	0	320	0	0	75
	49 to 52 weeks		3060	2365	2350	40	10	2305	10	0	700
	Worked part time	67	1515	1475	1475	15	10	1455	0	0	40
	1 to 13 weeks		465	460	460	10	0	455	0	0	10
	14 to 26 weeks		395	385	385	0	0	385	0	0	10
	27 to 39 weeks		130	130	130	0	0	125	0	0	10
	40 to 48 weeks		80	75	80	0	0	75	0	0	0
	49 to 52 weeks		445	425	425	10	0	420	0	0	20
	Average weeks worked in reference year		38.7	37.3	37.2	41.1	46.1	37.2	48.8	0	46.5
Occupation	Total - Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 - for the labour force population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	68	6175	5205	5190	60	15	5115	10	0	970
	Occupation - not applicable	69	295	295	290	0	0	290	0	0	0
	All occupations	70	5875	4910	4900	65	15	4825	10	0	965
	0 Management occupations		450	325	325	10	0	320	0	0	125
	1 Business, finance and administration occupations		690	540	535	10	10	530	0	0	145
	2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations		100	50	50	0	0	50	0	0	50
	3 Health occupations		275	160	160	0	0	160	10	0	110
	4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services		1360	1015	1015	25	0	995	0	0	345
	5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport		305	295	295	0	0	295	0	0	10
	6 Sales and service occupations		1535	1415	1410	20	0	1390	10	0	115
	7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations		1005	940	940	10	0	930	0	0	60
	8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations		95	95	90	0	0	95	10	0	0
	9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities		65	70	70	0	0	65	0	0	0
Industry	Total - Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 for the labour force population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	71	6175	5205	5190	65	20	5115	10	0	970
	Industry - NAICS 2012 - not applicable	72	300	295	295	0	0	290	0	0	0

	All industry categories	73	5875	4910	4895	65	15	4825	10	0	970
	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		50	45	45	0	0	50	0	0	0
	21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		150	145	145	0	0	140	0	0	10
	22 Utilities		85	80	80	0	0	75	0	0	0
	23 Construction		85	80	80	0	0	75	0	0	15
	31-33 Manufacturing		20	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	10
	41 Wholesale trade		35	35	35	0	0	35	0	0	0
	44-45 Retail trade		535	480	480	10	0	470	0	0	55
	48-49 Transportation and warehousing		270	245	245	0	10	240	0	0	25
	51 Information and cultural industries		55	45	50	0	0	45	0	0	10
	52 Finance and insurance		20	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
	53 Real estate and rental and leasing		180	155	155	0	0	150	0	0	25
	54 Professional, scientific and technical services		45	30	30	0	0	30	0	0	15
	55 Management of companies and enterprises		10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
	56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services		65	50	55	10	0	50	0	0	15
	61 Educational services		865	625	625	15	0	615	0	0	235
	62 Health care and social assistance		1630	1305	1305	20	0	1285	0	0	325
	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation		105	95	95	0	0	95	0	0	10
	72 Accommodation and food services		150	130	125	0	0	125	10	0	20
	81 Other services (except public administration)		185	160	155	0	0	155	0	0	25
	91 Public administration		1340	1170	1170	15	0	1160	0	0	170
Place of work status	Total - Place of work status for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	74	5225	4280	4265	50	15	4200	10	0	950
	Worked at home		70	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	15
	Worked outside Canada		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No fixed workplace address		230	210	215	0	0	205	0	0	15
	Worked at usual place		4925	4010	4000	50	10	3940	10	0	910
Commuting destination	Total - Commuting destination for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work - 25% sample data		4925	4010	4000	50	10	3940	10	0	915
	Commute within census subdivision (CSD) of residence		4375	3550	3535	25	10	3505	10	0	825
	Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) within census division (CD) of residence		535	450	445	25	0	420	0	0	90
	Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) and census division (CD) within province or territory of residence		15	15	15	0	0	10	0	0	0
	Commute to a different province or territory		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main mode of commuting	Total - Main mode of commuting for the employed labour force aged 15 years and over in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address - 25% sample data	75	5160	4225	4210	50	10	4145	10	0	935
	Car, truck, van - as a driver		1445	1095	1095	25	10	1060	0	0	350
	Car, truck, van - as a passenger		690	615	615	10	0	610	0	0	80
	Public transit		95	95	95	0	0	95	0	0	0
	Walked		2245	1790	1785	20	0	1765	10	10	455
	Bicycle		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Other method		665	625	625	10	0	620	0	0	40
Language used at work	Total - Language used at work for the population in private households aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2015 - 25% sample	76	6655	5680	5670	70	15	5585	10	0	970
	Official languages		5245	4275	4265	60	15	4185	10	0	970
	English		5125	4190	4175	65	15	4100	10	0	940



