

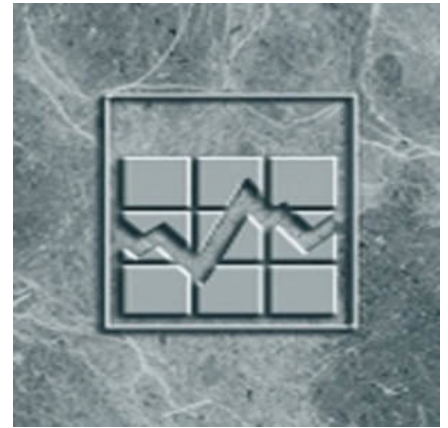
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Experimental estimates of family weekly income, update

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Experimental estimates of family weekly income, update

by Brennan Barnhart, Kimberley Beck, Wesley Benjamin, Chris Birrell, Samir Djidel, Andrew Heisz and Eric Olson

Introduction

This note describes updates to the experimental estimates of family weekly income previously described in December 2020,¹ which continue to build out the framework established and improving the precision of estimates. Readers are advised to refer to the December 2020 release of the experimental family weekly income indicator for additional context, analysis and caveats.

What's new in this version?

The scope of the estimate is expanded in terms of population, time and program coverage.

- Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) (March to September) are now based solely on administrative data rather than partially imputed from survey responses
- Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) (June to September)² are imputed using survey responses
- Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB) and Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (October through December) are imputed using survey responses³
- a different low income threshold is utilized so as to take into consideration variation in the usual income levels earned across the country. A provincially-based low-income measure is developed which defines the low income threshold to be 50% of the provincial median after-tax income, adjusting for family size⁴
- families with self-employed individuals are now included in the estimates⁵
- the period covered is extended to December 2020
- results are presented which break down results by province, family type, gender and for population groups designated as visible minorities and based on Indigenous identity.

The results continue to exclude families with members aged 65 and over.

Definitions of family weekly income

For the purposes of the March 2021 update of these experimental estimates, family weekly income is comprised of

- Weekly wages and salaries
- Estimated self-employment income
- GST/HST credits
- Canada and provincial child benefits
- Employment insurance benefits

1. Kimberley Beck, Cilanne Boulet, Nell Hamalainen, Andrew Heisz, Eric Olson and Tahsin Mehdi. [Experimental estimates of family weekly income for January to September 2020](#), Statistics Canada, Income Research Paper Series, 75F0002M, December 18, 2020.

2. Although this program was in effect between May and August 2020, survey respondents had the option of reporting receipt of CESB in the months of June to September.

3. CESB, CRSB, CRB and CRCB benefits are derived using self-reported survey responses for which processing has been done to ensure validity and consistency of responses provided, i.e., there is no overlap of benefits from programs that are mutually exclusive such as CERB and CESB. CESB estimations accounted for disability status where possible. One-time payments to persons with disabilities were not captured in this study.

4. In response to feedback from provincial stakeholders, low-income thresholds have been derived from annual provincial income distributions. This approach better contextualizes persons in low-income families within their province. The approach sets a threshold based on provincial distributions at 50% of median adjusted after-tax income. Source: Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0193-01, Upper income limit, income share and average of adjusted market, total and after-tax income by income decile. The median corresponds to the upper limit of the fifth decile in the table. Thresholds are then converted to weekly amounts, and inflated using provincial CPI-All indices, where December 2019 is used as the base month. The family weekly income is scaled down by the square root of the number of family members to account for family size and economies of scale. The income required to be above the provincial threshold for a lone person living in New Brunswick in September 2020 was \$424, and for a family of four in the same province it was \$847. In contrast, for the same month, a lone person and a family of four in Alberta would have thresholds of \$543 and \$1,087, respectively.

5. Self-employment income for 2020 is modelled using self-employment income for 2019 (from T1 forms) divided by 52 and multiplied by the ratio of actual to usual weekly hours worked.

- Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB), Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB) and Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB)

Family weekly earnings is comprised of

- Weekly wages and salaries
- Estimated self-employment income

All income sources are expressed as weekly amounts.

Concepts used to define weekly low income status

For the March 2021 update of these experimental family weekly income estimates, two concepts are used to describe weekly low-income status. The share of the population with weekly family earnings below the provincial threshold appropriate to their family size is referred to as having “**weekly earnings below the provincial low-income threshold**” or “**low-weekly earnings**” and the share of the population with weekly family income below the threshold appropriate to their family size is referred to as having “**weekly income below the provincial low-income threshold**” or “**low-weekly income**”. National figures are the total percentage of individuals below their respective provincial thresholds.

