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Selected trend data for Middlesex Centre (Township) ⚠, 2006, 2001 and 1996 censuses

Subtopic	Census year		
	2006	2001	1996
Population			
Total population count ¹	15,589	14,275	12,985
Age and sex			
% of the population aged 0 to 14 years	20.4	21.1	21.9
% of the population aged 15 to 64 years	66.0	65.6	65.3
% of the population aged 65 years and over	13.6	13.3	12.7
Median age ²	41.2	39.7	38.2
Ratio of age groups 0 to 14 years to 65 years and over ³	1.5	1.6	1.7
Marital status			
% of the population aged 15 years and over who are single (never legally married) ⁴	21.8	22.0	23.1
% of the population aged 15 years and over living in a couple (married or common-law)	68.2	68.6	67.5
Families and households			
% of couples (married and common-law) with children (of any age) ⁵	57.3	57.8	62.4
% of couples (married and common-law) with at least one child under 25 years of age	52.8	52.8	56.8
Total private households ⁶	5,235	4,745	4,150
% of one-person households	13.5	12.5	11.6
% of households containing a couple with children ⁷	41.7	42.0	46.1
% of households containing a couple without children ⁸	36.4	37.6	34.8
Average household size	2.9	2.9	3.0
Median household income ⁹	84,043	82,090	77,447
Median economic family income ¹⁰	91,948	88,601	81,303
% of economic families receiving government transfers ¹¹	78.0	72.5	80.0
% of economic family income from government transfers ¹²	6.3	6.4	7.6
Median economic family government transfers ¹³	2,106	1,259	2,479
Median income for persons 15 years and over not in economic families ¹⁴	35,521	28,396	30,874
% of persons not in economic families in low income before tax ¹⁵	9.6	18.8	20.0
% of economic families in low income before tax ¹⁶	2.8	3.2	3.0

Subtopic	Census year		
	2006	2001	1996
Housing and shelter costs			
Total occupied private dwellings occupied by usual residents ¹⁷	5,235	4,745	4,150
% of occupied private dwellings owned ¹⁸	88.3	87.6	86.3
% of occupied private dwellings rented ¹⁹	11.6	12.4	13.7
% of occupied private dwellings that are band housing ²⁰	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of occupied private dwellings requiring major repair ²¹	5.1	5.3	8.8
% of occupied private dwellings constructed in the last 10 years ²²	23.8	19.5	19.2
% of occupied private dwellings with more than one person per room ²³	0.0	0.4	0.7
Language			
% of population whose mother tongue is English only ²⁴	89.3	90.0	90.7
% of population whose mother tongue is French only ²⁵	0.9	1.0	0.5
% of the population whose mother tongue is a non-official language only ²⁶	9.6	8.6	8.5
% of the population who speak English and/or French most often at home ²⁷	98.1	98.9	98.3
% of the population who only speak a non-official language most often at home ²⁸	1.9	1.1	1.7
% of the population with knowledge of an official language ²⁹	99.7	99.9	99.8
% of the population with knowledge of both official languages ³⁰	5.8	4.9	4.3
Mobility and migration			
% who lived at same address 5 years ago ³¹	70.5	65.4	73.3
% who moved within the same census subdivision (CSD)	8.5	11.3	8.5
% who moved within the province from a different census subdivision (CSD)	19.2	21.3	16.5
% who moved from a different province/territory	0.9	1.4	1.3
% who lived outside Canada	0.9	0.6	0.4
Immigration and citizenship			
% immigrants ³²	12.1	11.6	11.8
% recent immigrants (arrived in last 5 years) ³³	0.6	0.5	0.5
% Canadian citizens	97.6	98.3	98.0
Visible minorities			
% visible minorities ³⁴	1.9	1.4	1.4
Aboriginal peoples			
% reporting Aboriginal identity ³⁵	0.6	0.6	0.5
Labour			
Employment rate ³⁶	72.4	71.3	71.3
Employment rate for males ³⁷	78.1	79.5	75.9

