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OF MANITOBA

Manitoba Seniors 2006 Census: Labour Force and Income Update

August 2009

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Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Seniors in the Workforce.....	6
Employed Manitobans Aged 65 and Over	7
Major Occupation in Life	8
Retirement	12
Income Levels.....	13
Seniors' Income Levels by Type of Household	15
Seniors Experiencing Low Income.....	17
Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement	18
Sources of Income	20

List of Tables

Table 1: Percent of Total Labour Force by Gender and Age Groups, Manitoba, 2001, 2006	6
Table 2: Full Time and Part Time Status of Employed Manitobans 65+, 2006.....	7
Table 3: Major Occupation, Census Labour Force by Gender and Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006	9
Table 4: Reasons for Retirement Among Retired Individuals Aged 45 and Over, Manitoba, 2007	12
Table 5: Income Groups, Population in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2005.....	13
Table 6: Seniors' Income Levels by Type of Household, Manitoba, 2005	15
Table 7: Number and Proportion Living Below After-tax Low Income Cut-off, Population Aged 65 and Over, Manitoba, 2005	17
Table 8: OAS Pension Only and Both OAS and GIS, Recipients Aged 65+ by Gender and Age Groups, Canada, 2008.....	18
Table 9: Sources of Income, Recipients in Selected Age Groups and Recipients Aged 65+ by Gender, Manitoba, 2006	20

List of Figures

Figure 1: Top Five Occupations Among Men, Census Labour Force Participants in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006	10
Figure 2: Top Five Occupations Among Women, Census Labour Force Participants in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 1956-2031	11
Figure 3: Income Groups, Population Aged 65 and Over by Gender, Manitoba, 2005	14
Figure 4: Income Groups of Persons Aged 65 and Over Living Alone by Gender, Manitoba, 2005	16
Figure 5: OAS Pension Only and Both OAS Pension and GIS Recipients Age 65+ by Age Group and Gender, Canada, 2008	19

Introduction

In 2005, the Centre on Aging compiled the Manitoba Fact Book on Aging highlighting a wide variety of statistical information about Manitoba's older population. In 2008, an update focusing on socio-demographic information available from the 2006 Census of Canada was completed. This brief report further updates information from the 2005 Fact Book with specific emphasis on labour force and income statistics.

Data used in this Update were obtained primarily from the 2006 Census of Canada data available on the Statistics Canada website (www.statscan.ca). The exact Statistics Canada 'http' link used for each table/figure is not provided, however, detailed information as to which Statistics Canada table was used is provided in the 'source' at the bottom of each page. Definitions have been provided where appropriate to ensure that the reader has an adequate understanding of the material presented. The Statistics Canada website served as the source for these definitions.

The information on the tables and figures includes both percentages and absolute numbers. When the percentages do not add to 100 percent, it is due to rounding. In these cases, the percentages may add to 99% or to 101%. As well, due to rounding by Statistics Canada, there are instances where the numbers presented in one table may vary slightly from another table, or where the numbers may not equal the total.

Terms such as the aged, elderly persons, older adults and older Manitobans generally refer to individuals aged 65 and over. This is conventional usage and reflects the age groupings used in available data sources. The use of these terms is not intended to imply a lack of diversity among older persons nor a lack of appreciation that individuals in other age groups have needs as well. In some instances, information on younger individuals, particularly the 55 to 64 age group, is presented for comparative purposes.

Seniors in the Workforce

This first section deals with seniors in the workforce, focusing on the composition of the labour force, full and part time status of employed individuals, as well as the major occupation of those working. The **labour force**, as defined by Statistics Canada, refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. In other words, the labour force includes both the employed and the unemployed.

As noted in the 2008 update:

- There were 604,440 individuals aged 15 and over in the Manitoba labour force in 2006. Three percent (18,415 individuals) of the labour force were age 65 and over. Rates were similar for both males and females across all ages.
- Since 2001, the proportion of the labour force aged 55 to 64 increased from 9.9% to 13.0%. The proportion of the labour force comprised of individuals aged 65 and over increased from 2.6% in 2001 to 3.0% in 2006. This increase occurred for both men and women.

Table 1: Percent of Total Labour Force by Gender and Age Groups, Manitoba, 2001, 2006

Age Group	% of Total Labour Force		% of Male Labour Force		% of Female Labour Force	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
15-34	38.4	36.8	37.9	36.4	38.9	37.3
35-44	26.3	22.8	25.7	22.4	27.0	23.4
45-54	22.7	24.2	22.3	23.8	23.2	24.7
55-64	9.9	13.0	10.7	13.6	9.2	12.5
65+	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8	1.7	2.2
TOTAL	585,420	604,440	311,355	317,345	274,065	287,090

Sources: Statistics Canada (May 14, 2003). Labour Force Activity (8), Age Groups (17B), Marital Status (7B) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2001 Census – 20% Sample Data. 2001 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 95F0377XCB01004.

Statistics Canada. (March 4, 2008). Labour Force Activity (8), Presence of Children by Age Groups (11), Number of Children (5), Age Groups (9), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over Living in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census – 20% Sample Data (table). Topic-based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-559-XCB2006016.