	Inuktitut	5450	5365	5355	10	0	5340	10	0	85	
	Inuvialuktun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cayuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mohawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Michif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Comox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Straits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Non-Aboriginal languages	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Income statistics in 2015	Total - Income statistics in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	77	8705	7680	7665	85	25	7555	10	0	1025
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		8425	7405	7395	85	20	7285	10	0	1020
	Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		29818	25805	25779	35200	31168	25627	39552	0	79328
	Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		40228	34763	34727	43961	34344	34622	58975	0	79944
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		8425	7405	7395	85	25	7290	10	0	1020
	Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		28336	24645	24615	34688	31168	24486	38144	0	62992
	Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		33738	29825	29799	38108	29544	29704	47046	0	62180
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		8365	7355	7340	80	20	7235	10	0	1010
	Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		19298	14988	14956	22080	26176	14869	30912	0	78285

	Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	33292	27213	27174	35521	28805	27076	51868	0	77594	
	Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	6725	6155	6150	60	20	6065	0	0	570	
	Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	5285	5793	5796	12576	2616	5739	0	0	2573	
	Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	9000	9317	9320	13951	6369	9283	0	0	5573	
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	7455	6465	6450	75	20	6355	10	0	990	
	Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	21888	17395	17370	21312	29760	17275	30656	0	78383	
	Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	35155	28817	28776	34392	32400	28697	51585	0	76549	
Employment income statistics	Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	78	8700	7680	7670	90	20	7560	10	0	1020
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample	79	3000	2310	2300	40	0	2255	0	0	690
	Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$)	80	53447	45312	45342	41088	0	45391	0	0	85504
	Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$)	81	59609	51053	51080	55147	0	51013	0	0	88143
Composition of total income in 2015	Composition of total income in 2015 of the population aged 15 years and over in private households (%) - 25% sample data	82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100
	Market income (%)	83	82.1	77.7	77.7	76	83.9	77.7	87.9	0	96.1
	Employment income (%)	84	77.4	72.4	72.3	69	75.5	72.3	87.5	0	92.9
	Government transfers (%)	85	17.9	22.3	22.3	22.4	18.5	22.3	0	0	3.9
Total income groups in 2015	Total - Total income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	86	8700	7680	7665	85	25	7555	15	0	1025
	Without total income		275	275	275	0	0	270	0	0	10
	With total income		8425	7405	7395	85	20	7290	10	10	1020
	Percentage with total income		96.8	96.4	96.5	100	80	96.5	66.7	...	99.5
	Under \$10,000 (including loss)		1710	1670	1670	F	F	1645	F	F	45
	\$10,000 to \$19,999		1415	1380	1380	F	F	1370	F	F	35
	\$20,000 to \$29,999		1105	1050	1050	F	F	1035	F	F	55
	\$30,000 to \$39,999		860	810	805	F	F	785	F	F	55
	\$40,000 to \$49,999		775	705	700	F	F	690	F	F	70
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		570	495	500	F	F	495	F	F	70
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		410	345	345	F	F	340	F	F	65
	\$70,000 to \$79,999		405	285	285	F	F	275	F	F	120
	\$80,000 to \$89,999		320	205	205	F	F	205	F	F	120
	\$90,000 to \$99,999		240	170	165	F	F	165	F	F	75
	\$100,000 and over		605	295	300	F	F	290	F	F	305
	\$100,000 to \$149,999		505	255	250	F	F	250	F	F	250
	\$150,000 and over		100	40	40	F	F	40	F	F	55
After-tax income groups in 2015	Total - After-tax income groups in 2015 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	87	8705	7680	7665	90	25	7555	10	0	1025
	Without after-tax income		280	275	275	10	10	270	0	0	10
	With after-tax income		8425	7405	7395	85	25	7285	10	0	1015
	Percentage with after-tax income		96.8	96.4	96.5	94.4	100	96.4	100	...	99
	Under \$10,000 (including loss)		1715	1670	1670	F	F	1645	F	F	45
	\$10,000 to \$19,999		1465	1425	1425	F	F	1410	F	F	35
	\$20,000 to \$29,999		1220	1150	1150	F	F	1130	F	F	65
	\$30,000 to \$39,999		1105	1015	1015	F	F	1000	F	F	85
	\$40,000 to \$49,999		925	820	820	F	F	805	F	F	105
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		640	515	515	F	F	505	F	F	125
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		545	380	380	F	F	370	F	F	165





	Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	100141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average family size of couple economic families with children	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families	Total - Income statistics in 2015 for lone-parent economic families in private households - 25% sample data	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	59187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	66823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	54144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	59601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average family size of lone-parent economic families	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Income statistics in 2015 for persons	Total - Income statistics in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families in private households - 25% sample data	90	880	450	445	10	10	440	0	0	430
	Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	91	52096	26688	26816	0	0	26368	0	0	84480
	Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	92	58968	34301	34320	0	0	33468	0	0	84609
	Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	93	43456	25504	25536	0	0	25280	0	0	66662
	Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	94	47410	29468	29482	0	0	28894	0	0	66061
Economic family income decile group	Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 25% sample data	95	13115	11985	11965	130	30	11800	20	0	1130
	In the bottom half of the distribution		7715	7530	7520	70	15	7435	10	0	185
	In the bottom decile		1025	1010	1010	0	10	1000	0	0	15
	In the second decile		1450	1430	1425	10	0	1420	0	0	25
	In the third decile		2015	1975	1970	30	0	1940	0	0	40
	In the fourth decile		1600	1550	1545	15	10	1520	0	0	55
	In the fifth decile		1630	1570	1570	15	0	1555	0	0	55
	In the top half of the distribution		5400	4455	4440	65	10	4365	15	0	945
	In the sixth decile		1495	1430	1430	30	0	1400	0	0	65
	In the seventh decile		1340	1255	1250	15	0	1235	0	0	85
	In the eighth decile		1080	885	885	10	0	875	10	0	190
	In the ninth decile		940	610	600	0	10	590	0	0	335
	In the top decile		545	270	275	0	10	265	0	0	270
Low-income status in 2015	Total - Low-income status in 2015 for the population in private households to whom low-income concepts are applicable - 25% sample data	96	13115	11985	11965	135	30	11800	20	0	1130
	In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)		1725	1700	1700	0	10	1695	0	0	20
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)		13.2	14.2	14.2	0	33.3	14.4	0	...	1.8
	In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)		455	450	445	0	10	440	0	0	10
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)		3.5	3.8	3.7	0	33.3	3.7	0	...	0.9

Symbols:

... : not applicable

F : too unreliable to be published

Notes:

[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] '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.

[3] 'Single Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are in only one Aboriginal group that is First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

[4] 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.

[5] 'Multiple Aboriginal responses' includes persons who are any two or all three of the following: First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

[6] '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.

[7] For more information refer to the Census Dictionary: Marital status.

[8] For more information refer to the Census Dictionary: Census family

[9] One or more grandparents of the child may also be present in the household.

[10] In an intact family all children are the biological or adopted children of both persons in the couple. This category also includes children living in census families for whom it cannot be determined whether it is an intact family or a stepfamily.

[11] In a complex stepfamily some or all of the children are step-siblings or half-siblings.

[12] In a simple stepfamily none of the children are step-siblings or half-siblings.

[13] In a complex stepfamily some or all of the children are step-siblings or half-siblings.

[14] One or more grandparents of the child may also be present in the household.

[15] Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

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.

[16] Registered or Treaty Indian Status' includes persons who are a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

[17] Aboriginal ancestry refers to whether a person has ancestry associated with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada that is First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and Inuit. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act 1982 section 35 (2) as including the Indian Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.

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 refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide Census of Population 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report Census of Population 2016.

[18] 'Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[19] 'Single Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have only one of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuit ancestry. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[20] 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 additional information refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide Census of Population 2016.

