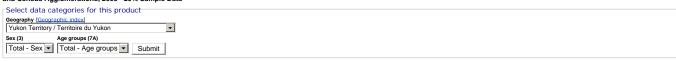
Canada

Home > Census > 2006 Census: Data products > Topic-based tabulations

After-tax Income Groups (22), Age Groups (7A), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (6) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005 - 20% Sample Data



Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon 🗘

After-tax income groups (22)	Highest certificate, diploma or degree (6)							
	Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree	No certificate, diploma or degree	High school certificate or equivalent	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma	University certificate diploma or degree		
Total - After-tax income groups 1	24,490	5,550	5,810	2,890	5,055	5,180		
Without after-tax income	955	655	155	35	50	50		
With after-tax income	23,530	4,895	5,650	2,850	5,005	5,130		
Under \$2,000 ²	905	425	215	60	85	115		
\$2,000 to \$4,999	1,120	490	300	105	130	90		
\$5,000 to \$6,999	760	340	220	40	90	80		
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1,095	380	320	115	160	110		
\$10,000 to \$11,999	845	235	280	95	165	70		
\$12,000 to \$14,999	1,435	470	440	165	225	135		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,390	635	660	340	440	310		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,840	330	540	265	395	310		
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,840	335	500	215	480	305		
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2,000	335	485	260	465	455		
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,565	290	400	185	415	275		
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,585	185	365	240	455	330		
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,255	105	255	200	355	335		
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,080	95	220	150	280	335		
\$55,000 to \$59,999	975	75	95	110	275	425		
\$60,000 and over	2,845	160	355	295	595	1,435		
Median after-tax income \$ 3	28,519	15,904	23,096	30,434	33,396	44,436		
Average after-tax income \$ 4	32,842	20,609	27,187	33,642	36,084	47,136		
Standard error of average after- tax income \$ 5	193	274	341	485	411	553		

Note(s) ·

 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 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.

Total - After-tax 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 excludes 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

Under \$2,000

Including loss 3

Median after-tax income \$ For persons with after-tax income

Average after-tax income \$

For persons with after-tax income

Standard error of average after-tax income \$ For persons with after-tax income.

⚠ Data quality note(s)

• Data quality index showing, for the long census questionnaire (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-XCB2006011.