Subtopic	Census year		
	2006	2001	1996
Employment rate for females ³⁸	66.7	63.0	66.7
Participation rate ³⁹	74.8	74.0	75.1
Participation rate for males ⁴⁰	80.2	82.3	80.0
Participation rate for females ⁴¹	69.3	65.6	70.2
Unemployment rate ⁴²	3.2	3.6	5.1
Unemployment rate for males ⁴³	2.6	3.2	5.1
Unemployment rate for females ⁴⁴	3.8	4.0	4.9
% male full-year, full-time workers ⁴⁵	56.1	54.7	56.7
% female full-year, full-time workers ⁴⁶	36.3	34.1	32.8
Unpaid work			
% of males reporting any hour(s) of unpaid work ⁴⁷	93.2	92.7	89.8
% of females reporting any hour(s) of unpaid work ⁴⁸	95.6	95.5	96.1
Place of work and commuting to work			
% working at home ⁴⁹	13.7	16.8	19.3
Travel to work: % by car, truck or van as driver ⁵⁰	88.1	90.6	90.7
Travel to work: % by car, truck or van as passenger	6.5	5.6	4.9
Travel to work: % using public transit	0.6	0.2	0.0
Travel to work: % walking or biking	4.1	3.2	3.8
Income and earnings			
Median total income for males ⁵¹	43,704	40,998	40,163
Median total income for females ⁵²	26,250	27,051	23,638
Median earnings for males working full year, full time ⁵³	58,134	55,248	49,939
Median earnings for females working full year, full time ⁵⁴	44,471	39,382	33,711
% of persons in low income before tax ⁵⁵	3.2	3.9	4.0

Notes:

1. Total population count

Based on 100% data, total population.

Due to differences in random rounding and changes to geographic names and boundaries, the population counts presented in these tables may not match previously published population counts.

2. Median age

The median age is an age 'x', such that exactly one half of the population is older than 'x' and the other half is younger than 'x'.

3. Ratio of age groups 0 to 14 years to 65 years and over

The ratio is a measure of the count of a population in an age group (e.g., 'a'), divided by the count of a population in another age group (e.g., 'b'). A ratio with a value of over 1 indicates the population age group a is greater than the population age group b. For example, for

the ratio of the age group 0 to 14 years to that of those 65 years and over, a ratio with a value of 1.60 means that, in the overall population, we find 160 individuals aged 0 to 14 for each 100 individuals aged 65 years and over.

4. Percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who are single (never legally married)

Based on 100% data, total population.

5. Percentage of couples (married and common-law) with children (of any age)

Based on 20% sample data, population in private households.

6. Total private households

Based on 20% sample data.

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

7. Percentage of households containing a couple with children

Refers to one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with at least one child under 25 years of age.

8. Percentage of households containing a couple without children

Includes one-family households containing a couple (with or without persons not in census families) with all children 25 years of age and over.

9. Median household income

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, and households - The median income of a specified group of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of the families, persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue

no. 92-566-XWE.

10. Median economic family income

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Economic family total income - The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

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11. Percentage of economic families receiving government transfers

Refers to the percentage of economic families in which one or more persons 15 years of age and over received income from government sources during the calendar year 2005. Sources of government income include:

- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources.

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12. Percentage of economic family income from government transfers

Refers to the aggregate income received by economic families from government sources (child benefits, Old Age Security pensions, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plans, benefits from Employment Insurance and other income from government sources) as a percentage of aggregate economic family total income.

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13. Median economic family government transfers

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Median income of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, and households - The median income of a specified group of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of the families, persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of families (census/economic), persons 15 years of age and over not in families, or households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

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14. Median income for persons 15 years and over not in economic families

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Economic family total income - The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
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- child benefits
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15. Percentage of persons not in economic families in low income before tax

Refers to the percentage of persons 15 years of age and over not in an economic families in private households in low income. Excludes persons in Yukon Territory, NWT, Nunavut and on Indian reserves. Income status before tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs).

Measures of low income known as low income (before tax) cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in 'straitened' circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families.

Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income before tax cut-offs were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978, 1986 and 1992. The initial LICOs were based upon the total income, before tax, of families and persons 15 years and over not in economic families.

Prevalence of low income (before or after tax) can also be derived for census families, persons not in census families and the population in private households. See *Low Income Statistics for Census Families and Households*, Staff Report no. 1991-1, Labour and Household

Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

Prevalence of low income rates are calculated from rounded counts of low income persons or families and the total number of persons or families. These counts have been rounded independently of the rounded counts shown in the table; thus, there may be a small difference between the rate shown and one derived from the counts shown. Users are advised to interpret prevalence of low income rates based upon small counts with caution.

