

## Topic

### Income and earnings

2006 Census of Population

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## Background

Median earnings for people living in Nunavut and employed on a full-time basis for a full-year increased **25.9%** during the past quarter century, up from **\$46,140** in 1980 to **\$58,088** in 2005 (in 2005 constant dollars). This was the largest percentage change to median earnings in all of Canada. At the national level, median earnings increased by only **0.1%** between 1980 and 2005. After the Northwest Territories, Nunavut had the second highest median earnings amongst full-time, full-year earners in 2005.

Thanks to sharp wage growth in educational services and public administration as well as strong hiring in public administration, median earnings for individuals in Nunavut rose **14.9%** between 2000 and 2005, the largest growth rate in the country.

## Detail

### Median earnings, 2005 constant dollars, of full-time, full-year earners 15 years and over, for Canada, provinces and territories, 1980 to 2005.

	Median earnings				Change	
	2005	2000	1990	1980	From 1980 to 2005	From 2000 to 2005
	2005 constant dollars				% change	
<b>Nunavut<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>58,088</b>	<b>50,542</b>	<b>49,701</b>	<b>46,140</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41,401</b>	<b>40,443</b>	<b>40,778</b>	<b>41,348</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,429	36,079	38,153	37,510	-0.2	3.7
Prince Edward Island	34,140	33,561	33,441	32,405	5.4	1.7
Nova Scotia	36,917	36,165	38,237	36,532	1.1	2.1
New Brunswick	35,288	34,763	36,848	36,436	-3.2	1.5
Quebec	37,722	37,836	38,325	39,938	-5.5	-0.3
Ontario	44,748	44,440	42,354	41,395	8.1	0.7
Manitoba	36,692	35,425	36,564	37,247	-1.5	3.6
Saskatchewan	35,948	33,785	34,082	38,804	-7.4	6.4
Alberta	43,964	40,782	40,711	43,732	0.5	7.8
British Columbia	42,230	43,715	42,173	47,605	-11.3	-3.4
Yukon	49,787	47,611	49,410	52,942	-6.0	4.6
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	60,119	56,122	54,759	50,353	19.4	7.1

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population, Catalogues # 97-563-X and # 97-563-XCB2006054.

**Median earnings** are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more.

**Earnings or employment income** refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

**Full-time, full-year earners** worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

1. The territory of Nunavut was created in 1999. Data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories for 1980 and 1990 have been adjusted to reflect the new boundaries.

## Background

In Nunavut, median earnings for women aged 15 and over and employed on a full-time basis for a full-year was **\$56,005** in 2005, while it was **\$59,915** for their male counterparts. In other words, women earned 93 cents for each dollar earned by men.

In 2005, Nunavut had the lowest gender gap in earnings between men and women aged 15 years of age and over and who were full-time, full-year earners. In Canada, women earned 77 cents for each dollar received by men.

Amongst full-time, full-year earners aged 25 to 44, women received higher median earnings than men, a situation unique to Nunavut. The number of women and men aged 65 and over and who were full-time, full-year earners is quite low, so their median earnings should be used with caution.

Amongst full-time, full-year earners in Nunavut, women and men aged 45 to 64 had the highest median earnings in 2005 compared with the other age groups, while women and men aged 15 to 24 years earned the least. This is similar to the situation in other provinces and territories.

Gender and age differences in labour market experience and job tenure are two factors that are not measured in census data and therefore the analysis of these differences are limited.

## Detail

### Median earnings of full-time, full-year earners, by age groups and sex, Nunavut, 2005

Age	Median earnings for full-time, full-year earners			Female and male ratio (gender gap)
	Both sexes (\$)	Males (\$)	Females (\$)	
Total – 15 years and over	58,088	59,915	56,005	0.93
15 to 24 years	26,304	26,432	26,048	0.99
25 to 44 years	56,992	55,834	57,993	1.04
45 to 64 years	65,715	69,746	62,912	0.90
65 years and over	58,752	57,984	61,824	1.07

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Catalogue # 97-563-X2006067.

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**Full-time, full-year earners** worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

## Background

The 2006 Census shows that education continues to impact earnings. For men and women of all ages, full-time full-year earners with a university degree earned substantially more than their counterparts who did not have a high school diploma.

Amongst full-year, full-time earners aged 25 to 64 in Nunavut, those with a bachelor degree had median earnings of **\$84,999** in 2005. This was **\$47,239** above the median earnings received by those who did not have a high school diploma.

In Nunavut, in 2005, there was also a marked difference in median earnings between full-year, full-time earners aged 25 to 64 with a high school diploma and those who did not have a high school diploma. The first group had median earnings that were **\$22,276** higher than the median earnings of the second group.

