## Statistics Statistique Canada Canada

# Canada

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Total Income Groups (23) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (7A), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (5) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005 - 20% Sample Data

Select data categories for this product	
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Age groups (7A) Highest certificate, diploma or degree (5) <sup>⊥</sup> Total - Age groups ▼ Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree

Sex (3) Total - Sex 
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	Ye	Year (2)	
Fotal income groups (23)	2000	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
Total - Total income groups 4	22,480	24,490	
Without income	805	950	
With income	21,675	23,540	
Under \$2,000 <sup>5</sup>	1,075	865	
\$2,000 to \$4,999	1,340	1,080	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	855	765	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	980	1,030	
\$10,000 to \$11,999	685	795	
\$12,000 to \$14,999	1,160	1,310	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,770	2,130	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,540	1,585	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,475	1,580	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,325	1,600	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,115	1,430	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,445	1,240	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	860	1,210	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,110	2,050	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,410	1,585	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,080	1,205	
\$80,000 and over	1,450	2,080	
Median income \$ 4	29,691	31,352	
Average income \$ <sup>2</sup>	35,798	38,687	
Standard error of average income \$ a	208	257	

Note(s)

i. Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations crossing provincial boundaries There is one census metropolitan area (Ottawa - Gatineau) and three census agglomerations (Campbellton, Hawkesbury and Loydminster) that cross provincial boundaries. The data for their respective provincial parts are included with the appropriate census metropolitan area or census agglomeration, with data for the census metropolitan area or census agglomerations with the appropriate census metropolitan area or census agglomerations with data for the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration within the province of the provincial part that contributes the majority of the population to the area. For example, Ottawa - Gatineau can be found in Ontario, Campbellton in New Brunswick, Hawkesbury in Ontario and Lloydminster in Alberta. ajority of

Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree Highest certificate, diploma or degree 'refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

2. 2000

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

### 3. 2005

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

Total income groups '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,

- Out age Security persister and observation Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance,
   other income from government sources,
   dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income,
   retirement persions, superannuation and annulites, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs,

other money income

'After-tax income' refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excluded 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 producets produced and consumed on the farm.

Average income of individuals - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution 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.

Standard error of average income - Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be less than approximately two and one half standard errors.

Average and median incomes and standard errors of average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (families [census/economic]), persons 15 years of age and over not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner

5. Under \$2.000 Including lo 6. Median income \$ For persons with income verage income \$ or persons with income

8.

Standard error of average income \$

## Data guality note(s)

Data guality index showing, for the long census guestionnaire (20% sample data), a global non response rate higher than or equal to 5% but lower than 10%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006005.

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