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# 2016 Census: Income and Immigration

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Background information  
and key results

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Acacia - Community Data  
Canada webinar  
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*Cette présentation est aussi disponible en français*

**Canada**



# Background information and key results:

- Income of Canadians
- Immigration



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# Income of Canadians



# Income: Benefits of using administrative data

- Reduced response burden
- Added precision
  - Less rounded values
  - Reporting of small amounts
- More detailed income variables
- Availability of certain contributions
  - TFSA, RRSP and RPP
- No sampling variance
- Release one year earlier in the cycle



## Income: Data certification

- Far less imputation than before
  - 85.2% linked to a T1 and tax slips
  - 9.6% linked to tax slips only
  - 5.2% non-linked – imputed all income
- Comparability with other censuses and the NHS
  - [Income Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016](#)
- Increased coherence with T1 Family File (T1FF) when using identical concepts



# Income: Results and confidentiality measures

- Averages with the long-form data
- Tables that correlate income and characteristics
- Small geographic areas in the census profile:
  - median total income of households
  - median after-tax income of households
  - 612 additional CSD published
  - 35 additional CT published
  - 1,987 additional DA published



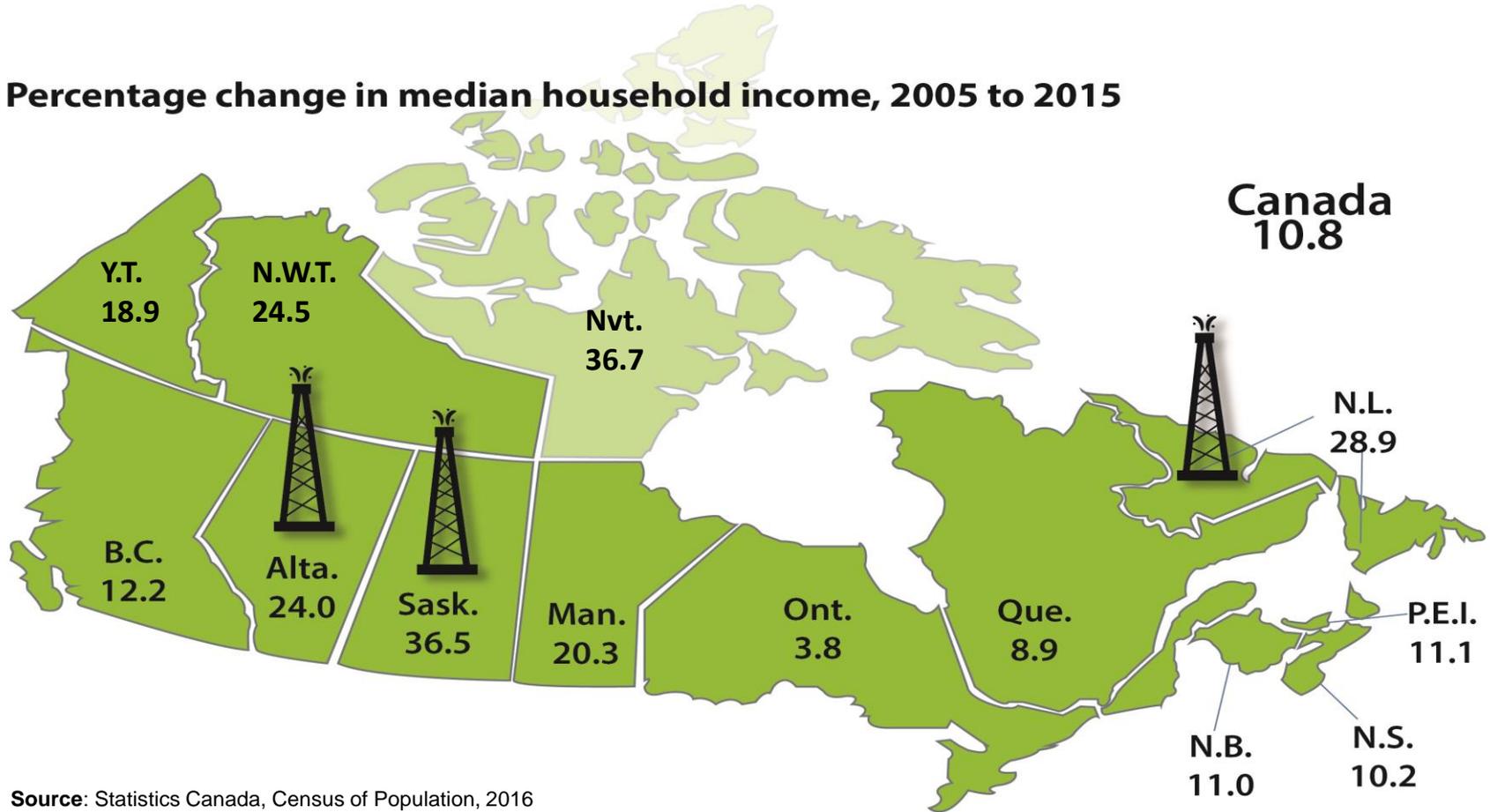
# The median income of Canadian households increased 10.8% from \$63,457 in 2005 to \$70,336 in 2015