[21] 'Multiple Aboriginal ancestries (only)' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and Inuit ancestries. It excludes persons with non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[22] 'Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and/or Inuit ancestry as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[23] 'Single Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have First Nations (North American Indian) Métis or Inuit ancestry as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[24] 'Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestries' includes persons who have two or more of First Nations (North American Indian) Métis and Inuit ancestries as well as non-Aboriginal ancestry.

[25] 'Non-Aboriginal ancestry (only)' includes persons who have non-Aboriginal ancestry only.

[26] This is a total population estimate. The sum of the ancestries in this table is greater than the total population estimate because a person may report more than one ancestry in the census. 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. For additional information on the collection and dissemination of ethnic origin data refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide Census of Population 2016.

[27] In the Census of Population some respondents may choose to provide very specific Aboriginal ancestries while other respondents may choose to give more general responses. This means that two respondents with the same ancestry could have different response patterns and thus could be counted as having different Aboriginal ancestries. For example one respondent may report 'First Nations' ethnic origin while another respondent with a similar ancestral background may report 'Ojibway' or 'Anishinaabe' ancestry

[28] Includes general responses indicating Anishinaabe ancestry (e.g. 'Anishinaabe') as well as more specific responses indicating Anishinaabe ancestry (e.g. 'Nipissing').

[29] Includes general responses indicating Blackfoot ancestry (e.g. 'Blackfoot') as well as more specific responses indicating Blackfoot ancestry (e.g. 'Siksika' 'Piikani').

[30] Includes general responses indicating Dene ancestry (e.g. 'Dene').

[31] Includes general responses indicating Iroquois ancestry (e.g. 'Iroquois' 'Haudenosaunee') as well as more specific responses indicating Iroquois origins (e.g. 'Seneca' 'Onondaga' 'Tuscarora').

[32] Includes general responses indicating Salish ancestry (e.g. 'Salish') as well as more specific responses indicating Salish ancestry (e.g. 'Coast Salish' 'Interior Salish' 'K'omoks' 'Saanich').

[33] Includes general responses indicating Sioux ancestry (e.g. 'Sioux').

[34] Includes general responses indicating Tutchone ancestry (e.g. 'Tutchone') as well as more specific responses indicating Tutchone ancestry (e.g. 'Northern Tutchone' 'Southern Tutchone').

[35] Includes general responses indicating First Nations ancestry (e.g. 'First Nations' 'North American Indian') as well as more specific responses indicating First Nations ancestry that have not been included elsewhere (e.g. 'Passamaquoddy' 'Crow' 'Cheyenne' 'Athabaskan').

[36] Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only French only in both languages or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2016.

[37] First official language spoken is specified within the framework of the Official Languages Act. It refers to the first official language (i.e. English or French) spoken by the person.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2016.

[38] The official language minority population of Quebec includes all individuals with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French. The official language minority population of the country overall and of every province and territory other than Quebec includes individuals with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French.

[39] The official language minority population of Quebec includes all individuals with English as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French. The official language minority population of the country overall and of every province and territory other than Quebec includes individuals with French as a first official language spoken and half of those with both English and French.

[40] This is a total population count. The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[41] This is a total population count. The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[42] 'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only French only in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

'Knowledge of non-official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys depending on the objectives of the survey.

For more information on language 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 Languages Reference Guide Census of Population 2016.

This is a total population count. The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[43] Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day May 10 2016 in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city town township village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city town township village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

[44] Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day May 10 2016 in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier at the provincial level. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city town township village or Indian reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city town township village or Indian reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

[45] Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' available in the Education Reference Guide Census of Population 2016 Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

[46] Here 'postsecondary certificate or diploma' includes the categories 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' and 'college CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma.'

[47] 'Postsecondary certificate diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma' 'college CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' and university certificates diplomas and degrees.

[48] Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'Highest certificate diploma or degree' available in the Education Reference Guide Census of Population 2016 Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

[49] 'Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' includes only people who have this as their highest educational qualification. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate diploma or degree.

[50] 'Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' includes trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at community colleges institutes of technology vocational centres and similar institutions.

[51] 'Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification' also includes Journeyperson's designations.

[52] 'University certificate diploma or degree above bachelor level' includes the categories 'University certificate or diploma above bachelor level' 'Degree in medicine dentistry veterinary medicine or optometry' 'Master's degree' and 'Earned doctorate.'

