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Median(1) earnings of recent immigrants and Canadian-born earners, both sexes, aged 25 to 54, with or without university degree, 2005, for Canada, provinces and territories – 20% sample data

Geographic name	Canadian-born		Immigrant population		Recent immigrants ²	
	With university degree	Without university degree	With university degree	Without university degree	With university degree	Without university degree
Canada	\$ 51,656	\$ 32,499	\$ 36,451	\$ 27,698	\$ 24,636	\$ 18,572
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 50,117	\$ 21,188	\$ 58,155	\$ 23,582	\$ 50,087	F
Prince Edward Island	\$ 44,012	\$ 23,719	\$ 40,580	\$ 17,447	F	F
Nova Scotia	\$ 45,367	\$ 26,561	\$ 38,317	\$ 24,322	\$ 23,874	\$ 18,263
New Brunswick	\$ 48,984	\$ 25,037	\$ 42,316	\$ 25,101	\$ 28,790	\$ 17,379
Quebec	\$ 48,987	\$ 30,041	\$ 29,695	\$ 20,952	\$ 20,081	\$ 16,053
Ontario	\$ 55,992	\$ 36,532	\$ 38,976	\$ 30,027	\$ 26,330	\$ 19,335
Manitoba	\$ 48,045	\$ 29,968	\$ 34,470	\$ 26,223	\$ 23,442	\$ 20,124
Saskatchewan	\$ 49,017	\$ 29,493	\$ 39,140	\$ 24,828	\$ 25,572	\$ 16,142
Alberta	\$ 54,953	\$ 36,832	\$ 38,982	\$ 29,532	\$ 27,432	\$ 21,415
British Columbia	\$ 47,279	\$ 33,840	\$ 33,512	\$ 25,703	\$ 22,920	\$ 17,786
Yukon Territory	\$ 55,622	\$ 35,710	\$ 40,110	\$ 30,673	F	F
Northwest Territories	\$ 73,176	\$ 44,941	\$ 64,019	\$ 35,057	F	F
Nunavut	\$ 80,316	\$ 29,998	F	F	F	F

Notes:

- Medians are not available for counts less than 250. Earnings are in 2005 constant dollars.
- Recent immigrants for 2005 is defined as immigrants who immigrated between 2000 and 2004; recent immigrants in 2000 are those that immigrated between 1995 and 1999 and recent immigrants in 1995 are those that immigrated between 1990 and 1994.

Earnings historical variations

Due to improved collection methodology, income and earnings data from the 2006 Census is more complete, precise and less subject to rounding than in prior censuses. Small dollar amounts, which in the past may not have been reported, are now more likely to be captured. Compared to prior censuses, this has resulted in an increased number of earners and lower median and average earnings. Users are advised to exercise caution when interpreting census-to-census changes in statistics and counts of specific cells within an earnings distribution. This comparability issue is less apparent when considering the earnings of full-year, full-time workers.

Income suppression

Area suppression is the deletion of all characteristic data for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. Income distributions and related statistics are suppressed if the population in the area, excluding institutional residents, is less than 250 from either the 100% or the 20% database, or if the number of private households is less than 40 from the 20% database.

Tables with income, after-tax income or earnings distributions

Income, after-tax income and earnings distributions have been suppressed where the estimated total number of units (persons, families or households) in the reference year is less than 250. All suppressed cells and associated averages, medians and standard errors of average income, average after-tax income or average earnings have been replaced with zeroes or symbols.

In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals.

Tables with number and median or average income, after-tax income or earnings

Statistics have been suppressed if the estimated total number of persons (males, females or both sexes) with income, after-tax income or earnings in the reference year is less than 250 persons. All suppressed counts and associated averages and medians have been replaced by zeroes or symbols.

In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996 to 2006.

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<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/highlights/Earnings/Table802.cfm?Lang=E&T=802&GH=4&SC=13&S=99&O=A> (accessed January 13, 2009)

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