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2011 National Household Survey: Income of Canadians

New data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) show that more than 95% of the approximately 27.3 million Canadians aged 15 and over received some form of income in 2010, totalling \$1.1 trillion.

Employment income was the largest component of total income

Close to 70% of Canadians aged 15 and over earned income from employment, representing about three out of every four dollars of total income in Canada.

The percentage of total income earned from employment was highest in the three territories, led by the Northwest Territories at 87.8%. Among the provinces, it ranged from 81.3% in Alberta to 68.6% in Prince Edward Island.

Ontario, with a share of income from employment of 74.8%, was close to the national level of 74.7%. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were slightly above the national level, at 75.4% and 75.6%, respectively.

The employment income shares of the other provinces were below the national level.

Among the country's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Calgary and Edmonton had the highest share of employment income in 2010 with 82.2% and 81.3% respectively, followed by Saskatoon (79.1%), Toronto (78.5%), Regina (78.3%) and St. John's (78.2%).

The three CMAs with the lowest share of income from employment were Trois-Rivières (67.1%), Peterborough (67.0%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (66.6%).

Other market income important to seniors, high-income Canadians

While employment income was the largest component of all income from private sources, investment income, private retirement income and other private income combined accounted for 12.9% of total income reported by Canadians in 2010. Investment income was reported by 29.0% of Canadians, private retirement income by 13.2% and other private income (such as child support or severance pay) by 14.5%.

Investment income is a relatively more important source of income for high-income Canadians and seniors.

Over half (56.7%) of all investment income reported was received by high-income Canadians (those in the top decile) and 11.3% went to people in the next highest decile. (Canadians have been classified into 10 equal income groups, or deciles, based on the adjusted after-tax income of their economic family.)

The proportion of seniors with investment income was 51.8%, compared with 29.0% for the general population. Investment income accounted for over 10% of seniors' income, and the median amount was \$1,300, more than double the national median of \$600.

Among those aged 65 and over, private retirement pension income represented 29.9% of total income in 2010. Private pensions were received by 59.2% of seniors and the median amount was \$11,700.

Government transfers also an important income source

About 7 in 10 persons aged 15 years and over received government transfers, representing 12.4% of their total income in 2010. For just under 13% of Canadians, government transfers were their only source of income.

Canada/Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) benefits as well as Old Age Security (OAS) pensions and the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) accounted for over half of all income from government sources. In May 2011, about 14% of Canadians were 65 years of age and over, and over 90% of them received OAS/GIS or CPP/QPP in 2010. These two sources accounted for 37.6% of the total income of the senior population.

Benefits received from either the Employment Insurance (EI) or child benefit programs were the next largest sources of income from government. They represented 1.8% and 1.5% respectively of total income received by Canadians.

Other income from government, composed of a number of programs including social assistance, worker's compensation and refundable tax credits, accounted for the remaining 2.6% of total income. Nearly half (48.2%) of the population aged 15 and over in 2010 had income from this source.

Canadians in bottom two income deciles had more than half of their income from government sources

The majority of income for people in the lowest two income deciles came from government transfers (55.1% in the second decile and 67.5% in the lowest decile). In contrast, government transfers represented 5.0% of total income in the ninth decile and 2.1% in the top decile.

Almost one-third of those in the second decile were aged 65 and over, so OAS/GIS (21.1%) and other government income (12.3%) were among the main sources of transfer income for this group. Government assistance to people in the bottom income decile came mainly from child benefits (17.3%) and other government income (35.0%).

Most families with young children receive child benefits

Families had a higher share of income from market sources, at 88.6% of family total income, than persons living alone (82.6%).

For couple families with children under 6 years old, EI benefits and child benefits accounted for 4.1% and 4.7% respectively of total income. Over 40% of these families received EI benefits. Child benefits reached a much larger number of these families, as 92.4% of the couples with children under 6 years old received such benefits.

Female lone-parent families were more likely to be recipients of child benefits than male lone-parent families. In 2010, 95.8% of female lone-parent families with children under 18 years old received child benefits, whereas 63.9% of male lone-parent families with children under 18 had such benefits.

