

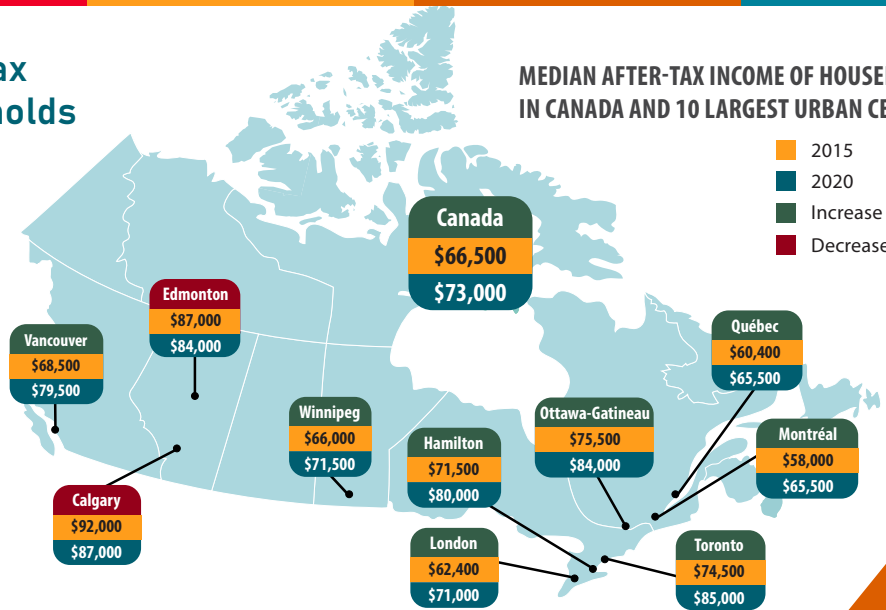


# Income in Canada, 2020

In 2020, the median after-tax income of Canadian households was \$73,000, up 9.8% from 2015.<sup>1</sup>

Median income also **increased** in **8 of the 10** largest urban centres.

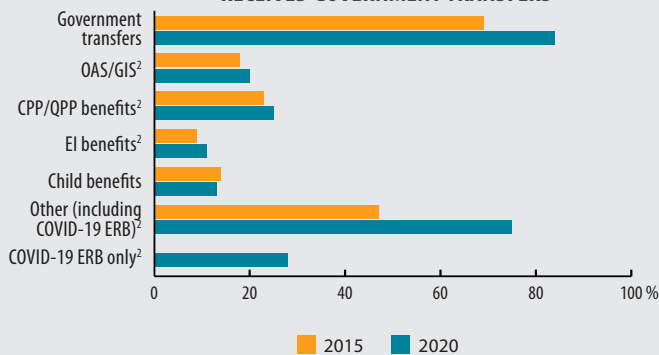
MEDIAN AFTER-TAX INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CANADA AND 10 LARGEST URBAN CENTRES



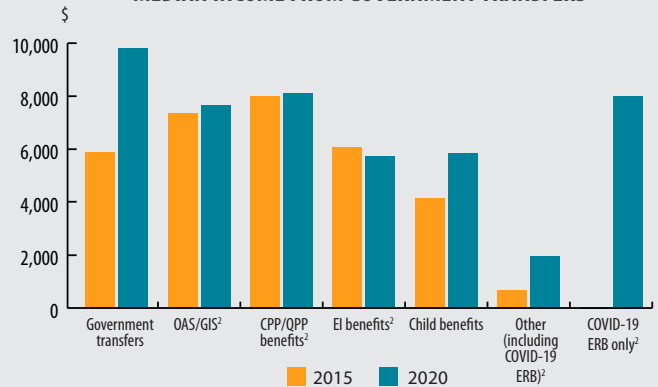
In 2020, **84% of Canadians 15 and older received income from government transfers**, up sharply from 69% in 2015. This increase was largely driven by the COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits they received in 2020.<sup>2</sup> Median amounts received from government transfers also increased.



PERCENTAGE OF CANADIANS 15 AND OLDER WHO RECEIVED GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS



MEDIAN INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS

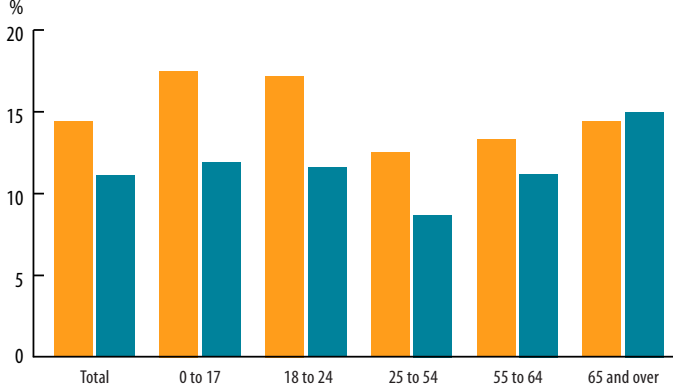


In 2020, **11.1% of Canadians were in low income**, compared with **14.4%** in 2015.<sup>3</sup> This was the biggest five-year decrease since 1976.



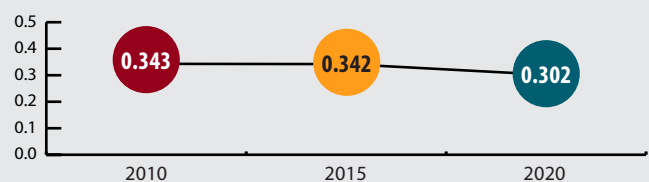
While the prevalence of low income decreased sharply among Canadians aged **0-54**, it increased slightly among those **65 and over**.

LOW-INCOME RATE BY AGE GROUP



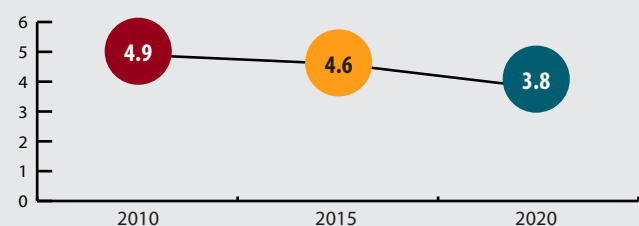
Income inequality measured using the **Gini coefficient** and **P90/P10 ratio** of adjusted after-tax income of households **declined** between 2015 and 2020, and at a greater rate than between 2010 and 2015.<sup>4</sup>

GINI COEFFICIENT



In 2020, the **90<sup>th</sup> percentile** of the adjusted after-tax income of households was **3.8X** as much as the **10<sup>th</sup> percentile**.

P90/P10 RATIO



1. Dollar amounts are presented in 2020 constant dollars.

2. COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits (ERB) refer to the sum of the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), the Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB), the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB) and the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB). OAS/GIS benefits refer to Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplements. CPP/QPP benefits refer to the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan. EI benefits refer to Employment Insurance benefits.

3. The low-income rate is based on the after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT).

4. The Gini coefficient is an indicator of income inequality. Values of the Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1. Smaller numbers indicate lower inequality, while higher numbers represent greater inequality. Adjusted after-tax income refers to after-tax income of the household that is adjusted for economies of scale.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population, 2016 Census of Population and the 2011 National Household Survey

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