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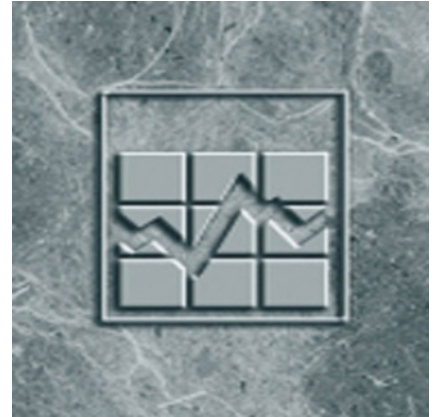
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Comparison of income estimates across Household Survey programs

by Marc Bryar

Income Statistics Division
Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

Telephone: 613 951-7355



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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

General notes

1. Survey descriptions were taken directly from Statistics Canada's Integrated Metadatabase. (IMDB)
2. Descriptions of income sources were taken from SLID documentation and modified to make them into non-survey specific descriptions.
3. Survey questions in Appendix B are copied from the IMDB.

Abstract

Income data are collected by many household surveys. Some surveys have income as a major part of their content, and therefore collect income at a detailed level. Other surveys collect income as an explanatory variable in the analysis of their primary data; this leads to a much smaller set of income questions. Even with these two different objectives, no standard sets of income questions have been developed.

This study compares income estimates across several statistical programs at Statistics Canada.

Two questions that led to the study are:

-how similar are the estimates produced by different question sets?

-how can the information in this study be used to develop standard income question sets?

In general, the mean values do not greatly differ across surveys. Larger differences are found in the tails of the distribution.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of study

This study compares the personal and household income estimates produced by several statistical programs at Statistics Canada. Across data sources, there are many differences ranging from sample size, methodology and particularly, the survey questions used or source of the data. This research is an initial step in the development of standard blocks of income survey questions which could be used by any survey wanting to collect income. By developing standard blocks of income question sets and processing specifications, the quality, consistency and comparability between surveys of household income data will be increased.

Although this study did not do an in-depth analysis of these additional tables, the income estimates from each program were cross-classified by several variables to help with the understanding of differences. All data contained in this document are for the reference year 2000. Upon investigating the various sources of household income data contained within Statistics Canada, it was determined that using this year would provide both the widest range and comprehensiveness of data.

In order to explain some of the differences, it is important to understand the methodology being used in each survey. A description of the survey methodology used in each survey is provided, including exclusions from each survey. Ideally, the methodology used in each survey would be identical, thereby making comparisons across surveys more accurate. However, since this is not the case, every attempt will be made to standardize survey data to increase comparability. It should be noted that it may not be possible to adjust data to make them perfectly comparable across surveys.

1.2 Surveys being studied

The following surveys/programs are included in this analysis:

1. Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)
2. Census of Population
3. Survey of Household Spending (SHS)
4. Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
5. General Social Survey (GSS)
6. National Population Health Survey (NPHS)
7. T1FF administrative tax data file (SAADD)

Initially the NLSCY (National longitudinal survey of children and youth) data was to be included in this study as a separate comparison with SLID data. As the universe for NLSCY is children's households, an attempt was made to modify the SLID universe to match the NLSCY universe. Time constraints prevented this analysis from being completed, and SLID-NLSCY comparisons are therefore not included.

1.3 Survey overview

The following section contains an overview of each survey contained in the study as well as notable inclusions and exclusions from the universe.

1.3.1 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics universe

SLID collects data for all individuals in Canada, excluding:

- residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut
- residents of institutions
- persons living on Indian reserves

Overall, these exclusions amount to less than 3 percent of the population.

1.3.2 Census of Population universe

The census enumerates the entire Canadian population, which consists of Canadian citizens (by birth and by naturalization), landed immigrants, and non-permanent residents together with family members who live with them. Non-permanent residents are persons living in Canada who have a Minister's permit, a student or employment authorization, or who are claiming refugee status.

The census also counts Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who are temporarily outside the country on Census Day. This includes federal and provincial government employees working outside Canada, Canadian embassy staff posted to other countries, members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed abroad, and all Canadian crew members of merchant vessels. Because persons outside the country are enumerated, the Census of Canada is considered a modified de jure census.

1.3.3 Survey of Household Spending universe

The 2000 Survey of Household Spending was carried out in private households in Canada's ten provinces. The following groups were excluded from the survey:

- those living on Indian reserves and crown lands
- official representatives of foreign countries living in Canada and their families
- members of religious and other communal colonies
- members of the Canadian Armed Forces living in Military Camps
- people living in residences for senior citizens
- people living full time in institutions: for example, inmates of penal institutions and chronic care patients living in hospitals and nursing homes

The survey covers about 98% of the population in the ten provinces. Information was not gathered from persons temporarily living away from their families (for example, students at university), because it would be gathered from their families if selected. In this way, double counting of such individuals was avoided. Data from part-year households were excluded from estimates of average household spending.

1.3.4 Canadian Community Health Survey universe

The CCHS targets persons aged 12 years or older who are living in private dwellings in the ten provinces and the three territories. The following groups were excluded from the survey:

- persons living on Indian Reserves or Crown lands
- clientele of institutions

- full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces
- residents of certain remote regions

The CCHS covers approximately 98% of the Canadian population aged 12 or older.

1.3.5 General Social Survey universe

The target population for the GSS is all persons aged 15 and over in private households in the ten provinces.

1.3.6 National Population Health Survey universe

The target population of the longitudinal survey includes household residents from all ages and all provinces. The survey does not include:

- Indian reservations
- Canadian Forces Bases
- Some remote areas in Quebec and Ontario

1.3.7 T1 Family file

SAADD produces the T1FF file, taken from personal income tax returns submitted by Canadians, on an annual basis. Specifications were given to SAADD to emulate the survey population being studied. However, it was not possible to exactly match the SAADD universe to the other survey universes being studied. Data for military personnel, institutional residents and Indian reservations is included.

1.3.8 Summary of universe differences

The following chart summarizes the exclusions from each survey described above.

Chart 1.1 – Comparison of survey universes

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Residents of the territories	x		x		x	x	x
Residents of institutions	x		x	x		x	
Persons living on Indian reserves	x		x	x		x	
Members of the Canadian Armed Forces			x	x		x	
Official representatives of foreign countries living in Canada and their families	x		x				
Members of religious and other communal colonies	x		x				
People living in residences for senior citizens	x		x				
Less than 12 years of age				x			
Less than 15 years of age					x		
Less than 16 years of age	x						x
Residents of certain remote regions				x			

This chart clearly illustrates that direct comparison of survey universes is not possible. Items which are included in some surveys are excluded from others. In order to compare data across surveys, it was necessary to create a common universe. The exclusions below were made, where possible, through processing steps in SAS. As some exclusions were already made at the survey level, all exclusions did not necessarily have to be made for each survey in SAS. The universe used in this study excluded the following records:

1. Population less than 16 years of age
2. Residents of the territories
3. Military personnel
4. Institutional residents
5. Residents of Indian reserves
6. Residents of collectives

Although the attempt was made to standardize survey universes for analysis, identifying all records to exclude for each survey was not always possible. The result is that some surveys will have extra records which could not be excluded. However, the net effects will not be significant in magnitude so as to affect the comparability of data.

2. Data sources

2.1 Survey data levels being studied

Income data exists at 4 main levels, although not every program can provide data for all units:

- individual
- census family
- economic family
- household

Some surveys produce data at all four levels, where some only had data at two levels. Since the goal is to compare estimates across surveys, data was not produced at all levels. This study will focus on data at the individual and household levels to allow for a more in depth analysis. Chart 2.1 below lists the surveys as well as the sources which are available for analysis.

Chart 2.1 – Income data levels

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Individual	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Census Family	x	x					x
Economic Family	x	x					
Household	x	x	x	x	x	x	

2.2 Survey income sources

The other factor involved is the detail of collected data. Some surveys ask questions on which sources of income were received and record that information, but do not record an actual amount for each source received. In these cases, income data is recorded as total income for the individual and total household income from all sources received. Since income data is aggregated in this fashion, it is impossible to analyse data for individual sources. Chart 2.2 below lists the various income sources as well as the ability to analyse each source.

Chart 2.2 – Income sources by survey at the person level

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Market income	x	x	x				x
Earnings	x	x	x				x
Wages and salaries	x	x	x	r	r	r	x
Self employment income	x	x	x	r		r	x
Investment income	x	x	x	r		r	x
Retirement income	x	x		r	r	r	x
Other income	x	x	x	r	r	r	x
Government transfers	x	x	x	r	r	r	x
Income after tax	x		x				x

Note: “x” denotes source is available for analysis
 “r” denotes source is reported but not available for analysis

3. Methodology

3.1 Definitions of income sources

This section deals with the various income sources used throughout this study. Each source is defined below. Table 3.1 – Classification of Income Sources gives an overview of the various income sources. Each level rolls up according to indentation.

Table 3.1 - Classification of income sources

Total income
Market income
Earnings
Wages and salaries
Self-employment income
Investment income
Retirement pensions
Other income
Government transfers

3.1.1 Total income

Total income refers to income from all sources including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. All sources of income are identified as belonging to either market income or government transfers.

3.1.2 Market income

Market income is the sum of earnings (from employment and net self employment), investment income, (private) retirement income, and the items under other income. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers.

3.1.3 Earnings

This includes earnings from both paid employment (wages and salaries) and self employment.

3.1.4 Wages and salaries

These are gross earnings from all jobs held as an employee, before payroll deductions such as income taxes, employment insurance contributions or pension plan contributions. Wages and salaries include the earnings of owners of incorporated businesses. Commission income received by salespersons as well as occasional earnings and overtime pay are included.

3.1.5 Self-employment income

This is net self-employment income, i.e. after deduction of expenses. Negative amounts (losses) are accepted. It includes income received from self-employment on own account, in partnership in an unincorporated business, or in independent professional practice. Income from roomers and boarders (excluding that received from relatives) is included.

Self-employment income may be subdivided into farm self-employment income and non-farm self-employment income. Farm self-employment income is reported by individuals who operate

their own or a rented farm, either on own account or in partnership. Included are money receipts from the sale of farm products as well as related supplementary and assistance payments from governments. Income in kind is excluded.

3.1.6 Investment income

This can include such items as interest received on bonds, deposits and savings certificates from Canadian or foreign sources, dividends received from Canadian and foreign corporate stocks, cash dividends received from insurance policies, net rental income from real estate and farms, interest received on loans and mortgages, regular income from an estate or trust fund and other investment income. Realized capital gains from the sale of assets are excluded. Negative amounts are accepted.

3.1.7 Retirement pensions

This is retirement pensions from all private sources, primarily employer pension plans. Amounts may be received in various forms such as annuities, superannuation or RRIFs (Registered Retirement Income Funds). Withdrawals from RRSPs (Registered Retirement Savings Plans) are not included in retirement pensions. However, they are taken into account as necessary for the estimation of certain government transfers and taxes. For data obtained from administrative records, income withdrawn from RRSPs before the age of 65 is treated as RRSP withdrawals, and income withdrawn from RRSPs at ages 65 or older is treated as retirement pensions. Retirement pensions may also be called pension income.

3.1.8 Government transfers

Government transfers include all direct payments from federal, provincial and municipal governments to individuals or families. It should be noted that many features of the tax system also carry out social policy functions but are not government transfers per se. The tax system uses deductions and non-refundable tax credits, for example, to reduce the amount of tax payable, without providing a direct income. The following list contains several items commonly found within the government transfer source.

Child tax benefits

Federal child tax benefits began in 1993 and replaced both the federal Family Allowances and the Child Tax Credit. Several provincial and territorial programs have since been introduced, in addition to Quebec family allowances which already existed before 1993. To be eligible, a person must have the primary responsibility for the care and upbringing of one or more children under the age of 18. Most benefits are calculated by setting a maximum amount per family or per child and reducing that total by a certain percentage of the family's net income. The programs which were explicitly accounted for in the data for 2000 were: the federal basic benefit and National Child Benefit Supplement (together called the Canada Child Tax Benefit), the Newfoundland and Labrador Child Benefit, the Nova Scotia Child Benefit, the New Brunswick Child Tax Benefit, the New Brunswick Earned Income Supplement, the Quebec Allocation familiale, the Quebec Allocation à la naissance, the Ontario Child Care Supplement for Working Families, the Saskatchewan Child Benefit, the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit, the BC Family Bonus, and the BC Earned Income Benefit.

Old Age Security (OAS) benefits

The Old Age Security (OAS) pension is targeted to Canadian residents aged 65 and over. OAS recipients who have little or no other income may also receive the federal Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). Spouses aged 60 to 64 (and not yet eligible for OAS and GIS themselves), receive the Spouse's Allowance.

Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits

The CPP and QPP are compulsory contributory social insurance programs that provide a source of retirement income and protect workers and their families against loss of income due to disability or death.

Employment Insurance benefits

Employment Insurance is a federal program which includes the following types of benefits: regular unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity and parental benefits, and benefits for persons taking approved training courses or participating in job creation or job-sharing projects. To qualify, the claimant must have ceased receiving employment income and have worked a minimum number of weeks or hours of insurable employment over the preceding period.

Social assistance

Social assistance covers many provincial and municipal income supplements to individuals and families. It is usually provided only after all other possible sources of support have been exhausted.

Workers' compensation benefits

Workers' compensation is provided to protect all full-time and part-time employees from loss of salary due to work accidents or occupational diseases and help them to pay their medical expenses and other costs.

Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax Credit

This credit was introduced in conjunction with the Goods and Services Tax in 1990. It is intended to offset the GST/HST for lower-income families and individuals. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador, its name was changed to the Harmonized Sales Tax Credit in April 1997 when the administration of the tax was combined with provincial sales tax.

Provincial/territorial tax credits

Included here are refundable tax credits other than those for children (included with child tax benefits). Some are designed to help low-income individuals and families to pay property taxes, education taxes, rent and living expenses, and so on. Provincial sales tax credits such as the Quebec Sales Tax Credit and the Newfoundland and Labrador HST Credit are included. The Quebec abatement, although refundable, is not included here but rather with income taxes.

3.1.9 Other income

This includes all items of market income not included elsewhere. Among them can be various items such as support payments received (also called alimony and child support). The coverage of other items depends at least to some extent on the method of income data collection, whether from administrative income tax records or by interview. Those items that are included on line 130 of the T1 tax return are well covered. These include, but are not restricted to, retiring allowances (severance pay/termination benefits), scholarships, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, the taxable amount of death benefits other than those from CPP or QPP, and supplementary unemployment benefits not included in wages and salaries.

3.1.10 Income tax

Income tax is the sum of federal and provincial income taxes payable (accrued) for the taxation year. Income taxes include taxes on income, capital gains and RRSP withdrawals, after taking into account exemptions, deductions, non-refundable tax credits, and the refundable Quebec abatement. In the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, the data are either taken directly from administrative records or estimated based on aggregate data from administrative records, as this yields better results than the amounts reported by interview.

3.1.11 After-tax income

After-tax income is total income including government transfers less income tax.

3.2 Suppression criteria

It is important to ensure estimates are sufficiently reliable to be published and the anonymity of respondent households is maintained. Tables 1, 2, 3 and 5 have cross classified socio-economic data, however, since it is being reported at the Canada level, there is no possibility of disclosing identifiable data. Tables 4 and 6 consist of data at the Canada and province level, but since there is no cross-classification of data, there is also no risk of disclosure of confidential information.

The final issue which needs to be addressed is the reasonableness of data. In some instances, only small populations exist for a given income source. One example is pension income for 16-24 year olds. Although no identifiable data would be released by publishing this information, the reliability of data is affected due to extremely small populations. As a result, data may be suppressed on an ad hoc basis.

3.3 Measures of variance

After estimates are computed, the next stage is to measure the reliability of the data. The usual measure of sampling error is the standard error or the coefficient of variation. The standard error is the degree of variation observed in the estimates following the selection of one particular sample rather than another. The coefficient of variation is simply the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

Due to time constraints, no variance estimates were produced, and it is therefore not possible to say if the numbers within this study are statistically different from each other.

3.4 Understanding the data

While working with the various surveys, there were adjustments made to the data to allow more comparability. In addition, there are differences in the way data is captured among the surveys. These issues are described below.

1. Shaded areas indicate data are not available for that income source.
2. Population counts are expressed in thousands (000s). Aggregate income is expressed in millions (000 000s).
3. With income and without income are adjusted by the missing values percentage (where applicable) to sum to 100 percent.
4. Aggregates are multiplied by a factor of 100 / % of cases with missing values.

5. SHS and T1FF data are not available for highest level of schooling.
6. GSS total income has a code of 999995 "No income or loss". Negative values are therefore excluded from GSS income.
7. CCHS collection period is from September 2000 to November 2001. CCHS data is therefore not strictly 2000 data.
8. NPHS is strictly longitudinal for 2000 data. This has an impact on the definition of the target population.
9. An "unstated sex" category was added in table 1 due to the fact T1FF has some records where the sex field is unknown. This was done so that overall totals reflects the entire population and not only those where gender information existed.
10. GSS household total income is in the form of ranges. The last category is an open ended category (\$100,000 and more). In order to compute percentiles, a value was needed. By looking at the personal income records, the assumption was made that if the distribution of household incomes was similar to that for personal incomes, the value \$144,000 would be used to represent the \$100,000 and more category for household income.
11. T1FF data include military personnel, institutional residents and Indian reservations.
12. SHS data for marital status cannot be produced for separated/divorced and widowed categories as this data is all contained within one response category.
13. SHS data reports retirement pensions as part of other income. Data cannot be broken out to report retirement income as a separate category, however, it does allow for market income to be calculated.
14. Based on discussions with survey staff from NPHS and CCHS, a decision was made to use the "best estimate" income variable over the non-continuous cascade type variable. The "best estimate" variable used has less bias than using the non-continuous variable with ranges, but it does have a greater number of missing values. Cascade ranges could not be used in conjunction with the "best estimate" variable as that would double count respondents who reported an income amount.
15. NPHS and CCHS do not have household weights. Based on discussions with survey staff, it was agreed that a household weight could be created by taking the person level weight and dividing it by the number of persons in the household. This should be considered when viewing NPHS and CCHS data at the household level.

4. Results

Before making any conclusions, it is necessary to point out the goal of this study was to compare data across surveys, and not to identify any particular survey as being superior to other surveys. A large quantity of cross-classified data has been produced for various income sources. Due to the volume of data generated, exhaustive micro level analysis will not be presented here. The analysis will focus on macro level comparisons of total income at the person and household levels, as this encompasses data from all surveys. Those interested in examining the data at a greater level of detail are referred to Appendix A.

4.1 Summary

1. Mean statistics identifies that groupings of mean values exist at both the person and household levels. At the person level, SLID, Census and SHS mean values are similar, and lower, than CCHS, GSS and NPHS whose mean values resemble each other. Data from the T1FF falls neatly in between these 2 groups. At the household level, again a grouping of surveys occurs with data being similar within each group. SLID, Census and SHS produce similar estimates which are higher than those for CCHS, GSS and NPHS.
2. Aggregate values have a large range across surveys, with greater differences between values at the household level. At the person level, CCHS, GSS and NPHS have similar aggregate values which are higher than the values for SLID, Census, SHS and T1FF which are similar. At the household level, CCHS and NPHS have similar values which are lower than values for SLID, Census, SHS and GSS.
3. In terms of population counts, several surveys have similar figures, but there is still variability between surveys. However, since benchmarking to population control totals occurs for some surveys and not for others, this greatly explains differences between population counts.
4. "With income" percentage counts once adjusted for non-response are very similar and fall within a small range across all surveys at the person level. At the household level, estimates are extremely similar and fall within a narrower band than at the population level.
5. Percentiles tend to fluctuate more towards the top of the percentile distribution. Again a grouping of SLID, Census, SHS and T1FF with lower percentile values, and CCHS, GSS and NPHS with higher values occurs at the person level. At the household level, percentiles are quite similar across surveys at the lower percentile ranges, with variability increasing towards the top of the percentile ranges.

4.2 Overview of person level comparison

At the person level there are 4 data tables consisting of the following data:

1. Age and sex groups
2. Marital status
3. Highest level of schooling
4. Canada and provinces

Since all surveys produce total income data, below are the results for total income at the person level.

Means for total income at the Canada level range from \$28,886 to \$33,547. SLID, Census and SHS produce very similar mean estimates. Means for CCHS, NPHS and GSS are also very similar and are higher. T1FF has a mean value which falls in between the values of the other surveys.

Aggregates range from \$651,111 to \$734,028 (000 000s). SLID, Census, SHS and T1FF aggregates are similar and lower than aggregates for CCHS, GSS and NPHS. A pattern which emerges at the person level between means and aggregates is surveys with lower aggregates tend to have lower mean values. Also surveys with fewer income sources collected have higher aggregates and higher means.

At the Canada level, population ranges from 23,141 to 24,566 (000s). This is a difference of over 1.4 million persons. Adjustments to population counts to benchmark estimates cause results for SLID, SHS, CCHS and GSS to be similar. Census, NPHS and T1FF values are lower and similar to each other.

The category of "With income" had a percentage ranges from 87.2% to 96.5%. In order to make the data more comparable it should be noted that CCHS, GSS and NPHS "With income" and "Without income" percentages are adjusted by the non-response factor. Excluding the with income percentage of 87.2% for GSS, the other surveys all have a with income percentage over 92% and differ by only 4% at the Canada level.

Percentile statistics exhibit some variability. Estimates for SLID, Census, SHS and T1FF are similar and lower than those for CCHS, GSS and NPHS.

4.3 Overview of household level comparison

At the household level there are 2 data tables:

1. Household type
2. Canada and provinces

Data for T1FF is not available at the household level. Also, GSS data could not be produced for the household type table. It is important to note that CCHS and NPHS do not produce household weights. In order to estimate counts for these 2 surveys at the household level, a household weight was created by taking the person weight and dividing it by the number of persons per household. This needs to be considered when looking at the household estimates for these 2 surveys.

The following was found at the total household income level.

Household aggregates range from \$529,206 to \$689,371 (000 000s), which is a significant difference. Aggregates for SLID, Census, SHS and GSS are quite similar, and higher, than those from CCHS and NPHS which are similar to each other.

Household mean income ranges from \$50,929 to \$58,409. SLID, Census and SHS have similar means, and CCHS and NPHS have lower means. A pattern which emerges between means and aggregates is surveys with lower aggregates produce lower mean values, which the exception of GSS. Also, surveys with more income sources collected have higher household means.

Total household population counts range from 10,430 to 11,824 (000s) which is a difference of 1.4 million households. Counts for SLID, Census and SHS were similar to each other, and counts for CCHS and NPHS were similar to each other and lower than the estimates from the other surveys. GSS household counts are substantially higher than counts for all other surveys.

After adjusting CCHS, GSS and NPHS for the non-response factor, with income percentages are very similar across all surveys. The figures differ by about 1%.

In terms of the percentile distribution, the lower end tends to have similar values across all surveys. The degree of variability increases through the percentile distribution, with the most variability occurring in the top tail.

Appendix A: Excel tables

There are 6 data tables which were created for this study. Due to their size, it is not feasible to include them all in this document. A subset consisting of total income data at both the personal and household level has been included. The complete data tables are available by request. Specific inquiries about this product and related statistics or services should be directed to Client Services, Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 ((613) 951-7355; (888) 297-7355; income@statcan.ca).

All tables include detail by various income components (see chart 2.2), although, as mentioned above, the tables here only contain data for total income. Tables 1 to 4 relate to individual income, while tables 5 and 6 refer to household income.

Table 1 - Sex, Age Groups

Table 2 - Marital Status

Table 3 - Highest Level of Schooling

Table 4 - Provinces

Table 5 - Household Type

Table 6 – Provinces

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Sex and Age Groups							
Population count (000s)	24,060	23,261	24,242	24,139	24,566	23,141	23,568
With income (%)	96.5	96.2	93.0	94.3	87.2	95.6	92.5
Without income (%)	3.5	3.8	7.0	5.7	12.8	4.4	7.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.5	31.6	15.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,007	\$651,111	\$734,028	\$718,518	\$729,834	\$671,811
Mean income (with income)	\$29,688	\$29,947	\$28,886	\$32,230	\$33,547	\$32,975	\$31,000
5th percentile	\$1,753	\$1,216	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,600	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,578	\$3,554	\$4,400	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$10,986	\$10,492	\$10,162	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$12,963	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$22,607	\$22,312	\$21,292	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	\$22,000
75th percentile	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$38,749	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$43,000	\$39,000
90th percentile	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$63,000	\$65,000	\$61,000
95th percentile	\$73,537	\$75,966	\$74,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$77,000
Total - 16-24							
Population count (000s)	3,682	3,532	3,759	3,768	3,714	3,744	3,684
With income (%)	89.5	85.9	79.4	90.8	78.7	92.1	76.5
Without income (%)	10.5	14.1	20.6	9.2	21.3	7.9	23.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.6	22.5	23.7	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$36,898	\$31,894	\$27,868	\$49,435	\$42,328	\$49,161	\$33,482
Mean income (with income)	\$11,190	\$10,517	\$9,340	\$14,456	\$14,479	\$14,252	\$12,000
5th percentile	\$259	\$300	\$600	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$700
10th percentile	\$927	\$700	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
25th percentile	\$3,620	\$2,655	\$2,820	\$4,200	\$5,500	\$5,000	\$5,000
50th percentile	\$8,124	\$7,010	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$9,000
75th percentile	\$15,442	\$15,000	\$12,864	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$16,000
90th percentile	\$24,772	\$25,150	\$20,700	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$26,000
95th percentile	\$32,226	\$31,763	\$26,554	\$40,000	\$36,000	\$35,000	\$32,000
Total - 25-34							
Population count (000s)	4,291	3,924	4,331	4,156	4,376	3,534	3,969
With income (%)	99.3	98.5	96.5	95.5	92.6	96.8	97.0
Without income (%)	0.7	1.5	3.5	4.5	7.4	3.2	3.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.7	24.5	9.3	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$127,378	\$111,425	\$123,288	\$129,337	\$137,535	\$114,658	\$108,961
Mean income (with income)	\$29,895	\$28,819	\$29,512	\$32,599	\$33,940	\$33,532	\$28,000
5th percentile	\$2,837	\$1,672	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$6,100	\$5,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$6,129	\$4,531	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$14,144	\$12,624	\$13,335	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$19,000	\$12,000
50th percentile	\$26,870	\$25,466	\$25,080	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$24,000
75th percentile	\$40,071	\$39,222	\$39,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$38,000
90th percentile	\$56,027	\$54,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$54,000
95th percentile	\$68,150	\$65,336	\$67,150	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$75,000	\$65,000
Total - 35-44							
Population count (000s)	5,232	5,020	4,813	5,302	5,292	5,172	5,101
With income (%)	98.5	98.6	96.0	95.4	90.9	96.5	95.68
Without income (%)	1.5	1.4	4.0	4.6	9.1	3.5	4.32