# Income growth varied across regions – oil producing provinces did better than other provinces

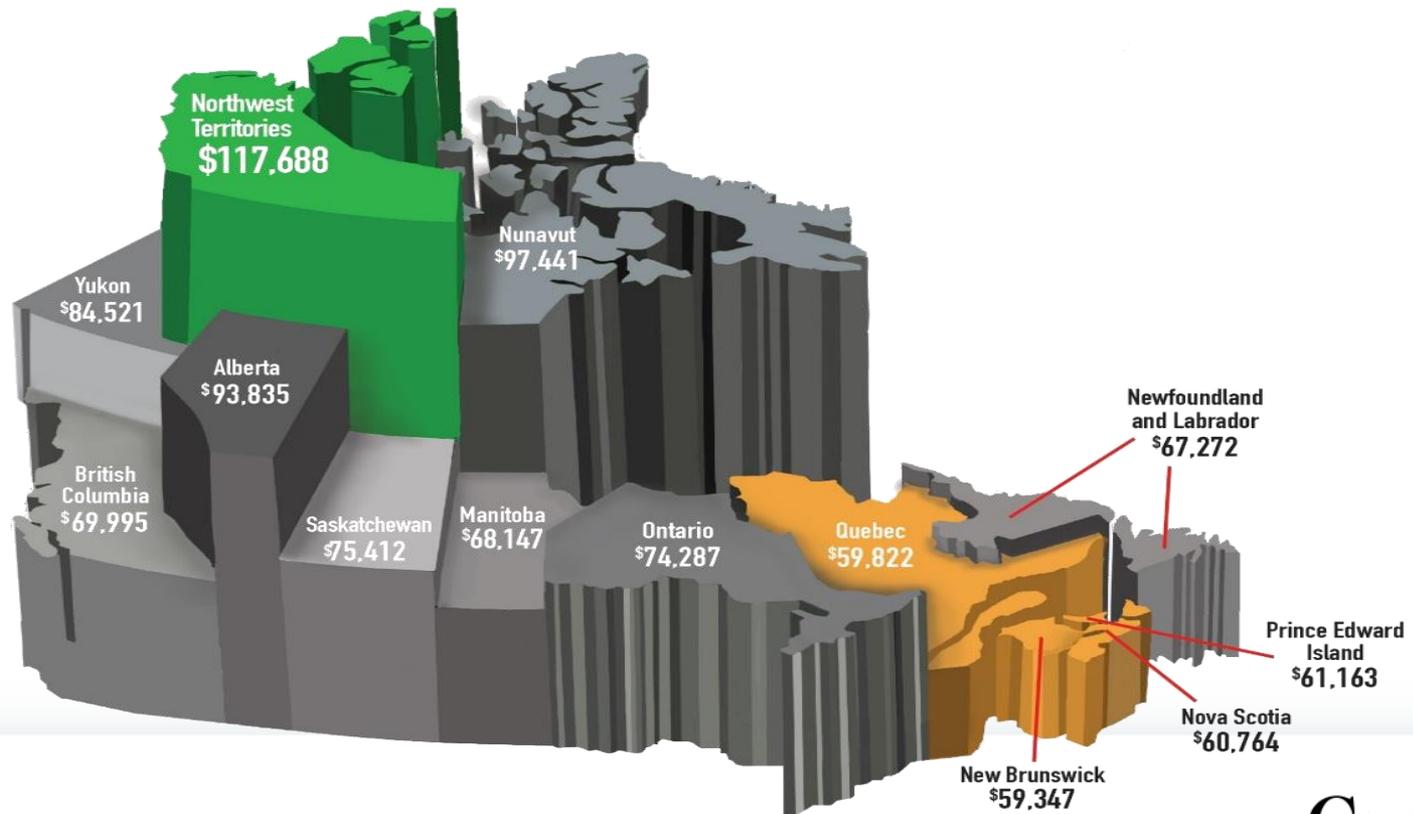
Percentage change in median household income, 2005 to 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016



# The Northwest Territories had the highest median household income, while the Maritime Provinces and Quebec had the lowest





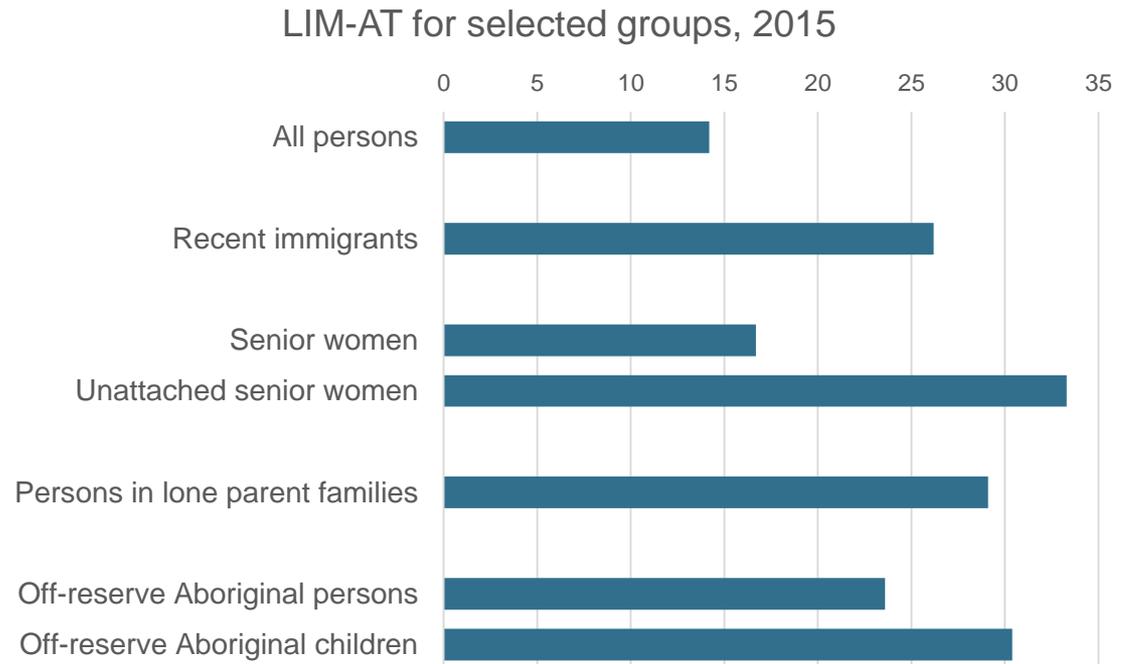
**The low-income  
rate in Canada  
has been  
roughly stable  
over the past  
decade at about  
14%**





