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**Inégalités de revenu au Canada :
les 1 % sous la loupe, 1981-2011**

avec **Thomas Lemieux**

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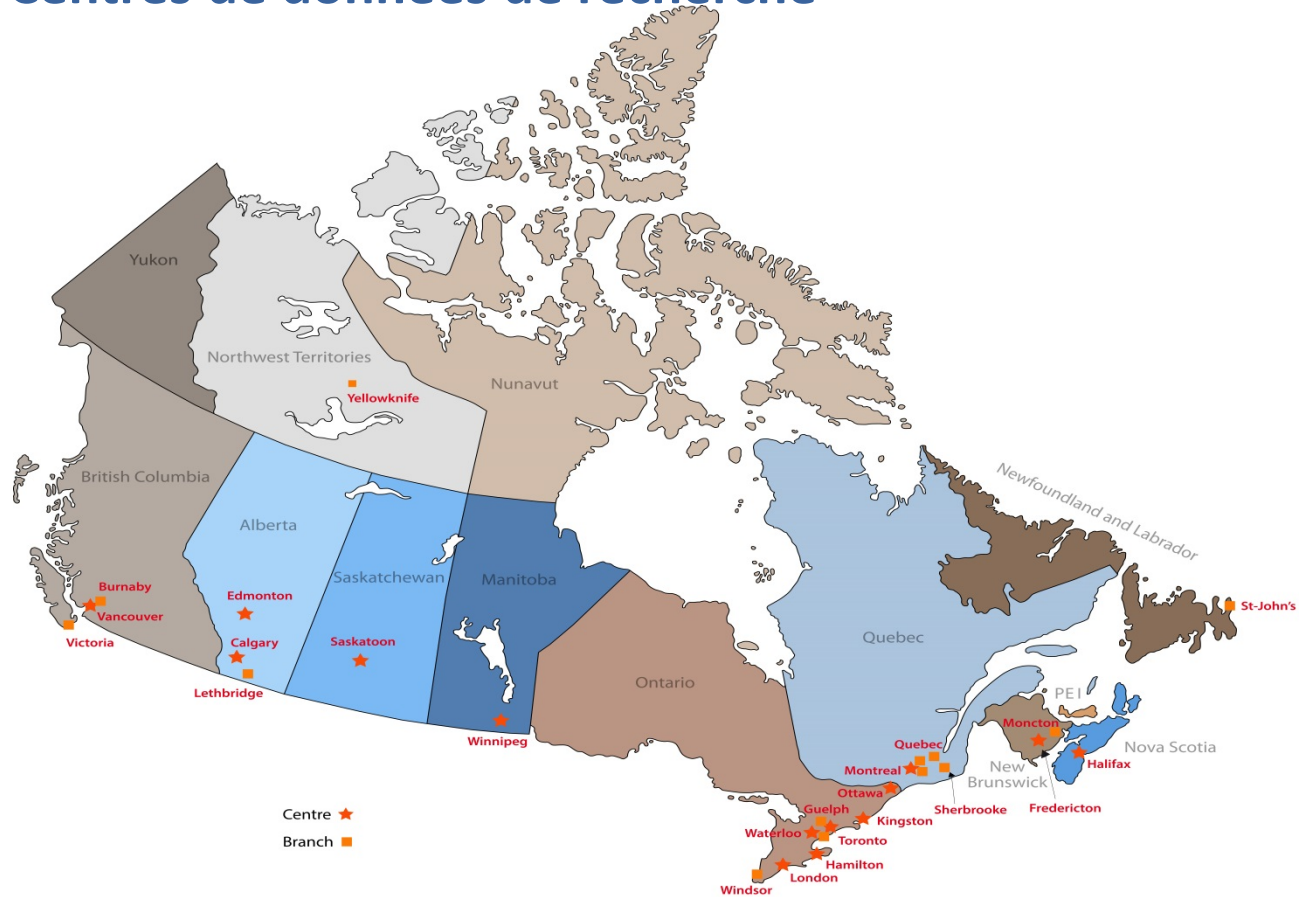
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2) Formation des chercheurs en analyse quantitative

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Notre présentateur: Thomas Lemieux



- Professeur titulaire et directeur de la The Vancouver School of Economics à UBC.
- Membre du National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), associé de recherche de l' Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) et membre de la Société royale du Canada.
- Ses recherches au cours des dernières années ont principalement porté sur l'inégalité de revenu au Canada et ailleurs.
- Il est coauteur, avec Craig Riddell, de « Who Are Canada's Top 1 Percent? » publié en 2015 par l'Institut de recherche en politiques publiques (IRPP) et disponible en ligne à: <http://irpp.org/fr/research-studies/aots5-riddell-lemieux/>

Inégalités de revenu au Canada: les mieux nantis sous la loupe, 1981-2011

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Contexte - Background

- Après une période de relative stabilité, la distribution des revenus au Canada a considérablement changé au cours des dernières décennies
- Comme dans plusieurs autres pays anglo-saxons, les É.-U. et la G.-B. en particulier, un des changements les plus marquants a été l'augmentation phénoménale des revenus des personnes qui sont au sommet de la distribution
- Par le passé, les chercheurs s'intéressant à l'évolution des hauts revenus utilisaient les données administratives (déclarations d'impôt). Par ex.: . Saez and Veall, 2005.
- Un des inconvénients de cette source de données: plusieurs caractéristiques socioéconomiques sont absentes
- Ainsi, le rôle de l'éducation et de l'occupation dans l'évolution des revenus demeure inconnu
- After a period of relative stability, Canada's earnings and income distributions have changed substantially in recent decades
- As in several other "english-speaking" countries (U.S. and U.K. in particular), one of most striking developments has been the dramatic rise in incomes at the very top of the income distribution
- Previous research on the evolution of top incomes has used administrative tax filer data (e.g. Saez and Veall, 2005)
- A disadvantage of tax filer data is absence of many socio-demographic characteristics
- Thus role of characteristics like education and occupation in rise of top incomes remains to be investigated

Notre contribution

- Nous utilisons les données des fichiers maîtres du recensement pour étudier l'évolution des hauts revenus entre 1981 et 2006 (et en partie celles de l'enquête nationale des ménages de 2011)
- Nous portons une attention particulière au rôle que joue le niveau d'éducation, le domaine d'étude, l'occupation, le secteur d'emploi, le nombre d'heures travaillées
- Permet de mieux évaluer les différentes hypothèses proposées pour expliquer l'augmentation des revenus au sommet de la distribution
- Use Census Master File (MF) data to examine composition of top income earners between 1981 and 2006 (plus limited evidence from the 2011 NHS)
- Particular attention paid to role of educational attainment, field of study, occupation, industry and hours of work
- Use this new information to shed light on competing explanations for dramatic growth in top incomes

Quelles sont ces hypothèses?