Values of median **adjusted family weekly earnings** and **adjusted family weekly income** of persons are also provided. Adjusted values are determined by dividing family earnings (or income) by the square root of family size, and assigning this value to all members of the family. The result is a single-person equivalent earnings or income measure that takes into account economies of scale associated with larger family sizes.

Data is disaggregated according to province, gender, family type and for population groups designated as visible minorities and based on Indigenous identity.

Results

The pandemic has led to considerable work interruptions in Canada and around the world since mid-March 2020. However, emerging evidence on 2020 trends suggests that COVID-related pandemic benefits may have mitigated the impact of declines in employment and earnings for many Canadian families.⁶

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), in June 2020, more than one-quarter (28.3%) of Canadians aged 15 to 69 reported receiving some kind of federal income assistance payment since the beginning of the pandemic (the Canadian Emergency Response Benefit, the Canadian Emergency Student Benefit, regular Employment Insurance benefits, or new benefits for which they were unsure of the source). Results from this study suggest that the government pandemic relief benefits offset a potential surge in low income in March and April 2020 for a large portion of Canadian families.

These results show that while median weekly family earnings (wages, salaries and self-employment income) fell strongly from February 2020 to April 2020 (-21.9%), median weekly family income, including income from CERB and other pandemic relief programs, was relatively unchanged, reflecting the offsetting effect of the pandemic relief programs.

Likewise, from February to June 2020, a surge in the share of persons living in families with low-weekly earnings was more than offset by government pandemic relief benefits, such that there was a decline in the experimental low-weekly income rate from February (23.3%) to June 2020 (14.6%) (see chart 3).

The experimental low-weekly income rate climbed again during the second half of 2020, but remained below its pre-pandemic level in December 2020 (17.8%).

Results for different family types suggest that the drops in median weekly earnings observed between February 2020 to April 2020 were larger for lone-parent families (-40.9%), and unattached individuals (-69.1%), but these were also offset by government transfers for these groups. The surge in low-weekly earnings was similar for men

6. [The Daily](#), March 1, 2021.

and women, reflecting the fact that the family earnings measure would mask gender differences in the pandemic related economic shock.

Black Canadians, other visible minorities and Indigenous people also faced more difficult labour market situations over the pandemic.⁷ The experimental low-weekly income rate was also higher for Black Canadians (24.2% in December, 2020) and other visible minority groups as well as Indigenous people (28.4%) than for non-visible minorities (16.4%) over the last three months of the year.

These experimental estimates of family weekly income currently exclude families with persons 65 and over, as well as income sources such as provincial social assistance and some provincial pandemic benefits. They also do not reflect possible repayments of pandemic benefits, and do not include taxes. Continued development of the experimental weekly family income estimates is underway with the intention of expanding when possible population and income coverage, and considering other possible disaggregation of the data.

Caveats

As with the estimates presented in December 2020, these updated results contain caveats and areas for potential improvement.

The estimates presented in this note make use of the data available at this time, and will continue to be improved as new data becomes available. As such, it is important to point out that the results here are preliminary and users are advised to use caution when interpreting the results. Users are also advised to refer to the December 2020 release of the experimental family weekly income indicator for additional context, analysis and caveats.

With the inclusion of families with self-employed workers, population coverage has been improved substantially with this release. However, families with members aged 65 or over are still excluded from this estimate.

This note also expands income sources above those used previously, and there is no longer any imputation of CERB amounts. However, several income sources remain uncovered, such as income from investments or interest, and provincial social assistance.

Description of charts and tables

Chart 1 provides a comparison of the CERB, the CESB, and the CRB, CRCB and CRSB benefits for each reference week of the LFS, with the total benefit payments reported by the Government of Canada (referred to as the "published estimates"). The results show that the totals derived using the approaches described for the experimental family weekly income estimates line up well relatively with these aggregate totals.

Chart 2 gives additional information relevant to the construction of the experimental estimates. Specifically it shows estimates of the distribution of individual income under different income definitions: (1) income from wages and salaries and self-employment income (earnings alone) and (2) Earnings plus EI, emergency and recovery benefits. The results show that an important outcome from the emergency benefits was to reduce the increase in the share of persons with zero earnings, and increase the share of persons with \$500.

