

**Financial Databanks of the
Small Area and Administrative Data Division
– User's Guide –**

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RRSP CONTRIBUTORS (product #17C0006)

This databank provides information on taxfilers who contributed to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) during the tax year under review.

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of RRSP contributors
- Column 8 – Average age of RRSP contributors
- Column 9 – Median employment income of RRSP contributors
- Column 10 – 75th percentile of employment income of RRSP contributors
- Column 11 – Amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 12 – Median RRSP contribution

Table 2: Age Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of RRSP contributors
- Column 8 – Percent of contributors 0 to 24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of contributors 25 to 34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of contributors 35 to 44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of contributors 45 to 54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of contributors 55 to 64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of contributors 65+ years of age
- Column 14 – Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 0 to 24
- Column 16 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 25 to 34
- Column 17 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 35 to 44
- Column 18 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 45 to 54
- Column 19 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 55 to 64
- Column 20 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 65+

Table 3: Sex

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female
- Column 9 – Total number of RRSP Contributors
- Column 10 – Percent of contributors who are male
- Column 11 – Percent of contributors who are female
- Column 12 – Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of contributions reported by males
- Column 14 – Percent of contributions reported by females
- Column 15 – Median RRSP contribution of all contributors
- Column 16 – Median RRSP contribution of males
- Column 17 – Median RRSP contribution of females

Table 4: Income Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of RRSP contributors
- Column 8 – Percent of RRSP contributors with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of RRSP contributors with total income \$20,000+
- Column 10 – Percent of RRSP contributors with total income \$40,000+
- Column 11 – Percent of RRSP contributors with total income \$60,000+
- Column 12 – Percent of RRSP contributors with total income \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income \$20,000+
- Column 16 – Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income \$40,000+
- Column 17 – Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income \$60,000+
- Column 18 – Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income \$80,000+

RRSP CONTRIBUTION LIMITS (ROOM) (product # 17C0011)

The Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) Room databank was created to provide information on the RRSP contribution limit (RRSP Room) available. This product can be used in conjunction with the RRSP databank which concentrates on the RRSP contributors.

In 1989, the legislation dictated that contribution limits for persons not contributing to a registered pension plan (RPP) or a Deferred Profit Sharing Plan (DPSP) was 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$7,500. The limit for RPP and DPSP members was 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$3,500 less the amount contributed by the employee to the RPP or DPSP.

Further amendments to the Income Tax Act relative to RRSPs, taking effect January 1, 1991, were intended to make RRSP contribution limits more equitable. The RRSP contribution limit was set at 18% of earned income for the previous tax year, to a maximum of \$11,500 minus the Pension Adjustment (PA). The PA represents the calculated value of the pension accrued through an RPP or a DPSP in the previous tax year.

A summary of the variables utilized in the databank will be explained below and in the Glossary of Terms.

Total RRSP Room represents the "deduction limit" that Canadians can claim with respect to contributions made to RRSPs. It does not include income eligible for transfers, such as retiring allowances and severance pay that may be rolled over into RRSPs. The sum of the "deduction limit" and rollovers represents the maximum amount that can be claimed as a deduction on line 208 of the income tax return.

TAX YEAR	EARNED INCOME	UNUSED ROOM	NEW ROOM	TOTAL ROOM (for tax year+1)
1991	1990	pre1991 = 0	for 1992	New room only
1992	1991	1991 + 1992	for 1993	Unused room + new room
1993	1992	1991 + 1992 + 1993	for 1994	Unused room + new room
1994	1993	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994	for 1995	Unused room + new room
1995	1994	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995	for 1996	Unused room + new room
1996	1995	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995 + 1996	for 1997	Unused room + new room
1997	1996	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995 + 1996 + 1997	for 1998	Unused room + new room
1998	1997	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995 + 1996 + 1997 + 1998	for 1999	Unused room + new room
1999	1998	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995 + 1996 + 1997 + 1998 + 1999	for 2000	Unused room + new room
2000	1999	1991 + 1992 + 1993 + 1994 + 1995 + 1996 + 1997 + 1998 + 1999 + 2000	for 2001	Unused room + new room

Calculation of Contribution Limits

For 1990, maximum contributions are:

- for non-participants in RPPs and DPSPs, the lesser of 20% of earned income and \$7,500
- for participants in RPPs and DPSPs, 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$3,500; the maximum is reduced according to employee contributions to RPPs/DPSPs.

For 1991 to 2001:

new room = 18% of earned income - PA - PSPA

Percentage of earned income to a maximum of

\$11,500 for 1991
\$12,500 for 1992 and 1993
\$13,500 for 1994
\$14,500 for 1995
\$13,500 for 1996
\$13,500 for 1997
\$13,500 for 1998
\$13,500 for 1999
\$13,500 for 2000
\$13,500 for 2001¹

where PA = Pension Adjustment, and PSPA = Past Service Pension Adjustment

Reiteration: Total Room (for tax year+1) = Unused Room (from 1991 forward) + New Room

¹ This maximum will remain at \$13,500 until the year 2004, when it will be increased to \$14,500, and to \$15,500 in 2005.

Data source

The RRSP ROOM data were derived from a file received annually from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA, formerly Revenue Canada). CCRA generated the data from an administrative system designed in response to changes to the Income Tax Act with respect to Registered Retirement Savings Plans, changes that took effect January 1, 1991.

The system records information for each taxfiler with "earned income" (the income that is used to determine the RRSP deduction limit). The information includes each year's earned income, new room amounts and unused room amounts carried forward.

This is the ninth annual release of the RRSP Room data. The information is based on 2000 income tax returns. Contributions towards these limits can be made up to February 2002, to be reported on the 2001 tax returns. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables.

Data quality

The data are direct counts from an RRSP room file from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA).