# Low income is concentrated among particular groups

- Recent immigrants, off-reserve Aboriginal people and persons in lone-parent families have low income rates about twice the average
- Unattached senior women are more likely to be in low income than senior women overall



Source : Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016



# Summary of low-income lines in the 2016 Census of Population Program

Dimensions	Low-income concept		
	Low-income measures (LIM)	Low-income cut-offs (LICO)	Market Basket Measure (MBM)
<b>Geography</b>	One level across Canada	Size of area of residence	50 regions
<b>Unit for income</b>	Households	Economic families and persons not in economic families	Economic families and persons not in economic families
<b>Adjustment factor</b>	Square root of household size	Different lines based on size of economic family up to 7+ members category	Square root of economic family size
<b>Income</b>	After-tax income of households <sup>1</sup>	After-tax income of economic families and persons not in economic families <sup>3</sup>	Disposable income for MBM for economic families and persons not in economic families <sup>5</sup>
	Total income of households <sup>2</sup>	Total income of economic families and persons not in economic families <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Line</b>	Half the median of adjusted income	Income level at which families usually spend 20 percentage points more than the average family on shelter, food and clothing <sup>6</sup>	Price of the basket of goods and services for the reference family <sup>7</sup>

Source: Table 4.1; Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.



- **In 96% of couples, both partners received an income**
- **Nearly one-third (32.0%) of couples had fairly equal incomes**
- **Noticeable change from 30 years ago, when 20.6% of couples had fairly equal incomes**



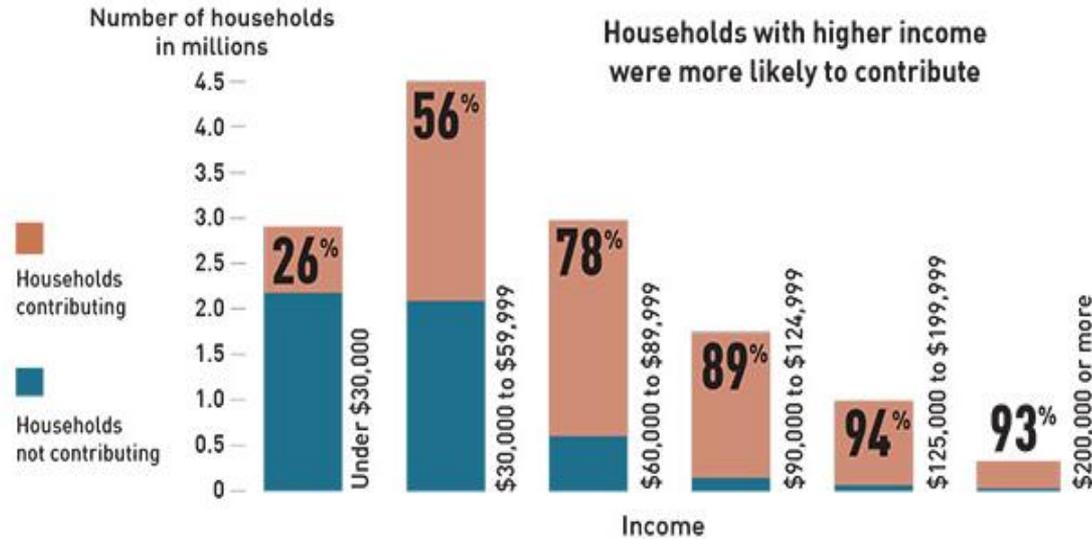
- **38.4% of female same-sex couples in Canada had fairly equal incomes, compared with 33.2% of male same-sex couples**
- **Both proportions are higher than the total national average of 32.0%**





# Many Canadians are saving for their future

**65%** of households contributed to an RRSP, RPP or TFSA\*



\*Registered Retirement Savings Plan, Registered Pension Plan or Tax-Free Savings Account

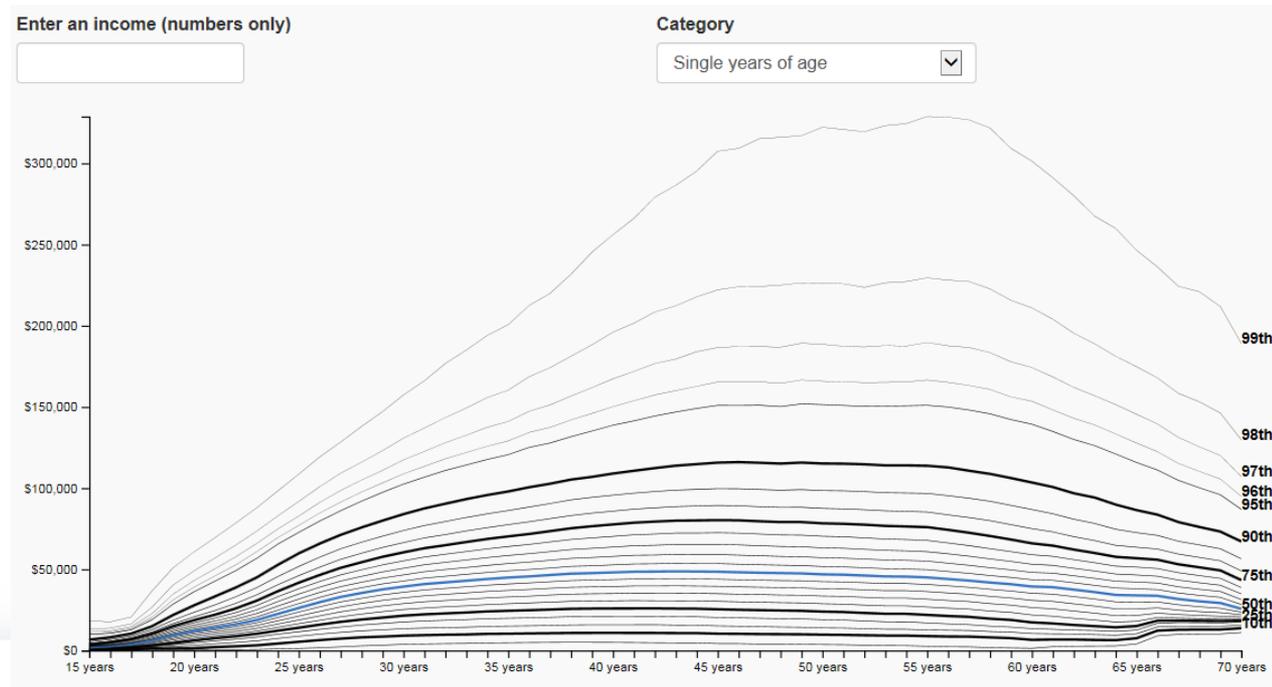
Source : Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

