

Household economic well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic, experimental estimates, first quarter to third quarter of 2020

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Over the first three quarters of 2020, disposable income for the lowest-income households increased 36.8%, more than for any other households. At the same time, the youngest households recorded the largest gain in their net worth (+9.8%). These changes were driven by unprecedented increases in transfers to households, as the value of government COVID-19 support measures exceeded losses in wages and salaries and self-employment income.

As the pandemic unfolded in Canada, households experienced extraordinary changes in their economic well-being. While quarterly releases of gross domestic product and the national balance sheet provide an aggregate view of these impacts, new experimental sub-annual distributions of household economic accounts (DHEA), released today, provide insight into how the pandemic and the associated government support measures have affected the economic well-being of different groups of households in Canada.

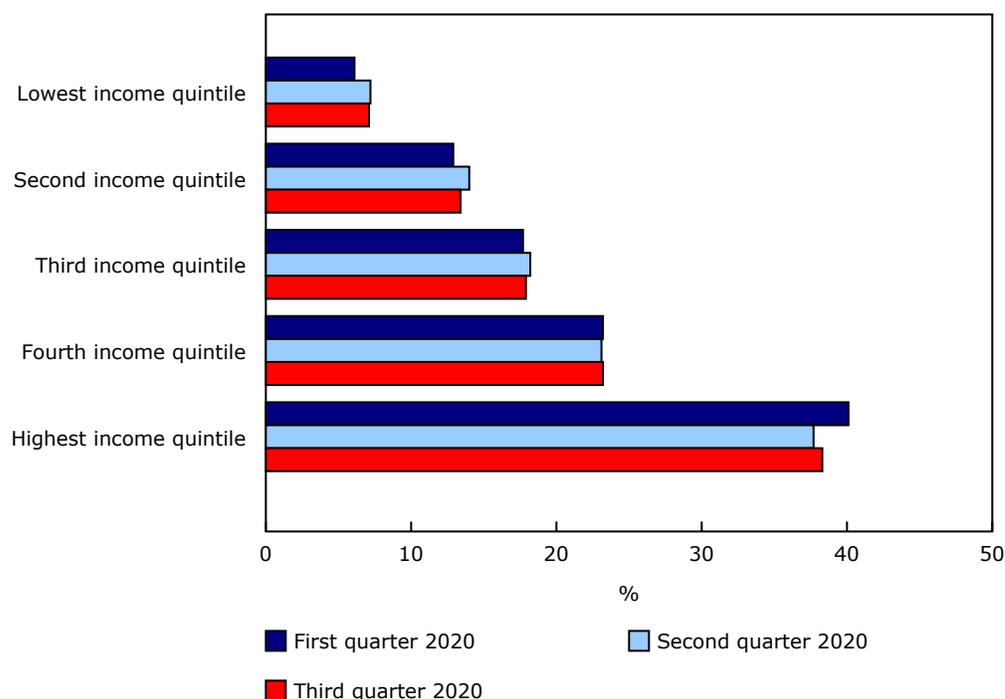
Gap between lowest- and highest-income households declines in 2020

Although the everyday experiences of particular households may have differed, on average, the gap in household disposable income between the lowest- and highest-income earners declined in 2020. Households in the lowest income quintile increased their share of disposable income from 6.1% in the first quarter to a high of 7.2% in the second quarter of 2020, while those in the highest income quintile decreased their share from 40.1% to 37.7% over the same period.

Changes in income distribution were led by strong growth in current transfers received by the lowest-income households as the value of government COVID-19 support measures exceeded losses in wages and salaries and self-employment income.



Chart 1
Distribution of household disposable income by income quintile, first to third quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

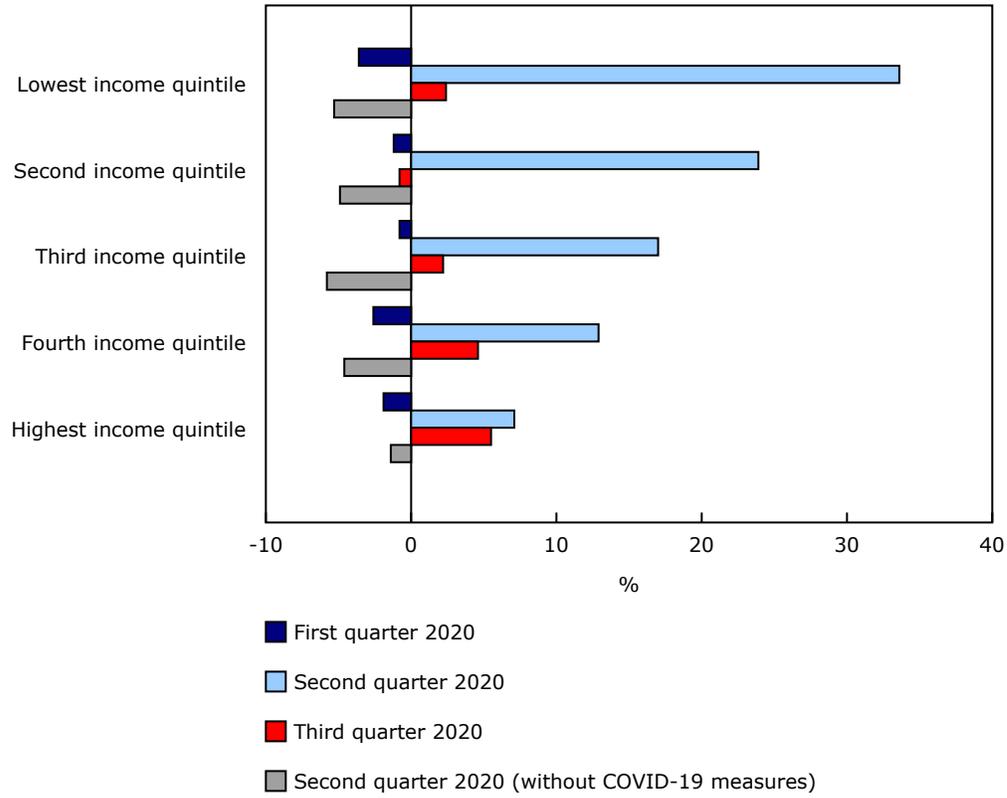
Stronger rebound in disposable income for lower-income and younger households

