

**Total population, Females, Indigenous population profile, Census of population, 2016**

		Nunavik, Quebec [Inuit region]									
		Female									
		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	6470	5925	5910	60	10	5845	10	0	545	
	Average age	26.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	28.1	25.7	21.8	0	38.1	
	Median age	23.7	21.9	21.9	22.7	18.9	21.9	24.3	0	35.4	
Marital status	Total - Marital status for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	7	4340	3845	3840	40	10	3790	10	0	490
	Married or living common law	1995	1755	1750	25	0	1725	0	0	240	
	Married	880	765	765	10	0	755	0	0	115	
	Living common law	1110	990	990	20	0	970	0	0	125	
	Not married and not living common law	2345	2090	2085	15	0	2065	10	0	255	
	Never married	2010	1805	1800	15	0	1785	0	0	210	
	Separated	60	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	0	
	Divorced	95	60	55	0	0	50	0	0	40	
	Widowed	180	175	175	0	0	175	0	0	0	
Family characteristics	Total - Family characteristics for the population in private households - 25% sample data	8	6470	5925	5915	55	10	5845	10	0	545
	Married spouses and common-law partners	1955	1730	1730	25	0	1700	10	0	225	
	Married spouses	845	740	740	10	0	730	0	0	105	
	Common-law partners	1110	990	990	20	0	970	0	0	120	
	Lone parents (in lone-parent census families)	900	895	890	0	0	885	0	0	10	
	Children in census families (as in sons, daughters or grandchildren)	2880	2820	2820	25	10	2785	0	0	60	
	Living with two biological or adoptive parents	9	1590	1540	1535	15	10	1515	10	0	55
	In an intact family	10	1455	1410	1400	15	0	1380	0	0	55
	In a complex stepfamily	11	135	135	135	0	0	135	0	0	0
	Living with one biological or adoptive parent and one step-parent	12	175	175	175	0	0	170	0	0	0
	In a simple stepfamily	12	50	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	0
	In a complex stepfamily	13	125	120	125	10	0	115	0	0	0
	Living with one parent in a lone-parent census family	14	1055	1045	1040	0	0	1040	0	0	10
	With a male lone parent	225	220	220	0	0	220	0	0	0	
	With a female lone parent	830	825	820	0	10	820	0	0	10	
	Living with grandparents without parents present	65	60	60	0	0	65	0	0	0	
	With two grandparents without parents present	45	45	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	
	With one grandparent without parents present	20	15	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	
	Persons not in census families	730	480	480	10	10	470	10	0	250	
	Living with other relatives	265	260	260	0	0	260	10	0	0	
	Foster children	80	80	80	0	0	80	10	0	0	
	Living with non-relatives only or alone	385	135	140	0	0	130	0	0	245	
Registered or Treaty Indian status	Total - Population by Registered or Treaty Indian status for the population in private households - 25% sample data	15	6470	5925	5910	60	10	5840	15	0	545
	Registered or Treaty Indian	16	60	65	55	50	0	0	0	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)		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innu/Montagnais		10	0	0	0	0	0	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		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mi'kmaq		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohawk		15	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	0
Musqueam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naskapi		45	45	45	0	0	45	0	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		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
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	25	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
Métis ancestry		10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
Inuit ancestry		5820	5815	5805	10	10	5785	10	0	10







Tahltan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahltan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tutchone languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages	5805	5785	5775	0	10	5760	10	0	0	25	
Inuinnaqtun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuktitut	5810	5780	5775	10	10	5760	10	0	0	25	
Inuvialuktun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inuit languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cayuga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mohawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kutenai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Michif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Comox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Halkomelem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lillooet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Squamish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Straits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stoney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlingit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gitksan (Gitksan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nisga'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tsimshian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haisla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Heiltsuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Aboriginal languages	50	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	45	
Knowledge of languages	Total - Knowledge of languages for the population in private households - 25% Sample Data	42	6470	5925	5915	55	10	5845	15	0	545
	Official languages		5490	4950	4940	55	10	4875	10	0	545

English	5260	4760	4750	55	0	4690	10	0	505
French	2070	1590	1595	0	10	1580	0	0	475
Non-official languages	6065	5890	5880	50	10	5820	15	0	175
Aboriginal languages	5925	5890	5875	55	10	5815	15	0	40
Algonquian languages	75	70	65	50	0	20	0	0	0
Blackfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cree-Montagnais languages	70	70	65	50	0	15	0	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.	65	70	65	45	0	15	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algonquin	0	0	10	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	5870	5830	5825	0	10	5810	10	0	40