- Participation in savings plans followed strong life-cycle patterns
- Households with a major income earner aged 35 to 54 were the most likely to contribute to RRSPs (46%) and RPPs (42%)
- Households with after-tax income under \$80,000 were more likely to contribute to TFSAs (34%) than to RRSPs (20%) or RPPs (18%)



# Data visualization

The Total income explorer is an interactive chart shows selected percentile lines of individual total income by various categories: age, sex, provinces or territories, census years (1985 to 2015), or census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs).





# Data visualization

This employed labour force interactive diagram shows the proportion in each occupation category, as well as the median employment income of the employed labour force who worked full year, full time and reported employment income in 2015.





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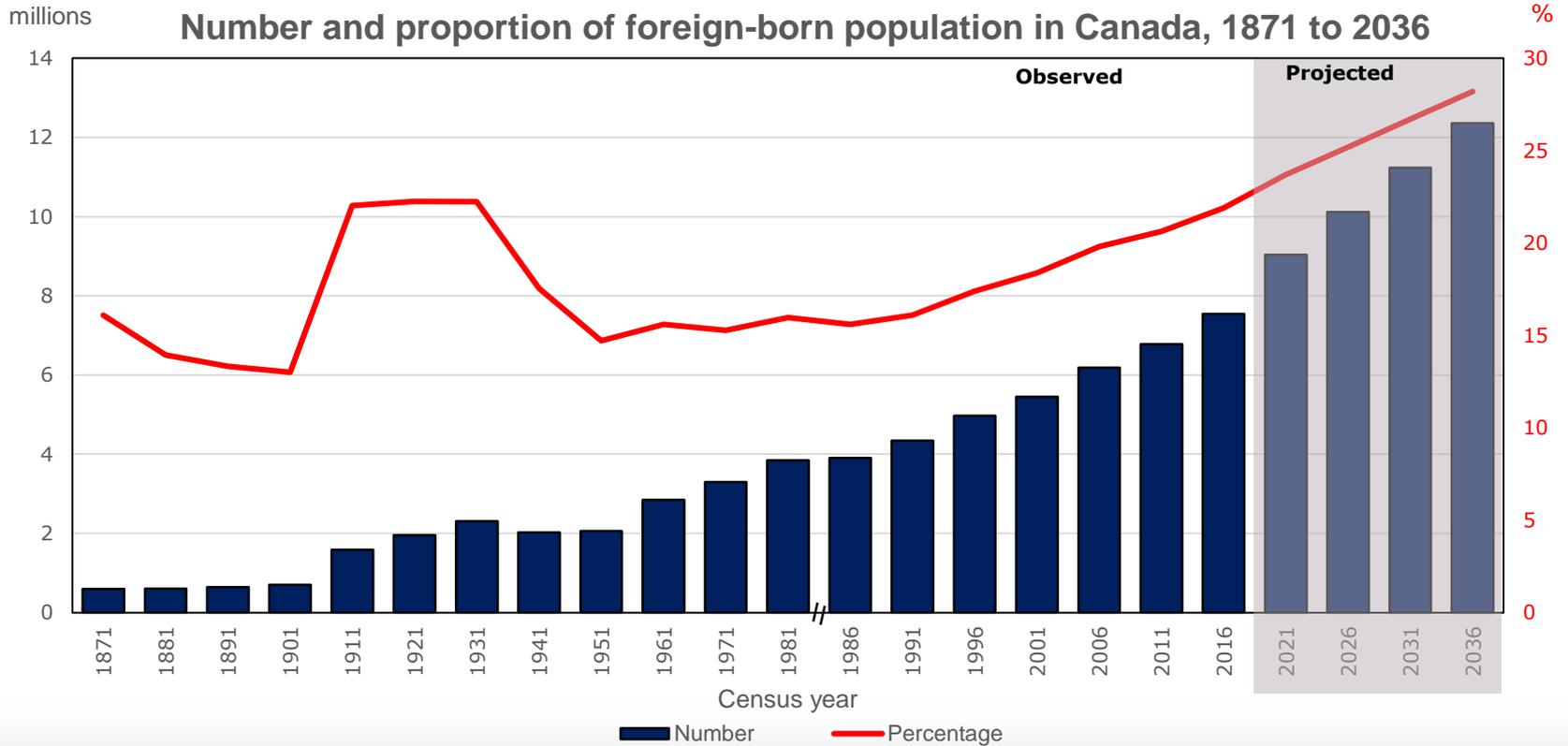


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# Immigration



# According to the 2016 Census, there were 7,540,830 foreign-born individuals who came to Canada through the immigration process, representing over one-fifth (21.9%) of Canada's total population