In the early months of 2020, because of volatility in financial markets and as the emergence of COVID-19 cases led to various restrictions in economic activity across the country, disposable income declined for all households in Canada. Led by significant increases in government support measures, household disposable income rebounded in the second quarter, with the largest gains for the lowest-income earners (+33.6%) and youngest households (+20.1%).

Hypothetically, if the federal government had not introduced its support measures to counteract the negative impacts of the pandemic, overall household disposable income would have fallen by 3.6% in the second quarter. The largest declines would have occurred for middle- and lower-income earners, as well as younger households.

As the economy began to recover in the third quarter of 2020, relatively muted gains in disposable income occurred for higher-income earners (+5.5%) and workers aged 55 to 64 (+6.1%), while lower-income earners and younger households held onto gains achieved earlier in the second quarter.

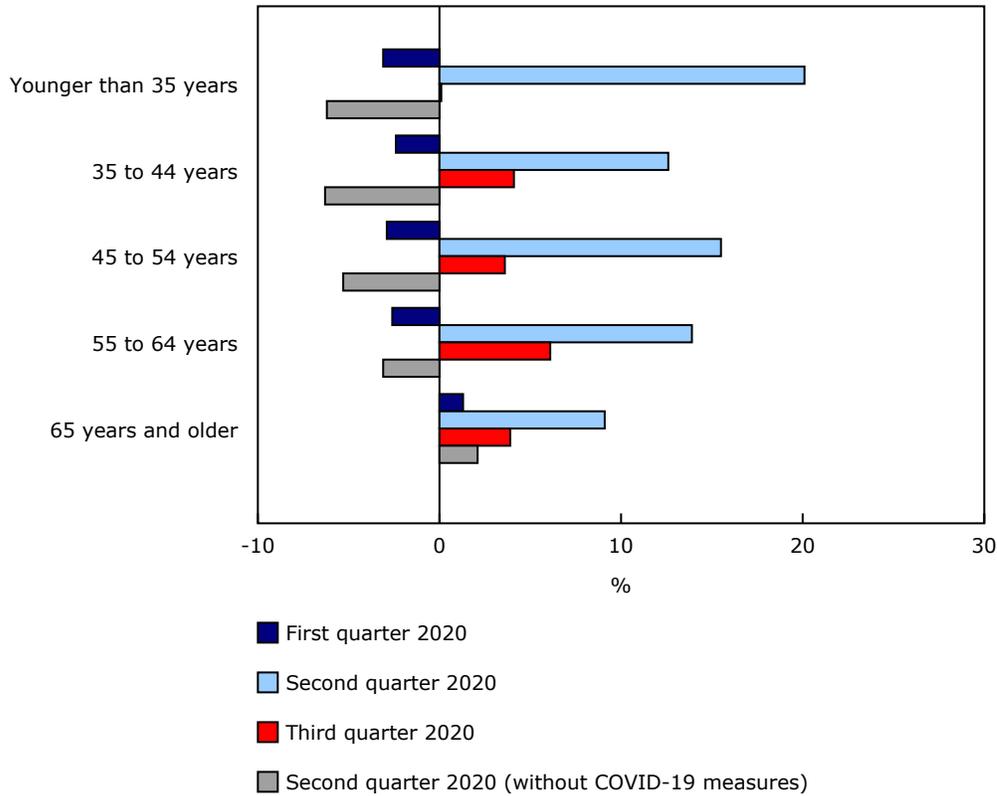
Chart 2
Change in average household disposable income by income quintile, first to third quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Chart 3

Change in average household disposable income by age group of major income earner, first to third quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Lowest-income and youngest households experience largest decline in wages and salaries

As the pandemic began to unfold in Canada, compensation of employees, of which wages and salaries are the biggest component, fell the most in the first quarter of 2020 for lower-income earners (-3.7% for the lowest income quintile and -2.3% for the second income quintile) and the youngest households (-1.6%). As more economic restrictions were implemented to combat the spread of the virus, wages and salaries declined for all households in the second quarter, with lower-income households recording the steepest losses. As economic restrictions were loosened in many parts of the country throughout the summer, wages and salaries rebounded in the third quarter, with notable gains for all households. Despite these improvements, wages and salaries did not return to their first-quarter level for many households, except those with a major income earner younger than 35 or aged 55 or older.

