

# Income, pensions, spending and wealth

## Overview

The last decade of strong economic growth has benefited most Canadian families. Incomes have grown, while pensions, savings and retirement plans have grown strongly. Bigger incomes have enabled families to spend more and accrue wealth. By 2006, Canadians' wealth was at a near-record high.

Canada has many types of families, and each makes a living in a different way. In 2005, two-parent families with children had the highest median market income, at \$72,800—market income is earnings from employment, investments and private pensions. But they also paid the most in taxes and received modest government transfers, bringing their median after-tax income to \$65,700.

Single people had the lowest median market income, at \$18,100. Female lone-parent families had low incomes on average, but they received significant government

transfers, so their median after-tax income was \$30,400.

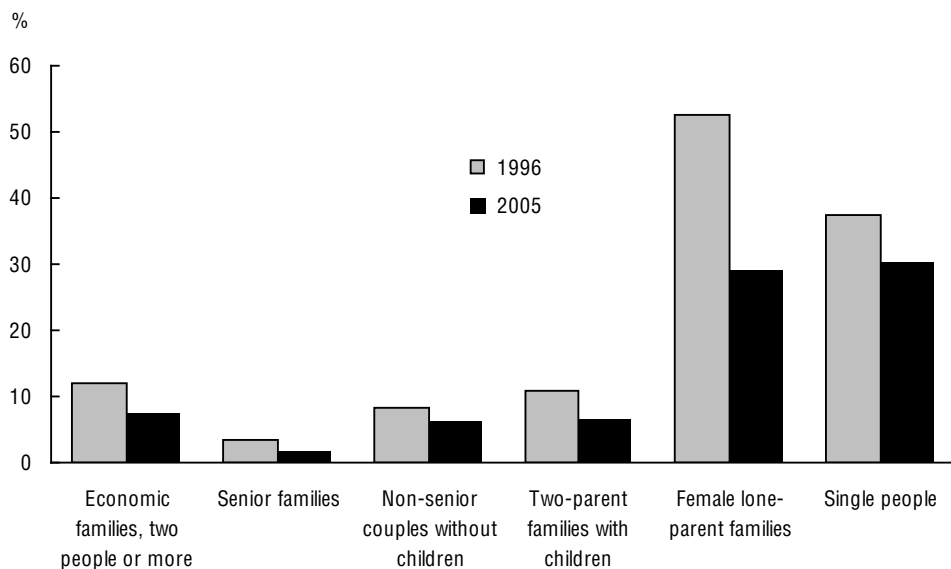
Senior families made little by way of market income in 2005; however, their median government transfers totalled \$22,000, and they paid lower taxes. So senior families collected a median \$40,400 in after-tax income in 2005.

Median after-tax income for all families with two or more people rose 1.6% from 2004 to \$56,000, after adjusting for inflation. This gain in after-tax income came on the heels of a 1.3% gain in 2004 as strong economic growth created jobs and boosted earnings.

## Proportion with low income has fallen considerably

Thanks to economic conditions over the past decade, the percentage of Canadians below

**Chart 18.1**  
Low income rates, by family type



**Note:** After-tax income 1992 base.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-202-XIE.

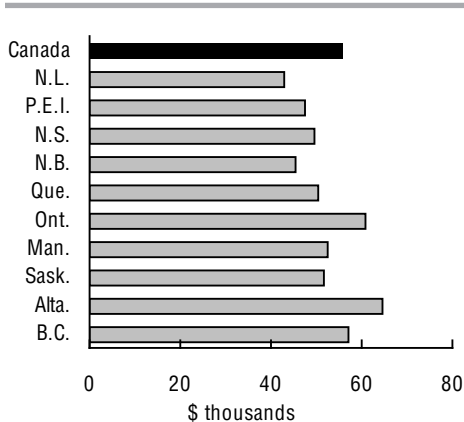
the low-income cutoff rate—the threshold below which a larger share of income than average is devoted to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing—has decreased considerably. Among all family types, the proportion fell from a high of 12.1% in 1996 to 7.4% in 2005.

From 1996 to 2005, the percentage of female lone-parent families living in low income dropped from 52.7% to 29.1%, partly because more lone parents are earning income. The share of seniors with low income hit a low of 1.6% in 2005. Also, the proportion of children aged 18 and younger living in low-income families stood at 11.7%, down from a peak of 18.6% in 1996.

### Income levels vary widely by province

Income levels vary widely from province to province. In 2005, for the second consecutive year, economic families of two or more people in Alberta had the highest median market income in the country, at \$70,300. Ontario families were next, at \$63,600. Only Alberta and Ontario families had median

**Chart 18.2**  
Family median after-tax income, by province, 2005



Note: Measured in 2005 constant dollars; economic families of two or more people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-202-XIE.

**Table 18.a**  
Average household spending, selected expenditures, 2005

	\$
Personal taxes	13,698
Shelter	12,614
Transportation	9,073
Food	7,135
Household operation	3,091
Clothing	2,588
Health care	1,799
Personal care	1,094

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-2001.

market incomes above the national median of \$57,700 in 2005.

In Atlantic Canada, families' median market incomes ranged between \$36,900 in Newfoundland and Labrador and \$49,100 in Nova Scotia. In Quebec, families earned a median market income of \$50,100.

### Households have been spending more

With wallets generally getting fatter over the past five years, Canadian households have increased their spending as well. In 2000, households spent an average of \$55,614 on food, shelter, clothing, transportation, taxes and other things; by 2005, this total had climbed to \$66,857.

Where you live helps determine how much you spend—rural households spent an average \$12,210 less than urban ones in 2005. Home ownership also affects household spending—annual expenditures of homeowners are almost double those of renters. Also, couples with children spend far more than single people.

Of the average \$66,857 in household spending in 2005, about 20% went to taxes at the federal, provincial and municipal levels. Most of the rest was spent on shelter and household operation (23%), transportation (14%) and food (11%). Other

components of after-tax household spending included recreation (6%), tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (2%), and personal care (2%).

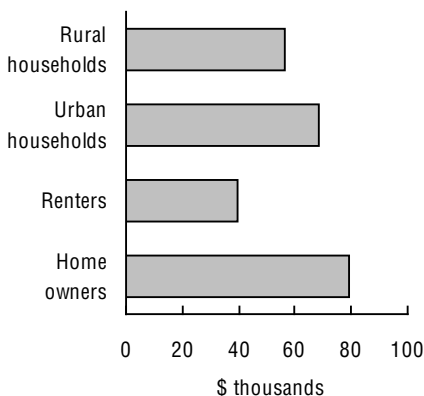
Personal insurance and retirement plans are also major expenditures for most Canadian families. Among those who regularly set aside money for the future, the average in 2005 was \$3,921.

Households spend money partly according to how much they earn. For example, among the richest fifth of Canadian households, 29% of their budget went to taxes and 15% to shelter costs. By contrast, among the poorest fifth of households, less than 4% went to taxes, but 30% was spent on shelter. As a proportion of the total household budget, the poorest families also spent more than twice as much as the richest families on food. Clothing and transportation took up roughly equal proportions among all income groups.

## Assets and debts have both increased

Some household spending is entirely consumed or used, such as money spent

**Chart 18.3**  
Average annual expenditures, by selected household type, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 67-202-XWE.

on food, fuel or recreational activities. A considerable amount also goes toward building equity in property and accumulating financial or non-financial assets. In 2005, the total value of Canadian families' assets climbed to \$5.6 trillion, up from \$3.9 trillion in 1999. For Canadian households, the roof above their heads is their single biggest asset, and the value of their homes has increased by half from 1999 to 2005.

The increase in household assets has been accompanied by a roughly similar increase in household debt. From 2001 to 2005, the value of Canadians' assets grew 25.9%. During this period, their liabilities also swelled, by 23.5%, as building those assets has required some borrowing. As a result, households were spending about 8% of their disposable income to pay the interest on borrowed funds in 2005.