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Persons with Room

Column 1 – City identification number
Column 2 – Postal area
Column 3 – Postal walk number
Column 4 – Level of geography (see Geography section)
Column 5 – Place name
Column 6 – Amount of Room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
Column 7 – Amount of Unused Room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
Column 8 – Amount of New room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
Column 9 – Number of taxfilers with Room
Column 10 – Number of taxfilers with Unused Room
Column 11 – Number of taxfilers with New Room

Table 2: Characteristics of Persons with 2001 New Room

Column 1 – City identification number
Column 2 – Postal area
Column 3 – Postal walk number
Column 4 – Level of geography (see Geography section)
Column 5 – Place name
Column 6 – Number of taxfilers with New Room
Column 7 – Average Age of taxfilers with New Room
Column 8 – Percentage Female taxfilers with New Room
Column 9 – Median Earned Income of taxfilers with New Room
Column 10 – Average New Room
Column 11 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$1,000
Column 12 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$2,500
Column 13 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$4,000
Column 14 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$6,000
Column 15 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$10,000

CANADIAN SAVERS (product #17C0009)

Line 120 – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
Line 121 – Interest and other investment income

This databank provides information on taxfilers who have been classified as savers.

Savers are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121, but no dividend income on line 120 of the personal income tax return.

Interest and investment income sources would include interest from Canada Savings bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies as well as foreign interest and dividend income.

Dividend income would include dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds), but not dividends from foreign investments.

Taxfilers reporting Canadian dividend income would not be included in "savers", but would be classified as "investors".

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of savers
- Column 8 – Average age of savers
- Column 9 – Median total income of savers
- Column 10 – Total amount of interest dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 11 – Median of interest dollars

Table 2: Age Groups

Column 1	– City identification number
Column 2	– Postal area
Column 3	– Postal walk
Column 4	– Level of geography (see geography section)
Column 5	– Place name
Column 6	– Total number of taxfilers
Column 7	– Total number of savers
Column 8	– Percent of savers 0-24 years of age
Column 9	– Percent of savers 25-34 years of age
Column 10	– Percent of savers 35-44 years of age
Column 11	– Percent of savers 45-54 years of age
Column 12	– Percent of savers 55-64 years of age
Column 13	– Percent of savers 65+ years of age
Column 14	– Total amount of interest income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
Column 15	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 0-24
Column 16	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 25-34
Column 17	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 35-44
Column 18	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 45-54
Column 19	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 55-64
Column 20	– Percent of interest income reported by age group 65+

Table 3: Sex

Column 1	– City identification number
Column 2	– Postal area
Column 3	– Postal walk
Column 4	– Level of geography (see geography section)
Column 5	– Place name
Column 6	– Total number of taxfilers
Column 7	– Percent of taxfilers who are male
Column 8	– Percent of taxfilers who are female
Column 9	– Total number of savers
Column 10	– Percent of savers who are male
Column 11	– Percent of savers who are female
Column 12	– Total amount of interest income reported (in thousands of dollars)
Column 13	– Percent of interest income reported by males
Column 14	– Percent of interest income reported by females
Column 15	– Median interest income of all savers
Column 16	– Median interest income of all male savers
Column 17	– Median interest income of all female savers

Table 4: Income Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of savers
- Column 8 – Percent of savers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of savers with total income \$20,000+
- Column 10 – Percent of savers with total income \$40,000+
- Column 11 – Percent of savers with total income \$60,000+
- Column 12 – Percent of savers with total income \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total amount of interest income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income \$20,000+
- Column 16 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income \$40,000+
- Column 17 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income \$60,000+
- Column 18 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income \$80,000+

CANADIAN INVESTORS (product #17C0007)

Line 120 – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
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Line 121 – Interest and other investment income
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This databank provides information on taxfilers classified as investors.

Investors include taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121. When income is also reported on line 121, that amount is added to the amount of dividend income received, and the sum becomes the investment income of the investor.

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk number
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of investors
- Column 8 – Average age of investors
- Column 9 – Median total income of investors
- Column 10 – Amount of investment dollars (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 11 – Percentage of the investment income derived from dividends
- Column 12 – Median investment income

Table 2: Age Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of investors
- Column 8 – Percent of investors 0-24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of investors 25-34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of investors 35-44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of investors 45-54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of investors 55-64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of investors 65+ years of age

- Column 14 – Total amount of investment income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 0-24
- Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 25-34
- Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 35-44
- Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 45-54
- Column 19 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 55-64
- Column 20 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 65+

Table 3: Sex

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female
- Column 9 – Total number of investors
- Column 10 – Percent of investors who are male
- Column 11 – Percent of investors who are female
- Column 12 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of investment income reported by males
- Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by females
- Column 15 – Median investment income of all investors
- Column 16 – Median investment income of all male investors
- Column 17 – Median investment income of all female investors

Table 4: Income Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of investors
- Column 8 – Percent of investors with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of investors with total income \$20,000+
- Column 10 – Percent of investors with total income \$40,000+
- Column 11 – Percent of investors with total income \$60,000+
- Column 12 – Percent of investors with total income \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income \$20,000+

Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income \$40,000+
Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income \$60,000+
Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income \$80,000+

CANADIAN INVESTMENT INCOME (product #17C0008)

Line 120 – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
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Line 121 – Interest and other investment income
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This databank provides information on taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of the tax return, or interest and other investment income on line 121, or both. These taxfilers include those designated as "savers" and those designated as "investors" in two other databanks available: *Canadian Savers* and *Canadian Investors*. In this databank, investment income includes both interest and dividends.

Dividend income includes dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds).

Interest and other investment income sources include interest from Canada Savings bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies as well as foreign interest and dividend income.

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Summary

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Number of taxfilers with investment income

Column 8 – Average age of taxfilers with investment income

Column 9 – Median total income of taxfilers with investment income

Column 10 – Reported investment income dollars for all taxfilers with investment income (in thousands of dollars)

Column 11 – Median investment income for all taxfilers with investment income

Table 2: Age Groups

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Total number of receivers of investment income

Column 8 – Percent of receivers of investment income 0-24 years of age

Column 9 – Percent of receivers of investment income 25-34 years of age
 Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income 35-44 years of age
 Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income 45-54 years of age
 Column 12 – Percent of receivers of investment income 55-64 years of age
 Column 13 – Percent of receivers of investment income 65+ years of age
 Column 14 - Total amount of investment income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
 Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 0-24
 Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 25-34
 Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 35-44
 Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 45-54
 Column 19 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 55-64
 Column 20 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 65+

Table 3: Sex

Column 1 – City identification number
 Column 2 – Postal area
 Column 3 – Postal walk
 Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
 Column 5 – Place name
 Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
 Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male
 Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female
 Column 9 – Total number of receivers of investment income
 Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income who are male
 Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income who are female
 Column 12 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)
 Column 13 – Percent of investment income reported by males
 Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by females
 Column 15 – Median investment income of all receivers of investment income
 Column 16 – Median investment income of all male receivers of investment income
 Column 17 – Median investment income of all female receivers of investment income

Table 4: Income Groups

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Total number of receivers of investment income

Column 8 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income less than \$20,000

Column 9 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income \$20,000+

Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income \$40,000+

Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income \$60,000+

Column 12 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income \$80,000+

Column 13 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)

Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income less than \$20,000

Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income \$20,000+

Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income \$40,000+

Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income \$60,000+

Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income \$80,000+

CANADIAN CAPITAL GAINS (product #17C0012)

This databank provides information on taxfilers who reported capital gains during the tax year under review.