Almost two-thirds of Canadians paid income taxes

In 2010, Canadians paid 16.4% of their total income in income taxes, leaving 83.6% of total income as after-tax income. Overall, 63.7% of the population aged 15 and over reported income taxes.

Characteristics of high-income Canadians

According to the 2011 NHS, 10% of Canadians had total income of more than \$80,400 in 2010 — almost triple the national median income of \$27,800. To be in the top 5%, Canadians needed to have a total income of \$102,300 and to be in the top 1% required \$191,100, nearly seven times the national median income.

High-income Canadians tended to be highly educated as 67.1% of the top 1% had attained a university degree compared with 20.9% of all Canadians aged 15 and over.

Among the 10 broad occupation groups within the NHS, the vast majority of workers (87.7%) in the top 1% worked in one of five occupations: management occupations (38.8%), health occupations (14.3%), business, finance and administration occupations (13.7%), occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (11.0%) and natural and applied sciences and related occupations (9.9%). By comparison, these five occupation groups accounted for 51.9% of all Canadian workers.

Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods

The NHS collected data for over 5,000 neighbourhoods, or census tracts, across Canada, accounting for close to three-quarters of the Canadian population. Neighbourhoods were considered low-income neighbourhoods if 30% or more of the people living there had low income. Very low-income neighbourhoods were defined as a subset of the low-income neighbourhoods where 40% or more of the population had low income.

Overall, there were 478 low-income neighbourhoods in 2010. Nearly one-fifth (18.9%) of the low-income population living in neighbourhoods lived in these low-income neighbourhoods. Of these 478 low-income neighbourhoods, 137 were classified as very low-income neighbourhoods and contained 6.5% of low-income Canadians living in neighbourhoods.

Just under half (48.5%) of the total Canadian population living in census tracts lived in the three largest CMAs of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. Close to three-fifths (58.6%) of all low-income neighbourhoods in Canada were located in these three metropolitan areas.

Sherbrooke had the highest proportion of its low-income population living in low-income neighbourhoods (44.5%). Other CMAs or census agglomerations with relatively high proportions of low-income persons living in low-income neighbourhoods were Windsor (40.6%), Trois-Rivières (39.2%), Montréal (33.6%), Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (33.0%), Saint John (30.6%) and Winnipeg (30.4%).

Note to readers

Comparability of low-income estimates

Low-income estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) compared with previous censuses show markedly different trends than those derived from other surveys and administrative data such as the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics or the T1 Family File.

Data to support quality estimates of low-income trends require a stable methodology over time that has similar response patterns. With the new methodology of the NHS, estimates of low income are not comparable with the census-based estimates produced in the past.

Previous census income releases compared low-income rates over time using the low-income cut-off (LICO). Given the lack of comparability of the trends and to prevent misleading conclusions arising from comparisons of LICO estimates from the NHS with earlier censuses, estimates of low income based on LICO are not available as a standard product from the NHS. They are available upon request.

Analysis of the NHS estimates suggests that it is valid to compare low-income estimates for different subpopulations within the NHS (that is, for different geographic areas or demographic groups). While many low-income measures, including the LICO, are well suited to the analysis of trends in low income, the after-tax Low Income Measure is better suited to the analysis of low income in the NHS because the threshold level of income below which one is considered to have low income is itself derived from the households that responded to the survey.

Information on the concepts used in this article can be found in the Concepts and definitions box in the analytical document [Income Composition in Canada](#) and in the National Household Survey in Brief series articles entitled "[Education and occupation of high-income Canadians](#)" and "[Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods](#)."

National Household Survey

This is the third and final release of data from the National Household Survey.

The analytical document [Income Composition in Canada](#) presents the results of the NHS on income. In addition, there are two companion analytical articles in the *National Household Survey in Brief* series entitled "[Education and occupation of high-income Canadians](#)" and "[Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods](#)."

A second analytical document, [Homeownership and Shelter Costs in Canada](#), also released today, analyses findings from the NHS on housing. There is also a companion article in the *National Household Survey in Brief* series for this topic entitled "[Condominium dwellings in Canada](#)."

Data and highlights on key topics found in these analytical products are also available for various standard levels of geography in the [National Household Survey Focus on Geography Series](#).