Chart 3 presents experimental estimates of weekly income below the provincial low-income threshold, using different income concepts. Reflecting the state of the Canadian labour market, the share of persons with weekly family earnings below the provincial low-income threshold rose from 28.4% in February to 39.3% in April before progressively falling back below 29% in July.⁸

With the addition of EI, CERB, and CESB, and then CRB, CRCB, and CRSB benefits introduced in the last quarter, there was no longer any sharp increase in the share of individuals whose family income was below the provincial threshold in April, but rather a slight increase compared to March. As a result, the proportion of people living in families with below-threshold weekly incomes remained between 19.4% and 25.3% in the months after February.

Chart 3 also presents estimates for below-threshold income considering child benefits and GST/HST credits, including exceptional top-up amounts in addition to the earnings, EI and emergency and recovery benefits (weekly

7. [A labour market snapshot of Black Canadians during the pandemic.](#)

8. Note that these estimates are not adjusted for any seasonal effects.

income). These show that rates were about 23% before the pandemic and then declined from March onwards and did not return to pre-pandemic levels for the rest of the year, varying between 14.6% and 19.7%.

Tables 1 to 4 provide a further breakdown of the situation by: province, gender, family type, visible minority and indigenous status.

For all tables, there are two populations targeted:

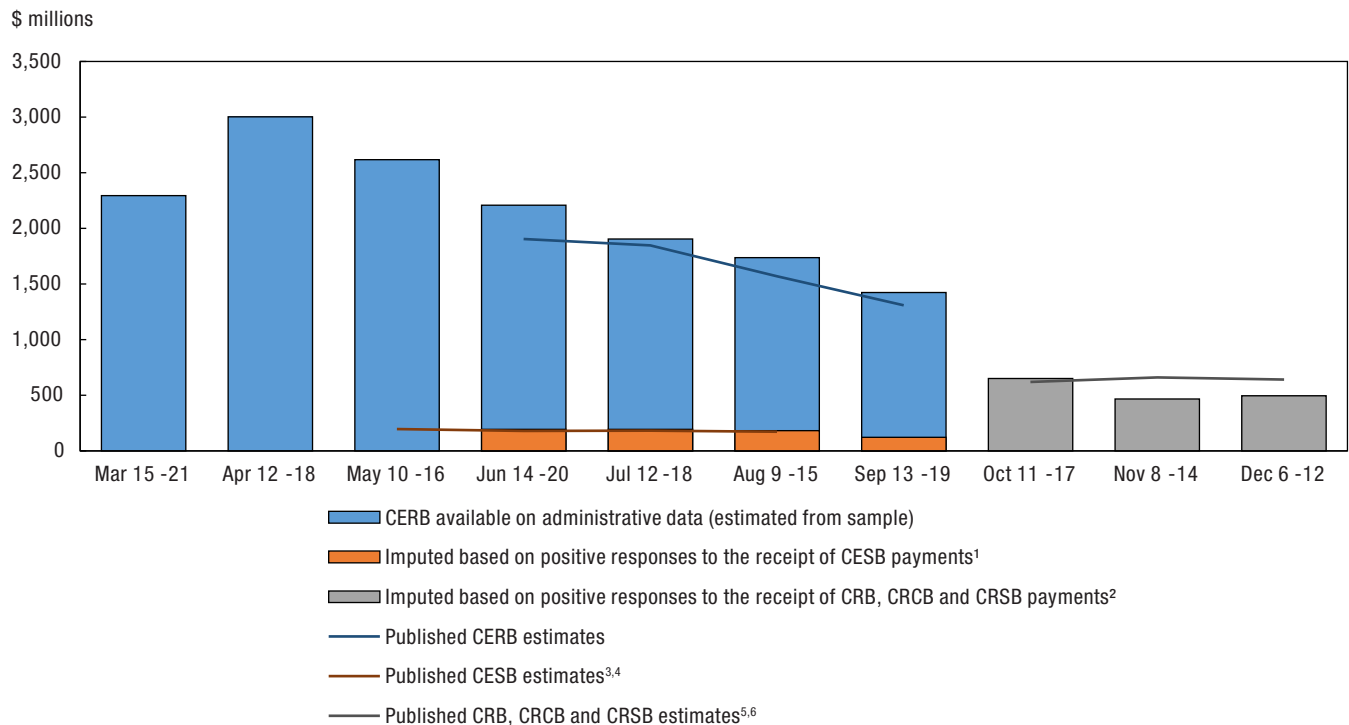
1. Persons aged 0 to 64 are available for province, gender and family type
2. Persons aged 15 to 64 are available for visible minority status and Indigenous identity

From July 2020, a section was added to the LFS asking respondents which population groups they belonged to. Some respondent information was able to be carried back in time so that results for those groups could be presented here beginning in May. This proved to be the case for visible minorities as a whole, but less so for the more detailed groups of South Asian, Chinese and Black which were included for this study.