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.3	27.8	11.3	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$193,442	\$182,115	\$167,291	\$202,022	\$200,527	\$198,836	\$180,139
Mean income (with income)	\$37,541	\$36,772	\$36,208	\$39,924	\$41,670	\$39,831	\$37,000
5th percentile	\$3,197	\$2,260	\$3,820	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$5,200	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$7,271	\$5,442	\$7,586	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$16,785	\$15,372	\$16,488	\$20,000	\$22,000	\$20,000	\$14,000
50th percentile	\$31,424	\$30,500	\$30,000	\$34,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$29,000
75th percentile	\$49,477	\$48,046	\$47,200	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$48,000
90th percentile	\$68,031	\$68,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$68,000
95th percentile	\$83,706	\$85,066	\$82,000	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$85,000	\$86,000
Total - 45-54							
Population count (000s)	4,393	4,358	4,833	4,437	4,348	4,194	4,270
With income (%)	96.1	97.0	94.3	94.3	88.9	95.2	94.4
Without income (%)	3.9	3.0	5.7	5.7	11.1	4.8	5.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.9	30.1	10.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$166,373	\$167,259	\$181,347	\$174,846	\$168,605	\$178,337	\$164,706
Mean income (with income)	\$39,408	\$39,580	\$39,790	\$41,790	\$43,618	\$44,689	\$41,000
5th percentile	\$2,170	\$1,819	\$3,350	\$6,000	\$7,200	\$8,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$6,503	\$5,554	\$7,424	\$10,000	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$6,000
25th percentile	\$15,614	\$15,450	\$16,580	\$20,000	\$22,000	\$21,000	\$14,000
50th percentile	\$32,122	\$32,000	\$33,172	\$35,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$31,000
75th percentile	\$51,392	\$51,709	\$53,000	\$52,500	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$53,000
90th percentile	\$71,154	\$73,000	\$74,260	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
95th percentile	\$88,388	\$93,000	\$95,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$95,000
Total - 55-64							
Population count (000s)	2,827	2,829	2,835	2,831	2,797	2,814	2,741
With income (%)	93.9	95.6	92.8	91.5	84.3	93.7	93.4
Without income (%)	6.1	4.4	7.2	8.5	15.7	6.3	6.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.9	34.8	14.4	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$83,001	\$89,468	\$78,104	\$90,498	\$86,789	\$95,246	\$88,837
Mean income (with income)	\$31,263	\$33,074	\$29,680	\$34,943	\$36,810	\$36,115	\$35,000
5th percentile	\$1,552	\$1,000	\$1,695	\$4,800	\$5,000	\$4,800	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,365	\$3,400	\$4,373	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$9,605	\$10,075	\$10,160	\$13,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000
50th percentile	\$23,386	\$24,517	\$23,800	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$24,000
75th percentile	\$42,596	\$42,682	\$39,200	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$46,000	\$43,000
90th percentile	\$62,904	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$67,000	\$66,000
95th percentile	\$83,095	\$85,100	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$88,000
Total - 65 and over							
Population count (000s)	3,634	3,598	3,671	3,644	4,039	3,683	3,803
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	97.3	97.4	83.2	98.9	96.5
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.6	16.8	1.1	3.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.1	52.2	25.7	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$82,279	\$87,846	\$73,214	\$79,927	\$74,052	\$77,388	\$95,685
Mean income (with income)	\$22,651	\$24,466	\$20,506	\$22,521	\$22,048	\$21,245	\$26,000
5th percentile	\$6,917	\$7,492	\$5,183	\$5,300	\$2,000	\$5,280	\$8,000
10th percentile	\$8,937	\$9,580	\$7,044	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$10,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
25th percentile	\$12,681	\$12,423	\$10,456	\$12,000	\$10,317	\$11,500	\$13,000
50th percentile	\$16,939	\$17,099	\$14,538	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$15,000	\$18,000
75th percentile	\$27,090	\$28,112	\$22,638	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	\$29,000
90th percentile	\$41,778	\$44,777	\$34,800	\$43,000	\$45,000	\$40,000	\$45,000
95th percentile	\$53,690	\$59,000	\$44,725	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$50,000	\$60,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Males							
Population count (000s)	11,812	11,274	11,920	11,853	12,093	11,348	10,955
With income (%)	97.4	97.4	94.9	97.5	93.9	98.1	96.8
Without income (%)	2.6	2.6	5.1	2.5	6.1	1.9	3.2
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.5	28.7	14.2	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$423,672	\$407,991	\$404,719	\$460,374	\$459,652	\$465,348	\$411,175
Mean income (with income)	\$36,823	\$37,148	\$35,784	\$39,838	\$40,487	\$41,800	\$39,000
5th percentile	\$2,107	\$1,551	\$2,600	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$3,000
10th percentile	\$5,898	\$4,835	\$6,000	\$8,641	\$9,000	\$9,600	\$6,000
25th percentile	\$14,334	\$13,760	\$13,866	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$14,000
50th percentile	\$29,812	\$29,524	\$28,020	\$32,600	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$29,000
75th percentile	\$49,016	\$48,561	\$47,800	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$53,000	\$48,000
90th percentile	\$69,236	\$70,002	\$70,000	\$72,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$71,000
95th percentile	\$85,980	\$90,100	\$88,200	\$95,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$92,000
Males 16-24							
Population count (000s)	1,879	1,795	1,926	1,921	1,898	1,936	1,463
With income (%)	90.0	85.8	78.6	91.2	83.9	92.6	96.6
Without income (%)	10.0	14.2	21.4	8.8	16.1	7.4	3.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.1	19.5	24.1	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$20,323	\$17,965	\$15,564	\$27,985	\$26,106	\$27,534	\$18,688
Mean income (with income)	\$12,013	\$11,670	\$10,273	\$15,983	\$16,388	\$15,363	\$13,000
5th percentile	\$205	\$281	\$650	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$700
10th percentile	\$462	\$672	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
25th percentile	\$3,273	\$2,751	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
50th percentile	\$8,046	\$7,658	\$7,000	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
75th percentile	\$16,884	\$16,761	\$14,500	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$19,000
90th percentile	\$28,241	\$28,240	\$22,200	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$33,000	\$29,000
95th percentile	\$35,830	\$35,300	\$31,688	\$42,000	\$40,000	\$36,000	\$36,000
Males 25-34							
Population count (000s)	2,156	1,916	2,181	2,101	2,206	1,760	1,915
With income (%)	99.3	99.3	97.0	98.7	98.0	98.6	97.1
Without income (%)	0.7	0.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.9
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.7	22.6	9.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$76,413	\$64,646	\$74,071	\$80,770	\$87,057	\$71,109	\$63,170
Mean income (with income)	\$35,679	\$33,967	\$35,005	\$38,958	\$40,263	\$40,982	\$34,000
5th percentile	\$4,822	\$2,009	\$4,134	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$4,000
10th percentile	\$8,650	\$6,205	\$7,300	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$14,000	\$7,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
25th percentile	\$19,282	\$16,946	\$17,984	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$16,000
50th percentile	\$32,158	\$30,312	\$30,231	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$30,000
75th percentile	\$46,574	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$44,000
90th percentile	\$64,419	\$60,417	\$61,550	\$65,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$61,000
95th percentile	\$74,049	\$75,000	\$73,500	\$80,000	\$82,000	\$80,000	\$74,000
Males 35-44							
Population count (000s)	2,616	2,454	2,386	2,641	2,654	2,575	2,484
With income (%)	98.9	99.6	98.0	99.0	98.0	99.5	95.7
Without income (%)	1.1	0.4	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	4.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.6	26.5	10.4	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$120,256	\$111,356	\$101,497	\$128,799	\$130,069	\$128,813	\$111,228
Mean income (with income)	\$46,507	\$45,557	\$43,433	\$49,259	\$50,026	\$50,276	\$47,000
5th percentile	\$6,619	\$4,000	\$7,154	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$5,000
10th percentile	\$11,249	\$8,739	\$11,076	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$9,000
25th percentile	\$25,308	\$22,517	\$23,000	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$21,000
50th percentile	\$40,745	\$38,606	\$37,270	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$38,000
75th percentile	\$58,469	\$56,984	\$55,130	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$57,000
90th percentile	\$77,113	\$79,999	\$77,000	\$80,000	\$85,000	\$84,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$96,538	\$100,150	\$95,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$103,000
Males 45-54							
Population count (000s)	2,184	2,139	2,424	2,191	2,164	2,171	2,107
With income (%)	98.0	99.7	98.5	98.6	97.5	98.6	96.0
Without income (%)	2.0	0.3	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.4	4.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.6	28.5	9.2	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$106,152	\$105,290	\$118,123	\$111,092	\$112,669	\$119,257	\$105,267
Mean income (with income)	\$49,606	\$49,380	\$49,441	\$51,404	\$53,417	\$55,734	\$52,000
5th percentile	\$5,323	\$3,785	\$6,720	\$9,000	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
10th percentile	\$9,273	\$8,500	\$11,975	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$9,000
25th percentile	\$23,631	\$22,721	\$24,000	\$28,800	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$21,000
50th percentile	\$41,843	\$40,371	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$41,000
75th percentile	\$61,391	\$60,724	\$62,200	\$60,000	\$62,000	\$67,000	\$63,000
90th percentile	\$82,991	\$86,000	\$90,150	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$88,000
95th percentile	\$106,300	\$111,000	\$112,265	\$110,000	\$100,000	\$130,000	\$116,000
Males 55-64							
Population count (000s)	1,390	1,389	1,394	1,407	1,375	1,379	1,357
With income (%)	97.8	99.6	97.6	98.1	96.3	99.7	97.2
Without income (%)	2.2	0.4	2.4	1.9	3.7	0.3	2.8
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.1	33.0	12.6	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$55,765	\$60,032	\$52,731	\$62,204	\$60,016	\$66,254	\$60,391
Mean income (with income)	\$41,038	\$43,393	\$38,745	\$45,087	\$45,330	\$48,179	\$46,000
5th percentile	\$3,427	\$2,147	\$4,172	\$7,788	\$7,200	\$9,000	\$5,000
10th percentile	\$7,367	\$6,650	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$8,000
25th percentile	\$16,964	\$16,517	\$17,388	\$22,000	\$24,000	\$22,000	\$16,000
50th percentile	\$32,832	\$33,458	\$30,200	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$32,000
75th percentile	\$51,662	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$53,000
90th percentile	\$77,544	\$79,635	\$71,700	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$82,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$101,520	\$103,650	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$109,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Males 65 and over							
Population count (000s)	1,588	1,582	1,608	1,592	1,796	1,527	1,629
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.0	98.5	86.0	99.2	98.9
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	14.0	0.8	1.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.9	46.4	21.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$44,763	\$48,702	\$42,732	\$44,656	\$42,520	\$41,608	\$52,431
Mean income (with income)	\$28,197	\$30,817	\$26,841	\$28,478	\$27,525	\$27,476	\$33,000
5th percentile	\$10,288	\$10,251	\$8,400	\$9,000	\$2,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$12,053	\$11,767	\$9,997	\$10,000	\$7,000	\$11,000	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$15,170	\$14,978	\$13,332	\$14,000	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$15,000
50th percentile	\$22,032	\$21,997	\$18,719	\$21,500	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$23,000
75th percentile	\$33,717	\$35,433	\$27,893	\$35,000	\$36,000	\$30,000	\$35,000
90th percentile	\$51,144	\$54,248	\$43,244	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$53,000
95th percentile	\$64,011	\$71,533	\$58,761	\$65,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$71,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Females							
Population count (000s)	12,247	11,987	12,322	12,286	12,473	11,794	11,844
With income (%)	95.7	95.0	91.1	91.2	80.1	93.2	94.6
Without income (%)	4.3	5.0	8.9	8.8	19.9	6.8	5.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.4	34.4	16.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$265,699	\$262,016	\$246,392	\$271,327	\$249,708	\$261,182	\$260,636
Mean income (with income)	\$22,681	\$23,004	\$21,939	\$24,205	\$24,983	\$23,762	\$23,000
5th percentile	\$1,546	\$1,036	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$2,400	\$1,000
10th percentile	\$3,808	\$2,948	\$3,360	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$9,035	\$8,610	\$8,176	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$9,000
50th percentile	\$17,160	\$17,236	\$16,280	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$17,000
75th percentile	\$30,826	\$31,612	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$34,000	\$32,000	\$31,000
90th percentile	\$46,711	\$48,000	\$46,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$48,000	\$48,000
95th percentile	\$58,173	\$60,000	\$57,300	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$61,000
Females 16-24							
Population count (000s)	1,804	1,737	1,832	1,847	1,816	1,808	1,457
With income (%)	89.0	86.0	80.2	90.4	72.8	91.7	96.5
Without income (%)	11.0	14.0	19.8	9.6	27.2	8.3	3.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.1	25.6	23.3	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$16,575	\$13,929	\$12,303	\$21,414	\$15,856	\$21,649	\$14,791
Mean income (with income)	\$10,323	\$9,328	\$8,377	\$12,832	\$11,991	\$13,063	\$11,000
5th percentile	\$462	\$300	\$500	\$800	\$1,000	\$900	\$800
10th percentile	\$1,395	\$707	\$996	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
25th percentile	\$3,930	\$2,586	\$2,600	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$4,000
50th percentile	\$8,149	\$6,528	\$6,144	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$8,000
75th percentile	\$14,179	\$12,932	\$11,776	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$14,000
90th percentile	\$21,763	\$21,466	\$19,680	\$28,800	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$22,000
95th percentile	\$28,016	\$28,000	\$23,755	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$28,000