Since its initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the LICOs over time.

Low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs) - Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

For additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

For information on various low income concepts and adjusted family income from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) see also 'Low income cut-offs for 2005 and low income measures for 2004,' Income Research Paper Series (Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE2006004).

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Prevalence of low income (before or after tax) can also be derived for census families, persons not in census families and the population in private households. See *Low Income Statistics for Census Families and Households*, Staff Report no. 1991-1, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

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Since its initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the LICOs over time.

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For additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

For information on various low income concepts and adjusted family income from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) see also 'Low income cut-offs for 2005 and low income measures for 2004,' Income Research Paper Series (Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE2006004).

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17. Total occupied private dwellings occupied by usual residents

Based on 20% sample data.

'Occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons are permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day.

18. Percentage of occupied private dwellings owned

'Owned occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

19. Percentage of occupied private dwellings rented

'Rented occupied private dwellings' refers to a private dwelling which is rented for cash, without cash rent or at a reduced rent, and dwellings that are part of a cooperative.

20. Percentage of occupied private dwellings that are band housing

For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, band housing, was created starting with the 1991 Census.

21. Percentage of occupied private dwellings requiring major repair

Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any major repairs. Major repairs refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

22. Percentage of occupied private dwellings constructed in the last 10 years

This refers to the period in which the building was originally built. Respondents were asked to indicate the period of construction, to the best of their knowledge. 'The last 10 years' refers to the period between January 1, 1996 and May 16, 2006 (Census Day).

23. Percentage of occupied private dwellings with more than one person per room

A 'room' is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

24. Percentage of population whose mother tongue is English only

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

25. Percentage of population whose mother tongue is French only

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

26. Percentage of the population whose mother tongue is a non-official language only

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

27. Percentage of the population who speak English and/or French most often at home

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. Data on other languages spoken on a regular basis at home is also collected.

28. Percentage of the population who only speak a non-official language most often at home

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. Data on other languages spoken on a regular basis at home is also collected.

29. Percentage of the population with knowledge of an official language

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, or in both English and French.

Note: Data on knowledge of official languages

According to studies on data certification, the 2006 Census statistics on knowledge of official languages could underestimate the category 'English and French' and overestimate the category 'French only,' particularly for the francophone population, but also for the whole population in general. More information on the subject will be available in the Languages Reference Guide, to be published in 2008.

30. Percentage of the population with knowledge of both official languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in both English and French.

Note: Data on knowledge of official languages

According to studies on data certification, the 2006 Census statistics on knowledge of official languages could underestimate the category 'English and French' and overestimate the category 'French only,' particularly for the francophone population, but also for the whole population in general. More information on the subject will be available in the Languages Reference Guide, to be published in 2008.

31. Percentage who lived at same address 5 years ago

Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001).

32. Percentage immigrants

Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day (for example, the 2006 Census figure includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 16, 2006).

33. Percentage recent immigrants (arrived in last 5 years)

In this product, recent immigrants are immigrants who landed in Canada within the approximate 5 year period prior to the census. Specifically, the 2006 Census figure includes recent immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 2001 and Census Day, May 16, 2006. The 2001 Census figure includes recent immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1996 and Census Day, May 15, 2001. The 1996 Census figure includes recent immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1, 1991 and Census Day, May 14, 1996. Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

34. Percentage visible minorities

The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.'

35. Percentage reporting Aboriginal identity

Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The percentages for the Aboriginal identity population for the years 1996, 2001 and 2006 have been adjusted for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, and other changes in reserves to allow for comparison of the different census years.

36. Employment rate

Employment rate - Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

37. Employment rate for males

Employment rate - Refers to the number of males employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total number of males 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

38. Employment rate for females

Employment rate - Refers to the number of females employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total number of females 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

39. Participation rate

Participation rate - Refers to the number of persons in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

40. Participation rate for males

[Participation rate](#) - Refers to the number of males in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total number of males 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

41. Participation rate for females

[Participation rate](#) - Refers to the number of females in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total number of females 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

42. Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

43. Unemployment rate for males

Unemployment rate - Refers to the number of males who were unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day expressed as a percentage of the total number of males in the labour force.

44. Unemployment rate for females

Unemployment rate - Refers to the number of females who were unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day expressed as a percentage of the total number of females in the labour force.

45. Percentage male full-year, full-time workers

Refers to males who worked 49 to 52 weeks, mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005.