	Inuinnaqtun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Inuktitut	5870	5830	5820	10	10	5810	10	0	35	
	Inuvialuktun	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	155	20	20	0	0	15	0	0	145	
Mobility status	Total - Mobility status 1 year ago for the population aged 1 year and over in private households - 25% sample data	43	6310	5775	5760	55	15	5690	15	0	540
	Non-movers		5445	5085	5075	50	10	5015	10	0	365
	Movers		865	690	685	10	0	675	0	0	175
	Non-migrants		670	605	605	0	10	595	0	0	65
	Migrants		190	80	80	0	0	80	0	0	110
	Internal migrants		190	80	85	0	0	75	0	0	105
	Intraprovincial migrants		165	80	75	10	0	75	0	0	85
	Interprovincial migrants		25	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	20
	External migrants		0	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	5650	5140	5130	50	10	5070	10	0	510



54. History	0	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	240	175	170	0	0	170	0	0	65		
05. Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0		
09. Communication, journalism and related programs	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
19. Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	165	155	150	10	0	145	0	0	15		
22. Legal professions and studies	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
30B Interdisciplinary social and behavioural sciences	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42. Psychology	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15		
45. Social sciences	35	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	20		
Business, management and public administration	205	105	110	0	0	100	0	0	100		
30.16 Accounting and computer science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
44. Public administration and social service professions	70	40	40	0	0	40	0	0	35		
52. Business, management, marketing and related support services	135	70	70	0	0	65	0	0	65		
Physical and life sciences and technologies	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15		
26. Biological and biomedical sciences	10	0	10	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
41. Science technologies/technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
11. Computer and information sciences and support services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25. Library science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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	40	35	30	0	0	30	0	0	10		
04. Architecture and related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
14. Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15. Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0		
30.12 Historic preservation and conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
46. Construction trades	20	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	0		
47. Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0		
48. Precision production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	15	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	10		
01. Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0		
03. Natural resources and conservation	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Health and related fields	145	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	90		
31. Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
51. Health professions and related programs	145	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	85		
60. Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Personal, protective and transportation services	90	75	75	10	0	75	0	0	15		
12. Personal and culinary services	50	40	45	0	0	40	0	0	0		
28. Military science, leadership and operational art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29. Military technologies and applied sciences	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0		
43. Security and protective services	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	10		
49. Transportation and materials moving	25	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30.99 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	4335	3845	3840	40	10	3795	0	0	495

	In the labour force	3070	2605	2595	25	0	2565	0	0	465	
	Employed	2680	2225	2220	20	10	2195	10	0	455	
	Unemployed	395	380	380	0	10	375	0	0	15	
	Not in the labour force	1265	1240	1240	15	0	1225	0	0	30	
	Participation rate	70.8	67.8	67.6	62.5	0	67.6	0	0	93.9	
	Employment rate	61.8	57.9	57.8	50	100	57.8	0	0	91.9	
	Unemployment rate	12.9	14.6	14.6	0	0	14.6	0	0	3.2	
Class of worker	Total - Class of worker for the labour force aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	60	3075	2605	2595	25	0	2565	10	0	465
	Class of worker - not applicable	61	110	110	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
	All classes of workers	62	2960	2495	2490	25	0	2455	0	0	465
	Employee		2945	2485	2480	25	0	2455	10	0	455
	Self-employed	63	15	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	
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	4340	3845	3840	40	10	3790	10	0	495
	Did not work	65	1085	1065	1065	15	0	1045	0	0	20
	Worked		3255	2780	2775	25	10	2745	10	0	470
	Worked full time	66	2435	1985	1975	20	10	1955	10	0	450
	1 to 13 weeks		230	220	220	0	0	220	0	0	10
	14 to 26 weeks		295	255	255	10	0	255	0	0	40
	27 to 39 weeks		195	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	45
	40 to 48 weeks		200	165	160	0	0	165	0	0	35
	49 to 52 weeks		1520	1190	1185	10	0	1175	10	0	330
	Worked part time	67	815	800	795	0	0	790	0	0	20
	1 to 13 weeks		235	230	230	0	0	230	0	0	0
	14 to 26 weeks		205	200	200	0	0	195	0	0	0
	27 to 39 weeks		95	95	95	0	0	95	0	0	10
	40 to 48 weeks		55	50	50	0	0	45	0	0	0
	49 to 52 weeks		235	225	225	10	0	225	0	0	10
	Average weeks worked in reference year		38.7	37.5	37.4	40.3	0	37.4	0	0	45.7
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	3070	2605	2595	25	10	2565	10	0	470
	Occupation - not applicable	69	110	110	110	0	0	110	0	0	0
	All occupations	70	2965	2495	2485	25	0	2455	0	0	465
	0 Management occupations		190	155	155	0	0	155	0	0	35
	1 Business, finance and administration occupations		530	425	425	0	0	420	0	0	105
	2 Natural and applied sciences and related occupations		20	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	15
	3 Health occupations		215	125	130	0	0	125	0	0	85
	4 Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services		995	805	800	10	0	795	0	0	190
	5 Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport		165	160	160	10	0	155	0	0	10
	6 Sales and service occupations		790	755	750	10	0	745	0	0	30
	7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations		40	40	40	0	0	40	0	0	0
	8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations		10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9 Occupations in manufacturing and utilities		15	10	10	0	0	15	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	3075	2605	2600	25	0	2570	10	0	465
	Industry - NAICS 2012 - not applicable	72	110	110	110	0	0	110	0	0	0