Table 1 and 2 can be used to compare the share of persons below the provincial low income threshold based on the income concept of family earnings (Table 1) and family income (Table 2).

Similarly, Tables 3 and 4 can be used to compare the adjusted median weekly family earnings (Table 3) and family income (Table 4).

Chart 1
Aggregate CERB from administrative data and edited responses versus published¹ total weekly payments, 2020



.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Respondents were given opportunity to self-report the CESB in the June to September questionnaires.

2. Respondents were given opportunity to self-report the CRB, CRCB and CRSB in the October to December questionnaires.

3. <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/emergency-student-benefit/cesb-statistics.html>

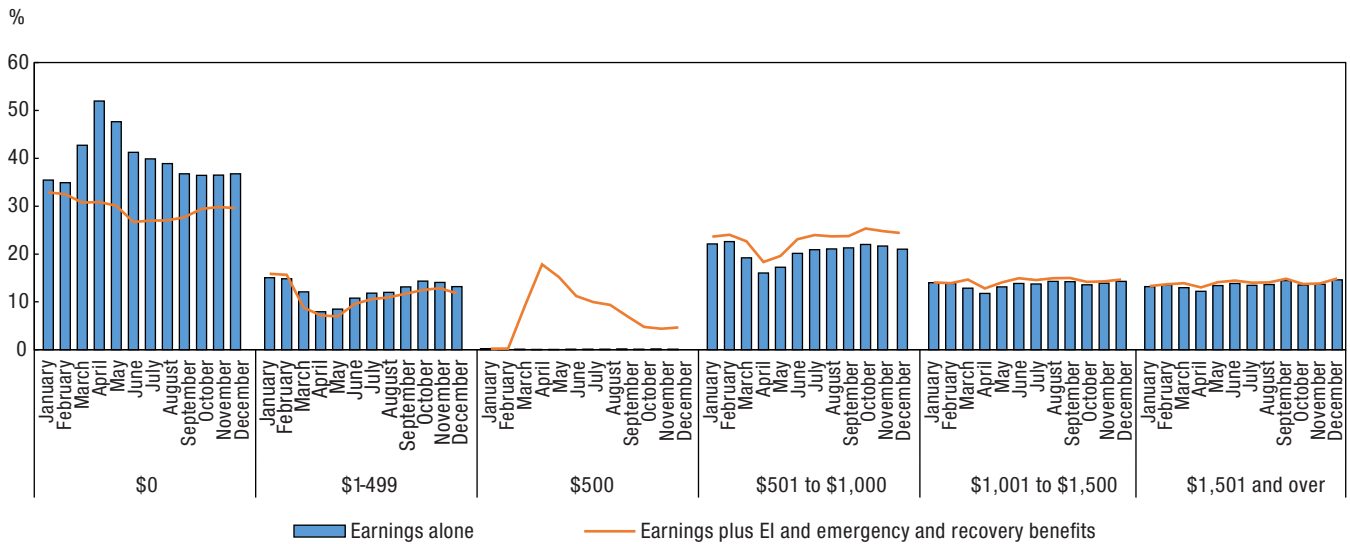
4. Weekly averages of the monthly claim periods.

5. <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/recovery-benefit/crb-statistics.html>, <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/recovery-caregiving-benefit/crcb-statistics.html>, <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/recovery-sickness-benefit/crsb-statistics.html>.