In Nunavut, full-time, full-year earners aged 25 to 64 who completed high school or college or who held a bachelor or post-bachelor degree had the highest median earnings in Canada.

The numbers above focus on full-time, full-year earners and thus, do not take into account the fact that employment rates of less educated individuals are generally much lower than those of other individuals. As a result they underestimate the earnings differences between highly educated workers and their less educated counterparts.

## Detail

### Median earnings for full-year, full-time earners aged 25 to 64 by education, for Canada, provinces and territories, 2005

	Education – Highest certificate, diploma or degree						
	Less than high school	High school	Trades or apprenticeship	College	University below bachelor	Bachelor	Post-bachelor
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>37,760</b>	<b>60,036</b>	<b>59,936</b>	<b>64,852</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>84,999</b>	<b>89,849</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32,029</b>	<b>37,403</b>	<b>39,996</b>	<b>42,937</b>	<b>47,253</b>	<b>56,048</b>	<b>66,535</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,443	29,233	35,321	37,720	50,896	54,172	67,424
Prince Edward Island	27,107	29,398	33,681	35,226	43,898	48,111	58,334
Nova Scotia	28,059	31,749	35,850	36,683	44,475	50,889	63,998
New Brunswick	27,819	31,021	34,911	35,925	45,204	53,133	62,837
Quebec	28,472	33,849	33,968	40,043	46,471	52,684	63,589
Ontario	35,387	39,932	45,054	45,448	48,522	59,175	69,644
Manitoba	29,986	33,871	37,063	39,247	45,226	52,083	64,123
Saskatchewan	28,668	33,060	37,226	39,166	45,655	55,531	65,806
Alberta	35,442	39,196	50,509	46,064	52,253	61,495	73,607
British Columbia	34,266	39,211	44,980	43,455	44,863	52,630	63,130
Yukon Territory	41,599	45,236	49,998	50,170	51,132	65,011	69,738
Northwest Territories	45,014	54,819	64,697	62,665	63,379	75,822	89,128

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Catalogue # 97-563-XWE2006002.

**E** =unreliable data/Medians are not available for counts less than 250.

## Background

In 2005, economic families in Nunavut had a median after-tax income of **\$55,723**, somewhat below the national median of **\$57,178**. On the other hand, economic families in the other two territories had the highest median after-tax income in the country.

Amongst economic families in Nunavut, couples living together without children or other relatives had the highest median after-tax income in 2005, at **\$93,952**. This situation differs from most other jurisdictions, where couples living with other relatives had the highest median after-tax income.

For all provinces and territories, lone-parent families had the lowest median after-tax income in 2005 compared with other family structures. Lone-parent families in Nunavut (the majority of them headed by a woman) had a median after-tax income of **\$33,843**. This is below the national median of **\$36,514** for the same group.

One factor to consider amongst others when analysing economic family income is the large size of economic families in Nunavut. For example, about **41%** of economic families in the territory had five or more persons living in the same dwelling, compared to **12%** nationally. Most Nunavut economic family structures showed a similar pattern.

## Detail

Median after-tax income of economic families in private households by economic family structure, for Canada, provinces and territories, 2005					
	All economic families	Couples only	Couples with children	Couples with other relatives	Lone-parent families
Nunavut	55,723	93,952	57,408	69,376	33,843
Canada	57,178	50,983	69,573	81,213	36,514
Newfoundland and Labrador	45,156	38,753	56,228	62,224	27,906
Prince Edward Island	48,539	44,021	58,599	73,662	31,778
Nova Scotia	49,313	45,224	61,278	71,238	30,299
New Brunswick	47,556	43,538	59,275	67,536	29,087
Quebec	51,641	45,544	64,957	70,576	36,440
Ontario	62,288	55,060	74,152	87,226	38,569
Manitoba	52,333	48,115	64,300	67,913	32,617
Saskatchewan	51,993	48,439	65,292	65,148	31,570
Alberta	65,543	59,665	77,463	87,520	40,766
British Columbia	57,599	53,468	68,357	81,061	35,868
Yukon	67,388	65,335	80,385	90,721	40,409
Northwest Territories	77,837	84,064	89,880	96,674	38,673

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Catalogue # 97-563-X2006015

**Economic family** refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

**Couples with children** are families that consist of the parent(s) and children; no other relatives are present.

**Couples with other relatives** refer to families that consist of couples and other relatives of the reference person. There may also be children present.

**Lone-parent families** are those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person.

**After-tax income of the economic family** refers to the sum of the after-tax income of all members of that family. After-tax income refers to total income minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for calendar year 2005. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.