Employed Manitobans Aged 65 and Over

- In 2006, there were approximately 14,300 Manitobans aged 65+ who were still actively employed. This represented 2.5% of Manitoba's employed labour force.
- Over one-half (55%) of employed seniors were still working full-time jobs.
- About two-thirds of employed seniors were men.
- 65% of employed senior men worked full-time, while 63% of employed senior women worked part-time.

Table 2: Full Time and Part Time Status of Employed Manitobans 65+, 2006

Employment Status	Total	Men	Women
Mostly full-time	55%	65%	37%
Mostly part-time	45%	35%	63%
Number employed	14,300	9,500	4,800

Source: Statistics Canada. Cansim Table 282-0002 – Labour Force Survey Estimate (LFS), by Sex and Detailed Age Group, Annual (Persons x 1,000), 2006

Major Occupation in Life

According to the 2006 Census:

- Primary industry occupations (farming, fishing, forestry, mining) were most frequently mentioned (26.6%) among Manitobans aged 65 and over in the labour force. This was followed by sales and service occupations (20.2%).
- Sales and service occupations were most frequently mentioned (21.3%) among Manitobans aged 55 to 64 in the labour force. This was followed by business, finance and administration occupations (18.4%) and trades, transport and equipment operator occupations (15.2%).
- Men and women aged 65 and over differed in the line of work they reported. The largest proportion of men indicated primary industry occupations (31.8%), followed by trades, transport and equipment operator occupations (19.4%), and sales and service occupations (14.6%). Among women, sales and service occupations (31.2%) were the most prevalent, followed by business, finance and administration occupations (23.5%), and primary industry occupations (16.7%).
- These gender differences were also evident among the 55 to 64 age group.

Source: Statistics Canada (July 29, 2008). Occupation - Standard Occupational Classification 1991 (Historical) (707), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Labour Force 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1996 to 2006 Censuses - 20% Sample Data. 2006 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97-559-XWE2006012.

Table 3: Major Occupation, Census Labour Force by Gender and Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006

Occupation	% of Labour Force Aged 65+			% of Labour Force Aged 55-64		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Management	8.4	10.2	4.9	9.7	12.4	6.5
Business, finance, administration*	13.0	7.6	23.5	18.4	10.5	27.8
Natural and applied science	2.1	2.8	0.8	3.8	6.0	1.0
Health*	4.6	2.8	8.0	7.1	2.6	12.4
Social science, education, government service and religion*	6.2	5.9	6.7	9.3	8.1	10.9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.5
Sales and service*	20.2	14.6	31.2	21.3	15.1	28.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators	13.6	19.4	2.3	15.2	26.0	2.2
Primary industry	26.6	31.8	16.7	7.8	10.6	4.4
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	2.6	2.7	2.4	5.2	6.5	3.7

* Business, finance and administration occupations include clerical occupations.

Health occupations include nurses.

Social science, education, government service and religion include teachers, professors, judges and lawyers.