6. Weekly averages of the bi-weekly claim periods (CRB).

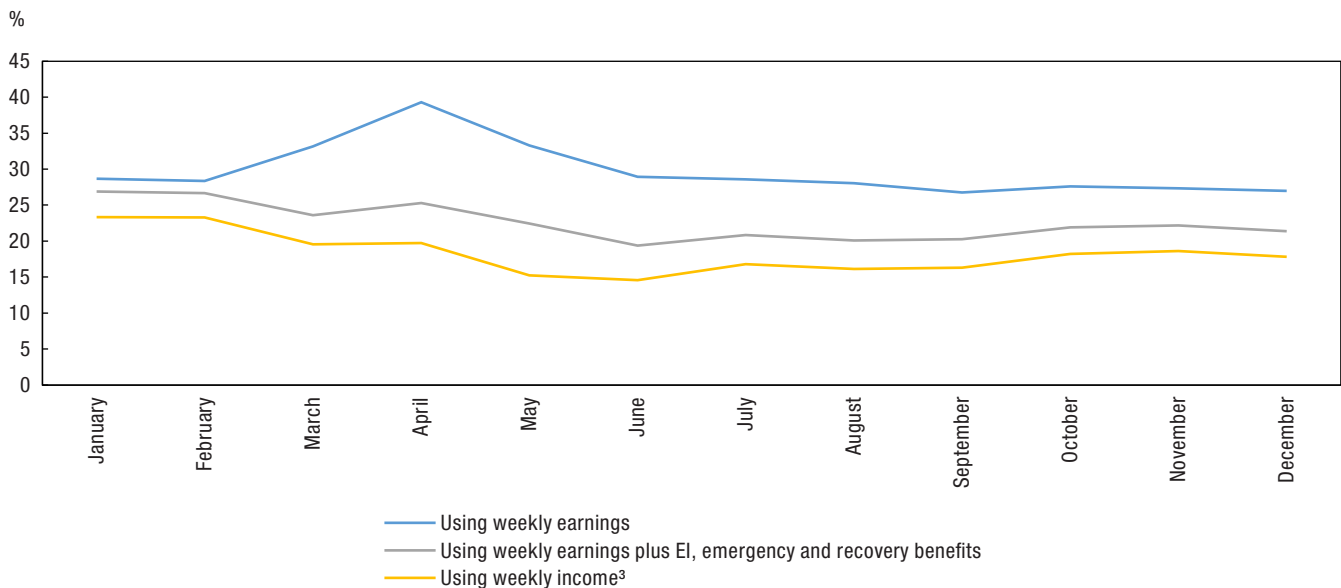
Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021

Chart 2
Distribution of persons by weekly individual income group, earnings alone versus earnings plus EI and emergency and recovery benefits, 2020^{1,2}



1. Includes persons aged 15 to 64 only.
 2. Emergency and recovery amounts include CERB, CESB, CRB, CRCB and CRSB and are from both administrative files and edited responses.
Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021

Chart 3
Share of persons in families with income below provincial low-income thresholds by selected income definitions, 2020^{1,2}



1. Excludes persons living with seniors age 65 and up.
 2. Results represent the percentage of persons below their respective provincial threshold.
 3. Earnings plus GST/HST credits, child benefits, EI, emergency and recovery benefits.
Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021

Table 1
Share of persons in families with family earnings below provincial low-income thresholds by selected characteristics, 2020^{1,2}