127	Taxable capital gains
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Line 127 of the T1 income tax return contains the amount of taxable capital gains reported by Canadians; this value is three quarters of the actual capital gains received. The information in this databank reflects the total capital gains received; amounts reported have been grossed up to reflect this total.

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Number of taxfilers reporting capital gains

Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income under \$20,000

Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income of \$20,000 and over

Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income of \$40,000 and over

Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income of \$60,000 and over

Column 12 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income of \$80,000 and over

Column 13 – Total value of capital gains (in thousands of dollars)

Column 14 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income under \$20,000

Column 15 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income of \$20,000 and over

Column 16 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income of \$40,000 and over

Column 17 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income of \$60,000 and over

Column 18 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income of \$80,000 and over

CANADIAN TAXFILERS (product #17C0010)

This databank provides a demographic and income profile of all Canadians who filed a personal tax return in the reference year.

The Content of the Databank is as follows:

Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk number
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of tax returns in French
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers 0-24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers 25-34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers 35-44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers 45-54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of taxfilers 55-64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of taxfilers 65+ years of age
- Column 14 – Average age of taxfilers
- Column 15 – Median total income of taxfilers
- Column 16 – 75th percentile of total income of taxfilers
- Column 17 – Percent reporting more than \$51,000² in total income
- Column 18 – Percent reporting more than \$76,000³ in total income
- Column 19 – Median employment income of taxfilers
- Column 20 – 75th percentile of employment income of taxfilers

² This is the 85th percentile of total income, both sexes, Canada

³ This is the 95th percentile of total income, both sexes, Canada

Table 2: Income Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk number
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers with total income \$20,000+
- Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers with total income \$40,000+
- Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers with total income \$60,000
- Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers with total income \$80,000+
- Column 12 – Value of total income (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 14 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income \$20,000+
- Column 15 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income \$40,000+
- Column 16 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income \$60,000+
- Column 17 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income \$80,000+

DATA SOURCE

Except for the Room data, the financial databanks are derived from income tax returns. For the most part, tax returns were filed in the spring of the year following the reference year. For example, for the 2000 tax year, income tax returns were filed by April 30, 2001. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables. Postal codes may have been revised or updated based on the geography file.

Demographic characteristics such as age are given as of December 31 of the tax year. Income information is for the calendar year under review.

DATA FREQUENCY

Data are updated on an annual basis.

DATA QUALITY

i) Number of Canadian taxfilers

The data used are direct counts from tax files. For the 2000 tax year, approximately 21,611,830 Canadians (or 70%) filed tax returns.

FIGURE 1 – NUMBER OF CANADIAN TAXFILERS

Tax year	Number of Taxfilers ('000)	Date of Population Estimate	Population ('000)	Coverage (%)
1991	18,786	April 1, 1992	27,938	67.2
1992	19,267	April 1, 1993	28,273	68.2
1993	19,882	April 1, 1994	28,618	69.5
1994	20,184	April 1, 1995	28,939	69.8
1995	20,536	April 1, 1996	29,261	70.2
1996	20,772	April 1, 1997	29,577	70.2
1997	21,113	April 1, 1998	29,893	70.6
1998	21,431	April 1, 1999	30,168	71.0
1999	21,893	April 1, 2000	30,665	71.4
2000	21,612*	April 1, 2001	30,950	69.8

Percent coverage is based on a comparison of the number of taxfilers in the Small Area and Administrative Data Division's taxfiler databank and the population estimates from the Statistics Canada publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (catalogue no. 91-002), now available on the Statistics Canada web site www.statcan.ca.

* The 2000 count of taxfilers is taken from a preliminary 2000 taxfile from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

ii) Elderly population

Some elderly Canadians receiving only Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement do not file because they have low or no taxable income. However, with the introduction of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) Credit in 1986 and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Credit in 1990, the percentage of the elderly population filing tax returns has increased. In 2000, approximately 91.7% of the population aged 55 and over filed tax returns, up from 85.7% in 1993.

FIGURE 2 – COVERAGE BY AGE AND PROVINCE, 1999

Rates of Coverage by Age		Rates of Coverage by Province	
under 20	102.4%	Newfoundland	101.5%
20-24	88.3%	Prince Edward Island	97.9%
25-29	89.7%	Nova Scotia	96.9%
30-34	93.6%	New Brunswick	97.8%
35-39	96.0%	Quebec	97.9%
40-44	96.0%	Ontario	95.7%
45-49	95.2%	Manitoba	97.9%
50-54	93.8%	Saskatchewan	97.9%
55-59	93.8%	Alberta	97.2%
60-64	95.8%	British Columbia	92.9%
65-74	98.9%	Yukon Territory	95.1%
75+	94.9%	Northwest Territories	91.7%
Total	96.3%	Nunavut	93.7%
		Canada	96.3%

Coverage rates are based on comparisons with the estimated population counts to July 1, 2000 from Statistics Canada catalogue number 91-213-XPB, *Annual Demographic Statistics*. The taxfiler information is taken from the 1999 final taxfile, released in August 2001.

iii) Income

Persons with low income have no tax liability and are not required to file tax returns. However, with the introduction of the Child Tax Credit in 1978, the Federal Sales Tax (FST) Credit in 1986, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Credit in 1990, and the Child Tax Benefits in 1993, persons with low income are likely to file tax returns to apply for these credits.

The following is a comparison of individual median incomes from the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (SAADD) and from Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (*Income in Canada*, catalogue no. 75-202) for 1998:

SAADD median income	\$20,100
SCF median income	\$20,643
Difference	\$ 543

CONFIDENTIALITY AND ROUNDING

All data are subject to the confidentiality procedures of rounding and suppression.