Competing Explanations

- Deux grands types d'explications sont proposées:
- Les forces du marché
 - la demande pour les compétences et habiletés particulières de ces personnes sont en forte hausse
 - Augmentation de la demande liée aux changements technologiques, mondialisation, effets de taille/ d'échelle du marché
- Rente économique
 - Les hauts revenus sont davantage capables d'extraire des rentes
 - La diminution des taux marginaux d'imposition encourage l'extraction de rente
- Two broad classes of explanations for dramatic growth in top incomes
- “Market-based” view
 - a broad-based phenomenon due to increased demand for unique skills and abilities of top earners
 - Increased demand is linked to tech change, globalization and market size/scale effects
- “Economic rents” view
 - increased ability of top earners to extract rents
 - Declines in marginal tax rates provide greater incentive to extract rents

Avantages des données de recensement

Advantages of Census Data

- Le formulaire long du recensement comprend des caractéristiques socioéconomiques non disponibles dans les données administratives
- Information détaillée: éducation, domaine d'étude, secteur d'emploi, occupation
- Information est recueilli de manière constante de 1980 à 2005
- Gros échantillon (20% de la population): essentiel pour étudier les petits groupes, tel les plus hauts revenus
- On peut étudier des sous-groupes précis: par ex.: médecins, comptables, milieu de la finance
- Responses to “long form” provide information on socio-demographic characteristics not available in tax filer data
- Detailed information on education, field of study, industry and occupation
- Much of information is collected on a consistent basis over 1980 to 2005 period
- Large sample size – 20% of population: key for studying small groups like top 1%
- Can examine narrowly defined sub-groups like medical doctors or those with degrees in accounting and finance
- MF data are not top coded

Inconvénients des données de recensement

Some limitations of Census data

- Deux changements apportés en 2006 créés des problèmes de comparabilité
- Les répondants peuvent donner la permission d'accéder à leurs déclarations d'impôt – 80% le font
- Créé un problème de comparabilité, mais règle en grande partie le problème d'inexactitude qui affecte les enquêtes
- Pour la plupart des répondants, les informations recueillies sont appariées avec leurs données administratives sur le revenu (déclarations de revenu)
- Les données sur l'éducation sont simplifiées: limite le nombre de catégories
- Six catégories d'études constantes au fil du temps
- FOS introduit en 1986; système de classification changé en 2006
- Two changes introduced in 2006 create some comparability problems
- Respondents given option of allowing access to their tax returns – 80% chose this option
 - This creates a comparability problem, but deals in large part with the fact survey data can be misreported
 - For most people the survey information collected in the long-form census is matched with their administrative data on income (from tax records)
- Information on education simplified – limits number of education categories we can use
- Nonetheless, can identify 6 education categories that are consistent over time
- FOS introduced in 1986 and classification system changed in 2006

Mauvaises nouvelles...

Some bad news...

- Pour des motifs politiques, le gouvernement a remplacé le formulaire long (obligatoire pour 20% de la population) par une enquête volontaire
- L'échantillon a été augmenté à 33% pour « compenser » le déclin attendu du taux de réponse
- Décision très controversée (démission du statisticien en chef): le taux de réponse est passé de 90% à 69% (profil des non-répondants est caractéristique)
- Nous avons utilisé l'ENM en 2011: résultats à interpréter avec prudence
- For political reasons the government replaced the long form census (compulsory for 20 percent of the population) with a voluntary survey.
- Increased sample size to 33 percent to “compensate” for expected lower response rates...
- Very controversial (Chief Statistician resigned over this) and response rates dropped from over 90% to 69% (and systematic pattern in non-response)
- We use the NHS for the sake of completeness, but results have to be interpreted with caution.

Et de meilleures nouvelles

And good news!

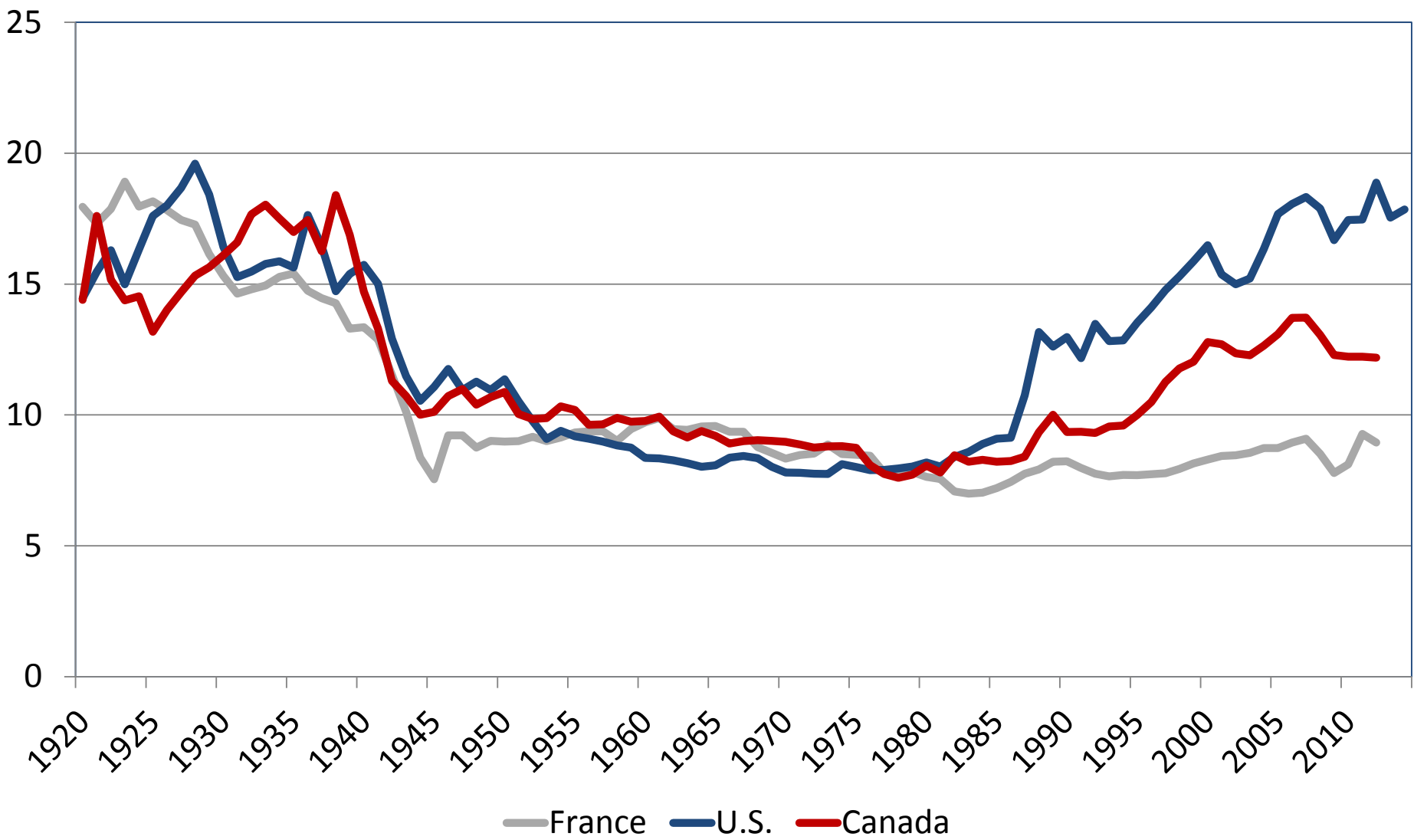
- Le nouveau gouvernement a annoncé qu'il rétablissait le formulaire long obligatoire pour le recensement de 2016
- On ne posera plus de questions sur le revenu mais possibilité d'utiliser les données de la déclaration de revenu
- Formulaire court: tous les répondants seront appariés avec leur dossier fiscal (clé d'appariement: nom, date de naissance, adresse)
- Taux d'appariement de 99%: plus élevé que si on utilisait le numéro d'assurance sociale à cause des erreurs et des problèmes de substitution
- The Trudeau government announced last year that the compulsory long-form census would be back in 2016
- Statistics Canada will no longer ask about income with an option to use tax data
- Everyone (short form) will be matched to their income tax records on the basis of the short form information (name, birth date, address)
- Match rate of 99%, higher than if respondents were asked about their Social Insurance Number (Canadian SSN) because of mistakes and proxy response problems