Various data and reference products are also available from the [2011 National Household Survey \(NHS\)](#) website. A wide range of data on income, earnings, housing and shelter costs are available for standard geographic areas in the [National Household Survey Profile](#) and [National Household Survey Data Tables](#).

Information on the quality of NHS data on income as well as explanations of concepts, classifications, questions and comparability with other data sources can be found in the [Income Reference Guide](#).

Other reference materials include the [National Household Survey Dictionary](#), which provides definitions of NHS concepts, universes and variables. As well, users can refer to the [National Household Survey User Guide](#) (released on May 8, 2013), which provides information on the methodology, collection, processing, evaluation and data quality of the NHS.

A brief portrait of income in Canada is presented on [video](#).

Users are also invited to [Chat with an expert](#) on September 13, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5178.

The report *Income Composition in Canada* (99-014-X2011001) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Additional analysis is also available in the *National Household Survey in Brief* series articles (99-014-X2011003): "[Education and occupation of high-income Canadians](#)" and "[Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods](#)."

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

2011 National Household Survey: Homeownership and shelter costs in Canada

New data from the National Household Survey (NHS) show almost 7 out of 10 Canadian households, or 9.2 million out of a total of 13.3 million households, owned their dwellings in 2011.

The Canadian homeownership rate (69.0%) reported in the NHS was similar to that from the 2006 Census (68.4%). This follows 15 years of gains in the homeownership rate between 1991 and 2006.

Households in the Atlantic provinces had the highest homeownership rates in the country, led by Newfoundland and Labrador at 77.5%. Quebec had the lowest rate among provinces at 61.2%.

The homeownership rates in all three territories were below the national rate. Nunavut, with a homeownership rate of 21.0%, was the only territory with fewer households who owned rather than rented their dwelling.

Couple-family households had the highest rate of homeownership at 82.4%. The homeownership rate was over half (55.6%) for lone-parent households, and less than half (48.5%) for non-family households.

Age and household income are factors in homeownership

The homeownership rate increases with the age of the primary household maintainer up to the age of 75 years, after which the ownership rate starts to decrease.

Household total income was also a factor in homeownership. Across all age groups, households with higher annual total income had higher homeownership rates.

The largest differences in homeownership rates were among the three youngest groups of households. The ownership rate was 23.8% for the group aged under 25. It was almost double (44.1%) for the group aged 25 to 29 years. It further increased to 59.2% for the group aged 30 to 34.

Households maintained by a person under 35 years old were more likely to own than rent when their household total income was \$60,000 or more.

Shelter costs and affordability

In 1986, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the provinces agreed to assess housing affordability against a threshold based on whether the household spent 30% or more of its average monthly total income on shelter costs.

In 2011, one-quarter (3.3 million) of Canadian households spent 30% or more of their total income on shelter. That group was almost equally split between owners and renters, with about 1.7 million households owning their dwelling and 1.6 million renting.

Although the overall numbers were similar, given there are more homeowners than renters, a larger proportion of tenant households exceeded the affordability threshold. In 2011, 40.1% of households that rented their dwelling paid 30% or more of their total income towards shelter costs, compared with about one-fifth (18.5%) of owner households.

The proportion of households that paid 30% or more of total income towards shelter costs also varied among census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Vancouver had the largest proportion (33.5%), while Saguenay had the smallest proportion (18.9%).

Mortgages and rent subsidies

Almost three-fifths (58.6%) of owner households had a mortgage. Their average shelter costs were three times higher than that of mortgage-free owner households, and they represented over four-fifths (83.2%) of the owner households that paid 30% or more of total income towards shelter costs.

More than half a million (557,435) tenant households lived in subsidized housing. Their average monthly shelter costs were \$552, and over one-third (36.9%) of them paid 30% or more of total income towards shelter costs.

Housing market activity of owners

More than one-quarter of the approximately 9.2 million owner households in 2011, or about 2.6 million, moved into their dwelling in the five years prior to the 2011 NHS. The majority of this group, 58.6%, moved within the same census subdivision, while the remaining 41.4% moved from another census subdivision.