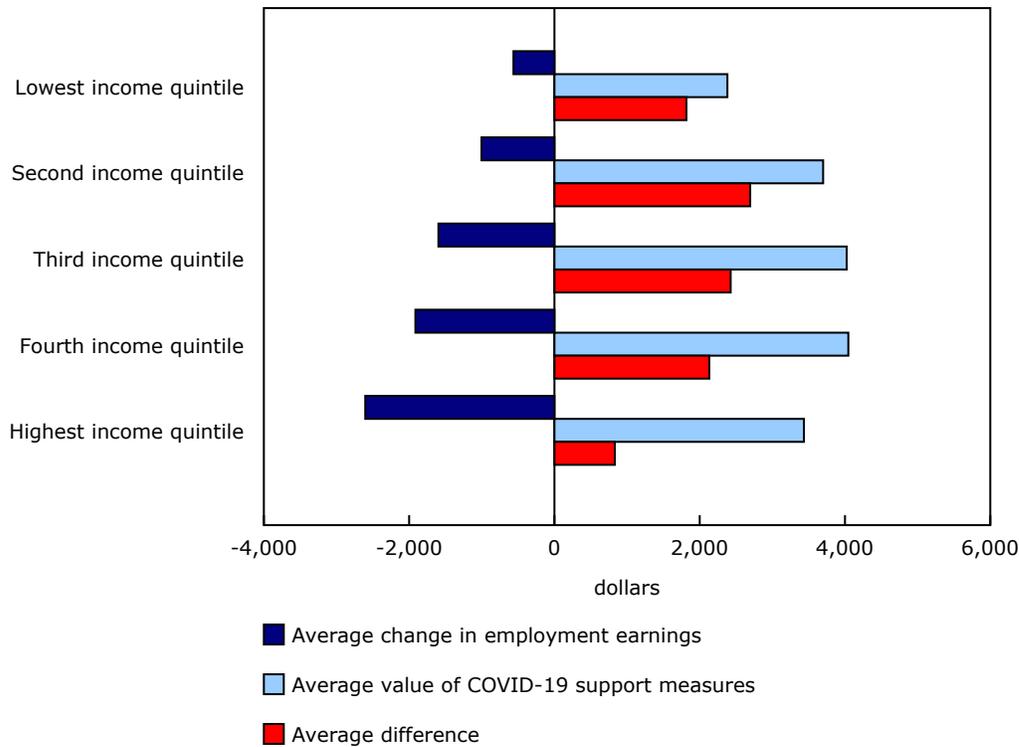
Mixed income, earned through self-employment, declined for all households in both the first and the second quarters of 2020, with the largest cumulative declines occurring for the lowest-income households (-31.9%), as well as those with a major income earner aged 55 to 64 (-17.2%). As with wages and salaries, self-employment income rebounded sharply in the third quarter as economic activity recovered. The same households that saw the biggest declines in self-employment income in the first two quarters recorded the largest gains in the third quarter.

The value of COVID-19 support measures exceeds losses in wages and salaries and self-employment income

The introduction of various COVID-19 support measures led to an unprecedented increase in current transfers (+57.6%) to all households in the second quarter of 2020. Although households did experience notable declines both in wages and salaries and in self-employment income in the second quarter, the value of COVID-19 support measures provided by governments more than compensated for those losses. The difference between the value of COVID-19 support measures and decreased wages and salaries and self-employment income in the second quarter was most pronounced for middle-income households, as on average they gained roughly \$2,500 more than they lost. On average, young and middle-aged households gained around \$3,000 more through COVID-19 support measures than they lost in wages and salaries and self-employment income in the second quarter.

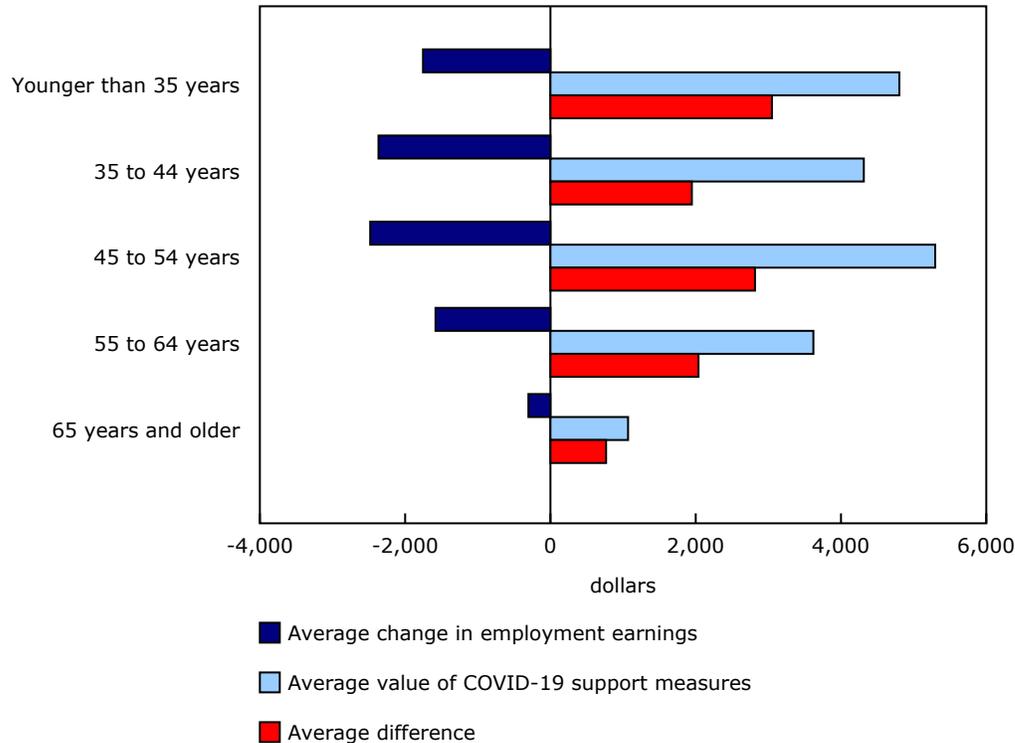
As lockdowns were eased and people returned to work in the third quarter, the value of government COVID-19 support measures declined for all households. Still, households received on average between \$1,000 and \$2,600 through COVID-19 support measures in the third quarter of 2020.