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Females 25-34							
Population count (000s)	2,135	2,008	2,150	2,055	2,171	1,774	2,050
With income (%)	99.3	97.8	95.9	92.2	86.8	95.0	97.0
Without income (%)	0.7	2.2	4.1	7.8	13.2	5.0	3.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.8	26.4	8.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$50,964	\$46,780	\$49,217	\$48,549	\$49,570	\$43,705	\$45,792
Mean income (with income)	\$24,050	\$23,829	\$23,874	\$25,630	\$26,311	\$25,944	\$23,000
5th percentile	\$1,943	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,479	\$3,598	\$5,208	\$5,600	\$7,200	\$7,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$11,377	\$10,160	\$10,405	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$14,000	\$10,000
50th percentile	\$21,456	\$20,984	\$20,590	\$23,000	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$20,000
75th percentile	\$33,598	\$33,313	\$31,879	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$32,000
90th percentile	\$44,678	\$45,150	\$45,550	\$47,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
95th percentile	\$53,168	\$54,695	\$55,000	\$58,000	\$51,000	\$54,000	\$54,000
Females 35-44							
Population count (000s)	2,617	2,566	2,428	2,661	2,638	2,597	2,616
With income (%)	98.1	97.7	94.1	91.8	83.6	93.5	95.7
Without income (%)	1.9	2.3	5.9	8.2	16.4	6.5	4.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0	29.0	12.1	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$73,186	\$70,759	\$65,794	\$72,778	\$69,428	\$69,433	\$68,911
Mean income (with income)	\$28,510	\$28,211	\$28,813	\$29,778	\$31,477	\$28,594	\$28,000
5th percentile	\$1,808	\$1,649	\$2,200	\$3,240	\$5,000	\$2,700	\$1,000
10th percentile	\$4,675	\$3,881	\$4,900	\$6,500	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$12,598	\$11,280	\$12,225	\$14,000	\$16,000	\$15,000	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$24,109	\$24,169	\$23,200	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	\$23,000
75th percentile	\$37,164	\$38,482	\$36,680	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$37,000
90th percentile	\$55,231	\$54,948	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$57,000	\$52,000	\$55,000
95th percentile	\$66,281	\$66,600	\$65,000	\$68,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$67,000
Females 45-54							
Population count (000s)	2,209	2,220	2,409	2,246	2,184	2,023	2,163
With income (%)	94.2	94.3	90.0	89.9	80.0	91.4	92.9
Without income (%)	5.8	5.7	10.0	10.1	20.0	8.6	7.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.2	31.8	11.9	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$60,222	\$61,969	\$63,223	\$63,011	\$54,557	\$58,237	\$59,440
Mean income (with income)	\$28,927	\$29,598	\$29,156	\$31,195	\$31,222	\$31,504	\$30,000
5th percentile	\$1,213	\$1,048	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$1,000
10th percentile	\$4,034	\$3,599	\$5,000	\$7,812	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$11,788	\$11,263	\$12,450	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$23,958	\$25,000	\$25,080	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$27,000	\$24,000
75th percentile	\$39,138	\$40,211	\$41,239	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$43,000	\$40,000
90th percentile	\$56,703	\$59,243	\$58,000	\$60,000	\$58,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
95th percentile	\$66,363	\$70,000	\$69,432	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$71,000
Females 55-64							
Population count (000s)	1,437	1,440	1,442	1,425	1,421	1,435	1,384
With income (%)	90.2	91.8	88.1	84.8	72.1	87.7	89.8
Without income (%)	9.8	8.2	11.9	15.2	27.9	12.3	10.2
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.7	36.5	16.1	n/a

Table 1 - Total Income by Sex and Age Groups by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$27,236	\$29,436	\$25,373	\$27,960	\$25,832	\$28,174	\$28,446
Mean income (with income)	\$21,014	\$22,272	\$19,970	\$23,138	\$25,205	\$22,384	\$23,000
5th percentile	\$820	\$662	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$2,700	\$800
10th percentile	\$2,762	\$1,995	\$2,300	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,800	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$6,951	\$7,178	\$7,100	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$8,000
50th percentile	\$14,617	\$16,000	\$15,600	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	\$16,000
75th percentile	\$29,032	\$31,000	\$29,200	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$31,000
90th percentile	\$46,304	\$48,305	\$41,164	\$47,000	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$49,000
95th percentile	\$60,000	\$60,500	\$50,274	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$56,000	\$63,000
Females 65 and over							
Population count (000s)	2,046	2,017	2,062	2,051	2,243	2,156	2,173
With income (%)	100.0	64.5	95.9	96.5	80.3	98.7	94.7
Without income (%)	0.0	35.5	4.1	3.5	19.7	1.3	5.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.8	57.0	28.4	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$37,516	\$16,731	\$30,481	\$34,780	\$29,165	\$34,898	\$43,253
Mean income (with income)	\$18,345	\$12,871	\$15,408	\$17,565	\$16,193	\$16,400	\$21,000
5th percentile	\$6,083	\$250	\$5,080	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$7,000
10th percentile	\$7,552	\$594	\$5,799	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$9,000
25th percentile	\$11,228	\$2,188	\$8,740	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$12,000
50th percentile	\$14,475	\$6,900	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$12,000	\$13,000	\$15,000
75th percentile	\$20,764	\$16,198	\$17,888	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$24,000
90th percentile	\$32,831	\$30,507	\$27,644	\$32,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$37,000
95th percentile	\$42,749	\$43,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$49,000

Table 2 - Total Income by Marital Status by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Marital Status							
Population count (000s)	24,060	23,261	24,242	24,139	24,566	23,141	23,568
With income (%)	96.5	96.2	93.0	94.3	87.2	95.6	92.5
Without income (%)	3.5	3.8	7.0	5.7	12.8	4.4	7.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.5	31.6	15.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,007	\$651,111	\$734,028	\$718,518	\$729,834	\$671,811
Mean income (with income)	\$29,688	\$29,947	\$28,886	\$32,230	\$33,547	\$32,975	\$31,000
5th percentile	\$1,753	\$1,216	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,600	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,578	\$3,554	\$4,400	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$10,986	\$10,492	\$10,162	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$12,963	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$22,607	\$22,312	\$21,292	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	\$22,000
75th percentile	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$38,749	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$43,000	\$39,000
90th percentile	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$63,000	\$65,000	\$61,000
95th percentile	\$73,537	\$75,966	\$74,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$77,000
Married (inc common law)							
Population count (000s)	14,425	14,172	14,260	14,906	14,923	13,609	13,279
With income (%)	96.9	97.2	94.6	93.6	87.8	95.0	93.4
Without income (%)	3.1	2.8	5.4	6.4	12.2	5.0	6.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.6	32.8	13.4	n/a

Table 2 - Total Income by Marital Status by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$479,150	\$477,610	\$454,804	\$515,745	\$510,713	\$489,340	\$447,980
Mean income (with income)	\$34,285	\$34,662	\$33,732	\$36,971	\$38,972	\$37,841	\$36,000
5th percentile	\$2,698	\$2,308	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,652	\$5,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$6,138	\$5,448	\$6,134	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$8,500	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$13,628	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$17,000	\$13,000
50th percentile	\$27,386	\$27,146	\$26,600	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$30,000	\$27,000
75th percentile	\$45,314	\$45,000	\$44,173	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$45,000
90th percentile	\$65,035	\$65,866	\$65,200	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$68,000
95th percentile	\$80,419	\$84,150	\$81,382	\$87,000	\$95,000	\$90,000	\$87,000
Separated or Divorced							
Population count (000s)	1,891	1,857		1,785	1,504	2,047	1,957
With income (%)	99.7	99.8		98.9	97.9	99.2	99.4
Without income (%)	0.3	0.2		1.1	2.1	0.8	0.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		11.3	21.4	10.9	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$58,049	\$57,807		\$57,445	\$48,021	\$70,767	\$62,022
Mean income (with income)	\$30,803	\$31,172		\$32,535	\$32,615	\$34,835	\$32,000
5th percentile	\$5,498	\$2,356		\$7,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$5,000
10th percentile	\$8,483	\$6,212		\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,400	\$8,000
25th percentile	\$13,948	\$12,869		\$14,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$13,000
50th percentile	\$26,136	\$25,312		\$26,000	\$27,000	\$30,000	\$24,000
75th percentile	\$41,615	\$41,216		\$42,000	\$43,000	\$45,000	\$41,000
90th percentile	\$59,361	\$60,000		\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$61,000
95th percentile	\$70,252	\$73,610		\$75,000	\$74,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Widowed							
Population count (000s)	1,326	1,306		1,334	1,306	1,425	1,426
With income (%)	99.9	99.8		97.7	96.7	99.1	99.4
Without income (%)	0.1	0.2		2.3	3.3	0.9	0.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		21.0	50.0	28.0	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$29,366	\$30,978		\$29,214	\$30,464	\$28,312	\$35,855
Mean income (with income)	\$22,157	\$23,772		\$22,412	\$24,129	\$20,037	\$25,000
5th percentile	\$7,242	\$10,318		\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,800	\$8,000
10th percentile	\$10,299	\$11,827		\$10,000	\$9,600	\$10,000	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$13,118	\$13,357		\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$14,000
50th percentile	\$16,613	\$17,064		\$16,000	\$16,000	\$15,000	\$17,000
75th percentile	\$25,696	\$26,995		\$26,000	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$28,000
90th percentile	\$39,978	\$43,212		\$40,000	\$50,000	\$38,000	\$45,000
95th percentile	\$54,689	\$57,113		\$55,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$61,000
Never Married (single)							
Population count (000s)	6,401	5,926	6,487	6,091	6,201	6,059	6,906
With income (%)	94.0	91.7	86.8	94.1	82.1	95.1	87.4
Without income (%)	6.0	8.3	13.2	5.9	17.9	4.9	12.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.5	23.5	19.0	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$122,260	\$103,613	\$105,309	\$128,032	\$116,717	\$134,767	\$125,953
Mean income (with income)	\$20,315	\$19,059	\$18,704	\$22,330	\$22,935	\$23,398	\$21,000
5th percentile	\$462	\$359	\$832	\$1,200	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$1,000
10th percentile	\$1,952	\$1,029	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$6,198	\$4,800	\$5,040	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$7,000

Table 2 - Total Income by Marital Status by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
50th percentile	\$13,624	\$12,409	\$11,904	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$18,000	\$14,000
75th percentile	\$28,746	\$27,770	\$25,440	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$33,000	\$29,000
90th percentile	\$45,450	\$43,727	\$43,000	\$50,000	\$47,000	\$50,000	\$45,000
95th percentile	\$58,589	\$55,822	\$55,200	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$57,000
Don't know							
Population count (000s)	17			22	632	1	
With income (%)	100.0			97.5	82.7	0	
Without income (%)	0.0			2.5	17.3	0	
Missing values (%)	n/a			53.9	69.1	100.0	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$546			\$642	\$19,305	0	
Mean income (with income)	\$32,601			\$29,781	\$36,931	0	
5th percentile	\$4,907			\$3,600	\$6,000	0	
10th percentile	\$5,158			\$7,676	\$8,000	0	
25th percentile	\$14,703			\$11,000	\$20,000	0	
50th percentile	\$31,512			\$20,000	\$30,000	0	
75th percentile	\$44,105			\$35,000	\$50,000	0	
90th percentile	\$59,397			\$50,000	\$72,000	0	
95th percentile	\$77,158			\$71,000	\$100,000	0	

Table 3 - Total Income by Highest Level of Schooling by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Highest Level of Schooling							
Population count (000s)	24,060	23,261		24,139	24,566	23,141	
With income (%)	96.5	96.2		94.3	87.2	95.6	
Without income (%)	3.5	3.8		5.7	12.8	4.4	
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		15.5	31.6	15.5	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,007		\$734,028	\$718,518	\$729,834	
Mean income (with income)	\$29,688	\$29,947		\$32,230	\$33,547	\$32,975	
5th percentile	\$1,753	\$1,216		\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,600	
10th percentile	\$4,578	\$3,554		\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	
25th percentile	\$10,986	\$10,492		\$12,000	\$14,000	\$12,963	
50th percentile	\$22,607	\$22,312		\$25,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	
75th percentile	\$40,000	\$40,000		\$42,000	\$45,000	\$43,000	
90th percentile	\$60,000	\$60,000		\$60,000	\$63,000	\$65,000	
95th percentile	\$73,537	\$75,966		\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	
Less Than High School							
Population count (000s)	5,605	7,450		5,952	6,120	5,124	
With income (%)	92.1	93.0		90.5	74.1	92.8	
Without income (%)	7.9	7.0		9.5	25.9	7.2	
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		18.9	38.0	19.4	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$97,836	\$140,414		\$106,555	\$90,955	\$92,171	
Mean income (with income)	\$18,954	\$20,269		\$19,772	\$20,071	\$19,377	
5th percentile	\$982	\$705		\$1,375	\$1,035	\$1,500	
10th percentile	\$2,818	\$2,000		\$3,500	\$2,500	\$3,000	
25th percentile	\$7,886	\$7,979		\$8,000	\$7,200	\$9,000	