The proportion of owner households that had moved between 2006 and 2011 differed across CMAs. Calgary had the largest proportion of homeowners who lived in a different dwelling five years prior to the NHS (35.8% of owner households) while Windsor had the smallest proportion (20.4% of owner households).

Condominiums

The NHS showed that 1.6 million households (12.1%) lived (either as owners or renters) in condominiums. Of these households, 1.2 million were owners while fewer than half a million (461,215) were renters.

Just over three-quarters (76.8%) of households in condominiums were concentrated in 10 CMAs, with the three largest CMAs, Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, accounting for more than half (53.5%) of Canadian households in condominiums.

From this point on, analysis is focused on the 10 CMAs with the highest number of households in condominiums so that the comparisons reflect differences between condominium owners and other homeowners, instead of differences between areas with and without condominiums.

Condominium construction

Among the 10 CMAs with the most households in condominiums, about one in three (34.3%) occupied dwellings built between 2001 and 2011 were condominium units. For occupied dwellings built prior to 1981, fewer than 1 in 10 (9.4%) dwellings were condominium units.

This higher proportion of condominium units was counterbalanced by the smaller proportion of non-condominium rental units in newer constructions. Single-detached houses (but not condominiums) were the largest portion of the occupied housing stock in the 10 CMAs with the most condominiums and represented about 40% of all occupied dwellings.

Characteristics of condominium owners

Non-family households made up the majority (45.5%) of all households in condominium ownership compared with the proportion of non-family households in other owner-occupied dwellings (15.6%).

Couple-family households were the second largest group of condominium owners, making up 42.3% of households. In turn, 67.0% of households in other owner-occupied dwellings were couple-family households.

Condominium owners were more likely to be in the younger and older age groups, when compared with owners of dwellings that were not a condominium. The proportion of condominium owners aged under 35 years was about 1 in 5 (19.8%), compared with 1 in 10 (10.5%) for owners of other dwellings. About 1 in 4 (26.1%) condominium owners were aged 65 and over, compared with 1 in 5 (20.7%) for owners of other dwellings.

The average annual household total income of condominium owners aged under 35 years was almost \$24,000 lower than that of owners of other dwellings in the same age group (\$75,000 versus \$98,000). For condominium owners aged 65 and over, their annual household total income was \$12,000 lower compared with owners of other dwellings of the same age group (\$69,000 versus \$81,000).

Note to readers

Trends in the homeownership rate between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) were evaluated using other surveys that measure homeownership rates. The other survey sources confirmed the observation that the national homeownership rate in 2011 was similar to the rate in 2006. However, trends for most provinces and territories could not be validated due to high sampling variability in the other survey estimates. The homeownership rate in Alberta estimated by the NHS was higher (with a statistical significance) when compared with other sources.

The percentage of households in condominiums reported in the 2011 NHS was higher than other sources. However, NHS data hold a unique advantage over other survey data — its large sampling fraction of about one in three households. As a result, multiple households in the same condominium development were likely to be included in the NHS. Processing and validation activities used the condominium status of neighbouring dwellings to validate and edit the data. Overall, 87.5% of the condominium dwellings in the NHS had a nearby dwelling that also reported as a condominium dwelling. Furthermore, of the remaining 12.5% of condominium dwellings, over 80% were located in multi-unit structures. Thus, the Condominium status variable in the NHS is supported by a high level of consistency with neighbouring dwellings and with the Structural type of dwelling variable.

National Household Survey

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The analytical document [Homeownership and Shelter Costs in Canada](#) presents the results of the NHS on housing. In addition, there is a companion analytical article in the *National Household Survey in Brief* series entitled "[Condominium dwellings in Canada](#)."

A second analytical document, [Income Composition in Canada](#), also released today, analyses findings from the NHS on Canada's income composition. There are also two companion articles in the *National Household Survey in Brief* series for this topic entitled "[Education and occupation of high-income Canadians](#)" and "[Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods](#)."

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Information on the quality of NHS data on housing as well as explanations of concepts, classifications, questions and comparability with other data sources can be found in the [Housing Reference Guide](#).

Other reference materials include the [National Household Survey Dictionary](#), which provides definitions of NHS concepts, universes and variables. As well, users can refer to the [National Household Survey User Guide](#) (released on May 8, 2013), which provides information on the methodology, collection, processing, evaluation and data quality of the NHS.

