Canada

Statistique

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



Nunavut 4

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	19,340	11,080	2,110	1,350	2,740	2,06
Without after-tax income	2,040	1,900	85	20	20	1:
With after-tax income	17,300	9,180	2,020	1,325	2,720	2,050
Under \$2,000 ²	1,560	1,235	135	70	85	35
\$2,000 to \$4,999	1,630	1,310	135	75	90	15
\$5,000 to \$6,999	865	660	100	35	60	15
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1,110	800	115	60	105	20
\$10,000 to \$11,999	755	535	70	45	80	25
\$12,000 to \$14,999	1,160	810	125	80	110	39
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,555	985	185	125	190	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,170	685	140	85	195	6
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,060	565	140	105	185	6
\$30,000 to \$34,999	875	395	110	80	210	80
\$35,000 to \$39,999	700	310	110	70	155	69
\$40,000 to \$44,999	590	205	80	85	145	7:
\$45,000 to \$49,999	555	160	100	60	135	9
\$50,000 to \$54,999	560	150	90	50	165	109
\$55,000 to \$59,999	600	130	100	70	155	140
\$60,000 and over	2,560	250	290	225	645	1,14
Median after-tax income \$ 3	20,042	12,140	25,323	28,640	36,023	63,173
Average after-tax income \$ 4	28,781	16,902	31,456	33,963	39,942	61,232
Standard error of average after- tax income \$ 5	0	0	0	0	0	(

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, 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.

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.