## Selected sources

### Statistics Canada

- *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 11F0019MIE2007294
- *Canada's Retirement Income Programs*. Irregular. 74-507-XCB
- *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*. Quarterly. 13-010-XWE
- *Household Expenditures Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 62F0026MIE2006001
- *Income in Canada*. Annual. 75-202-XIE
- *Income Trends in Canada*. Annual. 13F0022XIE
- *National Balance Sheet Accounts, Quarterly Estimates*. Quarterly. 13-214-XWE
- *Pension and Wealth Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 13F0026MIE2006001
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Monthly. 75-001-XWE
- *Spending Patterns in Canada*. Annual. 62-202-XWE

## Net worth as a measure of security

Financial security means different things to each of us. Most often, we measure it by net worth—comparing our assets to our debts. Canadians' net worth has grown considerably after years of strong economic growth and an explosive real estate market. In 2005, Canada's 13.3 million families had a median net worth of \$148,350.

The total value of all assets held by Canadian families rose 42.4% from 1999 to 2005, due in large part to the rapid rise in real estate prices. Canadians collectively owned \$2.36 trillion worth of real estate in 2005.

Canadians have also seen their net worth rise thanks to the performance of private pension assets and financial, non-pension assets. Pension assets—such as employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs) and personal registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs)—rose 41.7% from 1999 to 2005.

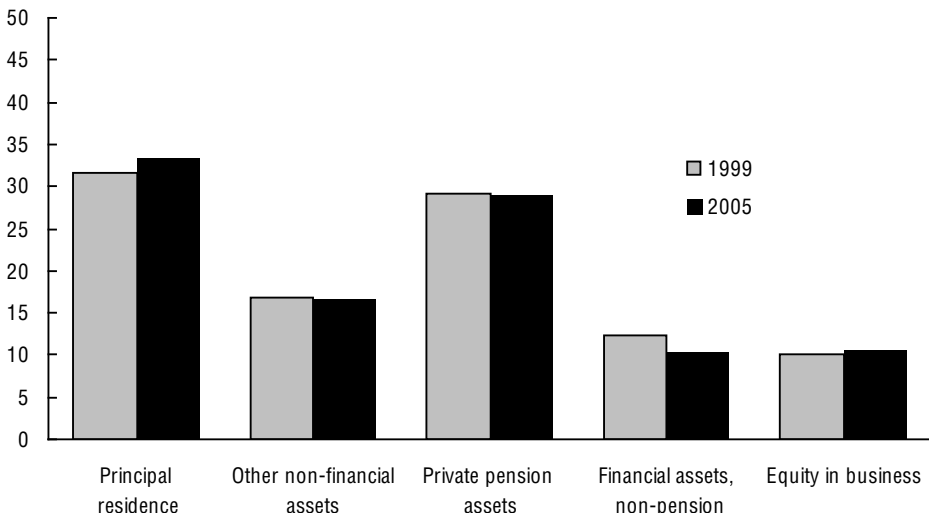
Financial assets such as mutual funds, investment funds, stocks and bonds have grown at a slower pace of 20.0%, in part because of fluctuations in the stock markets in the first years of the new century. The value of Canadians' stock holdings as a whole was virtually unchanged from 1999 to 2005.

Debts are the other side of the financial security equation. While Canadian families' assets were increasing tremendously in value from 1999 to 2005, their debts were also accumulating—their total amount of debt swelled by 47.5%. Mortgages accounted for three-quarters of all their debts, although lines of credit, credit cards and car loans were also major sources of debt.

But even though debts have grown at a slightly faster pace than assets, the financial security of the average Canadian family is still fairly strong.

**Chart 18.4**  
**Family assets**

% of total assets



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13F0026MIE.

## Low income among new immigrants

Imagine starting a new life in a new country. You leave family, friends and everything familiar behind. You step off the plane and begin looking for a place to call home. Perhaps you need to learn the language. You also need to find a source of income.

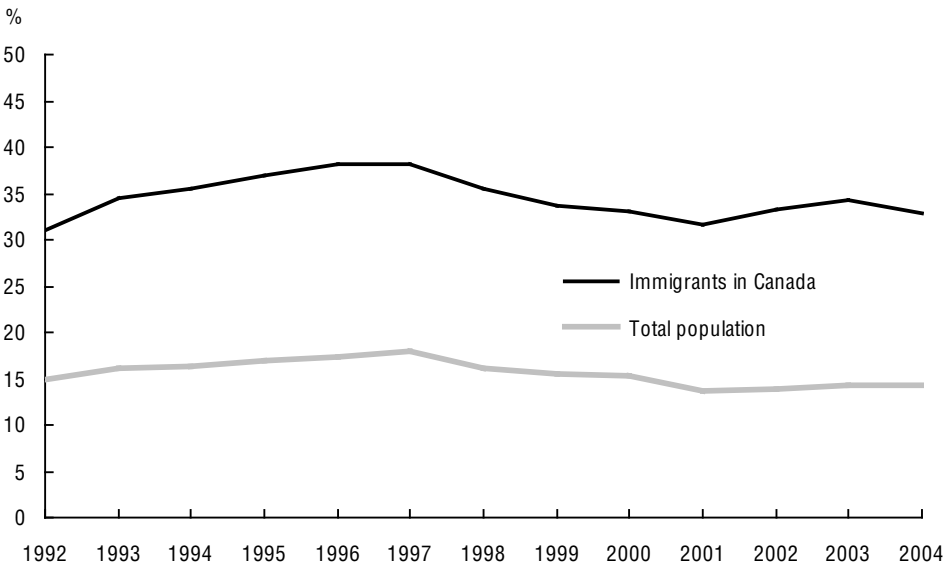
While many families begin earning a solid income soon after their arrival, some have a quite different experience. Canada has attracted more highly skilled and educated immigrants: despite this, the economic situation of new immigrant families has improved little since 2000. Immigrants who have been in Canada for less than two years seem to have difficulty adjusting over the short term, according to a study on the income of immigrants who arrived from 1992 to 2004. In 2004, low-income rates among immigrants during their first full year in Canada were 3.2 times higher than those of Canadian-born people.

The probability that an immigrant would enter a period of low income during their first year in Canada was high, ranging from 34% to 46% in the years studied. However, between 34% and 41% of those in low income during their first year escaped low income after just one year. In fact, if arriving immigrants escaped low income during their first full year in Canada, their chances of staying out of it were high.

Another 18.5% of recent immigrants remained in low income for at least four of their first five years in Canada.

In 1993, the selection system for immigrants was changed to attract those with more education and specific skills. As a result, the proportion of immigrants aged 15 and older with university degrees and marketable skills has risen dramatically.

**Chart 18.5**  
Low-income rates for total population and immigrants



**Note:** Persons age 20 and older; immigrants in Canada 1 to 10 complete years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0019MIE.

## Our growing nest eggs

Canadians' assets in registered pension plans (RPPs), registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP) have doubled in value since 1990 (taking inflation into account). By 2003, Canadians had more than \$1.3 trillion saved in these accounts for their senior years.

RPPs account for the biggest chunk of this total, at about 63%. These plans are established by companies to provide pension benefits for their employees when they retire. RRSPs account for 30%. They are personal retirement savings plans offered by financial institutions. The government-run C/QPP retirement plans account for about 6%.