Évolution des revenus

Trends in Inequality & Top Incomes

- Les données fiscales révèlent une augmentation de la part de revenu des plus hauts revenus au début des années 1980
- Pas aussi marquée qu'aux É.-U., mais bien plus importante qu'en France, et très différente dans les diverses régions
- Fig. 2A: montre en détails l'augmentation du revenu réel entre 1982 et 2010, à différents niveaux de revenu
- Revenu réel moyen a augmenté de 13,5%, mais pratiquement aucun changement pour les revenus sous la barre des 10%
- Les gains sont beaucoup plus importants au sommet de la distribution: 160% pour les .01%
- Tax data show large increase in top income shares in Canada since early 1980s
- Not quite as dramatic as in the United States, but much larger than in France, and remarkably different in different regions of the country.
- Fig 2a illustrates this in more detail by showing real income growth between 1982 and 2010 at various points in income distribution
- Average real income grew by 13.5%
- But virtually no change among those below top 10%
- As we move up distribution gains become much larger –eg 160% for top 0.01%

Top 1 percent income shares: Canada, France and the U.S.



Top 1 percent income shares: Canadian provinces

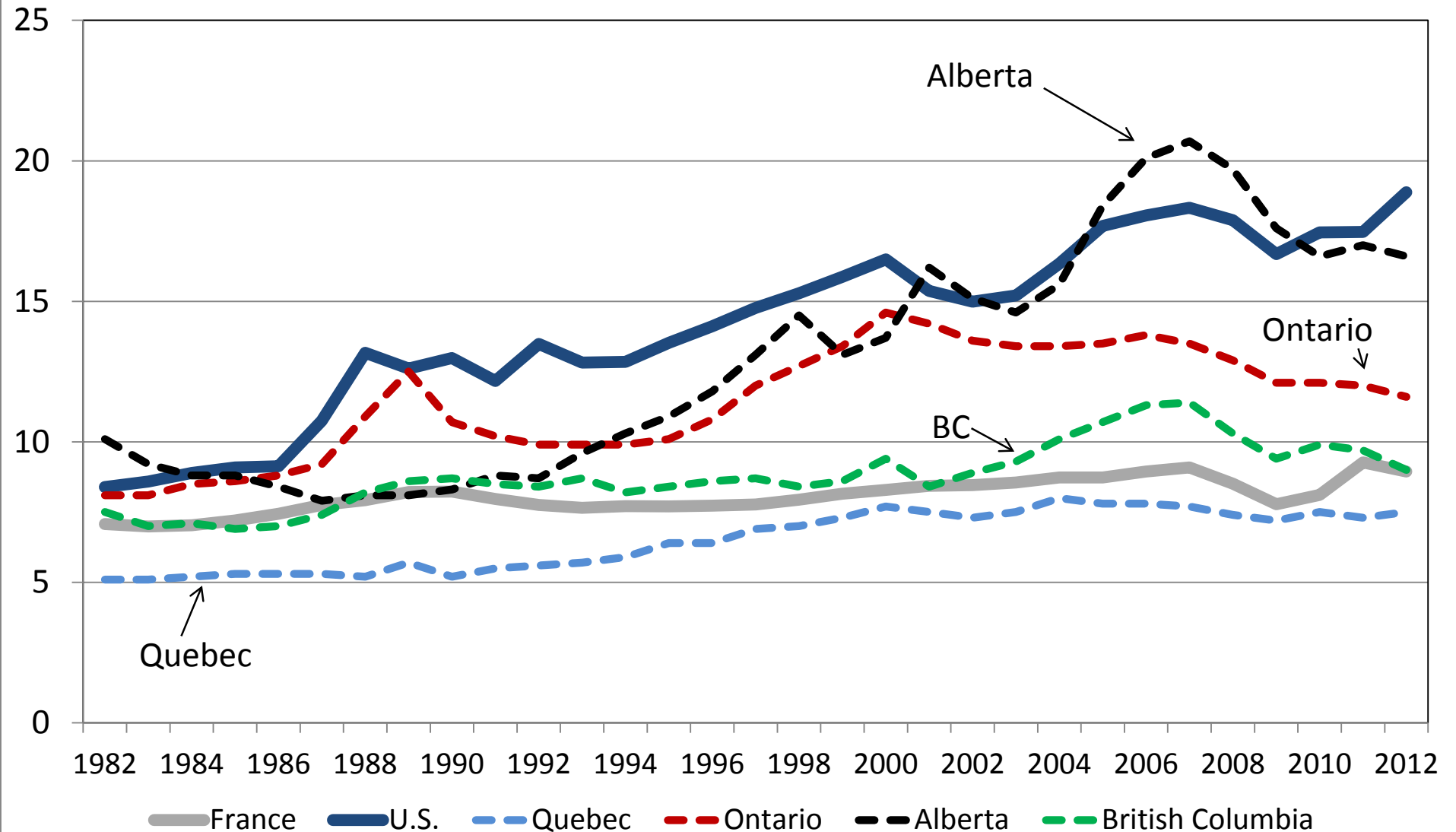
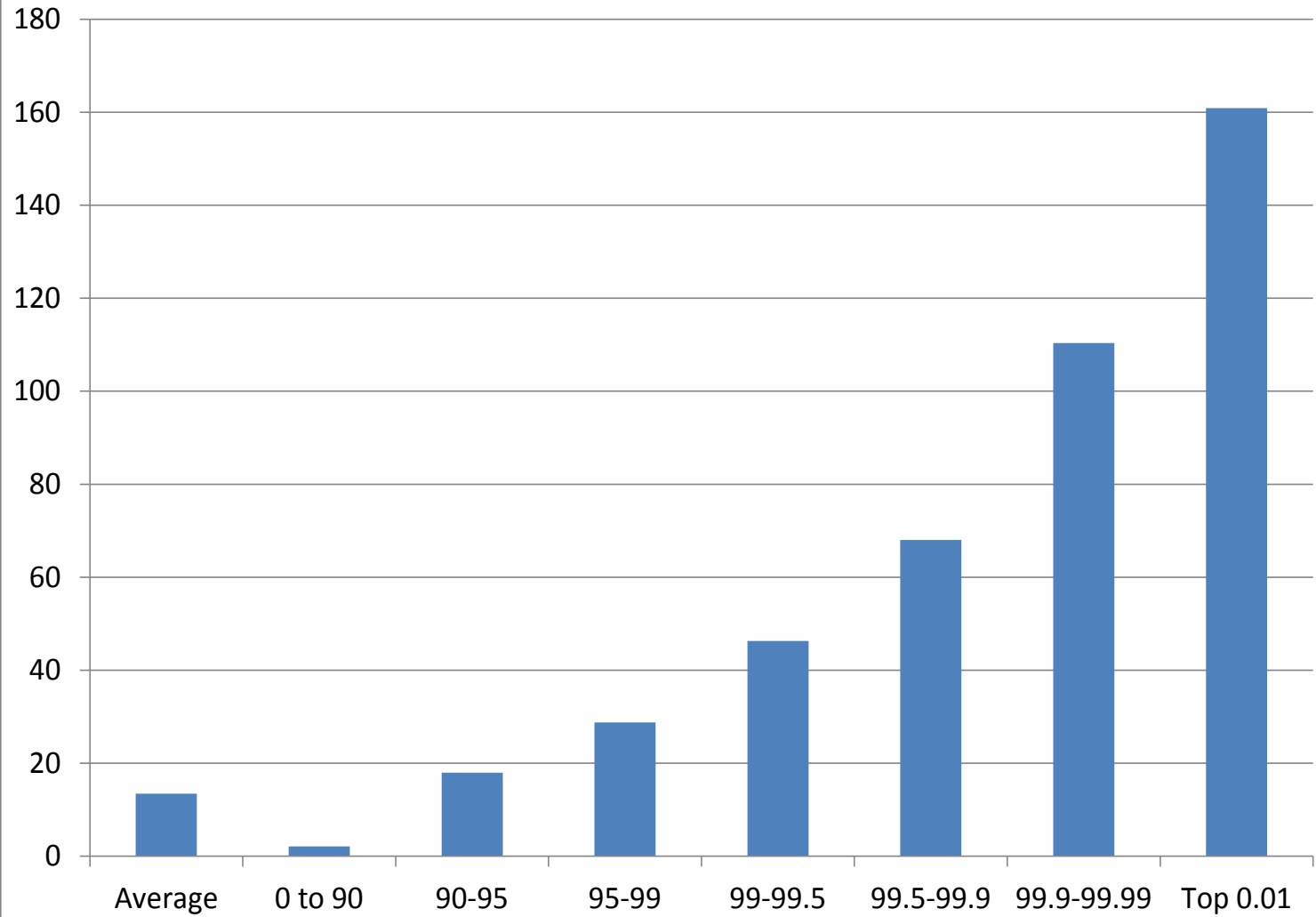