Family earnings alone	Share of persons in families below provincial low-income thresholds, family earnings											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	percent											
Population 0 to 64 years old	28.7	28.4	33.1	39.3	33.3	29.0	28.6	28.0	26.7	27.6	27.3	27.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.7	35.4	39.5	45.6	39.9	33.2	33.7	31.3	29.9	30.4	31.7	32.4
Prince Edward Island	32.2	32.6	38.2	42.0	31.4	28.3	30.0	26.5	27.4	24.1	30.0	27.9
Nova Scotia	32.9	33.4	34.6	38.3	35.2	31.5	30.2	29.2	30.1	27.9	29.0	27.5
New Brunswick	31.0	29.1	33.8	36.8	31.9	27.3	27.5	25.5	24.2	25.5	26.8	25.8
Quebec	26.0	26.1	31.7	42.0	31.5	23.8	25.1	25.1	24.1	24.7	25.1	25.0
Ontario	28.0	28.4	33.7	39.2	34.6	31.5	29.0	29.2	27.8	28.2	27.1	27.3
Manitoba	28.3	27.3	29.4	34.2	33.3	27.8	28.2	29.0	25.9	29.4	29.5	28.3
Saskatchewan	31.5	31.7	32.5	36.4	34.0	27.5	27.4	28.1	25.8	26.9	29.6	30.0
Alberta	30.0	28.1	32.6	37.6	32.5	29.9	31.3	29.0	28.5	30.8	28.7	28.4
British Columbia	31.4	30.0	34.4	38.5	32.1	29.7	30.6	28.6	26.5	27.6	28.6	26.4
Men	28.2	27.7	32.3	38.8	33.1	28.2	27.7	26.9	26.0	26.6	26.5	26.2
Women	29.2	29.0	34.0	39.8	33.4	29.8	29.5	29.2	27.5	28.7	28.2	27.8
In couple families with kids	22.6	22.4	27.0	33.3	28.5	23.7	22.9	22.5	21.5	22.0	21.2	20.4
In couple families without kids	22.7	22.0	26.5	32.6	28.2	25.4	24.3	23.7	21.3	22.2	22.7	22.3
In single parent families	49.5	48.7	54.9	60.9	53.7	48.7	50.9	49.4	46.0	49.4	48.8	50.7
In other family types	29.8	31.1	36.5	41.7	38.6	34.7	31.9	31.1	35.5	34.5	31.7	34.0
Unattached ³	43.9	43.7	49.1	55.4	47.9	41.9	43.3	42.8	41.2	41.9	42.6	42.0
Population 15 to 64 years old ⁴	27.5	27.1	32.0	38.3	32.2	27.9	27.4	26.9	25.8	26.5	26.2	25.9
Indigenous identity ⁵	40.9	39.3	39.8	46.9	39.6	34.1	35.9	35.8	35.0	37.8	43.1	41.5
First Nations	45.7	44.2	44.0	50.4	42.1	41.2	46.4	44.7	41.7	45.6	47.7	43.8
Métis	36.1	34.5	35.0	42.9	36.2	27.6	26.9	27.8	27.7	30.2	38.8	38.8
Inuit	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-indigenous	27.1	26.7	31.8	38.0	31.9	27.6	27.0	26.7	25.4	26.1	25.6	25.3
Visible minority ⁶	..	..	..	..	40.9	35.3	33.9	34.9	33.3	34.2	31.4	32.5
South Asian	..	..	..	..	39.2	31.6	30.6	30.7	31.5	34.2	28.5	29.8
Chinese	..	..	..	..	39.3	40.1	39.3	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	33.3
Black	..	..	..	..	50.9	41.7	35.8	37.7	33.1	38.7	32.8	36.6
Not a visible minority	..	..	..	..	29.2	25.3	25.1	24.2	23.1	23.7	24.3	23.5

F too unreliable to be published

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes persons living with persons 65 years of age and older. Canada-wide shares represent the percentage of persons below their respective provincial threshold.

2. Family earnings is the sum of the earnings of all family members.

3. Persons not in an economic family, living alone or with unrelated persons only.

4. Indigenous and visible minority attributes are not available for the population under 15 years of age.

5. First Nations people living outside First Nations communities, Métis and Inuit living in the provinces.

6. Excludes persons with an Indigenous identity.

Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021.

Table 2
Share of persons in families with family income below provincial low-income thresholds by selected characteristics, 2020^{1,2}