Table 3 - Total Income by Highest Level of Schooling by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
50th percentile	\$14,380	\$15,150		\$15,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	
75th percentile	\$25,468	\$27,307		\$26,000	\$26,000	\$25,000	
90th percentile	\$40,329	\$42,000		\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
95th percentile	\$50,246	\$53,615		\$50,000	\$52,000	\$50,000	
High School							
Population count (000s)	6,637	5,440		6,857	7,902	9,538	
With income (%)	97.2	96.1		94.1	88.2	96.0	
Without income (%)	2.8	3.9		5.9	11.8	4.0	
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		15.7	29.6	13.6	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$164,394	\$131,047		\$178,458	\$200,118	\$273,540	
Mean income (with income)	\$25,496	\$25,072		\$27,651	\$28,721	\$29,878	
5th percentile	\$1,368	\$1,005		\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,800	
10th percentile	\$3,748	\$2,765		\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	
25th percentile	\$9,205	\$8,218		\$11,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	
50th percentile	\$19,954	\$19,440		\$23,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
75th percentile	\$35,577	\$34,949		\$38,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
90th percentile	\$52,238	\$50,937		\$54,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	
95th percentile	\$65,001	\$64,470		\$65,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	
Trade or College Degree							
Population count (000s)	5,818	6,123		6,364	5,607	4,427	
With income (%)	98.4	98.7		96.4	92.3	96.2	
Without income (%)	1.6	1.3		3.6	7.7	3.8	
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		13.6	27.2	13.1	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$184,184	\$194,997		\$206,757	\$178,281	\$149,667	
Mean income (with income)	\$32,159	\$32,275		\$33,690	\$34,432	\$35,131	
5th percentile	\$3,613	\$2,559		\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	
10th percentile	\$7,314	\$5,950		\$9,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	
25th percentile	\$15,312	\$14,366		\$17,000	\$20,000	\$18,000	
50th percentile	\$27,917	\$28,000		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	
75th percentile	\$43,360	\$43,000		\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	
90th percentile	\$60,862	\$60,508		\$60,000	\$60,000	\$65,000	
95th percentile	\$72,104	\$74,718		\$75,000	\$72,000	\$75,000	
University							
Population count (000s)	3,462	4,248		4,750	4,466	3,630	
With income (%)	98.8	98.3		96.3	94.7	97.6	
Without income (%)	1.2	1.7		3.7	5.3	2.4	
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a		12.4	26.3	8.8	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$178,171	\$203,549		\$229,676	\$221,201	\$192,568	
Mean income (with income)	\$52,069	\$48,730		\$50,233	\$52,295	\$54,346	
5th percentile	\$4,753	\$2,962		\$7,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	
10th percentile	\$9,410	\$6,997		\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	
25th percentile	\$23,423	\$18,912		\$25,000	\$30,000	\$29,000	
50th percentile	\$42,079	\$38,903		\$40,000	\$42,000	\$45,000	
75th percentile	\$62,336	\$60,000		\$60,000	\$60,000	\$65,000	
90th percentile	\$88,081	\$88,000		\$90,000	\$100,000	\$96,000	
95th percentile	\$121,207	\$119,418		\$110,000	\$110,000	\$130,000	

Table 3 - Total Income by Highest Level of Schooling by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Don't Know							
Population count (000s)	2,539			216	472	421	
With income (%)	97.0			95.9	64.0	100.0	
Without income (%)	3.0			4.1	36.0	0.0	
Missing values (%)	n/a			37.4	85.7	95.2	
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$64,787			\$5,891	\$8,045	\$6,265	
Mean income (with income)	\$26,319			\$28,423	\$26,646	\$14,888	
5th percentile	\$1,154			\$4,000	\$6,000	\$8,000	
10th percentile	\$3,817			\$7,200	\$6,000	\$8,000	
25th percentile	\$9,605			\$12,000	\$12,000	\$8,000	
50th percentile	\$19,813			\$23,000	\$28,000	\$8,000	
75th percentile	\$36,300			\$38,000	\$35,000	\$18,000	
90th percentile	\$55,690			\$55,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	
95th percentile	\$68,695			\$70,000	\$63,000	\$30,000	

Table 4 - Total Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Total - Canada							
Population count (000s)	24,060	23,261	24,242	24,139	24,566	23,141	23,568
With income (%)	96.5	96.2	93.0	94.3	87.2	95.6	92.5
Without income (%)	3.5	3.8	7.0	5.7	12.8	4.4	7.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.5	31.6	15.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,007	\$651,111	\$734,028	\$718,518	\$729,834	\$671,811
Mean income (with income)	\$29,688	\$29,947	\$28,886	\$32,230	\$33,547	\$32,975	\$31,000
5th percentile	\$1,753	\$1,216	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,600	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,578	\$3,554	\$4,400	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$10,986	\$10,492	\$10,162	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$12,963	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$22,607	\$22,312	\$21,292	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$25,000	\$22,000
75th percentile	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$38,749	\$42,000	\$45,000	\$43,000	\$39,000
90th percentile	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$63,000	\$65,000	\$61,000
95th percentile	\$73,537	\$75,966	\$74,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$77,000
Newfoundland							
Population count (000s)	432	409	437	430	441	423	425
With income (%)	94.4	93.9	90.8	92.6	81.5	94.3	90.9
Without income (%)	5.6	6.1	9.2	7.4	18.5	5.7	9.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.9	29.7	20.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$8,825	\$8,714	\$8,428	\$9,428	\$9,394	\$9,577	\$8,860
Mean income (with income)	\$21,627	\$22,674	\$21,226	\$23,684	\$26,125	\$24,001	\$23,000
5th percentile	\$1,424	\$982	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$3,200	\$2,584	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,500	\$5,000	\$3,000
25th percentile	\$7,985	\$8,245	\$7,517	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$10,000	\$9,000
50th percentile	\$15,203	\$16,104	\$14,560	\$18,000	\$22,000	\$17,000	\$16,000
75th percentile	\$28,387	\$30,546	\$28,304	\$32,000	\$35,000	\$31,000	\$30,000
90th percentile	\$47,401	\$48,200	\$46,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$48,000
95th percentile	\$59,312	\$60,373	\$60,458	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$62,000

Table 4 - Total Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Prince Edward Island							
Population count (000s)	108	104	111	108	110	109	107
With income (%)	97.8	97.7	96.2	96.7	89.6	98.1	93.3
Without income (%)	2.2	2.3	3.8	3.3	10.4	1.9	6.7
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0	30.1	19.3	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$2,448	\$2,436	\$2,220	\$2,625	\$2,616	\$2,643	\$2,424
Mean income (with income)	\$23,178	\$23,942	\$20,810	\$25,164	\$26,578	\$24,817	\$24,000
5th percentile	\$2,159	\$1,900	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$1,600	\$5,000	\$3,000
10th percentile	\$5,023	\$4,000	\$3,674	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$6,000
25th percentile	\$9,816	\$10,534	\$8,880	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$17,762	\$19,073	\$16,400	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$19,000
75th percentile	\$30,286	\$31,366	\$28,390	\$33,000	\$35,000	\$31,000	\$31,000
90th percentile	\$47,076	\$47,000	\$42,000	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$47,000	\$47,000
95th percentile	\$58,080	\$60,000	\$53,922	\$60,000	\$58,000	\$60,000	\$59,000
Nova Scotia							
Population count (000s)	738	710	748	738	762	738	729
With income (%)	95.7	95.5	93.1	94.5	85.3	95.4	91.8
Without income (%)	4.3	4.5	6.9	5.5	14.7	4.6	8.2
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.5	32.1	12.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$17,693	\$17,094	\$17,333	\$18,540	\$19,649	\$18,632	\$17,550
Mean income (with income)	\$25,058	\$25,198	\$24,897	\$26,586	\$30,236	\$26,475	\$26,000
5th percentile	\$1,658	\$1,044	\$1,992	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$3,948	\$3,000	\$4,060	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$6,000	\$4,000
25th percentile	\$9,810	\$9,125	\$9,096	\$11,000	\$13,000	\$11,000	\$10,000
50th percentile	\$18,964	\$18,641	\$19,302	\$21,000	\$26,000	\$23,000	\$19,000
75th percentile	\$34,306	\$34,334	\$33,312	\$36,000	\$41,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
90th percentile	\$51,045	\$51,361	\$52,378	\$53,000	\$55,000	\$50,000	\$52,000
95th percentile	\$63,974	\$64,955	\$62,804	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$67,000
New Brunswick							
Population count (000s)	595	574	601	595	612	595	595
With income (%)	96.1	95.9	93.8	94.6	85.3	94.3	92.5
Without income (%)	3.9	4.1	6.2	5.4	14.7	5.7	7.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.4	36.0	24.8	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$13,869	\$13,290	\$12,970	\$14,161	\$15,298	\$16,638	\$13,709
Mean income (with income)	\$24,250	\$24,141	\$23,020	\$25,160	\$29,339	\$29,647	\$25,000
5th percentile	\$1,951	\$1,207	\$1,723	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$3,962	\$3,194	\$3,405	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$9,846	\$9,262	\$9,300	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$11,000	\$10,000
50th percentile	\$18,498	\$18,312	\$17,730	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$18,000
75th percentile	\$32,910	\$32,618	\$32,000	\$35,000	\$36,000	\$35,000	\$32,000
90th percentile	\$48,996	\$50,000	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$50,000
95th percentile	\$60,556	\$62,498	\$61,000	\$60,000	\$65,000	\$75,000	\$64,000
Quebec							
Population count (000s)	5,873	5,698	5,915	5,886	5,975	5,816	5,834
With income (%)	95.9	95.5	93.7	95.0	87.6	94.6	93.3
Without income (%)	4.1	4.5	6.3	5.0	12.4	5.4	6.7
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.0	23.1	14.9	n/a

Table 4 - Total Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$154,903	\$148,304	\$142,807	\$160,649	\$151,083	\$161,882	\$151,711
Mean income (with income)	\$27,514	\$27,253	\$25,759	\$28,730	\$28,857	\$29,410	\$28,000
5th percentile	\$1,687	\$1,280	\$2,200	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,902	\$3,859	\$4,941	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$10,622	\$10,208	\$9,500	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$21,066	\$20,806	\$19,668	\$23,000	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$20,000
75th percentile	\$37,127	\$36,626	\$35,000	\$38,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$36,000
90th percentile	\$55,268	\$55,000	\$53,362	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$57,000	\$56,000
95th percentile	\$67,992	\$69,000	\$67,300	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
Ontario							
Population count (000s)	9,215	8,846	9,273	9,256	9,333	8,736	8,915
With income (%)	96.8	96.0	92.2	93.8	87.8	96.0	92.0
Without income (%)	3.2	4.0	7.8	6.2	12.2	4.0	8.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.4	37.1	14.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$291,201	\$281,087	\$277,854	\$311,764	\$302,231	\$301,410	\$282,495
Mean income (with income)	\$32,658	\$33,095	\$32,497	\$35,926	\$36,887	\$35,925	\$34,000
5th percentile	\$1,667	\$1,372	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$4,573	\$3,717	\$4,800	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$7,300	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$11,680	\$11,220	\$11,120	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$14,000	\$12,000
50th percentile	\$25,125	\$25,000	\$24,200	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$24,000
75th percentile	\$43,249	\$43,076	\$42,400	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$48,000	\$43,000
90th percentile	\$64,433	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$66,000
95th percentile	\$79,458	\$83,000	\$80,200	\$85,000	\$90,000	\$88,000	\$84,000
Manitoba							
Population count (000s)	845	841	852	851	895	823	866
With income (%)	97.9	97.5	95.9	95.2	88.6	95.8	93.1
Without income (%)	2.1	2.5	4.1	4.8	11.4	4.2	6.9
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.9	34.4	17.4	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$21,336	\$21,817	\$21,088	\$23,435	\$24,493	\$24,660	\$21,745
Mean income (with income)	\$25,776	\$26,626	\$25,813	\$28,919	\$30,862	\$31,290	\$27,000
5th percentile	\$2,902	\$1,634	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$5,500	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$5,125	\$3,815	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,400	\$4,000
25th percentile	\$11,059	\$10,560	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$14,000	\$13,200	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$20,586	\$20,643	\$20,000	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$27,000	\$20,000
75th percentile	\$34,990	\$35,715	\$35,100	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$35,000
90th percentile	\$51,707	\$53,000	\$54,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$55,000	\$53,000
95th percentile	\$62,746	\$65,893	\$65,047	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$66,000
Saskatchewan							
Population count (000s)	748	734	751	748	790	750	756
With income (%)	96.8	97.2	93.7	96.2	86.9	96.3	92.4
Without income (%)	3.2	2.8	6.3	3.8	13.1	3.7	7.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.2	34.1	24.5	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$19,141	\$18,585	\$17,863	\$20,379	\$23,893	\$19,945	\$18,236
Mean income (with income)	\$26,426	\$26,055	\$25,390	\$28,315	\$34,792	\$27,597	\$26,000
5th percentile	\$2,241	\$1,410	\$2,010	\$3,000	\$3,600	\$4,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$5,060	\$3,545	\$4,077	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
25th percentile	\$10,952	\$10,092	\$9,930	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$11,000