	All industry categories	73	2960	2495	2485	25	0	2460	0	0	465
	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
	21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		45	45	45	0	0	50	0	0	0
	22 Utilities		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23 Construction		20	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
	31-33 Manufacturing		10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	41 Wholesale trade		0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
	44-45 Retail trade		255	240	235	0	0	235	0	0	20
	48-49 Transportation and warehousing		80	75	75	0	0	75	0	0	0
	51 Information and cultural industries		30	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	10
	52 Finance and insurance		10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	53 Real estate and rental and leasing		60	55	50	0	0	55	0	0	0
	54 Professional, scientific and technical services		10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55 Management of companies and enterprises		0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services		20	15	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
	61 Educational services		585	455	455	0	0	445	0	0	130
	62 Health care and social assistance		1205	995	995	15	10	980	0	0	205
	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation		40	35	30	0	0	35	0	0	0
	72 Accommodation and food services		100	90	95	0	0	90	0	0	0
	81 Other services (except public administration)		65	55	55	0	0	55	0	0	10
	91 Public administration		415	355	355	0	0	355	0	0	60
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	2680	2220	2215	15	0	2195	0	0	455
	Worked at home		30	25	25	0	0	25	0	0	0
	Worked outside Canada		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No fixed workplace address		30	25	30	0	0	30	0	0	10
	Worked at usual place		2610	2175	2165	15	0	2145	10	0	440
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		2610	2175	2170	20	0	2145	10	0	440
	Commute within census subdivision (CSD) of residence		2340	1940	1935	10	0	1925	10	0	400
	Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) within census division (CD) of residence		265	230	230	15	0	215	0	0	35
	Commute to a different census subdivision (CSD) and census division (CD) within province or territory of residence		0	10	10	0	0	0	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	2645	2200	2190	20	0	2170	10	0	445
	Car, truck, van - as a driver		665	540	535	0	0	530	0	0	125
	Car, truck, van - as a passenger		370	325	325	0	0	325	0	0	40
	Public transit		65	60	60	0	0	60	0	0	0
	Walked		1210	950	945	10	0	935	10	0	260
	Bicycle		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Other method		335	325	325	0	0	325	0	0	10
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	3380	2900	2895	30	0	2865	10	0	475
	Official languages		2710	2235	2230	20	0	2200	10	0	470
	English		2645	2195	2190	25	10	2160	10	0	455



	Inuktitut	2800	2770	2765	0	0	2760	0	0	35	
	Inuvialuktun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	10	0	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	4340	3850	3840	40	10	3795	10	0	495
	Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		4225	3740	3730	35	0	3685	0	0	490
	Median total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		33690	30155	30144	32064	0	30133	0	0	78899
	Average total income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		42173	37475	37479	43438	0	37419	0	0	78097
	Number of after-tax income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		4230	3740	3735	35	0	3685	0	0	490
	Median after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		32337	28918	28908	31936	0	28896	0	0	62688
	Average after-tax income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		36015	32705	32705	39411	0	32638	0	0	61323
	Number of market income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data		4195	3710	3700	35	0	3660	0	0	480
	Median market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)		19255	14926	14912	18304	0	14891	0	0	76224