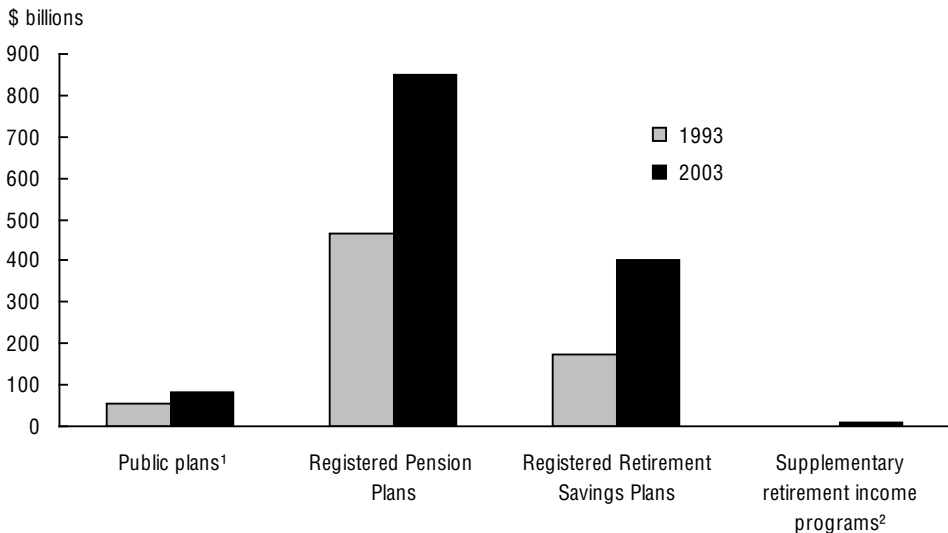
Pension funds are heavily invested in stocks and equity investment funds, so the strong performance of the stock market over the 1990s was a major factor driving their growth. Weaker market conditions in the

first years of the new century have made it difficult for RPPs and RRSPs to regain the levels they reached in 2000. But over the longer term, the growth has been strong.

As of January 2004, there were 14,777 active registered pension plans in Canada, covering 5.6 million working Canadians. The share of people covered by an RPP, however, has been shrinking over the past three decades, from 46% in 1977 to 39% in 2003.

In addition to RPPs, Canadians can turn to other retirement savings programs, such as RRSPs. In 2004, about 5.6 million Canadians—or about 38% of all eligible taxfilers aged 25 to 64—made RRSP contributions with a value of \$25.2 billion. This proportion was up slightly from 36% in 1992. In 2004, 1.4 million Canadians withdrew about \$7 billion from their RRSP accounts—an average of \$4,905 per person.

**Chart 18.6**  
Pension savings



1. Canada and Quebec pension plans.

2. Executive pension plans known as 'retirement compensation arrangements.'

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 74-507-XIE.

## Rising tide of wealth

In many ways the rich do get richer. From 1984 to 2005, the richest Canadian families enjoyed the strongest growth in wealth (excluding growth in pension accounts), as the average net worth of the richest fifth of families increased by 64% and the second richest fifth by 48%.

At the same time, families with the lowest net worth saw virtually no growth in wealth at all over that period. The second poorest actually saw their net worth decrease 11%.

The net worth of the middle group of Canadian families has risen at a steady pace over the past twenty years, climbing from \$67,300 in 1984 to \$74,400 in 1999 and to \$84,800 in 2005—up 26% over the period.

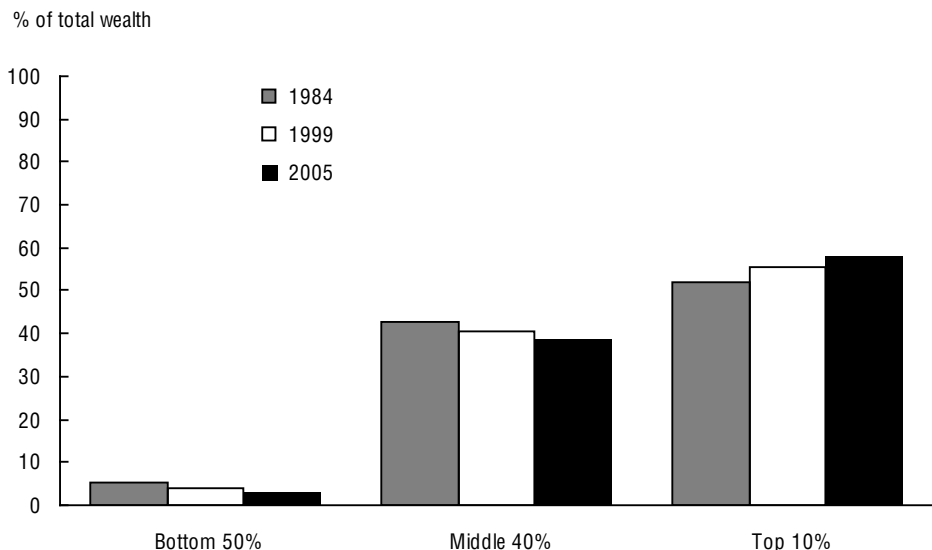
Part of the growth in net worth can be attributed to Canada's aging population. The

higher average age of Canadians means that most people are in their prime earning years.

Another driving force is the hot housing market. Since most families in the top fifth own a house, this group gained significantly from the real estate boom—from 1999 to 2005, these families saw the median value of their principal residence rise by \$75,000. However, since very few of the poorest families owned a residence, this group has gained little benefit from the rise in housing prices.

In terms of actual wealth, the gap between top and bottom is even starker—the median wealth of the richest families was \$551,000, whereas the poorest owed about \$1,000. The second poorest fifth of Canadian families were little better off, having an average net worth of just \$12,500.