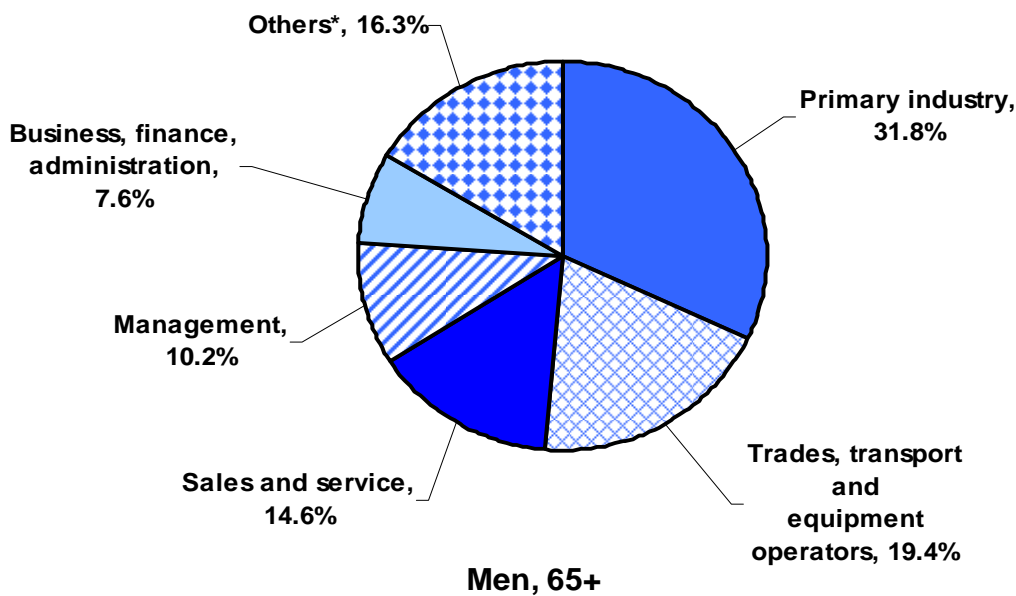
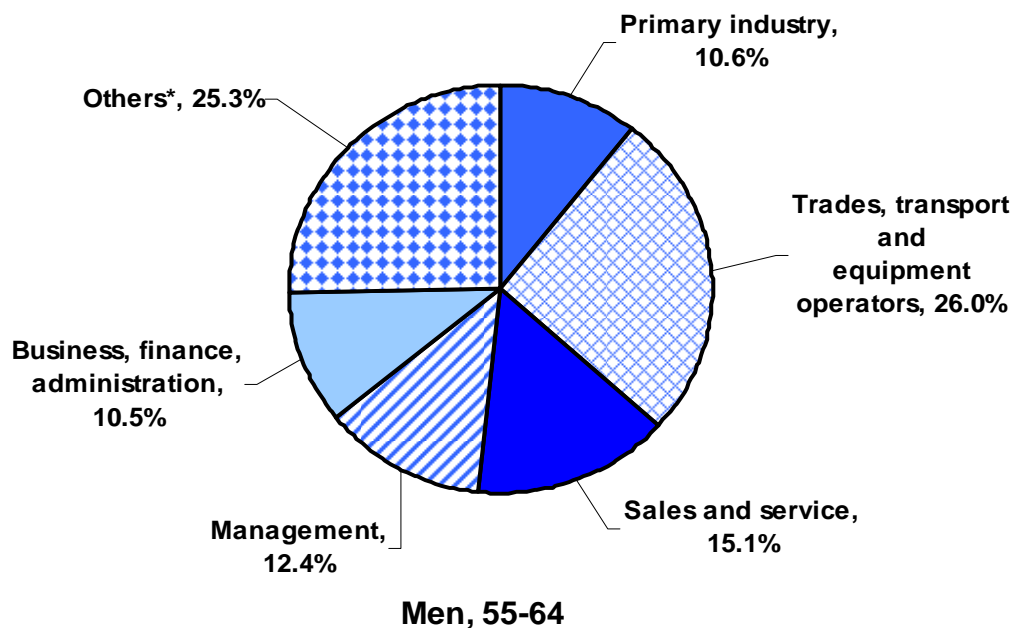
Sales and service occupations include sales persons, cashiers, chefs, cooks, food and beverage servers, and childcare workers.

Trades, transport and equipment operator occupations include construction trades and mechanics.

Primary industry occupations include farming, fishing, forestry and mining.

Source: Statistics Canada (July 29, 2008). Occupation - Standard Occupational Classification 1991 (Historical) (707), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Labour Force 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1996 to 2006 Censuses - 20% Sample Data. 2006 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97-559-XWE2006012.

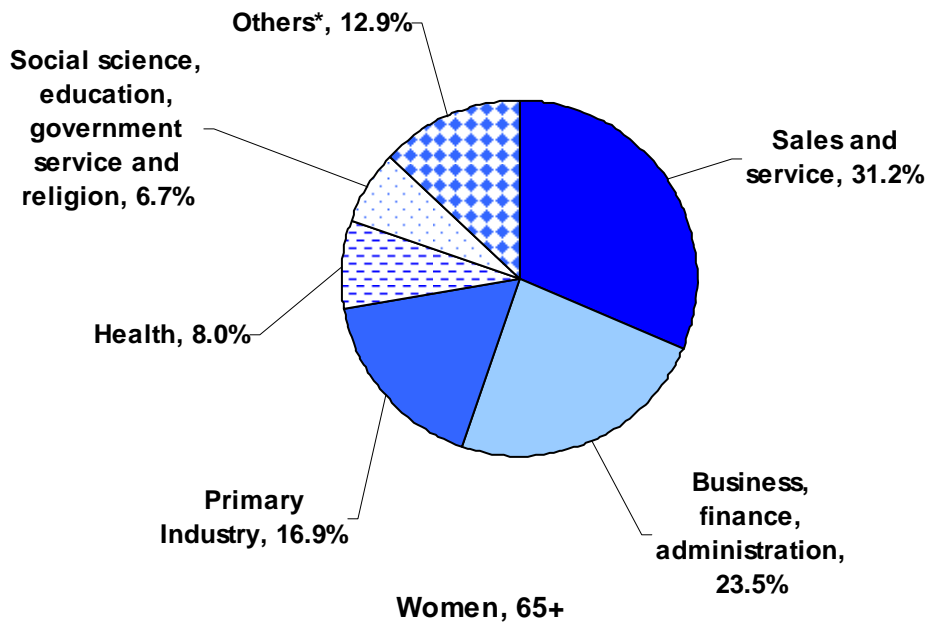
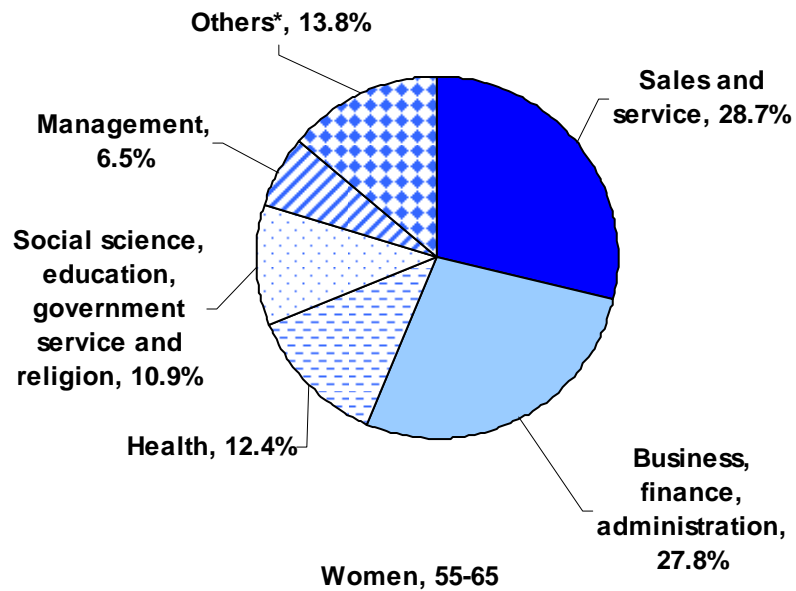
Figure 1: Top Five Occupations Among Men, Census Labour Force Participants in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2006