46. Percentage female full-year, full-time workers

Refers to females who worked 49 to 52 weeks, mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) in the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005.

47. Percentage of males reporting any hour(s) of unpaid work

Refers to males who reported spending one or more hours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day doing any of the following unpaid work activities: unpaid housework; looking after children, without pay; unpaid care or assistance to seniors.

48. Percentage of females reporting any hour(s) of unpaid work

Refers to females who reported spending one or more hours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day doing any of the following unpaid work activities: unpaid housework; looking after children, without pay; unpaid care or assistance to seniors.

49. Percentage working at home

Persons in the employed labour force who worked at home most of the time

50. Travel to work: Percentage by car, truck or van as driver

Main means a person uses to travel between home and place of work (by car, on foot, on public transit, or by some other means), for persons in the employed labour force with either a usual place of work or with no fixed workplace address.

51. Median total income for males

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income

- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions, as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

52. Median total income for females

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions, as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

53. Median earnings for males working full year, full time

Males who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in the reference year for pay or in self-employment.

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Median earnings of individuals - The median employment income or earnings of a specified group of employment income recipients is that amount which divides their employment income size distribution, ranked by size of employment income, into two halves, i.e., the earnings of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median earnings is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with earnings in that group.

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue

no. 92-566-XWE.

54. Median earnings for females working full year, full time

Females who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in the reference year for pay or in self-employment.

All income values are in constant (2005) dollars.

Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Median earnings of individuals - The median employment income or earnings of a specified group of employment income recipients is that amount which divides their employment income size distribution, ranked by size of employment income, into two halves, i.e., the earnings of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median earnings is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with earnings in that group.

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

55. Percentage of persons in low income before tax

Refers to the percentage of persons in private households in low income. Excludes persons in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and on Indian reserves. Income status before tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs).

Measures of low income known as low income (before tax) cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in 'straitened' circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families.

Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income before tax cut-offs were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978, 1986 and 1992. The initial LICOs were based upon the total income, before tax, of families and persons 15 years and over not in economic families.

After a comprehensive review of low income cut-offs completed in 1991, low income cut-offs (LICOs) based upon after-tax income were published for the first time in *Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1990* (Catalogue no. 13-210). Income after tax cut-offs are estimated independently for economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in families based upon family expenditure and income after tax. Consequently the low income after-tax cut-offs are set at after-tax income levels, differentiated by size of family and area of residence, where families spend 20 percentage points more of their after-tax income than the average family on food, shelter and clothing.

For the purposes of low income statistics (before or after tax), economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and on Indian reserves were excluded. The low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns which are not available from survey data for the entire population.

Prevalence of low income (before or after tax) can also be derived for census families, persons not in census families and the population in private households. See *Low Income Statistics for Census Families and Household*, Staff Report no. 1991-1, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

Prevalence of low income rates are calculated from rounded counts of low income persons or families and the total number of persons or families. These counts have been rounded independently of the rounded counts shown in the table; thus, there may be a small difference between the rate shown and one derived from the counts shown. Users are advised to interpret prevalence of low income rates based upon small counts with caution.

Since its initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the LICOs over time.

Low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs) - Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

For information on various low income concepts and adjusted family income from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)

see also 'Low income cut-offs for 2005 and low income measures for 2004,' Income Research Paper Series (Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE2006004).

Canadian censuses were conducted in 1996, 2001 and 2006. Income data from these censuses relate to the calendar year prior to the census year, i.e., 1995, 2000 and 2005, respectively. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

Symbols:

^E use with caution

The boundaries and names areas can change from one census to the next. In order to facilitate data comparisons between censuses, the data for the 2001 and 1996 censuses have been adjusted to reflect as closely as possible the 2006 boundaries of these areas.

In some cases, there was not an exact match therefore any associated 2001 or 1996 Census data should be used with caution.

... not applicable

The boundaries and names of census subdivisions (municipalities) can change from one census to the next. In order to facilitate data comparisons between censuses, the data for the 2001 and 1996 census subdivisions (municipalities) have been adjusted to reflect as closely as possible the 2006 boundaries of these areas.

For some census subdivisions (municipalities), it was not possible to reflect the 2006 boundaries. Therefore, it was not possible to display data pertaining to 2001 or 1996.

^x area and data suppression

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2006, 2001 and 1996.

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