**Chart 18.7**  
Family wealth



**Note:** Excluding the value of Registered Pension Plans.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

Table 18.1 Average total income, by economic family type, 1991 to 2005

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	\$ 2005 constant														
<b>Economic families</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>67,200</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>71,200</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>78,400</b>
Elderly families <sup>1</sup>	51,300	49,600	50,300	50,000	52,500	48,200	48,500	49,200	51,100	51,400	51,600	52,300	52,100	53,000	55,100
Married couples	45,800	44,800	46,300	46,000	47,000	47,000	47,300	48,100	50,400	49,900	50,700	50,700	51,100	52,800	53,400
Other elderly families	63,700	60,100	58,900	59,300	65,300	52,100	52,400	53,000	53,600	57,000	55,100	58,300	55,800	53,900	61,700
Non-elderly families <sup>2</sup>	70,300	70,100	68,700	69,600	69,600	70,200	72,000	74,800	76,300	79,400	80,700	80,300	79,900	82,000	82,400
Married couples	66,700	68,800	66,800	64,800	66,000	68,900	72,100	73,200	72,400	73,400	77,900	76,400	74,300	75,100	77,800
No earner	32,200	31,600	30,400	31,300	29,100	33,300	34,900	33,000	34,700	35,700	40,800	37,400	35,600	35,300	35,600
One earner	52,600	53,200	53,500	54,000	53,900	53,200	56,700	58,100	60,300	58,800	63,900	58,400	59,200	62,700	64,900
Two earners	76,300	79,200	78,000	74,800	76,400	81,500	83,200	85,700	83,300	83,600	87,700	87,700	84,000	83,700	87,300
Two-parent families with children <sup>3</sup>	75,400	75,800	74,000	75,300	75,100	75,000	77,500	81,200	83,200	86,300	87,500	88,100	89,100	92,400	89,500
No earner	21,400	21,500	23,200	22,300	20,700	22,700	24,800	23,900	23,200	23,000	25,300	25,600	23,400	24,800	21,500
One earner	55,800	55,700	54,500	56,900	54,200	57,800	56,900	64,100	63,200	63,200	64,400	68,100	69,900	67,600	64,200
Two earners	76,600	78,000	76,300	78,100	78,500	78,400	80,500	83,500	84,800	88,200	88,600	88,800	89,300	92,500	90,900
Three or more earners	95,700	94,300	95,700	95,800	95,700	97,000	99,600	99,600	103,100	107,400	109,900	107,400	108,800	115,200	111,200
Married couples with other relatives	93,000	92,300	92,500	93,500	92,000	96,600	96,100	98,300	102,900	110,000	105,900	105,100	105,300	108,100	113,700
Lone-parent families <sup>3</sup>	30,900	32,100	30,300	31,300	32,000	31,200	31,300	34,100	35,300	38,400	39,200	37,400	38,200	38,200	44,500
Male lone-parent families	48,600	49,900	43,100	43,200	43,900	48,200	47,700	50,800	51,700	56,400	53,000	53,300	57,700	53,800	64,200
Female lone-parent families	28,400	29,800	28,400	29,400	30,200	28,600	28,600	31,200	32,200	34,800	36,300	33,600	33,800	34,700	40,100
No earner	17,000	17,500	18,300	17,900	18,400	17,100	16,200	16,700	17,700	16,700	17,600	16,800	16,600	17,900	17,800
One earner	31,100	33,000	31,600	32,600	33,100	33,600	32,200	33,300	33,700	34,700	36,100	34,000	33,400	34,800	41,300
Two or more earners	45,700	46,600	43,600	48,400	50,600	46,300	48,700	51,700	50,900	56,100	58,200	50,800	53,300	50,600	53,000
Other non-elderly families	55,500	49,900	53,700	54,100	53,500	60,700	59,300	64,000	64,700	67,300	67,500	69,300	64,000	67,300	65,500
<b>Unattached individuals</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>32,300</b>
Elderly male	25,400	27,600	25,500	29,500	28,200	29,200	29,500	30,500	29,200	28,000	29,800	29,500	30,800	30,200	31,200
Non-earner	24,000	27,200	24,200	25,900	25,900	26,600	27,000	27,000	27,400	26,100	27,900	26,800	27,000	28,100	26,800
Earner	38,900	32,200	37,700	61,200	49,600	49,900 <sup>E</sup>	44,300	51,700 <sup>E</sup>	41,200	38,500	40,900	41,200	44,300	38,300	48,600
Elderly female	22,400	22,100	20,900	21,200	22,800	23,700	24,300	23,900	23,900	24,500	25,500	26,000	25,800	26,900	25,900
Non-earner	22,000	21,600	20,400	20,800	22,400	23,100	23,300	23,000	23,200	23,700	24,300	25,400	24,900	25,700	24,800
Earner	33,900	29,400	36,600	32,600	35,600	40,500	38,300	36,700	35,200	35,900	40,200	33,300	33,200	36,800	36,500
Non-elderly male	31,900	31,700	32,100	32,400	31,700	31,000	30,500	31,600	33,300	34,600	35,100	35,300	36,300	35,400	36,800
Non-earner	13,200	13,400	13,300	13,900	12,900	11,600	10,900	10,900	10,600	10,500	12,400	12,200	12,900	12,500	12,900
Earner	36,200	35,800	37,700	37,200	36,400	36,000	36,200	37,100	38,000	39,100	39,500	40,100	41,200	39,800	42,000
Non-elderly female	26,700	26,900	27,800	25,800	27,200	24,800	24,700	25,600	29,300	27,500	28,300	29,800	30,100	30,000	29,800
Non-earner	14,100	14,100	13,800	16,000	14,100	11,300	12,200	11,400	11,300	11,200	12,600	12,500	13,500	13,400	15,200
Earner	30,500	31,300	32,500	29,900	31,800	30,100	29,800	31,400	35,800	33,100	33,500	35,200	34,900	35,000	33,700

**Note:** "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called 'income before tax' (but after transfers).

1. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older; for data prior to 1996, the head of family is 65 years of age or older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.

3. Families with children less than 18 years of age.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.



Table 18.2 Average total income, by economic family type and by province, 2005

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$ 2005 constant										
<b>Economic families</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>85,700</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>77,100</b>
Elderly families <sup>1</sup>	55,100	38,500	45,700	47,600	43,400	46,700	60,400	52,500	48,000	56,000	63,400
Married couples	53,400	37,000	45,800	48,100	41,400	46,000	56,800	49,900	48,000	55,000	62,700
Other elderly families	61,700	41,900	F	46,300	50,400	48,800	73,300	64,200	48,200	61,100 <sup>E</sup>	66,700
Non-elderly families <sup>2</sup>	82,400	64,400	65,800	72,100	65,100	73,700	90,100	75,000	75,100	92,800	79,500
Married couples	77,800	58,300	63,600	67,400	58,900	68,500	84,700	68,100	73,400	94,900	80,400
No earner	35,600	27,400 <sup>E</sup>	F	39,500	30,300	37,400	34,500	F	F	F	39,800 <sup>E</sup>
One earner	64,900	48,900	50,800	57,700	57,100	61,700	68,700	53,100	53,100	85,600 <sup>E</sup>	60,200
Two earners	87,300	70,200	70,100	75,700	64,900	75,600	97,700	75,100	80,600	99,300	91,600
Two-parent families with children <sup>3</sup>	89,500	72,400	72,700	76,300	74,500	83,800	94,400	81,300	82,900	98,400	87,800
No earner	21,500	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
One earner	64,200	44,500	F	51,000	44,600	64,100	64,000	62,400	54,200	83,000	58,900
Two earners	90,900	77,000	70,800	75,500	75,400	85,500	97,900	78,600	79,000	92,000	94,200
Three or more earners	111,200	84,700	81,500	94,700	92,400	100,800	115,600	105,900	107,800	126,000	108,800
Married couples with other relatives	113,700	86,900	85,300	101,100	90,400	96,800	130,800	107,200	106,800	127,900	91,300
Lone-parent families <sup>3</sup>	44,500	35,300	32,300	35,600	32,400	45,600	48,700	37,700	32,200	46,500	39,500
Male lone-parent families	64,200	F	F	F	F	70,800 <sup>E</sup>	66,000	45,500	42,900	68,200	50,300 <sup>E</sup>
Female lone-parent families	40,100	31,100	31,200	31,500	30,000	37,600	45,400	36,000	30,500	41,000	37,500
No earner	17,800	F	F	F	F	17,100	19,000	F	F	F	F
One earner	41,300	31,800	29,800	30,400	28,800	36,900	49,300	34,500	29,200	39,300	38,200
Two or more earners	53,000	F	F	F	F	54,700	56,100	F	F	50,700	F
Other non-elderly families	65,500	52,900	52,200	72,800	48,800	57,100	70,300	69,500	58,700	67,500	66,000
<b>Unattached individuals</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>32,600</b>
Elderly male	31,200	20,800	F	24,700	22,900	26,300	38,100	28,100	27,400	33,600	29,400
Non-earner	26,800	20,400	F	24,800	20,500	23,200	30,700	24,400	25,400	33,800	26,100
Earner	48,600	F	F	F	F	F	60,100	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	25,900	19,700	22,400	24,500	22,300	22,100	29,500	23,700	22,800	26,100	28,400
Non-earner	24,800	19,700	22,600	24,400	21,700	21,300	28,200	22,700	21,900	23,900	27,000
Earner	36,500	F	F	F	F	32,800	40,400	29,200	29,300	37,200 <sup>E</sup>	38,000
Non-elderly male	36,800	28,000	22,300	26,200	26,800	31,700	40,400	32,100	31,900	44,200	37,700
Non-earner	12,900	F	F	11,800 <sup>E</sup>	7,100	11,000	14,000	11,900 <sup>E</sup>	10,800 <sup>E</sup>	F	15,900 <sup>E</sup>
Earner	42,000	36,700	26,300	30,900	31,800	36,800	46,600	34,900	35,500	46,300	43,400
Non-elderly female	29,800	25,300	26,400	25,300	20,700	27,300	33,200	26,000	24,300	34,200	28,000
Non-earner	15,200	F	F	13,900	13,500 <sup>E</sup>	13,800	17,700	13,200 <sup>E</sup>	10,500 <sup>E</sup>	12,700 <sup>E</sup>	15,900 <sup>E</sup>
Earner	33,700	29,300	30,000	29,000	22,700	32,200	37,400	29,200	27,500	37,200	29,900