To protect the confidentiality of Canadians, counts are rounded. Rounding may increase, decrease, or cause no change to counts. Rounding can affect the results obtained from calculations. For example, when calculating percentages from rounded data, results may be distorted as both the numerator and denominator have been rounded. The distortion can be greatest with small numbers.

All reported amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Since 1990, data cells represent counts of 15 or greater, and are rounded to a base of 10. For example, a cell count of 15 would be rounded to 20 and a cell count of 24 would be rounded to 20.

Note: *Counts* represent the number of persons.
Reported amounts are aggregate dollar amounts reported.

SUPPRESSED DATA

To maintain confidentiality, data cells have been suppressed whenever:

- areas comprise less than 100 taxfilers;
- cells represent less than 15 taxfilers⁴;
- cells were dominated by a single filer.

Suppressed data may occur:

i) Within one area:

- when one of the *income* categories is suppressed, a second category must also be suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential data by subtraction (called residual disclosure);
- when one of the *gender* categories is suppressed, the other *gender* category must also be suppressed to avoid residual disclosure;
- when one age group category is suppressed, another age group must also be suppressed to avoid residual disclosure.

ii) Between areas:

- when a variable amount in one area is suppressed, that variable amount is also suppressed in another area to prevent disclosure by subtraction.

⁴ Likewise, the median income is omitted when the rounded count of a category is less than 30 (15 on either side of the median).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

75th percentile

is the number, in a group of numbers ranked from highest to lowest, where one-quarter of the numbers fall above and three-quarters fall below. For example, if the 75th percentile of total income is shown as \$60,000 this means that 25% of the population under review has a total income greater than or equal to \$60,000 and 75% of the population has a total income less than or equal to \$60,000.

Age

is calculated as of December 31 of the reference year (i.e., tax year minus year of birth).

Capital Gains

Line 127 of the T1 income tax return shows "taxable capital gains" or three quarters of the capital gains actually received. The information in this databank has been grossed up to represent the total capital gains received.

Census Division

See section on Geography.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

See section on Geography.

CityID

Since names can be, in some cases, quite long and cumbersome for handling in electronic files, municipalities are given a "city identification number".

Deferred profit sharing plan (DPSP)

An employer-sponsored savings plan registered by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency. Contributions to these plans by the employer (employees cannot contribute) are based on profits. The amount accumulated in these plans can be paid out as a lump sum at retirement or termination of employment, transferred to an RRSP, received in instalments over a period not to exceed ten years, or used to purchase an annuity.

Dividend income

includes dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds) as reported on line 120 of the personal income tax return, and then grossed down to the actual amounts received; dividend income does not include dividends received from foreign investments (which are included in interest income and reported on line 121).

Earned income

The income that is used to determine the RRSP deduction limit. It includes such items as employment income (less union dues and expenses), net business and rental income, disability payments and alimony received. Alimony payments, current year business and rental losses are deducted from this amount. Most investment income (other than rents) is not considered earned income. In calculating the RRSP deduction limit, earned income from the previous year is used.

Employment income

is the total reported employment income. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities, and self-employment income (net income from business, profession, farming, fishing and commissions).

Forward Sortation Area (FSA)

See section on Geography.

French

indicates the language of the tax form.

Interest income

refers to amounts Canadians claimed on line 121 of the personal income tax return. This amount includes interest generated from bank deposits, Canada Savings Bonds, corporate bonds, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, annuities, mutual funds, earnings on life insurance policies and all foreign interest and foreign dividend incomes.

Investment income

includes both interest income and dividend income.

Investors

include taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121. When such income is reported on line 121, this amount is added to the amount of dividend income received, and the sum becomes the investment income of the investor.

Level of geography

is a code designating the type of geographic area to which the information in the table applies. *See* the section on Geography for further information.

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. With the exception of "Total Income", zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

New room

for 2001 is calculated as 18% of 2000 earned income (from definition above) minus pension adjustment (PA) minus past service pension adjustment (PSPA). Since the focus of these data is for net new room for potential RRSP contributions, PA and/or PSPA details will be omitted.

Past service pension adjustment (PSPA)

Applies only to members of defined benefit RPPs. A PSPA occurs when the pension benefit is upgraded, or additional credits purchased, for service in past years. In the first case, it is called an exempt (from certification) PSPA; in the second case, a certifiable PSPA. Only service after 1989 is considered.

Pension adjustment (PA)

Calculated value of the pension accrued in the year in an RPP or a DPSP. The PA decreases the RRSP deduction limit. To calculate this limit, the PA from the previous year is used.

Postal walk

See section on Geography.

Registered pension plan (RPP)

An employer-sponsored plan registered with Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and most commonly also with one of the pension regulatory authorities. The purpose of such plans is to provide employees with a regular income at retirement. The two main types of RPPs are called defined benefit (where the benefit formula is specified) and defined contribution (where only the contribution formula is defined).

Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP)

is an individual retirement savings plan that is registered by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency. It permits limited contributions, and income earned in the RRSP is exempt from tax until payments are received from the plan.

Savers

are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121 of the personal income tax return, but no dividend income on line 120.

Suburban service

See section on Geography.

Suppressed data

are intentionally omitted because they breach confidentiality. All data counts under a certain number are suppressed along with the corresponding income amounts. If the count for one cell or component is suppressed, then corresponding income aggregates in another cell are also suppressed to avoid disclosure by subtraction (called residual disclosure). *See* the section on Confidentiality.

Taxfiler

is an individual who filed a personal income tax return for the referenced year.

Total income is the reported amounts of income by taxfilers from any of the following sources:

- Labour force income;
- Employment income;
 - Wages, salaries and commissions;
 - Other employment income as reported on line 104 of the tax form (tips, gratuities, royalties, etc.);
 - Net self-employment income;
- Employment Insurance (EI) benefits;
- Pension income;
 - Old Age Security/Net Federal Supplements (the latter including guaranteed income supplements and spouses' allowances since 1994);
 - Canada/Quebec Pension Plans;
 - Superannuation and other (private) pensions;
- Family Allowance benefits (up to and including 1992);
- Interest and other investment income;
- Dividend income;
- RRSP income;
- Net limited partnership income;
- Net rental income;
- Other income (e.g. alimony, and incomes reported on line 130, such as fellowships, bursaries, grants, etc.);
- Federal Sales Tax (FST) credit (for 1989-1990 inclusive);
- Goods and Services Tax (GST) credit (beginning in 1990);
- Child tax credit (up to and including 1992);
- Canada child tax benefit (starting with 1993);
- Provincial refundable tax credits (beginning in 1994);
- Other non-taxable income (beginning in 1993);
 - Workers' compensation payments;
 - Social assistance payments;
 - Guaranteed income supplements;
 - Spouses' allowances.