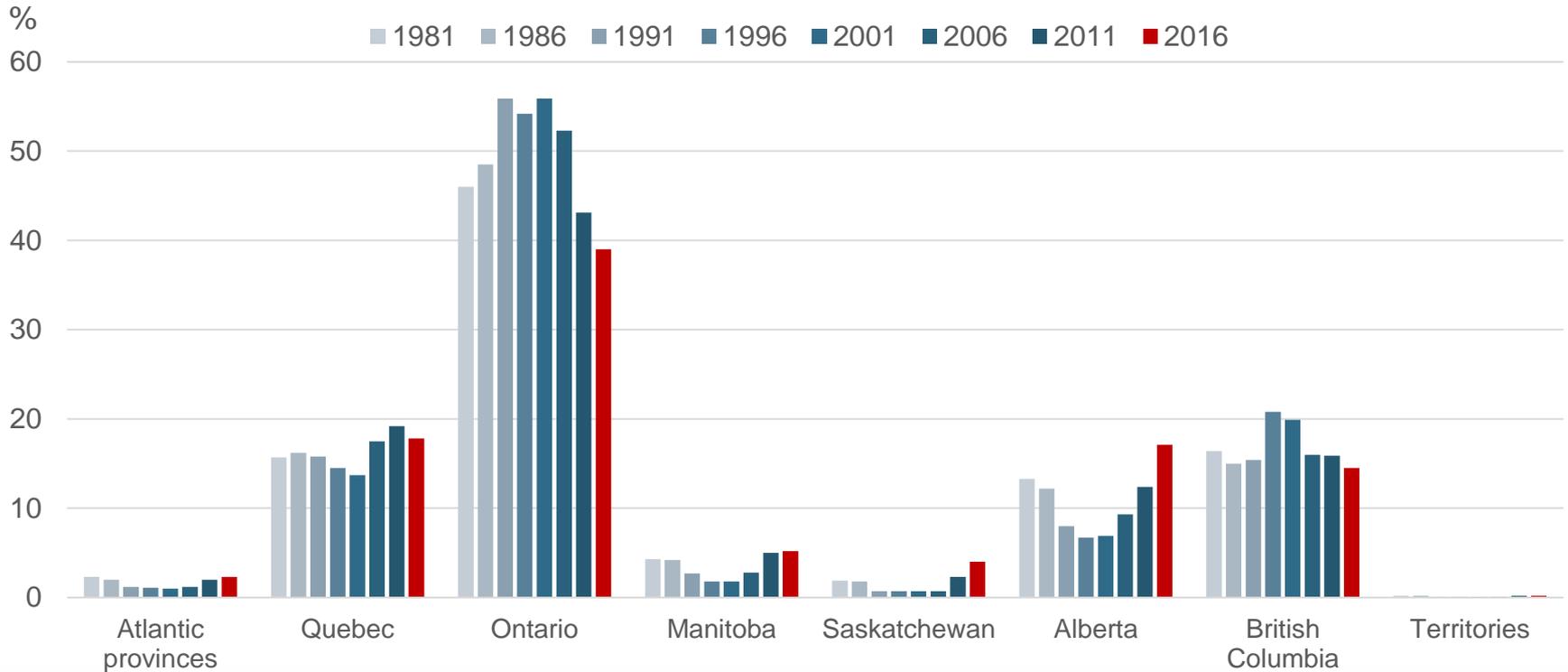


Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1871 to 2006, 2016; National Household Survey, 2011; Immigration and Diversity: Population Projections for Canada and its Regions, 2011 to 2036 (reference scenario).



