

**Median Income of Migrant Taxfilers**

**- USER'S GUIDE -**

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*October 2014*

*Aussi disponible en français*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This table presents migration estimates of taxfilers by census division (CD) and/or by census metropolitan area (CMA).

## **SECTION I -- THE DATA**

### **Data Source**

The migration estimates are derived from a comparison of addresses from individual income tax returns for two consecutive years. The period of reference extends from April of one year to April of the following year.

For the most current data release in October 2014, migration data was derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2012 and 2013, while income data is based on the calendar years 2011 and 2012

### **An Outline of the Methodology**

The data developed from the taxation records are estimates of migration flows between census divisions (CD) or census metropolitan areas (CMA). For the most recent migration, estimates are produced for 2011 census boundaries.

## SECTION II -- THE DATA TABLE

### Data Table Contents

#### Census Division/Census Metropolitan Area of Origin/Destination by Median Income of Migrant Taxfilers

For each CD or CMA, the table gives details on the median income of migrant taxfilers. The first part of the table shows the number of taxfilers leaving their CD/CMA by province of destination, their median income for the year before the move and their median income for the year of the move. The second half of the table shows the number of taxfilers moving into the CD/CMA by province of origin, their median income for the year prior to the move and their median income in the year of the move. The table also provides a comparison of the migrant taxfilers' median income with the provincial and national figures.

#### Table notes:

- A non CMA area is made up of all postal codes (within a province or territory) unallocated to a census metropolitan area (CMA).
- Totals for the provinces and territories include movements within that province or territory.
- International migration refers to movements between an area in Canada and another country.
- In-migration refers to any movement to a census metropolitan area (CMA) from elsewhere inside or outside Canada.
- Out-migration refers to any movement out of a census metropolitan area (CMA) to elsewhere inside or outside Canada.
- Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.
- Median is the middle number in a group of numbers. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$26,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$26,000, and that the other half is less than or equal to the median amount. Median incomes in the data tables are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.
- The index is a comparison of the variable for the given area, for the given tax year, with either the province (province = 100) or with Canada (Canada = 100).
- The tax year shows information for the year before the move and the year of the move.

## **SECTION III -- GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **Canadian index**

It is a comparison of the median income of the persons who moved compared to the median income of Canada. The first part of table E shows the number of taxfilers leaving their CD/CMA by province of destination. Their median income relates to the year before the move and the year of the move. The Canadian index is the comparison of the median income of the taxfilers who left with the median income of Canada. The second half of table E shows the number of taxfilers moving into the CD/CMA by province of origin. Their median income refers to the year prior to the move and the year of the move. The Canadian index is the comparison of the median income of the taxfilers who arrived with the median income of Canada.

### **Census division (CD)**

Refers to the general term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the term describes areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as an equivalent for counties.

### **Census metropolitan area (CMA)**

The general concept of census metropolitan areas (CMA) is one of a very large urban area together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area.

### **Index**

Is a comparison of the variable for the given area with either the province (province = 100) or with Canada (Canada = 100).

### **In-migration**

Movement to a census division or census metropolitan area from elsewhere inside or outside Canada.

### **International migration**

Movement between an area in Canada and another country. International migration is divided in two categories: immigration and emigration.

### **Median**

Is the middle number in a group of numbers. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$26,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$26,000, and that the other half are less than or equal to the median amount. Median incomes in the data tables are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

### **Migration**

Movement between two geographic areas during the period covered by the estimates. Within Canada, the geographic area of reference is the census division or the census metropolitan area. Other countries are considered as one geographic area.

## **Out-migration**

Movement out of a census division or census metropolitan area to elsewhere inside or outside Canada.

## **Provincial index**

It is a comparison of the median income of the persons who moved compared to the median income of the province. The first part of table E shows the number of taxfilers leaving their CD/CMA by province of destination. Their median income relates to the year before the move and the year of the move. The provincial index is the comparison of the median income of the taxfilers who left with the median income of the province of origin. The second half of table E shows the number of taxfilers moving into the CD/CMA by province of origin. Their median income refers to the year prior to the move and the year of the move. The provincial index is the comparison of the median income of the taxfilers who arrived with the median income of the province of destination.

## **Taxfiler**

Most taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year. Starting with the 1993 tax year, those taxfilers who died within the tax year and who had a non-filing spouse had their income and their filing status attributed to the surviving spouse.

## **Total Income**

Income reported by tax filers from any of the following sources:

1. Employment income
    - a. Wages/salaries/commissions
    - b. Self-employment
      - i. Farming and fishing self-employment
      - ii. Other self-employment
  2. Investment income
  3. Government transfers
    - a. Employment Insurance
    - b. OAS/Net federal supp.
    - c. CPP/QPP
    - d. CCTB
    - e. GST/HST credit
    - f. Workers compensation
    - g. Social assistance
    - h. Provincial tax credits/Family Benefits
    - i. Other Government Transfers
  4. Private pensions
  5. RRSP Income
  6. Other income
- “Other Government Transfers” currently only includes the Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB).
  - “Private pensions” includes pension benefits (superannuation and private pensions) other than Old Age Security pension benefits and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

- “Other income” includes net rental income, alimony, income from a limited partnership, retiring allowances, scholarships, amounts received through a supplementary unemployment benefit plan (guaranteed annual income plan), payments from income-averaging annuity contracts, registered disability savings plan income, as well as all other taxable income not included elsewhere.

## SECTION IV – GEOGRAPHY

The data are available for census divisions and census metropolitan areas. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables.

The following table shows the coded designators for each level of geography, as well as a brief description of each.

Level of Geography	Name	Description
41	Census Metropolitan Area	<p>The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area. CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.</p> <p>The 2012 databanks contain 34 areas coded as level of geography 41, based on 2011 Census:</p> <p>001, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador                  205, Halifax, Nova Scotia                  305, Moncton, New Brunswick                  310, Saint John, New Brunswick                  408, Saguenay, Québec                  421, Québec, Québec                  433, Sherbrooke, Québec                  442, Trois-Rivières, Québec                  462, Montréal, Québec                  505, Ottawa-Gatineau (Québec part)                  505, Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)                  521, Kingston, Ontario                  529 Peterborough, Ontario                  532, Oshawa, Ontario                  535, Toronto, Ontario                  537, Hamilton, Ontario                  539, St-Catharines-Niagara, Ontario                  541, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario                  543, Brantford, Ontario                  550, Guelph, Ontario                  555, London, Ontario                  559, Windsor, Ontario                  568, Barrie, Ontario                  580, Greater Sudbury, Ontario                  595, Thunder Bay, Ontario                  602, Winnipeg, Manitoba</p>





Level of Geography	Name	Description
41	Census Metropolitan Area (cont'd)	705, Regina, Saskatchewan 725, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan 825, Calgary, Alberta 835, Edmonton, Alberta 915, Kelowna, British Columbia 932, Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia 933, Vancouver, British Columbia 935, Victoria, British Columbia
21	Census Division	<p>A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). A CD might correspond to a county, a regional municipality or a regional district.</p> <p>CDs are established under laws in effect in certain provinces and territories of Canada. In other provinces and territories where laws do not provide for such areas (Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.</p> <p>The 2012 databanks contain 293 areas coded as level of geography 21, based on 2011 Census.</p>

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### **How to obtain more information**

Inquiries about these data and related statistics or services should be directed to:

Client Services, Income Statistics Division  
Telephone: Toll Free 1-888-297-7355 or 613-951-7355  
Statistics Canada, Jean Talon Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6  
Online requests: [income@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:income@statcan.gc.ca)

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