[53] 'Field of study' refers to the discipline or area of learning/training associated with a particular course or programme of study.

This variable refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest completed postsecondary certificate diploma or degree classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016.

This 'Major field of study' variable can be used either independently or in conjunction with the 'Highest certificate diploma or degree' variable. When the latter is used with 'Major field of study' it should be noted that different fields of study will be more common for different types of postsecondary qualifications. At the detailed program level some programs are only offered by certain types of institutions.

There was an explicit instruction in the questionnaire which instructed respondents to be as specific as possible in indicating a subfield or subcategory of specialization within a broad discipline or area of training.

This variable is reported for persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

This variable shows the 'Variant of CIP 2016 - Alternative primary groupings' CIP variant with the hierarchy of the primary groupings and two-digit series. When a primary grouping contains more than one subseries from series '30. Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies' these subseries are grouped together. An exception is made for '30.01 Biological and physical sciences' due to its large size. For more information on the CIP classification see the Classification of Instructional Programs Canada 2016: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/concepts/classification>.

For information on collection classification and data quality for this variable refer to the Education Reference Guide Census of Population 2016 Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013.

Certain series and their subcomponents are not used when coding major field of study for the census. These are series 21 32 to 37 and 53 which represent non-credit and personal improvement fields of study.

[54] 'No postsecondary certificate diploma or degree' includes persons who have not completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

[55] 'Interdisciplinary humanities' includes '30.13 Medieval and renaissance studies' '30.21 Holocaust and related studies' '30.22 Classical and ancient studies' and '30.29 Maritime studies.'

[56] 'Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences' includes '30.05 Peace studies and conflict resolution' '30.10 Biopsychology' '30.11 Gerontology' '30.14 Museology/museum studies' '30.15 Science technology and society' '30.17 Behavioural sciences' '30.20 International/global studies' '30.23 Intercultural/multicultural and diversity studies' '30.25 Cognitive science' '30.26 Cultural studies/critical theory and analysis' '30.28 Dispute resolution' '30.31 Human computer interaction' and '30.33 Sustainability studies.'

[57] 'Other interdisciplinary physical and life sciences' includes '30.18 Natural sciences' '30.19 Nutrition sciences' '30.27 Human biology' and '30.32 Marine sciences.'

[58] 'Interdisciplinary mathematics computer and information sciences' includes '30.06 Systems science and theory' '30.08 Mathematics and computer science' and '30.30 Computational science.'

[59] 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.'

[60] Class of worker refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over is an employee or is self-employed.

[61] Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1 2015.

[62] Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2015 or 2016.

[63] Includes persons aged 15 years and over with or without an incorporated business with paid help or without paid help as well as unpaid family workers.

[64] Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in 2015 at all jobs held even if only for a few hours and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week).

[65] Includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked persons who worked prior to 2015 persons who worked in 2016 but not in 2015.

[66] Full time is 30 hours or more per week.

[67] Part time is less than 30 hours per week.

[68] Refers to the kind of work performed by persons aged 15 years and over as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. The occupation data are produced according to the NOC 2016.

[69] Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1 2015.

[70] Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2015 or 2016.

[71] Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the NAICS 2012.

[72] Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who last worked prior to January 1 2015.

[73] Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2015 or 2016.

[74] Classification of respondents according to whether they worked at home worked outside Canada had no fixed workplace address or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).

[75] The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence but this may not always be the case. Sometimes respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. As a result the data may show unusual commutes or unusual main modes of commuting.

[76] The sum of the languages in this table is greater than the total population count because a person may report more than one language in the census.

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

Refers to the language used at work as reported on May 10 2016 by the individuals aged 15 years and over who worked since January 1 2015.

[77] 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).

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).

[78] 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.

[79] 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.

[80] 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).

[81] 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).

[82] 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.

[83] 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.

[84] 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.

[85] 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.

[86] 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.

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

[87] 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.

[88] 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.

[89] 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 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 families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

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

[90] 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 persons not in families are calculated for all units whether or not they had income.

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.

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

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

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

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

[95] 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.

[96] 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.

Data quality:

Nunavik [Inuit region]

Global non-response rate (GNR) long-form census questionnaire: 13.4%

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.

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<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/index.cfm?Lang=E>