Chart 4
Average change in employment earnings compared with the value of COVID-19 support measures, by income quintile, second quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Chart 5
Average change in employment earnings compared with the value of COVID-19 support measures, by age group of household major income earner, second quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

COVID-19 support measures have largest impact on lower-income and younger households

Although a larger proportion of the total value of government COVID-19 support measures went to middle- and upper-income earners and middle-aged households, the impact of the benefits was greater for lower-income and younger households. Over the first three quarters of 2020, the value of government COVID-19 support measures represented 16.4% of disposable income for the lowest-income earners and 11.3% for the youngest households, compared with 4.3% for the highest-income earners and 4.2% for the oldest households.

Households increase their net saving in 2020

Households experienced unprecedented gains in net saving in 2020 because of a combination of higher disposable income, driven by the introduction of COVID-19 support measures, and lower consumer spending as a result of lockdowns that limited economic activity. While all households increased their net saving in the second quarter, the improvement did not carry through to the third quarter for the lowest-income households. Middle-income earners saw some of the biggest improvements, as they moved from a net dissaving to a net saving position—the first time that this has been observed for middle-income earners in the DHEA estimates, which date back to 1999.

Lowest-income and youngest households see largest gains in wealth

Similar to the trends in net saving, households increased their wealth in 2020 despite negative economic pressures introduced by the pandemic. Relative to 2019, household net worth grew by 5.2% up to the third quarter of 2020, reaching an average of \$786,000 per household.

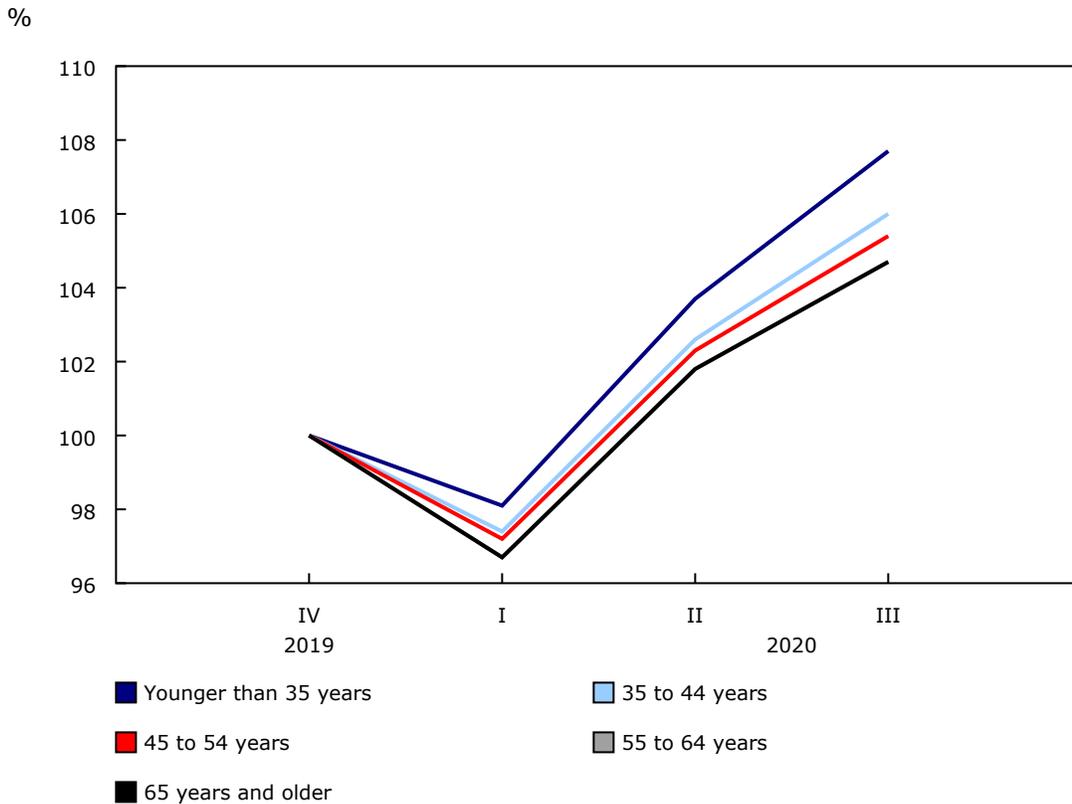
However, households did not benefit equally from the overall increase in net worth. Wealth for households in the lowest quintile of disposable income grew more than for other households, up 6.3% as of the third quarter of 2020 relative to 2019, compared with 4.8% for those in the highest income quintile. Gains in net worth for the lowest-income households occurred as increases in the value of their real estate holdings outweighed increases in the value of mortgage debt acquisitions, while they reduced their non-mortgage debt balances more than higher-income households.

Meanwhile, fluctuations in wealth for the highest-income earners were driven more by volatility in financial markets, as they held more in investment funds relative to lower-income earners. The highest 20% of income earners accounted for 55% of the \$470 billion reduction in the value of financial assets that occurred in the first quarter of 2020 relative to the end of 2019. Similarly, along with a recovery in financial markets, the highest-income earners accounted for more than half of the subsequent \$677 billion increase in financial asset values as of the end of the third quarter of 2020.

The trends in net worth also varied by age. Although households with a major income earner younger than 35 held the least wealth of any age group as of the third quarter of 2020, at \$220,200, compared with almost \$1.3 million for those with a major income earner aged 55 to 64, they increased their average net worth by more than older households. Driven by gains in value in the acquisition of real estate and consumer goods—such as cars, appliances and electronics—that outpaced growth in debt obligations, households with a major income earner younger than 35 grew their net worth by 7.7%, while net worth for those with a major income earner aged 55 or older grew by 4.7%.