*Others includes all other major occupations not included in the top five.

Source: Statistics Canada (July 29, 2008). Occupation - Standard Occupational Classification 1991 (Historical) (707), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Labour Force 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1996 to 2006 Censuses - 20% Sample Data. 2006 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97-559-XWE2006012.

Figure 2: Top Five Occupations Among Women, Census Labour Force Participants in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2006



*Others includes all other major occupations not included in the top five.

Source: Statistics Canada (July 29, 2008). Occupation - Standard Occupational Classification 1991 (Historical) (707), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Labour Force 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1996 to 2006 Censuses - 20% Sample Data. 2006 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 97-559-XWE2006012.

Retirement

The 2007 General Social Survey conducted by Statistics Canada with individuals aged 45 and over included information on age first retired and reasons for retirement.

According to the 2007 General Social Survey:

- Almost two-fifths (37.2%) of Manitobans aged 45 and over indicated 'retired' as their main activity in the past twelve months prior to the survey
- Most retired individuals indicated that they were between 55 to 59 years of age (28.2%) or 60 to 64 years of age (23.1%) at first retirement. A larger proportion of men indicated age of first retirement as between 65 and 69 years of age than women (22.3% vs. 12.5%).
- The most prevalent reasons for retirement were wanted to stop working (58.7%), adequate retirement income (50.7%) and wanted to pursue hobbies/activities (34.1%). More men (36.6%) than women (23.3%) indicated an early retirement plan/incentive as a reason for retirement. Women were more likely to mention caring for a family member/friend as a reason for retirement.

Table 4: Reasons for Retirement Among Retired Individuals Age 45 and Over, Manitoba, 2007

Reason for Retirement*	Percent of Retired Individuals		
	Total	Men	Women
Wanted to stop working	58.7	57.5	59.6
Adequate retirement income	50.7	54.4	47.9
Wanted to pursue hobbies/other activities of interest	34.1	35.2	33.2
Began working at an early age	29.8	33.1	27.4
Early retirement plan/incentive	29.1	36.6	23.3
Own health	26.0	27.1	25.1
Work was stressful/physically demanding	23.1	26.5	20.5
Job was downsized	11.0	14.6	8.2 ^E
Care for family member/friend	10.9	3.0 ^E	16.9

*Respondents could give more than one response.

E - Use with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007 General Social Survey, Cycle 21 Family, Social Support and Retirement, Public Use Microdata file.

Income Levels

This next section provides information on the income of current and future seniors.

In 2005:

- Individual incomes of less than \$20,000 were reported by 48.4% of Manitobans aged 65 and over compared to 28.6% of Manitobans aged 45 to 54 years.
- About twice as many women aged 65 (33%) and over compared to men aged 65 and over (16%) had annual incomes of less than \$15,000.

Table 5: Income Groups, Population in Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2005

