

Overview of income concepts

- For the first time in 2016, the Census of Population gathered income information solely from administrative data sources. Statistics Canada linked income data from the Canada Revenue Agency to all census respondents to allow for a very comprehensive estimate of income and low income.
- Statistics Canada income definitions do not always correspond to income concepts used by other organizations. For example, the definition of total income adopted by the census does not correspond to that used by the Canada Revenue Agency for income tax purposes.
- Income data was compiled for the population aged 15 years and over, and refers to income received during the 2015 calendar year.
- The [total income](#) for the population in private households can be broken down into two basic components: [market income](#) (such as employment income, investment income and private retirement income) and [government transfers](#) (such as OAS, CPP and EI benefits). In New Brunswick, 83.1% of total income was from market income in 2015 and 16.9% was from government transfers.
- [After-tax income](#) is a useful indicator as it measures funds available to a household, family or individual for consumption, saving and investment. It is derived by removing income taxes from total income. In 2015, the median after-tax income among income recipients in New Brunswick was \$28,107, and the median amount of income taxes paid was \$5,598.