# Over 15 years, the share of recent immigrants living in the Prairies has more than doubled

### Distribution (in percentage) of recent immigrants in Canada by provinces and territories, 1981 to 2016

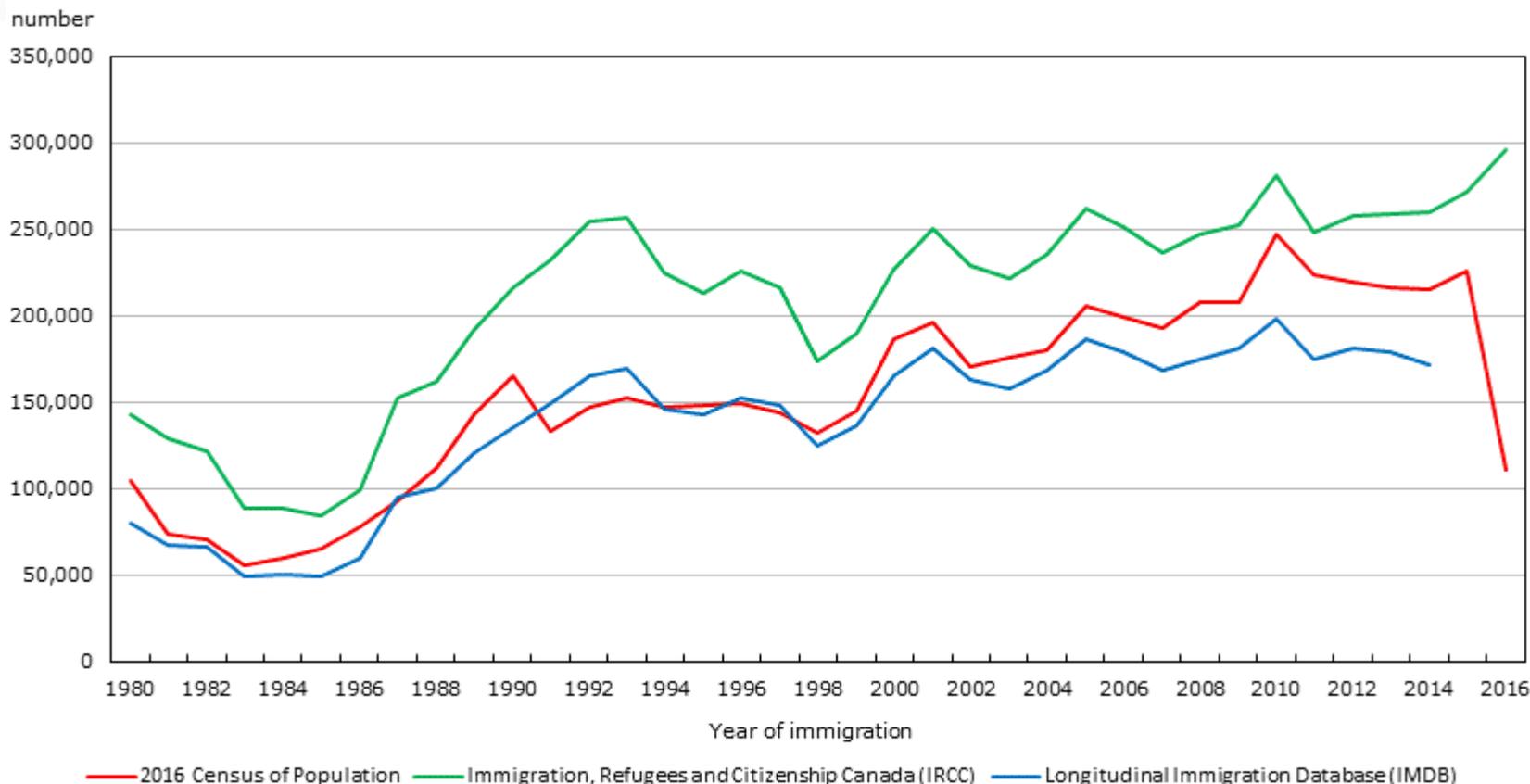


Note: "Recent immigrants" refers to immigrants who first obtained their landed immigrant or permanent resident status in Canada in the five years prior to a given census.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006, 2016; 2011 National Household Survey.



**Chart 1**  
**Year of immigration for the immigrant population who landed between 1980 and 2016, from different immigration data sources, Canada**



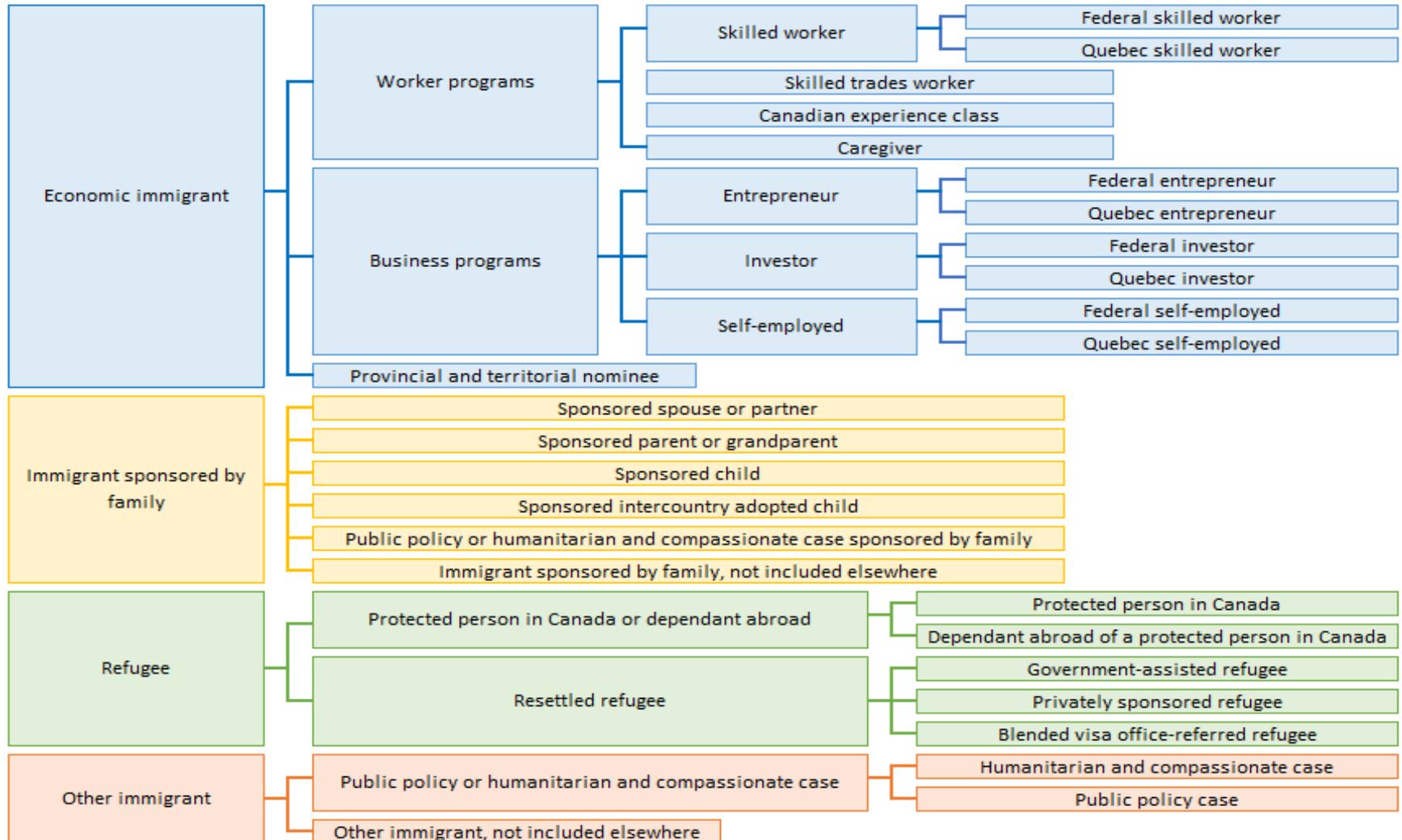
**Note:** For the year of immigration 2016, IRCC produced data for the full calendar year. The 2016 Census produced data for immigrants who landed on or prior to May 10, 2016, Census Day. The IMDB includes data for immigrants who filed tax returns in 2014; no data are currently available for 2015 and 2016.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016, and Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) for tax year 2014; and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).