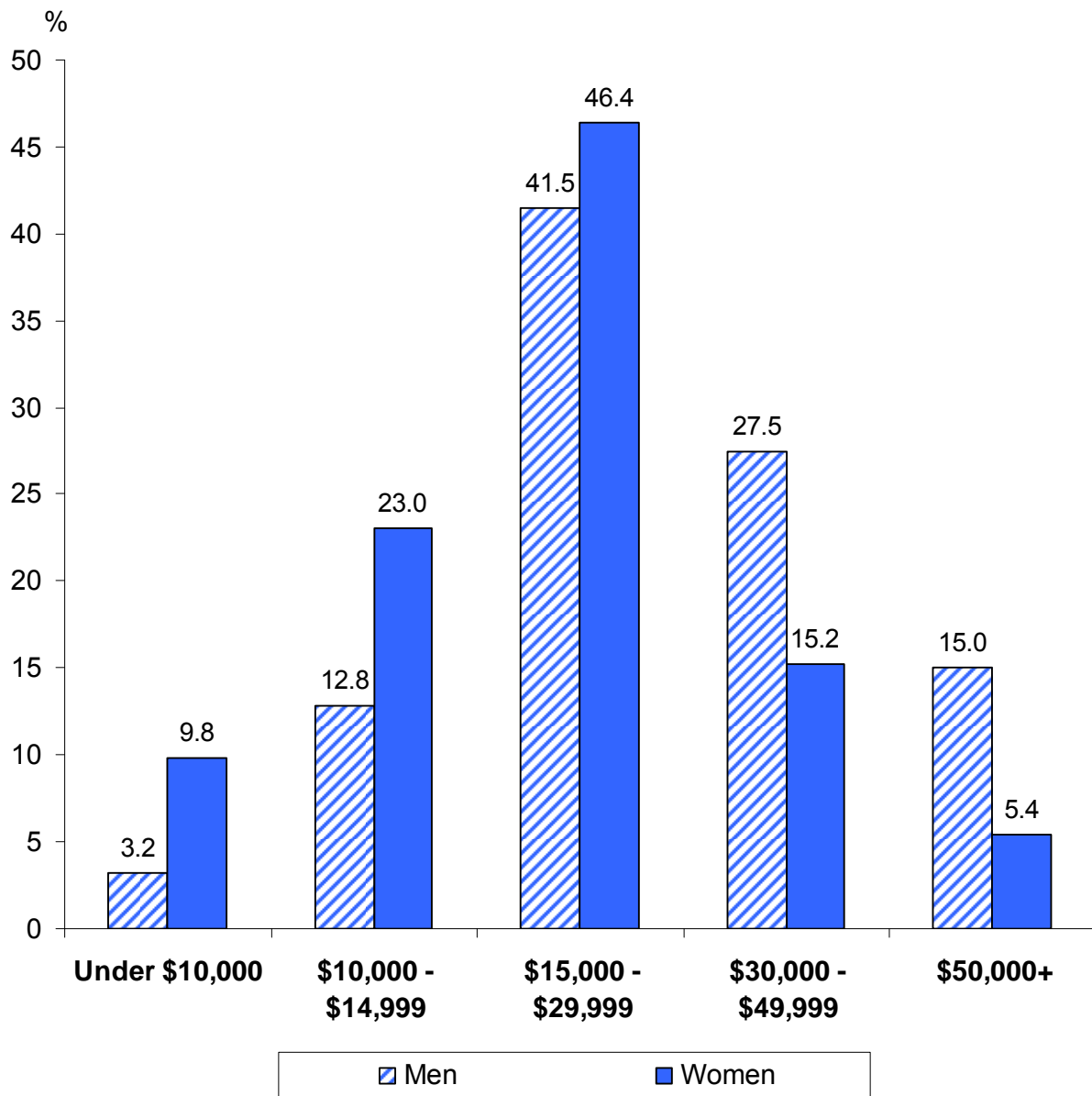
Total Income ¹	% of Age Group		
	45-54	55-64	65+
Without income	2.0	2.2	0.9
< \$5,000	7.3	9.2	1.0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	6.4	9.5	5.8
\$10,000 - \$19,999	12.9	16.4	40.7
\$20,000 - \$29,999	14.9	15.9	21.5
\$30,000 - \$39,999	15.4	14.9	13.4
\$40,000 - \$49,999	12.0	10.5	7.0
\$50,000 - \$59,999	8.7	6.6	3.9
\$60,000 - \$69,999	7.1	4.7	2.4
\$70,000 - \$79,999	4.7	3.0	1.0
\$80,000 and over	8.6	7.1	2.2
Average Income *	\$41,512	\$37,111	\$28,365
Median Income *	\$34,601	\$28,620	\$20,605

* Average income is the weighted mean total income of individuals in the age group; median income divides the income distribution in half.

¹Total income refers to the total money income received during the 2005 calendar year from wages and salaries, net farm income, net non-farm income, child benefits, Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interests on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities including those from RRSPs and RRIFs

Source: Statistics Canada (May 1, 2008). Total Income Groups (23), in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (7A), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (5) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005 – 20% Sample Data (table). Topic-based Tabulation 2006 Census of Canada, Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006005.

Figure 3: Income Groups, Population Aged 65 and Over by Gender, Manitoba, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada (May 1, 2008). Total Income Groups (23), in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (7A), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (5) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005 – 20% Sample Data (table). Topic-based Tabulation 2006 Census of Canada, Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006005.

Seniors' Income Levels by Type of Household

In 2005:

- Almost one-half (47.7%) of Manitobans aged 65 and over living alone have annual incomes of less than \$20,000 compared to less than 20% of seniors living in family households.
- Fully one-half of women aged 65 and over living alone have incomes of less than \$20,000 compared to two-fifths of men aged 65 and over living alone.

