Introduction to the 2016 Census of Population Custom Tabulations

These tables are custom tabulations compiled from the income data collected by Statistics Canada in the 2016 Census of Population[1]. They are commonly used by AE (actuarial evidence) actuaries in quantifying damages.

All tables were commissioned by the CIA.

Table Format and Access

The tables must be opened in the [Beyond 20/20 software platform][2].

The tables are presented in .ivt format. This format lends itself very well to the manipulation of data, allowing you to construct a table displaying the dimensions most pertinent to your research.

You can download all tables and specifications at once by opening the ZIP folder named "All documents" or you can download the tables and specifications separately by opening the various ZIP folders. When you click on a ZIP folder, you will have the option to "Open" it or "Save" it. We recommend that you save the folder to your computer.

Each table contains multiple dimensions (e.g., geography, age, place of birth, etc.). Each dimension is composed of multiple items (e.g., the geography dimension contains items such as Canada, Ontario, British Columbia, etc.). The .ivt format allows you to drag and drop the dimensions of each table to form the rows and columns of the data table you wish to display. You can extract data from the tables through simple copy-and-paste commands. There are many useful features to the Beyond 20/20 Professional Browser that assist in the construction of simple or complex tables. To learn more about Beyond 20/20 Professional Browser, view [product demonstration videos] for free on Beyond 20/20's website[3].

All tables are bilingual in French and English. To toggle between French and English while in Beyond 20/20, press F9 on your keyboard or select View (Présentation) → Change language (Changer de langue).

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[1] Statistics Canada Census: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/index-eng.cfm
[2] Statistics Canada Beyond 20/20: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/public-publique/beyond20-20-eng.htm
[3] Beyond 20/20 Professional Browser Demos: http://www.beyond2020.com/index.php/support/demos

Acknowledgment of Source

In accordance with the Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement, you should include the following notice when you use these tables[4]:

> *Source: Statistics Canada, name of product, reference date. Reproduced and distributed on an "as is" basis with the permission of Statistics Canada.*

Please note that the official reference number given to each table by Statistics Canada (e.g., CRO0166390_CT.1) can be found in the table's specifications or by selecting File → Summary in Beyond 20/20 while a table is open.

Overview of Tables

Please consult the specifications for the full details of each table and for complete definitions of the variables, please refer to the dictionary of definitions published by Statistics Canada[5].

The 2016 census custom tabulations can be divided into four sets. We will first discuss the commonalities among all of the tables and then discuss the differences among the four sets of tables.

All of the tables organize data by employment income statistics, sex, age, and place of birth. All of the tables contain data specific to those who did not attend school between September 2015 and May 10, 2016 (see specifications for details). All of the tables organize data by highest certificate, diploma, or degree attained. Please note that tables included in the first two sets below (those organized by major field of study) are limited to certificates, diplomas, or degrees at the post-secondary level.

The four sets of tables differ from each other as follows:

CT-MFS-WA #1–4:   Data organized by major field of study and work activity
(Official Statistics Canada reference # ending with CT.1-CT.4)

CT-MFS-LFS #1–4:   Data organized by major field of study and labour force status
(Official Statistics Canada reference # ending with CT.5-CT.8)

CT-OCC-WA #1–4:   Data organized by occupation and work activity
(Official Statistics Canada reference # ending with CT.9-CT.12)

CT-OCC-LFS #1–4:   Data organized by occupation and labour force status
(Official Statistics Canada reference # ending with CT.13-CT.16)

The tables within each set of tables differ only with respect to geography. The number associated with a table (#1–4) refers to the geographical regions included in the table. The geographical breakdown is presented on the next page.

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[4] Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/reference/licence-eng
[5] Statistics Canada Census Dictionary: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm

Tables by major field of study (MFS): These tables allow you to collect statistics regarding specific fields of study based on the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) 2016. (For the full list of fields and their descriptions please visit the CIP Canada 2016 website[6].)

Tables by occupation (OCC): These tables allow you to collect statistics regarding specific occupations as defined by the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016. (For the full list of occupations, their descriptions, and their associated codes please visit the NOC 2016 website[7].)

Tables by work activity (WA): These tables allow for the presentation of specific subsections of statistics based on the amount worked during 2015 (e.g., did not work in 2015, worked full-time in 2015, worked full-time for 49–52 weeks in 2015, etc.).

Tables by labour force status (LFS): These tables allow for the presentation of specific subsections of statistics based on employment status during the week of May 1 to May 7, 2016 (e.g., not in the labour force, in the labour force, employed, etc.). Use this category with caution, as labour force status data is in reference to one's status between May 1 and May 7, 2016 whereas employment income data was collected for the 2015 calendar year.

Below please find the tables broken down by geography.

Tables denoted #1	Tables denoted #3
Canada	Manitoba
Ontario	Manitoba CMAs
Ontario CMAs	Manitoba remainder
Ontario remainder	Saskatchewan
Québec	Saskatchewan CMAs
Québec CMAs	Saskatchewan remainder
Québec remainder	Alberta
	Alberta CMAs and CAs
Tables denoted #2	Alberta remainders
Newfoundland and Labrador	
Newfoundland and Labrador CMAs	**Tables denoted #4**
Newfoundland and Labrador remainder	British Columbia
Nova Scotia	British Columbia CMAs and CAs
Nova Scotia CMAs	British Columbia remainders
Nova Scotia remainder	Yukon
New Brunswick	Northwest Territories
New Brunswick CMAs and CAs	Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick remainder	Prince Edward Island CAs
	Prince Edward Island remainder

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[6] Statistics CIP Canada 2016: https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/subjects/standard/cip/2016/index
[7] Statistics Canada NOC 2016: http://noc.esdc.gc.ca/English/noc/welcome.aspx?ver=16

Please note: CMA denotes "census metropolitan area" (e.g., Halifax, Toronto, etc.) and CA denotes "census agglomeration". Among other criteria, the former must have a population of at least 100,000 and the latter a population of at least 10,000. "Remainders" refer to the province in question excluding the specified CMAs and/or CAs.

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