**Note:** "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called "income before tax" (but after transfers).

1. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children less than 18 years of age.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

Table 18.3 Average income after tax, by economic family type, 1991 to 2005

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	\$ 2005 constant														
<b>Economic families</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>56,900</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>62,900</b>	<b>62,900</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>64,800</b>
Elderly families <sup>1</sup>	44,100	43,300	43,700	43,400	45,100	41,300	41,700	42,000	43,900	43,500	45,000	45,600	45,400	46,300	48,200
Married couples	39,700	39,400	40,300	40,000	40,600	40,100	40,400	40,800	42,900	42,200	43,900	44,200	44,400	45,800	46,300
Other elderly families	54,200	51,900	51,000	51,300	55,600	45,500	46,000	46,400	47,200	48,200	49,200	50,900	49,200	48,000	54,900
Non-elderly families <sup>2</sup>	55,900	56,100	54,900	55,400	55,300	56,000	57,200	59,300	61,100	63,200	65,800	65,700	65,300	67,000	67,600
Married couples	52,200	54,200	52,300	51,100	51,800	53,800	55,900	56,800	56,700	57,500	62,100	61,300	59,700	60,300	62,700
No earner	27,500	27,900	26,500	27,700	25,900	28,400	29,300	28,300	29,100	29,800	34,200	30,700	30,800	29,200	30,600
One earner	41,700	43,200	42,900	43,100	42,700	42,300	45,000	45,800	47,500	46,600	51,500	47,900	47,800	50,300	52,300
Two earners	59,200	61,500	60,200	58,200	59,300	62,900	63,800	65,700	64,800	65,100	69,400	69,800	67,100	67,100	70,200
Two-parent families with children <sup>3</sup>	59,500	60,100	58,900	59,400	59,100	59,300	61,000	63,800	65,900	68,300	70,700	71,500	72,000	74,600	73,000
No earner	20,900	21,200	22,700	21,900	20,400	22,200	24,100	23,200	22,800	22,200	25,000	24,900	23,200	24,500	21,200
One earner	44,200	44,400	44,200	45,100	43,500	45,400	43,900	49,100	49,800	49,900	51,900	54,500	55,400	54,600	52,700
Two earners	60,200	61,400	60,100	61,100	61,100	61,700	63,200	65,400	66,700	69,300	71,300	71,700	71,900	74,400	73,700
Three or more earners	75,800	75,300	76,300	76,100	75,700	77,100	79,400	79,300	82,800	86,200	89,500	88,500	88,900	93,600	91,600
Married couples with other relatives	74,400	74,200	74,200	74,500	73,100	76,900	76,700	78,200	82,700	87,600	87,200	86,400	86,800	88,800	92,900
Lone-parent families <sup>3</sup>	27,000	28,200	27,200	27,600	28,100	27,900	27,900	30,200	31,300	33,800	35,100	33,500	34,100	34,300	38,800
Male lone-parent families	38,200	40,000	36,100	35,000	35,700	39,800	39,300	41,800	41,800	45,100	43,900	44,500	47,400	45,100	51,500
Female lone-parent families	25,400	26,600	25,800	26,500	26,900	26,000	26,000	28,200	29,300	31,500	33,200	30,900	31,200	31,900	36,000
No earner	16,900	17,300	18,200	17,700	18,100	17,000	16,100	16,500	17,100	16,700	17,600	16,800	16,500	17,800	17,700
One earner	27,300	28,900	27,900	28,700	28,900	29,700	28,700	29,600	30,300	31,200	32,800	31,100	30,900	31,800	36,300
Two or more earners	38,600	40,000	38,400	41,700	43,000	40,800	42,900	45,900	46,000	50,100	52,300	45,800	47,700	45,900	48,300
Other non-elderly families	46,400	42,300	44,700	45,100	44,700	50,900	50,000	53,300	54,400	54,800	57,800	59,200	55,100	57,800	56,500
<b>Unattached individuals</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>27,000</b>
Elderly male	22,300	24,100	22,600	25,000	24,400	24,900	25,200	26,000	25,100	24,100	25,900	25,800	26,600	26,200	27,000
Non-earner	21,400	23,800	21,700	22,900	23,000	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,000	23,000	24,600	24,000	23,900	25,000	24,000
Earner	31,200	27,200	31,000	43,500	37,400	38,900	35,000	40,400	32,400	30,600	33,700	33,500	35,900	30,800	38,800
Elderly female	20,200	20,100	19,200	19,600	20,500	21,100	21,500	21,300	21,300	21,600	22,900	23,400	22,900	23,800	23,200
Non-earner	19,900	19,800	18,900	19,300	20,200	20,600	20,800	20,700	20,800	21,100	22,100	23,000	22,400	23,000	22,300
Earner	28,800	25,500	29,500	27,300	29,000	32,400	30,500	29,700	28,300	29,400	34,300	28,400	27,200	30,900	30,800
Non-elderly male	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,500	25,100	24,700	24,500	25,200	26,500	27,600	28,500	28,900	29,400	28,800	29,900
Non-earner	12,200	12,500	12,400	12,900	12,000	10,800	10,200	10,300	9,900	9,800	11,600	11,300	11,900	11,400	11,600
Earner	28,500	28,400	29,300	28,800	28,400	28,300	28,700	29,200	29,900	30,900	31,700	32,500	33,100	32,200	33,900
Non-elderly female	21,800	22,000	22,600	21,200	22,200	20,500	20,500	21,100	23,400	22,400	23,600	24,800	24,900	24,800	25,200
Non-earner	12,800	12,800	12,700	14,400	13,000	10,600	11,300	10,600	10,100	10,100	11,700	11,500	12,300	12,300	13,800
Earner	24,500	25,300	25,900	24,100	25,400	24,500	24,300	25,400	28,100	26,600	27,600	28,800	28,500	28,600	28,200

**Note:** "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older; for data prior to 1996, the head of family is 65 or older.
2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 years of age.
3. Families with children less than 18 years of age.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Table 18.4 Average income after tax, by economic family type, by province, 2005