Figure 2a: Total Income Growth by Fractiles, 1982-2010

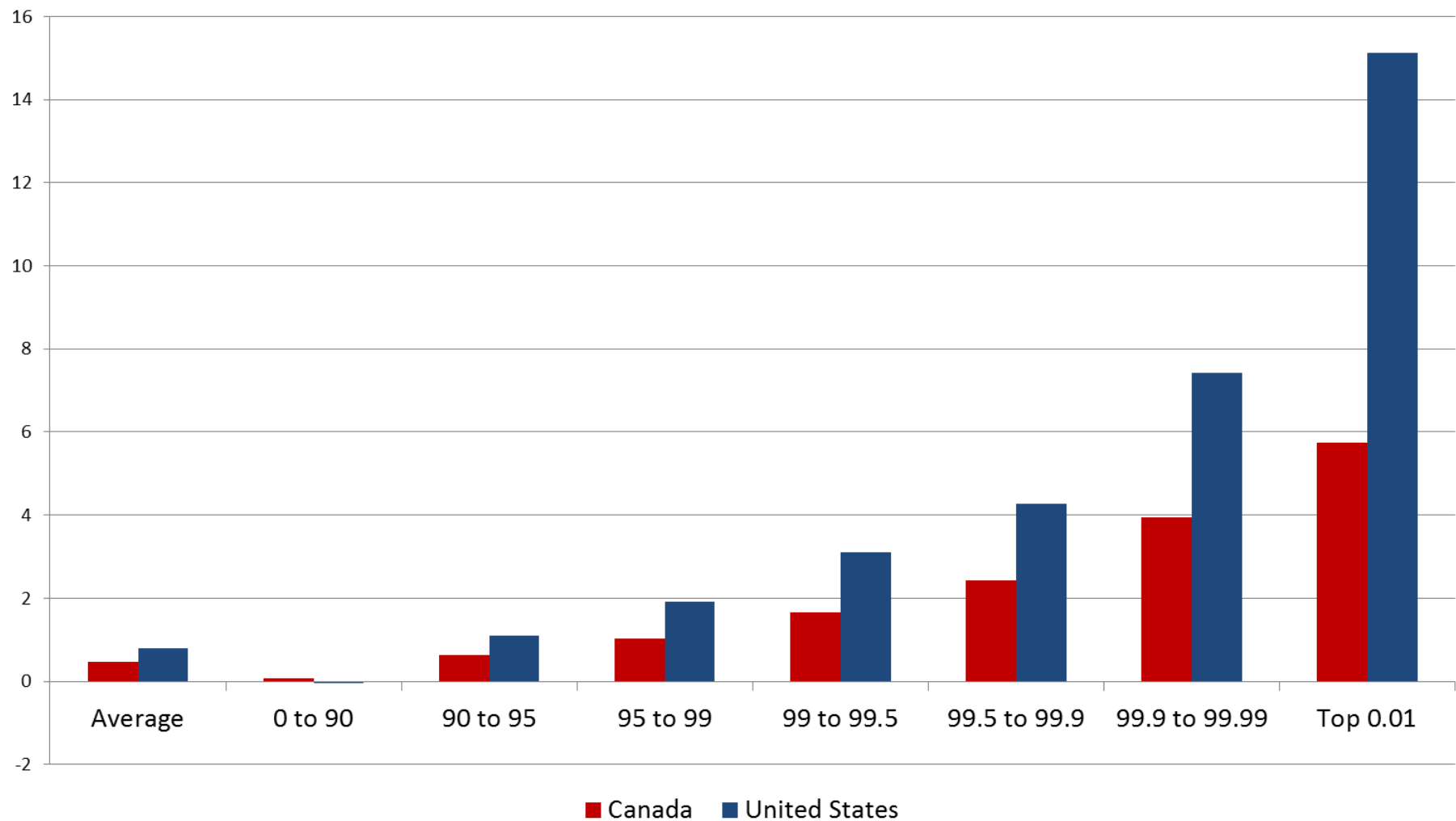


Comparaison avec les États-Unis

More detailed comparison with the United States

- Même si l'augmentation est concentrée chez les plus riches, le phénomène n'est pas aussi marqué qu'aux É.-U.: figure 2b
- Possible que les plus hauts revenus canadiens ne figureraient pas aussi haut dans la distribution aux É.-U.: figure 2c
- Although growth is concentrated at the top in Canada, it is not quite as dramatic as in the United States (Figure 2b)
- One partial explanation for this is that top earners in Canada would not rank quite as high as in the United States (Figure 2c)

Figure 2b: Annualized income growth between 1982 and 2010, Canada and the United States

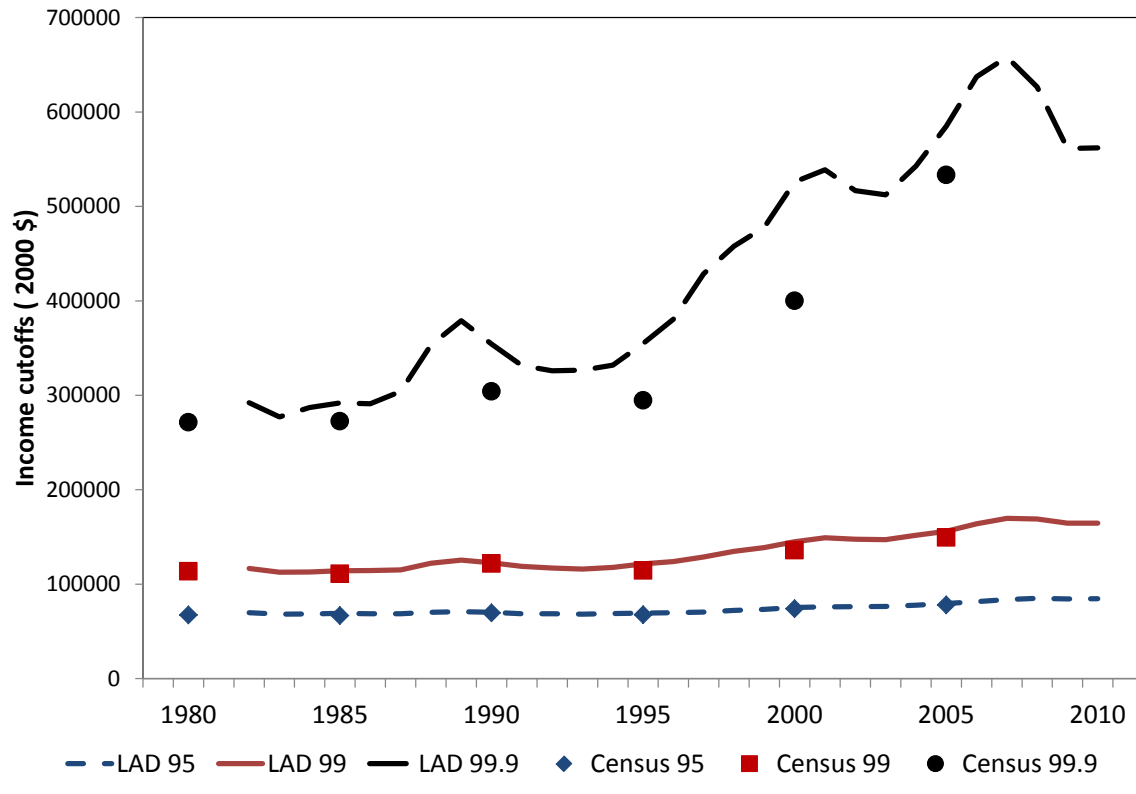


Données de recensement ou données fiscales?