Chart 6

Quarterly change in net worth by age group of household major income earner, indexed to fourth quarter 2019



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Low lending rates facilitate home buying for lower-income and younger households

Although the pandemic greatly reduced job security for many households in 2020, lower-income earners and younger households acquired mortgage debt at a faster pace than other households as they were encouraged by dramatically reduced mortgage lending rates offered by financial institutions. While mortgage lending rates dropped to historic lows, falling to about 2% by the end of the third quarter, average mortgage debt for the lowest-income households increased 5.4% from the end of 2019, while households with a major income earner younger than 35 increased their mortgage debt by 5.8%.

Even though lower-income earners (+7.7%) and younger households (+7.9%) increased their mortgage liabilities by more than other households, they were also less leveraged as real estate values grew at an even faster pace. From the end of 2019 to the third quarter of 2020, the ratio of mortgage debt to real estate assets decreased from 32.9% to 32.2% for the lowest-income earners, and from 51.7% to 50.7% for the youngest age group.

Meanwhile, because of relatively limited real estate acquisitions for higher-income earners and older age groups, their ratio of mortgage debt to real estate assets remained unchanged, at around 20.0% for those in the highest income quintile, about 19.0% for those aged 55 to 64 years, and close to 7.0% for those aged 65 years and older.

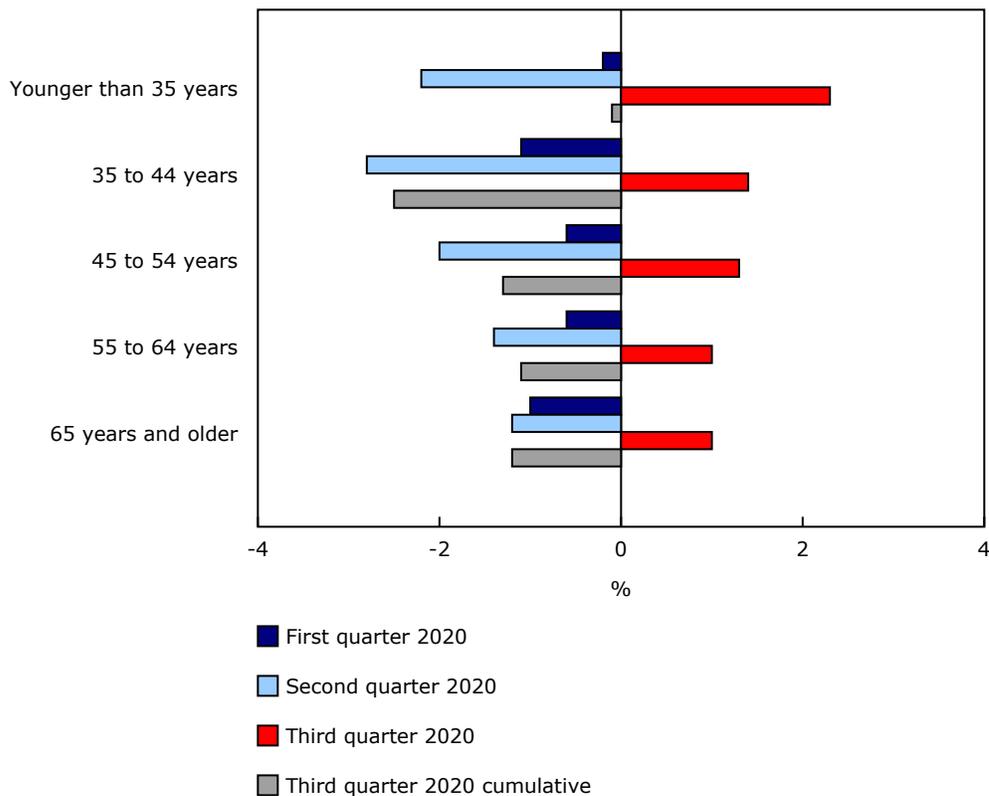
Lower-income households limit balances on credit cards and non-mortgage loans

Non-mortgage debt—credit card balances, car loans, etc.—fluctuated more than mortgage debt over time, as it decreased for households in each income quintile with the onset of the pandemic in the first half of the year, and then grew in the third quarter as lockdown measures were eased. Over the entire period, households in the lowest income quintile restricted their non-mortgage debt acquisitions more than other households. From the end of 2019 to the third quarter of 2020, average non-mortgage debt decreased by 1.8% for households in the lowest income quintile, compared with a reduction of 1.0% for those in the highest income quintile.

Younger households limit non-mortgage borrowing despite acquiring more consumer goods

Households with a major income earner younger than 45 tended to reduce their credit card and non-mortgage loan balances in the first half of 2020 and limited their borrowing to purchase consumer goods in the third quarter as restrictions on retail operations eased. Although the value of consumer goods held by those younger than 35 increased by 4.9% in the third quarter, the highest growth of any age group, most of these purchases were financed through savings or debt consolidation rather than through additional borrowing; their non-mortgage debt grew by 2.3% in that same quarter. The total value of consumer goods held by those younger than 35 was up 4.7% as of the third quarter of 2020 compared with 2019, while non-mortgage debt remained unchanged over that period.

Chart 7
Average non-mortgage debt by age group of household major income earner, quarterly and cumulative change up to third quarter 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Large shifts in debt-to-income ratios for lower-income and younger households

The debt-to-income ratio fluctuated greatly throughout 2020, especially for lower-income earners and younger workers. Along with reductions in income attributable to the onset of the pandemic, households in the lowest income quintile increased their ratio from 289.5% at the end of 2019 to 301.8% by the first quarter of 2020. Their ratio dropped to 227.0% in the second quarter as governments introduced support measures for those who lost their jobs or had a reduction in work hours. As business shutdowns eased in the third quarter, the debt-to-income ratio for the lowest-income earners stabilized as they regained employment or increased their hours of work. In contrast with other households, the debt-to-income ratio for those in the second income quintile grew by 4.7 percentage points, reaching 182.2% in the third quarter, because of a combination of increased mortgage debt and reductions in government benefits that outweighed gains in employment income.