# Admission category classification

4





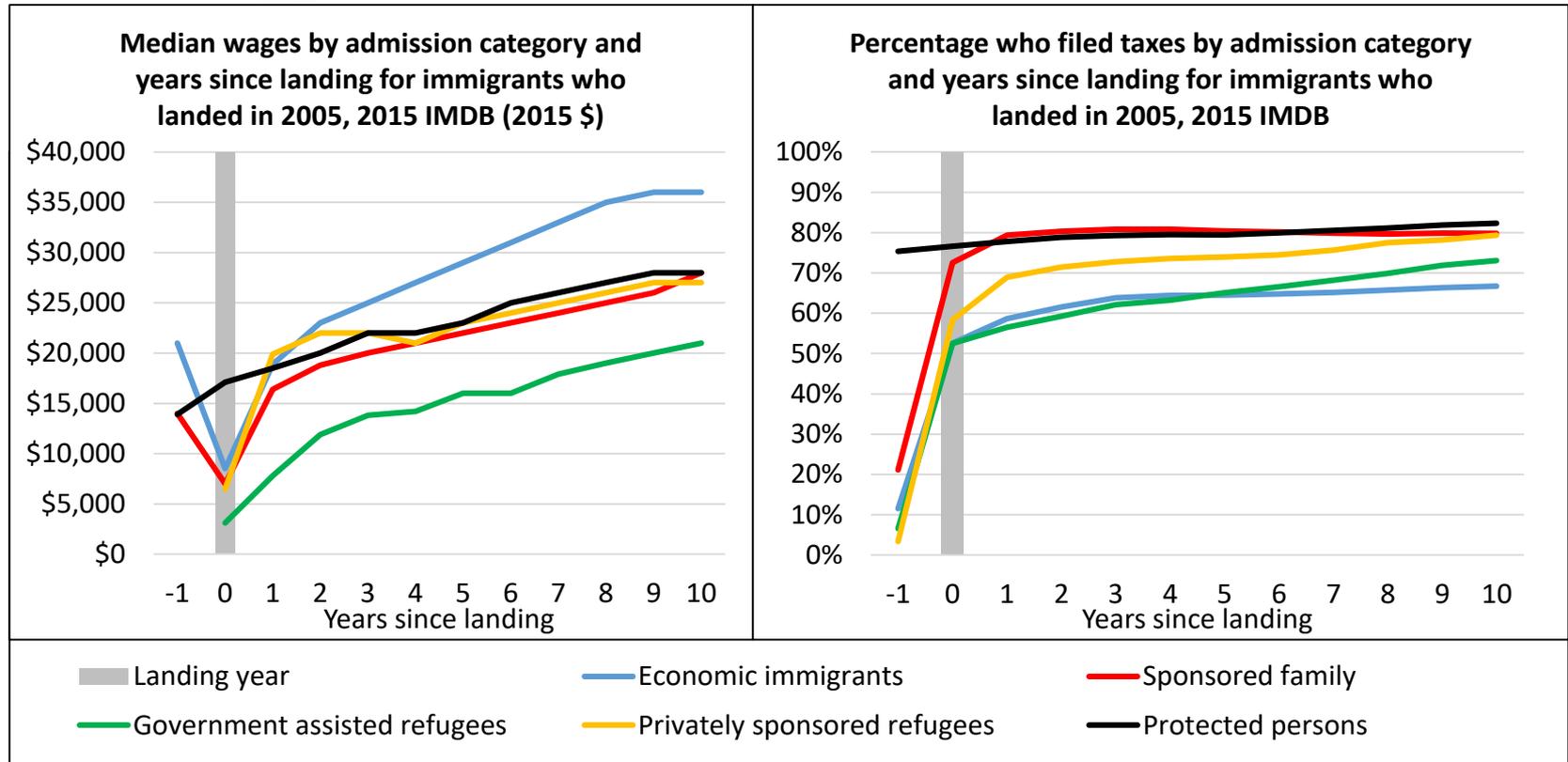
# Close to 860,000 refugees were admitted since 1980 and still lived in Canada in 2016



Source: Gateways to immigration in Canada, 2016 Census of Population, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2017029-eng.htm>



# Immigration and income: example from the IMDB



- 2015 income information is incomplete for immigrants who landed in 2015 or 2016
- A fraction of immigrants are in Canada prior to their year of immigration. Certain admission categories are overrepresented by pre-landing experience.