Comparing Census and Tax Data

- Une préoccupation: auto-déclaration des revenus peut minimiser le niveau de revenu réel des plus riches
- Figure 4a compare seuils de revenu selon le recensement et la Banque de données administratives longitudinales (DAL)
- Seuils pour 95^e centile et 99^e centile sont similaires
- À 99,9: l'écart est plus substantiel
- L'écart se rétrécit en 2006
- One concern is that self-reported income data may systematically understate incomes at very top of distribution
- Fig 4a compares income cut-offs from Census and LAD
- Income cut-offs for 95th and 99th percentiles are remarkably similar
- At 99.9th percentile a more substantial gap
- Gap narrows in 2006 with greater use of tax data

Figure 4a: Top income cutoffs: LAD vs. Census

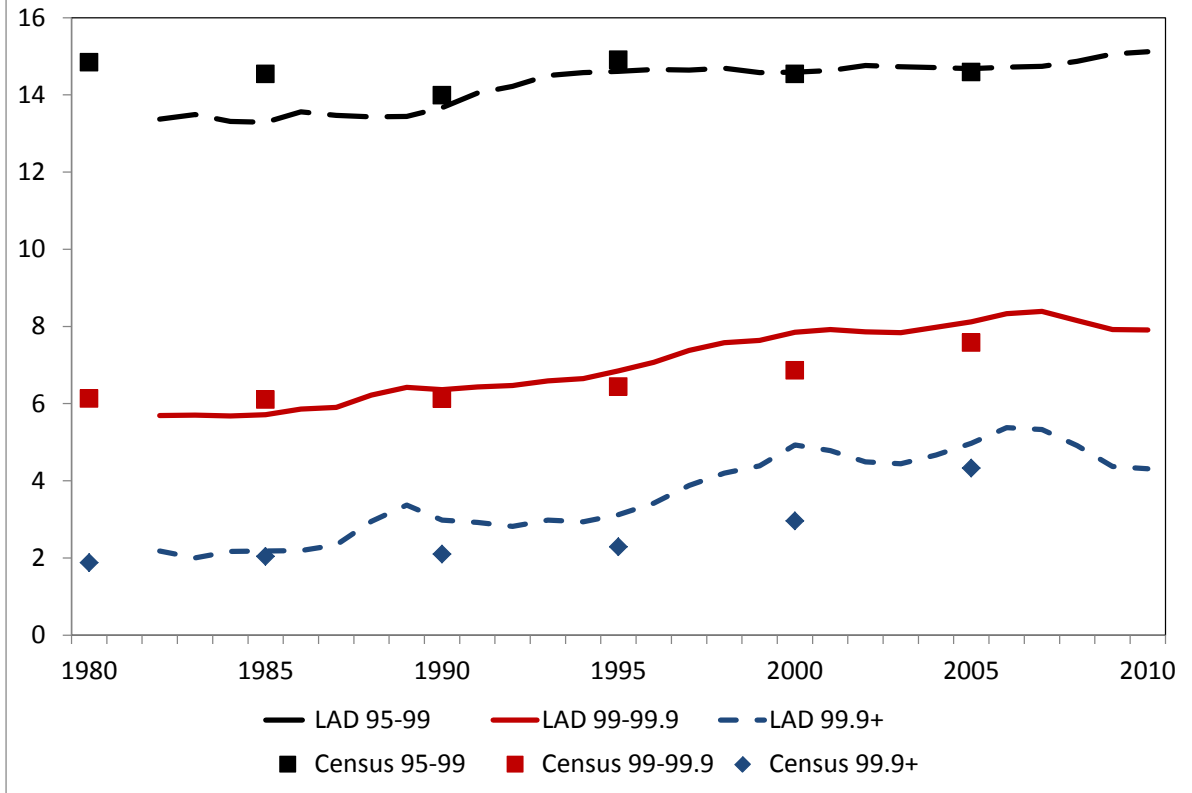


Données de recensement ou données fiscales?

Comparing Census and Tax Data

- Figure 4b compare la part de revenu selon le recensement et DAL
- Encore une fois: résultats très similaires de 95^e à 99^e centile et de 99 à 99,9 avec un léger écart au sommet
- Au total: le recensement nous fournit une information exacte et fiable, comparable aux données administratives
- Fig 4b compares income shares from Census and LAD
- Again, these are very similar at 95th to 99th and 99th-99.9th percentiles, with somewhat more of a gap at very top
- Overall we conclude that the Census provides very accurate information on top end incomes that is quite close to that obtained with tax data

Figure 4b: Top income shares: LAD vs Census



Analyse détaillée: données de recensement

Detailed Analysis of Census Data

- Gros échantillon des personnes avec revenu (15 ans et plus)
- Presque 50 000 observations pour les hauts revenus (top 1 %)
- Seuil où on fait partie du top 1% a constamment augmenté, atteignant 170 000 \$ en 2006
- Large sample of income earners (age 15+ with non-zero income)
- Even for top earners (top 1 percent) we have close to 50,000 observations by 2006
- Top 1 percent income cutoff steadily increasing over time, reaching over \$170K by 2006

Selected Characteristics of Income Earners, 1981-2011 (in % except hours)

	Top earners			All earners			Relative proportions		
	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011
Income cutoff (2000 Dollars)	122,439	153,908	160,232						
Work and earnings									
Average hours of work (only workers)	48.6	48.8	45.8	39.1	39.0	37.6			
Fraction of income from earnings	80.1	84.6	82.0	76.7	63.0	59.5	1.0	1.3	1.4
Men	91.5	81.2	79.7	53.8	48.9	49.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Education									
Less than a bachelor's degree	53.9	35.4	32.5	90.9	81.2	78.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Bachelor's degree	17.6	29.5	32.0	5.9	12.0	13.8	3.0	2.5	2.3
Medicine, dentistry, veterinary	14.7	12.1	10.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	34.2	22.1	17.7
Other graduate degrees	13.8	22.9	25.2	2.8	6.2	7.2	5.0	3.7	3.5
Major Field of Study (base year: 1986)									
Commerce, Management and Business	16.2	24.7	25.3	7.7	10.5	11.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Engineering and Applied Sciences	8.0	9.0	10.3	1.3	2.8	3.0	6.2	3.2	3.4
Health Professions	19.3	16.6	15.2	3.9	5.8	6.6	4.9	2.9	2.3
Industry									
Mining, quarry and oil & gas	3.0	5.7	7.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.1	5.4	6.6
Finance and insurance	5.4	10.8	11.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	4.0	3.9
Business service	11.9	19.0	19.2	3.4	6.7	6.8	3.6	2.8	2.8

	Top-income earners		
	1981	2006	2011
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Bachelor's degree	17.6	29.5	32.0
Medicine, dentistry, veterinary	14.7	12.1	10.4
Other graduate degrees	13.8	22.9	25.2