While the debt-to-income ratio for younger and core-age workers benefited from the introduction of a range of government benefits in the second quarter of 2020 to mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic, ratio reductions for those aged 55 and older were driven by a combination of reduced debt and moderate growth in disposable income.

In contrast with other age groups, households with a major income earner younger than 35 increased their debt-to-income ratio in the latter half of 2020, rising from 186.7% in the second quarter to 191.8% in the third quarter. Similar to lower-income earners, the youngest households increased their debt-to-income ratio in the third quarter as increased mortgage acquisitions outweighed income gains. Despite recent increases in the debt-to-income ratio for lower-income and younger households, their ratios remained far below those that existed prior to the pandemic.

As the economy continues to evolve in response to the challenges introduced by the pandemic, future DHEA releases will shed further light on the state of household economic well-being, including developments in the trends for income, consumption, saving and wealth.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada regularly publishes macroeconomic indicators on household disposable income, final consumption expenditure, net saving and wealth as part of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA). These accounts are aligned with the most recent international standards and are compiled for all sectors of the economy, including households, non-profit institutions, governments and corporations, along with Canada's financial position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. While the CSMA provides high-quality information on the overall position of households relative to other economic sectors, the distributions of household economic accounts (DHEA) provide additional granularity to address questions such as vulnerabilities of specific groups and the resulting implications for economic well-being and financial stability, and are an important complement to standard quarterly outputs related to the economy.

The sub-annual DHEA estimates released today provide experimental estimates of income, consumption, saving and wealth and their sub-components by various household distributions for the first three quarters of 2020. Annual estimates for 2019 have also been revised to include the latest CSMA benchmarks.

As with all data, these experimental sub-annual DHEA estimates are not without their limitations. For the most part, these experimental data rely on the same concepts and methods as the annual DHEA. However, to produce the DHEA on a sub-annual basis, new data sources were used and assumptions were made. DHEA estimates for wages and salaries were derived using Statistics Canada's Social Policy Simulation Database and Model, which incorporates data from the Labour Force Survey for employment by industry and wage level. The distributions of the Canada Emergency Response Benefit were aligned with microdata from Employment and Social Development Canada. Aggregate data on DHEA liabilities were distributed to household groups using sub-aggregate data purchased from a consumer credit rating agency. Because of scarcity in available microdata sources, aggregate estimates of DHEA household final consumption expenditure and household assets were allocated according to the DHEA distributions for reference year 2019.

In an effort to estimate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic well-being of households in Canada, these experimental DHEA estimates hold constant the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of 2019 when estimating changes in income, consumption, saving and wealth throughout the first three quarters of 2020. It is therefore assumed that all households remained in their same distributional category as they did in the 2019 DHEA (e.g., age group, equivalized disposable income quintile, household composition). By holding constant the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of 2019, it is possible to estimate changes in various household economic indicators without intersecting changes from households moving across distributional groups. This approach allows for a clearer identification of the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on household distributions, as well as the associated impacts of economic restrictions and government support measures on household economic well-being.

The DHEA estimates released today are benchmarked to the quarterly income and expenditure accounts and the national balance sheet accounts published in December 2020. All values are expressed in quarterly nominal unadjusted rates, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1
Income, consumption and saving, average value per household, by income quintile, 2019 to third quarter 2020, Canada

	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020/2019	Q2 2020/Q1 2020	Q3 2020/Q2 2020
	dollars				% difference		
Household disposable income	81,351	19,958	22,755	23,576	-1.9	14.0	3.6
Lowest income quintile	25,430	6,129	8,187	8,386	-3.6	33.6	2.4
Second income quintile	52,011	12,847	15,919	15,798	-1.2	23.9	-0.8
Third income quintile	71,153	17,648	20,655	21,109	-0.8	17.0	2.2
Fourth income quintile	95,200	23,188	26,178	27,392	-2.6	12.9	4.6
Highest income quintile	162,963	39,979	42,837	45,198	-1.9	7.1	5.5
Compensation of employees	74,834	18,646	17,303	18,555	-0.3	-7.2	7.2
Lowest income quintile	10,980	2,644	2,338	2,596	-3.7	-11.6	11.0
Second income quintile	33,699	8,228	7,366	8,167	-2.3	-10.5	10.9
Third income quintile	62,253	15,418	14,059	15,148	-0.9	-8.8	7.7
Fourth income quintile	100,049	24,870	23,101	24,869	-0.6	-7.1	7.7
Highest income quintile	167,190	42,069	39,652	41,994	0.6	-5.7	5.9
Net mixed income	13,081	3,112	2,918	3,924	-4.8	-6.2	34.5
Lowest income quintile	4,509	1,026	768	1,646	-9.0	-25.1	114.3
Second income quintile	9,204	2,164	2,022	2,805	-6.0	-6.6	38.7
Third income quintile	11,613	2,732	2,494	3,636	-5.9	-8.7	45.8
Fourth income quintile	15,021	3,582	3,437	4,419	-4.6	-4.0	28.6
Highest income quintile	25,057	6,056	5,869	7,112	-3.3	-3.1	21.2
Current transfers received	22,348	6,083	9,587	7,759	8.9	57.6	-19.1
Lowest income quintile	19,106	4,969	7,234	6,252	4.0	45.6	-13.6
Second income quintile	24,061	6,449	10,102	8,182	7.2	56.6	-19.0
Third income quintile	24,142	6,611	10,646	8,355	9.5	61.0	-21.5
Fourth income quintile	22,101	5,904	10,015	7,686	6.9	69.6	-23.3
Highest income quintile	22,331	6,480	9,937	8,323	16.1	53.3	-16.2
Household final consumption expenditure	83,043	19,388	17,903	20,488	-6.6	-7.7	14.4
Lowest income quintile	52,733	15,050	13,932	15,660	14.2	-7.4	12.4
Second income quintile	63,448	15,460	14,580	16,415	-2.5	-5.7	12.6
Third income quintile	76,738	18,285	17,095	19,484	-4.7	-6.5	14.0
Fourth income quintile	92,381	21,124	19,531	22,436	-8.5	-7.5	14.9
Highest income quintile	129,915	27,023	24,377	28,446	-16.8	-9.8	16.7
	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020 - 2019	Q2 2020 - Q1 2020	Q3 2020 - Q2 2020
	dollars				dollar difference		
Household net saving	1,157	1,112	5,762	3,633	823	4,650	-2,129
Lowest income quintile	-27,426	-8,942	-5,803	-7,366	-2,085	3,139	-1,563
Second income quintile	-12,035	-2,873	1,195	-881	136	4,068	-2,076
Third income quintile	-4,156	-483	4,077	1,805	556	4,560	-2,272
Fourth income quintile	8,948	3,562	8,734	6,440	1,325	5,172	-2,294
Highest income quintile	40,454	14,296	20,606	18,166	4,182	6,310	-2,440