Family earnings plus GST/ HST credit, child benefits, EI, emergency and recovery benefits	Share of persons in families below provincial low-income thresholds, family income											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	percent											
Population 0 to 64 years old	23.4	23.3	19.5	19.7	15.2	14.6	16.8	16.1	16.3	18.2	18.6	17.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.7	25.2	20.7	22.9	20.0	17.4	19.5	19.6	16.1	16.9	18.2	17.2
Prince Edward Island	22.0	21.4	18.8	17.4	F	14.4	16.3	16.0	14.3	13.6	16.4	15.0
Nova Scotia	25.6	25.5	21.4	18.4	16.2	14.6	17.1	14.7	17.8	19.7	19.3	17.4
New Brunswick	21.9	20.1	18.0	16.6	14.3	13.3	15.6	14.3	15.8	17.1	16.7	14.7
Quebec	20.3	20.6	17.6	18.9	14.0	11.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.9	16.0	15.0
Ontario	22.8	23.6	19.6	19.9	15.5	15.1	16.8	16.5	16.8	19.3	18.8	18.8
Manitoba	22.7	22.1	16.7	16.7	14.8	12.4	16.1	16.5	14.5	18.1	18.4	16.6
Saskatchewan	25.4	26.1	20.6	19.7	15.5	15.2	17.5	16.4	17.8	18.7	21.5	20.6
Alberta	25.8	23.1	20.2	20.5	16.6	16.2	18.6	17.7	18.5	20.0	20.1	19.9
British Columbia	27.2	26.8	22.4	21.4	14.8	17.1	20.4	17.8	17.3	19.1	20.6	18.1
Men	23.0	22.8	19.2	19.5	14.7	14.1	16.2	15.2	15.8	17.4	18.0	17.2
Women	23.7	23.8	19.9	20.0	15.8	15.1	17.4	17.0	16.8	19.1	19.2	18.4
In couple families with kids	16.0	15.8	12.9	12.9	8.4	8.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	11.9	12.0	11.0
In couple families without kids	20.5	20.0	18.2	18.9	18.7	16.1	17.8	17.3	16.7	17.4	18.6	17.5
In single parent families	39.8	39.6	35.1	36.2	26.9	28.3	33.8	30.1	28.4	35.5	33.5	35.6
In other family types	25.8	27.8	20.0	21.2	24.2	18.4	16.4	17.8	21.6	22.1	19.0	20.7
Unattached ³	41.2	41.5	35.1	34.4	29.3	28.2	31.5	31.1	32.0	33.0	35.2	33.1
Population 15 to 64 years old ⁴	23.3	23.1	19.5	19.7	15.9	14.6	16.6	15.9	16.4	18.1	18.6	17.7
Indigenous identity ⁵	34.1	33.0	24.7	26.3	24.5	21.0	26.0	24.4	22.3	29.3	31.9	28.4
First Nations	38.9	37.2	27.2	30.2	25.2	26.5	33.1	30.3	24.9	36.7	38.8	30.0
Métis	29.3	28.7	21.7	21.6	F	15.5	19.7	18.9	19.9	22.2	25.2	26.3
Inuit	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-indigenous	22.9	22.8	19.4	19.5	15.6	14.4	16.2	15.7	16.2	17.7	18.1	17.3
Visible minority ⁶	..	..	..	..	16.4	13.7	17.1	17.6	17.6	20.2	21.0	21.2
South Asian	..	..	..	..	F	F	15.4	15.9	13.5	19.3	18.5	20.6
Chinese	..	..	..	..	F	20.4	24.2	21.7	24.1	23.4	26.2	21.1
Black	..	..	..	..	F	F	17.4	15.1	17.5	23.0	22.6	24.2
Not a visible minority	..	..	..	..	15.7	14.9	16.4	15.4	16.0	17.3	17.7	16.4

F too unreliable to be published

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes persons living with persons 65 years of age and older. Canada-wide shares represent the percentage of persons below their respective provincial threshold.

2. Family earnings is the sum of the earnings of all family members.

3. Persons not in an economic family, living alone or with unrelated persons only.

4. Indigenous and visible minority attributes are not available for the population under 15 years of age.

5. First Nations people living outside First Nations communities, Métis and Inuit living in the provinces.

6. Excludes persons with an Indigenous identity.

Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021.

Table 3
Population median of adjusted weekly family earnings by selected characteristics, 2020^{1,2}

	Median adjusted weekly family earnings											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Family earnings alone	percent											
Population 0 to 64 years old	860	875	793	683	812	870	867	880	920	879	884	920
Newfoundland and Labrador	703	742	663	523	589	775	741	757	817	767	749	803
Prince Edward Island	712	736	589	575	659	776	724	751	781	726	698	763
Nova Scotia	713	711	662	612	650	729	719	755	749	744	730	770
New Brunswick	717	725	658	593	705	830	786	814	836	841	741	830
Quebec	816	843	744	583	771	890	876	873	888	840	864	866
Ontario	913	910	824	734	831	887	889	903	955	929	943	972
Manitoba	777	782	732	665	675	725	750	775	841	770	735	781
Saskatchewan	779	802	770	700	758	827	860	798	895	832	810	835
Alberta	928	968	911	808	939	972	951	954	976	923	903	972
British Columbia	840	864	778	722	834	820	802	870	923	901	873	919
Men	878	894	812	699	817	887	887	903	941	906	910	940
Women	840	850	777	670	796	860	846	864	900	859	861	900
In couple families with kids	944	955	866	774	865	941	925	961	978	953	949	999
In couple families without kids	1055	1088	966	833	979	1056	1047	1059	1123	1049	1087	1102
In single parent families	484	496	410	293	403	499	452	489	549	499	503	476
In other family types	805	794	718	600	656	718	774	763	754	720	807	764
Unattached ³	601	618	502	F	559	648	629	645	688	650	638	655
Population 15 to 64 years old ⁴	892	907	823	713	836	910	903	921	956	913	921	950
Indigenous identity ⁵	664	697	679	548	647	788	750	748	827	742	657	686
First Nations	555	613	614	488	548	651	580	594	661	535	527	631
Métis	783	807	731	600	792	904	927	929	979	1018	770	772
Inuit	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-indigenous	900	917	827	720	843	914	910	925	960	916	928	960
Visible minority ⁶	..	..	..	..	656	724	741	721	760	748	780	781
South Asian	..	..	..	..	770	761	755	767	741	706	755	770
Chinese	..	..	..	..	694	653	668	725	775	749	762	809
Black	..	..	..	..	F	603	714	651	769	666	754	750
Not a visible minority	..	..	..	..	900	997	974	1009	1018	979	979	1014