	Top-income earners		
	1981	2006	2011
Major field of study²			
Commerce, management and business	16.2	24.7	25.3
Engineering and applied sciences	8.0	9.0	10.3
Health professions and related technologies	19.3	16.6	15.2
Industry			
Mining, quarry and oil and gas	3.0	5.7	7.1
Finance and insurance	5.4	10.8	11.0
Business services	11.9	19.0	19.2

Selected Characteristics of Income Earners, 1981-2011 (in % except hours)

	Top earners			All earners			Relative proportions		
	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011
Occupation (base year: 1991)									
Management	35.0	38.5	36.3	7.4	7.0	7.1	4.7	5.5	5.1
Senior management	13.7	16.8	16.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	19.0	18.6	19.1
Business, finance and administrative	8.7	12.7	13.0	15.0	13.4	13.0	0.6	1.0	1.0
Business and finance	5.6	9.1	9.2	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3
Natural and applied sciences	5.0	7.5	9.2	3.6	4.8	5.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Province of residence									
Quebec	20.8	16.7	16.3	25.6	24.1	23.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Ontario	38.9	47.1	43.1	36.5	38.2	38.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Alberta	14.5	17.0	20.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
British Columbia	14.4	12.0	11.9	11.8	13.2	13.4	1.2	0.9	0.9

Top-income earners

1981 **2006** **2011**

Occupation³

Management	35.0	38.5	36.3
Senior management	13.7	16.8	16.0
Business, finance and administrative	8.7	12.7	13.0
Business and finance	5.6	9.1	9.2
Natural and applied sciences and related	5.0	7.5	9.2

Province of residence

Quebec	20.8	16.7	16.3
Ontario	38.9	47.1	43.1
Alberta	14.5	17.0	20.8
British Columbia	14.4	12.0	11.9

Industries with the highest relative share of top-income earners, Canada, 1981, 2001 and 2011 (percent)

	Top-income earners		All income earners		Relative share ¹	
	1981	2001	1981	2001	1981	2001
Industry classification²						
Finance and insurance	5.4	10.2	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8
Mining, quarry and oil wells	3.0	2.9	1.4	0.8	2.1	3.6
Business services	11.9	20.8	3.4	6.1	3.6	3.4
Real estate	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.0
Health and social services	15.6	15.0	6.0	7.5	2.6	2.0
Wholesale trade	7.0	7.3	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.9
Communication and other utility	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.1	0.6	1.2
Manufacturing	11.9	11.5	15.3	10.4	0.8	1.1

Industries with the highest relative share of top-income earners, Canada, 1981, 2001 and 2011 (percent)

	Top-income earners		All income earners		Relative share ¹	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Industry classification³						
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.8	7.0	0.8	1.1	3.5	6.6
Finance and insurance	10.9	11.6	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical	18.5	17.0	4.6	5.1	4.0	3.3
Utilities	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.3
Wholesale trade	6.9	6.6	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2
Health care and social assistance	15.0	13.3	7.1	8.0	2.1	1.7
Manufacturing	10.9	7.1	10.2	6.6	1.1	1.1

Hours of work and gender

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Top 1 percent						
Positive hours	86.9%	87.1%	85.5%	86.7%	88.5%	87.8%
50+ hours a week	46.5%	48.0%	46.9%	53.5%	52.7%	54.4%
Men	91.5%	90.0%	86.5%	84.9%	83.1%	81.2%
All income earners						
Positive hours	64.6%	63.4%	62.6%	60.3%	61.6%	61.8%
50+ hours a week	14.3%	15.8%	15.0%	17.7%	17.9%	18.2%
Men	53.8%	52.3%	50.8%	50.3%	49.2%	48.9%

Education

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Top 1 percent						
Less than a BA	53.9%	46.7%	46.7%	40.9%	37.5%	35.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.6%	21.3%	21.2%	24.6%	28.1%	29.5%
Medicine, dentistry	14.7%	15.8%	14.0%	14.2%	12.3%	12.1%
Graduate degree	13.8%	16.2%	18.2%	20.4%	22.1%	22.9%
All income earners						
Less than a BA	90.9%	89.4%	87.9%	86.0%	84.0%	81.2%
Bachelor's degree	5.9%	7.1%	7.9%	9.2%	10.5%	12.0%
Medicine, dentistry	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Graduate degree	2.8%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	5.0%	6.2%

Top 5 fields of study

1986 1991 1996 2001

Top 1 percent

Business and Commerce	5.9%	6.6%	8.5%	11.2%
Medicine — General	10.2%	9.8%	9.7%	8.8%
Financial Management	6.8%	6.6%	7.6%	8.2%
Law and Jurisprudence	6.2%	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%
Economics	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%

All income earners

Business and Commerce	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.8%
Medicine — General	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Financial Management	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%
Law and Jurisprudence	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Economics	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%

And a few others...

	1986	1991	1996	2001
Top 1 percent				
Electrical/Electronic Engin.	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%
Computer Science	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%
Mechanical Engineering	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Surgery	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Civil Engineering	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%
All income earners				
Electrical/Electronic Engin.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Computer Science	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Mechanical Engineering	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Surgery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Civil Engineering	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Industry

1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006

Top 1 percent

Mining, oil & gas	3.0%	3.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	5.7%
Finance & insurance	5.4%	6.5%	6.7%	8.3%	10.2%	10.8%
Business service	11.9%	13.6%	15.5%	16.7%	20.8%	19.0%
Educational service	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.8%
Health & social serv.	15.6%	17.3%	15.8%	16.4%	15.0%	15.2%

All income earners

Mining, oil & gas	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Finance & insurance	2.9%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Business service	3.4%	3.7%	4.4%	4.8%	6.1%	6.7%
Educational service	5.4%	5.2%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.4%
Health & social serv.	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%	7.9%

Occupation

	1991	1996	2001	2006
Top 1 percent				
Management	35.0%	34.8%	38.2%	38.5%
Senior management	13.7%	13.6%	16.0%	16.8%
Business, finance and administrative	8.7%	11.2%	11.7%	12.7%
Business and finance	5.6%	7.7%	8.9%	9.1%
Natural and applied sciences	5.0%	5.4%	7.8%	7.5%
Health	15.8%	16.1%	14.6%	15.2%
All income earners				
Management	7.4%	6.4%	7.5%	7.0%
Senior management	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Business, finance and administrative	15.0%	13.9%	13.2%	13.4%
Business and finance	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Natural and applied sciences	3.6%	3.6%	4.7%	4.8%
Health	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%