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$ 2005 constant										
<b>Economic families</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>59,100</b>	<b>73,200</b>	<b>65,000</b>
Elderly families <sup>1</sup>	48,200	35,100	40,900	42,100	39,200	40,500	52,400	45,900	42,900	50,000	55,200
Married couples	46,300	33,600	40,800	41,800	37,500	39,500	49,000	43,800	42,700	48,700	54,400
Other elderly families	54,900	38,300	F	42,900	45,200	44,100	64,300	55,200	43,500	56,500 <sup>E</sup>	59,100
Non-elderly families <sup>2</sup>	67,600	53,300	55,500	59,700	54,700	59,800	73,500	61,600	62,300	76,700	66,800
Married couples	62,700	47,600	52,600	54,600	49,000	54,500	67,600	55,700	59,600	77,100	66,200
No earner	30,600	24,200	F	34,200	26,900	32,300	29,700	F	F	F	35,100
One earner	52,300	40,500	43,000	46,600	46,100	49,000	54,400	43,800	43,500	69,600 <sup>E</sup>	51,100
Two earners	70,200	56,600	57,500	61,100	54,000	59,900	77,900	61,200	65,300	80,700	74,800
Two-parent families with children <sup>3</sup>	73,000	58,700	60,800	63,100	61,800	67,600	76,800	66,100	68,400	81,000	72,600
No earner	21,200	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
One earner	52,700	38,600	F	43,300	39,400	52,000	52,500	50,000	45,800	65,900	50,000
Two earners	73,700	61,900	58,200	62,000	61,900	68,700	79,100	64,200	65,100	76,200	76,700
Three or more earners	91,600	68,600	69,600	78,500	77,000	81,600	95,200	85,000	88,600	104,000	91,600
Married couples with other relatives	92,900	72,700	72,700	84,800	76,000	78,700	105,300	87,800	88,700	105,200	78,600
Lone-parent families <sup>3</sup>	38,800	31,200	29,700	31,900	29,700	39,000	42,000	33,500	29,900	41,200	36,000
Male lone-parent families	51,500	F	F	F	F	53,700	54,600	36,900	36,700	56,700	42,800 <sup>E</sup>
Female lone-parent families	36,000	28,900	29,000	29,400	28,000	34,300	39,500	32,700	28,800	37,300	34,700
No earner	17,700	F	F	F	F	17,000	19,000	F	F	F	F
One earner	36,300	29,100	28,000	28,100	26,900	33,400	41,500	31,300	27,700	35,500	35,200
Two or more earners	48,300	F	F	F	F	49,700	50,900	F	F	46,700	F
Other non-elderly families	56,500	46,600	46,600	60,700	43,400	48,500	60,600	59,100	51,300	59,100	57,900
<b>Unattached individuals</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>27,600</b>
Elderly male	27,000	19,100	F	22,200	21,100	23,500	31,600	24,500	24,000	30,000	26,100
Non-earner	24,000	19,000	F	22,200	19,400	21,200	26,800	22,200	22,400	30,500	23,700
Earner	38,800	F	F	F	F	F	46,000	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	23,200	18,500	20,200	22,000	20,900	20,100	26,000	21,600	20,700	24,000	24,700
Non-earner	22,300	18,500	20,300	21,900	20,400	19,500	25,000	20,900	20,100	22,500	23,500
Earner	30,800	F	F	F	F	26,800	33,700	25,500	25,600	31,900 <sup>E</sup>	33,000
Non-elderly male	29,900	23,300	19,500	21,900	22,600	25,400	32,700	26,100	26,300	35,900	31,100
Non-earner	11,600	F	F	10,400 <sup>E</sup>	7,000	10,100	12,400	10,500 <sup>E</sup>	9,900 <sup>E</sup>	F	13,900 <sup>E</sup>
Earner	33,900	30,000	22,600	25,700	26,600	29,200	37,500	28,300	29,100	37,600	35,600
Non-elderly female	25,200	21,400	22,700	21,400	18,000	23,000	27,700	22,200	20,900	29,100	24,100
Non-earner	13,800	F	F	12,700	12,300	12,400	16,200	11,900 <sup>E</sup>	9,500 <sup>E</sup>	12,100 <sup>E</sup>	14,600 <sup>E</sup>
Earner	28,200	24,400	25,600	24,300	19,600	26,900	30,800	24,700	23,500	31,500	25,600

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65 of age.

3. Families with children less than 18 years of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Table 18.5 People in low income after tax, by age group, sex and economic family type 1991 to 2005

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	%														
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>
0 to 17 years	15.0	14.9	16.7	15.8	17.6	18.6	17.8	15.5	14.4	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.0	11.7
18 to 64 years	12.8	13.2	13.8	13.9	14.6	15.7	15.5	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.9	11.4
65 and older	11.1	9.8	11.5	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.1
<b>Males</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>
0 to 17 years	15.2	15.1	16.4	15.4	17.3	19.1	18.0	16.0	14.7	13.4	12.0	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.2
18 to 64 years	11.7	12.2	12.8	12.7	13.7	14.8	14.3	12.9	12.7	11.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.1
65 and older	6.6	5.1	7.1	4.1	3.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.2
<b>Females</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>
0 to 17 years	14.7	14.8	17.1	16.3	17.9	18.1	17.5	14.9	14.1	14.2	12.2	11.8	12.2	12.8	11.1
18 to 64 years	13.9	14.2	14.9	15.0	15.4	16.6	16.7	15.0	14.0	14.1	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	11.8
65 and older	14.5	13.4	14.8	11.9	12.2	13.0	11.8	11.1	10.3	10.0	8.3	9.7	8.7	7.3	8.4
<b>Economic families</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Males	9.2	9.2	10.1	9.6	10.7	11.8	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.4	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.1
Females	10.7	11.0	12.3	11.6	12.4	13.2	12.8	11.1	10.2	10.0	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.9
0 to 17 years	15.0	14.9	16.7	15.8	17.6	18.6	17.8	15.5	14.4	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.0	11.7
Two-parent families	9.3	9.1	10.7	10.2	11.8	12.4	11.6	9.9	9.4	9.5	8.3	7.3	7.9	8.4	7.8
Female lone-parent families	54.5	49.0	50.3	50.4	53.5	55.8	53.2	46.1	41.9	40.1	37.4	43.0	41.2	40.4	33.4
Other economic families	16.1	19.3	19.1	25.2	21.5	20.4	23.6	20.0	21.4	12.8	8.9 <sup>E</sup>	9.1 <sup>E</sup>	12.2 <sup>E</sup>	13.0 <sup>E</sup>	11.8 <sup>E</sup>
18 to 64 years	8.7	9.0	9.8	9.5	10.3	11.2	10.6	9.2	8.8	8.4	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.5	6.9
Males	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.8	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.0
Females	10.0	10.5	11.4	10.8	11.5	12.5	12.1	10.6	9.8	9.5	8.3	9.2	9.0	8.4	7.7
65 and older	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.8 <sup>E</sup>	3.4 <sup>E</sup>	3.3 <sup>E</sup>	2.2 <sup>E</sup>	2.1 <sup>E</sup>	1.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.4	2.2	1.6 <sup>E</sup>	1.2 <sup>E</sup>
Males	2.8	2.5	3.7	2.1	1.9	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	3.0 <sup>E</sup>	2.7 <sup>E</sup>	2.0 <sup>E</sup>	1.7 <sup>E</sup>	1.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	2.0 <sup>E</sup>	1.7 <sup>E</sup>	1.1 <sup>E</sup>
Females	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.9	3.1 <sup>E</sup>	3.8 <sup>E</sup>	3.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	1.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.4 <sup>E</sup>	2.3 <sup>E</sup>	1.6 <sup>E</sup>	1.3 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Unattached individuals</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Males	33.2	33.4	34.1	32.5	33.8	35.8	36.6	33.8	32.9	30.0	28.4	27.1	28.4	29.2	29.8
Females	37.3	36.6	36.7	37.4	36.1	38.8	39.2	36.4	35.1	35.6	33.2	32.0	30.8	31.0	31.0
0 to 64 years	37.7	38.5	38.3	39.9	39.6	41.9	43.8	40.4	38.7	37.3	35.3	33.2	33.8	35.0	34.3
Males	34.8	36.0	36.3	35.7	37.5	38.4	39.8	36.5	35.4	32.1	30.3	29.0	30.7	32.0	32.3
Females	41.5	41.9	41.3	45.7	42.5	46.9	49.5	45.8	43.4	44.3	42.1	39.0	38.0	39.3	37.1
65 and older	29.1	25.9	28.1	22.3	23.1	25.4	22.0	20.8	21.0	20.6	18.1	19.4	17.7	15.4	18.4
Males	23.8	16.9	21.3	13.1	12.1	19.8	17.2	17.5	17.2	17.6	16.8	15.9	14.7	11.5	13.4
Females	30.8	28.8	30.4	25.3	26.7	27.3	23.7	22.0	22.3	21.6	18.6	20.7	18.9	16.9	20.3

**Note:** Prevalence of low-income shows the proportion of people living below the low-income cut-offs within a given group; these cut-offs were determined from an analysis of the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey data.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Table 18.6 Average household expenditures, by province and territory, 2005

