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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

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Geography [Geographic index]

Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest ▾

Age groups (7A)	Highest certificate, diploma or degree (5) ±	Sex (3)	
Total - Age groups ▾	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree ▾	Total - Sex ▾	Submit

Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Total income groups (23)	Year (2)	
	2000 [2]	2005 [3]
Total - Total income groups [4]	26,940	31,135
Without income	1,170	1,605
With income	25,770	29,530
Under $2,000 [5]	1,730	1,885
$2,000 to $4,999	1,680	1,670
$5,000 to $6,999	1,065	1,040
$7,000 to $9,999	1,085	1,285
$10,000 to $11,999	825	910
$12,000 to $14,999	1,245	1,500
$15,000 to $19,999	1,770	2,005
$20,000 to $24,999	1,565	1,585
$25,000 to $29,999	1,350	1,305
$30,000 to $34,999	1,450	1,460
$35,000 to $39,999	1,200	1,445
$40,000 to $44,999	1,235	1,305
$45,000 to $49,999	1,075	1,125
$50,000 to $59,999	2,175	2,095
$60,000 to $69,999	1,865	2,085
$70,000 to $79,999	1,530	1,910
$80,000 and over	2,920	4,930
Median income $ [6]	32,597	35,006
Average income $ [7]	39,269	44,422
Standard error of average income $ [8]	0	212

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 Lloydminster) 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 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.

1. **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**
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**
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.

4. **Total - 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,
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan,
- benefits from Employment Insurance,
- other income from government sources,
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income,
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, 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 products 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 loss.

6. **Median income $**
For persons with income.

7. **Average income $**
For persons with income.

8. **Standard error of average income $**
For persons with income.

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

Date Modified: 2010-05-19