Province

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Top 1 percent						
Quebec	20.8%	19.4%	18.2%	17.8%	16.7%	16.7%
Ontario	38.9%	45.2%	49.3%	48.1%	51.1%	47.1%
Alberta	14.5%	12.4%	9.9%	10.9%	12.9%	17.0%
British Columbia	14.4%	11.7%	13.0%	13.8%	11.5%	12.0%
All income earners						
Quebec	25.6%	25.3%	25.0%	24.7%	24.2%	24.1%
Ontario	36.5%	37.1%	37.6%	37.4%	37.8%	38.2%
Alberta	9.3%	9.2%	9.1%	9.2%	10.0%	10.3%
British Columbia	11.8%	11.6%	12.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%

Revenu moyen chez les hauts revenus

Average income among top earners

- Les prochaines diapositives montrent l'évolution du revenu moyen parmi les plus hauts revenus
- Résultats assez conformes avec l'évolution de leur part de revenu
- Par exemple: tant la proportion de hauts revenus que leurs revenus moyens dans le domaine des finances ont augmenté
- The next set of tables looks at what has happened to average income among top income earners.
- Results generally in line with those on the shares of top income earners.
- For instance, both the fraction of top earners and their average income in the financial sector have been growing over time

Average income of top-1-percent-income earners and all income earners, by selected characteristics, Canada, 1981-2011 (2000 dollars)

	Top-income earners (\$)			All earners (\$)			Income growth, 1981-2006 (%)	
	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011	Top earners	All earners
Top-income cut-off	122,439	153,908	160,232					
Work and earnings								
Mean total income	197,476	342,487	320,235	28,191	31,650	33,288	73.4	12.3
Work 50 hours or more per week	202,404	351,551	338,824	46,119	56,601	60,101	73.7	22.7
Men	197,927	353,899	330,569	36,731	38,948	39,793	78.8	6.0
Women	192,610	293,277	279,690	18,252	24,655	27,023	52.3	35.1
Education								
Less than a bachelor's degree	199,026	332,147	310,945	25,827	26,851	27,986	66.9	4.0
Bachelor's degree	199,174	362,247	332,140	44,808	47,171	48,156	81.9	5.3
Medicine, dentistry, veterinary	193,395	264,072	276,029	103,663	102,625	96,600	36.5	- 1.0
Other graduate degrees	193,614	374,532	335,313	58,743	58,093	57,332	93.4	- 1.1
Major field of study¹								
Commerce, management and business	197,619	387,484	351,715	34,559	43,082	43,814	96.1	24.7
Engineering and applied sciences	197,808	345,467	335,847	60,272	53,848	56,609	74.6	- 10.7
Health professions and related technologies	194,524	273,891	278,402	38,701	41,635	42,025	40.8	7.6
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	183,677	375,666	333,075	45,600	55,875	55,197	104.5	22.5
Industry								
Mining, quarry and oil and gas	191,041	368,425	325,085	46,735	72,235	79,406	92.9	54.6
Finance and insurance	232,659	449,075	393,278	34,823	57,595	58,510	93.0	65.4
Business services	197,907	337,294	316,488	38,225	45,619	48,772	70.4	19.3

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Top-income earners (\$)**1981****2006****2011****Major field of study¹**

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Average income of top-1-percent-income earners and all income earners, by selected characteristics, Canada, 1981-2011 (2000 dollars)

	Top-income earners (\$)			All earners (\$)			Income growth, 1981-2006 (%)	
	1981	2006	2011	1981	2006	2011	Top earners	All earners
Occupation²								
Management	233,410	397,701	353,533	54,783	68,569	68,055	70.4	25.2
Senior management	256,621	445,925	390,037	96,386	131,894	126,672	73.8	36.8
Business, finance and administrative	204,133	355,372	336,412	29,222	35,057	37,806	74.1	20.0
Business and finance	210,283	353,330	343,050	42,520	53,584	56,226	68.0	26.0
Natural and applied sciences and related	184,521	290,086	282,178	46,869	51,168	54,932	57.2	9.2
Province of residence								
Quebec	189,566	300,482	298,238	27,022	28,597	29,768	58.5	5.8
Ontario	203,796	352,817	331,055	28,891	33,969	34,609	73.1	17.6
Alberta	197,450	381,821	326,647	31,879	37,654	41,727	93.4	18.1
British Columbia	200,227	334,455	324,817	30,894	30,777	32,276	67.0	-0.4

Top-income earners (\$)**1981** **2006** **2011****Occupation²**

Management	233,410	397,701	353,533
Senior management	256,621	445,925	390,037
Business, finance and administrative	204,133	355,372	336,412
Business and finance	210,283	353,330	343,050
Natural and applied sciences and related	184,521	290,086	282,178

Province of residence

Quebec	189,566	300,482	298,238
Ontario	203,796	352,817	331,055
Alberta	197,450	381,821	326,647
British Columbia	200,227	334,455	324,817

Conclusion: rente ou forces du marché?

Conclusion: Rents or Market Forces?

- Comme aux É.-U., une part importante de l'augmentation chez les hauts revenus est concentré parmi les cadres et dans le secteur des finances
- Secteur des technologies et de l'information ne joue pas un grand rôle
- Résultats particuliers au Canada:
 - Pétrole et gaz
 - Les médecins perdent du terrain
- As in the U.S., an important part of the growth at the top is concentrated among executives and in the financial sector
- IT sector/jobs not playing much of a role
- Canadian-specific result #1: Oil and gas part of the growth at the top
- Canadian-specific results #2: Doctors losing ground among top earners (but perhaps tax reporting issues)

Conclusion: rente ou forces du marché?

Conclusion: Rents or Market Forces?

- L'hypothèse des rentes économiques explique mieux les différences observées cadre/finances versus technologie/médecine
- Rôle du secteur pétrolier: pas aussi clair:
 - La croissance dans ce secteur (demande de m-o) suggère que les forces du marché jouent un + grand rôle
 - Mais le rapport entre le prix du pétrole et le salaires des cadres est un parfait exemple d'extraction de rentes (Bertrand and Mullainathan)
- Rent-based explanation better able to account for the difference between executives/finance vs. IT/doctors
- Oil and gas not as clear
- Expansion in that sector (increased demand for labor) suggests market forces are part of the explanation
- But link between oil prices and executive pay is a prime example of rent-extraction (Bertrand and Mullainathan)

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- Visitez notre site web pour consulter nos publications, vous abonner à notre bulletin *L'accès-données* et en apprendre plus sur les statistiques sociales au Canada: www.rdc-cdr.ca/fr www.ciqss.umontreal.ca

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