Table 4 - Total Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS	T1FF
50th percentile	\$21,072	\$19,970	\$19,200	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$19,000
75th percentile	\$36,608	\$35,415	\$35,000	\$39,000	\$43,000	\$38,000	\$35,000
90th percentile	\$52,900	\$53,609	\$52,751	\$58,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$53,000
95th percentile	\$64,059	\$66,134	\$65,292	\$70,000	\$90,000	\$60,000	\$66,000
Alberta							
Population count (000s)	2,299	2,254	2,326	2,303	2,353	2,276	2,292
With income (%)	97.3	99.0	95.5	95.2	88.2	96.0	93.2
Without income (%)	2.7	1.0	4.5	4.8	11.8	4.0	6.8
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.9	31.2	12.4	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$68,995	\$70,578	\$65,964	\$74,818	\$76,381	\$72,407	\$70,645
Mean income (with income)	\$30,845	\$31,615	\$29,710	\$34,115	\$36,793	\$33,128	\$33,000
5th percentile	\$2,412	\$854	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
10th percentile	\$5,012	\$3,000	\$3,600	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$4,000
25th percentile	\$11,399	\$10,475	\$10,536	\$13,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	\$11,000
50th percentile	\$23,399	\$23,301	\$22,270	\$26,000	\$30,000	\$26,000	\$23,000
75th percentile	\$42,150	\$41,583	\$40,150	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$42,000
90th percentile	\$62,343	\$64,150	\$62,750	\$69,000	\$70,000	\$68,000	\$65,000
95th percentile	\$78,054	\$83,000	\$80,200	\$87,000	\$90,000	\$80,000	\$84,000
British Columbia							
Population count (000s)	3,206	3,092	3,229	3,224	3,296	2,874	3,050
With income (%)	96.5	95.7	91.1	93.6	85.1	96.4	92.3
Without income (%)	3.5	4.3	8.9	6.4	14.9	3.6	7.8
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.8	30.0	17.2	n/a
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$90,961	\$88,101	\$84,585	\$98,877	\$98,549	\$101,316	\$84,437
Mean income (with income)	\$29,408	\$29,786	\$28,743	\$32,759	\$35,115	\$36,561	\$30,000
5th percentile	\$1,192	\$1,145	\$1,894	\$3,000	\$3,600	\$4,000	\$1,000
10th percentile	\$4,325	\$3,500	\$4,155	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$4,000
25th percentile	\$10,733	\$10,341	\$10,270	\$13,000	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$10,000
50th percentile	\$22,996	\$22,312	\$21,450	\$27,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$21,000
75th percentile	\$41,242	\$40,259	\$39,424	\$45,000	\$47,000	\$50,000	\$40,000
90th percentile	\$61,650	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$64,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$60,000
95th percentile	\$74,133	\$75,000	\$74,500	\$80,000	\$85,000	\$80,000	\$75,000

Table 5 - Total Household Income by Household Type by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
Total - Household Type						
Population count (000s)	11,824	11,493	11,699	10,473		10,430
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.5		99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5		0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.3		20.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,231	\$651,284	\$541,530		\$529,206
Mean income (with income)	\$58,300	\$58,409	\$56,911	\$51,943		\$50,929
5th percentile	\$10,444	\$8,124	\$11,268	\$10,000		\$10,000
10th percentile	\$14,293	\$12,903	\$14,456	\$12,000		\$12,000
25th percentile	\$26,328	\$24,849	\$25,000	\$24,000		\$23,000

Table 5 - Total Household Income by Household Type by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
50th percentile	\$47,706	\$46,727	\$46,080	\$40,800		\$40,000
75th percentile	\$76,562	\$76,212	\$74,009	\$70,000		\$70,000
90th percentile	\$109,297	\$110,692	\$106,400	\$100,000		\$100,000
95th percentile	\$135,199	\$139,150	\$134,550	\$120,000		\$120,000
Single male household aged 65+						
Population count (000s)	251	266	292	265		331
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.2		100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8		0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.2		21.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$6,696	\$7,573	\$6,543	\$7,179		\$7,674
Mean income (with income)	\$26,638	\$28,434	\$22,558	\$27,299		\$23,212
5th percentile	\$11,668	\$11,957	\$9,096	\$10,000		\$9,600
10th percentile	\$12,535	\$12,317	\$9,864	\$11,700		\$11,112
25th percentile	\$14,480	\$14,812	\$13,194	\$14,000		\$13,200
50th percentile	\$19,361	\$19,505	\$17,801	\$20,000		\$19,000
75th percentile	\$31,136	\$32,592	\$27,860	\$33,000		\$30,000
90th percentile	\$51,179	\$51,358	\$41,320	\$50,000		\$46,000
95th percentile	\$63,456	\$67,592	\$49,400	\$65,000		\$50,000
Single female household aged 65+						
Population count (000s)	765	773	769	838		1,045
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3		100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7		0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.1		35.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$16,834	\$17,684	\$14,499	\$17,242		\$19,460
Mean income (with income)	\$22,002	\$22,875	\$18,853	\$20,718		\$18,618
5th percentile	\$11,668	\$11,767	\$9,696	\$10,000		\$9,200
10th percentile	\$12,366	\$12,112	\$10,812	\$10,200		\$10,000
25th percentile	\$13,829	\$13,639	\$12,496	\$12,000		\$12,000
50th percentile	\$16,686	\$16,944	\$14,921	\$15,000		\$15,000
75th percentile	\$24,603	\$25,260	\$20,920	\$25,000		\$23,000
90th percentile	\$37,955	\$39,969	\$31,196	\$37,000		\$30,000
95th percentile	\$49,934	\$52,417	\$40,000	\$50,000		\$40,000
Single male household aged less than 65						
Population count (000s)	1,137	1,035	1,156	1,114		1,308
With income (%)	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.7		100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3		0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.3		9.2
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$38,842	\$36,784	\$43,000	\$43,067		\$54,530
Mean income (with income)	\$34,172	\$35,692	\$38,894	\$38,790		\$41,681
5th percentile	\$5,048	\$1,102	\$6,468	\$6,930		\$7,000
10th percentile	\$7,367	\$5,487	\$8,136	\$8,700		\$9,000
25th percentile	\$14,125	\$12,465	\$16,380	\$18,000		\$20,000
50th percentile	\$29,494	\$30,312	\$30,304	\$32,000		\$35,000
75th percentile	\$46,819	\$48,000	\$51,300	\$50,000		\$52,900
90th percentile	\$65,746	\$68,000	\$70,500	\$70,000		\$75,000
95th percentile	\$77,158	\$85,000	\$93,896	\$90,000		\$92,000

Table 5 - Total Household Income by Household Type by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
Single female household aged less than 65						
Population count (000s)	871	896	735	963		982
With income (%)	100.0	99.7	99.3	99.4		98.9
Without income (%)	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6		1.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.3		12.5
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$24,640	\$26,489	\$19,971	\$29,586		\$28,153
Mean income (with income)	\$28,297	\$29,632	\$28,645	\$30,910		\$28,970
5th percentile	\$2,600	\$1,005	\$6,868	\$6,145		\$5,600
10th percentile	\$5,856	\$4,996	\$8,228	\$8,000		\$7,500
25th percentile	\$9,655	\$10,937	\$12,160	\$12,500		\$12,000
50th percentile	\$21,998	\$25,312	\$25,000	\$26,000		\$25,000
75th percentile	\$38,370	\$40,411	\$40,000	\$41,000		\$40,000
90th percentile	\$56,351	\$58,623	\$55,000	\$60,000		\$54,000
95th percentile	\$66,925	\$70,009	\$65,000	\$70,000		\$65,000
Married couples aged 65+ with no other persons						
Population count (000s)	908	934	855	905		854
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5		99.5
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		0.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.9		26.8
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$40,969	\$46,265	\$36,058	\$36,236		\$34,619
Mean income (with income)	\$45,131	\$49,534	\$42,211	\$40,226		\$40,732
5th percentile	\$20,571	\$19,980	\$16,972	\$15,000		\$15,600
10th percentile	\$22,168	\$21,521	\$18,889	\$18,000		\$18,000
25th percentile	\$26,351	\$26,006	\$23,200	\$22,000		\$24,000
50th percentile	\$36,017	\$37,431	\$31,032	\$30,000		\$31,000
75th percentile	\$53,708	\$56,604	\$44,825	\$50,000		\$48,000
90th percentile	\$77,435	\$83,899	\$66,174	\$70,000		\$70,000
95th percentile	\$93,129	\$109,748	\$85,434	\$90,000		\$100,000
Married couples aged 65+ with other persons						
Population count (000s)	119	212	167	112		113
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5		99.7
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5		0.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.2		33.1
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$7,863	\$15,901	\$10,925	\$6,051		\$5,845
Mean income (with income)	\$66,100	\$75,141	\$65,439	\$54,953		\$51,797
5th percentile	\$23,736	\$24,124	\$21,006	\$18,000		\$18,000
10th percentile	\$27,492	\$29,899	\$27,167	\$20,000		\$20,000
25th percentile	\$34,769	\$42,787	\$34,336	\$30,000		\$30,000
50th percentile	\$55,032	\$63,462	\$50,924	\$45,000		\$45,000
75th percentile	\$85,982	\$91,160	\$68,648	\$70,000		\$80,000
90th percentile	\$107,578	\$126,485	\$101,446	\$100,000		\$90,000
95th percentile	\$129,902	\$156,119	\$132,400	\$120,000		\$100,000
Other household types aged 65+						
Population count (000s)	168	218	194	136		100
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9		95.8
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		4.2
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.5		33

Table 5 - Total Household Income by Household Type by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$6,751	\$10,499	\$7,357	\$5,398		\$2,979
Mean income (with income)	\$40,139	\$48,127	\$37,870	\$39,792		\$31,143
5th percentile	\$16,230	\$14,971	\$12,803	\$12,000		\$12,000
10th percentile	\$17,097	\$18,804	\$15,459	\$14,000		\$12,000
25th percentile	\$23,406	\$26,589	\$21,315	\$20,000		\$24,000
50th percentile	\$31,480	\$40,379	\$30,145	\$30,000		\$26,400
75th percentile	\$48,832	\$60,172	\$46,767	\$50,000		\$40,000
90th percentile	\$75,693	\$84,839	\$78,006	\$80,000		\$50,000
95th percentile	\$98,231	\$105,305	\$86,800	\$100,000		\$60,000
Married couples aged less than 65 with no other persons						
Population count (000s)	1,853	1,853	1,808	2,124		1,770
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.6		99.8
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4		0.2
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.6		14.8
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$123,289	\$126,870	\$118,120	\$136,301		\$112,235
Mean income (with income)	\$66,545	\$68,535	\$66,525	\$64,404		\$63,542
5th percentile	\$14,786	\$12,082	\$16,740	\$15,000		\$18,000
10th percentile	\$22,420	\$20,667	\$21,200	\$22,000		\$24,000
25th percentile	\$38,226	\$37,444	\$37,032	\$35,000		\$35,000
50th percentile	\$58,470	\$59,000	\$57,654	\$58,000		\$55,000
75th percentile	\$82,000	\$85,000	\$82,982	\$80,000		\$80,000
90th percentile	\$110,628	\$117,303	\$111,740	\$110,000		\$110,000
95th percentile	\$133,310	\$146,173	\$138,909	\$135,000		\$130,000
Married couples aged less than 65 with children						
Population count (000s)	3,082	3,658	3,612	2,470		2,464
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.6		99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4		0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.4		23.3
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$237,840	\$298,647	\$281,427	\$182,934		\$184,965
Mean income (with income)	\$77,180	\$81,804	\$78,658	\$74,370		\$75,373
5th percentile	\$22,308	\$18,904	\$25,114	\$20,000		\$24,000
10th percentile	\$29,821	\$29,622	\$31,604	\$30,000		\$30,000
25th percentile	\$45,765	\$47,010	\$47,504	\$45,000		\$50,000
50th percentile	\$67,809	\$70,333	\$68,220	\$65,000		\$65,000
75th percentile	\$93,072	\$99,258	\$96,763	\$92,000		\$90,000
90th percentile	\$124,498	\$135,655	\$131,440	\$125,000		\$120,000
95th percentile	\$155,990	\$168,936	\$160,800	\$150,000		\$150,000
Female lone parent family aged less than 65						
Population count (000s)	511	826	828	586		611
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7		99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3		0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.8		23.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$17,028	\$30,759	\$30,242	\$22,077		\$22,954
Mean income (with income)	\$33,339	\$37,270	\$37,847	\$37,811		\$37,714
5th percentile	\$10,596	\$5,327	\$12,177	\$9,000		\$9,500
10th percentile	\$12,797	\$8,905	\$13,497	\$11,200		\$11,000
25th percentile	\$18,060	\$16,444	\$19,300	\$18,000		\$20,000

