

[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**

Select data categories for this product

Geography [\[Geographic Index\]](#)

Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Sex (3) Age groups (7A)

Total - Sex  
 Total - Age groups

Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

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 <sup>1</sup>	31,135	10,265	6,125	2,940	6,065	5,735
Without after-tax income	1,625	1,305	175	35	70	40
With after-tax income	29,510	8,960	5,950	2,905	5,995	5,700
Under \$2,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,885	1,205	320	100	110	150
\$2,000 to \$4,999	1,750	1,105	320	100	120	100
\$5,000 to \$6,999	1,005	585	220	45	85	65
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1,410	765	280	85	180	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	940	460	255	60	125	45
\$12,000 to \$14,999	1,670	805	350	130	220	160
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,175	895	530	165	355	225
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,670	595	395	175	320	180
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,700	530	420	135	405	210
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2,060	480	505	265	435	370
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,580	320	360	185	455	260
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,405	215	325	155	435	270
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,470	250	330	140	430	320
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,420	160	275	180	375	430
\$55,000 to \$59,999	1,315	150	245	200	375	340
\$60,000 and over	6,050	435	800	775	1,575	2,465
Median after-tax income \$ <sup>3</sup>	31,135	13,506	28,768	40,016	41,705	54,654
Average after-tax income \$ <sup>4</sup>	36,641	19,117	32,321	43,253	44,772	56,779
Standard error of average after-tax income \$ <sup>5</sup>	150	103	312	372	365	609

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 - 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 RRIFFs
- 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.

2.

**Under \$2,000**

Including loss.

3.

**Median after-tax income \$**

For persons with after-tax income.

4.

**Average after-tax income \$**

For persons with after-tax income.

5.

**Standard error of average after-tax income \$**

For persons with after-tax income.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006011.

Date Modified: 2010-05-19