Total room

is the sum of "new room" and "unused room" as defined here.

Unused RRSP contribution room (unused room)

The amount of the RRSP deduction limit that is not claimed by the taxfiler, or the amount remaining after subtracting actual contributions claimed on the tax return from that year's contribution room. Unused room can be carried forward indefinitely. The first year of unused room is from 1991 (see table on page 4).

STATISTICAL TABLES - Footnotes and Historical Availability

RRSP Contributors

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, and Census Divisions (CDs) with the 1994 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1994 data, for postal areas, for CMAs and for CDs. Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 1997 data, for postal areas, CMAs and CDs.

RRSP Contribution Limits (Room)

- Both tables are available in their current format starting with the 1993 data.
- Data are available for all levels of the postal geography starting with the 1993 data.
- Data for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas are available starting with the 1998 data year.

Canadian Savers

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, and Census Divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, for CMAs and for CDs. Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 1997 data, for postal areas, CMAs and CDs.

Canadian Investors

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, and Census Divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data.
- The proportion of investment income from dividends is available starting with the 1996 data (Table 1).
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, for CMAs and for CDs. Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 1997 data, for postal areas, CMAs and CDs.

Canadian Investment Income

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, and Census Divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, for CMAs and for CDs. Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 1997 data, for postal areas, CMAs and CDs.

Canadian Capital Gains

- The standard table on capital gains by income group is available starting with the 1998 data.
- All levels of geography are available since the 1998 data, including Census Divisions, Census Metropolitan Areas and all levels of the postal geography.

Canadian Taxfilers

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, and Census Divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data.
- The reference to \$51,000 represents the 85th percentile of total income, both sexes, Canada; the \$76,000 represents the 95th percentile. The income figure will change from year to year.
- Table 2 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 1997 data, for postal areas, CMAs and CDs.

GEOGRAPHY

The data are available for the following geographic areas. See "Statistical Tables - Footnotes and Historical Availability" for further details. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables.

Standard areas:

- a) Canada,
- b) Provinces and Territories,
- c) Census Divisions,
- d) Census Metropolitan Areas, and
- e) Postal Geography.

User-defined areas:

Users may select a specific area of interest that is not a standard area for which data can be made available in standard format. To obtain data, provide us with a list of the postal codes for which data are required and we will provide the aggregated data. Of course, the area must satisfy our confidentiality requirements, or no data can be produced. See the "Special Geography" section for further information.

Geographic Levels - Postal Geography

The various databanks compiled from the taxfile are available for different levels of the postal geography, and for some levels of the Census geography. Coded geographic indicators appearing on the data tables are shown below with a brief description.

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Postal Area	Description
12	Canada	This level of data is an aggregation of the provincial/territorial totals (code 11). The national total is identified by the region code Z99099.
11	Province or Territory Total	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of the following geographies within a province:</p> <p>City Totals..... Code 08 Rural Postal Codes..... Code 09 Other Provincial Totals Code 10</p> <p>These totals are identified by a provincial/territorial postal letter, then a "990" followed by the province/territory code, as follows:</p> <p>Newfoundland.....A99010 Nova Scotia.....B99012 Prince Edward IslandC99011 New Brunswick.....E99013 QuebecJ99024 OntarioP99035 ManitobaR99046 SaskatchewanS99047 Alberta.....T99048 British Columbia.....V99059 Northwest TerritoriesX99061 Nunavut.....X99062 Yukon.....Y99060</p>

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Postal Area	Description
10	Other Provincial Total ("P" Pot)	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of small communities in the province that had less than 100 taxfilers, where these communities are combined into a "pot". Before 1992, it was identified by the same codes as the provincial/territorial totals, and only the "Delivery Mode" codes 2 and 3 distinguished between the two. To avoid this problem, starting with the 1992 data, an "8" appears after the provincial/territorial letter instead of a "9". The "9" will be reserved for the provincial/territorial total, as explained in 11 above. These "pot" codes are as follows:</p> <p>Newfoundland.....A89010 Nova Scotia.....B89012 Prince Edward IslandC89011 New Brunswick.....E89013 QuebecJ89024 OntarioP89035 ManitobaR89046 Saskatchewan.....S89047 Alberta.....T89048 British Columbia.....V89059 Northwest TerritoriesX89061 Nunavut.....X89062 Yukon.....Y89060</p>
09	Rural Postal Code (Not in City)	<p>This level of geography pertains to rural communities that have one and only one rural postal code. These stand-alone rural postal codes can be identified by a "zero" in the second position of the postal code and a level of geography code 09.</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 4,144 areas coded as level of geography 09.</p>

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Postal Area	Description
08	City Total	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of the following geographies for unique place names within a province/territory:</p> <p>Urban FSA (Residential)..... Code 03 Rural Route Code 04 Suburban Services..... Code 05 Rural Postal Code (within city)..... Code 06 Other Urban Area..... Code 07</p> <p>They have the following format: e.g., Edmonton T95479; Regina S94876. The pattern is the postal letter of the city plus "9" in the second position (indicating a total), followed by a 4 digit numeric code for the community (often called "CityID").</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 932 areas coded as level of geography 08.</p>
07	Other Urban Area (Non-residential within city - "E" Pot)	<p>This aggregation of data (or "pot") covers non-residential addresses within an urban centre and all other data not otherwise displayed. Commercial addresses, post office boxes and general delivery are included, as are residential addresses with too few taxfilers to report separately. They can be recognized by codes that are similar to the city totals, with a distinguishing difference: an "8" will follow the city postal letter rather than the "9" of the city total (e.g., Edmonton T85479; Regina S84876).</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 502 areas coded as level of geography 07.</p>
06	Rural Postal Code (Within City)	<p>These data pertain to rural postal codes that belong to communities with more than one rural postal code. These occur in areas that were formerly serviced by rural delivery service and changed by Canada Post to urban delivery service or in communities served by more than one rural postal code. Rural postal codes of this type can be identified by a "zero" in the second position of the postal code and a level of geography code 06.</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 358 areas coded as level of geography 06.</p>

