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Wage and Salary Groups (23) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (9A), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Paid Workers 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005 - 20% Sample Data

Select data categories for this product Geography [Geographic index]
Nunavut -Age groups (9A) Work activity in the reference year (3) Sex (3)

Total - Age groups

Total - Work activity in the reference year

Total - Sex
Submit

Nunavut 1

Wage and salary groups (23)	Year (2)	Year (2)	
	2000 ¹	2005	
Total - Wage and salary groups ²	11,975	13,710	
Without wages and salaries	635	1,04	
With wages and salaries	11,340	12,670	
Under \$2,000	1,275	1,10	
\$2,000 to \$4,999	1,190	1,090	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	700	525	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	525	62	
\$10,000 to \$11,999	455	47	
\$12,000 to \$14,999	490	55	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	610	73	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	650	74	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	495	54	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	605	65	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	465	47	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	610	47	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	210	36	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	855	76	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	715	81	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	535	77	
\$80,000 and over	945	1,98	
Median wages and salaries \$ 4	22,510	28,97	
Average wages and salaries \$ 5	32,685	38,918	
Standard error of average wages and salaries \$ 4	0	(

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.

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.

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

Total - Wage and salary groups

Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

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 approximately two and one half standard errors

Average and median incomes and standard errors for 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 not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

Median wages and salaries \$
For persons with wages and salaries

Average wages and salaries \$ For persons with wages and salaries.

Standard error of average wages and salaries \$For persons with wages and salaries.

1 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-XCB2006068.

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