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For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Income Composition in Canada", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011001 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Homeownership and Shelter Costs in Canada", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011002 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "National Household Survey in Brief Series", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011003 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Income Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011006 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Housing Reference Guide, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011007 (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011015 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011016 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Canada, Provinces, Territories and Federal Electoral Districts (2003 Representation Order), National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011017 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Subdivisions, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011018 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Profile - Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity, Aboriginal Peoples, Education and Labour, Mobility and Migration, and Income and Housing for Census Metropolitan Areas, Tracted Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts, National Household Survey, 2011", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-014-X2011019 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Housing Tenure (4), Household Size (8), Condominium Status (3), Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Period of Construction (11), Condition of Dwelling (4) and Number of Bedrooms (5) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011026 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Housing Suitability (6), Household Size (8), Housing Tenure (4), Number of Persons per Room (5), Number of Rooms (11), Number of Bedrooms (5) and Household Type (17) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011027 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Age Groups of Primary Household Maintainer (13), Household Total Income Groups in 2010 (12), Housing Tenure (4), Shelter-cost-to-income Ratio (5), Housing Suitability (3), Condition of Dwelling (3) and Household Type (17) for Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011028 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Age Groups of Primary Household Maintainer (13), Household Mobility Status 5 Years Ago (5), Household Total Income Groups in 2010 (12), Condominium Status (3), Number of Rooms (11) and Household Type (17) for Owner-households in Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011029 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Value of Dwelling (14), Household Mobility Status 5 Years Ago (5), Structural Type of Dwelling (10), Presence of Mortgage (3), Condominium Status (3) and Shelter-cost-to-income Ratio (9) for Owner-households in Non-farm, Non-reserve Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011030 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Shelter Cost Groups (11), Household Total Income Groups in 2010 (12), Shelter-cost-to-income Ratio (9), Housing Tenure Including Presence of Mortgage and Subsidized Housing (7) and Household Type (17) for Owner and Tenant Households in Non-farm, Non-reserve Private Dwellings of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011031 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Income and Sociocultural Characteristics (109), Income Statistics in 2010 (3) and Income Sources (16) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011032 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Economic Family and Persons not in Economic Family Characteristics (55), Income Statistics in 2010 (4A) and Income Sources (16) for the Economic Families and Persons not in Economic Families Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011033 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Income and Sociocultural Characteristics (109) and Number Reporting and Aggregate Amount Reported from Each Source in 2010 (35) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011034 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Sociocultural and Labour Characteristics (1411), Income Statistics in 2010 (4) and Total Income Groups (7) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, 2011 National Household Survey ", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011035 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Sociocultural and Labour Characteristics (168), Income Statistics in 2010 (4) and Total Income Groups (7) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011036 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Sociocultural, Income and Labour Characteristics (334) and Low-income Geographic Concentration in 2010 (6) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas and Tracted Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011037 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Economic Family Income in 2010 (35), Economic Family Structure (11) and Selected Economic Family Characteristics (16) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011038 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Income Groups in 2010 (29), Sex (3) and Age Groups (5) for the Persons not in Economic Families Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011039 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Income in 2010 (36), Age Groups (10B), Sex (3) and Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (11) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011040 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Income and Earnings Statistics in 2010 (20), Age Groups (8C), Sex (3), Work activity in 2010 (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (6) and Selected Sociocultural Characteristics (60) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011
Catalogue number 99-014-X2011041 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Employment Income Statistics in 2010 (9), Sex (3), Work Activity in 2010 (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (6) and Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2011 (693) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-014-X2011042 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Selected Demographic, Sociocultural, Education and Labour Characteristics (322), Sex (3) and Income Status in 2010 (6) for the Population in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-014-X2011043 (HTML)

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "Employment Income Statistics in 2010 (9), Sex (3), Work Activity in 2010 (3), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (6) and Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2007 (104) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011 National Household Survey", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-014-X2011044 (HTML)

New studies

Education and occupation of high-income Canadians

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "National Household Survey in Brief Series"

Condominium dwellings in Canada

National Household Survey: Income and Housing: "National Household Survey in Brief Series"

Persons living in low-income neighbourhoods

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