	Average market income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	32545	26974	26975	29628	0	26942	0	0	75322	
	Number of government transfers recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	3535	3245	3235	35	0	3195	0	0	295	
	Median government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	9568	10336	10340	16576	0	10296	0	0	2200	
	Average government transfers in 2015 among recipients (\$)	11837	12360	12367	16381	0	12337	0	0	6112	
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	3750	3270	3265	35	0	3225	0	0	480	
	Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	20736	16704	16672	19392	0	16592	0	0	77312	
	Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (\$)	33887	28054	28057	26200	0	28064	0	0	73820	
Employment income statistics	Total - Employment income statistics for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data	78	4340	3845	3840	40	10	3790	0	0	495
	Number of employment income recipients aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015 - 25% sample	79	1495	1175	1165	10	0	1150	10	0	325
	Median employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$)	80	52928	45678	45769	32576	0	45845	0	0	83558
	Average employment income in 2015 for full-year full-time workers (\$)	81	57388	49829	49970	47554	0	49974	0	0	84734
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	0	100	0	0	100
	Market income (%)	83	76.4	71.4	71.3	59.7	0	71.4	0	0	94.5
	Employment income (%)	84	71.3	65.5	65.5	52.8	0	65.5	0	0	92.6
	Government transfers (%)	85	23.5	28.6	28.6	37.7	0	28.5	0	0	4.7
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	4340	3850	3840	40	10	3790	0	0	490
	Without total income		110	105	110	0	0	105	0	0	10
	With total income		4225	3740	3730	35	0	3685	0	0	485
	Percentage with total income		97.4	97.1	97.1	87.5	0	97.2	...	...	99
	Under \$10,000 (including loss)		680	660	665	F	F	655	F	F	20
	\$10,000 to \$19,999		635	625	620	F	F	620	F	F	15
	\$20,000 to \$29,999		610	575	580	F	F	565	F	F	30
	\$30,000 to \$39,999		500	475	470	F	F	460	F	F	25
	\$40,000 to \$49,999		420	385	385	F	F	380	F	F	30
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		310	275	275	F	F	275	F	F	35
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		235	205	205	F	F	200	F	F	35
	\$70,000 to \$79,999		250	180	180	F	F	180	F	F	70
	\$80,000 to \$89,999		185	110	105	F	F	105	F	F	80
	\$90,000 to \$99,999		115	90	85	F	F	90	F	F	30
	\$100,000 and over		280	160	155	F	F	155	F	F	125
	\$100,000 to \$149,999		240	140	140	F	F	135	F	F	105
	\$150,000 and over		40	20	20	F	F	20	F	F	20
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	4335	3845	3840	40	0	3795	0	0	495
	Without after-tax income		110	105	110	10	0	100	0	0	0
	With after-tax income		4230	3740	3730	35	10	3690	10	0	490
	Percentage with after-tax income		97.6	97.3	97.1	87.5	...	97.2	...	...	99
	Under \$10,000 (including loss)		680	665	665	F	F	655	F	F	20
	\$10,000 to \$19,999		660	640	640	F	F	635	F	F	15
	\$20,000 to \$29,999		650	615	615	F	F	605	F	F	30
	\$30,000 to \$39,999		590	550	550	F	F	540	F	F	45
	\$40,000 to \$49,999		510	465	465	F	F	460	F	F	50
	\$50,000 to \$59,999		385	330	330	F	F	325	F	F	55
	\$60,000 to \$69,999		330	220	220	F	F	220	F	F	110





	Average after-tax income of couple economic families with children in 2015 (\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average family size of couple economic families with children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Median total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average total income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Median after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average after-tax income of lone-parent economic families in 2015 (\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average family size of lone-parent economic families	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	385	135	140	0	0	130	0	0	245
	Median total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	91	71552	35456	35456	0	0	33920	0	0	80768
	Average total income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	92	66894	40416	40416	0	0	38468	0	0	81699
	Median after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	93	56277	32704	32704	0	0	31936	0	0	63872
	Average after-tax income in 2015 for persons aged 15 years and over not in economic families (\$)	94	53253	34339	34339	0	0	33049	0	0	63830
Economic family income decile group	Total - Economic family income decile group for the population in private households - 25% sample data	95	6470	5925	5910	60	15	5845	15	0	545
	In the bottom half of the distribution		3815	3735	3730	35	10	3690	10	0	80
	In the bottom decile		480	475	475	0	0	470	0	0	0
	In the second decile		720	715	710	0	0	710	0	0	10
	In the third decile		1015	1000	995	15	0	980	0	0	15
	In the fourth decile		780	765	760	10	10	745	10	0	20
	In the fifth decile		820	790	790	10	0	780	0	0	25
	In the top half of the distribution		2655	2185	2180	25	10	2155	0	0	465
	In the sixth decile		710	685	685	15	0	665	0	0	30
	In the seventh decile		640	600	595	10	0	595	0	0	45
	In the eighth decile		555	455	455	0	0	450	10	0	100
	In the ninth decile		485	320	315	0	0	315	10	0	165
	In the top decile		265	135	135	10	0	135	0	0	130
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	6470	5925	5915	55	10	5840	15	0	545
	In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)		825	820	820	0	0	815	0	0	0
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT) (%)		12.8	13.8	13.9	0	0	14	0	...	0
	In low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT)		195	190	190	0	0	185	0	0	0
	Prevalence of low income based on the Low-income cut-offs, after tax (LICO-AT) (%)		3	3.2	3.2	0	0	3.2	0	...	0

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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Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-510-X2016001. Ottawa. Released July 18 2018.

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