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	\$													
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>66,857</b>	<b>52,612</b>	<b>53,007</b>	<b>56,105</b>	<b>53,714</b>	<b>55,348</b>	<b>75,920</b>	<b>60,181</b>	<b>57,734</b>	<b>75,346</b>	<b>68,231</b>	<b>64,477</b>	<b>89,729</b>	<b>64,225</b>
Total current consumption	47,484	38,250	38,887	41,038	39,370	39,418	52,926	41,579	41,337	53,019	51,002	45,660	62,201	46,327
Food	7,135	6,270	6,230	6,403	6,135	6,900	7,431	6,351	5,854	7,390	7,502	7,350	10,002	12,819
Shelter	12,614	8,415	9,652	10,097	9,074	9,715	15,135	9,997	9,924	13,137	13,899	11,428	17,692	10,027
Household operation	3,091	2,742	2,887	3,081	2,931	2,420	3,452	2,810	2,879	3,569	3,228	3,010	3,820	3,082
Household furnishings and equipment	1,969	1,810	1,619	1,607	1,632	1,623	2,160	1,705	1,772	2,432	2,057	1,559	1,944	1,916
Clothing	2,588	2,330	2,068	2,087	2,034	2,189	2,936	2,179	2,231	2,889	2,611	2,120	3,564	2,739
Transportation	9,073	7,635	7,209	7,922	8,335	7,132	10,351	8,253	8,387	10,301	9,366	9,390	10,503	4,607
Health care	1,799	1,524	1,820	1,693	1,772	1,861	1,587	1,558	1,712	2,130	2,185	949	1,373	735
Personal care	1,094	994	957	965	916	1,022	1,167	977	989	1,236	1,058	877	1,277	902
Recreation	3,918	3,263	2,794	3,219	3,279	3,235	4,089	3,859	3,998	5,100	4,246	4,905	6,166	5,347
Reading materials and other printed matter	284	199	269	263	232	232	325	279	244	303	288	362	327	136
Education	1,219	867	983	1,012	755	650	1,620	964	843	1,348	1,453	477	591	235
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,422	1,332	1,453	1,468	1,350	1,365	1,288	1,298	1,330	1,759	1,693	2,185	3,182	2,771
Games of chance (net amount)	278	270	273	320	239	230	301	360	252	295	274	327	638	407
Miscellaneous	1,001	599	672	901	688	845	1,083	989	919	1,132	1,143	720	1,121	606
Personal income taxes	13,698	10,123	9,356	10,207	9,865	11,464	16,308	12,571	10,792	16,094	11,921	13,411	20,949	13,467
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,921	3,106	3,339	3,388	3,314	3,634	4,388	3,819	3,742	4,043	3,492	3,850	5,299	3,246
Gifts of money and contributions	1,753	1,133	1,424	1,471	1,165	831	2,299	2,211	1,863	2,190	1,816	1,557	1,279	1,186

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0001.

Table 18.7 Assets and debts held by family units, 1999 and 2005

	1999			2005		
	\$ 2005 constant	thousands of family units	% holding assets and debts	\$ 2005 constant	thousands of family units	% holding assets and debts
<b>Assets</b>	<b>184,622</b>	<b>12,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>229,930</b>	<b>13,348</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Private pension assets <sup>1</sup>	57,602	8,511	69.7	68,020	9,417	70.6
RRSPs, LIRAs, RRIAs and other <sup>2</sup>	23,041	7,197	58.9	30,000	7,748	58.0
EPPs <sup>3</sup>	56,214	5,611	45.9	68,305	6,490	48.6
Financial assets, non-pension	5,299	10,965	89.8	6,100	11,932	89.4
Deposits in financial institutions	2,880	10,685	87.5	3,600	11,613	87.0
Mutual funds, investment funds and income trusts	14,976	1,706	14.0	24,200	1,641	12.3
Stocks	10,368	1,207	9.9	11,500	1,321	9.9
Bonds (savings and other)	2,880	1,715	14.0	2,500	1,394	10.4
Other financial assets <sup>4</sup>	5,530	1,615	13.2	6,000	2,329	17.5
Non-financial assets	115,204	12,216	100.0	141,700	13,348	100.0
Principal residence	144,005	7,278	59.6	180,000	8,265	61.9
Other real estate	72,578	1,987	16.3	85,000	2,142	16.1
Vehicles	10,368	9,346	76.5	11,557	10,062	75.4
Other non-financial assets <sup>5</sup>	11,520	12,216	100.0	10,000	13,348	100.0
Equity in business	10,368	2,325	19.0	15,794	2,221	16.6
<b>Debts</b>	<b>32,257</b>	<b>8,215</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Mortgages	79,490	4,191	34.3	93,000	4,870	36.5
Principal residence	76,610	3,908	32.0	90,000	4,557	34.1
Other real estate	69,122	563	4.6	90,000	624	4.7
Line of credit	5,760	1,880	15.4	9,000	3,323	24.9
Credit card and installment debt <sup>6</sup>	2,074	4,648	38.0	2,400	5,252	39.3
Student loans	8,295	1,435	11.7	9,000	1,574	11.8
Vehicle loans	10,368	2,541	20.8	11,000	3,449	25.8
Other debt	4,608	1,983	16.2	6,000	1,878	14.1
<b>Net worth (assets less debts)<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>120,451</b>	<b>12,209</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>148,350</b>	<b>13,342</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Family units include economic families.

Median amounts.

1. Excludes public plans administered or sponsored by governments: Old Age Security including the Guaranteed Income Supplement and the Spouse's Allowance, as well as the Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan.
2. Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), Locked-in-Retirement Accounts (LIRAs), Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIAs). Other includes Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs), annuities and other miscellaneous pension assets.
3. Employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans (EPPs). Valued on a termination basis. Only plan membership to the time of the Survey of Financial Security was considered. Interest rates are assumed based on current market rates.
4. Includes Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs), treasury bills, mortgage-backed securities, money held in trust, money owed to the respondent and other miscellaneous financial assets, including shares of privately-held companies.
5. The value of the contents of the respondent's principal residence, valuables and collectibles, copyrights and patents, etc.
6. Includes major credit cards and retail store cards, gasoline station cards, etc. Instalment debt is the total amount owing on deferred payment or instalment plans where the purchased item is to be paid for over a period of time.
7. For net worth, the median has been calculated based on all applicable family units, not just those with net worth greater or less than \$0. The number and percentage of family units with net worth, however, are those with net worth greater or less than \$0.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security.

**Table 18.8 Assets and debts held by family units, by education level, 1999 and 2005**

	1999		2005	
	\$ 2005 constant	thousands of family units	\$ 2005 constant	thousands of family units
<b>All education levels<sup>1</sup></b>				
Assets <sup>2</sup>	184,622	12,216	229,930	13,348
Debts	32,257	8,215	44,500	9,263
Net worth (assets less debts)	120,451	12,209	148,350	13,342
<b>Less than high school</b>				
Assets <sup>2</sup>	118,660	3,375	114,198	2,813
Debts	13,248	1,723	14,400	1,408
Net worth (assets less debts)	87,901	3,370	92,433	2,806
<b>Graduated high school</b>				
Assets <sup>2</sup>	168,773	2,869	202,000	3,508
Debts	32,031	2,007	42,073	2,470
Net worth (assets less debts)	103,039	2,868	120,007	3,508
<b>Non-university postsecondary certificate</b>				
Assets <sup>2</sup>	191,579	3,434	251,125	3,737
Debts	38,017	2,579	45,500	2,907
Net worth (assets less debts)	117,841	3,432	171,000	3,737
<b>University degree or certificate</b>				
Assets <sup>2</sup>	313,354	2,539	370,500	3,290
Debts	54,155	1,907	78,130	2,478
<b>Net worth (assets less debts)</b>	<b>220,161</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>237,400</b>	<b>3,290</b>

**Notes:** Family units include economic families.  
Median amounts.

1. "Education level" refers to the education level of an unattached individual or, for families, the major income recipient.
2. Includes Employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans. These plans were valued on a termination basis. Only plan membership to the time of the Survey of Financial Security was considered. Interest rates are assumed based on current market rates. Excludes public plans administered or sponsored by governments: Old Age Security including the Guaranteed Income Supplement and the Spouse's Allowance, as well as the Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security.

