

Topic: **Income and Earnings**
 2011 National Household Survey
 Released by Statistics Canada – September 11, 2013

Background: Median earnings for people living in Nunavut and employed on a full-time basis for a full-year was **\$77,130** in 2010 – the highest in Canada. By comparison, median earnings were **\$47,868** at the national level. After Nunavut, Northwest Territories had the second highest median earnings.

Details:

Median Earnings of Full-Time, Full-Year Earners 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2010	
	Median Earnings
	\$
Nunavut	77,130
Canada	47,868
Newfoundland and Labrador	45,823
Prince Edward Island	41,130
Nova Scotia	43,057
New Brunswick	41,615
Quebec	41,963
Ontario	50,116
Manitoba	43,621
Saskatchewan	46,304
Alberta	55,507
British Columbia	49,143
Yukon	60,124
Northwest Territories	73,667

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue # 99-014-X2011042.

For more statistical information, visit our website at: <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>

Background: In Nunavut, median earnings for women aged 15 and over and employed on a full-time basis for a full-year was **\$78,353**, as compared to **\$75,890** for their male counterparts. In other words, women earned **1.03 cents** for each dollar earned by men. By comparison, women in the rest of Canada earned **80 cents** for each dollar earned by men.

Women and men aged 55 to 64 had the highest median earnings compared to the other age groups, while 15 to 24 year olds had the lowest earnings. This pattern is similar to the other provinces and territories.

By age group, males generally had higher median earnings with the exception of 25 to 54 year olds. The gender gap was highest in the 65 and older age group, where females earned **60 cents** for each dollar earned by men. In contrast, 25 to 54 year old women earned **1.03 cents** for each dollar earned by their male counterparts. The higher median earnings among women in the 25 to 54 age group is a situation unique to Nunavut.

Details:

Median Earnings of Full-Time, Full-Year Earners, by Age Groups and Sex, Nunavut, 2010				
Age	Median Earnings For Full-Time, Full-Year Earners			Female and Male Ratio (Gender Gap)
	Both Sexes (\$)	Males (\$)	Females (\$)	
Total – 15 years and over	77,130	75,890	78,353	1.03
15 to 24 years	28,060	28,266	26,454	0.94
25 to 54 years	79,035	77,626	80,300	1.03
55 to 64 years	94,120	98,398	89,458	0.91
65 years and over	68,801	72,502	43,366	0.60

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue # 99-014-X2011041.

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Background: The 2011 NHS shows that education influences earnings. Men and women with a bachelor degree or above earned more than their counterparts with less education. Among full-year, full-time earners aged 25 to 54, those with a bachelor degree or above had median earnings of **\$109,475** in 2010. This was **\$59,405** above the median earnings received by those who did not have a high school diploma. In general, median earnings increase as the level of education increases. This pattern is similar in the other provinces and territories.

Note that the numbers released 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.

Details:

Median Earnings for Full-Year, Full-Time Earners Aged 25 to 54 by Education, For Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2010					
	Education – Highest certificate, Diploma or Degree				
	Less than High School	High School	Postsecondary Certificate or Diploma or Degree	Postsecondary Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level	University Certificate, Diploma or Degree at Bachelor Level or Above
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Nunavut	50,070	80,817	95,149	86,169	109,475
Canada	37,103	42,814	55,889	49,039	67,519
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,484	36,224	55,008	47,221	70,262
Prince Edward Island	35,462	36,055	46,950	41,709	61,522
Nova Scotia	34,729	37,865	50,919	43,888	63,591
New Brunswick	32,305	36,774	50,355	42,902	65,752
Quebec	32,828	38,723	49,685	43,639	62,444
Ontario	38,352	43,785	58,767	50,771	70,234
Manitoba	36,657	40,075	52,895	46,795	64,587
Saskatchewan	39,739	43,998	57,053	51,357	68,732
Alberta	45,742	49,709	66,576	60,195	76,210
British Columbia	39,627	44,421	55,903	50,810	63,506
Yukon	52,651	54,547	68,297	61,107	76,113
Northwest Territories	55,578	65,114	86,236	80,031	93,063

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue # 99-014-X2011041.

For more statistical information, visit our website at: <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>

Background: In 2010, economic families in Nunavut had a median after-tax income of **\$76,618** – higher than the national median of **\$67,044**. Economic families in the Northwest Territories and Yukon had the highest median after-tax income in the country.

In Nunavut, couples living together without children or other relatives had the highest median after-tax income at **\$119,758**. This situation differs from most other jurisdictions, where couples living with children and 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 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 **\$45,411** – higher than national median of **\$42,401**.

Details:

Median After-Tax Income of Economic Families in Private Households by Economic Family Structure, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2010

	All Economic Families	Couples Only	Couples with Children	Couples with Other Relatives	Lone-Parent Families
Nunavut	76,618	119,758	83,614	76,215	45,411
Canada	67,044	59,975	83,801	82,235	42,401
Newfoundland and Labrador	57,658	48,971	78,085	70,173	34,165
Prince Edward Island	59,750	53,345	74,039	83,749	36,595
Nova Scotia	59,371	54,670	76,228	77,513	36,309
New Brunswick	57,867	52,548	74,875	69,770	35,308
Quebec	59,560	52,756	76,339	69,989	41,275
Ontario	71,128	63,402	87,820	87,032	44,398
Manitoba	62,819	58,624	77,622	71,005	38,788
Saskatchewan	68,046	63,393	85,102	79,537	40,176
Alberta	80,271	73,666	96,123	100,009	49,270
British Columbia	67,915	62,765	83,510	85,231	40,646
Yukon	82,836	82,385	105,763	100,973	51,200
Northwest Territories	100,821	109,664	117,503	112,201	54,160

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue # 99-014-X2011033.

For more statistical information, visit our website at: <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>

Definitions:

1. **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.
2. **Earnings or Employment Income** refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2010 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **Earnings or Employment Income** refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2010 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
6. **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.
7. **Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree** refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.
8. **High School Diploma or Equivalent** includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
9. **Postsecondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree** includes apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.
10. **Postsecondary Certificate or Diploma below Bachelor Level** includes persons who have obtained a college, CEGEP or university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and who have not obtained any higher degrees, certificates or diplomas. It also includes persons who received an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.
11. **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 2010. Total income refers to income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.
12. **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 2011, foster children are included.
13. **Couples with Children** are families that consist of the parent(s) and children; no other relatives are present.
14. **Couples with Other Relatives** refer to families that consist of couples and other relatives of the reference person. There may also be children present.
15. **Lone-Parent Families** are those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person.

Note to Readers:

1. When comparing estimates from the 2006 Census long form and the 2011 NHS, users should take into account that the two sources represent different populations. The target population for the 2006 Census long form includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than the 2006 Census long form.
2. For the 2011 NHS estimates, the global non-response rate (GNR) is used as an indicator of data quality. This indicator combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for suppression is a GNR of 50% or more. At the Nunavut level, the GNR was 25.2%, which indicates acceptable quality. For more information, please refer to the NHS User Guide, 2011.