Note(s):

The household groupings are fixed to the 2019 distributions of household economic accounts.

All dollar values are expressed in nominal, unadjusted rates. Dollar estimates for 2019 are expressed at annual rates, while estimates for the first to the third quarter of 2020 are expressed at quarterly rates.

Difference calculations for "Q1 2020 - 2019" and "Q1 2020 - 2019" are based on quarterized values for 2019.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Table 2
Income, consumption and saving, average value per household, by age group of major income earner, 2019 to third quarter 2020, Canada

	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020/2019	Q2 2020/Q1 2020	Q3 2020/Q2 2020
	dollars				% difference		
Household disposable income	81,351	19,958	22,755	23,576	-1.9	14.0	3.6
Younger than 35 years	75,337	18,259	21,934	21,953	-3.1	20.1	0.1
35 to 44 years	93,641	22,859	25,728	26,781	-2.4	12.6	4.1
45 to 54 years	104,868	25,456	29,400	30,453	-2.9	15.5	3.6
55 to 64 years	87,365	21,283	24,251	25,721	-2.6	13.9	6.1
65 years and older	60,193	15,243	16,630	17,286	1.3	9.1	3.9
Compensation of employees	74,834	18,646	17,303	18,555	-0.3	-7.2	7.2
Younger than 35 years	85,308	20,990	19,340	20,993	-1.6	-7.9	8.5
35 to 44 years	109,778	27,546	25,369	26,937	0.4	-7.9	6.2
45 to 54 years	122,610	30,663	28,392	30,486	0.0	-7.4	7.4
55 to 64 years	85,218	21,227	20,088	21,424	-0.4	-5.4	6.7
65 years and older	11,887	2,957	2,739	2,983	-0.5	-7.4	8.9
Net mixed income	13,081	3,112	2,918	3,924	-4.8	-6.2	34.5
Younger than 35 years	9,744	2,245	2,141	2,773	-7.8	-4.6	29.5
35 to 44 years	14,820	3,514	3,324	4,384	-5.2	-5.4	31.9
45 to 54 years	16,664	3,920	3,710	4,855	-5.9	-5.4	30.9
55 to 64 years	14,903	3,528	3,085	4,778	-5.3	-12.6	54.9
65 years and older	10,957	2,700	2,615	3,308	-1.4	-3.1	26.5
Current transfers received	22,348	6,083	9,587	7,759	8.9	57.6	-19.1
Younger than 35 years	11,584	3,475	8,169	5,362	20.0	135.1	-34.4
35 to 44 years	14,307	4,006	8,246	5,839	12.0	105.8	-29.2
45 to 54 years	13,097	3,807	9,119	6,162	16.3	139.5	-32.4
55 to 64 years	19,075	5,279	8,948	6,928	10.7	69.5	-22.6
65 years and older	41,935	10,934	12,033	11,997	4.3	10.1	-0.3
Household final consumption expenditure	83,043	19,388	17,903	20,488	-6.6	-7.7	14.4
Younger than 35 years	75,494	17,546	16,089	18,674	-7.0	-8.3	16.1
35 to 44 years	92,286	21,532	19,898	22,933	-6.7	-7.6	15.3
45 to 54 years	107,072	25,094	23,187	26,516	-6.3	-7.6	14.4
55 to 64 years	90,092	21,210	19,714	22,421	-5.8	-7.1	13.7
65 years and older	63,789	14,785	13,625	15,422	-7.3	-7.8	13.2
	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020 - 2019	Q2 2020 - Q1 2020	Q3 2020 - Q2 2020
	dollars				dollar difference		
Household net saving	1,157	1,112	5,762	3,633	823	4,650	-2,129
Less than 35 years	7,220	2,507	8,051	5,131	702	5,544	-2,920
35 to 44 years	14,963	4,825	9,765	7,210	1,084	4,940	-2,555
45 to 54 years	11,324	3,730	10,223	7,291	899	6,493	-2,932
55 to 64 years	668	671	5,641	3,948	504	4,970	-1,693
65 years and over	-16,918	-3,323	-730	-1,888	907	2,593	-1,158

Note(s):

The household groupings are fixed to the 2019 distributions of household economic accounts.

All dollar values are expressed in nominal, unadjusted rates. Dollar estimates for 2019 are expressed at annual rates, while estimates for the first to the third quarter of 2020 are expressed at quarterly rates.