Table 6: Seniors' Income Levels by Type of Household, Manitoba, 2005

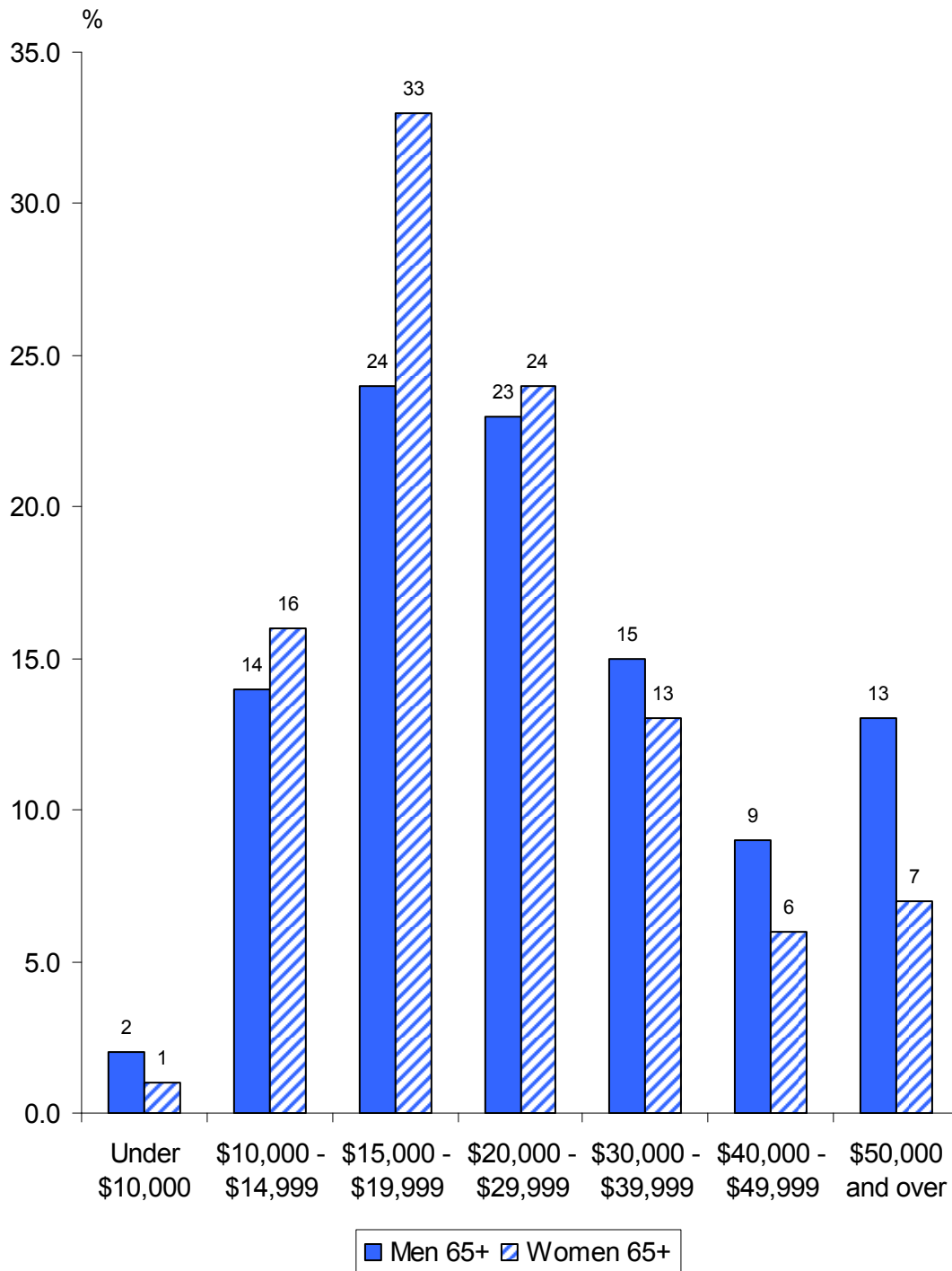
Income Group	Type of Household (%)		
	Persons Age 65 and Over Living Alone	Family Households With 1 Person 65 and Over	Family Households With 2 or More Persons Age 65 and Over
< \$10,000	1.6	1.0	0.3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15.1	1.5	0.2
\$15,000 - \$19,999	31.0	2.8	0.3
\$20,000 - \$29,999	23.8	11.4	18.1
\$30,000 - \$39,999	13.6	14.9	19.6
\$40,000 - \$49,999	6.5	13.2	15.7
\$50,000 - \$59,999	3.5	11.9	12.7
\$60,000 - \$69,999	2.1	10.3	9.2
\$70,000 - \$79,999	0.9	9.0	6.7
\$80,000 and over	1.9	24.1	17.2
Average Income *	\$27,563	\$64,449	\$60,877
Median Income *	\$20,554	\$54,007	\$47,147

* Average income is the weighted mean total income of individuals in the age group; median income divides the income distribution in half.

Sources: Statistics Canada. (June 26, 2008). Total Income Groups (21) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (5A), Household Living Arrangements (3), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 and 2005 - 20% Sample Data Topic-based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006026.

Statistics Canada. (September 30, 2008). Household Income Groups (24) in Constant (2005) Dollars and Household Type and Number of Persons 65 Years and Over (15) for the Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005 - 20% Sample Data (table). Topic-based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006047.