**Table 18.9 Net worth of family units, by sex and age group, 2005**

	Family units		Net worth <sup>1</sup>	
	%	%	\$ 2005 constant <sup>2</sup>	debt-to-asset ratio
<b>Both sexes, all ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148,350</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Less than 65	82.0	76.0	120,200	0.17
Less than 35	25.0	5.3	18,750	0.39
35 to 44	21.8	18.2	135,408	0.24
45 to 54	20.7	26.6	231,900	0.13
55 to 64	14.5	25.9	407,417	0.07
65 and older	18.0	24.0	303,167	0.02
<b>Males, all ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184,964</b>	<b>0.14</b>
Less than 65	83.4	75.9	151,471	0.17
Less than 35	23.9	5.2	28,203	0.41
35 to 44	22.5	18.1	150,225	0.25
45 to 54	21.7	25.9	273,483	0.13
55 to 64	15.3	26.8	448,795	0.07
65 and older	16.6	24.1	405,000	0.02
<b>Females, all ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,470</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Less than 65	79.9	76.2	76,499	0.16
Less than 35	26.6	5.6	9,900	0.37
35 to 44	20.7	18.6	96,856	0.22
45 to 54	19.2	28.1	178,650	0.14
55 to 64	13.4	24.0	345,877	0.07
65 and older	20.1	23.8	204,833	F

**Notes:** Family units include economic families.

Sex and age groups refer to an unattached individual or, for families, the major income recipient.

1. Net worth includes employer-sponsored registered pension plans valued on a termination basis.
2. Median amount.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security.

**Table 18.10 Family units and net worth, by net worth group, 2005**

	Family units		Net worth <sup>1</sup>	
	thousands	%	\$ millions 2005 constant	%
<b>All family units' net worth groups<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,348</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,862,486</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Negative net worth	872	6.5	-12,751	-0.3
Less than \$5,000	1,220	9.1	2,068	0.0
\$5,000 to \$14,999	854	6.4	7,762	0.2
\$15,000 to \$29,999	791	5.9	17,149	0.4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	602	4.5	23,235	0.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	760	5.7	46,275	1.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	583	4.4	51,702	1.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,020	7.6	127,010	2.6
\$150,000 to \$249,999	1,487	11.1	293,647	6.0
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2,253	16.9	813,922	16.7
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,807	13.5	1,233,616	25.4
\$1,000,000 and over	1,098	8.2	2,258,851	46.5

**Note:** Family units include economic families.

1. Net worth includes employer-sponsored registered pension plans valued on a termination basis.
2. Includes family units with net worth of \$0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security.



**Table 18.11 Retirement savings through Registered Retirement Savings Plans and Registered Pension Plans, 2004**

	Taxfilers <sup>1</sup> who save	Average savings <sup>2</sup>	Share of savings in RRSP <sup>2</sup>	Share of savings in RPP <sup>2</sup>	Share of income <sup>3</sup> saved
	thousands	\$		%	
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>7,941</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Under \$10,000	147	1,314	45.4	54.6	24.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	508	1,596	69.3	30.7	10.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	991	2,370	59.1	40.9	9.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,396	3,523	50.8	49.2	10.1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2,325	5,785	44.4	55.6	11.8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1,343	9,180	41.1	58.9	13.3
\$80,000 and over	1,231	13,638	57.4	42.6	9.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Under \$10,000	42	1,533	41.1	58.9	30.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	145	1,795	75.1	24.9	11.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	338	2,370	68.3	31.7	9.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	584	3,306	57.8	42.2	9.4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1,282	5,522	47.0	53.0	11.1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	877	8,823	42.8	57.3	12.8
\$80,000 and over	935	13,657	57.4	42.6	9.1
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Under \$10,000	106	1,228	47.5	52.5	22.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	364	1,517	66.5	33.5	9.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	653	2,371	54.4	45.6	9.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	812	3,680	46.4	53.6	10.5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1,043	6,107	41.5	58.5	12.6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	466	9,852	38.4	61.6	14.4
\$80,000 and over	296	13,576	57.3	42.8	10.7

1. Includes taxfilers aged 25 to 64 as of December 31, 2004.

2. Savings refer to Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions and pension adjustment as reported for the 2004 tax year. The pension adjustment is used to estimate retirement savings through Registered Pension Plans (RPPs).

3. Income as reported on line 150 of the income tax return.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 74-507-XIE.

**Table 18.12 Private pension assets of family units, by selected family characteristics, 1999 and 2005**

	1999			2005		
	All family units	Family units with private pension assets <sup>1</sup>		All family units	Family units with private pension assets <sup>1</sup>	
	%	%	\$ 2005 constant <sup>2</sup>	%	%	\$ 2005 constant <sup>2</sup>
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,020</b>
Less than 35	25.4	4.8	11,515	25.0	3.1	10,421
35 to 44	25.2	14.4	40,545	21.8	11.8	47,000
45 to 54	19.1	25.8	97,923	20.7	26.4	121,052
55 to 64	11.9	27.8	188,632	14.5	32.8	242,547
65 and older	18.4	27.2	131,781	18.0	25.9	156,613
<b>All after-tax income groups</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,020</b>
Less than \$20,000	23.5	4.5	16,179	21.0	2.6	F
\$20,000 to \$29,999	15.6	7.2	28,801	15.8	6.4	30,000
\$30,000 to \$39,999	15.0	11.6	34,561	13.8	8.7	40,000
\$40,000 to \$49,999	12.2	12.7	45,230	11.2	10.8	58,201
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.3	27.0	66,568	19.6	27.5	69,567
\$75,000 and more	14.2	37.0	150,124	18.6	44.1	187,275
<b>All education levels</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,020</b>
Less than high school	27.6	17.1	53,789	21.1	12.2	75,000
Graduated high school	23.5	20.5	48,197	26.3	21.9	60,000
Non-university postsecondary certificate	28.1	23.9	46,081	28.0	26.1	62,116
University degree or certificate	20.8	38.5	95,619	24.6	39.8	90,000
<b>Employment status</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,020</b>
Paid worker	56.2	48.0	42,169	58.1	52.6	52,486
Self-employed	10.2	11.0	50,114	9.8	9.1	60,000
Unpaid or not employed	33.6	41.1	121,230	32.0	38.3	149,512
<b>Home ownership status</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,602</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,020</b>
Own with mortgage	32.0	32.2	51,842	34.1	33.0	57,516
Own without mortgage	27.6	56.6	144,274	27.8	57.6	200,841
Do not own	40.4	11.2	16,772	38.1	9.4	15,000

**Notes:** Family units include economic families.

Characteristics refer to an unattached individual or, for families, the major income recipient.

Excludes public plans administered or sponsored by governments: Old Age Security including the Guaranteed Income Supplement and the Spouse's Allowance, as well as the Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan.

1. The percentage of family units and median amounts include those with private pension assets other than Employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans, Registered Retirement Savings Plans and Registered Retirement Income Funds.

The aggregate amount in other pension assets is relatively small (about 5% of total private pension assets) and includes such things as annuities and Deferred Profit Sharing Plans.

2. Median amounts.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Survey of Financial Security.

# Abbreviations and symbols



## Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

## Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 <sup>s</sup>	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

**Note:** In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

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