Difference calculations for "Q1 2020/2019" and "Q1 2020 - 2019" are based on quarterized values for 2019.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Table 3
Net worth, average value per household, by income quintile, 2019 to third quarter 2020, Canada

	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020/2019	Q2 2020/Q1 2020	Q3 2020/Q2 2020
	dollars				% difference		
Total assets	899,925	878,008	917,283	943,051	-2.4	4.5	2.8
Lowest income quintile	279,185	274,950	285,744	294,225	-1.5	3.9	3.0
Second income quintile	460,852	453,512	471,168	484,475	-1.6	3.9	2.8
Third income quintile	708,455	697,541	723,839	744,093	-1.5	3.8	2.8
Fourth income quintile	999,983	979,521	1,019,246	1,047,165	-2.0	4.1	2.7
Highest income quintile	2,051,151	1,984,515	2,086,420	2,145,295	-3.2	5.1	2.8
Total liabilities	152,288	153,139	153,980	156,839	0.6	0.5	1.9
Lowest income quintile	73,618	73,983	74,339	75,798	0.5	0.5	2.0
Second income quintile	111,606	112,264	113,024	115,128	0.6	0.7	1.9
Third income quintile	161,873	162,852	163,632	166,970	0.6	0.5	2.0
Fourth income quintile	178,081	179,057	179,817	183,468	0.5	0.4	2.0
Highest income quintile	236,262	237,541	239,090	242,832	0.5	0.7	1.6
Net worth (wealth)	747,637	724,869	763,303	786,211	-3.0	5.3	3.0
Lowest income quintile	205,567	200,967	211,406	218,427	-2.2	5.2	3.3
Second income quintile	349,245	341,248	358,144	369,347	-2.3	5.0	3.1
Third income quintile	546,582	534,690	560,208	577,123	-2.2	4.8	3.0
Fourth income quintile	821,902	800,464	839,429	863,697	-2.6	4.9	2.9
Highest income quintile	1,814,888	1,746,974	1,847,330	1,902,463	-3.7	5.7	3.0
	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020 - 2019	Q2 2020 - Q1 2020	Q3 2020 - Q2 2020
	%				percentage point difference		
Debt-to-income ratio	187.2	191.8	169.2	166.3	4.6	-22.6	-2.9
Lowest income quintile	289.5	301.8	227.0	226.0	12.3	-74.8	-1.0
Second income quintile	214.6	218.5	177.5	182.2	3.9	-41.0	4.7
Third income quintile	227.5	230.7	198.1	197.7	3.2	-32.6	-0.4
Fourth income quintile	187.1	193.0	171.7	167.4	5.9	-21.3	-4.3
Highest income quintile	145.0	148.5	139.5	134.3	3.5	-9.0	-5.2

Note(s):

The household groupings are fixed to the 2019 distributions of household economic accounts.
All dollar values are expressed in nominal, unadjusted rates.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, distributions of household economic accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

Table 4
Net worth, average value per household, by age group of major income earner, 2019 to third quarter 2020, Canada

	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020/2019	Q2 2020/Q1 2020	Q3 2020/Q2 2020
	dollars				% difference		
Total assets	899,925	878,008	917,283	943,051	-2.4	4.5	2.8
Less than 35 years	366,496	363,992	375,901	388,610	-0.7	3.3	3.4
35 to 44 years	730,117	718,054	745,034	766,384	-1.7	3.8	2.9
45 to 54 years	1,068,726	1,046,518	1,091,302	1,121,608	-2.1	4.3	2.8
55 to 64 years	1,389,948	1,350,803	1,414,493	1,452,153	-2.8	4.7	2.7
65 years and over	946,742	916,845	963,189	990,089	-3.2	5.1	2.8
Total liabilities	152,288	153,139	153,980	156,839	0.6	0.5	1.9
Less than 35 years	161,922	163,373	163,844	168,387	0.9	0.3	2.8
35 to 44 years	229,783	230,778	231,612	235,927	0.4	0.4	1.9
45 to 54 years	221,208	222,373	224,046	227,974	0.5	0.8	1.8
55 to 64 years	161,808	162,712	163,986	166,286	0.6	0.8	1.4
65 years and over	48,390	48,510	48,819	49,317	0.2	0.6	1.0
Net worth (wealth)	747,637	724,869	763,303	786,211	-3.0	5.3	3.0
Less than 35 years	204,573	200,619	212,056	220,224	-1.9	5.7	3.9
35 to 44 years	500,334	487,276	513,422	530,457	-2.6	5.4	3.3
45 to 54 years	847,517	824,146	867,256	893,634	-2.8	5.2	3.0
55 to 64 years	1,228,140	1,188,090	1,250,507	1,285,867	-3.3	5.3	2.8
65 years and over	898,352	868,335	914,370	940,772	-3.3	5.3	2.9
	2019	Quarter 1 2020	Quarter 2 2020	Quarter 3 2020	Q1 2020 - 2019	Q2 2020 - Q1 2020	Q3 2020 - Q2 2020
	%				percentage point difference		
Debt to income ratio	187.2	191.8	169.2	166.3	4.6	-22.6	-2.9
Less than 35 years	214.9	223.7	186.7	191.8	8.8	-37.0	5.1
35 to 44 years	245.4	252.4	225.1	220.2	7.0	-27.3	-4.9
45 to 54 years	210.9	218.4	190.5	187.2	7.5	-27.9	-3.3
55 to 64 years	185.2	191.1	169.1	161.6	5.9	-22.0	-7.5
65 years and over	80.4	79.6	73.4	71.3	-0.8	-6.2	-2.1

Note(s):

The household groupings are fixed to the 2019 Distributions of Household Economic Accounts.
 All dollar values are expressed in nominal, unadjusted rates.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, National Economic Accounts Division, Distributions of Household Economic Accounts, sub-annual experimental estimates.

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For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).