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Postal Area	Description
05	Suburban Service	<p>Sparsely populated fringe areas of urban centres may receive their postal service from an urban post office by delivery designated as "suburban service". Their region code retains all six characters of the postal code. Suburban Services are located inside an urban FSA, usually adjacent to more highly populated areas, and mail is delivered by a contractor to group boxes, community mail boxes and/or external delivery sites (e.g., kiosks, miniparks).</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 33 areas coded as level of geography 05.</p>
04	Rural Route	<p>Reasonably well settled rural areas may receive their postal service from an urban post office by delivery designated as "rural route", where mail is delivered by a contractor using a motorized vehicle to a group of boxes or to gate boxes. Their region code retains all six characters of the postal code. Rural routes are located outside an urban FSA.</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 906 areas coded as level of geography 04.</p>
03	Urban FSA (Residential Area)	<p>The urban Forward Sortation Area (FSA, identified by the first three characters of the postal code) includes all residential addresses covered by the first three characters of a postal code in a particular urban area (not including levels 04 and 05). Only residential FSAs are considered for these databanks. This level of data is an aggregation of:</p> <p>Postal Walk Code 01 Other Postal Walk Code 02</p> <p>An Urban FSA of this type can be identified by the FSA followed by three blanks.</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 1,827 areas coded as level of geography 03.</p>

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Postal Area	Description
02	Other Postal Walk	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of urban residential postal codes unallocated to a letter carrier route and postal walks with less than 100 taxfilers. A postal walk record of this type can be identified by a region code, which is the FSA followed by three blanks, and the postal walk number "XXXX".</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 232 areas coded as level of geography 02.</p>
01	Postal Walk	<p>This is the finest level of data and is an aggregation of urban residential postal codes allocated to a letter carrier route. A postal walk of this type can be identified by a region code, which is the FSA followed by three blanks, and the postal walk number.</p> <p>The 2000 databanks contain 19,276 areas coded as level of geography 01. The walks range in size from 110 to 5,200.</p>

Adding postal areas without duplication

Data files according to the postal geography will often contain subtotals and totals. Many data users need to add certain geographies in order to come up with a total for their particular area of interest. However, including subtotals during this process results in double-counting some populations, and this leads to an erroneous total. The following is a summary of which postal areas are aggregations in the standard postal geography.

Postal walks (Level of Geography, or LOG 1) and walk "pots" (LOG 2) add up to urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs, LOG 3).

Urban FSAs (LOG 3), rural routes (LOG 4), suburban services (LOG 5), rural postal codes within a city (LOG 6) and other urban areas (LOG 7) add up to city totals (LOG 8).

City totals (LOG 8), rural postal codes not in a city (LOG 9) and other areas in a province (LOG 10) add up to provincial/territorial totals (LOG 11).

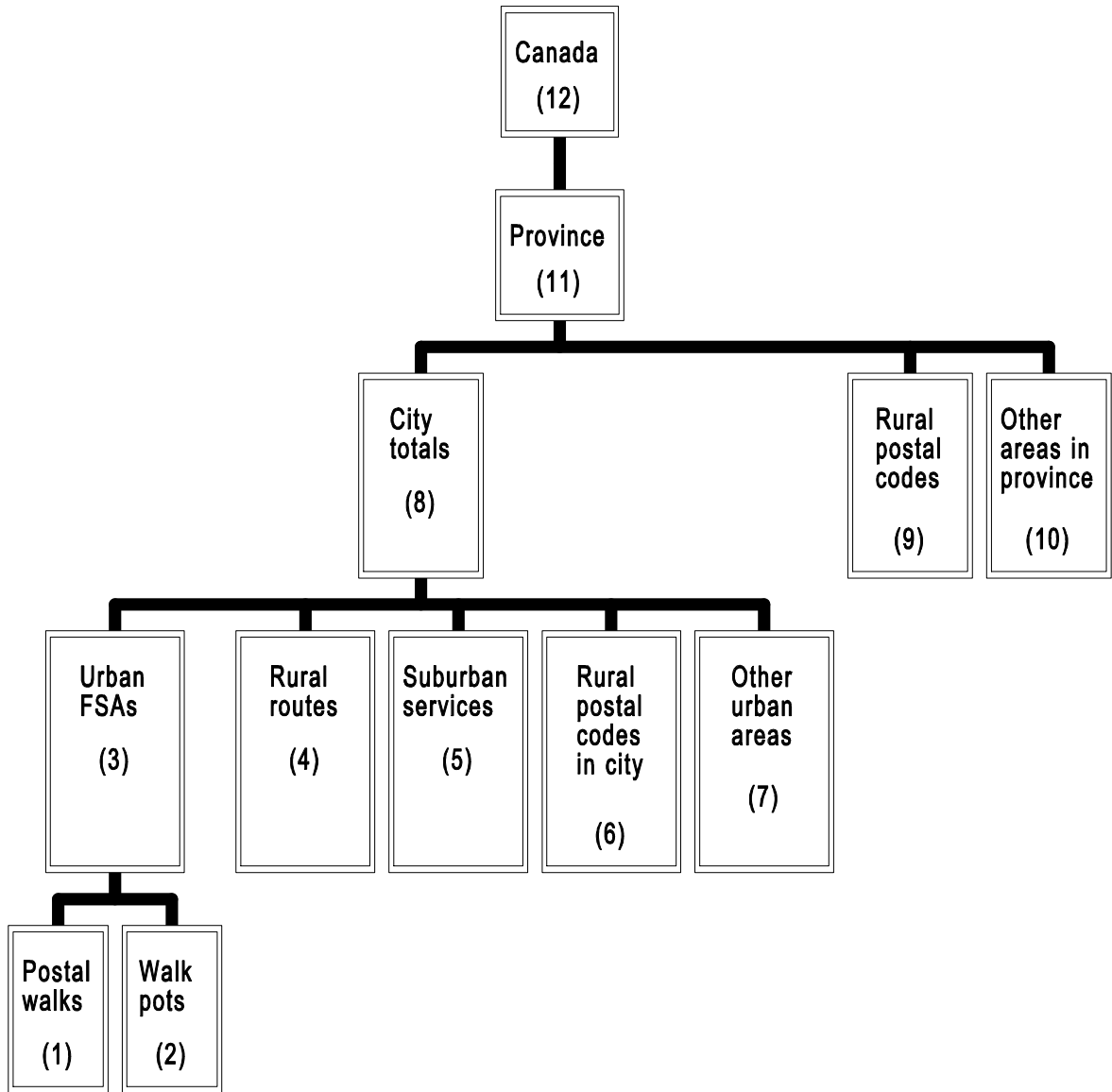
Provincial/territorial totals (LOG 11) add up to the Canada total (LOG 12).