F too unreliable to be published

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes persons living with persons 65 years of age and older. Canada-wide shares represent the percentage of persons below their respective provincial threshold.

2. Family earnings is the sum of the earnings of all family members.

3. Persons not in an economic family, living alone or with unrelated persons only.

4. Indigenous and visible minority attributes are not available for the population under 15 years of age.

5. First Nations people living outside First Nations communities, Métis and Inuit living in the provinces.

6. Excludes persons with an Indigenous identity.

Source: Experimental weekly income estimates, March 2021.

Table 4
Population median of adjusted weekly family income by selected characteristics, 2020^{1,2}

Family earnings plus GST/ HST credit, child benefits, EI, emergency and recovery benefits	Median adjusted weekly family income											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	percent											
Population 0 to 64 years old	921	934	982	928	1049	1063	1030	1037	1049	993	989	1023
Newfoundland and Labrador	789	835	842	826	897	996	968	928	932	931	906	950
Prince Edward Island	822	835	833	836	869	965	868	882	907	915	888	902
Nova Scotia	781	774	842	847	943	912	879	909	900	838	864	903
New Brunswick	821	823	857	842	919	954	934	942	950	945	879	938
Quebec	890	912	950	844	1024	1070	1034	1016	1010	951	961	980
Ontario	966	968	1020	978	1084	1094	1061	1079	1090	1042	1051	1059
Manitoba	838	846	901	905	931	946	932	936	953	877	850	905
Saskatchewan	873	871	937	895	974	972	987	955	1001	936	888	941
Alberta	996	1027	1080	1029	1174	1142	1090	1092	1119	1026	1025	1089
British Columbia	891	912	957	938	1001	1023	970	1032	1058	1007	979	1032
Men	938	953	998	941	1055	1077	1048	1055	1068	1018	1008	1042
Women	908	916	968	918	1039	1052	1015	1018	1032	972	972	1006
In couple families with kids	1021	1026	1068	1017	1125	1133	1100	1112	1120	1072	1070	1115
In couple families without kids	1088	1115	1135	1068	1179	1202	1169	1160	1230	1157	1156	1168
In single parent families	589	605	643	617	756	757	690	695	767	644	649	647
In other family types	838	853	958	949	993	1020	1020	969	949	936	917	951
Unattached ³	622	635	641	543	638	749	696	710	749	699	675	704
Population 15 to 64 years old ⁴	949	960	1011	954	1069	1102	1066	1067	1081	1022	1017	1049
Indigenous identity ⁵	756	777	892	800	939	1004	990	912	992	931	794	811
First Nations	665	693	825	745	763	900	766	738	877	728	641	779
Métis	866	881	967	870	1059	1060	1102	1075	1096	1073	853	863
Inuit	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-indigenous	954	964	1014	958	1076	1110	1068	1071	1084	1026	1024	1056
Visible minority ⁶	..	..	..	..	974	999	970	952	962	902	897	933
South Asian	..	..	..	..	989	1001	968	1002	968	886	888	908
Chinese	..	..	..	..	961	927	916	955	932	923	953	967
Black	..	..	..	..	848	898	962	910	991	806	845	843
Not a visible minority	..	..	..	..	1117	1151	1107	1124	1124	1069	1061	1100

F too unreliable to be published

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes persons living with persons 65 years of age and older. Canada-wide shares represent the percentage of persons below their respective provincial threshold.

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