# Census Program Data Viewer

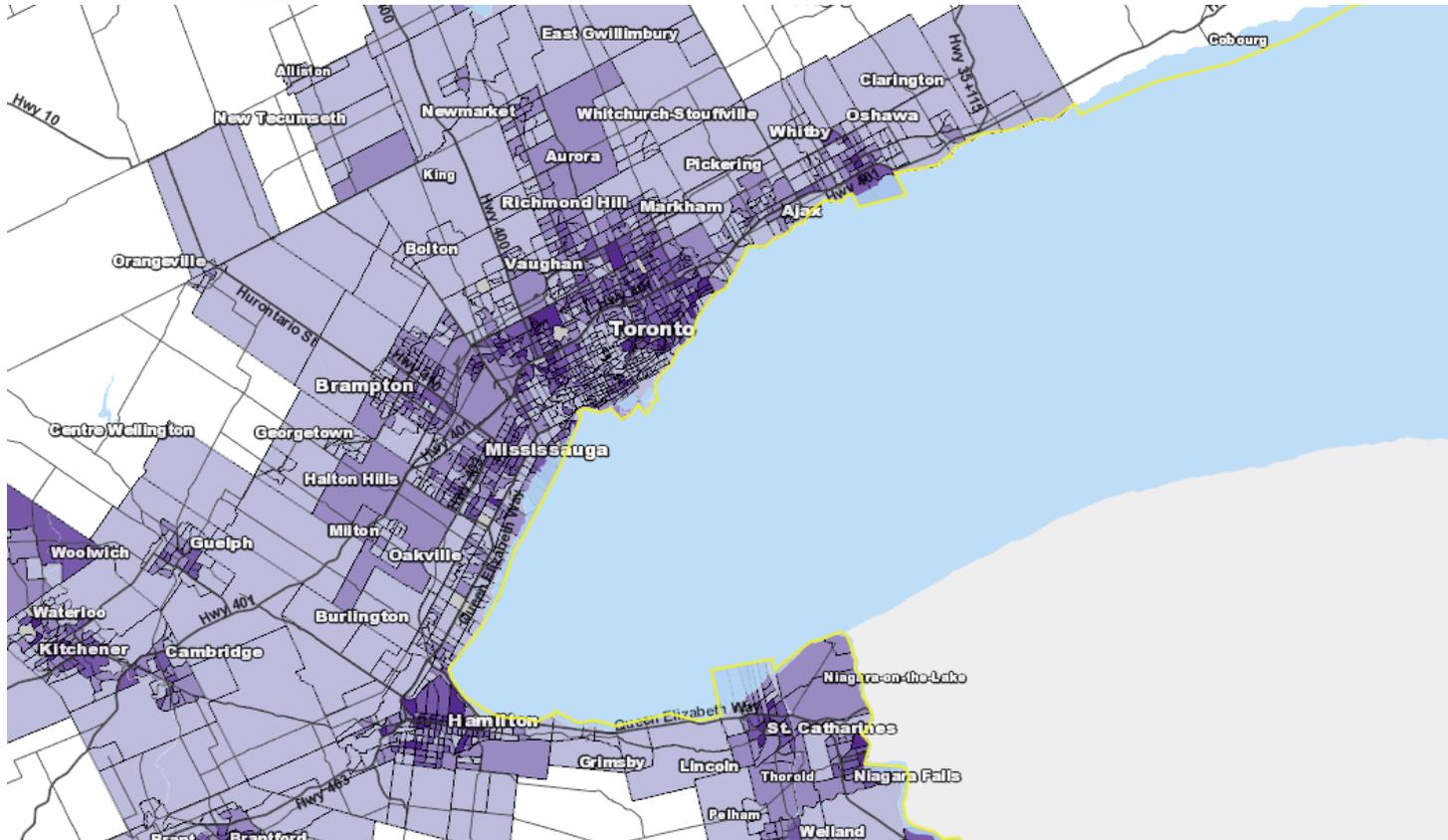
The [Census Program Data Viewer](#) (CPDV) is a new web-based data visualization tool that will make statistical information more interpretable by presenting key indicators in a statistical dashboard.





# Census Program Data Viewer: Percent 0 to 5 years in low income (LIM-AT)

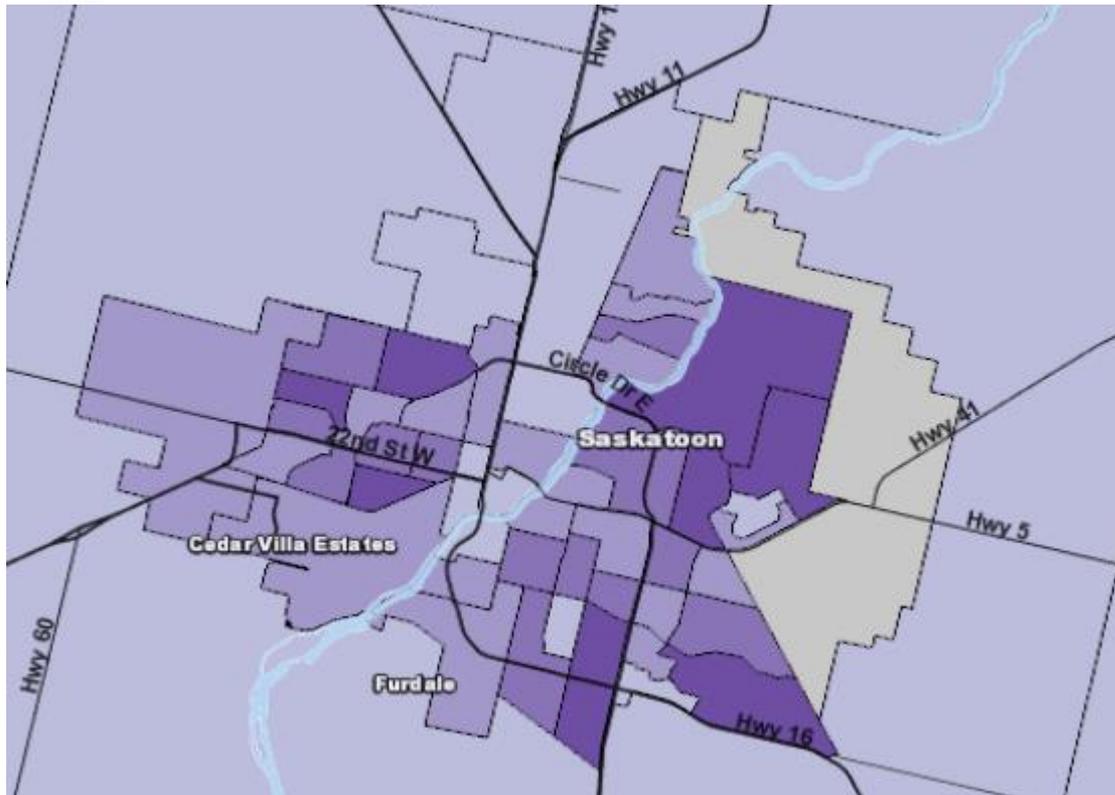
4



<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dv-vd/cpdv-vdpr/index-eng.cfm>



# Census Program Data Viewer: Number of recent immigrants by CT



<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dv-vd/cpdv-vdpr/index-eng.cfm>



# Reference materials

- Census Dictionary
- Guide to the Census of Population, 2016
- Reference Guides, Census of Population, 2016
  - Aboriginal Peoples
  - Education
  - Ethnic Origin
  - Families
  - Housing
  - Income
  - Journey to work
  - Labour
  - Languages
  - Mobility and migration
  - Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration
  - Structural Type of Dwelling and Collectives
  - Visible Minority and Population Group



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