Thus, using the Level of geography codes:

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 8$$

$$8 + 9 + 10 = 11$$



Concordance files

A concordance file accompanies data that are aggregated by postal walk. This file lists all of the six-character postal codes for which there is information, and identifies the postal walk to which each postal code is assigned. An urban Forward Sortation Area (FSA) may be split between two or more municipalities, and so the FSA label and the city identification number (or CityID) become important parts of the geographic identifiers. It is a combination of CityID, FSA label and postal walk number that creates unique geographic identifiers. The concordance file consists therefore of the CityID, the FSA label (called the postal area), the postal walk number and the six-character urban postal code. By simply browsing the concordance file, one can determine which postal codes make up a given walk. The following illustration is an example of a concordance file.

CityID	Postal area	Postal walk	Postal code
6092	K1B	52	K1B3K5
6092	K1B	52	K1B3V5
6092	K1B	52	K1B4C6
6092	K1B	52	K1B4N7
6092	K1B	52	K1B4N9
6092	K1B	52	K1B4M8
6092	K1B	52	K1B4N9
2434	K1B	57	K1B3V6
2434	K1B	57	K1B3V7
2434	K1B	57	K1B3V8
2434	K1B	57	K1B3V9
2434	K1B	57	K1B4V1

"Vintage" of the postal walks

The postal walks represented in the 2000 databanks were coded from a Canada Post Corporation file with a July 2001 reference date.

Old walk/new walk file

Since postal walks are subject to change, we will also supply on request, along with postal walk aggregated data and the corresponding concordance file, a third file called the "old walk/new walk" file. This file shows the percentage change in the postal walks between the date of the walks to which the data are attached and the latest such information available to us from Canada Post. This file compares the six-character urban postal codes that make up the postal walk at two different points in time, and shows the percentage of the postal codes from the original (old) walk that are included in the newer walk, and the percentage of the new walk that is derived from the old. The following illustration is an example of an old walk/new walk file.

**Comparison Between Old Walks (July 2001)
and New Walks (November 2001)**

CityID	FSA	Old walk #	New walk #	% of old included in new	% of new derived from old
2434	K1B	50	50	94	74
2434	K1B	50	51	6	8
2434	K1B	51	50	33	26
2434	K1B	51	51	61	92
2434	K1B	51	57	6	5
2434	K1B	57	57	91	50
2434	K1B	57	58	9	100
2434	K1B	52	52	29	10
2434	K1B	52	60	71	100
2434	K1B	53	52	20	24
2434	K1B	53	53	60	100
2434	K1B	53	58	20	33
2434	K1B	54	54	93	83
2434	K1B	54	55	7	5
2434	K1B	55	55	100	89
2434	K1B	56	52	30	14
2434	K1B	56	56	70	100
2434	K1B	58	52	12	10
2434	K1B	58	55	12	5

Geographic Levels - Census Geography

Data are also available for the following levels of the Census geography; the following table shows the coded designators for these geographies, as well as a brief description of each.

Level of Geography	Name	Description
41	Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	<p>The general concept of a 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>There are 26 CMAs in the 2000 databanks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 001, St. John's, Newfoundland 205, Halifax, Nova Scotia 310, Saint John, New Brunswick 408, Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Québec 421, Québec, Québec 433, Sherbrooke, Québec 442, Trois-Rivières, Québec 462, Montréal, Québec 505, Ottawa-Hull (Québec part) 505, Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) 532, Oshawa, Ontario 535, Toronto, Ontario 537, Hamilton, Ontario 539, St-Catharines-Niagara, Ontario 541, Kitchener, Ontario 555, London, Ontario 559, Windsor, Ontario 580, Sudbury, Ontario 595, Thunder Bay, Ontario 602, Winnipeg, Manitoba 705, Regina, Saskatchewan 725, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan 825, Calgary, Alberta 835, Edmonton, Alberta 933, Vancouver, British Columbia 935, Victoria, British Columbia

Level of Geography	Name	Description
21	Census Divisions (CDs)	<p>General term applying to geographic areas established by provincial law (or in conjunction with Statistics Canada, as in the cases of Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and intermediate between census subdivisions and the province (e.g., counties, regional districts, regional municipalities, etc.)</p> <p>Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces of Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has created census divisions.</p> <p>There are 288 CDs in the 2000 databanks, based on the 1996 Census boundaries.</p>

Geographic Levels - Special Geography

Clients may select geographical areas of their own definition, areas that are not part of the standard areas listed here (for example, bank service areas, retail store catchment areas). For this, clients must submit a list of the postal codes that make up their special area, and we will aggregate the micro data to correspond to that area of interest. Information ordered for special, or "user-defined" areas will be coded according to the following:

Level of Geography	Name	Description
93	Total for all user-defined areas	This level represents the sum total of all user-defined areas, and is the total of levels 91 and 92 described below.
92	Other user-defined areas	This level of geography represents all user-defined areas that were too small, in terms of population, to have information compiled on those areas individually (i.e. fewer than 100 taxfilers). Such areas are grouped into this "other" category.
91	Special user-defined area	Any area showing a code "91" is an area defined by a specific user according to that user's needs (for example, school catchment areas, health districts, etc.)

Conversion files

When a client is interested in purchasing data for areas that are considered "non-standard geography" by Small Area and Administrative Data Division, a conversion file is usually necessary. A combination of postal codes making up one or more special area(s) is commonly referred to as a "conversion file" C an electronic file used by our staff to aggregate the different postal areas that make up the user-defined area. Simply provide us with the postal codes related to the area and we will compile the data (subject to our confidentiality restrictions). This list should include all postal codes for each area.

