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After-tax Income Groups (20), Age Groups (5A), Household Living Arrangements (3), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, 2005 - 20% Sample Data

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 Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Age groups (5A) Work activity in the reference year (3) Household living arrangements (3) ¹
 Total - Age groups Total - Work activity in the reference year Total - Household living arrangements

Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest

After-tax income groups (20)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Total - After-tax income groups ²	4,720	2,830	1,890
Under \$2,000	185	105	75
\$2,000 to \$4,999	120	75	50
\$5,000 to \$6,999	105	75	35
\$7,000 to \$9,999	200	125	70
\$10,000 to \$11,999	125	85	35
\$12,000 to \$14,999	290	160	130
\$15,000 to \$19,999	450	240	215
\$20,000 to \$24,999	355	225	130
\$25,000 to \$29,999	310	180	135
\$30,000 to \$34,999	335	175	160
\$35,000 to \$39,999	265	150	110
\$40,000 to \$44,999	225	130	90
\$45,000 to \$49,999	240	155	85
\$50,000 to \$54,999	270	165	100
\$55,000 to \$59,999	260	125	135
\$60,000 and over	980	655	320
Median after-tax income \$	32,738	34,001	31,444
Average after-tax income \$	38,267	39,689	36,134
Standard error of average after-tax income \$	338	465	474

Note(s) :

1.

Total - Household living arrangements

Household living arrangements - Refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family household or of a non-family household, and whether they are family or persons not in families. In this case, persons not in economic families are classified as 'living alone' or 'living with others.'

2.

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.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006016.

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