Table 5 - Total Household Income by Household Type by Survey for Canada, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
50th percentile	\$28,707	\$30,675	\$32,327	\$30,000		\$32,000
75th percentile	\$42,868	\$49,781	\$49,758	\$50,000		\$50,000
90th percentile	\$60,062	\$72,709	\$69,432	\$75,000		\$72,000
95th percentile	\$73,755	\$90,278	\$84,254	\$90,000		\$80,000
Male lone parent family aged less than 65						
Population count (000s)	108	212	164	146		123
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	98.4	99.6		100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.4		0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.1		31.7
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$5,508	\$11,639	\$8,293	\$8,134		\$6,253
Mean income (with income)	\$51,030	\$54,819	\$51,638	\$55,950		\$50,640
5th percentile	\$12,659	\$8,937	\$12,152	\$11,200		\$10,000
10th percentile	\$18,303	\$14,630	\$17,150	\$16,900		\$15,000
25th percentile	\$31,864	\$29,275	\$28,700	\$30,000		\$30,000
50th percentile	\$44,137	\$47,348	\$44,935	\$45,000		\$45,000
75th percentile	\$63,650	\$69,706	\$70,400	\$70,000		\$60,000
90th percentile	\$78,141	\$96,770	\$89,844	\$100,000		\$87,000
95th percentile	\$88,413	\$119,477	\$109,500	\$120,000		\$100,000
Other household types aged less than 65						
Population count (000s)	2,053	609	1,119	815		728
With income (%)	100.0	99.7	99.4	99.4		99.5
Without income (%)	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6		0.5
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.7		22.4
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$163,113	\$41,121	\$74,849	\$47,278		\$46,142
Mean income (with income)	\$79,464	\$67,684	\$69,656	\$58,330		\$63,713
5th percentile	\$18,809	\$8,896	\$17,047	\$11,000		\$12,000
10th percentile	\$26,649	\$16,367	\$21,580	\$15,000		\$20,000
25th percentile	\$43,501	\$33,141	\$36,589	\$30,000		\$35,000
50th percentile	\$68,064	\$58,119	\$57,020	\$50,000		\$52,000
75th percentile	\$100,542	\$89,687	\$88,710	\$80,000		\$80,000
90th percentile	\$137,815	\$126,413	\$124,818	\$100,000		\$110,000
95th percentile	\$168,720	\$154,000	\$144,500	\$130,000		\$150,000

Table 6 - Total Household Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
Total - Canada						
Population count (000s)	11,824	11,493	11,699	10,473	12,429	10,430
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.5	98.9	99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.3	33.7	20.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$689,371	\$670,231	\$651,284	\$541,530	\$672,468	\$529,206
Mean income (with income)	\$58,300	\$58,409	\$56,911	\$51,943	\$54,685	\$50,929
5th percentile	\$10,444	\$8,124	\$11,268	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$14,293	\$12,903	\$14,456	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$26,328	\$24,849	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$23,000

Table 6 - Total Household Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
50th percentile	\$47,706	\$46,727	\$46,080	\$40,800	\$45,000	\$40,000
75th percentile	\$76,562	\$76,212	\$74,009	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
90th percentile	\$109,297	\$110,692	\$106,400	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
95th percentile	\$135,199	\$139,150	\$134,550	\$120,000	\$144,000	\$120,000
Newfoundland						
Population count (000s)	194	188	194	175	206	176
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.7	100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.3	35.9	29.1
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$8,825	\$8,717	\$8,429	\$7,129	\$9,067	\$6,787
Mean income (with income)	\$45,389	\$46,273	\$44,040	\$40,816	\$44,615	\$38,634
5th percentile	\$9,775	\$7,000	\$10,300	\$9,600	\$7,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$12,715	\$11,566	\$12,352	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$10,800
25th percentile	\$20,732	\$20,000	\$19,604	\$18,000	\$17,500	\$18,000
50th percentile	\$36,017	\$37,551	\$34,785	\$33,000	\$35,000	\$30,000
75th percentile	\$61,587	\$62,425	\$59,580	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$50,000
90th percentile	\$87,498	\$90,007	\$86,878	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$107,291	\$110,334	\$109,399	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
Prince Edward Island						
Population count (000s)	53	51	52	46	53	48
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.8	98.8	100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.6	35.7	26.6
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$2,448	\$2,439	\$2,221	\$1,918	\$2,303	\$1,860
Mean income (with income)	\$46,566	\$48,108	\$43,998	\$41,684	\$43,990	\$39,089
5th percentile	\$10,288	\$9,581	\$11,415	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$13,180	\$12,895	\$15,139	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$10,000
25th percentile	\$22,734	\$23,341	\$23,136	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$16,000
50th percentile	\$38,738	\$40,493	\$38,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$30,000
75th percentile	\$59,009	\$62,765	\$56,624	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
90th percentile	\$90,219	\$89,419	\$81,800	\$80,000	\$70,000	\$75,000
95th percentile	\$108,493	\$109,920	\$100,300	\$95,000	\$90,000	\$100,000
Nova Scotia						
Population count (000s)	364	355	362	322	385	328
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.0	100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.6	37.4	20.6
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$17,693	\$17,071	\$17,336	\$13,837	\$18,622	\$14,032
Mean income (with income)	\$48,644	\$48,168	\$49,096	\$43,136	\$48,780	\$42,781
5th percentile	\$9,970	\$7,000	\$10,844	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$12,935	\$11,536	\$13,548	\$11,500	\$12,500	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$22,724	\$20,729	\$23,477	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$21,000
50th percentile	\$40,433	\$39,379	\$41,589	\$35,000	\$45,000	\$35,000
75th percentile	\$64,298	\$63,886	\$64,450	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$60,000
90th percentile	\$94,891	\$92,825	\$90,754	\$85,000	\$90,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$112,293	\$114,312	\$110,430	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000

Table 6 - Total Household Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
New Brunswick						
Population count (000s)	287	281	286	258	310	262
With income (%)	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.4	100.0
Without income (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	24.7	38.1	36.7
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$13,869	\$13,288	\$12,973	\$10,556	\$13,726	\$11,776
Mean income (with income)	\$48,279	\$47,224	\$46,588	\$40,999	\$44,610	\$44,979
5th percentile	\$10,938	\$6,879	\$11,959	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$8,000
10th percentile	\$13,241	\$11,802	\$13,961	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$23,167	\$21,247	\$22,662	\$18,000	\$25,000	\$20,000
50th percentile	\$41,028	\$39,703	\$39,598	\$32,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
75th percentile	\$64,172	\$62,849	\$63,846	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
90th percentile	\$89,334	\$90,263	\$85,353	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$85,000
95th percentile	\$108,658	\$110,589	\$104,386	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$110,000
Quebec						
Population count (000s)	3,039	2,969	3,019	2,731	3,168	2,790
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.7
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.6	23.2	17.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$154,903	\$148,347	\$142,822	\$121,217	\$145,762	\$121,245
Mean income (with income)	\$50,969	\$50,041	\$48,303	\$44,495	\$46,343	\$43,571
5th percentile	\$9,113	\$6,772	\$9,400	\$8,400	\$7,500	\$8,500
10th percentile	\$12,769	\$11,661	\$12,956	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$11,600
25th percentile	\$22,970	\$21,444	\$21,612	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$19,000
50th percentile	\$41,221	\$40,461	\$38,824	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
75th percentile	\$66,601	\$66,359	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$55,000	\$60,000
90th percentile	\$97,601	\$96,411	\$95,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$118,714	\$120,000	\$111,600	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
Ontario						
Population count (000s)	4,380	4,208	4,334	3,852	4,586	3,740
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.4	98.9	99.4
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.3	39.8	20.3
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$291,201	\$281,192	\$277,948	\$225,582	\$284,284	\$215,008
Mean income (with income)	\$66,484	\$66,952	\$65,571	\$58,942	\$62,696	\$57,817
5th percentile	\$11,739	\$10,000	\$11,999	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$16,341	\$14,468	\$16,164	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$13,000
25th percentile	\$29,726	\$28,840	\$28,966	\$27,000	\$35,000	\$27,000
50th percentile	\$54,293	\$53,701	\$52,475	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$50,000
75th percentile	\$85,187	\$86,020	\$83,190	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$75,000
90th percentile	\$120,720	\$124,732	\$121,292	\$110,000	\$144,000	\$110,000
95th percentile	\$152,131	\$157,000	\$150,200	\$140,000	\$144,000	\$140,000
Manitoba						
Population count (000s)	426	430	422	372	459	371
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.9
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.5	37.6	25.7

Table 6 - Total Household Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$21,336	\$21,822	\$21,099	\$17,625	\$23,260	\$17,783
Mean income (with income)	\$50,086	\$50,738	\$51,221	\$47,574	\$51,016	\$47,975
5th percentile	\$10,648	\$8,205	\$11,932	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$12,000
10th percentile	\$14,164	\$12,581	\$14,312	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$14,000
25th percentile	\$23,548	\$22,379	\$23,838	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
50th percentile	\$42,383	\$41,592	\$42,880	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$40,000
75th percentile	\$68,247	\$67,228	\$66,973	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$63,000
90th percentile	\$94,200	\$96,558	\$97,860	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
95th percentile	\$113,281	\$118,795	\$118,374	\$110,000	\$144,000	\$110,000
Saskatchewan						
Population count (000s)	387	379	381	337	416	354
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.7	98.2	99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	37.3	34.1
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$19,141	\$18,602	\$17,873	\$15,534	\$20,835	\$14,887
Mean income (with income)	\$49,442	\$49,082	\$47,743	\$46,242	\$51,023	\$42,157
5th percentile	\$8,623	\$7,810	\$10,009	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$8,000
10th percentile	\$13,241	\$12,401	\$12,780	\$12,000	\$12,500	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$23,583	\$21,312	\$21,181	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$20,000
50th percentile	\$40,905	\$40,281	\$39,322	\$37,000	\$45,000	\$33,000
75th percentile	\$66,106	\$65,899	\$63,536	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$55,000
90th percentile	\$94,474	\$95,004	\$92,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$80,000
95th percentile	\$112,903	\$116,121	\$114,000	\$110,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
Alberta						
Population count (000s)	1,119	1,100	1,093	964	1,146	1,032
With income (%)	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	98.7	99.7
Without income (%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	35.6	19.2
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$68,995	\$70,607	\$65,978	\$54,647	\$70,903	\$54,343
Mean income (with income)	\$61,631	\$64,252	\$61,792	\$56,784	\$62,658	\$52,837
5th percentile	\$11,158	\$10,374	\$14,532	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$9,000
10th percentile	\$16,590	\$15,601	\$18,706	\$14,000	\$17,500	\$12,000
25th percentile	\$29,159	\$29,177	\$30,458	\$27,000	\$35,000	\$25,000
50th percentile	\$52,046	\$52,514	\$52,800	\$49,000	\$55,000	\$45,000
75th percentile	\$80,424	\$82,749	\$81,112	\$75,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
90th percentile	\$114,516	\$118,580	\$116,000	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
95th percentile	\$142,573	\$148,300	\$140,454	\$135,000	\$144,000	\$120,000
British Columbia						
Population count (000s)	1,575	1,531	1,557	1,416	1,700	1,329
With income (%)	100.0	99.8	99.3	99.3	98.5	99.6
Without income (%)	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.4
Missing values (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.4	31.5	20.9
Aggregate income (000 000s)	\$90,961	\$88,147	\$84,607	\$74,164	\$90,786	\$70,871
Mean income (with income)	\$57,765	\$57,707	\$55,614	\$52,744	\$54,206	\$53,515
5th percentile	\$10,344	\$7,774	\$10,730	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$10,000
10th percentile	\$14,583	\$12,651	\$13,780	\$13,000	\$12,500	\$13,000
25th percentile	\$26,281	\$24,822	\$24,560	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000

Table 6 - Total Household Income by Survey for Canada and Provinces, 2000 data

	SLID	Census	SHS	CCHS	GSS	NPHS
50th percentile	\$49,065	\$46,880	\$45,199	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
75th percentile	\$79,184	\$76,309	\$73,384	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
90th percentile	\$109,451	\$109,800	\$102,675	\$100,000	\$144,000	\$100,000
95th percentile	\$135,563	\$136,000	\$128,457	\$120,000	\$144,000	\$125,000

Appendix B: Survey overview and questions

Appendix B contains a list of the income surveys utilized in this study. Each survey has a brief overview of that survey as well as the questions asked on each survey.

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics Overview

SLID is a longitudinal household survey conducted by Statistics Canada. It is designed to capture changes in the economic well-being of individuals and families over time and the determinants of their well-being. Individuals originally selected for the survey are interviewed once or twice per year for six years to collect information about their labour market experiences, income and family circumstances. In order to obtain complete information on families and to obtain cross-sectional data, people who live with the original respondents at any time during the six years are also interviewed during the time of cohabitation.

The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics complements traditional survey data on labour market activity and income with an additional dimension: the changes experienced by individuals over time. At the heart of the survey's objectives is the understanding of the economic well-being of Canadians: what economic shifts do individuals and families live through, and how does it vary with changes in their paid work, family make-up, receipt of government transfers or other factors? The survey's longitudinal dimension makes it possible to see such concurrent and often related events.

SLID is the first Canadian household survey to provide national data on the fluctuations in income that a typical family or individual experiences over time which gives greater insight on the nature and extent of poverty in Canada. Added to the longitudinal aspect are the "traditional" cross-sectional data: the primary Canadian source for income data and providing additional content to data collected by the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Particularly in SLID, the focus extends from static measures (cross-sectional) to the whole range of transitions, durations, and repeat occurrences (longitudinal) of people's financial and work situations. Since their family situation, education, and demographic background may play a role, the survey has extensive information on these topics as well

Questions

During [reference year], what was your income from the following sources?

INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Wages and salaries from all jobs, before deductions, including tips and commissions.

Farm self-employment net income, including farm program payments and rebates, Canadian Wheat Board payments, crop insurance, etc.

Non-farm self-employment net income, including business, professional, commission and fishing net income.

INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest on bank accounts and other deposits, savings certificates, Canada Savings Bonds and other bonds, etc.

Dividends (taxable amount)

Taxable capital gains

Other investment income

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES

Canada Child Tax Benefit and provincial or territorial child tax credits or benefits

Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Spouse's allowance from the federal government [Exclude provincial supplements (report these with social assistance)]

Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits(CPP/QPP)

Employment Insurance benefits

Social assistance and other income supplements from provincial or municipal sources

Workers' compensation benefits

Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax (GST/HST) Credit

Provincial and territorial tax credits

Veterans' Pensions and Civilian War Pensions and allowances

Other income from government sources (Specify)

Specify the source

01. Payments for individuals in fishing industry
02. Training allowance from federal or provincial governments
03. Cash property tax reductions and rebates
04. Labour adjustment benefits
05. Regular payments from provincial automobile insurance plans
06. Quebec Maternity Allowance
07. Other (specify)

INCOME FROM PENSIONS, RRSPS, RRIFS

Retirement pensions, including superannuation, RRIF payments and annuities

RRSP annuities, excluding RRSP withdrawals

RRSP withdrawals

OTHER INCOME

Support payments received, such as alimony and child support

Other income - (Specify)

01. Scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, research grants
02. Settlements of life or other insurance policies
03. Retiring allowance and severance pay received from employer
04. Income from outside Canada (if not already reported)

05. Lottery and gambling winnings
06. Wage loss replacement benefits and income maintenance payments
07. Inheritance
08. Employer or union supplementary unemployment benefits
09. Payments from Children's Aid
10. Interest from loans and mortgages
11. Regular income from an estate or trust fund
12. Other (specify)

Census Overview

Question 51 (2001 Census) provides the only source of detailed income statistics for all people in Canada, their families and households. Income tax records neither cover all people nor do they provide some important information on the characteristics of persons with income.

Governments use income statistics to develop income support programs and social services, such as Old Age Security Pension, provincial income supplements, social assistance, and welfare payments. They also use these statistics to ensure that programs supplementing family incomes do so efficiently and to identify specific geographic areas that need assistance.

Businesses, large and small, use these statistics to locate stores near consumers and to develop new products and services.

Questions

During the year ending December 31, 2000, did this person receive any income from the sources listed below?

PAID EMPLOYMENT:

(a) Total wages and salaries, including commissions, bonuses, tips, etc., before any deductions

SELF-EMPLOYMENT:

(b) Net farm income (gross receipts minus expenses), including grants and subsidies under farm-support programs, marketing board payments, gross insurance proceeds

(c) Net non-farm income from unincorporated business, professional practice, etc. (gross receipts minus expenses)

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT:

(d) Old Age Security Pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance from federal government only (provincial income supplements should be reported in (g))

(e) Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan

(f) Benefits from Employment Insurance (total benefits before tax deductions)

(g) Other income from government sources, such as provincial income supplements and grants, the GST/ HST credit, provincial tax credits, workers' compensation, veterans' pensions, welfare payments (Do not include child tax benefits.)

OTHER INCOME:

(h) Dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, such as net rents from real estate, interest from mortgages

(i) Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs

(j) Other money income, such as alimony, child support, scholarships

TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL OF THE ABOVE SOURCES

Survey of Household Spending Overview

The Survey of Household Spending is carried out across Canada in the ten provinces. Data for the territories are available for 1997, 1998, 1999 and every second year thereafter starting with 2001. The purpose of the survey is to obtain detailed information about household spending during the reference year (previous calendar year). Information is also collected about dwelling characteristics and household appliances and equipment owned, as of December 31 of the reference year.

Questions

For 2000, what was this member's income from the following sources?

2. Wages and Salaries before deductions, including bonuses, tips, commissions, and military pay and allowances
3. NET Income from Farm and Non-farm Self-employment
4. GROSS Income from Roomers and Boarders who were:
 - 4.1 Household members (non-relatives)
 - 4.2 not members of your household
5. Dividends; Interest on bonds, accounts and GICs; and Other Investment Income, e.g., net rental income and interest received from loans or mortgages
6. Child Tax Benefit (including Quebec Family Allowance)
7. Old Age Security Pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Spouse's Allowance from federal government only
Exclude provincial supplements (see Q. 12).
8. Canada or Quebec Pension Plan Benefits
9. Employment Insurance Benefits (before deductions)
10. Goods and Services Tax Credit (received in 2000)
11. Provincial Tax Credits, including Quebec Real Estate Tax Refund (claimed on 1999 income tax returns)
12. Social Assistance, Provincial Income Supplements, Workers' Compensation Benefits, Veterans' Pensions, Civilian War Pensions and Allowances, and Other Income from Government Sources
Specify _____
13. Retirement Pensions, Superannuation, Annuities and RRIF Withdrawals
Exclude RRSP withdrawals (see Section W, Q.2, page 57)
14. Personal Income Tax Refunds
15. Other Money Income, e.g. alimony, separation allowance, child support, retirement allowances, severance pay, income maintenance plan payments, scholarships, bursaries and income from outside Canada
Specify _____

16. Other Money Receipts, e.g., money gifts received from persons outside your household, cash inheritances and life insurance settlements
Specify _____

Canadian Community Health Survey Overview

The central objective of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is to gather health-related data at the sub-provincial levels of geography (health region or combined health regions). The strength of this national survey lies in being able to collect data on the economic, social, demographic, occupational and environmental correlates of health at a community and regional level.

As with other Statistics Canada surveys, the results of this survey will aid in the development of public policy, help in the understanding of the determinants of health and increase understanding of the relationship between health status and health care utilization. The difference is that it will be possible to do these analyses using regional health data.

The goal is that the CCHS will create a flexible survey instrument that addresses specific health region data gaps, develops focused survey content for key data and responds to emerging health issues and health care concerns.

Early in 1999, Statistics Canada, Health Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) conducted a national consultation on health information needs. Participants stressed that national agencies must work together to strengthen Canada's health information system and, must build on and contribute to, the considerable investments and expertise at local, regional, and provincial/territorial levels.

Questions

Although many health expenses are covered by health insurance, there is still a relationship between health and income. Please be assured that, like all other information you have provided, these answers will be kept strictly confidential.

Thinking about the total income for all household members, from which of the following sources did your household receive any income in the past 12 months?

- 1 Wages and salaries
- 2 Income from self-employment
- 3 Dividends and interest (e.g. on bonds, savings)
- 4 Employment insurance
- 5 Worker's compensation
- 6 Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- 7 Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- 8 Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- 9 Child Tax Benefit
- 10 Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
- 11 Child support
- 12 Alimony
- 13 Other (e.g. rental income, scholarships)
- 14 None

What was the main source of income?

- 1 Wages and salaries
- 2 Income from self-employment
- 3 Dividends and interest (e.g. on bonds, savings)
- 4 Employment insurance

- 5 Worker's compensation
- 6 Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension
- 7 Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
- 8 Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- 9 Child Tax Benefit
- 10 Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
- 11 Child support
- 12 Alimony
- 13 Other (e.g. rental income, scholarships)
- 14 None (category created during processing)

What is your best estimate of the total income, before taxes and deductions, of all household members from all sources in the past 12 months?

|_|_|_|_|_| Income

Can you estimate in which of the following groups your household income falls? Was the total household income less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$20,000
- 2 \$20,000 or more
- 3 No income

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$10,000 or \$10,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$5,000 or \$5,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$15,000 or \$15,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$40,000 or \$40,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$40,000
- 2 \$40,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$30,000 or \$30,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$30,000
- 2 \$30,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources:

- 1 ... less than \$50,000?
- 2 ... \$50,000 to less than \$60,000?
- 3 ... \$60,000 to less than \$80,000?
- 4 ... \$80,000 or more?

What is your best estimate of total personal income, before taxes and deductions, from all sources in the past 12 months?

_____ Income

Can you estimate in which of the following groups personal income falls? Was total personal income less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$20,000
- 2 \$20,000 or more
- 3 No income

Was total personal income less than \$10,000 or \$10,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 or more

Was total personal income less than \$5,000 or \$5,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 or more

Was total personal income less than \$15,000 or \$15,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 or more

Was total personal income less than \$40,000 or \$40,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$40,000
- 2 \$40,000 or more

Was total personal income less than \$30,000 or \$30,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$30,000
- 2 \$30,000 or more

Was total personal income:

- 1 ... less than \$50,000?
- 2 ... \$50,000 to less than \$60,000?
- 3 ... \$60,000 to less than \$80,000?
- 4 ... \$80,000 or more?

General Social Survey Overview

The General Social Survey (GSS) program, originating in 1985, conducts telephone surveys. Each survey contains a core topic, focus or exploratory questions and a standard set of socio-demographic questions used for classification. More recent cycles have also included some qualitative questions, which explore opinions and perceptions. The two primary objectives of the GSS are: to gather data on social trends in order to monitor temporal changes in the living conditions and well being of Canadians; and to provide immediate information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest. Until 1998, the sample size was approximately 10,000 persons. This was increased in 1999 to at least 25,000. With a sample of at least 25,000, results will be available at both the national and provincial levels and possibly for some special population groups such as disabled persons, visible minorities and seniors. The sample design will not allow for estimates of Aboriginal peoples.

Questions

Various measures of income are needed to study the relationship between an individual's overall economic situation and their use of technology. What was your main source of income during the past 12 months?

No income

Employment or self-employment (wages, salaries, commissions and tips)

Employment insurance

Worker's compensation

Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan

Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities

Basic Old Age Security

Guaranteed Income Supplement or Spouse's Allowance

Child Tax Benefit

Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare

Child Support/Alimony

Other Income (eg. Rental income, scholarships, other government income, dividends and interest on bonds, deposits and savings, stocks, mutual funds, etc.)

Don't know

Refused

Various measures of income are needed to study the relationship between an individual's overall economic situation and their use of technology.

What is your best estimate of your total personal income, before deductions, FROM ALL SOURCES during the past 12 months?

\$ |_|_|_|_|_|

No income or loss

Don't know

Refused

Not including yourself, how many other household members received income from any source, during the past 12 months?

|_|

No one else

Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$20,000?
\$20,000 and more?
No income or loss
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$10,000?
\$10,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$5,000?
\$5,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$15,000?
\$15,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$40,000?
\$40,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$30,000?
\$30,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$50,000?
\$50,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$60,000?
\$60,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$80,000?
\$80,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

What is your best estimate of the total income, before deductions, of all household members from all sources during the past 12 months? Was the total household income...

less than \$100,000?
\$100,000 and more?
Don't know
Refused

National Population Health Survey Overview

Begun in 1994/95 and conducted every two years, the NPHS is a longitudinal survey on the health status, determinants and outcomes, as well as related socio-demographic characteristics of Canadians living in households.

The NPHS household panel consists of 17,276 respondents across the 10 provinces. It provides provincial and national level information on a wide range of health determinants, risk factors and outcomes, such as alcohol consumption, smoking, chronic conditions, health care utilization, self-perceived health status, height, weight, physical activities, restriction of activities, stress and mastery. The socio-demographic module provides age, sex, household composition, income, and labour force related information. The NPHS is a key source of information for researchers, policy analysts and decision makers.

Questions

Thinking about the total income for all household members, from which of the following sources did your household receive any income in the past 12 months?

Wages and salaries
Income from self-employment
Dividends and interest (e.g., on bonds, savings)
Employment insurance
Worker's compensation
Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
Child Tax Benefit
Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
Child support
Alimony
Other (e.g., rental income, scholarships)

What was the main source of income?

1 Wages and salaries
2 Income from self-employment
3 Dividends and interest (e.g., on bonds, savings)
4 Employment insurance
5 Worker's compensation
6 Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension
7 Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
8 Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
9 Child Tax Benefit
10 Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
11 Child support
12 Alimony
13 Other (e.g., rental income, scholarships)
14 None (category created during processing)

What is your best estimate of the total income, before taxes and deductions, of all household members from all sources in the past 12 months?

||| Income

Can you estimate in which of the following groups your household income falls? Was the total household income less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$20,000
- 2 \$20,000 or more
- 3 No income

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$10,000 or \$10,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$5,000 or \$5,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$15,000 or \$15,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$40,000 or \$40,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$40,000
- 2 \$40,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources less than \$30,000 or \$30,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$30,000
- 2 \$30,000 or more

Was the total household income from all sources:

- 1 ... less than \$50,000?
- 2 ... \$50,000 to less than \$60,000?
- 3 ... \$60,000 to less than \$80,000?
- 4 ... \$80,000 or more?

What is your best estimate of your total personal income, before taxes and deductions, from all sources in the past 12 months?

|_|_|_|_|_| Income

Can you estimate in which of the following groups your personal income falls? Was your total personal income less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$20,000
- 2 \$20,000 or more
- 3 No income

Was your total personal income less than \$10,000 or \$10,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 or more

Was your total personal income less than \$5,000 or \$5,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$5,000
- 2 \$5,000 or more

Was your total personal income less than \$15,000 or \$15,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$15,000
- 2 \$15,000 or more

Was your total personal income less than \$40,000 or \$40,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$40,000
- 2 \$40,000 or more

Was your total personal income less than \$30,000 or \$30,000 or more?

- 1 Less than \$30,000
- 2 \$30,000 or more

Was your total personal income:

- 1 ... less than \$50,000?
- 2 ... \$50,000 to less than \$60,000?
- 3 ... \$60,000 to less than \$80,000?
- 4 ... \$80,000 or more?