Figure 4: Income Groups of Persons Aged 65 and Over Living Alone by Gender, Manitoba, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada. (June 26, 2008). Total Income Groups (21) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (5A), Household Living Arrangements (3), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 and 2005 - 20% Sample Data Topic-based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006026.

Seniors Experiencing Low Income

Statistics Canada does not use the term poverty rate but rather refers to persons living in low income or persons experiencing a low income rate. Low income cut-offs (LICOS) are set for five different size families (e.g., economic families, unattached individuals). The prevalence of low income after tax is the percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families who spend 20% or more of their after-tax income than average on food, shelter and clothing.

In 2005:

- A total of 10,400 Manitobans aged 65 and over lived in a situation of low income representing 7% of the population age 65 and over. A larger proportion of women 65 and over (9.2%) lived below the low income cut-off than did men age 65 and over (4.2%).
- Nearly 17% of seniors living alone lived below the low income cut-off with women slightly more (17.9%) than men (13.3%) to be doing so.
- Seniors living alone experienced a low income rate approximately 10 times higher than seniors living in economic families (17.9% versus 1.7%). In 2005, 33.6% of Manitobans aged 65 and over lived alone.

Table 7: Number and Proportion Living Below After-tax Low Income Cut-off, Population Aged 65 and Over, Manitoba, 2005

Household Type	Total number (2005)	Total number living below after-tax low income cut-off (2005)	Proportion (%) living below after-tax low income cut-off (2005)
Private households - all persons 65+	147,870	10,400	7.0
Private households - males 65+	64,730	2,710	4.2
Private households - females 65+	83,145	7,690	9.2
Individuals aged 65+ living alone	49,690	8,290	16.7
Males 65+ living alone	12,900	1,715	13.3
Females 65+ living alone	36,970	6,575	17.9
Persons aged 65+ in an economic family*	92,680	1,535	1.7

*Economic families are defined as a group of two or more persons in the same dwelling that are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law relationship or adoption.

Sources: Statistics Canada. (May 1, 2008). Income Status Before Tax and Income Status After Tax (8) and Economic Family Status and Age Groups (80) for the Persons in Private Households in Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005 – 20% Sample Data (table). Topic based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006029.

Statistics Canada. (June 26, 2008). Income Status Before Tax and Income Status After Tax (8), Economic Family Structure and Presence of Children for the Economic Families; Sex, Household Living Arrangements and Age Groups for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in Economic Families; and sex and Age Groups for the Persons in Private Households (88) of Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005 – 20% Sample Data (table). Topic-based tabulation. 2006 Census of Population. Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-563-XCB2006028.

Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement

The Old Age Security (OAS) pension is a monthly benefit payable by the Federal government to all persons aged 65 and over who meet certain residency requirements. An application must be made to receive an OAS pension. The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) is a Federal government, income-tested monthly benefit for Old Age Security pensioners who have limited income apart from the Old Age Security pension.

As of July 2008, the basic OAS pension was \$505.83 per month. The GIS ranged from \$421.62 to \$638.46.

In 2008:

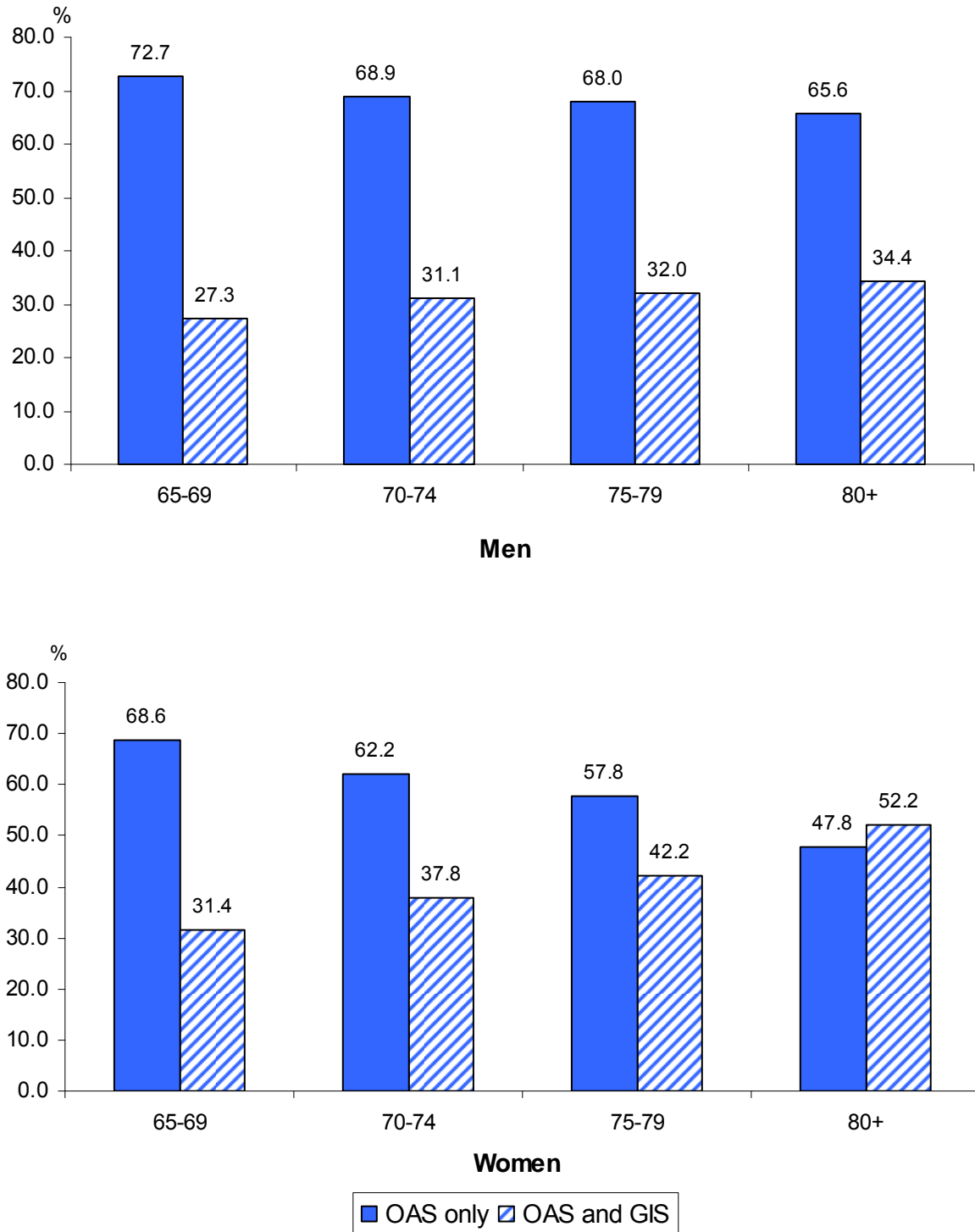
- A total of 162,825 Manitobans received the Old Age Security (OAS) pension from the Federal Government. This represented 98.7% of Manitoba's 2008 population aged 65 and over.
- Of the recipients, 64.5% received the OAS pension only while 35.5% received both the OAS pension and the GIS.
- Figures by age group and gender were not available separately for Manitoba. Canadian figures are shown below. Two-fifths (41.6%) of Canadian women aged 65 and over received both the OAS pension and GIS compared to just less than one-third (30.8%) of Canadian men aged 65 and over.
- Among Canadians aged 65 and over, increasing age was associated with a greater likelihood of receiving both the OAS pension and the GIS. This was true for both men and women.

Table 8: OAS Pension Only and Both OAS and GIS, Recipients Aged 65+ by Gender, and by Age Groups, Canada, 2008

Type of Pension	% of Recipients Aged 65+			% of Recipients in Age Group			
	Total	Men	Women	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
OAS Only	63.2	69.2	58.4	70.6	65.3	62.4	54.2
Both OAS and GIS	36.8	30.8	41.6	29.4	34.7	37.6	45.8
Number of Recipients	4,383,098	1,924,632	2,458,466	1,251,292	1,032,171	881,582	1,218,053

Sources: Human Resources and Social Development Canada (October, 2008). Statistical Bulletin, Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security, Tables 26 and 31.
 Human Resources and Social Development Canada (2008). The CPP & OAS Stats Book 2008: Statistics Related to Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security Programs, Table 41.AB, p. 111.

Figure 5: OAS Pension Only and Both OAS Pension and GIS Recipients Aged 65+ by Age Groups and Gender, Canada, 2008



Sources: Human Resources and Social Development Canada (October, 2008). Statistical Bulletin, Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security, Tables 26 and 31.
 Human Resources and Social Development Canada (2008). The CPP & OAS Stats Book 2008: Statistics Related to Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security Programs, Table 41.AB, p. 111.

Sources of Income

Information on major source of income by age group was unavailable in the 2006 Census. However, data were available on all sources of income for selected age groups.

According to the 2006 Census:

- Almost all Manitobans aged 65 and over receive income from government transfer payments such as Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement or Canada Pension Plan.
- About one-fifth of seniors indicated other income (e.g., private pension) as a source of income. Men aged 65 and over were slightly more likely to report other income than women (23.4% versus 19.3%).
- Older men (17.2%) were also more likely to indicate wages and salaries as a source of income compared to older women (8.4%).

Table 9: Sources of Income, Recipients in Selected Age Groups and Recipients Aged 65+ by Gender, Manitoba, 2006

Source of Income	% of Recipients in Age Group			% of Recipients Aged 65+	
	45-54	55-64	65+	Men	Women
Government transfer payment	47.5	62.5	99.3	100.0	98.8
Investment Income	35.8	40.8	61.9	57.8	65.1
Other income (e.g., private pension)	20.4	30.0	21.8	23.4	19.3
Wages and salaries	85.2	61.2	12.9	17.2	8.4
Self-employment	16.7	17.5	7.5	12.5	n.r*

*n.r. = Not reliable, data too unreliable to publish.

Source: Statistics Canada (May 5, 2008). Income of individuals, by sex, age group and income source, 2006 constant dollars, Canada, provinces and select CMAs. 2006 Census of Canada. Table 202-0407. Catalogue number 13F0022XIE.