This would apply only to an area that is not a "standard area". It could include any one or a combination of areas whose boundaries are a combination of standard areas or a combination of postal codes. User-defined areas may be branch service or school catchment areas, neighbourhoods or almost any other region.

Each postal code on a conversion file, therefore, is linked to a corresponding area code. The postal code is used as the basis for the tabulation of economic and demographic data for each area. Refer to the example below for a typical conversion file received by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Postal code	User Area
A1A1A1	0001
A1A1A2	0001
A1A1A3	0001
A1A1A4	0001
A1A1A5	0001
A1A1A6	0001
A1A1A7	0002
A1A1A8	0002
A1A1A9	0002
A1A1B1	0002
A1A1B2	0002
A1A1B3	0003
A1A1B4	0003
A1A1B5	0003
A1A1B6	0003
A1A1B7	0003
A1A1B8	0004
A1A1B9	0004
A1A1C1	0004
A1A1C2	0004
A1A1C3	0004

Note:

- 1) The conversion file should have a record length of 10 bytes. The first six bytes should represent the postal code and the following four bytes should represent the user-defined area.
- 2) The postal code does not have a space between the third and fourth characters.
- 3) The user-defined area code is only four characters in length.
- 4) Our system cannot accommodate user-defined areas with hierarchical levels. In the previous example, areas 0001 and 0002 could not add up to their own total, with areas 0003 and 0004 adding up to their own separate total. Generating this type of hierarchical information means submitting this conversion file to our programs several times, thus increasing costs.

WE INVITE YOUR COMMENTS!

We are always working on ways to improve our products. The comments we receive concerning quality and presentation are essential to meet this objective. If you have any suggestions in this regard, we encourage you, the user, to provide us with your comments.

Data in many forms

Statistics Canada disseminates data in a variety of forms. In addition to publications, both standard and special tabulations are offered. Data are available on the Internet, compact disk, diskette, computer printouts, microfiche and microfilm and magnetic tape. Maps and other geographic reference materials are available for some types of data. Direct online access to aggregated information is possible through CANSIM, Statistics Canada's machine-readable database and retrieval system.

How to obtain more information

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

Client Services
Small Area and Administrative Data Division
Statistics Canada
Room 1306, Main Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Phone: (613) 951-9720

Fax: (613) 951-4745

saadinfo@statcan.ca

Local Statistics Canada Reference Centres are listed on the last page. You can also visit our World Wide Web site at <http://www.statcan.ca>.

Toll-free access is provided for all users who reside outside the local dialling area of any of the Regional Reference Centres.

National enquiries line 1-800-263-1136

National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired 1-800-363-7629

Order-only line (Canada and the United States) 1-800-267-6677

National Toll-free Fax Order line 1-877-287-4369

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner and in the official language of their choice. To this end, the agency has developed standards of service that its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

LIST OF DATA PRODUCTS AVAILABLE

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada tabulates statistical data derived from administrative records - most notably, the taxfile. The resulting demographic and socio-economic databanks available are listed in the table below, along with their identifying product number and the usual release dates.

Product name	Product number	Release date
RRSP Contributors	17C0006	November
RRSP Contribution Limits (Room)	17C0011	December
Canadian Savers	17C0009	November
Canadian Investors	17C0007	November
Canadian Investment Income	17C0008	November
Canadian Taxfilers	17C0010	November
Canadian Capital Gains	17C0012	November
Charitable Donors	13C0014	November
Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	13C0015	July
Economic Dependency Profiles	13C0017	July
Labour Force Income Profiles	71C0018	July
Families	13C0016	July
Seniors	89C0022	August
Migration Estimates	91C0025	September
Postal Area Profiles	89C0021	September

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

The Advisory Services Division of Statistics Canada provides an information dissemination network across the country through nine regional Reference Centres. Each Reference Centre has a collection of current publications and reference documents that can be consulted or purchased, along with microcomputer diskettes, CD-ROMs, maps, and other products. Copying facilities for printed materials are available on site.

Each Reference Centre provides a wide range of additional services. On the one hand, the Dissemination Services: a free telephone inquiries line for the most recent basic data. On the other hand, Advisory Services: identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources and development of profiles, analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and also the use of statistical data.

For more information, you can call the Reference Centre closest to you by dialling the number on the following page; if you are outside the local calling area, please dial the national toll-free inquiries number and you will be in contact with the Regional Reference Centre serving your area.

National Toll-Free **Inquiries** Line (Canada and United States): 1-800-263-1136

Telecommunications Device for the **Hearing Impaired**: 1-800-363-7629

Toll-Free **Order Only** Line (Canada and United States): 1-800-267-6677

National Toll-Free **Fax Order** Line (Canada and United States): 1-877-287-4369

ATLANTIC REGION

Serving the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Fax number: (902) 426-9538
E-mail: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

QUEBEC REGION

Serving the province of Quebec (except the National Capital Region) and the territory of Nunavut.

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Guy Favreau Complex
4th Floor, East Tower
MONTREAL, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Fax number: (514) 283-9350

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Serving the National Capital Region.

Statistics Canada
Statistical Reference Centre
(National Capital Region)
R.H. Coats Building, Lobby
Holland Avenue
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax number: (613) 951-0581
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

ONTARIO REGION

Serving the province of Ontario except the National Capital Region.

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Arthur Meighen Building, 10th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
TORONTO, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136
Local Calls: (416) 973-6586
Fax number: (416) 973-7475

PRAIRIE REGION

This region has three Reference Centres serving the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Serving the province of Manitoba:

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3C 4V9

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1186
Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Fax number: (204) 983-7543
E-mail: statswpg@Solutions.net

Serving the province of Saskatchewan:

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
REGINA, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1186
Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Fax number: (306) 780-5403
E-mail: statcan@sk.sympatico.ca

Serving Alberta and the Northwest Territories:

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Pacific Plaza, Suite 900
10909 Jasper Avenue N.W.
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5J 4J3

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1186
Local calls: (780) 495-3027
Fax number: (780) 495-5318
E-mail: ewieall@statcan.ca

PACIFIC REGION

Serving the province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Library Square Office Tower
600-300 West Georgia Street
VANCOUVER, British Columbia
V6B 6C7

Toll-free: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Fax number: (604) 666-4863
E-mail: stevan@statcan.ca
